



**Author Instructions**  
**For the Preparation of**  
**Camera Ready Manuscripts**

*Conference Proceedings*

Volume size: 8.5 x 11 inches  
Format: double column

**June 2001**

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## INTRODUCTION

Proceedings are not typeset. This is different from journal publications. AIP publishes the papers in the Proceedings as they are received. AIP does not copy edit for spelling, grammar, or clarity, although we check for more serious problems and may ask your volume editor for resolution. In other words, the *published paper will appear mostly as you submitted it*.

Proceedings papers are usually received by AIP as “camera-ready” hard copies as the primary document, which will be reproduced in the printing process. These Instructions will assist you to conform to the AIP style and format for Proceedings volumes. Even if you submit an *electronic file* as the primary document (by arrangement with your volume editor), the paper *must conform to these Instructions* when printed eventually.

**For the submission of camera-ready hardcopies**, you may use any word processor on any platform that you prefer, as long as the final output copy conforms to these AIP Instructions. As a convenience, AIP has made available on its webpage templates and style guides for manuscript preparation. AIP has a *template for MS Word 97* (PC platform only) and a *style guide in LaTeX*. They can be found on the AIP webpage: <http://www.aip.org/catalog/publish.html>

**For the submission of electronic files** additional questions of convertibility, compatibility, and embedded fonts and artwork arise. It will be necessary to first confer with your volume editor and possibly with AIP.

**These Instructions are for a published Proceedings volume of the 8.5 x 11 inches or about 216 x 280 mm “trim size” and the double-column format** (similar to the *Physical Review* journal format). If your volume editor has selected a different format or trim size, please do not use these Instructions.

## ADDITIONAL HELP FOR PROCEEDINGS AUTHORS

- A *sample paper* is in the back of this Instruction booklet. It incorporates most features of a paper and you can see what it should look like for publishing in AIP Proceedings.
- A *large transparent overlay sheet* is inserted in this booklet. The sheet has a frame that outlines the text area to be filled on each page of your paper. You should use the overlay sheet to check that the printout *fits completely inside the frame* and that there is the *minimum of empty space left/right and top/bottom*.
- These Instructions are also available as a *PDF file* on the AIP Conference Proceedings webpage <http://www.aip.org/catalog/publish.html>
- For authors who write papers using *LaTeX*, we have available on our webpage a *style guide* that will yield a hard copy printout conforming to AIP style and format requirements. Each directory contains macros, documentation, and sample input files. Please ftp all the files in this directory:  
<ftp://ftp.aip.org/ems/tex/macros/proceedings/8.5x11-2>

- For authors who write papers using the word processing program *Microsoft Word 97*, we have available on our webpage a *template* for the correct style and format. Clear instructions on the use of the template can be found along with the template. **<http://www.aip.org/catalog/publish.html>** Please choose the **8.5 x 11 double-column** template appropriate for your paper size.
- If you need further help in the use of these aids, or for questions about color artwork, format and style, copyright, and any forms included here, you may contact the *AIP Conference Proceedings Editorial Office* in Melville, New York, USA:

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- **Contact your volume editor or conference chairperson regarding content and scheduling of your manuscript.**
- If you need further information on manuscript preparation, for standard symbols and abbreviations, and the SI units, the *AIP Style Manual*, available from AIP, provides guidance for the structure and style of a technical paper. You may download the Fourth Edition free of charge from: <http://www.aip.org/pubservs.style.html>
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## SPECIFICATIONS

### Stationery

Use either standard letter size 8.5 x 11 inch paper (in North America) or the standard A4 210 x 296 mm paper. Print on *one side only* of good quality *white paper* using a laser printer with at least 300 dpi resolution.

### Format and Text Area

The text area covered by your writing is prescribed here and has to be followed exactly, while the margins vary depending on the stationery used. The text area should be roughly in the center of the page. Adjust your margins accordingly.

