

Guidelines for references – Vancouver Style

The references to other literature that you have cited in your main text should be written in the Vancouver (sequential numbers) style. In the text, references should be sequentially numbered. The numbers should be given as superscripts with no adornment and placed following punctuation if necessary. One number can be used to refer to several instances of the same reference. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given. For example:

‘Controlled tests on the Millennium Bridge¹ during which...’
‘...supercritical fluids as a reaction medium for green materials synthesis,² functional materials...’

All references must then be listed in full at the end of the paper. The reference list should include references in order of their appearance in the text, not alphabetically. Please do not format the references section with the "Numbering" function on your word-processing program. For example:

1. Chapman, D. N.; Rogers, C. D. F.; Ng, P. C. F. Predicting ground displacements caused by pipe-splitting, *Proc. Inst. Civil Engin. Geotech. Engin.* **2005**, *158*, 95–106.
2. Adschiri, T.; Lee, Y-W.; Goto, M.; Takami, S. Green materials synthesis with supercritical water, *Green Chem.* **2011**, *13*, 1380-1390.

Journal papers and articles

The format for journal, magazine and newspaper references is: author surname, author initials. article titles (not in italics), journal title (in italics), year (in bold), volume (in italics), start and finish pages. Multiple author entries should be separated by semicolons. See the two examples above.

Journal titles should be abbreviated according to the [Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index](#) (CASSI). Always use the standard abbreviation of a journal's name according to the ISSN List of Title Word Abbreviations, as found at: <http://www.issn.org/2-22661-LTWA-online.php>. If you cannot locate an authoritative abbreviation for a journal, and if it is not obvious how the title should be abbreviated, please cite the full title.

Where page numbers are not yet known, articles should be cited by DOI (Digital Object Identifier), e.g.

1. Keerl, D.; Scheibel, T. Characterization of natural and biomimetic spider silk fibers, *Bioinspired, Biomimetic and Nanobiomaterials.* **2012**, DOI: 10.1680/bbn.11.00016.

Books

The format for book references is: author surname, author initials. book title (in italics), place: publisher, year. For reference to a specific chapter, add the chapter title and start and finish pages – as shown below.

1. Taylor, H. F. W. (ed.) *Cement Chemistry*, 2nd edn. London: Academic Press, 1990.
2. Taylor, H. F. W. Properties of slurries. In *Cement Chemistry* (Smith D. W. (ed.)). London: Wiley, 1990, 390–394.

Omit extraneous details from the name of the publisher (e.g. use ‘Academic Press’ not ‘Academic Press Ltd’, ‘Wiley’ not ‘John Wiley & Sons Ltd’).

Conference papers

The format for references to a paper in the published proceedings of a one-off conference is similar to that for a book chapter

1. Collins, F. G.; Kirk G. A. Electrochemical removal of chlorides from concrete. In *Proceedings of a Conference on the Rehabilitation of Concrete Structures* (Smith, D. W.; Lewis F. (eds.)). London: Thomas Telford, 1994, 2–30.

The format for references to a paper published in the proceedings of a serial conference is similar to that for a journal paper

1. Diamond, S. The mechanisms of lithium effects, *Proceedings of the 9th International Conference in Reaction Concrete, London, 1993*, 1, 69–78.

Unpublished conference proceedings (i.e. that were only given to delegates) should not be cited as they are not generally available.

Standards and reports

The format for reference to standards and reports is similar to books but with addition of the standard or report number.

1. BSI British Standards. *A Study of Breakdown in Concrete*. BSI, Milton Keynes, 1995, BS 4486: Part 2.
2. Bloggs, J. *A Study of Breakdown in Concrete*. American Concrete Institute, Detroit, 1996, Report STP 67, pp. 1–10.
3. Department for Environment, Transport and the Regions. *A New Deal for Transport: Better for Everyone—The Government's White Paper on Transport*. The Stationery Office, London, 1998.

Where the author and publisher are the same (e.g. institution name for codes or standards), the publisher can be shown with an abbreviation (e.g. BSI in the first example above).

Patents

The format for references to patents is shown in the following example

1. Bobb, G. *Methods and Machines*. Canadian Patent 672 051, Oct. 1963.

Web addresses

References to websites should be avoided, but if necessary can be a simple reference in the text only, such as '(see www.bnfl.org.uk)'. If they refer to a specific written work on a web page or in a downloadable web file, they should be given as a full reference together with the date it was last accessed, for example

1. Bloggs, J.; Taylor, H. F. W.; Diamond, S. Properties of reinforced concrete. *Proceedings of the Concrete Society Conference on Ground Engineering*, Tokyo, 1987, pp. 456–490. See www.prcsge2004.com/paper4/htm for further details. Accessed xx/xx/xxxx.

Legislation

References to national legislation and European directives should take the following form

1. *Traffic Management Act 2004: Elizabeth II. Chapter 18*. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 2004.
2. European Parliament and Council of the European Union. Directive 2000/60/EEC of the European Union and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy. *Official Journal of the European Communities*, 2000, L327/1.