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Correct: Double line spacing between different titles

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Figure 2.5 Example of a figure that does not take up at least 50% of the page, so it cannot stand alone……..……13

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Figure 2.9 Example of not enough space between the figure caption and the next line of text, followed by an example showing correct spacing…….16

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Table 2.1 (Title Caption) Example of a table caption without enough space between the other text, followed by an example with correct spacing...……...…17

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

This page is optional

% Difference . . . . . δ

Applied Surface Pressure . . . . . P

Contact Area . . . . . $2a$

Contact Force . . . . . F_c

Damping Ratio . . . . . ξ

Density . . . . . ρ

Drum Acceleration . . . . . $\ddot{z}_d$

Drum Displacement . . . . . z_d

Drum Excitation Frequency . . . . . Ω,ω

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Each paragraph is indented

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Typically, if you acknowledge everyone here, you won't have a dedication page.

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Title is centered horizontally and in all UPPER CASE LETTERS. If title takes up more than 1 line, it needs to be in an inverted pyramid shape.

One keyboard return below the top margin

CHAPTER 1

CHARACTERIZING THE RESPONSE OF A GPR

Calibrating the response of a GPR system is essential for making measurements of subsurface materials properties. Duke (1990) calibrated the overall response of a GPR system by making measurements of the . . .

1.1 Background and Previous Work

Each new paragraph is indented

This chapter describes the methodology that has been used to determine the response of an impulse GPR. The characterization includes a response function for the receiving electronics, simulations . . .

Subsection headings are flush with the left margin.

1.2 Signal Processing Tools

There are many techniques for making high frequency electrical measurements in electrical networks and antenna systems, and there are also many methods for manipulating the data from these measurements . . .

1.2.1 Convolution and Deconvolution Methods

Convolution is a mathematical operation that can be used to describe how a linear network element modifies a signal as the signal passes through it . . .

1.2.2 Scattering Parameters

Scattering parameters are often used to discuss the scattering of guided waves electrical networks (Smith, 1995) . . .

1.3 The Response of the RTDGPR Receiving

Incorrect: If there is not space for at least two lines of text in a new paragraph or 2 lines of text after the (sub) heading, then place the new paragraph or (sub) heading at the top of the next page.

Beginning with page one of CHAPTER 1, use Arabic numerals.

Make sure your line spacing is consistent throughout the entire document.

Figure 1.1 shows the densely … dataset recorded with the laser vibrometer. Since most of the reflections are masked by …..that noise by applying. As before, a close similarity exists between the two datasets recorded with the……. The PSV-wave can be identified at a .zero-offset travel me in ms. As expected, it has asymmetric move out since the travel time does not remain the me when the …This asymmetry indicates that the model indeed lacks a horizontal symmetry ane, as should be the case for TTI media.

Note the line spacing difference. Paragraph 1 is double spaced, while paragraph 2 is 1.5 spaced. You must be consistent throughout the entire document.

The PS-wave travel time picks were made using the laser dataset (the solid line in gure 5.8). I intentionally reverse the polarity at negative offsets to facilitate correlation of PS avel times. …the P-wave primary reflection can still be identified around the zero-offset time = 0.064 ms. The ….the picked P-wave travel time from the vertical component, matches P-ave arrival on the horizontal component. It may also be possible to interpret the SS- wave imary reflection but it is not as prominent as the other modes because the P-wave tra oes not excite enough S-wave energy.

able 1.1 shows the Sediment flow rate and mechanisms in the transport of materials.

There is too much white space here. Since the next subheading + 2 lines of text from the following page will fit on this page, the text needs to be moved to this page. (ie. move 1.4 + 2 lines of text to this page)

Rule: You can only have excess white space:

- At the end of a chapter,
- On pages with stand along figures/tables (figure/table takes up at least 50% of page).

You must fill the page at least ¾ of the way.

If the table or figure does not follow immediately after the text referring to the table or figure, you may tell the reader where the table or figure can be found (ie. page 10).

Incorrect:
1. Table # & caption are smaller font than other text (all fonts sizes must be the same).
2. Font is in blue (must be black) &
3. The caption is double spaced (captions must be single spaced).

Table 1.1: Transport capacity (from Middleton and Hampton, 1973; Lowe, 1979; Lowe 1982; Mulder and Alexander, 2001).

Sediment Gravity Flow	Sediment Support Mechanism	Depositional Process	Sediment Concentration	Grain Size
turbidity current	fluid turbulence	traction and suspension		
Fluidized flow				

Since subheading 1.4 + the next 2 lines of text will fit on page 2 (above), you need to move it up to eliminate excess white space on page 2.

Since the wording on page 2 refers to Table 1.1, you may need to tell the reader that the table can be found on page 3.

1.4 This subheading + the next 2 lines of text can fit on page 2

Make sure to move this text up to page 2, along with the subheading to eliminate excess white space on page 2. ……..

This white space is OK, because it is the end of the chapter

This chapter represents that style used when a journal article has already been published or has been accepted for publication.

