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Sample Paper
Typeset in OSID Style

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(Submitted: June 25, 2026)

Abstract. An abstract of up to 200 words is obligatory. The macro `\abstract` actually produces the title page with parameters defined by `\title`, `\author`, etc. The `\headauthor` and `\headtitle` define the contents of odd and even page headers.
The TEX source code of this article is included at the end for comparison with the final layout.

Keywords: List your keywords here.

1. Introduction

All standard LATEX and $\mathcal{AMS}$-TEX commands are OK. Observe the use of the respective $\mathcal{AMS}$ macro packages in the `OSID-s.tex` preamble.

Literature and citations should be handled by using the `thebibliography` environment, `\bibitem` and `\cite` commands. For instance, [1] and [2, 3] refer to the list of relevant literature.

2. Useful structures

The OSID style offers a number of predefined environments for typesetting definition- and theorem-like structures. For instance,

DEFINITION 1. Any triangle whose two sides are perpendicular is called the right triangle.

Moreover,

THEOREM 1. *For any right triangle with sides a and b, and hypotenuse c, the following identity holds*

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \,.$$

The list of definition-like environments includes `defn`, `exmp` (for "example"), `note`, `fact`, and `rem` (for "remark"). Theorem-like environments, typeset in italic, are `thm`, `lem`, `prop`, `cor` (for "corollary"), and `conj`. All these environments are numbered with separate counters within the text.

2.1. Typesetting proofs

Proofs should be typeset using the standard `amsthm` proof environment

`\begin{proof}...\end{proof}`.

Note again that the respective $\mathcal{AMS}$ packages are included in the preamble of the OSID style file.

Proof of Theorem 1. This proof illustrates the inclusion of figures in your manuscript.

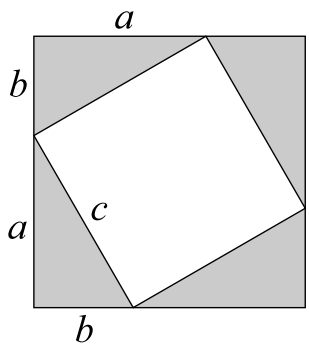


Fig. 1: The idea of the proof of Pythagorean Theorem.

Directly from the figure above we get the identity

$$(b+a)^2 \;=\; c^2 + 4\frac{ab}{2} \;=\; c^2 + 2ab\,.$$

Consequently

$$c^2 \;=\; (b+a)^2 - 2ab \;=\; b^2 + a^2\,.$$

This concludes our proof. □

3. Miscellaneous technical remarks

Your article will ultimately be processed alongside others as part of a single LaTeX job during the compilation of the entire OSID issue. In the preprocessing stage we can automatically eliminate potential conflicts arising from similar label identifiers in `\label`, `\ref`, `\cite`, etc., or from similar custom macro names defined within the papers. However, we recommend limiting the use of external LaTeX packages and exotic fonts or symbol sets that go beyond the standard $\mathcal{AMS}$-TeX repertoire (see the `OSID-s.tex` file), as their use could globally disrupt the compilation process of the journal issue.

Incidentally, among the most useful mathematical fonts available in the OSID style are:

`\mathbb{A,B,C}`	$\mathbb{A},\mathbb{B},\mathbb{C}$
`\mathfrak{A,B,C}`	$\mathfrak{A},\mathfrak{B},\mathfrak{C}$
`\mathcal{A,B,C}`	$\mathcal{A},\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}$
`\CMcal{A,B,B}`	$\mathcal{A},\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C}$
`\mathscr{A,B,C}`	$\mathscr{A},\mathscr{B},\mathscr{C}$

Tables of other mathematical symbols provided by the `amssymb` package are readily available on the internet.

To create horizontal spacing between formulae, the use of the `\quad` and `\qquad` commands is recommended, e.g.,

$$x^n + y^n = z^n\,, \qquad n \geq 3\,.$$

Furthermore, punctuation rules should be observed within formulae, just as they are in ordinary sentences.

The style includes also four predefined macros for the Dirac notation:

`\bra{\phi}`	$\langle\phi\vert$
`\ket{\phi}`	$\vert\phi\rangle$
`\braket{\phi}{\psi}`	$\langle\phi\vert\psi\rangle$
`\ketbra{\phi}{\psi}`	$\vert\phi\rangle\langle\psi\vert$

Bibliography

[1] J. H. Schwartz, Evidence for nonperturbative string symmetries, Lett. Math. Phys. 34 (1995), 309.

[2] V. N. Popov, *Functional Integrals in Quantum Field Theory and Statistical Physics*, D. Reidel, Dordrecht, 1983.

[3] J. Evans and Y. Kawahigashi, Subfactors and conformal field theory, in: H. Araki, K. Ito, A. Kishimoto, and I. Ojima, (eds.), *Quantum and Non-Commutative Analysis*, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, 1993, 341–369.

