



Citing and Referencing: IEEE Style

About the Presenter



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Purpose of this session

- What is citing and referencing?
- Why citing and referencing is important
- How to cite sources using the IEEE style
- How to write reference lists in the IEEE style



Writing a dissertation, thesis, article, essay

Writing a dissertation, thesis, article, essay:

- Read **widely** and **analyse** the work of others
- Use as **many sources** as you can (books, journals, newspapers, reports, web etc.)
- Read at an appropriate **academic** level
- Use good **quality** sources



Cite and ref.

- In your assignments you must **demonstrate** that you have used relevant, good quality sources by:
 - providing **in-text citations** in the body of your work
- AND
- a **reference list** at the end of your work



What's an in-text IEEE citation ?

A square bracket with the reference number written such as.....

- According to [1], the inter-war period was....
- [2] has shown that..... [8] and [6] note...
- As [3] pointed out....
- It has been suggested by [4]
- A number of authors including [2,4-9] argued that...
- 25% of manufacturing jobs were lost in the 1980's [5].
- Several authors [5-16] conclude..
- A recent survey [16] has found...



What's a reference list?

- A list of **all** the sources you have **cited** in the text of your assignment
- Presented at the **end of your work** in **chronological order** by appearance in the main text.
- Do not list books, journals, newspapers, then websites etc.



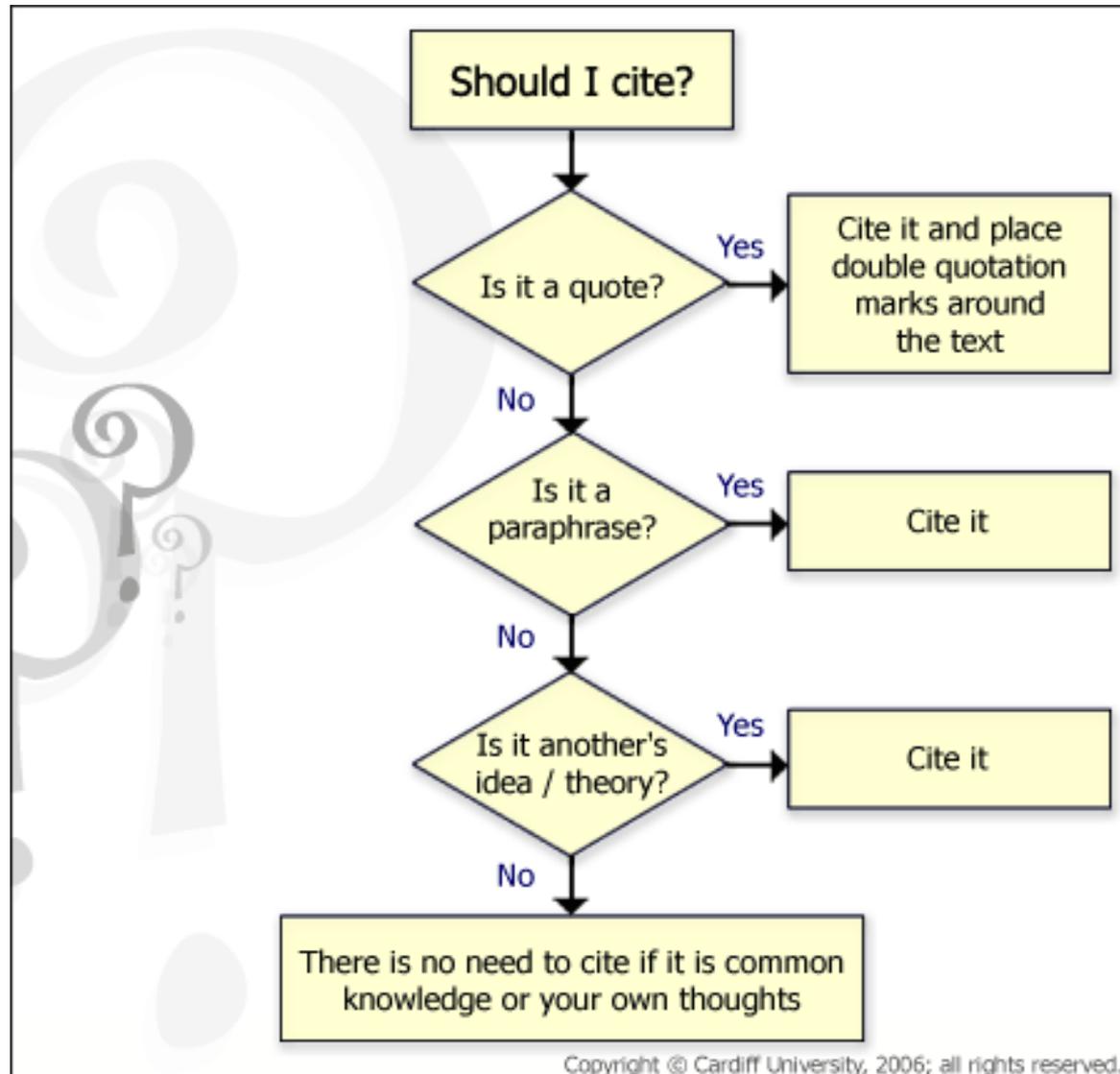
What's a reference list?

