The \texttt{aipproc} class v1.5 (8.5 x 11 in version, single column) 
for \LaTeX\ 2\epsilon

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Abstract. This guide describes the functionality and use of the \texttt{aipproc} class by explaining its extensions and restrictions compared to the \texttt{article} class of standard \LaTeX. It is not a manual to be used on its own but should be used together with an introductory manual on \LaTeX\ such as \cite{7}. This version of the guide covers only the features needed to produce papers for AIP Conference Proceedings 8.5in x 9in single column.

Keywords: \texttt{aipproc} class, documentation, \LaTeX

PACS: ???

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The \texttt{aipproc} class is a \LaTeX\ 2\epsilon document class for conference proceedings of the American Institute of Physics and other documents with similar layout requirements. Your file will be used to reproduce your paper as is, the only modifications done by the publisher are adding appropriate page numbers and the copyright line. It is therefore essential that you embed all fonts when saving your file.

This version of the guide explains how to use the class when producing papers for AIP Conference Proceedings 8.5in x 9in single column format\(^1\). The class provides essentially the same markup as implemented by \LaTeX\'s standard \texttt{article} class. In addition to this it implements the following:

\begin{itemize}
  \item extended set of front matter commands,
  \item automatic placement of floats into column or page areas including turning of table floats by 90\degree\ if necessary,
  \item allows mixing column and page-wide floats without getting the numbering out of sync,
  \item footnotes will appear below bottom floats,
  \item extended set of citation commands if the \texttt{natbib} system is installed,
  \item support for table notes,
  \item support for textual page references like “on the next page”.
\end{itemize}

Due to the extended functionality an article written for \LaTeX\’s standard \texttt{article} class might need adjustments

\(^1\) For a complete description of all class features see the file aipguide-generic.pdf.

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in the following places before it can be used with the aipproc class (a more detailed description is given in later sections):

- In the preamble, since the aipproc class requires a \layoutstyle declaration.
- In the front matter, since the aipproc class uses an extended set of title/author declarations.
- In the body of floats, since the aipproc class only allows a single \caption command and processes the body in horizontal mode.

CHECKING YOUR \LaTeX DISTRIBUTION

To ensure that your installation of \LaTeX contains everything necessary to successfully use the aipproc class, run the file aipcheck.tex through \LaTeX, e.g.,

latex aipcheck

It will try to determine if everything necessary is available and if not, will make recommendations what can be done about it. In certain cases you might be able to use the class if you follow the suggestions, in other cases the only solution is to upgrade your \LaTeX installation.

Unfortunately it is impossible to check for all potential problems. If aipcheck.tex claims everything is fine, but you nevertheless have difficulties, consult the “Frequently Asked Question” (FAQ.txt) and the readme file in the distribution.

CLASS DETAILS

Selecting the target layout

The class supports different layouts. These are selected by placing a \layoutstyle declaration in the preamble of the document.

\layoutstyle{layout name}

This command is required. When producing an article for the AIP Conference Proceedings 8.5in x 9in single column format the declaration should be \layoutstyle{8x11single}.

Supported options

As the class is based on the article class of standard \LaTeX all reasonable\footnote{Reasonable means not conflicting with fixed requirements for the AIP class, e.g., as this class requires 10pt body size option 11pt and 12pt are ignored and produce a warning.} options of this class are supported automatically. In addition there are a number of options unique to the aipproc class.

Paper selection

Two options control the placement of the text on the physical page. Choose the one that corresponds to your printer paper.

\texttt{letterpaper} Directs the class to assume that the output is printed on US letter sized paper (default). Please note that the paper format is typically also specified in the program that turns the \LaTeX output into PostScript. For example, some dvips installations have A4 as their default paper (typically those in Europe). In that case you have to call the dvips program with the option -t letter to ensure that the resulting PostScript file has the correct margins!

\texttt{4apaper} Directs the class to assume that the output is printed on A4 sized paper.

Font selection

Five options control the selection of fonts in the document; use at most one of them.

\texttt{mathptmx} Directs the class to use PostScript Times and Symbol fonts (a few missing glyphs are taken from Computer Modern) for math by loading the mathptmx package. This option is the default. This option does not support the \texttt{\boldmath} command since there exists no PostScript Symbol font in bold. It is possible, however to use \texttt{\mathbf} which allows you to get at least a bold Latin Alphabet.

