

L^AT_EX_{2 ϵ} SVM_{ONO} Document Class

Author Instructions

for

– Monographs –

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Step-by-Step Instructions	2
2.1	Setting up your File and Document Structure	2
2.2	Initializing the Class	3
2.3	Required Packages	3
2.4	Fine-Tuning Your Text	4
2.5	Fine-Tuning Mathematics	7
2.6	Figures, Tables and Their Captions	9
2.7	Special Elements	11
2.8	Best Practice Guidelines for L ^A T _E X Manuscripts	11
2.9	References	14
2.10	Index	15
3	Submitting your Manuscript	16
	Further Reading	16
	Subject Index	17

1 Introduction

The documentation in the Springer SVM_{ONO} tool package is not intended to be a general introduction to L^AT_EX_{2 ϵ} or T_EX. For this we refer you to [1–3] in the section “Further Reading”.

Instead, the Springer SVMONO tool package has been set up for those who are familiar with the basics of \LaTeX . The SVMONO document class and its special features were designed to facilitate the preparation of scientific monographs for Springer according to Springer’s style requirements.

If in this tool package we refer to standard tools or packages that are not installed on your system, please consult the *Comprehensive TeX Archive Network* (CTAN) at [4–6] in the section “Further Reading”.

The components of the SVMONO tool package are:

- The *Springer \LaTeX class* `svmono.cls` (major version 5) and BiBTeX styles `spmpsci.bst`, `spphys.bst`, `spbasic.bst` as well as the *templates* with preset class options, packages and coding examples.

Tip: Copy these files to your working directory, run $\LaTeX 2_{\epsilon}$ and produce your own example `*.dvi` or `*.pdf` file; rename the template file as you see fit and use it for your own input.

- *Instructions* with style and coding instructions *specific to monographs*

Tip: Follow these instructions to set up the files, to typeset the text and to obtain a consistent formal style; use these pages as checklists before finally submitting the manuscript or print data.

- The *Reference Guide* describing the SVMONO features independent of any specific style requirements.

Tip: Use it as a reference if you need to alter or enhance the default settings of the SVMONO document class and the templates.

2 Step-by-Step Instructions

The following sections give you detailed instructions on how to set up your files and meet Springer’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 or print data.

2.1 Setting up your File and Document Structure

Save each single chapter as an individual file.

Set up a *root* file complete with all commands needed to invoke the class, the packages and your own declarations and commands.

Use the declarations

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

in the root file to divide your manuscript into three parts: (1) the *front matter* for the dedication, foreword, preface, table of contents, and list of acronyms; (2) the *main matter* for the main body of your book including appendices; (3) the *back matter* for the glossary, references, and index.

Insert the individual chapter files with the `\include` command.

Use this root file for the compilation of your manuscript.

2.2 Initializing the Class

To format a *monograph* enter

```
\documentclass{svmono}
```

at the beginning of your input.

Please refer Section 1.6 “SN Books Trim Size Table” in the enclosed *Quickstart* for all Book Trim Size like Regular/Medium/Large/Huge.

Please refer to Sect. 2.6 for “overwide” floating objects.

For a description of all possible class options provided by SVMONO see the “SVMONO Class Options” section in the enclosed *Reference Guide*.

Tip:
Use the pre-set
templates

2.3 Required Packages

The following selection in the past has proved to be essential in preparing a fully formatted (i.e. ready-to-print) manuscript.

Invoke the required packages with the command

`\usepackage{}`

<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
<code>graphicx.sty</code>	is a powerful tool for including, rotating, scaling and sizing graphics files (preferably *.eps files)
<code>makeidx.sty</code>	provides and interprets the command <code>\printindex</code> which “prints” the index file *.ind (compiled by an index processor) on a chosen page
<code>multicol.sty</code>	balances out the columns on the last page of, for example, your subject index
<code>footmisc.sty</code>	together with style option <code>[bottom]</code> places all footnotes at the bottom of the page

For a description of other useful packages and SVMono class options, special commands and environments tested with the SVMono document class see the *Reference Guide*.

2.4 Fine-Tuning Your Text

As a general rule, text, formulae, figures, and tables are typed using the standard $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$ commands. The standard sectioning commands are also used.

Nevertheless, in the SVMono document class we have newly defined and enhanced a few text mode commands (e.g. `\dedication`, `\preface`, `\abstract*`; `description environment`,...). Please refer to the *Reference Guide*.

Always use the \LaTeX commands `\label` and `\ref` for cross-referencing to chapters, sections, theorems, equations, figures, and tables. In contrast to any hard-coded references these soft-coded cross-references can automatically be converted to hyperlinks for any possible electronic version of your book.

