

An aerial photograph of a coastal city, likely Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. The city is built on a peninsula with a prominent white chalk cliff on the left side. The ocean is a deep blue, and the city is filled with various buildings and green spaces. In the background, a range of rugged, forested mountains rises under a clear sky.

# **Bates Group Style Guide**

*Applies to written documents (papers, dissertation, reports)  
and oral (Powerpoint) presentations.*

Last updated: 06/23/2018

# Dashes

## Hyphen (shortest): -

### *Usage:*

hyphenated words

### *Examples:*

mother-in-law, solid-forming reaction

## 'en dash' (medium): –

### *Usage:*

Minus signs

Ranges of numbers

Multiple names

### *Examples:*

The temperature is –10 °C.

A broad <sup>1</sup>H NMR resonance appeared in the range 3–4 ppm.

Flory–Fox equation

## 'em dash' (longest): —

### *Usage:*

Parentheticals in middle of sentence

Dash that separates two parts of a sentence.

### *Example:*

The brown fox — a type of animal commonly found in the forest — jumped over a rock.

# Dashes

The hyphen is on your keyboard!

Can copy/paste into Powerpoint

# Variables, subscripts, superscripts

## 1) All variables are *italicized*

Temperature  $T$

Molar mass  $M$

Fitting parameter  $n$

Dispersity  $\bar{D}$

## 2) Superscripts and subscripts that represent labels or defined numbers are **NOT italicized**

Number average molar mass:  $M_n$

Weight average molar mass:  $M_w$

Ten to the power of two:  $10^2$

## 3) Superscripts and subscripts that are themselves variables without a fixed value are *italicized*

Molar mass of fraction  $i$ :  $M_i$  for all  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$



