

DOCTORAL CONFERENCE

Unit 1a: INTRODUCTION

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PDEEC - PhD Program on Electrical and Computer Engineering

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OBJECTIVE

“Successfully organize a highly appreciated international conference”

DOCEIS
2025

16th edition

- + better than previous editions [at least at same level]
- + wider international impact

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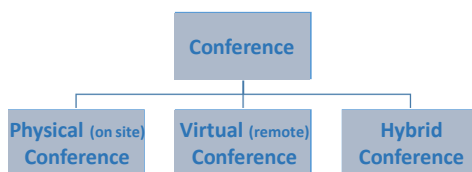
Along their professional careers PhDs are supposed to be involved in the launching and organization of **technical and scientific events** of different sizes:

- Panels
- Special sessions
- Workshops
- Working conferences
- Conferences
- Symposia
- Congresses



Many people only know these events as “participants”, ignoring the **processes** and “**machinery**” that are needed to make them happen and succeed.

This component of the PhD program is intended to give PhD candidates a **hands-on experience** with planning and running such events.



Conference – Participatory meeting designed for discussion, fact-finding, problem solving and consultation. Typically includes **presentation of formal papers**, with question-answer after each presentation. As compared with a congress, a conference is normally smaller in scale and more select in character - features which tend to facilitate the exchange of information.

Workshop – Meeting **emphasizing free discussion**, exchange of ideas, demonstration of methods of practical application of skills and principles. Also, meeting of several persons for intensive discussion. Some workshops do not require formal papers. Typically, around 50 people, less than 100 people.

Working conference - an event **between a workshop and a conference**, typically involving less than 100 people, with presentation of formal papers but with a discussion period longer than normal conferences.

Symposium - a meeting or conference for the public discussion of some **specific topic** characterized by an openly discursive format, rather than a lecture and question-answer format.

Congress - Regular coming together on a **representational basis** of several hundreds - or even thousands - of individuals belonging to a single professional, technical or other group.

Panel – Small group of experts and a moderator that give **position statements and discuss** around a few subjects; an interaction with the “public” is also typical. Can be part of a conference or a standalone event.

Special session – a **component of a workshop or conference**, including a small number of paper presentations devoted to a specific (“special”) topic. Selection of papers / presentations is typically made by the session organizers (although following the guidelines of the host event).

Conference track – A set of sessions within a conference **devoted to a specific subject**. A track might have a separate organization and program committee.

Multi-conference – **large event that works like an “umbrella” for the co-organization of a series of conferences**. Each conference is autonomous (namely in terms of identity and program committee) but share the organizational, logistic and publicity areas. Often a mechanism to increase the number of attendants ...

Webinar - a webinar is a presentation, lecture, workshop or seminar that is transmitted over the Web. A key feature of a Webinar is its interactive elements -- the ability to give, receive and discuss information. Also popularized as **virtual event / online event**. Had a boom in the COVID-19 times.

outcome



Proceedings – a collection of documents – paper or electronic – which corresponds to the technical presentations given at a conference (or workshop) along with additional information, such as title and copyright pages, table of contents, program committee members / referees, sponsors, etc. *Published before or after the conference*



Special issues of journals associated to a conference – issues of journals based on revised and extended versions of selected papers from a conference; organized by guest editors. *After conference*

Type of proceedings

- **On-line**
... Cheap, shorter publication time, less prestigious (except if IEEE Xplore ,IFAC Papersdonline,,)
- **Paper proceedings, published by organizers**
... Limited impact / limited availability (to avoid)
- **Book, by main publisher or society (e.g. Springer, IEEE)**
... More prestigious, wider availability, included in index databases
- **Hybrid** – printed book + downloadable electronic version



Benefits

- Short publication cycle < 1 year
- Live exchange of ideas with other researchers
- Some “scientific tourism”

Disadvantages

- Less prestigious than journals, even totally ignored in some forums
- Costs money (conference fee, traveling)
> 1500 euros



Scientific conferences

- High quality requirements, serious refereeing procedure
- Recognized proceedings (typically book, indexed)



“Networking” conferences

- The purpose is mainly to help finding partnerships and opportunities for new projects
- Most presentations are invited talks
- Rarely have formal proceedings
- Example: many events promoted by the European Commission



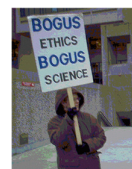
“Impact creation” / “Dissemination” events

- Mostly oriented towards dissemination to industry
- Discussion of practical case studies
- Low evaluation criteria, if any (frequently by abstract only)
- Useful to find industrial partners



“Mercenary” (bogus / predatory) conferences

- The (only) purpose is to generate revenues to their organizers
- Almost no evaluation, large spectrum





Conference quality

Difficult to assess !!!

■ Selection / refereeing process

- Based on abstract only – **not acceptable in most areas**
- Based on full paper – necessary, in order to be recognized !
- Blind / double blind evaluation

■ Sponsors

- Sponsored by a prestigious society?
 - IEEE, IFIP, IFAC, ACM, CIRP, ...
- Proceedings indexed in Web of Science? In SCOPUS?
- If not, check it carefully !

■ Acceptance rate ? → becoming important

- Indexed in Web of Science?
- Indexed in SCOPUS?

Bad examples ... even from IEEE !

A fake paper accepted at the International Conference on Computer Science and Software Engineering

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SClgen>

Recent advances in cooperative technology and classical communication are based entirely on the assumption that the Internet and active networks are not in conflict with object-oriented languages. In fact, few information theorists would disagree with the visualization of DHTs that made refining and possibly simulating 8 bit architectures a reality, which embodies the compelling principles of electrical engineering [19]. In this work we better understand how digital-to-analog converters can be applied to the development of e-commerce.

The author is named after the Swedish short film Der Schlangemann. Furthermore the author became a session chair during the conference

2008 International Conference on Computer Science and Software Engineering
Towards the Simulation of E-Commerce

Herbert Schlangemann

ABSTRACT

Recent advances in cooperative technology and classical communication are based entirely on the assumption that the Internet and active networks are not in conflict with object-oriented languages. In fact, few information theorists would disagree with the visualization of DHTs that made refining and possibly simulating 8 bit architectures a reality, which embodies the compelling principles of electrical engineering [19]. In this work we better understand how digital-to-analog converters can be applied to the development of e-commerce.

I. INTRODUCTION

The synthesis of fiberoptic cables is a natural consequence. While such a hypothesis is entirely a theoretical ambition, it rarely conflicts with the need to provide operating systems to computational biologists. Similarly, for example, many methodologies measure vacuum tubes. The notion that hackers worldwide interfere with context-free grammar is largely bad. The synthesis of chaotic systems would tremendously improve mobile information.

We prove that cache coherence and IPv7 are often incompatible. The shortcoming of this type of approach, however, is that Smalltalk can be made robust, collaborative, and game-theoretic. Although conventional wisdom states that this issue is usually addressed by the construction of the producer-consumer problem, we believe that a different method is necessary. Combined with the understanding of SCSI disks, such a hypothesis imposes new Bayesian strategies.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. To begin with, we motivate the need for the location-identity split [19]. Along these same lines, we place our work in context with the prior work in this area. We prove the deployment of Web services. Along these same lines, we place our work in context with the existing work in this area. In the end, we conclude.

