

(Click on the tabs above for more information on each topic. Some tabs also have tabbed subtopics.)

Welcome to the JASA Express Letters Journal Style

Welcome to the use of the JASA-EL.cls file. We've made the process of preparing your article for submission to JASA-EL as simple as possible, and hope you'll enjoy the process.

Tech Support

If you need help after you read this documentation, you may send an email to Liz Bury at lbury@acousticalsociety.org.

If possible please send a small file demonstrating the problem.

Files in this package, and what they do

JASA-EL.cls	Document class file
JASA-EL-Template.tex	Template file, for authors to copy and rename when making their own article
JASA-EL-Preprint-Sample.tex/.pdf	Sample file in .tex and .pdf form
JASA-EL-Reprint-Sample.tex/.pdf	Sample file for Reprint, in .tex and .pdf form
TrackChangesSamp.tex/.pdf	Track Changes sample file
*.bbl	Bibliography files built by running bibtex on <filename>; For producing bibliography in sample files
sampfig.jpg	Illustration file used for sample files.
JASAAuthYear2.bst JASANum2.bst	Bibliography style files for making bibliography with BibTeX
ReferenceStyles.pdf	JASA-EL specifications for correct form in bibliography entries
bibsamp1.tex/.pdf/.bbl bibsamp2.tex/.pdf/.bbl	Sample BibTeX bibliography in author-year style Sample BibTeX bibliography in numerical style
sampbib.bib	Sample bibliography database use in JASA-EL-Sample, and in bibsamp1 and bibsamp2.
JASA-EL-TexGuide.pdf	JASA-EL Documentation
readme.txt	List of files and their uses

You'll find many examples of commands in use in JASA-EL-Preprint-Sample.tex/.pdf, or JASA-EL-Reprint-Sample.tex/.pdf. Looking at these files might be a good place to start when using the JASA-EL package.

Software Requirements

Authors must use REVTeX4-2. You will encounter an error message if your system is using earlier versions.

The Editorial Manager supports all LaTeX style files that are included in the standard TeXLive 2020 installation. The complete list of installed style files is available [here](#).

Encoding with UTF-8

There have been some questions from authors about font encoding, and occasionally difficulties with getting a particular character to print. Overleaf suggests ([Overleaf advice](#)) that you can try using `\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}` in the preamble of your document. However, TeX does not know how to typeset all UTF-8 characters. A more modern TeX engine, such as XeLaTeX, can support such unicode characters natively.

Packages included

These packages are called in JASA-EL, for your information, so no need for you to do `\usepackage{<filename>}` to access the commands in any of these:

```

\usepackage{endnotes}% if authoryear option is used
\usepackage{graphicx}% Include figure files
\usepackage{dcolumn}% Align table columns on decimal point
\usepackage{bm}% bold math
\usepackage{amsmath,amsfonts}% popular packages from the American Mathematical Society
\usepackage{latexsym}% latex symbols
\usepackage{lineno}% for line numbers
\usepackage{array}% for tables
\usepackage{ulem}% for underlining
\usepackage{xcolor}% for color declarations
\usepackage{hyperref}% for hypertext linking
\usepackage[ruled,lined]{algorithm2e} %% algorithm environment, for caption
\usepackage{algorithmicx}
\usepackage{algcompatible}

```

In addition, JASA-EL is built on a base of RevTeX4-2.cls, a complex package in itself, and several additional modifying packages.

! There is always a possibility for package clashes so do not add any more

\usepackage{ }s than necessary. !

Using the Template file

After you've had a look at `JASA-EL-Preprint-Sample.tex/.pdf`, or `JASA-EL-Reprint-Sample.tex/.pdf`, the easiest way to start your article is to copy and rename the template file, `JASA-EL-Template.tex`, and use it to start your own article.

You'll find some examples of the commands you can enter on the titlepage, and reminders about where to position Acknowledgments, and Bibliography. This should make it easy to format your JASA-EL article.

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Packages, JASA-EL-Template JASA-EL Author Format Options JASA-EL Reference Style Options Title Page TIPS!

Preprint, and Reprint Options

```
\documentclass[preprint]{JASA-EL}
```

Preprint is the manuscript style, which uses numbered lines and double spaced text.

```
\documentclass[reprint]{JASA-EL}
```

Reprint is the style to use if you want to estimate the number of pages in your published article. It uses single spaced text and unnumbered lines.

Numbered Lines

Line numbers are the default in preprint style. If you'd like to turn off numbered lines, use the option `turnofflinenumbers`:

```
\documentclass[turnofflinenumbers,preprint]{JASA-EL}
```

Numbered lines are not used in the reprint style.