\texttt{mathptm} Directs the class to use PostScript Times and Symbol fonts but used the older package mathptm which has upright greek lowercase letters. This option does not support the \texttt{\boldmath} command since there exists no PostScript Symbol font in bold. It is possible, however to use \texttt{\mathbf} which allows you to get at least a bold Latin Alphabet.

\texttt{2}{\footnote{Reasonable means not conflicting with fixed requirements for the AIP class, e.g., as this class requires 10pt body size option 11pt and 12pt are ignored and produce a warning.}}
mathtime Directs the class to use MathTime fonts for
math by loading the \texttt{mathtime} package. These
fonts are commercial so that this option will not
work if you don’t own them. If this option is chosen
one can also use the options for this package as
global options to the class.

mtpro Directs the class to use MathTime Professional
fonts for math by loading the \texttt{mtpro} package.
These fonts are commercial (the successors to the
MathTime fonts from the previous option) so that
this option will not work if you don’t own them. If
this option is chosen one can also use the options
for this package as global options to the class.

nomathfonts Directs the class not to set up math fonts
(which means using the installation default which is
usually Computer Modern). This option is intended
in case a special math font setup is loaded in the
document preamble.

cmfonts Directs the class to use standard Computer
Modern fonts for math and text. This does not con-
form to the specification for this class and is in-
tended for draft preparation in environments where
the required fonts are unavailable.

Textual references

The next options enable textual references; if this is
desired select one of them:

\texttt{varioref} Loads the \texttt{varioref} package (see \cite[p.68ff]{5})
allowing to produce textual page references. See
section on Cross-references on the following page
for details.

\texttt{nonvarioref} Disables the \texttt{\ref{textvario}} command
so that the strings produced by \texttt{varioref} com-
mands will not depend on the number of references
seen so far. Implies the varioref option.

Table note markers

Notes to tables can be influenced as follows:

\texttt{tnotealph} Produce raised lower case alphabetic marks
to indicate table notes.

\texttt{tnotesymbol} Use footnote symbols to indicate table
notes (default).

Heading numbers

Heading numbers can be turned on or off with the
following two options:

\texttt{numberedheadings} Headings are numbered.

\texttt{unnumberedheadings} Headings are unnumbered (de-
fault).

Drafts

Finally there is one standard \texttt{article} class option
which has its functionality extended:

\texttt{draft} Allows \texttt{\tableofcontents} and similar com-
mands to work without error message (during de-
velopment of article). It marks overfull boxes and
also provides page numbers in the printout.

\textbf{Remove this option when producing the final
paper.}

Front matter

The class supports an extended set of front matter
commands. These commands differ from those used by
standard \LaTeXX’s \texttt{article} class. Thus, if an article
already written is adapted to be used with the \texttt{aipproc}
class, the front matter has to be modified somewhat.

Some of the commands below are required only for
certain proceedings. Declarations that are not required
will be silently ignored.

\begin{verbatim}
\title[short title]{title text}
\end{verbatim}

In standard \LaTeXX this command has no optional argu-
ment. In the \texttt{aipproc} class one can specify an abbrevi-
ated title text which is used, for example, in the running
footer in draft mode.

\begin{verbatim}
\author{author name}{author information}
\end{verbatim}

In standard \LaTeXX this command had only one argument
containing both author name and address information. In
this class it has two arguments and the second argument
contains data structured using key/value pairs separated
by commas.

For example, the authors of this paper have been spec-
ified as:

\begin{verbatim}
\author{F. Mittelbach}{
    address={Zedernweg 62, Mainz},
    ,email={frank.mittelbach@latex-project.org}}
\author{D. P. Carlisle}{
    address={Willow House, Souldern},
    ,email={david@dcarlisle.demon.co.uk}}
\end{verbatim}

AIP Conference Proceedings 8.5in x 9in single column
makes use of the values of the keywords \texttt{address}
and \texttt{altaddress}. The key \texttt{email} is accepted but ignored.
If an author has more than one address, specify the
primary address in the address key and the secondary address in altaddress (see also template example). More than two addresses are not supported.

\begin{abstract}
In contrast to standard \LaTeX the abstract environment
has to appear before the \texttt{\maketitle} command.
\end{abstract}

\texttt{\maketitle}
This command inserts the actual front matter data. It has
to follow the above declarations.

