

# **VERY LONG TITLE ON TWO SEPARATE LINES**

Subtitle not capitalised but up to you

**Firstname Lastname**

Het werk in dit proefschrift is uitgevoerd in de onderzoeksgroep A van het Stratingh Instituut voor Scheikunde aan de Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, Nederland.



**university of  
groningen**

**faculty of science  
and engineering**

**stratingh institute  
for chemistry**

Dit werk is mogelijk gemaakt door financiering van A.

Omslag ontworpen door: Voornaam Achternaam

Proefschrift gedrukt door: Drukkerij, Stad, Land



rijksuniversiteit  
groningen

# Title Title Title

Subtitle (*if desired*)

## Proefschrift

ter verkrijging van de graad van doctor aan de  
Rijksuniversiteit Groningen  
op gezag van de  
rector magnificus prof. dr. C. Wijmenga  
en volgens besluit van het College voor Promoties.

De openbare verdediging zal plaatsvinden op  
weekdag dag maand jaar om hh:mm uur

door

## Voornamen Achternaam

geboren op dag maand jaar  
te geboorteplaats, geboorteland

**Promotores**

Prof. dr. A.B. Firstpromotor  
Prof. dr. C.D. Secondpromotor

**Beoordelingscommissie**

Prof. dr. A.B. Firstmember  
Prof. dr. C.D. Secondmember  
Prof. dr. E. Thirdmember

To all the wonderful Brownies using this template



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# 1

## EXAMPLE OF AN INTRODUCTION CHAPTER

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Footnote used for if chapter has been published (or is in the process of).

## ABSTRACT

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

### 1.1. INTRODUCTION

This is the second paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

**Scheme 1.1:** Caption of Scheme.

As you can see in Scheme 1.1, blablabla.

### 1.1.1. SUBSECTION OF INTRODUCTION

And after the second paragraph follows the third paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

## 1.2. SECTION 2

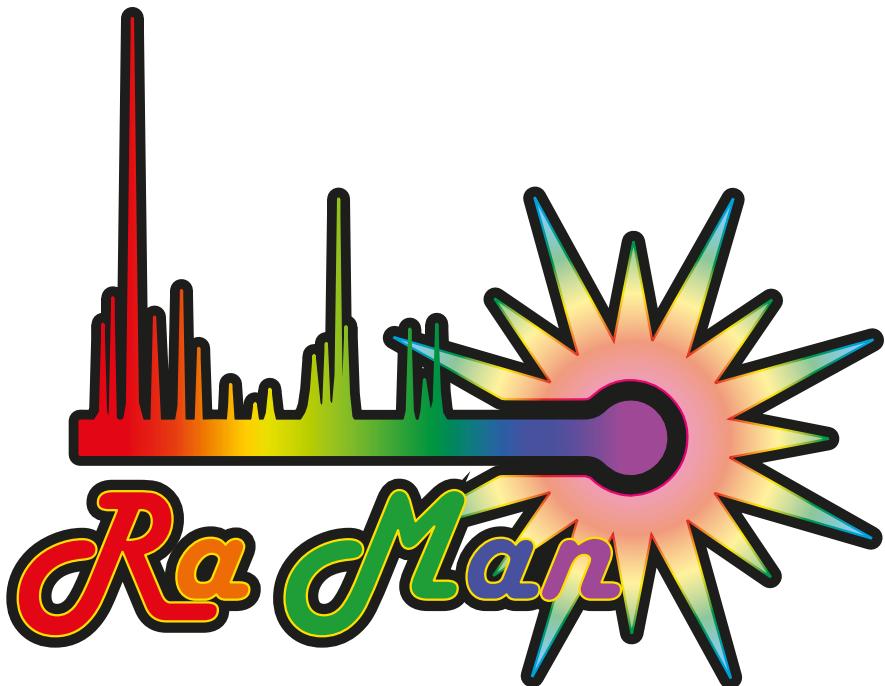


Figure 1.1: Caption of Figure.

