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# 컴퓨터공학논문연구

## 3 - 연구 논문 제출 및 평가 과정

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# 논문 제출 및 발표 일정 변경

- 10월 11일(수)까지 → **10월 18일(수) 23:59까지**
  - LMS 홈페이지 과제 메뉴로 제출
- 10월 19일 ~ 11월 30일 7회의 수업에 걸쳐 하루에 5 or 6명 발표

7	연구 논문 발표	10/19
8	연구 논문 발표	10/26
9	연구 논문 발표	11/2
10	연구 논문 발표	11/9
11	연구 논문 발표	11/16
12	연구 논문 발표	11/23
13	연구 논문 발표	11/30

# Outline

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- Journal vs. Conference
- Process of Publishing a Research Paper

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# **Journal vs. Conference**

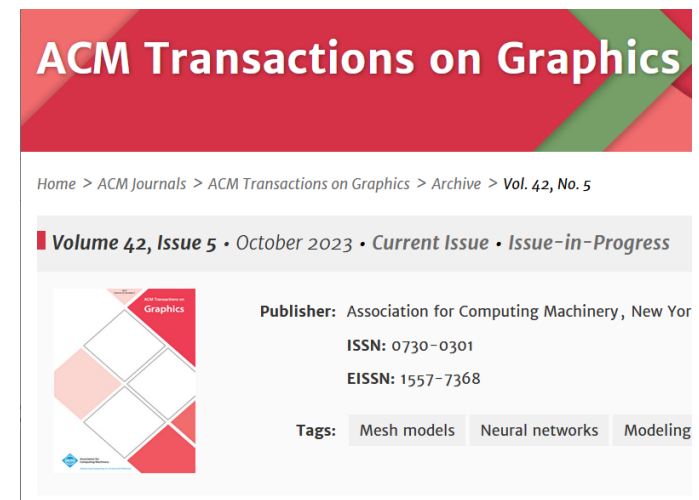
# Journal vs. Conference

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- Journals and conferences serve as the formal channels through which research papers are officially presented.

# Journal (학술지)

- A regular periodical publication, published monthly, bi-monthly, or yearly, containing a collection of peer reviewed papers.
- ACM Transactions on Graphics (TOG), IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics (TVCG), ...
- Volumes & Issues
  - Volume(권) represents a specific time period, usually a year.
  - Issues(호): Each volume is further divided into issues.



# Conference (학술대회, 학회)

- A formal meeting of scholars for several days that aims to share innovative ideas and solutions for the research field.
- ACM SIGGRAPH / SIGGRAPH Asia, Eurographics, ...
- Conference papers are collected and published as "proceedings" ("논문집").



Home > Conferences > SIGGRAPH > Proceedings > SIGGRAPH '22

## SIGGRAPH '22: ACM SIGGRAPH 2022 Conference Proceedings



2022 Proceeding

Editors: Munkhtsetseg Nandigjav, Niloy

Publisher: Association for Computing Machinery, United States

Conference: SIGGRAPH '22: Special Interest Group on Interactive Techniques Conference • V. • August 7 - 11, 2022

ISBN: 978-1-4503-9337-9

Published: 24 July 2022

Sponsors: [SIGGRAPH](#)

# Conference (학술대회, 학회)

- 참고: 국내에서 "학회"라는 단어는
  - 학술대회(conference)를 의미하기도 하지만,
  - 특정 학문 분야를 공부 및 연구하는 사람들의 모임(society)를 의미하기도 한다.
- 예:
  - 한국컴퓨터그래픽스학회 2023 학술대회(KCSG 2023)
  - 한국컴퓨터그래픽스학회(Korea Computer Graphics Society)



# Journal & Conference

- Journal statistics
  - Journal Citation Reports (JCR): <https://jcr.clarivate.com/jcr/home>
- Conference lists
  - 한국정보과학회 우수학술대회 (개편)목록 (2020):  
[http://www.kiise.or.kr/TopConferences/data/SW분야우수학술대회목록\\_2020.pdf](http://www.kiise.or.kr/TopConferences/data/SW분야우수학술대회목록_2020.pdf)
  - BK21 플러스 사업 Computer Science 분야 우수국제학술대회 목록 (2018): [http://www.kiise.or.kr/TopConferences/data/BK21플러스사업\\_CS분야\\_우수국제학술대회목록\\_2018.pdf](http://www.kiise.or.kr/TopConferences/data/BK21플러스사업_CS분야_우수국제학술대회목록_2018.pdf)
- 서로 다른 분야 간의 비교는 어려움. 절대적인 것으로 받아들이지는 말 것.

