

# Author's Guidelines for the Transactions of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan

(This guidelines revised and came into force in April 2025)

## [1] Rules for Submission

### 1. Categories and Scopes of the IEEJ Transactions

Transactions of the Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan (IEEJ) are important source of information delivered to the society members directly. The authors are advised to read the guidelines before submission as all submissions to the IEEJ Transactions are processed according to these guidelines. The IEEJ publishes several Transactions and each of them has each category and scope. Attached Table 1 indicates the IEEJ Transactions their categories and scopes.

### 2. Types of Submission, Requirements, and Definition of Released Publications

There are four types of submission for the IEEJ Transactions: Paper, Technical Note, Letter and Discussion, (however, there are two types of submission for IEEJ Transactions on Electrical and Electronic Engineering, hereinafter referred to as "TEEE": Paper and Letter.) All Papers, Technical Notes, Letters and Discussions should satisfy the following individual requirements 2.1 through 2.4, and those contents should be in accordance with Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct for the IEEJ. As for "Released Publications", it's defined in 2.5.

#### 2.1 Requirements of Paper

Papers published in the IEEJ Transactions should have the contents that contribute to the scientific research or technology in the electrical engineering, and should satisfy at least one of the following requirements (1) through (3), and the three essential requirements (4), (5), and (6) below.

- (1) The paper is objectively judged to have creativity. (Creativity)
- (2) The paper is objectively judged to have originality. (Originality)
- (3) The paper is useful to the development of the scientific research or the technology. (Usefulness)
- (4) The paper contains no obvious error.
- (5) The paper is non-problematic with respect to copyright laws.
- (6) The paper should not be published in the released publications prior to submission to the IEEJ.

However, in the following cases, the author may still submit the paper as a new paper.

- (a) Paper that had been previously published in the meetings or symposia or any such similar meetings, sponsored or co-sponsored by the IEEJ prior to submission in the IEEJ Transactions. This paper should also be non-problematic with respect to copyright laws.
- (b) Paper that expands the Letter previously published as recent news in the IEEJ Transactions.

#### 2.2 Requirements of Technical Note

Technical Notes to be published in the IEEJ Transactions must not be published in the released publications prior to submission to the IEEJ, should be non-problematic with respect to copyright laws, contain no objective errors, and must meet one of the following criteria.

- (1) Systematic analysis of the existing theories.
- (2) Test results, test criteria, numerical tables and technical practice with universal interest.
- (3) Comprehensive report of scientific or technical topic that is worth specific attention at the time.
- (4) Other topics that are deemed to have scientific or technical contributions.

Authors may submit the contents, as a Technical Note, which had been previously published in the

meetings or symposia or any such similar meetings, sponsored or co-sponsored by the IEEJ prior to submission in the IEEJ Transactions. This Technical Note should also be non-problematic with respect to copyright laws.

### **2.3 Requirements of Letter**

Letters to be published in the IEEJ Transactions must not be published in the released publications prior to submission to the IEEJ, should be non-problematic with respect to copyright laws, contain no objective errors, and must meet one of the following criteria.

- (1) Recent News on a creative new research or technical developments.
- (2) Recent News on an original scientific study or technology.

Authors may submit the contents, as a Letter, which had been previously published in the meetings or symposia or any such similar meetings, sponsored or co-sponsored by the IEEJ prior to submission in the IEEJ Transactions. This Letter should also be non-problematic with respect to copyright laws.

### **2.4 Requirements of Discussion**

Discussion of Paper, Technical Note and Letter and the responses from the author constitute Discussion. Authors should directly state the point of argument with only a short preamble and discover the truth. Discussion should state only what is relevant to the original article and should not touch upon items disrelated to the paper.

### **2.5 Definition of Released Publications**

“Released publications” in these guidelines refer to the books and journals sold in Japan or elsewhere, and journals with reviewed papers published by institutes and associations.

The author may submit a paper or an article published in international conferences and whose copyright belongs to the IEEJ as a new Paper, Technical Note, or Letter. However, the author must clearly state in the manuscript that the IEEJ owns the copyright and that the work has been previously published. The published manuscript must also be attached to the manuscript submitted to the IEEJ.

If the paper or the article has been previously published in printed publications other than the released publications, and is non-problematic with respect to copyright laws, the author may submit it as a new Paper, Technical Note, or Letter. However, the author should clearly state in the manuscript that the work has been previously published, and the published manuscript must be attached to the manuscript submitted to the IEEJ, provided, however, that the attachment shall not be necessary if the paper was made public in technical meetings sponsored or co-sponsored by the IEEJ.

### **2.6 Preprints Policy**

Only manuscripts that have been submitted to the preprint server or are currently published on the preprint server and whose copyright is owned by the author(s) may be submitted to the IEEJ Transactions as a paper or an article. However, when submitting manuscripts posted on the preprint server to the IEEJ Transactions, the following must be observed.

