



英文论文写作：语法与写作 规范

2025-2026冬学期《研究生论文指导》

2025年12月2日

主讲人：朱鸿轩

本次讲座的资料来源

The nuts and bolts of preparing a technical paper: grammar and punctuation

John A. Krommes*

*Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory,
Princeton, New Jersey 08543-0451,
USA*

(Dated: March 29, 2019)

Guidance is given about some of the low-level details of writing a thesis or preparing a technical paper for publication. **The emphasis is on paying close attention to publishers' style guides and L^AT_EX class files. Discussion of some common grammar and punctuation pitfalls is also given.** Preparing a well-written paper is partly a science and partly an art, but if it is done properly, the final product will be something of which one can be proud.



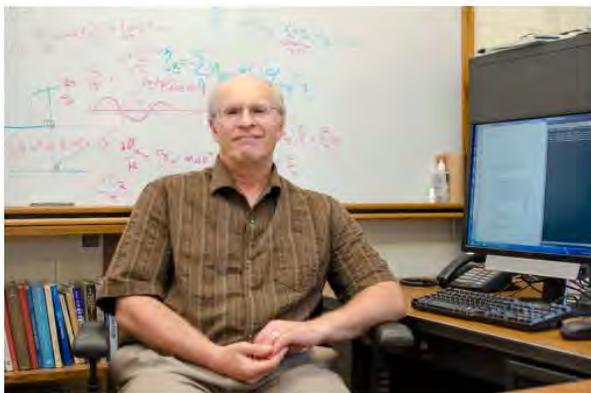
本次讲座的结构

1. John Krommes与等离子体物理以及可控热核聚变。
2. 如何学习期刊的写作规范？
3. 一些写作上的具体建议。



第一部分：John Krommes与等离子物理 以及可控热核聚变

John A. Krommes



Lecturer with the Rank of Professor

Office Phone

609-243-2606

Email

krommes@pppl.gov

Website

<http://w3.pppl.gov/~krommes/>

Education

B.S., Engineering Science, Pennsylvania State University, 1971

Ph.D., Astrophysical Sciences, Program in Plasma Physics, Princeton University, 1975

Research Interests

- Plasma turbulence: conceptual foundations and applications
- Gyrokinetics and gyrofluids: theory and simulation

Awards & Honors

- Fellow, American Physical Society
- Distinguished Research Fellow, Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory
- Graduate mentoring award, Princeton University

Selected Publications

- Krommes, J. A. Bob Dewar and turbulence theory: lessons in creativity and courage. *Plasma Phys. Controlled Fusion* **54**, 014001 (2012).
- Krommes, J. A. The Gyrokinetic Description of Microturbulence in Magnetized Plasmas. *Annu. Rev. Fluid Mech.* **44**, 175-201 (2012).
- Krommes, J. A. Advances and Current Challenges in the Theory of Zonal-Flow Generation. *AIP Conf. Proc.* **1308**, 1-15 (2010).
- Krommes, J. A. Nonlinear gyrokinetics: a powerful tool for the description of microturbulence in magnetized plasmas. *Phys. Scripta* **2010**, 014035 (2010).



Prof. Krommes is a Principal Research Physicist at the Dept. of Astrophysical Sciences (Plasma Physics Program, Applied and Computational Mathematics). He received his Ph.D. from Princeton University, where he majored in Engineering Science. He worked at the Princeton Astrophysical Sciences, presenting under the supervision of Prof. Robert Rostoker. He was appointed at the Institute for Advanced Study under the theory of trapped-ion modes and the unification of

Prof. Krommes returned to PPPL in 1977, where he has been a Professor of Theoretical Physics in Santa Barbara). He teaches and supervises as an advanced course on plasma and fluid turbulence, magnetic fields; statistical theories of turbulence; nonlinear transport; zonal flow generation; systematic bifurcation analysis; projection-operator methods for the derivation of line integrals. Programming: he is the author of the widely used FW

Marshall Rosenbluth

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Marshall Nicholas Rosenbluth (5 February 1927 – 28 September 2003) was an American plasma physicist and member of the National Academy of Sciences,^[1] and member of the American Philosophical Society.^[2] In 1997 he was awarded the National Medal of Science for discoveries in controlled thermonuclear fusion, contributions to plasma physics, and work in computational statistical mechanics. He was also a recipient of the E.O. Lawrence Prize (1964), the Albert Einstein Award (1967), the James Clerk Maxwell Prize for Plasma Physics (1976), the Enrico Fermi Award (1985), and the Hannes Alfvén Prize (2002).

