

# CiCC Journal Paper Title

A.B.C. Author<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department/School Name, University/Institution Name, City State/Province Postal Code, Country

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**Abstract:** This guide is for authors who are preparing papers for *Communications in Computational Chemistry* using the  $\LaTeX$  document preparation system and the CiCC class file.

**Key words:** keyword1, keyword2.

## 1 Introduction

Authors submitting to *Communications in Computational Chemistry* are encouraged to prepare their manuscripts using the `ccc.cls` LaTeX class file. This guide outlines key formatting requirements specific to the journal. Please ensure that all submissions follow the CCC style from the outset to avoid delays in production. A very accessible guide to the features of  $\LaTeX 2_{\epsilon}$  and the differences from the earlier version is provided by Kopka & Daly. This reference provides in chapter 9 a summary of  $\LaTeX$  error messages and also a full description of standard  $\LaTeX$  commands in Appendix F.

### 1.1 The CiCC document classes

The use of  $\LaTeX$  document classes allows a simple change of class (or class option) to transform the appearance of your document. The CiCC class file preserves the standard  $\LaTeX$  interface such that any document which can be produced using the standard  $\LaTeX$  `article` class can also be produced with the CiCC class. However, the measure (or width of text) is narrower than the default for `article`, therefore line breaks will change and long equations may need re-setting.

## 2 Using the CiCC class file

If the file `CiCC.cls` is not already in the appropriate system directory for  $\LaTeX$  files, either arrange for it to be put there, or copy it to your working directory. The class file and related material, such as this guide, can be accessed via the journal web-site under *Author Guidelines*.

The CiCC document class is implemented as a complete document class, *not* a document class option. In order to use the CiCC style, replace `article` by `CiCC` in the `\documentclass` command at the beginning of your document:

```
\documentclass{article}
```

is replaced by

```
\documentclass{CiCC}
```

In general, the following standard document class options should *not* be used with the CiCC style:

- (i) 10pt, 11pt, 12pt – unavailable;

- (ii) `twoside` (no associated style file) – `twoside` is the default;
- (iii) `fleqn`, `leqno`, `titlepage` – should not be used (`fleqn` is already incorporated into the CiCC style);
- (iv) `twocolumn` – is not necessary as it is the default style.

In  $\LaTeX$  the use of postscript fonts and the inclusion of non-standard options is carried out through the `\usepackage` command, rather than as options as in earlier versions. Thus the Times font can be used for text by including

on the line immediately after the `\documentclass`. If necessary, `ifthen` and `bezier` can be included as packages.

The CiCC class file has been designed to operate with the standard version of `lfonts.tex` that is distributed as part of  $\LaTeX$ . If you have access to the source file for this guide, `CiCCtemplate.tex`, attempt to typeset it. If you find font problems you might investigate whether a non-standard version of `lfonts.tex` has been installed in your system.

### 2.1 Additional document class options

The following additional class options are available with the CiCC style:

`onecolumn` – to be used *only* when two-column output is unable to accommodate long equations;

`landscape` – for producing wide figures and tables which need to be included in landscape format (i.e. sideways) rather than portrait (i.e. upright). This option is described below.

`doublespacing` – this will double-space your article by setting `\baselinestretch` to 2.

`referee` – 12/20pt text size, single column, designed for submission of papers.

`referee` – 11/17pt text size, single column designed for submission of papers with mathematical content.

`camera` – designed for use with computer modern fonts to produce a closer representation of CiCC style for camera ready material.

`galley` – no running heads, no attempt to align the bottom of columns.

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### 3 Additional facilities

In addition to all the standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X design elements, the CiCC style includes the following features.

- (i) Extended commands for specifying a short version of the title and author(s) for the running headlines;
- (ii) A `summary` environment to produce a suitably indented Summary
- (iii) An `abstract` environment which produces the CiCC style of Summary
- (iv) A `keywords` environment and a `\nokeywords` command;
- (v) Use of the `description` environment for unnumbered lists.
- (vi) A starred version of the `\caption` command to produce captions for continued figures or tables.

In general, once you have used the additional CiCC.cls facilities in your document, do not process it with a standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X style file.

