

L^AT_EX SNmult Document Class

Author and Editor Instructions for

Contributed Volumes

(Proceedings, Collections, Edited Works)

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Contents

1	Introduction	4
2	Best Practice Guidelines for L ^A T _E X Manuscripts	4
	Why are we asking you to observe these restrictions?	5
Part I. Information for Contributing Authors		9
3	Set Up Your Contribution with SNmult	9
3.1	Install the SNmult Package	9
3.2	Set up your File and Document Structure	10
3.3	Initialize the Class	10
3.4	SNmult Class Options	10
3.5	Compatible Packages	14
3.6	Preparation for a possible new edition	15
4	Style Content Structures	15
4.1	Text elements	15
4.2	Mathematics elements	22
4.3	Figures, Tables and Their Captions	27
4.4	Accessibility	30
4.5	Special Layout Elements	31
4.6	References	35
Part II. Information for Volume Editors		37
5	Set Up Your Book with SNmult	37
5.1	Install the SNmult Package	37
5.2	Setting up a Root File and Preparing Contributions for Inclusion	38
5.3	Table of Contents	40
5.4	Appendix	41
5.5	Index	41

1 Introduction

Springer Nature has developed the `SNmult` document class and its special features as a template to help both contributing authors and scientific editors of a contributed volume (e.g., proceedings, collections, other edited works) to prepare the individual contributions as well as the composed whole book in \LaTeX conforming to Springer Nature technical requirements. The \LaTeX template `SNmult` is inclusive of all research disciplines and provides key placeholders for policy requirements.

The template is stylistically neutral. We recommend avoiding the introduction of any unnecessary formatting as non-standard packages and macros are frequent causes of error. Wherever possible please do not add further packages to the template. Adhering to these guidelines will ease the production process of any accepted manuscript and help avoid misinterpretation of your \LaTeX code.

The Springer Nature `SNmult` tool package has been set up for those who are familiar with the basics of \LaTeX , and the documentation is not intended to give an introduction to \LaTeX (or \TeX). For questions about \LaTeX systems / installations or the \LaTeX mark-up language in general, visit ctan.org. There you will also find links to packages not installed on your system but required by our class file. Many \LaTeX installations allow for installing missing packages *on the fly*, i.e., if needed.

The essential reference for \LaTeX is *The \LaTeX Companion* (by F. Mittelbach and M. Goossens), Addison-Wesley, 3rd ed., 2023, but there are many other good books about \LaTeX , e.g., *Text and Math into \LaTeX* (by G. Grätzer), Springer, 6th ed., 2024 (see Text and Math into \LaTeX), or directly online the Overleaf Documentation pages.

For our general manuscript guidelines we refer to Manuscript guidelines.

2 Best Practice Guidelines for \LaTeX Manuscripts

Please note that observing the following details in creating your manuscript will promote smooth production of your work:

- Please ensure your \LaTeX file can be compiled without errors in a recent version of \LaTeX . We recommend uploading the manuscript to Overleaf (free service) and running the compiler there.
- Please avoid including multiple levels of linked sub-files. Well-organized file structure and clear file names improve handling enormously.

- Please avoid macro packages which change standard layout and enumeration settings, such as `fancyhdr`, `a4wide`, `enumerate`, and `enumitem`. These will have to be replaced with standard settings during production.
- The use of `\def` is not recommended. Instead, please replace all instances with the appropriate `\newcommand`. This prevents existing commands being inadvertently replaced, producing unexpected errors (more explanation below).
- Please use standard \LaTeX commands consistently for character emphasis, such as `\mathbb`, `\mathcal`, or `\mathfrak` and avoid including additional font-related packages such as `bbm`, `dsfonts`, `eucal`, `mathrsfs`, `mathabx`, and `mathtools`.
- The `\text{...}` command is recommended for text in math environments rather than `\mbox` or `\hbox` constructions.
- Please do not use color for emphasis in running text, particularly not the `xcolor` package (see below for further explanation). As an exception, color may be used for highlighting syntax in code listings.
- Images should always be separated from the text (using proper `\includegraphics` commands), must have a caption and must be referenced in the text. Please do not use `wrapfigure` or `subfigure`.
- Please note that where `tikz` or `xy` packages (or similar ones creating diagram-like structures) are used, the output cannot be created on the fly for all publication formats produced, but only for PDF. For all other formats, the output has to be included as an image instead (see further details below).
- Please do not use `\pageref`, as this will lead to dead links in some output formats, since page orientation is only valid for the PDF (see explanations below).
- Please avoid linking back to the manuscript from the bibliography, and do not include footnotes in the bibliography.

Why are we asking you to observe these restrictions?

We are publishing and distributing your work not only in PDF, but also in other digital/online versions such as html and epub, which are based on XML, the industry standard for data exchange. Using XML as a basis allows us to provide data to other specific interfaces such as Braille machines as well as indexing, abstracting and library services. Satisfying all the requirements of these formats dictates many of the above restrictions, as these are produced from the \LaTeX version. The functions and packages that are not recommended in the guidelines above may work in the PDF output, but not beyond that. Although the name PDF (Portable Document Format) suggests portability, it actually depends on the output medium: a professional postscript printer might not

produce the same result as a local printer at home or at a department. A prime example of the limitations is that not all aspects of the page-oriented PDF output can be mirrored in other formats. This often requires the source to be adapted to allow all output formats to be produced from it.

Examples:

- Constructs such as

$$X+nY=0 \quad \text{for all } n>0$$

will not work properly and need to be replaced manually; instead use

$$X+nY=0 \quad \text{for all } n>0$$

to avoid nesting math environments. Note that the `\text` command also adds proper horizontal spacing.

- The command `\r` is already predefined as an internal command in \TeX ; if you want to define the set of real numbers and use, e.g., `\def\r{\mathbb{R}}`, this internal command is overwritten. If you use `\newcommand{\r}{\mathbb{R}}` for the same purpose, it will result in an error stating that `\r` is already defined. To avoid this, you could use `\newcommand{\R}{\mathbb{R}}` which would work well, but of course all instances of `\r` in your document need to be replaced by `\R`. Avoid using `\renewcommand`.
- Commands such as `\enlargethispage` or `\pagebreak`, etc. only work with a fixed output page size which is not valid for all formats. Such commands are then either ignored or produce strange breaks.
- Using too many fonts can produce errors in some output formats due to a restriction on the number of fonts that can be used simultaneously. Hence, please consider carefully which fonts are really needed and use these consistently in your manuscript. Also, please do not use fonts that have no proper postscript version as these cannot be handled by professional printers. Avoid the set of so-called Type 3 Postscript fonts, which sometimes occur in specific packages or in figures, as their characters will be omitted in the output. To check whether the document includes such Type 3 fonts, refer to the fonts tab in “Document Properties” in Adobe’s Acrobat Reader: this will list all fonts used and whether these are Type 1, True Type (both of which are ok), or Type 3.
- Colors are problematic with regard to accessibility (lack of sufficient contrast between colors) and for other output formats, as colors cannot be freely integrated there. Such passages have to be embedded as images, which in turn will reduce readability. If, nevertheless, specific colors need to be defined, please include CMYK definitions of these colors as – depending on the output – some output drivers such as professional printers cannot deal with RGB colors.

