

A LATEX TEMPLATE FOR ASME CONFERENCE PAPERS: asmeconf.cls

John H. Lienhard<sup>1,†,\*</sup>, Luis Hernández<sup>2,†</sup>, Maria Silva<sup>3</sup>, Henry Tudor<sup>4</sup>, Catherine Parr<sup>4,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA

<sup>2</sup>Institution or Company Name, City, State

<sup>3</sup>Institution or Company Name, City, Province, Canada

<sup>4</sup>Hampton Court Palace, Richmond, England

ABSTRACT

This paper is an example of and a  $\LaTeX$  template for typesetting ASME conference papers using the `asmeconf` class. This  $\LaTeX$  template follows ASME guidelines for margins, fonts, headings, captions, and reference formats as of 2025. The class is intended to be used with the `asmeconf.bst`  $\BibTeX$  style for reference formatting, which is part of this distribution. The template produces pdfs that contain hyperlinks, bookmarks, and metadata; and references can include the DOI and URL fields. Links may be colored, for online use, or black, for publication. The class enables inline author names, following ASME's current style, but can also produce the traditional grid style. Options include line numbering, final column balancing, various math options, government copyright, and archivability (PDF/A). In addition, section headers may contain mathematics, references, citations, and footnotes. The class is compatible with  $\pdf\LaTeX$  or  $\text{Lua}\LaTeX$ .

**Keywords:** ASME conference paper,  $\LaTeX$  Template,  $\BibTeX$

NOMENCLATURE

Roman letters

$k$  Thermal conductivity [ $\text{W m}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$ ]

$\vec{q}$  Heat flux vector [ $\text{W m}^{-2}$ ]

Greek letters

$\alpha$  Thermal diffusivity [ $\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$ ]

$\nu$  Kinematic viscosity [ $\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$ ]

Dimensionless groups

Pr Prandtl number,  $\nu/\alpha$

Sc Schmidt number,  $\nu/\mathcal{D}_{1,2}$

Superscripts and subscripts

$b$  bulk value

$\infty$  free stream value

<sup>†</sup>Joint first authors

\*Corresponding author: lienhard@mit.edu, kate@thepalace.gov

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1. INTRODUCTION

The `asmeconf` class typesets papers with margins, fonts, headings, captions, and reference formats that follow the specifications for conference papers of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME). In contrast to older ASME  $\LaTeX$  templates, `asmeconf` will set internal and external hyperlinks, and the pdf file will contain bookmarks and metadata. Many other useful features have been incorporated. This class is not a publication of ASME, but the author has published in ASME conferences since 1983.

The `.tex` file may be written using standard  $\LaTeX$  commands, although some specific initial commands are needed to format the blocks containing the author[s], title, and abstract. This class loads a number of other packages, all of which are contained in up-to-date versions of  $\text{T}\text{E}\text{X}$  Live,  $\text{M}\text{a}\text{c}\text{T}\text{E}\text{X}$ , and similar platforms. If you get an error message about a missing package, you may download it at no cost from CTAN ([ctan.org](http://ctan.org)).

1.1. Essential Initial Commands

To begin, fill in the fields to be completed at top of the `asmeconf-template.tex` file. These fields include the headers for your conference and your paper number. Specified metadata will be placed into the pdf file itself. The title should be placed into `\title{. . .}`.

Put author names into the `\SetAuthors{name, name, . . .}` command in the desired order; follow the syntax illustrated `asmeconf-template.tex` file. Put each distinct address sequentially into a separate `\SetAffiliation{n}{address}`, where  $n = 1, 2, . . .$ . Tag each author with an affiliation by putting `\affil{n}` after that author's name inside the `\SetAuthors{. . .}` command.

Keep author addresses short. List the author institution, and the City, State (US authors), City, Province, Canada (Canadian authors), or City, Country (other international authors).

