研究领域的确定与论文选题

文晓巍

一、研究领域的确定

研究领域的确定: 给青年学者的建议

- ▶面窄:选择一个小领域,有前景,感兴趣
- ▶深耕:深入研究,聚焦成果,成果多元化
- ▶专业:构造你的知识体系,成为行业专家
- **▶系统**:论文、课题、奖励、职称、人才...
- ▶时间: 10-15年, 研究方向的调整与优化
- ●我从事物流 (logistics) 研究 ×
- ●我从事生鲜库存(fresh inventory)研究 ✓

国家社科重大项目,岭南动植物农产史料集成汇考与综合研究,16ZDA123,倪根金倪教授长期集中在农史领域的研究。

爆品战略:

一厘米宽(细分)

一公里深(垄断)

2019年国家自然科学基金立项数和立项金额统计					2019年国家自然科学基金立项数和立项金额统计			2019年国家自然科学基金立项数和立项金额统计			
序号	体红单位	立项数 立	项金额 (万元)	序号	依托单位	立项数 :	立项金额 (万元)	序号	依托单位	立项数	立项金额(万元
1	www. Alexander	WWW 1192	64385.38	34	重庆大学	228	12324.22	71	中国矿业大学	132	7216.6
2	^{SCI} (pc中山大学)	984	45958.78	35	湖南大学	215	10567	72	合肥工业大学	132	7257.54
3	浙江大学	835 net	48864.76	36	南开大学	212	12718.9	73	华南农业大学	131	7243.5
4	华中科技大学	731	37696.99	37	中国农业大学	203	13529.1	74	南京信息工程大学	130	6114.1
5	复旦大学	722	40426.18	38	www.x南京农业大学	mm 202	11539	75	中国医科大学	130	4922
6	北京大学	615	46254.46	39	中国地质大学 (武汉)	W. SCI 197/20	10662.7	76	www. 南京理工大学	nny 129	6413.5
7	山东大学	505	23105.9	40	南方科技大学	193 net c	9986.7	77	· Ciencii 州大学	C/4,27 °	4992
ρ	清华大学	504	36460.3	41	中国人民解放军第三军医大学			78	青岛大学	126 ⁿ et.c	4559
0		503	25476.15	42	华中农业大学	185	10632 9472.15	79	河海犬学	125	6300
10	中南大学			43	中国人民解放军第四军医大学北京师范大学	177 170	10582.57	80	哈尔滨医科大学	123	4852.5
10	Www 科四川大学	nny 502	25845.9	45	东北大学	169	8957.5	81	北京交通大学	122	6502
11	がらた。一間济大学	SC/48900	27476.41	46	西安电子科技大学	168	8077.3	82	天津医科士学	119	5920
12	西安交通大学	468het	22973.4	47	兰州大学	168	8826.16	83	重庆医科大学	119	4814.5
13	武文为学	421	22470.26	48	中国人民解放军国防科技大学	mn 765	7794	84 85	华南师范大学	118	5790.12 4887.91
14	南京大学	419	29479.37	49	C/C 华东师范大学	SC/964	9346.7	86	Www.scr.太原理工大学	hun \$15	4622.5
15	中国科学技术大学	346	25620.42	50	电子科技大学	163 net	10570.9	87	温州医科大学	- 10 L	
16	深圳大学	345	14742.3	51	中国人民解放军第二军医大学	161	7223	88	福州失学	110 net o	7 4750.3
17	天津大学	333	22382.6	52	西北大学	159	9537.38	89	南京中医药士学	110	4139
18	苏州大学	312	16431	53	南京航空航天大学	156	8461	90	南京工业大学	109	6207
19	哈尔滨工业大学	310	18256.31	54	上海大学	156	8522.22	91	长安大学	108	4817
20	www.salashty	WW. 30300	16409.76	55	江苏大学	156	7083	92	陕西师范大学	107	5213.96
21	でパークの厦门大学	289	15880.53	56	西北农林科技大学	154	7519	93	中国人民解放军总医院	107	4469.3
22	南京医科大学	289 net.co	12075.12	57	www A北京科技大学	nn 154	10779.9	94	北京化工大学	106	6665.5
23	北京航空航天大学	287	17108.9	58	いた。昆明理工大学	SC/25300	6776.5	95	www.。 電明医科大学	WW. 106	3688
24	东南大学	284	15921.78	59	广东工业大学	152net 0	7135.45	96	南京师范大学	903	6018.1
25	西北工业大学	283	13964.75	60	中国海洋大学			97	中国石油大学 (华东)	102'et.	5519
26	南昌大学	282	10641.2	61 62	5	143 143	4820.74 5840.5	98	云南大学	100	4021
27		273		63	江南大学	142	6303			/== 	
- SA	南方医科大学		11414.9	64	广西大学	141	6005		得医学者	得大下	
28	大连理工大学	270	16032.17	65	上海中医药大学	140	6433.5		اط و خضورا		
29	WWW.SCIAKARTHA	268 2667 2667 263	10193.1	66		120	6833				
30	2000年南理工大学	267	16871.79	67	WW.S. 浙江T业大学	WWW.SC/137/20	C 4 4 0 E)	_	
31	暨南大学	266 net	10777.34	68	北京工业大学 浙江工业大学 华东理工大学	134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134 134	7865.8		你的领域	?	
32		263	12072.36	69	西南大学	134 et.c	5659		I.H.A.	•	3
33	北京理工大学	234	13443	70	武汉理工大学	133	7499				

