学术论文投稿与返修（Rebuttal）分享

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已关注

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讲座内容：本文内容主要是基于笔者在学院内部一次分享讲座整理而来。以笔者近期的几篇论文投稿为例，分享论文学术论文投稿与返修（Rebuttal）的经验。

讲座目的：希望能够给大家论文投稿和Rebuttal带来一些帮助。主要目的：1）了解期刊、会议投稿和审稿流程；2）了解论文Rebuttal常见问题和常用表达；3）了解论文投稿的一些建议和经验。

部分内容源自于 @魏秀参 zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/10...（浅谈学术论文rebuttal），感谢！

1.【期刊会议投稿流程】

论文级别，论文投稿以及同行评审：
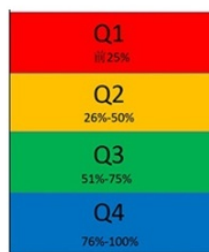
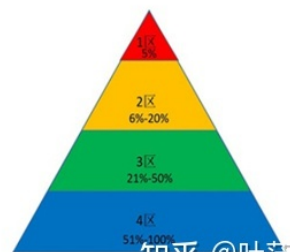CCF推荐国际学术会议和期刊列表：中国计算机学会推荐国际学术会议和期刊目录-中国计算机学会

论文级别

计算机学科：

- CCF 推荐国际学术**会议**和**期刊**目录：A类，B类，C类
- CCF 推荐中文科技期刊目录：A类，B类，C类

期刊分区：

- 中科院分区
- JCR分区

JCR分区　　中科院分区

论文投稿：期刊会议论文区别

会议论文 | 期刊论文

审稿周期短（一审2-3个月，发表快）　　审稿周期长（一审2-6个月，见刊慢）

创新性要求高，时效性强　　完整性（会议的扩展）
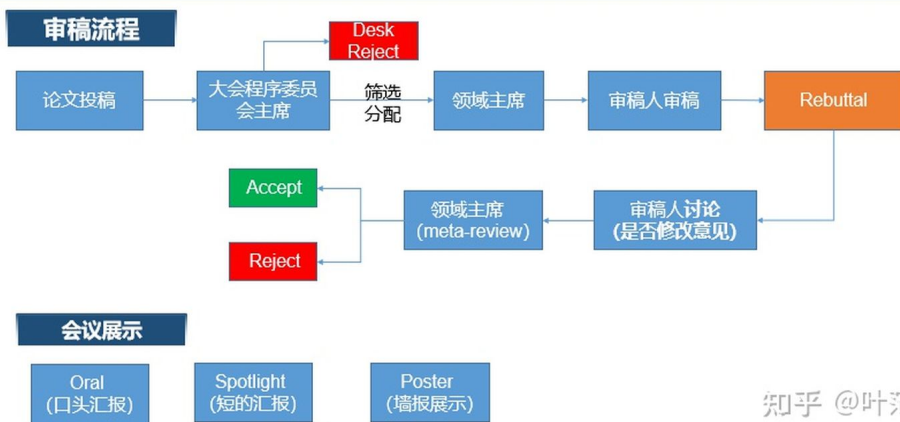
出版形式：召开学术会议，大家一起交流　　出版形式：期刊发表，基本无交流

同行评审：学术同行对论文进行评价

同行评审

同行评审（Peer review）是一种学术成果审查程序，即**作者的学术著作被同一领域的其他专家学者评审**，并根据评审意见决定是否予以录用（Accept）和后续正式发表（Publish）。

对于计算机学科特别是人工智能领域的学术会议和期刊，其均有相对成熟和流程化的同行评议（即审稿）机制

会议投稿流程：一般会有3个以上的审稿人进行评审，根据审稿人的意见进行回复，然后审稿人会讨论是否修改分数，最后领域主席（AC）决定论文录用与否。

会议论文投稿

审稿流程

论文投稿 → 大会程序委员会主席 → 筛选分配 → Desk Reject

大会程序委员会主席 → 领域主席 → 审稿人审稿 → Rebuttal

Accept ← 领域主席(meta-review) ← 审稿人讨论(是否修改意见) ← Rebuttal

Reject ← 领域主席(meta-review)