\textit{Multiple authors}

Multiple authors are entered by specifying one \texttt{\author}
command per author. Care needs to be taken when specifying shared addresses: they have to be
absolutely identical. Depending on the chosen layout the class will merge such addresses but will recognize
them only as identical, if the input including spaces is
the same!

The \texttt{\and} command as defined in the \texttt{article}
class to separate multiple authors is not supported.

\texttt{\date{date}}
The \texttt{article} class provides the \texttt{\date} command which is
not used by \texttt{aipproc} class. If supplied it will be ignored
unless the draft option is specified in which case it will show up in a footer line together with the title and the
page number to ease document development.

\textit{Other front matter commands}

The \texttt{\tableofcontents}, \texttt{\listoffigures}, and \texttt{\listoftables} commands are provided but produce (beside output) an error message unless the
draft option was selected. This is done since the \texttt{aipproc} class does not support page numbering and thus the above commands essentially produce incorrect data.

\textit{Headings}

The \texttt{aipproc} class officially supports three heading levels, i.e., \texttt{\section}, \texttt{\subsection}, and \texttt{\subsubsection}.

It also supports the commands \texttt{\paragraph} and \texttt{\subparagraph} although the latter heading levels are not part of the \texttt{aipproc} class specification and are therefore discouraged.

In some layouts \texttt{\section} headings are changed to UPPERCASE. Special care is taken not to uppercase math material, but this support is only available if the package \texttt{textcase} is part of the \LaTeX distribution.

\textbf{Cross-references}

Cross-references to page numbers are not possible with the \texttt{aipproc} class as the page numbers are determined after production. For this reason the \texttt{\pageref} command of \LaTeX is disabled by default.

Since headings in most layouts do not carry numbers they can’t be referenced either.

References to tables, figures, and equations are possible using the \LaTeX commands \texttt{\label} and \texttt{\ref}.

However if the class option \texttt{varioref} or \texttt{nonvarioref} is used, references to page numbers are possible again as they will generate textual references of the form “on the following page” or “on an earlier page” etc. The produced strings are customizable as described in detail in the \texttt{varioref} package documentation or in [5 p.68ff].

The class defaults are as follows and can be changed with \texttt{\renewcommand} in the document preamble. The \texttt{varioref} package normally distinguishes between reference to facing pages and references to pages that need turning over using different strings in these cases. However, since with \texttt{aipproc} class page numbers are not determined at the time of production no assumption can be made that page $x$ and $x+1$ actually fall onto the same double spread. For this reason the defaults used here do not produce strings containing the word “facing” or “opposite”.

\renewcommand\reftextfaceafter{on the next page}
\renewcommand\reftextfacebefore{on the \reftextvario{previous} (preceding) page}
\renewcommand\reftextafter{on the \reftextvario{next} (following) page}
\renewcommand\reftextbefore{on the \reftextvario{previous page} (page before)}
\renewcommand\reftextcurrent{on \reftextvario{this} (the current) page}

Normally, text for references which are “far away” are produced using \texttt{\reftextfaraway} in \texttt{varioref}.
However, to produce textual references without referring to actual page numbers even in this case, this command was hijacked in the aipproc class and redefined to determine whether or not this is a reference to some earlier or later page. So instead of changing this command the class provides the following two commands for customization:

```latex
\renewcommand\reftextearlier
{\reftextvario{on an earlier page}{earlier on}}
\renewcommand\reftextlater
{\reftextvario{later on}{further down}}
```

To illustrate the result of this package all references in this document are made using \vref or \vpageref, e.g., references to Figure 2 further down and Figure 1. These commands work best if used only for important references. Be careful when using them several times close to each other as the automatically generated texts then may sound strange (as they do in the example in this paragraph).

```latex
\eqref{label}
```

For reference to equation numbers \eqref can be used instead of the standard \ref command. The \eqref command will automatically add any frills required by the layout style, while \ref will only typeset the plain number. In the AIP Conference Proceedings 8.5in x 9in single column format it will print “(1)” while \ref would result in “1”.

**Lists**

The aipproc class supports all standard list environments like itemize, enumerate, etc.

**Graphics support**

Support for including and manipulating graphics is provided as the standard \LaTeX graphicx package is automatically loaded by the aipproc class. For detailed descriptions of the commands made available by this package see [6] or the package documentation coming with the \LaTeX release. A sufficient introduction is also given by [7] although there only the graphics package (a subset of the graphicx package) is described.