确定研究领域,学术论文选题来源?

▶ 导师: 高屋建瓴, 科研项目

▶同行: 大师们留下的问题, 同行的指导和交流

➢会议: 高端的学术会议

▶文章: 综述性论文, 小论文, 论文最后会写本文的不足, 或者你

阅读,大量的文献,自行梳理之后选题

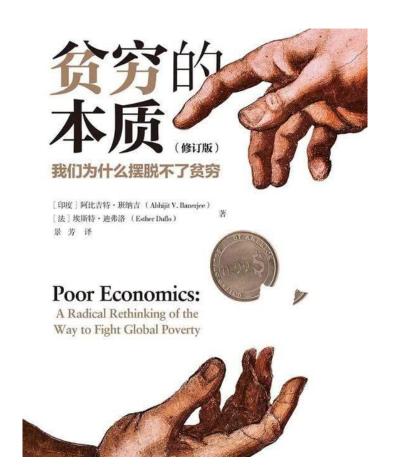
>实践:来自现实需求,同时具有理论研究价值

选题要求:科学、有趣、明确

选题案例1: 从大师中来



1742年: **哥德巴赫猜想**。1966年 ,中国的陈景润证明了"1+2"



「财经纵横」林毅夫: 我不赞成随 机实验法

澎湃 政务: 长安街读书会 2019-11-07 19:00

林毅夫: 我不赞成随机实验法

财经纵横



据诺贝尔奖官网消息,瑞典斯德哥尔摩当地时间14日中午,2019年诺贝尔经济学奖揭晓,获奖者阿比吉特·巴纳吉 (Abhijit Banerjee)、埃丝特·迪弗洛(Esther Duflo)和迈克尔·克雷默(Michael Kremer),以表彰他们"在减轻全球贫困方面的实验性做法"。但

2019年度经济学奖授予**阿比吉特·班纳吉 (Abhijit Banerjee) 、 埃丝特·迪弗洛(Esther Duflo)**, **迈克尔·克雷默(Michael Kremer)**, **随机实验法、中国脱贫问题深入**

学术论文选

选题案例2: 从现实问题中来,有趣



Online social integration is associated with reduced mortality risk

William R. Hobbs^{a,b,c,1}, Moira Burke^d, Nicholas A. Christakis^{e,f,g,h}, and James H. Fowler^{a,i,1}

aDivision of Social Sciences, University of California, San Diego, CA 92093; bNetwork Science Institute, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115; cInstitute for Quantitative Social Science, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138; Facebook, Menlo Park, CA 94025; Department of Sociology, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520: Department of Medicine, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520; Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520; hDepartment of Biomedical Engineering, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520; and School of Medicine, University of California, San Diego, CA 92093

Edited by Kenneth W. Wachter, University of California, Berkeley, CA, and approved September 15, 2016 (received for review April 6, 2016)

Social interactions increasingly take place online. Friendships and other measures were associated with decreased mortality risk in a offline social ties have been repeatedly associated with human longevity, but online interactions might have different properties. Here, we reference 12 million social media profiles against California Department of Public Health vital records and use longitudinal statistical models to assess whether social media use is associated with longer life. The results show that receiving requests to connect as friends online is associated with reduced mortality but initiating friendships is not. Additionally, online behaviors that indicate face-to-face social activity (like posting photos) are associated with reduced mortality, but online-only behaviors (like sending messages) have a nonlinear relationship, where moderate use is associated with the lowest mortality. These results suggest that online social integration is linked to lower risk for a wide variety of critical health problems. Although this is an associational study, it may be an important step in understanding how, on a global scale, online social networks might be adapted to improve modern populations' social and physical health.

social networks | social media | health | longevity | social support

People with more friends and more social ties in their community tend to live longer (1–4). Many researchers interpret this association as evidence that greater social support and social network integration lead to better health outcomes (4). For example, social integration is thought to improve health by motivating engagement in healthy behaviors (5, 6), improving immunity (7), and reducing inflammation (8). However, nearly all of this work has been conducted in the context of real work

two year follow-up.

