
L^AT_EX Template for Living Reviews in Relativity

Firstname Lastname

Affiliations

Address

email: your@email.address

<http://your.www.address>

myFirst myLast

where

here

email: your@email.address

<http://your.www.address>

Somebody Else

where

elsewhere

email: your@email.address

<http://your.www.address>

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Abstract

This article is intended to give authors for *Living Reviews in Relativity* guidelines for creating the L^AT_EX source for their article, and also to provide them with a template for that article.

It is set up in a way that follows the recommended *Living Reviews* style. It also contains working examples for more complicated or ambiguous equation environments. We will also explain why the use of certain environments, equation numbering styles and macros is discouraged by *Living Reviews*.

Additionally, it supplements the online guidelines for authors, which can be found at the following location:

<http://blog.relativity.livingreviews.org/author-information/>

We hope then we can meet both the requirements of L^AT_EX novices and more experienced T_EXperts with this template.

Imprint / Terms of Use

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Because a *Living Reviews* article can evolve over time, we recommend to cite the article as follows:

Firstname Lastname, myFirst myLast and Somebody Else,
“ \LaTeX Template for Living Reviews in Relativity”,
Living Rev. Relativity, **13**, (2006), 0. [Online Article]: cited [`<date>`],
<http://www.livingreviews.org/LivRevRelTemplate>

The date given as `<date>` then uniquely identifies the version of the article you are referring to.

Article Revisions

Living Reviews supports two ways of keeping its articles up-to-date:

Fast-track revision A fast-track revision provides the author with the opportunity to add short notices of current research results, trends and developments, or important publications to the article. A fast-track revision is refereed by the responsible subject editor. If an article has undergone a fast-track revision, a summary of changes will be listed here.

Major update A major update will include substantial changes and additions and is subject to full external refereeing. It is published with a new publication number.

For detailed documentation of an article’s evolution, please refer to the history document of the article’s online version at <http://www.livingreviews.org/LivRevRelTemplate>.

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1 Introduction

With this *Living Reviews* L^AT_EX Template we want to address the following two issues which on occasion show up when the authors write their articles, and the *Living Reviews BackOffice* prepares and processes the submitted articles for publication:

- Authors with little experience with L^AT_EX would like to have a template which demonstrates of which components a *Living Reviews* article is made of and how that looks like in the L^AT_EX source code.

They would also like to have a template at hand which they can actually base their article upon by just using it as a skeleton for their own article. For this they are free to download the source code of this template.

- Due to the additional processing steps carried out by our software, we need rather clear, unambiguous and often restricted L^AT_EX code.

Therefore we list here some of the environments which are known to be digested by the converter without problems, and also known sources of problems. If the authors are aware of these restrictions, they can – with little effort – adapt their L^AT_EX code and (in most cases) still get the results they want.

However, this template does not and cannot replace a thorough introduction to the L^AT_EX system. But it shows the structure of a complete article and gives examples of L^AT_EX source code for environments which show up naturally in a typical *Living Reviews* article. The equations, tables, figures, etc. are written in a way to meet both the requirements of the processing software and the style guidelines of *Living Reviews*.

In order to demonstrate how the results were produced, we list the actual L^AT_EX code next to the results.

A note for the following: If we call an environment *supported*, we mean that it has proven to be processed by the converter without problems. It does not mean that alternative environments will not be converted correctly. However, they might as well be rejected by the converter which may make revisions of the code by the author or editors necessary. Environments which have shown to cause converter problems are explicitly mentioned.

We also do not want to set restrictive guidelines regarding the actual format of equations etc., and give instructions about grammar, punctuation and spelling. If the author needs some guidance in that respect, especially in the context of scientific articles, we refer to the *Physical Review Style and Notation Guide*, which can be downloaded from the APS webpages:

```
http://publish.aps.org/STYLE/  
ftp://aps.org/pub/jrnls/style_guide.ps
```

2 General Remarks

To start this template and technical style guide on *Living Reviews* articles with, we would like to point out the following: Please consider that the articles submitted by the authors, which have been accepted for publication in *Living Reviews*, are being used as both

- a \LaTeX source for generating the HTML version which will eventually be published on the WWW, and
- a \LaTeX source which will be converted to a PostScript or PDF file for downloading from the *Living Reviews* server.

