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Template for PRL/PRD Papers

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(for the Hall C Collaboration)
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An article usually includes an abstract, a concise summary of the work covered at length in the main body of the article. It is used for secondary publications and for information retrieval purposes. For PRL, the rule of thumb is that the abstract should be less than 8 lines and the text (excluding authors, abstract but including tables, figures and references) should be less than 4 pages (leave about 20 lines empty on page 4) in two-column format. PRL and PRD papers have to have PACS (Phsyics and Astronomy Classification Scheme) numbers. Please see `http://www.aip.org/pacs/` for the numbers relevant to your paper. A set of standard references can be found at the end of this example paper.

This sample document demonstrates proper use of REVTEX 4 (and LATEX 2_ε) in mansucripts prepared for submission to APS journals. Further information can be found in the REVTEX 4 documentation included in the distribution or available at `http://publish.aps.org/revtex4/`.

When commands are referred to in this example file, they are always shown with their required arguments, using normal TEX format. In this format, `#1`, `#2`, etc. stand for required author-supplied arguments to commands. For example, in `\section{#1}` the `#1` stands for the title text of the author's section heading, and in `\title{#1}` the `#1` stands for the title text of the paper.

Line breaks in section headings at all levels can be introduced using \\. A blank input line tells TEX that the paragraph has ended. Note that top-level section headings are automatically uppercased. If a specific letter or word should appear in lowercase instead, you must escape it using `\lowercase{#1}` as in the word "via" above.

This file may be formatted in both the `preprint` and `twocolumn` styles. `twocolumn` format may be used to mimic final journal output. Either format may be used for submission purposes; however, for peer review and production, APS will format the article using the `preprint` class option. Hence, it is essential that authors check that their manuscripts format acceptably under `preprint`. Manuscripts submitted to APS that do not format correctly under the `preprint` option may be delayed in both the editorial and production processes.

The `widetext` environment will make the text the width of the full page. The width-changing commands only take effect in `twocolumn` formatting. It has no effect if `preprint` formatting is chosen instead.

To cite bibliography entries, use the `\cite{#1}` command. Most journal styles will display the corresponding number(s) in square brackets: [1]. To avoid the square brackets, use `\onlinecite{#1}`: Refs. 1 and 4 and 5. REVTEX "collapses" lists of consecutive reference numbers where possible. We now cite everyone together [4–6], and once again (Refs. 4–6). Note that the references were also sorted into the correct numerical order as well.

Footnotes are produced using the `\footnote{#1}` command. Most APS journal styles put footnotes into the bibliography. REVTEX 4 does this as well, but instead of interleaving the footnotes with the references, they are listed at the end of the references. Because the correct numbering of the footnotes must occur after the numbering of the references, an extra pass of LATEX is required in order to get the numbering correct.

Inline math may be typeset using the `$` delimiters. Bold math symbols may be achieved using the `bm` package and the `\bm{#1}` command it supplies. For instance, a bold α can be typeset as `$\bm{\alpha}$` giving $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$. Fraktur and Blackboard (or open face or double struck) characters should be typeset using the `\mathfrak{#1}` and `\mathbb{#1}` commands respectively. Both are supplied by the `amssymb` package. For example, `$\mathbb{R}$` gives $\mathbb{R}$ and `$\mathfrak{G}$` gives $\mathfrak{G}$

In LATEX there are many different ways to display equations, and a few preferred ways are noted below. Displayed math will center by default. Use the class option `fleqn` to flush equations left.

Below we have numbered single-line equations; this is

FIG. 1. A figure caption. The figure captions are automatically numbered.

the most common type of equation in *Physical Review*:

$$\chi_+(p) \lesssim [2|\mathbf{p}|(|\mathbf{p}|+p_z)]^{-1/2} \begin{pmatrix} |\mathbf{p}|+p_z \\ px+ip_y \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

$$\left\{ \mathbb{1}234567890abc123\alpha\beta\gamma\delta1234556\alpha\beta\frac{1\sum_b^a}{A^2} \right\}. \quad (2)$$

Note the open one in Eq. (2).

