APS PRL apssamp.tex minimal[*]

Your Name[†]

City,

Country

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Abstract

An article usually includes an abstract, a concise summary of the work covered at length in the main body of the article.

Usage: Secondary publications and information retrieval purposes.

Keywords: Keyword 1, Keyword 2, Keyword 3

SECTION

This is a very short sentence.[1]

Subsection

This is a very short sentence.

Paragraph This is a very short sentence.

Subsubsection

Paragraph AAA

BBB

CCC

Subsubsection

Paragraph AAA BBB CCC

MATHS

Below we have numbered single-line equations; this is the most common type of equation in *Physical Review*:

$$\boldsymbol{B} = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\mathfrak{B} = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$\mathbb{B} = 0 \tag{3}$$

Subsection

Multiline equations are obtained.

Enclosing display math within \begin{subequations} and \end{subequations} will produce a set of equations that are labeled with letters, as shown in Eqs. (4b) and (4a) below. You may include any number of single-line and multiline equations, although it is probably not a good idea to follow one display math directly after another.

$$\mathcal{M} = \quad ig_Z^2 (4E_1 E_2)^{1/2} (l_i^2)^{-1} (g_{\sigma_2}^e)^2 \chi_{-\sigma_2}(p_2)$$

$$\times [\epsilon_i]_{\sigma_1} \chi_{\sigma_1}(p_1). \tag{4a}$$

$$\left\{ abc123456abcdef\alpha\beta\gamma\delta1234556\alpha\beta \frac{1\sum_b^a}{A^2} \right\}, \tag{4b}$$

Giving a \label{#1} command directly after the \begin{subequations}, allows you to reference all the equations in the subequations environment. For example, the equations in the preceding subequations environment were Eqs. (4).

Wide equations

The equation:

3

$$\mathcal{R}^{(\mathrm{d})} = g^e_{\sigma_2} \left(\frac{[\Gamma^Z(3,21)]_{\sigma_1}}{Q^2_{12} - M^2_W} + \frac{[\Gamma^Z(13,2)]_{\sigma_1}}{Q^2_{13} - M^2_W} \right) + x_W Q_e \left(\frac{[\Gamma^\gamma(3,21)]_{\sigma_1}}{Q^2_{12} - M^2_W} + \frac{[\Gamma^\gamma(13,2)]_{\sigma_1}}{Q^2_{13} - M^2_W} \right).$$

(5)

This is typed to show how the output appears in wide format.

Appendixes

A little more on appendixes

$$E = mc^2.$$

(6)

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* General introduction

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[1] A. Zeilinger, Experiment and the foundations of quantum physics, Reviews of Modern Physics **71**, S288 (1999).