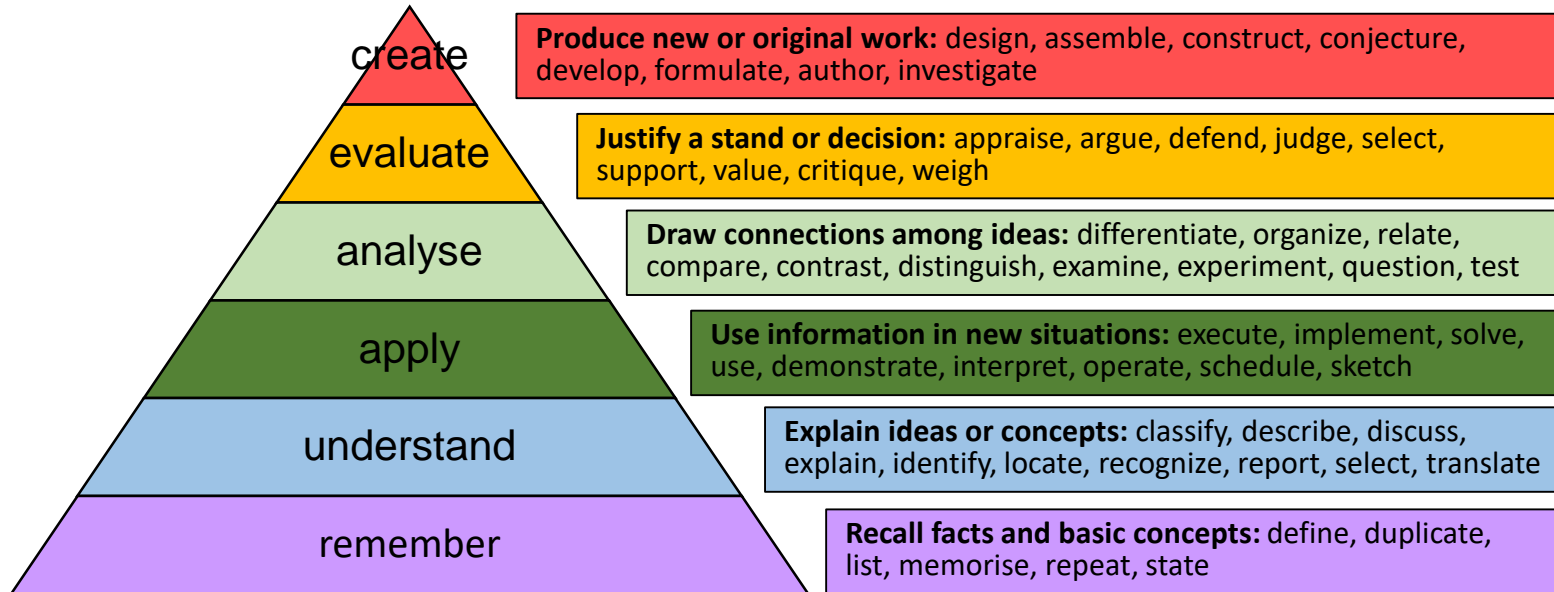


Introduction to research

We'll work through the following topics today

- Research
- Research tools
 - Gantt chart
 - Database development
- Typesetting software:
 - Visio
 - Lyx (open source, since 1995)
 - Word
- Reference management software
 - JabRef (open source, since 2003)
 - EndNote (commercial, since 2018)
 - Zotero (open source, since 2006)

These are the learning outcomes for today's lecture; here written as part of Bloom's taxonomy*

