# IEEE科技論文英文寫作淺析

何丹丹
IEEE大中華區客戶與資訊經理

# 上期回顧——投稿IEEE期刊還是會議?

- 期刊文章是研究工作和最終結果的完整展示
  - 展示原創研究結果
  - 做出清晰推論，並輔以資料支援
- 會議文章可以是正在進行沒有完成的研究
  - 可展示初期成果或強調最近工作
  - 獲得非正式回饋用於後續研究
- 會議論文通常短於期刊論文,細節和參考文獻也少些

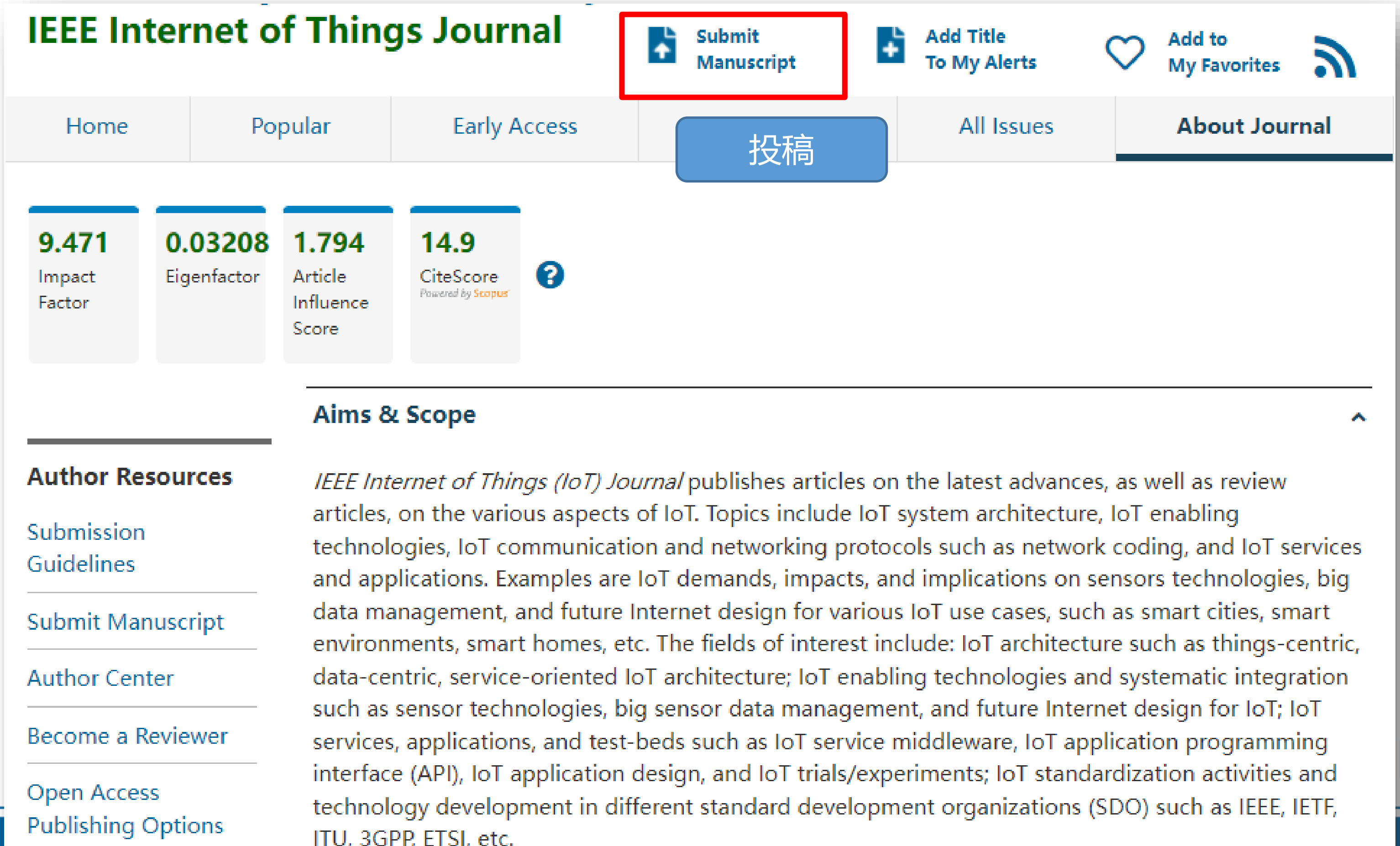
**200+**

Journals, Transactions, Magazines

**1,800+**

Conferences

# 上期回顧——期刊詳情與投稿



投稿

## IEEE Internet of Things Journal

9.471 Impact Factor

0.03208 Eigenfactor

1.794 Article Influence Score

14.9 CiteScore Powered by Scopus

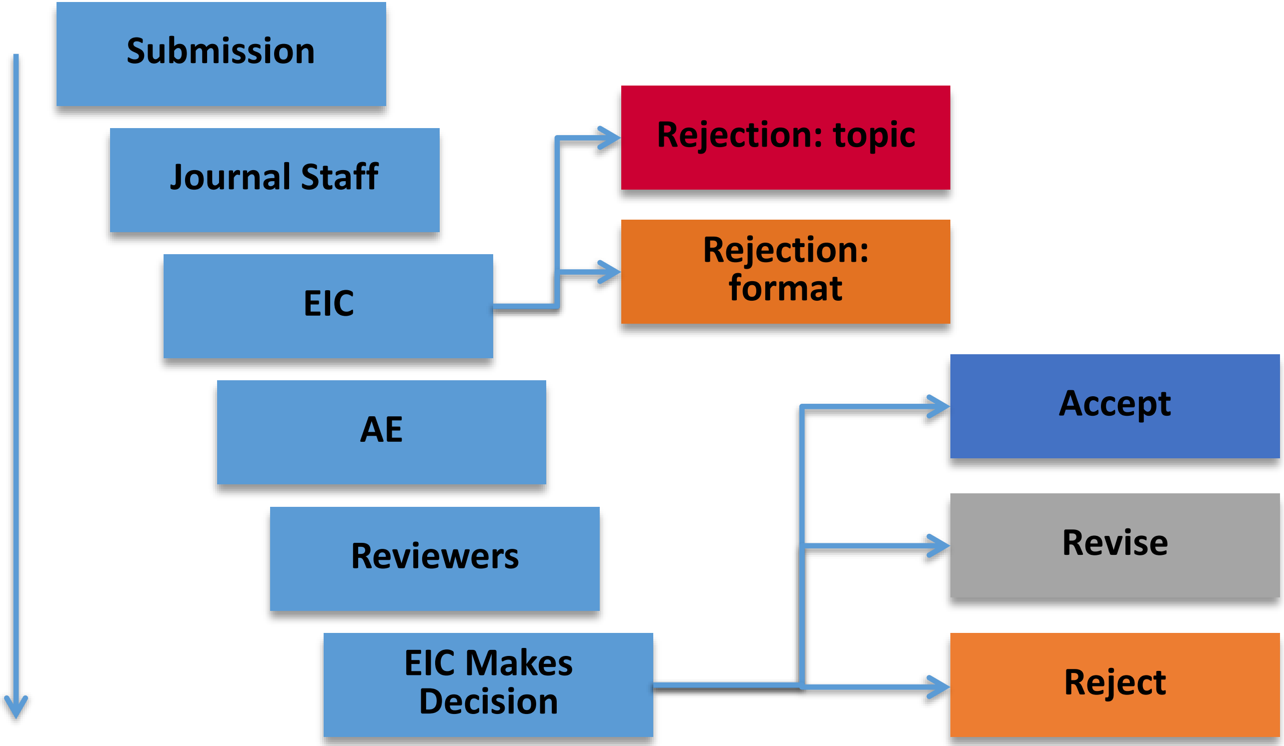
### Aims & Scope

*IEEE Internet of Things (IoT) Journal* publishes articles on the latest advances, as well as review articles, on the various aspects of IoT. Topics include IoT system architecture, IoT enabling technologies, IoT communication and networking protocols such as network coding, and IoT services and applications. Examples are IoT demands, impacts, and implications on sensors technologies, big data management, and future Internet design for various IoT use cases, such as smart cities, smart environments, smart homes, etc. The fields of interest include: IoT architecture such as things-centric, data-centric, service-oriented IoT architecture; IoT enabling technologies and systematic integration such as sensor technologies, big sensor data management, and future Internet design for IoT; IoT services, applications, and test-beds such as IoT service middleware, IoT application programming interface (API), IoT application design, and IoT trials/experiments; IoT standardization activities and technology development in different standard development organizations (SDO) such as IEEE, IETF, ITU, 3GPP, ETSI, etc.

