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Tips for authors

Eszter Lukács

IEEE Client Services Manager
Europe

About the IEEE

- A not-for-profit society
- World's largest technical membership association with over 415,000 members in 160 countries
- Five core areas of activity
 - Publishing
 - Conferences
 - Standards
 - Membership
 - E-learning



IEEE's Mission

IEEE's core purpose is to foster technological innovation and excellence for the benefit of humanity



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SHORT HISTORY OF THE IEEE SERBIA & MONTENEGRO SECTION

The formation date of the IEEE Serbia & Montenegro Section is the 21st June 1971.

IEEE Serbia & Montenegro Section is the successor of the former IEEE Yugoslav and IEEE Yugoslavia Sections.

Short History (main milestones):

21st June 1971	Foundation date of the IEEE Yugoslav Section. At that time IEEE Yugoslav Section covered the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY).
1st August 1992	Friendly splitting of the IEEE Yugoslav Section into three different sections: IEEE Croatia Section, IEEE Slovenia Section and IEEE Yugoslavia Section. After that date the IEEE Yugoslavia Section gathered members from the territories of the three independent states: Bosnia & Herzegovina, Macedonia and FR Yugoslavia (Serbia & Montenegro)
14th February 1997	Formation of the IEEE Macedonia Section. After that date IEEE Yugoslavia Section gathered members from the territories of the two states: Bosnia & Herzegovina and FR Yugoslavia (Serbia & Montenegro)
18th June 2005	IEEE Yugoslavia Section changed the name into the IEEE Serbia & Montenegro Section, as the state union Serbia and Montenegro has been formed in 2003, replacing FR Yugoslavia
12th November 2005	Foundation of the IEEE Bosnia and Herzegovina Section. From that date membership of the IEEE Serbia & Montenegro Section came from the territory of the state union Serbia and Montenegro, only.
21st May 2006	Since that day IEEE Serbia & Montenegro Section gathered members from the territories of the two independent states, Republic of Serbia and Republic of Montenegro.

Technology leaders rely on IEEE publications and tutorials

IEEE Journals & Magazines—Top-cited in the fields of electrical engineering and computing—174 in all.

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IEEE Conference Proceedings—Cutting-edge papers presented at IEEE conferences globally.

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Full text content from all 38 IEEE Societies

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IEEE Broadcast Technology Society

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IEEE Communications Society

IEEE Components, Packaging, and Manufacturing Technology Society

IEEE Computational Intelligence Society

IEEE Computer Society

IEEE Consumer Electronics Society

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IEEE Power Electronics Society

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IEEE Robotics and Automation Society

IEEE Signal Processing Society

IEEE Society on Social Implications of Technology

IEEE Solid-State Circuits Society

IEEE Systems, Man, and Cybernetics Society

IEEE Ultrasonics, Ferroelectrics, and Frequency Control Society

IEEE Vehicular Technology Society



IEEE covers all areas of technology

More than just electrical engineering & computer science

MACHINE LEARNING **BIG DATA**

OPTICS RENEWABLE ENERGY

SEMICONDUCTORS **SMART GRID**

IMAGING NANOTECHNOLOGY

SIGNAL PROCESSING **AEROSPACE**

COMMUNICATIONS HUMAN-CENTERED INFORMATICS

BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING **ELECTRONICS**

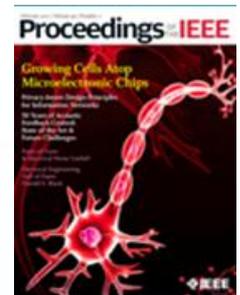
NEXT GEN WIRELESS CIRCUITS

CLOUD COMPUTING

CYBER SECURITY ELECTROMAGNETICS  **IEEE**

Life Sciences

- At least **eight IEEE publications** are dedicated in whole or in part to technology related to Life Sciences.
- Plus, there are more than 90 annual conferences, 20 periodicals and 20 IEEE standards that cover **medical device communications**.
- In IEEE *Xplore*, you'll also find coverage of therapeutic devices used in rehabilitation processes, such as physical therapy and devices used to restore movement and function.
- Examples of IEEE publications:
 - **IEEE Pulse**
 - **IEEE Trans. on Biomedical Engineering**
 - **IEEE Reviews on Biomedical Engineering**
 - **IEEE Trans. on Neural Systems and Rehabilitation Engineering**
 - **IEEE Trans. on Information Technology in Biomedicine**
 - **IEEE Trans. on Medical Imaging**
 - **IEEE/ACM Trans. on Computational Biology and Bioinformatics**
 - **IEEE Trans. on Biomedical Circuits and Systems**
 - **IEEE Trans. on NanoBioscience**
 - **IEEE Trans. on Autonomous Mental Development.**

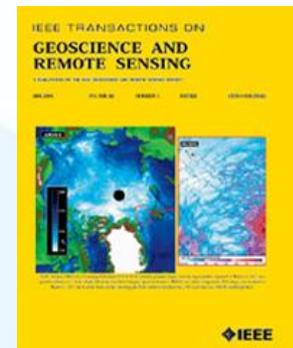
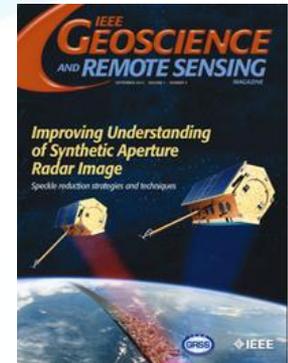


Geoscience and related fields

- IEEE's geoscience and remote sensing publications cover the fusion of engineering and **geoscientific fields including geophysics, geology, hydrology, meteorology, etc.**

- In IEEE *Xplore*, you'll also find information relevant to **natural resources engineering and mineral resources engineering**, including extensive coverage of technologies related to **oil and gas exploration, drilling operations, offshore oil rigs and mining.**

- Examples of IEEE publications:
 - **IEEE Trans. on Geoscience & Remote Sensing**
 - **IEEE Geoscience & Remote Sensing Magazine**
 - **IEEE Geoscience & Remote Sensing Letters**
 - **IEEE International Symposium Geoscience and Remote Sensing (IGARSS)**
 - **IEEE Petroleum and Chemical Industry Technical Conference (PCIC)**



