INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRODUCING CAMERA-READY MANUSCRIPT USING LaTeX 2_ε FOR PUBLICATION IN CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

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This is where the abstract should be placed. It should consist of one paragraph and give a concise summary of the material in the article below. Replace the title, authors, and addresses within the curly brackets with your own title, authors, and addresses; please use capital letters for the title and the authors. You may have as many authors and addresses as you wish. Do not use footnotes in the abstract or the title; the acknowledgments for funding bodies etc. are placed in a separate section at the end of the text.

1. INTRODUCTION

The hard copy may be produced using the instructions given in this document.
CSB2009.cls — the style file that provides the higher level latex commands for the proceedings. *CSB2009.tex* — the main text. You can delete our sample text and replace it with your own contribution to the volume, however we recommend keeping an initial version of the file for reference. Strip off any mail headers and then latex the tex file. The command for latexing is latex CSB2009, do this twice to sort out the cross-referencing.

If you wish to use some other form of word-processor, some guidelines are given in Sec. 1.1 below. These files will work with LaTeX 2_ε. If there is an abbreviation defined in the new definitions at the top of the file *CSB2009.tex* that conflicts with one of your own macros, then delete the appropriate command and revert to longhand. Failing that, please consult your local texpert to check for other conflicting macros that may be unique to your computer system. Page numbers are included at the bottom of the page for your guidance. The final pagination of the volume will be done by the publisher.

1.1. Using Other Word-Processing Packages

If you want to use some other form of word-processor to construct your output, and are using the final hard copy version of these files as guidelines, then please follow the style given here for headings, table and figure captions, and the footnote and citation marks. For this size of volume, the final page dimensions will be 11 by 8.5 inches; however you should submit the finished paper as a pdf file. The text area (excluding the page numbers) should be 8.8 by 6.6 inches and the separation between the columns is 0.3in.

The text should be in 10pt roman for the title, section heads and the body of the text, using capitals for the title and authors, bold face for the title and headings, and italics for the subheadings. The abstract, footnotes, figure and table captions should be in 8pt.

It is also important to reproduce the spacing of the text and headings as shown here. Text should be slightly more than single-spaced; use a baselineskip (which is the average distance from the base of one line of text to the base of an adjacent line) of 13 pts and 10 pts for footnotes. All headings should be

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separated from the text preceding it by a baselineskip of about 26 pts and use a baselineskip of about 18 pts for the following text. Paragraphs should have a first line indented by about 0.25in (6mm), except where the paragraph is preceded by a heading, and the abstract should be indented on both sides by 0.25in (6mm) from the main body of the text.

2. SECTIONAL UNITS

Sectional units are obtained in the usual way, i.e. with the LaTeX commands `\section`, `\subsection`, `\subsubsection`, `\paragraph` and `\subparagraph`.

3. SECTION

This is just an example.

3.1. Subsection

This is just an example.

3.1.1. *Subsubsection*

This is just an example.

Paragraph This is just an example.

UNNUMBERED SECTION

Unnumbered sections can be obtained by using `\section*`.

4. LISTS OF ITEMS

Lists of items are produced with the following environments:

(a) Numbered list.
(b) Lettered list.
(c) Unnumbered list.
(d) Bulleted list.

4.1. Numbered and lettered list

The `\begin{arabiclist}[]` command is used for the arabic number list (arabic numbers appearing within parenthesis), e.g., (1), (2), etc.

The `\begin{romanlist}[]` command is used for the roman number list (roman numbers appearing within parenthesis), e.g., (i), (ii), etc.

The `\begin{Romanlist}[]` command is used for the cap roman number list (cap roman numbers appearing within parenthesis), e.g., (I), (II), etc.

The `\begin{alphlist}[]` command is used for the aliphatic character list (aliphatic characters appearing within parenthesis), e.g., (a), (b), etc.

The `\begin{Alphlist}[]` command is used for the cap aliphatic character list (cap aliphatic characters appearing within parenthesis), e.g., (A), (B), etc.

Note: For all the above mentioned lists (with the exception of aliphatic character list), it is obligatory to enter the last entry's number in the list within the square bracket, to enable unit alignment.

Sample items numbered with lowercase Roman numerals:

(i) item one
(ii) item two

    (a) lists within lists can be numbered with lowercase alphabets
    (b) second item.

4.2. Bulleted and unnumbered list

The `\begin{itemlist}` command is used for the bulleted list.

The `\begin{unnumlist}` command is used for creating the unnumbered list with the turnovers hangindent by 1 pica.

