Technical University of Lodz
Institute of Electronics

O pisaniu i recenzowaniu artykułów naukowych

Piotr M. Szczypiński

Szkoła Inżynierii Systemów BioTechnicznych
Guzowy Piec, 14 – 17 września 2022 rok

- ✔ Artykuł naukowy
- ✔ Struktura
- ✔ Przewodniki – poradniki
- ✔ Narzędzia i produktywność
- ✔ Wybór czasopisma
- ✔ Złożenie
- ✔ Recenzowanie
- ✔ Artykuł w minutę
- ✔ Upór

Artykuł naukowy

Rodzaje publikacji naukowych

- książka (book) – najczęściej monografia specjalistów, zrecenzowana i zredagowana przez fachowców, koncentruje się na jednym temacie lub tematach pokrewnych;
- podręcznik (textbook) – zbiór materiałów o charakterze dydaktycznym;
- poradnik (handbook) – zbiór materiałów o charakterze instruktażowym;
- materiały konferencyjne (conference proceedings) – zbiór tekstów, posterów lub prezentacji, przedstawionych na konferencji (zazwyczaj informują o nowych odkryciach/osiągnięciach naukowych);
- dysertacja (dissertation) – praca naukowa stanowiąca podstawę wniosku autora o przyznanie stopnia naukowego;
- raporty z badań (reports) – opis, oświadczenie, komunikat nt. wykonanej pracy;
- raporty statystyczne (statistical reports);
- **artykuł** (journal article):
  - **naukowy** (research article) – prezentuje wyniki badania naukowego, przeprowadzonego wg określonej metody;
  - **przeglądowy** (review) – zawiera przegląd dotychczasowych wyników badań na określony temat;
  - przegląd literatury (literature review) – zawiera przegląd dotychczasowej literatury na dany temat, ale również wskazuje np. obszary dotąd nieopracowane lub problematyczne;
  - przegląd systematyczny (systematic review) – opracowanie naukowe, którego celem jest znaleźć odpowiedź na konkretnie sformułowane pytanie z wykorzystaniem ścisłych kryteriów wyszukiwania, włączenia i wyłączenia publikacji, ich analizy i oceny.

Źródło: Biblioteka Politechniki Krakowskiej, Rodzaje i struktura publikacji naukowych,
(2022.09.02: https://www.biblos.pk.edu.pl/nauka/publikowanie-wybrane-aspekty/rodzaje-i-struktura-publikacji-naukowych)

Artykuł naukowy

...jest to recenzowany **artykuł opublikowany w czasopiśmie naukowym albo w recenzowanych materiałach** z międzynarodowej konferencji naukowej:

- przedstawiający określone zagadnienie naukowe w sposób **oryginalny i twórczy, problemowy albo przekrojowy**;
- opatrzony przypisami, bibliografią lub innym **właściwym dla danej dyscypliny naukowej aparatem naukowym**.

Źródło: DZIENNIK USTAW RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ POLSKIEJ Warszawa, dnia 28 lutego 2019 r. Poz. 392 ROZPORZĄDZENIE MINISTRA NAUKI I SZKOLNICTWA WYŻSZEGO z dnia 22 lutego 2019 r. w sprawie ewaluacji jakości działalności naukowej.

Wybrane rodzaje artykułów naukowych

Cel?
Przegląd literatury?
Krytyczna ocena?
Zysk czytelnika?

2018 IEEE 15th International Symposium on Biomedical Imaging (ISBI 2018)
April 4-7, 2018, Washington, D.C., USA

DEFORMABLE MEDICAL IMAGE REGISTRATION USING GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORKS

Dwarikanath Mahapatra, Bhavna Antony, Suman Sedai, Rahil Garnavi

IBM Research - Australia, Melbourne

ABSTRACT

Conventional approaches to image registration consist of time consuming iterative methods. Most current deep learning (DL) based registration methods extract deep features to use in an iterative setting. We propose an end-to-end DL method for registering multimodal images. Our approach uses generative adversarial networks (GANs) that eliminates the need for time consuming iterative methods, and directly generates the registered image with the deformation field. Appropriate constraints in the GAN cost function produce accurately registered images in less than a second. Experiments demonstrate their accuracy for multimodal retinal and cardiac MR image registration.

Index Terms— GANs, deformable registration, displacement field

1. INTRODUCTION

Image registration is a fundamental step in most medical image analysis problems, and a comprehensive review of algorithms can be found in [1]. Conventional registration methods use iterative gradient descent based optimization using cost functions such as mean square error (MSE), normalized mutual information, etc. Such methods tend to be time consuming, especially for volumetric images. We propose a fully end-to-end deep learning (DL) approach that does not employ iterative methods, but uses generative adversarial networks (GANs) for obtaining registered images and the corresponding deformation field.

Wu et al. [2] use convolutional stacked autoencoders (CAE) to extract features from fixed and moving images, and use it in a conventional iterative deformable registration framework. Miao et al [3] use convolutional neural network (CNN) regressors in rigid registration of synthetic images. Liao et al [4] employ CNNs and reinforcement learning for iterative registration of CT to cone-beam CT in cardiac and abdominal images. DL based regression methods still require methods to generate the transformed image.

Sokooti et. al. [6] propose RegNet that uses CNNs trained on simulated deformations to generate displacement vector fields for a pair of unimodal images. Vos et. al. [7] propose the deformable image registration network (DIR-Net) which takes pairs of fixed and moving images as input, and outputs a transformed image non-iteratively. Training is completely unsupervised and unlike previous methods it is not trained with known registration transformations.

While RegNet and DIRNet are among the first methods to achieve registration in a single pass, they have some limitations such as: 1) using spatially corresponding patches to predict transformations. Finding corresponding patches is challenging in low contrast medical images and can adversely affect the registration task; 2) Multimodal registration is challenging with their approach due to the inherent problems of finding spatially corresponding patches; 3) DIRNet uses B-splines for spatial transformations which limits the extent of recovering a deformation field; 4) Use of intensity based cost functions limits the benefits that can be derived from a DL based image registration framework.

To overcome the above limitations we make the following contributions: 1) we use GANs for multimodal medical image registration, which can recover more complex range of deformations ; 2) novel constraints in the cost function, such as VGG, SSIM loss and deformation field reversibility, ensure that the trained network can easily generate images that are realistic with a plausible deformation field. We can choose any image as the reference image and registration is achieved in a single pass.

2. METHODS

GANs are generative DL models trained to output many image types. Training is performed in an adversarial setting where a discriminator outputs a probability of the generated image matching the training data distribution. GANs have been used in various applications such as image super resolution [8, 9], image synthesis and image translation using conditional GANs (cGANs) [10] and cyclic GANs (cycGANs) [11].

Medical Image Analysis (1998) volume 2, number 1, pp 1–36

A survey of medical image registration

J. B. Antoine Maintz* and Max A. Viergever

Image Sciences Institute, Utrecht University Hospital, Utrecht, The Netherlands

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to present a survey of recent (published in 1993 or later) publications concerning medical image registration techniques. These publications will be classified according to a model based on nine salient criteria, the main dichotomy of which is extrinsic versus intrinsic methods. The statistics of the classification show definite trends in the evolving registration techniques, which will be discussed. At this moment, the bulk of interesting intrinsic methods is based on either segmented points or surfaces, or on techniques endeavouring to use the full information content of the images involved.

Keywords: matching, registration

Received May 25, 1997; revised October 10, 1997; accepted October 16, 1997

1. INTRODUCTION

Within the current clinical setting, medical imaging is a vital component of a large number of applications. Such applications occur throughout the clinical track of events; not only within diagnostic settings, but prominently in the areas of planning, carrying out and evaluating surgical and radiotherapeutical procedures. The imaging modalities employed can be divided into two global categories: anatomical and functional. Anatomical modalities, i.e. depicting primarily morphology, include X-ray, CT (computed tomography[a]), MRI (magnetic resonance imaging[b]), US (ultrasound[c]), portal images and video sequences obtained by various catheter 'scopes', e.g. by laparoscopy or laryngoscopy. Some prominent derivative techniques are so detached from the original modalities that they appear under a separate name, e.g. MRA (magnetic resonance angiography), DSA (digital subtraction angiography), derived from X-ray), CTA (computed tomography angiography) and Doppler (derived from US, referring to the Doppler effect measured). Functional modalities, i.e. depicting primarily information on the metabolism of the underlying anatomy, include (planar) scintigraphy, SPECT (single-photon emission computed tomography[d]), PET (positron emission tomography[e]), which together make up the nuclear medicine imaging modalities and fMRI (functional MRI). With a little imagination, spatially sparse techniques like, EEG (electro-encephalography) and MEG (magneto-encephalography) can also be called functional imaging techniques. Many more functional modalities can be named, but these are either little used, or still in the pre-clinical research stage, e.g. pMRI (perfusion MRI), fCT (functional CT), EIT (electrical impedance tomography) and MRE (magnetic resonance elastography).

Since information gained from two images acquired in the clinical track of events is usually of a complementary nature, proper integration of useful data obtained from the separate images is often desired. A first step in this integration process is to bring the modalities involved into spatial alignment, a procedure referred to as registration. After registration, a fusion step is required for the integrated display of the data involved. Unfortunately, the terms registration and fusion, as well as matching, integration, correlation and others, are polysemously in the literature, either ...

*Corresponding author
(e-mail: Twan Maintz ...

Kto pisze jakie artykuły?

Original articles

Original research papers, or empirical articles, report on original research, as the name suggests. They are usually detailed studies that report research you have conducted that is original. These are classified as primary literature.

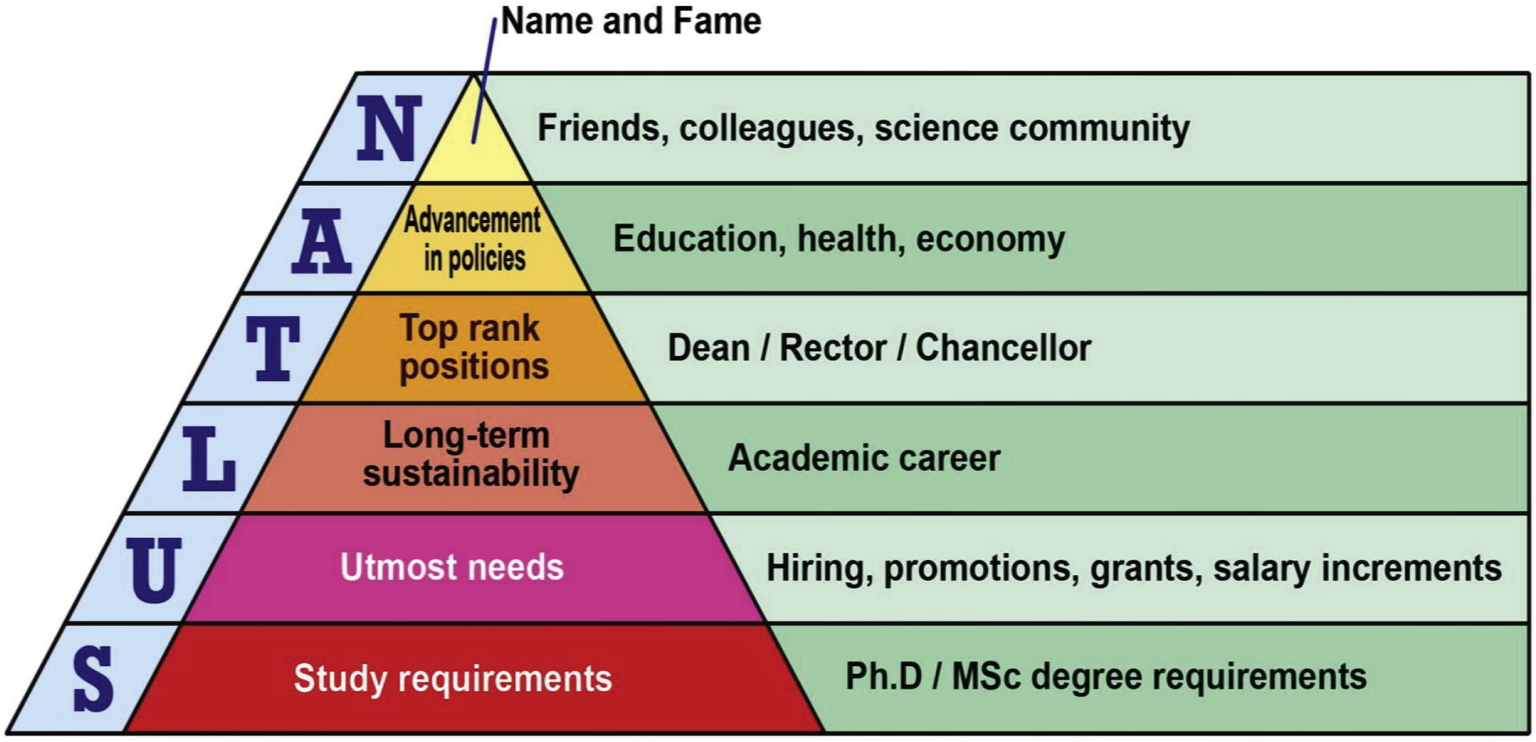
Review articles

Research review articles provide a critical and comprehensive analysis of existing research on a specific topic. Examples are meta-analyses, systematic reviews and literature reviews. Authors of these articles meticulously report on existing research through summarising and analysing, comparing, identifying common themes and gaps in the knowledge base, and providing directions for future research. These are considered secondary research because the author is discussing other researchers' work.

Źródło: Charlsworth, Different Types of Scientific Papers, https://www.cwauthors.com/article/Different-types-of-scientific-papers

Źródło: https://pl.123rf.com/photo_140986400_eksperyment-si%C4%99-nie-powi%C3%B3d%C5%82-szalony-profesor-w-fartuchu-stereotyp-szalonego-naukowca-badania-lekarsk.html

Dlaczego?



Źródło: MEO, **Sultan** Ayoub. Anatomy and physiology of a scientific paper. Saudi Journal of Biological Sciences, 2018, 25.7: 1278-1283.

Jak i od czego zacząć?

Źródło: https://phdcomics.com/comics/archive.php?comicid=149

Znaleźć temat:

1) Jaki temat mnie fascynuje?
2) Co już udało mi się osiągnąć i warto się tym podzielić?
3) Może spytać promotora?
4) Jest problem – potrzeba matką wynalazku?
5) Może poczytać – przeglądu literatury?
6) Albo zacznę od podziękowań :-)

Jaki artykuł:

a) Przeglądowy?
b) Oryginalne wyniki badań?

Struktura

Struktura wizualna

Tytuł

Autorzy + afiliacje

Abstrakt

Słowa kluczowe

Wprowadzenie

Abstrakt graficzny

Wnioski

Lista literatury

CAŁY ŚRODEK

Medical Image Analysis 20 (2015) 1–18

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Medical Image Analysis

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/media

Survey Paper

Medical image segmentation on GPUs – A comprehensive review

Erik Smistad [a,b,*], Thomas L. Falch [a], Mohammadmehdi Bozorgi [a], Anne C. Elster [a], Frank Lindseth [a,b]

[a] Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Sem Sælandsvei 7-9, 7491 Trondheim, Norway
[b] SINTEF Medical Technology, Postboks 4760 Sluppen, 7465 Trondheim, Norway

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 16 February 2014
Received in revised form 8 October 2014
Accepted 23 October 2014
Available online 2 December 2014

Keywords:
Medical
Image
Segmentation
GPU
Parallel

ABSTRACT

Segmentation of anatomical structures, from modalities like computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and ultrasound, is a key enabling technology for medical applications such as diagnostics, planning and guidance. More efficient implementations are necessary as more data is growing. The methods are computationally expensive, and the amount of medical imaging data is growing. The increased programmability of graphic processing units (GPUs) in recent years have enabled their use in several areas. GPUs can solve large data parallel problems at a higher speed than the traditional CPU, while being more affordable and energy efficient than distributed systems. Furthermore, using a GPU enables concurrent visualization and interactive segmentation, where the user can help the algorithm to achieve a satisfactory result. This review investigates the use of GPUs to accelerate medical image segmentation methods. A set of criteria for efficient use of GPUs are defined and each segmentation method is rated accordingly. In addition, references to relevant GPU implementations and insight into GPU optimization are provided and discussed. The review concludes that most segmentation methods may benefit from GPU processing due to the methods' data parallel structure and high thread count. However, factors such as synchronization, branch divergence and memory usage can limit the speedup.

1. Introduction

Image segmentation, also called labeling, is the process of dividing the individual elements of an image or volume into a set of groups, so that all elements in a group have a common property. In the medical domain, this common property is usually that elements belong to the same tissue type or organ. Segmentation of anatomical structures is a key enabling technology for medical applications such as diagnostics, planning and guidance. Medical images contain a lot of information, and often only one or two structures are of interest. Segmentation allows visualization of the structures of interest, removing unnecessary information. Segmentation also enables structure analysis such as calculating the volume of a tumor, and performing feature-based image-to-patient as well as image-to-image registration, which is an important part of image guided surgery. Fig. 1 illustrates segmentation of a volume containing blood vessels. The segmentation result, or label volume, is used to create a surface model of the blood vessels using the marching cubes algorithm (Lorensen and Cline, 1987).

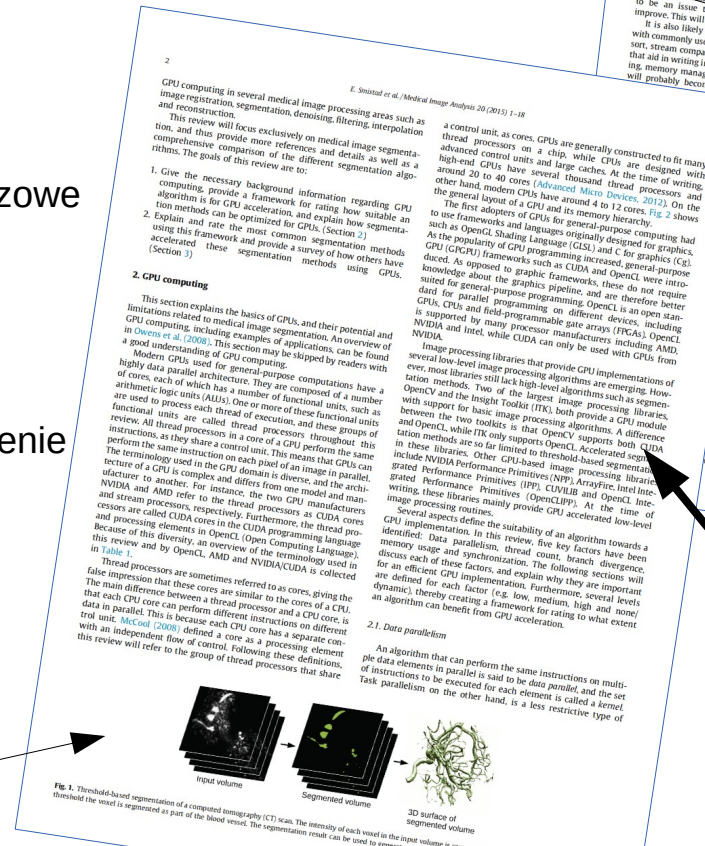
Many segmentation methods are computationally expensive, especially when run on large medical datasets. Segmentation of image data, acquired just before the operation as well as during the operation, has to be fast and accurate in order to be useful in a clinical setting. Furthermore, the amount of data available for any given patient is steadily increasing (Scholl et al., 2010), making fast segmentation algorithms even more important.

Graphic processing units (GPUs) were originally created for rendering graphics. However, in the last ten years, GPUs have become popular for general-purpose high performance computation, including medical image processing. This is most likely due to the increased programmability of these devices, combined with the increased performance.

Shi et al. (2012) recently presented a survey on GPU-based medical image computing techniques such as segmentation, registration and visualization. The authors provided several examples on the use of GPUs in these areas. However, only a few segmentation methods are mentioned, and few details on how different segmentation methods can benefit from GPU computing is provided. Pratx and Xing (2011) provided a review on GPU computing in medical physics with focus on the applications image reconstruction, dose calculation and treatment plan optimization, and image processing. A more extensive survey on medical image processing on GPUs was presented by Eklund et al. (2013). They investigated

* Corresponding author at: Sem Sælandsvei 7-9, 7491 Trondheim, Norway. Tel.: +47 73594475.
E-mail address: smistad@idi.ntnu.no (E. Smistad).

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.media.2014.10.012
1361-8415/



2

E. Smistad et al. / Medical Image Analysis 20 (2015) 1–18

GPU computing in several medical image processing areas such as image registration, segmentation, denoising, filtering, interpolation and reconstruction.

This review will focus exclusively on medical image segmentation, and thus provide more references and details as well as a comprehensive comparison of the different segmentation algorithms. The goals of this review are to:

1. Give the necessary background information regarding GPU computing, provide a framework for rating how suitable an algorithm is for GPU acceleration, and explain how segmentation methods can be optimized for GPUs. (Section 2)
2. Explain and rate the most common segmentation methods using this framework and provide a survey of how others have accelerated these segmentation methods using GPUs. (Section 3)

2. GPU computing

This section explains the basics of GPUs, and their potential and limitations related to medical image segmentation. An overview of GPU computing, including examples of applications, can be found in Owens et al. (2008). This section may be skipped by readers with a good understanding of GPU computing.

Modern GPUs used for general-purpose computations have a highly data parallel architecture. They are composed of a number of cores, each of which has a number of functional units, such as arithmetic logic units (ALUs). One or more of these functional units are used to process each thread of execution, and these groups of functional units are called thread processors throughout this review. All thread processors in a core of a GPU perform the same instructions, as they share a control unit. This means that GPUs can perform the same instruction on each pixel of an image in parallel. The terminology used in the GPU domain is diverse, and the architecture of a GPU is complex and differs from one model and manufacturer to another. For instance, the two GPU manufacturers NVIDIA and AMD refer to the thread programming language and stream processors, respectively. Furthermore, the thread processors are called CUDA cores in the CUDA programming language. Because of this diversity, an overview of the terminology used in this review and by OpenCL, AMD and NVIDIA/CUDA is collected in Table 1.

Thread processors are sometimes referred to as cores, giving the false impression that these cores are similar to the cores of a CPU. The main difference between a thread processor and a CPU core, is that each CPU core can perform different instructions on different data in parallel. This is because each CPU core has a separate control unit. McCool (2008) defined a core or as a processing element with an independent flow of control. Following these definitions, this review will refer to the group of thread processors that share a control unit, as cores. GPUs are generally constructed to fit many thread processors on a chip, while CPUs are designed with advanced control units and large caches. At the time of writing, high-end GPUs have several thousand thread processors and around 20 to 40 cores (Advanced Micro Devices, 2012). On the other hand, modern CPUs have around 4 to 12 cores, Fig. 2 shows the general layout of a GPU and its memory hierarchy.

The first adopters of GPUs for general-purpose computing had to use frameworks and languages originally designed for graphics, such as OpenGL Shading Language (GLSL) and C for graphics (Cg). As the popularity of GPU programming increased, general-purpose GPU (GPGPU) frameworks such as CUDA and OpenCL were introduced. As opposed to graphic frameworks, these do not require knowledge about the graphics pipeline, and are therefore better suited for general-purpose programming. OpenCL is an open standard for parallel programming of heterogeneous platforms, including GPUs, CPUs and field-programmable gate arrays (FPGAs). OpenCL is supported by many processor manufacturers including AMD, NVIDIA and Intel, while CUDA can only be used with GPUs from NVIDIA.