One author (or more) may be designated as the corresponding author by placing `\CorrespondingAuthor{email}` after

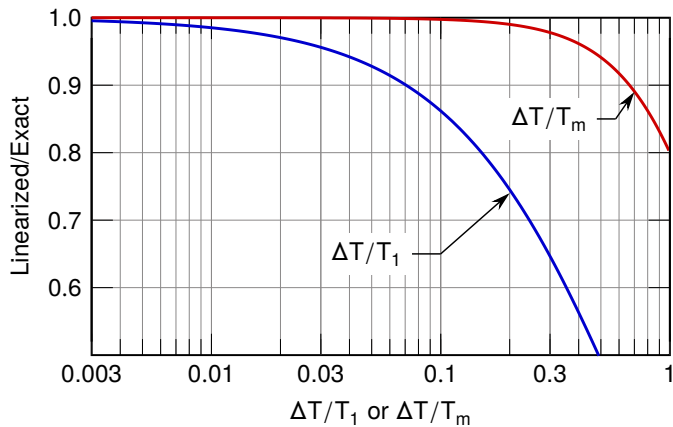


FIGURE 1: CAPTION WITH MATH, EQN. (1):  $\Delta T/T_m$  VS.  $\Delta T/T_1$  [7]

`\affil{n}`. Two or more authors may be joint first authors by putting `\JointFirstAuthor` after `\affil{n}`.

After setting up the headers, authors, and title, issue the `\maketitle` command.

The abstract text must be placed into `\begin{abstract} ... \end{abstract}`. The abstract will automatically be italicized. Keywords may be included using the `\keywords{...}` command. The keyword command *must* be issued before the abstract environment.

## 2. REFERRING TO CITATIONS, FIGURES, AND EQUATIONS

Citations are automatically numbered [1]. They should be inserted in the text using a `\cite{ref}` command [2, 3]. The citations will be automatically sorted and compressed if they are given in a set [1–6]. A specific reference may be named with an abbreviation, as in Ref. [6]. See the `asmeconf-sample.bib` file and Sect. 5 for examples of entering references.

For ASME conference papers, the labels Equation and Figure should be abbreviated when they do not start a sentence, as in Eq. (3) and Fig. 1. Figure 1 is spelled out when it starts a sentence. Equation (3) is spelled out when it starts a sentence.

Equations are typeset in the usual way and will be automatically numbered. The class file loads the `amsmath` and `mathtools` packages. Further, the `newtxmath` package used for the math fonts includes many additional features (see Sect. 6).

$$\vec{q} = -k\nabla T \quad (1)$$

ASME prefers SI units. (U.S. style units may follow in parentheses.) Be sure to put all symbols into the nomenclature list, including their units.

## 3. SECTION HEADINGS AND CAPTIONS

ASME requires that section headings and captions be set in an uppercase, sans serif font. The class will do this automatically. You can place `\cite{...}`, `\ref{...}`, `\label{...}`, and mathematics into headings and captions directly, as you would in the main text. Do not enclose them braces, e.g. `{\cite{...}}`,

TABLE 1: A SIMPLE TABLE

Experiment	$u$ [m/s]	$T$ [°C]
Run 11	12.5	103.4
Run 12	24	68.3

TABLE 2: TABLE WITH MORE COMPLICATED COLUMNS

Experiment	$u$ [m/s]	$T$ [°C]
The first test we ran this morning	124.3	68,3
The second test we ran this morning	82.50	103,46
Our competitor's test	72.321	141,384

which will cause errors. You can place `\footnote{...}` into headings, but not into captions.<sup>1,2</sup>

Text in section headings and captions will not be capitalized if enclosed in a `\NoCaseChange{...}` command.

Sections may either be numbered or left unnumbered.

Simple mathematical expressions can be used in either captions or section headings. For a section heading that includes more complicated math (and macros), you may use the optional argument of `\section[...]{...}` to create a pdf bookmark without losing characters or producing warnings or errors. See the `asmeconf-template.tex` source file for examples of this procedure. These bookmarks should usually be text expressions, although some math is supported.

To eliminate boldface type in caption text and math, use the class option `[unboldcaption]`. To avoid sans math in captions, put `\NoCaseChange{\mathversion{normal}}` in the caption.

### 3.1. Subsection and Sub-subsection Headings

Subsections and sub-subsection headings should be entered in title case, with the first letter of primary words capitalized. Sub-subsections (i.e., paragraphs) are never numbered.

## 4. TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1 is an example of a simple table. Table captions should be placed above tables. The class loads the `booktabs` package (used for horizontal rules in Tables 1 and 2), and the `array` and `dcolumn` packages which provide extended capabilities for columns in the `tabular` environment (see Table 2). Table 3 is an example of a table that spans two columns. Two column tables (and figures) will always float to the top of a later page.

Figure captions go below figures. Figure 2 is an example of a figure that spans two columns and includes subfigures. The text in figures (and tables) should be no smaller than 6 point type. Images in figures are handled by the standard `graphicx` package.

Landscape figures and tables may be produced at full-page size by putting `\usepackage[figuresright]{rotating}` in your `.tex` file's preamble and using the `sidewaystable*` and `sidewaysfigure*` environments [8].

