



Technical Handbook

The L^AT_EX Beilstein bundle for submissions to the
Beilstein Journal of Nanotechnology

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Abstract

The Beilstein bundle provides a L^AT_EX class file and a BibT_EX style file in accordance with the requirements of submissions to the *Beilstein Journal of Nanotechnology*. Although the files can be used for any kind of document, they have only been designed and tested to be suitable for submissions to the *Beilstein Journal of Nanotechnology*.

1 Introduction

The Beilstein bundle consists of three parts. The L^AT_EX class `beilstein.cls` is intended to be used for submissions. It is based on the standard `article` class, but was modified to meet the requirements for submissions to the *Beilstein Journal of Nanotechnology* as published in the “Instructions for Authors” [1]. Moreover the L^AT_EX class `beilstein.cls` facilitates ease of use by providing the authors with a set of useful macros and environments.

The B^IB^T_EX style `bjnano.bst` is used by the class to format citations and references correctly. It is based on Joseph Wright’s `achemso.bst`, but was largely adjusted to work exactly on *Beilstein Journal of Nanotechnology* submissions.

Finally an example document is included in the Beilstein bundle. It is intended to act as a potential template for submissions, and illustrates the usage of the class and the B^IB^T_EX file.

2 Installation

The Beilstein bundle is supplied with the TDS-ready ZIP file, `beilstein-tds.zip`. Simply unzip this file into your local texmf tree and run your hash program (e.g. `texhash` for recent T_EXLive or M^IK_T_EX systems).

To extract the bundle of files and to build the documentation yourself, run pdfL^AT_EX on `beilstein.dtx`. The files can then be installed either by putting them into the current working directory (where the main T_EX file is) or – much better – as described above by moving the files to suitable places in a local texmf tree \$LOCALTEXMF according to Table 1.

Table 1: Files contained in the Beilstein bundle.

File	→	Directory
<code>beilstein.cls</code>	→	\$LOCALTEXMF/tex/latex/beilstein
<code>beilstein.dtx</code>	→	\$LOCALTEXMF/source/latex/beilstein
<code>beilstein.ins</code>	→	\$LOCALTEXMF/source/latex/beilstein
<code>beilstein-template.bib</code>	→	\$LOCALTEXMF/doc/latex/beilstein
<code>beilstein-template.tex</code>	→	\$LOCALTEXMF/doc/latex/beilstein
<code>bjnano.bst</code>	→	\$LOCALTEXMF/bibtex/bst/beilstein
<code>bjnano_logo.pdf</code>	→	\$LOCALTEXMF/source/latex/beilstein
<code>figure1.pdf</code>	→	\$LOCALTEXMF/doc/latex/beilstein
<code>README.txt</code>	→	\$LOCALTEXMF/doc/latex/beilstein
<code>scheme1.pdf</code>	→	\$LOCALTEXMF/doc/latex/beilstein
<code>scheme2.pdf</code>	→	\$LOCALTEXMF/doc/latex/beilstein

If you are not sure about local texmf trees at all, you can have a look at <http://www.tex.ac.uk/cgi-bin/texfaq2html?label=inst-wlcf> for more information.

3 Requirements

The Beilstein class was designed to rely on standard L^AT_EX packages only. It requires the following ones:

- Internal packages
 - xkeyval,
 - ifthen,
 - babel,
 - inputenc, fontenc.
- Fonts
 - mathptmx, helvet, courier,
 - textcomp.
- Page layout
 - geometry,
 - ragged2e, everyisel, footmisc,
 - setspace,
 - lineno.
- Math and science
 - amsmath, amstext, amssymb, msgen, amsbsy, amsopn, amsfonts.
- Floats
 - float,
 - flafter,
 - graphicx,
 - array,
 - tabularx,
 - longtable.
- Bibliography
 - natbib.

All these packages should be present in any major T_EX distribution and are also available from *The Comprehensive TeX Archive Network* (CTAN) at <http://www.ctan.org>.

