第三讲 英文科技论文写作——方法篇



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大纲

- 1. 准备工作
- 2. 科技论文各部分的写作方法(why+how+注意事项)
- 3. 实例-模拟写作一篇科技论文



List

- Rationale:
- Objectives:
- What was done:
- Findings:
- Implications:

写作的角度看科技论文的内容:

Research Article

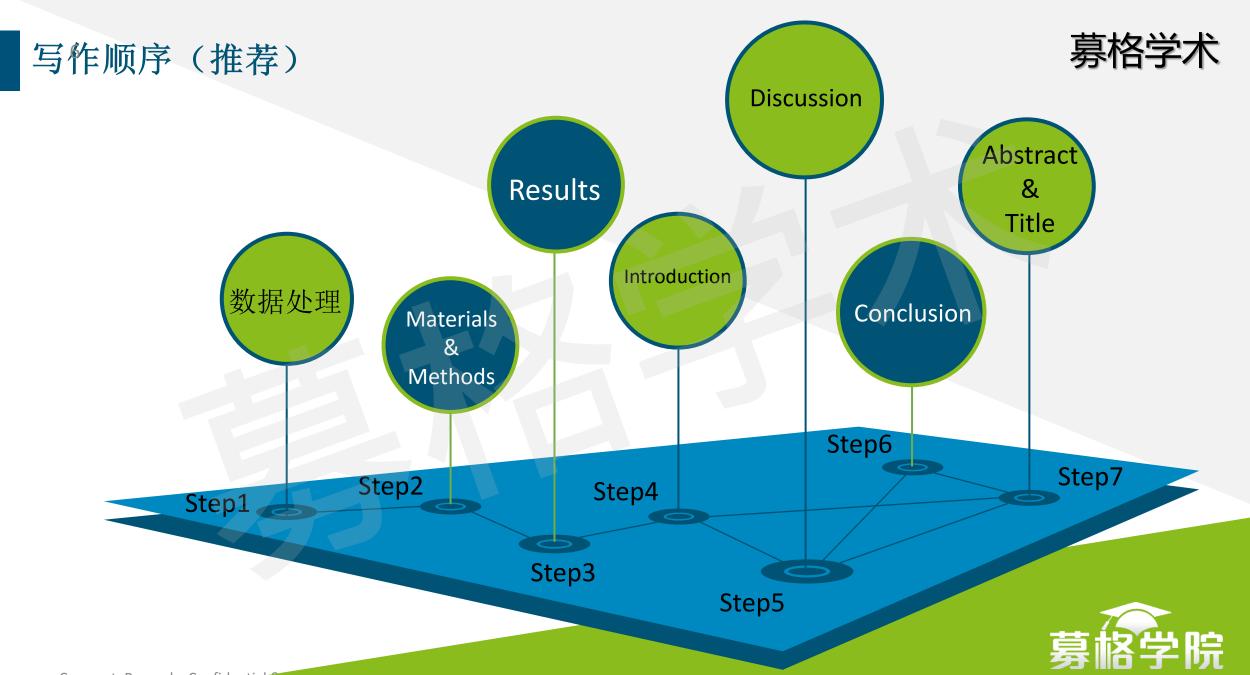
背景 目的 做了什么 结果 结果意义
引言: 最后部分 材料方法: 详细 讨论: 部分

引言:详细

讨论: 开头部分

讨论:详细阐述

结论



杂志编辑评估文章的标准有哪些?

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1. 整体

2. 细节

- 1. 是否具有创新性;
- 2. 该创新是否重要;
- 3. 是否适合在该杂志上发表;
- 4. 文章的组织结构是否合理;
- 5. 实验方法和结果的处理是否科学;
- 6. 结论是否是根据所提供的数据得到的;
- 7. 文章的长度是否合适;
- 8. 是否所有的图片、表格都是必要的;
- 9. 所有图形和表格的题注是否合适;
- 10. 文章的标题和摘要是否清晰的反应了文章的内容;
- 11. 所有的参考文献是否是最新的而且是完整的,期刊名称的缩写是否正确;

3. 文章评价

12. 文章是很好、好还是差。

2. 科技论文各部分写作方法



Why?

- ·结果(数据)是论文的核心与主要部分,且多以图表形式呈现。
- 1. 直观、高效地表达复杂的数据和观点;
- 2. 启发思考数据的本质、分析数据揭示的规律;
- 3. 以较小的空间承载较多的信息;
- 4. 真实、准确地展示和反映数据。

A picture is worth a thousand words.

How?

•关于图表,并没有统一的规范。

Tips:

以目标期刊近期刊登的文章的图表作为样板来制作图表。包括设计风格、图片数量、字体等。

2.1.1 文字or图片or表格?

·每一种形式都存在着其优点和缺点使用哪一种形式来展示你的数据, 取决于你想向读者展示什么。

If Relationships in Data Are	And	Then Use
Qualitative	Simple	Text
	Complex	Diagram
Quantitative	Exact values most important	Table
	Patterns and trends most important	Chart

图片 VS 表格

表格:

- 1. 描述原始或处理后的数据;
- 2. 需要展现数据计算过程中的各组成部分;
- 3. 需要强调数据的准确性
- 4. 数据的多元比较

图片:

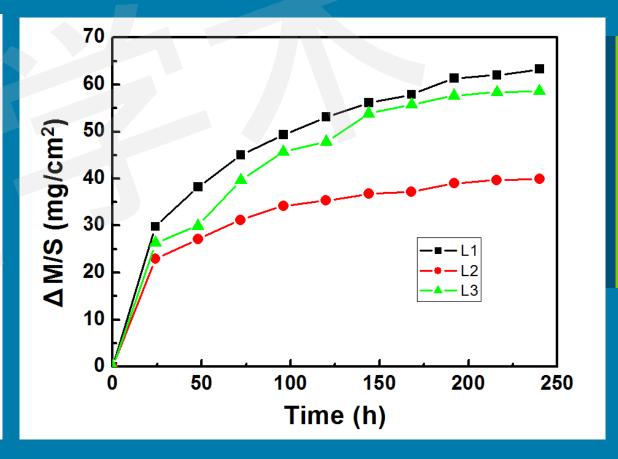
- 1. 呈现数据的整体趋势
- 2. 与具体数据相比较,通过图片,如形状等,更易于读者理解时;
- 3. 少数数据之间的相互比较。

Table 5.1 The choice betw	een data display	in figures or tables.
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Most useful	Table	Figure
When working with	number	shape
When concentrating on	individual data values	overall pattern
When accurate or precise actual values are	more important	less important

表 vs 图

Time (h)		ΔM/S (mg/cm ²)	
, ,	L1 sample	L2 sample	L3 sample
0	0	0	0
24	29.81	22.89	26.33
48	38.22	27.13	29.97
72	45.03	31.24	39.66
96	49.31	34.18	45.69
120	53.08	35.3	47.85
144	56.11	36.74	53.88
168	57.89	37.23	55.72
192	61.32	39.01	57.68
216	62.01	39.68	58.36
240	63.31	39.98	58.65



