Writing a Journal Paper

Architectural field

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1. CONTENT

Publication Content

- ✓ Famillarize youreself with the journal publication.
- ✓ Include recent, relevant and key publications of the journal in your literature review.
- ✓ Avoid that the paper focus is not directly related to the journal scope. Otherwise the paper would be more appropriate in another journal.

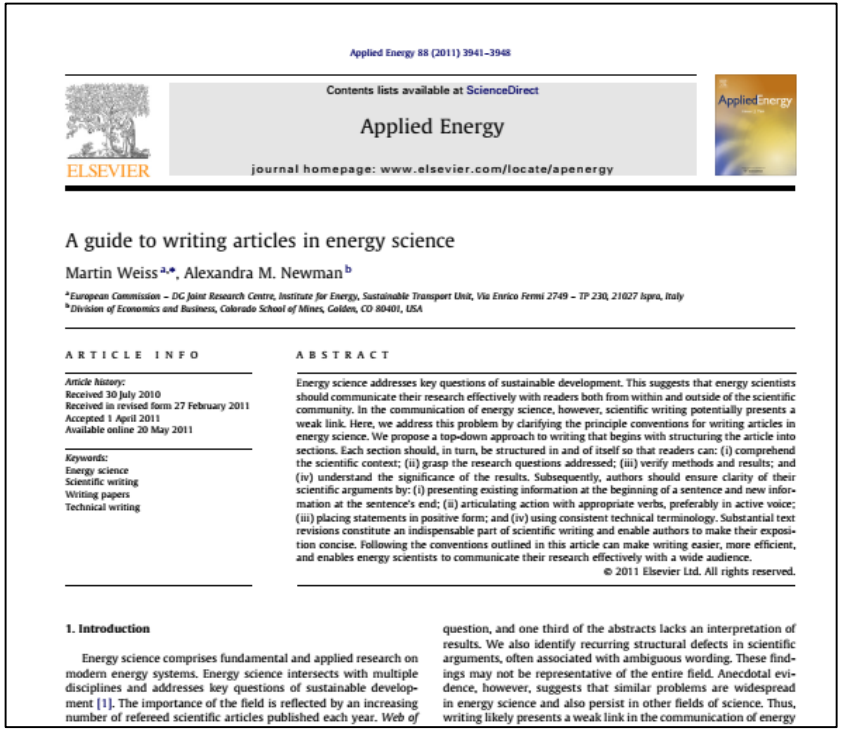
Publication Content

- ✓ Use top down (deductive) approach in writing for an expert (write the paper to an expert).
- ✓ Most important: Give a novelty claim in the abstract and introduction (compare explicity your results with the earlier results, what is improved?).

Publication Content

- ✓ The abstract and the introduction are the last things to write in the manuscript.
- ✓ Make sure the introduction is exciting.
- ✓ Start with the conclusion than write the introduction.
- ✓ The introduction could be the most important content to encourage the reviewers to read further and potentially accept the paper.
- ✓ Highlight the added value insignificance of the research in the discussion or conclusion.
- ✓ Discuss the study findings and strenghts + study implication and limitation + future works.

Publication Content



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A guide to writing articles in energy science

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ABSTRACT

Energy science addresses key questions of sustainable development. This suggests that energy scientists should communicate their research effectively with readers both from within and outside of the scientific community. In the communication of energy science, however, scientific writing potentially presents a weak link. Here, we address this problem by clarifying the principle conventions for writing articles in energy science. We propose a top-down approach to writing that begins with structuring the article into sections. Each section should, in turn, be structured in and of itself so that readers can: (i) comprehend the scientific context; (ii) grasp the research questions addressed; (iii) verify methods and results; and (iv) understand the significance of the results. Subsequently, authors should ensure clarity of their scientific arguments by: (i) presenting existing information at the beginning of a sentence and new information at the sentence's end; (ii) articulating action with appropriate verbs, preferably in active voice; (iii) placing statements in positive form; and (iv) using consistent technical terminology. Substantial text revisions constitute an indispensable part of scientific writing and enable authors to make their exposition concise. Following the conventions outlined in this article can make writing easier, more efficient, and enables energy scientists to communicate their research effectively with a wide audience.

