EEE6480

EEE660X COM6910

Research techniques & thesis preparation

- Risk assessment
 - Interim report
- Literature review

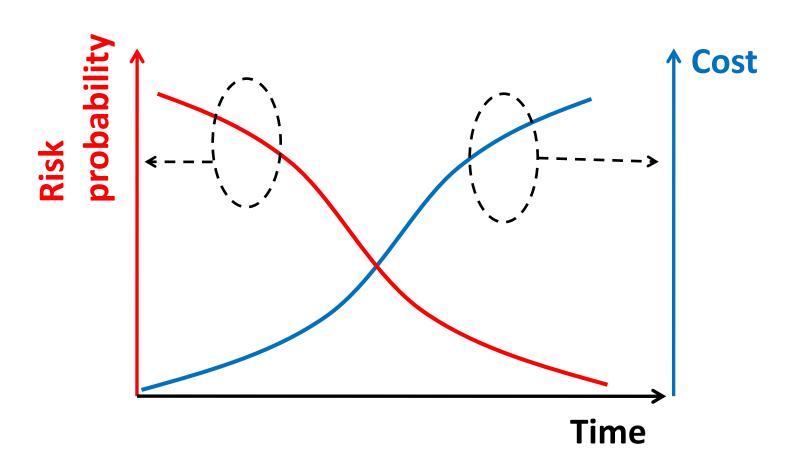
Content

- 1. Risk assessment
- 2. Structure of interim report
- 3. The literature review
- 4. Demonstration of ISI Web of Knowledge and University Library holdings

Risk

- Impact on cost, schedule, quality
- Malfunction, change in technical requirements
- Can be
 - anticipated (e.g. slippage)
 - beyond anticipation (breakage)
- Recognise and manage potential and unforeseen trouble spots.
- List risks, chances of events occurring, when they may occur, contingency plans for each risk event.

Risk event



Risk Management

Risk ID – identify sources of risk

Risk assessment – severity, likelihood, controllability

Risk response – how to reduce possible damage, contingency plans

Risk response control – implement risk strategy, monitor/adjust plan

Risk ID

- Design does design depend on unrealistic or optimistic assumptions?
- Testing will testing equipment be available when needed?
- Schedule is schedule dependent on completion of other tasks?
- Development is development process supported by a set of procedures, methods, tools?

Risk assessment

 Scenario analysis - evaluate (tabulate) for each task on a scale of 1 to 5.

- Probability of event
- Impact of event
- Detection
- When?

FMEA – Failure mode and effects analysis Impact x probability x detection = Risk value

Risk mitigation

- 1) Reduce likelihood that event will occur.
- 2) Reduce impact that event would have on project.

Structure of interim report

- NB. Assume the reader is a well educated graduate engineer, but not an expert on the subject of the project

 Maximum 20 pages long
- **1. Abstract** 2 to 3 paragraphs. Summary of aims & obj., approaches taken, achievements so far

2. Intro – Scope. Outline topic area, aims & obj. in detail, purpose, brief description of remaining sections, findings.

- 1. Background (literature review) Review general field, set scene, technique, set-ups, approaches, set / understand the wider context. Why is the work needed? What are it's applications?
 - Outline structure of literature review
 - Be focused, concise
 - Demonstrate good understanding of background theory
 - Organise in a useful way (not random collection of refs.)
 - Use up to date literature
 - Describe and criticise (justify)
 - Design based projects: explore existing design options (pros and cons)

Literature review

Research based -

- Why is the work being done?
- Critical review of state of the art
- How did ideas evolve to where they are now?
- Key players and their opinions

Design based –

- Why is design necessary?
- Critical review of existing design approaches

Structure of interim report

4. Research methods –

- What the project involves
- Project plan (& discussion) and evaluation plan.
 - Is the plan realistic? Is scope reasonable or is too much being attempted? Is sufficient time included for write-up?
- May need to apply new methodology (technique, experiment, design methodology, programming)
- Agree with supervisor what needs to be investigated

Structure of interim report

- Project planning (last week)
 - Aims & objectives how going to achieve?
 - What are your deliverables? How will you evaluate these?
 - Gantt chart
 - Risks and possible remedies (risk register)
- 5. Conclusions
- 6. References

4a. Research based -

theory (but don't repeat from textbooks),
 measurements,
 methods – sufficient to enable continuation or comparison

4b. Design based -

- creation of specification
- creative thinking
- options available in terms of cost, complexity tradeoffs
- risks and alternative strategies
- design choices and justification
- use of simulation or prototypes
- evaluation of performance

Literature search

- Science is not conducted in a vacuum
- Impossible to read everything be selective
- Aim of lit. search:
 - Increase knowledge of a topic
 - Identify useful articles/books
 - Critical appraisal identify valid studies, dominant consensus
- Summarise and discuss literature

