



學術期刊投稿及評審經驗談



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Topics

- 投稿的目的
- 主編(EIC or Associate Editor)的觀點
- 評審者(Reviewer)的觀點
- 學術倫理
- 作者(Author)投稿備忘錄
- Suggestions for junior professors
- 結語



投稿的目的

- 研究生考慮畢業年限(或指導教授的要求)
- 教授需要接受評鑑或考核
- 想試探new research ideas被接受的可行性
- 追求學術桂冠
- 對研究計畫有所交待
- 其他不明原因



How to generate your papers

Types of papers

- 全新研究題目
- 延伸性題目(延伸他人或自己發表過的論文)
- 老題新解(需與其他方法作完整比較, the more the better)
- 理論題目的完整實務實現
- 回顧類論文(review paper; typically 10+ pages, 5+ figures, 80 references; 不夠大牌不要嘗試)



Example:

TABLE COMPARISON OF RELATED WORKS WITH THE
PROPOSED METHOD

	Method	Fiducial Detection	No. of Tested Subjects	Recognition Rate*	Data Source	Electrode Orientation
Biel <i>et al.</i> [21]	PCA	Yes	20		MIT-BIH	Standard Leads (I,II,III)
Shen <i>et al.</i> [22]	Templ. Matching+DBNN	Yes	20		MIT-BIH	Standard Lead I
Israel <i>et al.</i> [23]	LDA	Yes	29		Collected from lab.	Standard 12-leads
Agrafioti <i>et al.</i> [25].	LDA+PCA	No	56		MIT-BIH/PTB	Standard Lead II
Wang <i>et al.</i> [26]	AC/DCT+KNN	No	13		MIT-BIH/PTB	Standard 12-leads
Chan <i>et al.</i> [27]	Wavelet Distance	No	50		Collected from lab.	Lead I (two contact points)
Khalil <i>et al.</i> [28]	High-order Legendre Polynomials	No	10		Collected from lab.	Lead I (two contact points)
Fatemian <i>et al.</i> [29]	Wavelet+LDA	No	14		MIT-BIH/PTB	Standard 12-leads
Chiu <i>et al.</i> [30]	Wavelet Distance	No	35		MIT-BIH	Standard Lead I
Loong <i>et al.</i> [31]	LPC+WPD	No	15		Collected from lab.	Standard Lead I
Coutinho <i>et al.</i> [32]	Cross Parsing+MDL	No	19		Collected from lab.	Standard Lead I
Silva <i>et al.</i> [24]	FSE	Yes	26		Collected from lab.	Standard Lead I
This research	Chaos Theory+BPNN	No	19		Collected from lab.	Lead I (two contact points)

出版優質學術論文的要求

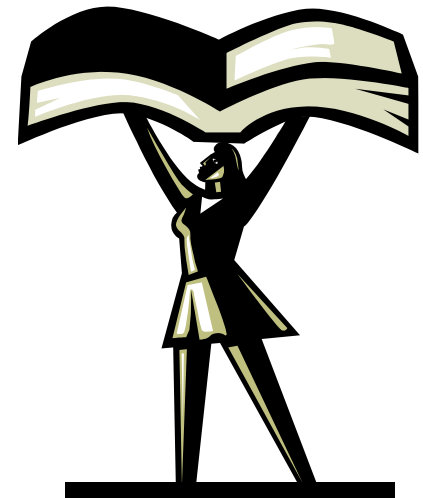
Published at the journals with (or)

- High Impact Factor
- High ranking in the specific category
- Published by a reputational academic society; Ex: IEEE, IET, ACM, AIAA, ASME, ACS, ...
- Published by publisher with an international reputation and a strong emphasis on high academic standards; Ex: Wiley, Elsevier, Springer,...

