DEVELOPING A $^{12}_{6}\text{Th}^{2+}_{3}$ESIS TEMPLATE

TO HELP STUDENTS GRADUATE IN A

REASONABLE TIME

by

Graduate A. Student

A thesis submitted to the Faculty and the Board of Trustees of the Colorado School of Mines in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science (Engineering Systems).

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ABSTRACT

Sample Abstract

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

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LIST OF SYMBOLS

absorption coefficient . . . . α_c

absorption cross section . . . . α_σ

average radius of cylindrical shell c

activation energy of oxidation reaction of a-C in excited state . . . . E^*_{act}

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank the academy for granting me this prestigious thesis. This project would never have succeeded without <friend>, <parent>, and of course <spouse>.

For those that shall follow after.

CHAPTER 1

IN THE BEGINNING

A chapter [**? ? ?**]. See nifty "longtables" in Appendix A.1.

Nam eget congue lacus. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur faucibus tempor.

$$x + y = 7 \qquad (1.1)$$

Maecenas posuere luctus ligula sit amet ornare. Pellentesque vitae velit nulla. Ut a turpis massa, id ullamcorper odio.

1.1 A Subsection

A subsection of the chapter. In this particular chapter we're going to an include an example of a list:

- This little listy went to market

- This little listy stayed home

- This little listy had roast beef

- This little listy had none

- And this little listy graduated, and went "wee wee wee" all the way home

See? Wasn't that fun.

1.2 AA Subsection

Another subsection of the chapter. See cool encoding stuff in Appendix A.

1.2.1 Transport of U Through Porous Media: General Elution Procedures

I wonder why there's so much detail?

1.2.1.1 i Subsection

Note that using "three deep" sections is HIGHLY discouraged.

1.2.1.2 ii Subsection

So don't make sections this deep unless you really must.

1.2.2 aa Subsection

Oooo - this topic must be really important! Its importance might be described by Equation 1.2, which is nothing like the awesome Equation 1.3 or the uber-nifty vector example in Equation 1.4.

$$\text{Importance} \approx 0 \tag{1.2}$$

$$\sum_{i}^{\infty} \vec{F_i} = m\,\vec{a} \tag{1.3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = {}_{W}^{S}\mathbf{T} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \tag{1.4}$$

1.3 AAA Subsection

Yet another subsection (for more information, see Section 1.2.1 or Chapter 3).

1.4 AAAA Subsection

Last subsection[1], see Figure 1.1.

---

[1]this is evil
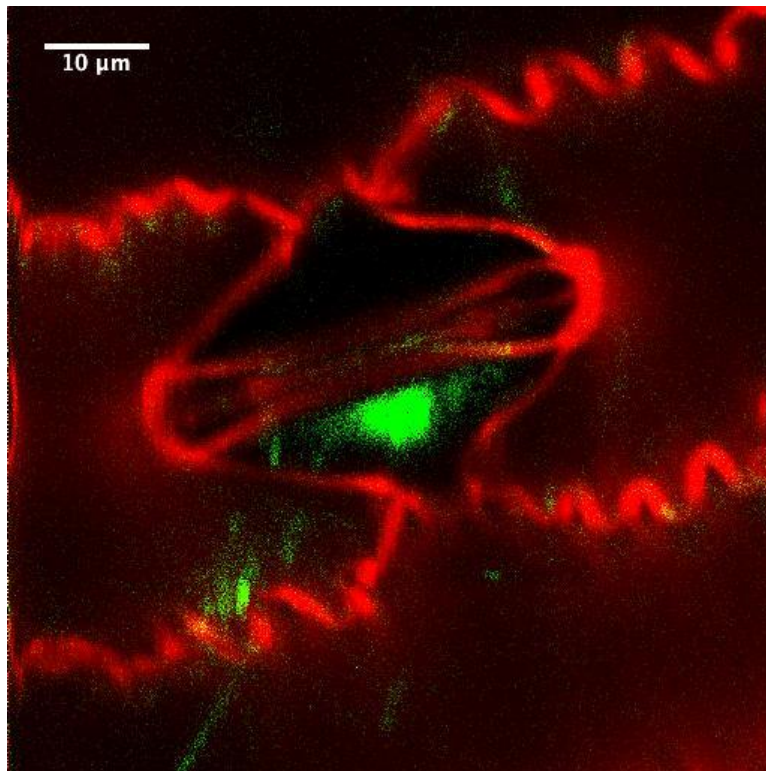
Figure 1.1: A pretty picture from the Squier Group — this is a test of the emergency long-title system.

CHAPTER 2

SUBDOCUMENT TEST

This is an example of using a "child document" or "subdocument" within a thesis. Blah blah blah

CHAPTER 3

SECOND GENERATION CHAPTER

Another chapter.

3.1 Lots of Mistakes Originally

Fun fun...

3.2 Figured out How to Fix Things

Ha-ha!

3.3 Could Still Be Better

Interesting huh?

3.4 Testing Procedure

I thought you'd like this.

3.5 Final Results

It's over (see Figure 3.1)! Also it is important to note the placement of labels in subfigures: Figure 3.2, and Figure 3.2(b).

Figure 3.1: A world-class hero of awesomeness [?].