会议展示

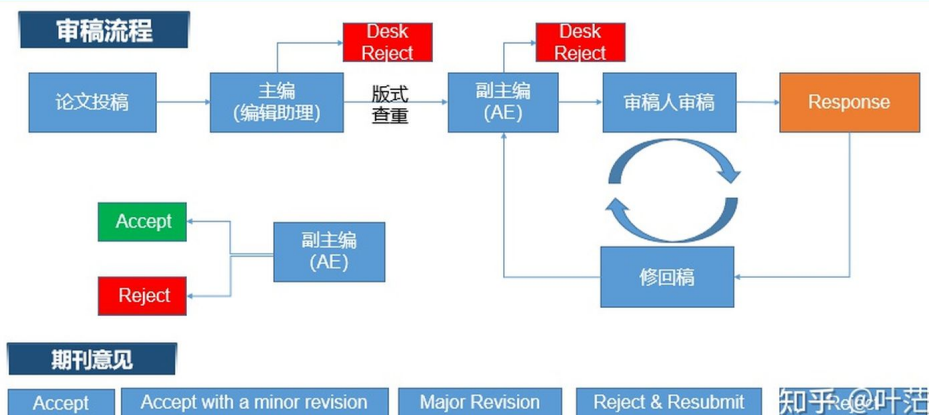| Oral (口头汇报) | Spotlight (短的汇报) | Poster (墙报展示) |

期刊投稿流程：一般会有3个以上的审稿人进行评审，副主编(AE)根据审稿人意见给出论文决定。根据论文决定(不是拒绝REJECT或接收ACCEPT)，作者对审稿意见进行回复和**修改论文**。审稿人根据论文修改稿和回复信（Response Letter）来调整审稿意见，最后AE决定论文录用与否。***期刊很可能会经历多轮修改***

期刊论文投稿

审稿流程

论文投稿 → 主编(编辑助理) → 版式查重 → Desk Reject

主编(编辑助理) → 副主编(AE) → Desk Reject

副主编(AE) → 审稿人审稿 → Response

审稿人审稿 ⇄ 修回稿

Accept ← 副主编(AE) ← 修回稿

Reject ← 副主编(AE)

期刊意见

| Accept | Accept with a minor revision | Major Revision | Reject & Resubmit | Reject |

什么时候需要rebuttal?

什么时候需要rebuttal?

对于会议论文而言：

- 大多数好的学术会议都需要rebuttal，少数会议直接accept或reject。
- 不需要rebuttal的情况：
    - (1) 是全negative 或大部分negative: 大概率rebuttal 也没戏
    - (2) 全是strong accept：恭喜你！！建议还是回复一下

对于期刊论文而言：

- 一般都需要一到多轮的修改，除非直接accept（很少）或直接reject

【Rebuttal技巧和一些原则】

仔细揣摩审稿人的意见： 不论会议还是期刊，——"**首先去了解对方，然后再争取让对方了解自己**"，是整个rebuttal过程中最为重要的一条原则。领会审稿人某句话背后的意图，体会其心意，应试图站在ta的角度去揣摩提出意见时的想法和心境，同时不要局限在可见审稿意见中的寥寥几笔。具体而言：

1. **尽可能直面问题：一定不要忽略审稿人的问题，尽量不要回避**
2. **尽可能客观回答：千奇百怪的意见，强的bias（他也做这个有竞争）**
3. **Positive尽量迎合（即使他说的不一定完全正确）**
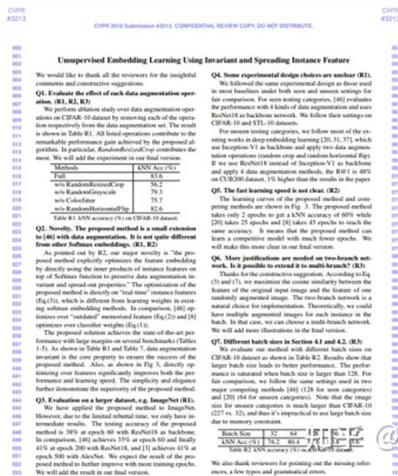4. **Negative据理力争（这是Rebuttal最关键的地方）**
5. **不要节外生枝，画蛇添足**
6. **礼貌用语**

