

IFAC

International Federation of Automatic Control

INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS

*These instructions are for authors preparing scripts
for presentation at IFAC technical meetings*

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

An IFAC style file is available to assist authors working in LaTeX to meet the exact specifications in these instructions. It may be obtained by FTP from the CTAN archives at [ftp.tex.ac.uk](ftp://ftp.tex.ac.uk) or [ftp.dante.de](ftp://ftp.dante.de), in the directory `tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/supported/ifacmtg`

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PUBLICATION OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT IFAC TECHNICAL MEETINGS

1. Papers presented at IFAC Symposia and Workshops may be published in the following ways:
 - 1.1 **As a paper in a Proceedings volume.** The author must send the paper in the required format (either as camera-ready copy or as electronic files) to the meeting editor and must attend the technical meeting in person or send a proxy to present his/her paper.
 - 1.2 **As an expanded paper in a special section of *Automatica* or *Control Engineering Practice*.** The technical meeting editor may recommend the paper to the editor-in-chief of either journal.
 - 1.3 **As an expanded paper submitted independently by the author to *Automatica* or *Control Engineering Practice*.** Even if the meeting editor does not recommend his/her paper to the editor-in-chief of either *Automatica* or *Control Engineering Practice*, the author may submit his/her paper independently to either journal.
 - 1.4 **As a paper in a special issue or section of an IFAC-affiliated journal.** The meeting editor may recommend the paper to the journal editor, who will tell the author. The affiliated journal editor will establish that the paper is not being considered for *Automatica* or *Control Engineering Practice*.
 - 1.5 **As a paper in an IFAC-affiliated journal.** Provided that the paper has not been chosen for *Automatica* or *Control Engineering Practice*, the author may submit his/her paper independently to the affiliated journal of his/her choice. A list of IFAC-affiliated journals can be obtained by contacting the IFAC Secretariat.

2. The Proceedings of a technical meeting (1.1) will contain all the papers presented at the meeting which have passed the refereeing procedure of the meeting. There is no quota system as in the past. Proceedings volumes may be purchased from the publishers, Elsevier Science Ltd.

3. All papers published in Proceedings are recorded in *Control Engineering Practice*.

4. **Refereeing**

Papers which appear in proceedings will have been refereed before being accepted for presentation. Papers for *Automatica*, *Control Engineering Practice* and IFAC-affiliated journals will be further refereed by the respective editors: substantial expansion and revision is often required to meet journal standards.

5. **Copyright**

Authors must transfer the copyright in their papers to IFAC. If the paper is subsequently expanded and published in *Automatica*, *Control Engineering Practice* or an IFAC-affiliated journal (1.2–1.5), the copyright is automatically transferred to the journal under the provisions of the agreement between IFAC and Elsevier. If an author has not been notified that his/her paper is under consideration for one of these journals within three months after the meeting, he/she may submit the paper elsewhere, provided that he/she acknowledges its original publication in an IFAC Proceedings. Detailed copyright instructions are available from the IFAC Publisher.

6. **Preparation of papers (1.1)**

Authors must follow the instructions exactly and must ensure that all parts of the paper are submitted. Papers which lack, for instance, an abstract or figure captions, may not be accepted for the preprints.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS FOR THE PREPARATION OF MANUSCRIPTS

CAUTION: Papers may be omitted from the Preprints (by the Editor) or from the Proceedings (by the Publisher) if they do not conform to the following instructions.

SUBMISSION OF PAPERS: Manuscripts must be sent to the Conference organisers in the manner specified in the information letter which accompanies these Instructions. Generally, manuscripts are required either as camera-ready-copy (CRC), or in electronic format as Postscript or PDF files. **Authors should ensure that, whichever method of transmittal is required, the following style and layout guidelines are adhered to exactly and that completed papers do not exceed the given page limit.**

Manuscripts must be in English. Authors whose mother tongue is not English are advised to obtain the help of a suitable colleague to ensure that the typescript is clear and grammatically correct.

Use of the first person (“I”, “we”, etc.) must be avoided.

Authors should consult the accompanying information letter or the conference organisers to determine whether the paper is required in either camera-ready copy or electronic format. Particular attention should then be paid to the following guidelines:

For camera-ready copy: The name of the author and page number must be written on the reverse of every sheet, using light blue pencil.

Sheets must not be folded.

Completed papers should be sent by registered mail or courier service to the address given in the information letter. Ensure that the requested number of copies is enclosed.

For electronic transmittal: Files should be in Postscript or PDF format and should be e-mailed to the address given in the information letter. The covering e-mail message should include complete information about the paper including full contact details. Large files should be compressed as zip archives before submission.

Detailed instructions and guidelines for the preparation of PDF and Postscript files are available upon request from the Publisher. Note in particular that for PDF files, only type 1 fonts should be used, to minimise the risk of printing errors.

TYPING: Authors should prepare their manuscript in double column format for printing on A4 (8.3in × 11.7in/210mm × 297mm) paper, justified if possible,

using Times Roman 10pt typeface, and must ensure that the typing area (centred) matches exactly that shown in the specimen pages.

FORMAT: The first page should include (a) Title (10 words is the desired maximum length). (b) Each author’s name and affiliation, including present address. (c) Abstract (50–100 words), giving a brief account of the most relevant aspects of the paper. (d) 5–10 keywords taken from the keyword list at the end of this document.

Use single line spacing throughout.

Do not indent the initial lines of paragraphs. Leave a line clear between paragraphs.

Manuscripts should be prepared in the following order: *Introduction* to explain the background work, the practical applications and the nature and purpose of the paper, *Body* to contain the primary message, with clear lines of thought and validation of the techniques described, *Conclusion*, *Acknowledgements* (when appropriate), *References*, *Appendices* (when appropriate).

Section headings should be centred, in capital letters and numbered consecutively, starting with the *Introduction*. Sub-section headings should be in capital and lower-case *italic* letters, numbered *1.1*, *1.2*, etc, and left justified, with second and subsequent lines indented.

All figures and equations to be numbered with Arabic numerals (1,2,....n)

Tables: All figures should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Headings should be placed above tables, underlined and centred. Leave one line space between the heading and the table.

Only horizontal lines should be used within a table, to distinguish the column headings from the body of the table.

Illustrations: All photographs, schemas, graphs and diagrams are to be referred to as **figures**.

Line drawings should be original and not photocopies.

Lettering and symbols should be clearly defined. Figures should be placed at the top or bottom of a column wherever possible, as close as possible to the first reference to them in the paper. They should be

restricted to single-column width unless this would make them illegible.

Do not use coloured photographs or figures.

