

IEEE Authorship and Open Access Symposium

Tips and Best Practices to Get Published from IEEE Editors

Welcome and thank you for joining! The webinar will begin soon.

Please use the Q&A function for questions.

Please make sure your computer speakers are turned on for audio.



A Few Quick Notes Before We Get Started

Please note – There is no dial-in number for attendees of this event. Please make sure your computer speakers or headset are turned on and the volume is up so that you can hear our presenters.



Technical Support

Click the yellow ? icon at the bottom of your screen to see answers to common technical issues or type your issue into the Q&A window.



Questions for the Presenters

Type your questions into the **Q&A** window. Our presenters will answer as many questions as possible during our time together.



Certificate of Participation

Remember to click the **Certificate Icon** at the bottom of your screen to request your Certificate of Participation.

Access to the recording of today's virtual event will be available a few hours after the webinar is completed. A link to the on-demand version will be emailed to all registered attendees.

Resources List



Click the green icon at the bottom of your screen to download a PDF version of the presentation and other valuable resources.



Thank you for joining us today!

Registrants for this series of events include: Students, Professors, Assoc. Professors, Researchers, Librarians, Information Professionals, Department Heads, Deans, and many more!

Attendees from many different regions across the globe have joined us for this series of events:

- Afghanistan
- ► Albania
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bangladesh
- Belgium
- ► Brazil
- ▶ Bulgaria
- ▶ Canada
- ▶ China
- Croatia

- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Egypt
- Ethiopia
- Finland
- France
- Georgia
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland

- ▶ India
- ► Indonesia
- ► Iran
- Iraq
- ▶ Ireland
- Israel
- ► Italy
- ▶ Japan
- ▶ Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kuwait

- Latvia
- ► Lebanon
- ► Libya
- ► Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- ▶ Malta
- Mexico
- ► Morocco
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- Nigeria

- Norway
- Pakistan
- ► Palestine
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Qatar
- ▶ Romania
- ► Saudi Arabia
- Serbia
- Singapore
- Slovakia

- ► South Africa
- Spain
- ► Sri Lanka
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Yemen



IEEE Authorship and Open Access Symposium

Tips and Best Practices to Get Published from IEEE Editors

Topics for today

- ► How to select the right publication for your submission
- What editors and reviewers look for in submissions
- Common reasons why papers are rejected
- Essentials of proper paper structure
- ► Tips to optimize your article's discoverability, views, and citations
- Literature review research strategies using IEEE Xplore
- How to identify and avoid predatory publishers
- Authorship tools available from IEEE
- Reasons to consider open access publishing
- Open access options available for authors and institutions



Michael Spada - MODERATOR Director, Strategic Marketing IEEE



Dr. Paolo BonatoEditor-in-Chief, IEEE Open Journal of Engineering in Medicine and Biology Harvard University, USA



Eszter LukacsClient Services Manager
IEEE



Judy Brady
IEEE Regional Manager for
Europe, the Middle East,
Africa & Latin America
IEEE



About IEEE

- World's largest technical largest technical professional organization with over 400,000 members globally
- Not for profit organization "Advancing Technology For Humanity"
- Core areas of activity:
 - Membership organization
 - Conferences organizer
 - Standards developer
 - Publisher of journals, conferences, standards, eBooks, and eLearning
- IEEE *Xplore* digital library by the numbers:
 - More than 5 million total documents
 - More than 15 million downloads per month
 - Over 5 million unique users each month



IEEE Smart Village Activities

A volunteer network empowering off-grid communities through education and the creation of sustainable, affordable, locally owned entrepreneurial energy businesses serving 70,000 people in 280 villages in Cameroon, Haiti, Nigeria, Kenya, South Sudan, Himalayas, India and more. smartvillage.ieee.org



IEEE Action on Climate Change

IEEE is committed to helping combat the effects of climate change through pragmatic and accessible technical solutions and providing engineers and technologists with a space for discussion and action. IEEE has also developed a climate change collection of articles on IEEE Xplore. climate-change.ieee.org



IEEE Xplore Digital Library

The source that the top research organizations in the world rely on to fuel imagination and drive innovation

- IEEE journals, conference proceedings and standards plus select partner content dating as far back as 1884
- More than 5 million documents, 15 million downloads per month, and over 5 million unique users
- Over 1.2 million articles from over 200 top-cited IEEE journals, magazines, and transactions
- Over 4 million conference papers from as far back as 1936, with up to 200,000 added each year
- More than 4,900 approved and published IEEE standards
- eBook collections covering emerging topics in engineering, computer science, telecommunications, and more
- IEEE eLearning Library with the latest in topics such as Artificial Intelligence, Digital Transformation, 5G, Blockchain, and more!
 https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/





IEEE Today – Inspiring a Global Community of Innovation

Our Mission

The core purpose of IEEE is to foster technological innovation and excellence for the benefit of humanity.

One of our Core Values...

To be a trusted and unbiased source of technical information, and forums, for technical dialog and collaboration.

One of our Goals...

Drive global innovation through broad collaboration and the sharing of knowledge







IEEE Publications Strategy and Goals

- IEEE is dedicated to continuing to be the destination of choice for authors and to serve the author and research community.
- IEEE strives to support all authors and readers globally. That means being able to offer any author a publication venue that is compliant with their circumstances, regardless of their funding status, the publishing mandates they may have in place, or where in the world they may work.
- IEEE provides authors with a choice to publish in a traditional journal or in a fully open access journal.
- IEEE continues to provide more options and choices to support the work and needs of all authors and researchers.





IEEE's Evolving Open Access Program

To help authors gain maximum exposure for their groundbreaking research and application-oriented articles, IEEE offers nearly 200 different options for open access (OA) publishing, all designed to meet the varying needs of authors throughout their careers:

OA Publishing Options

- **1. Hybrid Journals 160** journals and magazines spanning an array of technology fields. These titles have Transformative Status under Plan S.
- 2. Fully Open Access Topical Journals nearly 30 titles and more coming soon
- 3. Multidisciplinary OA journal IEEE Access
 - IEEE's largest open access journal, over 60,000 articles since 2013
 - Highly cited journal in a range of fields
 - Rapid yet rigorous peer review process of 4 to 6 weeks.

With the above options for authors, IEEE has published over **100,000** open access articles in IEEE *Xplore*.





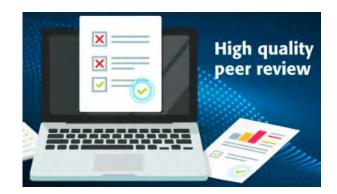
IEEE Open Access Milestones



- **2012**: IEEE transitions the <u>IEEE Photonics Journal</u> to fully open access
- **2013**: IEEE launches <u>IEEE Access</u>, the world's largest multidisciplinary open access journal in the tech sector
- 2013: IEEE provides an <u>open access hybrid</u> option for all peer-reviewed journals
- 2016: IEEE Access receives its first Journal Impact Factor™
- 2016: IEEE launches initial pilot of <u>IEEE DataPort</u>, an easily accessible repository of datasets with an OA option
- 2019: IEEE launches 14 new <u>fully open access journals</u> in a range of technologies (now 29 fully OA journals)
- 2019: IEEE launches the CCC RightsLink® OA <u>administrative tool</u> for institutional customers
- **2020**: IEEE Introduces <u>TechRxiv</u>[™], a new preprint server for unpublished research in the technology sector
- 2022: IEEE commits its full portfolio of more than 160 hysical in the transformative status, enabling any Plan S funded author to publish

IEEE Key Factors in Open Access Publishing

- Follow all IEEE established publishing guidelines and principles
- Provide meticulous peer review
- Meet or exceed the same high quality as our premier subscription titles
- Offer speed of publication decision and publication of article itself
- Ensure geographic and institutional diversity of authorship





Mandate Compliance

All of IEEE's fully Gold OA journals, hybrid journals, and IEEE Access

Common mandate requirement	
All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution license (CCBY or CCBY-NC-ND)	
When Open Access publication fees are applied, they must be commensurate with the publication services delivered	
The journal/platform must provide, on its website, a detailed description of its editorial policies and decision-making processes.	V
Use of persistent identifiers (PIDs) for scholarly publications, such as DOI	V
Deposition of content with a long-term digital preservation or archiving program	V
High-quality article level metadata in standard interoperable non-proprietary format	V

NOTE: Authors financed by Plan S funders can publish articles with <u>any</u> IEEE periodical, as all IEEE hybrid periodicals have committed as Transformative Journals under Plan S.

