



PhD Thesis template in LaTeX

A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the
degree of Doctor of Philosophy

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Abstract

This document is a nice template that I have prepared for my Confirmation of Candidature. If everything goes well, I also will use it for my PhD thesis. This document is a modification of the Master's thesis template for theses carried out at the Department of Computer Science, Lund University.

Your abstract should capture, in English, the whole thesis with focus on the problem and solution in 150 words. It should be placed on a separate right-hand page, with an additional *1cm* margin on both left and right. Avoid acronyms, footnotes, and references in the abstract if possible.

Leave a *2cm* vertical space after the abstract and provide a few keywords relevant for your report. Use five to six words, of which at most two should be from the title.

Keywords: PhD, thesis, template, report, style, structure

Acknowledgements

If you want to thank people, do it here, on a separate right-hand page. Both the U.S. *acknowledgments* and the British *acknowledgements* spellings are acceptable.

We would like to acknowledge Ammar Kamoona for generating this template for our PhD thesis. Writing a thesis using a template is much easier.

If you do not want to acknowledge anyone, just remove this text or delete the acknowledgements.tex file.

Declaration

The declaration goes here...

Ammar Mansoor Kamoona
Saturday 20th February, 2021

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Chapter 1

Formatting

Avoid empty spaces between *chapter-section*, *section-sub-section*. For instance, a very brief summary of the chapter would be one way of bridging the chapter heading and the first section of that chapter.

1.1 Page Size and Margins

Use A4 paper, with the text margins given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Text margins for A4.

margin	space
top	3.0cm
bottom	3.0cm
left (inside)	2.5cm
right (outside)	2.5cm
binding offset	1.0cm

1.2 Typeface and Font Sizes

The fonts to use for the reports are **TeX Gyre Termes** (a **Times New Roman** clone) for serif fonts, **TeX Gyre Heros** (a **Helvetica** clone) for sans-serif fonts, and finally TeX Gyre Cursor (a **Courier** clone) as mono-space font. All these fonts are included with

the TeXLive 2013 installation. Table 1.2 lists the most important text elements and the associated fonts.

Table 1.2: Font types, faces and sizes to be used.

Element	Face	Size	L ^A T _E Xsize
Ch. label	serif, bold	24.88pt	\huge
Chapter	serif, bold	24.88pt	\Huge
Section	sans-serif, bold	20.74pt	\LARGE
Subsection	sans-serif, bold	17.28pt	\Large
Subsubsection	sans-serif, bold	14.4pt	\large
Body	serif	12pt	\normalsize
HEADER	SERIF, SMALLCAPS	10pt	
Footer (page numbers)	serif, regular	12pt	
Figure label	serif, bold	12pt	
Figure caption	serif, regular	12pt	
In figure	sans-serif	<i>any</i>	
Table label	serif, bold	12pt	
Table caption and text	serif, regular	12pt	
Listings	mono-space	≤ 12pt	

1.2.1 Headers and Footers

Note that the page headers are aligned towards the outside of the page (right on the right-hand page, left on the left-hand page) and they contain the section title on the right and the chapter title on the left respectively, in SMALLCAPS. The footers contain only page numbers on the exterior of the page, aligned right or left depending on the page. The lines used to delimit the headers and footers from the rest of the page are 0.4 pt thick, and are as long as the text.

1.2.2 Chapters, Sections, Paragraphs

Chapter, section, subsection, etc. names are all left aligned, and numbered as in this document.

Chapters always start on the right-hand page, with the label and title separated from the rest of the text by a 0.4 pt thick line.

Paragraphs are justified (left and right), using single line spacing. Note that the first paragraph of a chapter, section, etc. is not indented, while the following are indented.