- For typesetting algorithms, please use either the `algorithms2e` package or ONE of the (`algpseudocode` OR `algcompatible` OR `algorithmic`) packages to typeset algorithm bodies and the `algorithm` package for captioning the algorithm.
- If you use the `newtxmath` package, do NOT include the `amsmath` package separately.
- Please try to avoid the `tikz`, `xy`, and `pstricks` packages if possible. These graphs/figures cannot be rendered in our other output formats, therefore can only be included there as rendered image files of a fixed resolution.
- Caution with packages which embed page-like structures within layout elements, such as `multicol` or `minipage` (sometimes used to create specific layout within `\mbox` or `\parbox`). These can cause significant problems for some output formats or can only be rendered as images.

Part I. Information for Contributing Authors

The following sections give contributing authors detailed instructions on how to set up their files and meet Springer Nature's specific style and layout requirements. Please try to adhere to these standards right from the start and use them as a checklist before submitting the manuscript.

3 Set Up Your Contribution with SNmult

3.1 Install the SNmult Package

The components of the SNmult tool package are:

- The Springer Nature L^AT_EX class `SNmult.cls` and BiBTeX styles `smpsci.bst`, `spphys.bst`, `spbasic.bst` as well as the *templates* (root file `author.tex`) with preset class options, packages and coding examples. Make sure that you use the most recent version of the class file (version 6.00 or above).

Tip: Copy these files to your working directory, run L^AT_EX and produce your own example *.dvi or *.pdf file; rename the template file as you see fit and use it for your own input.

- *Author and Editor Instructions* (this file) with style and coding instructions, as well as descriptions of SNmult features with regards to their functionality.

Tip: Follow these instructions to set up your files, to type in your text and to obtain a consistent formal style in line with the Springer Nature layout specifications; use these pages as checklists before you submit your manuscript data. Use it as

a reference if you need to alter or enhance the default settings of the `SNmult` document class and/or the templates.

3.2 Set up your File and Document Structure

Ideal for the later composition of all contributions into a book is to have just one \LaTeX file per contribution, plus graphics/image files as needed. Otherwise, set up a *root* file complete with all commands needed to invoke the class, the packages and your own declarations and commands. Use then this root file for the compilation of your manuscript.

3.3 Initialize the Class

To format a *contribution* using the default pre-set templates enter

```
\documentclass{SNmult}
```

at the beginning of your input (resp. at the beginning of your root file).

If you have agreed the use of optional features with your publishing contact, enter

```
\documentclass[<options>]{SNmult}
```

at the beginning of your input and select the appropriate option from the `SNmult` class options below.

3.4 `SNmult` Class Options

The following `SNmult` class options are available if you need to alter the default layout settings of the `SNmult` document class. Please note that the optional features should only be chosen if instructed to do so by the publishing contact for your book.

Language for Fixed \LaTeX Texts. In the `SNmult` class we have changed a few standard \LaTeX texts (e.g., Figure to Fig. in figure captions) and assigned names to newly defined theorem-like environments so that they conform with Springer Nature style requirements.

<i>default</i>	English
<i>deutsch</i>	translates fixed L ^A T _E X texts into their German equivalent
<i>francais</i>	same as above for French
<i>italiano</i>	same as above for Italian
<i>espanol</i>	same as above for Spanish
<i>portugues</i>	same as above for (Brazilian) Portuguese

Text Style

<i>default</i>	plain text
<i>graybox</i>	automatically activates the packages <code>color</code> and <code>framed</code> and places a box with 15 percent gray shade in the background of the text when you use the <code>SNmult</code> environment E.g., <code>\begin{svgraybox} \$\int f(x)dx=0\$\end{svgraybox}</code> results in

$$\int f(x)dx = 0$$

Vector Style in Equations. This adapts the behavior of the `\vec` command:

<i>default</i>	vectors boldfaced (<i>math style</i>), e.g., a , v
<i>vecphys</i>	vectors boldfaced italic (<i>physics style</i>), e.g., <i>a</i> , <i>v</i>
<i>vecarrow</i>	vectors with an arrow above, e.g., \vec{a} , \vec{v}

Numbering and Layout of Headings

<i>default</i>	All section headings down to subsubsection level are numbered. Any second and subsequent lines in multiline numbered headings are indented. Paragraph and subparagraph headings are displayed, but not numbered. Figures, tables and equations are numbered chapterwise. Individual theorem-like environments are counted consecutively throughout the book. This is achieved when the full book is put together by the editors.
<i>nosecnum</i>	Sections are unnumbered. Figures, tables and equations are numbered chapterwise, including chapter number, if applicable.

Warning: Do not use `\chapter` or `\chapter*` in a contribution, this is reserved for the editors when composing the full book.

Numbering Built-in Theorem-Like Environments

<i>default</i>	<p>Each built-in theorem-like environment has its own counter and is numbered consecutively throughout the book without any preceding chapter or section number. It is reset for each unnumbered contribution.</p> <p>Theorem 1 bla</p> <p>Definition 1 blabla</p> <p>Lemma 1 blablabla</p> <p>Theorem 2 doubleblabla</p>
<i>envcountchap</i>	<p>Select as default for a book with numbered chapters. Each built-in environment has its own counter and is numbered <i>chapterwise</i>. (This can be seen when the full book is composed; when an individual contribution is formatted it shows without chapter number.)</p> <p>Theorem 1.1 bla [Here the chapter number is 1]</p> <p>Definition 1.1 blabla</p> <p>Lemma 1.1 blablabla</p> <p>Theorem 1.2 doubleblabla</p>
<i>envcountsect</i>	<p>Each built-in environment has its own counter and is numbered <i>sectionwise</i></p> <p>Theorem 3.1 bla [Here the section number is 3]</p> <p>Definition 3.1 blabla</p> <p>Lemma 3.1 blablabla</p> <p>Theorem 3.2 doubleblabla</p>
<i>envcountsame</i>	<p>All built-in environments follow a <i>single counter</i> without any chapter or section prefix, and are counted consecutively throughout the book</p> <p>Theorem 1 bla</p> <p>Definition 2 blabla</p>

Lemma 3 blablabla

Theorem 4 doubleblabla

<i>envcountresetchap</i>	Each built-in environment gets its own counter that is <i>reset for each chapter</i> without any preceding chapter or section prefix
<i>envcountresetsect</i>	Each built-in environment gets its own counter that is <i>reset for each section</i> without any preceding chapter or section prefix
<i>nospthms</i>	<i>only</i> if you want to suppress all defined theorem-like environments and use the theorem environments of original L ^A T _E X package or other theorem packages instead. (Please check this with your publishing contact.)

