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。**

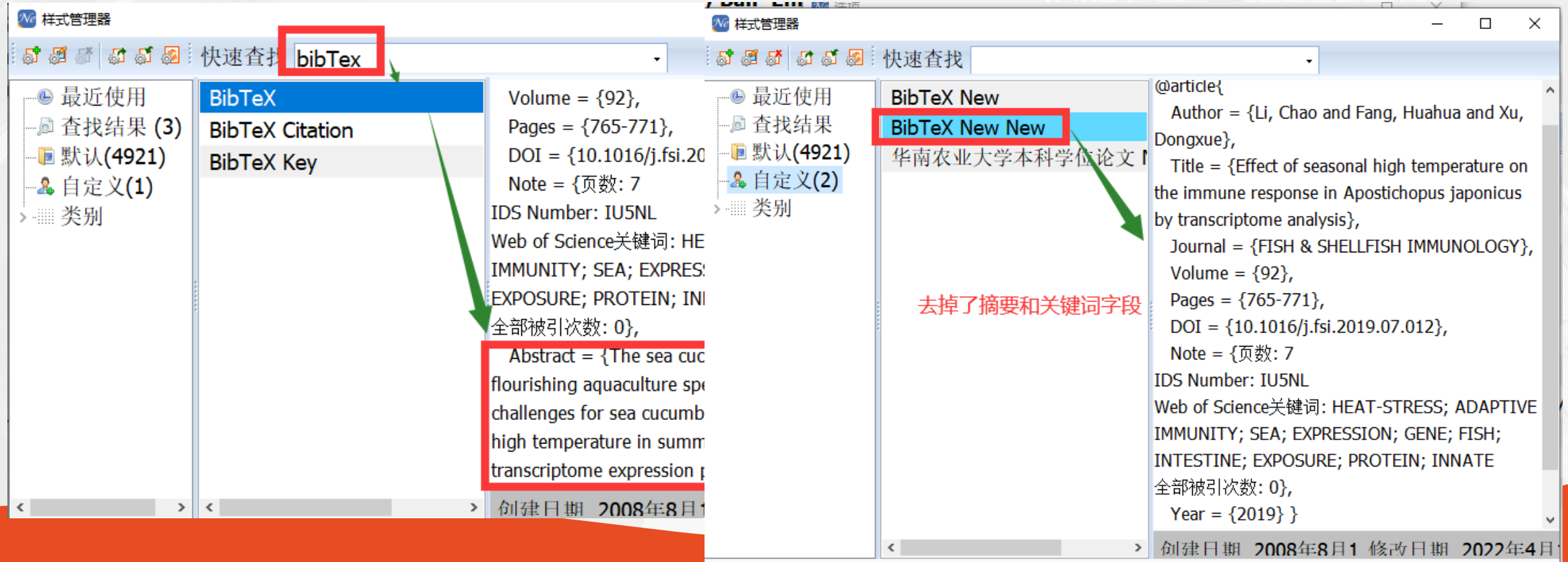
备注：

- 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。

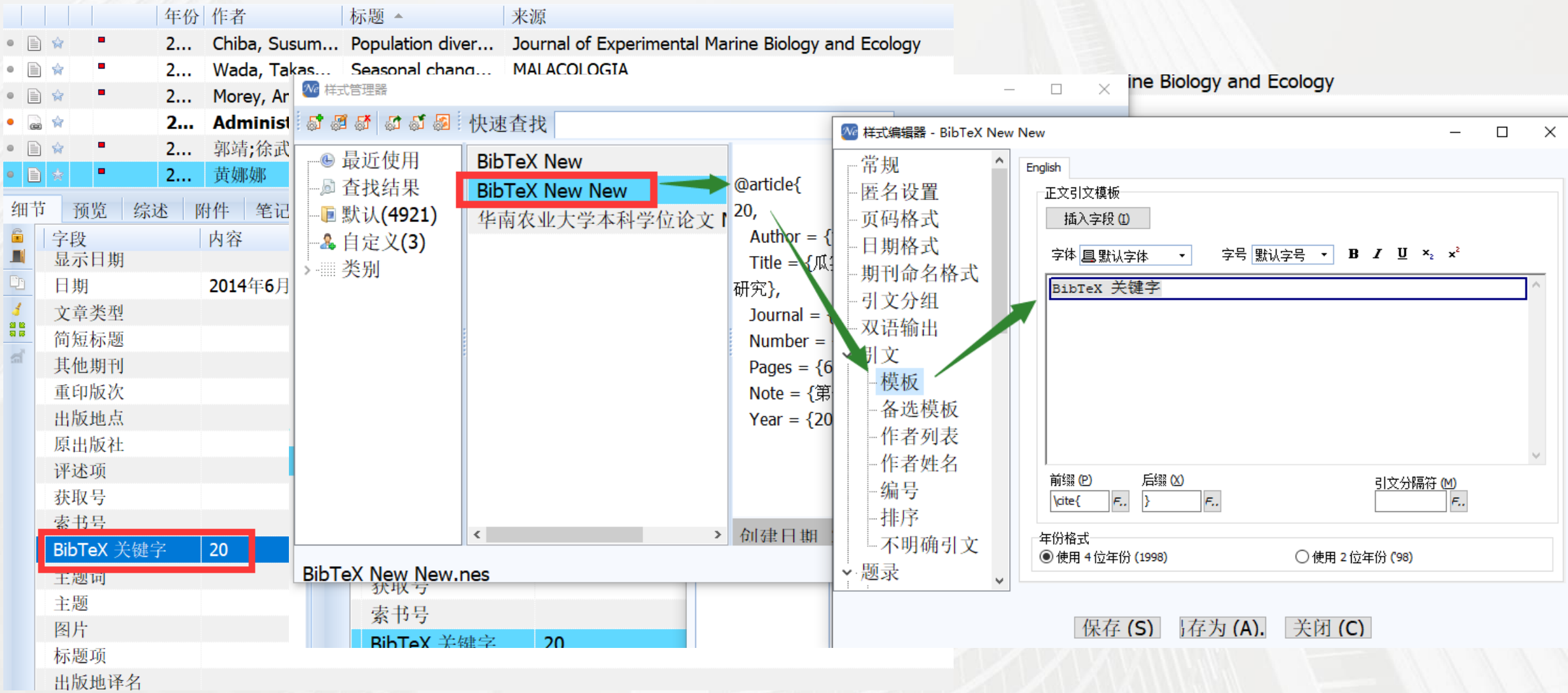
利用word写作定稿之后再排版：准备好内容已经修改完善的word文档

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



二 期刊论文排版的模板获取：

部分期刊仅要求word文档，不接受LaTex格式。

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

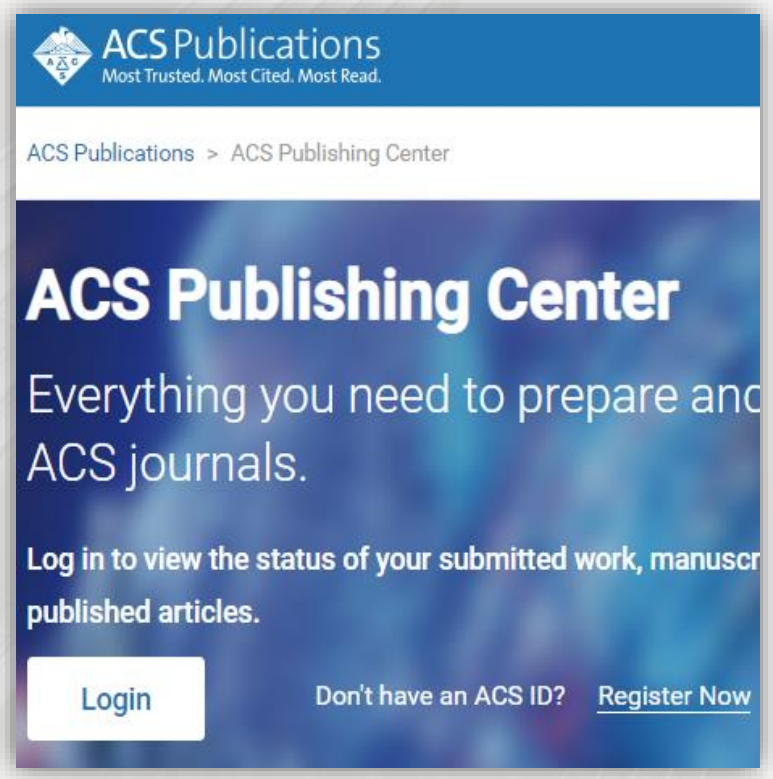
Manuscripts should be submitted in Word.

- 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



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.

Cover Letter

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.

2.1 选择合适的模板：找模板，若无，选择类似的模板修改

不同出版社、期刊、机构有特定的模板

Theme color makes PPT more convenient to change.
Adjust the spacing to adapt to Chinese typesetting, use the reference line in PPT……

出版社

投稿指南.

期刊

投稿指南
作者指南

机构

高校或科研机构的毕业生论文写作系列文件

部分情况仅有word排版

https://www.bilibili.com/video/av840720576（可借鉴的视频）

模板所在位置

期刊官网首页的投稿指南（Submission guidelines）或作者指南（Author Guides 或 for Authors）

投稿系统：出版社或集团（爱思唯尔期刊杂志的latex投稿模板）

Overleaf模板平台：汇集大量的各出版社、机构模板

实例

Plant and soil

nature

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 0.2 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。

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：

2.1支持基本检索和高级检索，精确检索结果；

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；

检索词： 刊名 plant and soil

与 刊名 请输入检索词

与 刊名 请输入检索词

核心评价

检索 清空

利用蛛网学术提供的平台直接进入期刊官网查询。

文献传递
咨询反馈
扫码关注
TOP

请输入检索标题

在检索结果中检索

收录数据库

- SCOPUS 171
- 中科院JCR分区(大类)升级版 128
- 中科院JCR分区(大类)基础版 128
- 中科院JCR分区(小类)基础版 128
- 中科院JCR分区(小类)升级版 128
- SCI-E 124
- ESI 124
- CSTPCD 21
- CSCD 20
- 北大核心 16

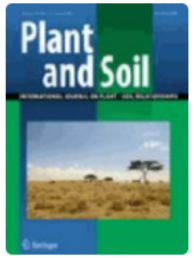
学科

+ EI

检索结果排序： 默认

仅显示OA期刊：

已选择 0 条 ★收藏 显示方式： 详细 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

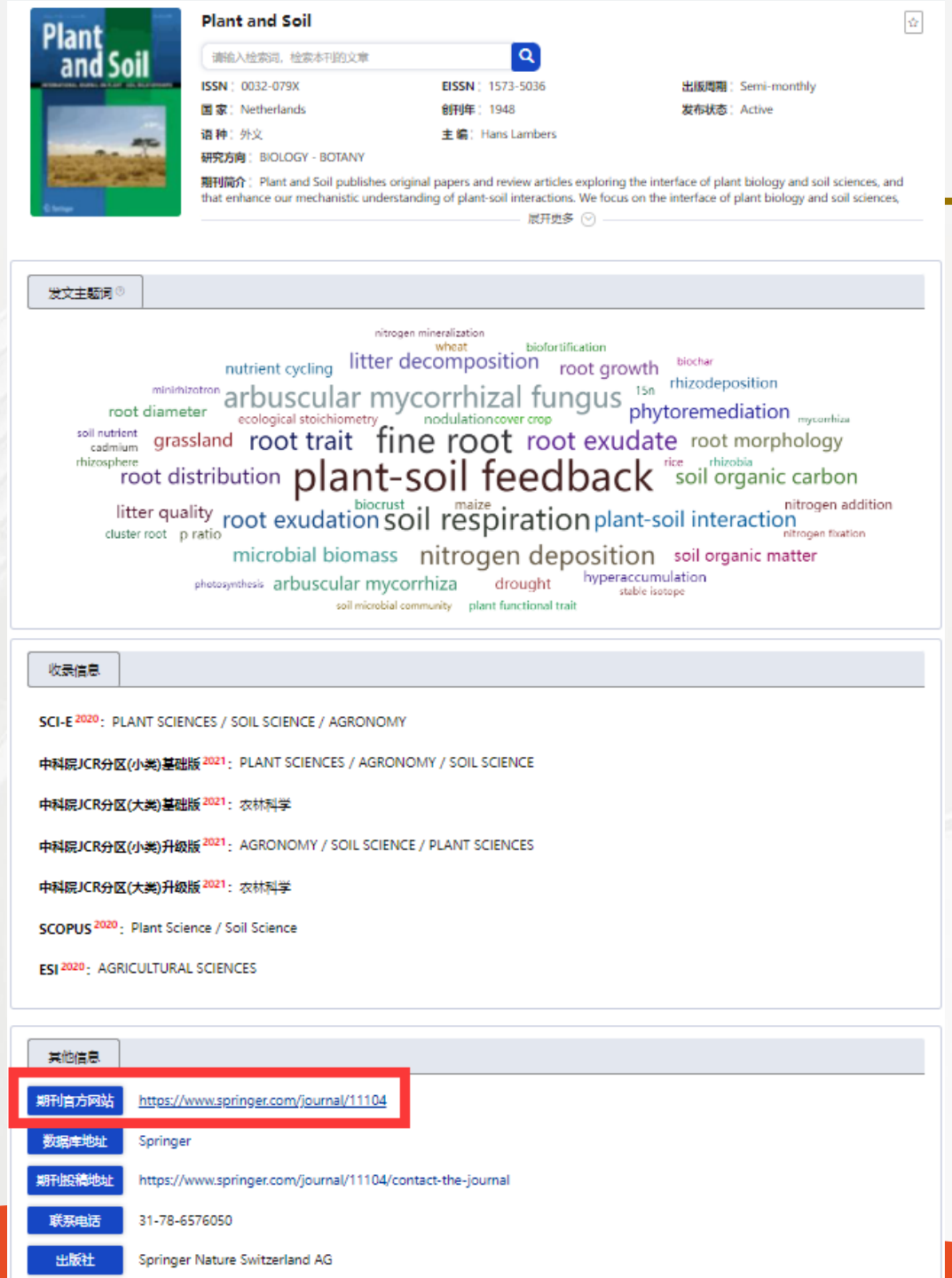
主页 官网 Springer 投稿

Soil Science and Plant Nutrition

ISSN：0038-0768 EISSN：1747-0765 CSSN：-

出版周期：Bi-monthly 国 家：United Kingdom 创刊年：1955

语 种：外文



期刊主页查找：机构若购买了

SpiScholar学术资源在线，直接用该库查找，若无购买，则可以用收索引擎（中文百度，英文谷歌或必应）

Plant and Soil

An International Journal on Plant-Soil Relationships

Editorial board Aims & scope Journal updates

Plant and Soil publishes original papers and review articles exploring the interface of plant biology and soil sciences, and that enhance our mechanistic understanding of plant-soil interactions. This includes both fundamental and applied aspects of mineral nutrition, plant-water relations, symbiotic and pathogenic plant-microbe interactions, root anatomy and morphology, soil biology, ecology, agrochemistry and agrophysics. Articles discussing a major molecular or mathematical component also fall within the scope of the journal. All contributions appear in the English language. — show all

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https://www.springer.com/journal/11104/submission-guidelines

Latex 2/3

- 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.

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.

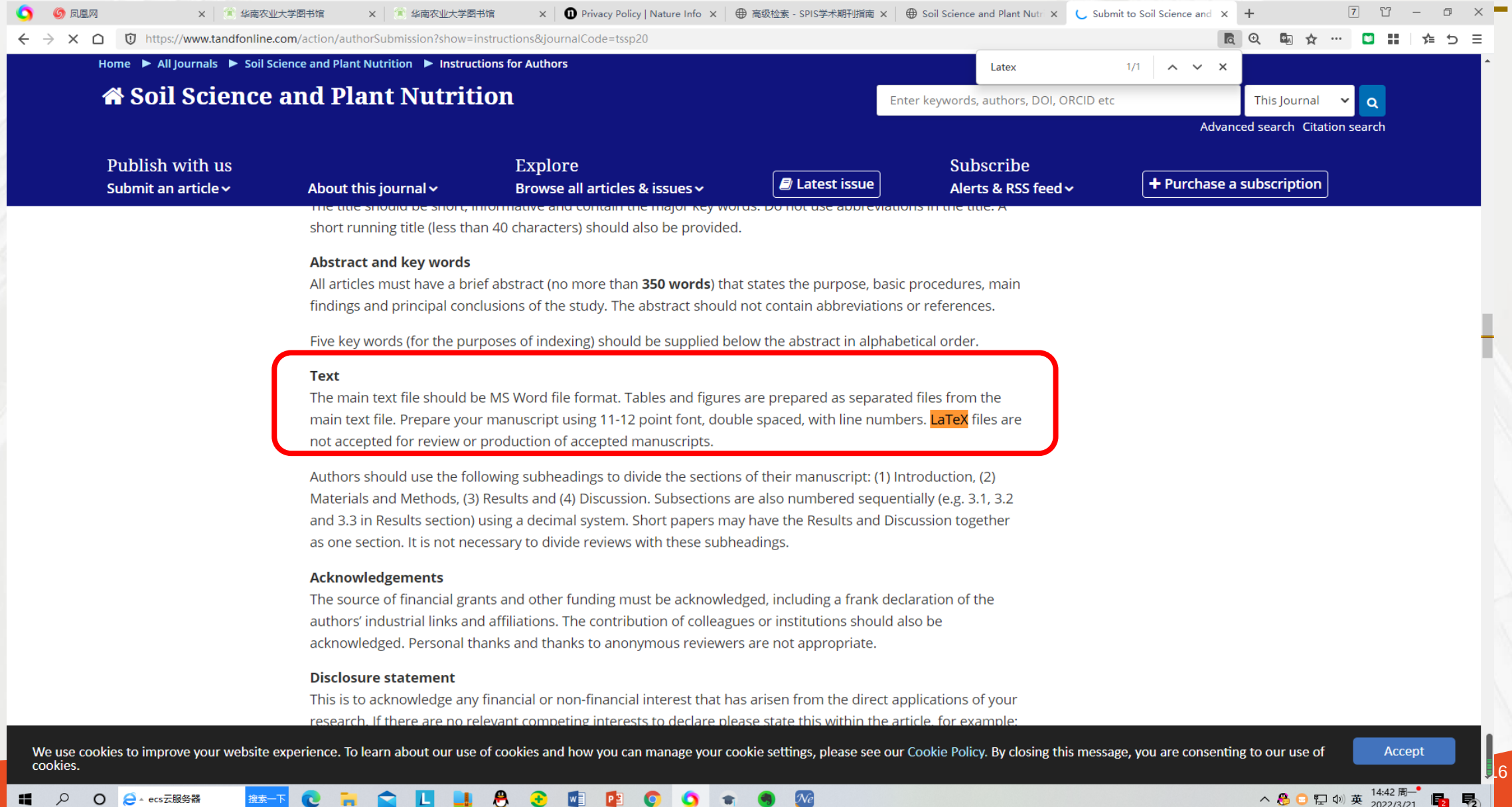
Always use footnotes instead of endnotes.