Abstracts. Each chapter or 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 chapter. As a general rule the abstracts will not appear 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. Please use the new Springer command `\abstract*` for typesetting the text of the online abstracts and include them with the

source files of the manuscript. Use the plain `\abstract` command if the abstract is also to appear in the printed version of the book.

Headings. In English texts all words of a heading have a leading capital letter except for articles (a, an, the), conjunctions and prepositions of up to four letters (e.g. on, of, at, to, by, and, or, but, from, with). If a heading needs more than one line please break the line at an appropriate place and position the binding word (conjunction, preposition, article, ...) at the beginning of the new line.

It looks nicer if every heading is followed by at least a short passage of text in order to avoid simply listing headings of different levels.

If the *running head* at the tops of the page does not fit into the designated space, a shorter version has to be specified with the commands `\chaptermark{}` and `\sectionmark{}`. This is also the case if explicit line breaks have been inserted into the chapter or section heading or the version used for the table of contents (specified in the `[]` argument).

Emphasizing Text. Use the command `\emph{}` to emphasize (i.e. italicize) a selection of *individual* words.

Theorem-Like Environments. For individual text structures such as theorems, definitions, etc., the SVMono document class provides numerous predefined environments (*numbered* as well as *unnumbered*) which conform with the specific Springer layout requirements. Sections 2.7 and 3.3 of the *Reference Guide* give a complete list of the built-in environments as well as a description of the new SVMono mechanism for defining your own environments.

Exercises, Problems and Solutions. If you want to include problems or exercises in your book, it is best to position them as *unnumbered sections* at the end of the relevant chapters. If you give solutions or hints compile them in a separate *unnumbered solutions' chapter* and position it at the end of your main text, i.e. before the references chapter. Section 3.5 of the *Reference Guide* gives a detailed description of the two SVMono environments.

Tip:
Use the pre-set
templates

For mathematical monographs we encourage authors to use the SVMono class option `envcountsame` together with the option `envcountchap`. With this setting all predefined Springer environments get a common counter with a chapter prefix and the counter is reset for each chapter.

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 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 dvi file, and ‘ ‘word’ ’ gives “word” in the dvi file.

Page Breaks. Please see to it that you always have at least two lines of the same paragraph at the foot or head of a page. So-called “orphans” or “widows” reduce the readability of your text.

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)”.

- 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]”.

Spelling Checker. If possible, please use a computer program for verifying the spelling of your text prior to submitting your manuscript. Depending on your operating system you may choose from a number of freely available programs designed for L^AT_EX code. A list of such L^AT_EX-aware spelling checkers can be found at <http://www.tex.ac.uk/cgi-bin/texfaq2html?label=spell>

2.5 Fine-Tuning Mathematics

As a general rule, text, formulae, figures, and tables are typed using the standard L^AT_EX_{2 ϵ} commands. The standard sectioning commands are also used.

Nevertheless, in the SVMono document class we have some newly defined and enhanced math mode commands. Please refer to the *Reference Guide*.

Always give a `\label` where possible and use `\ref` for cross-referencing. Such cross-references may then be converted to hyperlinks in any electronic version of your book.

Please set *mathematical expressions and formulae within the running text* in math mode, i.e. $\$. \dots \$$, so that the desired spaces are set automatically. In text mode please put a small space `\,` between a number and its unit.

Displayed Formulae will automatically be centered.

Equation Arrays. In order to get a readable layout for your equation arrays we recommend that you use the L^AT_EX environment `eqnarray`. This will automatically use optimal line spaces and line breaks. 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.

If you want to sub-number individual lines of your equation array you may use the style `subeqnarray.sty`. For a description see Sect. 3.1 in the *Reference Guide*.

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.

To set vectors bold face italic – as is common in physics texts – use the class option *vecphys*.

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

Chemical Symbols and Formulae should be set upright. Where a “–” is used to combine parts of chemical compounds, please use an en-dash; see Sect. 2.4.

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 “... 3 kms⁻¹ ...” (note space between different units; please do not use a middot) and “... 3 km/s ...” styles are acceptable, but please settle for one choice and use it consistently. In headers in tables please use the “*v* (m/s)” or “*v* (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 SVMono 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 . . .` followed by the upper-case name of the Greek letter to obtain an upright upper-case Greek letter.

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 lowercase name of the Greek letter to set it upright. Please refer to Sect. 2.6 in the *Reference Guide*.

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.

The *Differential* *d*, *exponential* *e* and *imaginary* *i* should be set upright in Springer books. Use the newly defined commands `\D`, `\E` or `\eu1` and `\I` or `\imag`.

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.

2.6 Figures, Tables and Their Captions

In general, text, formulae, figures and tables are typed using the standard L^AT_EX_{2 ϵ} commands. The standard sectioning commands are also used.

Nevertheless, in the SVMono document class we have defined new commands and environments, and in some cases, enhanced standard environments. Please refer to the enclosed *Reference Guide*.

