Preparation of Papers for DETSOC Transactions on Industry Applications

First A. Author, *Fellow, IEEE*, Second B. Author, and Third C. Author, Jr., Member, CES or IEEE

*[[1]](#footnote-1)Abstract*—These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for DETSOCTIA*.* 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 DETSOCTIA. Paper titles should be written in uppercase and lowercase letters, not all uppercase. 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 sure 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 grammatically correct.

*Index Terms*—Enterkey words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas.

# Introduction

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HIS document is a template for Microsoft *Word* versions 6.0 or later. If you are reading a paper or PDF version of this document, please download the electronic file, DETSOCTIA \_template.docx, from the DETSOCTIA’s Web site at www.detsoc.org so you can use it to prepare your manuscript.

# Guidelines For Manuscript Preparation

When you open DETSOCTIA \_template.docx, 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 DETSOCTIA \_template.docx or cut and paste from another document and use markup styles. The pull-down style menu is at the left of the Formatting Toolbar at the top 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.

To insert images in *Word,* position the cursor at the insertion point and either use Insert | Picture | From File or copy the image to the Windows clipboard and then Edit | Paste Special | Picture (with “float over text” unchecked).

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as CES, SI, ac, and dc do not have to be defined. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces: write “C.N.R.S.,” not “C. N. R. S.” Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable.

## Other Recommendations

Use one space after periods and colons. Hyphenate complex modifiers: “zero-field-cooled magnetization.” Avoid dangling participles, such as, “Using (1), the potential was calculated.” [It is not clear who or what used (1).] Write instead, “The potential was calculated by using (1),” or “Using (1), we calculated the potential.”

Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm3,” not “cc.” Indicate sample dimensions as “0.1 cm × 0.2 cm,” not “0.1 × 0.2 cm2.” The abbreviation for “seconds” is “s,” not “sec.” Use “Wb/m2” or “webers per square meter,” not “webers/m2.” When expressing a range of values, write “7 to 9” or “7-9,” not “7~9.”

A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.) In American English, periods and commas are within quotationmarks, like “this period.” Other punctuation is “outside”! Avoid contractions; for example, write “do not” instead of “don’t.” The serial comma is preferred: “A, B, and C” instead of “A, B and C.”

If you wish, you may write in the first person singular or plural and use the active voice (“I observed that ...” or “We observed that ...” instead of “It was observed that ...”). Remember to check spelling. If your native language is not English, please get a native English-speaking colleague to carefully proofread your paper.

# MATH

If you are using *Word,* use either the Microsoft Equation Editor or the *MathType* add-on (http://www.mathtype.com) for equations in your paper (Insert | Object | Create New | Microsoft Equation *or*MathType Equation). “Float over text” should *not* be selected.

## Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). First use 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

 (1)

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

# Units

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 Gb/cm2 (100 Gb/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 amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity in an equation.

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 µ0*H*. Use the center dot to separate compound units, e.g., “A·m2.”

# Some Common Mistakes

The word “data” is plural, not singular. The subscript for the permeability of vacuum µ0 is zero, not a lowercase letter “o.” The term for residual magnetization is “remanence”; the adjective is “remanent”; do not write “remnance” or “remnant.” Use the word “micrometer” instead of “micron.” A graph within a graph is an “inset,” not an “insert.” The word “alternatively” is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates). Use the word “whereas” instead of “while” (unless you are referring to simultaneous events). Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.” Do not use the word “issue” as a euphemism for “problem.” When compositions are not specified, separate chemical symbols by en-dashes; for example, “NiMn” indicates the intermetallic compound Ni0.5Mn0.5 whereas “Ni–Mn” indicates an alloy of some composition NixMn1-x.

Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” (usually a verb) and “effect” (usually a noun), “complement” and “compliment,” “discreet” and “discrete,” “principal” (e.g., “principal investigator”) and “principle” (e.g., “principle of measurement”). Do not confuse “imply” and “infer.”

Prefixes such as “non,” “sub,” “micro,” “multi,” and “ultra” are not independent words; they should be joined to the words they modify, usually without a hyphen. There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “*et al.*” (it is also italicized). The abbreviation “i.e.,” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.,” means “for example” (these abbreviations are not italicized).

# Guidelines for Graphics Preparation and Submission

## Types of Graphics

Graphics must be closely related to the research of the authors themselvesif they are necessary. Screenshots are not acceptable in the DETSOCTIA.

