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El artículo científico

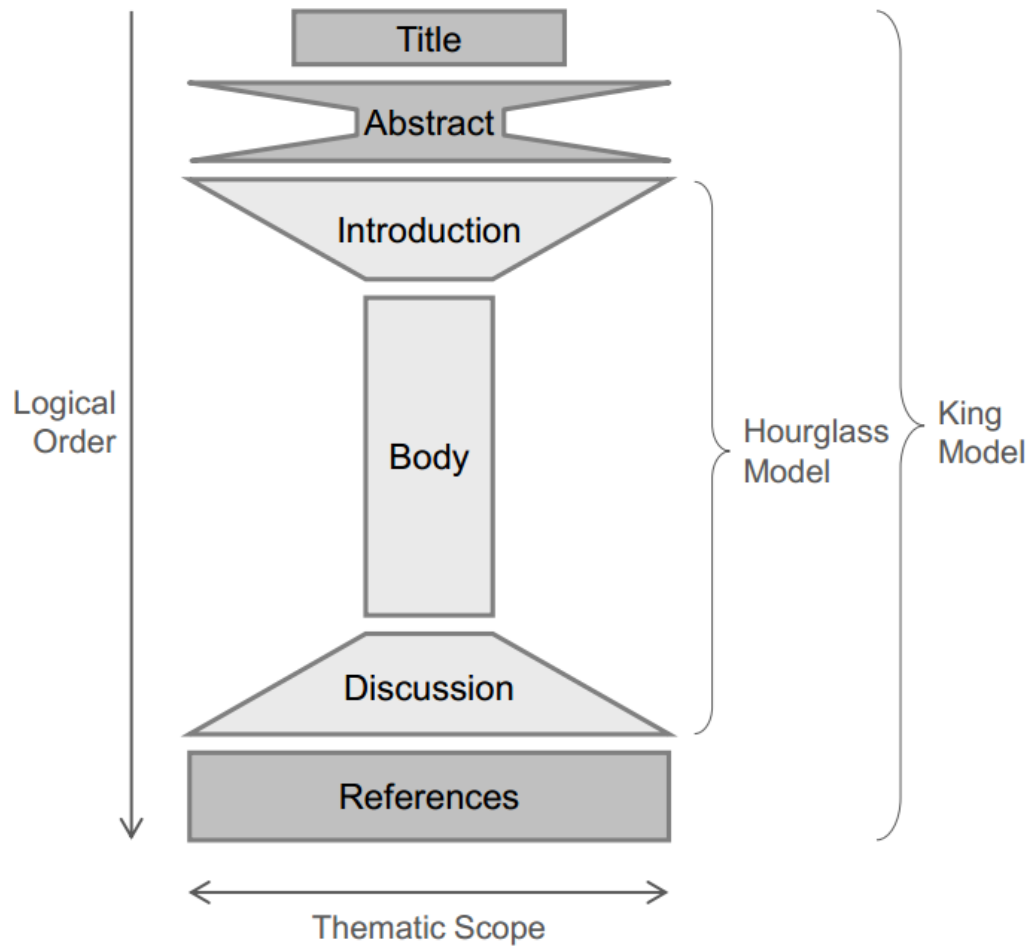
Sergio Luján Mora
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@sergiolujanmora

- El artículo científico es un informe escrito y publicado que describe resultados originales de investigación
- Es el método principal para comunicar los resultados científicos

IMRAD

IMRaD

- Introducción
 - ¿Por qué hiciste la investigación?
- Materiales y método
 - ¿Qué usaste y cómo lo usaste?
- Resultados:
 - ¿Qué encontraste?
- *And*
- Discusión:
 - ¿Qué significa, qué implica lo que encontraste?