# Units, symbols

## 1) Space between the number and unit

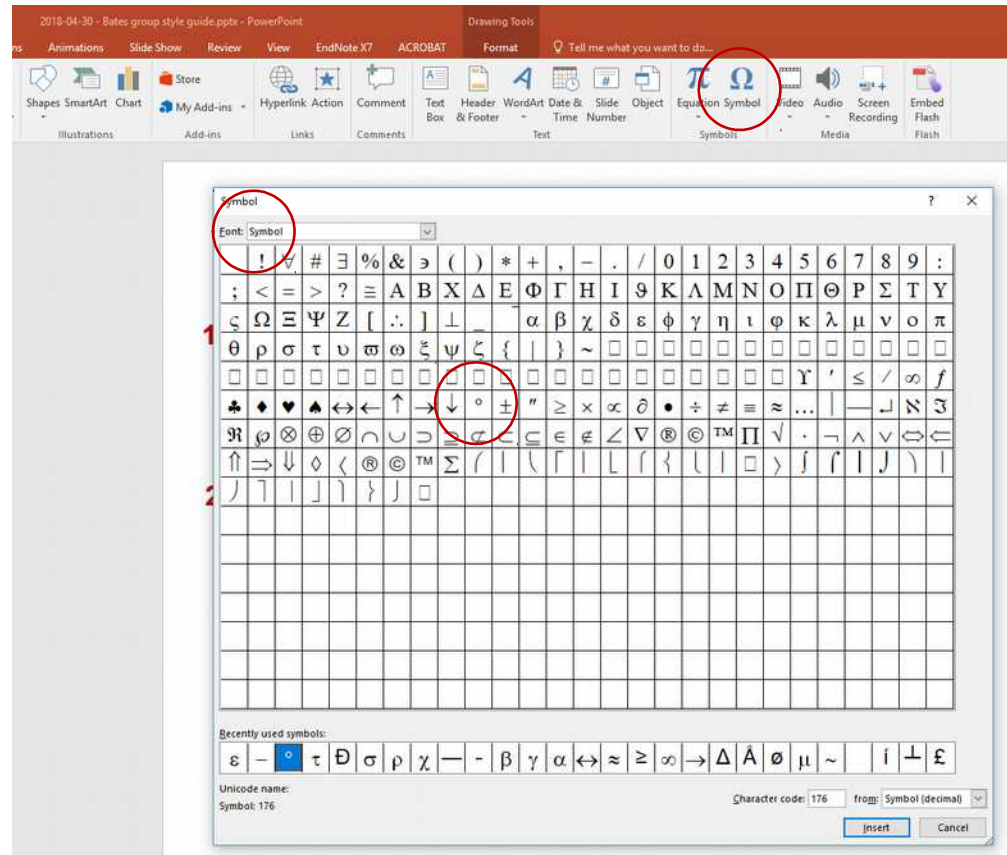
25 K, 32 min, 800 sec

## 2) Degree signs are symbols, not superscript '0' or 'o'

20 °C/min

## 3) “Prime” and “double prime” are symbols, not apostrophes

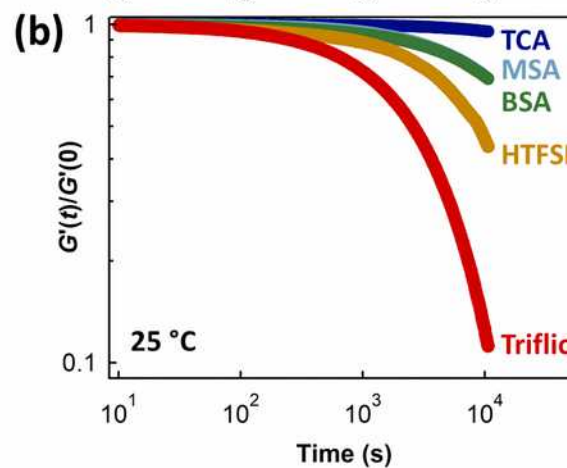
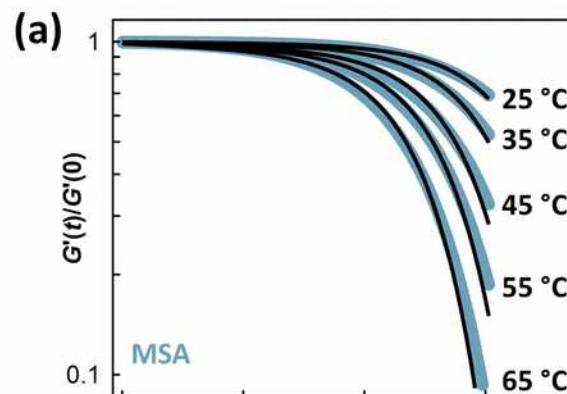
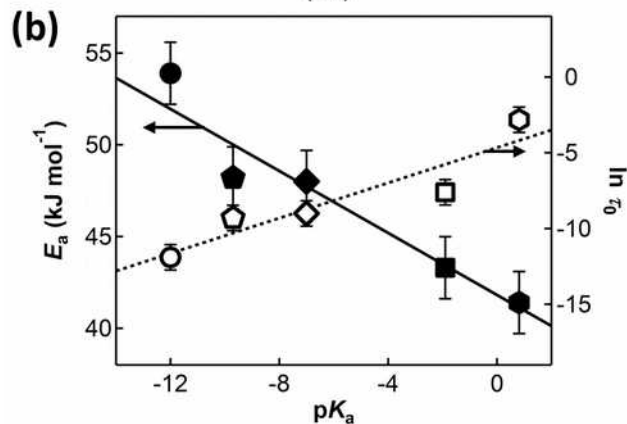
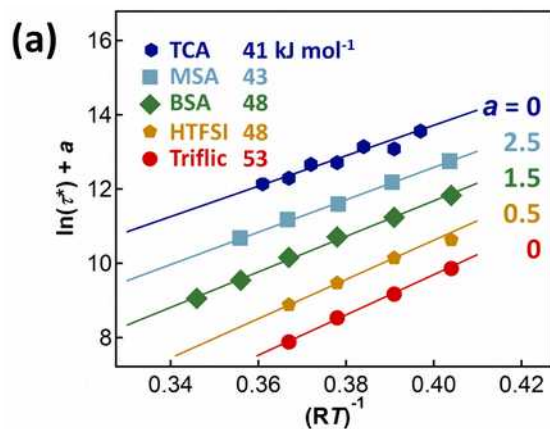
$G'$ ,  $G''$       Not:  $G'$ ,  $G''$   
(copy and pasted from Wikipedia)



# Plots

**Publication-quality plots are to be made in Igor Pro:**

<https://www.wavemetrics.com/products/igorpro/igorpro.htm>



# Tables

Descriptive title → **Table S2.** Molecular characterization data for PEP–PLA (PL) block polymers