The following list outlines the different types of graphics published in DETSOCTIA. They are categorized based on their construction, and use of color / shades of gray:

### Color/Grayscale figures

Figures that are meant to appear in color, or shades of black/gray. Such figures may include photographs,   
illustrations, multicolor graphs, and flowcharts.

### Line Art figures

Figures that are composed of only black lines and shapes. These figures should have no shades or half-tones of gray, Only black and white as demonstrated in Fig. 1.

### Author photos

Head and shoulders shots of authors that appear at the end of our papers. All author photos should be submitted in color, as JPEG files.

## Multipart figures

Figures compiled of more than one sub-figure presented side-by-side, or stacked. If a multipart figure is made up of multiple figure types (one part is lineart, and another is grayscale or color) the figure should meet the stricter guidelines.

## File Formats For Graphics

Format and save your graphics using a suitable graphics processing program that will allow you to create the images as

PostScript (PS), Encapsulated PostScript (.EPS), Tagged Image File Format (.TIFF), Portable Document Format (.PDF), or Portable Network Graphics (.PNG) sizes them, and adjusts the resolution settings. If you created your source files in one of the following programs you will be able to submit the graphics without converting to a PS, EPS, TIFF, PDF, or PNG file: Microsoft Word, Microsoft PowerPoint, or Microsoft Excel. Though it is not required, it is strongly recommended that these files be saved in PDF format rather than DOC, XLS, or PPT. Doing so will protect your figures from common font and arrow stroke issues that occur when working on the files across multiple platforms. When submitting your final paper, your graphics should all be submitted individually in one of these formats along with the manuscript.Authors should check their graphics for any errors or messy codes before submission. Authors must create new source files if the graphics to be submitted cannot satisfy the above-mentioned requirements.

## Sizing of Graphics



Fig. 1. Magnetization as a function of applied field. Note that “Fig.” is abbreviated. There is a period after the figure number, followed by two spaces. It is good practice to explain the significance of the figure in the caption.

Most charts, graphs, and tables are one column wide (3.5 inches / 88 millimeters / 21 picas) or page wide (7.16 inches / 181 millimeters / 43 picas). The maximum depth a graphic can be is 8.5 inches (216 millimeters / 54 picas). When choosing the depth of a graphic, please allow space for a caption. Figures can be sized between column and page widths if the author chooses, however it is recommended that figures are not sized less than column width unless when necessary.

The final printed size of author photographs is exactly   
1 inch wide by 1.25 inches tall (25.4millimeters x 31.75 millimeters / 6 picas x 7.5 picas). Author photos printed in editorials measure 1.59 inches wide by 2 inches tall (40 millimeters x 50 millimeters / 9.5 picas x 12 picas).

## Resolution

The proper resolution of your figures will depend on the type of figure it is as defined in the “Types of Figures” section. Author photographs, color, and grayscale figures should be at least 300dpi. Lineart, including tables should be a minimum of 600dpi.

## Color Space

The term color space refers to the entire sum of colors that can be represented within the said medium. For our purposes, the three main color spaces are Grayscale, RGB (red/green/blue) and CMYK (cyan/magenta/yellow/black). RGB is generally used with on-screen graphics, whereas CMYK is used for printing purposes.

All color figures should be generated in RGB or CMYK color space. Grayscale images should be submitted in Grayscale color space. Line art may be provided in grayscale OR bitmap colorspace. Note that “bitmap colorspace” and “bitmap file format” are not the same thing. When bitmap color space is selected, .TIF/.TIFF/.PNG are the recommended file formats.

## Accepted Fonts Within Figures

When preparing your graphics DETSOCTIA suggests that you use of the Open Type fonts: Times New Roman.

## Using Labels Within Figures

### Figure Axis labels

Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization,” or “Magnetization *M*,” not just “*M*.” Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. As in Fig. 1, for example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization (Am−1),” not just “A/m.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.” Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Magnetization (kA/m)” or “Magnetization (103 A/m).” Do not write “Magnetization (A/m) × 1000” because the reader would not know whether the top axis label in Fig. 1 meant 16000 A/m or 0.016 A/m. Figure labels should be legible, approximately 8 point type.

### Subfigure Labels in Multipart Figures and Tables

Multipart figures should be combined and labeled before final submission. Labels should appear centered below each subfigure in 8 point Times New Roman font in the format of (a) (b) (c).

## Referencing a Figure

When referencing your figures within your paper, use the abbreviation “Fig.” even at the beginning of a sentence.

