

## **A STYLE GUIDE FOR SIIT THESIS**

**SIRINDHORN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
THAMMASAT UNIVERSITY**

**PATHUMTHANI, THAILAND**

**JANUARY 2000**

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## **The Parts of a Thesis**

- **Cover Page**

See **Figure 1: Sample of Cover Page.**

- **Title and Signature Pages**

Use all caps for the title of the thesis.

Only the title appears in bold type.

Number the signature page with a lower case **Roman numeral i (one).**

See **Figure 2: Sample Tittle Page.**

See **Figure 3: Sample Signature Page**

- **Acknowledgment**

The content and phrasing of the acknowledgment are for the author to decide.

Number this page with a lower case **Roman numeral ii (two).**

- **Abstract**

The abstract should be 200 words maximum.

Abstracts are commonly entered into computer databases where storage capacity is a consideration.

Number this page with a lower case **Roman numeral iii (three).**

- **Table of Contents**

The Table of Contents should, if at all possible, fit on one page. Omit third level subsection headings if necessary.

Only the headings for Table of Contents, Chapter, Title and Page are bold.

For chapter titles, use title capitalization (capitalize the first letter of each word in the title).

Section headings may use either title capitalization or sentence capitalization (only the first letter of the first word is capitalized, all other words in the title appear in lower case).

**Do not use ALL CAPITAL letters for chapter titles or sub-section headings.**

Words like ‘and’, ‘or’, ‘at’, ‘a’ and ‘the’ are not capitalized unless they are the first word in the title.

Four levels of heading can be used, including the chapter title.

More than three levels of subheading below chapter title should be avoided.

Number chapter titles in Arabic numerals (1,2,3...).

Number the Table of Contents page with a lower case **Roman numeral iv (four)**.

**See Figure 4: Sample Table of Contents Page.**

- **Lists of Abbreviation, Figures and Tables**

Lists of abbreviations, figures, and tables should match the Table of Contents in style and layout.

List of abbreviations can be omitted if it is not necessary.

Titles of figures and tables may be shortened if necessary.

**Number these pages with Roman numerals v (five), vi (six) and vii (seven).**

**Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology  
Thammasat University (size 16)**

**Thesis EE-MS-2000-01 (size 12)**

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**CLOSED LOOP PSEUDO-NOISE ACQUISITION SCHEMES FOR  
DIRECT-SEQUENCE SPREAD-SPECTRUM USING AUXILIARY  
SEQUENCES (size 12)**

**Taweesak Samanchuen (size 12)**

**Figure 1: Sample of Cover Page**

**CLOSED-LOOP PSEUDO-NOISE ACQUISITION SCHEMES  
FOR DIRECT-SEQUENCE SPREAD-SPECTRUM  
SYSTEM USING AUXILIARY SEQUENCES**

(size 16)

A Thesis Presented (size 14)

by (size 14)

**Taweesak Samanchuen (size 14)**

Master of Science

Electrical Engineering Program

Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology

Thammasat University

October 1999 (size 14)

**Figure 2: Sample Title Page**

**CLOSED-LOOP PSEUDO-NOISE ACQUISITION SCHEMES  
FOR DIRECT-SEQUENCE SPREAD-SPECTRUM  
SYSTEM USING AUXILIARY SEUENCES  
(SIZE 12)**

A Thesis Presented

By

Taweesak Samanchuen

Submitted to

Sirindhorn International Institute of Technology

Thammasat University

In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN ENGINEERING

Approved as to style and content by

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March 2009

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## Table of Contents

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**Iv**

(size 13)

**Figure 4: Sample Table of Contents Page**

- **Chapter Titles and Section Headings**

There are no firm rules on chapter titles or section headings except that titles and headings should give the reader a clear indication of the content to follow.

Discuss appropriate chapter titles and section headings with your advisor.

Traditional thesis chapter titles include:

Introduction  
Literature Review  
Methodology  
Results and Discussion  
Conclusion and Recommendations  
Appendices  
References/Bibliography

‘Methodology’ may be replaced with ‘Model Formulation’ or a more appropriate title depending on the type of research conducted.

‘Result’ and ‘Discussion’ may be treated as two separate sections.

‘Conclusion’ and ‘Recommendation’ may be treated as two separate sections.

The References section is a list of all works the writer has cited or referred to in the text. The Bibliography is a list of works the writer read or consulted but did not cite directly in the text.

- **Citing References**

When citing references in the text, use the author’s last name only.

If there are two authors: Nordberg and Wildung (1978).

Notice the ‘.’ Follows the closing parenthesis. Do not use ‘&’ as an abbreviation for ‘and’.

If there are more than two authors: Nordberg et al. (1978).

Notice there is no period after ‘et’.

Do not CAPITALIZE or **boldface** the author’s name.

