Instruction for typesetting manuscripts*

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Abstract: The abstract should summarize the context, content and conclusions of the paper in less than 200 words. It should not contain any references or displayed equations. Typeset the abstract in 8 pt roman, making an indentation of 1.5 pica on the left and right margins.

Key words: keyword, 3–8 words separated by comma

PACS: 1–3 PACS(Physics and Astronomy Classification Scheme, http://www.aip.org/pacs/pacs.html/)

1 Introduction

This template is made on the basis of article.cls after modifications. The character size is set to 10pt and the paper size is A4. See cpc-hepnp.cls for the corresponding setup[1].

Some ten macro packages are used in this template[1–3]. All of these macro packages are built-in Medium tex, and do not need to be downloaded or installed. Latex 2.3 or even higher versions can be used without any problem. You can add more macro packages by yourself in case of need while writing, but attention should be paid to the possible conflicts of macro packages.

You can freely use a variety of tex instructions or redefine some of their instructions to achieve your desired results. However, we still have some special regulations which are mentioned in the following.

2 Title and author

Funding information is put behind the title, use \thanks command. When making an entry of the author's name, attention should be paid to the emblem of the author's institution. Different to the command in revtex 4, "Chinese Physics C" uses \danwei command in writing the author's institution. To avoid a mistake at this point, more attention should be called for.

3 Major headings

Major headings should be typeset in boldface, and only the first letter of the first word is capitalized.

3.1 Sub-headings

Sub-headings should be typeset in boldface and only the first letter of the first word is capitalized. Section number is in boldface Roman.

3.1.1 Sub-subheadings

Sub-subheadings are typeset in normal face and only the first letter of the first word is capitalized. Section number is in Roman.

4 Equations

Equations can be written by using the normal equation environment

$$w(q,t;q_0,0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\frac{\omega}{\sqrt{T(\mathrm{e}^{\frac{2\omega^2}{\beta}t}-1)}}\times \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2}\frac{[q-\langle q(t)\rangle]^2\omega^2}{T(\mathrm{e}^{\frac{2\omega^2}{\beta}t}-1)}\right\}. \quad (1)$$

In writing an equation one should be aware of the following points:

1) At the place where the equation has to change to another line, the operator \\ should be placed.

2) Fractions should be expressed in a big fractional form with the command \dfrac{}{}.

3) Punctuation marks should be placed at the end of each formula.

For a non-breakable long equation, the banner layout should be used with commands \end{multicols} and \begin{multicols}{2}

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$$p(t;q_{10},q_{20})=\int_0^{\infty}\mathrm{d}q_1\int_{-1}^{+1}\mathrm{d}q_2 w(q_1,q_2,t;q_{10},q_{20})=\frac{1}{4}\mathrm{e}^{\eta t}\frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathrm{Det}\mathcal{A}(t)}}[1+\mathrm{Erf}(z_1)][1+\mathrm{Erf}(z_2)]. \quad (2)$$

For easy reading, commands \ruleup and \ruledown are also used. This banner layout is applicable for graphics and tables as well.

Moreover, equations should be referred to in abbreviated form, e.g. "Eq. (1)" or "(2)". In multiple-line equations, the number should be given on the last line.

5 Figures

Figures should be inserted in the text nearest their first reference. For a figure whose size does not exceed half the width of a column as shown in Fig. 1, the \begin{center} and \end{center} environment should be used.

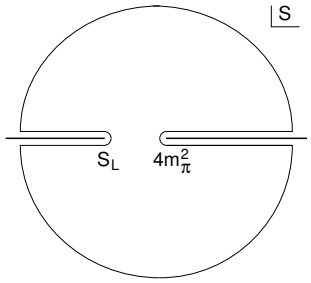

Fig. 1. Figure 1.

If the figure is fairly large, the banner layout shown in Fig. 2 should be applied.

