Guidelines for authors
'Acta Astrophysica Taurica'

Making manuscripts. Papers should be made in LATEX2E with article class file aat.cls (with options). All papers should use option 'usenatbib' – this uses "natbib.sty" package for citations. Also you can apply "onecolumn" option if necessary for the display of numerous very long equations.

Making papers

The files aat.cls, aat.bst (if you wish to use BibTeX) should be installed by placing them in the working directory for your paper. To use aat.cls file, simply specify it as the document class at the start of your *.tex file. Then compile LATEX in the usual way.

\documentclass [usenatbib]{aat}
(your macro definitions)
\begin{document}

Command \nametom defines the volume number, \pageref labels the beginning and end of the paper, followed by the year in the parentheses.
\nametom{1xx, \pageref{firstpage}--\pageref{lastpage} (20xx)}

The title page

The title of the manuscript must be written in lower case except for the first word and proper nouns. It may be divided into two or more strings using the \\.
\title{Title goes here}

Authors

Please note that the document should contain the full name of organization, postal address, as well as an electronic address for each corresponding author.

Names of authors with their initials are separated by commas. If a paper has several authors from different organizations, the order in which the institution is listed should be in braces. Affiliations should be in the format 'Department, Institution, Street Address, City and Postal Code, Country'.

\author{First author\inst{1}, second author\inst{2},...}
\institution{ name of first organization \\ {\e-mail {Email address}}
\and
Name of second organization \\ {\e-mail {Email address}}}
\date{Received date} – *This date will be filled out by the publisher*
\titlerunning{Short title} *The short version of the title which is used in the header of the odd-numbered pages*
\authorrunning{F. Author et al.} *The short form of authors list which appears in the header of the even-numbered pages*
\maketitle
\label{firstpage} *Don't change or remove this line*

Abstract

The abstract and keywords is entered with an "abstract" environment and "keywords" command:

\begin{abstract}
Authors should provide an abstract normally of not more than 230−250 words. The abstract should be self-contained, summarizing concisely the content and conclusions of the paper.
\keywords{4−6 key words should be given following the abstract}
\end{abstract}

Sections of the document

Main Text

Manuscripts should be divided into sections and subsections. All sections must have a short title. Abbreviations of concepts, methods, instruments, observatories, etc., may be used throughout the text but the full wording with the abbreviation in parentheses should be given once in the Abstract (if appropriate) and/or once at the first place of mention in the main text.

```
\section{Main section}
 \subsection{Subsection}
  \subsubsection{Subsubsection}
   \paragraph{Lowest level section}
```

To insert an unnumbered section use the 'starred' version of the command: \section*{}. To insert the 'Acknowledgements' section use \acknowledgements command.
Use the 'enumerate' environment for a numbered lists and 'itemise' environment for an unnumbered lists:

```
\begin{enumerate}
        \item First item
        \item Second item
        \item etc.
\end{enumerate}

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

Mathematics can be inserted into the running text using the syntax $ $ or \[\]. Use this only for short expressions or when referring to mathematical quantities.

For numbered formulas use the environment 'equation':

```
\begin{equation}
   a^2=b^2+c^2.
   \label{eq:equation1}
\end{equation}
```

Scalar variables are *italic*; vectors are ***bold italic*** (no arrows); matrices are bold font. Differential d, complex i, exponential e, sin, cos, tan, log, etc., are roman (not italic). Use periods rather than commas in decimals. Sub/superscripts that are physical variables are italic, while those that are merely labels are roman (e.g. C_t and F_v but $T_{\rm eff}$ and $b_{\rm max}$). Equations should be punctuated as part of the sentence. Numbering of equations should follow the convention (1), (2)… throughout the whole paper.

Figures and tables

All figures and tables must be numbered, accompanied by a suitable caption, and be mentioned in the text in the correct numerical order. Layout of figures and tables will be adjusted by the publisher during the production process, so place the LaTeX code close to where the figure or table is first mentioned in the text. Do not divide columns in a table by vertical lines. The heading and the end of the table should be divided by horizontal lines; if the table width exceeds the margins, you can minimize the font size, but not less than \footnotesize.

Figures must be of very good quality, and should preferably be in Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) format. EPS files should be saved with a minimum amount of white space around the illustration, and must contain a bounding box. The bounding box of the EPS file should encompass the entire visible area of the image. Ideally, the EPS file should be scaled to the final size and have the desired aspect ratio. Do not alter the

aspect ratio using LaTeX code. Incorrectly constructed EPS files can cause problems when trying to combine the text with all the figures into one single PS file.

To reference figures, equations and tables use \verb'\label' and \verb'\ref' commands:
Fig.~\ref{fig:example_figure}, Table~\ref{tab:example_table}, equation~(\ref{eq:equation1}).

