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# Can Research be Taught?

**CDEN/C<sup>2</sup>E<sup>2</sup>-09**

**6<sup>th</sup> Conference on Canadian Design Engineering Network and the  
Canadian Congress on Engineering Education**

*Jul. 27-29, 2009, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada*

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***Concordia University***

***Faculty of Engineering and Computer Science***

***Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering***

***Montréal, Québec, Canada***

# Contents

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- Introduction
- What is Research?
- Prerequisites for Research
- Getting a Research Idea
- How to Search?
- A Metric for Research
- Conclusion

# Introduction

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- Undergrad.

# Introduction

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- Undergrad. → Courses

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- Undergrad. → Courses → Linear & Predictable

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- Graduate Work

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- Undergrad. → Courses → Linear & Predictable
- Graduate Work → Thesis → Irregular & Random
- Motivation for graduate school?
  - Prestige, Distinction, Stature
  - Carrier Advancement, \$\$\$
- Challenges will Occur
  - Shock
  - Surprise!

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- Some may discontinue the program.

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- Others will get Assistance:
  - Advisor
  - Senior Peers
  - Counseling

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**Why all  
These  
Challenges??**

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*Clarification:*

- 1 – Thesis = Research
- 2 – Definition for Research?

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- “research” → Novel contribution to knowledge!
- What is “Engineering Research”?
- Our definition:

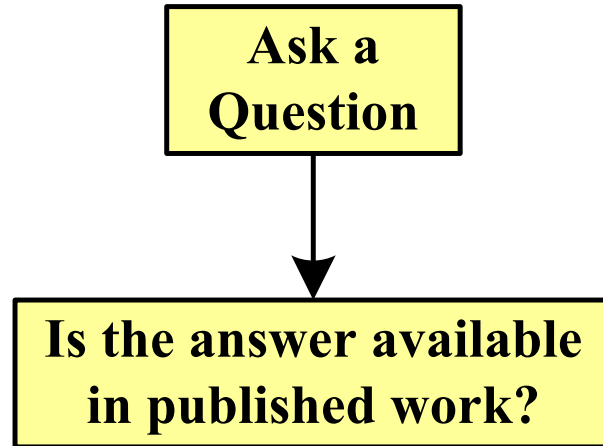
***“uncovering of an original,  
practical and efficient:  
principle, model, or  
gadget”***



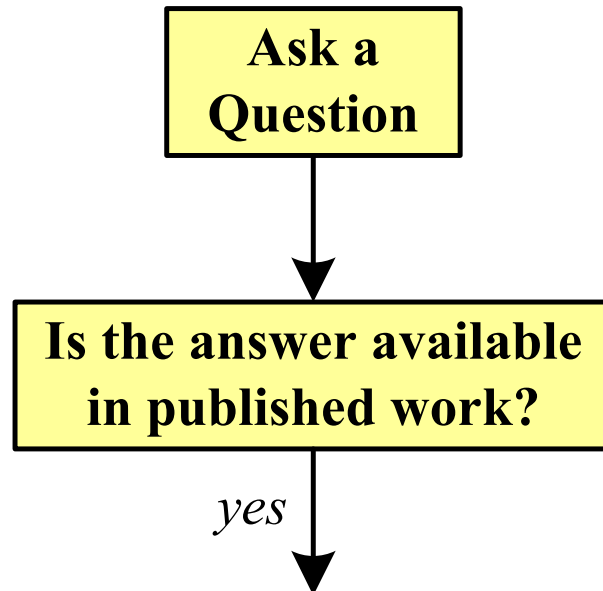
# What is Research? ...

