

Structure

Structure de l'article

Éléments d'un manuscript

Titre

Résumé

Mots clé

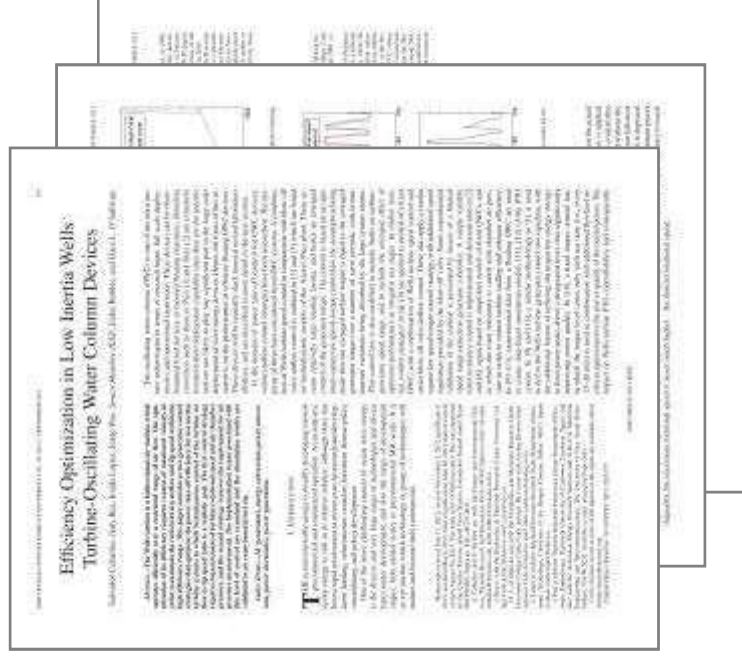
Introduction

Méthodologie

Resultats/Discussions/
Découvertes

Conclusion

Références



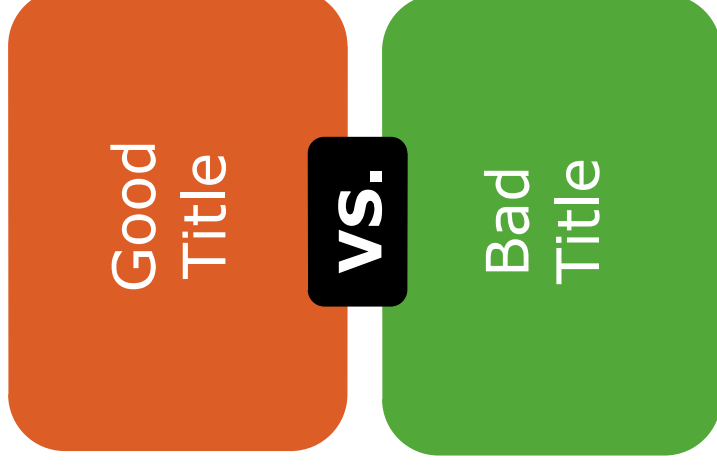
Structure de l'article

Titre

Un bon titre doit ...

- Répondre à la question du lecteur :
“*Est-ce que cet article me concerne?*”
- Capturer l'attention du Lecteur
- Décrire le contenu de l'article en utilisant le moins de mots possibles