For the trim size of the published book of 8.5 x 11 inches (216 x 280 mm) and the double-column format,

**the overall text area (over both columns) will be  
6 ½ inches wide x 8 ⅞ inches long, or 165 mm wide x 226 mm long.**

**Your camera-ready manuscript has to be prepared in 2 columns.**

**Each column has to measure:**

**3 ⅞ inches wide x 8 ⅞ inches long, or 78.5 mm wide x 226 mm long.**

**The space between columns will be 5/16 inch, or 8 mm.**

It is important to follow the above specifications exactly when setting the margins and columns. Pages will be printed in the same size as the manuscript is. In order to help guide you with the specified text area, attached is an acetate overlay (with the dimensions ruled out) that you may put over your page to make sure the text fits in this ruled box exactly. If the type exceeds these guidelines or even comes short, the page length and/or width will need to be adjusted on your computer. **You may have to compute the margin settings and test them to make sure the text area dimensions are followed exactly.**

**Do not type page numbers on the manuscript.** To help keep pages in order, write page numbers on the bottom right hand corner outside the text area in light blue pencil. If possible, use a non-reproducible blue pencil. Do **not** leave extra space in the text area for the page numbers. AIP will strip them in below the last line of text on the page. Also, there will be no running heads on top of the page.

## **Fonts, Layout, and Other Specifications**

**Fonts: Times Roman throughout,** 10 point size, for the body of the paper. For point sizes of various headings and other parts, see below.

**Spacing: Single space.** Check your system for handling superscripts and subscripts. If necessary, insert an extra half space to accommodate super- and subscripts.

**Justification: Type should be fully justified;** aligned left and right within the text area.

## **Other Parts and Headings**

- **Title of paper** 18 point size, **Bold, Cap/lower case**, centered across both columns. Place the title 3/4 inch (20 mm) below the top margin. Leave one blank space below the title line.
- **Author(s) of the paper** 14 point size, Cap/lower case, centered across both columns. Leave one blank space below the author names.
- **Author Affiliations and Addresses** 10 point size, *italic, Cap/lower case*, centered across both columns. Leave one blank line below the author addresses.
- **Abstract** Indent two spaces from the left and right margins across both columns. Use
- 9 point size, fully justified. Leave two blank lines below the abstract.
- **Paragraph style** Indent first line three spaces; no extra line spacing between paragraphs.
- **Figure captions** Use 9 point size.
- **Footnotes and References** Use 8 point size.

- **Headings**

**FIRST-LEVEL HEADING**

Use 12 point size, bold, all caps, centered within a column

**Second-Level Heading**

Use 12 point size, bold, cap/lower case, centered within a column

*Third-Level Heading*

Use 10 point size, italic, cap/lower case, centered within a column

To see an example of layout and specifications, see the sample paper in the back of these Instructions. “A picture may be worth 1000 words.”

**TITLE, AUTHORS, AFFILIATIONS**

(For font sizes and layout, see above)

- Use the full title of the paper. Place the title 20 mm below the top margin (see sample paper).
- Include all author names in full. Take care with spelling of coauthor names and initials.
- Show affiliations and **complete addresses**, including postal or zip codes. For more than one affiliation, relate each name to affiliation by use of superscripted symbol or letter (a, b, c...).

**ABSTRACT**

(For font size and layout, see above)

**There must be an abstract**, usually between 50 and 250 words long. All papers in AIP Proceedings are listed by various abstracting services and databases with complete abstracts. Begin the abstract with the word “**Abstract.**” followed by a period in bold font. Continue with normal font.

**BODY OF PAPER**

(Use 10 point font size for text)

Use headings and subheadings as needed. When making up pages, make sure to stay within the allowed area. Check with the overlay grid provided in these Instructions. Avoid large blank areas within the grid.

**EQUATIONS**

Make your equations clear and legible, centered, with a space above and below. Equations should be the same point size as the text.

Place each equation on a separate line and number equations sequentially. Enclose the equation number in parentheses, and place it flush with the right-hand margin. Equation (1) is an example of a one-line equation.

Equation (1) shows how to format an equation over one column.

$$\frac{d[F_1]}{d\omega_2} = SA m_2 \cos \omega. \quad (1)$$

## TABLES

Number tables in the text with arabic numerals. Give each table a concise title and define any abbreviations in footnotes to the table. Place tables at the top or bottom of the page, close to where they are first cited. Center the table within the column width. For wider tables, place across both columns and center within the page width. **Fonts for the entire table are Times Roman, 9 point size**, including title and footnotes.

Table number and title are left-aligned above the table. Type the word “**TABLE 1.**” In bold caps followed by a period. The table title is normal font, caps and lower case.

## FIGURES

Cite all figures in the text with arabic numerals by saying “Fig. 1” or Figure 1 for example. **Place the figures as close as possible to their first mention in the text at the top or bottom of the page** with the figure caption positioned below, all centered within the column width. For wider figures, place across both columns and center within the page width.

*Line art* (figures with *solid* black and white areas) should be inserted into the camera-ready pages by printing along with text. This will allow you to see what the final product will look like, and to have nearly complete control over the quality of your work. Watch especially that the size of lettering on figures is not too small.

