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Abstract

This document provides a guide for preparing articles for EII Journals, and Letters. Use this document as a template if you are using Microsoft Word. Provide a concise abstract (150-250 words) stating: (1) the engineering problem and context, (2) the proposed method or contribution, (3) the key results, and (4) the practical impact. Avoid citations and uncommon abbreviations. EII welcomes work that integrates intelligent computation with real engineering systems, including simulation, optimization, digital twins, and responsible AI deployment. 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. Put a space between authors’ initials. ORCIDs can be provided here as well. In the title, all variables should appear lightface italic; numbers and units will remain bold. Abstracts must be a single paragraph

Keywords: engineering intelligence; industrial AI; optimization; simulation; digital twins; decision support

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1. INTRODUCTION

Engineering Intelligence and Innovation (EII) publishes research that connects intelligent methods to real engineering processes and systems. In the introduction, clearly state the practical problem, why it matters, what is missing in existing solutions, and what your paper contributes.

Communicate your work clearly. If you are not fully proficient in English, consider using an English language editing service before submitting your article. An expert editing service can help you refine the use of English in your article, so you can communicate your work more effectively

Recommended contribution bullets: (i) what you propose, (ii) how you validate it, and (iii) what impact it enables.

2. RELATED WORK

Summarize the most relevant literature and position your work. Focus on the gap your method fills and why existing approaches are insufficient for the target engineering constraints (safety, cost, latency, reliability, etc.).

3. METHOD

3.1. Problem Formulation

Define variables, constraints, objectives, and assumptions. Keep notation consistent. If using learning-based methods, specify the model architecture, training setup, loss function, and evaluation protocol.

3.1.1. 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 EII, SI, 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.

3.1.2. Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin of the column, as in (1). First use the equation editor to create the equation. Then select the “Equation” markup style. Press the tab key and write the equation number in parentheses. 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

$$B_p + H_2 = 40. \tag{1}$$

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). When referring to an equation or formula, use simply “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ... .”

3.1.3. Algorithms

Algorithms should be numbered and include a short title. They are set off from the text with rules above and below the title and after the last line.

Algorithm 1 Weighted Tanimoto ELM.

TRAIN($\mathbf{XT}$)

select randomly $W \subset \mathbf{X}$

$N_{\mathbf{t}} \leftarrow |\{i : \mathbf{t}_i = \mathbf{t}\}|$ **for** $\mathbf{t} = -1, +1$

$B_i \leftarrow \sqrt{\text{MAX}(N_{-1}, N_{+1})/N_{\mathbf{t}_i}}$ **for** $i = 1, ..., N$

$\hat{\mathbf{H}} \leftarrow B \cdot (\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{W})/(⊮\mathbf{X} + ⊮\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{W})$

$\beta \leftarrow \left(I/C + \hat{\mathbf{H}}^T\hat{\mathbf{H}}\right)^{-1} (\hat{\mathbf{H}}^T B \cdot \mathbf{T})$

return $\mathbf{W}, \beta$

PREDICT($\mathbf{X}$)

$\mathbf{H} \leftarrow (\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{W})/(⊮\mathbf{X} + ⊮\mathbf{W} - \mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{W})$

return SIGN($\mathbf{H}\beta$)

3.2. Implementation Details and Reproducibility

When you open the template, select “Page Layout” from the “View” menu in the menu bar (View | Page Layout), (these instructions assume Microsoft Word. Some versions may have

