

Publication
at
UG Level

Dr. Ganesh Dongre
Dean (R and D)

Outline

- Need
- Preparing your paper
- Structure of paper
- The road to publication
- Plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and dual publication
- Dealing with reviews
- Maximising your citations



Why Publications at UG Level?

1. To help improve writing and research skills.
2. To experience the scholarly publication process.
3. To connect with professors and researchers.
4. To display leadership and initiative.
5. To professionalize the undergraduate experience.
6. To inform a future career path.

- “Tell everyone I know what I have found”
 - “Present the findings at a conference”
 - “Try to get the paper published in a journal”

THE INTERNUTS

Lonely, misfit kids are a new breed of addicts, hooked on buzz of surfing the Net



TANGLED WEB . . . youngsters can easily lose touch with the real world and real relationships if they surf the Internet for hours on end every day.

By MARK GRIFFITHS
Technology addiction expert

night he logs on his computer after open school so the calls are cheap rate.

He sure the Net through the night often. Some he has no friends outside of the contacts he made on the World Wide Web.

Gary is 16 and also an Internet user. He says he uses it because he's curious and reads news at home where he lives with his parents. He also uses it to play games. His hobby is also on the electronic. He likes playing and competing on the Internet. He is watching TV.

generated by the computer age. Both skilled, yet in both cases they do not usually have a problem which is caused in most cases by the computer.

The Internet is the most important invention in the last ten years. It has built up to spending more and more time on the Internet.

And surfing the Net for eight hours a night, seven days a week, could cost you \$1000.00 a month. That's a lot of phone calls and charges from Internet service providers.

But can really use the Net to change their mind...he has lit a cigarette from those first cigarette, but have a time without using their computers and Internet connection. They are not used to life off the Internet.

For both of them internet use conflicts with school work and rules out of the house. And they have to wait when they want to go online again and use them just as easily as before.

Both can't afford to pay for the Net for the past ten years has been phenomenal. Millions of people linked up to the Net and the figure is more than doubling every year.

With that many people involved, the number of Internet users who are already addicted to something and use the Internet as a way to get away from it is increasing.

Some are addicted to sex, for example. And others are an increasingly long time online, downing themselves to the world wide web.

Gamblers may use the Net for hours on end to gamble. And they do this to compete against computer games.

And they can't stop playing for hours because it is the best way to pass the time. And they do it with like-minded people.

And gamblers can play cards on the Net. And they can play cards until not far enough advanced to satisfy that desire.

The greatest danger of addiction is that once you are hooked with net sites you're not strong enough to break free and hook

Both say they get their biggest buzz just logging on. It's like a drug, says one. "It's like crack," says the other. Both youths fit the stereotype image of computer addicts.

He spends his whole home life in front of a screen. He feels computers are a way of escaping his own life which he finds boring and tedious. Both youths fit the stereotype image of computer addicts.

Both say they get their biggest buzz just logging on. It's like a drug, says one. "It's like crack," says the other. Both youths fit the stereotype image of computer addicts.

But all of these people are not necessarily "Internet addicts." Just using the Net to fulfill a function.

An example is the man I came

Both youths in the stereotype image of what the media would call a nerd. They are the clearest possible examples of a new breed of addicts being both suffer withdrawal symptoms if they have to go for any length of time without their fix.

10 WAYS TO SPOT HOW TO BEAT THAT

10 WAYS TO STOP HOW TO BEAT THAT PLANET ADDICT COMPUTER CRAVING

HERE are ten danger signs that point to an unhealthy Internet addiction:

- You get irritable, moody, angry, anxious, nervous or suspicious from your computer.
- You feel compelled to log on again and again.
- You feel you must go online to feel good about yourself.
- You feel you must go online to feel like you belong.
- You feel you must go online to feel important.
- You feel you must go online to feel like you have friends.
- You feel you must go online to feel like you have a social life.
- You feel you must go online to feel like you have a sex life.
- You feel you must go online to feel like you have a job.
- You feel you must go online to feel like you have a family.

If you are becoming addicted to the Internet, Mark Griffiths has this advice:

The hardest thing is to recognize you have a problem. You may not even realize it.

ing can catch the words appear as the message is typed—just as Whoopi Goldberg did in *Jumping Jack Flash*. But the person writing the message

If you do, get someone else to monitor your behaviour and tell you about it.

"If you spend too much time playing games like Dungeons and Dragons the whole point is to create a fictional identity,"

2 five hours a day online. You get a buzz from it. You can reliably use it.

3 studios resulting in poor performance.

4 Your obsession means you spend too much time online, keep a stopwatch by your computer so you know how long you are

5 a fictional identity. It's like the classic image of a spotty teenager using the Net to portray themselves as a Baywatch hunk.

to change your mood.
Even when you are not using it you are thinking about it.

④ You neglect your partner, children or relatives.
You spend time on the Net instead of on your family.

⑤ You have an addiction to eating, exercise or sex, rather than like being hooked on drink, drugs or gambling.

⑥ Does the Net attract any characters who are socially unskilled or does excessive use reduce their social skills and turn them into recluses?

My feeling is Net addicts were already socially unskilled and the Net suits their desire to escape to a world far removed from their own.

"You experience withdrawal symptoms when you stop using the net for a while, you snap back into the addiction quickly.

"You have to get it under control by gradually reducing your dependence on it.

"In the evening when you have done everything else you should have done."

In the evening when you have done everything else you should have done." *it* removed from their own. But the more accessible the Net becomes, the more people will be attracted and addicted.

