

Model Article for the preprint style AG

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Abstract

This article discusses several features of preparing preprints with the SH document template and IGF.cls file, using Harvard style bibliographic references.

1 Introduction

This article discusses several features of preparing preprints with the SH template. This article was written as an example of this template. For more general information about \LaTeX , see the \LaTeX manual written by Lamport or the booklet *Preparing Articles with \LaTeX* , which is part of Elsevier or Springer Science's \LaTeX package.

The whole macro package recommended in this document can be obtained from one of the servers of the Comprehensive \TeX Archive Network (CTAN). CTAN is a mirrored network of the FTP servers ftp.tex.ac.uk and ctan.tug.org, which are widely mirrored (see ftp://ctan.tug.org/tex-archive/README.mirrors) and hold up-to-date copies of all the public-domains version of \TeX , \LaTeX , Metafont and ancillary programs.

The Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, has prepared a \LaTeX package for XXVI International School of Hydraulics articles. It contains the following files:

- IGF.cls (you have to use this file, it works only with current version of \LaTeX);
- SH.tex (this is template of article)
- readme.tex and readme.pdf (instruction booklet)

This package is freely available from The XXVI International School of Hydraulics Web page <http://sh.igf.edu.pl>.

2 General Information

All papers are to be written in English and will be accepted only upon favorable opinion of the referee and our language-editor. We reserve the right to make minor language corrections and editorial alterations.

The font use through the paper is Times. The whole length of the paper should not exceed 8 pages (including the illustrations and tables). A complete print-out of the paper is to be submitted for control purposes.

If the paper contains figures or tables that had been published elsewhere, it is essential that the Author obtain permission from the copyright holder (usually the publisher and/or the original author).

Papers are to be submitted by email as PS files and as PDF file. The information about submission is available at <http://sh.igf.edu.pl>

3 Fronttext

The IGF document class has a separate fronttext environment for the title, authors and abstract.

- `\title`: As in standard \LaTeX , e.g. `\title{Model}`.
- `\author`: Different from standard \LaTeX , the `\author` command contains the author name and affiliations. If the second author has different affiliation please look at following example:

```
\author{First author Name SURNAME1 and Second author Name SURNAME2  
  \smallskip\\1 First author Name of Institute\\ First author address (if the second  
  author has different affiliation)\\ email: name1@igf.edu.pl (if the second author  
  has different affiliation) \\2 Second author Name of Institute (if the second author  
  has different affiliation)\\ Second author address (if the second author has different  
  affiliation)\\ email: name2@igf.edu.pl (if the second author has different affiliation)}
```

3.1 Abstract

A brief abstract (less than 150 words, one paragraph) should be included in your final manuscript. The abstract is 10-point Times. Therefore, do not refer to the list of references.

4 Main text

Text may be divided into numbered sections e.g.:

1. Introduction
2. Approach and methods
3. Results
4. Discussion
5. Conclusion

5 Tables

Tables should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Table's number and title should be placed on top of each table. Units should be indicated. . See for example Table 1.

Table 1: Formatting rules to Word template

Object	Style	Font	Alignment	Sp above	Sp below
Header	Header	10pt	c	0pt	0pt
Title	Title	14pt b	c	48pt	24pt
Author(s)	Author	10pt	c	0pt	6pt
Institute name	Institute	10pt	c	6pt	0pt
Addresses	Address	10pt	c	0pt	0pt
Abstract title	Abstract title	10pt	c	36pt	0pt
Abstract text	Abstract text	10pt	j	0pt	0pt
Heading 1	Heading 1	11pt b	l	18pt	6pt
Heading 2	Heading 2	11pt b i	l	12pt	0pt
Body	Indent text	11pt	j	6pt	0pt
List & Bullets	Numbering	11pt	j	3pt	0pt
Table number	Table No	10pt	c	12pt	6pt
Table title	Table title	10pt	c	0pt	6pt
Table text	Table text	10pt	c	0pt	0pt
Figure captions	Figure	10pt	j	0pt	0pt
Equation	Equation	11pt	l	6pt	0pt
References title	References	11pt b	c	18pt	12pt
References list	References	11pt	j	6pt	0pt
Acknow	Acknow	11pt	l	12pt	0pt

6 Cross-references

In electronic publications articles may be internally hyperlinked. Hyperlinks are generated from proper cross-references in the article.

