

# How Preprints Aid the Dissemination of Research Results

## プレプリントによる研究成果の普及

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JST/CHORUS FORUM: Research Integrity at JOSS 2022

8 June, 2022 – Free online meeting

10:00 – 11:30 AM Japan time

# Key topics

- Brief introduction of the Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan (JMSJ)
  - JMSJ's use of the Jxiv preprint server
  - Integrity issues in relation to preprints at JMSJ
- 
- 日本気象学会・気象集誌(JMSJ)の簡単な紹介
  - JMSJにおける プレプリントサーバー(Jxiv) の利用について
  - プレプリントの観点からの JMSJのintegrity

# 気象集誌

## Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan

<https://jmsj.metsoc.jp/index.html>

- 刊行開始 1882: Ser. I: 1882-1922, Ser. II: 1923-2022, Vol. 100 in 2022
- 通常号年 6 号、特集号/特別号
- 全編英文
- J-STAGE にて全文公開
  - ✓ XML対応(PDF版、HTML版)
  - ✓ Open Access (CC-BY; DOAJ登録誌)
- スコープ
  - ✓ 気象学に関する広範なテーマを対象とする。
  - ✓ 科学的新規性、気象および関連分野の科学的理解の促進に寄与する技術的開発
- 投稿者
  - ✓ 気象学会会員・非会員を問わない
  - ✓ 研究を主務としない研究者や発展途上国からの投稿料免除

- Publication since 1882: Ser. I: 1882-1922, Ser. II: 1923-2022, Vol. 100 in 2022
- 6 regular issues per year, special issues/special issues
- Full text in English
- Full text available on J-STAGE
  - ✓ XML support (PDF and HTML versions)
  - ✓ Open Access (CC-BY; DOAJ registered journal)
- Scope
  - ✓ The Journal covers a wide range of topics related to meteorology.
  - ✓ Scientific novelty, technological developments that contribute to the scientific understanding of weather and related fields.
- Contributors
  - ✓ Both members and non-members of the Meteorological Society of Japan
  - ✓ Contribution fees are waived for authors in allied non-research specific fields and from developing countries

# JMSJの10の特徴

## 1. 広範な気象学の研究分野がスコープ

## 2. 多様なタイプの論文

科学的新規性・技術開発、Article, Notes and Correspondence(速報、質疑応答)、招待レビュー論文、データ付き論文(電子補助ファイルの利用)

## 3. オープンアクセス、全論文が無料でダウンロード可能

## 4. 比較的安価な掲載料(APC)

カラー図版、ページ数に関わらず固定価格

## 5. 比較的迅速な査読プロセス

レビューは一月以内、Notes and Correspondenceは4か月以内に査読終了

## 6. 早期公開

受理後直ちにDOIを発行、電子版を直ちに公開

## 7. 特別号・特集号。招待レビュー論文

## 8. 気象集誌論文賞

若手研究者の投稿について教育的配慮

## 9. 1882年以來の長い歴史

## 10. WEB広報、SNS等による論文のプロモーション

Ten great features of the Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan (JMSJ)  
Latest Journal Impact Factor: 5.023 (©Clarivate Analytics)

1. **Broad scope in meteorology.** JMSJ publishes papers on meteorological observations, modeling, data assimilation, analyses, global and regional climate research, satellite remote sensing, chemistry and transport, and dynamic meteorology including geophysical fluid dynamics. Papers related to Asian monsoons, climate and mesoscale models, and numerical weather forecasts are particularly welcome.
2. **Varied article types.** JMSJ publishes Articles and Notes and Correspondence reporting novel scientific discoveries or technical developments that advance understanding in meteorology and related sciences. Notes and Correspondence consist of Express Notes and Comments and Replies. Authors are encouraged to include the underlying data with their papers (when less than 50MB). The data can be in the form of databases, simulations, movies, large figures or as appropriate.
3. **Freely accessible content.** JMSJ became fully Open Access in January 2018 and anyone can read your article at any time at the redeveloped J-STAGE [website](#).
4. **Affordable Article Processing Charge (APC).** The APC is a flat, fixed price, regardless of the number of pages and color figures. Society members receive an APC discount: Articles cost only 200,000 yen.
5. **Rapid peer review.** Peer reviews are returned within [one month](#) for most submissions, and we ask authors to submit revisions within three months. Notes and Correspondence have quicker peer review and a cheaper APC: final decisions are usually made within 4 months and the member APC is 150,000 yen.
6. **Advanced online publication.** Accepted articles are immediately assigned a DOI and published online as Advance Online Publications. Copyedited and typeset articles are posted soon after on the journal's page at the [J-STAGE platform](#).
7. **Special Issues/Editions and Invited Review Articles.** Selected articles in specific subject areas are published as [Special Issues and Editions](#) after deliberation by the Editorial Committee. Invited Review Articles are original comprehensive reviews of subjects deemed topical and important by the Chief Editor, who should be contacted if you have an idea for a review article. Invited Review Articles are free to [access](#) and to publish.
8. **JMSJ Awards.** We offer an annual award to [a number of articles](#) each year. We welcome and encourage submissions particularly from young researchers, although all articles are considered for the Awards. Editors mentor and assist our younger authors through the peer review process.
9. **Permanent journal archive.** All articles are permanently preserved with [Portico](#). Since 1882, JMSJ has published many influential papers – such as [Matsuno's seminal 1966](#) article on equatorial waves. [Kobayashi et al's 2015](#) JRA-55 article continues to attract wide interest.
10. **Active article promotion.** JMSJ increases the visibility, reach and downloads of your published articles by posting your Graphical Abstract to [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#), attending conferences, and doing other promotional work. Altmetrics are available for all JMSJ articles at the J-STAGE platform.