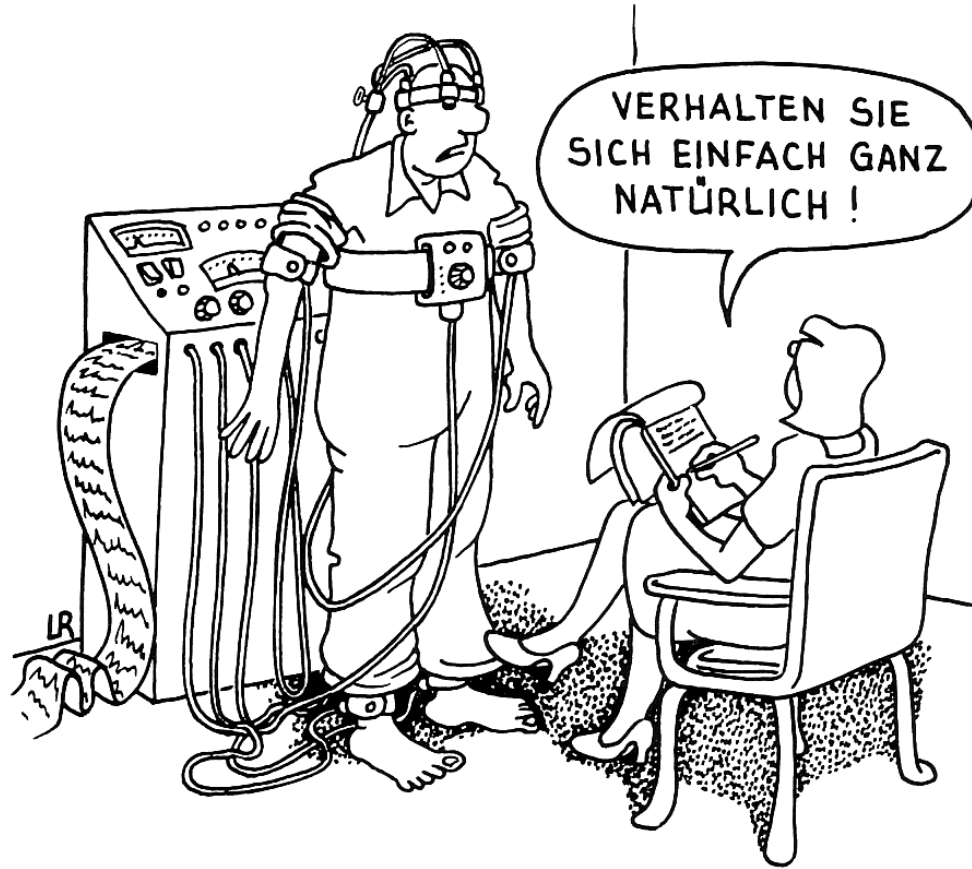


* Vanderbilt university

- Explain research

- Develop a database
- Typeset documents professionally
- Set up a reference management system

Research



Why FYP? Think about it

Perhaps you want to:

- Make the most out of the experience
- Learn to operate new equipment
- Pick up new skills
- Solve open ended problems
- Learn new software
- Work independently

What is **not** research? The word “research” is used in everyday speech in many different situations

- Research is not mere information gathering: “I went to the library to do research on ships”
- Research is not mere transportation of facts from one location to another: “from a book to your thesis”
- Research is not merely rummaging for information: “I have to do some research (=window shopping) to find the cheapest watch”
- Research is not a catch-word to get attention: “Several years of R&D are behind this latest shaver: the super-duper shaver with 10 blades”

There are several definitions of research*,**

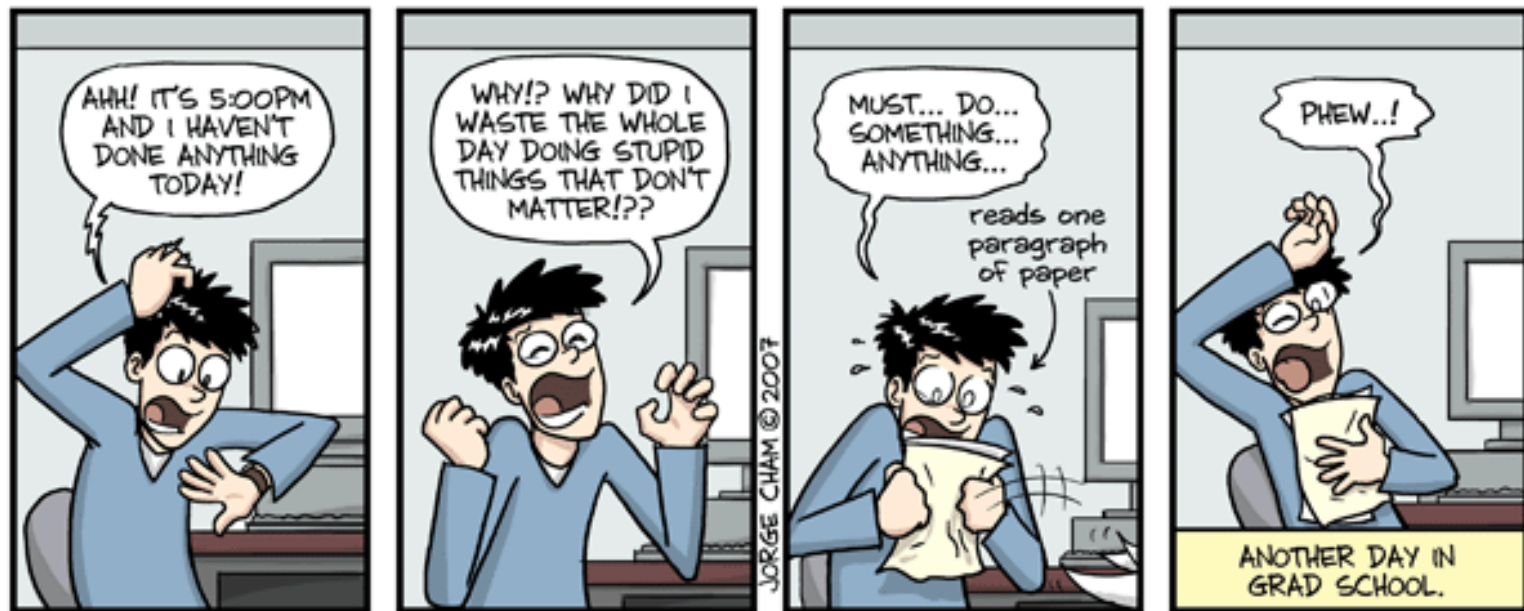
- **Etymology:** Middle French *recerche*, from *recercher* to go about seeking, from Old French *recerchier*, from *re-* + *cerchier*, *sercher* to search
- **Careful or diligent search**
- **Studious inquiry or examination:** investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws
- **The collecting of information about a particular subject**
- **Systematic investigation to establish facts**
- **A search for knowledge**

