

# 华中科技大学

## 研究生(开题)报告

题目: Thesis Title

学号 : < Name >  
姓名 : < Student ID >  
专业 : < Major in chinese >  
指导教师 : < Supervisor Name in Chinese >  
院(系,所) : < School Name in Chinese >

华中科技大学研究生院制

华中科技大学

< year > 年 < month > 月 < date > 日

# 填表注意事项

- 一本表适用于攻读硕士学位研究生选题报告、学术报告，攻读博士学位研究生文献综述、选题报告、论文中期进展报告、学术报告等。

This form is applicable for master student's thesis proposal, academic report, and also applicable for Ph.D. student's literature survey, thesis proposal, midterm progress report and academic report.

- 二 以上各报告内容及要求由相关院（系、所）做具体要求。

The contents and the requirements of the above reports are specified in details by each school, respectively.

- 三 以上各报告均须存入研究生个人学籍档案。

All these reports will be filed into the graduate's academic archive.

- 四 本表填写要求文句通顺、内容明确、字迹工整。

This form should be filled with correct grammar, clear text and neat handwriting.

A Research Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the  
Requirements for the Degree of < Master/Ph.D. >

**Title: Thesis Title**

**Student ID** : < Name >  
**Name** : < Student ID >  
**Major** : < Major >  
**Advisor** : < Supervisor Name >  
**School** : < School Name >

**Huazhong University of Science and Technology**  
**Graduate School**  
**Wuhan 430074, P. R. China**  
**< Submission Date >**

## 摘要

摘要是对论文的一个简要概括。首先你需要用几句话介绍本文研究的知识领域，以及该领域目前存在的问题，这些问题即是本文打算创新解决的目标。以这些关键问题为背景，简要介绍的研究前景，您提出的研究方法、您期望获得的结果以及该方法在未来该领域的影响。

为了保证描述语言的抽象简洁和客观性，假想你在一个正式的招待会上从一个非常忙碌的人那里寻求经济支持，而她只愿意听你不超过两分钟的话。在这两分钟的时间里，你会对那个人说什么或者采用何种方式对话都很重要。你应该把它写在你的摘要里。本模板中的指导建议你发散思维的方法使用而不是仿照它来写。

**关键词：**HUST报告; HUST论文; HUST论文模板; 论文模板; HUST论文

## Abstract

The abstract is a concise synopsis of a paper. It is compiled of a few sentences describing the areas of current studying knowledge , as well as the prime issues in that arena, which avail the scientific or technological innovation that a researcher intends to explore. Against the background of these key issues, this paper briefly introduces the research statement, the proposed research methods ,the expected results to achieve and the expected impact of these results on the development of the knowledge field.

For keeping the abstract succinct and substantive, imagine that a researcher is seeking financial support from a very busy person through a formal meeting and she will listen for not more than two minutes. What pleasant style would the researcher adopt to convince that person about the research? it is obvious that These two minutes are very demanding. the abstract is the best platform to write down the precise idea. The guidelines provided in this template are intended to be used creatively, not in any way as recommended recipes for research.

*Index Terms* : *HUST Report; HUST Dissertation; HUST Thesis Template; Thesis Template; HUST Thesis*

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## List of Abbreviations

<b>MPC</b>	Model predictive control	<b>cent.</b>	Century
<b>TLA</b>	Three Letter Acronym	<b>cm</b>	Centimeter
<b>Acad.</b>	Academy	<b>co.</b>	County
<b>alt.</b>	Altitude	<b>Col.</b>	Colonel
<b>AM</b>	Amplitude modulation	<b>Comdr.</b>	Commander
<b>Assn.</b>	Association	<b>Corp.</b>	Corporation
<b>at. no.</b>	Atomic number	<b>Cpl.</b>	Corporal
<b>at. wt.</b>	Atomic Weight	<b>cu</b>	Cubic
<b>Aug.</b>	August	<b>D.C.</b>	District of Columbia
<b>Ave.</b>	Avenue	<b>Dec.</b>	December
<b>AWOL</b>	Absent Without Leave	<b>dept.</b>	Department
<b>B.A.</b>	Bachelor of Arts	<b>dist.</b>	District
<b>B.C.</b>	Before Christ	<b>div.</b>	Division
<b>b.p.</b>	Boiling Point	<b>Dr.</b>	Doctor
<b>B.S.</b>	Bachelor of Science	<b>ACM</b>	Association for Computing Machinery
<b>Btu</b>	British Thermal Unit(s)	<b>AIS</b>	Association for Information Systems
<b>C</b>	Celsius	<b>IEEE</b>	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
<b>cal</b>	Calorie(s)	<b>APA</b>	American Psychological Association
<b>Capt.</b>	Captain		

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

The introduction gives an overview of the research project you propose to carry out. It explains the background of the project, focusing briefly on the major issues of its knowledge domain and clarifying why these issues are worthy of attention. It then proceeds with the concise presentation of the research statement, which can take the form of a hypothesis, a research question, a project statement, or a goal statement. The research statement should capture both the essence of the project and its delimiting boundaries, and should be followed by a clarification of the extent to which you expect its outcomes to represent an advance in the knowledge domain you have described.