Examples of formatting and such:

- 5 wt%
- 80 °C or math-mode: °C
- this is a bullet •

- You can do  $\text{textsubscript}^{\text{like}}$   $\text{so}$  and  $\text{textsuperscript}^{\text{like}}$   $\text{so}$  that follow main font style
- Unbreakable hy-phe-na-tion
- For certain fonts it is possible to use sans-serif mathfont:  $\lambda_{\text{exc}}$  785 nm. Otherwise regular mathfont (*italic*) can be used: at  $\lambda_{\text{exc}}$  785 nm.
- open *vs* closed
- $966 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1170 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
- mu not italics and follows font style:  $\mu$
- $\sqrt{\text{oldstyle}}$  and  $\sqrt{\text{newstyle}}$ , see main for details
- How to cite.<sup>1</sup>
- How to cite a section: Section 1.1.
- The following is used to separate the next paragraph from the previous with a whitespace (e.g., `SMALLSKIP`, `MEDSKIP`, `BIGSKIP`) and without indent (wrap text in `NOINDENT`):

.....

After this fourth paragraph, we start a new paragraph sequence. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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.....

## 1.3. SECTION 3

### 1.3.1. SECTION 3.1

### 1.3.2. SECTION 3.2

## 1.4. CONCLUSIONS

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

VERTICAL SPACE BETWEEN HEADER AND TEXT BELOW CAN BE CHANGED IN THIS WAY.

Someone is gratefully acknowledged.

## THESIS OUTLINE

Put this at the end of the Introduction Chapter (after Conclusions and, if applicable, Acknowledgements).

This thesis is about ...

Chapter 2 concerns ...

In Chapter 3, we investigate ...

Etcetera, etcetera

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- (1) Darwin, C., *On the Origin of Species*; John Murray: London, 1859, p 502.



# 2

## EXAMPLE OF AN EXPERIMENTAL CHAPTER



---

Footnote used for if chapter has been published (or is in the process of).

## ABSTRACT

This is the second paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

### 2.1. INTRODUCTION

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## 2.2. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

### 2.2.1. R&D 1

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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- Refer to a figure in Appendix/Supporting Information:
  - Figure S2.1
  - Table S2.1

## 2.2.2. R&D 2

## 2.3. CONCLUSIONS

This is the second paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Someone is acknowledged.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- (1) Einstein, A. Über einen die Erzeugung und Verwandlung des Lichtes betreffenden heuristischen Gesichtspunkt. *Annalen der Physik* **1905**, 17, 132.
- (2) Einstein, A. Ist die Trägheit eines Körpers von seinem Energieinhalt abhängig? *Ann. Ph.* **1906**, 18, 639.

2

## EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

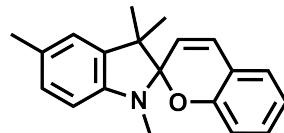
### METHODS

And after the second paragraph follows the third paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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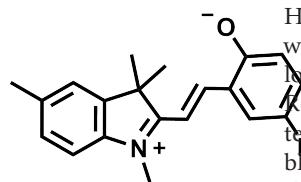
## SYNTHETIC PROCEDURES

### Spiropyran (1)



How to synthesise this compound. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there the NO2 information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  2.22 (t,  $J = 2.3$  Hz, 2H), 5.56 – 5.54 (m, 8H), 7.21 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 1.11 (td,  $J = 3.8, 8.8$  Hz, 1H), 1.02 (s, 5H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  212.6, 154.3, 135.4, 125.5, 111.2, 102.3, 101.1, 54.5, 53.3, 36.2. HRMS (ESI+, m/z) calcd for  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{F}_5$  [ $\text{M}+\text{H}]^+ = 515.4287$ , found 515.4382.

### Merocyanine (2)



How to synthesise this other compound. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  2.22 (t,  $J = 2.3$  Hz, 2H), 5.56 – 5.54 (m, 8H), 7.21 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 1.11 (td,  $J = 3.8, 8.8$  Hz, 1H), 1.02 (s, 5H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  212.6, 154.3, 135.4, 125.5, 111.2, 102.3, 101.1, 54.5, 53.3, 36.2. HRMS (ESI+, m/z) calcd for  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{36}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3\text{F}_5$  [ $\text{M}+\text{H}]^+ = 515.4287$ , found 515.4382.

## APPENDIX



Figure S2.1: Caption figure SI/Appendix.

