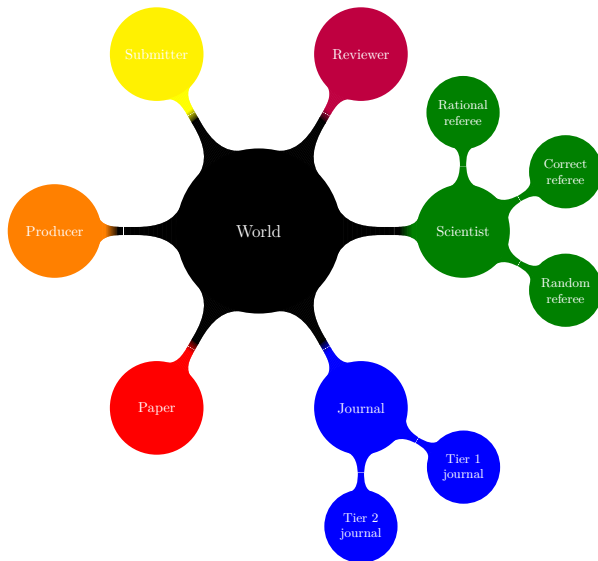


# A Generalized Model for Peer Review: Design and Implementation

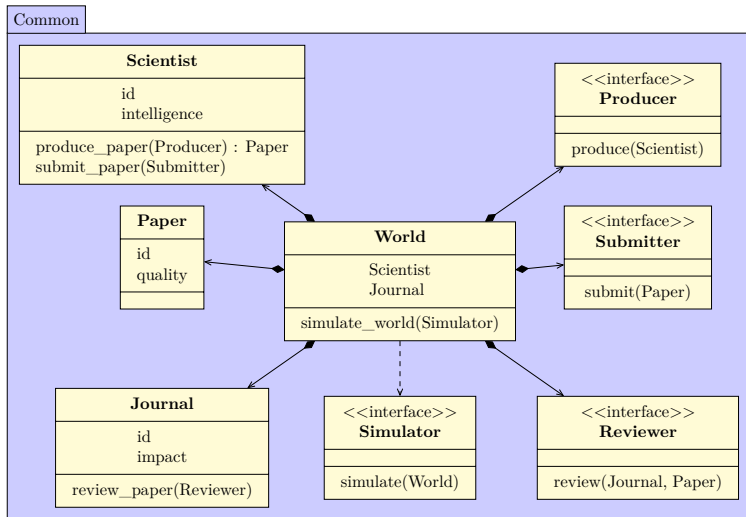
Xiang Gao

Dec 19, 2011

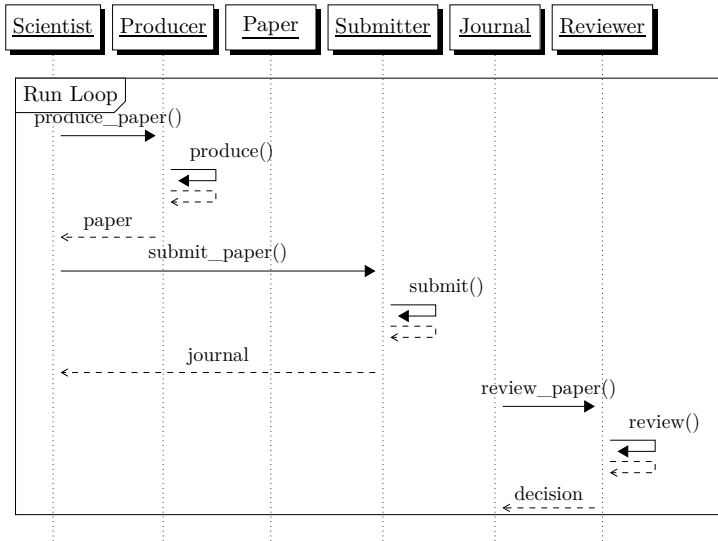
# Six Building Blocks for Modeling Peer Review



# Class Design



# Work Flow



# Code Style

- Objected-oriented for extendibility.
- Comment to generate help doc.
- Parallel for simulation.

# Turner's Model: Introduction

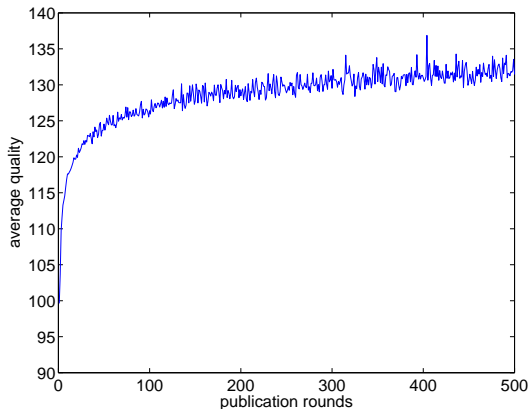
## Model

$$Q_i^{author} \in N(100, \sigma^2) \quad Q_i^{submit} \in N(Q_i^{author}, \sigma_{quality}^2)$$