图片/表格制作软件

表格:通常使用word中的表格绘制工具即可。

图片:

Photoshop: 图片拼接、图片格式、大小等编辑;

OriginLab:柱状图、散点图。。。。

其它软件: GraphPad、R、Sigmaplot、Matlab等

2.1.2 图片

常规指标与要求

指标		参数值	设置方法
	线图	1200 dpi	选择图像—图像大小,设置分辨率
分辨率	组合图	600 dpi	同上
73771-	黑白图、扫描图	300 dpi	同上
类型		tif, jpg, eps等	在另存为—格式中选择
	单栏	8 cm	选择图像—图像大小,设置宽度和高度
图片大小	双栏	17 cm	同上
Color Figure		RGB or CMYK	图像—模式中选择

注: 具体参数值需按照投稿杂志要求设定

图片的分类

・记录型:照片、其它纪实图象等

图片的类型

• 定量型:线形图、条形图、散点图等

• 阐述型:示意图、流程图

记录型

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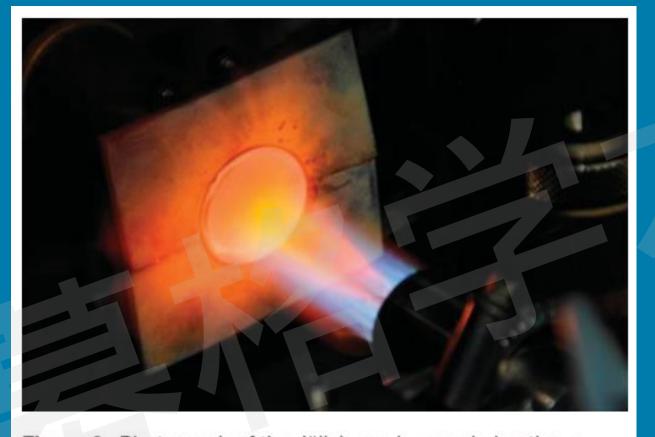


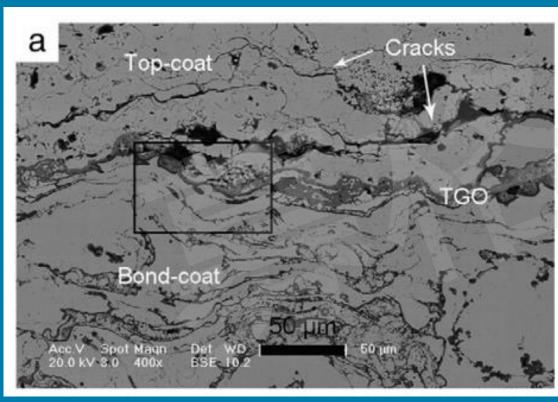
Figure 2. Photograph of the Jülich gas burner rig heating a disk-shaped thermal-barrier coating sample with back-side compressed air cooling. In the central part of the flame, a solution of calcium-magnesium alumino-silicates is injected to spray onto the hot surface.

DOI: 10.1557/mrs.2012.235

记录型

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- 放大倍数or标尺
- 标注



doi:10.1016/j.surfcoat.2012.03.026

50 µm 50 µm 300 µm

DOI: 10.1126/science.1068609

定量型

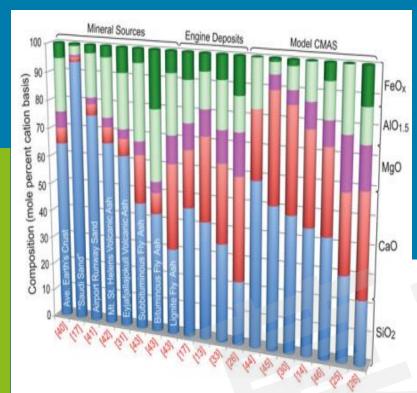
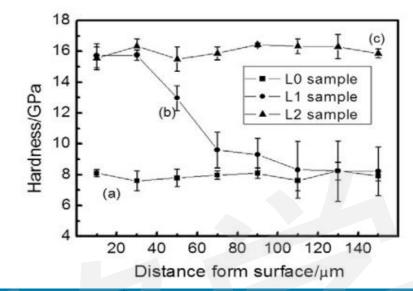
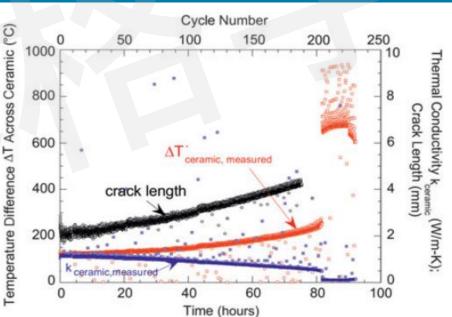


Figure 5. Concentration of predominant oxides in the composition of calcium-magnesium alumino-silicates, grouped by examples of sources of siliceous debris, compositions reported for actual deposits in engines, and model compositions used in laboratory investigations of the problem. (Small additions in some model compositions are not included.) Within each group, the compositions are listed from left to right in order of descending SiO₂ content, except for the average composition of the earth's crust that serves as a reference. Reference citations are listed along the bottom of the image.

DOI: 10.1557/mrs.2012.235



doi:10.1016/j.surfcoat.2012.03.026



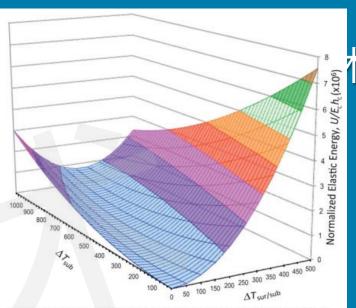
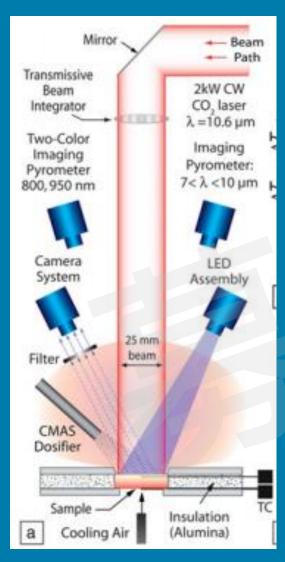
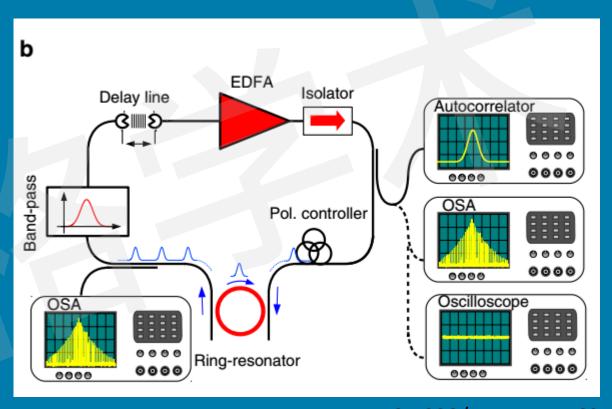


Figure 3. Normalized elastic energy/area in the coating (U/E_ch_o) calculated from Equation 3 and available for release under plane strain conditions due to thermal stress induced by cooling from an initially high temperature. $\Delta T_{\rm sub}$ and $\Delta T_{\rm sub}$ are the temperature drops of the substrate and of the coating surface relative to the substrate, respectively, and the properties of the coating/substrate system are as defined in the text. Note that any value of U would scale with the coating modulus E_c (e.g., due to stiffening by calcium-magnesium alumino-silicate penetration) and with the coating thickness, h_c . Also note that cooling paths wherein $\Delta T_{\rm sub}$ change simultaneously may result in much lower strain energy buildup.