Author/Affiliation Format

The titlepage commands produce authors, affiliations, and email addresses in this order, in both preprint and reprint styles.

```
author one, author two, author three, author four, author five
```

```
affiliation, affiliation, affiliation
```

```
email for author one, email for author two, email for author three,  
email for author four, email for author five
```

To see an example of entering titlepage commands, including authors, affiliations, and email commands, see [here](#).

See JASA-EL-Preprint-Sample.pdf or JASA-EL-Reprint-Sample.pdf for the title page resulting from using these commands.

JASA-EL Reference Style Options

There are two reference choices: Author-Year style, and Numerical style. The default for both preprint and reprint is Author-Year style. It will produce end notes before the bibliography, and follow with an unnumbered bibliography:

¹See Supplementary materials at [URL will be inserted by AIP] for [give a brief description of the material].

²Here is the second footnote. It will appear before the beginning of the bibliography in Author-Year style (default) or it will be interleaved with other references when using the NumberedRefs option.

³Here is a third footnote.

Christian, R. S., Davies, R. E., Tubis, A. B., and Anderson, C. A. (1984). “Effects of air loading on tympani membrane vibrations,” *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* **76**, 1336–1345.

DISPERSE (2001). “A system for generating dispersion curves,” User’s Manual Version 2.0.16d, doi: [10.1177/1045389X16667559](https://doi.org/10.1177/1045389X16667559).

Hollman, J. P. (1997). *Heat Transfer*, 8th ed. (McGraw-Hill, New York), p. 55.

Tolstoy, A. (2010). “Using low frequencies for geoacoustic inversion,” in *Theoretical and Computational Acoustics 2010*, Dresden, Germany, (in press).

The NumberedRefs option produces numbered bibliography and citations, with end notes interspersed with bib entries:

`\documentclass[NumberedRefs,preprint]{JASA-EL}` or
`\documentclass[NumberedRefs,reprint]{JASA-EL}`

¹See Supplementary materials at [URL will be inserted by AIP] for [give a brief description of the material].

²J. P. Hollman, *Heat Transfer*, 8th ed. (McGraw-Hill, New York, 1997), p. 55.

³Here is the second footnote. It will appear before the beginning of the bibliography in Author-Year style (default) or it will be interleaved with other references when using the NumberedRefs option.

⁴Here is a third footnote.

⁵R. S. Christian, R. E. Davies, A. B. Tubis, and C. A. Anderson, “Effects of air loading on tympani membrane vibrations,” *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.* **76**, 1336–1345 (1984).

Title Page Commands

Information about selected commands:

`\title[<running head on every page except titlepage>]{<Title at top of Article>}`, ie,
`\title[JASA-EL/Sample JASA-EL Article]{Sample JASA-EL Article}`
 will use the square bracket argument on the top right hand side of the pages.

`\author{}`, `\email{}`, `\affiliation{}` are self explanatory

For alternate affiliation, use `\altaffiliation{}`:

`\altaffiliation{Also at: Another University, City, State, Zipcode, Country}`

If needed, enter this command immediately after the appropriate `\author{}` command.

`\correspondingauthor` is necessary. The corresponding author declaration will appear at the bottom of the title page and refers to the author immediately preceeding this command.

Sample title page

```

\title[JASA-EL/Sample JASA-EL Article]{Sample JASA-EL Article}
\author{Author One}
\email{author.one@someplace.edu}
\author{Author Two}
\email{author.two@someplace.edu}
\author{Author Three}
\email{author.three@someplace.edu}
\correspondingauthor
\affiliation{Department1, University1, City, State, ZipCode,Country}
\author{Author Four}
\altaffiliation{Also at: Another University, City, State, ZipCode, Country}
\email{author.four@someplace.edu}
\affiliation{Department3, University3, City, State, ZipCode, Country}

```

See JASA-EL-Preprint-Sample.pdf or JASA-EL-Reprint-Sample.pdf for results of using these commands.

Math Tips

1. Be careful with $\$$ s delimiting math in text. Your article will not compile if there are missing dollar signs. Easily fixed but annoying.
2. Due to complications involving the many packages used in this style, occasionally line numbers will disappear in the paragraph above certain math commands.

You can fix this by typing `\linenomath` before the math command, which will allow the numbering to continue in the paragraph before the math

Text in previous paragraph.

```
\linenomath
\begin{align}
2x - 5y &= 8 \\
3x + 9y &= -12
\end{align}
```

In tables, use square brackets for `footnotemark` and `footnotetext`

The footnotes for a table are typeset at the bottom of the table, rather than at the bottom of the page or at the end of the references.

Note: square brackets are used for the argument `\footnotemark[1]` and `\footnotetext[1]`, should be used with numbers. The journal style will convert these to letters.

Deleted citation does not change the bibliography

Note: When a citation is deleted using the track changes commands, it will not take the citation out of the bibliography.

