文章修改笔记—持续更新

Overleaf 修改配合规则

我：导师

你：学生

Overleaf，我给的修改，你看了后如何觉得修改合理就accept，如果觉得不合理就在修改处add comment。同理，你的修改，我觉得合理就会accept。针对我添加的修改commnet，如果你已经修改好了请在我的comment中回复一下。我觉得已经满意了就会关闭此问题的comment。

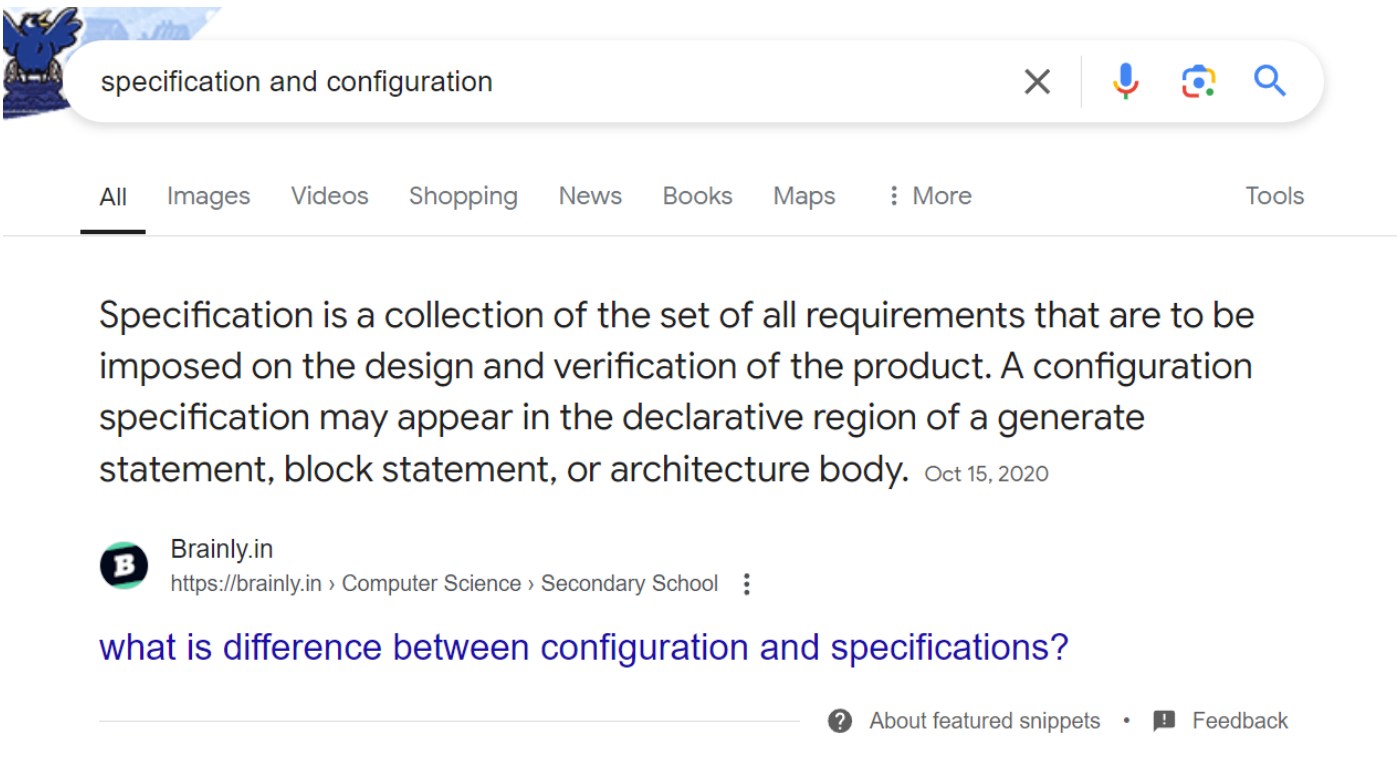
借用ChatGPT润色文章技巧

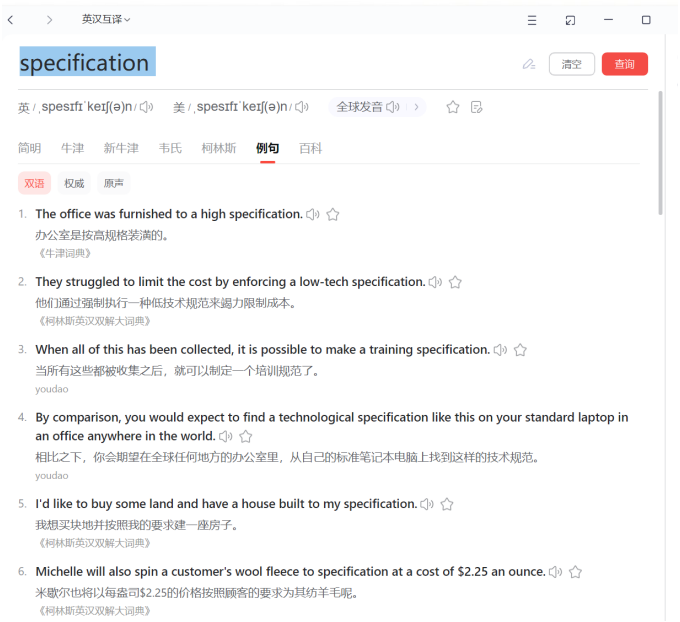
推荐比较好用的方法： if you are a robotics scientist, please help to polish the following diagram: + 需要优化的英文段落

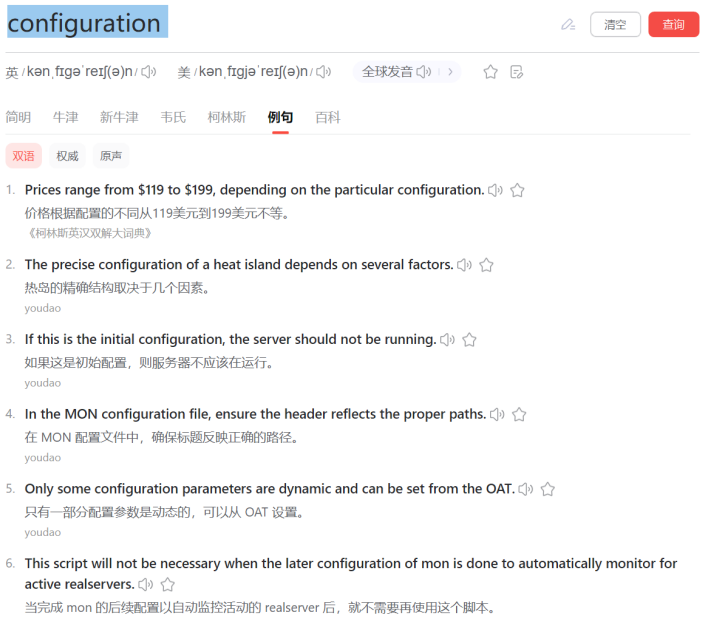
GPT优化后自己读一下，确认是否是你想表达的意思。GPT里面用词如果很生疏也查询一下是否使用正确。如果GPT输出长难句，自己改写成短句后再重复上述过程进行二次润色。

用词

科技论文写作不用过分追求单词华丽多样，但是一定要用词准确。单独看某个词的使用例句，去看单词之间的区别。







下面的方法也可以尝试，我自己是习惯用上面的方法。

[怎么样检测论文是否是由ChatGPT写的? - 知乎]

1、论文润色

提示词如下：

> Below is a paragraph from an academic paper. Polish the writing tomeet the academic style. improve the spelling, grammar, clarity,concision and overall readability. When necessary, rewrite thewhole sentence. urthermore, list all modification and explain thereasons to do so in markdown table :

2、修改语法和拼写

提示词如下：

> Can you help me ensure that the grammar and spelling are correct? Do not try to improve the text, if no mistake is found, tell me that this paragraph is good.If you find grammar or spelling mistakes, please list the mistakes you find in a three-column markdown table, with each sentence per sentence, put the original text in the first column, put the corrected text in the second column, and highlight the key words you fixed in the third column:

3、修改逻辑结构

提示词如下：

> Please analyze the logic and coherence among paragraphs in the following text. Identify any areas where the flow or connections between paragraphs could be improved, and provide specific suggestions to enhance the overall quality and readability of the content. Please also provide suggestions of sentences. Don't give the original text.