- (1) Manuscripts submitted to the preprint server must be those before submission to the IEEJ Transactions. Manuscripts submitted to the preprint server must not be revised after submission to the IEEJ Transactions. (Manuscripts must not be revised according to suggestions made during the peer review process or replaced with papers or articles published in the IEEJ Transactions.) This may be a violation of Copyright Act.
- (2) Papers or articles submitted for publication in the IEEJ Transactions must list the preprint in the reference and state in a footnote in the lower left-hand corner of the first page that they have been submitted or published as a preprint.
- (3) When a paper or an article is published in the IEEJ Transactions, a link to the paper or article must be placed in the manuscript published on the preprint server.
- (4) With regard to manuscripts published on the preprint server whose copyright is owned by the

author(s), the copyright is transferred to the IEEJ at the time of submission to the IEEJ Transactions. Therefore, when such manuscripts are published as a paper or an article in the IEEJ Transactions, and the author(s) or a third party wishes to use all or part of the paper or article, the author(s) or third party shall do so appropriately using the papers or articles published in the IEEJ Transactions, not the manuscripts published on the preprint server. (Refer to [1] 4)

### **3. Qualifications of the Authors**

Submissions from both members and non-members of the IEEJ are welcome. However, the applicable publishing fees for the manuscript authored only by non-members of the IEEJ are different from those submitted by authors including an IEEJ member. (Refer to [4] 1)

### **4. Copyright**

(1) Copyright, which is specified in Rules on Copyright of the IEEJ, of all Papers, Technical Notes, Letters and Discussions, appearing in the IEEJ Transactions shall belong to the IEEJ. However, the copyright of Papers and Letters in TEEE, which are open access, belongs to the author. (Refer to [1] 5) Thus, the authors who will submit Papers, Technical Notes, Letters and Discussions have to transfer a copyright, which is all of the rights stipulated in the provisions from Article 21 to Article 28 in the Copyright Law of Japan, to the IEEJ at initial submission. The IEEJ considers that all the authors have read and understood the description of Copyright in the Author's Guidelines for the Transactions of the IEEJ, and transfer the copyright to the IEEJ in agreement with all the items upon the completion of submission through the IEEJ Paper Management System on the Web. Please contact the IEEJ Editorial & Publishing Section about how to transfer the copyright which unable to submit thorough the IEEJ Paper Management System on the Web. (e.g. Discussion.).

However, the following rights will remain with the authors after the copyright transfer.

- (a) All rights other than the copyright, such as patent rights.
  - (b) The author's rights to use the work as part of compiling a biography of his/her work.
  - (c) The author's rights to reproduce copies of the work for non-commercial use. (e.g. for educational material.)
  - (d) Other uses of the work that will not infringe upon the Copyright Law of Japan.
- (2) Authors must not submit or publish the Paper, Technical Note, Letter and Discussion containing the same contents to multiple publications. When the Paper, Technical Note, Letter and Discussion are rejected for publication, the copyright transfer to the IEEJ becomes invalid from the moment the decision is made to reject.
- (3) Authors should be noted the following items in copyright transferring.
- (a) Authors should take full cautions in quoting articles from another work to avoid any infringement of copyright. A written permission to reproduce must be obtained without cost when copyright permission is required.
  - (b) All the persons who have made substantial contributions to the work shall appear as authors.
  - (c) An agreement for publication shall be obtained in cases where it is necessary from a person having appropriate authority in any organization to which authors belongs.

### **5. Open Access Option for TEEE**

Authors who submit their manuscripts to TEEE can make their manuscripts available for open access by making a request to the IEEJ in the period between receiving Notification of Acceptance and prior to submission of the final manuscript.

The copyright of open access manuscripts is transferred from the IEEJ to the author.

The author enters into a publishing license agreement with the publisher John Wiley & Sons.

Instead of the publishing fee, the author pays John Wiley & Sons the Article Publication Charge (APC) required for open access publication. (Refer to Table 2-3)

If the publication license agreement is not concluded, or if the APC is not paid even after the payment deadline, this will be deemed as the author being unwilling to publish the paper as open

access, and the publication license agreement with John Wiley & Sons will become void. The publishing fee will be charged to the author and made payable to the IEEJ.

## **6. Penalties for Plagiarism and Duplicate Submission**

If plagiarism or duplicate submission is suspected in a Paper, Technical Note, or Letter that is under review, accepted for publication, or already published in the IEEJ Transactions, the IEEJ will convene an investigation committee. If the Editorial Affairs Committee determines, based on the investigation committee's findings, that plagiarism or duplicate submission has occurred, the IEEJ will impose any or all of the following penalties on the author(s) and co-author(s) of the Paper, Technical Note, or Letter in question. However, submission of a manuscript permitted under [1]2 for submission to the IEEJ Transactions shall not be considered duplicate submission.

