

1 ROMANIAN JOURNAL OF PHYSICS  
2 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> CLASS FOR AUTHORS  
3 v. 2.0 r2017b

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13 *Abstract.* This paper is supposed to act as a helpful example of how to correctly  
14 typeset your contributions before submitting them to the Romanian Journal of Physics.  
15 Failing to do so will result in indefinite delays in publishing your paper even after  
16 receiving the reviewers’ recommendations for publication!

17 *Key words:* Physics literature and publications, editorials, publications in elec-  
18 tronic media.

19 *PACS:* 01.30.-y, 01.30.Ww, 01.30.Xx, 99.00.Bogus

## 1. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X COMPATIBILITY

20 The Romanian Journal of Physics (RJP) style was designed to allow authors,  
21 who use mainly L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X for typesetting their papers, to submit contributions to this  
22 journal of the Romanian Academy Publishing House. At the same time, by using  
23 this style, the authors will have much better control over the final layout of their  
24 paper and they will know the number of pages their contribution will occupy when  
25 bound in the printed volume (of course only if their contribution will first be accepted  
26 and recommended by RJP’s referees for publication).

27 The first version of this custom made class appeared in December 2010. Given  
28 the time of release the developer made the choice as to support only L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X versions  
29 newer than L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub>. The style was developed for MikT<sub>E</sub>X 2.7 updated to the latest  
30 versions of its packages that were available in September 2010 when the work began.  
31 Though MikT<sub>E</sub>X is a distribution which is mostly centered on providing L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X sup-  
32 port for MS Windows OS, the class was also successfully tested on a major Linux  
33 distribution that uses T<sub>E</sub>XLive(2010). As of 2012 the development continues on ma-

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34 jor Linux distributions. Nevertheless, the developer encourages the contributing au-  
 35 thors to test the present class on as many distributions and configurations as possible  
 36 and announce whenever they find incompatibilities or errors (please, use the follow-  
 37 ing e-mail address for reporting bugs and issues to the present developer Mr. A.T.  
 38 Grecu: redactor.rjp@gmail.com). For this purpose, we'll mention below the list of  
 39 incompatible packages as well as the list of used packages.

40 Due to the fact that the RJP style is a fresh document class (which tries to  
 41 comply as much as possible to an existing MS Word template) and the technical  
 42 support will be provided at least for some years to come, the style isn't yet included  
 43 in any major L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> distribution and it is also *modular*, meaning that its code  
 44 resides in more than one file. Therefore we recommend authors to keep all the files  
 45 (better the compressed archive available online) and copy them in a new directory  
 46 when starting to typeset a new contribution for RJP. Of course, every now and then  
 47 (in average every 6 months), you are advised to visit the RJP web site and look for  
 48 newer versions of this style. In the following, we give the list of files in which the  
 49 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X code is contained, in order of their importance:

- 50 1. **rjparticle.cls** – here, the main code of the class resides;
- 51 2. **rjp\_fonts.cfg** – this file defines some font related parameters;
- 52 3. **rjp\_size11.clo** – here is the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X code for page layout;
- 53 4. *rjstyle.bst* – this file defines the bibliography style when you use a (bibtex) bib-  
 54 liography database (.bib);
- 55 5. *rjp\_README.txt* – this file contains a very short version of this documentation  
 56 (including the developer contact address) and a reference of the new and changed  
 57 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X commands.

### 1.1. INCOMPATIBLE PACKAGES

58 The RJP style was designed to refuse loading specific packages either because  
 59 parts of them are already incorporated into the code, because they are (too) obsolete  
 60 or their usage leads to unwanted issues affecting the resuting PDF files. Although the  
 61 list of incompatible packages is expected to change quite often in time, we give here  
 62 the minimal list: **authblk**, **truncate**, **mathptmx**, **caption**, **subfigure**, **cite**, **pictexwd**.  
 63 The package **subfig** is however loaded but only in a special combination with the  
 64 package **caption** and using specific options, *i.e.*

```
65 \usepackage[labelseparator=none,font=footnotesize,justification=centerlast]{caption,  
66 subfig}
```

67 It is recommended that this particular suite of options should not to be changed by  
 68 the user.

## 1.2. AUTOMATICALLY LOADED PACKAGES

69 The packages which are loaded automatically by the RJP style are: **textcase**,  
 70 **truncate**, **xcolor** which are used internally, **amsfonts**, **amsmath**, **amssymb** to allow  
 71 authors to use the mathematical environments provided therein rather than the normal  
 72 and limited L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> environments (especially *eqnarray* is advised to be replaced by  
 73 environments from the AMS style - *i.e.* *split*, *align*), **cite** to force compression of  
 74 the citation lists and **upgreek** to allow authors to specify Greek characters in text  
 75 mode according to the international publishing rules (straight symbols rather than  
 76 slanted as in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>Xmath mode especially when using units *e.g.* μm). A further set of  
 77 packages is explicitly loaded for use in the internals of the class: **textcase**, **truncate**,  
 78 **ifpdf**, **placeins**, **randtext**, **natbib**, **hyperref**.

