

PREPARING A PAPER FOR “EAS PUBLICATIONS SERIES”

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1 Introduction

This short note describes the `eas` L^AT_EX class for authors preparing a compuscript to be used in these proceedings. In itself it is an example of the use of the `eas` class. It is assumed that authors have some experience with L^AT_EX; if not, they are kindly referred to ?, ?, ?, and to ?, ? for plain T_EX. Apart from its few high-level structuring commands, standard L^AT_EX₂_ε-commands will work normally (`\section{...}`, `\subsection{...}`, `\begin{...}` ... `\end{...}`, etc.).

2 About the “head” of your paper

Your paper contains essentially two parts: the *preamble*, where you put your personal macros, between the `\documentclass` and the `\begin{document}` commands, and its *body*, which is where you put its contents. The body is in turn made of two parts: the *top matter* and the *text*. The top matter is where you give the initial data of your paper (the date, your name, the abstract, etc..).

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Preamble \\ Body \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Top\ matter \\ Text \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

Your paper should begin with its preamble:

```
\documentclass{eas}
< your macros >
```

Authors express their thanks here.

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This is followed by its body:

```
\begin{document}
\title{your title}
\author{name of the first author}
\address{his/her address}
\abstract{the abstract}
\maketitle
your text and your references
\section{...}
\section{...}
\Appendix
\section{...}
\begin{thebibliography}{...}
\end{thebibliography}
\end{document}
```

2.1 Your private macros (the preamble)

Your private definitions *must* be placed between the `\documentclass` and the `\begin{document}` commands (the *preamble*), and *at no other place*. The use of the commands

```
\newcommand, \renewcommand, \newenvironment \renewenvironment
```

must be the object of an extreme care.

Sensible, restricted usage of private definitions is thoroughly encouraged. Large macro packages should be avoided when they are not used but for very few macros that can be isolated. Pasting macros borrowed from everywhere without needing them must certainly be avoided. Do not change existing environments commands or any part of standard L^AT_EX. Never use macros that are mere abbreviations (v.g. `\bt` to replace `\begin{table}`) but use the facilities of your editor to minimize keystrokes. Intelligible comments of your macros are appreciated and may be useful.

2.2 The top matter

The *top matter* consists of the information obtained from the

```
\title, \author, \address, \runningtitle
```

commands. All these commands *must* come *before* the `\maketitle` command, which indicates the end of the top matter.

1. *Title.* The title of your paper is given with the `\title` command. The running head of odd pages is of the form

Author(s): Title

It often happens that this is too long, and for this reason, you may use the `\runningtitle` command, as in

```
\runningtitle{Dupond \etal: Black holes \dots}
```

which will produce

Dupond *et al.*: Black holes ...

as the running head of odd pages.

Regarding running heads, the editor (1) may decide to redefine the (odd-page) running head, and (2) will set the even-page running head.

Remark: In addition to the latin abbreviation `\etal`, `eas` provides the following abbreviations: `\cf`, `\ie`, `\etc`, `\apriori`, `\afortiori`, `\loccit`, `\vg` the meanings of which should be evident.

2. Authors and addresses. In most cases, there is only one author but occasionally there may be several authors.

– *Several authors for one address.* It frequently happens that two or more authors come from a same institution; their addresses are the same (except for their e-mail). In this case, use the `\sameaddress` command; its use is described in an example with the `\secondaddress` command below.

– *Two addresses for one author.* Some authors have two academic addresses; in this case, they may use the `\secondaddress` command. The uses of `\sameaddress` and `\secondaddress` is better explained with an example:

```
\author{Author One}
\address{Department of Theoretical Physics, University of ...;
  \email{author.one@... \& author.three@...}}
\secondaddress{The Royal Academy of ...}
\author{Author Two}
\address{Institute for Fundamental ...; \email{author.two@...}}
\author{Author Three}
\sameaddress{1}
```

Observe that: (1) `\address` and `\secondaddress` have an argument which is an address; like the `\address` command, `\secondaddress` produces numeral superscripts ¹, ², etc.. referring to footnotes; (2) the argument of the `\sameaddress` command is an integer; it is the responsibility of the authors to give it its right value upon typesetting the document.

3. abstract. Authors should write an abstract, using `\abstract{ ... }`. If you don't have an abstract, write the empty `\abstract{ }` command.

4. Others. The `\thanks` command is optional; their uses are summarized by

```
\title{Measuring ...}\thanks{The P.T. Smith Laboratory}
```

3 About the body of your paper

Finish the *top matter* with the `\maketitle` command.

3.1 Cross references

Authors should use the `\label`, `\ref`, `\cite`, ... commands. Every numbered part to which one wants to refer to should be labeled with a `\label{...}`.