Discover more about JMSJ today!

<http://jmsj.metsoc.jp/>



Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan



arXiv

(American Geophysical Union)  
アメリカ地球物理学連合

Prog. Earth Planetary Sciences (Japan Geoscience Union)  
地球惑星科学連合

(American Meteorological Society)  
アメリカ気象学会

Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan  
日本気象学会 気象集誌

Meteorology  
気象学

Earth Sciences  
地球科学

Physics  
物理学



**Syukuro Manabe**  
**The Nobel Prize in Physics 2021**

眞鍋淑郎  
ノーベル物理学賞（2021年）

Some earlier papers by Dr.  
Manabe were published by JMSJ.  
眞鍋博士の初期論文の一部はJMSJより公開  
された

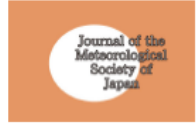
**On the Development and the Energetics of the Westerly Waves\***  
(Model Research on the Tilt of Trough)

By S. Manabe

*Geophysical Institute, Tokyo University*  
(Manuscript Received July 26, 1954)



# Introducing Jxiv to the JMSJ community



**Jxiv**  
[ジェイカイブ]

**Jxiv is a new preprint server launched by the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) in March 2022**

The Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan (JMSJ) encourages JMSJ authors to deposit primary research manuscripts to Jxiv or other community-accepted preprint servers at the time of submission.

## What are preprints?

Preprints are unpublished manuscripts that haven't yet been submitted to a journal or undergone peer review. Preprints are posted to preprint servers, which can help increase the speed and availability of research.

## JMSJ initiatives

When authors submit their manuscript to JMSJ and deposit the preprint on Jxiv, the journal may:

- promote the preprint on its SNS/social media channels
- list the preprint on the JMSJ website.

<https://jxiv.jst.go.jp/>

## JMSJ policy updates

Manuscripts submitted to Jxiv or other preprint servers will not be considered dual submissions.

Authors should retain copyright when posting manuscripts to Jxiv or other preprint servers.

JMSJ offers 'scooping' protection: assessment of a manuscript's novelty will not be affected by similar results published in other journals or posted to preprint servers within 3 months of submission to JMSJ.

Manuscripts altered in response to peer review should be linked to from the preprint server, not posted to it.