A typical application is given in the following example where a picture is resized to span 70% of one column:

```latex
\begin{figure}
\resizebox{.7\columnwidth}{!}
{\includegraphics{escher}}
\source{Guy Shaw}
\caption{An illustration taken from~\cite{A-W:MG04}}
\end{figure}
```

resulting in figure 1.

**Floats**

Floats are objects which do not have to stay in sync with the running text but are allowed to move from their original place to some other position where they fit better for page breaking reasons. Such objects they are typically numbered so that they can be referenced from within the running text.

\LaTeX by default supports two float types: figures and tables. These float types are also supported by the aipproc class although their internal implementation is quite different resulting in a number of important differences in behavior.

- The position of the float caption is determined automatically, independently of the placement of the \caption command within the float body.
- In case of a table the whole object (including its caption) might be rotated automatically if its exceeds \textwidth.

3 There exist packages that extend the number of float types. (This information is given as a footnote to show that footnotes in this class come out below a bottom float.)
• The body of the float environments are processed in L-R mode and not in paragraph mode as in standard \LaTeX. This is necessary for measuring its width. Thus if paragraph mode is needed one has to put a minipage environment of the appropriate width (e.g., \columnwidth) into the body.

• Only one \caption command per float is allowed.

\begin{figure}[pos]
\textsize{\includegraphics{outline}}
\caption{PostScript example taken from~\cite{A-W:MG04}}
\label{fig:b}
\source{F. Mittelbach}
\end{figure}

The result is shown in Figure 2 on the following page.

Figures

\begin{figure}[pos]
\textsize{\includegraphics{outline}}
\caption{Caption for a figure to be pasted in later}
\label{fig:3}
\source{F. Mittelbach}
\end{figure}

All standard \TeX units can be used to specify the space needed. The above example make room for an illustration that is two inches wide and one centimeter high. The result is shown as Figure 3 on the next page.

\begin{figure}
\spaceforfigure{2in}{1cm}
\caption{Caption for a figure to be pasted in later}
\label{fig:3}
\source{F. Mittelbach}
\end{figure}

Tables

Like with standard \LaTeXX the optional \texttt{pos} argument can be used to specify into which float areas this float is allowed to migrate (default is \texttt{tbp}). Typically the body of the environment would consist of a \texttt{tabular} environment responsible for producing the actual table including the table and stub headers.

\begin{table}[pos]
\tablehead{cols}{h-pos}{v-pos}{heading text}
\source{text}
\end{table}

Command to specify the origin of the picture shown. The \texttt{text} will be printed in small italics below the illustration. (The use of this command is discouraged.)

A typical example of a figure float would be

\begin{figure}
\resizebox{.8\textwidth}{!}{
\includegraphics{outline}}
\caption{PostScript example taken from~\cite{A-W:MG04}}
\label{fig:b}
\source{F. Mittelbach}
\end{figure}

\begin{table}
\tablehead{cols}{h-pos}{v-pos}{heading text}
\source{text}
\end{table}

Command to specify the origin of the data given in the table. The \texttt{text} will be printed in small italics below the table. (The use of this command is discouraged.)

\begin{table}
\tablehead{cols}{h-pos}{v-pos}{heading text}
\source{text}
\end{table}

Command to produce a note to the table. It can only be used within a \texttt{table} environment and should be used only at the right end of a table cell. The command produces a raised footnote symbol at the place used which sticks into the right margin. As far as \LaTeXX is concerned this symbol does not occupy any space. Thus is will not modify the alignment of table columns. The \texttt{text} will appear below the table.

An example showing the use of all commands described above is shown in Table 1 on the next page. It was produced by the following input:

\begin{table}
\tablehead{cols}{h-pos}{v-pos}{heading text}
\source{text}
\end{table}

Like \texttt{\tablernote} but this time the raised footnote symbol will occupy space. This version is intended to be used in the middle of cells.