For example, the words Fig.1 will never be more than simple text. whereas the proper cross-reference `\ref{Fig1}` may be turned into a hyperlink to the figure itself.

In the same way, the words (Lamport , 1994) will fail to turn into a hyperlink; the proper cross-reference is `\citep{Lamport}`.

Cross-referencing is possible in \LaTeX for sections, subsections, formulae, figures, table and literature references.

7 Mathematical symbols

If there is a need for some extra mathematical symbols, that are not included in our class, we suggest use of the *amssymb* or *amsmath* packages, developed by the American Mathematical Society.

Equations should be numbered consecutively. The equation number is to be placed at the extreme right side as shown in Eq.(1). Refer to equation by this number. Example equation:

$$h \left(\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial c}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(h D_{xx} \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} + h D_{xy} \frac{\partial c}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(h D_{yy} \frac{\partial c}{\partial y} + h D_{yx} \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} \right), \quad (1)$$

where: t = time; (x, y) = longitudinal and transverse coordinates; (v_x, v_y) = depth-averaged velocities in x and y directions; $c(x, y, t)$ = depth-averaged solute concentration; h = local depth; D_{xx} , D_{xy} , D_{yx} , D_{yy} = dispersion coefficients.

8 Illustrations, photographs and graphs

Figures in CDR (CorelDraw) format are preferred, but other popular format may also be used: WMF, JPG, GIF, PNG, SVG, EPS.

\LaTeX and PostScript have had a long and successful relationship. In the current version of \LaTeX there are three packages for including PostScript figures.

- *graphics* This is a simple package in standard \LaTeX
- *graphicx* This is a package in standard \LaTeX

- *epsfig*. This package is really the *graphicx* package, but it allows one to include PostScript figures using the familiar commands from the earlier package *epsfig* and *psfig*.

Example:

```
\begin{figure}[h!]
\includegraphics[width=0.4\textwidth]{sh4.png}
\caption{International School of Hydraulics Logo.}\label{Fig1}
\end{figure}
```

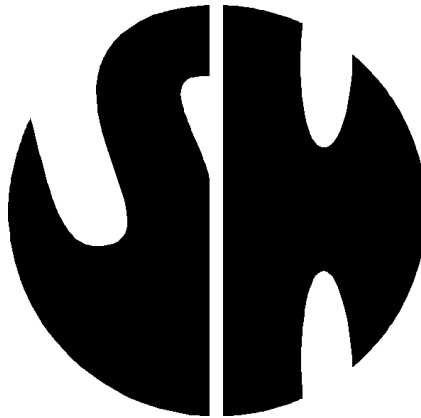


Figure 1: International School of Hydraulics Logo.

Figures (in good quality) should be black and white, no color. All figures must be cited in the text.

9 The Bibliography

In \LaTeX literature references are listed in the *thebibliography* environment. Each reference is a `\bibitem`; each `\bibitem` is identified by a label, by which it can be cited in the text: `\bibitem[Lamport et al.(1996)]{Lamort}` is cited as (Lamport , 1994).

The so-called Harvard or author-year style of referencing is enabled by the \LaTeX package *natbib*. With this package the literature can be cited as follows:

- Parenthetical: `\citep{Lamport}` produces (Lamport ,1994).
- Textual: `\citett{Lamport}` produces Lamport (1996).

- And also an affix and part of a references: `\citep[e.g][La. 2]{Lamport}` produces (e.g Lamport, 1994, La. 2).

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgments may appear before the list of references.

References

Leslie Lamport, (1994), *L^AT_EX, A document preparation system*, 2nd edition, Addison-Wesley (Reading, Massachusetts, 1994)

Pepping S.A.M., (2001) , Preprint submitted to Elsevier Science, *Elsevier Science*, **103**(1000).