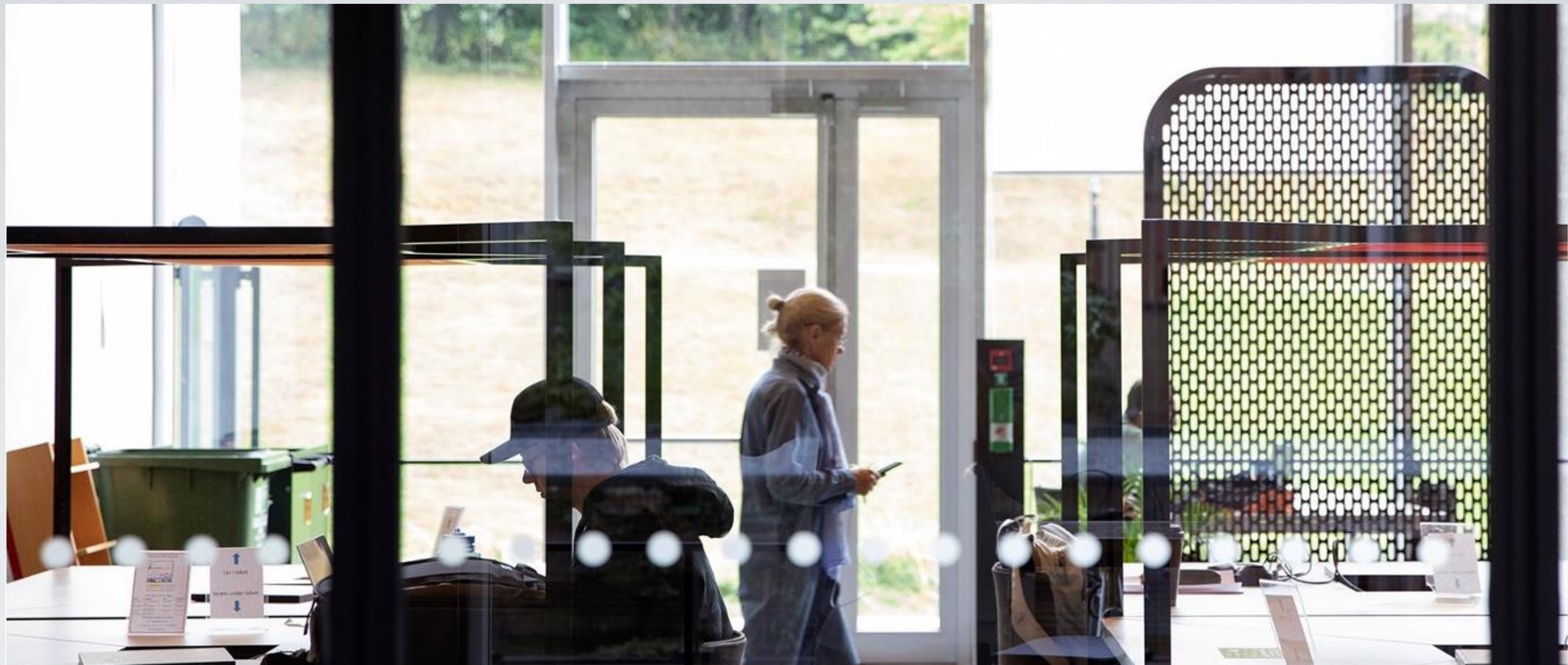




FIND, READ AND CITE

Matthew Good and Elisabeth Ebner

Research Day for Master's students, Dep. of Informatics, 14.11.2024

TODAY'S TOPICS

1. Finding papers to read.
2. Reading the papers! Tips and tricks.
3. Citing the papers.

1. FINDING PAPERS TO READ

Scientific papers are the
building blocks of science

FINDING P

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Ingrid Chieh Yu

Associate Professor - Analytical Solutions and Reasoning



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Publications

Scientific articles and bookchapters

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Other

Rasouli, Peyman; Yu, Ingrid Chieh & Jimenez-Ruiz, Ernesto (2022). Interpreting Categorical Data Classifiers using Explanation-based Locality. *IEEE International Conference on Data Mining Workshops, ICDMW*. ISSN 2375-9232. p. 163-170. doi: [10.1109/ICDMW58026.2022.00030](https://doi.org/10.1109/ICDMW58026.2022.00030).

