KING MONGKUT'S UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY NORTH BANGKOK
มหาวิทยาลัยเทคโนโลยีพระจอมเกล้าพระนครเหนือ

To Encourage Innovation in Science and
Technology Through Development of People

แนวทางการเขียนบทความวิจัย

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Profile of Professor Dr.Dr. Athakorn Kengpol

Bachelor: Faculty of Engineering, KMITNB (1990)
    (KMUTNB Scholarship)
Master: Manufacturing System Engineering,
    Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) (1993)
    (AIT Foundation Inc., USA Scholarship)
Doctor: PhD in Manufacturing Engineering
    and Operations Management,
    The University of Nottingham, UK (2000)
    (Royal Thai Government Scholarship)
    DSc (Technology) in Industrial Engineering
    Lappeenranta University of Technology, Finland (2007)
    (Finnish Government Scholarship)
Postdoctoral: Production Engineering and
    Logistics Management,
    The University of Innsbruck, Austria (2002)
    (Austrian Government Scholarship)
Postdoctoral: Industrial Engineering and Management
    Lappeenranta University of Technology, Finland (2003)
    (Finnish Government Scholarship)
Editor in KMUTNB Journal and KMUTNB-IJAST International Journal (TCI Group 1)

H index = 12 , International Citation = 642
(**4 Books, 29 Inter. Jor., 31 Nat. Jor.,
65 Inter. Conf., 47 Nat. Conf.,
Total 172 papers**)

How to Publish the Paper in ISI Journal

- - Promise yourself (at least an hour per day, everyday) when you can remain undisturbed and a place where no one can interrupt you.

- - Collection of ideas (from methodology) can generate good ideas. (by reading a lot of ISI journals)

- - (**Institute for Scientific Information** (**ISI**) found 1960, sold to Thomson ISI 1992, sold to Clarivate Analytics 2016)

Title of the Paper

- Make it informative & Specific

- Be concised

Abstract

- Informative and Brief only.

- It is the most important part.

- First 3-5 sentences in the introduction must show its significant clearly.

- Reviewer can reject your paper since they first see your abstract.

- Briefly state the problem and purpose of the research.

- Indicate the theoretical or experimental plan used.

- What is the major contribution of the research?

- Summarise the major findings and point out major conclusions.

Introduction

- One of the most important things.

- First sentence should indicate "What & Why so important about your work?"

- Orient the reviewers by summarising pertinent works in your fields.

- Indicate how your research significantly different from the previous ones.

- Major contribution of your paper to advancement of knowledge in IE.

- Major objectives ---- Result must respond to these objectives.

- One of the most difficult sections for every beginner since you need to draw the referees' attention.

Literature Review

- Literature should be done carefully and intentionally.
- - Is it new?
- - Is it correct (true)?
- - Is it interesting?
- Are previous works properly referenced? Referred to very well-known scientist's papers?
- Use Database to help you.

Methodology

- Use Specific, Informative language + short, correct word. Short is better than long.

- Include exactly: information what you have done + helps others to attempt the precisely reproduce the results. Others can adapt some of your process to make a new result.

- Omit unwanted information.

- If you modified the method, say exactly what you did.

Results and Discussions

- Scientist always reads your work with figures and tables.

- Make sure that your figures look very excellent. This can convince people to follow up the rest of your paper.

- Do not assume that your readers are familiar with your results as you are.

- Summarise & illustrate your findings.

- Integrate quantitative data with the text.

- Every figure and table must be explained.

- The explanations must be balanced with the data shown in the figures and tables i.e.. long table-long explanation.

- Interpret your findings, supporting your conclusions with solid evidence. (Do not speculate)

- Consider using figures instead of tables. One picture is indeed better than a thousand words.

- Results bigger picture.

- Recognise the important of negative results.

- Short and concise is better than long.

- Use only present and past tense only.

- normally ------ introduction and discussion must be in present tense.

Exception. If you refer to the previous works, past tense should be used.

If you refer to the figures in the text, present can be used.

- 3 Rs in conclusion

      Restate – clearly and convincingly.

      Recap – give summary of many points of a discussion.

      Recommendation and Benefit.

\- Start drafting your paper when you decide to conduct the investigation.

\- Carefully check all the spelling especially Spanish, French, German names. This makes you look professional.

• 2 decease of people

\- Impossible Syndrome.

\- Simpler Syndrome.

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