3.2 References

There are two ways to produce literature references: either using the environment `\thebibliography` or using `BIBTEX` (see Lamport 1994; Carlisle 1995).

– *Using `BIBTEX`.* The use of `BIBTEX` is wide spread. We suggest the `astron.bst` `BIBTEX` style. Using it you will generate your references in the exact format automatically via `BIBTEX` from your bibliographic database. This file is available from the `ftp://ftp.loria.fr/pub/ctan/biblio/bibtex/contrib/astron/` directory (or other CTAN sites).

– *References made without `BIBTEX`.* If you cannot use `BIBTEX` see the Appendix B on the journal names abbreviations and the examples bellow.

3.3 Citations in the text

References are normally cited in the text by placing the name(s) and the year, without any comma between them, in parentheses. If there are two authors for one citation, both names should be given, separated by an ampersand (&). If there are more than two authors, only the first name should be given, followed by “et al.”. Commas should be used only to separate two or more years linked with one author (author group). If two or more citations are made in one set of parentheses, they should be separated by a semi-colon. If citations are made within the normal running text, only the year(s) should be placed in parentheses. The following examples illustrate the required style:

(Sauvage & Thuan 1994), (Helou 1985)
 (Beichman *et al.* 1986; Moshir *et al.* 1992)
 Recently Beichman *et al.* (1987, 1988) showed that ...

(Sauvage \& Thuan \cite{Sauv1994}), (Helou \cite{Hel1985})
 (Beichman {\em et al.} \cite{Beich1987}; Moshir {\em et al.} \cite{Moshir1992})
 Recently Beichman {\em et al.} (\cite{Beich1987}, \cite{Beich1988}) showed that \$\ldots\$

3.4 The reference list

The reference list should contain all the references cited in the text, ordered alphabetically by surname (with initials following). If there are several references to

the same first author, they should be entered according to the following scheme:

```
\begin{thebibliography}{} % (do not forget {})
\bibitem[1989]{Alla1989} Allamandola, L.J., Tielens, A.G.G.M.,
& Barker, J. R. 1989, ApJS, 71, 733
\bibitem[1987]{Beich1987}Beichman, C.A. 1987, ARA&A, 25, 521
\bibitem[1988]{Beich1988} Beichman, C.A., Neugebauer, G., Habing, H., Clegg, P.E. &
Chester, T.C. 1988, editors, {\it ‘‘IRAS Catalogs and
Atlases: Explanatory Supplement’’}, NASA RP-1190 (Washington: NASA)
\bibitem[1999]{Cesar1999} C’esarsky, D., Lequeux, J., Pagani,
L., Loinard, L., Ryter, C.& Sauvage, M. 1999, A&A, in press.
\bibitem[1998]{contor1998} Contursi, A. 1998, {\it PhD Thesis}, Univ. de Paris
\bibitem[1985]{hel1985} Helou, G. 1985, in {\it ‘‘Star-Forming Dwarf Galaxies and
Related Objects’’}, ed. D. Kunth, T.X. Thuan & J.T.T. Van (Editions
Frontieres: Gif-sur-Yvette), p. 319
\end{thebibliography}
```

Appendix

A Including postscript files

There are several packages used to include postscript files. Authors are kindly asked to use the `graphicx` package by CD.P. Carlisle and S.P.Q. Rahtz. This package is available from the

`ftp://ftp.loria.fr/pub/ctan/macros/latex/required/graphics`
directory (or other CTAN sites).

First, your preamble must contain the line `\usepackage{graphicx}`. Let us suppose that you have an `eps` file called `circl.eps`.

```
\begin{figure}
\includegraphics[width=2cm]{circl.eps}
\qqquad
\includegraphics[width=2cm,angle=39]{circl.eps}
\caption{To illustrate the use of the graphicx package}
\end{figure}
```