IEEE Commits its Entire Hybrid Journal Portfolio to Transformative Journal Status Aligned with Plan S

- In November 2022, IEEE announced that it has committed its full portfolio of more than 160 hybrid journals to become Transformative Journals under Plan S.
- This means that any authors receiving research grants from Coalition S
 are compliant with Plan S requirements when publishing their research
 articles in any IEEE fully open access or hybrid journals.
- In addition to the existing direct open access agreements with hundreds of institutions, all of IEEE's hybrid journals now qualify as 'Transformative Journals' under Plan S.
- This represents a major step in IEEE's continued support and commitment to open science and ensures that more authors can continue to publish in the publication of their choice.





IEEE publishes 29 fully Open Access journals

All hosted on the IEEE Xplore® Digital Library and are fully compliant with funder mandates, including Plan S.

- ► IEEE Access
- ► IEEE Open Journal of Antennas and Propagation
- ▶ IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing
- ► IEEE Open Journal of Circuits and Systems
- ► IEEE Open Journal of the Communications Society
- ► IEEE Open Journal of the Computer Society
- ► IEEE Open Journal of Control Systems
- ▶ IEEE Journal of the Electron Devices Society
- ► IEEE Open Journal of Engineering in Medicine and Biology
- ► IEEE Journal on Exploratory Solid-State Computational Devices and Circuits
- ► IEEE Journal of Indoor and Seamless Positioning and Navigation NEW for 2023
- ▶ IEEE Open Journal of the Industrial Electronics Society
- ► IEEE Open Journal of Industry Applications
- ▶ IEEE Open Journal of Instrumentation and Measurement
- ► IEEE Open Journal of Intelligent Transportation Systems

- ► IEEE Transactions On Machine Learning in Communications and Networking New for 2023
- ▶ IEEE Journal of Microwaves
- ► IEEE Open Journal of Nanotechnology
- ► IEEE Transactions on Neural Systems and Rehabilitation Engineering
- ▶ IEEE Photonics Journal
- ► IEEE Open Access Journal of Power and Energy
- ► IEEE Open Journal of Power Electronics
- ► IEEE Transactions on Quantum Engineering
- ► IEEE Open Journal of Signal Processing
- ▶ IEEE Open Journal of the Solid-State Circuits Society
- ► IEEE Open Journal of Systems Engineering New for 2023
- ► IEEE Journal of Translational Engineering in Health and Medicine
- ► IEEE Open Journal of Ultrasonics, Ferroelectrics, and Frequency Control
- ▶ IEEE Open Journal of Vehicular Technology



IEEE Open Access Read & Publish Programs for Institutions

Covers both **Read and Publish** activity by all institutional users included in the agreement.

Benefits:

- Supports institutions and researchers in advancing open science
- Convenient for authors encouraging open access publishing and broader dissemination of institution's scholarly output
- One annual fee makes it easier for administrators to track all relevant activity and manage funds
- Includes tools for managing and reporting Open Access fees and publications

Now more than 400 institutions globally have an open access agreement with IEEE. Does your institution have an OA agreement? For more information, please visit: **open.ieee.org**

IEEE and University of California Sign Transformative Open Access Publishing Agreement

IEEE and CRUI Sign Three-Year Transformative Agreement to Accelerate Open Access Publishing in Italy

IEEE Reaches a Transformative Open Access Read and Publish Agreement with Finnish Consortium FinELib

IEEE and IReL Expand Access To Irish Technology Research with New Transformative Open Access Agreement

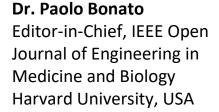
IEEE and CERN Agree to Transformative Open Access 'Read and Publish' Deal

Piscataway, N.J. – 27 May 2021 – IEEE, the world's largest technical professional organization dedicated to advancing technology for humanity, announced today that it has entered an open access read and publish agreement with CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, the world's largest particle physics research center located in Geneva, Switzerland.

The transformative read and publish agreement enables CERN-corresponding authors to publish open access articles in all IEEE journals and combines reading access to over five million documents from the IEEE Xplore Digital Library, including scientific journals, conference proceedings, and IEEE standards. The agreement also makes it more convenient for authors to publish open access articles with IEEE as article processing charges (APCs) are prepaid by CERN's centrally funded IEEE open access APC account. CERN's authors are now able to publish open access articles in 160 leading hybrid journals and all fully open journals published by IEEE, making articles instantly available and free to read by the general public.

Our First Speaker...









Dr Bonato serves as Director of the Motion Analysis Laboratory at Spaulding Rehabilitation Hospital in Boston MA. He is an Associate Professor of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at Harvard Medical School, an Associate Faculty Member of the Wyss Institute for Biologically Inspired Engineering, an Adjunct Professor of Biomedical Engineering at the MGH Institute of Health Professions, and an Adjunct Associate Professor at Boston University College of Health & Rehabilitation Sciences. Dr Bonato serves as Member of the Advisory Board of the IEEE Journal of Biomedical and Health Informatics and Associate Editor of the IEEE Journal of Translational Engineering in Health and Medicine. From 2013 to 2016, Dr Bonato served as the Vice President for Publications of the IEEE Engineering in Medicine & Biology Society.



Tips and Best Practices on How to Get Published

Based on insights from an actual IEEE Editor



About Me

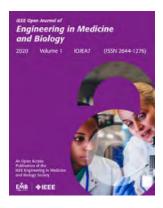
About my role at my institution

I am a PI in a Clinical Department of Harvard Medical School. I lead a research team of about 20 individuals with technical (engineering) and clinical (rehabilitation medicine) background. We develop and assess rehabilitation technologies, with emphasis on wearable sensors and robots.

About my journal and my role as Editor-in-Chief

Launched in 2020, the IEEE Open Journal of Engineering in Medicine and Biology covers the development and application of engineering concepts and methods to biology, medicine and health sciences to provide effective solutions to biological, medical and healthcare problems.



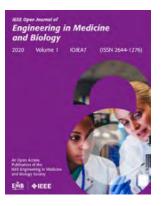




About Me









Publishing Choices

How to select the right publication for your submission



Select the Right Publication for Your Research

- Reputation of Publisher: Does it have a long history and strong reputation as a credible source for quality information?
- Journal Quality: What are the citation metrics. Does it have an Impact Factor (IF), Eigenfactor, Article Influence Score or other citation metrics?
- Indexing: Is the journal listed and indexed in scholarly journal databases such as Web of Science, Scopus, or the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)? This helps ensure your work is discoverable, read and cited
- Peer Review: Does the journal have a strong peer review process that can even help you improve your work and the chances of it being cited?
- Platform: Does the journal platform receive significant traffic, easily accessible and stable?





With that criteria in mind, let's compare IEEE as a publisher...

- IEEE has been a trusted voice for engineering and technology with a long history back to 1884
- IEEE journals are trusted, respected, and rank among the most highly cited in their fields
- Over 5 million monthly users of the IEEE Xplore® Digital Library
- All publications follow IEEE's established rigorous peer review process, publishing principles and quality standards
- IEEE maintains partnerships with A&I providers such as Elsevier, EBSCO, OCLC, Clarivate, ProQuest, IET, CrossRef and NLM to maximize the discovery of author works
- Indexed by Google, allowing Google search results to include links to IEEE Xplore





What if I choose a new IEEE open access journal?



