Typesetting by TeX and LaTeX

LaTex (from Tex)

- a document preparation system (typesetting)
  https://www.latex-project.org/
- across platforms, e.g., Linux, Mac OS X, Windows, …
- particularly useful for input math and special symbols
- commonly used by astronomers, and adopted by almost every astronomy journal
- no license fees
- Github feedback/group developments
- Numerous online tutorials

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LaTeX

https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/LaTeX

Online '**overleaf**' interface (collaborative/group writing)

https://www.overleaf.com/project

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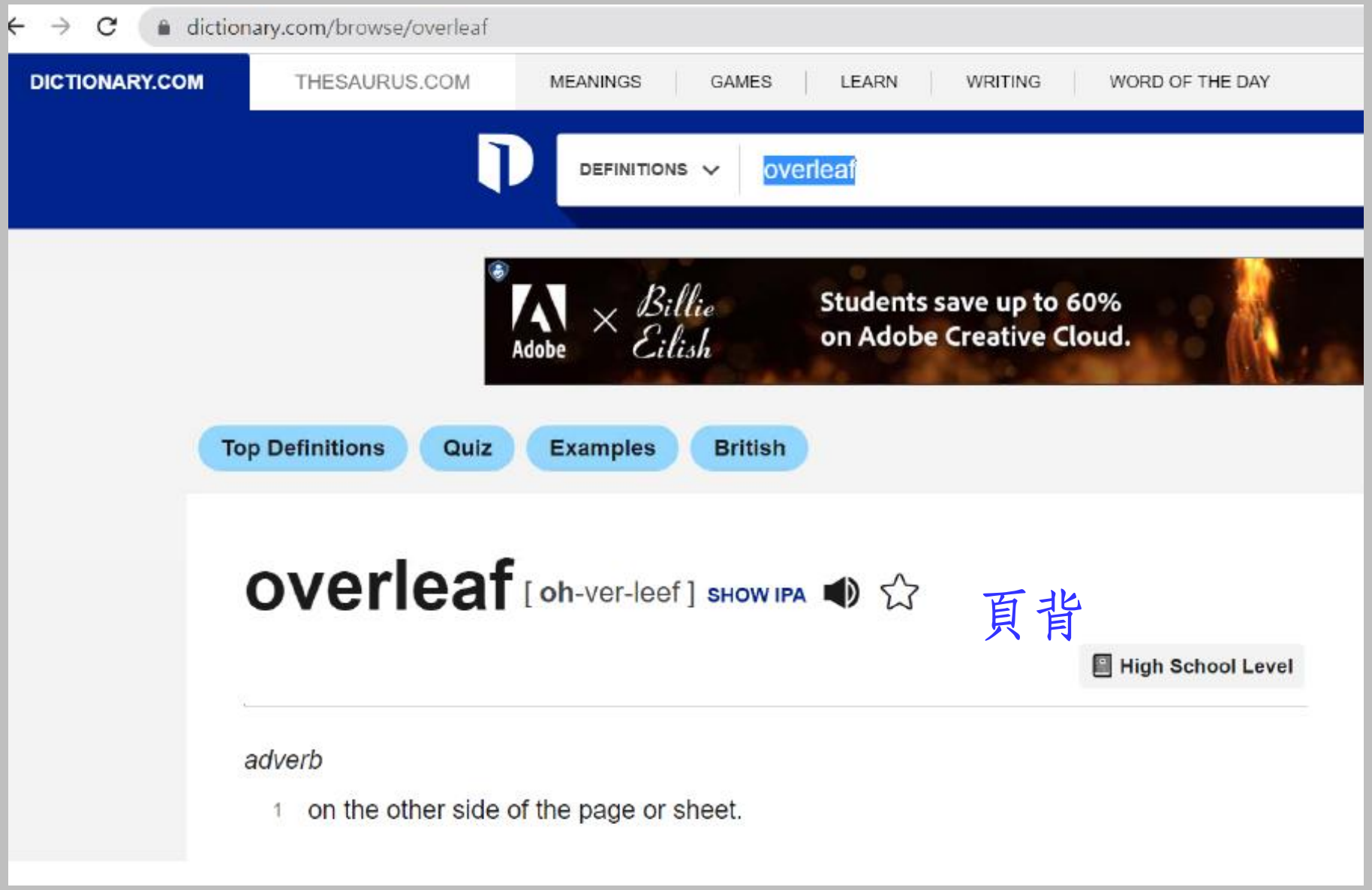


https://www.dictionary.com/browse/prefix

‘Over’ and ‘leaf’

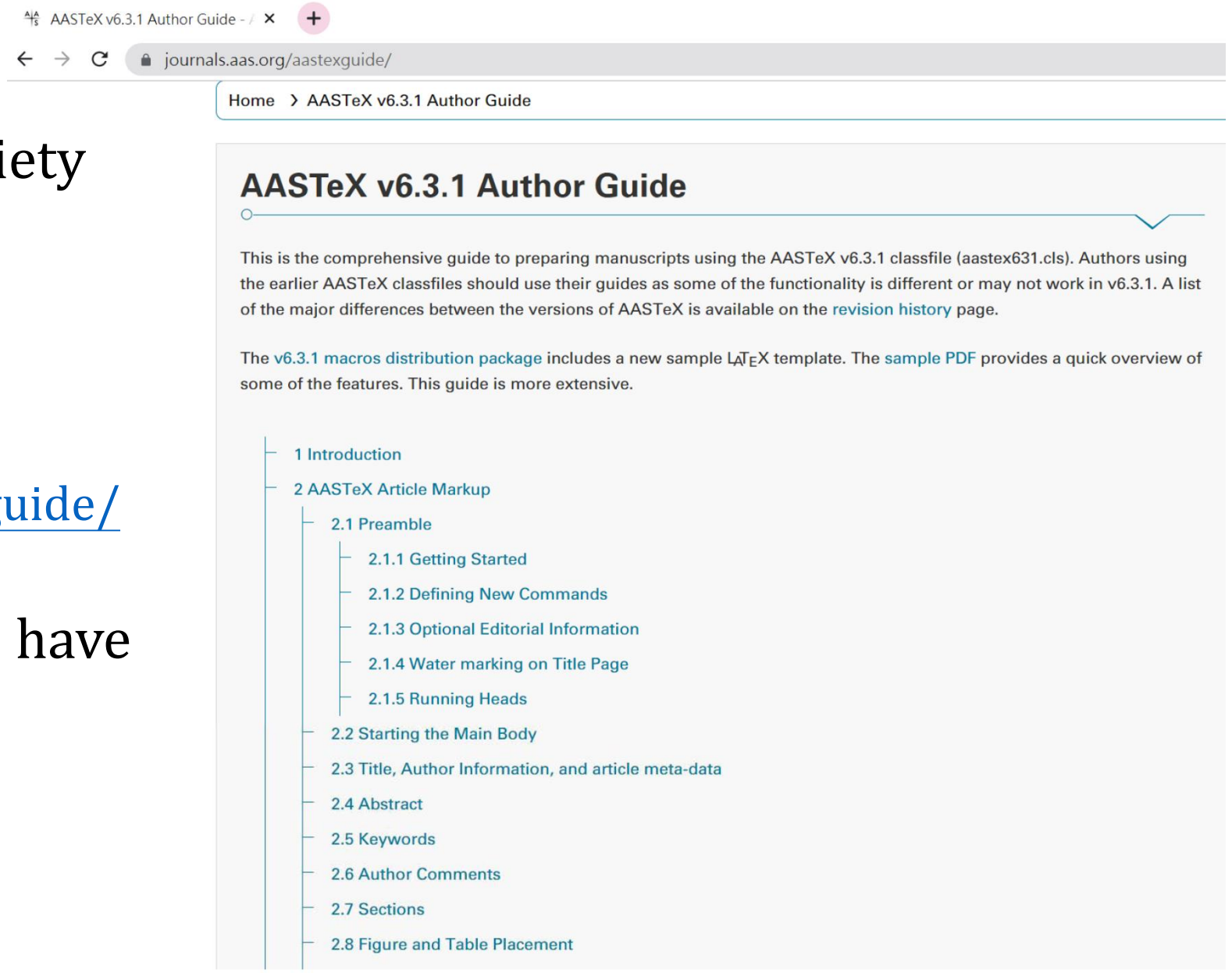
How many words can you write down that include ‘over’, prefixed or suffixed?

Check them out, e.g., ‘over-’, in a dictionary.

American Astronomical Society (AAS) cf the ASROC.

AASTeX for AAS journals (*what are they?*)
https://journals.aas.org/aastexguide/

Most journals (e.g., MNRAS) have their own class/style files.



ORCID

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For ORCID use on Wikipedia, see Wikipedia:ORCID.
Not to be confused with ORCHID.

