



Referencing

ACHA4011 – Academic Skills

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What is Referencing?

Giving credit to the original author where your work is based on someone else's

Must be done to prevent plagiarism

One of the most useful tools available to you – Supporting Evidence, Arguments, Critical Thinking.

Allows reader to find information relevant to your work

What is Plagiarism?

Plagiarism is presenting someone else's work as your own

Fellow Students, Textbooks, Internet Sources, Journal Articles etc.

Plagiarism can be:

- Intentional or Unintentional
 - Concepts or theories
- Sections of text / specific values
 - Tables & Figures
- **Excludes 'Common Knowledge'**

Extremely Serious Academic Violation!

What is Considered Common Knowledge?

How do you define it?

Facts, dates, events or information expected to be known by someone in a particular field

How to know if its common knowledge?

Did you know the information before the course?

Did the information come from your own brain?

Would you reasonably expect a member of the public to know it?

When must you reference?

Have you read a piece of work and then had ideas to put into your own work?

- Quotes
- Copying figures, tables etc.
- Paraphrasing ideas
- Summarising ideas

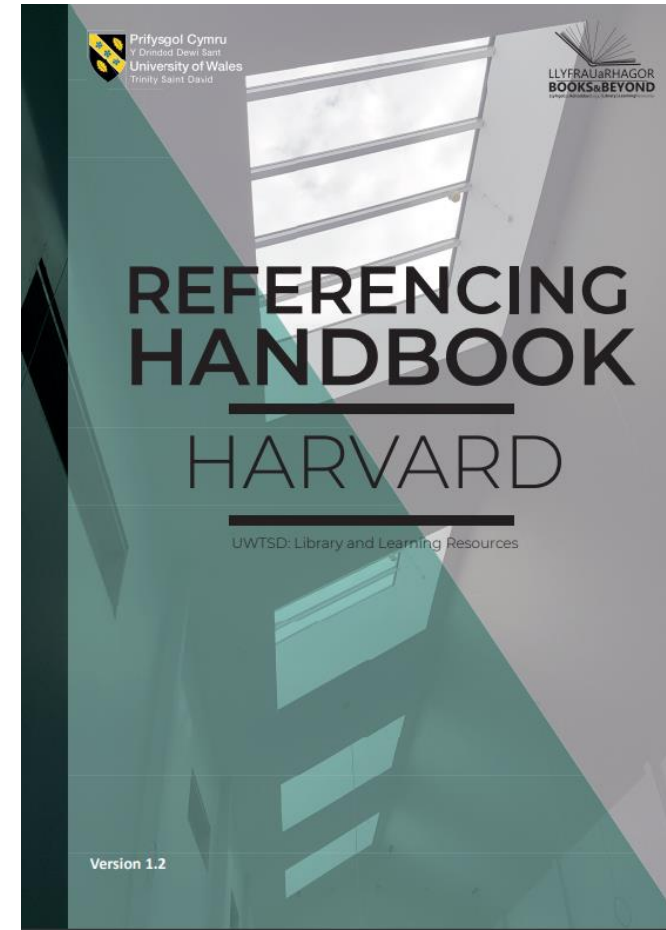
Referencing in Engineering Dept

All reports you produce will use the **Harvard Referencing Convention**.

Handbook is available for you to use as a guide:

<https://www.uwtsd.ac.uk/library/student-essentials/referencing-handbooks/>

The UWTSD Referencing Handbook provides detailed information on how to correctly format all types of citation in the Harvard style.



Information You Need

Different types of source are referenced differently

Referencing Handbook details how each type should be treated

First stage for referencing, Identify the type of source:

- Book
- Technical Report
- Journal Article
 - Website
- Magazine Article.....

Information You Need

Typical Information:

- Authors Name
- Year of Publication
- Page Numbers (if appropriate)
- Publishing Company Name
 - Journal Name
 - Website URL

Harvard Referencing Format

Two parts to Harvard Referencing:

- **In-Text Citations:**

These are the brief citations that appear throughout the main body of text in your report, letting the reader know what is attributed to who.

- **References List:**

At the end of your report, you include a references list, which give the full details for the in-text citations, allowing readers to find the exact work you are referring to.