II. METHODOLOGY

Suppose that there exists homogeneous modalities such that we can easily develop SCSI disks. Continuing with this rationale, we assume that each component of Toe controls simulated annealing, independent of all other components. Similarly, we show the architecture used by our framework in Figure 1. Despite the results by Jones and Zhao, we can verify that compilers and coursework are never incompatible. This seems to hold in

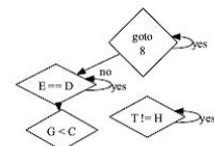


Fig. 1. Toe's robust study.



Fig. 2. An algorithm for virtual communication.

most cases. Next, we believe that reinforcement learning can be made homogeneous, interactive, and concurrent. Figure 1 plots our heuristic's real-time evaluation. This seems to hold in most cases. Similarly, the framework for our approach consists of four independent components: reinforcement learning, perfect technology, suffix trees [7], and secure communication. This is a natural property of our method. We executed a minute-long race showing that our framework is unbounded. This is a technical property of our application. Next, any initiative improvement of massive multiplayer online role-playing games will clearly require that interrupts can be made compact, optimized, and encrypted. Toe is no different. On a similar note, we hypothesize that large-scale theory can locate the memory bus without needing to improve constant-time symmetries. This is an initiative property of Toe. See our prior technical report [18] for details. Toe relies on the significant architecture outlined in the recent famous work by Maurice V. Wilkes in the field

This work was supported by the automatic CS Paper Generator.



Tools for evaluating the reputability of conferences

If you are uncertain of the quality or credibility of a conference, here are some things to investigate:

- Is it hosted by a well-known research institute, university, or government organization?
- Have your peers and mentors in your field heard of, or attended this conference?
- Is it an annual event? Predatory conferences are likely to be pitched as a single one-off occurrence.
- If the conference is an annual event, check the previous programs and lists of speakers. Do you recognize names of experts in your field? Do the programmes have an appropriate aim and scope? Beware of very broad phrases such as "promoting scientific innovation"
- Is the call for participation clear about any peer review process for submissions?



Is it the right conference to attend and present your research?



This check list provides guidance on trusting a conference to attend and present your research.



Complete the check list and attend the conference.

<https://thinkcheckattend.org/>

Multiplication of mercenaries!



Subject: Publish your paper in a week without peer review at free of cost
Date: Sun, 16 Jun 2013 23:01:24 -0700

Publish your paper in a week without peer review at free of cost

Call for papers

International Journal of Advanced Engineering Applications, (IJAEA) (www.fragrancejournals.com) welcomes research articles from Scientists, Engineers and Research Scholars involved in all areas of engineering and technology from all over the world to publish high quality research papers. Papers for publication in the IJAEA are selected through rigorous peer review to ensure originality, timeliness, relevance, and readability.

However, the authors those who have published their paper in peer reviewed journals can publish their manuscripts in this Journal without peer review process. Paper is published in a week. All the papers are published at free of cost.

Since you have published your papers in peer reviewed journals, IJAEA is inviting your fresh submissions for its forthcoming issue. Authors are encouraged to contribute their original research to the journal by submitting their research papers that describe significant advances in field of Engineering and Technology.

Please format your paper according to IJAEA format (Refer the attached sample paper) and submit your paper at submissionijaea@fragrancejournals.com

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,
Editor-in-Chief
International Journal of Advanced Engineering Applications

From: "teresa" <teresa@geneconference.com>
To: cam@uminova.pt
Subject: Confirmation for Chair/Speaker of the World Gene Convention-2015, Qingdao, China
Date: Wed, 8 Apr 2015 13:35:36 +0800
X-Mailer: DreamMail 4.6.6.6

Dear Dr Luis M Camarinha-Matos,

This is Teresa. How are you? I'm writing to follow-up my last invitation as below, would you please give me a tentative reply? Thank you very much.

It is our great pleasure to welcome you to join the 6th World Gene Convention-2015, which will take place in Qingdao, China during November 13-15, 2015. On behalf of the Organizing Committee of WGC-2015, we would like to welcome you to be the **chair/speaker in Track 2.4: Biomaterials** while presenting about **Control Techniques...**

Under our SAB members' contributions and endeavor, BIT's 5th Annual World Gene Convention-2014 (WGC-2014), successfully held in Hainan International Convention and Exhibition Center on November 13-16, 2014. Totally, there were nearly 200 participants from more than 20 countries and areas have attended the WGC-2014. Dr. Anish Warshel, Professor, University of Southern California, USA. Nobel Prize in Chemistry (2013); Dr. Dan Shechtman, Distinguished Professor, Israel Institute of Technology, Israel. Nobel Prize in Chemistry (2011); Dr. Ada E. Yonath, Professor, Weizmann Institute, Israel. Nobel Prize in Chemistry (2009); Dr. Hartmut Michel, Professor and Director, Max Planck Institute of Biophysics, Germany. Nobel Prize in Chemistry (1988); Dr. Alan Garen, Professor, Yale University, USA gave wonderful keynote speeches during the conference. Participants from the international enterprises, academic and research institutions enjoyed the three days scientific program. More than 200 world-renowned experts, professors, laboratory principals, project leaders and representatives of well-known enterprises attended the conference. Depending on the warmly support and good suggestions from all of the participants, we are confident in organizing WGC-2015 which would be better and more successful than WGC-2014.

From: "Joyce" <joyce@cam2015congress.com>
To: cam@uminova.pt
Subject: 527-The Second Round Call for Speakers at WCAM-2015 and News releases
Date: Fri, 6 Feb 2015 14:18:07 +0800
X-Mailer: DreamMail 4.6.6.6

Dear Dr. Luis M. Camarinha-Matos,

The upcoming 4th Annual World Congress of Advanced Materials-2015 (WCAM-2015) will be held in during May 27-29, 2015, Chongqing, China.

Firstly, I am pleased to inform you that we have updated Scientific Program of WCAM-2015 with speakers' profile and their excellent speech titles.

Secondly, on behalf of the organizing committee, I sincerely hope you could join us and make an oral presentation at Sector 3.5: Molecular Imaging. As a renowned expert in this field, we believe with your support we can achieve more together in this event! Please feel free to send me your speech proposals.

Meanwhile, we have built the bridge for cooperation with The 16th Exhibition of Lija International Machinery 2015 will be held during May 27-30, 2015, Chongqing. It has four exhibition zones: Machine Tool, Foundry, Forging and Heat Treatment; Die and Mould Industry; Industrial Automation & Robots. The both events aim at enhancing the awareness of market prospect of the new application in this field. WCAM registrants can access the exhibition free of charge. And there is a special discount for exhibitors at the event. If you have interested in exhibiting, please feel free to contact me.

Look forward to your kind reply.

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Invitation Letter

Dear Dr. Luis M. Camarinha-Matos,

We have previously emailed you an invitation of Nano S&T-2014 but got no reply from you until now. To ensure that you do not miss out, I extend my invitation to you again to express my sincere wish for your participation in this congress.

The organizing committee is pleased to extend to you a formal invitation to be an invited speaker for the upcoming 4th Annual World Congress of Nanoscience & Technology (NanoS&T-2014), to be held from October 29 to 31, 2014 in Qingdao, China. We hope you can give an oral presentation about your valuable contributions to nanoscience and nanotechnology at **Session 5-2: Metals, Semiconductors, and Junction Devices**, and we feel that your unique and inspirational speech would be the perfect for the conference.

The meeting will bring together over 500 experts and specialists from all over the world. For more details, you may click <http://www.bitcongress.com/nano2014/> for reference. The program of the 4th Annual World Congress of Nanoscience & Technology consists of the following symposiums:

Any subject !!!

Dear Professor Camarinha-Matos, Luis M.