Acknowledgments

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

盒马回应鳄鱼复活 搜索一下 11:25 周一 2022/3/21

部分期刊仅以word排版



Vaccines protect aga… infection from Omicr… subvariant – but not for long

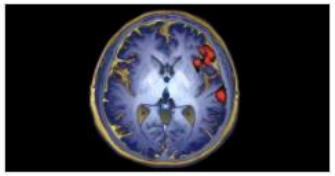
Two doses of COVID vaccine cut the risk of infection and mild illness from the rising BA.2 subvariant, although protection wanes quickly.

Scientists struggle to probe COVID's origins amid sparse data from China

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

Amy Maxmen

News | 17 Mar 2022

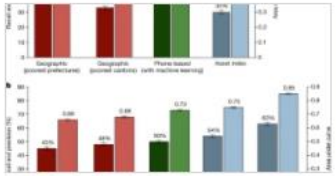


Can brain scans reveal behaviour? Bombshell study says not yet

Most studies linking features in brain imaging to traits such as cognitive abilities are too small to be reliable, argues a controversial analysis.

Ewen Callaway

News | 17 Mar 2022



Machine learning and phone data can improve targeting of humanitarian aid

Machine-learning algorithms can take advantage of survey and mobile phone data to help to identify people most in need of aid, complementing traditional methods for targeting humanitarian assistance.

Emily Aiken, Suzanne Bellue … Joshua E. Blumenstock

Article | Open Access | 16 Mar 2022

Daily briefing: Thrilling image from the James Webb Space Telescope

A calibration image from the James Webb Space Telescope is the highest resolution infrared image ever taken from space. Plus, 'COVID toes' might be normal chilblains and a call to end the argument over the limits to growth.

Flora Graham

Nature Briefing | 17 Mar 2022

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Current Issue | 17 Mar 2022

2. 2 直接利用overleaf平台选用期刊LaTex模板

若期刊主页未提供具体的LaTex模板，则可直接用平台上面各出版社提供的模板

Related Tags

International Languages

Source Code Listing French Portuguese (Brazilian) Greek BioMed Central MDPI PLoS Springer Institute of Physics (IOP) Title Page Elsevier Spanish

German LuaLaTeX Geophysics Project / Lab Report Book REVTeX F1000Research XeLaTeX Society of Exploration Geophysicists Two-column SEGTeX

PeerJ Nature Publishing Group Instituto Federal de Educação Ciência e Tecnologia (IFCE) arXiv Journal of Machine Learning Research American Chemical Society

PNAS Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence Japanese IEEE Official Templates IEEE (all) American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)

IEEE Community Templates and Examples Chemistry Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC) Genetics Society of America (GSA) SPIE Chinese

Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais (PUC) American Meteorological Society Association for Computational Linguistics Language Science Press

American Astronomical Society Russian American Physical Society (APS) Journal of Statistical Software Frontiers

International Journal of Pattern Recognition and Artificial Intelligence R Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET) Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics

Revista Iberoamericana de Automática e Informática Industrial Journal of Field Robotics Wiley Astronomy & Astrophysics abnTeX

American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics SAGE Publications Humanities INFORMS Bahasa Indonesia Journal of High Energy Physics

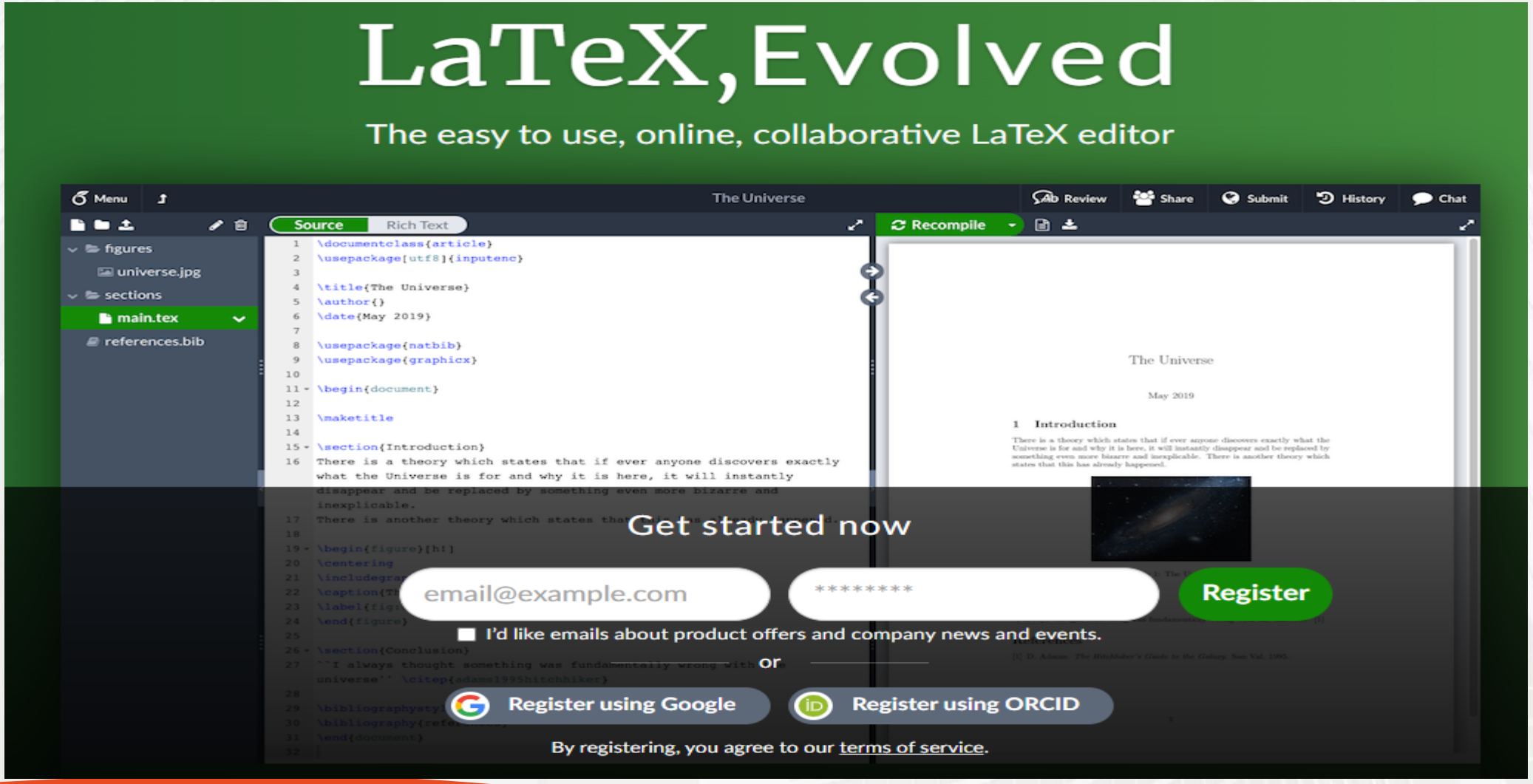
Royal Statistical Society American Mathematical Society Aries Demo Journal A American Psychological Association Official eJournalPress Direct Submission Link

Annual Reviews ScholarOne International Union of Crystallography Universidade de Brasília (UnB) bioRxiv Perspectives on Politics - Official

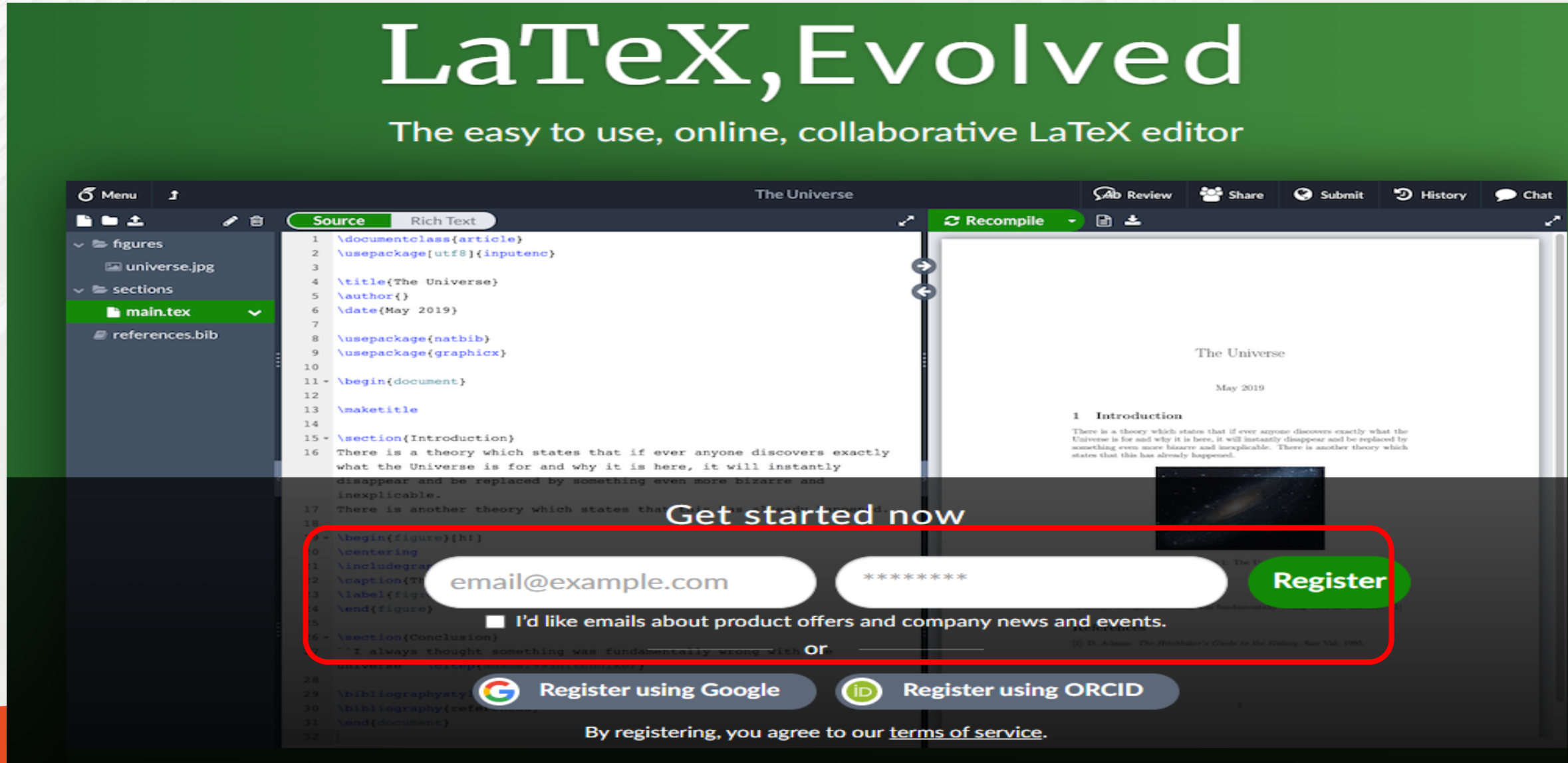
Royal Meteorological Society (RMetS) American Society Of Civil Engineers (ASCE) Chicago Springer - Official Templates Aries Editorial Manager

ScholarOne Client Demo Plus Journal The Royal Society OUP - Official Templates Proceedings of Science SPIE - Official Templates

