

The `hep-paper` package*

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Abstract

The `hep-paper` package aims to provide a single style file containing most configurations and macros necessary to write appealing publications in High Energy Physics. Instead of reinventing the wheel by introducing newly created macros `hep-paper` preferably loads third party packages as long as they are lightweight enough.

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*This document corresponds to `hep-paper` v1.4.

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1 Introduction

For usual publications it is enough to load additionally to the `article` class without optional arguments only the `hep-paper` package [1].

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{hep-paper}
```

The most notable changes after loading the `hep-paper` package is the change of some L^AT_EX defaults. The paper and font sizes are set to A4 and 11 pt, respectively. Additionally, the paper geometry is set to the values known from the (deprecated) `a4wide` package [2] using the `geometry` package [3]. Furthermore, the font is changed to `lmodern` [4] with `microtype` [5] optimizations. Finally, portable document format (PDF) hyperlinks are implemented with the `hyperref` package [6].

1.1 Options

- paper** The `paper=format` option loads the specified paper format. The possible *formats* are: `a0`, `a1`, `a2`, `a3`, `a4`, `a5`, `a6`, `b0`, `b1`, `b2`, `b3`, `b4`, `b5`, `b6`, `c0`, `c1`, `c2`, `c3`, `c4`, `c5`, `c6`, `ansia`, `ansib`, `ansic`, `ansid`, `ansie`, `letter`, `executive`, `legal`. The default is `a4`.
- font** The `font=size` option loads the specified font size. The possible *sizes* are: `8pt`, `9pt`, `10pt`, `11pt`, `12pt`, `14pt`, `17pt`, `20pt`. The default is `11pt`.
- lang** The `lang=name` option switches the document language to the chosen value. The possible values are given by the `babel` package [7]. The default is `british`.
- sansserif** The `sansserif` option switches the document including math to the sans serif font shape.
- parskip** The `parskip` option makes use of the `parskip` package [8] and changes how two paragraphs are separated from each other. The L^AT_EX default is separation via indentation the `parskip` option switches to separation via vertical space.¹

1.1.1 Deactivation

The `HEP-PAPER` package loads few bigger packages which have a large impact on the document. The deactivation options prevent such adjustments.

- defaults** The `defaults` option prevents the adjustment of the page geometry and the font size set by the document class.
- title** The `title=false` option deactivates the title page adjustments.
- bibliography** The `bibliography=key` option prevents the automatic loading of the `biblatex` package [9] if *key*=`false`. Otherwise the *key* is passed as `style` string to the `biblatex` package.

¹ Although the `parskip` option is used for this document, it is recommended only for very few document types such as technical manuals or answers to referees.

- `glossaries` The `glossaries=false` option deactivates acronyms and the use of the `glossaries` package [10].
- `references` The `references=false` option prevents the `cleveref` package [11] from being loaded and deactivates further redefinitions of reference macros.

1.1.2 Compatibility

The compatibility options activate the compatibility mode for certain classes and packages used for publications in high energy physics. They are mostly suitable combinations of options described in the previous section. If `HEP-PAPER` is able to detect the presence of such a class or package, *i.e.* if it is loaded before the `HEP-PAPER` package, the compatibility mode is activated automatically.

- `beamer` The `beamer` option activates the `BEAMER` [12] compatibility mode.
- `jhep` The `jhep` option activates the `JHEP` [13] compatibility mode.
- `jcap` The `jcap` option activates the `JCAP` [14] compatibility mode.
- `revtex` The `revtex` option activates the `REVTEX` [15] compatibility mode.
- `pos` The `pos` option activates the PoS compatibility mode.

1.1.3 Reactivation

The `HEP-PAPER` package deactivates unrecommended macros, which can be reactivated manually.

