



# 国际期刊审稿流程与要点

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- 国际期刊审稿流程
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- 论文写作要点
- 论文修改要点
- 如何改进英文表述



# 国际期刊审稿流程

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- 作者投稿（以电子投稿为例）
- Editor in Chief 或其办公室选择Associate Editor
- Associate Editor选择Reviewers
- Reviewers审稿
- Associate Editor作决定
  - RQ: Reject (Rewrite Again After Major Changes)
  - AQ: Publish in Minor, Required Change
  - R: Reject (Paper Is Not Of Sufficient Quality Or Novelty To Be Published In This Transactions)



## 国际期刊审稿流程（续）

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- 作者投送修改稿
- Associate Editor组织第2次审稿
  - Reviewers审查作者对审稿意见的回答意见
  - Reviewers审查修改稿
- Associate Editor作决定
  - 发表
  - 小修改后发表
  - Reject



# 审稿要点

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## I. REVIEW

Please expand and give details in Section III.

### A. Suitability of topic

1. Is the topic appropriate for publication in these transactions?

☐ Yes

☐ Perhaps

☐ No

2. Is the topic important to colleagues working in the field?

☐ Yes

☐ Moderately So

☐ No (explain: )



## 审稿要点（续）

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### ■ B. Content

1. Is the paper technically sound?

☐ Yes

☐ No (why not? )</P>

2. Is the coverage of the topic sufficiently comprehensive and balanced?

☐ Yes

☐ Important information is missing or superficially treated.

☐ Treatment somewhat unbalanced, but not seriously so.

☐ Certain parts significantly overstresses.



## 审稿要点（续）

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3. How would you describe the technical depth of the paper?

☐ Superficial

☐ Suitable for the non-specialist

☐ Appropriate for the Generally Knowledgeable Individual Working in the Field or a Related Field

☐ Suitable only for an Expert

4. How would you rate the technical novelty of the paper?

☐ Novel

☐ Somewhat Novel

☐ Not Novel



## 审稿要点（续）

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### C. Presentation

1. How would you rate the overall organization of the paper?

☐ Satisfactory ...

☐ Could be improved

☐ Poor

2. Are the title and abstract satisfactory?

☐ Yes

☐ No (explain: )





## 审稿要点（续）

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3. Is the length of the paper appropriate? If not, recommend how the length of the paper should be amended, including a possible target length for the final manuscript.

☐ Yes

☐ No

4. Are symbols, terms, and concepts adequately defined?

☐ Yes

☐ Not always

☐ No



## 审稿要点（续）

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5. How do you rate the English usage?

☐ Satisfactory

☐ Needs improvement

☐ Poor

6. Rate the Bibliography.

☐ Satisfactory

☐ Unsatisfactory (explain: )



## 审稿要点（续）

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### D. Overall rating

#### **1. How would you rate the technical contents of the paper?**

☐ Excellent      ☐ Good      ☐ Fair      ☐ Poor

#### **2. How would you rate the novelty of the paper?**

☐ Highly Novel      ☐ Sufficiently Novel      ☐ Slightly Novel  
☐ Not Novel



## 审稿要点（续）

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3. How would you rate the literary presentation of the paper?

- ☐ Totally Accessible   ☐ Mostly Accessible   ☐ Partially Accessible
- ☐ Inaccessible

4. How would you rate the appropriateness of this paper for publication in this IEEE Transactions?

- ☐ Excellent Match   ☐ Good Match   ☐ Weak Match
- ☐ Poor Match



## 审稿要点（续）

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### II. RECOMMENDATION

- ( ) A Publish Unaltered
- ( ) AQ Publish in Minor, Required Changes (as noted in Section III)
- ( ) RQ Review Again After Major Changes (as noted in Section III)
- ( ) R Reject (Paper is not of sufficient quality or novelty to be published in this Transactions)
- ( ) R Reject (A major rewrite is required. Author should be encouraged to resubmit rewritten paper at some later time.)
- ( ) R Reject (Paper is seriously flawed; do not encourage resubmission.)



## 审稿要点（续）

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### III. DETAILED COMMENTS

Please state why you rated the paper as you did in Sections I and II. If you have indicated that revisions are required, please give the author specific guidance regarding those revisions, differentiating between optional and mandatory changes.



# 论文写作要点

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引言是吸引审稿人眼球的关键部分。

引言的写作要点：

- 本文所涉及的研究对象和领域的重要性

体现选题的重要性以及作者文献综述、总结的能力

- 总结本文的主要贡献与创新点

Reviewer 又称 Referee, 不要指望审稿人替你总结你的论文的主要贡献和创新。审稿人的责任是裁判你所总结的本文主要贡献和创新点 (original contribution, fill in some gap, extension, generalization, important improvement) 是否属实, 是否有价值?



# 论文写作要点（续1）

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## 正文的写作要点：

- 物理问题数学化，数学结果物理化。

数学化可避免单纯就事论事，使你的研究问题具有更加广泛的代表性。数学结果的物理解释或涵义可以突出该结果的重要性和可信性，具有启迪的作用。

- 引用他人的结果、结论或观点，一定要注明。

- 本文主要贡献与创新点的论述

1. 千万不要遗漏引用提出重要或者典型理论、方法的有关文献。否则，将会被锯！
2. 阐明你有关理论、方法的idea！
3. 与现有主要理论或方法的比较（有比较，才有鉴别）：理论和实验比较。





# 论文写作要点（续2）

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## 正文的写作要点（续）

- 繁琐的证明或推导宜以附录形式给出。
- 对重要的结果可以使用Remark形式加於注释和加强说明。
- 保证推导和证明的正确性。
- 注意数学结果的几何解释和物理涵义说明。



# 论文写作要点（续3）

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## 实验的写作要点（续）

- 不能一言堂，一定要与其他典型或者重要方法进行比较。
- 实验模型或者参数最好选择典型的、普遍采用的模型或参数。
- 实验结果应该是几百次以上的统计结果。
- 图的文字标注清楚，不用读正文即可看懂图。
- 对实验结果，应该有自己的明确的结论。



# 论文写作要点（续4）

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## 结论的写作要点

总结本文的主要贡献与创新，与引言相呼应。

## 论文采用的标准：

- 有创新。
- 高质量。

质量低的创新（与现有理论/方法相比较，无明显效果和意义）通常不会被录用。



# 论文修改要点

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- 认真按照审稿人的意见修改。
- 写一个Response to Reviewers' Comments, 详细说明你是如何按照审稿人意见进行修改的（别忘了感谢Associate Editor和Reviewers的Comments and Suggestions, 千万不要与审稿人辩论）。
- 回答不了的问题可以作为待研究的问题在结论中提出。



# 如何改进英文表述

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- 在阅读英文文献的时候，认真将一些好的句型记下来，并且加以分类（Introduction, Text, Simulations, Conclusion）存储。
- 灵活调用有关句型。

例：

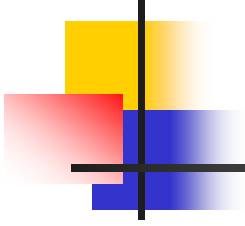
We summarize by itemizing what is new in this paper.

The authors were motivated by two distinct engineering and physics applications.

The author's original motivation for studying this problem came from a response to ...

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows.

We now outline this paper.



谢谢！