79 As the packages mentioned above are already loaded please do not use  
 80 `\usepackage` command to load them again. If you need special options to be passed  
 81 to them use the following command:

82 `\PassOptionsToPackage{<list_of_options>}{<package_name>}`,

83 for each package, before the `\documentclass{rjparticle}` declaration. Of course,  
 84 passing or changing the tested package options may have unwanted effects and you  
 85 should be aware you're doing this at your own risk, the RJP redaction assuming no  
 86 liability for delays in processing your paper for publication.

87 In order to further ease the processing of their contributions, authors are rec-  
 88 ommended **not** to define special commands in the header of their L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> document  
 89 without consulting the already defined commands in the file **rjp\_mathdefs.tex**. Defi-  
 90 nition of short commands with the whole purpose of seemingly reducing the number  
 91 of typed characters is strongly discouraged. Please, be aware that some of these  
 92 commands may come in conflict with the macros used internally by the RJP redac-  
 93 tional team which in turn would result in further delays in processing and publishing  
 94 your accepted manuscript. A similar warning concerns the clogging of the document  
 95 header with many unused commands which have to be tested individually before  
 96 being removed from the processed document source.

## 1.3. RJP STYLE OPTIONS

97 The RJP article document class implements a small but growing number of  
 98 options. Some of the options have the same names and mostly the same effect as the  
 99 options of the standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X *article* class while some of them are particular to the  
 100 present class. Here is a list of the currently implemented options:

101 - *oneside* – option (common to article class) influences slightly the page layout and  
 102 headers;

- 103 - *twoside* – option (common to article class) is the default option used by the *rjpar-*  
104 *article* class and has the same effect as it counter part in *article* class;
- 105 - *draft* – has the same effect as the option with the same name on packages like  
106 **graphicx**; besides it loads the package **showkeys** when used;
- 107 - *final* – it is active by default, having the same effect as the option with the same  
108 name on the common *article* class;
- 109 - *noadjustcites* – this option sends the *noadjust* option to the **cite** package; its pur-  
110 pose is to disable some issues with reference formatting when the style used in  
111 the `\cite` command doesn't comply to the specifications of **cite** package. Specifi-  
112 cally if one uses `\cite{ref1}-\cite{ref3}` instead of `\cite{ref1, ref2, ref3}`  
113 some spaces would appear around the em-dash "–" which are not aesthetic and  
114 the usage of this option removes them;
- 115 - *rjpdebug* – this option activates the debugging output specific to the insides of the  
116 class; it should **not** be used by authors unless specifically instructed by the class  
117 developer.

## 2. SPECIFIC COMMANDS

118 The present style modifies a couple of common L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X commands and imple-  
119 ments a few new ones. The modified commands are related mostly to the layout on  
120 the first page of the document (title, authors, affiliations and abstract).

121 The `\title` command accepts the new line character "\n" in its argument but,  
122 when inserted into the document, the title is written uppercase. The same transfor-  
123 mation is forced upon first and second level section titles (`\section` and `\subsection`  
124 commands). There is however a special command to be used whenever acronyms or  
125 words with special lower case letters must appear in the text, namely `\NoCaseChange`  
126 (defined in the **textcase** package). Its effect is that the argument appears in the text  
127 unmodified by letter casing commands (also implemented by **textcase** package). For  
128 instance

```
129 \title{\Lagrangean\NoCaseChange{sp(3)}BRSTFormalism\forMassive  
130 VectorialBosonicFields}
```

131 will appear on the first page as

```
132 LAGRANGEAN sp(3) BRST FORMALISM  
133 FOR MASSIVE VECTORIAL BOSONIC FIELDS
```

134 The `\author` command is slightly different than the one implemented by the  
135 standard *article* class. Its new syntax is

```
136 \author[<affiliation_sign(s)>]{<author_name>}
```

