

Preparation of Papers for Journal of Modern Power Systems and Clean Energy

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

Abstract—These instructions give you guidelines for preparing papers for Journal of Modern Power Systems and Clean Energy (MPCE). The length limitations of your paper are 12 pages (for Review and Views), 9 pages (for Original Paper and Discussion) and 5 pages (for Short Letter). Please do not exceed these limitations. Use this document as a template if you are using L^AT_EX. Or, use this document as an instruction set. The electronic file of your paper will be formatted further at MPCE. 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. Abstract should include all key elements like background, methods, results, and conclusions. Define all symbols used in the abstract. Do not cite references in the abstract. Ensure that your abstract reads well and is grammatically correct.

Index Terms—Enter key words or phrases in alphabetical order, separated by commas.

I. INTRODUCTION

THIS document is a template for L^AT_EX. If you are reading a paper or PDF version of this document, please download the electronic file from the web site of Journal of Modern Power Systems and Clean Energy (MPCE) via <http://www.mpce.info/ch/index.aspx>, so you can use it to prepare your manuscript. If you would prefer to use Word, download MPCE Word style and sample files from the same Web page.

A. 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 MPCE, IEEE, 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.

This paragraph of the first footnote will contain the date on which you submitted your paper for review. It will also contain support information, including sponsor and financial support acknowledgment. For example, “This work was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Commerce under Grant BS123456.”

The next few paragraphs should contain the authors’ current affiliations, including current address and e-mail. For example, F. A. Author is with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, Boulder, CO 80305 USA (e-mail: author@boulder.nist.gov).

S. B. Author, Jr., was with Rice University, Houston, TX 77005 USA, and he is now with the Department of Physics, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523 USA (e-mail: author@lamar.colostate.edu).

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).

B. 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 quotation marks, 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.

Try not to use too many typefaces in the same article. You’re writing scholarly papers, not ransom notes. Also please remember that MathJax can’t handle really weird typefaces.

C. Equations

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

$$E = mc^2 \quad (1)$$

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”

D. \LaTeX -Specific Advice

Please use “soft” (e.g., \eqref{Eq}) cross references instead of “hard” references (e.g., (1)). That will make it possible to combine sections, add equations, or change the order of figures or citations without having to go through the file line by line.

Please do not use the $\{eqnarray\}$ equation environment. Use $\{align\}$ or $\{IEEEeqnarray\}$ instead. The $\{eqnarray\}$ environment leaves unsightly spaces around relation symbols.

Please note that the $\{subequations\}$ environment in \LaTeX will increment the main equation counter even when there are no equation numbers displayed. If you forget that, you might write an article in which the equation numbers skip from (17) to (20), causing the copy editors to wonder if you’ve discovered a new method of counting.

\BIBTeX does not work by magic. It doesn’t get the bibliographic data from thin air but from .bib files. If you use \BIBTeX to produce a bibliography you must send the .bib files.

\LaTeX can’t read your mind. If you assign the same label to a subsection and a table, you might find that Table I has been cross referenced as Table IV-B3.

\LaTeX does not have precognitive abilities. If you put a \label command before the command that updates the counter it’s supposed to be using, the label will pick up the last counter to be cross referenced instead. In particular, a \label command should not go before the caption of a figure or a table.

Do not use \nonumber inside the $\{array\}$ environment. It will not stop equation numbers inside $\{array\}$ (there won’t be any anyway) and it might stop a wanted equation number in the surrounding equation.

If you are submitting your paper to a colorized journal, you can use the following two lines at the start of the article to ensure its appearance resembles the final copy:

```
\documentclass[journal,twoside,web]{ieeecolor}
\usepackage{Journal_Name}
```

II. 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 $\mu_0 H$. Use the center dot to separate compound units, e.g., “A·m².”

