

Introduction: This template is created to help those who use L^AT_EX write LPSC abstracts with half-way decent figures, bibliographies, and the like. There used to be a L^AT_EX template and a style file for writing Lunar and Planetary Science Conference (LPSC) abstracts available on the LPSC Web site. However, in the last decade or so, no such template has been available, and we found ourselves dragging the old one out. It was full of scary T_EX commands and had a date from 1996 in it, so we decided to start from scratch and write a template based on L^AT_EX's own article class and a short L^AT_EX 2_ε package file. Most of the L^AT_EX work is based on [1]. Fortunately, the requirements for LPSC abstracts [2] are reasonably relaxed. The most up-to-date version of this template is always available here:

https://github.com/MosesAstro/LaTeX_Templates.

Title area: The title mechanism for this template is a simple command, `\titlearea`, which takes two arguments, the title text and the author info text.

The title text is made a font size bigger and made boldface in the `lpscabs` package. If you would like it styled differently, it should be easy to go in to the `lpscabs.sty` file and change it.

The old style file had a fancy automatic mechanism for entering authors and putting superscripted numbers on their names to match up with their affiliations later on in the title. We contemplated doing that and then realized that maybe authors would like some other mechanism besides numbers, maybe little letters, or any of the special characters like [†] or ^{*} to mark their affiliations, or maybe all of the authors are from the same place, so no little super-scripted characters are needed. Possibly some authors could have more than one affiliation. So rather than try to program something that can be all things to all people, we'll just let you (the authors) do whatever you like to the text in that line, you're smart people. It is a little less convenient, but we think it is more flexible. We have commented out a few multiple author styles up near that section of this source file.

Section styles: In general, people try to put lots of information into their abstracts, and want to minimize the space being taken up by section headers. We have redefined the `\section`, `\subsection`, and `\subsubsection` commands so that text does not start on a new line after the section header.

Figures: Good figures are hard to make, there's no question about it. That goes double for deciding which figures to include in your space-limited abstract.

When you make the decision to create a color figure, take some time to think about the colors that you use. We think that [3, 4] make a good case for not using the typical rainbow-spectrum color scheme (e.g. Fig. 1). Don't confuse "pretty" with "meaningful."

A suggestion by [5] is that color schemes should be perceived as monotonically increasing when used to display intensity maps

of various sorts (such as topography, etc.). This generally does not happen with most rainbow color schemes. A monotonically increasing color scheme also does its job whether printed in color or grayscale. See Fig. 2

If you need tables to be the full width of the page, just use their starred versions, like `\begin{table*}` instead of `\begin{table}`. However, if you want figures to be the full width and you use the starred version `\begin{figure*}`, then you'll find that the figure is either always at the top of the page or on its own page. This is a L^AT_EX limitation.

Copyright Information: This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 License. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>; or, (b) send a letter to Creative Commons, 171 2nd Street, Suite 300, San Francisco, California, 94105, USA.

Color Scales and Color-Deficient-Viewer Simulations

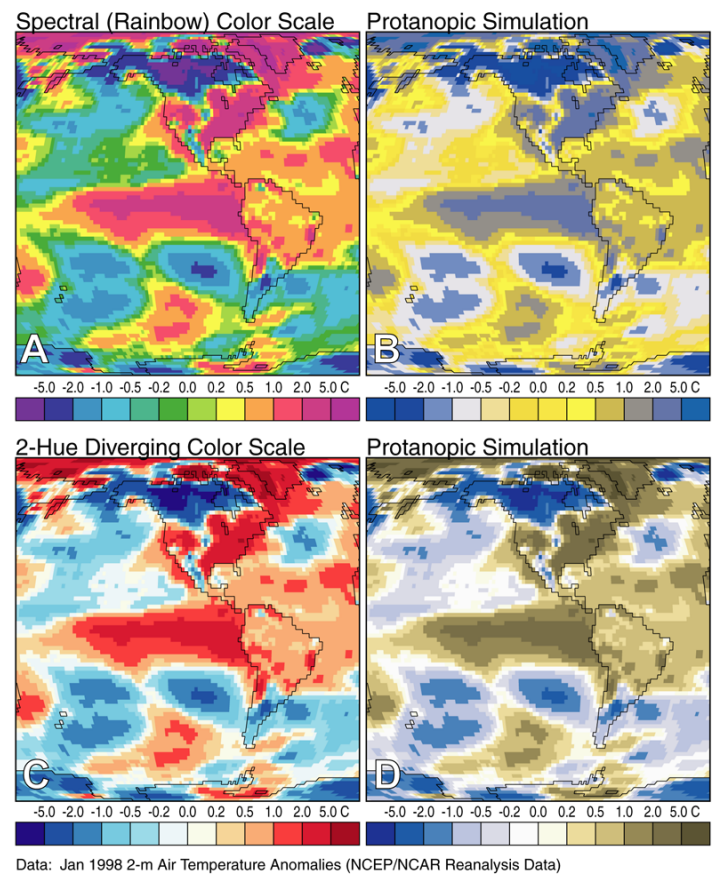


Figure 1: This is Figure 1 from [3].