Manufacturing Engineering

- IEEE's publications cover manufacturing practices and technologies, including **the development of systems, processes, machines, and tools.**

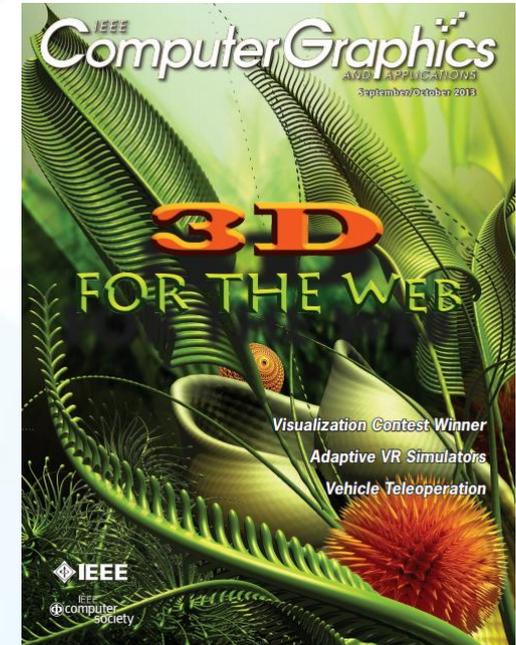
- In IEEE *Xplore*, you'll find information on **virtual manufacturing, computer integrated manufacturing, agile manufacturing, quality control, robotics and automation, mechatronics,** and much more

- Relevant IEEE publications include:
 - IEEE/ASME Transactions on Mechatronics (#1 most cited journal in Engineering - Manufacturing)
 - IEEE Transactions on Components, Packaging and Manufacturing Technology
 - IEEE Transactions on Semiconductor Manufacturing
 - IEEE Transactions on Automation Science and Engineering
 - IEEE Robotics & Automation Magazine
 - IEEE International Symposium on Assembly and Manufacturing
 - International Conference on Digital Manufacturing and Automation
 - e-Manufacturing & Design Collaboration Symposium Electronics Manufacturing Technology Symposium
 - International Conference on System Science, Engineering Design and Manufacturing Informatization



Digital Art & Technology

- IEEE *Xplore* covers the leading edge of **computer graphics technology and its applications** in everything from business to the arts.
- Topics include **computer graphics, design, animation, 3D, user interface, motion graphics**, and more
- Examples of IEEE *Xplore* publications:
 - IEEE Computer Graphics
 - IEEE Trans. On Visualization & Computer Graphics
 - International Conference on Computer-Aided Design & Computer Graphics
 - International Conference on Computer Graphics, Imaging & Visualization
 - International Conference on Image & Graphics



Game Design

- IEEE *Xplore* covers the design of **video games, mathematical games, human-computer interactions in games, and games involving physical objects.**
- Topics include **game production, computational intelligence, artificial intelligence, simulations,** and more
- Examples of IEEE *Xplore* publications:
 - IEEE Trans. On Computational Intelligence and AI in Games
 - Symposium on Computational Intelligence in Games
 - International Conference on Computer Games
 - International Workshop on Digital Game and Intelligent Toy Enhanced Learning
 - International Symposium on Haptic, Audio, Visual Environments and Games

Computational Intelligence in Games 2014
August 26 – 29, Park Inn Hotel, Dortmund, Germany

www.cig2014.de April 1, 2014 IEEE Explore

Mark Riefl, Georgia Institute of Technology
Jochen Pekezt, Blue Byte Games
Rilla Khaleel, University of Malta
Thorsten Quandt, West Virginia University, Mingo

Computational & artificial intelligence in:
• Video games
• Board and card games
• Economic or mathematical games
• Serious games
• Augmented and mixed-reality games
• Games for mobile platforms

Calls for Special Sessions (March 1) and Tutorials (April 1) OPEN!

Learning in games
• Procedural content generation
• Player/opponent modeling in games
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• Comparative studies and game-based benchmarking
• Applications of game theory

General Chairs: Günter Rudolph, TU Dortmund, Germany
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IEEE Computational Intelligence Society

With IEEE *Xplore*, learn how technology impacts fields such as...

Healthcare: telemedicine, electronic medical records, patient-specific healthcare, cloud computing in the medical field, patient monitoring systems, informatics, and more

Emerging Technologies for Patient-Specific Healthcare

I. INTRODUCTION

PATIENT-SPECIFIC healthcare is a research field that has recently garnered much more attention due to the benefits of better services provided to patients and a reduction of healthcare costs. A series of emerging technologies [1] aim to emphasize the provision of personalized healthcare services to patients [2]–[5]. These include the following.

- 1) Pattern recognition methods for signal pattern classification toward the prediction and diagnosis of diseases.
- 2) Body sensor networks.
- 3) Algorithms for the analysis of patient-specific physiological signals.
- 4) Ontologies and context-based electronic health records (EHRs).
- 5) Methodologies for the integration of clinical, imaging, and

intranuclear spike activity recorded from Parkinson's disease patients.

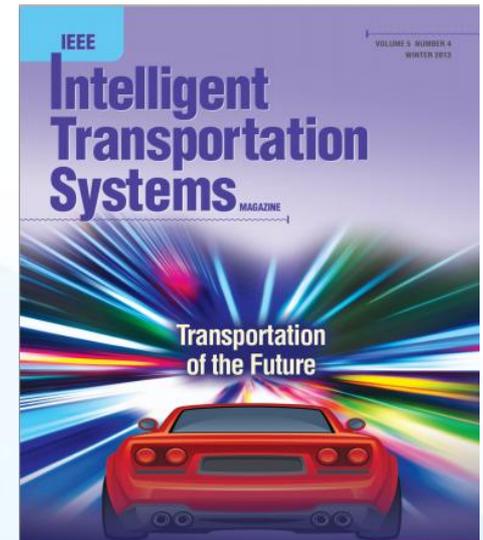
A new Neural Sensing Healthcare System for 3D Vision Technology, NeuroGlasses, is presented in [7]. NeuroGlasses is a noninvasive, wearable physiological signal monitoring system to facilitate health analysis and diagnosis of 3-D video watchers. The NeuroGlasses system acquires health-related signals by physiological sensors and provides feedback of health-related features. The system employs signal-specific reconstruction and features extraction to compensate the distortion of signals caused by the variation of sensor placement. Through an on-campus pilot study, the experimental results show that NeuroGlasses system can effectively provide physiological information.