- (1) Retraction of the Paper, Technical Note, or Letter and publication of the retraction reason on the Web. Publishing fees already paid will not be refunded
- (2) Immediate rejection of all Papers, Technical Notes, or Letters under review by any of the authors or co-authors involved
- (3) Prohibition from submitting to or publishing in the IEEJ Transactions for one year or more
- (4) Stern warning
- (5) Requirement for a written apology to the IEEJ

## **7. Appeals Against Plagiarism and Duplicate Submission Decisions**

Authors and co-authors notified of penalties under [1]6 may submit up to a written appeal within 20 days of the notification date. If an appeal is received, the Editorial Affairs Committee will review it and notify the author(s) and co-author(s) of the result within 60 days of receiving the appeal. During the appeal review, the Editorial Affairs Committee chairperson may request the attendance of individuals other than committee members if deemed necessary. Only one appeal may be filed for the same paper, technical note, or letter.

## **[2] Manuscript Preparation**

### **1. General Remarks**

The IEEJ Transactions are public forum for communicating expeditiously and extensively to the members, the results of new research, development and applications that contribute to the scientific research and technology in the electric engineering. When writing a manuscript, the authors should keep in mind the following points to communicate effectively the information valuable and interesting to the members and to ensure that the paper is published in the Transactions promptly.

- (1) Ensure that the significance of the subject to be published and the results are understandable to the readers who are the specialists in the field as well as the non-specialists. Special attention should be taken when writing the abstract and the introduction.
- (2) Express clearly, omitting the subjects irrelevant to the theme. Check elaborately for any spelling errors or typographical errors. The IEEJ recommends the manuscript to be read by a reliable third person.
- (3) Contents of the paper should be presented in a logical order and there should not be any leap of logic in the explanation. Propriety of the hypothesis or the conditions which form the premise of the paper should be considered carefully and the universality should be illuminated.
- (4) Summarize the current status of study in the related field, and explicitly define the position of the content to be published.
- (5) Express clearly the creative, original or useful aspects of the content to be published. For example, illuminate the points how theory, experimental methods or the results differ from the existing theories, methods or results.

## **2. Language Limitations**

Manuscripts must be written in Japanese or English, provided however when the Program Committee approves, this will not be the case. In the case of submissions to the IEEJ Transactions on Industry Applications, manuscripts must be written in Japanese only. In the case of submissions to the IEEJ Transactions on Electrical and Electronic Engineering (TEEE) or the IEEJ Journal of Industry Applications, manuscripts must be written in English only.

## **3. Page Limitations**

### **3.1 Paper and Technical Note**

Paper and Technical Note should be 6 pages or less. However, author may use up to the maximum of 14 pages, this is to say that the author is allowed to use 8 additional pages if necessary. When an author submits two articles that are deemed to be of single topic, but divided into two submissions due to the page limitations, the author will be requested to rewrite and combine the two articles.

### **3.2 Letter**

Letter should not exceed 2 pages.

### **3.3 Discussion**

Discussion should not exceed 1 page.

## **4. Quantity and Unit Symbol**

The International System (SI) of Units is recommended.

## **5. Manuscript Format**

Manuscript format for Paper, Technical Note, Letter which will be submitted to the IEEJ Transactions (hereinafter referred to as “Paper and Article”) is designated in this chapter. Please contact the IEEJ Editorial & Publishing Section about the format of Discussion.

### **5.1 Manuscript Preparation**

In principle, all manuscript should be prepared using LaTeX style file or MS-Word Template for the IEEJ Transactions provided by the IEEJ. The IEEJ LaTeX Style File and MS-Word Template are available for downloading from the IEEJ website. It is possible to submit your manuscript without using the IEEJ LaTeX Style File or MS-Word Template. However, in this instance, applicable publishing fees are different from those of manuscript using the IEEJ LaTeX Style File or MS-Word Template. (Refer to [4]1)

Please ensure the described below when preparing the manuscript using the IEEJ LaTeX Style File or MS-Word Template.

- (a) Figures and photographs should be electronically included in the manuscript.
- (b) The IEEJ LaTeX Style file and MS-Word Template distributed should not be modified.

### **5.2 Manuscript Structure**

Manuscript should consist of the following contents in the order as specified below. Please format a manuscript in reference to Appendix 1.

- (1) Title
- (2) Name of the author, the IEEJ membership category of each author and ORCID iD (Only for authors who wish to be listed.)
- (3) Abstract (Paper and Technical Note: 150 to 200 words, Letter: 100 words.)
- (4) Keywords

- (5) Clear statement that the paper or article has been previously published (only when necessary.)
- (6) Author affiliation and contact information
- (7) Text
- (8) Acknowledgment (Only in case of necessity.)
- (9) Reference
- (10) Appendix (Only in case of necessity.)
- (11) Author's biography of each author (This may be omitted in case of Letter.)
- (12) Author's photograph of each author (This may be omitted in case of Letter.)

### **5.3 Keywords**

Select and supply six or less keywords that represent the theme of paper and article. Words should be selected following the criteria below.