The introduction should endeavour, from the very beginning, to catch the reader's interest and should be written in a style that can be understood easily by any reader with a general science background. It should cite all relevant references pertaining to the major issues described, and it should close with a brief description of each one of the chapters that follow. Many authors prefer to postpone writing the Introduction till the rest of the document is finished. This makes a lot of sense, since the act of writing tends to introduce many changes in the plans initially sketched by the writer, so that it is only by the time the whole document is finished that the writer gets a clear view of how to construct an introduction that is, indeed, compelling.

Some example of references as followings,

- **Article** [1]
- **Book** [2]
- **Booklet** [3]
- **Conference** [4]
- **Inbook** [5]
- **Incollection** [6]
- **Manual** [7]
- **Mastersthesis** [8]
- **Misc** [9]
- **Phdthesis** [10]
- **Proceedings** [11]
- **Techreport** [12]
- **Unpublished** [13]

## Chapter 2

# State of the Art

The State of the Art, also known as the Literature Review (or Foundations), serves a cluster of very important aims. First of all, it demonstrates that you have built a solid knowledge of the field where the research is taking place, that you are familiar with the main issues at stake, and that you have critically identified and evaluated the key literature. On the other hand, it shows that you have created an innovative and coherent view integrating and synthesising the main aspects of the field, so that you can now put into perspective the new direction that you propose to explore. The State of the Art must give credit to the authors who laid the groundwork for your research, so that when, in the following chapter, your research objectives are further clarified, the reader is able to recognise beyond doubt that what you are attempting to do has not been done in the past and that your research will likely make a significant contribution to the literature.

Example of single equations (2.1) with equation numbers and reference label

$$E = mc^2 \tag{2.1}$$

Example of two equations (2.2) and (2.3) each with separate equation numbers and separate reference labels.

$$E = mc^2 \tag{2.2}$$

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \tag{2.3}$$

Example of two equations with a single equation number (2.4) and a single reference label

$$\dot{A} = 2i\alpha(t)B \tag{2.4}$$

$$\dot{B} = 2i\gamma(t)A$$

The State of the Art is usually the more extensive part of a research proposal, so it will

expectedly develop over various paragraphs and sub-paragraphs. It should be accompanied by comprehensive references, which you list at the end of the proposal. Ideally, all influential books, book chapters, papers and other texts produced in the knowledge domain you are exploring which are of importance for your work should be mentioned here and listed at the end of the proposal. You should follow very strictly the appropriate referencing conventions and make sure that no document you refer to is missing in the final list of references, nor vice versa. The choice of referencing conventions may depend on the specific field where your research is located. Popular conventions are those established by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), American Psychological Association (APA), Association for Computing Machinery (ACM), Association for Information Systems (AIS) etc.

## **2.1 First paragraph**

This is the first paragraph.

### **2.1.1 First sub-paragraph of first paragraph**

As the State of the Art is likely to extend for some pages, it may need to be split into various paragraphs, with appropriate titles, and these paragraphs may need to be broken up further into sub-paragraphs. The paragraphs and sub-paragraphs should comply with the format used here.

### **2.1.2 Second sub-paragraph of first paragraph**

This is an example of the second sub-paragraph of the first paragraph of the introduction.

## **2.2 Second paragraph**

This is the second Paragraph

### **2.2.1 First sub-paragraph of second paragraph**

This is an example of the first sub-paragraph of the second paragraph of the introduction.

#### ***2.2.1.1 Second sub-sub-paragraph of second sub paragraph***

This is an example of the second sub-paragraph of the second paragraph of the introduction.

