

The AIP (American Institute of Physics) style is widely used in physics and astronomy.

Citations are indicated by numerals in square brackets in consecutive numerical order throughout the text, with the references arranged in the same order at the end.

This guide is based on *AIP Style Manual*, 4th edition, 1990 (available to download at <http://www.aip.org/pubservs/style.html>). As the manual has very few reference examples, some have been taken from the AIP chapter in *Cite Right* by Charles Lipson.

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1. How to cite references in your text.

Use numerals in square brackets running consecutively through the text. Place the citation indicators before commas, full stops (periods), quotation marks, colons and semicolons.

As pointed out by Bray [1], these calculations are in agreement with other experimental values.

We obtained the following values for the two parameters: $I = 0.775$ and $r_0 = 0.590$ [13–15].

Do not put citation indicators where they might be mistaken for numbers with a different meaning. Write:

A recent measurement [2] of Δv ...

instead of

A recent measurement of Δv [2] ...

In the text, refer to authors by last name (surname/family name) only. The use of *et al.* is encouraged in the text.

2. How to organize the reference list.

In the reference list, give initial(s) and authors' surnames/family names. Do not use *et al.*

3. Book.

Always include the title, authors' or editors' names, publisher's name and location, and the year of publication.

One author

[8] L.S. Birks, *Electron Probe Microanalysis*, 2nd ed. (Wiley, New York, 1971), p. 40.

[9] D.K. Edwards, in *Proceedings of the 1972 Heat Transfer and Fluid Mechanics Institute*, edited by Raymond B. Landis and Gary J. Hordemann (Stanford University, Stanford, CA, 1972), pp. 71–72.

Multiple authors

[4] J.E. Marsden and T.S. Ratiu, *Introduction to Mechanics and Symmetry* (Springer, New York, 1994).

Edited book

[3] H. Massey, E. Burhop and H. Gilbody, editors, *Electronic and Ionic Phenomena*, 5 vols. (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1969–74).

Chapter in book

W. Riddle and H. Lee, in *Biomedical Uses of Radiation*, edited by W.R. Hendee (Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, Germany, 1999).

Different authors in same book

[10] R.G. Fuller, in *Point Defects in Solids*, edited by J.H. Crawford, Jr. and L.M. Slifkin (Plenum, New York, 1972), Vol. 1, Chap. 2, pp. 103–150; M.N. Kabler, *ibid.*, Vol. 1, Chap. 6, pp. 327–380.

4. Computer program.

[17] N.R. Briggs, computer code CRUX (Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, NJ, 1972).

5. Conference paper, proceedings, poster session.

[11] J. Moskowitz, presented at the Midwest Conference on Theoretical Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, 1966 (unpublished).

6. Database.

[2] National Institutes of Standards and Technology, Physics Laboratory, Physical Reference Base. <<http://physics.nist.gov/PhysRefData/contents.html>>.

7. Dissertation or thesis.

[14] J.B. Danda, Ph. D. thesis, Harvard University, 1965.

8. Film.

[16] *Technology: Catastrophe or Commitment?*, film produced by Hobel-Leiterman productions, Toronto (distributed by Document Associates, Inc., 880 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022; released 1974), 16 mm, color, 24 min.

9. Journal article.

Journal titles are abbreviated (use the standard abbreviation given in [Appendix G](#) of the AIP style guide). Give the volume number, the first page number and the year of publication. Include the issue when the journal is not paginated consecutively through the volume. Give the year in place of the volume number only when the journal does not use volume numbers.

[1] G. Young and R.E. Funderlic, *J. Appl. Phys.* **44**, 5151 (1973).

Article title

This is an optional element. Please consult the journal style sheet for your journal to see if titles are required. Not all examples in this guide give article titles.

Capitalize main words in titles if used. This means nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, subordinating conjunctions but not coordinating conjunctions (‘and’, ‘but’, ‘or’, ‘nor’, ‘yet’, ‘so’) or articles (‘a’, ‘an’, ‘the’). Capitalize the ‘to’ in infinitives. Capitalize the first and last words of a title, regardless of the part of speech.

Same author, two different journals

[2] T.L. Gilbert, *Phys. Rev. B* **12**, 2111 (1975); *J. Chem. Phys.* **60**, 3835 (1974).

Same author, two references to same journal (one an erratum); different author, same journal

[3] T. Nenner, H. Tien, and J.B. Fenn, J. Chem. Phys. **63**, 5439 (1975); **64**, 3902(E) (1976); Harold F. Winters, *ibid.* **64**, 3495 (1976).

Issue number included

[5] M.D. Levenson, Phys Today **30** (5), 44 (1977).

Year in place of volume number

[6] H.W. Taylor, J. Chem. Soc. **1966**, 411.

Translated journal article

[7] V. Kozub, Fiz. Tekh. Poluprovodn. **9**, 2284 (1975) [Sov. Phys. Semicond. **9**, 1479 (1976)].

Article in online journal

The citation may include a DOI or PII (publisher item identifier) after the URL

[1] Y. Nakayama and S. Akita, New J. Phys. **5**, 128 (2003).
<http://ej.iop.org/links/57/Hd+yfNDozFMnm2H8QoyUKA/njp3_1_128.pdf>.

Online article

Online articles are referenced the same way as articles in print, except that they may include an electronic article number if available instead of the issue and page number.

Phys. Rev. B **63**, 012013 (2001).

10. Patent.

W.J. Thompson and D.R. Albert, US Patent No. 7,430,020 (3 March 1975).

11. Personal communication.

[12] R.C. Mikkelson (private communication).

12. Preprint.

F. Zantow, O. Kaczmarek, F. Karsch, P. Petreczky, preprint, hep-lat/0301015 (2003).
<<http://www.thphys.uni.heidelberg.de/hep-lat/0301.html>>.

13. Report.

References to laboratory reports should not contain abbreviations or acronyms for the names of laboratories or agencies; spell them out.

[13] R.T. Swan and C.M. Pitman, Saclay Report No. CEA-R 3147, 1957 (unpublished).

14. Unpublished work.

‘In press’ or ‘to be published’ means that the paper has been accepted for publication in a journal, and the title of the journal must be given. Such a reference may be updated at proof stage if it has been published by then.

Avoid references to unpublished material that is difficult to obtain.

[11] J. Moskowitz, presented at the Midwest Conference on Theoretical Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN, 1966 (unpublished).