Early life and education [[edit](#)]

Rosenbluth was born into a Jewish family^[3] and graduated from Stuyvesant High School in 1942.^[4] He did his undergraduate study at Harvard, graduating in 1946 (B.S., Phi Beta Kappa), while also serving in the U.S. Navy (1944–46). He received his Ph.D. in 1949 from the University of Chicago.^[5]

Marshall Rosenbluth

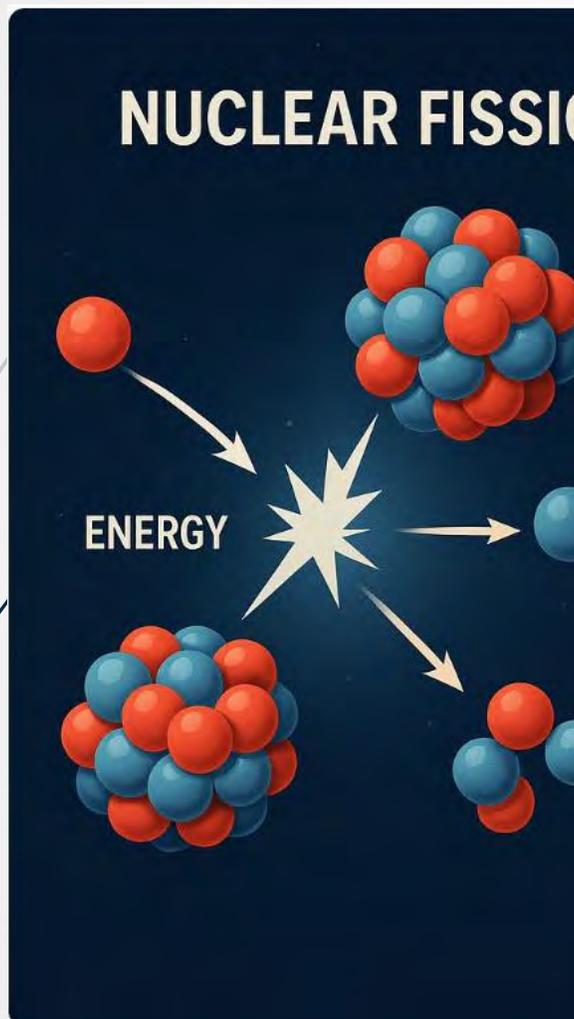


Rosenbluth in 1994

Born	February 5, 1927 Albany, New York, US
Died	September 28, 2003 (aged 76) San Diego, California, US
Alma mater	Harvard University (BS) University of Chicago (PhD)

维基百科，自由的百科全书

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普林斯顿等离子体物理实验室（Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, **PPPL**）是一个研究等离子体物理学与核聚变的**美国能源部国家实验室**。实验室主要的工作是研究聚变能作为能源的发展和**应用**。

普林斯顿等离子体物理实验室的建立源于一个控制**热核反应**的**冷战最高机密计划**——“**马特洪计划**（**Project Matterhorn**）”。1961年，在马特洪计划解密后，此计划相关的实验室被更名为普林斯顿等离子体物理实验室^[3]。

普林斯顿等离子体物理实验室实际上位于**普林斯顿大学**的Forrestal 校园，与普林斯顿大学主校区有一定距离；但实验室仍然有一个位于**普林斯顿**的地址。

历史 [编辑]

莱曼·斯皮策，一位任职于普林斯顿大学的天文学教授，提出了一个关于可控核聚变的设想，即“**仿星器**（stellarator）”。1951年，**美国原子能委员会**采纳了此设想，并开始以马特洪计划（Project Matterhorn）的名义为此项提案提供资金援助。1958年，根据1955年召开的**联合国关于和平利用原子能的国际会议**，此项磁约束聚变研究被解密。此后，学生开始进入普林斯顿等离子体物理实验室学习研究“新物理”，使得实验室转而集中于**基础科学方**

普林斯顿等离子体物理实验室

Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory

成立时间 1961年

研究领域 等离子体物理学

所长 史蒂芬·考利^[1]

副所长 David J. McComas

预算 \$9.7 千万美元（2016年）^[2]

