

Template for Oxford University Press papers

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Abstract

This is the abstract.

It consists of two paragraphs.

Keywords: key; dictionary; word

1 Introduction

This template is based on the generic OUP template available [here](#). The original OUP sample tex document, providing more details on preferred formatting for LaTeX documents, is included with the template in the file `ouparticle_sample.tex`.

OUN template version

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This demo file will use the old template `ouparticle.cls`

```
output:
rticles::oup_article:
oup_version: 0
```

Set `oup_version: 1` to use the new template from `oup-authoring-template` CTAN package. There is another Rmd template for this as example: Create it from RStudio IDE or using `rmarkdown::draft("MyArticle.Rmd", template = "oup_v0", package = "rticles")`

2 Reference example

Here are two sample references: Feynman and Vernon Jr. (1963; Dirac 1953). Bibliography will appear at the end of the document.

3 Materials and methods

An equation with a label for cross-referencing:

$$\int_0^{r_2} F(r, \varphi) dr d\varphi = [\sigma r_2 / (2\mu_0)] \int_0^\infty \exp(-\lambda |z_j - z_i|) \lambda^{-1} J_1(\lambda r_2) J_0(\lambda r_i) \lambda d\lambda \quad (1)$$

This equation can be referenced as follows: Eq. 1

3.1 A subsection

A numbered list:

- 1) First point
- 2) Second point
 - Subpoint

A bullet list:

- First point
- Second point

4 Results

4.1 Generate a figure.

```
plot(1:10, main = "Some data", xlab = "Distance (cm)", ylab = "Time (hours)")
```

You can reference this figure as follows: Fig. 1.

```
plot(1:5, pch = 19, main = "Some data", xlab = "Distance (cm)", ylab = "Time (hours)")
```

Reference to second figure: Fig. 2

4.2 Generate a table using xtable

```
df <- data.frame(ID = 1:3, code = letters[1:3])

# Creates tables that follow OUP guidelines using xtable
library(xtable)
print(xtable(df, caption = "This is the table caption", label = "tab:tab1"),
      comment = FALSE
)
```

	ID	code
1	1	a
2	2	b
3	3	c

Table 1: This is the table caption

You can reference this table as follows: Table 1.

4.3 Generate a table using kable

```
df <- data.frame(ID = 1:3, code = letters[1:3])

# kable can also be used for creating tables
knitr::kable(df,
  caption = "This is the table caption", format = "latex",
  booktabs = TRUE, label = "tab2"
)
```

You can reference this table as follows: Table 2.