## Submitting Your Graphics

Because DETSOCTIA will do the final formatting of your paper, you do not need to position figures and tables at the top and bottom of each column. In fact, all figures, figure captions, and tables can be placed at the end of your paper. In addition to, or even in lieu of submitting figures within your final manuscript, figures should be submitted individually, separate from the manuscript in one of the file formats listed above in section VI-C. Place figure captions below the figures; place table titles above the tables. Please do not include captions as part of the figures, or put them in “text boxes” linked to the figures. Also, do not place borders around the outside of your figures.

## Color Processing / Printing in CES Journals

All CESTransactions, Journals, and Letters allow an author to publish color figures on IEEEXplore® at no charge, and automatically convert them to grayscale for print versions. In most journals, figures and tables may alternatively be printed in color if an author chooses to do so. Please note that this service comes at an extra expense to the author. If you intend to have print color graphics, include a note with your final paper indicating which figures or tables you would like to be handled that way, and stating that you are willing to pay the additional fee.

# Tables

## Format for Tables

Do not create tables as a figure file. They should be included in and submitted with your paper together. The format of tables is demonstrated in Table I. For table headings, initials of each notional word should be capitalized. Units should be placed in parentheses.

TABLE I

Units for Magnetic Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Symbol | Quantity | Conversion from Gaussian and  CGS EMU to SI a |
| Φ | magnetic flux | 1 Mx→ 10−8Wb = 10−8V·s |
| *B* | magnetic flux density,  magnetic induction | 1 G → 10−4 T = 10−4Wb/m2 |
| *H* | magnetic field strength | 1 Oe→ 103/(4π) A/m |
| *m* | magnetic moment | 1 erg/G = 1 emu  → 10−3A·m2 = 10−3 J/T |
| *M* | magnetization | 1 erg/(G·cm3) = 1 emu/cm3  → 103 A/m |
| 4π*M* | magnetization | 1 G → 103/(4π) A/m |
| σ | specific magnetization | 1 erg/(G·g) = 1 emu/g → 1 A·m2/kg |
| *j* | magnetic dipole  moment | 1 erg/G = 1 emu  → 4π× 10−10Wb·m |
| *J* | magnetic polarization | 1 erg/(G·cm3) = 1 emu/cm3  → 4π× 10−4 T |
| χ*,*κ | susceptibility | 1 → 4π |
| χρ | mass susceptibility | 1 cm3/g → 4π× 10−3m3/kg |
| μ | permeability | 1 → 4π× 10−7 H/m  = 4π× 10−7Wb/(A·m) |
| μr | relative permeability | μ→μr |
| *w, W* | energy density | 1 erg/cm3→ 10−1 J/m3 |
| *N, D* | demagnetizing factor | 1 → 1/(4π) |

Vertical lines are optional in tables. Statements that serve as captions for the entire table do not need footnote letters.

aGaussian units are the same as cg emu for magnetostatics; Mx = maxwell, G = gauss, Oe = oersted; Wb = weber, V = volt, s = second, T = tesla, m = meter, A = ampere, J = joule, kg = kilogram, H = henry.

## Referencing a Table Within Your Paper

Do not abbreviate “Table” when referencing your tables within your paper. Tables should be numbered with Roman Numerals.

# Conclusion

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.

Appendix

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

Acknowledgment

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in American English is without an “e” after the “g.” Use the singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments. Avoid expressions such as “One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank ... .” Instead, write “F. A. Author thanks ... .”In most cases, sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are placed in the unnumbered footnote on the first page, not here.

References and Footnotes

## References

References need not be cited in text. When they are, they appear on the line, in square brackets, inside the punctuation. Multiple references are each numbered with separate brackets, such as [1], [2], or [1]–[3]. References should be listed in the sequence of their citation in the text, that is, the first cited reference should be numbered [1], then the second cited reference should be [2].When citing a section in a book, please give the relevant page numbers. In text, refer simply to the reference number. Do not use “Ref.” or “reference” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] shows ... .” Please do not use automatic endnotes in *Word*, rather, type the reference list at the end of the paper using the “References” style.