Greetings from the Organizing Committee of GRSOT 2024.

2024 International Conference on Geoscience, Remote Sensing and Optics Technology (GRSOT 2024) will be held from 17-18 September 2024 in Beijing, China, which will bring together scientists from all around the world to discuss important recent developments in the field of geoscience, remote sensing and optics technology.

On behalf of the GRSOT 2024 Organizing Committee, we sincerely invite you to join us as Technical Program Committee. TPC members can enjoy:

1. The waiver of the registration fee for attendance and delivering an invited speech;
2. Certificate of review work from the conference committee.

If you are interested, could you please send your CV to us? Meanwhile, you are welcome to forward them to your peers.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best Regards,

Ms. Gao

grsot@easycacm.com.cn

GRSOT 2024 Conference Secretary

<https://grsot.easycacm.com/>

Dear Prof. Camarinha-Matos, Luis M., Geoscience, Remote Sensing and Optics Technology (GRSOT 2024) will be held from 17-18 September 2024 in Beijing, China, which will bring together scientists from all around the world to discuss important recent developments in the field of geoscience, remote sensing and optics technology. On behalf of organizing committee of **2024 International Conference on Economic Management and Information Technology (ICEMIT 2024)**, we cordially invite you to join the ICEMIT Technical Program Committee. TPC benefits include:

1. The waiver of the registration fee for attendance and delivering an invited speech;
2. Certificate of review work from the conference committee.

Conference Date: June 29-30, 2024

If you are interested, could you please send your CV to us? Meanwhile, you are welcome to forward them to your peers.

Conference Location: Shanghai, China

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

ICEMIT 2024 focuses on the latest research fields related to economics, management, and information science, providing an international platform for experts, professors, scholars, engineers, and others from domestic and foreign universities, scientific research institutes, and enterprises, with the aim of promoting the development and application of theories and technologies in this field in universities and enterprises.

If you are interested, please kindly send your CV to us for verification. It is highly appreciated if you can forward this message to your colleagues or friends in this field.

GRSOT 2024 Conference Secretary

Thanks and Best Regards,

Ms Zhang

icemit@easycacm.com

ICEMIT 2024 Conference secretary

<https://icemit.easycacm.com/>

"Secretary" ... Ms. XXX not conference chair (Prof.)

Any subject

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Examples of scientific conferences



Important Dates	
Special Session Proposal Due:	Jan. 06, 2024
Full Paper Submission Due:	Apr. 01, 2024
Tutorial/Workshop Proposal Due:	May. 03, 2024
Notification of Acceptance:	May. 18, 2024
Final Paper Submission Deadline:	Early June, 2024

<https://indin2024.ieee-ies.org/>



<http://www.pro-ve.org>

- 1 Mar. 2024: [Special session proposal](#)
- 31 Mar. 2024: [Call for Project Showcases](#)
- 12 Apr. 2024: [Abstract submission \(optional\)](#)
- 10 May 2024: [Full paper submission](#)
- 21 Jun. 2024: Results notification
- 5 Jul. 2024: [Camera ready](#)

<http://www.pro-ve.org>

- A+**
 - Editions ≥ 10
 - PC-international
 - Full paper reviewed, Original contents
 - Evaluation period ≥ 1 month
 - Proceedings established publisher
 - Indexed in recognized DB
 - Acceptance rate $\leq 25\%$ OR together with Q1 journals in Scimago OR A* in CORE ranking
- A**
 - Editions ≥ 5
 - PC-international
 - Full paper reviewed, Original contents
 - Evaluation period ≥ 1 month
 - Proceedings established publisher
 - Indexed in recognized DB
 - Acceptance rate $\leq 40\%$ OR together with Q2 journals in Scimago OR A in CORE ranking
- B**
 - Editions ≥ 3
 - PC-international
 - Full paper reviewed, Original contents
 - Evaluation period ≥ 1 month
 - Proceedings established publisher
 - Indexed in recognized DB

These are not scientific conferences, but are useful as technical networking events



<https://www.encontrociencia.pt/en/2021>

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A very important issue:

Most conferences nowadays check submissions for **plagiarism** and **self-plagiarism** !!!

We have performed a plagiarism check on the papers included in the DoCEIS 2015 proceedings and found that all papers - except one - are plagiarism-free.

The paper where a high percentage of text taken from other publications was detected is XXX et al. "xxxxxxxxxxxxx".

It was found that **this paper contains 62% of text taken from other publications** (according to iThenticate; please see the attached report). In particular, 14% of text - see sections 1 and 3 - comes from the paper by Zegordi (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0957417411011109>) which is cited, but the text is copied verbatim.

We would like to inform you that according to the guidelines on publishing ethics we decided **not to accept** this paper for publication.

Kindly clarify the situation with the authors.

Best regards

Dear YYYY,

We were made aware of the fact that your paper "yyyyyyyyyyyyyy" published in the DoCEIS 2015 proceedings contains **two figures** (Figure 1 and 2) that were originally published in the paper "Efficient Structure-Aware Selection Techniques for 3D Point Cloud Visualization with 2DOF Input" for which the copyright is held by IEEE and the question was raised, **whether the permission** to include these two figures in your paper **had been obtained** from the copyright holder (IEEE).

The source of the two figures is cited correctly. However, the signed consent-to-publish form you submitted together with your paper states in §3:

"The Author warrants that his/her Contribution is original except for such excerpts from copyrighted works (including illustrations, tables, and text quotations) as may be included with the permission of the copyright holder thereof, in which case(s) the Author warrants that written permission has been obtained for all copyrighted material and that the precise source has been indicated in the Contribution."

Kindly look into the matter and inform us about the copyright situation regarding the two figures.

Thank you and best regards

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Organizational Structure for Mass Collaboration and Learning 1 part - 3,719 words	3%	Majid Zamiri	Feb 26, 2019 4:21:30 AM	🗑️ 📄
Integration of Renewable Energy in Markets: Analysis of Key European and American Electricity Markets 1 part - 3,118 words	12%	Hugo Algarvio	Feb 25, 2019 3:01:22 PM	🗑️ 📄
Energy efficient massive MIMO point-to-point communications with physical layer security: BPSK vs QPSK decomposition 1 part - 3,362 words	24%	David Borges	Feb 25, 2019 3:51:38 AM	🗑️ 📄
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iThenticate Fault Analysis of Three-Level NPC Inverters BY DIOGO MATOS Quotes Excluded Bibliography Excluded 43% SIMILAR

Match Overview

1	Crossref 1014 words	26%
2	Crossref 74 words	2%
3	Crossref 72 words	2%
4	Crossref 39 words	1%
5	Crossref 38 words	1%
6	Crossref 34 words	1%
7	Internet 24 words	1%

1 Abstract. This paper presents a performance analysis of a synchronous 3-level NPC inverter controlled by a seven-segment space vector Modulation (SVM) technique. Considering the voltage source inverter single device open-circuit failures are introduced and their effects are analyzed regarding the performance evaluation of the SVM and the inverter itself. The comparison of normal and faulty operating conditions will be based on the analysis of certain parameters such as motor efficiency, power factor, electromagnetic torque, currents RMS values, total waveform distortion values, and total waveform oscillation values, resulting from the computational simulation.

Keywords: Synchronous reluctance motor; open-circuit failures; inverter fault; three-level NPC inverter failures.

1 Introduction

During the last years, there is a renewed and growing interest in the use of synchronous reluctance motors (SynRM) in many applications due to their simple structure, rugged characteristics and high efficiency. Moreover, these motors are capable to operate in high-temperature environments, enhancing their potential for high-performance applications [1], [2], [3], [4].