Steps in preparing a paper

1. Decide whether it's worth the effort
(include a search of the literature)
2. Organize the paper
3. Write the first draft
4. Prepare figures and tables

Steps in preparing a paper

5. Revise the draft (several times); focus on meaning, style, and conciseness
6. Prepare the Abstract and pick a Title
7. Conduct a final detail check for consistency, grammar, and spelling
8. Get a second (third, fourth) opinion!

Structure of a Paper

- Title
- Abstract
- Key words
- Introduction
- Related Work
- System Model & Problem Statement
- Methods / Solutions
- Simulations / Experiments
- Conclusion
- Acknowledgement
- References

Average number of pages of a journal paper

Average number of pages of a conference paper

Journal Paper format

- Introduction
- Lit Review
- Procedure/Plan
- Methods
- Results and Discussion
- Concluding Remarks
- What problem was studied?
What others and you did?
Your study area.
- How do you did it?
- What did you find out?
- What do your findings mean?... Combine w/conclusion/summary and future plans

Organize the paper

- **Introduction:** why your subject is important to your readers
- **Background:** what others have already learned about your subject (with references)
- **Objectives:** what you hoped to learn in very specific terms
- **Procedure:** what you did to achieve your objectives

Organize the paper

- **Results:** what you found out
- **Conclusions:** what your results mean for your readers
- **Acknowledgements:** thanks to those who helped and provided financial support for the work
- **References:** listed in the format specified by the publication to which the paper will be submitted

Notes on Objectives

- Objectives must be clear, explicit, and (for research papers) measurable, e.g.,
 - “to determine the effect of interactive, on-line, study aids on student test scores in an introductory electric circuits course”
 - “to evaluate the value of standardized rubrics to improve inter-rater reliability in grading engineering laboratory reports”
 - “to describe the historical development of electrical engineering education in Canada over the past 100 years.”

Abstract



Statistically-Funny.blogspot.com

Examples of an abstract / keywords

Chord: A Scalable Peer-to-Internet

Ion Stoica, Robert Morris, David Liben-Nowell, David R. Karger, Robert H. Morris, Hari Balakrishnan, and M. Frans Kaashoek

Abstract—A fundamental problem that confronts peer-to-peer applications is the efficient location of the node that stores a desired data item. This paper presents *Chord*, a distributed lookup protocol that addresses this problem. Chord provides support for just one operation: given a key, it maps the key onto a node. Data location can be easily implemented on top of Chord by associating a key with each data item, and storing the key/data pair at the node to which the key maps. Chord adapts efficiently as nodes join and leave the system, and can answer queries even if the system is continuously changing. Results from theoretical analysis and simulations show that Chord is scalable: Communication cost and the state maintained by each node scale logarithmically with the number of Chord nodes.

Index Terms—Distributed scalable algorithms, lookup protocols, peer-to-peer networks.

Source-Channel R Progressive Transi

Aria Nosratinia, Member, IEEE, Jin Lu, Member,

Abstract—Progressive image transmission is difficult in the presence of a noisy channel, mainly due to the propagation of errors during the decoding of a progressive bitstream. Excellent results for this problem are made possible through combined source-channel coding, a method that matches the channel code to the source operational rate distortion as well as channel conditions. This paper focuses on the key component of combined source-channel coding: rate allocation. We develop a parametric methodology for rate allocation in progressive source-channel coding. The key to this technique is an empirical model of decoded bit-error rate as a function of the channel code rate. We investigate several scenarios. In the case of the memoryless channel, we present closed-form expressions. For the fading channel and channels with feedback, where closed-form results are elusive, our analysis leads to low-complexity algorithms. The results presented in this paper are applicable to any progressive source code, and any family of channel codes.

Index Terms—Embedded coding, image compression, joint source-channel coding, progressive transmission, rate allocation.

Scientific written communication

- Reports
- Theses or dissertations
- Journal articles
- Books and book chapters
- Technical manuals/users guides
- Research or grant proposals
- Slide presentations
- Posters