III. SOME COMMON MISTAKES

The word “data” is plural, not singular. The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 is zero, not a lowercase letter

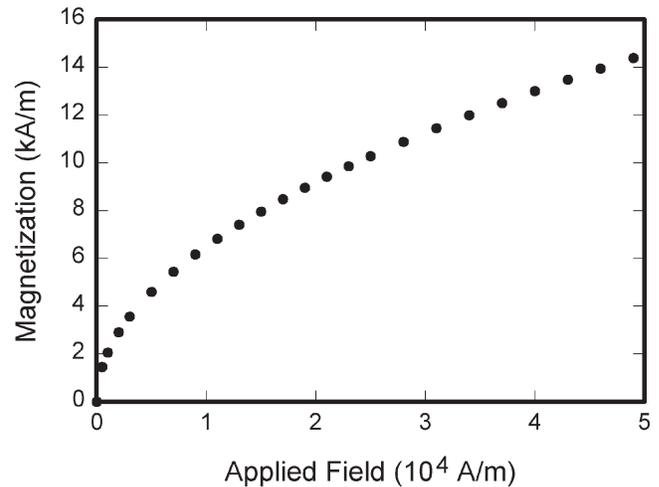


Fig. 1. Magnetization as a function of applied field. It is good practice to explain the significance of the figure in the caption.

“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 Ni_{0.5}Mn_{0.5} whereas “Ni–Mn” indicates an alloy of some composition Ni_xMn_{1-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).

IV. GUIDELINES FOR GRAPHICS PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION

A. Types of Graphics

Screenshots are not acceptable in the MPCE. Generally speaking, picture-based schematic diagrams and photographs are not encouraged, and photographs must be closely related to the research of the authors themselves if they are necessary. The following list outlines the different types of graphics published in the MPCE. They are categorized based on their construction, and use of color / shades of gray:

1) *Color/Grayscale figures*: Figures that are meant to appear in color. Such figures may include photographs, illustrations, multicolor graphs, and flowcharts.

2) *Line Art figures*: Line art figures are composed of color lines or shapes.

B. 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 line art, and another is grayscale or color) the figure should meet the stricter guidelines.

C. 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), Visio Document (.VSD / .VSDX), Adobe Illustration (.AI), Encapsulated PostScript (.EPS), or Portable Document Format (.PDF). Size them, and adjust 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, .VSD / .VSDX, .AI, .EPS, or .PDF file: Microsoft Word, Microsoft PowerPoint, or Microsoft Excel. Though it is not required, it is 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. Though source files are strongly required, graphics in vector format are acceptable if source files are not available. Resolution of 600 dpi or above is needed if bitmap files are the only available format; in addition, the font, size, and format should all satisfy the requirements in this template. Bitmap file format is not acceptable if resolution is lower than 600 dpi. 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.

D. Sizing of Graphics

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.

There is currently one publication with column measurements that do not coincide with those listed above. Proceedings of the IEEE has a column measurement of 3.25 inches (82.5 millimeters/19.5 picas).

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

E. Resolution

The proper resolution of your figures will depend on the type of figure it is as defined in the “Types of Graphics” section.

F. 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.

G. Accepted Fonts Within Figures

When preparing your graphics, MPCE suggests that you use Times New Roman.

H. Using Labels Within Figures

1) *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 (A·m⁻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) \times 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 to 10 point type.

2) *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).

I. Referencing a Figure or Table Within Your Paper

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

J. Submitting Your Graphics

Because MPCE will do the final formatting of your paper, you do not need to position figures accurately. In addition to 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 IV-C. Place figure captions below the figures. Please do not include captions as part of the figures; instead, they should be treated as part of the text. Also, do not place borders around the outside of your figures.

