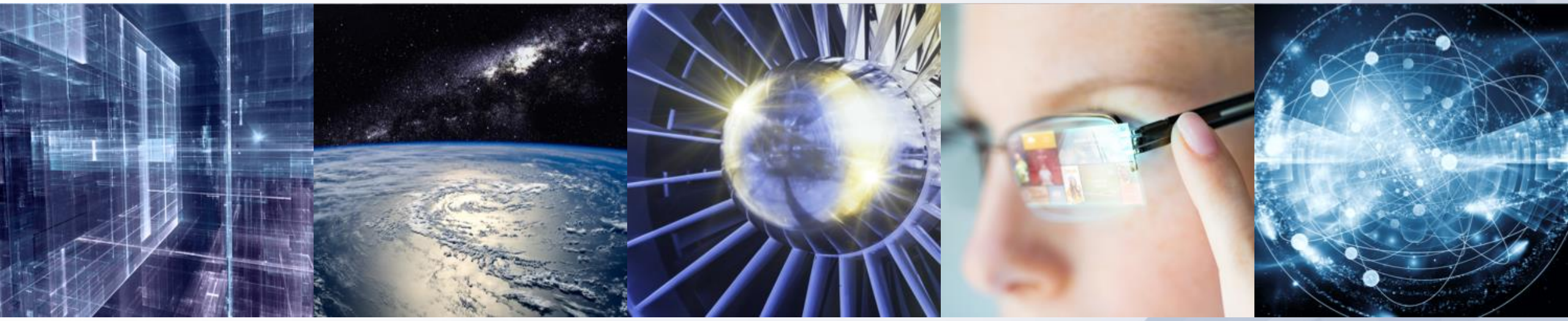

Publicar con el IEEE: Primeros Pasos

2021

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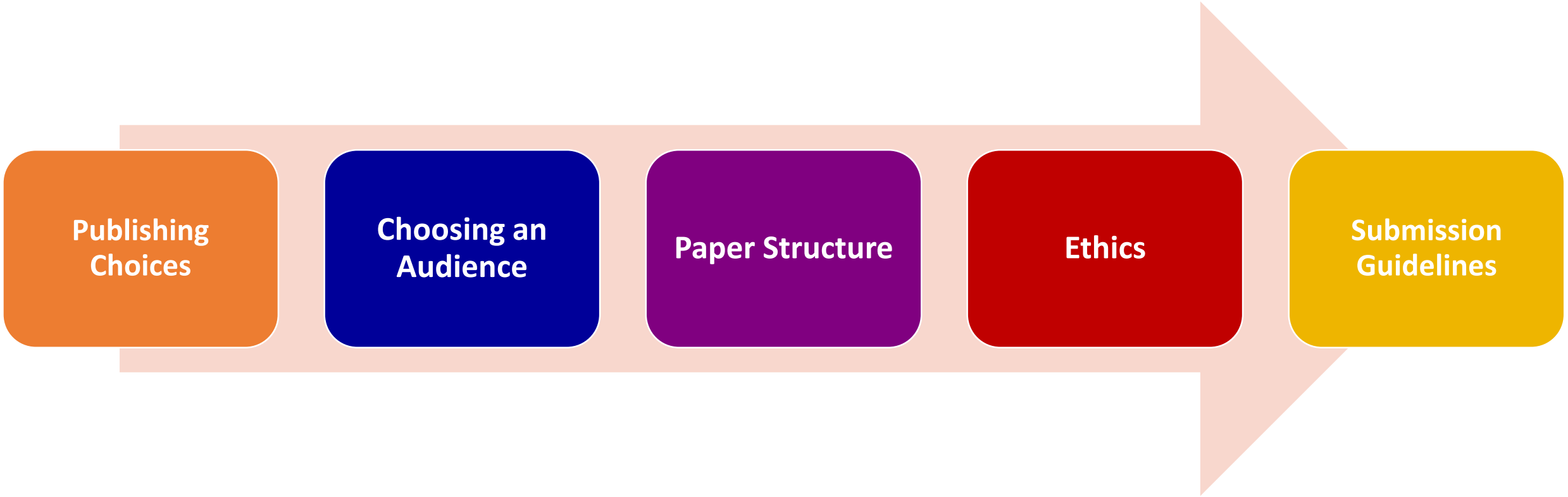
Que Considerar



Opciones de Publicación

IEEE Journal o IEEE Conferencia?