## CHAPTER 2. EXAMPLE EXPERIMENTAL CHAPTER

---

**Table S2.1:** Caption for Table using packages ADJUSTBOX, MULTIROW and MAKECELL. For example for the tabulation of vibrational modes and frequencies. <sup>a</sup>note.

| Vibrational Mode  | 1                                  | 1 with base (deprotonation) | 2              | 2 at low pH            | 3              |               |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|
|                   |                                    |                             |                |                        | Before heating | After heating |
| 1 <sup>1,2</sup>  | -                                  | -                           | #              | #                      | #              | #             |
| 2 <sup>1</sup>    | under solvent band; # <sup>2</sup> | under solvent band          | -              | # (Calc.) <sup>1</sup> | -              | -             |
| 3-<br>3-<br>3 & 4 | #                                  | #                           | # <sup>a</sup> | #                      | #              | #             |
| 4-<br>4<br>& 5    | #                                  | #                           | # <sup>a</sup> | #                      | #              | #             |
| 5<br>and 6        | #                                  | #                           | # <sup>a</sup> | #                      | #              | #             |
| 7-<br>7           | #                                  | #                           | # <sup>a</sup> | #                      | #              | #             |
| 8                 | #                                  | #                           | -              | #                      | -              | -             |

## COMPUTATIONAL DETAILS

### FREQUENCY CALCULATIONS

**Table S2.2:** Caption of a long table that can extend over multiple pages. For example for calculated frequencies.

| Frequency (cm <sup>-1</sup> ) | Raman activity | Raman intensity |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1                             | 20             | 55000           |
| 2                             | 30             | 213             |
| 3                             | 50             | 8555995         |
| 4                             | 80             | 213             |
| 5                             | 100            | 54598444.4      |
| 6                             | 200            | 234.51          |
| 7                             | 2              | 2315849.98      |
| 8                             | 680            | 8759            |
| 9                             | 35             | 123.4           |

|    |    |    |
|----|----|----|
| 10 | 87 | 92 |
|----|----|----|

2

CARTESIAN COORDINATES

Below are listed the Cartesian XYZ coordinates ( $\text{\AA}$ ) in a non-labelled and non-captioned table.

Molecule 1

12

|   |           |           |          |
|---|-----------|-----------|----------|
| H | -1.242909 | -2.152782 | 0.000000 |
| C | -0.695566 | -1.204756 | 0.000000 |
| C | 0.695566  | -1.204756 | 0.000000 |
| H | 1.242909  | -2.152782 | 0.000000 |
| C | 1.391133  | 0.000000  | 0.000000 |
| H | 2.485819  | 0.000000  | 0.000000 |
| C | 0.695566  | 1.204756  | 0.000000 |
| H | 1.242909  | 2.152782  | 0.000000 |
| C | -0.695566 | 1.204756  | 0.000000 |
| H | -1.242909 | 2.152782  | 0.000000 |
| C | -1.391133 | 0.000000  | 0.000000 |
| H | -2.485819 | 0.000000  | 0.000000 |





# 3

## STYLE AND PRINTING CONSIDERATIONS

## ABSTRACT

*Text that is already italic (for example in the abstract) and again italicized. Consider*

<sup>1</sup> `\textit{text} and \emph{text}`

`text and text`

### 3.1. TO DO

- 3
- ADD THE USEFUL NOTES AND SUCH FROM THE OTHER CHAPTERS HERE TOO.
  - ADD rest of the links as references
    - Subfigures: <https://latex-tutorial.com/subfigure-latex/>
  - add small bit of instructions on how to make the firstpage and titlepage (refer to .tex files)
  - recommend to use `\qty{}{}` and `\unit{}` any time you can. For example, also to indicate temperature or an angle: 50 °C and 180° backscattering setup
  - use command `\hl{"text"}` from package `soul` to highlight text – useful for comments

### 3.2. GENERAL

- It can be necessary to compile your document twice for certain changes to take effect, in particular those concerning labels (floats, references, etc.) that are stored in auxiliary files, so keep this in mind when trying to find out whether an adjustment in the code has had the desired result in the output.
- The symbol ~ is used as a "glue" that sticks two characters to each other such that there will not be a line break made between them. It is used, for example, when referring to floats: Figure 3.1.
  - To make an en-dash (-), type --
  - To make an em-dash (—), use ---
- see previous Chapters: add useful instructions, and refer to sections in the Chapters for examples that possibly have more details.

The package `extdash` provides commands for unbreakable dashes and options for hyphenations. To prevent hyphenation of a word that does not contain hyphens already, use the command `hyphenation{thiswordwilllooklikethis}` (in the pre-amble). The same command can be used to indicate where to allow hyphenation, e.g., `hyphenation{so-called}`. It is recommended to add the option for use of shortcuts: `\RequirePackage[shortcuts]{extdash}`. The commands for unbreakable dashes are:

```
\=/ hyphen (still allows hyphenation between other syllables)
\== en-dash
\=== em-dash
```

## 3.3. MAKING MACROS

It can be very useful to make your own macros (a.k.a. shortcuts/hotkeys) for commonly used commands, e.g., `\textsubscript` and `\textmu`, in the same way that those for *italic* (`Ctrl+i`) and **bold-face** (`Ctrl+b`) work.

