

Optics Letters template for submission and length-check estimation

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This template, along with associated style files, can be used to approximate typeset *Optics Letters* (OL) pages for purposes of length check. With a few command changes, the two-column version can be disassembled into a single-column double-spaced version suitable for production and submission to OSA. Examples are given of how to account for some of the factors that affect the accuracy of the length estimate: figures, tables, equations, and author affiliations. **Authors should note the new affiliation style (shown above) as well as the change to bracketed reference callouts.** © 2007 Optical Society of America

OCIS codes: 000.0000, 999.9999.

We recommend that authors prepare OL manuscripts to accommodate the `[twocolumn]` (length-check) option. This will assist both the author and OSA staff in estimating final page count. Preparing the length-check option involves setting tables and figures within the body of the manuscript with appropriate sizing commands and placing the `\twocolumn[...]` command around the titlepage elements (as explained below). There are also instructions at the end of the template for setting up author affiliations properly. Once a manuscript has been prepared to resemble final pages, it can easily be reprocessed to change layout for production, float the figures to the back, and generate a list of figure captions.

Sample code for the preamble is as follows:

LaTeX for length check

```
\documentclass[10pt,twocolumn]{article}
\usepackage{ol}
% Figures should be placed in body
% of manuscript and
% sized appropriately.
```

LaTeX for submission

```
\documentclass[12pt]{article}
\usepackage[tablesfirst,notablist,
nomarkers]{endfloat}
% use endfloat only to float figures
% to end and create
% list of captions
\usepackage{ol}
```

The command `\twocolumn[...]` must be placed around the titlepage elements in the two-column option. Note that proper figure, table, and caption environments should be used (see samples below).

Displayed equations may be the most problematic for purposes of length check. *Optics Letters* equations are

usually set in one column; breaks and alignment should bring out the structure of the math:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{E}_{x,y} = & \frac{1}{2} (1 + j\alpha) (G_{x,y} - \gamma) E_{x,y} \\ & + \kappa E_{x,y} (t - \tau) \exp(-j\Omega_{x,y}\tau) \\ & + (\beta_{sp}N)^{1/2} \xi_{x,y}. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Use standard LaTeX or AMSTeX environments. For equations that *must* span two columns, it is possible to use a float environment, e.g., `\begin{figure*}... \end{figure*}`. Such an environment will not interfere with figure or table numbering (which is controlled by the caption), but it *will* cause equations to float, often with unwanted consequences.

Figures should be set to one-column size (~ 8.3 cm) whenever possible; **tables** should also be set to one column whenever possible, but tables with more than five columns will probably need to be set to two columns. For two-column layout, figures and tables can be set across both columns with the alternate figure and table environment commands `\begin{figure*}... \end{figure*}` instead of `\begin{figure}... \end{figure}`. Note that tables are typeset and cannot be reduced in size like art, which may require more space than in the submitted paper.

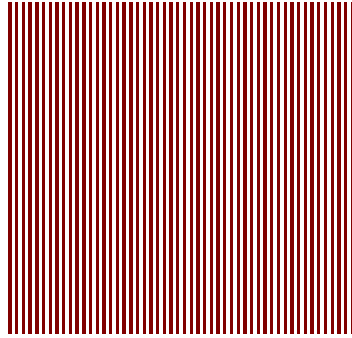
Sample figure environment:

```
\begin{figure}[htb]
\centerline{
\includegraphics[width=8.3cm]{richardson-f1.eps}}
\caption{Sample figure.}
\end{figure}
```

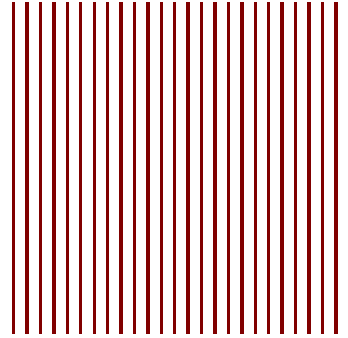
References callouts are now formatted with the `cite` package, which produces bracketed reference style (e.g.,

Table 2. Sample Table

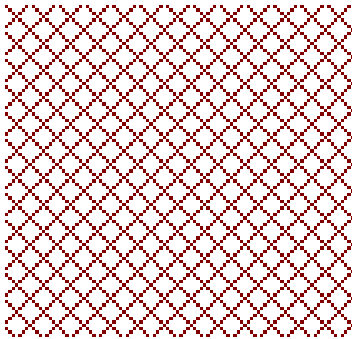
TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST
TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST
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TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST	TEST



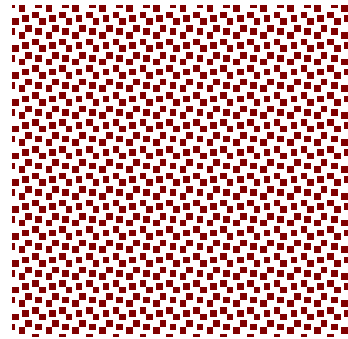
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Fig. 2. Two-column figure set with the figure* environment.

text. [use `\pagebreak` to balance final column]

References

1. Z. Jiang and X.-C. Zhang, *Opt. Lett.* **23**, 1114 (1998).