In [8], the authors explore how the rhythmogram can be used

With IEEE *Xplore*, learn how technology impacts fields such as...

Transportation: intelligent transportation systems, logistics, supply chain management, and more

- Related IEEE Journals & Conferences:
 - IEEE Trans. on Intelligent Transportation Systems
 - IEEE Intelligent Transportation Systems Magazine
 - IEEE Trans. on Automation Science and Engineering
 - IEEE International Conference on Automation and Logistics

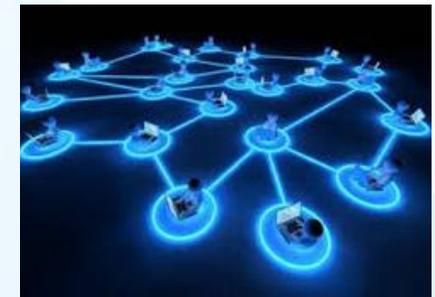


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- Inspec index records for all articles
- Backfile to 1988, select legacy data back to 1872
- **Bell Labs Technical Journal (BLTJ)** back to 1922

New IEEE Journals Coming in 2015

- *IEEE Trans. on **Big Data***
- *IEEE Trans. on **Transportation Electrification***
- *IEEE Trans. on **Cognitive Communications and Networking***
- *IEEE Trans. on **Computational Imaging***
- *IEEE Trans. on **Molecular, Biological, and Multi-Scale Communications***
- *IEEE Trans. on **Multi-Scale Computing Systems***
- *IEEE Trans. on **Signal and Information Processing over Networks***
- *IEEE **Systems, Man, and Cybernetics** Magazine*



New IEEE Journals Coming in 2016

- *IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters*
- *IEEE Transactions on Sustainable Computing*
- *IEEE Journal of **Multiscale and Multiphysics Computational Techniques***
- *IEEE Transactions on **Intelligent Vehicles***

Examples of New IEEE Conferences in 2014



- **Internet of Things** (WF-IoT), 2014 IEEE World Forum on
- **Humanitarian Technology** Conference, (IHTC), 2014 IEEE Canada International
- **Aerospace Electronics and Remote Sensing Technology** (ICARES), 2014 IEEE International Conference on
- **Antenna Measurements & Applications** (CAMA), 2014 IEEE Conference on
- **Consumer Electronics**, Taiwan (ICCE-TW), 2014 IEEE International Conference on
- **Energy Conversion** (CENCON), 2014 IEEE Conference on
- **Ethics in Science**, Technology and Engineering, 2014 IEEE International Symposium on
- **Transportation Electrification** Asia-Pacific (ITEC Asia-Pacific), 2014 IEEE Conference and Expo
- **Intelligent Energy** and Power Systems (IEPS), 2014 IEEE International Conference on
- **Quantum Optics Workshop** (QOW), 2014
- **Sensor Systems for a Changing Ocean** (SSCO), 2014 IEEE
- **Wireless and Mobile**, 2014 IEEE Asia Pacific Conference on
- **Industrial Engineering and Information Technology** (IEIT), 2014 International Conference on
- **Guidance, Navigation and Control Conference** (CGNCC), 2014 IEEE Chinese

Why Publish with the IEEE?

IEEE quality makes an impact

Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports® by Impact Factor

IEEE publishes:

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18 of the top 20 journals in Telecommunications

8 of the top 10 journals in Computer Science, Hardware & Architecture

7 of the top 10 journals in Cybernetics

3 of the top 5 journals in Automation & Control Systems

3 of the top 5 journals in Artificial Intelligence

2 of the top 5 journals in Robotics

The Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports presents quantifiable statistical data that provides a systematic, objective way to evaluate the world's leading journals.

Based on the 2014 study released June 2015

More info: www.ieee.org/citations



IEEE quality makes an impact

Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports® by Impact Factor

IEEE journals are:

- # 1 in Automation and Control
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- # 1 in Computer Hardware
- # 1 in Cybernetics
- # 1 in Electrical Engineering
- # 1 in Information Systems
- # 1 in Measurement
- # 1 in Theory and Methods
- # 1 in Telecommunications
- # 2 in Aerospace Engineering
- # 2 in Robotics



The Thomson Reuters Journal Citation Reports presents quantifiable statistical data that provides a systematic, objective way to evaluate the world's leading journals.

Based on the 2014 study released June 2015

IEEE research powers new patents



**Analysis of Patent Referencing to IEEE Papers,
Conferences, and Standards 1997-2014**

Report prepared for:

Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
445 Hoes Lane
Piscataway, NJ 08855, USA

Report prepared by:

1790 Analytics LLC
130 Haddon Avenue
Haddonfield, NJ 08033
www.1790analytics.com

May 14, 2015

A study of the top 40 patenting organizations ranks IEEE #1 again

- Over three times more citations than any other publisher

- **Patent referencing to IEEE increased 896% since 1997**

- The importance of sci-tech literature in patents is rising

- IEEE research is increasingly valuable to innovators

1790 Analytics LLC performed an in-depth analysis of the science references from top patenting firms.

IEEE Leads US Patent Citations

Top 20 Publishers Referenced Most Frequently by Top 40 Patenting Organizations



Source: 1790 Analytics LLC 2015. Based on number of references to papers/standards/conferences from 1997-2014

