



Aalto University
School of Electrical
Engineering

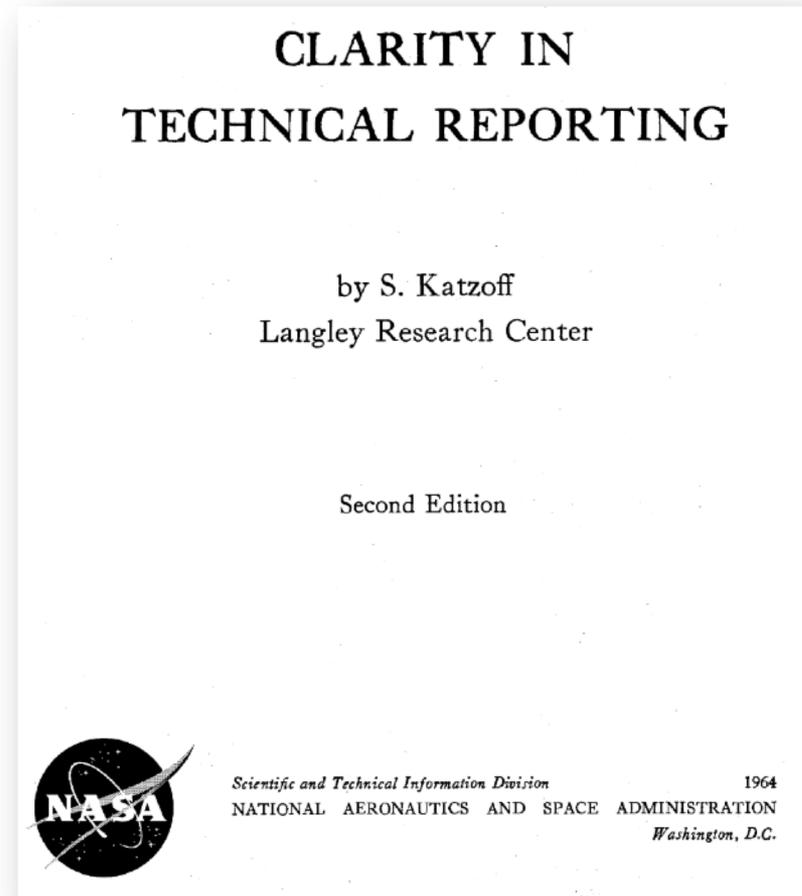
How to Write a Good Paper?

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February 25, 2019

Excellent article on technical writing

- Also main source for this presentation
- S. Katzoff, "Clarity in Technical Reporting," NASA report SP-7010, Second Edition, 1964.
- <http://www.ifs.tuwien.ac.at/~silvia/research-tips/NASA-64-sp7010.pdf>



Structure of a report (part 1/2)

- Title
 - Descriptive; not necessarily the same as your “topic”
- Abstract (summary)
 - Your paper in a nutshell
 - “Stand-alone” approach
- Introduction
 - Background, problem statement, motivation, many references, description of contents



Structure of a report (part 2/2)

- The actual text (the “beef”)
 - Methods
 - Results
 - Analysis
- Conclusion
 - “Standalone”
- References (bibliography)



Text style

- Formal & clear
 - Avoid exaggeration (very, extremely...)
- Use your own words and symbols
 - No “copy-and-paste”
- Avoid long and complicated sentences
- Do not make your paragraphs too long
- Passive voice often suggested
 - “It was observed that ...”
- Use the template for acoustics seminar!



Abstract

- Tell **everything** very briefly
 - **Motivation** (Why this work?)
 - **Problem statement** (What problem?)
 - **Approach** (How is it solved?)
 - **Results** (How good?)
 - **Conclusion** (What are the implications?)
- Don't write a short version of introduction!



Reference: "How to Write an Abstract" by Philip Koopman,
Carnegie Mellon University, October, 1997:
<http://www.ece.cmu.edu/~koopman/essays/abstract.html>

Example abstract (100 words)

V. Välimäki, “Discrete-time synthesis of the sawtooth waveform with reduced aliasing,” *IEEE Signal Processing Letters*, 12(3): 214-217, 2005.