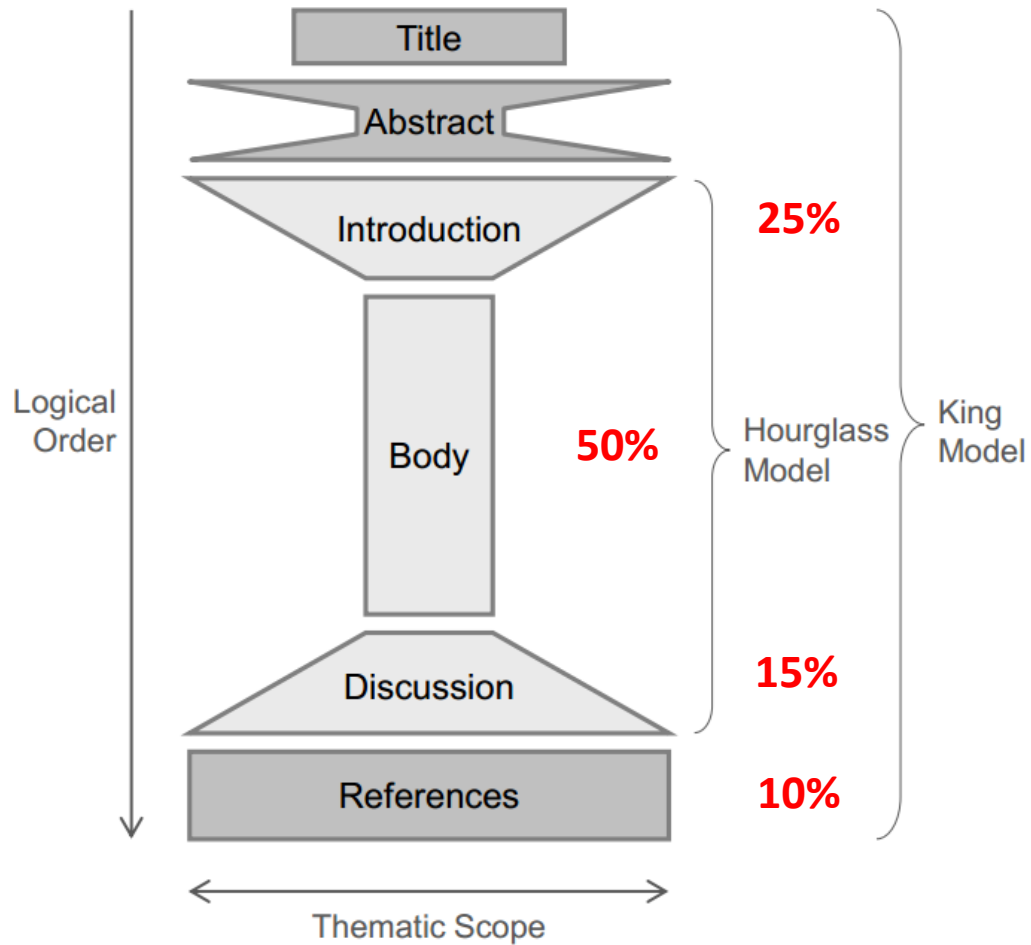


Table 6.4 Paper structure with examples

	Example I	Example II	Example III
Generic paper structure	[139], published in the <i>MIS Quarterly</i>	[134], published in <i>Information & Management</i>	[133], published in the <i>European Journal of Information Systems</i>
1. Introduction	1. Introduction	1. Introduction	1. Introduction
2. Theoretical background/ background/ literature review	2. Theory	2. Background and research models	2. Background
3. Research model (where appropriate)	3. Proposition development		3. Theory and hypotheses
4. Procedure/ approach/ methodology/ research design	4. Research method	3. Research method 4. Operationalisation and validation	4. Method 5. Operationalisation and validation
5. Results	5. Scale validation 6. Results	5. Data analysis and results	6. Data analysis and results
6. Discussion of results	7. Discussion (including limitations and implications)		7. Discussion
7. Implications – for research and practice		6. Conclusions (including contributions, limitations and implications)	8. Future research 9. Practical implications
8. Conclusions	8. Conclusions		10. Conclusions

TITLE

RAS	Main functions	Preferred style	Rules of thumb
Title	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - indicates content and main discoveries; - attracts the reader's attention; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - short and simple (7-10 words); - purposive (aims at specific audience); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - avoid complex grammar; - make it catchy! - avoid redundancy ("An investigation of... ", "The analysis of... ", "Effect of... ", "Influence of...", "New method...");

¿QUIÉN ES EL AUTOR?