### Author Resources

- Submission Guidelines
- Submit Manuscript
- Author Center
- Become a Reviewer
- Open Access Publishing Options

# 上期回顧——評審流程 Review Process



Submission

Journal Staff

EIC

Rejection: topic

Rejection: format

AE

Reviewers

EIC Makes Decision

Accept

Revise

Reject

# 上期回顧——投稿注意事項

- Authorship (and Acknowledgements) 作者與致謝
- Multiple Authors 多作者
- Plagiarism 剽竊
- Duplicate Submission 重複投稿、一稿多投
- Reuse of Published Materials 已出版材料的再使用
- Fabrication or Falsification 學術造假

# 本期主題

- 科技論文結構淺析
- IEEE論文格式要求
- 拒稿小議

# IEEE編輯和評審人拒稿原因

- The content is not a good fit for the publication (out-of-scope). 內容不適合該期刊
- There are serious scientific flaws: 嚴重的科學缺陷
- Inconclusive results or incorrect interpretation 無法信服的結果或不正確的解釋
    - Fraudulent research 學術造假
    - It is poorly written. 文筆差
- It does not address a big enough problem or advance the scientific field. 沒有解決重大問題或提升當前科技水準
- The work was previously published (high similarity score). 研究之前已經出版過
- The quality is not good enough for the journal. 品質沒有達到期刊要求
    - Examples of poor quality: high similarity score, short-length, aesthetics (poor presentation or writing), lack of mathematics and figures
- Reviewers have misunderstood the article. 評審人誤解文章