<sup>1</sup>See `tex-stackexchange` for various approaches to footnotes in captions, if they seem necessary. For footnotes in tables, use the `tablefootnote` package.

<sup>2</sup>Sequential footnotes are automatically separated by a comma.

TABLE 3: A TABLE SPANNING TWO COLUMNS

$x$	$\operatorname{erf}(x)$	$\operatorname{erfc}(x)$	$x$	$\operatorname{erf}(x)$	$\operatorname{erfc}(x)$
0.00	0.00000	1.00000	1.10	0.88021	0.11980
0.05	0.05637	0.94363	1.20	0.91031	0.08969
0.10	0.11246	0.88754	1.30	0.93401	0.06599
0.15	0.16800	0.83200	1.40	0.95229	0.04771
0.20	0.22270	0.77730	1.50	0.96611	0.03389
0.30	0.32863	0.67137	1.60	0.97635	0.02365
0.40	0.42839	0.57161	1.70	0.98379	0.01621
0.50	0.52050	0.47950	1.80	0.98909	0.01091
0.60	0.60386	0.39614	1.8214	0.99000	0.01000
0.70	0.67780	0.32220	1.90	0.99279	0.00721
0.80	0.74210	0.25790	2.00	0.99532	0.00468
0.90	0.79691	0.20309	2.50	0.99959	0.00041
1.00	0.84270	0.15730	3.00	0.99998	0.00002

5. REFERENCE FORMATTING WITH `asmeconf.bst`<sup>3</sup>

The `asmeconf.bst` BibTeX style follows the reference styles shown on ASME’s conference web site in 2022.<sup>4</sup> Examples for these and many other cases are given in the `asmeconf-sample.bib` file, which is part of this distribution. Citations and references are managed by the standard `natbib` package. Nevertheless, a few comments are necessary.

**DOI, URL, and eprint.** Include DOI numbers when they are available. URL’s may alternatively be given. ASME requests that URLs point to a document’s abstract.

Basic support for `eprint` numbers is also included, generating a `url` at the end of the citation. The `archive` type may be specified using the macros `arxiv`, `googlebooks`, `hdl`, `jstore`, `oclc`, or `pubmed` (e.g., `archive=hdl`, *without* braces). Both `eprint` and `archive` fields *must* be given. Other root urls may be invoked using `archive = {https://another.url.org/}`.

**Online Sources.** A bibliography entry `@online{..}` is included for citation of online sources, such as web pages. A `url` or `eprint` with `archive` must be included. See the examples of use in the `asmeconf-sample.bib` file.

**Date Accessed.** The `urldate={..}` field may be used to provide the date on which a given `url` was accessed. By default, the text printed will be `Accessed ‘date’`,. The word “Accessed” may be changed using the `urltype={..}` field.

**Conference Location and Date..** To specify the city and date of a conference, you can use `venue={..}` and `eventdate={..}` with the entries `@inproceedings{..}` and `@proceedings{..}`.

**Capitalization of Titles.** ASME’s bibliography style requires that document titles be in title case. The first letters of principal words are capitalized. Do this in the `.bib` file.

<sup>3</sup>To prevent capitalization of text in a section heading or caption, such as an SI unit, enclose it in a `\NoCaseChange` command. As of the July 2022 release of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, commands used in a heading or caption may be protected globally by putting this in the preamble: `\AddToNoCaseChangeList{MyCommand}`.

<sup>4</sup>`asmeconf.bst` is intended as a replacement for the old `asmems4.bst`, which does not follow ASME’s current reference formats or support DOI and URL.

6. MORE ON MATH:  $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{\omega} = 0$

In most cases, the need for a wide equation can be eliminated by using one of the multiline equation environments defined by `amsmath`, such as `align`, `split`, or `multline` [10]. The following equation is set with the `multline` environment:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\rho(e + |\vec{u}|^2/2)] + \nabla \cdot [\rho(h + |\vec{u}|^2/2)\vec{u}] \\ = -\nabla \cdot \vec{q} + \rho\vec{u} \cdot \vec{g} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (d_{ji}u_i) + \dot{Q}_v \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

An example using `align` appears in Appendix A.

An alternative solution may be to set large equations into two-column-wide tables or figures. An experimental package for setting equations that span two columns, `asmewide.sty`, can be loaded as well, but that code may require hand-fitting around figures, tables, and page breaks. See the examples in [11].

