Thesis:
Plagiarism

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AUSTRALIA

10 types of plagiarism ordered from most to least severe

1. CLONE:
An act of submitting another's work, word-for-word, as one's own.

Includes paying someone to do your work!

2. CTRL-C:
A written piece that contains significant portions of text from a single source without alterations.

3. FIND–REPLACE:
The act of changing key words and phrases but retaining the essential content of the source in a paper.

4. REMIX:
An act of paraphrasing from other sources and making the content fit together seamlessly.

5. RECYCLE:
The act of borrowing generously from one's own previous work without citation; To self plagiarize.

6. HYBRID:
The act of combining perfectly cited sources with copied passages—without citation—in one paper.

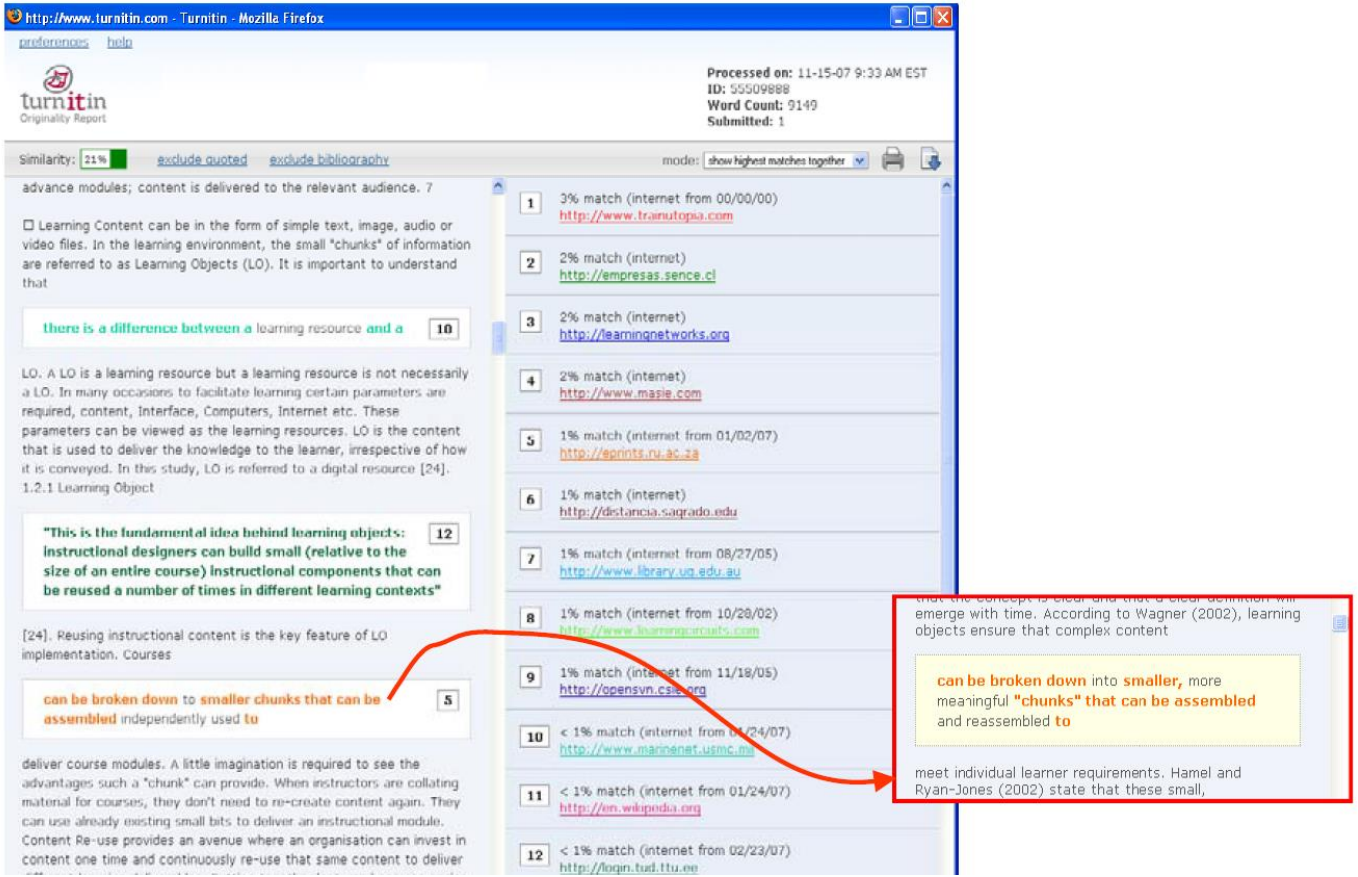
7. MASHUP:
A paper that represents a mix of copied material from several different sources without proper citation.