主管机构 普林斯顿大学

地理位置 美国新泽西州Plainsboro Township100 Stellarator Road, Princeton, New Jersey

地理坐标 40.348825°N 74.602183°W

邮政编码 08536

网址 www.pppl.gov

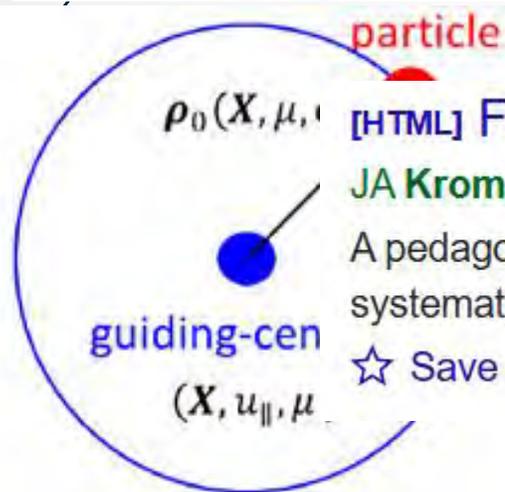
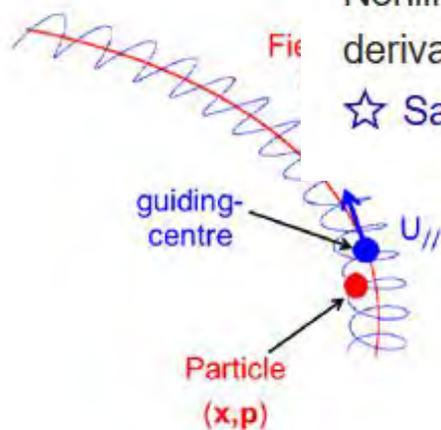


Nonlinear gyrokinetic equations

[DHE Dubin](#), [JA Krommes](#), [C Oberman](#), [WW Lee](#) - 1983 - [osti.gov](#)

Nonlinear gyrokinetic equations are derived from a systematic Hamiltonian theory. The derivation employs Lie transforms and a noncanonical perturbation theory first used by Littlejohn ...

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[\[HTML\] Fundamental statistical descriptions of plasma turbulence in magnetic fields](#)

[JA Krommes](#) - [Physics Reports](#), 2002 - [Elsevier](#)

A pedagogical review of the historical development and current status (as of early 2000) of systematic statistical theories of plasma turbulence is undertaken. Emphasis is on conceptual ...

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◎ 急流, 急流的水: ~急。~流。~濑 (石滩上的急流)。

此外还有著书立传与教书育人

Introductory Lectures on
Plasma Kinetic Theory,
Turbulence, and Transport

Volume I:
Weakly Coupled Kinetic Theory
and Classical Transport

John A. Krommes

Draft: January 17, 2018

“What is intelligible is also beautiful.”
— Chandrasekhar (1987, p. 66)

Introductory Lectures on
Plasma Kinetic Theory,
Turbulence, and Transport

Volume II:
Stochasticity and Turbulence

John A. Krommes

Princeton University

Draft: January 27, 2018

“What is intelligible is also beautiful.”
— Chandrasekhar (1987, p. 66)



第二部分：如何学习期刊的写作规范？

为什么要注重写作规范？

- 文章是自己的：里面的错误一旦发表就无法更正。
- 对于读者（审稿人），写作上的问题一定是减分项：
 - “Here is how The New York Times Manual of Style and Usage, 5th Edition (Siegal and Connolly, 2015) makes this point”

Our goal is clear, precise, literate prose that effectively conveys important information to busy readers. Those readers should not be misled by error, distracted by sloppiness or annoyed by pedantry, polemic, slang, jargon or heedless incivility. In fact, the only time they should notice our writing at all is if, occasionally, they pause to admire it.

- 反过来，流畅的写作通常是加分项。

如何学习写作规范？

- ▶ 对学术论文而言，需至少保证两点：
 - ▶ 基本的英语语法。
 - ▶ 期刊特定的规范。
- ▶ （等离子体）物理领域最常见的出版商：
 - ▶ The American Institute of Physics (AIP, 美国物理联合会), 如 Physics of Plasmas, Physics of Fluids, Applied Physics Letters。
 - ▶ The American Physical Society (APS, 美国物理学会), 如 Physical Review系列, Reviews of Modern Physics。
 - ▶ The Institute of Physics (IOP, 英国物理学学会), 如 Nuclear Fusion。

英美期刊之间的不同习惯 (convention)

- ▶ 一些常见的例子：IOP采用前者，APS与AIP倾向于后者。
 - ▶ 拼写：modelled vs modeled, behaviour vs behavior.
 - ▶ 数学符号规范： $\int dx e^{ikx}$ vs $\int dx e^{ikx}$ 。
 - ▶ 前缀 (prefix) 后是否加连字符：non-uniform还是nonuniform?
 - ▶ 连接两个主体应该用短线“-”还是连字符“-”？如等离子体中的Balescu-Lenard碰撞算子还是Balescu-Lenard碰撞算子？
 - ▶ 文字中是否使用方括号：“(see Eq. (5))”还是 “[see Eq. (5)]”？
- ▶ 美国期刊的一个特点：句号放在引号里，如：

The song's name is “Blue Velvet.”

