Open Peer Review

Sandra Arndt, BGeosys, DGES
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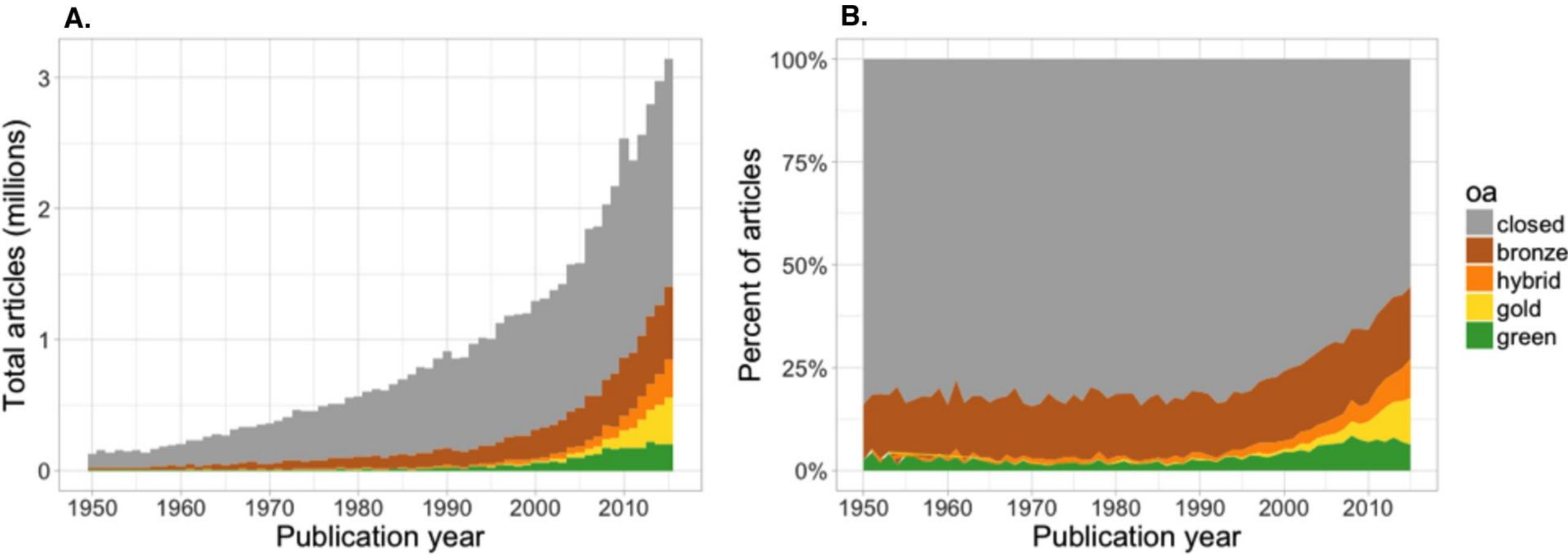
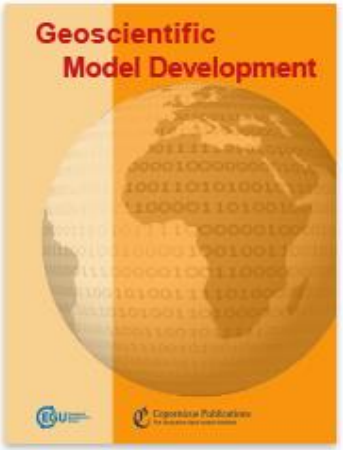
Evolution of OA publishing



Haustein, Stefanie; West, Jevin; Farley, Ashley; Norlander, Bree; Matthias, Lisa; Alperin, Juan Pablo; Larivière, Vincent; Priem, Jason; Piwowar, Heather - Haustein, Stefanie (2018-02-13). "The state of OA: a large-scale analysis of the prevalence and impact of Open Access articles". *PeerJ* **6**: e4375. DOI:10.7717/peerj.4375. ISSN 2167-8359.

An editor's & (co-) author's perspective

Copernicus Publications
The Innovative Open Access Publisher



not-for-profit, open-access international scientific journal of the European Geoscience Union part of Copernicus Publications

1988 Copernicus as a spin-off of the Max-PlanckInstitute for Solar System Research

2001 start of the first **open-access** society journal

2018 41 peer-reviewed open access journals and peer-reviewed proceedings and **20**

access-reviewed scientific discussion forums

frontiers

open-access international scientific journal

2007 Frontiers is launched as a not-for-profit foundation, the Frontiers Research Foundation, relying on philanthropic donations to operate.

after 2008 Frontiers Media SA (investments by Kaltroco, the private holding company of the Koltes family, Holtzbrinck Publishing Group)

