

PASA Style Guide

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Abstract

This article presents a guide for authors preparing manuscripts for submission to Publications of the Astronomical Society of Australia (PASA).

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1 General Style and Layout

We recommend use of the PASA L^AT_EX Template¹, which provides examples of the correct layout and style.

1.1 Title

Should be succinct and grammatically correct. Words in the title have initial capitals (also for section headings).

1.2 Author Names and Addresses

Author names should be in the following format:

L. E. Hartley^{A,C}, R. Hecker^B, and A. Green^A

All authors must have a corresponding institution, e.g:

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Only one email address, for the corresponding author.

1.3 Abstract

No citations in the abstract. Abstract should be kept to less than 200 words.

1.4 Keywords

Use no more than six keywords, exactly as listed in the ApJ keywords².

2 Tables and Figures

All tables and figures must be mentioned explicitly by number and appear in correct numerical order in the body of the text.

Tables have titles rather than captions (like ApJ, rather

than MNRAS). Any additional detail may be given in footnotes or in the body text.

When referring to a particular table or figure or section, use capitals, e.g. see Table 2, in Figure 3 (not Fig. 3), in Section 3 (not §3).

Double-column figures and tables should only be used when absolutely necessary.

3 Abbreviations, Acronyms and Preferred Spellings

Either ‘American English’ or ‘British English’ is acceptable. However, the usage must be consistent throughout a single manuscript.

Acronyms and abbreviations should be spelled out the first time they are used, unless they are very well known.

Acronyms should not be defined in the abstract.

For journal articles, list the short title of the periodical³.

4 Nomenclature and Units

4.1 General

The SI or cgs system of units is acceptable, but one must be used consistently throughout.

Units should be in roman and separated from the number by a space, e.g. 200 keV.

Superscript rather than solidus / is used, e.g. km s^{−1}, not km/s.

Avoid repeating units unnecessarily (e.g. 1.3 and 2.6 mm, rather than 1.3 mm and 2.6 mm).

Percentages should be written, e.g. 50%, not ‘50 per cent’.

4.2 Specific Units

The units of time are ms, s, min, h, d, yr.

Use the degree symbol except to denote e.g. areas, where deg² may be more appropriate (e.g. a survey area of 3 deg²).

¹ <http://www.publish.csiro.au/media/client/ASemplate.tex>

² <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/ApJ/information.html>

³ as at <http://simbad.u-strasbg.fr/simjnl.pl>

The unit of arcseconds is arcsec, when used to denote angular size or separation (e.g. beamsize 12 arcsec, 30 arcsec west of the star), similarly for arcmin. For co-ordinates use e.g. RA(2000) = 19^h20^m18^s.2, Dec.(2000) = 45°42′23″.5.

The unit of magnitude is mag, not m.

Solar masses, radii, and luminosities should be roman e.g. $M = 1.5M_{\odot}$, a radius of $1R_{\odot}$, $20L_{\odot}$.

4.3 Chemical Elements

Symbols for chemical elements should be in normal type, not italics.

The mass number should precede the symbol, e.g. 12C. Roman numeral designations for spectra of ions should be given in small capitals, e.g. HeII.

Letters denoting orbital states are set roman.

4.4 Numbers

Thousands are separated by spaces, not commas, e.g. 1 234 or 12 345.

Ranges use the en-rule (two-hyphens), e.g. 54–65 Å (see Section 7).

Dates and Times Dates should be written in the order: yyyy month dd; e.g. 1996 January 1 the month being written in full, except in tables, where the standard three-letter abbreviations for months may be used, e.g. 1996 Jan 1.

Times are written, e.g. 23:45 or 23:45:15.4 and not 23.45, nor 11.45pm.

5 Equations

Scalar variables are *italic*, vectors are ***bold italic*** (no arrows), matrices are **bold Univers** font.

Dot products are denoted by a bold centred dot (\cdot), cross-products by a bold multiplication sign (\times).

Differential d, complex i, exponential e, sin, cos, tan, log, etc., are roman. Sub/superscripts that are physical variables are italic, while those that are just labels are roman (e.g. N_t , but T_{eff}).

Equations should be punctuated as part of the sentence.

Displayed equations are ranged left (i.e. no indent).