La Ciencia de la Mula Francis



EL BLOG DE FRANCISCO R. VILLATORO

Search...



Producción científica y revisión por pares a la velocidad de la luz

30
APR
10

1 Comentario



Parece imposible. O ya tenían preparados los borradores a falta de rellenar las tablas de datos o no se entiende. El 30 de marzo fueron las primeras colisiones a 7 TeV. Una semana más tarde ya había varios artículos enviados para publicación en revistas internacionales. El 14 de abril ya había 4 artículos aceptados para publicación en revistas internacionales y al menos otros 15 artículos adicionales en preparación. Más rápido parece imposible. Nos lo ha contado Sergio Bertolucci, Director de Investigación y Computación Científica del CERN, en una entrevista que le ha hecho Dan Drollette, "[Peer-reviewed physics at the speed of light](#)," *Symmetry breaking*, April 30, 2010, entrevista para la revista *International Science Grid This Week*, April 28, 2010.

Drollette: We have heard that a lot of papers have already been published in the time since the start-up of the LHC. Is that right?

Bertolucci: Four papers on high-energy physics have already



Francisco R. Villatoro

Francis estudió informática, física, se doctoró en matemáticas, investiga en ciencias computacionales, le dió clases a ingenieros industriales y ahora imparte bioinformática a futuros bioquímicos en la Universidad de Málaga. Quiere ser escritor de libros de divulgación científica cuando se jubile. Mientras tanto escribe en su blog para practicar el arte de hacer fácil lo difícil. Aunque no siempre lo logre.

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ÚLTIMAS ENTRADAS



Conferencias en Málaga: XII
Encuentros con la Ciencia

1

QUANTUM DIARIES

Thoughts on work and life from particle physicists from around the world.

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I Wrote That!

This is one of the things most confusing to folks outside of high energy particle physics. Our papers have 3000 [authors](#). The ATLAS author list is [about 17 pages long](#), depending on the formatting. Sometimes there are even fewer than 3000 words in the paper – surely we aren't suggesting that different people cross t's and dot i's?



Well, what does it mean to be an "author" of a paper? In our case, it means that you made a contribution to the work described in the paper. Of course, if you built part of the detector, and that part of the detector is used in the analysis, then you should be a co-author on the paper! And if you were responsible for running that part of the detector during one of the critical times, or calibrating it so it would work, then you should be a co-author! And if you wrote some of the software (ATLAS software, at least) that was used during the analysis, then you should be a co-author on the paper! And if you

SEARCH:

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REUTERS/Kal Pfaffenbach

Multiauthor Papers: Onward and Upward

BY CHRISTOPHER KING

When *ScienceWatch* last visited the topic of multiauthor papers back in 2007, the signs were unclear as to whether the trend of reports listing untold hundreds of authors was perhaps showing signs of leveling off in the middle of the last decade.

With this latest update, we can now answer with a resounding “No!” In fact, recent years have seen a steep increase in the number of papers with authors in excess of 50, and a particularly notable spike in reports whose author counts exceed 1,000

and more. To borrow a term credited to Indiana University information scientist Blaise Cronin, “hyperauthorship” would seem to be flourishing—driven in particular, as we’ll see, by an international undertaking in high-energy physics that recently made world headlines.



