

Pimp your thesis: a minimal introduction to \LaTeX .

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Adapted by Geert Schulpen
IC/TC, U.S.S. Proton

December 1, 2019

What is \LaTeX ?

Most word processors you may be used to (i.e. Microsoft Word, OpenOffice, ...) are “WYSIWYG” *what you see is what you get*. \LaTeX is not.

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Instead, your document looks something like this:

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3 \begin{document}
4 Hello world!
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Instead, your document looks something like this:

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1 \documentclass{article}
2
3 \begin{document}
4 Hello world!
5 \end{document}
```

The result needs to be *compiled* to generate the formatted output!

What is \LaTeX ?

In \LaTeX you separate *form* and *function*:

```
1 \section{the section title}
2 Some text of the new section
```

When you say *what* it is, the program knows what it should look like.

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```
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In short, \LaTeX is a mark-up language for typesetting professional looking and well-designed documents.

What is L^AT_EX?

In practise, you use an *editor* with a user friendly interface to do most of the work for you:

The screenshot displays the Overleaf web editor interface. On the left, the source code of a LaTeX document is visible, with line numbers 1 through 26. The code includes package imports, document structure commands, and text content. On the right, the rendered PDF output is shown. The title page features the title "Succesful *in silico* synthesis of an example article using L^AT_EX", the authors "IC/TC, U.S.S. Proton", and the date "March 19, 2018". The abstract and introduction sections are also visible, showing placeholder text and a table of contents.

Source

```
1 \documentclass{appaper} {article}
2
3 \usepackage{multicol}
4 \usepackage{geometry}
5
6 \begin{document}
7 \title{Succesful \textit{in silico} synthesis of an example article using LATEX}
8 \author{IC/TC, U.S.S. Proton}
9
10 \maketitle
11 \begin{abstract}
12 In pretium ante vel placerat faucibus. Pellentesque cursus mauris vel dolor auctor, quis elementum lectus laoreet.
13 Interdum et malesuada fames ac ante ipsum primis in faucibus. Sed laoreet ipsum justo. A conallia est faucibus
14 accumsan. Nam consectetur dolor in maximus ultricies. Aliquam erat volutpat. Sed vitae interdum eros.
15 \end{abstract}
16
17 \begin{introduction}
18 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut a ex erat, rhassellus ac congue nunc. Vestibulum
19 lectus nisl, rutrum vel libero sit amet. Lacinia ornare lectus. Nulla sed maximus odio. Ut erat nibh, iaculis non
20 purus eu. Sagittis spicies leo, nullam tristique leo sit amet nunc congue. Sed pellentesque urna laoreet. Proin
21 et faucibus metus. Pellentesque pretium, tortor tempus bibendum spicies, eros ante peritulis et, non choncus
22 lorem et quis odio. Aliquam molestie sapien orci. Aliquam et quam ut mauris ornare tempus. Pellentesque habitant
23 morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Namcena quis acru ornare. Auctor nulla
24 ac, euismod eros.
25
26 \section{Methods}
27
28 \subsection{Chemicals and apparatus}
29 Proin et massa ut diam pharetra volutpat. World elisefid. Libero eget tempus maximus, sapien ligula imperat
30 purus, a efficitur neque ante in augue. Rhassellus non pharetra ante, rhoncus eget mauris turpis. Aenean sit amet
31 nibh purus. Cras nulla mauris, spicies ac dictum et, semper eget libero. Quisque nulla dolor, vehicula sed lorem
32 quis. Vestibulum porta eros. In in ipsum magna. Cras maximus velit a purus elementum consequat. In hac habitasse
33 platea dictumst. Proin sollicitudin nunc neque, et viverra tellus lobortis sit amet. Trassent pharetra neque ac
34 libera porta. Sed fringilla velit blandit. Sed sed bibendum eros.
35
36 \section{Synthesis}
37 In pretium ante vel placerat faucibus. Pellentesque cursus mauris vel dolor auctor, quis elementum lectus laoreet.
38 Interdum et malesuada fames ac ante ipsum primis in faucibus. Sed laoreet ipsum justo. A conallia est faucibus
39 accumsan. Nam consectetur dolor in maximus ultricies. Aliquam erat volutpat. Sed vitae interdum eros.
40
41 Supendisse vulputate hendrerit purus ac
42 iaculis. Curabitur augue nibh, maximus fer-
43 nentum tortor eget, dignissim dictum lorem.
44 Proin arcuam auctor tristique. Vestibulum
45 dapibus sem arc. Ito sagittis euismado. Proin et
46 lectus ac metus pharetra dapibus nec id
```

Rendered Output

Succesful *in silico* synthesis of an example article using
L^AT_EX

IC/TC, U.S.S. Proton
March 19, 2018

Abstract

In pretium ante vel placerat faucibus. Pellentesque cursus mauris vel dolor auctor, quis elementum lectus laoreet. Interdum et malesuada fames ac ante ipsum primis in faucibus. Sed laoreet ipsum justo, a conallia est faucibus accumsan. Nam consectetur dolor in maximus ultricies. Aliquam erat volutpat. Sed vitae interdum eros.

1 Introduction

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut a ex erat, rhassellus ac congue nunc. Vestibulum lectus nisl, rutrum vel libero sit amet. Lacinia ornare lectus. Nulla sed maximus odio. Ut erat nibh, iaculis non purus eu. Sagittis spicies leo, nullam tristique leo sit amet nunc congue. Sed pellentesque urna laoreet. Proin et faucibus metus. Pellentesque pretium, tortor tempus bibendum spicies, eros ante peritulis et, non choncus lorem et quis odio. Aliquam molestie sapien orci. Aliquam et quam ut mauris ornare tempus. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Namcena quis acru ornare. Auctor nulla ac, euismod eros.

2.2 Synthesis

In pretium ante vel placerat faucibus. Pellentesque cursus mauris vel dolor auctor, quis elementum lectus laoreet. Interdum et malesuada fames ac ante ipsum primis in faucibus. Sed laoreet ipsum justo, a conallia est faucibus accumsan. Nam consectetur dolor in maximus ultricies. Aliquam erat volutpat. Sed vitae interdum eros.

Supendisse vulputate hendrerit purus ac iaculis. Curabitur augue nibh, maximus fermentum tortor eget, dignissim dictum lorem. Proin arcuam auctor tristique. Vestibulum dapibus sem arc. Ito sagittis euismado. Proin et lectus ac metus pharetra dapibus nec id

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6. It helps you write well-structured documents
7. You can do everything word processors can, and much, *much* more

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$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^n(a)}{n!} (x - a)^n$$

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- 12. Support for vector images (i.e. graphs with infinite resolution)
- 13. Intelligent and automatic hyphenation

When should I not use \LaTeX ?

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1. When you want an ugly document, *quickly*
2. When you don't want to learn it (or don't have time to)
3. When graphics design *is* the purpose of your document
4. When your document is already written

Using \LaTeX : basics

\LaTeX commands:

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- ▶ may have arguments in curly brackets { and }
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```
1 %the preamble
2 \documentclass[11pt]{article}
3 \begin{document}
4 %the body of the document
5 hello world
6 \end{document}
```