1.2.3 Tables

Table captions should be located above the table, justified, and spaced 2.0cm from left and right (important for very long captions). Tables should be numbered, but the numbering is up to you, and could be, for instance:

- **Table X.Y** where X is the chapter number and Y is the table number within that chapter. (This is the default in $\text{\LaTeX}$. More on $\text{\LaTeX}$ can be found on-line, including whole books, such as [4].) or
- **Table Y** where Y is the table number within the whole report

As a recommendation, use regular paragraph text in the tables, bold headings and avoid vertical lines (see Table 1.2).

1.2.4 Figures

Figure labels, numbering, and captions should be formed similarly to tables. As a recommendation, use vector graphics in figures (Figure 1.1), rather than bitmaps (Figure 1.2). Text within figures usually looks better with sans-serif fonts.

This is vector graphics



Figure 1.1: A PDF vector graphics figure. Notice the numbering and placement of the caption. The caption text is indented 2.0cm from both left and right text margin.

For those interested in delving deeper into the design of graphical information display, please refer to books such as [8, 3].

1.3 Mathematical Formulae and Equations

You are free to use in-text equations and formulae, usually in *italic serif* font. For instance: $S = \sum_i a_i$. We recommend using numbered equations when you do need to refer to the

This is raster graphics



Figure 1.2: A JPEG bitmap figure. Notice the bad quality of such an image when scaling it. Sometimes bitmap images are unavoidable, such as for screen dumps.

specific equations:

$$E = \int_0^\delta P(t)dt \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad E = mc^2 \quad (1.1)$$

The numbering system for equations should be similar to that used for tables and figures.

1.4 References

Your references should be gathered in a **References** section, located at the end of the document (before **Appendices**). We recommend using number style references, ordered as appearing in the document or alphabetically. Have a look at the references in this template in order to figure out the style, fonts and fields. Web references are acceptable (with restraint) as long as you specify the date you accessed the given link [7, 2]. You may of course use URLs directly in the document, using mono-space font, i.e. `http://cs.lth.se/`.

1.5 Colours

As a general rule, all theses are printed in black-and-white, with the exception of selected parts in selected theses that need to display colour images essential to describing the thesis outcome (*computer graphics*, for instance).

A strong requirement is for using **black text on white background** in your document's main text. Otherwise we do encourage using colours in your figures, or other elements (i.e. the colour marking internal and external references) that would make the document more readable on screen. You may also emphasize table rows, columns, cells, or headers using white text on black background, or black text on light grey background.

Finally, note that the document should look good in black-and-white print. Colours are often rendered using monochrome textures in print, which makes them look different from on screen versions. This means that you should choose your colours wisely, and even opt for black-and-white textures when the distinction between colours is hard to make in print. The best way to check how your document looks, is to print out a copy yourself.

Chapter 2

Language

You are strongly encouraged to write your report in English, for two reasons. First, it will improve your use of English language. Second, it will increase visibility for you, the author, as well as for the Department of Computer Science, and for your host company (if any).

However, note that your examiner (and supervisors) are not there to provide you with extensive language feedback. We recommend that you check the language used in your report in several ways:

Reference books dedicated to language issues can be very useful. [5]

Spelling and grammar checkers which are usually available in the commonly used text editing environments.

Colleagues and friends willing to provide feedback your writing.

Studieverkstaden is a university level workshop, that can help you with language related problems (see Studieverkstaden's web page).

Websites useful for detecting language errors or strange expressions, such as

- <http://translate.google.com>
- <http://www.gingersoftware.com/grammarcheck/>

2.1 Style Elements

Next, we will just give some rough guidelines for good style in a report written in English. Your supervisor and examiner as well as the aforementioned **Studieverkstad** might have a different take on these, so we recommend you follow their advice whenever in doubt. If you want a reference to a short style guide, have a look at [6].

Widows and Orphans

Avoid *widows* and *orphans*, namely words or short lines at the beginning or end of a paragraph, which are left dangling at the top or bottom of a column, separated from the rest of the paragraph.