# 科技論文主體結構

Title 題目

Abstract 文摘

Keywords 關鍵字

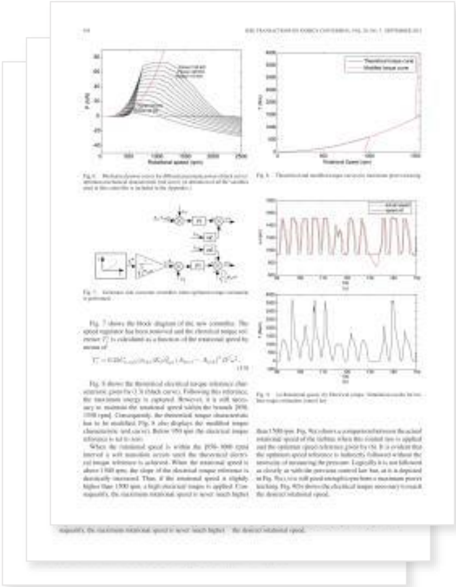
Introduction 引言

Methodology 方法

Results/Discussions/Findings 結果與分析

Conclusion 總結

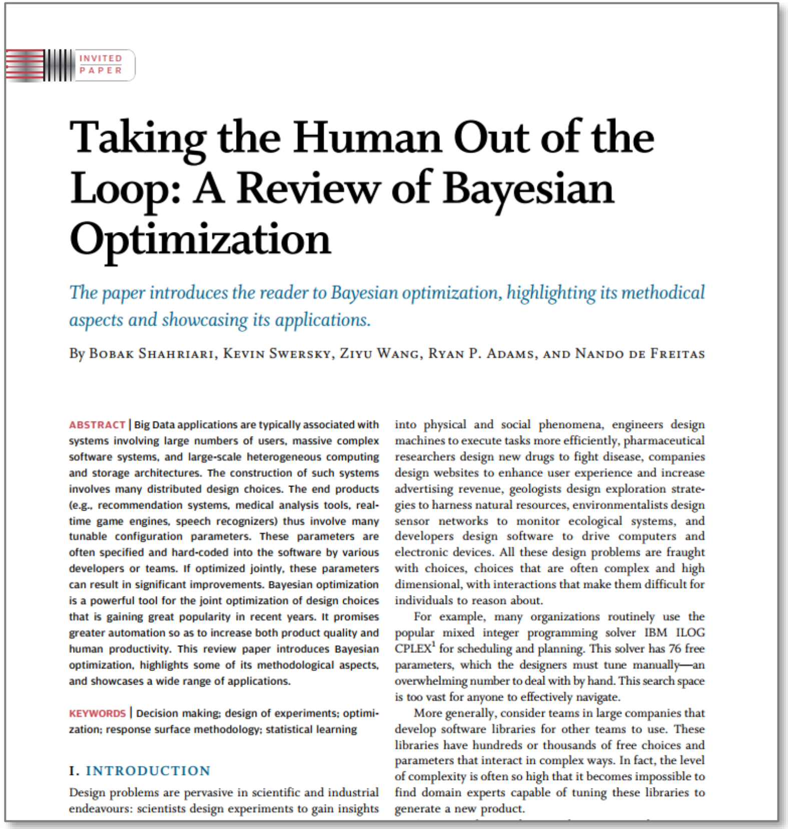
References 參考文獻



# 題目

好的題目應該

- 回答讀者問題 *“這篇文章與我相關嗎？”*
- 抓住讀者興趣
- 簡潔描述文章內容
    - 簡潔
    - 使用關鍵字
    - 避免行業術語



INVITED PAPER

# Taking the Human Out of the Loop: A Review of Bayesian Optimization

*The paper introduces the reader to Bayesian optimization, highlighting its methodical aspects and showcasing its applications.*

By Bobak Shahriari, Kevin Swersky, Ziyu Wang, Ryan P. Adams, and Nando de Freitas

**ABSTRACT** | Big Data applications are typically associated with systems involving large numbers of users, massive complex software systems, and large-scale heterogeneous computing and storage architectures. The construction of such systems involves many distributed design choices. The end products (e.g., recommendation systems, medical analysis tools, real-time game engines, speech recognizers) thus involve many tunable configuration parameters. These parameters are often specified and hard-coded into the software by various developers or teams. If optimized jointly, these parameters can result in significant improvements. Bayesian optimization is a powerful tool for the joint optimization of design choices that is gaining great popularity in recent years. It promises greater automation so as to increase both product quality and human productivity. This review paper introduces Bayesian optimization, highlights some of its methodological aspects, and showcases a wide range of applications.

**KEYWORDS** | Decision making; design of experiments; optimization; response surface methodology; statistical learning

## I. INTRODUCTION

Design problems are pervasive in scientific and industrial endeavours: scientists design experiments to gain insights into physical and social phenomena, engineers design machines to execute tasks more efficiently, pharmaceutical researchers design new drugs to fight disease, companies design websites to enhance user experience and increase advertising revenue, geologists design exploration strategies to harness natural resources, environmentalists design sensor networks to monitor ecological systems, and developers design software to drive computers and electronic devices. All these design problems are fraught with choices, choices that are often complex and high dimensional, with interactions that make them difficult for individuals to reason about.

For example, many organizations routinely use the popular mixed integer programming solver IBM ILOG CPLEX[1] for scheduling and planning. This solver has 76 free parameters, which the designers must tune manually—an overwhelming number to deal with by hand. This search space is too vast for anyone to effectively navigate.

More generally, consider teams in large companies that develop software libraries for other teams to use. These libraries have hundreds or thousands of free choices and parameters that interact in complex ways. In fact, the level of complexity is often so high that it becomes impossible to find domain experts capable of tuning these libraries to generate a new product.