## 3.4. HEADERS AND FOOTERS

The package `fancyhdr` has a few default options. Importantly, the thickness of the headrule (`headrulewidth`) is `0.4pt` by default. The thicknesses of the footrules and headrules can be adjusted like so:

```
\renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{0.4pt} % to add footrule in
                                ↵ mainmatter. headrulewidth is defined in the package
                                ↵ fancyhdr: default is 0.4pt
\renewcommand*\headrulewidth{0pt}
```

## 3.5. FIGURES

Define `\graphicspath` per `\subfile` (*i.e.*, Chapter) like so:<sup>1</sup>

```
\graphicspath{ {Figures/}{Schemes/} }
```

### 3.5.1. FIGURES FROM PYTHON

We decided: pdf's because they are vector images (look better) and have relatively small file sizes, depending on the amount of data inside. Pdf's made in python are in RGB, this is easily changed in AdobeIllustrator: open pdf in illustrator, change File/Document Color Mode to CMYK and save again. For printing, CMYK is recommended. Also you can use illustrator to change the size of the figure or artboard or rearrange subplots a little bit. Oddly enough: png's and pdf's made in python and converted to CMYK in illustrator are slightly different in colour so always be consistent in your file extensions.

### 3.5.2. HOW TO MAKE NEW FLOATS

```
\RequirePackage{float}
\RequirePackage{newfloat}
\DeclareFloatingEnvironment[fileext=los, name=Scheme,
  placement=htbp]{scheme}
\DeclareFloatingEnvironment[fileext=los, name=Figure,
  placement=htbp]{figureSI} % new float figureSI
\DeclareFloatingEnvironment[fileext=los, name=Scheme,
  placement=htbp]{schemeSI} % new float schemeSI
\DeclareFloatingEnvironment[fileext=los, name=Table,
  placement=htbp]{tableSI} % new float tableSI

\addto{\captionsenglish}{\renewcommand{\thefigureSI}{\arabic{}}}
\addto{\captionsenglish}{\renewcommand{\theschemeSI}{\arabic{}}}
\addto{\captionsenglish}{\renewcommand{\thetableSI}{\arabic{t}}}
```

### 3.5.3. ALIGN FIGURES

There is several ways of scaling figures but I think most of them are relative to the page so best to start with all figures of the same width or scale them according to original size

#### 3.5.3.1. LOCATION ON PAGE

Useful options and commands:

```
[htbp]
\FloatBarrier
\clearpage
```

Everything we want to say about this is described well by Rob J. Hyndman.<sup>2</sup>

.....Copied directly from his webpage:.....  
Use the placement options: h, t, b and p. For example \begin{figure}[htb] causes LaTeX to try to fit the float “here”, or at the “top” of the current page (or the next page), or at the “bottom” of the current page (or the next page). If “p” is specified, it will allow the float to take a whole page to itself. You can’t specify only “h” as that is too restrictive, and LaTeX will automatically change it to “ht”. The default setting is “tbp”.

One of the reasons that the floats won’t go where you want them is that there are a lot of constraints on where they can go. The main ones are:

| Counter            |                                                       | Default |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| topnumber          | maximum number of floats at top of page               | 2       |
| bottomnumber       | maximum number of floats at bottom of page            | 1       |
| totalnumber        | maximum number of floats on a page                    | 3       |
| Command            |                                                       |         |
| \topfraction       | maximum fraction of page for floats at top            | 0.7     |
| \bottomfraction    | maximum fraction of page for floats at bottom         | 0.3     |
| \textfraction      | minimum fraction of page for text                     | 0.2     |
| \floatpagefraction | minimum fraction of floatpage that should have floats | 0.5     |

These can all be changed individually. But it is often easier to add ! before the placement options, thus forcing LaTeX to ignore most of these constraints. For example, I often use `\begin{figure}![htb]`. If you want to change the defaults, the following values give reasonable results:

```
\setcounter{topnumber}{2}
\setcounter{bottomnumber}{2}
\setcounter{totalnumber}{4}
\renewcommand{\topfraction}{0.85}
\renewcommand{\bottomfraction}{0.85}
\renewcommand{\textfraction}{0.15}
\renewcommand{\floatpagefraction}{0.7}
```

The `\clearpage` command starts a new page and inserts all floats that have not yet appeared before continuing. This can leave a bad page break, so a useful alternative is to use the `afterpage` package, and then insert `\afterpage{\clearpage}` which will put all the floats at the end of the current page.