This has the consequences that although for the HTML version things like text lines, equations, tables or figures exceeding the page boundaries do not matter, they will be detrimental to the appearance of the printable document versions. Thus we ask the authors to also have an eye on these issues. The recommendation to begin each section, and the bibliography with a new page (using `\newpage`) also stems from this need.

As already mentioned, the converters which produce the HTML code of your article are fragile, e.g. as far as additional \LaTeX style files are concerned. Therefore please try not to use environments from style files except those which have been proven not to limit the functionality of the converters (like `epsf` or `longtable`). Those are explicitly mentioned in the following section.

New macros defined in the header part of the \LaTeX code have also proven to be a source of problems for the conversion process. While some of them might actually run through the conversion to HTML without problems, others cause the converter to crash without apparent reason. So we ask the authors to try to plug in the macro function at each relevant point in the code rather than defining a macro in the header.

These are the general requirements for the \LaTeX code of the article and comments on the conversion process. More specific information on possible \LaTeX environments in your article is summarized in the following sections.

3 Organization of the Article

A *Living Reviews* article consists of distinct parts, of which at least some *must* be present in every article and marked up using the correct commands. This organizational scheme is called the *article skeleton* and encompasses the following parts:

- Document header (or preamble)
- Title
- Author(s), Affiliation(s), Address, Email address, WWW address (optional)
- Abstract
- Keywords for the article
- Article body
 - Section 1
 - * Subsection 1
 - * Subsection 2
 - * ...
 - * Going further section (optional)
 - Section 2
 - ...
 - Acknowledgments (optional)
- References with keywords

The appropriate L^AT_EX commands corresponding to these article skeleton parts are listed below:

Document header

```
\documentclass{article}
\bibliographystyle{LivRevRel}

\usepackage{...}
\usepackage{epubtk}
\newcommand ...

\begin{document}
```

With the `\usepackage` command you can include additional style files, and with `\newcommand` you can define new macros. However, please keep in mind the caveats concerning nonstandard packages and macros mentioned in Section 2.

The style file for interfacing to the software used by *Living Reviews in Relativity* to process the article – `epubtk.sty` – should be included as last package. Note that `epubtk.sty` includes the `hyperref` package automatically.

Title

```
\title{...}
```

Author(s), ...

```
\author{...}
```

Please repeat information as needed if different institutions are involved, using the `\and` or `\\` (`\newline`) commands between `\epubtkAuthorData` commands in the argument of `\author`.

Information about each author should be given as argument of a `\epubtkAuthorData` command to make it available for processing. This command requires four arguments:

- #1 the author's name given as *First Initial Last*,
- #2 the author's affiliation; (use `\\` to separate lines),
- #3 the author's email address and
- #4 the author's homepage.

The last argument may be left empty.

Follow the author list by

```
\date{} (with an empty argument)
\maketitle
```

Abstract

```
\begin{abstract} Text of abstract... \end{abstract}
```

Keywords for the article

```
\epubtkKeywords{Keyword 1,...}
```

The `\epubtkKeywords` command is defined in a *Living Reviews* style file. The argument is a comma-separated list of individual keywords. A list of suggested keywords is available in the online guidelines for authors. However, new keywords can also be created by the author.

Article body

```
\section{Title of Section}
\label{Section label}

\subsection{Title of Subsection}
\label{Subsection label}
```

The division of the article into sections should include an appropriate introduction and summary (or conclusion). Further recommendations for sectioning an article can be found in the online guidelines for authors.

Technical caveat: If possible, do not use any mathematical symbols or equations in section headings, as they may not translate correctly to HTML or PDF-bookmarks.

```
\subsection{Going further}
\label{Going_further_label}
```

At the end of major sections of the article, authors are encouraged to add a paragraph called "Going Further", in which they have the opportunity to do the following:

- Make references to places where more detail or peripheral detail is to be found (in cases where there was no natural place to make such a reference in the main text).