不按照期刊规范行文可能会造成的麻烦

- ▶ 给编辑和审稿人造成不好的印象。
- ▶ 后期重新修改，费时费力。
- ▶ 即使文章被接受，在校对（proof）阶段也会有很多麻烦
 - ▶ 编辑花更多的时间来修改，耽误文章的发表。
 - ▶ 编辑并非物理专业人士，过多修改通常会造成混乱。

如何尽可能的符合期刊的规范？

- ▶ 阅读学术期刊的写作指南，并使用期刊提供的LaTeX/Word模板。
 - ▶ 一定要使用期刊提供的模板，不要自创格式与规范！
- ▶ 举例：我想发一篇PRL，该怎么办？
 - ▶ 进入PRL的官网<https://journals.aps.org/prl/>
 - ▶ 点击[Author](#)，阅读基本格式要求。
 - ▶ 阅读[Style Basics](#)章节。
 - ▶ 点击[APS Journals Style Guide](#)，抽空阅读。
 - ▶ 下载LaTeX/Word模板。
 - ▶ 按照模板写作并投稿，说服审稿人，最终获得接受。

作业：阅读RMP style guide

- ▶ 不同的期刊都有各自的style guide。
- ▶ Krommes推荐阅读Reviews of Modern Physics Style Guide
 - ▶ <https://cdn.journals.aps.org/files/rmpguide.pdf>
 - ▶ 简练：约35页。
 - ▶ 全面介绍了英语语法与LaTeX写作相关的内容。
 - ▶ 附录给出了许多期刊名称的标准缩写形式。

Reviews of Modern Physics Style Guide

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第三部分：一些写作上的具体建议

英语语法与标点符号

一些通用的写作建议

LaTeX的一些使用建议

如何学习正确的语法与句法？

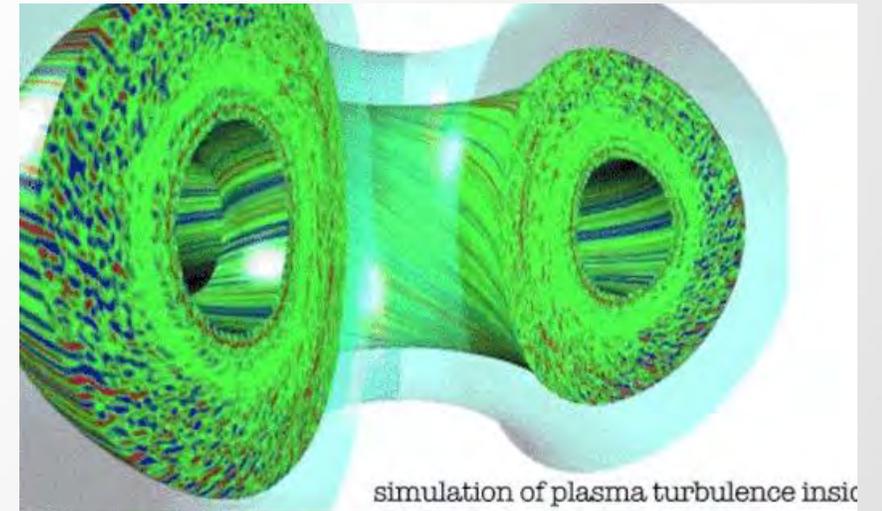
► 工具书与网站：

- The Chicago Manual of Style (<https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org>)
- The Academic Writing in English (<http://sana.aalto.fi/awe>)
- *Dreyer's English* (Random House, 2019).

► 网站搜索（Bing, Google等）。

- 举例：[shear flow](#)还是[sheared flow](#)？

► AI。



一些常见的语法错误：悬垂修饰语 (Danglers)

► 悬垂修饰语：动作的主体指代不明

Integrating from 0 to ∞ , the **result** is π .

- 前半句修饰的主体是谁？（积分是人做的，不是“result”做的。）
- 正确的用法：加上明确的主语

Upon integrating from 0 to ∞ , **one** finds that the result is π .

- 这样就有一个明确的主语（one），同时用upon表明先后顺序。
- 另一种说法：After being integrated from 0 to ∞ , **equation** (...) becomes π .

副词的位置不当 (misplaced adverbs)

- ▶ 副词 (如only) 在句子中的位置?

Compare

The behavior only sets in for $t \gg 1$.

to

The behavior sets in only for $t \gg 1$.

- ▶ 该现象在 $t \gg 1$ 时仅仅发生 (而没有其他什么事情) ?
- ▶ 该现象仅在 $t \gg 1$ 时发生?
- ▶ 如何判断: 多读几遍。

在动词短语（verb phrase）中添加副词

► 动词短语：多个词组成的动词

- 如 “it was found”：包含一个主要动词（found）与一个辅助动词（was）

An example of a verb phrase is *was found*. If one needs to modify such a phrase with an adverb, the normal place for the adverb is between the first (auxiliary) verb and the main verb:

“It was then found ...,”

not “It then was found...”; see *Chicago* (§5.171).