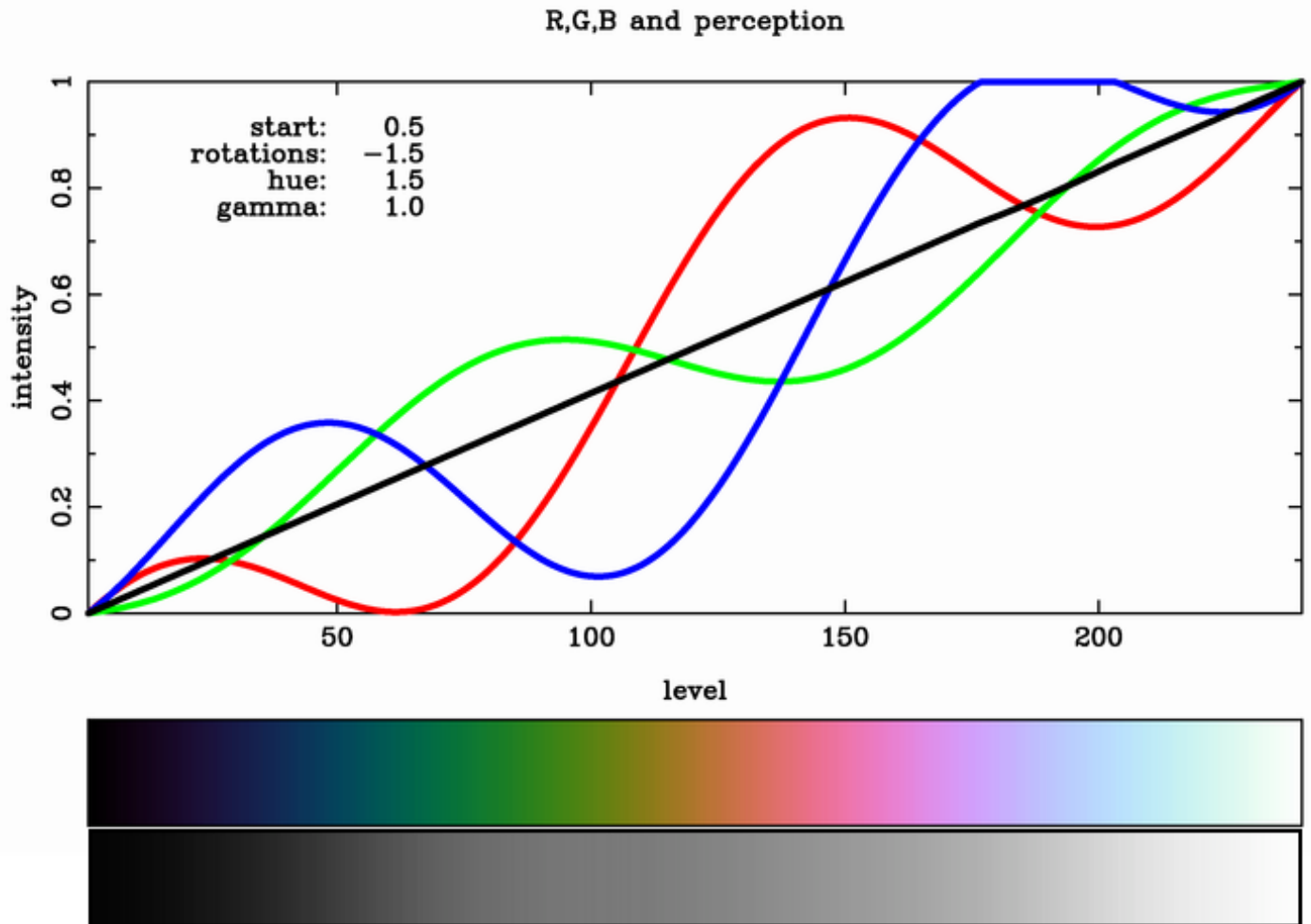


Figure 2: Modified from <https://www.mrao.cam.ac.uk/~dag/CUBEHELIX>. The color and greyscale bars are both increasing in brightness monotonically.

Does this mean that if you write an abstract using this template that you are required by law to credit us and to release the paper under the same kind of Creative Commons license? No, it doesn't. Mostly for the same reasons that you don't credit the authors of L^AT_EX when using their software to create documents. What it does do is allow anyone, even the LPI Meeting Staff, to take a copy of this template and modify it (or not), and place it on their web pages for folks to use.

Why not just dedicate it to the public domain, you might ask? Well, we did spend some time on it and would like to be recognized. Using the Creative Commons license above allows us to retain copyright, request that derivative templates credit us, but also allow for *anyone* to make derivative works, in addition to a few other rights and restrictions. If you want to know more, visit the Creative Commons web site. You may even want to check out the Science Commons at <http://science.creativecommons.org/>.

Works that you reference Note that you will not use a \subsection heading to start this section, that's taken care of for you. Using bibtex with the inparaenum option and the included LPSC bibliographystyle approximates the reference-style that has emerged for LPSC abstracts.

References:

- [1] Kopka, H and Daly, PW. *Guide to L^AT_EX*. Pearson Education (2003).
- [2] Lunar and Planetary Institute. *Abstract submission instructions*. <http://www.hou.usra.edu/meetings/lpsc2014/programAbstracts/instructions/> (2014).
- [3] Light, A and Bartlein, PJ. *Eos, Transactions American Geophysical Union*, 85:385–391 (2004).
- [4] Borland, D and Taylor II, RM. *IEEE computer graphics and applications*, 27:14–17 (2007).
- [5] Green, D. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1108.5083* (2011).