**Ask a  
Question**

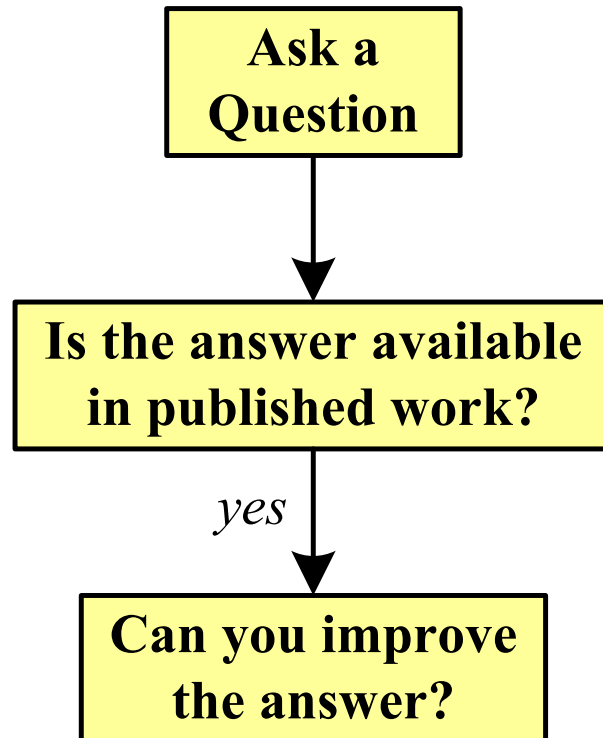
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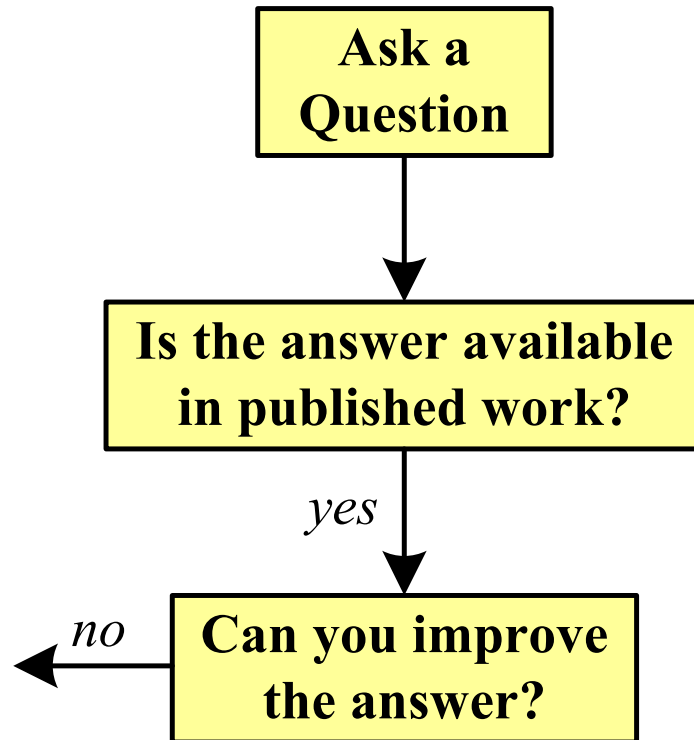
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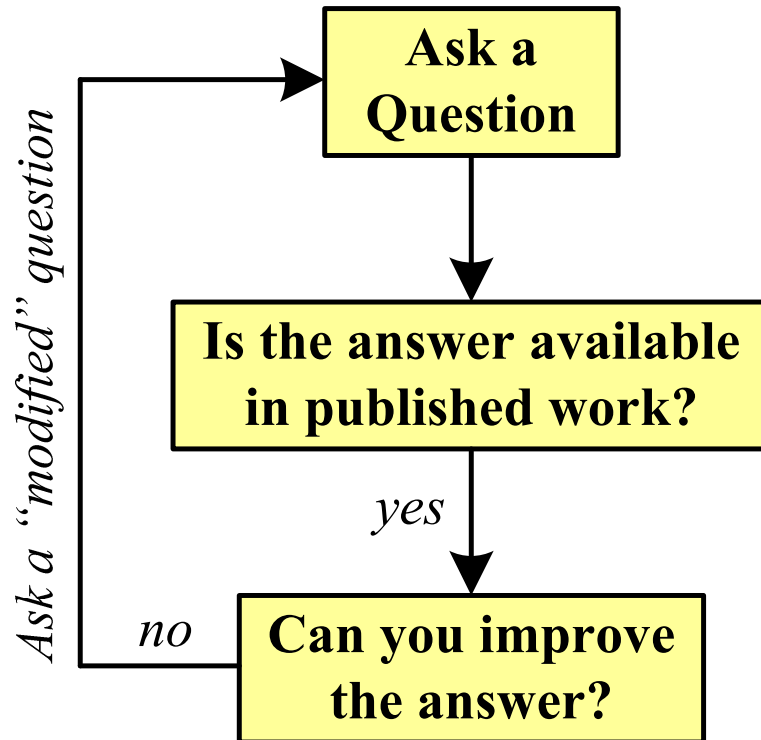
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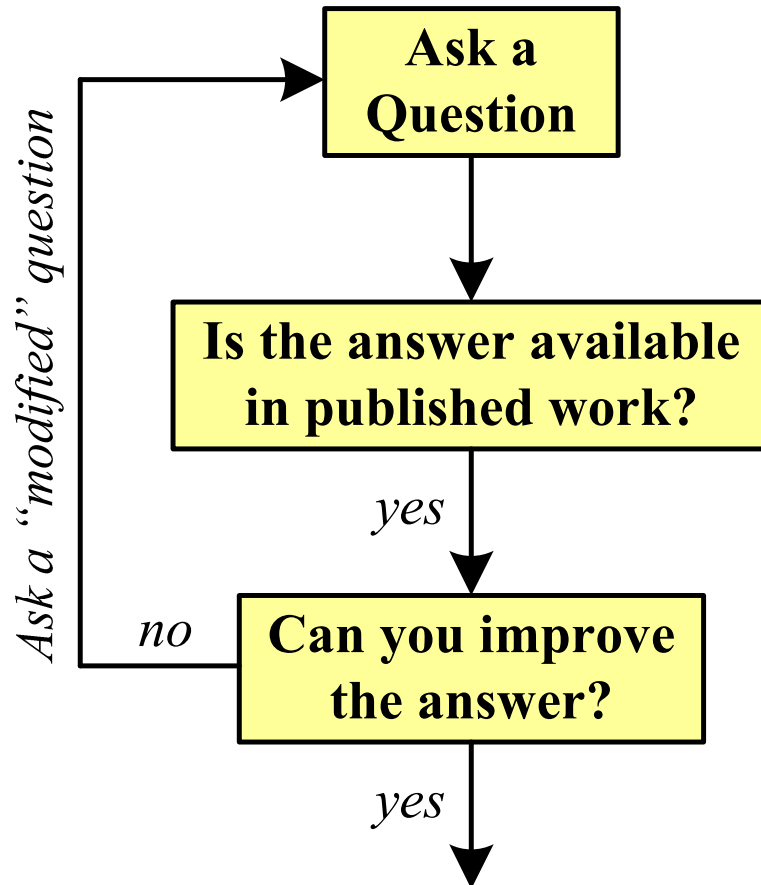
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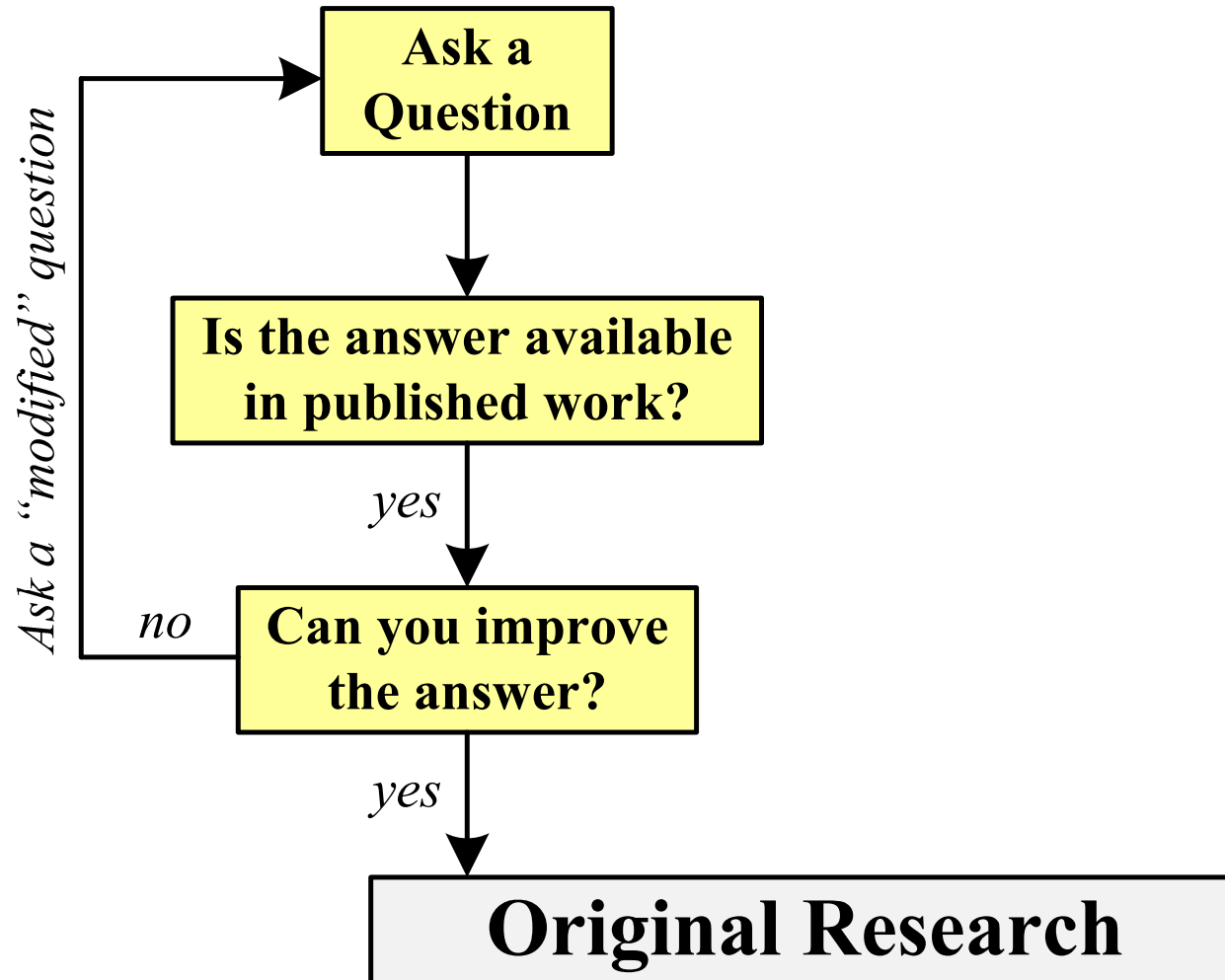
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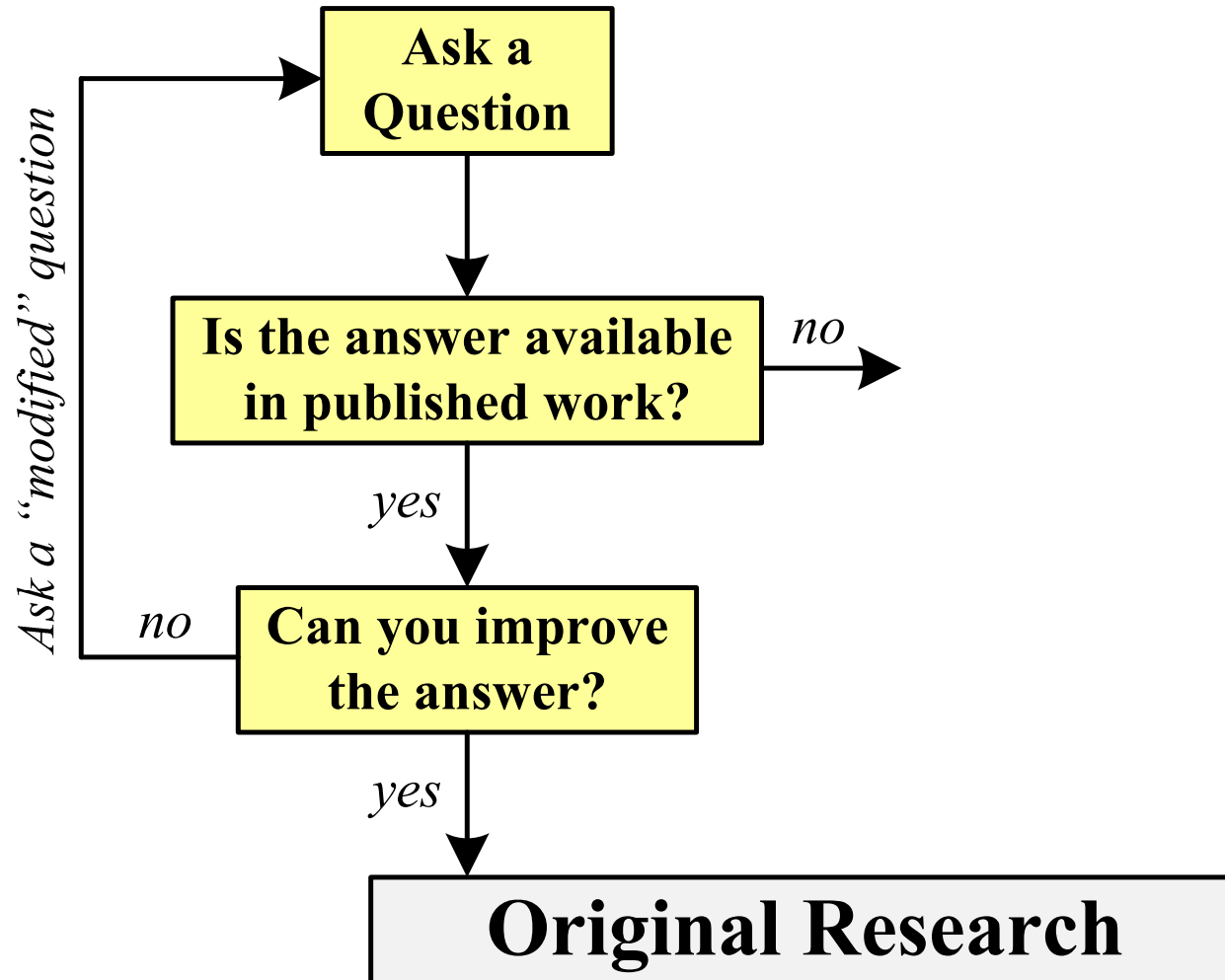


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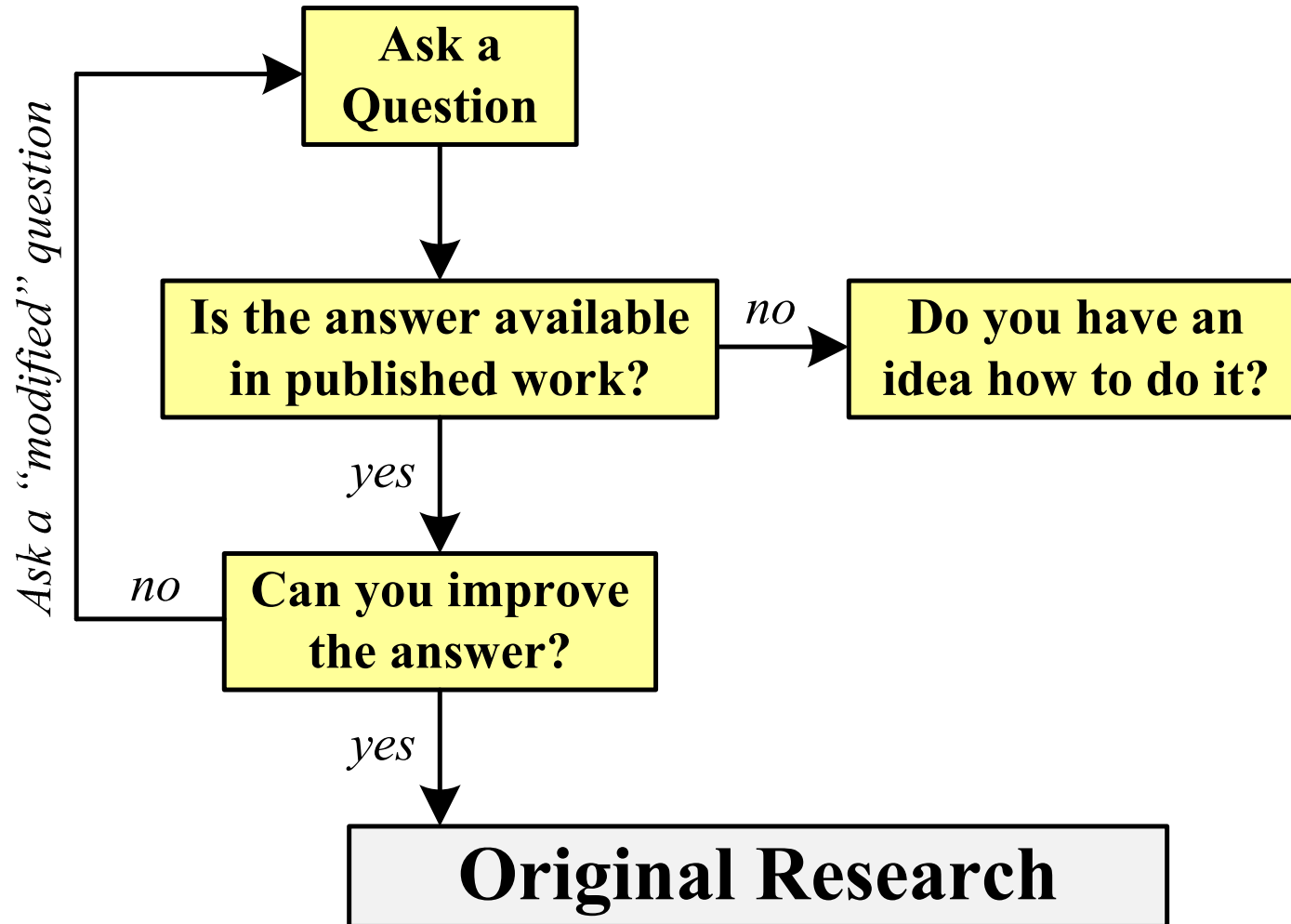