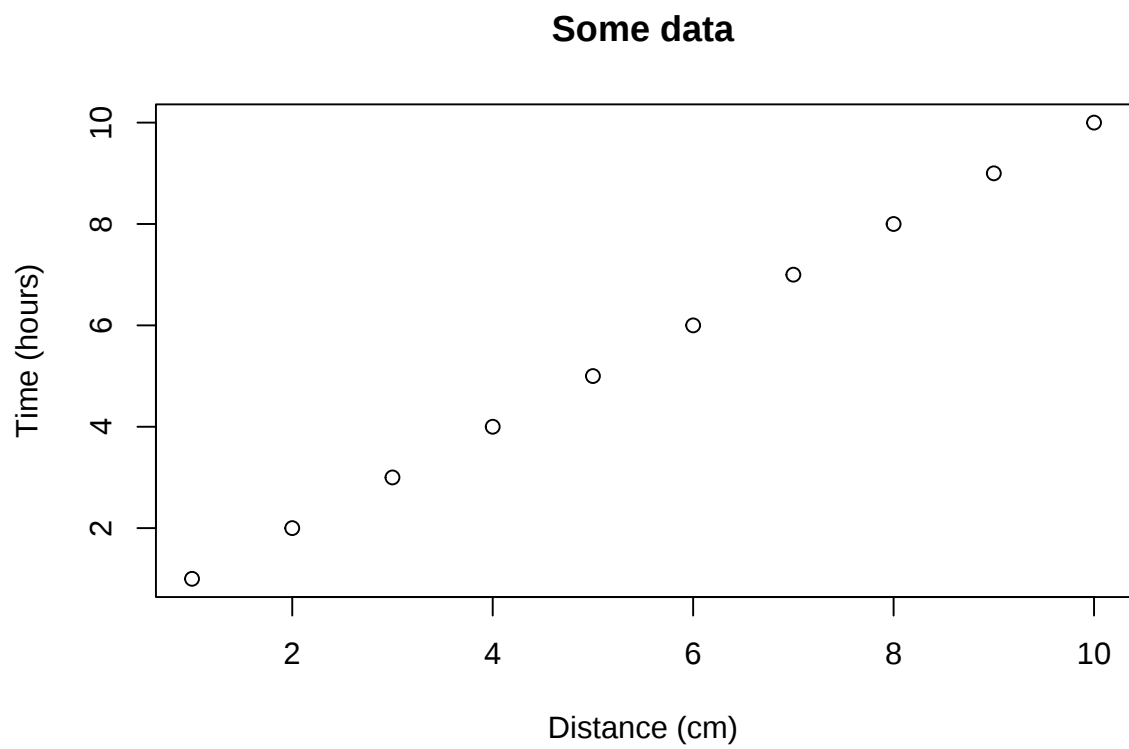


Figure 1: This is the first figure.

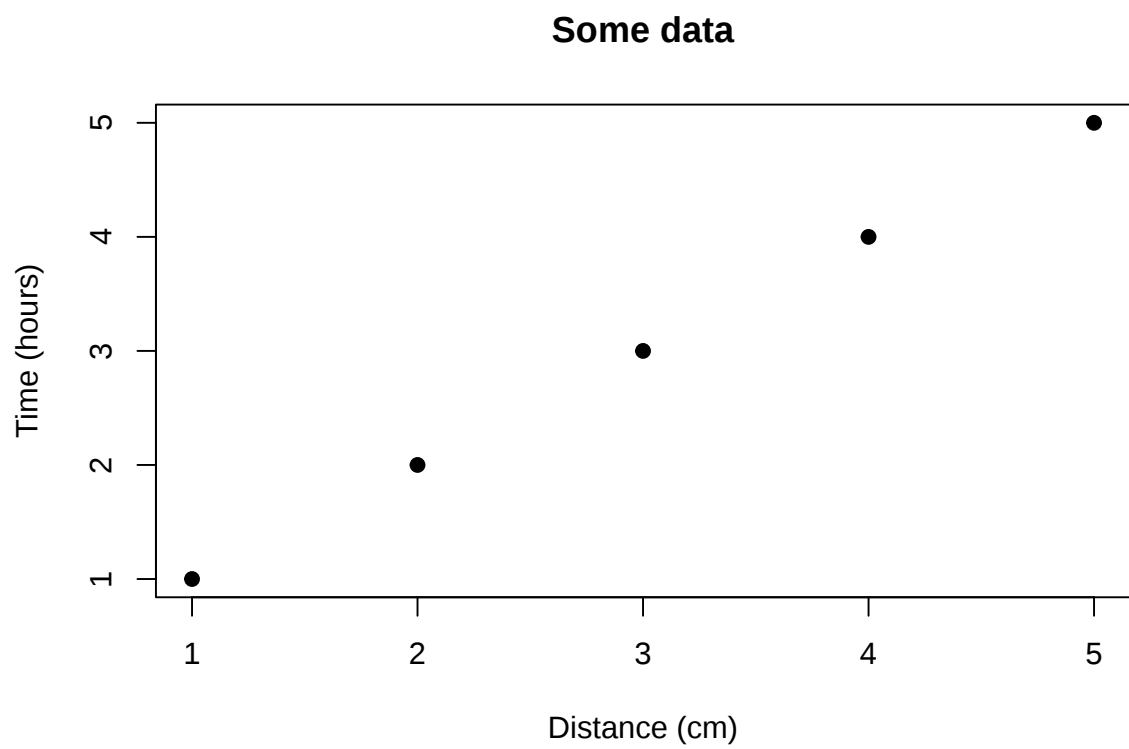


Figure 2: This is the second figure.

Table 2: This is the table caption

ID	code
1	a
2	b
3	c

5 Discussion

You can cross-reference sections and subsections as follows: Section 3 and Section 3.1.

Note: the last section in the document will be used as the section title for the bibliography.

References

- Dirac, P. A. M. 1953. “The Lorentz Transformation and Absolute Time.” *Physica* 19 (1–12): 888–96. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0031-8914\(53\)80099-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0031-8914(53)80099-6).
- Feynman, R. P, and F. L Vernon Jr. 1963. “The Theory of a General Quantum System Interacting with a Linear Dissipative System.” *Annals of Physics* 24: 118–73. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0003-4916\(63\)90068-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0003-4916(63)90068-X).

Acknowledgements

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