### Example Writer A.


It has been found, for example, that sodium selenite administered at appropriate doses increases the life span of experimental animals given toxic doses of both cadmium and mercury (Nordberg, 1978).



a reference/ a citation

### Example Writer B

Nordberg (1978) *found*, for example, that sodium selenite administered at appropriate doses increases the life span of experimental animals given toxic doses of both cadmium and mercury.



Writer B refers to or cites Nordberg.

When citing multiple references, separate the authors names with semi-colons.

### Example

Various types of irrigation models have been developed for specific uses (Mahbub et al., 1975; Kraazt, 1975).

- **Citing Internet Sources**

**Conventions for citing information found on the Internet have yet to be formalized in standard style guide. With Internet sources such as World Wide Web pages or ftp sites, an important consideration is the date the site was accessed. The following examples come from a Network Working Group document on the subject of Universal Resource Locators and should provide sufficient guidelines to authors citing similar sources.**

**In general, the reference is similar in structure to references for print materials with the addition of an access date and the URL. Note the < > symbols are not part of the URL and may be deleted as in the second example.**

## Example

Anklesaria, F., McCahill, M., Lindner, P., Johnson, D., Torrey, D., and B. Alberti, "The Internet Gopher Protocol (a distributed document search and retrieval protocol)", RFC 1436, University of Minnesota, March 1993.

<URL:ftp://ds.internic.net/rfc/rfc1436.txt;type=a>

Anklesaria, F., Lindner, P., McCahill, M., Torrey, D., Johnson, D., and B. Alberti, "Gopher+: Upward compatible enhancements to the Internet Gopher protocol", University of Minnesota, July, 1993.

URL:ftp://boombox.micro.umn.edu/pub/gopher/gopher\_protocol/Gopher+/Gopher+.txt

Berners-Lee, T., "Universal Resource Identifiers in WWW: A Unifying Syntax for the Expression of Names and Addresses of Objects on the Network as used in the World-Wide Web", RFC 1630. CERN, June 1994.<URL:ftp://ds.internic.net/rfc/rfc1630.txt>

Berners-Lee, T., "Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)", CERN, November 1993. <URL:ftp://info.cern.ch/pub/www/doc/http-spec.txe.Z>

- **List of References**

**There are many acceptable variations in referencing style. Whatever style is chosen (or invented), the key is consistency. Standard style manuals have detailed guidelines for books, journal articles, conference proceedings, a single chapter in a book, unpublished material, public documents, magazines and newspapers, international bodies and non-book materials. Consult your advisor for a preferable style.**

**For a thesis, a list of references is arranged in alphabetic order by last name of the author with the date of publication immediately following the author's name. The following information is usually included.**

**Books:**

- name of author(s), editor(s) or the organization responsible for the book or document,**
- date of publication,**
- full title, including subtitle if any,**
- title of series, if any, and volume number in the series,**
- volume number or total number of volumes in a multi-volume work,**
- edition, if not the original,**
- city of publication (use the first city if there is a list) and country,**
- publisher's name, if given.**

**Example**

**Italic  
or underlined**

Goldstein, M., and Goldstein, I., 1984. *The Experience of Science: An Interdisciplinary Approach*. New York: Plenum Press.

**Journal Articles:**

- name of author(s),**
- date of publication,**
- title of article (use title or sentence capitalization; see example),**
- name of journal or periodical,**
- volume number,**
- issue number,**
- first and last page number.**

**Example**

**Title  
Capitalization**

El-Hassanin, A.S., Labib, T.M., and Gaber, I.E., 1993. Effect of Vegetation Cover and Land Slope on Runoff and Solid Losses from the Watersheds of Burundi. *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment* 43: 301-308.

**Page  
Numbers**

**Volume  
Number**

**Example**

**Sentence  
capitalization**

El-Hassanin, A.S., Labib, T.M., and Gaber, I.E. 1993. Effect of vegetation Cover and land slope on runoff and soil losses from the watersheds of Burundi. *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment* 43:301-308.

**Italic**

**In some fields of study, the preferred style is to number references in the text rather than cite the author's name. If the number style is used, the references are listed in numerical order, not in alphabetic order.**

### **Example**

#### **In the text:**

Anecdotes intended to associate individual radar operator's actual health problems with their use of radar equipment have appeared in the literature [1]. These concerns have led some law enforcement agencies to suspend the use of radar [2].

#### **In the list of References:**

1. Fisher, D.P., 1993. Microwave Exposure Levels Encountered by Police Traffic Radar Operators. *IEEE Transactions on Electromagnetic Compatibility*, 35, 1: 36-42.
  
2. Rehsif, P.D., 1992. Microwave Exposure Levels Encountered by Police Traffic Radar Operators. *IEEE Transactions on Electromagnetic Compatibility*, 31, 4: 43-56.