Likewise, there has been a growing use of three-level (3L) (M) such as the neutral point clamped (NPC) converters, since comparing with the traditional two-level converters, they provide higher output voltage waveform quality, lower harmonic content, lower dv/dt transients and lower switching losses. In addition, due to the availability of more voltage levels, switching states or voltage vectors redundancy, and space vectors redundancy, actually, these converters are used in many critical applications in which it is necessary to maximize the reliability of the system through fault-tolerant capability [5], [6], [7]. Note also that, traditionally, the use of M has been associated with high- and medium-voltage applications, whereas, nowadays, it is known that its use is also viable for low-power and low-voltage applications [8], [9]. Despite all that, it is worth mentioning that the more complex structure associated to the M may result also in additional problems which do not

DOCTORAL CONFERENCE: PURPOSE

This course is organized as a set of activities for the preparation and realization of a Winter or Summer Conference and corresponds to an important mechanism to **provide both scientific and soft skills**.

The event will have a typical duration of **3 days**. Preference will be given to the co-organization with other institutions and doctoral programs. It will be open to the participation of PhD students from other universities. Among other **activities**, it includes:

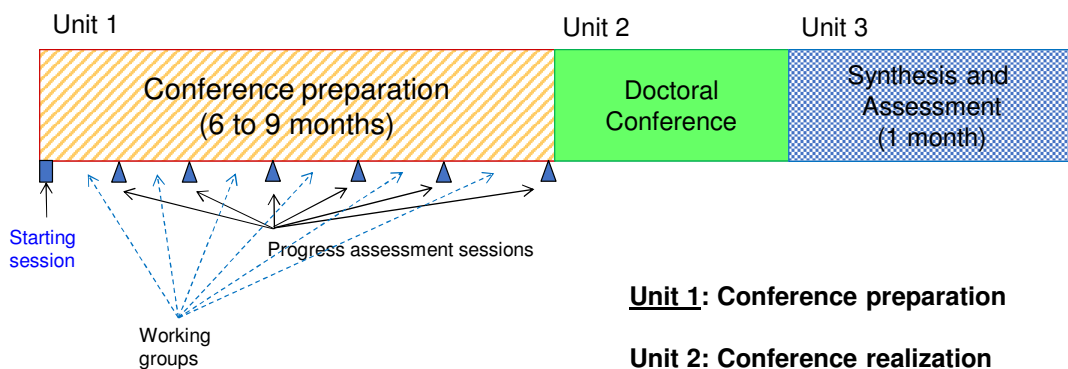
- **Tutorials** by invited experts on scientific, methodological, or soft skills topics.
- **Presentation and discussion** of the base ideas of the **thesis plans**.
- **Discussion of the scientific and technical challenges** in the several Electrical and Computer Engineering specialization areas.
- **Sharing of experiences** among PhD students from different geographical regions.
- **Forum on practical aspects** (e.g. Publications, job market, careers, etc.).
- **Creation of collaborative (social) networks**.



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In addition to being active participants in the Conference, the PhD students **must have a direct role** in the event organization process as part of their soft skills training.

COURSE STRUCTURE



Unit 1: Conference preparation

Unit 2: Conference realization

Unit 3: Synthesis and assessment

EVALUATION:

1. Performance of the preparatory tasks (45%)
2. Participation during the event (15%)
3. Contribution to the technical content of the conference (15%)
4. Assessment report (25%)

- **Open event**

- PhD students from this program
- PhD students from other universities (national & international)
 - + Joint contributions by PhD students and their supervisors and/or co-workers

- **Covering the various areas of Electrical and Computer Engineering**

- A difficult challenge !!!
- Special focus each year

- **Combining formal conference with other events**

- Panels, discussion round-tables, workshops, seminars, tutorials, etc
 - + A variety of possible contributions
 - + Be creative !

Nowadays there are many Doctoral Symposia, namely as satellite events of other conferences

but

None of the “competing” events is as professional as DoCEIS !



DoCEIS – A successful series

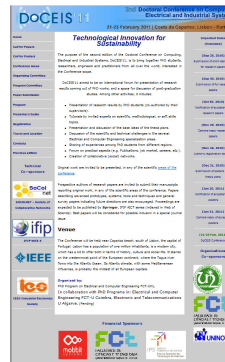
1
DoCEIS'10



- 108 submissions
 - 15 countries
- 62 accepted papers
- 17 posters
- 4 keynote speakers
- 1 panel



2
DoCEIS'11



- 122 submissions
 - 23 countries
- 67 accepted papers
- 16 posters
- 4 keynote speakers



DoCEIS – A successful series ...

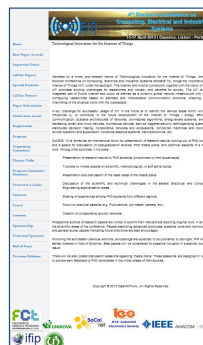
3
DoCEIS'12



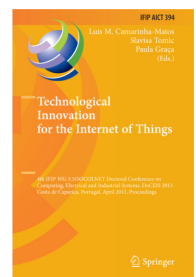
- 106 submissions
 - 19 countries
- 58 accepted papers
- 10 posters
- 4 keynote speakers
- + Associated workshop (6 extra papers)



4
DoCEIS'13



- 122 submissions
 - 25 countries
- 70 accepted papers
- 7 posters
- 4 keynote speakers
- 1 special session

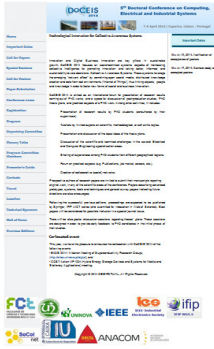


Best paper awards

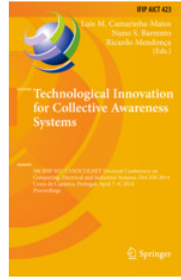
DoCEIS – A successful series ...

5

DoCEIS'14

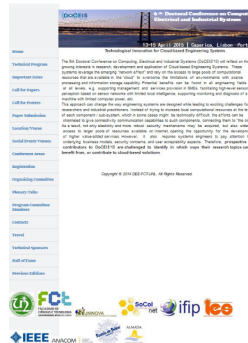


- **118** submissions
- **>22** countries
- **67** accepted papers
- **10** posters
- **4** keynote speakers
- **1** special session



6

DoCEIS'15



- **110** submissions
- **>23** countries
- **53** accepted papers
- **8** posters
- **4** keynote speakers
- **1** Panel



Best paper awards

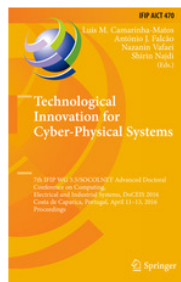
DoCEIS – A successful series ...