# Journal vs. Conference | Publication Frequency

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- Journals
  - are typically published on a regular and ongoing basis, such as monthly, quarterly, or annually.
  - They provide a **continuous platform** for the publication of research articles.
  
- Conferences
  - Conference proceedings, which include papers presented at the conference, are often published as a collection after the event.
  - Conferences themselves are typically held **annually or less frequently**.

# Journal vs. Conference | Peer Review

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- Journals
  - Most journal articles undergo a peer-review process where experts in the field evaluate the quality, validity, and significance of the research before publication.
  - This process helps **ensure (or improve) the credibility of the content.**
- Conferences
  - Conference papers may undergo a review process, but it is often less rigorous and less time-consuming than journal peer review.
  - The focus is on **selecting papers for presentation rather than extensive revisions.**

# Journal vs. Conference | Depth and Length

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- Journals
  - Journal articles often provide in-depth coverage of a specific topic, allowing for detailed explanations, comprehensive literature reviews, and extensive data analysis.
  - They tend to be **longer** and **more comprehensive** than conference papers.
- Conferences
  - Conference papers are generally **more concise** and focused on a specific aspect of research.
  - They provide a snapshot of current work and may not include as much background information or detailed analysis as journal articles.

# Journal vs. Conference | Publication Timeline

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- Journals
  - The publication timeline for journal articles can be longer, as they go through peer review and editing processes.
  - It may take **several months or even years** from submission to publication.
- Conferences
  - Conferences have **specific submission deadlines** and event dates, which can lead to a shorter publication timeline compared to journals.
  - Researchers can present their work sooner at a conference.

# Conferences in Computer Science

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- Originally,
  - the primary purpose of conferences was to present intermediate research results (often with short papers) and exchange ideas through discussions with other researchers.
  - Therefore, conference papers have traditionally been perceived as less polished and less significant compared to journal papers.
- But that's not true in computer science anymore.
  - Due to the rapid technological advancements, computer science conferences serve as platforms for introducing and presenting new technologies that have already been developed. They feature full papers exceeding 10 pages.
  - Now **conference papers often lead** the way in defining the major trends and directions in research.

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# **Process of Publishing a Research Paper**

# Process of Publishing a Research Paper

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- 0. Conduct Research
- 1. Select a Target Journal or Conference
- 2. Write Your Paper
- 3. Submit Your Paper
- 4. Peer Review
- 5. Rebuttal (conferences)
- 6. Decision on Acceptance
- 7. Publication (if accepted)
- 8. Promotion (if accepted)



# 1. Select a Target Journal or Conference

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- Choose a suitable journal or conference for your paper.
- Match between the subject of your paper and the journal/conference's aim and scope.
  - One of the most common reasons for rejection is a misalignment between your paper and the aims and scope of the journal or conference.
- If you're submitting to a conference, check the submission deadlines.
- You should have thorough discussions with your advisor about selecting the conference or journal for paper submission.

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# Call for Papers

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## Call for Full Papers

The EUROGRAPHICS 2024 Full Papers Program will showcase innovative research in Computer Graphics and related areas. We invite submissions of new ideas and encourage all forms of research creativity and originality. We are interested in the practice, experience, novel applications, technological, system, or theoretical papers, with the ambition of setting the standard in the field and stimulating future trends. We encourage submissions from all areas related to computer graphics, including but not limited to: *rendering, modeling, animation, generative AI, deep learning for graphics, simulation, geometry processing, image/video processing, fabrication, 3D printing, computational imaging, display technologies, graphics hardware, human-computer interaction, visualization, virtual and augmented reality.*

## 2. Write Your Paper

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- (Content from the Previous Lecture)
- + Your paper should follow the structure common to your field or the guidelines provided by the target journal or conference.
  - Example:  
<https://asia.siggraph.org/2023/submissions/technical-papers/>

# 3. Submit Your Paper

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- Submit your paper to the selected journal or conference through their submission system.
- Ensure you include all required documents, such as an abstract, cover letter, and any supplementary materials.