il est impeccable, concis,
il utilise les mots clés,
et évite le jargon



Structure de l'article

Le bon titre face au Mauvais

A Human Expert-based Approach to Electrical Peak Demand Management

VS

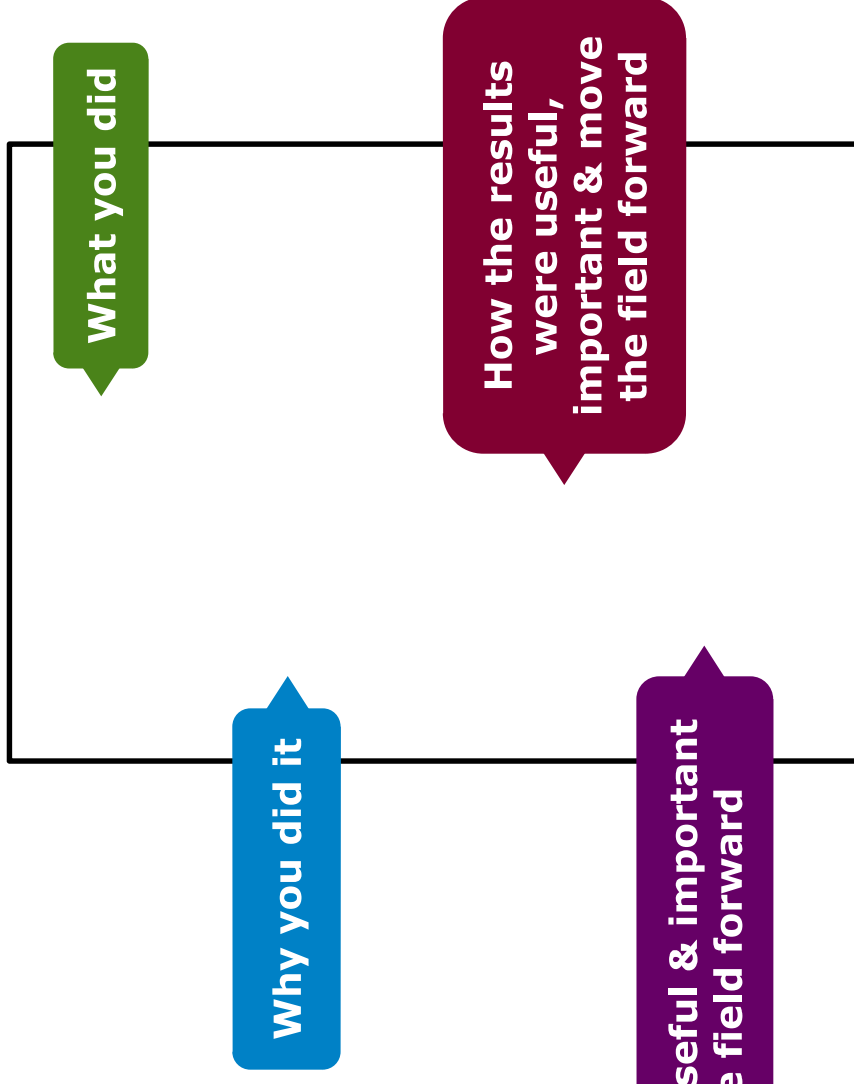
A better approach of managing environmental and energy sustainability via a study of different methods of electric load forecasting

