

# Astronomy & Astrophysics - Author's guide

A&amp;A Editorial Office

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## 1. General remarks

Astronomy & Astrophysics publishes new results of astronomical and astrophysical research. Details about the current A&A editorial policy can be found in the editorial published in [A&A 420\(3\), E1-E14 \(2004\)](#).

Manuscripts submitted for publication to A&A should not be submitted to any other refereed journal, but can be sent to preprint servers such as astro-ph. By submitting a manuscript to A&A, the corresponding author explicitly states that the work is original and that all co-authors have read the manuscript and agree with its contents. A&A Editors expect to be informed when a submitted manuscript has previously been rejected by another Journal.

### 1.1. Ethical issues: the A&A policy concerning plagiarism and improper attribution

Plagiarism is the severest ethical problem encountered by A&A Editors. It is defined as the act of reproducing text or other content from works written by others without giving proper credit to the source of that content. Note that citing a text literally is not the only condition for determining plagiarism, which also includes any paraphrased text that discusses an already published idea without citing its original source.

Plagiarism is a major ethical breach and may also constitute a legal breach of copyright if the reproduced material has already been published. This is particularly true when authors cite text from their own previously published works. A&A Editors refer to this as “self-plagiarism”.

Authors who wish to quote directly from other published work must cite the original reference and include any cited text in quotation marks. Figures may only be reproduced with permission and must be cited in the figure caption. Because A&A focuses on publishing original research results, authors are discouraged from using direct quotations of previously published papers and figures. A citation and brief discussion of previous results in the context of the submitted paper is usually more relevant than direct quotation.

Papers published in A&A should cite previously published papers that are directly relevant to the results being presented. Improper attribution – i.e., the deliberate refusal to cite prior, corroborating, or contradicting results – represents an ethical breach comparable to plagiarism.

Plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and improper attribution can result in the summary rejection of a manuscript submitted to A&A. In the severest cases of plagiarism, offending authors can be banned from publishing in A&A for a determinate period of time. In such cases, the Editor in Chief can also inform the Editors in Chief of the other professional astronomy journals of the author's ethical misconduct.

### 1.2. Manuscript categories

There are different kinds of manuscripts published in A&A, all of them must be written in English and formatted in LaTeX2e using the current A&A macro package<sup>1</sup>. Submissions and manuscript follow-up are made via the A&A on-line manuscript management system (See Sect. 4).

#### Letters to the Editor

Important new results that require rapid publication can be submitted as Letters, which are restricted in length to 4 pages. Letters are usually published within 4–8 weeks of acceptance.

#### Regular papers

Regular papers submitted to A&A should present new astronomical results or ideas of sufficient interest to the community as concisely as possible.

#### Other submissions

**Errata** concerning published A&A papers must be sent directly to the editorial office for consideration by the Editor in Chief.

**Comments** are usually not published by A&A, except in exceptional cases. Three conditions are necessary for a comment to be considered for publication (a) it refers to a paper published by A&A, (b) it does unambiguously solve the problem or question it raises, and (c) its publication will be useful to the community. Comments should also be sent directly to the editorial office.

### 1.3. About the language

Most papers in A&A have been written by non-native English speakers. Those authors with a limited experience of English are strongly recommended to find help in writing their papers, preferably from a native-speaking colleague. It is the policy of A&A to hold the authors responsible for a correct formulation of their text. A&A offers help, but only after the scientific content of a manuscript has been judged to be sufficient for publication, so it should be understandable before it goes to a referee. If necessary the Editor will send back poorly written submissions to the author with a request for an initial revision of the language by a native English speaker.

### 1.4. Structure of a paper

Most scientific papers have the same structure:

- Introduction
- Observations or calculations or mathematical derivations
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusions

This is a well-trying format; authors should have good reasons for deviating from it. The goal of a scientific paper is not to impress the readers by poetic language but to transfer facts and new insights as lucidly as possible.

The first page of a manuscript contains: A title, the authors' names, the addresses of authors' institution, an abstract and six keywords at most.

All this information is also entered in the manuscript management system at submission time. Authors are asked at the same time to suggest the section of the Journal in which the paper will appear.

<sup>1</sup> Instructions to download and install the A&A macro package are available at <ftp://ftp.edpsciences.org/pub/aa/readme.html>

### 1.5. The A&A sections

The current A&A sections are as follows.

1. Letters\*
2. Astrophysical processes
3. Cosmology (including clusters of galaxies)
4. Extragalactic astronomy
5. Galactic structure, stellar clusters and populations
6. Interstellar and circumstellar matter
7. Stellar structure and evolution
8. Stellar atmospheres
9. The Sun
10. Planets and planetary systems
11. Celestial mechanics and astrometry
12. Atomic, molecular, and nuclear data\*
13. Astronomical instrumentation\*
14. Catalogs and data\*
15. Numerical methods and codes\*

\* Free access at no cost

Sections 12–15 of A&A have topics of potential use by a wide range of astronomers. Thanks to the generosity of our publisher, who provides free access to these sections and to A&A Letters, these important parts of our Journal are freely available to the worldwide community of astronomers.

#### Note concerning papers submitted for Section 13

Recognizing the importance of state-of-the-art instrumentation, the A&A Board of Directors has decided to develop the corresponding journal section, thus aiming at making A&A a reference journal also for astronomers whose main interest is instrumentation. We therefore introduce hereby the new editorial policy concerning these papers. In Sect. 13, we will publish papers that describe:

- new concepts and ideas that might lead to actual future instruments,
- crucial instrumental developments in ongoing ground-based or space projects,
- studies that are essential to the preparation of large instrumental projects,
- ground-breaking data processing and mining methods, provided these works report a significant advance on current capabilities and are of interest to a sizable fraction of the community.

Compared to our previous editorial policy for Section 13, the main change is that we no longer request that papers describing instruments and related studies also present astronomical results.

Details on this new policy can be found in the editorial published in [A&A 459, E3 \(2006\)](#).

## 2. Paper organization: general guidelines

Here, we give some general guidelines concerning the style of the most important elements of a paper. More details and instructions for the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  implementation of these elements are given in the following section, and stylistic considerations are reviewed in Sect. [C](#).

### 2.1. The title

Make the title short and communicative; do not use acronyms, except those that are in general use; avoid acronyms known only to those deeply specialized.

### 2.2. The abstract

The abstract should be short but informative. Sometimes this is difficult to achieve as these two criteria contradict each other to some extent. The abstract should give in a few lines the essence of the results. A good abstract eliminates to a large extent the need for the section with conclusions at the end of the paper.

A&A encourages the use of structured abstracts (see the editorial published in [A&A 441, E3-E6](#)). Just like a traditional abstract, a structured abstract summarizes the content of the paper, but it does make the structure of the article explicit and visible. For doing so, the structured abstract uses headings that define

several short paragraphs. Three paragraphs, entitled respectively “Aims”, “Methods”, and “Results”, are mandatory. When appropriate, the structured abstract may use an introductory paragraph entitled “Context”, and a final paragraph entitled “Conclusions”.

The objectives of the paper are defined in “Aims”, the methods of the investigation are outlined in “Methods”, and the results are summarized in “Results”. The heading “Context” is used when needed to give background information on the research conducted in the paper, and “Conclusions” can be used to explicit the general conclusions that can be drawn from the paper.

Note that the use of structured abstracts in A&A articles and Letters is not mandatory. Authors who prefer the traditional form are invited to implicitly follow the logical structure indicated above.

### 2.3. *The introduction*

The introduction should state clearly why the study was started and place the research in a broad context e.g. by referring to previous work of relevance. The introduction should not contain the conclusions. Some authors tend to expand an introduction into a review paper by itself; this should be avoided; it is better to refer to papers in the well-established review journals. At the end of the introduction the outline of the paper may be described.

### 2.4. *Tables and figures*

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

#### 2.4.1. *Table title style*

Every table should have a concise title; more extensive descriptions or additional information should be incorporated in a note to the table. Each column, including the first, must have a heading. Column headings should label the entries concisely (one or two words); the first letter of each word is capitalized. Units of measurement should be given in parentheses immediately below the column headings, not listed with the data in the body of the table. To indicate the omission of an entry, ellipsis dots (...) are used.

#### 2.4.2. *References in tables*

References cited in a table should be numbered, either in the order in which they are listed in the column or following an alphabetical ordering of the references. The reference should list the number, with the full citation by name(s) and year in a note below the table. Alphanumeric abbreviations (e.g., DS86) may be used in place of numbers if these are used elsewhere in the text. The note to the table should then read, e.g., “References. (1) Dupont and Smith 1986; (2) Rees 1998.” All references cited in tables must also have a complete entry in the reference list.

#### 2.4.3. *Figure legend style*

Figure legends should concisely label and explain figures and parts of figures. The first sentence of each figure legend should be a descriptive phrase, omitting the initial article (the, a, an). In multipart figures, the legends should distinguish (a), (b), (c), etc., components of the figure. Note that if parts are identified in the legend as (a), (b), (c), particularly for single figures composed of multiple panels, these letters should be clearly labeled in the figure itself. Otherwise panels should be referred to by position (top right, top left, middle, bottom, etc.). All lines (solid, dashed, dot-dashed, dash-dotted, etc.) and symbols (filled or open circles, squares, triangles, crosses, arrows, etc.) should be explained in the legend. Graphics should not be used in figure legends.