Always give a `\label` where possible and use `\ref` for cross-referencing. Such cross-references may then be converted to hyperlinks in any possible electronic version of your book.

Figures. Figures and their captions by default are set flushleft with the caption placed beneath the figure. If the figure width is smaller than 78 and 82 mm in RBook and MBook respectively, use the command `sidecaption` to align the caption with the top of the figure when the figure is positioned at the bottom of the page, or use the command `sidecaption[t]` when the figure is positioned at the top of the page.

“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 still very costly in the field of scientific publishing. In general any colour figures will be converted into b/w figures or graytones for the printed version of the book. Only upon explicit agreement will Springer reproduce color figures in the printed version of the book.

Digital Illustrations. Whenever possible illustrations (photos and drawings) should be supplied in digital form – this will simplify production, provided a few basic rules are followed.

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.

Further Instructions. Please find more detailed instructions about figure and graphic sizing, placement, labeling, screenshots, halftones, shading, etc. at <http://www.springer.com> > Our services for: authors > Author Guidelines > Preparing Illustrations.

Figures should be in *eps format* with fonts embedded, without preview and with the so-called bounding box adjusted to the actual content of the figure. Use the standard L^AT_EX “graphicx” package to include your graphics files.

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. A caption should read easily. 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*).

2.7 Special Elements

In the SVMono document class we have defined a few environments. This is done using the following commands

```
\begin{trailer}{Trailer Head}...{trailer}
\begin{questype}{Questions}... \end{questype}
\begin{important}{Important}... \end{important}
\begin{attention}{Warning}... \end{attention}
\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}
```

Please refer to the *Reference Guide*.

2.8 Best Practice Guidelines for L^AT_EX Manuscripts

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

- Please ensure your L^AT_EX file can be compiled without errors in a recent version of L^AT_EX. 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 L^AT_EX 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 L^AT_EX 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\hbox{for all $n>0$}$`

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

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

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 $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$; 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. E.g.,

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

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

- 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.

2.9 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 or chapter.

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 <http://www.issn.org/en/node/344>

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 tilda ~ 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.

Tip:
Use the pre-set templates

For a description of SVMono enhancements to the bibliography environment refer to the enclosed *Reference Guide*.

2.10 Index

Please make sure that your entries for the book's general subject index are coded with the command `\index{}` and 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 layout.

For more information on generating an index see [1].

For a description of SVMono enhancements to the index environment refer to Sect. 3.7 of the enclosed *Reference Guide*.

3 Submitting your Manuscript

Please direct any queries concerning your book project to your contact person at SpringerNature. They will be happy to respond directly or pass on your query to the expert in charge.

Further Reading

- [1] Lamport L.: \LaTeX – A Document Preparation System. 2nd ed. Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA (1994)
- [2] Goossens M., Mittelbach F., Samarin A.: The \LaTeX Companion. Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA (1994)
- [3] Knuth D.E.: The \TeX book. Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA (1986) and revised to cover \TeX 3 (1991)
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Subject Index

- class options, 3
- computer code, 7
- cross-referencing, 6
- exercise environment, 5
- figures
 - black and white, 9
 - captions, 9, 10
 - color, 9
 - digital, 9
 - graphics files
 - fonts, 10
 - format, 4, 10
 - including, 4
 - scaling, 4
 - grids and details, 9
 - lettering, 9
 - line weight, 9
 - overwide, 9
 - positioning, 9
 - scanned, 9
- floating objects, 3
- index, 4
- layout
 - back matter, 3
 - front matter, 3
 - main matter, 3
 - page breaks, 6
 - paper size, 3
 - text area, 3
 - textheight, 3
 - textwidth, 3
- list of symbols, 5
- math mode, 7
 - abbreviations, 7
 - chemical symbols and formulae, 7
 - delimiters, 8
 - differential d, 8
 - displayed formulae, 7
 - equation arrays, 7
 - sub-numbering, 7
 - exponential e, 8
 - exponential terms, 8
 - fractions, 8
 - Greek letters
 - lower-case, 8
 - upper-case, 8
 - imaginary i, 8
 - operators, 7
 - physical units, 8
 - punctuation, 7
 - subscripts, 8
 - superscripts, 8
 - tensors, 7
 - variables, 8
 - vectors, 7
- problem environment, 5
- references
 - data, 10
 - numbering system, 10
- root file, 3
- solution environment, 5
- spelling checker, 6
- tables
 - captions, 10
 - header, 10
 - layout, 10
 - overwide, 10
- text mode
 - abbreviations, 5
 - abstracts, 4
 - dashes, 5
 - emphasizing text, 5
 - headings, 4
 - quotation marks, 6
 - running head, 5
 - special expressions, 5
- theorem-like environments, 5