

The rsc package — A BibT_EX style and utilities for chemical documents*

Joseph Wright[†]

2006/11/08

Abstract

The **rsc** package provides a BibT_EX style in accordance with the requirements of the Royal Society of Chemistry. It was originally based on the file **pccp.bst**, but also implements a number of styles from the **achemso** package. It also provides a small number of chemistry-related macros.

1 Introduction

Although synthetic chemists do not, in the main, use L^AT_EX for the preparation of journal articles, it would be nice to be able to use it for reports. The package **achemso** provides for a BibT_EX style and other support for reports in the style of the American Chemical Society. The aim of the **rsc** package is to provide similar support for the style favoured by the Royal Society of Chemistry.

In addition to providing the core **rsc.bst** file, this package also generates **rsc-mc.bst**, **rsc.sty** and **rsc.tex**. The file **rsc-mc.bst** includes support for the **mcite** package, allowing the generation of multiple references. The macro collection **rsc.sty** provides a few useful features not catered for by other chemistry-related packages. Finally, **rsc.tex** is a simple template for using the BibT_EX styles, including loading some other very useful chemistry packages.

2 Bibliography design decisions

Along with almost every BibT_EX style file, much of **rsc.bst** is inherited from the original BibT_EX style files provided by Oren Patashnik. However, while the original styles were designed to be flexible, **rsc.bst** is designed to do a single job. Thus much of the original flexibility has been stripped out to give a clearer design. This has many be achieved by removing unused functions.

The RSC give only minimal guidance on the design of references other than for journal articles. Much of the format of other types of reference is therefore based on current practice in *Dalton Trans.*, *Chem. Commun.* and *Org. Biomol. Chem.* Some of this can be contradictory, so I have gone with what I feel is best. Please e-mail me if you feel I have got things wrong!

*This file has version number v1.0, last revised 2006/11/08.

[†]E-mail: joseph.wright@morningstar2.co.uk

3 Bibliography usage information

3.1 Cross-references

Unlike most $\text{BIB}_{\text{T}}\text{E}_{\text{X}}$ styles, `rsc.bst` does not support cross-referencing between references. Using `crossref` will still fill in missing information, but will not output “see ref. X”. The reasoning is simple: this is not what the RSC do. It is not really useful in chemical documents, and adds to the complexity of the implementation.

3.2 Notes

As in `pccp.bst`, notes are not output for most reference types. The reasoning here is that it is difficult to predict how people will want to use notes. In chemistry, they may be used in several forms, for example:

- See for example: I. V. Gostunskaya, V. S. Petrova, A. I. Leonava, V. A. Mironava, M. Abubaker, and B. Kazanski, *Neftekhimiya*, 1967, **7**, 3–8.
- I. V. Gostunskaya, V. S. Petrova, A. I. Leonava, V. A. Mironava, M. Abubaker, and B. Kazanski, *Neftekhimiya*, 1967, **7**, 3–8 and references therein.
- I. V. Gostunskaya, V. S. Petrova, A. I. Leonava, V. A. Mironava, M. Abubaker, and B. Kazanski, *Neftekhimiya*, 1967, **7**, 3–8 (*Chem. Abs.*, 1967, **67**, 21276t).

This is pretty much impossible to handle automatically, especially as the format you want might change depending on the report you are writing. So I would recommend using the `misc` type, and doing the formatting by hand. If other people feel the behaviour is not the best solution, please e-mail me.

3.3 Multiple citations

By default, $\text{BIB}_{\text{T}}\text{E}_{\text{X}}$ does not handle producing compound references. Although it is not perfect, the package `mcite` allows you to produce references of the format:

1. K. Öfele, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, 1968, **12**, P42–P43; C. D. Abernethy, A. H. Cowley and R. A. Jones, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, 2000, **596**, 3–5.

Although the package only requires a minor modification of the $\text{BIB}_{\text{T}}\text{E}_{\text{X}}$ style file, it seems a good idea to provide one automatically. The file `rsc-mc.bst` is produced with the necessary modifications made to `rsc.bst`. Note that this requires `\usepackage{mcite}` in your $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ source.

3.4 Additional entry types

In order to ensure compatibility with the `achemso` package, the non-standard entry types `remark`, `inpress` and `submitted` are supported. The implementation is modelled on `achemso.bst`, but the `notes` field is not used for `inpress` and `submitted`.

