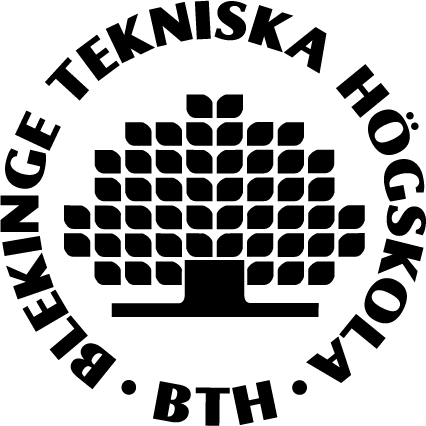
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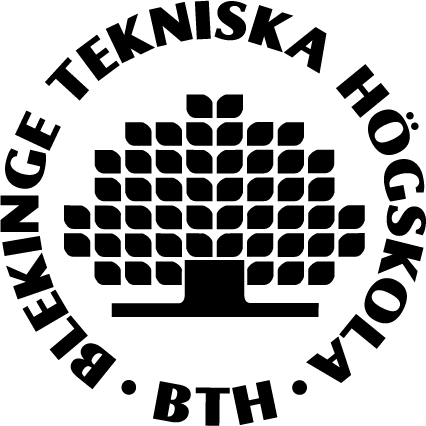
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# Acknowledgements

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# List of Papers

## Paper I

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## Author’s contribution to the papers

### Paper I

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# Abbreviations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CB | Conventional boiling |
| dm | Dry matter |
| DSC | Differential scanning calorimetry |
| LM | Light microscopy |
| n.d. | Not determined |
| OA | Organic acids |
| PLS | Partial least square |
| PME | Pectin methylesterase |
| PPO | Polyphenol oxidase |
| RH | Relative humidity |
| SC | Steam cooking |
| SEM | Scanning electron microscopy |
| SMS | Sodium metabisulfite |
| WH | Warm-holding |
| WH10 | Warm-holding at 10% RH |
| WH100 | Warm-holding at 100% RH |

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# Introduction (chapter headline)

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### Headline 3

#### Headline 4 (will not appear in table of contents)

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### Equations

(1)

# References

Anderson, Benedict, 1991. *Den föreställda gemenskapen. Reflexioner kring nationalismens ursprung och spridning*. Göteborg: Bokförlaget Daidalos.

Ball, William L., 1995. “*The theoretical Analysis of Policy Arguments*”. http://www.trenton.edul-ball/personal/polarg.html. 18 augusti 1996. (Paper presented at Midwestern Political Science Association, 1992.)[[1]](#footnote-1).

Anderson, Benedict, 1991. *Den föreställda gemenskapen. Reflexioner kring nationalismens ursprung och spridning*. Göteborg: Bokförlaget Daidalos.

# More information

## Insert picture/figure

Figures created in PowerPoint are grouped, copied and then pasted in the Word file. If that doesn’t work, you can try to save the figure as a PNG-file, and then place it in the Word file via insert picture.

1. Press enter 3 times where you want the photo.
2. Select the enter key presses (write with non-printing characters ¶).
3. Click on the format insert pictures.
4. Select the enter key press in the centre.
5. Go to insert/choose picture, find your picture on your computer and double click on it.
6. When the picture is inserted in Word, deselect the upper enter key press.
7. With the formatted picture you have the exact spacing before and after the picture, plus it will scale down proportionally to the type area.
8. Don’t forget to use the right format for figure text headings and figure text under the picture

.

Figure 1 Picturetext headline

Picture text is better placed under the picture, (the width of the picture above is 12,9 cm, the space between the margins)

### Image librarys

<https://pixabay.com>

<https://medpix.nlm.nih.gov>

### Convert vector to pixel

<https://convertio.co/vector-converter/>

## Tables

Tables are easily created in the Word file. To make tables consistent, use the following formats:

1. Table text headings
2. Table text in table
3. Table text (for notes)

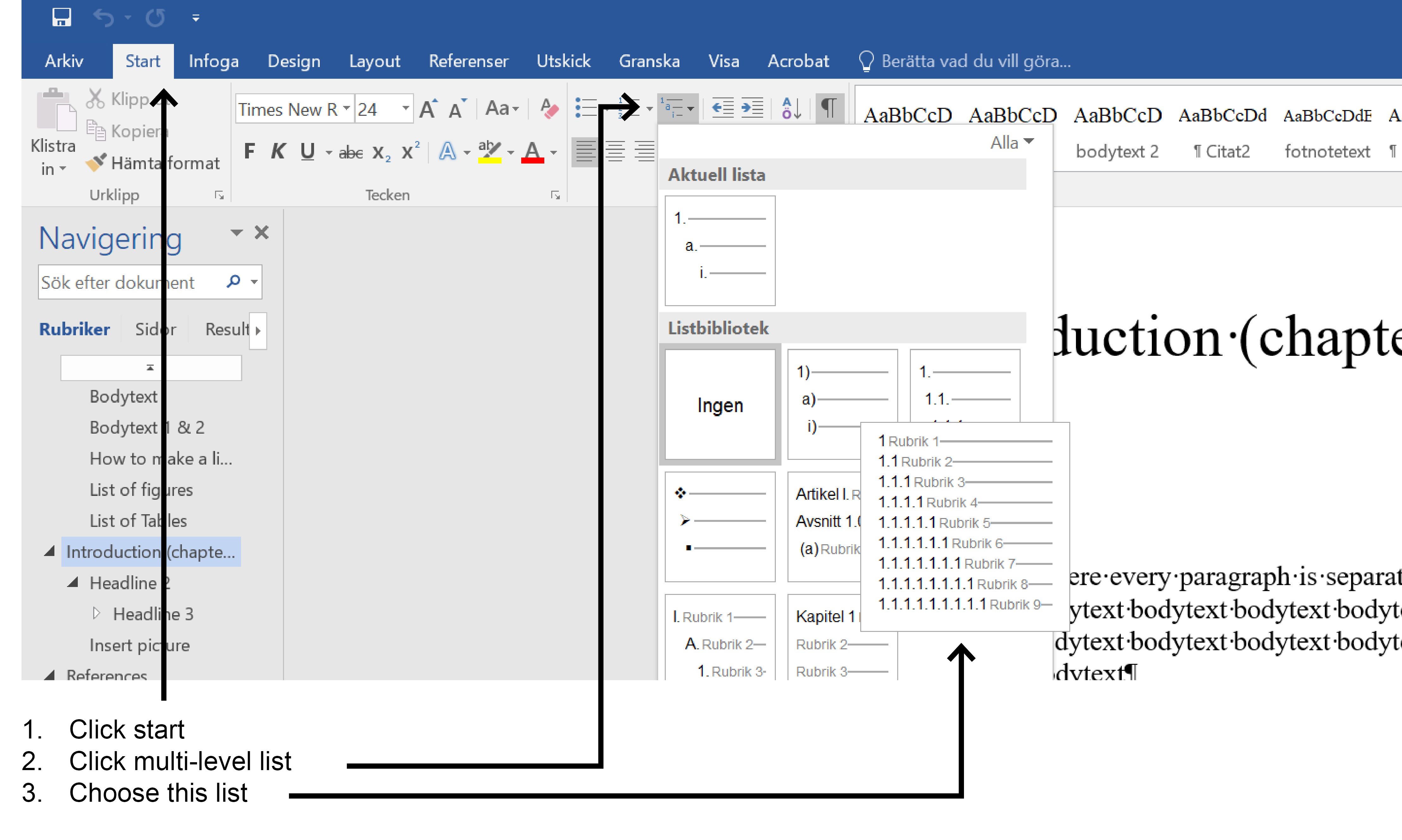
Tabel 1. Tabeltext headline

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| Notebooks | 1 |
| Penn | 3 |
| Scissor | 1 st. |

Tabeltext is better placed below the table, for notes…

# Numbered headlines

1. Mark the first headline in your document
2. Click start
3. Click multi-level list
4. Choose the list as picture below



# Make your texts accessible

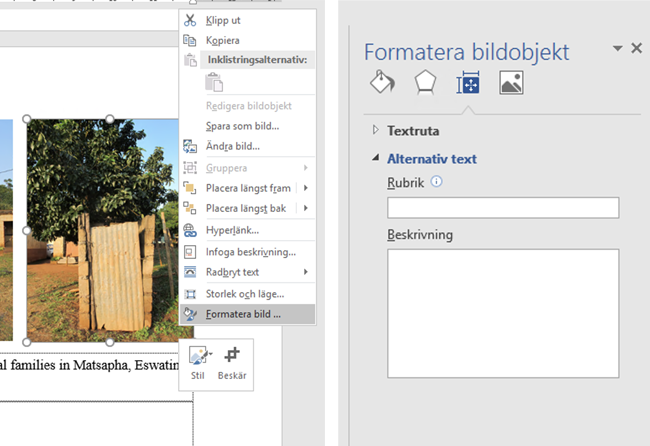
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* Use format and layout settings
* Write alternative texts for images
* Use the table tools
* Use the Word Accessibility Checker

## Alternative texts for images

An alternative text must describe the image concisely – aim for a maximum of 125 characters. The amount of detail depends on the importance of the image. Focus mainly on those readers that cannot see the image.

Describe what type of image it is, for example a photo or an illustration. End with a period, which gives those who use a screen reader a nice pause.



Click on the image, then right click. Choose Format picture from the pop-up list.

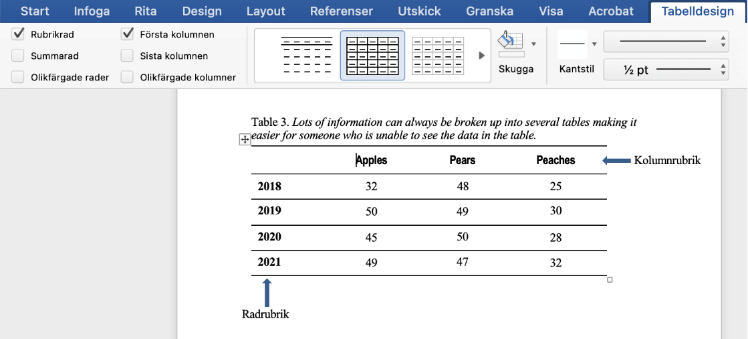
## Table tools

Try to keep tables simple, preferably with only one level of rows and columns respectively. If the table is complex, consider dividing it into several smaller tables.

### Identify table headings

**Mark the table and choose the tab Table Design (the tab will only show up if the table is marked).**

* **If the table has both column headings and row headings, check Header row and First column.**

**.**

* Add the table name and alternative text in the table properties.
* Describe the table in short. Aim for a maximum of 125 characters. Describe what type of table it is. The importance of the table determines how much detail you should give.
* Focus foremost on those readers that cannot see the table.
* End with a period, which gives those that listen to the screen reader a pleasant pause.

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BTH SOL – RGB: 240 128 80

BTH HIMMEL – RGB: 154 176 199

BTH SOL ljus – RGB: 247 183 129

BTH HAV ljus – RGB: 123 188 194

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1. This is how the footnotes looks like [↑](#footnote-ref-1)