Journal article - Presentación completamente desarrollada de su trabajo y sus hallazgos finales.

- Resultados originales de la investigación presentados
- Las conclusiones claras son hechas y respaldadas por los datos

Conference article - Se puede escribir un artículo de la conferencia mientras la investigación está en curso.

- Puede presentar resultados preliminares o destacar los trabajos recientes
- Obtenga comentarios informales para usar en su investigación
- Típicamente más corto que los artículos de Journals, con menos detalles y menos referencias

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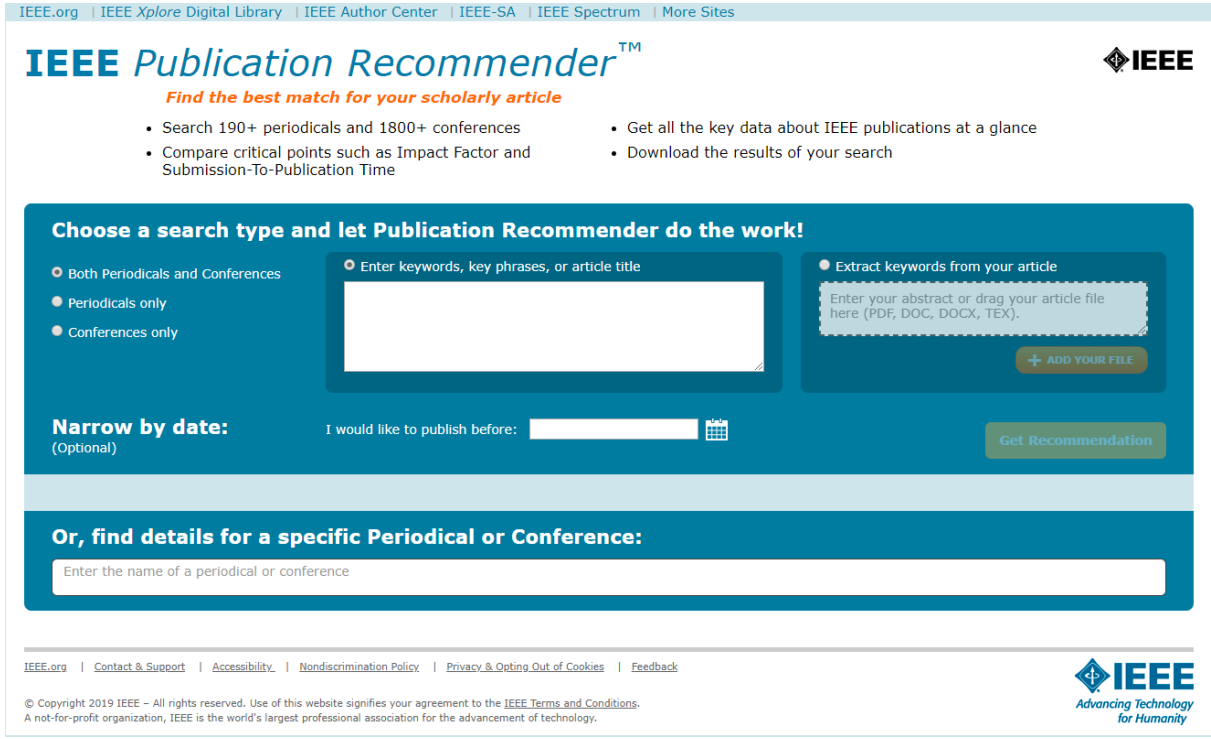
Publish

Elegir la publicación correcta

- El recomendador de publicaciones IEEE
- Las publicaciones citadas en tus referencias
- Pídale a su supervisor u otros colegas con experiencia en publicación recomendaciones
- Ejecute una búsqueda de palabras clave en IEEE Xplore
- Regístrese para recibir alertas de contenido
- Lea las revistas líderes en el campo de su artículo

https://publication-recommender.ieee.org/home



Tip: Lea los objetivos y alcance de su publicación objetivo.