# 好題目/壞題目

*A Human Expert-based Approach to Electrical Peak Demand Management*

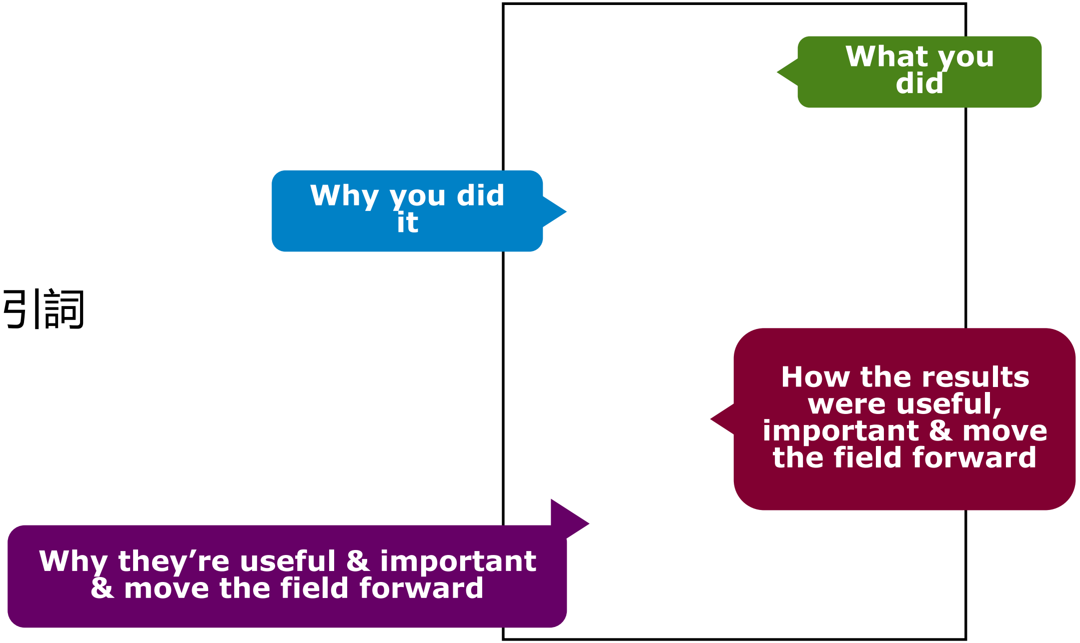
**VS**

*A better approach of managing environmental and energy sustainability via a study of different methods of electric load forecasting*