Math italics are used for Roman and Greek letters by default. If you want an upright letter in math, you can use the relevant `math` alphabet, e.g., `\mathrm`, `\mathbf`, `\mathsf`:

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a} \quad \text{or} \quad \vec{F} = m\vec{a} \quad \text{or} \quad \mathbf{F} = ma \quad \text{or} \quad \vec{F} = m\vec{a} \quad (3)$$

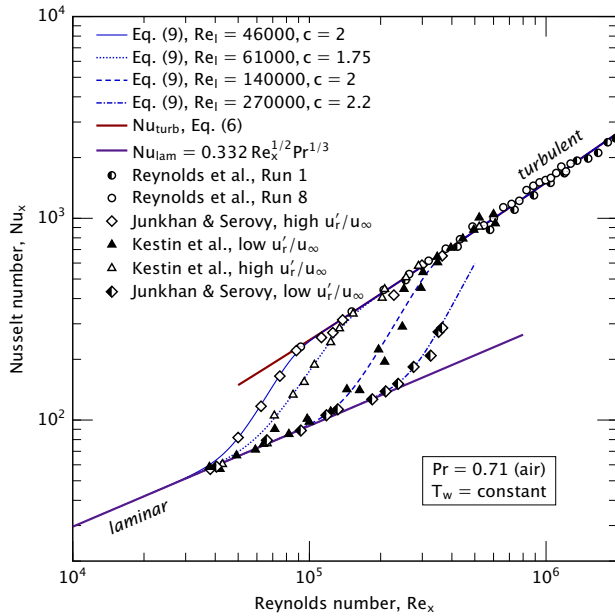
To get additional symbols in bold math, use the `\bm{..}` macro from the `bm` package (which is loaded by the class) or, for longer passages, use `\mathversion{bold}..`.

The class file also provides upright sans-serif Greek letters with `\sfalpha` and similar expressions (e.g.,  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \dots \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \dots$ ), in case they are needed (but note that the `newtxmath` options `frenchmath` and `slantedGreek` also affect how Greek letters are presented).

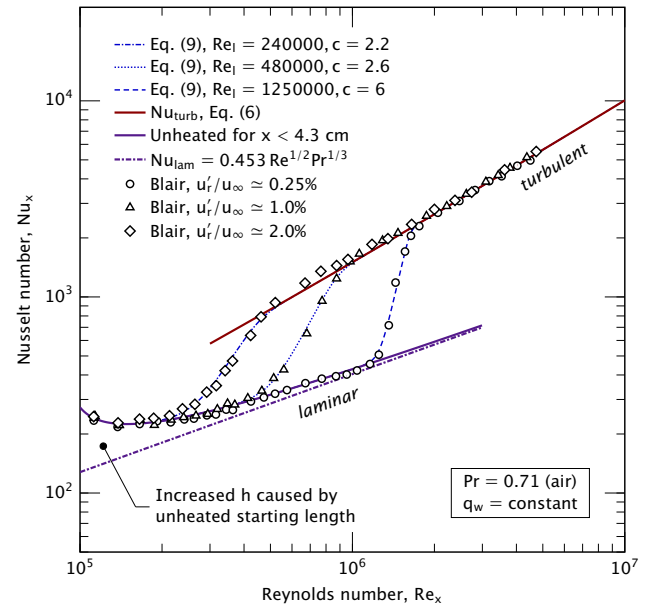
6.1. The `newtxmath` and `mathalpha` Packages [12, 13]

The `newtxmath` package [12], loaded by default, includes many options for mathematics, most of which can be called as options to `\documentclass`. For example, the `upint` option selects upright integral signs (rather than slanted integral signs):

```
\documentclass[upint]{asmeconf}.
```



(a) Uniform temperature wall



(b) Uniform heat flux wall with unheated starting length

FIGURE 2: A FIGURE WITH TWO SUBFIGURES [9]

The option `subscriptcorrection` improves the spacing of math subscripts. These math options are discussed further in the `asmeconf-template.tex` file.

In addition, many options for calligraphic, fraktur, and script fonts are available as options to the `mathalfa` package, which is also loaded. These may be invoked, for example, as

```
\documentclass[mathalfa=cal=boondoxo]{asmeconf}
```

which selects a Boondox font for `\mathcal`, as in  $A \in \mathcal{P}(A)$ . To find all the font options, refer to the `mathalfa` package documentation [13].

The `asmeconf` class is designed to be used with `newtxmath` and does not support the `unicode-math` package.

