Kurs i hvordan søke forskningsmidler fra HSØ

Asbjørn Rune Ousland

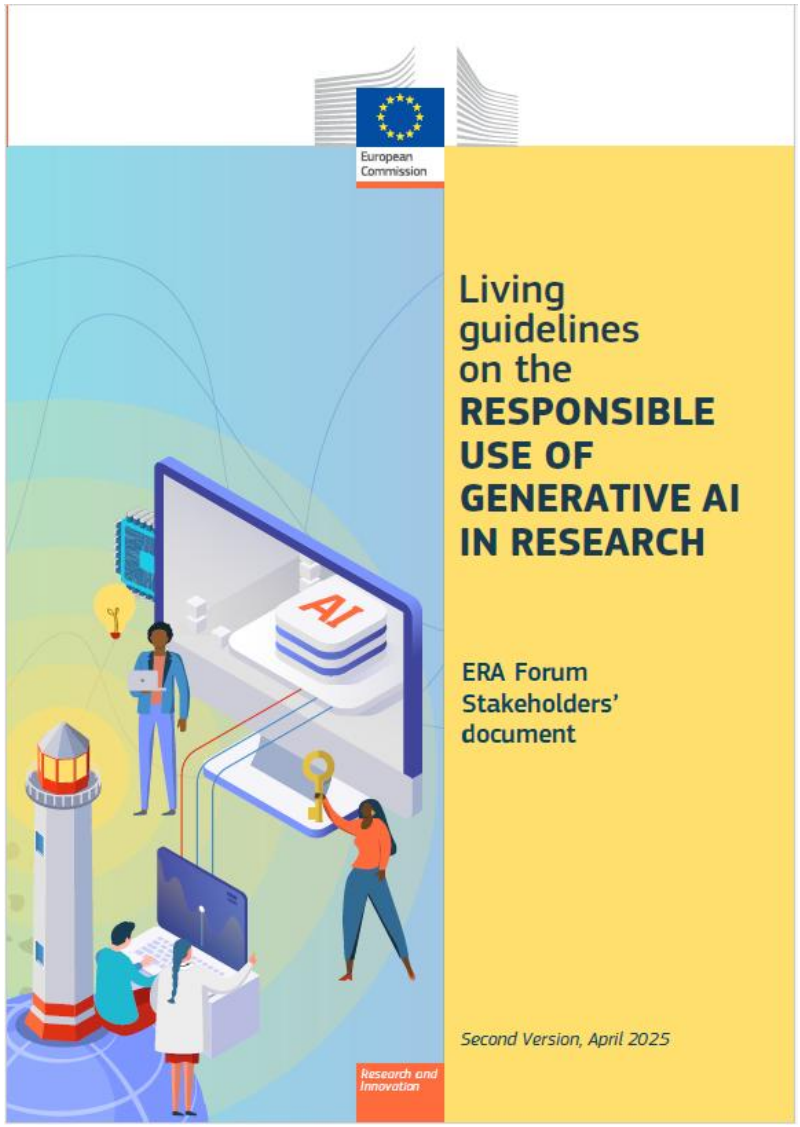
Helga Bjarnason Landsverk

OUS – Forskningsstøtte

14. august 2025

Agenda

- Artificial intelligence
- The new template and the new evaluation criteria
- Making the objectives
- How is a successful proposal written?
- Addressing the evaluation criteria
- Choosing the right application category



Link: https://european-research-area.ec.europa.eu/news/living-guidelines-responsible-use-generative-ai-research-published

AI – warnings and considerations:

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESEARCHERS

Remain ultimately responsible for scientific output

- Researchers are accountable for the integrity of the content generated by or with the support of AI tools.
- Researchers maintain a critical approach to using the output produced by generative AI and are aware of the tools' limitations, such as bias hallucinations and inaccuracies.
- AI systems are neither authors nor co-authors. Authorship implies agency and responsibility, so it lies with human researchers.

You are responsible for the content

Use generative AI transparently

- Researchers, to be transparent, detail which generative AI tools have been used substantially in their research processes. When generative AI meaningfully shapes results, researchers transparently note its use in the methods section (or equivalent) responsibly evaluating the extent of the contribution. References to the tool could include the name, version, date, etc. and how it was used and affected the research process. If relevant, researchers make the input (prompts) and output available, in line with open science principles.
- Researchers take into account the stochastic (random) nature of generative AI tools, which is the tendency to produce different output from the same input. Researchers aim for reproducibility and robustness in their results and conclusions.
- They disclose or discuss the limitations of generative AI tools used, including possible biases in the generated content, as well as possible mitigation measures.