## Create new Submission

Please fill out the following sections. You can also create an empty submission and edit all fields later.

**Abstract submission:** For an abstract submission fill out the entries "title" and "abstract". after the abstract deadline has passed, you cannot change the title and abstract anymore.

**Blind reviewing** is used for this kind of submission, i.e. the reviewers will not get to see the personal data you enter below, it is for internal use only.

When your submission is created, you can upload your paper as a PDF or a ZIP/GZIP compressed archive in a first and optional multimedia material in a second step.

Remember: you can always come back and continue, edit your entered data or change your submission (before the submission deadline, of course)!

If you have any questions, remarks or problems send us an Email to [srm-eg2024full@eg.org](mailto:srm-eg2024full@eg.org).

### Submission Form

(Field marked with "\*" are required for the submission)

**\* Title**

**\* Abstract**

**Number of pages**

# 4. Peer Review

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- Your paper will undergo a peer review process.
- Reviewers, who are experts in your field, evaluate your paper for its quality, validity, significance, and originality.
- The review form requested of reviewers can vary from journal/conference to journal/conference.

# Example Review Form - SIGGRAPH Asia 2023

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- Description (required)
  - Briefly describe the paper including its topic and the nature of its contribution (e.g., a study, an algorithm, a system, a benchmark...). Give your assessment of the scope, originality, and magnitude of the contribution.
- Clarity of Exposition (required)
  - Are the exposition and presentation clear? How could they be improved? [For Journal Papers] Is the length of the paper justified, assuming a recommended length of 8–10 pages plus references?
  - Please be tolerant of papers that do not conform to the usual paper template.

# Example Review Form - SIGGRAPH Asia 2023

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- Quality of References (required)
  - Are all the relevant papers discussed and, conversely, are all the references relevant to the presented work? Indicate any missing or superfluous references. Are all the cited papers accurately discussed in the context of the submission?
- Technical Correctness and Reproducibility (required)
  - Is the technical content of the paper correct? Are all important details (e.g., algorithm, study protocol, benchmark metric, training procedure...) discussed adequately? Could the work be reproduced from the information in the paper and the supplementary material?
  - Remember that the authors may not be able to share their code/data for various reasons. Submissions should not be penalized for the lack of code/data, even though such additional material often has a positive effect on the review process. Regardless of whether the code/data is provided, one should be able to recreate it from the paper and the supplementary material, and you may request additional information if needed.



# Example Review Form - SIGGRAPH Asia 2023

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- Validation (required)
  - Does the validation support the claims of the paper? Are the limitations and drawbacks of the work clear?
  - For Conference Paper track submissions, please be open to riskier but potentially-significant work, even if not extensively compared against a variety of alternative options. Remember that different types of contributions require different types of validation and that not everything needs to be demonstrated on an end-to-end application or with a user study. Adjust the expectation to the originality of the contribution; while extensive testing is expected for a refinement of a well-established approach, a lighter-weight validation may be acceptable for a groundbreaking idea. If asking for additional experiments, be mindful that the required resources should not exceed those of a typical lab or those already demonstrated in the submission. When requesting comparisons to previous papers, provide links to the code/data of these papers (if no such code/data exists, consider limiting the request to a discussion). If needed, include suggestions to keep the paper length adequate.
- Justification for Conference vs Journal Recommendation
  - Please explain your recommendation of conference vs. journal acceptance.

