

A Sample American Meteorological Society L^AT_EX Document

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Affiliation, City, State/Province, Country

ABSTRACT

Enter the text of your abstract here. This is a sample American Meteorological Society (AMS) L^AT_EX template. This document provides authors with instructions on the use of the AMS L^AT_EX template. Authors should refer to the file `amspaper.tex` to review the actual L^AT_EX code used to create this document. The `amspaper.tex` (or preferably `blank.template.tex`) file can then be modified by authors for their own manuscript.

1. Introduction

This document will provide authors with the basic American Meteorological Society (AMS) formatting guidelines. This document was created using L^AT_EX and demonstrates how to use the L^AT_EX template when submitting a manuscript to the AMS. The following sections will outline the guidelines and formatting for text, math, figures, and tables while using L^AT_EX for a submission to the AMS. An attempt to compile `amspaper.tex` should be made before using the template. The files have been tested on Windows, Linux, and Mac OS using T_EX Live 2011 (available online at <http://www.tug.org/texlive/>). Feedback and questions should be sent to latex@ametsoc.org. Additional information is available on the AMS L^AT_EX FAQ Web page (available online at <http://www.ametsoc.org/pubs/journals/LaTeXFAQ.html>).

Authors should use the empty template `blank.template.tex` to begin their paper. A valuable source of L^AT_EX information are the *Tex Frequently Asked Questions* (available online at faq.tug.org).

2. Formatting text and sections

The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and consecutive numbering. Note, however, that single secondary, tertiary, and quaternary sections remain unnumbered. Each section heading should be placed on a separate line using the appropriate L^AT_EX commands.

Secondary headings

Secondary headings labeled with letters are formatted using the `\subsection*` or `\subsection` command for single (as in this case) or multiple secondary sections, respectively.

TERTIARY HEADINGS

Tertiary headings are formatted using the `\subsubsection*` or `\subsubsection` command.

Quaternary headings

Quaternary headings are formatted using the `\paragraph*` or `\paragraph` command.

3. Citations

Citations to standard references in text should consist of the name of the author and the year of publication, for example, Becker and Schmitz (2003) or (Becker and Schmitz 2003) using the appropriate `\cite` or `\citep` commands, respectively. A variety of citation formats can be used with the `natbib` package. Refer to documentation on the `natbib` package for more information on the basic citation commands (available online at <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/help/Catalogue/entries/natbib.html>). References should be entered in the `references.bib` file. For a thorough discussion of how to enter references into the `references.bib` database file following AMS style please refer to the **AMS_references.pdf** document included in this package.

4. Formatting math

The following sections will outline the basic formatting rules for mathematical symbols and units. In addition, a review of the `amspaper.tex` file will show how this is done with the use of `LATEX` commands. The AMS template provides the American Mathematical Society `math`, `font`, `symbol`, and `boldface` packages for use in `math` mode.

a. Mathematical symbols

Symbols must be of the same font style both in text discussion and in displayed equations or terms (and figures should be prepared to match). Scalar single character symbols are set italic, Greek, or script. Examples are u , L [note that v (Greek upsilon) is used instead of v (italic “vee”) to avoid confusion with ν (Greek nu) often used for viscosity; this is handled automatically when in `LATEX` `math` mode], w , x , y , z , f , g , r , indices such as i or j , and constants such as C_D , k , or K . Multiple character scalar variables, abbreviations, nondimensional numbers, and acronyms for variables are set regular nonitalic: LWC, Re, Ro, BT, abs, obs, max, min, Re/Im (real/imaginary), etc. For vectors, use boldface nonitalic Times Roman as in \mathbf{V} , \mathbf{v} , or \mathbf{x} , and \mathbf{i} , \mathbf{j} , and \mathbf{k} unit vectors. Do not use the `LATEX` `\vec` command to denote vectors. For matrix notation use nonitalic boldface Arial (or Sans Serif) font as in \mathbf{A} , \mathbf{B} , or \mathbf{M} . All mathematical operator abbreviations/acronyms are set lowercase regular Roman font, except O (on the order of): sin, cos, tan, tanh, cov, Pr (for probability; note same as Prandtl number), const (for constant), c.c. (complex conjugate).