## Chapter 3

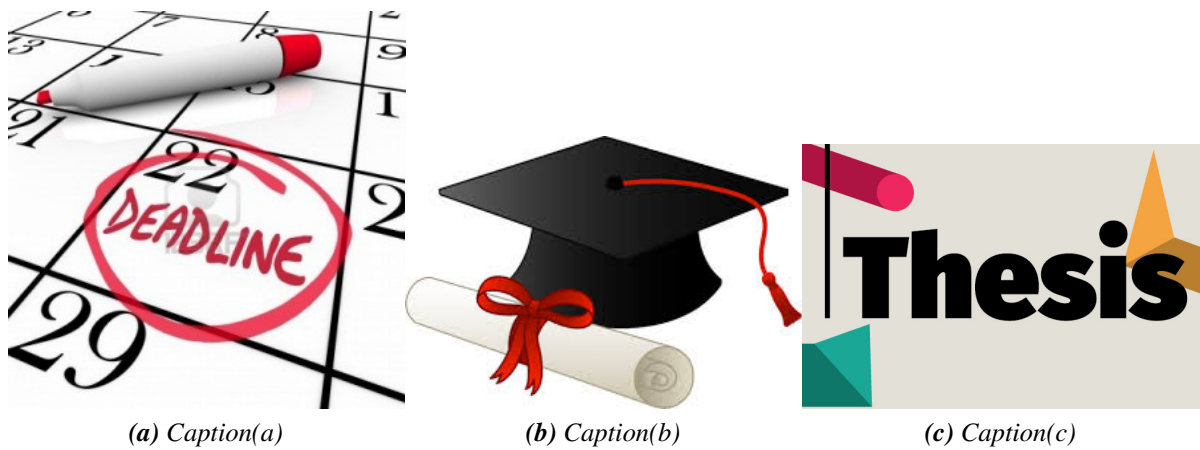
# Research Methodology

The chapter Research Objectives and Approach clarifies the research objectives of your project, taking as its background your description of the state of the art, and describes the methodological approaches you have in mind to face the key research challenges of your project. The clarification of the research objectives should build solidly on the State of the Art and relate your research to the work carried out by others. It should elucidate the measure to which your work develops from their work and the extent to which it diverges from theirs to open up new and yet unexplored avenues. In essence, the chapter Research Objectives and Approach explains what you plan to do to tackle your research problem, why you plan to do it that way, and how you are going to do it.

The “how to” component of the proposal is called the Research Methods, or Methodology, component. It should be detailed enough to let the reader decide whether the methods you intend to use are adequate for the research at hand. It should go beyond the mere listing of research tasks, by asserting why you assume that the methods or methodologies you have chosen represent the best available approaches for your project. This means that you should include a discussion of possible alternatives and credible explanations of why your approach is the most valid. **Fig 3.1** shows the example of single figure, **fig 3.2** shows the example of 3-figures Subfloating and **fig 3.3** shows the example of 2-figures Subfloating.



**Figure 3.1** Example of single figure - All figures position is center and top by default - to change the figure position please use position command after beginfigure - [Click Here to see further](#)



**Figure 3.2** Example of 3-figures Subfloating - All figures position is center and top by default - to change the figure position please use position command after beginfigure - [Click Here to see further](#)

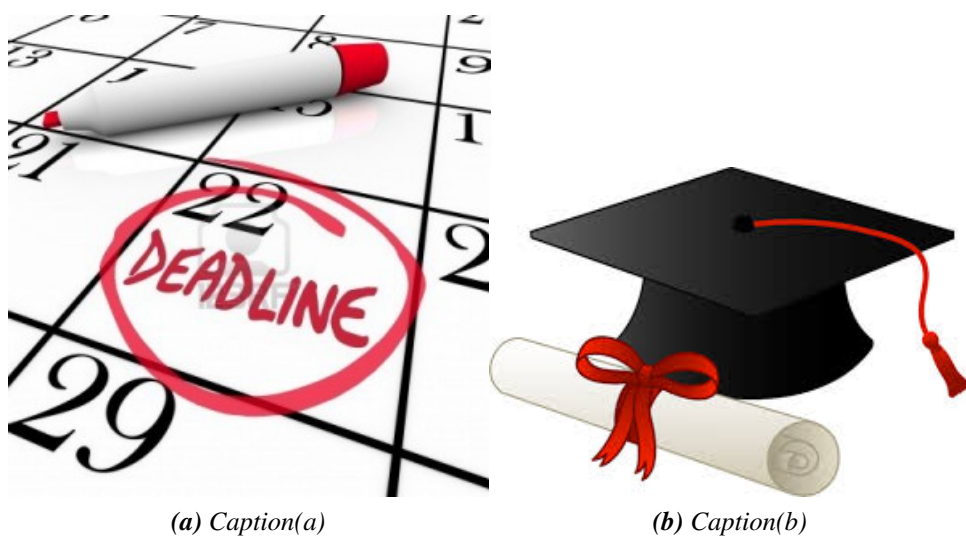
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**Algorithm 1** Example of Single Algorithm - Algorithm position is center and bottom by default - to change the figure position please use position command after beginalgorithm - [Click Here to see further](#)