(a) Him
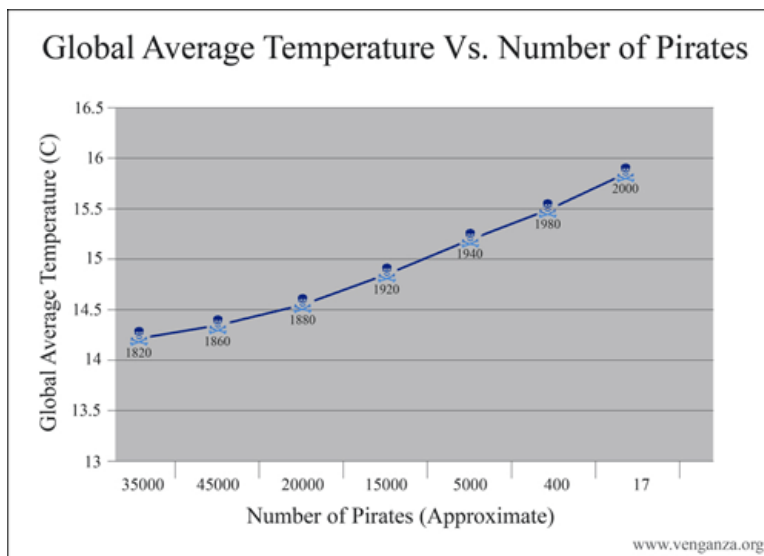
(b) Importance of Pirates

Figure 3.2: The Flying Spaghetti Monster Knows All

CHAPTER 4

THE WAY AHEAD

Ugh, another chapter [**?**]!

4.1   How Things Could Be Better

We thought that was the end!

4.2   Why We Think Things Aren't Better

We really hoped it was anyway.

4.3   We Love Our Advisors

Are you really still reading this? Ok, then check out Table 4.1!

Table 4.1: A table of tabular goodness.

	B	b
B	BB	Bb
b	Bb	bb

APPENDIX A - MAGICAL ENCODING AWESOMENESS

Table A.1 shows how several symbols appear in the rendered document.

Table A.1: This is where we have fun testing encoding

	Normal	Math
The greater than:	$>$	$>$
The lesss than:	$<$	$<$
The tilde:	~	$\sim$

A.1 Test Appendix Sub-Section

Table A.2 is an example of a very large "longtable."

Table A.2: Stratigraphy of the Granite Mountains and Lost Creek areas

Age	Formation[2]	Thickness (feet)[3]	Thickness (feet)[4]	Thickness (feet)[5]	Aquifer?[6]	Lithology
Quaternary	Alluvium	-	0-20	-	Yes	Sands and clays derived chiefly from the Tertiary formations in the area.
Paleocene	Fort Union	up to 3,000	4,650	6,500?	Yes	Consists of alternating fine to coarse grained sandstone siltstone and mudstone. Contains various layers of lignitic coal beds.
Cretaceous	Lance	1,700 to 2,700	2,950	4,000?	Yes	Interbedded sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. Gray to brownish gray. Locally carbonaceous. Sandstone is white to grayish orange.
Cretaceous	Fox Hills		550	1,800?	No	Consists of coarsening upward shale and fine-grained sand with thin coal beds near the top. Represents a transition from marine to non-marine environment. Grades into Lewis Shale at the base.
Cretaceous	Lewis Shale	1,250	1,200	1,050 to 2,000	No	Interbedded dark-gray and olive-gray shale and olive-gray sandstone.

---

[2]Only major unconformities shown, indicated by break in table.

[3]Generalized thicknesses from.

[4]Thicknesses shown are approximate and apply to Lost Creek vicinity only.

[5]Thicknesses shown are from a public screened dataset of logged formation tops from the 12 townships surrounding Lost Creek.

[6]Aquifer designations – Lost Creek vicinity only.

Table A.2: Continued.

Age	Formation	Thickness (feet)	Thickness (feet)	Thickness (feet)	Aquifer?	Lithology
Cretaceous	Mesaverde Group	0 to 1,000	800	300 to 500?	No	Gray to dark gray shales with interbedded buff to tan fine to medium grained sandstones.
Cretaceous	Steele and Niobrara Shales	Cody Shale 4,500 to 5,000	2,000 to 2,500	2,400 to 5,000	No	Steele shale is soft gray marine, Niobrara shale is dark gray and contains calcareous zones.
Cretaceous	Frontier	700 to 900	500 to 1,000	750 to 1,500	Yes	Gray sandstone and sandy shale.
Cretaceous	Dakota		300 to 400		Yes	Marine sandstone, tan to buff, fine to medium grained may contain carbonaceous shale layer.
Jurassic	Nugget Sandstone	400 to 525	500		Yes	Grayish to dull red coarse grained cross-bedded quartz sandstone.
Triassic	Chugwater	1,275	1,500		No	Red shale and siltstone contains gypsum partings near the base.
Permian	Phosphoria	275 to 325	300		No	Black to dark gray shale, chert and phosphorite.
Pennsylvanian	Tensleep and Amsden and Madison	600 to 700	750		No	White to gray sandstone containing thin limestone and dolomite partings. Red and green shale and dolomite, sandstone near base.
Cambrian	Undifferentiated	900 to 1,000	1,000		No	Siltstone and quartzite, including Flathead sandstone.
Precambrian	Basement	-	-		No	Granites, metamorphic and igneous rocks.

Table A.3: Test of a small longtable.

A	B	C
1	2	3

Table A.4: Test of a small longtable on the alternate page.

1	2	3
A	B	C

A.2   Sub-Sections are Fun

Sorta...

APPENDIX B - SPECIAL COOLNESS

Insert ice cubes here (Listing B.1).

Listing B.1: A MATLAB "Hello World" Example

```
% Below is the example code for the absolute most popular program EVER!
disp('Hello World');
```