- (a) Select words or phrases with specific meanings.
- (b) Use nouns.
- (c) Abbreviations should be limited to those used and understood extensively in Japan and elsewhere. (New words coined by the author should not be used.)
- (d) Compound words should be limited to commonly used terms.

### **5.4 Writing the Main Text**

Text should be organized in the following order.

Chapter: 1. Heading

Section: 1.1 Sub-heading

### **5.5 References**

- (1) References should include not only the author's own papers but the works of paper and article written by others, and ensure that appropriate and sufficient list of bibliography is provided. Authors cannot attach any reference material that are related to content of the paper and article at submission.
- (2) All references should be numbered and listed at the end of the main text, and the numbers should be noted in the main text with a parenthesized number in superscript, where the reference is made in the main text.
- (3) Committee reports and in-house reports not available to public should not be included in the references.
- (4) Paper and article under submission should not be quoted.
- (5) Reference should be stated in the following manner.  
Name of the author(s): "Title", Name of Publication, Volume, Number, Page (Year of Publication)  
Include all the author's names in full. Try to avoid abbreviating the title.

### **5.6 Figures, Photographs, and Tables**

- (1) Figures, photographs and tables should be prepared according to Appendix 2.
- (2) Captions for figures and photographs should be placed directly below the figures or photographs. (It is unacceptable without caption as only "Fig. 1.") Table captions should be placed directly above the table. (It is unacceptable without legend as only "Table 1.")
- (3) All legend in figure, photographs and tables must be in English.
- (4) Figures, photographs and tables should be serially numbered.
- (5) The size and position of figures, photographs and tables inserted should be clearly legible to the readers and position them at the tops and bottoms of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns.
- (6) When a figure does not fill the full column width, do not use the remaining space for text.

## **5.7 Author's Biography and Photograph**

Use the last seven lines of the text for author biography. In principle, place a facial photo (28 mm (height) by 22 mm (width)) flush left under the name of the author. Following the membership category, write the short introduction. (Refer to page 2 of Appendix 1)

Author may omit author's biography and facial photograph in the case of Letter.

## **[3] Submission and Review Process**

### **1. Submission Process**

Submission, receipt, review, resubmission, and evaluation of paper and article should be made online at the IEEJ Paper Management System on the Web. Author need to access the website to take procedure. For details, refer to the Author's Guidelines on the IEEJ website.

### **2. Submission**

Paper and article are to be submitted electronically via the IEEJ Paper Management System. Authors should be followed the onscreen instructions on the IEEJ Paper Management System on the Web to register the necessary information and submit a manuscript in PDF format. If the paper or the article has been previously published in printed publications other than the released publications, and is non-problematic with respect to copyright laws, the published manuscript must be attached to the manuscript submitted to the IEEJ. Also, when newly submitting a revised version of a paper or article that was previously submitted to the IEEJ Transactions and received an Evaluation D (Reject), an Evaluation C (Rereview after major revision) or an Evaluation B (Accept after minor revision) but that was withdrawn by the author, IEEJ recommend that the author attach to the new manuscript the paper ID of the previous submission and the reasons for the rejection, or the inquiries and your response paper to it. There is no special format for the response paper. For submission of Discussion, please inquire the IEEJ Editorial & Publishing Section.

### **3. Receipt, Review, Resubmission, and Evaluation**

- (1) The paper and article submitted are confirmed the registration information by the IEEJ Editorial & Publishing Section, and the author will receive an acknowledgment receipt with a paper ID. However, when a paper or an article deviates significantly from the instructions described in these guidelines, the said paper or the article will not be accepted. And, any replacement of the papers and articles would be rejected once they submitted. Any change and addition of the authors would be also rejected once they submitted.
- (2) The paper and article submitted will be reviewed in accordance with the "Rules for Paper Screening" by one or two or more reviewers. Based on the comments of the reviewers, the editor in chief evaluates the paper and article, and reports the results to the chairperson of the Editorial Affairs Committee. The chairperson of the Editorial Affairs Committee, based on this evaluation report, decides acceptance or rejection as categorized below, and then notify the author accordingly.

Evaluation A: Publish as it is. (Accept)

Evaluation B: Publish with minor revision. (Accept after minor revision)

Evaluation C: Refer back to the authors for clarifications before decision on acceptance.  
(Rereview after major revision)

Evaluation D: Not to be published. (Reject)

- (3) Author who received inquiries from reviewers should revise a manuscript and draw up a response paper to the inquiries, and must submit a revised manuscript and a response paper via the IEEJ Paper Management System on the Web within 90 days after receipt inquiries for revision or clarification. All corrected places such as added or changed parts in revised manuscripts should be highlighted or indicated in red letters for easier recognition. There is no need to leave the deleted parts visible and erased. In addition to the revised manuscripts, the author should clarify contents of

corrections and where corrected per each inquiry from reviewers. The revised manuscript should not exceed the page limit. Paper and article may be deemed withdrawn when authors fail to submit a revised manuscript and has not responded to inquiries within 90 days after being returned for modification. Submission of the revised manuscript after the completion of withdrawal procedures is considered as a new submission, and receipt, review, and evaluation will be treated in the same way as initial submission.