The scientific discussion of the table or figure contents should appear in the main body of the article, not in the table title or figure legend.

### 2.5. *Multimedia*

A&A can also publish multimedia and 3D models embedded within HTML and PDF versions of articles. (see also <http://www.aanda.org/author-information/latex-issues/multi-media>).

### 2.5.1. Movies

When you submit your video files, please make certain their size is appropriate: as small as possible (and not larger than 10 Mb) but still big enough for all the important scientific information and details to be clearly visible. We will not resize videos, so authors are expected to submit their video files in the size and format in which they wish them to appear.

We accept .mov, .avi, .mpg, and .mp4 files. Please note that we cannot accept movie files that require the reader to download particular codecs; files must be playable on standard media players such as QuickTime, Windows Media Player, or VLC.

### 2.5.2. 3D models

When you submit your 3D model files, please make certain their size is appropriate: as small as possible but still big enough for all the important scientific information and details to be clearly visible. We will not resize your files, so authors are expected to submit their video files in the size and format they wish them to appear.

U3D or PRC files may be embedded directly into the PDF with the "media9" package

See, for example, figure 15 in the PDF file of the following article:

<http://www.aanda.org/articles/aa/abs/2014/01/aa22032-13/aa22032-13.html>.

The size of the whole PDF document should not exceed 50 Mb, and the same requirements as for videos apply.

At the present time, the technical tools for automatically standardizing the process of including a 3D object in an HTML format do not exist. To overcome this technical limitation, A&A will accept links to 3D models on your site or on any specialised site such as Sketchfab. In this case, links should be included in your article as footnotes at the appropriate places.

## 2.6. Appendices

In principle, all information that is not crucial for understanding the paper can be published in appendices, following the Editor-in-Chief's decision. For instance, such material can be observation logs, tables of properties that are also reproduced in figures, long mathematical derivations, redundant figures when only one example is needed to understand the discussion, etc. Movies can also be published.

The appendices are included after the reference list.

## 3. T<sub>E</sub>X file preparation

As the articles for the A&A will be available online in different formats – one of these is full-text-searchable hyper-text – we strongly suggest you strictly obey the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X conventions.

The A&A document class was derived from the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> `article.cls` based on T<sub>E</sub>X version 3.141 and L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub>. You may use it with the LaTeX engine or the pdfL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X engine. Be sure that the LaTeX version is at least the 2007 version. Hence formulas and text are typed using the standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> commands. The standard sectioning commands are also kept. Using `aa.cls` with other versions or implementations may cause difficulties. If this is the case, please contact us and we will try to help you.

Please refrain from using any self-made definitions since these will get lost during further conversion of your text. If you use typing abbreviations, "search and replace" them before submitting your article to the publisher.

### 3.1. The preamble of your T<sub>E</sub>X file

#### 3.1.1. Loading the class: various A&A layouts

```
\documentclass{aa}
```

*To get the standard A&A 2-column-layout (i.e. single-line spacing), you have to include this command at the beginning of your article.*

```
\documentclass[referee]{aa}
```

*Both for refereeing purposes and, after acceptance, for language editing purposes, the authors are requested to send their article in "Referee format", i.e. with a special double-line spacing layout. To set this class option, please include the `referee` option. This special layout also provides a list of all astronomical objects indexed with the `\object` command (see Sect. 3.8).*

```
\documentclass[longauth]{aa}
```

*In articles that are the result of consortia, the number of authors and the list of affiliations are very long. With the `longauth` option, all the institutes are set below the references.*

```
\documentclass[onecolumn]{aa}
```

*Some papers contain a lot of large mathematical formulae which are sometimes not easily readable and cannot be written in a 2-column format. In this case, the authors can submit their articles using the option `onecolumn`. After the submission, the editors will confirm if the article will actually be displayed in 1 column, right across the page.*

```
\documentclass[bibyear]{aa}
```

*If you don't use structured references (according to the author-year `natbib` style), add this option.*

### 3.1.2. TX fonts

A&A uses the Postscript TX Times-fonts. The TX fonts consist of virtual text roman fonts using Adobe Times with some modified and additional text symbols. The TX fonts are distributed under the GNU public license and are available in the distributions of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X since December 2000.

```
\documentclass{aa}
\usepackage[varg]{txfonts}
...
\begin{document}
```

*As the use of the TX fonts results in a slightly different page make-up from CM fonts, we encourage you to use TX fonts, following this example.*

## 3.2. The manuscript header

### 3.2.1. Title

Make the title short and communicative; do not use acronyms, except those that are in general use; avoid acronyms known only to those deeply specialized. The main title and the subtitle should not be capitalized, except for the first letter and any other words that are always capitalized. Math variables and symbols should be typeset as in the text.

In the manuscript T<sub>E</sub>X file, please code the title and subtitle of your article as follows.

```
\title{<your title>}
\subtitle{<your subtitle>}
```

*If a long `\title` or `\subtitle` needs to split across two or more lines, please insert linebreaks (`\`).*

### 3.2.2. Authors and addresses

For every manuscript, all authors and all addresses should be listed. Addresses should contain e-mail addresses where possible. A number should precede each address and the authors' names should be marked with the appropriate numerical superscript(s). Unless the authors request otherwise, the e-mail addresses will be included in the affiliation to facilitate information exchange between readers and authors.

**Names of authors** The preferred form for each name is: initial(s) of the forename(s) followed by the family name.

```
\author{<first author's name>
\and <second author's name> }
\and <third author's name>... }
```

*If there is more than one author, the order is optional. The names should be separated by `\and`. If the authors have different affiliations, each name has to be followed by `\inst{<number>}`. Numbers referring to different addresses should be attached to each author, pointing to the corresponding institute.*

A&A offers authors the possibility of being identified with non-Roman alphabets, such as Chinese, Japanese, Cyrillic characters (see specific instructions [here](#)).





For example:

```
\abstract {} {Text of aims} {Text of methods} {Text of results} {}
```

The abstract should accurately summarize the paper's content, be limited to 300 words, and be self-contained (no references, no abbreviations or acronyms except for the truly obvious and familiar ones). A counter of words has been added with an error message for an abstract exceeding 300 words. Citations in an abstract display an error message. Please note that `abstract` is a command with 5 arguments, and not an environment.

**Remark** : Authors who prefer to keep an unstructured format can do so using the command `\abstract{...}`, which will make the abstract a single paragraph without headings.

### 3.2.6. Key words

A maximum of 6 key words should be listed after the abstract. These must be selected from a list that is published each year in the first issue in January and is also available in Appendix A or on the [A&A web site](#). This list is common to the major astronomical and astrophysical journals.

In your  $\text{\TeX}$  file, the key words should read as follows:

```
\keywords{<keyword 1 - keyword 2 - keyword 3>}
```

### 3.2.7. Formatting the header and the running title

Having entered the commands described above to set the title block of the article, please format the complete heading of your article by typing:

```
\maketitle
```

If you leave it out, the work done so far will produce no text. The command `\maketitle` will automatically generate the running title, derivating it from the author and title inputs. If the title is too long for the space available, you will be asked to supply a shorter version. In this case, enter before `\maketitle` :

```
\titlerunning{<short title>}
\authorrunning{<name(s) of
author(s)}
```

*If there are two authors, both names, separated by an ampersand (&, coded as `\&`), should be given; if there are more than two authors, the name of the first plus "et al." should be given. The title should be shortened to a maximum of about 60 characters, spaces ignored, following the wording of the original title as closely as possible. If a paper has a numbered subtitle, the main title (length permitting) should be given, followed by the roman numeral of the subtitle.*

The Editors reserve the right to modify the running head suggested by the authors, should this be necessary.

The required style is illustrated below (the colon will be inserted by the macro):

N. Copernicus: How active is NGC 4258?

E. Hertzsprung & E.P. Hubble: Optical spectroscopy of WR stars in M33 and M31. II

A.S. Eddington et al.: Infrared lines as probes of solar magnetic features. IV

C. Barbieri et al.: (RN) First HST/FOC images of the low mass companion of the astronomic binary Gliese 623

Appendix B provides an example of a manuscript header coded with  $\text{\LaTeX}$ .

### 3.3. The main text

Manuscripts should be divided into numbered sections and subsections, starting with "1. Introduction". Subsections should be numbered 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, etc. All sections must have a short descriptive title. In the  $\text{\TeX}$  file, the sections appear as follows.

```
\section{Title}
\subsection{Title}
\subsubsection{Title}
\paragraph{Title}
```

### 3.3.1. Cross-referencing

Please always give a `\label` where possible (figures, tables, section) and use `\ref` for cross-referencing. Such cross-references will be converted to HTML hyper-links. The `\cite-` and `\bibitem`-mechanism for bibliographic references as well as the `\object` command is also mandatory.

### 3.3.2. Acknowledgements

A special section for acknowledgements may be included before the References list. It will appear as follows:

```
\begin{acknowledgements} ... \end{acknowledgements}
```

### 3.3.3. Some aspects of typographic style within the text

The following expressions should always be abbreviated unless they appear at the beginning of a sentence (i.e. Sect., Sects., Fig., Figs., Col., Cols.). Table is never abbreviated.