Numbering of equations should follow the convention (1), (2), and not follow the sections like (2.1), (2.2). Equations in appendices should be numbered (A1), (A2), (B1), etc.

6 Citations and References

6.1 Citations

PASA has adopted the ApJ style of referencing within the text and in the reference list. In LaTeX documents, use of the NATBIB package and citep, citet, etc. commands are recommended. Examples of citations are given in table 1.

6.2 References

All sources cited in the text and tables must appear in the reference list at the end of the paper, and vice versa. Reference entries should be ordered alphabetically, starting with the last name of the first author, followed by the first author's initial(s), and so on for each additional author. For papers with more than eight authors, the last name and initials of the first author only should be listed, followed

by a comma and et al. Examples of correct styles for some common reference forms are given below.

Journal article

Author [Last name, First-name initials], Author, & Author. Year, Journal abbreviated title, Volume number, First page of article

Book

Author [Last name, First-name initials], & Author. Year, Title, Volume if a multivolume work (Edition, if any; City of publication: Publisher)

Article or chapter in an edited collection

Author(s) [Last name, First-name initials]. Year, in Collection Title, ed. Editors by first-name initials followed by last name (City of publication: Publisher), first page of article

Conference Proceedings

Author(s) [Last name, First-name initials]. Year, in Conference series title [ASP Conf. Ser., AIP Conf. Proc., IAU Colloq., IAU Symp., etc.] and number, Volume title, ed. Editors by first-name initials followed by last name (City of publication: Publisher), first page of article

Star catalogs

Author(s) [Last name, First-name initials]. Year, Catalog title (City of publication: Publisher)

Instrument documentation

Author(s) [Last name, First-name initials]. Year, Title, Document number, Issuing agency

Papers submitted or in press

Author(s) [Last name, First-name initials]. Year, Journal abbreviated title, submitted Author(s) [Last name, First-name initials]. Year, Journal abbreviated title, in press

Private communications and papers in preparation

Papers in preparation and information obtained through private communications should be cited in the text but should not be included in the reference list. Citations in the text should give the first-name initials and last name of the author(s), the year (for private communications), and the phrase "private communication" or "in preparation," e.g., (P. J. E. Peebles 1998, private communication; T. Rex, in preparation).

7 Hyphens and N-rules

7.1 Hyphens (one dash in TeX/LaTeX)

These are used for

- (i) compound adjectives (e.g. low-density gas, least-squares fit, two-component model)
- (ii) simple units (e.g. 1.5-m telescope, 284.5-nm line), but not to complex units or ranges (e.g. 15 km s⁻¹ feature, 100-200 m observations).

Table 1. Examples of Citations

	Example	Note
Single author	(Hale 1929)	No comma before the date
Two authors	(Press & Rybicki 1992)	
Three authors (first time)	(Camilo, Nice, & Taylor 1996)	Comma before the ampersand
Three authors (subsequently)	(Camilo et al. 1996)	
More than three authors	(Smoot et al. 1992)	
As part of sentence	...according to Smoot et al. (1992)	Parentheses are omitted in a table
Citing two or more papers	(Vittorio & Turner 1987; Peebles 1993)	Separate papers by a semi-colon
Same author	(Peebles 1982, 1993)	
Same author/s in same year	Smith et al. (1995a, 1995b)	Even if the other authors are different

7.2 N-rules (two dashes in TeX/LaTeX)

These are used to

- (i) separate keywords
- (ii) denote a range (e.g. 1.6-2.2 m)
- (iii) denote the joining of two words (e.g. Herbig-Haro object)

The correct bracket order is [()].

Satellites and their acronyms are in italics, e.g. *HST*.

Computer software should be in small capitals (e.g. IRAF).

Letters denoting wavebands are set italic (e.g. *UBV*).

Colour excess is set as e.g. $E(B - V)$ (minus sign).

e.g., i.e., cf., etc., are roman.

Single quotes not double quotes.

7.3 M-rules (three dashed in Tex/LaTeX)

are used as parentheses (e.g. the results—assuming no temperature gradient—are indicative of...).

8 Miscellaneous

In series of three or more items, there is a comma before the final item, e.g. ‘space, time, and matter’.

e.g., i.e., cf., etc., are roman.

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