```
\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=50mm]{fig1.eps}
\caption{An example figure}
\label{fig:example_figure}
\end{figure}

\begin{table}
	\centering
	\caption{An example table}
	\label{tab:example_table}
	\begin{tabular}{lccr}
		\hline
		A & B & C & D\\
		\hline
		1 & 2 & 3 & 4\\
		4 & 3 & 2 & 1\\
		5 & 6 & 7 & 8\\
		\hline
	\end{tabular}
\end{table}
```

By default a figure or table will occupy one column of the page. To produce a wider version which covers both columns, use the {figure*} or {table*} environment.

The list of references

The reference list should include no bold or italic and no commas after author surnames. All sources cited in the text and tables must appear in the reference list at the end of the manuscript, and all entries in the reference list must be cited in the manuscript. Reference entries should be ordered alphabetically, starting with the last name of the first author, followed by the first author's initial(s). For more than five authors, the first three authors should be listed followed by a comma and "et al."

More information can be found at the *Acta Astrophysica Taurica* homepage.

To create a bibliography entry the command \bibitem is used. A parameter in square brackets generates a label in the text which contains the text placed in these brackets. A parameter inside braces is used in the command \cite{} which insert the text corresponding to the bibliography entry whose label is passed inside braces.

```
\begin{thebibliography}{3}
\bibitem[\protect\citeauthoryear{Author, Author}{2000}]{author20}
Author P.P, Author V.V., 2000. Pis'ma Astron. Zh., vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1--2. (In Russ.)
\bibitem[\protect\citeauthoryear{Author}{1990}]{author90}
Author F., 1990. Science organization, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 15--20.
\end{thebibliography}
```

Bibliography management with Bibtex

For manage bibliography with Bibtex, use the bibliography style file aat.bst.

References are entered into the *.bib file in standard BibTeX formatting. This can be done manually, or there are several software packages (such as JabRef) which make editing the *.bib file much easier. BibTeX entries can be obtained from the NASA Astrophysics Data System (ADS) by clicking on *Export Citation*/*Select Export Format:* '*Bibtex*' on chosen entry. Copy text into your *.bib file or into the 'BibTeX source' tab in JabRef. Note that ADS entries are not always correct, so may need to be edited

\bibliographystyle{stylename}
\bibliography{bibfile}% *if your bibtex file is* bibfile.bib

Natbib's textual and parenthetical commands.

\citet{author1}	*produces an in-text citation*: Author (year)
\citep{author1}	*produces a bracketed (parenthetical) citation* (Author, year)
\citep{author1,author2}	*Multiple papers*: (Author, year; Author, year)
\citealp{author1}	*For use with manual brackets*
\citeauthor{author1}	*Prints only the name of the authors(s)*
\citeyear{author1}	*Prints only the year*
\citeyearpar{author1}	*(Prints only the year)*

\label{lastpage}
\end{document}

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Acta Astron.	Acta Astronomica
Adv. Space Res.	Advances in Space Research
Ann. Rev. Astron. Astrophys.	Annual Review of Astronomy and Astrophysics
Astrofizika	Astrofizika
Astron. Astrophys.	Astronomy and Astrophysics
Astron. Astrophys. Rev.	Astronomy and Astrophysics Review
Astron. Astrophys. Suppl. Ser.	Astronomy and Astrophysics Supplement Series
Astron. Astrophys. Trans.	Astronomical and Astrophysical Transactions
Astron. J.	Astronomical Journal
Astron. Lett.	Astronomy Letters
Astron. Nachr.	Astronomische Nachrichten
Astron. Rep.	Astronomy Reports
Astron. Tsirk.	Astronomical Tsirkulyar
Astrophys. J.	Astrophysical Journal
Astrophys. Lett.	Astrophysical Letters
Astrophys. Space Sci.	Astrophysics and Space Science
Bull. Am. Astron. Soc.	Bulletin of the American Astronomical Society
IAU Circ.	International Astronomical Union, Circular
Izv. KrAO	Izvestiya Krymskoi Astrofizicheskoi Observatorii
Mon. Not. Roy. Astron. Soc.	Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society
Nature	Nature
Perem. zvezdy	Peremennye zvezdy
Phys. Lett.	Physical Letters
Phys. Rev.	Physical Review
Publ. Astron. Soc. Japan	Publications of the Astronomical Society of Japan
Publ. Astron. Soc. Pacific	Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific
Science	Science
Solar Phys.	Solar Physics
Sov. Astron.	Soviet Astronomy
Sov. Astron. Lett.	Soviet Astronomy Letters
Space Res.	Space Research
Space Sci. Rev.	Space Science Review