

Writing a Research Paper

Fabio A. González Ph.D.

Depto. de Ing. de Sistemas e Industrial
Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá

Research Seminar

Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 The Writing Process
- 3 The Audience
- 4 Concept Development
- 5 First Draft
- 6 Details and the Final Product

A Good Research Paper:

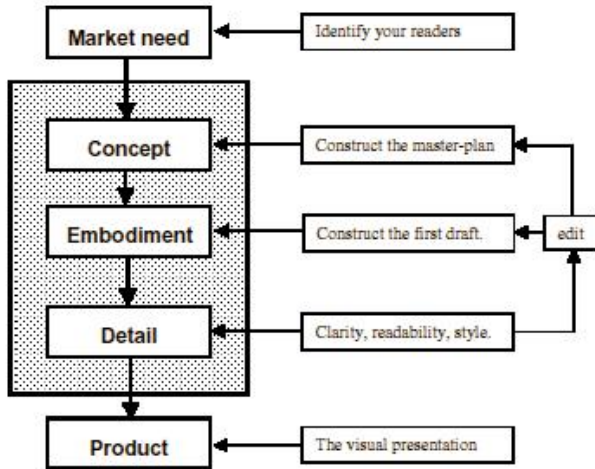
- clearly states the problem addressed by the paper;
- exposes, with enough details, the proposed solution;
- presents the evaluation methodology, if it applies, and the obtained results;
- and discusses the relevant state of the art and the contribution, novelty and/or advantages of the proposed solution.

Goal of an Engineering Research Paper

The main goal of an engineering research paper is to present a novel technical/scientific result:

- an algorithm;
- a system: a hardware design, a software system, a protocol, etc;
- a performance evaluation: analysis, simulation and/or measurement;
- a theory: definitions, theorems, etc.

Research Paper Development Process



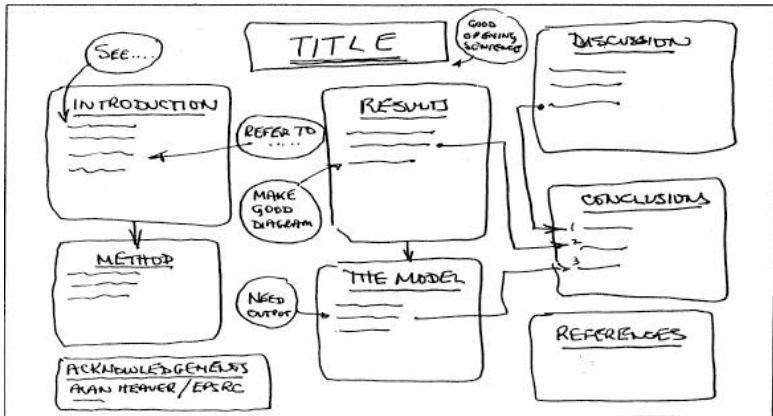
Determining the Audience

- Who are going to be the readers of the paper (report, proposal, thesis, etc.)?
- Which information would they like to find in it?
- Type of papers:
 - Magazine paper
 - State of the art paper
 - Conference paper
 - Journal paper

Concept Development

- General outline of the paper
- Usually, unstructured or loosely structured
- Alternatives:
 - Topic list
 - Synoptic table
 - Semantic network or conceptual map
 - Sketch

Concept Development Example



First Draft Organization

- Title
- Attribution
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Proposed solution
- Experimental evaluation
- Discussion
- Conclusions
- References
- Appendices

Title

- Concrete and precise title
- Avoid abbreviations and acronyms
- Use adjectives that clearly describe the characteristics of your work

Abstract

- Goal: to tell to a potential reader, in the shortest possible space, what he/she will find in the paper.
- It must include:
 - Clear presentation of the paper objective
 - Brief description of the approach
 - Main results and their interpretation
- It must not include:
 - Bibliographic references
 - Motivation or justification
 - Irrelevant details
- Usually, it is the final part to be written
- Between 100 and 150 words

Introduction

- What the problem is and why it is interesting
- Review of the state of the art (it may have its own section)
- What the main contribution of the paper is
- A brief description of the remaining sections

Proposed Solution

- Depends on the type of paper:
 - presentation of an algorithm
 - presentation of an architecture (hardware, software),
 - presentation of a methodology, etc.
- Clearly state what is novel on the proposed solution and/or why it is better
- Give enough details, so that it is possible to reproduce the algorithm, method, system, etc.
- Do not mix the experimental evaluation with the presentation of the proposed solution (next section)

Experimental Evaluation and/or results

- Clearly describe the experimental design (if it applies)
- Present the results of the experiments, implementation of the architecture or application of the methodology
- Use tables and figures, explaining them clearly in the main text

Discussion

- Extract principles, relationships and generalizations
- Present analysis, models or theories
- Show the relationships between the results and analysis, models or theories
- Evaluate the results:
 - does the proposed technique satisfactorily solves the problem?

Conclusions

- Summarize the main results and their consequences
- Describe the limitations and restrictions (if they apply)
- Discuss open problems and possible ways to extend the work

References

- Cite significant previous works
- Cite the sources of theories, data, techniques and any other thing that has been taken from somewhere else
- References must be complete and follow a specific standard (ACM, IEEE, LNCS, etc.)

Appendices

- Essential material that may interrupt the normal flow of the main text
- Examples:
 - Long mathematical derivations
 - Long data tables
 - Detailed description of procedures
 - Long algorithms

Taking Care of Details

- After finishing the first draft, allow it to 'rest' for at least one day
- After that you can reread it taking care of:
 - Grammar
 - Spelling
 - Right use of punctuation marks
 - Writing style

Some Tips

- Use the dictionary, the spell checker and the grammar checker
- Read the paper at least 2 or 3 times (it may be useful to make it aloud):
 - Does it say what you wanted to say?
 - Do you need to change the order of ideas, experiments, results, interpretations in order to improve the flow of the text?
 - Can you make some phrases shorter to make them clearer?
- Give the paper to somebody else to read and comment it

Style

- Be clear and concrete
- Be simple and direct
- Use the right words
- You may use first person but limit its use
- Do not use colloquial language
- Define every symbol and acronym

The Final Product

- The visual appearance is important:
 - Good organization
 - Clear headings
 - Well designed figures
 - Clear tables
- Verify that the paper adapts to the required format: fonts, section numbering, number of columns, reference style, placing of figures and tables, etc.
- Consider using a text editor that makes it easier to follow the format

References

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- Marc E. Tischler, Scientific Writing Booklet, University of Arizona,
<http://www.biochem.arizona.edu/marc/Sci-Writing.pdf>
- W.C. Booth, G.G. Colomb, and J.M. Williams. The Craft of Research. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1995.
- V. Booth, Communicating in Science: Writing and Speaking, 2ed, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1993.