Reference numbers are set flush left and form a column of their own, hanging out beyond the body of the reference. The reference numbers are on the line, enclosed in square brackets. In all references, the given name of the author or editor is abbreviated to the initial only and precedes the last name. For Chinese authors, initials of their given names should be provided. For example, the abbreviation of Yaxi Zhang should be Y. X. Zhang, not Y. Zhang andthe abbreviation ofSan Wang should be S. Wang. List all the authors; use *et al*. only if names are not given. Use commas around Jr., Sr., and III in names. Do not abbreviate journal titles or conference titles. When citing transactions, provide the issue number, page range, volume number, year,and/or month if available. When referencing a patent, provide the day and the month of issue, or application. References may not include all information; please obtain and include relevant information. Do not combine references. There must be only one reference with each number. If there is a URL included with the print reference, it can be included at the end of the reference.

Other than books, capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols. For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation See the end of this document for formats and examples of common references.

## Footnotes

Number footnotes separately in superscripts (Insert | Footnote).[[2]](#footnote-2) Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it is cited; do not put footnotes in the reference list (endnotes). Use letters for table footnotes (see Table I).

# Submitting Your Paper for Review

## Review Stage Using ScholarOne® Manuscripts

Contributions to the Transactions may be submitted electronically on DETSOCTIA on-line manuscript submission and peer-review system, ScholarOne® Manuscripts. You can get a listing of the publications that participate in ScholarOneat<https://mc03.manuscriptcentral.com/tems>. First check if you have an existing account. If there is none, please create a new account. After logging in, go to your Author Center and click “Submit First Draft of a New Manuscript.”

Along with other information, you will be asked to select the subject from a pull-down list. Depending on the journal, there are various steps to the submission process; you must complete all steps for a complete submission. At the end of each step you must click “Save and Continue”; just uploading the paper is not sufficient. After the last step, you should see a confirmation that the submission is complete. You should also receive an e-mail confirmation.

ScholarOne Manuscripts will accept files for review in various formats. Please check the guidelines of the specific journal for which you plan to submit.

You will be asked to file an electronic copyright form immediately upon completing the submission process (authors are responsible for obtaining any security clearances). Failure to submit the electronic copyright could result in publishing delays later.

## Final Stage Using ScholarOne Manuscripts

Upon acceptance, you will receive an email with specific instructions regarding the submission of your final files. To avoid any delays in publication, please be sure to follow these instructions. Most journals require that final submissions be uploaded through ScholarOne Manuscripts, although some may still accept final submissions via email. Final submissions should include source files of your accepted manuscript, high quality graphic files, and a formatted pdf file. If you have any questions regarding the final submission process, please contact the administrative contact for the journal.

In addition to this, upload a file with complete contact information for all authors. Include full mailing addresses, telephone numbers, fax numbers, and e-mail addresses. Designate the author who submitted the manuscript on ScholarOne Manuscripts as the “corresponding author.” This is the only author to whom proofs of the paper will be sent.

# Publishing Policy

The general CES policy requires that authors should only submit original work that has neither appeared elsewhere for publication, nor is under review for another refereed publication. The submitting author must disclose all prior publication(s) and current submissions when submitting a manuscript. Do not publish “preliminary” data or results. The submitting author is responsible for obtaining agreement of all coauthors and any consent required from employers or sponsors before submitting an article. The CESJournal Department strongly discourages courtesy authorship; it is the obligation of the authors to cite only relevant prior work.

The CES Journals Department does not publish conference records or proceedings, but can publish articles related to conferences that have undergone rigorous peer review. Minimally, two reviews are required for every article submitted for peer review.

# Publication Principles

The two types of contents of that are published are; 1) peer-reviewed and 2) archival. The Transactions and Journals Department publishes scholarly articles of archival value as well as tutorial expositions and critical reviews of classical subjects and topics of current interest.

Authors should consider the following points:

1. Technical papers submitted for publication must advance the state of knowledge and must cite relevant prior work.
2. The length of a submitted paper should be commensurate with the importance, or appropriate to the complexity, of the work. For example, an obvious extension of previously published work might not be appropriate for publication or might be adequately treated in just a few pages.
3. Authors must convince both peer reviewers and the editors of the scientific and technical merit of a paper; the standards of proof are higher when extraordinary or unexpected results are reported.
4. Because replication is required for scientific progress, papers submitted for publication must provide sufficient information to allow readers to perform similar experiments or calculations and use the reported results. Although not everything need be disclosed, a paper must contain new, useable, and fully described information. For example, a specimen’s chemical composition need not be reported if the main purpose of a paper is to introduce a new measurement technique. Authors should expect to be challenged by reviewers if the results are not supported by adequate data and critical details.
5. Papers that describe ongoing work or announce the latest technical achievement, which are suitable for presentation at a professional conference, may not be appropriate for publication.