【会议论文Rebuttal的形式】

会议论文 Rebuttal的形式

有页数或字数限制，固定模板或纯文本

（1）言简意赅，精炼问题

（2）共同的问题置顶

（3）重点问题突出（可能要取舍）

【期刊论文Rebuttal的形式】

期刊论文Rebuttal的形式

Response无页数限制，一般无固定模板

(1) Point to Point
   ✓ 一个都不能少

(2) 尽可能服务到位
   ✓ 正文多少页，哪里修改了

(3) Self-contained

2. 审稿意见归类和回答技巧要点

- **(1) Novelty不足 （常见低分原因之一）**
- **(2) 描述错误：假设不合理，语言表达不合理，方法有缺陷等**
- **(3) 效果不明显 （提升有限）**
- **(4) 实验不充分 （补充实验）**
- **(5) 语法，结构，参考文献遗漏等问题**

【1】 针对Novelty不足的问题

一般而言，Novelty不足主要包括三个方面：1）与别人的方法差异不大；2）简单的A+B的组合；3）Extension不够（针对会议扩展期刊）。

1. Novelty不足：别人方法的区别

(1) 别人方法的区别

要点：
- 承认大方向上的类似（可有可无）

- 指出区别，并**Hightlight我们的好处**

- 我们论文其他的贡献

Q4: Differences between PSLR (ours) and AND, ISIF.
All three methods follow the instance discrimination paradigm for unsupervised learning. However, the idea and methodology are totally different. Our PSLR utilizes the structural information to optimize the latent representation. In comparison, both AND and ISIF directly optimize the embedding without using the structural information, resulting in limited generalizability on unseen testing categories.
The methodology is also different, we propose a novel adaptable softmax to optimize the latent representation on top of the enlarged negative similarity. In addition, a variational self-reconstruction is integrated. With extensive experiments, our PSLR has better discriminability and generalizability on both seen and unseen testing categories.
CVPR 2020

1. Novelty不足： A+B

（2）A+B ： 你的工作就是A+B

· 澄清并不是trivial的简单combine，有**insights**

· 重新梳理和强调文章的重要贡献

· 集他人之力（**其他审稿人、AE**）

· 其他好处：效果好，方法简单，SOTA？

Q1: This paper proposes a visual tracking method based on correlation filters and a distractor-aware filters. The proposed method can be considered as a trivial combination of existing techniques in visual tracking. Using distractor-aware filters and context information is very common in visual tracking. In addition, using attention modules is also straightforward. The proposed method can be considered as a trivial combination of existing techniques in visual tracking. The paper needs to revised to introduce a novel technique in visual tracking.

A1: Thanks for raising the concern. However, we would like to clarify that is a trivial combination of existing techniques in visual tracking. In recent years, Siamese network and correlation filter (CF) have become two most popular frameworks in object tracking. This paper presents a novel framework that can break the limitations of CF trackers in handling boundary effects and Siamese trackers in handling distractors on top of a unified framework. Compared to the existing works, the differences (novelty) of our method can be summarized as follows:

In the revised manuscript, we have further clarified the novelty and the differences with related methods in more detail. We think that our work presents important insights for advancing object tracking. Considering that the AE, Reviewer 1 and 3 have all agreed that our manuscript have good merits, we believe our research findings are worth sharing with the community.

TCYB 2020

1. Novelty不足： Extension不够

（3）Extension不够

· 强调区别

· **强调改进点**

· 集他人之力（其他审稿人）

· 根据审稿人的意见，又加了一些改进

· 其他好处

Q 2.1: Compared with the conference version, the novelty of the journal extension parts is limited. The proposed two data augmentation methods are somehow trivial. Negative augmentation with interpolation borrows the idea of hard sample mining, and simply calculate the average (because of \alpha=0.5) of two randomly selected instance pair <f_i, f_k> followed by an l2-norm. Positive augmentation with extrapolation uses a similar idea by calculating the residual. For instance-wise unsupervised softmax embedding, the conference version is designed based on the existing work of [17], where actually the idea of instance-wise unsupervised softmax is not new. The journal extension is a very simple modification based on the conference version and existing works to exploit category labels.

Response: We would like to clarify the extensions in this journal version. Both R1 and R3 have agreed that we have enough extensions in this journal manuscript. The extensions can be summarized below:

First, we introduce two novel domain-agnostic supervision augmentation strategies in feature level: they enrich both positive and negative supervisions by incorporating with the normalized embedding space. The core idea of negative augmentation is to approximate the hard sample mining under limited training batch size by randomly generating negative samples, which seamlessly utilizes the normalized embedding space with interpolation. It is similar to the hard sample mining, but the major novelty is to simulate more negative samples with interpolation, which is crucial for unsupervised learning with limited supervision. And the positive augmentation enhances the robustness with residual extrapolation. These two strategies provide a good solution to approximate large batch training with limited supervision, and it is not a simple application of existing works. Extensive experiments have verified its effectiveness, especially for unsupervised setting (Table 1 on page 8 and Table 2 in page 9).