VIEW
GRAPH

Graph 1 tracks papers indexed by Thomson Reuters for each year between 1998 and 2011, showing the number of papers with more than 50, 100, 200, 500, and—a final benchmark not even required for the '07 survey—1,000 authors. (The numbers are cumulative, in that papers in the respective groupings above 100 authors are included in the statistics for papers with 50 or more.)

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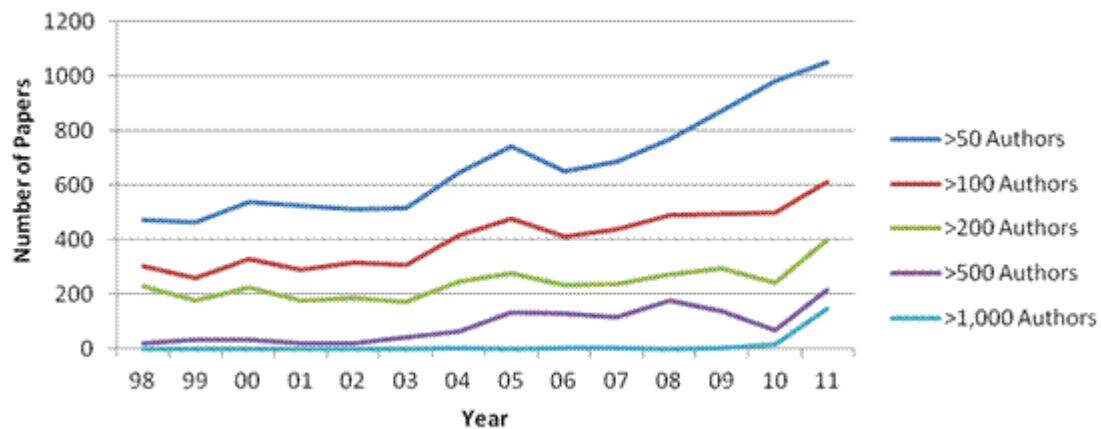
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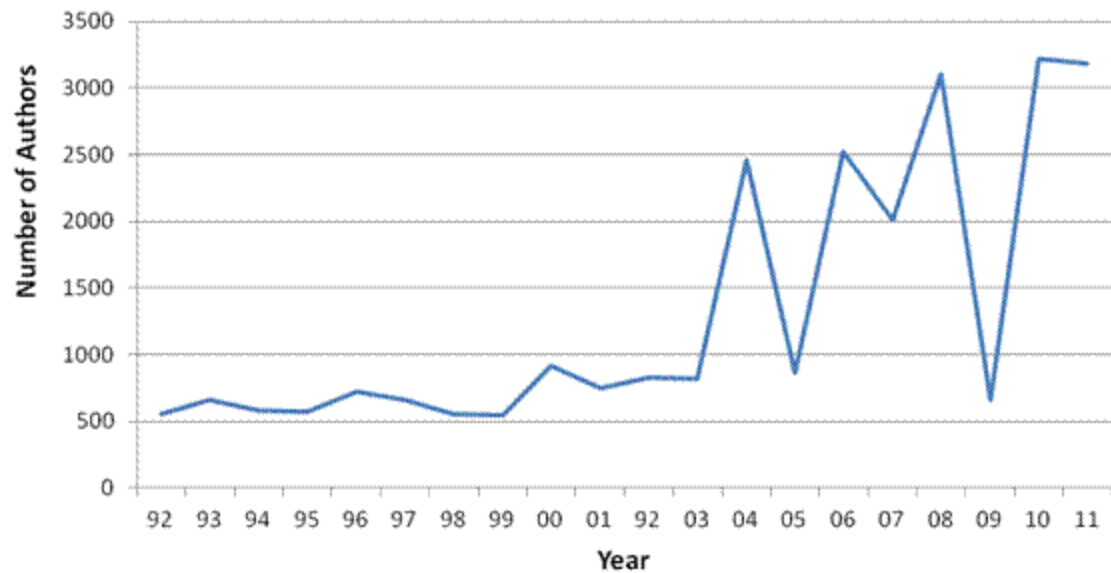
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Multiauthor papers, 1998 to 2011



