

# Strategies for Citation Integration

# Example 0

Additive manufacturing was originally developed to guide product design by providing a way to create prototypes directly from digital designs. This method called rapid prototyping (RP), as the name implies, consumes less time and resources than most preceding techniques. For instance, the manufacturing of an injection mold for prototyping purposes would be extremely expensive. However, the part can be created with additive manufacturing for a fraction of the cost. Moreover, rapid prototyping is cost and time effective when it can substitute handcrafting, CNC manufacturing, or silicon molding. The downside when compared to these methods is often poor surface quality and inferior dimensional accuracy. However, RP enables fast iterative testing of products with a low threshold of prototypes failing expectations. This makes it a superior tool in product development and explains why prototyping has been the leading application of AM. (Wohlers 2013)

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# Example 1

Chen and Liu (2004) studied the effect of aggregate size distributions and the volume fraction of aggregate on the fracture parameters of concretes with strength 50 – 89 MPa under three-point bending test. For this purpose three various maximum aggregate sizes of 10, 15 and 20 mm were employed. They also investigated the influence of coarse aggregate volume fraction on the fracture parameters of HSC. For this purpose three various volume fraction of aggregates named 40 %, 60 % and 80 % were employed. They concluded that HSC with lower brittles could be made by aggregate with greater size. The maximum fracture energy and fracture toughness were achieved at 60 % of aggregate volume.

**Rashad and Seleem, 2017**

# Topical progression

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## Example 2

Regarding the implementation of BIM, two main actors can be identified: the private sector and the public sector [12]. The role of the first one is bright and widely studied. However, the position that the second one must play is less common and poorly documented. Even though, it can be established that government support is a force that encourages the use of BIM and potentiates its implementation. The intervention of the public sector generates an environment of acceptance towards new technologies since it gives them credibility and also a legal or regulatory weight [12]. Therefore, the adoption of BIM by the industry is streamlined and made more effective.

**Alsina-Saltarén et al., 2018**

# Including your voice

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## Example 3

Design goals are the focus of the design process and design content. On this point, Erbuomwan, Sivaloganathan, & Jebb (1996) define design goals as the purposes for design actions and decisions taken in each design step. Design goals are commonly not explicit in the beginning, and they can evolve through conceiving, planning, and making in a design process (Buchanan, 2001). In turn, the progressive goals guide the situated choice of design activities and push forward design progress (Mostow, 1985). Regardless of the goal-related issues, i.e., how to handle interaction between 2 different goals in a design process (ibid.), discerning desirable goals, and creating conditions to reach them are primarily demanded for the success of design (Friedman, 2003).



# Alternating sources

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# Citation Sandwich

## 1. Introduce the source

- According to Smith et al. (2001), ...
- Design thinking is best understood as...(Smith 2001).

## 2. Insert the paraphrase, summary (or in rare cases, quote)

## 3. Contextualize it!

- Explain it
- Agree / Disagree with it
- Contrast it with another source or idea
- Connect it into your argument