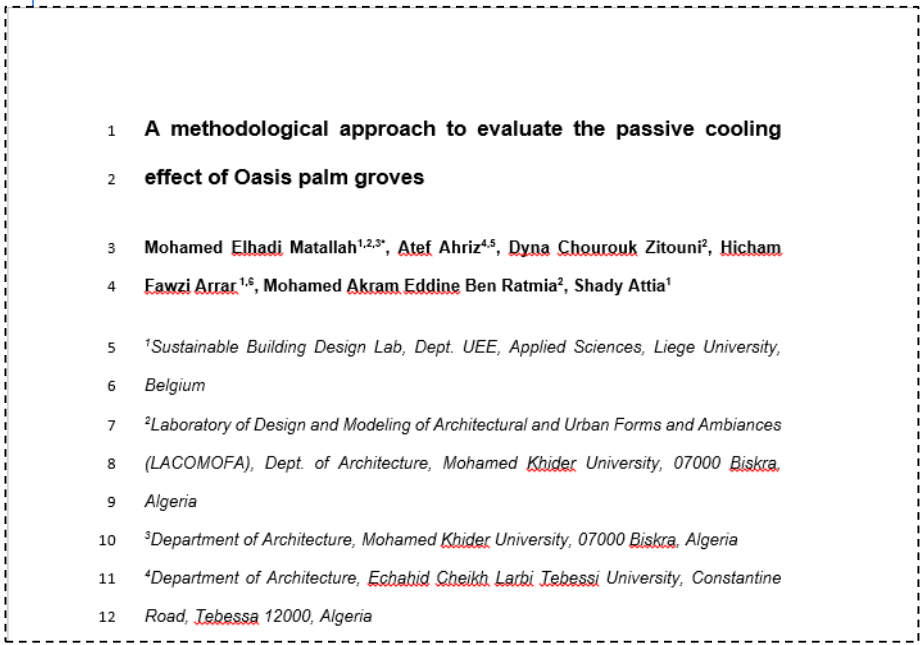
1. Introduction

Energy science comprises fundamental and applied research on modern energy systems. Energy science intersects with multiple disciplines and addresses key questions of sustainable development [1]. The importance of the field is reflected by an increasing number of refereed scientific articles published each year. *Web of* question, and one third of the abstracts lacks an interpretation of results. We also identify recurring structural defects in scientific arguments, often associated with ambiguous wording. These findings may not be representative of the entire field. Anecdotal evidence, however, suggests that similar problems are widespread in energy science and also persist in other fields of science. Thus, writing likely presents a weak link in the communication of energy

Fig. 1. Draft paper form.

2. FORM

Publication Form



A methodological approach to evaluate the passive cooling effect of Oasis palm groves

Mohamed Elhadi Matallah[1,2,3*], Atef Ahriz[4,5], Dyna Chourouk Zitouni[2], Hicham Fawzi Arrar[1,6], Mohamed Akram Eddine Ben Ratmia[2], Shady Attia[1]

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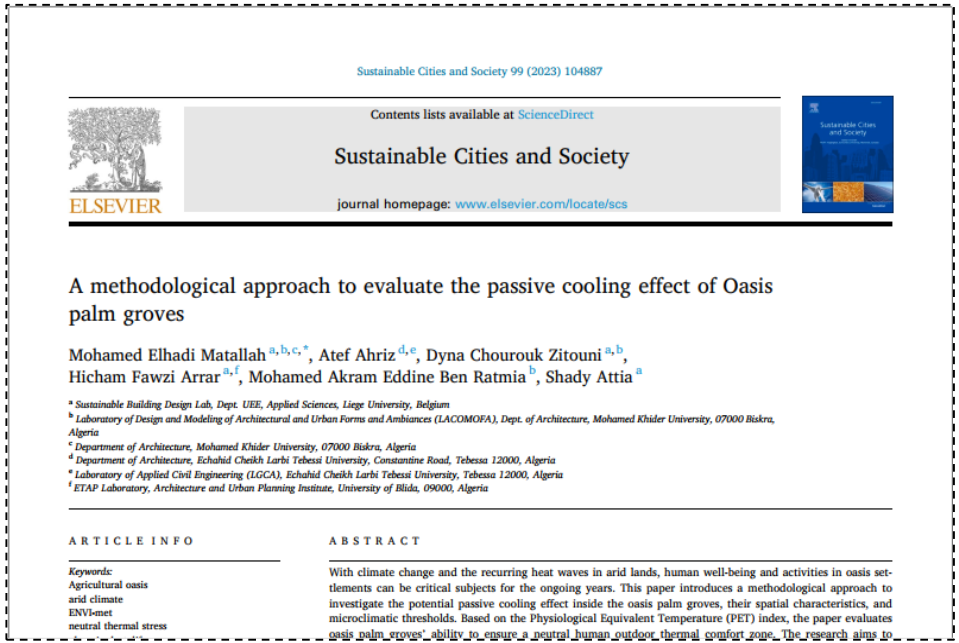
Fig. 2. Draft paper form.



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[c] Department of Architecture, Mohamed Khider University, 07000 Biskra, Algeria
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arid climate
ENVI-met
neutral thermal stress