The figure number and caption should be typed below the illustration, left justified, with subsequent lines indented.

Avoid hyphenation at the end of a line.

Symbols denoting vectors and matrices should be indicated in **bold type** or by a wavy underline. *Italic* letters may be indicated by underlining if an italic typeface is not available.

Weights and measures should be expressed in SI units. All non-standard abbreviations or symbols must be defined when first mentioned, or a glossary must be provided.

Footnotes should be avoided if possible. Necessary footnotes should be denoted in the text by consecutive superscript numbers. The footnotes should be typed single spaced, and in smaller typesize, at the foot of the column in which they are mentioned, and separated from the main text by a line extending to just over halfway across the column (see specimen pages). Leave a one-line space above and below this line.

References. In the text the surname of the author and the year of publication of the reference should be given. Two or more references by the same authors published in the same year should be differentiated by letters a,b,c etc. For references with more than two authors, text citations should be shortened to the first name followed by *et al.*

Jones (1965, 1968a, b, 1971b) discovered that ...

Recent results (Brown and Carter, 1985; Green *et al.*, 1986) indicate that ...

Only essential references, which are directly referred to in the text, should be included in the reference list.

References must be listed in alphabetical order at the end of the paper. References to the same author(s) should be in chronological order.

Journal references should include: author's surname and initials; initials and surnames of remaining authors; year of publication (in brackets); article title (where provided); abbreviated journal title (in *italics*), volume number and page numbers.

References to books should include: author's surname and initials; initials and surnames of

remaining authors; year of publication (in brackets); the book title (in *italics*; the name of the publisher and place of publication. References to multi-author works should include after the year of publication: the chapter title (where provided); "In:" followed by book title (in *italics*); initials and name(s) of editor(s) in brackets; volume number and pages; the name of the publisher and place of publication.

References should appear in the following form:

Abell, B.C. (1945). The examination of cell nuclei. *Biochemical Journal*, **35**, 123–126.

Abell, B.C. (1956). Nucleic acid content of microsomes. *Nature*, **135**, 7–9.

Abell, B.C., R.C. Tagg and M. Push (1954). Enzyme catalyzed cellular transaminations In: *Advances in Enzymology* (A.F. Round, Ed.). Vol. 2, pp. 125–247. Academic Press, New York.

Baker, R.C. (1963a). *Microscopic Staining Techniques*. Butterworth, London.

Baker, R.C. (1963b). Methods of preparing thin-section slides. *Journal of the British Medical Association*, **34**, 184–186.

Charlie, F.H. and M.B. Routh (1966). The chemical determination of toxins. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, **66**, 267–269.

Dog, P.R. (1958). In: *Chemical Carcinogenesis* (R.W. Brown, Ed.), Vol. 1, Chap. 7, pp.56–98. Chapman & Hall, London.

Offprints can be purchased at a reasonable cost if ordered when the paper is accepted for publication.

Disposal of scripts. The original manuscript and diagrams will be discarded one month after publication unless the publisher is requested to return the original manuscript to the author.

Style file. IFAC is able to offer a LaTeX style file to authors preparing articles for IFAC Proceedings volumes (see checklist). By using this style, the author can easily format an article (including the bibliography) according to the instructions given to authors by Elsevier Science. The time-consuming check of all typographic details is no longer needed.

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Papers may be omitted from the Preprints (by the Editor) or from the Proceedings (by the Publisher) if they do not conform to the above instructions.

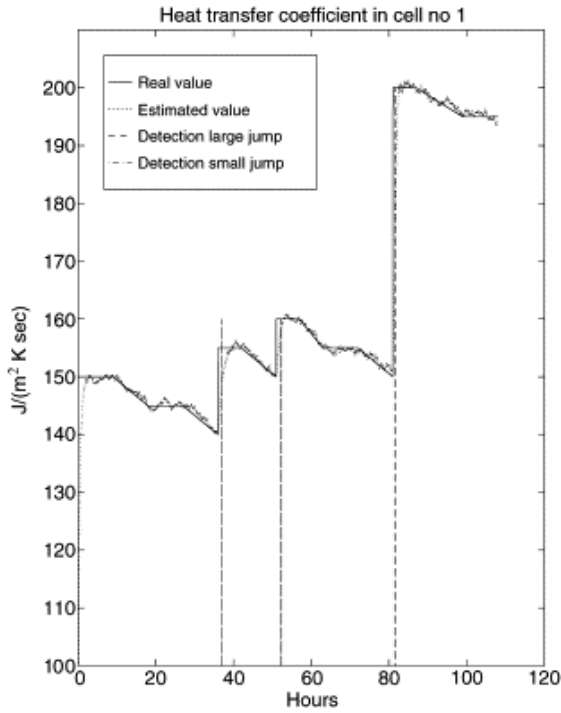


Fig. X. Title of figure, left justified, subsequent text indented. Place figures at the top or bottom of a column wherever possible, as close as possible to the first references to them in the paper. Restrict them to single-column width unless this would make them illegible. Do **not** use coloured photographs or figures.

Where a **publication** is referred to in the text, enclose the authors' names and the date of publication within the brackets, see (Brown, *et al.*, 1994). For one author, use author's surname and the date (Smith, 1991). For two authors, give both names and the date (Smith and Jones, 1992). For three or more authors, use the first author, plus "*et al.*", and the date (Morris, *et al.*, 1990a). If giving a list of references, separate them using semi-colons (Brown, *et al.*, 1994; Smith, 1991; Smith, and Jones, 1992; Morris, *et al.*, 1990b).

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Put only the date in brackets when referring to the **author(s)** of the referenced publication (for example, "This work was first developed by Smith (1991), and later expanded by Brown, *et al.* (1994), who demonstrated that.....").

Table 1 Heading underlined and centred. Do not use vertical lines within the table; use horizontal lines only to separate headings from table entries

Xxxxx	Xxxxx	Xxxx	Xxxxx	Xxxxxx xxxx
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When starting a new paragraph at the top of a column, be careful that the line space before it does not prevent the tops of the two columns from lining up. x xxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxxxx
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Equations are centred and numbered consecutively, from 1 (n)

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REFERENCES

List of references arranged alphabetically according to first author, subsequent lines indented. Do not number references. Publications by the same author(s) should be listed in order of year of publication. If there is more than one paper by the same author(s) and with the same date, label them a,b, etc. (Morris *et al.*, 1990a, b). Please note that **all** references listed here must be directly cited in the body of the text.

Brown, F., M.G. Harris and A.N. Other (1994). Name of paper. In: *Name of book in italics or underlined* (Name(s) of editor(s). (Ed)), page numbers. Publisher, Place of publication.