CHAPTER 2

Incorrect: This chapter title is in a different font style than the rest of the document. You must use the same font style and size throughout the entire document.

In addition, all main text font, including figure and table numbers and captions must be in black. This includes web addresses in the References section.

TITLE IN ALL CAPITAL LETTERS IN AN INVERTED PYRAMID SHAPE

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Abstract

The objective of this study was to examine … to activated …... Compound study included neutral, ….. as well as acidic ….. which may carry a negati… which may carry a positive charge at the……. these were evaluated to examine how ….. might differ for ……. in different states of charge. Additionally, multiple ……..from geographically and operationally different x were studied to elicit how …… characteristics react. Characterization of 6 full scale formation and 3 smaller formations showed no significant difference in fraction organic carbon (xxx) and exchange capacity. ……..experiments demonstrated that ……..of material also exhibits little variation

If the first chapter of your thesis is an Introduction and you have explained who all the co-authors are and their roles in this Introductory chapter, then on and proceeding chapter with co-author information, you only need to list the co-author after the chapter title, but you do not need to include the information on the co-authors at the bottom of the page.

Tell the reader about the co-authors listed above.

*Primary author and editor.
Corresponding author. Direct correspondence to @mines.edu.
1 Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering, Colorado School of Mines, 1500 Illinois Street, Golden, Colorado 80401, USA.
2 Southern Nevada, 550 City Parkway, Suite 810, Las Vegas, NV, 89106, USA.

This is incorrect. Leave no blank pages.

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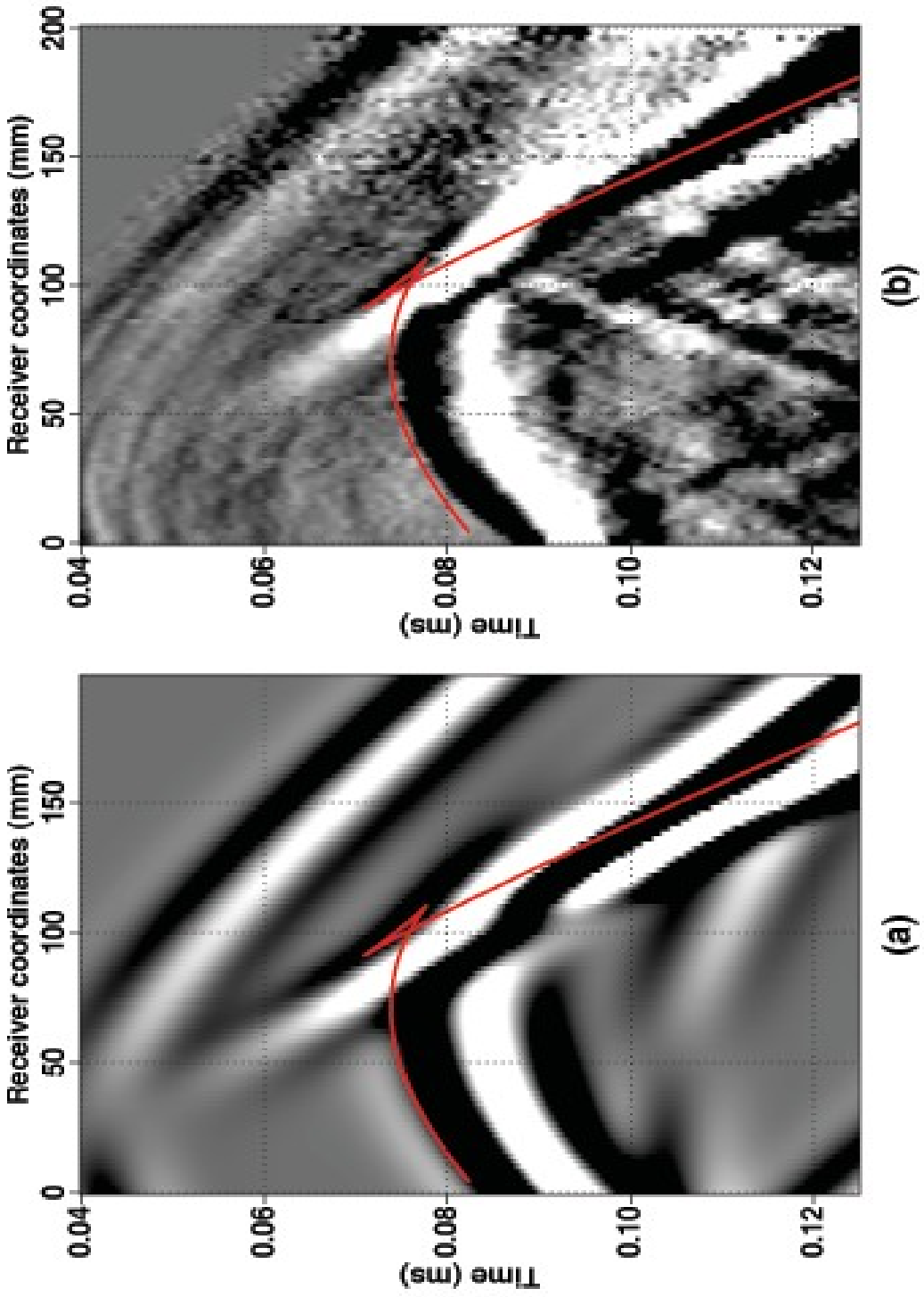

Figure 2.1 S-wave cusp in the transmission experiment: (a) The wavefield simulated with the spectral element method; (b) the wavefield recorded by the laser vibrometer. The solid line is the S-wave time modeled using the inverted parameters. The observed cusp is larger than that predicted by the group-velocity surface.