# 文摘

文章的濃縮版

- 不超過250字
- 以過去式寫作
- 使用關鍵字和索引詞



What you did

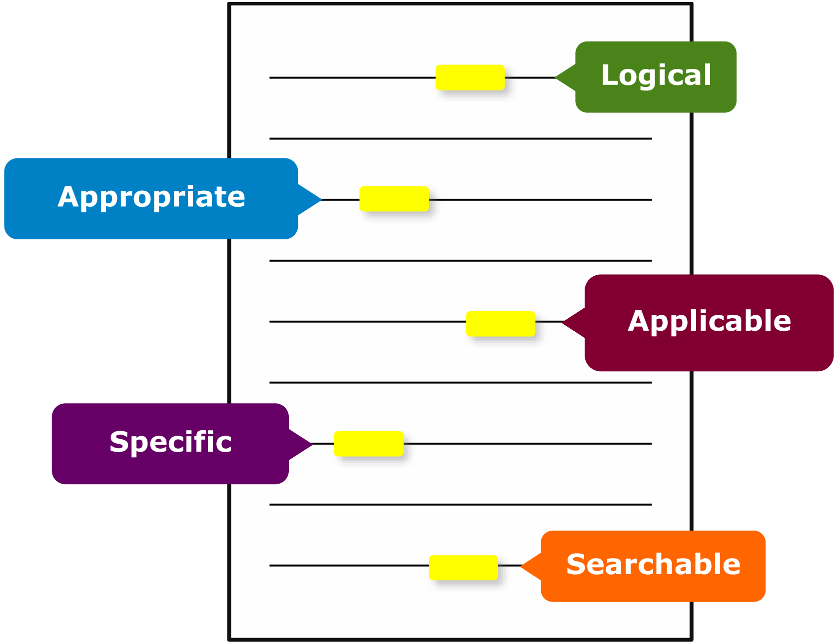
Why you did it

How the results were useful, important & move the field forward

Why they’re useful & important & move the field forward

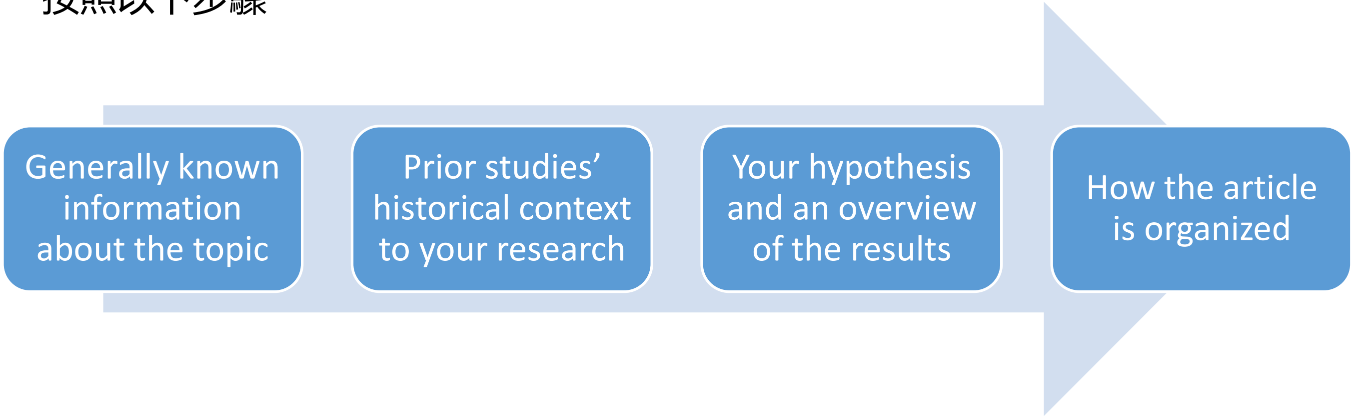
# 關鍵字

用在題目和文摘中，以提升檢索引擎精度



# 引言

- 描述研究問題
- 按照以下步驟



Generally known information about the topic

Prior studies’ historical context to your research

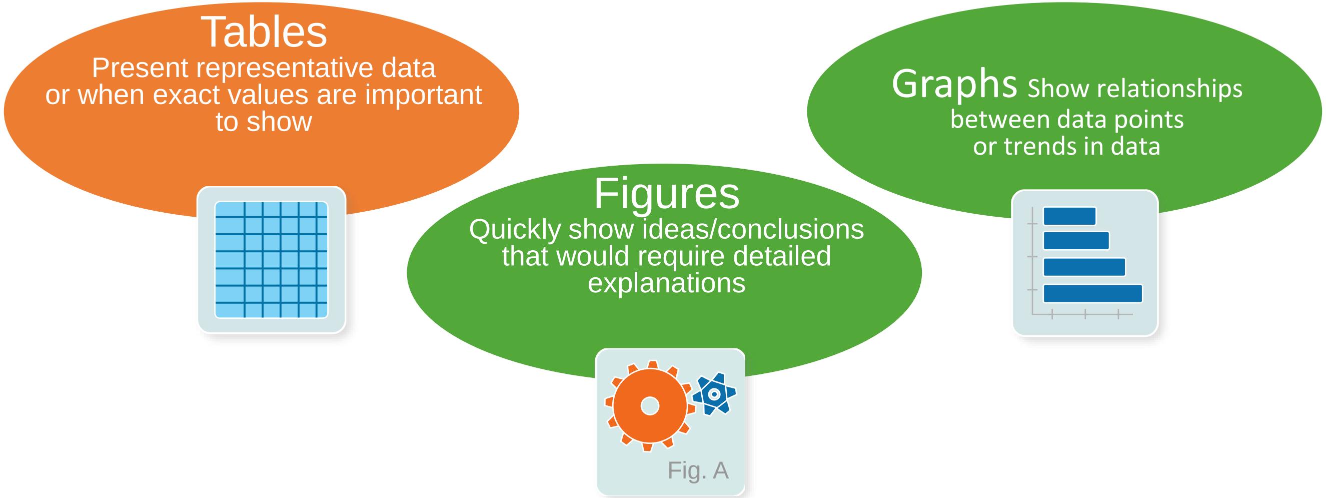
Your hypothesis and an overview of the results

How the article is organized

- 引言不應該
  - 太寬泛或太模糊
  - 超過2頁
- 以現在時撰寫

# 方法

- 問題構想以及解決問題，證實或否證假想的過程
- 使用圖解闡釋想法並支援結論



**Tables**
Present representative data
or when exact values are important
to show

**Figures**
Quickly show ideas/conclusions
that would require detailed
explanations

**Graphs** Show relationships
between data points
or trends in data

# 結果/討論

證明你解決問題或作出重大貢獻

**結果：總結資料**

- 應該清晰簡潔
- 使用表格圖解配合文字解釋結果

**討論：闡釋結果**

- 為什麼研究提出了一個新方案
- 列出研究缺陷

Results

Discussion

# 總結

- 解釋研究達到何種效果
    - 與引言所闡述的問題關聯
    - 重新回顧每個部分關鍵點
    - 包括重要發現、重要結論和推論的總結
- 提供以下優缺點
    - 展示的解決方案
    - 你的研究和方法
- 建議未來研究方向

## SECTION IX.
## CONCLUDING REMARKS

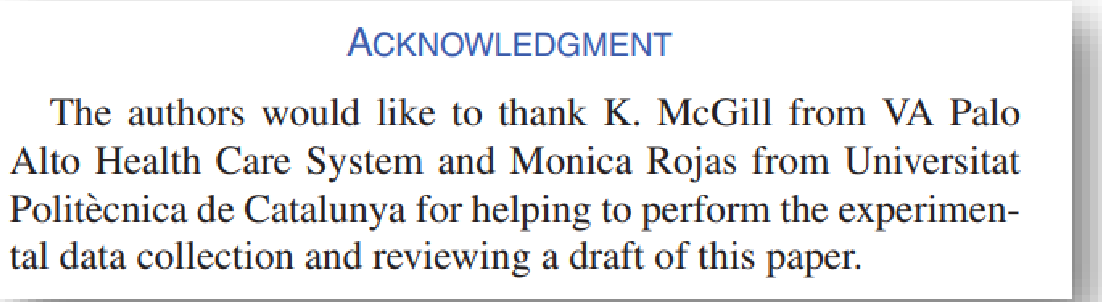
In this paper, we have introduced Bayesian optimization from a modeling perspective. Beginning with the beta-Bernoulli and linear models, and extending them to nonparametric models, we recover a wide range of approaches to Bayesian optimization that have been introduced in the literature. There has been a great deal of work that has focused heavily on designing acquisition functions; however, we have taken the perspective that the importance of this plays a secondary role to the choice of the underlying surrogate model.

In addition to outlining different modeling choices, we have considered many of the design decisions that are used to build Bayesian optimization systems. We further highlighted relevant theory as well as practical considerations that are used when applying these techniques to real-world problems. We provided a history of Bayesian optimization and related fields and surveyed some of the many successful applications of these methods. We finally discussed extensions of the basic framework to new problem domains, which often require new kinds of surrogate models.

Although the underpinnings of Bayesian optimization are quite old, the field itself is undergoing a resurgence, aided by new problems, models, theory, and software implementations. In this paper, we have attempted to summarize the current state of Bayesian optimization methods; however, it is clear that the field itself has only scratched the surface and that there will surely be many new problems, discoveries, and insights in the future.

