

1. Introduction

elsarticle.cls is a thoroughly re-written document class for formatting L^AT_EX submissions to Elsevier journals. The class uses the environments and commands defined in L^AT_EX kernel without any change in the signature so that clashes with other contributed L^AT_EX packages such as hyperref.sty, preview-latex.sty, etc., will be minimal. elsarticle.cls is primarily built upon the default article.cls. This class depends on the following packages for its proper functioning:

1. pifont.sty for openstar in the title footnotes;
2. natbib.sty for citation processing;
3. geometry.sty for margin settings;
4. fleqn.clo for left aligned equations;
5. graphicx.sty for graphics inclusion;
6. txfonts.sty optional font package, if the document is to be formatted with Times and compatible math fonts;
7. hyperref.sty optional packages if hyperlinking is required in the document.

All the above packages are part of any standard L^AT_EX installation. Therefore, the users need not be bothered about downloading any extra packages. Furthermore, users are free to make use of AMS math packages such as amsmath.sty, amsthm.sty, amssymb.sty, amsfonts.sty, etc., if they want to. All these packages work in tandem with elsarticle.cls without any problems.

2. Major Differences

Following are the major differences between elsarticle.cls and its predecessor package, elsart.cls:

[•]elsarticle.cls is built upon article.cls while elsart.cls is not. elsart.cls redefines many of the commands in the L^AT_EX classes/kernel, which can possibly cause surprising clashes with other contributed L^AT_EX packages; provides preprint document formatting by default, and optionally formats the document as per the final style of models 1+, 3+ and 5+ of Elsevier journals; some easier ways for formatting `list` and `theorem` environments are provided while people can still use amsthm.sty package; natbib.sty is the main citation processing

package which can comprehensively handle all kinds of citations and works perfectly with `hyperref.sty` in combination with `hypernat.sty`; long title pages are processed correctly in preprint and final formats.

3. Installation

The package is available at author resources page at Elsevier (<http://www.elsevier.com/locate/latex>). It can also be found in any of the nodes of the Comprehensive T_EX Archive Network (CTAN), one of the primary nodes being <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/elsevier/>. Please download the `elsarticle.dtx` which is a composite class with documentation and `elsarticle.ins` which is the L^AT_EX installer file. When we compile the `elsarticle.ins` with L^AT_EX it provides the class file, `elsarticle.cls` by stripping off all the documentation from the `*.dtx` file. The class may be moved or copied to a place, usually, `$TEXMF/tex/latex/elsevier/`, or a folder which will be read by L^AT_EX during document compilation. The T_EX file database needs updation after moving/copying class file. Usually, we use commands like `mktxlsr` or `texhash` depending upon the distribution and operating system.

4. Usage

The class should be loaded with the command:

```
1. \documentclass[<options>]{elsarticle}
```

where the `options` can be the following:

`preprint` default option which format the document for submission to Elsevier journals.

`review` similar to the `preprint` option, but increases the baselineskip to facilitate easier review process.

`1p` formats the article to the look and feel of the final format of model 1+ journals. This is always single column style.

`3p` formats the article to the look and feel of the final format of model 3+ journals. If the journal is a two column model, use `twocolumn` option in combination.

`5p` formats for model 5+ journals. This is always of two column style.

authoryear author-year citation style of **natbib.sty**. If you want to add extra options of **natbib.sty**, you may use the options as comma delimited strings as arguments to **\biboptions** command. An example would be:

```
\biboptions{longnamesfirst,angle,semicolon}
```

number numbered citation style. Extra options can be loaded with **\biboptions** command.

sort&compress sorts and compresses the numbered citations. For example, citation [1,2,3] will become [1–3].

longtitle if front matter is unusually long, use this option to split the title page across pages with the correct placement of title and author footnotes in the first page.

times loads **txfonts.sty**, if available in the system to use Times and compatible math fonts.

All options of **article.cls** can be used with this document class.

The default options loaded are **a4paper**, **10pt**, **oneside**, **onecolumn** and **preprint**.