To change from portrait mode to landscape mode, you will need to add a section break at the end of the portrait section.

Example of figure in landscape mode.

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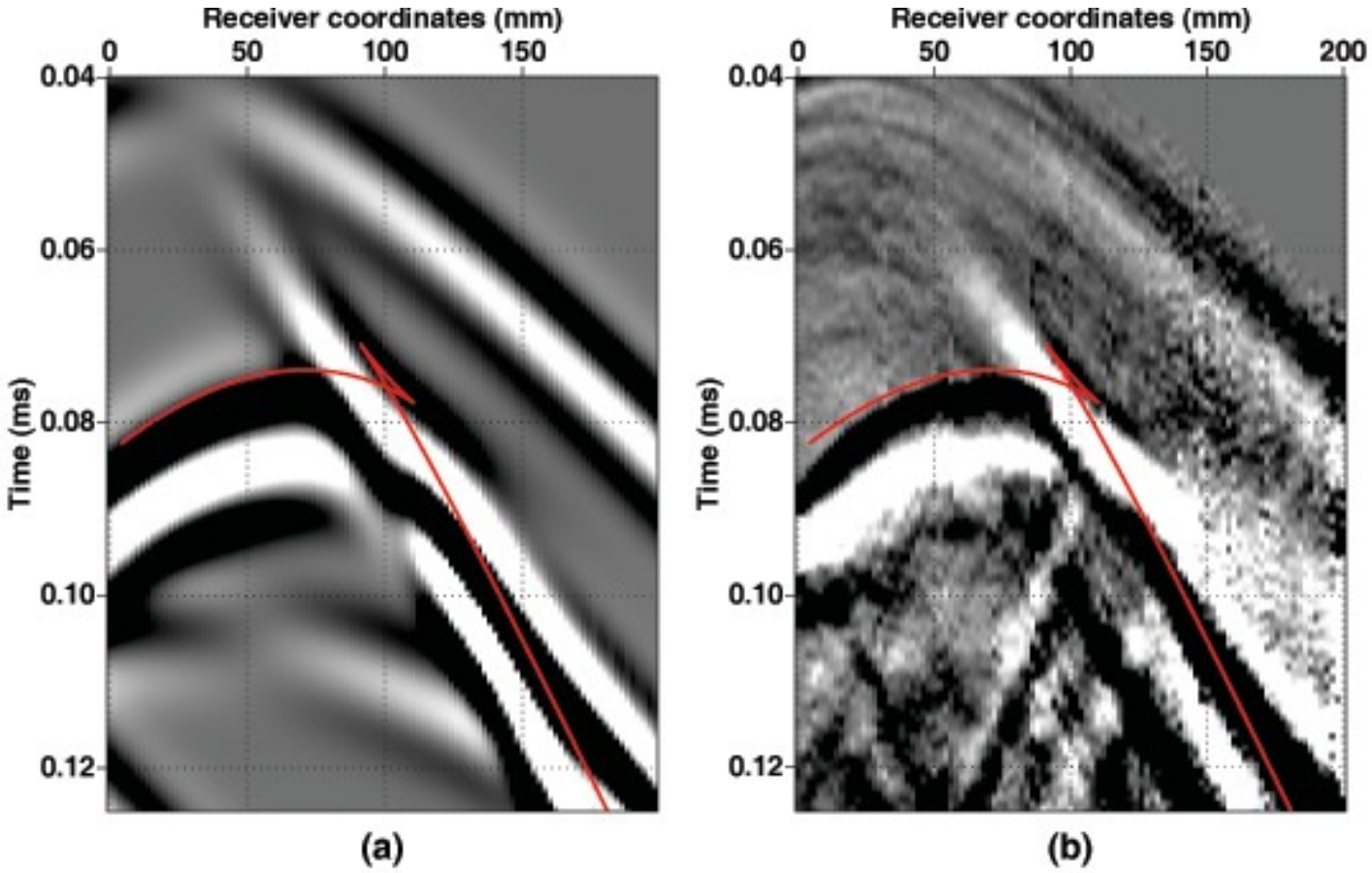

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Figure 2.2 S-wave cusp in the transmission experiment: (a) The wavefield simulated with the spectral element method; (b) the wavefield recorded by the laser vibrometer. The solid line is the S-wave time modeled using the inverted parameters. The observed cusp is larger than that predicted by the group-velocity surface.