4、翻译成中文

提示词如下：

> I want you to act as a scientific English-Chinese translator, I will provide you with some paragraphs in one language and your task is to accurately and academically translate the paragraphs only into the other language. Do not repeat the original provided paragraphs after translation. If needed, please improve the text in a scientific tone. I want you to give your output in a markdown table where the first column is the original language and the second is the sentence after translating, and give each row only one sentence. Please provide the whole text after translation in the end:

Keywords

尽量从给的杂志提供的范围里面找跟投稿方向贴切的，keywords决定了投稿文章去到哪个方向的AE和评审专家

Keywords - IEEE Robotics and Automation Society

内容

长句改短句

学术内容忌用长难句！！！！

一般一个句子不要超30个词。

一个简单的技巧就是每个句号回车一下，调整overleaf的编辑栏宽度，可以通过每个句子的行数快速判断单个句子是否过长。

公式

变量

HI LAB论文统一格式，根据习惯任选其一：

1. matrix使用黑体+正体： \mathbf{变量}；Vector使用黑体加斜体：\bm{变量}；标量使用斜体：$变量$
2. matrix使用黑体+大写： \bm{大写变量}；Vector使用黑体+小写：\bm{小写变量}；标量使用斜体：$变量$

数学符号在论文中的格式规范_ieee论文要求的数学公式mathtype格式-CSDN博客

latex公式前后空行问题

情况一：

Xxx can be represented by (回车，但是文字和公式不要空一行)

\begin{equation}

A = b+c, (注意公式有标点符号，)

\end{equation}

(回车，但是文字和公式不要空一行)

where 解释公式变量。。

情况二：

Xxx can be represented by (回车，但是文字和公式不要空一行)

\begin{equation}

A = b+c. (注意公式有标点符号.已经把讲完了)

\end{equation}

(文字和公式之间空一行，想另起一段说其他事情)

另起一段说其它内容了

引用

参考文献引用（以IEEE为例，不同组织文献引用格式会有不同）

姓~\textit{et al.}~\cite{parlange2018vision}

最终效果：LYU *et al.* [1]

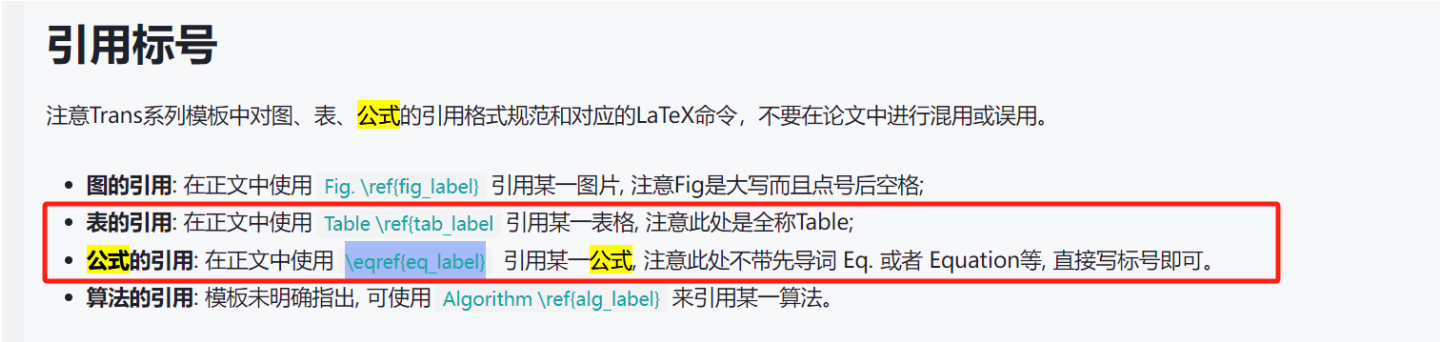
多个参考文献引用：

错误：\cite{ETH-ANYmal-legged}\cite{ANYmal-wheeled-legged}\cite{Zheng_Lee_2019}

正确：XXX~\cite{ETH-ANYmal-legged,ANYmal-wheeled-legged,Zheng_Lee_2019}

公式引用

特别注意公式引用，不要写成Eq. （1）或 Equation (1)



！！！ Fig. Table Sec. 等和\ref{} 之间需要加空格！！！为避免空格丢失，可用~代替空格，如：Sec.~\ref{sec:system description}