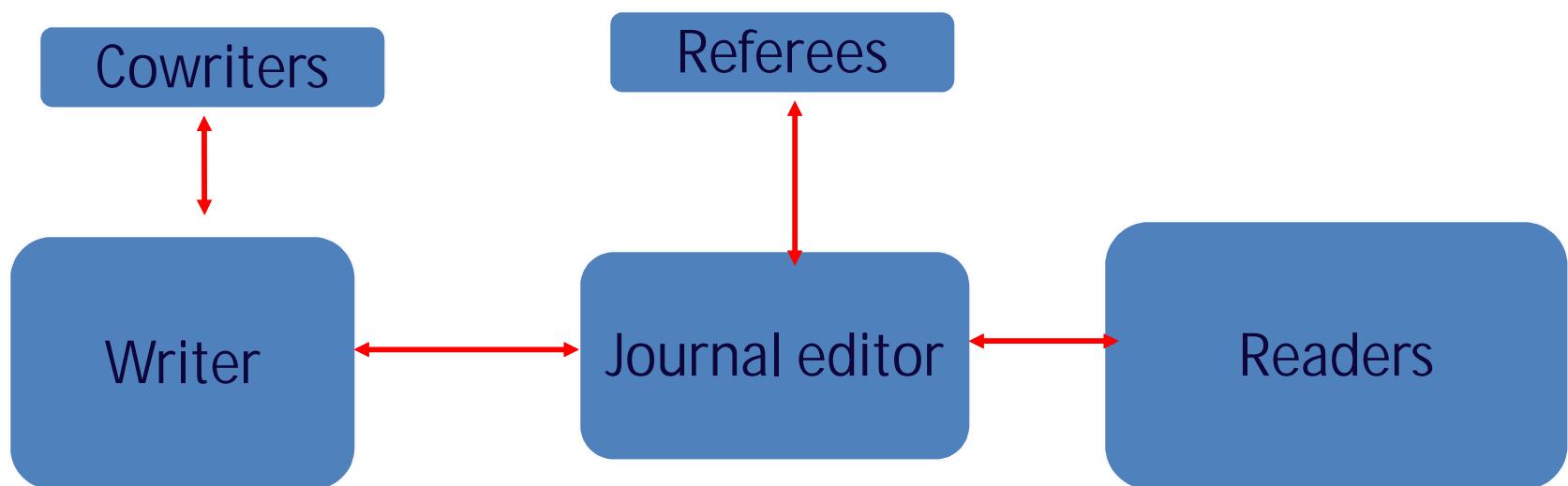
Types of journal papers

- Review
- Technical note
- Letter to the editor
- State-of-the-Art
- Experimental analysis
- Mathematical analysis

Journals - Publishers

- Professional publishers
 - Elsevier
 - Springer Verlag
 - J Wiley & Sons
 - Taylor & Francis
 - Academic Press
 - Kluwer Academic Publishing

Steps in scientific journal writing



Where to submit the manuscript

- The prestige factor
- The circulation factor
- The frequency factor
- What is the publisher's practice w/libraries?
 - Will they have access to the journal for reasonable price???

Journal Citation Reports

- jcrweb.com

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Ethics of scientific writing

- Avoid dual publication
- Don't use the work of others without appropriate attribution
- List only those co-authors who contributed substantially to the work

Plagiarism, self-plagiarism and dual publication

Definition of PLAGIARIZE

transitive verb

: to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own

: use (another's production) without crediting the source

intransitive verb

: to commit literary theft

: present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source



Copying (or modifying) ideas, text, tables or figures from any source without explicitly acknowledging that source, deliberate or not, is plagiarism.

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In the past plagiarism often was undetected, but now is always picked up by textual analysis software like CrossCheck used by journals.

G. KAMLAGE
T. BAUER
A. OSTENDORF
B.N. CHICHKOV[✉]

Deep drilling of metals by femtosecond laser pulses

Laser Zentrum Hannover e.V., Hollerithallee 8, 30419 Hannover, Germany

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ABSTRACT Results of recent investigations on deep drilling of metals by femtosecond laser pulses are reported. At high laser fluences, well above the ablation threshold, femtosecond lasers can drill deep, high-quality holes in metals without any post-processing or special gas environment. It is shown that for high-quality drilling of metals, the following processes are important: (1) laser-induced optical breakdown of air containing metal vapor and small metal particles (debris) generated by multi-pulse femtosecond laser ablation (2) transformation of

mal or mechanical damage. However, applications, when a high processing speed forced to work at much higher laser fluence ablation threshold. At these laser fluences induced into a workpiece and the corresponding are high. The ablation depth per pulse is energy transfer into the target due to electron and/or due to the generated shock wave to ablation with nanosecond and longer pulse. Therefore, in the high fluence regime, one usually finds remarkable advantages for material

2**Experimental**

In our investigations on deep drilling of metals, a commercial femtosecond Ti:sapphire laser system is used. This laser system is able to provide 1 mJ, 150 fs laser pulses at a wavelength of 780 nm and a 1 kHz repetition rate. In Fig. 1, holes drilled in a 1-mm-thick stainless steel plate and their replicas are shown. These holes were fabricated in air at atmospheric pressure using 0.9 mJ laser pulses focused by a suprasil achromat ($f = 80$ mm). The drilled holes have very good cylindrical geometry and high quality. The ability to fabricate such holes and holes with even more complicated shapes in a very reproducible way is remarkable. Even more exciting is the fact that the quality of these holes is excellent and no post-processing is required. For the fabrication of holes with nanosecond (or longer) laser pulses, additional technical measures are necessary for a high bore quality [10]. Below, we present some of our experimental results on deep drilling of metals to provide explanations and insights into the physics involved in this process.

3**Results and discussion**

In Fig. 2, diameters of the entrance and exit holes fabricated in a 1-mm-thick stainless steel plate in air at atmospheric pressure (top) and in vacuum (bottom) are shown

as functions of the laser pulse repetition rate. The holes were drilled with 0.9 mJ laser pulses focused onto the surface. Adjustment of the focus position was performed once with the laser system running at 1 kHz and kept constant. The drilling process was considered when a stationary value in the laser transmittance through the hole was reached. To ensure this, the same sufficient number of laser pulses was used for every experiment in Fig. 2.

Holes drilled in vacuum (10^{-3} mbar) have the divergent conical shape for all laser pulse repetition rates considered, whereas systematic changes in the hole size are observed when drilling is performed in air. As shown in Fig. 2 (top), the diameter of the exit hole grows with increasing laser pulse repetition rate. This effect is not surprising, because the time available for metal debris and particulates produced by the laser ablation to escape from the drilled channel reduces the threshold for optical breakdown and plasma formation, which, in turn, transforms the laser pulses into light filaments. More debris and particulates inside the channel produce first a bigger plasma zone, stronger plasma etching of the channel walls, stronger laser beam distortions and divergences, which together result in a larger size of the exit hole. These effects are not relevant in vacuum, where debris and particles can freely move and escape from the channel between

