How to cite information resources and create a reference list?  

*(ISO 690:2010)*

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KTU Library
Content

1. Ethical use of information sources
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According to the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Copyright and Related Rights (1999):

**Quote** - means a relatively short passage cited from another work to demonstrate or to make more intelligible author’s own statements, or to refer to the views or thoughts of another author in authentic wording.

**Quotation** - shall be permissible, without the authorisation of the author or any other owner of copyright, to reproduce a relatively short passage of a published work or a work made available to the public, both in the original and translated language, in the form of a quotation in another work, provided that such reproduction is compatible with fair practice and its extent does not exceed that justified by the purpose.
Plagiarism

Is the act of using the work of another and passing it off as one's own with or without their consent, by incorporating it into your work without full acknowledgement.

Self-plagiarism

Is the reuse of one's own previously written work in another piece of work without including reference to the previous use.

Without proper citation, your work could be construed as plagiarism.
Prevention

- Take notes, accurately mark the information about the sources;
- Plan your paper – avoid preparing work at the last minute;
- Copying text from an Internet source without saving the link is not permitted;
- Rephrased ideas need to be transferred to the work with clearly indicated margins – there would be no doubts which ideas belong to other authors;
- References to the quotes or rephrased texts should be saved immediately;
- The use of self-plagiarism must be avoided.
The main reasons for citing

- It is important to uphold honor and ethics. By correct citation of the works of other authors, we express our respect for them.
- Citing allows the reader of your work to locate cited documents and check the facts or to look into the details of the cited information.
- Failure to cite sources may be considered plagiarism and be penalized.

It is important to be acquainted with the “Guidelines for Detection of Plagiarism in Students’ Written Works” before writing the works for assessment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Directly Quoting</td>
<td>Must be identical to the original, using a narrow segment of the source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summarizing</td>
<td>Involves putting the main ideas into your own words, including only the main points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraphrasing</td>
<td>Is to include the ideas or information from an original source in your paper by rephrasing those ideas or information in your own words.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A citation style is a set of guidelines, that outlines how the information is ordered, as well as punctuation and other formatting.

All members of the academic society are obliged to comply with citation standards while preparing written work.

General recommendations for students at Kaunas University of Technology:

• LST ISO 690:2010 standard – citation style for the works of the study programmes in the fields of physical, technology and biomedicine sciences.

• APA (American Psychological Association) style is for the works in the science fields of social sciences and humanities.
Methods of citation

According to the numerical system of LST ISO 690:2010 standard, when quoting a document, a reference number in brackets is inserted into the text or provided as superscript.
Citation in text:

• Numerals in the text, in **square brackets**, refer to information resources in the order in which they are first cited.

• Later citations of a specific information resource receive the same number as the first.

**Example:**
The notion of an invisible college has been explored in the sciences [26]. Its absence among historians is noted by Stieg [13 p. 556]. It may be, as Burchard [8] points out, that they have no assistants, or are reluctant to delegate [27, 28].
• If the creator’s name occurs naturally in the text, place a numeral in square brackets after his surname.
... as Burchard [8] points out...

• If more than one source are cited, group the reference numbers together in brackets and separate them by commas.
... are reluctant to delegate [27, 28].
• If you directly quote fewer than 30 words, quotation in your paper should be distinguished from your own words by the use of quotation marks and page numbers may be given after the numerals.

Example:
...”end of the line for my research” [3 p. 56].

there is no punctuation mark
Citing a long quotation

• If the quote is over than 30 words, it should be its own indented paragraph, without quotation marks and distinguished by a smaller or different font. If any part of the author’s text is omitted in quotation, that place is enclosed in square brackets [...].

Example

It was stated that:

If any similar qualitative research is to be undertaken in the future, then stringent controls should be put in place to ensure such statistical anomalies do not occur through lack of methodological rigor, particularly through corruption of data inadequately stored and processed [5 p. 66].
• The references to the information resources should be arranged in their numerical order in a numbered list.


... 


... 

The elements, in order, to be included in references

Name of creator(s) (of the cited item):

- BACH, C.P.E.
- GORDON, Dexter and Philippe SAGNAC.
- BONEBRAKE, T., C.L. BOGGS, C.A. DEUTSCH, and P.R. EHRLICH.
- FITTING, Hans and others (et al.)
- ROYAL SOCIETY

Note: Standard ISO 690:2010 recommends putting authors in capitals.
Publication title – the name of the source. Subtitles should be included if they furnish essential information about the content of an information resource, otherwise they may be omitted.

Title of article/chapter – for example book chapter.

Example:

Note: Use italics for the title.
Elements of a reference (3)

Edition / volume information - only include the edition number if it is not the first / include the volume and issue number of a journal.

Place of publication, Publisher, Year of publication.

Pages:
• if quoting a specific section include the pages where the quote occurs;
• insert the abbreviation pp. before the page numbers (p. if a single page).

Standard identifier (ISBN, ISSN) - required if available.

URL or web address.
Additional main information for online information resources

[Online] - in square brackets;
[Accessed] - in square brackets with the date you viewed it - (you may also use [viewed]);
**Availability** - this information should be identified by the words “Available from” and it should include the network address for its location (e.g. URL, DOI).
Reference to a book

- **Title**: CALCULUS
- **Subtitle**: EARLY TRANSCENDENTALS
- **Edition**: SIXTH EDITION
- **Author**: JAMES STEWART
- **Place, publisher, publication data**
  - Publisher: Thomson, Brooks/Cole
  - Place: Belmont, CA
  - Publication data: 2001
- **Standard identifier**
  - EAN: 0-534-39331-8

For more information, contact Thomson Learning Academic Resource Center.
AUTHOR SURNAME, First Name or Initials. *Title*. Edition (if not the 1st). Place: Publisher, Year of Publication. Standard identifier.