**Maximum number of authors on a
single paper, by year, 1992 to 2011**





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Abstract

PACS

Keywords

1. Introduction
2. The Z lineshape and the leptonic f...
3. Measurement of left-right and lept...
4. The tau polarisation measurements
5. Results from b- and c-quarks
6. Inclusive hadronic charge asymm...
7. Z Boson properties and effective c...
8. Constraints on the Standard Model
9. Summary and conclusions

Acknowledgements

Appendix A. Author lists

Appendix B. Heavy-flavour fit includi...

Appendix C. The measurements use...

Appendix D. Limits on non-standard ...

Appendix E. Tests of electroweak ra...

Appendix F. Results using light flavo...

Appendix G. Standard Model predicti...

References

Figures and tables

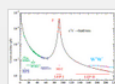


Table 1.1

Table 1.2



Physics Reports

Volume 427, Issues 5–6, May 2006, Pages 257–454



Precision electroweak measurements on the Z resonance ☆☆☆

The ALEPH Collaboration, The DELPHI Collaboration, The L3 Collaboration, The OPAL Collaboration, The SLD Collaboration, The LEP Electroweak Working Group, The SLD Electroweak and Heavy Flavour Groups

Accepted 13 December 2005, Available online 3 March 2006

editor: J.A. Bagger

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Abstract

We report on the final electroweak measurements performed with data taken at the Z resonance by the experiments operating at the electron-positron colliders SLC and LEP. The data consist of 17 million Z decays accumulated by the ALEPH, DELPHI, L3 and OPAL experiments at LEP, and 600 thousand Z decays by the SLD experiment using a polarised beam at SLC. The measurements include cross-sections, forward-backward asymmetries and polarised asymmetries. The mass and width of the Z boson, m_Z and Γ_Z , and its couplings to fermions, for example the ρ parameter and the effective electroweak mixing angle for leptons, are precisely measured:

$$m_Z = 91.1875 \pm 0.0021 \text{ GeV},$$

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SLAC-R-774
hep-ex/0509008
7 September 2005

Precision Electroweak Measurements on the Z Resonance

The ALEPH, DELPHI, L3, OPAL, SLD Collaborations,¹
the LEP Electroweak Working Group,²
the SLD Electroweak and Heavy Flavour Groups

Appendix A

Author Lists

The ALEPH, DELPHI, L3, OPAL and SLD Collaborations have provided the inputs for the combined results presented in this Report. The LEP Electroweak Working Group and the SLD Heavy Flavour and Electroweak Groups have performed the combinations. The Working Groups consist of members of the five Collaborations. The lists of authors from the Collaborations follow.

A.1 The ALEPH Collaboration

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 P. Tempesta,⁴ A. Tricomi,^{4,a3} G. Zito,⁴ X. Huang,⁵ J. Lin,⁵ Q. Ouyang,⁵ T. Wang,⁵ Y. Xie,⁵ R. Xu,⁵
 S. Xue,⁵ J. Zhang,⁵ L. Zhang,⁵ W. Zhao,⁵ D. Abbaneo,⁶ A. Bazarko,⁶ U. Becker,⁶ G. Boix,^{6,a33}
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 E. Tournefier,⁶ R. Veenhof,⁶ A. Valassi,⁶ W. Wiedenmann,⁶ A.E. Wright,⁶ Z. Ajaltouni,⁷
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 M. Klemenz,²¹ A. Meyer,²¹ G. O. Roberts,²¹ J. P. R. de Oliveira,²¹ J. R. de Oliveira,²¹ J. R. de Oliveira,²¹



First name and last name

Many EasyChair pages require to specify the first name and the last name of a person. This requirement turns out to be problematic for users from the countries where these concepts are not commonly used and also for users who have no first name.

