

## Structured Abstract, Keywords and Paper Type

An article starts with lines for the Title, for the Authors and for Author Affiliations. This is followed at Emerald by a Structured Abstract, Keywords and Paper Type.

### 1 Structured Abstracts

#### History of Structured Abstracts

Emerald introduced *structured abstracts* to all journals in 2005. This development was undertaken as part of our strategy of continuous improvement in the delivery and dissemination of papers. Use of structured abstracts ensures that better information is supplied and that there is more consistency across the journals and database. Ultimately, readers and researchers searching the database are more likely to access the paper when the abstract provides useful information. In the past, author-written abstracts were very variable both in terms of content and quality. Structured abstracts ensure we no longer have this problem.

#### Importance of Structured Abstracts

In an electronic environment, abstracts are more important than they have ever been. Sometimes this "snippet" is the only thing a reader or researcher will see and it is the one chance we have of persuading them to download the full text of the paper.

#### Advantages of Structured Abstracts

Structured abstracts have several advantages:

1. Easy to read
2. Easy to isolate sections of the abstract
3. Consistency and clarity
4. Quickly find the originality and value of the article
5. Faster literature search
6. More efficient evaluation of papers at the abstract level
7. Practitioners are enabled to quickly identify explicit practical implications
8. Researchers are enabled to quickly identify help with their research agenda
9. A requirement for authors to provide a link between research and practice
10. A unique approach which sets Emerald abstracts apart from others

Structured abstracts will help the Editor in their preliminary review of a paper and will certainly help the journal reviewers get an overview of a paper even before conducting the review.

### Writing Structured Abstracts

To produce a structured abstract for a journal at Emerald, the following sections have to be written. There are four sections which are obligatory (Purpose, Design, Findings and Value); the other two sections (Research limitations/implications and Practical implications) may be omitted if they are not applicable to your paper.

**Abstracts should contain no more than 250 words.** Write concisely and clearly. The abstract should reflect only what appears in the original paper.

<i>Purpose of this paper</i>	What are the reason(s) for writing the paper or the aims of the research?
<i>Design/methodology/approach</i>	How are the objectives achieved? Include the main method(s) used for the research. What is the approach to the topic and what is the theoretical or subject scope of the paper?
<i>Findings</i>	What was found in the course of the work? This will refer to analysis, discussion, or results.
<i>Research limitations/implications (if applicable)</i>	If research is reported on in the paper this section must be completed and should include suggestions for future research and any identified limitations in the research process.
<i>Practical implications (if applicable)</i>	What are outcomes and implications for practice? What possible applications and consequences are identified? Not all papers will have practical implications but most will. What changes to practice should be made as a result of this research/paper?
<i>Social implications (if applicable)</i>	What will be the impact on society of this research? How will it influence public attitudes? How will it influence (corporate) social responsibility or environmental issues? How could it inform public or industry policy? How might it affect quality of life?
<i>What is original/value of paper</i>	What is new in the paper? State the value of the paper and to whom.

## 2 Keywords

### Selecting Keywords

Researchers will be more likely to retrieve the paper when conducting a keyword search in any database holding your paper when it is suitably tagged. Supply **between 6 and 12 keywords** for tagging your paper.

- **Select keywords from a controlled list** of keywords. Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) is such a controlled list. You can make use of FAST (Faceted Application of Subject Terminology) derived from LCSH. Go to <http://experimental.worldcat.org/fast/assignfast>

and start typing your intended keyword into the field. As you do, you are prompted with related options from the controlled list. Select what makes sense for your article. Try another word to find more controlled keywords. Keywords from a controlled list will have a higher chance to be selected by someone searching for your paper.

- **Select also free keywords.** Your research is unique and cannot be described fully with controlled keywords alone. Pick keywords which reflect the specificity of your paper. Try your keywords in search engines like Google and see if search results are those you expected. Check also at the bottom of Google's list what other people have entered on a similar search. This information may give you more ideas.