- (4) Notification of acceptance will be sent to the author if the submitted manuscript is accepted for publication in the IEEJ Transactions.
- (5) Notification of rejection will be sent with reasons for the rejection if the manuscript decided to be rejected. If unable to accept the reason for reject, authors can protest in writing up to two times.
- (6) Paper screening procedure follows the steps described above and the IEEJ Editorial Affairs Committee shall not be held responsible for any liabilities incurred.
- (7) Paper and article submitted to the IEEJ must not be submitted to other journals.

#### **4. Procedures Following Acceptance**

##### **4.1 Submission of Final Manuscript**

Author upon receiving the notification of acceptance must register the necessary information and submit the final manuscript in the IEEJ Proofreading System on the Web, following the instructions from the IEEJ Editorial & Publishing Section. The following final manuscript data should be stored into a compressed folder and uploaded on the IEEJ Paper Management System.

- (1) A set of manuscript data files (LaTeX, MS-Word and other files)
- (2) Photograph file for author's introduction (JPG, EPS and other files)
- (3) Example for paper and article (PDF file)

##### **4.2 Proofreading by the author**

As a general rule, the author will be asked to proof-read the final copy only once.

##### **4.3 Withdrawal of Manuscript after Acceptance for Publication**

As a general rule, authors may not withdraw their manuscripts after being notified of acceptance for publication. Even if the IEEJ approves the withdrawal, the author must still pay the publishing fees.

#### **[4] Publishing Fees**

##### **1. Publishing Fees**

After paper and article have been accepted for publication in the IEEJ Transactions and IEEJ Journal of Industry Applications, the author will be requested to pay the publishing fees.

The publishing fees depend on whether the manuscript is prepared using the IEEJ LaTeX Style File or MS-Word Template. For manuscripts prepared using the IEEJ LaTeX Style File or MS-Word Template, the publishing fees are indicated in the Table 2-1. For manuscripts prepared without using the IEEJ LaTeX Style File or MS-Word Template, the publishing fees are indicated in the Table 2-2. And, please note that the publishing fees also depend on whether an IEEJ member is included as authors in the manuscript.

To be considered the "Manuscript submitted by authors including a member of the IEEJ", at least one author must become a member of the IEEJ by the time the Notification of Acceptance is sent to the author.

##### **2. Article Publication Charge (APC) for Open Access Option in TEEE**

When publishing manuscripts as open access in TEEE, authors have to pay the Article Publication Charge (APC) indicated in Table 2-3 to John Wiley & Sons.

### **3. Reprints**

The IEEJ provides the electronic (pdf) version of the paper and article published in the IEEJ Transactions and IEEJ Journal of Industry Applications to authors.

### **4. Penalties for Failure to Pay for Publishing Fees**

If the payment is not received within one year after the publication, please note that any new submissions for all authors of the unpaid appropriate paper will be rejected until the outstanding payment is confirmed. Furthermore, if a manuscript is withdrawn after acceptance but before publication, no new submissions from any of the authors of the withdrawn manuscript will be accepted until the publishing fees are paid.

### **5. Support for Submission from Outside of Japan**

Non-Japanese authors submitting from outside of Japan who may have difficulties in paying the publishing fees, may apply for partial waiver of payment by submitting a letter of request at the initial submission. There is no special format for this letter of request.

**Table 1: Topical Categories and Scope of the IEEJ Transactions**

| Society Transaction  | Scope   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Transactions A<br/>(Fundamentals and Materials)</p>       | <p>(Common Interests)<br/>Education and Research<br/>Electromagnetic Theory<br/>Electromagnetic Environment<br/>Instrument and Measurement<br/>Light Applications and Visual Science<br/>History of Electrical Engineering</p> <p>(Fundamentals)<br/>Discharges and Plasma<br/>Pulsed Power</p> | <p>(Materials)<br/>Dielectric Materials<br/>Electrical, Electronics, and Insulating Materials<br/>Metals and Ceramics<br/>Magnetics</p>   |
| <p>Transactions B (Power and Energy)</p>                     | <p>(Power System)<br/>Power System Planning and Operation<br/>Power System Control<br/>Power System Analysis and Simulation<br/>Power System Protection<br/>Power System monitoring and Control<br/>Energy System</p>   | <p>(Energy Conversion and Transmission)<br/>Transmission and Distribution Lines and Cables<br/>Transmission and Distribution Apparatus, Insulators<br/>Switchgear and Protective Devices, Lightning Protection, Arc Phenomena<br/>Substation Apparatus and Devices<br/>Superconducting Devices<br/>High Voltage, Lightning and Surge<br/>Energy Conversion and Storage<br/>Other Power System Apparatus</p> |
| <p>Transactions C (Electronics, Information and Systems)</p> | <p>(Electronics)<br/>Electronic Materials and Devices<br/>Optics, Quantum Electronics<br/>Electrical and Electronic Circuit, LSI<br/>Information and Communication Technology<br/>Biomedical Engineering</p>  | <p>(Information and Systems Engineering)<br/>Systems, Instrument, Control Intelligence, Robotics<br/>Media Information, User Interface<br/>Speech and Image Processing, Recognition<br/>Softcomputing, Machine Learning<br/>Information System, Electronic Commerce<br/>Information Processing, Software<br/>Energy, Environment and Sustainability</p> <p>(Common Interests)<br/>IoT, AI, Big data</p>     |