Abbreviations of concepts, methods, instruments, observatories, etc may be used throughout the text, but the full wording followed by the abbreviation in parentheses should be given once in the Abstract (if appropriate) and/or once when first mentioned in the main text (usually in the Introduction).

Examples: ...very long baseline interferometry (VLBI)...; ... Westerbork Radio Telescope (WRT)...

## 3.4. Figures

Figures submitted to the Journal must be of the highest quality to ensure accuracy and clarity in the final published copy. You can supply graphics in eps, pdf, jpg, and tiff formats, or as native Photoshop/Illustrator files. We recommend that you refrain from using conversion tools that might decrease the quality of the figures.

We urge the author to limit the empty space in and around figures. Artwork should be in sharp focus, with clean, clear numbers and letters and with sharp black lines. Thin lines should be avoided, particularly in figures requiring considerable reduction. Authors should check whether laser-printed originals of these figures are acceptable (especially for grayscale).

The author is warned that changes in the size and arrangement of figures can made by the publisher at the production stage. Because of the bulk of the Journal, the production office will reduce most figures to fit a one-column format (88 mm). If necessary, figures may extend across the entire page width (max. 180 mm). Intermediate widths with a side caption are also possible (max. 120 mm). The illustrations should be placed at the top of the column and flush-left according to layout conventions.

If lettered parts of a figure (e.g., 1a, 1b, 1c, etc.) are referred to in the figure legend, each part of the figure should be labeled with the appropriate letter within the image area. Symbols should be explained in the caption and not in the figure. Please use lower case for any words in figures to comply with the A&A style.

See appendix B.3 for examples of how figures should be coded in the  $\TeX$  file.

### 3.4.1. About figures format

Depending of your preferred LaTeX engine ( $\LaTeX$  or  $\pdf\LaTeX$ ), figures should be sent as encapsulated PostScript files or in any other format as PDF, JPG, TIF, BMP, and GIF (compatible with  $\pdf\LaTeX$ ). All graphics are either vector graphics or bitmap graphics. Vector figures are graphics consisting of individual, scalable objects such as lines, curves, and shapes with editable attributes, therefore you can resize a vector without loss of quality. The bitmap figures are graphics composed of dots called pixels. Because bitmaps have a fixed resolution, enlarging or reducing them produce jagged and distorted images because extra pixels are added or suppressed. Some software packages leave a considerable margin around the figures. You may have to adjust the BoundingBox for EPS figures by hand with the help of ghostview, for example. The figure can also be automatically changed with the `psfixbb` command, which you will find in almost any LaTeX distribution. For other formats as PDF, JPG, and bitmap formats, crop out any extra spaces around the figures and also check very carefully that the resolution is at least 250/300 dpi and not 92 dpi, as in standard screen JPG files. The easiest way to include your figures is by using the graphicx package, which comes along with the standard LaTeX2e distribution. See the document by Keith Reckdahl "Using Imported Graphics in LaTeX2e", which explains how to use imported graphics in LaTeX2e documents. The

Part I, Background Information provides historical information and describes basic LaTeX2e terminology and graphic formats.

### 3.5. Tables

Tables should be prepared using the `table` environment, following the examples given below.

Tables should be self-explanatory. The table headings should contain the essential information needed to understand the data presented. Details should not clutter the header and are better presented as explanatory footnotes. Dates in tables should be given in the IAU abridged format, i.e., 2012-Jul-13, or 2012-07-13. Large tables containing primary data can be archived at the CDS. For details about archival at the CDS, please refer to Sect. 3.5.1

Table columns should be set flush left. Vertical lines are normally not necessary and should be inserted only in exceptional cases for the sake of clarity. The height of each table, including the caption, usually must not exceed 23.5 cm, and the caption should always be placed above the table.

Detailed examples of  $\text{\TeX}$  code for tables are provided in the appendix: see appendix B.3.2 for simple A&A tables and appendix B.3.3 for tables longer than one page.

See section 2.4 for details about table caption style.

A&A LaTeX macro package provides some special commands to format notes in the tables, see appendix B.3.4.

#### 3.5.1. Publishing data at the CDS

By contract with the Journal, the CDS archives the primary data that are published in A&A and puts them at the disposal of the global community. The data are also linked to the general purpose data-mining tools developed at the CDS. These archived data can be primary observational material, catalogs, theoretical tables of lasting values, etc.

The CDS requires the data tables to be in ascii format. Each table is accompanied by a `readme.txt` file that describes the table's content. The `readme` file format defines a standard that is used by all major astronomy journals. Again by contract with the Journal, the CDS provides help to A&A authors for preparing the files. Primary data can also be archived at the CDS as graphics files in FITS format. This is of particular interest for spectrograms.

Tables made available in electronic form at the CDS should be prepared according to the conventions explained below and should be sent to the CDS upon acceptance of the paper, preferably using the `submission` form proposed on the CDS web site. Alternatively, the tabular material can be sent by e-mail to `cats@cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr`, or by ftp to `cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr`.

The electronic versions of the tables are systematically checked for consistency at the CDS, and the author may have to communicate with the CDS about missing descriptions or detected inconsistencies.

#### Preparation of the electronic tables

Tables to be published in electronic form at the CDS should preferably be prepared as plain ASCII files, one file per table; the description of all table layouts and contents should be gathered into a file named `ReadMe`, a template of which can be copied from `ftp://cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr/pub/J/A+A/ReadMe.txt`. In addition to the description of the tabular material, the role of the `ReadMe` file is to supply a minimum number of details about the context and the history of the data.

Detailed instructions for the preparation and the submission of the tabular data can be found at <http://cdsweb.u-strasbg.fr/submit/>; specific questions can be addressed to [cats@simbad.u-strasbg.fr](mailto:cats@simbad.u-strasbg.fr).

Reference to the material published electronically should appear in the text, including a description of the column headings of tabular material. The following text is an example of such a description:

”Table 1, available at the CDS, contains the following information. Column 1 lists the name of the source, Column 2 gives the bolometric luminosity...”.

Alternatively, an excerpt from the table (a few lines) can be inserted in the article.

### Retrieving electronic tables

For all papers, including old papers that do not have an electronic version, the online tables can be obtained from the CDS:

– by ftp:

```
ftp cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr (or 130.79.128.5) username: anonymous
password: (type your electronic address) cd pub/A+A/<volume>/<page>
mget * (to get all files)
```

– by web access from:

```
http://cdsweb.u-strasbg.fr/A+A.htx
http://cdsweb.u-strasbg.fr/A+AS.htx
```

## 3.6. References

### 3.6.1. The reference list

The reference list should contain all the references cited in the text, ordered alphabetically by surname (with initials following). If there are several references to the same first author, they should be entered according to the following scheme:

1. One author: chronologically
2. Author, one co-author: alphabetically by co-author, then chronologically
3. Author, two or more co-authors: chronologically.

Please note that for papers that have more than five authors, only the first three should be given, followed by “et al.”

The A&A format for references is as follows:

- Bohr, N., Einstein, A., & Fermi, E. 1992, MNRAS, 301, 257 (BEF)
- Curie, M., & Curie, P. 1991, A&A, 248, 612
- de Gaulle, C. 1996, Solar Phys. (Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford)
- Heisenberg, W., & West, C. N. 1993, Australian J. Phys., 537, 36 (Paper III)
- Laurel, S., & Hardy, O. 1994, Active Galactic Nuclei, in The Evolution and Distribution of Galaxies, ed. W. Churchill, F. D. Roosevelt, & J. Stalin (Wiley, New York), 210

To set the reference list in the proper A&A format, we encourage you to use `BIBTEX` and the `natbib` package instead of the standard `thebibliography` environment.

#### How to use `BIBTEX` for A&A

For extensive description of the general use of `BIBTEX`, please see for example The `LATEX` Companion p.757 (Franck Mittelbach and Michel Goossens, second edition).

To use `BIBTEX`, you must:

1. **Create a database (.bib) file that describes the articles or books you want to reference.** The NASA Astrophysics Data System (ADS) provides automatic tools for retrieving a .bib file including entries for a selection of articles. An example of a typical .bib file is also provided in the A&A `LATEX` macro package.
2. **Specify the style and location of the bibliography in your `TEX` document.** The A&A package includes a style file `aa.bst` that will format your reference list in the proper A&A format. Before running `BIBTEX` you must ensure that the requested files (i.e. `bib`, `bst` and `sty` files) are in the same directory as your `TEX` files.
3. **Run `BIBTEX` then run `LATEX`.** Remember you must run `LATEX` twice to update the citations.