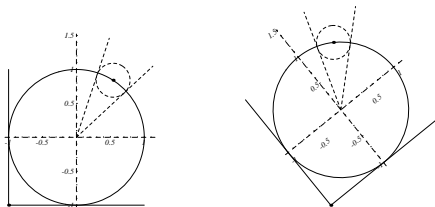


Fig. 1. To illustrate the use of the `graphicx` package

B Simplified abbreviations of journals

AJ	Astronomical Journal (the)
ARA&A	Annual Review of Astronomy and Astrophysics
AZh	Astronomiceskij Zhurnal
A&A	Astronomy and Astrophysics (Letters indicated by number)
A&AR	Astronomy and Astrophysics Review (the)
A&AS	Astronomy and Astrophysics Supplement Series
Acta Astron.	Acta Astronomica
Acta Astron. Sin.	Acta Astronomica Sinica
Afz	Astrofizika
ApJ	Astrophysical Journal (the) (Letters indicated by number)
ApJS	Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series (the)
Ap&SS	Astrophysics and Space Science
Ark. Astron.	Arkiv for Astronomi
Astron. Nachr.	Astronomische Nachrichten
Aust. J. Phys.	Australian Journal of Physics
Aust. J. Phys.	Australian Journal of Physics
Astrophys. Suppl.	Astrophysics Supplement
BAAS	Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society
C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris	Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Science
Chin. Astron.	Chinese Astronomy
IAU Circ.	International Astronomical Union, Circular
Icarus	Icarus
Ir. Astron. J.	Irish Astronomical Journal
J. R. Astron. Soc. Can.	Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada
JA&A	Journal of Astronomy and Astrophysics
MNRAS	Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society
Mem. R. Astron. Soc.	Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society
Mem. Soc. Astron. Ital.	Memorie della Societa Astronomica Italiana
Mitt. Astron. Ges.	Mitteilungen der Astronomischen Gesellschaft
Mon. Notes	Monthly Notes of the Astronomical Society
Astron. Soc. S. Afr.	of Southern Africa
Nat	Nature
Observatory	Observatory (the)
PASJ	Publications of the Astronomical Society of Japan
PASP	Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific

PASPC	Ditto, Conference Proceedings
Phil. Trans. R. Soc. London, Ser. A	Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Series A
Proc. Astron. Soc. Aust.	Proceedings of the Astronomical Society of Australia
QJRAS	Quarterly Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society
Rev. Mex. Astron. Astrofis.	Revista Mexicana de Astronomia y Astrofisica
Ric. Astron. Specola Vaticana	Ricerche Astronomiche. Specola Vaticana
Sci	Science
Sci. Am.	Scientific American
Sky Telesc.	Sky and Telescope
Space Sci. Rev.	Space Science Reviews
SvA	Soviet Astronomy

There are commands for many of the most frequently-referenced journals so that authors may use the markup rather than having to look up a particular journal's abbreviation.

<code>\aj</code>	Astronomical Journal
<code>\araa</code>	Annual Review of Astron and Astrophys
<code>\apj</code>	Astrophysical Journal
<code>\apjl</code>	Astrophysical Journal, Letters
<code>\apjs</code>	Astrophysical Journal, Supplement
<code>\ao</code>	Applied Optics
<code>\apss</code>	Astrophysics and Space Science
<code>\aap</code>	Astronomy and Astrophysics
<code>\aapr</code>	Astronomy and Astrophysics Reviews
<code>\aaps</code>	Astronomy and Astrophysics, Supplement
<code>\azh</code>	Astronomicheskii Zhurnal
<code>\baas</code>	Bulletin of the AAS
<code>\jrasc</code>	Journal of the RAS of Canada
<code>\memras</code>	Memoirs of the RAS
<code>\mnras</code>	Monthly Notices of the RAS
<code>\pra</code>	Physical Review A: General Physics
<code>\prb</code>	Physical Review B: Solid State
<code>\prc</code>	Physical Review C
<code>\prd</code>	Physical Review D
<code>\pre</code>	Physical Review E
<code>\prl</code>	Physical Review Letters
<code>\pasp</code>	Publications of the ASP
<code>\pasj</code>	Publications of the ASJ
<code>\qjras</code>	Quarterly Journal of the RAS
<code>\skytel</code>	Sky and Telescope
<code>\solphys</code>	Solar Physics
<code>\sovast</code>	Soviet Astronomy
<code>\ssr</code>	Space Science Reviews
<code>\zap</code>	Zeitschrift fuer Astrophysik
<code>\nat</code>	Nature

<code>\iaucirc</code>	IAU Circulars
<code>\aplett</code>	Astrophysics Letters
<code>\apspr</code>	Astrophysics Space Physics Research
<code>\bain</code>	Bulletin Astronomical Institute of the Netherlands
<code>\fcp</code>	Fundamental Cosmic Physics
<code>\gca</code>	Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta
<code>\grl</code>	Geophysics Research Letters
<code>\jcp</code>	Journal of Chemical Physics
<code>\jgr</code>	Journal of Geophysics Research
<code>\jqsrt</code>	Journal of Quantitative Spectroscopy and Radiative Transfer
<code>\mensai</code>	Mem. Societa Astronomica Italiana
<code>\nphysa</code>	Nuclear Physics A
<code>\physrep</code>	Physics Reports
<code>\physscr</code>	Physica Scripta
<code>\planss</code>	Planetary Space Science
<code>\procspie</code>	Proceedings of the SPIE