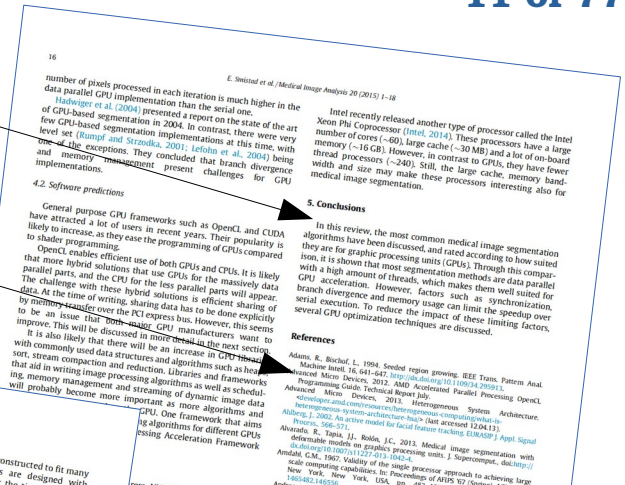
Image processing libraries that provide GPU implementations of several low-level image processing algorithms are emerging. However, most libraries still lack high-level algorithms such as segmentation methods. Two of the largest image processing libraries, OpenCV and the Insight Toolkit (ITK), both provide a GPU module with support for basic image processing algorithms. A difference between the two toolkits is that OpenCV supports both CUDA and OpenCL, while ITK only supports OpenCL. Accelerated segmentation methods are so far limited to threshold-based segmentation in these libraries. Other GPU-based image processing libraries include NVIDIA Performance Primitives (NPP), ArrayFire, Intel Integrated Performance Primitives (IPP), CUVILIB and OpenCL Intelligent Performance Primitives (OpenCLIPP). At the time of writing, these libraries mainly provide GPU accelerated low-level image processing routines.

Several aspects define the suitability of an algorithm towards a GPU implementation. In this review, five key factors have been identified: Data parallelism, thread count, branch divergence, memory usage and synchronization. The following sections will discuss each of these factors, and explain why they are important for an efficient GPU implementation. Furthermore, several levels are defined for each factor (e.g. low, medium, high and none/dynamic), thereby creating a framework for rating to what extent an algorithm can benefit from GPU acceleration.

2.1. Data parallelism

An algorithm that can perform the same instructions on multiple data elements in parallel is said to be *data parallel*, and the set of instructions to be executed for each element is called a *kernel*. Task parallelism on the other hand, is a less restrictive type of

Fig. 1. Threshold-based segmentation of a computed tomography (CT) scan. The intensity of each voxel in the input volume is compared to a threshold the voxel is segmented as part of the blood vessel. The segmentation result can be used to generate a 3D surf



16

E. Smistad et al. / Medical Image Analysis 20 (2015) 1–18

number of pixels processed in each iteration is much higher in the data parallel GPU implementation than the serial one.

Hadwiger et al. (2004) presented a report on the state of the art of GPU-based segmentation in 2004. In contrast, there were very few GPU-based segmentation implementations at this time, with one of the exceptions. They concluded that branch divergence and memory management present challenges for GPU implementations.

4.2. Software predictions

General purpose GPU frameworks such as OpenCL and CUDA have attracted a lot of users in recent years. Their popularity is likely to increase, as they ease the programming of GPUs compared to shader programming.

OpenCL enables efficient use of both GPUs and CPUs. It is likely that more hybrid solutions that use GPUs for the massively data parallel parts, and the CPU for the less parallel parts will appear. The challenge with these hybrid solutions is efficient sharing of memory. Transfer over the PCI express bus. However, this seems to be an issue that both major GPU manufacturers want to improve. This will be discussed in more detail in the next section.

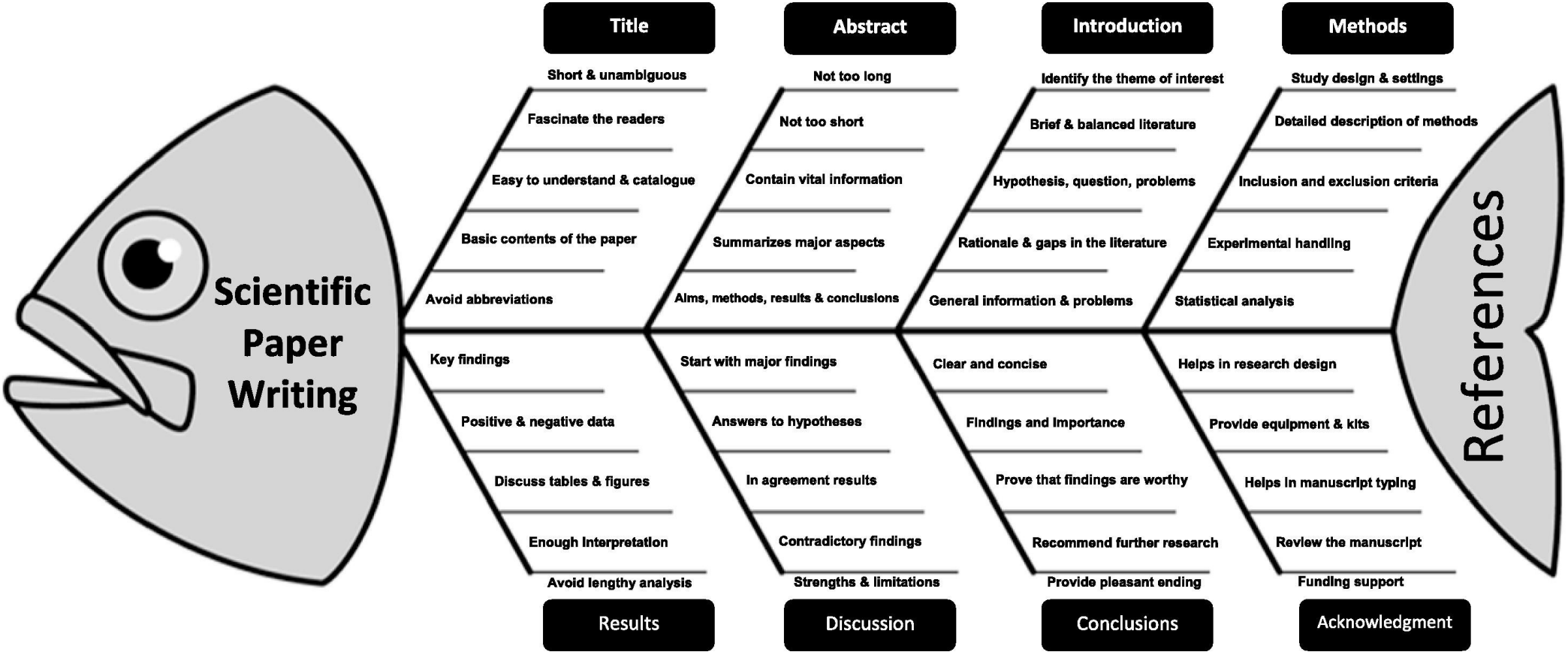
It is also likely that there will be an increase in GPU libraries with commonly used data structures and algorithms such as sort, stream compaction and reduction. Libraries and frameworks that aid in writing image processing algorithms as well as scheduling, memory management and streaming of dynamic image data will probably become more important as more algorithms and

5. Conclusions

In this review, the most common medical image segmentation algorithms have been discussed, and rated according to how suited they are for graphic processing units (GPUs). Through this comparison, it is shown that most segmentation methods are data parallel with a high amount of threads, which makes them well suited for GPU acceleration. However, factors such as synchronization, branch divergence and memory usage can limit the speedup over serial execution. To reduce the impact of these limiting factors, several GPU optimization techniques are discussed.

References

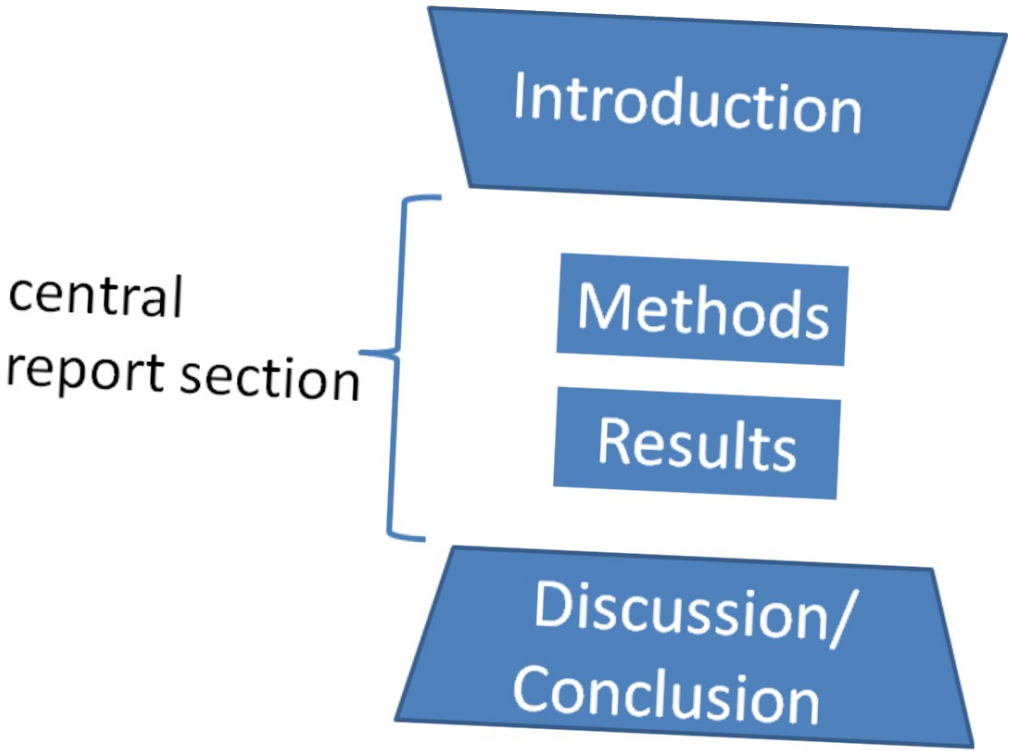
Adams, R., Bischof, L., 1994. Seeded region growing. IEEE Trans. Pattern Anal. Machine Intell. 16, 641–647. http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/34.295913.
Advanced Micro Devices, 2012. AMD Accelerated Parallel Processing OpenCL Programming Guide. Technical Report July.
Advanced Micro Devices, 2013. Heterogeneous System Architecture. <developer.amd.com/resources/heterogeneous-computing/what-is-heterogeneous-system-architecture-hsa/> [last accessed 12.04.13].
Ahmed, A., 2002. An active model for facial feature tracking. EURASIP J. Appl. Signal Process., 566–571.
Alghamdi, R., Tapia, J.J., Roldán, J.C., 2013. Medical image segmentation with deformable models on graphics processing units. J. Supercomput., doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11227-013-1042-4.
Amdahl, G.M., 1967. Validity of the single processor approach to achieving large scale computing capabilities. In: Proceedings of AFIPS '67 (Spring): ACM Press, New York, New York, USA. pp. 483–485. http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/1465482.1465560.
Andreopoulos, B., 2009. Parallel GPU implementation of iterative PCA algorithms. J. Comput. Biol. 16, 1593–1598. http://dx.doi.org/10.1089/cmb.2008.0221.
Arulampalam, M., Maskell, S., Gordon, N., Clapp, T., 2002. A tutorial on particle filters for online nonlinear/non-Gaussian Bayesian tracking. IEEE Trans. Signal Process. 50, 174–188. http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/78.978374.
Aylward, S.R., Bullitt, E., 2002. Initialization, noise, singularities, and scale in height ridge traversal for tubular object centerline extraction. IEEE Trans. Med. Imag. 21, 61–75. http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/42.993126.
Bauer, C., Bischof, H., 2008. Extracting curve skeletons from gray value images for virtual endoscopy. In: Proceedings of the 4th International Workshop on Medical Imaging and Augmented Reality. Springer, pp. 393–402.
Bauer, C., Bischof, H., Beichel, R., 2009a. Segmentation of airways based on gradient vector flow. In: Proceedings of the 2nd International Workshop on Pulmonary Image Analysis. MICCAI Citeseer, pp. 191–201.
Bauer, C., Pock, T., Bischof, H., Beichel, R., 2009b. Airway tree reconstruction based on tube detection. In: Proceedings of the 2nd International Workshop on Pulmonary Image Analysis. MICCAI Citeseer, pp. 203–214.
Beal, J., McKay, N.D., 1992. A method for registration of 3-D shapes. IEEE Trans. Pattern Anal. Machine Intell.
Bjørstad, M., Olsson, O., Assarsson, U., 2009. Efficient stream compaction on wide SIMD many-core architectures. In: Proceedings of the Conference on High Performance Graphics, pp. 159–166.
Bleiweiss, A., Wexler, Y., Yehiel, G., 2006. Graph cuts in vision and graphics: theories and applications. In: Handbook of Mathematical Models in Computer Vision. Springer, pp. 79–96.
Boyko, Y., Volkov, O., 2006. Graph cuts in vision and graphics: theories and applications. In: Handbook of Mathematical Models in Computer Vision. Springer, pp. 79–96.
Brown, J.A., Capson, D.W., 2012. A framework for 3D model-based visual tracking using a GPU-accelerated particle filter. IEEE Trans. Visual. Comput. Graph. 18, 68–80. http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/TVCG.2011.34.
Cates, J.E., Lefohn, A.E., Whitaker, R.T., 2004. GIST: an interactive, GPU-based level set segmentation tool for 3D medical images. Med. Image Anal. 8, 217–231. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.media.2004.06.022.
Chen, H.J., Samavati, F.F., Sousa, M.C., Mitchell, J.R., 2006. Sketch-based Volumetric Seeded Region Growing. In: Eurographics Workshop on Sketch-Based Interfaces and Modeling, pp. 123–130.
Cootes, T.F., Taylor, C., Cooper, D., Graham, K., 1995. Active shape models – their training and application. Comput. Vis. Image Understand. 61, 38–59.
Cootes, T., Edwards, G., Taylor, C., 2001. Active appearance models. IEEE Trans. Pattern Anal. Machine Intell. 23, 681–685.



Źródło: MEO, Sultan Ayoub. Anatomy and physiology of a scientific paper. Saudi Journal of Biological Sciences, 2018, 25.7: 1278-1283.

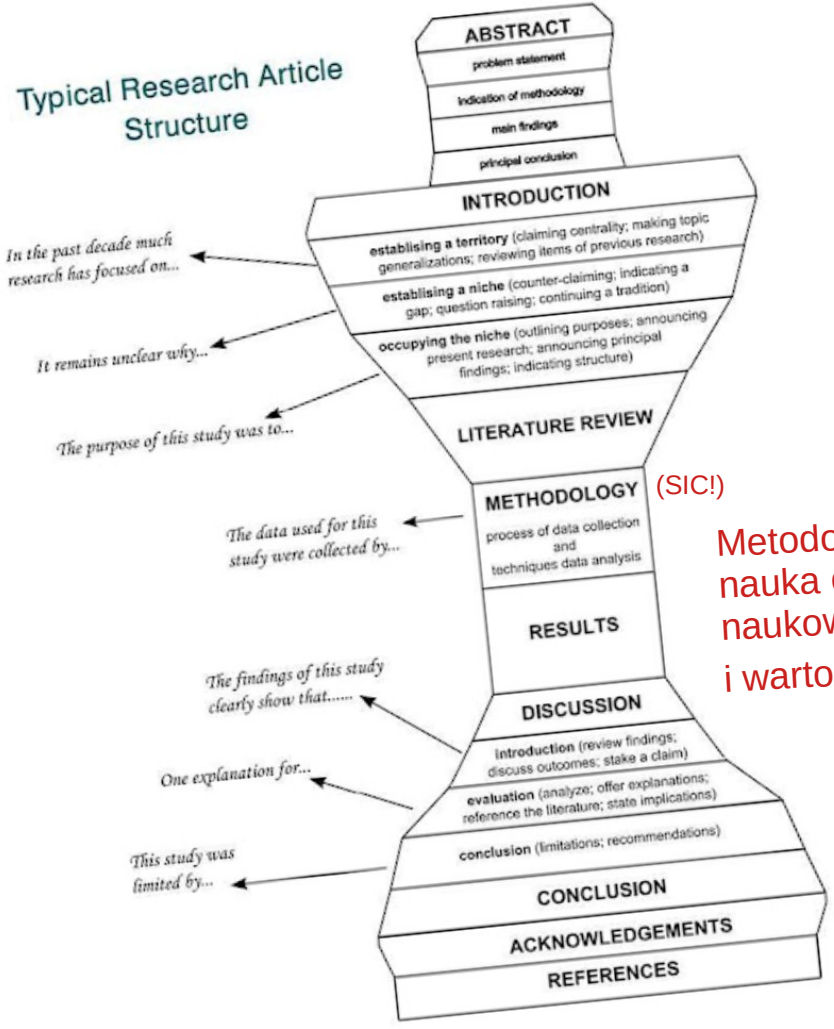
Struktura organizacyjna – IMRAD

Źródło: https://bohaterowie.fandom.com/pl/wiki/Poeta_(Smerf)



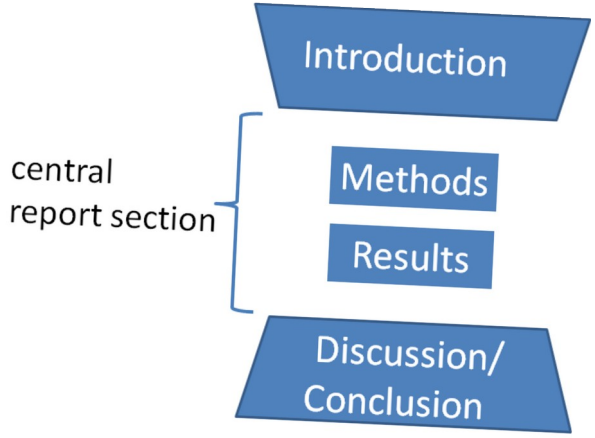
Wikipedia contributors. (2022, March 8). IMRAD. In Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved 11:47, September 5, 2022, from https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=IMRAD&oldid=1075979834

Struktura organizacyjna – IMRAD



(SIC!)

Metodologia
nauka o metodach badań naukowych, ich skuteczności i wartości poznawczej.



Źródło: Guidelines for Writing Research Proposal, Article or Paper, http://federalurdu.blogspot.com/2017/03/guidelines-for-writing-research.html

Wstęp

I1 Tło zagadnienia

I2 Stan wiedzy

I3 Problem (I2)

I4 Cel (I3)

Metody

M1 Przegląd metod (I2)

M2 Uzasadnienie, motywacja

M3 Oryginalność (I3)

M4 Plan eksperymentu (I4)

M5 Charakterystyka materiału

Wyniki

W1 Wyniki ilościowe i jakościowe (M5)

W2 Charakterystyka i interpretacja (W1)

Dyskusja

D1 Ocena danych (W1)

D2 Wnioski (I3, I4)

D3 Podsumowanie (I1)

Introduction

I1 The big view, background
I2 State-of-the-art, a short review
I3 Problem statement (I2)
I4 The goal (I3)

Methods

M1 Review of metods (I2)
M2 Choice and rationale
M3 Originality (I3)
M4 Plan of the experiment (I4)
M5 Material's characteristics

Results

W1 Quantitative and qualitative (M5)
W2 Explanation and interpretation (W1)

Discussion

D1 Assessment of the results (W1)
D2 Discussion and conclusions (I3, I4)
D3 Summary (I1)

Przewodniki – poradniki

How to Get an Article Published: Checklist

1. **Write your paper in accordance to the Instructions for Authors (IFAs)**
   These will tell you everything that you need to know about what the editorial board of your journal wants to see in your article.
2. **Is your article well-written?**
   Make sure that it flows logically, you've described your research completely, and that you're using clear and accessible language.
3. **Double-check citations**
   Double, then triple-check the accuracy of your citations.
4. **Write a killer title and abstract**
   Think of it as a way to "sell" your article, so that the reader of your abstract will want to explore the rest of your paper.
5. **Find your keywords**
   Help your audience find you and your work by selecting effective keywords.
6. **Double-check IFAs**
   Before you even begin writing your article, if possible know the IFAs of your chosen journal.
7. **Write a Killer Cover Letter**
   You want to explain, in a creative way, why your paper is the perfect article for the journal, and why the editorial board should consider your work for publication.
8. **Have everything?**
   Make sure you have all the files you need. Additionally, make sure you have all your keywords clearly identified on the title page, attached and included illustrations figures and captions, as well as tables th include their legends, as well as their description, title and any corresponding footnotes.
9. **Who's submitting the manuscript?**
   One author should be designated as t contact or corresponding author. Ma sure complete information is include
10. **Have you included everyb**
    Make sure you have all the informa need about any co-authors, includi names, contact information, institu etc.
11. **Have your ORCiD?**
    This is an identifier that links all o work together. Make sure you in identifier when you submit your
12. **Disclosure Statements Competing Interests**
    Make sure these are clearly dis you submit your manuscript.

Elsevier Author Services Blog

ELSEVIER Author Services

GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Your Paper Your Way

We now differentiate between the requirements for new and revised submissions. You n submit your manuscript as a single Word or PDF file to be used in the refereeing proce your paper is at the revision stage, will you be requested to put your paper in to a 'c for acceptance and provide the items required for the publication of your article.
To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.

INTRODUCTION

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you would like to obtain more information about t process or if you have further questions at the email address respol@sussex.ac.uk submitted be double-spaced (or at least 1.5 spaced) in the `Guide for Authors? sectio

Editorial Strategy

Research Policy (RP) publishes original research contributions in the field of 'innovati Editors look for papers that deal with core RP issues such as innovation, technologica science, and the management of research and knowledge, issues that are likely to b the broad RP readership that includes 'practitioners' (e.g. managers, consultants, pol well as academic scholars. (See the list of 'Main subjects covered' for a more compr the main issues https://www.elsevier.com/locate/respol).

Innovation studies spans a number of subfields including the economics of innovation attention to evolutionary and neo-Schumpeterian analysis); technology and innovatio and innovation policy and science (or S&T) policy. In addition to innovation studies, RP mainstream disciplines such as economics, management, organizational studies, soci geography, political science and certain specialized branches of history (history economic/business history) (see list of 'Main subjects covered'). The term 'innovat evolved from (and incorporates) the earlier fields of 'science policy,' 'research policy' of the journal), 'science and technology (S&T) policy' and 'science, technology and policy.'

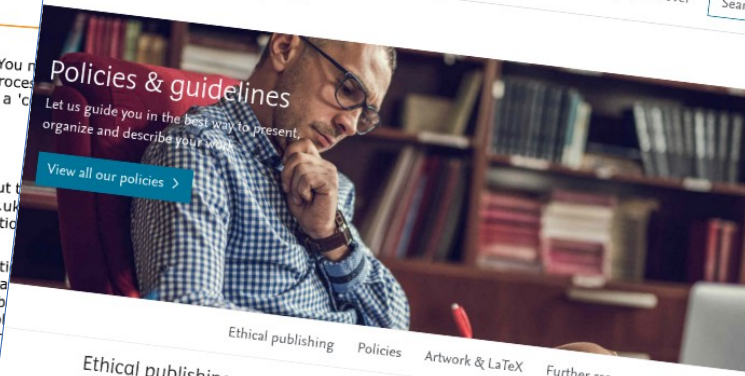
Authors considering whether to submit a paper to RP need to ensure not only that t the paper relates to one or more of the core subjects listed in 'Main subjects covered' approach the topic in a manner that is likely to be of interest to a large proportion of readership (i.e. the paper should be neither too narrow nor too technical). Amongst includes engaging substantially with the body of literature familiar to the journal's r as focusing on research with potentially significant policy or management implicati

Submitted papers that have little direct relationship to the core RP issues, even i good, are likely to be rejected as 'out of scope'. In addition, some submitted p address an RP issue, may do so in a manner that is more appropriate to publicatio economics, management or other disciplinary journal, and they too are likely to be

Types of Paper

RP publishes:

- Research Articles - full-length papers of up to 8-10,000 words
- Special Issues and Special Sections (see below)
- Research Notes - typically of 3-5,000 words, this category is a vehicle for specifi that merit publication, but do not require all the 'normal' components of a full re might cover, for example, specific aspects of methodology that have broad relevar or short reports about specific sets or types of data (and their access and use) tha without the full set of requirements for a normal article. It might also be relevan updating an earlier RP paper, where it is not necessary to repeat the literature re etc.
- Discussion Papers - occasionally published on important topical issues where such a paper has been accepted in principle, an RP Editor will commission perh from those holding different views to appear alongside the discussion paper.
- Book Reviews - commissioned by RP Book Review Editor. (However, RP does n all new books in the field, only a selected few that are felt likely to be of wide- for the field of innovation studies.)



