



## Description

Did you know? Our senior has received a rejection from a reputed journal! The journal editors said they found a lot of plagiarized content. How come he never used a [plagiarism detector](#)? There are so many tools on internet. Now he will have to rework on the whole paper and go through paper submission process again!

As a researcher, you will agree how tedious the process of paper publishing is! Therefore, it is not worthy to go through this process again due to plagiarized content. Detecting it in your paper is not a difficult task, if you know which tool to use.

In this article we will discuss about plagiarism tools for students that are trustworthy and user-friendly, and how to manage plagiarism detectors to eliminate intentional, reckless, or unintentional plagiarized content.

## What Is Plagiarism?

Broadly speaking plagiarism is defined as copying another person's work or borrowing someone else's original idea, without giving due credit. However, when it comes to plagiarized content in research publishing –

1. Showing someone else's work as your own,
2. Repeating words or ideas from someone else without giving credit,
3. Not putting quotation marks to quotations,
4. Providing incorrect information about the source from where the quote was taken,
5. And using images, videos or audio without providing proper citations is plagiarism.

## How Does Plagiarism Affect the Research Community?

Due to the world of digitization and inappropriate reuse of resources from internet, plagiarism largely affects academic research. In olden days, it was easier to detect plagiarism, but with the increase in use of [electronic media and online journals](#) dishonesty and academic fraud is difficult to detect.

It injures the research ethics and integrity. It questions the researchers, professors or students of their

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credibility and can lead to severe punishments such as suspension and loss of authority.

However, there has been a rise in detection software which can assist researchers, professors, and students in identifying the copied content. Moreover, the software are well tested, widely available, affordable and easy to use. Furthermore, the software can help users identify self-plagiarized content, which they themselves are not aware of.

## Why Is Plagiarism Detector Important for Students?

Even after seeing a constant rise in dependency on plagiarism detectors, most of the students are still unaware and ignorant about the use of [plagiarism checker](#) tools and ways to avoid plagiarism.

Moreover, many students hesitate to use plagiarism detectors because they believe their research content is genuine. However, even best writers fall prey to accidental plagiarism and thus need to resort to plagiarism detectors.

### 1. Plagiarism Detectors Can Provide more References and Wider Cross-reference Repositories

Internet is a hub for pool of data. The search engines cannot do justice to the vastness of research data available. However, plagiarism checkers provide more references and wider range of cross-reference repositories. In fact, you could find books and articles that are included in the repositories with plagiarism programs which cannot be found directly on search engines.

### 2. Highlighting Content Becomes Easier for Detecting Plagiarism

It is challenging to search sentence by sentence for an accidental presence of plagiarism. However, [plagiarism checker for students](#) shows the material that is compared in the results. Furthermore, you will get the details about sources of the original content, and you could also access the site of source.

### 3. Gives You Thorough Data of Comparisons or Matches

[Plagiarism checker](#) for students provides a total percentage of comparisons or matches. Universities often have an agreed standard of percentage that students need to adhere to. Therefore, plagiarism detector can help students eliminate any issues that suspect plagiarism.

### 4. Resort to Plagiarism Checkers Instead of Paraphrasing

These tools save your time and effort, as compared to paraphrasing services. Furthermore, plagiarism detectors highlight any work that is similar to the original text of the author and fix the sentence if you could not correctly paraphrase and quote the text.

### 5. Using Plagiarism Checker Proves Your Honest Intentions

You could provide the plagiarism results which submitting the assignments, as a necessary precaution, if you are questioned regarding plagiarized content. Also, this shows your honest intention of creating

unique content and could be given a benefit of doubt for unintentional or accidental plagiarism.

## How Does Plagiarism Detector Work?

The tools use advanced database software to scan for a match between your text and existing text. These detection tools crawl web content and index it, they further scan your text and check for similarities against the database of existing content. Furthermore, keyword analysis highlights exact matches.



A user usually gets results in the form of plagiarism percentage, highlighted plagiarized content, and the list of sources. Though most of the free plagiarism checkers for students operate similarly, there are some differences between them that affect the types of plagiarism that they can detect.

Examples of plagiarism checker tool and how they generate user-friendly results —

[Enago's plagiarism checker](#) is one of a kind tool for quick, comprehensive, and dependable plagiarism checking. It not only provides plagiarism percentage with color-coded system but also enlists sources that have similarities with your document. It is easy to access with one click upload button.

94%

OVERALL SIMILARITY

1	Thibault F. Guiberti, Memdouh Belhi, Jason S. Damazo, Eddie Kwon, William L. Roberts, Deanna A. Lacoste. 'Quenching distance of la...	75%
2	Thibault F. Guiberti, Memdouh Belhi, William L. Roberts, Deanna A. Lacoste, Jason S. Damazo, Eddie Kwon. 'Quenching distance of la...	18%
3	Ariff Magdoom Mahuthannan, Jason S. Damazo, Eddie Kwon, William L. Roberts, Deanna A. Lacoste. 'Effect of propagation speed on ...	<1%

## 1 Abstract

Understanding flame quenching is needed to develop efficient flame arresters. Here, the quenching distance of methane-air laminar flames is measured at atmospheric pressure for temperatures of the quenching surface down to the cryogenic,  $T_w = 138\text{ K}$  to  $293\text{ K}$ , for two configurations: head-on and tube quenching. Fuels or flammable mixtures in contact with surfaces at temperatures below  $293\text{ K}$  are, for example, representative of aircraft during cruise, cryogenic rocket engines, fuel distribution pipes at high altitude, or cryogenic storage of liquified natural gas and hydrogen. The experimental methods are first validated for  $T_w = 293\text{ K}$  by comparing measured quenching distances to that available in the literature. Then, quenching distances are measured for  $T_w = 138\text{ K}$  to  $293\text{ K}$ . The quenching distance increases when temperature decreases. In the head-on quenching configuration, the quenching distance is almost multiplied by two, from  $\delta q = 0.17\text{ mm}$  for  $T_w = 290\text{ K}$  to  $\delta q = 0.32\text{ mm}$  for  $T_w = 175\text{ K}$ . In the tube quenching configuration, the quenching diameter increases by 40%, from  $2.5\text{ mm}$  for  $T_w = 293\text{ K}$  to  $3.5\text{ mm}$  for  $T_w = 138\text{ K}$ . Experiments conducted in tubes demonstrate that reducing the wall temperature allows quenching with larger tube diameters, yielding lower pressure drops in tubes, which is of practical interest.