# PaperRelatedData

The paper review still follows the original procedures and standards, and data submission is not a prerequisite for paper review. Regardless of platform, if related data has been submitted for this article, the author may attach one of the declaration:

1. General template: The associated data (DOI: please indicate the number) of this paper can be availablefrom the (database name) database (permanent web link).
2. Data that requires special software tools to open: The associated data (DOI: please indicate the number) of this paper can be accessed from the (database name) database (permanent web link). The software to open the associated data in this paper is: (software name).
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References

*Basic format for books:*

1. J. K. Author, “Title of chapter in the book,” in *Title of His Published Book, x*th ed. City of Publisher, Country if not
2. USA: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch.*x*, sec. *x*, pp. *xxx–xxx.*

*Examples:*

1. G.O.Young,“Syntheticstructureofindustrial plastics,”in *Plastics,* 2nded., vol. 3, J. Peters, Ed. New York: McGraw-Hill,1964,pp.15–64.
2. W.-K.Chen,*LinearNetworksandSystems.*Belmont, CA:Wadsworth, 1993, pp. 123–135.

*Basic format for periodicals:*

1. J. K. Author, “Name of paper,” *Abbrev. Title of Periodical*, vol. *x,* no. *x,* pp*. xxx-xxx,* Abbrev. Month, year.

*Examples:*

1. J. U. Duncombe, “Infrared navigation—Part I: An assessment   
   of feasibility,” *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices*, vol. ED-11, no. 1, pp. 34–39, Jan. 1959.
2. E. P. Wigner, “Theory of traveling-wave optical laser,” *Phys. Rev*.,   
   vol. 134, pp. A635–A646, Dec. 1965.
3. E. H. Miller, “A note on reflector arrays,” *IEEE Trans. Antennas Propagat*., to be published.

*Basic format for reports:*

1. J. K. Author, “Title of report,” Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, Rep. *xxx*, year.

*Examples:*

1. E. E. Reber, R. L. Michell, and C. J. Carter, “Oxygen absorption in the earth’s atmosphere,” Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles, CA, Tech. Rep. TR-0200 (4230-46)-3, Nov. 1988.
2. J. H. Davis and J. R. Cogdell, “Calibration program for the 16-foot antenna,” Elect. Eng. Res. Lab., Univ. Texas, Austin, Tech. Memo. NGL-006-69-3, Nov. 15, 1987.

*Basic format for handbooks:*

1. *Name of Manual/Handbook*, *x* ed., Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, year, pp. *xxx-xxx.*

*Examples:*

1. *Transmission Systems for Communications*, 3rd ed., Western Electric Co., Winston-Salem, NC, 1985, pp. 44–60.
2. *Motorola Semiconductor Data Manual*, Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Phoenix, AZ, 1989.

*Basic format for books (when available online):*

1. Author.(year,monthday).*Title.*(edition)[Typeof medium].*volume (issue).* Available: site/path/file

*Example:*

1. J. Jones.(1991, May 10). *Networks.*(2nded.)[Online]. Available:[http://www.atm.com](http://www.atm.com/)

*Basic format for journals (when available online):*

1. Author. (year, month). Title.*Journal.*[Typeof medium].*volume (issue),* pages. Available: site/path/file

*Example:*

1. R. J. Vidmar. (1992, Aug.). On the use of atmospheric plasmasaselectromagneticreflectors. *IEEETrans. PlasmaSci.*[Online].*21(3),*pp. 876–880. Available:<http://www.halcyon.com/pub/journals/21ps03-vidmar>

*Basic format for paperspresented at conferences (when available online):*

1. Author. (year,month). Title. Presented at Conference title. [Type of Medium]. Available: site/path/file

*Example:*

1. PROCESS Corp., MA. Intranets: Internet technologies deployedbehindthefirewall forcorporateproductivity. Presentedat  
   INET96AnnualMeeting.[Online]. Available: <http://home.process.com/Intranets/wp2.htp>

*Basic format for paperspresented at conferences (when available online):*

1. Author. (year,month). Title. Presented at Conference title. [Type of Medium]. Available: site/path/file

*Example:*

1. PROCESS Corp., MA. Intranets: Internet technologies deployedbehindthefirewall forcorporateproductivity. Presentedat  
   INET96AnnualMeeting.[Online]. Available: <http://home.process.com/Intranets/wp2.htp>

*Basic format for paperspresented at data (when available online):*

1. Author.( date month, year )Title. *Title of platform.* [Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.57760/sciencedb.j00001.00417.