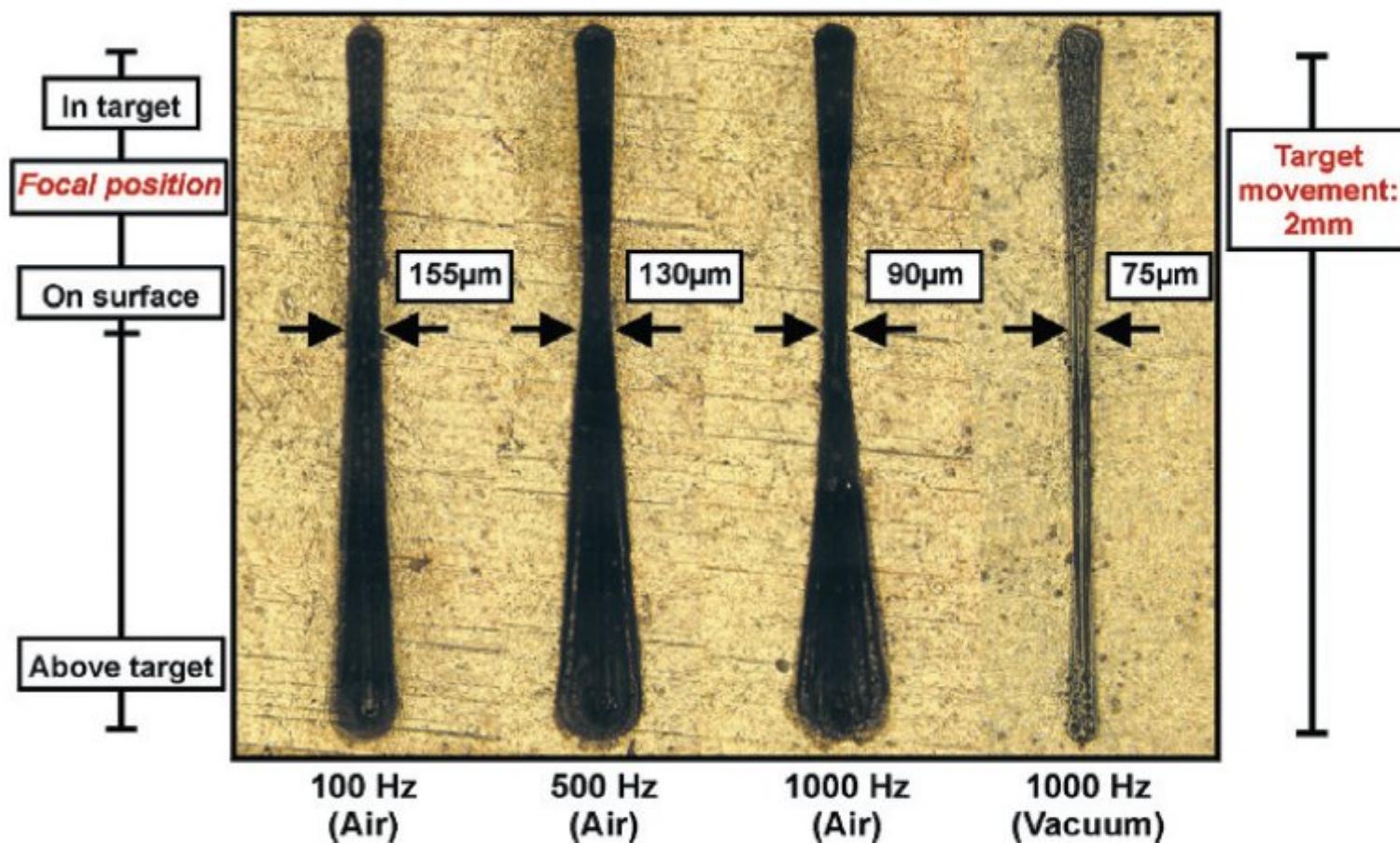


FIGURE 3 Laser-produced metal surface

too far away). It is just ionized due to multiphoton ionization and optical breakdown. Some of the free electrons can survive between the laser pulses. Their amount grows with the pulse repetition rate, which, in turn, produces stronger laser pulse distortion and light filaments. This effect demonstrates the importance of laser-induced optical breakdown for drilling of metals. When the focus is placed at the target surface, the optical breakdown produced in this area transforms

femtosecond lasers can be realized. One can consider “integrated” low-fluence femtosecond laser processing which is responsible for the excellent hole quality and finishing.

The effect of low-fluence finishing can be demonstrated by making a cut through a piece of metal foil with a sequence of femtosecond lasers. By moving a 125 µm piece of metal foil perpendicular to the laser beam with a constant