4.3. Equations

Equations should be confined to one column wherever possible, as in Eq. (1).

$$\mu(n,t) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 1(d_i < t, N(d_i) = n)}{\int_{\sigma=0}^{t} 1(N(\sigma) = n)d\sigma}. \qquad (1)$$

If it's essential to have a two-column wide equation then use the method of Eq. (2) above. The surrounding environment is important here. In the text file *CSB2009.tex* make sure that you keep the declarations `\begin{table*}` and `\end{table*}` and only change the equation and its label within the inner equation environment.

$$U = D(\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3, \delta_4) R_{12}(a, \delta_5) R_{13}(b, \delta_6) R_{14}(c, \delta_7) R_{23}(d, \delta_8) R_{24}(e, \delta_9) R_{34}(f, \delta_{10}) \tag{2}$$

For displayed multi-line formulas, use the **eqnarray** environment. For example,

```
\begin{eqnarray}
\zeta\mapsto\hat{\zeta}&=&a\zeta+b\eta\\
\eta\mapsto\hat{\eta}&=&c\zeta+d\eta
\label{eq3n4}
\end{eqnarray}
```

produces:

$$\zeta \mapsto \hat{\zeta} = a\zeta + b\eta \tag{3}$$
$$\eta \mapsto \hat{\eta} = c\zeta + d\eta \tag{4}$$

LaTeX does not break long equations to make them fit within the margins as it does with normal text. It is therefore up to you to format the equation appropriately (if they overrun the margin.) This typically requires some creative use of an eqnarray to get elements shifted to a new line and to align nicely, e.g.,

$$
\begin{aligned}
(1+x)^n = 1 &+ nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 \\
&+ \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^3 \\
&+ \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{4!}x^4 \\
&+ \dots n\text{th.}
\end{aligned}
\tag{5}
$$

Superscripts and subscripts that are words or abbreviations, as in σ_{low}, should be typed as roman letters; this is done as `\( \sigma_{\mathrm{low}} \)` instead of σ_{low} done with `\( \sigma_{low} \)`

For geometric functions, e.g. exp, sin, cos, tan, etc., please use the macros `\sin, \cos, \tan`. These macros give proper spacing in mathematical formulas. It is also possible to use the $\mathcal{AMS}$-LaTeX package, which can be obtained from the $\mathcal{AMS}$ and various TeX archives.

5. FLOATS

5.1. Tables

Put tables and figures in text using the table and figure environments, and position them near the first reference of the table or figure in the text. Please avoid long captions in figures and tables.

Input:

```
\begin{table}[H] % always [H] in multicols
\tbl{... table caption ...}
{\begin{tabular}{@{}lcccr@{}}\toprule
ID & $m$ & $R^2$ & ...\\ \colrule
...
13 & 100 & ...\\ \botrule
\end{tabular}}\label{tbl1}
\end{table}
```

Output:

Table 1. ... table caption ...

ID	m	R^2	x_2	Times
11	100	3135	1138	< 98 sec
12	100	3135	1138	< 99 sec
13	100	3135	1138	< 100 sec

By using `\tbl` command in table environment, long captions will be justified to the table width while the short or single line captions are centered. `\tbl{table caption}{tabullar environment}`.

For most tables, the horizontal rules are obtained by:

toprule one rule at the top
colrule one rule separating column heads from data cells
botrule one bottom rule
Hline one thick rule at the top and bottom of the tables with multiple column heads

To avoid the rules sticking out at either end of the table, add `@{}` before the first and after the last descriptors, e.g. `@llll@`. Please avoid vertical rules in tables. But if you think the vertical rule is a must, you can use the standard LaTeX `tabular` environment.

Tables should have a uniform style throughout the proceedings volume. It does not matter how you place the inner lines of the table, but we would prefer the border lines to be of the style as shown in our sample tables. For the inner lines of the table, it looks better if they are kept to a minimum.

Table 2. Comparison of acoustic for frequencies for piston-cylinder problem.

Piston mass	Analytical frequency (Rad/s)	TRIA6-S_1 model (Rad/s)	% Error[a]
1.0	281.0	280.81	0.07
0.1	876.0	875.74	0.03
0.01	2441.0	2441.0	0.0
0.001	4130.0	4129.3	0.16

[a] Sample table footnote.

We recommend the use of single column-wide tables wherever possible. Tables spanning two columns can be typeset with

```
\begin{table*}
\tbl{Comparison of ...}
{\begin{tabular}{@{}cccc@{}}
\toprule
Piston mass & Analytical ...\\
& (Rad/s) & (Rad/s) \\
\colrule
1.0... \\
0.001...\\
\botrule
\end{tabular}}
\begin{tabnote}
$^{\text a}$ Sample table footnote.\\
\end{tabnote}
\label{tbl2}
\end{table*}
```

5.2. Figures

The preferred graphics formats are TIF and Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) for any type of image. Our TeX installation requires EPS, but we can easily convert TIF to EPS. Many other formats, e.g. PICT (Macintosh), WMF (Windows) and various proprietary formats, are not suitable. Even if we can read such files, there is no guarantee that they will look the same on our systems as on yours.

Color images are allowed only when they are stated in the publishing agreement. The color images must be prepared in CMYK (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow and Black). RGB color images are not acceptable for color separation. Do not submit color images in your papers unless specifically instructed to do so.

