












SCImago Journal Rank

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR indicator) is a measure of scientific influence of scholarly journals that accounts for both the number of citations received by a journal and the importance or prestige of the journals where such citations come from. The SJR indicator, which is inspired by the PageRank algorithm, has been developed to be used in extremely large and heterogeneous journal citation networks. It is a size-independent indicator and its values order journals by their "average prestige per article" and can be used for journal comparisons in science evaluation processes.

The image shows the SCImago Journal Rank website interface. At the top, there is a large orange banner with the text "SJR Scimago Journal & Country Rank". Below this banner is a search bar with the placeholder text "Enter Journal Title, ISSN or Publisher Name" and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar is a navigation bar with the "SJR" logo on the left and the text "Scimago Journal & Country Rank" in the center. On the right side of the navigation bar is a search bar with the placeholder text "Enter Journal Title, ISSN or Publishe". Below the navigation bar is a menu with the following items: Home, Journal Rankings, Country Rankings, Viz Tools, Help, and About Us. Below the menu is a row of five dropdown menus: "Environmental Science", "All subject categories", "All regions / countries", "All types", and "2016". Below the dropdown menus is a row of three checkboxes: "Display only Open Access Journals", "Display only SciELO Journals (In Progress)", and "Display journals with at least 0". To the right of the checkboxes is a dropdown menu for "Citable Docs. (3years)" and an "Apply" button. At the bottom right of the interface is a "Download data" button with a download icon.

	Title	Type	↓ SJR	H index	Total Docs. (2016)	Total Docs. (3years)	Total Refs.	Total Cites (3years)	Citable Docs. (3years)	Cites / Doc. (2years)	Ref. / Doc.	
1	Energy and Environmental Sciences	journal	12.140 Q1	209	329	1097	23062	28861	1079	28.13	70.10	
2	Advances in Optics and Photonics	journal	8.644 Q1	39	13	36	2581	622	34	18.50	198.54	
3	Nature Climate Change	journal	8.256 Q1	94	283	921	8944	9212	583	14.15	31.60	
4	Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics	journal	7.807 Q1	178	22	83	3192	1007	83	10.55	145.09	
5	MMWR. Morbidity and mortality weekly report 	journal	6.772 Q1	162	356	936	2925	5783	567	10.93	8.22	
6	Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment	journal	4.779 Q1	117	118	503	2574	1927	196	8.44	21.81	
7	Global Change Biology	journal	4.768 Q1	190	437	1038	24907	8981	992	8.40	57.00	
8	Methods in Ecology and Evolution	journal	4.733 Q1	55	175	441	6728	3092	422	5.33	38.45	
9	Global Ecology and Biogeography	journal	4.061 Q1	113	139	401	8645	2542	385	6.22	62.19	
10	Journal of Ecology	journal	3.736 Q1	147	167	484	12151	2915	463	5.65	72.76	

Energy & Environmental Science



Impact factor: 29.518 | Issues per year: 12 | Indexed in Web of Science

Format & layout of your article

Title

The title should be short and straightforward to appeal to a general reader, but detailed enough to properly reflect the contents of the article. Think about keywords and using recognisable, searchable terms – around 70% of our readers come directly via search engines. Avoid the use of non-standard abbreviations and symbols; examples follow.

An effective title

'Alkylation of active methylene compounds with alcohols catalysed by an iridium complex'.

An ineffective title

'Active methylene compounds are alkylated with ROH under catalysis of $[\text{IrCl}(\text{cod})]_2$ '.

Authorship

Full names and affiliations for all the authors should be included. Everyone who made a significant contribution to the conception, design or implementation of the work should be listed as co-authors. The corresponding author has the responsibility to include all (and only) co-authors. The corresponding author also signs a copyright licence on behalf of all the authors.

If there are more than 10 co-authors on the manuscript, the corresponding author should provide a statement to specify the contribution of each co-author. It is possible to have two corresponding authors. Please identify co-corresponding authors on your manuscript's first page and also mention this in your comments to the editor and/or cover letter.

Abstract

The abstract should be a single paragraph (50–250 words) that summarises the content of the article. It will help readers to decide whether your article is of interest to them.

It should set out briefly and clearly the main objectives and results of the work; it should give the reader a clear idea of what has been achieved. Like your title, make sure you use recognisable, searchable terms and keywords.

Introduction

An introduction should 'set the scene' of the work. It should clearly explain both the nature of the problem under investigation and its background. It should start off general and then focus in to the specific research question you are investigating. Ensure you include all relevant references.

Experimental

You should provide descriptions of the experiments in enough detail so that a skilled researcher is able to repeat them. Standard techniques and methods used throughout the work should just be stated at the beginning of the section; descriptions of these are not needed. Any unusual hazards about the chemicals, procedures or equipment should be clearly identified.

Authors are encouraged to make use of electronic supplementary information (ESI) for lengthy synthetic sections. In general there is no need to report unsuccessful experiments.

Only non-standard apparatus should be described; commercially available instruments are referred to by their stock numbers (for example, Perkin-Elmer 457 or Varian HA-100 spectrometers). The accuracy of primary measurements should be stated.

Suitable characterisations of compounds must be included - read our experimental data guidelines.

For studies that involve the use of live animals or human subjects please refer to our Human & Animal Welfare policy.