- **Appendices**

**Appendices follow the list of references.**

**Number or letter appendices and give each a title as if it were a chapter.**

**Example**    Appendix 1: Questionnaire  
                 **Appendix 2: BOI Regulations**  
                 Appendix A: Derivation of Equations

## Style

- **Spelling**

Spelling may be either British or American. Whichever standard the writer chooses should be used consistently throughout the text.

- **Punctuation**

Consult any standard grammar reference for rules of punctuation. Take care with spacing before and after punctuation.

There are no leading spaces before the comma, period, colon, semi-colon or question mark. There is always a space following these marks.

**Incorrect**

After compacting the first layer , which should not exceed the top edge of the mold by more than 8 mm , the excess soil is removed.

**Correct**

After compacting the first layer, which should not exceed the top edge of the mold by more than 8 mm, the excess soil is removed.

**When using parentheses, there is a space before the opening parenthesis and a space after the closing parenthesis but no space between the beginning of the first word or the end of the last word inside the parentheses.**

**Incorrect**

Leland (1975) has recently reviewed the literature about the sources and effects of metal pollutants. Therefore, a new experiment was done with lower concentrations of the metals to avoid the toxicity, using the nutritive solution( 15% N, 15% P and 15% K), instead of the compost.

**Correct**

Leland (1975) has recently reviewed the literature about the sources and effects of metal pollutants. Therefore, a new experiment was done with lower concentrations of the metals to avoid the toxicity, using the nutritive solution (15% N, 15% P and 15% K), instead of the compost.

The terms ‘as follows’ or ‘the following’ require a colon (:) if followed directly by a list of items.

### Example

The reasons for rational use of electricity are as follows:

1. There is untapped potential for savings.
2. Electricity prices have increased dramatically.
3. Most fossil fuel plants are inefficient.

If the introducing clause is incomplete, punctuate the numbered items as if they were clauses in a single long sentence.

### Example

Reaches are chosen so that boundaries occur at points in the river where there are likely to be significant changes in the water quality or flow, due to any of the following:

1. the confluence with a tributary,
2. the location of an obstruction, or
3. the location of weir.

Notice the numbered clauses do not begin with a capital letter and are followed by commas rather than periods. The last two items are joined with a conjunction and a period is placed at the end of the last item.

### • Numbers

Do not begin a sentence with a number. A number must be written in words if it begins a sentence. If this is not practical or awkward, rephrase the sentence so it does not begin with a number.

#### Incorrect

4 trials were run.  
42 trials were run.

#### Correct

Four trials were run.  
Forty-two trials were run.

It is commonly accepted style to write numbers less than ten in words.

#### Incorrect

A total of 4 trials were run  
over a 6 day period.

#### Correct

A total of four trials were run  
over a six day period.

- **Quotations**

Short quotations should be included in the text and enclosed in double quotation marks (“”).

If omitting parts of the author’s original sentence, use ellipsis marks (...) to show what part is missing. If the omitted words are from the end of the author’s original sentence, use four dots (...). The fourth dot is the period.

**Example**

**Author’s original sentence**

Thus, it is essential to introduce suitable machines for mechanizing the potato cultivation in the State.

**Quoted sentence**

Gupta (1994) considers it important, “...to introduce suitable machines for mechanizing ... cultivation....”.

Longer quotations should be indented. In this case, no quotations marks are used.

**Example**

Writer’s text

Quoted text

Writer’s text

- **Units and Measures**

Use the International System of Units (SI). Consult any standard reference manual on the correct form of abbreviation for SI units.

- **Tables, Figures and Equations**

Tables, figures and equations should be inserted into the text as close as possible to their first mention in the text. Large tables or figures would appear on the following page.

Tables, figures and equations should be numbered to indicate the chapter and the sequence in the text.

When referring to a numbered table, figure or equation, use a capital letter.

**Example**

Figure 3.4 (fourth figure in Chapter 3)

Table 5.6 (sixth table in Chapter 5)

Equation 2.1 (first equation in Chapter 2)

Tables are titled at the top, figures at the bottom. Each table or figure is given a title as well as a number. Titles may be either title capitalization style or sentence capitalization style (see examples in List of References section).

Abbreviations may be used for ‘Figure’ and ‘Equation’ if they are used consistently throughout the text. ‘Table’ is not normally abbreviated. The complete word (Table, Figure, Equation) is preferred when starting a sentence.

**Example**

Among the three elements tested, Cd was the most toxic (Table 4.1).

Figure 3.4 shows the concentration of the three metals.