Technology areas where patents cite IEEE most

Battery

Computer hardware

Computer software

Information storage

**Measuring, testing,
and control**

Medical devices

Nuclear and X-ray

Optics

Power systems

Robotics

Semiconductors

Smart Grid

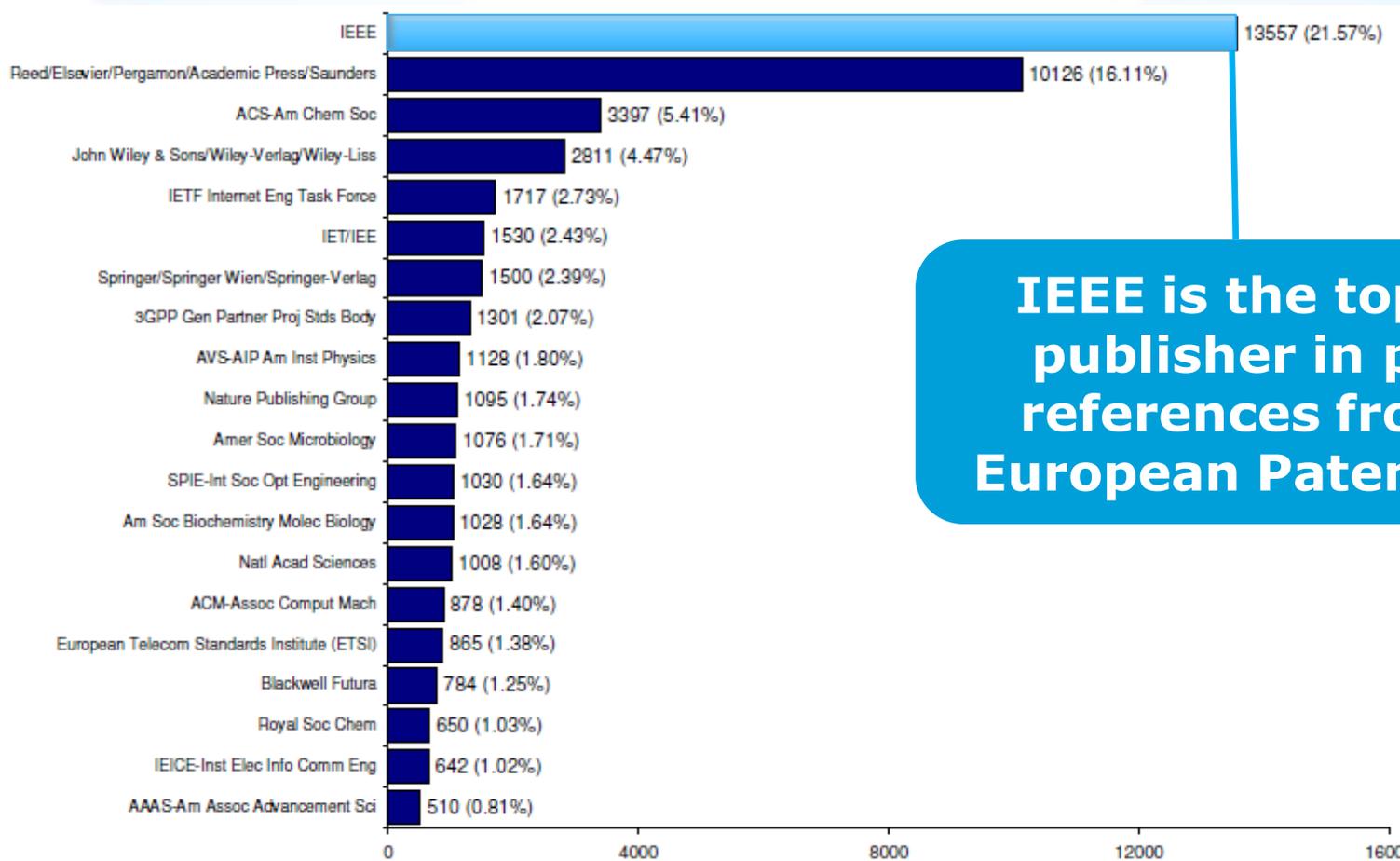
Solar/Photovoltaic

Telecommunications

Wind Energy

IEEE Leads European Patent Citations

Top 20 Publishers Referenced Most Frequently by Top 25 Patenting Organizations



IEEE is the top cited publisher in patent references from the European Patent Office

Source: 1790 Analytics LLC 2012, , Science References from 1997-2011

Displaying results 1-25 of 3,912 for ("Author Affiliations":serbia) x and refined by

Publisher: IEEE x

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Refine results by ?

Search within results

Content Type

- Conference Publications (3,379)
- Journals & Magazines (518)
- Early Access Articles (15)

Year

Single Year | Range

1989 | 2016

From To

1989 | 2016

An analysis of three-phase rectifiers with constant voltage loads

Pejović, P.; Kolar, J.W.

Circuits and Systems for Communications (ECCSC), 2010 5th European Conference on

Year: 2010

Pages: 119 - 126

Cited by: Papers (1)

IEEE Conference Publications

▶ Abstract | ((html)) | PDF (307 Kb)

Notice of Violation of IEEE Publication Principles

Optimal detection of a BPSK signal contaminated by interference and noise

Bogdanovic, R.; Antonijevic, J.; Bogoslovic, S.; Konicanin, S.

Telecommunications in Modern Satellite, Cable and Broadcasting Service, 2003. TELSISKS 2003. 6th International Conference on

Year: 2003, Volume: 2

Pages: 635 - 637 vol.2, DOI: 10.1109/TELSISKS.2003.1246304

IEEE Conference Publications

▶ Abstract | ((html)) | PDF (240 Kb) | ©

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ELSEVIER



Publish

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
- Conference articles are typically shorter than journal articles, with less detail and fewer references

Publish IEEE journal or IEEE conference?