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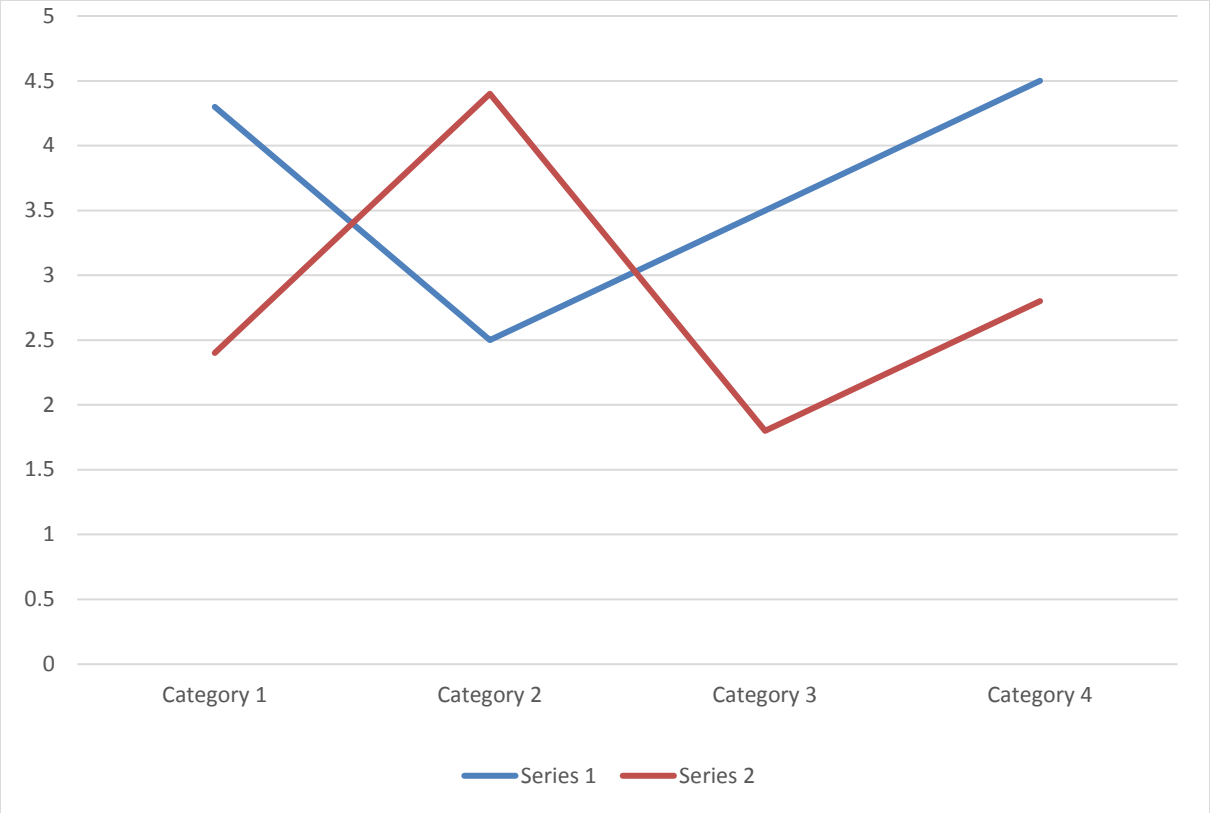
- Place the Figure/Table number and caption on the **preceding page**, centered horizontally and vertically (see page 7).
- Then place the figure/table on the next page (see page 8).