The *class* can be article, report, book, etc.

Your content goes between the `\begin{document}` and `\end{document}` commands

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Your content goes between the `\begin{document}` and `\end{document}` commands

Anything following a percent sign % is ignored by the program

Using L^AT_EX: basics

When you *compile* this, you get the typeset result:

<pre>1 %the preamble 2 \documentclass[11pt]{article} 3 \begin{document}%the body of the document 4 hello world 5 \end{document}</pre>	hello world
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------

Using L^AT_EX: adding a title

Generally, the commands are pretty straightforward:

```
1 %the preamble
2 \documentclass[11pt]{article}
3 \begin{document}%the body of the document
4
5 \title{Oh wow a title!}
6 \author{Ursula Proton}
7 \date{\today}
8
9 \maketitle
10 hello world
11
12 \end{document}
```

Oh wow a title!

Ursula Proton

March 20, 2018

hello world

Using L^AT_EX: sections

Generally, the commands are pretty straightforward:

```
1 %the preamble
2 \documentclass[11pt]{article}
3 \begin{document}%the body of the document
4
5 \section{A section}
6 Which can be followed by anything else.
7
8 \subsection{a subsection}
9 Some text that is part of this section.
10
11 \subsubsection{a subsubsection}
12 More text here.
13
14 \end{document}
```

1 A section

Which can be followed by anything else.

1.1 a subsection

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1.1.1 a subsubsection

More text here.