- 副词应添加在第一个辅助动词后面：“it was then found” 而不是 “it then was found”。
- 另外一个例子：it will be shown ... -> it will then be shown...

并列关系上的前后不一致

下面那一句是正确的？

1. The fluctuations are either due to particle discreteness or collective excitations. (either due to A or B) ✗
2. The fluctuations are due either to particle discreteness or collective excitations. (due either to A or B) ✗
3. The fluctuations are due to either particle discreteness or collective excitations. (due to either A or B) ✓

不正确的句子如何改？

- ▶ either due to A or due to B
- ▶ due either to A or to B

shall还是will?

- ▶ shall用于第一人称I和we, “We shall show that” ; 其他情况用will: “It will be shown that” 。
- ▶ RMP style guide中的建议:

(1) “We will” and “we shall.” The correct form is “shall” for the first person and “will” for the second and third. Reversing them is supposed to provide unusual emphasis – e.g., “We cannot review the vast literature here, but we will give a brief overview of recent work in the field.” The exchange of “we will” for “we shall” is widely accepted in spoken English, but this is one instance in which you should not write as you speak.

that和which

- ▶ that用于限定性从句（restrictive clause），which用于非限定性从句（nonrestrictive clause）。

- ▶ 如何区分：去掉该从句影不影响对句子的理解？

- ▶ 限定性从句：不能移除。

An article **that summarizes both approaches** is by Kraichnan (1991).

- ▶ 非限定性从句：可以移除，且应该用逗号分开。

I shall use ensemble averages, **which are technically convenient**.

- ▶ 两者不能混用！

标点符号的用法：逗号“,”

- ▶ 表示并列：两者用and，三者以上才需要逗号。

- ▶ A and B.

- ▶ A, B, and C.

- ▶ and前面的逗号是必须的：Harvard/Oxford comma.

“It is colored red, white, and blue.”

- ▶ 可用于非限制性从句（which），但不必用于限制性从句（that）：

The key assumption, which has been discussed earlier, is integrability.

He pointed out that for more than a century, this problem has been overlooked.



▶ 对修饰性副词，是否要用逗号分开与句子？

- ▶ 取决于该副词修饰的对象（整个句子还是单个动词？）

Disappointingly, this simple model fails to conserve energy.

Suddenly the meltdown began.

▶ 连接副词（thus, therefore, indeed, however...）后是否加逗号？

- ▶ 存在争议，如Chicago通常建议加（除非特殊情况）。
- ▶ 但是RMP guide要求不加（除非其连接的句子需要用逗号分开）

Therefore the resistivity remains ...

Therefore, whenever T is large, the resistivity remains ...



► 对多个形容词描述一个名词的情况，是否要加逗号？

► 取决于多个形容词之间是否是并列的关系。

► 如果是并列关系，则应该加：

... the deterministic, Newtonian description.

Consider the impact parameter associated with a large-angle, 90° collision.

(不添加会造成歧义：large-angle 90° collision?)

► 否则不应该加：

... the simple stochastic oscillator.

(添加会造成歧义：simple, stochastic oscillator?)

➤ 逗号与下列用语：namely, that is, e.g., i.e., for example...

- 美式英语中一般是需要加逗号的，但也可用括号减少破碎感：

Consider both reactive elements, namely, L and C .

Consider both reactive elements (namely, L and C).

- 如果namely后面是一个完整的句子，则namely前面可用分号而非逗号：

I shall calculate the Lorentz conductivity; namely, I shall use the Lorentz operator to estimate the current that flows in response to a given field.

- IOP等英氏期刊有时不要求加逗号：

Some British journals, e.g. *J. Plasma Phys.*, do not require a comma after *e.g.*



► 在because, since等前面需要加逗号吗?

► 一般不用, 除非会引起歧义:

- He wasn't running because he was afraid of the dark. (He was running because?)
- He wasn't running, because he was afraid of the dark.

分号 “;”

- 连接两个具有相同地位的句子：

Clearly, energy conservation is essential; momentum conservation, however, is less important.

Clearly, energy conservation is essential. Momentum conservation, however, is less important.

- 用于however, thus, hence等连接副词之前，连接两个独立的分句：

We have found that energy is not conserved; therefore, the fidelity of the model is questionable.

- 表示并列：列举一些对象，中间用分号隔开。

Then came Spitzer and Härm in 1953; Longmire and Rosenbluth in 1956; and the systematic rederivation of Landau's Fokker-Planck equation by Rosenbluth, Macdonald, and Judd in 1957.

冒号 “:”

- ▶ 如冒号后为完整的句子，应首字母大写，否则小写：

There is a problem: This form mixes a wavenumber summation with a Dirac delta function.

There are two principal effects: polarization drag and velocity-space diffusion.

