

What is IEEE Citation Referencing and who uses it?

IEEE, read "Eye-triple-E", is the system used in papers published by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. It is based on the Chicago Referencing style, and is used widely in the field of computer science, software development and information technology.

What are its basic characteristics?

Numbers in brackets are placed in-text each time a source is used or referred to. A corresponding numbered list at end-of-text provides full source details.

So for my References list, I name all sources used in my text and no other sources?

Yes, follow that principle and you can't go wrong i.e. be sure to acknowledge all your sources in your text at each and every point of use.

So is IEEE Style suitable for all my course work assignments?

You need to take care on selection of a reference style. Different academic disciplines and departments use different referencing systems. That is why many Essex departments provide very full and detailed guidance on how to reference for each of their modules. So be sure to look through the relevant handbooks to find out what system you should use for your Essex course work.

This leaflet shows layout for only common types of sources - where can I find a full IEEE guide?

An IEEE style guide is available for free at www.ieee.org/documents/ieeecitationref.pdf

Examples of quotation layout in IEEE



Short quotation: integrated into your own text

In 2004, Izhikevich showed that delays could lead to "an unprecedented information capacity in neural networks", allowing stable firing patterns that are not possible without the delay [6]. Because of this, it is now increasingly considered an important feature of spiking neural networks, and will be included in this simulation.

[6] E. M. Izhikevich "Which model to use for cortical spiking neurons?"; in IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks, vol. 15 (5) pp. 1063-1070. Sep. 2004.

Layout for a longer quotation

In the debate over when behavioural modernity emerged, Henshilwood and Marean provide a comprehensive list of behaviours once considered diagnostic of the European Upper Palaeolithic but which have been now been identified as first occurring in the earlier African Middle Palaeolithic:

These features include blade and microlithic technology, bone tools, increased geographic range, specialized hunting, the use of aquatic resources, long distance trade, systematic processing and use of pigment, and art and decoration. [12]

The important point here is that identification of such systematic behaviour earlier in the archaeological record not only resolves the discrepancy between the emergence of modern morphology and behaviour, but also adds weight to the continuity hypothesis.

[12] S. McBrearty and A. S. Brooks, "The revolution that wasn't: a new interpretation of the origin of modern human behaviour," J. Human Evolution vol. 39(5), pp. 453-563, Nov. 2000.

Use single spacing for long quotation

Essex Referencing Quick Guides



- APA Style
- Chicago
- MLA
- OSCOLA
- IEEE

The IEEE System

Referencing Quick Guide Series



Example of IEEE list of references



Reference numbers form a column of their own to the left of the body of the reference.

<p>Book (single author)</p>	<p>[1] B. Klaus and P. Horn, <i>Robot Vision</i>. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1986.</p>	<p>Book (three or more authors)</p>
<p>Notice that place of publication (Cambridge Massachusetts) precedes publisher's name (MIT Press)</p>	<p>[2] U. J. Gelinat et al., <i>Business Processes and Information Technology</i>. Cincinnati: South-Western/Thomson Learning, 2004.</p>	<p>'et al' derives from Latin for "and others"</p>
<p>Chapter (from an edited book)</p>	<p>[3] R. L. Myer, "Parametric oscillators and nonlinear materials," in <i>Nonlinear Optics</i>, vol. 4, P. G. Harper and B. S. Wherret, Eds. San Francisco, CA: Academic, 1977, pp. 47-160.</p>	<p>Periodicals</p>
<p>this book is one of several volumes on Nonlinear Optics; the chapter by Myer appears in the 4th volume; the editors are Harper and Wherret.</p> <p>pp = pages (for Myer's chapter).</p>	<p>[4] R. E. Kalman, "New results in linear filtering and prediction theory," <i>J. Basic Eng.</i>, ser. D, vol. 83, pp. 95-108, Mar. 1961.</p>	<p>J. Basic Eng' is an abbreviation (for Journal of Basic Engineering); months can be abbreviated to 3 letters (Mar = March).</p>
<p>Reports</p>	<p>[5] P. Diamant and W. L. Lupatkin, "V-line surface-wave radiation and scanning," Dept. Elect. Eng., New York, Sci. Rep. 85, Aug. 1991.</p>	<p>Conference Proceedings</p>
<p>Abbreviations are commonly used in reference details. Dept = Department; Sci. Rep. = Science Report.</p>	<p>[6] T. J. van Weert and R. K. Munro, Eds., <i>Informatics and the Digital Society: Social, ethical and cognitive issues: IFIP TC3/WG3.1&3.2 Open Conference on Social, Ethical and Cognitive Issues of Informatics and ICT</i>, July 22-26, 2002, Dortmund, Germany. Boston: Kluwer Academic, 2003.</p>	<p>The conference took place in Germany, but the proceedings were published in Boston by publishers Kluwer Academic.</p>
	<p>[7] P. Hudson, (1998) "PM, Costello liars: former bank chief," (The Age), [online]. Available: http://www.theage.com.au/daily/980916/news/news2.html</p>	<p>Website</p>
		<p>Always try to find the author of any piece of work that you cite, even websites.</p>

If no author or date is given for a webpage, they are omitted from the reference.

The information in this quick guide can be used as an indicator of how to set out most types of source references. But if you want more examples of layout for less standard texts, see the IEEE online guide at www.ieee.org/documents/ieeecitationref.pdf

Examples of in-text references in IEEE



In IEEE, citations are numbered in the order in which they appear in the text. So the first source referred to is numbered [1], the second [2] and so on. Once allocated a number, if a source is used again, the same number must be used. The reference list is then ordered numerically.

Using author names

<p>Klaus and Horn [1] suggest...</p>	<p>Initial position citation:</p>
<p>Klaus and Horn suggest that current assessment criteria need to be reviewed [1].</p>	<p>Top and tailing: Splitting reference details makes quite clear the start and end of the citation.</p>
<p>Several studies propose that a number of programmes can be used [1]-[3], [5].</p>	<p>End position citation: Use with caution! The start and end of the citation need to be clear.</p> <p>Here the phrase 'several studies..' indicates the starting point for the citation.</p>
<p>Microsoft Corporation is in litigation on these points [23].</p>	<p>No named author: If no author is given on a source, use information such as the name of the organisation instead</p>

Using numbers in place of author names

<p>[1]-[3] and [5] propose that a number of artefacts are indicative of modern behaviour.</p>	<p>Notice how the reference numbers can be used to indicate one or more papers.</p>
<p>... as suggested by [1]-[3] and [5].</p>	<p>Here is another example of numbers used in place of author names...</p>

Avoid citing a source if you have not found it and read it yourself (or at the very least read its abstract).

Reason:

- (i) information from 'secondary sources' (sources which mention the study or experiment that interests you) may contain errors.
- (ii) Citing work you have not looked at also gives a false idea of what you have read for an assignment.