The easiest way to get the citation out of the bibliography is to actually delete it from your paper, run LaTeX on your article, run BibTeX on your article to produce a new .bbl file, and then run LaTeX several more times. Now you will see that the unwanted citation has disappeared from the bibliography. See [TrackChanges](#) and [BibTeX](#) for more information on how trackchanges works with BibTeX.

Appendices

Appendices are not allowed in JASA-EL articles.

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Standard figure environment

```

\begin{figure} [ht]
\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width = .5\textwidth]{figsamp}
\caption{\label{fig:FIG1}{Caption here.}}
\end{center}
\end{figure}

```

Note: The only figure formats allowed are the following: .pdf, .eps, or .jpg.

Figure files must be named in this fashion: Figure#.xxx, where # is the figure number and xxx is the file format (Figure1.eps, Figure2.jpg, Figure3a.eps, Figure3b.eps, etc).

Figure Commands

See examples in JASA-EL-Preprint-Sample.tex/.pdf or JASA-EL-Reprint-Sample.tex/.pdf to see the `\figline{}` and `\fig{}` commands in use.

Please also keep in mind that if your article is accepted for publication, the publisher would determine its final layout.

`\figline{}` will center one or more figures on one line.

Variations on the fig command:

```

\fig{<name of file>}{<width>}{<letter to put underneath>}
\leftfig{<name of file>}{<width>}{<letter to put underneath>}
\rightfig{<name of file>}{<width>}{<letter to put underneath>}
\boxedfig{<name of file>}{<width>}{<letter to put underneath>}
\rotatefig{<degrees of rotation>}{<name of file>}{<width>}
{<letter to put underneath>}

```

Figcolumn for stacking figures:

`\figcolumn{\fig{<illustration>}{<width>}{<letter underneath ill>}}`
(repeat as many times as necessary). For instance:

```

\figcolumn{\fig{figsamp}{.2\textwidth}{(A)}}
\fig{figsamp}{.2\textwidth}{(B)}
\fig{figsamp}{.2\textwidth}{(C)}%
}

```

If you **DO NOT** want to use a lettered label underneath a graphic, in any of the `\fig...` commands, you can supply empty curly brackets for the third argument, ie: `\fig{figsamp}{.2\textwidth}{}%`

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Labelling in figline

We can now label and reference separate parts of the figure when using figline, ie, figure 1(a).

To label figures used in `\figline{}` type in your label immediately after the `\fig{ }{ }{ }` command, inside the argument to figline. For example:

```
\figline{\fig{<name of file>}{<width>}{<letter to put underneath>}\label{<labelname>}}
```

The same placement should be used for all the kinds of fig environments used in `\figline{}`:

```
\fig{ }{ }{ }\label{ }, \leftfig{ }{ }{ }\label{ }, \rightfig{ }{ }{ }\label{ },  
\boxedfig{ }{ }{ }\label{ }, and \rotatefig{ }{ }{ }\label{ }.
```

The resulting reference will include the current figure number and the current letter. For instance, Figure 3(a), or Figure 3(e), etc.

Worked out examples are seen in JASA-EL-Preprint-Sample.tex/.pdf and JASA-EL-Reprint-Sample.tex/.pdf.

Labelling outside of figline

Outside of the `\figline{}` environment, you can put the label inside or after the caption as is done in standard \LaTeX .

```
\caption{\label{fig:pressure_field} Multiple images on one figure  
example (a) image 1, (b-f).}
```

Using autoref

The `\autoref{ }` command is part of the hyperref package. It produces the normal reference, plus the name of the current environment when the label was made; in this case 'Figure'. Note that both the name and number/letter are hyperref'ed.

If `\ref{pressure_field}` produces 1, `\autoref{pressure_field}` will produce [Figure 1](#).

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Using nofloatfigure

JASA has an environment called `\begin{nofloatfigure}... \end{nofloatfigure}`

A long figure caption is accommodated with `\begin{nofloatfigure}... \end{nofloatfigure}` which prints where it is typed in and will continue over columns or pages as necessary.

References will be hyperlinked as they would with

`\begin{figure} \caption{\label{<labelname>}Caption text.} \end{figure}`

Nofloatfigure works like the standard figure environment, except that it will place the figure exactly where it is typed in.

See an example in JASA-EL-Preprint-Sample.tex/.pdf or JASA-EL-Reprint-Sample.tex/.pdf.

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Standard tables

Tables are made in the standard way, with the exception that **tabular** should be preceded with `\begin{ruledtabular}`, and followed with `\end{ruledtabular}`. This will give us double lines at the top and bottom of the table. Try to avoid using vertical lines unless absolutely necessary.

```
\begin{table}[ht]
\caption{Here is the caption for a table.}
\centering
\begin{ruledtabular}
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
one&two&three&four\\
\hline
C&D&E&F\\
\end{tabular}
\end{ruledtabular}
\end{table}
```

`\begin{table}... \end{table}` is for single column tables;
`\begin{table*}... \end{table*}` is for double column tables.

