THE LaTeX TEMPLATE FOR THE PROCEEDINGS OF "THE CALIBRATION LEGACY OF THE ISO MISSION" CONFERENCE

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ABSTRACT

This file is an example with instructions for authors preparing papers for the proceedings of the "Calibration Legacy of the ISO Mission" conference. In order to compile this LaTeX file you need the document class **ISOStyle.cls**, as well as the LaTeX2ϵ package. Note that this will *not* work properly on the old LaTeX 2.09!

Key words: ISO – macros: LaTeX

1. INTRODUCTION

These instructions are intended to assist you in preparing your paper in the format required by the editors. The postscript version of the file is intended to illustrate the layout of the paper, and to give general instructions on the conventions used in typesetting these proceedings. Please see the file `sample.tex` for specific examples of how to implement the various LaTeX commands.

The **ISOStyle.cls** LaTeX document class is intended for preparing papers for the proceedings of the "Calibration Legacy of the ISO Mission" conference. It makes it possible to use all standard LaTeX facilities, such as tables and encapsulated postscript figures. Please, make sure that you have the **ISOStyle.cls** file.

Once your paper is finalized you should upload the complete source (i.e. the `.tex` file plus all the figures plus the PostScript output file of the full contribution) to:

`ftp.iso.vilspa.esa.es`, logging in as
`user: isocal, pass: legacy_2001`.

Please name the source file after the first author e.g. for the text metcalfel.tex and metcalfel.ps and for the figures metcalfel1.eps (in case there are several contributions from one author then metcalfel_1.tex, metcalfel_1.ps and metcalfel1_1.eps etc. should be used). Should you have any problem please contact us by email at:

`helpdesk@iso.vilspa.esa.es`.

There is a **strict deadline** of **1 April 2001** for the receipt of papers for inclusion in the proceedings. In order to make appropriate arrangements for the printing and timely distribution of the proceedings, the editors ask for your understanding in insisting that late papers will **not** be considered.

2. THE TITLE SECTION

Title, authors and affiliations should be specified as above, using the `\title{}`, `\institute{}` and `\author{}` commands, If multiple authors and/or institutes, then use the `\and` command to separate them. For authors use initial of first name(s) followed by family name. When the institute list contains more than one institute then each author/institute pair is linked with sequential numbers using the `\inst{}` command attached to each author name. E-mail addresses should not be included in the affiliation. Titles, author lists and institutes should not end with a punctuation mark. The abstract and keywords are created by enclosing the text within `\begin{abstract}` and `\end{abstract}`. Keywords should be inserted using the `\keywords{}` command.

3. SECTION COMMANDS

The standard LaTeX sectioning commands `\section` and `\subsection` should be used, and will be numbered automatically. For sections upper case letters should be used for all words. For subsections the first word should be capitalized and the rest in lower case unless a proper name.

In order to make listings use the itemize or enumerate commands, e.g.

- This is the first item in an itemized list
- And this is the second one. This list is itemized.

1. This is the first item in an enumerated list
2. And this is the second one. This list is enumerated.

3.1. Subsection example

This is an example of a subsection. Please do not try to modify the font and style of the section titles.

4. HOW TO PLACE FIGURES AND TABLES

This section describes how to insert figures and tables into the text. Figure 1 shows an example of a figure which spans one column only. For figures to span the whole width of the page, use the `\begin{figure*}` and `\end{figure*}` form.

You can control the placing of figures by using the optional argument to the figure environment, which can be: `h`

`t b p` (for here, top, bottom or page), to indicate placement in the page or, in the last case, on a separate page at the end of the paper. Sometimes it is necessary to force LaTeX to position the figure where you want it (instead of the default position). To do this use ! in the figure options, e.g. `[!ht]` will place the figure at the top of this page (without the !, LaTeX positions the figure at the end of the paper). Generally, both .eps and .ps files can be included, as long as a bounding box definition is given in the corresponding file. We advise to use the `\includegraphics{}` or the `\epsfig{}` commands to include postscript files; these are distributed with the standard LaTeX2ϵ distribution, and comes with the relative documentation. Note that only electronic figures will be accepted; if your figure only exists in hardcopy you will have to take care of the scanning yourself.

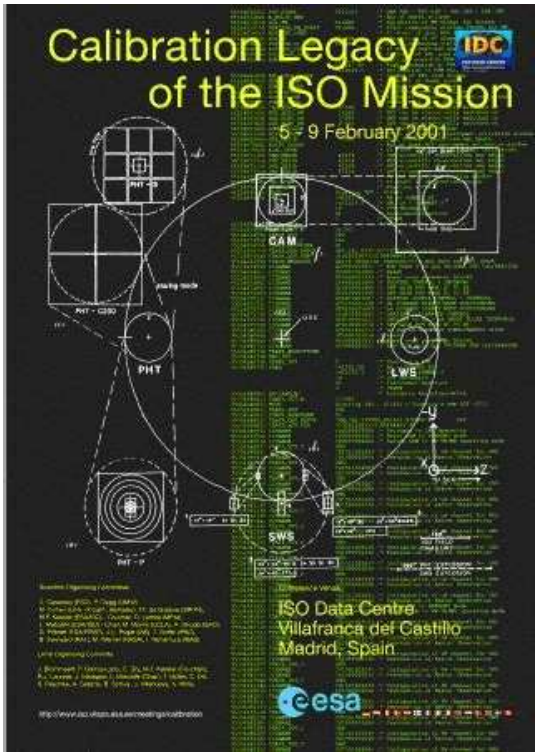

Figure 1. This is a figure example. Submitted color postscript figures will be accepted only if their scientific information cannot be passed to the reader in a black and white figure. **Avoid using green or yellow, as these colours tend to result in low contrast in the final printout of the proceedings book**

Tabular material should be inserted using the standard LaTeX `table` environment (between `\begin{table}` and `\end{table}`) or the `table*` variant for tables spanning two columns. This is similar to the figure environment. Again, placement of the table can be controlled through the usage of the optional arguments: `h t b p`. Note that the table captions appear above the table (as in Table 1), whereas the figure captions appear below the figures. Again, please do not try to modify the caption's style.

