

Research Productivity Toolkit

Camille Andrews

**What
questions do
you have
about
research
productivity?**

Keep Track

Created by Odile Harter for Unabridged



Your well-being matters most

- Financial stability
- Personal safety
- Mental health and emotional well-being
 - Unabridged module: “Self-Care for Scholars”

What you think you want:
One “automagic” solution



What you really want: **An Ecosystem of Tools**

- Variety of software plus analog backup
- Promotes meta-awareness
- Supports a range of cognitive processes
- Adapts to your evolving workflow
- Includes desirable difficulties
- Prompts you to action

Part 1: Taking Notes

Consider
how
you
work
best

Why take notes?

- Store
- Sort
- Summarize
- Select
- Share

Expand brain capacity

See: Ann Blair, “Note Taking as an Art of Transmission,” *Critical Inquiry* 31:1

What is “intellectually productive”?

Two important distinctions

EASY ≠ EFFICIENT

NOW ≠ LATER

Easy is not the same as efficient

EASY ≠ EFFICIENT

NOW ≠ LATER

Easy ≠ Efficient

Metamemory and the Illusion of Mastery

“I can easily remember this now, therefore I will remember it easily later”

See: Janet Metcalfe, “Metamemory,” Oxford Handbook of Memory (2000), especially p. 205



Easy ≠ Efficient **Elaborative Encoding**

“the act of reaching into your brain, grabbing some knowledge, pulling it out, chewing on it, talking about it, and putting it back helps you learn... The more times you can do that process — putting knowledge in, getting it out, elaborating on it, putting it back in — the more you will have learned, remembered, and understood the material.”

Jon R. Star interview with the Harvard Gazette, 8 Oct 2021

Easy ≠ Efficient
Desirable Difficulty

“introducing conditions that will slow the learner down, and make learning a bit harder—with benefits for long-term learning.”

See: “Memory in Educational Settings,” *The Oxford Handbook of Cognitive Psychology* (2013)



Easy ≠ Efficient
Beware Notes as Escape

Use your notes to tackle hard problems,
not to avoid thinking about hard problems!

Now is not the same as later

EASY ≠ EFFICIENT

NOW ≠ LATER

Now ≠ Later

Research Involves Cognitive Development

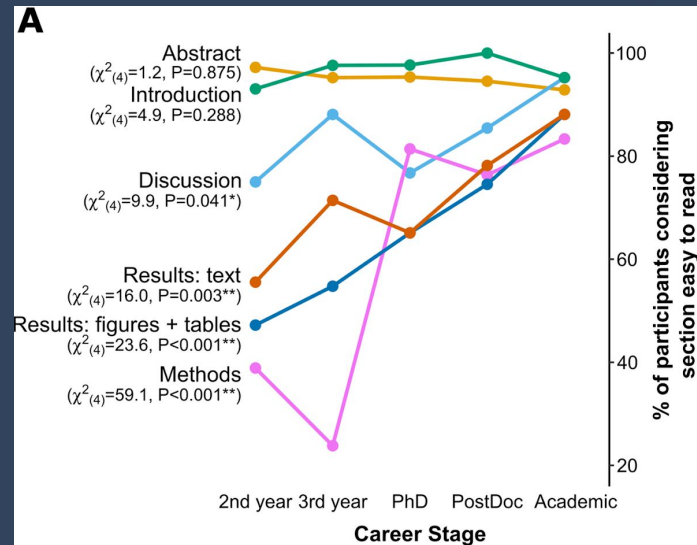
The whole point of research is to learn. As you learn, you will change.

Your future self may not find the same things difficult, useful, or important.