A complete list of used files and tested versions can be found in the appendix.

4 The class file

4.1 Class options

Most of the things to be considered for submissions to the *Beilstein Journal of Nanotechnology* are directly included into the class file. There is only one major choice an author has to make, i.e. to determine the type of manuscript he wants to submit.

manuscript= The Beilstein-Institut has defined five such types and each type has a special purpose and structure. The chosen option is used internally to check for mandatory sections and elements. The types are designed to give the author a slight control of the article’s structure.

The selection of the type is done by the key-value-option **manuscript** which takes the values listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Possible values for key-value option “manuscript”.^a

Option	Meaning
manuscript=bookreport	Book Report Article
manuscript=commentary	Commentary Article
<i>manuscript=fullresearchpaper</i>	<i>Full Research Paper</i>
manuscript=letter	Letter Article
manuscript=review	Review Article

^aDefault option is printed in italics.

To switch your document to a “Book Review Article” e.g. you simply use `\documentclass[manuscript=bookreview]{beilstein}`. In case of an unknown value, the class will use the default option.

american Two other options of a more technical aspect exist. Firstly you can tell L^AT_EX
british whether you use American or British English (see Table 3). Internally only different hyphenation patterns are used. So you might not see a difference in the output at first sight.

Table 3: Options for language.^a

Option	Meaning
<i>american, USenglish</i>	<i>Use American English</i>
british, english, UKenglish	Use British English

^aDefault option is printed in italics.

applemac Secondly, you might want to change the input encoding of your document, e.g.
latin1 when using accented characters. Therefore, the class offers a small set of options
utf8 (see Table 4). In most cases no change is necessary.

Table 4: Options for input encoding.^a

Option	Meaning
applemac	Use special Mac encoding
<i>latin1</i>	<i>Use ISO8859-1 encoding</i>
utf8	Use UTF-8 encoding

^aDefault option is printed in italics.

Further options have been added to the recent version of the class:

sectionnumbering The Beilstein class disables the usual section numbering mechanism by changing the counter “secnumdepth” appropriately. You can switch back by using the class option **sectionnumbering=true** or just **sectionnumbering**. Doing so all non-starred sectioning commands will be numbered while the starred versions still have no number.

fnpara By default footnotes can only be used in tables and are printed one per line. This can be changed to paragraph mode, either locally (see page 9), or globally. For that purpose the Beilstein class offers the option **fnpara=true** or just **fnpara**.

Global options The Beilstein class was developed to include all necessary requirements. However, if you need extra options for packages already being loaded by the class itself, you can add them to the list of global options.

4.2 Title page

The *Beilstein Journal of Nanotechnology* has its own title page format. However, a more or less standard set of L^AT_EX commands can be used to provide the necessary information right after `\begin{document}`:

`\title` The title of your manuscript is given with `\title{title}`.
`\author` Each author of the article is named within its own `\author` command. For a
`\author*`

corresponding author the extended version `\author*` must be used. It has an additional second mandatory argument holding the author's email address.

With both commands the author's name is printed followed by a superscript number for the appropriate affiliation(s). As these numbers can be the same for several authors, an optional argument for a specific number can be used:

`\author[⟨affiliation number⟩]{⟨author's name⟩}` or
`\author*[⟨affiliation number⟩]{⟨author's name⟩}{⟨email address⟩}`.

If you want to provide an email address for a non-corresponding author, there is a second optional argument:

`\author[⟨affiliation number⟩][⟨email address⟩]{⟨author's name⟩}`

To add an email address the first optional argument has to be present in any case, e.g. empty if there is no extra affiliation number.

`\affiliation` The affiliations are given with `\affiliation{⟨postal address⟩}` and are numbered consecutively. Each `\author` with an own address is followed by one or more `\affiliation` commands (see example below). This can also be combined with the optional affiliation number.

`\maketitle` To print the title page use the command `\maketitle`.