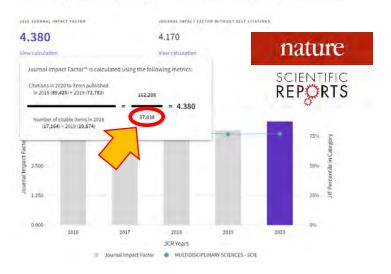
https://open.ieee.org/publishing-options/topical-journals/



Mega vs topical journals

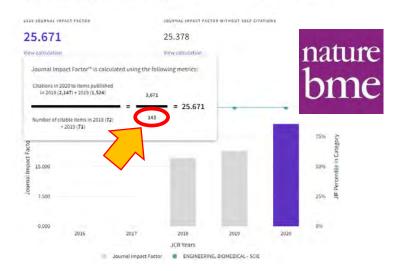
Journal Impact Factor

The Journal Impact Factor (JIF) is a journal-level metric calculated from data indexed in the Web of Science Core Collection, volume of publication and citations characteristics of the subject area and type of journal. The Journal Impact Factor can coil is inappropriate to use a journal-level metric as a proxy measure for individual researchers, institutions, or articles, Learn more



Journal Impact Factor

The Journal Impact Factor (JIF) is a journal-level metric calculated from data indexed in the Web of Science Core Collection, volume of publication and citations characteristics of the subject area and type of journal. The Journal impact Factor can co is inappropriate to use a journal-level metric as a proxy measure for individual researchers, institutions, or articles. Learn main and the propriate to use a journal-level metric as a proxy measure for individual researchers, institutions, or articles. Learn main researchers are the propriate to use a journal-level metric as a proxy measure for individual researchers, institutions, or articles. Learn main researchers are the propriate to use a journal-level metric as a proxy measure for individual researchers, institutions, or articles.





Key ingredients of a new topical journals

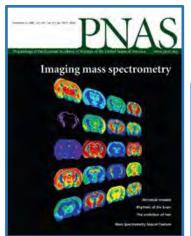
- Not "aspiring" to be a mega journal ..
- Strong editorial team (advisory board, area editors, associate editors, editorial team)
- Unique vision to serve the scientific community targeted by the topical journal
- Fast and thorough review process



https://www.embs.org/ojemb/advisory-board/



Dual format submission





How to best serve the BME scientific community?



OFFERING DIFFERENT PUBLICATION OPTIONS/FORMATS!!



Dual format submission



"TECHNOLOGY" MANUSCRIPTS

INTRODUCTION
MATERIALS & METHODS
RESULTS
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

"SCIENCE" MANUSCRIPTS

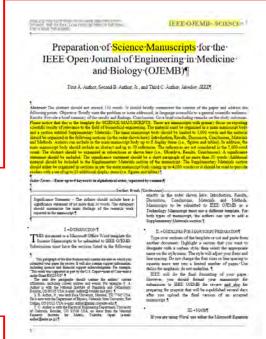
INTRODUCTION

RESULTS

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS MATERIALS AND METHODS

MAIN BODY => 3,000 WORDS

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS => 4,000 WORDS





Advantages of open access journals



- Greater visibility
- Rapid review
- Submission to publication timeframe
- Scope of work
- Funder mandates or publishing policies of your institution

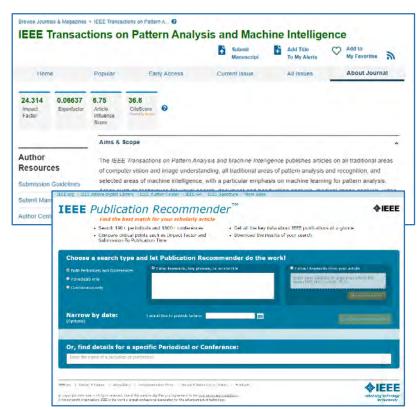




Pick Your Target Publication

- Select just one target publication; concurrent submissions are unethical
- Start by looking at the publications cited in your references
- Ask your supervisor or other colleagues experienced in publishing for recommendations
- ▶ Read the **Aims & Scope** of your potential targets and publications therein to ensure your article is a good fit
- Check out the IEEE Publication Recommender in the IEEE Author Center
 - Search by using your article keywords, article or even your abstract. Compare journal impact factors, submission to publication time, and more

https://publication-recommender.ieee.org





IEEE journal or IEEE conference?

- A journal article is a fully developed presentation of your work and its final findings
 - Original research results presented
 - Clear conclusions are made and supported by the data
- A conference article can be written while research is ongoing
 - Can present preliminary results or highlight recent work
 - Gain informal feedback to use in your research
 - Typically shorter than journal articles, with less detail and fewer references



Finding the right IEEE publication or IEEE conference

IEEE has approx. **200 unique periodicals** covering a wide range of technical areas

- Review the journal listings
 - Who reads it
 - What they publish
 - What types of articles are they looking for?

IEEE publishes approx. **1,900** leading-edge conference proceedings every year

- Review the conference calendar
 - Find a good match for your research subject matter
 - Ensure you are available to present



Submissions Process and Peer Review



What is peer review and how does it work?

Peer review is the system used to assess the quality and relevance of a manuscript before it is published.

Peer review is vital to the quality of published research. Your submitted article will be evaluated by at least two independent reviewers. Feedback from the peer reviewers will contribute to the editor's decision on whether to accept, request revision or reject your article for publication.

Independent researchers in the relevant research area assess submitted manuscripts for originality, validity and significance to help editors determine whether a manuscript should be published in their journal.





Checklist for submitting your article for peer review

Get ready for peer review. IEEE has created a checklist for submitting your article to ensure you don't miss any important steps.

While preparing to submit your article for peer review make sure to:

- Review the submission guidelines for your target publication to ensure your article meets all requirements.
- Agree on who will serve as the article's corresponding author if your article has multiple authors.
- Check that you have all necessary files.
- Get an ORCID ID if you do not have one at orcid.org
 - Open Researcher and Contributor ID: a unique 16-digit identifier to help distinguish you from other researchers and connects your publication record





What else are IEEE editors and reviewers are looking for?

During the peer review process, editors, and reviewers look for:

- Scope: Is the article appropriate for this publication?
- Validity: Is the study well designed and executed?
- Data: Are the data reported, analyzed, and interpreted correctly?
- Clarity: Are the ideas expressed clearly, concisely, and logically?
- Compliance: Are all ethical and journal requirements met?
- Advancement: Is this a significant contribution to the field?
- Novelty: Is this original material distinct from previous publications?



Why IEEE editors and reviewers reject papers

- The content is not a good fit for the publication
- There are serious scientific flaws:
 - > Inconclusive results or incorrect interpretation
 - > Fraudulent research
- It is poorly written
- The work was previously published
- It does not address a big enough problem or advance the scientific field
- The quality is not good enough for the journal
- The paper does not make a strong enough case to convince reviewers
- Poor structure and presentation







Technology Format (the typical IEEE format)

- Title
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusions
- References

Preparation of Papers for IEEE Access (February 2022)

First A. Author¹, Fellow, IEEE, Second B. Author², and Third C. Author, Jr.³, Member, IEEE

Department of Physics, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 8052) USA

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ABSTRACT These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for IEEE Access. Use this document as a template if you are using Microsoft Word 6.0 or later. Otherwise, use this document as an instruction set. The electronic file of your paper will be formatted further at IEEE. Paper titles should be written in urmercase and lowercase letters, not all urmercase. Avoid writing long formulas with subscripts in the title; short formulas that identify the elements are fine (e.g., "Nd-Fe-B"). Do not write "(Invited)" in the title. Full names of authors are preferred in the author field, but are not required. Put a space between authors' initials. The abstract must be a concise yet comprehensive reflection of what is in your article. In particular, the abstract must be self-contained, without abbreviations, footnotes, or references. It should be a microcosm of the full article. The abstract must be between 150-250 words. Be sare that you adhere to these limits, otherwise, you will need to edit your abstract accordingly. The abstract must be written as one paragraph, and should not contain displayed mathematical equations or tabular material. The abstract should include three or four different keywords or phrases, as this will help readers to find it. It is important to avoid over-repetition of such phrases as this can result in a page being rejected by search engines. Ensure that your abstract reads well and is arammatically correct.