ABSTRACT

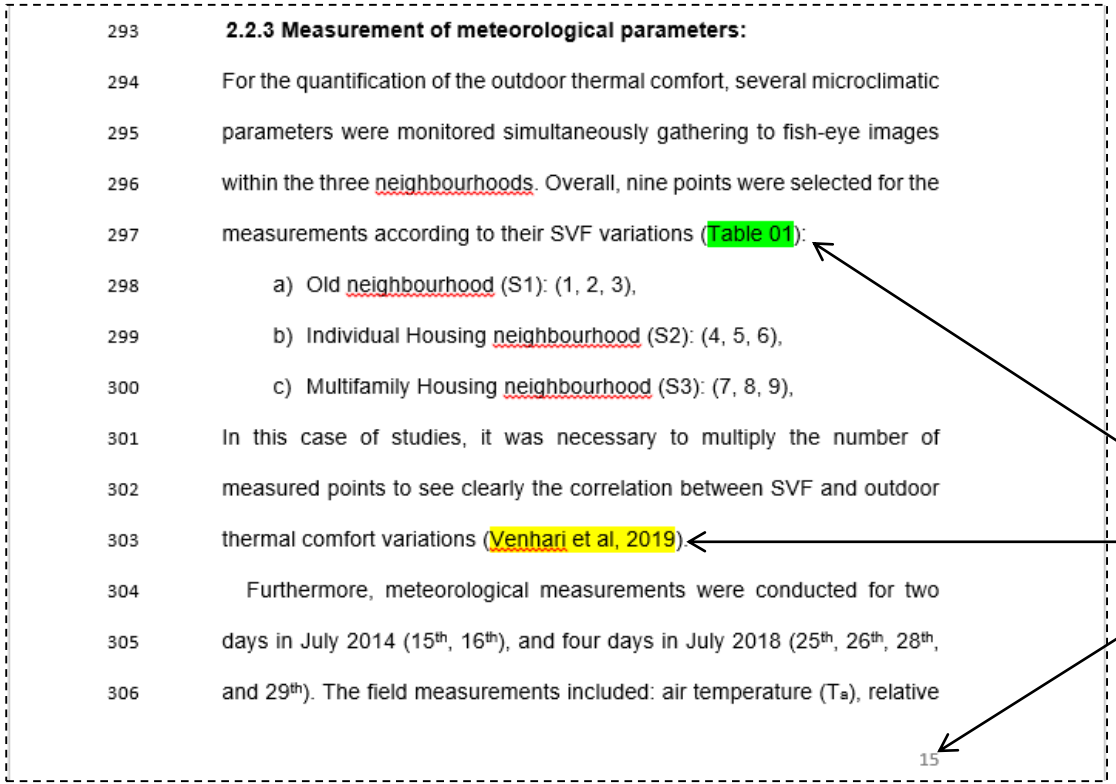
With climate change and the recurring heat waves in arid lands, human well-being and activities in oasis settlements can be critical subjects for the ongoing years. This paper introduces a methodological approach to investigate the potential passive cooling effect inside the oasis palm groves, their spatial characteristics, and microclimatic thresholds. Based on the Physiological Equivalent Temperature (PET) index, the paper evaluates oasis palm groves' ability to ensure a neutral human outdoor thermal comfort zone. The research aims to

Fig. 3. Published paper form.

Publication Form

- ✓ Use double or 1.5 spacing and font 12 (like arial) in word file.
- ✓ Numbering the pages.
- ✓ Numbering the lines.
- ✓ Do not exceed the maximum words of the journal.
- ✓ Journal paper maximum 8000 words.

Publication Form



293 **2.2.3 Measurement of meteorological parameters:**

294 For the quantification of the outdoor thermal comfort, several microclimatic

295 parameters were monitored simultaneously gathering to fish-eye images

296 within the three neighbourhoods. Overall, nine points were selected for the

297 measurements according to their SVF variations (Table 01):

298 a) Old neighbourhood (S1): (1, 2, 3),

299 b) Individual Housing neighbourhood (S2): (4, 5, 6),

300 c) Multifamily Housing neighbourhood (S3): (7, 8, 9),

301 In this case of studies, it was necessary to multiply the number of

302 measured points to see clearly the correlation between SVF and outdoor

303 thermal comfort variations (Venhari et al, 2019).

304 Furthermore, meteorological measurements were conducted for two

305 days in July 2014 (15th, 16th), and four days in July 2018 (25th, 26th, 28th,

306 and 29th). The field measurements included: air temperature (T_a), relative

15

Figures & Tables' titles.

References.

Page number.

Fig. 4. Paper draft organization.

Publication Form

- ✓ Do not use very short or very long paragraphs, do not use very long complex sentences.
- ✓ Start a paragraph with a **topic sentence** or some other indication of the subject.
- ✓ Divide long text sections into similar parts with headings.

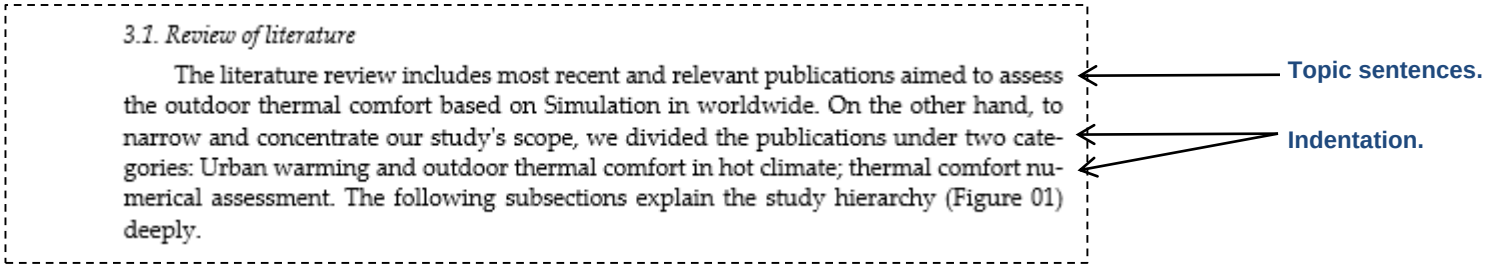


Fig. 5. Paper draft organization.

