

Cimento Style Guide

Preparing the manuscript

In preparing your article you are requested to follow these guidelines **as closely as possible, particularly with regard to figures and reference list**. This will minimize copy-editing and will hasten the publication process. The preferred format is L^AT_EX, documentclass{cimento}, specifically designed to provide authors with a simple way of producing an article in a form suitable for publication according to our standards. This class file (cimento.zip) is available to all authors and can be obtained at this link: <http://en.sif.it/journals/ncc>. Note that since we aim to maintain our standard, also for articles produced from L^AT_EX, we reserve the right to make small alterations according to our house style, and to clarify and improve the English where necessary. Also L^AT_EX standard article class, other common variants of T_EX and Word files are accepted. But be aware that Word files will be translated into L^AT_EX and mathematical symbols and formulas will be retyped.

Title page

The title page should include:

- The title set in bold (initial word only is capitalized), mathematical expressions and formulas within the title shall be left lightface.
- A shortened version of the title for running headers (only if the title itself cannot be used as short title: it should not exceed 70 printed characters, spaces included).
- Initial(s) of the author(s)' first name followed by last name(s) (please specify if you want first name to appear in full).
- Affiliation(s), with complete mailing address. If affiliations are more than one, please clearly identify them by superscript numbers that must be appended to the author names accordingly.
- A summary. The summary, not exceeding 200 words, should be written in one paragraph, completely self-consistent (with no figure, table, equation or reference quotations) resuming concisely the aim of your paper.
- E-mail of corresponding author.

Main text

The text can be divided into first, second and third-level numbered sections. Note that British English spelling is preferred (colour, flavour, behaviour, tunneling, artefact, fibre, metre, centre, etc.), but if you use American English, be consistent throughout. Use hyphens consistently and avoid unnecessary ones, note that compound words beginning with “non” or “self” are hyphenated. The words: figure(s), equation(s) and reference(s) may be abbreviated as fig(s)., eq(s)., ref(s). only if they are not the first word of a sentence. The word table is always written in full. Latin expressions *i.e.*, *e.g.*, *et al.*, *versus* (*vs.*) should appear in italics.

Formulas

Equations are numbered on the left with arabic consecutive numerals in round parentheses. Italic, roman and boldface characters should be used to identify physical and mathematical variables according to the following rules:

- We use italic for: mathematical symbols
- We use roman for: units of measurements; chemical formulas; acronyms; differentials; standard mathematical functions as sin, cos, exp, det, ker, ln; tr and O (for traces and orders), Im and Re (for imaginary and real); letters or abbreviations used as sub- or superscript to variables, but serving merely as labels.
- We use boldface for: vectors and tensors; when it is necessary to distinguish between them, bold sanserif may be used for tensors.

Exponential expressions are clearer in the notation $\exp[...]$, especially the long ones or those containing subscripts or superscripts; for simple expressions we accept also e^x . Make distinction between “ln” ($= \log_e$) and “log” ($= \log_{10}$).

For single fractions in the text, use the solidus “/”, instead of fraction. Use parentheses whenever necessary to avoid ambiguity, for example to distinguish between $1/(n-1)$ and $1/n-1$. Exceptions are the proper fractions $\frac{1}{2}$, or derivatives $\frac{d}{dx}$ which are better left in this form.

For usual units, use the standard SI abbreviations; unusual units may be written in full at least when mentioned for the first time.

Note for word users

In mathematics, make clear distinction between characters that may be easily confused, for example I (upper case i), l (lower case l) and number 1; O (upper case o) and 0 (zero); v (lower case v) and ν (lower case Greek ν); x (lower case x) and \times (multiplication sign).

Footnotes

There are 3 main types of footnotes:

- Introductory footnotes in the title page (referring to new addresses of authors, address of corresponding author, ...) indicated by asterisks.
- Footnotes to text material, which should be kept to a minimum, and which should be designated by a numerical superscript: ¹, ², ³, etc. They should be placed at the foot of the relevant page.
- Footnotes to tables, which should be indicated by superscript lower case letters and placed in a list immediatly below the concerned table.