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More text here.

empty lines are ignored, spacing is set by the commands themselves

Intermezzo: preamble and body

The preamble:

¹more on that later

Intermezzo: preamble and body

The preamble:

- ▶ is the part *before* the `\begin{document}` command
- ▶ contains most of the “technical” stuff
- ▶ contains the commands and definitions that apply *globally* (to the whole document)
- ▶ is where you load packages¹

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- ▶ contains the commands and definitions that apply *globally* (to the whole document)
- ▶ is where you load packages¹

The body of the document:

- ▶ is the part *after* the `\begin{document}` command
- ▶ contains your text, images, etc.
- ▶ contains styling commands that apply *locally*, i.e. any deviation from the general document style.

¹more on that later

Intermezzo: packages

Default \LaTeX is very basic, most functions are introduced via *packages*:

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Intermezzo: packages

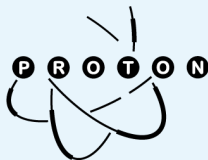
Default \LaTeX is very basic, most functions are introduced via *packages*:

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- ▶ are usually well-documented
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Adding an image:

```
1 \documentclass[11pt]{article}
2 \usepackage{graphicx}
3 %the package is loaded in the preamble
4
5 \begin{document}
6
7 hello world
8 \includegraphics[width=4cm]{protonlogo}
9
10 \end{document}
```

hello world



An example document

```
1 %the preamble
2 \documentclass[11pt]{article}
3 \usepackage{graphics}
4 \usepackage{float}
5
6 \begin{document}
7
8 %first create the title
9 \title{Oh wow it is an example document!}
10 \author{Ursula Proton}
11 \date{\today}
12 \maketitle
13
14 %add a table of contents
15 \tableofcontents
16
17 %then the first section
18 \section{Some text}
19 Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? Thou art more lovely and more temperate. Rough
20 winds do shake the darling buds of May, And summer's lease hath all too short a date.
21 Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines, And often is his gold complexion dimmed,
    And every fair from fair sometime declines, By chance or nature's changing course
    untrimmed;
22
23 But thy eternal summer shall not fade Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st, Nor
    shall death brag thou wander'st in his shade When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st.
    So long as men can breathe or eyes can see, So long lives this, and this gives
    life to thee.
```

Oh wow it is an example document!

Ursula Proton

March 20, 2018

Contents

1	Some text	1
2	More stuff	1
2.1	Mathematics	1
2.2	Figures	1

1 Some text

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? Thou art more lovely and more temperate. Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May, And summer's lease hath all too short a date. Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines, And often is his gold complexion dimmed, And every fair from fair sometime declines, By chance or nature's changing course untrimmed;

But thy eternal summer shall not fade Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st, Nor shall death brag thou wander'st in his shade When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st. So long as men can breathe or eyes can see, So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

An example document

```
24 \section{More stuff}
25
26 %a bit about mathematics
27 \subsection{Mathematics}
28 Simple in-line mathematics is put between dollar signs:  $1 + 2\chi = \Lambda^2$ . A full
29 equation is created using the equation environment like this:
30 \begin{equation}
31 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \exp(-x) = \frac{N}{3} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x dx
32 \end{equation}
33 where  $N$  is a meaningless constant I added because either side is equal to 0.
34
35 %a bit about figures
36 \subsection{Figures}
37 You can create nice figures by putting your image in the \emph{figure} environment.
38 \begin{figure}
39 \centering
40 \includegraphics[width=0.25\textwidth]{protonlogo}
41 \caption{The logo of Proton}
42 \end{figure}
43
44 \end{document}
```

2 More stuff

2.1 Mathematics

Simple in-line mathematics is put between dollar signs: $1 + 2\chi = \Lambda^2$. A full equation is created using the equation environment like this:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \exp(-x) = \frac{N}{3} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x dx \quad (1)$$

where N is a meaningless constant I added because either side is equal to 0.

2.2 Figures

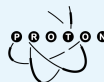


Figure 1: The logo of Proton

You can create nice figures by putting your image in the *figure* environment.

Referencing using Mendeley

There are several methods for citations and referencing, with various complexity and flexibility

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My personal favourite: using the program Mendeley:

The screenshot shows the Mendeley Desktop application window. The main pane displays a PDF of a paper titled "Self-Assembly of Gold Nanoparticles at the Oil-Vapor Interface: From Mono- to Multilayers" by Philip Born, Völkner Schön, Susanne Blum, Dominik Gerstner, Patrick Huber, and Tobias Kraus. The PDF content includes the Langmuir logo, the title, authors, affiliations, and an abstract. The abstract describes the self-assembly of alkythiol-coated gold nanoparticles at the oil-vapor interface. The introduction section is also visible, discussing the natural tendency of particles to assemble at liquid interfaces. The right-hand pane shows the article's details, including the journal name (Langmuir), year (2014), volume (30), issue (44), and pages (13176-13181). The 'Citation Key' field is highlighted with a red arrow, showing the value 'Born2014'. The 'URL' field is also visible, with a red arrow pointing to the 'Add URL...' button.