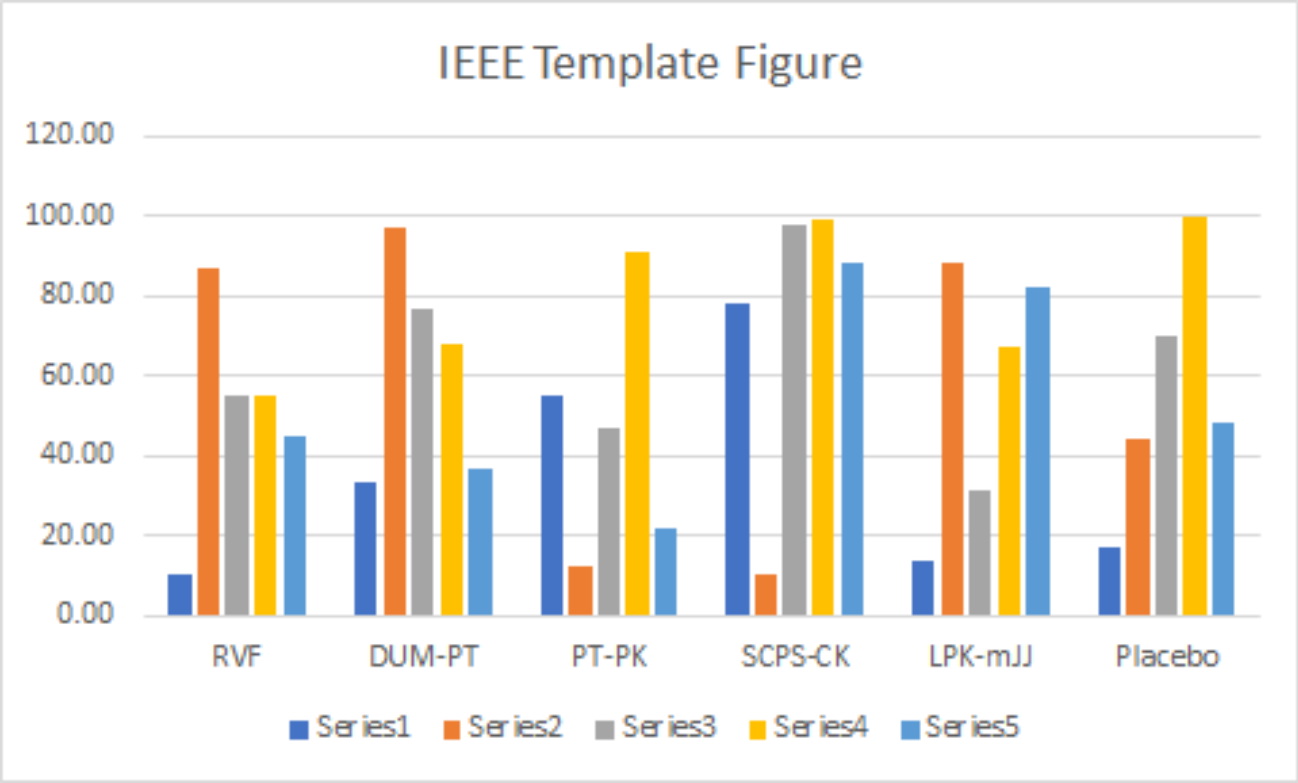

Fig. 1. This is a sample of a figure caption.

alternate ways to access the same functionalities noted here). Then, type over sections of the template or cut and paste from another document and use markup styles. The pull-down style menu is in the Formatting Toolbar at the top of your Word window (e.g., the style at this point in the document is “Text”). Highlight a section that you want to designate

with a certain style, and then select the appropriate name on the style menu. The style will adjust your fonts and line spacing. Do not change the font sizes or line spacing to squeeze more text into a limited number of pages. Use italics for emphasis; do not underline.

3.2.1. Multipart Figures

These are 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.

3.2.2. 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), Encapsulated PostScript (.EPS), Tagged Image File Format (.TIFF), Portable Document Format (.PDF), JPEG, or Portable Network Graphics (.PNG). These programs can re-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, EPS, TIFF, PDF, or PNG file: Microsoft Word, Microsoft PowerPoint, or Microsoft Excel. Though it is not required, it is strongly 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 files, your graphics should all be submitted individually in one of these formats along with the manuscript.

3.2.3. Sizing of Graphics

Most charts, graphs, and tables are one column wide (3.5 inches / 88 mm / 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 not be sized less than column width unless when necessary.