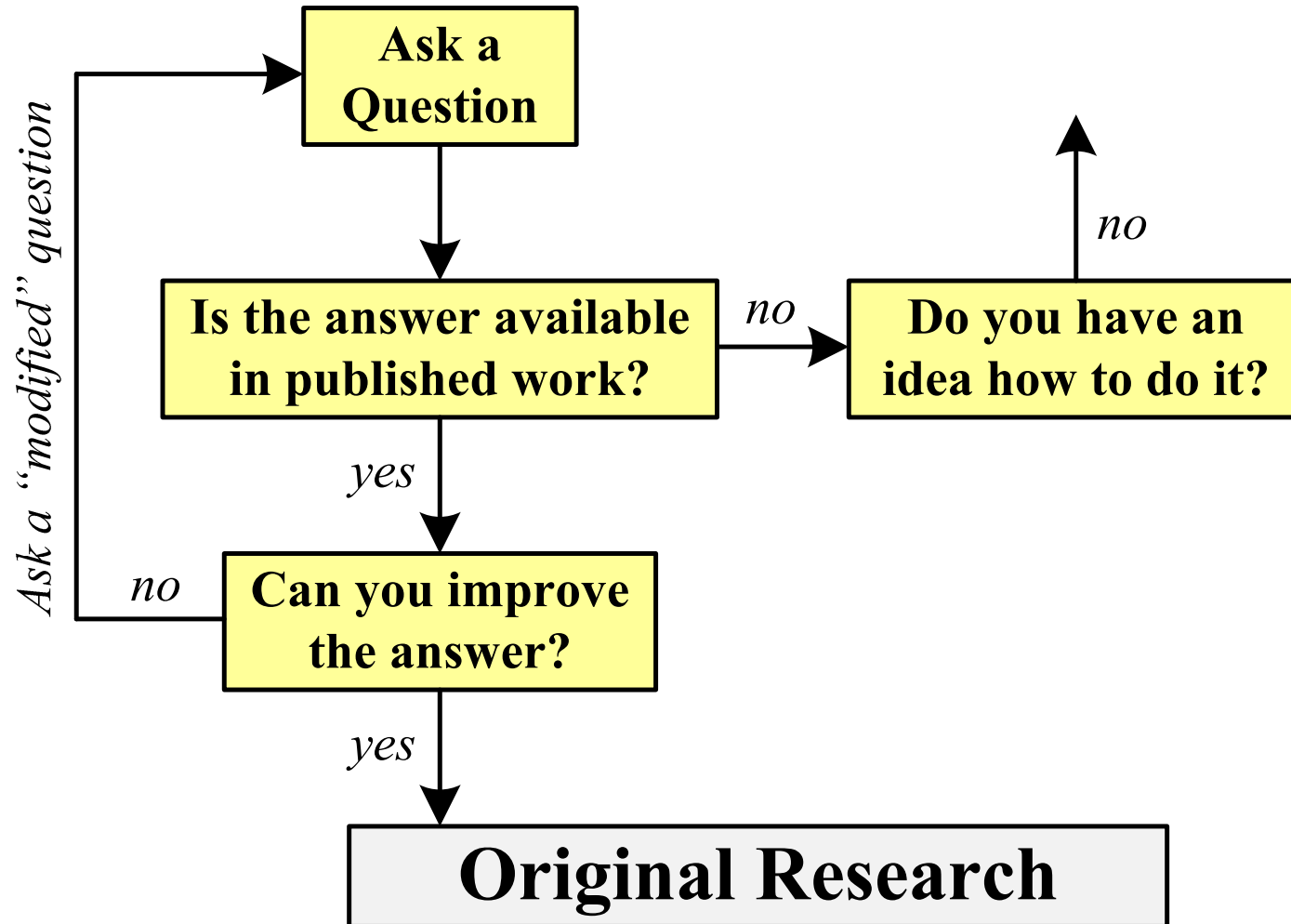
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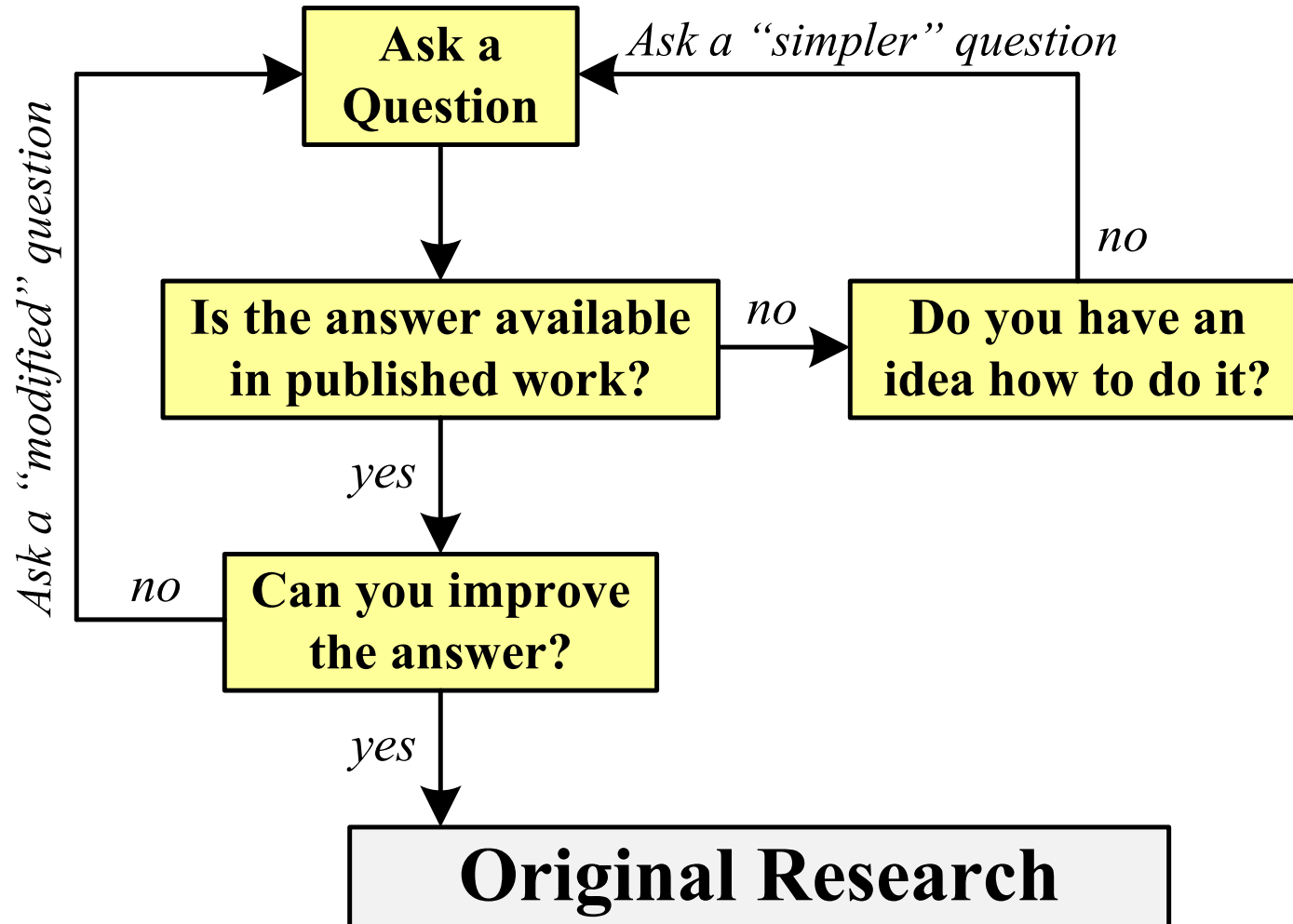
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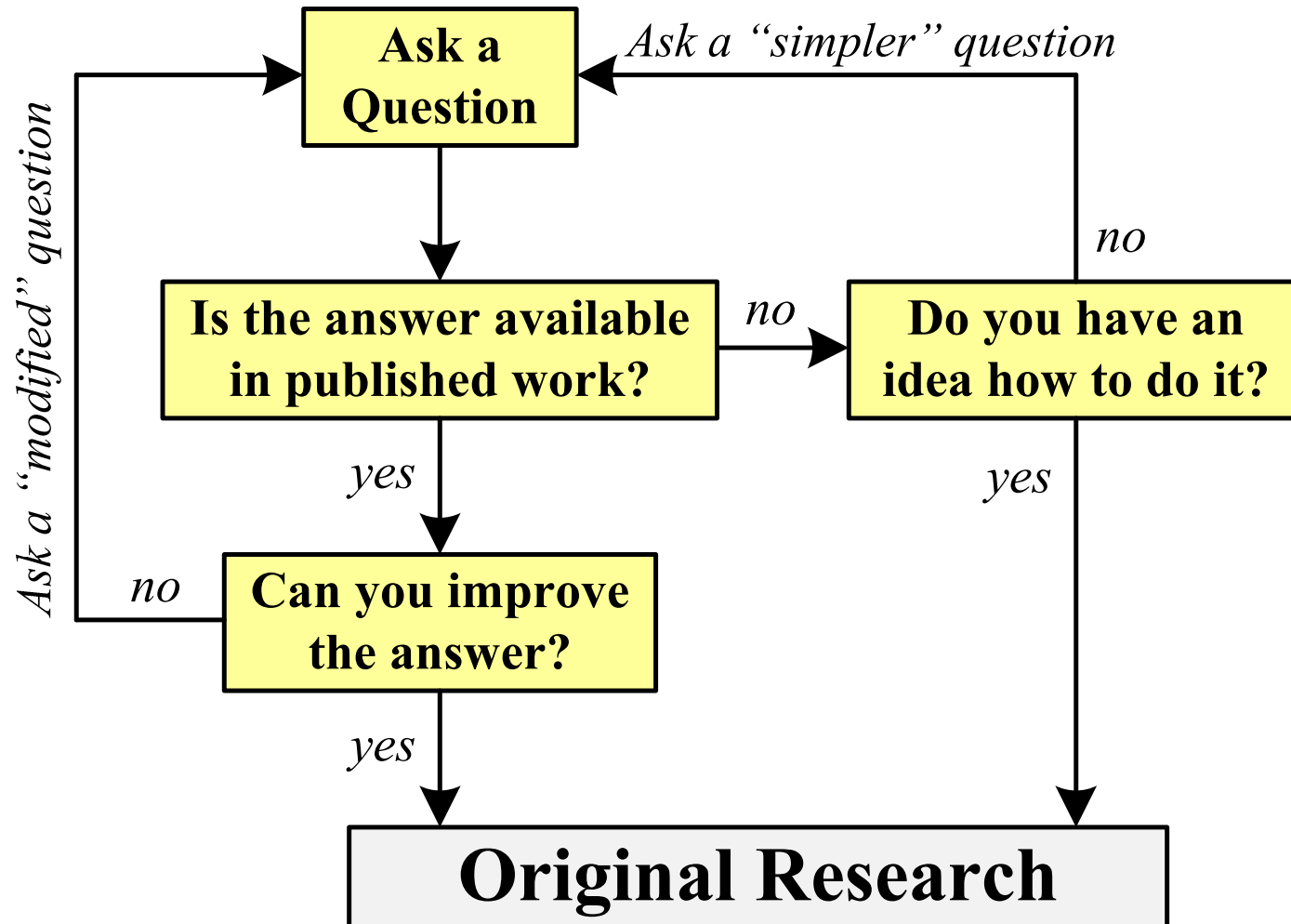
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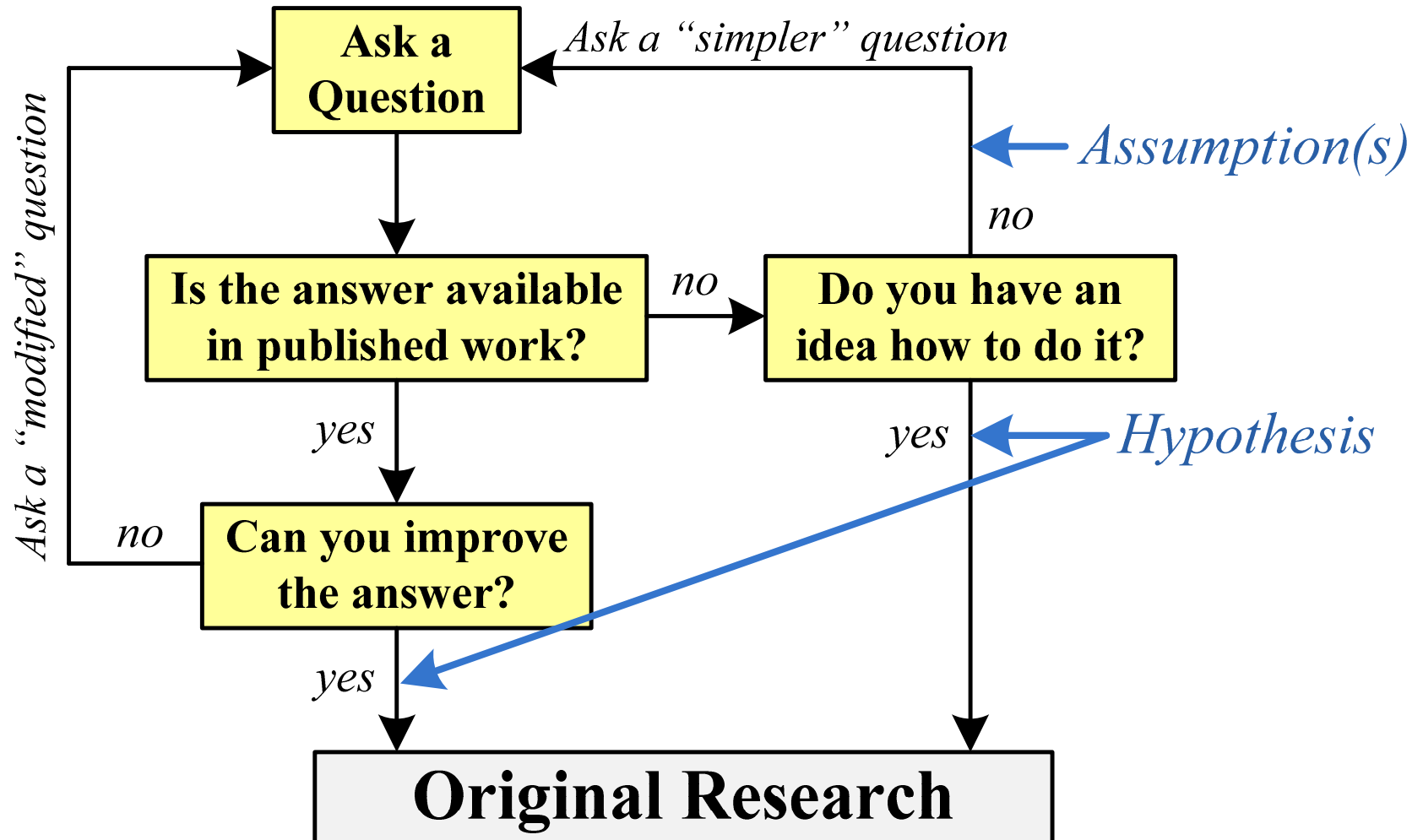
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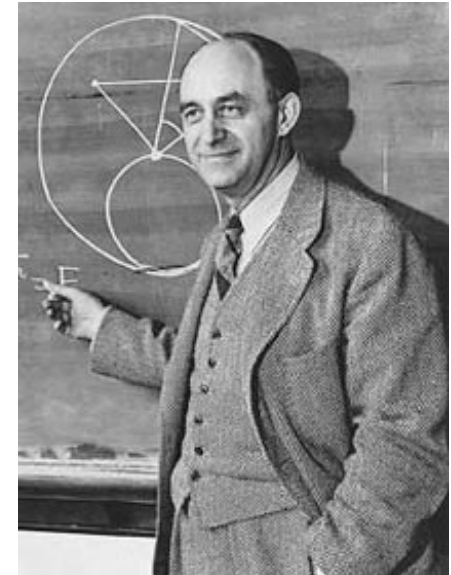
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- 1901 – 1954
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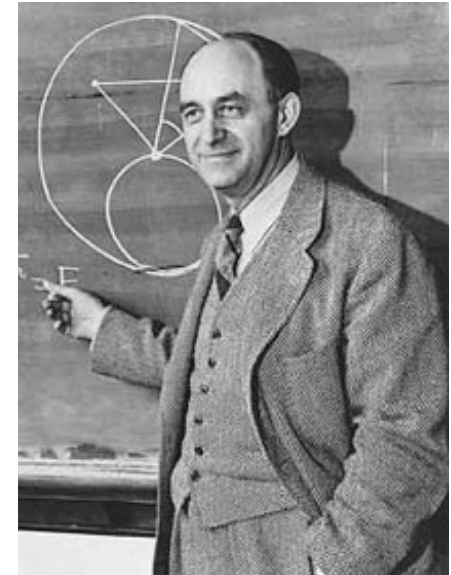