Note: a bibliography lists all of the sources you have read to help write your assignment, not just those cited in the text.

Bibliography and/ or reference list? Ask your **SUPERVISOR!**

see reference list handout

Should I cite?





Citing explained- IEEE Style

citation
in body of text (in-text citation)

Allows reader to:

- know when you are stating an idea, fact or text that is not your own
- know whose idea, fact or text it is
- find full details of the source in your reference list

Statement
Mention of previous
work

are extracted after contrast enhancement in the four channels selected from different color spaces. Finally, the Fuzzy C-means clustering algorithm is applied to classify the obtained feature vectors, associated with each image pixel, into vessels and background. More work on vessel detection can be found in [9,10].

In [11] a technique is proposed for tracking-based vascular intersection detection. This technique is an improvement on the one proposed in [12] that involves a four-step algorithm. These steps require matched filtering, local entropy thresholding, length filtering, and vascular intersection detection for the detection and extraction of blood vessels in retinal images. The blood vessels are first enhanced by matched filtering, based on the assumption that blood vessels usually have a lower reflectance compared to the background. An entropy-based threshold is then used to distinguish between background and vessels in the generated matched-



Referencing explained- IEEE Style

reference
end of text

Allows reader to :

- see breadth & depth of reading
- locate sources
- verify if necessary

- [6] M.I. Iqbal, A.M. Aibinu, I.B. Tijani, M. Nilsson, M.J.E. Salami, Cross point detection using fuzzy logic and neural network, in: Proceedings of the International Conference on Computer and Communication Engineering, Malaysia, 2008, pp. 241–246.
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- in: Third International IEEE Conference on Signal-Image Technologies and Internet-Based System, Shanghai, China, December 2007, pp. 711–718.
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- [21] T. Fawcett, ROC graphs: notes and practical considerations for researchers, Technical Report MS 1143—Extended version of HPL-2003-4, HP Laboratories, 2004. OpenURL.
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Citing explained- Harvard Style

citation
in body of text (in-text citation)
abbreviated pointer to full reference
author/date system

Statement
Mention of previous work

In the context of turbulent dispersed flows (gas–solid, gas–liquid and liquid–solid), a key information for practical applications is the rate at which the dispersed phase (e.g. particles, droplets and aerosols; from now on referred to as particles for sake of simplicity) is transported to, deposited at, and re-entrained from a solid boundary by turbulence. In relation to the many and complex phenomena involved, an elemental physical insight was given by Friedlander and Johnstone (1957) in their early paper: the “rate of particle transfer is always less than or equal to the transfer rate of the common gases which follow approximately the Reynolds analogy”. This remark provides the essentials for a model: first it is necessary to understand wall turbulence, second it is necessary to understand the coherent flow motions (instantaneous realizations of the Reynolds stresses), and third it is necessary to model the intrinsic inadequacy of the adverb *approximately* both in qualitative

et al., 2003). Upon examination of most of the published works, it emerges that the main difficulty of the modelling approaches is associated with the inability of particles to follow turbulent vortices: due to inertia, they cross through vortices and accumulate into specific flow regions where they tend to stay long time. For this reason, particles do not experience fully the Eulerian statistics of the turbulent flow field; rather they sample it only preferentially (see Fessler et al., 1994; and references therein). The response to a lack of satisfactory theories produced an effort to collect experimental data sources for model benchmarking: examples, mostly referring to fully-developed turbulent flow in straight vertical tubes or ducts, can be retrieved in the paper by Young and Leeming (1997) or, more recently, in the report by Sippola and Nazaroff (2002). An interesting feature of these data collections is the inaccuracy affecting measurements in the so-called “diffusion–impaction” regime. In this regime, particles are large enough for their inertia to be influential on their motion and small enough to be-