Example of steps in research

1. Originates with a question or problem. “Why?”
2. Requires articulation of a goal
3. Usually divides the problem into manageable sub-problems
“Divide-and-conquer”
4. Guided by research problem, question, or hypothesis
5. Accepts assumptions
6. Requires the collection and interpretation of data: e.g., design of experiments, verification, and validation
7. Requires communication of research
8. Research is iterative

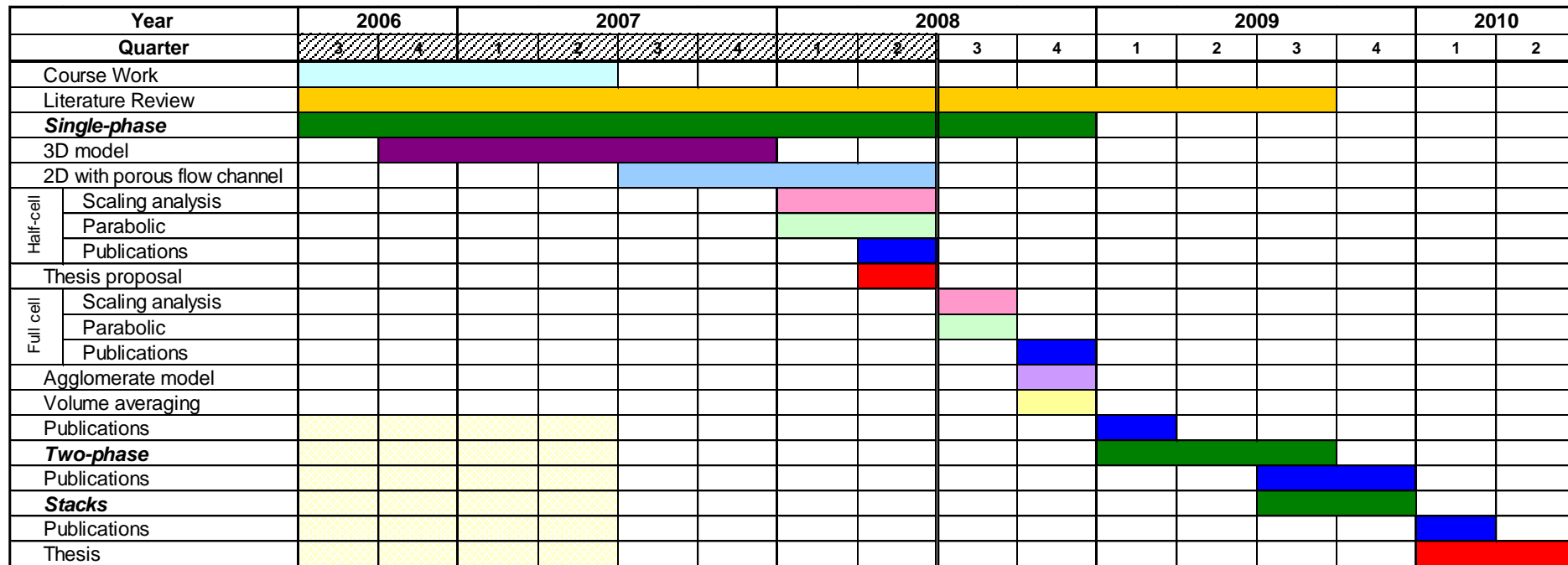
See our rubric

Research tools



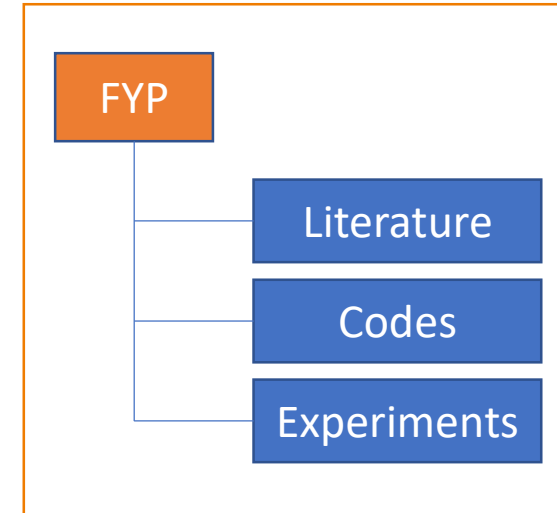
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A Gantt chart is a graphical representation, useful for planning, scheduling and monitoring of a project



Develop your own database; check with your supervisor on any preferences

- When you carry out a literature review and download PDF files (articles etc.)
- When you search and find good useful sites online
- Create a database for easy access
- Store all information for a project in one place
- JabRef, EndNote, Zotero...
- Excel



Folder structure

Below is an example of a database in Excel; can also be done in JabRef, Zotero, EndNote, etc.