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- “there are two possible outcomes: if the result confirms the hypothesis, then you’ve made a **measurement**. If the result is contrary to the hypothesis, then you’ve made a **discovery**”





# What is Research? ...

- Thus, Engineering Research is either:

**- *We Can Improve a known idea***

OR

**- *We have a new idea all together***

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**Probability and  
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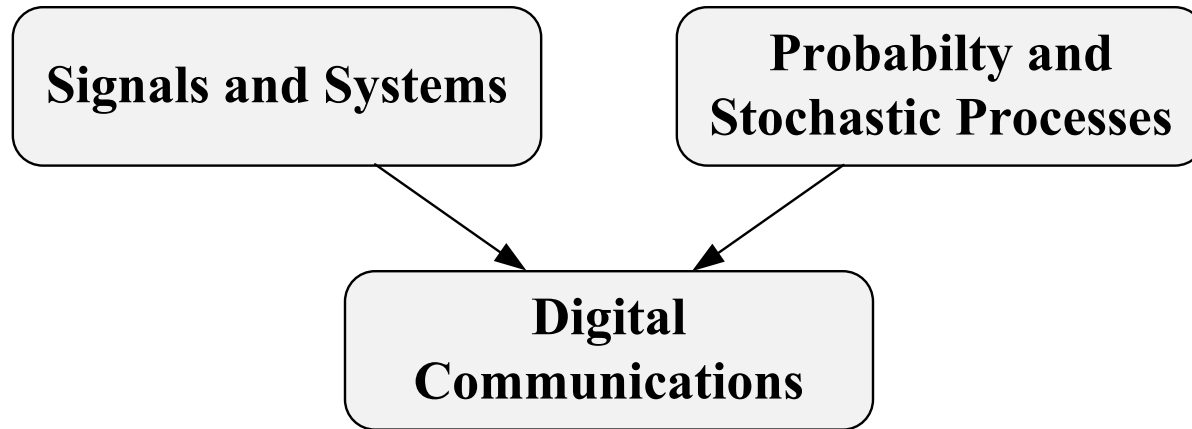
- Otherwise, *generic* courses are recommended!