Figure 2.3 Place the caption title here, centered vertically and horizontally on the page, followed by the figure on the next page.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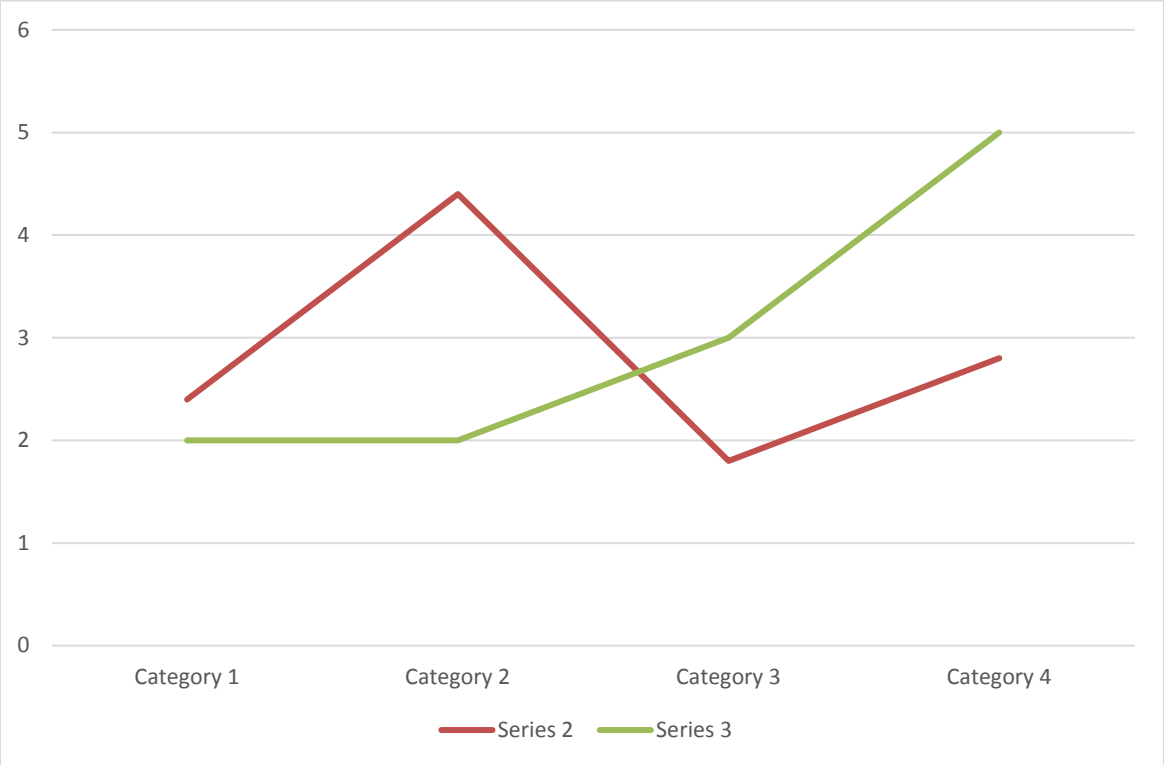
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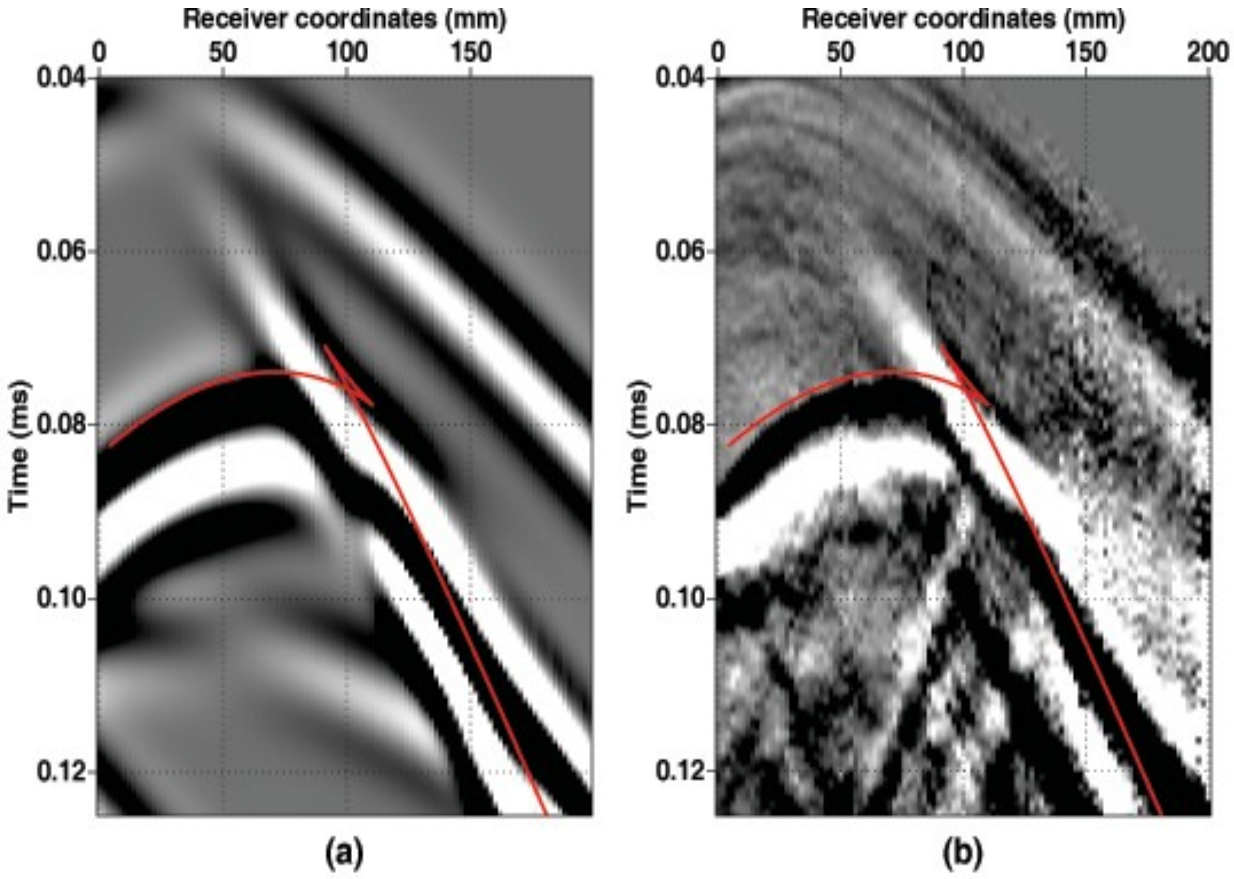
- Stand-alone figures and tables need to be centered horizontally and vertically