Table notes

Footnotes in a table are labeled a, b, c, etc. They can be specified by using the \LaTeX `\footnotemark[]` and `\footnotetext[]` commands.

The footnotes for a table are typeset at the bottom of the table, rather than at the bottom of the page or at the end of the references. The arguments for `\footnotemark[]` and `\footnotetext[]` should be numbers 1, 2, ... The journal style will convert these to letters.

This system allows multiple entries to refer to the same footnote.

```
...
In& 0.460\footnotemark[1] & 18.40 & 3.500 &Ba\footnotemark[1]
& 0.960 & 2.460 & 3.780 \\
\end{tabular}
\end{ruledtabular}
\footnotetext[1]{Here's the first.}
\end{table}
```

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Plain Tables: When NOT to use ‘ruledtabular’

There are a number of cases where it would be better not to use the ‘ruledtabular’ command, basically whenever your table uses complex content and commands.

One instance is when you want to use the multicolumn command in your table. You’ll find that ‘ruledtabular’ will cause bad formatting. In that case, don’t use ruledtabular.

Instead put in `\hline\hline` at the top and bottom of the table.

```
\begin{table}[ht]
\caption{A table made without ‘ruledtabular’ needs to have two hlines
added to the top and bottom of the table.}
\vskip3pt
\begin{tabular}{ccccccc}
\hline\hline
& \$r_c$ (\AA) \footnotemark[1] & \$r_0$ (\AA) & \$\kappa r_0$ &
& \$r_c$ (\AA) & \$r_0$ (\AA) & \$\kappa r_0$ \\
\hline
Cu & 0.800 & 14.10 & 2.550 & Sn \footnotemark[1]
& 0.680 & 1.870 & 3.700 \\
Ag & 0.990 & 15.90 & 2.710 & Pb \footnotemark[2]
& 0.450 & 1.930 & 3.760 \\
Au & 1.150 & 15.90 & 2.710 & Ca \footnotemark[3]
& 0.750 & 2.170 & 3.560 \\
\hline\hline
\end{tabular}
\footnotetext[1]{This is the first table note.}
\footnotetext[2]{This is the second table note.}
\footnotetext[3]{This is the third table note.}
\end{table}
```

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Using dcolumn

The dcolumn macro set is used to line up decimal numbers on their decimal point within a table.

`\usepackage{dcolumn}` is included in JASA-EL.cls so you don't need to add it explicitly.

For detailed information:

<http://anorien.csc.warwick.ac.uk/mirrors/CTAN/macros/latex/required/tools/dcolumn.pdf>

A gentler introduction may be found in this informative and well illustrated article:

<https://www.tug.org/pracjourn/2007-1/mori/mori.pdf>

starting on page 20. (You may want to look at more examples in this quite comprehensive article on making tables in \LaTeX .)

An example using dcolumn:

```
\begin{ruledtabular}
\begin{tabular}{cD}{,}{.}{5.4}}
Expression      & \multicolumn{1}{c}{ Value }\\
\hline
 $\pi$           & 3,1416                & \\
 $\pi^\pi$        & 36,46                 & \\
 $\pi^{\pi^\pi}$  & 80662,7              & \\
\end{tabular}
\end{ruledtabular}
```

Which produces:

Expression	Value
π	3.1416
π^π	36.46
π^{π^π}	80662.7

Also, see complete dcolumn example in JASA-EL-Preprint-Sample.tex/.pdf or JASA-EL-Reprint-Sample.tex/.pdf

Making Algorithms

Authors have asked for advice about which algorithm package to use. JASA-EL doesn't take a position on this, and we encourage authors to use whichever package they prefer and are comfortable with using, as long as it is compatible with Editorial Manager, as described [here](#).

This example uses commands in `\usepackage{algorithm2e}` which is included in JASA.cls, as is `\usepackage{algscomptable}`.

Below see `\begin{algorithmic}...\end{algorithmic}` used within `\begin{algorithm}...\end{algorithm}`.

Note that the commands that are printed in bold are all entered with all caps in the code.