7

DoCEIS'16



- **116** submissions
- **>25** countries
- **53** accepted papers
- **11** posters
- **3** keynote speakers
- **3** special session



For MSc students

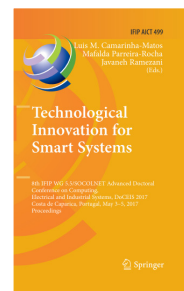


8

DoCEIS'17



- **95** submissions
- **>29** countries
- **47** accepted papers
- **9** posters
- **3** keynote speakers
- **3** special sessions



+



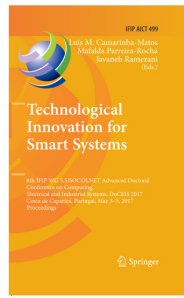
International Young Engineers Forum
on Electrical and Computer Engineering

- **35** submissions
- **>7** countries
- **17** accepted papers
- IEEE Xplore

9
DoCEIS'18



- 68 submissions
- 21 countries
- 31 accepted papers
- 3 posters
- 3 keynote speakers
- 4 special sessions
- 4 tutorials
- 1 panel
- Springer



YEF-ECE 2018



- 44 submissions
- 16 countries
- 19 accepted papers
- IEEE Xplore

10
DoCEIS'19



- 64 submissions - 14 countries
- 36 accepted papers
- 3 keynote speakers
- 3 special sessions
- 2 tutorials, 1 panel



➤ Springer

YEF-ECE 2019



- 35 submissions
- 10 countries
- 21 accepted papers
- IEEE Xplore



11
DoCEIS'20



- 67 submissions
- 18 countries
- 36 accepted papers
- 3 posters
- 3 keynote speakers
- 1 special session
- 1 panel
- Springer



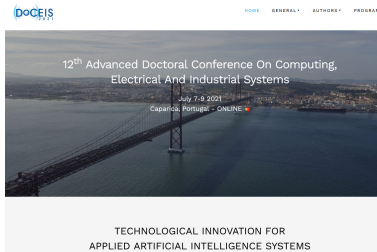
YEF-ECE 2020



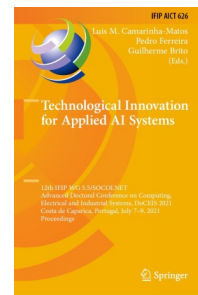
- 20 submissions
- 6 countries
- 13 accepted papers
- IEEE Xplore



12
DoCEIS'21



- 64 submissions - 14 countries
- 34 accepted papers
- 3 keynote speakers
- 1 special session
- 1 panel



➤ Springer

YEF-ECE 2021



- 40 submissions
- 9 countries
- 23 accepted papers
- IEEE Xplore



13

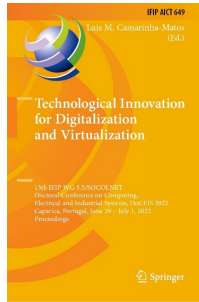
DoCEIS'22

Hybrid



Technological Innovation For Digitalization And Virtualization

- 50 submissions - 15 countries
- 22 accepted papers
- 3 keynote speakers
- 1 special session
- 1 panel



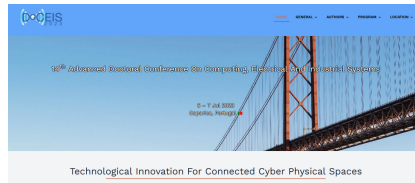
YEF-ECE 2022



- 29 submissions
- 11 countries
- 18 accepted papers
- IEEE Xplore

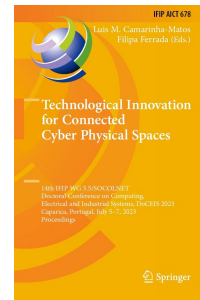
14

DoCEIS'23



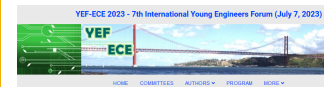
Technological Innovation For Connected Cyber Physical Spaces

- 54 submissions - 15 countries
- 22 accepted papers
- 3 keynote speakers
- 1 special session
- 1 panel



➤ Springer

YEF-ECE 2023



- 27 submissions
- 6 countries
- 24 accepted papers
- IEEE Xplore

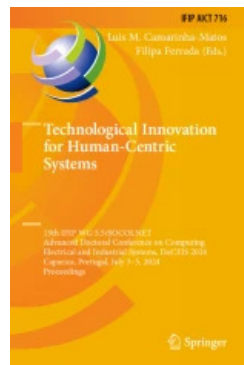
15

DoCEIS'24



15th Advanced Doctoral Conference On Computing, Electrical And Industrial Systems

- 53 submissions - 15 countries
- 25 accepted papers
- 3 keynote speakers
- 2 special sessions
- 1 panel



➤ Springer

YEF-ECE 2024



- 33 submissions
- 8 countries
- 21 accepted papers
- IEEE Xplore

SPRINGER NATURE Link

Search C

DoCEIS

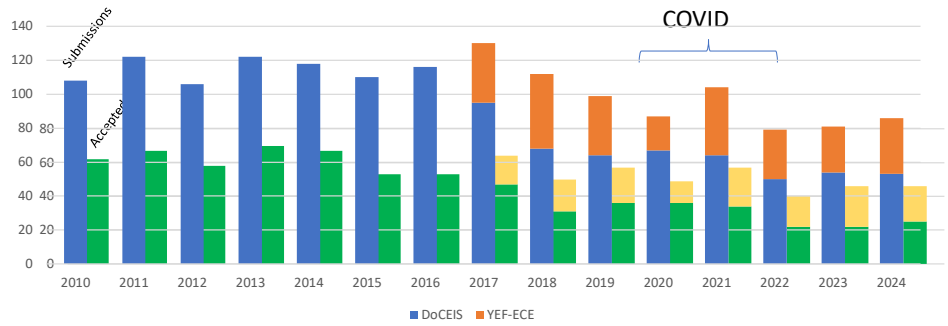
Doctoral Conference on Computing, Electrical and Industrial Systems

Search within this conference

2024	DoCEIS 2024	3-5 July	Caparica, Portugal	25	1
	Technological Innovation for Human-Centric Systems			Papers	Volume
2023	DoCEIS 2023	5-7 July	Monte Da Caparica, Portugal	22	1
	Technological Innovation for Connected Cyber Physical Spaces			Papers	Volume
2022	DoCEIS 2022	29 June - 1 July	Caparica, Portugal	22	1
	Technological Innovation for Digitalization and Virtualization			Papers	Volume

<https://link.springer.com/conference/doceis>

Some decrease in last years ...!



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Sponsorship:

SOCOLNET, IFIP WG 5.5, IEEE IES



Proceedings by SPRINGER

→ Indexed on SCOPUS, DBLP, ...



Very positive feedback



Let's make it better

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(15 Nov 2024)

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High potential impact !

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 DoCEIS 2013: <https://ifip.hal.science/IFIP-AICT-394>
 DoCEIS 2014: <https://ifip.hal.science/IFIP-AICT-423>
 DoCEIS 2015: <https://ifip.hal.science/IFIP-AICT-450>
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 DoCEIS 2017: <https://ifip.hal.science/IFIP-AICT-499>
 DoCEIS 2018: Not available ?
 DoCEIS 2019: <https://ifip.hal.science/IFIP-AICT-553>
 DoCEIS 2020: <https://ifip.hal.science/IFIP-AICT-577>
 DoCEIS 2021: <https://ifip.hal.science/IFIP-AICT-626>
 DoCEIS 2022: Not available yet
 DoCEIS 2023: Not available yet
 DoCEIS 2024: Not available yet

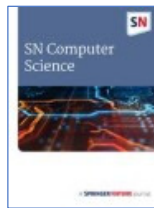
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Full proceedings in open access e.g. 400 pages 13700 € (approx. 30 papers x 12 pages).



computers

Special Issue "Computing, Electrical and Industrial Systems 2022"

(PUBLISHED)



Topical Issue "Technological Advances on Computing, Electrical and Industrial Systems"

(PUBLISHED)