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

TYPES OF PAPERS

- **Original paper** - information based on original research. Peer reviewed. Published in scientific journals.
 - Variations: “letters”, Nature/Science etc.
- **Technical notes/method paper** - describes a specific technique, instrument or procedure.
 - Can be peer reviewed, but can also be official documents that are not peer reviewed.
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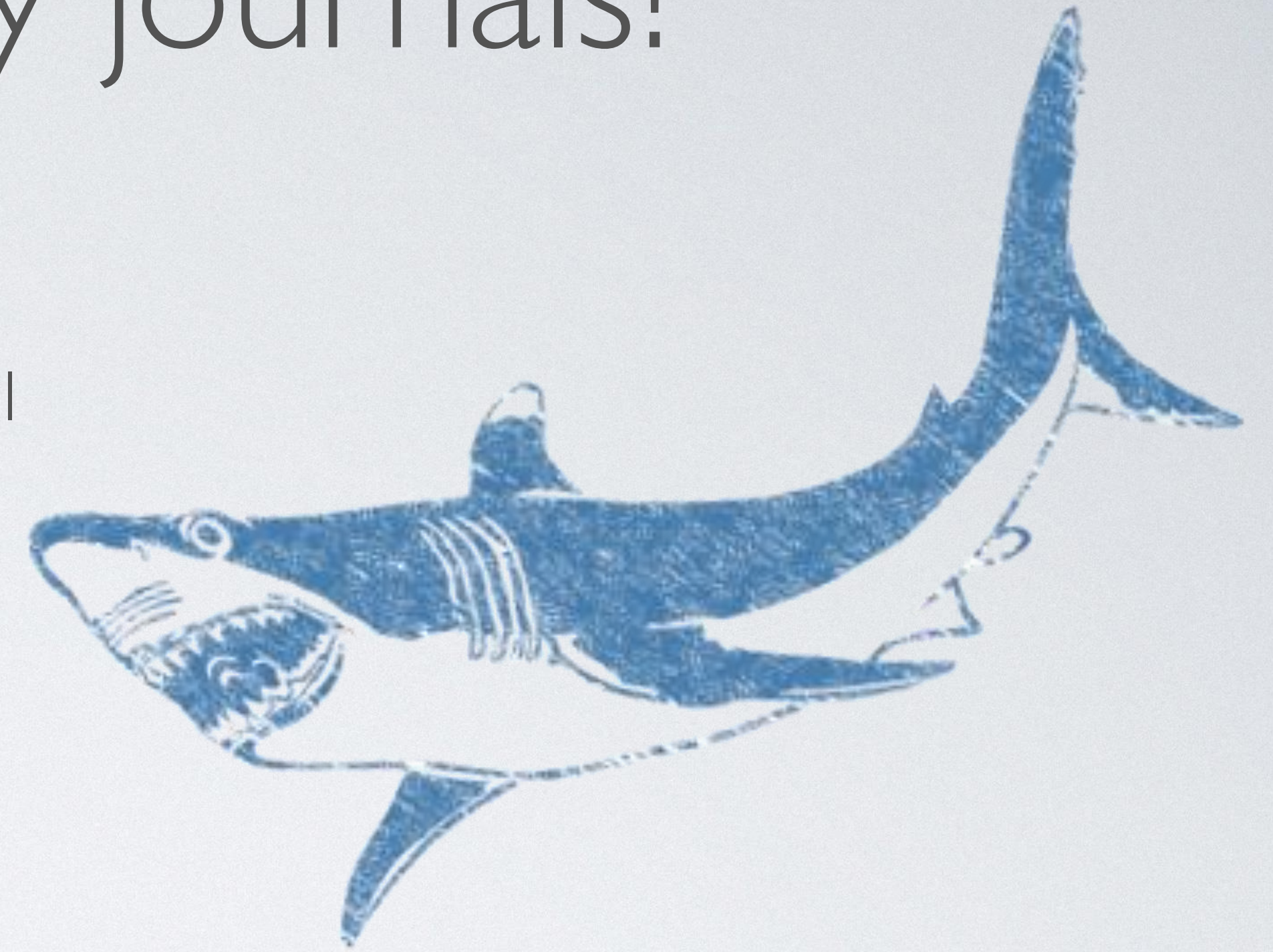
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FROM CLAIM TO SCIENTIFIC SOURCE

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A popular myth claims that the Roman statesman **Julius Caesar** was born via caesarean section and is the namesake of the procedure, but this is inaccurate.^[11]

11. ^{a b} Meehan, F. P. (January 1988). "Caesarean section-past, present and what of the future?" [↗](#). *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*. **8** (3): 201–205. doi:10.3109/01443618809012284 [↗](#). ISSN 0144-3615 [↗](#).

Original Article

Caesarean section-past, present and what of the future?