The **ORCID** (/ˈɔːrkɪd/ (listen); **Open Researcher and Contributor ID**) is a nonproprietary alphanumeric code to uniquely identify authors and contributors of scholarly communication[1] as well as ORCID's website and services to look up authors and their bibliographic output (and other user-supplied pieces of information).

This addresses the problem that a particular author's contributions to the scientific literature or publications in the humanities can be hard to recognize as most personal names are not unique, they can change (such as with marriage), have cultural differences in name order, contain inconsistent use of first-name abbreviations and employ different writing systems. It provides a persistent identity for humans, similar to tax ID numbers, that are created for content-related entities on digital networks by digital object identifiers (DOIs).[2]

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\shortauthors{Lin et al. }



\begin{document}

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      Simultaneous Detection of Optical Flares of the Magnetically Active M Dwarf Wolf\,359
     }

\correspondingauthor{Wen Ping Chen}
\email{wchen@astro.ncu.edu.tw}

\author{Han-Tang Lin}
\affiliation{Graduate Institute of Astronomy,
National Central University, 300 Zhongda Road, Zhongli, Taoyuan 32001, Taiwan}
% hantanglin70036440@gmail.com

\author[0000-0003-0262-272X]{Wen-Ping Chen}
\affiliation{Graduate Institute of Astronomy,
  National Central University, 300 Zhongda Road, Zhongli, Taoyuan 32001, Taiwan}
\affiliation{Department of Physics,
  National Central University, 300 Zhongda Road, Zhongli, Taoyuan 32001, Taiwan}

\author[0000-0002-7420-6744]{Jinzhong Liu}
\affiliation{Xinjiang Astronomical Observatory, Chinese Academy of Sciences, People's Republic of China}

\author[0000-0002-5750-8177]{Xuan Zhang}
\affiliation{Xinjiang Astronomical Observatory, Chinese Academy of Sciences, People's Republic of China}

\author[0000-0001-7134-2874]{Yu Zhang}
```

Draft version September 23, 2021
Typeset using LaTeX **modern** style in AASTeX631

Simultaneous Detection of Optical Flares of the Magnetically Active M Dwarf Wolf 359

Han-Tang Lin,[1] Wen-Ping Chen,[1,2] Jinzhong Liu,[3] Xuan Zhang,[3] Yu Zhang,[3] Andrew Wang,[4] Shiang-Yu Wang,[4] Matthew J. Lehner,[4,5,6] C. Y. Wen,[4] J. K. Guo,[1] Y. H. Chang,[1] M. H. Chang,[1] Anli Tsai,[1] Chia-Lung Lin,[1] C. Y. Hsu,[1] and Wing Ip[1,7,8]

[1] *Graduate Institute of Astronomy, National Central University, 300 Zhongda Road, Zhongli, Taoyuan 32001, Taiwan*
[2] *Department of Physics, National Central University, 300 Zhongda Road, Zhongli, Taoyuan 32001, Taiwan*
[3] *Xinjiang Astronomical Observatory, Chinese Academy of Sciences, People's Republic of China*
[4] *Institute of Astronomy and Astrophysics, Academia Sinica, No. 1, Sec. 4, Roosevelt Rd, Taipei 10617, Taiwan*
[5] *Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pennsylvania, 209 South 33rd Street, Philadelphia, PA 19125, USA*
[6] *Center for Astrophysics — Harvard & Smithsonian, 60 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA*
[7] *Graduate Institute of Space Science, National Central University, 300 Zhongda Road, Zhongli, Taoyuan 32001, Taiwan*
[8] *Space Science Institute, Macau University of Science and Technology, Macau*

ABSTRACT

We present detection of stellar flares of Wolf 359, an M6.5 dwarf in the solar neighborhood (2.42 pc) known to be prone to flares due to surface magnetic activity. The observations were carried out from 2020 April 23 to 29 with a 1-m and a 0.5-m telescopes located nearly 300 km apart in Xinjiang, China. In effectively 27 hours of photometric monitoring, a total of 13 optical flares, each with a total energy of $\gtrsim 5 \times 10^{29}$ erg, were detected, including an energetic event occurring on April 26 with a released energy nearly 10^{33} erg detected by both telescopes. This occurrence rate of about once every two hours is consistent with those reported previously in radio, X-ray and optical wavelengths for this star. The two-telescope light curves of the major event sampled at different cadences and exposure timing enabled us to derive the intrinsic flare profile reaching a peak up to 1.6 times the stellar quiescent brightness, that would have been underestimated in the observed flare amplitude of $\sim$0.4 and 0.8, respectively, with single telescopes alone.

Corresponding author: Wen Ping Chen
wchen@astro.ncu.edu.tw

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\shortauthors{Huang \& Chen}

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\title{Polarization Temporal Variation and Wavelength Dependence of T Tauri and Herbig Ae/Be Stars
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\correspondingauthor{Wen-Ping Chen}
\email{wchen@astro.ncu.edu.tw}

\author{Po-Chieh Huang}
\affiliation{Graduate Institute of Astronomy, National Central University,
      300 Zhongda Road, Zhongli, Taoyuan 32001, Taiwan}

\author{Wen-Ping Chen}
\affiliation{Graduate Institute of Astronomy, National Central University,
      300 Zhongda Road, Zhongli, Taoyuan 32001, Taiwan}
\affiliation{Department of Physics, National Central University,
      300 Zhongda Road, Zhongli, Taoyuan 32001, Taiwan}

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We present simultaneous $g^\prime r^\prime i^\prime$ polarization measurements,
mostly spanning different epochs, of a list of 35 T~Tauri stars, and 15
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sequence stars.  Our results confirm that these objects are moderately
polarized, typically $\lesssim4\%$, being stronger among the often dustier and more
nebulous Herbig Ae/Be stars. A large fraction of our targets
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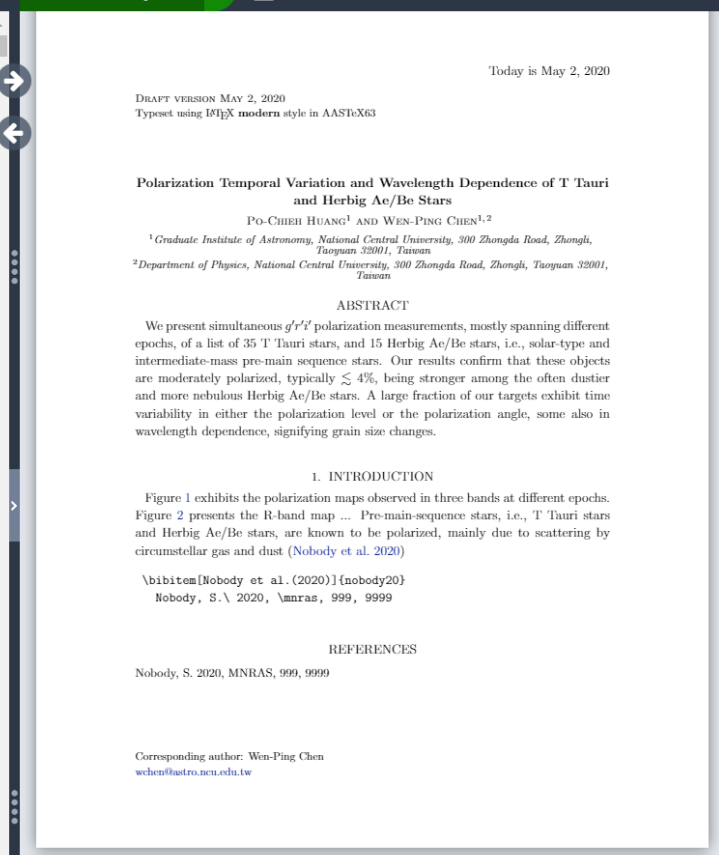

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Draft version May 2, 2020
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Polarization Temporal Variation and Wavelength Dependence of T Tauri and Herbig Ae/Be Stars

Po-Chieh Huang[1] and Wen-Ping Chen[1,2]

[1]*Graduate Institute of Astronomy, National Central University, 300 Zhongda Road, Zhongli, Taoyuan 32001, Taiwan*

[2]*Department of Physics, National Central University, 300 Zhongda Road, Zhongli, Taoyuan 32001, Taiwan*

ABSTRACT

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1. INTRODUCTION

Figure 1 exhibits the polarization maps observed in three bands at different epochs. Figure 2 presents the R-band map ... Pre-main-sequence stars, i.e., T Tauri stars and Herbig Ae/Be stars, are known to be polarized, mainly due to scattering by circumstellar gas and dust (Nobody et al. 2020)

