How to Write an Effective Technical Paper

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SAIEE Power Energy Sector Webinar

IEEE N Karnataka Sub-section, 28 August 2020





Webinar Speaker,

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Professor and Director
Virginia Tech Advanced Research Institute



Education

Ph.D., Electrical Engineering, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1978. M.S., Electrical Sciences, State University of New York at Stony Brook, 1975. B.Sc., Electrical Engineering, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Dhaka, 1972

Professional Society Activities

▶IEEE Member since 1975, Fellow 1998, Life Fellow 2014

➤ President, IEEE PES, 2018-2019

>Vice president, Publications, IEEE PES, 2001-2003, 2012-2013

>Vice President, Publications, IEEE, 2006

>Editor-in-Chief, IEEE Transactions on Sustainable Energy, 2010-2012

>Editor-in-Chief, IEEE Electrifications Magazine, 2013-2014

>Launched, the IEEE Power & Energy Technology Systems Journal (Open Access), 2014







Writing Quality Technical Papers (Webinar)









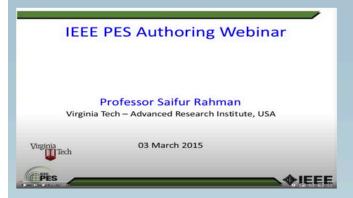


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Basic Questions

- 1.Are you writing this paper for the sake of writing a paper?
- 2.Or do you want to show how others can benefit from your work?





Scientific research publishing

- Who writes scientific papers?
 - Engineers, scientists, educators and researchers from:
 - Corporations
 - Academia
 - Government
 - Students typically write and present conference papers before submitting journal articles







What IEEE editors and reviewers are looking for

- Content that is appropriate, in scope and level
- Clearly written original material that addresses a new and important problem
- Extension of previously published work
- Valid methods and rationale
- Illustrations, tables and graphs that support the text
- References that are current and relevant to the subject





How does the review process work?

- Editor-in-Chief gets the paper after it goes through content match check (iAuthenticate) and "banned author" check
- If the paper is in scope for the journal, it is assigned to an editor (associate editor)
- Editor assigns the paper to five or more reviewers
- Reviewers send their comments back to the editor
- Editor makes a recommendation to the EIC as follows:
 - Accept
 - Revise & Resubmit
 - Reject
- The EIC makes the final decision and informs the corresponding author





Why IEEE editors and reviewers reject papers

- The content is not a good fit for the publication
- There are serious scientific flaws:
 - Inconclusive results or incorrect interpretation
 - Fraudulent research
- It is poorly written
- It does not address a big enough problem or advance the scientific field
- Most of the work was previously published
- The quality is not good enough for the journal
- Reviewers have misunderstood the article





Structure





Elements of a manuscript

Title

Abstract

Keywords

Introduction

Methodology

Results/Discussions/Findings

Conclusion

References







Paper Structure **Title**

An effective title should...

- Answer the reader's question: "Is this article relevant to me?"
- Grab the reader's attention
- Describe the content of a paper using the fewest possible words
 - Is crisp, concise
 - Uses keywords
 - Avoids jargon







Title Dos and Don'ts



A Human Expert-based Approach to Electrical Peak Demand Management

VS

A better approach of managing environmental and energy sustainability via a study of different methods of electric load forecasting







Paper Structure Abstract

A "stand alone" condensed version of the article

No more than 250 words; can use past or present tense

Uses keywords and index terms

Why they're useful & important & move the field forward

How the results

were useful, important & move the field forward

What you did





Abstract Dos and Don'ts



The objective of this paper was to propose a human expert-based approach to electrical peak demand management. The proposed approach helped to allocate demand curtailments (MW) among distribution substations (DS) or feeders in an electric utility service area based on requirements of the central load dispatch center. Demand curtailment allocation was quantified taking into account demand response (DR) potential and load curtailment priority of each DS, which can be determined using DS loading level, capacity of each DS, customer types (residential/commercial) and load categories (deployable, interruptible or critical). Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) was used to model a complex decision-making process according to both expert inputs and objective parameters. Simulation case studies were conducted to demonstrate how the proposed approach can be implemented to perform DR using real-world data from an electric utility. Simulation results demonstrated that the proposed approach is capable of achieving realistic demand curtailment allocations among different DSs to meet the peak load reduction requirements at the utility level.

Vs

This paper presents and assesses a framework for an engineering capstone design program. We explain how student preparation, project selection, and instructor mentorship are the three key elements that must be addressed before the capstone experience is ready for the students. Next, we describe a way to administer and execute the capstone design experience including design workshops and lead engineers. We describe the importance in assessing the capstone design experience and report recent assessment results of our framework. We comment specifically on what students thought were the most important aspects of their experience in engineering capstone design and provide quantitative insight into what parts of the framework are most important.