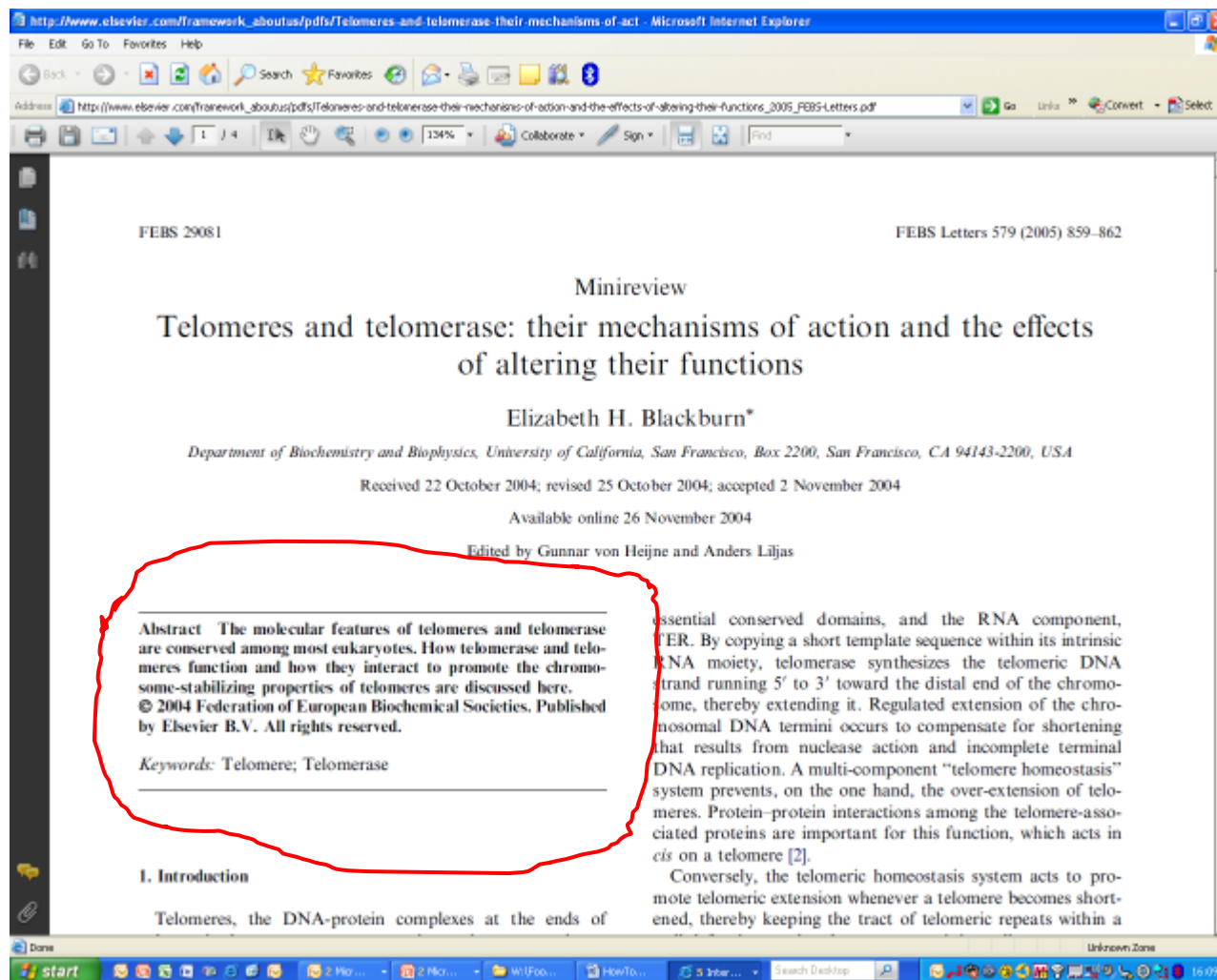


成為高引用率論文的幾個要素

- Highly creative ideas (pioneer)
- 理論簡單易懂
- Friendly writing style, 大家容易看得懂
- Great discovery (要靠運氣)
- Coauthored with a Master...
-



Ex [3]: 2009 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine awarded to Elizabeth Blackburn



Editor-in-Chief Viewpoints

Before sending for review

- ✓ Within the scope of the journal
- ✓ Is the manuscript well prepared?
 - English is only part of the issue
 - Format
- ✓ Fit to the journal's style
- ✓ Fit to specific rules of the journal

After receiving review reports

- ✓ Percentage of the negative review reports
- ✓ Reviewer's negative comments attracts more attention than positive ones (少數影響多數)



Example:

■ Number of References in the Manuscript

- Total= ?
- to Journals =?
- to the journal currently submitted =?

