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Conference & Journal Manuscripts Management

PaperCept Conference Manuscript Management System

Support

TEX/LATEX Related Topics.

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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 no 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 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
\overrideIEEEmargins
  % 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), TeTeX 1.0.7 or higher (for Linux and other *nix flavors) and OzTeX higher (for Mac). Make sure that your installation uses **Type 1 fonts**. Earlier versions of LaTeX used Type 3 or Bitmapped fonts. These are not s (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 paper cannot uploaded. We cannot assist with installation of these packages on your system, however, they all come with extensive installation notes.
- 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 produc 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 requir have all graphics/images of your document available in PDF format. It cannot convert encapsulated postscript to PDF. Its use requires minor mo 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 optio 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 a postscript figures can be included directly into the final PDF. Both methods of creating compliant PDFs work well. However the work flow and requireme 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 inclu encapsulated 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 th 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 install your own computer, upgrade it to a newer version. Most newer packaged distributions come with Type 1 fonts. All packages mentioned above support T fonts. If you are using a network installation of LaTeX, please request your system administrator to upgrade the installation with a more recent distributi Unfortunately, there is no reliable way to convert fonts from bitmapped to vector once the document has been generated. The changes have to be made converting from latex --> dvi --> PDF.
I am using vector fonts, yet the PDF test says there are bitmap fonts in my paper. What should I do?	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 for bitmapped fonts are images that might be using bitmapped fonts. You may check if these fonts originate from the graphics in the document by compilir source file without the graphics. 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..