- ▶ 若介绍步骤等并列内容，相互间用分号隔开：

To put the equation into standard form, perform the following steps: first, divide by the leading coefficient; second, remove the first-order term; third, ...

- ▶ 若用冒号引用别人说的话，冒号应用于两个及以上的句子，否则用逗号：

He said, “I have solved it!”

He said: “I can’t solve it. It seems utterly hopeless.”

- ▶ 脚注的符号应放在冒号的前面还是后面？

Now consider the Klimontovich equation:²¹

$$\partial_t \tilde{f} + \dots = 0.$$

- ▶ 对这个例子，更合理的用法是“²⁴”而非“:²⁴”：角标引用的是 Klimontovich equation 而不是整个句子。
- ▶ RMP guide 中有对脚注符号位置的更详细讨论。

- 在写作中也常用冒号来引入一个方程：

Consider the Liouville equation:

$$\partial_t P + \dots = 0.$$

- 但如下的例子就不用冒号：

Consider the equation

$$x^2 = -1.$$

- 判断标准：冒号后的内容可否省略？（冒号前是否可以看作是一个完整的句子？）

撇号 “ ’ ”

- ▶ 表示所有格 (possessives)
 - ▶ 单数用's, 以s结尾的复数用'。
 - ▶ 对于以s结尾的名字, 应该用's: Krommes's。
 - ▶ 例外: Kansas' Governor, Texas' population。
- ▶ 表示复数形式: “for all possible x_i 's” (对所有可能的 x_i 。)
 - ▶ 适用于数学符号 (如 x_i) 或者英文缩写 (如PDF)。
 - ▶ IOP不喜欢这种写法。可以替换为如 “for all possible values of x_i ”。
- ▶ 用于简写: 正式论文中不要使用。
 - ▶ They'll -> They will; can't -> cannot; don't -> do not.

连字符“-”

► 表示复合形容词 (compound adjective) :

The exponential-decay model and the single-pole model are useful.

► 这里用连字符连接两个形容词，共同修饰后面的名词。

► 不用连字符会造成歧义：exponential decay model? single pole model?

► 但是如果被修饰的词在前面则不需要： It is a zero-frequency mode.

The mode is zero frequency.

► 副词与形容词也组成复合形容词：

► 如：A well-known result.

► 但如果副词以ly结尾则不用连字符：“an exactly solvable model”。



- ▶ 用连字符表示复合动词 (compound verbs)

I shall Fourier-transform the equation.

- ▶ 但是不加也是可以的 (不会引起歧义) : I shall Fourier transform the equation,

- ▶ 但也可以改写成更清楚的形式: “I shall take the Fourier transform of the equation”。

- ▶ 两个名词也可以连接在一起作为修饰词:

- ▶ 如 “velocity-space diffusion” : 速度空间的扩散。

- ▶ 但也可以改写成更清楚的形式: “diffusion in velocity space” 。

- ▶ 小结: 连字符主要用于连接形容词, 其他情况都可以避免。

括号

- ▶ 语句中的括号也应采用 $\{[()]\}$ 体系：

[In this equation, the term $(x-1)^2$ is critical.]

[A recent book is by Ichimaru (1992).]

- ▶ 但是IOP系列喜欢用 $()$ ：

(A recent book is by Ichimaru (1992).)

- ▶ 此外，在数学表达式中，同一组 $\{[()]\}$ 应具有相同的高度：

$$x = \left[\frac{(1 + \epsilon)^{1/2}}{5} \right]^2 .$$



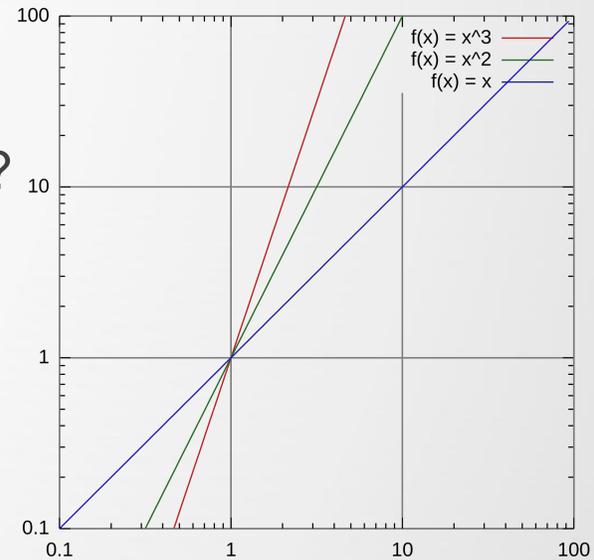
$$x = \left(\frac{(1 + \epsilon)^{1/2}}{5} \right)^2 ,$$



短线 “–” (en dash) 与长线 “—” (em dash)

- 除了连字符 “-” 之外，还存在短线与长线
 - 在LaTeX中两者分别对应 “--” 与 “---” 。
- 短线用来表示页数 (e.g., pp. 12–34)，也可用来连接具有同等地位的两个主体：
 - log-log plot还是log--log plot?
 - wave-particle interaction还是wave--particle interaction?
- 长线类似于逗号，用来分开句子，但更加显眼：

It is incorrect to assume that the test particles—the nuclei of the quasi-particles—are correlated at lowest order.



