



# Research planning and writing, GenAI use, Citation, and Source Management

Yachao Sun  
Duke Kunshan University



# Why Plan Your Research

## **Stay Focused**

Define a specific question, prevent topic drift

## **Save Time**

Task order, avoid rewriting

## **Spot Roadblocks Early**

IRB approval, data access

## **Ensure Academic Integrity**

Citation checks, AI verification

## **Smooth Collaboration**

Shared outline, minimize duplicate work



# How to Plan

## **Clarify the Objective**

Purpose statement, research questions

## **Review Literature Efficiently**

Reading list, reference manager with tags

## **Design Methodology Early**

Study type, variables, data sources, flowchart

## **Build Realistic Timeline**

Project steps, buffer days

## **Audit Resources & Budget**

Lab space, software, field travels

## **Address Ethics & Compliance**

IRB, data-sharing requirements



# Write Your RQ (1 is OK)

- Open a doc on your laptop.
- **Write 1 research question (RQ)** for a topic you are investigating.
- Keep it one sentence. Don' t overthink—first draft is fine.



# What Makes a Good RQ?

- Clear research focus **Population**, measurable **IV/DV**, defined **Scope** (time/place).
- Aligned to a feasible **method** and data source.
- Answerable within your **time/resources**.



# Revise Using the Pattern

- Pattern: “In [Population], how does [IV] affect/relate to [DV] within [Scope]?”
- Rewrite your RQ using the pattern.
- Underline any vague terms and replace them with specifics.



# RQ Examples (Vague → Specific)

- Vague: “Do phones affect grades?”
- Specific: “In **DKU undergraduate students (Population)**, how do **nightly social-media minutes (IV)** relate to **GPA (DV)** during their **junior and senior years (Scope)**?”
- Vague: “Is tutoring helpful?”
- Specific: “Among **third-year biology majors in Fall 2025**, does **weekly peer tutoring** improve **final exam scores** compared to **no tutoring**?”



# Method Match (Write Yours)

- **Write down the primary method** you' ll use (e.g., survey, experiment, interviews, content analysis, secondary data).
- One phrase or sentence is ok.





# Why This Method?

- **Rationale:** Why this fits your RQ.
- **Validity:** does it capture the construct?
- **Reliability:** would it give consistent results?



## RQ ↔ Method Matches (Examples)

- “Effect of 10-min warm-up on 5K times” → **Experiment / quasi-experiment.**
- “Themes in climate TikToks” → **Content analysis.**
- “Students’ opinions on GenAI in academic writing” → **Interviews / focus groups.**
- “Relationship between sleep and GPA” → **Survey + secondary GPA data.**



# Who/Where/What Data?

- **Participants / setting / data sources:**
  - Who (eligibility)?
  - Where (context)?
  - What data (files, platforms, archives)?



# Why These Sources?

- **Rationale:** representativeness & relevance.
- **Validity:** do they map to your constructs?
- **Reliability:** stable collection process & documentation.



# Data Collection Method(s)

- List the **instrument(s)**: survey, interview guide, observation protocol, dataset download, lab measure, etc.



# Why These Collection Methods?

- **Fit to RQ & variables.**
- Burden on participants, ethics/IRB needs.
- Error reduction (training, piloting, clear procedures).



# How You' ll Collect (Practical Steps)

- **When/where:** timeline & location/platform.
- **How many:** target N / sampling.
- **Procedure:** step-by-step (recruit → consent → collect → store).



# Data Analysis Method(s)

- Stats (t-test/ANOVA/regression), thematic analysis, content analysis, time-series, network analysis, etc.
- Name **primary** + any **secondary** approach.





# Why These Analyses?

- Link **method** → **variable type**.



# How to Analyze to Answer the RQ

- Define **outcomes/metrics** (e.g., mean difference, effect size, themes).
- Plan **validity & reliability** checks (inter-rater reliability, robustness, sensitivity).
- Pre-write **one figure/table** you expect to report.



# Strong Proposal = Project Backbone

- If RQ, method, data source, collection, analysis, and quality checks are clear.....you have a **workable proposal** and a roadmap.



# Implement Before Drafting

- Build instruments, pilot, finalize protocol.
- Collect data per plan; keep a **methods log** (dates, changes, issues).



# Ready to Draft

- **Literature review** should be conducted before research planning.
- After data collection & analysis:
- Draft **Methods** first from your logs, then **Results**, then **Intro/Discussion**.



# GenAI in Academic Writing

## GenAI' s Role

- Great for **brainstorming, outlining, clarity edits, structure.**
- Not a source of facts; **you verify** and decide.



# Cautions

- Don' t paste **sensitive/raw data** into open tools.
- Beware **invented citations** and outdated info.
- **Document use** (tool/model, date, purpose). You own the outputs.



# Strategies for Using GenAI

- Give **audience, structure, scope**.
- Ask for **alternatives** and **assumptions to avoid**.
- Require **placeholders** for citations to check later.





# Do It Now

Prompt:

“For **[your audience]**, create a **3-section outline** (Intro, Methods, Results) for my RQ: **[paste your revised RQ]**. Include **bullet points** per section and **questions I should answer** during drafting.”

- Keep **your ideas & critical thinking** at the center.
- **Good Prompts Keep Humans in Charge**



# Storing & Managing Citations/References (EndNote)

## Use EndNote to Manage & Store

- Centralize PDFs, notes, and metadata.
- **Insert citations** as you write; auto **bibliography**.
- **Switch styles** (APA/Chicago) instantly.



# How to use Endnote

Example:



# Thank you!