In the `TEX` file, the references list is enclosed as follows:

```
\documentclass{aa}
...
\bibpunct{(}{}){;}{a}{}{,} % to follow the A&A style
...
% for the bibliography, at the end
\bibliographystyle{aa} % style aa.bst
\bibliography{Yourfile} % your references Yourfile.bib
\end{document}
```

### 3.6.2. Citations in the text

References are normally cited in the text by placing the name(s) and the year in parentheses, without any comma between them. If there are two authors for one citation, both names should be given, separated by an ampersand (&). If there are more than two authors, only the first name should be given, followed by “et al.”. Commas should be used only to separate two or more years linked with one author (author group). If two or more citations are made in one set of parentheses, they should be separated by a semi-colon. If more than one citation for a particular author (author group) is made for the same year, “a”, “b”, “c”, etc. should be added to the year. If citations are made within the normal running text, only the year(s) should be placed in parentheses. The following examples illustrate the required style:

```
(Copernicus 1986)
(Copernicus & Galilei 1988)
(Hubble et al. 1985; Newton et al. 1987; Ptolemaus & Copernicus 1988a, 1988b, 1992)
Recently Galilei et al. (1991, 1992) showed that ...
```

Authors' initials are permitted only in exceptional cases, for example, to distinguish between two authors with the same surname. Each literature citation made in the text should have a corresponding entry in the *References* at the end of the paper. For frequently cited papers, an abbreviated form of citation is recommended, e.g., Paper I, Paper II (if appropriate) or by the initial letters of the authors' surnames.

The `Natbib` package provides citation commands that automatically format the citations in the proper format. The command `\citet` is to be used for textual citations, while the command `\citep` is to be used for parenthetical citations. Some examples are given below.

```
\citet{jon90}           ⇒ Jones et al. (1990)
\citep{jon90}           ⇒ (Jones et al. 1990)
\citep[see][ ]{jon90}   ⇒ (see Jones et al. 1990)
\citep[see][chap. 2]{jon90} ⇒ (see Jones et al. 1990, chap. 2)
```

Multiple citations can be made as usual, by including more than one citation key in the `\cite` command argument.

```
\citet{jon90, jam91}    ⇒ Jones et al. (1990); James et al. (1991)
\citep{jon90, jam91}    ⇒ (Jones et al., 1990; James et al. 1991)
\citep{jon90, jon91}    ⇒ (Jones et al. 1990, 1991)
\citep{jon90a, jon90b}  ⇒ (Jones et al. 1990a,b)
```

### 3.7. Appendices

The appendices are included after the reference list.

In the  $\LaTeX$  file, appendix sections should appear as follows:

```
\begin{appendix}
\section{Title of the first
appendix}
...
\section{Title of the second
appendix}
\end{appendix}
```

*Put all the appendix sections into a single environment appendix. Then all sections that follow will be numbered with capital letters.*

### 3.8. Astronomical objects: linking to databases

SIMBAD, the astronomical database, and ALADIN, the interactive deep sky mapping facility at the CDS Strasbourg, create anchors for astronomical objects cited in A&A. Object names that are tagged with the `\object` macro and verified will appear linked to the object information. As the one better placed to start the process and in order to help in the indexing, you should surround any astronomical object in your text, as well as in small tables with the command:

```
\object{<objectname>}
```

*This command simply prints out its argument and adds the thus-marked element to the list of hyper-linked astronomical objects, so it should be repeated for each object.*

In the referee version of your article, the list of your objects will automatically appear at the end (after the references).  $\LaTeX$  will write an auxiliary file with the extension `obj` to prepare that list.

```
\listofobjects
```

*For the final (two-column) version you could use this command directly before the end of your document to get the list of known objects printed.*

Astronomical designations (also called Object Identifiers) are often confusing. We encourage you to test the stellar objects (in the `*.tex` file or in the `*.obj` file), using the sites and easy tools available at the CDS.

```
TeX files: http://vizier.u-strasbg.fr/viz-bin/Object
Obj files: http://vizier.u-strasbg.fr/viz-bin/Sesame
```

The Object Identifiers have been also collected and published by Lortet and collaborators in Dictionaries of Nomenclature of Celestial Objects outside the solar system (1994A&AS..107..193L). The information service available at <http://vizier.u-strasbg.fr/cgi-bin/Dic> is the electronic look-up version of the Dictionary, which is updated on a regular basis; it provides full references and usages about for 13211 different acronyms.

**Links to object databases (Simbad or Ned, with the directive) should be viewed as a means of referencing the most important astronomical objects studied in the article. The number of such links should therefore not exceed some 10-20 occurrences to remain pertinent. In particular, using the object directive in the tabular material should be avoided, which includes not tagging each and every occurrence of all the object names in the text of the article.**

#### 4. How to submit a manuscript

Any submission of Letters or regular articles should be made via the web site devoted to the authors: <https://mms-aanda.obspm.fr/>. Errata should be sent as a PDF file by e-mail to the A&A Editorial Office ([aanda.paris@obspm.fr](mailto:aanda.paris@obspm.fr)).

The Editor-in-Chief is:

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The submission process consists of two steps:

1. Register your new submission on the A&A Manuscript Management System (MMS) at the following address  
<https://mms-aanda.obspm.fr/>
2. Upload your manuscript directly to the MMS or to the A&A FTP site.

##### 1. Registering your manuscript on the MMS

In order to register your new submission, you need to enter your author identifier. This is a unique and confidential number that is attributed to you upon your first submission to A&A. If you have submitted a paper to A&A before, you already have an author identifier. If you publish regularly with us, it is a good idea to note your author number for future reference.

If you are a new A&A author, you will be asked to fill out a registration form and an identifier will be attributed to you.

If you have forgotten your author identifier, go to <https://mms-aanda.obspm.fr/>. Click on **Submit a paper** (on the left side of the page) and follow the link for retrieving your number. You will be asked to enter your e-mail address and your identifier will be mailed to the given address if MMS finds a correspondence between the e-mail address you entered and an A&A author.

If you have recently changed your e-mail address, do NOT fill out a new registration form, but instead contact the Editorial Office at [aanda.paris@obspm.fr](mailto:aanda.paris@obspm.fr) and your author identifier will be communicated to you.

##### 2. Uploading your manuscript file

You will first need to prepare your manuscript as a single PDF (preferred) or PostScript file.

- Your manuscript file size is less than or equal to 50 Mbytes. Upload your file directly to the MMS at address <https://mms-aanda.obspm.fr/>.
- Your manuscript file size is larger than 50 Mbytes. You must upload your file to our FTP site at <ftp://mms-aanda.obspm.fr>

A typical sequence of commands for sending your file is as follows:

```
ftp mms-aanda.obspm.fr
login: anonymous
password: your e-mail address
cd incoming
mkdir your name
cd your name
bin
put your\_file.pdf
bye
```

*This is a typical sequence of commands for sending your file.*  
**When loading a PDF file, always use the BINARY option otherwise we will not be able to read your file.**

Note that the incoming folder is not read-enabled for obvious security reasons; therefore, you will not be able to check that your file has been transferred.

There have been rare reports of access problems to the server that are apparently attributed to some combinations of FTP clients and operating systems. In case of a problem, you might want to try using a different computer or FTP client to load your paper before contacting us.

## 5. The acceptance stage

### 5.1. Acceptance proposal from the Associate Editor and official acceptance by the Chief Editor

The Associate Editor in charge of a given paper proposes the paper's acceptance to the Editor-in-Chief, who then sends the author -sometimes with a delay of more than one week- the formal acceptance letter.

There are several reasons to this double acceptance process. First, the Editor-in-Chief needs to make sure that the peer-review process is consistent, i.e., that the Associate Editors all have comparable acceptance criteria. The second reason is that formal acceptance requires several decisions from the Editor-in-Chief. The section of publication and keywords must be chosen and/or corrected; likewise, one must decide what level of language editing is needed, whether part of article should be published as an Appendix, and whether the paper is subject to page charges.

Note that the official date of acceptance of the paper is the day when the paper is accepted by the Associate Editor in charge of the scientific peer-review process. Time spent after this decision to improve the manuscript and to make the final publishing decisions is editing time for which the author should not be penalized since the scientific content of the paper has already been deemed publishable.

The editorial decisions at acceptance time are the following. The first two, choice of section of publication and of keywords, should be self-explanatory. Since the author can enter these data in MMS using pull-down menus at the time the submission is sent to the Journal, the Editors should not even have to deal with them. In practice, however, many authors still do not indicate the Journal's section for which the paper is submitted, and the keywords must still be modified in many cases. Contributors are therefore encouraged to pay attention to these important details to save time between acceptance and publication.

### 5.2. Language editing

Papers are sent to language editors after acceptance, at the recommendation of either the referee or one of the Journal's editors. It is also important to know that, unlike at some journals, not all papers are looked at by a language editor, which can explain some differences in usage between the articles actually published, as well as some minor differences between suggestions made by each of the language editors.

Additional information are available in the A&A English guide or on the A&A web site.

## 6. The production stage

### 6.1. Sending your files to the publisher

After the paper has been accepted and **on the request of the Editor-in-Chief**, you should send your paper files to the publisher. You need to prepare:

- The final manuscript \*.tex file by removing the referee option.
- The figure files.
- Any additional stylefiles needed.
- The PDF of the final version.

You will receive by e-mail your access codes, which allow you to send these files to the publisher by uploading them at the production online system SAGA <http://saga.edpsciences.org/?lang=en>. Once you are connected, you should follow the instructions given.

Tables made available in electronic form at the CDS should be prepared according to the conventions indicated above and detailed at <http://cdsweb.u-strasbg.fr/submit/>; they should be sent to the CDS upon acceptance of the paper, preferably using the submission form proposed on the CDS web site. Alternatively the tabular material can be sent by e-mail to [cats@cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr](mailto:cats@cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr), or by ftp to [cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr](ftp://cdsarc.u-strasbg.fr).