137 and must be issued for each of the authors. It adds the *author\_name* at the end of  
138 the list of authors for your paper (beware that the order of the authors in the list is  
139 therefore given by the order of their corresponding `\author` commands!). It also as-  
140 signs the affiliation key (or list of comma separated keys) *affiliation\_sign(s)* to the  
141 current author. The keys are recommended to be either number or lower case letters  
142 and they should be set incrementally starting with '1', respectively '\$a\$'. In the case  
143 that all the authors have the same affiliation this key may be absent. As one may  
144 notice analyzing the source of this document, we prefer the contact information such  
145 as emails to appear in the affiliation block corresponding to the author, alphabeti-  
146 cally indexed (whenever the affiliation is shared with other author(s)) and in italics.  
147 **Beware** that the responsibility of using the appropriate keys for author(s) and affil-  
148 iation(s) belongs to the authors of the scientific material! Obvious inconsistencies  
149 will be scrutinized by the editorial personnel when encountered but the RJP editorial  
150 office will not check the validity of the provided data nor it can be held responsible  
151 if invalid affiliations are published! As one may also notice the first argument of the  
152 `\author` command can contain links to various notes regarding the status of a specific  
153 author and this information is introduced using the command

154 `\authnote{<note_text>}`

155 (see the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X source of this document for an example – Jane Doe). No comma must  
156 appear after the last *affiliation\_sign(s)* key and a following `\authnote` command.

157 In close relation to the author list, one must introduce the affiliation list using  
158 the command

159 `\affil[<affiliation_sign(s)>]{<affiliation_text>}`

160 where *affiliation\_sign(s)* is the specific symbol key used for (and only for) the cur-  
161 rently entered affiliation and which must also appear next to at least one of the authors  
162 in the author list. As for the author list the affiliation list must be defined in the exact  
163 order they need to appear in the text (keeping in mind that the keys must be in low-to-  
164 high order). The affiliation key may again be missing if and only if all the authors are  
165 affiliated to the same department, institute/company and so on. The *affiliation\_text*  
166 may contain the end-of-line command that should be used at specific points in the  
167 text where a new line is required for aesthetic reasons (symmetry of centred lines) or  
168 clarity. We recommend however that one should not abuse of this feature in order to  
169 minimize the vertical space occupied by such informations on the first page.

170 In version 1.1 from 2015 a new command (`\rjpNoMark`) was introduced for  
171 exclusive use in optional affiliation sign argument of `\author` and `\affil` commands  
172 to suppress the output of arabic 1 symbol when only one affiliation is defined for  
173 all(multiple) authors.

174 Among the new commands defined by the RJP style there are

175 `\keywords{<comma_separated_list_of_key_words>}`

176 which **must** appear in the header of the document (before `\begin{document}`) or at  
 177 most before `\begin{abstract}` is issued to have any effect at all. Moreover the list of  
 178 key words should not end with a period '.' as it is automatically added by the class  
 179 code.

180 `\pacs{<list_of_PACS_numbers>}`

181 allows one to specify PACS identifiers as a comma separated list.

182 There is a special environment for specifying the acknowledgements

183 `\begin{acknowledgement}...\end{acknowledgement}`

184 The acknowledgements are usually typeset in a font face of size 9pt so please do  
 185 not use font size changing commands (they will be removed in editorial processing).  
 186 Special formatting such as bold, italic or slanted are accepted and recommended as  
 187 the way to emphasize any fragments of the text that you consider necessary.

### 3. EXAMPLES FOR VARIOUS ENVIRONMENTS

188 This section includes examples of different environments containing media and  
 189 data material (the copyright of which is already owned by RJP) much needed in  
 190 any good scientific publication. For instance below (in figure 1) we present a *figure*  
 191 environment as it must appear in every contribution submitted to our journal (this  
 192 picture is in PNG format so compiling must be done using *pdflatex* command rather  
 193 than the usual *latex* command or one should specify the **pdftex** driver when loading  
 194 the **graphicx** package).

195 Another environment with special formatting in our style is the *table* environ-  
 196 ment, a sample of which is table 1. Please, do notice that the caption of tables is  
 197 usually placed before the main body and therefore, you are required to write the  
`\caption{...}` command immediately after `\begin{table}...` !

