TITLE FOR GRADUATE THESIS LATEXTEMPLATE IS IN ALL CAPS WITH DOWNWARD INVERTED TRIANGLE

By

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A THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the

Requirements for the Degree of

Master of Science

(in Earth and Climate Sciences)

The Graduate School

The University of Maine

Month YYYY

Advisory Committee:

Seth William Campbell, Research Assistant Professor, Advisor

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An Abstract of the Thesis Presented
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This is the abstract. Sentence two. Formatting is easy when you use LaTeX and it's easy to control. It excels in the math environement but tables can sometimes require more effort. Fortunately, it's open source (i.e. free), platform independent, and there's a big user community. There's a list of resources at the end.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

2D - Two-Dimensional

3D - Three-Dimensional

DEM - Digital Elevation Model

DSLR - Digital Single Lens Reflex

GCP - Ground Control Point

GeoTIFF - Georeferenced Tagged Image File Format

GIS - Geographical Information System

GPR - Ground-Penetrating Radar

GPS - Global Positioning System

GSSI - Geophysical Survey Systems Incorporated

IMU - Inertial Measurement Unit

LIA - Little Ice Age

LiDAR - Light Detection And Ranging

LIS - Laurentide Ice Sheet

m.a.s.l. - Meters Above Mean Sea Level

MTL - Marine Transgression Line

radar - Radio Detection And Ranging

RGB - Red, Green, Blue

RMS - Root Mean Square

RTK - Real Time Kinematic

SfM - Structure from Motion

SLR - Sea Level Rise

SSS - Sidescan Sonar

w.e. - Water Equivalent

Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION

Chapter 2
METHODS

To refer to a table use 2.1. When labeling the table, put the label after you end the tabular environment.

For an equation we have

$$A = \pi r^2 \tag{2.1}$$

Table 2.1: Example table from some data[†].

Point	**Elevation GPS '99**	**2015 Pixel Elev**	**Diff 1999-Raster**	**Ratio**	**Ratio (no outlier)**
99-1a	1621.055	842.0439	779.011	1.93	1.93
99-3a-1	1891.129	1008.286	882.843	1.88	1.88
Ed Little [99-3b]	1885.780	1048.884	836.896	1.80	
99-4a	1830.979	999.385	831.594	1.83	1.83
C29-1a	1611.290	828.326	782.964	1.95	1.95
C29-1b	1611.895	831.478	780.417	1.94	1.94
C29-1c	1611.391	830.311	781.599	1.94	1.94
C29-3	1611.177	831.162	780.015	1.94	1.94
C29 Tripod	1611.247	820.626	790.621	1.96	1.96
Cathedral Peak	2134.177	1113.373	1020.804	1.92	1.92
Generator 2	1613.978	829.450	784.528	1.95	1.95
Lower Cirque	2060.727	1074.479	986.248	1.92	1.92
Metal Marker	1602.020	792.410	809.610	2.02	
FFGR 75	1610.663	820.620	790.043	1.96	1.96
		Average	831.228	1.923	1.925
		Std Dev	79.122	0.056	0.038
		Error (%)	9.5	2.9	2.0

[†]Using the ratio of the values of the 1999 GCP elevation to the nearby pixel values of the 2015 SfM DEM results in a scalar that has a better fit than using a simple difference, and removing the outliers lowers the variation by a third while only changing the scalar by 0.1%.

but a more fun equation is

$$\nabla^2 x = \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2}. \tag{2.2}$$

Referencing equation is easy and you can label it at the end of the equation environment. Eq. (2.2) is the wave equation. Equations can be entered in-line using the $ symbol to start and end an in-line math equation. For example, $\sigma_{ij} = \lambda \varepsilon_{kk} \delta_{ij} + \mu \varepsilon_{ij}$.

Referring to figures is easy too. Check out Fig 2.1

Figure 2.1: How hard can it be if a baby can do it?

If you need help, there is a lot of help topics in for form of online forums and wiki's. A google search of your formatting problems is a good start but here's a list of some resources to get started if you're new at LaTeX:

- `http://www.sharelatex.com` - Documentation and general help

- `http://www.overleaf.com` - Free online LaTeXenvironment that has a word count function for the times when you're doing the bare minimum
- `https://stackoverflow.com` - Answers to LaTeXquestions and all of your other homework questions.
- `reu.dimacs.rutgers.edu/Symbols.pdf` - a cheat sheet for the math environment.
- `http://www.bibtex.org/` - Help for using BibTeX. Mendeley, Zotero and a few other reference managers have BibTeXsupport and can be linked easily.

REFERENCES

Arcone, S. A., D. Finnegan, and G. Boitnott (2010), GPR characterization of a lacustrine UXO site, *Geophysics*, *75*(4), WA221–239, doi:10.1190/1.3467782.

Appendix A

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BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR

Ian Nesbitt was born in North Adams, MA, on November 12, 1990. He attended Mount Greylock Regional High School and Holderness School, where he graduated in 2009. In June 2013, he received a B.A. with honors in geosciences from Williams College, where he also competed as a NCAA Division I Nordic skier. At his previous workplace, he oversaw the field side of large geophysical projects for a small company in southwestern Connecticut. The job taught him many things, including surveying, piloting, and seamanship of small (60 foot, 50 ton) vessels in the crowded waters of the lower Hudson and East Rivers. Ian McKee Nesbitt is a candidate for the Master of Science degree in Earth and Climate Sciences from The University of Maine in Month YYYY.