OA journals

https://www.frontiersin.org/Design/pdf/RE_Guidelines.pdf

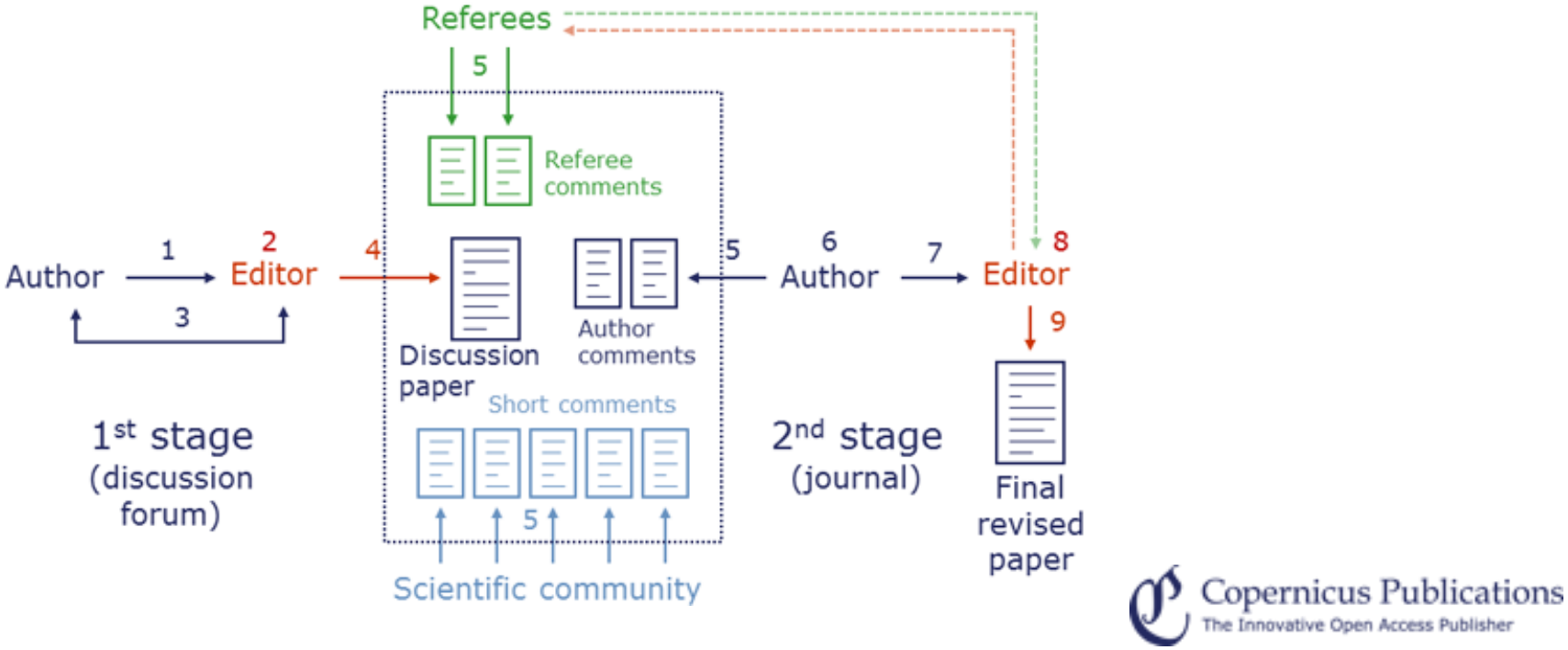
Review Process

peer review and publication differs from traditional scientific journals

Copernicus and Frontiers use an **in-house Open Science technology platform** for interactive community or Collaborative Peer Review

designed to utilize the full potential of the Internet to foster scientific discussion and enable rapid publication of scientific papers.

Interactive Public Peer Review™



from: https://www.geoscientific-model-development.net/peer-review_process/interactive_review_process.html

Two-step process:

1 Initial access peer review assures the basic scientific and technical quality of manuscript

2 Interactive discussion and public commenting by the referees, authors, and other members of the scientific community is expected to enhance quality control for papers published in GMD beyond the limits of the traditional closed peer review

Geoscientific Model Development
An interactive open-access journal of the European Geosciences Union

Journal metrics

Clarivate Analytics IF 5.154
Clarivate Analytics IF 5-year 5.697
Scopus CiteScore 5.56
CWTS SNIP 1.761
CWTS IPP 5.30
SJR SJR 3.164
SJR Scimago H index 59
h5-index 49

Definitions

Abstracted/indexed

- Science Citation Index Expanded
- Current Contents/PCE
- Scopus
- ADS
- Chemical Abstracts
- CLOCKSS

Geosci. Model Dev., 12, 3707–3723, 2019
https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-12-3707-2019

Model evaluation paper

23 Aug 2019

Validation of lake surface state in the HIRLAM v.7.4 numerical weather prediction model against in situ measurements in Finland

Laura Rontu et al.