三 选定期刊模板后，开始排版：overleaf

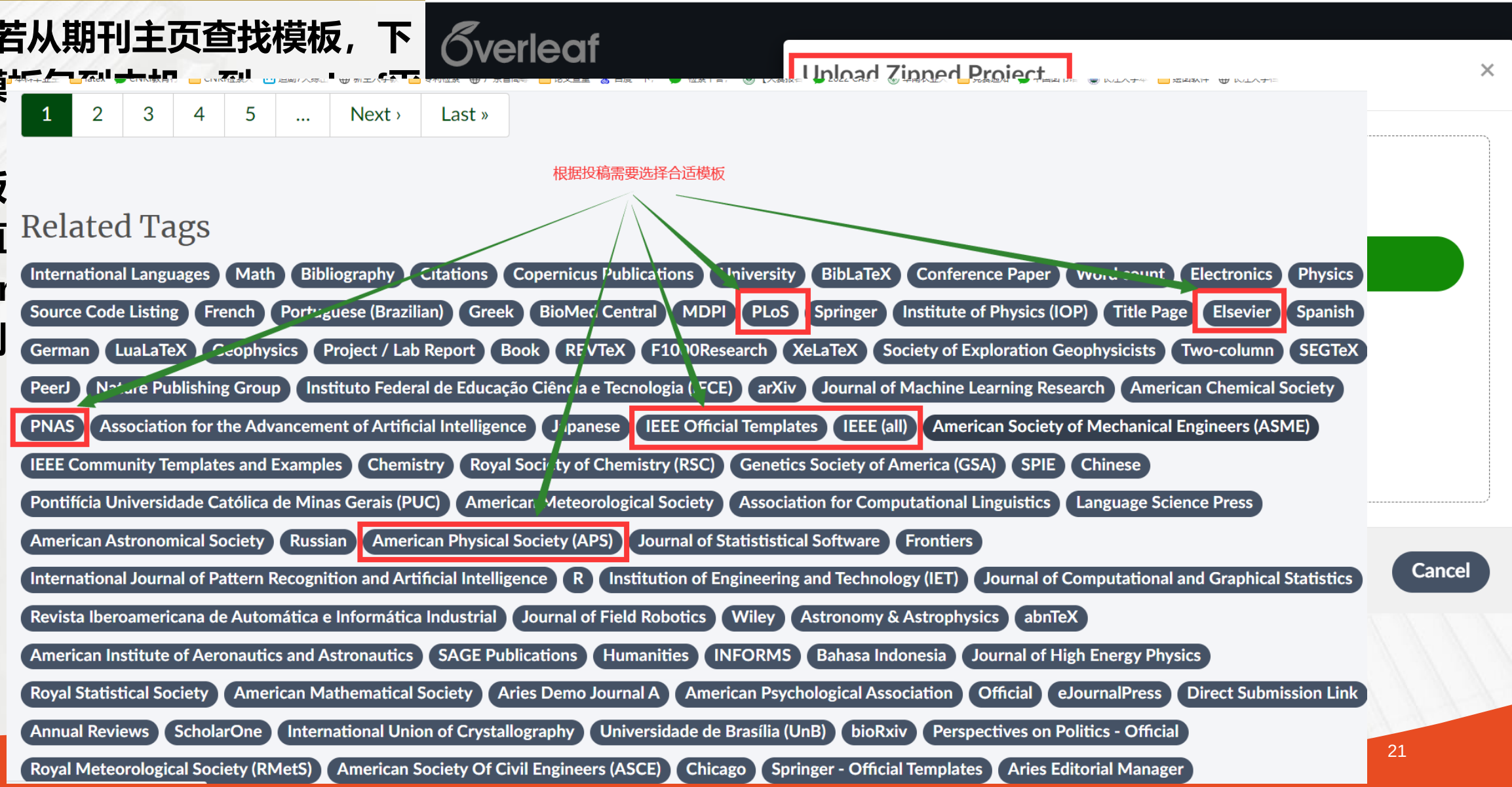


Overleaf：在线的LaTeX编辑器 https://www.overleaf.com/ （在线）

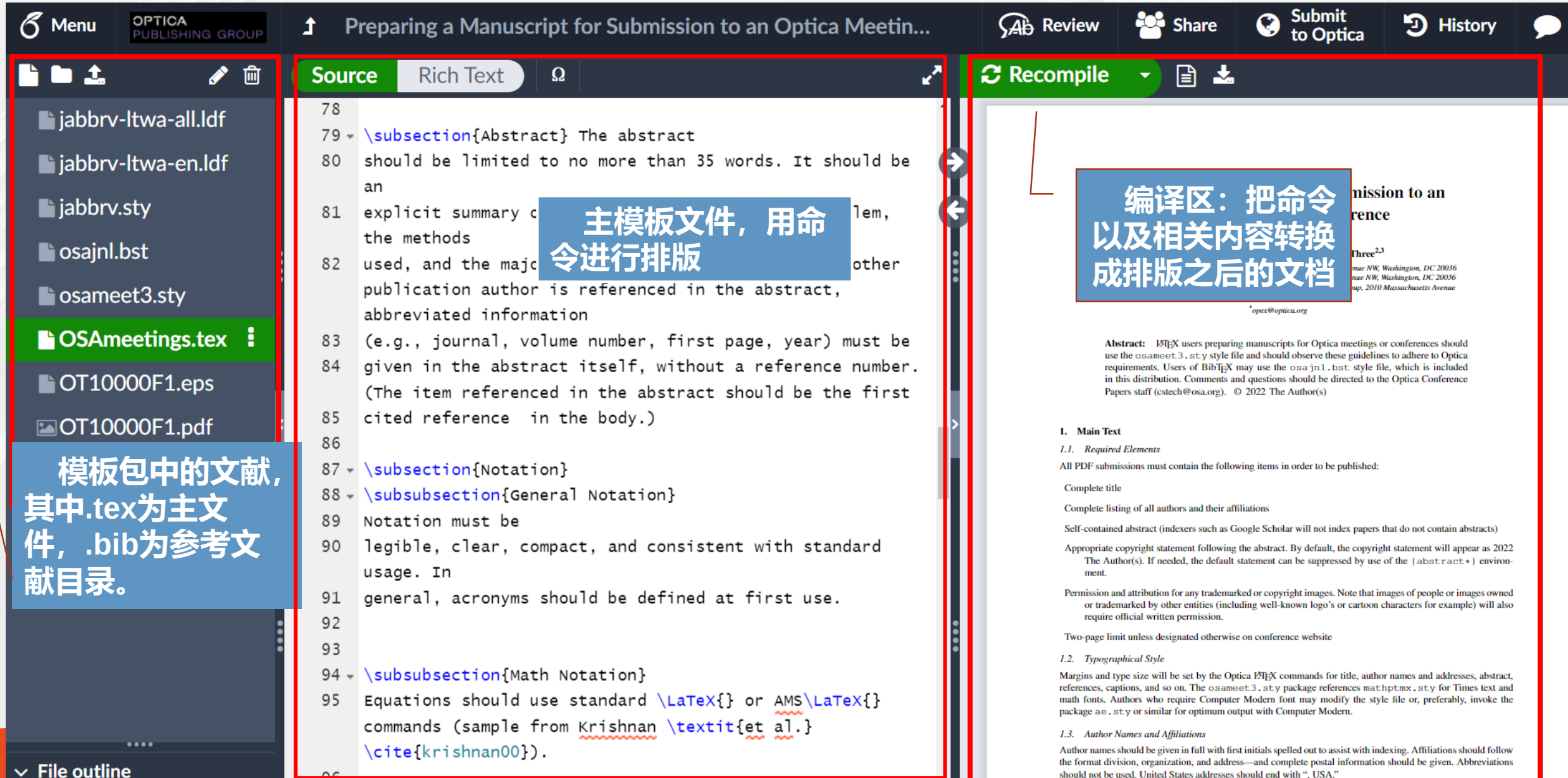


3.1 新建项目（project），导入期刊模板

若从期刊主页查找模板，下载模板包到本机，到 ... 台，模板 ... 者直 ... over ... 期刊



3.2 模板包中的内容认知：不同出版社、期刊等有所差异。



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：

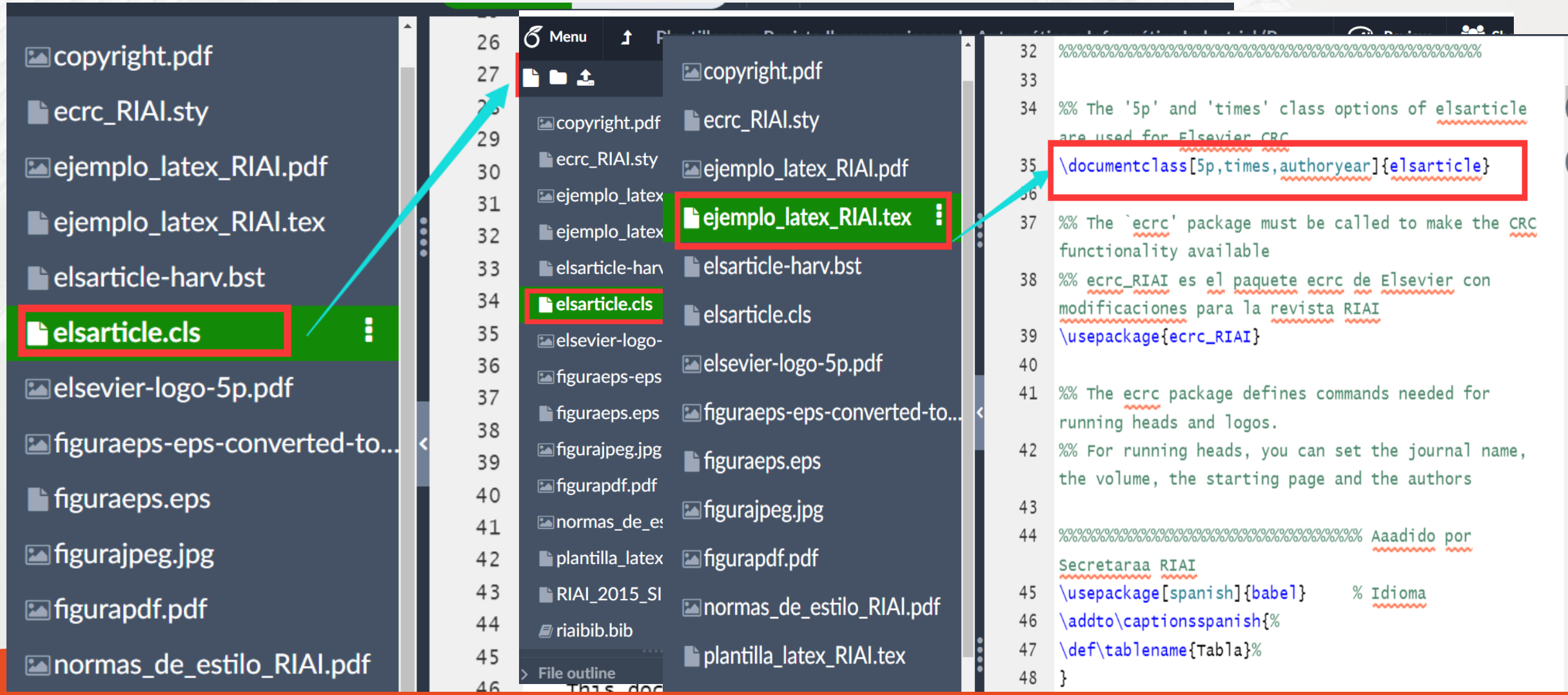
不同的模板文件所给定的文件不同，最简单的，仅有一个.tex主文件，复杂的有很多文件。

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

https://support.stmdocs.in/wiki/?title=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



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

LaTeX 2ε Cheat Sheet

命令说明：
命令+用法

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.
anysize Set margins: \marginsize{*l*}{*r*}{*t*}{*b*}.
multicol Use *n* columns: \begin{multicols}{*n*}.
latexsym 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.

Lists

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

Cross-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*}	*Italic shape*
\textsl{*text*}	{\slshape *text*}	*Slanted shape*
\textsc{*text*}	{\scshape *text*}	SMALL CAPS SHAPE
\emph{*text*}	{\em *text*}	*Emphasized*
\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
```

% \documentcalss[纸张大小、页边距、单双栏等]{文献类型}，特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=blu
    e,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种遇到的，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。

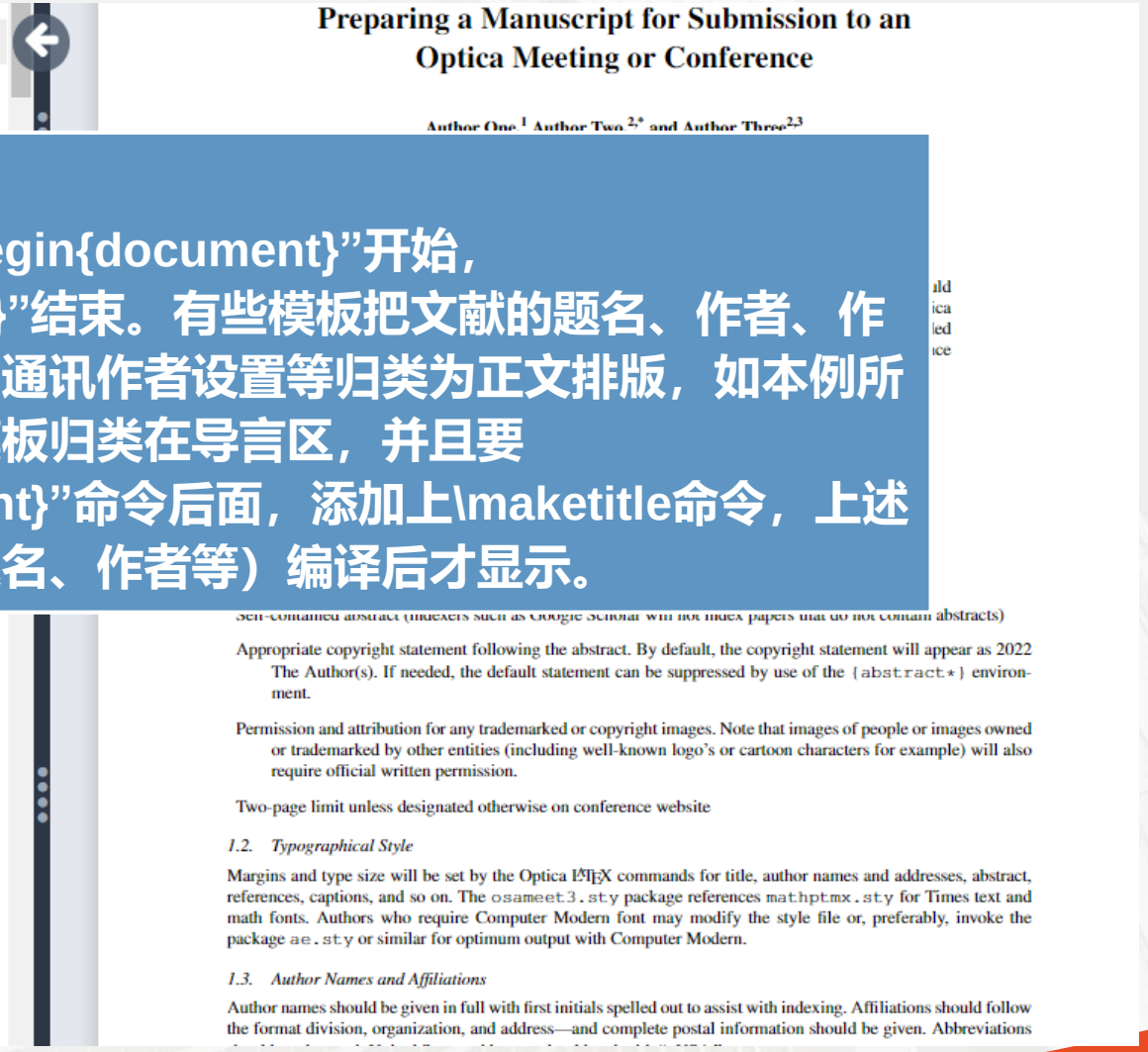
```
\usepackage{inputenc}  pkg
\usepackage{lastpage}  pkg
\usepackage{latexsym}  pkg
\usepackage{layaureo}  pkg
\usepackage{lineno}  pkg
\usepackage{lipsum}  pkg
\usepackage{listings}  pkg
\usepackage{lmodern}  pkg
\usepa
```

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 fo
    Meeting or Conference}
27
28  % \author{Author name(s)}
29  % \address{Author affiliation an
30  % \email{e-mail address}
31  %%Uncomment the following line t
    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
```

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。



Preparing a Manuscript for Submission to an Optica Meeting or Conference

Author One [1] Author Two [2,*] and Author Three [2,3]

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 LaTeX 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。

Source | Rich Text | Ω

```
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
    from the default current year.
32  %\copyrightyear{2022}
33
34  \author{zhangsan,\authormark{1} lisi,\authormark{2,*} and
    wangwu\authormark{2,3}} %替换成本文的作者
35
36  \address{\authormark{1} Publications Department, Optica
    Publishing Group, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue NW,
    Washington, DC 20036\\ %替换成相应的单位
37  \authormark{2}Publications Department, Optica Publishing
    Group, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC
    20036\\
38  \authormark{3}Currently with the Department of Electronic
    Journals, Optica Publishing Group, 2010 Massachusetts
    Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036}
39
40  \email{\authormark{*}opex@optica.org} %% email address is
    required
```

Recompile

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 Massachus
NW, Washington, DC 20036

*opex@optica.org

Abstract: LaTeX users preparing manuscripts for Optica meetings or confere use the osameet3.sty style file and should observe these guidelines to adhe requirements. Users of BibTeX may use the osajnl.bst style file, which in this distribution. Comments and questions should be directed to the Optica Papers staff (cstech@osa.org). © 2022 The Author(s)

ain Text

Required Elements

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

plete title

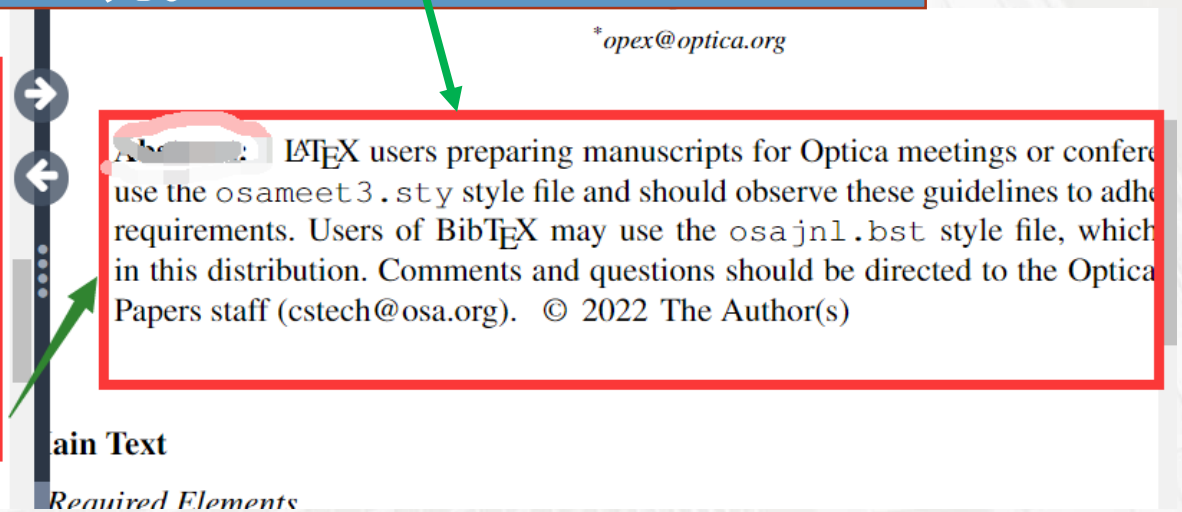
plete listing of all authors and their affiliations

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}
```



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
596 confusian. Utilice palabras
    en lugar de sambolos. Como
    ejemplo,
597 escriba la cantidad
    ``Magnetizacian,'' o
    ``Magnetizacian M,'' no
598 salo ``M.'' Ponga las
    unidades entre parantesis.
    No etiquete los
599 ejes anicamente con
```

