



# Technical Communication

## Session 3

How to read a scientific paper?

# Introduction

- Why should researchers must read papers?
  - to re-view them for a conference or a class,
  - to keep current in their field,
  - or for a literature survey of a new field.
- A typical researcher will likely spend hundreds of hours every year reading papers.
- Learning to efficiently read a paper is a critical but rarely taught skill.
- At the initial stage, students, therefore, must learn on their own using trial and error.
  - However, students tend waste much effort in the process and are frequently driven to frustration.

to geyen  
• make apt update  
• make apt  
up grade

BFS strategy

BFS way

## The 'three-pass' approach

- The key idea is that you should read the paper in up to three passes,
  - instead of starting at the beginning and plow-ing your way to the end.
- Each pass accomplishes specific goals and builds upon the previous pass:
- The first pass gives you a general idea about the paper.
- The second pass lets you grasp the paper's content, but not its details.
- The third pass helps you understand the paper in depth



Bird  
eye  
view

5-10  
mins

title intro  
abstract

headings

Reflection  
conclusion

5-10  
min

## The first pass

- The first pass is a quick scan to get a bird's-eye view of the paper.
- You can also decide whether you need to do any more passes.
- This pass should take about five to ten minutes and consists of the following steps:
  - 1. Carefully read the title, abstract, and introduction
  - 2. Read the section and sub-section headings, but ignore everything else
  - 3. Read the conclusions
  - 4. Glance over the references, mentally ticking off the ones you've already read

# The first pass



At the end of the first pass, you should be able to answer the five Cs:

## 1. Category:

- What type of paper is this?
- A measurement paper?
- An analysis of an existing system?
- A description of a research prototype?

## 2. Context:

- Which other papers is it related to?
- Which theoretical bases were used to analyse the problem?

## 3. Correctness: Do the assumptions appear to be valid?

## 4. Contributions: What are the paper's main contributions?

## 5. Clarity: Is the paper well written?



# The first pass

- Using this information, you may choose not to read further.
  - This could be because the paper doesn't interest you,
  - or you don't know enough about the area to understand the paper,
  - or that the authors make invalid assumptions.
- The first pass is adequate for papers that aren't fully in your research area/interest, but in some way might be relevant.
- Take care to choose coherent section and sub-section titles and to write concise and comprehensive abstracts.
- Note, it might be that:
  - If a reviewer cannot understand the gist after one pass, the paper will likely be rejected;
  - if a reader cannot understand the highlights of the paper after five minutes, the paper will likely never be read.



1/10  
ignore proofs  
key pts  
Fior/dia/ill/graphs  
The second pass  
Mark imp stuff

- In the second pass, read the paper with greater care, but you can ignore details such as proofs.
- It helps to jot down the key points, or to make comments in the margins, annotate as you read.
- Look carefully at the figures, diagrams and other illustrations in the paper.
- Pay special attention to graphs. Are the axes properly labeled?
- Are results properly analysed? Are the conclusions significantly made?
- Common mistakes like these will separate good, quality research papers from rushed, shoddy work from the truly excellent.
- Remember to mark relevant unread references for further reading (this is a good way to learn more about the background of the paper).



# The second pass



- The second pass should take up to an hour.
- After this pass, you should be able to grasp the content of the paper.
- You should be able to summarise the main thrust of the paper, with supporting evidence, to someone else.
- This level of detail is appropriate for a paper in which you are interested, but does not lie in your research speciality.
- Sometimes you won't understand a paper even at the end of the second pass.
- This may be because the subject matter is new to you, with unfamiliar terminology and acronyms.
- Or the authors may use a proof or experimental technique that you don't understand, so that the bulk of the paper is incomprehensible.



# The second pass

- The paper may be poorly written with unsubstantiated assertions and numerous incoherent references.

You can now choose to:

- (a) set the paper aside, hoping you don't need to understand the material to be successful in your career,
- (b) return to the paper later, perhaps after reading background material or
- (c) persevere and go on to the third pass.

4-5 hour

deep read

Reconstruct  
Internal

The third pass

Then only  
critique,  
point  
further  
Citations  
etc



- To fully understand a paper, particularly if you are reviewer, requires a third pass.
- The key to the third pass is to attempt to virtually re-implement the paper:
  - that is, making the same assumptions as the authors, re-create the work.
- By comparing this re-creation with the actual paper, you can easily identify not only a paper's innovations, but also its hidden failings and assumptions.

