

Overleaf — 您的在线LaTeX

电脑小白的科研论文LaTeX排版之实战

时间：2022年6月16日星期四晚19: 00-20: 30

主讲人：邓智心

线下地点：华南农业大学图书馆信息楼三楼读者培训室

线上地点：雨课堂直播/ 回放（课堂邀请码：KBCCBB）



主要内容

目标：电脑小白能利用overleaf平台，套用期刊模板，适当修改样式，顺利开展论文的LaTex排版。

一 LaTeX排版模式

- 1.在LaTeX系统边写作边排版
- 2.Word写作，LaTeX排版

二 期刊模板查找

- 1.期刊主页
- 2.Overleaf平台

三 排版实践：套用模板

- 1.导言区
文献类型，页面格式，宏包。
- 2.正文区：
题名，摘要，各级标题，正文文字，图，表，公式，列表，脚注等。

四 使用经验总结

1. Word写作及参考文献；
2. 模板查找；
3. 模板修改及套用。

一 LaTeX排版的2种方式

◆ 1.边写作边排版

LaTeX使用比较熟悉，可采用该种方式。容易受非排版内容的干扰。

◆ 2.利用word写作定稿之后再利用LaTeX排版

利用以前熟悉的方式，先把论文完善，定稿之后再考量用LaTeX排版，直接针对特殊内容拷贝即可。
Word写作过程中仅专注于内容即可，不用考虑排版格式。[展示排版好的正文和文末参考文献](#)。

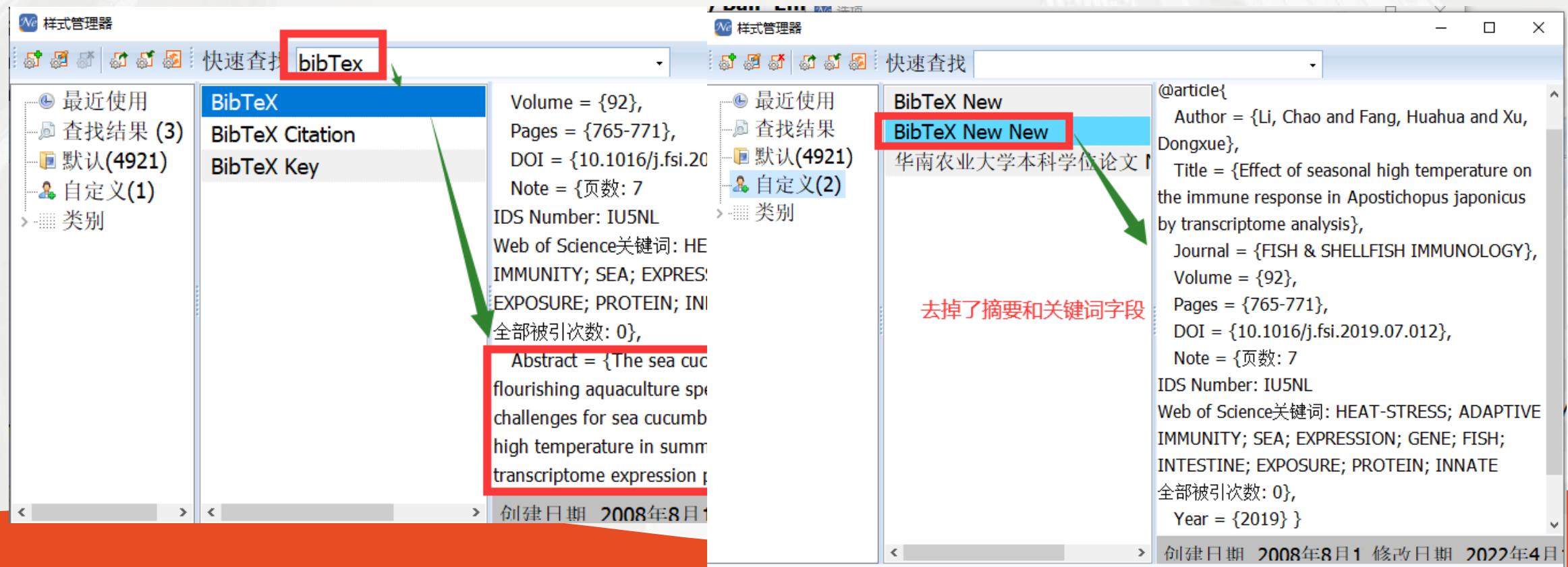
备注：

- 2种方式均建议用户先把图、表、公式单独建文档，以方便后续的排版。
- 2种方式均不提倡自行构建模板，而是根据期刊要求，选择期刊给定的模板格式套用。既方便又不容易出错。

利用word写作定稿之后再排版：准备好内容已经修改完善的word文档

1.word+文献管理软件 (Endnote, NoteExpress, Mendeley等)

- 1.利用文献管理软件集中并管理文献，保证每条要引用的文献必要的字段不缺失且正确。
- 2.边写作边利用文献管理软件方便地插入引文并在文末生成参考文献目录。
- 3.写作修改完善之后定稿，参考文献样式选择bibTex格式，若文献管理软件的该格式带摘要和关键词字段，则通过修改样式去掉该字段。选择该样式后可以直接把论文拷贝到LaTeX模板中相应位置即可。



bibTeX样式修改：每一条所引用的参考文献bibTeX的关键字字段不能缺少

The screenshot shows the EndNote software interface. On the left, a preview window displays a list of references with columns for Year, Author, Title, and Source. A red box highlights the 'BibTeX 关键字' (BibTeX Keywords) field in the bottom-left corner of the preview window. In the center, the 'BibTeX New' style is selected in the '样式管理器' (Style Manager) window, indicated by a red box around 'BibTeX New New'. To the right, the '样式编辑器 - BibTeX New New' window is open, showing the BibTeX code for an article. A green arrow points from the 'BibTeX 关键字' field in the preview window to the 'BibTeX 关键字' section in the style editor. Another green arrow points from the 'BibTeX New' style name in the style manager to the same section in the editor. The style editor also includes tabs for 常规 (General), 引文 (Citation), 模板 (Template), and 题录 (Bibliography). At the bottom, there are buttons for 保存 (S) (Save), 存为 (A) (Save As), and 关闭 (C) (Close).

二 期刊论文排版的模板获取：

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short running title (less than 40 characters) should also be provided.

Abstract and key words
All articles must have a brief abstract (no more than **350 words**) that states the purpose, basic procedures, main findings and principal conclusions of the study. The abstract should not contain abbreviations or references.
Five key words (for the purposes of indexing) should be supplied below the abstract in alphabetical order.

Text
The main text file should be MS Word file format. Tables and figures are prepared as separated files from the main text file. Prepare your manuscript using 11-12 point font, double spaced, with line numbers. **LaTeX** files are not accepted for review or production of accepted manuscripts.

Authors should use the following subheadings to divide the sections of their manuscript: (1) Introduction, (2) Materials and Methods, (3) Results and (4) Discussion. Subsections are also numbered sequentially (e.g. 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 in Results section) using a decimal system. Short papers may have the Results and Discussion together as one section. It is not necessary to divide reviews with these subheadings.

Acknowledgements
The source of financial grants and other funding must be acknowledged, including a frank declaration of the authors' industrial links and affiliations. The contribution of colleagues or institutions should also be acknowledged. Personal thanks and thanks to anonymous reviewers are not appropriate.

部分期刊仅要求word文档，不接受LaTeX格式。

部分期刊有多种排版选择：word or LaTex



Text Formatting

Manuscripts should be submitted in Word.

- Use a normal, plain font (e.g., 10-point Times Roman) for text.
- Use italics for emphasis.
- Use the automatic page numbering function to number the pages.
- Do not use field functions.
- Use tab stops or other commands for indents, not the space bar.
- Use the table function, not spreadsheets, to make tables.
- Use the equation editor or MathType for equations.
- Save your file in docx format (Word 2007 or higher) or doc format (older Word versions).

Manuscripts with mathematical content can also be submitted in **LaTeX**. We recommend using [Springer Nature's LaTeX template](#).

备注：有公式排版的一定要用LaTeX排版格式。

部分期刊仅要求LaTeX排版

The screenshot shows the ACS Publishing Center homepage. At the top, there's a blue header with the ACS Publications logo and the tagline "Most Trusted. Most Cited. Most Read.". Below the header, a breadcrumb navigation shows "ACS Publications > ACS Publishing Center". The main title "ACS Publishing Center" is prominently displayed in large white text on a blue background. Below it, a sub-headline reads "Everything you need to prepare and submit manuscripts to ACS journals." A call-to-action button says "Log in to view the status of your submitted work, manuscripts, and published articles." To the right of the login button are links for "Login", "Don't have an ACS ID?", and "Register Now".

Document Templates and Format

The templates facilitate the peer review process by allowing authors to place artwork and tables close to the point where they are discussed within the text. Learn more about document templates [here](#).

General information on the preparation of manuscripts may also be found in the [ACS Guide to Scholarly Communication](#).

Acceptable Software, File Designations, and TeX/LaTeX

See the list of [Acceptable Software](#) and appropriate [File Designations](#) to be sure your file types are compatible with ACS Paragon Plus. Information for manuscripts generated from [TeX/LaTeX](#) is also available.

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A cover letter must accompany every manuscript submission. During the submission process, you may type it or paste it into the submission system, or you may attach it as a file.

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Plant and soil

nature



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SpiScholar学术资源在线是纬度信息科技公司为用户进行学术研究提供的资源导航系统。系统主要包括SpiS学术期刊指南和SpiS学术搜索两部分。它将文章、期刊和数据库有机融合而构建资源无缝链接的数据平台，突破了以往图书馆馆藏数字资源的局限，扩展科研人员对相关研究领域期刊的认识，满足用户日益增长的论文需求。

收录内容

一、SpiS学术期刊指南： SpiS学术期刊指南按照主流的期刊分类体系将期刊划分为学科，实现了从学科到期刊，从期刊到文章的闭环资源获取过程，帮助用户直接通过期刊获取高水平的学术论文。内含主要资源内容如下：

1. 1包括外文期刊7万余种，中文期刊近2万种，为用户准确查找期刊、获取论文提供更多选择；

1. 2包含期刊刊名、ISSN、主编、国家、出版频次、创刊年、联系方式、简介等内容，帮助用户快速了解期刊；

1. 3包含期刊近5年SCI-E、SSCI、ESI、EI、CSCD、CSSCI、北大核心等主流数据库的收录信息；JCR、中科院JCR分区、SJR、Eigenfactor期刊评价体系的评价数据，帮助用户从多个角度了解期刊的学术影响力和变动；

1. 4包含期刊主页、数据库链接，最近2年发表的论文，还通过提供刊内检索和文献传递的方式，拓展用户获取全文资源途径。

二、SpiS学术搜索： SpiS学术搜索为主流数据库的学术论文建立索引，解决用户在做课题、写论文、了解学术成果的过程中，难以直接获取全文的难题。其主要功能如下：

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2. 2内建论文的引用关系，提供论文总被引频次，帮助判断学术论文的学术水平；

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与 刊名 - 请输入检索词

核心评价

Q 检索 清空

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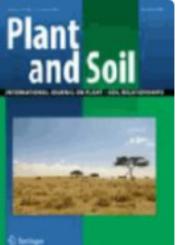
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出版周期: Semi-monthly 国家: Netherlands 创刊年: 1948
语种: 外文
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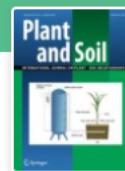
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An International Journal on Plant-Soil Relationships

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- Use the equation editor or MathType for equations.
- Save your file in docx format (Word 2007 or higher) or doc format (older Word versions).

Latex

2/3

Manuscripts with mathematical content can also be submitted in **LaTeX**. We recommend using [Springer Nature's LaTeX template](#).

Headings

Please use no more than three levels of displayed headings.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations should be defined at first mention and used consistently thereafter.

Footnotes

Footnotes can be used to give additional information, which may include the citation of a reference included in the reference list. They should not consist solely of a reference citation, and they should never include the bibliographic details of a reference. They should also not contain any figures or tables.

Footnotes to the text are numbered consecutively; those to tables should be indicated by superscript lower-case letters (or asterisks for significance values and other statistical data). Footnotes to the title or the authors of the article are not given reference symbols.

Always use footnotes instead of endnotes.

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgements of people, grants, funds, etc. should be placed in a separate section on

部分期刊仅以word排版

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the submission instructions for the journal "Soil Science and Plant Nutrition". The page is titled "Instructions for Authors". Key sections include "Abstract and key words", "Text", "Acknowledgements", and "Disclosure statement". A red box highlights the "Text" section, which specifies that manuscripts should be submitted in MS Word format. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://www.tandfonline.com/action/authorSubmission?show=instructions&journalCode=tssp20>.

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The title should be short, informative and contain the major key words. Do not use abbreviations in the title. A short running title (less than 40 characters) should also be provided.

Abstract and key words

All articles must have a brief abstract (no more than **350 words**) that states the purpose, basic procedures, main findings and principal conclusions of the study. The abstract should not contain abbreviations or references.

Five key words (for the purposes of indexing) should be supplied below the abstract in alphabetical order.

Text

The main text file should be MS Word file format. Tables and figures are prepared as separated files from the main text file. Prepare your manuscript using 11-12 point font, double spaced, with line numbers. **LaTeX** files are not accepted for review or production of accepted manuscripts.

Authors should use the following subheadings to divide the sections of their manuscript: (1) Introduction, (2) Materials and Methods, (3) Results and (4) Discussion. Subsections are also numbered sequentially (e.g. 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 in Results section) using a decimal system. Short papers may have the Results and Discussion together as one section. It is not necessary to divide reviews with these subheadings.

Acknowledgements

The source of financial grants and other funding must be acknowledged, including a frank declaration of the authors' industrial links and affiliations. The contribution of colleagues or institutions should also be acknowledged. Personal thanks and thanks to anonymous reviewers are not appropriate.

Disclosure statement

This is to acknowledge any financial or non-financial interest that has arisen from the direct applications of your research. If there are no relevant competing interests to declare please state this within the article, for example:

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Vaccines protect against infection from Omicron subvariant – but not for long

Two doses of COVID vaccine cut the risk of infection and mild illness from the rising BA.2 subvariant, although protection wanes quickly.



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Origin investigations typically take years, but some researchers say China is delaying the process for political reasons as international tensions rise.

Amy Maxmen

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Ewen Callaway

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Emily Aiken, Suzanne Bellue ... Joshua E. Blumenstock

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Flora Graham

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figures
 universe.jpg
sections
 main.tex
references.bib

```
1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
3
4 \title{The Universe}
5 \author{}
6 \date{May 2019}
7
8 \usepackage[natbib]
9 \usepackage{graphicx}
10
11 \begin{document}
12
13 \maketitle
14
15 \section{Introduction}
16 There is a theory which states that if ever anyone discovers exactly what the
17 Universe is for and why it is here, it will instantly
18 disappear and be replaced by something even more bizarre and
19 inexplicable.
20 There is another theory which states that
21
22 \begin{figure}[ht]
23 \centering
24 \includegraphics[width=0.8\textwidth]{universe.jpg}
25 \caption{The Universe}
26 \label{fig:universe}
27 \end{figure}
28
29 \bibliographystyle{plain}
30 \bibliography{references}
31 \end{document}
```

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The Universe

May 2019

1 Introduction

There is a theory which states that if ever anyone discovers exactly what the Universe is for and why it is here, it will instantly disappear and be replaced by something even more bizarre and inexplicable. There is another theory which states that this has already happened.

[1] D. Adams, *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*, Nov Vol, 1990.