Footnotes

We strongly recommend you avoid footnotes. To quote from [1], *Footnotes are frequently misused by containing information which should either be placed in the text or excluded altogether. They should be avoided as a general rule and are acceptable only in exceptional cases when incorporation of their content in the text [is] not possible.*

Active vs. Passive Voice

Generally active voice (*I ate this apple.*) is easier to understand than passive voice (*This apple has been eaten (by me).*) In passive voice sentences the actor carrying out the action is often forgotten, which makes the reader wonder who actually performed the action. In a report is important to be clear about who carried out the work. Therefore we recommend to use active voice, and preferably the plural form *we* instead of *I* (even in single author reports).

Long and Short Sentences

A nice brief list of sentence problems and solutions is given in [9]. Using choppy sentences (too short) is a common problem of many students. The opposite, using too long sentences, occurs less often, in our experience.

Subject-Predicate Agreement

A common problem of native Swedish speakers is getting the subject-predicate (verb) agreement right in sentences. Note that a verb must agree in person and number with its

subject. As a rough tip, if you have subject ending in *s* (plural), the predicate should not, and the other way around. Hence, *only one s*. Examples follow:

incorrect He have to take this road.

correct He has to take this road.

incorrect These words forms a sentence.

correct These words form a sentence.

In more complex sentences, getting the agreement right is trickier. A brief guide is given in the *20 Rules of Subject Verb Agreement* [10].

Chapter 3

Structure

It is a good idea to discuss the structure of the report with your supervisor rather early in your writing. Given next is a generic structure that is a starting point, but by no means the absolute standard. Your supervisor should provide a better structure for the specific field you are writing your thesis in. Note also that the naming of the chapters is not compulsory, but may be a helpful guideline.

Introduction should give the background of your work. Important parts to cover:

- Give the context of your work, have a short introduction to the area.
- Define the problem you are solving (or trying to solve).
- Specify your contributions. What does this particular work/report bring to the research area or to the body of knowledge? How is the work divided between the co-authors? (This part is essential to pinpoint individual work. For theses with two authors, it is compulsory to identify which author has contributed with which part, both with respect to the work and the report.)
- Describe related work (literature study). Besides listing other work in the area, mention how it is related or relevant to your work. The tradition in some research area is to place this part at the end of the report (check with your supervisor).

Approach should contain a description of your solution(s), with all the theoretical background needed. On occasion this is replaced by a subset or all of the following:

- **Method:** describe how you go about solving the problem you defined. Also how do you show/prove that your solution actually works, and how well does it work.
- **Theory:** should contain the theoretical background needed to understand your work, if necessary.
- **Implementation:** if your work involved building an artefact/implementation, give the details here. Note, that this should not, as a rule, be a chronological description of your efforts, but a view of the result. There is a place for insights and lamentation later on in the report, in the Discussion section.

Evaluation is the part where you present the finds. Depending on the area this part contains a subset or all of the following:

- **Experimental Setup** should describe the details of the method used to evaluate your solution(s)/approach. Sometimes this is already addressed in the **Method**, sometimes this part replaces **Method**.
- **Results** contains the data (as tables, graphs) obtained via experiments (benchmarking, polls, interviews).
- **Discussion** allows for a longer discussion and interpretation of the results from the evaluation, including extrapolations and/or expected impact. This might also be a good place to describe your positive and negative experiences related to the work you carried out.

Occasionally these sections are intermingled, if this allows for a better presentation of your work. However, try to distinguish between measurements or hard data (results) and extrapolations, interpretations, or speculations (discussion).

Conclusions should summarize your findings and possible improvements or recommendations.

Bibliography is a must in a scientific report. $\text{\LaTeX}$ and `bibtex` offer great support for handling references and automatically generating bibliographies.

Appendices should contain lengthy details of the experimental setup, mathematical proofs, code download information, and shorter code snippets. Avoid longer code listings. Source code should rather be made available for download on a website or on-line repository of your choosing.

Bibliography

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