$\begin{array}{c} {\rm University~of~Helsinki} \\ {\rm Dissertationes~Universitatis~Helsingiensis} \\ {\rm 60/2024} \end{array}$

PhD thesis template

Name Here

Academic dissertation

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I could add more but this is probably plenty.

Place, Time Year Name Here The thesis consists of this introduction and the following articles referenced using Roman numerals $\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{II}$.

Publications

I Y. Name,

Short article revealing the secrets of the universe (2020). Inverse Problems 36, 094002.

II Y. Name & M. Y. Self,

Another article about the secrets of the universe (2021). 21st International Conference on Secrets of the Universe, p. 146-156, IEEE.

Author's contributions

- I Theoretical analysis, computational implementation, numerical results and writing are the sole works of the author.
- II Theoretical analysis, computational implementation, numerical results and most of the writing are due to the author.

Abstract

This is the abstract written in English.

Tiivistelmä

Tämä on suomenkielinen tiivistelmä. Sattaa olla, että LaTeX tarvitsee apua taivuttamisessa, mutta sen voi pakottaa manuaalisesti.

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Abbreviations

3D Three-dimensional, similarly 2D, 4D and nD whenever appropriate

CT Computerized tomography or computed tomography

etc. et cetera

Notation and common symbols

 $\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{Z}^d$ Space of two-dimensional real numbers $x = (x_1, x_2) = [x_1, x_2]^T$, space of d-dimensional integers $k = (k_1, k_2, ..., k_d)$.

 $\mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ Space of real-valued matrices with n rows and m columns.

f, f(x) A function, a function evaluated at point x in its domain.

There are currently $\underline{2}$ unresolved parts!

Introduction

During writing it is handy to leave notes and remarks to one self.

Important: Explain how the notes works.

\NOTE{Importan: Explain how the notes work.}

Some notes are minor and require normal sized font.

Notice how the notes update the counter printed by NOTATOR. This is not meant for the final version but to make planning easier.

\note{Notice how the notes update the counter printed by NOTATOR.
This is not meant for the final version but to make planning easier.}

1.1 Dissertation outline

The dissertation template is organized as follows. There are some example sections and chapters. First chapter is 2 and its first section is 2.1.

After the second chapter 3 and the final chapter 4 the papers are included with their own title pages. The title pages use crazy macro:

% This creates the title page and a way to reference it using the key \begin{papertitle}{<key>}{<Actual Title of Article>}

Text you want to / need to include, such as DOI, publisher, author names etc.

\end{papertitle}

```
% Includepdf commands come here,
% use: [clip, trim=Wcm Xcm Ycm Zcm] if needed to clip size
% using \ifOnlineVersion{}{}{} is optional!

\ifOnlineVersion{% option 1:
    \includepdf[pages=1\allp]{articles/articleX_final.pdf}}
}{% option 2:
    \includepdf[pages=1\allp, clip]{articles/articleX_online.pdf}
```

}{ % Option 3:

0} % Skip this many pages to keep numbering correct

But in short they allow for three different options:

- 1. Print as the final printed copy would look like, using the published articles.
- 2. Print an online version in case the published articles are not allowed in online version.
- 3. Like printed, but without the pdfs. The amount of skipped pages needs to be given manually to keep the page numbering in sync. For example, **Unigrafia** wants the thesis is this format.

1.2 Second section

Here are many numbered equations (the numbering is based on chapter, not section):

$$1 + 1 = 2 \tag{1.1}$$

$$2 + 1 = 3 \tag{1.2}$$

$$E = mc^2 (1.3)$$

$$ohmi \times k\ddot{a}mi = Pimenee(l\ddot{a}ni) \tag{1.4}$$

The cleverref macro allows to reference many equation in the same chapter neatly: equations 1.2–4. Otherwise the chapter number would be repeated.

The articles can be referenced like this: Article I can be found on page 13.

Finally the appendix A contains pseudocode.

1.2.1 PDF metadata

Included is a file titled main.xmpdata. It sets the PDF metadata which is visible for example if you check the "properties" of the final PDF file (and by some PDF viewers).

1.2.2 Bibliography options

I have cited books and articles normally [1]. Websites and random things using "misc" [2], datasets using "techreport" [3] and PhDthesis with "phdthesis" [4]. The tilde (\sim) is used to stop line breaks from separating the citation from the context.

Big chapter

Notice how a new chapter always starts from an odd page.

2.1 This is a section

It is worth noting that not all problems are difficult¹). In 1902 the French mathematician Jacques Hadamard gave the following description.