## 7. ADDITIONAL OPTIONS FOR `asmeconf.cls`

The class accepts a number of options in addition to those already described. These options are discussed next.

### 7.1. Colored Hyperlinks

ASME requires that all text be **in black** when the paper is submitted for publication. For other uses, authors may obtain colored hyperlinks with the `[colorlinks]` option.

### 7.2. Final Column Balancing

The option `[balance]` invokes the `flushend` package [14]. This package will attempt to give equal height to the two columns on the last page. The performance of this package is sometimes inconsistent (with odd page layout or, very rarely, errors), so use this option with caution.

### 7.3. Line Numbers

The option `[lineno]` invokes the `lineno` package [15]. This option will produce line numbers in the margins. You must run  $\LaTeX$  *twice* for proper placement of the numbers. Tables, captions, and footnotes will not be numbered. Line numbers can be helpful for review and editing, but should not be used in your final manuscript. See the documentation of the `lineno` package for further commands to control line numbering.

The `lineno` package is not compatible with the `flushend` package that makes final short columns the same height. Balancing is automatically disabled when this option is called.

### 7.4. Grid-Style Author Block

The option `[grid]` invokes ASME's grid-style arrangement of author names. Author names are recognized by the commas that separate them. (To include a comma in a name, enclose the name in braces.) Line breaks (`\`) may be inserted into the address of `\SetAffiliation{n}{address}` as needed.

Note that ASME interprets the author order in the grid style by reading names from left-to-right in the top row, then left-to-right in each subsequent row.

### 7.5. Changing the Copyright Footer

The option `[nofoot]` will omit the ASME copyright from the page footer. The option `[govt]` will produce a copyright notice for authors who are employees of the U. S. Government. The option `[contractor]` will produce a copyright notice for authors who are employed by a U. S. Government contractor. The option `[somegovt]` gives a copyright notice for the case when only some authors are employees of the U. S. Government.

The footers are generated with the `fancyhdr` package [16] and can be changed using the commands of that package. Only the default arrangement matches ASME's style, however.



## 7.6. Archivability: PDF/A

In June 2022, the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X3 team added support for PDF/A to the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X kernel, using the command `\DocumentMetadata{...}`. This approach works with *both* pdfL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and LuaL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. Note that accessible conformance (a) is still under development by the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X3 team.

For out-of-date L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X formats, compliance with PDF/A standards can be enabled using the legacy option `[pdf-a]` when running with pdfL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. The default setting is PDF/A-3u with sRGB OutputIntent (sRGB.icc). If levels 1b, 2b, 2u, or 3b are desired, use the options `[pdfapart=1 or 2 or 3]` and `[pdfaconformance=b or u]`. Accessible conformance (a) is not possible with this method.

## 7.7. Typewriter Font Options

This font is the sans-serif `inconsolata`. By default, the word spacing is variable, but option `[mono]` ends this behavior. A slashed zero is the default; option `[var0]` removes the slash. Option `[hyphenate]` enables hyphenation. (The hyphenation option is not available under LuaL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X with `fontspec`.)

## 7.8. Support for Other Languages

This package can be adapted to incorporate (or entirely use) languages other than English. See Appendix C for details.

## 8. CONCLUSION

Provide a brief conclusion (3 to 4 lines).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Place any acknowledgments here.

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## APPENDIX A. THE VECTOR PRODUCT $\vec{A} \times \vec{B}$

This brief illustration of an appendix shows the numbering of the appendix and equations. Equations are numbered consec-

utively, following those in the paper. Consider  $\rho \neq \text{fn}(p)$ :

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathcal{C}} \mathbf{u} \cdot d\mathbf{r} \quad (4)$$

$$= \int_{\mathcal{C}} \frac{D\mathbf{u}}{Dt} \cdot d\mathbf{r} + \underbrace{\int_{\mathcal{C}} \mathbf{u} \cdot d\left(\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt}\right)}_{=0} \quad (5)$$

$$= \iint_S \nabla \times \frac{D\mathbf{u}}{Dt} \cdot d\mathbf{A} \quad (6)$$

$$= \iint_S \nabla p \times \nabla \left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right) \cdot d\mathbf{A} \quad (7)$$

## APPENDIX B. USE WITH LuaL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

The LuaL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X engine is useful with asmeconf in two situations:

**Executing lua code directly in your L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X file.** With lua code, complicated functions can be plotted or numerical integration can be executed. An example file in the distribution demonstrates this capability [22]. In this situation, *be sure to use the class option* [nofontspec], so that you won’t need to install additional fonts on your computer.