Table 1

This table is taken from RJP volume **50**(1-2) from page 43 (2005). It gives the “*number of bound states dependence on the radius of space curvature for  $\alpha = 0.005$ ,  $U_0 = 1$ ”.*

Value $\rho$	Value $\varepsilon$
$\rho = 50$	–
$\rho = 100$	–
$\rho = 250$	$\varepsilon_1 = 0.0289$
$\rho = 400$	$\varepsilon_1 = 0.3772$
$\rho = 1000$	$\varepsilon_1 = 0.4142, \varepsilon_2 = 0.8495$

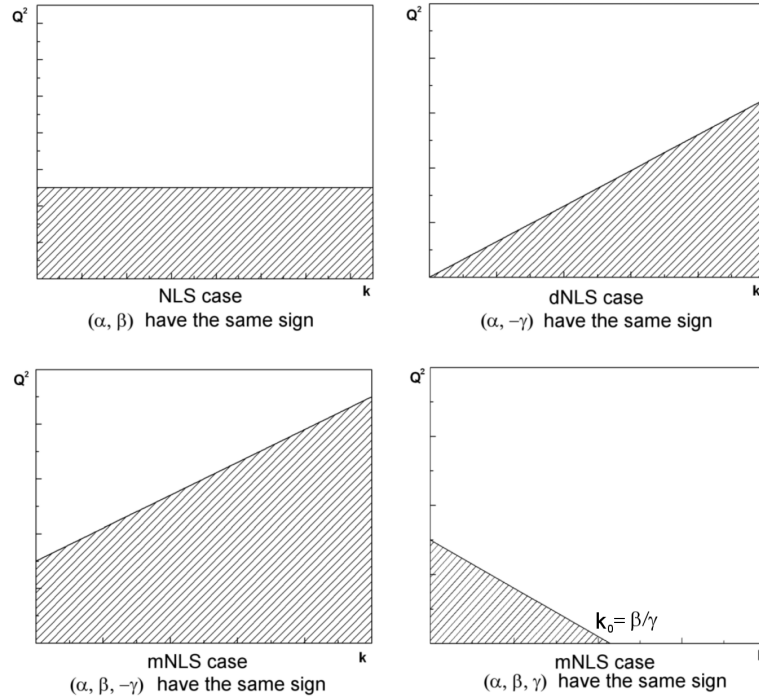


Fig. 1 – This is a sample picture taken from RJP volume **50**(1-2) from page 129 (2005). It illustrates (hashed areas) the instability domains for a series of nonlinear Schrödinger equations determined using the deterministic approach to modulational instability.

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As RJP is a physics journal, an important part of the scientific language used in the publication is constituted by equations. One of the main reason for which the developer decided to include the AMS style within the RJP style is the appropriate formatting of the mathematical environments. For instance the *split* or *align* environment is recommended as a very good replacement of the *eqnarray* environment. You can see the difference between *split* and *eqnarray* in equation (1) and (2), respectively. An even better layout may be obtained if one uses the *aligned* environment inside the *equation* or the *multline* environment as in (3), respectively (4).

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$$S_0[A^\mu, \dot{A}^\mu, \phi] = \int d^4x \mathcal{L} = \int d^4x \left( -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - \right. \\ \left. - k \partial_\lambda F^{\alpha\lambda} \partial_\rho F_\alpha^\rho + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi - mA_\mu) (\partial^\mu \phi - mA^\mu) \right) \quad (1)$$

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$$S_0[A^\mu, \dot{A}^\mu, \phi] = \int d^4x \mathcal{L} = \int d^4x \left( -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - \right. \quad (2)$$

$$\left. -k \partial_\lambda F^{\alpha\lambda} \partial_\rho F_\alpha^\rho + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi - mA_\mu) (\partial^\mu \phi - mA^\mu) \right)$$

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$$S_0[A^\mu, \dot{A}^\mu, \phi] = \int d^4x \mathcal{L} = \int d^4x \left( -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - \right. \quad (3)$$

$$\left. -k \partial_\lambda F^{\alpha\lambda} \partial_\rho F_\alpha^\rho + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi - mA_\mu) (\partial^\mu \phi - mA^\mu) \right)$$

$$S_0[A^\mu, \dot{A}^\mu, \phi] = \int d^4x \mathcal{L} = \int d^4x \left( -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - \right.$$

$$\left. -k \partial_\lambda F^{\alpha\lambda} \partial_\rho F_\alpha^\rho + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi - mA_\mu) (\partial^\mu \phi - mA^\mu) \right) \quad (4)$$

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Please, be advised that since 2012 the RJP document class issues errors whenever more than 3 `eqnarray` environments are encountered in one section of an article! This measure was required due to abusive use of this environment which hinders the processing of documents before publishing.