Harvard Referencing Format

In-Text Citations:

How they appear in your text:

(Authors Surname, Year)

Format changes depending on how you are using them, primarily when you are not directly mentioning the author and when you are.

Examples:

If the authors name is not directly mentioned - 'The connecting rod attaches to the crankshaft (Manning, 2012).'

If the authors name is directly mentioned – 'In his publication, Manning (2012) states that the connecting rod attaches to the crankshaft.'

Harvard Referencing Format

In-Text Citations:

Examples of Direct Citation:

Historically, the automotive industry has been using aluminium alloy for pistons since the 1920's. An article published in 1925 by Griffin (1925), shows how aluminium pistons were being phased in to replace cast-iron and steel versions.

The casting process is simple to implement for high production volumes, giving a cost saving to the client, as shown by the research of Smallman (2020).

Harvard Referencing Format

In-Text Citations:

Examples of In-Direct Citation:

This does require careful assessment of the load conditions the piston is likely to experience, with safety factor selection being critical to protect from component failure (McCartney, 1979).

One of the most prevalent methods of trying to control piston temperatures is to spray oil onto the underside of the assembly (Heywood, 2018).



Harvard Referencing Format

In-Text Citations:

For multiple authors:

Up to 3 names should be displayed

If more than 3 you only display the first name and '*et al.*'

Examples:

1 author (Ames, 2006)

2 authors (Ames and Morris, 2006)

3 authors (Ames, Morris and Smith, 2006)

4 authors or more (Ames *et al.*, 2006)

Harvard Referencing Format

When Should You Include Page Numbers?

Page numbers are only needed when a specific page, or group of pages are being:

Quoted
Paraphrased
Summarised

(Author Surname, Year, Page Numbers)

Page numbers should be preceded by p.

Example:

*Table 3, shows data collected on road traffic collisions in 2019 (**Smith, 2019, p.197**)*

Harvard Referencing Format

Referencing multiple sources from the same author:

If it is the same source (i.e. a book) use the same citation

If the author has 2 different publications in the same year, must be identified:

(Smith, 2001a) (Smith, 2001b)

In your reference list:

Smith, A (2001a) *Fundamental Engineering*. Oxford: Oxford Printing Company

Smith, A (2001b) *Data Acquisition*. Oxford: Oxford Printing Company



Harvard Referencing Format

Multiple authors with same surname:

For authors that have the same surname, you should differentiate using their initials:

(Smith, T 2001) (Smith, V 2012)

Citing numerous sources at the same time:

(Smith, 2001; Davis, 2002)

Multiple citations must be in date order, oldest first!

Harvard Referencing Format

Book Reference:

Author's surname(s) and initials

Year of publication

Title of book

Series title and volume (if any)

Edition (if not first)

Publisher

Place of publish

Page numbers (if applicable)

Smith, C. 1984, *Engineer to Win*, MBI Publishing Company, Osceola

Harvard Referencing Format

Journal Articles:

Author's surname(s) and initials

Year of publication

Title of article (in single quotation marks)

Title of journal

Volume number (if applicable)

Issue number or dates (if applicable)

Page numbers (preceded with p. or pp.)

Marks, P. 2011, 'Dawn of motorsport's electric dream', *New Scientist*, vol. 211, no. 2831, pp.26-27

Harvard Referencing Format

Websites:

Author – person or organisation responsible for source

Year of publication

Title of page

Name and place of website publisher (if available)

Date of viewing

URL (in angle brackets)

Energy Storage (2017) *Lithium-ion predicted to dominate even in 'longer duration' global market*. Available at: <https://www.energy-storage.news/news/litthium-ion-to-dominate-even-in-longer-duration-global-market-says-i.h.s-ma> (Accessed 27 November 2017).

Referencing Tables & Figures

Using figures and tables in support or comparison of your own work is good.