■ Recent (?? months) References

- Total=?
- to Journals=?
- to the journal currently submitted =?



Extra Concerns: Up-to-date and similarity

- Are authors aware of recently published journal papers?
- Are there papers published in the journal on a similar subject?



Extra Concerns: rejected elsewhere manuscripts

- The manuscript is not formatted to the specific requirements of the journal
- The subject is on the borderline of the journal's scope
- References are at least one year old
- Authors are not members of the Society (#)
- There are no citations to work previously published in this journal

Most of journals are rejecting about 70% of papers and these low quality papers are often being resubmitted to other journals. This procedure creates a headache to many journals. Once identified, the paper will be easily rejected in this journal. [1]



Reviewer Viewpoints

四大退稿理由

- Lack of Novelty
- Lack of Contribution
- 瑣碎又非處理偉大的研究議題
- Lack of quality (like student's work)



Review criteria

- Likelihood for citations of the manuscript
- Are there new findings in the manuscript?
- How significant is the contribution?
- Is the article interesting?
- Is the manuscript well prepared? (English + writing style).
- Is the manuscript technically correct?
- Am I convinced by the authors?



Estimate the interest of readers

- Is the described subject of current interest to the readers?
- Is the title interesting and adequate?
- Is the abstract exciting?
- Is the length of manuscript adequate?
- Is the manuscript clearly written?



Note [1]: very careful wording should be used in the title and in the abstract. Without a proper title and abstract a great paper might never be downloaded from data base and read. Often manuscripts receive negative reviews because reviewers are not able to understand the manuscript.

Manuscript should be written on the proper level. It should be easy to understand by well qualified professionals working in industry, but at the same time please avoid describing well known facts (use proper references instead).

Typical Manuscript Review Form

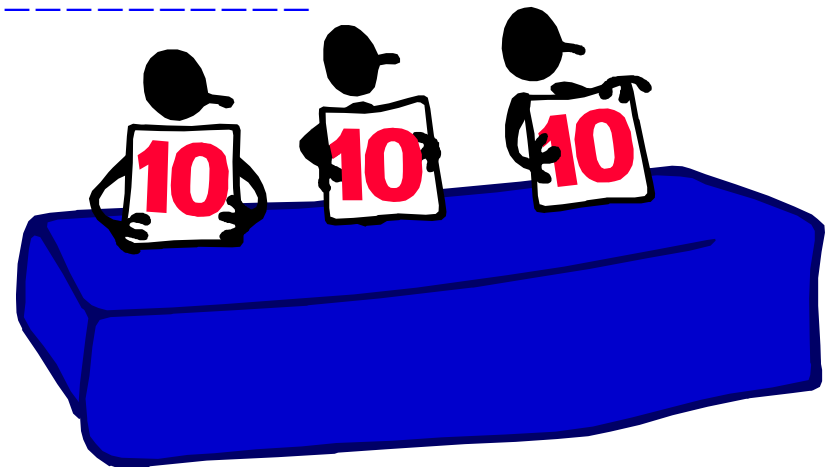
Overall quality Excellent Good Fair Poor

- Originality
- Technical quality
- Clarity of presentation
- Importance to field



Recommendation

- Publish without change _____
- Publish with minor change _____
- Publish with major change _____
- Reject _____



學術倫理

- **General Rules** (you should already know....)