## 1. Introduction

Flame arresters are useful devices to improve the safety of systems dealing with flammable liquids or gases such as may occur in systems that transport volatile liquid fuels. Passive flame arresters operate by absorbing heat from a flame, which, in turn, quenches chemical reactions. Therefore, understanding the physics of flame quenching is important to developing efficient flame arresters.

Quenching distance,  $\delta_q$ , is a measured quantity that can be used to quantitatively compare the relative effectiveness of flame quenching as relevant parameters are varied. The exact definition of the quenching distance depends on the configuration [1-3]. For a flame propagating between two parallel plates, the quenching distance is the minimum distance between the two plates through which the flame can propagate. For a flame impinging on an obstacle (head-on quenching), the quenching distance is the minimum distance from the obstacle at which the flame can sustain without being quenched. Regardless, either definition of quenching distance results in examining the same physical process of removing heat from a flame until the chemical reactions are quenched.

Effects of the fuel, equivalence ratio, operating pressure, surface temperature and material of the quenching elements have been studied extensively in the past. Many fuels have been tested over their respective flammability limits [1, 3-21]. Considering quenching distance as a function of equivalence ratio, it has been shown that the quenching distance is at a minimum at an equivalence ratio near stoichiometric and increases as the equivalence ratio deviates towards either the lower or upper flammability limit [1, 3, 5-7, 11, 17, 22, 23]. Effects of pressure have also been examined from sub-atmospheric to elevated pressures [1, 3-8, 16, 18-20, 22, 24]. For example, experiments of Bellenou et al. [16] and Boust et al. [3] showed that increasing pressure reduces the quenching distance. Effects of the quenching surface temperature and material have also been studied at length [2, 6, 9, 14, 16-18, 20, 25]. Globally, increasing the obstacle temperature decreases the quenching distance. However, results of Kim et al. [2] demonstrate that such effects are weak until the obstacle reaches a temperature high enough, roughly  $900\text{ K}$ , to activate

The added feature of AI-based grammar check allows you to improve your document by correcting errors typical to academic and formal writing, such as spelling, grammar, and tone. Additionally, Enago's plagiarism checker has power editing mode like none other. It enhances your document by correcting sentence structure, word choice, subject-specific phrasing, and much more.

**1** INTRODUCTION

The Seventh report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure defines blood pressure for adults aged 18 years. Hypertension is defined as systolic blood pressure  $\geq 140$  mmHg or diastolic blood pressure  $\geq 90$  mmHg. Classification of hypertension is based on the means of two or more properly measured blood pressure readings. Normal blood pressure ranges below 120/80 mmHg. Systolic pressure of  $120 - 139$  mmHg or diastolic blood pressure of  $80 - 89$  mmHg is called prehypertension. These patients are at increased risk of progression to hypertension. (Ogura, 2018)

Hypertension can be classified into two stages:

- Stage 1 includes patients with systolic blood pressure  $140 - 159$  mmHg or diastolic blood pressure  $90 - 99$  mmHg.
- Stage 2 includes patients with systolic blood pressure  $\geq 160$  mmHg or diastolic blood pressure  $\geq 100$  mmHg.

Hypertension is a serious problem throughout the globe due to its high prevalence and its association with increased risk of chronic kidney disease. High blood pressure may permanently damage the kidney blood vessels in the kidney which play a vital role in filtration of blood. Over time, this damage will keep the kidney from working properly.

Hypertension plays a vital role in accelerating the progression of experimental renal disease. Chronic kidney damage (Bright et al., 2009). Endothelial dysfunction and activation of the renin-angiotensin system have been considered the most important mechanisms involved in the elevation of blood pressure in subjects with kidney disease (Ogura et al., 2019). High blood pressure is almost always present during all stages of chronic kidney disease. Endothelial dysfunction may start years or even longer. These changes may appear 8 months to 10 or more years before symptoms appear. The kidney function tests analyze creatinine clearance and blood urea nitrogen levels.

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Fig 1 : Frequency of Hypertension among developed and developing countries in terms of attributes (Chandras and Chennavaiyan, 2012)

It is reported that hypertension is the second largest contributor to premature deaths in developing countries (Deepa et al., 2003). The prevalence of hypertension in developed and developing countries is very high and is increasing at an alarming speed (Fig 1). Nearly 26 per cent of the adult

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## Conclusion

There are many online plagiarism detection tools and they raise the question about data safety and security. Researchers are insecure about using these tools. However, there is no fear in using tools that [provide paid and authentic services](#). You could do a thorough research on the detecting tools before buying their service.

Meticulous or not, you may accidentally [plagiarize your content](#) and it is best to use an accurate software eyes to review your content.

Have you used any of the above mentioned plagiarism tools? How was your experience throughout the process? Do write to us or comment below!

## Category

1. Manuscripts & Grants
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