- `manualplacement` The `manualplacement` option reactivates manual float placement.
- `eqnarray` The `eqnarray` option reactivates the depreciated `eqnarray` environment.

2 Macros and environments

2.1 Title page

- `\author` In order to facilitate multiple authors with different affiliations the `authblk` package [16] is loaded. The following lines add *e.g.* two authors with different affiliations
- `\affiliation`
- `\email` `\author[1]{Author one \email{Email one}}`
`\affiliation[1]{Affiliation one}`
`\author[2]{Author two \email{Email two}}`
`\affiliation[1,2]{Affiliation two}`
- `\title` The PDF meta information is set according to the `\title{text}` and `\author{text}` information.
- `\preprint` The `\preprint{numer}` macro places a pre-print number in the upper right corner of the title page.
- `abstract` The `abstract` environment is adjusted to not start with an indentation.

2.2 Text

Hyphenation is provided by the `babel` package [7] and quotation commands are provided by the `csquotes` package [17] recommended by the `babel` package. The latter package provides the convenient macros `\enquote{⟨text⟩}` and `\MakeOuterQuote{″}` allowing to leave the choice of quotation marks to L^AT_EX and use `″` instead of the pair `‘` and `’`, respectively.

`\eg` The `foreign` package [18] defines macros such as `\eg`, `\ie`, `\cf`, and `\vs` which are typeset as *e.g.*, *i.e.*, *cf.*, and *vs.*

`\no` The `\no{⟨number⟩}` macro is typeset as № 123.

`\software` The `\software[⟨version⟩]{⟨name⟩}` macro is typeset as HEP-PAPER v1.4.

`\online` The `\online{⟨url⟩}{⟨text⟩}` macro combines the features of the `\href{⟨url⟩}{⟨text⟩}` [6] and the `\url{⟨text⟩}` [19] macros, resulting in *e.g.* `ctan.org/pkg/hep-paper`.

The `inlinelist` and `enumdescript` environments are defined using the `enumitem` package [20].

<code>inlinelist</code>	The three main points are <code>\begin{inlinelist}</code> <code>\item one</code> <code>\item two</code> <code>\item three</code> <code>\end{inlinelist}</code>	The three main points are i) one, ii) two, and iii) three.
-------------------------	---	--

<code>enumdescript</code>	<code>\begin{enumdescript}[label=\Roman*]</code> <code>\item{First} one</code> <code>\item{Second} two</code> <code>\item{Third} three</code> <code>\end{enumdescript}</code>	I) First one II) Second two III) Third three
---------------------------	---	---

`\textsc` A bold versions **SMALL CAPS** and a sans serif version of **SMALL CAPS** is provided, using the `sansmathfonts` package [21].

`\underline` The `\underline` macro is redefined to allow line-breaks using the `ulem` package [22].

`\overline` The `\overline` macro is extended to also `\overline` text outside of math environments.

`\useparskip` If the `parskip` option is activated the `\useparindent` macro switches back the usual parindent mode, while the `\useparskip` macro switches to the `parskip` mode.

`\useparindent`

2.2.1 References and footnotes

`\cref` References are extended with the `cleveref` package [11], which allows to *e.g.* just type `\cref{⟨key⟩}` in order to write ‘figure 1’. Furthermore, the `cleveref` package allows to reference multiple objects within one `\cref{⟨key1, key2⟩}`.

`\cite` Citations are adjusted to not start on a new line in order to avoid the repeated use

of `\cite{key}`.

<code>\ref</code>	References are also adjusted to not start on a new line and are redefined in order to
<code>\eqref</code>	handle multiple references at once.
<code>\subref</code>	Footnotes are adjusted to swallow white space before the footnote mark and at the
<code>\footnote</code>	beginning of the footnote text.

2.2.2 Acronyms

<code>\acronym</code>	The <code>\acronym{*}[(typeset abbreviation)]{ abbreviation }{ * }{ definition }[(plural definition)]</code> macro generates the singular <code>\ abbreviation</code> and plural <code>\ abbreviation s</code> macros. The first star prevents the addition of an ‘s’ to the abbreviation plural. The
<code>\shortacronym</code>	second star restores the T _E X default of swallowing subsequent white space. The long
<code>\longacronym</code>	form is only shown at the first appearance of these macros, later appearances generate