- Evaluate and annotate references in a way that would be awkward in the text.
- Point out gaps in the research field, or natural next steps.

```
\section{Acknowledgments}
\label{acknowledgments}
```

As last section, the author is free to include acknowledgments.

References, with keywords If you do not use BibT_EX, the bibliography is generated this way:

```
\begin{thebibliography}{999}
\bibitem{...}
...
\epubtkKeywords{...}
\end{thebibliography}
```

We ask authors to follow our style suggestions for citing references, and to add the document type and keywords to them using a T_EX-comment and the `\epubtkKeywords{...}` command respectively. The style is close to that of some other journals. Our chosen style is designed to help us process references automatically and to place them into our global reference database. This database is a key part of *Living Reviews*, so it is important that authors assist us by keeping to our specified style.

Further information on the reference style, and how to use BibT_EX in a *Living Reviews* article is again available in the online guidelines for authors.

Please make sure that you keep the order of the article skeleton as shown above.

This form of the skeleton and the corresponding commands have also been used to create this template. We therefore recommend the authors to look at the PDF and/or L^AT_EX version of the template (or already published *Living Reviews* articles in case of uncertainty about the structure of a *Living Reviews* document).

4 Equations and Other Mathematical Environments

4.1 Fonts

T_EX uses glyphs from the slanted font family for letters in math mode by default. If symbols should be represented by upright roman letters, this can be indicated by passing the characters as argument to the `\mathrm` command. Typically this is done to distinguish operators from operands as in

$$\log a$$

created from

```
\mathrm{log} a
```

Note: Using the font selector `\rm` provided by L^AT_EX 2.09 will not work in math mode.

4.2 Supported Environments

We can process all standard inline and single display style equation environments like

```
$ ...$      \begin{displaymath}   $$      \begin{equation}
\langle ... \rangle  ...           ...      ...
\[ ...\]     \end{displaymath}   $$      \end{equation}
```

However, to let the *Living Reviews* popup equation referencing system work properly we cannot permit the following environments:

```
\begin{subequations}   \begin{eqaligntwo}
...
\end{subequations}     \end{eqaligntwo}
```

It is not allowed to use the `\label` command inside of an `eqnarray*` or an `equation*` environment (i.e. in the versions of the respective environments which suppress equation numbers). When such a label is referenced, this will lead to inserting wrong reference marks in the print as well as the onscreen versions of the article.

4.3 Examples

Equations within text paragraphs, $y = x^2$, $\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$, are bracketed like that: `$ y = x^2 $` or `\langle \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \rangle`.

If they are displayed, i.e. separated from the text,

$$\left[\left(\frac{x^2}{n} - 1 \right) + \sin^2 \theta \right] = \ln x,$$

$$\Lambda = \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda + O\left(\frac{1}{x}\right),$$

$$E_{\text{tot}} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{53} \text{erg}, \tag{1}$$

use

```


$$\left[ \left( \frac{x^2}{n} - 1 \right) + \sin^2 \theta \right] = \ln x,$$


$$\Lambda = \Gamma^{\lambda}_{\mu\nu} + \left( \frac{1}{x} \right),$$


```

which generates equations without numbering, while

```


$$E_{\text{tot}} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{53} \text{ erg},$$


```

displays equations numbers.

We recommend to use the L^AT_EX display style for separated equations

$$\left(\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial t^2} + 1 \right) = \int_a^b x dr, \quad (2)$$

```


$$\left( \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial t^2} + 1 \right) = \int_a^b x dr,$$


```

and text style for inline equations like $x/y = \int_a^b x dr$:

$x / y = \int_a^b x dr$ \$. This can also be enforced by `\displaystyle` and `\textstyle` resp.

5 Table Environments

We support standard table formats and packages, such as `table` and `booktabs`.

The recommended environment for large tables in a *Living Reviews* article is `longtable`, provided by the `longtable` package. Using `longtable` instead of `table` improves the appearance of the printable document versions as it allows to span long tables over two or more pages.