| Society Transaction  | Scope   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Transactions D (Industry Applications)</p> <p>IEEJ Journal of Industry Applications</p> | <p>(Power Electronics)<br/> Power Semiconductor Devices and their Application<br/> Power Converter and Control<br/> Circuit Topology<br/> Power Supply<br/> Electric Machine Control<br/> Reactive Power Compensation and Harmonic Reduction<br/> Metal and General Industry</p> <p>(Industrial System)<br/> Industrial Instrument and Control<br/> Production Facility Control<br/> Information Oriented Industrial System<br/> Public Facilities<br/> Automobile Technology<br/> ITS Technology</p>   | <p>(Electrical Machinery and Apparatus)<br/> Rotating Machine<br/> Rotating Machine Characteristic<br/> Linear Drives<br/> Magnetic Levitation and Magnetic Bearing<br/> Static Apparatus<br/> Superconductive Application<br/> Electric Railway</p>   |
| <p>Transactions E (Sensors and Micromachines)</p>  | <p>(Fundamental technology)<br/> Design, Analysis, Simulation<br/> Materials for sensors and actuators<br/> Material evaluation, Device evaluation<br/> Fabrication technologies<br/> Packaging and assembling technologies</p> <p>(Microsystem)<br/> Actuators<br/> Optical micro/nanosystems<br/> RF MEMS<br/> Power MEMS<br/> NEMS<br/> Wearable devices<br/> Plasmon, Metamaterials</p> <p>(Sensor system)<br/> Sensing systems<br/> Sensing algorithms<br/> Sensor network<br/> Integrated MEMS devices<br/> Signal processing, drive circuit in devices<br/> IoT (Internet of Things)<br/> AI (Artificial Intelligence)<br/> Infrastructure monitoring<br/> Sensors for robots and mobilities</p> | <p>(Physical sensor)<br/> Mechanical sensors<br/> Temperature sensors, humidity sensors<br/> Optical sensors, Radiation sensors<br/> Electric sensors, Magnetic sensors<br/> Resonant sensors<br/> New principle sensors<br/> Extreme environment sensors</p> <p>(Chemical sensor)<br/> Gas sensors<br/> Ion sensors<br/> Bio-sensors<br/> Taste sensor, Odor/smell sensor, Kansei sensor<br/> Micro chemical sensors<br/> Chemical sensor systems<br/> Chemometrics, Signal processing<br/> Gustatory display, Olfactory display</p> <p>(Bio micro system)<br/> Bio MEMS<br/> MicroTAS<br/> Lab on a chip<br/> Medical microsystem<br/> Microfluidics<br/> Biochemical microdevices<br/> Microfabrication process of biomaterials<br/> Nanobiodevices<br/> Healthcare devices</p> |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| TEEE (IEEJ Transactions on Electrical and Electronic Engineering) | Covering all fields from Transaction A to E described above. |
|---|--|

**Table 2-1: Publishing Fees**  
**(Manuscript using the IEEJ LaTeX Style File or MS-Word Template)**  
**[JPY]**

| Manuscript<br>Printed Pages | Manuscripts submitted by<br>authors including a<br>member of the IEEJ | Manuscripts authored<br>only by non-members of<br>the IEEJ |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 1                           | 10,000  | 13,200   |
| 2                           | 20,000  | 26,400   |
| 3                           | 30,000  | 39,600   |
| 4                           | 40,000  | 52,800   |
| 5                           | 50,000  | 66,000   |
| 6                           | 60,000  | 79,200   |
| 7                           | 80,000  | 103,400  |
| 8                           | 100,000   | 127,600  |
| 9                           | 120,000   | 151,800  |
| 10                          | 140,000   | 176,000  |
| 11                          | 160,000   | 200,200  |
| 12                          | 180,000   | 224,400  |
| 13                          | 200,000   | 248,600  |
| 14                          | 220,000   | 272,800  |

\* Consumption tax is not included in above fees. (As of January 2025)