	the abbreviation with a hyperlink to the long form. Capitalization at the beginning
	of paragraphs and sentences is ensured. The <code>\shortacronym</code> and <code>\longacronym</code>
<code>\resetacronym</code>	macros are drop-in replacements of the <code>\acronym</code> macro showing only the short or
<code>\dummyacronym</code>	long form of their acronym. The first use form of the acronym can be enforced by
	resetting the acronym counter with <code>\resetacronym{key}</code> . If the acronym counter
	equals one at the end of the document the short form of the acronym is not intro-
	duced. Placing a <code>\dummyacronym{key}</code> at the end of the document ensures that
	the short form is introduced.

2.3 Math

	The <code>mathtools</code> [23] and <code>amssymb</code> [24] packages are loaded. They in turn load the
<code>\mathbf</code>	<code>\mathcal</code> T _E X <code>amsmath</code> [25] and <code>amsfonts</code> [24] packages. Bold math, via <code>\mathbf</code> is
	improved by the <code>bm</code> package [26], <i>i.e.</i> ($Ab\Gamma\delta\mathbf{A}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{\Gamma}\mathbf{\delta}$). Macros switching to <code>bseries</code>
	such as <code>\section{text}</code> are ensured to also typeset math in bold. This may cause
<code>\text</code>	trouble if bold symbols carry an additional non-implicit meaning. The <code>\text{text}</code> macro
	makes it possible to write text within math mode, <i>i.e.</i> ($Ab\Gamma\delta\mathbf{A}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{\Gamma}\mathbf{\delta}$). The
	often used <code>\mathrm{text}</code> and <code>\rm text</code> macros are <i>not</i> the correct tool for this
	purpose, as they switch to roman font shape. This behaviour conflicts <i>e.g.</i> with the
<code>\mathsf</code>	<code>sansserif</code> package option. The math sans serif alphabet is redefined to be italic
	sans serif if the main text is serif and italic serif if the main text is sans serif, <i>i.e.</i>
<code>\mathscr</code>	($Ab\Gamma\delta\mathbf{A}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{\Gamma}\mathbf{\delta}$). The <code>\mathcal</code> font <i>i.e.</i> ($\mathcal{A}\mathcal{B}\mathcal{C}\mathcal{D}$) is accompanied by the <code>\mathscr</code> font
<code>\mathbb</code>	<i>i.e.</i> ($\mathscr{A}\mathscr{B}\mathscr{C}\mathscr{D}$). The <code>\mathbb</code> font is improved by the <code>doublestroke</code> package [27] and
<code>\mathfrak</code>	adjusted depending on the <code>sansserif</code> option <i>i.e.</i> ($\mathbb{A}\mathbb{h}\mathbb{1}$). Finally, the <code>\mathfrak</code> font
	is also available <i>i.e.</i> ($\mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{1}\mathfrak{2}$). Details about the font handling in T _E X can be found
	in reference [28].
<code>\nicefrac</code>	The <code>\frac{number}{number}</code> macro is accompanied by <code>\nicefrac{number}</code>
<code>\flatfrac</code>	<code>\flatfrac{number}{number}</code> and <code>\flatfrac{number}{number}</code> leading to $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$.
	Diagonal matrix <code>\diag</code> and signum <code>\sgn</code> operators are defined.
<code>\diag</code>	
<code>\sgn</code>	The <code>\mathdef{name}[(arguments)]{code}</code> macro (re-)defines macros only within
<code>\mathdef</code>	

math mode without changing the text mode definition.

`\i` The imaginary unit `i` and the differential `d` are defined using this functionality.

`\d` For longer paper it can be useful to re-number the equation in accordance with the section numbering `\numberwithin{equation}{section}`. In order to further reduce the size the of equation counter it can be useful to wrap `align` environments with multiple rows in a `subequations` environment. Both macros are provided by the `amsmath` package.

`eqnarray` The depreciated `eqnarray` environment is undefined as long this behaviour is not prevented by the `eqnarray` package option. The `split`, `multline`, `align`, `multlined`, `aligned`, `alignedat`, and `cases` environments of the `amsmath` and `mathtools` packages should be used instead.

`equation` Use the `equation` environment for short equations.