```
\bibitem[Nobody et al.(2020)]{nobody20}
  Nobody, S.\ 2020, \mnras, 999, 9999
```

REFERENCES

Nobody, S. 2020, MNRAS, 999, 9999

Corresponding author: Wen-Ping Chen
wchen@astro.ncu.edu.tw

Star_Formation_....pdf | Serendipitous_Di....pdf

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74     Nobody, S.\ 2020, \mnras, 999, 9999
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1. INTRODUCTION

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Nobody et al. (2020) reported ... $\alpha\Omega$, $P = 1.4 \pm 0.3\%$

\bibitem[Nobody et al.(2020)]{nobody20}
Nobody, S.\ 2020, \mnras, 999, 9999

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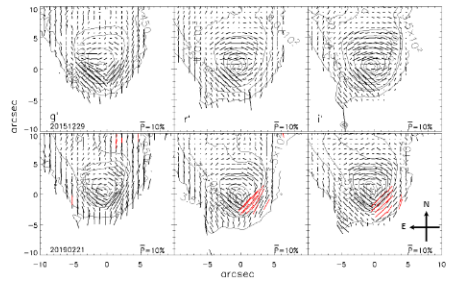
Nobody, S. 2020, MNRAS, 999, 9999

Corresponding author: Wen-Ping Chen
wchen@astro.ncu.edu.tw



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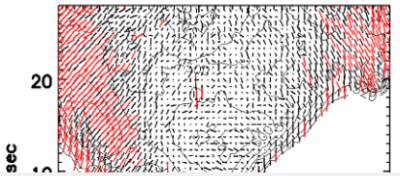

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          }

\author[0000-0003-0262-272X]{Wen-Ping Chen}

\affiliation{
      Graduate Institute of Astronomy,   National Central University,
         300 Zhongda Road, Zhongli,  Taoyuan 32001, Taiwan
                  }

\end{document}
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TABLE 1
ADDITIONAL AASTEX SYMBOLS

$\lesssim$	\lesssim, \la	$\gtrsim$	\gtrsim, \ga
μm	\micron	—	\sbond
=	\dbond	≡	\tbond
⊙	\sun	⊕	\earth
⌀	\diameter		
°	\arcdeg, \degr	□	\sq
′	\arcmin	″	\arcsec
$^{\mathrm{d}}$	\fd	$^{\mathrm{h}}$	\fh
$^{\mathrm{m}}$	\fm	$^{\mathrm{s}}$	\fs
$^{\circ}$	\fdg	$^{\prime}$	\farcm
$^{\prime\prime}$	\farcs	$^{\mathrm{p}}$	\fp
$\frac{1}{2}$	\onehalf	*UBVR*	\ubvr
$\frac{1}{3}$	\onethird	$U-B$	\ub
$\frac{2}{3}$	\twothirds	$B-V$	\bv
$\frac{1}{4}$	\onequarter	$V-R$	\vr
$\frac{3}{4}$	\threequarters	$U-R$	\ur

TABLE 2
TEXT-MODE ACCENTS

		@		c	
ò	\‘{o}	ō	\={o}	o͡o	\t{oo}
ó	\’{o}	ȯ	\.{o}	o̧	\c{o}
ô	\^{o}	ŏ	\u{o}	ọ	\d{o}
ö	\"{o}	ǒ	\v{o}	o̲	\b{o}
õ	\~{o}	ő	\H{o}		

TABLE 5
GREEK AND HEBREW LETTERS (MATH MODE)

α	\alpha	ν	\nu
β	\beta	ξ	\xi
γ	\gamma	o	o
δ	\delta	π	\pi
ϵ	\epsilon	ρ	\rho
ζ	\zeta	σ	\sigma
η	\eta	τ	\tau
θ	\theta	υ	\upsilon
ι	\iota	ϕ	\phi
κ	\kappa	χ	\chi
λ	\lambda	ψ	\psi
μ	\mu	ω	\omega
$\digamma$	\digamma	$\varkappa$	\varkappa
ε	\varepsilon	ς	\varsigma
ϑ	\vartheta	φ	\varphi
ϱ	\varrho		
Γ	\Gamma	Σ	\Sigma
Δ	\Delta	Υ	\Upsilon
Θ	\Theta	Φ	\Phi
Λ	\Lambda	Ψ	\Psi
Ξ	\Xi	Ω	\Omega
Π	\Pi		
$\aleph$	\aleph	$\beth$	\beth
$\gimel$	\gimel	$\daleth$	\daleth

https://authortools.aas.org/aastex/aassymbols.pdf

TABLE 3
National symbols

œ	\oe	å	\aa	ł	\l
Œ	\OE	Å	\AA	Ł	\L
æ	\ae	ø	\o	ß	\ss
Æ	\AE	Ø	\O		

TABLE 4
Math-mode accents

$\hat{a}$	\hat{a}	$\dot{a}$	\dot{a}
$\check{a}$	\check{a}	$\ddot{a}$	\ddot{a}
$\tilde{a}$	\tilde{a}	$\breve{a}$	\breve{a}
$\acute{a}$	\acute{a}	$\bar{a}$	\bar{a}
$\grave{a}$	\grave{a}	$\vec{a}$	\vec{a}

TABLE 6
Binary operators (math mode)

$\pm$	\pm	$\cap$	\cap
$\mp$	\mp	$\cup$	\cup
$\setminus$	\setminus	$\uplus$	\uplus
$\cdot$	\cdot	$\sqcap$	\sqcap
$\times$	\times	$\sqcup$	\sqcup
$*$	\ast	$\triangleleft$	\triangleleft
$\star$	\star	$\triangleright$	\triangleright
$\diamond$	\diamond	$\wr$	\wr
$\circ$	\circ	$\bigcirc$	\bigcirc
$\bullet$	\bullet	$\bigtriangleup$	\bigtriangleup
$\div$	\div	$\bigtriangledown$	\bigtriangledown
$\lhd$	\lhd	$\rhd$	\rhd
$\vee$	\vee	$\odot$	\odot
$\wedge$	\wedge	$\dagger$	\dagger
$\oplus$	\oplus	$\ddagger$	\ddagger
$\ominus$	\ominus	$\amalg$	\amalg