*Example:*

1. J. U. Duncombe,(May 19, 1992) “Infrared navigation—Part I: An assessment of feasibility,”*Science Data Bank. [*Online]. Available: https://doi.org/10.57760/sciencedb.j00001.00417.

*Basic format for paperspresented at early access (when available online):*

1. Author. Title. *Title of Periodical*,early access, month. day, year, doi: xxxxx.

*Example:*

1. J. U. Duncombe, “Infrared navigation—Part I: An assessment   
   of feasibility,” *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices*, Aug. 2, 2022, doi:xxxxxxx.

*Basic format for reports and handbooks (when available online):*

1. Author. (year, month). Title. Company.City,StateorCountry.[TypeofMedium].Available: site/path/file

*Example:*

1. S. L. Talleen. (1996,Apr.). The Intranet Archi -tecture: Managing information in the new paradigm.AmdahlCorp., CA. [Online]. Available:<http://www.amdahl.com/doc/products/bsg/intra/infra/html>

*Basic format for computer programs andelectronicdocuments (when available online):*ISOrecommendsthatcapitalizationfollowtheacceptedpracticefor thelanguage orscript in whichtheinformation isgiven.

*Example:*

1. A.Harriman.(1993,June).Compendiumofgenealogicalsoftware. *Humanist.*[Online].Availablee-mail:[HUMANIST@NYVM.ORG](mailto:HUMANIST@NYVM.ORG)Message: getGENEALOGY REPORT

*Basic format for patents (when available online):*

1. Name of the invention, by inventor’s name. (year, month day). *Patent Number* [Type of medium]. Available: site/path/file

*Example:*

1. Musical toothbrush with adjustable neck and mirror, by L.M.R. Brooks. (1992, May 19). *Patent D 326 189*

[Online]. Available: NEXIS Library: LEXPAT File: DESIGN

*Basic format for conference proceedings (published):*

1. J. K. Author, “Title of paper,” in *Abbreviated Name of Conf.*, City of Conf., Abbrev. State (if given), year, pp. *xxxxxx.*

*Example:*

1. D. B. Payne and J. R. Stern, “Wavelength-switched pas- sivelycoupledsingle-mode opticalnetwork,”in *Proc. IOOC-ECOC,*1985,  
   pp.585–590.

*Example for paperspresentedat conferences(unpublished):*

1. D.EbehardandE.Voges,“Digitalsinglesidebanddetectionforinterferometricsensors,”presentedat the2ndInt. Conf.OpticalFiberSensors,Stuttgart,Germany,Jan.2-5, 1984.

*Basic format for patents:*

1. J. K. Author, “Title of patent,” U.S. Patent *x xxx xxx*, Abbrev. Month, day, year.

*Example:*

1. G. Brandli and M. Dick, “Alternatingcurrent fed power supply,”  
   U.S.Patent 4 084 217,Nov.4,1978.

*Basic formatfor theses (M.S.) and dissertations (Ph.D.):*

1. J. K. Author, “Title of thesis,” M.S. thesis, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.
2. J. K. Author, “Title of dissertation,” Ph.D. dissertation, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.

*Examples:*

1. J. O. Williams, “Narrow-band analyzer,” Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Elect. Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, 1993.
2. N. Kawasaki, “Parametric study of thermal and chemical nonequilibrium nozzle flow,” M.S. thesis, Dept. Electron. Eng., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan, 1993.

*Basic format for the most common types of unpublished references:*

1. J. K. Author, private communication, Abbrev. Month, year.
2. J. K. Author, “Title of paper,” unpublished.
3. J. K. Author, “Title of paper,” to be published.

*Examples:*

1. A. Harrison, private communication, May 1995.
2. B. Smith, “An approach to graphs of linear forms,” unpublished.
3. A. Brahms, “Representation error for real numbers in binary computer arithmetic,” IEEE Computer Group Repository, Paper R-67-85.

*Basic format for standards:*

1. *Title of Standard*, Standard number, date.

*Examples:*

1. IEEE Criteria for Class IE Electric Systems, IEEE Standard 308, 1969.
2. Letter Symbols for Quantities, ANSI Standard Y10.5-1968.

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   T. C. Author is with the Electrical Engineering Department, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309 USA, on leave from the National Research Institute for Metals, Tsukuba, Japan (e-mail: author@nrim.go.jp). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
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