Content

- 1 [Use of names](#)
- 2 [Rules to follow if you are in doubt](#)



Use of names

In most cases EasyChair uses the full name of a person obtained by appending the first and the last name. For example, my first name is Andrei and last name is Voronkov, so EasyChair will normally use "Andrei Voronkov" when it refers to me.

The last name is important when EasyChair or its users should use names in some order, for example, when an author index is created or when the list of *programme committee members* is displayed. In this case the names are sorted by the last name. For example, suppose there is a volume with four authors:

First name	Last Name
Andrei A.	Voronkov
	Simon
George	Boole
Kurt	Gödel

Then an author index with these authors may look like this:

B
Boole, George
G
Gödel, Kurt
S
Simon
V
Voronkov, Andrei A.

Rules to follow if you are in doubt

In examples below the first name is written in red and the last name in blue.

- If you have only one name, use it as the last name, for example [Simon](#).
- If you have several first names and use all of them, use them as the first name, for example [Juan Antonio Navarro](#).
- If you have middle name(s) or middle initials, append them to the first name, for example [Andrei A. Voronkov](#).
- If you have a name and initials, used the initials as the first name, for example [I.V. Ramakrishnan](#).

ABSTRACT

Hengl, T. and Gould, M., 2002. Rules of thumb for writing research articles.

Try to pick a
catchy title!

RULES OF THUMB FOR WRITING RESEARCH ARTICLES¹

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Abstract

The paper provides 'rules of thumb' for writing research articles (RA) and getting them published. These were discussed during the "Scientific writing course" organized for ITC PhD students by Cressie Communication Services. Important aspects of macro and sub-structure of a paper were selected through group discussions. The substructure and functions of different sections of RAs are described. Results of previous investigations and interviews among journal editors were used to summarize what makes a good RA. It was concluded that clear, logical, coherent, focused, good argument and well-structured writing gets the paper published and read. Some important rules of the thumb selected were: "Adjust your writing to the audience and purpose", "Avoid redundancy and unnecessary explanations" and "Write like you speak and then revise".

abstract should
be short but
give the overall
idea:
what was done,
what was found
and what are the
main conclusions

Keywords: Research article, rules of thumb, structure, publishing.

when selecting KWs,
imagine you are
searching for your
article in some
database

I. INTRODUCTION

A scientific or research article or paper is a technical (or essayistic?) document that describes a significant experimental, theoretical or observational extension of current

Función principal

Estilo preferido

Consejo

Abstract

- reflects the main 'story' of the RA;
- calls attention but avoids extra explanations;

- past (perfect) tense and passive voice(!)
- short and concise sentences;
- no citations, tables, equations, graphs etc.

- avoid introducing the topic;
- explain: what was done, what was found and what are the main conclusions;
- bring summary 'numbers';

- De 100 a 300 palabras
- Puede reproducir la estructura IMRaD

INTRODUCTION

Función principal

Estilo preferido

Consejo

Introduction

- introduces the topic and defines the terminology;
- relates to the existing research;
- indicated the focus of the paper and research objectives;

- simple tense for reffering to established knowledge or past tense for literature review;

- use the state-of-the-art references;
- follow the logical moves;
- define your terminology to avoid confusion;

Motivation

While prior work based on Wand and Weber's (1990; 1993) theory of ontological expressiveness has attempted to examine characteristics of modeling grammars, or characteristics of models created with such grammars, our research is interested in examining how the theory of ontological expressiveness informs an understanding of the usage of conceptual modeling grammars.

Specification

We use a theory of ontological expressiveness (Wand and Weber 1993) to facilitate an understanding of four key properties of conceptual modeling grammars in terms of their levels of ontological completeness and ontological clarity. [...] We then examine empirically whether the ontological deficiencies of BPMN (as predicted through the selected theoretical base) manifest in the perceptions of the users of the grammar. Subsequently, we examine whether the perceptions of these deficiencies inform user perceptions about the usefulness and ease of use of the grammar.