8. 404 ERROR:
A written piece that includes citations to non-existent or inaccurate information about sources

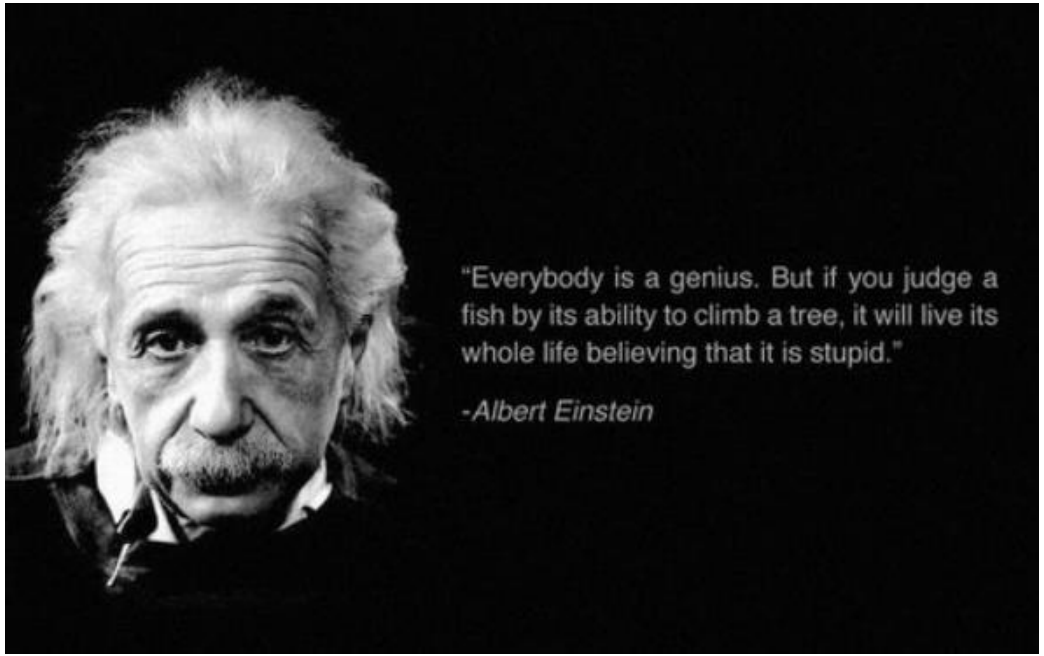
9. AGGREGATOR:
The "Aggregator" includes proper citation, but the paper contains almost no original work.

10. RE-TWEET:
This paper includes proper citation, but relies too closely on the text's original wording and/or structure.