**Table 2-2: Publishing Fees**  
**(Manuscript if not applicable to Table 2-1)**

**[JPY]**

| Manuscript<br>Printed Pages | Manuscripts submitted by<br>authors including a<br>member of the IEEJ | Manuscripts authored<br>only by non-members of<br>the IEEJ |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 1                           | 16,000  | 19,800   |
| 2                           | 32,000  | 39,600   |
| 3                           | 48,000  | 59,400   |
| 4                           | 64,000  | 79,200   |
| 5                           | 80,000  | 99,000   |
| 6                           | 96,000  | 118,800  |
| 7                           | 122,000   | 149,600  |
| 8                           | 148,000   | 180,400  |
| 9                           | 174,000   | 211,200  |
| 10                          | 200,000   | 242,000  |
| 11                          | 226,000   | 272,800  |
| 12                          | 252,000   | 303,600  |
| 13                          | 278,000   | 334,400  |
| 14                          | 304,000   | 365,200  |

\* Consumption tax is not included in above fees. (As of January 2025)

**Table 2-3: Article Publication Charge (APC) for open access option in the IEEJ Transactions on Electrical and Electronic Engineering (TEEE)**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| APC per manuscript,<br>regardless of the printed pages | \$2,900<br>Manuscripts including members<br>of the IEEJ and non-members<br>only are the same price. |
|--|---|

(As of January 2023)

# Analysis of SO<sub>2</sub> Measurement Accuracy by Multiwavelength DIAL

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If the ORCID iD is to be included, an identifier (16-digit ID) should be inserted in the name of the author using the annotation function. (Manuscript received Jan. 00, 2000, revised May 00, 2000)

This paper presents two multiwavelength methods to improve the accuracy of a DIAL system for measuring SO<sub>2</sub> in the lower atmosphere: a dual-DIAL method using three or four wavelengths, and a curvefitting method using five wavelengths. By the selection of appropriate wavelengths, these methods can eliminate the effects of ozone and aerosols. Since there is no significant difference in accuracy between the four wavelength dual-DIAL and curvefit methods, the former is advantageous for SO<sub>2</sub> detection in view of the measurement and data processing speeds.

**Keywords** : laser radar, SO<sub>2</sub>, DIAL, multiwavelength differential absorption

## 1. Introduction

LIDAR (LIght Detection And Ranging) has been used for measurement of atmospheric pollutants by Raman scattering, resonant fluorescence, and differential absorption<sup>(1)</sup>. Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of a LIDAR system. This apparatus transmits laser radiation into the atmosphere, collects light backscattered by atmospheric molecules and particulates using a receiving telescope, and converts it to an electric signal using a photodetector such as a photomultiplier tube. The measurement height is obtained from the time delay between illumination and detection. Therefore, to measure the height profile one measures the received photon counts as a function of time delay relative to illumination using a multichannel scaler. The measurement range resolution  $\Delta R$  is determined by the time width of the channel  $\Delta t=2\Delta R/c$ , where  $c$  is the speed of light. The smaller the time  $\Delta t$ , the better the range resolution, but the photon count per channel becomes less and the relative error larger.

This paper examines DIAL (Differential Absorption Lidar), a method to obtain the concentration profile of the measurement target molecule from the backscatter intensity at two or more illumination wavelengths. The measurement target is atmospheric SO<sub>2</sub>, which is a substance causing acid rain. Until now, measurements of atmospheric SO<sub>2</sub> have been limited mainly to cases of localized SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations, e.g. smokestack exhaust and volcanic eruptions<sup>(2)-(4)</sup>. In these cases, the SO<sub>2</sub> concentration is over 100 ppb, therefore the measurement was relatively easy and the measurement accuracy was not a problem. However, when measuring SO<sub>2</sub> in the ambient atmosphere, its concentration is of ppb order, and the measurement accuracy

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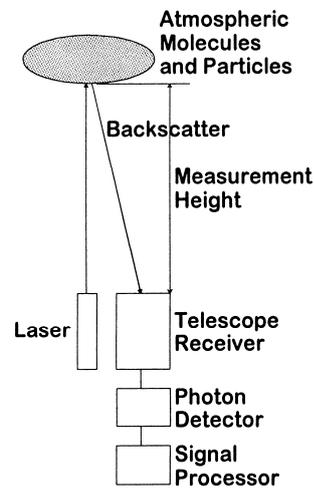


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of a LIDAR system

becomes an issue. We performed a theoretical analysis of the measurement accuracy of conventional two-wavelength DIAL, and other substances which cause measurement error<sup>(5)</sup>. In this paper, we examined the measurement accuracy of dual-DIAL methods using three or four wavelengths.