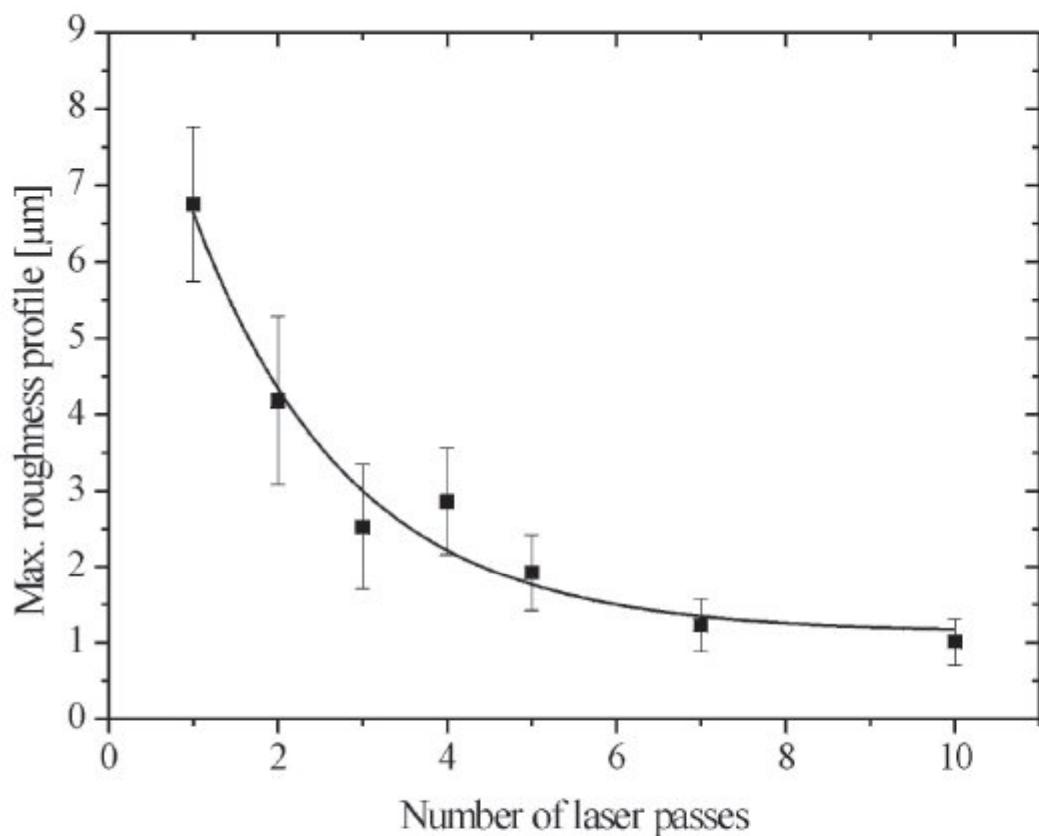


FIGURE 5 Maximum height of the roughness profile as a function of the number of laser passes

This characterization is performed with a confocal laser scanning microscope which allows three-dimensional images of the cut surface to be obtained. In Fig. 5, the measured maximum height of the roughness profile is shown as a function of the number of laser passes. One can see the dramatic reduction of the surface roughness with an increasing num-

4

Conclusions

In conclusion, femtosecond laser ming at high laser fluences has been demonstrated to be a useful tool for high-quality, deep drilling of metals. The potential of this technique is supported by the advantages of femtosecond lasers given. However, some important questions are still open for the future: Are femtosecond lasers able to drill smaller holes than conventional lasers? Is it possible with other conventional techniques to perform this job at the same speed or faster? We are confident that one will soon be able to give affirmative answers to these questions.

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Review Paper



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The Seventeenth CIRP Conference on Electro Physical and Chemical Machining (ISEM)

Review of Electrochemical and Electrodisscharge Machining

K.P. Rajurkar^{a*}, M. M. Sundaram^b, A. P. Malshe^c

^aMechanical & Materials Engineering, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, USA 68588

^bMechanical Engineering, School of Dynamic Systems, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, USA 45221

^cMechanical Engineering, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR, USA 72701

* Tel.: +1-401-471-5454; fax: +1-401-471-3465. E-mail address: krjurkar1@unl.edu

Abstract

Electrochemical and electro-discharge machining processes are the two major electro-machining processes with unique capabilities. Electrical Discharge Machining (EDM) and Electrochemical Machining (ECM) offer a better alternative or sometimes the only alternative in generating accurate 3-D complex shaped macro, micro and nano features and components of difficult-to-machine materials. Technological advances reported in electrochemical and electro-discharge machining processes, which reflect the state-of-the-art in academic and industrial research and applications, are briefly reviewed in this paper.

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Selective and/or peer-review under responsibility of Professor Ben Lawton

Keywords: ECM; EDM; electro-machining

1. Introduction

The demand for macro- and micro-products and components of difficult-to-machine materials such as tool steel, carbides, super alloys and titanium alloys has been rapidly increasing in automotive, aerospace, electronics, optics, medical devices and communications industries. In spite of their exceptional properties many of these difficult-to-machine materials seem to have limited applications. These materials pose many challenges to conventional machining processes such as

wear and hybrid processes. Recent reports on emerging nano-scale electro-machining are also reviewed. The second section describes the research activities in ECM. EDM research efforts are presented in third section. Nano electro-machining (nano-EM) is briefly discussed in section four. The last sections provide summary and acknowledgements.