# Example Review Form - SIGGRAPH Asia 2023

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- Ethics & Diversity (required)
  - Are there any ethical issues raised in this paper and, if so, how were they addressed?
- Recommendation for conference publication (required)
  - (Check one of...)
  - Strong reject (I would argue strongly against this paper)
  - Reject (I recommend rejection)
  - Borderline negative (I am not sure, but leaning negative)
  - Borderline positive (I am not sure, but leaning positive)
  - Accept (I recommend acceptance, possibly despite minor concerns)
  - Strong accept (I would argue strongly for this paper)
  - Not eligible (This paper does not fit the criteria of a conference paper)

# Example Review Form - SIGGRAPH Asia 2023

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- Please describe your expertise on the topic of the paper. (required)
  - (Check one of ...)
  - Novice (I can evaluate the overall correctness but not the details)
  - Intermediate (I understand the technical details and I am familiar with the state of the art)
  - Expert (I have worked on a related topic in the past 5 years)
- Explanation of Rating
  - Explain your rating by discussing the strengths and weaknesses of the submission, contributions, and the potential impact of the paper. Include suggestions for improvement and publication alternatives, if appropriate. Be thorough. Be fair. Be courteous. Provide evidence and references for your statements. Above all, be constructive.
  - If the paper is a resubmission with reviewer continuity, please also give your assessment of how well the authors took into account comments from reviewers in the previous review cycle, and improved their work. Note that the reviewing system gives you access to the former reviews and that the authors were instructed to upload a cover letter outlining the changes to their work as supplementary material.
  - Your evaluation will be forwarded to the authors during the rebuttal period. Please be judicious in asking questions to be answered during rebuttal - authors should not be expected to produce new results or conduct additional experiments during the rebuttal period. (required)

# 4. Peer Review

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- Conferences typically require reviewers to choose one from among items similar to the following options based on their recommendations:
  - Strong reject (I would argue strongly against this paper)
  - Reject (I recommend rejection)
  - Borderline negative (I am not sure, but leaning negative)
  - Borderline positive (I am not sure, but leaning positive)
  - Accept (I recommend acceptance, possibly despite minor concerns)
  - Strong accept (I would argue strongly for this paper)

# 4. Peer Review

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- Journals typically require reviewers to choose one from among items similar to the following options based on their recommendations:
  - Accept With No Changes
  - Author Should Prepare A Minor Revision
  - Author Should Prepare A Major Revision For A Second Review
  - Revise and resubmit as “new” Reject

# 4. Peer Review

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- Double-blind vs. Single-blind review
  - Double-blind: Authors do not know who the reviewers are, and reviewers do not know who the authors are.
  - Single-blind: Authors do not know who the reviewers are, and reviewers know who the authors are.
- The trend in recent years, driven by a desire to reduce bias and improve the fairness of the review process, has been towards adopting double-blind reviews in many top-tier computer science conferences.

# 5. Rebuttal (conferences)

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- Rebuttal Phase:
  - Following the initial reviews, authors are given a specific period of time (typically a week or two) to prepare a rebuttal document.
  - In this document, authors can address and respond to the reviewers' comments and criticisms. They can explain any misunderstandings, clarify points, provide additional information, or defend their work against the criticisms raised.
- Reviewers' Consideration:
  - After receiving the authors' rebuttal, the reviewers revisit their initial assessments and take the rebuttal into account. They may choose to modify their reviews based on the authors' responses or maintain their original recommendations.

# 6. Decision on Acceptance

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- Conferences:
  - The conference's program committee or chairs consider the reviewers' comments, the authors' rebuttal, and the original paper.
  - They use this information to make a final decision.
    - Accept (rare)
    - Conditional accept
    - Reject
  - Sometimes, papers that were initially rejected may be reconsidered and accepted based on the rebuttal and discussions.



# 6. Decision on Acceptance

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- Journals:
  - The editor or editorial board of the journal reviews the revised paper, the reviewers' comments, and any rebuttal provided.
  - They make a decision on whether to accept the paper, request further revisions, or reject it.
    - Accept
    - Minor revision
    - Major revision
    - Reject

# 7. Publication, 8. Promotion (if accepted)

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- Publication

- Once your paper is accepted and all requirements are met, it will be published in the journal or included in the conference proceedings (also available online in most cases).
- Conferences and journals typically require a "camera-ready" version of the paper after it has been accepted.

- Promotion

- Share your published paper with your peers and colleagues.
- Promote your work through presentations, social media, and academic networking platforms to increase its visibility.

# Next Time

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- Next lecture:
  - 연구 논문 발표 방법