Download

- Final revised paper (published on 23 Aug 2019)
- Supplement to the final revised paper
- Discussion paper (discussion started on 06 Nov 2018)
- Supplement to the discussion paper

Interactive discussion

Status: closed

AC: Author comment | RC: Referee comment | SC: Short comment | EC: Editor comment

- Printer-friendly version - Supplement

SC1: 'Executive Editor comment on gmd-2018-270', Astrid Kerkweg, 07 Nov 2018
  AC1: 'Reply', Laura Rontu, 20 Feb 2019

RC1: 'Referee comment', Anonymous Referee #1, 12 Dec 2018
  AC2: 'Reply to three reviewers', Laura Rontu, 20 Feb 2019
  AC1: 'Reply', Laura Rontu, 20 Feb 2019
    AC4: 'Updated reply to three reviewers', Laura Rontu, 20 May 2019

RC2: 'Modelling of lakes in NWP and climate models', Anonymous Referee #2, 12 Jan 2019
  AC2: 'Reply to three reviewers', Laura Rontu, 20 Feb 2019
    AC5: 'Updated reply to the three reviewers', Laura Rontu, 20 May 2019

RC3: 'Referee comment', Anonymous Referee #3, 26 Jan 2019
  AC2: 'Reply to three reviewers', Laura Rontu, 20 Feb 2019
    AC6: 'Updated reply to the three reviewers', Laura Rontu, 20 May 2019

EC1: 'Concerns over the Quality of the Hirlam data', Jason Williams, 21 Feb 2019
  AC3: 'Reply to the editor', Laura Rontu, 21 Mar 2019
    EC2: 'Reply to authors comments', Jason Williams, 22 Mar 2019

Peer review completion

AR: Author's response | RR: Referee report | ED: Editor decision

AR by Anna Wenzel on behalf of the Authors (22 Feb 2019) Author's response

ED: Reconsider after major revisions (22 Feb 2019) by Jason Williams

ED: Referee Nomination & Report Request started (22 Mar 2019) by Jason Williams

RR by Anonymous Referee #2 (07 Apr 2019)

RR by Anonymous Referee #4 (11 Jun 2019)

AR by Svenja Lange on behalf of the Authors (20 May 2019) Author's response

ED: Publish subject to minor revisions (review by editor) (27 Jun 2019) by Jason Williams

AR by Laura Rontu on behalf of the Authors (05 Jul 2019) Author's response Manuscript

ED: Publish as is (16 Jul 2019) by Jason Williams

Special issue
Modelling lakes in the climate system (GMD/HESS inter-journal...

Download
PDF FULL-TEXT XML
- Supplement (10043 KB)

Short summary
Numerical weather prediction model HIRLAM includes prognostic treatment of lake surface state...
Read more

Citation
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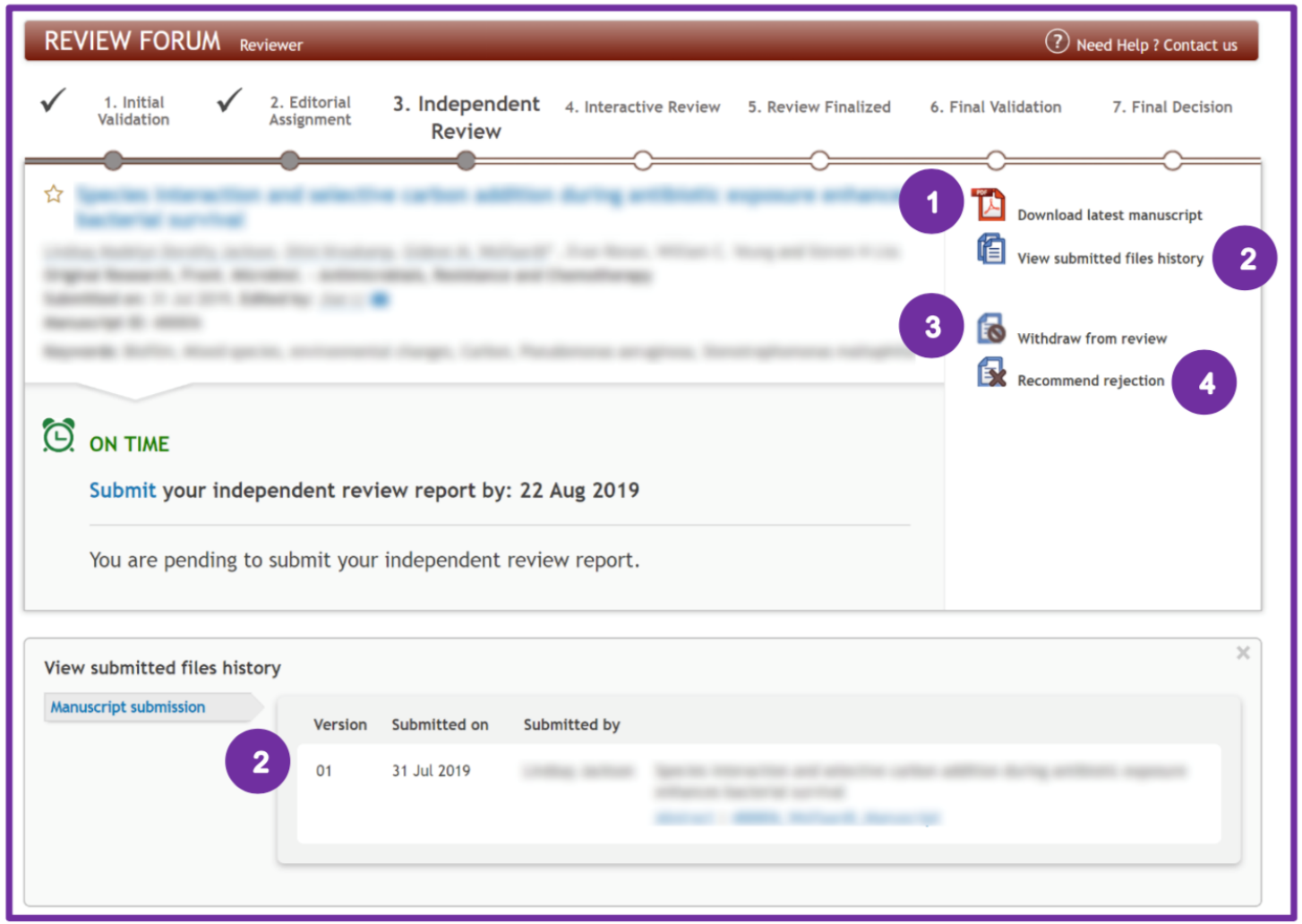
Collaborative Peer Review