A complete title block might look like this:

```
\begin{document}
\title{Synthesis of highly substituted allenylsilanes by
       alkyldienation of silylketenes}
%Corresponding author:
\author*[Stephen P. Marsden]{s.p.marsden@leeds.ac.uk} %
\affiliation{School of Chemistry, University of Leeds, Leeds
             LS2 9JT, United Kingdom}
%A second author with two affiliations and an email address:
%Important: empty first optional argument
\author[] [Ducept@...]{Pascal C. Ducept}
\affiliation{Department of Chemistry, Imperial College London,
             London SW7 2AY, United Kingdom}
\affiliation{An alternative Address could be here}
%A third author with the same affiliation as the second:
\author[2]{X. Y.}
\maketitle %print the title page
```

For abstract and keywords please have a look at section 4.4.

4.3 Section headers

You can use the standard L^AT_EX sectioning commands (except for `\chapter`) to structure your document. Depending on the type of manuscript some sections are mandatory while others are optional.

For a “Full Research Paper” the following section headings might be used:

```
\section{Introduction}
...
\section{Experimental}
...
\section{Results and Discussion}
...
\section{Conclusion}
```

Table 5 gives an overview of all allowed section headings for the different Beilstein class manuscript types.

Table 5: Allowed section headings for the different Beilstein class manuscript types.

Section heading	Manuscript type ^a				
	BR ^b	CA ^c	FR ^d	LA ^e	RA ^f
Conclusion	—	+	<i>o</i>	—	+
Book Details	+	—	—	—	—
Discussion	—	+	—	—	—
Experimental	—	—	<i>o</i>	—	—
Findings	—	—	—	+	—
Introduction	—	+	+	—	—
Main Text	+	—	—	—	—
Results and Discussion (may be separate)	—	—	+	—	—
Review	—	—	—	—	+

^a+ denotes a mandatory, *o* an optional and — a non-feasible section

^bBook Report Article

^cCommentary Article

^dFull Research Paper

^eLetter Article

^fReview Article

4.4 Special sections

abstract	After the title page an abstract must be inserted (except for “Book Reports” and “Commentaries”). To meet the specifications for <i>Beilstein Journal of Nanotechnology</i> submissions L ^A T _E X redefines the usual abstract environment internally.
\background	For the special items of the abstract mentioned in the guidelines the three commands \background , \results and \conclusion are defined. Each command starts a new line and prints the item’s name in boldface.
\results	
\conclusion	
\keywords	Although the “Keywords” could be considered as a part of the title page they are inserted right after the abstract. There can be an arbitrary number of keywords, and therefore the \keywords macro has only one mandatory argument holding the keywords separated by semicolons.

An abstract with keywords can look like this:

```
\begin{abstract}
\background ...
\results ...
\conclusion ...
\end{abstract}
\keywords{allenyilsilanes; rhodium(II) octanoate-mediated
rearrangement; silylketenes; titanium carbenoids; ylide}
```

acknowledgements The “Acknowledgements” are an optional part of all article types. As the layout differs from that of the main text, they should be written using the environment `acknowledgements`:

```
\begin{acknowledgements}
I would like to thank ...
\end{acknowledgements}
```

suppinfo Another optional section of an article is the “Supporting Information” which may consist of various “Supporting Information Files” containing information about additional external data. To begin this section simply use `\begin{suppinfo}`.

\sifile Inside the `suppinfo` environment the command `\sifile` can be used to add a “Supporting Information File”. Its syntax is:

```
\sifile[long description]{filename}{format}{short description}
```

Each `\sifile` can be followed by a `\label{labelname}` to cross-reference to that file in the main text using `\ref{labelname}`.