The electronic versions of the tables are systematically checked for their consistency at the CDS, and the author may have to communicate with the CDS about missing descriptions or detected inconsistencies.



## 6.2. PDF files of forthcoming papers

A&A now gives online access to unedited preprint versions of accepted papers several weeks ahead of publication, with the authors' consent. This service is free of charge for authors.

The authors' permission is requested by MMS at the time of submission. This version does not take into account corrections made during copy-editing and production processes.

Online access to PDF versions of forthcoming papers is granted to all A&A subscribers.

## 6.3. Page proofs

For all papers, except Letters, page proofs will be sent to the authors by e-mail (PDF file). Please note that corrections should be restricted to typographical errors; fees for extensive additional changes will be charged to the author. Where absolutely essential, the addition of a "Note added in proof" will be considered and, if accepted, will appear at the end of the paper, following the reference list.

## 6.4. Electronic offprints

The corresponding authors will receive the PDF file of their article at no charge as soon as it is published.

## Appendix A: Key words

The list is common to the major astronomical and astrophysical journals. In order to ease the search, the keywords are subdivided into broad categories.

The parts of the keywords in italics are for reference only and should be omitted when the key are entered on the manuscript.

### General

Editorials notices  
Errata, addenda  
Extraterrestrial intelligence  
History and philosophy of astronomy  
Miscellaneous  
Obituaries, biographies  
Publications, bibliography  
Sociology of Astronomy  
Standards

### Physical data and processes

Asteroseismology  
Astrobiology  
Astrochemistry  
Acceleration of particles  
Accretion, accretion disks  
Astroparticle physics  
Atomic data  
Atomic processes  
Black hole physics  
Chaos  
Conduction  
Convection  
Dense matter  
Diffusion  
Dynamo  
Elementary particles

Equation of state  
Gravitation  
Gravitational lensing: strong  
Gravitational lensing: weak  
Gravitational lensing: micro  
Gravitational waves  
Hydrodynamics  
Instabilities  
Line: formation  
Line: identification  
Line: profiles  
Magnetic fields  
Magnetic reconnection  
Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD)  
Masers  
Molecular data  
Molecular processes  
Neutrinos  
Nuclear reactions, nucleosynthesis, abundances  
Opacity  
Plasmas  
Polarization  
Radiation mechanisms: general  
Radiation mechanisms: non-thermal  
Radiation mechanisms: thermal  
Radiative transfer  
Relativistic processes  
Scattering  
Shock waves  
Turbulence  
Waves

### Astronomical instrumentation, methods and techniques

Atmospheric effects  
Balloons  
Instrumentation: adaptive optics  
Instrumentation: detectors  
Instrumentation: high angular resolution  
Instrumentation: interferometers  
Instrumentation: miscellaneous  
Instrumentation: photometers  
Instrumentation: polarimeters  
Instrumentation: spectrographs  
Light pollution  
Methods: analytical  
Methods: data analysis  
Methods: laboratory

Methods: miscellaneous  
Methods: numerical  
Methods: observational  
Methods: statistical  
Site testing  
Space vehicles  
Space vehicles: instruments  
Techniques: high angular resolution  
Techniques: image processing  
Techniques: imaging spectroscopy  
Techniques: interferometric  
Techniques: miscellaneous  
Techniques: photometric  
Techniques: polarimetric  
Techniques: radar astronomy  
Techniques: radial velocities  
Techniques: spectroscopic  
Telescopes

### Astronomical databases

Astronomical databases: miscellaneous  
Atlases  
Catalogs  
Surveys  
Virtual observatory tools

### Astrometry and celestial mechanics

Astrometry  
Celestial mechanics  
Eclipses  
Ephemerides  
Occultations  
Parallaxes  
Proper motions  
Reference systems  
Time

### The Sun

Sun: abundances  
Sun: activity

Sun: atmosphere  
 Sun: chromosphere  
 Sun: corona  
 Sun: coronal mass ejections (CMEs)  
 Sun: dynamo  
 Sun: evolution  
 Sun: faculae, plages  
 Sun: filaments, prominences  
 Sun: flares  
 Sun: fundamental parameters  
 Sun: general  
 Sun: granulation  
 Sun: helioseismology  
 Sun: heliosphere  
 Sun: infrared  
 Sun: interior  
 Sun: magnetic topology  
 Sun: oscillations  
 Sun: particle emission  
 Sun: photosphere  
 Sun: radio radiation  
 Sun: rotation  
 (*Sun*:) solar-terrestrial relations  
 (*Sun*:) solar wind  
 (*Sun*:) sunspots  
 Sun: surface magnetism  
 Sun: transition region  
 Sun: UV radiation  
 Sun: X-rays, gamma rays

## Planetary systems

Comets: general  
 Comets: individual: ...  
 Earth  
 Interplanetary medium  
 Kuiper belt: general  
 Kuiper belt objects: individual: ...  
 Meteorites, meteors, meteoroids  
 Minor planets, asteroids: general  
 Minor planets, asteroids: individual: ...  
 Moon  
 Oort Cloud  
 Planets and satellites: atmospheres  
 Planets and satellites: aurorae  
 Planets and satellites: composition  
 Planets and satellites: detection  
 Planets and satellites: dynamical evolution and stability  
 Planets and satellites: formation  
 Planets and satellites: fundamental parameters  
 Planets and satellites: general  
 Planets and satellites: individual: ...  
 Planets and satellites: interiors  
 Planets and satellites: magnetic fields  
 Planets and satellites: physical evolution  
 Planets and satellites: rings  
 Planets and satellites: surfaces  
 Planets and satellites: tectonics  
 Protoplanetary disks  
 Planet-disk interactions  
 Planet-star interactions  
 Zodiacal dust

## Stars

Stars: abundances  
 Stars: activity  
 Stars: AGB and post-AGB  
 Stars: atmospheres  
 (*Stars*:) binaries (*including multiple*): close  
 (*Stars*:) binaries: eclipsing  
 (*Stars*:) binaries: general  
 (*Stars*:) binaries: spectroscopic  
 (*Stars*:) binaries: symbiotic  
 (*Stars*:) binaries: visual  
 (*Stars*:) blue stragglers  
 (*Stars*:) brown dwarfs  
 Stars: carbon

Stars: chemically peculiar  
 Stars: chromospheres  
 (*Stars*:) circumstellar matter  
 Stars: coronae  
 Stars: distances  
 Stars: dwarf novae  
 Stars: early-type  
 Stars: emission-line, Be  
 Stars: evolution  
 Stars: flare  
 Stars: formation  
 Stars: fundamental parameters  
 Stars: general  
 (*Stars*:) Gamma-ray burst: general  
 (*Stars*:) Gamma-ray burst: individual: ...  
 (*Stars*:) Hertzsprung-Russell and C-M diagrams  
 Stars: horizontal-branch  
 Stars: imaging  
 Stars: individual: ...  
 Stars: interiors  
 Stars: kinematics and dynamics  
 Stars: late-type  
 Stars: low-mass  
 Stars: luminosity function, mass function  
 Stars: magnetars  
 Stars: magnetic field  
 Stars: massive  
 Stars: mass-loss  
 Stars: neutron  
 (*Stars*:) novae, cataclysmic variables  
 Stars: oscillations (including pulsations)  
 Stars: peculiar (*except chemically peculiar*)  
 (*Stars*:) planetary systems  
 Stars: Population II  
 Stars: Population III  
 Stars: pre-main sequence  
 Stars: protostars  
 (*Stars*:) pulsars: general  
 (*Stars*:) pulsars: individual ...  
 Stars: rotation  
 Stars: solar-type  
 (*Stars*:) starspots  
 Stars: statistics  
 (*Stars*:) subdwarfs  
 (*Stars*:) supergiants  
 (*Stars*:) supernovae: general  
 (*Stars*:) supernovae: individual: ...  
 Stars: variables: Cepheids  
 Stars: variables: delta Scuti  
 Stars: variables: general  
 Stars: variables: RR Lyrae  
 Stars: variables: S Doradus  
 Stars: variables: T Tauri, Herbig Ae/Be  
 (*Stars*:) white dwarfs  
 Stars: winds, outflows  
 Stars: Wolf-Rayet

## Interstellar medium (ISM), nebulae

ISM: abundances  
 ISM: atoms  
 ISM: bubbles  
 ISM: clouds  
 (*ISM*:) cosmic rays  
 (*ISM*:) dust, extinction  
 (*ISM*:) evolution  
 ISM: general  
 (*ISM*:) HII regions  
 (*ISM*:) Herbig-Haro objects  
 ISM: individual objects: ...  
 (*ISM*:) planetary nebulae  
 ISM: jets and outflows  
 ISM: kinematics and dynamics  
 ISM: lines and bands  
 ISM: magnetic fields  
 ISM: molecules  
 (*ISM*:) planetary nebulae: general  
 (*ISM*:) planetary nebulae: individual: ...  
 (*ISM*:) photon-dominated region (PDR)  
 ISM: structure