```
\begin{equation}
left = right \ .
\end{equation}
```

$$\boxed{\text{left}} = \boxed{\text{right}} . \quad (1)$$

`multline` Use the `multline` environment for longer equations.

```
\begin{multline}
left = right 1 \\
+ right 2 \ .
\end{multline}
```

$$\boxed{\text{left}} = \boxed{\text{right 1}} + \boxed{\text{right 2}} . \quad (2)$$

`split` Use the `split` sub environment for equations in which multiple equal signs should be aligned.

```
\begin{equation} \begin{split}
left \&= right 1 \\
\&= right 2 \ .
\end{split} \end{equation}
```

$$\boxed{\text{left}} = \boxed{\text{right 1}} = \boxed{\text{right 2}} . \quad (3)$$

`align` Use the `align` environment for the vertical alignment and horizontal distribution of multiple equations.

```
\begin{subequations} \begin{align}
left \&= right \ , \&
left \&= right \ , \&
left \&= right \ , \&
left \&= right \ .
\end{align} \end{subequations}
```

$$\boxed{\text{left}} = \boxed{\text{right}} , \quad \boxed{\text{left}} = \boxed{\text{right}} , \quad (4a)$$

$$\boxed{\text{left}} = \boxed{\text{right}} , \quad \boxed{\text{left}} = \boxed{\text{right}} . \quad (4b)$$

`aligned` Use the `aligned` environment within a `equation` environment if the aligned equations should be labeled with a single equation number.

`multlined` Use the `multlined` environment if either `split` or `align` contain very long lines.

```

\begin{equation} \begin{split}
left \&= right 1 \&=
\begin{multlined}[t]
right 2 \&+ right 3 \ .
\end{multlined}
\end{split} \end{equation}

```

$$\boxed{\text{left}} = \boxed{\text{right 1}} = \boxed{\text{right 2}} + \boxed{\text{right 3}} . \quad (5)$$

`alignat` Use the `alignat` environment together with the `\mathllap` macro for the alignment of multiple equations with vastly different lengths.

```

\begin{subequations}
\begin{alignat}{2}
left \&= long right \&\& \ , \&\&
le. 2 \&= ri. 2 \ , \&
\mathllap{le. 3 = ri. 3} \& \ .
\end{alignat}
\end{subequations}

```

$$\boxed{\text{left}} = \boxed{\text{long right}} , \quad (6a)$$

$$\boxed{\text{le. 2}} = \boxed{\text{ri. 2}} , \quad \boxed{\text{le. 3}} = \boxed{\text{ri. 3}} . \quad (6b)$$

As a rule of thumb if you have to use `\notag`, `\nonumber`, or perform manual spacing via `\quad` you are probably using the wrong environment.

2.3.1 Physics

Greek letters are adjusted to always be italic and upright in math and text mode, respectively, using the `fixmath` [29] and `alphabetabeta` [30] packages. This allows differentiations like

$$\sigma = 5 \text{ fb} , \quad \text{at } 5 \sigma \text{ C.L.} , \quad \mu = 5 \text{ cm} , \quad l = 5 \mu\text{m} , \quad (7)$$

and *e.g.* to distinguish gauge ν and mass \mathfrak{v} eigenstates in models with massive neutrinos. Additionally, Greek letters can also be directly typed using Unicode.

`\ev` The `physics` package [31] provides additional macros such as

```

\pdv
\comm

```

$$\langle \phi \rangle , \quad \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^n} , \quad [A, B] , \quad \mathcal{O}(x^2) , \quad x \Big|_0^\infty , \quad \det(M) . \quad (8)$$

`\order`

The `\cancel{\langle characters \rangle}` macro from the `cancel` [32] package and the `\slashed{\langle character \rangle}` macro from the `slashed` [33] package allow to ~~cancel~~ math and use the Dirac slash notation *i.e.* $\cancel{\phi}$, respectively.

`\overleftrighth` A better looking over left right arrow is defined *i.e.* $\overleftrightarrow{\partial}$.

`\unit` The correct spacing for units, *cf.* equation (7), is provided by the macro `\unit[\langle value \rangle]`
`\inv` `\{\langle unit \rangle\}` from the `units` package [34] which can also be used in text mode. The macro `\inv[\langle power \rangle]{\langle text \rangle}` allows to avoid math mode also for inverse units such as 5 fb^{-1} typeset via `\unit[5]{\inv{fb}}`.

