Instructions to Authors

The instructions should be read carefully before preparing the manuscript.

A. General

Papers submitted for publication should preferably be written in **English.**

A **summary** for *Zentralblatt für Mathematik* should be attached. Manuscripts **(in duplicate)** must be in their final form and typed on one side of the paper only in double-line spacing with wide margins. The author should also keep a copy of the manuscript. An **abstract** must be included.

Normally, only printer's errors should be corrected in the proofs. A **charge** is made **for extensive changes** not due to typesetting errors, introduced at the proof stage.

Formulae should be typewritten whenever possible.

Special markings should be explained in a "Note to the printer" (see suggestions in section B). Copies produced by matrix printer are not accepted unless clearly legible.

Illustrations and diagrams should be submitted on separate sheets and not included in the text. They should either be good-quality glossy prints in the desired final size (inscriptions 2 mm high are recommended) or be drawn about twice the final size in India ink using clean uniform lines. In the latter case, letters and numbers should be about 4 mm high to allow for 50% reduction. The publisher reserves the right to reduce or enlarge illustrations and diagrams. The author should indicate in the margin of the manuscript where illustrations and diagrams are to be inserted.

Footnotes, other than those referring to the title of the paper, should be avoided. If absolutely necessary, they should be numbered consecutively and placed at the foot of the page on which they occur (not at the end of the article).

On the first page of the manuscript a short **running title** should be provided (not to exceed 70 typewriter strokes, including spaces).

The **list of references** at the end of the paper should always be in alphabetical order and include the names and initials of all authors (see examples below). Names of journals and book series should be abbreviated in accordance with *Zentralblatt für Mathematik.* Whenever possible, please replace all references to papers accepted for publication, preprints or technical reports by the exact name of the journal, as well as the volume, first and last page numbers and year, if the article has already been published or accepted for publication.

When styling the references, the following examples should be observed:

Journal article:

  1. **or** [B–G] Tomboulis, E., Yaffe, L.: Finite temperature $SU(2)$ lattice gauge theory. Commun. Math. Phys. **100**, 313–341 (1985)

Complete book:

  2. **or** [M] Bratelli, O., Robinson, D.W.: Operator algebras and quantum statistical mechanics, Vol II. Berlin, Heidelberg, New York: Springer 1981

Single contribution in a book:

  3. **or** [G] Gromov, M.: Large Riemannian manifolds. In: Shiohama, K., Sakai, T., Sunada, T. (eds.) Curvature and topology of Riemannian manifolds. Proceedings, Katata 1985. Lecture Notes Mathematics, Vol. 1201, pp. 108–121. Berlin, Heidelberg, New York: Springer 1986

Citations in the text should be either **(a)** by numbers in square brackets, e. g., [1], or Bombieri and Giusti [1], referring to an alphabetically ordered and numbered list, or **(b)** by the author's initials in square brackets, e. g., [B–G], or **(c)** by author and year in parentheses, e. g., Bombieri and Giusti (1971). Any one of these styles is acceptable if used *consistently* throughout the paper. In the third system, if there are two authors, both should be named, e. g., Agar and Douglas (1955); if a work with more than two authors is cited, only the first author's name plus "et al." need be given; e. g., Komor et al. (1979); if there is more than one reference by the same author or team of authors in the same year, then a, b, c, etc. should be added after the year both in the text and in the list of references.

One hundred (100) **offprints** of each paper will be supplied free of charge. Additional offprints are available in lots of 100, provided the order form is received with the corrected proof.

B. Color coding

> Manuscripts must be marked according to the following rules unless produced on a golfball/daisy typewriter or on a good-quality printer and the desired fonts (Greek, script, special roman, boldface, etc.) are clearly recognizable. Special letters or symbols should be explained in a "Note to the printer". Unmarked manuscripts may have to be returned to the authors, which may cause a delay in publication.

1. Text

Manuscripts produced by computer typesetting with a daisy wheel or laser printer, or by manual typing with special fonts require marking only of special symbols, and distinguishing between 0 and O, 0 and o, and 1 and l. Special letters or symbols should be explained in a "Note to the Printer." In other cases the following instructions should be followed.

The words **"Theorem"**, **"Lemma"**, **"Corollary"**, **"Proposition"** etc. are normally printed in **boldface,** followed by the formulation in *italics* (to be underlined in the manuscript), the end of which should be clearly indicated. The words *"Proof"*, *"Remark"*, *"Example"*, *"Note"* etc. are printed in *italics* with the formulation in ordinary (roman) typeface, and **Definition** in boldface. The text of the definition itself should be in roman except for the concept defined, which should be in *italics*. Words or sentences to be set in italics should be marked by single underlining. If the material underlined in the manuscript is to be typeset with underlining (and not set in italics), this must be explained to the printer.

2. Formulae

Letters in formulae are printed in *italics* and figures in roman, if not marked otherwise. It will help the printer if in doubtful cases the position of indices and exponents is marked thus: $h_\wedge$, $a^\vee$. Spacing of indices and exponents must be specially indicated $(A_m{}^n{}_n{}^m)$ otherwise they will be set (A_{mn}^{nm}).