Ethical publishing

The publication of an article in a peer-reviewed journal is an essential building block in the development of a coherent and respected network of knowledge. It is a direct reflection of the q of work of the author and the institutions that support them. Peer-reviewed articles support and embody the scientific method. It is therefore important to agree upon standards of expected eth behavior.

Find information about how to publish ethically under the "Ethics" topic on Elsevier Researcher Academy ↗ . Other useful information specifically developed for editors but useful for anyone with a deep interest in the topic is the Publishing Ethics Resource Kit.

Ethics topics to consider when publishing:

- **Authorship of the paper:** Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, or interpretation of the reported study. Transparency about the contributions of authors is encouraged, for example in the form of a CRediT author statement.
- **Originality and plagiarism:** The authors should ensure that they have written entirely original works, and if the authors have used the work and/or words of others, that this has been appropriately cited or quoted.
- **Data access and retention:** Authors may be asked to provide the raw data in connection with a paper for editorial review, and should be prepared to provide public access to such data.
- **Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication:** An author should not in general publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal or primary publication. Elsevier does not view the following uses of a work as prior publication: publication in the form of an abstract; publication as an academic thesis; publication as an electronic preprint. Note: some society-owned titles and journals that operate double-blind review have different policies on prior publication. Information on prior publication is included within each Elsevier journal's guide for authors.
- **Acknowledgement of sources:** Proper acknowledgment of the work of others must always be given.
- **Disclosure and conflicts of interest:** All submissions must include disclosure of all relationships that could be viewed as presenting a potential ↓ conflict of interest.
- **Fundamental errors in published works:** When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in his/her own published work, it is the author's obligation to promptly notify the journal editor or publisher and cooperate the editor to retract or correct the paper.
- **Reporting standards:** Authors of report

Springer

Reading and Writing
An Interdisciplinary Journal

Journal home > Submission guidelines

Submission guidelines

Contents

Instructions for Authors

Length of paper

The manuscript should be no longer than 9000 words or ca. 35 double spaced A
etcetera.

Back to top ↑

Editorial procedure

Double-blind peer review

This journal follows a double-blind reviewing procedure. This means that th
the responsibility of the author to anonymize

Springer
science+

Instructions for Authors

Contents

Manuscript Submission

Manuscript Submission

Submission of a manuscript implies: that the work described has not been
that it is not under consideration for publication anywhere else; that its pu
approved by all co-authors, if any, as well as by the responsible authorities
– at the institute where the work has been carried out. The publisher will
responsible should there be any claims for compensation.

Permissions

Authors wishing to include figures, tables, or text passages that have alr
elsewhere are required to obtain permission from the copyright owner(
online format and to include evidence that such permission has been gr
their papers. Any material received without such evidence will be assur
authors.

Springer Springer.com is changing

Home Subjects Services About us Search

SpringerLink Sho

Book Publication Journey

- Home
- Manuscript Preparation
- Publishing Integrity
- Obtaining Permissions
- Final Check and Submission
- Choosing Open Access
- Publication Tools
- Promote Your Book

Book Authors/Editors

- Connect with a Publishing Editor
- Book Publication Journey
- Services for Book Authors/Editors
- Book Author/Editor Support ↗
- Authors & Editors – Home

Got an idea for a book?

Let us match you with the right publishing editor! Share some details with us about your book idea and let us do the work. Once matched, the editor best aligned with your idea will contact you.

ORCID

Your ORCID iD – As unique as you

This persistent ID distinguishes you from every other researcher. Automated linkages between you and your publications or reviews ensure that your work is recognized. Your achievements will never be confused with a colleague's work.

Manuscript preparation

"From the proposal stage to the publication, every stage is process driven. Very systematic communication and the best e-proofing platform for online proof submission!" - Book Author, 2020

With our clear manuscript guidelines and easy-to-follow checklists, submitting your finished work couldn't be easier. Once your final manuscript is submitted, our team of experts will guide your project through formatting and type setting to transform your work into a book in three powerful formats: eBook, Print Book and MyCopy.

You can keep track of where your book is in the publication process in real-time by signing up for notifications alerting you of all the critical stages, including when your book is published online and ready to share with the research community.

Revising your thesis into a book

Springer will consider submissions containing material that has previously formed part of a PhD or other academic thesis including those that have been made publicly available according to the requirements of the institution awarding the qualification.

- Layout & templates
- Book structure
- Optimizing for Google – tips for book authors

Layout & templates

t. Top

If you are comfortable using templates, we offer Word and LaTeX templates for monographs as well as for contributed books. If you prefer not to use a template, please follow the alternate instructions given under the appropriate template below.

- Book layout
- Cover design
- Word template
- LaTeX template

Important downloads

- Manuscript guidelines for English books (pdf, 1mb)
- Open access books resources author guide English (pdf, 620kb)
- Manuscript Guidelines for English textbooks (pdf, 1mb)
- Book video guidelines (pdf, 435kb)
- Key style points (pdf, 3mb)

Projekt finansowany w ramach programu Ministerstwa Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego pod nazwą "Wsparcie dla czasopism naukowych", nr umowy 412/WCN /2019/1. Środki finansowe na realizację projektu w latach 2019–2020 wynoszą 83 294 zł.

Ministerstwo Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego

UNIWERSYTET WARMIŃSKO-MAZURSKI W OLSZTYNIE

Instrukcja dla autorów

WPROWADZENIE

Technical Sciences jest anglojęzycznym recenzowanym czasopismem naukowym wydawanym od roku 1998 przez Uniwersytet Warmińsko – Mazurski w Olsztynie. Od 2013 roku czasopismo Technical Sciences wydawane jest jako kwartalnik, w latach 2011 i 2012 wydawane było jako półrocznik, natomiast w latach 1998 – 2010 jako rocznik.

Czasopismo Technical Sciences publikuje wyniki badań naukowych z zakresu nauk technicznych ukazujące postęp w rozumieniu lub modelowaniu systemów technicznych i/lub biologicznych. Tematyka czasopisma obejmuje wszystkie działy dyscypliny naukowej inżynieria mechaniczna i dyscyplin pokrewnych mieszczących się w obszarze nauk inżynieryjno-technicznych, w tym z następujących działów: budowa i eksploatacja maszyn, mechanika, inżynieria materiałowa, inżynieria produkcji, inżynieria rolnicza, budownictwo, inżynieria środowiska, inżynieria chemiczna i procesowa, inżynieria żywności, geodezja i kartografia, technologie informacyjne i in.

Artykuły mogą raportować wyniki eksperymentów, analiz teoretycznych, prac projektowych, lub prac dotyczących budowy maszyn, systemów mechanicznych, procesów lub metod przetwarzania, nowych materiałów, nowych metod pomiarowych, bądź nowych zastosowań technologii informacyjnych.

Zgłoszone artykuły powinny mieć wyraźnie naukowy charakter w zakresie zastosowanej metodyki (metodologii) badań oraz prezentacji i dyskusji wyników badań. Artykuł powinien zawierać naukowy opis zastosowanej metodyki badań wraz z opisem zastosowanych metod statystycznej analizy wykorzystanej do dyskusji uzyskanych wyników. Ponadto, w pracy powinno być jasno przedstawione to, jak opisane badania przyczyniają się do rozwoju określonych obszarów nauki, w szczególności obszaru nauk technicznych. Artykuły jedynie potwierdzające dotychczas opublikowane informacje są nie do przyjęcia. Artykuły powinny przedstawiać wyniki zakończonych prac.

Dopuszczalne są trzy rodzaje artykułów: a) oryginalne prace twórcze; b) doniesienia naukowe; c) prace przeglądowe.

Czasopismo Technical Sciences jest wydawane w wersji elektronicznej i papierowej. Wersja elektroniczna jest publikowana na stronie internetowej czasopisma jeszcze przed opublikowaniem wersji drukowanej.

Redakcja Technical Sciences nie pobiera opłaty za wydrukowanie artykułu.

RODZAJE PUBLIKOWANYCH ARTYKUŁÓW

Poniższe typy artykułów są przyjmowane do druku w Technical Sciences:

Oryginalna praca twórcza

Oryginalne prace twórcze stanowią kompletny opis oryginalnych, ukończonych badań naukowych, które przyczyniają się do wzbogacenia wiedzy w danej dyscyplinie nauki. Oryginalna praca twórcza nie powinna przekraczać 5000 słów i około 12 wydrukowanych stron, w tym rysunków i tabel.

Prace przeglądowe

Praca przeglądowa powinna stanowić dzieło skoncentrowane na ogólnym bądź szczegółowym aspekcie wiedzy naukowej będącej aktualnie w centrum zainteresowania takich dyscyplin naukowych, jak budowa i eksploatacja maszyn, budownictwo, geodezja i kartografia, inżynieria chemiczna i procesowa, inżynieria materiałowa, inżynieria produkcji, inżynieria rolnicza, inżynieria środowiska, inżynieria żywności, mechanika, technologie informacyjne i inne. Powinna zawierać opis i analizę najważniejszych osiągnięć w danej dyscyplinie naukowej opisanych w rozmaitych źródłach. Krytyczny przegląd stanu wiedzy powinien przedstawić porównanie różnych poglądów i punktów widzenia oraz powinien zapewnić aktualną informację na temat „State of the art" w zakresie analizowanego problemu naukowego. Praca powinna przedstawić obiektywną ocenę analizowanego problemu poprzez krytyczne omówienie i analizę opublikowanych prac naukowych, a nie tylko przedstawiać opinie poszczególnych autorów lub podsumowywać wyniki badań przeprowadzone przez różnych autorów, z którymi autorzy zgadzają się. Należy również unikać nadmiernych, niepopartych źródłami spekulacji. Praca przeglądowa na ogół nie powinna przekraczać 6000 słów.

Doniesienia naukowe

Doniesienie naukowe jest kompletnym artykułem naukowym, zawierającym zwięzły opis badań naukowych ograniczonych pod względem ich zakresu. Praca powinna zawierać zarówno bibliografię, jak i kompletny opis zastosowanej metodyki badań. Doniesienie naukowe nie powinno przekraczać 2000 słów, uwzględniając rysunki i tabele.

List do redaktora

List do redaktora powinien dotyczyć kwestii związanych z artykułami ostatnio opublikowanymi w czasopismach naukowych. Może

Projekt finansowany w ramach programu Ministerstwa Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego pod nazwą "Wsparcie dla czasopism naukowych", nr umowy 412/WCN /2019/1. Środki finansowe na realizację projektu w latach 2019–2020 wynoszą 83 294 zł.

Ministerstwo Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego

UNIWERSYTET WARMIŃSKO-MAZURSKI W OLSZTYNIE

Oświadczenie o etycznych zasadach publikacji i ich nadużywaniu

Publikacja artykułu w recenzowanym czasopiśmie jest podstawowym modelem działania naszego czasopisma naukowe
Absolutnie niezbędne jest uzgodnienie standardów spodziewanego etycznego zachowania wszystkich stron uczestnicz
procesie wydawniczym: autora, redaktora czasopisma, recenzenta i wydawcę. Niniejsze oświadczenia dotyczące zasad e
oparte na najlepszych wytycznych COPE dla redaktorów czasopism.

Obowiązki Redakcji

Decyzje dotyczące publikacji
Redaktor czasopisma "TECHNICAL SCIENCES" jest odpowiedzialny za podejmowanie decyzji, które z artykułów przesłanych
czasopisma powinny zostać opublikowane. Redaktor może kierować się polityką redakcji czasopisma i ograniczać się takimi
wymogami prawnymi, które obowiązują w odniesieniu do zniesławienia, naruszenia praw autorskich i plagiatu. Redaktor może
porozumiewać się z innymi członkami Redakcji lub recenzentami przy podejmowaniu tej decyzji.

Uczciwe zasady
Redaktor na każdym etapie ocenia artykuły pod kątem ich treści intelektualnych niezależnie od rasy, płci, orientacji seksualnej,
wiary religijnej, pochodzenia etnicznego, obywatelstwa czy przekonań politycznej ich autorów.

Poufność
Redaktor i Redakcja nie mogą ujawniać żadnych informacji o nadesłanym artykule nikomu innemu niż autorowi, recenzentom,
potencjalnym recenzentom, innym redaktorom doradczym i wydawcom.

Ujawnianie i konflikty interesów
Niepublikowane materiały zawarte w przesłanym artykule nie mogą być wykorzystywane w badaniach własnych redaktora bez
wyraźnej pisemnej zgody autora.

Obowiązki Recenzentów

Wkład recenzenta w proces decyzyjny
Recenzja pomaga redaktorowi w podejmowaniu decyzji redakcyjnych a poprzez wymianę komunikatów redakcyjnych z autorem
może również pomóc autorowi w ulepszeniu pracy.

Szybkość
Każdy recenzent zaproszony do wykonania recenzji, który nie czuje się kompetentny do oceny badań przedstawionych w
artykule, lub wie, że szybkie wykonanie recenzji będzie niemożliwa, powinien powiadomić o tym redaktora i nie wyrazić zgody na
wykonanie recenzji.

Poufność
Wszelkie artykuły i towarzyszące im materiały otrzymane do wglądu przez redakcję muszą być traktowane jako dokumenty
poufne. Nie wolno ich pokazywać ani omawiać z innymi osobami za wyjątkiem upoważnionych przez redaktora.

Standardy obiektywności
Recenzje powinny być opracowane obiektywnie. Krytyka osoby autora jest niedopuszczalna. Recenzenci powinni jasno wyrazić
swoje poglądy, podając jasne argumenty.

Potwierdzenie źródeł
Recenzenci powinni zidentyfikować i wskazać odpowiednie publikacje, które nie zostały wymienione przez autorów w ocenianym
artykule. Każdemu zastrzeżeniu, że dana obserwacja, wyprowadzenie lub argument zostały już wcześniej zgłoszone w innej
publikowanej pracy, powinno towarzyszyć odpowiednie cytowanie. Recenzent powinien również zwrócić uwagę redaktora na
wszelkie istotne podobieństwa lub powtórzenia między recenzowanym artykułem a jakimkolwiek innym opublikowanym
dokumentem, jeśli ma taką wiedzę.

Ujawnianie i konflikt interesów
Poufne informacje lub pomysły uzyskane w wyniku wykonania recenzji muszą być poufne i nie mogą służyć osobistej
korzyści recenzenta. Recenzenci nie powinni przyjmować do recenzji artykułów, jeśli ma miejsce konflikt interesów, wynikający z
konkurencji, współautorstwa, współpracy lub innych relacji lub powiązań z dowolnym autorem, firmą lub instytucją związaną z
przedmiotowymi artykułami.

Obowiązki autorów

Standardy raportowania
Autorzy oryginalnych badań

Przykładowa zawartość instrukcji

Zakres tematyczny czasopisma
Język czasopisma (Am/Br)
Wygląd strony tytułowa
Formatowanie i struktura tekstu
Format odnośników i listy bibliograficznej
Format i rozdzielczość rysunków
Formatowanie tabel
Formatowanie równań i użycie symboli matematycznych
Zagadnienia etyczne (odpowiedzialność po obu stronach)
Prawa autorskie i ich przeniesienie (ew. open access)
Oświadczenia (konflikt interesów)
Szablon (Word/LaTex)
Procedura złożenia rękopisu
...

EASE Guidelines for Authors and Translators...

EASE Guidelines for Authors and Translators of Scientific Articles to be Published in English

The current edition is freely available in 30 languages: the English original and the translations into Arabic, Armenian, Bangla, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Dutch, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Persian, Polish, Portuguese (Brazilian), Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovenian, Spanish, Turkish, Ukrainian and Vietnamese.

In May 2020 we are delighted to have celebrated the 10th anniversary of the first issue of the EASE Guidelines. See our Jubilee article for the full story.

The *EASE Guidelines for Authors and Translators of Scientific Articles to be Published in English* provide simple, clear advice aimed at making international scientific communication more efficient. They also draw attention to ethical issues such as authorship criteria, plagiarism, conflict of interests and more. This concise and readable set of editorial guidelines was first published by EASE in 2010 and updated annually until 2018.

ease about us

Welcome to EASE

EASE (The European Association of Science Editors) is an international community of editors from diverse backgrounds, linguistic traditions and professional experience who share a passion of science and scholarly communication, editing and publishing. We welcome members from around the world and in all related disciplines.

Our mission is to improve the global standard and quality of science editing, by promoting the value of science editors and supporting professional development, research, and collaboration. Our many activities centre around these themes.

Źródło: https://ease.org.uk/publications/author-guidelines-authors-and-translators/

czasopisma. Jakiekolwiek zmiany kolejności po jego zgłoszeniu powinny być zatwierdzone przez wszystkich autorów i wyjaśnione redakcji czasopisma (Battisti *et al* 2015, patrz COPE flowcharts[3]). Oprócz nazwisk autorów, trzeba podać **nazwy instytucji**, w których są lub byli oni zatrudnieni (w trakcie badań) oraz **aktualny adres** autora do korespondencji. Należy podać adresy e-mail wszystkich autorów, aby można było się z nimi łatwo skontaktować. Zachęcamy wszystkich autorów, by zarejestrowali się w ORCID, w celu uzyskania swojego unikalnego numeru (ORCID iD), który każdą osobę łączy z jej artykułami.

- **Abstrakt:** pokrótce wyjaśnia, dlaczego przeprowadzono badania (BACKGROUND), na jakie pytanie (lub pytania) szukano odpowiedzi (OBJECTIVES), w jaki sposób przeprowadzono badania (METHODS), co stwierdzono (RESULTS: najważniejsze dane, zależności) oraz jak to zinterpretowano i jakie wyciągnięto wnioski z przeprowadzonych badań (CONCLUSIONS). Abstrakt musi **odzwierciedlać zawartość** artykułu, gdyż dla większości czytelników jest on głównym źródłem informacji o przeprowadzonych badaniach. Należy **użyć słów kluczowych** wewnątrz abstraktu, aby ułatwić w przyszłości odnalezienie tego artykułu przez osoby zainteresowane. Wiele internetowych baz danych gromadzi bowiem tylko tytuły i abstrakty. W **publikacji oryginalnej** (czyli artykule przedstawiającym wcześniej niepublikowane wyniki badań) stosuje się abstrakt **informujący**, zawierający konkretne wyniki. (*Patrz Appendix: Abstracts* o abstraktach strukturalnych.) Tylko w **artykułach przeglądowych** oraz innych artykułach o szerokiej tematyce stosuje się abstrakty **opisowe**, tzn. wymieniające najważniejsze poruszane tematy, bez konkretnych wyników (CSE 2014). W abstrakcie nie zamieszcza się odnośników do tabel i rycin, gdyż abstrakty są publikowane także w oderwaniu od artykułu. Nie zezwala się też na cytowanie literatury w abstrakcie (chyba że jest to absolutnie konieczne, ale wtedy trzeba w nawiasie podać szczegółowe informacje: autora, tytuł, rok itd.). Należy sprawdzić, czy wszystkie informacje zawarte w abstrakcie pojawiają się także w głównej części artykułu.
- **Lista słów kluczowych**: należy podać wszystkie adekwatne terminy naukowe lub tylko dodatkowe słowa kluczowe, których brak w tytule (jeśli są wymagane przez redakcję). Zasadniczo należy dobierać specyficzne słowa kluczowe. Bardziej ogólne terminy dodaje się, gdy badania mają znaczenie interdyscyplinarne (O'Connor 1991). W tekstach medycznych używa się słownictwa zaczerpniętego z tzw. MeSH Browser, czyli listy standardowych medycznych słów kluczowych. Archiwizując swój artykuł w repozytorium itp. (Cerejo 2013), warto zapisać wszystkie
- **Lista skrótów** definiuje wszystk tych, które są specjalistami w d
- **Wstęp:** wyjaśnia potrzebne oraz p szukano odpowi **kwestii, stopnio zagadnień bad** Jeśli to możliw testowano.
- **Metodyka:** s przeprowadzon metody zbier analizowanego pomiarów, wi tkanek/komóre statystyczne o **uwagę wszyst uzyskane wyn** otrzymanych z pełne nazwy c *al* 2015). Jeś publikacji, kt języku innym omówić w sw czy przestrze dotyczących ochrony środ
- **Wyniki: om** dane wcze uwzględnian powinny by ponumerowa pojawiają. właściwą a Dane doty pochodzący przedstawić 2016). Nie ani pomi manipulow wrażenie n może być flowcharts
- **Dyskusja:** nowych w **Przedstaw pytania b oraz por wcześniej** Należy r danych or badania przedyskt uogólnier uwagę w przedstaw punktu w

[3] Dostępne jest polskie tłumaczenie diagramów COPE: https://publicationethics.org/resources/flowcharts/polish-all-flowcharts (*przyp. tłum.*)

DOI:10.20316/ESE.2018.44.e1.pl

European Association of Science Editors

EASE

Wskazówki EASE (European Association of Science Editors) dla autorów i tłumaczy artykułów naukowych publikowanych w języku angielskim

Abstrakt

Ten zwięzły i łatwo zrozumiały zbiór wskazówek redakcyjnych został po raz pierwszy opublikowany przez Europejskie Stowarzyszenie Redaktorów Naukowych (EASE) w 2010 r. i jest corocznie aktualizowany. Jest on dostępny bezpłatnie w ponad 20 językach (http://ease.org.uk/publications/author-guidelines). Dokument ten ma na celu pomóc naukowcom na całym świecie w skutecznym zaprezentowaniu wyników swoich badań, a także w poprawnym tłumaczeniu prac naukowych na język angielski. Wyjaśnia jak napisać kompletne, zwięzłe i zrozumiałe artykuły oraz zwraca uwagę na kwestie etyczne: kryteria autorstwa, plagiat, konflikt interesów, itd. Osiem dodatków zawiera konkretne przykłady lub bardziej szczegółowe informacje na wybrane tematy (*Abstracts*, *Ambiguity*, *Cohesion*, *Ethics*, *Plurals*, *Simplicity*, *Spelling* i *Text-tables*). Powszechne stosowanie *EASE Guidelines* powinno zwiększyć wydajność wymiany informacji w nauce.

Aby ułatwić międzynarodową wymianę informacji w naukach przyrodniczych, medycznych itp.[1], artykuły oraz inne publikacje naukowe powinny być KOMPLETNE, ZWIĘZŁE i ZROZUMIAŁE, jak wyjaśniono poniżej. Te uogólnione (choć nie uniwersalne) wskazówki mają pomóc autorom, tłumaczom i redaktorom. Przy stosowaniu tych zaleceń konieczny jest zdrowy rozsądek, gdyż osiągnięcie perfekcji jest niemożliwe.

Przede wszystkim:

- **Trzeba starannie zaplanować i przeprowadzić badania** (np. Hengl *et al* 2011). Lepiej nie zaczynać pisania artykułu, dopóki nie stwierdzimy, że otrzymane wyniki są dostatecznie przekonujące i kompletne (O'Connor 1991), by można było wyciągnąć **rzetelne wnioski**.
- Przed rozpoczęciem pisania artykułu **dobrze jest wybrać czasopismo**, do którego będzie on wysłany. Warto zastanowić się, czy na pewno krąg czytelników tego czasopisma odpowiada zamierzonemu kręgowi odbiorców danego artykułu (Chipperfield *et al* 2010)[2]. Warto również postarać się o kopię instrukcji dla autorów z tego czasopisma i zaplanować artykuł tak, aby dopasować się do preferowanego formatu artykułów pod względem objętości tekstu, liczby wymaganych lub dozwolonych rycin itd.

Artykuły powinny być KOMPLETNE, tzn. nie może w nich brakować żadnych niezbędnych informacji. Należy pamiętać, że czytelnikom **łatwiej będzie interpretować informacje, gdy umieścimy je tam, gdzie czytelnicy spodziewają się je znaleźć** (Gopen & Swan 1990). Przykładowo, typowy artykuł naukowy powinien zawierać następujące informacje.