Automated tools to detect

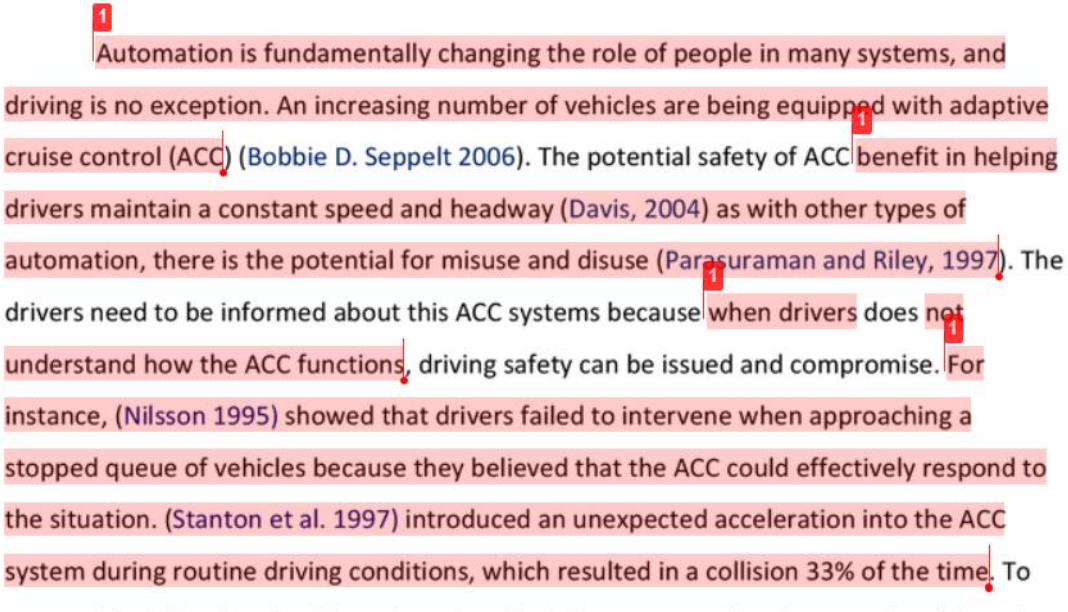


Word for word -> Use Quotation Marks



Bad Example

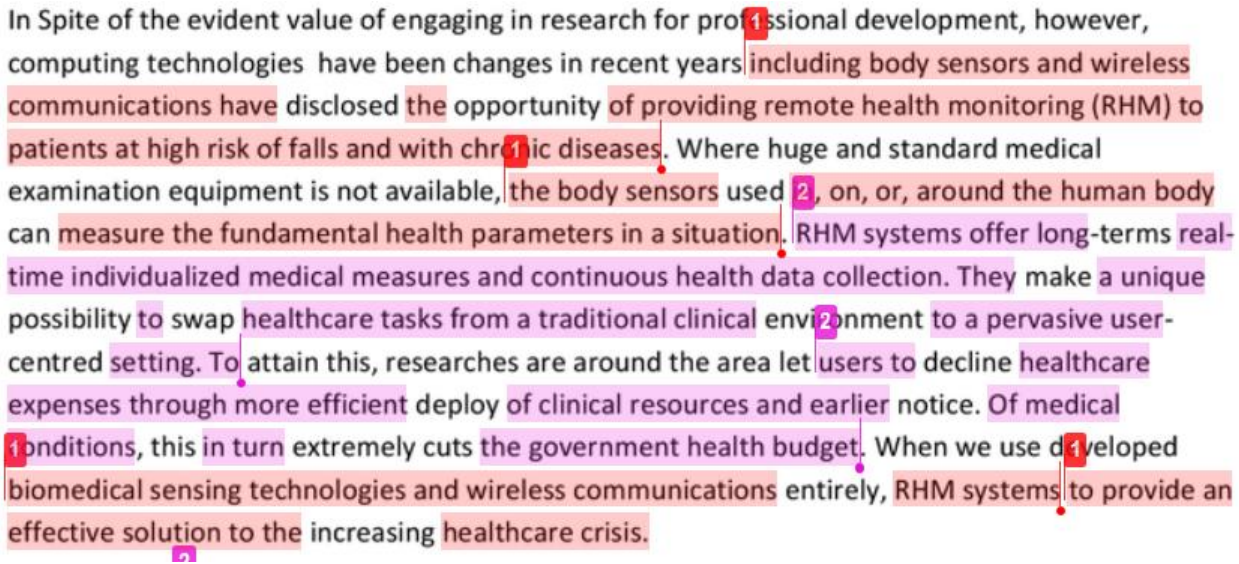
- As we saw earlier Turnitin shows that this is simply a copy and paste from someone else's work



Automation is fundamentally changing the role of people in many systems, and driving is no exception. An increasing number of vehicles are being equipped with adaptive cruise control (ACC) (Bobbie D. Seppelt 2006). The potential safety of ACC benefit in helping drivers maintain a constant speed and headway (Davis, 2004) as with other types of automation, there is the potential for misuse and disuse (Parasuraman and Riley, 1997). The drivers need to be informed about this ACC systems because when drivers does not understand how the ACC functions, driving safety can be issued and compromise. For instance, (Nilsson 1995) showed that drivers failed to intervene when approaching a stopped queue of vehicles because they believed that the ACC could effectively respond to the situation. (Stanton et al. 1997) introduced an unexpected acceleration into the ACC system during routine driving conditions, which resulted in a collision 33% of the time. To

Bad Example

- Multiple sources are used, but there are NO references
- Sentences have simply had words change. You need to summarise literature into your own words


In Spite of the evident value of engaging in research for professional development, however, computing technologies have been changes in recent years including body sensors and wireless communications have disclosed the opportunity of providing remote health monitoring (RHM) to patients at high risk of falls and with chronic diseases. Where huge and standard medical examination equipment is not available, the body sensors used, on, or, around the human body can measure the fundamental health parameters in a situation. RHM systems offer long-terms real-time individualized medical measures and continuous health data collection. They make a unique possibility to swap healthcare tasks from a traditional clinical environment to a pervasive user-centred setting. To attain this, researches are around the area let users to decline healthcare expenses through more efficient deploy of clinical resources and earlier notice. Of medical conditions, this in turn extremely cuts the government health budget. When we use developed biomedical sensing technologies and wireless communications entirely, RHM systems to provide an effective solution to the increasing healthcare crisis.

