

OPEN RESEARCHER AND CONTRIBUTOR ID

The attention of the control community is called to ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID), a nonprofit organization that assigns members a 16-digit identifier with the goal of overcoming name ambiguity. The issue was recently discussed in [1], and it already appears to be in widespread use in Europe. ORCID might be of particular interest to readers who have a relatively common last

Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/MCS.2016.2536119
Date of publication: 18 May 2016

ORCID assigns members a 16-digit identifier with the goal of overcoming name ambiguity.



Jonathan How's ORCID QR code.

name, since it can be used to clear up confusion about citations and authorship, to give two examples. Authors can even include their own unique QR codes on their publications. You can register at www.

[www. orcid.org](http://www.), and you can also search for others there.

REFERENCE

[1] J. Bohannon. (2016, Jan. 15). Publishers embrace scheme to end name confusion. *Science*. [Online]. Available: <http://science.sciencemag.org/content/351/6270/213.full>

Jonathan P. How



» **PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE** (continued from page 9)

As many of our CSS members have noted in plenaries, keynotes, and review papers, the exchange between biology and control systems is a rather dynamic two-way street and is not merely the application of a tool (control) to a problem (biology). Rather, there are rich new areas of theoretical systems understanding that have grown out of the challenging questions posed by biology, and there are novel insights into biological mechanisms being generated by control-theoretic approaches.

In closing I want to thank many members of our community for inspiring conversations on this topic, in particular: Wayne Bequette, John Doyle,

Pablo Iglesias, Richard Murray, Eduardo Sontag, and Jörg Stelling. I also want to thank John Abel in my lab for putting together the CDC/TAC keyword analysis. Another great resource for ongoing projects and future challenges at the interface of control and life sciences is the "The Impact of Control Technology" report [7].

REFERENCES

[1] F. J. Doyle III, and Stelling, "Systems interface biology," *J. Roy. Soc. Interface*, vol. 3, pp. 603–616, 2006.
 [2] N. Wiener, *Cybernetics—Control and Communication in the Animal and the Machine*. New York: Wiley, 1948.
 [3] F. Grodins, *Control Theory and Biological Systems*. New York: Columbia Univ. Press, 1963

[4] F. J. Doyle, III, L. M. Huyett, J. B. Lee, H. C. Zisser, and E. Dassau, "Closed-loop artificial pancreas systems: Engineering the algorithms," *Diabetes Care*, vol. 37, pp. 1191–1197, 2014.
 [5] S. Chen, P. Harrigan, B. Heineke, J. Stewart-Ornstein, and H. El-Samad, "Building robust functionality in synthetic circuits using engineered feedback regulation," *Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.*, vol. 24, pp. 790–796, 2013.
 [6] H. Ye, M. Daoud-El Baba, R. W. Peng, and M. Fussenegger, "A synthetic optogenetic transcription device enhances blood-glucose homeostasis in mice," *Science*, vol. 332, pp. 1565–1568, 2011.
 [7] T. Samad and A. M. Annaswamy, Eds. (2011). *The impact of control technology*. [Online]. Available: <http://ieeecss.org/general/impact-control-technology> (accessed Feb. 8, 2016)

Francis J. Doyle III