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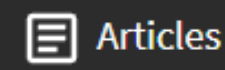
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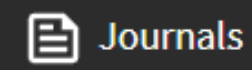
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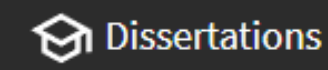
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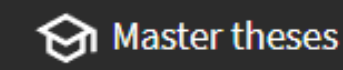
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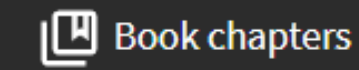
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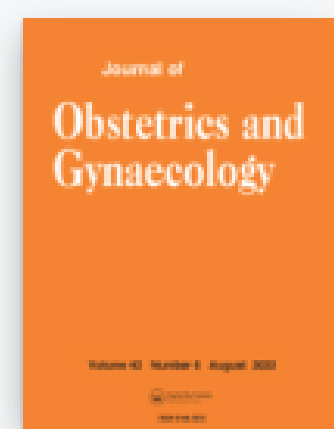
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1



ARTICLE

Caesarean section—past, present and what of the future?

Meehan, F. P.

Journal of obstetrics and gynaecology, 1988, Vol.8 (3)

“ Summary The term *caesarean section*, contrary to what is often thought, does not appear to have come from Roman law, entitled *lex regia*...”



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Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology (1988) 8, 201–205

Caesarean section—past, present and what of the future?

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TODAY'S TOPICS

1. Finding papers to read.
2. Reading the papers! Tips and tricks.
3. Citing the papers.

Anatomy of a scholarly article

TITLE
AUTHORS

ABSTRACT

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 695:1446–1456, 2009 April 20
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doi:10.1088/0004-637X/695/2/1446

A DETECTION OF DARK MATTER HALO ELLIPTICITY USING GALAXY CLUSTER LENSING IN THE SDSS

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Received 2008 June 18; accepted 2009 January 22; published 2009 April 7

ABSTRACT

We measure the ellipticity of isolated clusters of galaxies in the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) using gravitational lensing. We stack the clusters, rotating so that the major axes of the ellipses determined by the positions of cluster member galaxies are aligned. We exclude the signal from the central 0.5 h^{-1} Mpc to avoid problems with stacking alignment and cluster member contamination. We fit an elliptical Navarro–Frenk–White (NFW) profile and find a projected, two-dimensional axis ratio for the dark matter of $f = b/a = 0.48^{+0.14}_{-0.09}$ (1σ), and rule out $f = 1$ at 99.6% confidence thus ruling out a spherical halo. We find that the ellipticity of the cluster galaxy distribution is consistent with being equal to the dark matter ellipticity. The results are similar if we change the isolation criterion by 50% in either direction.

Key words: cosmology; observations – dark matter – galaxies: clusters: general – galaxies: halos – large-scale structure of universe

Online-only material: color figures

1. INTRODUCTION

Cosmological simulations can be used to predict many different statistics of the mass distribution in the universe. The most commonly employed statistic is the two-point correlation function, or its Fourier counterpart, the power spectrum. Three-point statistics are much harder to predict and measure, and higher orders are rarely discussed. A more popular statistic is the number of peaks in the mass distribution, as given by the number of clusters of galaxies. The dark matter power spectrum and the number of clusters of galaxies are often cited as among the best ways to constrain the properties of dark energy (e.g., Albrecht et al. 2006).

Uncertainties on cosmological parameters are decreased when two measurements have different parameter degeneracies and are often referred to as “complementary.” In this paper, we consider a statistic which may offer complementary constraints on cosmology: the *shapes* of peaks in the mass distribution, as probed by the ellipticity of galaxy cluster dark matter halos. In addition, this may place important constraints on modifications to the law of gravity since we may compare the results from both dark and light matter, as also tested by studying the dark and light matter distributions in the bullet cluster (Clowe et al. 2006).

Predictions of cluster ellipticities come mostly from numerical simulations (West et al. 1989; de Theije et al. 1995; Jing & Suto 2002; Floor et al. 2003; Ho & White 2004; Flores et al. 2007; Rahman et al. 2006). The ellipticity is expected to depend on cosmological parameters (Evrard et al. 1993; Splinter et al. 1997; Buote & Xu 1997; Suwa et al. 2003; Rahman et al. 2004) and to evolve with redshift (Kasun & Evrard 2005; Allgood et al. 2006), an evolution which itself might depend on cosmology (Hopkins et al. 2005; Ho et al. 2006). The distribution of subhalos within a cluster halo is found to be an indicator of the overall halo ellipticity (Bode et al. 2007) but is slightly less elliptical.

The ellipticity of the brightest cluster galaxy and the ellipticity of the distribution of cluster member galaxies are much easier to observe than any other cluster ellipticity measure. This has been studied by a number of authors (West & Bothun 1990;

Plionis et al. 1991; Rhee et al. 1991; Strazzullo et al. 2005). Most recently, Wang et al. (2008) studied groups of galaxies in the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) and found an alignment between the brightest cluster galaxy (BCG) and the distribution of galaxies, which was strongest in the most massive groups and between red BCGs and red group member galaxies.