错例：， \ref前无空格；用Sec. 代替 Section.

```
89
90  Sec.
91  The remainder of this paper are as follows. Section.\ref{sec:system description} presents
    the design of the robot platform.
92  Section.\ref{sec:modeling} provides the procedure of simplifying the WBR and analyzing its
    equation of dynamics.
93  Section.\ref{sec:controller design} introduces how to design the balance controller and
    comprehensive motion controller.
94  Section.\ref{sec:experiment_verification} shows experiments in both simulations and real
    prototypes. Section.\ref{sec:conclusion} gives the conclusions and future work.
95
```

改为：Sec.~\ref{sec:system description}

图片引用

Fig.~\ref{xxx}

表格引用

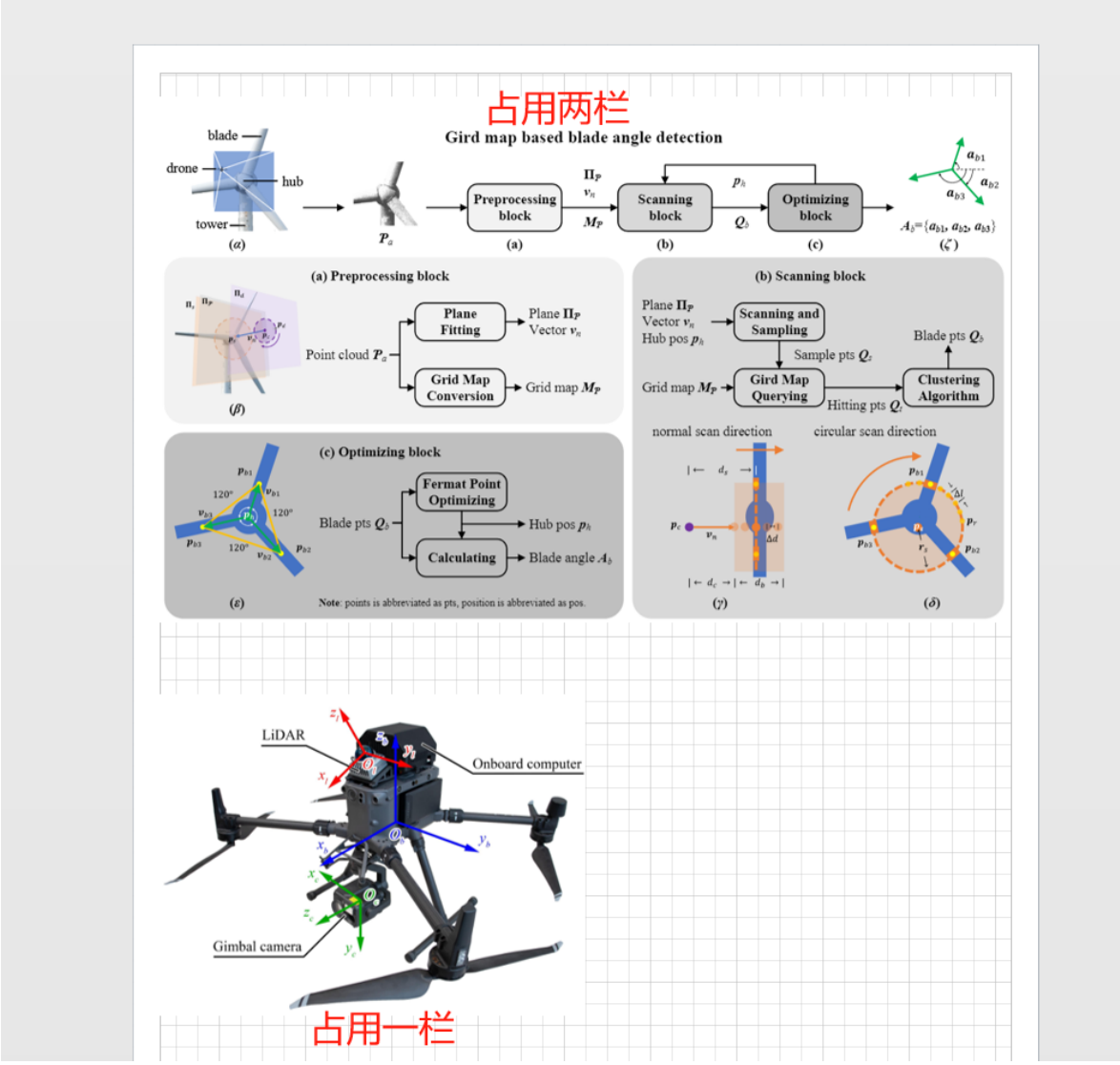
Tab.~\ref{xxx}

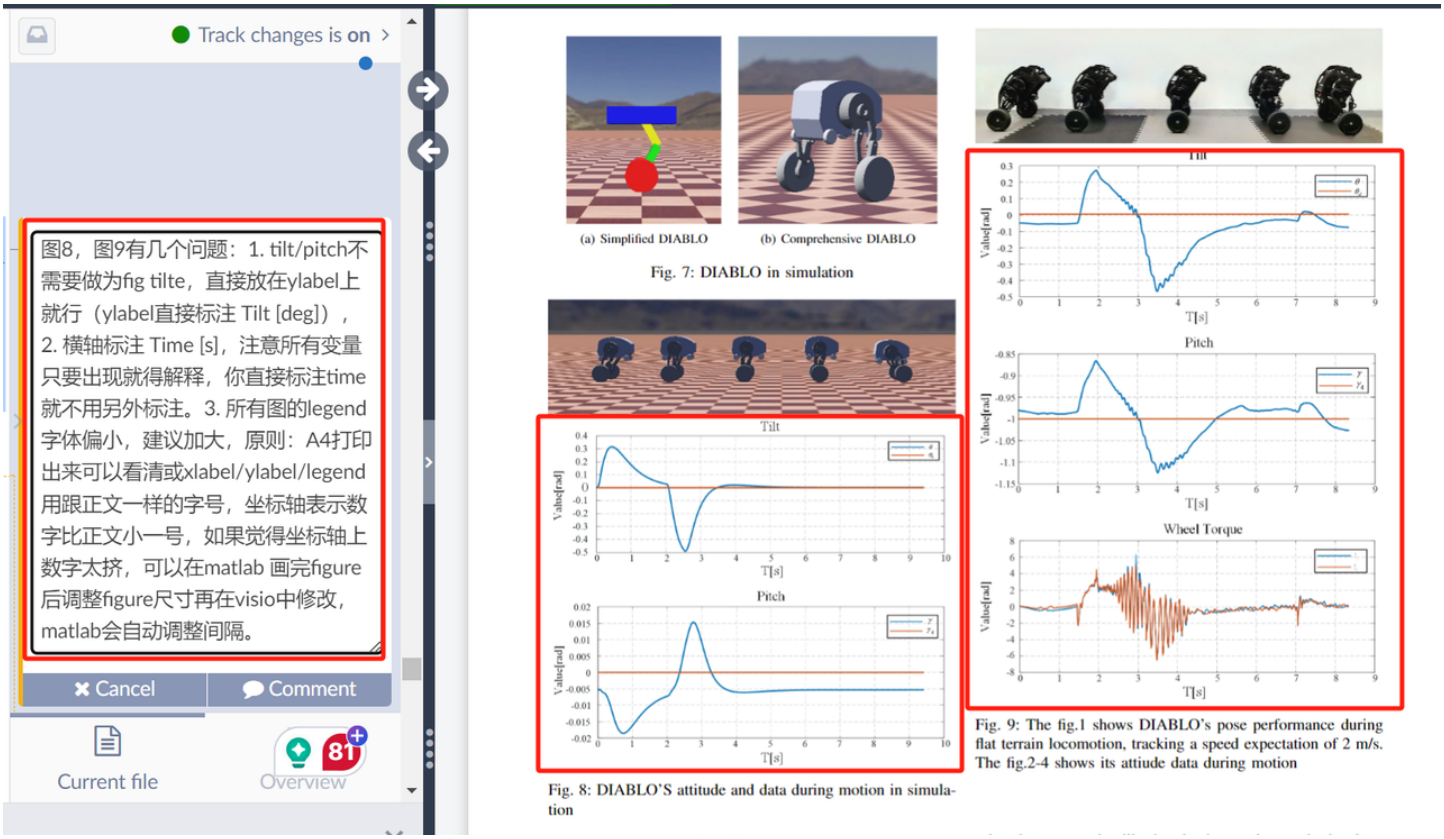
图

全文图片字体、字号使用习惯保持一致，且与题注字号接近。如果在图中要区分不同层级，假设题注是10号，以11号、10号、9号、8号为宜。

画图技巧：

Vision打开默认就是A4纸大小，根据文章中图片占用一栏还是占用两栏，直接在visio中使用一样的图片大小进行编辑并选定固定字号（一般在8-11号之间）





表格

表格的格头放上面，不要放下面

Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation Fig. 1, even at the beginning of a sentence.