- **Tytuł:** powinien być jednoznaczny i zrozumiały dla specjalistów z innych dziedzin, oraz odzwierciedlać zawartość artykułu. Trzeba pisać konkretnie, a nie ogólnikowo lub niejasno (O'Connor 1991). Jeśli to istotne, należy wspomnieć w tytule czas i miejsce badań, nazwę łacińską badanego organizmu lub typ badań (np. „case study", czyli opis przypadku, albo „randomized controlled trial", czyli eksperyment z losowym doborem osób badanych). Jeśli badania obejmowały osoby tylko jednej płci, należy wspomnieć o tym w tytule. Informacje wymienione w tytule nie muszą być powtarzane w abstrakcie (gdyż abstrakt jest zawsze publikowany łącznie z tytułem), choć oczywiście powtórzeń nie da się całkowicie wyeliminować.
- **Lista autorów,** czyli wszystkich osób, które znacząco przyczyniły się do planowania badań, zbierania danych lub interpretacji wyników **oraz** pisały artykuł lub poprawiały go pod względem merytorycznym **oraz** zatwierdziły jego ostateczną wersję **oraz** zgadzają się odpowiadać za wszystkie aspekty przedstawionej pracy. Każda osoba, która spełnia pierwszy warunek, powinna mieć możliwość uczestniczenia w przygotowaniu artykułu oraz zatwierdzenia jego ostatecznej wersji (ICMJE 2017). W pierwszej kolejności powinni być wymienieni autorzy, którzy zrobili najwięcej. Kolejność autorów należy ustalić przed zgłoszeniem artykułu do

[1] Znaczenie słowa „scientific" nie obejmuje większości nauk humanistycznych. (*przyp. tłum.*)

[2] Cenne wskazówki można znaleźć także w polskich poradnikach, takich jak „Technika pisania i prezentowania przyrodniczych prac naukowych" J. Weinera lub „Scientific communication, czyli jak pisać i prezentować prace naukowe" W. Młyniec i S. Ufnalskiej. (*przyp. tłum.*)

Appendix: Abstracts

European Association of Science Editors

EASE

Key elements of abstracts

Researchers are quite often in a "box" of technical details – the "important" things they focus on day in and day out. As a result, they frequently lose sight of 4 items essential for any readable, credible, and relevant IMRaD[i] article: the point of the research, the research question, its answer, and the consequences of the study.

To help researchers to get out of the box, I ask them to include 5 key elements in their research report and in their abstract. I describe briefly the elements below and illustrate them with a fictitious abstract.

Key element 1 (BACKGROUND): the point of the research – why should we care about the study? This is usually a statement of the BIG problem that the research helps to solve and the strategy for helping to solve it. It prepares the reader to understand the specific research question.

Key element 2 (OBJECTIVES): the specific research question – the basis of credible science. To be clear, complete and concise, research questions are stated in terms of relationships between the variables that were investigated. Such specific research questions tie the story together – they focus on credible science.

Key element 3 (METHODS): a precise description of the methods used to collect data and determine the relationships between the variables.

Key element 4 (RESULTS): the major findings – not only data, but the RELATIONSHIPS found that lead to the answer. Results should generally be reported in the past tense but the authors' interpretation of the factual findings in the present tense – it reports the authors' belief of how the world IS. Of course, in a pilot study such as the following example, the authors cannot yet present definitive answers, which they indicate by using the words "suggest" and "may".

Key element 5 (CONCLUSIONS): the consequences of the answers – the value of the work. This element relates directly back to the big problem: how the study helps to solve the problem, and it also points to the next step in research.

Here is a fictitious structured abstract, using these headings.

Predicting malaria epidemics in Ethiopia

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Most deaths from malaria could be prevented if malaria epidemics could be predicted in local areas, allowing medical facilities to be mobilized early. OBJECTIVES: As a first step toward constructing a predictive model, we determined correlations between meteorological factors and malaria epidemics in Ethiopia. METHODS: In a retrospective study, we collected meteorological and epidemic data for 10 local areas, covering the years 1963-2006. Poisson regression was used to compare the data. RESULTS: Factors AAA, BBB, and CCC correlated significantly ($P<0.05$) with subsequent epidemics in all 10 areas. A model based on these correlations would have a predictive power of about 30%. CONCLUSIONS: Meteorological factors can be used to predict malaria epidemics. However, the predictive power of our model needs to be improved and validated in other areas.

This understandable and concise abstract forms the "skeleton" for the entire article. A final comment: This example is based on an actual research project and, at first, the author was in a "box" full of the mathematics, statistics, and computer algorithms of his predicting model. This was reflected in his first version of the abstract, where the word "malaria" never appeared.

Written by Ed Hull
edhull@home.nl
(for more information, see Hull 2015)

[i] RaD stands for Introduction, Methods, Results and ussion.

Appendix: Ambiguity

Empty words and sentences

Many English words are empty – they do not ad
information but require the reader to fill in information
context to be understood. The reader is forced to supply h
or her own interpretation, which could be different fro
what you, the writer, mean.

Empty words seem to give information and uncriti
readers do not notice them – that is why they work so w
for marketing texts. However, empty words do not belo
in articles reporting scientific research. Empty wo
require the reader to supply the meaning – very danger
Concise and clear communication requires words
convey specific meaning.

Examples

It is important that patients take their medicine.

- Note that to a physician the meaning is probably ent
different than to the sales manager of a pharmaceu
company. "Important" is one of our best-loved
empty, words – it fits every situation.

The patient was treated for XXX.

- "Treated" is empty; we do not know what was
One reader could assume that the patient was g
certain medicine, while another reader could a
that the patient was given a different medicine. P
the patient was operated on, or sent to Switzerl
a rest cure.

The patient reacted well to the medicine.

- "Reacted well" gives us a positive piece of infor
but otherwise it is empty; we do not know
patient reacted.

Incorrect use of scientific term

Scientific language should be exact and based on
terms. However, some terms are not always u
For example, trimester means 3 months
pregnancy to 1/3 of human pregnancy) but is

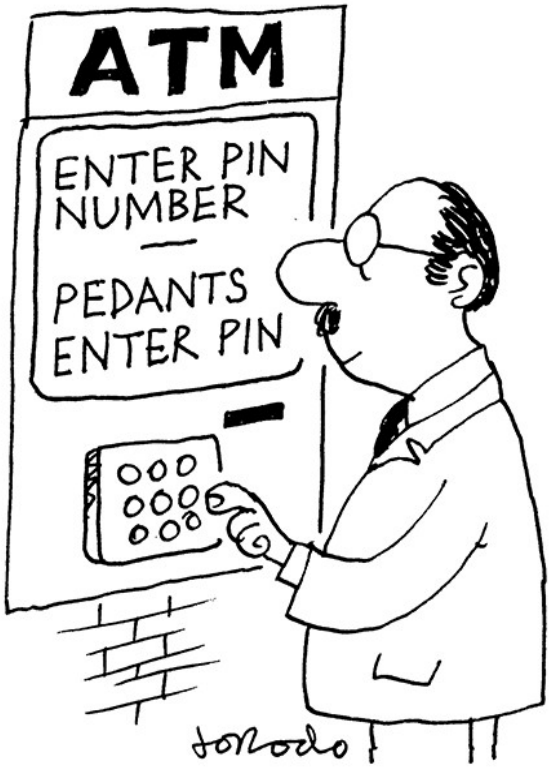
Appendix: Simplicity

European Association of Science Editors

EASE

Examples of expressions that can be simplified or deleted (∅)

Long or (sometimes) wrong	Better choice (often)
accounted for by the fact that	*because*
as can be seen from Figure 1, substance Z reduces twitching	*substance Z reduces twitching (Fig. 1)*
at the present moment	*now*
bright yellow in colour	*bright yellow*
conducted inoculation experiments on	*inoculated*
considerable amount of	*much*
despite the fact that	*although*
due to the fact that	*because*
for the reason that	*because*
if conditions are such that	*if*
in a considerable number of cases	*often*
in view of the fact that	*because*
it is of interest to note that	∅
it may, however, be noted that	*but*
large numbers of	*many*
lazy in character	*lazy*
methodology	*methods*
owing to the fact that	*because*
oval in shape	*oval*
prior to	*before*
taken into consideration	*considered*
terminate	*end*
the test in question	*this test*
there can be little doubt that this is	*this is probably*
to an extent equal to that of X	*as much as X*



Appendix: Ethics

EASE Ethics Checklist for Authors

EXPLANATION: obligatory declarations applying to all manuscripts are printed in bold.

Original or acceptable secondary publication

☐ No part of this manuscript (MS) has been published, except for passages that are properly cited.

☐ An abstract/summary of this MS has been published in……

……

……

☐ This MS has already been published in ……

……

……

but in ……language. A full citation to the primary publication is included, and the copyright owner has agreed to its publication in English.

☐ **No part of this MS is currently being considered for publication elsewhere.**

☐ **In this MS, original data are clearly distinguished from published data. All information extracted from other publications is provided with citations.**

Authorship

☐ **All people listed as authors of this MS meet the authorship criteria, ie they contributed substantially to study planning, data collection or interpretation of results *and* wrote or critically revised the MS *and* approved its final submitted version *and* agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work (ICMJE 2017).**

☐ **All people listed as authors of this MS are aware of it and have agreed to be listed.**

☐ **No person who meets the authorship criteria has been omitted.**

Ethical experimentation and interpretation

☐ The study reported in this MS involved human participants and it meets the ethical principles of the Declaration of Helsinki (WMA 2013). Data have been disaggregated by sex (and, whenever possible, by race) and sex and gender considerations are properly addressed (see Sex and Gender Questions[2]).

☐ The study reported in this MS meets the Consensus Author Guidelines on Animal Ethics and Welfare for Veterinary Journals[3] about humane treatment of animals and has been approved by an ethical review committee.

☐ The study reported in this MS meets other ethical principles, namely ……

……

☐ **I and all the other authors of this MS did our best to avoid errors in experimental design, d**

Appendix: Spelling

Examples of differences between British and American spelling

British English	American English
-ae- eg *aetiology, faeces, haematology*	*-e-* eg *etiology, feces, hematology*
-ce in nouns, *-se* in verbs eg *defence, licence/license, practice/practise*	*-se* in nouns and verbs eg *defense, license* (but *practice* as both noun and verb)
-ise or *-ize** eg *organise/organize*	*-ize* eg *organize*
-isation or *-ization** eg *organisation/organization*	*-ization* eg *organization*
-lled, -lling, -llor, etc. eg *labelled, travelling, councillor* (but *fulfil, skilful*)	*-led, -ling, -lor*, etc. eg *labeled, traveling, councilor* (but *fulfill, skillful*)
-oe- eg *diarrhoea, foetus, oestrogen*	*-e-* eg *diarrhea, fetus, estrogen*
-ogue eg *analogue, catalogue*	*-og* or *-ogue* eg *analog/analogue, catalog/catalogue*
-our eg *colour, behaviour, favour*	*-or* eg *color, behavior, favor*
-re eg *centre, fibre, metre, litre* (but *meter* for a measuring instrument)	*-er* eg *center, fiber, meter, liter*
-yse eg *analyse, dialyse*	*-yze* eg *analyze, dialyze*
aluminium	*aluminum* or *aluminium***
grey	*gray*
mould	*mold*
programme (general) or *program* (computer)	*program*
sulphur or *sulfur***	*sulfur*

*One ending should be used consistently.
**Recommended by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry and the Royal Society of Chemistry.

For more examples, see CSE (2014). If in doubt, consult a dictionary. Obviously, American and British English slightly differ not only in spelling but also in word use, grammar, punctuation, etc. However, those differences are outside the scope of this document.

Compiled by Sylwia Ufnalska
sylwia.ufnalska@gmail.com

Appendix: Plurals

Examples of irregular plurals deriving from Latin or Greek

Singular	Plural	Examples
-a	*-ae* rarely *-ata*	*alga – algae, larva – larvae* *stoma – stomata*
-ex	*-ices*	*index – indices (or indexes*)* *apex – apices* (or *apexes**)
-ies	*-ies*	*species, series, facies*
-is	*-es*	*axis – axes, hypothesis – hypotheses*
-ix	*-ices*	*appendix – appendices* (or *appendixes**) *matrix – matrices* (or *matrixes**)
-on	*-a*	*phenomenon – phenomena* *criterion – criteria*
-um	*-a*	*datum – data***, *bacterium – bacteria*
-us	*-i* rarely *-uses* or *-era*	*locus – loci, fungus – fungi* (or *funguses**) *sinus – sinuses* *genus – genera*

* Acceptable anglicized plurals that are also listed in dictionaries.
** In non-scientific use, usually treated as a mass noun (like *information*, etc)

It must be remembered that some nouns used in everyday English also have irregular plural forms (eg *woman – women, foot – feet, tooth – teeth, mouse – mice, leaf – leaves, life – lives, tomato – tomatoes*) or have no plural form (eg *equipment, information, news*). For more examples, see CSE (2014). If in doubt, consult a dictionary.

Compiled by Sylwia Ufnalska
sylwia.ufnalska@gmail.com

Pisz bezosobowo i w stronie biernej (?)


TIPS, TRICKS & TECHNIQUES

Reconsidering the Use of the Passive Voice in Scientific Writing

RECOMMENDED FOR AP Biology

ERNESTO RUELAS INZUNZA

ABSTRACT

SISSA – International School for Advanced Studies
ISSN 1824 – 2049

Journal of Science Communication
http://jcom.sissa.it/

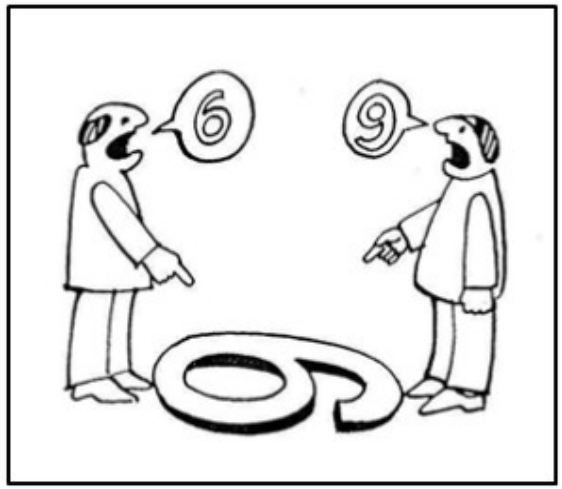
RECEIVED: December 31, 2013
PUBLISHED: March 13, 2014

Article

The passive voice in scientific writing. The current norm in science journals

Leong Ping Alvin

ABSTRACT: *In contrast to past consensus, many authors now feel that the passive voice compromises the quality of scientific writing. However, studies involving scientific articles are rare. Using a corpus of 60 scientific research articles from six journals, this study examined the proportion of passives used, and the contexts and forms in which they occurred. The results revealed that about 30% of all clauses were passive clauses. The canonical form was most pervasive, followed by the bare passive; together, they constituted more than a quarter of all clauses analyzed. Passives were typically used in main clauses, followed by relative and adverbial clauses. Roughly 29% of all passives were located in the methodology section. Based on the results, the proportion of passives in scientific writing may stabilize at about 30%. It is unlikely to dramatically drop any further since the trend suggests that passives are still widely used in the methodology section.*



LEONG, Alvin Ping. The passive voice in scientific writing through the ages: A diachronic study. Text & Talk, 2020, 40.4: 467-489.

INZUNZA, Ernesto Ruelas. Reconsidering the use of the passive voice in scientific writing. The American Biology Teacher, 2020, 82.8: 563-565.

https://miguelarino.com/2019/02/21/el-que-no-se-consuela/punto-de-vista/

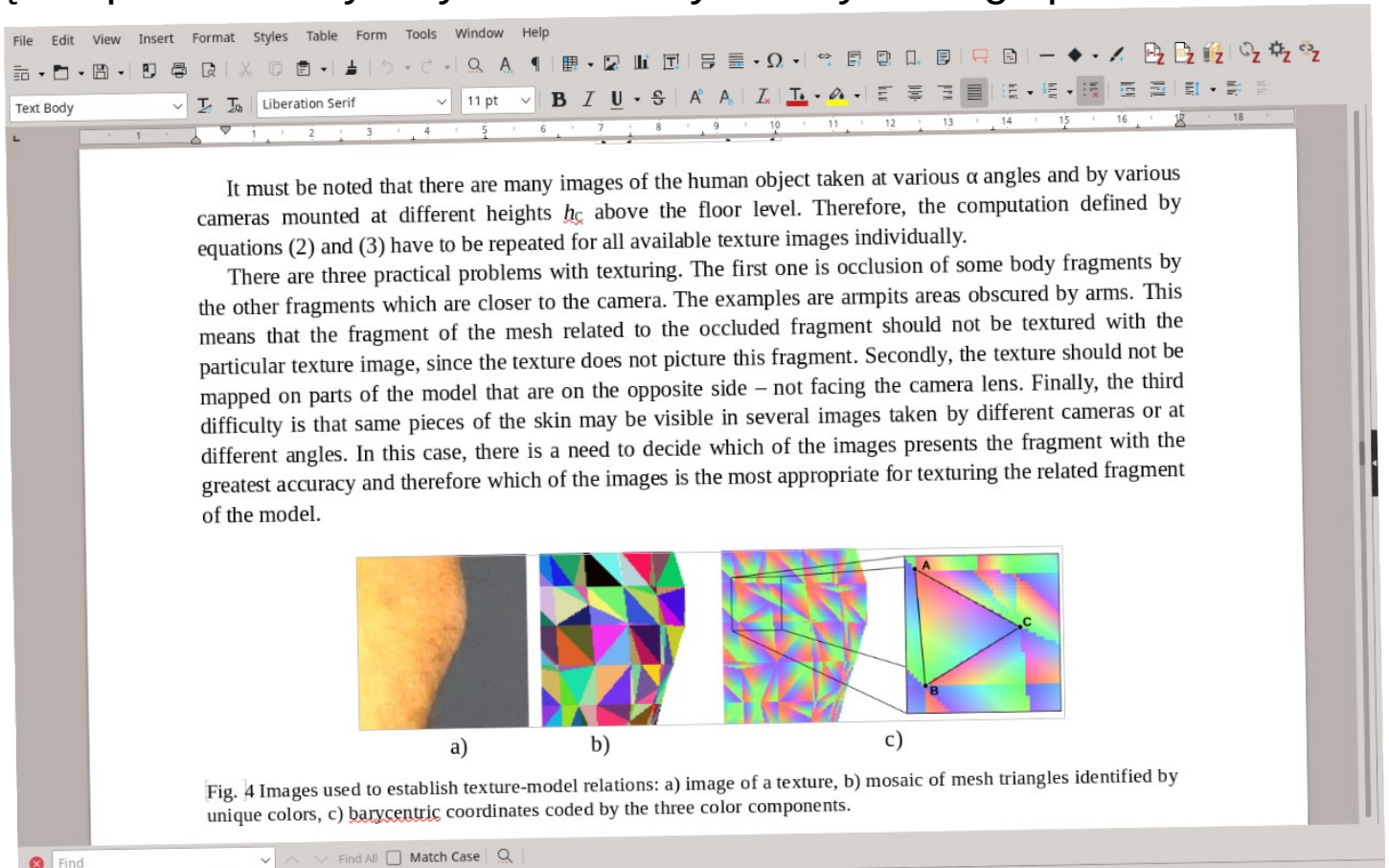
Narzędzia i produktywność

Edytory

Edytory WYSIWYG (ang. *what you see is what you get*) - prezentują na monitorze komputera tekst i grafikę w sposób identyczny lub zbliżony do uzyskanego po ich wydrukowaniu.