# 致謝

- 研究資助者
- 數據收集、圖形創建或語言潤色等協助
- 投稿前提供回饋意見的同行



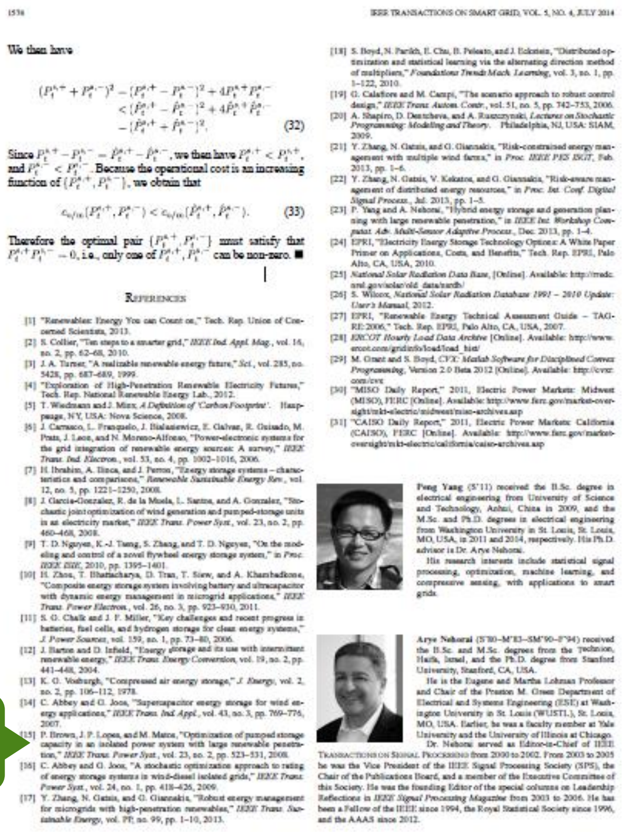
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank K. McGill from VA Palo Alto Health Care System and Monica Rojas from Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya for helping to perform the experimental data collection and reviewing a draft of this paper.

# 參考文獻

- 支持和證實你研究所證實、否證或解決的假想
- 參考文獻數量無明確限制
  - 但是只應列出與研究直接相關的文章
- 確保作者署名

Properly cited material



We then have

$$\begin{aligned}(P_t^{s,+} + P_t^{s,-})^2 &= (P_t^{s,+} - P_t^{s,-})^2 + 4P_t^{s,+}P_t^{s,-}\\ &< (\hat{P}_t^{s,+} - \hat{P}_t^{s,-})^2 + 4\hat{P}_t^{s,+}\hat{P}_t^{s,-}\\ &= (\hat{P}_t^{s,+} + \hat{P}_t^{s,-})^2.\end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

Since $P_t^{s,+} - P_t^{s,-} = \hat{P}_t^{s,+} - \hat{P}_t^{s,-}$, we then have $P_t^{s,+} < \hat{P}_t^{s,+}$, and $P_t^{s,-} < \hat{P}_t^{s,-}$. Because the operational cost is an increasing function of $(P_t^{s,+}, P_t^{s,-})$, we obtain that

$$c_{o/m}(P_t^{s,+}, P_t^{s,-}) < c_{o/m}(\hat{P}_t^{s,+}, \hat{P}_t^{s,-}). \tag{33}$$

Therefore the optimal pair $(P_t^{s,+}, P_t^{s,-})$ must satisfy that $P_t^{s,+}P_t^{s,-} = 0$, i.e., only one of $P_t^{s,+}, P_t^{s,-}$ can be non-zero. ■

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# 投稿信

- 幫助您給期刊編輯留下良好的第一印象（會議用文章對投稿信不作要求）。
- 說明您的文章如何符合該期刊的發稿範圍，而減輕編輯的工作量。
- 論述您的文章如何解決一個重要的新問題，及其如何推進對該領域的研究。
- 確認您的稿件屬於原創且並未投給其他任何出版物。
- 流覽期刊網站，確保您知道現任編輯的姓名並在投稿信問候語中使用該姓名。

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- 您投稿的期刊名稱，因為編輯部可能負責編排多本期刊
- 您文章的標題
- 每位元供稿作者的姓名及目前的就職單位
- 通聯作者的完整聯繫方式
- 對特別要求的說明，如特寫或不尋常的篇幅

# 常見句法錯誤

- 開篇語
  - 避免使用諸如“顯然”或“如前所述”之類的不必要短語。
  - 在一句話的開頭不要使用“This”之類字樣。因為這個字比較含糊。
- 主語和動詞必須一致
  - 單數名詞要使用動詞的單數形式，複數名詞則需要動詞的複數形式，如：“The engineer says”，“The engineers say”。

# 常見句法錯誤

- 誤置和垂懸修飾語
  - 修飾語指在句子中起描述作用的詞語或短語，但是當它們出現在錯誤的位置則可以引起困惑。誤置修飾語會讓修飾語與其所修飾的詞語被錯誤地分開。
    - 錯誤 “Reading the Aims and Scope, the journal would be a good fit for my article”
    - 正確 “Reading the Aims and Scope, I realized the journal would be a good fit for my article”
  - 因為處在句子中的錯誤位置，垂懸修飾語修飾的是一個無修飾關係的詞語。
    - 錯誤 “The engineer wanted a cold glass of water”
    - 正確 “The engineer wanted a glass of cold water”

# 細心並正確用詞

- 在文章中不要使用俚語
  - 使用技術行話時要謹慎，因為身處於您直接附屬專業之外的國際讀者可能會讀不懂
- 如果可能，請避免使用縮寫
  - 如果您確實要使用，則要在首次使用後在括弧內給出定義
- 使用簡單常見的詞
  - 如：用 “start” 而不用 “initiate” 。用 “Use” 而不用 “utilize” 。

# 增加文章的趣味性

- 分段寫作時，篇幅不要太長。每一段都應有一個主題句，支援該關鍵訊息的句子，以及一個總結句。段落長短不一致可使您的文章易於閱讀。
- 構思兩個段落之間的銜接。遞進是否符合邏輯?
- 以主謂賓的句式寫出清晰簡潔的句子。句子長短不一致可使文章更具吸引力。
- 句子中的每個詞都應富有含義；刪除不必要的詞語。