- **Turnitin**學術論文原創性比對系統

學術論文發表前透過此專業系統的比對可找出是否有抄襲或引用過當情形，亦可為學生作業做先行比對過濾，有效嚇阻學生抄襲行為，提升學生作業及論文的原創性。

- **本校學術倫理規範**

- **如何自我保護**

- 嚴格要求/叮嚀研究生
- 準備一本實驗紀錄簿
- 要求學生致謝詞(acknowledgement)強調指導教授的實質貢獻
- 留下任何師生討論過程的紀錄



國立中興大學教師發表論文與著作學術倫理規範

99年5月6日第27屆第3次校教評會討論通過

1. 教師必須確實曾參與實驗設計、實際執行研究與論文寫作才可擔任論文之作者。
2. 實際參與學術研究者必須有能力說明其論文之研究動機、方法、資料分析，且必須能解釋論文之論證。教師若不具備說明論文之研究動機、實驗設計、實驗方法、統計與資料分析、論證之能力，則不應掛名為第一作者或通訊作者。
3. 若教師僅提供研究材料、設備、經費與空間，則不可掛名為論文之作者。
4. 部分國內政府機構限制計畫主持人每年主持計畫之數量，因而常有研究人員委請其他教師擔任掛名主持人之情形，本校教師不應為其他研究人員擔任掛名之個別計畫主持人。
5. 學生之論文為學生之學位著作，論文之主要貢獻者為學生。學生論文之全部或部分發表於期刊、研討會、或專書時，若發表之論文內容均為學生論文之內容，教師不應掛名為第一作者。
6. 教師必須督導實驗工作，確保資料未經變造或捏造。教師應依學校與系所之規定妥善保管實驗室所有學生與助理之實驗紀錄簿。遇有公開質疑其論文資料為捏造或變造時，教師應提出實驗紀錄簿以供查核。
7. 教師擔任論文之通訊作者時，必須為實際負責論文之投稿與修改者。若論文由學生寫作、投稿，教師不宜掛名為通訊作者，更不應擔任第一作者。
8. 教師對其發表之論文，遇有公開質疑其論文錯誤、捏造或竄改資料、抄襲等情形時，教師必須公開答辯，並必須為論文公開負責，不宜將論文之錯誤歸咎於學生、研究助理或其他人員。

作者(Author)投稿備忘錄

- 隨時做好投稿的準備
- 研究成果把握時間發表
- 選擇合適的期刊
 - 專業領域中常引用的期刊 (Ex: IEEE/ASME/AIAA/ACM)
 - 文獻中常被引用的期刊(Ex: *Nature*, *Science*...)
 - 涉嫌炒作的期刊及國際學術會議要避開
- 謹守學術倫理 (對自己及對學生的要求)
- 確認稿件格式的要求-作好基本功(reviewer第一印象)

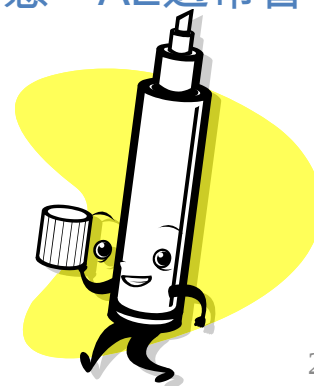


Some Tips

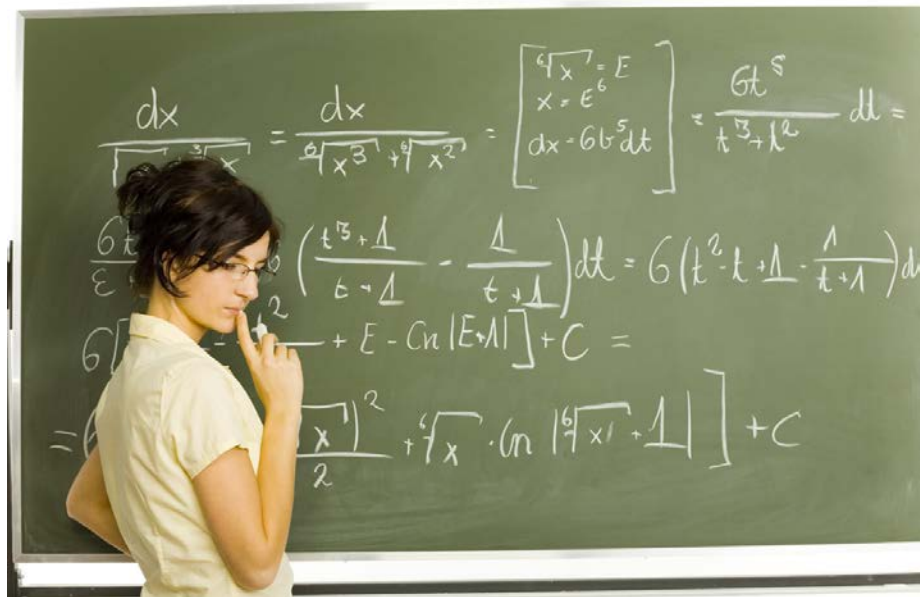
- 於文章末acknowledgement附註研究計畫編號有助於支持論文創新性
- 實驗(結果或設備安排)放照片
- 動畫或動態實驗結果可以放超連結(hyper link)
- 審稿時間長不見得是壞事