IEEE

El factor de impacto no es suficiente métrica

- La reputación de Journal en la comunidad es importante
- Para revistas nuevas y menos conocidas: mire el consejo editorial, su reputación

Otras formas de juzgar el valor de una revista para la comunidad de ingeniería

1. **Number of Downloads**
2. **Patent Citations**
3. **Other Metrics** (Article Influence Score, Eigenfactor)

Peer Review

Qué buscan los editores y revisores de IEEE

Audiencia

- Scope: ¿Encaja el tema del artículo en la publicación?
- Validity: ¿Son válidos los métodos y la justificación notificado y van acompañados de datos y referencias de apoyo adecuados?
- Novelty: ¿Este material original es distinto de las publicaciones anteriores?
- Importance: ¿es este un hallazgo significativo para un problema importante?
- Clarity: son las ideas expresadas de manera clara y concisa?
- Interest: ¿Los lectores de la publicación querrán leerla?
- Compliance: ¿Se cumplen todos los requisitos de presentación?

Peer Review

Por qué los editores y revisores de IEEE rechazan los papers

- El contenido no es una buena opción para la publicación
- Hay graves defectos científicos:
  - Resultados no concluyentes o interpretación incorrecta
  - Fraudulent research
  - Está mal escrito

- No aborda un problema lo suficientemente grande ni avanza en el campo científico
- La obra fue publicada previamente
- La calidad no es lo suficientemente buena para el journal
- El documento no hace un caso lo suficientemente fuerte como para convencer a los revisores

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Peer Review

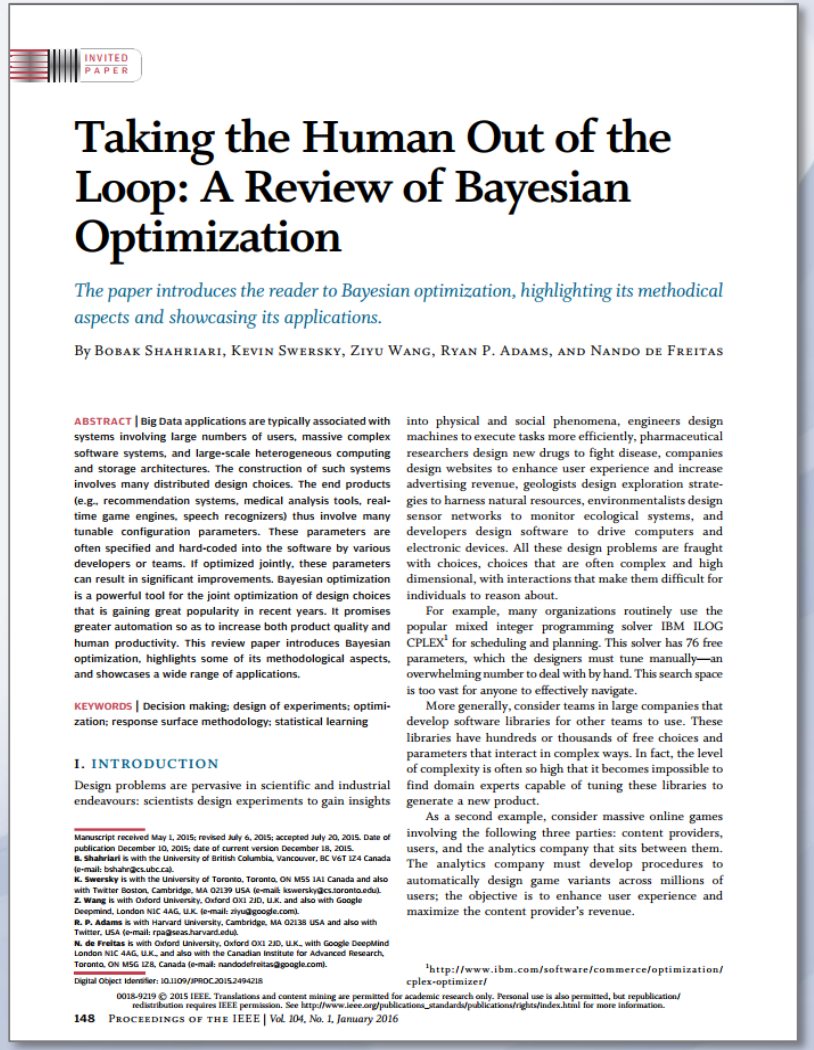
Responder a los Peer Reviewers

- Entrar en el proceso con una mente abierta y apreciar la oportunidad de mejorar
- Esté preparado para diferentes opiniones y sugerencias entre los revisores
- Escriba una carta de respuesta clara y bien organizada
- Sea cortés y respetuoso
- Responder a cada comentario
- Aborde por qué no implementó ni abordó una inquietud de un revisor
- Indique dónde ha añadido nueva información en su manuscrito