TABLE I
AN EXAMPLE OF A TABLE

One	Two
Three	Four

标题

section 全部用大写

\section{RELATED WORK}

变量

数学符号在论文中的格式规范_ieee论文要求的数学公式mathtype格式-CSDN博客

数学符号在论文中的格式规范

原创 MrCharles 于 2018-05-31 11:22:44 发布 阅读量4.3w 收藏 107 点赞数 17

一，使用斜体的情况：
1) 变量(variables)应该用斜体表示：例如T表示温度(temperature)，r表示速率(rate).
注意：即便用变量来作为形容词的组成部分，依然要保持斜体，
举例：In this equation, is the frequency of the th mode.
2) 坐标轴(axes)：the axis.
3) 平面(planes)：plane .
4) 行列式(determinants)和矩阵(matrices)中的元素：.
5) 常数(constants)符号: : 玻尔兹曼常数； : 重力加速度
6) 描述变量的函数:.

二，不用斜体，用直体的情况：
1) 数字；
2) 标点符号和括号；
3) 大多数运算符；
4) 量度单位和时间单位：毫克, mg; 开尔文温度, K; 帕斯卡, Pa; 毫米汞柱, mmHg.
5) 非数学符号和数量：s, 原子轨道(atomic orbital); S1, 分子状态(molecular state); R, 化学命名法中的自由基(radical).
6) 变量的多字符缩写: 临界胶束浓度，cmc.
7) 数学常量(mathematical constants): 自然对数, e; i, 复数的虚部; 圆周率, π.
8) 矩阵的转置(transposes), AT(T是矩阵A的转置)
9) 点(point)和线(line): point A, line AB.
10) 行列式(determinants)： A是矩阵A的行列式
11) 三角函数和其他数学函数: cos, 余弦函数; sin, 正弦函数; max, 最大值; lim, 极限; log, 十的对数； mod, 模量; Re, 实部等.

三，用粗体的情况：
1）向量(vectors)；
2）张量(tensors)；
3）矩阵(matrics)；

四，当上下标本身就是代表物理量或数字的符号时，用斜体(italic), 如果上下标是缩写或者不是符号时，不用斜体，采用直体.
举例： for heat capacity at constant pressure常压比热（p是压力的符号，采用斜体）
for heat capacity of substance B 物质B的比热（B不是符号，不用斜体）
where g is gas 气体比热(g是气体gas的缩写，不用斜体)
for energy of the th level, where is a number(i是代表数字的符号)
where n is normal(n是气体normal的缩写，不用斜体)

五，正文中，长表达式不要用根号，应该转化成相应的上标形式
举例：

http://ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/wp-content/uploads/IEEE_Style_Manual.pdf

Math

Some brief guidelines for editing math are explained here. For further discussion, see Section IV of this guide.

1) Variables are set italic; vectors are usually boldface italic (if distinguished by the author).
2) Remove commas around variables in text.
3) If not included by the author, always add a zero before decimals, but do not add after (e.g., 0.25).
4) Stet the use of the author's parentheses and brackets (i.e., [0,1) may be correct).
5) Spell out units used in text without quantities (e.g., "where the noise is given in decibels"). For units appearing with quantities, use standard abbreviations.
6) Numbers and units used as compound adjectives may be hyphenated only if needed for clarity: 10-kV voltage, 5-in-thick glass. Do not insert a hyphen when they are not used as adjectives: a current of 2 A, a line 4 in long, a length of 3.05 mm.
7) Use thin spaces instead of commas between numbers in tens or hundreds of thousands (e.g., 62 000, 100 000, but 4000).
8) Always change μ to μm, "micron" to "micrometer," "submicron" to submicrometer." Always change cycle per second to hertz (Hz); cycle per second may not appear as cycle, cps, c/s, csec. In text, break down (shill) multiline (built-up) fractions so they can be placed on one line. Sometimes parentheses may need to be added to distinguish between expressions, especially when a minus appears [e.g., $\frac{a}{b-c}$ becomes $a/(b-c)$], $\frac{c-d}{k+4}$ becomes $\left[(c-d)/(k+4)\right]$.