Abstract—An efficient signal processing algorithm for generating a sawtooth waveform is proposed. The algorithm improves the trivial waveform sampling method, which suffers from low sound quality due to aliasing. The basic version of the new algorithm differentiates a piecewise parabolic waveform. Another version of the algorithm oversamples and decimates the parabolic wave with a simple filter prior to differentiation. The two algorithm variants improve the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) over the trivial method by 10 and 15 dB, respectively. A perceptually weighted SNR suggests a larger subjective improvement. The proposed methods are applicable in a digital signal processor (DSP) implementation of subtractive sound synthesis.

M/P

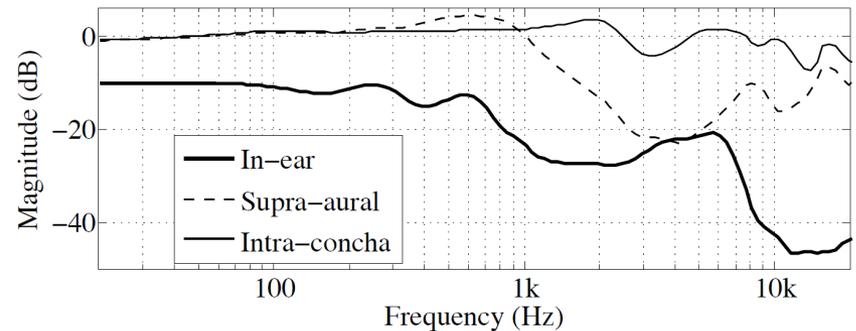
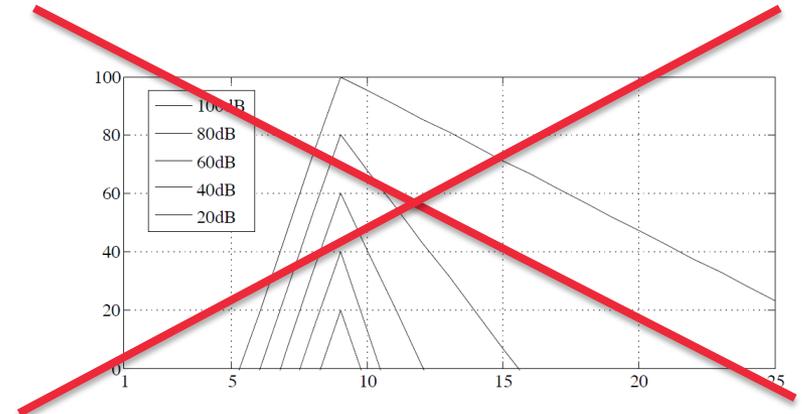
A

R

C

Figures

- Strive for clarity!
 - Type of plot
 - Font size & type
 - Axis names and units
 - Not too thin lines
 - Sufficient resolution
 - Use colors if allowed
- Use captions to make the figure self-explanatory
- “Anchor” the figure to the body text



Citing previous work

- You must always give a reference, when you mention non-obvious facts/results
 - Borrow, but do not steal
 - **Always cite all your references**
 - Applies also for figures!
 - In the figure caption: Adapted / adopted from [ref]
 - Give the ref, when a figure **idea** is not your own work
 - Give the ref, when you have copied a figure from another publication, from the web etc.
 - Self-plagiation is also naughty!
-

How to write a conclusion

- A conclusion should review the main points
 - Do not replicate the abstract
- Do not introduce new results in the conclusion
- It may elaborate on the importance of the work
- It may suggest applications and extensions (speculations on future work)



Finalization



- Finally, check your report for
 - Typos, misspellings
 - References & bibliography
- Take the comments from the instructor and other students into account
- Revise your paper and respond to feedback
 - If a point in your text is criticized, change it
 - But you don't have to agree on everything