Elementos de un manuscrito

Estructura

- Title
- Author(s)
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Approach
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- References



INVITED PAPER

Taking the Human Out of the Loop: A Review of Bayesian Optimization

The paper introduces the reader to Bayesian optimization, highlighting its methodical aspects and showcasing its applications.

By Bobak Shahriari, Kevin Swersky, Ziyu Wang, Ryan P. Adams, and Nando de Freitas

ABSTRACT | Big Data applications are typically associated with systems involving large numbers of users, massive complex software systems, and large-scale heterogeneous computing and storage architectures. The construction of such systems involves many distributed design choices. The end products (e.g., recommendation systems, medical analysis tools, real-time game engines, speech recognizers) thus involve many tunable configuration parameters. These parameters are often specified and hard-coded into the software by various developers or teams. If optimized jointly, these parameters can result in significant improvements. Bayesian optimization is a powerful tool for the joint optimization of design choices that is gaining great popularity in recent years. It promises greater automation so as to increase both product quality and human productivity. This review paper introduces Bayesian optimization, highlights some of its methodological aspects, and showcases a wide range of applications.

KEYWORDS | Decision making; design of experiments; optimization; response surface methodology; statistical learning

I. INTRODUCTION

Design problems are pervasive in scientific and industrial endeavours: scientists design experiments to gain insights into physical and social phenomena, engineers design machines to execute tasks more efficiently, pharmaceutical researchers design new drugs to fight disease, companies design websites to enhance user experience and increase advertising revenue, geologists design exploration strategies to harness natural resources, environmentalists design sensor networks to monitor ecological systems, and developers design software to drive computers and electronic devices. All these design problems are fraught with choices, choices that are often complex and high dimensional, with interactions that make them difficult for individuals to reason about.

For example, many organizations routinely use the popular mixed integer programming solver IBM ILOG CPLEX[1] for scheduling and planning. This solver has 76 free parameters, which the designers must tune manually—an overwhelming number to deal with by hand. This search space is too vast for anyone to effectively navigate.

More generally, consider teams in large companies that develop software libraries for other teams to use. These libraries have hundreds or thousands of free choices and parameters that interact in complex ways. In fact, the level of complexity is often so high that it becomes impossible to find domain experts capable of tuning these libraries to generate a new product.

As a second example, consider massive online games involving the following three parties: content providers, users, and the analytics company that sits between them. The analytics company must develop procedures to automatically design game variants across millions of users; the objective is to enhance user experience and maximize the content provider's revenue.

Manuscript received May 1, 2015; revised July 6, 2015; accepted July 20, 2015. Date of publication December 10, 2015; date of current version December 18, 2015.
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Z. Wang is with Oxford University, Oxford OX1 2JD, U.K. and also with Google Deepmind, London N1C 4AG, U.K. (e-mail: ziyu@google.com).
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Digital Object Identifier: 10.1109/JPROC.2015.2494218

[1] http://www.ibm.com/software/commerce/optimization/cplex-optimizer/

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Paper Structure

Title

Un título efectivo debe...