Smith, S.E. (1991). *Name of book in italics or underlined*, page or chapter numbers if relevant. Publisher, Place of publication.

Smith, S.E. and L. Q. Jones (1972). Name of paper. *Name of journal in italics or underlined*, **Volume no in bold**, page numbers.

Morris, K.J., A.C. Davies and J.M. Katz (1990a). Xxx x xxxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxx pp. xx-xxx
 Xxxxxxx. Xxxxx, X. X. X.

Morris, K.J., A.C. Davies and J.M. Katz (1990b), Xxxxxxxxx xxx xxx xxxxxxxxxxx xxx
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- Authors:** Correct placing (2 lines left clear after Title)
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- Affiliations:** Placing (2 lines clear after Authors)
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- Place (1 line clear after abstract)
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- Italics (or underlined)
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- Tertiary headings:** Upper and lower case
- Run-on text
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- Italics (or underlined)
- 1 line left clear above

- Figures:** Acceptable line quality
- Legible text
- Inserted appropriately in the text
- Single-column width if possible

- Figure captions:** Below figures
- Left justified
- Subsequent lines indented

- Tables:** Headings above
- Headings centred and underlined
- No vertical lines/boxes
- Horizontal lines only to indicate headings

- References:** Not numbered
- Alphabetical listing
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- All** references cited in text

- Language:** Spelling checked
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- Use of “I/we” eliminated

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automatica

A Journal of IFAC, the International Federation of Automatic Control

Publication of IFAC Meeting Papers

In announcements for IFAC meetings, the IFAC copyright policy for submitted papers is summarized. It includes the statement:

“Any paper submitted for an IFAC event is automatically considered for publication in *Automatica* or *Control Engineering Practice*.”

In order to prevent any misinterpretation, a further explanation about the procedures involved in publishing IFAC meeting papers in *Automatica* is given below.

The statement does NOT mean that all papers submitted for IFAC meetings are formally reviewed for possible publication in Automatica. Instead, papers of high quality and general interest are recommended by the meeting organizer and/or editors for further review and evaluation by the *Automatica* Editorial Staff. Preferably these recommendations are made quickly on the basis of preliminary reviews required to select papers for the meeting programme. Additional recommendations may be obtained from *Automatica* Editors and Associate Editors later on the basis of the preprinted paper or perhaps the presentation of the paper. Often these recommendations are delayed until after the meeting has been held.

Each recommendation is sent to an *Automatica* Editor, who usually requests the author of the recommended paper to submit a modified, often expanded, version of the paper for possible publication in *Automatica* after further review and evaluation by the *Automatica* Editorial Staff. *The reason for requesting a modified version of the paper is that the criteria for accepting Automatica papers are much different from those used for IFAC meeting papers.* IFAC meeting papers must usually be written in a relatively short time to provide a record of the basic ideas conveyed in the presentation of the paper. Generally, background information, development and computational details, and experimental verification are not included. In addition, the length of meeting papers must be limited to meet the publication constraints of the Preprint or Proceedings in which they are published. *Automatica* papers, however, contain additional background material to greater detail in the development, more depth, more examples, and specific results, if available, to give the papers more of an archival nature. Although the length of *Automatica* papers must also be constrained, the constraints are not as rigid or severe as are those for meeting papers.

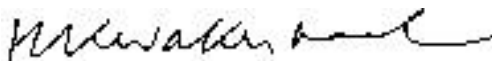
If within three months after the end of the meeting you have not been notified by an *Automatica* Editor that your paper is under review for possible publication in *Automatica*, you may assume that IFAC's copyright has been released.

If you wish to have your paper considered immediately for possible publication in Automatica without waiting for recommendation, and if you believe that it meets the high standards required for Automatica, including a potential archival value, then please do the following:

- a) Modify it to include required background material, adequate detail of the development, more examples, specific results, and especially experimental data, if available. The length of the modified paper must not exceed the maximum length established for *Automatica*, as indicated on the inside back cover of the Journal.
- b) Send six, single column, double spaced copies of your modified paper directly to the *Automatica* Editor who has interests most closely related to the subject of your paper and one copy to the Editor-in-Chief. The addresses and interests of the Editors are listed overleaf for your convenience. Do not include originals of the figures, photographs or biographies. These will be requested at a later date.

Note that if the modified version of your submitted paper does not appear to meet the high standards typical of *Automatica* papers, it may be returned immediately with appropriate comments without being subjected to the formal review procedure. However, without reviews this action is not an irrevocable rejection.

I hope that these notes clarify the *Automatica* publication policy.



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Control System Applications

(including robotics, mechatronics, transportation and vehicles, power systems and safety)

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Process Control and Computer Control Applications

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System and Control Theory

(including robust control, distributed parameter systems and control system design)

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Fax: + 39 11 564 7099
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Adaptive and Intelligent Control

(including applications, robotics, and new topics such as use of neural networks in this field)

Professor Frank L. Lewis

Moncrief-O'Donnell Endowed Chair, Automation and Robotics Research Institute, The University of Texas at Arlington, 7300 Jack Newell Blvd. S, Ft. Worth, TX 76118-7115, USA
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Fax: + 1 817 272 5989
E-mail: flewis@controls.uta.edu/acs

Management and Decision Sciences

(including large systems, operational research applications of optimization and control, business and management techniques, economic dynamics, environmental modeling, decision support systems, and conflict resolution)

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Fax: + 41 22 705 8104
E-mail: haurie@ibm.unige.ch

System Parameter Estimation

(including applications in this field, and new topics such as system fault detection)

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Tel: + 46 18 183075
Fax: + 46 18 503611
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Nonlinear Systems and Control

Professor Hassan K. Khalil

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Fax: +1 517 353 1980
E-mail: khalil@ee.msu.edu

SPECIAL CATEGORY EDITORS

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Professor Manfred Morari

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Book Reviews

(in all areas of interest related to automatic control)

Professor Rafael Sivan

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Department of Electrical Engineering, Haifa 32000 Israel
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automatica: Aims and Scope

Automatica publishes papers on original theoretical and experimental research and development in the control of systems, involving all facets of automatic control theory and its applications. Preferably, theoretical papers should include applications; papers dealing with components and systems should include theoretical background and, where appropriate, economic implications.

It is intended to publish only those papers, including those based on IFAC meeting presentations, which may be regarded as new, worthwhile contributions in this field. Papers should be intelligible to the general body of control engineers, which requires that specialized techniques, terminology and acronyms be well defined and/or referenced.

Automatica has a tradition of publishing definitive papers covering a topic in depth, papers which are referred to for many years. For such papers the length requirements may be relaxed at the discretion of the Editor-in-Chief.