TABLE I
UNITS FOR MAGNETIC PROPERTIES

Symbol	Quantity	Conversion from Gaussian and CGS EMU to SI ^a
Φ	magnetic flux	$1 \text{ Mx} \rightarrow 10^{-8} \text{ Wb} = 10^{-8} \text{ V}\cdot\text{s}$
B	magnetic flux density, magnetic induction	$1 \text{ G} \rightarrow 10^{-4} \text{ T} = 10^{-4} \text{ Wb/m}^2$
H	magnetic field strength	$1 \text{ Oe} \rightarrow 10^3/(4\pi) \text{ A/m}$
m	magnetic moment	$1 \text{ erg/G} = 1 \text{ emu}$ $\rightarrow 10^{-3} \text{ A}\cdot\text{m}^2 = 10^{-3} \text{ J/T}$
M	magnetization	$1 \text{ erg}/(\text{G}\cdot\text{cm}^3) = 1 \text{ emu/cm}^3$ $\rightarrow 10^3 \text{ A/m}$
$4\pi M$	magnetization	$1 \text{ G} \rightarrow 10^3/(4\pi) \text{ A/m}$
σ	specific magnetization	$1 \text{ erg}/(\text{G}\cdot\text{g}) = 1 \text{ emu/g} \rightarrow 1 \text{ A}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{kg}$
j	magnetic dipole moment	$1 \text{ erg/G} = 1 \text{ emu}$ $\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-10} \text{ Wb}\cdot\text{m}$
J	magnetic polarization	$1 \text{ erg}/(\text{G}\cdot\text{cm}^3) = 1 \text{ emu/cm}^3$ $\rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-4} \text{ T}$
χ, κ	susceptibility	$1 \rightarrow 4\pi$
χ_ρ	mass susceptibility	$1 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g} \rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$
μ	permeability	$1 \rightarrow 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$ $= 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ Wb}/(\text{A}\cdot\text{m})$
μ_r	relative permeability	$\mu \rightarrow \mu_r$
w, W	energy density	$1 \text{ erg/cm}^3 \rightarrow 10^{-1} \text{ J/m}^3$
N, D	demagnetizing factor	$1 \rightarrow 1/(4\pi)$

Note: 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.

V. TABLES

A. Format for Tables

Do not create tables as a figure file. They should be included directly in the text, and need not be submitted separately. 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.

B. Referencing a Table Within Your Paper

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

VI. 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.

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

A. References

References need be cited in text. Number citations on the line, in square brackets inside the punctuation. Multiple references should be 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. If author names are mentioned in the text, use only last names, and give all the author names if there are three or less authors in the reference. Give only the first author followed by et al. if there are more than three authors. 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 whose names consist of three characters, the initial of their given names should be provided. For example, the abbreviation of Xiaoming Wang should be X. Wang. List all the author names if there are three or less authors; use *et al.* after the first three author names are listed if there are more than three authors. Use commas around Jr., Sr., and III in names. Do not abbreviate journal titles or conference titles. The MPCE suggests complete journal titles or conference titles. When citing transactions or journals, provide the volume number, issue number, page range, month and year 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.

B. Footnotes

It is recommended that footnotes be avoided (except for the unnumbered footnote with the receipt date on the first page). Instead, try to integrate the footnote information into the text.

APPENDIX A

SUBMITTING YOUR PAPER FOR REVIEW

A. Review Stage Using ScholarOne® Manuscripts

Contributions to MPCE may be submitted electronically on MPCE’s on-line manuscript submission and peer-review system, ScholarOne® Manuscripts. 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 “Start New Submission”. 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.

B. 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. Final submissions should include source files of your accepted manuscript and high-quality graphic files. If you have any questions regarding the final submission process, please contact the administrative contact for the journal.

APPENDIX B EDITORIAL POLICY

Do not submit a reworked version of a paper you have submitted or published elsewhere. Do not publish “preliminary” data or results. The submitting author is responsible for obtaining agreement of all coauthors and any consent required from sponsors before submitting a paper. The MPCE Journal Department strongly discourages courtesy authorship. It is the obligation of the authors to cite relevant prior work. Generally, at least three reviews are required for every paper submitted. Indecipherable English is a valid reason for rejection. Authors of rejected papers may revise and resubmit them as regular papers, whereupon they will be reviewed by three new referees.