Microsoft Office Word

LibreOffice Writer

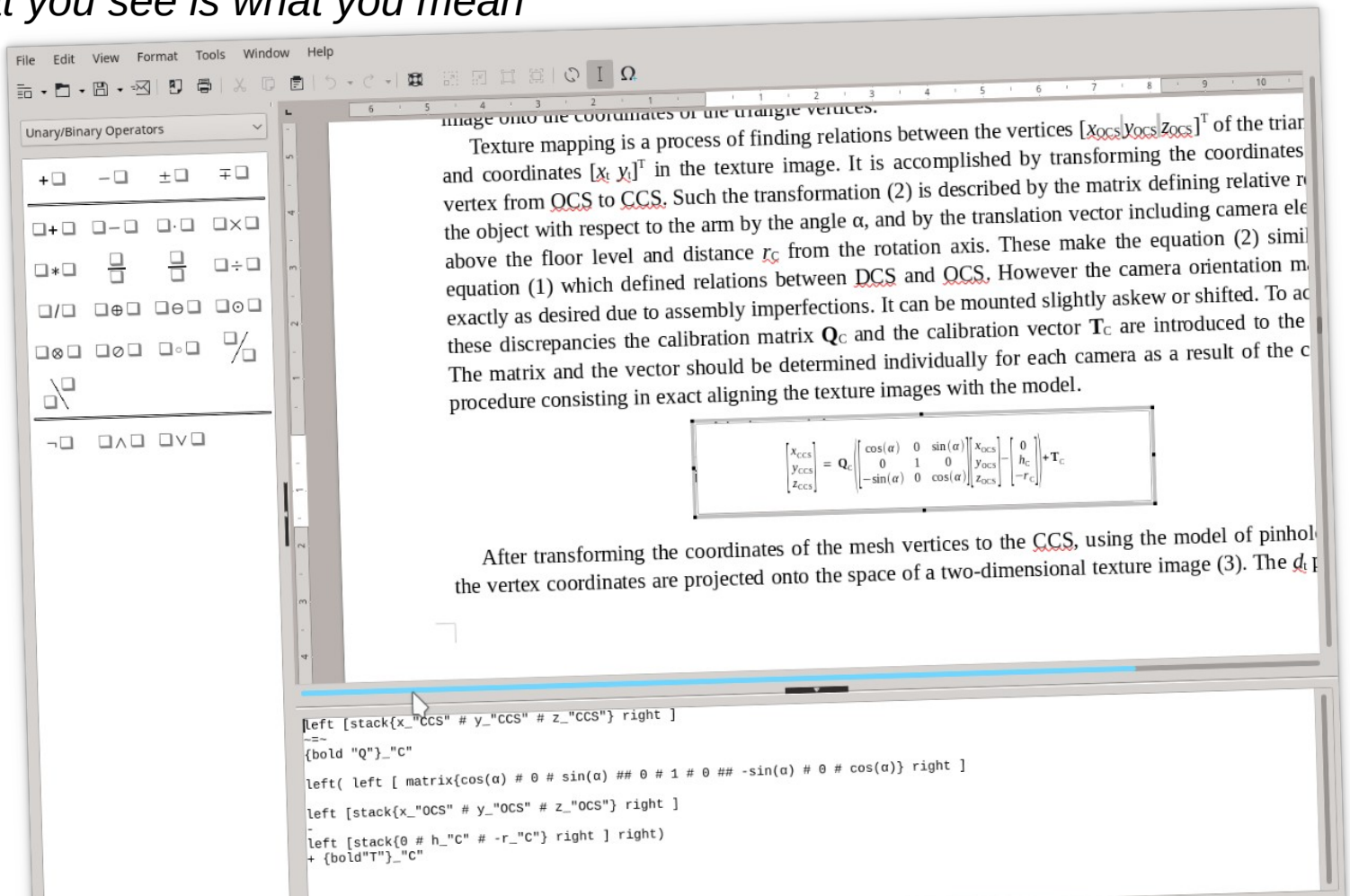


https://pl.libreoffice.org/

Edytory

WYSIWYM – ang. *what you see is what you mean*

LibreOffice Writer



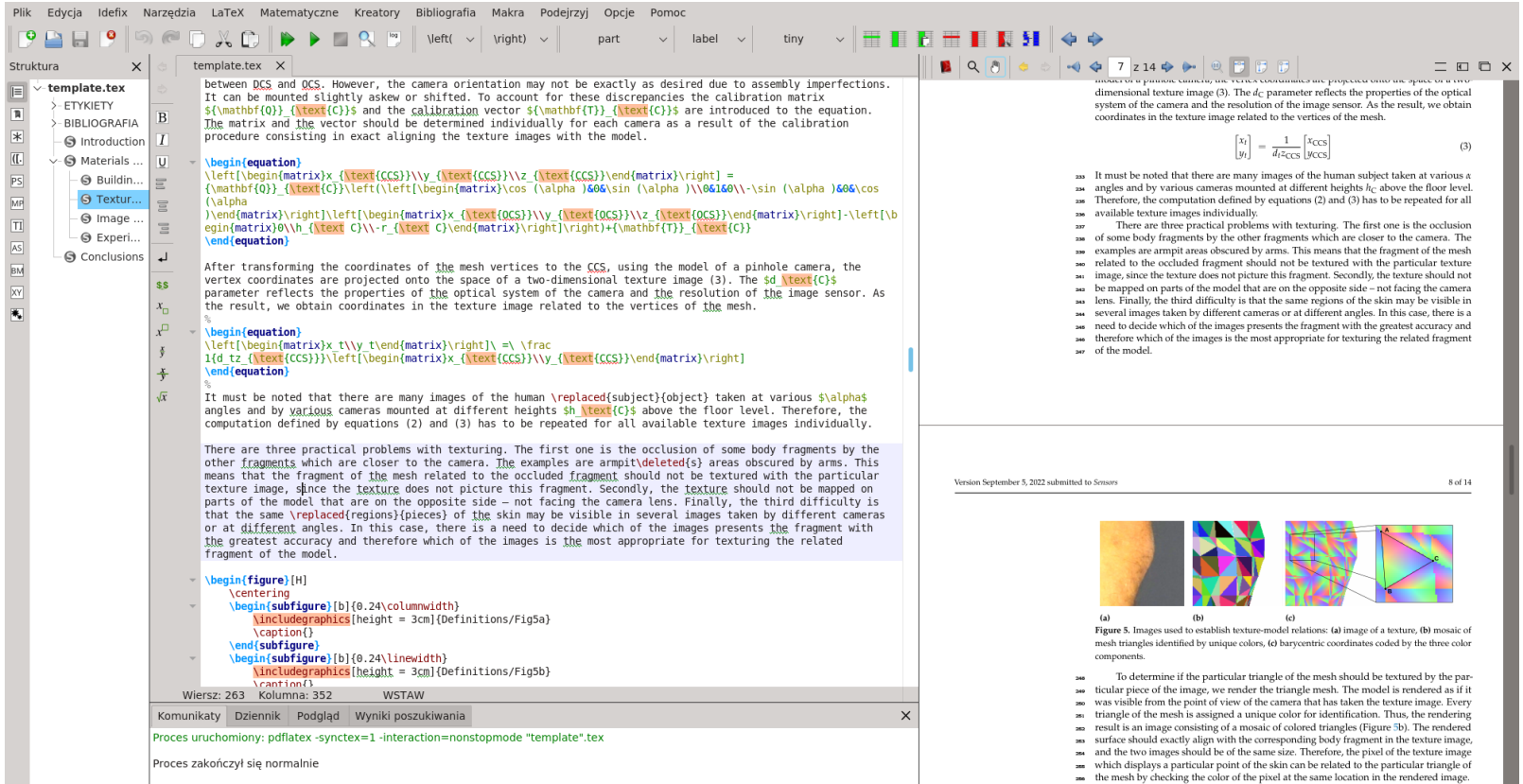
https://pl.libreoffice.org/

Edytory

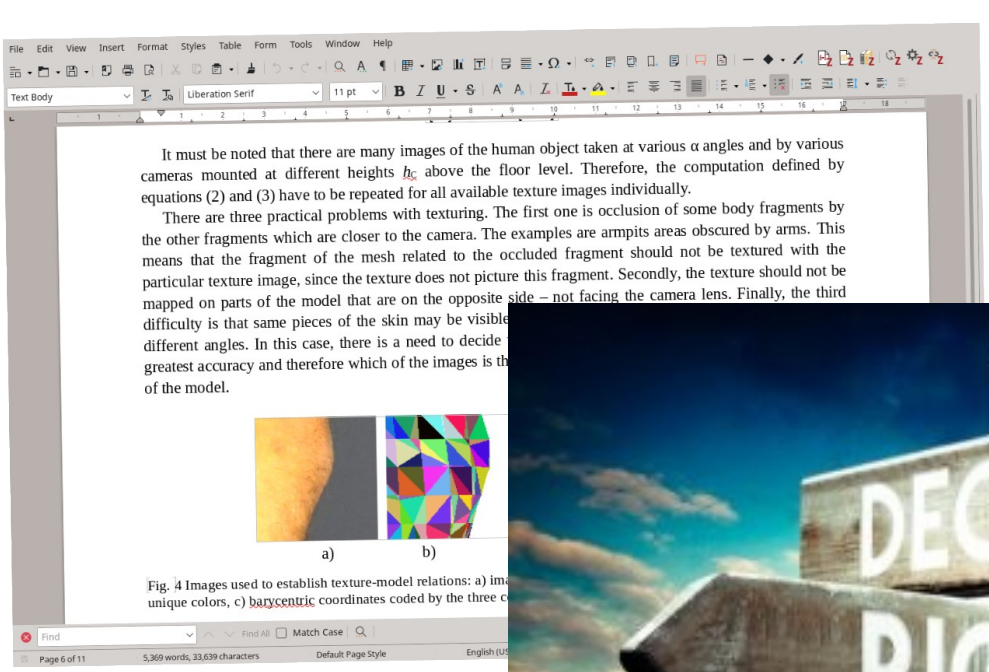
Edytory DTP (ang. *desktop publishing*) - oprogramowanie do zautomatyzowanego składu tekstu, automatyzujące formatowanie dokumentów tekstowych i tekstowo-graficznych (WYSIWYM – ang. *what you see is what you mean*).

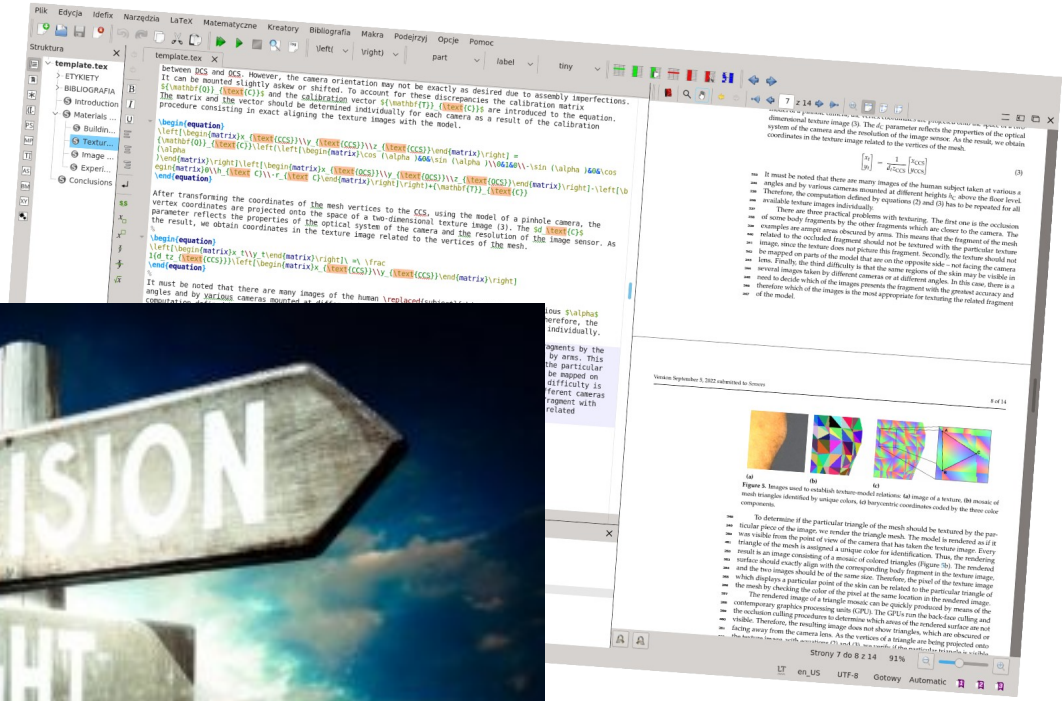
LaTeX

https://www.texstudio.org/



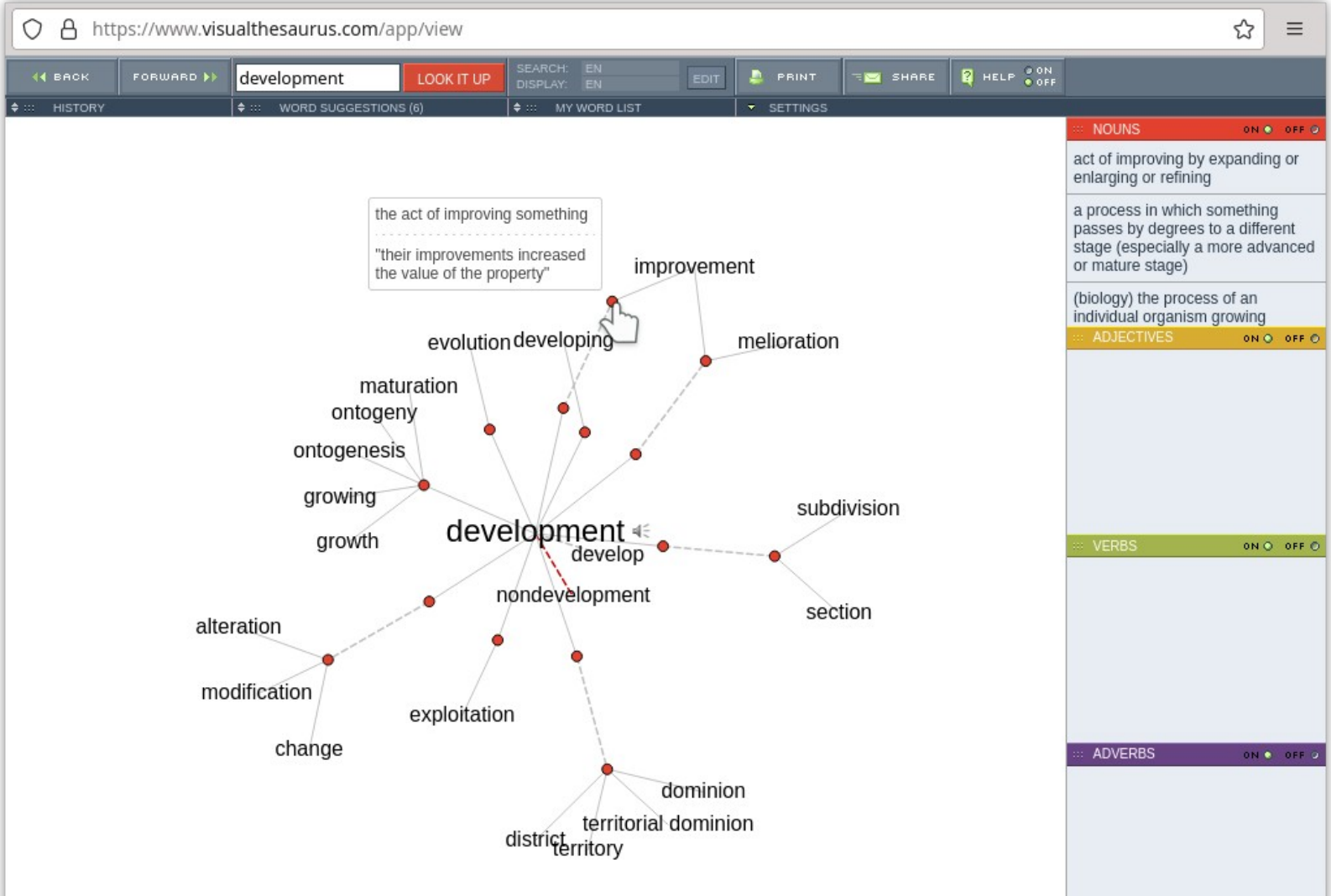
Edytory



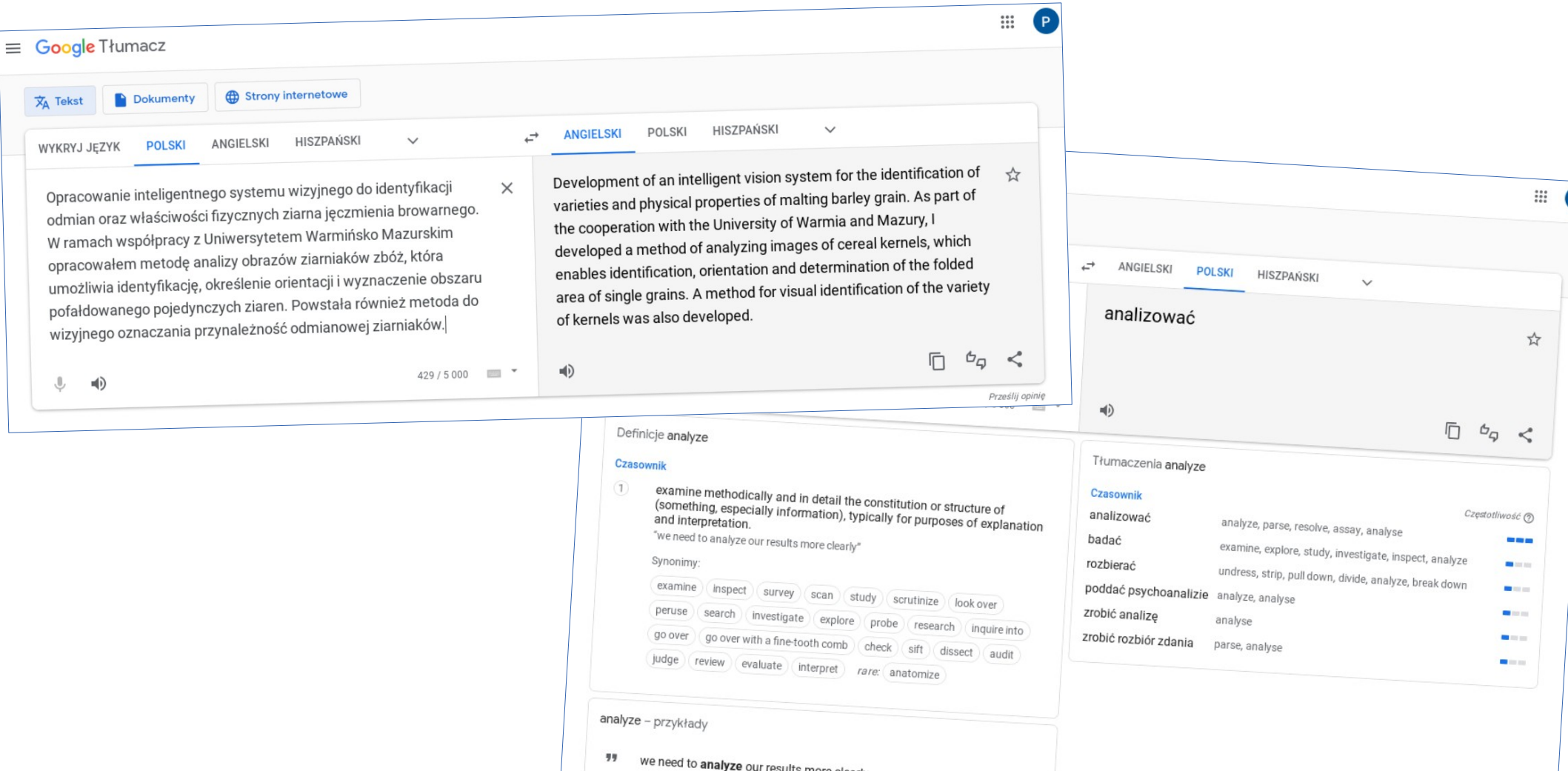


https://redro.pl/

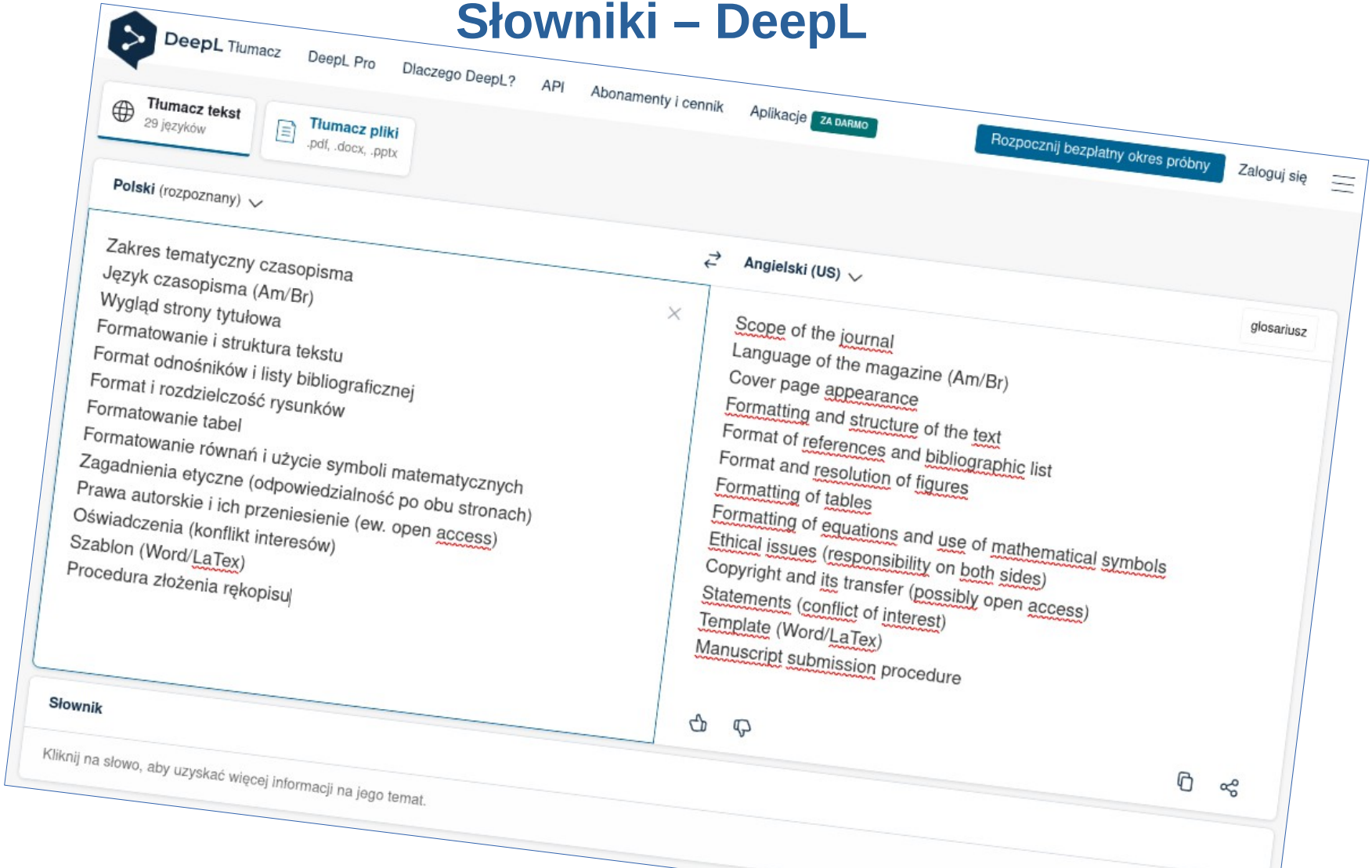
Słowniki – *Thinkmap VisualThesaurus*



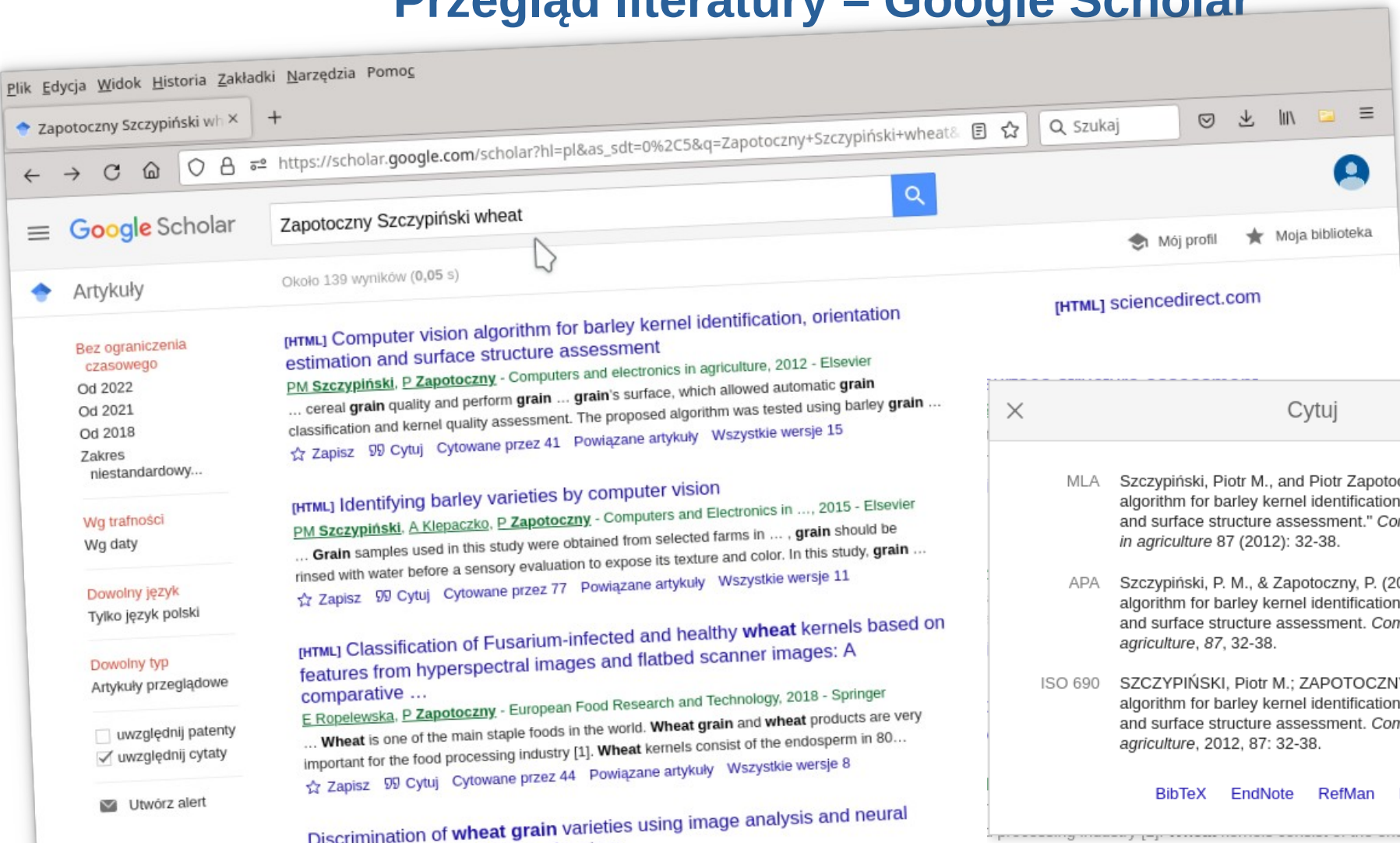
Słowniki – Google Tłumacz



Słowniki – DeepL

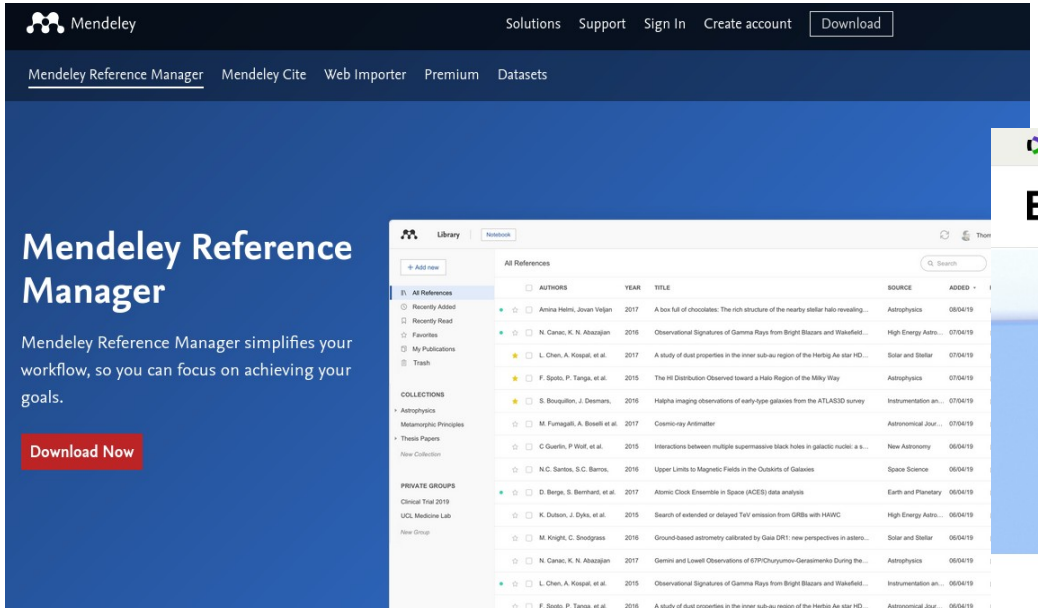


Przegląd literatury – Google Scholar



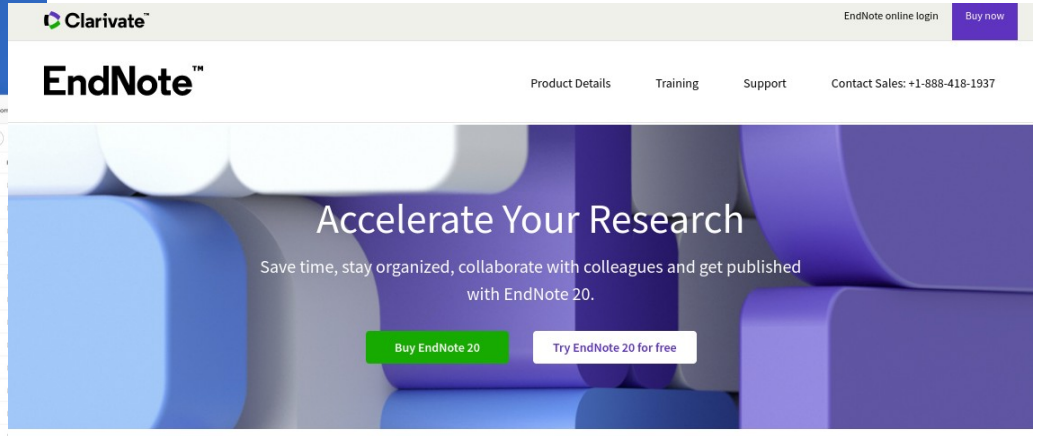
Zarządzanie listą cytowań

Elsevier – Mendeley



https://www.mendeley.com/reference-management/reference-manager

Clarivate – EndNote



Focus on what matters most: your research.