To number lines within the algorithmic environment, follow algorithmic with [1], (`\begin{algorithmic}[1]`).

```

\begin{algorithm}[ht]
\caption{Sample code is shown using the algorithmic commands.}
\begin{algorithmic}
\IF {$i \geq \maxval$}
\STATE  $i \leftarrow 0$ 
\ELSE
\IF {$i+k \leq \maxval$}
\STATE  $i \leftarrow i+k$ 
\ENDIF
\ENDIF
\end{algorithmic}
\end{algorithm}

```

ALGORITHM 1: Sample code is shown using the algorithmic commands without numbering.

```

if  $i \geq \maxval$  then
   $i \leftarrow 0$ 
else
  if  $i+k \leq \maxval$  then
     $i \leftarrow i+k$ 
  end if
end if

```

Documentation for the algorithm2e commands is found at

<http://tug.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/algorithm2e/doc/algorithm2e.pdf>

Documentation for the algorithmicx commands is found at

<http://tug.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/algorithmicx/algorithmicx.pdf>

A description of options for the algorithm bundle found here:

<http://ctan.math.utah.edu/ctan/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/algorithms/algorithms.pdf>

You can find documentation for this package at:

<http://ctan.mirrors.hoobly.com/macros/latex/contrib/algorithmicx/algorithmicx.pdf>

For more algorithm options, see

<https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Algorithms>

Track Changes: Only in Preprint style

The 'trackchanges' option should only be used with the preprint version of JASA-EL:

`\documentclass[preprint,trackchanges]{JASA-EL}`

When this option is used, revisions made to the text may be tracked using the following:

To add words, `\added{<word added>}`

To delete words, `\deleted{<word deleted>}`

To replace words, `\replaced{<word to be replaced>}{<replacement word>}`

To explain why change was made: `\explain{<explanation>}`; This will put a comment into the right margin.

An optional argument may be used to send date/time/initials etc. to the list of changes: ie,

`\added[<date/time etc.>]{<word added>}`

List of Changes

At the end of the document a list of changes, with the page and line number of changes, will appear when you've used the trackchanges option.

Sample

Confidential manuscript submitted to *Journal of Geophysical Research*

1 The (Added: current) abstract should be a single-paragraph of less than 250 words, or
2 for Geophysical Research Letters, less than 150 words. A (Added: really!) good abstract sets
3 the (Deleted: general) question or topic that you are studying for the general reader, provides
4 background on the specific question or problem, briefly describes key data or analyses, and
5 describes the key results and (Replaced: eertainties with uncertainties). (Deleted: In-other
6 words, probabilistic-biases, which can be reduced by statistical post-processing methods,
7 decrease-over-time-)

Redundant
sentence,
better with-
out it

List of Changes

Added: current, on page 1, line 1.
Added: really!, on page 1, line 2.
Deleted: general, on page 1, line 3.
Replaced: eertainties with uncertainties, on page 1, line 5.
Deleted: In-other-words, probabilistic-biases, which can be reduced by statistical post-processing methods, decrease-over-time., on page 1, line 7.

In final version

When the trackchanges option is not used, `\listofchanges` will not produce anything;

`\added{<word or words>}` word will be printed, `\deleted{<word or words>}` will not be printed,

`\replaced{<delete this word>}{<replace with this word>}` will print only the

replacement word. In the final version, `\explain{<text>}` will not print anything.

How BibTeX works with Track Changes

If you are using bibtex you may be surprised to find that even if you delete a citation with trackchanges, the citation still appears in the bibliography.

The Bibtex process is as follows: when you type in `\citep{<label>}` and run pdflatex, the cite information is sent to the .aux file.

When you run bibtex, the info in the .aux file is used to choose which terms from your .bib file will appear in the .bbl file.

Then, when you next run pdflatex on your file, the .bbl file will be automatically be input, and the terms that were in the .aux file will now appear in your bibliography.

If you later decide to delete the entry, you need to really delete the citation rather than use `\deleted{\hbox{\citep{booksamp1}}}`.

If you use `\deleted{\citep{booksamp1}}`, the .bbl file will NOT be changed, and the entry for booksamp1 will still appear in your bibliography.

The way to fix this is to delete the citation altogether from your .tex file, run pdflatex, then rerun BibTeX on the file, and your new .bbl file will not have this term, and it follows that your new bibliography will not have this entry either.

End of Article

The article follows this order:

... Body of Paper
Conclusions
Acknowledgments
References

Conclusion and Acknowledgments (are straightforward)

```
\section{Conclusion}
And in conclusion ...

\begin{acknowledgment}
This research was supported by ...
\end{acknowledgment}
```

or

```
\begin{acknowledgments}
This research was supported by ...
\end{acknowledgments}
```

Followed by Bibliography

```
\bibliography{<name of .bib database file>}
```

(More information on making your bibliography found on the following pages.)

Footnotes

Footnotes are actually formatted as endnotes. The contents of the footnote will appear at the beginning of the bibliography by default; interleaved with other references if NumberedRefs option has been used. You must run BibTeX on your file to get the footnotes to format correctly: LaTeX filename, BibTeX filename, LaTeX Filename.

Making the Bibliography

A resource for making your bibliography entries correctly is included in this package: ReferenceStyles.pdf. It is important for you to consult this set of examples showing the correct form for bibliography entries.