https://www.frontiersin.org/Design/pdf/RE_Guidelines.pdf

Two phases:
1 independent review
2 interactive, collaborative review; real-time interaction between all authors, reviewers, editor

reviews follow a standardized, rigorous questionnaire with free text elements;
all reviewers and editors named on final article

Collaborative Peer Review



https://www.frontiersin.org/Design/pdf/RE_Guidelines.pdf

Collaborative Peer Review - Questionaire

History | Me (Pending)

Reviewer 1: [redacted]
Independent review report expected by: 22 Aug 2019

My independent review report

To provide the editor and author(s) with your review report, please fill out the questionnaire below, which will be shared with the editor once you click on "Submit my report", and later with the author(s). You can contact the editorial office and handling editor for confidential comments and questions. Note that 9 out of 10 reviewers fill in all questions in the review questionnaires.

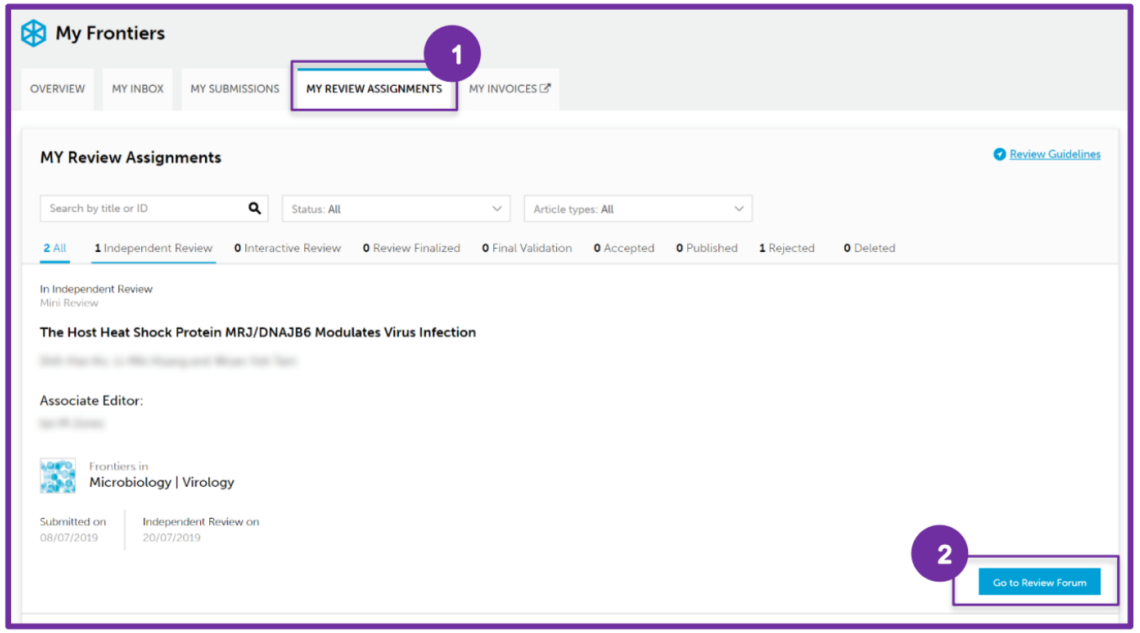
If you believe that the manuscript should not be considered for publication, please first submit your comments in the report below, then proceed to recommend rejection to the editor.