A very useful package is `placeins`. This provides the command `\FloatBarrier` which causes all unprocessed floats to be processed at that point, but does not start a new page unless it is necessary. To keep floats in the sections in which they were included, use `\RequirePackage[section]{placeins}`. This silently puts a `\FloatBarrier` command before each section. There are other options explained in the `placeins` documentation.

Another useful package is `fлаfter`. This causes floats to always appear after their placement in the document.

If you really don't want LaTeX to move your float at all, then use the `float` package with the command `\restylefloat{figure}` in the preamble. This allows you to specify [H] as the position parameter which means "Here and only Here". However, this often gives bad page breaks.

### 3.5.3.2. MINIPAGE

The `minipage` environment does not require a separate package.

Minipages are one way to arrange figures next to each other, or for example when you want to add separate captions to two figures. You can also have a shared caption for two figures, see example.

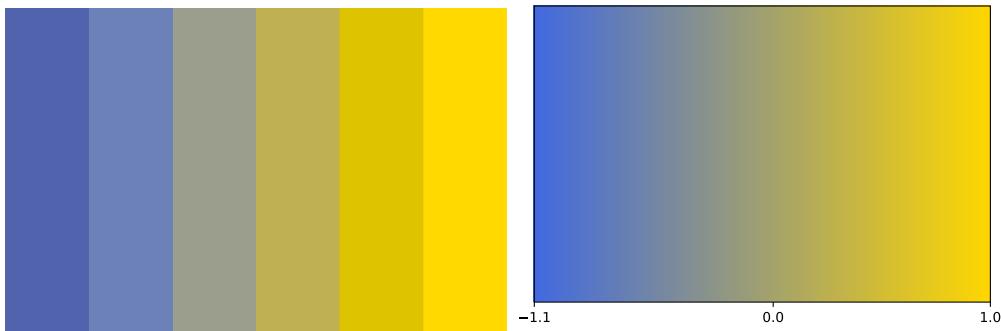


Figure 3.1: Caption of figure on the left and also  
Figure 3.2: Caption of figure on the right  
on the left yes

3

### 3.5.3.3. SUBFIGURES

To make a figure consisting of subfigures, each with their own respective subcaption, requires the use of the package `subcaption`. See Figure 3.3 for an example. Referring to the individual subfigures is also possible, e.g., see Figure 3.3A.



(A) Caption of Subfigure a.



(B) Caption of Subfigure b.

Figure 3.3: Caption of whole Figure.

## 3.6. TABLES

Here is a list of useful packages for tables:

```
\RequirePackage{multirow} % to merge cells in tables
\RequirePackage{makecell} % to insert linebreak in cells in
                         % tables
\RequirePackage{array} % extra options and for better working
                      % of tabular and array
```

```
\RequirePackage{adjustbox} % to resize tables
\RequirePackage{tabularx} % tabularx readjusts column widths to
← fill appointed size (x\textwidth)
\RequirePackage{boldline} % to make thicker lines %
← https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/314882/tabular-
← thicker-lines
\RequirePackage{adjustbox} % Limit table
\RequirePackage{colortbl} % colors in tables.
\RequirePackage{rotating} % table rotation
\RequirePackage{supertabular} % allows two-column tables for
← when they are too long for one page
\RequirePackage{longtable} % allows multi-page tables
\RequirePackage{csvsimple} % to make table from .csv (not
← needed for simple tables)
```

## 3.7. CAPTIONS

The style of the figure captions is set using the package `caption` and its associated command `\captionsetup` (*see below*).

### 3.7.1. LAYOUT OF CAPTIONS

The style of the caption can be changed to your liking:

- indentation
- font family and type (e.g., boldface, sans serif)
- separator (., ;:)
- and more!

Here is an example of a caption setup with certain options specified:

```
\captionsetup{singlelinecheck=off,format=plain,indentation=0.0cm]
← ,labelsep=colon,labelfont=bf,font={sf,small}}
```

## 3.8. INDENTATION OF TEXT

Paragraphs can start with an indentation or not depending on whether you want that or not. Oddly enough, there is a difference between a double empty line and a double backslash.