Second, we give a detailed analysis of the main advantage by directly optimizing the augmented instance features compared to classifier weights or memorized features [17]. We have given a detailed analysis (Sec 3.1.1. and Fig.3 in page 4) about the advantage over [17]. More extensive experiments have verified the advantage over [17].

Third, we develop a new supervised softmax embedding using category-level supervision to optimize the structural relationship within each training batch. The proposed method achieves state-of-the-art or at least comparable performance on three datasets under the supervised setting.

Last but not least, we demonstrate the superiority of the proposed softmax embedding and supervision augmentation techniques for both instance- and category-wise feature learning with extensive experiments, together with a detailed ablation study to evaluate each component and the parameters. Meanwhile, we give more analysis with in-depth discussions about the ability of unsupervised embedding in discriminating other semantic attributes. We have also added the comparison with some newly unsupervised and supervised embedding learning methods. Thanks.

TPAMI 2020

【2】针对描述错误、假设不合理等问题

一般而言，审稿人的**描述可能正确**和**可能不正确**两种情况。此外，针对论文里一些假设的质疑，可以通过实验验证（验证假设合理或者假设不成立的时候实验效果如何）或者举例论证等思路。

2. 描述错误、不合理

对方法的描述错误

　如果审稿人言之有理：

　　大胆承认并改正错误

[[INTRODUCTION]]

The section introduces the reader to the re-id problem and its challenges. It gives a flavor of the current state-of-the-art and describes the pipeline that is commonly adopted to deal with the task. It also roughly discusses the differences between the closed-world and the open open-world settings.

- Page 1, L31 and followings. The paper states that the goal of re-id is to determine whether a person of interest has been seen in any other place at a distinct time. This is rather incomplete since we might want to find the same person in a same camera but at a different time instant. The sentence should be rephrased to clarify this point.

Response: We have rephrased the sentence to avoid misleading understanding. Given a query person-of-interest, the goal of Re-ID is to determine whether this person has appeared in another place at a distinct time captured by a different camera, or even the same camera at a different time instant (Page 1 in the revised manuscript).

- Page 1, L48 and followings state that [2] and [31] are surveys that listed works before the deep learning era. This is not correct since [2] already considered deep learning methods in its analysis. Please carefully check and comment.

Response: We have modified the claims to avoid inaccurate descriptions. Indeed, [2] already mentioned some deep learning methods in early years.

TPAMI 2020

2. 描述错误、不合理

对方法的描述错误

如果审稿人理解错误：

- 指出他理解错误的地方，并澄清错误

- 我们在论文中做了相应的调整以免其他读者也理解错误

- AGW Variants. With the new results on the video re-id setup, the paper "developed a variant, termed as AGW+, to capture the temporal information". This single sentence is not enough to explain how video data is digested by such a model. A more detailed explanation is needed.

Response: Thanks. Actually, we have added the implementation details in the supplementary file. We have also updated the description in the main manuscript. Note that the supplementary file will also be public on IEEE explore.

TPAMI 2021

Q 2.3 How to guarantee that the interpolated and extrapolated features are still "real"? For example, the average of two real objects (e.g., a bird and a car) may not be a real thing without further constraints. The reviewer has a serious concern with this augmentation design. Probably it is better to include a discriminator (or adversarial loss) to learn better-augmented features that are more "real", instead of a simple design of interpolation/extrapolation.

Response: We would like to clarify that we do not need get "real" augmented features. In the normalized embedding space, the basic idea of feature level augmentation is to increase the discriminability of the original instance features and the instance features with data augmentation. For positive augmentation, it can be treated as a variational process, making it robust to small variance with residual extrapolation. This strategy enhances the robustness against feature noise.