一些写作上的建议：标题与摘要

- ▶ 标题是一个独立的整体，应避免使用缩写。
- ▶ 同理，摘要也是独立的整体：
 - ▶ 所有缩写均需要事先定义：probability distribution function (PDF)。
 - ▶ 摘要中定义过的缩写，正文中应该重新定义一遍。
 - ▶ 摘要中若需引用文献，应包含完整的信息：“The work generalizes the analysis of Kraichnan (1975)” -> “The work generalizes the analysis of R. H. Kraichnan [J. Fluid Mech. **67**, 155 (1975)].”

I还是we?

- ▶ 多个作者用we，单个作者用I: “In this paper, I shall present...”
- ▶ 如果将读者也包含进来，则应该用we: “As we see from this figure...”
- ▶ 为什么有一些单个作者的文章也用we?

- *I* versus *we*: If you are the sole author of your paper and you do not have a multiple-personality disorder, use *I* for things like “I emphasize...” (but you can say “as we see” in situations in which you want to include the reader in your discussion). Using *I* does not mean that you are vain; it means that you are expressing your thoughts and describing your work, not someone else’s.

保持简洁

- ▶ 尽量避免逗号，连字符等。同时避免如下不必要的副词

Dreyer dives right in by asking you to eliminate the following words, which are listed along with an example of what you should try very hard to *not* say:

very (“very obvious”)

rather (“rather beautiful”)

really (“really significant”)

quite (“quite intractable”)

in fact (“In fact, this behavior is crucial”)

pretty (“ $f(x)$ is pretty close to its limiting form”)

of course (“Of course, one should be careful”)

actually (“Actually, this needs to be considered”)

句子的开头应保持完整

- ▶ 避免句子开头出现数学符号：

- ▶ “ f is ...” -> “Here, f is”，或者 “The function f is”。

- ▶ 同理，句子开头应避免Eq., Fig.等略缩词：

- ▶ “Figure 5 shows that...” ，不要写成 “Fig. 5 shows that”。

- ▶ 英式期刊通常都不需要写 “equation”：

- ▶ “As we see from Eq. (5)” -> “As we see from (5)”。

- ▶ 但是如果出现在句子开头则还是要写的：“Equation (5) shows that...”

上下一致

► 举例：wavenumber还是wave number？

- 取决于期刊的具体要求（美式wavenumber，英式wave number）。
- 但是一旦选择一个用法，应当保持上下一致。
- 若分开写，则作为形容词时应加连字号：

The wave-number spectrum is built from the nonlinear interactions of many wave vectors.

一些常见的拉丁语缩写

- ▶ **cf.:** 拉丁语confer, 意思是“compare”。
 - ▶ 如: “This result may be surprising; cf. Eq. (23).”
 - ▶ 一个常见的误用: 将其理解为“see, for example”, 如: “as was previously shown [cf. Eq. (23)]”。
- ▶ **e.g.:** 拉丁语exempli gratia, 意思是“for the sake of example”
 - ▶ 不等于“for example”: e.g.后面不要加句子。
 - ▶ 只能用来连接两个名词: “an approximation, e.g., the DIA”。
 - ▶ 美式期刊在e.g.后面加逗号, 英氏期刊不加: “e.g. the DIA”。
- ▶ **i.e.:** 拉丁语id est, 意思是“that is”:
 - ▶ “The store closes at 5 PM, i.e., 17:00”。

数学公式中的标点符号

- 基本原则：公式是句子的延伸，遵守同样的句法。如：

Let

$$x = y^2$$

and

$$z = y^{-1},$$

where

$$y \doteq (a + b)^3. \quad \doteq: \backslashdoteq$$

这句话等价于 “Let $x = y^2$ and $z = y^{-1}$, where $y \doteq (a + b)^3$.”