# 增加文章的趣味性

- 避免過多用被動語態。“It was hypothesized,”是被動句；“We hypothesized,”是主動句。主動語態更富趣味且不易引起歧義。盡可能將被動句改為主動句。
- 以第一人稱（“我”、“我們”）寫作，說明工作和寫作的執行者是誰。此方法在對比您的作品和他人的作品時尤其有用。
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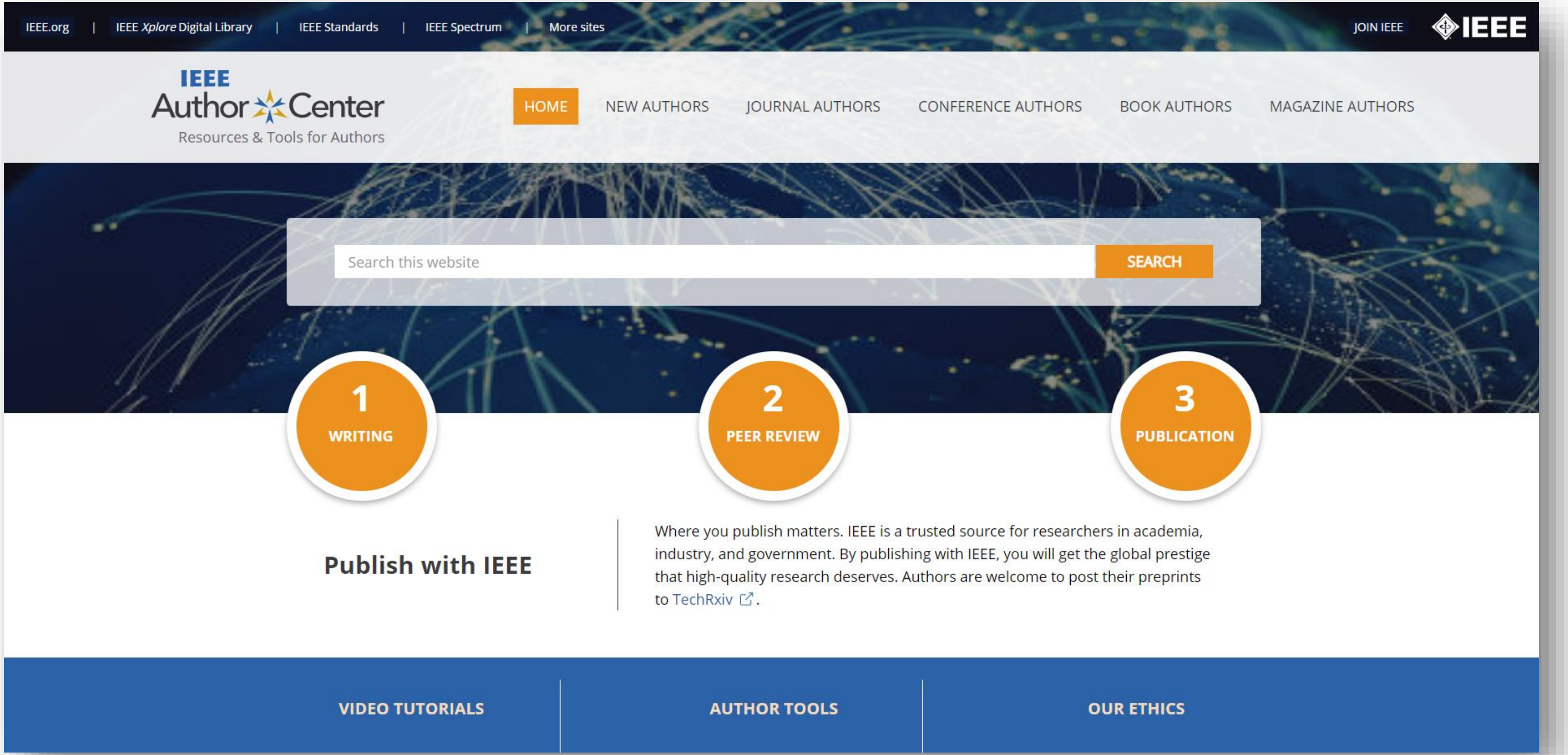