b. Units

Units are always set on a single line with a space separating the denominator, which is set with a superscript -1 , -2 , and so on, rather than using a slash for “per.” Examples are g kg^{-1} , $\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$, W m^{-2} , g m^{-3} , and m s^{-1} (note that ms^{-1} is the unit for “per millisecond”).

c. Equations

Brief equations or terms set inline in text must be set as a single line expression because page proofs are not double spaced, for example, $\rho^{-1}p/x$ or $(1/\rho)p/x$ or $(a-b)/(c+d)$; that is, use a superscript -1 for the denominator. In case of a more complicated term or equation, it should be set as an unnumbered display equation, such as

$$x = \frac{2b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2c}.$$

Otherwise, numbered display equations can be entered using the appropriate `\equation` command, such as

$$x = \frac{2b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2c}. \quad (1)$$

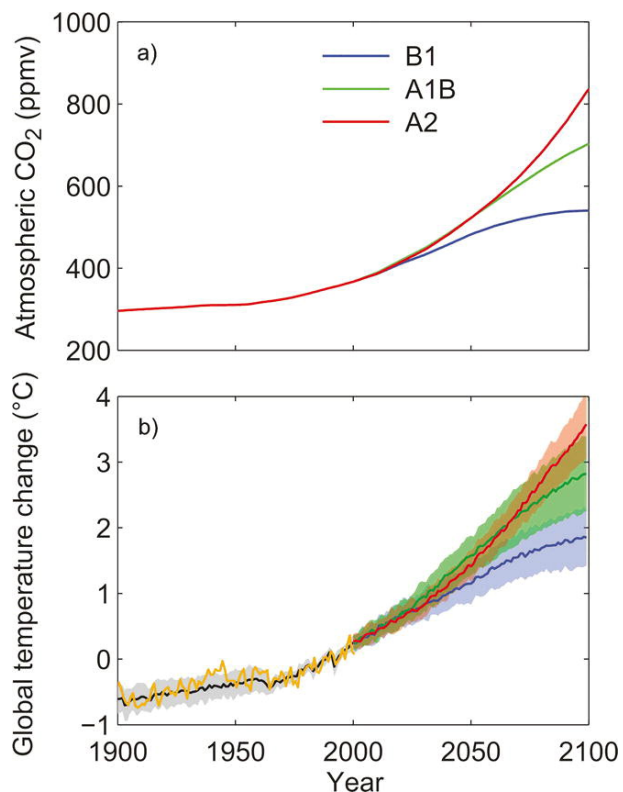


FIG. 1. Enter the caption for your figure here. Repeat as necessary for each of your figures. Figure from Knutti et al. (2008).

Lists of equations are punctuated as written English, and commas, semicolons, and periods are placed where appropriate. Conjunctions such as “and,” “while,” “when,” or “for” are also typically placed before the final element in a mathematical phrase, as befits the intended mathematical meaning.

5. Figures and tables

a. Figures

The insertion of a sample figure (Fig. 1) and caption is shown above. Standard figure sizes are 19 (one column), 27, 33, and 39 (two columns) picas.

b. Tables

Each table must be numbered, provided with a caption, and mentioned specifically in the text. Each table should be in double-spaced format on a separate page, with an explanatory caption typed above the table on the same page. All tables should be attached at the end of the manuscript, following the figure legends. See below for the formatting of a sample table (Table 1).

TABLE 1. This is a sample table caption and table layout. Enter as many tables as necessary at the end of your manuscript. Table from Lorenz (1963).

N	X	Y	Z
0000	0000	0010	0000
0005	0004	0012	0000
0010	0009	0020	0000
0015	0016	0036	0002
0020	0030	0066	0007
0025	0054	0115	0024

Acknowledgments.

Keep acknowledgments (note correct spelling: no “e” between the “g” and “m”) as brief as possible. In general, acknowledge only direct help in writing or research. Financial support (e.g., grant numbers) for the work done, or for an author, or for the laboratory where the work was performed is best acknowledged here rather than as footnotes to the title or to an author’s name. Contribution numbers (if the work has been published by the author’s institution or organization) should be included on the title page, not in the acknowledgments.