Structure de l'article

Résumé

Un "document distinct"
c'est une version condensée de l'article

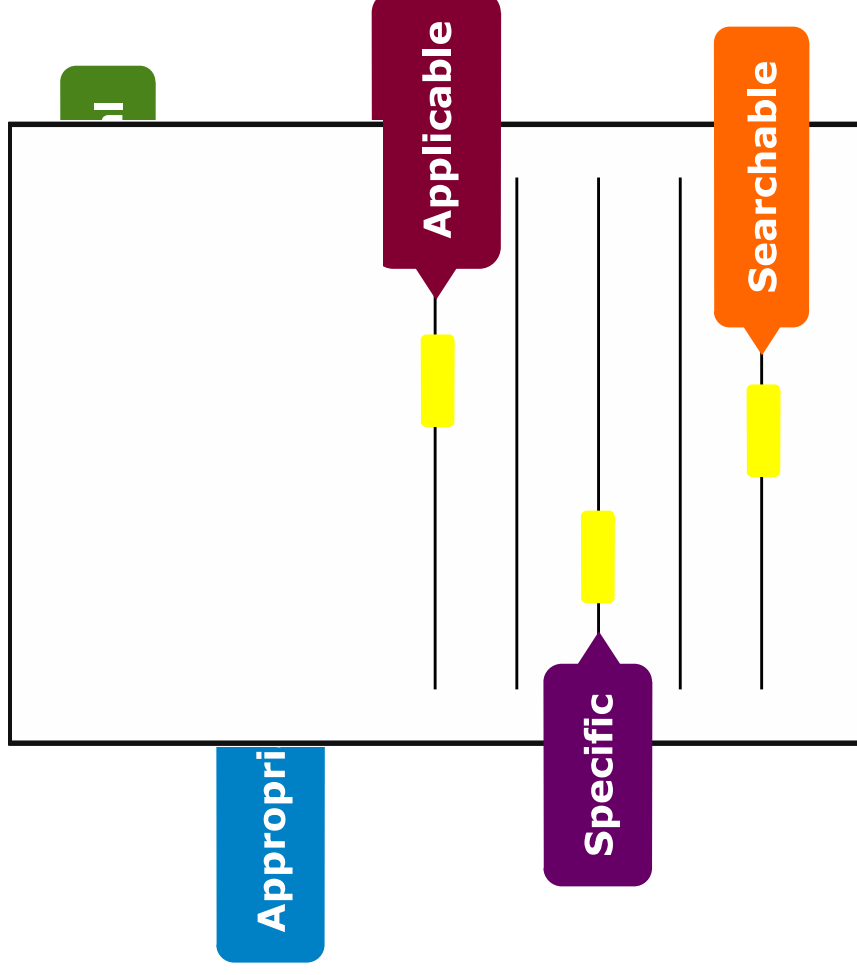
- Pas plus de 250 mots ; écrit au passé
- Il utilise les mots clés et les termes indexés



Structure de l'article

Mots clés

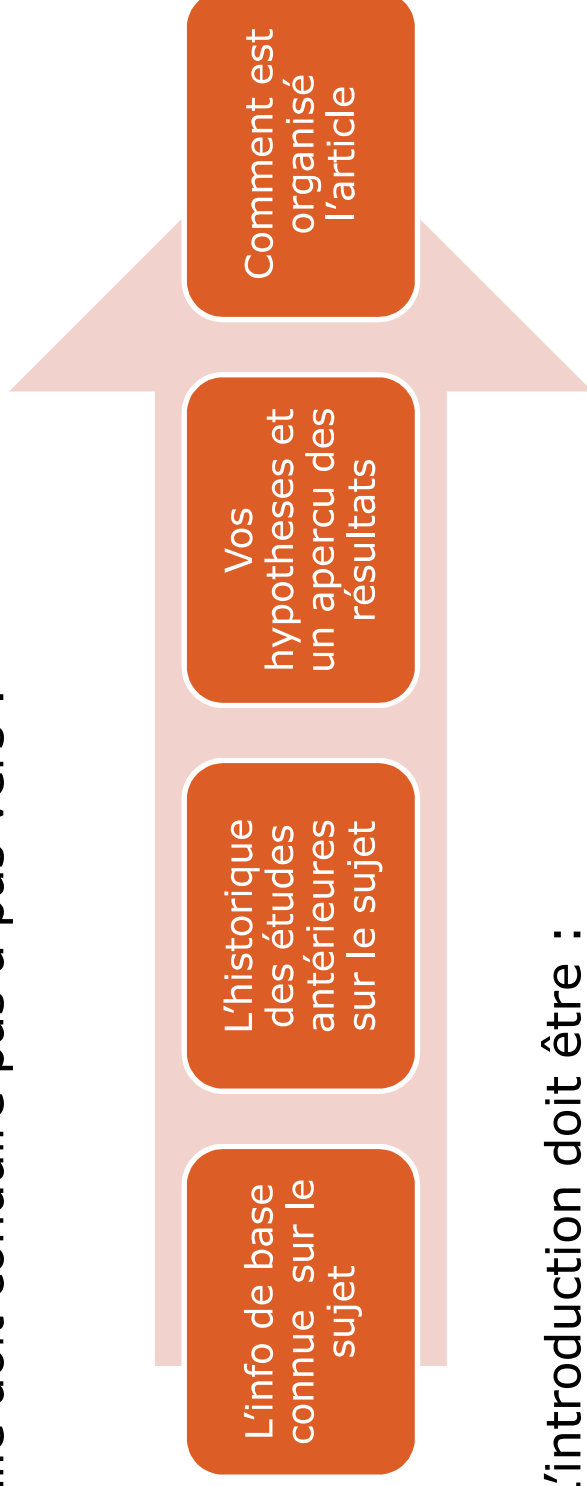
Utilisés dans le titre et
l'abstract pour améliorer
la performance des
moteurs de recherche