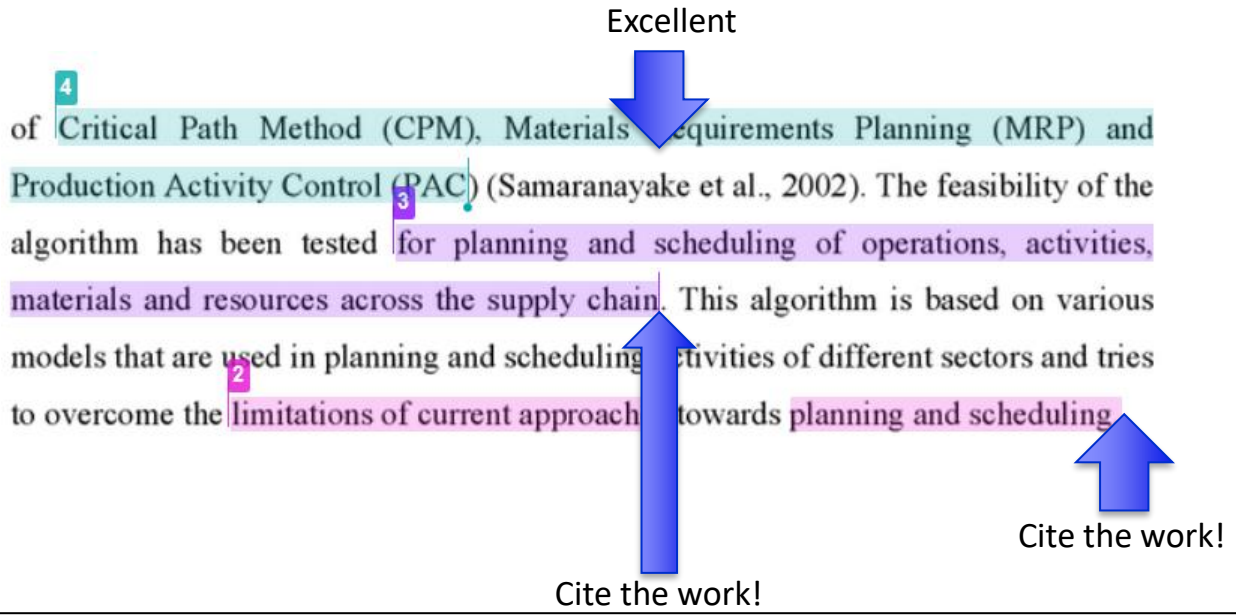
Bad Example

- Quote “ “ is way too big
- Even though the work is cited, you can’t have every paragraph in quotes. What is your contribution?

“According to the legal, social and economic requirements for improved road transportation electric vehicles (EVs) are one of the most intensively investigated vehicle concepts of today. To exploit their potential for emission reduction (due to global climatic concerns) and performance improvement the energy storage system has to be considered as one of the key components of EVs. This paper looks upon some of the drawbacks and necessary changes to be made in the battery technology relevant for EV application. Moreover, it describes the main constrains and requirements from the battery management’s point of view. Finally, the main adjustments that are to be madeto the basic battery management system are discussed”(Conte 2006)

Bad Example

- Clearly three sentences have come from three different papers
- Cite the papers. The more references the better!



Good Example

- All information cited as expected

increased use of robots in industries [1]. Programming is one of the main parameters being worked on to increase the efficiency of robots. Conventional robot programming is time taking and costly. To improve this, different types of techniques and methods are being used, and different categories of programming and their pros and cons are being studied and analysed [2]. Augmented reality (AR) is one of the types of offline programming (OLP) for which 11fferent methods are being developed. AR is actually an environment which combines virtual and real objects, is registered in 3-D and interacts in real time [3]. The development of AR and its trend has been reviewed [4]. The application of AR can already be found in the fields of assembly, computer assisted surgery and maintenance [3, 5]. Although other techniques like Programming by Demonstration (PbD) are emerging in the field of programming, they are s7ll not reliable due to a number of reasons [1]. Compared to other types of programming, relatively little work has been done on application of AR to robot programming, also known as robot programming using AR (RPAR) [1, 6].The practical application of RPAR has not been seen yet in the industry. Moreover, most of the work on

Bad Example

- Text has gone through paraphrase software

Technique known as pass media bits of data are clearly associated for perceiving the statute video streams with help of essential case for sound viewing. The present sound sender is for the most part a major go between or a conventionally essential part in storing talks so the Marratech application offers customers the decision of picking "video takes after sound", with a ultimate objective to in this way pass the progressed speaker into the Focus window. Screen the substance of the centre window is so far an imperative segment for this situation could be agreeable to twist up discernibly aware of, however the sound sign to support get the centrality of sound from different "centred takes require over the sender to decrease the inaction can be useful as depicted inside the going with subsection," individuals [19]. Whiteboard and talk also supply adored bits of learning, yet to a couple endorsements specific in nature than the sound and video. While drawing with the whiteboard pen or sending a discourse message is undoubtedly a blueprint that a customer has wound up being spellbinding to uncommon clients, this may possibly is for a

Turnitin

- In a thesis, the literature review chapter should show some text that is picked up via Turnitin. It's very hard not too.
  - **Remember** what is important is the way Turnitin **highlights** the text and **not the percentage**.
  - A good guide approx. up to 15% is ok
  - More than 25% is way too much similarity
  - Disregard any similarity in the reference list, headings or to your own work in this subject should Turnitin pick it up. We focus on how the similarity occurred just like in the examples shown

- Other chapters/sections of the thesis (especially the **Abstract**) should have minimal text picked up by Turnitin

Important

- Just because you have a low Turnitin score does not mean that you won't be done for plagiarism

- Students have failed in the past with close to 0% similarity, but on close inspection each sentence was basically a paraphrase of somebodies work!