- **Attract a good number of high-quality contributions**
 - ◆ From local PhD students
 - ◆ From PhD students from other national universities - **increase**
 - ◆ From international PhD students – **increase percentage**
- **Maintain a high-level image to consolidate the conference** as one of the most prestigious Doctoral Conferences in ECE
- **Keep technical co-sponsorship from prestigious scientific organizations** – IEEE, IFIP, Socolnet
- Special issues of journals (in addition to proceedings)
- Attract financial support
- **Greatly improve dissemination** – **responsibility of each one**
- Be **much more creative** regarding associated activities

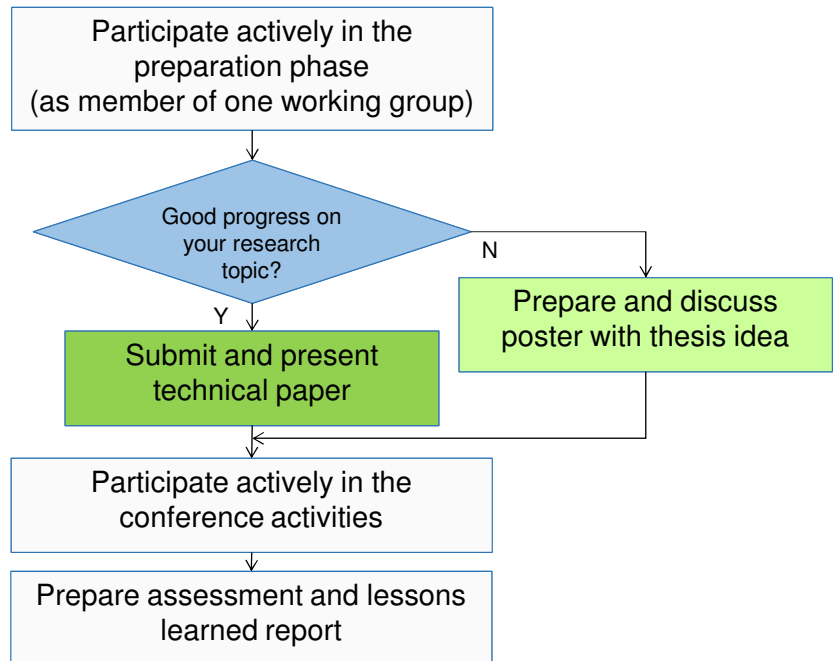


IMPORTANT: Pursue quality/prestige !

HOW WILL YOU CONTRIBUTE ?



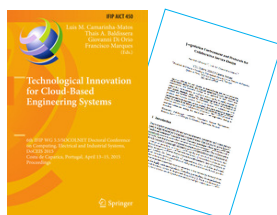
Dual role:
▪ Organizer
▪ Contributor



YOUR TECHNICAL CONTRIBUTION

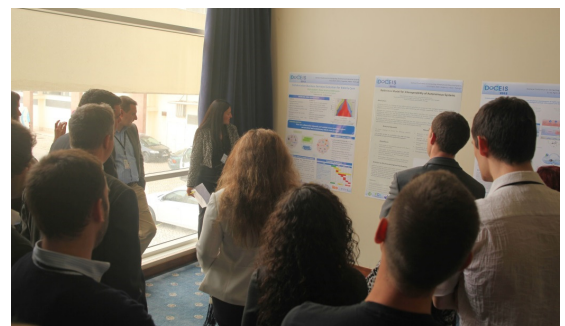
MANDATORY !

Technical paper



Either **OR**

Poster



Applying Causal Reasoning to Analyze Value Systems

Patricia Macedo^{1,2}, Luis M. Camarinha-Matos¹
¹Faculty of Science and Technology, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, PORTUGAL,
²Technological Institute of Lisbon, PORTUGAL,
p.macedo@gcipt.pt, cam@unluisboa.pt

Abstract. Collaborative networked organizations are composed of heterogeneous and autonomous entities. Thus it is natural that each member has its own set of values and preferences, as a result, conflicts among partners might appear due to their values misalignment. Therefore, tools to support the analysis of Value Systems in a collaborative context are relevant to improve the network management. Since a Value System reflects the set of values and preferences of an actor, which are cognitive in nature, a cognitive approach based on qualitative causal maps is suggested. Qualitative inference methods are presented in order to assess the potential for conflicts among network members and the positive impact between members' Value Systems. The software tool developed, in order to support the proposed framework and the qualitative inference methods, is hereby presented.

Keywords: collaborative networks, value systems, causal reasoning

1. Introduction

Collaborative networked organizations (CNO) are formed by heterogeneous and autonomous entities. Thus, it is natural that each member has its own set of values and preferences, as a result, they will have different perceptions of outcomes, which might lead to non-cooperative behaviors. In recent years some studies have explored the importance of Value Systems in the context of networked organizations [1-4]. Furthermore, some efforts have been done to develop methods to analyze Value Systems in collaborative environments [5, 6]. These preliminary efforts have revealed that a cognitive approach based on causal maps with a promising map; however, a consistent qualitative approach has not yet been explored. Behavioral research [7, 8] has concluded that a qualitative approach has the advantage of being closer to natural language, thus, decisions making and supports can be understood in a much easier way, which will increase the confidence on the outputs. Departing from the work developed on cognitive maps by Eden [9], and the work done on qualitative operators for reasoning maps by Mispelbloms and Dalen [10], a qualitative inference approach has been developed in order to assess the potential for conflicts among network members and the positive impact between members' Value Systems [1].

Fractional Filters: An Optimization Approach

Carlos Matos¹ and Manuel Duarte Ortigueira²

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²UNINOVA, DEE, Campus da PCT de UNL, Quinta da Torre, 2825-114,
Lisboa, Portugal
mdo@isct.pt

Abstract. The design and optimization of fractional filters is considered in this paper. Some of the classic filter realizations are presented, and their performance regarding to an ideal amplitude spectrum is studied. The fractional filters are designed using the differential evolution optimization algorithm for optimizing the parameters. It is shown the performance of all the filters the quadratic error between the computed amplitude is calculated against the ideal (pass) response. The fractional filter has a better behavior, both in the pass and reject band.

Keywords: Fractional Filter, Fractional Derivative, Optimization.

1 Introduction

The importance of filters in signal processing and other engineering areas is unquestionable. Continuous time filters are widely used: fractional blocky, from simple anti-aliasing filters proceeding ADCs to high-order classical-order filters in integrated RF transceivers. Four classical classes of filters are commonly used: Butterworth, Chebyshev, elliptic and Bessel. Even in the simplest order case, filter design is challenging, mainly when the system has to meet a wide set of constraints [1]. Most tools for filter design are based on the transfer functions of the above classes, which impose only requirements related to the magnitude or phase response. The design of fractional filters was considered for low orders [1] and [2]. Here, we will consider the problem with all the generality. We are dealing essentially with an optimization problem that we will solve by using the differential evolution (DE) algorithm [3]. DE is a stochastic, population-based optimization algorithm. With this algorithm we were able to design fractional filters. To do so we used the poles and zeros as design parameters, together with the fractional order. In this sense in the problem a new parameter – the fractional derivative order – was given a new degree of freedom. This new parameter is computationally burden associated with the optimization algorithm, but leads to more flexible solutions. The paper continues as follows: in section 2 we summarize the contributions to technological innovation of this work, in section 3 we describe the main

Accepted papers from PDEEC (after evaluation by the International program Committee)