The scope of the journal is extensive. Topics include: the theory and design of control systems and components, encompassing robust and distributed control using geometric, optimal, stochastic and nonlinear methods, game theory and state estimation; adaptive control, including robotics, neural networks, parameter estimation and system fault detection; additional topics including artificial intelligence, fuzzy and expert systems, hierarchical and man-machine systems, all parts of systems engineering which consider the reliability of components and systems; data processing; and computers for computer-aided design, manufacturing, and control of various industrial processes, space vehicles and aircraft, ships, traffic, biomedical systems, national economies, power systems, agriculture and natural resources.

Submitted articles may be Survey Papers (extensive reviews of established or emerging research topics or application areas), Papers (detailed discussions involving new research, applications or developments), Brief Papers (brief presentations of new technical concepts and developments), Technical Communiqués (new useful ideas and brief pertinent comments of a technical nature), and Correspondence (Letters to the Editor about the journal or to authors commenting on previously published papers. In the latter case, the Editor will give the authors an opportunity to respond). The journal also publishes the following features: Special Issues on the subject of increasing importance, Tutorial Papers, Book Reviews and Software Reviews.

Additional information about *Automatica*, including lists of recently accepted papers and papers under review, a cumulative table of contents (1963–present) and recent and advance editorials, can be found at the Editor-in-Chief's site:
<http://www.math.utwente.nl/eic>.

ASPECTS CONSIDERED BY REVIEWERS OF PAPERS FOR *AUTOMATICA*

Every reviewer of a paper submitted for publication in *Automatica* is asked to respond to the following questions:

1. Does the Introduction state the purpose of the paper?
2. Is the significance of the paper explained relative to previous work?
3. Is the paper clearly written and well organized?
4. What is the contribution of the paper?
5. How may the paper be improved?

The reviewer is moreover asked to rate the contribution of the paper and its quality, to provide an overall recommendation and to advise in which category the paper should be published.

Finally, the review form provides extensive space for comments to the authors, which are considered very seriously by the editors.

Based on the reviews the Associate Editor prepares a publication recommendation to the Editor who is responsible for the paper.

CONTROL ENGINEERING PRACTICE

A Journal of **IFAC**, the International Federation of Automatic Control

Publication of IFAC Meeting Papers

In announcements for IFAC meetings, the IFAC copyright policy for submitted papers is summarized. It includes the statement:

“Any paper submitted for an IFAC event is automatically considered for publication in *Automatica* and *Control Engineering Practice*.”

In order to prevent any misinterpretation, a further explanation of the procedures involved in publishing IFAC meeting papers in *Control Engineering Practice* is given below.

The statement does NOT mean that all papers submitted for IFAC meetings will be formally reviewed for possible publication in Control Engineering Practice. Instead, application-oriented papers of high quality and general interest are recommended by meeting organizers and/or Editors for further review and rapid evaluation by the *Control Engineering Practice* staff. These recommendations are made quickly on the basis of the preliminary reviews required to select papers for the meeting programme. Of course, these recommendations are delayed until after the meeting has been held, and papers which are not presented at the meeting will not be recommended. (However, authors may send meeting papers for possible publication in *Control Engineering Practice*, either before or after the meeting is held, without a recommendation, using the procedure described below.)

If you wish to have your paper considered individually for possible publication in *Control Engineering Practice*, then please follow the steps outlined below:

- Send 4 copies of the paper to the Editor-in-Chief.
- State clearly in an accompanying letter that the paper has been accepted for/presented at an IFAC event.
- Give the name of the event.

You may also send an *expanded* version of an event paper for consideration: in that case:

- Prepare the expanded manuscript in single-column, double-spaced format (L^AT_EX users may use the standard `elsart` style file).
- Manuscripts should be prepared according to the order:
Title, Author(s) name(s), Address(es), Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Body, Conclusion, Acknowledgements, References, Appendices, Figure captions, Figures, Table captions, Tables.
- Send 4 copies to the Editor-in-Chief.
- Give the name of the IFAC event at which the original is to be/was presented.

Papers accepted for publication will be typeset from authors' disks. However, **please do not send disks** until the technical content has been accepted and the paper has been edited for language. Detailed instructions will be sent to the authors of accepted papers.

Note that if your submitted paper does not appear to meet the standard typical of *Control Engineering Practice* it may be returned immediately with appropriate comments.

I hope these notes will clarify the *Control Engineering Practice* publication policy.



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CONTROL ENGINEERING PRACTICE: Aims and Scope

Control Engineering Practice strives to meet the needs of industrial practitioners and industrially related academics and researchers. It publishes papers which illustrate the direct application of control theory and its supporting tools in all possible areas of automation. As a result, the journal contains only papers which can be considered to have made significant contributions to the application of control techniques. It is normally expected that practical results should be included, but where simulation only studies are available, it is necessary to demonstrate that the simulation model is representative of a genuine industrial application.

In addition to purely technical applications papers, the journal carries papers on topics linked to the application of automation, including social effects, cultural aspects, project planning and system design, and economic and management issues.

The scope of *Control Engineering Practice* matches the activities of IFAC, including applications in: aerospace, marine systems, communication systems, biomedical engineering, pulp and paper processing, environmental engineering, scientific instrumentation, transportation and vehicles, power plant and other utilities, mining, mineral and metal processing, chemical and biotechnical process control, manufacturing technology, and production engineering.

The journal covers all applicable technologies, including: robotics, identification, signal processing, project management, autonomous vehicles, computer networking, modelling and simulation, human computer systems, components and instruments, adaptive and robust control, electromechanical components, model-based control techniques, fault detection and diagnostics, software engineering techniques, hydraulic and pneumatic components, real-time and distributed computing, intelligent components and instruments, architectures and algorithms for control, computer-aided systems analysis and design, software design, software verification and safety, and artificial intelligence techniques, including fuzzy control, neural networks and genetic algorithms.

ASPECTS CONSIDERED BY REVIEWERS OF PAPERS FOR *CEP*

The questions listed below appear on the *CEP* Review Form, and are considered by the reviewers and editor when assessing papers for possible publication. Authors may, therefore, find it useful to bear them in mind when preparing papers for submission.

