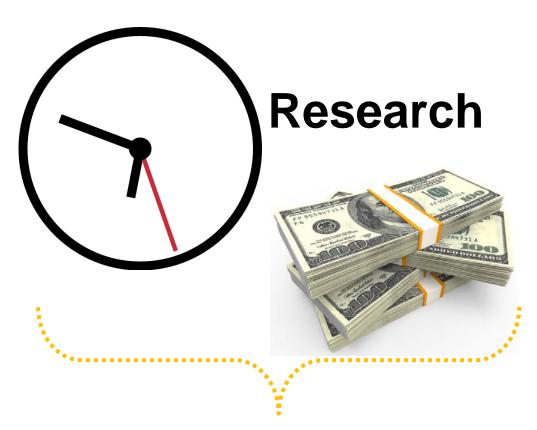


# **Building a Research Program for Craft Breweries**

Starting a research project, framing the issue, and finding relevant literature to support quality/brewing operations

Versuchs- und Lehranstalt für Brauerei in Berlin (VLB) e.V.





- "improvements"
- cost reduction / efficiency
- new techniques
- innovative products



## Designing and planning research



The worst you can do is begin working without a design!

Every second spend on

- framing the issue precisely
- finding relevant literature
- developing a strategy how to solve a problem

will pay out twice.

#### Although:

A good plan **not** necessarily works and remains unchanged throughout a project. Still, the chance of a good plan leading you far is quite good.



## **Designing and planning research**



Before discussing research with supervisor/team/external partners take some time to focus!

Set up a brief proposal providing details of your intended studies:

- 1. Background, topic, and problem to be investigated/solved
- 2. Briefly summarize the current knowledge (process data, literature,...)
- 3. Provide potential strategies to solve the problem
  - Strategy A (risks and countermeasures advantages, disadvantages)
  - Strategy B ( ... )
  - Strategy C ( ... )



## Designing and planning research



After that, the scale and depth of research must be outlined.

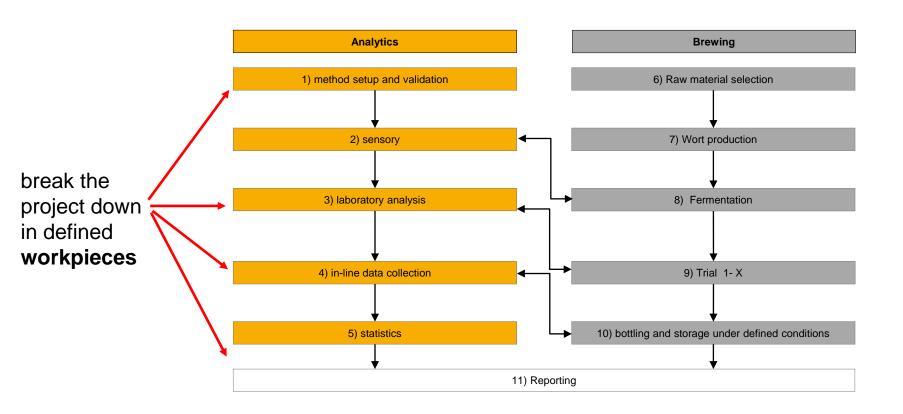
What are the resources you have / are available to you?

- time
- existing knowledge (in the company)
- manpower / man hours
- external support
- materials, samples, funding