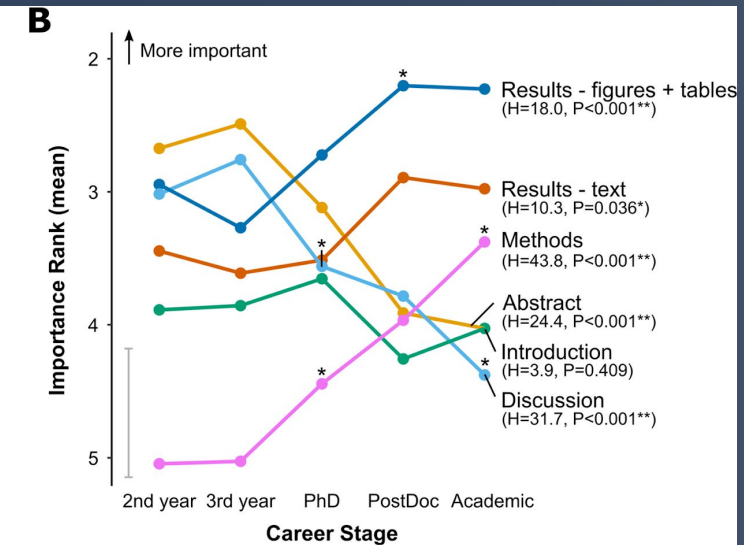
Now ≠ Later

What you value changes over your career

A: “easy to read”



B: “important”



“Perceptions of scientific research literature and strategies for reading papers depend on academic career stage.” PLOS ONE 12(12)

Part 2: Software

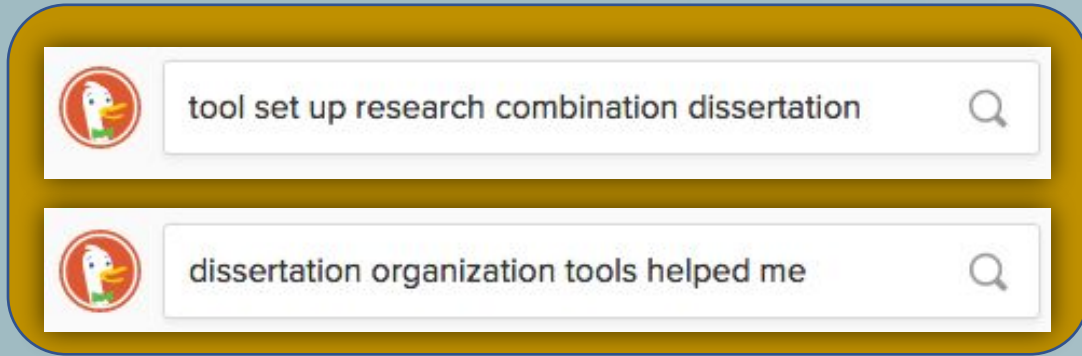
A complement to [ALL ABOUT: Productivity Tools](#)

How to get advice... from librarians

- How stable is the company that makes this software? Is it likely to be updated and supported indefinitely?
- Can you easily export your data out of the tool? Into what formats?
- Can you have an independent account or is it linked to another platform (Facebook, Google, etc.)?
- Does the tool's interface work well across multiple browsers and/or devices?
- Privacy & security: do you own the data you put in this tool? Does the tool meet appropriate information security standards for sensitive data?



How to get advice... from your colleagues



Ryan Cordell
@ryancordell

Follow

I avoided it a long time because I remain skeptical about the movement toward applications as subscriptions, but @bearnotesapp has a beautiful interface, excellent Markdown support, & an innovative system for sorting notes by tags—by far the best notes app I've found for iOS/OS X

5 tools to set up a LaTeX work environment, for a thesis dissertation in OSX

In MSc, Personal on 24 August, 2012 at 12:13 pm

L^AT_EX

Learning to Do Historical Research: A Primer
The Pleasures of Note-Taking

Reading as Though Your Mind Depended on It

PhD Tools: Vitamin-R and the Pomodoro Technique for Getting Going



Miriam Posner

Digital Scholar in Film, Education and Information Science

- Zotero
 - collecting and organizing sources, taking notes, citing sources
- Automator & Acrobat Pro
 - processing photographs from archives
- Handbrake
 - recording video
- Quicktime & Audacity
 - editing video and sound
- Scrivener & Microsoft Word
 - writing & finishing
- Keynote, SlideShare, & WordPress
 - sharing work