The complete section could look like this:

```
\begin{suppinfo}
\sifile{experimental_part.pdf}{PDF}{Experimental part}
\label{si:experimental-part}
\sifile[A long description about the experimental data stored in
this file]{nmr1.pdf}{PDF}{NMR spectra of compounds \CN{1},
\CN{2}, \CN{6} and \CN{7}.}
\end{suppinfo}
```

4.5 Floats

figure L^AT_EX already knows about the built-in environments `table` and `figure`. For *Beilstein Journal of Nanotechnology* publications a third environment is added:

table `scheme`. There is no difference in usage between `scheme` and the former two. To add a scheme “AScheme.pdf” you can enter the following:

scheme


```

\begin{scheme}
\caption{A scheme demonstrating something.}
\label{scheme:something}
\includegraphics[width=16.8cm,keepaspectratio]{AScheme}
\end{scheme}

```

L^AT_EX is limited to a small set of graphic formats. All files have to be either pdf, png or jpg. Eps is fine as well, because it can easily be converted to pdf (e.g. using `epstopdf`). Other formats like svg, wmf etc. have to be processed with a converter like ImageMagick [3].

`\caption` Please note that it does not matter whether `\caption` is put above or below
`\label` `\includegraphics`. The caption will always be below the scheme in the output
 file. The same mechanism is used to put figure captions below and table captions
 above the content. If you want to add a concise title to a float, please use the
`\ref` optional argument: `\caption[⟨concise title⟩]{⟨legend⟩}`. However, as com-
 mon in L^AT_EX `\label{⟨labelname⟩}` must always follow `\caption`, otherwise a
 corresponding `\ref` command will yield wrong results.

`\sglcolfigure` During the final typesetting process the article will be printed in double-column
`\sglcolscheme` mode. Although this does not make any difference for section headings and text,
`sglcoltabular` floating objects can be formatted single-column (with a maximum width of 8.2 cm)
`sglcoltabularx` or double-column (with a maximum width of 16.8 cm).

The Beilstein class defines some macros to comfortably add floats without bothering about the correct width. For single-column floats you can use `\sglcolfigure{⟨filename⟩}` and `\sglcolscheme{⟨filename⟩}` as well as the environments `sglcoltabular` and `sglcoltabularx`. The latter two are meant as a replacement for `tabular` and `tabularx` respectively.

A single-column scheme containing “results-sil.pdf” can then be inserted as:

```

\begin{scheme}
\sglcolscheme{results-sil} %or alternatively:
  %\includegraphics[width=8.2cm,keepaspectratio]{results-sil}
\caption{Reaction of substituted silylketenes with
  ester-stabilised phosphoranes.}
\label{scheme:silylketenes}
\end{scheme}

```

`\dblcolfigure` The same macros and environments with “dbl” instead of “sgl” are defined for
`\dblcolscheme` double-column floats.
`dblcoltabular`
`dblcoltabularx`

Thus for a table you can use:

```
\begin{table} %floating environment
\caption{Reaction of substituted silylketenes with ester-stabilised
phosphoranes.}
\label{tab:silylketenes}
\begin{tblcoltabularx}{|l|>{\bfseries}l|>{\bfseries}l|l|l|X|X|}\hline
\bfseries Entry & \bfseries Ketene & \bfseries Ylide &
\bfseries Temp (\celsius) & \bfseries t (h) & \bfseries Solvent &
\bfseries Yield 6/7 (8)\\ \hline
1 & 1a & 4 & 80 & 24 & PhH & 54\,\%\\ \hline
2 & 1a & 5 & rt & 3 & CHCL & 60\,\%\\ \hline
...
\end{tblcoltabularx}
\end{table}
```

More information on the `tblcolx` environment can be found in the documentation of the `tblcolx` package [2]. The standard `tblcol` environment with the common column parameters “l, c, r, p” is supported as well.