Example for a simple L^AT_EX table:

Table 1: Methods to determine the fate of the universe.

Method	Comment
Accumulative dissipation	Very, very slow convergence
Communicative relevance distribution	Too fast for our purposes
Permanent boredom	Unbearable
Canonical congruence	Has no Killing vectors

Table 1 was created from the following L^AT_EX source code:

```

1  \begin{table}
2  \caption{Methods to determine the fate of the universe.}
3  \label{table:fate_of_universe}
4  \vskip 4mm
5  \centering
6  \begin{tabular}{|p{5.5cm}|p{5.5 cm}|}
7  \hline
8  \hline
9  {\bf Method} & {\bf Comment} \\
10 \hline
11 \hline
12 Accumulative dissipation & Very, very slow convergence \\
13 \hline
14 Communicative relevance distribution & Too fast for our purposes \\
15 \hline
16 Permanent boredom & Unbearable \\
17 \hline
18 Canonical congruence & Has no Killing vectors \\
19 \hline
20 \hline
21 \end{tabular}
22 \end{table}

```

6 Verbatim Files

To include content from a text file verbatim (e.g. for program code), use the following command:

```
\epubtkVerbatimFile{#1}{#2}
```

passing the name of the file to be included as first parameter; the second argument is either empty (in which case the file will be included also in the print versions) or it contains L^AT_EX-text which is to be included in the print versions instead of the file content. the online versions will provide a link to a popup window, showing the file content with line numbers for easier referencing from the article and a link to download the unaltered file.

Note: The example in Section 5 has been included using the above macro.

7 Figure Environments

7.1 Supported Environments

To display PostScript figures in the document, we recommend the `graphicx` or `epsf` packages. They are activated by adding the lines

```
\usepackage{epsf}
\usepackage{graphicx}
```

in the header of the article. These packages can be used to display both PostScript and Encapsulated PostScript figures. We discourage authors from using the `psfig` package, as this may cause converter problems.

If you are using the `graphicx` package, you might also submit other image formats (preferably PDF).

7.2 Images

A straightforward way to include an image is demonstrated here:

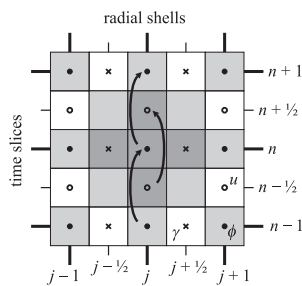


Figure 1: Distribution of the quantities ϕ , u and γ on the numerical grid.

Figure 1 is generated using the command sequence in `exImage.tex`.

```

----- exImage.tex -----
1 \epubtkImage{}{%
2 \begin{figure}[h]
3   \def\epsfsize#1#2{0.8#1}
4   \centerline{\epsfbox{figure_01.eps}}
5   \caption{\it Distribution of the quantities $ \phi $, $ u $
6     and $ \gamma $ on the numerical grid.}
7   \label{figure:numerical_grid}
8 \end{figure}}

```

Here `figure.eps` (see Line 3 of `exImage.tex`) is the name of the PostScript file. In Line 3 one can also set the scaling factor (here 0.8, which means scaling to 80% of the original size).

The option `[h]` in Line 2 instructs L^AT_EX to position the figure right at the place where the figure environment stands in the source with reference to the surrounding text paragraphs. Other options are `[t]` or `[b]` which position the figure at the top or bottom of the page, resp.

Please add a caption to every figure. Labels for referencing the figure are also obligatory.

Recently, we added support for the `graphics` package. This allows you to insert a figure using the well-known `\includegraphics` command. You need to insert the `\usepackage{graphicx}` *after* the `\usepackage{epubtk}`.¹ Figure 3 is generated using the command sequence in `exImage2.tex`.