Alex Strick

Linguist

- FocusTime, PomoDone, Freedom App
 - Pomodoro Technique for “Four Perfect Hours”
- Vitamin-R
 - track your concentration levels
- Pen, Paper, & Kindle
 - work with no internet or electricity
- Freewriting & Journaling
 - think through what’s going on with your research
- Primary Sources
 - get yourself unstuck
- GoodReads & Beeminder
 - keep yourself reading widely

Glen Wright

Environmental Law (aka Academia Obscura)

- Citation Manager (e.g. Zotero)
 - make footnotes feel like a little less of a chore
- Scrivener
 - organize writing snippets by theme
- Evernote
 - electronic notebook for everything
- Trello, Calendar, & Coach.me
 - to-do's
- Unroll.me
 - aggregates listserv email into single digest
- Twitter
 - stay up to date
- Copy'em Paste
 - manage your clipboard (saves copied items)
- Hard drive backup



My Research Toolkit

- Google Docs/Drive for research notes
- Notion for project management/to dos in addition to Outlook
- Google Scholar and Scopus for search alerts; trying R Discovery, Scite.ai and Research Rabbit for additional research discovery
- Zotero for citation & document management (with Scite.ai plug in for citation counts), bibliography creation, annotation and note taking; Pinboard for web-based bookmarking
- Writing in Google Docs and/or Word

What's
in your
research
h
toolkit ?

Specific tools

A smattering of examples

Specific software:

Zotero, including tags and notes

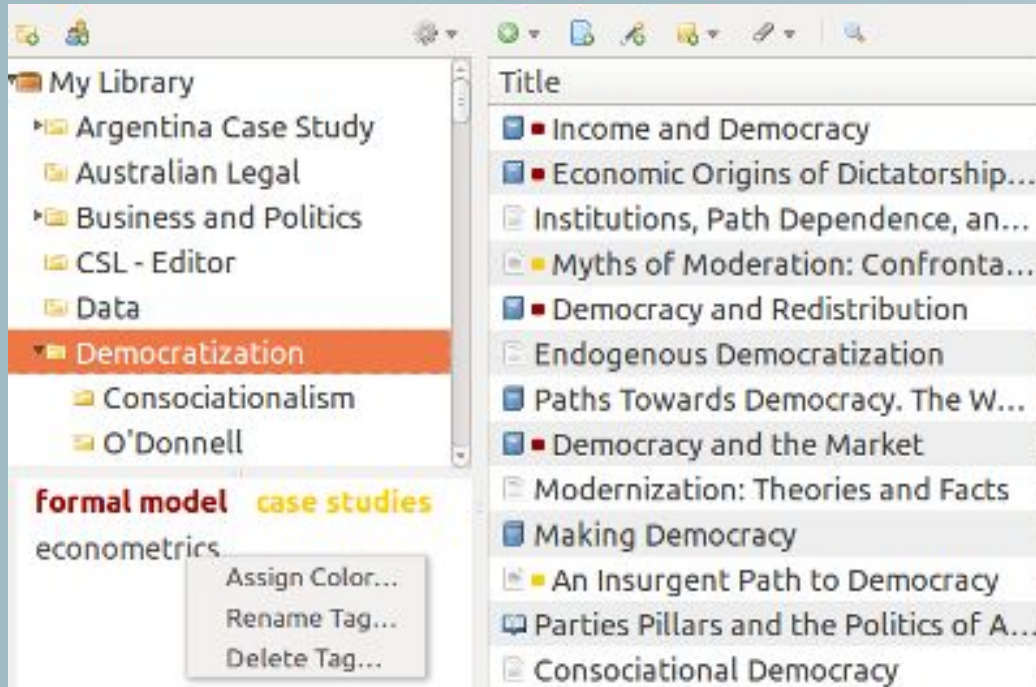


Image from
Zotero.org

Specific software: Tropy

The screenshot displays the Tropy software interface. On the left is a sidebar with a navigation menu including 'Tropical Medicine', 'Lists', and a series of 'Chapter' folders (Chapter 1 to Chapter 5), 'Conclusion', 'Last Import', and 'Deleted Items'. Below the menu is a 'Tags' section with colored circles representing categories: Apothecary (orange), Botanist (green), Caribbean (blue), Indian Ocean (purple), North America (grey), Physician (yellow), and Surgeon (red). The main area shows a grid of 16 manuscript thumbnails. At the top of this area, it says '38 items in this view' and includes a search bar. On the right, a metadata sidebar is open for an item titled 'Société Royale de Médecine'. The metadata includes: Title: Observations météorologiques ...; Creator: Ycard, Étienne; Date: 10 May 1789; Type: Mémoire; Archive: Académie nationale de médecine; Collection: Société royale de médecine; Box: 160B; Folder: 35; Piece: 6; Rights: Public domain. Below the metadata, there are sections for '34 Photos' (listing IMG_5282 and IMG_5283) and '2 Notes'. A blue note is visible, starting with 'Excellent manuscript on medical geography. Nosology and climate in Saint Domingue.' Below the notes, a snippet of text reads: 'La ville du Cap était, autrefois, très mal saine à raison des marais infects qui la bornaient au...'

Image from
Tropy.org

Specific techniques: **Pomodoro Technique**



Image from Luca
Mascaro via Flickr

Specific techniques: Kanban boards

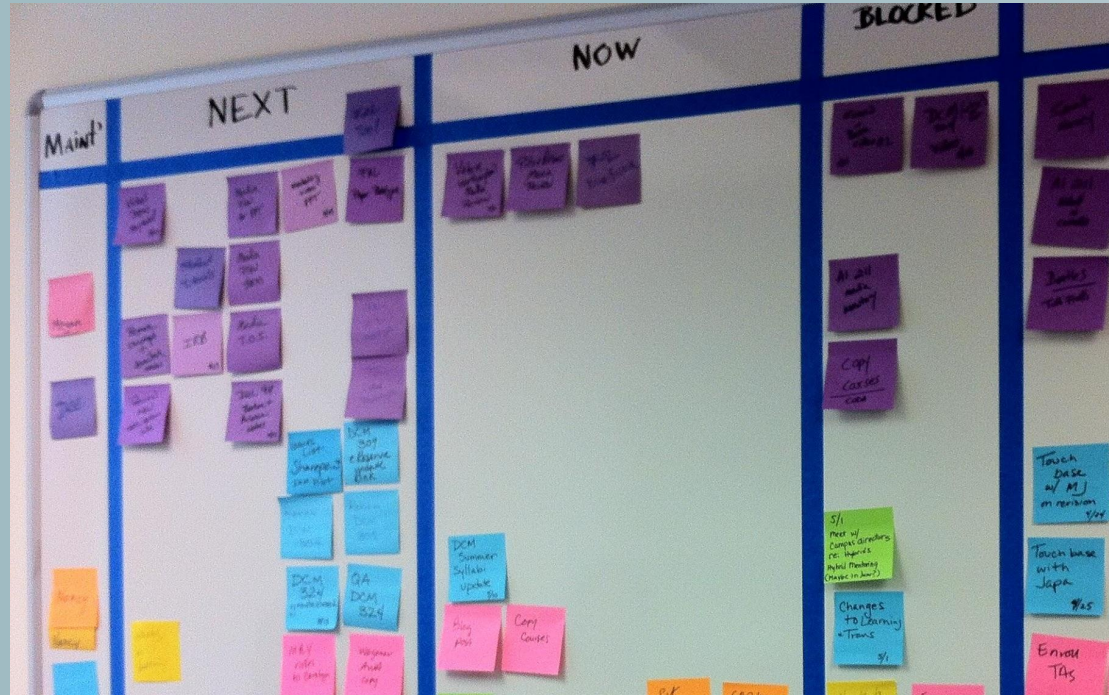
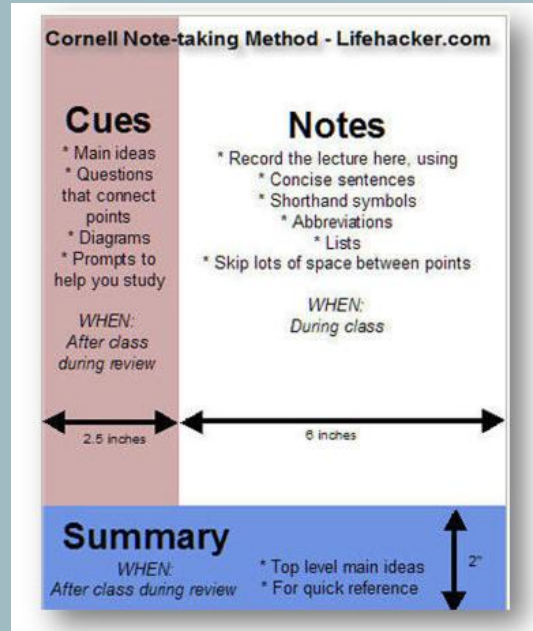