$\otimes$	\otimes	$\unlhd$	\unlhd
$\oslash$	\oslash	$\unrhd$	\unrhd

natbib

Natural Sciences Citations and References

(Author–Year and Numerical Schemes)

Patrick W. Daly*

This paper describes package `natbib`
version 8.31b from 2010/09/13.

To make a citation in the text, use

\citep{jon90} for a *parenthetical* citation (Jones et al., 1990),
\citet{jon90} for a *textual* one, as Jones et al. (1990).

2.3 Basic Citation Commands

The **natbib** package can be used with bibliography styles that were intended for other, older packages, like **harvard**. However, the commands described in this and the next sections are defined by **natbib** and must be used even with those other bibliography styles.

\citet
\citep

The **natbib** package has two basic citation commands, **\citet** and **\citep** for *textual* and *parenthetical* citations, respectively. There also exist the starred versions **\citet*** and **\citep*** that print the full author list, and not just the abbreviated one. All of these may take one or two optional arguments to add some text before and after the citation.

`\citet{jon90}`	⇒	Jones et al. (1990)
`\citet[chap.~2]{jon90}`	⇒	Jones et al. (1990, chap. 2)
`\citep{jon90}`	⇒	(Jones et al., 1990)
`\citep[chap.~2]{jon90}`	⇒	(Jones et al., 1990, chap. 2)
`\citep[see][]{jon90}`	⇒	(see Jones et al., 1990)
`\citep[see][chap.~2]{jon90}`	⇒	(see Jones et al., 1990, chap. 2)
`\citet*{jon90}`	⇒	Jones, Baker, and Williams (1990)
`\citep*{jon90}`	⇒	(Jones, Baker, and Williams, 1990)

The starred versions can only list the full authors if the `.bst` file supports this feature; otherwise, the abbreviated list is printed.

Multiple citations may be made by including more than one citation key in the `\cite` command argument. *If adjacent citations have the same author designation but different years, then the author names are not reprinted.*

`\citet{jon90,jam91}`	⇒	Jones et al. (1990); James et al. (1991)
`\citep{jon90,jam91}`	⇒	(Jones et al., 1990; James et al. 1991)
`\citep{jon90,jon91}`	⇒	(Jones et al., 1990, 1991)
`\citep{jon90a,jon90b}`	⇒	(Jones et al., 1990a,b)

These examples are for author–year citation mode. In numerical mode, the results are different.

`\citet{jon90}`	⇒	Jones et al. [21]
`\citet[chap.~2]{jon90}`	⇒	Jones et al. [21, chap. 2]
`\citep{jon90}`	⇒	[21]
`\citep[chap.~2]{jon90}`	⇒	[21, chap. 2]
`\citep[see][]{jon90}`	⇒	[see 21]
`\citep[see][chap.~2]{jon90}`	⇒	[see 21, chap. 2]
`\citep{jon90a,jon90b}`	⇒	[21, 32]

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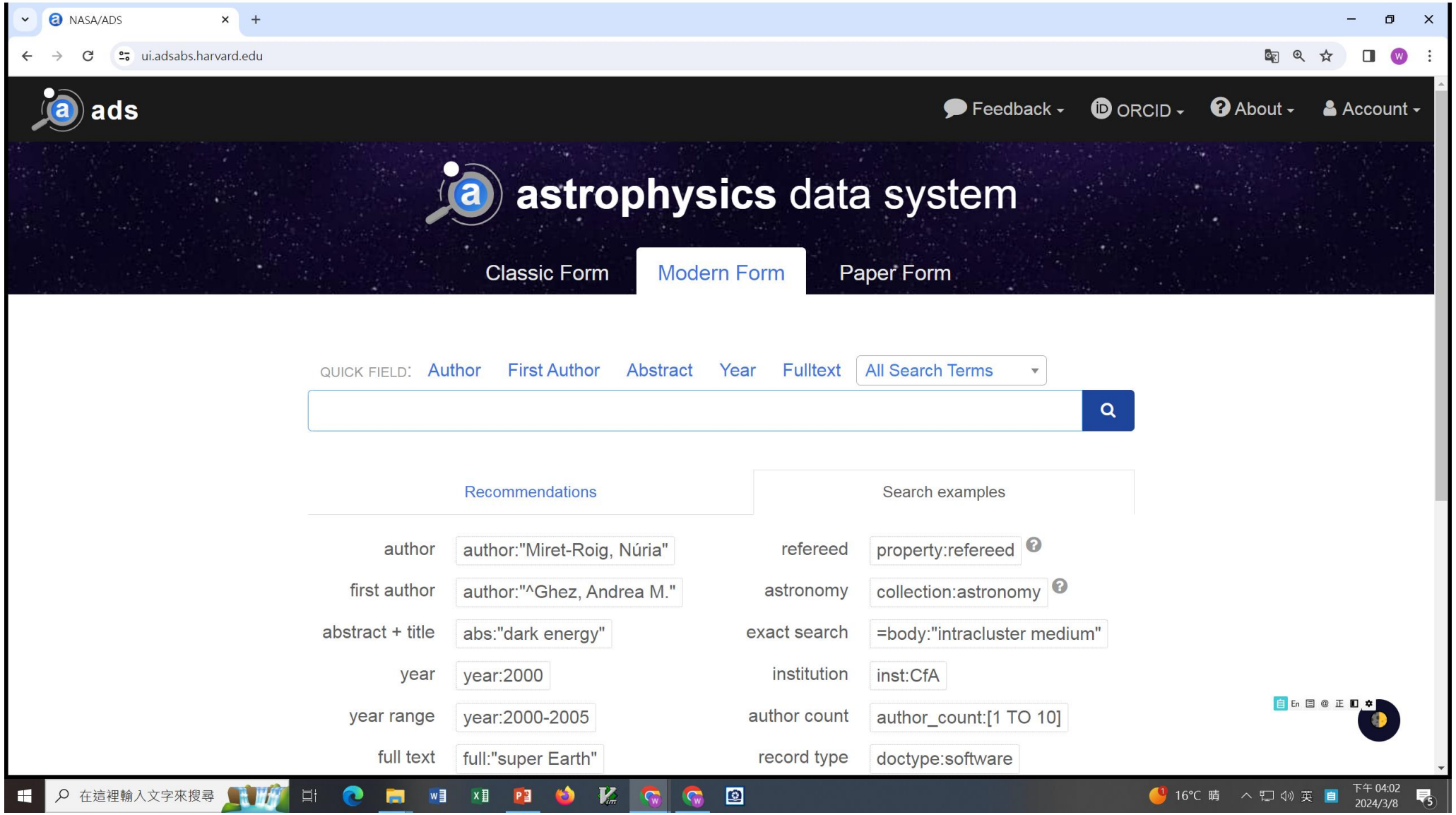

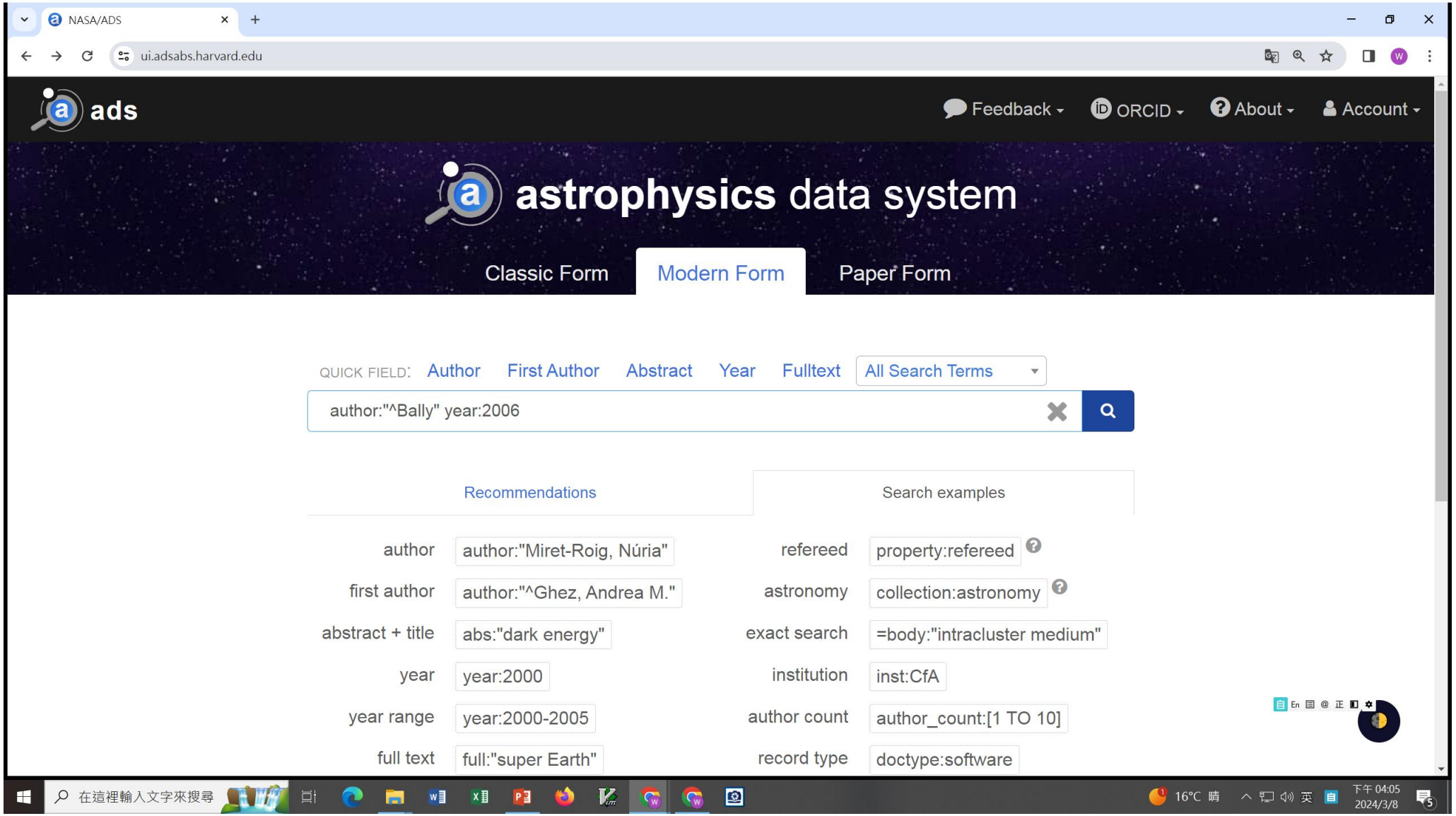
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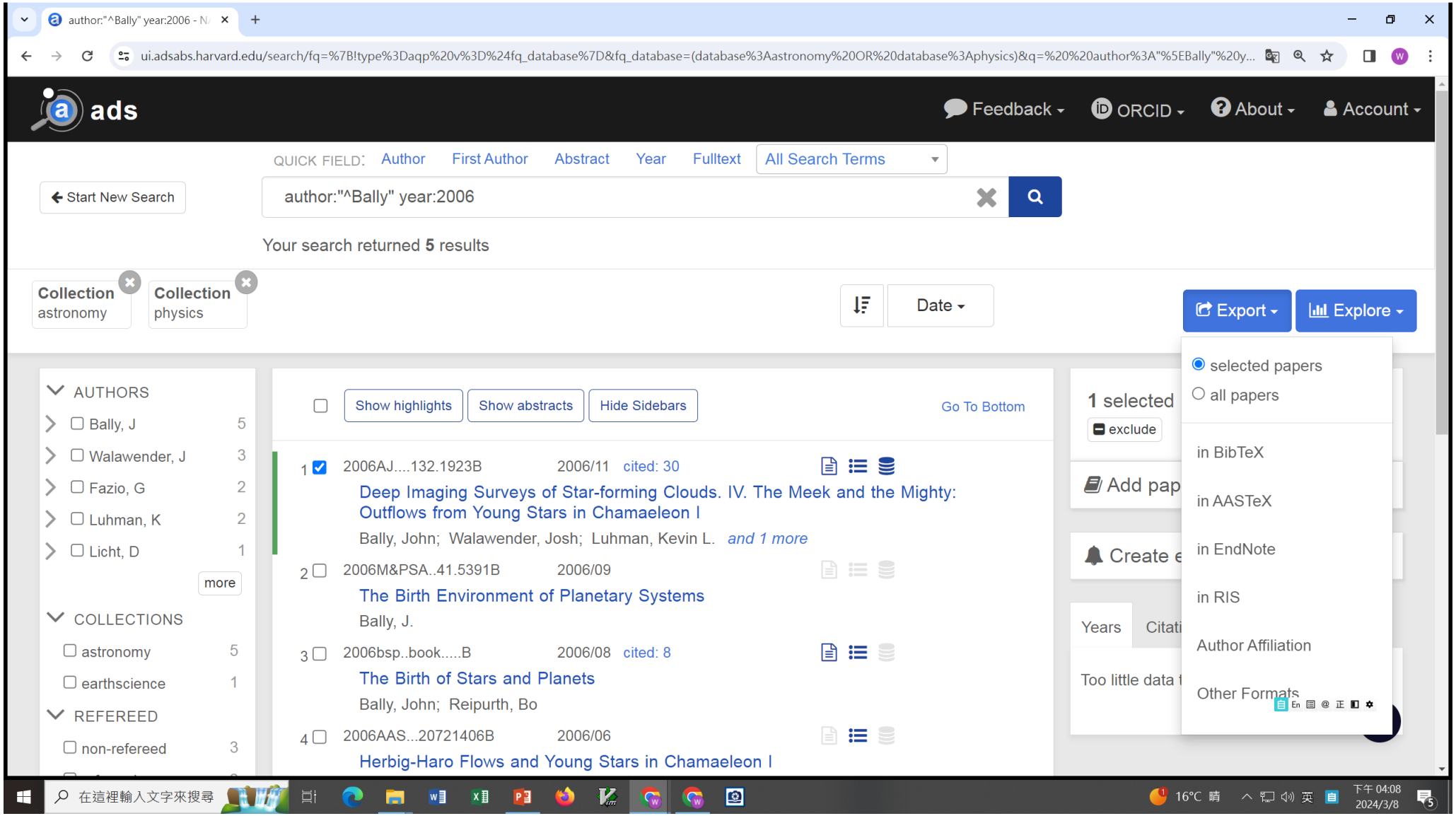
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Walawender, J 3
Fazio, G 2
Luhman, K 2
Licht, D 1
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1 2006AJ....132.1923B 2006/11 cited: 30
Deep Imaging Surveys of Star-forming Clouds. IV. The Meek and the Mighty: Outflows from Young Stars in Chamaeleon I
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2 2006M&PSA..41.5391B 2006/09
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Bally, J.
3 2006bsp..book.....B 2006/08 cited: 8
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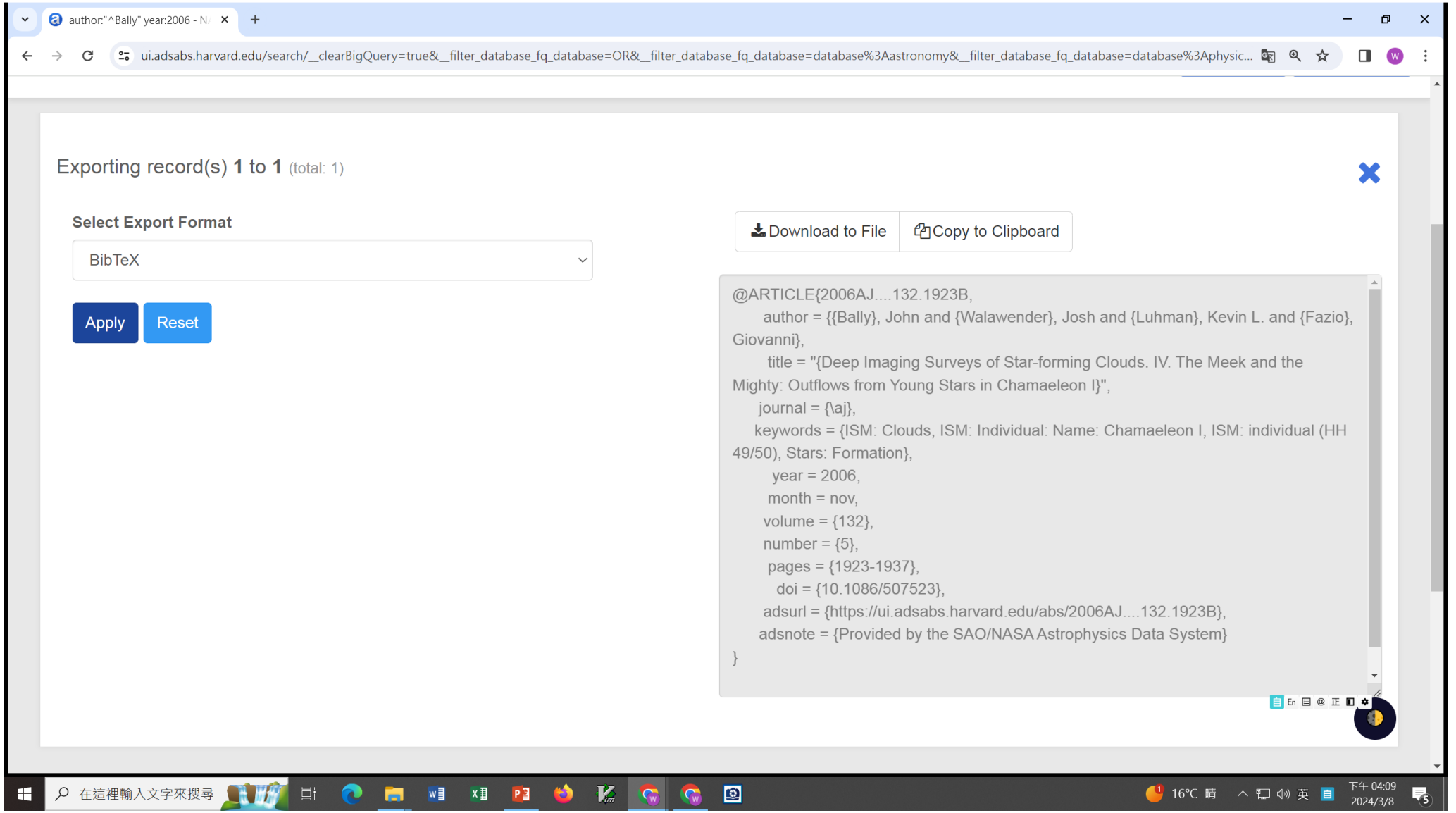
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journal = {\aj},