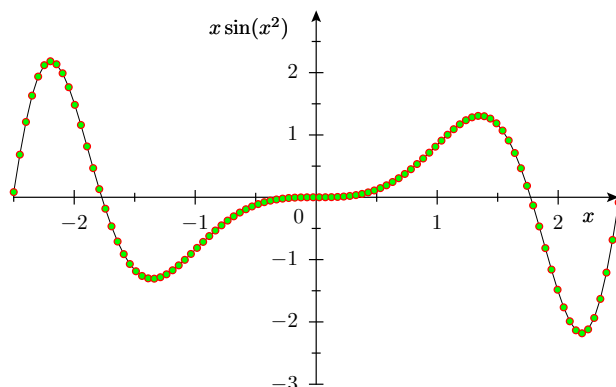


Figure 2: A figure included using `\includegraphics`.

```

----- exImage2.tex -----
1 \epubtkImage{figure2.png}{%
2 \begin{figure}[h]
3   \centerline{\includegraphics[scale=0.8]{figure2}}
4   \caption{A figure included using \textbf{\textbackslash includegraphics}.}
5   \label{figure:image2}
6 \end{figure}}

```

Note that you should not provide a suffix for the figure in the `\includegraphics` command. You need to provide proper versions of the graphics, i.e. a rasterized version as the first parameter of `epubtkImage` and a pdf, png or jpg for inclusion in the pdf. Furthermore, it is possible to build a figure out of several independent subfigures without first combining them to a single figure: The

¹The reason is, that a `\usepackage{graphicx}` is also included in the pdf-Versions of `epubtk` in the current configuration. Here, some special properties are set during package loading. This whole feature is included to handle the `\epsfig` calls.

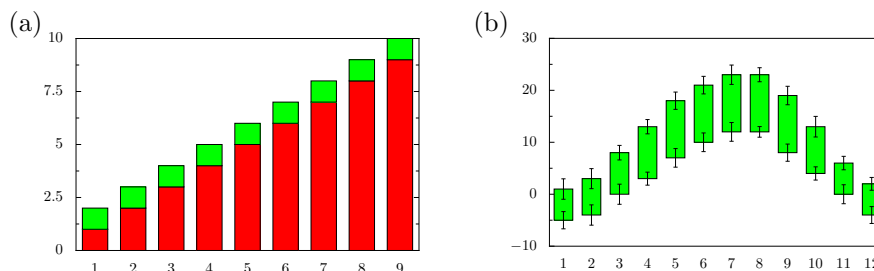


Figure 3: A figure composed from several subfigures.

source code for this example is available in `exImage3.tex`:

```

1 \epubtkImage{figure3.png}{%
2 \begin{figure}[h]
3   \centerline{(a)\parbox[t]{5cm}{\vspace{0pt}\includegraphics[width=5cm]{figure3a}}\quad
4               (b)\parbox[t]{5cm}{\vspace{0pt}\includegraphics[width=5cm]{figure3b}}
5   \caption{A figure composed from several subfigures.}
6   \label{figure:image2}
7 \end{figure}}

```

7.3 Movies

Movies (e.g. mpeg files) are supported as follows. A still from the movie has to be provided for the print versions of the article, while the movie itself will be linked from the online version of the article.

An example and the interface to include a movie in the article is shown below: Figure 4 is