#### 3.1 Titles and author's name

In the CiCC style, the title of the article and the author's name (or authors' names) are used both at the beginning of the article for the main title and throughout the article as running headlines at the top of every page. The title is used on odd-numbered pages (rectos) and the author's name appears on even-numbered pages (versos). Although the main heading can run to several lines of text, the running headline must be a single line ( $\leq 45$  characters). Moreover, the main heading can also incorporate new line commands (e.g. `\`) but these are not acceptable in a running headline. To enable you to specify an alternative short title and an alternative short author's name, the standard `\title` and `\author` commands have been extended to take an optional argument to be used as the running headline. The running headlines for this guide were produced using the following code:

```
\title[Commun. Comput. Chem.,  
      \LaTeXe\ Guide for Authors]
```

and

```
\author[B.L.N. Kennett]  
      {B.L.N. Kennett$^1$  
      \thanks{Pacific Region Office, CiCC} \\  
      $^1$Research School of Earth Sciences,  
      Australian National University,  
      Canberra ACT \emph{0200}, Australia  
      }
```

The `\thanks` note produces a footnote to the title or author.

#### 3.2 Key words and Summary

At the beginning of your article, the title should be generated in the usual way using the `\maketitle` command. Immediately following the title you should include a Summary followed by a list of key words. The summary should be enclosed within an `summary` environment, followed immediately by the key words enclosed in a `keywords` environment. The heading 'Key words' is included automatically and the key words are followed by vertical space.

Note that the `summary` and `abstract` environments have the same effect for the documentclass CiCC.cls

### 3.3 Lists

The CiCC style provides numbered lists using the `enumerate` environment and unnumbered lists using the `description` environment with an empty label. Bulleted lists are not part of the CiCC style and the `itemize` environment should not be used.

The enumerated list numbers each list item with roman numerals:

- (i) first item
- (ii) second item
- (iii) third item

Alternative numbering styles can be achieved by inserting a redefinition of the number labelling command after the `\begin{enumerate}`. For example, the list

- (1) first item
- (2) second item
- (3) etc...

was produced by:

```
\begin{enumerate}  
  \renewcommand{\theenumi}{(\arabic{enumi})}  
  \item first item  
  :  
\end{enumerate}
```

Unnumbered lists are provided using the `description` environment. For example,

First unnumbered item which has no label and is indented from the left margin.  
Second unnumbered item.  
Third unnumbered item.

was produced by,

```
\begin{description}  
  \item First unnumbered item...  
  \item Second unnumbered item.  
  \item Third unnumbered item.  
\end{description}
```

#### 3.4 Captions for continued figures and tables

The `\caption*` command may be used to produce a caption with the same number as the previous caption (for the corresponding type of float). For instance, if a very large table does not fit on one page, it must be split into two floats; the second float should use the `caption*` command with a suitable caption:

```
\begin{table}  
  \caption*{-- \textit{continued}}  
  \begin{tabular}{@{}lcll}  
  :  
  \end{tabular}  
\end{table}
```

## 4 Some guidelines for using standard facilities

The following notes may help you achieve the best effects with the CiCC style file.

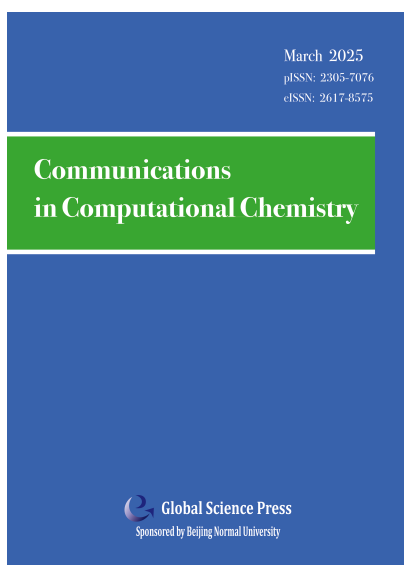


Figure 1. An example figure in which space has been left for the artwork.