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If you have *color in your figures*, AIP can convert them to black/white for no extra cost. In that case, check your figures carefully for possible loss of information. Avoid reference to color in the figure caption.

If you want the figures printed in color, check with AIP for the cost schedule. Upon publication of the Proceedings volume, AIP will send you an invoice. It will be cost effective to group color figures on a single page (front and back) as much as possible.

Set *figure captions* in 9 point size, Times Roman font. Type the word “**FIGURE 1.**” in bold caps followed by a period. Each figure must include a caption which clearly and succinctly explains its content. Position the caption ¼ inch (6 mm) below the artwork. The caption should be the full width of the text area either within one column or across both columns; if the caption runs shorter than the width, center the caption.

## FOOTNOTES

Footnotes appear at the bottom of the page where they are cited by superscript numbers. Place a ½ point rule (line) 2 inches (50 mm) long above the footnote. Leave ¼ inch (6 mm) blank space above the rule and 1/8 inch (3mm) blank space below the rule. Set the footnote in 8 point size and keep within the column of occurrence.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgments should be positioned at the end of the paper and before the reference section. Set the word “**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**” as a first-level heading (12 point size, bold, all caps). The acknowledgments are in 10 point size.

## REFERENCES

When referring to literature citations in the text, in square brackets [ ] show the arabic number in the order of appearance. In the reference section, set the word “**REFERENCES**” as a first-level heading (12 point size, bold, all caps). The references themselves are in 9 point size. Do not space between entries.

- **For a reference to a book:**

Last name(s) and initial(s) of authors, *book title* (in italics), publisher, place of publication, year, chapter or inclusive page numbers.

Examples:

1. Austin, K., and Brown, M.P., *The New Physique*, publisher, London, 1997, pp.25-30.
2. Wang, R.T., “Title of the Paper,” in *Classic Physiques*, edited by R.B. Hamil, publisher, New York, 1989, pp. 212-213.

- **For a reference to a journal:**

Last name(s) and initial(s) of authors, *name of journal* (in italics), **vol. number** (bold), inclusive page numbers, year in parentheses.

Example:

3. Brown, M.P., and Austin, K., *Appl. Phys. Letters* **65**, 2503-2504 (1994).

- **For a paper presented at a conference and published in proceedings:**

Last name(s) and initial(s) of authors, “Title of Paper,” in *Title of Proceedings* (in italics), edited by editor name, publisher and series number, place of publication, year, inclusive page numbers.

Example:

4. Smith, C. D., and Jones, E. F., “Load-Cycling in Cubic Press,” in *Shock Compression in Condensed Matter-1997*, edited by S. C. Schmidt et al., AIP Conference Proceedings 429, New York, 1998, pp. 651-654.

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- \*Journal of Applied Physics
- \*The Journal of Chemical Physics
- \*Journal of Experimental and Theoretical Physics
- \*Journal of Mathematical Physics
- \*Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data
- \*Low Temperature Physics
- \*Physics of Fluids
- \*Physics of Particles and Nuclei
- \*Physics of Plasmas
- \*Physics of the Solid State
- \*Physics Today
- \*Review of Scientific Instruments

- \*Semiconductors
- \*Technical Physics
- \*Technical Physics Letters

#### **American Vacuum Society**

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- \*Journal of Vacuum Science and Technology B
- \*Surface Science Spectra

#### **The American Physical Society**

- \*Physical Review A
- \*Physical Review B
- \*Physical Review C
- \*Physical Review D
- \*Physical Review E
- \*Physical Review Letters
- \*Reviews of Modern Physics

#### **The Acoustical Society of America**

- \*The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America

#### **The Society of Rheology**

- \*Journal of Rheology

#### **American Association of Physics Teachers**

- \*American Journal of Physics
- \*The Physics Teacher

#### **American Crystallographic Association**

- \*Transactions of the American Crystallographic Association-Proceedings from the Annual Symposium

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For first page only, start title here

# Physics and Cosmology in the New Millennium

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<sup>†</sup>Department of Physics, Max-Planck-Institut für Physik, Seestrasse 3, 85748 Garching, Germany

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**Abstract.** Each paper must include an abstract. Begin the abstract with the word “Abstract” followed by a period in bold, 9 point font.