Underlining for special alphabets and typefaces should be done according to the following code:

Violet: Letters in formulae (l, O, o) to be distinguished from numerals (1, 0)
Brown: boldface (headings, boldface letters in formulae)
Yellow: roman (abbreviations e. g. Re, Im, log, sin, ord, id, lim, sup, etc.)
Red: Greek
Green: script
Orange: special roman
Blue: Gothic
Encircled: sanserif

The following are frequently confused and should be made unambiguous:

$\cup$, U, $\bigcup$, U; $\circ$, o, O, 0; $\times$, x, X, χ, κ; $\vee$, v, ν; θ, Θ, ϕ, φ, Φ, $\varnothing$, $\emptyset$; ψ, Ψ; ε, $\in$; a', a^1; the symbol a and the indefinite article a;

also the handwritten letters:

c, C; e, l; I, J; k, K; o, O; p, P; s, S; u, U; v, V; w, W; x, X; z, Z

Please take care to distinguish these capital letters by double underlining.

C. Examples

1. Special alphabets or typefaces

Boldface   **A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z**

Greek Γ, Δ, Θ, Λ, Ξ, Π, Σ, Φ, Ψ, Ω
α, β, γ, δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, ϑ, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, o, π, ϱ, σ, τ, υ, φ, ϕ, χ, ψ, ω

Script $\mathscr{A}, \mathscr{B}, \mathscr{C}, \mathscr{D}, \mathscr{E}, \mathscr{F}, \mathscr{G}, \mathscr{H}, \mathscr{I}, \mathscr{J}, \mathscr{K}, \mathscr{L}, \mathscr{M}, \mathscr{N}, \mathscr{O}, \mathscr{P}, \mathscr{Q}, \mathscr{R}, \mathscr{S}, \mathscr{T}, \mathscr{U}, \mathscr{V}, \mathscr{W}, \mathscr{X}, \mathscr{Y}, \mathscr{Z}$
$a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z$

Special roman $\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{D}, \mathbb{E}, \mathbb{F}, \mathbb{G}, \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{I}, \mathbb{J}, \mathbb{K}, \mathbb{L}, \mathbb{M}, \mathbb{N}, \mathbb{O}, \mathbb{P}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{S}, \mathbb{T}, \mathbb{U}, \mathbb{V}, \mathbb{W}, \mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{1}$

Gothic $\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{C}, \mathfrak{D}, \mathfrak{E}, \mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{G}, \mathfrak{H}, \mathfrak{I}, \mathfrak{J}, \mathfrak{K}, \mathfrak{L}, \mathfrak{M}, \mathfrak{N}, \mathfrak{O}, \mathfrak{P}, \mathfrak{Q}, \mathfrak{R}, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{T}, \mathfrak{U}, \mathfrak{V}, \mathfrak{W}, \mathfrak{X}, \mathfrak{Y}, \mathfrak{Z}$
$\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{d}, \mathfrak{e}, \mathfrak{f}, \mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{i}, \mathfrak{j}, \mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{l}, \mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{n}, \mathfrak{o}, \mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{q}, \mathfrak{r}, \mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{t}, \mathfrak{u}, \mathfrak{v}, \mathfrak{w}, \mathfrak{x}, \mathfrak{y}, \mathfrak{z}$

Sanserif   A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z
a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

> **Final check:**
> - All formula characters unambiguous?
> - Information on title page complete (title, name(s) of author(s), institute(s), complete address(es)?
> - All figures enclosed?
> - References complete and cross-checked?
> - Text and end of theorems, lemmas etc. marked?
> - Short running title given?
> - Summary for *Zentralblatt für Mathematik* enclosed?

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Zeitschrift für Physik

Zeitschrift für Physik A
Atomic Nuclei

Zeitschrift für Physik A is devoted to original research in experimental and theoretical nuclear physics, elementary particle physics relevant to nuclear phenomena and new developments in the interdisciplinary research originating in these fields.

With the advent of new electron and heavy ion accelerators operating at high energies, experimental and theoretical papers from these fields will become an important part of *Zeitschrift für Physik A* in the future. The editors would like to attract contributions in hadron physics, both experimental and theoretical.

New technical developments in nuclear physics, e.g. storage rings for ions, open up interdisciplinary research in atomic, plasma, and nuclear physics. In the initial stages, at least, during which the experimental methods dominate the field, authors should have the opportunity to publish their work in one and the same journal: *Zeitschrift für Physik A*.

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Zeitschrift für Physik B

Section B covers the physics of condensed matter and general physics. In this section papers on the physical properties of crystalline, disordered, and amorphous solids, and on classical and quantum liquids will be published. Examples would be papers on superconductivity, phase transitions, surface effects, and studies of dynamic process performed with the help of photon, electron, or neutron scattering. Emphasis is also put on quantum optics and statistical physics, especially in the area of nonequilibrium processes and cooperative phenomena. Papers on molecular physics that relate to problems of consensed matter are also invited.

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Zeitschrift für Physik C

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Fields of interest: Experimental and theoretical particle physics; structure of elementary particles; high energy processes; strong, electromagnetic and weak interactions; symmetry principles; quantum field theory; field theory on the lattice.

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Zeitschrift für Physik D

The focus of the new *section D* will be on free atoms, molecules, and clusters and their properties and interactions as individual entities in gaseous, liquid, and solid environments. All aspects of atomic, molecular, and cluster structure, spectroscopy, interactions, dynamics, production, fragmentation, and ionization will be covered. Other topics to be included: heavy-ion atomic physics, muonic, pionic, and other exotic atoms; hyperfine interactions, electron and positron scattering; collisions and experiment and theory; structure and stability calculations; statistical and dynamic theories of inter- and intramolecular processes.

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