Literature search

- Which sources to use?
- 1. Formally peer reviewed sources: books, academic journals, most conference articles, review articles.
- 2. Non-peer-reviewed sources: Technical reports, white papers, talks, tutorials, newspaper/magazine articles
- 3. Beware of the internet

- Peer review editor selects 2-3 independent reviewers to assess correctness, novelty, importance
- Conference papers given shorter review (novelty, importance)

- Peer review is not foolproof
 - Reviewer not always expert in field (only 2-3)
 - Quality of conference proceeding varies greatly
 - Vested interest, incompetence, media can influence review
 - Publication doesn't imply reproducibility, support of community
 - Compare evidence for established and new hypotheses

- Determine quality of an article
 - Quality of publication (impact factor, conf. ranking, authors standing in field)
 - How cited?

Impact factor – average number of citations per article per year

- Subject specific (compare within disciplines)
- View in ISI WoK impact over last 5 years.
- Conference proceedings don't usually have impact factor

Process

- University resources (later)
- Google scholar (mixes peer-reviewed and nonpeer reviewed. Difficult to find relevant articles)
- Search engine useful for finding articles or reviews with references
- Researcher webpages (usually archive pubs, presentations, posters, articles)

Process

- Don't read complete paper unless you have to
 - Abstract ~ 1min
 - Intro ~ 5mins
 - Conclusion/discussion ~10mins
 - Figures/captions ~10mins
 - Whole paper ~ hours

Process

- Find recent review articles (hard work done for you!)
- Understand chronology of the topic
- Check researcher's webpages for unpublished works, papers, talks with most recent literature reviewed
- Identify most recent articles
- Skim each and prepare brief summary. Assess for strengths/weaknesses, exp setup, method, procedures, data and analysis.

Organising references

- e.g. endnote in MS Word allows to rearrange text and auto order refs, cross reference
- Summary sheet authors, title, journal, year
 - Statement of problem
 - Hypothesis
 - Theories/assumptions
 - Research methods
 - Tools/procedures
 - Research design
 - Methods
 - Interpretation
 - Conclusions

References

- References are cited to give due credit to originator and to guide the reader to detailed information.
- Provide references wherever required.
 Properly references material is a sign of a good report.

Referencing

Journal paper –

Author(s), title, name of journal, volume, pages or article number, year

Book –

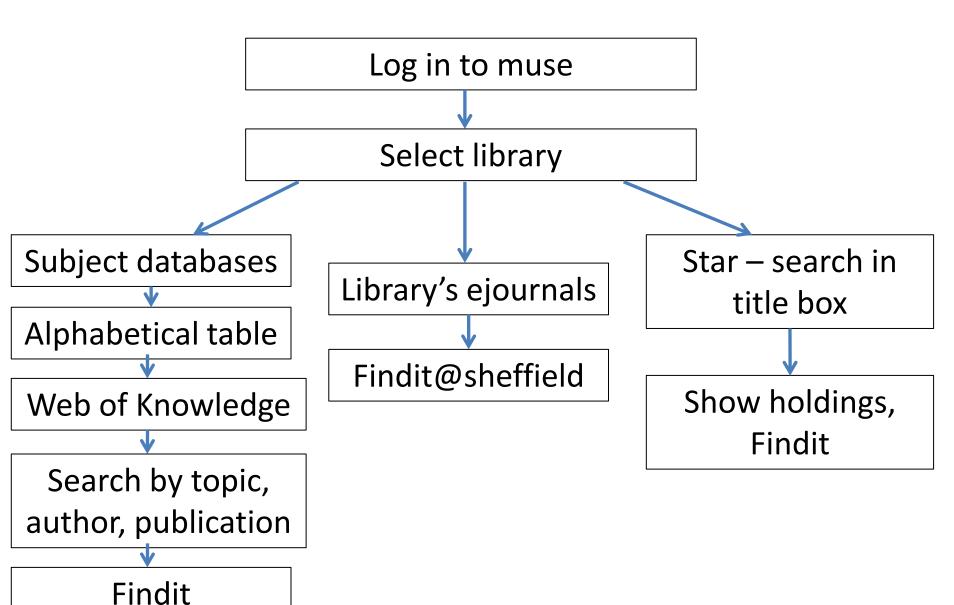
Author(s), title, edition, publisher and year of publication. Number of chapter or page.

Data sheet, application notes, technical reports –
 Company, title, edition, date.

Web page –

Authors(s) or organisation, title, full URL and date of viewing

Journal search



Final thoughts

- Supervisor
 - will give scientific/technical guidance, advice on planning, read/comment on work
 - will not tell you exactly what to do, exactly what to read, micro-manage your project

- Include write-up time in Gantt chart
 - but how long?
 - base it on how long it takes interim report write up and scale accordingly
 - Good scientific writing / good figures take a long time
 - Useful to factor in feedback

Examples of University library resources

- demonstration given in seminar