Not all numbered equations will fit within a narrow column this way. The equation number will move down automatically if it cannot fit on the same line with a one-line equation:

$$\left\{ ab12345678abc123456abcdef\alpha\beta\gamma\delta1234556\alpha\beta\frac{1\sum_b^a}{A^2} \right\}. \quad (3)$$

When the `\label{#1}` command is used [cf. input for Eq. (2)], the equation can be referred to in text without knowing the equation number that TEX will assign to it. Just use `\ref{#1}`, where `#1` is the same name that used in the `\label{#1}` command.

Unnumbered single-line equations can be typeset using the `\[`, `\]` format:

$$g^+g^+ \to g^+g^+g^+g^+ \dots , \quad q^+q^+ \to q^+g^+g^+ \dots .$$

Figures may be inserted by using either the `graphics` or `graphicx` packages. These packages both define the `\includegraphics{#1}` command, but they differ in how optional arguments for specifying the orientation, scaling, and translation of the figure. Fig. 1 shows a figure that is small enough to fit in a single column. It is embedded using the `figure` environment which provides both the caption and the imports the figure file.

Fig. 2 is a figure that is too wide for a single column, so instead the `figure*` environment has been used.

The heart of any table is the `tabular` environment which gives the rows of the tables. Each row consists of column entries separated by `&`'s and terminates with `\\`. The required argument for the `tabular` environment specifies how data are displayed in the columns. For instance, entries may be centered, left-justified, right-justified, aligned on a decimal point. Extra column-spacing may be be specified as well, although REVTEX 4 sets this spacing so that the columns fill the width of the table. Horizontal rules are typeset using the `\hline` command. The doubled (or Scotch) rules that appear at the top and bottom of a table can be achieved enclosing the `tabular` environment within a `ruledtabular` environment. Rows whose columns span multiple columns can be typeset using the `\multicolumn{#1}{#2}{#3}` command (for example, see the first row of Table III).

TABLE I. This is a narrow table which fits into a narrow column when using `twocolumn` formatting. Note that REVTEX 4 adjusts the intercolumn spacing so that the table fills the entire width of the column. Table captions are numbered automatically. This table illustrates left-aligned, centered, and right-aligned columns.

Left[a]	Centered[b]	Right
1	2	3
10	20	30
100	200	300

[a] Note a.
[b] Note b.

Tables I-IV show various effects. Tables that fit in a narrow column are contained in a `table` environment. Table III is a wide table set with the `table*` environment. Long tables may need to break across pages. The most straightforward way to accomplish this is to specify the `[H]` float placement on the `table` or `table*` environment. However, the standard LATEX 2_ε package `longtable` will give more control over how tables break and will allow headers and footers to be specified for each page of the table. A simple example of the use of `longtable` can be found in the file `summary.tex` that is included with the REVTEX 4 distribution.

There are two methods for setting footnotes within a table (these footnotes will be displayed directly below the table rather than at the bottom of the page or in the bibliography). The easiest and preferred method is just to use the `\footnote{#1}` command. This will automatically enumerate the footnotes with lowercase roman letters. However, it is sometimes necessary to have multiple entries in the table share the same footnote. In this case, there is no choice but to manually create the footnotes using `\footnotemark[#1]` and `\footnotetext[#1]{#2}`. `#1` is a numeric value. Each time the same value for `#1` is used, the same mark is produced in the table. The `\footnotetext[#1]{#2}` commands are placed after the `tabular` environment. Examine the LATEX source and output for Tables I and II for examples.

Physical Review style requires that the initial citation of figures or tables be in numerical order in text, so don't cite Fig. 2 until Fig. 1 has been cited.

The authors would like to thank Tex, LaTeX and Friends for the answer to this question.