Activity

- Is this suitable for submission?

3.1 Impact of tsunami induced loads

Tsunami waves illustrate extreme, often catastrophic events which seriously and adversely influence in coastal areas. (Lukkunaprasit and Lau 2011) opined that in spite of the lower recurrence of occurrence of balancing to storm and storm-induced surges often leads to flooding huge casualties and remarkable economic losses.

The devastating outcomes of the 26 December 2004 Tsunami on several countries bordering the Indian Ocean raised mass concern and revealed former deficiencies within the present warnings and defense systems against tsunamis. One of the significant elements of that required significant development is estimation of forces created by tsunami induced bores as well as water borne ruins. Before the 2004 Tsunami, the design of structures against tsunami-induced forces was figured out of minor importance when balance to the effort given to tsunami warning systems.

As tsunami moves towards the shoreline and water depth diminishes, their height of waves increases while nimbleness decreases. Tsunami waves may break offshore, overflowing low-lying coastal areas in the form of hydraulic bores. However, tsunami inundation also can occur as continues rise retreat of the sea level for the non breaking tsunami waves. The width of the continental shelf, the beach slope, the initial tsunami wave shape and the wave length are the parameters which control the breaking pattern of the tsunami waves.

Tsunami waves have a larger straight length scale parallel to the vertical. As consequence, implementing shallow water wave theory seems to be a logical method of analyzing tsunami wave propagation. Depth integrated equation of impetus and public conservation with the assuredness of hydrostatic pressure field are the part of shallow water wave theory which help to measure the wave extension. Using these types of equation it has been indicated that the behavior and run-up of nonbreaking tsunami waves could be predicted with the adoptable accuracy. Moreover, disagreements have been observed between prediction and experiment in terms of run-up of breaking waves and behaviors and the resulting bore.

3.2 Impact of tsunami induced force components

Several current events, including the 24th December 2004, Indian Ocean Tsunami and 2nd April 2007 South Pacific Tsunami have brought to the ahead, the importance of understanding of the outcomes of the tsunami induced loading and the requirements for design guidelines for structures in tsunami prone regions. According to (Robertson et al. 2011) the main objectives in this section is to provide an investigation of force components immediately related to the tsunami loading on near shoreline structure, current loading combination for stable analysis of structure. While the design of structures in flood-prone regions has previously been examined and is well formed, limited documentation is obtainable that particularly addresses the formation of near shoreline structures built in tsunami prone regions. The Federal Emergency Management Agency had been published the Coastal Construction Manual which recommends the methods which calculates the tsunami induced flood and loads of wave (Nistor et al. 2011). The departments of Planning and Permitting of Honolulu, Hawaii improved the City and County of Honolulu building codes which contains provisions. It applies to districts located in in-shore flood and tsunami risk areas.

According to (Chock et al. 2011), three parameter are essential to define the enormity and application tsunami-induced forces such as the inundation depth, the flow speed, the flow direction. The limitation of tsunami induced coastal flooding and inundation depth at a particular area can be estimated using several scenarios of tsunami involving various different magnitude and fault orientation and modeling offshore inundation accordingly. Nevertheless, while modeling the coastal tsunami propagation is commenced and significantly accurate, the estimation of flow speed for the sanctum inundation is difficult. According to (Robertson *et al.* 2011) inundation flow speed can change in magnitude from zero to improving high values, while flow direction could also alter owing to inshore local topographic features as

Activity

- Is this suitable for submission?

carbon fibre reinforced thermoplastic tape. This material is appropriated for external shear reinforcing systems because thermoplastic tape is flexible and also has high corrosion resistance (Lee, 2002).

Basalt fibre can be used as a reinforced material in concrete instead of carbon or glass fibre due to its properties such as high modulus and interfacial shear strength. It is also cheaper glass and carbon fibre because of using less energy during manufacturing process. Recently, an experimental study from (Shi, 2014) presented an effective thermal conductivity of a novel form-stable fibre composite concrete including of dispersed phase change material (PCMs). Basalt fibre is added at liquid state as same time as dispersed phase change material in order to enhance the strength and elastic modulus. Additionally, the storage of thermal energy capacity in concrete matrix is greater than plain concrete because paraffin is considered as a material which has excellent property in term of thermal energy storage.