IEEE Journals



- IEEE journals are cited 3 times more often in patent applications than other leading publisher's journals



- A high percentage of articles submitted to any professional publication are rejected

IEEE Conferences

- IEEE Conference proceedings are recognized worldwide as the most vital collection of consolidated published articles in EE, computer science, related fields
- Per IEEE Policy, if you do not present your article at a conference, it may be suppressed in IEEE *Xplore* and not indexed in other databases

Duplicate Publication

- IEEE's policy on duplicate publication states
 - *"authors should only submit original work that has neither appeared elsewhere for publication, nor which is under review for another refereed publication. If authors have used their own previously published work(s) as a basis for a new submission, they are required to cite the previous work(s) and very briefly indicate how the new submission offers substantively novel contributions beyond those of the previously published work(s)."*

Structure

Paper Structure

Elements of a manuscript

Title

Abstract

Keywords

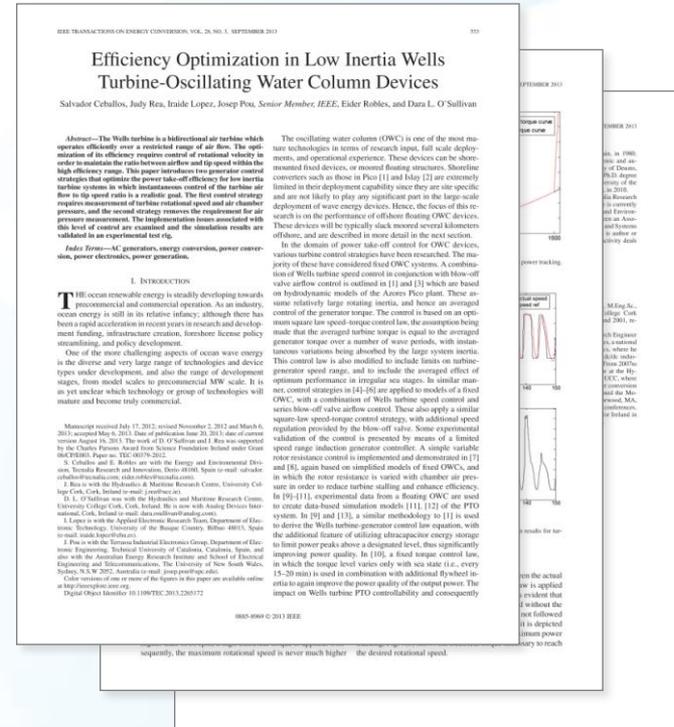
Introduction

Methodology

Results/Discussions/Findings

Conclusion

References



Paper Structure

Title

An effective title should...

- Answer the reader's question:
"Is this article relevant to me?"
- Grab the reader's attention
- Describe the content of a paper using the fewest possible words
 - Is crisp, concise
 - Uses keywords
 - Avoids jargon

Good
Title

VS.

Bad
Title

Paper Structure

Good vs. Bad Title

A Human Expert-based Approach to Electrical Peak Demand Management

VS

A better approach of managing environmental and energy sustainability via a study of different methods of electric load forecasting

Paper Structure

Good vs. Better Title

An Investigation into the Effects of Residential Air-Conditioning Maintenance in Reducing the Demand for Electrical Energy

VS

"Role of Air-Conditioning Maintenance on Electric Power Demand"

Paper Structure

Abstract

A “stand alone” condensed version of the article

- No more than 250 words; written in the past tense
- Uses keywords and index terms

Why you did it

What you did

Why they're useful & important & move the field forward

How the results were useful, important & move the field forward

Good vs. Bad Abstract

The objective of this paper was to propose a human expert-based approach to electrical peak demand management. The proposed approach helped to allocate demand curtailments (MW) among distribution substations (DS) or feeders in an electric utility service area based on requirements of the central load dispatch center. Demand curtailment allocation was quantified taking into account demand response (DR) potential and load curtailment priority of each DS, which can be determined using DS loading level, capacity of each DS, customer types (residential/commercial) and load categories (deployable, interruptible or critical). Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) was used to model a complex decision-making process according to both expert inputs and objective parameters. Simulation case studies were conducted to demonstrate how the proposed approach can be implemented to perform DR using real-world data from an electric utility. Simulation results demonstrated that the proposed approach is capable of achieving realistic demand curtailment allocations among different DSs to meet the peak load reduction requirements at the utility level.

Vs

This paper presents and assesses a framework for an engineering capstone design program. **We explain** how student preparation, project selection, and instructor mentorship are the three key elements that must be addressed before the capstone experience is ready for the students. **Next, we describe** a way to administer and execute the capstone design experience including design workshops and lead engineers. **We describe the importance** in assessing the capstone design experience and report recent assessment results of our framework. **We comment** specifically on what students thought were the most important aspects of their experience in engineering capstone design and provide quantitative insight into what parts of the framework are most important.

First person, present tense

No actual results, only describes the organization of the paper

Comparative Analysis of Methods for Isochronous Magnetic-Field Calculation

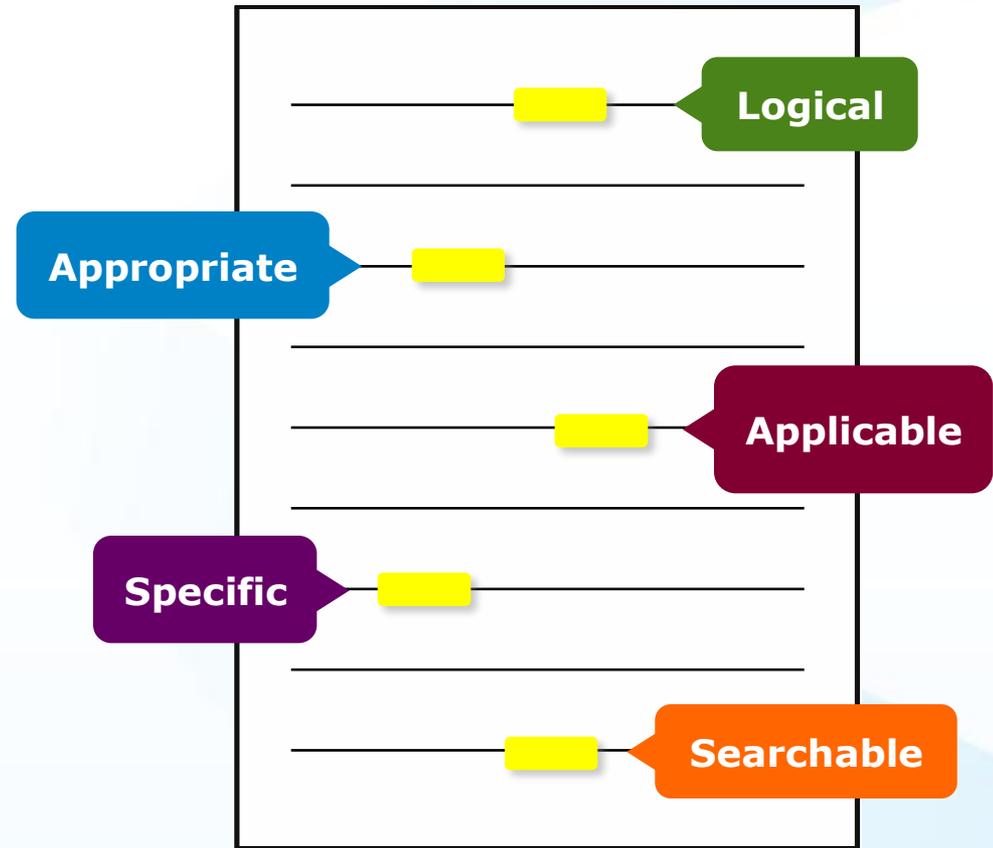
Accurate magnetic fields are needed for defining the operation of a multipurpose cyclotron as well as for designing other parts of the machine, as an input parameter. The quality of an isochronous magnetic field is evaluated by the closeness of the obtained ion gyration frequency to its required value. The commonly used method of isochronous field calculation for sector focused cyclotrons was Gordon's procedure. The incorporation of the gyration frequency criterion in isochronous field calculation has grown with the increase of the computer speed. We suggest a highly accurate method for the isochronous magnetic field calculation based on the gyration frequency adjustment.