- 检查方法：能否像普通句子一样通顺地阅读？

正体还是斜体？

- 数学符号规范： $\int dx e^{ikx}$ （美式）还是 $\int dx e^{ikx}$ （英式）？
- 个人认为英式更加合理：
 - d 是长度， d 是微分（“differential”）。
 - e 是电荷， e 是自然对数的底。
 - i 用来表示求和指标（如 $A_{ij}B_{jk}$ ）， i 是单位虚数。
- 上下标中的字体：
 - 如有多个字母，应用正体：如湍流理论中的自关联时间 τ_{ac} 。
 - 单个字母：如离子（ion）的密度，美式期刊一般用斜体 n_i ，英式期刊用正体 n_i 。从语意的角度，英式更加合理。

使用LaTeX的一些技巧与建议

► 使用宏（macros）来简化编辑

- 如：`\newcommand{\pd}{\partial}`，用`\pd`来指代微分算符 ∂ 。
- 同理，`\newcommand{\bd}{\boldsymbol}`（粗体数学符号 \mathbf{B} ），`\newcommand{\mc}{\mathcal}`（花体数学符号 \mathcal{E} ）等。

► 使用宏处理正体与斜体：

- IOP模板中提供了`\rmd`，`\rme`，`\rmi`指代正体的d，e，i。
- 对其他字母类似。如对m：`\newcommand{\rmm}{\rm m}`。
- 方便不同期刊之间的转换：`\renewcommand{\rmm}{m}`。

波浪号 “~”

- ▶ 波浪号是TeX中的一个隐形但极为重要的符号。
- ▶ 波浪号产生一个空格，但将前后连接在一起。
 - ▶ 举例：Section 1.2, J. Plasma Phys.等整体被编译器分开至两行。

I am using the results in Section
1.2 ...

I plan to publish in J.
Plasma Phys.

- ▶ 可用波浪号解决这个问题：Section~1.2, J.~Plasma Phys. TeX排版时会调整空间，保证他们在同一行。
- ▶ 对Eq., Fig.等也应使用：如Eq.~(1), Fig.~1。
 - ▶ TeX将句号+空格视为句子的结尾，排版时可能会添加额外的空格：

To avoid having parentheses nested within parentheses, use square brackets for the outer pair: [see Eqs. (2) and (3)].
 - ▶ 应用波浪号避免这些空格：Eqs.~(2) and~(3).

数学符号中的间距

- TeX中有一些表示固定间距的代码。

- 由窄到宽：`\`, `\:` `\;` `\quad` `\qquad`

- 在积分表达式中用`\`插入一个细间距以增强可读性：

- LaTeX代码：`\int_0^\infty dx \, h(x)` $\int_0^\infty dx \, h(x)$

- 对多个积分维度也应用`\`，隔开：如`\int dx \, dy \, dz` $\int dx \, dy \, dz$

- 对列表，可用细间距“`\,`”或中等间距“`\:`”隔开

$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$

- 但是对于函数的变量，则不需要间距： $f(x, y, z, t)$ 。

- 对数学表达式，常用`\quad`和`\qquad`来作为间距：

$S(x) = 1 \quad \text{for } x > 0, \quad S(x) = -1 \quad \text{for } x < 0.$

分式的分数形式 $\frac{a}{b}$ 与斜杠形式 a/b

文字中的分式

- 对简单的数学分式，可写成分数形式，如 $\frac{1}{2}$ 。
- 但对于更复杂的数字（如123/45678）或含有符号（如 a/b ），则应用线性形式。（上下形式会改变字号，而且可能影响排版。）

solidus. Also do that for any fraction involving symbols—
e.g., write a/b rather than $\frac{a}{b}$.

数学表达式中的分式：

In displayed math, do not use built-up fractions within built-up fractions. Write

$$\frac{x/2 + 1/5}{(a/b)^2 + (c/d)^2}$$

rather than

$$\frac{\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{5}}{\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{c}{d}\right)^2}.$$

If your expression is too complicated and unreadable, break it into pieces by defining intermediate quantities.

其他一些小技巧

- ▶ 尖括号在量子力学中表示bra和ket，也常用来表示某种平均。
 - ▶ 常见的错误：用大于和小于号，如 $\langle \psi \rangle$ 。
 - ▶ 正确的方法是用`\langle`和`\rangle`： $\langle \psi \rangle$ 。
- ▶ 在文字中的指数形式应使用`exp(x)`而不是 e^x 。
 - ▶ LaTeX中有专门的数学表达式`\exp`。
 - ▶ 类似的，有`\sin`，`\cos`，`\max`，`\min`，`\ln`（正体而非斜体）。
- ▶ 数学表达式中0作为矢量应加粗： $\nabla f = \mathbf{0}$ 。
 - ▶ 写作中通常用粗体作为矢量： f 而非 \vec{f} 。
 - ▶ 这里， ∇f 作为矢量，对应的0也应该加粗。

小结

- 本次讲座涵盖了一些常见的语法、标点等写作上的建议。
- 但是还有更多的内容无法涉及：如图片、参考文献格式。
- 作业：参考本次讲座以及RMP style guide等材料，完善本课程的期末作业（英文科技文）。