Apéndice C. Tercer Apandice

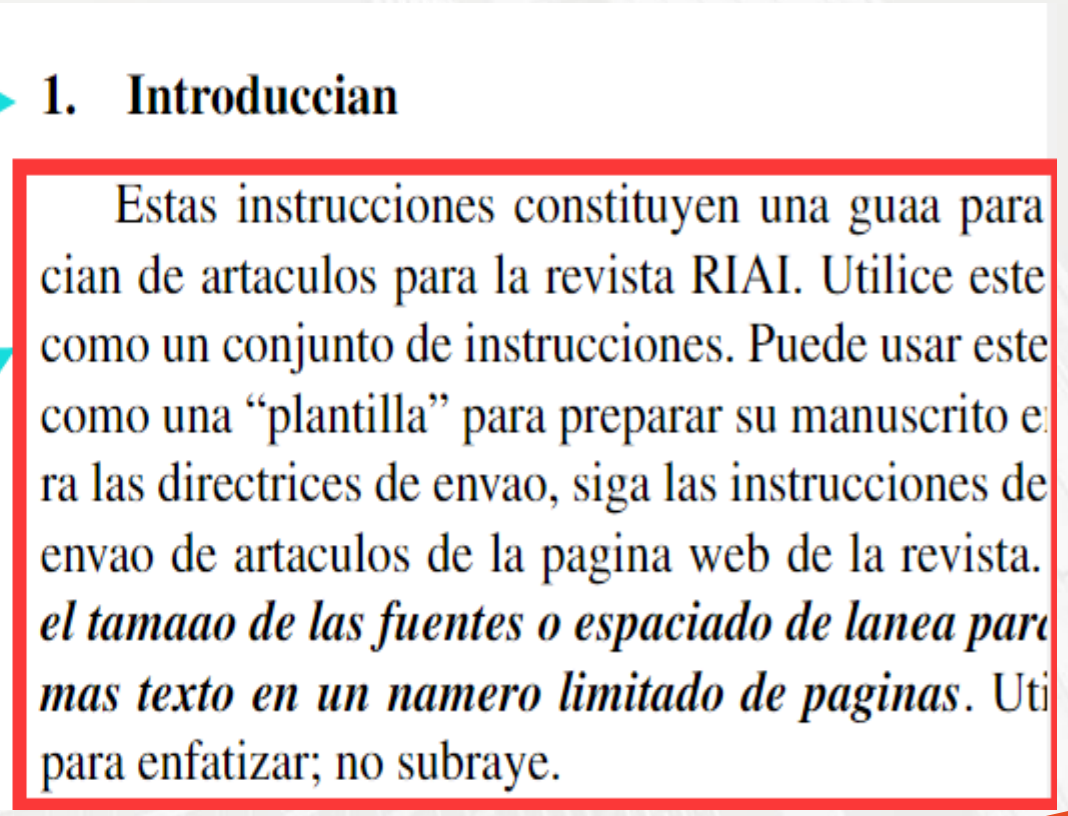
Apéndice C.1. Mas sobre Figuras y Tab

Este texto esta repetido. Las etiquetas
ras son a menudo fuentes de confusian. U
de sambolos. Como ejemplo, escriba la
cian,” o “Magnetizacian M,” no salo “M
entre parantesis. No etiquete los ejes anic
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
     una guaa para la preparacian de
226  artaculos para la revista RIAI.
     Utilice este documento como un
227  conjunto de instrucciones. Puede
     usar este documento como
228  una ``plantilla'' para preparar s
     manuscrito en Latex. Para las
     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 e ra 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 lanea para mas texto en un namero limitado de paginas***. Uti 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,
   top=1.785cm, bottom=2.0cm]{geometry}
11 \usepackage{balance}
12 \usepackage{mathptmx}
13 \usepackage{sectsty}
```

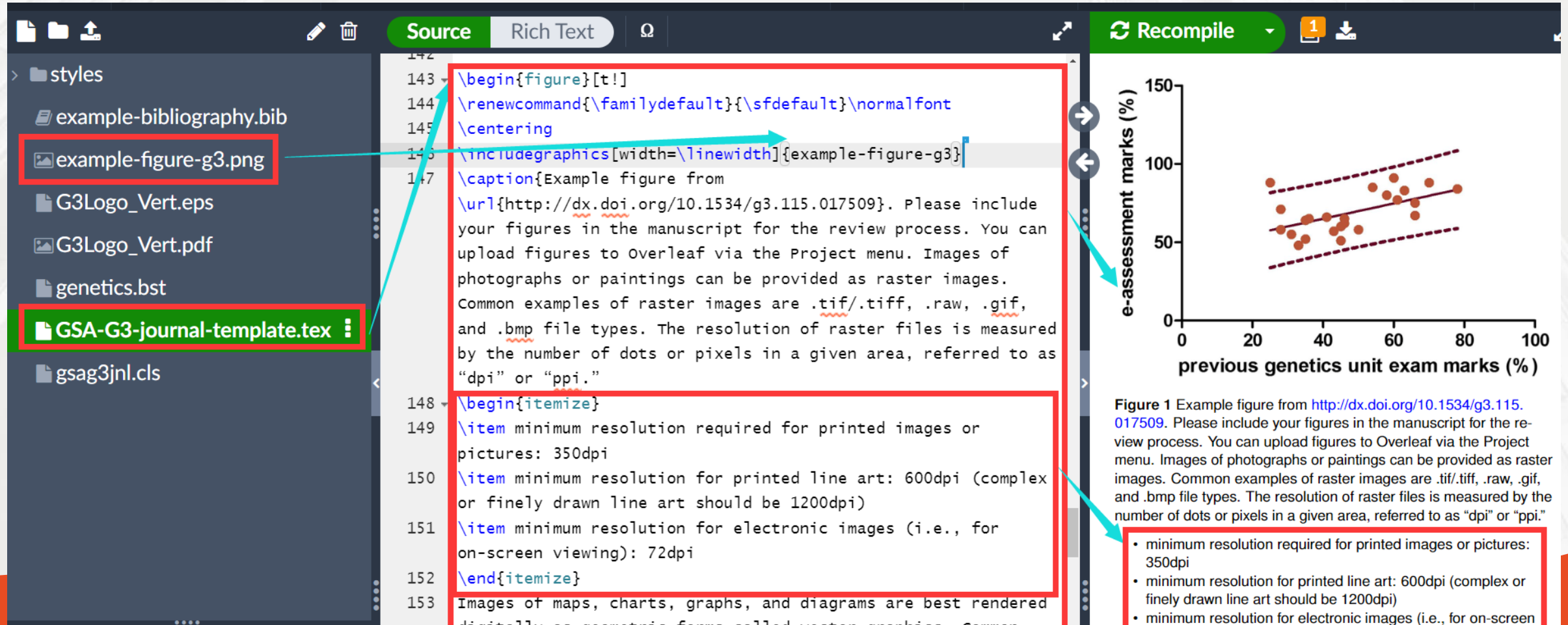
```
233 The \texttt{mhchem} package can also be used
    so that formulae are easy to input:
    \texttt{\textbackslash ce\{H2SO4\}} gives
    \ce{H2SO4}.
234
```

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 H_2SO_4.

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。**



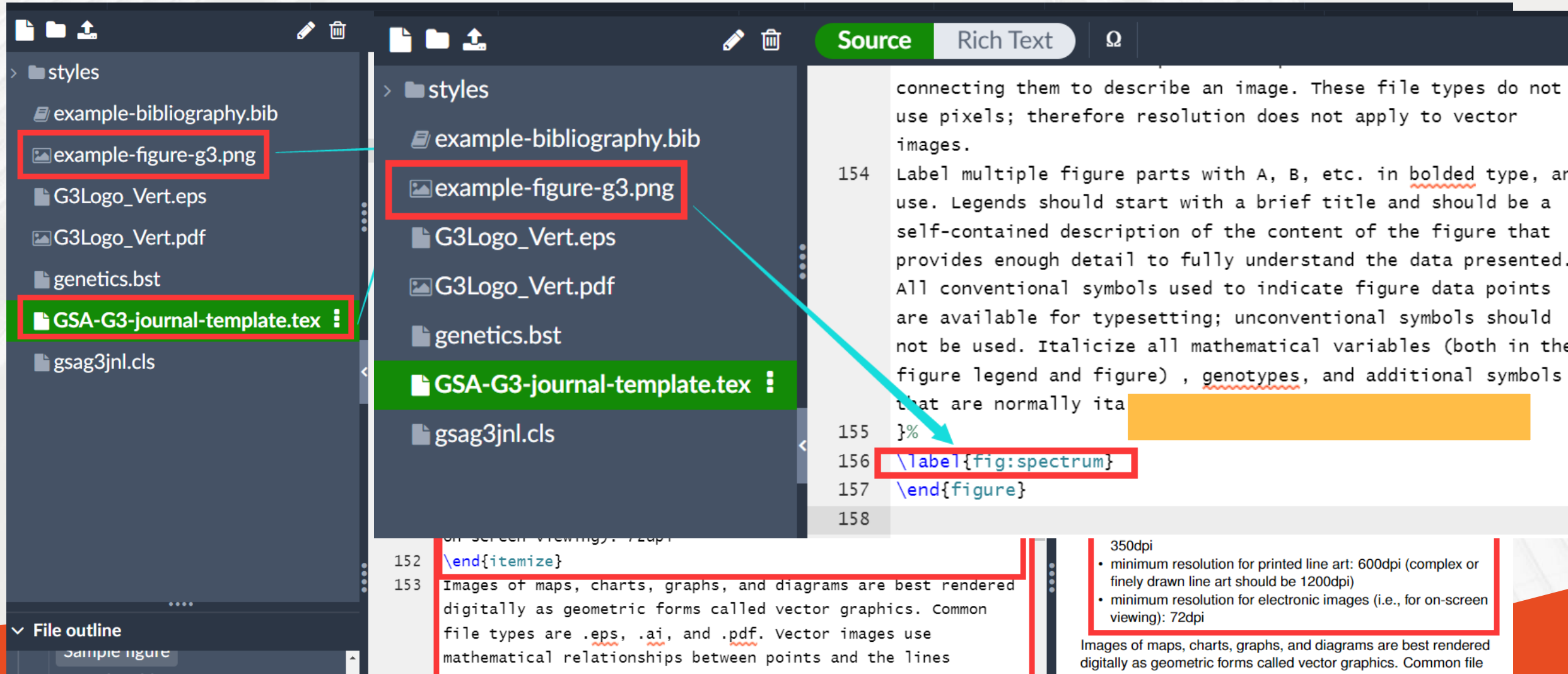
图的命令格式：

```
\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**



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。

```
\begin{table}[htbp]
  \caption{Preferencias para el diseao de un
  controlador}
   \label{extremos45}
  \begin{tabular*}{\hsize}{lrrrrr}
\hline
    & $g_i^1$ & $g_i^2$ & $g_i^3$ & $g_i^4$ & $g_i^5$
    \\
    \hline
$Re(\lambda)_{max}$ & -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 \\
\hline
  \end{tabular*}
\end{table}
```

\hsize %弹性调整列宽

Tabla 1: Preferencias para el diseao 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 margenes. Son necesarios para poner informacian de la revista y los nameros de pagina.

2.4. Figuras y Creacian del PDF

Todas las figuras deben estar incrustadas en el documento. Cuando incluya una imagen, asegarese de insertar la imagen real en lugar de un enlace a su computador local. En la medida de lo posible, utilice las herramientas de conversian a PDF estandares 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}之间的就是正文区，而在这之前的就是导言区。

表区的格式

```
\begin{table}[t] %将表放置在页面的顶部
\begin{center} %居中
\begin{minipage}{<width>}
\caption{<table-caption>\label{<table-label>}} %表名，并赋予标识
\begin{tabular}{@{}llll@{}}
\toprule %三线表的上框线
column 1 & column 2 & column 3 & column 4\\
\midrule %中框线
row 1 & data 1 & data 2          & data 3 \\
row 2 & data 4 & data 5$^{1}$ & data 6 \\
row 3 & data 7 & data 8      & data 9$^{2}$$\\
\botrule %下框线
\end{tabular}
\begin{tablenotes}%
\item Source: Example for source.
\item[$^{1}$] Example for a 1st table footnote.
\item[$^{2}$] Example for a 2nd table footnote.
\end{tablenotes}
\end{minipage}
\end{center}
\end{table}
```

在需要开始特殊环境的内容排版时，只要输入“\begin”,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}{llll}
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*}

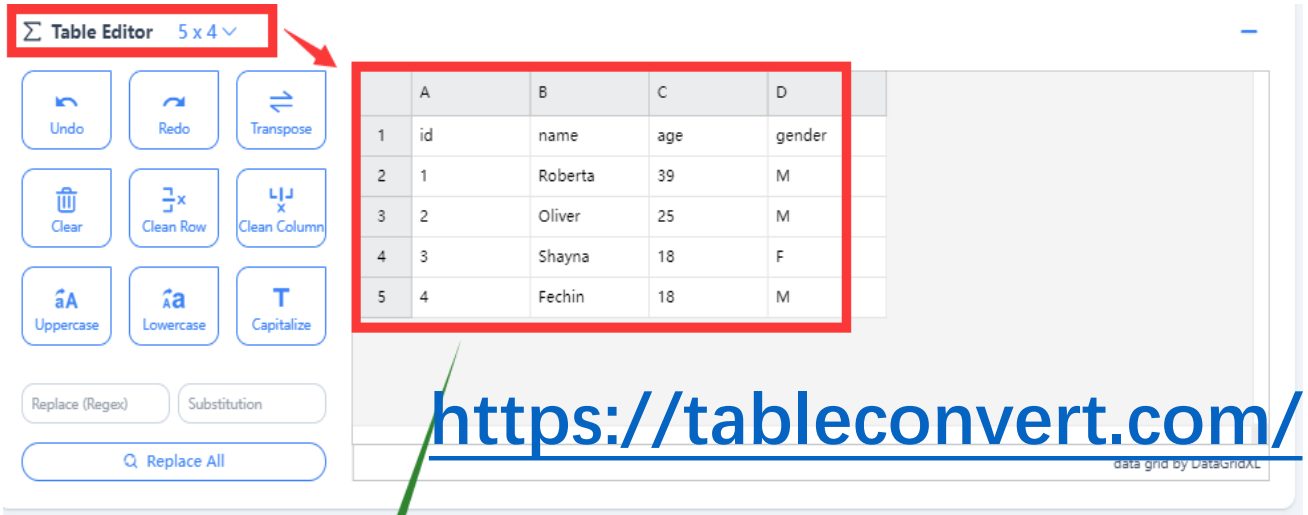
这两个环境的选项和参数定义是相同的，不过 array 主要用于数组矩阵的排版，且只能用在数学环境中，如 equation 等。

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。

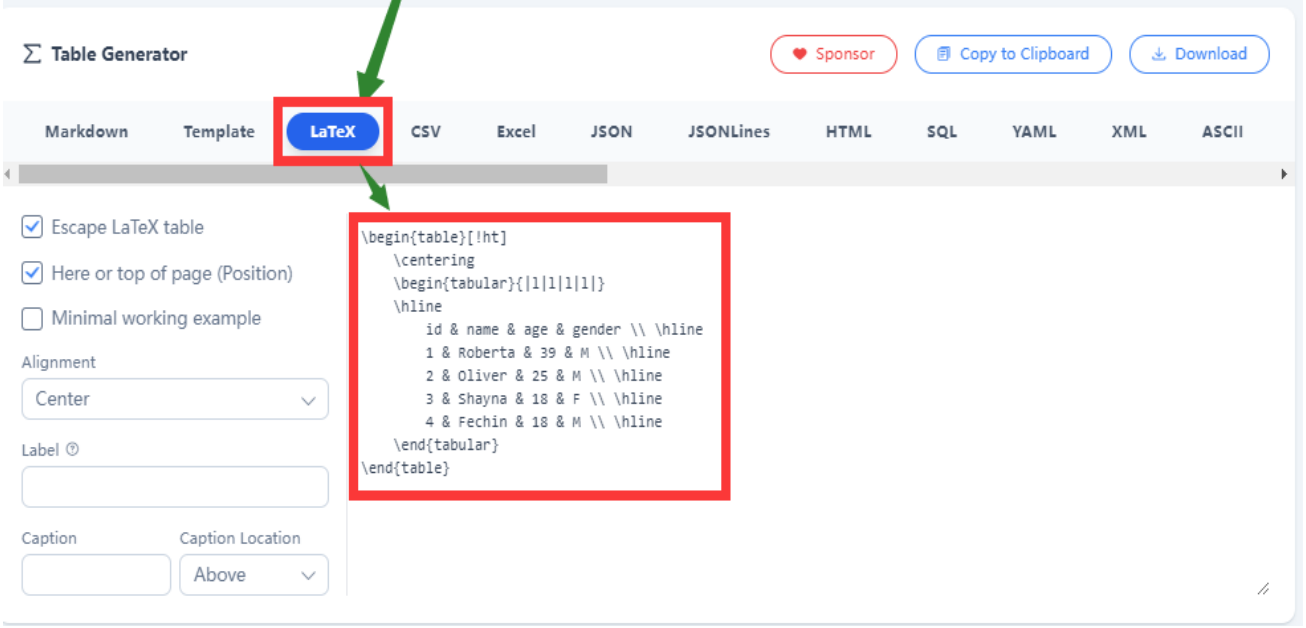
该宏包没有任何选项，扩展后的两个环境的列样式选项：

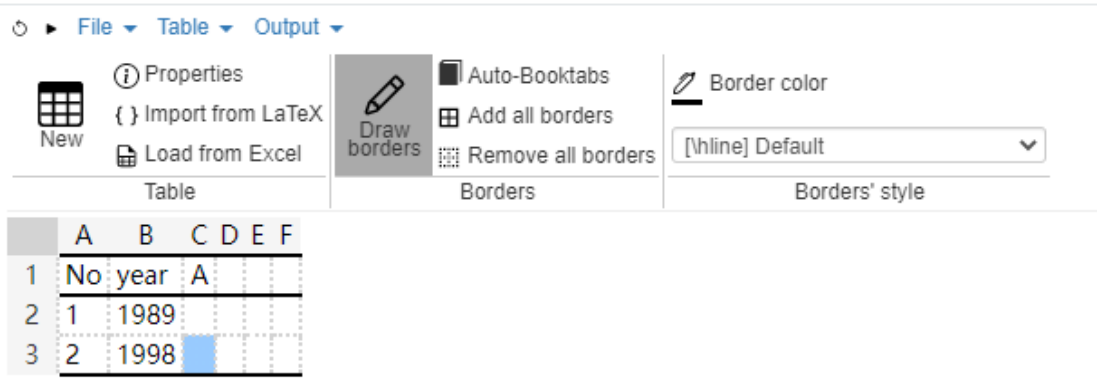
选项	说明
l	该列左对齐排列
c	该列居中排列
r	该列右对齐排列
p{列宽}	设置该列宽度，文本顶对齐
@{声明}	该列每行插入声明中文本
m{列宽}	设置该列宽度，文本居中对齐
b{列宽}	设置该列宽度，文本底对齐
>{声明}	声明可以是命令或插入列元素之前的文本
<{声明}	声明可以是命令或插入列元素之后的文本
|	列边或列间加入一条垂直线
!{声明}	用声明要求的样式取代列间垂直线

LaTeX 在线画表工具：（1）



https://tableconvert.com/





https://tableconvert.com/

```
\begin{table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
\hline
No & year & A &  &  &  \\
\hline
1  & 1989 &  &  &  &  \\
2  & 1998 &  &  &  &  \\
\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}
```