In this paper, we focus on measuring the dark matter ellipticity directly using gravitational lensing. We also compare this ellipticity to the ellipticity of the cluster member galaxy distribution to see how reliable a tracer of ellipticity the light is, and therefore whether it can be used by itself for cosmological studies.

Gravitational lensing has been used very successfully to measure the mass and profile of clusters of galaxies by many authors. The work most relevant to our study is that of Sheldon et al. (2001); Sheldon et al. (2007b) and Sheldon et al. (2007a) who stack the lensing signal from many clusters of galaxies to find an average signal. Natarajan & Refregier (2000) proposed that when stacking the shear signal from many halos the stack could be made while retaining information about the major axis of the halo, as observed from the distribution of light. The stacked shear map should then provide a constraint on the ellipticity of the dark matter halo, if indeed the mass and light were aligned. They considered lensing by galaxies, but we apply the same technique to clusters of galaxies here.

The ellipticity of the dark matter distribution has been studied observationally for galaxy-sized halos using gravitational lensing using data from the Red-Sequence Cluster Survey (Hoekstra et al. 2004), the SDSS (Mandelbaum et al. 2006), and the Canada–France–Hawaii Telescope Legacy Survey (CFHTLS; Parker et al. 2007). This has proved to be extremely difficult and we present here, for the first time, results from stacking galaxy cluster halos. Cypriano et al. (2004) has previously made measurements of the cluster dark matter ellipticity using gravitational lensing measurements from individual clusters. They found a good agreement between the dark matter halo orientation and the orientation of the brightest cluster galaxy.

When calculating angular diameter distances and the mean density of the universe, we assume a flat cosmology with

1454

EVANS & BRIDLE

Vol. 695

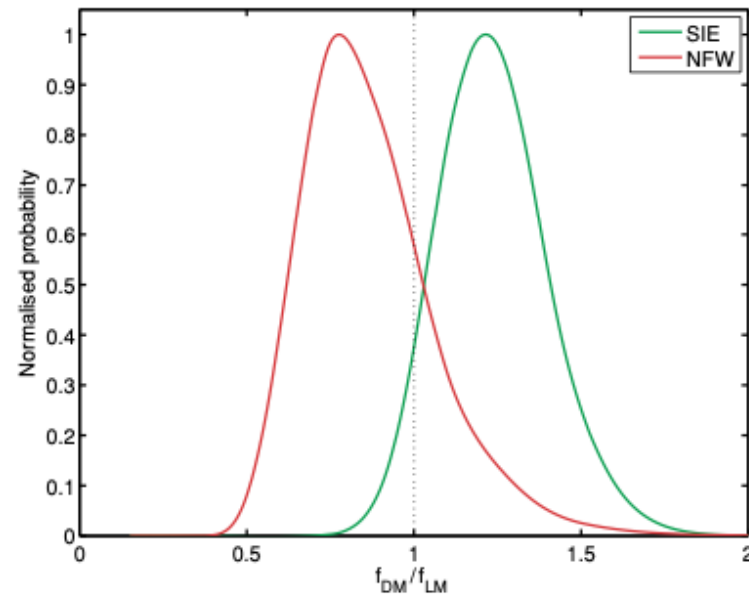


Figure 5. One-dimensional probability distributions as a function of the ratio $f_{\text{DM}}/f_{\text{LM}}$. Light (green) line is for the SIE result while dark (red) line is for the NFW result.

(A color version of this figure is available in the online journal.)

Table 3
Effect of Neighbor Removal on Measured Ellipticity. Results are Shown for the NFW Profile Only.

Cut/ h^{-1} Mpc	No. of Clusters	Light Matter f_{LM}	Dark Matter f_{DM}
2.5	6934	$0.587 \pm 0.004 - 0.004$	$0.459 \pm 0.155 - 0.077$
5	4281	$0.602 \pm 0.004 - 0.005$	$0.480 \pm 0.136 - 0.086$
7.5	2542	$0.625 \pm 0.006 - 0.006$	$0.614 \pm 0.205 - 0.139$

Using a smaller radius does increase the ellipticity which is to be expected if the main effect is to include more physically associated clusters which are more likely to lie along the major axis of the cluster, perhaps due to formation along an intervening filament. We find similar results for the light ellipticity. Our main results are unchanged by changing the cluster isolation criterion.