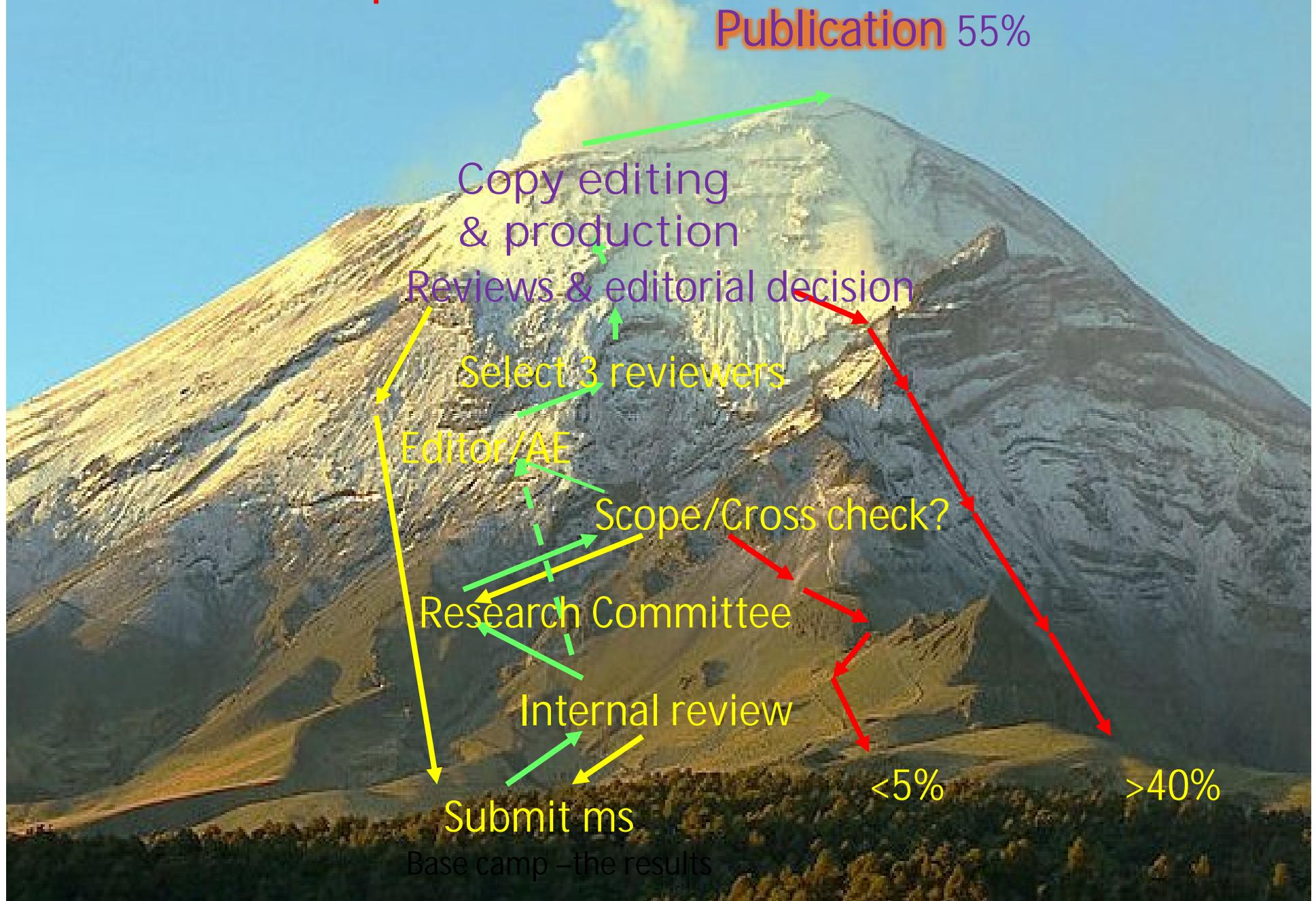
2. Electrochemical machining

Electrochemical machining (ECM) is a non-traditional machining process in which material is

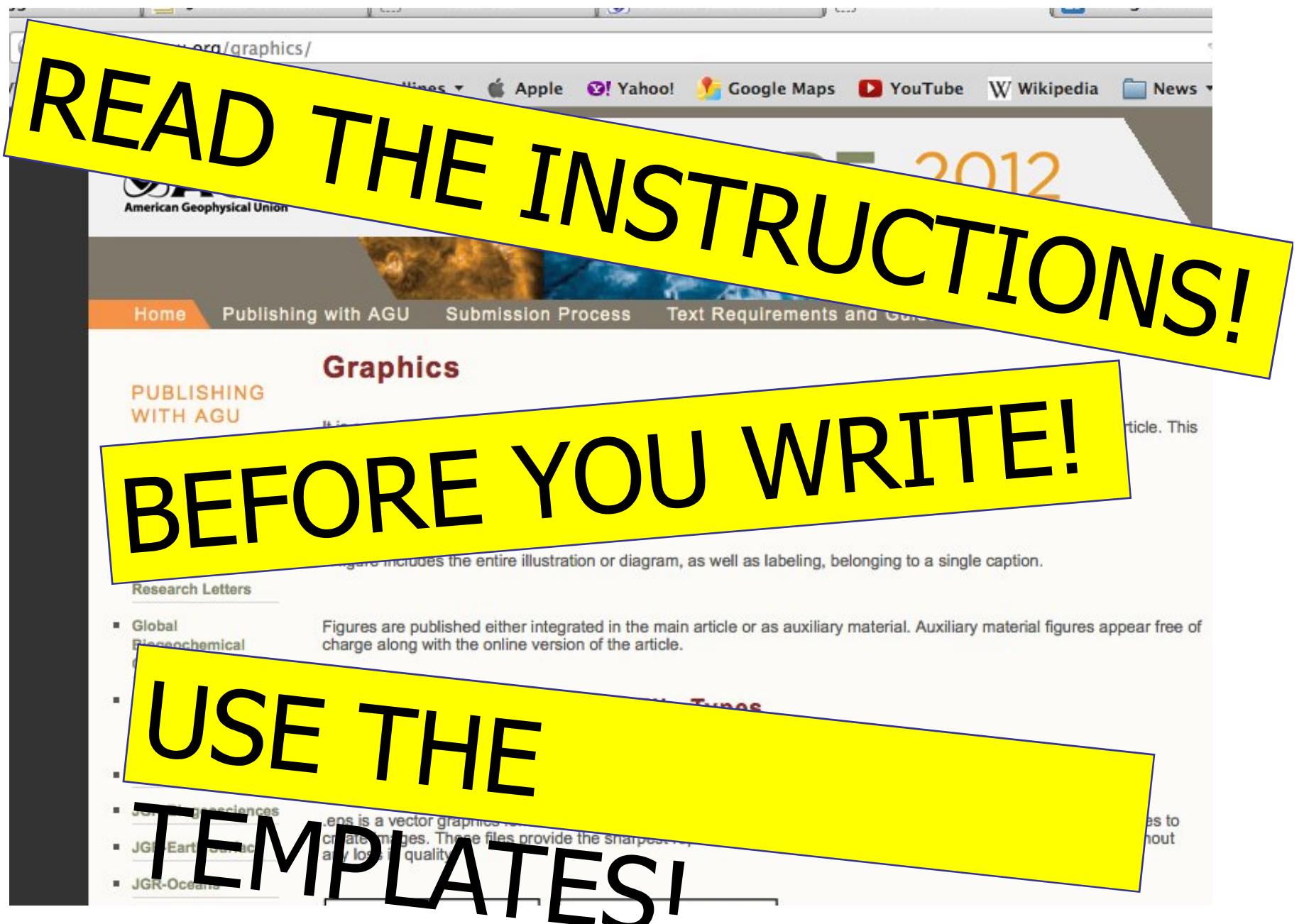
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The road to publication