- `longtable` If you have a table that is longer than one page, please use the `longtable` environment. Have a look at the package’s documentation for more information.
- `\footnote` Footnotes are only allowed in tables (see appendix). You can use them in the legend as well as within the table. Lowercase letters are used automatically and the footnote text is written below the table.
- `\fnpara` You can use `\fnpara` to switch to paragraph mode for footnotes in all following
- `\fnnormal` tables. To restore the usual footnote formatting just use `\fnnormal`.

```
\fnpara
%Table with footnotes in paragraph mode
\begin{table}
...
\end{table}
...
\fnnormal
%Table with normal footnotes
\begin{table}
...
\end{table}
```

4.6 Cross-references

One of \LaTeX biggest advantages is its powerful mechanism for cross-references. Therefore you should use it for each of the different objects. This includes among

others floats, Supporting Information files and other sections. Just add the standard `\label{<labelname>}` command right after `\caption` or `\sifile` and call the `\ref{<labelname>}` macro to get the correct number of the referenced object. In the example table above, `\ref{tab:silylketenes}` gives the actual number of the table.

\cref To make this mechanism even more comfortable, the Beilstein class loads the package `cleveref` (only if installed already) which defines a command `\cref`. In addition to the number of the object its type is printed as well, i.e. instead of writing “see table `\ref{tab:silylketenes}`” a simple “see `\cref{tab:silylketenes}`” gives the same result. Note that `\cref` can also be used for cross-referencing to a “Supporting Information File”.

4.7 Writing chemistry

L^AT_EX is a very powerful tool for mathematical typesetting. All built-in commands and structures are provided by the Beilstein class as well. In addition, the packages of the $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$, `amsmath`, `amssymb` etc., are loaded.

\$...\$ You can use the standard delimiters `$...$` like `$_\delta$` for δ for inline math and **equation** environments like `equation` for displayed math. Please use the inline math mode for single numbers like `-2` as well to get the correct minus sign. Please note that – as described in the “Instructions for Authors” – equations must fit a width of 8.2 cm (single column), and longer equations should be split accordingly.

\up... Small Greek letters are usually printed in italics. If the letters should be in an upright font, please use `\up...`, e.g. `\upalph` for α .

\var... `amsmath` provides special commands for upper Greek letters in italics, e.g. `\varTheta` for Θ .

\text If you have text inside a formula, e.g. as an index, you can use `\text` to typeset it in an upright font and in the correct size.

```
$\text{amplitude sensitivity}=10$\backslash$
$C_{\text{PEG}}=170$
```

However, for chemical elements and reactions the L^AT_EX math mode is not sufficient, because many chemical expressions have to be typeset in an upright font and not in italics. For example, have a look at `O_2` which results in O_2 instead of O_2 . Using `\text` as mentioned is possible as well as writing `0$_2$`, but both methods are not very comfortable when they have to be applied at several places. On the other hand the commands `_` for subscripts and `^` for superscripts should remain. Therefore a special `\chem` macro is provided by the Beilstein class.

Chemical specialities: the `\chem` and `\unit` macros

Although there already exist many powerful packages like `siunitx` or `chemsym` to

write physical and chemical units and symbols, the Beilstein class implements its own rather simple interface to keep all submitted documents consistent and make it easier to process them during the final typesetting.

`\chem` For chemical formulas the macro `\chem` is defined. Inside its argument `_` and `^` are active like in the math mode. The rest, e.g. element names are written in an upright format.

```
\chem{CuCl_2} and \chem{{SO_4}^{2-}}\
\chem{{^2_1H+^3_1H}}\
$C\chem{{Cu}^{2+}}\times 10^{-2}=0.005(1)\,,\text{M}\$\\
```

CuCl_2 and SO_4^{2-}
 ${}^2_1\text{H} + {}^3_1\text{H}$
 $C_{\text{Cu}^{2+}} \times 10^{-2} = 0.005(1) \text{ M}$

`\unit` For units more or less the same is valid. For instance, writing `cm^2` does not result in cm^2 , but cm^2 . Thus, you should use `\unit` to enter all units correct and more comfortable. If more than one unit is needed, `~` can be used to separate them.

```
$\text{amplitude sensitivity}=10\unit{nA-V^{-1}}\$\
$C_\text{PEG}=170\unit{mg/ml}\$
```

amplitude sensitivity = 10 nA V⁻¹
 $C_{\text{PEG}} = 170 \text{ mg/ml}$

`\angstrom` Some units have special macros to make their use easier (see Table 6). The commands `\percent` and `\permil` can be used in the main text as well.