Overleaf: 在线的LaTeX编辑器 <https://www.overleaf.com/> (在线)

The screenshot shows the Overleaf LaTeX editor interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with file navigation, showing a project structure with 'figures', 'sections', and files like 'main.tex' and 'references.bib'. The main area has tabs for 'Source' (selected) and 'Rich Text'. The 'Source' tab displays the LaTeX code for 'main.tex', which includes document class definitions, packages like natbib and graphicx, and sections for Introduction and Conclusion. The 'Rich Text' tab shows a preview of the document titled 'The Universe' with a date of 'May 2019'. The preview contains a section titled 'Introduction' with text about the universe and a quote from Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. A large red box highlights the bottom right corner of the interface, containing a 'Get started now' button, an email input field ('email@example.com'), a checkbox for product offers, and registration links for Google and ORCID.

Get started now

email@example.com

I'd like emails about product offers and company news and events.

Register

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Cancel

3.2 模板包中的内容认知：不同出版社、期刊等有所差异。

The screenshot shows the Overleaf LaTeX editor interface. On the left, a sidebar titled "模板包中的文献，其中.tex为主文件，.bib为参考文献目录。" lists files: jabbrv-ltwa-all.lfd, jabbrv-ltwa-en.lfd, jabbrv.sty, osajnl bst, osameet3.sty, OSMeetings.tex (highlighted in green), OT10000F1.eps, and OT10000F1.pdf. The main workspace displays LaTeX code for an abstract section, with a blue callout box highlighting "主模板文件，用命令进行排版". On the right, a sidebar titled "编译区：把命令以及相关内容转换成排版之后的文档" shows the compiled PDF output.

Prepared a Manuscript for Submission to an Optica Meeting

Source Rich Text Ω

jabbrv-ltwa-all.lfd
jabbrv-ltwa-en.lfd
jabbrv.sty
osajnl.bst
osameet3.sty
OSMeetings.tex
OT10000F1.eps
OT10000F1.pdf

主模板文件，用命令进行排版

mission to an
rence
Three²³
ue NW, Washington, DC 20036
ue NW, Washington, DC 20036
up, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue
* opex@optica.org

Abstract: L^AT_EX users preparing manuscripts for Optica meetings or conferences should use the osameet3.sty style file and should observe these guidelines to adhere to Optica requirements. Users of BibL^AT_EX may use the osajnl.bst style file, which is included in this distribution. Comments and questions should be directed to the Optica Conference Papers staff (cstech@osa.org). © 2022 The Author(s)

1. Main Text

1.1. Required Elements

All PDF submissions must contain the following items in order to be published:

Complete title
Complete listing of all authors and their affiliations
Self-contained abstract (indexers such as Google Scholar will not index papers that do not contain abstracts)
Appropriate copyright statement following the abstract. By default, the copyright statement will appear as
The Author(s). If needed, the default statement can be suppressed by use of the `{abstract*}` environment.

Permission and attribution for any trademarked or copyright images. Note that images of people or images owned or trademarked by other entities (including well-known logo's or cartoon characters for example) will also require official written permission.

Two-page limit unless designated otherwise on conference website

1.2. Typographical Style

Margins and type size will be set by the Optica L^AT_EX commands for title, author names and addresses, abstract, references, captions, and so on. The osameet3.sty package references mathptmx.sty for Times text and math fonts. Authors who require Computer Modern font may modify the style file or, preferably, invoke the package ae.sty or similar for optimum output with Computer Modern.

1.3. Author Names and Affiliations

Author names should be given in full with first initials spelled out to assist with indexing. Affiliations should follow the format division, organization, and address—and complete postal information should be given. Abbreviations should not be used. United States addresses should end with " USA".

LaTex模板里边的主要文件说明：

1. **.CLS文件**: 定义文档各种格式，直接决定了latex源文件的排版格局。
2. **.JPG文件**: 论文中要用到的图片
3. **.bib文件**: 论文的参考文献文件
4. **.tex文件**: 主程序文件

备注：

不同的模板文件所给定的文件不同，最简单的，仅有一个.tex主文件，复杂的有很多文件。
如：Elsevier的LaTex模板有三个.tex文件，分别是3种文献格式，大家可以根据实际需要选择主文件进行编辑。Elsevier还制作了详尽的.cls模板文件对样式做了规定，其使用详细解读见[Elsarticle.cls](#)

LaTeX模板里边的主要文件说明：.cls文件

.CLS文件：定义文档各种格式，直接决定了latex文件的排版格局，其中很多的定义涵义，可[参见](#)

The screenshot shows a LaTeX editor interface with three main panes:

- Left pane:** A file browser showing various files: copyright.pdf, ecrc_RIAI.sty, ejemplo_latex_RIAI.pdf, ejemplo_latex_RIAI.tex, elsarticle-harv.bst, elsarticle.cls (highlighted with a red border), elsevier-logo-5p.pdf, figuraeps-eps-converted-to..., figuraeps.eps, figurajpeg.jpg, figurapdf.pdf, normas_de_..., plantilla_latex, RIAI_2015_SI, riaibib.bib, and normas_de_estilo_RIAI.pdf.
- Middle pane:** A file outline showing the structure of the elsarticle.cls file. The file starts with document class options: \documentclass[5p,times,authoryear]{elsarticle}. This line is highlighted with a red box and has a cyan arrow pointing from the left pane to it.
- Right pane:** The content of the elsarticle.cls file. It includes comments about the '5p' and 'times' class options, the 'ecrc' package, and modifications for the RIAI journal. It also defines commands for running heads and logos, and includes babel and caption packages for Spanish support.

Latex命令清单：<http://wch.github.io/latexsheet/>

LATEX 2 ϵ Cheat Sheet

Document classes

book	Default is two-sided.
report	No \part divisions.
article	No \part or \chapter divisions.
letter	Letter (?).
slides	Large sans-serif font.

Used at the very beginning of a document: \documentclass{class}.
Use \begin{document} to start contents and \end{document} to end the document.

Common documentclass options

10pt/11pt/12pt	Font size.
letterpaper/a4paper	Paper size.
twocolumn	Use two columns.
twoside	Set margins for two-sided.
landscape	Landscape orientation. Must use dvips -t landscape.
draft	Double-space lines.

Usage: \documentclass[opt,opt]{class}.

Packages

fullpage	Use 1 inch margins.
ansysize	Set margins: \marginsize{l}{r}{t}{b}.
multicol	Use n columns: \begin{multicols}{n}.
latextsym	Use LATEX symbol font.
graphicx	Show image: \includegraphics[width=x]{file}.
url	Insert URL: \url{http://}

Use before \begin{document}. Usage: \usepackage{package}

Title

\author{text}	Author of document.
\title{text}	Title of document.
\date{text}	Date.

These commands go before \begin{document}. The declaration \maketitle goes at the top of the document.

命令说明： 命令+用法

Lists

\begin{enumerate}	Numbered list.
\begin{itemize}	Bulleted list.
\begin{description}	Description list.
\text{x}	Add an item.
\text{x}	Use x instead of normal bullet or number. Required for descriptions.

References

\label{marker}	Set a marker for cross-reference, often of the form \label{sec:item}.
\ref{marker}	Give section/body number of marker.
\pageref{marker}	Give page number of marker.
\footnote{text}	Print footnote at bottom of page.

Floating bodies

\begin{table}[place]	Add numbered table.
\begin{figure}[place]	Add numbered figure.
\begin{equation}[place]	Add numbered equation.
\caption{text}	Caption for the body.
The place is a list valid placements for the body. t=top, h=here, b=bottom, p=separate page, !=place even if ugly. Captions and label markers should be within the environment.	

Text properties

Font face

Command	Declaration	Effect
\textrm{text}	\rmfamily text	Roman family
\textsf{text}	\sffamily text	Sans serif family
\texttt{text}	\ttfamily text	Typewriter family
\textmd{text}	\mdseries text	Medium series
\textbf{text}	\bfseries text	Bold series
\textup{text}	\upshape text	Upright shape
\textit{text}	\itshape text	<i>Italic shape</i>
\textsl{text}	\slshape text	<i>Slanted shape</i>
\textsc{text}	\scshape text	SMALL CAPS SHAPE
\textemph{text}	\em text	<i>Emphasized</i>
\textnormal{text}	\normalfont text	Document font

3.3 —— 对应排版相关内容

3.3.1. 文献类型及页面设置

```
11 \documentclass[letterpaper,10pt]{article}  
12 %% if A4 paper needed, change letterpaper to A4  
13
```

% \documentclass[纸张大小、页边距、单双栏等]{文献类型}，定期刊就用其默认模板的设置，**非必要不修改。**

[页面设置]可参见[Overleaf—使用教程](#)

documentclass [A] {B}

A: ①字体10pt(默认值), 11pt, 12pt, 例子: \documentclass[11pt]{article};

②纸张大小有几个, 最常见的就是a4paper, letterpaper(默认值), 例子:

\documentclass[a4paper]{article};

③单双面oneside(article,report默认值),twoside(book默认值), 例子:

\documentclass[twoside]{article};

④组合实现: \documentclass[a4paper,twoside,11pt]{article}顺序随意;

B: ①常用: Article (英文科研文章) /report/book; ②ctex文档类 (支持中文) : ctexart/ctexrep/ctexbook;

命令	说明
article	主要用来排版学术论文、学术报告等
report	格式有文章结构, 主要用来排版综述类、长篇论文、报告等
book	主要用来排版出版的书籍, 有明显的章节结构
ctexart	主要用来排版中文的文章, 内容同article相似
ctexbook	主要用来排版中文的文章, 内容同ctexbook 相似
ctexrep	主要用来排版中文的文章, 内容同ctexrep 相似
slides	幻灯片格式的文档类
moderncv	主要用于个人简历
beamer	用于制作幻灯片

3.3.2 —— 对应排版相关内容：宏包

```
17 \newcommand{\authormark}[1]{\textsuperscript{#1}}
18
19 % standard packages and arguments should be modified as
needed
20 \usepackage{amsmath,amssymb}
21 \usepackage[colorlinks=true,bookmarks=false,citecolor=blue,
urlcolor=blue]{hyperref} %pdflatex
22 %\usepackage[breaklinks,colorlinks=true,bookmarks=false,c
itecolor=blue,urlcolor=blue]{hyperref} %latex w/dvipdf
```

% 该部分内容，模板调用的宏包，大部分情况下不用删减，如本例中所用的宏包。overleaf平台上已经内嵌了很多常用宏包，有新的需要，就可以根据需要再调用新的宏包。宏包有时候是在排版过程中遇到的，可以临时在导言区加载并在正文排版中使用。

如何知道该用什么宏包以及不同宏包的表达方式？参见LaTeX编辑部的“[常用宏包](#)”，个性的需要及个性的用法可以搜索引擎查找并借鉴其他用户经验。

```
\usepackage{inputenc} pkg
\usepackage{lastpage} pkg
\usepackage{latexsym} pkg
\usepackage{layaureo} pkg
\usepackage{lineno} pkg
\usepackage{lipsum} pkg
\usepackage{listings} pkg
\usepackage{lmodern} pkg
\usepa
```

3.3.3 ——对应排版相关内容：题名、作者等。

```
23  
24 \begin{document}  
25  
26 \title{Preparing a Manuscript for  
Meeting or Conference}  
27  
28 % \author{Author name(s)}  
29 % \address{Author affiliation and  
30 % \email{e-mail address}  
31 %%Uncomment the following line to  
from the default current year.  
32 %\copyrightyear{2022}  
33  
34 \author{Author One, \authormark{1} Author  
Two, \authormark{2,*} and Author Three \authormark{2,3}}  
35  
36 \address{\authormark{1} Publications Department, Optica  
Publishing Group, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue NW,  
Washington, DC 20036 \\  
37 \authormark{2} Publications Department, Optica Publishing  
Group, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC  
20036 \\  
38 \authormark{3} Currently with the Department of Electronic
```

Preparing a Manuscript for Submission to an Optica Meeting or Conference

Author One¹, Author Two^{2,*} and Author Three^{2,3}

备注：

正文排版，以”\begin{document}”开始，
以”\end{document}”结束。有些模板把文献的题名、作者、作
者单位、作者排名、通讯作者设置等归类为正文排版，如本例所
用模板，有些期刊模板归类在导言区，并且要
在”\begin{document}”命令后面，添加上\maketitle命令，上述
已经设置的内容（题名、作者等）编译后才显示。

(Self-contained abstract (abstracts such as Google Scholar will not index papers that do not contain abstracts))

Appropriate copyright statement following the abstract. By default, the copyright statement will appear as 2022
The Author(s). If needed, the default statement can be suppressed by use of the `\abstract*` environment.

Permission and attribution for any trademarked or copyright images. Note that images of people or images owned
or trademarked by other entities (including well-known logo's or cartoon characters for example) will also
require official written permission.

Two-page limit unless designated otherwise on conference website

1.2. Typographical Style

Margins and type size will be set by the Optica L^AT_EX commands for title, author names and addresses, abstract,
references, captions, and so on. The `osameet3.sty` package references `mathptmx.sty` for Times text and
math fonts. Authors who require Computer Modern font may modify the style file or, preferably, invoke the
package `ae.sty` or similar for optimum output with Computer Modern.

1.3. Author Names and Affiliations

Author names should be given in full with first initials spelled out to assist with indexing. Affiliations should follow
the format division, organization, and address—and complete postal information should be given. Abbreviations

3.3.3 ——对应排版相关内容：题名、作者等

修改文章题名、作者等信息：建议每一个小单元修改完之后，点击“recompile”重新编译一次，方便有错误及时发现并修正。

The screenshot shows a LaTeX editor interface with two main panes. The left pane, labeled "Source", displays the LaTeX code for a manuscript. The right pane, labeled "Recompile", shows the resulting PDF document.

Source (Left Pane):

```
26 \title{my article's name} %替换成作者自己的文章的题名。
27
28 % \author{Author name(s)}
29 % \address{Author affiliation and full address}
30 % \email{e-mail address}
31 %% Uncomment the following line to override copyright year
32 %from the default current year.
33
34 \author{zhangsan,\authormark{1} lisi,\authormark{2,*} and
35 wangwu\authormark{2,3}} %替换成本文的作者
36
37 \address{\authormark{1} Publications Department, Optica
38 Publishing Group, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue NW,
39 Washington, DC 20036\\ %替换成相应的单位
40 \authormark{2} Publications Department, Optica Publishing
41 Group, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC
42 20036\\
43 \authormark{3} Currently with the Department of Electronic
44 Journals, Optica Publishing Group, 2010 Massachusetts
45 Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036}
46
47 \email{\authormark{*}opex@optica.org} %% email address is
48 required
```

Recompile (Right Pane):

my article's name

zhangsan,¹ lisi,^{2,*} and wangwu^{2,3}

¹ Publications Department, Optica Publishing Group, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington
² Publications Department, Optica Publishing Group, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington,
³ Currently with the Department of Electronic Journals, Optica Publishing Group, 2010 Massachusetts NW, Washington, DC 20036

* opex@optica.org

Abstract: L^AT_EX users preparing manuscripts for Optica meetings or conferences should use the `osameet3.sty` style file and should observe these guidelines to adhere to the requirements. Users of BibL^AT_EX may use the `osa.jnl bst` style file, which is included in this distribution. Comments and questions should be directed to the Optica Papers staff (`cstech@osa.org`). © 2022 The Author(s)

Main Text

Required Elements

OF submissions must contain the following items in order to be published:

- complete title
- complete listing of all authors and their affiliations

contained abstract (indexers such as Google Scholar will not index papers that do not have an abstract).