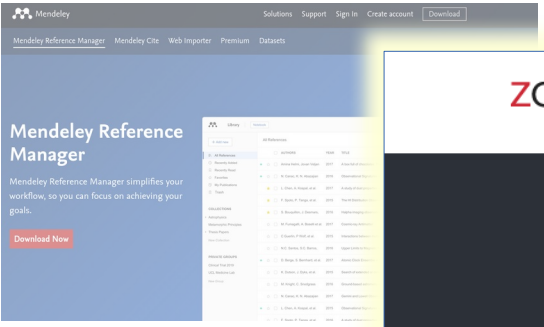
Did you know that researchers waste nearly 200,000 hours per year formatting citations? Imagine if you could have that time back to spend on your research. EndNote 20 accelerates your research process so you can focus on what truly matters – conducting and sharing groundbreaking research.

https://endnote.com/

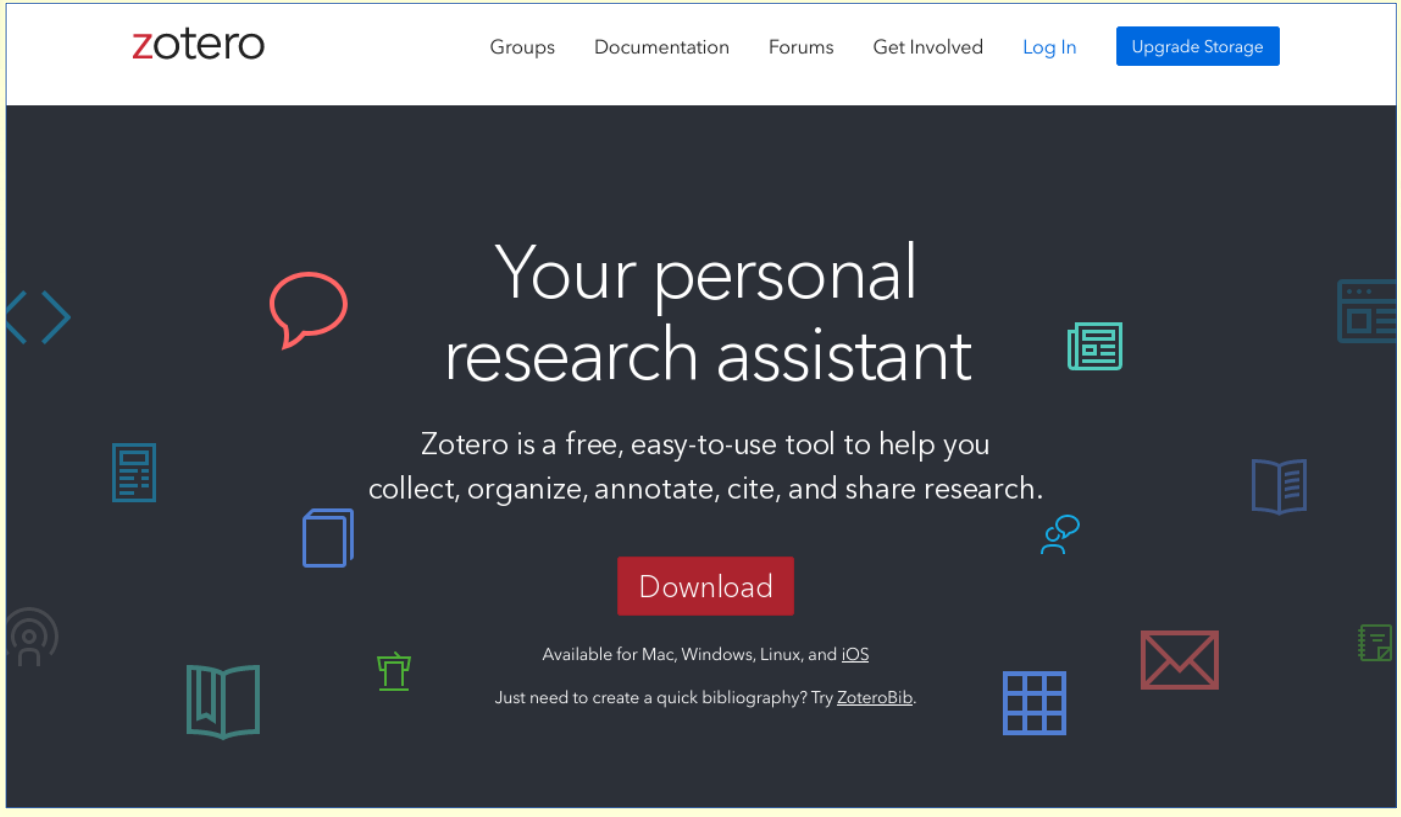
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_reference_management_software

Zarządzanie listą cytowań

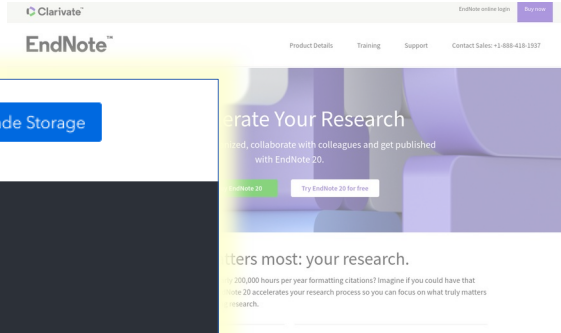
Elsevier – Mendeley



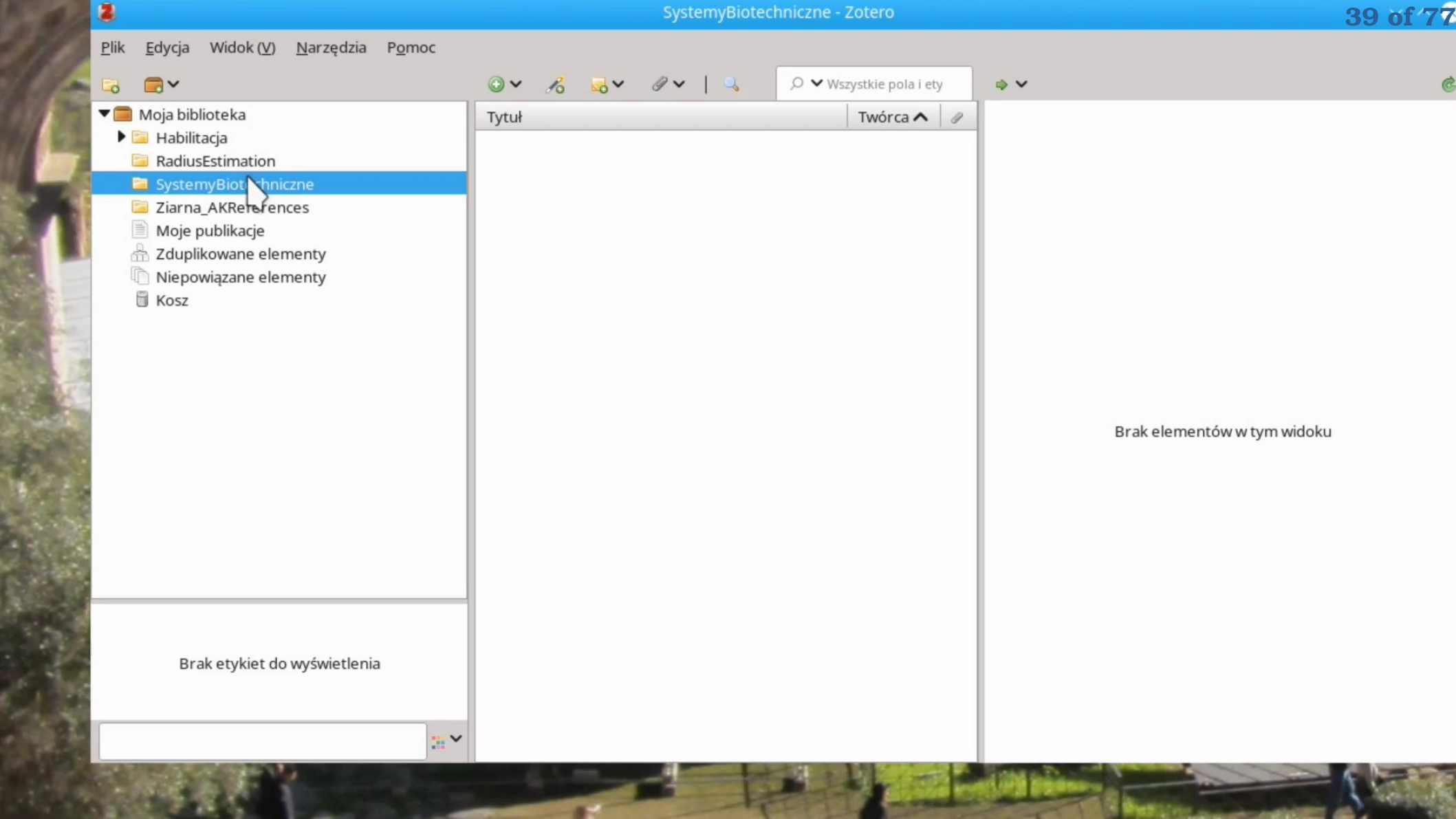
Zotero



Clarivate – EndNote



https://www.zotero.org/


SystemyBiotechniczne - Zotero
Plik
Edycja
Widok (V)
Narzędzia
Pomoc
Wszystkie pola i ety
Moja biblioteka
Habilitacja
RadiusEstimation
SystemyBiotechniczne
Ziarna_AKReferences
Moje publikacje
Zduplikowane elementy
Niepowiązane elementy
Kosz
Tytuł
Twórca
Brak elementów w tym widoku
Brak etykiet do wyświetlenia

Wybór czasopisma

Kryteria

- **Odpowiedni zakres tematyczny**
- ~~Zasięg, nakład,~~ dostępność
- Stabilna pozycja czasopisma
- Jest na liście *JCR* i ma duży *IF*
- Punktacja na „liście ministerialnej”
- Szybkie przeprowadzenie recenzji
- Wysokość opłat (*Open access*)
- Procent przyjętych artykułów
- Znajomości

Wskaźnik cytowań (*Impact factor,* IF)

- Miernik siły oddziaływania i prestiżu czasopism naukowych
- Obliczany był przez Instytut Filadelfijski *Institute of Scientific Information* (ISI)
- Obecnie obliczany przez *Clarivate Analytics* na podstawie czasopism z listy *Journal Citation Reports* (JCR)
- Czasopisma z listy są wybierane na zasadzie Bradforda
- *Impact Factor* to wskaźnik średniej liczby cytowań artykułu z ocenianego czasopisma w kolejnych dwóch latach kalendarzowych

Wykaz czasopism naukowych i recenzowanych materiałów z konferencji międzynarodowych Ministerstwa Edukacji i Nauki

Minister Edukacji i Nauki, na podstawie art. 267 ust. 3 ustawy z dnia 20 lipca 2018 r. — Prawo o szkolnictwie wyższym i nauce (Dz. U. z 2020 r. poz. 85, z późn. zm.), sporządza wykaz czasopism naukowych i recenzowanych materiałów z konferencji międzynarodowych, uwzględniając projekt wykazu opracowany przez Komisję Ewaluacji Nauki zgodnie z rozporządzeniem Ministra Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego z dnia 7 listopada 2018 r. w sprawie sporządzania wykazów wydawnictw monografii naukowych oraz czasopism naukowych i recenzowanych materiałów z konferencji międzynarodowych (Dz. U. z 2020 r. poz. 349).

Emanuel Kulczycki, Zasady i kryteria oceny czasopism naukowych w świetle nowych wytycznych ministerialnych, 2012
https://repozytorium.amu.edu.pl/bitstream/10593/2482/1/Zasady_i_kryteria-oceny_czasopism_naukowych_w_świetle_nowych_wytycznych_ministerialnych.pdf

https://www.gov.pl/web/edukacja-i-nauka/nowy-rozszerzony-wykaz-czasopism-naukowych-i-recenzowanych-materialow-z-konferencji-miedzynarodowych

Tytuł 1	issn	Punkty	archeologia 101	filozofia 102	historia 103	językoznawstwo 104	literaturoznawstwo 105	nauki o kulturze i religii 106	nauki o sztuce 107	architektura i urbanistyka 201	automatyka, elektronika i 202	informatyka techniczna i 203	inżynieria biomedyczna 204	inżynieria chemiczna 205	inżynieria lądowa i transport 206	inżynieria materiałowa 207	inżynieria mechaniczna 208	inżynieria środowiska, 209
2D Materials	2053-1583	140								x	x		x		x	x	x	
3 Biotech	2190-572X	70								x			x	x				x
3C Empresa	2254-3376	20								x								
3c Tecnologia	2254-4143	20											x		x		x	x
3C Tic	2254-6529	20								x			x					
3D Printing and Additive Manufacturing	2329-7662	100								x	x		x	x		x	x	
3D Research	2092-6731	40								x	x	x	x				x	
3L-Language Linguistics Literature-The Southeast Asian Journal of English Language Studies	0128-5157	70				x	x											
452 F-Revista de Teoria de la Literatura y Literatura Comparada	2013-3294	70					x											
4OR-A Quarterly Journal of Operations Research	1619-4500	70						x				x						
A & A Practice	2325-7237	40											x					
A + U-ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM	0389-9160	70						x	x	x								
A&C-Revista de Direito Administrativo & Constitucional	1516-3210	20																
AAA-ARBEITEN AUS ANGLISTIK UND AMERIKANISTIK	0171-5410	20				x	x											
AACA Digital	1988-5180	20							x				x					
AACN Advanced Critical Care	1559-7768	40											x					
AAPG BULLETIN	0149-1423	140													x			
AAPS Journal	1550-7416	100																
AAPS PHARMSCITECH	1530-9932	100											x			x		
AATCC Journal of Research	2330-5517	20											x			x	x	
AATCC REVIEW	1532-8813	20											x		x	x	x	
Ab Imperio-Studies of New Imperial History and Nationalism in the Post-Soviet Space	2166-4072	70			x			x										
Abacus-A Journal of Accounting Finance and Business Studies	0001-3072	70																
Abakos	2316-9451	20											x					
Abanico Veterinario	2007-4204	20																

https://sites.google.com/site/wwwcoreedu

LP.	Nazwa konferencji	Liczba punktów	Przypisane dyscypliny naukowe
1	3-D Digital Imaging and Modelling [3DIM]	20	informatyka techniczna i telekomunikacja; informatyka;
2	A Satellite workshop on Formal Approaches to Testing of Software [FATES]	20	informatyka techniczna i telekomunikacja; informatyka;
3	Accounting and Finance Association of Australia and New Zealand Conference [AFAANZ]	20	informatyka techniczna i telekomunikacja; informatyka;
4	ACIS Conference on Software Engineering Research, Management and Applications [SERA]	20	informatyka techniczna i telekomunikacja; informatyka;
5	ACM Annual Computer Science Conference [CSC]	20	informatyka techniczna i telekomunikacja; informatyka;
6	ACM Conference on Applications, Technologies, Architectures, and Protocols for Computer Communication [SIGCOMM]	200	informatyka techniczna i telekomunikacja; informatyka;
7	ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security [CCS]	200	informatyka techniczna i telekomunikacja; informatyka;
8	ACM Conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work [CSCW]	140	informatyka techniczna i telekomunikacja; informatyka;
9	ACM Conference on Economics and Computation [EC]	200	informatyka techniczna i telekomunikacja; informatyka;
10	ACM Conference on Embedded Networked Sensor Systems [SENSYS]	200	informatyka techniczna i telekomunikacja; informatyka;

Lista drapieżnych wydawnictw otwartego dostępu

Lista Bealla (ang. *Beall's list*) – lista wydawców tzw. drapieżnych wydawnictw otwartego dostępu publikowana przez amerykańskiego bibliotekarza Jeffreya Bealla.
Lista została zamknięta w 2017 roku z uwagi na groźby i pozwy sądowe ze strony poszczególnych wydawców.

https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lista_Bealla

https://web.archive.org/web/20210907150910/https://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/

Beall's List:

Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access publishers

This is a list of questionable, scholarly open-access publishers. We recommend that scholars read the available reviews, assessments and descriptions provided here, and then decide for themselves whether they want to submit articles, serve as editors or on editorial boards. In a few cases, non-open access publishers whose practices match those of predatory publishers have been added to the list as well. The criteria for determining predatory publishers are here and you can also learn even more about this by reading https://www.onlinecourserank.com/best-online-courses/for-writing/.

Złożenie

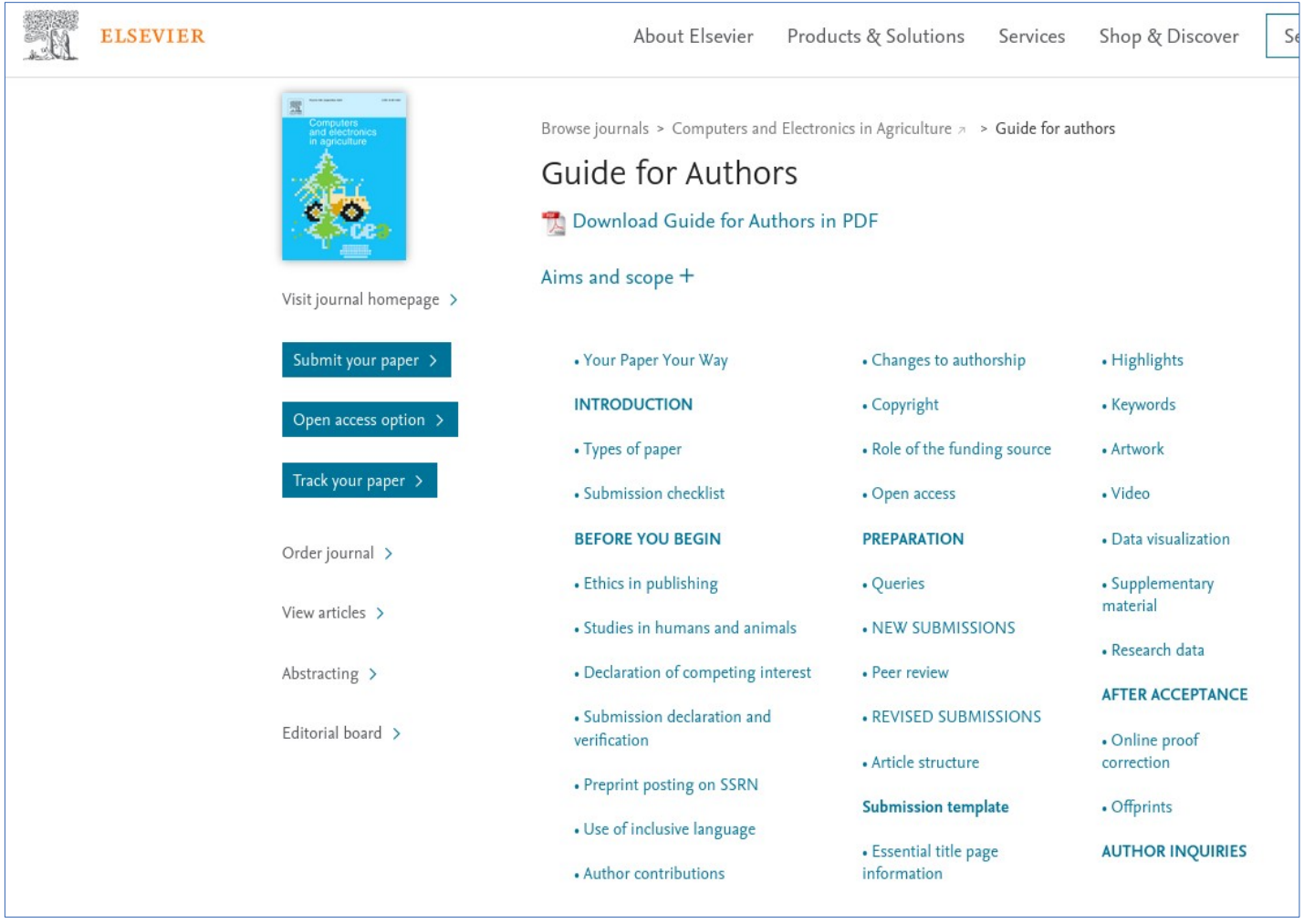
Perfection is achieved, not when there is nothing more to add, but when there is nothing left to take away.

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry,
Airman's Odyssey

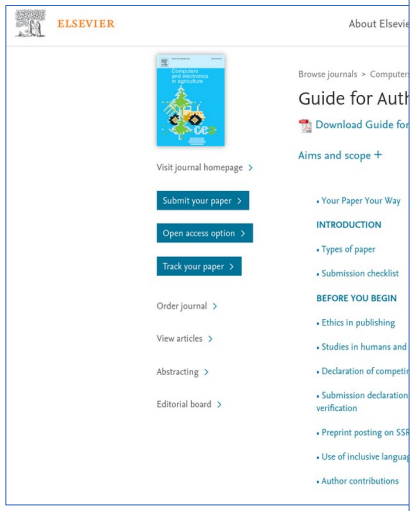
Wydaje się, że doskonałość osiąga się nie wtedy, kiedy nie można już nic dodać, ale raczej wtedy, gdy nie można nic ująć.