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Incorrect: This figure does not take up more than 50% of the page, so it cannot stand alone. To fix, you may:

- Enlarge the figure to fill more than 50% of the page
- Move the figure to 1" below the top margin and add text to fill the rest of the page

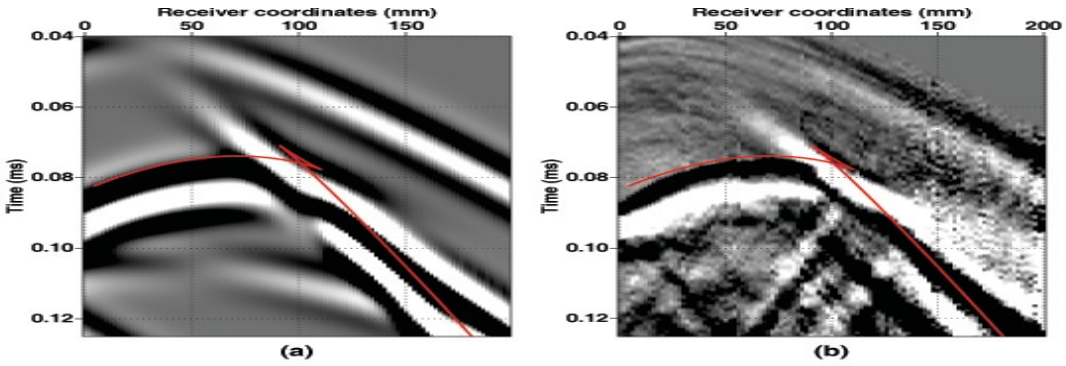

Figure 2.5 S-wave cusp in the transmission experiment: (a) The wavefield simulated with the spectral element method; (b) the wavefield recorded by the laser vibrometer. The solid line is the S-wave time modeled using the inverted parameters. The observed cusp is larger than that predicted by the group-velocity surface.

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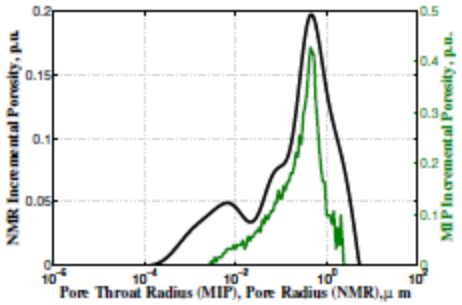

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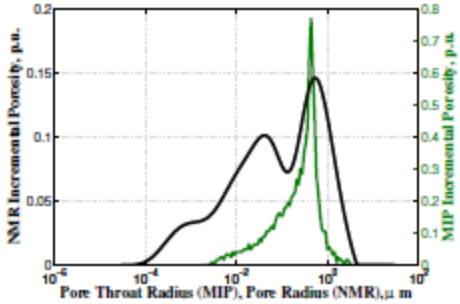

Figure 2.7 Sample AA2: Reservoir Sandstone

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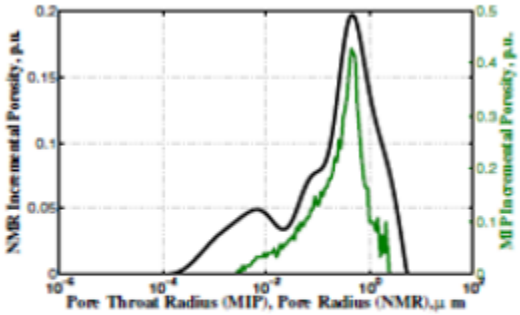

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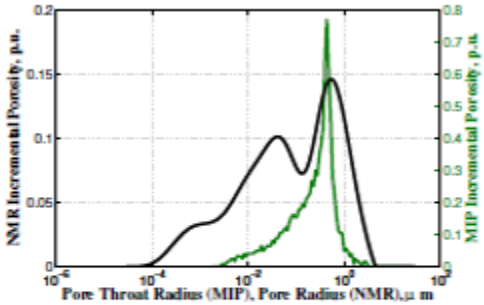

Figure 2.7 Sample AA2: Reservoir Sandstone

Correct:

If you have figures that need to be viewed consecutively, place them one after another.

You may also enlarge the figures if needed.

Incorrect:

Do not wrap text around a figure or table.

The Denver Basin, like the WIS, is an asymmetric foreland basin with a steeply-……..g western flank along the Front Range Uplift and a graduatlly shallowing eastern limb. It is bound to the south by the ……..a Uplift and the Las Animas Arch and to the north by the Hartville Uplift and the Chadron Arch. Present ……. 10,000 ft along the basin axis near Denver and Greeley but thins to < 500 ft along the eastern border ……...

The western margin of the Basin is defined by the Front Range Up……..

Figure 2.8 Reconstruction of the mid-late Cretaceous……...

Correct: The figure is placed on the page with the figure number and caption below it. The text then follows the figure.