Publication Form

Text Editing:

- ✓ When you have a list of items use bullets.
- ✓ Highlight references in yellow and Figures and Tables in green.

Nomenclature

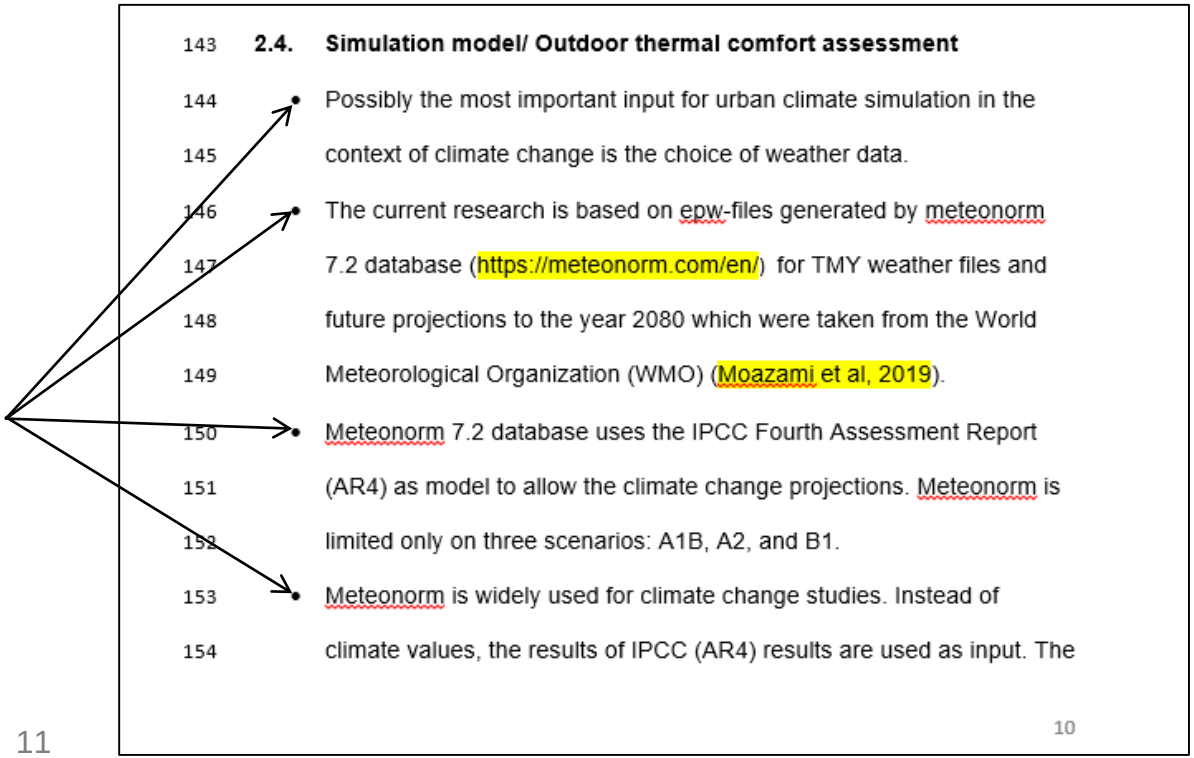
The following abbreviations are used in this paper:

ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers
TMY	Typical Meteorological Year
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Fig. 5. Table of abrreviations.

- ✓ Use of tems, symbols and abbreviations must **be unified** during outlining; do not use different synonymous terms; define all symbolsn, abbreviations and new terms.

Publication Form



143 **2.4. Simulation model/ Outdoor thermal comfort assessment**

144 Possibly the most important input for urban climate simulation in the

145 context of climate change is the choice of weather data.

146 The current research is based on epw-files generated by meteonorm

147 7.2 database (https://meteonorm.com/en/) for TMY weather files and

148 future projections to the year 2080 which were taken from the World

149 Meteorological Organization (WMO) (Moazami et al, 2019).

150 Meteonorm 7.2 database uses the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report

151 (AR4) as model to allow the climate change projections. Meteonorm is

152 limited only on three scenarios: A1B, A2, and B1.

153 Meteonorm is widely used for climate change studies. Instead of

154 climate values, the results of IPCC (AR4) results are used as input. The

10

Bullets.

Organization of the text.

Fig. 6. Paper text organization.

Publication Form

Figures:

- ✓ Save Figures as TIF or JPG files 300 dpi.
- ✓ Save each Figure independently in a seperate file.
- ✓ Cite each Figure in the text.
- ✓ Figure captions should be place on top of Figure.