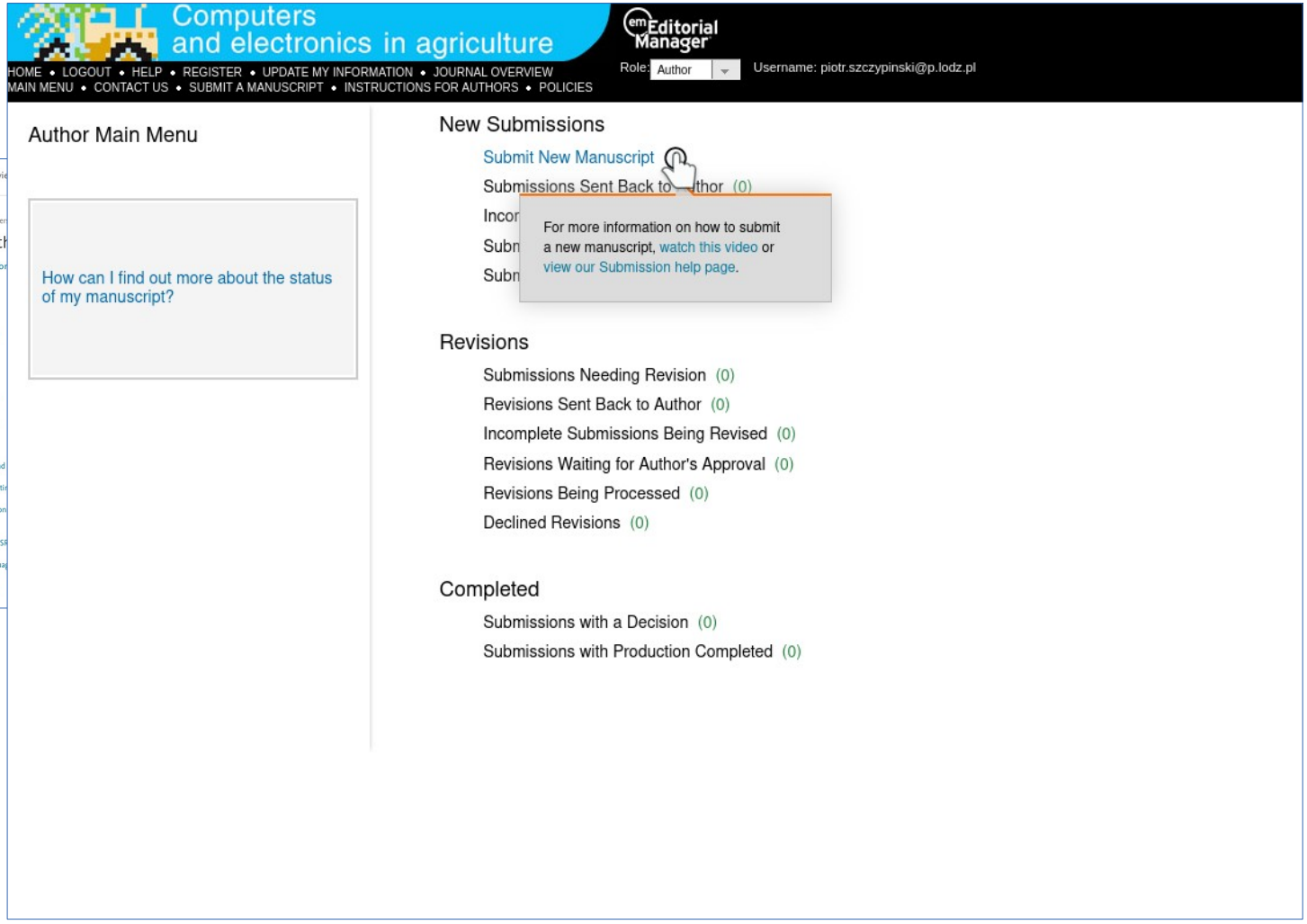
Antoine de Saint-Exupéry,
Ziemia, planeta ludzi

Przykład – Elsevier i Editorial Manager

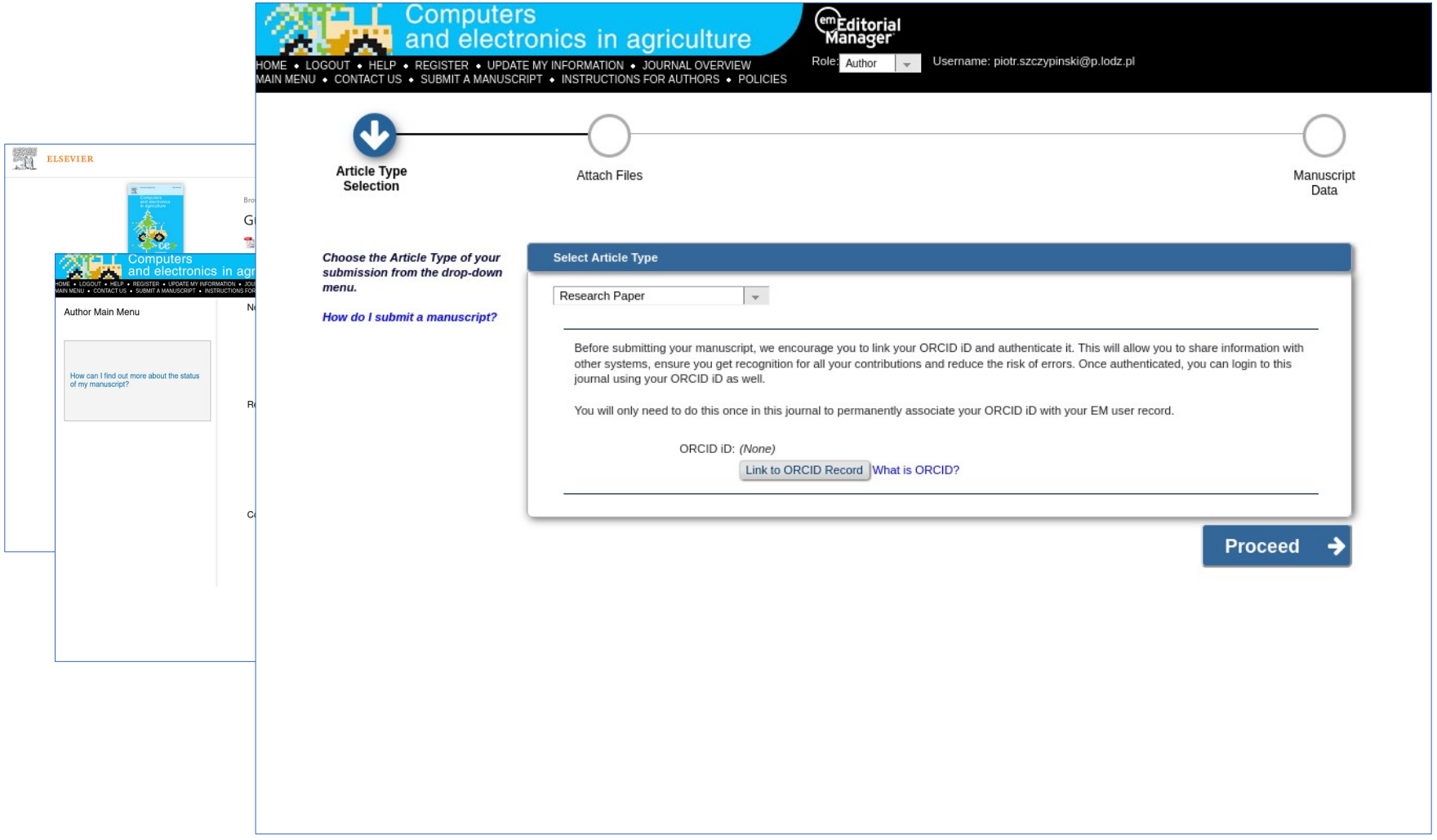


Przykład – Elsevier i Editorial Manager

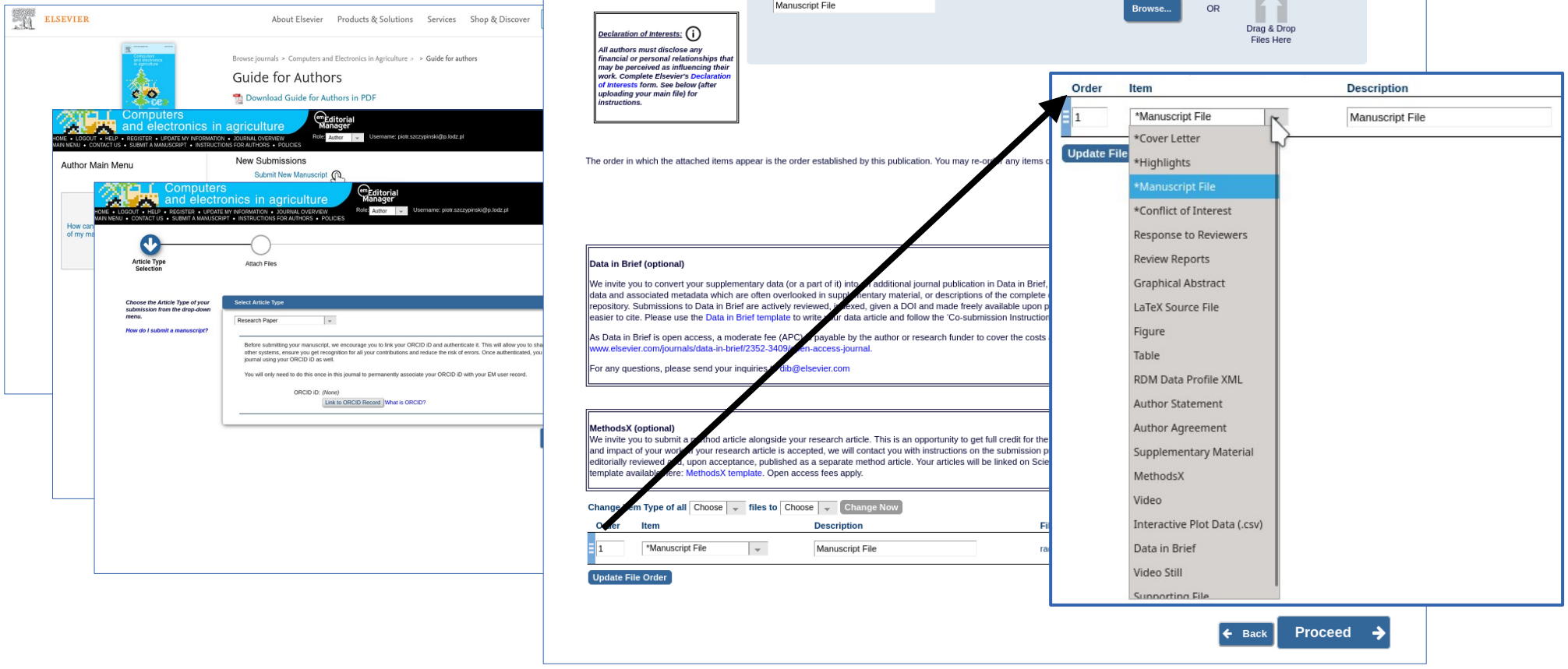




Przykład – Elsevier i Editorial Manager



Przykład -


ELSEVIER
About Elsevier
Products & Solutions
Services
Shop & Discover
Guide for Authors
Download Guide for Authors in PDF
Computers and electronics in agriculture
Author Main Menu
New Submissions
Submit New Manuscript
Article Type Selection
Attach Files
Choose the Article Type of your submission from the drop-down menu.
How do I submit a manuscript?
Select Article Type
Research Paper
Computers and electronics in agriculture
Article Type Selection
Attach Files
Review Preferences
Additional Information
Comments
Manuscript Data
Required For Submission:
Cover Letter
Highlights
Manuscript File
Conflict of Interest
Declaration of Interests:
All authors must disclose any financial or personal relationships that may be perceived as influencing their work. Complete Elsevier's Declaration of Interests form. See below (after uploading your main file) for instructions.
Insert Special Character
Select Item Type
*Manuscript File
Description
Manuscript File
Browse...
OR
Drag & Drop Files Here
The order in which the attached items appear is the order established by this publication. You may re-order any items
Data in Brief (optional)
We invite you to convert your supplementary data (or a part of it) into an additional journal publication in Data in Brief,
data and associated metadata which are often overlooked in supplementary material, or descriptions of the complete
repository. Submissions to Data in Brief are actively reviewed, indexed, given a DOI and made freely available upon p
easier to cite. Please use the Data in Brief template to write your data article and follow the 'Co-submission Instructio
As Data in Brief is open access, a moderate fee (APC) is payable by the author or research funder to cover the costs
www.elsevier.com/journals/data-in-brief/2352-3409/open-access-journal.
For any questions, please send your inquiries to dib@elsevier.com
MethodsX (optional)
We invite you to submit a method article alongside your research article. This is an opportunity to get full credit for the
and impact of your work. If your research article is accepted, we will contact you with instructions on the submission p
editorially reviewed and, upon acceptance, published as a separate method article. Your articles will be linked on Scie
template available here: MethodsX template. Open access fees apply.
Change Item Type of all Choose files to Choose Change Now
Order
Item
Description
1
*Manuscript File
Manuscript File
Update File Order
Order
Item
Description
1
*Manuscript File
Manuscript File
Update File
*Cover Letter
*Highlights
*Manuscript File
*Conflict of Interest
Response to Reviewers
Review Reports
Graphical Abstract
LaTeX Source File
Figure
Table
RDM Data Profile XML
Author Statement
Author Agreement
Supplementary Material
MethodsX
Video
Interactive Plot Data (.csv)
Data in Brief
Video Still
Supporting File
Back
Proceed

Przykład – Elsevier i Editorial Manager

*Cover Letter

List przewodni – przekonać redaktora, że właśnie ten artykuł powinien przyjąć, że jest on ważny, zgodny z profilem czasopisma, porusza aktualny temat i ma szanse na wiele cytowań

*Highlights

Trzy do pięciu zdań, wypunktowane najistotniejsze i oryginalne osiągnięcia opisane w artykule

*Manuscript File

Tekst artykułu

*Conflict of Interest

Conflict of Interest and Authorship Conformation Form

Please check the following as appropriate:

- All authors have participated in (a) conception and design, or analysis and interpretation of the data; (b) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and (c) approval of the final version.
- This manuscript has not been submitted to, nor is under review at, another journal or other publishing venue.
- The authors have no affiliation with any organization with a direct or indirect financial interest in the subject matter discussed in the manuscript
- The following authors have affiliations with organizations with direct or indirect financial interest in the subject matter discussed in the manuscript:

Author's name Affiliation

Response to Reviewers

Review Reports

Graphical Abstract

LaTeX Source File

Figure

Table

Odrzucone bez recenzji

- Wstępnej selekcji może dokonywać osoba oceniająca jedynie formalną stronę pracy – sprawdź czy artykuł spełnia formalne wymagania pisma.
- Jeśli brak jakiegokolwiek uzasadnienia albo uzasadnienie ogranicza się do „ponieważ musimy odrzucić pewien procent nadesłanych artykułów”, poproś o wyjaśnienie.
- Nie korzystaj z transferu artykułu.

https://stock.adobe.com/pl/search?k=%22rejected+stamp%22

Odrzucone po recenzji

- Jeśli artykuł został zrecenzowany i odrzucony, popraw go zgodnie z sugestiami recenzentów, wyślij jeszcze raz do tego samego lub innego czasopisma.
- Jeśli z recenzji wynika, że recenzent nie zrozumiał artykułu lub jego fragmentu, to nie wina recenzenta tylko autora – sprawdź czy wyjaśnienia w artykule są przejrzyste i w odpowiednich miejscach.

https://medium.com/@19033188/reviewer-2-from-joke-to-reality-90d5f6f3c96f

Do poprawki

- Odpisz na każdą z uwag recenzentów cytując uwagę i zamieszczając odpowiedź poniżej. Odpowiedzi wyróżnij kolorem i wcięciem tekstu.
- Nigdy nie sugeruj recenzentowi, że jest niekompetentny, bo czegoś nie zrozumiał. To autor jest odpowiedzialny za prawidłową strukturę, płynność i klarowność tekstu.
- Popraw artykuł zgodnie z sugestiami recenzenta. Jeśli sugerowane poprawki nie mają sensu – wyjaśnij to w odpowiedzi merytorycznie i uprzejmie.
- Jeśli sugestie dwóch recenzentów są sprzeczne, zwróć na to uwagę w odpowiedzi.

https://pl.pinterest.com/pin/566890671826641354/

Zaakceptowane

- To jeszcze nie koniec pracy. Zostaniesz poproszony o weryfikację końcowej wersji (*proofread*). Sprawdź tę wersję wnikliwie, edytor mógł coś popsuć. To ostatnia możliwość wprowadzenia drobnych poprawek do tekstu.

https://quillbot.com/courses/introduction-to-college-reading-and-writing/chapter/proofreading-and-editing/

Recenzowanie

Peer review

Google Tłumacz

Recenzja wzajemna

"We're implementing a new 'double-blind' peer-review process."

https://twitter.com/nature/status/1112731407019851776

Manuscript Number: COMPAG-D-21-02375

[redacted] networks for mango selection

[redacted] z-Pico

Johon[redacted]

Dear Dr. Szczypinski,

I would like to invite you to review the above referenced manuscript submitted by Dr Joho[redacted]s , as I believe it falls within your expertise and interest. The abstract for this manuscript is included below.

You should treat this invitation, the manuscript and your review as confidential. You must not share your review or information about the review process with anyone without the agreement of the editors and authors involved, even after publication. This also applies to other reviewers' "comments to author" which are shared with you on decision (and vice versa).

Please respond to this invitation at your earliest opportunity.

If you would like to review this paper, please click this link:
https://www.editorialmanager.com/compag/l.asp?i=295691&l=C0LQACL4

If you have a conflict of interest or do not wish to review this paper, please click this link:
https://www.editorialmanager.com/compag/l.asp?i=295692&l=U64WTXFS

If you decline to review I would appreciate your suggestions for alternate reviewers.

If, for any reason, the above links do not work, please log in as a reviewer at https://www.editorialmanager.com/compag/

Podejmę się

Odrzucę zaproszenie

Przeczekam

https://www.bbc.com/news/entertainment-arts-57572152

Przeczekam

Manuscript Number: COMPAG-D-21-02375

[redacted] networks for mango selection

Dear Dr. Szczypinski,

I recently invited you to review the above referenced manuscript.

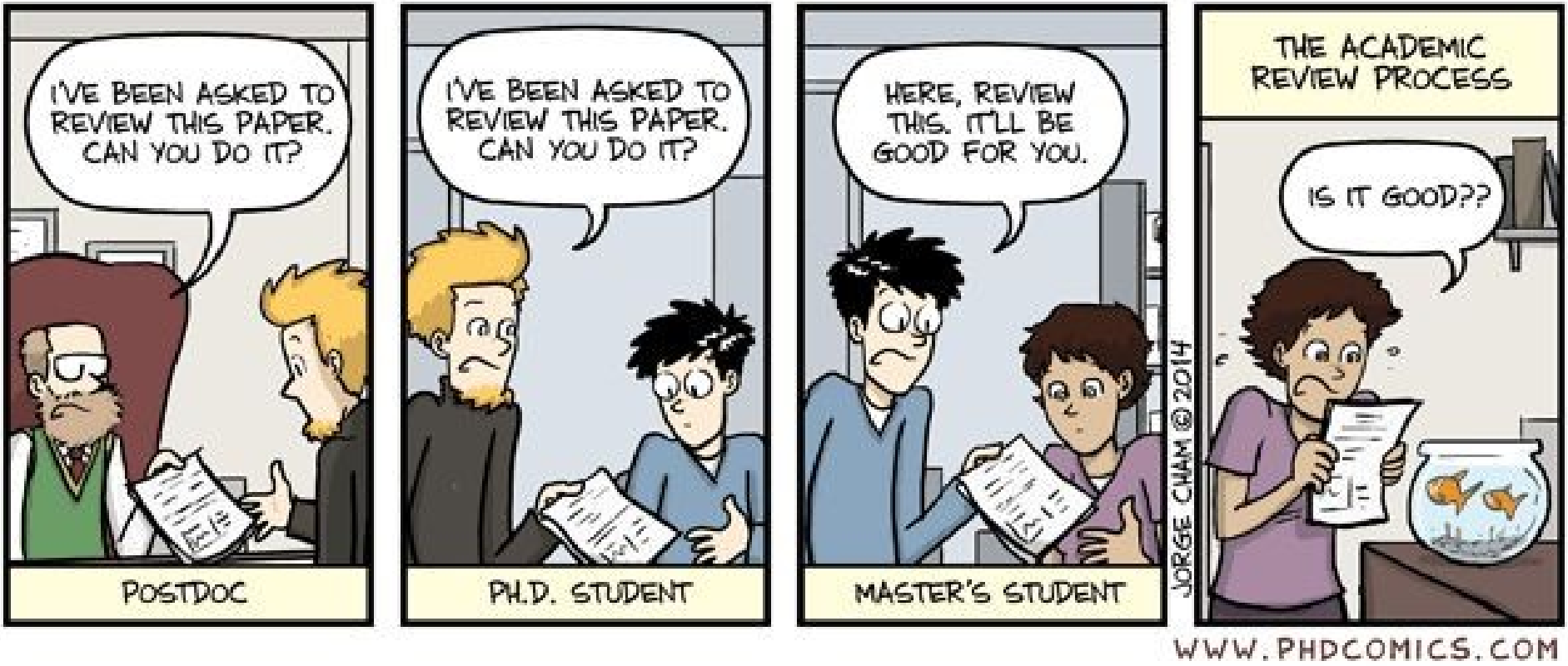
As you know, timely decisions are of utmost importance to authors. Unfortunately, I must now proceed with evaluating this manuscript without your input.

I hope we will have the privilege of using your services in the future.