4.4. Misalignment Simulations

In order to interpret our results, we need to take into account possible misalignments during stacking. When we rotate clusters according to the distribution of the cluster members before stacking, we assume that the orientation of the light is correlated with the orientation of the mass. A result of f_{DM} consistent with 1 could indicate *either* a circular mass distribution *or* a random alignment between the light used for

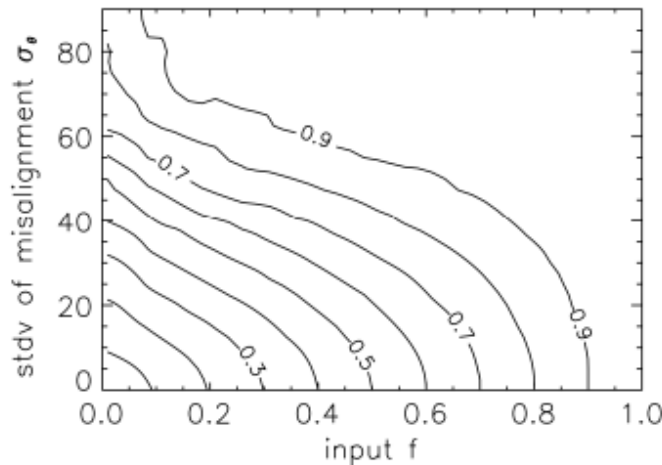


Figure 6. Contours show output axis ratios for simulated misalignments between the light and dark matter. Axes show the input axis ratio f_{in} and standard deviation σ_θ (in degrees) of the angle distribution of the simulated clusters.

misalignment between the dark and light matter must be $\sim 50^\circ$ for our dark matter f_{DM} of ~ 0.5 (see Table 2). We conclude that the misalignment angle must be less than $\sim 50^\circ$. If there is any misalignment between the light and the dark matter, the dark matter will be even more elliptical than the results shown in the table and can be read off Figure 6 for a given misalignment angle.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

We have used galaxy clusters from the catalogue of Koester et al. (2007a) and shear maps as used in Sheldon et al. (2004) to investigate the light and dark matter ellipticities of galaxy cluster halos. We rotate the selected clusters so that their major axes are aligned, and stack them according to the method which is described in Natarajan & Refregier (2000) for galaxy–galaxy lensing. This is the first time that this method has been applied to cluster lensing.

Through the pattern imprinted on the shear maps by intervening massive cluster halos, we have detected a dark matter ellipticity of these halos at a 99.6% level, with an axis ratio of $f_{\text{DM}} = 0.48^{+0.14}_{-0.09}$ from a joint χ^2 analysis for an NFW model, using 4281 clusters between $0.10 < z \leq 0.30$. We have corrected for dilution of the shear signal by cluster members left in the shear galaxy catalogues but have masked out the central areas where this correction factor grows too large.

The light matter distribution of the clusters, as traced by the number density of individual cluster members, is also clearly elliptical, with a joint axis ratio $f_{\text{LM}} = 0.60^{+0.004}_{-0.006}$.

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RESULTS
(FIGURES, TABLES)

DISCUSSION

CONCLUSION

REFERENCES

READING THE PAPERS

First: Read the title and abstract

- The **title and abstract** tells you whether or not to read a paper.
- Contains the necessary information to **decide if** the paper is **relevant**.
- Practice reading titles and abstract and **distilling out** useful information.

EXERCISE

- Read an abstract.
- Try to identify the key information.
 - What is this paper about? What method did they use?

Data governance spaces: The case of a national digital service for personal health data

Dragana Paparova ^{a 1}  , Margunn Aanestad ^{a c}  , Polyxeni Vassilakopoulou ^a  ,
Marianne Klungland Bahu ^b 

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A B S T R A C T

This paper investigates data governance empirically by conducting a retrospective study of the ten-year evolution of a national digital service for personal health data in Norway. We show how data governance unfolds over time as data become shared and itinerant across multiple actors. Building on our findings, we introduce the concept of data governance spaces to refer to the authorized relationships among multiple actors, which specify the boundaries of decision-making authority, rights, roles, and responsibilities around data processing. We contribute to the literature on data governance by distinguishing between a) authority multiplication, where data are handed over to other actors to serve diverse purposes triggering horizontal dynamics, and b) actor subordination, where authorities delegate data handling for uniform purposes triggering vertical dynamics. Overall, the paper extends prior research by showing how data governance unfolds beyond intra-, or inter-organizational boundaries and shifts attention to data's pivotal role, and the purposes for which data are collected, shared or used across multiple actors.