INDEX TERMS Enter key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas. Using the AZZZ Thesepar can help you find the best standardized known fit to fit your article. Use the these area access request form for free access to the IEEE Paragrap https://www.ieee.org/publications/services/thesourus.html

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II. GUIDELINES FOR MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION When you open trans jourdocy, select "Page Layout" from

the "View" menu in the menu bar (View | Page Layout), (these instructions assume MS 6.0. Some versions may have alternate ways to access the same functionalities noted here). Then, type over sections of trans jour dock or cut and paste from another document and use markup styles. The pulldown style menu is at the left of the Formatting Toolbur at the too of your Word window (for example, the style at this point in the document is "Text"). Highlight a section that you want to designate with a certain style, and then select the appropriate name on the style menu. The style will adjust your fonts and line spacing. Do not change the font sizes or line spacing to squeeze more text into a limited number of pages. Use italics for emphasis; do not underline.

parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)

icrosoft Ward versions over or PDF version of electronic file, Word Author Center at ite-vour-ieee-article/ ctement strestieses.

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your fonts and line seacing. Do not change the font sizes or

line spacing to squeeze more text into a limited number of

pages. Use italics for emphasis; do not underline.

IL COURSE INFO FOR MANUSCRIPT PREPARATION.

Picture | From File or phoard and then Edit er test" unchecked). of your paper. If your e, please observe the

the first time they are already been defined in IEEE, SI, ac, and de do ations that incorporate "C.N.R.S.," not "C. N. the title unless they are the title of this article).

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mensions as "III are x reviation for "seconds" bers per square meter," a range of volues, write

end of a sentence is enthesis (like this), (A. the equation editor to create the equation. Then select the "Equation" markup style. Press the tab key and write the equation number in parentheses. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation arrears or immediately following. Italicize symbols (T might refer to temperature. but T is the unit tesla). Refer to "(1)," not "Eq. (1)" or "countion (1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is ____

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are strongly encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). This applies to papers in data storage. For example, write "15 Gls/cm² (100 Gls/in²)." An exception is when English units are used as identifiers in trade, such as "3½-in disk drive." Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amorees and magnetic field in cersteds. This often leads to confusion because executions do not belonce dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity in an

The SI unit for magnetic field strength H is A'm. However, if you wish to use units of T, either refer to magnetic flux density B or magnetic field strength symbolized as u.H. Use the center dot to securate compound units, c.g., "A-mi."



Title

An effective title should...

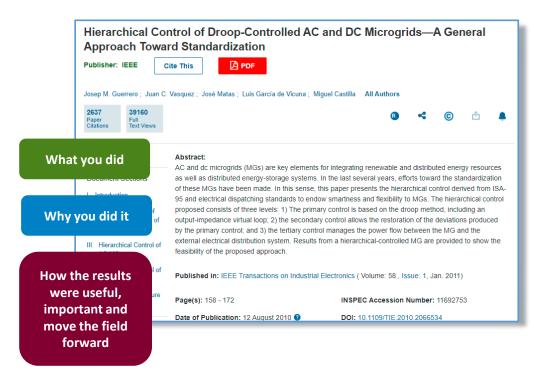
- Be specific, concise, and descriptive
- Answer the reader's question: Is this article relevant to me?
- Think about what you would search for if you were looking for articles related to your research. Be sure to incorporate those keywords into your title.
- Grab the reader's attention
- Describe the content of a paper using the fewest possible words

Good Title VS. Bad Title



Abstract

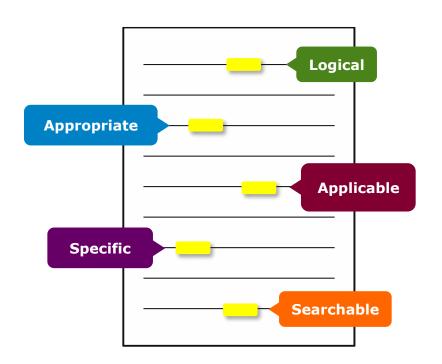
- Concise summary of research conducted, results obtained, and conclusions reached
- A "stand-alone" condensed version of the article
- Typically, 250 words or less
- Uses keywords and index terms





Keywords

- Be sure to use keywords in the Title and Abstract to maximize discoverability.
- Articles are often assigned EICs based in part on keywords, so make sure your choices are relevant and specific.
- Think about what you would search for if you were looking for articles related to your research. Be sure to incorporate those keywords.
- Check out what keywords other papers in your area have used for ideas.





Introduction

- A description of the problem you researched
- It should move step by step through the following:

Generally known information about the topic

Prior studies' historical context to your research Your hypothesis and an overview of the results

How the article is organized



Methods

- Problem formulation and the processes used to solve the problem, prove or disprove the hypothesis
- Use illustrations to clarify ideas and support conclusions





Results

Demonstrate that you solved the problem or made significant advances

Summarize the Data

- Should be clear and concise
- Use figures or tables with narrative to illustrate your findings

Tables

Present representative data or used when exact values are important to show



Figures

Quickly show ideas/conclusions that would require detailed explanations





Results/Discussion

Demonstrate that you solved the problem or made significant advances

Results: Summarizes the Data

- Should be clear and concise
- Use figures or tables with narrative to illustrate findings

Discussion: Interprets the Results

- Why your research offers a new solution
- How can it benefit other researchers and professionals

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the SC algorithm over the whole range of ω values increase to 3-4 K, except for the TIGR: vet database, with an RMSE of 2 K. This last result is explained by the w distribution, which is biased toward low values of w in this database. When only atmospheric profiles with w values lower the 9 g - cm⁻² are selected, the SC algorithm provides R² around 1.5 K, with almost equal values of bias and standard regions. deviation, around I K in both cases (with a negative bias, the the SC underestimates the LST). In contrast, when only u values higher than 3 g - cm⁻² are considered, the SC algorithm. provides RMSEs higher than 5 K. In these cases, it is preferable to calculate the atmospheric functions of the SC algorithm directly from (3) rather than approximating them by a polynomial fit approach as given by (4).

V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION The two Landaut-S TIR bands allow the intercomparison of two LST retrieval methods based on different physical assumptions, such as the SC (only one TIR band required)

and SW algorithms (two TIR bands required). Direct inversion

ve transfer equation, which can be considered algorithm, is assumed to be a "ground-truth" a condition that the information about the **Discussion** ad L_d) is accurate enough. The SC algoas letter is a continuation of the previous SC oped for Landsot-4 and Landsot-5 TM sensors, ETM+ sensor on board the Landsat-7 platform. [9], and it could be used to generate consistent LST products from the historical Landsat data using a single algorithm. An advantage of the SC algorithm is that, apart from surface emissixity, only water vapor content is required as input. However, it is expected that errors on LST become unacceptable for high water vapor contents (e.g., $> 3 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$). This problem can be partly solved by computing the atmospheric functions directly from τ , L_{ν} , and L_{ℓ} values [see (5)], or also by including air temperature as input [15]. A main advantage of the SW algorithm is that it performs well over global conditions and, thus, a wide range of water vapor values; and that it only requires water vapor as input (apart from surface emissivity at the two TIR bands). However, the SW algorithm can be only applied to the new Landsat-S TIRS data, since previous

> The LST algorithms presented in this letter were tested with simulated data sets obtained for a variety of global atmospheric conditions and surface emissivities. The results showed RMSE values of typically less than 1.5 K, although for the SC algorithm, this accuracy is only achieved for w values below 3 g - cm⁻². Algorithm testing also showed that the SW errors. are lower than the BC errors for increasing water vapor, and vice versa, or demonstrated in the simulation study presented. in Sobrino and Jiménez-Muñoz [18]. Although an extensive validation exercise from in sits measurements is required to assess the performance of the two LST algorithms, the results obtained for the simulated data, the sensitivity analysis, as well as the previous findings for algorithms with the same mathemotical structure give confidence in the algorithm accuracies

TM/ETM sensors only had one TIR band.