<https://jmsj.metsoc.jp/>

March 2022

# Introduction to Jxiv at JMSJ

## JMSJへのJxiv導入

The screenshot shows the JMSJ website interface. The header includes the JMSJ logo and the text "Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan" with "since 1882". The main navigation menu on the left lists: About JMSJ, Submission, Browse, J-STAGE Data, JMSJ Preprint, Journal Statistics, Instructions for Authors, Open Access, Copyright and Permissions, Subscription, Announcement from Chief Editor, Editorial Committee, and Links. The "Preprint" section is highlighted in orange. It contains the following text: "The preprint server at JST started in 24 March, 2022. Preprint is a manuscript before or at the time of the submission to the journal, before the peer review process. The DOI is attached to the preprint. Once the manuscript is accepted, the link to the accepted manuscript is available in this page." Below this, there are three preprint entries, each with a bullet point, author names, year, title, journal name, DOI link, and status. The first entry is by Ishiyama, T., M. Satoh, Y. Yamada, 2022, titled "The relative roles of the sea surface temperature over the Pacific Meridional Mode and Indian Ocean on tropical cyclone genesis over the North Pacific in super El Niño of 2015." in Jxiv, with DOI <https://doi.org/10.51094/jxiv.71> and status "a revised version of this preprint was accepted for JMSJ: <https://doi.org/10.2151/jmsj.2022-040>". The second entry is by Nakano, M., Y.-W. Chen, and M. Satoh, 2022, titled "Analysis of the factors that led to an uncertainty of track forecast of Typhoon Krosa (2019) by 101-member ensemble forecast experiments using NICAM." in Jxiv, with DOI <https://doi.org/10.51094/jxiv.46> and status "this preprint is currently under review for JMSJ". The third entry is by Kodama, S., Satoh, M., 2022, titled "Statistical analysis of remote precipitation in Japan caused by typhoons in September." in Jxiv, with DOI <https://doi.org/10.51094/jxiv.10> and status "this preprint is currently under review for JMSJ".

# JMSJ Guide for Authors 投稿規程

<https://jmsj.metsoc.jp/GuideforAuthors.pdf>

## *1.9 Preprints*

To support the wide dissemination of research, the journal encourages authors to post their research manuscripts on Jxiv (<https://jxiv.jst.go.jp/>) or other community-recognized preprint server, either before or alongside submission to the journal. Manuscripts submitted to both the journal and Jxiv will be listed in a special section on the journal's website (<https://jmsj.metsoc.jp/preprint.html>) and may be promoted via the journal's SNS/social media channels.

This policy applies only to the original version of a manuscript that describes primary research. Any version of a manuscript that has been revised in response to reviewers' comments, accepted for publication, or published in the journal should not be posted on a preprint server. Instead, forward links to the published manuscript may be posted on the preprint server.

Authors should retain copyright in their work when posting to a preprint server.

研究を広く普及させるため、本誌では、著者が本誌への投稿前または投稿と同時に、Jxiv (<https://jxiv.jst.go.jp/>) やその他のコミュニティで認知されているプレプリントサーバに研究原稿を掲載することを推奨する。本誌とJxivの両方に投稿された原稿は、本誌ウェブサイト (<https://jmsj.metsoc.jp/preprint.html>) に掲載され、本誌のSNS/ソーシャルメディアチャンネルで宣伝されることがあります。

この方針は、一次研究を記述したオリジナル版の原稿にのみ適用されます。査読者のコメントを受けて修正され、出版が認められた原稿や、ジャーナルに掲載された原稿は、プレプリントサーバーに掲載してはならない。その代わり、出版された原稿へのフォワードリンクをプレプリントサーバーに掲載することができる。

プレプリントサーバーに投稿する場合、著者は著作権を保持しなければならない。

[ホーム](#) / [地球科学・天文学](#)

プレプリント / バージョン1

## Statistical Analysis of Remote Precipitation in Japan Caused by Typhoons in September

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**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.51094/jxiv.10>

**キーワード:** Typhoon、 Remote precipitation、 Water vapor flux、 Autumn rainy season

### 抄録

During the autumn rainy season, typhoons located far from Japan sometimes cause significant precipitation in Japan. In this study, we characterized remote precipitation events in September for 40 years from 1980 to 2019. We also analyzed cases in which remote precipitation did not occur despite approaching typhoons, as well as cases in which heavy precipitation was not affected by typhoons. We characterized the

 **PDF (English)**

公開済

投稿日時: 2022-03-24 02:22:55 L

公開日時: 2022-03-25 14:06:20 L

研究分野  
地球科学・天文学

ライセンス

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Masaki Satoh



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- Jxiv Journal を問わない形式的な要件のみのチェック  
Journalに要求されていないセクションの追記が求められ、投稿原稿と異なる：

- Declaration
- Author contributions

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Only formal requirements are checked for preprint.

The sections are requested to be added, and differs from the submitted manuscript



Research Article

Evaluation of cloud and precipitation processes in regional and global models with ULTIMATE (ULTra-slte for Measuring Atmosphere of Tokyo metropolitan Environment): A case study using the dual-polarization Doppler weather radars

Masaki Satoh, Shuhei Matsugishi, Woosub Roh, Yasutaka Ikuta, Naomi Kuba, and 3 more

This is a preprint; it has not been peer reviewed by a journal.

https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-1484431/v1  
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Abstract