3.3.4 —— 对应排版相关内容：摘要

修改文章摘要：直接拷贝作者的摘要到模板中。

把自己的摘要拷贝到左边红框区域，点击“recompile”之后就会在右红框区呈现。

```
44 \begin{abstract}
45 \LaTeX{} users preparing manuscripts for Optica meetings
or conferences
46 should use the \texttt{osameet3.sty} style file and
should observe these
47 guidelines to adhere to Optica requirements. Users of
Bib\TeX{} may use the \texttt{osajnl.bst} style file,
which is included in this distribution. Comments and
questions should be directed to the Optica Conference
Papers staff (cstech@osa.org).
48 \end{abstract}
```

* opex@optica.org

Acknowledgments: \LaTeX{} users preparing manuscripts for Optica meetings or conferences should use the osameet3.sty style file and should observe these guidelines to adhere to Optica requirements. Users of Bib\TeX{} may use the osajnl.bst style file, which is included in this distribution. Comments and questions should be directed to the Optica Conference Papers staff (cstech@osa.org). © 2022 The Author(s)

Main Text

Required Elements

3.3.5 —— 对应排版相关内容：多级标题

修改各章节部分**非特殊内容**（非图、表、公式、列表等）：根据文章内容，有几个一级标题就以命令“`\section{一级标题题名}`”建几个,每个一级标题下面有几个二级标题就以

“`\subsection{二级标题题名}`”，三级标题为“`\subsubsection{三级标题题名}`”，而后分别从 word 中把除图、表、公式、列表等特殊内容的文字部分直接拷贝到相应章节部分

`\section{一级标题题名}`

第一章的内容直接拷贝过来 %要想
人工强制分行，直接用 “\\”，或者
命令之间空一行

`\subsection{二级标题题名}`

二级标题下的内容直接拷贝过来 \\

`\subsubsection{三级标题题名}`

三级级标题下的内容直接拷贝过来 \\

`\section{第二章标题}`

第二章的内容直接拷贝过来

.....

591 - `\section{Tercer Apandice}`

592

593 - `\subsection{Mas sobre Figuras y Tablas}`

594

595 Este texto esta repetido.
Las etiquetas de los ejes de
las figuras son a menudo
fuentes de
confusian. Utilice palabras
en lugar de sambolos. Como
ejemplo,
escriba la cantidad
``Magnetizacian,'' o
``Magnetizacion M,'' no
solo ``M.'' Ponga las
unidades entre parantesis.
No etiquete los
ejes anicamente con

596

597

598

599

Apéndice C. Tercer Apandice

Apéndice C.1. Mas sobre Figuras y Tablas

Este texto esta repetido. Las etiquetas
son a menudo fuentes de confusian. U
de sambolos. Como ejemplo, escriba la
cian," o "Magnetizacion M," no solo "M
entre parantesis. No etiquete los ejes an
Como en la Fig. 1, por ejemplo, escriba "

3.3.6 ——对应排版相关内容：正文的文字部分

根据word中已经写好的内容，把除了特殊内容（图、表、公式、列表、交叉引用等）部分的文字内容直接分别拷贝到相应的章节中去。但应注意：斜体、字体加粗、标红等特殊设置还要通过程序语言来做特殊规定。具体的方法实际操作时通过搜索引擎找方法。

```
223 %% main text
224 \section{Introduccian}
225 Estas instrucciones constituyen
226 una guaa para la preparacion de
227 artaculos para la revista RIAI.
228 Utilice este documento como un
229 conjunto de instrucciones. Puede
230 usar este documento como
231 una ``plantilla'' para preparar su
232 manuscrito en Latex. Para las
233 directrices
```

1. Introduccian

Estas instrucciones constituyen una guaa para cian de artaculos para la revista RIAI. Utilice este como un conjunto de instrucciones. Puede usar este como una “plantilla” para preparar su manuscrito era las directrices de envao, siga las instrucciones de envao de artaculos de la pagina web de la revista. *el tamaao de las fuentes o espaciado de linea para mas texto en un numero limitado de paginas.* Util para enfatizar; no subraye.

3.3.7 —— 对应排版相关内容：化学分子式

\usepackage[version=3]{mhchem} % 要先调用mhchem宏包

\ce{不分下标的分子式表达，上标用^，如SO4^2-}，% 在正文中以\ce{}表达分子式，参见[用 mhchem 写化学公式](#)，或[知乎公式编辑器测试案例](#)

```
9 \usepackage[version=3]{mhchem}
10 \usepackage[left=1.5cm, right=1.5cm,
11   top=1.785cm, bottom=2.0cm]{geometry}
12 \usepackage{balance}
13 \usepackage{mathptmx}
14 \usepackage{sectsty}
```

233 The \texttt{mhchem} package can also be used so that formulae are easy to input:

\texttt{\textbackslash ce\{H₂SO₄\}} gives
\ce{H₂SO₄}.

You can also put lists into the text. You can have bulleted or numbered lists of almost any kind. The mhchem package can also be used so that formulae are easy to input: \ce{H₂SO₄} gives H₂SO₄.

For footnotes in the main text of the article, please number them sequentially.

3.3.8 —— 对应排版相关内容：图

\usepackage{graphicx} % 在导言区要先调用graphicx图片宏包

\usepackage{subfigure} % 若文章需要并排放置多张图，在导言区可直接模仿模板设置要先调用subfigure宏包，而后直接拷贝模板中多张图的设置到目标排版区，替换图片即可，也可在搜索引擎中用“Latex Subfigure”搜索，如 [Latex中Subfigure的使用方法](#)； % 先把图做好，放置在模板文件中，以.png等格式保存。而后在作图时调用即可。

The screenshot shows the Overleaf LaTeX editor interface. On the left, the project file structure is visible with files like 'example-bibliography.bib', 'example-figure-g3.png', 'G3Logo_Vert.eps', 'G3Logo_Vert.pdf', 'genetics.bst', 'GSA-G3-journal-template.tex' (highlighted in green), and 'gsag3jnl.cls'. The 'Source' tab is selected, displaying the LaTeX code. A red box highlights the section where 'example-figure-g3.png' is included using the \includegraphics command. Another red box highlights the resolution requirements for images. To the right, the resulting PDF output is shown, featuring a scatter plot with dashed regression lines. Below the plot, a caption provides information about figure inclusion and resolution requirements.

Figure 1 Example figure from <http://dx.doi.org/10.1534/g3.115.017509>. Please include your figures in the manuscript for the review process. You can upload figures to Overleaf via the Project menu. Images of photographs or paintings can be provided as raster images. Common examples of raster images are .tif/.tiff, .raw, .gif, and .bmp file types. The resolution of raster files is measured by the number of dots or pixels in a given area, referred to as "dpi" or "ppi."

- minimum resolution required for printed images or pictures: 350dpi
- minimum resolution for printed line art: 600dpi (complex or finely drawn line art should be 1200dpi)
- minimum resolution for electronic images (i.e., for on-screen viewing): 72dpi

图的命令格式：

```
\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=20nm]{.jpg} %此处[图片大小, 旋转角度等],{图片保存在文件夹中的名称}
\caption{图标题} %图标题在图下方
\label{fig:my_label} %图标签要保证在文中唯一, 可用图文件名标识, 编译时系统会自动根据其出现的顺序给图编码。
\end{figure}
```

备注： 图片保留在文件夹中的名称和图标题的名称之间的异同，标识的是同一张图，名称可以相同，也可以不同。

图在排版中的实例演示

图在正文中要交叉引用，要给图标签。图的标签可以任意给，只要在同一篇文章中不重复，交叉引用时系统会自动按顺序给标号

The screenshot shows a LaTeX editor interface with two panels: 'Source' and 'Rich Text'. The 'Source' panel displays the LaTeX code, and the 'Rich Text' panel shows the rendered document content.

File Structure:

- Left panel (File Explorer):
 - styles
 - example-bibliography.bib
 - example-figure-g3.png (highlighted with a red box)
 - G3Logo_Vert.eps
 - G3Logo_Vert.pdf
 - genetics.bst
 - GSA-G3-journal-template.tex (highlighted with a green box)
 - gsag3jnl.cls
- Right panel (File Explorer):
 - styles
 - example-bibliography.bib
 - example-figure-g3.png (highlighted with a red box)
 - G3Logo_Vert.eps
 - G3Logo_Vert.pdf
 - genetics.bst
 - GSA-G3-journal-template.tex (highlighted with a green box)
 - gsag3jnl.cls

Source Panel (LaTeX Code):

```
connecting them to describe an image. These file types do not  
use pixels; therefore resolution does not apply to vector  
images.  
154 Label multiple figure parts with A, B, etc. in bolded type, an  
use. Legends should start with a brief title and should be a  
self-contained description of the content of the figure that  
provides enough detail to fully understand the data presented.  
All conventional symbols used to indicate figure data points  
are available for typesetting; unconventional symbols should  
not be used. Italicize all mathematical variables (both in the  
figure legend and figure) , genotypes, and additional symbols  
that are normally ita  
155 }%  
156 \Label{fig:spectrum}  
157 \end{figure}  
158  
152 \end{itemize}  
153 Images of maps, charts, graphs, and diagrams are best rendered  
digitally as geometric forms called vector graphics. Common  
file types are .eps, .ai, and .pdf. Vector images use  
mathematical relationships between points and the lines
```

Rich Text Panel (Document Preview):

connecting them to describe an image. These file types do not
use pixels; therefore resolution does not apply to vector
images.

154 Label multiple figure parts with A, B, etc. in bolded type, an
use. Legends should start with a brief title and should be a
self-contained description of the content of the figure that
provides enough detail to fully understand the data presented.
All conventional symbols used to indicate figure data points
are available for typesetting; unconventional symbols should
not be used. Italicize all mathematical variables (both in the
figure legend and figure) , genotypes, and additional symbols
that are normally ita

155 }%

156 \Label{fig:spectrum}

157 \end{figure}

158

152 \end{itemize}

153 Images of maps, charts, graphs, and diagrams are best rendered
digitally as geometric forms called vector graphics. Common
file types are .eps, .ai, and .pdf. Vector images use
mathematical relationships between points and the lines

Bottom Right Corner (Note):

- 350dpi
 - minimum resolution for printed line art: 600dpi (complex or finely drawn line art should be 1200dpi)
 - minimum resolution for electronic images (i.e., for on-screen viewing): 72dpi
- Images of maps, charts, graphs, and diagrams are best rendered
digitally as geometric forms called vector graphics. Common file

3.3.9 —— 对应排版相关内容：表

\usepackage{booktabs} % 在导言区要先调用三线表宏包，有的模板虽然是三线表，但是其没有规定每条线的粗细，如下实例（Elsevier模板），套用模板且看情况而定。

```
8
9 \begin{table}[htbp]
10 \caption{Preferencias para el diseo de un
11 controlador}
12 \label{extremos45} \hspace*{1cm} \hsize %弹性调整列宽
13 \begin{tabular*}{\hsize}{|rrrrr}
14 \hline
15 & $g_i^1$ & $g_i^2$ & $g_i^3$ & $g_i^4$ & $g_i^5$ \\
16 \\ \hline
17 & $Re(\lambda)_{max}$ & -0.01 & -0.005 & -0.001 & -0.0005 & -0.0001 \\
18 \\ $u_{max}$ & 0.85 & 0.90 & 1 & 1.5 & 2 \\
19 \\ $t_{est}^{max}$ & 14 & 16 & 18 & 21 & 25 \\
20 \\ $noise_{max}$ & 0.5 & 0.9 & 1.2 & 1.4 & 1.5 \\
21 \\ $u_{nom}$ & 0.5 & 0.7 & 1 & 1.5 & 2 \\
22 \\ $t_{est}^{nom}$ & 10 & 11 & 12 & 14 & 15 \\
23 \hline
24 \end{tabular*}
25 \end{table}
```

→ ← ⋮ → ↑

	g_i^1	g_i^2	g_i^3	g_i^4	g_i^5
$Re(\lambda)_{max}$	-0.01	-0.005	-0.001	-0.0005	-0.0001
u_{max}	0.85	0.90	1	1.5	2
t_{est}^{max}	14	16	18	21	25
$noise_{max}$	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5
u_{nom}	0.5	0.7	1	1.5	2
t_{est}^{nom}	10	11	12	14	15

Es muy importante mantener estos margenes. Son necesarios para poner información de la revista y los números de página.

2.4. Figuras y Creación del PDF

Todas las figuras deben estar incrustadas en el documento. Cuando incluya una imagen, asegúrese de insertar la imagen real en lugar de un enlace a su computadora local. En la medida de lo posible, utilice las herramientas de conversión a PDF estándares Adobe Acrobat o Ghostscript que dan los mejores

三线表

01

- \toprule %命令：表格顶部的粗线。
- \midrule %命令：表格中间的细分隔线。
- \bottomrule %命令：表格底部的粗线
- \bfseries %备注：字体加粗

示例：

```
\usepackage{booktabs},%导言区, %booktabs是三线表宏包
```

```
\begin{table}[H]
\caption{Experiment}
\label{table_time}
\begin{tabular}{llll}
\toprule A & B & C & D \\
\midrule 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
```

备注：

\usepackage{booktabs},(备注：在LaTeX中，插入三线表需要使用到**booktabs**宏包，因为三线表通常会使用到粗细不同的表格线。且该宏包要放到导言区。

在begin{document}和end{document}之间的是正文区，而在这之前的就是导言区。

表区的格式

```
192 \begin{table}[t] %将表放置在页面的顶部
193 \begin{center} %居中
194 \begin{minipage}{<width>}
195 \caption{<table-caption>} \label{<table-label>} %表名，并赋予标识
196 \begin{tabular}{@{}l@{\hspace{1mm}}l@{}}
197 \toprule %三线表的上框线
198 column 1 & column 2 & column 3 & column 4 \\
199 \midrule %中框线
200 row 1 & data 1 & data 2 & data 3 \\
201 row 2 & data 4 & data 5$^{1}$ & data 6 \\
202 row 3 & data 7 & data 8 & data 9$^{2}$ \\
203 \bottomrule %下框线
204 \end{tabular}
205 \begin{tablenotes}%
206 \item Source: Example for source.
207 \item[$^1$] Example for a 1st table footnote.
208 \item[$^2$] Example for a 2nd table footnote.
209 \end{tablenotes}
210 \end{minipage}
211 \end{center}
212 \end{table}
```

在需要开始特殊环境的内容排版时，只要输入“`\begin{table}`”，选定系统中的`{table}`，系统会自动把已经设定的`table`环境构建出来，用户根据需要设定各类格式和参数，编译之后即为需求的内容。

LaTeX 表格辅助生成工具：

01

方法1：表格生成工具

<https://www.latex-tables.com/> (表格在线编辑器) ;
<https://tableconvert.com/> (表格在线编辑器)

02

利用命令编辑表格

示例：

```
\begin{table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|||l|l|l|l||}
number & year & score1 & Score2 \\
1 & 1987 & 50 & 52 \\
2 & 1988 & 56 & 57 \\
3 & 1989 & 61 & 62
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
```

A	B	C	D
number	year	score1	Score2
1	1987	50	52
2	1988	56	57
3	1989	61	62

array

标准 LaTeX 提供有 array 和 tabular 两个制表环境，它们的完整格式如下：

```
\begin{array}{[表格位置]{列样式}} \end{array}
\begin{tabular}{[表格位置]{列样式}} \end{tabular}
\begin{tabular*}{[表格总宽度]}{[表格位置]{列样式}} \end{tabular*}
```

这两个环境的选项和参数定义是相同的，不过 array 主要用于数组矩阵的排版，且只能用在数学环境中，如 equation 等。

array 宏包扩展了 array 和 tabular 环境功能，主要增加和增强了列样式选项，甚至可编程定义新的列样式；还增加了许多细部微调功能，如改变垂直表格线的粗细 和自动调整表格间隙等。使用该宏包可以排印出外形美观、功能丰富的表格。

该宏包没有任何选项，扩展后的两个环境的列样式选项：

选项	说明
	该列左对齐排列
c	该列居中排列
r	该列右对齐排列
p{列宽}	设置该列宽度，文本顶对齐
@{声明}	该列每行插入声明中文本
m{列宽}	设置该列宽度，文本居中对齐
b{列宽}	设置该列宽度，文本底对齐
>{声明}	声明可以是命令或插入列元素之前的文本
<{声明}	声明可以是命令或插入列元素之后的文本
-	列边或列间加入一条垂直线
!{声明}	用声明要求的样式取代列间垂直线

LaTeX 在线画表工具：(1)

The screenshot illustrates the workflow for generating LaTeX code from a table. It consists of two main sections: the **Table Editor** on the left and the **Table Generator** on the right.