1. Is there an immediate “appeal” to a practising industrial engineer? Is the title explicit, attractive and interesting? Is the abstract clear and to the point, stressing both the specific application and the generic aspects of the work?
2. Does the Introduction clearly state the field of application ?
3. Is there real evidence of the practical industrial benefits of the technologies/methods introduced, e.g. where they were applied, and what improvements resulted? Does the Conclusion state these clearly? Work using simulations should have been properly validated for a real process. (Papers which are purely theoretical will be sent back to the authors after the preliminary assessment, and without further review.)
4. Are there generic aspects which make the work applicable beyond a narrow range of applications? Are these clearly brought out in the paper, so as to broaden its readership?
5. Is the paper correct technically?
6. Is there some aspect, in either theory or application, which is new or innovative?
7. Is the paper intelligible, but non-trivial, to a practising professional engineer in the field of intended application?
8. Is the paper intelligible, and of some relevance to, practising professional engineers in other fields?
9. Is the paper easy to read, i.e.
 - Is it to the point?
 - Is it grammatically and semantically simple and correct?
 - Are the figures, graphs, etc., clear, explicit and properly labelled?
 - Are the mathematics essential? Enough detail should be given so that numerical examples can be reproduced exactly, but mathematical proofs should be referenced, rather than spelt out in tedious detail.
 - Are the references complete, and relatively easy to obtain?
 - Is the length appropriate? Most papers will tend to be between 5 and 10 pages in length (final journal article), but shorter or longer papers are acceptable *if* their lengths are appropriate to their contents.
10. Survey/review papers should be authoritative and of high quality.
11. Finally,
 - Would the paper justify the time spent by a busy person in reading it?
 - Would the reviewer, or reader, learn something from it?

IFAC KEYWORD LIST OF CONTROL TERMINOLOGY

A

Absolute
error criterion
measurement
stability
AC
conductivity
converter machines
losses wires
machines
tacho generators
Accelerometers
Access times
Accuracy
Active
brake control
compensation
control
elements
filters
narrow band suspension
noise control
vehicle suspension
Actuating signals
Actuators
Ada tasking programs
Adaptation
Adaptive
algorithms
arrays
control
correlation
digital filters
equalization
equalizers
filters
systems
A/D converters
Add-subtract time
Addresses
Address
registers
spaces
Addressable location
addressing
Addresses
Adjacency
Adjustment
Admittance
Aerospace
computer control
control
engineering
trajectories
Affine
Agents
Agile
control
manufacturing
Agriculture
Air
pollution
traffic control
Aircraft
control
operations
Alarm systems
Algebraic
approaches
Riccati equations
selection
systems theory
Algorithmic languages
Algorithms
All pass
elements
filters
Alternating magnetic fields
Ambient noise
Amplidyne
Amplification
Amplifiers
Amplifier systems
Amplifying elements
Amplitude

distortion
locus
modulation
response
Analog
computer control
computers
control
multipliers
signals/digital converters
Analysis of variance
Analytic approximations
AND
elements
operations
Angular
acceleration
deviation
frequency
momentum
position
velocity
Antennas
Antilock braking systems
Antiskid
control
devices
Anti-spin regulation
Anti-wheelpin control
Applied neural control
Approximate analysis
Arc resistance
Architectures
Arithmetic
algorithms
and logic units
Arm
movements
singularities
ARMA
models
parameter estimation
Armatures
Array
filters
processors
Artificial intelligence
Assemblers
Assembly
language
robots
Astatic control
Asymptotic
analysis
approximation
properties
stability
Asynchronous sequential
logic
Attenuation
correction
observations
Attenuators
Attitude
algorithms
control
gyros
Attractors
Authentication
Auto correlation
functions
Automata
theory
Automated guided vehicles
Automatic
control
(closed-loop)
engineering
(open-loop)
systems
controllers
frequency control
gain control
operation
people models
process control

(closed-loop)
(open-loop)
recognition
regulators
restart
sequence control
testing
Automation
Automobile industry
Automobiles
Automorphism
Automotive
control
emissions
Autonomous
control
mobile robots
vehicles
Autoregressive models
Autotransducers
Autotuners
Availability
Available time
Average values
Averaging control

B

Backlash
Backpropagation
algorithms
Backtracking
Back-up
controllers
systems
Bad data
identification
Bandpass filters
Bandwidth
allocation
voice networks
coaxial probes
electrical pulses
measurements
minimization problems
Bang-bang control
Bank switching
Banyan networks
Batch
control
modes
Baud rates
Bearings only tracking
Behaviour
Behavioural science
Benchmark examples
Bessel functions
Bias
winding
Bilinear
control
systems
transformations
Binary
arrays
coded decimal
codes
control
decision systems
elements
images
logic systems
search trees
signals
storage elements
tree architectures
trees
Binding
Bio control
Biocybernetics
Biomedical
control
systems
Bionics
Biotechnology

Bispectrum
estimation
Bistability
devices
Bistable multivibrators
Bistable trigger elements
Blackboard architectures
Block diagrams
Blow moulding
Bode diagrams
Boilers
Bolometers
Bond graphs
Boolean
algebra
functions
logic
operations
Boundary
conditions
detection
element method
integral formulation
value problem
Bounded
disturbances
noise
Bounding method
Brain models
Brakes
Branches
Breadth-first searches
Breakpoints
Bridges
Brownian motion
Brushless motors
Bubbles
Buffer
amplifiers
storage
Bugs
Business process
engineering
Bus multiprocess or systems
Butterworth
filter
Bypass clutch control

C

Cables
Cableway systems
Cache
coherence protocols
memories
Caches
CAD/CAM
models
Calculators
Calculus
Calibration
CAM
Cameras
Cancellation
Capacitance
Capacitive compensation
Capacitively loaded
junctions
Capacitor filters
Capacitors
Capacity
Cartesian
manipulators
products
Cascade
compensation
control
exciters
CASE
Catastrophe
theory
Categorical data
Cathode
follower
ray tubes
CD ROM
Cellular
automation
logic
neural networks
Central
processing units
processors
Centralised control
Centre of mass
Centrifugal governors
Certainty
Chaos
theory
Chaotic behaviour
Character recognition
Characteristic
curves
equation
impedance
polynomials
roots
time
vector
Characters
Charge amplifiers
Chassis
control
dynamometers
Chattering
Cheap control
Checkpointing
Checkpoints
Checksums
Check valves
Chemical
industry
microsensors
sensors
variables control
Cholesky factorization
Chopper amplifiers
Circuit
models
performance
simulation
switched networks
Circuits
Classification
Classifiers
Clocking
Clocks
Clock synchronization
Closed-loop
control
controllers
gain
identification
phase angles
systems
transfer functions
Closed loops
Closed queuing networks
CMAC
CNC
Coarse-fine
control
relays
switches
Code
converters
Coded modulation
Coders
Coding schemes
Coefficient of stability
perturbation
Cognitive
science
systems
Coils
Coloured noise
Combinational
circuits
networks
Combinatorial
circuits