## 2. Multiwavelength Differential Absorption

**2.1 Fundamentals of DIAL** The received energy for a LIDAR is given by the following LIDAR equation:

$$E_r(R, \lambda_i) = [E_0 \eta A] \frac{\Delta R}{R^2} \beta_x(R) \times \exp \left[ -2 \int_0^R (\alpha_0 + \alpha_x) dR' \right]$$

Here  $E_r(R, \lambda_i)$  is the backscattered photon energy received from range between  $R$  and  $R+\Delta R$  from the illumination laser,  $\lambda_i$  the illumination wavelength,  $E_0$  the illumination energy,  $\eta$  the optical efficiency of the

## 4. Conclusion

In this paper, we calculated the error due to ozone and aerosols in measurement of SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations of ppb order using DIAL. The statistical error of the return signal and background noise can

Table should be prepared to fit one-column; within 75 mm, or two-column; within 165 mm

Table 2. Nominal parameters and rated values of tested DC servo motor

|               |              |       |  |
|---------------|--------------|-------|--|
| rated output  | 0.8 kW       | $K_t$ | 0.48 N·m/A                             |
| rated current | 11 A         | $L$   | 1.8 mH                                 |
| rated speed   | 1,750 rpm    | $R$   | 0.66 $\Omega$                          |
| $K_e$         | 0.48 V·s/rad | $J$   | $9.8 \times 10^{-3}$ kg·m <sup>2</sup> |

Use 7 pt font in a table

Double Space

be overcome by improving the system constant (laser output, receiver area, optical efficiency of the receiver). On the other hand, systematic errors due to ozone and aerosols are inherent in the measurement method, and cannot be eliminated solely by improving the system constant. In conventional two-wavelength DIAL, the systematic error is over 1.5 ppb and the measurement accuracy is insufficient. In order to improve the measurement accuracy, a multiwavelength differential absorption method using three or more wavelengths is effective. In this paper we have considered dual-DIAL methods using three or four wavelengths and a curvefit method using five wavelengths, and indicated that the measurement errors due to ozone and aerosols can be reduced relative to conventional DIAL or eliminated. When these methods are compared, four-wavelength dual-DIAL is superior in view of measurement accuracy and measurement/processing speeds.

**Acknowledgement**

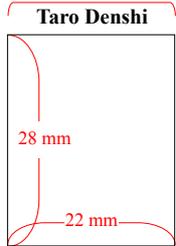
This research was supported by aaaa.

**References**

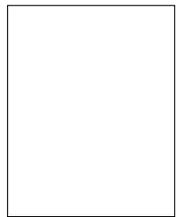
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## Appendix 2

### Guidelines for Figures, Photographs and Tables Preparation

#### 1. Size of Figures, Photographs and Tables

The size of figures, photographs and tables should be prepared to fit one-column (width 75mm). Authors are encouraged to prepare figures, photographs and tables which indicating meaningful results in large size. Maximum width for a two-column figures, photographs and tables should be within 165 mm.

#### 2. Lines and Symbols of Figures, Photographs and Tables

Straight and curved lines and symbols (e.g.  $\triangle$ ,  $\circ$ ,  $\square$ ,  $\times$ ) in figures, photographs and tables should draw sharply and use appropriately heavy or thin lines.

#### 3. Lettering in Figures, Photographs and Tables

- (1) All lettering in figures, photographs and tables must be in English.
- (2) Ensure that academic terms, numerals, symbols and units using in figures, photographs and tables are correspond to those using in the text.
- (3) Distinguish precisely between Roman type and Italic type. In principle, unit symbols should write in Roman type and quantity symbols should write in Italic type. (e.g. *a* rad, *um*/s)
- (4) Super/subscript numerals and symbols should be written specifically.
- (5) Font size in figures, photographs and tables of 7 point should be used. They must be readily legible for the readers.

#### 4. Numbers and Captions of Figures, Photographs and Tables

- (1) Figures and photographs should be serially numbered as Fig. 1., Fig. 2., or Fig. 3., not as Fig. 1.1, Fig. 1.2, or Fig. 1.3.
- (2) Tables should be serially numbered as Table 1., Table 2., or Table 3., not as Table 1.1, Table 1.2, or Table 1.3.
- (3) Figure and photograph captions should be placed directly below the figures or photographs. And their captions should be written in lower case letters with only the first letter of the first word capitalized. Subcaptions must be as (a), (b), or (c), and be placed directly below each figure and photograph, and avoid listing below the figure and photograph captions in a lump. As all figures and photographs should have captions, it is unacceptable without legend only Fig.  $\circ$ . or (a).
- (4) Table captions should be placed directly above the tables. The captions should be written in lower case letters with only the first letter of the first word capitalized. Subcaptions must be as (a), (b), or (c), and be placed directly above each table, and avoid listing above the table caption in a lump. As all tables should have captions, it is unacceptable without legend only Table  $\circ$ . or (a).

#### 5. Other Requirements:

- (1) All figures, photographs and tables should be supplied as digital image in EPS, TIFF or JPEG format. Resolution of photographs should be greater than 1024 x 768(pixels).
- (2) All figures, photographs and tables will be published in color in the online journal without charge when authors submit a manuscript data in color. And the black and white data submitted by authors will be appeared in black and white in the online journal. In any of these cases, authors have to create the manuscript data with great care so that their size, color combination and contrast of all figures, photographs, and tables must contain sufficient contrast and sharpness after confirming they appear clearly in the black and white print in A4 paper.