

















A frame to demonstrate barxiv

- ▶ You can recycle the .bib from your latest paper in your beamer talk, and use \barxiv just as you would use \cite.
- ▶ Today, all the **best** papers are on the arXiv, such as  1811.09844 [gr-qc],  1710.10360 [gr-qc],  1612.00905 [gr-qc].
- ▶ In a talk, the audience might just have time to note an arXiv telephone number.
- ▶ The arXiv contains more than one eprint class, e.g.  1908.00993 [astro-ph.GA],  1501.07696 [hep-ph].
- ▶ Long ago, books such as  R. M. Wald (1984), or very important papers such as  A Ashtekar et al. (1991), had no arXiv on which to appear¹.
- ▶ The **colours** reflect the **age** of the reference: a decent literature review such as  Albert Einstein (1905),  Ryouy Utiyama (1956),  T. W. B. Kibble (1961),  M. Kasuya (1975),  David Hestenes et al. (1985),  0509014 [gr-qc],  1908.00993 [astro-ph.GA] is thus very **colourful**.
- ▶ Currently the **age** changes the **hue** angle: you can tweak the contemporary colour, hue degrees per year, saturation and luminosity (some time I might add colourmap functionality from the well-known matplotlib range).
- ▶ The barxiv command is **robust** and designed not to break over lines.
- ▶ The package **requires** and must be loaded **after** biblatex.
- ▶ The package also requires the icons prearxiv.png and postarxiv.png.
- ▶ Bibliographies are not so common in beamer talks, but the biblatex functionality supports them if you so choose: this is compatible with barxiv, though slightly against its spirit!

¹Note citations such as  1811.09844 [gr-qc],  R. M. Wald (1984) should scale with the font size automatically.