**Using complex alphabets.** With pdfL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, the asmeconf package supports Latin alphabets, as well as Cyrillic, Greek, and Vietnamese. If you need scripts such as Arabic, Chinese, or Japanese, LuaL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X with the fontspec package can use fonts installed in your computer operating system.<sup>5</sup> See the example file in this distribution for more details [23].

For clarity, fontspec is automatically loaded when asmeconf is run under LuaL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. Fontspec requires that the necessary system fonts are already installed in your operating system. If you wish to use LuaL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X without bothering about system fonts, use the class option [nofontspec].

Access to LuaL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is different in each L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X platform. Check the documentation for your specific platform to see how to access various typesetting engines.

## APPENDIX C. MULTILINGUAL SUPPORT

ASME publishes in English, but the babel package is loaded for users who may wish to include other languages. For example, an author might wish to include an appendix that provides the abstract in another language.

When more than one language option is included in `\documentclass[...]{asmeconf}`, English will be set as the document’s main language. (To choose a different main language, set [main=...]). If no language options are given, the package defaults to English. As examples, a passage in German is shown in Anhang D, followed by abstracts in Spanish, Greek, Russian, and Vietnamese.

The input encoding can be utf-8, as for these glyphs: àáâãäåæçèé êëëèêêë ìíîï òöóøöõ ùüúúü çć ł ńń ßš ý žžž.

<sup>5</sup>For English, you *must* have these fonts installed:

TeX Gyre Terms ([ctan.org/tex-archive/fonts/newtx/opentype](https://ctan.org/tex-archive/fonts/newtx/opentype)),

TeX Gyre Heros ([ctan.org/tex-archive/fonts/tex-gyre/opentype](https://ctan.org/tex-archive/fonts/tex-gyre/opentype)),

Inconsolatazi4 ([ctan.org/tex-archive/fonts/inconsolata/opentype](https://ctan.org/tex-archive/fonts/inconsolata/opentype)).

Fonts similar to Times/Helvetica are used when Greek, Vietnamese, or selected cyrillic-alphabet languages are called as options under pdfL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. Using LuaL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, which loads the fontspec package, many additional scripts are available; see the supplemental notes for such usage [23]. Possibilities include Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Devanagari (e.g., for Hindi), Hangul (for Korean), Kana (for Japanese), and Tamil. (Note: some fonts are not PDF/A compliant.) *These options require a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X installation dated October 2020 or later.*

The bibliography style, asmeconf.bst, is designed in English and aimed at B<sup>B</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.

#### **ANHANG D. WÄRMEAUSTAUSCH UND REIBUNGSWIDERSTAND (von E. POHLHAUSEN)**

In einer strömenden Flüssigkeit sind Wärmeleitung und Wärmekonvektion Vorgänge, die mit der inneren Reibung (oder Impulsleitung) und mit der Impulskonvektion große Ähnlichkeit besitzen. Mathematisch findet dies seinen Ausdruck in dem gleichartigen Bau der Differentialgleichungen, die einerseits für die Temperatur und andererseits für den Geschwindigkeitsvektor in der Flüssigkeit bestehen. Man kann daraus auf eine Beziehung zwischen dem Wärmeaustausch und dem Reibungswiderstand schließen, die eine strömende Flüssigkeit an einem festen

Körper hervorrufen. Dies ist zuerst von Prandtl ausgesprochen und durchgeführt worden, und zwar für turbulente Vorgänge, unter der vereinfachenden Annahme von Wärmequellen und -senken im Innern der Flüssigkeit [24].

#### **RESUMEN**

*Este es el resumen del artículo. Escribimos en español. Se describen el problema, los métodos y los resultados. También se incluyen referencias.*

#### **ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ**

*Αυτή είναι η περίληψη του άρθρου. Χρησιμοποιούμε την ελληνική γλώσσα. Περιγράφεται το πρόβλημα, οι μέθοδοι και τα αποτελέσματα. Περιλαμβάνονται επίσης αναφορές.*

#### **АННОТАЦИЯ**

*Это резюме статьи. Пишем по русски. Описаны проблема, методы и результаты. Библиография также включена.*

#### **TÓM TẮT NỘI DUNG**

*Đây là phần tóm tắt của bài báo khoa học. Chúng tôi viết bằng tiếng Việt. Vấn đề, các phương pháp và các kết quả được mô tả trong phần này. Tài liệu tham khảo cũng được bao gồm.*