The files bbsamp1.tex/.pdf and bbsamp2.tex/.pdf show examples of output made with BibTeX; and sampbib.bib for an example of how to make your .bib database entries.

Typed in bibliography

It is possible to type in your own bibliography, but it will be a lot easier to make your bibliography using BibTeX.

Nevertheless, if you really want to type in your own bibliography. . .

There are two different styles of bibliography entries possible: author-year and numbered. Author-year is the default.

Author year entries need to have an argument in square brackets following `\bibitem`:

`\bibitem[(what will print)]{<label>}...<body of bibitem>`

Bibitems done in the numbered style need only call for the label following `\bibitem`:

`\bibitem{<label>}...<body of bibitem>.`

Making citations

Generally you should use `\citep{}` for your citations. `\citep{booksamp2}` for example, will produce (Anderson, 1983).

However, there are times when it will make more grammatical sense to use the `\citete{}` citation form, which will produce 'Anderson (1983)' which is also allowed in JASA-EL articles.

In addition JASA-EL has a new citation command: `\citen{}` which will let the user have a numbered citation where the number is not raised.

For example, "Acoustic simulation tools are investigated in Ref. 1." The "1" shouldn't be superscripted, so we use

`\citen{<bibitem>}`

Numbered bibliography

When you have used

`\documentclass[NumberedRefs,preprint]{JASA-EL}` or

`\documentclass[NumberedRefs,reprint]{JASA-EL}`

you will produce numbered references.

Entering the bibitem for a numbered bibliography is almost the same except that you don't need to follow `\bibitem` with an argument in square brackets.

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Starting Point: Make the .bib file

Sample bibliography files using BibTeX are: bibsamp1.tex/.pdf for author-year formatting, the default; and bibsamp2.tex/.pdf, for numerical formatting.

You may want to look through sampbib.bib, the database file used to produce the example files above. It may help you when you are having trouble getting the database to produce entries that match the specifications in ReferenceStyles.pdf.

Notice that there are two new functions: computercode, and newspaper, seen here as they appear in sampbib.bib:

Computercode:

```
@computercode{sampcode,
key={WAON, 2008},
language={WAON},
title={Version 3.1 User's Manual},
publisher={Cybernet Systems Co., Ltd},
year={2008}}
```

Newspaper:

```
@newspaper{newspaperSamp,
author={J. Gordinier},
date={September 9},
year={2015},
title={Taking the din out of dining},
publisher={The New York Times},
volume={CLXIV},
pages={D6-D8},
}
```

And examples of using `\url{}` and `\doi{}`:

```
@misc{website,
key={Mars},
note={Information on the Mars Microphone available at\\
\url{http://sprg.ssl.berkeley.edu/marsmic/welcome.html}
(Last viewed April 15, 2008)}
```

```
@article{sampEprint3,
author={A. G. Ramm},
year={2006},
title={Invisible obstacles},
doi={10.1121/1.4947423.1}}
```

These examples with their results are shown in bibsamp1.tex/.pdf and bibsamp2.tex/.pdf.

Using BibTeX Recommended

You are highly recommended to use BibTeX to produce your bibliography: it will be both easier and less error prone.

There are two possible bibliography styles: the default, author-year, and the optional style, NumberedRefs, which you would call using

```
\documentclass[NumberedRefs,preprint]{JASA-EL} or
\documentclass[NumberedRefs,reprint]{JASA-EL}
```

Every `\citep{}` or `\citete{}` will produce a citation and an entry in the bibliography. Each cite must have a matching entry in the .bib database file.

BibTeX steps

Follow these steps

1. Make your .bib file, your bibliography database. See sampbib.bib for an example to follow.
2. Type in `\bibliography{<name of your .bib file>}`.
3. Enter `\citep{}` or `\citete{}` commands in your .tex file. The citation label must come from your .bib database file.
4. Run BibTeX using the name of your LaTeX file: `bibtex myarticle` for example.
5. When uploading your files to Editorial Manager, include both the .bib and the appropriate .bst file (for author/year reference style: jasaauthoryear2.bst; for numerical style: jasanum2.bst). Both the .bib and .bst should be uploaded as the "Manuscript (TeX or Word only)" item type.

6. Alternatively, you can copy the contents of your .bbl file into your article. To do this, comment out `\bibliography{<bib file name>}` and copy in the contents of your <filename>.bbl at this point in your article. Now you can submit your article to Editorial Manager, and you won't need the .bib or .bst file to produce your bibliography.