Before analyzing online social connection and social media behavior, we compare mortality rates for the Facebook population vs. the population-at-large. In these analyses, we control for age and gender differences between the two groups, as well as a coarse proxy for race/ ethnicity [based on data from the US Census Bureau (11); results are shown in SI Appendix to account for known health disparities and slightly different levels of Facebook use by race/ethnicity. The age- and gender-matched mortality rate for the "full" population of Facebook users (Materials and Methods) was 63% of the rate in the California voter record (our data-matching benchmark). This association may result from difficulties in matching Facebook users to vital records. To more confidently evaluate the relative health of Facebook users compared with the general population, we focus our analysis on the "voter" subpopulation, which includes only those Facebook users also present in the California voter record. That is, we compare voters who are on Facebook to those who are not. The age- and gender-matched mortality rate for Facebook users within the voter record population was ~88% of Facebook nonusers within the voter record population. In other words, the risk of dying in a given year is about 12% less for Facebook users than non-Facebook users.

We disaggregate this comparison by cause of mortality. Mortality due to sexually transmitted diseases, several types of cancer, unintentional injuries, drug overdoses, and suicides did not 数据和方法: 1200万份针对加州公共卫生 部重要记录的社交媒体 (Facebook) 资料 并使用**纵向统计模型**(longitudinal statistical models)来评估社交媒体的使 用是否与更长的寿命相关。

研究结果: 使用在线社交媒体的人的死亡 率要低于不使用在线社交媒体的人。

研究启示: 大数据。交叉。要长寿, 多发 朋友圈吧。

Hobbs WR, Burke M, Christakis NA, Fowler JH, Online social integration is associated with reduced mortality risk, PNAS(美国科学院院报). 2016 Nov 15;113(46): 12980-12984



选题案例 3: 从文献中来

This article was downloaded by: [202.116.189.182] On: 16 November 2019, At: 03:11 Publisher: Institute for Operations Research and the Management Sciences (INFORMS) INFORMS is located in Maryland, USA



Management Science

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Sustainable Inventory with Robust Periodic-Affine Policies and Application to Medical Supply Chains

Chaithanya Bandi, Eojin Han, Omid Nohadani

To cite this article:

Chaithanya Bandi, Eojin Han, Omid Nohadani (2019) Sustainable Inventory with Robust Periodic-Affine Policies and Application to Medical Supply Chains. Management Science 65(10):4636-4655. https://doi.org/10.1287/mnsc.2018.3152

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7. Conclusions

In the future, we intend to incorporate time-dependent uncertainty sets (Nohadani and Roy 2017) to more accurately model seasonal demand. This step forward will lend itself well to incorporate returns—that is, feedback from satisfied demand that can guide the next period's decisions..

Chaithanya Bandi, Eojin Han, Omid Nohadani, Sustainable Inventory with Robust Periodic-Affine Policies and Application to Medical Supply Chains, 16 November 2019

选题案例 4: 从会议中来 (CIFSQ)



Rice Fraud; a plobal concern

Professor Chris Elliott, OBE
Founder, Institute for Global Food Security
Queen's University, Belfast

Management decision of food fraud?

The Agilent Foundation Presents

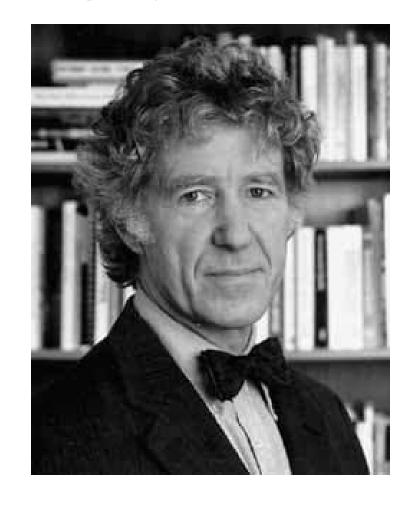
Fingerprinting Rice: A System to Monitor and Manage Food Fraud

Mary McBride
Director, Applied Segment Markets
October 28, 2019

选题案例 5: 从争论中来

1994年9月,美国世界观察研究所所长莱斯 特·布朗博士发表了长达141页的《谁来养活中国— 来自一个小行星的醒世报告》。他认为,中国日益 严重的水资源短缺,高速的工业化进程对农田的大 量侵蚀、破坏,加上人口增长,到21世纪初,中国 为了养活10多亿的人口,可能得从国外进口大量粮 食,这可能引起世界粮价的上涨,对世界的粮食供 应产生巨大影响。

谁来养活中国?