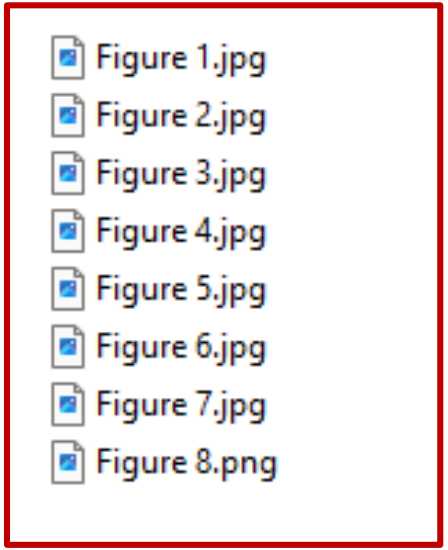


Fig. 7. List of Figures.

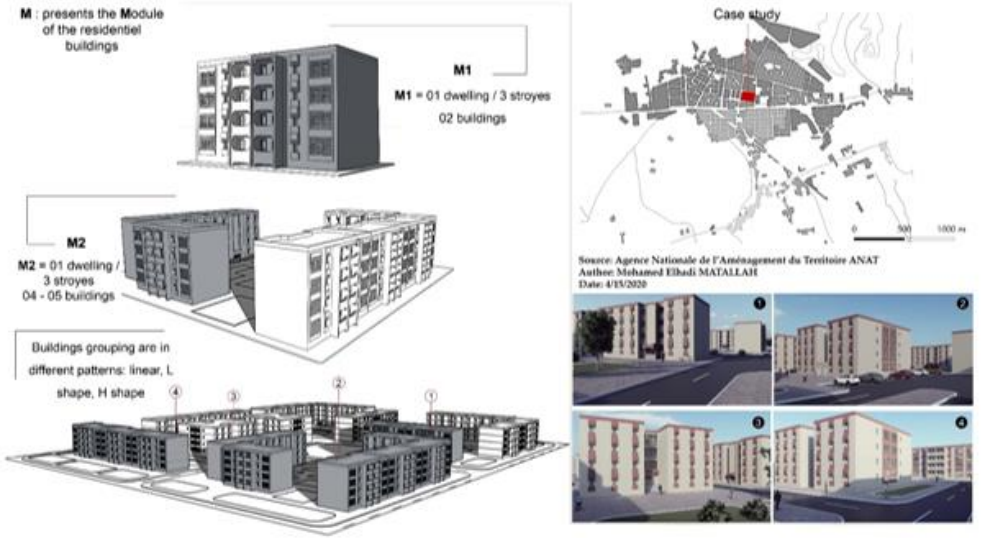
Publication Form

- ✓ **Cite each Figure in the text.**
- ✓ Figure captions should be place on top of Figure.

126 • The conducted site is endowed with several building's shapes
127 (Figure 03). The building is equivalent to 06 dwellings' bloc (M_1)
128 (including two dwellings in each level). Overall, the multifamily housing
129 neighborhood includes several adjacent modules lead to other
130 modules' composition such (M_2) (two adjacent buildings).
131 • Otherwise, the (M)'s items are only illustrated to clarify the spatial
132 configuration throughout the investigated site. As presented, the site
133 represents a common urban geometry for the residential sector
134 specifically for the multifamily housing design in Algeria.
135 • Furthermore, the construction strategies, used materials, shading, and
136 technical systems depend strongly on the national or local context,
137 availability and prices of materials as well as climate, traditions and
138 national building legislations (Roetzel et al, 2012).

Publication Form

- ✓ Cite each Figure in the text.
- ✓ **Figure captions should be place on top of Figure.**
- ✓ **Figures should start with capital letters.**



140

141 Figure 03. The multifamily housing neighborhood building's shapes and configuration

Publication Form

Tables:

- ✓ Save all Tables with captions in one file.
- ✓ Cite each Table in the text.
- ✓ Table captions should be placed on the top of Table.
- ✓ Table should start with capital letter.

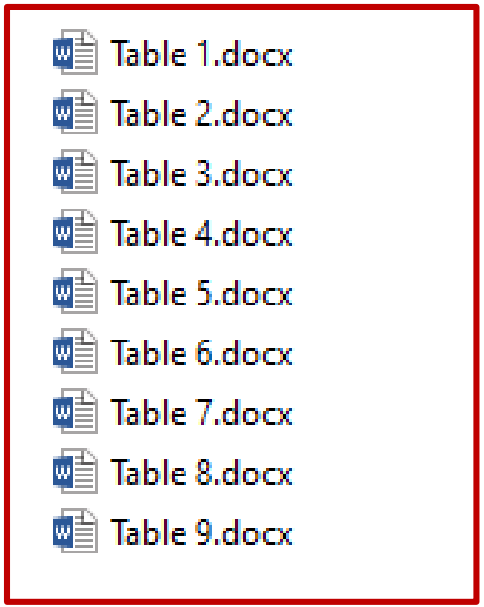


Fig. 8. List of Tables.

3. STRUCTURE

Publication Structure

Paper sections:

- ✓ Use **IMRED** Hierarchies to clarify Structure.