5. Frontmatter

There are two types of frontmatter coding:

[(1)]each author is connected to an affiliation with a footnote marker; hence all authors are grouped together and affiliations follow; authors of same affiliations are grouped together and the relevant affiliation follows this group. An example coding of the first type is provided below.

```
2. \title{This is a specimen title\tnoteref{t1,t2}}
   \tnotetext[t1]{This document is a collaborative effort.}
   \tnotetext[t2]{The second title footnote which is a longer
   longer than the first one and with an intention to fill
   in up more than one line while formatting.}
```

```
\author[rvt]{C.V.~Radhakrishnan\corref{cor1}\fnref{fn1}}  
\ead{cvr@river-valley.com}
```

```
\author[rvt,focal]{K.~Bazargan\fnref{fn2}}  
\ead{kaveh@river-valley.com}
```

```
\author[els]{S.~Pepping\corref{cor2}\fnref{fn1,fn3}}  
\ead[url]{http://www.elsevier.com}
```

```
\cortext[cor1]{Corresponding author}  
\cortext[cor2]{Principal corresponding author}  
\fntext[fn1]{This is the specimen author footnote.}  
\fntext[fn2]{Another author footnote, but a little more  
longer.}  
\fntext[fn3]{Yet another author footnote. Indeed, you can have  
any number of author footnotes.}  
  
\address[rvt]{River Valley Technologies, SJP Building,  
Cotton Hills, Trivandrum, Kerala, India 695014}  
\address[focal]{River Valley Technologies, 9, Browns Court,  
Kennford, Exeter, United Kingdom}  
\address[els]{Central Application Management,  
Elsevier, Radarweg 29, 1043 NX\\  
Amsterdam, Netherlands}
```

The output of the above TeX source is given in Clips ?? and ??. The header portion or title area is given in Clip ?? and the footer area is given in Clip ??.

Clip 1: Header of the title page..

els1.pdf

Clip 2: Footer of the title page..

els1.pdf

Most of the commands such as `\title`, `\author`, `\address` are self explanatory. Various components are linked to each other by a label–reference mechanism; for instance, title footnote is linked to the title with a footnote mark generated by referring to the `\label` string of the `\tnotetext`. We have used similar commands such as `\tnoteref` (to link title note to title); `\corref` (to link corresponding author text to corresponding author); `\fnref` (to link footnote text to the relevant author names). \TeX needs two compilations to resolve the footnote marks in the preamble part. Given below are the syntax of various note marks and note texts.

```
\tnoteref{<label(s)>}
\corref{<label(s)>}
\fnref{<label(s)>}
\tnotetext[<label>]{<title note text>}
\cortext[<label>]{<corresponding author note text>}
\fntext[<label>]{<author footnote text>}
```

where `<label(s)>` can be either one or more comma delimited label strings. The optional arguments to the `\author` command holds the ref label(s) of the address(es) to which the author is affiliated while each `\address` command can have an optional argument of a label. In the same manner, `\tnotetext`, `\fntext`, `\cortext` will have optional arguments as their respective labels and note text as their mandatory argument.

The following example code provides the markup of the second type of author-affiliation.

```
\author{C.V.~Radhakrishnan\corref{cor1}\fnref{fn1}}
\ead{cvr@river-valley.com}
\address{River Valley Technologies, SJP Building,
Cotton Hills, Trivandrum, Kerala, India 695014}
```

```
\author{K.~Bazargan\fnref{fn2}}
\ead{kaveh@river-valley.com}
\address{River Valley Technologies, 9, Browns Court, Kennford,
Exeter, UK.}
```

```
\author{S.~Pepping\fnref{fn1,fn3}}  
\ead[url]{http://www.elsevier.com}  
\address{Central Application Management,  
Elsevier, Radarweg 43, 1043 NX Amsterdam, Netherlands}
```

```
\cortext[cor1]{Corresponding author}  
\fntext[fn1]{This is the first author footnote.}  
\fntext[fn2]{Another author footnote, this is a very long  
footnote and it should be a really long footnote. But this  
footnote is not yet sufficiently long enough to make two lines  
of footnote text.}  
\fntext[fn3]{Yet another author footnote.}
```

The output of the above TeX source is given in Clip ??.

Clip 3: Header of the title page...

els2.pdf

The frontmatter part has further environments such as abstracts and keywords. These can be marked up in the following manner:

```
\begin{abstract}
  In this work we demonstrate the formation of a new type of
  polariton on the interface between a ....
\end{abstract}
```

```
\begin{keyword}
  quadruple exciton \sep polariton \sep WGM

  \PACS 71.35.-y \sep 71.35.Lk \sep 71.36.+c
\end{keyword}
```

Each keyword shall be separated by a `\sep` command. PACS and MSC classifications shall be provided in the keyword environment with the commands `\PACS` and `\MSC` respectively. `\MSC` accepts an optional argument to accommodate future revisions. eg., `\MSC[2008]`. The default is 2000.