In some aggressive environment, engineers are endeavoring to invent a modified material to prevent an occurrence of corrosion and slow down corrosion propagation. The serious effects from corrosion are cracking, decreasing of ductility, and pitting. In order to deal with corrosion problems, engineers came up with new idea which using glass fibre reinforced polymer

Activity

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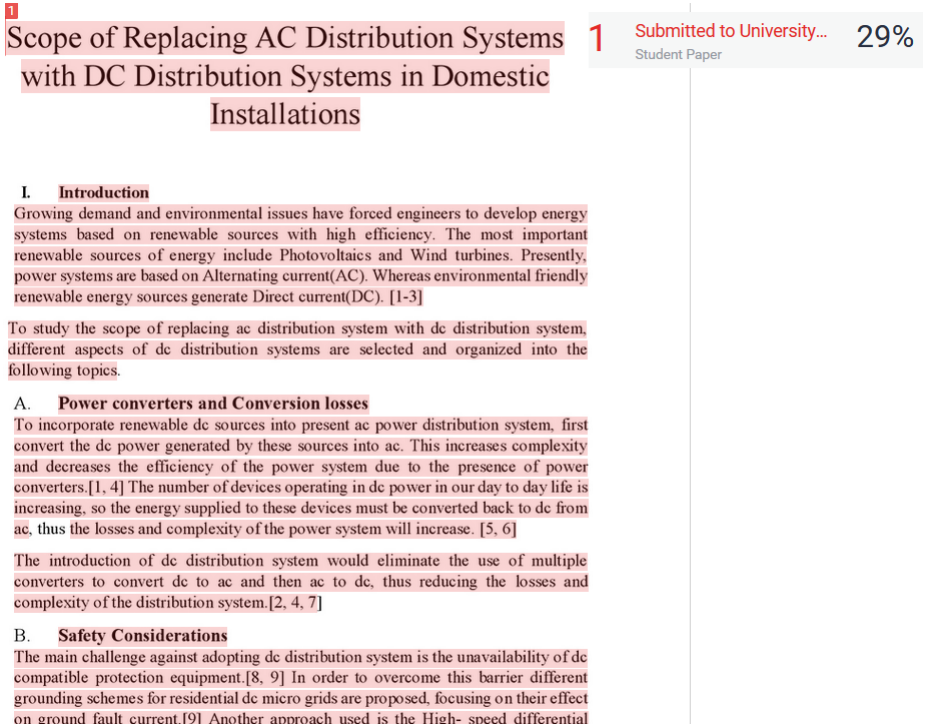

Scope of Replacing AC Distribution Systems with DC Distribution Systems in Domestic Installations

1 Submitted to University... 29%
Student Paper

I. Introduction

Growing demand and environmental issues have forced engineers to develop energy systems based on renewable sources with high efficiency. The most important renewable sources of energy include Photovoltaics and Wind turbines. Presently, power systems are based on Alternating current(AC). Whereas environmental friendly renewable energy sources generate Direct current(DC). [1-3]

To study the scope of replacing ac distribution system with dc distribution system, different aspects of dc distribution systems are selected and organized into the following topics.

A. Power converters and Conversion losses

To incorporate renewable dc sources into present ac power distribution system, first convert the dc power generated by these sources into ac. This increases complexity and decreases the efficiency of the power system due to the presence of power converters.[1, 4] The number of devices operating in dc power in our day to day life is increasing, so the energy supplied to these devices must be converted back to dc from ac, thus the losses and complexity of the power system will increase. [5, 6]

The introduction of dc distribution system would eliminate the use of multiple converters to convert dc to ac and then ac to dc, thus reducing the losses and complexity of the distribution system.[2, 4, 7]

B. Safety Considerations

The main challenge against adopting dc distribution system is the unavailability of dc compatible protection equipment.[8, 9] In order to overcome this barrier different grounding schemes for residential dc micro grids are proposed, focusing on their effect on ground fault current.[9] Another approach used is the High- speed differential

Activity

- Is this suitable for submission?

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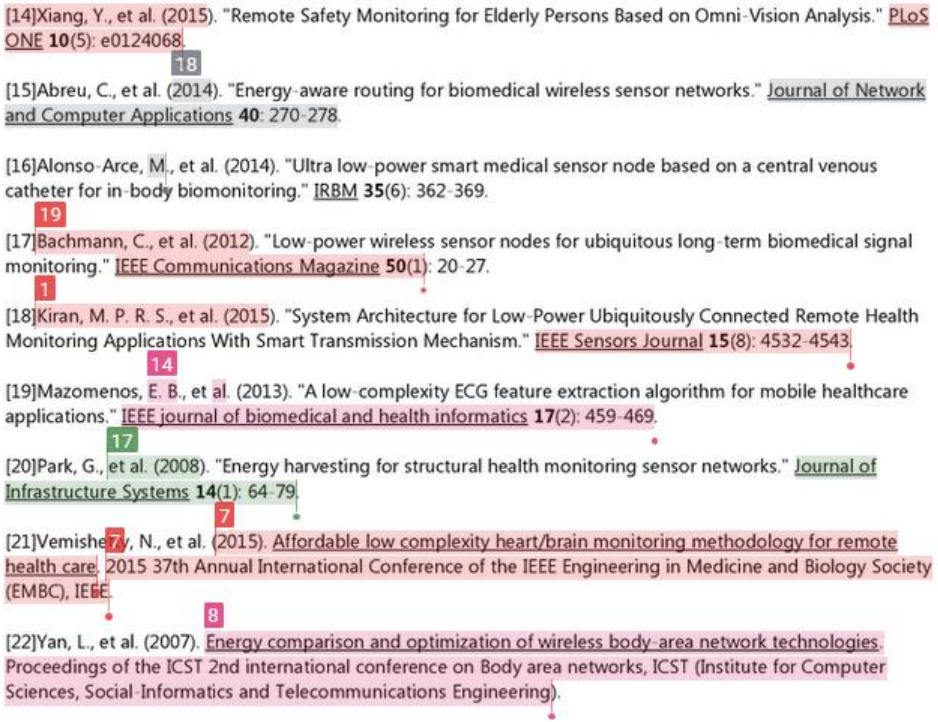
Activity