keywords = {ISM: Clouds, ISM: Individual: Name: Chamaeleon I, ISM: individual (HH 49/50), Stars: Formation},
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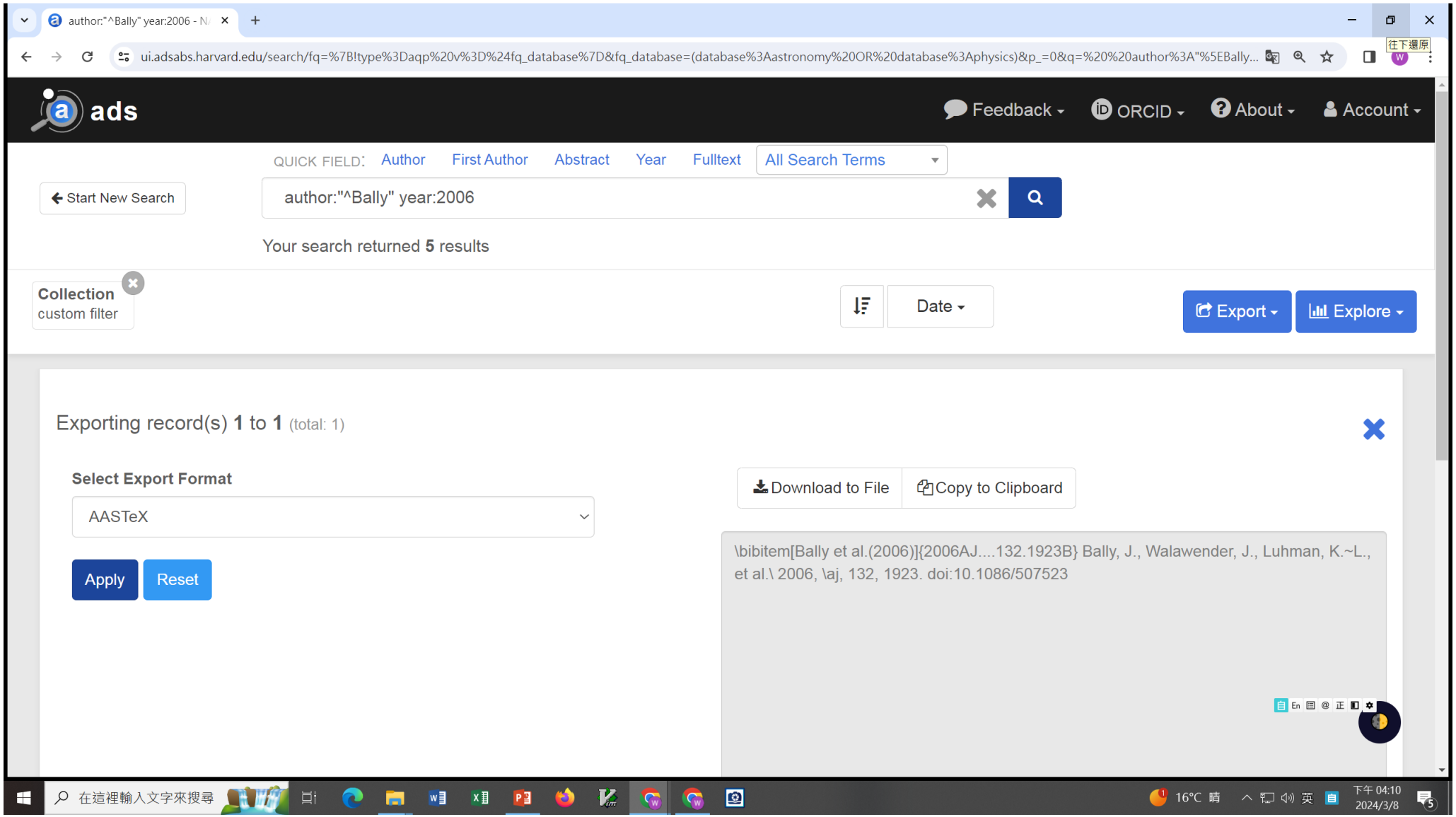
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1. Listing the references

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    doi:10.1086/527315

  \bibitem[Bally et al.(2006)]{bal06}   Bally, J., Walawender, J., Luhman, K.~L., et al.\ 2006, \aj, 132, 1923.
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9	132.84693779229	+11.80736186359	1.1066	0.0505	-11.085	0.052	-3.603	0.041	14.055045	0.002886	14.500699	0.004522	13.430955	0.004432	20.16	4.82	215.69871342642	31.91884459100
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12	132.85808725086	+11.81914437316	1.1427	0.0161	-11.285	0.017	-2.668	0.014	13.090845	0.002768	13.384382	0.002882	12.638405	0.003813	34.80	2.41	215.69148750093	31.93368763777
13	132.85613980133	+11.81526991345	0.9809	0.0932	-11.067	0.092	-2.978	0.063	16.957205	0.002870	17.858620	0.013092	15.998100	0.005528			215.69469367895	31.93033486866
14	132.86203403806	+11.81097233184	1.0113	0.0785	-7.869	0.262	-1.643	0.107	13.277840	0.002857							215.70213808156	31.93377572764
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16	132.85391265515	+11.81687446411	1.2258	0.0196	-9.848	0.019	-3.257	0.014	13.094708	0.002771	13.398150	0.002874	12.630242	0.003813	35.36	1.95	215.69190158456	31.92902660160
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19	132.83285315935	+11.81043902316	0.8632	0.0664	-3.753	0.070	-4.865	0.052	16.580038	0.002811	17.120480	0.008517	15.891482	0.005741			215.68862270314	31.90761206262
20	132.83837198439	+11.82110830024	1.3042	0.4624	-12.253	0.467	-2.201	0.341	19.636171	0.004634	20.936550	0.138117	18.520735	0.026317			215.67987086429	31.91698344280
21	132.84293097103	+11.81201882051	0.8462	0.6191	-4.911	0.588	-3.461	0.418	19.975613	0.005581	20.530418	0.121872	18.425123	0.032306			215.69179659728	31.91723205533
22	132.83671750153	+11.81047589292	-0.2793	1.1315	0.084	1.180	-1.919	0.954	20.665295	0.008445	21.026230	0.147456	20.199482	0.163793			215.69044836483	31.91106273116
23	132.83290451845	+11.81132579250	1.2014	0.2462	-10.795	0.251	-2.701	0.175	18.736725	0.003860	18.349540	0.143196	18.873735	0.066131			215.68769878989	31.90802889068
24	132.83621905086	+11.80873840525	1.3259	0.1268	-11.318	0.127	-2.952	0.099	17.790794	0.002978	18.863428	0.024880	16.772799	0.007606			215.69206665389	31.90989235134
25	132.84003048001	+11.81736087393	1.1972	0.0339	-10.942	0.037	-2.863	0.027	14.996793	0.002793	15.395066	0.004287	14.428158	0.004023			215.68468090972	31.91688949839
26	132.83687655505	+11.81377507333							20.994644	0.015044	21.080220	0.141556	19.857319	0.209696			215.68699536950	31.91258502308
27	132.84901041231	+11.83035941031	1.1074	0.0434	-11.171	0.040	-2.820	0.028	11.241152	0.003005	11.687434	0.004097	10.627985	0.004347	26.58	1.77	215.67510484140	31.93031170121

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Table 1. LAMOST Brown Dwarf Candidates

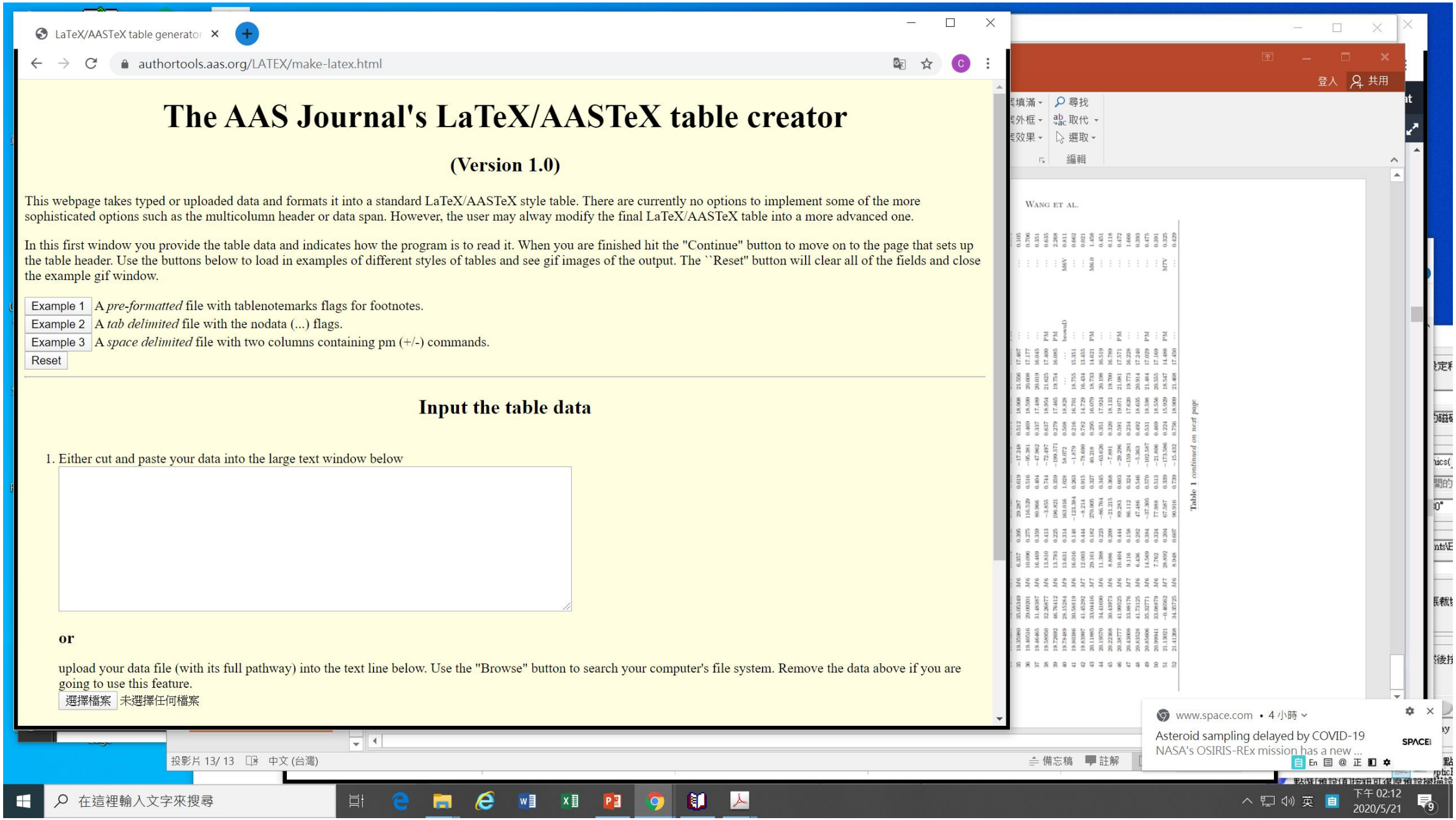
No. (1)	R.A. (2)	Decl. (3)	SpT (4)	π (5)	e_π (6)	μ_α (7)	$e\mu_\alpha$ (8)	μ_δ (9)	$e\mu_\delta$ (10)	G (11)	G_{BP} (12)	G_{RP} (13)	Note (14)	SpT2 (15)	Ang_Dist (16)
1	53.75887	23.70965	$M6$	19.528	0.154	50.337	0.317	−62.940	0.209	16.317	19.236	14.809	low−mass	M8.5V	0.843
2	77.58305	27.23212	$M6$	97.399	0.177	−214.427	0.334	−631.253	0.218	14.965	17.976	13.418	PM	M7V	6.580