Allows reader to:

- know when you are stating an idea, fact or text that is not your own
- know whose idea, fact or text it is
- find full details of the source in your reference list

Soldati, 2002; Marchioli
it was shown that there
wall structures, local par-



Referencing explained- Harvard Style

reference
end of text
full bibliographic details
author/date system

Allows reader to :

- see breadth & depth of reading
- locate sources
- verify if necessary

Février, P., Simonin, O., Squires, K.D., 2005. Partitioning of particle velocities in gas-solid turbulent flows into a continuous field and a spatially uncorrelated random distribution: theoretical formalism and numerical study. *J. Fluid Mech.* 533, 1–46.

Friedlander, S.K., Johnstone, H.F., 1957. Deposition of suspended particles from turbulent gas streams. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Res.* 49, 1151–1156.

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Grassberger, P., Procaccia, I., 1983. Measuring the strangeness of strange attractors. *Physica D* 9, 189–208.

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Jimenez, J., Pinelli, A., 1999. The autonomous cycle of near-wall turbulence. *J. Fluid Mech.* 389, 335–359.

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Kuerten, J.G.M., 2006. Subgrid modeling in particle-laden channel flow. *Phys. Fluids* 18, 025108.

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Marchioli, C., Salvetti, M.V., Soldati, A., 2008a. Some issues concerning Large-Eddy Simulation of inertial particle dispersion in turbulent bounded flows. *Phys. Fluids* 20, 040603.

approximate deconvolution. *Phys. Fluids* 17, 081701.

Shotorban, B., Zhang, K.K.Q., Mashayek, F., 2007. Improve concentration prediction in large-eddy simulation by defluct. *Mass Transfer* 50, 3728–3739.

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Soldati, A., 2005. Particles turbulence interactions in boundary layer flow. *Math. Mech.* 85, 683–699.

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Soldati, A., Banerjee, S., 1998. Turbulence modification by large-scale electrohydrodynamic flows. *Phys. Fluids* 10, 1742–1756.

Soldati, A., Andreussi, P., 1996. The influence of coalescence on particle deposition in vertical annular flow. *Chem. Eng. Sci.* 51, 353–363.

Stolz, P., Adams, N.A., Kleiser, L., 2001. An approximate deconvolution method for large-eddy simulation with application to incompressible wall-bounded flows. *Phys. Fluids* 13, 997–1015.

Yeung, P.K., Pope, S.B., Sawford, B.L., 2006. Reynolds number dependence of Lagrangian statistics in large numerical simulations of isotropic turbulence. *Turbul.* 7, 1–12.

Young, J., Leeming, A., 1997. A theory of particle deposition in turbulent flow. *J. Fluid Mech.* 340, 129–159.



Purpose of this session

- What is citing and referencing?
- Why citing and referencing is important
- How to cite sources using the IEEE style
- How to write reference lists in the IEEE style



Why Cite + Ref ?

- It's good academic practice and enhances presentation

It allows you to:

- acknowledge the work of others

AND

- allows your supervisor to differentiate between your own work and the work of others AND to locate the sources you have used



Why Cite + Ref ?

It allows you to demonstrate that:

- You have gathered evidence to support your ideas/ arguments
- You have used credible, good quality sources
- Have read widely
- AND have read at an appropriate academic level



Plagiarism

- If you do not cite + ref ideas or quotes from other authors you may be accused of plagiarism!
- Plagiarism is defined as presenting someone else's work as your own.
- It's academic theft!
- To avoid plagiarism you MUST always note accurately and fully the details of all the sources you use
- See: HW Plagiarism Guide:
<http://www.hw.ac.uk/registry/resources/PlagiarismGuide.pdf>



Cite and ref styles

- Harvard style (author/ date)
- American Psychological Assoc. (author/ date)
- Modern Language Assoc. (author/ date)
- Modern Humanities Research Assoc. (author/ date)
- Chicago, Vancouver & Footnote (all numeric)
- **IEEE Style**

****ask your SUPERVISOR which system you should use****



IEEE Style

The IEEE citation style has 3 main features:

- The author name is first name (or initial) and last. This differs from MLA style where author's last name is first.
- The title of an article (or chapter, conference paper, patent etc.) is in quotation marks.
- The title of the journal or book is in italics.

[18] G. Pevere. "Infrared Nation." *The International Journal of Infrared Design*, vol. 33, pp. 56-99, Jan. 1979.



When must I provide a citation?