mathematics	elements	stations	Cross correlation	trees
switching	linkages	system	functions	Decoders
Command	systems	analysis	Crossover frequency	Decomposable searching
and control systems	Concentrators	design	Cross-phase modulation	problems
control	Conceptual representations	synthesis	Crosstalk	Decomposition
signals	Concurrency	systems	interference	methods
variables	control	technology	Cruise control	theorems
Communication	Concurrent	theory	Cryogenic temperatures	Deconvolution
channels	architectures	units	Cultural aspects of	Decoupled subsystems
control applications	engineering	valves	automation	Decoupling
environments	programs	windings	Current	precompensators
networks	searches	Controllability	amplifiers	problems
protocols	systems	Controlled	comparators	zeros
systems	Condition numbers	conditions	decay	Decrepitation
Communications	Conditional	devices	densities	Definite corrective action
systems	probability	systems	distributions	Degenerative feedback
Compact spectra	stability	variables	gains	Delay
Companion matrices	Conductivity	Controller	losses	analysis
Comparators	Conductors	modulators	regulators	circuits
Comparing elements	Configuration	vehicles	transformers	compensation
Compatibility	control	Controllers	voltage characteristics	demodulation
Compensating	management	Controlling	Cursors	elements
elements	space	elements	Curves	estimation
feedback	stability	machines	Cut-off	lines
feedforward	Conformal mapping	power stations	frequencies	spread
winding	techniques	Conventional control	rates	modulation
Compensation	Conjugate	Convergence	Cybernetics	Delivery systems
Compensators	gradient method	analysis	Cycle length	Demodulators
Compiler optimizations	points	factors		Density measurements
Compilers	roots	of numerical methods		Derivative
Complementarity problems	Conjunction	proofs	D	action
Complementary	Connected parallel	Convergent	D/A converters	elements
code	computers	control	Damage	Describing functions
feedback	Connectionism	series	Dampers	Descriptor systems
formulations	Connections	Conversion	Damping	Desensitization
functions	Connective	Converters	coefficients	Design
Complements	instability	Convex	constants	systems
Complete controllability	stability	optimisation	factors	VLSI
Complex	Connectivity	programming	ratios	Detecting elements
perturbation	Consistency	projections	Dashpots	Detection
planes	Consoles	Convolution	Data	algorithms
systems	Constant of inertia	integral	acquisition	systems
variables	Constrained	Co-operation	compression	Detector
Components	parameters	Co-operative control	compression algorithms	performance
Compound	poles	Co-ordinate	flow analysis	saturation
actions	Constraints	time	flow diagrams	Detectors
controllers	Constraint satisfaction	transformations	flows	Determinism
semiconductors	problems	Co-ordinates	fusion	Deterministic
Compounding	Compounding	Co-ordination	handling systems	behaviour
feedback	Continued fraction	Co-ordinator	hold	systems
feedforward	expansions	Coprime factorization	loggers	Device
Compressors	Continuity	Coprocessor	logging	degradation
Computational methods	Continuous	Copy	models	simulation
Computed torque control	action	Copyright	privacy	simulators
Computer	controllers	Corner frequencies	processing	Developing countries
-aided	control	Corona discharges	processors	Diagnosis
circuit design	path control	Coronas	recorders	Diagnostic
control system design	phase modulation	Corporate strategies	reduction	inference
design	speech recognition	Correcting	replication	programs
diagnosis	systems	conditions	sets	tests
engineering	time filters	feedback	storage	Diagonal dominance
instruction	time systems	feedforward	streams	Diagrams
manufacturing	variables	ranges	symbols	Dialogue
system design	Continuously variable	variables	transmission	Diaphragm
testing	transmission	Correction times	management systems	actuators
work	Control	Corrective actions	structures	valves
applications	accuracy	Correlation coefficients	systems	Diaphragms
architectures	actions	Cosine transforms	Databases	Diesel engines
communication networks	algorithms	Coulomb	Dead band	Difference
control	applications	damping	Dead-beat control	amplifiers
controlled systems	circuits	friction	Dead-bees	analysis
experiments	(closed-loop)	Counters	Deadlines	equations
graphics	education	Coupled devices	Deadlock	Differential
hardware	engineering	mode analysis	Dead zones	analyzers
-integrated	applications of computers	mode theory	Debugging	detection
enterprises	equations	Coupling	Decay	equations
manufacturing	equipment	coefficients	Decentralized	field rotors
interfaces	errors	functions	control	gain
networks	functions	losses	systems	games
programming	instants	models	Decision	gaps
programs	laws	Covariance	block decoders	gears
recreations	loops	matrices	circuits	geometric methods
simulation	nonlinearities	Criterion functions	feedback	geometry
software	(open-loop)	Critical	equalization	relays
subroutines	oriented models	areas	fusion	transformers
systems	panels	current density	making	Differentiating
tomography	points	damping	support systems	actions
vision	precision	path analysis	tables	elements
Computers	ranges	points	theory	Differentiators
Computing	schemes	state models		Digital