*If there is no author (the work is anonymous), begin the reference with the title of the book:*

AUTHOR(S) SURNAME, First Name or Initials. Title of chapter. *In:* Editor’s SURNAME, First Name or Initials., ed. *Book Title.* Edition (if not the 1st). Place: Publisher, Year of Publication, Page Number(s). Standard identifier.

Dynamic reliability and uncertainty analysis of a severe accident with randomly delayed events

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ABSTRACT: The Stimulus-Driven Theory of Probabilistic Dynamics (STPD) and its simplified version have been introduced for the analytical modeling and the simulation of hybrid (continuous-discrete) systems with delayed events as well as for dynamic reliability considerations. An approach of non-Markovian simulation and uncertainty analysis is discussed in order to adapt STPD to practical applications. This developed approach and related methods for uncertainty analysis have been used as a basis for test case simulation in the perspective of its applications for severe accident scenario analysis.

Finally, it is concluded that modeling of simulated dynamics as well as uncertainty and sensitivity analysis allows the detailed simulation of complex system characteristics and representation of their uncertainty. The developed approach of analysis for hybrid systems with delayed events can be efficiently used to estimate the reliability of complex systems and at the same time to analyze the uncertainty of this estimate.

1 INTRODUCTION OF ISSUES CONSIDERED

1.1 Markov process and dynamic system issues

The large part of commonly used methods for reliability analysis and probabilistic safety assessment (PSA) are usually based on the assumption, that the basic events are functionally independent of each other. This assumption does not often hold, and Markov processes are mainly used to account for time dependence of the reliability and availability functions.

In this case, it is possible to use an assumption that the transfers from state to state follow a Markov process. The initial equations to be considered may be expressed as follows:

\[ \dot{\pi}(t) = -A \pi(t) + \phi(t) \]

\[ \dot{\pi}(t) = \sum_{j} p_{ij} \pi_j(t) + \sum_{k} q_{ik} \pi_k(t) \]

where \( j \) is the system state vector, composed of the set of system states, \( \pi_j \) is the probability of the system being in state \( j \) at time \( t \) and \( P_{ij} \) is the transition rate from state \( j \) to state \( k \). The term \( \phi(t) \), as defined in (1), is called the ingoing density, i.e., the instantaneous frequency at which state \( j \) is entered from any other state at time \( t \).

In general, each state characterization can be associated specific laws of dynamics with specified evolution equations and possible delays. The terms of the evolution equations and delays for each state in this case depend only on the state itself, on possible states immediately preceding and the one under consideration, and on the rates of transition between these states.

However, even these simpler equations may not be solvable in analytical form, if the rates of transition between states are time-dependent functions. The analysis is even more complex, if transition rates are uncertain, i.e. depend on uncertain parameters. Due to the strong dependence existing along an accident scenario between stochastic events (e.g. operator errors or component failures) and dynamics or time-dependent states of physical processes (e.g. change of temperature), the traditional simulation using Markov process is not capable to cope with such dependent hybrid system simulation. The reliability analysis of the system is even more complex, if transition rates are uncertain, i.e. depend on uncertain parameters. Thus, extended approaches are considered in order to cope with this issue and the uncertainty analysis.
AUTHOR(S) SURNAME, First Name or Initials. Title of chapter. In: Editor’s SURNAME, First Name or Initials., ed. Book Title. [online]. Edition (if not the 1st). Place: Publisher, Year of Publication, Page Number(s) [viewed date]. Standard identifier. Available from: ...

AUTHOR(S) SURNAME, First Name or Initials. Article Title. 
Journal Title. **Volume number** (Part or Issue or Month), Year of Publication, Page Number(s). Standard identifier.


Or without the use of the volume or pagination labels:

AUTHOR SURNAME, First Name or Initials. or ORGANISATION NAME. *Title of page* [online]. Year of page creation or last updated. Organisation [viewed date]. Available from: web address.

Take the information from the website itself or the associated homepage:

AUTHOR SURNAME, First Name or Initials. *Title*. Qualification, Awarding institution. Year of Publication.


Patents may be awarded to a company or an individual therefore you may occasionally see an inventor in addition to the company who have applied for or owns the patent.

Recommendations for citing:
• Use footnotes, placed at the bottom of a page
  Example:
  “The data analysis for this paper was made using XXXXX software¹ …“


• OR use numerals in brackets and include the reference to the bibliography list.
  “The data analysis for this paper was made using XXXXX software [1]…“

Bibliography
Computer programs / programming codes – it’s necessary to cite, if the code you are using isn’t yours.

AUTHOR(S) NAME(S). Title of program/source code [type]. Code version. [access date]. Web address or publisher.

Example:
Bibliographic reference tools

Reference management software helps you to keep track of your research, create bibliographies or reference lists and share these with others.

Paid (subscribed at the moment):
• RefWorks, http://www.refworks.com
• EndNoteWeb, http://myendnoteweb.com(registerfromtheuniversitycomputernetwork)

Free of charge:
• Mendeley, http://www.mendeley.com/
• Zotero, http://www.zotero.org


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