LaTeX instructions for authors

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First, thank you for reading and for publishing with us! This document is written for authors of papers in Geometry & Topology (GT) and Algebraic & Geometric Topology (AGT).

Older versions of this document discussed our public class file, `gtpart.cls`. *Please do not use this class file.* It has diverged from the class file used in production to such an extent that converting your article would be wasted effort on your part.

What is important is that your article uses well-structured LaTeX. It is comparatively easy to reformat a well-structured file, but adding properly structured cross-references, for example, is time-consuming and likely to introduce errors. Hence, we may ask you to revise and resubmit your source files if they do not meet the guidelines listed below.

The basics

Well-structured LaTeX means at a minimum the following:

- Bibliography structured using standard LaTeX syntax (or generated by BibTeX) with citations made using the `\cite` command. Common bibliography packages such as `amsrefs` are allowed, though their effects may not be preserved in the final version to conform to our style.
- Sections, subsections, figures, tables, numbered equations, etc labelled and cross-referenced using `\label` and `\ref`. Packages such as `cleverref` and `thmtools` that expand on these functions are welcome.
- Theorems, remarks, definitions, etc, set out using proper environments (defined with `\newtheorem` commands) and also labelled and cross-referenced with `\label` and `\ref`.
- Figures, whether prepared electronically or hand-drawn, must be of publication quality. Fuzzy or sloppily drawn figures will not be accepted.

GT and AGT style

Published articles in GT and AGT should conform to the guidelines in this section. If the submitted version of your article doesnt adhere to them, we will make the appropriate changes during the production process.

Document structure You are strongly encouraged to give a structured outline of your paper in the introduction. Do not use the `\thanks` field. You are encouraged to have a (sub)subsection called "Acknowledgements", either at the end of the introduction or immediately preceding the bibliography.

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Numbering schemes A wide variety of numbering schemes are acceptable. The "standard style" has theorems numbered within sections and with separate counters for equations, figures, tables and sub(sub)sections. The following guidelines apply:

- To make it easier to find cross-references in the printed version of your article, numbered environments such as theorems, propositions, lemmas, definitions, remarks, notation, etc, should all share a single counter.
- Equations can be numbered consecutively or within sections, or in sequence with numbered environments.
- Floating material (figures and tables) should not share counters with nonfloating material (theorems, definitions, etc).
- You may use to reverse the order of theorem names and numbers.

Citation style Cite specific results, definitions, sections, etc, rather than whole works whenever possible. We may ask you to supply such details if they are missing, especially from books and other long works. Each work cited must be referred to in the paper; any reference included via `\nocite` will be removed.

Punctuation and abbreviation We use "Guardian style" with regard to punctuation. This is a streamlined style that omits full stops from ie, eg, cf, etc and other common abbreviations. This style is clear, unambiguous and easy on the reader's eyes.

We expand most abbreviations, thus "see Theorem 3.7" rather than "see Thm. 3.7". The space saved by this kind of abbreviation is small and makes the paper look like a set of notes. Similarly, "pages 47–50" is preferable to "pp. 47–50".

Graphics We strive to maintain a very high standard in all graphical content:

- Graphics should be prepared electronically unless this is completely impractical. Figures should normally be vector graphics and submitted either in PDF or EPS format.
- Bitmapped figures (eg JPG or PNG filetypes) should be generated at the highest possible resolution (at least 300 dpi).
- Figure labels should be generated using LaTeX, so that we can edit the results if necessary. This will make the label fonts match the fonts used throughout the paper, and also allows us to resize the figures to satisfy the needs of the layout without making labels illegible. We have written the LaTeX package `pinlabel`, available at https://msp.org/gtp/macros/pinlabel.sty, for this purpose. See https://msp.org/gtp/macros/pinlabdoc.pdf for comprehensive documentation of this package.
- Alternative methods to create LaTeX labels include a `.pdf_tex` file (using Inkscape), `overpic`, `tikz` and `psfrag`; all these and others are perfectly good.

Email graphics@msp.org if you're not sure whether a particular figure is acceptable or if you have other graphics-related questions.