1. **Quote directly:** use another person's ideas in their words
2. **Paraphrase:** present another person's ideas in your words
3. **Summarise:** express another person's ideas in fewer words
4. **Use ideas,** theories, facts, experiments, case studies, from a source
5. **Adopt another** person's research method, survey or experiment design
6. Use statistics, tables, diagrams etc. – not just words! (see reference list handout)



1. Quote directly

If you present information exactly as it appears in a source, indicate this by using quotation marks:

‘Market segmentation is where the larger market is heterogeneous and can be broken down into smaller units that are similar in character’ [12].



2. Paraphrase...

Original: MP's were not paid a salary until 1912. In medieval times constituents sometimes paid their members and met some of the expenses of sending an MP to Westminster, but the practice died out by the end of the 17th century and thereafter MP's needed personal wealth or a personal patron in order to sustain a political career [18]

- Until the 20th century, when MP's received a salary, personal wealth or the support of a patron was essential for a long-term career in politics. Financial support for MP's had on occasion come from their constituents in the medieval period but this system had ended by the 17th century.

Cite?

- Yes. Sentence 2 has been re-written but the meaning is the same as the original

3. Summarise

- Original: The proportion of manual workers in the ranks of the parliamentary Labour Party declined from 1945 to 1979, from approximately 1 in 4 to 1 in 10..... Of the 412 Labour MP's elected in 2001, 12% were drawn from manual backgrounds [23].
- Since 1945 the proportion of manual workers in the parliamentary Labour Party has fallen from 25% (approx.) to 12% in 2001.

Cite?

- Yes. Sentence 1 has been shortened and rewritten but the key point is maintained



