Instructions for submitting articles to 
Journal of Control: 
Double-spaced, Single Column

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\textsuperscript{1}Affiliations should be preceded by superscript numbers corresponding to the author list, and each affiliation should end with a period.
\textsuperscript{2}Each affiliation should be a separate paragraph.
\textsuperscript{3}For large groups, use the name of the group or consortium and include a full list of the authors in the Supplementary Material.

*Correspondence to: include the email address(es) of the corresponding author(s). Please use the asterisk (*) symbol for the corresponding author information.

Abstract-These instructions give you basic guidelines for preparing and submitting your articles to Journal of Control.

I. INTRODUCTION

Your goal is to simulate the usual appearance of papers submitted to Journal of Control (JoC), in double-spaced format and in a single column.

A. Full-Sized Copy

Prepare your paper in full-size format, on US letter paper (8.5 by 11 inches).

Type sizes and typefaces: Follow the type sizes specified in Table I. As an aid in gauging type size, 1 point is about 0.35 mm. The size of the lowercase letter “j” will give the point size. Times New Roman is the preferred font.

1) US letter margins (inches): top = 1 inch, bottom = 1 inch, side = 1 inch.
2) US letter margins (mm): top = 25.4 mm, bottom = 25.4 mm, side = 25.4 mm.

Paragraph indentation is 3.5 mm (0.14 in).

Left- and right-justify your columns.

Use automatic hyphenation and check spelling.

Digitize and electronically paste all figures into the document.
II. HELPFUL HINTS

B. Figures and Tables

Position figures and tables at the tops and bottoms of pages, when possible. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Figure captions should be centered below the figures; table captions should be centered above. Avoid placing figures and tables before their first mention in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1,” even at the beginning of a sentence.

Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. For example, write “Magnetization,” or “Magnetization, M,” not just “M.” Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units.

C. References

Use IEEE Citation Style: numbers enclosed in square brackets (e.g.: [1], [2], [3]). Citations should be numbered in the order they appear in the text. Punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]. Use “Ref. [3]” or Reference [3]” at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] was the first …”

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![Figure 1. Magnetization as a function of applied field.](image)
Note how the caption is centered in the column.
Give all authors’ names; use “et al.” if there are six authors or more. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” [5]. For papers published in translated journals, first give the English citation, then the original foreign-language citation [6].

**Book**

*Author(s).* *Book title*. Location: Publishing company, year, pp.

*Example:*


**Book Chapters**


*Example:*


**Article in a Journal**

*Author(s).* “Article title”. *Journal title*, vol., pp., date.

*Example:*


**Articles from Conference Proceedings**

*Author(s).* “Article title.” *Conference proceedings*, year, pp.

*Example:*


**Standards/Patents**

*Author(s)/Inventor(s).* “Name/Title.” Country where patent is registered. Patent number, date.

*Example:*


**D. Abbreviations and Acronyms**

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even if they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable.

**E. Equations**

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

\[ a + b = c. \] (1)

Symbols in your equation should be defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Use “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is …”

**III. Units**

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.)
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 that you use in an equation.

REFERENCES