First person, present tense

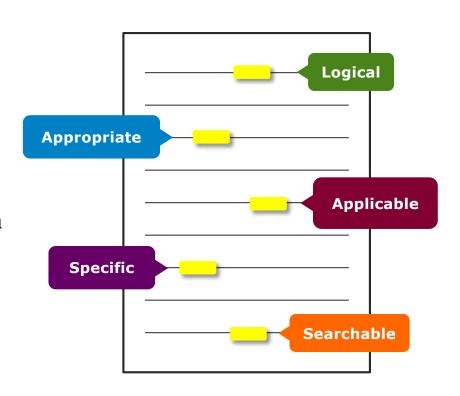
No actual results, only describes the organization of the paper





Paper Structure Keywords

Use in the Title and Abstract for enhanced Search Engine Optimization







Paper Structure Introduction

- A description of the problem you researched
- It should move step by step through:

Generally known information about the topic Prior studies'
historical
context to
your research

Your hypothesis and an overview of the results

How the article is organized

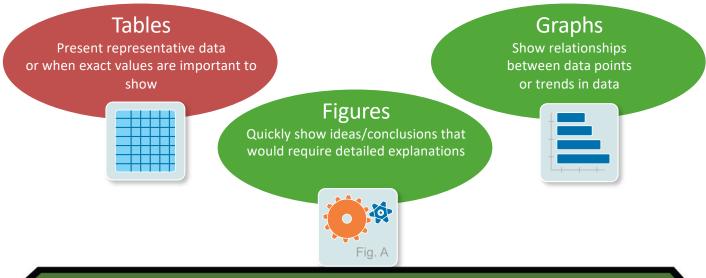
- The introduction should be:
 - Specific, not too broad or vague
 - About 1-2 pages
 - Written in the present tense





Methodology

- Problem formulation and the processes used to solve the problem, prove or disprove the hypothesis
- Use illustrations to clarify ideas and support conclusions:







Results/discussion

Demonstrate that you solved the problem or made significant advances

Results: Summarizes the Data

- Should be clear and concise
- Use figures or tables with narrative to illustrate findings

Discussion: Interprets the Results

- Why your research offers a new solution
- How can it benefit other researchers professionals

IMBNEZAKINDT # 4: LET RETRIEVAL METUDDE FROM LANDSATA TUERMAL IMERADED SENSOR DATA

the SC algorithm over the whole range of ω values increase to 3-4 K, except for the TIGK₁₊₁ database, with an RMSE of 2 K. This last result is explained by the ω distribution, which is biased toward low values of ω in this database. When only atmospheric profiles with to values lower than 3 g-cm. The selected, the SC algorithm provides RMS around 15 K, with almost equal values of bits and standard deviation, pround 1 K in both cases (with a negative bias, thus

V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The two Londoot-3 TIR bands allow the intercomparison of two LST retrieval methods based on different physical assumptions, such as the SC (only one TIR band required) ns (two TIR bands required). Direct inversion transfer equation, which can be considered and L_d) is accurate enough. The SC algo-on this letter is a continuation of the previous SC reloped for Landaut-4 and Landaut-5 TM sensors, as ETM+ sensor on board the Landaut-7 platform (9), and it could be used to generate consistent LST products from the historical Landaut dots using a single algorithm. An advantage of the SC algorithm is that, spart from surface emis-

NAME visper common veget to the stronghostic functions descriptions from r. L., and L.; values [ase (5)], or also by including six temperature on riport [15]. A main advantage of the SW algorithm is that it performs well over global conditions and us, a wide range of water vapor values; and that it only requires water vapor as input (apart from surface emissivity at the two TIR bands). However, the SW algorithm can be

at the two LIK beards, However, the 20% algorithm can be only opplied to the new Landstot TIRS data, times previous TMETM sensors only had one TIR bond. The LST algorithms presented in this later were tested with simulated data sets obtained for a variety of global atmosphesic conditions and surface atmissivities. The results throwed SMSE. lues of typically less than 1.5 K, although for the SC alaccuracy is only achieved for a values below m⁻². Algorithm testing also showed that the SW errors wer than the SC errors for increasing water vapor, and rollidation exercise from in sits measurements is required to variance execute trees to the measurement is required to measure the performance of the true LST algorithms, the results obtained for the simulated date, the samitivity analysis, as well as the previous findings for algorithms with the same mothe-motion structure give confidence in the algorithm accuracies

Results

Oct. 2009.
[4] W. Eartsu and M. Anderson, "Advances in thermal infrared sensus seating for line destines modeling," Agric. Press Mercond., vol. 146, no. 12, pp. 2017–2061, Con. 2009.
[5] M.-C. Li, Z. A. Hang, R. Vos, H. Zen, G. Yan, L. War, I. F. Trigs, and I. A. Softson, "Scaling-destined land sensis semperature Control and Scaling-destined land sensitive semperature Control and Scaling-destined land sensitive semperature Control and Scaling-destined land sensitive semperature semperature control and Scaling-destined land sensitive semperature semperature control and Scaling-destined land semperature semperat





