Scientific Writing

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Outline

- Part 1 : Some general thoughts
- Part 2 : How to write a scientific paper
- Part 3 : How to use LaTeX (basic rules)
- Part 4: The GSI template file
- Add-on: Further reading (references)

Part 1

Some general thoughts at the beginning

It never stops

- Reports for summer schools
- Bachelor thesis, Master thesis, PhD thesis
- Papers, reviews, ...
- All different in style, in principle all similar
- Difference from presentations: "Personal style" not appropriate
- Reader is used to a certain style and wants to get content with as little work as possible
- What truly helps: Practise, practise, practise!!!

Who is my audience?

- "Nobody reads it anyway" is not true!
- Reference, documentation, etc.
- Who is meant to read it?
- What does the reader know?
- What do I want to tell?
 - Where to start?
 - Which level of detail do I want?
- The reader is defined once ...
 ... write the name on a paper and put it in front of you
- You did great work let the others know!

Start early

- Read, read, read: Style
 - How was it done by others?
 - What do I like?
 - Why is it good?
- Literature Research: Physics
 - What do others write?
 - What don't they write?
 - What do I need to know?
 - Do I understand the basics?
- No need to wait until the end, when you start writing
- Plan for enough time
 - It always takes longer than one thinks
 - Consider time for corrections and editorial work

Technicalities

- Use LaTeX
 - → Templates
 - Standard LaTeX is usually fine
- Use Vector Graphics
 - Always keep macro, eps, gif/jpg
- Use spelling tools ...;-)

It's all about communication!

- The reader is not interested in the process, but in the result
- ,,It's just for...." is an absolute NO GO

Part 2

How to write a scientific paper

Step 1: The beginning

The most difficult at the beginning?

The beginning !!!

- Talk to the supervisors
- What is the expectation?
- How much background?
- Traditions can be very different

- Main question: How is something related to my work?
- Do I only write it because everybody does? Change !!!

The white sheet of paper

- Start with a white sheet of paper and a pencil
- No computer
- Design a story
- Use arrows and buzzwords
- Results in a structure / table of content
- What to tell when?
- Tell the story to yourself ... does it make sense?
- Tell it to somebody else
- No story = no talk, no thesis, no paper

Step 2: The Art of speaking ...

... and being silent

- If you have no idea: You can't write anything You have a problem
- If you know everything: You have to omit stuff You (possibly) have a problem
- Greatness by omitting the right stuff
- Not good:
 - One page summary in a paper of few pages
 - 150 pages text explaining current physics with half knowledge
- Should one write stuff one did not understand?
 - You can not write it (very good)
 - You can learn it (even better, helps others, more work)

Step 3: Continuity

- What is the level of the paper?
- This defines how deep to go!
- All words not known to the reader MUST be explained if they are important!
 Always !!
- Abbreviations must be explained! Always !!

Step 4: Patchwork writing

Nobody writes beginning to end:

Everybody jumps
Writing this — writing that, e.g., include figures / formulas / tables first, continue with their description / discussion etc.

- If there is no precise plan when to write what check for consistency (from time to time) at least at the end: Structure of paper / thesis = table of content?!
- When did I introduce special terms?
- Did I explain it at the first time?
- Did I explain my abbreviations?

Step 5: Layout

Typical (,default') structure of a paper

Title

Author(s)

Abstract

Introduction

Materials and Methods

Results

Discussion

Acknowledgements

References (cited literature)

Step 5: Layout The title

- Think about something (`brain storming')
 - A serious title
 - A title for the news
 - A title off-the-wall
- Combine them

Step 5: Layout

The page

- It is usually better to have images at the top of the page
- Avoid confusing page layout

Text

Image

Caption

Text

Table

Caption

Text

Step 6: Style and Language

- Use a clear, reserved language
 - Passive
 - No Y
 - Could be `we'
- Don't write in the past
 - Exception: measurement, beam time, old stuff
- Nobody is asking for literature but:
 - No typos
 - Grammar can change the meaning
 - Problems in style can make it difficult to follow

Step 7: Pictures and Tables

- Same font
- Same style
- Big fonts, same size as text
- Edit pictures, remove unnecessary stuff
- Combine pictures
- Discuss and mention pictures in text
- Captions:
 - What is shown? Axis and data!!
 - What do I see? What shall the reader see?
 - Many readers only look at the plots :-(

Step 8: Relationship to the reader

- The reader likes:
 - To understand
 - To recognize
 - To know what is coming and what has happened (sign-posting)
- The reader likes not:
 - Not been taken seriously
 - If some knowledge is assumed and others is not
 - If it is impossible to understand
 - To think that more time is needed to read than it was to write

