



UNIVERSITY *of* LOUISVILLE

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Burns Group General Information / Journals to Read

- 1) Please notify Dr. Burns if you will be out of town for one working day or more.
- 2) It is important to keep up on the current literature in organic and organometallic chemistry – particularly as it relates to your project. Additionally, you will periodically be asked to choose a paper from the current literature to present in group meeting. The following are journals that you should read each week and are appropriate sources for group meeting papers:

J. Am. Chem. Soc.
Organometallics
Org. Lett.
J. Org. Chem.
Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.
Science
Nature
Nature Chemistry
Chemistry, A European Journal
European Journal of Inorganic Chemistry
Inorganic Chemistry
Macromolecules
Chemistry of Materials
Chemical Communications

*Note that reading the literature is critical not only to learn more about your project/area of research but also to get you prepared for upcoming seminar speakers, proposal writing, orals, local and national ACS meetings, cumes, writing your own papers, and ultimately getting a job!

- General tips for reading the chemical literature:
 - a) You cannot expect to read everything.
 - b) Try to read papers that are (i) the most interesting to you and (ii) the most relevant to your and the group's research projects.
 - c) No one has time to read the entire text of every article. Read the abstract and introduction and then try to discern the major point of the paper from the Figures and Schemes. If you find something especially interesting or unclear consult the text for further details. Keep in mind when writing your own papers that these are the sections that are usually the most read.
 - d) Whenever possible, discuss with others what you have read! This will solidify your general knowledge as well as improve your understanding of what you have read.

- e) Take particular note of papers that describe selective reactions. These are the most useful in synthetic chemistry and the most difficult to find by traditional searching techniques.
- f) Keep an eye out for molecules that could be assembled using the methodology that you are exploring. This will be helpful for those of you who are interested in applying the methodology in new ligand synthesis , as well as for writing proposals.

3) Other journals to keep an eye on (monthly) are:

Dalton Transactions
Journal of Organometallic Chemistry
Coordination Chemistry Reviews
Polyhedron
Chemistry, An Asian Journal
European Journal of Organic Chemistry
Advanced Synthesis and Catalysis
Advanced Materials
Advanced Functional Materials
Organic and Biomolecular Chemistry
Journal of Materials Chemistry
Chemical Society Reviews
Green Chemistry
New Journal of Chemistry
Chem, Reviews
Acc. Chem. Res.
Tetrahedron Letters
Tetrahedron
Synlett

4) Members of the Burns Research Group should sign up to receive "Table of Contents" (TOC) alerts for the 15 journals listed below (along with the relevant journal publisher). TOC alerts are e-mail alerts sent to you with the table of contents for specific issues on the day the complete issue is posted to the web.

<u>Journal</u>	<u>Publisher</u>
J. Am. Chem. Soc.	ACS
Organometallics	ACS
Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.	Wiley
Science	Science Magazine
Nature	Nature Publishing
Nature Chemistry	Nature Publishing
Inorganic Chemistry	ACS
Macromolecules	ACS
Chemistry, A European Journal	Wiley
European Journal of Inorganic Chemistry	Wiley
Chemical Communications	RSC
Journal of Organometallic Chemistry	Elsevier
Dalton Transactions	RSC
Organic Letters	ACS
Journal of Organic Chemistry	ACS

These are free to subscribe to and allow you to keep track of the current literature in an easy manner without having to go to the library to look at a paper copy of the journal or constantly check the journal(s) website for the most recent issue. If you find an article that you think the group should be aware of please e-mail your fellow group members in case we may have missed it.

5) Another way to stay current with the current literature is to sign up for Google Reader. Google Reader is a RSS (Really Simple Syndication) reader that will follow journals that you subscribe to. What is an RSS feed? RSS feeds are free content feeds from websites. Through RSS you can receive article headlines and links back to full text articles from many chemistry/physical science journals such as ACS, RSC, Wiley and Elsevier. See Dr. Burns concerning joining the Burns Group Google Reader group.