APPENDIX A

Appendix Title Is Entered Here

Appendix section

The AMS template allows authors to format an unlimited number of appendixes. To format a single appendix, use the `\appendix` command with no additional argument. Otherwise, add the appropriate one-letter argument to the `\appendix` command (e.g. `\appendix[A]`, `\appendix[B]`, `\appendix[C]`, etc.) corresponding to the appropriate appendix. The title of the appendix can be formatted using the `\section*` command as shown above (which also provides code for centering). The `\subsection`, `\subsubsection`, and `\paragraph` commands are used to create sections within the appendix. Equations are automatically numbered appropriately for each appendix. Here is an example of the first equation in appendix A, automatically labeled (A1),

$$x = \frac{2b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2c}. \quad (\text{A1})$$

APPENDIX B

File structure of the AMS L^AT_EX Package

AMS L^AT_EX files

You will be provided with a tarred, zipped L^AT_EX package containing eleven files: `amspaper.tex`, `blank_template.tex`, `ametsoc.sty`, `ametsoc2col.sty`, `amspaper.pdf`, `amspaper2col.pdf`, `figure01.pdf`, `AMS_references.pdf`, `ametsoc.bst`, `database.bib`, and `references.bib`. You should alter `references.bib` with your own bibliography information. Refer to the `AMS_references.pdf` file included in this package for information on how to properly populate the `references.bib` file. The files `ametsoc.sty` and `ametsoc2col.sty` are the two manuscript style files. The file `ametsoc.sty` generates a PDF that follows all AMS guidelines for submission and peer review. The file `ametsoc2col.sty` can be used to generate a PDF that closely follows the layout of an AMS journal page, including single spacing and two columns. This journal style PDF is only for the author’s personal use, and any papers submitted in this style will not be accepted. Always use the `ametsoc.sty` when generating a PDF for submission to the AMS. The file `ametsoc.bst` is the bibliography style file. The file `amspaper.tex` contains the L^AT_EX code for this sample file. The resulting PDF can be seen in either `amspaper.pdf` or `amspaper2col.pdf`, depending on the which style file is used. The file `blank_template.tex` provides a basic blank template with some section headings for authors to more easily enter their manuscript into.

Questions and feedback concerning the use of the AMS L^AT_EX files should be directed to latex@ametsoc.org. Additional information is available on the AMS L^AT_EX FAQ Web page (available online at <http://www.ametsoc.org/pubs/journals/LaTeXFAQ.html>).

APPENDIX C

Building a PDF and Submitting Your L^AT_EX Manuscript Files to the AMS

a. Building Your Own PDF

There are a variety of different methods and programs that will create a final PDF from your L^AT_EX files. The easiest method is to download one of the freely available text editors/compilers such as `TeXWorks` or `TeXnicCenter`. `TeXWorks` is installed with the `TeXLive` distribution and provides both a text editor and the ability to compile your files into a PDF.

b. Submitting your files to the AMS for peer review

The AMS now uses the Editorial Manager system for all author submissions for peer review. Editorial Manager uses the freely available `TeX Live 2012` distribution. This system will automatically generate a PDF from your submitted L^AT_EX files and figures. You should not upload your own PDF into the system. If the system does not build

the PDF from your files correctly, refer to the AMS L^AT_EX FAQ (available online at <http://www.ametsoc.org/pubs/journals/LaTeXFAQ.html>).

c. Other software

As mentioned above, there is a variety of software that can be used to edit .tex files and build a PDF. The AMS does not support L^AT_EX-related WYSIWYG software, such as Scientific Workplace, or WYSIWYM software, such as LyX. T_EX Live (available online at <http://www.tug.org/texlive/>) is recommended for users needing an up-to-date L^AT_EX distribution with software that includes an editor and the ability to automatically generate a PDF.

REFERENCES

- Becker, E. and G. Schmitz, 2003: Climatological effects of orography and land–sea heating contrasts on the gravity wave–driven circulation of the mesosphere. *J. Atmos. Sci.*, **60**, 103–118.
- Knutti, R., et al., 2008: A review of uncertainties in global temperature projections over the twenty-first century. *J. Climate*, **21**, 2651–2663.