An example showing the use of all commands described above is shown in Table 1 on the next page. It was produced by the following input:
FIGURE 2. PostScript example taken from [5]

FIGURE 3. Caption for a figure to be pasted in later

TABLE 1. Average turnover per shop: by type of retail organisation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Single outlet</th>
<th>Small multiple</th>
<th>Large multiple</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>1230</td>
<td>1651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998†b</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Central Statistical Office, UK

*a* 2-9 retail outlets

*b* predicted

\begin{tabular}{lrrrr}
\hline
& Single\tablenote{2-9 retail outlets} & Small\tablenote{2-9 retail outlets} & Large\tablenote{2-9 retail outlets} & Total \tablenote{predicted} \\
1982 & 98 & 129 & 620 & 847 \ 
1987 & 138 & 176 & 1000 & 1314 \
1991 & 173 & 248 & 1230 & 1651 \\
1998 & 200 & 300 & 1500 & 2000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\source{Central Statistical Office, UK}
\caption{Average turnover per shop: by type of retail organisation}
\label{tab:a}
\end{table}

Vertical spacing between horizontal lines produced from \hline inside a tabular environment is controlled by the length parameter \hlinesep in this class. The default value (1pt) gives one point extra space above such lines and three times as much (i.e. 3pt) extra space below. This is done to implement the layout requirements for tables in the AIP proceedings (which are not supposed to have vertical lines in the tables). If tables with vertical lines are necessary for some reason, then the value of this parameter should be set to 0pt either globally for the whole document or locally within the table environment. Otherwise the vertical lines will have strange gaps whenever a \hline command is used to produce a horizontal line.

**Counters**

The \texttt{\textbackslash alph} and \texttt{\textbackslash fnspitx} commands to represent counter values have extended ranges. For example \texttt{\textbackslash alph} will now count up to 52 (zz) and the \texttt{\textbackslash fnspitx} command will produce the following symbols *, †, ‡, §, ¶, ††, ‡‡, §§, †††, ‡‡‡, §§§, and ¶¶¶. This will allow for up to 16 table notes per table. For documents that need a larger number of table notes select the option \texttt{tnotealph} to switch to lower case alphabetic letters to mark such notes.

**Long tables**

Tables which are longer than one page cannot be placed into a \texttt{table} environment as floats cannot have a size larger than a page. Such tables are supported by the standard \texttt{\LaTeX} package \texttt{longtable} written by David Carlisle. However this package only works in single column mode.

The package is supported by the class in the sense that captions within a \texttt{longtable} environment will be formatted using the appropriate style; however in contrast to the \texttt{table} environment it is the responsibility of the user to place the caption at the top of the table. The commands \texttt{\source} and \texttt{\tablenote} are not supported within this environment, but the \texttt{\tablehead} command can be used to produce column heads if desired.

Refer to the \texttt{longtable} package documentation or to [7, p.122ff] for a detailed description of the syntax of the \texttt{longtable} environment.
A possible alternative is the package `supertabular` written by Johannes Braams; however in this case no attempt has been made to ensure that a table produced with `supertabular` conforms to the layout specification for the `aipproc` class. Be aware that this package defines its own `\tablehead` command (with a completely different function). Refer to the package documentation for the syntax description. A detailed comparison between `supertabular` and `longtable` can be found in Chapter 5 of [7].

**Building floats manually**

The original L\TeX\ environments `figure` and `table` as well as their star forms are still available under the names `ltxfigure` and `ltxtable`. They should not be used in normal circumstances but are provided in case the automatism of the `aipproc` class needs overwriting.

Please note that if these environments are used the position of the `\caption` command determines the placement of the caption within the float body and that the special commands for figures and tables, e.g., `\tablenote`, etc., as provided by this class are not available within these environments.

**Urls**

\url{data}

For documenting URLs and related data the `\url` command is provided. It allows breaking the URL in certain places and typesets it in an adequate font and format. Instead of using curly brackets the argument can be delimited by two identical characters not used in the argument.

**Bibliography**

Referring to other articles, books, etc. can be done using the `\cite` command of standard L\TeX. The list of references itself can either be produced using standard L\TeX\ methods or using \BIB\TeX.

If installed, the `aipproc` class includes the `natbib` system which offers an extended set of citation commands. These commands have been originally developed to support author/year citation styles but are also useful with numerical citation styles.

The `natbib` system has two basic citation commands, `\citet` and `\citep` for textual and parenthetical citations, respectively. There also exist the starred versions `\citet*` and `\citep*` that print the full author list, and not just the abbreviated one. All of these may take one or two optional arguments to add some text before and after the citation. Table 3 later on shows some examples. There are many more commands and variants, see [2] or [3] for further details.

\begin{thebibliography}{widest-label}

\bibitem{Brown2000} M.-P. Brown and K. Austin, \emph{The New Physique}, Publisher Name, Publisher City, 2000, pp. 212--213.