(AE可能忘記了，這樣最好，因為要接受一篇文章比退稿簡單。

如果要退稿，AE一定要詳讀，細細寫出退稿的原因。基於抱歉心態，AE通常會想盡快完成審稿，只要文章沒大錯，被接受的機率高....)



- 公式多、理論深奧的論文不易被輕易rejected，但也不易成為高引用率論文(似懂非懂為最高境界)
- 撰述嚴謹的論文可獲好感



Notices for Successful Paper Revision

- 珍惜revise 的機會，卯足全力迎合reviewer's comments，敷衍了事損失的是自己
至少需follow reviewer's comments 達80%以上
- 回覆review comments像考試答題，想想看如何才能得高分？(要切中要害)
- reviewer最大，不要太堅持自己的學術理念(像超速被警察開單，堅持無益)
- 若revised paper加入新的實驗或模擬結果，論文很容易被接受(誠意十足)
- 若reviewer's comment 不合理，委婉地陳述理由 (姿態要低)
- 若reviewer's comments有嚴重的bias，寫信給EIC堅定地告知你的理由(賭EIC的心胸是否寬大)
- 禮多人不怪, for revised papers, 別忘了於acknowledgement 感謝reviewers
Ex: The authors would like to thank the reviewers for valuable suggestions from the viewpoint of



退稿的心理建設

- 沒有人從未被退稿，不要太執著
- 百折不撓，好文章自己會找到出路～投稿看運氣，退稿也是收穫
- 由退稿累積經驗
- 有些時候，審稿人的審查意見仍是很寶貴的，可依其意見來修正稿件
- 調整投稿策略(甚麼樣的稿件可以投何種等級的期刊要有自知之明)