Take care and be as transparent as needed

Pay particular attention to issues related to privacy, confidentiality and intellectual property rights when sharing sensitive or protected information with AI tools.

- Researchers remain mindful that generated or uploaded input (text, data, prompts, images, etc.) could be used for other purposes, such as the training of AI models. Therefore, they protect unpublished or sensitive work (such as their own or others' unpublished work) by taking care not to upload it into an external AI system unless there are assurances that the data will not be re-used, e.g., to train future language models or to the untraceable and unverifiable reuse of data.
- Researchers take care not to provide third parties' personal data to external generative AI systems unless the data subject (individual) has given them their consent and researchers have a clear goal for which the personal data are to be used so compliance with EU data protection rules is ensured.
- Researchers understand the technical, ethical and security implications regarding privacy, confidentiality and intellectual property rights. They check, for example, their institutional guidelines, the privacy options of the tools, who is managing the tool (public or private institutions, companies, etc.), where the tool is running and implications for any information uploaded. This could range from closed environments, hosting on a third-party infrastructure with guaranteed privacy, to open internet-accessible platforms.

Take care to not upload any sensitive, unpublished or unprotected text to AI. It may become part of the AI model out of your control.

Respect applicable national, EU and international legislation

In particular, the output produced by generative AI can be especially sensitive in relation to the protection of intellectual property rights and personal data.

- Researchers pay attention to the potential for plagiarism (text, code, images, etc.) when using outputs from generative AI. Researchers respect others' authorship and cite their work where appropriate. The output of a generative AI (such as a large language model) may be based on be based on someone else's results and require proper recognition and citation.
- The output produced by generative AI can contain personal data. If this becomes apparent, researchers are responsible for handling any personal data output responsibly and appropriately, and EU data protection rules are to be followed.

Avoid plagiarism. AI may produce resulted that need proper recognition and citations.

Continuously learn how to use generative AI tools properly to maximise their benefits, including by undertaking training.

- Generative AI tools are evolving quickly, and new ways to use them are regularly discovered. Researchers stay up to date on the best practices and share them with colleagues and other stakeholders.
- Researchers aim at minimising the environmental impact of generative AI, by evaluating whether and which AI tool is best suited for the intended task and by using the most effective prompting techniques.

Stay tuned

Refrain from using generative AI tools substantially in sensitive activities that could impact other researchers or organisations (for example peer review, evaluation of research proposals, etc).

- Avoiding the use of generative AI tools eliminates the potential risks of unfair treatment or assessment that may arise from these tools' limitations (such as hallucinations and bias).
- Moreover, this will safeguard the original unpublished work of fellow researchers from potential exposure or inclusion in an AI model (under the conditions detailed above in the recommendation for researchers #3).

Consider how you use AI in proposal preparations. Is it fair?
Take care not to reveal unpublished work of fellow researchers.

AI – Use and help

ASKING COPILOT – HOW TO WRITE THE PROPOSAL

How to write the scientific background section for a research paper or project?

1. **Start with the Broad Context**
   - Introduce the general field of study.
   - Explain why the topic is important scientifically or socially.
   - Mention any global or local relevance.

---

2. Review Existing Literature
   - Summarize key studies and findings related to your topic.
   - Highlight gaps, controversies, or limitations in current knowledge.
   - Use citations to support your statements.

---

3. Identify the Knowledge Gap
   - Clearly state what is missing or unknown.
   - This sets up the rationale for your research.

How to write the scientific background section for a research paper or project?

4. State the Purpose of Your Study

- Explain how your research addresses the gap.
- Mention your objectives or hypotheses.

---

5. Use Clear and Concise Language

- Avoid jargon unless necessary.
- Keep paragraphs focused and logically connected.

Common mistakes to avoid when writing the scientific background section

1. Lack of Focus

- Mistake: Including too much general information or unrelated details.
- Fix: Keep the background tightly aligned with your research question.

---

2. Poor Literature Review

- Mistake: Failing to cite relevant studies or relying on outdated sources.
- Fix: Use recent, peer-reviewed literature and highlight key findings that relate directly to your topic.

---

3. No Clear Knowledge Gap

- Mistake: Not explaining what is missing in current research.
- Fix: Clearly identify the gap your study aims to fill.