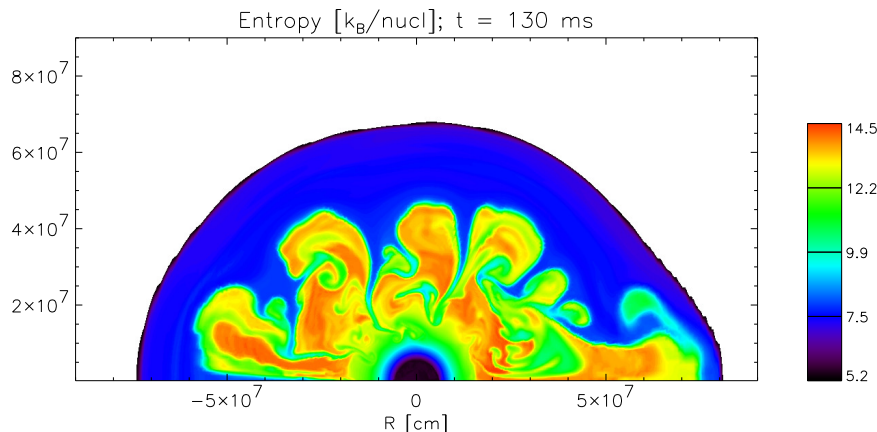


Figure 4: Still from a movie showing An animation of the time evolution of the entropy in a core collapse supernova explosion. Visualization by Konstantinos Kifonidis. Movie taken from <http://www.livingreviews.org/lrr-2003-4>. (To watch the movie, please go to the online version of this review article at <http://www.livingreviews.org/LivRevRelTemplate>.)

generated using the command sequence in `exMovie.tex`.

```

1 \epubtkMovie{movie.mpeg}{movieStill.png}{%
2 \begin{figure}[h]

```

```
3 \def\epsfsz#1#2{0.8#1}
4 \centerline{\epsfbox{movieStill.eps}}
5 \caption{showing the animation of the time evolution of the entropy in a
6 core collapse supernova explosion. Visualization by Konstantinos Kifonidis.
7 Movie taken from \url{http://www.livingreviews.org/lrr-2003-4}.}
8 \label{figure:movie}
9 \end{figure}}
```

Note the wording of the caption text. The text given in the L^AT_EX-source (Line 5) will be expanded to *Still from a movie showing . . .* in the print versions (see 4), while only the word “Movie” together with some file format and size information is added in the online version.

8 List Environments

8.1 Supported Environments

Basically, there are three simple ways to generate lists: Normal lists, numbered lists, and lists with keywords as item labels. The corresponding environments are `itemize`, `enumerate`, and `description`.

8.2 Examples

Here you will find an example for each of the above list environments:

- First item.
- Second item.
 - First subitem.
 - Second subitem.

```
\begin{itemize}
\item First item.
\item Second item.
  \begin{itemize}
  \item First subitem.
  \item Second subitem.
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
```

1. This is an item which contains text that is more than one line long. It will be broken correctly at the line end.
2. That is the second item, which contains two subitems.
 - (a) This is an item which contains text that is more than one line long. It will be broken correctly at the line end.
 - (b) ...

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item This is an item which contains text that is more than one line
  long. It will be broken correctly at the line end.
\item That is the second item, which contains two subitems.
  \begin{enumerate}
  \item This is an item which contains text that is more than one line
    long. It will be broken correctly at the line end.
  \item \dots
  \end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
```

Item 1. Here comes the text.

Item 2. Text for the second item.

Subitem 1. Here comes the text.

Subitem 2. Text for the second subitem.

```
\begin{description}
\item[Item 1.]Here comes the text.
\item[Item 2.]Text for the second item.
  \begin{description}
  \item[Subitem 1.]Here comes the text.
  \item[Subitem 2.]Text for the second subitem.
  \end{description}
\end{description}
```

These environments can also be mixed in the sense that e.g. a numbered list can contain a description list as a sublist.

9 Cross References

9.1 Citation of Literature

L^AT_EX can generate references to an item in the bibliography like that one:

For further reading we refer to the book by Chandrasekhar [5] published in 1983.

created from the following instructions

```
...by Chandrasekhar~\cite{chandrasekhar-83} published in 1983.
```

Two or more references should be grouped like that

```
...see [3, 1, 6, 10, 8, 12]
```

using

```
...see~\cite{abrahams-94, aei-homepage, friedman-98, thorne-87, stergioulas-98, williams-97}
```

rather than separated like

```
...see [4], [2], [7], [9], [11].
```

using separate commands:

```
...see~\cite{blandford-97}, \cite{lisa-96}, \cite{rampp-97}, \cite{liege-93}, \cite{wambsganss-90}.
```

Every reference in the bibliography must be cited explicitly in the article. References which show up only in the bibliography and are not referenced in the text will otherwise be swallowed during the Living Reviews conversion process!

More about the specific Living Reviews bibliography style can be found in the online *Living Reviews Style Guidelines*. Please have also a look at the sample bibliography files of this template.

9.2 References to Sections, Equations, Tables, and Figures

One can as well refer to a label embedded in an equation, table or figure as well as labels in the text, which refer to the section or subsection they are placed in: See Equation (1), Table 1 and Figure 1 in Section 8.1.