6. Floats

Figures may be included using the command, `\includegraphics` in combination with or without its several options to further control graphic. `\includegraphics` is provided by `graphic[s,x].sty` which is part of any standard L^AT_EX distribution. `graphicx.sty` is loaded by default. L^AT_EX accepts figures in the postscript format while pdfL^AT_EX accepts *.pdf, *.mps (metapost), *.jpg and *.png formats. pdfL^AT_EX does not accept graphic files in the postscript format.

The `table` environment is handy for marking up tabular material. If users want to use `multirow.sty`, `array.sty`, etc., to fine control/enhance the tables, they are welcome to load any package of their choice and `elsarticle.cls` will work in combination with all loaded packages.

7. Theorem and theorem like environments

`elsarticle.cls` provides a few shortcuts to format theorems and theorem-like environments with ease. In all commands the options that are used with the `\newtheorem` command will work exactly in the same manner. `elsarticle.cls` provides three commands to format theorem or theorem-like environments:


```
\newtheorem{thm}{Theorem}
\newtheorem{lem}[thm]{Lemma}
\newdefinition{rmk}{Remark}
\newproof{pf}{Proof}
\newproof{pot}{Proof of Theorem \ref{thm2}}
```

The `\newtheorem` command formats a theorem in L^AT_EX's default style with italicized font, bold font for theorem heading and theorem number at the right hand side of the theorem heading. It also optionally accepts an argument which will be printed as an extra heading in parentheses.

```
\begin{thm}
  For system (8), consensus can be achieved with  $\|T_{\{\omega z\}}\|$ 
  ...
  \begin{eqnarray}\label{10}
    ....
  \end{eqnarray}
\end{thm}
```

Clip ?? will show you how some text enclosed between the above code looks like:

Clip 4: `\newtheorem.`

jfigs.pdf

The `\newdefinition` command is the same in all respects as its `\newtheorem` counterpart except that the font shape is roman instead of italic. Both `\newdefinition` and `\newtheorem` commands automatically define counters for the environments defined.

Clip 5: `\newdefinition.`

jfigs.pdf

The `\newproof` command defines proof environments with upright font shape. No counters are defined.

Clip 6: `\newproof.`

jfigs.pdf

Users can also make use of `amsthm.sty` which will override all the default definitions described above.

8. Enumerated and Itemized Lists

elsarticle.cls provides an extended list processing macros which makes the usage a bit more user friendly than the default L^AT_EX list macros. With an optional argument to the `\begin{enumerate}` command, you can change the list counter type and its attributes.

```
\begin{enumerate}[1.]
\item The enumerate environment starts with an optional
      argument '1.', so that the item counter will be suffixed
      by a period.
\item You can use 'a)' for alphabetical counter and '(i)' for
      roman counter.
\begin{enumerate}[a)]
  \item Another level of list with alphabetical counter.
  \item One more item before we start another.
  \begin{enumerate}[(i)]
    \item This item has roman numeral counter.
    \item Another one before we close the third level.
  \end{enumerate}
  \item Third item in second level.
\end{enumerate}
\item All list items conclude with this step.
\end{enumerate}
```

Clip 7: List – Enumerate.

jfigs.pdf

Further, the enhanced list environment allows one to prefix a string like 'step' to all the item numbers. Take a look at the example below:

```
\begin{enumerate}[Step 1.]
\item This is the first step of the example list.
\item Obviously this is the second step.
\item The final step to wind up this example.
\end{enumerate}
```

Clip 8: List – enhanced.

jfigs.pdf

9. 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{tiger}` may be turned into a hyperlink to the figure itself: Fig. 1. In the same way, the words Ref. [1] will fail to turn into a hyperlink; the proper cross-reference is `\cite{Knuth96}`. Cross-referencing is possible in L^AT_EX for sections, subsections, formulae, figures, tables, and literature references.

10. Mathematical symbols and formulae

Many physical/mathematical sciences authors require more mathematical symbols than the few that are provided in standard L^AT_EX. A useful package for additional symbols is the `amssymb` package, developed by the American Mathematical Society. This package includes such oft-used symbols as \lesssim (`\lessssim`), \gtrsim (`\gtrsim`) or \hbar (`\hbar`). Note that your T_EX system should have the `msam` and `msbm` fonts installed. If you need only a few symbols, such as \Box (`\Box`), you might try the package `latexsym`.