DOI: 10.1557/mrs.2012.235

阐述型:说明基本原理或是工作流程,比文字更加易于读者理序格学术





Dol: 10.1038/ncomms1762

D01: 10.1557/mrs. 2012. 230

图片的组合

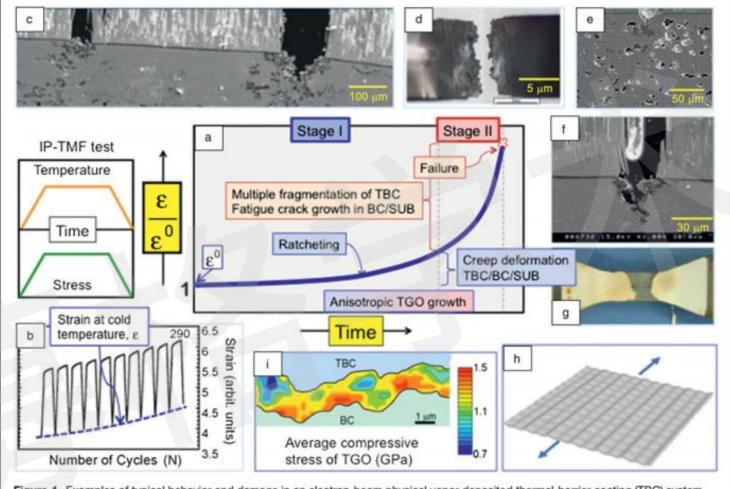


Figure 4. Examples of typical behavior and damage in an electron-beam physical vapor deposited thermal-barrier coating (TBC) system during in-phase thermomechanical fatigue (IP-TMF) testing mode: (a) Creep curve of normalized average strain ε/ε⁰, where ε⁰ is strain at first loading. SUB, substrate; BC, bond-coat layer. (b) Ratcheting behavior of the TBC system shown by the increasing strain at low temperature after each loading cycle. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images (c-f) show (c) TBC layer cracking (image of a polished section, parallel to loading axis), (d) macroscopic appearance of multiple fragmentation of TBC layer, (e) void formation in the BC layer, and (f) fatigue crack growth and new thermally grown oxide (TGO) formation in the BC layer. (g) Delamination of TBC layer, (h) illustration of anisotropic TGO morphology (arrow, loading direction), and (i) an example of stress distribution in the TGO layer.

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DOI: 10.1557/mrs.2012.230

图注 (Figure captions)

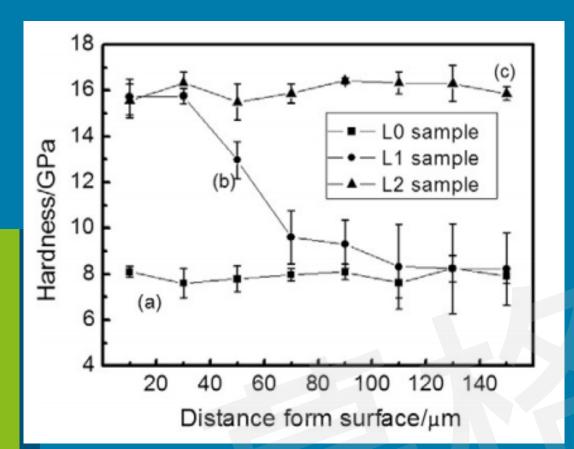
- •标题
- •图片内容的描述
- •其它:

未定义过的缩写/可能的统计信息/图片上符号的定义/可能的试验细节

Guideline of Surface & Coatings Technology

Figure captions

Ensure that each illustration has a caption. Supply captions separately, not attached to the figure. A caption should comprise a brief title (**not** on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.



符号解释

统计信息

图片标题

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Fig. 3. Hardness of cross-sectional YSZ samples as a function of distance from thesurface of YSZ coating (a) as-sprayed L0 sample, (b) laser remelted L1 sample and(c) laser remelted L2 sample. The error bars given with each data set is the standard deviation. Parameters of laser treatment on L1 and L2 samples are given in Table 3.

2.1.3 表格

特点:

- · 与文字相比较,能在较小的版面内提供丰富的数据;
- 多种数据类型间的相互比对;
- 突出单个数据值的准确性;
- ・易于读取具体数值。

•三线表:顶线、栏目线、底线(一般没有竖线)

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序号标题	Table X Title				
项目栏		Column	Column	Column	
XHI	Side Heading	Subheading	Subheading	Subheading	
		(units)	(units)	(units)	
	Row 1	29.81	n.d.	26.33*	
/	Row 2	38.22*	27.13	29.97	
表体	Row 3	45.03	31.24	39.66	
	,				
	n.d.: not detected]			
	*: Explanation				

设计原则

- 简洁:设计越简单越好,易于读者读取数据
- ·数据分布:熟悉的信息置于左侧,新的、重要的信息置于右侧;
- •逻辑性:设计表格时,应便于读者进行数据间的比对;

Table 6Composition data (measured by EDX) of as-sprayed LO sample, laser remelted L1 sample and laser remelted L2 sample.

	Composition (at.%)	As-sprayed LO sample	Laser remelted L1 sample	Laser remelted L2 sample
Site A	Al	36	42	45
	Cr	4	2	6
	Ni	3	3	4
	0	Balance	Balance	Balance
Site B	Al	5	14	15
	Cr	40	32	25
	Ni	3	4	3
	0	Balance	Balance	Balance
Site C	Al	7	16	23
	Cr	20	19	9
	Ni	16	16	10
	0	Balance	Balance	Balance

表格-标题

- 简洁;
- 标题应突出表格的重点内容;

Poor

#1 Table 1 Characteristics of intestinal flora.

#2 Table 2 Soil analysis.

Better

#1 Table 1 Characteristics of intestinal flora found for 21 patients with HIV-1.

#2 Table 2 Soil analysis of six arm field near New Haven, CT.

如何写图注或是表格标题?