This paper appears in: [Nuclear Science, IEEE Transactions on](#), Issue Date: Dec. 2008, Written by: Cirkovic, S.; Ristic-Djurovic, J.L.; Ilic, A.Z.; Vujovic, V.; Neskovic, N.

© 2008 IEEE

Paper Structure Keywords

Use in the Title and
Abstract for enhanced
Search Engine Optimization



IEEE Keywords

Acceleration, Coils, Cyclotrons, Extraterrestrial measurements, Frequency measurement, Magnetic analysis, Magnetic field measurement, Magnetic fields, Orbital calculations, Shape

INSPEC:

Controlled Indexing

accelerator magnets, cyclotrons, ion accelerators, magnetic field effects, particle beam focusing

Authors Keywords

Cyclotrons, isochronous field, magnetic fields, particle beam dynamics

INSPEC:

Non-Controlled Indexing

Gordon procedure, cyclotron magnet, ion gyration frequency, isochronous magnetic-field calculation, physics computing, sector focused cyclotrons

Paper Structure

Introduction

- A description of the problem you researched
- It should move step by step through, should be written in present tense:

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

- The introduction should **not be**
 - Too broad or vague
 - More than 2 pages

Paper Structure

Methodology

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

Tables

Present representative data or when exact values are important to show



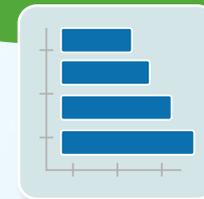
Figures

Quickly show ideas/conclusions that would require detailed explanations



Graphs

Show relationships between data points or trends in data



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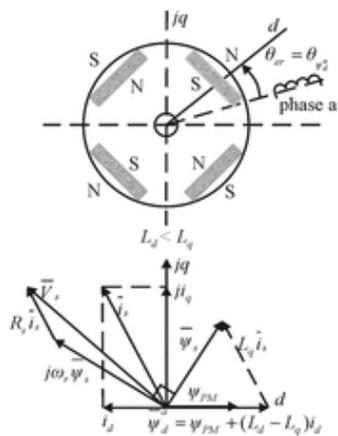


Fig. 1.

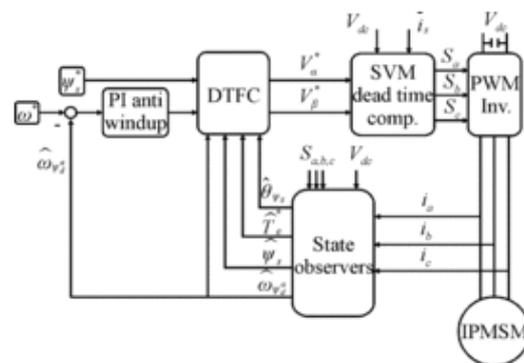


Fig. 2. Proposed DTFC-SVM sensorless control system for IPMSM.