Remarks

- When the option *envcountsame* is combined with the options *envcountresetchap* or *envcountresetsect* all predefined environments get the same counter; but the counter is reset for each chapter or section.
- When the option *envcountsame* is combined with the options *envcountchap* or *envcountsect* all predefined environments get a common counter with a chapter or section prefix; but the counter is reset for each chapter or section.
- Be careful not to use layout options that contradict the parameter of the selected environment option and vice versa.

References

<i>default</i>	the list of references is set as an unnumbered chapter section at the end of your contribution, with automatically correct running heads and an entry in the table of contents. The list itself is set in small print and numbered with ordinal numbers.
<i>sectrefs</i>	sets the bibliography as an unnumbered section, e.g., at the end of the book
<i>natbib</i>	sorts reference entries in the author-year system (make sure that you have the natbib package by Patrick W. Daly installed. Otherwise it can be found at https://ctan.org/pkg/natbib).

Use the Springer class option

<i>oribibl</i>	<i>only</i> if you want to set reference numbers in square brackets without automatic TOC entry etc., as is the case in the original L ^A T _E X bibliography environment. But please note that most page layout features are nevertheless adjusted to Springer Nature requirements. (Please check usage of this option with your publishing contact.)
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3.5 Compatible Packages

`SNmult` document class has been tested with a number of Standard \LaTeX tools. Below we list and comment on a selection of recommended packages for preparing fully formatted book manuscripts for Springer Nature. If not installed on your system, the source of all standard \LaTeX tools and packages is the CTAN, website ctan.org.

Invoke the packages with the command

`\usepackage{package_name}`

where `package_name` is the name of the package omitting the suffix “.sty”

Font Selection

<code>default</code>	Times font family as default text body font together with Helvetica clone as sans serif and Courier as typewriter font.
<code>newtxtext.sty</code> and <code>newtxmath.sty</code>	Supports roman text font provided by a Times clone, sans serif based on a Helvetica clone, typewriter faces, plus math symbol fonts whose math italic letters are from a Times Italic clone (use these if the default setting does not work on your system because the original Times fonts are not available).

If the packages ‘`newtxtext.sty` and `newtxmath.sty`’ are not already installed with your \LaTeX they can be found at <https://ctan.org/pkg/newtx>.

If Times Roman is not available on your system you may revert to Computer Modern (CM) fonts always supplied with \LaTeX systems. However, the `SNmult` layout requires font sizes which are not part of the default set of these CM fonts.

<code>type1cm.sty</code>	The <code>type1cm</code> package enhances this default by enabling scalable versions of the (Type 1) CM fonts. If not already installed with your \LaTeX it can be found at https://ctan.org/pkg/type1cm
--------------------------	--

Body Text. When you select the `SNmult` class option `[graybox]` the packages `framed` and `color` are required, see Sect. 3.4

<code>framed.sty</code>	makes it possible that framed or shaded regions can break across pages.
<code>color.sty</code>	is part of the <code>graphics</code> bundle and makes it possible to select the color and define the percentage for the background of the box.

Footnotes

`footmisc.sty` used with style option `[bottom]` places all footnotes at the bottom of the page

Figures

`graphicx.sty` tool for including graphics files (preferably `eps` files)

Index

`makeidx.sty` provides and interprets the command `\printindex` which formats the externally generated index file `*.ind`.

`multicol.sty` balances out multiple columns on the last page of your subject index, glossary or the like

Remark. Use the *MakeIndex* program together with one of the following styles

`svind.ist` for English texts

`svindd.ist` for German texts

to generate a subject index automatically in accordance with Springer Nature layout requirements.

3.6 Preparation for a possible new edition

If you make corrections in the proofing stage in our system, we recommend that you insert them also in your own \LaTeX files.

4 Style Content Structures

4.1 Text elements

4.1.1 General remarks

As a general rule, text, formulae, figures, and tables are typed using the standard \LaTeX commands. The standard sectioning commands are also used.

Nevertheless, in the `SNmult` document class we have newly defined and enhanced a few text mode commands (e.g., `\abstract`, `\description` environment, ...). Details below.

Abstracts. Each contribution should be preceded by an abstract (10–15 lines long) that summarizes the content. The abstract will appear online at www.SpringerLink.com and be available with unrestricted access. This allows unregistered users to read the abstract as a teaser for the complete contribution. As a general rule, in contributed volumes the abstracts will appear also in the printed version of the book unless it is the style of the particular volume or that of the series to which the book belongs.

Cross-References Within Text. Please always give a `\label` where possible and use `\ref` for cross-referencing. Such cross-references may then easily be converted to hyperlinks in any electronic version of your book.

The `\cite` and `\bibitem` mechanism for bibliographic references is also obligatory.

Cross-references to particular sections, figures, tables, equations and the like should be written in full when they stand at the beginning of a sentence, but in any other position within the text they should be abbreviated as follows:

(Chapter) Chap./Chaps. (Section) Sect./Sects. (Figure) Fig./Figs.
(Page) p./pp. (Volume) Vol./Vols.

Exceptions:

1. “Table” should always be written out in full—at the beginning of a sentence as well as within it, and please use “Tables” for the plural form.
2. When referring to equations the abbreviations “Eq./Eqs.” may be used—but as a general it is sufficient to use the equation number set in parentheses, e.g., (1.45). At the beginning of a sentence you should write “Equation (1.45)”.
3. References are cited in the text simply as numbers in square brackets, e.g., [165], do not use the abbreviations “Ref./Refs.” in the middle of a sentence. Only at the beginning of a sentence should you write “Reference [165]”.

Emphasizing Text. Use the command `\emph{}` to emphasize (usually this means italicize) a selection of *individual* words. If used in a text passage in italics, the emphasized text will be typeset in roman.

Special Expressions. If a special, e.g., non-English, expression is used repeatedly, please spell it consistently throughout the book. Latin terms, e.g., “in situ”, should not be italicized.