3	135.09738	21.83387	$M7$	156.758	0.133	−515.662	0.203	−592.061	0.136	13.432	16.369	11.947	PM	M6.5Ve	3.845
4	0.29067	7.30335	$M6$	25.383	0.469	140.181	1.051	−77.657	0.347	16.169	18.269	14.412	PM	···	1.358
5	2.23202	49.31638	$M7$	67.745	0.078	352.853	0.114	202.298	0.076	14.409	16.791	13.008	PM	M5.5V	5.704
6	6.12689	36.55553	$M6$	14.308	0.076	59.679	0.111	−70.064	0.095	15.498	17.204	14.160	···	···	0.908
7	8.77599	8.63995	$M6$	28.058	0.128	74.769	0.280	−77.324	0.130	16.321	18.723	14.903	···	···	0.934
8	9.50347	40.43978	$M6$	24.074	0.165	−75.067	0.157	10.512	0.208	14.726	16.694	13.398	Flare	···	0.094
9	9.55365	38.84236	$M6$	16.963	0.113	163.413	0.176	11.358	0.217	16.449	18.532	15.092	PM	···	1.571
10	10.73704	43.27619	$M6$	6.460	0.413	−99.066	0.397	−45.891	0.502	18.422	20.446	17.042	···	···	0.365
11	11.03242	42.57972	$M7$	···	···	···	···	···	···	15.942	18.200	14.139	···	···	0.566
12	11.31599	39.22474	$M6$	4.452	0.154	−22.889	0.223	−12.845	0.200	17.373	19.220	16.065	···	···	0.232
13	11.48702	33.78646	$M6$	48.758	0.537	261.885	0.597	12.076	0.432	13.539	15.592	12.199		M5Ve	2.583
14	11.68433	29.72253	$M6$	22.162	0.070	54.654	0.128	−28.867	0.087	14.681	16.358	13.428	···	···	0.724
15	12.39362	43.92594	$M6$	12.856	0.194	−38.396	0.235	−56.035	0.233	17.932	20.291	16.510	···	···	0.160
16	13.32259	39.75626	$M7$	11.033	0.428	−40.948	0.722	−12.384	0.588	19.133	21.510	17.596	Candidate$_b rownD$		0.243
17	13.54300	5.15804	$M6$	18.408	0.110	43.699	0.190	−21.046	0.110	14.541	16.626	13.179	Star		0.294
18	14.09729	43.76918	$M7$	15.158	0.454	−70.058	0.654	−75.644	0.521	17.142	18.895	15.283	···	···	0.941
19	14.32015	42.60428	$M6$	···	···	···	···	···	···	18.633	20.442	17.131	···	···	0.327
20	14.95670	7.91706	$M6$	19.279	0.160	4.137	0.326	−135.619	0.178	17.556	20.146	16.071	PM	···	0.081
21	15.18199	35.30247	$M6$	8.536	0.324	−10.813	0.510	−2.490	0.428	18.509	20.304	17.101	···	···	0.083
22	15.51589	41.16195	$M7$	7.043	0.731	−20.793	1.077	−9.920	0.779	18.952	21.380	17.319	···	···	0.197
23	15.68948	42.24162	$M6$	9.468	0.407	−6.786	0.696	−38.233	0.393	18.804	21.164	17.359	···	···	0.183
24	16.16695	11.49683	$M6$	···	···	···	···	···	···	14.924	16.928	13.560	PM		2.084
25	16.46675	41.18156	$M6$	8.090	0.269	−41.455	0.352	−99.313	0.476	18.492	···	···	···	···	0.930

Table 1 *continued on next page*

Table 1 *(continued)*

No. (1)	R.A. (2)	Decl. (3)	SpT (4)	π (5)	e_π (6)	μ_α (7)	$e\mu_\alpha$ (8)	μ_δ (9)	$e\mu_\delta$ (10)	G (11)	G_{BP} (12)	G_{RP} (13)	Note (14)	SpT2 (15)	Ang_Dist (16)
26	16.56550	33.80901	$M6$	11.023	0.276	99.664	0.490	53.591	0.623	18.743	21.244	17.211	···	···	0.944
27	16.91931	38.23059	$M6$	29.840	0.095	−36.134	0.182	−83.920	0.172	15.470	17.524	14.115	···	···	1.002
28	17.24106	45.00700	$M6$	8.678	0.344	14.197	0.483	−47.038	0.417	18.835	21.108	17.392	···	···	0.141
29	17.36088	34.52570	$M6$	10.393	0.207	44.616	0.327	−33.404	0.283	17.865	19.969	16.444	···	···	0.457
30	17.90266	41.46442	$M7$	26.800	0.131	246.120	0.294	−85.835	0.211	16.071	18.697	14.610	PM	M5.5e	2.854
31	18.09793	31.00304	$M7$	12.353	0.312	153.226	0.424	−23.496	0.394	18.260	20.683	16.838	···	···	1.453
32	18.47342	33.20290	$M6$	6.177	0.162	14.107	0.263	−5.174	0.247	17.729	20.005	16.331	···	···	0.021
33	19.29132	30.90432	$M6$	6.374	0.356	24.554	0.679	−13.721	0.497	18.581	20.727	17.134	···	···	0.046