- ▶ [View in Context](#)
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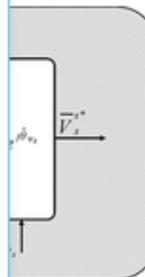
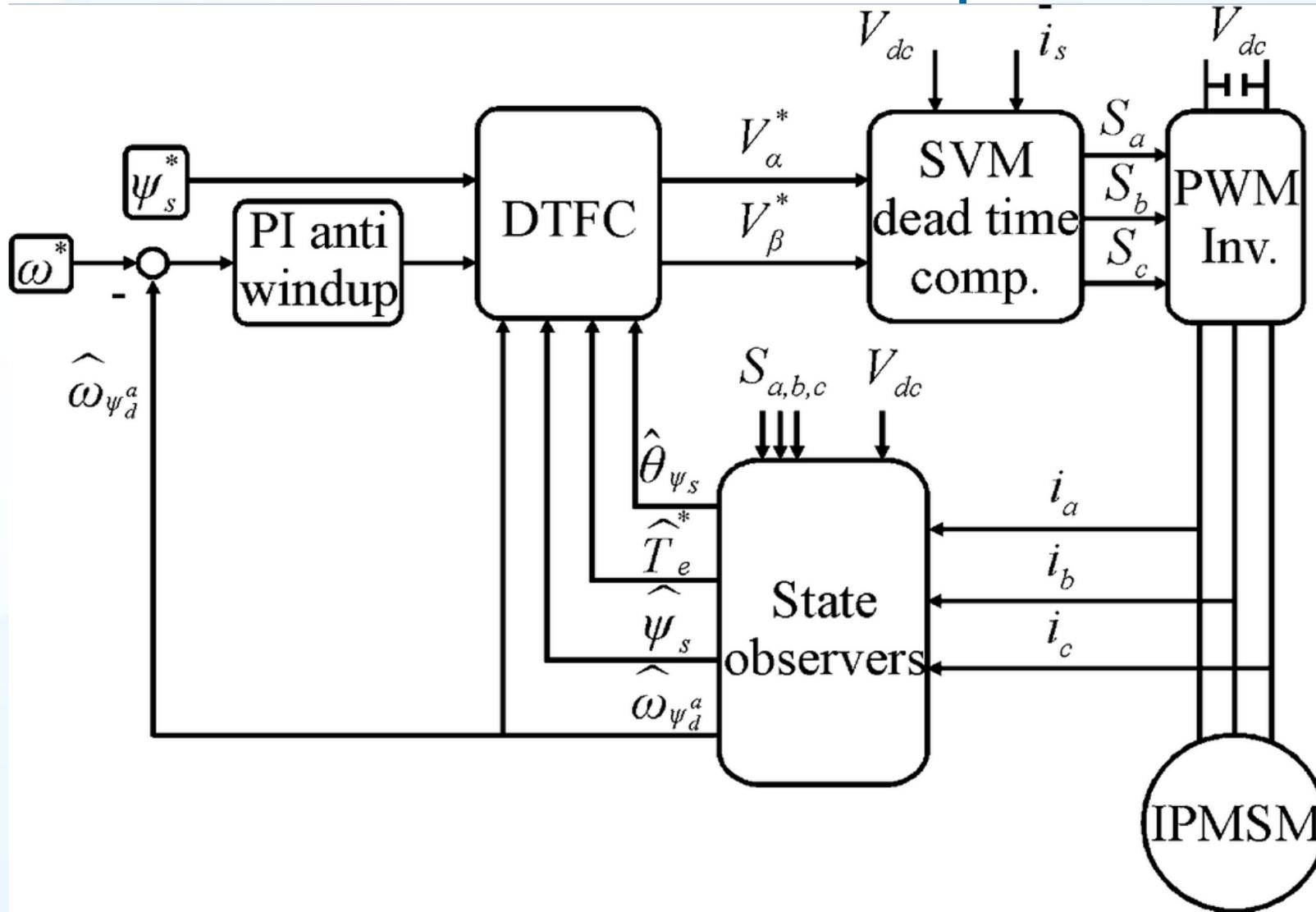


Fig. 3.

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Equations in TeX Source in HTML version

Let us start with the dq -model of IPMSM in rotor reference frame, where we add and subtract new terms (the last parenthesis) in both equations

$$V_d = R_s i_d + sL_d i_d - \omega_r L_q i_q + (sL_q i_d - sL_q i_d) \quad (\text{A1})$$

$$V_q = R_s i_q + sL_q i_q + \omega_r (\psi_{\text{PM}} + L_d i_d) + (\omega_r L_q i_d - \omega_r L_q i_d). \quad (\text{A2})$$

▼ TeX Source

```
$$\eqalignno{V_d &= R_s i_d + sL_d i_d - \omega_r L_q i_q + (sL_q i_d - sL_q  
i_d)\quad &\ \hbox{(A1)}\cr V_q &= R_s i_q + sL_q i_q + \omega_r (\psi_{\{\rm PM\}}  
+ L_d i_d)\cr &\quad + (\omega_r L_q i_d - \omega_r L_q i_d). \quad &\ \hbox{(A2)}}$$
```

Paper Structure

Results/discussion

Demonstrate that you solved the problem or made significant advances

Results: Summarized 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
- Acknowledge any limitations

Discussion

Results

the SC algorithm over the whole range of w values increase to 3–4 K, except for the TIGR₁₊₁₁ 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 than $3 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ are selected, the SC algorithm provides RMSEs around 1.5 K, with almost equal values of bias and standard deviation, around 1 K in both cases (with a negative bias, thus the SC underestimates the LST). In contrast, when only w values higher than $3 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ 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 Landsat-8 TIR bands allow the intercomparison of two LST retrieval methods based on different physical assumptions, such as the SC (only one TIR band required) algorithms (two TIR bands required). Direct inversion of the transfer equation, which can be considered a “ground-truth” algorithm, is assumed to be a “ground-truth” algorithm because the information about the τ and L_{w} is accurate enough. The SC algorithm in this letter is a combination of the previous SC algorithm developed for Landsat-4 and Landsat-5 TM sensors, and the 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 emissivity, 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_{w} , and L_{w} 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-8 TIRS data, since previous TM/ETM sensors only had one TIR band.

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 $3 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$. Algorithm testing also showed that the SW errors are lower than the SC errors for increasing water vapor, and vice versa, as demonstrated in the simulation study presented in Sobrino and Jimenez-Munoz [18]. Although an extensive validation exercise from *in situ* 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 mathematical structure give confidence in the algorithm accuracies estimated here.

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We then have

$$\begin{aligned} (P_1^{h+} + P_1^{h-})^2 &= (P_1^{h+} - P_1^{h-})^2 + 4P_1^{h+}P_1^{h-} \\ &< (\hat{P}_1^{h+} - \hat{P}_1^{h-})^2 + 4\hat{P}_1^{h+}\hat{P}_1^{h-} \\ &= (\hat{P}_1^{h+} + \hat{P}_1^{h-})^2. \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

Since $P_1^{h+} - P_1^{h-} = \hat{P}_1^{h+} - \hat{P}_1^{h-}$, we then have $P_1^{h+} < P_1^{h+}$, and $P_1^{h-} < P_1^{h-}$. Because the operational cost is an increasing function of $\{P_1^{h+}, P_1^{h-}\}$, we obtain that

$$c_{0/1}(P_1^{h+}, P_1^{h-}) < c_{0/1}(\hat{P}_1^{h+}, \hat{P}_1^{h-}). \quad (33)$$

Therefore the optimal pair $\{P_1^{h+}, P_1^{h-}\}$ cannot satisfy that $P_1^{h+}P_1^{h-} = 0$, i.e., only one of P_1^{h+}, P_1^{h-} can be non-zero. ■