List of Symbols. Please add a list of symbols or short definitions or explanations. (Even if this is not to be included in the final book, it's a very useful tool for the copyeditor who may work on your manuscript.)

Abbreviations. Please set abbreviations such as “e.g.,” “cf.,” “et al.” and “i.e.” upright. Only abbreviations that can be found in a dictionary may be used without definition. Particular terminology that is often abbreviated should be defined on first usage.

Dashes. In Springer Nature books we differentiate between three different types of dashes, which have to be coded individually:

1. To produce a simple hyphen, used to connect or separate dependent parts of a word such as prefixes, or in compound adjectives, please enter a single keyboard hyphen without any space on either side (-).
2. To produce an en-dash, enter two single hyphens with no space on either side to stand in place of “to” in ranges, as in “Fig. 3a–c” or “. . . in the range 10–20 eV”, or to connect two names or words that are independent of each other, such as “. . . the electron–photon interaction”. However, double-barrelled names like Levi-Civita are connected with simple hyphens.
3. To produce an em-dash—e.g., to denote an insertion within a sentence—please enter three hyphens without any spaces on either side (---).

Quotation Marks. Please use the following commands to create English-language quotation marks: ‘word’ gives ‘word’ in the output file, and ‘‘word’’ gives “word” in the output file.

Page Breaks. Please avoid manual page breaks (that is, do not use the commands `\pagebreak` or `\eject`, or space-filling commands such as `\vfill`). In several output formats such as html or epub, everything is put on one “page”!

Spelling Checker. If possible, please use a spell checking software prior to submitting your manuscript. If using `overleaf`, the desired spell-checking language can simply be chosen in the project options.

4.1.2 The Contribution Header

Step 1. Start with

`\title*{Title of Contribution}`

immediately after the `\begin{document}` command.

If agreed with the volume editors, the command

```
\title{Title of Contribution}
```

can be used instead of `\title*{...}`. Then the contribution title is numbered; normally this is done automatically later by the volume editors.

Use the command

```
\toctitle{}
```

if you want to alter the line break of your heading for the table of contents.

Use the command

```
\titlerunning{}
```

if you need to abbreviate your heading to fit into the running head.

Use the new command

```
\subtitle[<subtitle>]
```

to typeset a possible subtitle to your contribution title. Beware that this subtitle is not transferred automatically to the table of contents.

Alternatively use the `\title`-command to typeset your subtitle together with the contribution title and separate the two titles by a period or an en-dash.

Step 2. Next use the command

```
\author{}
```

for your name(s). If there is more than one author, the names should be separated by `\and`.

The author names will appear beneath the contribution's title.

ORCID identifiers can be included with

```
\orcidID{<ORCID identifier>}
```

The ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID) registry provides authors with unique digital identifiers that distinguish them from other researchers and help them link their research activities to these identifiers. Authors who are not yet registered with ORCID are encouraged to apply for an individual ORCID id at www.orcid.org and to include it in their papers. In the final publication, the ORCID id will be replaced by an ORCID icon,

which will link from the eBook to the actual ID in the ORCID database. The ORCID icon will also replace the number in the printed book.

If you have done this correctly, the author line now reads, for example:

```
\author{First Author\orcidID{0000-1111-2222-3333} \and  
Second Author\orcidID{1111-2222-3333-4444}}
```

The given name(s) should always be followed by the family name(s). Authors who have more than one family name should indicate which part of their name represents the family name(s), for example by non-breaking spaces Jos\’{e} Martinez~Perez or curly braces Jos\’{e} {Martinez Perez}.

Use the command

```
\tocauthor{}
```

to change manually the list of authors to appear in the table of contents.

Use the command

```
\authorrunning{}
```

if you need to abbreviate the author name(s) to fit into the running head. If there are more than two authors, abbreviate the list of authors to the main author’s name and add “et al.” for the running head.

Step 3. Finally, use the command

```
\institute[<author name>\at<affiliation details separated by commas>\email<email address>]
```

when the authors’ names and affiliations shall appear at the bottom of the contribution’s first page.

Please list multiple authors and/or affiliations by using the command \and, cf. the example below:

```
\institute{J.B. Doe  
\at Doe Institute, 281 Prime Street, Daisy Town, NA 02467, USA\\  
Tel.: +127-47-678901, Fax: +127-47-678907  
\and  
J.B. Doe  
\and  
S.Q. Public  
\at Public-Enterprises  
\and
```

J.A. Smith
`\at Smith University,\email{smith@smith.edu}}`

Step 4. Use the command

`\maketitle`

to compile the header of your contribution.

Optional. Use the new command

`\motto[$\langle textwidth \rangle$]{ $\langle text \rangle$ }`

to include *special text*, e.g. mottos, slogans, between the title/author information on the first page and the actual content of the contribution.

The default font size is “small”, the default font shape is “italic”.

In the optional argument [$\langle textwidth \rangle$] alternative widths may be indicated.

The argument { $\langle text \rangle$ } contains the text of your inclusion. It may not contain any empty lines. To introduce vertical spaces use `\\[height]`.

The command must be placed *before* the `\title` command.

4.1.3 Abstract, Keywords, Contents

Use the new commands

`\abstract{ $\langle text \rangle$ }`
`\abstract*{ $\langle text \rangle$ }`

to typeset an abstract at the beginning of a contribution.

The text of `\abstract*` will be used for compiling html abstracts for the online publication of the individual chapters www.SpringerLink.com.

Please do not use the standard L^AT_EX environment

`\begin{abstract}... \end{abstract}` – it will be ignored when used with the `SNmult` document class!

Use the command

`\keywords{ $\langle keyword list \rangle$ }`

within the abstract environment to specify your keywords and/or subject classification.

If needed, create and format a short table of contents by

```
\setcounter{minitocdepth}{\langle n \rangle}
```

```
\dominitoc
```

with n depicting the highest sectioning level of your short table of content (default is 0).

4.1.4 Other text elements

Unnumbered run-in Headings. Use the new commands

```
\runinhead[\langle title \rangle]  
\subruninhead[\langle title \rangle]
```

when you want to use unnumbered run-in headings to structure your text. These headings will be typeset

bold if using `\runinhead`, resp.

bold italics if using `\subruninhead`

Small font-size text passages. Use the new environment command

```
\begin{petit}  
< text  
\end{petit}
```

to typeset complete paragraphs in small print.

Enhanced description environment. Use the command

```
\begin{description}[\langle largelabel \rangle]  
\item[\langle label1 \rangle] < text1  
\item[\langle label2 \rangle] < text2  
\end{description}
```

for your individual itemized lists.