34	19.34269	32.87238	$M7$	13.552	0.349	185.426	0.496	55.372	0.471	18.158	20.956	16.698	PM	···	1.875
35	19.35980	35.05349	$M6$	6.357	0.395	29.287	0.619	−17.248	0.512	18.908	21.556	17.467	···	···	0.105
36	19.40516	29.09201	$M6$	10.096	0.275	116.529	0.516	−95.381	0.469	18.599	20.608	17.177	···	···	0.706
37	19.46465	31.48387	$M6$	16.469	0.359	80.966	0.404	−47.962	0.337	17.489	20.019	16.045	···	···	0.351
38	19.58950	32.26877	$M6$	13.810	0.413	−3.855	0.744	−72.497	0.637	18.954	21.625	17.400	PM	···	0.635
39	19.72692	46.76412	$M6$	13.793	0.225	196.821	0.359	−199.571	0.279	17.465	19.754	16.085	PM	···	2.268
40	19.78489	28.15284	$M9$	13.631	0.314	163.016	1.028	58.072	0.508	18.828	···	···	brownD	M6V	0.811
41	19.80386	30.58819	$M6$	16.016	0.148	−123.384	0.263	−1.879	0.216	16.701	18.755	15.351	···	···	0.662
42	19.83997	41.45292	$M7$	12.003	0.444	−8.214	0.915	−78.690	0.782	14.729	16.434	13.455	···	···	0.021
43	20.11885	33.04416	$M7$	29.161	0.182	270.905	0.327	40.218	0.295	16.079	18.733	14.621	PM	M6.0	1.458
44	20.19570	34.41690	$M6$	11.388	0.223	−86.764	0.345	−63.626	0.351	17.924	20.198	16.519	···	···	0.451
45	20.22368	30.43973	$M6$	8.886	0.209	−21.215	0.368	−7.891	0.320	18.133	19.700	16.789	···	···	0.118
46	20.38777	41.99525	$M6$	10.404	0.444	89.283	0.603	−29.296	0.591	19.071	21.081	17.571	PM	···	0.472
47	20.43008	33.88176	$M7$	9.116	0.158	86.112	0.324	−159.281	0.234	17.620	19.773	16.228	···	···	1.666
48	20.83528	41.73125	$M6$	6.436	0.282	47.486	0.546	−5.363	0.492	18.635	20.914	17.240	···	···	0.393
49	20.85606	35.32771	$M6$	14.569	0.384	−37.305	0.570	−102.587	0.531	18.598	21.484	17.029	PM	···	0.475
50	20.99941	33.08879	$M6$	7.762	0.324	77.988	0.513	−21.806	0.469	18.556	20.555	17.169	···	···	0.391
51	21.13021	−0.46562	$M7$	28.892	0.204	67.587	0.339	−173.586	0.224	15.929	18.547	14.488	PM	M7V	0.325
52	21.41268	34.35725	$M6$	8.948	0.607	90.916	0.739	−15.432	0.756	18.909	21.468	17.450	···	···	0.429

Table 1 *continued on next page*



https://authortools.aas.org/LATEX/make-latex.html

Table 1.4. Cross-correlation Fit Details

QSO Division	R Range (Mpc/h)	$\langle f \rangle$	r_0	γ	W	Separation (%)	Result Strength
1/3 Bright	[0.3,3]	$4.24 \cdot 10^{-4}$	6.19	1.77	96.97	96.7	1.9σ
2/3 Dim		$4.26 \cdot 10^{-4}$	4.48		52.77		

Note. — Luminosity dependent quasar clustering using a cross-correlation technique between CS82 galaxies ($M < 23.5$) and SDSS, BOSS, and 2SLAQ quasars ($0.5 < z < 1.0$). The quasars were broken up into the 1/3 brightest and 2/3 dimmest, and a cross-correlation function was calculated between a range of [0.3-3.0] Mpc. A power-law fit to the data of the form $\xi(r) = (r_0/r)^\gamma$ found that $\gamma = 1.77$ and $r_0 = 6.19$ for the bright sample and $r_0 = 4.48$ for the dim sample.

https://www.astrobetter.com/blog/2013/09/13/how-to-make-awesome-latex-tables/

To align decimal points ...

Poste	2000	2005	2010
Alimentation - b1	−0.034***	−0.036**	−0.016***
Alcool et Tabac - b2	−0.009***	−0.006	−0.011***
Habillement - b3	0.004	0.001	0.001
Logement - b4	−0.067***	−0.106***	−0.073***
Meuble/Entretien - b5	0.019***	0.016***	0.001***
Santé - b6	−0.001	0.005	0.036
Transport - b7	0.066***	0.075***	−0.015***
Communication - b8	−0.001	−0.006***	0.028***
Loisir/Culture - b9	0.017***	0.030***	0.012***
Autres biens/services - b12	−0.025	−0.016	−0.359

https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/245086/align-numbers-on-decimal-point-in-tabular-except-for-the-column-title?rq=1