Figure 2.8 Reconstruction of the mid-late Cretaceous……...

The Denver Basin, like the WIS, is an asymmetric foreland basin with a steeply-……..g western flank along the Front Range Uplift and a graduatlly shallowing eastern limb. It is bound to the south by the ……..a Uplift and the Las Animas

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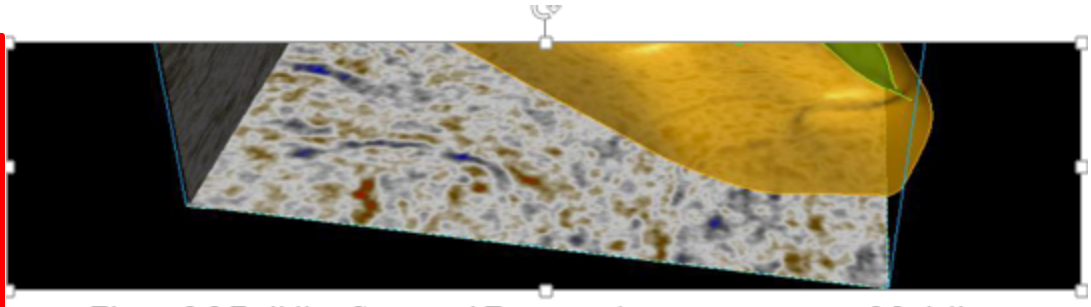

Figure 2.9 Building Structural Framework……..Modeling

Unconformities are erosional or……..two packages of

Strata. Reflections terminations of layers above and below the unconformity of

Correct: More space between the figure caption and the next paragraph makes it easy to differentiate between the caption and the paragraph.

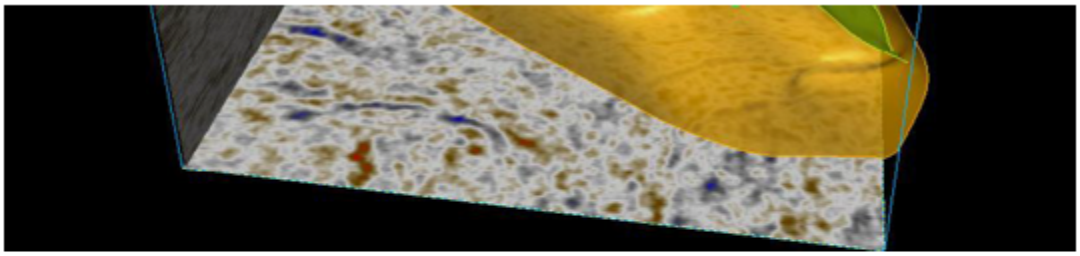

Figure 2.9 Building Structural Framework……..Modeling

Unconformities are erosional or……..two packages of

Strata. Reflections terminations of layers above and below the unconformity of

Incorrect: It is too difficult to differentiate between the paragraph and the caption

Unconformities, their time equivalence , ...seismic

character of the .....confidence in interpreting the seismic horizons.

Table 2.1 Significant Parameters in the Seismic Interpretation

Age of the Seismic Horizon	Structural Significance	Scale	Interpreted On	Reflection Characteristics	Confidence
Late Miocene	Regional Post-Rift	Profile	Peak	Regional Unconformity	Medium
Base Miocene	Regional Post-Rift	Profile	Peak	Regional Unconformity	Medium

Correct: The added spacing makes it easy to differentiate between the paragraph and the caption.

Unconformities, their time equivalence, ...seismic

character of the .....confidence in interpreting the seismic horizons.

Table 2.1 Significant Parameters in the Seismic Interpretation

ge of the eismic orizon	Structural Significance	Scale	Interpreted On	Reflection Characteristics	Confidence
ate Miocene	Regional Post-Rift	Profile	Peak	Regional Unconformity	Medium
Base Miocene	Regional Post-Rift	Profile	Peak	Regional Unconformity	Medium

Table 2.2 Individual coefficients and average coefficients for samples in the …… ……xxxx …….(used for this study). From Anderson et al., 2012.

Test	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Average
1	62.7	88.9	45.2	65.6
2	59.8	91.2	47.8	66.3
3	63.4	89.6	46.4	66.5
4	51.5	87..9	47.5	62.3
5	50.9	91.5	44.3	62.2
6	57.2	90.6	46.9	64.9
7	53.5	78.8	45.7	59.3
8	52.1	88.4	48.6	63
9	50.8	86.6	46.2	61.2
10	66.2	79.9	45.1	63.7
11	68.5	83.2	44.8	65.5
12	45	84.6	51.5	60.4
13	58.9	89.5	47.8	65.4
14	54	92.2	46.2	64.1
15	62.7	88.9	45.2	65.6
16	50.8	86.6	46.2	61.2
17	66.2	79.9	45.1	63.7
18	45	84.6	51.5	60.4
19	63.4	89.6	46.4	66.5
20	55.7	88.9	47.3	64

NOTE: When a table takes up more than one page, add the Table # plus “Continued” in place of the title on the 2nd page (see next page)

Table 2.2 Continued

Test	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Average
21	62.7	88.9	45.2	65.6
22	59.8	91.2	47.8	66.3
23	63.4	89.6	46.4	66.5
24	51.5	87..9	47.5	62.3

16

If this is the end of a chapter, then the excess white space is OK.