## FIRST LEVEL HEADING (12 POINT, BOLD, ALL CAPS, CENTERED)

This is the standard font and layout for the individual paragraphs. Use 10 point font size for text. There should be no spacing between paragraphs. A sample follows here:

The best evidence for dark matter in galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. By now there are observations for over one thousand spiral galaxies with reliable rotation curves [1]. In almost all of them the rotation curve is flat or slowly rising out to the last measured point. Very few galaxies show falling rotation curves. There are also measurements of the rotation velocity for our galaxy. However, these observations turn out to be rather difficult, and the rotation curve has been measured only up to a distance of about 20 kpc.

## Second Level Heading (12 Point, Bold, Cap/Lower Case, Centered)

This is the standard font and layout for the individual paragraphs. Use 10 point font size for text. There should be no spacing between paragraphs. A sample follows here:

The best evidence for dark matter in galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. By now there are observations for over one thousand spiral galaxies with reliable rotation curves. In almost all of them the rotation curve is flat or slowly rising out to the last measured point.<sup>1</sup> Very few galaxies show falling rotation curves. There are also measurements of the rotation velocity for our galaxy. See Table 1.

<sup>1</sup>The footnote appears at the bottom of the page after its citing.

**TABLE 1. This is an Example of a Table Caption.**

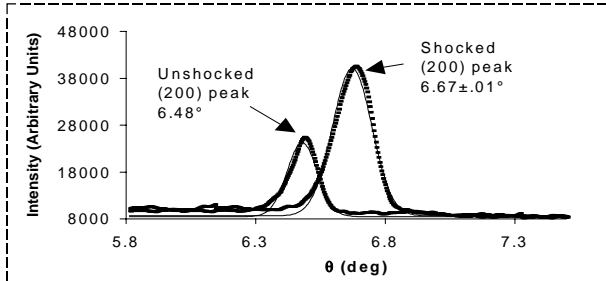
Column Header Goes Here	Column Header Goes Here <sup>a</sup>	Column Header Goes Here
Row Name Goes Here	x	x
Row Name Goes Here	x	x
Row Name Goes Here	x	x

<sup>a</sup>This is an example of a table footnote.

*Third Level Heading (10 Point, Italic, Cap/Lower Case, Centered)*

Very few galaxies show falling rotation curves. There are also measurements of the rotation velocity for our galaxy. However, these observations turn out to be rather difficult, and the rotation curve has been measured only up to a distance of about 20 kpc. The best evidence for dark matter in galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. By now there are observations for over one thousand spiral galaxies with reliable rotation curves [2]. In almost all of them the rotation curve is flat or slowly rising out to the last measured point. The best evidence for dark matter in galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. In almost all of them the rotation curve is flat or slowly rising out to the last measured point.

The best evidence for dark matter in galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. By now there are observations for over one thousand spiral galaxies with reliable rotation curves. In almost all of them the rotation curve is flat or slowly rising out to the last measured point. Very few galaxies show falling rotation curves. There are also measurements of the rotation velocity for our galaxy. See Fig. 1.



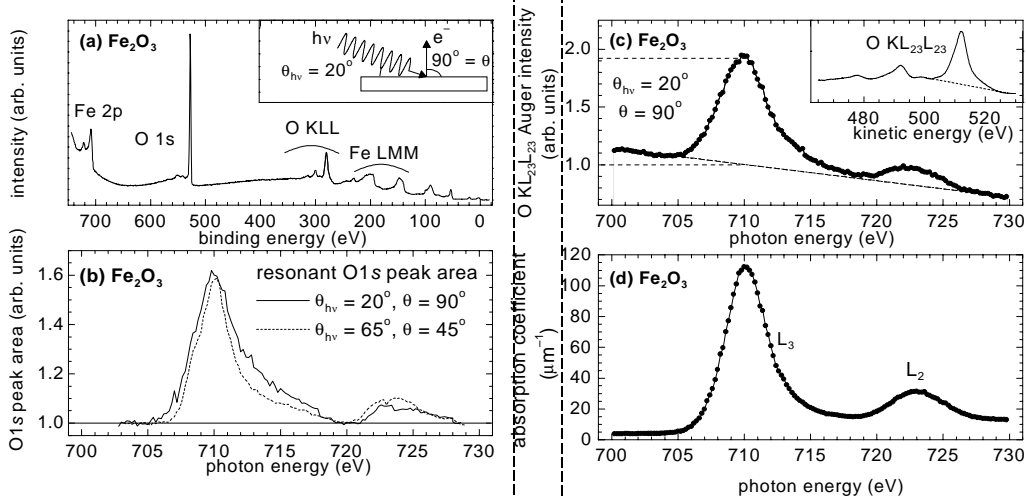
**FIGURE 1.** This is the Style for Figure Captions. Center this text if it does not run for more than one line.