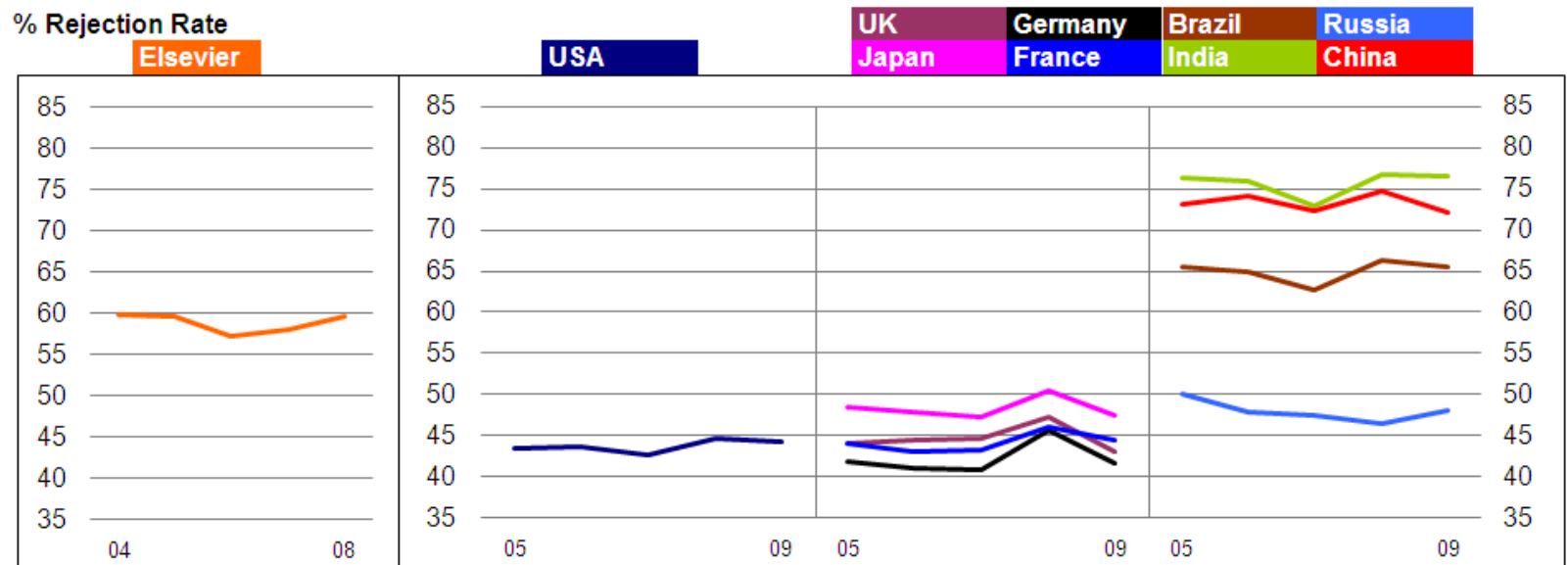
Rejection rates per region [3]

The rejection rates are according to expectation: low in traditional markets, high in emerging markets

–The rejection rate is surprisingly low in Russia. Although Elsevier publishes higher than average quality articles from Russia, they still contribute negatively to the relative IF

–The US and France have below average rejection rates whereas Elsevier publishes less than average quality articles from those countries

–Japan and France have a below average rejection rate, whereas its articles contribute negatively to the relative impact factor



Suggestions for junior professors

For You

- 研究與教學的融合(ideas originated from teaching)
- 養成習慣，有idea即刻記錄
- 避免領域內同儕結怨, 廣結善緣 (if possible)
- 結合研究興趣與專長，但不要一成不變或對潮流趨勢冷感
- 研究是長時間的累積～只要開始就不嫌晚



由研究計畫衍生論文

- 累積小計畫成就大計畫，新進學人不要好高騖遠
- 國科會專題研究計畫不要中斷
- 配合教學與行政工作
 - 系科本位課程之發展
 - 專題指導也可衍生論文
- 掌握科技發展趨勢



For Your Students

- 指導學生的佈局 (if possible...)
- 要求碩博士一定要有“產值” (指導學生不是在積功德)
- 依學生特質指定研究題目~80%的學生都是可造材(仍然有些只適合當計時工)
- 帶頭分析研究內容及程序，就關鍵性難題提出方案或進行初步理論開發(學生已懶得動腦, 新進學人更不宜偷懶)
- 引導學生按步就班逐步建立克服難題的能力 (考驗你的耐性和愛心)
- 指定學生代為審查論文，培養學生批判，分析他人研究成果的能力 定期 meeting，盯緊研究進度
- 學生進入研究所開始即要求英文寫作



結語

- 成功投稿的要素

創意+嚴謹+完整+運氣

- 學術研究不能也不可能只靠自己
- 大部分學生是可造之材
- 要跟上學術發展的潮流
- 全方位發展，不要排斥產學合作
- 論文發表先求量再求質，但要慎選期刊



Thanks for your patience...



References

1. Review criteria, *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics*
2. 毛正倫，期刊投稿經驗談，國立中興大學

http://cf.d.ntunhs.edu.tw/ezfiles/6/1006/attach/96/pta_3595_5563844_96165.pdf

3. J. Yan, *How to Get Published In Scientific Journals*, Royal Institute of Technology & Mälardalen University, Sweden, 2011