Acknowledgments and appendices

The acknowledgments section should follow the main body of the paper and should precede any appendix. Appendices should be labelled A, B, etc. (Appendix A or Appendix A. Complex developments, when there is a title). Equations in the appendices should be numbered consecutively, but separately from those in the main body of the paper (A.1), (A.2), etc. In each appendix equations should be numbered separately (B.1), (B.2), etc.

Figure and table captions

Each caption should be written as a single paragraph without indentation. Note that table captions are to be typeset in italics while figure captions are in roman. Figures should be numbered with arabic numerals and tables should be numbered with roman numerals. All the figures must be cited in the main text accordingly. Make sure that figures are referred to in the text in the right numerical order.

Figures

Remember that the final quality of illustrations depends on the quality of the original artwork. We normally use figures as submitted, it is therefore the author responsibility to ensure that they are legible and technically correct, by following strictly the criteria listed below:

- Letters, numbers and symbols should have uniform strength and contrast, should be appropriately oriented on the axes and consistent with those used in the text.
- Unnecessary text around, such as captions, figure number and author's name should not be included in the files.
- The final size of the figures should not exceed full-page width. All details of the figure should be visible and labelling legible, therefore:
 - make sure that the size of the lines is not lower than 0.3 pt (or higher if figure needs scaling);
 - avoid too thin continuous or dotted lines or too heavy lettering and thick lines that may result unsightly after reduction (if any).

When supplying your files please carefully follow these instructions:

- Use standard fonts (Times, Helvetica, Courier, Symbol) and include them with the option saved “with fonts included” in the EPS file.
- EPS should not include a TIFF preview and should be in ASCII (not binary) format.
- Bitmap format such as PDF, TIFF, BMP, PNG and JPG are acceptable but they need to be transformed into EPS format in the production procedure. Bitmap images may present quality problems in the production of the printed version of the journal due to low resolution. For this reason black and white graphics files should have a resolution of at least 600 dpi and greyscale graphics files of at least 300 dpi.
- Make sure that figures are tightly cropped, to minimize superfluous white space surrounding them: this reduces the file size and avoids pagination problems on the printed page.

For extended instructions on how to prepare graphics visit the page <http://en.sif.it/journals/ncc/contributors> and download them from the “File formats” section.

Colour figures. By default, figures appear in colour in the electronic version but they are published in black and white in the paper version of the journal.

Note. If you are intending to use previously published figures, you must obtain written permission from the Copyright holder before using them in your article.

References

References are quoted with arabic numerals in square brackets. Literature citations of periodicals [1], books [2], conference proceedings [3] and preprints [4] should be organized by strictly following the examples given below. Journal names should be abbreviated according to the list of the Serial Title Word Abbreviations of the ISDS (International Serial Data System) if available, otherwise full journal names are preferable.

- [1] GRAZZI F., CELLI M., SIANO S. and ZOPPI M., *Nuovo Cimento C*, **30** (2007) 59; SCHMIEDL T. and SEIFERT U., *Europhys. Lett.*, **81** (2000) 20003.
- [2] LAWRIE I. D. and SARBACH S., in *Phase Transitions and Critical Phenomena*, edited by DOMB C. and LEBOWITZ J. L., Vol. **9** (Academic Press, London) 1984, pp. 65-68; LABEYRIE J., in *The Scientific Legacy of Beppo Occhialini*, edited by REDONDI P., SIRONI G., TUCCI P. and VEGNI G. (SIF, Bologna and Springer, Berlin) 2006, pp. 277-281.
- [3] KETTERLE W. and ZWIERLEIN M. W., in *Proceedings of the International School of Physics "Enrico Fermi", Course CLXIV*, edited by INGUSCIO M., KETTERLE W. and SALOMON C. (SIF, Bologna and IOS Press, Amsterdam) 2007, p. 95.
- [4] POLYAKOV A., PUPT-1341, hep-th/9209046 preprint (1992).