The new optional parameter `[\langle largelabel \rangle]` lets you specify the largest item label to two levels to appear within the list. The texts of all items are indented by the width of

$\langle largelabel \rangle$ and the item labels are typeset flush left within this space. Note, the optional parameter will work only two levels deep.

Use the commands

```
\setitemindent{\langle largelabel \rangle}  
\setitemitemindent{\langle largelabel \rangle}
```

if you need to customize the indentation of your “itemized” or “enumerated” environments.

Exercises, Problems and Solutions. If you want to include problems or exercises in your contribution, use the environment command

```
\begin{prob}  
\label{\langle problem:key \rangle}  
\langle problem text \rangle  
\end{prob}
```

to typeset and number each problem individually.

To facilitate the correct numbering of the solutions we have also defined a *solution environment*, which takes the problem’s key, i.e., $\langle problem:key \rangle$ (see above) as argument.

Use the environment syntax

```
\begin{sol}{\langle problem:key \rangle}  
\langle solution text \rangle  
\end{sol}
```

to get the correct (i.e., problem =) solution number automatically.

4.2 Mathematics elements

4.2.1 General remarks on typesetting math

Please set *mathematical expressions and formulae within the running text* in math mode, i.e., $\$. . . \$$, so that the desired spaces are set automatically.

Displayed Formulae will automatically be centered.

Multiline equations and formulas. In order to get a readable layout for your multiline equations and formulas we recommend that you use the \LaTeX environments

- `align` resp. `align*` for aligned columns with proper horizontal spacing
- `alignat` resp. `alignat*` for aligned columns with user-defined horizontal spacing
- `multline` resp. `multline*` for breaking formulas into several lines
- `gather` resp. `gather*` for several centered formulas in separate lines

The `*`-versions do not include automatic formula numbers. If an equation spans more than one line place the equals sign at the beginning of the second (or subsequent) line(s); binary operators such as $+$, $-$, $*$, etc. should also appear at the beginning of the second or subsequent lines of an array, and the line should be indented to the right of the equals sign in the line before.

Please do not use the `eqnarray` environment to typeset formulas; its spacing often is not good, and formulas can overlap with equation numbers.

Please avoid sub-numbering equations (particularly, please avoid the `subeqnarray` package) as these cannot be properly shown in XML.

Please *punctuate* displayed equations in the same way as any other written statement and insert `\;` before the punctuation to add a little extra space.

Multiplication. Where a multiplication sign is essential use the command `\times` (\times), not `\cdot` (\cdot). The `\cdot` is reserved for vector dot products.

Vectors. Use the command `\vec{v}` to depict a vector. By default, vectors will be set bold face upright. For other options see page 11.

Tensors. Use the newly defined command `\tens` to depict an ordinary second-order tensor (without indices), e.g., `\tens{A}` gives A .

Chemical Symbols and Formulae should be set upright. Where a “ $-$ ” is used to combine parts of chemical compounds, please use an en-dash; see page 17.

Computer Code. To display computer code in your book, we recommend the use of the `verbatim` environment.

Abbreviations such as *Ord*, *Var*, *Ker*, *const.*, etc. should be set upright.

Physical units (and their prefixes) should correspond to the SI standards and be set upright. Always put a fixed space `\,` between a number and its unit, and between elements of units. Both the “ $\dots 3 \text{ km s}^{-1} \dots$ ” (note space between different units; please do not use a middot) and “ $\dots 3 \text{ km/s} \dots$ ” styles are acceptable, but please settle for one choice and use it consistently. In headers in tables please use the “ $v \text{ (m/s)}$ ” or “ $v \text{ (m s}^{-1})$ ” styles, i.e., use parentheses, not brackets. Please use “ $\%$ ” without a space, e.g., “100%”,

and use the degree sign without a space, e.g., “19°”. For Celsius use “100°C”, i.e., no spaces.

Greek Letters. By default the `SNmult` document class depicts Greek letters as italics because they are mostly used to symbolize variables. However, when used as operators, abbreviations, physical units, etc., they should be set upright. For example, when Δ (`\varDelta`) is used to refer to an infinitesimal amount or μ (`\umu`) is used to denote micro.

All upper-case Greek letters have been defined in the document class in an *upright* version. The fonts are taken from the T_EX alphabet. Use the command prefix

`\var...`

with the upper-case name of the Greek letter to set it upright, e.g., `\varDelta`, `\varSigma` results in Δ , Σ .

A number of lower-case Greek letters have been defined in the document class in an *upright* version: α , β , χ , δ , γ , ν , π , τ . The letters are taken from the PostScript Symbol font. Use the command prefix

`\u...`

with the lower-case name of the Greek letter to set it upright, e.g., `\uchi`, `\upi` gives χ , π .

If you need to define further commands use the syntax below as an example:

`\newcommand{\ualpha}{\allmodesymb{\greekSYM}{a}}`

Variables should be represented by a unique single character and always, i.e., in math mode as well as in the text, be set in italics. If possible please use `\varepsilon` for ϵ and `\varrho` for ρ .

Exponential terms with long exponents or with exponents containing subscripts or superscripts should be set as “exp(. .)”.

Subscripts and superscripts should always appear upright (use `\mathrm{ }` in math mode) when they are abbreviations. If you need to depict a vector, please also use the syntax `\vec{ }`. The font size will automatically be adjusted.

Differential, exponential function and imaginary unit. These should be set upright. Use the newly defined commands

<code>\D</code>	upright d for differential d
<code>\I</code>	upright i for imaginary unit
<code>\E</code>	upright e for exponential function

Fractions in displayed equations should be coded with `\frac`. When they appear within exponents, running text or narrow tables, they should be set with a slash. Otherwise the font size will be too small to be easily read.

Delimiters should be large enough to completely enclose their content – but no larger. We recommend using dynamic L^AT_EX input commands, e.g., `\left` [or `\right`], `\langle` or `\rangle`, `\left|`, `\right|`, etc.

4.2.2 S_Nmult Theorem-Like Environments

Theorem-like Environments. For individual text structures such as theorems, definitions, etc., the S_Nmult document class provides numerous predefined environments (*numbered* as well as *unnumbered*) which conform with the specific Springer Nature layout requirements.

Use the environment command

```
\begin{<name of environment>}[<optional material>]
<text for that environment>
\end{<name of environment>}
```

for the newly defined *environments*.

Unnumbered environments will be produced by
claim and proof.

Numbered environments will be produced by

case, conjecture, corollary, definition, exercise, lemma, note, problem, property, proposition, question, remark, solution, and theorem.

The optional argument [*<optional material>*] lets you specify additional text which will follow the environment caption and counter.