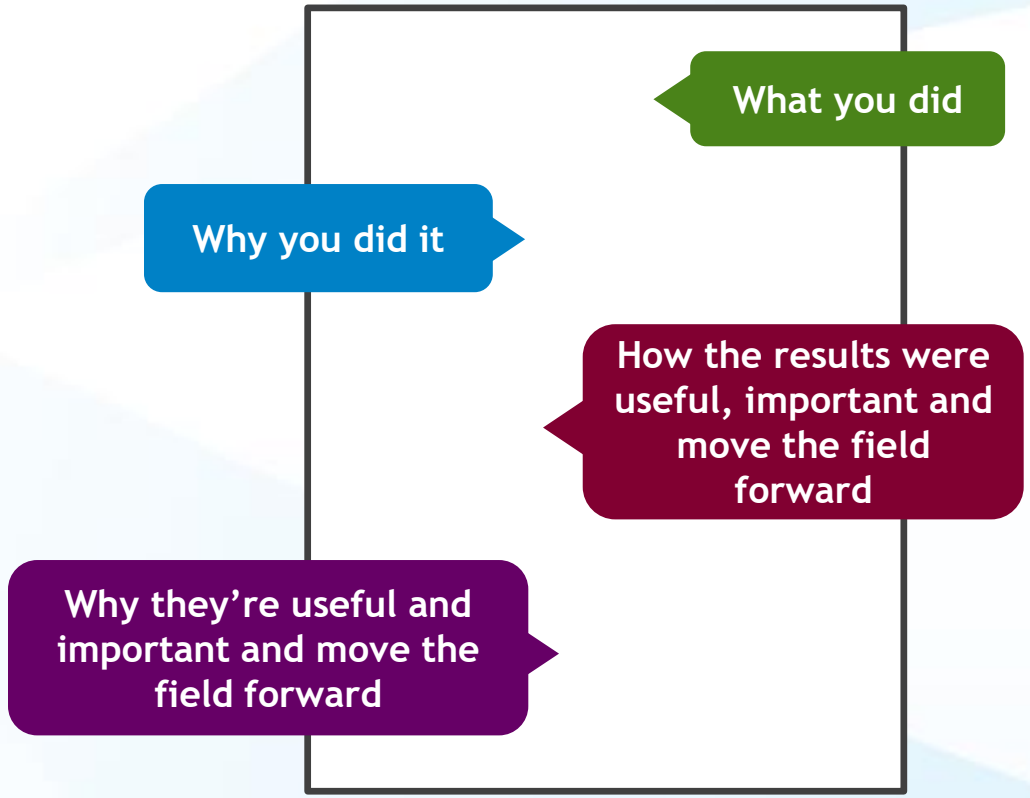
- Sea específico, conciso y descriptivo
- Atrae la atención del lector
- Responda a la pregunta del lector: ¿Este artículo es relevante para mí?
- Piensa en lo que buscarías si estuvieras buscando artículos relacionados con tu investigación. Asegúrate de incorporar esas palabras clave en tu título.
- Describa el contenido de un documento utilizando el menor número de palabras posibles

Tip:	Comunicar el hallazgo principal en el título

Paper Structure

Abstract

- Resumen conciso de la investigación realizada, los resultados obtenidos y las conclusiones alcanzadas
- Una versión condensada "independiente" del artículo
- 250 palabras o menos
- Utiliza palabras clave y términos de índice
- Escrito en el tiempo pasado, aunque las declaraciones fácticas generales se pueden escribir en el momento presente