1 **Submit my report** OR **Save and resume later** 2

EVALUATION

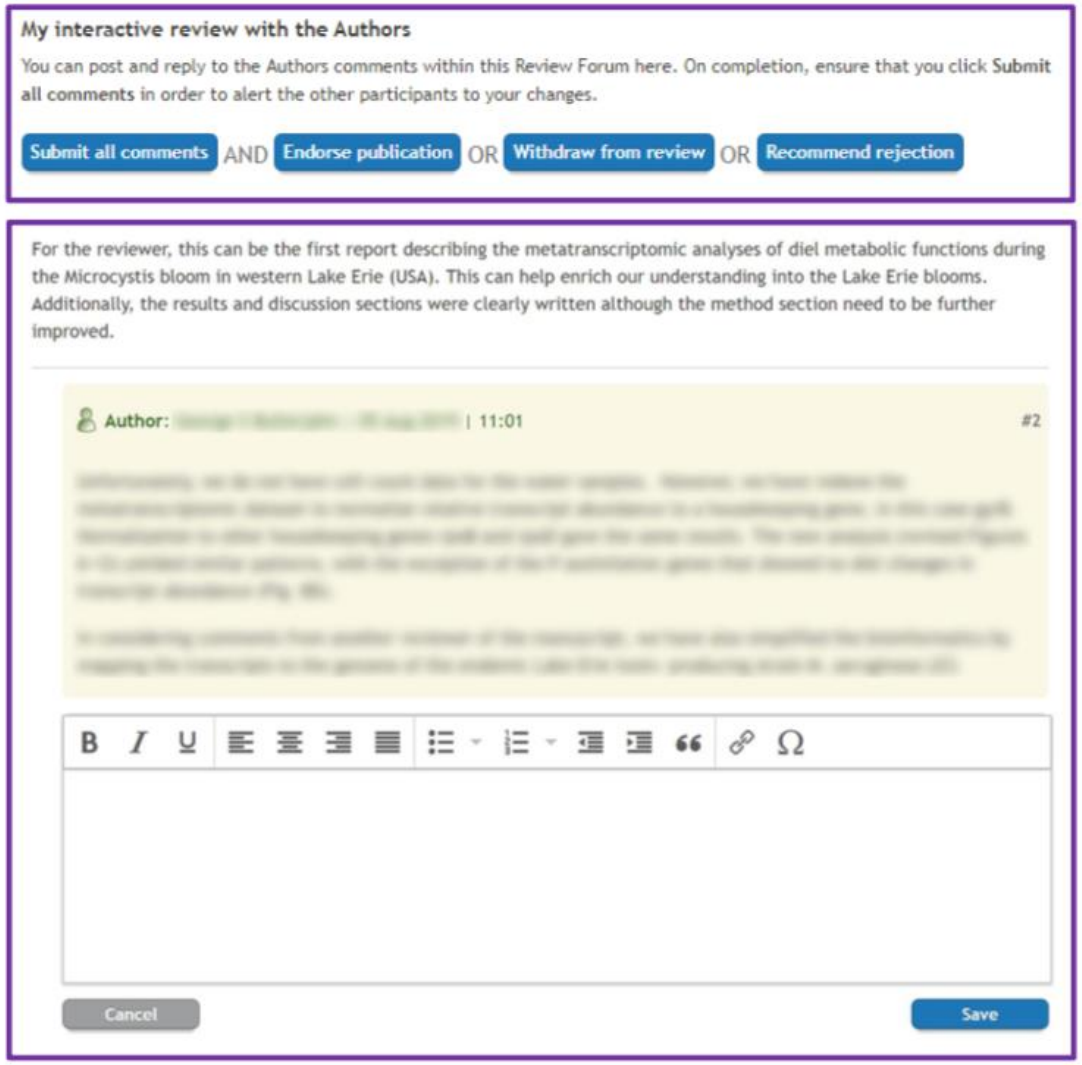
Q 1 Please summarize the main findings of the study.

Q 2 Please highlight the limitations and strengths.