circuits
communications
computer applications
computers
control
conversion techniques
converters
differential analysers
filter processors
filter structures
filters
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mobile radios
patterns
radios
signal processors
signals
simulation
systems
VTR
Digitisers
Diluted magnetic
semiconductors
Dimensional
systems
transfer functions
Dirac functions
Direct
digital control
-drive robots
dynamic problem
Fourier reconstruction
frequency modulation
kinematic problem
overwrite
Directed graphs
Discontinuities
Discontinuous
action
control
Discrete
cosine transform
digital dynamic control
-event dynamic systems
-event systems
Fourier transforms
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systems
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time detection
-time systems
Discretization
Discriminant analysis
Discrimination
Discriminators
Disk memory
Disks
Displacement
casca des
transducers
Displays
Distance
transformations
velocity lag
Distillation columns
Distributed
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Distributions
Disturbance
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District heating
Disturbance rejection
Dither
Dividers
Division
Documentation
Documents
Domain analysis
Domains
Dominant
points
roots
Drag cup motors
DRAM
Drawings
Drift
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velocity
Driver
behaviour
models
Drivers
Drives
Driving voltage
Drum memory
Dry friction
Dual composition control
Dual-computer systems
Dual-mode control
Duality
Duplex control
Duty
cycles
factors
Dynamic
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bias control
channel assignment
decoupling
degradation
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tests
Discretization
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Ecology
Economic
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systems
Economics
Eddy
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analysis
problems
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currents
Education
Educational aids
Effect device power
Effect devices
Effect transistor structures
Effective
bandwidth
channel length
cut-off wavelength
deadtime
mass
range
Efficiency
enhancement
Efficient
algorithms
evaluation
Eigenfunction
Eigenmode analysis
Eigenstructure assignment
Eigenvalue
assignment
lower bounds
placement
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Eigenvalues
Eigenvectors
Electric
field sensors
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machines
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throttle control
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appliances
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characteristics
conduction
conductivity
contacts
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impedance
machines
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stimulation
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field problems
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induction
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pulses
scattering
problems
signals
transducers
transients
transmission
waves
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systems
Electronically-controlled
transmissions
Electronics
Element analysis
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Encoders
Encoding
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End users
Energy
control
dependence
distribution
expenditure
management systems
spectra
storage
weighted acquisition
Engine
control
dynamometer
efficiency
management
modelling
systems
Enhancement
Enterprise
integration
modelling
Enthalpy relaxation
Entropy
Envelopes
Environmental
coefficients
stability
Environment architectures
control
Environmental engineering
Environments
EPROM
Equalization
Equilibrium
Equipment
Ergonomics
Error
analysis
control
-correcting codes
correction
criteria
-detecting codes
detection
estimation
-free
probability
rate performance
rates
transfer functions
Estimation
algorithms
parameters
theory
Estimators
Ethernet
Evaluation
Events
Excitation
control
windings
Execution times
Exhaust gas recirculation
Expanded memory
Expert systems
Exponential lag
Exponentiality
Exponentially stable
Extended Kalman filters
Extended networks
Extrusion
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Factorization
methods
Factory automation
Failure
detection
isolation
Farming
Fast
Fourier transforms
Kalman algorithms
parallel algorithms
timing methods
Fatigue
Fault
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distributions
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isolation
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tolerance
-tolerant software
-tolerant systems
Feedback
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capacity
channel
control
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loops
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Feedforward
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Fermentation processes
Fibre
amplifiers
conduction velocity
connectors
couplers
interferometers
networks
optic
gyros
networks
sensing
thermometry
preamplifiers
Field effect transistors
Field effects
Fieldbus
Filter
banks
circuits
design
stability
Filtering
problems
techniques
theory
Final
controlling drives
value theorem
values
Finance
Financial systems
Finite
arc segments
automata
difference
method
solutions
differences
element
analysis
computation
field simulation
method
solutions
elements
fields
state machines
First-order systems
Fixed command control
Flapper valves
Flexible
arms
automation
manufacturing systems
Flicker
Flight control
Flip-flops
Floating
action
control
Floppy disks
Flow
control
diagrams
heterogeneity
measurement
Flowcharts
Fluctuations
Flux
density
space vectors
Follow-up control
Food processing
Force
balance
control
Forced oscillation
Forecasts
Formal
languages
methods
specification
verification
Formats
FORTRAN
Forward
channels
control
elements
paths
signals
Four-wheel
drive
steering
Fourier