Very few galaxies show falling rotation curves. There are also measurements of the rotation velocity for our galaxy. However, these observations turn out to be rather difficult, and the rotation curve has been measured only up to a distance of about 20 kpc. The best evidence for dark matter in galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. By now there are observations for over one thousand spiral galaxies with reliable rotation curves [3]. In almost all of them the rotation curve is flat or slowly rising out to the last measured point. The best evidence for dark matter in galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. See Fig. 2. In almost all of them the rotation curve is flat or

slowly rising out to the last measured point. Equation (1) is placed here as an example.

$$\frac{d[F_1]}{d\omega_2} = SAm_2 \cos \omega. \quad (1)$$

The best evidence for dark matter in galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. By now there are observations for over one thousand spiral galaxies with reliable rotation curves. In almost all of them the rotation curve is flat or slowly rising out to the last measured point. Very few galaxies show falling rotation curves. There are also measurements of the rotation velocity for our galaxy. However, these observations turn out to be rather difficult, and the rotation curve has been measured only up to a distance of about 20 kpc. The best evidence for dark matter in galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. By now there are observations for over one thousand spiral galaxies with reliable rotation curves. In almost all of them the rotation curve is flat or slowly rising out to the last measured point. The best evidence for dark matter in galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. By now there are observations for over one thousand spiral galaxies with reliable rotation curves. Very few galaxies show falling rotation curves. See Table 2.



**FIGURE 2.** This is the Style for Figure Captions. Center this if it doesn't run for more than one line.

**TABLE 2. This is an Example of a Table Caption.**

Column Header Goes Here	Column Header Goes Here	Column Header Goes Here	Column Header Goes Here	Column Header Goes Here
Row Name Goes Here	x	x	x	x
Row Name Goes Here	x	x	x	x
Row Name Goes Here	x	x	x	x

Very few galaxies show falling rotation curves. There are also measurements of the rotation velocity for our galaxy. However, these observations turn out to be rather difficult, and the rotation curve has been measured only up to a distance of about 20 kpc. The best evidence for dark matter in galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. By now there are observations for over one thousand spiral galaxies with reliable rotation curves [4]. In almost all of them the rotation curve is flat or slowly rising out to the last measured point. The best evidence for dark matter in galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. In almost all of them the rotation curve is flat or slowly rising out to the last measured point. Very few galaxies show falling rotation curves. There are also measurements of the rotation velocity for our galaxy. However, these observations turn out to be rather difficult, and the rotation curve has been measured only up to a distance of about 20 kpc. The best evidence for dark matter in galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. By now there are observations for over one thousand spiral galaxies with reliable rotation curves. In almost all of them the rotation curve is flat or slowly rising out to the last measured point. The best evidence for dark matter in galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. In almost all of them the rotation curve is flat or slowly rising out to the last measured point.

Very few galaxies show falling rotation curves. There are also measurements of the rotation velocity for our galaxy. However, these observations turn out to be rather difficult, and the rotation curve has been measured only up to a distance of about 20 kpc. The best evidence for dark matter in galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. By now there are observations for over one thousand spiral galaxies with reliable rotation curves. In almost all of them the rotation curve is flat or slowly rising out to the last measured point. The best evidence for dark matter in

galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. In almost all of them the rotation curve is flat or slowly rising out to the last measured point.

The best evidence for dark matter in galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. By now there are observations for over one thousand spiral galaxies with reliable rotation curves. In almost all of them the rotation curve is flat or slowly rising out to the last measured point. The best evidence for dark matter in galaxies comes from the rotation curves of spirals. In almost all of them the rotation curve is flat or slowly rising out to the last measured point.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## REFERENCES

1. Brown, M. P., and Austin, K., *The New Physique*, Publisher City: Publisher Name, 1997, pp. 25-30.
2. Brown, M. P., and Austin, K., *Appl. Phys. Letters* **65**, 2503-2504 (1994).
3. Wang, R.T., "Title of Chapter," in *Classic Physiques*, edited by R. B. Hamil, Publisher City: Publisher Name, 1997, pp. 212-213.
4. Smith, C. D., and Jones, E. F., "Load-Cycling in Cubic Press" in *Shock Compression in Condensed Matter-1997*, edited by S. C. Schmidt et al., AIP Conference Proceedings 429, New York: American Institute of Physics, 1998, pp. 651-654.

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