Results & discussion

This is arguably the most important section of your article.

Your results should be organised into an orderly and logical sequence. Only the most relevant results should be described in the text; to highlight the most important points. Figures, tables, and equations should be used for purposes of clarity and brevity. Data should not be reproduced in more than one form, for example in both figures and tables, without good reason.

The purpose of the discussion is to explain the meaning of your results and why they are important. You should state the impact of your results compared with recent work and relate it back to the problem or question you posed in your introduction. Ensure claims are backed up by evidence and explain any complex arguments.

Conclusions

This is for interpretation of the key results and to highlight the novelty and significance of the work. The conclusions should not summarise information already present in the article or abstract. Plans for relevant future work can also be included.

Conflicts of interest

In accordance with our policy on Conflicts of interest please ensure that a conflicts of interest statement is included in your manuscript here. Please note that this statement is required for all submitted manuscripts. If no conflicts exist, please state that 'There are no conflicts to declare'.

Acknowledgements

Contributors (that are not included as co-authors) may be acknowledged; they should be as brief as possible. All sources of funding should be declared.

Footnotes

Footnotes relating to the title and/or authors, including affiliations, should appear at the very bottom of the first page of the article. If ESI is available this is also stated here.

Bibliographic references & notes

We will format your content according to our house style before publication; however, it's important you use Vancouver style (not Harvard style) for all journals except *Chemistry Education Research and Practice*, which requires the use of Harvard referencing.

You can also automatically format references from your Endnote citation manager using our style files.

Notes relating to the main text should appear at the end of the article, just above the references. These might include:

- comments relevant to but not central to the matter under discussion
- limited experimental and spectral data
- crystallographic data.

Referencing in the text

Use superscript numbers to show the reference source of statements in the text – for example, *reactive small molecule species*.³ Usually these should appear at the end of the sentence (after the punctuation), but can be after the relevant word or compound. The reference numbers should be cited in the correct sequence through the text (including those in tables and figure captions, numbered according to where the table or figure is designated to appear).

If a statement has multiple references you should reference all of the citations in the text. If you have two citations, or if you have more than two and the numbers are not consecutive, use commas (with no spaces) between numbers,

examples: ^{12,13} or ^{12,14,15}. If there are more than two numbers and they are consecutive, use an en-dash to separate the first and last citation – for example, ^{14–20}.

The author(s) can be mentioned at their first citation in the text, but initials are not necessary. For papers with one or two authors simply state the surname(s), and for papers with three or more authors you should use the first author's surname followed by *et al.*

Listing your references

The references themselves are listed in numerical order at the end of the main article. The names and initials of all authors should be given in the reference. Please note, references cited in the electronic supplementary information (ESI) should be included in a separate references list within the ESI document.

Journal articles

The journal abbreviations to be used in Royal Society of Chemistry publications are defined in [Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index \(CASSI\)](#). If you cannot find a recognised abbreviation for a journal and it is not obvious how the title should be abbreviated, please cite the full journal title.

Journal articles should be cited in the form: A. Name, B. Name and C. Name, *Journal Title*, year, **volume**, page.

Inclusion of article title is optional for most journals, but required for *Food & Function*, *Metallomics* and *Toxicology Research*.

When page numbers are not yet known, articles should be cited by DOI (Digital Object Identifier) – for example, T. J. Hebden, R. R. Schrock, M. K. Takase and P. Müller, *Chem. Commun.*, 2012, DOI: 10.1039/C2CC17634C.

Books

A. Name, B. Name and C. Name, *Book Title*, Publisher, Publisher Location, year. For example, S T Beckett, *Science of Chocolate*, Royal Society of Chemistry, Cambridge, 2000. If you are referencing published conference proceedings, these should be cited like a book.

Book chapters

A. Name, in *Book Title*, ed. Editor Name(s), Publisher, Publisher Location, edition, year, chapter, pages. The 'ed.' in the example above stands for 'edited by', that is, the editor(s) of the book; if the book has no editors this can be left out.

Theses

A. Name, PhD thesis, University Name, year.

Lectures, meetings & conferences

A. Name, presented in part at Conference Title, Place, Month, year.

Reference to unpublished material

If you reference unpublished material in your article you must provide the editor with copies of the manuscripts with your submission. You should not reference unpublished work without the permission of those who completed the work.

For material accepted for publication, but not yet published: A. Name, *Journal Title*, in press. For material submitted for publication, but not yet accepted: A. Name, *Journal Title*, submitted. For material that has yet to be submitted for publication: A. Name, unpublished work.

Online resources (including databases, websites & wikis)

Name of resource, URL, (accessed date). Please note the most important information to include is the URL and the date accessed. For example, The Merck Index Online, <http://www.rsc.org/Merck-Index/monograph/mono1500000841>, (accessed October 2013).

Preprint servers (for example, arXiv)

For example: V. Krstic and M. Glerup, 2006, arXiv:cond-mat/0601513.

Patents

You should provide the name of the patentee(s), patent issuer, patent number and year. For example: J. C. Chung, US Pat., 20100105549A1, 2010; Nippon Telegraph & Telephone, Jpn. Pat., 2013034915A, 2013.

Software

T. Bellander, M. Lewne and B. Brunekreef, GAUSSIAN 3 (Revision B.05), Gaussian Inc., Pittsburgh, PA, 2003.