Outline

We proceed as follows. The next section provides a background to the process modeling domain, and describes the selected theoretical models. Next, we describe the research method employed in our empirical study. We then discuss operationalization and validation of measurements used, before the next section presents our data analysis and an examination of the results. The final section presents the implications of our research and discusses the limitations of our work.

METHODOLOGY

Función principal

Estilo preferido

Consejo

Methodology

- provides enough detail for competent researchers to repeat the experiment;
- who, what, when, where, how and why?

- past tense but active voice(!);
- correct and internationally recognised style and format (units, variables, materials etc.);

- mention everything you did that can make importance to the results;
- don't cover your traces ("some data was ignored"), establish an authors voice ("we decided to ignored this data");
- if a technique is familiar, only use its name (don't re-explain);
- use simple(st) example to explain complex methodology;

RESULTS

Función principal

Estilo preferido

Consejo

Results

- gives summary results in graphics and numbers;
- compares different 'treatments';
- gives quantified proofs (statistical tests);

- past tense;
- use tables and graphs and other illustrations;

- present summary data related to the RA objectives and not all research results;
- give more emphasise on what should be emphasised - call attention to the most significant findings;
- make clear separation between yours and others work;

CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

Función principal

Estilo preferido

Consejo

Conclusions and Discussion

- answers research questions/objectives;
- explains discrepancies and unexpected findings;
- states importance of discoveries and future implications;

- simple or present tense (past tense if it is related to results);
- allows scientific speculations (if necessary);

- do not recapitulate results but make statements;
- make strong statements (avoid "It may be concluded... " style);
- do not hide unexpected results - they can be the most important;

REFERENCES

Función principal

Estilo preferido

Consejo

References

- gives list of related literature and information sources;

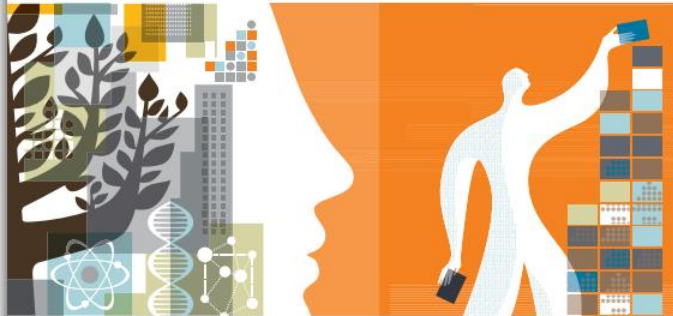
- depends on journal but authors/editors, year and title must be included;

- always cite the most accessible references;
- cite primary source rather than review papers;

CONSEJOS

NAME	GOLDEN RULE
TAKE A READER'S VIEW	Write for your audience not for yourself.
TELL A STORY	Direct your RA but keep a clear focus in the paper and present only results that relate to it.
BE YOURSELF	Write like you speak and then revise and polish.
MAKE IT SIMPLE	Use simple(st) examples to explain complex methodology.
MAKE IT CONCRETE	Use concrete words and strong verbs, avoid noun clusters (more than three words), abstract and ambiguous words.
MAKE IT SHORT	Avoid redundancy, repetition and over-explanation of familiar techniques and terminology.
TAKE RESPONSIBILITY	Make a clear distinction between your work and that of others.
MAKE STRONG STATEMENTS	"We concluded..." instead of "It may be concluded..."
BE CLEAR AND CONCISE	Consider uncertainty of conclusions and their implications and

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Elements of Style for Writing
Scientific Journal Articles



Stephen M. Griffies NOAA/Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory, Princeton, NJ, USA
and Associate Editor, *Ocean Modelling*

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Dartmouth, NS, Canada and Editor-in-Chief, *Ocean Modelling*

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[December 2013]