APPENDIX C PUBLICATION PRINCIPLES

The MPCE Journal 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 specimens 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.

APPENDIX D REFERENCE EXAMPLES

- *Basic format for books:*
J. K. Author, “Title of chapter in the book,” in *Title of His Published Book*, *x*th ed. City of Publisher, (only U.S. State), Country: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. *x*, sec. *x*, pp. *xxx-xxx*.
See [1], [2].
- *Basic format for periodicals:*
J. K. Author, “Name of paper,” *Title of Periodical*, vol. *x*, no. *x*, pp. *xxx-xxx*, Abbrev. Month, year, DOI. 10.1109.XXX.123456.
See [3]– [5].
- *Basic format for reports:*
J. K. Author, “Title of report,” Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, Country, Rep. *xxx*, year.
See [6], [7].
- *Basic format for handbooks:*
Name of Manual/Handbook, *x* ed., Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, Country, year, pp. *xxx-xxx*.
See [8], [9].
- *Basic format for books (when available online):*
J. K. Author, “Title of chapter in the book,” in *Title of Published Book*, *x*th ed. City of Publisher, State, Country: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. *x*, sec. *x*, pp. *xxx-xxx*. [Online]. Available: <http://www.web.com>
See [10]– [13].
- *Basic format for journals (when available online):*
J. K. Author, “Name of paper,” *Title of Periodical*, vol. *x*, no. *x*, pp. *xxx-xxx*, Abbrev. Month, year. Accessed on: Month, Day, year, DOI: 10.1109.XXX.123456, [Online].
See [14]– [16].
- *Basic format for papers presented at conferences (when available online):*
J.K. Author. (year, month). Title. presented at conference title. [Type of Medium]. Available: site/path/file
See [17].
- *Basic format for reports and handbooks (when available online):*
J. K. Author. “Title of report,” Company. City, State, Country. Rep. no., (optional: vol./issue), Date. [Online] Available: site/path/file
See [18], [19].
- *Basic format for computer programs and electronic documents (when available online):*

Legislative body. Number of Congress, Session. (year, month day). *Number of bill or resolution, Title*. [Type of medium]. Available: site/path/file

NOTE: ISO recommends that capitalization follow the accepted practice for the language or script in which the information is given.

See [20].

- *Basic format for patents (when available online):*
Name of the invention, by inventor's name. (year, month day). Patent Number [Type of medium]. Available: site/path/file
See [21].
- *Basic format for conference proceedings (published):*
J. K. Author, "Title of paper," in *Name of Conference*, City of Conf., Abbrev. State (if given), Country, year, pp. xxxxx.
See [22].
- *Example for papers presented at conferences (unpublished):*
See [23].
- *Basic format for patents:*
J. K. Author, "Title of patent," U.S. Patent x xxx xxx, Abbrev. Month, day, year.
See [24].
- *Basic format for 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.

See [25], [26].
- *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.

See [27]– [29].
- *Basic formats for standards:*
 - 1) *Title of Standard*, Standard number, date.
 - 2) *Title of Standard*, Standard number, Corporate author, location, date.

See [30], [31].
- *Article number in reference examples:*
See [32], [33].
- *Example when using et al.:*
See [34].