Definition 1 ([1]). A problem is well-posed if the following conditions are satisfied:

- H1) The problem has a solution.
- H2) The solution is unique.
- H3) The solution depends continuously on the initial conditions.

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Something smart and motivating is shown in figure 2.1.

¹Some are impossible.

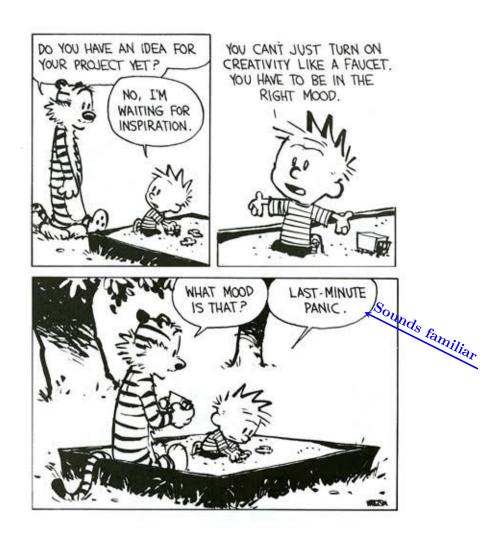


Figure 2.1: Cool figure, which is formatted in TikZ for better control of random things but this is not necessary. Image souce: Calvin and Hobbes by Bill Watterson for May 21, 1992.

2.1.1 Blablabla

Blablabla

2.2 Very important section

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2.3 Not as important section

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New chapter

This is a new chapter.

3.1 New section too!

So cool.

4

Conclusions

Oh boy it is finally over!

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SHORT ARTICLE

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Article 1 – published version

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II

Another article

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Article 2 – final version

This is the only version needed

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Appendix A: Algorithms

Here is the first appendix which contains an example algorithm. To simplify things, some macros are created first (but not rendered of course).

A.1 First algorithm in appendix

New things can still be cited, they will just appear in the biboliography which is printed already. We can also reference a specific line from the algorithm, like line 12.

Algorithm 1 2D discrete wavelet decomposition algorithm

Here we can put some detailed explanation. For example this algorithm does

$$\mathcal{W}: \boldsymbol{f} \longmapsto (\boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{d}_1, ..., \boldsymbol{d}_J),$$

which is great.

20: **return** $[d_1, \ldots, d_J]$ and a

Input: real-valued array $f[k_1, k_2]$ of size $n_1 \times n_2$, decomposition level J, low-pass filter l[k], high-pass filter h[k]

Output: detail coefficients $d = [d_1, \dots, d_J]$ for each scale, approximation coefficients a for coarsest scale

```
Require: J \leq \log_2(\min\{n_1, n_2\})
 1: n = \text{LENGTH}(h) \triangleright We assume both filters have the same length
 2: \boldsymbol{a} \leftarrow \boldsymbol{f} \triangleright Initial input
 3: for scale j = J : 1 do
          a \leftarrow \text{PADDATA}(a, n-1, \dim = 1) \triangleright Pad \ data \ based \ on \ filter \ length \ n
 4:
          L \leftarrow \text{conv}(\boldsymbol{a}, l, \text{dim} = 1)
 5:
          H \leftarrow \text{CONV}(\boldsymbol{a}, h, \dim = 1)
 6:
          L \leftarrow \text{DOWNSAMPLE}(L, \text{dim} = 1)
 7:
          H \leftarrow \text{DOWNSAMPLE}(H, \text{dim} = 1)
 8:
 9:
          L \leftarrow \text{PADDATA}(L, n-1, \dim = 2)
          H \leftarrow PADDATA(H, n-1, \dim = 2)
10:
          LL \leftarrow \text{CONV}(L, l, \text{dim} = 2)
11:
          LH \leftarrow \text{CONV}(L, h, \text{dim} = 2)
12:
          HL \leftarrow \text{conv}(H, l, \dim = 2)
13:
          HH \leftarrow \text{CONV}(H, h, \text{dim} = 2)
14:
          |a \leftarrow \text{DOWNSAMPLE}(LL, \dim = 2)|
15:
          LH \leftarrow \text{DOWNSAMPLE}(LH, \dim = 2)
16:
17:
          HL \leftarrow \text{DOWNSAMPLE}(HL, \dim = 2)
          HH \leftarrow \text{DOWNSAMPLE}(HH, \dim = 2)
18:
          d_i \leftarrow [LH, HL, HH]
19:
```