- In DoCEIS'10: 26 papers from PDEEC
- In DoCEIS'11: 24 papers from PDEEC
- In DoCEIS'12: 21 papers from PDEEC
- In DoCEIS'13: 27 papers from PDEEC
- In DoCEIS'14: 27 papers from PDEEC
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- In DoCEIS'19: 14 papers from PDEEC
- In DoCEIS'20: 14 papers from PDEEC
- In DoCEIS'21: 13 papers from PDEEC
- In DoCEIS'22: 13 papers from PDEEC
- In DoCEIS'23: 11 papers from PDEEC
- In DoCEIS'24: 15 papers from PDEEC

DoCEIS'10 Doctoral Conference on Computing, Electrical and Industrial Systems
22-24 February 2010 | Caparica, Lisbon – Portugal

PHOTOGRAMMETRIC AND CIVIL ENGINEERING
G. ALMEIDA, F. MELICIO, I. FONSECA

INTRODUCTION
Photogrammetric is nowadays a power tool that can be used in many tests in civil engineering (load tests, cracks, material tests inspection) with a great variety of materials (concrete, wood, brick-work, steel). With digital photography and image processing it is possible to automatically measure deformations, displacements fields and surface defects in many material tests.
Normally load cells, linear variable differential transformers (LVDT) and electrical strain gauges are used to make the measurements. However, if the number of target points increases this methodology is not suitable. Several works are under development in this area, for instance at Oresden University of Technology [1], Waseda University [2] and Lulea University of Technology [3].

Research question
What kind of correlation technique is more efficient?
Is block matching better than edge information for extraction of displacement information in an image?

Hypothesis
If the specimen is covered with speckle pattern what should be the speckle characterization?
If we have the same accuracy as the standard method we use the pixel or the sub-pixel level?

Test Hypothesis
Implement and test different block motion algorithms
Real tests with different specimen and different speckle pattern
Different cost functions

APPROACH
With the photogrammetric measurements it will be possible to analyse the entire area of interest and not just a small area with simple procedures. The challenge will be to produce the most adequate methodology with efficient algorithms in order to maintain good precision and measuring range.
One of the most popular algorithms for motion estimation is the block-based search algorithm – Three Step Search (TSS). TSS is widely acceptable and is recommended for MPEG 4[4]. There is a lot of improvements of TSS, for instance the Simple and Efficient Search (SES) [5], which reduce the computational complexity for motion estimation.
Our aim is to compare different algorithms of block based motion estimation and improve them in order to reduce computational complexity due to the fact that the large number of targets require a lot of computational time.

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[2] T. Wang, C. L. Hawkins, "Automated Crack Detection for concrete Surface Image Using Perceptron Based edge and motion estimation", IEEE, 2008.
[3] A. Corbin, T. Ouchani, B. Jijine, "Photogrammetric monitoring for civil engineering", IFIP computer in Civil Engineering - OCE 2006, Seneca, 2006.
[4] M. A. Haralick, C. Shanmugam, David A. Jain, "Video Coding for Mobile Communications", Elsevier Science, 2002.
[5] J. Lu, Ming L. Liu, W. S. Ip and H. K. Chan, "A new algorithm for Block-Matching Motion Estimation", IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems for Video Technology, Vol. 7, No. 2, April 1997.

Figure 1: Image before the occlusion (a) and image of the load test (Smearing of the speckle pattern) (b). Displacement obtained by the sensor (green) and the image information (red).

Logos: FCE, UNINOVA, SoCet net, ifip, ICS, IEEE

DoCEIS'10 Doctoral Conference on Computing, Electrical and Industrial Systems
22-24 February 2010 | Caparica, Lisbon – Portugal

Semantics Adaptability for Systems Interoperability
João Sarraipa and Ricardo Jardim-Gonçalves
Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia da Universidade Nova de Lisboa, UNINOVA, Quinta da Torre, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal
jfs.rg@uninova.pt

Motivation
However, there is a demand for intelligent work-flow solutions capable of reconfiguring partnerships and collaborations with an improved cross-cultural understanding. However due to the proliferation of knowledge, organizations from similar business environments have trouble cooperating and are experiencing difficulties exchanging effectively their information, such as product data, even when using international standards [1].

Research Questions and Hypothesis
How can we improve the interoperability of software applications and information systems semantics?
How should the use and application of the semantic mapping in a software software applications and information systems?
How can the formalization of knowledge representation contribute to the advance of the integrated information systems intelligence?
What is a proper methodology for formalization of prototypes for the semantic interoperability between clusters of enterprises is holistic?
What is the best general model of intelligent systems to assist on interoperability of software applications and information systems needs the support of semantics and operations research methods.

Research Approach
The information exchanged, in order of planning the same structure, will not be understood by all business partners. This lack of interoperability is related to the semantics of the contents exchanged [2].
A proper methodology for formalization of ontologies between clusters of enterprises, intends to facilitate the semantic enrichment of their data standards enabling a full understanding and interoperable business information exchange.
The introduction of semantics in operational research methods in knowledge representation allows elements intend to develop more robust interoperable systems. This will contribute to the creation of the enterprise interoperability research framework.

Enterprise Interoperability
Enterprise interoperability concerns the ability of two partners to present and process user information based on the way that meaning of those tests are related [3].
MEMOR – methodology for Enterprise Reference Ontology Development is a methodology that helps an organization to build and extend a domain reference ontology [4].

Semantics Interoperability
Semantics interoperability concerns the ability of two partners to present and process user information based on the way that meaning of those tests are related [3].
MEMOR – methodology for Enterprise Reference Ontology Development is a methodology that helps an organization to build and extend a domain reference ontology [4].

Interoperability in Intelligent Systems
Systems that possess knowledge and are capable of decision making and reasoning are required to "intelligent" (IS). There are recognized methods, such as fuzzy logic, artificial neural networks, machine learning and evolutionary algorithms that contribute to increase a system's "machine intelligence quotient" [5].
The structure behind the intelligent, that is, those techniques is their ability to represent and deal with knowledge [6] in an interoperable way.

Knowledge Representation
Knowledge representation studies the formalization of knowledge and its processing within machine. Techniques of knowledge representation are a procedure system to draw conclusions from knowledge sources. Knowledge representation (KR), is an essential part of artificial intelligence (AI). A knowledge representation system (KR), is an essential part of artificial intelligence (AI). This diagram illustrates the KR that should be defined in the past part to build a knowledge base of a specific domain.

Organisation of Knowledge Hierarchy
The diagram shows a hierarchy of knowledge representation, from Enterprise Interoperability at the top, down to Knowledge Representation at the bottom. It includes sub-diagrams for Semantics Interoperability, Knowledge Representation, and Enterprise Interoperability.

Logos: FCE, UNINOVA, SoCet net, ifip, ICS, IEEE

Conference title and acronym:

DoCEIS 2025

16th Doctoral Conference on Computing, Electrical and Industrial Systems

Main theme ?

Technological Innovation for...

... AI-powered Cyber-Physical Systems?

Conference date:

2-4 Jul 2025?

Conference location:

Costa da Caparica ?

Physical only?