READING: TITLE AND ABSTRACT

What

How

Data governance spaces: The case of a national digital service for personal health data

Dragana Paparova^{a,1,*}, Margunn Aanestad^{a,c}, Polyxeni Vassilakopoulou^a,
Marianne Klungland Bahus^b

^a *Department of Information Systems, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Agder, Norway*

^b *Department of Law, School of Business and Law, University of Agder, Norway*

^c *Department of Informatics, University of Oslo, Norway*

Paparova, D., Aanestad, M., Vassilakopoulou, P., & Bahus, M. K. (2023). Data governance spaces: The case of a national digital service for personal health data. *Information and Organization*, 33(1), 100451. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.infoandorg.2023.100451>

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Data governance spaces
Horizontal dynamics
Vertical dynamics
Data handling
Data handover

Topic
keywords

What & How

Results &
Conclusions

ABSTRACT

This paper investigates data governance empirically by conducting a retrospective study of the ten-year evolution of a national digital service for personal health data in Norway. We show how data governance unfolds over time as data become shared and itinerant across multiple actors. Building on our findings, we introduce the concept of data governance spaces to refer to the authorized relationships among multiple actors, which specify the boundaries of decision-making authority, rights, roles, and responsibilities around data processing. We contribute to the literature on data governance by distinguishing between a) authority multiplication, where data are handed over to other actors to serve diverse purposes triggering horizontal dynamics, and b) actor subordination, where authorities delegate data handling for uniform purposes triggering vertical dynamics. Overall, the paper extends prior research by showing how data governance unfolds beyond intra-, or inter-organizational boundaries and shifts attention to data's pivotal role, and the purposes for which data are collected, shared or used across multiple actors.

SKIM READING

THE INTRODUCTION

The authors take a step back, set the scene. (Lots of references!)

Find the place in the introduction where the **knowledge gap** is identified.

**Tip: Look at the end of
the introduction!**

**"In this paper, we ..."
"This paper aims to ..."**

This paper aims to advance research on data governance by using data, and not IT, as the focal point and account for the involvement of multiple actors. The research questions we seek to answer are 1) *how to conceptualize data governance by accounting for the role of data*, and 2) *how does data governance unfold when data become itinerant across multiple actors*? To answer these research questions, we follow the data governance decision-making throughout the ten-year evolution of a citizen-facing digital health service for personal health data in Norway.

SKIM READING

SECTIONS, SUBSECTIONS AND PARAGRAPHS

4. Findings: governing personal health data across multiple actors

This section presents how multiple actors engaged in decision-making around governing citizens' health data supported by HealthNorway's functionalities. Initially, HealthNorway provided quality-assured, general, and open information about illnesses and treatments where no personal data were involved. Thus, we start our account with the first login services, i.e., the services involving personal health data.

4.1. Processing data on behalf of healthcare registries

The first personal to information stored drug prescription and care actors, so

4.2. Storing data on behalf of citizens

In 2014–2015, HealthNorway started working on offering interactive services where citizens could send and receive messages with healthcare services, instead of solely

accessing data stored in a central storage where citizens' data were secure, even if the health data used up to then was

4.3. Becoming a data controller: exchanging data with healthcare services

As of 2014, many GP offices collaborated with provided, and the security

4.4. Shared data controlling: structured data generation by citizens

Ever since the launch of the first interactive services in 2015, HealthNorway was collaborating with the regional health authorities to map out the needs for information exchange between specialist healthcare services and citizens. Instead of exchanging messages, specialist healthcare services raised the need for collecting structured data.

Read the titles of the subsections.

Gives you a sense of the story of the paper.

SKIM READING

SECTIONS, SUBSECTIONS AND PARAGRAPHS

5.1. Purposes for data processing: data handling and data handover

Our empirical findings show how data were processed for various purposes by multiple actors, which required renegotiating data governance instead of delegating responsibilities by one actor or from the top. To answer our first research question: “How to conceptualize data governance by accounting for the role of data”, we show how multiple actors can process data for uniform or different purposes by distinguishing between data handling and data handover.

Data are handled when multiple actors process data on behalf of another actor who specifies uniform purposes for data processing. In our case, data are handled when HealthNorway accesses citizens' personal data on behalf of the healthcare registries as data controllers but such processing was only within the purposes defined by the registries. *Data are handed over* when multiple actors copy data, and each actor can determine different purposes for its own data processing. Our findings show how in the case of message exchange, the public healthcare actors were data controllers for their data processing based on law, and HealthNorway was the data controller for the copy of the same data stored in its system based on consent. Therefore, each actor independently determined the purposes for processing the same data.

Read the first paragraph in each section,
... and/or the first sentence
in each paragraph.

elaboration, read if relevant!

SKIM READING

FIGURES AND FIGURE TEXTS

- Figures are very important elements of scientific papers.
- Figure texts should explain **what** the figure shows and **why** it is there.
- Figure texts should give key information about the plots, tables etc.