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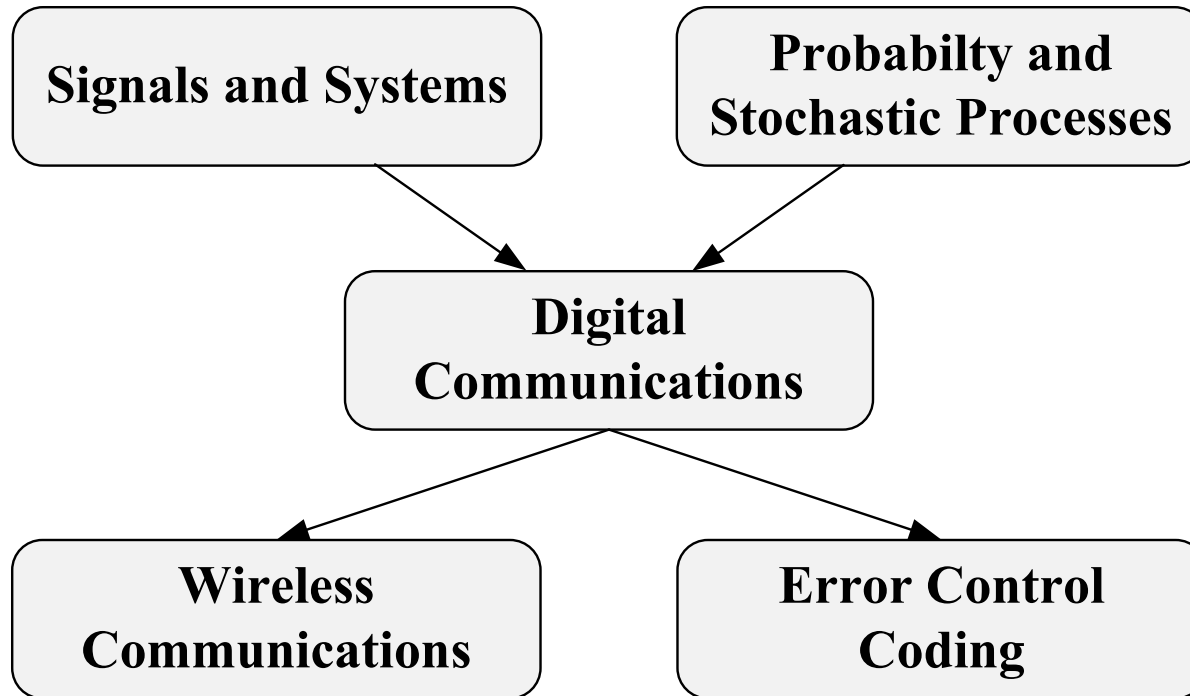
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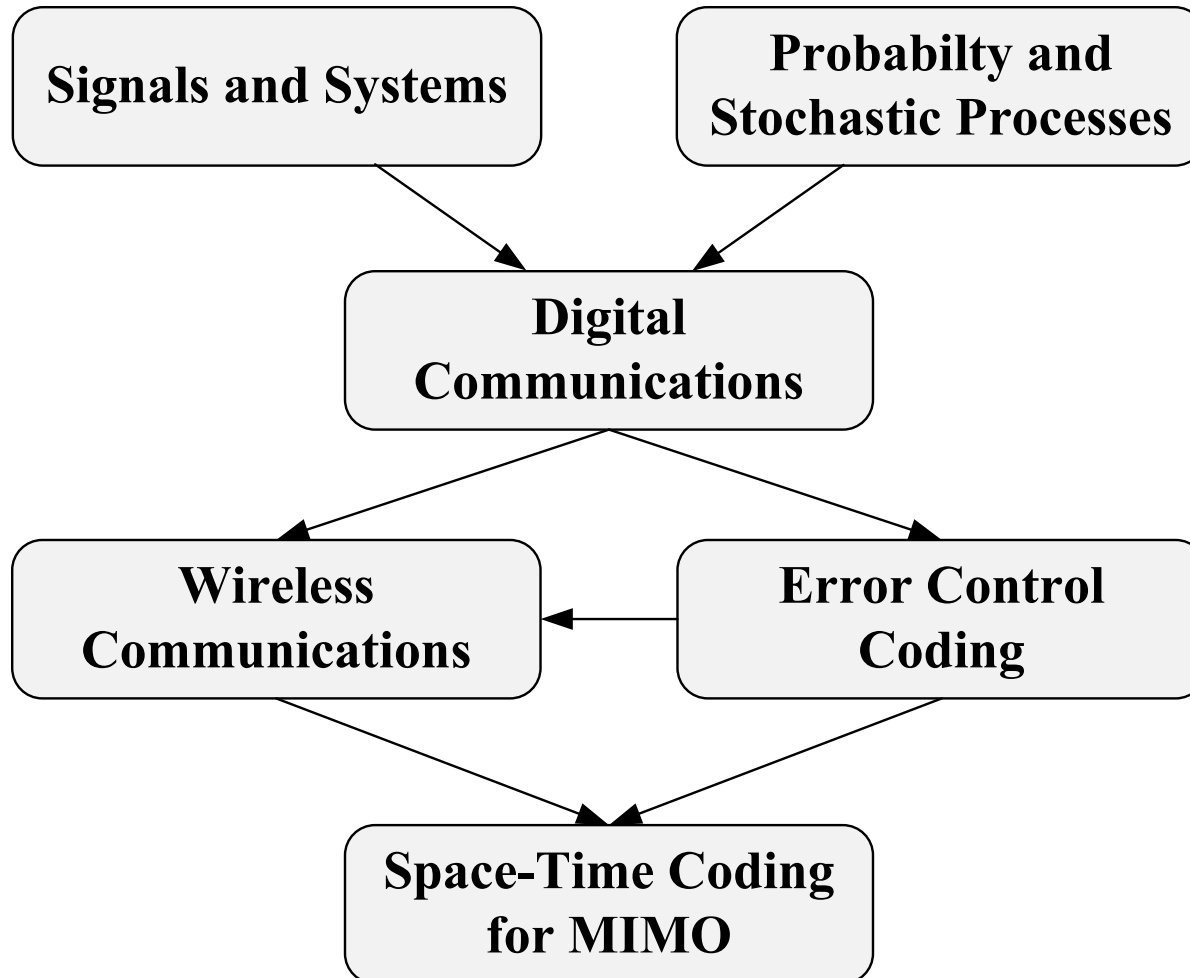
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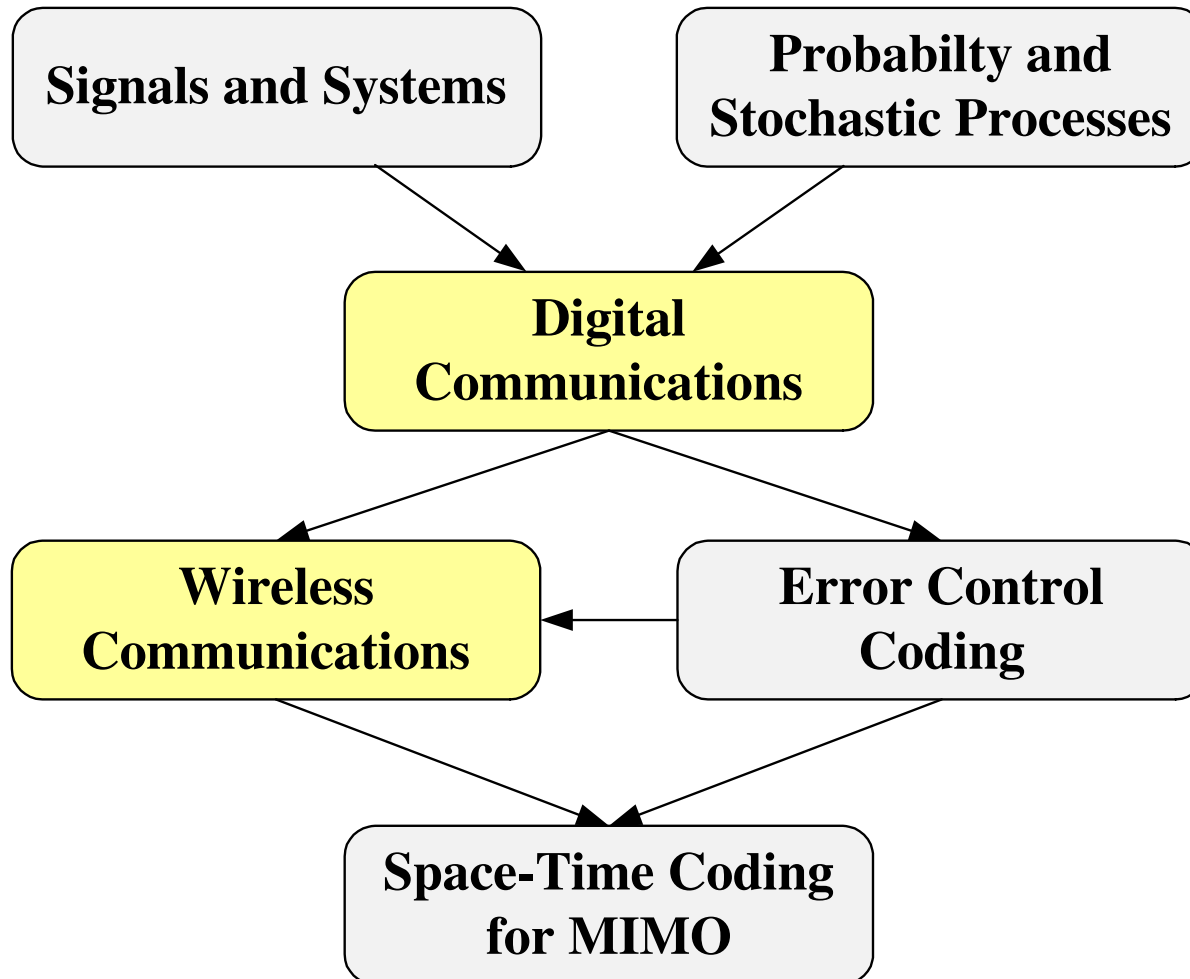
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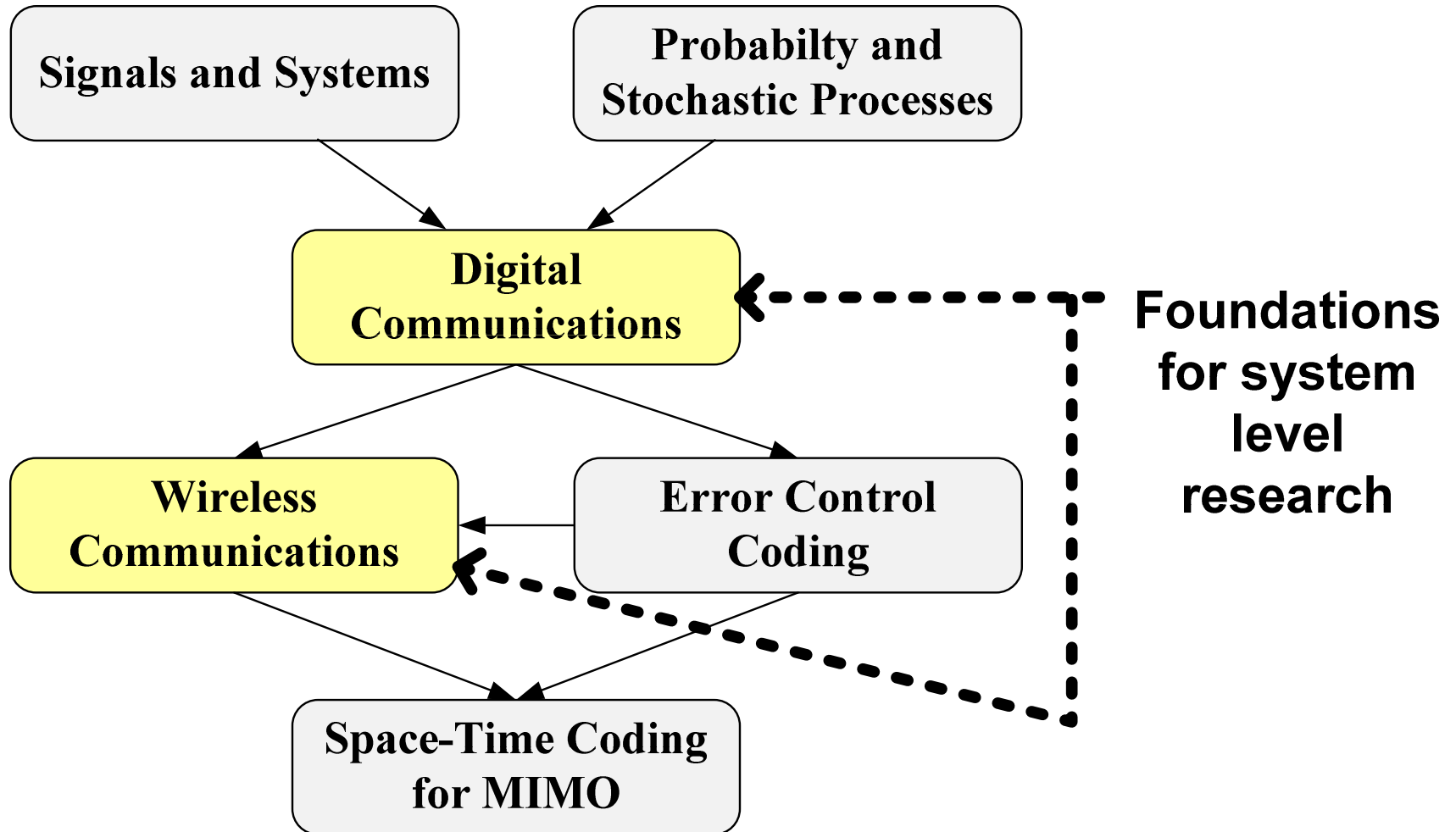
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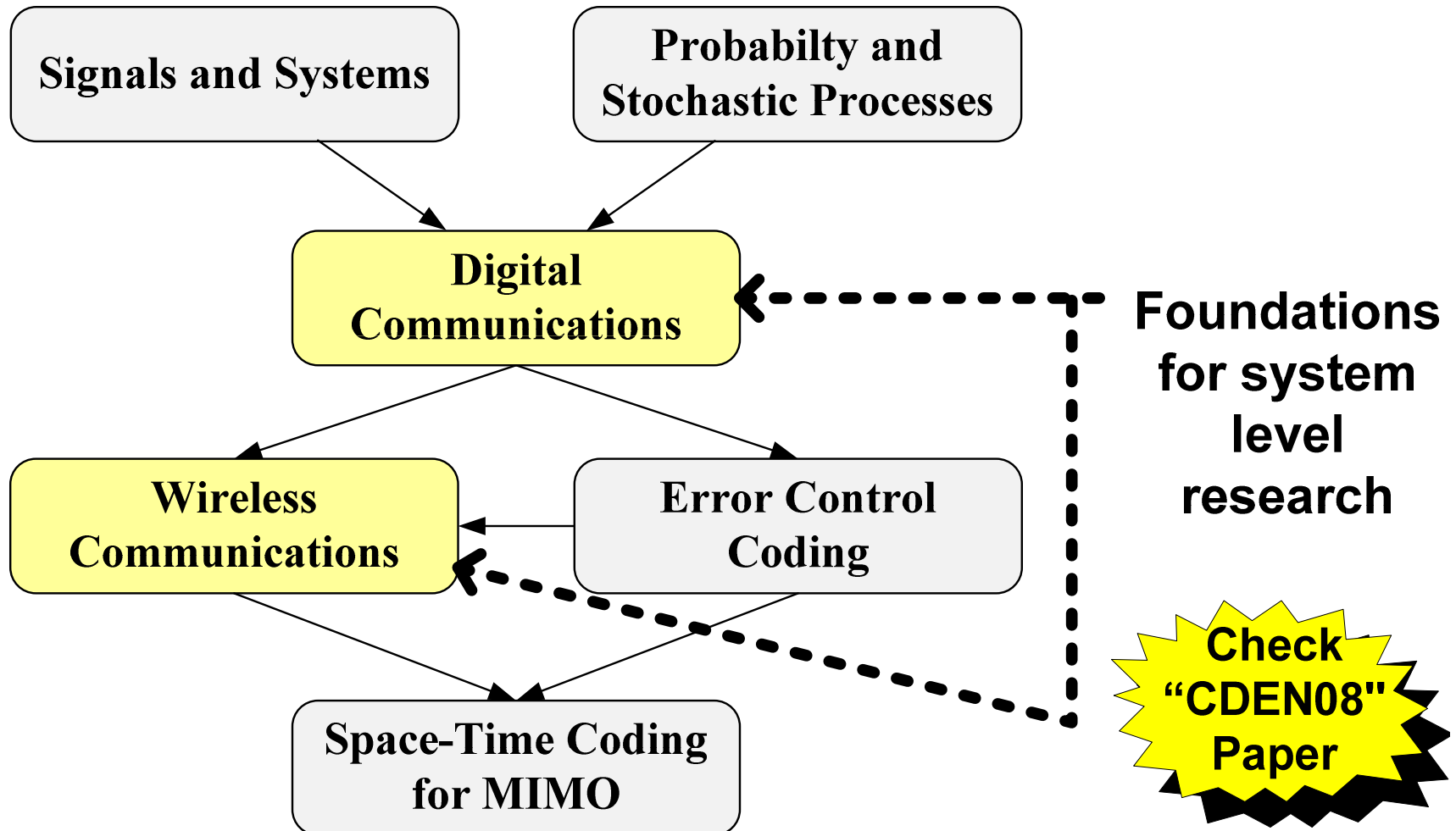