 J. R. Irona, J. L. Dwyer, and J. A. Rossi, "The next Lundant autolitis: The Landact Data Costinuity Mission," Remote Sens. Electron., vol. 122,

Results

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Conclusion

- Explain what the research has achieved
 - As it relates to the problem stated in the Introduction
 - Revisit the key points in each section
 - Include a summary of the main findings and implications for the field
- Provide benefits and shortcomings of:
 - The solution presented
 - Your research and methodology
- Suggest future areas for research





References

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o then have

 $(P_i^{s,+} + P_i^{s,-})^2 - [P_i^{s,+} - P_i^{s,-}]^2 + 4P_i^{s,+}P_i^{s,-}$ $+ (P_i^{s,+} - P_i^{s,-})^2 + 4P_i^{s,+}P_i^{s,-}$ $- (P_i^{s,+} + P_i^{s,-})^2 + 4P_i^{s,+}P_i^{s,-}]$ (32)

Since $P_i^{k,+} = P_i^{k,-} = P_i^{k,+} - P_i^{k,-}$, we then have $P_i^{k,+} < P_i^{k,+}$, and $P_i^{k,-} < P_i^{k,-}$. Because the operational cost is an increasing function of $(P_i^{k,+}, P_i^{k,-})$, we obtain that

 $c_{a/m}(P_i^{a,+}, P_i^{a,-}) < c_{a/m}(P_i^{a,+}, P_i^{a,-}).$ (33) Therefore the optimal pair $(P_i^{a,+}, P_i^{a,-})$ must satisfy that $P_i^{a,+}P_i^{a,-} = 0$, i.e., only one of $P_i^{a,+}, P_i^{a,-}$ can be non-zero.

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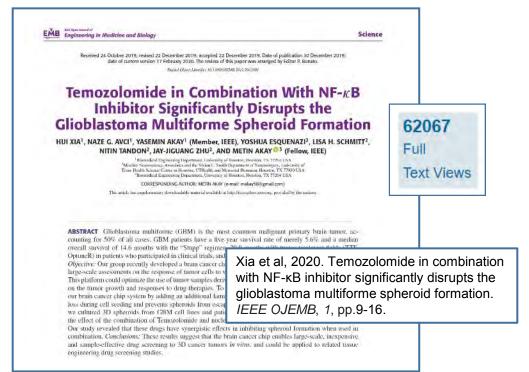


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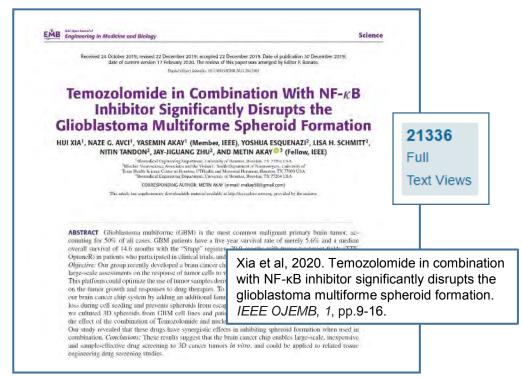


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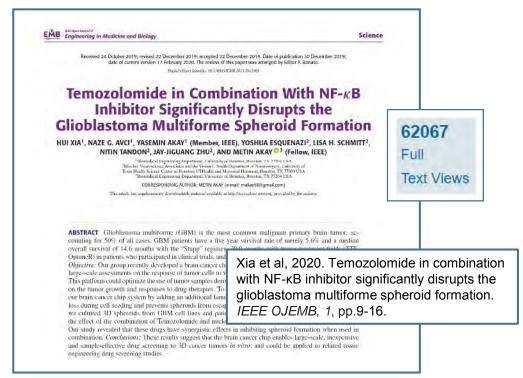


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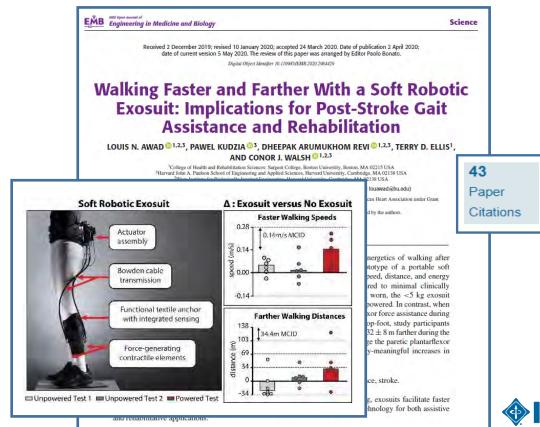
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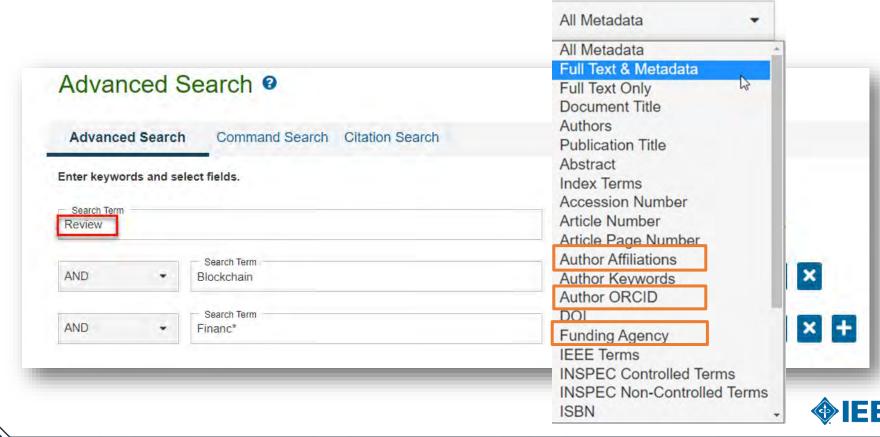


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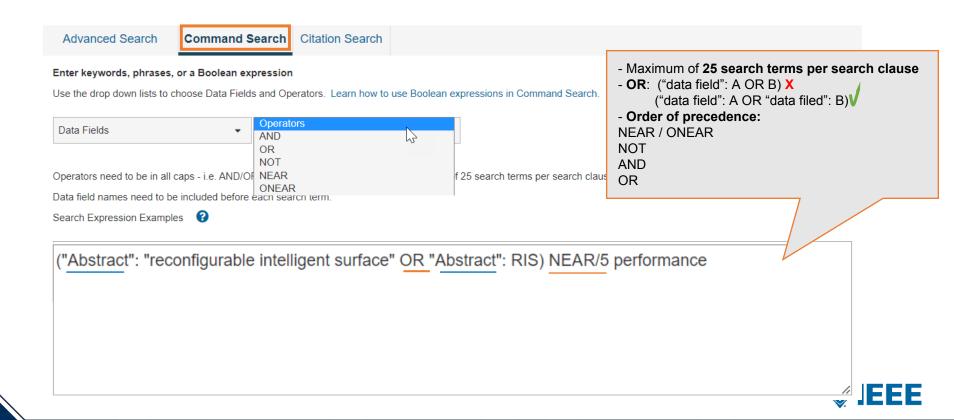