## **Definition of workpieces**



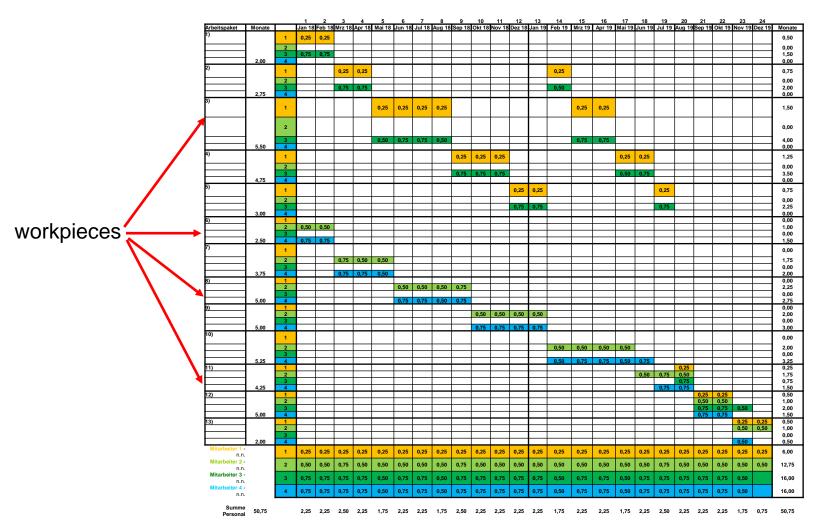




#### detailed project schedule











## Finding relevant literature



- a) proper literature search will prevent you from duplicating work!
- b) synthesizing published information provides helpful strategies and gives justification/background for your own study!
- c) relevant literature gives valuable insights in terms of methodology
- d) helps to find weaknesses in existing research, so you will be able to fill "the right gaps"
- e) you will become used to terms and expressions being used in the respective field of science and are able to find suitable/meaningful keywords



### 1) Define your keywords



- targeted keywords are very important
- break the topic you are researching into its main concepts, then define keywords

#### **Defining keywords – checklist**

- ✓ Is there any alternative vocabulary used in discussion of my topic?
- ✓ Are there American and British variants of spelling? (flavor-flavour)
- ✓ Are common abbreviations, acronyms or formulae used? (GC, SPME,...)
- ✓ Do certain general terms might include your topic?
- ✓ Are you able to define specific cases or examples?
- ✓ Are there categories you would like to exclude?



## 2) Start your search



Category	general database search*	publisher databases and journal websites
Examples	<ul><li>Scopus</li><li>Web of Knowledge</li><li>Google Scholar</li><li></li></ul>	<ul> <li>Wiley</li> <li>Elsevier</li> <li>Oxford Journals</li> <li>JASBC</li> <li>IBD</li> <li>BrewingScience</li> <li></li> </ul>
Use to	<ul><li>Getting the discovery process started</li><li>find popular papers</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Browse Journals in your field of research</li> <li>Look for research in niche topics</li> </ul>

<sup>\*</sup> limiting your search to only one database may cause you to overlook relevant articles



## 3) Follow the citations



once you have identified one/some relevant articles there are two easy ways to find more interesting studies...

#### **◄** ■ backward searching

check the reference list(s), reference studies are likely to be quite relevant for you as well!

#### **▶** ► forward searching

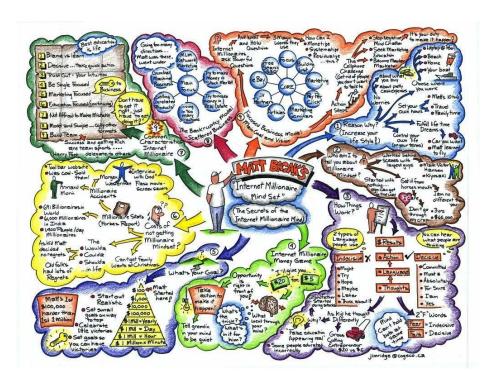
look at the papers citing the article(s) since they were published. By this you may find newer studies that have built upon the work!



## 4) record your searches



- make sure you record your searches
- the are may ways (using a software might be one)





# 5) align your initial idea with knowledge from literature





Update your initial proposal after an extensive literature survey

- 1. Background, topic and problem to be investigated
- 2. Knowledge (UPDATED!)
- 3. Provide potential strategies to solve the problem
  - Strategy A (risks and countermeasures advantages, disadvantages)
  - Strategy B ( ... )
  - Strategy C ( ... )



## **Questions?**



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