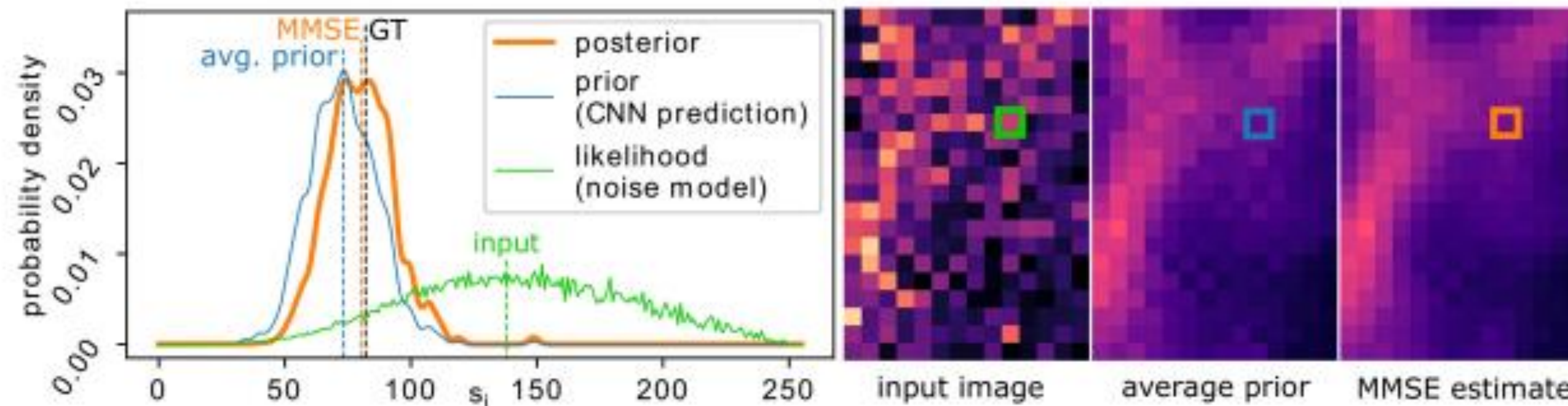
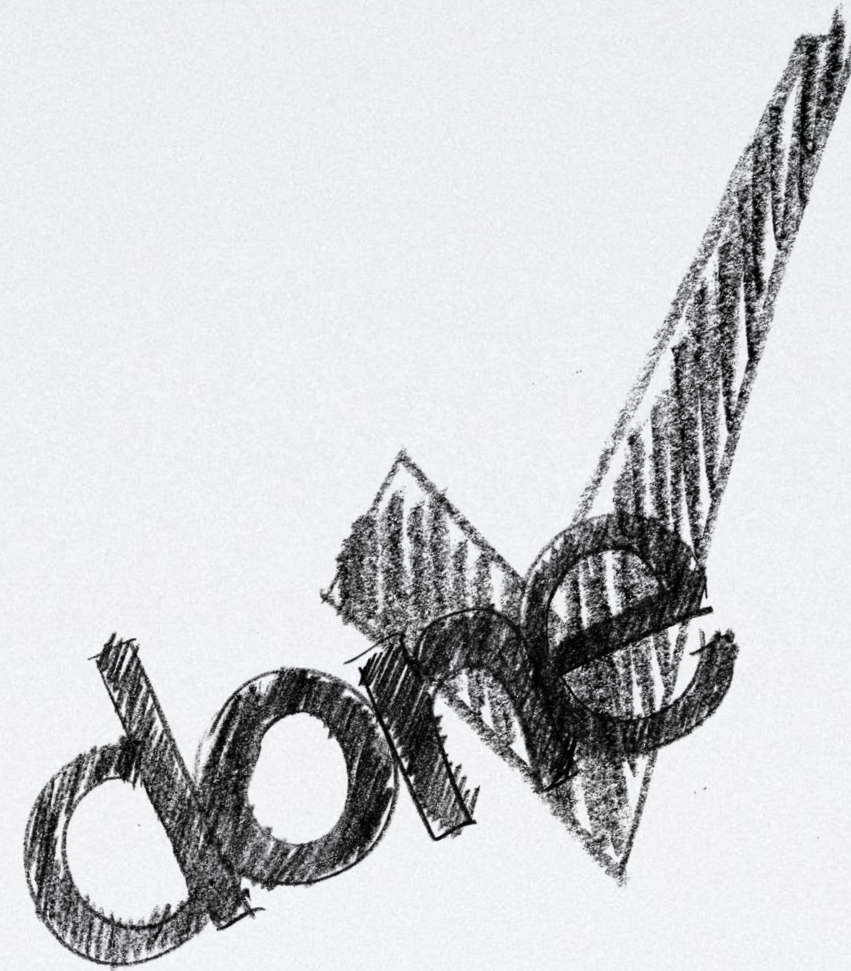


FIGURE 1 | Image denoising with PN2V. The final MMSE estimate (orange dashed line) for the true signal s_i of a pixel (position marked in the image insets on the right) corresponds to the center of mass of the posterior distribution (orange curve). Given an observed noisy input value X_i (dashed green line), the posterior is proportional to the product of the prior (blue curve) and the observation likelihood (green curve). PN2V describes the prior by a set of samples predicted by our CNN. The likelihood is provided by an arbitrary but measured noise model. The black dashed line indicated the true signal of the pixel (GT). Prior and posterior are visualized using a kernel density estimator.