4 Additional macros

4.1 Overview

The macros provide by `rsc.sty` are all very simple. They simply fill in a few gaps in the available support for chemists in \LaTeX . Most are built on other, more powerful, packages. As a result, it is best to read the documents for the “parent” package to alter the handling of the macros given here.

4.2 Additional units

The `unitsdef` package provides a great number of easy to use unit commands, and handles spacing between numbers and units very well. However, it misses out a few useful units for chemistry. The `unitsdef` package is loaded by `rsc.sty`, and is then used to provide 5 additional units. The most obvious of these is `\Hz`, which simply gives Hz. The `unitsdef` package only defines `\hertz`, which is not as obvious. The command `\mmHg` has a non-breaking thin space, leading to mmHg. Two related commands are given for concentration: `\molar` gives mol dm^{-3} , whilst `\Molar` gives M. Finally, the command `\cmc` is provided for generating cm^3 . All space correctly with numbers, so inputting `10\cmc` gives 10 cm^3 , with a non-breaking space.

4.3 The standard state symbol

`\standardstate` Related to, but not exactly a unit is the `\standardstate` command. This generates the tricky \ominus symbol, letting you put `$\Delta S \standardstate$` to generate ΔS^\ominus . Note that this is safe in text and maths mode.

4.4 Alkyl radicals

`\iPr` There are a few alkyl radicals, that come up all of the time. No one seems to have put these into a package, so they are provided here. As you would expect, `\iPr` gives Pr^\cdot , `\iBu` gives Bu^\cdot and `\tBu` gives Bu^\cdot . These are in the style most commonly seen in RSC journals.

4.5 Floating schemes

A number of approaches can be taken to redefining all float types in a consistent manner (I know, I’ve tried several!). In the end, the easiest method seems to be to use an “internal” float type in the package, and then define a related environment to present to the user. As a result, this part of the package is by far the most complex.

`scheme` The `float` package allows new float types to be defined. This is used to create a `scheme` environment, which works very much like the `figure` environment. In contrast to the \LaTeX default, all float types are defined to be “here” if possible by default, then float to the top of the page. This is usually what chemists expect to happen. All the float types are also defined to take one optional argument to over-ride the provided placement behaviour. The most likely use is to put `[H]` to force a float to be “here”, absolutely. So for example, we might have:

Some text about `\ref{sch1}`, which will appear directly under this

```

paragraph and will not float at all!
\begin{scheme}[H]
  \includegraphics{scheme1}%
  \caption{An exciting reaction, placed HERE}.%
  \label{sch1}
\end{scheme}

```

In addition to providing the floats, referencing to schemes, figures and tables is formatted using the `varioref` package, to give references such as “Scheme 1”, “Table 2”, *etc.* from simple `\ref` commands.

`\listofschemes` A listing command for schemes `\lisofschemes`, is provided in analogy to `\listoffigures`. It takes one optional argument to alter the title of the list. The `\listoffigures` and `\listoftables` commands are redefined to act in the same way.

A number of package options are provided to alter the handling of the floating environments. By default, the float contents are centred on the page. The option `floatleft` (also shortened to `fl`) is available to produce the standard \LaTeX behaviour of left-aligned floats. Captions are also centred by default, but may be left-aligned using the `captionleft` (`cl`) option. The format of the labels once again follows the RSC house style. Finally, schemes may be numbered within chapters by using the `chapter` option. This is obviously provided for theses and other very long documents.

5 A \LaTeX template

This is a very simple template for chemistry-related documents. The `cite` package is loaded to give the correct appearance for reference numbers. The `babel` system is used to give UK hyphenation. As well as the macros given in this package as `rsc`, the packages `bpchem` and `mhchem` are loaded, as both provide useful support for the chemist.

```

1 \documentclass[12pt,a4paper]{article}
2 \usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
3 \usepackage[english,UKenglish]{babel}
4 \usepackage[super]{cite}
5 \usepackage[version=3]{mhchem}
6 \usepackage{rsc}           % Package options are chapter, fl and cl
7 \usepackage{bpchem,mcite}
8 \begin{document}
9 \bibliography{refs}       % Change this to your reference database!
10 \bibliographystyle{rsc-mc} % Change to rsc if you don't
11 \end{document}          % want multiple citations

```