360	Browser	60
270	Browser	90
290	Browser	90

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。

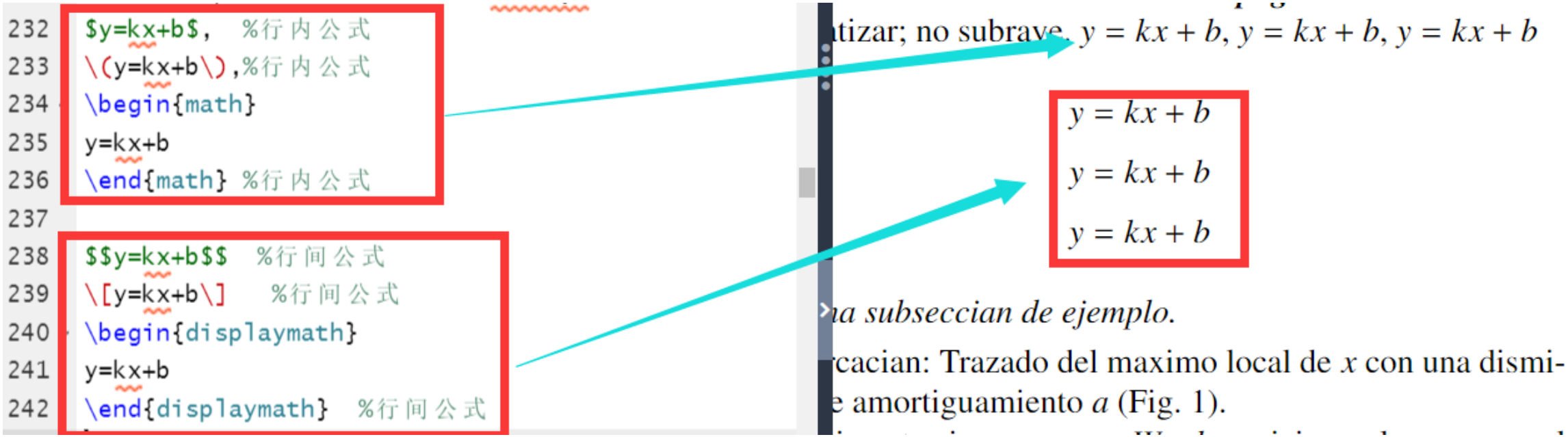
3.3.10——对应排版相关内容：公式

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  \(y=kx+b\),%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  \[y=kx+b\]    %行间公式
240  \begin{displaymath}
241  y=kx+b
242  \end{displaymath}   %行间公式
```



不同格式的公式编号：

- 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

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

$$y = kx + b \tag{1}$$

$$z = ax + c \tag{2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} x - y &= 6 \\ x + y &= 8 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

idencia.
cos: autor@cea-ifac.es (Primer A. Autor),
s (Segundo B. Autor, Jr.), autor3@cea-ifac.es

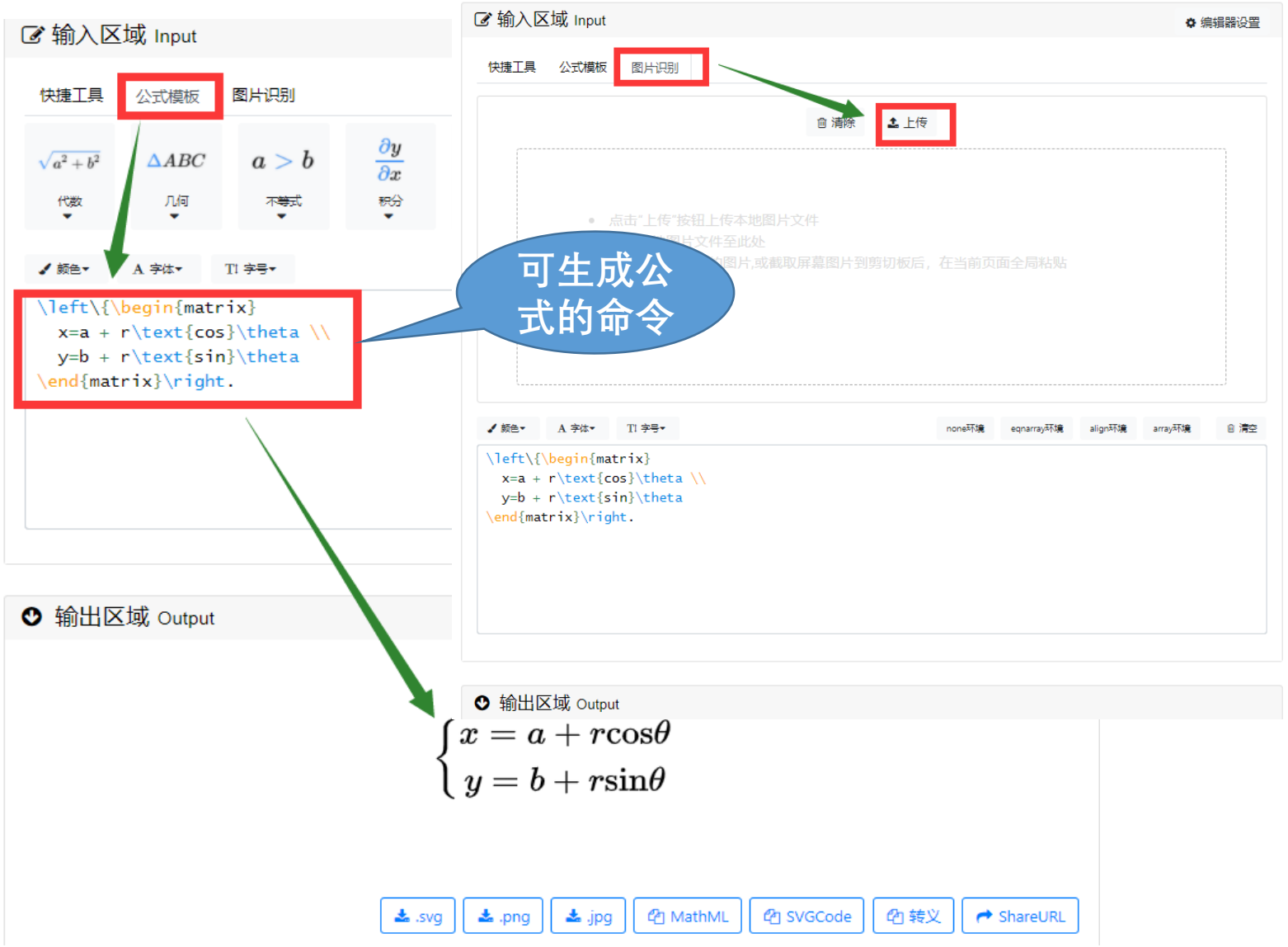
fac.es (Primer A. Autor), www2.cea-ifac.es
)
autor 1

公式编辑器查找：

baidu.com/s?ie=utf-8&f=3&rsv_bp=1&rsv_idx=1&tn=88093251_30_hao_pg&wd=latex%20公式编辑器&fenlei=256&oq=latex%2520%25E5%2585%25AC%25E5%25BC%258F
应用
萤火虫惠聚
百度
阿里巴巴
搜索
淘宝
京东
天猫
美国之音-VOA听力...
Zotero | Downloads
Bai du 百度
latex 公式编辑器
百度一下
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
式在线可视化编辑器 - 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



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。

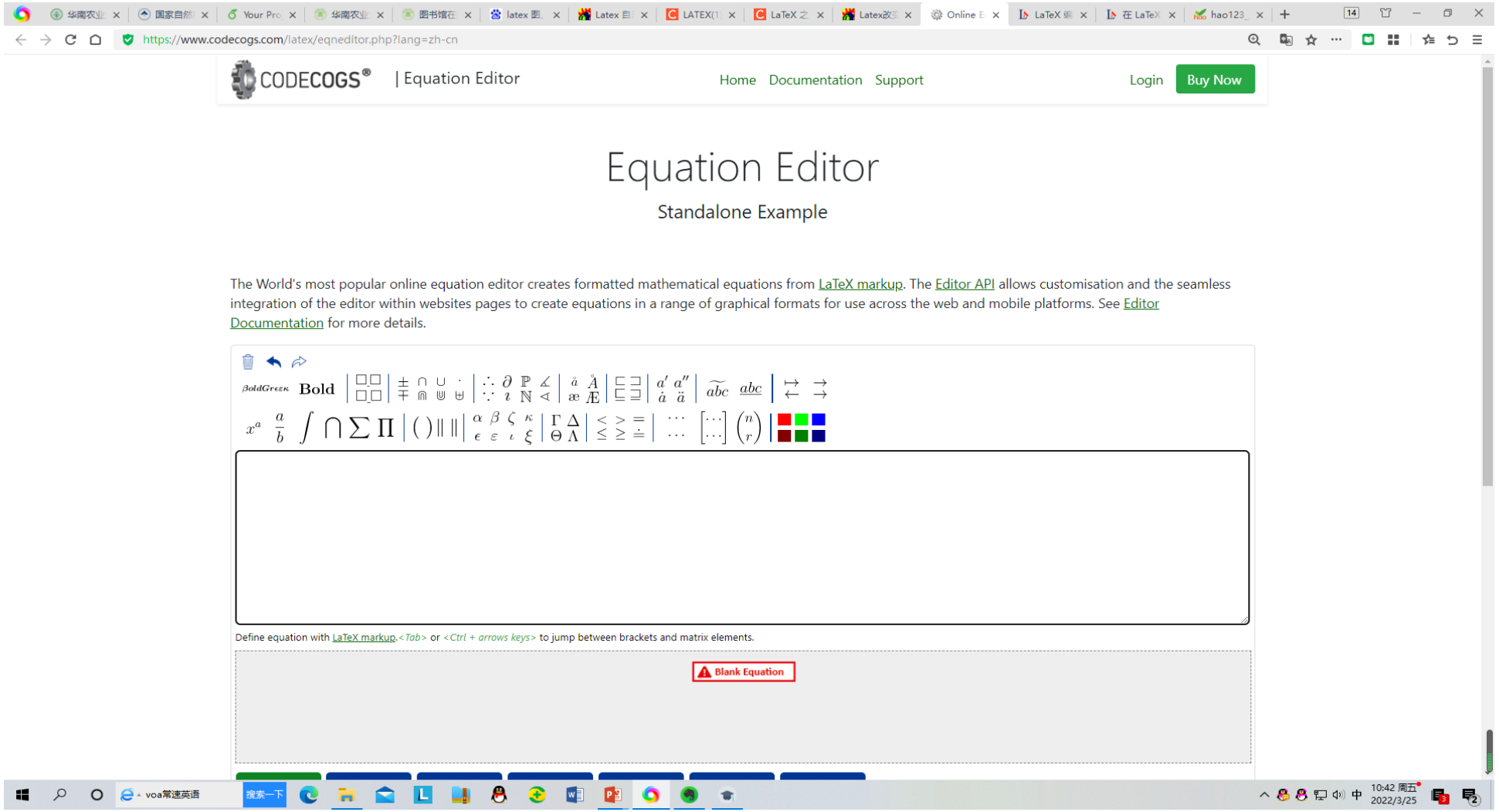
2.也可自己编辑。

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



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？**
- \labe
  “具体结
  的**内容**
  包自动
- **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，

调用了自动识别并标识类型的宏包

```
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
\usepackage{hyperref}

%% set the volume if you know.
Otherwise `00'
\volume{00}

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}.
\citep{Heritage:92}, \citep{ChaRou:66}
```

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 diseao 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 diseao 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
$\dot{u}_{max}$	14	16	18	21	25

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

```
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 table \ref{tab:extremos45}.
\citep{Heritage:92}, \citep{ChaRou:66}


\begin{table}[htbp]
  \caption{Preferencias para el diseao de un controlador}
   \label{tab:extremos45}
  \begin{tabular*}{\hsize}{lrrrrr}
\hline
    & $g_i^1$ & $g_i^2$ & $g_i^3$ &
    $g_i^4$ & $g_i^5$ \\
    \hline
$Re(\lambda)_{max}$ & -0.01 & -0.005
```

没有调用自动识别并标识类型的宏包

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

las

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 table 1, (Soukhanov, 1992), (Charlie y Routh, 1966)

Tabla 1: Preferencias para el diseao 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 margenes. Son necesarios para poner informacian de la revista y los nameros de pagina

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

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

表达格式：

```
\begin{列表类型}
    \Item 文字
      ……
\end{列表类型}
```

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 }
```

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 inc
4. Appropriate copyright statement following the abstract. By defaul as 2022 The Author(s). If needed, the default statement can be sup environment.
5. Permission and attribution for any trademarked or copyright images owned or trademarked by other entities (including well-known log 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 LaTeX commands for title, references, captions, and so on. The `osameet3.sty` package reference math fonts. Authors who require Computer Modern font may modify t 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 w the format division, organization, and address—and complete postal infor 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 ex the problem, the methods used, and the major results and conclusions. If anc

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 p
- Appropriate copyright statement following the abstract. By default, th as 2022 The Author(s). If needed, the default statement can be suppres environment.
- Permission and attribution for any trademarked or copyright images. No owned or trademarked by other entities (including well-known logo's o 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 LaTeX commands for title, autho references, captions, and so on. The `osameet3.sty` package references mat math 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 inc the format division, organization, and address—and complete postal informatio should not be used. United States addresses should end with ", USA."

1.4. *Abstract*

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 publisl

Complete title

Complete listing of all authors and their affiliations

Self-contained abstract (indexers such as Google Scholar will not index pa

Appropriate copyright statement following the abstract. By default, the co
The Author(s). If needed, the default statement can be suppressed by
ment.

Permission and attribution for any trademarked or copyright images. Note th
or trademarked by other entities (including well-known logo's or cart
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 LaTeX commands for title, a
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 wit
the format division, organization, and address—and complete postal inform

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}
101 Azzalini, A. (2005).
102 \newblock The skew-normal distribution and
    related multivariate families.
103 \newblock \emph{Scandinavian Journal of
    Statistics} \textbf{32}, 159--188.
104
105 \end{thebibliography}{}
```

Bibtex使用说明：

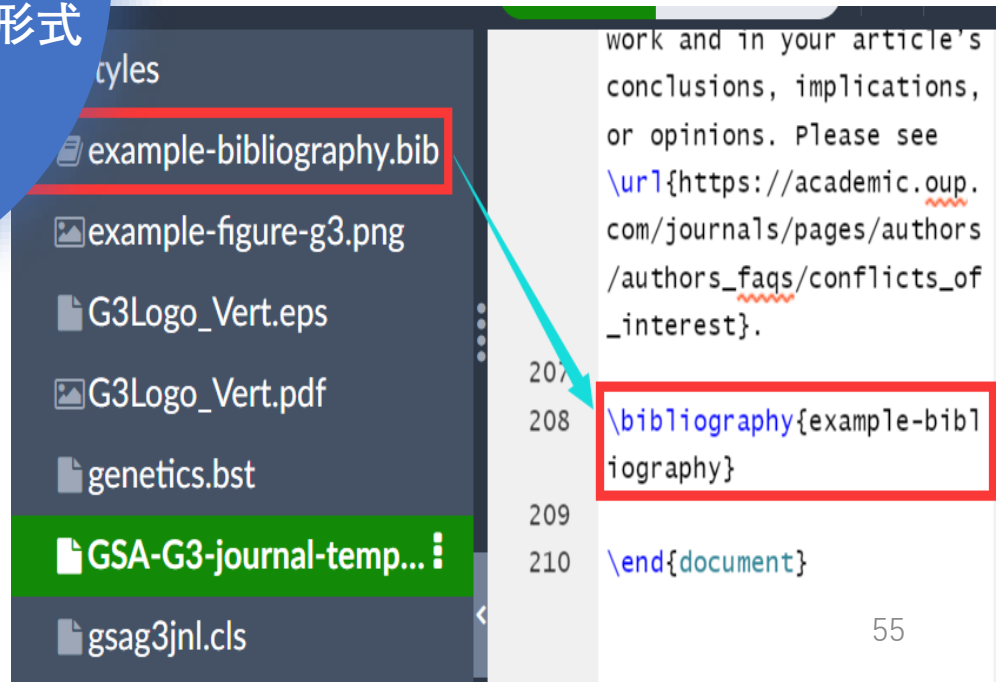
1.这种方法需要建立参考文献数据库，引用的时候调用所需要的参考文献。

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。

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。

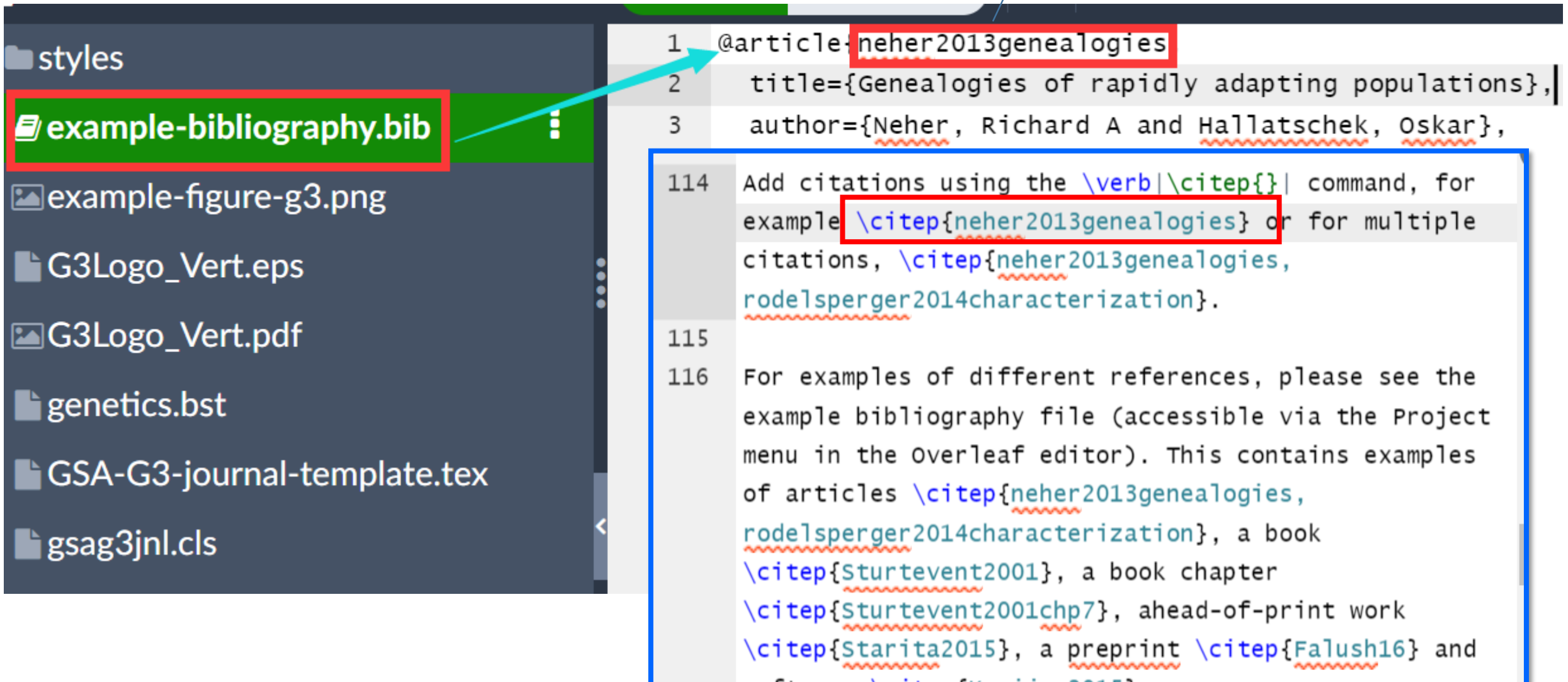
2.参考文献环境以\begin{thebibliography}开始，以 \end{thebibliography}结束。



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。

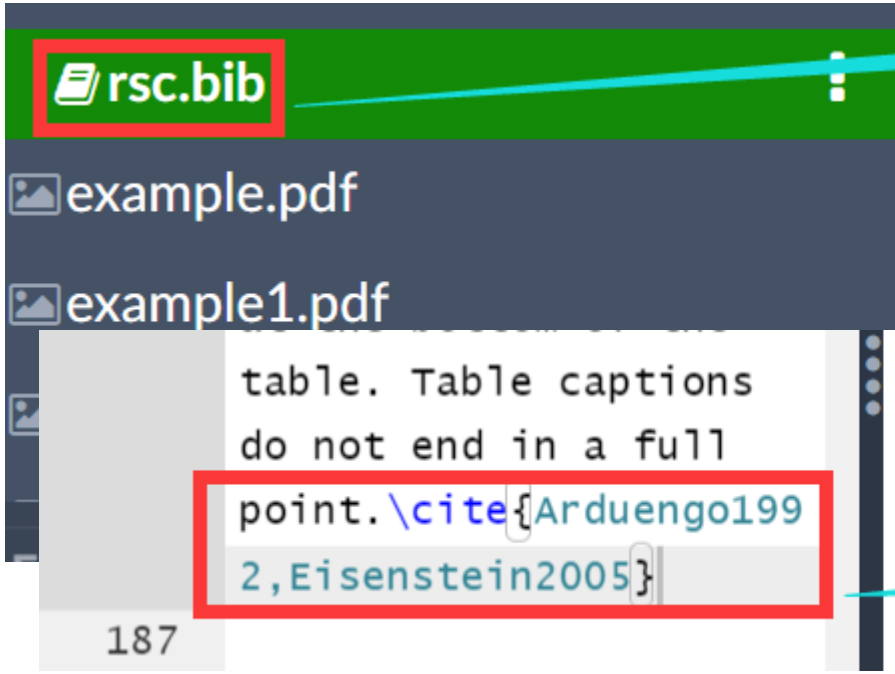
问题1：如何在正文中引用？ \cite{引文标签}



LaTex参考文献使用问答：

问题1：如何在正文中引用?

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。