Image from IDDblog,
DePaul University

Specific techniques: Cornell Method notes



Specific techniques: Sketchnoting

the sketchnote handbook Mike Rohde

Dec 11, 2012

WHAT

Rich visual notes

Not ART!

Simple building blocks

circle rectangle triangle line dot

Draw quickly & simply

WHY

Sketchnotes engage your whole brain

(dual-coding theory)

dog cat house

Concentrate

Remember

Save time

Relax

Have fun

Whimsy

LISTENING

Actively listen

immerse yourself in the presentation

Cache ideas (temporary holding space)

Recognize patterns

You'll get better with PRACTICE

PROCESS

1 Research

2 Gather materials

3 Arrive early

4 Create title

5 Sketchnote

6 Photograph

7 Scan, tune, & post

TYPES

simple good fancy

artwork & structure

Patterns

linear radial vertical path

modular skyscraper popcorn

EXERCISES

6 basic elements

People Faces Type Visual Elements

Build a VISUAL LIBRARY

HIERARCHY

BOLD

All Caps

1 Numbers

2 For Hierarchy

Key ideas

real-time

two-stage (pencil → ink)

Notes by Sacha Chua (@sachac)

Find more at LivingOnAweSomeLife.com!

Image ©2012,
Sacha Chua



Specific techniques: Mindmapping

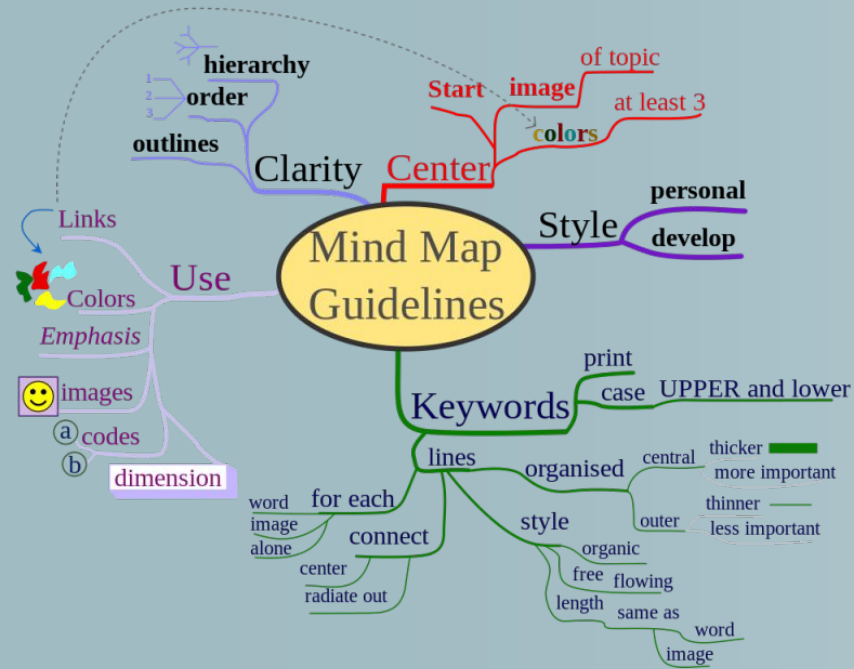


Illustration by Nicoguara
via Wikimedia Commons

Part 3: Content Management

Folders and filenames

Folders – by chapters and topics

CHAPTERS

- Chapter 1
- Chapter 2
- Chapter 3
- Chapter 4

TOPICS

- Proletarianism in the 1930s
- Allusion and quotation in literature
- New Deal politics
- Modernisms
- Marianne Moore