- ·参考已发表文献的图注or表格标题;
- ・始终以自明性为准则。

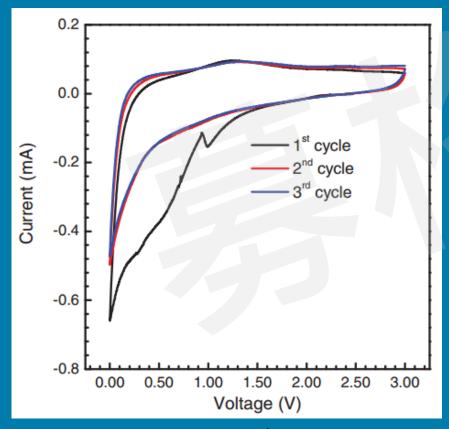


Fig.2 Cyclic voltam-mograms of MC-550 at a scan

rate of 0.1 mV s-1 in the voltage range of 0.0-3.0 V

REF: DOI: 10.1002/adma.201102032

注意事项

- · 图片/表格应具有自明性
- •期刊对图片/表格的数量、格式、尺寸的要求
- · 图片是否需要彩印(涉及到费用)
- · 如果在文中或者是图中描述过某数据,不要在表中重复它们;
 - Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided

Tables

Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. Tables can be placed either next to the relevant text in the article, or on separate page(s) at the end. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in them do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Please avoid using vertical rules.

2.2 材料与方法

Why?

•读者评估结论和数据可信度的依据

• 重复性, 试验过程的再现

常规研究方法 or 创新性研究方法

列出你研究中所采用的方法 (小标题)



查找使用与你 研究相同的、 已发表文献



模仿这些文献 中方法部分表 达方法

注意事项

- 与结果部分相呼应;
- 对实验方法的描述要详细,让实验具有可重复性;
- 仪器与试剂的描述规范;

非商业来源的材料一定要说明来源;

e.g.: The DCX antibody was kindly provided by Peter A. Rice (Buck Institute, La Jolla, CA).

有毒试剂一定要在文中提出,起到警示作用;

e.g. :"CAUTION: piranha solutions are extremely corrosive, reactive, and potentially explosive. Handle in fume hood and use appropriate protective equipment."

试验应该符合XXX的标准。

• 阅读投稿期刊的作者须知了解特殊要求。

注意事项

Guideline of Journal of Hepatology

可重复◀

Materials/Patients and methods

<u>Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced.</u> Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications can be described here. All original manuscripts must provide a small materials and methods section, more detailed methods can be referred to and described in the Supplementary data file.

完整的实**₄** 验细节

The manuscripts should include a complete and detailed description of what was done. This includes a description of the design, measurement and collection of data, the study objective and major hypotheses, type and source of subjects, inclusion and exclusion criteria and measures of outcome, number of subjects studied and why this number was chosen. Any deviation from the study protocol should be stated. The baseline characteristics of any compared groups should be described in detail and, if necessary, adjusted for in the analysis of the outcome. For randomized clinical trials the following should also be clearly documented: treatments, sample size estimation, method of random allocation and measures taken for maintaining its concealment including blinding, numbers treated, followed-up, being withdrawn, dropping out, and having side effects (numbers and type). Please refer to our Statistics section for further details. Please refer to our Editorial policies section and below for providing details in relation to animal and human trials, drugs and chemicals, genomic and proteomic data, DNA and protein sequencing, microarray data, listing of antibodies and primers.

特殊要求



Why?

文章的核心部分,是作者研究的

主要贡献出现的位置。

文章的其它部分是通过"results"链接起来的。

How?(与方法部分相似)

列出你研究中所采用的方法



查找使用与你 研究相似的、 已发表的文献



模仿这些文献 中关于结果 部分表达

注意事项

- · 对实验现象或结果的表达要<u>高度概括和提炼</u> (按逻辑顺序描述或总结重要的实验结果)
- ·数据表达可采用文字与图表相结合的形式 (按照看图说话的方式逐图解释每一张图片)
- · 建模和机理分析(如果有一定的数学基础,可以做些这方面的尝试,因为这样也会提升文章的水平)



Why?

向读者提供足够的背景信息,使读者了解与该研究领域的研究进展以及你的研究目的,从而了解该研究的

创新性和重要性。

审稿人:

你的文章是否适合在该杂志上发表?

How?

1. 研究领域发展状况:定位你的研究领域

2. 提出问题: 提供该充足的研究领域背景信息, 提出前人尚未解决的问题/空白

3. 提出你的假设:简要说明研究的理论依据和研究方法;预示该研究的结果及要得出的主要结论(一定要说明你的研究的贡献);指明该研究的意义和未来的前景

引言核心

注意事项

- 尽量选取那些在该研究有重要影响的文献
- 将背景信息与研究目的联系起来,提出的问题应与结论相呼应
- 常识性的内容不必赘述
- 不要大篇幅的描述研究发展历史

语言应精炼

富有逻辑性

对自己或他人的研究要客观评价



讨论 是论文中非常重要的部分, 也是最难写好的部分。

Why?

讨论是以结果为依据,其目的在于阐述作者对自己的研究结果的认识和见解。

How?

确定讨论部分 写作格式



列出需要讨论 的内容



将上述内容有 机的整合起来

How?

- · 仔细阅读目标期刊要求;
- ·列出你认为文章中值得讨论的结果,并对对讨论的内容进行分类:
 - a. 与前人研究结果一致的地方;
 - b. 与前人研究结果不一致的地方+你的解释;
 - c. 你的结果的意义(说明什么问题或是有什么实际应用价值);
 - d. 你的研究的局限性是什么?
 - e. 可深入研究的方向。
- ·并无固定的格式,但基本遵循一个模式(可以复习讨论的结构);

注意事项

- ① 对结果的解释要重点突出、明确、简洁:着重讨论本研究的重要发现,以及由此得出的结论,不要过多地重复引言或结果中的数据或资料;
- ② 推论要符合逻辑, 避免实验数据不足以支持的观点和结论;
- ③ 对结果的科学意义和实际应用的表达要实事求是,适当留有余地, 避免使用"for the first time"等类似优先权声明的词句;
- ④ 在讨论的最后要自然过渡到论文的结论上。



Why?

· 再次强调重要结果的总结分析并阐述研究结果的意义。

结论的内容不是对研究结果的简单重复,而是对研究结果更深入一步的认识,是从正文部分的全部内容出发,并涉及引言的部分内容,经过判断、归纳、推理等过程而得到的新的总观点。

· 摘要是文章的缩影(自明性), 结论是文章的一部分

How?

- 经上述研究,本文得出如下结论:
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
- •注意事项:
- 1. 不要写成展望
- 2. 不要强调遗留的问题
- 3. 不要写成感想



Why?

- ·让编辑迅速判断你的文章是否适合在其期刊 上发表;
- ·让读者迅速了解你的研究内容和结果,并吸引目标读者阅读全文。

How?

Some background information
The principal activity (or purpose) of the study and its scope
Some information about the methods used in the study
The most important results of the study
A statement of conclusion or recommendation

This list is often compressed to the following components.