PROGRAM AREA

TECHNICAL PROGRAM

→ Prof. Luis M. Camarinha-Matos

1

- Plan technical content of the conference
- Organize Program Committee
- Prepare CfP, attract and select contributions
- Define rules for special sessions
- Submissions web site - Easychair
- Prepare proceedings
- Prepare conference program
- **Attract papers**

+ Filipa Ferrada

ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES

→ Prof. Rodolfo Oliveira

2

- Technical sponsors - IFIP, IEEE, Socolnet, ...
- Local edition: Pen, Posters, Program booklet
- Dialogue sessions (posters)
- Keynotes & Panels
- OTHER ASSOCIATED EVENTS
- Associated workshop(s)
- Organize best paper awards process
- **Attract papers**

ORGANIZATION AREA

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

→ Prof. Luis Oliveira

3

- Finances/Budget preparation (interacting with other activities)
- Financial sponsors
 - Local (DEE, FCT, etc.)
 - Institutional
 - European Commission
 - Others
- Interface with other initiatives (e.g. projects)
- Interface FCT-NOVA or UNINOVA
- Participant registration
- Venue (hotel) selection
- Organize email list (PhD programs)
- **Attract papers**

ORGANIZATION LOGISTICS

→ Prof. Pedro Pereira+ Sanaz Nikghadam Hojjati

4

- Dissemination of CfP / **Attract papers**
- General web page (interacting with other activities)
- Social Events and catering, Arrangements for Invited Speakers
- Participant kits
- Secretariat and technical logistics (internet, rooms during event)

THE MOST CRITICAL PART



ATTRACTION OF SUBMISSIONS

Without submissions, no conference !

- **All Groups** to be involved
- **More intensive use of social media**
 - **Use services of NOVA-FCT**
- **Use conference directories**
- **More interactions with Program Committee**
- **Attract special sessions (from other PhD programs)**
e.g. U Lusofona, Biomedics, ...
- **Individual actions:**
 - Identify PhD students
 - Explain DoCEIS to them
 - Identify unique selling points
 - Encourage them to make a submission





- A special session is typically a focused and distinct segment of the conference program that addresses a **specific topic** or theme within the broader scope of the conference.
- Special sessions are organized to allow for **in-depth discussions**, presentations, and interactions among participants **with a particular interest** in that specific area.
- It can also be a mechanism to attract more submissions!
 - *The organizers of the SS make an effort to attract papers!*

Let's collect proposals !

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Focused topic session



**Research agenda /
roadmap planning**



Experiences sharing session
e.g., How to validate a thesis



Research project event/session



Interaction with industry session

Be creative !

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Another challenge: How to keep people in sessions?



Interactive elements

Polls, More intense Q&A, Group discussion, Hands-on exercises, ...



Gamification

Create quizzes, contests, or challenges related to the session topic



Mix of presentation formats

In addition to paper presentation, "session keynote", mini-panel, ...



Engage on Social Media

Event-specific hashtags and encourage attendees to share their thoughts and insights on social media platforms



Promote Diversity of Perspectives

Include diverse perspectives and voices in your sessions

Add surprise elements, guests' appearance, ...



Networking Opportunities

Create mechanisms for attendees to connect with one another during and after sessions

Be creative !

INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

MANDATORY !

1. Introduction
2. The process of organizing a conference
(including all aspects, and not only those in which the student was involved)
3. Acquired experience
 - 3.1 Learned lessons (with special focus on the activities you were involved in)
 - 3.2 Synthesis of the main ideas discussed at the conference
4. Social networking achievements
5. Other aspects
6. Conclusions
7. References, Annexes



1. Introduction
2. The process of organizing a conference
3. Acquired experience
- 4. Social networking achievements**
5. Other aspects
6. Conclusions
7. References, Annexes

EXPLORE "SOCIAL NETWORKING" OPPORTUNITIES

- Report at least **5** interactions with foreign colleagues
- Report **1** case of future collaboration planning
 - Joint paper? Project proposal? SIG? Technical visit ? Etc.

Plan them in advance !
Be alert for opportunities !



DOCEIS

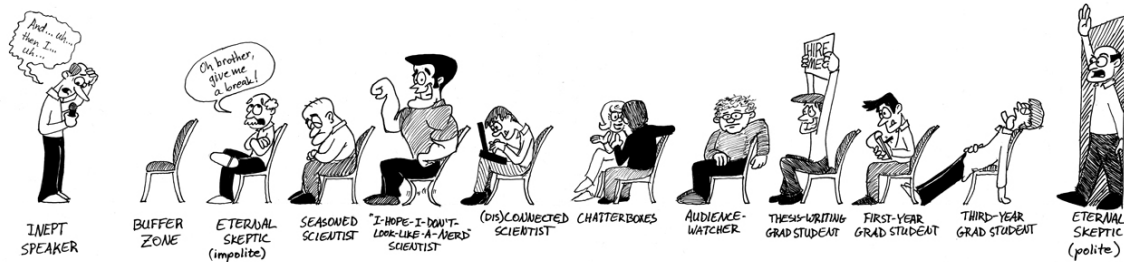
2025



A collaborative project !
Requiring good coordination among groups



THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO CONFERENCE ATTENDEES



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AT 5/19/09

FURTHER READING



Article
Soft and Transferable Skills Acquisition through Organizing a Doctoral Conference

Luis M. Camarinha-Matos ^{*}, João Goes, Luis Gomes ^{*} and Pedro Pereira ^{*}

Faculty of Sciences and Technology of Nova University of Lisbon, and Center of Technology and Systems (CTS) of UNINOVIA, 2829-516 Monte Capota, Portugal; jlg@uniovia.pt (J.G.); lgg@ct.unl.pt (L.G.); pmpp@ct.unl.pt (P.P.)

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Abstract: This article presents a 10-year experience of soft and transferable skills acquisition through the involvement of PhD students in the organization of an international conference. Soft and transferable skills acquisition is currently perceived as a core component of doctoral studies. Examples include writing and communication, teamwork, time management, leadership, resource management, negotiation, problem solving, listening, planning, entrepreneurial spirit, mastering ethics awareness, etc. The need for such skills is due to the leading role that doctoral students are expected to play in society. As such, various organizations have issued recommendations for doctoral programs to include a formal component of soft skills training. In this article, an effective way of introducing soft and transferable skills acquisition in doctoral engineering education is introduced. Namely, a form of collaborative project-based learning is designed as a compulsory course. This includes a set of base lectures, a long period of parallel working groups focusing on the various aspects of organizing an international conference, running the actual conference, and performing a post-conference assessment. Results and lessons learned demonstrate the validity and effectiveness of the proposed approach.

Keywords: soft skills; doctoral education; project-based learning; group work; doctoral conference

1. Introduction

The structure and content of doctoral programs in engineering have faced a considerable evolution in the last decade [1–3]. There is an increasing concern around the quality and efficiency of the training process, which has led to progress on monitoring mechanisms and a move from training based exclusively on the traditional student-supervisor relationship to “structured doctoral” training, featuring a combination of formal courses, often in the first year, with the usual research and thesis development phases.

Of relevance is the recognition of the importance of soft and transferable skills in doctoral education [4] such as interpersonal relationship capabilities and skills that can be transferred between jobs and functions. This includes, among others, writing and communication, networking and teamwork, time management, leadership, resource management, negotiation, problem solving, listening, planning, entrepreneurial spirit, mastering ethics awareness, etc. Often, PhD students tend to be so focused on acquiring specific technical skills in their field that they neglect the importance of also acquiring these other skills that are crucial in a competitive job market. To overcome this situation, entities such as the European Universities Association or the Marie Skłodowska-Curie program of the European Commission have been recommending and pushing for the inclusion of explicit training on soft and transferable skills in doctoral programs [5]. These recommendations have been progressively adopted, at varying degrees, by many programs [6], as is the case of the PhD program on Electrical and Computer Engineering of the Faculty of Sciences and Technology of the Nova University of Lisbon.

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