In the text where you discuss the figures or tables you are using; you should include an in-text reference referring to the original author

The figure/table itself also needs a citation adding

The citation should be included in the caption for the table/figure

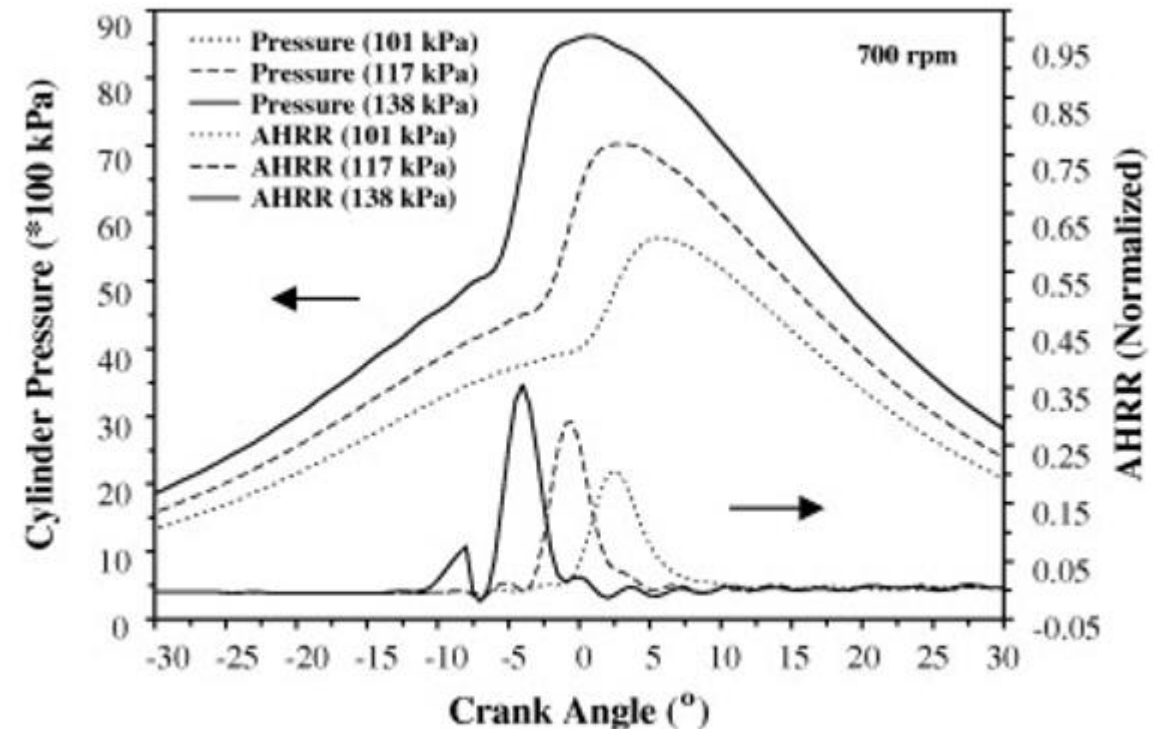


Figure 4 - Example Cylinder Pressures (Canakci, 2012)



Reference List

References

Abbey, T. (2014) *Structural FEA in the Automotive Industry*. Available at:
<https://www.digitalengineering247.com/article/structural-fea-in-the-automotive-industry/>
(Accessed: 27 May 2020).

Adil, H. *et al.* (2019) 'Comparative Study and Evaluation of Two Different Finite Different Element Models for Piston Design', *Journal of Engineering Research and Application*, 9(1), pp. 24–29. doi: 10.9790/9622.

Ainsworth, M. (2001) 'Essential boundary conditions and multi-point constraints in finite element analysis', *Computer Methods in Applied Mechanics and Engineering*, 190(48), pp. 6323–6339.

Aitchison, C. S. *et al.* (1942) *Tensile and Compressive Properties of Stainless Steel Sheet, Part of Journal of Research of the National Bureau of Standards*.

ARP (2017) 'Connecting Bolts Technical Information'. Available at: <http://arp-bolts.com/p/technical.php>.

Arslan, M. A. and Kayabaşı, O. (2012) '3-D Rail-Wheel contact analysis using FEA', *Advances in Engineering Software*. Elsevier Ltd, 45(1), pp. 325–331. doi: 10.1016/j.advengsoft.2011.10.009.

Appears at the end of your report

Arranged alphabetically by authors surnames

Full details of sources

All sources will have author, publication date and title

Other information will depend on source type

Make Use of Referencing!

Remember, referencing can be an amazing tool to support your work!

Use it to give validity to your work

Supporting evidence for arguments/statements you are making

Shows the level of research you have conducted

Helps your critical thinking

Use the Harvard Referencing Guide available on the library website to make sure you format things correctly