Tip: Haga que el lector quiera aprender más

IEEE

Paper Structure

Introduction

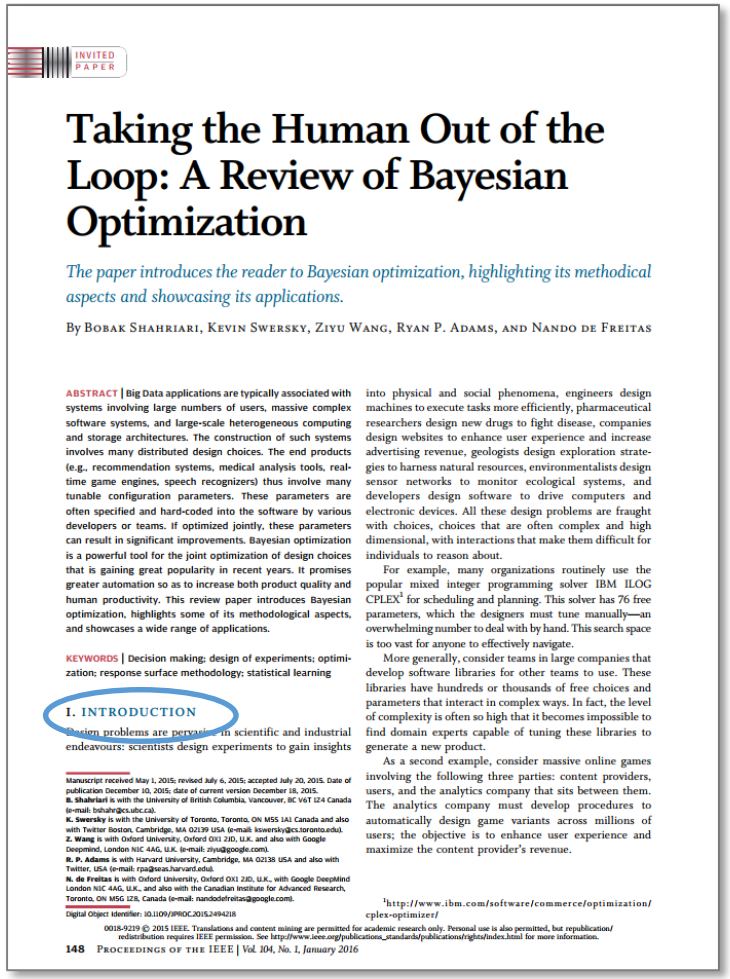
Goal: qué pregunta estás tratando de responder

Motivation: por qué estás haciendo la pregunta

- Un párrafo en el que se indique el problema a resolver y su importancia

Novelty: Literature review

- Varios párrafos que describen el estado de la técnica anterior
- El último párrafo indica qué es nuevo en este documento, cómo es diferente del trabajo de los demás, así como de su propio trabajo previo y finalmente la organización del documento



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[1] http://www.ibm.com/software/commerce/optimization/cplex-optimizer/

Paper Structure

Methodology

- Formulación de problemas y los procesos utilizados para resolver el problema, probar o refutar la hipótesis
- Utilice ilustraciones para aclarar ideas y apoyar conclusiones

Tables

Presentar datos representativos o utilizarse cuando los valores exactos son importantes para mostrar

Figures

Muestre rápidamente ideas/conclusiones que requieran una explicación detallada

Graphs

Mostrar relaciones entre puntos de datos o tendencias en los datos

Paper Structure

Results/Discussion

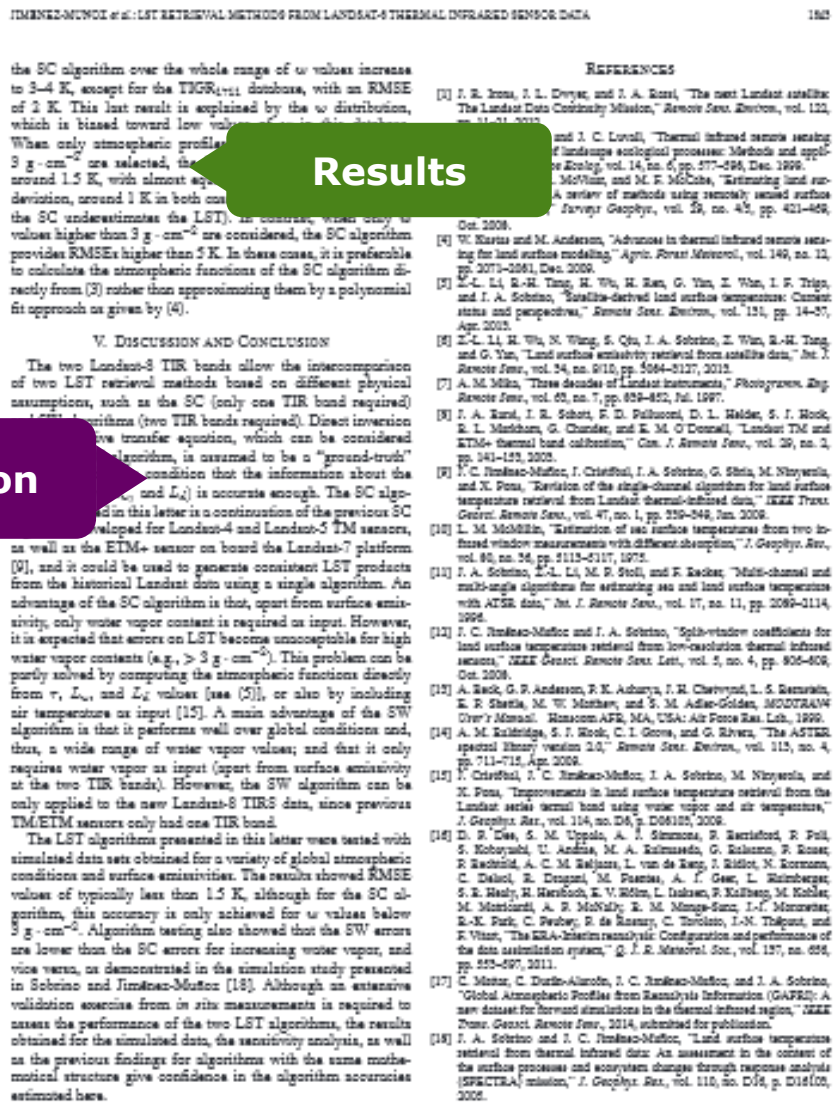
Demostrar que resolvió el problema o realizó avances significativos