ISM: supernova remnants

## The Galaxy

Galaxy: abundances  
 Galaxy: bulge  
 Galaxy: center  
 Galaxy: disk  
 Galaxy: evolution  
 Galaxy: formation  
 Galaxy: fundamental parameters  
 Galaxy: general  
 (*Galaxy*:) globular clusters: general  
 (*Galaxy*:) globular clusters: individual: ...  
 Galaxy: halo  
 (*Galaxy*:) local interstellar matter  
 Galaxy: kinematics and dynamics  
 Galaxy: nucleus  
 (*Galaxy*:) open clusters and associations: general  
 (*Galaxy*:) open clusters and associations: individual: ...  
 (*Galaxy*:) solar neighborhood  
 Galaxy: stellar content  
 Galaxy: structure

## Galaxies

Galaxies: abundances  
 Galaxies: active  
 (*Galaxies*:) BL Lacertae objects: general  
 (*Galaxies*:) BL Lacertae objects: individual: ...  
 Galaxies: bulges  
 Galaxies: clusters: general  
 Galaxies: clusters: individual: ...  
 Galaxies: clusters: intracluster medium  
 Galaxies: distances and redshifts  
 Galaxies: dwarf  
 Galaxies: elliptical and lenticular, cD  
 Galaxies: evolution  
 Galaxies: formation  
 Galaxies: fundamental parameters  
 Galaxies: general  
 Galaxies: groups: general  
 Galaxies: groups: individual: ...  
 Galaxies: halos  
 Galaxies: high-redshift  
 Galaxies: individual: ...  
 Galaxies: interactions  
 (*Galaxies*:) intergalactic medium  
 Galaxies: irregular  
 Galaxies: ISM  
 Galaxies: jets  
 Galaxies: kinematics and dynamics  
 (*Galaxies*:) Local Group  
 Galaxies: luminosity function, mass function  
 (*Galaxies*:) Magellanic Clouds  
 Galaxies: magnetic fields  
 Galaxies: nuclei  
 Galaxies: peculiar  
 Galaxies: photometry  
 (*Galaxies*:) quasars: absorption lines  
 (*Galaxies*:) quasars: emission lines  
 (*Galaxies*:) quasars: general  
 (*Galaxies*:) quasars: individual: ...  
 Galaxies: Seyfert  
 Galaxies: spiral  
 Galaxies: starburst  
 Galaxies: star clusters: general  
 Galaxies: star clusters: individual: ...  
 Galaxies: star formation  
 Galaxies: statistics  
 Galaxies: stellar content  
 Galaxies: structure

## Cosmology

*(Cosmology:)* cosmic background radiation  
*(Cosmology:)* cosmological parameters  
 Cosmology: miscellaneous  
 Cosmology: observations  
 Cosmology: theory  
*(Cosmology:)* dark matter  
*(Cosmology:)* dark energy  
*(Cosmology:)* diffuse radiation  
*(Cosmology:)* distance scale  
*(Cosmology:)* early Universe  
*(Cosmology:)* large-scale structure of Universe  
*(Cosmology:)* inflation  
*(Cosmology:)* dark ages, reionization, first stars  
*(Cosmology:)* primordial nucleosynthesis

## Resolved and unresolved sources as a function of wavelength

Gamma rays: diffuse background  
 Gamma rays: galaxies  
 Gamma rays: galaxies: clusters  
 Gamma rays: general  
 Gamma rays: ISM  
 Gamma rays: stars  
 Infrared: diffuse background  
 Infrared: galaxies  
 Infrared: general  
 Infrared: ISM  
 Infrared: planetary systems  
 Infrared: stars  
 Radio continuum: galaxies  
 Radio continuum: general  
 Radio continuum: ISM  
 Radio continuum: planetary systems  
 Radio continuum: stars  
 Radio lines: galaxies  
 Radio lines: general

Radio lines: ISM  
 Radio lines: planetary systems  
 Radio lines: stars  
 Submillimeter: diffuse background  
 Submillimeter: galaxies  
 Submillimeter: general  
 Submillimeter: ISM  
 Submillimeter: planetary systems  
 Submillimeter: stars  
 Ultraviolet: galaxies  
 Ultraviolet: general  
 Ultraviolet: ISM  
 Ultraviolet: planetary systems  
 Ultraviolet: stars  
 X-rays: binaries  
 X-rays: bursts  
 X-rays: diffuse background  
 X-rays: galaxies  
 X-rays: galaxies: clusters  
 X-rays: general  
 X-rays: individuals: ...  
 X-rays: ISM  
 X-rays: stars

## Appendix B: How to prepare your T<sub>E</sub>X file: examples

### B.1. Example of a manuscript header with structured abstract

```

\documentclass{aa}
\usepackage[varg]{txfonts}

\begin{document}

\title{Optimality relationships for  $\rho$ -cyclic SOR p
  \thanks{Research supported in part by the US Air Force
    under grant no. AFOSR-88-0285 and
    the National Science Foundation under grant
    no. DMS-85-21154}\fnmsep
  \thanks{This is a second footnote}\
    resulting in asymptotically faster convergence\
    for the same amount of work per iteration}

\subtitle{II. An example text with infinitesimal
  scientific value\
  whose title and subtitle may also be split}

\author{Daniel J. Pierce\inst{1}
  \and Apostolos Hadjidimios\inst{2}
  \thanks{\emph{Present address:}
    Department of Computer Science, Purdue University,
    West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA}
  \and Robert J. Plemmons\inst{3}}

\institute{Boeing Computer Service, P.O. Box 24346,
  MS 7L-21, Seattle, WA 98124-0346, USA
  \and Department of Mathematics, University of Ioannina,
  GR-45 1210, Ioannina, Greece
  \and Department of Computer Science and Mathematics,
  North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-8205, USA}

\date{Received 2 November 1992 / Accepted 7 January 1993}

\abstract {} {We look for characteristics typical of water-megamaser galaxies
in SO 103-G035, TXS 2226-184, and IC 1481.} {We obtained long-slit optical
emission-line spectra.} {We present rotation curves, line ratios, electron
densities, temperatures. IC 1481 reveals a spectrum suggestive of a vigorous
starburst in the central kiloparsec 108 years ago.} {We do not find any hints
for outflows nor special features which could give clues to the unknown
megamaser excitation mechanism.}

\keywords{interstellar medium: jets and outflows --
  interstellar medium: molecules -- stars: pre-main-sequence}}
\maketitle

```

*B.2. Example of a manuscript header with traditional abstract*

```

\documentclass{aa}
\usepackage[varg]{txfonts}

\begin{document}

title{Optimality relationships for  $p$ -cyclic SOR p
  \thanks{Research supported in part by the US Air Force
    under grant no. AFOSR-88-0285 and
    the National Science Foundation under grant
    no. DMS-85-21154}\fnmsep
  \thanks{This is a second footnote}\
resulting in asymptotically faster convergence\
for the same amount of work per iteration}

\subtitle{II. An example text with infinitesimal
  scientific value\
  whose title and subtitle may also be split}

\author{Daniel J. Pierce\inst{1}
  \and Apostolos Hadjidimios\inst{2}
  \thanks{\emph{Present address:}
    Department of Computer Science, Purdue University,
    West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA}
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\institute{Boeing Computer Service, P.O. Box 24346,
  MS 7L-21, Seattle, WA 98124-0346, USA
  \and Department of Mathematics, University of Ioannina,
  GR-45 1210, Ioannina, Greece
  \and Department of Computer Science and Mathematics,
  North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-8205, USA}

\date{Received 2 November 1992 / Accepted 7 January 1993}

\abstract{We look for characteristics typical of water-megamaser galaxies in SO
103-G035, TXS 2226-184, and IC 1481. We obtained long-slit optical
emission-line spectra. We present rotation curves, line ratios, electron
densities, temperatures. IC 1481 reveals a spectrum suggestive of a vigorous
starburst in the central kiloparsec 108 years ago. We do not find any hints for
outflows nor special features which could give clues to the unknown megamaser
excitation mechanism.}

\keywords{interstellar medium: jets and outflows --
  interstellar medium: molecules -- stars: pre-main-sequence}}
\maketitle

```

### B.3. Examples of tables and figures

#### B.3.1. Figures

Include the package in the preamble of your document as follows:

```
\usepackage{graphicx}
```

To fill the whole column width, the figure has to be resized with the `resizebox` command.

```
\begin{figure}
  \resizebox{\hsize}{!}{\includegraphics{<yourfilename.eps>}}
  \caption{<Your caption text...>}
  \label{<Your label>}
\end{figure}
```

For a two-column-wide plot, substitute `figure` by `figure*`.

```
\begin{figure*}
\centering
  \includegraphics[width=17cm]{<yourfilename.eps>}
  \caption{<Your caption text...>}
  \label{<Your label>}
\end{figure*}
```

A&A also uses a third width, 12 cm; that is, with the figure caption at its lower right-hand side. To achieve this format, use

```
\begin{figure*}
\sidecaption
  \includegraphics[width=12cm]{<yourfilename.eps>}
  \caption{<Your caption text...>}
  \label{<Your label>}
\end{figure*}
```

#### B.3.2. Simple tables

Simple tables must be prepared as in the example below.