AUTHOR(s)	TITLE	YEAR	DESCRIPTION
A. Huther, X. Xu and G. Maurer	Swelling of n-isopropyl acrylamide hydrogels in water and aqueous solutions of ethanol and acetone	2004	
A. Richter, S. Howitz, D. Kuckling and K-F. Arndt	Influence of volume phase transition phenomena on the behavior of hydrogel-based valves	2004	
B. Isik	Swelling behavior and determination of diffusion characteristics of acrylamide-acrylic acid hydrogels	2004	
C. Folk et al.	Micro/nano fluidics for bio-signature detection	2004	Experiments showing the closing/opening of a hydrogel valve subject to temperature stimuli.
C. Li, R. I. Borja and R.A. Regueiro	Dynamics of porous media at finite strain	2004	Good description of transformations from and to Lagrangian and Eulerian.
C. Ni and X. X. Zhu	Synthesis and swelling behavior of thermosensitive hydrogels based on N-substitutedacrylamides and sodium acrylate	2004	Charged polymer.
D. T. Eddington and D. J. Beebe	Flow control with hydrogels	2004	Interesting paper on various applications of hydrogels for flow control.
E. D. Oliveira, A. F.S. Silva and R. F.S. Freitas	Contributions to the thermodynamics of polymer hydrogel systems	2004	They model temperature dependent swelling of PNIPAA gels! Have a review of available temperature models.
G. A. Ateshain, N. O. Chahine, I. M. Basalo and C. T. Hung	The correspondence between equilibrium biphasic and triphasic material properties in mixture models of articular cartilage	2004	Biphasic models are linked to triphasic models. Good for extension of thermosensitive models to also include the ion-phase for nonpolar gels.
H. Li, J. Chen and K.Y. Lam	Multiphysical modeling and meshless simulation of electric-sensitive hydrogels	2004	
J. Dolbow, E. Fried and H. Ji	Chemically induced swelling of hydrogels	2004	

Hyperlink to PDFs or internet pages etc.

My thesis is written in

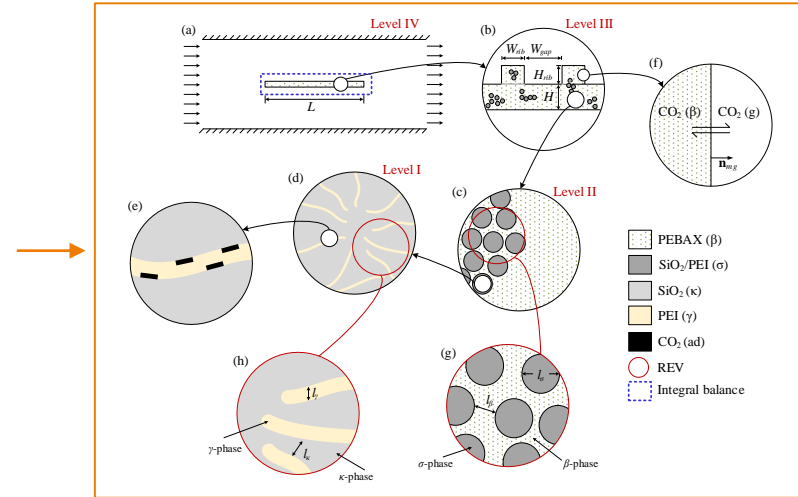
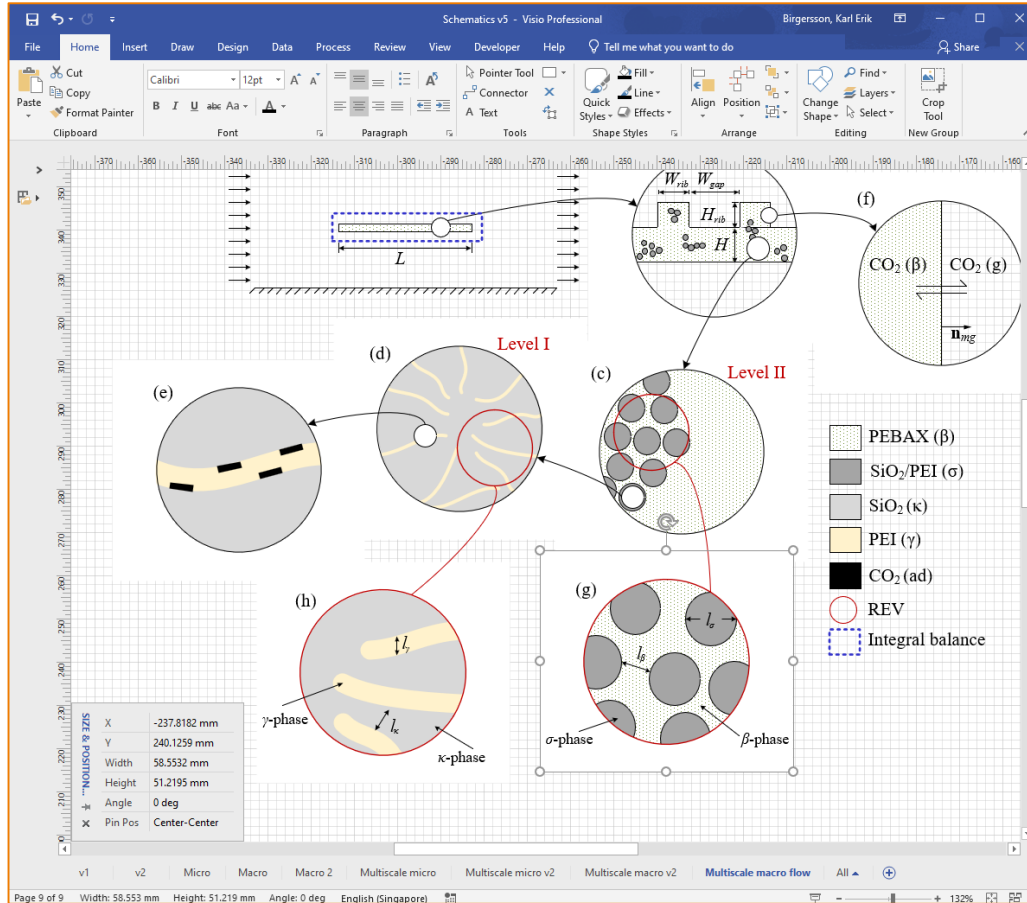


