



FIRST LINE OF YOUR TITLE
SECOND LINE
THIRD

By

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ABSTRACT

Your abstract goes here

DEDICATION

Dedicated to my cats

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I acknowledge the people who helped me.

*Worker bees can leave
even drones can leave
the queen is their slave*

Tyler Durden, "Fight Club"

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Glossary

atoms They are pretty small.. 4

maths What mathematicians do.. 1

Acronyms

PPLN Periodically Poled Lithium Niobate. 4

Chapter One

Some Formatting Examples

1.1 Section Title

1.1.1 Subsection of a Section

Subsection of a Subsection

Example of double quotes “word”.

Example of citation (Altschul et al., 1997).

Example of multiple citations (Altschul et al., 1997; Baker et al., 2007).

Example of italic text - *Escherichia*, *Salmonella*, and *Shigella* spp.

Example of hyperlink <http://www.wikibooks.org>.

Another example of hyperlink [Wikibooks home](#).

LaTeX has a special way to embed maths symbols and notations. Here are some of

them. Also observe how a bullet list is made.

- greater than \geq
- less than \leq
- percent sign %
- multiply $N \times N$
- inline equation $M = N(N - 1)/2$

Example of a mathematical formula:

$$ADD = \sum_{i=1}^M | \langle D(n + 1, i) \rangle - \langle D(n, i) \rangle | \tag{1.1}$$

Example of a figure.

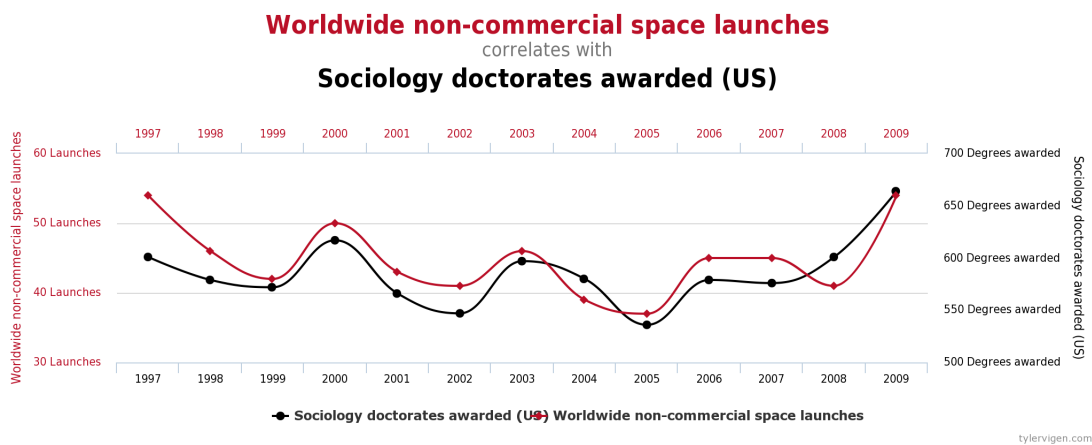


Figure 1.1: An example graph

Example of a table and here is the reference to Table 1.1.

ORGANISM	ACCESSION NO.	GENOME SIZE (bp)	No. CDS
<i>Mesorhizobium loti</i>	NC_002678	7036071	6743
<i>Sinorhizobium meliloti</i>	NC_003047	3654135	3359
<i>Bradyrhizobium japonicum</i>	NC_004463	9105828	8317
<i>Rhodopseudomonas palustris</i>	NC_005296	5459213	4813
<i>Bartonella quintana</i>	NC_005955	1581384	1142
<i>Bartonella henselae</i>	NC_005956	1931047	1488
<i>Rickettsia typhi</i>	NC_006142	1111496	837
<i>Beijerinckia indica</i>	NC_010581	4170153	3569

Table 1.1: Whole-genome sequences used in this study

Chapter Two

Old Joe

2.1 Introduction

The Joseph Chamberlain Memorial Clock Tower, or simply Old Joe, is a clock tower and campanile located in Chancellor's court at the University of Birmingham, in the suburb of Edgbaston. It is the tallest free-standing clock tower in the world,[1] although its actual height is the subject of some confusion. The university lists it as 110 metres (361 ft)[2], 99 metres (325 ft),[3] and 100 metres (328 ft)[4] tall, the last of which is supported by other sources.[5][6] In a lecture in 1945, Mr C. G. Burton, secretary of the University, stated that "the tower stands 329 ft [100 m] high, the clock dials measure 17 ft [5.2 m] in diameter, the length of the clock hands are 10 and 6 ft [3.0 and 1.8 m], and the bell weighs 5 long tons [5.1 tonnes]".[7]

The tower was built to commemorate Joseph Chamberlain, the first Chancellor of the University (with the commemoration being carved into the stone at the tower's base),

although one of the original suggested names for the clock tower was the "Poynting Tower", after one of the earliest professors at the University, Professor John Henry Poynting.

A prominent landmark in Birmingham, the grade II listed[8] tower can be seen for miles around the campus, and has become synonymous with the University itself.