`\degree`

`\permil`

`\percent`

Table 6: Special macros for units.

Unit name	L ^A T _E X macro	Output
ångström	<code>\angstrom</code>	Å
celsius	<code>\celsius</code>	°C
degree	<code>\degree</code>	°
permil	<code>\permil</code>	‰
percent	<code>\percent</code>	%

<code>\rightarrow</code>	LaTeX provides several arrows for chemical reactions. The most common ones are
<code>\rightleftarrows</code>	listed in Table 7. Many more can be obtained from <code>amssymb</code> .
<code>\rightleftharpoons</code>	
<code>\leftrightharpoons</code>	<code>\chem{CH_4+2O_2\rightarrow CO_2 + 2H_2O}\%</code>
<code>\leftrightharpoons</code>	<code>\chem{2H_{2(g)}+O_{2(g)}\to 2H_2 O_{(1)}\ \Delta H=-286 \%}</code>
<code>\Rightarrow</code>	<code>\unit{\frac{kJ}{mol}}\%</code>
<code>\uparrow</code>	<code>\chem{N_{2(g)}+3H_{2(g)}\rightleftharpoons 2NH_{3(g)}}</code>
<code>\downarrow</code>	$\text{CH}_4 + 2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
<code>\curvearrowright</code>	$2\text{H}_{2(\text{g})} + \text{O}_{2(\text{g})} \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(\text{l})} \Delta H = -286 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{mol}}$
<code>\rightharpoonowdown</code>	$\text{N}_{2(\text{g})} + 3\text{H}_{2(\text{g})} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NH}_{3(\text{g})}$

Table 7: LaTeX macros for arrows used in chemical reactions.

Arrow	Macro	Usage
\rightarrow	<code>\rightarrow</code> or <code>\to</code>	One-way chemical reactions
\rightleftarrows	<code>\rightleftarrows</code>	Two-way chemical reactions
\rightleftharpoons	<code>\rightleftharpoons</code>	Equilibria
\leftrightharpoons	<code>\leftrightharpoons</code>	Resonance structures
\Rightarrow	<code>\Rightarrow</code>	Retrosynthetic analysis
\uparrow	<code>\uparrow</code>	
\downarrow	<code>\downarrow</code>	
\curvearrowright	<code>\curvearrowright</code>	
\rightharpoonowdown	<code>\rightharpoonowdown</code>	

`\CN` Compounds have to be typeset in boldface. Instead of `\textbf` `\CN` can also be used for a logical markup. For ranges of compound numbers `\nobreakdash-` avoids linebreaks.

`\IUPAC` Some chemical products have quite a long name which sometimes results in a bad hyphenation. If you want to influence this you can use `\-` for breakable hyphens and `\|` for invisible breakpoints and then pass it as an argument to `\IUPAC`, e.g. `\IUPAC{4,7-dimethyl\ -3,5,7-tri\|hydro-1,2,4,7-tetrazocin\ -3,8-dione}`.

Chemical structures from external programs

There are a lot of highly specified software programs like ChemDraw[®] to draw complex chemical structures. You should always use such programs and then export your drawings to a pdf file and include it into your LaTeX document as described in section 4.5. If you get an eps file that is fine as well. You just have to convert it with `epstopdf file.eps` from the command line (shell). You can export your graphic file to more or less every format and convert it to pdf, but using a vector format right away is highly recommended.

5 Managing references with Bib_T_E_X

5.1 The Bib_T_E_X style files

The Beilstein bundle includes a special Bib_T_E_X style `bjnano.bst` which implements all needed entry types and fields as well as format specifications of the *Beilstein Journal of Nanotechnology*. It is always used automatically by the Beilstein class. The only thing you have to do is to store all your bibliography data in a Bib_T_E_X file. The exact structure of this Bib_T_E_X database is described in section 5.2.