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Biography

Robert Schober (Fellow, IEEE) received the Diplom (Univ.) and the Ph.D. degrees in electrical engineering from Friedrich-Alexander University of Erlangen-Nuremberg (FAU), Germany, in 1997 and 2000, respectively. From 2002 to 2011, he was a Professor and Canada Research Chair at the University of British Columbia (UBC), Vancouver, Canada. Since January 2012 he is an Alexander von Humboldt Professor and the Chair for Digital Communication at FAU. His research interests fall into the broad areas of Communication Theory. Wireless



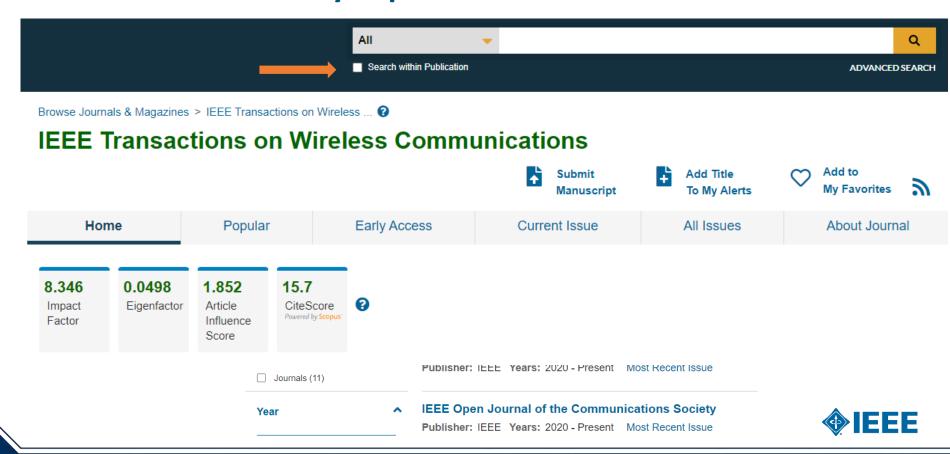
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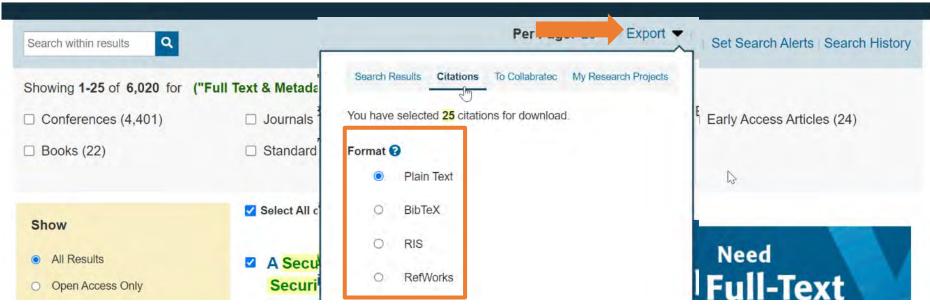
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doi: 10.1109/ICPS49255.2021.9468168

keywords: {Adaptation models;Connected vehicles;Automation;Conferences;Cyber-physical systems;Data models;Critical infrastructure;Security Scoring;Security Metric;Threat Analysis; Industrial Cyber-Physical Systems },

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R. L. A. Tavares, R. d. O. Albuquerque and W. F. Giozza, "Effectiveness evaluation of a nuclear facility security system under a cyber-physical attack scenario," 2022 17th Iberian Conference on Information Systems and Technologies (CISTI), Madrid, Spain, 2022, pp. 1-6.

doi: 10.23919/CISTI54924.2022.9820179

keywords: {Training;Analytical models;Digital systems;Probabilistic logic;Nuclear power generation;Critical infrastructure;Security;nuclear security;cyber security;critical infrastructure},

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Biography

Romano Fantacci (Fellow, IEEE) received the M.S. degree in electrical engineering and the Ph.D. degree in computer networks from the University of Florence, Florence, Italy, He is currently a Full Professor of computer networks at the University of Florence, where he heads the Wireless Networks Research Laboratory. His current research interests include several fields of wireless engineering and computer communication networking, including, in particular, performance evaluation and optimization of wireless networks, emerging generations of wireless standards, cognitive wireless communications and networks, and satellite communications and systems. He was elected as a fellow of the IEEE, in 2005, for contributions to wireless communication networks. He is a member of the Steering Committee of IEEE Wireless Communications Letters and the IEEE Comsoc Fellows Evaluation Committee. He received several awards for his research, including the IEE Benefactor Premium, the 2002 IEEE Distinguished Contributions to Satellite Communications Award, the 2015 IEEE WTC Recognition Award, the IEEE Sister Society AEIT Young Research Award and the IARIA Best Paper Award, the IEEE IWCMC 2016 Best Paper Award, and the IEEE GLOBECOM 2016 Best Paper Award. He served as an Area Editor for the IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications, an Associate Editor for the IEEE Transactions on Communications, IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications, a Regional Editor for IET Communications, and an associate editor for several non-IEEE technical journals. He guest edited special issues for IEEE journals and magazines and served as a Symposium Chair for several IEEE conferences, including VTC, WCNC, PIRMC, ICC, and GLOBECOM. He also serves on the Board of Governors of the IEEE Sister Society AEIT and as an Area Editor for the IEEE Internet of Things Journal. (Based on document published on 28 December 2022). Show Less

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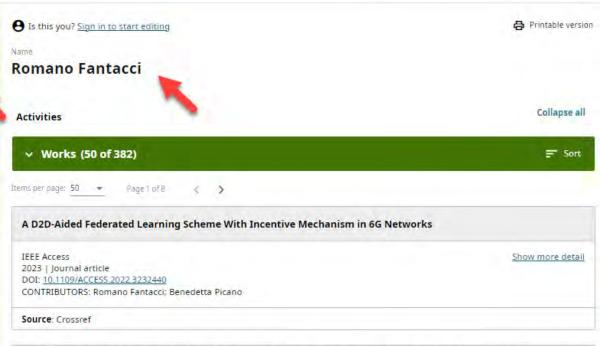
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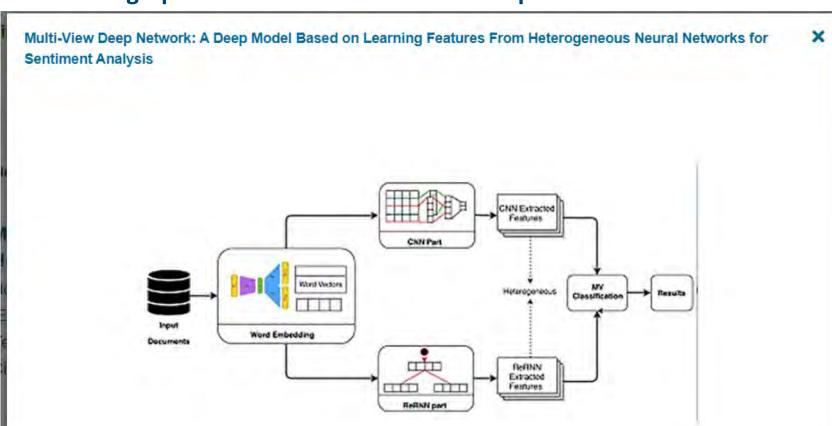