%% Beginning of the bibliography follows:

```
\begin{thebibliography}{5}
\def\enquote#1{``#1, ''}
\def\plainquote#1{``#1''}
\expandafter\ifx\curname natexlab\endcurname\relax\def\natexlab#1{#1}\fi
\providecommand{\dourl}[1]{\href{http://#1}{\nolinkurl{#1}}}
...
\end{thebibliography}
```

7. Finally, run LaTeX on your .tex file several more times to produce the citations as well as the bibliography.

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Some final advice

- All section heads should capitalize only the first word, and proper names.
- JASA-EL articles must not exceed 7 published pages. See *Instructions for Contributors*:
<https://asa.scitation.org/pb-assets/files/publications/jel/JASAEstyle-1612898572723.pdf>
 You can estimate the page length by using `\documentclass[reprint]{JASA-EL}`.
- Figures should be named using this scheme:
 Figure1.pdf, Figure1.eps, Figure2.jpg, Figure3a.eps, Figure3b.eps, etc. (When calling the illustration with `\includegraphics[]{}` you don't need to use the filename extension.)

Word count:

It may be helpful to use a word counter for the abstract and for the main body of the manuscript. This can be done by either

- 1) For Mac users, TeXShop (at least version 3.26) has a line, word and character count under **Edit>Statistics**. No guarantee that it will be 100% accurate.
- 2) If you use the online tool Overleaf, you will find it has a built in word counter:
<https://www.overleaf.com/blog/word-count-2015-09-15>

Use TIPA for phonetics characters?

One could add `\usepackage{TIPA}` for help in getting phonetics characters. An article explaining TIPA is found here:
<https://www.tug.org/TUGboat/tb17-2/tb51rei.pdf>

TIPA is a LaTeX package that provides a set of ASCII shortcuts for getting non-ASCII IPA characters into LaTeX documents. It exists because the programs 'latex' and 'pdflatex' cannot operate on documents that have non-ASCII characters in them. The problem was solved long ago by the introduction of the programs 'xetex' and 'xelatex', which can handle the full range of Unicode character codepoints in source documents.

We suggest using XeLaTeX, which is supported by JASA-EL's online submission system, if your article contains non-ASCII characters. If authors do not wish to use XeLaTeX, non-ASCII characters can be included using the standard LaTeX codes (e.g., `\beta`, `\sigma`, etc.) or an appropriate LaTeX package (e.g., the TIPA package for the International Phonetic Alphabet). For questions about this, please contact Liz Bury at lbury@acousticalsociety.org for advice on article submission.

More info here: <https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/36542/how-to-use-phonetic-ipa-characters-in-latex>

The article concludes:

"The TIPA method allows for a faster input method at the expense of less readable source."

For more information, please see the following from the Editorial Manager LaTeX guide

https://www.ariessys.com/wp-content/uploads/EM_PM_LaTeX_Guide.pdf.

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Using Google Scholar

A very useful link to a You-Tube presentation on how to make Google Scholar BibTeX entries:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SsJSR2b4_qc.

Step by Step instructions for Making a Bib file using Google Scholar

First you must log into your gmail account. (If you don't have one, you can sign up easily, for free). Then go to <https://scholar.google.com>. Once there, click on the 'settings' icon at the top of the page. Go to the bottom of the page, and at the 'Bibliography manager' heading click on 'show links to import citations into BibTeX'.

Then, choose a title, for a journal article or book. At the bottom of the resulting entry, you'll see 'Import into Bibtex'. Click this, and a bibtex entry will appear on a new page.

You can copy this entry and drop it into a .bib file on your computer, for example, google.bib. Repeat this procedure for as many entries as you'd like.

After citing the entries you want to appear in your bibliography, you can type in `\bibliography{google}`, run LaTeX on your file, run BibTeX using the same file name, and run LaTeX several more times, and voilà! there will be your bibliography.

A word of caution: If this seems too good to be true, there is a reason. Sometimes there are mistakes in the translation from the .bib file to the .bbl file, the output of using BibTeX.

For instance, in my experimentation, many words were made lowercase that should not have been; and there terms that could well have been abbreviated that weren't. However, you can edit the .bbl file, and probably will still have saved yourself some trouble over typing in the .bib entry from scratch.

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Example of multimedia entry

Please note that this is for multimedia intended to appear inline within the published article.

Here is what a multimedia entry will look like:

```
\multimedia{http://dx.doi.org/10.1121/1.4947423.1}
{Corresponding pulse-compressed echo envelopes
and video recordings from a fluttering luna moth.
Echoes from the wings and body of the moth generally dominate the
acoustic returns, which vary greatly over consecutive ensonifications
across the wingbeat cycle. File of type ``mp4'' (15.3
MB)}\label{mmtest1}
```

```
Here we try cross referencing the multimedia entry: The multimedia
above is Mm.~\ref{mmtest1}.
```

Supplementary material for publication

Any archival supplemental materials to be published with the manuscript (eg., supplementary figures) should be cited in-text and a footnote provided.