TPAMI 2020

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2. 描述错误、不合理：论文里的假设不合理

- **实验验证（假设合理）**

- 实验分析
  - ➤ 假设不成立的时候，结果如何

- 实际应用的场景
  - ➤ 举例子

Q 3.2: *The key assumption of the paper is that the grayscale image domain has a smaller gap to infrared image domain compared to visible image domain, as shown in Fig. 1. This mostly comes from intuition but actually grayscale images might have a different image contrast compared with infrared images. On Page 4, Line 29-30 claims: In this manner, three different modalities are jointly projected in a shared common feature space. If the paper could show the tsne map of the extracted features for the three modalities, it will be more clear to see how the domain features are gathered or separated, which might be a better evidence to support the assumption.*

A 3.2: Actually, we have included a visualization analysis in Fig. 9 to demonstrate that incorporating with the grayscale images can better separate the visible and infrared images on both training and testing set. We plot the positive/negative distributions of cross-modality matching, including infrared to visible matching (R-V positive/negative) and infrared to grayscale matching (R-G positive/negative). Specifically, when the grayscale augmentation is used for tri-modal learning, the infrared-visible positive/negative difference of our proposed HAT is much larger than the baseline (R-V Positive

TIFS 2020

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2. 描述错误、不合理：论文里的假设不合理

- 实验验证（假设合理）

- **实验分析**
  - ➤ **假设不成立的时候，结果如何**

- 实际应用的场景（举例子）

Q3.2: How does the results compare when making the assumption that each person appears in both cameras like DGM?
A3.2: (1) For *the constrained setting* where each person appears in both cameras: we have conducted the experiments based on the original settings in the DGM paper: that is hand-crafted LOMO feature for label estimation, MLAPG and XQDA for metric learning. The results under constrained settings are shown in Table 1. The proposed method could yield competitive performance in most cases under the constrained settings. (2) For *the wild settings* where only a few person appear in both cameras for unsupervised training, the proposed method can achieve better performance than existing methods as demonstrated in our manuscript, especially for the large-scale settings (MARS dataset), which validates that our proposed method is advantageous for practical large-scale camera network.

ECCV 2018

【3】效果不明显（提升有限）

审稿人抨击效果不明显也主要包括两个部分：1）自己跟自己比，自己的某些component提升不明显；2）自己跟别人方法比，提升效果有限。

3．效果不明显 （提升有限）

类型1：自己跟自己比提升不足：

- 找证据在某些场景中提升明显（这些场景很重要）

- 解释在某些场景中提升不明显的原因（没有用额外信息，方法比较简单有效，这些场景有其它的局限性）

- 方法有其他的好处（如速度快，轻量级，监督信息少）

Q 2.5: In Table 11, it seems that all the compared methods are using Inception-V1 as the back-bone. However, both ISIF and aISIF do not lead to much improvement over existing methods when using Inception-V1. Instead, good performance is mainly achieved by using ResNet50. Also, the performance gap between aISIF and ISIF with the same back-bone is very small.

Response: When using Inception-V1 as the backbone, we achieve the best performance in most settings. Most of these methods are developed with triplet learning for network optimization, using specific sample or structural mining, ensemble learning, adversarial/variational samples generation or additional proxy learning to improve the performance. In contrast, our solutions only need random sampling without any additional auxiliary information. The superiority is brought by the explicitly relationship optimization within each mini-batch. The experiments with ResNet50 and ResNet18 are used to demonstrate that our proposed methods can also achieve good performance with different backbone networks, evaluating the flexibility of our proposed methods.

Even under the supervised setting, the performance with feature level augmentation (ISIF and aISIF) is slightly improved under the supervised setting but the improvement under unsupervised setting is significant (Table 1 in page 8 and Table 2 in page 9). The main reason is that the category-level label under supervised setting already can provide enough and accurate positive and negative supervision.

The generated positive/negative feature samples can provide limited additional information. Thus, the accuracy can be slightly improved under this supervised setting. We have observed that aISIF can consistently improve the accuracy under unsupervised settings (Table 1 in page 8 and Table 2 in page 9), where the positive and negative supervision can be greatly enhanced. Thanks.

TPAMI 2020

3．效果不明显 （提升有限）

类型2：自己跟别人比提升不足：

- 自己方法的设置不同

- 实验细节的不公平之处 （比如图像分辨率不同、backbone不同等），如果可以，最好加一个在公平环境下的对比

- 其他方面的好处

- 继续改进算法 （next round）

【4】实验不充分

这一类问题占审稿意见中的**绝大多数**，包括各种不同类型的实验。正常而言，尽量补齐审稿人所要求的实验，特别是对于期刊而言，一定要尊重审稿人的意愿。一些极端情况下，不能补充实验的请说明合理原因。

4．实验不充分（最多）

尽量补充实验：参数实验，不同的设置，不同方法，验证实验等

不能补：阐述原因，做出解释（时间不够，硬件要求过高，实验要求不合理）

Table R3. Comparison to the supervised upper bound.