#### 4.1 Sections

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X provides five levels of section headings and they are all defined in the CiCC style file:

```
\section
\subsection
\subsubsection
\paragraph
\subparagraph
```

#### 4.2 Illustrations (or figures)

The CiCC style will cope with positioning of your illustrations and you should not use the positional qualifiers on the `figure` environment which would override these decisions. For submission of artwork. Figure captions should be below the figure itself, therefore the `\caption` command should appear after the figure or space left for an illustration. For example, Figure. 1 is produced using the following commands:

```
\begin{figure}
\vspace{5.5cm}
\caption{An example figure in which space has
        been left for the artwork.}
\label{sample-figure}
\end{figure}
```

#### 4.3 Tables

The CiCC style will cope with positioning of your tables and you should not use the positional qualifiers on the `table` environment which would override these decisions. Table captions should be at the top, therefore the `\caption` command should appear before the body of the table.

The `tabular` environment can be used to produce tables with single horizontal rules, which are allowed, if desired, at the head and foot only. This environment has been modified for the CiCC style in the following ways:

- (i) additional vertical space is inserted on either side of a rule;

Table 1. Seismic velocities at major discontinuities.

Class	depth	radius	$\alpha_-$	$\alpha_+$	$\beta_-$	$\beta_+$
ICB	5154	1217	11.091	10.258	3.438	0.
CMB	2889	3482	8.009	13.691	0.	7.301

- (ii) vertical lines are not produced.

Commands to redefine quantities such as `\arraystretch` should be omitted. For example, Table 1 is produced using the following commands.

If you have a table that is to extend over two columns, you need to use `table*` in a `minipage` environment, i.e., you can say

```
\begin{table*}
\begin{minipage}{80mm}
\caption{Caption which will wrap round to the
        width of the minipage environment.}
\begin{tabular}{}%
:
\end{tabular}
\end{minipage}
\end{table*}
```

The width of the `minipage` should more or less be the width of your table, so you can only guess on a value on the first pass. The value will have to be adjusted when your article is finally typeset, so don't worry about making it the exact size.

#### 4.4 Running headlines

As described above, the title of the article and the author's name (or authors' names) are used as running headlines at the top of every page. The headline on right pages can list up to three names; for more than three use et al. The `\pagestyle` and `\thispagestyle` commands should *not* be used. Similarly, the commands `\markright` and `\markboth` should not be necessary.

#### 4.5 Typesetting mathematics

This correct positioning should be compared with that for the following centred equation,

$$\alpha_{j+1} > \bar{\alpha} + ks_{\alpha}$$

#### 4.6 Bibliography

**Author Names:** List the surname first, followed by the initials. Multiple authors should be separated by commas. If an author has more than one initial, retain all initials and separate them with periods.

**Journal Article Titles:** Only the first word of the title should be capitalized, with the exception of proper nouns and standard abbreviations, which should retain their original capitalization. The title should end with a period.

**Book Titles:** Capitalize the first letter of each major word, excluding minor words such as prepositions and articles. The title should end with a period.

**Journal Names:** Journal names should be italicized and followed by a comma.

**Volume, Issue, and Year:** The volume number should be in

**Figure 2.** An example figure spanning two-columns in which space has been left for the artwork.

bold. If an issue number is present, it should be placed in parentheses immediately after the volume number. The publication year should be enclosed in a second set of parentheses, separated from the issue number by a space. If there is no issue number, the year follows directly after the bold volume number in parentheses.

Page Numbers: Page ranges should immediately follow the year in parentheses, separated by a comma, and formatted as "start page–end page."

Books or Book Chapters: After the book or series title, insert a comma, followed by the publisher or city of publication and the year [1–7].

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## References

- [1] Author, A. A., Author, B. B., Author, C. C., & Author, D. D., YYYY. Multi-author example article title, *High-Impact Journal Name*, **VV**, PP1–PP2.
- [2] Author, A. B. & Collaborator, C. D., YYYY. Example article title one, *Journal Name*, **VV(NN)**, PP1–PP2.
- [3] Author, E. F., Contributor, G. H., & Researcher, I. J., YYYY. Example article title two, *Another Journal Name*, **VV**, PP1–PP2.
- [4] Author, K. L., YYYY. *Example Book Title*, vol. 1, Example Publisher, City, Country.
- [5] Author, M. N., Coauthor, O. P., Coauthor, Q. R., & Coauthor, S. T., YYYY. *Another Example Book Title*, Sample Press, City, Country, 2nd edition.
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