An example of reference to supplementary material:

```
The sound files and videos for this and other figures
are included as supplementary materials\footnote{See
Supplementary materials at [URL will be inserted by AIP]
for [give a brief description of the material]}.
```

The contents of the footnote above will appear at the beginning of the bibliography when the 'author-year' documentclass option is used; interleaved with other references otherwise.

File naming conventions

- Supplementary Figure or Text files should be named: SuppPub#.xxx, where # is a number and xxx is the file format extension (SuppPub1.docx, SuppPub2.jpg, etc)
- Supplementary Multimedia files: SuppPubmm#.xxx, where # is a number and xxx is the file format extension (SuppPubmm1.mp3, SuppPubmm2.gif, etc)
- Multimedia files must be named accordingly: MM#.xxx, where # is the number and xxx is the file format extension (MM1.wav, MM2.avi, etc).

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Using the Template on Your Computer

- The template requires a recent, full version of \LaTeX so if you have issues running the template via a \LaTeX Compiler on your computer, you may need to update your version or add packages.
- The document class file is based on RevTeX 4-2 (<https://journals.aps.org/revtex>) so you will need to install this if not already included in the \TeX system you are using.
- CTAN (www.ctan.org), which stands for Comprehensive \TeX Archive Network, is a helpful resource for finding packages or updates.

Submitting Your Paper to Editorial Manager (EM) Submission System

Requirements for Manuscript and Reference Files:

- Manuscript file: Only 1 . \TeX file allowed
 - Preprint document class is required for submission
 - *References can be included within the manuscript file if preferred*
- Reference files:
 - Only 1 .bib file allowed
 - Avoid using underscores ($_$) in the .bib file as these can cause build issues
 - Attach as “Manuscript (\TeX or Word only)” item type in EM
 - Also attach appropriate .bst file
 - For author/year style: jasaauthoryear2.bst
 - For numerical style: jasanum2.bst
 - Attach as “Manuscript (\TeX or Word only)” item type in EM

Should I upload the template .cls and .bst files with my submission?

- The JASA.cls and JASA-EL.cls are already integrated/installed in EM.
- If you are attaching a separate .bib file, you should include either jasaauthoryear2.bst or jasanum2.bst file depending on what reference style you are using.

Why is my paper not compiling properly in the EM submission PDF?

- EM will produce a PDF log if there is a compilation failure. This output will indicate what error(s) are preventing the build and where they are located in the . \TeX file.
- Please do not use extra packages unless absolutely necessary. The more extra packages are used, the greater the likelihood of a package clash.
- Tip: search the word “error” in the EM submission PDF log to quickly find what error(s) are preventing the compilation/build.

What are common build/compilation errors?

- Figure files have been renamed or changed to a different file format but the corresponding references to the figure file names have not been updated in the manuscript.TeX file itself.
- Subfolder/subdirectories cannot be used in references to figure files in the manuscript.TeX file as EM cannot process subfolders.

Incorrect `\includegraphics[width=.6\textwidth]{figures/Figure1.jpg}`

Correct `\includegraphics[width=.6\textwidth]{Figure1.jpg}`

Why are my references missing?

- Manuscript file (.tex) should not have any spaces in the file name
- Please be sure that you attached your .bib and .bst files as the submission item type "Manuscript (TeX or Word only)". Editorial Manager can only process the file if it is attached as this item type.

Order	Item	Description	File Name	Size	Last Modified	Actions	Select
1	*Manuscript (TeX or Word only)	Manuscript (TeX or Word only)	JASAtemplate.tex	12.7 KB	Feb 04, 2021	Download	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	*Manuscript (TeX or Word only)	Manuscript (TeX or Word only)	sampbib.bib	13.6 KB	Feb 04, 2021	Download	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	*Manuscript (TeX or Word only)	Manuscript (TeX or Word only)	jasaaauthyear2.bst	50.0 KB	Feb 04, 2021	Download	<input type="checkbox"/>

- The .bst file should match the reference style you are using:
 - For author/year style: jasaauthyear2.bst
 - For numerical style: jasanum2.bst

Why is my XeLaTeX submission not compiling?

- EM should automatically determine the right package to use, but if there are issues, you can include as the first line of your .tex file:


```
% !TEX TS-program = xelatex
```

How do I add "In Press" for in-text citations for bibliographic (author year) style references?

- For example: (Tolstoy, 2010, in press).
To do this in your manuscript file: `\citep[inpress]{tolstoyref}`

How do I find out what is included in the EM LaTeX installation?

- EM uses the TeX Live system.
- Please visit the Editorial Manager help file for style files installed and more on LaTeX:*
https://www.ariessys.com/wp-content/uploads/EM_PM_LaTeX_Guide.pdf

**Note: this is a general help file and does not account for journal-specific requirements*

MISC

- Scientific Word: Authors using Scientific Word should export their manuscript file as a Portable LaTeX file

Last Update: February 5, 2021