Principal activity/purpose and method of the study

Results

Conclusion (and recommendations)

注意事项

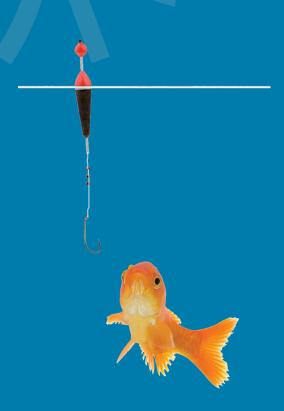
- 表达清晰,注意表述的逻辑性
- 使用准确、简短的句子,用词应为潜在的读者所熟悉
- "独立性"或"自明性"
- · 摘要的篇幅取决于论文的类型,一般摘要100-300字。
- 尽量使用标志性的词语来表达论文的不同部分
- ・尽量避免引用文献、图表和缩写
- ・尽量避免使用化学结构式、数学表达式、角标和希腊文等特殊符号



标题的重要性

•让编辑和读者迅快速对你的文章产生兴趣;

•增加被相关作者引用的概率



标题的写作原则:

- 1. 能够立即让审稿人感兴趣;
- 2. 能够很容易的被检索系统和搜索引擎检索到;
- 3. 能够准确的吸引目标读者并且能够迅速抓住读者的注意力;
- 4. 标题不要由一连串的名词构成,要让与你的同行(广泛的)很容易理解;
- 5. 标题需要简短;
- 6. 标题要能够揭示文章的主要内容,既不能太具体,也不能太含糊或笼统。

清晰 完整 简洁

实例

e.g.#1

Synthesis of graphene-based nanosheets

修改后:

Synthesis of graphene-based nanosheets <u>via chemical reduction of exfoliated</u> graphite oxide

e.g.#2

Tracking long-distance migration of gray whales with geolocators.

修改后:

Tracking long-distance migration of gray whales by using geolocators.

How?

• 参考与你相似的文章的标题

•一些求稳的标题:

A/an/the study/investigation/effect/mechanism of XXX

· 工具: Random Academic Essay Title Generator http://www.besttitlegenerator.com/



Why?

任何研究都是在前人研究的基础上进行的;

参考文献反映论文的真实性与严谨性;

为作者的论点提供有力的依据。

剽窃是指在你的写作中使用他人的观点或表述而没有恰当地注明出处。……这包括逐字复述、复制他人的写作,或使用不属于你自己的观点而没有给出恰当的引用。

——美国现代语言联合会《论文作者手册》

引用的分类

- ・直接引用
- 概括性引用
- 观点拓展与总结

注意事项

- ・引用的时候一定要引用一级出处
- 所选用文献的主题必须与论文密切相关
- ・优先引用论文: 最新发表/特定期刊/特定作者
- ・避免过多的作者自引
- 遵循拟投稿期刊的格式要求
- ·确保文献各著录项(如作者姓名,论文标题,期刊或专著名,出版 年,卷期号,页码等)正确无误
- ・建议使用文献管理软件

3. 论文写作模拟

故事梗概

1. 什么问题?

手机电池和笔记本电池 续航能力太差了!



2. 怎么办?

改造一下这些电池的化学成分提高性能!

为什么用这种方法?因为有物理方法和化学方法,大部分实验室都用化学方法提高了电池的性能,物理方法对电池的制造精细要求比较高不易操作。

怎么确定用什么具体元素去改造?发现有人用这种X元素提高了镍氢电池的性能。

怎么具体操作的?之前有人把金加入了电池获得不错的效果,X元素更便宜,可以模仿加入金的操作步骤,加以改进。

故事梗概

3. 效果如何?

去表征测试!

- 锂电池的充放电容量提高;
- 锂电池的低温表现更加出色。

4. 这些变化的原因是什么?

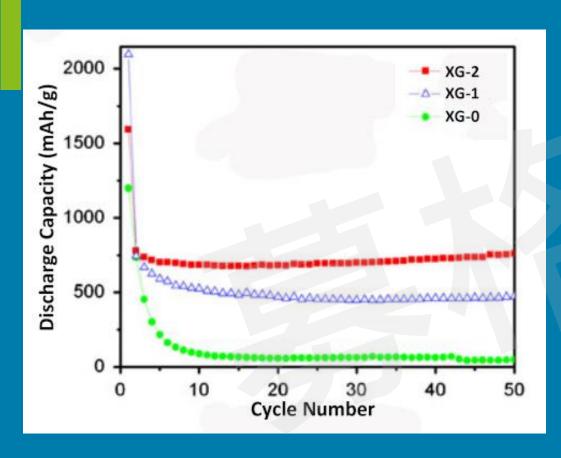
性能、结构、成分之间关系决定!

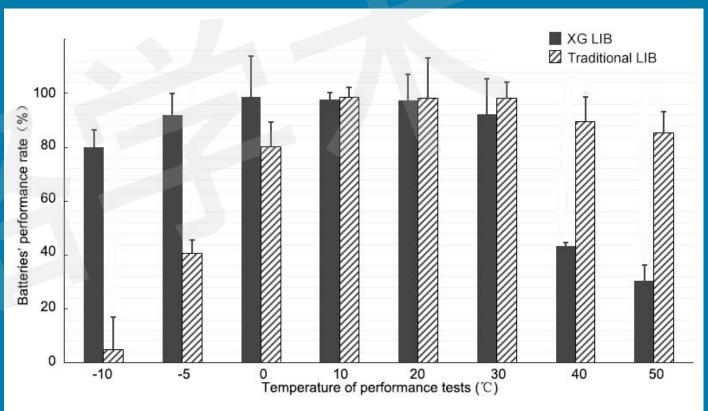
- 看结构,宏观结构,微观结构根据不同成 分如何变化;
- 仿真模拟,从分子角度给予解释。

5.成功的提高的锂离子电池的性能,也解释清楚了原因

数据整理

3.1 数据整理





3.1 数据整理

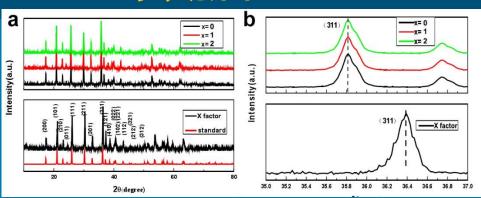


Fig. 1 XRD检测结果

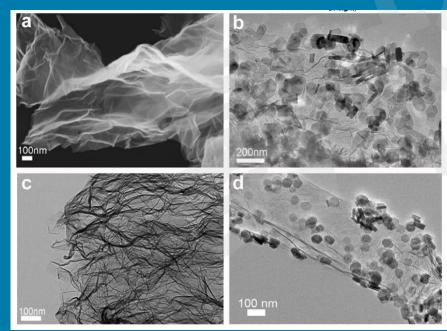
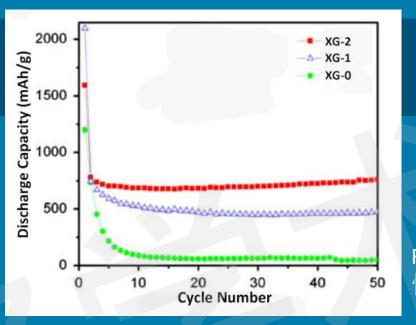