```
@ARTICLE{Arduengo1992
  author = {Arduengo, III, Anthony J. and H. V.
  Rasika Dias and
    Richard L. Harlow and Michael Kline},
  title = {{E}lectronic stabilization of
```

编译之后在PDF文档中生成参考文献

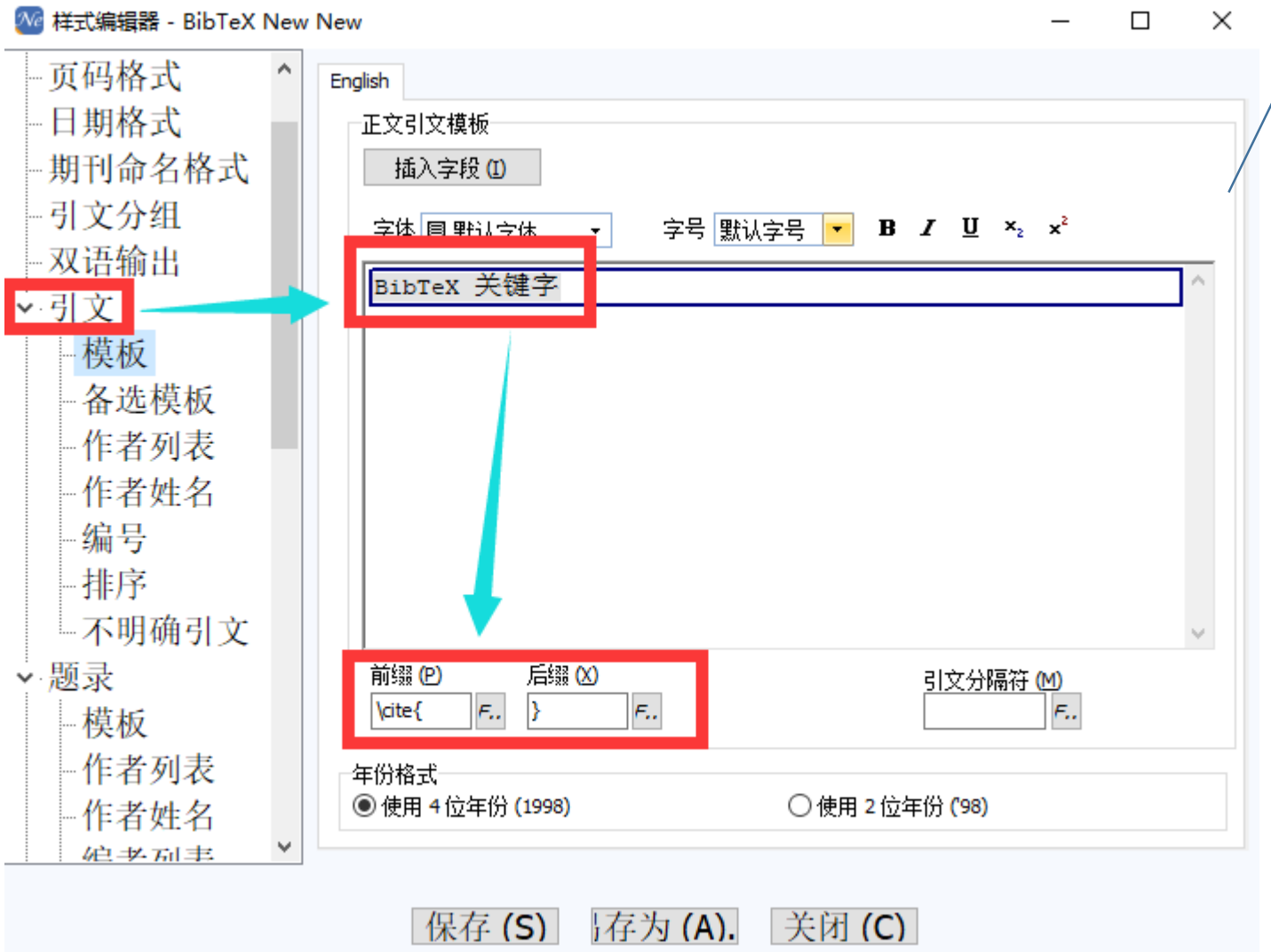
at the bottom of the table. Table captions do not end in a full point.[4,5]

在编程时用\cite{论文标签}即可

```
include vertical lines. Table footnote symbols
are lower-case italic letters and are typeset
at the bottom of the table. Table captions do
not end in a full
point \cite{Arduengo1992,Eisenstein2005}
```

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？

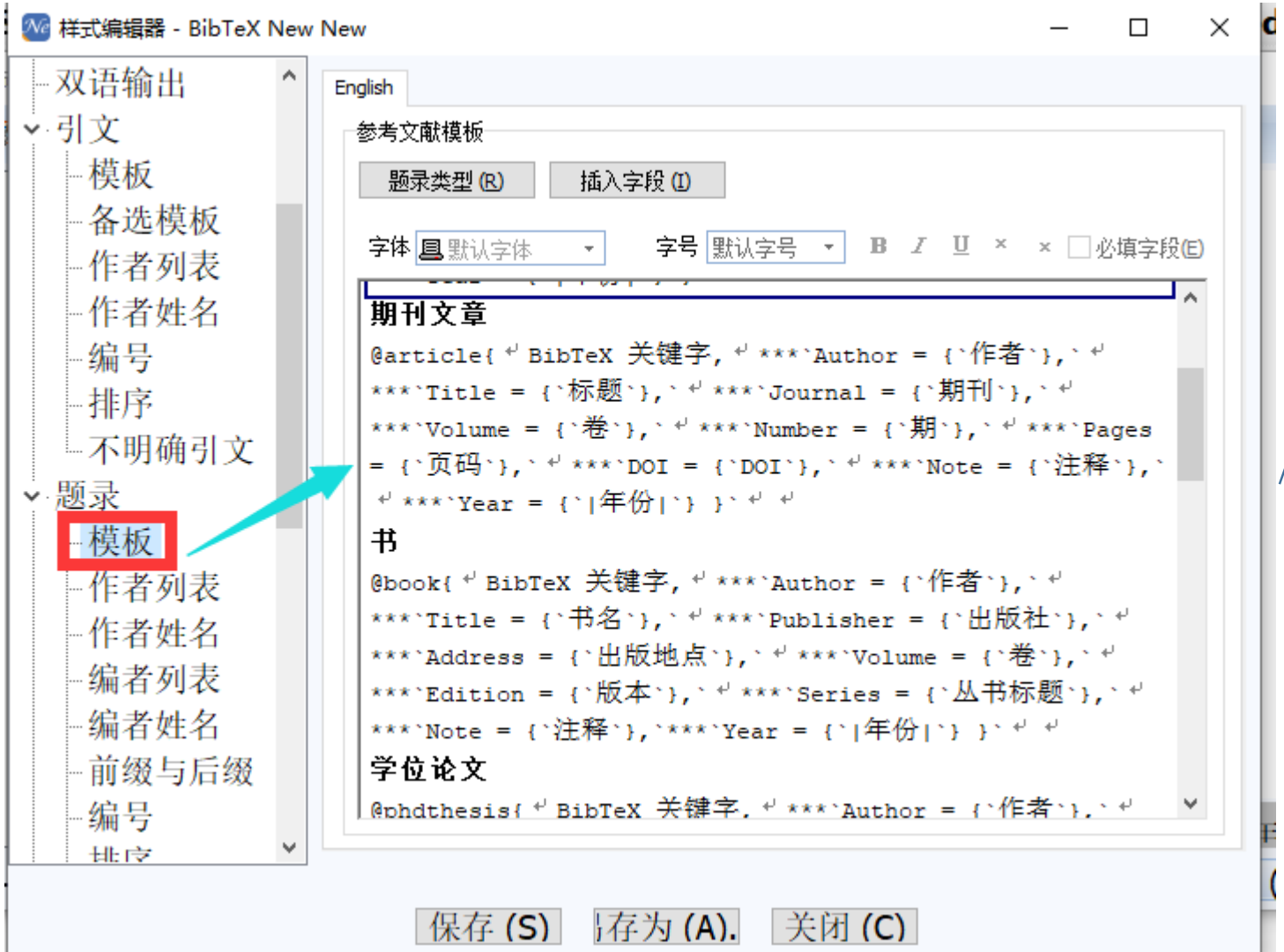


正文中参考文献的引用：

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：

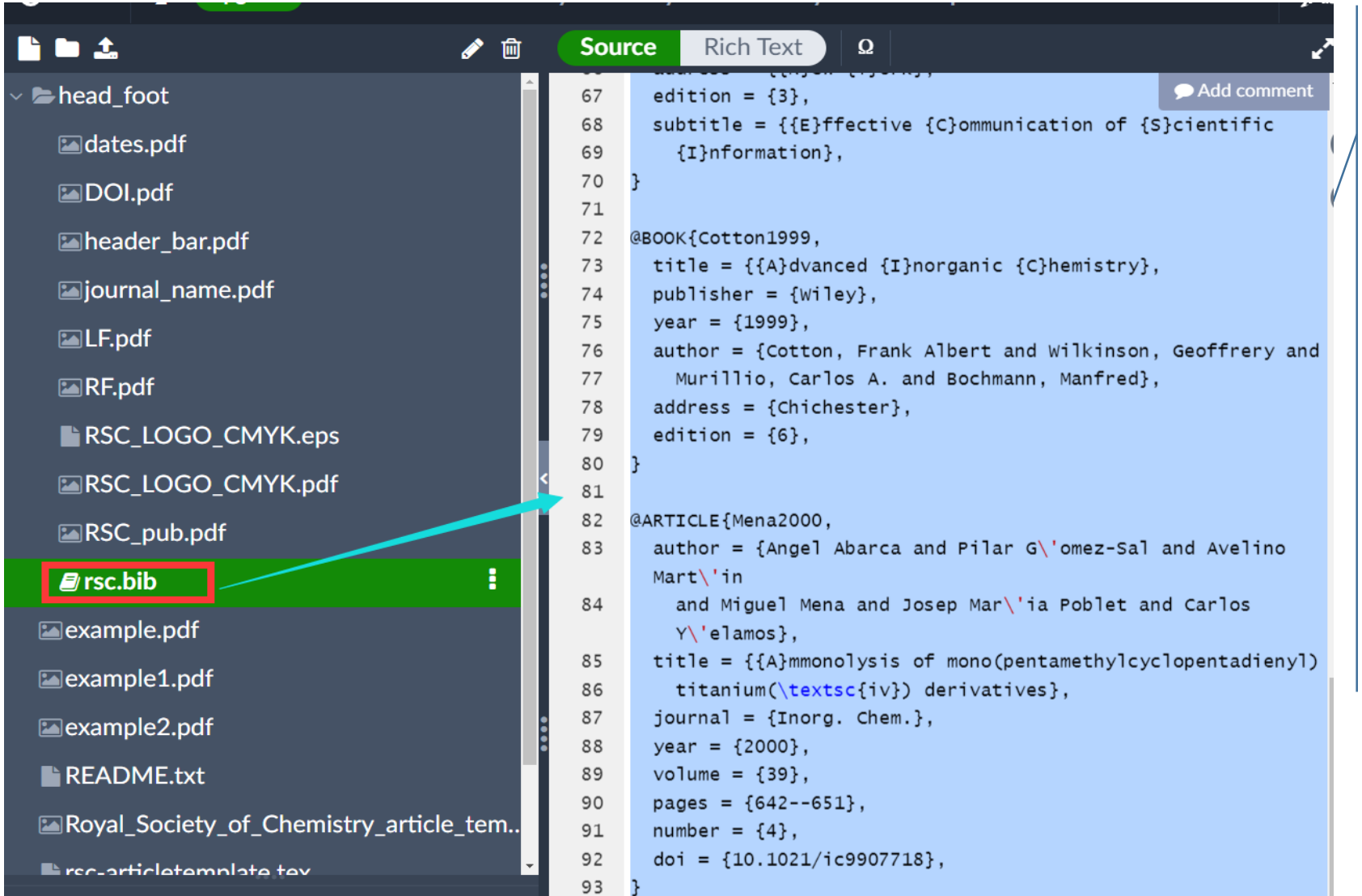
问题3：如何在文末生成参考文献题录？



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？

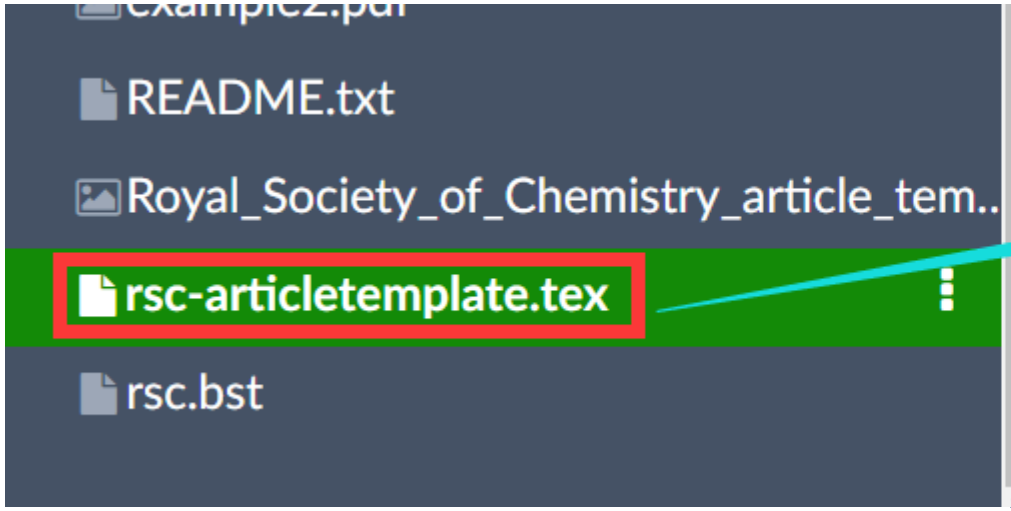


第二步：

定稿后用bibtex样式生成文末参考文献；在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
```

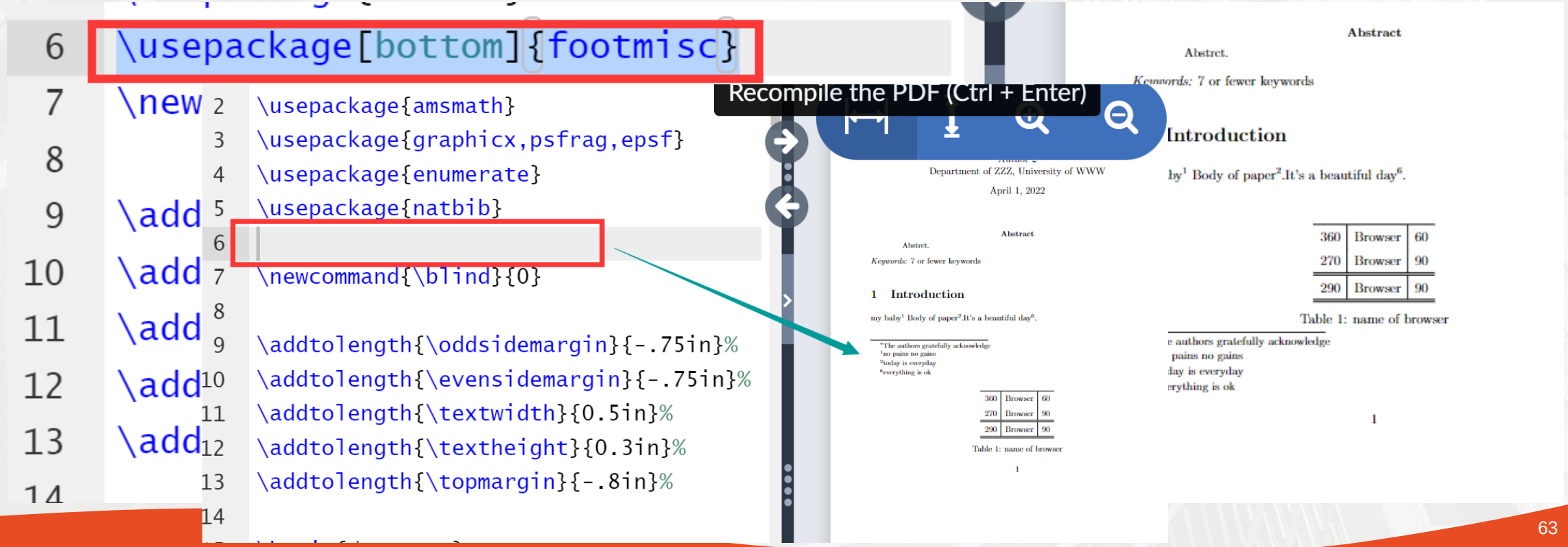
第三步： 在LaTex模板中的主文档.tex文档的”\end{document}之前，用命令\bibliography{参考文献文档名}调用参考文献，并用\bibliographystyle{参考文献样式}，编译之后就生成了目标参考文献样式。

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



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**；

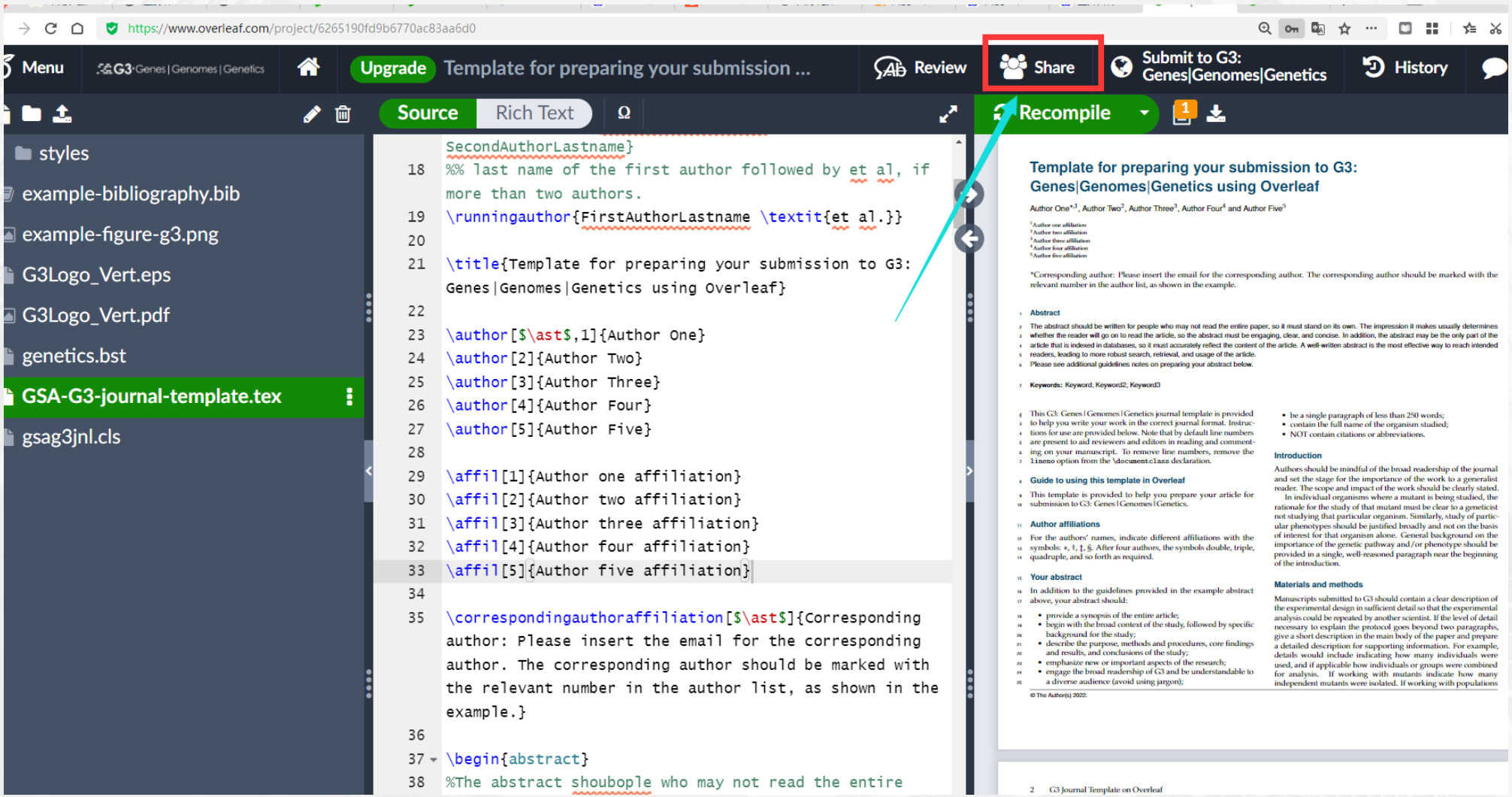
\textwidth: 是LATEX中定义的长度，**等效于\hsize**，并且是固定不变的，可以理解为**一行文字的宽度**。**页宽（文本的宽度）。**