Table Editor: This section shows a table with columns A, B, C, and D. The data rows are:

	A	B	C	D
1	id	name	age	gender
2	1	Roberta	39	M
3	2	Oliver	25	M
4	3	Shayna	18	F
5	4	Fechin	18	M

Table Generator: This section shows the generated LaTeX code for the table. The **LaTeX** tab is selected, highlighted with a red box. The generated code is:

```
\begin{table}[!ht]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline
id & name & age & gender \\ \hline
1 & Roberta & 39 & M \\ \hline
2 & Oliver & 25 & M \\ \hline
3 & Shayna & 18 & F \\ \hline
4 & Fechin & 18 & M \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
```

LaTeX 用命令画表： (2)

```
\begin{tabular}{r|c|l} %设定列数，并设定列的对齐方式：第一列右对齐，第二列居中，第三列左对齐
```

```
\hline %横线（一条）
```

```
360 & Browser & 60 \\ %“&”列与列之间线，“\\”强制空行
```

```
270 & Browser & 90 \\
```

```
\hline \hline
```

```
290 & Browser & 90 \\
```

```
\hline \hline %横线（2条）
```

```
\end{tabular}
```

备注：

1. 表格的列数可直接规定，用“|”标识。
2. “\hline”表示横线，想几条横线，就用几个“\hline”表示。
3. “&”表示表内列与列之间的分割。

360	Browser	60
270	Browser	90
290	Browser	90

3.3.10——对应排版相关内容：公式

知识点1:公式类型2类

- 行内公式：公式和文字处于同一行
- 行间公式：公式单独成行并居中显示

各有3种表达方式，见下图

```
232 $y=kx+b$, %行内公式  
233 \color{red}{(y=kx+b)},%行内公式  
234 \begin{math}  
235 y=kx+b  
236 \end{math} %行内公式
```

```
237  
238 $$y=kx+b$$ %行间公式  
239 \color{red}{[y=kx+b]} %行间公式  
240 \begin{displaymath}  
241 y=kx+b  
242 \end{displaymath} %行间公式
```

atizar; no subrayar $y = kx + b, y = kx + b, y = kx + b$

$y = kx + b$
 $y = kx + b$
 $y = kx + b$

na subsección de ejemplo.

racian: Trazado del maximo local de x con una disminución amortiguamiento a (Fig. 1).

不同格式的公式编号：

```
243  
244 \begin{equation}  
245     y=kx+b  
246 \end{equation} %一个公式一个编号  
247 \begin{equation}  
248     z=ax+c  
249 \end{equation} %一个公式一个编号  
250 \begin{equation}  
251     \begin{cases} f(x)=1+x+x^2 \\ g(x)=c+ax+a^2X^2 \end{cases}  
252 \end{equation} %多个公式一个编号  
253  
254 \begin{cases} x-y=6 \\ x+y=8 \end{cases} %方程组  
255 \end{equation}  
256 \end{equation} %方程组  
257  
258 \begin{equation}  
259     \begin{split} x-y=6 \\ x+y=8 \end{split}  
260 \end{equation}  
261 \end{equation}  
262 \end{equation}  
263 \end{equation}  
264 \end{equation} %方程组
```

- 1. 一个公式一个编号：一个公式一个完整的环境；
- 2. 多个公式一个编号：多个公式一个完整的环境；
- 3. 方程组：一个完整的公式环境嵌套多行公式环境

$$y = kx + b \quad (1)$$

$$z = ax + c \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{cases} f(x) = 1 + x + x^2 \\ g(x) = c + ax + a^2 X^2 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y = 6 \\ x + y = 8 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

公式编辑器查找：

如何实现MathType公式转换LaTeX代码-MathType中文网
2019年8月13日 3.回到MathType,选中公式,按“Ctrl+C”复制,然后粘贴到txt文件中,公式显示为LaTeX代码。方法二、使用MathType转换公式(Convert Equations) 1.在MathType公式编辑器中输入公式,保存...
www.mathtype.cn/jiqiao/gongshi... 百度快照

在线LaTeX公式编辑器-编辑器
识别图片中的公式!免费的在线LaTeX公式编辑器。支持导出svg、超大png、jpg、MathML、SVG Code。可以打出任何公式,不只是数学!支持物理physics、化学mhchem、unicode等常用扩展...
www.latexlive.com/ 百度快照

为您推荐: [latex数学公式编辑器](#) [latex本地编辑器](#) [latex公式编辑器在线](#)
[texlive](#) [texlive官网下载](#) [公式库网在线公式编辑器](#) [公式在线编辑器](#)

LaTeX 公式编辑器
Latex 方程编辑器是编辑和渲染latex方程的工具。Latex公式编辑器呈现的图像可以保存并上传到您的服务器或图像托管。或者,您可以使用直接图片网址或使用图片网址直接链接。如...
zh.numberempire.com/texequatio... 百度快照

回到90年前的 [在线可视化编辑器](#) - JadePeng - 博客园

在线编辑器：

按照自己的实际需求编写公式，会自动生成为LaTeX命令

The screenshot shows a LaTeX editor interface. In the top-left corner, there's a "公式模板" (Formula Template) button highlighted with a red box. Below it, a speech bubble says "可生成公式的命令" (Commands for generating formulas). The input area contains LaTeX code for a matrix:

```
\left(\begin{matrix} x=a + r\text{cos}\theta \\ y=b + r\text{sin}\theta \end{matrix}\right).
```

The output area shows the generated equations:

$$\begin{cases} x = a + r\cos\theta \\ y = b + r\sin\theta \end{cases}$$

At the bottom, there are several export options: .svg, .png, .jpg, MathML, SVGCode, 转义 (Escape), and ShareURL.

备注：

1.有大量的公式模板可供选择，也可以把已经做好的公式图片上传到网站进行识别。

2.也可自己编辑。

<https://www.latexlive.com/>

建议选择该编辑器！
把公式输入后，其自动生成标准LaTeX命令，拷贝命令即可。

在线编辑器：按照自己的实际需求，编写公式

<https://www.codecogs.com/latex/eqneditor.php?lang=zh-cn>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.codecogs.com/latex/eqneditor.php?lang=zh-cn>. The page title is "Equation Editor". The main content area is titled "Standalone Example". Below it, a text block explains the editor's purpose: "The World's most popular online equation editor creates formatted mathematical equations from [LaTeX markup](#). The [Editor API](#) allows customisation and the seamless integration of the editor within websites pages to create equations in a range of graphical formats for use across the web and mobile platforms. See [Editor Documentation](#) for more details." A large toolbar at the top contains icons for basic operations like Bold, Italic, Underline, and various mathematical symbols. Below the toolbar is a large input field with a red border and a red warning message "Blank Equation". At the bottom of the page, there is a standard Windows taskbar with various pinned icons and system status information.

备注：
本网站未提供公式模板，用户根据其提供的公式进行编辑，而后其会自动转换成LaTeX命令语言。

3.3.11 ——对应排版相关内容：交叉引用

- <https://blog.csdn.net/kebu12345678/article/details/76872296?locationNum=5&fps=1>
- 问题1：如何交叉引用？
 - \label{label}和 \ref {label}成对出现，在每一个环境中生成标签（\label{label}），而后正文中则表达为“具体结果，可见图、表、公式或章节\ref {label}”的形式（LaTeX仅仅[自动生成序号](#)，一般情况下具体的[内容标识](#)要用户自己表达出来，如图（figure）\ref {label}，表（table）\ref {label}，但可以调用宏包[自动生成](#)）
- 问题2：如何生成label？
 - 要点1：标签是自动生成的还是人工添加的？标签生成的方法？
手工添加标签名，在每一个标签[全文中须保持唯一](#)，在PDF生成正式文档时，在正文中会按照顺序[自动编号](#)
 - 要点2：标签生成的位置（%注意：\label 要在\caption后面）
 - 要点3：哪些内容要给标签？
在正文中[需要交叉引用](#)的内容，比如说章节、图、表、公式等。
 - 要点4：能否自动判断标签类型并正确表达（类似word中的带章节编号）？
- 可以，需要调用[hyperref](#)宏包或在ctex中添加可选参数hyperref，然后使用命令\autoref{书签名}，LaTeX就可以根据被加书签的对象而选择前缀，如section, equation等等，见[LaTeX教学2.9 交叉引用](#)

交叉引用

- <https://blog.csdn.net/kebu12345678/article/details/76872296?locationNum=5&fps=1>

问题1：如何交叉引用？

- \label{tab:
“具体结
的内容
包自动
- 55 \usepackage{hyperref}
56
57 % set the volume if you know.
otherwise '00'
58 \volume{00}

问题2

要点1

手工添
自动编号

要点2

要点3

在正文

要点4

可以，
89
90

```
%%%%%%%
55 \usepackage{hyperref}
56
57 % set the volume if you know.
otherwise '00'
58 \volume{00}

59
88 La tabla ocupa el ancho de la columna
porque el entorno \emph{tabular} lleva
el asterisco. Se puede usar
\emph{table}* para confeccionar una
tabla que se expanda sobre la dos
columnas del texto. Y por supuesto
combinar ambos efectos, see
\autoref{tab:extremos45}.
\citet{Heritage:92}, \citet{ChaRou:66}
```

调用了自动识别并
标识类型的宏包

La tabla ocupa el ancho de la columna porque el entorno *tabular* lleva el asterisco. Se puede usar *table** para confeccionar una tabla que se expanda sobre la dos columnas del texto. Y por supuesto combinar ambos efectos, see Tabla 1. (Soukhanov, 1992), (Charlie y Routh, 1966)

Tabla 1: Preferencias para el diseño de un controlador

La tabla ocupa el ancho de la columna porque el entorno *tabular* lleva el asterisco. Se puede usar *table** para confeccionar una tabla que se expanda sobre la dos columnas del texto. Y por supuesto combinar ambos efectos, see Tabla 1. (Soukhanov, 1992), (Charlie y Routh, 1966)

Tabla 1: Preferencias para el diseño de un controlador

	g_i^1	g_i^2	g_i^3	g_i^4	g_i^5
$Re(\lambda)_{max}$	-0.01	-0.005	-0.001	-0.0005	-0.0001
u_{max}	0.85	0.90	1	1.5	2
α_{max}	14	16	10	21	49

LaTeX就可以根据被加书签的对象而选择前缀, 如section, equation等等, 见[LaTeX教学2.9 交叉引用](#)

交叉引用

288 La tabla ocupa el ancho de la columna porque el entorno `\emph{tabular}` lleva el asterisco. Se puede usar `\emph{table}* para confeccionar una tabla que se expanda sobre las dos columnas del texto. Y por supuesto combinar ambos efectos, see table \ref{tab:extremos45}.`
`\citetp{Heritage:92}, \citetp{ChaRou:66}`

289
290
291 `\begin{table}[htbp]`
292 `\caption{Preferencias para el diseo de un controlador}`
293 `\label{tab:extremos45}`
294 `\begin{tabular*}{\hsize}{lrrrrr}`
295 `\hline`
296 `& $g_i^1 & $g_i^2 & $g_i^3 &`
297 `$g_i^4 & $g_i^5 \\`
298 `\hline`
299 `\Re(\lambda)_{max} & -0.01 & -0.005 & -0.001 & -0.0005 & -0.0001`
300 `u_{max} & 0.85 & 0.90 & 1 & 1.5 & 2`
301 `t_{est}^{max} & 14 & 16 & 18 & 21 & 25`
302 `noise_{max} & 0.5 & 0.9 & 1.2 & 1.4 & 1.5`
303 `u_{nom} & 0.5 & 0.7 & 1 & 1.5 & 2`
304 `t_{est}^{nom} & 10 & 11 & 12 & 14 & 15`

documento para que así lo cumpla, retrasando de esta manera la preparación de los contenidos de la revista. (?), (Baker, 1963b)

没有调用自动识别并标识类型的宏包

La tabla ocupa el ancho de la columna porque el entorno `tabular` lleva el asterisco. Se puede usar `table*` para confeccionar una tabla que se expanda sobre las dos columnas del texto. Y por supuesto combinar ambos efectos. see table 1. (Soukhanov, 1992), (Charlie y Routh, 1966)

Tabla 1: Preferencias para el diseño de un controlador

	g_i^1	g_i^2	g_i^3	g_i^4	g_i^5
$Re(\lambda)_{max}$	-0.01	-0.005	-0.001	-0.0005	-0.0001
u_{max}	0.85	0.90	1	1.5	2
t_{est}^{max}	14	16	18	21	25
$noise_{max}$	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5
u_{nom}	0.5	0.7	1	1.5	2
t_{est}^{nom}	10	11	12	14	15

Es muy importante mantener estos márgenes. Son necesarios para poner información de la revista y los números de página.

3.3.12 —— 对应排版相关内容：列表 (人文社科排版常见)

01.

三种
类型

兼顾

- ◆ Enumerate %有序列表，有序号
- ◆ Itemize %无序列表，无序号
- ◆ Description %描述列表，描述性

例1：

```
\begin{Enumerate}
\item text
\item text
\item text
\end{Enumerate}
```

例2：

```
\begin{itemize}
\item text
\item text
\item text
\end{itemize}
```

例3：

```
\begin{Description}
\item text
\item text
\item text
\end{Description}
```

表达格式：

\begin{列表类型}

\Item 文字

.....

\end{列表类型}

02.

表达
方式

有序列表(人文社科排版常见)

(1) 有序列表 enumerate %有序号

```
54  
55 - \begin{enumerate}  
56   \item Complete title  
57   \item Complete listing of all authors and  
      their affiliations  
58   \item Self-contained abstract (indexers  
      such as Google Scholar will not index  
      papers that do not contain abstracts)  
59   \item Appropriate copyright statement  
      following the abstract. By default, the  
      copyright statement will appear as  
      \number\year \hskip.05in The Author(s).  
      If needed, the default statement can be  
      suppressed by use of the  
      \verb+\abstract+ environment.  
60   \item Permission and attribution for any  
      trademarked or copyright images. Note  
      that images of people or images owned or  
      trademarked by other entities (including  
      well-known logo's or cartoon characters  
      for example) will also require official  
      written permission.  
61   \item Two-page limit unless designated  
      otherwise on conference website  
62 \end{enumerate}
```

- 
1. Complete title
 2. Complete listing of all authors and their affiliations
 3. Self-contained abstract (indexers such as Google Scholar will not index papers that do not contain abstracts)
 4. Appropriate copyright statement following the abstract. By default, the copyright statement will appear as 2022 The Author(s). If needed, the default statement can be suppressed by use of the `\verb+\abstract+` environment.
 5. Permission and attribution for any trademarked or copyright images owned or trademarked by other entities (including well-known logo's or cartoon characters for example) will also require official written permission.
 6. Two-page limit unless designated otherwise on conference website

1.2. Typographical Style

Margins and type size will be set by the Optica L^AT_EX commands for title, references, captions, and so on. The `osameet3.sty` package references math fonts. Authors who require Computer Modern font may modify the package `ae.sty` or similar for optimum output with Computer Modern.