Fig. 2 SEM和TEM照片



募格学术

Fig.3 X元素不同添加量循环性能测试

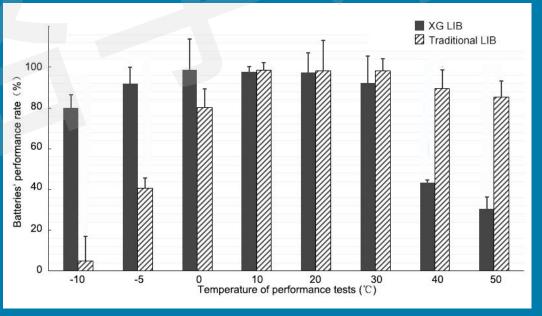


Fig. 4 不同环境温度下性能测试

3.1 数据整理

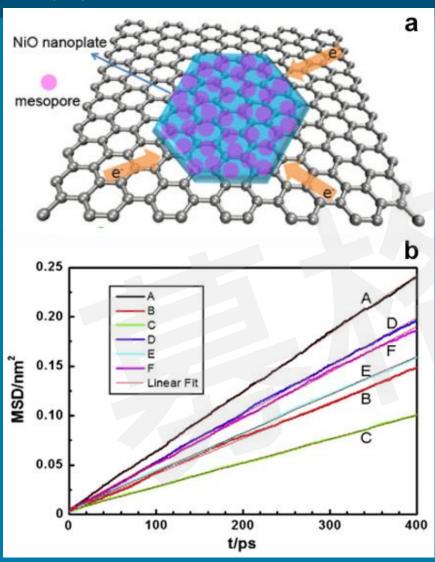


Fig.5 a: Schematic illustration of the XG composite; b: Mean square displacement (MSD) of XG composite in the 4 mol% YSZ system as a function of time at room temperature. Straight lines are the linear fits to the data and are a guide for the eye. (A-E represents ..., respectively)



3.2 准备工作-List

• 锂离子电池 (Lithium-ion batteries , LIBs) 在电子设备中 (电脑 , 手机等) 得到 广泛的使用 ;

Rationale

- LIBs的正极材料在很大程度上影响着LIBs的工作性能;
- X元素(X factor, XF)可以提高镍氢类电池正极原料的热稳定性、比能量、循环性能;
- 通过ABC方法将Au添加至LIBs可以提高LIBs性能;
- 通过ABC方法可以将XF添加至传统的正极材料中,以期改善LIBs的工作性能。

3.2 准备工作-List

Objectives

通过ABC方法将XF添加至传统的正极材料GF中,获得XG复合材料,以期:

- Objectives 1. 提高锂离子电池的cycle performances;
 - 2. 提高锂离子电池在低温环境下的使用性能。

What was done

- 1. 利用ABC方法将X添加至传统正极材料GF中,成功获得XG复合材料;
- 2. 使用XXX标准方法制备了XG复合材料为正电极的X-LIBs;
- 3. X-LIBs的循环性能检测;
- 4. 不同环境温度条件下,X-LIBs与传统锂电池(traditional-LIBs)工作性能的比较;
- 5. 利用XRD检测方法检测XF在XG复合材料中的存在;
- 6. 通过SEM和TEM技术分别观察了纯相XF与XG复合材料的形态;
- 7. 计算机模拟研究

3.2 准备工作-List

1. 成功使用ABC方法制备了XG复合材料;

- 2. 观察了纯相XF以及XG复合材料的形貌与成分;
- 3. 使用XG作为正极材料,显著提高了传统锂电池的电化学性能;当电流密度为 100 mA/g,时,XG-2电极表现出良好的循环性能,但是电容量低于XG-1电极;充 放电30个循环后,锂电池的电容量显著下降;而XG-2复合材料在50个循环后电容量仍保持在700 mAh/g;
- 4. 在0-30℃条件下,传统锂电池和XG-LIB的循环数均表现良好;当温度低于0℃时,XG-LIB的工作性能略有下滑,但仍然优于传统锂电池。

Findings

3.2 准备工作-List

Implications

- 1.在锂电池正极中添加X元素后可以显著提高锂电池的充放电循环性能以及在低温 环境下的放电性能,为提高锂电池在应用中的性能提供了理论基础;
- 2. 在高温环境下,XG复合材料的性能有所下滑,这将是未来需要进一步改进的方向。

开始正式的写作...

3.3 材料方法的写作

What was done

- 1. 利用ABC方法将X添加至传统正极材料GF中,成功获得XG复合材料;
- 2. 使用XXX标准方法制备了XG复合材料为正电极的X-LIBs;
- 3. X-LIBs的循环性能检测;
- 4. 不同环境温度条件下,X-LIBs与传统锂电池(traditional-LIBs)工作性能的比较;
- 5. 利用XRD检测方法检测XF在XG复合材料中的存在;
- 6. 通过SEM和TEM技术分别观察了纯相XF与XG复合材料的形态;
- 7. 计算机模拟研究

2. Materials & Methods

- 2.1 Sample synthesis
- 2.2 Characterization of materials
- 2.3 Cycling performance tests
- 2.4 Models and computational details

3.3 材料方法的写作

2. Materials & Methods

2.1 Sample synthesis

In a typical synthesis, the starting materials were analytical reagents: Green factor (Aldrich ≥99.0%), X factor (Aldrich ≥ 99.0%), and..., which were used as received. The ABC synthesis process was carried out as follows: First, 50 mg LiOH H₂O was dispersed in 50 mL of an isopropyl alcohol-water (1:1, v/v) solution with 0.03 M X factor for 1 h. Then, an appropriate amount of ammonia solution (NH3 3H2O, 25 wt %) was slowly added to this suspension and stirred for 2 h. The mixed suspension was sealed in an 80 mL Teflon-lined stainless steel autoclave for hydrothermal reaction at 180°C for 6 h. The product was collected after centrifuging, washing with deionized water followed by alcohol, and then drying at 80 °C in air for 12 h. Finally, the samples were heated to 350°C with a ramp of 5°C min⁻¹, where they were annealed for 3 h under an argon atmosphere to obtain the XG composite.

3.3 材料方法的写作

2.2 Characterization of materials

The morphology, composition, and structure of the samples were characterized by TEM (Tecnai F20, 200 kV), SEM (FEI Nova NanoSEM 430, 15 kV). For phase analysis, X-ray diffraction (XRD, Rigaku D, Cu K α radiation, wavelength, $\lambda = 1.5406$ Å) technique was employed. All XRD patterns were recorded by running X-ray diffractometer at constant operating conditions, i.e., the scanning step was 0.02° while the scanning range of 2 θ angle was 20-80°.