Preparing your paper -- Format



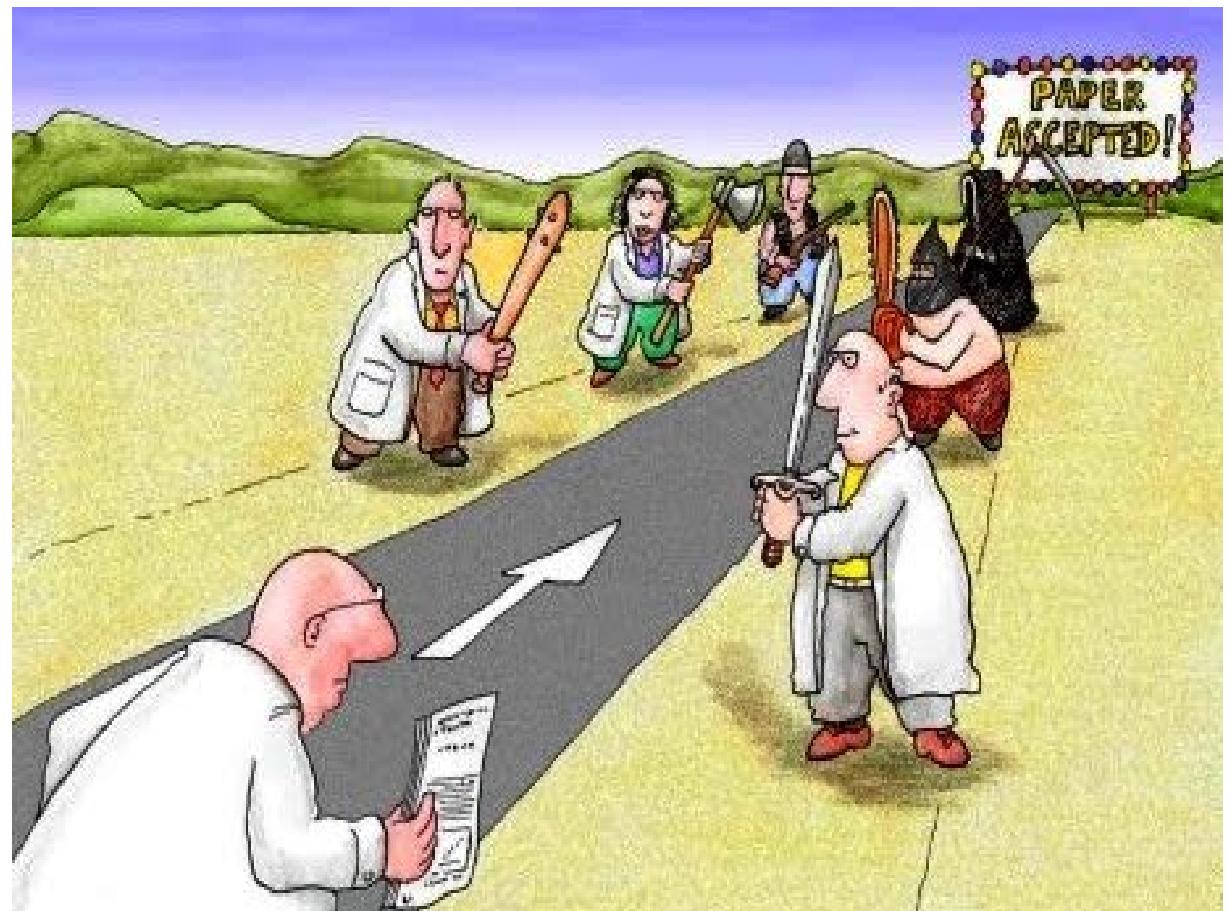
POST-SUBMISSION

- The publishing of student work is subject to all the problems of publishing more generally.
- No guarantee of publication, and even after many revisions the work can still be rejected.
- However, it is important for students to see the publication process in action.



POST-SUBMISSION

- However, it is important for students to see the publication process in action.
- Submission, external peer review, referee's comments, editorial decision, manuscript revisions, revised submissions, etc.



Maximising your citations

Readers no longer skim journal contents lists.
They use internet searches

Search engine robots search for KEY WORDS

Include them in your title, repeat them in the abstract, and in section headings, all in as natural a way as possible.