Resultados: Resume los datos

- Debe ser claro y conciso
- Utilice figuras o tablas con narrativa para ilustrar los hallazgos

Discusión: Interpreta los resultados

- Por qué su investigación ofrece una nueva solución
- ¿Cómo puede beneficiar a otros investigadores y profesionales



JIMÉNEZ-MUÑOZ *et al.*: LST RETRIEVAL METHODS FROM LANDSAT-8 THERMAL INFRARED SENSOR DATA 1805

the SC algorithm over the whole range of w values increase to 3–4 K, except for the TIGR$_{1\text{-}751}$ database, with an RMSE of 2 K. This last result is explained by the w distribution, which is biased toward low values [...]. When only atmospheric profiles [...] 3 g · cm^{-2} are selected, the [...] around 1.5 K, with almost [...] deviation, around 1 K in both [...] the SC underestimates the LST). In contrast, when only w values higher than 3 g · 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 [...] ve transfer equation, which can be considered [...] algorithm, is assumed to be a "ground-truth" [...] condition that the information about the [...] and $L_\downarrow$) is accurate enough. The SC algorithm [...] in this letter is a continuation of the previous SC [...] veloped for Landsat-4 and Landsat-5 TM sensors, as well as 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 g · cm^{-2}). This problem can be partly solved by computing the atmospheric functions directly from τ, $L_\uparrow$, and $L_\downarrow$ 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 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 Sobrino and Jiménez-Muñoz [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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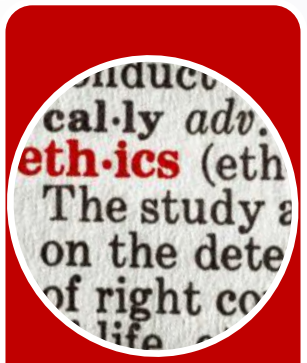
Results

Discussion

Paper Structure

Conclusion

- Explicar lo que la investigación ha logrado
- En lo que se refiere al problema expuesto en la Introducción
- Revise los puntos clave de cada sección
- Incluir un resumen de las principales conclusiones e implicaciones para el campo
- Proporcionar beneficios y deficiencias de:
  - La solución presentada
  - Su investigación y metodología
  - Sugerir áreas futuras para la investigación



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Tipos de mala conducta

- Conflicto de intereses
- Plagio
- Ausencia atribución de autor
- Ausencia de contribuciones de autor

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Mientras te preparas para enviar tu artículo para revisión por pares, asegúrate de:

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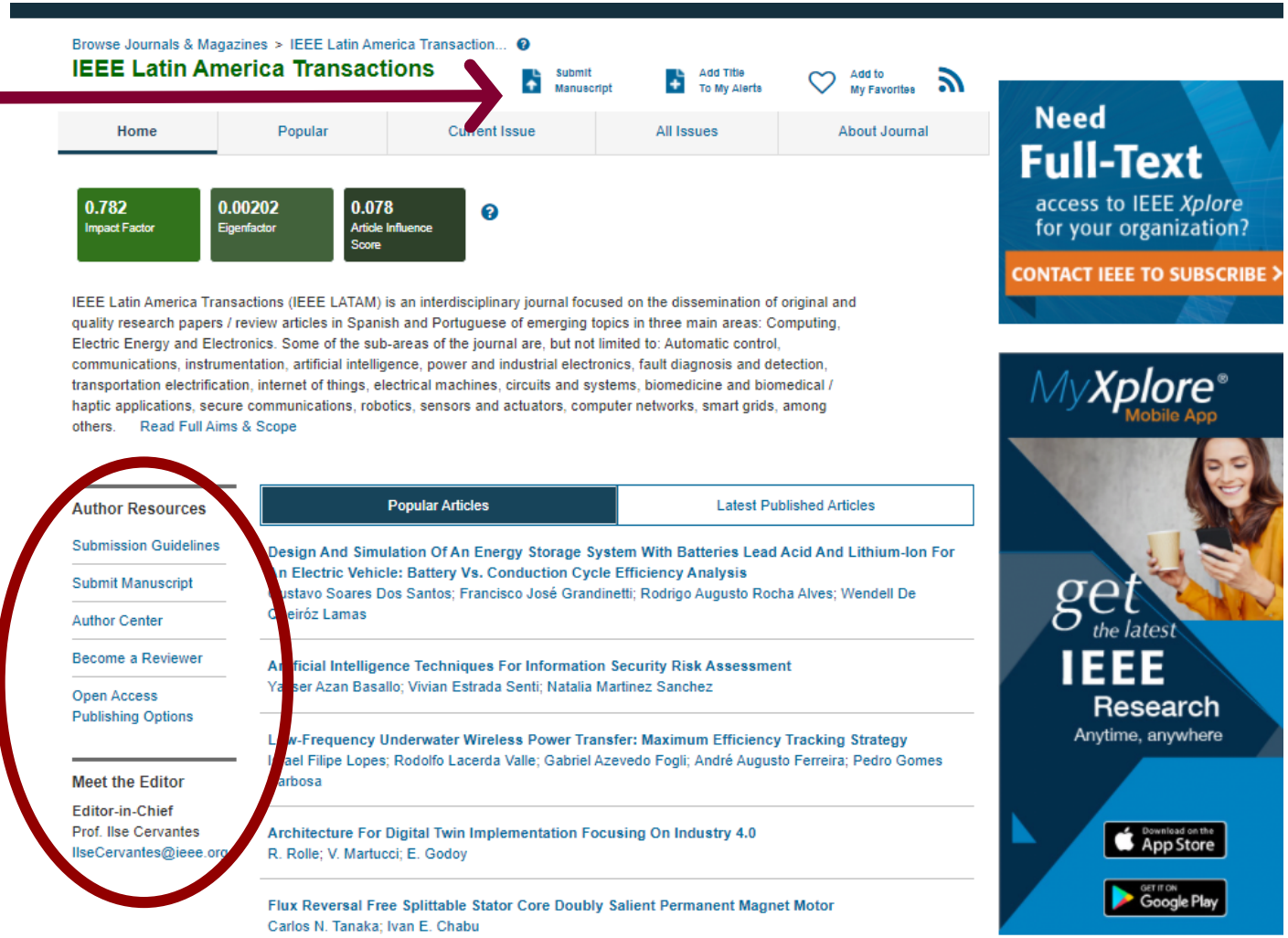

Submission Guidelines

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20 - 24 June 2021

As the premier event for the IEEE IoT Initiative, the conference consists of outstanding participants from the research community, the public sector and industry. The papers, presentations, and events at the conference focus on contributions to nurture, cultivate, enhance and accelerate the adoption of IoT technologies and applications for the benefit of society. In the past year, the Internet of Things has experienced significant growth in the number of deployments, in the resource investment from both industry and governments, and in attention from technologists in almost every discipline. The term IoT captures the vision of a connected world where things, people, and their institutions can interact purposefully to create better lives and sustainable stewardship of the planet.

New Orleans, Louisiana, USA | Conference Website | Email Organizer

Sponsors: IEEE IoT Initiative

Call for Papers Deadline: 15 January 2021

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En resumen…

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- **NO** envíe a varias publicaciones todas a la vez
- Mantenga su escritura clara y concisa
- Utilice imágenes y gráficos para ilustrar su investigación y metodología
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