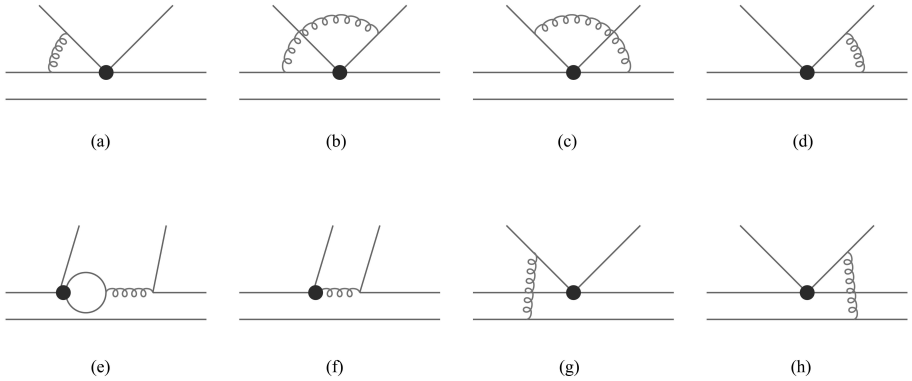

Fig. 2. Figure 2.

6 Tables

Figures should be placed in the text as close to the point of reference as possible. The commands for inserting tables are the same as those for figures. The table should be written in a three-line form shown in Table 1. The banner layout should also be used for a wide table shown in Table 2.

Table 1. Narrow table.

Mass	σ/mb	ρ	% Error
1.0	281.0	280.81	0.07
0.1	876.0	875.74	0.03
0.01	2441.0	2441.0	0.0
0.001	4130.0	4129.3	0.17
0.0001	6130.0	6128.3	0.28

Table 2. Wide table.

l/mm	t_1/s	t_2/s	% Error	Frequency/(rad/s)	Model/(rad/s)	β/fm^2
1.0	281.0	280.81	0.07	37.6	−0.297	0.17
0.1	876.0	875.74	0.03	37.7	−0.307	0.17
0.01	2441.0	2441.0	0.0	37.4	−0.283	0.17
0.001	4130.0	4129.3	0.17	37.5	−0.290	0.17

7 References

Journal: author's name. journal name, year of publication, volume number (Issue No.): page number (as shown in Ref. [1])

Monographs: the author's name. Title. Version (version 1 can be abbreviated). Published in: Publisher, publication year. Page No. (The format is shown as in Ref. [2])

Collection: the author's name. Text title. See (in English): Editor. Essays name. Published in: Publisher, Publication year. Page No. (The format is shown as in Ref. [3])

In the text, commands \cite{lab1} or \cite{lab1, lab2, lab3} is used for citing a single reference or a number of references.

8 Footnotes

Footnotes should be numbered sequentially in superscript lowercase roman letters.*

We thank $\cdots$.

Appendices A

Subtitle

Appendices are generally placed after the references. The equations should be numbered as A1, A2, $\cdots$, and the letter size of the text should be 9pt.

$$\mu(n,t)=\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}1(d_i<t,N(d_i)=n)\int_{\sigma=0}^{t}1(N(\sigma)=n)\mathrm{d}\sigma\,. \quad \text{(A1)}$$

$$\mu(n,t)=\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}1(d_i<t,N(d_i)=n)\int_{\sigma=0}^{t}1(N(\sigma)=n)\mathrm{d}\sigma\,. \quad \text{(A2)}$$

$$F=S\prod_{i<j}\Big\{\sum_{p=1}^{n}f^p(r_{ij})O^p(i,j)\Big\}, \quad \text{(A3)}$$

References

1 LIU M L, ZHANG Y H, ZHOU X H et al. Phys. Rev. C, 2004, **70**: 14—34

2 Tinkham M. Group Theory and Quantum Mechanics. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1964. 10—50

3 Tel T. Experimental Study and Characterization of Chaos. Ed. Hao B. Chaos, Singapore, World Scientific, 1990. 149

*Footnotes should be typeset in 8 pt roman at the bottom of the page.