- Is this suitable for submission?



[14]Xiang, Y., et al. (2015). "Remote Safety Monitoring for Elderly Persons Based on Omni-Vision Analysis." PLoS ONE **10**(5): e0124068.

[15]Abreu, C., et al. (2014). "Energy-aware routing for biomedical wireless sensor networks." Journal of Network and Computer Applications **40**: 270-278.

[16]Alonso-Arce, M., et al. (2014). "Ultra low-power smart medical sensor node based on a central venous catheter for in-body biomonitoring." IRBM **35**(6): 362-369.

[17]Bachmann, C., et al. (2012). "Low-power wireless sensor nodes for ubiquitous long-term biomedical signal monitoring." IEEE Communications Magazine **50**(1): 20-27.

[18]Kiran, M. P. R. S., et al. (2015). "System Architecture for Low-Power Ubiquitously Connected Remote Health Monitoring Applications With Smart Transmission Mechanism." IEEE Sensors Journal **15**(8): 4532-4543.

[19]Mazomenos, E. B., et al. (2013). "A low-complexity ECG feature extraction algorithm for mobile healthcare applications." IEEE journal of biomedical and health informatics **17**(2): 459-469.

[20]Park, G., et al. (2008). "Energy harvesting for structural health monitoring sensor networks." Journal of Infrastructure Systems **14**(1): 64-79.

[21]Vemishetty, N., et al. (2015). Affordable low complexity heart/brain monitoring methodology for remote health care. 2015 37th Annual International Conference of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society (EMBC), IEEE.

[22]Yan, L., et al. (2007). Energy comparison and optimization of wireless body-area network technologies. Proceedings of the ICST 2nd international conference on Body area networks, ICST (Institute for Computer Sciences, Social-Informatics and Telecommunications Engineering).

Literature Planner

Literature Planner

Student Name: Joe Bloggs **Student Number:** 123456789

Topic: Quality in the Laboratory

Reference Number: 1 **Authors:** Nikolic, S., Vial, P. J., Ros, M., Stirling, D., & Ritz, C.

Title of Article: Improving the laboratory learning experience: a process to train and manage teaching assistants

Type: Journal **Publication:** IEEE Transactions on Education

Year Published: 2015 **Number of citations:** 17 (Scholar) 12 (Scopus)

Primary or Secondary: Primary

Publication Rating:

CiteScore: 2.25 Rank: 80/979 Percentile: 91% In-Category: Education CiteScore Year: 2017

What themes were discussed in the Literature Review? Continuous improvement, teaching quality, training, student satisfaction

What was the research question? Does training of laboratory demonstrators and feedback lead to an improvement in student evaluation scores?

Design: A correlational design was used. Training was phased in and student evaluation scores were monitored over a five year period

What was the finding? Improvements in demonstrator student evaluation scores correlated with the phased implementation of the training program. Demonstrator feedback plays an important role to increase student evaluation scores over time.

What were the gaps? The study did not investigate if the improvements in student evaluation scores linked to an improvement in learning. The correlational design provides no evidence of cause and effect and therefore further investigation is required to determine if it is applicable in other disciplines or countries.

Activity – Is this appropriate?

Literature Planner

Student Name: **Student Number:**

Topic: Coastal reservoirs for floodwater development and flood disaster mitigation

Reference Number: **1**

Title of Article: Unjust waters: climate change, flooding and the urban poor in Africa

Authors: Ian Douglas, et.al

Publication: Environment and Urbanization

Type: journal

Year Published: 2008 **Number of citations:278**

Primary or Secondary:primary

Publication Rating:

CiteScore:2.40 *Rank: #7/134* *Percentile: 95th In-Category:* *urban studies* *CiteScore Year:2017*

What was the research question? Many of the urban poor in Africa face growing problems of severe flooding.