中国粮食安全的现实与争论











中国是一个人口大国, 粮食不能全靠进口, 必须要自力更生。 ——袁隆平

坚持最严格的耕地保护制度,坚守耕地红线。 ——十三五规划 现在中国粮食的问题,不是供给不足,而是供给过剩的问题。 ——于晓华

反对十八亿亩红线。 ——茅于轼 中国粮食产量、进口和库存都在增加。 ——陈锡文

当前我国粮食安全问题的本质到底是什么?

国家	人口	人口密度	人均GDP	人均耕地	年降雨量	年蒸发量
以色列	813万	319.03人/平方	3.09万美	0.058公	200-500毫米	2500毫米
		公里	元	顷		·
吉布提	88万	37.2人/平方公	1594美元		15200毫米	2300
		里				
埃塞俄比	10185万	82.4人/平方公	550美元		1200毫米	1500
亚		里				
厄立特里	670万	46.6人/平方公	900美元	0.820公	400毫米	1600
亚		里		顷		
肯尼亚	4846万	85.1人/平方公	1455美元	0.001公	1049毫米	
		里		顷		
索马里	1432万	22.8人/平方公	434美元	0.573公	300毫米	
		里		顷		
苏丹	3958万	22.7人/平方公	2415美元	0.127公	400毫米	
		里		顷		
乌干达	4149万	206.9人/平方公	615美元		1000-1500毫	
		里			米	
尼日利亚	1.86亿	204.2人/平方公	2178美元	0.002公	500-3000毫	
		里		顷	米	
南苏丹	1223万	19.7人/平方公	759美元	6公顷	400毫米	
		里				
也门	2758万	52.2人/平方公	990美元	0.060公	300毫米	
		里		顷		

伊斯坦布尔 土耳其 土库曼斯坦 以色列。 利比亚 利雅得 الرياض ⊚ 阿拉伯联合 阿曼裔 酋长国 尼日尔 苏丹 查德 阿拉伯 日利亚 索马里 赤道几内亚 金沙萨 Kinshasa 坦桑尼亚 罗安达 Luanda

自然条件类似,为什么会导致粮食安全截然不同?

以色列: 2.2%的农业人口养活720万国民, 还成了欧洲的菜篮子。

选题案例 6: 从导师来

Journal of Cleaner Production 208 (2019) 999-1008





Journal of Cleaner Production

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jclepro



Job satisfaction and job engagement: Empirical evidence from food safety regulators in Guangdong, China



Xiaowei Wen, Liting Gu, Simei Wen*

College of Economics & Management, South China Agricultural University, 510642, Guangzhou, PR China

ABSTRACT

Food safety incidents continue to be reported frequently in China. Chinese food safety regulators are challenged with extensive regulatory tasks and increasing pressure from all parties. These regulators need to be recognized as the key factor affecting the regulation of food safety by the Chinese administration. Therefore, this research explores the internal mechanisms of food safety regulator job satisfaction and job engagement, applying a structural equation model. Survey data were collected from 1022 food safety regulators of Guangdong, China for analysis. The results indicate that the degree of job satisfaction and job engagement of food safety regulators in Guangdong was at an intermediate level. Compared with their satisfaction with organizational environment and organizational management, their satisfaction with their work characteristics is the important factor influencing job engagement. To strengthen food safety human resource management, a promotion mechanism and salary system for regulators should be improved in the future. In addition, regulatory enforcement conditions and environments should be optimized in order to enhance regulators' job satisfaction and engagement, thereby, ultimately improving the supervisory level of Chinese food safety control.