2.2 History

Designed as part of the initial phase of the Edgbaston campus by architects Aston Webb and Ingress Bell, the tower was constructed between 1900–1908, and stood at the centre of a semicircle of matching red brick buildings. The tower is modelled on the Torre del Mangia in Siena.[9] The original tower designs were amended due to Chamberlain's great admiration for the Italian city's campanile. On 1 October 1905, the Birmingham Post reported that Chamberlain had announced to the University Council an anonymous gift of £50,000 (the donor in fact was Sir Charles Holcroft). This anonymous gift was announced some two months later in the Birmingham Post as "to be intended for the erection of a tower in connection with the new buildings at Bournbrook at a cost estimated by the architects at £25,000. The tower, it was suggested, would be upwards of 300 ft (91.4 m) in height, and would not only form the main architectural feature of the University but would be useful in connection with the Physics Department and as a record tower.[10] In 1940, Sir Mark Oliphant used the tower for radar experiments.[11]

The tower remained the tallest structure in Birmingham until 1965, when construction on the 152 m (498.7 ft) tall BT Tower was completed in the Jewellery Quarter area of the city. However, Old Joe is still one of the fifty tallest buildings in the UK.[5]

The asteroid 10515 Old Joe, discovered in 1989, is named in the clock tower's hon-

our.[12] There is a superstition that if students walk through the tower's archway when it chimes, that they will fail their degree.[13][14]

2.3 Description

The base is solid concrete, 50 ft (15.2 m) square by 10 ft (3.0 m) thick, with foundations that extend 328 ft (100 m) below ground to ensure stability. Joyce of Whitchurch built the clock, the face of which is 5.25 m (17.2 ft) across, the largest bell weighs 13,619 pounds (6,177.5 kg)[15] with all the bells together weighing 20 long tons (20 tonnes); the minute hand is 4.1 m (13 ft 5 in) long, the hour hand is 2 ft (61 cm) across, the pendulum is 15 ft (4.6 m) long. The clock hands are made out of sheet copper. There are ten floors served by an electrical lift in the SW corner.[16] The tower was built from the inside, without scaffolding, up to the level of the balcony. It is built of Red Accrington brick with Darley Dale dressings and tapers from 29 ft (8.8 m) square to 23 ft (7.0 m) below the balcony.[17] Owing to its having been built from the inside it was not pointed and had to be pointed in 1914 and was subsequently repointed in 1957 and 1984–85. Its weight, solid brick corners linked by four courses of brick resists the overturning wind forces.

The original design for Old Joe is thought to have been based upon St Mark's Campanile in Venice, the latter having served as the inspiration for Sather Tower at University of California, Berkeley. The final design is thought to have been inspired by Torre del Mangia which is of similar design but for the clock being placed towards the bottom of the tower.

David Lodge's novel *Changing Places* tells the story of exchange of professors between the universities of Rummidge and Euphoric State, Plotinus (thinly disguised fictional versions of Birmingham and Berkeley), which in the book both have replicas of the Leaning Tower of Pisa on campus.[18]

It is also said to have been inspiration for the Eye of Sauron in J.R.R Tolkien's Lord of the Rings due to the glowing clock face. However, 'The Two Towers themselves are widely accepted as having been inspired by Edgbaston Waterworks and Perrott's Folly which would both have been visible from Tolkien's home.[19]

Appendix One

First Appendix

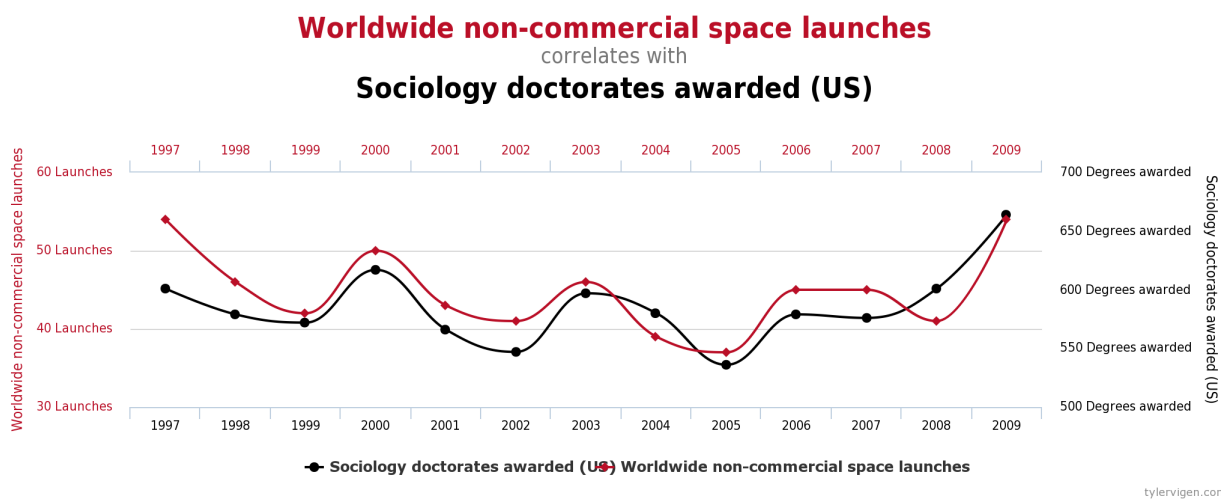


Figure A.1: Again, the example graph.

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- Altschul, Stephen F et al. (1997). “Gapped BLAST and PSI-BLAST: a new generation of protein database search programs”. In: *Nucleic acids research* 25.17, pp. 3389–3402.
- Baker, Stephen et al. (2007). “A novel linear plasmid mediates flagellar variation in *Salmonella* Typhi”. In: *PLoS Pathog* 3.5, e59.
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