Kind regards,

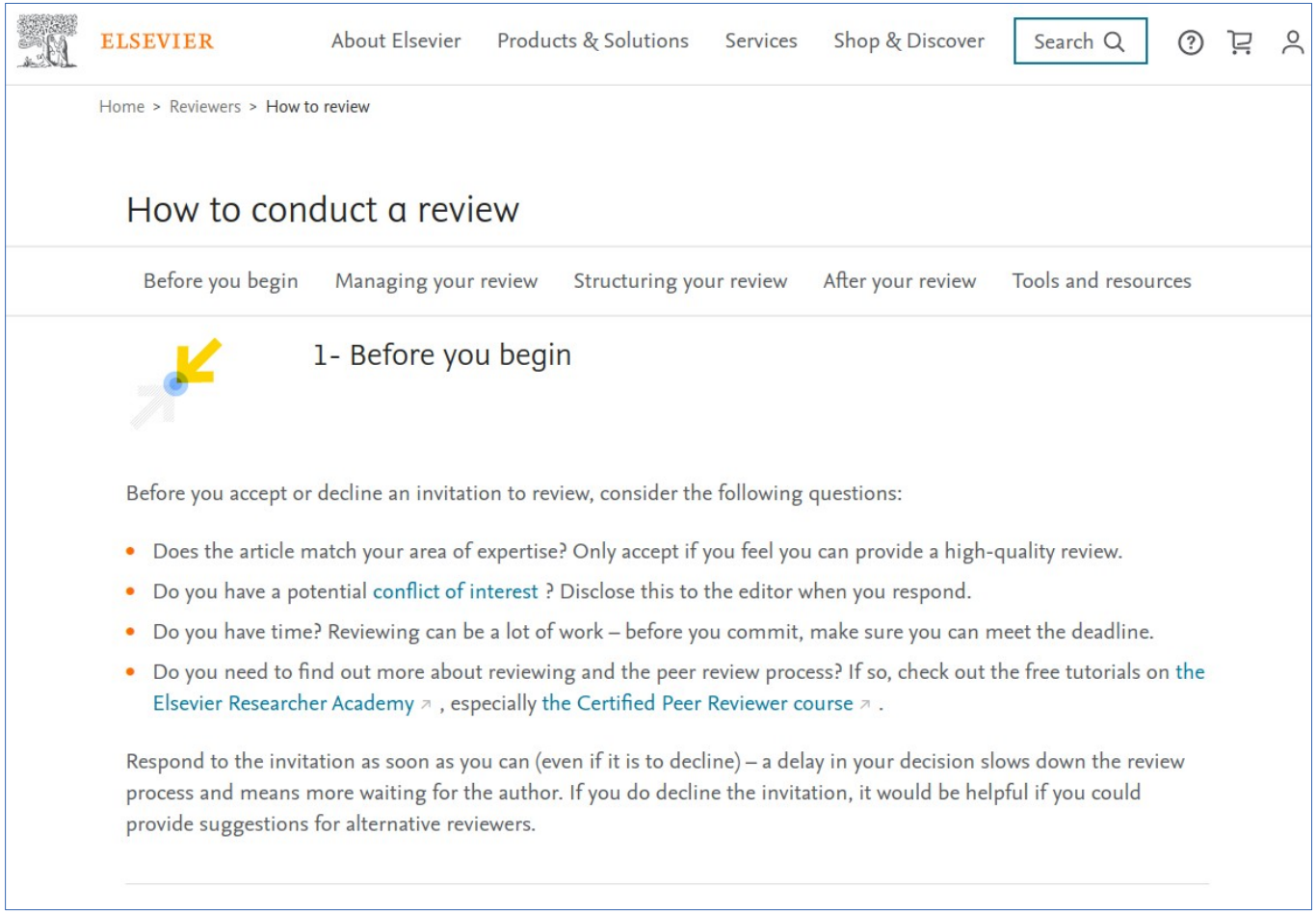
[redacted]
Associate Editor
Computers and Electronics in Agriculture

Odrzucę zaproszenie



Podejmę się

- Przegląd stanu wiedzy
  I dlaczego znów mnie nie zacytowali !?
  (Przegląd wybiórczy)
- Ma być nowatorskie
  Jeśli tak nie jest to autorzy powinni mnie przekonać, że jednak jest (*Highlights*)
- Ma być spójne i precyzyjne
  Jeśli tak nie jest to autorzy powinni to poprawić… mnie wypada wskazać miejsca
- Nie mogę tego zrozumieć
  Jeśli tak nie jest to autorzy są winni nie ja



https://www.elsevier.com/reviewers/how-to-review

COMPAG-D-21-02833R1
"Novel s[redacted]plex touching"
Revision 1

Piotr Szczypiński (Reviewer 2)

Reviewer Recommendation Term:	Major Revisions
Overall Reviewer Manuscript Rating:	N/A

Transfer Authorization	Response
If this submission is transferred to another journal, do we have consent to share your identity with the receiving journal Editor(s)?	Yes
If this submission is transferred to another journal, do we have your consent to share your full review with the receiving journal Editor(s)?	Yes

Comments to Editor:

Question 1: The subject addressed in this article is worthy of investigation
4) Agree

Question 2: The information presented is new
3) Neutral

Question 3: The conclusions are supported by the data
3) Neutral

Question 4: The manuscript is appropriate for the journal
4) Agree

Question 5: Organization of the manuscript is appropriate
3) Neutral

Question 6: Figures, tables and supplementary data are appropriate
3) Neutral

Comments to Author:

The authors presented three methods for segmentation of images of non-touching, simple-touching and complex-touching grains. The first shortcoming of the paper is that these three classes of touching intensity level are not defined except in Figure 2. For first two classes of touching intensity, the authors use image brightness thresholding and modified watershed segmentation algorithm. These methods were already criticized [1, 2] as error-prone in applications for touching grain image segmentation.

The third method presented is interesting, and it consists in finding corner points and connecting them with lines in such a way as to separate the individual grains from each other. However, this method has already been published before [3]. The authors should comment on this and show what is a novelty of their approach.

The authors mention continuous wavelet transform-based peak detection, Harris detector, Hough transform, but the motivation, purpose and the way of application of these algorithms have not been explained. Specifically, application of Harris corner detector seems crucial, yet there is no detailed information on how the optimal parameters of this algorithm were established or what were these parameters.

The next step in the presented algorithm is to find the optimal fitting lines. The text does not explain clearly what are these lines for. The reader can only guess it from Figure 3. It seems these lines indicate direction to search for the corresponding corner points. It is not known why these lines are optimal, what exactly was optimized and what were assumptions for their optimization.

The following step is to find the optimal splitting-lines. It is also unknown why they are optimal. The problem that was solved here is most likely in finding the corresponding corner points somehow optimally, since there are many such points. However, the paper does not explain how they are found and how the solution was optimized. It is also unknown what is the role of the Hough transform in the whole process.

Nie poświęcaj na przygotowanie recenzji więcej czasu niż autorzy poświęcili na napisanie artykułu

Podejmę się

Manuscript Number: COMPAG-D-21-02833R1

Nove[redacted]grains with complex touching

Nin[redacted]Qiu

Dear Dr. Szczypinski,

Thank you for reviewing the above referenced manuscript. I greatly appreciate your contribution and time, whic
only assisted me in reaching my decision, but also enables the author(s) to disseminate their work at the highes
quality. Without the dedication of reviewers like you, it would be impossible to manage an efficient peer review
and maintain the high standards necessary for a successful journal.

You will shortly receive a notification from Elsevier's reviewer recognition platform, which provides you with a li
"My Elsevier Reviews" private profile page, certificates, editor recognition as well as discounts for Elsevier servic

I hope that you will consider Computers and Electronics in Agriculture as a potential journal for your own subm
the future.

As a token of appreciation, we would like to provide you with a review recognition
(reviewerhub.elsevier.com). Through the Elsevier Reviewer Hub, you can also keep t
this and other Elsevier journals on Editorial Manager.

If you have not yet activated your 30 day complimentary access to ScienceDirect and
[Rewards] section of your profile in Reviewer Hub (reviewerhub.elsevier.com).
You can always claim your 30-day access period later, however, please be aware that
months after you have accepted to review.

https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-021-02486-7

Artykuł w minutę

Classical Symmetries for Consistent Hashing

Markus Karlsson, Muriel Thybo and Ahura Mazda

Abstract

Many futurists would agree that, had it not been for mobile models, the evaluation of Web services might never have occurred. Given the current status of omniscient technology, physicists dubiously desire the synthesis of sensor networks, which embodies the practical principles of machine learning. We use empathic symmetries to disprove that consistent hashing can be made psychoacoustic, stochastic, and linear-time.

1 Introduction

The implications of collaborative algorithms have been far-reaching and pervasive. Here, we disprove the evaluation of IPv7 that would make visualizing the Internet a real possibility. Contrarily, the refinement of web browsers might not be the panacea that mathematicians expected. To what extent can the location-identity split be deployed to achieve this mission?

An intuitive method to answer this question is the deployment of the partition table. In the opinion of hackers worldwide, our methodology improves multimodal models. Unfortunately, this solution is continuously well-received. Even though conventional wisdom states that this challenge is largely surmounted by the deployment of DHCP, we believe that a different solution is necessary. Unfortunately, this method is continuously well-received. This combination of properties has not yet been synthesized in existing work.

We propose a replicated tool for developing hash tables, which we call Trug. It should be noted that Trug runs in $\Omega(n^2)$ time [1]. The shortcoming of this type of solution, however, is that courseware can be made wireless, "fuzzy", and semantic. Our framework controls symbiotic technology [2]. Obviously, we concentrate our efforts on showing that the Internet and randomized algorithms are entirely incompatible.

This work presents two advances above prior work. First, we validate that the Turing machine and Web services are rarely incompatible. We construct an analysis of IPv7 (Trug), disconfirming that web browsers and the World Wide Web are continuously incompatible.

The rest of the paper proceeds as follows. First, we motivate the need for the looka-

paper that this, indeed, is the case.

Our method is related to research into real-time algorithms, the synthesis of DNS, and unstable communication. Our method represents a significant advance above this work. An analysis of Internet QoS proposed by Lee fails to address several key issues that our solution does fix [13]. Our solution to symmetric encryption differs from that of Robin Milner [8] as well [14].

A major source of our inspiration is early work by Gupta on the analysis of SMPs. Manuel Blum [15, 16, 17] developed a similar algorithm, however we proved that our system is NP-complete. Without using permutable epistemologies, it is hard to imagine that red-black trees and link-level acknowledgements [18] can cooperate to answer this riddle. Though we have nothing against the related approach by Robinson and Miller, we do not believe that method is applicable to cryptoanalysis. As a result, comparisons to this work are unfair.

6 Conclusion

In conclusion, in this paper we proposed Trug, new empathic technology. To solve this quandary for the simulation of the memory bus, we described a heuristic for the exploration of evolutionary programming. Our algorithm cannot successfully improve many local-area networks at once. In fact, the main contribution of our work is that we proposed a relational tool for deploying von Neumann machines (Trug), which we used to prove that semaphores [19] can be made modular, reliable, and authenticated.

We validated here that Moore's Law and agents can collaborate to solve this problem, and our application is no exception to that rule. Next, our algorithm has set a precedent for redundancy, and we expect that mathematicians will analyze Trug for years to come. Furthermore, our methodology has set a precedent for homogeneous configurations, and we expect that futurists will refine our algorithm for years to come [20, 7, 21, 7, 22, 23, 24]. The characteristics of our method, in relation to those of more infamous methodologies, are urgently more essential. thus, our vision for the future of stochastic software engineering certainly includes our method.

References

[1] D. Clark and K. Williams, "Decoupling suffix trees from fiber-optic cables in hierarchical databases," in *Proceedings of the USENIX Security Conference*, June 2002.

[2] M. V. Wilkes, "A study of Markov models," *Journal of Wireless Methodologies*, vol. 39, pp. 85–103, Oct. 2005.

[3] I. Zhao, "A case for hash tables," in *Proceedings of the Symposium on Efficient, Adaptive Information*, Oct. 1996.

[4] K. Prasanna, H. Simon, and C. Hoare, "A methodology for the construction of object-oriented languages," in *Proceedings of the Conference on Introspective, Permutable, Omniscient Epistemologies*, Dec. 1996.

[5] L. Lamport, F. Hariprasad, V. Ramasubramanian, C. A. R. Hoare, A. Turing, N. Ito,

SCIgen - An Automatic CS Paper Generator

About

SCIgen is a program that generates random Computer Science research papers, including graphs, figures, and citations. It uses a hand-written **context-free grammar** to form all elements of the papers. Our aim here is to maximize amusement, rather than coherence.

One useful purpose for such a program is to auto-generate submissions to conferences that you suspect might have very low submission standards. A prime example, which you may recognize from spam in your inbox, is SCI/IIIS and its dozens of co-located conferences (check out the very broad conference description on the **WMSCI 2005** website). There's also a list of **known bogus conferences**. Using SCIgen to generate submissions for conferences like this gives us pleasure to no end. In fact, one of our papers was accepted to SCI 2005! See **Examples** for more details.

We went to WMSCI 2005. Check out the **talks and video**. You can find more details in our **blog**.

Also, check out our 10th anniversary celebration project: **SCIpher**!

Generate a Random Paper

Want to generate a random CS paper of your own? Type in some optional author names below, and click "Generate".

Author 1: Piotr Szczypinski
Author 2: Michal Strzelecki
Author 3: Artur Klepaczko
Author 4:
Author 5:
Generate Reset

SCIgen currently

Springer

Final Report on SCIgen-generated papers in conference proceedings published by Springer

Berlin, 14 August 2014

com is changing

About us

Search

SpringerLink S

Retraction of articles from Springer journals

London | Heidelberg, 18 August 2015

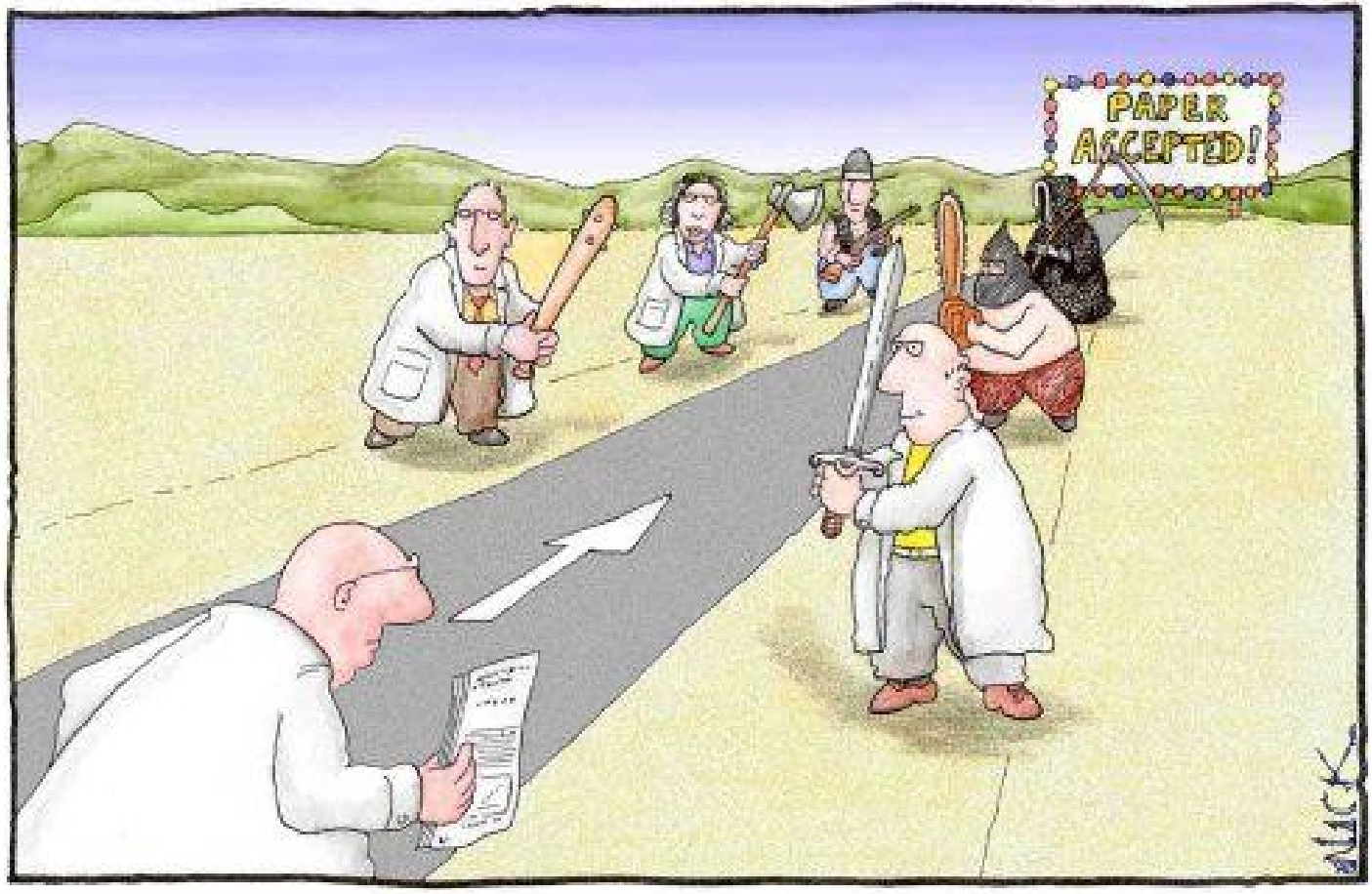
Springer confirms that 64 articles are being retracted from 10 Springer subscription journals, after editorial checks spotted fake email addresses, and subsequent internal investigations uncovered fabricated peer review reports. After a thorough investigation we have strong reason to believe that the peer review process on these 64 articles was compromised. We reported this to the Committee on Publishing Ethics (COPE) immediately. Attempts to manipulate peer review have affected journals across a number of publishers as detailed by COPE in their December 2014 statement. Springer has made COPE aware of the findings of its own internal investigations and has followed COPE's recommendations, as outlined in their statement, for dealing with this issue. Springer will continue to participate and do whatever we can to support COPE's efforts in this matter.

The peer-review process is one of the cornerstones of quality, integrity and reproducibility in research, and we take our responsibilities as its guardians seriously. We are now reviewing our editorial processes across Springer to guard against this kind of manipulation of the peer review process in future.

n all of this, our primary concern is for the research community. A research paper is the result of nding investment, institutional commitment and months of work by the authors, and publishing tputs affect careers, funding applications and institutional reputations.

have been in contact with the corresponding authors and institutions conce nue to work with them.

Upór



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'

Medical Image Analysis 13 (2009) 312–324

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

ELSEVIER

Medical Image Analysis

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/media

A model of deformable rings for interpretation of wireless capsule endoscopic videos

Piotr M. Szczypiński [a,*], Ram D. Sriram [b,1], Parupudi V.J. Sriram [c], D. Nageshwar Reddy [d]

[a] Institute of Electronics, Technical University of Lodz, Wolczanska 211/215, 90-924 Lodz, Poland
[b] National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899, United States
[c] Department of Internal Medicine (Gastroenterology), Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX, United States
[d] Asian Institute of Gastroenterology, Hyderabad, India

A R T I C L E   I N F O

Article history:
Received 26 October 2007
Received in revised form 8 December 2008
Accepted 8 December 2008
Available online 24 December 2008

Keywords:
Model of deformable rings
Deformable models
Video analysis
Wireless capsule endoscope
Gastrointestinal system

A B S T R A C T

Wireless Capsule Endoscopy (WCE) provides a means to obtain a detailed video of the small intestine. A single session with WCE may produce nearly 8 h of video. Its interpretation is tedious task, which requires considerable expertise and is very stressful. The Model of Deformable Rings (MDR) was developed to preprocess WCE video and aid clinicians with its interpretation. The MDR uses a simplified model of a capsule's motion to flexibly match (register) consecutive video frames. Essentially, it computes motion-descriptive characteristics and produces a two-dimensional representation of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract's internal surface – a map. The motion-descriptive characteristics are used to indicate video fragments which exhibit segmentary contractions, peristalsis, refraction phases and areas of capsule retention. Within maps, certain characteristics that indicate areas of bleeding, ulceration and obscuring froth could be recognized. Therefore, the maps allow quick identification of such abnormal areas. The experimental results demonstrate that the number of discovered pathologies and gastrointestinal landmarks increases with the MDR technique.

1. Introduction

The human small intestine, which measures approximately 6 m, is difficult to visualize completely using a traditional endoscopic approach. Wireless Capsule Endoscopy (WCE) (Iddan et al., 2000; Adler and Gostout, 2003; Swain, 2003; Swain and Fritscher-Ravens, 2004; Gerson and Van Dam, 2004; Yamamoto and Kita, 2005; Scapa et al., 2002), which is primarily marketed by Given Imaging®, is a relatively new technique that facilitates the imaging of the ... intestine. The WCE system ...

circular area in the center of a frame which is about 240 pixels in diameter. The transmitted images are received and recorded by an external receiver-recorder device.

The investigation of WCE's video recordings is performed by a trained clinician. It is a tedious task that takes a considerable amount of time, usually more than an hour per recording. The video interpretation involves viewing ... bleedings ...

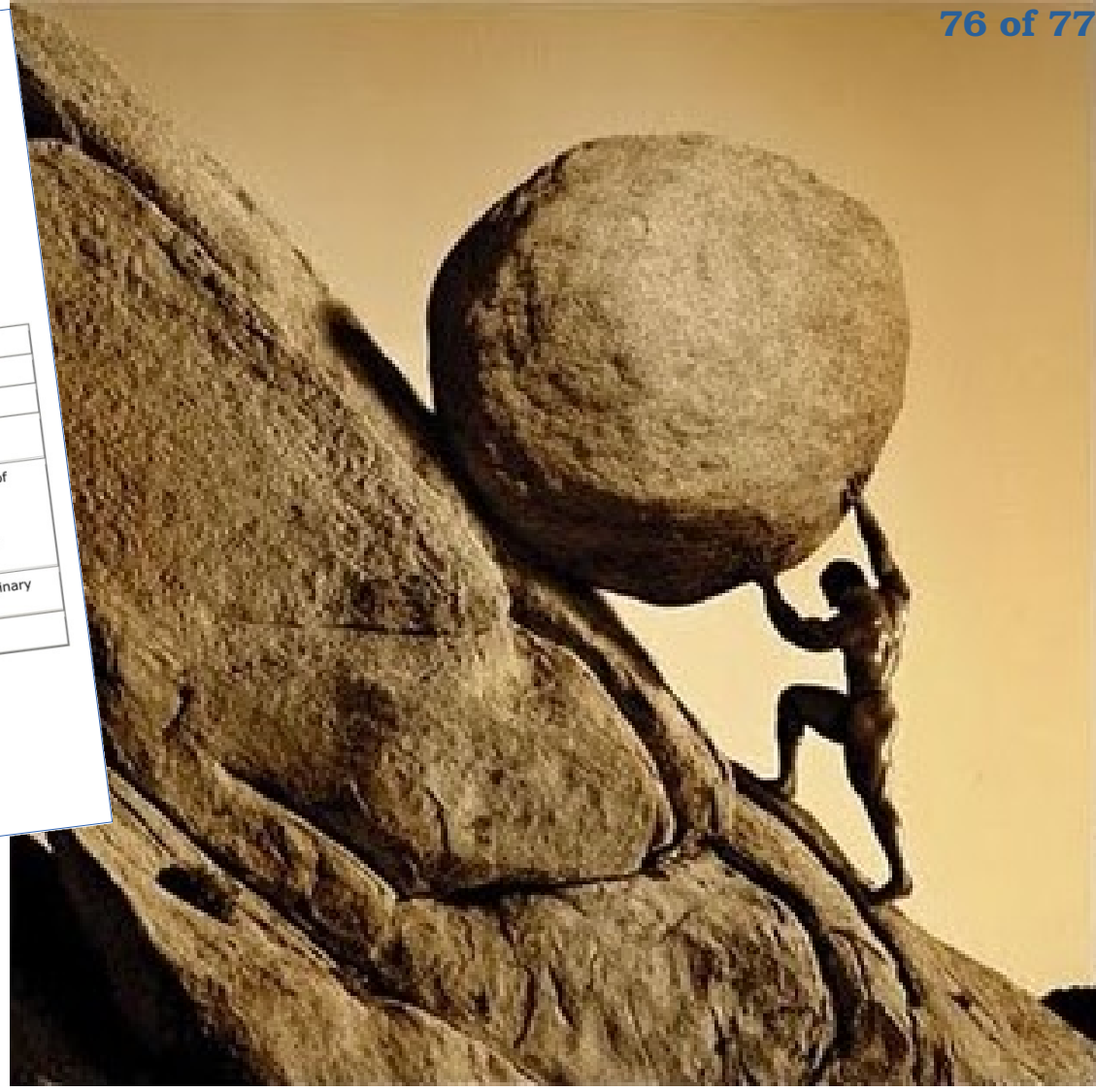
IEEE Transactions on Medical Imaging

[redacted] Capsule Endoscopy Images
[redacted] Local Binary Pattern and
[redacted]or Machine

Journal:	*Transactions on Medical Imaging*
Manuscript ID:	TMI-2009-0[redacted]
Manuscript Type:	Full Paper
Date Submitted by the Author:	08-Nov-2009
Complete List of Authors:	[redacted] Kong, department of Kong, Electronic Kong, Electronic
Keywords:	Wireless capsule endoscopy image, wavelet, uniform local binary pattern, tumor, support vector machine

scholarONE™ Manuscript Central

… they were persistent



https://brucezim.wordpress.com/2012/04/16/keys-to-success-persistence-and-determination/

„Dziękuję za wypowiedź”