The `reading` style

This style is useful for personal reading lists, annotated biblographies, and similar applications. It optionally adds short headers to the bibliography and includes the fields `annotation`, `abstract`, `library`, and `file`. Whether these items are printed depends on the following package options:

Key	Values	Default	Function
`entryhead`	`true, false, full, name`	`true`	The kind of header to print; `true` or `full` adds a full header including the name, the title, and the entry key (depending on the `entrykey` option) to each entry, `name` adds a name header once for each author, `false` disables the header
`entrykey`	`true, false`	`true`	Whether to include the `entrykey` field in the `full` header
`annotation`	`true, false`	`true`	Whether to print the `annotation` field
`abstract`	`true, false`	`true`	Whether to print the `abstract` field
`library`	`true, false`	`true`	Whether to print the `library` field
`file`	`true, false`	`true`	Whether to print the `file` field
`loadfiles`	`true, false`	`true`	Whether to load annotations and abstracts from external files (this is a standard option; see the manual for details)

On the next page, there are some examples with all options at their default setting.

References

Itzhaki: Some remarks on 't Hooft's S-matrix for black holes itzhaki

Nissan Itzhaki. *Some remarks on 't Hooft's S-matrix for black holes*. Version 1. Mar. 11, 1996. arXiv: hep-th/9603067.

Annotations: An `online` reference from arXiv. Note the `eprint` and `eprinttype` fields. Also note that the arXiv reference is transformed into a clickable link if `hyperref` support has been enabled.

Abstract: We discuss the limitations of 't Hooft's proposal for the black hole S-matrix. We find that the validity of the S-matrix implies violation of the semi-classical approximation at scales large compared to the Planck scale. We also show that the effect of the centrifugal barrier on the S-matrix is crucial even for large transverse distances.

Kastenholz et al.: Computation of methodology-independent ionic solvation free energies from molecular simulations kastenholz

M. A. Kastenholz and Philippe H. Hünenberger. "Computation of methodology-independent ionic solvation free energies from molecular simulations. I. The electrostatic potential in molecular liquids." In: *J. Chem. Phys.* 124, 124106 (2006). DOI: 10.1063/1.2172593.

Annotations: An `article` entry with an `eid` and a `doi` field. Note that the DOI is transformed into a clickable link if `hyperref` support has been enabled.

Abstract: The computation of ionic solvation free energies from atomistic simulations is a surprisingly difficult problem that has found no satisfactory solution for more than 15 years. The reason is that the charging free energies evaluated from such simulations are affected by very large errors. One of these is related to the choice of a specific convention for summing up the contributions of solvent charges to the electrostatic potential in the ionic cavity, namely, on the basis of point charges within entire solvent molecules (M scheme) or on the basis of individual point charges (P scheme). The use of an inappropriate convention may lead to a charge-independent offset in the calculated potential, which depends on the details of the summation scheme, on the quadrupole-moment trace of the solvent molecule, and on the approximate form used to represent electrostatic interactions in the system. However, whether the M or P scheme (if any) represents the appropriate convention is still a matter of on-going debate. The goal of the present article is to settle this long-standing controversy by carefully analyzing (both analytically and numerically) the properties of the electrostatic potential in molecular liquids (and inside cavities within them).

Laufenberg et al.: Elektrische Einrichtung und Betriebsverfahren laufenberg

Xaver Laufenberg et al. "Elektrische Einrichtung und Betriebsverfahren." European pat. 1700367 (DE, WO). Robert Bosch GmbH, Daimler Chrysler AG, and Bayerische Motoren Werke AG. Sept. 13, 2006.

Annotations: This is a `patent` entry with a `holder` field. Note the format of

the `type` and `location` fields in the database file. Compare `almendro`, `sorace`, and `kowalik`.

Abstract: The invention relates to an electric device comprising a generator, in particular for use in the vehicle electric system of a motor vehicle and a controller for controlling the generator voltage. The device is equipped with a control zone, in which the voltage is controlled and zones, in which the torque is controlled. The invention also relates to methods for operating a device of this type.

File: http://v3.espacenet.com/textdoc?IDX=EP1700367.

Padhye et al.: A Stochastic Model of TCP Reno Congestion Avoidance and Control — padhye

Jitendra Padhye, Victor Firoiu, and Don Towsley. *A Stochastic Model of TCP Reno Congestion Avoidance and Control*. Tech. rep. 99-02. Amherst, Mass.: University of Massachusetts, 1999.

Annotations: This is a `report` entry for a technical report. Note the format of the `type` field in the database file which uses a localization key. The number of the report is given in the `number` field. Also note the `sorttitle` and `indextitle` fields.

Abstract: The steady state performance of a bulk transfer TCP flow (i.e. a flow with a large amount of data to send, such as FTP transfers) may be characterized by three quantities. The first is the send rate, which is the amount of data sent by the sender in unit time. The second is the throughput, which is the amount of data received by the receiver in unit time. Note that the throughput will always be less than or equal to the send rate due to losses. Finally, the number of non-duplicate packets received by the receiver in unit time gives us the goodput of the connection. The goodput is always less than or equal to the throughput, since the receiver may receive two copies of the same packet due to retransmissions by the sender. In a previous paper, we presented a simple model for predicting the steady state send rate of a bulk transfer TCP flow as a function of loss rate and round trip time. In this paper, we extend that work in two ways. First, we analyze the performance of bulk transfer TCP flows using more precise, stochastic analysis. Second, we build upon the previous analysis to provide both an approximate formula as well as a more accurate stochastic model for the steady state throughput of a bulk transfer TCP flow.

File: ftp://gaia.cs.umass.edu/pub/Padhey99-markov.ps.

Sigfridsson et al.: Comparison of methods for deriving atomic charges from the electrostatic potential and moments — sigfridsson

Emma Sigfridsson and Ulf Ryde. "Comparison of methods for deriving atomic charges from the electrostatic potential and moments." In: *Journal of Computational Chemistry* 19.4 (1998), pp. 377–395. DOI: 10.1002/(SICI)1096-987X(199803)19:4<377::AID-JCC1>3.0.CO;2-P.

Annotations: An `article` entry with `volume`, `number`, and `doi` fields. Note

that the DOI is transformed into a clickable link if `hyperref` support has been enabled.

Abstract: Four methods for deriving partial atomic charges from the quantum chemical electrostatic potential (CHELP, CHELPG, Merz-Kollman, and RESP) have been compared and critically evaluated. It is shown that charges strongly depend on how and where the potential points are selected. Two alternative methods are suggested to avoid the arbitrariness in the point-selection schemes and van der Waals exclusion radii: CHELP-BOW, which also estimates the charges from the electrostatic potential, but with potential points that are Boltzmann-weighted after their occurrence in actual simulations using the energy function of the program in which the charges will be used, and CHELMO, which estimates the charges directly from the electrostatic multipole moments. Different criteria for the quality of the charges are discussed.