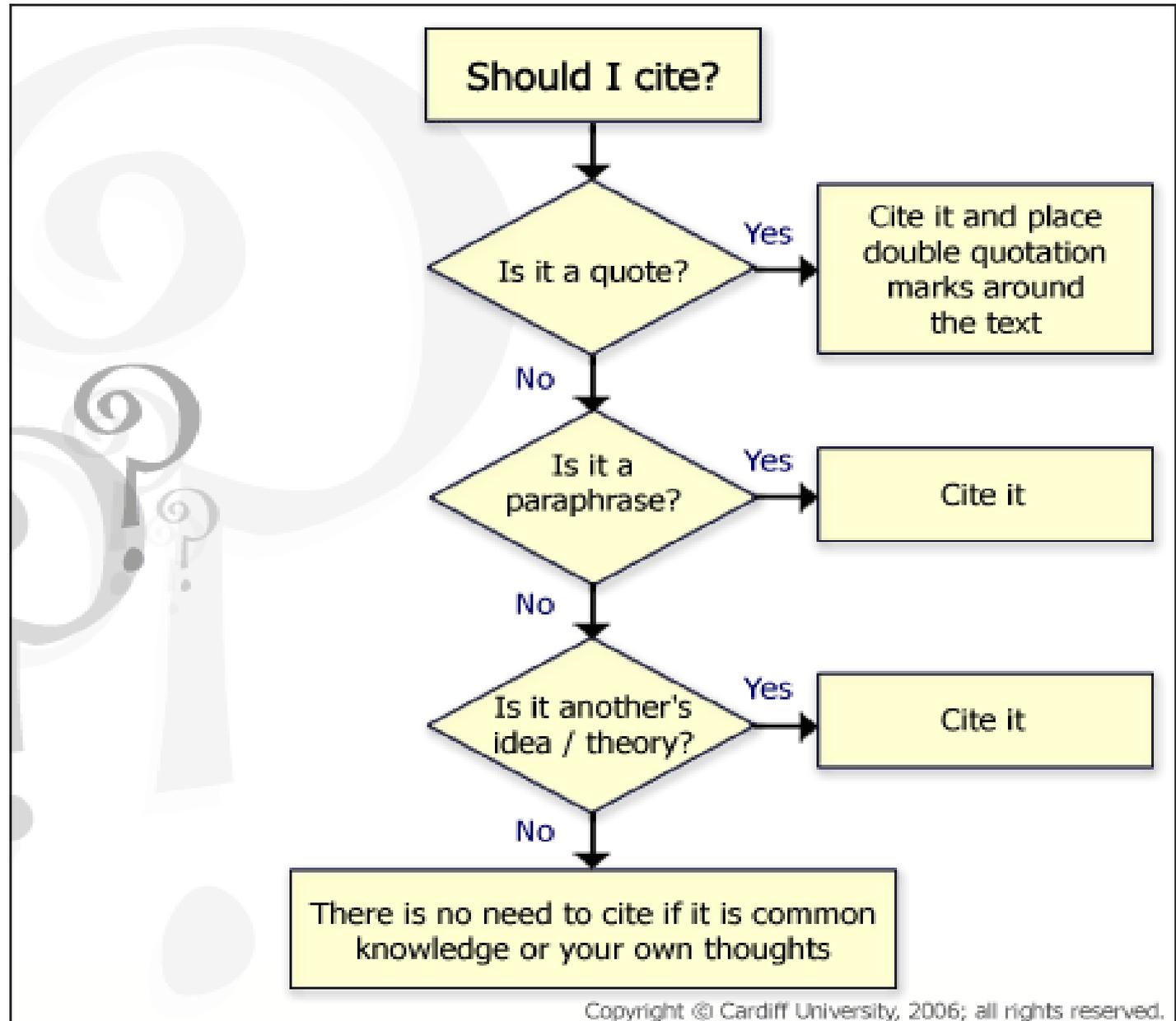
No citation required

- Your own ideas, theories, arguments, conclusions
- Surveys and experiments designed and carried out by you
- Your own research method
- Very basic common knowledge: i.e. Glasgow is in the west of Scotland

BUT

- Glasgow is in the west of Scotland and has a population of 530,000 (cite source!)

Should I cite?





Digital Object Identifier

- Some databases (such as ScienceDirect) provide a DOI: a unique permanent identifier provided by publishers so that an article can always be found online. You can use this instead of the URL

- [doi:10.1016/j.envint.2007.12.012](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2007.12.012)



Digital Object Identifier...

- Geraskin, S.A., Fesenko, S.V. and Alexakhin, R.M. (2008) 'Effects of non-human species irradiation after the Chernobyl NPP accident', *Environmental International* [online], vol.34, no.6, pp.880-897. Available from:
[doi:10.1016/j.envint.2007.12.012](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2007.12.012) (ScienceDirect) (Accessed 21 January 2010).



Secondary referencing

- This occurs when the author of the source you are reading refers to the work of another author. – and you want to use the work of the other author
- For example: Clarke's book refers to a book written by Taylor
- If you can't locate the original work (i.e. by Taylor) and you believe that Clarke's interpretation of Taylor's work is reliable:



Secondary referencing...

To cite:

- According to Taylor, cited in Clarke (2008, p.17)...
- Clarke (2008, p.17) citing Taylor notes that....
-(Taylor cited in Clarke, 2008, p.17)

Reference list

- Clarke would appear in your reference list – not Taylor (unless you have read Taylor!)



Take note

Books

- Author(s)/ editor(s) name(s)
- Book title
- Publication date
- Edition (if not the first)
- Place of publication
- Publisher name
- Page numbers used

Electronic resources

- Web address / DOI
- Author/ title of source used
- Date of publication (if available)
- Page numbers used (if available)
- Date accessed
- Is it an e-book, e-journal, e-mail, discussion list, blog etc.?



Take note...

Journal articles

- Name(s) of article author(s)
- Title of the article
- Title of the journal
- Date when journal was published
- The page number(s) of journal article
- Volume and issue numbers
- Page number's used

Conferences

- Author(s)/ editor(s)/ corporate author of conference proceedings
- Title of conference proceedings
- Title of conference paper
- Author of conference paper
- Page numbers of conference paper
- Page number's used



Reference Management Software

- EndNote software is available to assist you in writing references correctly.
- You can use EndNote to automatically add citations to your text and create a list of references in your Word documents.



Summary

- When you use ideas from, refer to, or quote from, another person's work you **MUST** acknowledge this in your work by citing and referencing
- Ensure that your citations and references are complete, accurate and consistent, by keeping note of the sources you have used and where you found them
- If you present work containing ideas or quotes from other authors, without acknowledging their work (even if you do so accidentally) you may be accused of plagiarism!

Further information

Book

Cite them right: the essential referencing guide /
by Richard Pears & Graham Shields
(810.61 PEA) 3 hour & 1 week loan



Endnote training

UICS: <http://www.hw.ac.uk/uics/Training/endnote.htm>
(software package allowing you to manage your references)

EndNoteWeb training, this presentation & further workshops

<http://www.hw.ac.uk/library/workshops.html>



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OC Ugweje,

[https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=18R6tp4AAA
AJ&hl=en](https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=18R6tp4AAA&hl=en)

**Thank
you**