Folders – provisional names

OCEANS

- Atlantic
- Pacific
- Arctic
- Indian
- Southern

COLORS

- Red
- Orange
- Yellow
- Green
- Blue
- Purple

Folders – by process

NEXT STEP

- Check bibliography & footnotes
- To skim/review
- Definitely include
- Not relevant enough

ORIGIN

- HOLLIS search
author=smith,
format=manuscript/archives
- Found at Baker Library
- January 2020 research trip
- Fall 2019 courses



File names – what not to do



File names – what TO do

How to name files

What to include

Other tips

Tools to rename files

You may already have a lot of data collected for your project and wish to rename files for easier data management. If you have too many files to rename, here are some following applications for renaming your files:

- [Tips for renaming multiple items at once on Mac](#)
- [Advance Renamer](#) (Windows, free)
- [Bulk Rename Utility](#) (Windows, free)
- [Renamer 6](#) (Mac iOS 10.14 and higher, \$19.99)
- [Rename](#) (Linux command line tool, free)

Caltech Library File Naming Convention Worksheet

1. What group of files will this naming convention cover?

You can use different conventions for different file sets.

Example: This convention will apply to all of my microscopy files, from raw image through

2. What information (metadata) is important about these files and

Ideally, pick three pieces of metadata; use no more than five. This metadata should be easy to enter in the file names and easily understand what's in each one.

Example: For my images, I want to know date, sample ID, and image number for that sample.

1:
2:
3:
4?
5?

3. Do you need to abbreviate any of the metadata or encode it?

If any of the metadata from step 2 is described by lots of text, decide what shortened information to use. Metadata from step 2 has regular categories, standardize the categories and/or replace them with codes. Be sure to document these codes.

Example: Sample ID will use a code made up of: a 2-letter project abbreviation (project = "MUS"), a 2-letter species abbreviation (mouse = "MUS", fruit fly = "DRS"); and 3-digit sample ID (assigned

ORGANIZE YOUR FILES

File naming and folder hierarchy

Keeping track of research data and documentation is critical. Strategic

- Spend time planning out both folder hierarchy and file naming at the beginning of a project. Consider how you or others will look for files in the later date. Do you think about them by type, location, study or
- Establish a folder hierarchy that aligns with the project. Example: [Experiment] / [Instrument or Type of file]
- Consider all aspects of the project and develop a file naming convention that includes important metadata. Example: [Date]_[Run]_[SampleType]
- Consider sorting when deciding what element of the file naming convention starting with YYYYMM will sort differently than files starting with YYYYMM format.
- Provide a method for easy adoption. Consider a shared dropbox or cloud storage hierarchy in place and a readme file in onboarding document for new contributors.
- Check for established file naming conventions. Many disciplines have established recommendations, for example: [DOE's Atmospheric Radiation Measurement program](#).



File names – general considerations

- Consistent is better than perfect
- You will forget the citation details
- You will end up with more units or versions than you anticipate
- Build for your own search habits
- Build for alphabetical sort

File names – with citation info

ARCHIVAL COLLECTIONS

*Collection, Call number, Folder,
Image*

Child_MC660_1.1_001

NOW_MC666_2.1_001

ARTICLES

Author, Year, Journal/Book

Blair_2004_CriticalInquiry

Yong_2016_IContainMultitudes_ch3

Newspaper, Date, Author

NYT_1895Mar04_Smith

Date, Newspaper

1785_02_11_Rambler



File names - drafts

Project, Part, Version, Date

Diss_LitReview_v03_2019_01_16

Date, Title, Comment

2019_01_16_Chapter_2_reorganized

File names – how to write the date

YYYY MM DD

**There is no single tool for
or correct way to be
productive with your
research, just an
ecosystem of tools and
tips that work best for you**

Resources

- Keep Track Unabridged workshop and All About Productivity Tools from Harvard University Libraries
- ChatGPT and Other AI Tools for Research workshop slides
- Data management workshop slides
- W&M Software site

**Feedback on Workshop & Credit for
Attending
Evaluation form**