```

\begin{panels}{.6}
code
\panel{.4}
\begin{tabular}...\end{tabular}
\end{panels}

```

(a) Code for this panel environment.

one		two	
	b	c	d
a	b	c	d

(b) The `booktabs` and `multirow` features.

Table 1: Example use of the `panels` environment in Panel (a) and the features from the `booktabs` and `multirow` packages in Panel (b).

2.4 Floats

`figure` Automatic float placement is adjusted to place a single float at the top of pages and
`table` to reduce the number of float pages, using the L^AT_EX macros.

```

\setcounter{bottomnumber}{0}      no floats at the bottom of a page (default 1)
\setcounter{topnumber}{1}         a single float at the top of a page (default 2)
\setcounter{dbltopnumber}{1}     same for full widths floats in two-column mode
\renewcommand{\textfraction}{.1}  large floats are allowed (default 0.2)
\renewcommand{\topfraction}{.9}   (default 0.7)
\renewcommand{\dbltopfraction}{.9} (default 0.7)
\renewcommand{\floatpagefraction}{.8} float pages must be full (default 0.5)

```

Additionally, manual float placement is deactivated but can be reactivated using the `manualplacement` package option. It is however recommended to archive the desired design by adjusting above macros. The most useful float placement is usually archived by placing the float *in front* of the paragraph it is referenced in first. The float environments have been adjusted to center their content. The usual behaviour can be reactivated using `\raggedright`.

`\raggedright`

`panels` The `panels` environment makes use of the `subcaption` package [35]. It provides
`\panel` sub-floats and takes as mandatory argument either the number of sub-floats (default 2) or the width of the first sub-float as fraction of the `\linewidth`. Within the `\begin{panels}[\langle vertical alignment \rangle]{\langle width \rangle}` environment the `\panel` macro initiates a new sub-float. In the case that the width of the first sub-float has been given as an optional argument to the `panels` environment the `\panel{\langle width \rangle}` macro takes the width of the next sub-float as mandatory argument. The example code is presented in table 1a.

`tabular` The `booktabs` [36] and `multirow` [37] packages are loaded enabling publication quality tabulars such as in table 1b.

`\graphic` The `graphicx` package [38] is loaded and the `\graphic[\langle width \rangle]{\langle figure \rangle}` macro
`\graphics` is defined, which is a wrapper for the `\includegraphics{\langle figure \rangle}` macro and takes the figure width as fraction of the `\linewidth` as optional argument (default 1). If the graphics are located in a sub-folder its path can be indicated by `\graphics{\langle subfolder \rangle}`.

2.5 Bibliography

`\bibliography` The `biblatex` package [9] is loaded for bibliography management. The user has to add the line `\bibliography{\langle my.bib \rangle}` to the preamble of the document and `\printbibliography` at the end of the document. The bibliography is generated by `BIBER` [39]. `biblatex` is extended to be able to cope with the `collaboration` and `reportNumber` fields provided by `inspirehep.net` and a bug in the volume number is fixed. Additionally, the PubMed IDs are recognized and `ctan.org`, `github.com`, `gitlab.com`, `bitbucket.org`, `launchpad.net`, `sourceforge.net`, and `hepforge.org` are valid `eprinttypes`. Errata can be included using the `related` feature.

```
\article{\langle key1 \rangle,
  ...,
  relatedtype="erratum",
  related="\langle key2 \rangle",
}
\article{\langle key2 \rangle,
  ...,
}
```

3 Conclusion

The `hep-paper` package provides a matching selection of preloaded packages and additional macros enabling the user to focus on the content instead of the layout by reducing the amount of manual tasks. The majority of the loaded packages are fairly lightweight, the others can be deactivated with package options.

`arxiv-collector` `arxiv.org` [40] requires the setup dependent `bb1` files instead of the original `bib` files, which causes trouble if the local \LaTeX version differs from the one used by arXiv. The `arxiv-collector` python script [41] alleviates this problem by collecting all files necessary for publication on arXiv (including figures).

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