

Tips to write research papers

Structure

1. Title, Authors & Affiliation

The title should be a **hook to draw people in**.

Identify the authors and order them (in line with ethical guidelines).

Make clear which institutions the authors belong to. [↗](#)

Include your author ID (ORCID) in the signature. [↗](#)

3. Introduction

State the purpose and context of the paper.

Provide good, critical coverage of the related literature.

Explain the objective and methods.

Make your contributions to the field clear: **why does your paper deserve to be disseminated?**

5. Results & Discussion

Demonstrate your hypothesis and highlight the important findings.

Critically discuss your results, by comparing them with the previous literature, and propose new approaches.

7. References

Avoid plagiarism and bring credibility to your work.

Cite the work of others in your own words, adding the in-text citation and references.

Use a reference management software (such as Mendeley). [↗](#)

2. Abstract & Keywords

Briefly summarize the essence of the paper: **why is it worth reading?**

Select the main concepts covered in your work (=keywords), with accuracy and adapted to your discipline.

4. Methodology

Describe the hypotheses, methods and FAIR data proposed to solve the research questions.

Bear in mind that **readers need to be able to replicate your work, and reviewers evaluate it**.

6. Conclusions

Summarize your contributions to the field.

Propose areas for future work.

8. Acknowledgement

Publications receiving public funding must always include both the name of the organization that provided the funding and the funding reference number. [↗](#)

They should also mention any projects within which the work was developed as well as people who made meaningful contributions.

Writing and follow-up processes

8. Writing sequence

Follow a writing strategy: from the major headings to the detailed ideas.

Produce a readable and organized text: clarity is key in scientific writing.

Use the active voice and avoid using negative sentences or jargon unnecessarily.

Support your arguments strongly and rigorously.

9. Writing style

Clarity

Readability

Specificity

Rigour and strength

Conciseness

Visual elements

Coherence and completeness

10. Reviewing & Dissemination

Carefully review your paper before submitting it from the meaningfulness to the formatting and references.

Make it openly available online in a repository (if possible). [↗](#)

Authored by: Library and Learning Resources