[1] Standard DØ detector reference:
V.M. Abazov *et al.* (D0 Collaboration), Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. A **565**, 463 (2006).
[2] ** New ** DØ luminosity reference:
T. Andeen *et al.*, FERMILAB-TM-2365 (2007).
[3] Particle Data Group reference:
W.-M. Yao *et al.*, Journal of Physics G **33**, 1 (2006).

FIG. 2. Use the figure* environment to get a wide figure that spans the page in `twocolumn` formatting.

TABLE II. A table with more columns still fits properly in a column. Note that several entries share the same footnote. Inspect the LaTeX input for this table to see exactly how it is done.

	r_c (Å)	r_0 (Å)	κr_0		r_c (Å)	r_0 (Å)	κr_0
Cu	0.800	14.10	2.550	Sn[a]	0.680	1.870	3.700
Ag	0.990	15.90	2.710	Pb[b]	0.450	1.930	3.760
Au	1.150	15.90	2.710	Ca[c]	0.750	2.170	3.560
Mg	0.490	17.60	3.200	Sr[d]	0.900	2.370	3.720
Zn	0.300	15.20	2.970	Li[b]	0.380	1.730	2.830
Cd	0.530	17.10	3.160	Na[e]	0.760	2.110	3.120
Hg	0.550	17.80	3.220	K[e]	1.120	2.620	3.480
Al	0.230	15.80	3.240	Rb[c]	1.330	2.800	3.590
Ga	0.310	16.70	3.330	Cs[d]	1.420	3.030	3.740
In	0.460	18.40	3.500	Ba[e]	0.960	2.460	3.780
Tl	0.480	18.90	3.550				

[a] Here's the first, from Ref. 3.
[b] Here's the second.
[c] Here's the third.
[d] Here's the fourth.
[e] And etc.

[4] GEANT reference:
R. Brun and F. Carminati, CERN Program Library Long Writeup W5013, 1993 (unpublished).

[5] PYTHIA reference:
T. Sjöstrand *et al.*, Comput. Phys. Commun. **135**, 238 (2001).

[6] CTEQ6 reference:
J. Pumplin *et al.*, JHEP **0207** 012 (2002) and D. Stump *et al.*, JHEP **0310** 046 (2003).

[7] LEP CL_S reference:
T. Junk, Nucl. Instrum. Methods A **434**, 435 (1999).

[8] DØ Bayesian reference:
I. Bertram *et al.*, FERMILAB-TM-2104 (2000).

[9] DØ cone-jet reference:
G.C. Blazey *et al.*, in *Proceedings of the Workshop: QCD and Weak Boson Physics in Run II*, edited by U. Baur, R.K. Ellis, and D. Zeppenfeld, Fermilab-Pub-00/297 (2000).

TABLE III. This is a wide table that spans the page width in `twocolumn` mode. It is formatted using the `table*` environment. It also demonstates the use of \`multicolumn` in rows with entries that span more than one column.

	D^1_{4h}		D^5_{4h}	
Ion	1st alternative	2nd alternative	lst alternative	2nd alternative
K	$(2e) + (2f)$	$(4i)$	$(2c) + (2d)$	$(4f)$
Mn	$(2g)$[a]	$(a) + (b) + (c) + (d)$	$(4e)$	$(2a) + (2b)$
Cl	$(a) + (b) + (c) + (d)$	$(2g)$[a]	$(4e)$[a]	
He	$(8r)$[a]	$(4j)$[a]	$(4g)$[a]	
Ag		$(4k)$[a]		$(4h)$[a]

[a] The z parameter of these positions is $z \sim \frac{1}{4}$.

TABLE IV. Numbers in columns Three–Five have been aligned by using the "d" column specifier (requires the `dcolumn` package). Non-numeric entries (those entries without a ".") in a "d" column are aligned on the decimal point. Use the "D" specifier for more complex layouts.

One	Two	Three	Four	Five
one	two	three	four	five
He	2	2.77234	45672.	0.69
C[a]	C[b]	12537.64	37.66345	86.37

[a] Some tables require footnotes.
[b] Some tables need more than one footnote.