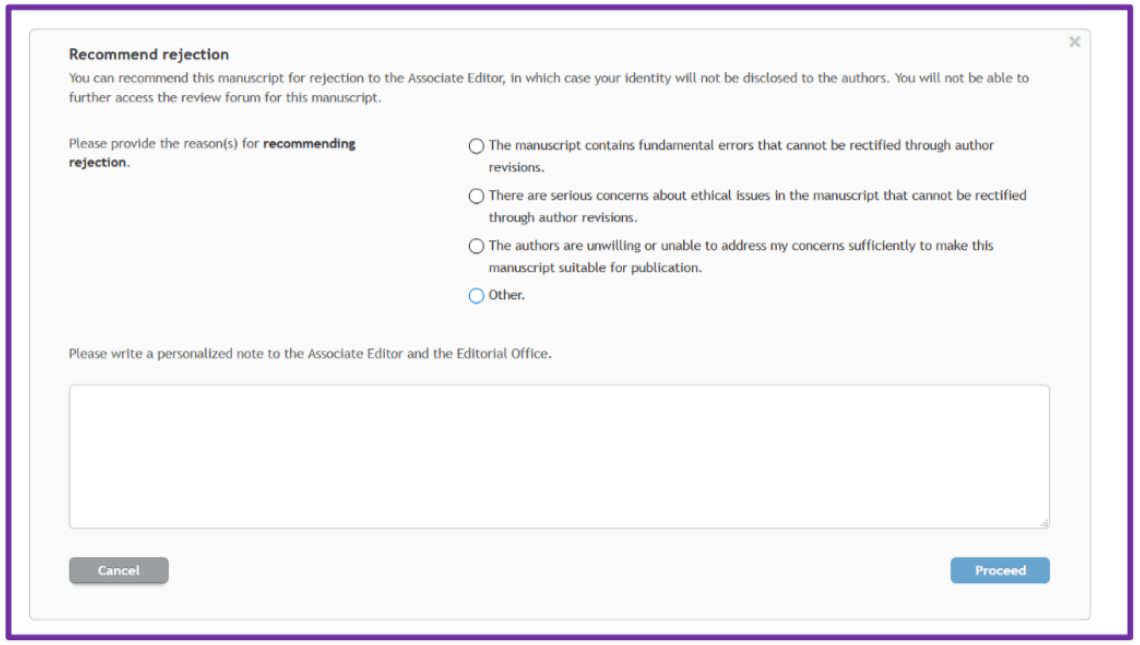
https://www.frontiersin.org/Design/pdf/RE_Guidelines.pdf

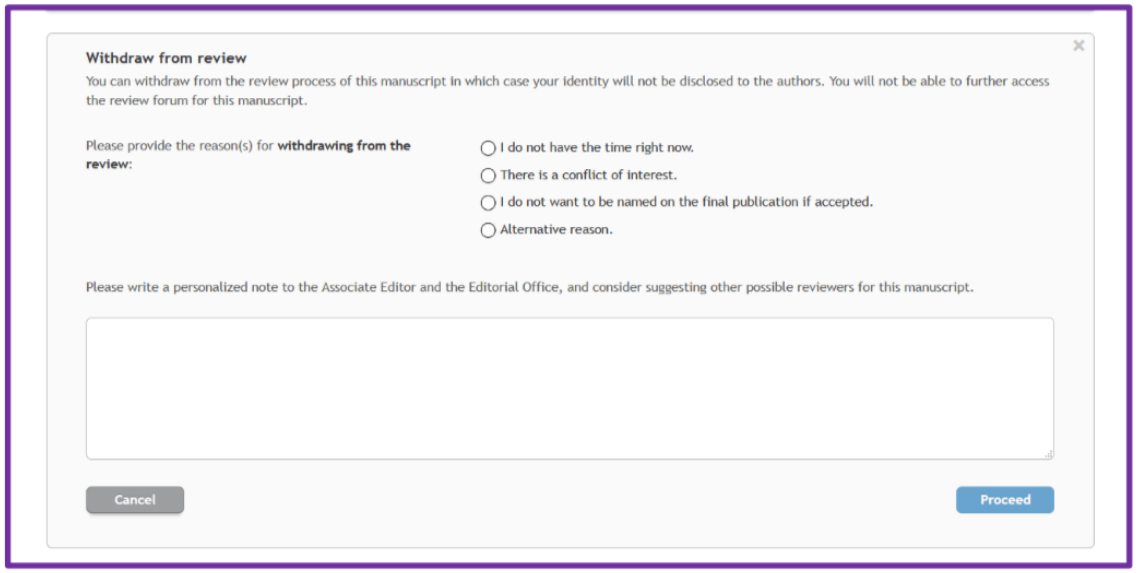
Collaborative Peer Review – Interactive Review



https://www.frontiersin.org/Design/pdf/RE_Guidelines.pdf

Collaborative Peer Review – Decission





https://www.frontiersin.org/Design/pdf/RE_Guidelines.pdf

frontiers in Earth Science | Marine Biogeochemistry

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE
Front. Earth Sci., 26 October 2015 | https://doi.org/10.3389/feart.2015.00063

Utilizing colored dissolved organic matter to derive dissolved black carbon export by arctic rivers

Aron Stubbins[1*], Robert G. M. Spencer[2], Paul J. Mann[3], R. Max Holmes[4], James W. McClelland[5], Jutta Niggemann[6] and Thorsten Dittmar[6]

