

Assessing and Improving Research Papers (Part 1)

Annotating/coloring the abstract and the introduction

1. What is the large scope and problem space? And why should we care?
2. What is the specific problem addressed?
3. Why is the problem important? Why was this work carried out?
4. What have you done?
5. What is new about your work?
6. What did you find out? What are the concrete results?
7. What are the implications on a larger scale? How does it change the bigger picture?

Get seven markers with different colors. Chose for each number a color. Color each sentence in the abstract and the introduction according to which category (number) it belongs.

If you have sentences that are not colored – remove them.

If your colors mix, consider re-structuring your text.

Which numbers are missing?

For the abstract I think 2., 4., 6., and 7. are essential.

For the introduction you are likely that you want to have all of them.

The image shows a research paper page with handwritten annotations in various colors (pink, blue, yellow, green) highlighting specific sentences. The paper includes an abstract, author keywords, and ACM classification keywords. To the right of the paper, a list of seven questions is provided, each with a colored oval around it, corresponding to the categories in the list above.

Figure 1. The EngageMeter system enables implicit engagement sensing from multiple audience members while the presenter is giving a talk while multiple audience members wear Electroencephalography (EEG) headsets. The system displays the engagement data on a side display showing the engagement of the audience in the presented material and provides the presenter with post-hoc access to the engagement data.

ABSTRACT
 This work contributes EngageMeter – a system that allows fine-grained information on audience engagement to be obtained implicitly from multiple brain-computer interfaces (BCI) and to be fed back to presenters. Our research is motivated by the fact that BCIs become available at reasonable price tags, hence allowing rich information to be gathered from large audiences. In contrast to prior work that mainly focused either on explicit forms of collecting feedback from an audience or on interpreting brain signals obtained from single users, this work investigates the potential of information from BCIs becoming available at a larger scale. We first chart a design space of implicit audience sensing before reporting on the iterative implementation of a system capable of implicitly sensing audience engagement from multiple BCIs. Our final system was deployed at a large HCI conference where feedback on audience engagement was shown in real-time and post-hoc to presenters. Presenters agreed that our system provides useful feedback that they can react to in real-time as well as adjust their presented material after post-hoc inspection.

Author Keywords
 physiological sensing, audience feedback, electroencephalography (EEG).

ACM Classification Keywords
 H.5.2 Information Interfaces and Presentation

ABSTRACT
 Slide presentations have long been stuck in a one-to-many paradigm, limiting audience engagement. Based on the concept of smartphone-based remote control of slide navigation, we present *Office Social*—a PowerPoint plugin and companion smartphone app that allows audience members qualified access to slides for personal review and, when the presenter enables it, public control over slide navigation. We studied the longitudinal use of *Office Social* across four meetings of a workgroup. We found that shared access and regulated control facilitated various forms of public and personal audience engagement. We discuss how enabling ad-hoc aggregation of co-proximate devices reduces ‘interaction costs’ and leads to both opportunities and challenges for presentation situations.

Author Keywords
 Presentation interactivity; Audience engagement; mental effort). Use effort do not maximize perspective [15]. Non-content also requires attendees’ email address

We propose re-imagining technologies to support presenter and attendee we envisioned meeting devices and forming. In realizing our vision interactivity of PowerPoint, we first discuss Social, and how it adds distributed access to present findings from of the system across

What is the problem?

Why is the problem important?

What have you done?

What is new about what you have done?

What did you find?

What does it implicate in the bigger picture?