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Typesetting
software

Visio is a diagramming and vector graphics app. Draw your own schematics and visualisations



LyX is a professional free typesetting software, WYSIWYM, based on TeX/LaTeX

Mathematical formulation for the optics in multilayer thin films

1 Introduction

We want to derive the semi-analytical solutions for charge carrier generation rate in multilayer thin films, starting from one layer, and toward any number of layers.

2 Maxwell's equations

2.1 Time domain

The Maxwell's equations are

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t} = 0, \quad (1, \text{eq:1})$$
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t) - \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t} = \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}, t), \quad (2, \text{eq:2})$$
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \rho, \quad (3, \text{eq:3})$$
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, t) = 0, \quad (4, \text{eq:4})$$

with the constitutive relations

$$\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \epsilon \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t), \quad (5, \text{eq:5})$$
$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \mu \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t), \quad (6, \text{eq:6})$$

for linear isotropic materials where there are no polarization and magnetization densities in the medium. Here, \mathbf{E} is the electric field, \mathbf{x} is the position vector, \mathbf{B} is the magnetic induction, \mathbf{H} is the magnetic field, \mathbf{D} is the electric displacement, \mathbf{J} is the current density, ρ is the total electric charge density, ϵ is the permittivity, and μ is the permeability.

2.2 Frequency domain

We postulate that the solutions for the vectors are sinusoidal in nature. The electric field vector can be written as

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t) = |\mathbf{E}| \cos(\omega t + \phi) \quad (7, \text{eq:7})$$


Mathematical formulation for the optics in multilayer thin films

I. INTRODUCTION

We want to derive the semi-analytical solutions for charge carrier generation rate in multilayer thin films, starting from one layer, and toward any number of layers.

II. MAXWELL'S EQUATIONS

A. Time domain

The Maxwell's equations are

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t} = 0, \quad (1)$$
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t) - \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{x}, t)}{\partial t} = \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{x}, t), \quad (2)$$
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \rho, \quad (3)$$
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, t) = 0, \quad (4)$$

with the constitutive relations

$$\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \epsilon \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t), \quad (5)$$
$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \mu \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t), \quad (6)$$

for linear isotropic materials where there are no polarization and magnetization densities in the medium. Here, \mathbf{E} is the electric field, \mathbf{x} is the position vector, \mathbf{B} is the magnetic induction, \mathbf{H} is the magnetic field, \mathbf{D} is the electric displacement, \mathbf{J} is the current density, ρ is the total electric charge density, ϵ is the permittivity, and μ is the permeability.

B. Frequency domain

We postulate that the solutions for the vectors are sinusoidal in nature. The electric field vector can be written as

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t) = |\mathbf{E}| \cos(\omega t + \phi), \quad (7)$$

Here, $|\mathbf{E}|$ is the magnitude of the electric field vector, ϕ is the phase, and ω is the angular frequency. With Euler's formula, Eq. 7 can be written in the form

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \text{Re}(\tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{x})e^{i\omega t}), \quad (8)$$

where $\tilde{\mathbf{E}}$ is the phasor of \mathbf{E} defined as

$$\tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{x}) = |\mathbf{E}|e^{i\phi}. \quad (9)$$

Similarly, we can express the magnetic field, electrical displacement, and magnetic induction as

$$\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \text{Re}(\tilde{\mathbf{B}}(\mathbf{x})e^{i\omega t}), \quad (10)$$
$$\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \text{Re}(\tilde{\mathbf{D}}(\mathbf{x})e^{i\omega t}), \quad (11)$$
$$\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \text{Re}(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\mathbf{x})e^{i\omega t}). \quad (12)$$

C. Poynting vector

The energy flux density is given by the Poynting vector, \mathbf{S} , as

$$\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{x}, t) \times \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x}, t), \quad (19)$$

which rapidly oscillates with respect to space and time. By introducing phasors, we have

$$\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \text{Re}(\tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{x})e^{i\omega t}) \times \text{Re}(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\mathbf{x})e^{i\omega t}), \quad (20)$$