2.3 Cycling performance tests

• •

2.4 Models and computational details

• •



3.4 结果的写作

池。

Findings

- 1. 成功使用ABC方法制备了XG复合材料;
- 2. 观察了纯相XF以及XG复合材料的形貌与成分;
- 3. 使用XG作为正极材料,显著提高了传统锂电池的电化学性能;当电流密度为100 mA/g,时,XG-2电极表现出良好的循环性能,但是电容量低于XG-1电极;充放电30个循环后,锂电池的电容量显著下降;而XG-2复合材料在50个循环后电容量仍保持在700 mAh/g; 4. 在0-30℃条件下,传统锂电池和XG-LIB的循环数均表现良好;当温度低于0℃时,XG-LIB的工作性能略有下滑,但仍然优于传统锂电

依据list列出结果部分的小标题

3. Results

- 3.1 Composition of XG materials
- 3.2 Microstructure of XG materials
- 3.3 Cycling performance of XG composite
- 3.4 Performance under different temperatures

3.4 结果的写作

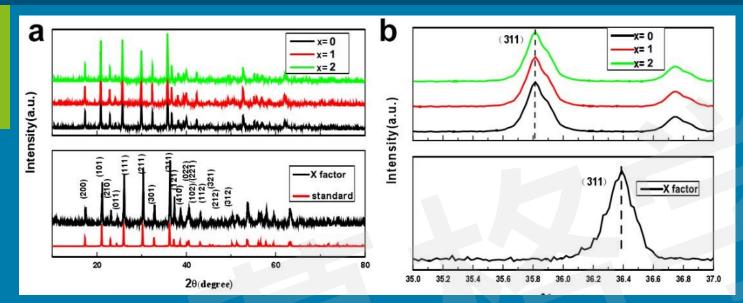


Fig.1 XRD patterns of conventional and modified samples: (a) ... (green line) lithium-ion, (red line) lithium-ion X1 sample and (black line) lithium-ion X2 sample; (b)

3. Results

3.1 Composition of XG materials

Figure 1a shows the typical X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern of

3.4 结果的写作

3. Results

3.2 Microstructure of XG materials

Figure 2 shows scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of the XG composite. It can be seen that...

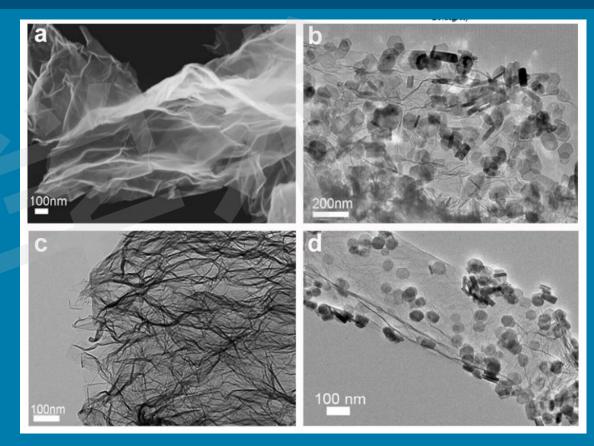


Fig.2 SEM(a) and TEM(b) image of XG1 composite; SEM(c) and TEM(d) image of XG2 composite.

3.4 结果的写作

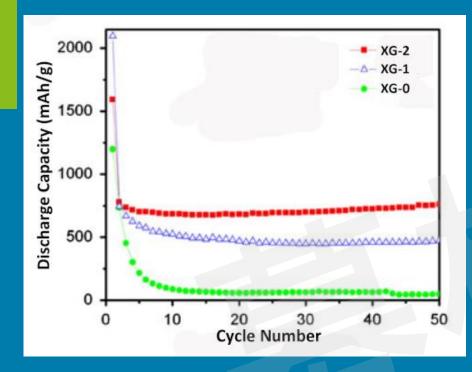


Fig.3 Cycle performance of XG-2 (red), XG-1 (blue), and XG-0 (green) at a current density of 100 mA/g. The measurements were taken at room temperature.

3.3 Cycling performance of XG composite

The electrochemical performance of the LIB was greatly improved by adding XF in its anode, as shown in Fig. 3. At a current density of 100 mA/g, XG-2 electrode exhibited good cycle performance but showed a capacity lower than that of XG-1. XG-1 showed a capacity of about 700 mAh/g even after 50 cycles, while the capacity of XG-0 decreased to about 100 mAh/g after only 10 cycles.

3.4 结果的写作

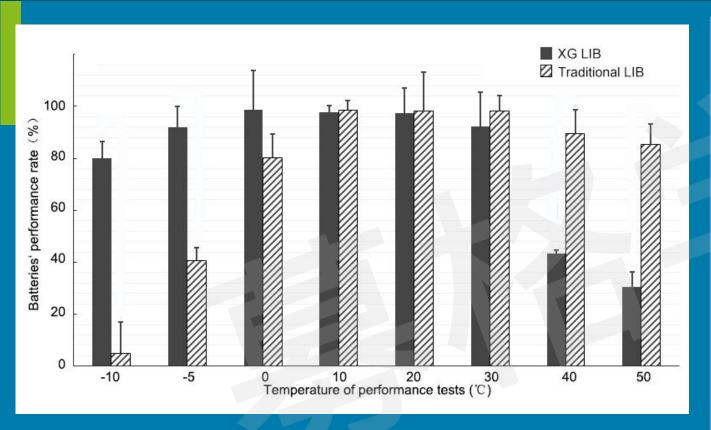


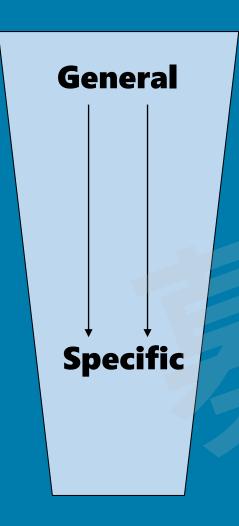
Fig.4 Performance of XG LIB and traditional LIB under different temperature environments.

3.4 Performance under different temperatures

We have observed that the XG2 sample shows better cyclic performance under room temperature as compared to conventional sample and XG1 sample. Here, we only compared the performance of XG2 sample with that of conventional sample under different temperature environments...