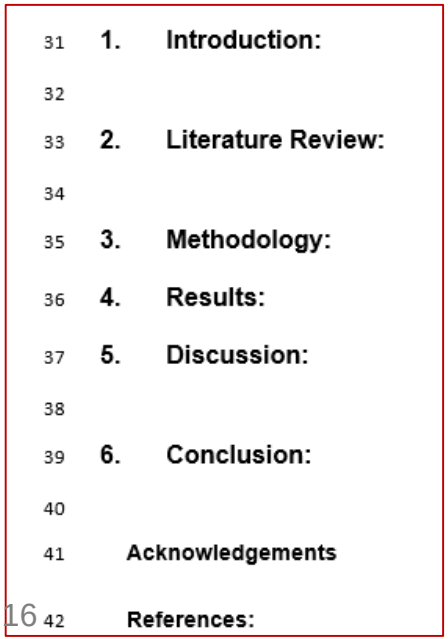


Fig. 9. List of Tables.

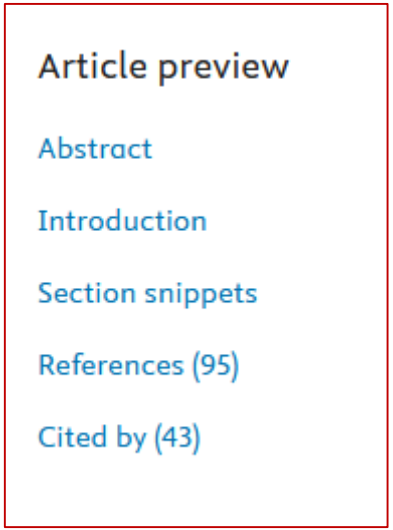


Fig. 10. List of Tables.

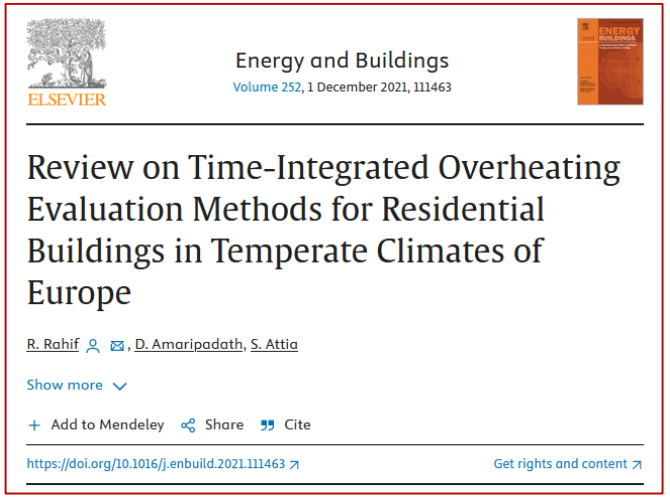


Fig. 11. List of Tables.

Publication Structure

Title:

- ✓ Short and specific.
- ✓ Not too general.
- ✓ Brief, clear and descriptive.
- ✓ Less than ten words.
- ✓ Emphasize novelty.

Examples:

- ✓ Simulation of ...
- ✓ Comparison of ...
- ✓ Assessment of ...
- ✓ Development of ...
- ✓ Defining …
- ✓ Identifying …

title:

Publication Structure

authors:

- ✓ At most four or five names recommended.
- ✓ Include those who had scientific contribution .

1. The order of the names reflect the significance of the contribution (first name by the most important).
2. In some institution the last author must be the supervisor or senior researcher.

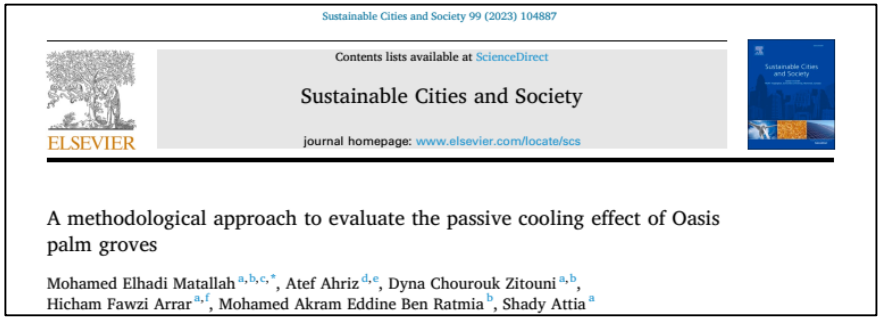


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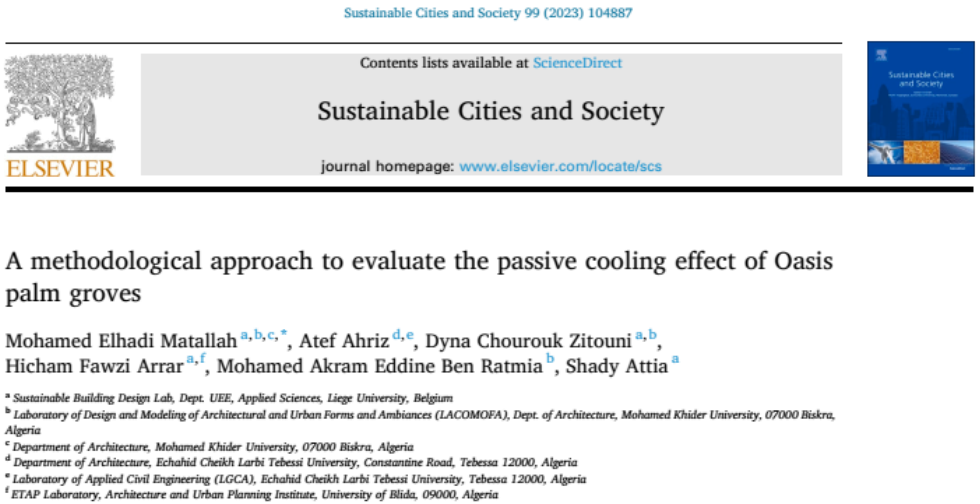
Fig. 12. List of Tables.