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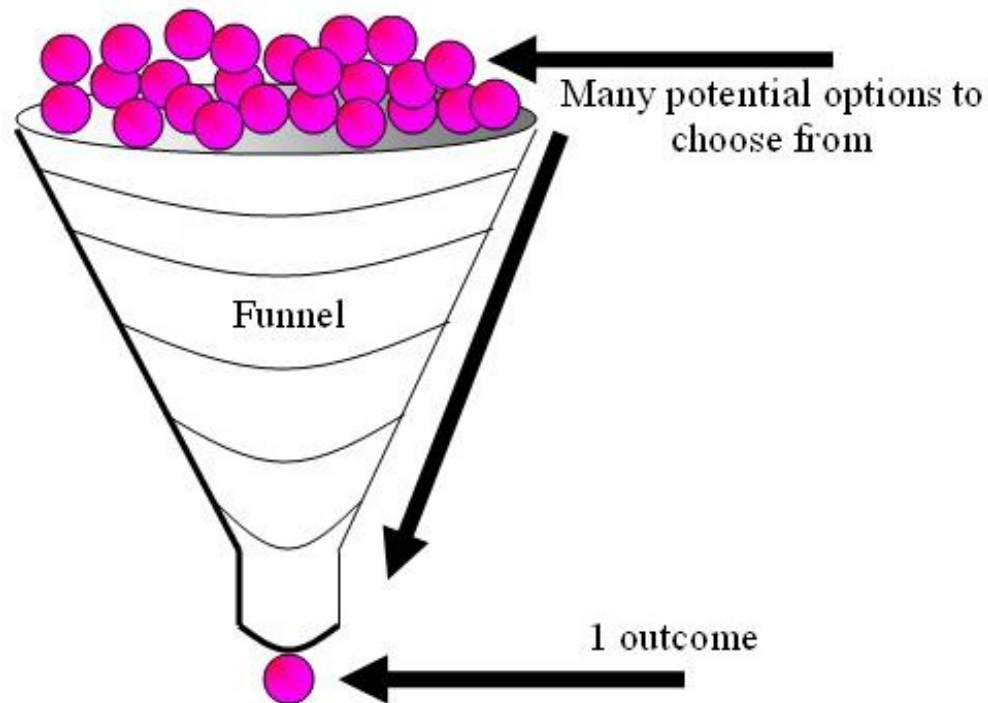
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


# Getting a Research Idea ...

- How to start this “big-picture” method?
- Find a:
  - Classification
  - Categorization
  - Dichotomy
  - Taxonomy
- In Telecom:
  - OSI Model
  - Standards
  - Channels, ...



# Getting a Research Idea ...

## OSI Model

	#	Layers	Definition	Info Type	Examples
Receiving ↑	Upper Layers	7 	<b>Application Layer</b> Allows an application to access a network. Examples of such protocols are: Emails [SMTP], File Transfer [FTP], Client/Server [Telnet].	Data	HTTP SMTP FTP Telnet
		6 	<b>Presentation Layer</b> Transforms data [letters, numerals, and punctuation] to binary notation [0 or 1]. It also adds encryption to the information.	Data	ASCII EBCDIC
		5 	<b>Session Layer</b> Manages the start and stop of a communication session.	Data	NetBIOS SSH
		4 	<b>Transport Layer</b> Ensures the correct delivery of the entire message or file.	Segments	TCP UDP
Lower Layers	3 	<b>Network Layer</b> Routes the information to different paths: Local Networks [LAN – “Office”], Metropolitan Networks [MAN – “City”], and Wide Networks [WAN – “Country”]	Packets	IP IPsec	
	2 	<b>Data Link Layer</b> <u>LLC</u> : Performs the multiplexing of protocols, flow control [i.e. manages data rate “R <sub>b</sub> ” between nodes], and error control [ARQ]. <u>MAC</u> : Arranges the information into frames for transmission.	Frames	PPPoE PPPoA	
	1 	<b>Physical Layer</b> Controls the transmission of raw bits by first compressing them [source coding], adding protection to them [channel coding], and then changing them to electrical signals [modulation].	Bits	Modems Repeaters Cables	
				Software	Transmitting ↓

# Getting a Research Idea ...

## Standards

Network	Technology Name	Standard
WPAN (~10+ m)	ZigBee – 2003	IEEE 802.15.4
	NFC – 2004	ECMA-340 ISO-18092
	RFID – 2003	ISO-18000-2 [LF]
		ISO-18000-3 [HF]
		ISO-18000-6 [UHF]
	Bluetooth – 1998	IEEE 802.15.1
Infrared – 1993	IrDA	
UWB – 2002	ECMA-368 ISO-26907	
WLAN (~30+ m)	Wi-Fi – 1999	IEEE 802.11a
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## Parameters

Specifications of Wireless Systems
Systems Range [m]
Mobility of a Device [km/hr]
LOS Requirements [LOS, WLOS, NLOS]
Transmission Power [W] or PSD [W/Hz]
License Requirements [free or not?]
Operating Frequency [Hz]
Detection Method [coherent or not?]
Modulation Scheme [ASK, PSK, QAM, FSK, OFDM, ...]
Data Rate [bps]
Overall Bandwidth [Hz]
Number of Channels [#]
Channel Bandwidth [Hz]
Multiple Access Scheme [TDMA, FDMA, CDMA, OFDMA, ...]
Duplexing Method [TDD, FDD]
Performance [BER]
Network Topology [P2P, P2MP, mesh, ...]
Base Station Requirements [yes or no?]
Complexity [computation & hardware]
Acquisition or Synchronization Method
Source Coding [lossy or lossless]
Error Control Coding [BC or CC]
Spatial Diversity [SISO, SIMO, MISO, MIMO]
Cognitive Radio Capability [fixed or dynamic radio?]
Software Defined Radio [supported or not?]
IP Availability [yes or no?]

