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Department of Geophysics

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The abstract is a concise, one to three sentence statement of the thesis problem, a brief description consisting of no more than a few sentences describing the research method or design, and a report of the major findings and conclusions.

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1. are generally 200-300 words in length,
2. consist of one to two paragraphs of information,
3. does not usually contain citations,
4. do not repeat the thesis title, and
5. each paragraph should be indented.
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- Title is in all capital letters & centered horizontally
- Single line spacing for multi-line titles and captions
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- Do not list the Table of Contents in the Table of Contents page
- Page numbers are preceded by ellipses (…) and are right justified
- Text should not extend beyond the last leader dot of the ellipses for a clear line of sight of the page numbers
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Figure 2.9 (Figure Caption) 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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- Single line spacing for multi-line figure numbers and captions
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- Text should not extend beyond the last leader dot of the ellipses for a clear line of sight of the page numbers
- Each list entry must appear exactly as it does in the text
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Title is in capital letters and centered horizontally.

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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

Table 2.2  (Title Caption) Example of an oversized table that continues onto a second page ………………………………………………………………………………………………………18-19

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- Title is in all capital letters & centered horizontally
- Single line spacing for multi-line table numbers and captions
- Double line (or 1.5 line) spacing between different table numbers & captions (you must be consistent throughout the entire document).
- Page numbers are preceded by ellipses (…) and are right justified
- Text should not extend beyond the last leader dot of the ellipses for a clear line of sight of the page numbers
- Each list entry must appear exactly as it does in the text
- Long table captions can be shortened in the list
# LIST OF SYMBOLS

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<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>$\delta$</td>
<td>% Difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$P$</td>
<td>Applied Surface Pressure</td>
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<td>$2a$</td>
<td>Contact Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$F_c$</td>
<td>Contact Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>$\xi$</td>
<td>Damping Ratio</td>
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<tr>
<td>$\rho$</td>
<td>Density</td>
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<tr>
<td>$\ddot{z}_d$</td>
<td>Drum Acceleration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$z_d$</td>
<td>Drum Displacement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Omega, \omega$</td>
<td>Drum Excitation Frequency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This optional page includes a paragraph or two acknowledging and thanking your advisor(s), committee members, funding sponsors, family members etc.

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

Rules:
- This page is optional
- Title is in all capital letters and centered horizontally
- Text will be double spaced or 1.5 spaced (you must be consistent throughout the entire document).
- Each paragraph is indented.
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**Rules:**
- Page is optional
- Text will be double spaced or 1.5 spaced (you must be consistent throughout the entire document).
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

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 . . .

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 traveling in electrical networks (Smith, 1995) . . .

1.3 The Response of the RTDGPR Receiving

...
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…………….s. The PSV-wave can be identified at a ………………………zeros-offset travel time ……………….ms.

As expected, it has asymmetric move out since the travel time does not remain the same when the ………………………… This asymmetry indicates that the model indeed lacks a horizontal symmetry plane, as should be the case for TTI media.

The PS-wave travel time picks were ………………………made using the laser dataset (the solid line in Figure 5.8). I intentionally reverse the polarity at negative offsets to facilitate correlation of PS travel times. ……………………………, the P-wave primary reflection can still be identified around the zero-offset time \( t_0 = 0.064 \) ms. The ………………………………….the picked P-wave travel time from the vertical component, matches P-wave arrival on the horizontal component.

…………………………………………………………….It may also be possible to interpret P-wave primary reflection but it is …………………………not as prominent as the other modes because the P-wave transducer does not excite enough S-wave energy.

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

…………………………
Table 1.1. Sediment gravity-flow continuum organized by increasing sediment concentration, grain size, and transport capacity (from Middleton and Hampton, 1973; Lowe, 1979; Lowe 1982; Mulder and Alexander, 2001).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sediment Gravity Flow</th>
<th>Sediment Support Mechanism</th>
<th>Depositional Process</th>
<th>Sediment Concentration</th>
<th>Grain Size</th>
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<tr>
<td>turbidity current</td>
<td>fluid turbulence</td>
<td>traction and suspension</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fluidized flow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
CHAPTER 2

TITLE IN ALL CAPITAL LETTERS IN AN INVERTED PYRAMID SHAPE

Reproduced with permission from The Journal of Geology. 2012 Elsevier Ltd. Katherine Smith*1, Eric Wright

Abstract

The objective of this study was to examine … to activated ….. Compounds examined in this study included neutral, ….. as well as acidic ….. which may carry a negative charge and ….. 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

*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.
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.
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.
If a Figure or Table takes up an entire page, with no space for the figure or table number & caption:

- 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.
Stand-alone figures and tables, must occupy more than 50% of the page, otherwise text must be included on the page with the figure or table.
- Stand-alone figures and tables need to be centered horizontally and vertically
Figure 2.4 This is an example of a figure that takes up at least 50% of the page, so it may stand alone on the page without other text. In this instance, it is OK to have white space.
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.
Incorrect:
The font on the figure captions is different than the font throughout the rest of the document.

Correct:
The font on these figure captions is the same as the font in the rest of the document.

Incorrect:
Do not put figures or tables side by side

Correct:
If you have figures that need to be viewed consecutively, place them one after another.
You may also enlarge the figures if needed.
The Denver Basin, like the WIS, is an asymmetric foreland basin with a steeply-sloping western flank along the Front Range Uplift and a gradually 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…………………...
Incorrect: The spacing between the figure caption and the spacing in the next paragraph is identical, making it difficult to see where the caption ends and the paragraph begins.

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.

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>
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<tr>
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<th>Structural Significance</th>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Interpreted On</th>
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<td>Profile</td>
<td>Peak</td>
<td>Regional Unconformity</td>
<td>Medium</td>
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<td>Base Miocene</td>
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<td>Peak</td>
<td>Regional Unconformity</td>
<td>Medium</td>
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Table 2.2  Individual coefficients and average coefficients for samples in the ……………
………….xxxx ………………(used for this study). From Anderson et al., 2012.

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<th>Sample 3</th>
<th>Average</th>
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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

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<thead>
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</tbody>
</table>

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 OK and text would need to follow the table.
REFERENCES


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1. Use black font
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Whichever style you use, make sure to be consistent.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

This page is optional
APPENDIX A

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>

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
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Geographical Data Files</strong></th>
<th>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 figure 2.3 for area map show location and orientation of each survey line.</th>
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<tr>
<td>GeographDescript.txt</td>
<td>ASCII file containing description of data file format for all files containing geographical information included as part of these electronic supplementary files.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Line113.xls</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>