

GUIDELINES FOR REVIEWERS

Interactive Sonification Workshop

TECHNICAL GUIDELINES

Scheduling

As soon as you are notified of your assigned papers, please check all of them to make sure that:

- there are no obvious conflicts of interest (see section on *Conflict of Interest* below)
- the number of assigned papers and the deadline allow you enough time to complete your reviews (see section on *Commitment and Respect* below);
- you are qualified to review the papers assigned;
- none of the papers assigned to you violates any of the paper submission guidelines.

If any issues arise regarding these points, please notify them immediately to the *Scientific Committee*, in this case, the organizers of the ISON. We recommend scheduling in advance your review work. Do everything you can to adhere to the deadline, since the organisers still have a huge amount of work to do after the review process has been completed. It is advisable to read papers well in advance before the deadline, in order to have time to think about them over a sufficiently long timespan before writing your reviews. We would really appreciate it if you can make thoughtful decisions about your assigned papers, and provide helpful suggestions for the authors.

Evaluation Criteria

Your evaluation of the papers assigned to you should be based upon the following criteria:

- Novelty of the paper
- Scholarly/scientific quality
- Appropriateness of topic
- Importance
- Paper organization and readability
- Fostering of open source and free software tools/data
- Fostering reproducibility of research

Keep in mind that minor flaws can be corrected, and should not be a reason to reject a paper. However, accepted papers have to be technically sound and make an original and substantial contribution to the field and with the topics of the

conference. Please familiarize yourself with the information in the [Call for Papers](#).

When deciding your recommendation for a paper, do not be shy. Use the whole spectrum of evaluation scores: if you think a paper is outstanding, give it the highest score. Similarly, if you think a paper is really bad (and can convincingly support your opinion), then give it the lowest score. Very often reviewers tend to use intermediate scores, because they are not entirely confident of their judgment, and/or because they did not have time to read their papers thoroughly. This attitude prevents really good papers from standing out, and very bad papers not to be “caught” by the review process. Ensure that your scores are consistent with your comments to the authors. In particular, receiving good comments and a poor score is frustrating, and often causes the authors to request clarifications or rebuttals.

Comments for the Authors

Your comments for the authors are probably the most important part of your review. They will be returned to the authors, so you should include any specific feedback that could help to improve the paper. Thorough comments also help the *Scientific Committee* decide which papers to accept, sometimes more than your score. In addition, the reviews will be also available to the rest of the reviewers of the same papers. Therefore your good work will help to generate a positive trend in the research community.

Short reviews are generally not helpful. Please be as specific and detailed as you can. When discussing related work and references, saying “this is well known” or “this has been common practice for years” is not appropriate. You should cite publications, or other public disclosures of techniques, which can support your statements. Also be specific when you are suggesting improvements in the structure of the paper. If there is a particular passage in the text that is unclear, point it out and give suggestions for improvements.

Be generous about providing such new ideas for improvement. For example, you may suggest different techniques or tools to be used in the applications presented in a paper. You may also suggest to the authors a new application area that might benefit from their work. You may suggest to them a generalization of their concept, which they have not considered. If you think that the paper has merits but does not exactly match the topics of the ISON workshop, please do not simply reject the paper but communicate this to the *Scientific Committee*. These papers will then be evaluated and discussed with special care. Suggestions for alternative publication options (journals, conferences, workshops) that, in your opinion, are more appropriate are welcome.

ETHICAL GUIDELINES

Commitment and Respect

Remember that academic careers and reputations rely on scientific publications. Therefore your work as a reviewer forms an important and valuable contribution.

In the past there have been complaints about some reviews being too sketchy and superficial, giving the impression that the reviewer did not take enough time to read the paper carefully. If you think you cannot properly review your assigned papers because you are too busy, you should not commit to your assignment. In this case, please communicate this to the *Scientific Committee* as soon as possible so that the papers can be reassigned in time. Acting in this way is more helpful than producing a late or superficial review.

Keep in mind that belittling or sarcastic comments are not appropriate. Even if you think that a paper is really bad, you should still be constructive and provide feedback to the authors. If you give a paper a low score, it is essential that you justify the reason for that score in detail. Implying “I do not like this approach because I am a guru in this area” is not constructive. Also keep in mind that directly talking about the authors can be sometimes perceived as being confrontational, even though you do not mean it this way. For this reason, you may want to avoid referring to the authors by using the phrase “you” or “the authors”, and use instead “the paper”.

Confidentiality and Anonymity

As a reviewer you have the responsibility of protecting the confidentiality of the ideas represented in the papers you review. Submissions to the ISON workshop have not (or should not have) been published before.

It is possible that some submitted papers will not be accepted and published in the ISON workshop proceedings, and will most likely be submitted to some other journal or conference. Sometimes a submitted paper is still considered confidential by the author's employers or funding sources. In order to comply with confidentiality requirements:

- please do not show your assigned papers (or their accompanying material) to anyone else, including colleagues or students, unless you have asked them to help with your review and explained the confidential nature of the material;
- you should not use ideas from your assigned papers to develop new ones until the paper has been made public;
- after completing your reviews you should keep all copies of your assigned papers and accompanying material strictly confidential;
- although some reviewers like to disclose their identity to authors, it is advisable not to do so. One of the most common ways of inadvertently disclosing your identity is asking the authors to cite your past work and several of your own papers. This should be avoided. Besides, this attitude

may have a negative effect on your review: it may be seen as if you just want to gain more citations, and may ultimately result in the authors just ignoring your review (and possibly the *Scientific Committee* too).

Conflicts of Interest

Even though you would judge impartially any paper assigned to you, there has to be no doubt about the impartiality of your reviews. Therefore, if there is a potential conflict of interest with one of your assigned papers, you should inform the *Scientific Committee*. Although in general you should use your judgment to make this decision, some examples of situations with potential conflicts of interest are:

- you work in the same research group as one of the authors;
- you have been involved in the work and will be credited in some way (e.g. you have hosted one of the authors in your lab, to carry out work related to the paper);
- you have formally collaborated (e.g., written a paper together, or been awarded a joint grant) with one of the authors in the past three years (more or less);
- you were the MS/PhD advisor (or advisee) of one of the authors: this is often considered to be a lifetime conflict of interest;
- you have reasons to believe that others might see a conflict of interest, even though there is none (e.g., you and one of the authors work for the same multinational corporation, although you work in different departments on different continents and have never met before).

In case you have any doubt about a potential conflict of interest, then please presume that there might be such a conflict and contact the *Scientific Committee*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document follows the guidelines of the ISMIR 2013 and ISMIR 2012.