<code>\cite</code>	To cite any of your references the L ^A T _E X macro <code>\cite</code> gets a single key or a list of keys for those entries, i.e. <code>\cite{<key>}</code> or <code>\cite{<key1>, ..., <keyN>}</code> .
<code>\bibliography</code>	To output the section “References” containing all information from the Bib _T _E _X database for all citations given with the <code>\cite</code> command, the standard call <code>\bibliography{<database>}</code> has to be used just before <code>\end{document}</code> .

5.2 Structure of a Bib_T_E_X database

The Bib_T_E_X programming language knows the most common entry types cited in academic papers. However, a few like “WWW” for internet resources and links or “SOFTWARE” are missing. They could be emulated, but it is much better to directly introduce them to Bib_T_E_X. The same is valid for special data fields.

On the other hand, not all entry types and fields, that are included in Bib_T_E_X, are needed and allowed in *Beilstein Journal of Nanotechnology* submissions. They could even mess up the output when not treated correctly. Therefore the entry types are restricted to the following ones:

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| • @ARTICLE | • @INPROCEEDINGS | • @PROCEEDINGS |
| • @BOOK | • @MISC | • @SOFTWARE |
| • @INCOLLECTION | • @PATENT | |
| • @INPRESS | • @PHDTHESIS | • @WWW |

In addition to the well known data fields the following ones were added:

doi Digital Object Identifier, e.g. “doi = {10.1080/02678290500291699}” (optional for @article and @inpress)

url URL for any internet source, e.g. “url = {http://www.beilstein-journals.org/bjnano}” (mandatory for @WWW)

urldate Date when the url was visited last, e.g. “urldate = {Sep 12, 2007}” (mandatory for @WWW)

venue Information about a conference (place and time), e.g. “venue = {Baltimore, MD, June 27–30, 1996}” (mandatory for @PROCEEDINGS and @INPROCEEDINGS)

version Version of a software, e.g. “version = {Revision C.02}” (mandatory for @SOFTWARE)

The Beilstein bundle contains the file “beilstein-template.bib” with example entries for all types of references described in [1, pp 5–6].

References

- [1] *Beilstein-Institut*: Instructions for Authors for the *Beilstein Journal of Nanotechnology*, Version 1.1.
- [2] *David Carlisle*: The `tabularx` package, v2.07 (1999/01/07), <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/help/Catalogue/entries/tabularx.html>.
- [3] *ImageMagick*: Convert, Edit, and Compose Images, <http://www.imagemagick.org>.

Appendix

Deactivated macros

A few macros were “deactivated”, i.e. their usage results in an error. Right now this is valid for the standard commands listed in Table 8.

Table 8: Forbidden macros.

Macro	Alternative
<code>\and</code>	Use <code>\author</code> and <code>\author*</code> for every author
<code>\footnote{\langle text \rangle}</code>	None ^a
<code>\thanks{\langle affiliation \rangle}</code>	Use <code>\affiliation{\langle affiliation \rangle}</code>

^a`\footnote` remains active in the `table` environment.