1.3. Author Names and Affiliations

Author names should be given in full with first initials spelled out to assist with the format division, organization, and address—and complete postal information should not be used. United States addresses should end with “, USA.”

1.4. Abstract

The abstract should be limited to no more than 35 words. It should be an executive summary of the paper, describing the problem, the methods used, and the major results and conclusions. If an abstract is included in the submission, it should be placed at the end of the manuscript.

无序列表(人文社科排版常见)

(2) 无序列表 itemize % 无序号

```
\begin{itemize}
\item Complete title
\item Complete listing of all authors and their affiliations
\item Self-contained abstract (indexers such as Google Scholar will not index papers that do not contain abstracts)
\item Appropriate copyright statement following the abstract. By default, the copyright statement will appear as \number\year \hskip.05in The Author(s). If needed, the default statement can be suppressed by use of the \verb+\abstract+ environment.
\item Permission and attribution for any trademarked or copyright images. Note that images of people or images owned or trademarked by other entities (including well-known logo's or cartoon characters for example) will also require official written permission.
\item Two-page limit unless designated otherwise on conference website
\end{itemize}
```

ALL PDF submissions must contain the following items in order to be published.

- Complete title
- Complete listing of all authors and their affiliations
- Self-contained abstract (indexers such as Google Scholar will not index papers that do not contain abstracts)
- Appropriate copyright statement following the abstract. By default, the copyright statement will appear as 2022 The Author(s). If needed, the default statement can be suppressed by use of the \verb+\abstract+ environment.
- Permission and attribution for any trademarked or copyright images. Note that images of people or images owned or trademarked by other entities (including well-known logo's or cartoon characters for example) will also require official written permission.
- Two-page limit unless designated otherwise on conference website

1.2. Typographical Style

Margins and type size will be set by the Optica L^AT_EX commands for title, author references, captions, and so on. The osameet3.sty package references mathematical fonts. Authors who require Computer Modern font may modify the sty package ae.sty or similar for optimum output with Computer Modern.

1.3. Author Names and Affiliations

Author names should be given in full with first initials spelled out to assist with indexing. The format division, organization, and address—and complete postal information—should not be used. United States addresses should end with “, USA.”

1.4. Abstract

The abstract should be limited to one page (250 words). It should include a brief

描述性列表(人文社科排版常见)

(3) 描述列表 description %描述性

```
55 - \begin{description}
56   \item Complete title
57   \item Complete listing of all authors and
      their affiliations
58   \item Self-contained abstract (indexers
      such as Google Scholar will not index
      papers that do not contain abstracts)
59   \item Appropriate copyright statement
      following the abstract. By default, the
      copyright statement will appear as
      \number\year \hskip.05in The Author(s).
      If needed, the default statement can be
      suppressed by use of the
      \verb+{abstract*}+ environment.
60   \item Permission and attribution for any
      trademarked or copyright images. Note
      that images of people or images owned or
      trademarked by other entities (including
      well-known logo's or cartoon characters
      for example) will also require official
      written permission.
61   \item Two-page limit unless designated
      otherwise on conference website
62 \end{description}
```



1. Main Text

1.1. Required Elements

All PDF submissions must contain the following items in order to be published:

Complete title

Complete listing of all authors and their affiliations

Self-contained abstract (indexers such as Google Scholar will not index papers that do not contain abstracts)

Appropriate copyright statement following the abstract. By default, the copyright statement will appear as \number\year \hskip.05in The Author(s). If needed, the default statement can be suppressed by use of the \verb+{abstract*}+ environment.

Permission and attribution for any trademarked or copyright images. Note that images of people or images owned or trademarked by other entities (including well-known logo's or cartoon characters for example) will also require official written permission.

Two-page limit unless designated otherwise on conference website

1.2. Typographical Style

Margins and type size will be set by the Optica L^AT_EX commands for title, abstract, references, captions, and so on. The osameet3.sty package references the standard LaTeX font packages. Authors who require Computer Modern font may modify the package ae.sty or similar for optimum output with Computer Modern.

1.3. Author Names and Affiliations

Author names should be given in full with first initials spelled out to assist with the format division, organization, and address—and complete postal information.

3.3.13 —— 对应排版相关内容：参考文献

```
98 \begin{thebibliography}{}  
99
```

```
100 \bibitem[Azzalini(2005)]{azza:05}  
Azzalini, A. (2005).  
    \newblock The skew-normal distribution and  
    related multivariate families.  
    \newblock \emph{Scandinavian Journal of  
    Statistics} \textbf{32}, 159--188.  
104  
105 \end{thebibliography}
```

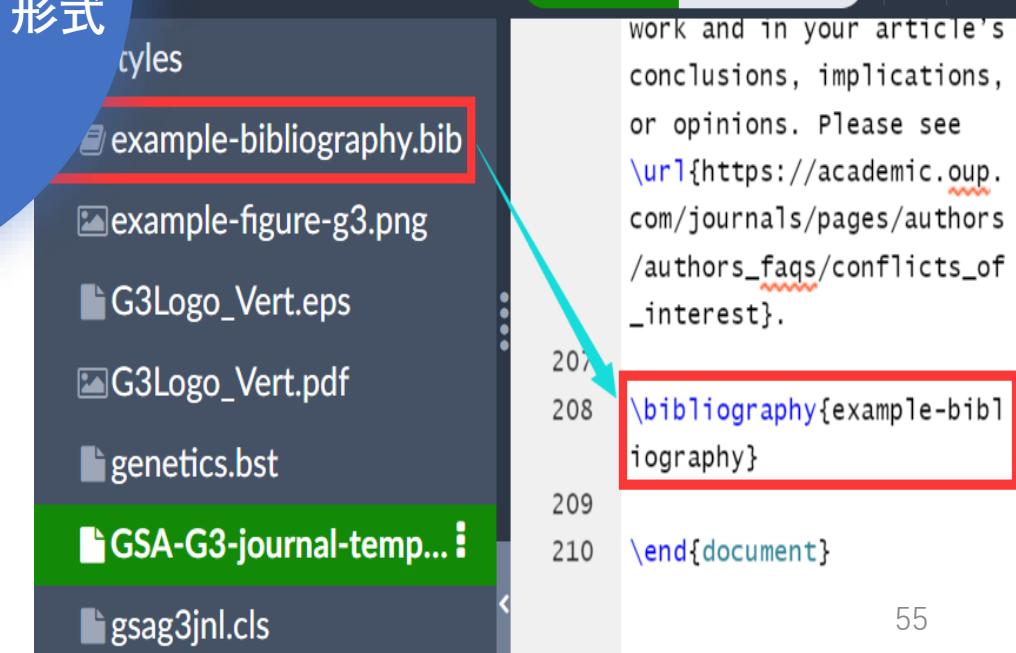
列表式使用说明：

1. 此种方法适合直接利用LaTeX写作并同时排版，在`\end{document}`之前把要用的参考文献加前缀`\bibitem`逐一列出即可。
2. 参考文献环境以`\begin{thebibliography}`开始，以`\end{thebibliography}`结束。



Bibtex使用说明：

1. 这种方法需要建立参考文献数据库，引用的时候调用所需要的参考文献。
2. 若使用文献管理软件写作，定稿之后选用bibtex样式，而后直接拷贝文末参考文献部分的文献，建成.bib文档即可。



A screenshot of a LaTeX editor showing a file structure. The files listed are:

- example-bibliography.bib
- example-figure-g3.png
- G3Logo_Vert.eps
- G3Logo_Vert.pdf
- genetics bst
- GSA-G3-journal-temp... (highlighted in green)
- gsag3jnl.cls

The code in the editor is:

```
work and in your article's  
conclusions, implications,  
or opinions. Please see  
\url{https://academic.oup.  
com/journals/pages/authors  
/authors_faqs/conflicts_of  
_interest}.  
  
207  
208 \bibliography{example-biblio-  
graphy}  
209  
210 \end{document}
```

LaTex参考文献使用问答：

论文标签：数据库导出来
常为bibtex关键词字段，也可
以自定义，只要一篇论文中
每篇引用的标签唯一即可。

问题1：如何在正文中引用？`\cite{引文标签}`

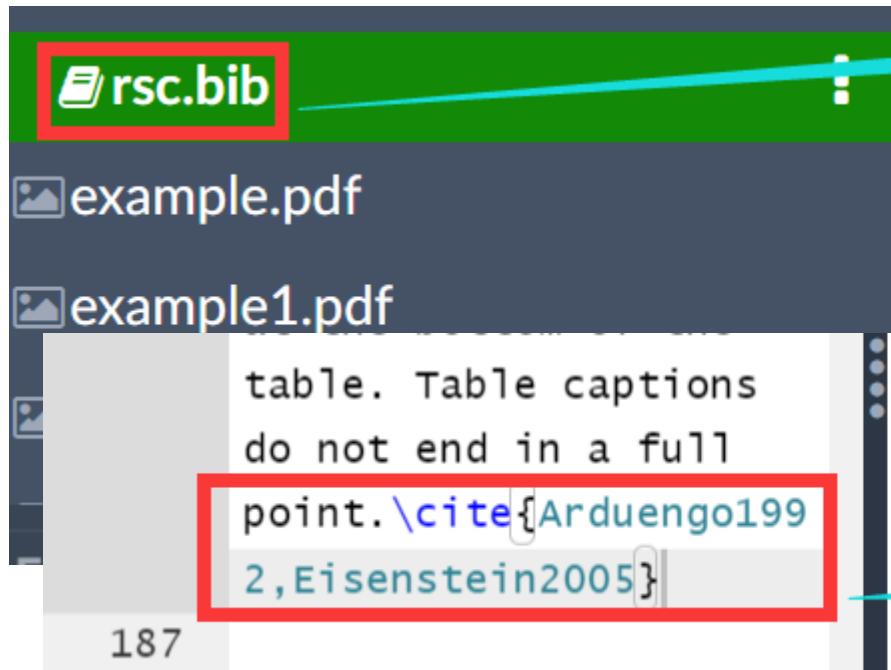
The screenshot shows the Overleaf editor interface. On the left, a sidebar lists files: styles, example-bibliography.bib (highlighted with a red border), example-figure-g3.png, G3Logo_Vert.eps, G3Logo_Vert.pdf, genetics.bst, GSA-G3-journal-template.tex, and gsag3jnl.cls. The main workspace displays a LaTeX document with the following code:

```
1 @article{neher2013genealogies,
2   title={Genealogies of rapidly adapting populations},
3   author={Neher, Richard A and Hallatschek, Oskar},
```

Line 114 contains a note: "Add citations using the `\verb|\citep{}|` command, for example `\citep{neher2013genealogies}` or for multiple citations, `\citep{neher2013genealogies, rodesperger2014characterization}`". Lines 115 and 116 provide examples of different reference types, mentioning articles, books, book chapters, and preprints.