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

3.2.4. Resolution

The proper resolution of your figures will depend on the type of figure it is as defined in the “Types of Figures” section. Author photographs, color, and grayscale figures should be at least 300dpi. Line art, including tables should be a minimum of 600dpi.

3.2.5. Vector Art

In order to preserve the figures’ integrity across multiple computer platforms, we accept files in the following formats: .EPS/.PDF/.PS. All fonts must be embedded or text converted to outlines in order to achieve the best-quality results.

3.2.6. 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. When bitmap color space is selected, .TIF/.TIFF/.PNG are the recommended file formats.

3.2.7. Accepted Fonts Within Figures

When preparing your graphics, IEEE suggests that you use one of the following Open Type fonts: Times New Roman, Helvetica, Arial, Cambria, or Symbol. If you are supplying EPS, PS, or PDF files, all fonts must be embedded. Some fonts may only be native to your operating system; without the fonts embedded, parts of the graphic may be distorted or missing.

A safe option when finalizing your figures is to strip out the fonts before you save the files, creating “outline” type. This converts fonts to artwork which will appear uniformly on any screen.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Report results with clear metrics and comparisons. Include ablations and sensitivity analysis when possible, and discuss engineering interpretability and operational constraints.

TABLE I

This is a Sample of a Table Title

Table Head	Table Column Head	Table Column Head
Table row head	Table column subhead	Subhead
Table row head	Data	Data
Table row head	Data	Data
Table row head	Data	Data

5. CONCLUSION

Summarize findings and practical implications. State limitations and future work. Avoid repeating the abstract verbatim.

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.

Declarations

Funding: State funding sources or “No external funding.”

Conflict of Interest: Declare conflicts or “The authors declare no competing interests.”

Data and Code Availability: Provide a repository link or access statement; if restricted, explain conditions.

Ethics Approval (if applicable): For human/animal studies, provide approval details.

AI Tool Disclosure: If generative AI tools were used, disclose scope and ensure authors take responsibility for accuracy.

References

Basic format for periodicals:

J. K. Author, “Name of paper,” *Abbrev. Title of Periodical*, vol. x, no. x, pp. xxx-xxx, Abbrev. Month, year, doi: 10.1109.XXX.1234567.

Periodicals using article numbers:

J. K. Author, “Name of paper,” *Abbrev. Title of Periodical*, vol. x, no. x, Abbrev. Month, year, Art. no. xxxxx, doi: 10.1109.XXX.1234567.

Examples:

J. U. Duncombe, “Infrared navigation—Part I: An assessment of feasibility,” *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices*, vol. ED-11, no. 1, pp. 34–39, Jan. 1959, doi: 10.1109/TED.2016.2628402.

E. P. Wigner, “Theory of traveling-wave optical laser,” *Phys. Rev.*, vol. 134, pp. A635–A646, Dec. 1965.

P. Kopyt *et al., “*Electric properties of graphene-based conductive layers from DC up to terahertz range,” *IEEE THz Sci. Technol.,* to be published, doi: 10.1109/TTHZ.2016.2544142. *(Note: If a paper is still to be published, but is available in early access, please follow ref [5]).)*

R. Fardel, M. Nagel, F. Nuesch, T. Lippert, and A. Wokaun, “Fabrication of organic light emitting diode pixels by laser-assisted forward transfer,” *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, vol. 91, no. 6, Aug. 2007, Art. no. 061103.

D. Comite and N. Pierdicca, "Decorrelation of the near-specular land scattering in bistatic radar systems," *IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens.*, early access, doi: 10.1109/TGRS.2021.3072864. (*Note: This format is used for articles in early access. The doi must be included.)*

H. V. Habi and H. Messer, "Recurrent neural network for rain estimation using commercial microwave links," *IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens.*, vol. 59, no. 5, pp. 3672-3681, May 2021. [Online]. Available: https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9153027

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J. K. Author, "Title of chapter in the book," in *Title of Published Book, x*th ed. City of Publisher, (only U.S. State), Country: Abbrev. of Publisher, year, ch. x, sec. *x*, pp. xxx–xxx.