# The third pass

- This pass requires great attention to detail.
- You should identify and challenge every assumption in every statement.
- Moreover, you should think about how you yourself would present a particular idea.
- This comparison of the actual with the virtual
  - Lends a sharp insight into the proof and presentation techniques in the paper
  - You can very likely add this to your repertoire of tools.

# The third pass

4-5  
hour

- During this pass, you should also jot down ideas for future work.
- This pass can take about four or five hours for beginners, and about an hour for an experienced reader.
- At the end of this pass,
- You should be able to reconstruct the entire structure of the paper from memory,
  - as well as be able to identify its strong and weak points.
- In particular, you should be able to pinpoint implicit assumptions,
  - missing citations to relevant work,
  - and potential issues with experimental or analytical techniques.

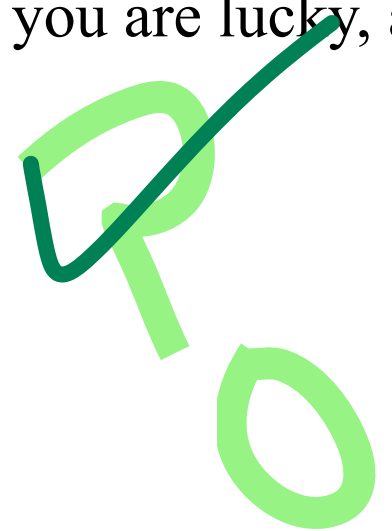


## Doing a literature survey

- Paper reading skills are put to the test in doing a literature survey.
- This will require you to read tens of papers, perhaps in an unfamiliar field.
- What papers should you read?

# Doing a literature survey

- Here is how you can use the three-pass approach:
- First, use an academic search engine such as Google Scholar and some well-chosen keywords to find three to five recent papers in the area.
- Do one pass on each paper to get a sense of the work, then read their related work sections.
- You will find a thumbnail summary of the recent work, and perhaps, if you are lucky, a pointer to a recent survey paper.
- If you can find such a survey, you are done.
- Read the survey, congratulating yourself on your good luck.



# Doing a literature survey

- Otherwise, in the second step, find shared citations and repeated author names in the bibliography.
- These are the key papers and researchers in that area.
- Download the key papers and set them aside.
- Then go to the websites of the key researchers and see where they've published recently
- That will help you identify the top conferences in that field because the best researchers usually publish in the top conferences.



# Doing a literature survey

- The third step is to go to the website for these top conferences and look through their recent proceedings.
- A quick scan will usually identify recent high-quality related work.
- These papers, along with the ones you set aside earlier, constitute the first version of your survey.
- Make two passes through these papers.
- If they all cite a key paper that you did not find earlier, obtain and read it, iterating as necessary.

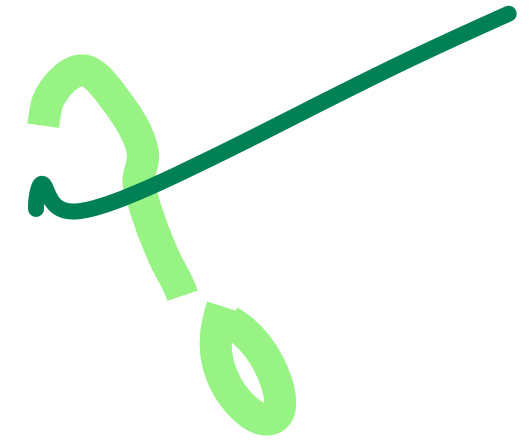




# Ways to use the three-pass technique

- You can use this approach to read conference proceedings, write reviews, do background research, and to quickly review papers before a discussion.
- This disciplined approach might prevent you from drowning in the details before getting a bird's-eye view.
- It might help you to estimate the amount of time required to review a set of papers.
- You can adjust the depth of paper evaluation depending on my needs and how much time you have.

# Questions to ask



What is the main idea proposed in the research paper?

What exactly are the authors trying to answer with their research (objectives)?

Does the topic title justify the research done?

What have the authors done to answer the specific question/s (methodology)?

Does the result seem to echo the main claim of the paper? Do you agree with them?

Do the authors identify any limitations in their own study? Do you see any that the authors missed?

What do they propose to do as a next step? Do you agree with that (any indications for future research)?

Who are the (acknowledged or self-proclaimed) experts in this particular field?

What type of paper is this? What are the paper's main contributions? Is the paper well written?

Where is it published? Peer-reviewed?