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

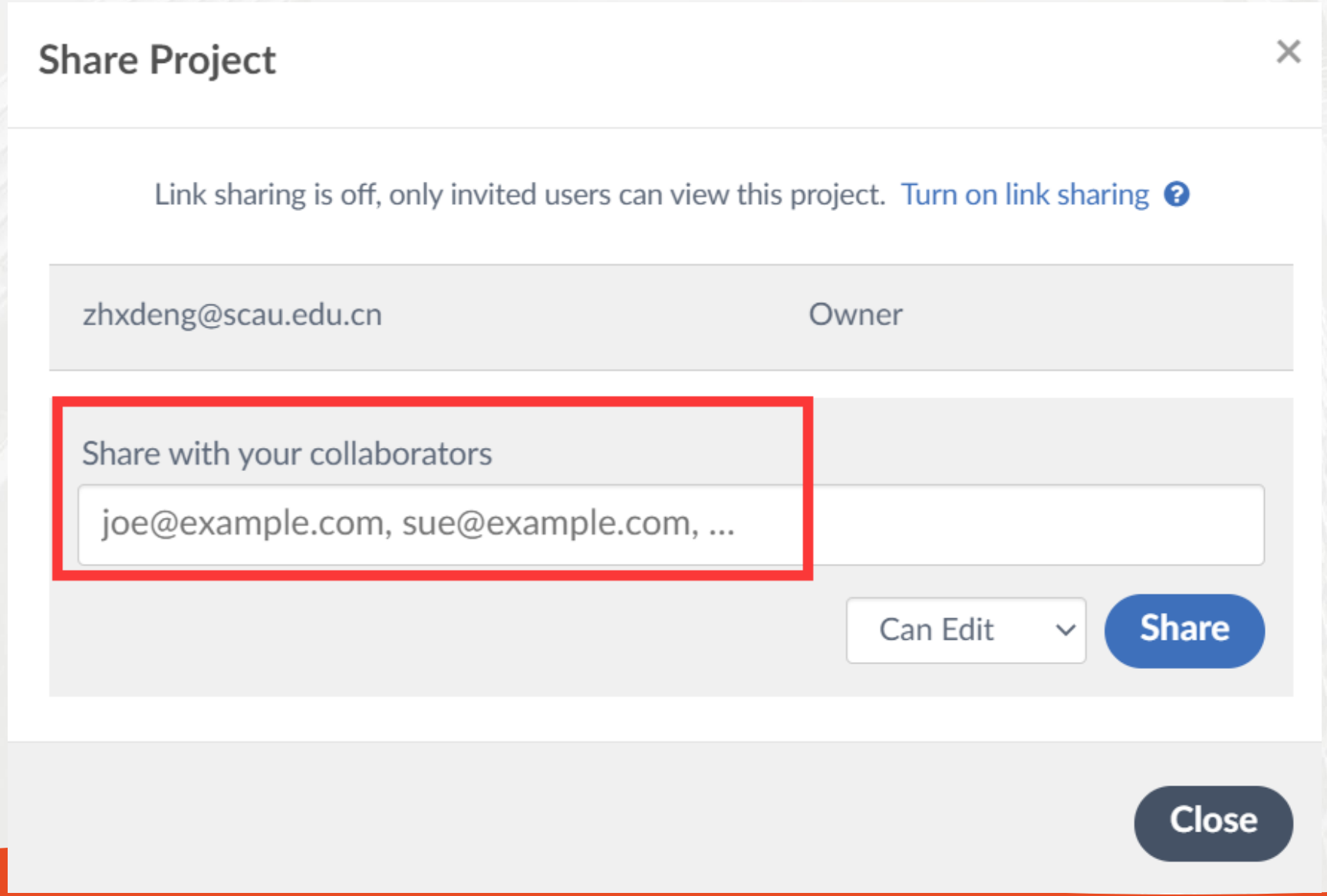
\linewidth: 这指得是目前环境的宽度，是依赖于上下文的一个宽度值，例如新建了一个box，在这个box中，\linewidth是**box中文字的宽度**。再例如minipage环境中，\linewidth就和这个minipage的大小有关.**行宽。**

\columnwidth: 如果文章分栏的话，这个宽度就是每一**栏**的**宽**度。

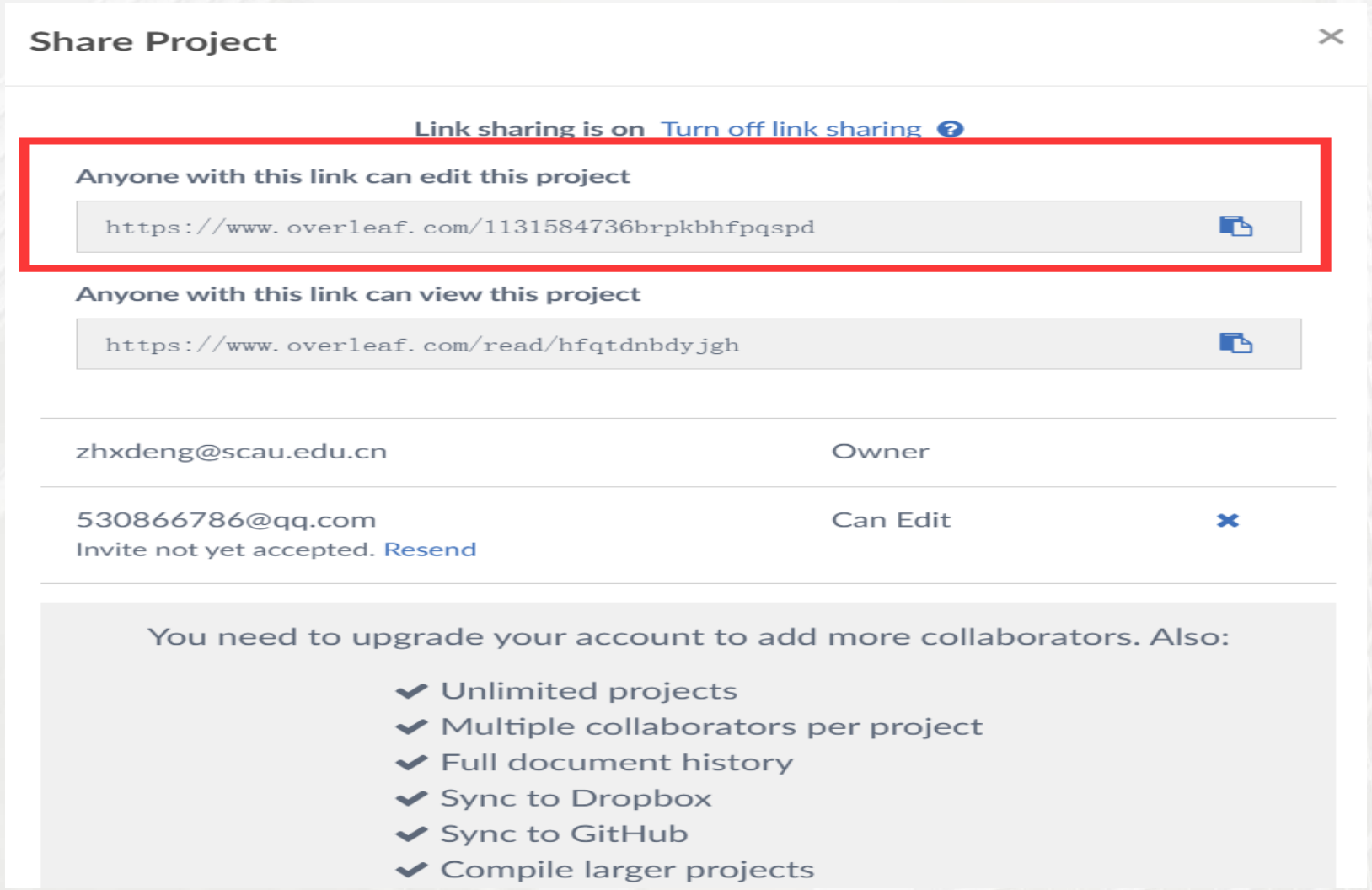
其他4：稿件修改：通过共享来邀请人修改（1）



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）



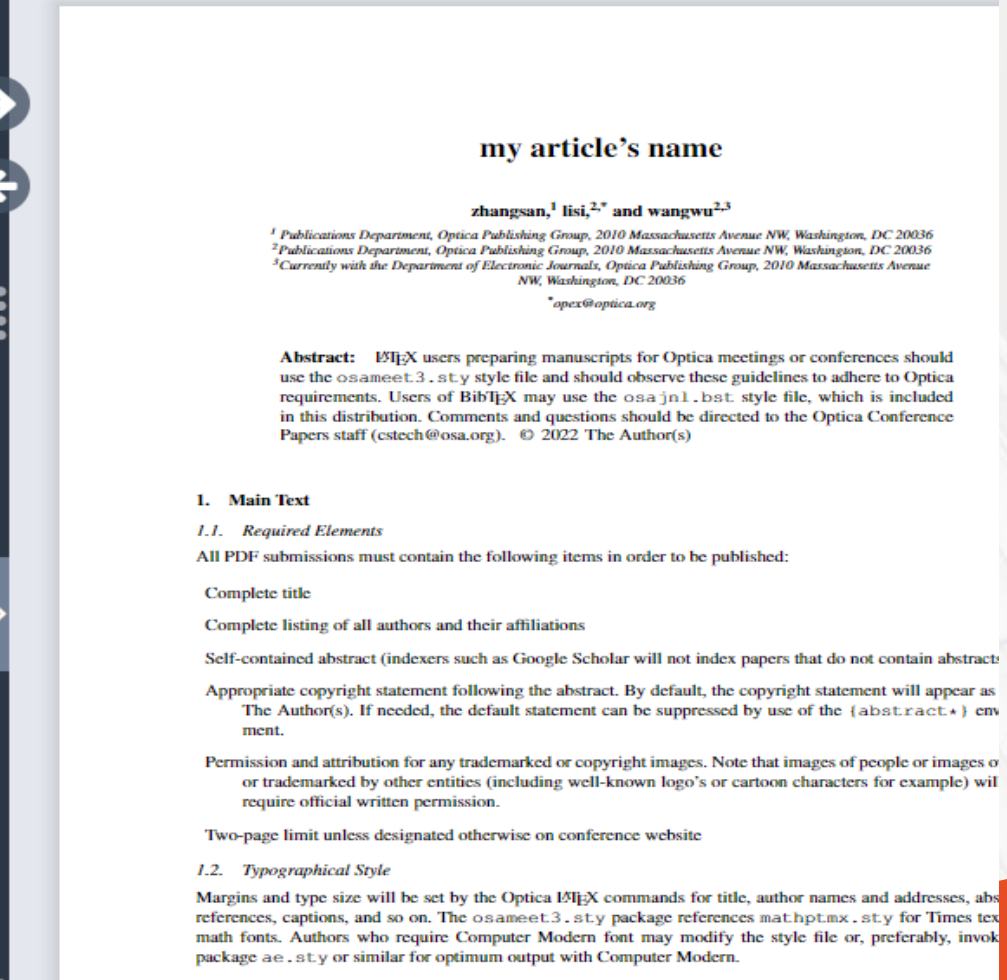
修改所用的命令： 直接在要修改的内容前加“%”

- “%”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。

Source | Rich Text | Ω

```
abstract,
67  references, captions, and so on. The
    \texttt{osameet3.sty} package
68  references \texttt{mathptmx.sty} for Times text and
    math fonts.
69  Authors who require Computer Modern font may modify the
    style file
70  or, preferably, invoke the package \texttt{ae.sty} or
    similar for
71  % optimum output with Computer Modern.
72
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
```

Recompile



my article's name

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[2] Publications Department, Optica Publishing Group, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036
[3] Currently with the Department of Electronic Journals, Optica Publishing Group, 2010 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036
[*] opex@optica.org

Abstract: 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 BibTeX 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:

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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.

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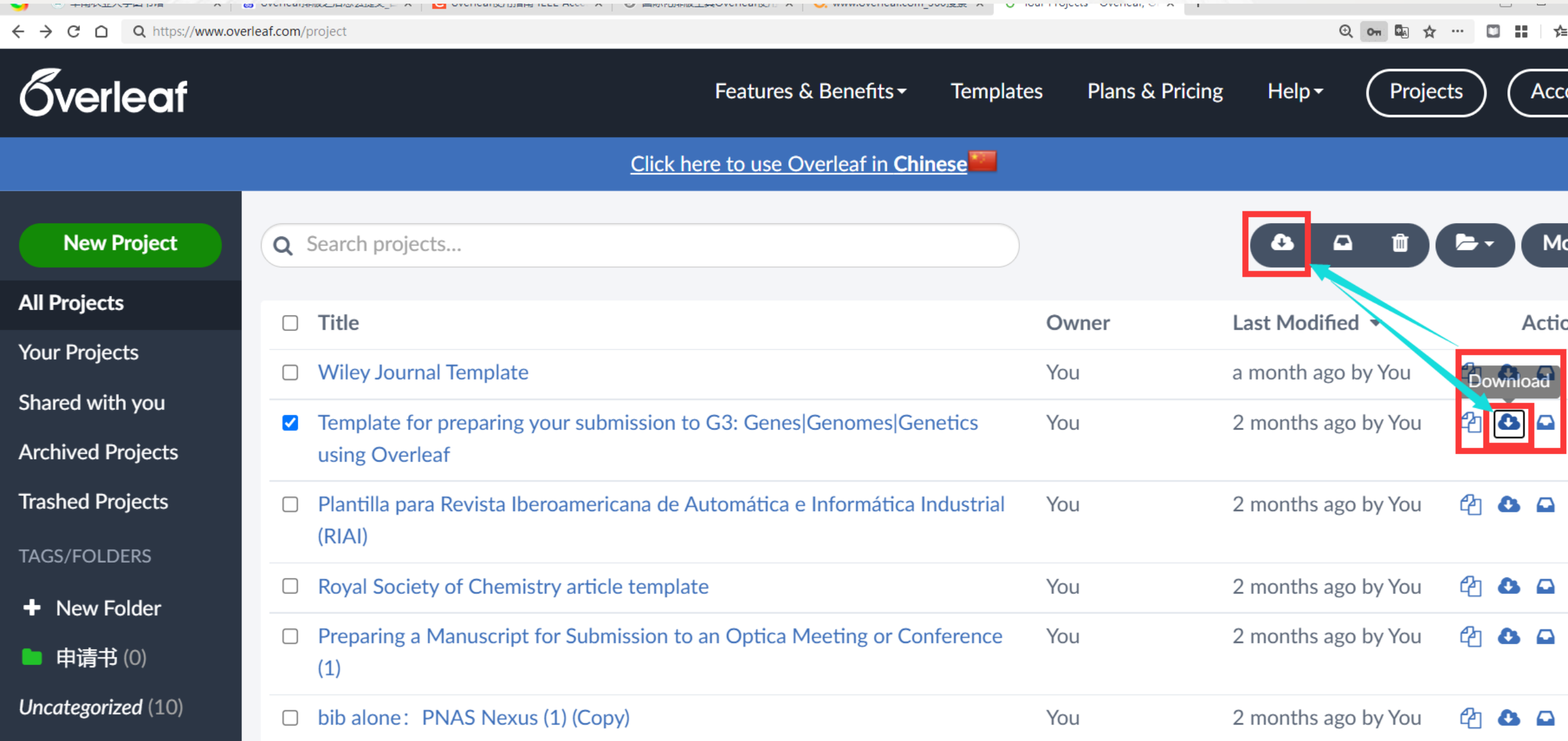
Two-page limit unless designated otherwise on conference website

1.2. Typographical Style

Margins and type size will be set by the Optica LaTeX commands for title, author names and addresses, abstracts, 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.

