



# How to get published with the IEEE?

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27-12-2016



# Outline

- About the IEEE
- IEEE covered areas and impact
- Why publish with IEEE
- What IEEE editors and reviewers are looking for
- Why IEEE editors and reviewers reject papers
- Structure of the paper
- Ethics
- Type of Journals
- How to respond to reviewers and editor comments



## The aim

- The aim is to help you get your work published- and to do so as successfully as possible

# About the IEEE

- 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

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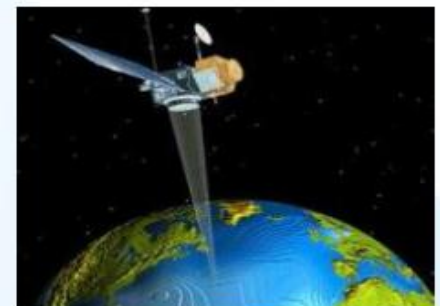
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# New IEEE journals in 2014

- IEEE/CAA Journal of Automatica Sinica
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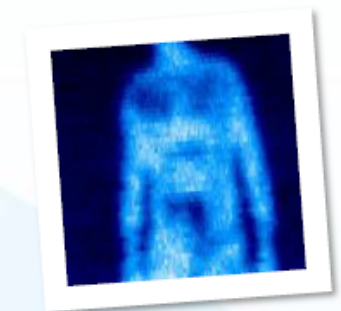


# New IEEE journals for 2015

- IEEE Transactions on Big Data
- IEEE Transactions on Cognitive Communications and Networking
- IEEE Transactions on Computational Imaging
- IEEE Transactions on Molecular, Biological, and Multi-Scale Communications
- IEEE Transactions on Multi-Scale Computing Systems
- IEEE Transactions on Signal and Information Processing over Networks
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LTE WIRELESS BROADBAND NANOTECHNOLOGY

OIL & GAS CLOUD COMPUTING

RF CYBER SECURITY MEDICAL DEVICES





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IEEE Antennas and Propagation Society  
IEEE Broadcast Technology Society  
IEEE Circuits and Systems Society  
IEEE Communications Society  
IEEE Components, Packaging, and Manufacturing Technology Society  
IEEE Computational Intelligence Society  
IEEE Computer Society  
IEEE Consumer Electronics Society  
IEEE Control Systems Society  
IEEE Dielectrics and Electrical Insulation Society  
IEEE Education Society  
IEEE Electron Devices Society  
IEEE Electromagnetic Compatibility Society  
IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society  
IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society  
IEEE Industrial Electronics Society  
IEEE Industry Applications Society  
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# IEEE quality makes an impact

## IEEE publishes:

**19 of the top 20** journals in Electrical and Electronic Engineering

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# IEEE Leads US Patent Citations

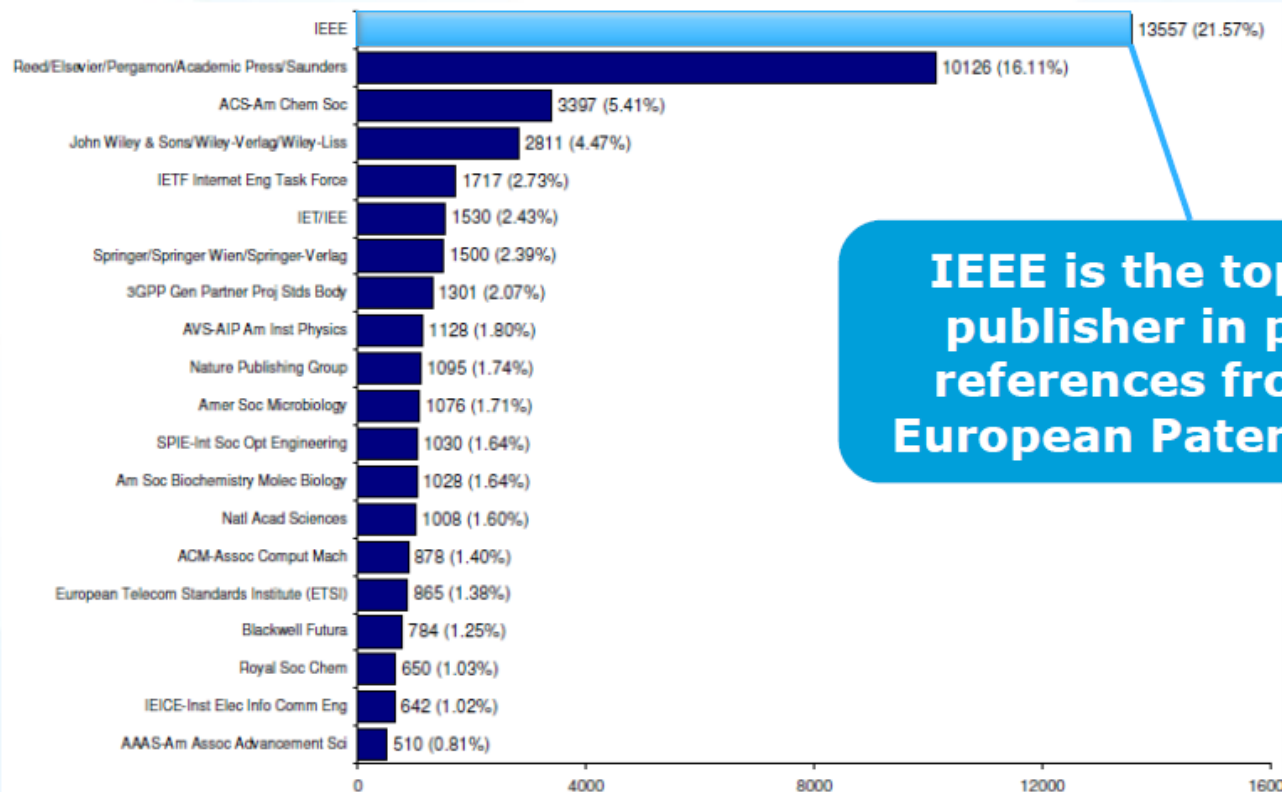
## Top 20 Publishers Referenced Most Frequently by Top 40 Patenting Organizations