Check the popularity of key words with Google, but beware that the most searched terms will throw up most competitors, while specific long-tailed keywords may find your interest group more efficiently.

Also, cite your related publications and those that cite your work.

However, Higgs' 3170 cites for his 1964 boson paper did not use these means.

Stats show 47% of all papers are never cited.





CONFERENCE

Conference Paper

- It is also worth noting that there is another kind of developmental activity to be encouraged among undergraduate students
- (i.e., getting students to present their work at national and international conferences).



"Ben, we need a fresh perspective. We'd like you to keynote this year's management conference."

CONFERENCE



‘Conference is a gathering of a particular set of individuals invited to consult with, discuss or present information on a particular topic for the purpose of bettering relations and information between the organization or market the individual represent’.

Types of Conference



- Academic Conference
- Business Conference.
- Peace Conference.
- Settlement Conference.
- Parent-Teacher Conference.
- News Conference.



SEMINARS

SEMINARS



A small group of students meeting regularly under the guidance of a tutor, professor, etc, to exchange information, discuss theories, etc.



TYPES OF SEMINARS

- Mini seminar.
- Major seminar.
- National seminar.
- International seminar.



- Exchange of information.
- Researched topic.
- Presented within a specific time.
- Specified pre-determined topic.
- Structured.

SYMPOSIUM



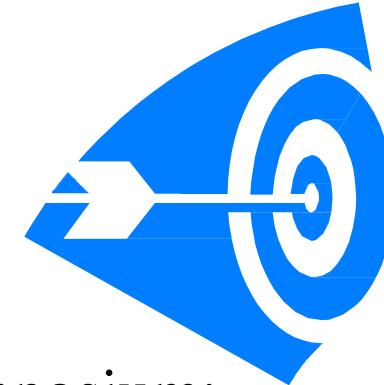
"We're here to express our views to whatever opposition discussed on grounds."

DEFINITION



- “The symposium forum serves an excellent device for informing an audience, crystallizing opinion and in general preparing the listeners for arriving at decision policies, values, judgment or understanding.”
- “Symposium consists of a set of program of prepared speeches followed by audience discussion”
- “Symposium is a technique in which two or more person under the direction of a chairman presents several speeches, which give several aspect of one question”.

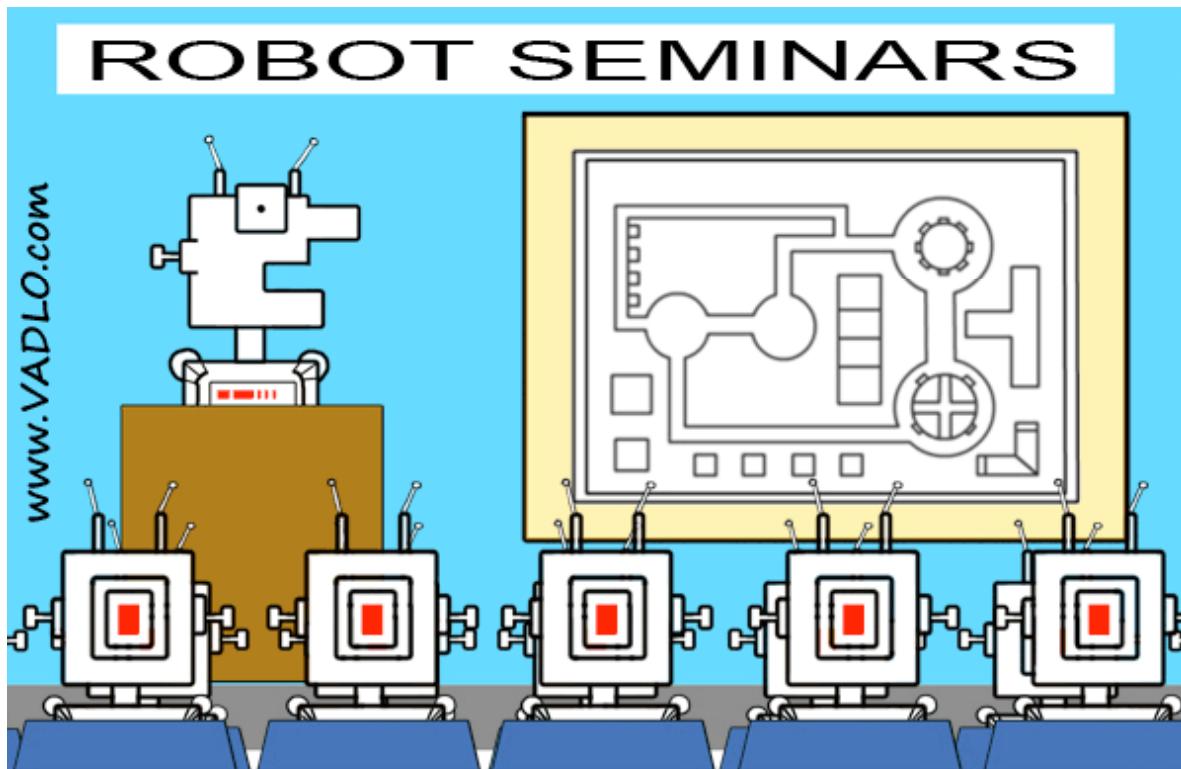
OBJECTIVES



- The following are main objectives of the symposium:-
- To identify and understand two various aspects of the theme.
- To develop the ability to decision and judgment regard a problem.
- To develop the values and feeling regarding a problem.
- To enable the listeners to form policies regarding a theme or problem.



Thank you!



“As we have just five mins left,
I will take just 3 million questions.”