

2017 年 MTT-S 国际微波会议（IMS2017）双盲评审政策

2017 年 MTT-S 国际微波会议将沿用自 2011 年以来实行的双盲评审政策。双盲评审过程即作者和审稿人双方相互匿名。评审委员会将不会向审稿人透露提交论文作者的姓名或所在单位，这类信息必须在稿件提交前予以删除。

双盲评审过程是为了消除基于知名度，国家，性别或其他因素而造成的支持或反对发表来自某一作者或单位的文章的偏见。这有助于确保作者以下权利：

- 所有提交的论文在既定的评价准则上接受公平的审核
- 所有提交论文的评审是基于其内容和品质，而非基于作者本人或他们的所在单位

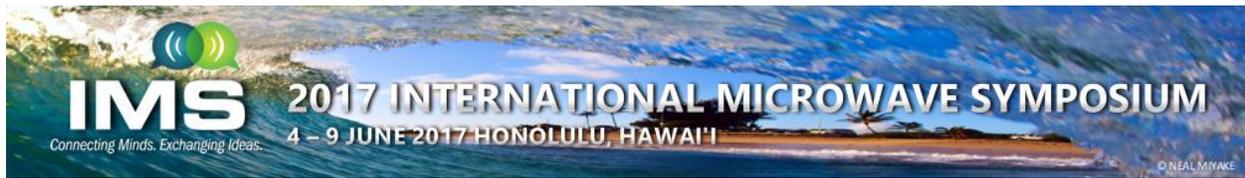
除了删除作者姓名及所属单位这些显而易见的要求外，作者还需为满足双盲评审要求对提交的文章做一些其它的更改。例如审核提交论文时，引用前人文献的要求依然有效。只是在引用作者们自己的文章时，需要注意措辞方式以避免审稿人认出作者身份。作者们用援引他人前作的方式引用自己的作品即可。比如，请不要写成“**We demonstrated in [2] that ...**”，而应改为“**It was demonstrated in [2] that ...**”。作者应采取一切可能的方式将提交的论文匿名并且避免审稿人推测出作者身份。为了尽可能简化该过程，我们可以将其精简为以下几个步骤：

1. 从首页上删除姓名，联系信息，和所在单位（以及出现在其他任何地方的类似信息）。
2. 删除致谢部分和资金来源的引用。
3. 采用第三人称引用作者自己的文章。
4. 确保图例中不含有任何包含单位信息的标识符（比如，硬件或 IC 版图上的图标）。
5. 采用匿名的方式抹去文章里任何有关身份的信息。
6. 对作者未发表的作品进行删除或隐藏身份信息。
7. 删除作者或所在单位申请的专利的引用。

对于提交给 IMS2017 但未能遵照这些双盲评审要求的论文，组委会将不予审阅。

其中关于双盲评审政策最常见的误解出现在文末的参考文献里。请参考下表中列出的正确和错误的处理方式。假设你和你的合著者姓名分别是 J. A. Doe 和 J. B. Doe 。

引用参考文献时的正确处理方式	引用参考文献时的错误处理方式



<p>“This paper builds on the previous research of [2] by highlighting some of the recent advances...”</p> <p>[2] J. A. Doe and J. B. Doe, “Previous research: a review,” in <i>2014 Int. Conf. on Writing Conf. Papers</i>, Luckenbach, TX, USA, Jun. 2014, pp. 1721–1734.</p> <p>请使用匿名，第三人称的方式在论文里引用你自己的文章。请不要更改（或删除）任何引用文献的信息，包括你自己的在内。</p>	<p>“In this paper we build on our previous research [2] and highlight some of the recent advances...”</p> <p>[2] (Redacted – double blind), “Previous research: a review,” in <i>2014 Int. Conf. on Writing Conf. Papers</i>, Luckenbach, TX, USA, Jun. 2014, pp. 1721–1734.</p> <p>请勿在引用你自己的文章时使用诸如“我们”和“我们的”等第一人称语句。请勿更改（或删除）文献信息，包括你自己的在内。</p>
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如需查看更多如何避免违反双盲评审政策的案例，请参考附录“Recent Advances in Eliminating Double-Blind Violations in Conference Papers”。该文由 IMS2017 指导委员会 Ryan Gough 博士撰写。

Recent Advances in Eliminating Double-Blind Violations in Conference Papers

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Abstract—The double-blind review process is crucial for maintaining impartiality and integrity in conference publications. However, the submission of articles that inadvertently violate this process by revealing information about the authors is a common problem. In this paper, we report on the latest research being conducted at the Institute for Adherence to Conference Submission Procedures (IACSP) to address this systemic difficulty.

Index Terms—Buzzwords, internet of things, millimeter waves, terahertz systems, wearable technologies.

I. INTRODUCTION

A double-blind review process is intended to eliminate any perception of bias for or against an author or institution based on name recognition, country, gender, or other characteristics. Or, in the words of the Author Instructions for the International Microwave Symposium (IMS):

A double-blind review process is intended to eliminate any perception of bias for or against an author or institution based on name recognition, country, gender, or other characteristics [1].

This process, though simple in theory, requires submitted papers to simultaneously give an accurate representation of the state-of-the-art in a given field while also obscuring any information that might give a reviewer an indication of the authors' identities. This can be a difficult balancing act for authors to maintain.