Model	CIFAR-10		STL-10	
	Linear	kNN	Linear	kNN
PSLR (ours)	86.4	88.4	78.8	83.2
Supervised	92.8	90.8	83.0	82.9

Q3: Linear classifier and supervised upper bound.
We evaluate both linear classifier and kNN on two datasets in Table R3. The accuracy of supervised upper bound is also reported, and our kNN accuracy is very close to the supervised upper bound. This demonstrates that the learned embedding performs well in instance retrieval with cosine similarity. In addition, the unsupervised kNN accuracy is even higher than the supervised upper bound on STL-10 dataset. This verifies that our PSLR benefits from more training samples, since STL-10 contains additional 100K unlabelled images for unsupervised embedding learning.

尽量补充实验！

【5】语法，结构，参考文献遗漏等问题

照改不误：这一类问题也非常常见，大多数情况下遵从审稿人的意愿进行修改补充即可。万一不同意审稿人的建议，给出合理的理由解释即可！

·照改不误！！

- An ideal survey article should first describe the challenges in person reid at the beginning of the manuscript. While the current manuscript describes the challenges in L41-45, I would recommend authors to elaborate these more for a better understanding of the survey paper.

Response: We have enriched the descriptions about the challenges in person re-identification.

Q2: Other minor issues (CPC and missing references). The comparison with CPC on ImageNet is shown in Table R2. Due to time limit, we can only evaluate ResNet50 as the backbone. We will cite the reference in the final version.

4. Page 8, L30: I appreciate the authors clearly states that automatically generated bounding boxes are one of the issues faced by re-id. The current ref [227] handles the exact problem of bounding box refinement, which might be also added in section 3.2.

Response: We have added the corresponding discussion in Section 3.2 (page 10 in the revised manuscript). The updated reference number is [200].

5. Please enlarge the font size in Figure 6.

Response: We have enlarged the font sizes in Figures 5 and 6.

6. Page 9, L44 "Finally, there is still much ...": Maybe provide visual examples to demonstrate the dataset-related challenges.

Response: We have modified the description for better understanding. We believe the intuitive performance gap with numbers can also demonstrate the dataset-related challenge. Due to limited space, we do not add additional figure to demonstrate this point.

【针对AC Message】

直接对话senior reviewer（AC或者AE）的渠道，普通reviewer不可见。一般而言，只适用于审稿人有一些明显的错误，如**违背领域常识，自相矛盾或者严重偏激**等情形。

会议（AC Message）

· 直接与senior reviewer（如AC和AE）对话的渠道，普通reviewers是不可见的

对于会议：发现了审稿人的"问题"，如不专业、对文章涉及领域不熟悉、自我矛盾等，均可指出，从而引起AC注意。

对于期刊：在期刊审稿过程中，遇到类似的问题还可通过AC message来尝试更换审稿人

会议（AC Message）

· 一些可能成功的例子：

➢ **违背常识**：Please note that Assigned Reviewer #id has made some statements that are **against the common-sense** in our field (ironically his/her own confidence rating is "very confident").

➢ **自相矛盾**：We want to bring to your attention the very flawed review #id. This reviewer is **self-contradictory**...

➢ **严重偏激**：We would like to raise attention to AC that unfortunately Reviewer #id holds a very **biased view towards** the contributions of our paper.

【Rebuttal 常见表达】

a. 表示感谢和赞同

- Thank you for the positive/detailed/constructive comments.
- We will add/compare/revise/correct/include … in our final version
- We have added/revised/clarified/modified…… our revised manuscript
- We believe it is important/interesting…. We will further explore/study/investigate it in our future work

b. 表示不同意或澄清

- We would like to clarify/emphasize that .....
- We suppose that the reviewer may have misunderstood our ...... The reviewer may have overlooked/ignored/neglected...
- We have indeed stated/included/discussed/compared/reported/clarified/elaborated ... in our original paper ... (cf. Line #id)
- You have raised an important point/interesting concern; however, we believe that ... would be outside the scope of our paper （our future work/ our claim is more appropriate）
- ...