LaTeX参考文献使用问答：

问题1：如何在正文中引用？

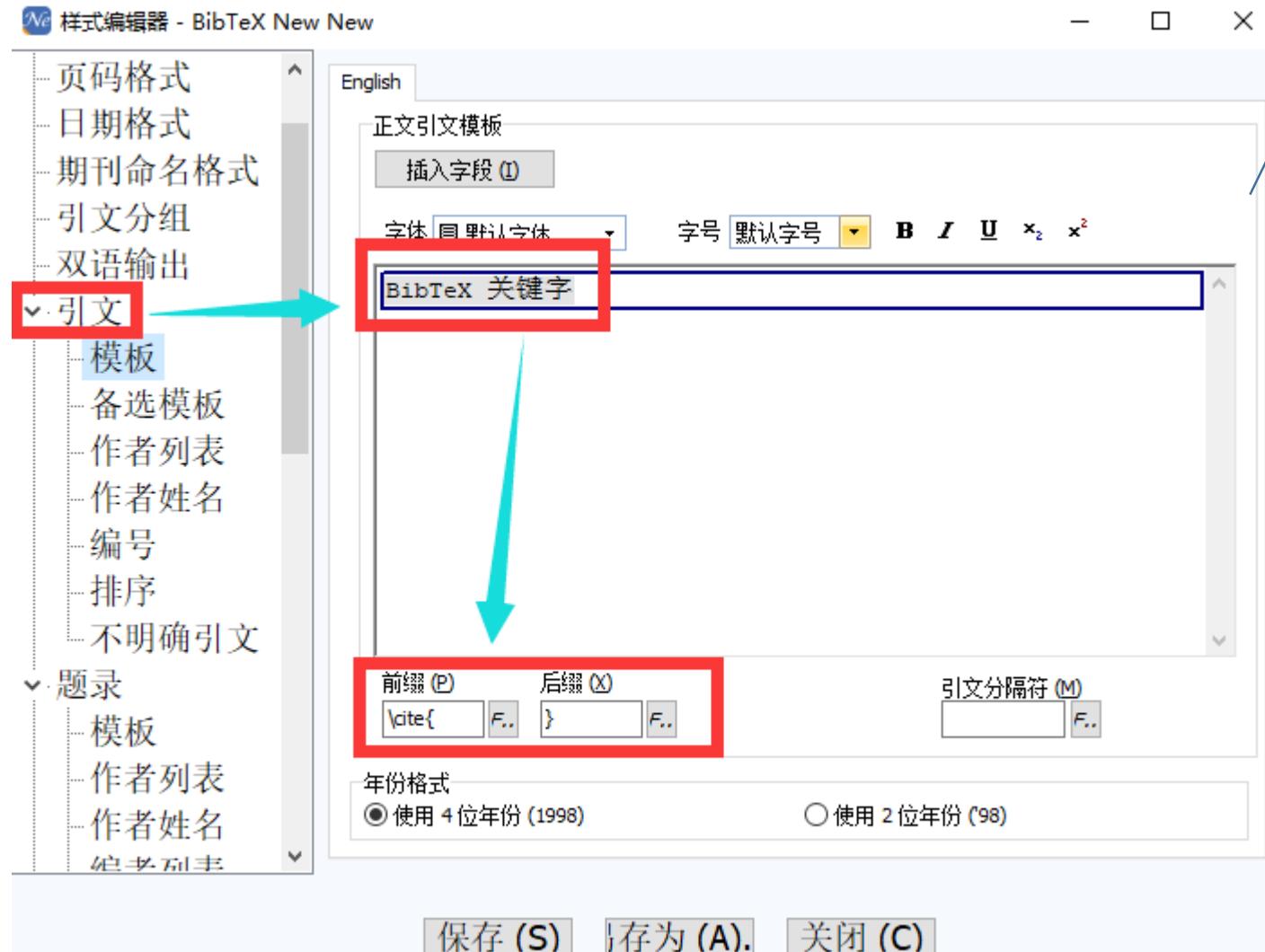


在编程时用\cite{论
文标签}即可



LaTeX参考文献使用问答：

问题2：引用的参考文献标签从何而来？

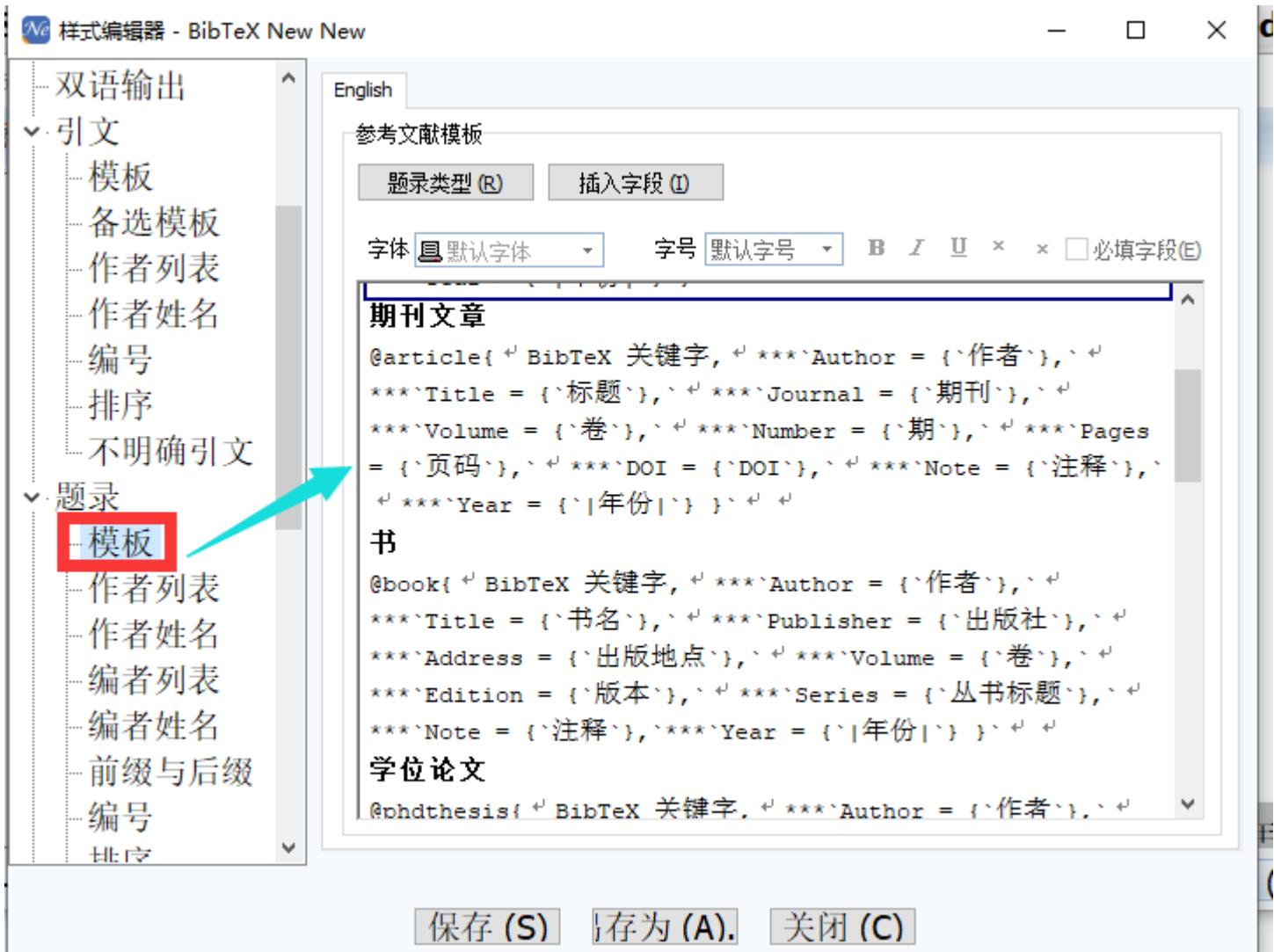


正文中参考文献的引用：

为了减少工作量，不管用哪一类文献管理软件生成参考文献，均建议在最后定稿后用bibtex样式，把论文中的参考文献引用格式设置成LaTeX排版格式，文末参考文献也一样，也方便用LaTeX排版时直接拷贝即可。

LaTeX参考文献使用问答：

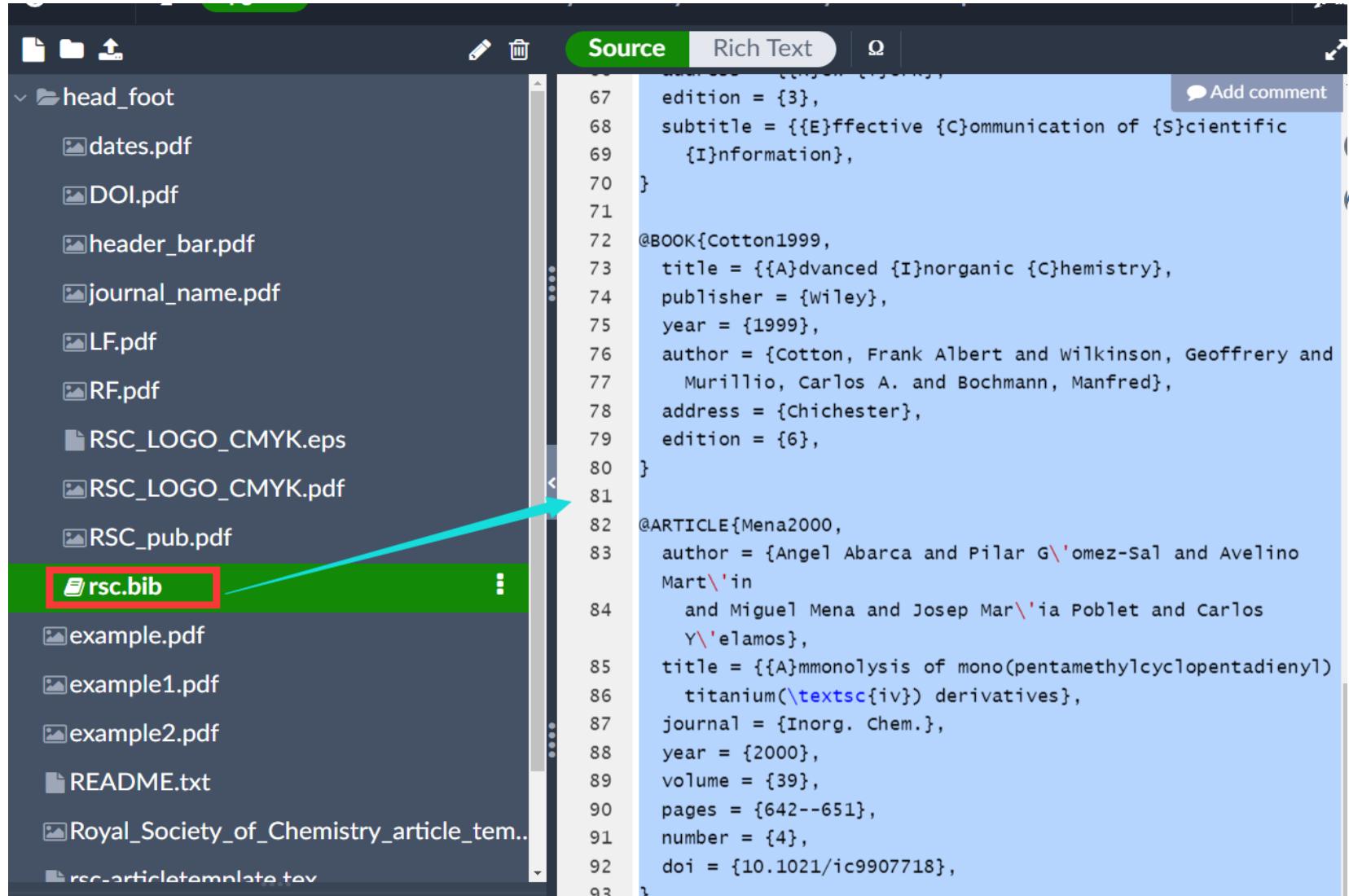
问题3：如何在文末生成参考文献题录？



第一步：适当调整文献管理软件中的**bibtex**样式，保证各种文献类型符合期刊参考文献中的要求（字段顺序、字段范围）。

LaTex参考文献使用问答：

问题3：参考文献在文末如何生成参考文献题录？



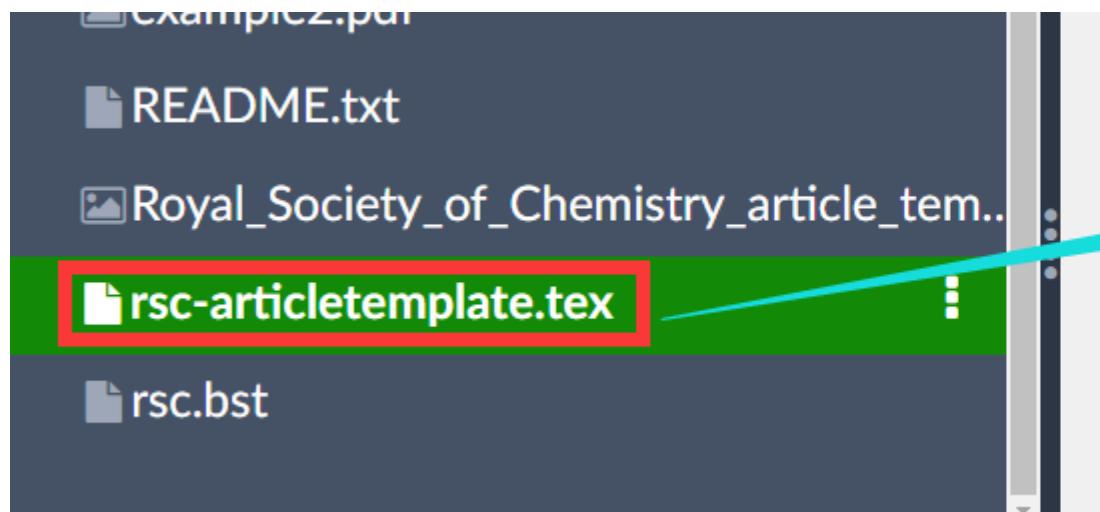
The screenshot shows a LaTeX editor interface with a sidebar containing files like head_foot, dates.pdf, DOI.pdf, header_bar.pdf, journal_name.pdf, LF.pdf, RF.pdf, RSC_LOGO_CMYK.eps, RSC_LOGO_CMYK.pdf, RSC_pub.pdf, and rsc.bib. The rsc.bib file is highlighted with a red border and has a green arrow pointing from it to the main code area. The main area displays LaTeX code for a book and an article, which is a standard BibTeX bibliography entry.

```
67     edition = {3},  
68     subtitle = {{E}ffective {C}ommunication of {S}cientific  
69     {I}nformation},  
70 }  
  
72 @BOOK{cotton1999,  
73     title = {{A}dvanced {I}norganic {C}hemistry},  
74     publisher = {Wiley},  
75     year = {1999},  
76     author = {Cotton, Frank Albert and Wilkinson, Geoffery and  
77     Murillio, Carlos A. and Bochmann, Manfred},  
78     address = {Chichester},  
79     edition = {6},  
80 }  
  
82 @ARTICLE{Mena2000,  
83     author = {Angel Abarca and Pilar G\'omez-Sal and Avelino  
84     Mart\'in  
85     and Miguel Mena and Josep Mar\'ia Poblet and Carlos  
86     Y\'elamos},  
87     title = {{A}mmnonolysis of mono(pentamethylcyclopentadienyl)  
88     titanium(\textsc{iv}) derivatives},  
89     journal = {Inorg. Chem.},  
90     year = {2000},  
91     volume = {39},  
92     pages = {642--651},  
93     number = {4},  
94     doi = {10.1021/ic9907718},  
95 }
```

第二步：
定稿后用
bibtex样式生成
文末参考文献；
而后把文末参
考文献全部拷贝，
替换模板中.bib
文件中的内容，
就生成了自己的
参考文献.bib文
件。

LaTex参考文献使用问答：

问题3：参考文献在文末如何生成参考文献题录？



```
256 \%renewcommand\refname{Notes and references}
257
258 %%REFERENCES%%
259 \bibliography{rsc} %You need to replace "rsc" on this
with the name of your .bib file
260 \bibliographystyle{rsc} %the RSC's .bst file
261
262 \end{document}
263
```

第三步：在LaTex模板中的主文档.tex文档的”\end{document}之前，用命令 \bibliography{参考文献文档名}调用参考文献，并用\bibliographystyle{参考文献样式}，编译之后就生成了目标参考文献样式。

其他1：如何实现 “部分单栏部分双栏” : \usepackage{multicol}

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{ctex}
\usepackage{multicol} %用于实现在同一页中实现不同的分栏

\begin{document}
\maketitle %该两个命令紧密相连，一方面设定正文编辑环境开始，另外一方面保证
导言区的所有设置能显示出来。

\columnseprule=1pt % 实现插入分隔线，定义了粗度中间就有线，省略中间就无线。
\begin{multicols}{2} % 分两栏 若大括号中为3则是分三列

\end{multicols}
\end{document}
```

其他2：加脚注

- \footnote {text} %自动编号
- \footnote[number]{text} %[number]强制性认为加编号, number只能写自然数字, 如1, 2, 3, 等, 不能是(1)、《1》之类
- \usepackage[bottom]{footmisc} % 添加了\footnote之后脚注没有出现在底端, 用该宏包即可

The screenshot shows a LaTeX editor interface with a code editor on the left and a preview window on the right.

Code Editor (Left):