HOW TO SKIM A PAPER

- Title
- Abstract
- (Last paragraph of) introduction
- Figures & tables with captions
- Conclusions
- Section titles
- First paragraph in each section, first sentence in each paragraph



CRITICAL READING

YOU WILL PROBABLY READ THE PAPER SEVERAL TIMES IN DIFFERENT WAYS

Ask yourself :

- What *assumptions* have been made?
- Is the *method suitable* to investigate the question?
- Is the raw *data biased* in any way?

If the paper states “We used these two methods”. Then ask yourself:

Why did they chose these two particular methods?

Could they have chosen *other* methods? Would that have affected the results?

TODAY'S TOPICS

1. Finding papers to read.
2. Reading the papers! Tips and tricks.
3. Citing the papers.

CITING THE PAPERS

BASIC RULES

- Cite all the sources that you have used.
- Don't cite sources you haven't used!
- References must unambiguously identify the source.
- Cite the original source (don't cite Wikipedia).

CITATIONS AND REFERENCES

You refer correctly by citing the source *in the text* and giving complete information about the source in the *list of references* at the end (sometimes called a literature list or a bibliography).

In text: Baker et al. (2018) discuss the concept of trust between humans and robots ...

Reference: Baker, A. L., Phillips, E. K., Ullman, D. & Keebler, J. R. (2018). Toward an Understanding of Trust Repair in Human-Robot Interaction: Current Research and Future Directions. *ACM Transactions on Interactive Intelligent Systems*, 8(4), 1-30. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3181671>

CITE IN TEXT

1 INTRODUCTION

Trust, in its simplest form, implies some kind of vulnerability and inherent cost or risk should that trust be violated. Trust is concerned with one's reliance on another (Rotter 1967). Relationships between individuals require trust for continued interactions to be successful (Arrow 1974). Present interactions in part determine future interactions, and trust can be gained or lost over time (Gambetta 1988). Trust in technological systems, however, is typically concerned with the human's expectations of the system and how that system will perform.

Much of the existing work on trust in non-humans is centered on automated systems, while work on trust in robotic systems is a relatively newer endeavor (Coeckelbergh 2012; Desai et al. 2009; Hancock et al. 2011b; Sanders et al. 2011). The trust in automation literature provides a

LIST OF REFERENCES

Alphabetically

REFERENCES

Maja Hojer Bruun, Signe Hanghøj, and Cathrine Hasse. 2015. Studying social robots in practiced places. *Techné: Research in Philosophy and Technology*. DOI : <https://doi.org/10.5840/techne20159833>

Janis A. Cannon-Bowers and Clint Bowers. 2011. Team development and functioning. In *APA Handbook of Industrial and Organizational Psychology, Vol 1: Building and Developing the Organization*. APA Handbooks in Psychology. American Psychological Association, Washington, DC, 597–650. DOI : <https://doi.org/10.1037/12169-019>[1]

Justine Cassell. 2000. *Embodied Conversational Agents*. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA.

Janne Chung and Gary S. Monroe. 2003. Exploring social desirability bias. *Journal of Business Ethics* 44, 4 (June 2003), 291–302. DOI : <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1023648703356>

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Recently, interest has been growing in an area called *quantum computation*, which involves computers that use the ability of quantum systems to be in a superposition of many states. These computations can be modeled formally by defining a quantum Turing machine [1,5], which is able to be in the superposition of many states. Instead of considering the computer itself to be in a superposition of states, it is sufficient to assume that the contents of the memory cells are in a superposition of different states and that the computer performs deterministic unitary transformations on the quantum states of these memory cells [2]. This model resembles a quantum circuit [3] more than a quantum Turing machine. After Schumacher [4], we will call a two-state memory cell

Numerical reference list

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- [7] P. W. Shor, in *Proceedings of the 35th Annual Symposium on Foundations of Computer Science* (Ref. [6]), p. 124.
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- Can be incorporated as extensions in browsers
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HOW TO CITE - CHECKLIST

- Don't copy or repeat text, argument, discovery, claim, line of reasoning etc. without citing! (See UiO web pages on [sources and citations](#) and [cheating](#)....)
- Use **citations in text** and **list of references** in the end
- Be **consistent** to your reference style. – Use a style guide!
- Different **sources** are **cited in different ways** (web pages, journal articles, reports, laws, ...)
- **Cite original sources** when possible
- **Check** your reference list - In time!

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[Reference no.] A. A. Author's last name, B. B. Author's last name, "Title of article", *Journal title*, volume, issue, pages, month abbreviated (if available), year. doi:

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