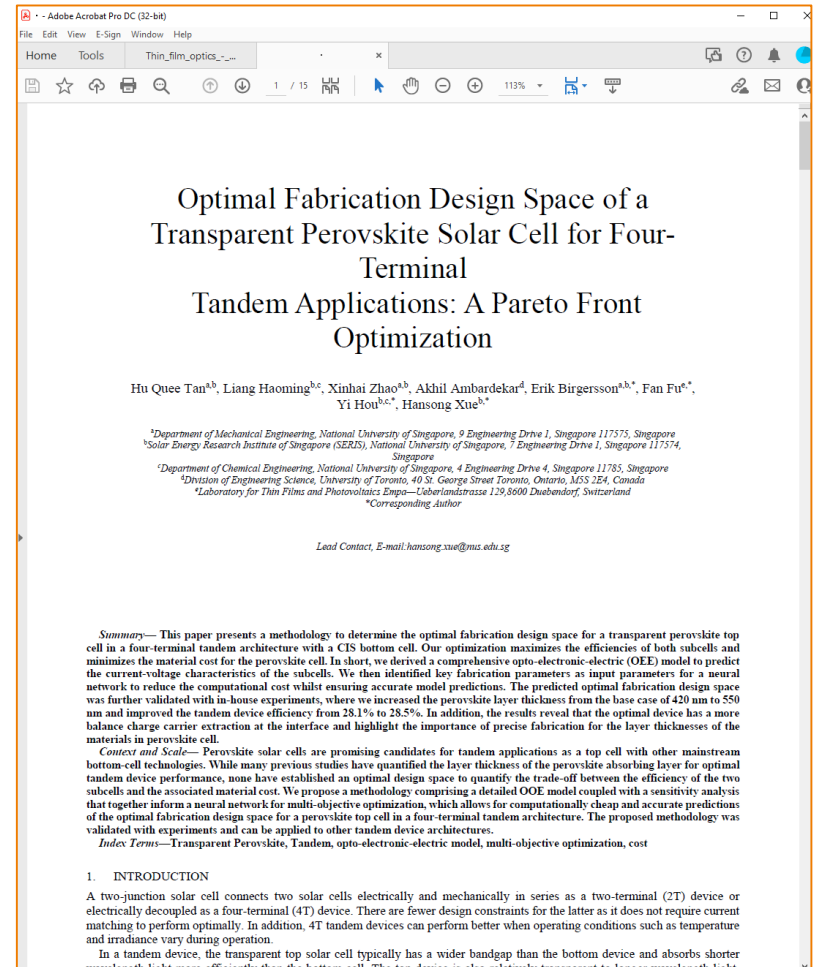
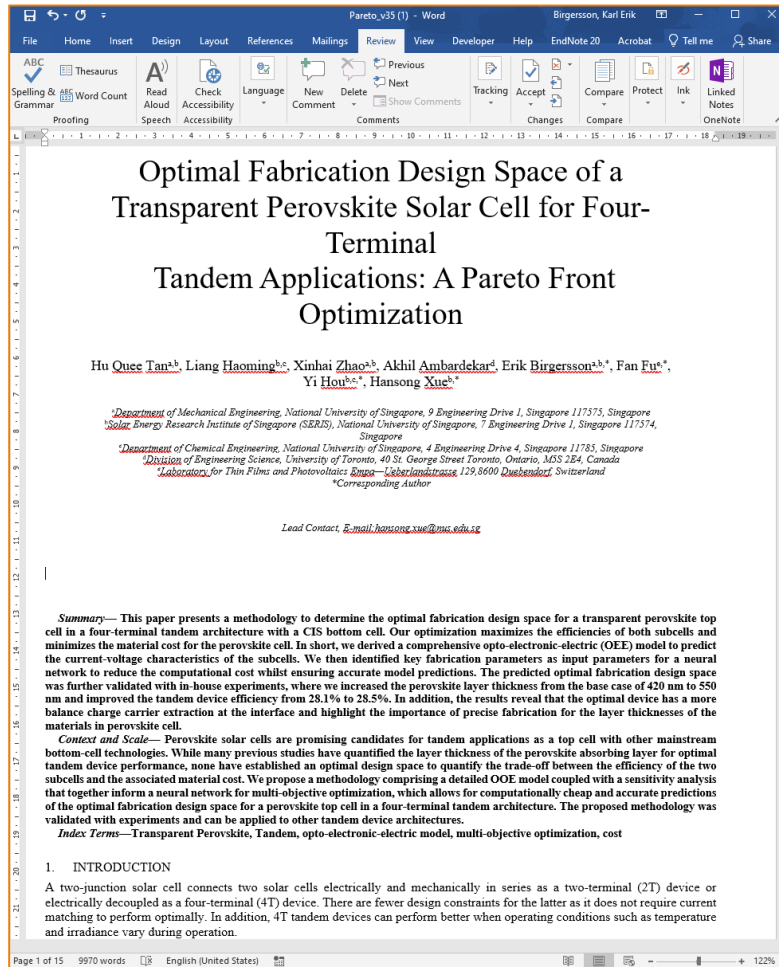
which can be expanded as

$$\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{x})e^{i\omega t} + \tilde{\mathbf{E}}^*(\mathbf{x})e^{-i\omega t}) \times \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\mathbf{x})e^{i\omega t} + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^*(\mathbf{x})e^{-i\omega t}). \quad (21)$$