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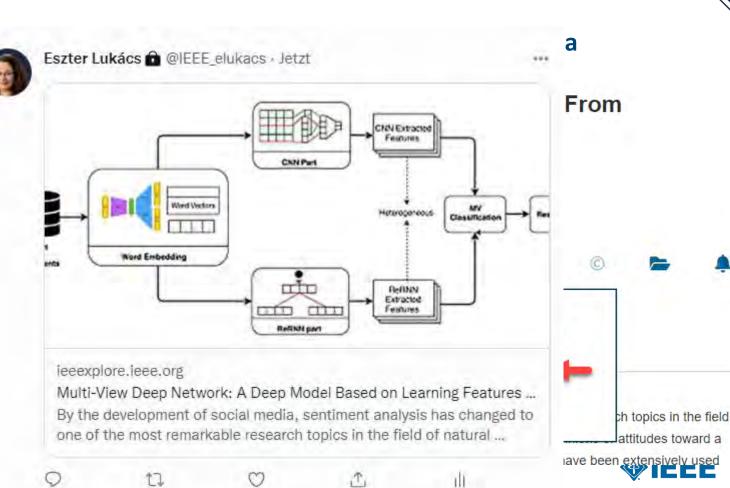


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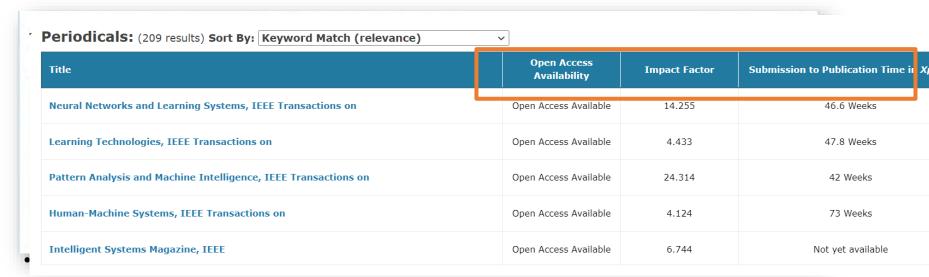
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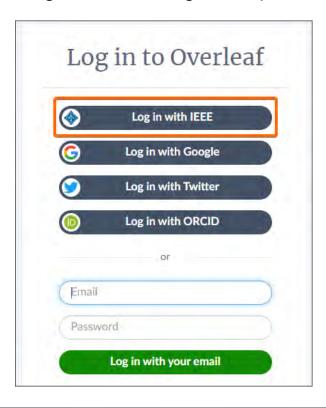


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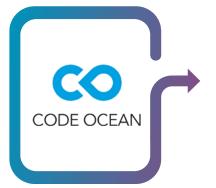
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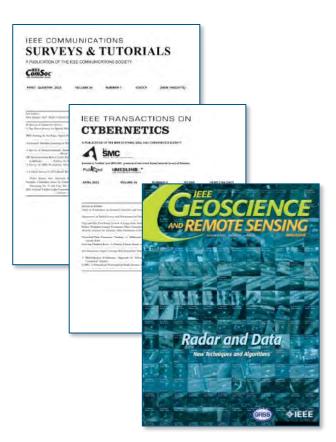
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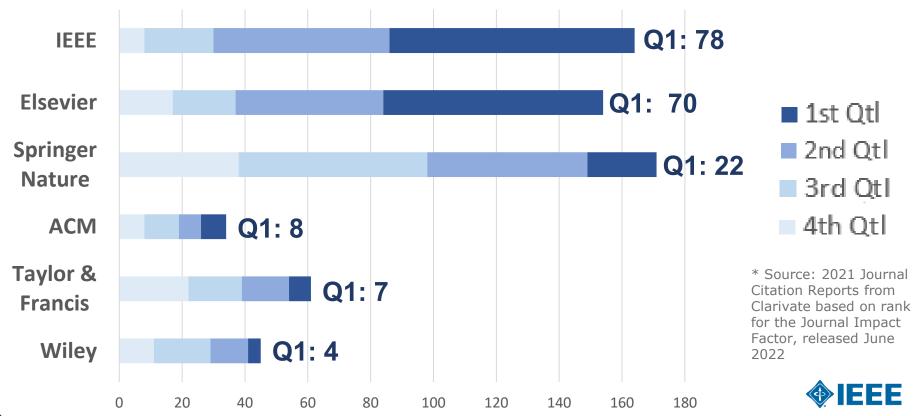
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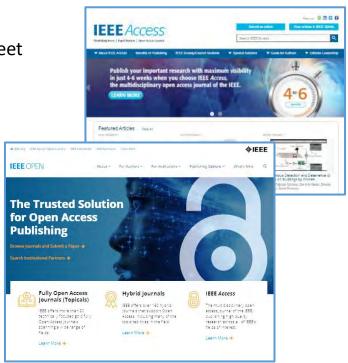
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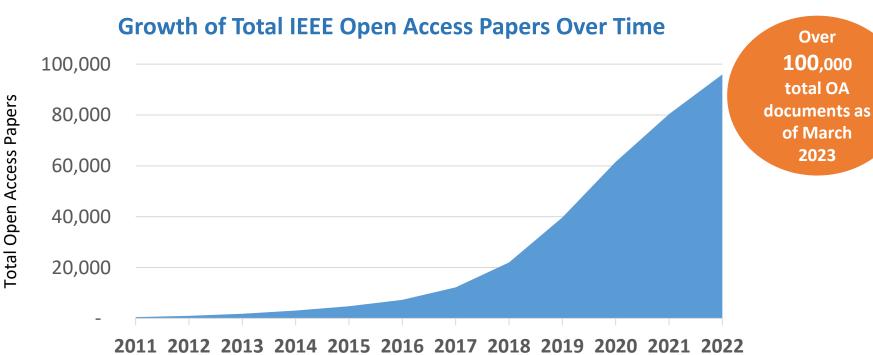
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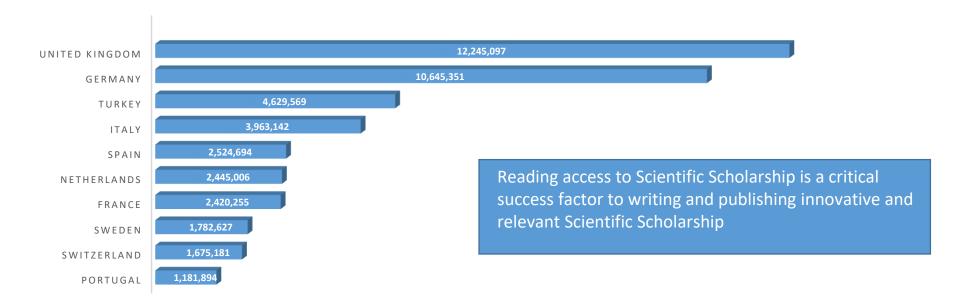