---

4. Overuse of Technical Jargon

- Mistake: Using complex terms without explanation.
- Fix: Use clear language and define technical terms when necessary.

Common mistakes to avoid when writing the scientific background section

5. Too Much Detail

- Mistake: Including excessive data or experimental results.
- Fix: Save detailed methods and results for later sections; the background should set the stage.

---

6. No Logical Flow

- Mistake: Jumping between ideas without transitions.
- Fix: Organize the background logically—from broad context to specific gap—and use linking sentences.

---

7. Weak Connection to Research Question

- Mistake: Failing to tie the background to your study's objectives.
- Fix: End the section by clearly stating how your research builds on or responds to the background.

---

8. Plagiarism

- Mistake: Copying text from sources without proper citation.
- Fix: Always paraphrase and cite appropriately using a consistent citation style (APA, MLA, etc.).

Key Aspects of Innovation

1. Novelty
- Something new or significantly improved.
- Can be a product, process, business model, or technology.

2. Value Creation
- Must offer benefits—economic, social, environmental, or cultural.
- Innovation is meaningful only if it solves a problem or meets a need.

3. Implementation
- Innovation isn’t just an idea—it’s about putting that idea into practice.
- Requires planning, resources, and often collaboration.

🎯 Aim vs. Objective

✅ Aim

- Definition: The overall purpose or intended outcome of your research or project.
- Scope: Broad and general.
- Focus: What you hope to achieve in the long term.
- Example: “To investigate the impact of urban green spaces on mental health.”

- _____

- ✅ Objective
  - Definition: Specific, measurable steps you take to achieve the aim.
  - Scope: Narrow and detailed.
  - Focus: What you will do, how, and sometimes when.
  - Example: “To conduct surveys among 500 residents in Oslo.” “To analyze stress levels before and after exposure to green spaces.”

Methodology vs. Method

✅ Methodology

- Definition: The overall approach and philosophy behind the research.
- Focus: Explains why certain methods are used and how they fit into the broader research design.
- Includes: Research paradigm (e.g., qualitative, quantitative, mixed methods), theoretical framework, and rationale.
- Example: “This study uses a qualitative methodology grounded in phenomenology to explore lived experiences.”

✅ Method

- Definition: The specific techniques or procedures used to collect and analyze data.
- Focus: Describes how the research is conducted.
- Includes: Surveys, interviews, experiments, observations, statistical analysis.
- Example: “Data were collected through semi-structured interviews and analyzed using thematic coding.”

🔍 Dissemination vs. Communication

✅ Dissemination

- Purpose: To share research findings or project results with specific audiences.
- Audience: Often academic, professional, or policy-focused groups.
- Content: Detailed, evidence-based, and often technical.
- Examples: Publishing in peer-reviewed journals. Presenting at conferences. Sharing reports with stakeholders

Goal: To ensure that knowledge is transferred to those who can use it in practice, policy, or further research.

✅ Communication

- Purpose: To inform, engage, or raise awareness among broader audiences.
- Audience: General public, media, community groups, or non-specialists.
- Content: Simplified, engaging, and accessible.
- Examples: Social media posts. Press releases. Public talks or exhibitions

Goal: To make the project or research understandable and relevant to non-experts.

HSØ template: What is new?

New Template 2025	Old template
1. Scientific background and significance	1. Introduction
1.1 Innovation elements and improvements	1.1 Needs description
3. Approach	3. Project methodology
3.1. Methods, analyses and technologies	3.1. Project arrangements, method selection and analyses

HSØ criteria: New is shorter and simpler

1. Scientific Quality
    a. Scientific Rigor, Innovations and Improvements
    b. Research Environment, Project Design and Feasibility
2. Impact and Implementation Potential
    a. Clinical and Societal Relevance
    b. Implementation Readiness

Fra HSØ: HOD har gitt føringer om at vurderingskriteriene for hhv. vitenskapelig kvalitet og forventet nytteverdi for pasientbehandling skal være likestilte….vi valgt å redusere antall kriterierier fra seks til fire for å gjøre det tydeligere. Det betyr ikke at vi nedtoner vitenskapelig kvalitet, men at vurderingskriteriene er justert på en slik måte at vi fortsatt opprettholder HODs ønske om balanse mellom vitenskapelig kvalitet og forventet nytteverdi.

Jump to next