其他5：定稿之后的稿件提交（根据期刊投稿要求）



示例： 第一步：用蛛网学术找期刊

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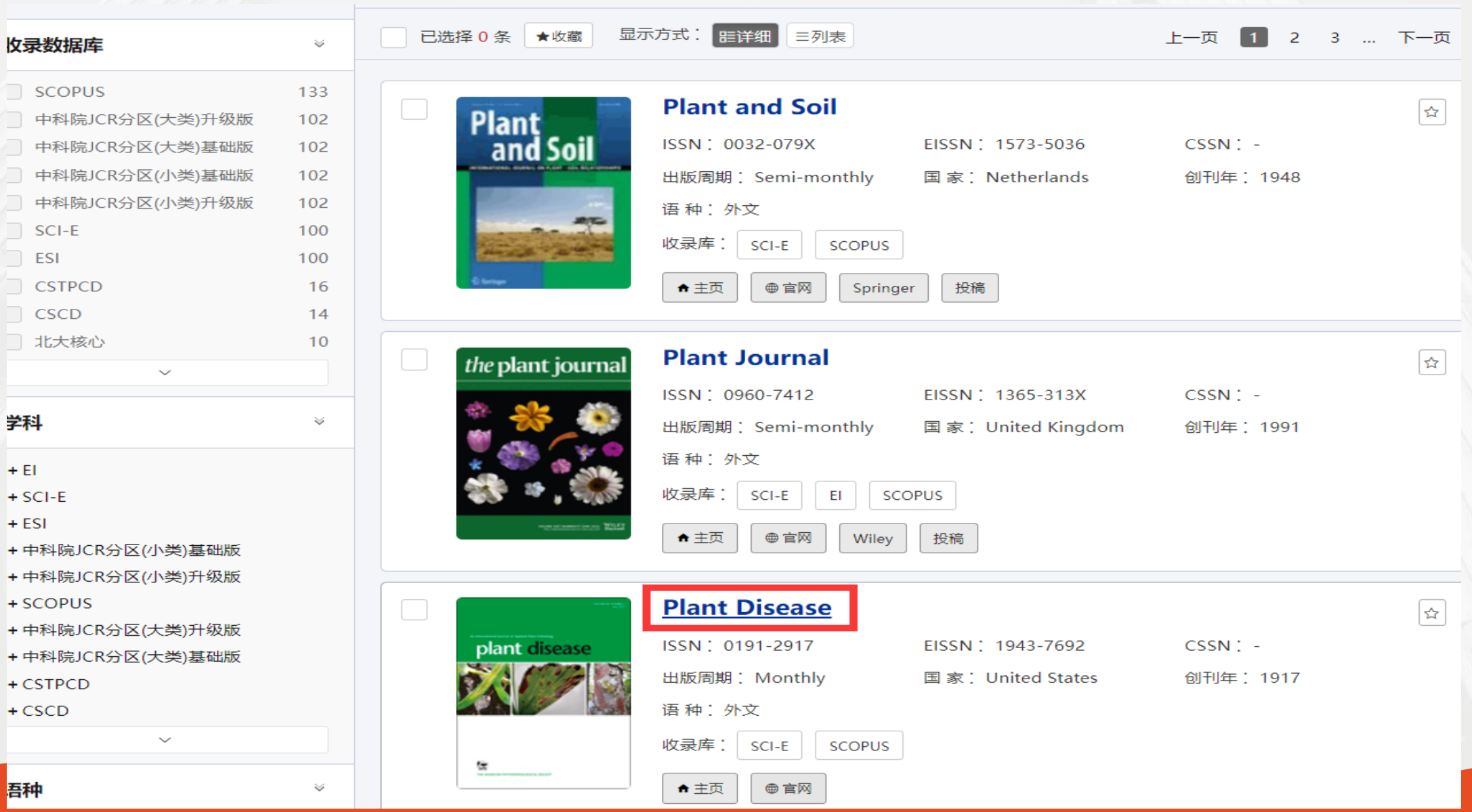


示例： 第二步：找期刊官网

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

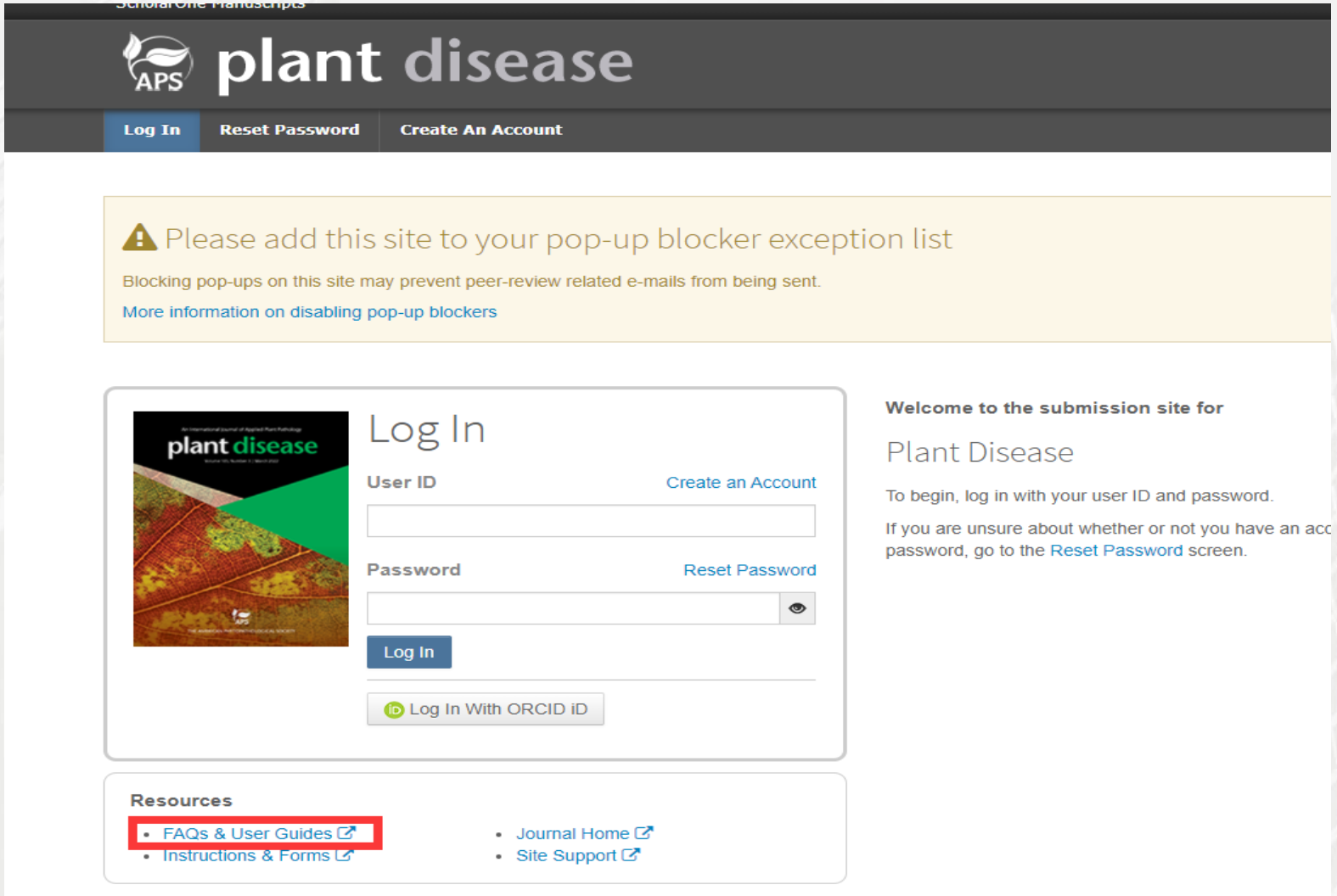
SCOPUS 2020：Plant Science / Agronomy and Crop Science

ESI 2020：PLANT & ANIMAL SCIENCE

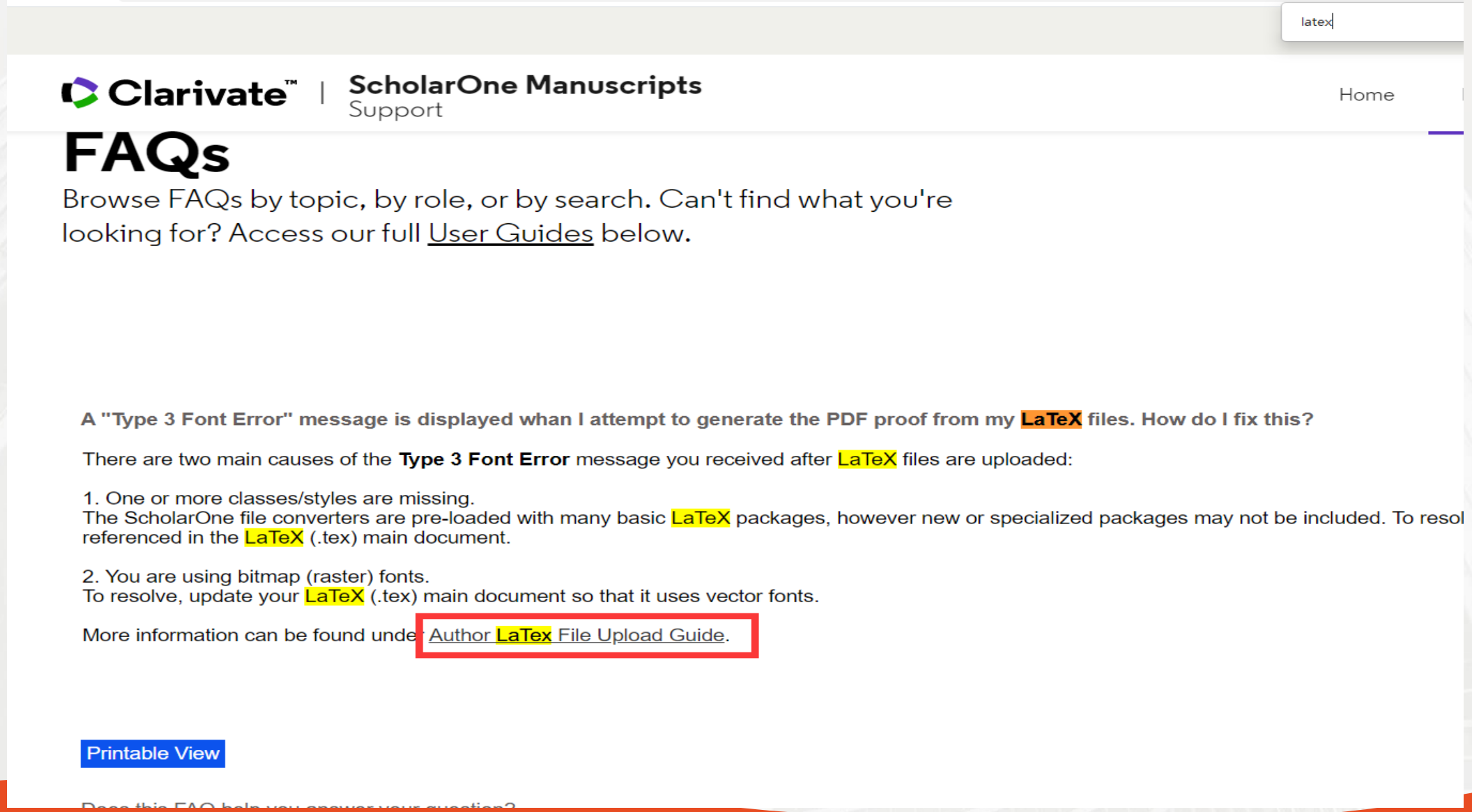
其他信息

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

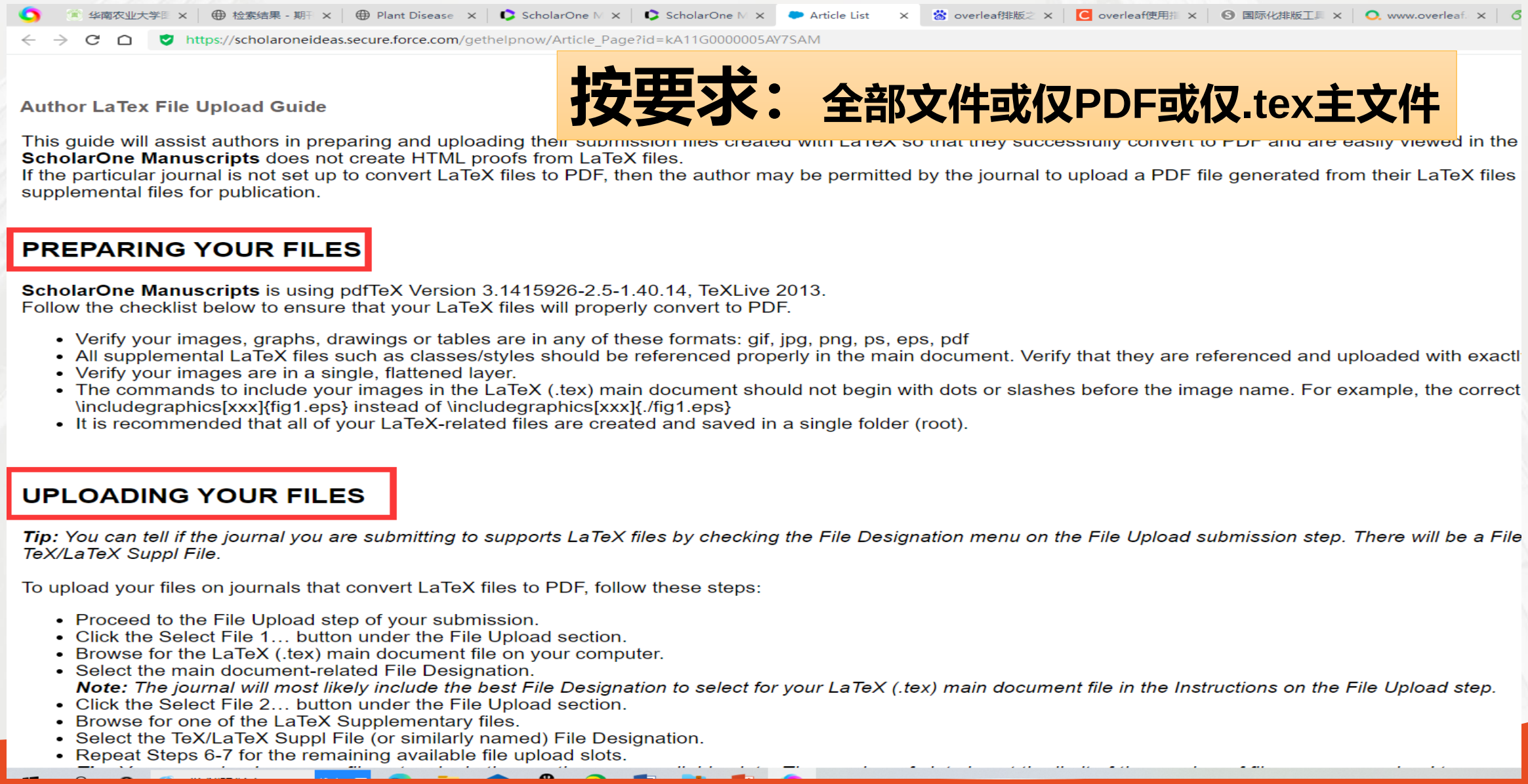
示例： 第三步：投稿指南或作者指南中的答疑



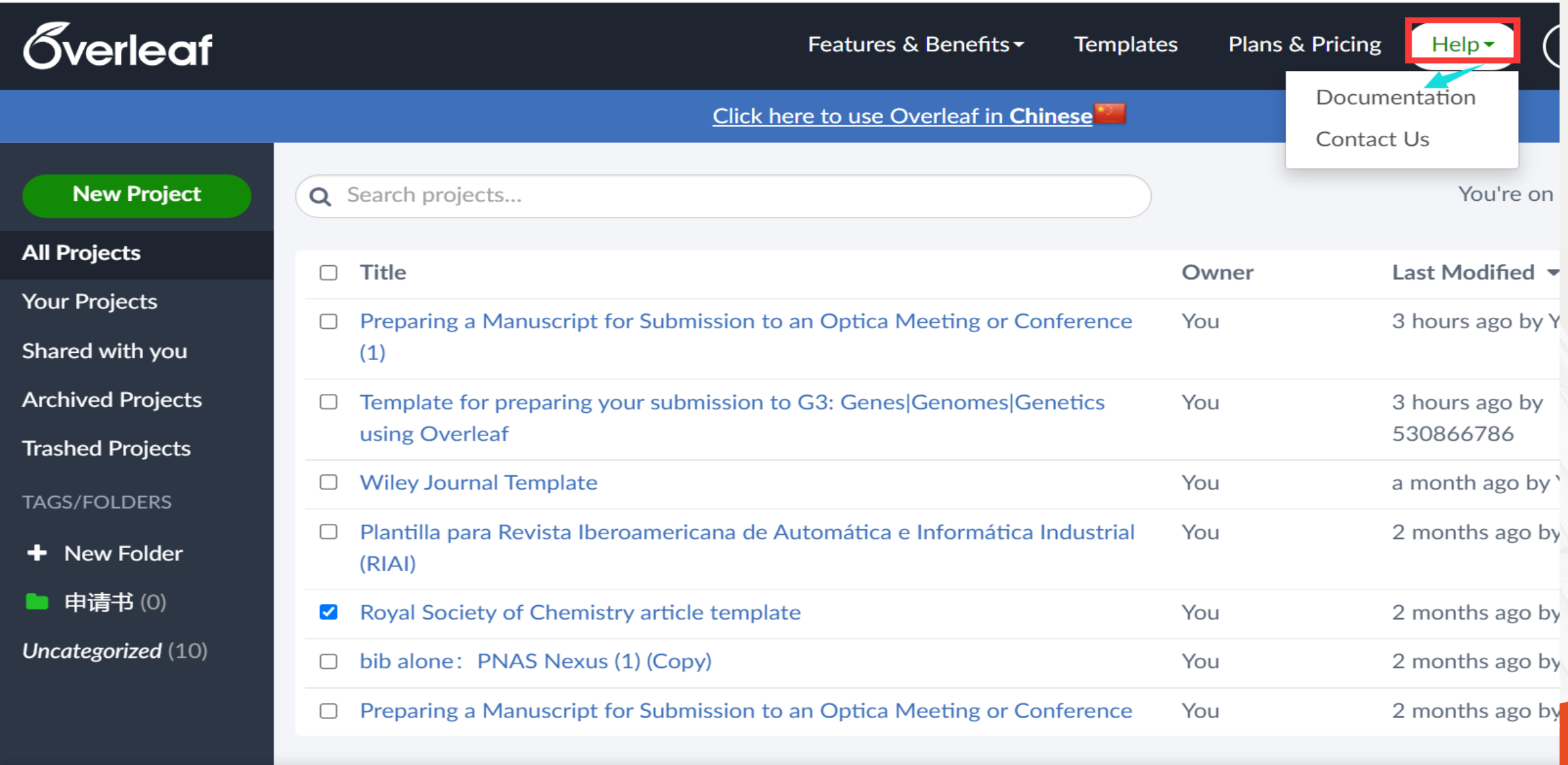
示例： 第四步：作者LaTex文件上传指南



示例： 第五步：严格按照期刊要求上传LaTex文件



其他6：overleaf的Help



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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

其他用户的使用总结：（2）

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

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