3. 投稿经验

- 选择合适的期刊或者会议（**主题相符，难易适中**）
- 英语表达规范，图表专业，引用全面：良好规范的写作加分！！！
- 对拟投稿期刊/会议的相关已发表文章的适度引用， PS: 这些人大概率就是你的审稿人

4. Rebuttal 有用吗?

Rebuttal的作用非常有限，还是要好好准备初稿，保证**高质量投稿**!

Rebuttal 有用吗?

- 下图是CVPR 2019总计超过15000条review在rebuttal前后的状态对比统计

Initial \ Final	Strong Accept	Accept	Borderline Accept	Borderline Reject	Reject
Strong Accept	45.9%	30.3%	7.4%	4.0%	1.2%
Weak Accept	2.0%	39.7%	32.2%	13.0%	2.5%
Borderline	0.3%	8.0%	25.3%	45.1%	10.9%
Weak Reject	0.0%	0.9%	6.0%	35.9%	47.1%
Strong Reject	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	4.3%	84.0%

- 首轮Strong Reject改为positive的仅有0.8%；
- 首轮Weak Reject改为positive的仅有6.9%；
- 首轮Borderline改为positive的有33.6%；
- 首轮Borderline改为negative的约56%；
- 首轮Weak Accept改为negative的有15.5%；
- 首轮Strong Accept改为negative的有5.2%；

尽人事听天命。。。 **主要还是初稿要写好! 保证高质量投稿**

知乎 @叶茫

【**后记**】以上内容来自于笔者在学院内部的一次论文分享活动，将自己近年来的相关经历结合实际样例整理下来供诸君参考。

以上内容仅代表个人理解，难免有一些纰漏，不恰之处还望不吝赐教。感谢!

希望大家投稿都能有投必中！！

编辑于 01-14

计算机科学　　深度学习（Deep Learning）　　人工智能

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16 条评论   ⇌ 切换为时间排序

写下你的评论...   🖼️ 🆅🅸🅿 😀

宋命题   07-19
谢谢老师分享，希望今年EMNLP的rebuttal能顺利上岸！
👍 1

Southearting   07-09
希望rebuttal能赢😄
👍 1

丢丢   01-29
叶教授威武，学习了
👍 1

百无一用是书生   09-14
😬赞同，老师讲的很不错呀，求个ppt讲解，分享给我的小伙伴学习。
👍 赞

　　叶茫 (作者) 回复 百无一用是书生   09-14
　　给我发邮件
　　👍 赞

　　百无一用是书生 回复 叶茫 (作者)   09-15
　　ok
　　👍 赞

欧西特   09-04
谢谢叶老师分享，很有帮助。要是老师能分享一份PPT的pdf就更好了，这篇文章里面有些典
型例句看不清楚。
👍 赞

　　叶茫 (作者) 回复 欧西特   09-05
　　给我发邮件😄
　　👍 赞

lyg   06-10
感谢叶教授分享

▲ 赞同 250 ▼   💬 16 条评论   ✈ 分享   ❤ 喜欢   ⭐ 收藏   🗒 申请转载   ⋯

馒头-L ⬡   02-26

想问问返修的时候写的changes remarked，在manuscript里面是直接标红，没有采用修订
模式，这样可以行吗?

👍 赞

> 叶茫 (作者) 回复 馒头-L ⬡   02-26
>
> 一般revision是准备一个response letter，和修改后的论文正文。
> 1. response letter是一个点对点针对审稿人意见的回复
> 2. 正文里面可以把修改过的地方用蓝色或者红色字体标识出来
>
> 👍 1

gangtie95   01-18

非常感谢老师的分享!

👍 赞

Marskc   01-15

叶教授霸气，学习一个。

👍 赞

个人资料   01-14

非常感谢老师。有个问题想请问下，有的会议注明了：Rebuttal审稿人不可见。这种情况是
什么什么意思?

👍 赞

> 叶茫 (作者) 回复 个人资料   01-14
>
> 不太清楚你说的这种情况，应该不是很常见。我猜测很有可能是直接给AC来看的，帮助
> AC来衡量不同的审稿意见的重要性。但是这样大福提升了AC的工作量，应该不多见。希
> 望对你有帮助🤝
>
> 👍 2

> 桃花岛主 回复 个人资料   04-15
>
> icip2021就是rebuttal审稿人不可见，仅AC可见。

👍 赞

▲ 赞同 250 ▼   💬 16 条评论   ✈ 分享   ♥ 喜欢   ★ 收藏   ▣ 申请转载   …