

# Short Paper

## A Short Subtitle

Alice Anonymous<sup>a,1,\*</sup>, Bob Security<sup>b,2</sup>, Cat Memes<sup>b,3</sup>, Derek Zoolander

<sup>a</sup>*Some Institute of Technology, Department Name, Street Address, City, Postal Code*

<sup>b</sup>*Another University, Department Name, Street Address, City, Postal Code*

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### Abstract

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*Keywords:* keyword1, keyword2

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For detailed instructions regarding the elsevier article class, see <https://www.elsevier.com/authors/policies-and-guidelines/latex-instructions>

### 1. Bibliography styles

Here are two sample references: Feynman and Vernon Jr. (1963) Dirac (1953).

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\*Corresponding author

*Email addresses:* [alice@example.com](mailto:alice@example.com) (Alice Anonymous), [bob@example.com](mailto:bob@example.com) (Bob Security), [cat@example.com](mailto:cat@example.com) (Cat Memes), [derek@example.com](mailto:derek@example.com) (Derek Zoolander)

<sup>1</sup>This is the first author footnote.

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>Yet another author footnote.

With this template using `elsevier` class, `natbib` will be used. Three bibliographic style files (\*.bst) are provided and their use controlled by `cite-style` option:

- `citestyle: number` (default) will use `elsarticle-num.bst` - can be used for the numbered scheme
- `citestyle: numbername` will use `elsarticle-num-names.bst` - can be used for numbered with new options of `natbib.sty`
- `citestyle: authoryear` will use `elsarticle-harv.bst` — can be used for author year scheme

This `citestyle` will insert the right .bst and set the correct `classoption` for `elsarticle` document class.

Using `natbiboptions` variable in YAML header, you can set more options for `natbib` itself. Example

```
natbiboptions: longnamesfirst,angle,semicolon
```

### 1.1. Using CSL

If `cite-method` is set to `citeproc` in `elsevier_article()`, then `pandoc` is used for citations instead of `natbib`. In this case, the `cs1` option is used to format the references. By default, this template will provide an appropriate style, but alternative `cs1` files are available from <https://www.zotero.org/styles?q=elsevier>. These can be downloaded and stored locally, or the url can be used as in the example header.

## 2. Equations

Here is an equation:

$$f_X(x) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right) \left(\frac{x}{\beta}\right)^{\alpha-1} e^{-\left(\frac{x}{\beta}\right)^\alpha}; \alpha, \beta, x > 0.$$

Inline equations work as well:  $\sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \{\alpha_i^\beta\}$

## 3. Figures and tables

Figure 1 is generated using an R chunk.

## 4. Tables coming from R

Tables can also be generated using R chunks, as shown in Table 1 example.

```
knitr::kable(head(mtcars)[,1:4])
```

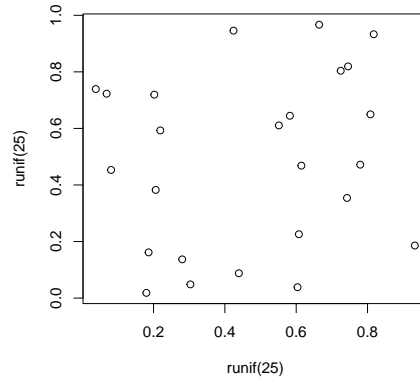


Figure 1: A meaningless scatterplot

Table 1: Caption centered above table

|                   | mpg  | cyl | disp | hp  |
|-------------------|------|-----|------|-----|
| Mazda RX4         | 21.0 | 6   | 160  | 110 |
| Mazda RX4 Wag     | 21.0 | 6   | 160  | 110 |
| Datsun 710        | 22.8 | 4   | 108  | 93  |
| Hornet 4 Drive    | 21.4 | 6   | 258  | 110 |
| Hornet Sportabout | 18.7 | 8   | 360  | 175 |
| Valiant           | 18.1 | 6   | 225  | 105 |

## References

- Dirac, P.A.M., 1953. The Lorentz transformation and absolute time. *Physica* 19, 888–896. doi:[10.1016/S0031-8914\(53\)80099-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0031-8914(53)80099-6).
- Feynman, R.P., Vernon Jr., F.L., 1963. The theory of a general quantum system interacting with a linear dissipative system. *Annals of Physics* 24, 118–173. doi:[10.1016/0003-4916\(63\)90068-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0003-4916(63)90068-X).