Example. The environment

```
\begin{theorem}[Fundamental Theorem of Algebra]
```

```
Every non-constant single-variable polynomial with complex
```

coefficients has at least one complex root.

`\end{theorem}`

results in

Theorem 4.1 (Fundamental Theorem of Algebra) *Every non-constant single-variable polynomial with complex coefficients has at least one complex root.*

Note that the numbering follows the rules defined in the package options chosen, see page 12 ff. We used here the `envcountsect` option.

Furthermore the functions of the standard `\newtheorem` command have been *enhanced* to allow a more flexible font selection. All standard functions though remain intact (e.g., adding an optional argument specifying additional text after the environment counter).

Use the mechanism

`\spdefaulttheorem{<env name>}{<caption>}{<cap font>}{<body font>}`

to define an environment compliant with the selected class options and designed as the predefined theorem-like environments.

The argument `{<env name>}` specifies the environment name; `{<caption>}` specifies the environment's heading; `{<cap font>}` and `{<body font>}` specify the font shape of the caption and the text body.

Remark. If you want to use optional arguments in your definition of a theorem-like environment as done in the standard `\newtheorem` command, see below.

Use the mechanism

`\spnewtheorem{<env name>}[<numbered like>]{<caption>}{<cap font>}{<body font>}`

to define an environment that shares its counter with another predefined environment `[<numbered like>]`.

The optional argument `[<numbered like>]` specifies the environment with which to share the counter.

Remark. If you select the class option “`envcountsame`” the only valid “numbered like” argument is `[theorem]`.

Use the defined mechanism

`\spnewtheorem{<env name>}{<caption>}[<<within>>] {<cap font>}{<body font>}`

to define an environment whose counter is prefixed by either the chapter or section number (use `[chapter]` or `[section]` for `[<within>]`).

Use the defined mechanism

```
\spnewtheorem*{\env name}{\caption}{\cap font}{\body font}
```

to define an *unnumbered* environment such as the pre-defined unnumbered environments *claim* and *proof*.

Use the defined declaration

```
\nocaption
```

in the argument $\{\langle caption \rangle\}$ if you want to skip the environment caption and use an environment counter only.

Use the defined environment

```
\begin{theopargself}  
...  
\end{theopargself}
```

as a wrapper to any theorem-like environment defined with the mechanism. It suppresses the brackets of the optional argument specifying additional text after the environment counter.

4.3 Figures, Tables and Their Captions

Figures. Figures should always be included using the standard \LaTeX environment `figure` and the `\includegraphics` command. Recent versions of \LaTeX can handle figures in the formats `.eps`, `.jpg`, `.png`, and `.pdf` when using the `pdflatex` compiler. Nevertheless, the `.eps` format with fonts properly embedded is our preferred format as it is best (no loss of quality) for scaling purposes. One can control the width of the figure with the optional command `[width=xx]`, where `xx` is the wanted width. For example,

```
\begin{figure}  
\label{fig:shape}  
\includegraphics[width=6cm]{123.png}  
\includegraphics[width=2cm]{123.png}  
\caption{Some special shape, large and small}  
\end{figure}
```

results in Fig. 4.1.

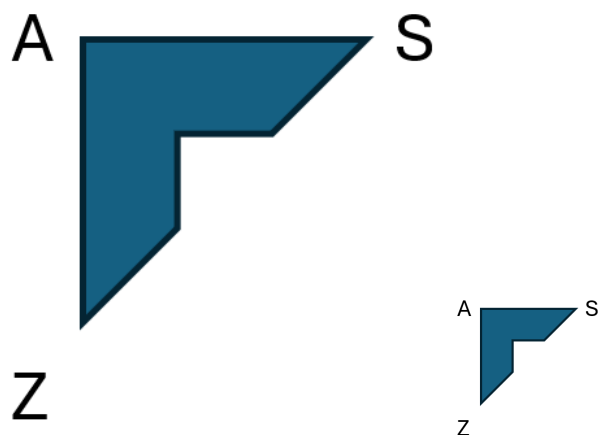


Fig. 1 Some special shape, large and small

Figures and their captions by default are set flushleft with the caption placed beneath the figure. If the figure width is smaller than half the text width, use the new declaration

```
\sidecaption[⟨pos⟩]
```

to move the figure caption from beneath the figure (*default*) to the lower lefthand (choose [b], see example in Fig. 4.2) resp. upper lefthand (choose [t]) side of the figure. The declaration `\sidecaption` must follow the `\begin{figure}` command and be placed before the `\includegraphics` command. Remember to also use the standard `\caption{}` command for your caption text.

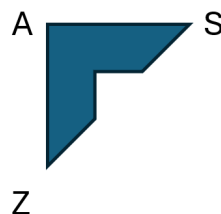


Fig. 2 Some special shape

“Overwide” figures should be reduced to the normal page width, or if it improves the readability, may protrude into the page margin by a maximum of 5 mm or 1 pica on each side.

Please don’t allow circumfluent text around the figures.

Color Figures. Despite the fast technical progress in digital printing the reproduction of color figures is not always possible. For example, for certain low-cost softcover versions

of a book (such as MyCopy which is available to users of libraries that purchased our ebooks) any colour figures will be converted into b/w figures or graytones for this printed version of the book.

Colors are also problematic with regard to accessibility (see also the next section). To define specific colors if absolutely needed, please include CMYK definitions of these colors. E.g.,

```
\definecolor{ultramarine}{RGB}{1,1,1}
%%\definecolor{ultramarine}{cmyk}{0,0,0,1}

\textcolor{ultramarine}{Colored text}
```

For *scanned line figures* the minimum resolution in the final print size is 1200 dpi. For *scanned photos*, 300 dpi in the final size is sufficient.

Image Processing. If illustrations are to appear in *grayscale* or *black and white*, do not produce them in color. Color fields often convert to screens that are almost indistinguishable from one another. Instead of screens, whenever possible please use cross-hatching, stippling, and other dot and line patterns to differentiate among elements in an illustration. If screens must be used, they must be between 15% and 60%. Screens must be differentiated from one another by at least 15%. The lowest *line weight* is 0.5 pt in the final print size (approx. 0.15 mm).

Grids and details within the figures must be clearly readable and may not overlap.

Lettering. To add lettering, it is best to use a sans serif font; Helvetica is preferred. The font size should be approx. 2–3 mm (8–10 pt) in final print. Avoid effects such as shading, outline letters, etc. Lettering should not be added until after scanning, i.e., it should be added to the graphics file. Please do not insert any figure legends or figure headings in your illustration file.

