

UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI TRIESTE

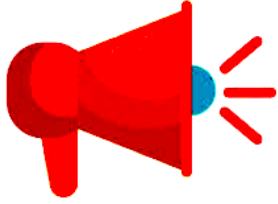
LINGUA INGLESE PARI A LIVELLO B2

Dipartimento di Ingegneria e Architettura

Prof. Lourdes Elizabeth Gonzalez-Valera, Ph.D.

Lesson 8

- Theses and dissertations part II
 - The abstract
 - The bibliography
- General review
- Trial exam



Important!

Dic 2:

Semester ends. A trial multiple-choice test will be administered and discussed in class.

Dic 11:

1st on-line call (*primo appello*) at 16:15-16:45 (30 min)

Jan 2021:

2nd call (*secondo appello*). Date to be determined.

DOWNLOAD > Student/Supervisor Expectations

Getting Started ▾

Planning Your Graduate Degree ▾

The Supervisory Committee ▾

Roles and Responsibilities ▾

The Working Relationship ▾

The Graduate Thesis ▲

The Thesis Proposal >

Before you Start to Write ▾

Defending the Thesis ▾

Research Ethics: A Guide for
Graduate Students ▾

Your thesis will be the final product of your time in graduate school. You should be planning your thesis from the very beginning of your degree program.

A thesis is a substantial piece of scholarly writing that reflects the writer's ability to:

- conduct research
- communicate the procedures for and results of the research
- critically analyze the literature
- present a detailed methodology and accurate results
- verify knowledge claims and sources meticulously
- link the topic of the thesis with the broader field



A thesis at the doctoral level is called a dissertation, but dissertations and theses are usually referred to collectively as theses. There are some differences between a master's and a doctoral thesis:

- A master's thesis must demonstrate that the student knows the background and principal works of the research area, and can produce significant scholarly work. It should contain some original contribution whenever possible.
- A doctoral thesis must contain a substantial contribution of new knowledge to the field of study. It presents the results and an analysis of original research, and should be significant enough to be published.

The UBC Library keeps electronic copies of all theses written by UBC graduate students in its institutional repository, [cIRcle](#). Take a look for examples of theses in your area of interest. Please refer to [Dissertation and Thesis Preparation](#) on this web site for formatting details.

<https://www.grad.ubc.ca/handbook-graduate-supervision/graduate-thesis>

Master's and doctoral theses

A **master's thesis** must demonstrate that the student **knows the background and principal works of the research area**, and can produce significant scholarly work. It should contain **some original contribution** whenever possible.

A **doctoral thesis** must contain a **substantial contribution of new knowledge to the field of study**. It presents the results and an analysis of original research, and should be **significant enough to be published**.

Structure

Most world universities use a **multiple chapter** format :

- a) **an introduction**, which introduces the research topic, the methodology, as well as its scope and significance;
- b) **a literature review**, reviewing relevant literature and showing how this has informed the research issue;
- c) **a methodology** chapter, explaining how the research has been designed and why the research methods/population/data collection and analysis being used have been chosen.
- d) **a findings chapter**, outlining the findings of the research itself;
- e) **an analysis and discussion** chapter, analysing the findings and discussing them in the context of the literature review (this chapter is often divided into two—analysis and discussion);
- f) **a conclusion**.

Thomas, Gary (2009) Your Research Project. Thousand Oaks: Sage.

What's in an abstract?

An **abstract** is a brief summary of a **research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding**, or any **in-depth analysis** of a particular subject and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purpose. When used, an abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript or typescript, acting as the point-of-entry for any given academic paper or patent application.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3136027/>

Table 1

General qualities of a good abstract

The abstract is a condensed and concentrated version of the full text of the research manuscript. It should be sufficiently representative of the paper if read as a standalone document.

The abstract must be as detailed as possible within the word count limits specified by the journal to which the paper is intended to be submitted. This will require good precis writing skills, as well as a fine judgment about what information is necessary and what is not.

The abstract must contain as much information as possible on the analyses related to the primary and secondary outcome measures.

The abstract should not present a biased picture, such as only favorable outcomes with the study drug, or findings that support the authors' hypotheses; important nonsignificant and adverse findings should also receive mention. Thus, to the extent possible, the reader should be able to independently evaluate the authors' conclusions.