```
6 \usepackage[bottom]{footmisc}
7 \new
8 \usepackage{amsmath}
9 \usepackage{graphicx,psfrag,epsf}
10 \usepackage{enumerate}
11 \add
12 \newcommand{\blind}{0}
13 \add
14 \addtolength{\oddsidemargin}{-.75in}%
15 \addtolength{\evensidemargin}{-.75in}%
16 \addtolength{\textwidth}{0.5in}%
17 \addtolength{\textheight}{0.3in}%
18 \addtolength{\topmargin}{-.8in}%
19 
```

Preview Window (Right):

The preview shows a document with the following content:

Abstract
Keywords: 7 or fewer keywords

Introduction

by¹ Body of paper².It's a beautiful day⁶.

Table 1: name of browser

360	Browser	60
270	Browser	90
290	Browser	90

The code editor highlights the line `\usepackage[bottom]{footmisc}` with a red box, and the line `\new` with a red box. A green arrow points from the `\new` line to the corresponding line in the generated PDF.

其他3：不同宽度 (width) 的含义

\hsize: 是TEX中定义的长度，是一种叫做水平盒子的长度，它的主要作用是告诉TeX系统什么时候换行。所以大部分时候和\textwidth是一致的，但是在分栏状况下，\hsize只是栏的宽度；

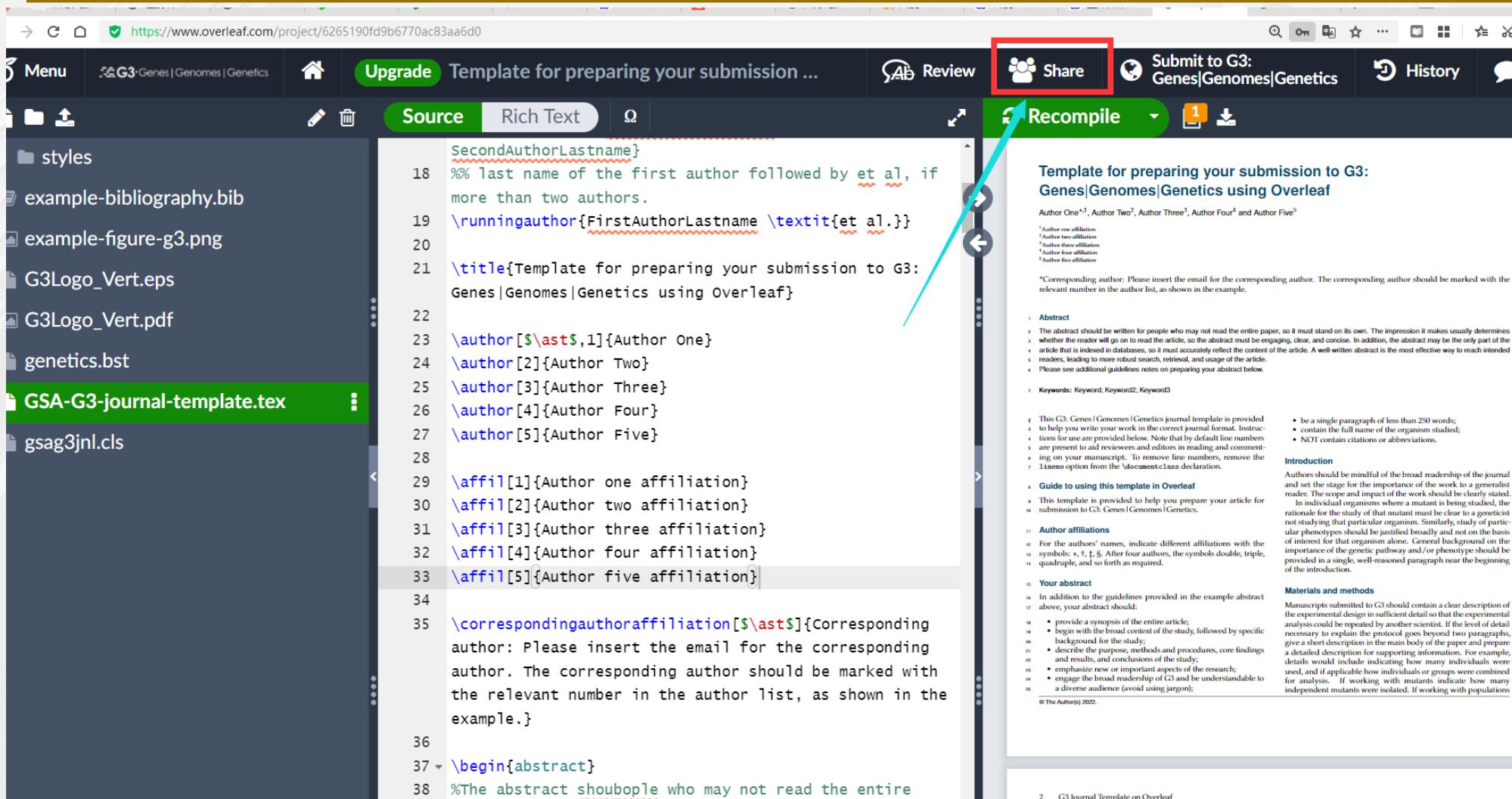
\textwidth: 是LATEX中定义的长度，等效于\hsize，并且是固定不变的，可以理解为一行文字的宽度。页宽（文本的宽度）。

\pagewidth: 包含了页边的宽度，比\textwidth要大，页宽。

\ linewidth: 这指得是目前环境的宽度，是依赖于上下文的一个宽度值，例如新建了一个box，在这个box中，\ linewidth是box中文字的宽度。再例如minipage环境中，\ linewidth就和这个minipage的大小有关。行宽。

\columnwidth: 如果文章分栏的话，这个宽度就是每一栏的宽度。

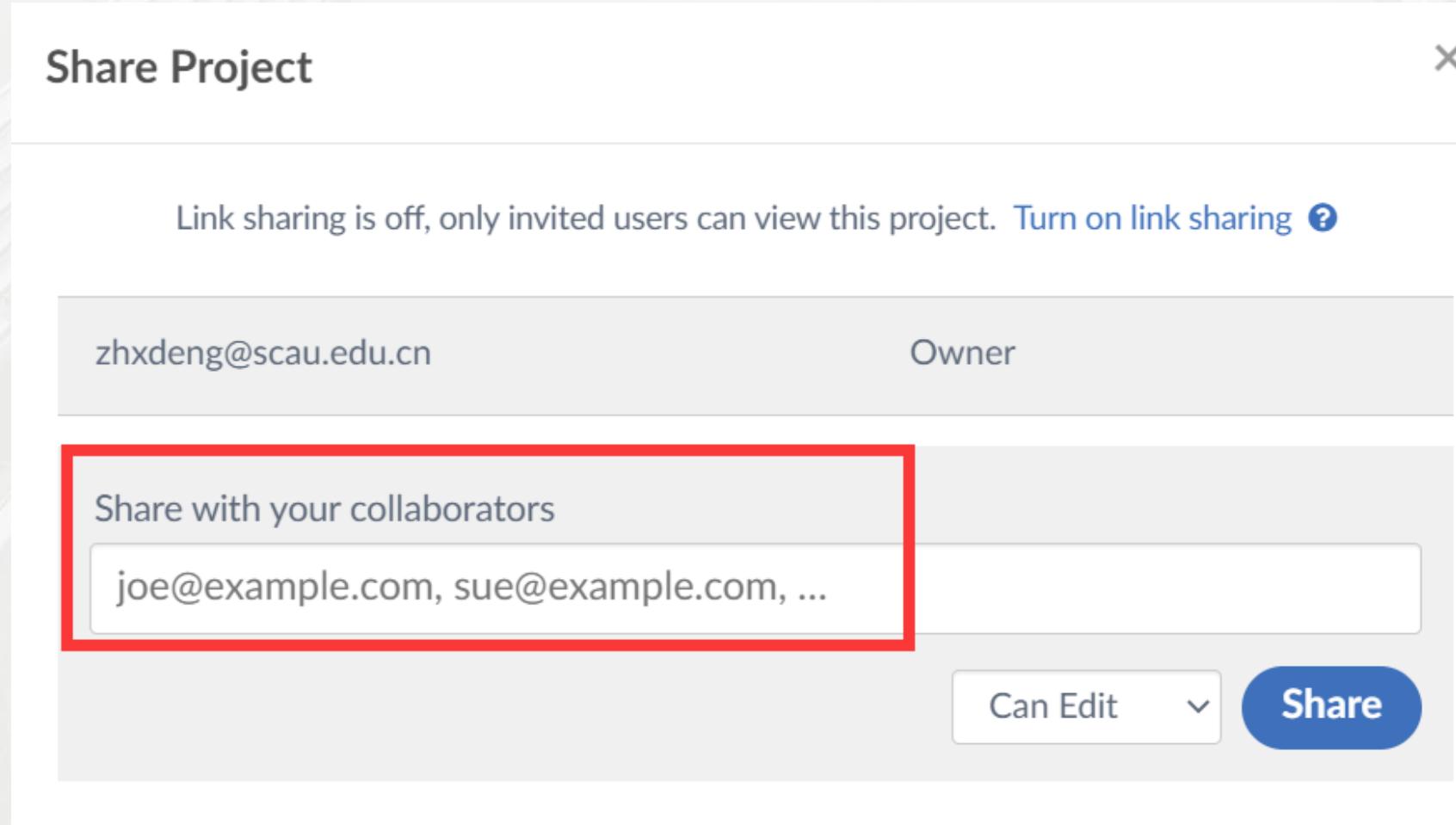
其他4：稿件修改：通过共享来邀请人修改（1）



The screenshot shows the Overleaf web interface for a LaTeX template. The left sidebar lists files: styles, example-bibliography.bib, example-figure-g3.png, G3Logo_Vert.eps, G3Logo_Vert.pdf, genetics.bst, GSA-G3-journal-template.tex (which is selected), and gsag3jnl.cls. The main area displays the LaTeX code for the template. A red box highlights the 'Share' button in the top navigation bar. A blue arrow points from the top right towards the 'Share' button. The right side of the screen shows the 'Template for preparing your submission to G3: Genes|Genomes|Genetics using Overleaf' document, which includes sections like Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, and Materials and methods.

```
SecondAuthorLastname}
18 \% last name of the first author followed by et al., if
more than two authors.
19 \runningauthor{FirstAuthorLastname} \textit{et al.}}
20
21 \title{Template for preparing your submission to G3:
Genes|Genomes|Genetics using Overleaf}
22
23 \author[$\ast$,1]{Author One}
24 \author[2]{Author Two}
25 \author[3]{Author Three}
26 \author[4]{Author Four}
27 \author[5]{Author Five}
28
29 \affil[1]{Author one affiliation}
30 \affil[2]{Author two affiliation}
31 \affil[3]{Author three affiliation}
32 \affil[4]{Author four affiliation}
33 \affil[5]{Author five affiliation}
34
35 \correspondingauthoraffiliation[$\ast$]{Corresponding
author: Please insert the email for the corresponding
author. The corresponding author should be marked with
the relevant number in the author list, as shown in the
example.}
36
37 \begin{abstract}
38 %The abstract shoule be who may not read the entire
```

其他4：稿件修改 添加共享人的邮箱（2）



其他4：稿件修改 把链接直接发给导师或修改者（3）

Share Project X

Link sharing is on [Turn off link sharing](#) ?

Anyone with this link can edit this project

<https://www.overleaf.com/1131584736brpkbhfpqspd> Copy

Anyone with this link can view this project

<https://www.overleaf.com/read/hfqtdnbjgjh> Copy

zhxdeng@scau.edu.cn Owner

530866786@qq.com Can Edit X
Invite not yet accepted. [Resend](#)

You need to upgrade your account to add more collaborators. Also:

- ✓ Unlimited projects
- ✓ Multiple collaborators per project
- ✓ Full document history
- ✓ Sync to Dropbox
- ✓ Sync to GitHub
- ✓ Compile larger projects

修改所用的命令：直接在要修改的内容前加 “%”

- “%”后边的文字变绿色，系统不会对该部分进行编译，PDF中不会出现该内容，既方便修改，又方便后续的对以前修改过的内容的恢复。

The screenshot shows the Overleaf LaTeX editor interface. On the left, the 'Source' tab is active, displaying LaTeX code. A line of code at line 71 is highlighted with a red box:

```
abstract,  
67 references, captions, and so on. The  
68 \texttt{\texttt{osameet3.sty}} package  
69 references \texttt{\texttt{mathptmx.sty}} for Times text and  
math fonts.  
70 Authors who require Computer Modern font may modify the  
style file  
71 or, preferably, invoke the package \texttt{\texttt{ae.sty}} or  
similar for  
72 % optimum output with Computer Modern.  
73 \subsection{Author Names and Affiliations}  
74 Author names should be given in full with first  
initials spelled out to assist with indexing.  
75 Affiliations should follow the format division,  
organization, and address---and complete postal  
information should be given.  
76 Abbreviations should not be used. United States  
addresses should end  
77 with ``, USA.'  
78  
79 \subsection{Abstract} The abstract  
80 should be limited to no more than 35 words. It should
```

On the right, the 'Recompile' button is green, indicating the document has been successfully compiled. The resulting PDF document is titled 'my article's name'. It includes author information: zhangsan,¹ lisi,^{2,*} and wangwu^{2,3}. The abstract section discusses LaTeX requirements for Optica manuscripts, mentioning the use of the osameet3.sty style file and BibTeX. The PDF also contains sections for Main Text and Typographical Style.

其他5：定稿之后的稿件提交（根据期刊投稿要求）

Screenshot of the Overleaf website showing the project list interface.

The Overleaf logo is in the top left corner. The top navigation bar includes links for Features & Benefits, Templates, Plans & Pricing, Help, Projects, and Account.

A blue banner at the top center says "Click here to use Overleaf in Chinese" with a Chinese flag icon.

The main area shows a list of projects:

Title	Owner	Last Modified	Action
<input type="checkbox"/> Wiley Journal Template	You	a month ago by You	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Template for preparing your submission to G3: Genes Genomes Genetics using Overleaf	You	2 months ago by You	
<input type="checkbox"/> Plantilla para Revista Iberoamericana de Automática e Informática Industrial (RIAI)	You	2 months ago by You	
<input type="checkbox"/> Royal Society of Chemistry article template	You	2 months ago by You	
<input type="checkbox"/> Preparing a Manuscript for Submission to an Optica Meeting or Conference (1)	You	2 months ago by You	
<input type="checkbox"/> bib alone: PNAS Nexus (1) (Copy)	You	2 months ago by You	

The first project in the list has a checked checkbox next to its title. The "Download" icon for the second project is highlighted with a red box and an arrow pointing to it from the right side of the screen.

示例：第一步：用蛛网学术找期刊

华南农业大学图书馆
SOUTH CHINA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

首页 我的图书馆 电子资源 馆藏书刊 本馆概况 党建工作 馆务公开 校外访问 | 中 · EN

首页 / 电子资源 / 详细信息

电子资源信息

名称 SpiScholar学术资源在线

链接入口 入口: 连接测试时间 0.3 秒 [点击进入]

资源类型 索引/摘要数据库

使用范围 校园网和VPN用户

订购状态 购买

培训教程

详细介绍 SpiScholar学术资源在线是纬度信息科技公司为用户进行学术研究提供的资源导航系统。系统主要包括SpiS学术期刊指南和SpiS学术搜索两部分。它将文章、期刊和数据库有机融合而构建资源无缝链接的数据平台，突破了以往图书馆馆藏数字资源的局限，扩展科研人员对相关研究领域期刊的认识，满足用户日益增长的论文需求。

示例：第一步：用蛛网学术找期刊

收录数据库

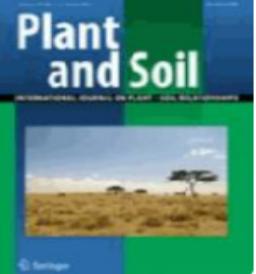
- SCOPUS 133
- 中科院JCR分区(大类)升级版 102
- 中科院JCR分区(大类)基础版 102
- 中科院JCR分区(小类)基础版 102
- 中科院JCR分区(小类)升级版 102
- SCI-E 100
- ESI 100
- CSTPCD 16
- CSCD 14
- 北大核心 10

学科

- + EI
- + SCI-E
- + ESI
- + 中科院JCR分区(小类)基础版
- + 中科院JCR分区(小类)升级版
- + SCOPUS
- + 中科院JCR分区(大类)升级版
- + 中科院JCR分区(大类)基础版
- + CSTPCD
- + CSCD

语种

已选择 0 条 ★收藏 显示方式：详细 三列表 上一页 1 2 3 ... 下一页

 **Plant and Soil**
ISSN：0032-079X EISSN：1573-5036 CSSN：-
出版周期：Semi-monthly 国家：Netherlands 创刊年：1948
语种：外文
收录库：SCI-E SCOPUS
主页 官网 Springer 投稿

 **Plant Journal**
ISSN：0960-7412 EISSN：1365-313X CSSN：-
出版周期：Semi-monthly 国家：United Kingdom 创刊年：1991
语种：外文
收录库：SCI-E EI SCOPUS
主页 官网 Wiley 投稿

 **Plant Disease**
ISSN：0191-2917 EISSN：1943-7692 CSSN：-
出版周期：Monthly 国家：United States 创刊年：1917
语种：外文
收录库：SCI-E SCOPUS
主页 官网

示例： 第二步：找期刊官网

收录信息

SCI-E 2020: PLANT SCIENCES

中科院JCR分区(小类)基础版 2021: PLANT SCIENCES

中科院JCR分区(大类)基础版 2021: 农林科学

中科院JCR分区(小类)升级版 2021: PLANT SCIENCES

中科院JCR分区(大类)升级版 2021: 农林科学

SCOPUS 2020: Plant Science / Agronomy and Crop Science

ESI 2020: PLANT & ANIMAL SCIENCE

其他信息

期刊官方网站 <https://apsjournals.apsnet.org/loi/pdis>

联系电话 651-454-7250

联系邮箱 aps@scisoc.org

出版社 American Phytopathological Society

示例：第三步：投稿指南或作者指南中的答疑

ScholarOne Manuscripts

 plant disease

[Log In](#) [Reset Password](#) [Create An Account](#)

⚠ Please add this site to your pop-up blocker exception list

Blocking pop-ups on this site may prevent peer-review related e-mails from being sent.

[More information on disabling pop-up blockers](#)

**Log In**

User ID [Create an Account](#)

Password [Reset Password](#)

Log In

 [Log In With ORCID iD](#)

Resources

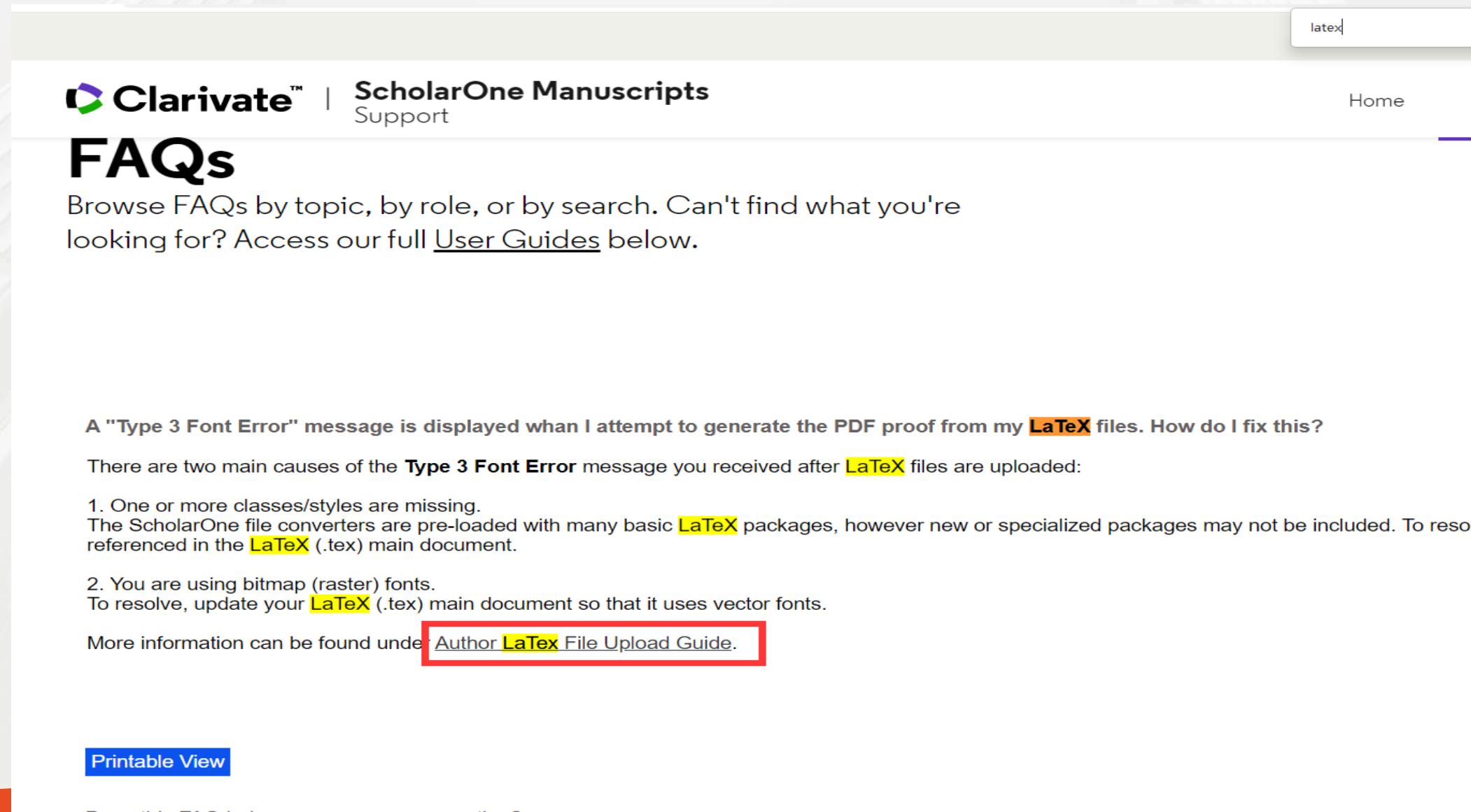
- FAQs & User Guides ↗**
- [Instructions & Forms ↗](#)
- [Journal Home ↗](#)
- [Site Support ↗](#)

Welcome to the submission site for
Plant Disease

To begin, log in with your user ID and password.

If you are unsure about whether or not you have an account or need to reset your password, go to the [Reset Password](#) screen.

示例：第四步：作者LaTex文件上传指南



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the Clarivate ScholarOne Manuscripts Support website. The search bar at the top contains the text "latex". The page title is "FAQs". A sub-section header reads: "Browse FAQs by topic, by role, or by search. Can't find what you're looking for? Access our full User Guides below." Below this, a question is listed: "A 'Type 3 Font Error' message is displayed when I attempt to generate the PDF proof from my **LaTeX** files. How do I fix this?" The answer explains two causes: missing LaTeX packages and bitmap fonts, and provides a link to the "Author **LaTeX** File Upload Guide". A "Printable View" button is at the bottom left, and a footer asks if the FAQ helped.

latex

Clarivate™ | ScholarOne Manuscripts
Support

FAQs

Browse FAQs by topic, by role, or by search. Can't find what you're looking for? Access our full User Guides below.

A "Type 3 Font Error" message is displayed when I attempt to generate the PDF proof from my **LaTeX** files. How do I fix this?

There are two main causes of the **Type 3 Font Error** message you received after **LaTeX** files are uploaded:

1. One or more classes/styles are missing.
The ScholarOne file converters are pre-loaded with many basic **LaTeX** packages, however new or specialized packages may not be included. To resolve, update your **LaTeX** (.tex) main document so that it uses vector fonts.
2. You are using bitmap (raster) fonts.
To resolve, update your **LaTeX** (.tex) main document so that it uses vector fonts.

More information can be found under: [Author **LaTeX** File Upload Guide](#).

[Printable View](#)

Does this FAQ help you answer your question?

示例：第五步：严格按照期刊要求上传LaTex文件

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab displays a LaTeX file upload guide for ScholarOne Manuscripts. The page title is "Author LaTeX File Upload Guide". A large orange box highlights the main instruction: "按要求：全部文件或仅PDF或仅.tex主文件". The page content includes a note about LaTeX submission requirements and a "PREPARING YOUR FILES" section with a checklist. Below it is an "UPLOADING YOUR FILES" section with a tip and steps for file submission.

按要求：全部文件或仅PDF或仅.tex主文件

This guide will assist authors in preparing and uploading their submission files created with LaTeX so that they successfully convert to PDF and are easily viewed in the **ScholarOne Manuscripts** does not create HTML proofs from LaTeX files. If the particular journal is not set up to convert LaTeX files to PDF, then the author may be permitted by the journal to upload a PDF file generated from their LaTeX files supplemental files for publication.

PREPARING YOUR FILES

ScholarOne Manuscripts is using pdfTeX Version 3.1415926-2.5-1.40.14, TeXLive 2013. Follow the checklist below to ensure that your LaTeX files will properly convert to PDF.

- Verify your images, graphs, drawings or tables are in any of these formats: gif, jpg, png, ps, eps, pdf
- All supplemental LaTeX files such as classes/styles should be referenced properly in the main document. Verify that they are referenced and uploaded with exact file paths.
- Verify your images are in a single, flattened layer.
- The commands to include your images in the LaTeX (.tex) main document should not begin with dots or slashes before the image name. For example, the correct \includegraphics[xxx]{fig1.eps} instead of \includegraphics[xxx]{./fig1.eps}
- It is recommended that all of your LaTeX-related files are created and saved in a single folder (root).

UPLOADING YOUR FILES

Tip: You can tell if the journal you are submitting to supports LaTeX files by checking the File Designation menu on the File Upload submission step. There will be a File TeX/LaTeX Suppl File.

To upload your files on journals that convert LaTeX files to PDF, follow these steps:

- Proceed to the File Upload step of your submission.
- Click the Select File 1... button under the File Upload section.
- Browse for the LaTeX (.tex) main document file on your computer.
- Select the main document-related File Designation.

Note: The journal will most likely include the best File Designation to select for your LaTeX (.tex) main document file in the Instructions on the File Upload step.

- Click the Select File 2... button under the File Upload section.
- Browse for one of the LaTeX Supplementary files.
- Select the TeX/LaTeX Suppl File (or similarly named) File Designation.
- Repeat Steps 6-7 for the remaining available file upload slots.

其他6: overleaf的Help

The screenshot shows the Overleaf website interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: New Project, All Projects, Your Projects, Shared with you, Archived Projects, Trashed Projects, TAGS/FOLDERS, + New Folder, a folder icon labeled 申请书 (0), and Uncategorized (10). The main area displays a list of projects with columns for Title, Owner, and Last Modified. A blue banner at the top says "Click here to use Overleaf in Chinese" with a Chinese flag icon. At the top right, there are links for Features & Benefits, Templates, Plans & Pricing, and Help (which is highlighted with a red box and a green arrow pointing to it). A dropdown menu from the Help link includes Documentation and Contact Us.

Title	Owner	Last Modified
Preparing a Manuscript for Submission to an Optica Meeting or Conference (1)	You	3 hours ago by Y
Template for preparing your submission to G3: Genes Genomes Genetics using Overleaf	You	3 hours ago by 530866786
Wiley Journal Template	You	a month ago by '
Plantilla para Revista Iberoamericana de Automática e Informática Industrial (RIAI)	You	2 months ago by
Royal Society of Chemistry article template	You	2 months ago by
bib alone: PNAS Nexus (1) (Copy)	You	2 months ago by
Preparing a Manuscript for Submission to an Optica Meeting or Conference	You	2 months ago by

[Documentation Home](#)[Learn LaTeX in 30 minutes](#)

Overleaf guides

[Creating a document in Overleaf](#)[Uploading a project](#)[Copying a project](#)[Creating a project from a template](#)[Using the Overleaf project menu](#)[Including images in Overleaf](#)[Exporting your work from Overleaf](#)[Working offline in Overleaf](#)[Using Track Changes in Overleaf](#)[Using bibliographies in Overleaf](#)[Sharing your work with others](#)[Using the History feature](#)[Debugging Compilation timeout errors](#)[How-to guides](#)[Guide to Overleaf's premium features](#) Search help library...

Documentation

Welcome to the Overleaf knowledge base. A complete list of topics is provided on the left hand-side, but here is a selection of useful articles:

New to LaTeX?

Start with our [Learn *LaTeX* in 30 minutes](#) guide.

For more specific introductions, have a look at:

- [Create your first document in *LaTeX*](#)
- [Paragraphs and new lines](#)
- [Bold, italics and underlining](#)
- [Lists](#)
- [Mathematics](#)
- [Bibliographies and references](#)
- [Images](#)

其他N: ? ? ?

不同的期刊，不同的专业，不同的文档内容，涉及的特殊参数细节不同，若有其他的实际需要，请用**搜索引擎**查找实际用法，也可与加入华南农大电子资源服务QQ群（群号：598259720），我们一起探讨！



使用经验小结

- 1. 储备基本的LaTex排版知识，具体知识点有需要问**百度**。
- 2. 按照期刊要求，选用其指定的LaTex期刊排版模板。
- 3. 了解论文的基本格式和自己论文内容实际需要，适当导入需要的宏包（LaTex排版均以命令为基础，有特殊排版需要就要创造特殊**环境**）。
- 4. 基于word写作的排版，利用文献管理软件自动生成参考文献，参考文献样式选择”.bibtex”且不带摘要的（若有必要，个人对样式要做适当修改），完毕后直接把正文中文字部分（包括参考文献）直接分章拷贝粘贴即可。
- 5. 对应的论文各特殊部分（图，表，公式，列表，其他特殊部分等），需要设定环境的设定后直接拷贝粘贴，需要在正文中直接以单个命令实现的，以命令形式导入。
- 6. 参考文献直接根据模板的样式，要么建一个.bib文档，直接导入文档（**这种方式最简单**），要么边写作，边罗列（基于word写作后再用LaTex排版**不建议**该种方式）。

其他用户的使用总结：（1）

- 例：<https://blog.csdn.net/u013385018/article/details/121515067>

The screenshot shows a CSDN blog article page with the URL <https://blog.csdn.net/u013385018/article/details/121515067>. The page title is "四、一些常见错误". The left sidebar contains a table of contents with sections like "四、一些常见错误", "五、图形准备和提交指南", "六、结论", "附录", "致谢", and "A.参考资料" and "B.脚注". The main content discusses common mistakes in academic writing, such as using "data" instead of "datas", "μ₀" instead of "μo", and "剩磁" instead of "剩余物". It also advises against using "while" instead of "while", "problem" instead of "问题", and "approximately" instead of "基本上". The right sidebar features icons for edit, report, and navigation.

四、一些常见错误

“数据”一词是复数，而不是单数。真空 μ_0 磁导率的下标为零，而不是小写字母“o”。剩余磁化的术语为“剩磁”；形容词是“剩馀”；不要写“剩余物”或“残余物”。用“微米”代替“微米”

图形中的图形是“插入”，而不是“插入”。与“交替”一词相比，“交替”一词更受欢迎（除非你真正的意思是交替）。使用“while”而不是“while”（除非您指的是同时发生的事件）。不要使用“基本上”一词来表示“大约”或“有效”。不要使用“问题”一词作为“问题”的委婉语。如果未指定成分，则用破折号分隔化学符号；例如，“NiMn”表示金属间化合物Ni_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}，而“Ni–Mn”表示某种成分Ni_xMn_{1-x}的合金。注意同音词“affect”（通常是动词）和“effect”（通常是名词）、“complete”和“compaign”、“discreet”和“discrete”、“principal”（例如，“principal investor”）和“principal”的不同含义（例如，“测量原理”）。不要混淆“暗示”

前缀“non”、“sub”、“micro”、“multi”和“ultra”不是独立的词；它们应该连接到它们修改的单词，通常不带连字符。在拉丁语缩写词“et al.”中，在“et”之后没有句号（它也是斜体）。缩写词“即”表示“即”，而缩写词“例如”表示“例如”（这些缩写不是斜体）。通用IEEE样式指南可在<http://www.ieee.org/authortools>.

五、图形准备和提交指南

A.图形的类型

其他用户的使用总结：(2)

- 例：<https://blog.csdn.net/finnalove/article/details/104309178>

The screenshot shows a CSDN blog post titled "LaTeX基本命令使用教程 (清晰实例) (Overleaf平台) (论文排版)". The post was written by 'finna' on February 14, 2020, at 11:41:33, with 1685 views and 11 likes. It is categorized under "写论文软件" and tagged with "latex". The post content discusses common LaTeX commands and includes a brief introduction. On the left, there is a sidebar for the user 'finna' showing statistics like 97万+ posts and 128万+ followers. Below the sidebar, there are sections for "热门文章" (Hot Articles) and "搜索" (Search). On the right, there are three circular icons for reporting or interacting with the post.

LaTeX基本命令使用教程 (清晰实例) (Overleaf平台)
(论文排版)

转载 'finna' 于 2020-02-14 11:41:33 发布 1685 收藏 11 版权

分类专栏: 写论文软件 文章标签: latex

写论文软件 专栏收录该内容 0 订阅 5 篇文章 订阅专栏

前言: 本文是笔者在学习 LaTeX 的记录文档, 主要是一些常用命令, 发至博客分享给大家, 笔者的感受是熟悉这些常用命令后即可上手编辑简单的论文, 效率很高, 体验比word好很多。希望本文能够对 LaTeX 的初学者有所帮助, 有任何问题可以在评论区留言, 笔者写的一个小实例在文末。 (我使用的是Overleaf平台, 具体使用哪个平台进行 LaTeX 排版属于个人习惯问题, 但是语法是通用的)

Overleaf

Overleaf是一个使用LaTeX进行多人协同编辑的平台, 可以免费注册和使用, 不用下载LaTeX软件, 是最为著名的LaTeX在线协作系统。主要特色是有LaTeX插件, 编辑功能十分完善, 有实时预览

'finna' 关注

1 0 11

专栏目录

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今天学习=明天进步!

Thank you for watching.