If this is not the end of a chapter, then the excess white space would not be not OK and text would need to follow the table.

You may:

1. Add one reference section at the end of the thesis/dissertation, or
2. Add a reference section at the end of each chapter

REFERENCES

REFERENCES (Title) is centered horizontally, 1 keyboard return below 1 inch top margin & in ALL UPPER CASE LETTERS

Brandsberg-Dahl, S. "Imaging-Inversion and Migration Velo
Angle/Azimuth Domain." Ph.D. diss., Colorado School of Mines, 2001.

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Claerbout, J. "Coarse Grid Calculations of Wave in Inhomogeneous Media with Application to Delineation of Complicated Seismic Structure. "Geophysics 35 (1970):407-18.

WEBB 2014. Water, Energy and Biogeochemical Budgets Program Andrews Creek stream chemistry data. U.S. Geological Survey. http://co.water.usgs.gov/lochvale/data.html. Accessed: 01 August 2014.

Incorrect:

If referencing websites, make sure to:

1. Use black font
2. Use the same font style as the rest of the references.

The partial list above is an example of the author-date style, which is highly recommended for scientific material. Whichever reference style is chosen, format consistency throughout the list is imperative. For guidance, you are encouraged to refer to a respected style manual, e.g., The Chicago Manual of Style. Note that multi-line reference items are single spaced and all lines after the first line are indented. There is a blank line between each item.

Whichever style you use, make sure to be consistent.

Table of Contents rules:

1. Single space individual references
2. Double space between different references
3. Use same font style and size in all other sections of document
4. Only black font-Do not use blue font on web addresses

This page is optional

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY (Title) is centered horizontally, 1 keyboard return below 1 inch top margin & in ALL UPPER CASE LETTERS

APPENDIX A (Title) is centered horizontally, 1 keyboard return below 1 inch top margin & in ALL UPPER CASE LETTERS

Formatting rules for appendixes are the same as the rest of the document.

APPENDIX A

POST WILDFIRE DATA

Table A.1 Individual coefficients and average coefficients for samples in the . …….(used for this study). From Anderson et al., 2012.

Test	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3
1	62.7	88.9	45.2
2	59.8	91.2	47.8
3	63.4	89.6	46.4
4	51.5	87..9	47.5
5	50.9	91.5	44.3
6	57.2	90.6	46.9
7	53.5	78.8	45.7
8	52.1	88.4	48.6
9	50.8	86.6	46.2
10	66.2	79.9	45.1
11	68.5	83.2	44.8
12	45	84.6	51.5
13	58.9	89.5	47.8
14	54	92.2	46.2

Appendix material is information that is not essential to the text but that contributes to it. Appendices are used to include information such as the following:

- Original data
- Long quotations
- Supporting legal decisions or laws
- Computer codes and programs
- Lithologic and petrographic descriptions
- Questionnaires
- Forms and documents
- Permissions to use copyrighted material
- Long tables

All Figures & Tables in an Appendix need to be labeled with a number & a caption and need to be listed in either the List of Figures or List of Tables.

You may include long appendices as electronic attachments to your thesis. In either instance, appendices are listed in the table of contents.

This white space is OK, because:

1. It is at the end of an Appendix and

2. The table takes up more than 50% of the page, so even if it wasn't at the end of an appendix (or chapter) it could stand alone.

The Appendix for the Supplemental Electronic Files should look like the example below. Be sure to include the Appendix in the Table of Contents.

APPENDIX B
SUPPLEMENTAL ELECTRONIC FILES

Include a paragraph broadly describing what is included as part of the supplemental electronic files and how these are related to the thesis. Also include a brief description of how the files/descriptions are organized in this Appendix. You may include as part of your supplemental electronic files any file that is a critical part of your thesis. This may include files containing laboratory measurements, other data, program source code, etc. Executable files may not be included.

Geographical Data Files	Files containing geographical location information of all survey lines. Files include raw survey data, reduced survey data showing relative location of each station with respect to a survey base station, and absolute latitude and longitude of each survey location. All files are in Microsoft Excel 2003 format. See ure 2.3 for area map show location and entation of each survey line.
GeographDescript.txt	ASCII file containing description of data file format for all files containing geographical information included as part of these electronic supplementary files.
Line111.xls	Geographical survey information for line 111. See figure 2.3. See GeographDescript.txt for description of data included in each page and for each column of the spreadsheet.
Line112.xls	Geographical survey information for line 112. See figure 2.3. See GeographDescript.txt for description of data included in each page and for each column of the spreadsheet.
Line113.xls	Geographical survey information for line 113. See figure 2.3. See GeographDescript.txt for description of data included in each page and for each column of the spreadsheet.