**Table B.1.** Nonlinear Model Results

HJD	$E$	Method#2	Method#3
1	50	-837	970
2	47	877	230
3	31	25	415
4	35	144	2356
5	45	300	556

The corresponding  $\text{\TeX}$  code is as follows

```
\begin{table}
\caption{Nonlinear Model Results} % title of Table
\label{table:1} % is used to refer this table in the text
\centering % used for centering table
\begin{tabular}{c c c c} % centered columns (4 columns)
\hline\hline % inserts double horizontal lines
HJD &  $E$  & Method\#2 & Method\#3 \\ % table heading
\hline % inserts single horizontal line
1 & 50 & -837 & 970 \\ % inserting body of the table
2 & 47 & 877 & 230 \\
3 & 31 & 25 & 415 \\
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
```

```

4 & 35 & 144 & 2356 \\
5 & 45 & 300 & 556 \\
\hline                                     %inserts single line
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

```

To produce two columns width tables, use the `table*` environment.

If a horizontal line is required in the table, the `\cline{n-m}` command is used to draw a horizontal line from the left side of the column  $n$  to the right side of the column  $m$ .

The `\multicolumn{num}{col}{text}` command is used to combine the following `num` columns into a single column with their total width:

```

\hline\hline                               % inserts double horizontal lines
HJD & \multicolumn{3}{c}{Methods} \\
\hline                                     % inserts single horizontal line

```

The output is:

HJD	Methods		
1	50	-837	970
2	47	877	230
3	31	25	415
4	35	144	2356
5	45	300	556

Some examples of a table with footnotes or a rotated table in landscape are given in the `aa.dem` file.

### B.3.3. Large tables (longer than one page)

To place the large tables automatically at the end of your article, use these commands:

```

\longtab{
\begin{longtable}{llllrr}
\caption{\label{kstars} Sample stars with absolute magnitude} \\
\hline\hline
Catalogue &  $M_V$  & Spectral & Distance & Mode & Count Rate \\
\hline
\endfirsthead
\caption{continued.} \\
\hline\hline
Catalogue &  $M_V$  & Spectral & Distance & Mode & Count Rate \\
\hline
\endhead
\hline
\endfoot
%%
G1 33 & 6.37 & K2 V & 7.46 & S & 0.043170 \\
G1 66AB & 6.26 & K2 V & 8.15 & S & 0.260478 \\
G1 68 & 5.87 & K1 V & 7.47 & P & 0.026610 \\
& & & & H & 0.008686 \\
G1 86 \footnote{Source not included in the HRI catalog. See Sect.~5.4.2 for
details.}
& 5.92 & K0 V & 10.91 & S & 0.058230 \\
\end{longtable}
}

```

### B.3.4. Notes to tables

New commands allow you to format the table notes in the proper A&A layout, as illustrated in the examples given below.





**Table B.3.** Spectral types and photometry for stars in the region.

Star	Spectral type	RA(J2000)	Dec(J2000)
69	B1 V	09 15 54.046	-50 00 26.67
49	B0.7 V	*09 15 54.570	-50 00 03.90
LS 1267 (86)	O8 V	09 15 52.787	11.07 <sup>a</sup>
24.6	7.58 <sup>a</sup>	1.37 <sup>a</sup>	0.20 <sup>a</sup>
LS 1262	B0 V	09 15 05.17	11.17 <sup>b</sup>
MO 2-119	B0.5 V	09 15 33.7	11.74 <sup>c</sup>
LS 1269	O8.5 V	09 15 56.60	10.85 <sup>d</sup>

**Notes.** The top panel shows likely members of Pismis 11. The second panel contains likely members of Alicante 5. The bottom panel displays stars outside the clusters.

<sup>(a)</sup> Photometry for MF13, LS 1267 and HD 80077 from Dupont et al. <sup>(b)</sup> Photometry for LS 1262, LS 1269 from Durand et al. <sup>(c)</sup> Photometry for MO2-119 from Mathieu et al.

```

MO 2-119      &B0.5\,V      &09 15 33.7 &11.74\tablefootmark{c}\
LS~1269      &O8.5\,V      &09 15 56.60&10.85\tablefootmark{d}\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\tablefoot{
The top panel shows likely members of Pismis~11. The second panel contains likely
members of Alicante~5. The bottom panel displays stars outside the clusters.\
\tablefoottext{a}{Photometry for MF13, LS~1267 and HD~80077 from Dupont et al.}
\tablefoottext{b}{Photometry for LS~1262, LS~1269 from Durand et al.}
\tablefoottext{c}{Photometry for MO2-119 from Mathieu et al.}
}
\end{table}

```

Some other examples of large, online tables are also given in the `aa.dem` file.

## Appendix C: Typography: General typing rules

### C.1. Fine tuning of the text

The following should be used to improve the readability of the text:

<code>\,</code>	a thin space, e.g. between thousands in numbers with more than 4 digits; a line division will not be made following this space,
<code>--</code>	en-dash; two hyphens, without a space at either end,
<code>\--\</code>	Please note: in $\TeX$ , <code>---</code> gives an em-dash “—”; we do not use this, but rather the shorter en-dash <i>with</i> spaces, i.e. space, two hyphens, for an en-dash, space, to give an “em-dash”.
<code>-</code>	hyphen; no space at either end,
<code>\$-\$</code>	minus, in the text <u>only</u> ,
<code>~</code>	fixed space, e.g. between parts of names.

Their use is best explained in the following example.

Sample input:

```
20\,000 km, 1\,000\,000 s, HD 174\,638 1950--1985, p.~11--21 this -- written on
a computer -- is now printed signal-to-noise ratio, early-type, metal-poor,
non-relativistic $-30$K, $-5\ ^{\circ}$C Dr.~h.c.~Rockefeller-Smith and
Prof.~Dr.~Mallory
```

Sample output:

```
20 000 km, 1 000 000 s, NGC 468 324 1950–1985, p. 11–21 this – written on a computer – is now printed
signal-to-noise ratio, early-type, metal-poor, non-relativistic –30 K, –5 °C Dr. h.c. Rockefeller-Smith and
Prof. Dr. Mallory
```

### C.2. Units, symbols, and nomenclature

Authors can considerably help the publisher by observing the following rules:

a) The text should make clear distinctions between physical variables, mathematical symbols, units of measurement, abbreviations, chemical formulae, etc.

b) Italics and boldface should be used appropriately to identify physical or mathematical variables. In general, variables are set in regular italics, vectors in boldface italics. Physical constants such as the speed of light, the Boltzmann constant, the Hubble constant and the solar mass are also set in regular italics.

c) Italics should never be used for units of measurement e.g. km, erg cm<sup>-2</sup>, s<sup>-1</sup> or for chemical formulae unless, of course, these items fall within a passage that is entirely in italics.

d) As far as possible, italics should be avoided for the following: mathematical signs such as “d” (total differential), “e” (base of natural logarithm), “i” (imaginary unit), “pi” (3.14159...), and abbreviations used as subscripts or superscripts to variables, but serving merely as labels, e.g.  $Q_d$  ( $d = \text{dust}$ ),  $m_e$  ( $e = \text{electron}$ ). However, in conformity with the rest of the text, italics should be used if the subscripts or superscripts are variables themselves.

e) For common units of measurement (SI and non-SI), standard abbreviations should be used. Unusual units may, at the authors' discretion, be written in full, at least at the first mention. Some traditional, non-SI units persist in astronomy literature. Some are acceptable (e.g. erg, angström/Å) but others are obsolescent and should be avoided (e.g. micron/ $\mu$ ). Compound units in which the meaning “per” is implied can be written using either a slash or a negative index: A&A prefers the latter style, e.g. km s<sup>-1</sup> instead of km/s.

f) For the correct naming of astronomical objects outside the solar system, it is suggested that authors refer to the recommendations on nomenclature given by the International Astronomical Union at <http://cdsweb.u-strasbg.fr/Dic/how.htx>

### C.3. Special typefaces

Emphasize: (`\emph{Emphasize}`) should be used for emphasis in the text.

Vectors: `\vec{Symbol}`, vectors may only appear in math mode.

Examples:

Input: `\vec{A} \times \vec{B} \cdot \vec{C}`

Output:  $\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{C}$

Input: `\vec{A}/\hat{T} \otimes \vec{B} \otimes \vec{\hat{D}}`

Output:  $\mathbf{A}^T \otimes \mathbf{B} \otimes \hat{\mathbf{D}}$

Tensors `\tens{Symbol}`], tensors may only appear in math mode.

Example:

Input: `\tens{ABC}`

Output: ABC

Ions `\ion{<element symbol>}{<degree of ionization>}`, the degree of ionization in the `\ion` command has to be given as lower case roman numerals (e.g. `\ion{H}{ii}` which yields H II).

Examples:

Input: `\ion{H}{II}`

Output: H II

Input: `\element[][13]{C}`

Output: <sup>13</sup>C

Elements `\element[<electrical charge>][<number of nucleons>][<number of protons>][<number of neutrons>]{<element symbol>}`

Note, that if you want to have for example <sup>13</sup>C, the last two optional arguments may be omitted: `\element[][13]{C}`.