LaTeX source of the sample paper

```
\input{OSID-s}
\startpaper

\title{Sample Paper\\Typeset in OSID Style}

\author{David J. First, Mark C. Second}
\address{Department of Physics, University of Maryland\\
         College Park, MD 20742 USA}

\author{Carlos V. Tercero}
\address{Institute for Quantum Science\\Monterrey, Mexico\\[1ex]
   e-mail: cvtercero@alpha.iqs.mx}

\submitted{June 25, 2026}
\headauthor{D.J. First, M.C. Second and C.V. Tercero}
\headtitle{Sample Paper Typeset in OSID Style}

\abstract{
An abstract of up to 200 words is obligatory. The macro
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page with parameters defined by $\backslash${\tt title},
$\backslash${\tt author}, etc.
The $\backslash${\tt headauthor} and $\backslash${\tt headtitle}
define the contents of odd and even page headers.\\
The \TeX\ source code of this article is included at the end
for comparison with the final layout.}

\KeyWords{List your keywords here.}

\section{Introduction}

All standard \LaTeX\ and \AmS-\TeX\ commands are OK.
Observe the use of the respective \AmS\ macro packages
in the {\tt OSID-s.tex} preamble.\par
Literature and  citations should be handled by using the
{\tt thebibliography} environment, \verb+\bibitem+ and
\verb+\cite+ commands. For instance, \cite{paper} and
\cite{book,in-proc} refer to the list of relevant literature.

\section{Useful structures}

The OSID style offers a number of predefined environments for
typesetting definition- and theorem-like structures. For instance,
\begin{defn}
```

```
Any triangle whose two sides are perpendicular is called
the right triangle.
\end{defn}
\noindent Moreover,
\begin{thm}\label{thM}
For any right triangle with sides  $a$ and  $b$, and hypotenuse
$c$, the following identity holds
$$ a^2+b^2 = c^2\,. $$
\end{thm}
The list of definition-like environments includes {\tt defn}, {\tt exmp}
(for ``example''), {\tt note}, {\tt fact}, and {\tt rem} (for ``remark'').
Theorem-like environments, typeset in italic,  are {\tt thm},
{\tt lem}, {\tt prop}, {\tt cor} (for ``corollary''), and {\tt conj}.
All these environments are numbered with separate counters within the text.

\subsection{Typesetting proofs}

Proofs should be typeset using the standard {\tt amsthm} proof environment
\begin{center} \verb+\begin{proof}...\end{proof}+\kern1pt.\end{center}
Note again that the respective \AmS\ packages are included in the preamble
of the OSID style file.
\begin{proof}[Proof of Theorem~\ref{thM}]
This proof illustrates the inclusion of figures in your manuscript.

\begin{figure}[h]
\figOSID{ProofFig.pdf}{height=50mm}
\caption{The idea of the proof of Pythagorean Theorem.}
\end{figure}
Directly from the figure above we get the identity
$$ (b+a)^2\;=\;c^2+4\frac{ab}{2}\;=\;c^2+2ab\,. $$
Consequently
$$ c^2\;=\;(b+a)^2-2ab\;=\;b^2+a^2\,. $$
This concludes our proof.
\end{proof}

\section{Miscellaneous technical remarks}

Your article will ultimately be processed alongside others as part
of a single LaTeX job during the compilation of the entire OSID issue.
In the preprocessing stage we can automatically eliminate
potential conflicts arising from similar label identifiers in
\verb+\label+, \verb+\ref+, \verb+\cite+, etc., or from similar
custom macro names defined within the papers. However, we recommend
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```

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the compilation process of the journal issue.

Incidentally, among the most useful mathematical fonts available
in the OSID style are:
$$
\begin{array}{lcl}
\verb+\mathbb{A,B,C}+ && \mathbb{A,B,C}\\
\verb+\mathfrak{A,B,C}+ && \mathfrak{A,B,C}\\
\verb+\mathcal{A,B,C}+ && \mathcal{A,B,C}\\
\verb+\CMcal{A,B,B}+ && \CMcal{A,B,C}\\
\verb+\mathscr{A,B,C}+ && \mathscr{A,B,C}
\end{array}
$$
Moreover, tables of mathematical symbols provided by the {\tt amssymb}
package are readily available on the internet.

To create horizontal spacing between formulae, the use of the \verb+\quad+
and \verb+\qquad+ commands is recommended, e.g.,
$$  x^n+y^n=z^n\,,  \qquad   n\ge 3\,. $$
Furthermore, punctuation rules should be observed within formulae,
just as they are in ordinary sentences.

The style includes also four predefined macros for the Dirac notation:
$$
\begin{array}{lcl}
\verb+\bra{\phi}+ && \bra{\phi} \\
\verb+\ket{\phi}+ && \ket{\phi} \\
\verb+\braket{\phi}{\psi}+ && \braket{\phi}{\psi} \\
\verb+\ketbra{\phi}{\psi}+ && \ketbra{\phi}{\psi} \\
\end{array}
$$

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{paper} J. H. Schwartz, Evidence for nonperturbative
   string symmetries, Lett.\ Math.\ Phys.~34 (1995), 309.
\bibitem{book} V. N. Popov, {\em Functional Integrals
   in Quantum Field Theory and Statistical Physics\/},
   D. Reidel, Dordrecht, 1983.
\bibitem{in-proc} J. Evans and Y. Kawahigashi, Subfactors
   and conformal field theory, in: H. Araki, K. Ito, A. Kishimoto,
   and I. Ojima, (eds.), {\em Quantum and
   Non-Commutative Analysis\/}, Kluwer Academic Publishers,
   Dordrecht, 1993, 341{369.
\end{thebibliography}

\end{document}
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