The concentrations of the three metals are shown in Fig. 3.4.

$$y_i(t) = F_0/K_i [A_i \sin(bt) + B_i \cos(bt)] \quad (3.6)$$

## Example

Table 1.1 Growth of water hyacinth on a dry weight basis after 24 days

	Treatment (ppm)	Growth ratio $P_0/P_1^*$
Zn	0.5	2.08
	1.0	2.04
	2.0	2.00
Cd	0.25	1.82
	0.50	1.82
	0.75	1.76
Cr	0.5	2.0
	1.0	1.96
	4.0	1.92

\* $P_0$  initial weight/ $P_1$  final weight

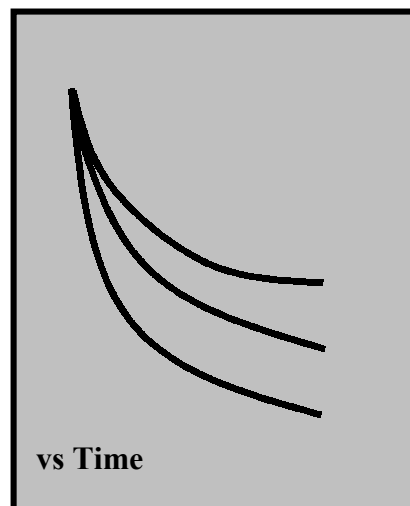


Figure 2.3 Metal Concentrations

**If tables, figures and equations are taken from other sources, the source must be cited and listed in References section.**

Table 1.1 Growth of water hyacinth on a dry weight basis after 24 days

	Treatment (ppm)	Growth ratio $P_0/P_1^*$
Zn	0.5	2.08
	1.0	2.04
	2.0	2.00
Cd	0.25	1.82
	0.50	1.82
	0.75	1.76
Cr	0.5	2.0
	1.0	1.96
	4.0	1.92

\* $P_0$  initial weight/  $P_1$  final weight

Source: Reutergardh (1995)

Citing the source.

- **Numbering Equations**

Numbered equations should be ‘displayed’ either by centering on the line below the text or with a standard indentation from the left margin. The equation number is shown in parenthesis and placed so it is flush with the right margin.

**Example**

If  $A_i$  and  $B_i$  can be written as in 3.2 and 3.3, modal response can be expressed as

$$y_i(t) = F_o/K_i[A_i \sin(bt) + B_i \cos(bt)] \quad (3.6)$$

- **Abbreviations**

The international standard of abbreviations should be used throughout the text. any of the standard style manual to check on standard abbreviations.

When abbreviating the names of organizations or specific terms, write the full name or term the first time it is used, followed by the abbreviation in parentheses.

**Example**

Water hyacinths have been used successfully by the National Space Technologies Laboratories (NSTL) to remove organics and heavy metals from chemical wastes before discharge. Removal of heavy metal wastes at the NSTL was done under optimal conditions.

All but one household had electricity and most households used liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in all the sample urban areas. There were a relatively smaller number of households in Chiangmai using LPG.

**In the text, do not abbreviate ordinary words such as ‘approximately’ or ‘versus’.**  
**Do not use the ampersand (&) in place of ‘and’.**  
**Do not use a slash (/) in place of ‘and’ or ‘or’.**

## **Production and Printing**

Contact the Graduate Program staff member for details on the number of copies required and the procedure for printing and binding.

- **Text, Font and Point Size**

Use a point size of 12 with Times New Roman font. Mathematical symbols should be in italics. However, standard function such as sin (.), log (.) should be in Times New Roman font.

- **Line Spacing**

The final edition (the Examination Copy) should be single spaced except in cases where the use of mathematical symbols would make the text difficult to read.

- **Margins**

Left margin: 3 cm  
Right margin: 2.5 cm  
Top margin: 2.5 cm  
Bottom margin: 2.5 cm

- **Folding Oversized Pages**

Oversized pages are sometimes required (e.g. blueprints, complex, diagrams, maps, etc.). If oversized pages are unavoidable, folding should be restricted to one direction otherwise, the binder may stitch the sheet improperly or cut the oversized page along the outer fold. Pages longer than 28 cm that would require folding in two directions should be placed in a pocket in the inside back cover. In the text citation, the writer might indicate this by writing, “Table 5 (inside back pocket) shows...” or, “A schematic of the circuitry is shown in Diagram 6 (inside back pocket)”. Pages should be folded in such a way that the table or figure number and label can be read without unfolding.

- **Footnotes**

A footnote is an explanatory note or comment at the bottom of a page, referring to a specific part of the text on the page. Footnotes can be useful for notes such as informing the reader of currency exchange rates<sup>1</sup>.

Check with your advisor regarding the use of footnotes.

- **Page Numbers**

Pages before the Introduction (Title Page, Acknowledgment, Abstract, Table of Contents, List of Tables, Figures, and Abbreviations are numbered with small Roman numerals (e.g. i, ii, iii, iv). Starting with the first page of the introduction, number pages with Arabic numerals consecutively through to the last page of the thesis, including any appendices. Place page numbers at the bottom center of each page.

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<sup>1</sup> In 1962, 1 USD = 21 Baht.