$$M(t) = \lambda M(t-1) + (1 - \lambda) \langle Q_i^{quality}(t-1) \rangle_i$$

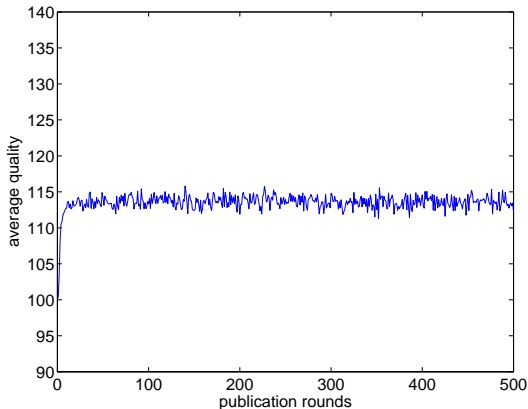
$$Q_{min} = M(t) + \alpha std[Q_i^{quality}(t-1)]$$

# Turner's Model: Results and Discussion



**Figure:** The average paper quality when all the reviewers are correct ones.

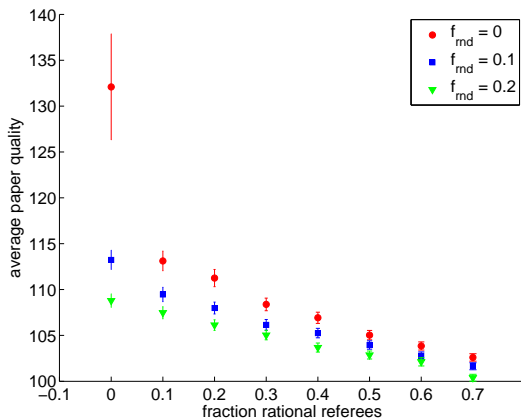
# Turner's Model: Results and Discussion



**Figure:** The average paper quality when 90 percent the reviewers are correct ones and 10 percent are rational.

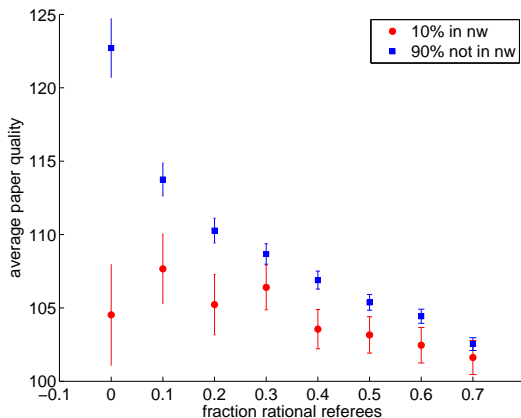


# Turner's Model: Results and Discussion



**Figure:** Comparison of average paper quality when varying the fraction of random reviewers from 0 to 0.2, the fractional of rational reviewers from 0 to 0.7.

# Turner's Model: Results and Discussion



**Figure:** Comparison of average paper quality of when 10 percent scientists are in network and varying the fractional of rational reviewers from 0 to 0.7.

# Turner's Model: Results and Discussion

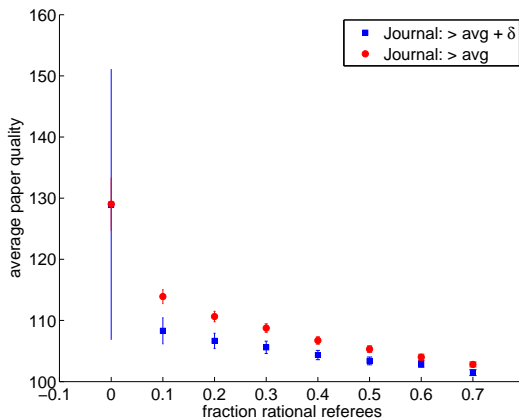
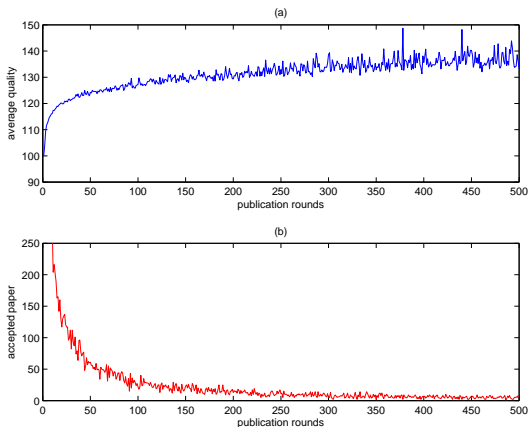


Figure: Effect of journal favors higher quality papers.

# Turner's Model: Results and Discussion



**Figure:** Average accepted quality vs accepted numbers. The reviewers are all correct ones.

# Lessons and Experiences

- Start early.

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- Plan to throw one away.

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- Don't repeat yourself.

# Lessons and Experiences

- Start early.
- Plan to throw one away.
- Don't repeat yourself.
- Summary and outlook.