Discussion

Conclusion

- Explain what the research has achieved
 - As it relates to the problem stated in the Introduction
 - Revisit the key points in each section
 - Include a summary of the main findings and implications for the field
- Provide benefits and shortcomings of:
 - The solution presented
 - Your research and methodology
- Suggest future areas for research







References

- Support and validate the hypothesis your research proves, disproves or resolves
- There is no limit to the number of references
 - But use only those that directly support your work (about 30)
- Ensure proper author attribution
 - Author name, article title, publication name, publisher, year published, volume and page number, Digital Object Identifier (DOI)

Properly

cited

material

$$c_{n/m}(P_t^{s,+}, P_t^{s,-}) < c_{n/m}(\hat{P}_t^{s,+}, \hat{P}_t^{s,-}).$$
 (33)

- rables: Energy You can Count on." Tech. Rep. Union of Con-

BEEF TRANSACTIONS ON SMART GRID, VOL. 5, NO. 4, JULY 2014

- 2009.
 [21] Y. Zhang, N. Gatnis, and G. Giannakis, "Risk-agement with multiple wind farms," in Proc 2013, pp. 1–6.
 [22] Y. Zhang, N. Gatsis, V. Kekatos, and G. Gian









Who should be on the Authors' list

A Report

A report documents in detail the work done including results for a project and has a lead author and other multiple authors

A Technical Paper

- It highlights one or more aspects of a report
- Multiple papers can come out of one report
- Include any and all who have contributed to the <u>writing of the paper</u>
- Others can be acknowledged









Types of misconduct

Conflict of Interest

A financial or other relationship with the publication at odds with the unbiased presentation of data or analysis.

Plagiarism

Copying another person's work word for word or paraphrasing without proper citation.

Missing Author Attribution

Must be given if you use another author's ideas in your article, even if you do not directly quote a source.





Ethical publishing

Plagiarism

- Avoid plagiarism
 - Cite and separate any verbatim copied material – but how much?
 - Paraphrase other's text properly, and include citation
 - Credit any ideas from other sources
 - Familiarize yourself with IEEE Policies



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Ethical publishing

Duplication, Redundancies & Multiple Submissions

- Author must submit original work that:
 - Has not appeared elsewhere for publication
 - Is not under review for another refereed publication
 - Cites previous work
 - Indicates how it differs from the previously published work
 - Authors MUST also **inform the editor** when submitting any previously published work



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Traditional Journals -

Articles available through subscription

Open Access Journals -

Author pays, free download

Hybrid Journals –

Most articles are traditional, some are open access (author preference)





Open Access Publications





Next Steps

Open Access Opportunity for IEEE Authors (Author pays model)

IEEE provides 3 open access publishing options to meet the varying needs of authors:

- New multidisciplinary journal, IEEE Access
- 100+ Hybrid journals
- Fully open access topical journals



http://open.ieee.org/





PES Full Open Access Option #1

IEEE Open Access Journal of Power and Energy

- Will start publishing articles from January 2020
- Existing <u>OA Journal of Power and Energy Technology Systems</u> will be rebranded with this <u>new name</u>, scope covering the entire field of PES for both practice-oriented and academic articles
- Article processing charge subsidised at US\$1350
- Between 10-15 articles each year will receive further subsidy depending on authors' affordability/circumstances





PES Full Open Access Option #2

A dedicated section on Power & Energy for publishing papers in the PES field in IEEE Access

- The section will start from January 2020, submissions started in September 2019
- Paper will be handled by 3 PES-appointed Editors
- APC: US\$1750





Impact Factor





Are we depending too heavily on Impact Factors?





Impact Factor from Journal Citation Reports







Impact Factor is not necessarily enough of a metric

Other attributes:

- Journal's reputation in the community is important
- For new and lesser known journals look at the editorial board, their reputation





Other ways of judging a journal's value to the engineering community

- 1. Number of Downloads (IEEE uses this information for revenue distribution)
- **2. Patent Citations** (Available from IEEE)





Follow-up Steps





Process of Writing the Paper

Discuss the content among team members

Literature search – Reference List

Description of the Experiment/Model

Results/Discussion

Write the Conclusion

Collect the components – Prepare the draft

All members comment on the draft

Produce the final copy





I would like to see a broader IEEE

We need to ensure that we are "READY FOR RECOVERY", when we get back to the "NEW NORMAL" after COVID-19. Let us enhance cooperation, collaboration and community spirit.

For this we need to make IEEE broader so that IEEE is more relevant to the work our members do regardless where they work.

We need more participation from volunteers globally in IEEE governance. A broader based IEEE will make the Institute more relevant to technologists and academics from all parts of the world.

I would like to see more IEEE Senior Members and IEEE Fellows from Regions 8, 9 & 10





Prof. Saifur Rahman (s.rahman@ieee.org)



Past-President of IEEE Power & Energy Society Past-Chair, IEEE Publication Services & Products Board

PES accomplishments:

PES University
PES Corporate Engagement Program
PES Chapters' Councils in China, India, Africa and Latin America

website: https://www.srahman.org.