If commands from `natbib` (e.g., from Table 3) should be usable, then additional information has to be passed to the `\bibitem` via an optional argument.

\bibitem[Brown and Austin(2000)]{Brown2000}...

The essential feature is that the label (the part in brackets) consists of the author names, as they should appear in the citation, with the year in parentheses following. There must be no space before the opening parenthesis! This will be automatically produced if \BIB\TeX\ is used.

**Bibliography produced using \BIB\TeX**

The `aipproc` class is accompanied by \BIB\TeX\ style files which can be used to produce compliant reference lists from \BIB\TeX\ database files. To use \BIB\TeX\ one first has to run the source file through `\LaTeX` then run `\BIB\TeX` and then rerun `\LaTeX` twice to get all references resolved. `\BIB\TeX` is described in more detail in appendix B of [7] and in chapter 13 of [5].

\bibliographystyle{style-name}

This declaration specifies to `\BIB\TeX` that the style `style-name` should be used. It can be placed anywhere within
### TABLE 2. Files used by the \texttt{aipproc} class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aipproc.cls</td>
<td>2000/08/31</td>
<td>v1.2a</td>
<td>AIP Proceedings (FMI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fixltex2e.sty</td>
<td>1999/12/01</td>
<td>v1.0b</td>
<td>fixes to LaTeX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calc.sty</td>
<td>1998/07/07</td>
<td>v4.1b</td>
<td>Infix arithmetic (KKT,FJ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ifthen.sty</td>
<td>1999/09/10</td>
<td>v1.1b</td>
<td>Standard LaTeX ifthen package (DPC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graphicx.sty</td>
<td>1999/02/16</td>
<td>v1.0f</td>
<td>Enhanced LaTeX Graphics (DPC,SPQR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyval.sty</td>
<td>1999/03/16</td>
<td>v1.13</td>
<td>key=value parser (DPC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graphics.sty</td>
<td>1999/02/16</td>
<td>v1.0l</td>
<td>Standard LaTeX Graphics (DPC,SPQR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trig.sty</td>
<td>1999/03/16</td>
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Source: Output of \texttt{\textbackslash listfiles} when processing \texttt{aipguide.tex}
TABLE 3. Example of natbib commands and their results

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⇒ Jones et al. (1990)
⇒ Jones et al. (1990, chap. 2)
⇒ (Jones et al., 1990)
⇒ (Jones et al., 1990, chap. 2)
⇒ (see Jones et al., 1990)
⇒ (see Jones et al., 1990, chap. 2)
⇒ Jones, Baker, and Williams (1990)
⇒ (Jones, Baker, and Williams, 1990)
⇒ Jones et al. [21]
⇒ Jones et al. [21, chap. 2]
⇒ [21]
⇒ [21, chap. 2]
⇒ [21]
⇒ [21, chap. 2]
⇒ [21, 32]

The most recent \LaTeX{} distribution as well as natbib and url can be obtained from CTAN sites (Comprehensive \TeX{} Archive Network).

Refer to \url{http://www.tug.org} for more information on CTAN and \TeX{} in general.

A ready to run \TeX{} system for various platforms which has everything required is available on CD-ROM, look into \url{http://www.tug.org/texlive.html}.

This \TeX{} implementation is also made available as an add-on to several books on \LaTeX{}, e.g., [4, 5].

For loading individual packages from a CTAN archive refer to \url{http://www.ctan.org} and search for the package name. Please omit extensions such as .sty when searching, e.g., search for natbib rather than natbib.sty, as such packages are often distributed in source form only, e.g., as a .dtx file.

It is also possible to download a complete \TeX{}/\LaTeX{} installation from CTAN, e.g., Miktex + Winedit + Ghostview. Finally, it is also possible to download a CD-ROM image of the \TeX{}-live CD from CTAN (roughly 300MB): search for texlive (and make sure you select a suitable mirror near you).

REFERENCES

2. P. Daly, Natural Sciences Citations and References (Author–Year and Numerical Schemes), 1999, distributed as natbib.dtx with the natbib software.
3. P. Daly, Reference sheet for natbib usage, 1999, distributed as natnotes.tex with the natbib software.