---

```
1: procedure EUCLID( $a, b$ ) ▷ The g.c.d. of  $a$  and  $b$ 
2:    $r \leftarrow a \bmod b$ 
3:   while  $r \neq 0$  do ▷ We have the answer if  $r$  is 0
4:      $a \leftarrow b$ 
5:      $b \leftarrow r$ 
6:      $r \leftarrow a \bmod b$ 
7:   end while
8:   return  $b$  ▷ The gcd is  $b$ 
9: end procedure
```

---



**Figure 3.3** Example of 2-figures Subfloating - All figures position is center and top by default - to change the figure position please use position command after beginfigure - [Click Here to see further](#)

## Chapter 4

# Performance Evaluation

This chapter of the research proposal gives a concise outline of the work you have carried out so far and of the progress you have made toward the aims of the project. You should concentrate on the parts that contribute specifically to the goals of the thesis, avoiding detailed descriptions of digressions you may have attempted in the earlier, more exploratory, phases of your work. If you have already obtained preliminary results, this is the chapter where you should provide them, in a structured manner that helps supporting the rest of the thesis. **Table 4.1** shows the example of multiple line in one row table and **Table 4.2** shows the example of multiple row table.

**Table 4.1** Example of multiple line in one row table - All Tables position is center and bottom by default - to change the figure position please use position command after beginfigure - [Click Here to see further](#)

Heading #1	Heading #2	Heading #3	Heading #4
Row #1	X1	X2	X3
Row #2-1 Title #2-2	X4	X5	X6
Row #3	X7	X8	X9
Row #4	X10	X11	X12

**Table 4.2** Example of multiple row table - All Tables position is center and bottom by default - to change the figure position please use position command after beginfigure - [Click Here to see further](#)

Heading #1	Heading #2	Heading #3
Multi-Row #1	X1 [1]	X2
	X3 [2]	X4
	X5 [3]	X6
	X7 [4]	X8
	X9 [5]	X10
Multi-Row #2	X11 [6]	X12
	X13 [7]	X14
Multi-Row #3	X15 [8]	X16

## **Chapter 5**

# **Conclusion**

The Conclusions briefly restate the objectives of your research project, recap the research approach you plan to follow, and clarify in a few words what you expect to find out, why it is scientifically valuable to find it out, and on what basis you expect to evaluate the validity of your results.



## Acknowledgement

Firstly, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my advisor Prof. \_\_\_\_\_ for the continuous support of my Ph.D/Master study and related research, for his patience, motivation, and immense knowledge. His guidance helped me in all the time of research and writing of this thesis. I could not have imagined having a better advisor and mentor for my Ph.D/Master study.

Besides my advisor, I would like to thank the rest of my thesis committee: Prof. \_\_\_\_\_, Prof. \_\_\_\_\_, and Dr. \_\_\_\_\_, for their insightful comments and encouragement, but also for the hard question which lightened me to widen my research from various perspectives.

My sincere thanks also goes to Dr. \_\_\_\_\_, Dr. \_\_\_\_\_, and Dr. \_\_\_\_\_, who provided me an opportunity to join their team as intern, and who gave access to the laboratory and research facilities. Without their precious support it would not be possible to conduct this research.

I thank my fellow lab-mates in for the stimulating discussions, for the sleepless nights we were working together before deadlines, and for all the fun we have had in the last few years. Also I thank my friends in the following institution \_\_\_\_\_ . In particular, I am grateful to Dr. \_\_\_\_\_ for enlightening me the first glance of research.

Last but not the least, I would like to thank my family: my parents and to my brothers and sister for supporting me spiritually throughout writing this thesis and my my life in general.

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## **Appendix A**

### **Writing Appendix Rules**

1. Include all the data in the appendix
2. Reference data/materials not easily available (theses are used as a resource by the department and other students)
3. Tables (where more than 1-2 pages)
4. Calculations (where more than 1-2 pages)
5. Include a key article as appendix
6. If you consulted a large number of references but did not cite all of them, you might want to include a list of additional resource material, etc
7. List of equipment used for an experiment or details of complicated procedures
8. Figures and tables, including captions, should be embedded in the text and not in an appendix, unless they are more than 1-2 pages and are not critical to your argument