```
See Equation~(\ref{equation:momentum}),
Table~\ref{table:fate_of_universe} and
Figure~\ref{figure:movie} in
Section~\ref{subsection:list_supp_env}.
```

Please avoid references to equations like that (1 - 2), as we want to generate hyperlinks for every single reference. Instead use this form: (1, 2).

We would like the authors to use “catchy” reference labels like

```
\label{figure:statistical_noise}
```

rather than cryptic ones like

```
\label{xy146}.
```

This helps the editorial staff if we want to double-check the reference links during the editing and converting process.

9.3 Footnotes

Footnotes are generated like this²:

Footnotes are generated like this`\epubtkFootnote{This is a footnote.}`:

²This is a footnote.

10 Updates

A *major article update* is considered as a new article, and thus will be technically treated as such. A *fast-track revision* will include only minor changes, corrections, or additions on paragraph level. Please, use only our latest edited sources that we will supply to you before you start to work on your revision.

For your fast-track revision, apply the changes or add to the paragraphs in the L^AT_EX source, and notify the reader in two places: in a global description of your revision at the beginning of your article and a short local mark where the changes appear:

```
...
% the global update description at the beginning:
\epubtkUpdate{This is a global description.}
...
% within the text:
\epubtkUpdateNEW{This is a local description.}
```

11 Further Suggestions

The following items are suggestions by *Living Reviews* about some L^AT_EX style issues which regularly show up in articles. To obtain and maintain a consistent appearance of our online articles, we recommend to keep as close to these guidelines as possible.

Note: The effects of following the recommendations may only be observable in the printable versions of documents.

- If you want to *emphasize* something, best use:

If you want to `\emph{emphasize}` something...

- Please avoid specifying white space like this: `white $ \; $ space`. Use `\quad` or `\qquad` instead, if necessary. However, sometimes it may be necessary for aesthetic reasons to introduce negative space in formulae: `space $ \! $ in formulae`. This can be processed without problems.
- For the dash, use a double instead of a single minus sign: `-- versus -`.
- If you want to have three dots indicating an omission, we recommend to use the following L^AT_EX command:

Three single dots..., and the result of the L^AT_EX command...

Three single dots..., and the result of the `\LaTeX` command`\dots`

- If a dot is used in an abbreviation, an acronym or similar, indicate that it is not a period at the end of a sentence, using `~` instead of a simple space. Otherwise L^AT_EX may set an incorrect spacing.

The `~` does also indicate a non-breakable space, which is particularly useful for acronyms:

U. S. A. should be bound together;

as it is done here:

U. S. A. using:

...U.~S.~A. ...

This is also the reason why, e.g., citations should be bound to the preceding word as shown in the previous Section 9.

...in the previous Section`~\ref{section:cite_and_ref}`.

- You may use hyphenation suggestions in plain text when you have to break a long word like here and L^AT_EX doesn't know the correct hyphenation:

X-ray Bremsstrahlung

X-ray Bremsstrahlung

X-ray Bremsstrahlung

X-ray Brems\strahlung

However, this is not allowed in section headers as this will confuse the converter.

- Please avoid empty lines between equation, list, table and figure environments and the surrounding text. Otherwise the following line will be indented. For better legibility of the source code, you can use empty comment lines starting with a % instead of empty lines:

Don't use that:

$$f = g.$$

Rather, use comment lines,

$$f = g,$$

or no blank lines at all:

$$f = g.$$

That will prevent unwanted indentation and maintain a correct vertical spacing.

Don't use that:

```
$$ f = g. $$
```

Rather, use comment lines,

```
$$ f = g, $$
```

or no blank lines at all:

```
$$ f = g. $$
```

That will prevent...

12 Acknowledgements

Here the acknowledgments can be included.

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