In any case, avoid overarching terms like "Aerospace" unless the paper discusses the topic with such a wide focus. Include also the most common term for your concept. Do not make up new terms for an old concept. Try to think broadly; if the paper discusses manufacturing concepts in an aeronautical factory it may be worthwhile supplying the industry as a keyword. If an activity/research takes place in a particular country then supply the country's name as a keyword.

### Using Keywords

The use of keywords is not limited to the one line below the abstract of your article. Keywords (the key words of your paper) have to be used also in the title, the abstract and in the body of the text. This is the topic of Search Engine Optimization (SEO). Search engines rank articles according to the occurrence of **keywords in title, abstract and body**. The keywords given in the keyword line under the abstract may however be important in certain databases like *Emerald Insight*: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com> . For more information on Search Engine Optimization (SEO) see: <http://SEO.AircraftEngineering.AT> !!!

### 3 Article Classification (Paper Type)

Please choose a category for your paper. Pick the category which most closely describes your paper. We understand that some papers can fit into more than one category but it is necessary to assign your paper to one of the categories - these are listed and will be searchable within the database *Emerald Insight*.

- **Research paper:** This category covers papers which report on any type of research undertaken by the author(s). The research may involve the construction or testing of a model or framework, action research, testing of data, market research or surveys, empirical, scientific or clinical research.
- **Viewpoint:** Any paper where content is dependent on the author's opinion and interpretation, should be included in this category; this also includes journalistic pieces.
- **Technical paper:** Describes and evaluates technical products, processes or services.
- **Conceptual paper:** These papers will not be based on research but will develop and test hypotheses. The papers are likely to be discursive and will cover philosophical discussions and comparative studies of others' work and thinking.
- **Case study:** Case studies describe actual interventions or experiences within organizations. They may well be subjective and will not generally report on research. A description of a legal case or a hypothetical case study used as a teaching exercise would also fit into this category.
- **Literature review:** It is expected that all types of paper cite any relevant literature so this category should only be used if the main purpose of the paper is to annotate and/or critique the literature in a particular subject area. It may be a selective bibliography providing advice on information sources or it may be comprehensive in that the paper's aim is to cover the main contributors to the development of a topic and explore their different views.
- **General review:** This category covers those papers which provide an overview or historical examination of some concept, technique or phenomena. The papers are likely to be more descriptive or instructional ("how to" papers) than discursive.

## 4 Sample Article with Structured Abstract, Keywords and Paper Type

### Coupling of static and dynamic fuselage design

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**Purpose** – The paper presents a methodology for the evaluation of transport aircraft fuselages constructed in a semi-monocoque design.

**Design/methodology/approach** – A fuselage barrel was computed statically and dynamically using finite element methods. Static analysis was conducted using a global/local approach in which the section loads of the global model were used as load introduction in the local model. Subsequently, a crash analysis was performed, and the results from both disciplines were evaluated by either an optimization or parameter variation algorithm.

**Findings** – The presented process chain has been developed for use in preliminary design stages to assess aircraft configurations with regard to statics and dynamics. Parameter variation and optimization were conducted, proving functionality of the methodology.

**Research limitations/implications** – In this early stage of methodology development only one exemplary static load case is considered and the fuselage design is limited to a constant section.

**Practical implications** – The presented process chain shows an approach to couple different disciplines to reduce the analysis time in aircraft preliminary design phase.

**Originality/value** – This methodology couples static design and crashworthiness aspects at an early design stage to avoid time- and cost-intensive redesign in subsequent detailed design stages. The process chain introduced in this paper uses a parameterized approach, making this methodology applicable for each fuselage in semi-monocoque design.

**Keywords** Airplanes, Fuselage, Crashworthiness, Airframes, Design, Construction, Engineering, Finite element method, Multidisciplinary design optimization, Transport aircraft, Monocoque construction, Structural dynamics

**Article Type** Research paper

*This example is taken from a "real" article published in "AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING and Aerospace Technology" (AEAT): <http://doi.org/10.1108/AEAT-12-2013-0231> . The keywords have been modified to better show the principles explained here.*