**IEEE is cited over 3x more often than any other publisher**

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# Why Publish with IEEE?

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- Making your work easily findable
- Be cited by your peers

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# 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



# Finding the right IEEE publication or IEEE conference

IEEE has **170 unique publications** covering a wide range of technical areas

- Review the journal listings
  - Who reads it
  - What they publish
  - What kinds of articles they want

IEEE publishes **1,300+** 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



# Publishing with IEEE Conferences

Each IEEE sponsored conference has its own requirements for publishing.

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### Call for Papers for Conference Authors

Find details for paper and abstract submission.

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### Conference Details

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Date</b>         | 09 Oct - 12 Oct 2012   |
| <b>Location</b>     | Seoul Olympic Parktel Seoul, Korea (South)   |
| <b>Web site</b>     | <a href="http://www.vppc2012.org">www.vppc2012.org</a>   |
| <b>Contact</b>      | Min Jung Kim<br>Room 901, Science & Technology Building, 635-4, Yuckaam-Dong, Kangnam-Ku<br>Korea (South) Seoul 135-703<br>+82 70 8222 3371<br>+82 10 0156 3571<br>+82 2 3412 8723 (fax)<br><a href="mailto:secretariat@vppc2012.org">secretariat@vppc2012.org</a> |
| <b>Conference #</b> | 20159  |
| <b>Attendance</b>   | 450  |

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### Conference Focus

- Application
- Science

### Features

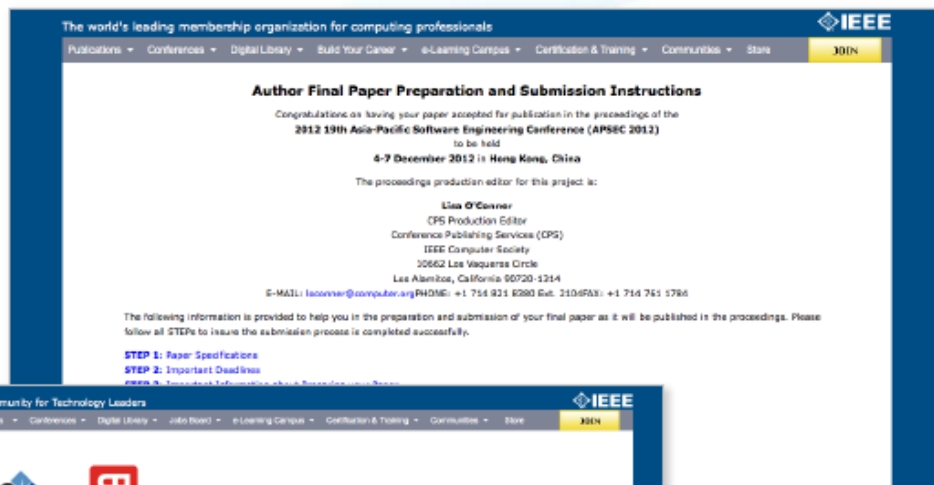
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If your paper is accepted to an IEEE sponsored conference, you will receive final submission instructions.