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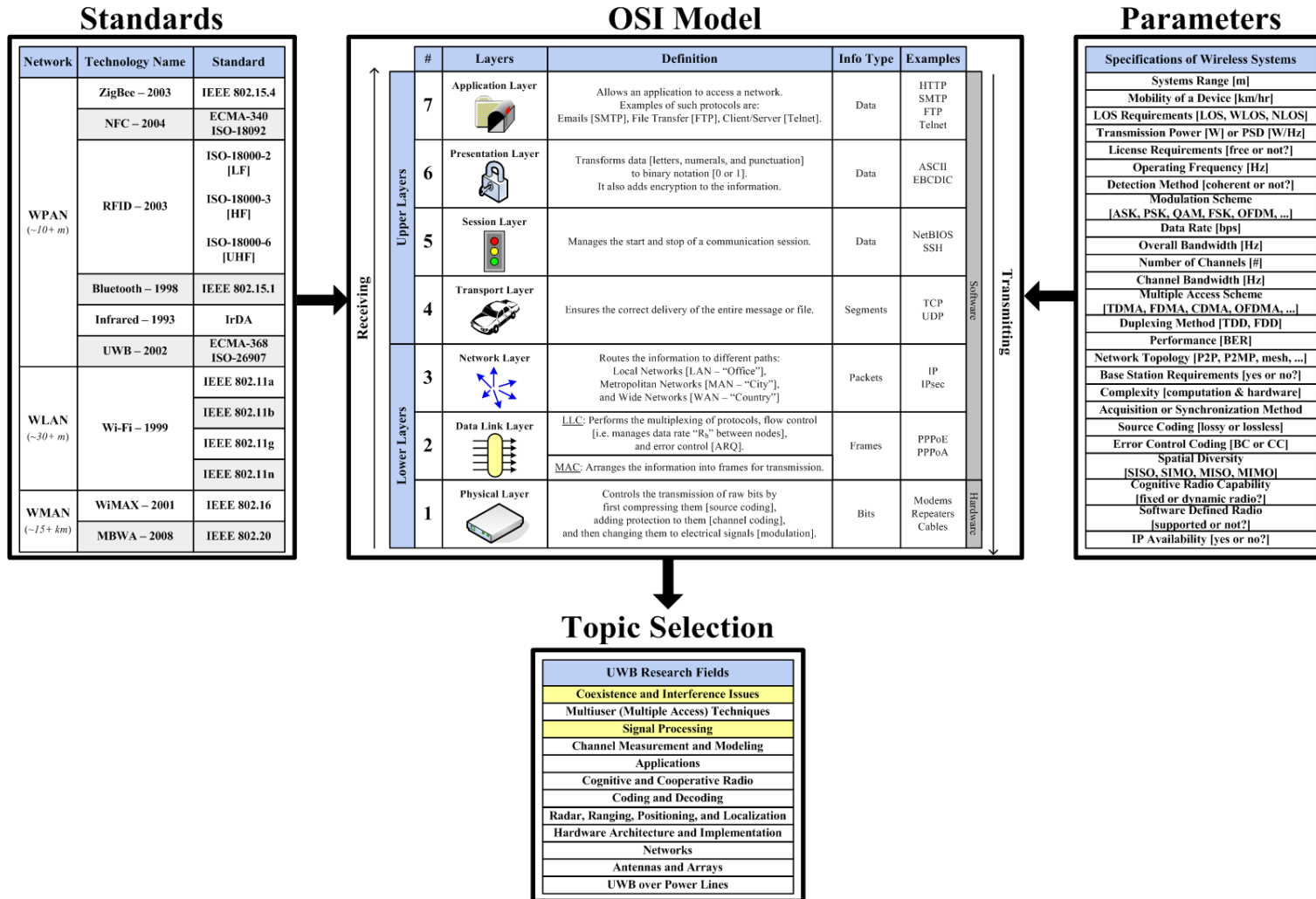
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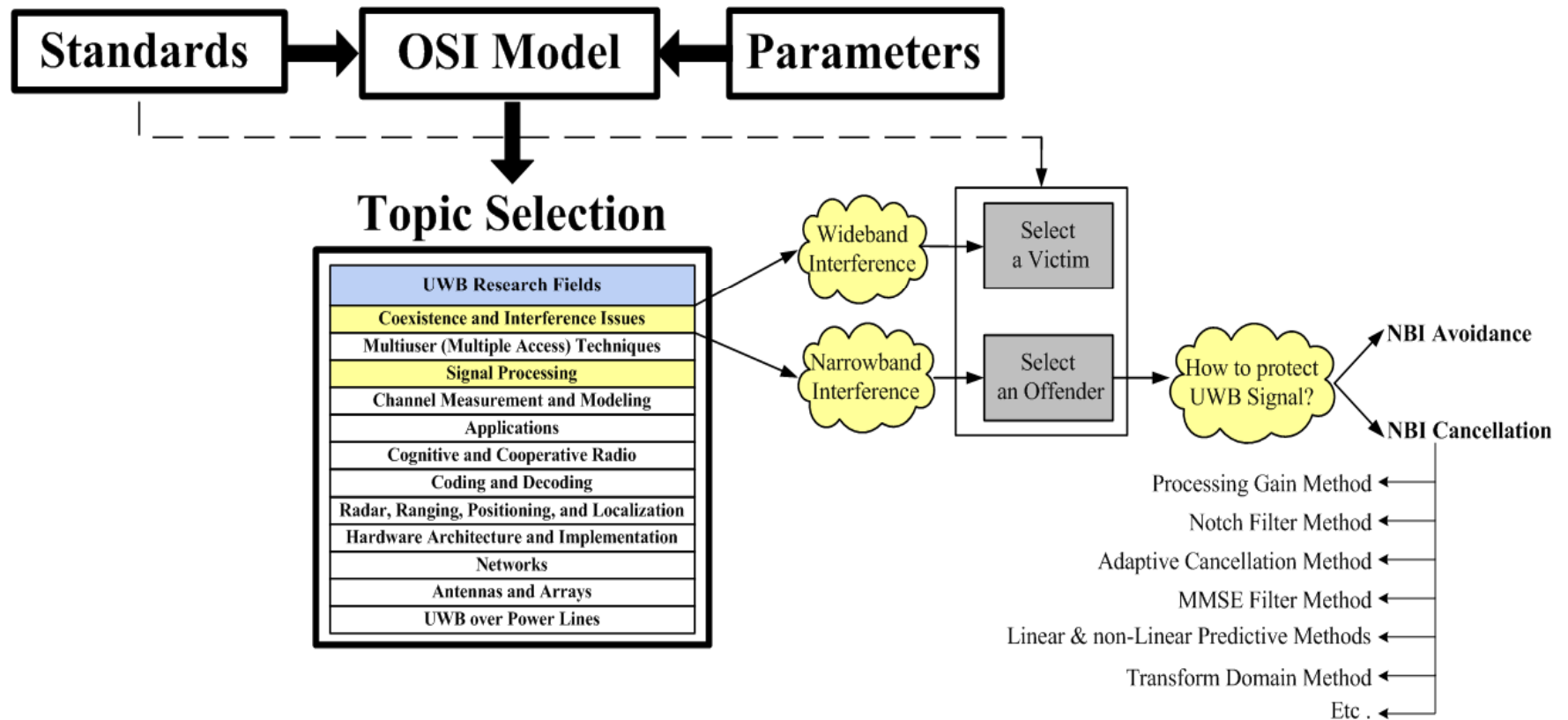
## Topic Selection

UWB Research Fields
Coexistence and Interference Issues
Multuser (Multiple Access) Techniques
Signal Processing
Channel Measurement and Modeling
Applications
Cognitive and Cooperative Radio
Coding and Decoding
Radar, Ranging, Positioning, and Localization
Hardware Architecture and Implementation
Networks
Antennas and Arrays
UWB over Power Lines