In this paper we build on our previous research [2] and highlight some of the recent advances in how authors can report on their findings in a manner that keeps their identities hidden.

II. THEORY

As alluded to earlier, hiding the authorship of submitted papers during the review process helps ensure that all papers are judged equally based on the established judging criteria, and are not subject to any bias that may be held by the reviewers [1]. But how can this be reliably accomplished?

There are many schools of thought on the best approach that can be taken. Most of these are laughably out of date, especially those of our funding competitors [3], [4]. However, the Institute for Adherence to Conference Submission Procedures

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(IACSP) remains a leader in this field, inspiring admiration in its followers and abject envy in its rivals.

The authors have reported extensively on this topic [5], [6], and are considered experts in anonymous reporting by anyone with pretensions of respectability in the field. Generally accepted best-practice guidelines include, but are not limited to [1]:

Refer to your previous works using anonymous, third-person language

- 1) Eliminating names, contact information, and affiliations from title pages (and anywhere else)
- 2) Eliminating acknowledgments and references to funding sources
- 3) Using the third person to refer to the authors' own work
- 4) Ensuring figures do not contain any affiliation-related identifier (e.g. logos on hardware or in IC layouts)
- 5) Depersonalizing the work by using anonymous text where necessary
- 6) Removing or depersonalizing citations to authors' unpublished work
- 7) Removing references to patents filed by authors or their institutions

Here we examine the effectiveness of these guidelines and determine which, if any, have scientific merit. Those deemed acceptable will be passed off as our own findings in the hopes of this paper being cited by future works on the subject – the rest will be cast aside and become a byword among the nations.

Refer to your previous works using anonymous, third-person language

III. TEST AND RESULTS

As a test case, we submitted two identical papers to a well-known conference. This conference has a double-blind submission policy, making it the ideal environment to test our methods of author obfuscation.

On one paper we included our names and contact information in the 'author' and 'affiliations' fields below the title, making it easy for readers (and reviewers) to identify who we are. This was in direct violation of the conference's stated rules for paper submissions, but $\sqrt{(\%)}$.

On the second paper, however, we intentionally did not include this information, making it virtually impossible to identify us as authors. We also edited our manuscript to ensure that all of the references to our previous works were made in the third person, a difficult task considering our lengthy contribu-

Avoid biased language

Do not list personal patents

tions to the subject. We removed information about our funding sources, and declined to include an acknowledgement section. We used anonymous text as necessary, and removed references about **our many, many patents [7]**.

The results of this test were astounding. We were informed that our first paper, which included all of our personal information, was disqualified from consideration for inclusion in the conference. Apparently the paper contained multiple violations the conference's double-blind review procedure... exactly as we expected! The thrill of scientific discovery! So far so good.

However, the second paper produced highly unexpected results. Because of our expert job in removing all personal information, the paper was duly considered by the conference and reviewed by a panel of experts. This is exactly as we anticipated.

For some reason, however, the paper was subsequently declined for inclusion in the conference. Who can say what the reasons for this might have been? Was it the lack of a subject in our paper? Perhaps it was the lack of any results whatsoever, or indeed even a coherent train of semi-original thought? Investigations are ongoing; results are summarized in Fig. 1.

IV. CONCLUSION

Despite the (excessively, in our judgement) harsh opinion of the reviewers, we believe this experiment to be an unqualified success. The authors have demonstrated conclusively that a paper which violates all of the published double-blind guidelines of a conference will not be considered by that conference. Even the august reputation of the authors in question is not sufficient to allow this rule to be circumvented, making it quite impossible for others to even consider the possibility.

In addition, it has been shown that by following a few simple guidelines – removing author names and affiliations, using third-person language instead of personal pronouns, and removing any funding information, among others – the anonymity of the authors can be maintained. This ensures that all papers will be judged based on their individual merit, and removes the perception of bias from the reviewing process.

Do not remove or redact citations of your previous work... simply refer to the works using third-person identifiers. References [5] and [6] should look like [2].

Remove affiliation identifiers from figures

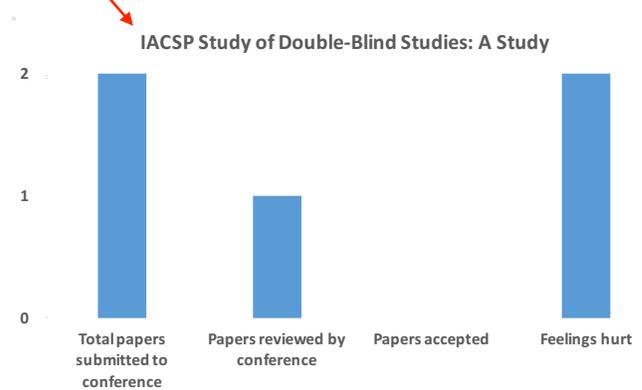


Fig. 1. We don't want to talk about it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Remove acknowledgments and funding information

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- [7] J. A. Doe and J. B. Doe, "Mild-mannered glasses for hiding Kryptonian origins", U.S. Patent 8 675 309, Apr. 1, 1938.

Do not list patents filed by yourself or your affiliated institution(s)