Technical Communication

THESES, CONFERENCE AND JOURNAL ARTICLES (PART 2)

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Journal (and Conference) Articles

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- Needs to be a genuine contribution to knowledge
- To do this
 - Arguments have to be original
 - Results should be unexpected.
- Journal articles are generally more novel and more complete than conference articles.

Achieving originality

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- Several ways to achieve originality / novelness.
 - Use title that states or implies major findings
 - State major finding in an informative abstract
 - State major finding in a purpose statement at end of introduction.
 - Cite a key visual aid early in your article.
 - Use informative section headings instead of traditional ones like "Results and Conclusions"

Judges

• Always need to address the expectations of the judges.

• Formatting

• Can be found in a style guide

• Background work

- Cite key articles
- Make sure you are familiar with articles in the last several publication of that conference/journal.

• Results

- What type results are normally shown in that community?
- What type of results are convincing to that community?
- What formatting is normally used?

Acknowledging Weaknesses

- All research has some "weakness"
 - Weakness does not mean your research is weak.
 - It means your research and solution has **limits**.

• Types of limits

- Type of task you are solving
- The performance of your method
 - ★ how well you perform the task.
 - ★ The speed of your method.
- The feasibility of your method
- The dependence of your method on another method.

Structure of Journal, Conference Articles

- Abstract
- Introduction
- Related Works (previous works)
- Method
- Results (Experiments)
- Discussion
- Conclusions (+future work)

Discussion Section

- In a crucial experiment, consider the following questions
 - Were your results expected? If not, why not?
 - What generalizations or claims are you making about your results?
 - How do your interpret these generalizations?
 - Do your results contradict or support other experimental results?

Discussion Section (con't)

- In a crucial experiment, consider the following questions
 - Do they suggest other observations or experiments which could be done to confirm, refute, or extend your results?
 - Do your results support or contradict existing theory?
 - Do your results suggest modifications or extensions needed to be made to existing theory? What are they?
 - Could your results lead to any practical applications? What are they?