Step 8: Relationship to the reader

- Introduction to the paper / thesis
 - In chapter 1 ... in chapter 2 ...
- Introduction to the chapter
 - In this chapter this and that will be discussed ...
- Brief summary at the end of a chapter
 - ... After discussing this and that ... in the following ...
- Only summarize what you already said
 - No new results

Step 9: The Corrections

- You want to write a good paper
- You understand that help is always good
- You want to make maximum use of the helper
- Recommendation: Corrections in steps
 - Spelling (the computer and/or a friend)
 - Style and grammar (another friend: best, no expert)
 - The expert

Step 10: Quotations

- What is common?
- Consistency check
- In papers: check style
- Always in the order as in the text
- No place holders (`risky'), better:
 - XXX
 - ,,Should be added once I know "
- LaTeX can help you

Emphasize your work / no plagiarism!

- It must be clear what is your work!!
- Clear separation
 - Acquired knowledge
 - Own contribution
- Different chapters
 - Introduction: read
 - Everything else: self
- In every chapter: tell clearly what YOU did and clearly indicate & cite the work of others

Part 3

How to use LaTeX

Outline

A very short guide to LaTeX

- What's this all about? What's LaTeX?
- How to type LaTeX commands (basic rules)
- Creating and typesetting your document
 Basic structure + front matter + main body

Thanks to Silmaril Consultants / Textual Therapy Division

LaTeX is ...

- ... a document preparation system for high-quality typesetting
- ... most often used for technical or scientific documents
- ... not a word processor (not WYSIWYG !!)
- ... based on Donald E. Knuth's TeX typesetting language (first developed in 1985 by Leslie Lamport)
- ... pronounced «Lah-tech» or «Lay-tech», to rhyme with «Blech» or «Bertolt Brecht» (almost ;-))
- ... available as free software

LaTeX contains features for:

- Typesetting journal articles, technical reports, books, ...
- Large documents containing sectioning, cross-references, tables and figures
- Typesetting of complex mathematical formulas
- Advanced typesetting of mathematics with AMS-LaTeX
- Automatic generation of bibliographies and indexes
- Multi-lingual typesetting (e.g. Japanese)
- Inclusion of artwork, and process or spot colour
- Many more ...

LaTeX syntax – the rules are:

- All LaTeX commands begin with a backslash. Example: \maketitle
- If a command needs text to work with, it goes in curly brackets.
 \title{Sample file for your report}
- If options are used, they go in square brackets first.
 \documentclass[twocolumn,gsifonts,...] {gsipaper}
- Space after commands without brackets gets suppressed.
 Copyright \copyright 2018 → Copyright ©2018
 Better: ... \copyright{} 2018 → Copyright © 2018
- Curly brackets are also used to restrict the scope of effects inside them.
 - Some {\tiny little} word → Some little word

Four step process

- 1) Create document using any plain-text editor with LaTeX controls, e.g. Emacs
- 2) Save file with a name ending in .tex (never use spaces in filenames !!)
- 3) Typeset and display document using toolbar buttons / menu items of the editor

Alternative: pdflatex name.tex (enter) → name.pdf

4) Make & save any changes needed in the document, i.e. the file with ending .tex

Part 4

The GSI template file

Add-on

Further reading

Some general references

- D. Budker, Some rules of good scientific writing, arXiv:physics/0608246v3 [physics.gen-ph] https://arxiv.org/pdf/physics/0608246.pdf
- Introduction to Journal-Style Scientific Writing https://www.bates.edu/biology/files/2010/06/How-to-Write-Guide-v10-2014.pdf
- Writing a Scientific Research Article http://www.columbia.edu/cu/biology/ug/research/paper.html
- Writing Guidelines for Engineering and Science Students https://www.craftofscientificwriting.com
- Writing about Physics (University of Toronto) http://advice.writing.utoronto.ca/
- And a lot of books ...

Some LaTeX references

- The very short guide to typesetting with LaTeX http://latex.silmaril.ie/veryshortguide/
- Important: guidelines.pdf + template.tex / template.pdf http://theory.gsi.de/stud-pro/Internal/ReportBook.shtml (?)
- Comprehensive TEX Archive Network https://mirror.physik.tu-berlin.de/pub/CTAN/
- Very helpful website: http://www.latex-project.org/
- L. Lamport: LaTeX, A Document Preparation System, User's Guide and Reference Manual, Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 2nd edition (1994)