Adjust the scaling of the figure until it is correctly positioned, and remove the declarations of the lines and any anomalous spacing.
A figure is obtained with the following commands

```
\begin{figure}[H] % always [H] in multicols
\centerline{\psfig{file=procs-fig1.eps...}}
\caption{ ... caption here ... }
\label{fig1}
\end{figure}
```

Fig. 1.   ... caption here ...

Figures spanning two columns can be typeset with \begin{figure*}...\end{figure*}.

Very large figures and tables should be placed on a separate page by themselves. Landscape tables and figures can be typeset with the following environments:

- `sidewaystable` and
- `sidewaysfigure`.

Example:

```
\begin{sidewaysfigure*}
\begin{center}
\psfig{file=procs-fig2.eps,height=4in}
\end{center}
\caption{Sample figure caption.}
\label{fig2}
\end{sidewaysfigure*}
```

6. FOOTNOTES

Footnotes are denoted by a Roman letter superscript in the text. Footnotes can be used as

Fig. 2. Sample figure caption.

Input:

```
... total.\footnote{Sample footnote text.}
```

Output: ... in total.[a]

7. CROSS-REFERENCES

Use `\label` and `\ref` for cross-references to equations, figures, tables, sections, subsections, etc., instead of plain numbers. Every numbered part to which one wants to refer, should be labeled with the instruction `\label`. For example:

```
\begin{equation}
\mu(n, t) = \frac{\sum\limits^\infty_{i=1}1
(d_i < t, N(d_i) = n)}
{\int\limits^t_{\sigma=0}1
(N(\sigma)=n)d\sigma}.\label{eq1}
\end{equation}
```

With the instruction `\ref` one can refer to a numbered part that has been labeled:

```
..., see also Eq. (\ref{eq1})
```

The `\label` instruction should be typed

- immediately after (or one line below), but not inside the argument of a number-generating instruction such as `\section` or `\caption`, e.g.: `\caption{ ... caption ... }\label{fig1}`.
- roughly in the position where the number appears, in environments such as an equation,
- labels should be unique.

8. CITATIONS

Citations in the text use the labels defined in the bibitem declaration, e.g., the first paper by Andrew[1] is cited using the command `\cite{1}`. Bibitem labels should be unique.

For multiple citations, do not use `\cite{1}`, `\cite{2}`, but use `\cite{1,2}` instead.

When the reference forms part of the sentence, it should not be typed in superscripts, e.g.: "One can show from Ref. 1 that ...", "See Refs. 2 and 3 for more details." This is done using the LaTeX command: "`Ref.~\refcite{3}`".

9. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND APPENDICES

Acknowledgments to funding bodies etc. may be placed in a separate section at the end of the text, before the Appendices. This should not be numbered, so use `\section*{Acknowledgments}`.

10. REFERENCES

References are to be listed in the order cited in the text in Arabic numerals. Authors must pay particular attention to the accuracy of references which should be checked before final submission of the finished manuscript. The following are some examples of references.

Journal Article:

Andrew JG, Sykes PJ. Duplicate thumbs: A survey of results in twenty patients. *J Hand Surg* 1988; **13B**: 50–53.

Books:

Taleisnik J. *The Wrist.* Churchill Livingstone, New York. 1985: 15–20.

Chapters in Edited Book:

Beckenbough RD, Linscheid RL. Arthroplasty in the hand and wrist. In: Green DP (ed.), Operative Hand Surgery, 2nd ed. Churchill Livingstone, New York. 1988: 167–214.
Washburn SL. Longevity in primates. In: Mc Gaugh JL, Klesler SB (eds.), Aging: Biology and Behavior. Academic Press, New York. 1981: 11–29.

References

1. Andrew JG, Sykes PJ. Duplicate thumbs: A survey of results in twenty patients. *J Hand Surg* 1988; **13B**: 50–53.
2. Beckenbough RD, Linscheid RL. Arthroplasty in the hand and wrist. In: Green DP (ed.), Operative Hand Surgery, 2nd ed. Churchill Livingstone, New York. 1988: 167–214.
3. Bilhaut. Guerison d'un pouce bifide par un nouveau procede operatoire. *Congres Francais de Chirurgie* 1889; **4**: 576–580.

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[a]Sample footnote text.

4. Dobyns JS, Lipscomb PR, Cooney WP. Management of thumb duplication. *Clin Orthop* 1985; **195**: 26–44.
5. Rogers WD, Watson HK. Radical styloid impingement after triscaphe arthrodesis. *J Hand Surg* 1989; **14A**: 297–301.
6. Taleisnik J. *The Wrist.* Churchill Livingstone, New York. 1985: 15–20.
7. Washburn SL. Longevity in primates. In: Mc Gaugh JL, Klesler SB (eds.), Aging: Biology and Behavior. Academic Press, New York. 1981: 11–29.

Note: Final PDF should be submitted in "Press Quality" (600 dpi min resolution) with all the fonts embedded.