食品安全问题已经成为-也是各国政府面临的-品监管者作为食品安全监管工作的主要执 对于政府的监管水平是否得到有效保证起决 论文以广东省1022名食品监管人 运用结构方程模型 乍敬业度之间的内在作用机制。 完善组织晋升机制和 有必要在组织内部建立 艮好的组织环境有助 高监管工作的投入程度以及监管效率: 提高食品监管人员的专业 素养和完善监管队 强化激励制度建设, 增强监管队伍对组织的 、同感和工作价值感。

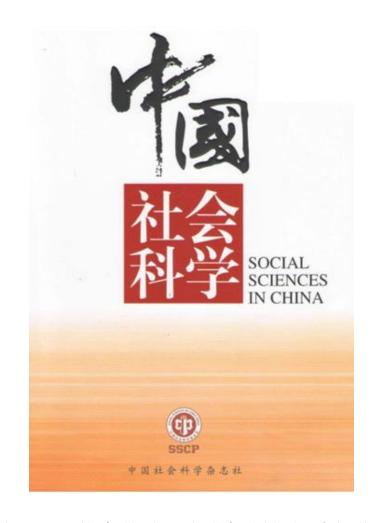
▶项目支持: 国家自然重点项目(71633002) "生产供应过程的食品安全风险识别与预警研究", 2017
中共广东省委全面深化改革领导小组委托项目"广东省食品药品安全监督管理体制机制改革检查评估", 2

选题背景:

- ▶作为对食品安全保障的监督,食品安全监管部门在维护市场秩序、监督食品安全、确保食品安全连续性等方面发挥着重要作用。
- ▶然而,当前层出不穷的食品安全事件,导致消费者对中国政府在食品安全监管中的作用不信任。需要更多训练有素的人员来提高食品安全和消费者的信任。
- > 调查这一点,以澄清并更好地了解工作满意度对中国食品安全的影响。

Xiaowei Wen, Liting Gu, Simei Wen, Job Satisfaction and Job Engagement: Empirical Evidence From Food Safety Regulators in Guangdong, China, Journal of Cleaner Production, 2019(208): 999-1008

选题案例 7



要:对于食品安全违法行为的威慑何以有效?这是破解食 品安全监管困境的关键所在。基于繁重的执法负荷与稀缺的公共 执法资源,食品安全迫切需要创新治理形式。声誉机制创设的威 慑充分虑及企业的长期收入流,借助无数消费者的"用脚投票" 深入作用于企业利益结构的核心部分,因而能够有效阻吓企业放 弃潜在的不法行为,分担监管机构的一部分执法负荷,是一种颇 有效率的社会执法。但是,声誉罚的要义在于信息高效流动,而 现代食品行业与公众之间的信息鸿沟使得消费者很难自发形成强 有力的声誉机制。**应当以食品安全信用档案为中心,建立全程整** 合信息生产—分级—披露—传播—反馈的法律制度系统,确保 企业违法信息迅速进入公众的认知结构,为消费者及时启动声誉 **罚奠定基础。**同时,应当以声誉机制的适用为契机,积极探索食 品安全的社会治理之道,回应执法历史发展所蕴含的成本逻辑, 实现执法优化。

关键词:食品安全 执法资源 声誉机制 信用信息系统 社会治理

吴元元,信息基础、声誉机制与执法优化——食品安全治理的新视野,中国社会科学,2012(6):115-133 (CSSCI)

选题案例8



PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT



PRODUCTION AND OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

Vol. 28, No. 7, July 2019, pp. 1674–1691 ISSN 1059-1478 | EISSN 1937-5956 | 19 | 2807 | 1674 DOI 10.1111/poms.13009 © 2019 Production and Operations Management Society

Joint Decisions for Blood Collection and Platelet Inventory Control

Shouchang Chen

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The present study investigates the benefit of joint decision making regarding whole blood collection and platelet production at a blood center. We consider a blood center that faces two types of platelet demands, differing in their freshness requirements and shortage penalty costs. We fully characterize the structure of the optimal policy regarding whole blood collection, platelet production, and inventory issuing, rationing and disposal. We find that the optimal platelet production quantity in each period is nonincreasing in the inventory levels of platelets and whole blood but that interestingly, the optimal blood collection effort may increase with the on-hand platelet inventory level. We demonstrate with a real dataset that joint decision making leads to significant cost savings compared with separate decision making. The benefit is mainly derived from reduced blood collection and platelet production, better utilization of the collected whole blood, and reduced platelet shortage. For practical implementation, we develop a lookahead heuristic, which is shown to be very effective by numerical experiments.

Key words: platelet inventory control; blood collection; perishable inventory control; multimodularity *History:* Received: February 2017; Accepted: January 2019 by Sergei Savin, after 2 revisions.