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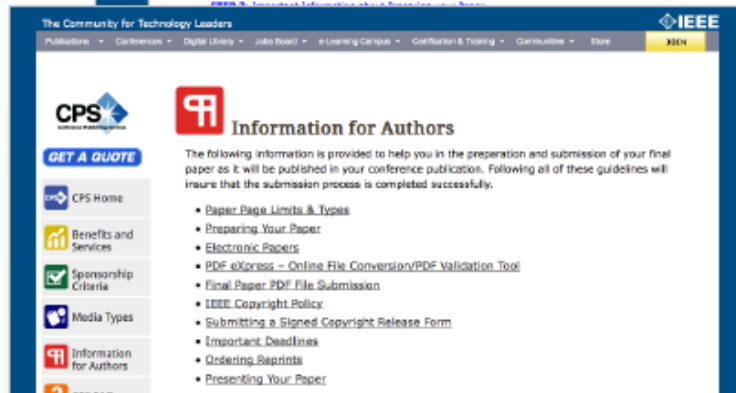
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# Audience

## Scientific research publishing

- Who writes scientific papers?
  - Whoever solves a new and important problem in their field
  - Engineers, scientists, educators and researchers from:
    - Corporations
    - Academia
    - Government
  - Students typically write and present conference papers before submitting journal articles





# Audience

## What IEEE editors and reviewers are looking for

- Content that is **appropriate, in scope and level, for the journal**
- Clearly written **original material that addresses a new and important problem**
- Valid methods and rationale
- Conclusions that make sense
- Illustrations, tables and graphs that support the text
- References that are current and relevant to the subject



# Audience

## 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
- It does **not address a big enough problem** or advance the scientific field
- The work **was previously published**
- The **quality is not good enough for the journal**
- **Reviewers have misunderstood the article**

# Structure

## Paper Structure Elements of a manuscript

Title

Abstract

Keywords

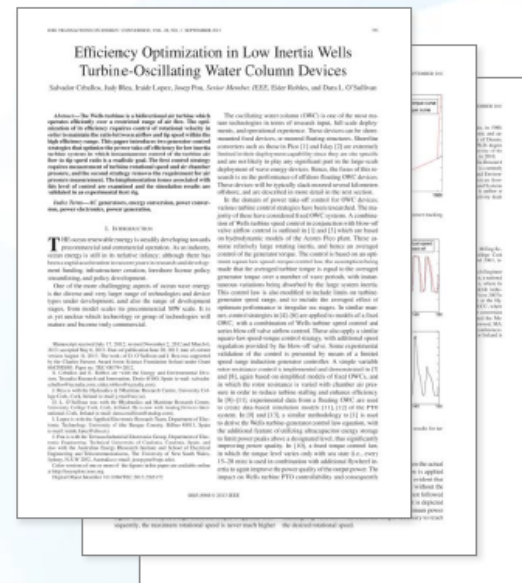
Introduction

Methodology

Results/Discussions/Findings

Conclusion

References



# Structure

## 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



# Structure

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*





# Structure

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"*

# Structure

## 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**

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

**What you did**

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



# Structure

## Paper Structure

## 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.

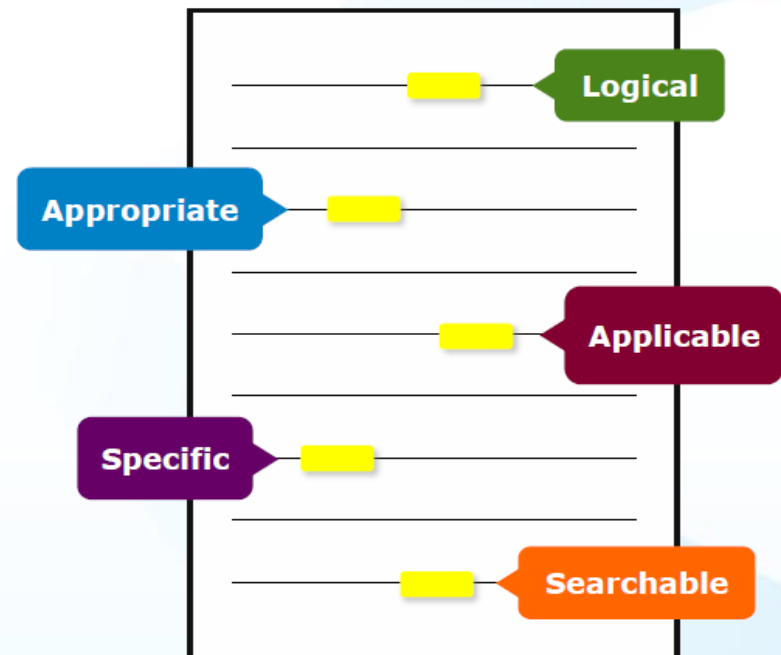
## Vs

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

# Structure

## Paper Structure Keywords

Use in the Title and  
Abstract for enhanced  
Search Engine Optimization



# Structure

## Paper Structure Introduction

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

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
  - Written in the present tense