### C.4. Signs and characters

You may need to use special signs. The available ones are listed in different books (*LaTeX User's Guide & Reference Manual, The LaTeX Companion, etc.*). We have created further common astronomy symbols:

In	Explanation	Out	In	Explanation	Out
<code>\sun</code>	sun symbol	☉	<code>\fs</code>	fraction of second	<sup>s</sup>
<code>\degr</code>	degree	°	<code>\fdg</code>	fraction of degree	<sup>o</sup>
<code>\diameter</code>	diameter	⊙	<code>\fp</code>	fraction of period	<sup>p</sup>
<code>\farcs</code>	fraction of arcsecond	"	<code>\farcm</code>	fraction of arcmin	'
<code>\fd</code>	fraction of day	<sup>d</sup>	<code>\fh</code>	fraction of hour	<sup>h</sup>
<code>\arcsec</code>	arcsecond	"	<code>\fm</code>	fraction of minute	<sup>m</sup>
<code>\arcmin</code>	arcminute	'			

In	Out	In	Out
<code>\la</code>	⋈	<code>\ga</code>	⋈
<code>\cor</code>	≡	<code>\sol</code>	☉
<code>\sog</code>	∩	<code>\lse</code>	∩
<code>\gse</code>	∩	<code>\grole</code>	∩
<code>\leogr</code>	∩	<code>\loa</code>	∩
<code>\goa</code>	∩	<code>\getsto</code>	↕
<code>\lid</code>	≡	<code>\gid</code>	≡

### C.5. Mathematical formulae

All equations that you are referring to with `\ref` must have the corresponding `\label` – please use this mechanism only. Punctuate a displayed equation in the same way as ordinary text.

<code>\left(</code>	<code>\left[</code>
<code>\right)</code>	<code>\right]</code>

Note that the sizes of the parentheses or other delimiter symbols used in equations should ideally match the height of the formulas being enclosed. This is automatically taken care of by these LaTeX commands.

### Italic and roman type in the math mode

In math mode LaTeX treats all letters as though they were mathematical or physical variables; hence they are typeset in italics. However, any textual elements within formulas should be set in roman. Roman should also be used for subscripts and superscripts *in formulas* where these are merely labels and not in themselves variables, e.g.

<code>\T_{\mathrm{eff}}</code>	=	
<code>5 \times 10^9 \backslash \mathrm{K}</code>	produces	$T_{\mathrm{eff}} = 5 \times 10^9 \text{ K}$
<code>\T_{\mathrm{K}}</code>	produces	$T_{\text{K}}$ (K = Kelvin)
<code>\m_{\mathrm{e}}</code>	produces	$m_e$ (e = electron)

However, do not use roman if the subscripts or superscripts represent variables, e.g.  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i$ .

Please ensure that *physical units* (e.g. pc, erg s<sup>-1</sup> K, cm<sup>-3</sup>, W m<sup>-2</sup> Hz<sup>-1</sup>, m kg s<sup>-2</sup> A<sup>-2</sup>) and *abbreviations* such as Ord, Var, GL, SL, sgn, const. are always set in roman type with an appropriate inter-word spacing. To

ensure this, use the `\mbox` command: `\mbox{Hz}`. On p. 44 of the *LaTeX User's Guide & Reference Manual* (2nd ed.) by Leslie Lamport, you will find the names of common mathematical functions, such as `log`, `sin`, `exp`, `max`, and `sup`. These should be coded as `\log`, `\sin`, `\exp`, `\max`, `\sup` and will then automatically appear in roman.

In order to distinguish “d” used as the “differential sign” and “e” used as the “exponential function” from normal variables, set these letters in roman.

Chemical symbols and formulas should be set in roman, e.g. Fe not *Fe*, H<sub>2</sub>O not *H<sub>2</sub>O*, H $\alpha$  not *H $\alpha$* .

**Appendix D: Simplified abbreviations of frequently used journals**

AJ	Astronomical Journal (the)
ARA&A	Annual Review of Astronomy and Astrophysics
AZh	Astronomiceskij Zhurnal
A&A	Astronomy and Astrophysics (Letters indicated by number)
A&AR	Astronomy and Astrophysics Review (the)
A&AS	Astronomy and Astrophysics Supplement Series
Acta Astron.	Acta Astronomica
Acta Astron. Sin.	Acta Astronomica Sinica
Afz	Astrofizica
ApJ	Astrophysical Journal (the) (Letters indicated by number)
ApJS	Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series (the)
Ap&SS	Astrophysics and Space Science
Ark. Astron.	Arkiv for Astronomi
Astron. Nachr.	Astronomische Nachrichten
Aust. J. Phys.	Australian Journal of Physics
Aust. J. Phys. Astrophys. Suppl.	Australian Journal of Physics Astrophysics Supplement
BAAS	Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society
Bull. astr. Inst. Czechosl.	Bulletin of the Astronomical Institutes of Czechoslovakia
C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris	Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Science
Chin. Astron.	Chinese Astronomy
IAU Circ.	International Astronomical Union, Circular
Icarus	Icarus
Ir. Astron. J.	Irish Astronomical Journal
J. R. Astron. Soc. Can.	Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada
JA&A	Journal of Astronomy and Astrophysics
MNRAS	Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society
Mem. R. Astron. Soc.	Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society
Mem. Soc. Astron. Ital.	Memorie della Societa Astronomica Italiana
Mitt. Astron. Ges.	Mitteilungen der Astronomischen Gesellschaft
Mon. Notes Astron. Soc. S. Afr.	Monthly Notes of the Astronomical Society of Southern Africa
Nat	Nature
Observatory	Observatory (the)
PASJ	Publications of the Astronomical Society of Japan
PASP	Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific
PASPC	Ditto, Conference Proceedings
Phil. Trans. R. Soc. London, Ser. A	Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Series A
Proc. Astron. Soc. Aust.	Proceedings of the Astronomical Society of Australia
QJRAS	Quarterly Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society
Rev. Mex. Astron. Astrofis.	Revista Mexicana de Astronomia y Astrofisica
Ric. Astron. Specola Vaticana Sci	Ricerche Astronomiche. Specola Vaticana Science
Sci. Am.	Scientific American
Sky Telesc.	Sky and Telescope
Space Sci. Rev.	Space Science Reviews
SvA	Soviet Astronomy

There are commands for many of the most frequently-referenced journals so that authors may use the markup rather than having to look up a particular journal's abbreviation.

<code>\actaa</code>	Acta Astronomica
<code>\aj</code>	Astronomical Journal
<code>\araa</code>	Annual Review of Astron and Astrophys
<code>\apj</code>	Astrophysical Journal
<code>\apjl</code>	Astrophysical Journal, Letters
<code>\apjs</code>	Astrophysical Journal, Supplement
<code>\ao</code>	Applied Optics
<code>\aplett</code>	Astrophysics Letters
<code>\apspr</code>	Astrophysics Space Physics Research
<code>\apss</code>	Astrophysics and Space Science
<code>\aap</code>	Astronomy and Astrophysics
<code>\aapr</code>	Astronomy and Astrophysics Reviews
<code>\aaps</code>	Astronomy and Astrophysics, Supplement
<code>\azh</code>	Astronomicheskii Zhurnal
<code>\baas</code>	Bulletin of the AAS
<code>\bac</code>	Bulletin of the Astronomical Institutes of Czechoslovakia
<code>\bain</code>	Bulletin Astronomical Institute of the Netherlands
<code>\caa</code>	Chinese Astronomy and Astrophysics
<code>\cjaa</code>	Chinese Journal of Astronomy and Astrophysics
<code>\fcp</code>	Fundamental Cosmic Physics
<code>\gca</code>	Geochimica Cosmochimica Acta
<code>\grl</code>	Geophysics Research Letters
<code>\iaucirc</code>	IAU Circulars
<code>\icarus</code>	Icarus
<code>\jcap</code>	Journal of Cosmology and Astroparticle Physics
<code>\jcp</code>	Journal of Chemical Physics
<code>\jgr</code>	Journal of Geophysics Research
<code>\jqsrt</code>	Journal of Quantitative Spectroscopy and Radiative Transfer
<code>\jrasc</code>	Journal of the RAS of Canada
<code>\memras</code>	Memoirs of the RAS
<code>\mnras</code>	Monthly Notices of the RAS
<code>\mmsai</code>	Mem. Societa Astronomica Italiana
<code>\na</code>	New Astronomy
<code>\nat</code>	Nature
<code>\nar</code>	New Astronomy Review
<code>\nphysa</code>	Nuclear Physics A
<code>\pra</code>	Physical Review A: General Physics
<code>\prb</code>	Physical Review B: Solid State
<code>\prc</code>	Physical Review C
<code>\prd</code>	Physical Review D
<code>\pre</code>	Physical Review E
<code>\prl</code>	Physical Review Letters
<code>\pasp</code>	Publications of the ASP
<code>\pasj</code>	Publications of the ASJ
<code>\pasa</code>	Publications of the ASA
<code>\physrep</code>	Physics Reports
<code>\physscr</code>	Physica Scripta
<code>\planss</code>	Planetary Space Science
<code>\procspie</code>	Proceedings of the SPIE
<code>\qjras</code>	Quarterly Journal of the RAS
<code>\rmxaa</code>	Revista Mexicana de Astronomia y Astrofisica
<code>\skytel</code>	Sky and Telescope
<code>\solphys</code>	Solar Physics
<code>\sovast</code>	Soviet Astronomy
<code>\ssr</code>	Space Science Reviews
<code>\zap</code>	Zeitschrift fuer Astrophysik