Pictorial example
of abstract:

This is your article,
paper, thesis
or dissertation:



A



B



C



D



This is your abstract

Abstract—The message delivery ratio of mobile opportunistic networks strongly depends on the transmission time, which is closely related either to the mobility of users and to the communication properties of the mobile devices. A larger radio transmission range allows longer contact durations, improving the message dissemination. Furthermore, user mobility is a crucial factor to be considered, especially when the mobile nodes are vehicles, because of their limited freedom of movement and the high relative speed.

In this paper, we evaluate the use of a sub-gigahertz wireless technology, namely LoRa (Long Range), to establish links between the mobile users in an opportunistic network in order to augment the number of contacts and their duration. We evaluate the performance of LoRa, comparing it with WiFi, using the Epidemic protocol for message diffusion with realistic vehicular traces. Through simulations, we compare the message delivery probability and the network overhead. These experiments were carried out using the ONE simulator with minor modifications to model the typical behaviour of mobile users. The results show that, in opportunistic networks, increasing the range even while reducing the available bandwidth increases the message delivery ratio.

Abstract

In the last decades, the demand for higher comfort levels on board of ships has increased year by year. Comfort has always been a key factor in cruise ships and pleasure yachts, though recently, the attention to the condition of seafarers has also increased. Several studies in the last years focused on how to improve comfort on board, suggesting methods and analytical instruments for the prediction of vibration and noise levels during the ship design process. Other studies investigated how to reduce the vibration transmitted from the machinery to the ship or how to reduce the vibration of radiating surfaces with the aim of reducing the noise levels on board.

Some early studies, addressed pillars as a key factor in vibration transmission, this viewpoint was shared also by shipbuilding companies. Aim of this work is to study a device for the reduction of vibration transmission through the pillars. This research is a first step in the development of such device. The main element of the isolator is a resilient element. In order to guarantee the structural capability of the device, the design loads acting on the pillars have been evaluated on a reference yacht and on a cruise ship using both scantling rules and direct FE calculation. Prototypes with different designs have been built and their dynamic characteristics have been studied in a laboratory experimental facility basing on the ISO 10846 standard for the laboratory measurement of the vibro-acoustic properties of isolators. The prototype design showing the lowest transmissibility has been tested on a real scale mock-up representing a portion of two decks with the typical structure of a cruise ship. The real scale test shows the effectiveness of the isolator in the reduction of the vibration transmitted through the pillar.

In addition, a simplified finite element model of the isolator has been set up using the data measured on the mock-up structure and the simplified model has been used to study the isolator effectiveness on a superyacht finite element model. The comparative numerical study and most of all the experimental tests led to very positive results which could pave the way to promising developments in the future.



Prospects for a safe COVID-19 vaccine

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Article

Figures & Data

Info & Metrics

eLetters

PDF

Abstract

Rapid development of an efficacious vaccine against the viral pathogen severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2), the cause of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, is essential, but rigorous studies are required to determine the safety of candidate vaccines. Here, on behalf of the Accelerating COVID-19 Therapeutic Interventions and Vaccines (ACTIV) Working Group, we evaluate research on the potential risk of immune enhancement of disease by vaccines and viral infections, including coronavirus infections, together with emerging data about COVID-19 disease. Vaccine-associated enhanced disease has been rarely encountered with existing vaccines or viral infections. Although animal models of SARS-CoV-2 infection may elucidate mechanisms of immune protection, we need observations of enhanced disease in people receiving candidate COVID-19 vaccines to understand the risk of immune enhancement of disease. Neither principles of immunity nor preclinical studies provide a basis for prioritizing among the COVID-19 vaccine candidates with respect to safety at this time. Rigorous clinical trial design and postlicensure surveillance should provide a reliable strategy to identify adverse events, including the potential for enhanced severity of COVID-19 disease, after vaccination.

Citation guidelines

<https://iee-dataport.org/sites/default/files/analysis/27/IEEE%20Citation%20Guidelines.pdf>

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Citation guidelines:

IEEE citation guidelines can be found on your Moodle2 documents as a .pdf file.

Trial exam:

An on-line trial exam is available on Moodle2.

Primo appello to be held on Friday 11, 2020 starting at 16:15

Break a leg!