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TeX/L^ATeX Related Topics.

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TeX/L^ATeX Related Topics

Are there style files available to use with TeX/LaTeX?

Please download the following files for document preparation using LaTeX. Unfortunately, at the present time (and in the foreseeable future), there is support for plain TeX or other flavors of TeX (such as AMSTeX, ConTeXt, etc.)

- LaTeX style file [ieeeconf.cls](#)
- LaTeX sample document [sample_new.tex](#)
- Some people have reported that direct download sometimes causes the files to be corrupted. Here are ieeeconf.cls and sample_new.tex zipped together [ieeeconf.zip](#)
- BibTeX files [IEEEtranBST.zip](#)
- Guide to use ieeeconf.cls (based on IEEEtrans.cls) [IEEEtran_HOWTO.pdf](#)

The document sample_new.tex may be configured for US Letter paper or A4. Please note the following four important lines:

```
\documentclass[letterpaper, 10 pt, conference]{ieeeconf}
% use above line letter sized paper
\documentclass[a4paper, 10pt, conference]{ieeeconf}
% Use this line for a4 paper
\IEEEoverridecommandlockouts
% Needed if you want to use the \thanks command
\overrideIEEEEmargins
% Needed to meet printer requirements.
```

What else do I need to create PDF documents using LaTeX?

In addition to above style files you need the following components:

- A LaTeX distribution for your platform, e.g. [MikTeX](#) 2.3 or higher (for Windows), [TeXeX](#) 1.0.7 or higher (for Linux and other *nix flavors) and [Q](#) or higher (for Mac). Make sure that your installation uses **Type 1 fonts**. Earlier versions of LaTeX used Type 3 or Bitmapped fonts. These are scalable (i.e. render well on screen as well as print). The paper submission system checks for fonts used and if it detects Type 3 fonts, the pdf cannot be uploaded. We cannot assist with installation of these packages on your system, however, they all come with extensive installation instructions.
- One of the following
 1. [Ghostscript](#) 7.0.4 or higher (Windows and Linux/Unix)
 2. [GSview](#) 4.6 or higher together with the recommended version of [Ghostscript](#) (Windows)
 3. Adobe Distiller 6 or higher (Windows). This comes with [Adobe Acrobat](#) Standard or Professional 6 or higher.
 4. [OzTeX](#) (Mac)
- Options 1 and 2 are high quality open source software and widely in use. Adobe Distiller is a commercial product. There are several other products (free or commercial) in the market that can produce compatible PDF files. However, there is no support available for them through these pages.
- Some distributions of LaTeX (e.g. MikTeX) come bundled with [pdfTeX](#) that can directly create PDF files from TeX source. However, this will require that you have all graphics/images of your document available in PDF format. It cannot convert encapsulated postscript to PDF. Its use requires modifications to the LaTeX source file and the details for that appear in pdfTeX documentation and are not repeated here.

How do I create compliant PDFs from LaTeX source?

Assuming that you have a LaTeX distribution for your platform with "Type 1" fonts installed, use one of the following options:

[Using a recent distribution of MikTeX or TeTeX and Ghostscript](#) (Linux/Unix and Windows)

[Using a recent distribution of MikTeX and Ghostscript with GSview](#) (Windows)

[Using a recent distribution of MikTeX and Acrobat Distiller](#) (Windows)

[Using pdfTeX](#)

[Using OzTeX](#) (Mac)

Should I use dvips/ghostscript/distiller combination, PDFLaTeX or dvipdfm?

There are currently two viable alternatives in producing compliant PDF documents from LaTeX (the dvips method and the pdfTeX Method). The first is currently the best one owing to the fact that the LaTeX source file does not have to be modified, all style and class files are supported, and bitmapped graphics can be included directly into the final PDF. Both methods of creating compliant PDFs work well. However the workflow and requirements are slightly different. Of course, they all require that the TeX installation being used supports Type 1 fonts.

	dvips/ghostscript/distiller	pdfTeX
Fonts	Type 1	Type 1
Style files	All known styles supported	Limited support
Platforms	All	Linux (Y), Win (Y), Mac (?)
Graphics	EPS/JPEG/PNG	PDF
Workflow	latex+bibtex --> dvips --> PDF	latex+bibtex --> PDF

Dvipdfm generally works well, but has some bugs in processing certain types of .eps figures. The only reliable way to work with dvipdfm when it encounters postscript figures in your document is to first convert them to PDF.

My TeX installation uses bitmapped fonts, what should I do?

All earlier TeX/LaTeX installations used METAFONT technology to create Type 3 fonts. These fonts were customized for the printing device for which they were meant. Unfortunately that does not help in the creation of PDF that renders well on the screen as well as in print. If you have the (La)TeX system installed on your own computer, upgrade it to a newer version. Most newer packaged distributions come with Type 1 fonts. All packages mentioned here support Type 1 fonts. If you are using a network installation of LaTeX, please request your system administrator to upgrade the installation with a more recent distribution. Unfortunately, there is no reliable way to convert fonts from bitmapped to vector once the document has been generated. The changes must be made when converting from latex --> dvi --> PDF.

I am using vector fonts, yet the PDF test says there are

It may happen that even if your installation uses Type 1 fonts only your pdf document still contains bitmapped (Type 3) fonts. The most likely source of bitmapped fonts are images that might be using bitmapped fonts. You may check if these fonts originate from the graphics in the document by compiling the source file without the graphics.

**bitmap fonts in my paper.
What should I do?**

The solution will be either to regenerate the offending images using Type 1 fonts or to convert them to raster images such as JPEG or PNG..