# Structure

## 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



# Structure

## 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

IMRVED-NOV2016-LST ESTIMATION METHODS FROM LANDSAT-8 THERMAL INFRARED SENSOR DATA

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the SC algorithm over the whole range of  $w$  values increase to 3–4 K, except for the TIGR<sub>0.015</sub> 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  $3 \text{ g cm}^{-2}$  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  $3 \text{ g cm}^{-2}$  are considered, the SC algorithm provides RMSEs higher than 2 K. In those 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) versus two TIR bands required). Direct inversion of the transfer equation, which can be considered as a “ground-truth” algorithm, is assumed to be a “ground-truth” algorithm that the information about the  $\epsilon$  and  $L_d$  is accurate enough. The SC algorithm in this letter is a combination of the previous SC algorithm adapted for Landsat-8 and Landsat-5 TIR 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.,  $> 3 \text{ g cm}^{-2}$ ). This problem can be partly solved by computing the atmospheric functions directly from  $\nu$ ,  $L_d$ , and  $L_s$  values (see (2)), or also by including air temperature as input [12]. 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  $3 \text{ g cm}^{-2}$ . 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 Schone and Jiménez-Muñoz [15]. 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.

## Results

## Discussion

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# Structure

## Paper Structure 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, important conclusions and implications for the field
- Provide benefits and shortcomings of:
  - The solution presented
  - Your research and methodology
- Suggest future areas for research





# Structure

## Paper Structure References

- Support and validate the hypothesis your research proves, disproves or resolves
- There is no limit to the number of references
  - But use only those that directly support our work
- Ensure proper author attribution
  - Author name, article title, publication name, publisher, year published, volume, chapter and page number
  - IEEE journals generally follow a citation numbering system

Properly cited material

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON SMART GRID, VOL. 4, NO. 4, JULY 2013

We then have

$$\begin{aligned} (P_1^{*+} + P_2^{*+})^2 &= (P_1^{*+} - P_2^{*+})^2 + 4P_1^{*+} P_2^{*+} \\ &< (P_1^{*+} - P_2^{*+})^2 + 4P_1^{*+} P_1^{*+} \\ &= (P_1^{*+} + P_1^{*+})^2 \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

Since  $P_1^{*+} - P_2^{*+} = P_1^{*+} - P_1^{*+}$ , we then have  $P_1^{*+} < P_1^{*+}$ , and  $P_2^{*+} < P_1^{*+}$ . Because the operational cost is an increasing function of  $(P_1^{*+}, P_2^{*+})$ , we obtain that

$$c_{\text{opt}}(P_1^{*+}, P_2^{*+}) < c_{\text{opt}}(P_1^{*+}, P_1^{*+}) \quad (33)$$

Therefore the optimal pair  $(P_1^{*+}, P_2^{*+})$  must satisfy that  $P_1^{*+} P_2^{*+} = 0$ . I.e., only one of  $P_1^{*+}, P_2^{*+}$  can be non-zero.

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# Last task

- How do they fit together?
- Does each section perform its appointed task?
- Is the order logical?
- Do the ideas flow together? Is it easy to read?
- Does the same material appear more than once?
- Can it be clearer?
- Is there enough detail?

# Ethics

## Ethics

### Types of misconduct

#### Conflict of Interest

- A financial or other relationship with the publication at odds with the unbiased presentation of data or analysis

#### Plagiarism

- Copying another person's work word for word or paraphrasing without proper citation

#### Author Attribution

- Must be given if you use another author's ideas in your article, even if you do not directly quote a source

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# Ethics

## Ethics Ethical publishing

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- Avoid plagiarism
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# Ethics

