How to Prepare LaTeX Articles using JASA-EL

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

Welcome to the JASA-EL 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-Sample.tex/.pdf	Sample file in .tex and .pdf form
TrackChangesSamp.tex/.pdf	Track Changes sample file JASA-EL-
sample.bbl	Used in sample files
figsamp.jpg	Illustration file for JASA-EL-sample file
JASAauthyear2.bst JASAnum2.bst	For making bibliography with BibTeX
JASA-ReferenceStyles.pdf	JASA specifications for correct form in bibliography entries
bibsamp1.tex/.pdf	Sample BibTeX bibliography in author-year style
bibsamp2.tex/.pdf	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-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 REVTeX4-1. 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 2018 installation. The complete list of installed style files is available here.

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
```

In addition, JASA-EL is built on a base of RevTeX4-1.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-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.

Numbered Lines

Line numbers are the default in this style. If you'd like to turn off numbered lines, use the option turnofflinenumbers: `\documentclass[turnofflinenumbers]{JASA-EL}`

JASA-EL Author Format

The Author Format

The authors are grouped, and affiliations are stacked underneath all the authors.

`\documentclass{JASA-EL}`:

The default produces all authors, all affiliations, then all email addresses, for example:

```
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
```

JASA-EL Reference Options

There are two reference choices: Author-Year style, and Numerical style. The default is Author-Year style: `\documentclass{JASA-EL}`. It will produce end notes before the bibliography, and follow with an un-numbered bibliography:

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

[2]Here 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.

[3]Here 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.

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]{JASA-EL}`

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

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

[3]Here 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.

[4]Here is a third footnote.

[5]R. 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).

[6]A. Tolstoy, "Using low frequencies for geoacoustic inversion," in *Theoretical and Computational Acoustics 2010*, Dresden, Germany,(in press).

[7]DISPERSE, "A system for generating dispersion curves," User's Manual Version 2.0.16d (2001), doi: 10.1177/1045389X16667559.

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 `\altaffilition{}`:
`\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.

`\copyrightyear{}`
The default is the current year. If you want to use a year other than the current one, use `\copyrightyear{<year>}`.

`\copyrightinfo{}`
Default is: Acoustical Society of America, but you can use `\copyrightinfo{<another name>}` to change to another name.

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}
```

The way the title page will be formatted depends on whether the default author format is used,
(`\documentclass{JASA-EL}`),
or the authaffil style
(`\documentclass[authaffil]{JASA-EL}`).

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, .ps, .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.ps, Figure3b.ps, etc).

New Figure Commands

See examples in JASA-EL-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>}
```

Example of Figline with Narrow Caption:

```
\figline{\fig{figsamp}{.7\textwidth}{}
\narrowcaption{.2\textwidth}{Here is a narrow caption.}}.
```

Figcolumn for stacking figures:

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

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{}, \rotatefig{}{}{}\label{},  \narrowcaption{}{}\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-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).}
```

Or,

```
\sidebysidefigures{figsamp}{Describing the first
illustration.\label{sidebysideleft}}/{figsamp}{Describing the second
illustration.\label{sidebysideright}}
```

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{sidebysideright}` produces 7, `\autoref{sidebysideright}` will produce Figure 7.

New environment: nofloatfigure

JASA has a new command: `\begin{nofloatfigure}...\end{nofloatfigure}`

A long figure caption is accomodated 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{text}}\end{figure}`

It 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-sample.tex/.pdf

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}
```

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}{cccccccc}
\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}
```

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}
```

See complete dcolumn example in JASA-EL-sample.tex/.pdf.

Making Algorithms

Authors have asked for advice about which algorithm package to use. JASA 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.

One possibility is algorithmicx.

The algorithmicx package provides a number of popular constructs for algorithm designs. Put `\usepackage{algpseudocode}` in the preamble to define `\begin{algorithmic}...\end{algorithmic}`.

Below is an example of typesetting a basic algorithm using this package:

```
\begin{algorithmic}
\If {$i\geq maxval$}
    \State $i\gets 0$
\Else
    \If {$i+k\leq maxval$}
        \State $i\gets i+k$
    \EndIf
\EndIf
\end{algorithmic}
```

Which produces

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

You can find documentation for this package at:
http://ctan.mirrors.hoobly.com/macros/latex/contrib/algorithmicx/algorithmicx.pdf

Comparing various algorithm packages

If you are not sure which algorithm package will best represent your code examples, please visit the Wiki page that compares packages:
https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Algorithms

Track Changes:

When the 'trackchanges' 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, `\replace{<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

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

← Redundant sentence, better without 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: ~~certainties~~ 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.

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.)

Appendices

Appendices are not allowed in JASA-EL articles.

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: JASA-ReferenceStyles.pdf. It is important for you to consult this set of examples showing the correct form for bibliography entries.

The files bibsamp1.tex/.pdf and bibsamp2.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 one argument after `\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 `\citet{}` 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]{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.

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 JASA-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]{JASA-EL}
```

Every `\citep{}` or `\citet{}` 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 `\citet{}` commands in your .tex file. The citation label must come from your .bib database file. Run LaTeX on your LaTeX file.
4. Run BiBTeX using the name of your LaTeX file: `bibtex bibsamp1` for example.
5. Then run LaTeX on your .tex file several more times to produce the citations as well as the bibliography.

Some final advice

- All section heads should capitalize only the first word, and proper names.
- Figures should be named using this scheme:
  Figure1.pdf, Figure1.eps, Figure2.jpg, Figure3a.ps, Figure3b.ps, etc.

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 ShareLatex, you will find it has a built in word counter:
   https://www.sharelatex.com/blog/2015/09/15/word-count.html.

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)

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 violà! 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.

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, shich 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.
- 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*
  - Please use the preprint document class
  - *References can be included within the manuscript file if preferred*
- Reference file: 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

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

- No. The JASA.cls, JASA-EL.cls, jasaauthoryear2.bst, and jasanum2.bst files are already integrated/installed in EM.

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

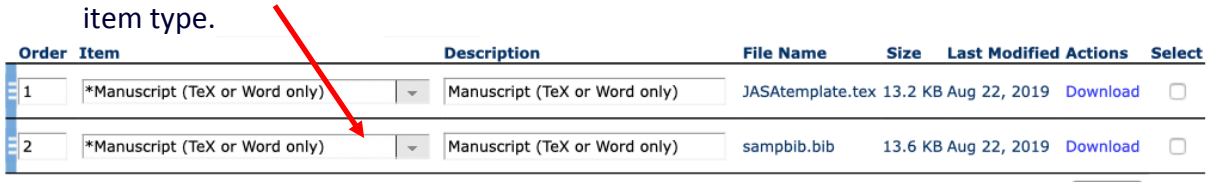
- EM will produce a PDF log if there is a compilation failure. This output will indicate what error(s) are preventing the build and where they are located in the .TeX file.
- Tip: search the word "error" in the EM submission PDF log to quickly find what error(s) are preventing the compilation/build.

What are common build/compilation errors?

- Figure files have been renamed 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.

Why are my references missing?

- Please be sure that you attached your .bib file 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.



- Manuscript file (.tex) should not have any spaces in the file name

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 two lines of your .tex file:

  % !TEX TS-program = xelatex
  % !TEX encoding = UTF-8

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 style files are included in EM LaTeX installation?

- Please visit the EM help file:*
  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: August 22, 2019