Brief Notes on Preparing LATEX Compuscript for Journal of the Physical Society of Japan

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This document briefly provides instructions on how to prepare your manuscript in LATEX format. As regards general instructions for preparing manuscripts, please refer to "Instructions for Preparation of Manuscript", which is available at our Web site (http://jpsj.jps.jp/).

1. Introduction

You can use this file as a template to prepare your manuscript for *Journal of Physical Society of Japan* (JPSJ).^{1,2)} No sections or appendices should be given to other categories than Regular Papers. Key words are not necessary.

Copy jpsj3.cls, cite.sty, and overcite.sty onto an arbitrary directory under the texmf tree, for example, \$texmf/tex/latex/jpsj. If you have already obtained cite.sty and overcite.sty, you do not need to copy them.

Many useful commands for equations are available because jpsj3.cls automatically loads the amsmath package. Please refer to reference books on LaTeX for details on the amsmath package.

2. Options

2.1 Paper type

jpsj3.cls has class options for paper types. You should choose the appropriate option listed in Table I. Default (without option) is for a draft.

2.2 Two-column format

The twocolumn option may help estimate the length of your manuscript particularly for Letters or Short Notes, which has a limitation of four or two printed pages each. If the

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Table I. List of options for paper types.

Option	Paper type
ip	Invited Review Papers
st	Special Topics
letter	Letters
fp	Full Papers
shortnote	Short Notes
comment	Comments
addenda	Addenda
errata	Errata

Fig. 1. You can embed figures using the \includegraphics command. EPS is the only format that can be embedded. Basically, figures should appear where they are cited in the text. You do not need to separate figures from the main text when you use LATEX for preparing your manuscript.

txfonts package is available in your LATEX system, you can estimate the length more accurately.

2.3 Equation numbers

The seceq option resets the equation numbers at the start of each section.

Label figures, tables, and equations appropriately using the \label command, and use the \ref command to cite them in the text as "as shown in Fig. \ref{f1}". This automatically labels the numbers in numerical order.

2.4 Citing literature, comments, and notes

List all the literature, comments, notes, etc., cited in the main text, using consecutive numbers. Footnotes are not allowed in the main text. Place numbers with a closing parenthesis in superscript to cite literature in the main text, for example, 1, 2, 3, 1-5) using the \cite{...} commands. Place these citations after the punctuation mark. Inline citations can be obtained by using the \citen{...} command as "according to Refs. 1-5."

Acknowledgment

For environments for acknowledgement(s) are available: acknowledgment, acknowledgments, acknowledgements.

Appendix

Use the \appendix command if you need an appendix(es). The \section command should follow even though there is no title for the appendix (see above in the source of this file).

For authors of Invited Review Papers, the profile command is prepared for the author(s)' profile. A simple example is shown below.

\profile{Taro Butsuri}{was born in Tokyo, Japan in 1965. ...}

References

- 1) The abbreviation for JPSJ must be "J. Phys. Soc. Jpn." in the reference list.
- 2) More abbreviations of journal titles are listed in "Instructions for Preparation of Manuscript".
- 3) The use of "et al." is not accepted in principle, therefore, all the authors must be listed.
- 4) The term "ibid." should not be used even if the same journal or book is cited with different page numbers.
- 5) Errata should be listed under the same reference number.