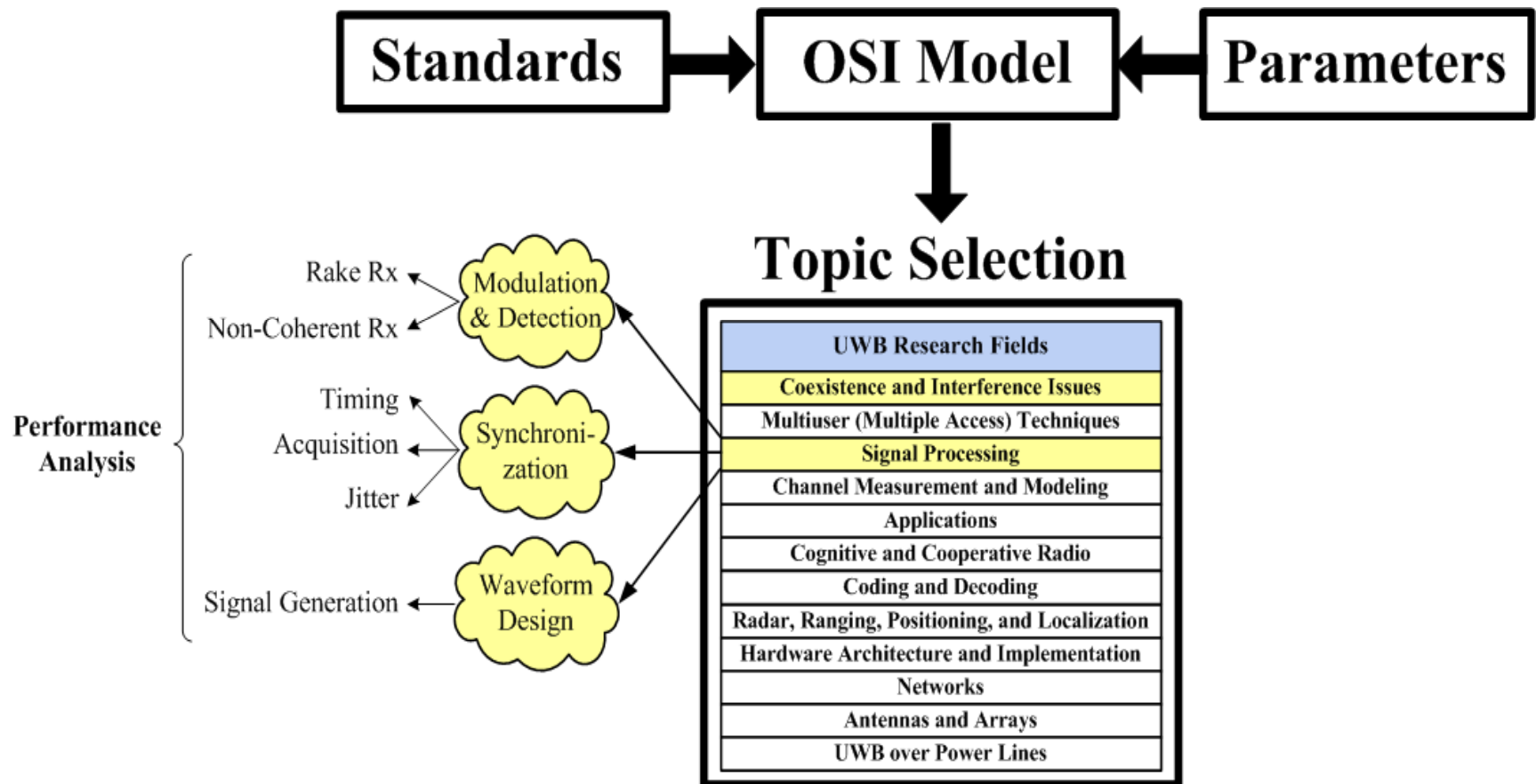
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# Getting a Research Idea ...

- Why was our model based on “Standards” or “Systems” [e.g. Wi-Fi, WiMAX, UWB]?
  - To ensure practicality
  - Provides answers to current needs
  - Benefits are more obvious
  - More tangible
  
- Though, this need not be the case!!



# Getting a Research Idea ...

- Prof. Robert Gallager
- PhD Thesis in 1963:  
*“Low Density Parity Check”  
(LDPC) Codes*



**Massachusetts  
Institute of  
Technology**



# Getting a Research Idea ...

- Gallager's code was forgotten!
- 1996 rediscovered by:  
Prof. David MacKay
- Took over 30yrs !!!



**UNIVERSITY OF  
CAMBRIDGE**

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  - Research extensions becomes more evident
  - Bridges the gap during collaborations

# Getting a Research Idea ...

## ■ Other Methods?

- Monitor new publications.
- Check what others read: Top-100, Top-10



Top 100 Documents Accessed: June 2009

## ComSoc Top Ten

The May 2009 list of the ten most popular articles on PDF views through IEEE Xplore:

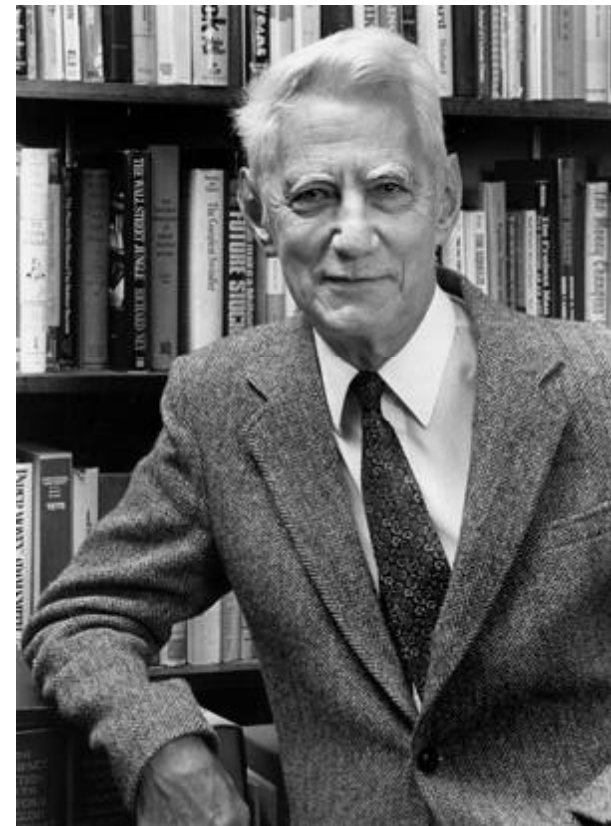
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# How to Search?

- Claude Shannon
- Father of:  
“Information Theory”
- 1948:
- “A Mathematical Theory  
of Communication ”
- Over 50 years of  
Digital Communications!!



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# How to Search? ...

- Challenging to get up to speed on milestones.
- Body of knowledge has increased a lot!
- But we have “Search Engines”:



# How to Search? ...

- Good Tools:





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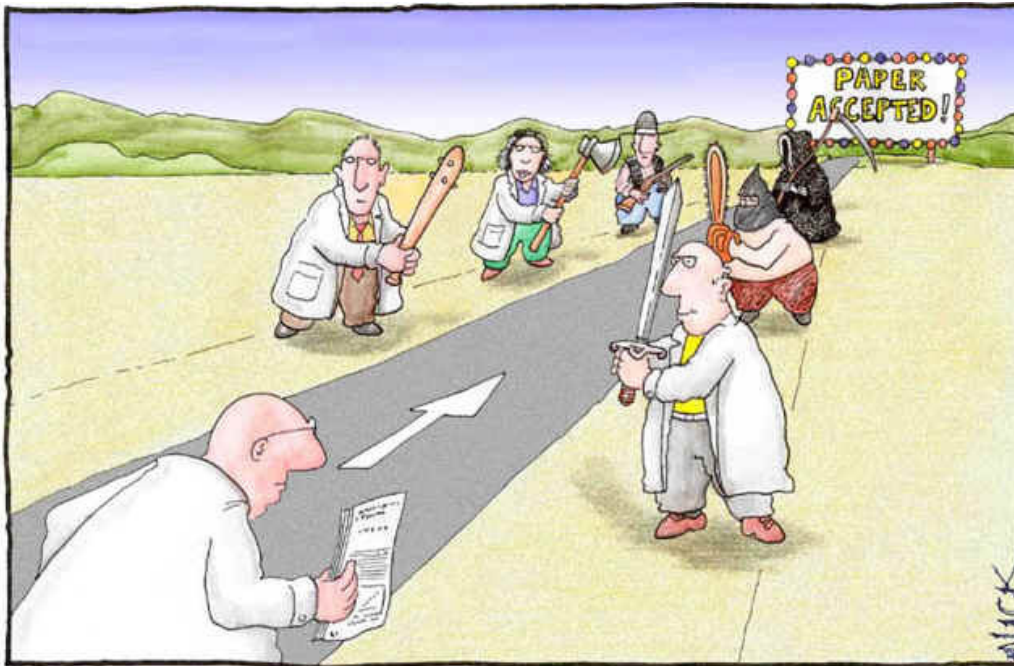
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# A Metric for Research

- Most common metric of worthiness:

***“What peers think of the proposed work?”***

***“accept” OR “correct” OR “reject”***



# A Metric for Research ...

- How to communicate genuine research?

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  - Seminars, Panel Discussions

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- Force others to “*cite*” the works for “*longtime*”
- This is one possible measure for worthiness!

# A Metric for Research ...

- How to communicate genuine research?
  - Conference Proceeding, Journals, Magazines
  - Seminars, Panel Discussions
- Choose an “*important*” research problem.
- It should be relevant for the next 10 to 20 yrs
- Or BEYOND!!
- Force others to “*cite*” the works for “*longtime*”
- This is one possible measure for worthiness!
- Any other measures???

# A Metric for Research ...

- Acceptance Rate (AR) → “Conferences”

$$AR = \frac{\textit{No. of Papers Accepted}}{\textit{No. of Papers Submitted}}$$

# A Metric for Research ...

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- Impact Factor (IF) → “Journals”

$$IF = \frac{\textit{No. of Times a Paper is Cited}}{\textit{No. of Papers Published}}$$

# A Metric for Research ...

Conference Proceedings		Journals and Magazines – 2006/2007	
Names	AR	Names	IF
<i>InfoCom</i>	~ 20 %	<i>IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking</i>	1.789   1.831
<i>MSWiM</i>	20 ~ 25 %	<i>IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications</i>	1.816   1.799
<i>ICC</i>	~ 35 %	<i>IEEE Communications Magazine</i>	1.678   1.704
<i>CAMAD</i>	~ 35 %	<i>IEEE Transactions on Network and Service Management</i>	2.211   1.609
<i>MobiWac</i>	~ 35 %	<i>IEEE Transactions on Communications</i>	1.208   1.302
<i>CCNC</i>	~ 35 %	<i>IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications</i>	1.184   1.234
<i>GLOBECOM</i>	35 ~ 40 %	<i>IEEE Communications Letters</i>	0.684   0.869
<i>PIMRC</i>	~ 43 %		
<i>WCNC</i>	~ 45 %		
<i>VTC</i>	~ 45 %		

# A Metric for Research ...

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i.e. black or white, no gray area!!



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Main  
Advantage →

**The method  
is very easy!**

# A Metric for Research ...

- ISPR – International Symposium on Peer Reviewing



International  
Symposium on  
Peer Review

# A Metric for Research ...

- ISPR – International Symposium on Peer Reviewing
- Their Objective:

***“apply peer review to current peer reviewing methodologies”***



International  
Symposium on  
Peer Review

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# Conclusion

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- Can Research be Taught?



# Conclusion

- Can Research be Taught?
- YES

# Conclusion

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- There are important aspect to research that could be acquired.

# Conclusion

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- These aspects should “***facilitate or catalyze original contributions.***”

# Conclusion

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- Can Research be Taught?
- YES
- There are important aspect to research that could be acquired.
- These aspects should “***facilitate or catalyze original contributions***”
- We showed how it can be done:
  - Coherently
  - Systematically
  - And demonstrated a possible framework

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# Any Questions!

*“Sometimes questions are more important than answers.”*

*– Nancy Willard, Ph.D.*

*THANK YOU!! 😊*