REFERENCES

- [1] G. O. Young, "Synthetic structure of industrial plastics," in *Plastics*, 2nd ed., vol. 3, J. Peters, Ed. New York, NY, USA: McGraw-Hill, 1964, pp. 15–64.
- [2] W.-K. Chen, *Linear Networks and Systems*. Belmont, CA, USA: Wadsworth, 1993, pp. 123–135.
- [3] J. U. Duncombe, "Infrared navigation—Part I: An assessment of feasibility," *IEEE Transactions on Electron Devices*, vol. ED-11, no. 1, pp. 34–39, Jan. 1959, 10.1109/TED.2016.2628402.
- [4] E. P. Wigner, "Theory of traveling-wave optical laser," *Physical Review*, vol. 134, pp. A635–A646, Dec. 1965.
- [5] E. H. Miller, "A note on reflector arrays," *IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation*, to be published.
- [6] E. E. Reber, R. L. Michell, and C. J. Carter, "Oxygen absorption in the earth's atmosphere," Aerospace Corp., Los Angeles, CA, USA, Tech. Rep. TR-0200 (4230-46)-3, Nov. 1988.
- [7] J. H. Davis and J. R. Cogdell, "Calibration program for the 16-foot antenna," Elect. Eng. Res. Lab., Univ. Texas, Austin, TX, USA, Tech. Memo. NGL-006-69-3, Nov. 15, 1987.
- [8] *Transmission Systems for Communications*, 3rd ed., Western Electric Co., Winston-Salem, NC, USA, 1985, pp. 44–60.
- [9] *Motorola Semiconductor Data Manual*, Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Phoenix, AZ, USA, 1989.
- [10] G. O. Young, "Synthetic structure of industrial plastics," in *Plastics*, vol. 3, Polymers of Hexadromicon, J. Peters, Ed., 2nd ed. New York, NY, USA: McGraw-Hill, 1964, pp. 15–64. [Online]. Available: <http://www.bookref.com>.
- [11] *The Founders' Constitution*, Philip B. Kurland and Ralph Lerner, eds., Chicago, IL, USA: Univ. Chicago Press, 1987. [Online]. Available: <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>
- [12] The Terahertz Wave eBook. ZOmega Terahertz Corp., 2014. [Online]. Available: http://dl.z-thz.com/eBook/zomega_ebook_pdf_1206_sr.pdf. Accessed on: May 19, 2014.
- [13] Philip B. Kurland and Ralph Lerner, eds., *The Founders' Constitution*. Chicago, IL, USA: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1987, Accessed on: Feb. 28, 2010, [Online] Available: <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>
- [14] J. S. Turner, "New directions in communications," *IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communication*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 11–23, Jan. 1995.
- [15] W. P. Risk, G. S. Kino, and H. J. Shaw, "Fiber-optic frequency shifter using a surface acoustic wave incident at an oblique angle," *Optics Letters*, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 115–117, Feb. 1986.
- [16] P. Kopyt, D. B. Payne, J. R. Stern *et al.*, "Electric properties of graphene-based conductive layers from DC up to terahertz range," *IEEE Transactions on Terahertz Science and Technology*, to be published. DOI: 10.1109/TTHZ.2016.2544142.
- [17] PROCESS Corporation, Boston, MA, USA. Intranets: Internet technologies deployed behind the firewall for corporate productivity. Presented at INET96 Annual Meeting. [Online]. Available: <http://home.process.com/Intranets/wp2.htm>
- [18] R. J. Hijmans and J. van Etten, "Raster: Geographic analysis and modeling with raster data," R Package Version 2.0-12, Jan. 12, 2012. [Online]. Available: <http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=raster>
- [19] Teralyzer. Lytera ÜG, Kirchhain, Germany [Online]. Available: http://www.lytera.de/Terahertz_THz_Spectroscopy.php?id=home, Accessed on: Jun. 5, 2014
- [20] U.S. House. 102nd Congress, 1st Session. (1991, Jan. 11). *H. Con. Res. 1, Sense of the Congress on Approval of Military Action*. [Online]. Available: LEXIS Library: GENFED File: BILLS
- [21] Musical toothbrush with mirror, by L.M.R. Brooks. (1992, May 19). Patent D 326 189 [Online]. Available: NEXIS Library: LEXPAT File: DES
- [22] D. B. Payne and J. R. Stern, "Wavelength-switched passively coupled single-mode optical network," in *Proceedings of IOOC-ECOC*, Boston, MA, USA, 1985, pp. 585–590.
- [23] D. Ebehard and E. Voges, "Digital single sideband detection for interferometric sensors," presented at the 2nd Int. Conf. Optical Fiber Sensors, Stuttgart, Germany, Jan. 2–5, 1984.
- [24] G. Brandli and M. Dick, "Alternating current fed power supply," U.S. Patent 4 084 217, Nov. 4, 1978.
- [25] J. O. Williams, "Narrow-band analyzer," Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Elect. Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, USA, 1993.
- [26] N. Kawasaki, "Parametric study of thermal and chemical nonequilibrium nozzle flow," M.S. thesis, Dept. Electron. Eng., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan, 1993.
- [27] A. Harrison, private communication, May 1995.
- [28] B. Smith, "An approach to graphs of linear forms," unpublished.
- [29] A. Brahms, "Representation error for real numbers in binary computer arithmetic," IEEE Computer Group Repository, Paper R-67-85.
- [30] IEEE Criteria for Class IE Electric Systems, IEEE Standard 308, 1969.
- [31] Letter Symbols for Quantities, ANSI Standard Y10.5-1968.
- [32] R. Fardel, M. Nagel, F. Nuesch *et al.*, "Fabrication of organic light emitting diode pixels by laser-assisted forward transfer," *Applied Physics Letters*, vol. 91, no. 6, Aug. 2007, Art. no. 061103.