The AMS style also allows one to easily make use of subequations

$$\frac{\ddot{a}_2}{a_2} + \frac{\ddot{a}_3}{a_3} + \frac{\dot{a}_2 \dot{a}_3}{a_2 a_3} - \frac{n^2}{a_3^2} = \kappa T_1^1, \quad (5a)$$

$$\frac{\ddot{a}_3}{a_3} + \frac{\ddot{a}_1}{a_1} + \frac{\dot{a}_3 \dot{a}_1}{a_3 a_1} - \frac{m^2}{a_3^2} = \kappa T_2^2, \quad (5b)$$

$$\frac{\ddot{a}_1}{a_1} + \frac{\ddot{a}_2}{a_2} + \frac{\dot{a}_1 \dot{a}_2}{a_1 a_2} + \frac{mn}{a_3^2} = \kappa T_3^3, \quad (5c)$$

$$\frac{\dot{a}_1 \dot{a}_2}{a_1 a_2} + \frac{\dot{a}_2 \dot{a}_3}{a_2 a_3} + \frac{\dot{a}_3 \dot{a}_1}{a_3 a_1} - \frac{m^2 - mn + n^2}{a_3^2} = \kappa T_0^0, \quad (5d)$$

$$m \frac{\dot{a}_1}{a_1} - n \frac{\dot{a}_2}{a_2} - (m - n) \frac{\dot{a}_3}{a_3} = \kappa T_3^0. \quad (5e)$$

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though one should consult the AMS user guide [23] when special features like splitting subequations between subsequent pages are needed (see [23] ver. 2.0, revised 2002, p. 9-10). Please notice that the `subequations` environment presents the advantage of referencing both the whole group of equations (5) or each of the sub-equations individually, *e.g.* (5c). Of course, there are other mathematical AMS environments that the author may use in their papers and to learn about them one should consult the afore-mentioned user guide.



#### 4. INSTEAD OF CONCLUSIONS

224 The current style provides a few elements of both authenticity for us (the head-  
225 ers and footers) as well as a way for you, the author, to certify (to third parties) the  
226 submission of a manuscript to our journal. Most of the formatting is done auto-  
227 matically in the background so you **must not** interfere with elements such as page  
228 layout parameters, spacing parameters used in various environments or font sizes.  
229 In 2012 a minimal mechanism was implemented to detect page layout modification.  
230 Upon detection the document output is stopped until the author removes the preamble  
231 commands or the packages causing the page geometry modification. We admit how-  
232 ever that in certain conditions (especially when lots of floating environments (figures  
233 and tables) are used) the author may need to issue special commands to force the  
234 output of floats on specific pages (such commands are `\clearpage`, `\newpage`, etc.).  
235 Of course these commands are allowed in your L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X code. However, please do not  
236 drastically modify font sizes used in various environments nor force vertical or hori-  
237 zontal space in your article! Such actions will be considered an abuse and will hinder  
238 our efforts to publish your accepted paper as soon as possible, most likely leading to  
239 indefinite delays in publication. We also recommend that you do a spelling before  
240 submitting your article and use the `\hyphenation` command (or hyphenation marks)  
241 whenever necessary.

242 These recommendations should be taken into account together with the instruc-  
243 tions for authors available for consulting on the Romanian Journal of Physics web  
244 site when submitting articles written in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to our journal. Please, be advised that  
245 failure to comply may lead to indefinite delays in the publication of your submitted  
246 article even if the referees gave you a positive recommendation!

247 The current style (Dec. 2013) is being constantly improved and patched, there-  
248 fore comments and contributions to the development of the code as well as help in  
249 debugging specific issues is and will always be highly regarded by our editorial team!

250 Last but not least, we give some **real** references to works by scientists who  
251 became very well-known (publicly) during the year 2010 in physics [24–26] and  
252 mathematics [27–29].

#### 5. CHANGES TO VERSION 1.1

5.1.version 1.1 r2016a

- 253 - added `mathlines` option to `lineno` package in order to count also lines with  
254 mathematical formula
- 255 - bibliography style `rjpsstyle(.bst)` was customized to improve parsing of bib-  
256 tex bibliography data bases. It is recommended that empty fields in records from