Another point which would require authors' attention is the breaking up of long equations. When you use `elsarticle.cls` for formatting your submissions in the `preprint` mode, the document is formatted in single column style with a text width of 384pt or 5.3in. When this document is formatted for final print and if the journal happens to be a double column journal, the text width will be reduced to 224pt at for 3+ double column and 5+ journals respectively. All the nifty fine-tuning in equation breaking done by the author goes to waste in such cases. Therefore, authors are requested to check this problem by typesetting their submissions in final format as well just to see if their equations are broken at appropriate places, by changing appropriate options in the document class loading command, which is explained in section ??, ??. This allows authors to

fix any equation breaking problem before submission for publication. `elsarticle.cls` supports formatting the author submission in different types of final format. This is further discussed in section ??, ??.

11. Bibliography

Three bibliographic style files (`*.bst`) are provided — `elsarticle-num.bst`, `elsarticle-num-names.bst` and `elsarticle-harv.bst` — the first one for the numbered scheme, the second for the numbered with new options of `natbib.sty` and the last one for the author year scheme.

In L^AT_EX literature, references are listed in the `thebibliography` environment. Each reference is a `\bibitem` and each `\bibitem` is identified by a label, by which it can be cited in the text:

`\bibitem[Elson et al.(1996)]{ESG96}` is cited as `\citet{ESG96}`.

In connection with cross-referencing and possible future hyperlinking it is not a good idea to collect more than one literature item in one `\bibitem`. The so-called Harvard or author-year style of referencing is enabled by the L^AT_EX package `natbib`. With this package the literature can be cited as follows:

[•] Parenthetical: `\citep{WB96}` produces (Wettig & Brown, 1996).

Textual: `\citet{ESG96}` produces Elson et al. (1996). An affix and

part of a reference: `\citep[e.g.][Ch. 2]{Gea97}` produces (e.g. Governato et al., 1997, Ch. 2).

In the numbered scheme of citation, `\cite{<label>}` is used, since `\citep` or `\citet` has no relevance in the numbered scheme. `natbib` package is loaded by `elsarticle` with `numbers` as default option. You can change this to author-year or harvard scheme by adding option `authoryear` in the class loading command. If you want to use more options of the `natbib` package, you can do so with the `\biboptions` command, which is described in the section ??, ??. For details of various options of the `natbib` package, please take a look at the `natbib` documentation, which is part of any standard L^AT_EX installation.

Displayed equations and double column journals

Many Elsevier journals print their text in two columns. Since the preprint layout uses a larger line width than such columns, the formulae are too wide for the line width in print. Here is an example of an equation (see equation 6) which is perfect in a single column preprint format:

Clip 9: See equation (6).

els1.pdf

When this document is typeset for publication in a model 3+ journal with double columns, the equation will overlap the second column text matter if the equation is not broken at the appropriate location.

Clip 10: See equation (6) overprints into second column.

els-3pd.pdf

The typesetter will try to break the equation which need not necessarily be to the liking of the author or as it happens, typesetter's break point may be semantically incorrect. Therefore, authors may check their submissions for the incidence of such long equations and break the equations at the correct places so that the final typeset copy will be as they wish.

12. Final print

The authors can format their submission to the page size and margins of their preferred journal. `elsarticle` provides four class options for the same. But it does not mean that using these options you can emulate the exact page layout of the final print copy.

`1p:1+` journals with a text area of 384pt × 562pt or 13.5cm × 19.75cm or 5.3in × 7.78in, single column style only.

`3p:` 3+ journals with a text area of 468pt × 622pt or 16.45cm × 21.9cm or 6.5in × 8.6in, single column style.

`twocolumn:` should be used along with `3p` option if the journal is 3+ with the same text area as above, but double column style.

`5p:` 5+ with text area of 522pt × 682pt or 18.35cm × 24cm or 7.22in × 9.45in, double column style only.

Following pages have the clippings of different parts of the title page of different journal models typeset in final format.

Model 1+ and 3+ will have the same look and feel in the typeset copy when presented in this document. That is also the case with the double column 3+ and 5+ journal article pages. The only difference will be wider text width of higher models. Therefore we will look at the different portions of a typical single column journal page and that of a double column article in the final format.

[\[Specimen single column article – Click here\]](#)

[\[Specimen double column article – Click here\]](#)

els1.pdf

els-3pd.pdf