浙江大学管理学院管理科学与工程专业博士生陈寿长与其合作导师浙江大学管理学院周伟华教授、香港城市大学商学院管理科学系李彥志教授共同完成的论文 "Joint Decisions for Blood Collection and Platelet Inventory Control"发表于世界顶级期刊 Production and Operations Management (Vol. 28, No. 7, 07.2019, p. 1674-1691) 。该研究提出了一种全血采集和血小板生产的联合决策模型,为血小板生产的供需平衡提供了科学决策。

不同于一般的易逝品,作为特殊公共卫生供应品的血小板,其供应链从很早开始就使用了高度的信息化系统,使得每一单位的血小板采集、生产和流通都有非常详细的数据。

基于中心血库的数据,他们首先分析出了上游全血供应供应模型和下游血小板需求模型。有了这两个模型后,他们将全血采集和血小板生产决策建立为了一个优化模型来支持其联合决策,并通过设计决策支持算法,利用实际数据的仿真分别测算出联合决策和独立决策对应的库存成本,最后再进行成本对比。

怎样的论文能登上UTD?

研究及后续的影响

▶团队研究体会到了研究实际问题的挑战,比如涉及到的实际运营问题非常复杂,需要不断地理解和分析,才能从中提炼出既能反映实际又能解决实际问题的模型。"陈寿长在采访中表示,更关键的是,我们体会到了研究实际问题所带来的'快乐',因为它不仅为解决血小板供需失衡难题提供了联合决策的方案,同时,随着大规模生鲜电商的兴起,传统的以血小板为研究对象的易逝品库存管理研究将对生鲜电商的供应链运营提供一定的借鉴意义。



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陈寿长



李彦志

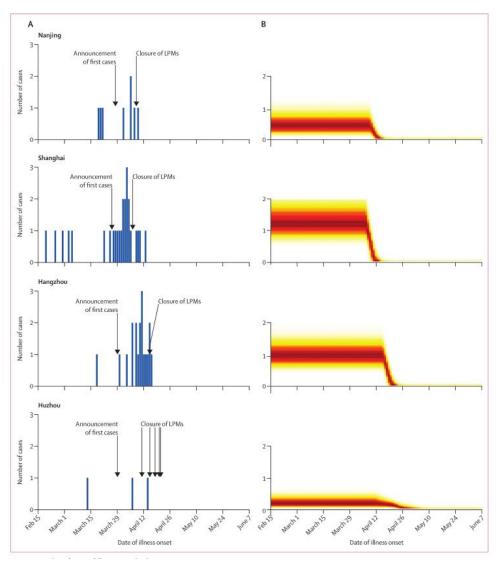
选题案例9

Effect of closure of live poultry markets on poultry-to-person transmission of avian influenza A H7N9 virus: an ecological study



Hongjie Yu*, Joseph T Wu*, Benjamin J Cowling, Qiaohong Liao, Vicky J Fang, Sheng Zhou, Peng Wu, Hang Zhou, Eric H Y Lau, Danhuai Guo, Michael Y Ni, Zhibin Peng, Luzhao Feng, Hui Jiang, Huiming Luo, Qun Li, Zijian Feng, Yu Wang, Weizhong Yang, Gabriel M Leung

Methods We obtained information about every laboratory-confirmed human case of avian influenza A H7N9 virus infection reported in the four cities by June 7, 2013, from a database built by the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention. We used data for age, sex, location, residence type (rural or urban area), and dates of illness onset. We obtained information about LPMs from official sources. We constructed a statistical model to explain the patterns in incidence of cases reported in each city on the basis of the assumption of a constant force of infection before LPM closure, and a different constant force of infection after closure. We fitted the model with Markov chain Monte Carlo methods.



Hongjie Yu*, Joseph T Wu*, Benjamin J Cowling, et al., Effect of closure of live poultry markets on poultry-to-person transmission of avian influenza A H7N9 virus: an ecological study, the lancet, October 31, 2013, (SCI, Q1, IF48.362)

研究影响

- ▶活禽交易方式的政策
- ▶消费习惯的改变

2014年12月4日,广东省政府第十二届36次常务会议通过了《广东省家禽经营管理办法》(下简称《办法》),于2015年1月15日起在全省正式施行。省政府召开专题会议,要求抓紧完善家禽"集中屠宰、冷链配送、生鲜上市"工作的相关配套法规和制度。《办法》第四条和第五条规定了珠江三角洲各地级以上市城区和其他人口密集的地级市城区建立活禽经营限制区制度,限制区内不得新设活禽批发市场,地级及以上市人民政府根据当地实际可以在活禽经营限制区内规划设置1-3个活禽零售市场。









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