What themes were discussed in the Literature Review? To alleviate flooding and its causes

Design: actions

What was the finding? If where is proper drainage, then there will have no floods.

What were the gaps? The size of the experiment is too small

Activity – Is this appropriate?

Reference Number: 3.
Title of Article: Study of high strength pipeline steels with different microstructures
Authors: W. Wang, Y. Shan et al.
Publication: Elsevier BV
Type: Book
Year Published: 2009 **Number of citations:** 86
Primary or Secondary: Primary
Publication Rating:
CiteScore: 3.39 Rank: 31 Percentile: 94 In-Category: Mechanical Engineering
CiteScore Year: 2016

What was the research question? Comparison of mechanical properties of X70 grade polygonal ferrite (PF) dominated pipeline steel and a laboratory developed X90 grade acicular ferrite (AF) dominated pipeline steel obtained by optimum thermo-mechanical controlled processing (TMCP).

What themes were discussed in the Literature Review?

1. Acicular Ferrite
2. Electron Backscatter Diffraction Analysis
3. Mechanical Properties
4. Pipeline steels
5. Polygonal ferrites

Desig Experimental research. The steels used were rolled in two stages, rough rolling and finish rolling. They were smelted in a 100 kg vacuum furnace after being cooled to room temperature.

What was the finding? The charpy test indicated that the upper shelf energy of AF pipeline steel was higher but its energy transition temperature was very low as compared to PF pipeline steel. It was found that the increased strength and better toughness of AF steel came from its finer grain size and higher density of dislocations and sub boundaries.

What were the gaps? Charpy impact test results indicated that the upper shelf energy (USE) of the AF pipeline steel was a little bit higher, but its energy transition temperature (ETT) was extremely low, about −162 °C, much lower than that of the PF pipeline steel of about −121 °C.

Activity – Is this appropriate?

Reference Number:1

Title of Article: Interpretation of cryogenic-temperature Charpy impact toughness by microstructural evolution of dynamically compressed specimens in austenitic 0.4C–(22–26)Mn steels

Authors: Hyunmin Kim, Yumi H, Ki Hyuk Kwon, Minju Kang, Nack J. Kim and Sunghak Lee

Publication:Acta MATERIALIA

Type:journal

Year Published: 2015 **Number of citations:2**

Primary or Secondary:primary

Publication Rating:

*CiteScore:5.67 Rank: #4/136 Percentile:97 In-Category:*Metals and Alloys *CiteScore Year:2016*

What was the research question?

To produce a useful combination of high strength and toughness in high-Mn steels composed of a single phase of austenite by utilizing deformation mechanisms that vary with the stacking fault energy (SFE).

What themes were discussed in the Literature Review?

The disadvantages of other material used for cryogenic-temperature transport applications.

Design:

The Charpy impact toughness of three austenitic high-Mn steels was evaluated at room and cryogenic temperatures and interpreted by deformation mechanisms in relation to the microstructural evolution of dynamically compressed specimens.

What was the finding?

At cryogenic temperature, the formation of nanocell structures was activated with increasing Mn content, which showed the opposite trend to the room-temperature case. Since the cryogenic-temperature SFEs were lower by 30% than the room temperature SFEs, a considerable amount of e-martensite was formed in the 0.4C–22Mn steel by the transformation-induced plasticity (TRIP) mechanism, while the TWIP mechanism was working, thereby leading to increased Charpy toughness compared to the 0.4C–24Mn and 0.4C–26Mn steels.

What were the gaps?

It is difficult to explain the Charpy toughness containing the deformation and fracture processes under dynamic loading by the quasi-static tensile test data.

Activity – Is this appropriate?

Reference Number:1

Title of Article: Smart Grid – The New and Improved Power Grid: A Survey

Authors: Xi Fang, Satyajayant Misra, Guoliang Xue, Dejun Yang

Publication: IEEE Communications Surveys and Tutorials

Type: Journal

Year Published: 2012 **Number of citations:**871, Scopus

Primary or Secondary: Primary

Publication Rating:

CiteScore:23.8 Rank:1/642 Percentile:99th In-Category: Electrical and Electronic engineering CiteScoreYear:2017

What was the research question? This article emphasizes on importance/supremacy of smartgrid over the conventional power grid and provides the efficiency achieved by its subsystems and challenges,further opening a window for future research directions.

What themes were discussed in the Literature Review? Cost reduction, emission control, utility enhancement, demand profiling, energy efficiency, reliability, security, privacy

Design: An overview of Smart Grid with legislation standards and there after exploring its major systems and its subsystems and outlining future research in it.

What was the finding? Transition ie(replacing physical infrastructure to a digital one) to Smartgrid provides the power industry biggest challenges of all time & revolutionizing consumers. Demanding thorough research on smart protection system in terms of privacy/security. Experienced PMO involvement required for practical projects execution.

What were the gaps? Research could be expanded on smart protection system to overcome marginal limitations.