- [33] J. Zhang and N. Tansu, "Optical gain and laser characteristics of InGaN quantum wells on ternary InGaN substrates," *IEEE Photonics Journal*, vol. 5, no. 2, Apr. 2013, Art. no. 2600111
- [34] S. Azodolmolky, T. Lippert, A. Wokaun *et al.*, "Experimental demonstration of an impairment aware network planning and operation tool for transparent/translucent optical networks," *Journal of Lightwave Technology*, vol. 29, no. 4, pp. 439–448, Sep. 2011.

First A. Author and the other authors should include biographies at the end of regular papers. The first paragraph may contain the authors educational background. The degrees should be listed with type of degree in what field, which institution, city, state, and country, and year the degree was earned. The authors major field of study should be lower-cased. The second paragraph uses the pronoun of the person (he or she) and not the authors last name. It lists military and work experience, including summer and fellowship jobs. Job titles are capitalized. The current job must have a location; previous positions may be listed without one. Information concerning previous publications may be included. Try not to list more than three books or published articles. The format for listing publishers of a book within the biography is: title of book (city, state: publisher name, year) similar to a reference. Current and previous research interests end the paragraph. Following are two examples of an authors biography.

Second B. Author received the B.S. and M.S. degrees in aerospace engineering from the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, in 2001 and the Ph.D. degree in mechanical engineering from Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA, in 2008. From 2001 to 2004, he was a Research Assistant with the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory. Since 2009, he has been an Assistant Professor with the Mechanical Engineering Department, Texas A&M University, College Station. He is the author of three books, more than 150 articles, and more than 70 inventions. He is an Associate Editor of the journal *Earth, Moon, Planets*, and holds two patents. His research interests include high-pressure and high-density nonthermal plasma discharge processes and applications, microscale plasma discharges, discharges in liquids, spectroscopic diagnostics, plasma propulsion, and innovation plasma applications.

Third C. Author, Jr. received the B.S. degree in mechanical engineering from National Chung Cheng University, Chiayi, Taiwan, in 2004 and the M.S. degree in mechanical engineering from National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan, in 2006. He is currently pursuing the Ph.D. degree in mechanical engineering at Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, USA. From 2008 to 2009, he was a Research Assistant with the Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Tapei, Taiwan. His research interest includes the development of surface processing and biological/medical treatment techniques using nonthermal atmospheric pressure plasmas, fundamental study of plasma sources, and fabrication of micro- or nanostructured surfaces.