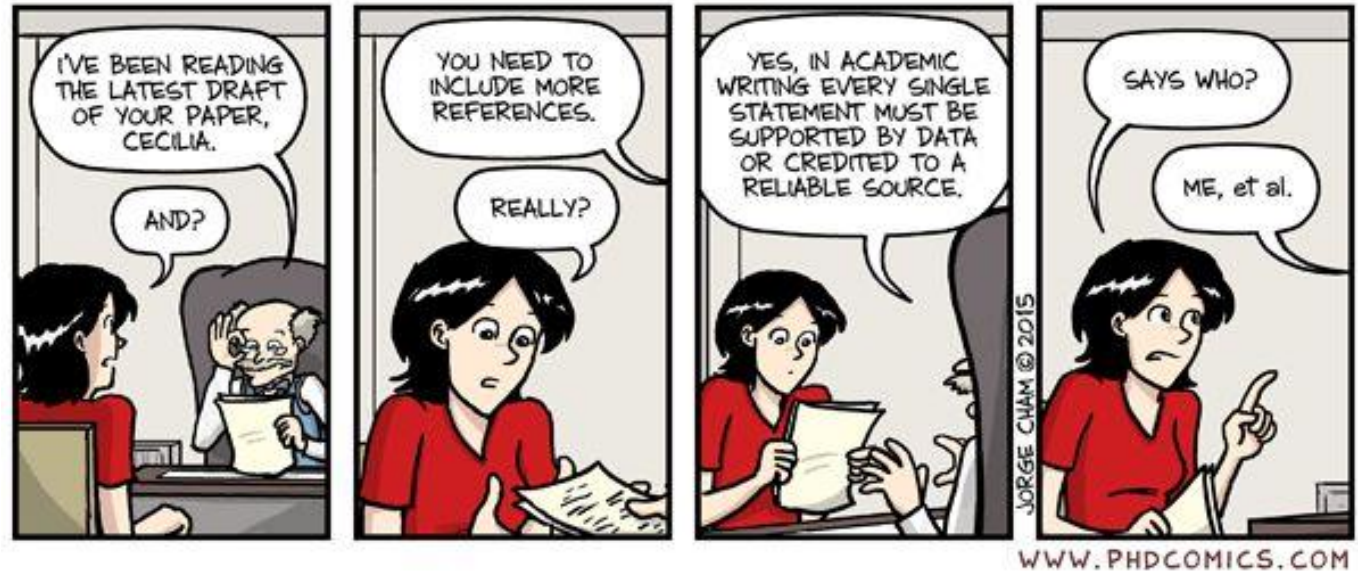
Here, $\tilde{\mathbf{E}}^*$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^*$ are the complex conjugates of $\tilde{\mathbf{E}}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ respectively. We will adopt the superscript, $*$, to indicate the complex conjugate of a variable in the later analysis. After some algebra, we obtain

$$\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{1}{2}\text{Re}(\tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{x}) \times \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^*(\mathbf{x})) + \frac{1}{2}\text{Re}(\tilde{\mathbf{E}}(\mathbf{x}) \times \tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\mathbf{x})e^{2i\omega t}). \quad (22)$$