Tables. By default, tables and their captions are justified. Please make sure that every table is *preceded* by a caption.

The layout of your tables should not contain any vertical lines. The header of the table should not contain any extra lines. “Overwide” tables should be reduced to the normal page width, or, if this is not possible, should not exceed the page width by more than 5 mm. Please find coding examples in the enclosed sample files.

Captions. Give each figure a concise caption, describing accurately what the figure depicts. It follows regular text rules for abbreviation, hyphenation, capitalization, and punctuation, however, it does not have end punctuation.

Should a figure consist of several parts, please set the names of the parts in bold face type inside the caption, e.g., **Fig. 1.1** General explanation. **a** individual description. **b** individual description.

Should you want to explain special line formats, etc. used in the figure, then please set their description in italics, e.g., **Fig. 1.1** In the upper edge the phenomenon is illustrated (*dashed line*).

If a figure is reproduced from a previous publication, include the source as the last item in the caption.

Ensure that all figures are cited in the text in sequential order. Do not write “the following figure”.

figure and table section from refguide here

Use the new declaration

`\samenum`

within the figure and table environment – directly after the `\begin{environment}` command – to give the caption concerned the same counter as its predecessor (useful for long tables or figures spanning more than one page).

Use the new command

`\svhline`

for setting in tables the horizontal line that separates the table header from the table content.

4.4 Accessibility

In accordance with the EU Accessibility Act and our commitment to Accessibility at Springer Nature, your publication will need to be accessible to all readers. Your content has to adhere to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) that Springer Nature follows in regard to the (technical) layout and the presentation of the electronic versions. According to these guidelines, textual substitutes are required for non-text content, such as figures. As these texts are actual content, we request that alternative texts (also known as alt texts) are submitted with your final manuscript.

Alternative text is a brief and objective description of the content of an image and/or of the purpose it serves in a digital format. Alt text is crucial for individuals using screen reader technology, as well as for those trying to comprehend the content of an image if it doesn't load.

Alt text is not the same as a caption, which typically provides information that is not already in the visual element itself.

For more tips on how to write good alt text, please check our document *How to Write Good Alt Text* on our online manuscript guidelines

Requirements for Figures: When differentiating elements in charts and graphs, do not just change the color, please do also change shapes and patterns, or provide other visual differentiation like direct segment labels.

In LaTeX you may insert your alternative texts into your manuscript using the `\Description` command in a `figure` environment as follows.

For regular numbered figures:

```
\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics{imagename}
\Description{...}
\caption{Caption text of figure.}
\label{figlabel}
\end{figure}
```

For any unnumbered/inline figures:

```
\begin{figure}
\includegraphics{imagename}
\Description{...}
\end{figure}
```

Please inform your contact person at the publisher when submitting the manuscript if you have used this option.

Alternative Text Assistant. Springer Nature offers an Alternative Text Assistant, a tool designed to assist you in writing alternative texts. Generally, authors and editors will automatically receive a link to this tool after signing the contract. Editors are requested to forward a link to the chapter authors (description included in the tool). If necessary, you can also obtain the link from your contact person whom you correspond with during manuscript preparation after contract signing.

4.5 Special Layout Elements

In the `SNmult` document class we have defined a few special environments. They are thought for a specific type of book and **should only be used in agreement with your publishing contact**. The following commands are available:

```

\begin{trailer}{Trailer Head}...\{trailer}
\begin{questype}{Questions}...\end{questype}
\begin{important}{Important}...\end{important}
\begin{warning}{Warning}...\end{warning}
\begin{programcode}{Program Code}...\end{programcode}
\begin{tips}{Tips}...\end{tips}
\begin{overview}{Overview}...\end{overview}
\begin{backgroundinformation}{Background Information}...
\end{backgroundinformation}
\begin{legaltext}{Legal Text}...\end{legaltext}

```

Examples:

```

\begin{trailer}{This is a trailer.}
Take care of proper grammar!
\end{trailer}

```

results in

This is a trailer.

Take care of proper grammar!

```

\begin{questype}{This is a question.}
Take care of proper grammar!
\end{questype}

```

results in

? This is a question.

Take care of proper grammar!

```

\begin{important}{The following is very important.}
Take care of proper grammar!
\end{important}

```

results in

> The following is very important.

Take care of proper grammar!

```
\begin{attention}{Warning.}
Take care of proper grammar!
\end{attention}
```

results in

! Warning.

Take care of proper grammar!

```
\begin{programcode}{Code example.}
Take care of proper grammar!
\end{programcode}
```

results in

Code example.

Take care of proper grammar! _____

```
\begin{tips}{A tip.}
Take care of proper grammar!
\end{tips}
```

results in

A tip.

Take care of proper grammar!

```
\begin{overview}{Here is an overview.}
Take care of proper grammar!
\end{overview}
```

results in

Here is an overview.

Take care of proper grammar!

```
\begin{backgroundinformation}{General background.}
Take care of proper grammar!
\end{backgroundinformation}
```

results in

General background.

Take care of proper grammar!

```
\begin{legalttext}{Legal disclaimer.}
Take care of proper grammar!
\end{legalttext}
```

results in

Legal disclaimer.

Take care of proper grammar!

Use the new command

`\ethics{<heading>}{<text>}`

Ethical disclaimer This is an ethical disclaimer.

to add corresponding text.

4.6 References

References may be *cited* in the text either by number (preferred) or by author/year.

Please make sure that all references from the list are cited in the text. Those not cited should be moved to a separate *Further Reading* section.

In mathematical texts references are often labelled as author-year acronyms. In order to achieve this simply give an optional argument to the `\bibitem` command. Always use `\bibitem` and `\cite` for cross-referencing.

When producing your bibliography please make sure that the data is complete (name and initial of author, year of publication, book title, publisher's name and place, journal name, volume number, page numbers) and up to date (e.g., edition number).

If there are several works by the same author, the following order should be used:

1. all works by the author alone, ordered chronologically by year of publication
2. all works by the author with a coauthor, ordered alphabetically by coauthor
3. all works by the author with several coauthors, ordered chronologically by year of publication.

Always use the standard abbreviation of a journal's name according to the ISSN *List of Title Word Abbreviations*, see LTWA list in the ISSN portal

The *styling* of references depends on the subject of your book:

- The *two* recommended styles for references in books on *mathematical, physical, statistical and computer sciences* are depicted in the reference section of the example pdf files [1–5] and [6–10]. If you use BiBTeX for generating your reference list please use one of the two Springer styles *spmpsci.bst* or *spphys.bst*.
- Examples of the most commonly used reference style in books on *Psychology, Social Sciences* are depicted in the reference section of the example pdf files [11–15].
- Examples for references in books on *Humanities, Linguistics, Philosophy* are depicted in the reference section of the example pdf files [16–20].
- Examples of the basic Springer style used in publications on a wide range of subjects such as *Computer Science, Economics, Engineering, Geosciences, Life Sciences, Medicine, Biomedicine* are depicted in the reference section of the example pdf files [21–25]. If you use BiBTeX for generating your reference list please use the Springer style *spbasic.bst*.