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[2]Department of Earth, Ocean and Atmospheric Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL, USA
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[4]Woods Hole Research Center, Falmouth, MA, USA
[5]University of Texas Marine Science Institute, Port Aransas, TX, USA
[6]Research Group for Marine Geochemistry, Institute for Chemistry and Biology of the Marine Environment, University of Oldenburg, Oldenburg, Germany

Wildfires have produced black carbon (BC) since land plants emerged. Condensed aromatic compounds, a form of BC, have accumulated to become a major component of the soil carbon pool. Condensed aromatics leach from soils into rivers, where they are termed dissolved black carbon (DBC). The transport of DBC by rivers to the sea is a major term in the global carbon and BC cycles. To estimate Arctic river DBC export, 25 samples collected from the six largest Arctic rivers (Kolyma, Lena, Mackenzie, Ob', Yenisey, and Yukon) were analyzed for dissolved organic carbon (DOC), colored dissolved organic matter (CDOM), and DBC. A simple, linear regression between DOC and DBC indicated that DBC accounted for 8.9 ± 0.3% of DOC exported by Arctic rivers. To improve upon this estimate, an optical proxy for DBC was developed based upon the linear correlation between DBC concentrations and CDOM light absorption coefficients at 254 nm (a_{254}). Relatively easy to measure a_{254} values were determined for 410 Arctic river samples between 2004 and 2010. Each of these a_{254} values was converted to a DBC concentration based upon the linear correlation, providing an extended record of DBC concentration. The extended DBC record was coupled with daily discharge data from the six rivers to estimate riverine DBC loads using the LOADEST modeling program. The six rivers studied cover 53% of the pan-Arctic watershed and exported 1.5 ± 0.1 million tons of DBC per year. Scaling up to the full area of the pan-Arctic watershed, we estimate that Arctic rivers carry 2.8 ± 0.3 million tons of DBC from land to the Arctic Ocean each year. This equates to ~8% of Arctic river DOC export, slightly less than indicated by the simpler DBC vs. DOC correlation-based estimate. Riverine discharge is predicted to increase in a warmer Arctic. DBC export was positively correlated with river runoff, suggesting that the export of soil BC to the Arctic Ocean is likely to increase as the Arctic warms.

Introduction

Fire occurs in nearly all terrestrial ecosystems (Bowman et al., 2009) and is on the increase in the Arctic (Higuera et al., 2008; Hu et al., 2010). Black carbon (BC) refers to thermally altered organic material and it comes in many forms (Forbes et al., 2006), ranging in chemistry from minimally charred biomolecules (Myers-Pigg et al., 2015) to condensed aromatics formed at high temperatures (Dittmar, 2008). Once formed, condensed aromatics are ultra-refractory within soils, being preferentially preserved for hundreds to thousands of years (Schmidt et al., 2011). This stability, together with the ubiquity of fire, has resulted in condensed aromatics being distributed throughout the world's soils (Forbes et al., 2006; Guggenberger et al., 2008), where they have accumulated to represent approximately 10% of the global soil carbon store (Mitra et al.,

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract
Introduction
Methods
Results
Discussion
Conclusions
Author Contributions
Conflict of Interest Statement
Acknowledgments
Supplementary Material
References

AIRA assists editors, reviewers and internal teams by analyzing, interpreting and communicating the quality of submitted manuscripts and the review process, as well as suggesting actions and identifying potential reviewers

Built in-house and fully integrated into the Frontiers Review Forum

addresses two key peer review tasks: quality control and reviewer identification

quickly and accurately evaluate submitted manuscripts against a set of quality measures, including text overlap, language, the presence of human images and other ethical considerations.

Average time submission -> final decission

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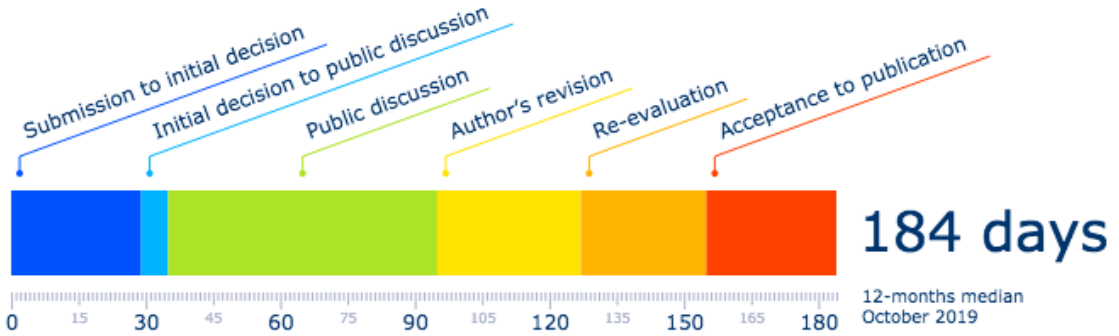
The Innovative Open Access Publisher