List of package files

File name	Version
<code>beilstein.cls</code>	2010/08/16 v1.1 Template for submissions to the “Beilstein Journal of Nanotechnology” (BJNANO)
<code>xkeyval.sty</code>	2008/08/13 v2.6a package option processing (HA)
<code>xkeyval.tex</code>	2008/08/13 v2.6a key=value parser (HA)
<code>ifthen.sty</code>	2001/05/26 v1.1c Standard LaTeX ifthen package (DPC)
<code>article.cls</code>	2007/10/19 v1.4h Standard LaTeX document class
<code>size12.clo</code>	2007/10/19 v1.4h Standard LaTeX file (size option)
<code>babel.sty</code>	2008/07/06 v3.8l The Babel package
<code>bblopts.cfg</code>	2006/07/31 v1.0 MiKTeX ‘babel’ configuration
<code>english.ldf</code>	2005/03/30 v3.3o English support from the babel system
<code>inputenc.sty</code>	2008/03/30 v1.1d Input encoding file
<code>fontenc.sty</code>	
<code>tlenc.def</code>	2005/09/27 v1.99g Standard LaTeX file
<code>mathptmx.sty</code>	2005/04/12 PSNFSS-v9.2a Times w/ Math, improved (SPQR, WaS)
<code>helvet.sty</code>	2005/04/12 PSNFSS-v9.2a (WaS)
<code>courier.sty</code>	2005/04/12 PSNFSS-v9.2a (WaS)
<code>textcomp.sty</code>	2005/09/27 v1.99g Standard LaTeX package
<code>ts1enc.def</code>	2001/06/05 v3.0e (jk/car/fm) Standard LaTeX file
<code>geometry.sty</code>	2008/12/21 v4.2 Page Geometry
<code>ifpdf.sty</code>	2010/01/28 v2.1 Provides the ifpdf switch (HO)
<code>ifvtx.sty</code>	2008/11/04 v1.4 Switches for detecting VTeX and its modes (HO)
<code>geometry.cfg</code>	

Continued on next page

File name	Version
setspace.sty	2000/12/01 6.7 Contributed and Supported LaTeX2e package
ragged2e.sty	2009/05/21 v2.1 ragged2e Package (MS)
everyysel.sty	2009/05/30 v1.1 EverySelectfont Package (MS)
footmisc.sty	2009/09/15 v5.5a a miscellany of footnote facilities
lineno.sty	2005/11/02 line numbers on paragraphs v4.41
amsmath.sty	2000/07/18 v2.13 AMS math features
amstext.sty	2000/06/29 v2.01
amsgen.sty	1999/11/30 v2.0
amsbsy.sty	1999/11/29 v1.2d
amsopn.sty	1999/12/14 v2.01 operator names
amssymb.sty	2009/06/22 v3.00
amsfonts.sty	2009/06/22 v3.00 Basic AMSFonts support
multicol.sty	2008/12/05 v1.6h multicolumn formatting (FMi)
float.sty	2001/11/08 v1.3d Float enhancements (AL)
flafter.sty	2000/07/23 v1.2i Standard LaTeX floats after reference (FMi)
graphicx.sty	1999/02/16 v1.0f Enhanced LaTeX Graphics (DPC,SPQR)
graphics.sty	2009/02/05 v1.0o Standard LaTeX Graphics (DPC,SPQR)
trig.sty	1999/03/16 v1.09 sin cos tan (DPC)
graphics.cfg	2007/01/18 v1.5 graphics configuration of TeX/TeXLive
pdftex.def	2009/08/25 v0.04m Graphics/color for pdfTeX
array.sty	2008/09/09 v2.4c Tabular extension package (FMi)
tabularx.sty	1999/01/07 v2.07 ‘tabularx’ package (DPC)
longtable.sty	2004/02/01 v4.11 Multi-page Table package (DPC)
cleveref.sty	2009/12/11 v0.15.3 Intelligent cross-referencing
natbib.sty	2009/11/07 8.31a (PWD, AO)
natbib.cfg	
url.sty	2006/04/12 ver 3.3 Verb mode for urls, etc.
xspace.sty	2006/05/08 v1.12 Space after command names (DPC,MH)
ts1cmr.fd	1999/05/25 v2.5h Standard LaTeX font definitions
t1ptm.fd	2001/06/04 font definitions for T1/ptm.
supp-pdf.tex	
t1phv.fd	2001/06/04 scalable font definitions for T1/phv.
ot1zmtmcm.fd	2000/01/03 Fontinst v1.801 font definitions for OT1/zmtmcm.
omlztmcm.fd	2000/01/03 Fontinst v1.801 font definitions for OML/zmtmcm.
omszmtmcm.fd	2000/01/03 Fontinst v1.801 font definitions for OMS/zmtmcm.
omxztmcm.fd	2000/01/03 Fontinst v1.801 font definitions for OMX/zmtmcm.
ot1ptm.fd	2001/06/04 font definitions for OT1/ptm.