257 such data bases should be written as `<field name> = {}`,

#### 5.2. version 1.1 r2015a

- 258 - added `\rjpNoMark` command (see text above for details)
- 259 - change citation management package from `cite` to `natbib`
- 260 - included `hyperref` package to enable internal and external links in produced PDF
- 261 files
- 262 - two new commands `\arxiv` and `\doi` are introduced in order to facilitate linking
- 263 the references to external resources.
- 264 `\arxiv` has two arguments, one of which is mandatory and must be the article
- 265 number in the `arXiv` system. The optional argument is the domain abbreviation.
- 266 `\doi` takes also two arguments, the mandatory one being the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) of the referenced external resource while the optional argument can
- 267 be whatever text the user wants to be displayed for the link in the PDF document.
- 268 When not provided a default text is inserted of the form `DOI:<doi-number>`.
- 269

#### 5.3. version 1.0 r2013b, class date: November, 2013

- 270 - adjusted alignment of subsequent lines in a bibliography entry
- 271 - adjourned this document and clean-up of `rjp_mathdefs.tex` auxiliary macro file.

#### 5.4. version 1.0 r2013a, class date: February 9, 2013

- 272 - command `\email` is available in `\affil` command

#### 5.5. RELEASE 2012c

- 273 - replaced `color` package by the modern, improved `xcolor` package
- 274 - the class now uses by default the `lineno` package in order to facilitate the review-
- 275 ing process by marking the lines in the manuscripts
- 276 - the `graphicx` package is now instructed to search for figures in `figs` directory under
- 277 the current path, *i.e.* `./figs/`

### 6. MACROS AVAILABLE IN `rjp_mathdefs.tex`

278 `\beq ... \eeq` – these shortcut command replace the start and end commands for  
 279 the equation environment; `beq` has an optional argument which is used as the label

280 of the equation, therefore avoid starting your equation with the '[' character place  
 281 right after `\beq`.  
 282 `\beqn ... \eeqn` – shortcut command for the star version of the equation envi-  
 283 ronment  
 284 `\jsn,...\jds,...\jcd` – the complete list of Jacobi elliptic functions defined by pre-  
 285 pending `j` to their names as consecrated in literature  
 286 `\ddiv` and `\grad` – if you prefer to avoid denoting the operators using  $\nabla$ .  
 287 `\ee` – the transitional number  $e = 2.7178\dots$  as a mathematical operator (straight font)  
 288 `\Tr` – the matrix trace operator in straight font  
 289 `\Img/\Rel` – to specify the imaginary part coefficient/real part for a complex quantity  
 290  $z$  so that  $z = \text{Re}z + i \text{Im}z$   
 291 `\sgn` – the sign function in straight font  
 292 `\cosec` – the co-secant trigonometric function ( $1/\cos$ )  
 293 `\artanh` – the inverse of the  $\tanh$  hyperbolic function ( $\tanh^{-1}$ )  
 294 `\sech` and `\cosech` – hyperbolic functions  $1/\cosh$  and  $1/\sinh = \text{csch}$ , respectively.  
 295 `\eps` – for  $\varepsilon$   
 296 `\cc` – to input complex conjugate abbreviation in math and text mode followed by a  
 297 small (non-breakable) blank  
 298 `\ict` – to input  $\mathcal{C}$  in math mode and  $C$  in text mode as a symbol for an arbitrary inte-  
 299 gration constant  
 300 `\pd` – shortcut for  $\partial$ , partial derivative in math mode  
 301 `\fd` – output the full derivative symbol ( $d$ ) in straight font in math mode (very useful  
 302 for writing nice derivatives and integrals)  
 303 `\bra`, `\ket` and `\braket` – to print out bra and ket wave-vectors with correct scaling of  
 304 the surrounding symbols (1 argument) or the quantum matrix element of an operator  
 305 given as first argument between two states given as argument 2 and 3 for bra and ket  
 306 states respectively  
 307 `\fudbud[5]`, `\fubu[3]`, `\fdbu[3]`, `\fbd[3]`, `\fubd[3]` – series of commands to ar-  
 308 range more conveniently upper and lower indexes in front and after a central sym-  
 309 bol/token given first argument of the commands; the names are derived from “front  
 310 up-down, back up-down” and the corresponding letter combination dictates also the  
 311 order of the remaining arguments, e.g. `\fubu{A}{i}{j}` will produce  ${}^iA^j$ .  
 312 *Set of commands for abbreviation formatting:*  
 313 `\eg`  $\rightarrow$  *e.g.*; `\ie`  $\rightarrow$  *i.e.*; `\etal`  $\rightarrow$  *et al.*

314 This list of macros is meant to grow and evolve with the requirements of the  
 315 Romanian Journal of Physics publishing authors so please, do not hesitate to contact  
 316 the redaction team for bugs or special commands that you want us to consider for  
 317 inclusion. Also, please, take into account that the list published here may not always

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