frontiers

average time: 90 days

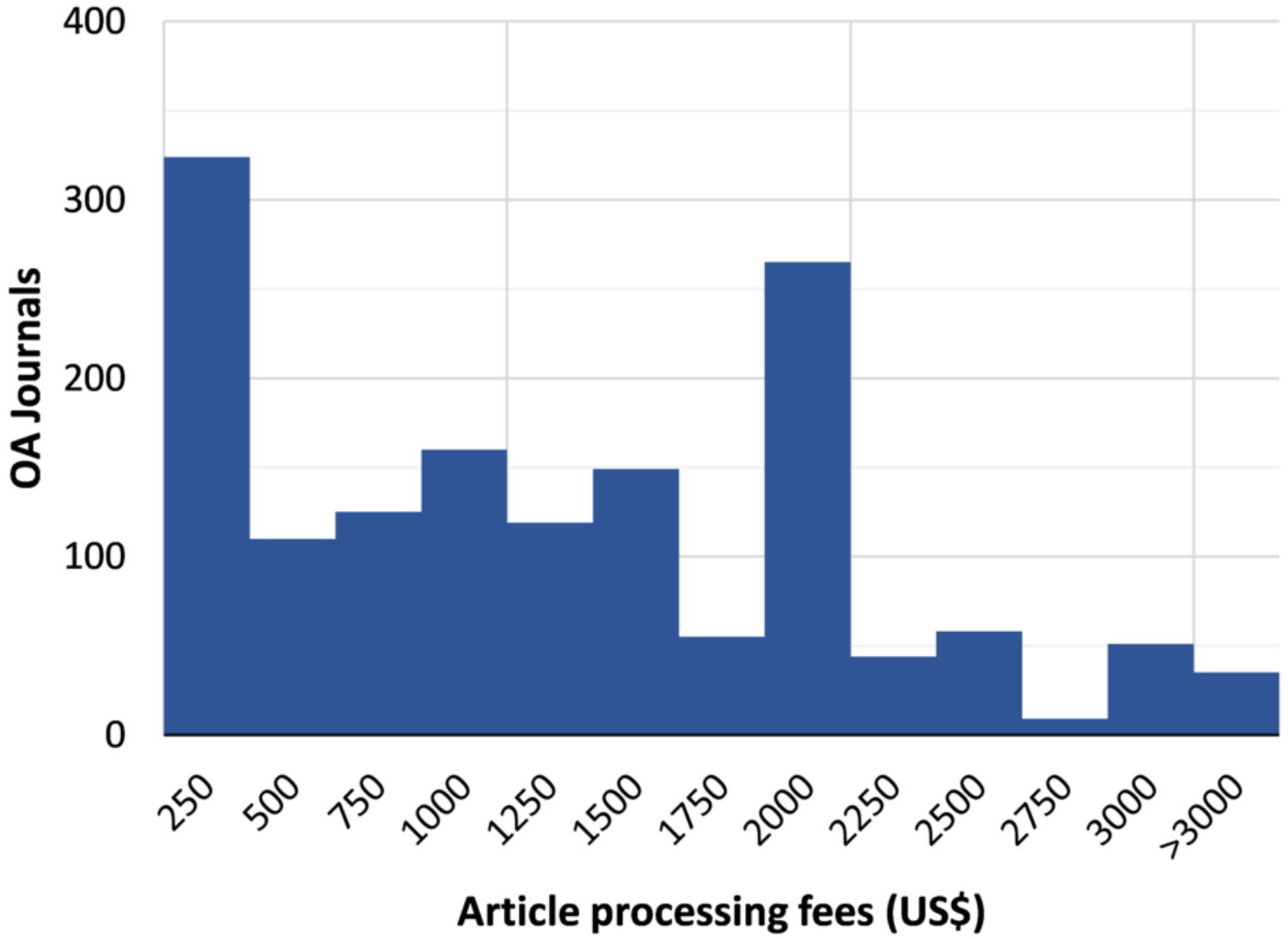
Open Review Process

- transparent
- constructive
- quick, efficient

Thank you

Copyright

OA Article Processing Charges (APCs)



Article Processing Charges for 1504 Gold OA journals in DOAJ (data from 2019). Ref: https://doaj.org/faq#alldata

Article Processing Charges (APCs)

Frontiers operates an APC pricing spectrum, considers journal maturity and open-access funding availability in different research communities.

The average APC of a Frontiers article is US$ 1,850 or (€1,600) and is anticipated to consolidate at ~US$ 2,300 (or €2,000).

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Financial Support

The following APCs are valid for any manuscript submitted from **1 January 2018**. Manuscripts submitted before this date are charged €75/90 net per page.

	Price per journal page	Description
Category 1	€77 net	LaTeX submissions using the Copernicus Publications LaTeX Package
Category 2	€93 net	Word submissions using the Copernicus Publications Word Template
English language copy-editing is included in the article processing charges.		

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