Publication Structure

authors:

- ✓ Those who acquired funding should be mentioned in the acknowledgement section.
- ✓ Give the name and address of your employer.



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[f] ETAP Laboratory, Architecture and Urban Planning Institute, University of Blida, 09000, Algeria

Fig. 12. List of Tables.

Publication Structure

Abstract:

- ✓ Not too long.
- ✓ Max 250 words.
- ✓ Approach for subjects:

1. Research Problem
2. Aim and Objective
3. Methodology
4. Results

Abstract:

Publication Structure

Keywords:

Keywords:

- ✓ Maximum 6-8.
- ✓ Words not included in the title.
- ✓ Content of the problem, overview of most relevant work, definition of the problem.

Example:

Title: Effect of street asymmetry, Albedo, and shading on pedestrian outdoor thermal comfort in hot desert climates.

Keywords: Boulevard; heat stress; mitigation strategies; physiological equivalent temperature; spatial configuration; walkability.

Publication Structure

Highlights:

- ✓ Highlights are a short collection of bullet points that convey the core findings.
- ✓ Highlights provide readers with a quick textual overview of the article.
- ✓ Three to five bullet points describe the essence of the research.
- ✓ Make sure to not exceed 85 characters per highlight.

Publication Structure

Graphical abstract:

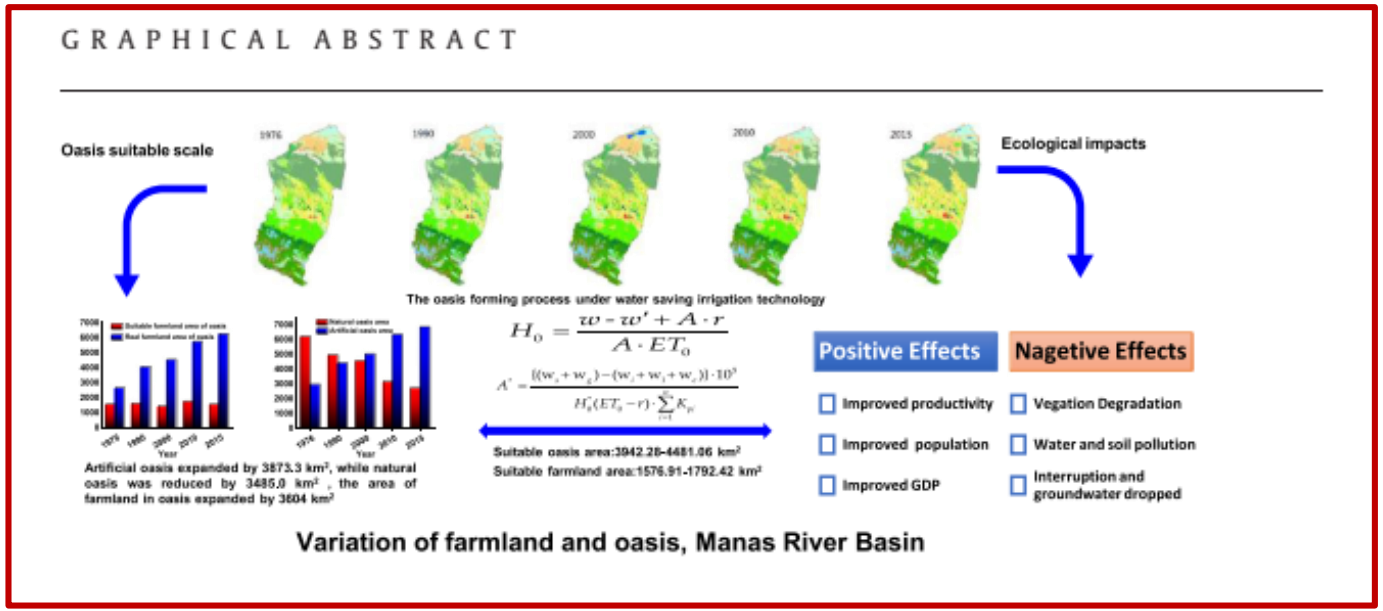

Fig. 13. Graphical abstract.

Publication Structure

abbreviations:

Nomenclature

The following abbreviations are used in this paper:

ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers
TMY	Typical Meteorological Year
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
AR4	Fourth Assessment Report
MBE	Mean Bias Error
RMSE	Root Mean Square Error
EPW	EnergyPlus Weather file
IPCC	Intergovernmental panel for climate change
PT	Perceived temperature index

Fig. 14. Abbreviations.