Structure de l'article

Introduction

- Une description du thème de votre Recherche
- Elle doit conduire pas à pas vers :



- L'introduction doit être :
 - Spécifique, ni trop large, ni trop vague
 - 2 pages environ
 - Ecrite au présent

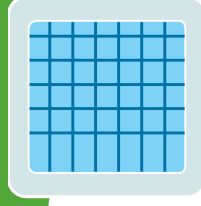
Structure de l'article

Méthodologie

- Formulation de l'objectif et des procédés utilisés pour résoudre le problème, prouver ou réfuter les hypothèses
- Utiliser des illustrations pour éclairer les idées et appuyer les conclusions :

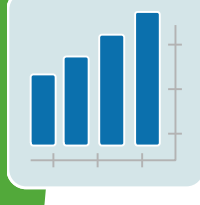
Tables

Pour montrer des donnée représentatives ou des valeurs exactes importantes à diffuser



Graphiques

Pour montrer les relations entre les données ou les tendances dans les données



Figures

Pour montrer rapidement idées/conclusions qui demanderaient une explication détaillée



Fig. A

Structure de l'article

Résultats/Discussion

Démontrez que vous avez résolu le problème ou fait des avancées significatives.

Résultats: résumer les données

- Doit être clair et concis
- Utilisez des schémas ou tables avec des commentaires pour illustrer les découvertes

Discussion: interprétation des résultats

- Pourquoi votre recherche offre une nouvelle solution
- Comment peut-elle aider d'autres chercheurs ou des professionnels

The SC algorithm over the whole range of w values increase to 3–4 K, except for the TIR_{0.1} database, with an RMSE of 2 K. This last result is explained by the w distribution which is biased toward low values of w in this database. When only atmospheric profiles with w values lower than 3 g·cm⁻² are selected, the SC algorithm provides RMSEs around 1.5 K, with almost equal values of bias and standard deviation, around 1 K in both cases (with a negative bias, thus the SC underestimates the LST). In contrast, when only w values higher than 3 g·cm⁻² are considered, the SC algorithm provides RMSEs higher than 2 K. In these cases, it is preferable to calculate the atmospheric functions of the SC algorithm directly from (3) rather than approximating them by a polynomial fit approach as given by (6).

V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Landuse-5 TIR bands allow the reconstruction of surface temperature based on different physical models. The SC algorithm is the most accurate, but it requires TIR bands required. Direct inversion of the radiative transfer equation, which can be considered as a promising alternative, is based on a precise knowledge of the atmospheric parameters (T_a , L_w , and L_v) it is accurate enough. The SC algorithm developed for Landuse-4 and Landuse-5 TIR sensors, as well as the ETM+ sensor on board the Landsat-7 platform [9], and it could be used to generate consistent LST products from the historical Landsat data using a single algorithm. An advantage of the SC algorithm is that, apart from surface emissivity, only water vapor content is required as input. However, it is expected that errors on LST become unacceptable for high water vapor contents (e.g., > 3 g·cm⁻²). This problem can be partially solved by computing the atmospheric functions directly from T_a , L_w , and L_v values [31], or also by including air temperature as input [15]. A main advantage of the SW algorithm is that it performs well over global conditions and, thus, 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 only applied to the new Landsat-8 TIRS data, since previous TIR sensors only had one TIR band.