analysis
optics
transforms
Fourth-generation languages
Fractal systems
Fractals
Fractional harmonics
Fractions
Frame synchronization
Frequencies
Frequency
changers
control
conversion
-dependent
characteristics
dispersion
dividers
domains
estimation
measurements
modulation
-response
characteristics
methods
responses
signal analysis
spectrum
stabilization
standards
tracking
Friction
Front end
Fuel control
injection
Full
graphic displays
wave analysis
wave discontinuities
waves
Function
approximation
generators
Functional
blocks
chains
Fundamental
constants
matrices
processes
relations
Fuzzification
Fuzziness
Fuzzy
control
data
expert systems
hybrid systems
inference
inputs
logic
modelling
models
outputs
sensors
sets
-set theory
subsets
supervision
systems
G
Gain
characteristics
crossover frequency
cut-off frequency
dynamics
enhancement methods
margins
modulation
regimes
saturation
suppression
Game theory
Gap
electrical machines
elements
measurements
transient torques
Garbage
Gas
insulated
substations
switchgear
turbines
Gauss Markov sources
Gaussian
distributions
functions
noise
processes
General
bilinear transformations
nonperiodic waves
simulators
Generalized
connection networks
linear systems
modus ponens
predictive control
quantizers
sidelobe cancellers
state space
Generated Lyapunov
functions
Generation
lifetime
Generator
Generators, electric
Genetic algorithms
Geometric
approaches
codes
distributions
properties
Geometrical theory
Geometry
Gimbal axes
Gimbals
Global
optimization
positioning systems
stability
Gradient methods
Gradients
Gradiometers
Graph theoretic models
Graph theory
Graphic
displays
printers
Graphs
Green/Es function
Group work
Guidance systems
Gyromagnetic ratios
Gyros
Gyroscopes
H
Hall
effect
elements
Hand-printed characters
Handling
Hardware
Harmonic
analysis
balance
analysis
techniques
drives
functions
generation
response characteristics
responses
Harmonics
Hashing
Headers
Heart wall motions
Heat
exchangers
flows
Helicopter
control
dynamics
Heuristic
programming
searches
Heuristics
Hierarchical
control
decision making
structures
systems
Hierarchically intelligent
control
Hierarchies
High
current density
-density
-efficiency
-frequency
diffraction
noise
performance
-gain
feedback
-temperature
stability
superconductors
Higher-order statistics
Hilbert
spaces
transformers
Hill climbing
H-infinity
control
optimization
Histograms
Holding
actions
elements
voltages
Holography
Huffman codes
Human
brain
-centered design
error
factors
-machine interface
perception
reliability
supervisory control
Hurwitz
criterion
polynomial
HVDC transmission lines
Hybrid
computers
modes
vehicles
Hydraulic
accumulators
actuators
amplifiers
motors
relays
turbines
Hydroelectric systems
Hydrogenerators
Hydrothermal power systems
Hyperstability
Hypertension
Hypotheses
Hysteresis
error
loops
losses
motors
I
Ideal values
Identifiability
Identification
algorithms
Identifiers
Idle speed control
IF-THEN operators
Image
amplification
analysis
coding
compression
converters
distortion
enhancement
flows
intensifiers
interpolation
matching
modelling
motion compensation
processing
recognition
reconstruction
registration
restoration
segmentation
sensors
smoothing
Imaginary axis
Impact
Impedance
control
Implementation
Implication operators
Implicit systems
Impulse
conditions
functions
responses
signals
Impulses
Incomplete data
Index
method
profiles
Indexes
Indicated angles
Indices
Indicial responses
Indirectly controlled
systems
variables
Induced
efficiency enhancement
instability
Inductances
Induction
generators
machines
motor design
motors
Inductive pickoff
Inductors
Industrial
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Renewal processes	<i>sizes</i>	<i>hydraulics</i>	<i>lines</i>	Stackelberg games
Reproducibility	Sampled	<i>systems</i>	Slots	Standalone
Reproducible	<i>data</i>	Servomechanisms	Small signal modes	Standard
Requirements analysis	<i>-data control</i>	Servomotor actuators	Smart power applications	Standards
Reserves	<i>-data systems</i>	Servomotors	Smoothing	Star networks
Reset	<i>signals</i>	Set	<i>filters</i>	State
<i>actions</i>	Samplers	<i>-point control</i>	Smoothness criterion	<i>assignment</i>
<i>times</i>	Samples	<i>points</i>	Social	<i>estimation</i>
Residue	Sampling	<i>-reset operations</i>	<i>and behavioural sciences</i>	<i>feedback</i>
<i>feedback</i>	<i>actions</i>	<i>values</i>	<i>impact of automation</i>	<i>matrices</i>
<i>number systems</i>	<i>control</i>	Sets	<i>requirements</i>	<i>monitoring</i>
Residues	<i>controllers</i>	Settling times	Socio-technical system	<i>observers</i>
Resistance	<i>elements</i>	Shape	<i>design</i>	<i>scintillation detectors</i>
Resistivity	<i>frequency</i>	<i>description</i>	Soft sensing	<i>sequence estimation</i>
Resistors	<i>intervals</i>	<i>discrimination</i>	Software	<i>space</i>
Resolution	<i>periods</i>	Shaped reflectors	<i>engineering</i>	<i>-space formulas</i>
Resolved	<i>rates</i>	Shapes	<i>metrics</i>	<i>-space methods</i>
<i>gain measurements</i>	<i>systems</i>	Shaping	<i>performance</i>	<i>-space models</i>
<i>reflectance</i>	Satellite	<i>filters</i>	<i>productivity</i>	<i>-space realization</i>
Resolvent matrices	<i>control</i>	<i>networks</i>	<i>project management</i>	<i>trajectories</i>
Resonance	<i>applications</i>	Shift registers	<i>reliability</i>	<i>variables</i>
Resonant frequencies	Satellites	Ship control	<i>safety</i>	<i>vectors</i>
Resource allocation	<i>artificial</i>	Shop-floor oriented systems	<i>specification</i>	Statecharts
Response	Saturation	Short-term memory	<i>tools</i>	Statements
<i>curves</i>	<i>control</i>	Shunt	Solar	States
<i>functions</i>	<i>power</i>	<i>capacitors</i>	<i>cells</i>	Static
<i>measurement</i>	Scalar	<i>compensation</i>	<i>energy</i>	<i>accuracy</i>
<i>times</i>	Scales	Sign detection	Solid state	<i>controllers</i>
Responses	Scattered data	Signal	<i>cells</i>	<i>decoupling</i>
Restricted instruction sets	Scatterers	<i>analysis</i>	<i>lasers</i>	<i>electrification</i>
Return	Scattering	<i>cancellation</i>	Solids processing	<i>friction</i>
<i>difference ratio</i>	<i>parameters</i>	<i>converters</i>	Space	<i>induction transistors</i>
<i>differences</i>	<i>problems</i>	<i>correlation</i>	<i>robotics</i>	<i>models</i>
<i>signals</i>	Scene	<i>delay</i>	<i>vehicle optical-controls-</i>	<i>RAM</i>
Reversibility	<i>analysis</i>	<i>detection</i>	<i>structure interaction (O-</i>	Stationarity
Reversible systems	<i>segmentation</i>	<i>duration</i>	<i>CSJ)</i>	Statistical
Revolutions	Scheduling algorithms	<i>flow diagram</i>	<i>vehicles</i>	<i>analysis</i>
Riccati	Search	<i>levels</i>	Spacecraft autonomy	<i>design</i>
<i>equations</i>	<i>engines</i>	<i>lines</i>	Spark advance control	<i>inference</i>
Ride	<i>methods</i>	<i>processing</i>	Special-purpose computers	<i>process control</i>
<i>comfort</i>	Searches	<i>-processing algorithms</i>	Spectra	Statistics
Rise time	Searching systems	<i>processors</i>	Spectral	Stator windings
Risk	Second-order systems	<i>reconstruction</i>	<i>analysis</i>	Status reports
RNA	Self	<i>selectors</i>	<i>characteristics</i>	Steady-state
Road traffic	<i>-adapting algorithms</i>	<i>space codes</i>	<i>correlation</i>	<i>availability</i>
Robot	<i>-adaptive control</i>	<i>synthesis</i>	<i>density</i>	<i>deviation</i>
<i>arms</i>	<i>-adjusting systems</i>	<i>-to-noise ratio</i>	<i>function</i>	<i>errors</i>
<i>calibration</i>	<i>-aligned structures</i>	Signals	<i>estimation</i>	<i>stability</i>
<i>control</i>	<i>-excitation winding</i>	Signature	<i>factorization</i>	<i>values</i>
<i>dynamics</i>	<i>-excited oscillation</i>	<i>analysis</i>	<i>transformations</i>	Steady states
<i>kinematics</i>	<i>-operated control</i>	<i>registers</i>	Spectroscopy	Steam
<i>navigation</i>	<i>-optimizing control</i>	Simulation	Spectrum	<i>generators</i>
<i>programming</i>	<i>-optimizing systems</i>	<i>languages</i>	<i>analysers</i>	<i>plants</i>
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Robotic manipulators	<i>-organizing systems</i>	Simultaneous stabilization	<i>estimation</i>	Steel
Robotics	<i>oscillation</i>	Sine	<i>filters</i>	<i>industry</i>
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Robust	<i>-phase modulation</i>	<i>waves</i>	<i>analysis</i>	Steepest descent
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<i>estimation</i>	<i>-reproducing automata</i>	<i>-input/single-output</i>	Speed	<i>discontinuity</i>
<i>estimators</i>	<i>-tuning control</i>	<i>systems</i>	<i>control</i>	<i>function responses</i>
<i>performance</i>	<i>-tuning regulators</i>	<i>mode</i>	<i>measurement</i>	<i>functions</i>
<i>stability</i>	Semantic networks	<i>-mode operation</i>	Splines	<i>inputs</i>
<i>stabilizability</i>	Semi	Singular	Split	<i>motors</i>
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Robustness	<i>dampers</i>	<i>perturbation method</i>	<i>series motors</i>	Stepping
Root locus	<i>suspension</i>	<i>perturbations</i>	Springs	<i>actions</i>
<i>diagrams</i>	<i>-empirical models</i>	<i>points</i>	SQL	<i>controllers</i>
Root mean square value	<i>-Markov processes</i>	<i>systems</i>	Square waves	<i>motors</i>
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