引言-结构



第一层:

由研究背景、意义、发展状况等内容组成,其中还包括某一研究领域的文献综述(较为宽泛);

第二层:

提出目前尚未解决的问题或急需解决的问题,从而引出自己的研究动机与意义,即"creating a gap"(研究背景具体化);

第三层:

说明自己研究的具体目的与内容(引言核心)

3.5 引言的写作

 X元素(X factor, XF)可以提高镍氢类电池正极原料的热稳定性、比能量、循环性能; 通过ABC方法将Au添加至LIBs可以提高LIBs性能; 通过ABC方法可以将XF添加至传统的正极材料中,以期改善LIBs的工作性能。 	Rationale	• 通过ABC方法将Au添加至LIBs可以提高LIBs性能;
通过ABC方法将XF添加至传统的正极材料GF中,获得XG复合材料,以期: Objectives 1. 提高锂离子电池的cycle performances; 2. 提高锂离子电池在低温环境下的使用性能。	Objectives	1. 提高锂离子电池的cycle performances ;

1. Introduction

第一段: 电池的应用—锂离子电池的重要性—锂离子电池传统正极材料—传统正极材料现存的问题—定位本文具体的研究领域

第二段:已报道的用于优化锂离子电池的方案—X元素的简介

第三段: 本研究的目的与概述

3.5 引言的写作

第一段:

- 1 Rechargeable solid-state batteries have long been considered an attractive power source for a wide variety of applications.
- ② <u>Lithium-ion batteries (LIBs)</u> power most of today's portable electronic devices.
- (3) To date, green factor (GF) has been the most commonly used anode material in commercial LIBs because of its low cost....
- 4 However, ... are still ...
- (5) As a result, finding new materials with ... to improve the performance of LIBs has been one of the most important research focuses.

3.5 引言的写作

第二段:

- (1) So far, a variety of materials with different properties and morphologies, such as B3[ref], C4[ref], E6[ref], Y9[ref] and their composites [ref.], have been exploited as the anode materials for LIBs.
- 2 Among them, X factor attracts extensive interest for batteries <u>due to</u> its excellent electrical conductivity, mechanical flexibility and ..., <u>which</u> are expected to meet the requirements of future energy storage systems [ref.].
- (3) Therefore, the combination of conventional LIBs and the X factor shed light on the better performance of LIBs.

3.5 引言的写作

第三段(最后一段):

- 1 In this study, we report an ABC strategy to synthesize XG composite as an advanced anode material for high-performance LIBs...
- ② The XG composite displays superior LIB performance with excellent cyclic performance..., highlighting the importance of the...

REF: DOI 10.1007/s10008-011-1466-9



讨论-结构

- 1. 回顾本文的重要结果;
- 2. 解释重要结果的意义;
- 3. 结论。

3.6 讨论的写作

Findings	 1. 成功使用ABC方法制备了XG复合材料; 2. 观察了纯相XF以及XG复合材料的形貌与成分; 3. 使用XG作为正极材料,显著提高了传统锂电池的电化学性能;当电流密度为100 mA/g,时,XG-2电极表现出良好的循环性能,但是电容量低于XG-1电极;充放电30个循环后,锂电池的电容量显著下降;而XG-2复合材料在50个循环后电容量仍保持在700 mAh/g; 4. 在0-30℃条件下,传统锂电池和XG-LIB的循环数均表现良好;当温度低于0℃时,XG-LIB的工作性能略有下滑,但仍然优于传统锂电池。
Implications	1.在锂电池正极中添加X元素后可以显著提高锂电池的充放电循环性能以及在低温环境下的放电性能,为提高锂电池在应用中的性能提供了理论基础; 2. 在高温环境下,XG复合材料的性能有所下滑,这将是未来需要进一步改进的方向。

4. Discussion

- · X元素与其它元素在改善锂离子电池方面的比较; (与其它文献的比较)
- · 结合计算机模拟试验解释为什么XG复合材料可以提高锂离子电池的性能; (对自己的结果做出的解释)
- 局限性: 在高温环境下, XG LIB的表现不佳,可能是由于.....(描述自己研究结果中的局限性)

3.6 讨论的写作

总结结果一

① The results of Figure 3 and 4 confirm the expectation of better cycle performance of XG-LIBs at room and lower temperatures...

与文献比较

- ② Previous studies [refs.] found that ...
- 3 Compared to the ... in Clarke et al.'s work, ...
- 4 The difference may be ascribed to the fact that ...

3.6 讨论的写作

对自己的结果做出的解释

- ① From the molecular dynamic point of view, Figure 5 shows the schematic image of XG structures and the calculated data of ...
- ② The results indicate that ...
- 3 Therefore, the mechanism of X factor adding can be explained as: ...

3.6 讨论的写作

如何描述自己研究结果中的局限性

- ① One important phenomenon should be noted from Figure 4 that, the performance of XG LIBs is not as good as shown at higher temperatures, i.e., 40°C and 50°C.
- ② The similar results are reported in <u>Alexander's work [ref.]</u>, which is considered ...
- ③ In actual applications, LIBs are frequently used at temperature like 40°C.
- 4 Therefore, this flaw of the XG LIBs should be improved in the future studies.



3.7 结论的写作

元素:

- 1. 成功采用ABC方法将X元素添加至锂电池正极中;
- 2. 添加X元素后, 锂电池的循环数和低温环境下的性能显著提高;
- 3. 模拟分析表明, X元素可与锂离子形成超高级结构, 导致……性能的提高。

结构:

- 1 In summary, we found that
- ② ...exhibit ..., (which may be the result of)
- 3 The present results suggest that

3.7 结论的写作

Conclusion

In summary, we found that XG can be easily synthesized via ... approach at The conclusions drawn from this study is summarized as follows:

- 1. X-LIBs exhibit much higher rate capability and good cycle performances than traditional LIBs, (which may be the result of).
- 2. X2-LIBs show better cycle performance than conventional LIBs at low temperature environment, i.e., -5°C and -10°C.
- 3. The molecular dynamic data indicate that ..., which can explain the mechanism of the performance improvement.

The present results suggest that XG provide an ideal candidate electrode for LIBs improvement.

3.8 摘要

3.8 摘要

- 1. 背景: X元素具有···优良性能。但是,还并未应用于改善锂离子电池。
- 2. 方法: 通过ABC方法合成了含有X元素的XG正极材料。
- 3. 结果: XG作为正极材料提高了锂离子电池的常温与低温性能。
- 4. 结论: 本研究的发现为锂离子电池实际应用提供了理论基础。

结构:

- ① Despite...,
- ② The present study...
- 3 We found that/...study revealed that....
- 4 This shed light on

3.8 摘要

Abstract

<u>Despite</u> the great achievement in understanding the materials properties of X factor, the application of X factor in improving Lithium-ion batteries' performance has been almost <u>ignored</u>. The <u>present study</u> reports the <u>synthesis</u> of XG composite by ABC approach. The structural characterization of XG composite was investigated by SEM and TEM. We found that the lithium-ion batteries containing X factor as anodes exhibit excellent cycling performance at room temperature and lower temperatures. This shed light on the better performance of LIBs in industrial application.

3.9 标题

3.9 标题

Key words: X factor, lithium-ion batteries, cyclic performance

e.g. #1 原标题:

High-performance lithium battery anodes using silicon nanowires

REF: doi:10.1038/nnano.2007.411

改写:

High-performance lithium-ion battery anodes using XG composites

e.g. #2 原标题:

Graphene nanosheets for enhanced lithium storage in lithium

改写:

X factor for enhanced cyclic performance of lithium-ion batteries

初稿完成后....