```
\citet{nobody20} reported ... $\alpha \Omega$, $P=1.4 \pm 0.3\%$

\begin{verbatim}
 \bibitem[Nobody et al.(2020)]{nobody20}

  Nobody, S.\ 2020, \mnras, 999, 9999

 READCOL, 'file.txt', skip=3, $
   rastar, destar, gmag, bpmag, rpmagPLOT, rastar, destar, /ynozero

\end{verbatim}
```

Nobody et al. (2020) reported ... $\alpha\Omega$, $P = 1.4 \pm 0.3\%$

```
\bibitem[Nobody et al.(2020)]{nobody20}
  Nobody, S.\ 2020, \mnras, 999, 9999

READCOL, 'file.txt', skip=3, $
 rastar, destar, gmag, bpmag, rpmag

PLOT, rastar, destar, /ynozero
```

REFERENCES

Nobody, S. 2020, MNRAS, 999, 9999

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%fig1
\begin{figure}[htb!]
  \centering
  \includegraphics[angle=0,width=\textwidth]{rmonmap2.pdf}
  \caption{Caption ...
           }
  \label{fig:rmon3bands}
\end{figure}
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```

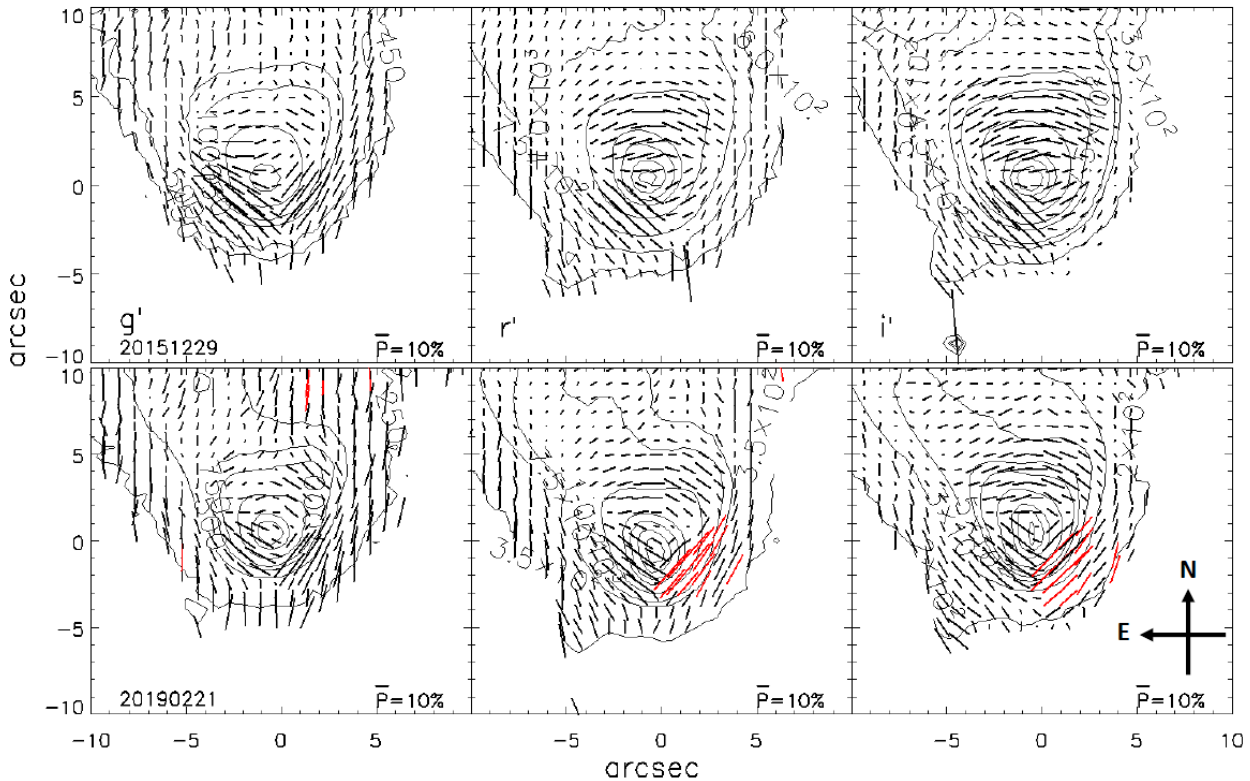


Figure 1. Caption ...

Mind the differences of -, --, and ---

```
\documentclass{aastex63}

\begin{document}

\LARGE

    hyphen~~~~~NCU-Delta award

    En-dash~~~~~from 100—105

    Em-dash~~~~~ Observations were carried out --- again --- last
    night.

    mathmatical 'minus' ~~~~~ $-35$

    with a speed of $-35.7$~km~s$^{-1}$

    An angular separation of $0\farcs15$

    with a color of $\bv=0.17$~mag

    bserved at 12~\micron

    the mass is 12.8 $M_\sun$

    $x \ga 13$, $x \la 19.5$

    $k \sim 14$, $ \Omega \approx -99$

\end{document}
```

hyphen NCU-Delta award
En-dash from 100–105
Em-dash Observations were carried out — again — last night.
mathmatical 'minus' -35
with a speed of -35.7 km s^{-1}
An angular separation of $0\farcs15$
with a color of $B-V = 0.17$ mag
observed at 12 μm
the mass is 12.8 $M_\odot$
$x \gtrsim 13$, $x \lesssim 19.5$
$k \sim 14$, $\Omega \approx -99$

NCU thesis template example,

https://www.overleaf.com/latex/templates/ncu-master-slash-phd-thesis-template/ykpprbmqrdfp

https://www.aanda.org/for-authors/latex-issues/typography