Descriptive entry labels (not just #s) →

Footnote if necessary →

Horizontal bars above and below

entry <sup>a</sup>	$M_{n,P}$ <sup>b</sup>	$M_{n,L}$ <sup>b</sup>	$M_n$ <sup>b</sup>	$N$ <sup>c</sup>	$f_L$ <sup>d</sup>	$\bar{N}$ <sup>e</sup>	$\bar{D}$ <sup>f</sup>	$T_{g,P}$ (°C) <sup>g</sup>	$T_{g,L}$ (°C) <sup>g</sup>	$T_{ODT}$ (°C) <sup>h</sup>
PL-26-18	1900	600	2500	40	0.18 <sub>2</sub>	293	1.11	–63	–5	63
PL-26-22	1900	700	2600	42	0.21 <sub>8</sub>	310	1.04	–64	3	100
PL-29-18	2200	700	2800	45	0.18 <sub>2</sub>	330	1.04	–62	–3	87
PL-29-21	2200	800	2900	47	0.20 <sub>7</sub>	346	1.02	–63	7	110
PL-29-32	2200	1400	3500	54	0.32 <sub>0</sub>	406	1.09	–62	19	190
PL-47-12	3400	700	4100	68	0.12 <sub>1</sub>	493	1.02	–62	–2	95
PL-47-15	3400	800	4200	70	0.14 <sub>5</sub>	510	1.07	–62	3	140

<sup>a</sup>Samples are referred to as PL-XX-YY where “XX” specifies  $N_p$ , the chemical degree of polymerization of the PEP block, and “YY” specifies the percentage of the polymer molecular volume that constitutes the PLA block (i.e.,  $f_L \times 100$ ). <sup>b</sup>Number-average molar mass reported in (g/mol) from <sup>1</sup>H NMR end-group analysis of the precursor. Total molar mass of block polymer includes *s*-butyllithium end-group and ethoxy linker. <sup>c</sup>Volumetric degree of polymerization based on reported [6,8] homopolymer densities at 140 °C (0.79 and 1.152 g/cm<sup>3</sup> for P and L, respectively) and a reference volume,  $v$ , of 118 Å<sup>3</sup>. <sup>d</sup>Volume fraction of L based on reported homopolymer densities at 140 °C and <sup>1</sup>H NMR. <sup>e</sup>Invariant degree of polymerization calculated as  $\bar{N} = N(f_p b_p^2 + f_L b_L^2)^3 / v^2$  where  $b_i$  is the statistical segment length of block *i*. <sup>f</sup>Molar mass dispersity determined using LS-SEC in THF. <sup>g</sup>Glass transition temperatures determined from DSC. <sup>h</sup>Order-disorder transition temperature determined from DMTA performed on heating at a rate of 1 or 2 °C/min.

Good

# Colors

Pure RGB to be avoided – use pastel colors instead

<http://colorbrewer2.org/#type=sequential&scheme=Reds&n=9>

The screenshot displays the ColorBrewer 2.0 web interface. The browser's address bar shows the URL `colorbrewer2.org/#type=sequential&scheme=Reds&n=9`. The interface includes a sidebar with configuration options and a main map area.

**Configuration Options:**

- Number of data classes:** 9
- Nature of your data:** ☒ sequential ☐ diverging ☐ qualitative
- Pick a color scheme:**
  - Multi-hue: (various color swatches)
  - Single hue: (various color swatches)
- Only show:**
  - ☐ colorblind safe
  - ☐ print friendly
  - ☐ photocopy safe
- Context:**
  - ☐ roads
  - ☐ cities
  - ☒ borders
- Background:**
  - ☒ solid color
  - ☐ terrain
- Color transparency:** (slider)

**9-class Reds color scale (HEX):**

- #fff5f0
- #fee0d2
- #fcbba1
- #fc9272
- #fb6a4a
- #ef3b2c
- #cb181d
- #a50f15
- #67000d

**Map Area:** A map of the United States is shown, colored using the '9-class Reds' sequential scheme. The colors range from light pink for low values to dark red for high values. The map is overlaid with a grid of colored squares.

**Footer:**

© Cynthia Brewer, Mark Harrower and The Pennsylvania State University  
[Source code and feedback](#)  
[Back to Flash version](#)  
[Back to ColorBrewer 1.0](#)

**axismaps**



*I expect the main text and supporting information for all papers and your presentations to be formatted consistent with these style guidelines!*