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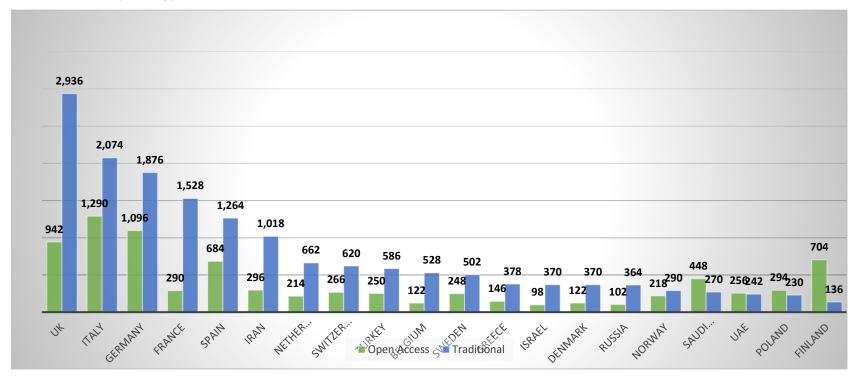
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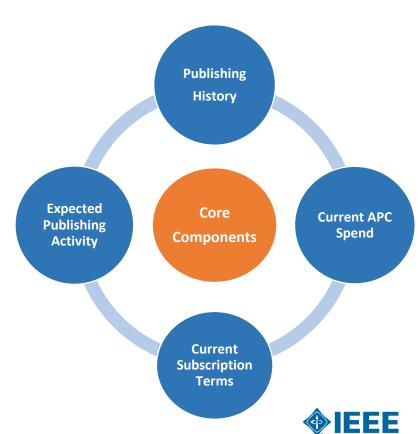
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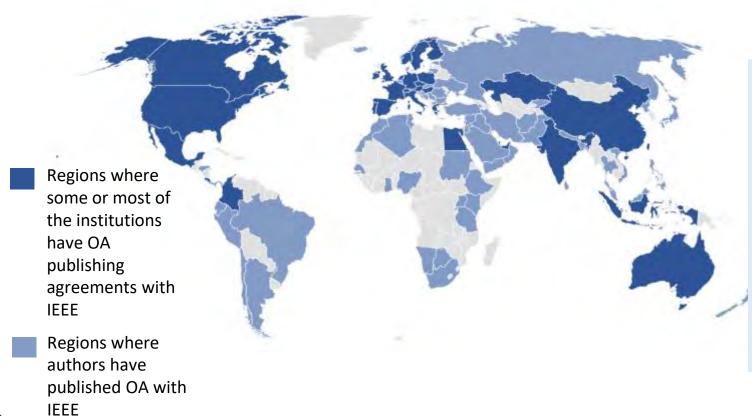
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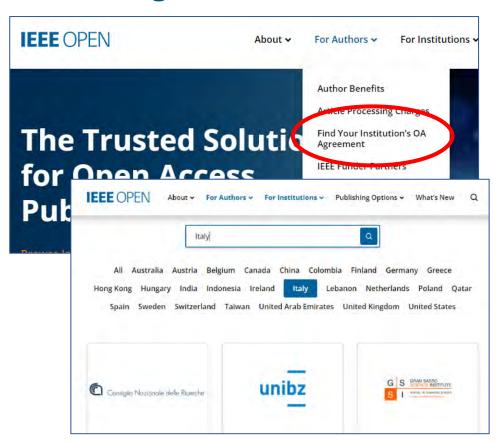
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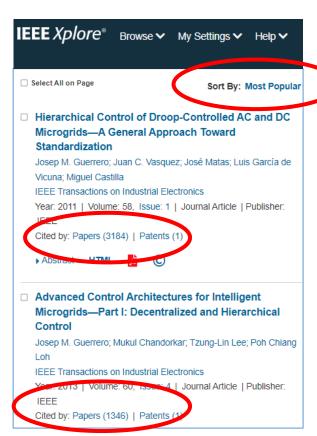
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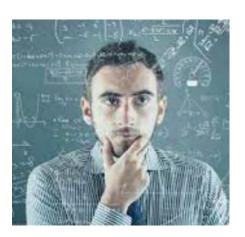
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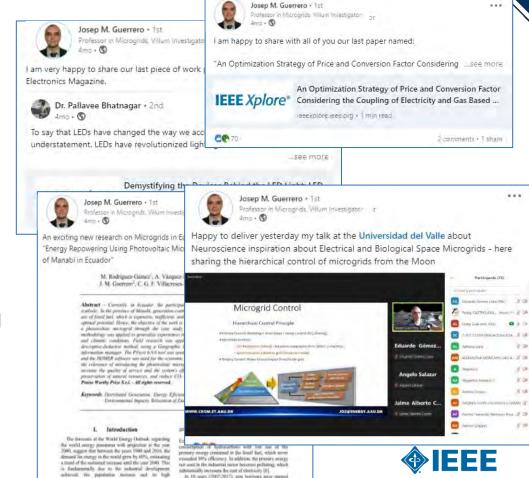


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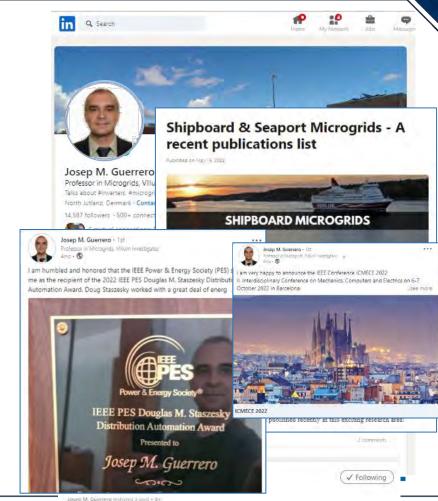
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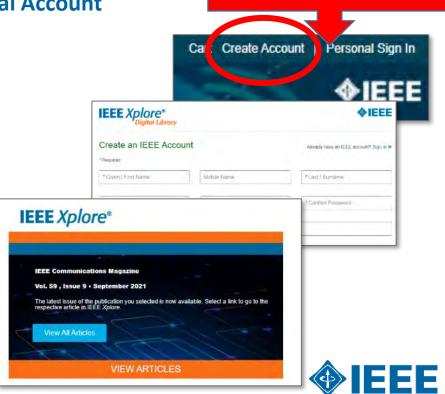
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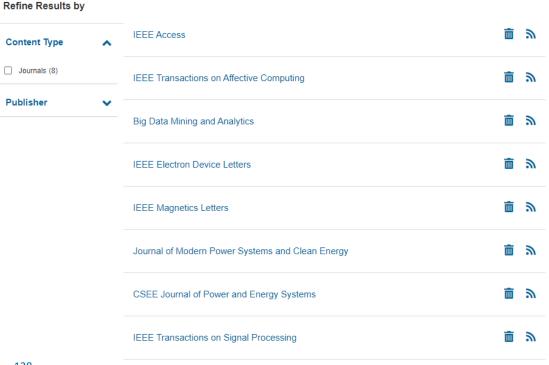
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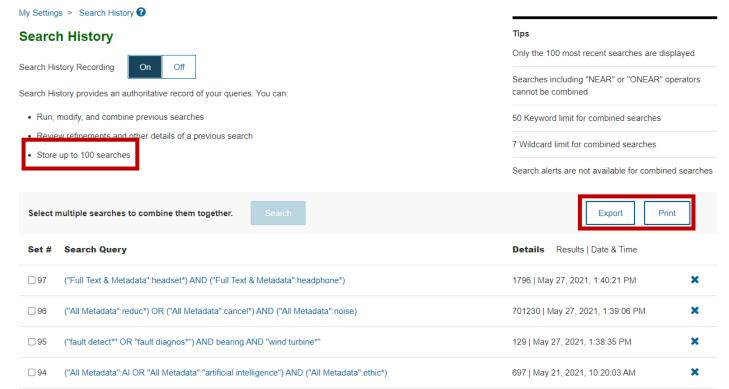
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Biography

Gary S, May (Fellow, IEEE) received the B.S. degree in electrical engineering from the Georgia Institute of Technology (Georgia Tech), Atlanta, GA, USA, in 1985, and the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in electrical engineering and computer science from the University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, USA, in 1987 and 1991, respectively. He was the Dean of the College of Engineering, Georgia Tech, from 2011 to 2017, where he serves as the Chief Academic Officer and provides leadership to more than 400 faculty

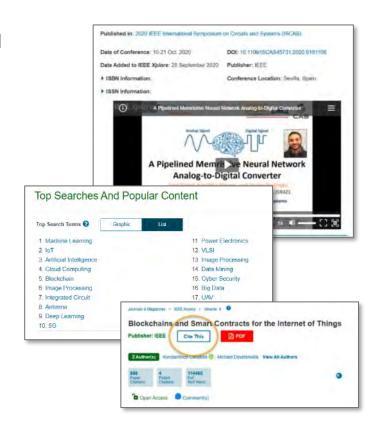






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