## Ethics

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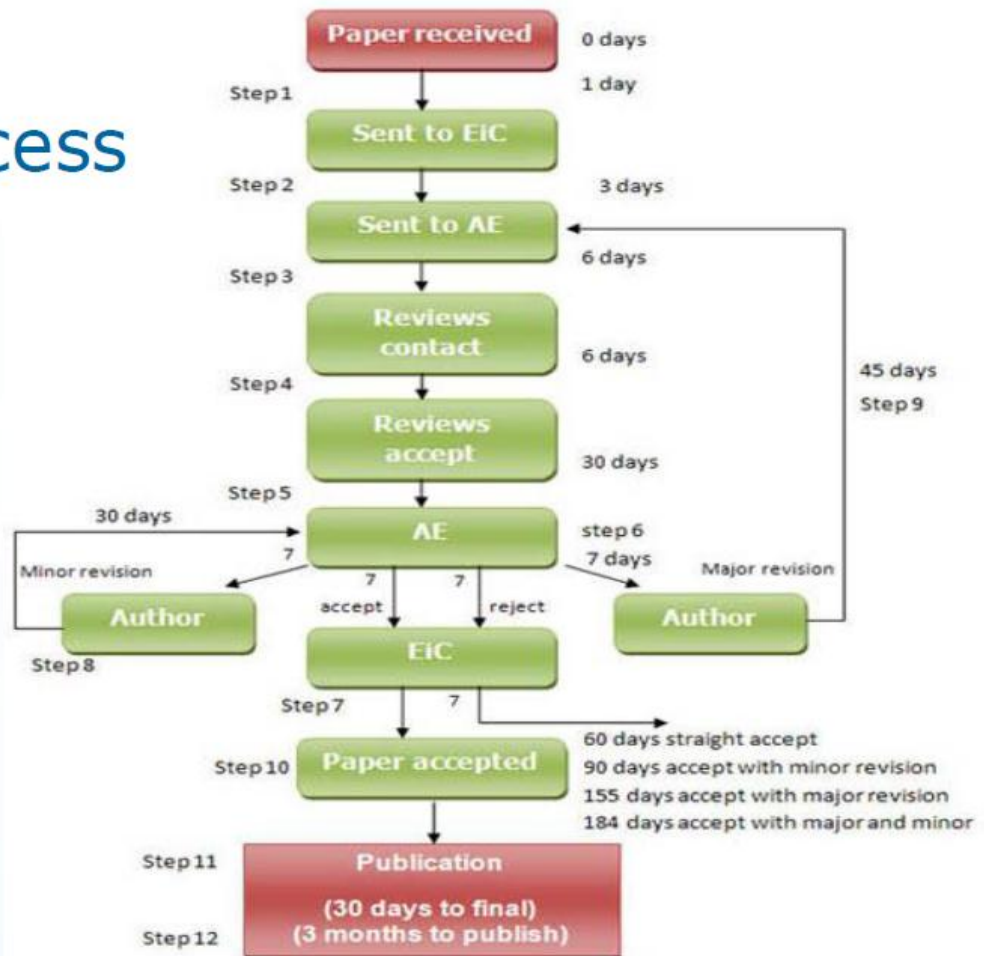
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# Review

## Review Review Process

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Technology in  
Biomedicine



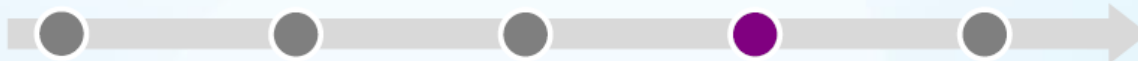


# Review

## Review

### Possible review decisions

- **ACCEPT:** Congratulations! The paper now is entered into a production process.
- **ACCEPT WITH MINOR CORRECTIONS:** One or more of the referees have made suggestions for improvement.
- **RESUBMIT:** The paper has major deficiencies that could be repaired by the author.
- **REJECT:** If you have a rejection from a top publication, you can try submitting the paper to a less-selective publication.





# How to respond to reviewers and editor comments

## **To the Editor**

### **Example/**

#### **Re: Title of the paper.....**

Thank you very much for providing us with the reviewers' comments, which we did find them very helpful and constrictive. We have revised the paper along the lines suggested by the reviewers and all the changes are show as underlined. Below are our detailed responses to their specific comments.

#### Reviewers' Comments

#### **Reviewer: 1**

# Key sites to remember

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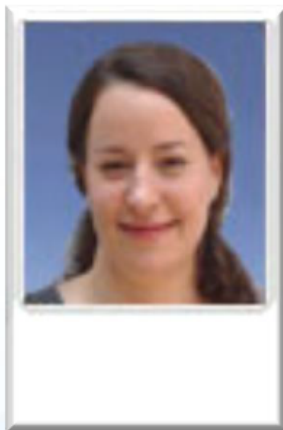
## THANK YOU!

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