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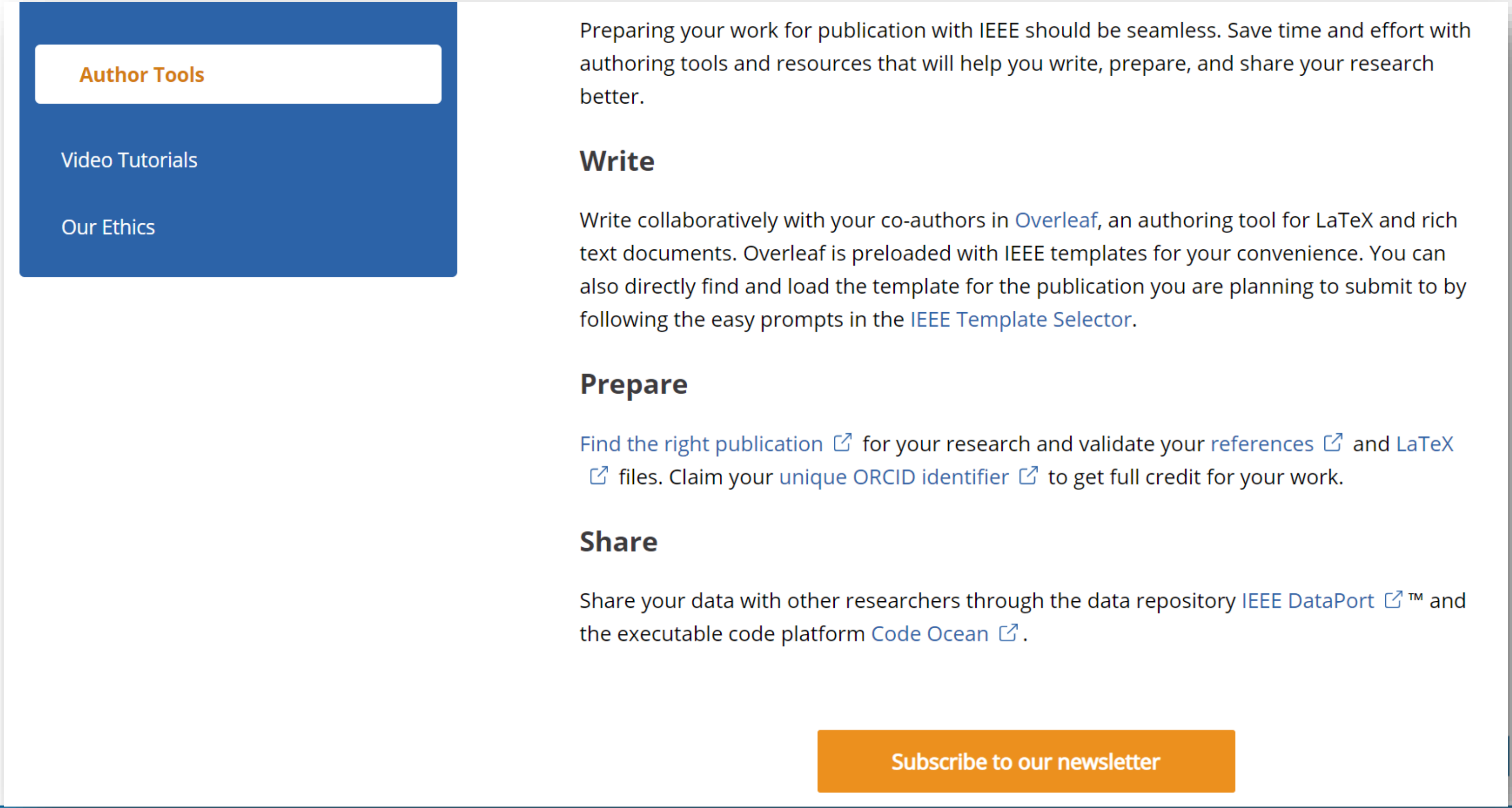

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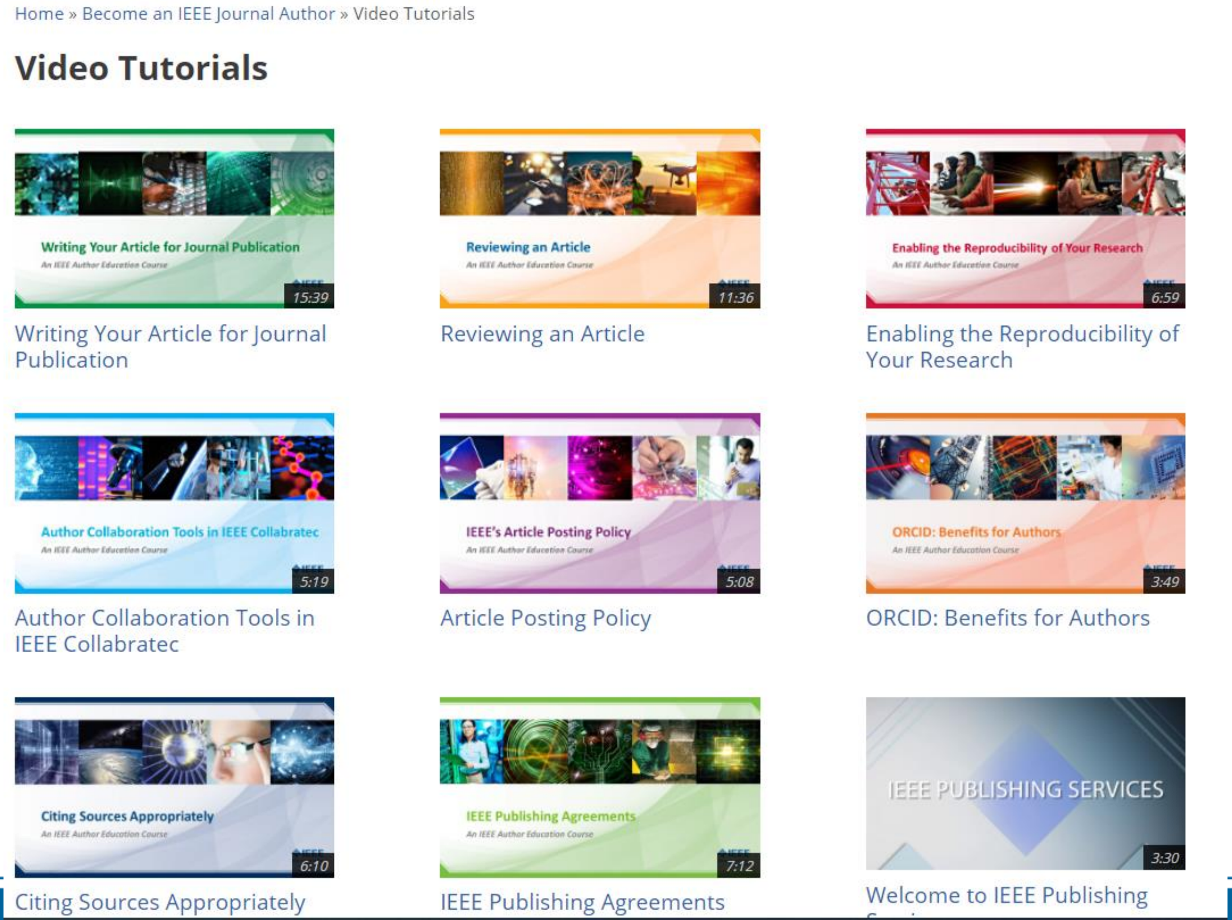

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