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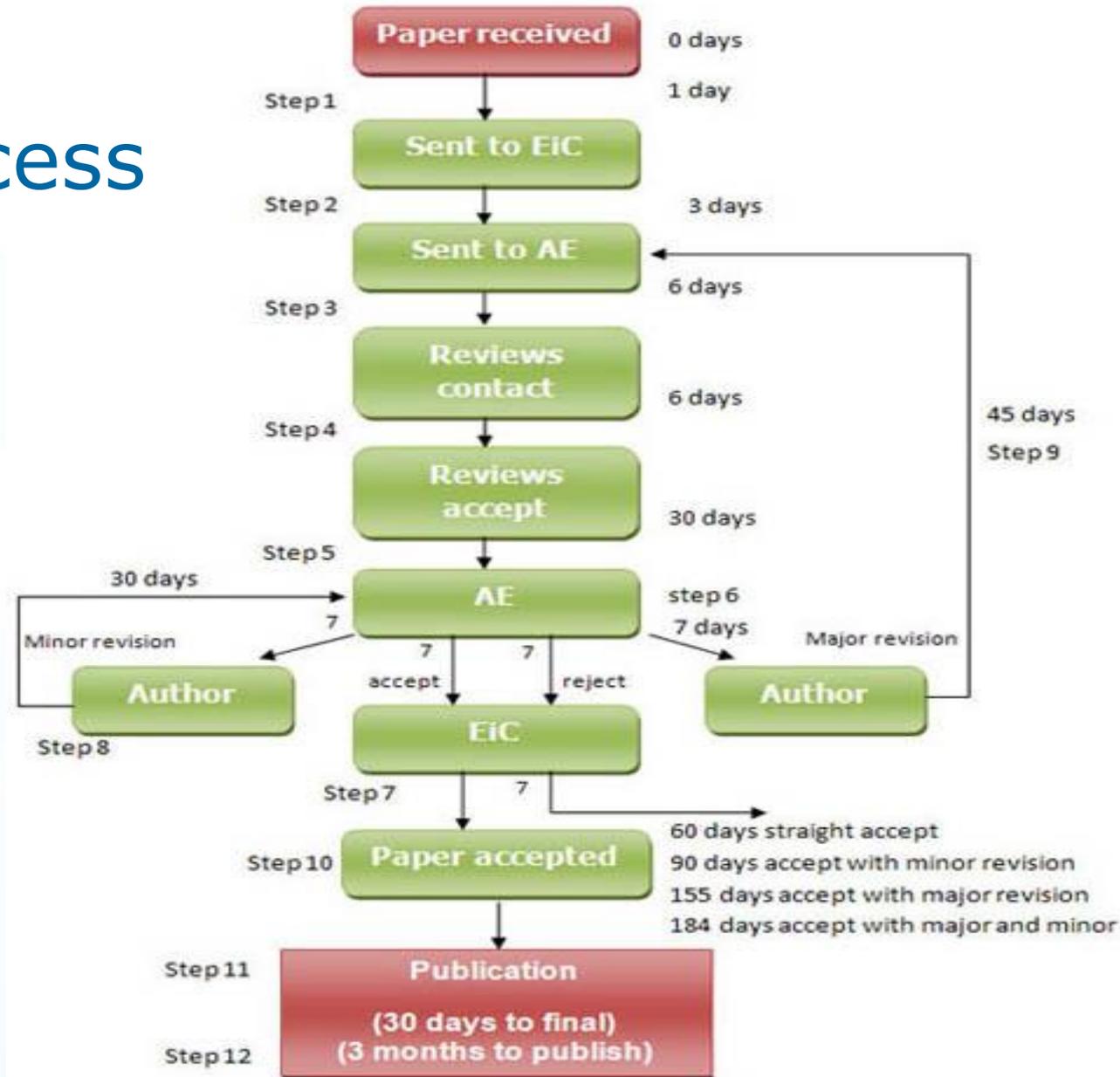
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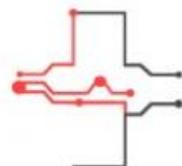


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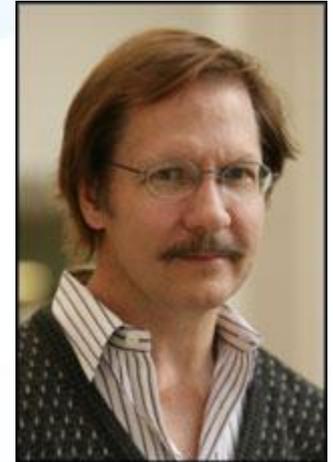
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Key sites to remember

Manuscript “How to write”:

http://www.ieee.org/publications_standards/publications/authors/author_guide_interactive.pdf

IEEE Author Tools

http://www.ieee.org/publications_standards/publications/authors/author_tools.html

IEEE Conference Search and Calls for Papers:

http://www.ieee.org/conferences_events/index.html

IEEE Xplore: <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org>

IEEE Xplore information, training and tools:

<http://www.ieee.org/go/clientservices>

IEEE Journal Citation reports:

http://www.ieee.org/publications_standards/publications/journmag/journalcitations.html

Publicly available authorship videos in IEEE.tv

- **How to write papers for MTT:**

<https://ieeetv.ieee.org/conference-highlights/how-to-write-papers-for-mtt>

- **How to write and publish a technical paper:**

Part 1: <https://ieeetv.ieee.org/ieeetv-specials/how-to-publish-a-technical-paper-with-ieee-part-1-overview-publishing-options-from-ieee>

Part 2: <https://ieeetv.ieee.org/ieeetv-specials/how-to-publish-a-technical-paper-with-ieee-part-2-audience-paper-structure>

Part 3: <https://ieeetv.ieee.org/ieeetv-specials/how-to-publish-a-technical-paper-with-ieee-part-3-ethics-where-to-publish-open-access-impact-factor>

Part 4: <https://ieeetv.ieee.org/ieeetv-specials/how-to-publish-a-technical-paper-with-ieee-part-4-using-ieee-xplore-and-other-author-tools>

THANK YOU!

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