For your own input follow the syntax of the corresponding style examples in the pre-set template.

Please make sure that, in the individual reference citations, the initials of names do not stand alone. Please connect them to their surname with the help of the tilde ~ so that they will not be separated from each other when L^AT_EX breaks the line. The same applies to volume or page numbers.

Enhancements to the bibliography environment. The command

`\biblstarthook{<text>}`

allows the inclusion of explanatory *text* between the bibliography heading and the actual list of references. The command must be placed before the `thebibliography` environment.

Part II. Information for Volume Editors

5 Set Up Your Book with `SNmult`

5.1 Install the `SNmult` Package

This part of the instructions gives advice on how to collect, edit and compile the complete set of authors' contributions for your planned book.

The components of the `SNMULT` tool package (for editors) are:

- The *Springer Nature* \LaTeX class `SNmult.cls` and BiBTeX styles `smpsci.bst`, `spphys.bst`, `spbasic.bst` as well as the *template* (root file `editor.tex`) with preset class options, packages and coding examples. Make sure that you use the most recent version of the class file (version 6.00 or above).

Tip: Copy these files to your working directory, run \LaTeX and produce your own example `*.dvi` or `*.pdf` file; rename the template file as you see fit and use it for your own input.

- *Author and Editor Instructions* (this file) with style and coding instructions *specific* to *contributed books*, as well as descriptions of `SNmult` features with regards to their functionality-

Tip: Follow these instructions to set up the files, to compose the book out of the individual contributions and further parts, and typeset additional material; use these pages as checklists before finally submitting the manuscript or print data.

5.2 Setting up a Root File and Preparing Contributions for Inclusion

Although we assume that you wish the layout of your book to reflect the individual work of the contributing authors we recommend that all authors of your book use the same basic macros, styles, and sample input files for their manuscript, i.e., the `SNMULT` package. Please advise your authors accordingly.

In contrast to our macro package for monographs the `SNMULT` document class provides a text layout specific to *contributed books* with

- the names and affiliations of the contributing authors mentioned in the header and foot of each contribution's first page;
- a front and back matter “reserved” for editorial contents, such as foreword, preface, table of contents, list of contributors, introduction to the volume, common appendix and subject index, etc.

For default settings, detailed instructions on stylistic and formal standards as well as on the inclusion of figures we refer you also to the *Author Instructions* (Part I).

5.2.1 Setting up a Root File for Your Book

In order to compile all the contributions into a single book it will be necessary that you check the `.tex` file of each individual contribution.

Assuming that the authors have used the Springer Nature template `author.tex` for their own input and thus have all used the same file structure, you must in the *preamble* of each of these \TeX files

- delete everything including the command `\begin{document}`. Any individual styles and definitions the author has used must be moved to your *root* file (see below)!

At the *end* of each contribution file

- delete the commands that format the index (`\printindex`) and delete `\end{document}`.

Save each single contribution as an individual file.

Set up a *root* file complete with all commands needed to invoke the class, the packages and the individual contributions.

Recommendation. Use the preset template file `editor.tex` and modify as needed. It also gives samples on how to properly include (as needed)

- Dedication
- Foreword
- Preface
- Acknowledgements
- List of Contributors
- List of Acronyms

in the frontmatter.

5.2.2 Initializing the Class

Enter

```
\documentclass{SNmult}
```

at the beginning of your root file.

For a description of all possible class options provided by `SNMULT` see the “`SNMULT` Class Options” section in Part I of this guide.

For a description of other useful packages and `SNMULT` class options, special commands and environments tested with the `SNMULT` document class see Part I of this guide.

Don’t forget to include in the preamble of the root file all packages needed by the individual contributions.

5.2.3 Structuring Commands

Use the declarations

```
\frontmatter  
\mainmatter  
\backmatter
```

in the root file to divide your book into three parts:

1. the *front matter* for the dedication, foreword, **preface**, **table of contents**, list of acronyms and, if applicable, the list of contributors;
2. the *main matter* for the individual contributions;
3. the *back matter* for a possible common appendix, bibliography, index, etc.

Insert the individual contribution files in the `\mainmatter` with the `\include` command and compile your root file.

5.2.4 List of Contributors

If your contributions do not contain full author information please create your own list of contributors by using the new command

```
\contributors
```

followed by the (manually ordered) entries for the list in the new environment

```
\begin{thecontriblist} ... \end{contriblist}
```

for which an example is provided in the template file `contriblist.tex`

5.3 Table of Contents

Use the command

```
\setcounter{tocdepth}{number}
```

to alter the numerical depth of your table of contents.

Use the macro

```
\calctocindent
```

to recalculate the horizontal spacing for large section numbers in the table of contents set with the following variables:

<code>\tocchpnum</code>	for the chapter number
<code>\tocsecnum</code>	section number
<code>\tocsubsecnum</code>	subsection number
<code>\tocsubsubsecnum</code>	subsubsection
<code>\tocparanum</code>	paragraph number

Set the sizes of the variables concerned at the maximum numbering appearing in the current document.

In the preamble set, e.g.,

```
\settowidth{\tocchpnum}{36.\enspace}
\settowidth{\tocsecnum}{36.10\enspace}
\settowidth{\tocsubsecnum}{99.88.77}
\calctocindent
```

5.4 Appendix

Use the declaration

```
\appendix
```

after the `\backmatter` command to add an appendix at the end of the book. Use the `\chapter` command to typeset the heading.

5.5 Index

Provided that the contributing authors have coded their entries for the book's subject index with the command `\index{}` you may use the `MakeIndex` program to automatically generate a common subject index.

Please check the output for any redundancy before submitting your manuscript files.

Be sure to use the style file `svind.ist` with the index processor *MakeIndex* to give your index the required Springer Nature layout.

For a description of `SNMULT` enhancements to the index environment refer to the enclosed *Reference Guide*.

The declaration

`\threecolindex`

sets the next index following the `\threecolindex` declaration in three columns. **Please use this only after consultation with your publishing contact,**

The Springer declaration

`\indexstarthook{<text>}`

allows the inclusion of explanatory *text* between the index heading and the actual list of references. The command must be placed before the `\theindex` environment.