In general, cross-referencing within the text is made easier if the LaTeX `\label{}` and `\ref{}` commands are used, and we encourage authors to use them in their papers. However, this will cause problems with similar labels in different papers. Therefore we request to use in the label a string compiled from the author names e.g. for this paper `\label{MSU_figure1}`.

Table 1. A sample table illustrating usage of the LaTeX table environment. Please try, if possible, to use the smaller font size for the table, as in the current example (set by the `footnotesize` *command).*

First column	Col. 2	Col. 3	V mag
row 1	11.0	25.0	12
row 2	11.0	25.0	12
row 3	11.0	25.0	12
row 4	11.0	25.0	12
row 5	11.0	25.0	12

5. EQUATIONS

Formulae which appear in the running text should be enclosed in $ signs. For example, to produce the equation $a^2+b^2=c^2$ within a paragraph type `$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$`. Displayed formulae are produced using the two commands `\begin{equation}` and `\end{equation}` (see Equation 1). This produces equations which are automatically numbered sequentially throughout your paper. Equations which should appear together as an array can be formatted using `\begin{eqnarray}` and `\end{eqnarray}` as for Equations 2 and 3:

$$\Delta\hat{a}_i = \sum_j \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial a_j}\Delta a_j \tag{1}$$

$$\alpha = \alpha_0 + (T - T_0)\,\mu_{\alpha*0}\sec\delta_0 \tag{2}$$

$$\delta = \delta_0 + (T - T_0)\,\mu_{\delta 0} \tag{3}$$

When in math mode (i.e. within the equation or eqnarray environment) all letters appear in italics. However, subscripts, superscripts[1] and text within the equation should be typeset as roman. To achieve this use the `{\rm }` command. Thus, in order to produce $T_{\rm eff} = 5.8 \times 10^3$ K you have to write `$T_{\rm eff}=5.8\times10^{3}$~K`. Note that the units should be tied to the numerical value using ~ and should always be in roman font (the default outside of math mode).

[1] except when the superscript or subscript are variables.

6. FINE TUNING

We advise the authors to read, for example, the documentation of the A&A LaTeX style file, where details are supplied about the proper usage of, e.g., short and long dashes, spaces, etc. is given.

7. INDEXING

We will build an index for the proceedings volume; to help in the process, you should identify references to individual astronomical objects (for example, when talking about the star HD 283572 or the AGN NGC 4051), named according to the IAU conventions, through use of the `\object{}` command. This will insert its argument in the text normally, and at the same time will insert it (during the final processing stage) in an auxiliary file which will be used for the indexing process.

8. REFERENCES

The last section of the paper should include the bibliography. The collection of bibliographic references should begin, as shown in this sample paper, with a `\begin{thebibliography}{}` command, and end with the `\end{thebibliography}` command. Observe the "standard" order for bibliographic material: author name(s), publication year, journal name, volume, and page number for articles. Each bibliographic entry should be in the format shown in the example file; i.e. each entry should have a `\bibitem` entry, in the following format:

```
\bibitem[\protect
\astroncite{Allen}{1973}]{MSU_all73}
Allen C., 1973, Astrophysical quantities,
Athlone Press

\bibitem[\protect
\astroncite{Nobody et~al.}{1997}]{MSU_nob88}
Nobody B., Somebody G., Who M.E. et al., 1997,
ApJ 331, 902

\bibitem[\protect
\astroncite{Smith \& Jones}{1996}]{MSU_sj96}
Smith A., Jones B., 1996, A\&A 555, 999
```

The last entry in the bibitem entry (i.e. the `MSU_all73`, for example) allows for citations to be easily inserted in the text. For example, the `\cite{MSU_all73}` command will produce 'Allen 1973', while the `\cite*{MSU_all73}` form will produce 'Allen (1973)'. If there are two authors then they should appear as e.g. Smith & Jones (1996), produced by `\cite*{MSU_sj96}`. More than two authors will appear as e.g. Nobody et al. 1997, produced by command `\cite{MSU_nob88}`). Note again the use of authors in the reference label to avoid problems at the compilation of the proceedings.

For the format of each bibliography entry (including journal abbreviations), please follow the standard A&A format, a summary of which is available in the January 1 issue of each year. Note that when you first run LaTeX on your file, it may complain that some references were undefined. Simply LaTeX the file again and the cross-references should be reconciled.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Acknowledgments can be included at the end between `\begin{acknowledgements}` and `\end{acknowledgements}`. We are indeed grateful to all previous authors of LaTeX template files with instructions, from whom we have copied a lot.

REFERENCES

Allen C., 1973, Astrophysical quantities, Athlone Press

Goossens M., Mittelbach F., Samarin A., 1994, The LaTeXCompanion, Addison-Wesley

Lamport L., 1994, A Document Preparation System LaTeX, Addison-Wesley

Nobody B., Somebody G., Who M.E. et al., 1997, ApJ 331, 902

Smith A., Jones B., 1996, A&A 555, 999

APPENDIX A: EXTRA ITEMS

If necessary, one or more appendices can be included. To do that, use the `\appendix` command, and then just use the normal sectioning commands afterwards; they will be numbered with roman letters rather than with sequential numbers.