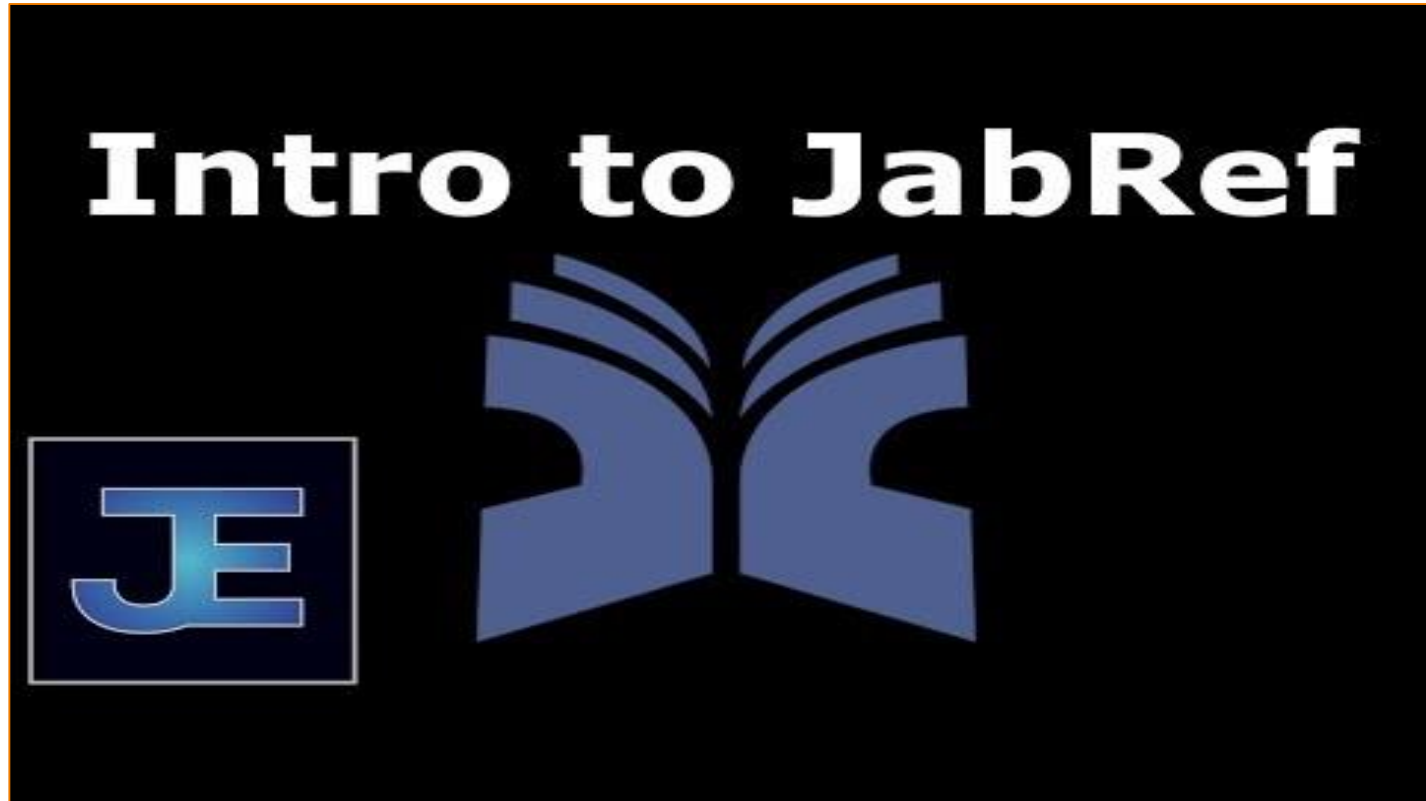
Word is a typesetting software, WYSIWYG



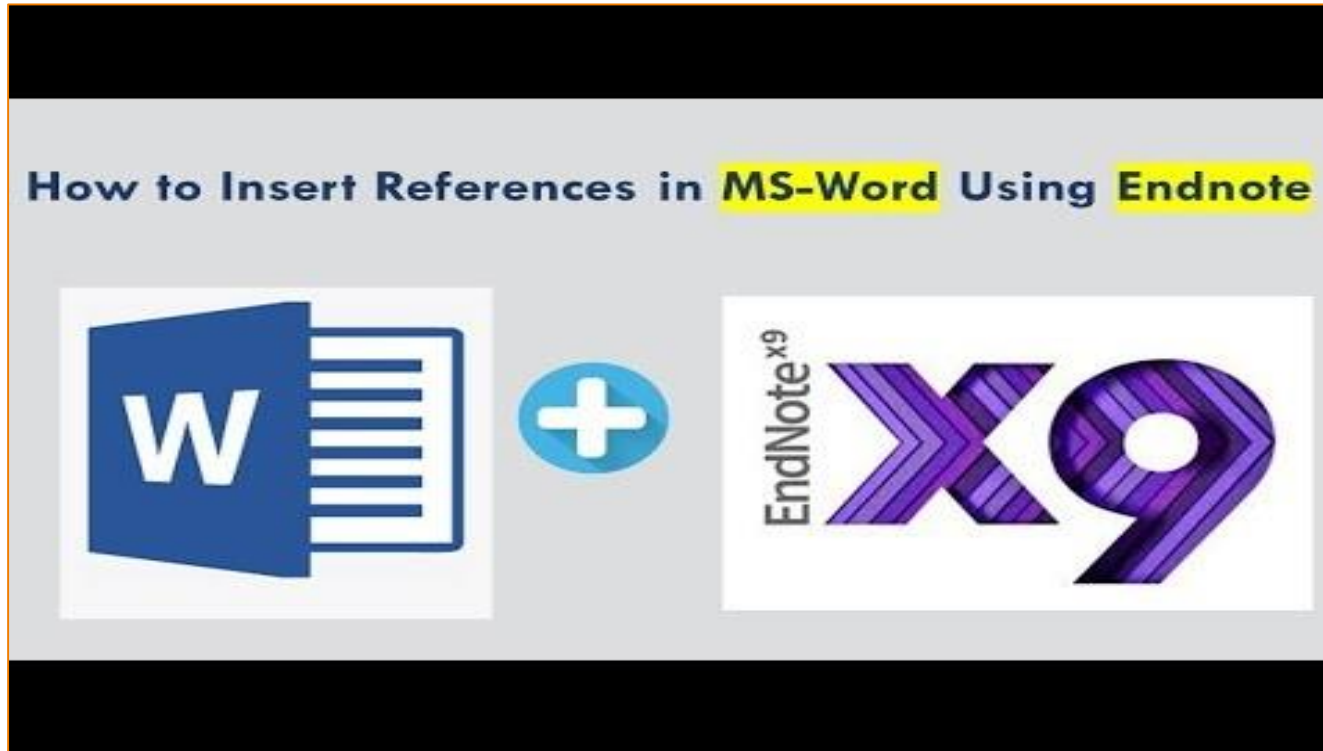
Reference management software



JabRef is a open-source reference management system; here is a video on how to use it with Latex



EndNote is a commercial reference management system



Zotero is an open-source reference management system