Examples:

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.

W.-K. Chen, *Linear Networks and Systems.* Belmont, CA, USA: Wadsworth, 1993, pp. 123–135.

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/

Basic format for handbooks:

Name of Manual/Handbook, x ed., Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, Country, year, pp. xxx-xxx.

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Transmission Systems for Communications, 3rd ed., Western Electric Co., Winston-Salem, NC, USA, 1985, pp. 44–60.

Motorola Semiconductor Data Manual, Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Phoenix, AZ, USA, 1989.

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

Basic format for reports:

J. K. Author, "Title of report," Abbrev. Name of Co., City of Co., Abbrev. State, Country, Rep. xxx, year.

Example:

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.

Basic format for conference proceedings:

J. K. Author, "Title of paper," in *Abbreviated Name of Conf.*, City of Conf., Abbrev. State (if given), Country, year, pp. xxxxxx.

Examples:

D. B. Payne and J. R. Stern, "Wavelength-switched passively coupled single-mode optical network," in *Proc. IOOC-ECOC,* Boston, MA, USA, 1985, pp. 585–590.

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.

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.htp

Basic format for electronic documents (when available online):

Issuing Organization. (year, month day). *Title*. [Type of medium]. Available: site/path/file

Example:

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

Basic format for patents:

J. K. Author, “Title of patent,” U.S. Patent *x xxx xxx*, Abbrev. Month, day, year.

Example:

G. Brandli and M. Dick, “Alternating current fed power supply,” U.S. Patent 4 084 217, Nov. 4, 1978.

Basic format for theses (M.S.) and dissertations (Ph.D.):

J. K. Author, “Title of thesis,” M.S. thesis, Abbrev. Dept., Abbrev. Univ., City of Univ., Abbrev. State, year.

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Examples:

J. O. Williams, “Narrow-band analyzer,” Ph.D. dissertation, Dept. Elect. Eng., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA, USA, 1993.

N. Kawasaki, “Parametric study of thermal and chemical nonequilibrium nozzle flow,” M.S. thesis, Dept. Electron. Eng., Osaka Univ., Osaka, Japan, 1993.

Basic format for the most common types of unpublished references:

J. K. Author, private communication, Abbrev. Month, year.

J. K. Author, “Title of paper,” unpublished.

J. K. Author, “Title of paper,” to be published.

Examples:

A. Harrison, private communication, May 1995.

B. Smith, “An approach to graphs of linear forms,” 2014, *arXiv:2105.02824*.

A. Brahms, “Representation error for real numbers in binary computer arithmetic,” IEEE Computer Group Repository, Paper R-67-85.

Basic formats for standards:

a) *Title of Standard*, Standard number, date.

b) *Title of Standard*, Standard number, Corporate author, location, date.

Examples:

IEEE Criteria for Class IE Electric Systems, IEEE Standard 308, 1969.

Letter Symbols for Quantities, ANSI Standard Y10.5-1968.

Basic format for datasets:

Author, Date, Year. “Title of Dataset,” distributed by Publisher/Distributor, http://url.com (or if DOI is used, end with a period)

Example:

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Aug. 2013, “Treatment Episode Dataset: Discharges (TEDS-D): Concatenated, 2006 to 2009,” U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, doi: 10.3886/ICPSR30122.v2.

Basic format for code:

Author, Date published or disseminated, Year. “Complete title, including ed./vers.#,” distributed by Publisher/Distributor, http://url.com (or if DOI is used, end with a period)

Example:

T. D’Martin and S. Soares, 2019, “Code for Assessment of Markov Decision Processes in Long-Term Hydrothermal Scheduling of Single-Reservoir Systems (Version 1.0),” Code Ocean, doi: _1.24433/CO.7212286.v1