This is one line of text after a double empty line.

This is another line of text but now after a double backslash.

The document class is set in such a way that the first paragraph of a section does not start with an indent, but other paragraphs after do, using the option `noindentafter` in the package `titlesec`, like so: `\RequirePackage[noindentafter]{titlesec}`

### 3.8.1. PARAGRAPH SPACING

The package `parskip` can be used to adjust the paragraph spacing: The other values are:

- The value of `\parindent` can be set via the `indent` option. It is now `0.0pt`.
- `\baselineskip` is `12.0pt`
- `\parskip` can be set via the `skip` option. Its value is `4.0pt plus 2.0pt minus 1.0pt`
- `\tocskip` can be set via the `tocskip` option. This should set the paragraph spacing in the TOC, but I have not been able to get it to work (the TOC spacing just uses the normal `\parskip`...)

## 3.9. MISCELLANEOUS ENVIRONMENTS AND COMMANDS

### 3.9.1. A COMMAND FOR AN EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE: SYNTH

Defined a command `\synth` with 5 (optional) arguments all inside a `minipage` (such that no experimental procedure spreads over two pages). The input fields are: title; image; text; NMR; HRMS (but these are optional and can be adjusted/appended as well). The code for `\includegraphics` is simplified: it is now only necessary to input the name of the image file – the rest of the code is included in `\synth`.

And another important feature: using the argument `scale=` instead of setting the width (with `width=`) for `\includegraphics` makes sure that the images of the molecules retain their relative dimensions – the molecules share the same ratio but have various heights and widths depending on their substitution pattern. Parameters in `\synth` that can be adjusted to achieve the desired result are:

- The size of the `wrapfigure` and hereby the amount of whitespace around the molecules
- The scaling factor of the image that is included with `\includegraphics[scale=<value>]`
- The vertical whitespace between the molecule and the title by the command `\vspace*{-<value>\baselineskip}` which removes a certain amount of vertical space (note the *minus* sign)

These parameters are in this part of the code for `\synth` which can be found above:

```
-----  
\begin{wrapfigure}{l}{0.20\textwidth}% -- Change the value of the number before \textwidth  
\centering  
\vspace*{-0.75\baselineskip} -- Change the magnitude of \baselineskip  
\includegraphics[scale=0.15]{#2} -- The scaling factor of the image  
% \vspace*{-\baselineskip}%  
\end{wrapfigure}\small{#3} %  
-----
```

## 3.10. REFERENCING

This Biblatex cheat sheet is handy.<sup>3</sup>

For authors with last names that are two words or consist of two parts – use either of these options in the .bib file:<sup>4</sup>

- De Gaulle, Charles
- Charles De Gaulle

For each separate chapter, it is recommended to use a separate refsection as well, for example using the command `\newrefsection["bibfilename"]` at the start of the subfile (Chapter) .tex file. For example, for Chapter 1 of this document, we added: `\newrefsection[Chapter_1/References_Chapter_1]`. See Biblatex documentation for detailed information.<sup>5</sup>

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- (1) subfiles | Nested Files <https://latex.org/forum/viewtopic.php?t=13267> (accessed Sept. 7, 2022).
- (2) Hyndman, R. J. Controlling figure and table placement in LaTeX <https://robjhyndman.com/hyndnsight/latex-floats/> (accessed Sept. 7, 2022).
- (3) Biblatex Cheat Sheet <http://tug.ctan.org/info/biblatex-cheatsheet/biblatex-cheatsheet.pdf> (accessed Sept. 7, 2022).
- (4) How to correctly typeset an author's two-word last name in BibTeX? <https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/204697/how-to-correctly-typeset-an-authors-two-word-last-name-in-bibtex> (accessed Sept. 7, 2022).
- (5) Biblatex <https://ctan.org/pkg/biblatex> (accessed Sept. 7, 2022).







# SAMENVATTING

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# SUMMARY

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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# LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

3. Einstein, A. Ist die Trägheit eines Körpers von seinem Energieinhalt abhängig? *Annalen der Physik* **1906**, 18, 639
2. Einstein, A. Über einen die Erzeugung und Verwandlung des Lichtes betreffenden heuristischen Gesichtspunkt. *Annalen der Physik* **1905**, 17, 132
1. Darwin, C., *On the Origin of Species*; John Murray: London, 1859, p 502