Publication Structure

introduction:

- ✓ Background: context of the problem, overview of most relevant work, definition of the problem.
- ✓ Aim and Objectives: purpose of the paper.
- ✓ Significance: what is new or original, why is this paper important, innovative or significant.
- ✓ Method and Results Overview: basic description on how the objective is achieved, and what are the main results, what are the implication of the results.
- ✓ Audience: Who is the paper audience?

Publication Structure

literature review:

- ✓ Background: extended definition of the problem, extended overview of the most relevant work.
- ✓ Literature review Table: Classification and comparison of key publications.
- ✓ Analysis and Synthesis: Grouping the publications based on their methodology, findings, chronology or other …
- ✓ Originality: relate your work to the review and identify the innovation, originality and importance of your research in the context of the literature review.

Publication Structure

methodology:

- ✓ What are some Goals of a Methods Section?
- ✓ Present the experimental design.
- ✓ Provide enough detail to allow readers to interpret your results.
- ✓ Give enough detail for readers to replicate your work.

Publication Structure

methodology:

- ✓ Definitions.
- ✓ Research Design: explain
- ✓ Methodology: How did you do your work? Did you use qualitative or quantitive methodology?
- ✓ Methodology Robustness: The methdology has to have a clear protocol and process that is based on open sources techniques allowing anyone to reuse the same methodology and repeat the work.
- ✓ Methodology limitations: explain.

Publication Structure

methodology:

Protocol vs. Methods Section

A protocol is …

- A series of steps to be carried out.
- Written in sequential or temporal order.
- Intended for the reader to achieve a final results.

A Methods Section is …

- A series of steps already completed and is written in **past tense**.
- Written in logical order.
- Intended for the reader to **replicate the experiment**.

Publication Structure

results:

What is the Purpose of the Results Section?

- ✓ Objectively: Make the data, just the data, easy to find.
- ✓ Description: Describe the data presented through figures and tables.
- ✓ What are the findings.
- ✓ No biography or verbose text.

Publication Structure

discussion:

- ✓ Interpretation: Explain, indicate and interpret the results. What does the findings mean?
- ✓ Validation: Describe how the work was validated.
- ✓ Did you compare the simulation result with measured results? Did you calibrate your model.
- ✓ Did you use case studies to validate your design aussmptions?
- ✓ Triangulation: Did you use triangulation techniques to avoid bias and subjectivity?

Publication Structure

discussion:

- ✓ Internal Validity and External Validity: if this research is repeated by someone else would we get the same results? Can the results be generalized in other similar context?
- ✓ Critical Assessment: provide a critical review of the work regarding the methodology and results.
- ✓ Implications: What are the implications on research/practice (policy, occupants, society, etc.).
- ✓ What were the study limitation?

Publication Structure

conclusion:

Conclusion:

- ✓ Maximum 800 words. Summary of the work and results, describe the strength and weakness of the results. Position work in larger perspective, the work contribution, future work.

- ✓ Conclusions are a brief summary and discussion.

- ✓ Making things concrete by emphasizing.

1. Discussion the limitations.
2. Discussion the advantages.
3. Discussion the applications.

Publication Structure

acknowledgment:

Acknowledgment:

- ✓ Mention those persons who acquired funding for your project.
- ✓ Mention funding organization and projects (often even the contract number is required).
- ✓ Mention those contributing presons whose contribution was not enough to select them as as co-author.

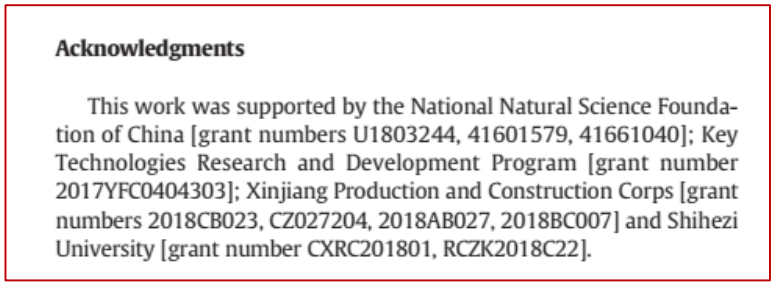

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Fig. 15. Funding organization.

Publication Structure

References:

- ✓ Follow the journal references style (APA, etc).

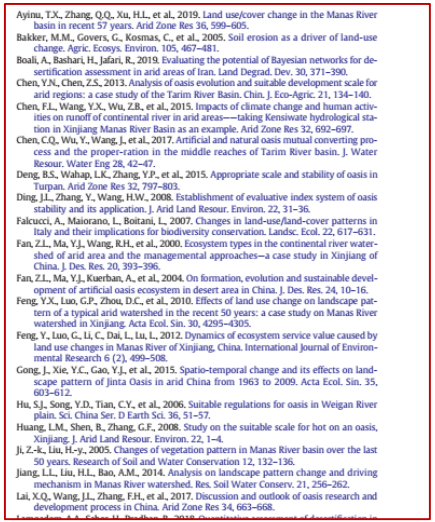

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Fig. 16. References.

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