The LST algorithm presented in this paper was tested with simulated data set obtained for a variety of global atmospheric conditions. The results show that the SC algorithm provides values of typically less than 1.5 K, although for the SC algorithm, this is only achieved for w values below 3 g·cm⁻². Algorithm testing also showed that the SW errors are lower than the SC errors for increasing water vapor, and vice versa, as demonstrated in the simulation study presented in Sánchez and Jiménez-Muñoz [18]. Although an extensive validation exercise from in situ measurements is required to assess the performance of the two LST algorithms, the results obtained for the simulated data, the sensitivity analysis, as well as the previous findings for algorithms with this same methodology, provide confidence in the algorithm accuracy estimated here.

Results

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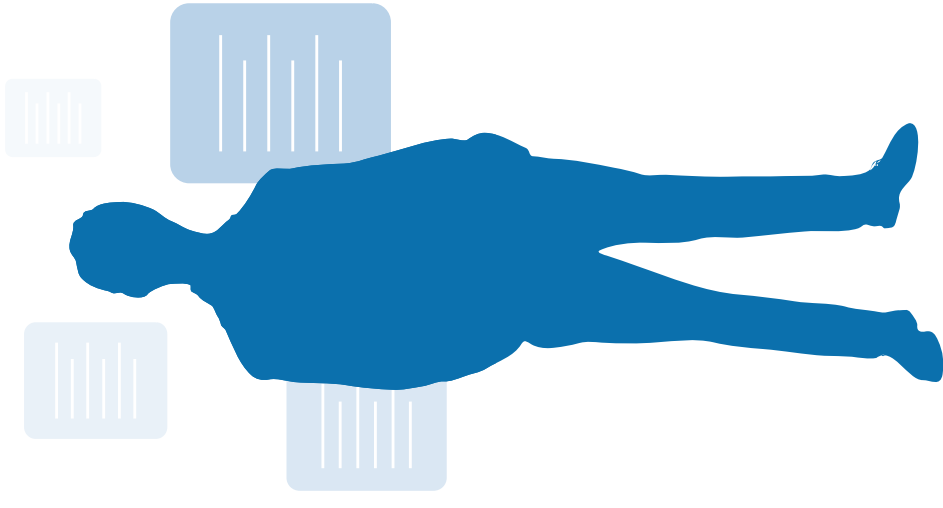
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Structure de l'article

Conclusion

- Explique à quoi la recherche a abouti
 - Par rapport au problème posé dans l'introduction
 - Revisite les points clés de chaque section
 - intègre un résumé des résultats principaux et de leur impact sur le terrain
- Montre les bénéfices et les lacunes de :
 - La solution présentée
 - Votre recherche et la méthodologie
- Suggère d'autres voies ou d'autres domaines de recherches.



Structure de l'article

Références

- Elles supportent et valident les hypothèses que votre recherche prouve, réfute ou résoud

- Il n'y a pas de limite au nombre de références

- Mais n'utilisez que celles qui appuient directement votre travail (environ 30)

- Assurer de référencer le bon auteur

- Nom de l'auteur, titre de l'article, Nom de la publication, éditeur, année de publication, volume, numéro de page, Digital Object Identifier (DOI)

Citations "propres"

1918

We then have

$$(P_1^{n+1})^2 + (P_2^{n+1})^2 - (P_1^n)^2 - (P_2^n)^2 = 4P_1^n P_2^n - (P_1^n + P_2^n)^2 \quad (32)$$

Since $P_1^{n+1} - P_1^n = P_2^n - P_2^{n+1}$, we thus have $P_1^{n+1} < P_1^n$ and $P_2^{n+1} < P_2^n$. Because the operational cost is an increasing function of $[P_1^n, P_2^n]$, we obtain that

$$c_{\text{op}}(P_1^{n+1}, P_2^{n+1}) < c_{\text{op}}(P_1^n, P_2^n), \quad (33)$$

Therefore the optimal pair (P_1^{n+1}, P_2^{n+1}) must satisfy that $P_1^{n+1} + P_2^{n+1} = 0$, i.e. only one of P_1^{n+1}, P_2^{n+1} can be non-zero. ■

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