9) In exponential expressions [e.g., $e^{-(jwt)xyzk}$], there are sometimes long and complicated superscripts. These may be brought down on line with the substitution of "exp" for "e" and the addition of square brackets (e.g., exp[–(*jwt*)*xyzk*]).
10) Distinguish between lower case italic "ell" or "oh" versus one and zero.
11) Always use numerals for numbers written with units. Otherwise, spell out numbers below 11, and use numerals for others unless they begin a sentence or are combined in a phrase (gives 7 to 13 times more).
12) Use zeroth, first, *n*th, (*k* + 1)th, not 1st, 2nd, (*k* + 1)st, etc.
13) Use the word "equation" at the start of a sentence, but in text, just use the number [e.g., in (1)].
14) Use the $ symbol versus "dollars" in sums of money.
15) The slash (/) is acceptable in place of the word "per" when it lends to the clarity of the sentence. For example: "the ratio of 16 samples/s to 35 samples/s as compared to …"

Ellipses: In mathematics an author may use dots (ellipses) to show continuation in an expression (e.g., x_2, ..., x_{16}). The type of mathematical expression will determine whether the ellipses points are set on the baseline or centered. If commas or operational signs are present, they are placed after each term and after the three ellipses points (almost all expressions will use three points). If operational signs are used, the ellipses are centered on the operator. When commas are used the ellipses are on the baseline. Example:

$x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n$ not $x_1, x_2 \ldots x_n$

$x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n$ not $x_1 + x_2 + \cdots x_n$

$y = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$ not $y = 0, 1, 2 \ldots$

$x_1 x_2 \cdots a_n$ not $x_1 x_2 \cdots a_n$

Conditions: In displayed equations, there should be a comma or parentheses and a two-em space between the main expression and the condition following it. Example:

$$x = yn^{-2} \qquad \forall n = 3$$

$$x = yn^{-2}, \qquad \text{if } n = 3 - y^{-4}.$$

$$x = yn^{-2}, \qquad y = 3, \ldots, m$$

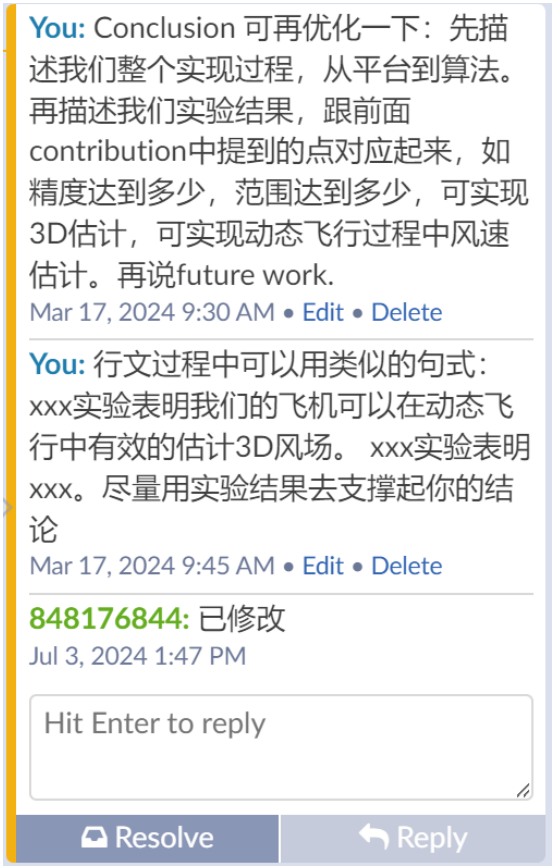
https://blog.csdn.net/MrCharle

实验

描述实验如何setup，有图就看图说话；

描述实验结果，有图就看图说话；有表就看表说话。

结论


You: Conclusion 可再优化一下：先描述我们整个实现过程，从平台到算法。再描述我们实验结果，跟前面contribution中提到的点对应起来，如精度达到多少，范围达到多少，可实现3D估计，可实现动态飞行过程中风速估计。再说future work.
Mar 17, 2024 9:30 AM • Edit • Delete
You: 行文过程中可以用类似的句式：xxx实验表明我们的飞机可以在动态飞行中有效的估计3D风场。 xxx实验表明xxx。尽量用实验结果去支撑起你的结论
Mar 17, 2024 9:45 AM • Edit • Delete
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Jul 3, 2024 1:47 PM
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