Langmuir

Self-Assembly of Gold Nanoparticles at the Oil-Vapor Interface: From Mono- to Multilayers

Philip Born,^{1,4} Völkner Schön,¹ Susanne Blum,¹ Dominik Gerstner,² Patrick Huber,^{1,4} and Tobias Kraus^{1,*}

¹DNM—Leibniz Institute for New Materials, Campus D3 2, 66123 Saarfelden, Germany
²Ingenieurphysik, Saarland University, Campus B2 4, 66046 Saarfelden, Germany
³Institute of Materials Physics and Technology, Hamburg University of Technology (TUHH), Eilbekkstr. 40, 21073 Hamburg, Germany

ABSTRACT: Alkythiol-coated gold nanoparticles spontaneously segregate from dispersion in toluene to the toluene-vapor interface. We show that surface tension drops during segregation with a rate that depends on particle concentration. Mono- and multilayers of particles form depending on particle concentration, time, and temperature. X-ray reflectometry indicates fast monolayer formation and slow multilayer formation. A model that combines diffusion-limited segregation driven by surface energy and heterogeneous agglomeration driven by dispersive van der Waals particle interactions is proposed to describe film formation.

INTRODUCTION

Liquid interfaces are natural templates for the self-assembly of nanoparticles. Fluid interfaces can trap or support particles without lowering their in-plane mobility. Interactions between the particles can then guide them into regular structures. Assembly at liquid-liquid interfaces has been used to prepare ordered films of charged gold nanoparticles,¹ spaced polymer particles,² and binary polymer particle mixtures³ over several cm², for example.

Particle assembly at fluid interfaces often requires two liquids and multiple steps. Particles are suspended in an aqueous solvent, placed on an immiscible liquid and arrange at the liquid-liquid or gas-liquid interface. Technologically, one-step processes with a single solvent are more desirable. Industrial coating processes such as slot coating or dip coating can deposit semiconductor particle films and suggested that they had formed at the gas-liquid interface.⁴ Petrá et al. observed the assembly of semiconductor nanocrystals with in situ SAXS and confirmed that it occurred at the gas-liquid interface.⁵ We are interested in solvent-particle combinations that spontaneously form ordered films with controllable thickness without evaporation.

Spontaneous segregation occurs in the absence of convection if moving a particle to the interface lowers free energy sufficiently to trap the particle. If the deformation of the interface and gravitational effects are neglected, the free energy gain per particle can be estimated from a weighted balance of areas. As a particle moves from the dispersion to the interface, the interfacial area between the particle and its original dispersion medium ("solvent") A_{sp} decreases, the interfacial

Details Notes Contents

Self-assembly of gold nanoparticles at the oil-vapor interface: From mono- to multilayers

Authors: P. Born, V. Schön, S. Blum et al.

View research catalog entry for this paper

Journal: *Langmuir*

Year: 2014

Volume: 30

Issue: 44

Pages: 13176-13181

Abstract:

Alkythiol-coated gold nanoparticles spontaneously segregate from dispersion in toluene to the toluene-vapor interface. We show that surface tension drops during segregation with a rate that depends on particle concentration. Mono- and multilayers of particles form depending on particle concentration, time, and temperature. X-ray reflectometry indicates fast monolayer formation and slow multilayer formation. A model that combines diffusion-limited segregation driven by surface energy and heterogeneous agglomeration driven by dispersive van der Waals particle interactions is proposed to...

Tags:

Author Keywords:

Citation Key:
Born2014

URL:
Add URL...

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1 Mendeley exports all your references in the
  correct format for \LaTeX. You can then
  cite a paper using the 'cite' command
  like this \cite{Born2014}.
2
3 \bibliographystyle{ieeetr}
4 \bibliography{mybibliographyfile}
```

Mendeley exports all your references in the correct format for L^AT_EX. You can then cite a paper using the ‘cite’ command like this [1].

References

- [1] P. Born, V. Schön, S. Blum, D. Gerstner, P. Huber, and T. Kraus, “Self-assembly of gold nanoparticles at the oil-vapor interface: From mono- to multilayers,” *Langmuir*, vol. 30, no. 44, pp. 13176–13181, 2014.

Some final notes

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Reader and exercises

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Good luck!

Any questions?