We describe a collaborative analysis study involving numerical models and observation data for the Tokyo metropolitan area, called the ULTIMATE (ULTra-slte for Measuring Atmosphere of Tokyo Metropolitan Environment) project. It evaluates cloud microphysics schemes of numerical models using extensive observation data for the Tokyo area. We have access to a variety of remote sensing and in-situ data for the Tokyo area for operational and research purposes, particularly by enhancing observations for ground validation of the EarthCARE satellite, which is set to launch in 2023. This study focuses on using the dual-polarization Doppler weather radar, operated by the Japan Meteorological Agency. In terms of numerical models, we use and compare multi-models with various cloud microphysics schemes, including a global non-hydrostatic model, NICAM (Non-hydrostatic Icosahedral Atmospheric Model), and the regional model of the Japan Meteorological Agency, ASUCA (A System based on a Unified Concept for Atmosphere), together with a regional model, SCALE (Scalable Computing for Advanced Library and Environment) developed by RIKEN. In particular, because NICAM can be used as both a global and a regional model, we can immediately test the improved scheme on a global scale for its effect on climatology and the evaluation of climate

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Status: Under Review

Springer  
Progress in Earth and Planetary Science

Version 1  
posted 31 Mar, 2022

- Reviews received at journal01 Apr, 2022
- Reviewers invited by journal29 Mar, 2022
- Editor assigned by journal28 Mar, 2022
- First submitted to journal24 Mar, 2022

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# Cloud Microphysics in Global Cloud Resolving Models

## Authors

Tatsuya Seiki , Woosub Roh , Masaki Satoh

Published Online: Fri, 3 Dec 2021 | <https://doi.org/10.1002/essoar.10509052.2>

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## Abstract

Global cloud resolving models (GCRMs) are a new type of general circulation model that explicitly calculates the growth of cloud systems with fine spatial resolutions and more than 10 GCRMs have been developed at present. This chapter of the monograph reviews cloud microphysics schemes used in GCRMs with introductions to the recent progress and researches with GCRMs. Especially, research progress using a pioneer of GCRMs, Nonhydrostatic ICosahedral Atmospheric Model (NICAM), is focused. Since GCRMs deal with climatology and meteorology, it is a challenging issue to establish cloud microphysics schemes for GCRMs. A brief history of the development of cloud microphysics schemes and cloud-radiation coupling in NICAM is described. In addition, current progress in analytical techniques using satellite simulators is described. The combined use of multi-optical sensors enables us to constrain uncertain processes in cloud microphysics without artificial tuning. As a result, cloud microphysics schemes used in the NICAM naturally represent cloud systems, and hence, the radiative budget is well balanced with little optimization. Finally, a new satellite and a ground validation campaign are introduced for future work.

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[v1] Fri, 3 Dec 2021 10:16:38 (728.7 KB)

[v2] Fri, 3 Dec 2021 13:16:57 (2.7 MB)

## ESSOAr

American Geophysical Union 関連のジャーナルの preprint

初校に限らず、受理後の原稿搭載も可能。

Preprints of journals related to American Geophysical Union

Manuscripts can be posted at the time of submission *and* after acceptance.(e.g. in the illustrated case)

Atmospheric-Oceanic Sciences

[Submitted on 7 Sep 1995 (v1), last revised 8 Sep 1995 (this version, v2)]

Hadley circulations and large scale motions of moist convection in the two dimensional numerical model

Masaki Satoh (Saitama Inst. Tech., Japan)

As a tool for understanding the meridional circulation of the atmosphere, a two-dimensional ( latitude -- height ) numerical model is used to clarify the relationship between the Hadley circulation and large-scale motions associated with moist convection. The model is based on the primitive equations including the moist process, and two kinds of coordinates are used: the spherical coordinate and the Cartesian coordinate with a uniform rotation. The surface temperature is externally fixed and the troposphere is cooled by the radiation; unstable stratification generates large-scale convective motions. Dependencies on the surface temperature difference from north to south  $\Delta T_s$  are investigated. The numerical results show that a systematic multi-cell structure exists in every experiment. If the surface temperature is constant ( $\Delta T_s = 0$  ), convective motions are organized in the scale of the Rossby deformation radius and their precipitation patterns have a periodicity of the advective time  $\tau_D$ . As  $\Delta T_s$  becomes larger, the organized convective system tends to propagate toward warmer regions. The convective cells calculated in the Cartesian coordinate model is very similar to those of the mid-latitudes in the spherical coordinate model. In particular, the Hadley cell can be regarded as the limit of the convective cells in the equatorial latitudes.

Comments: Submitted to J. Meteor. Soc. Japan. 36 pages for text and 16 pages for figures. Only LaTeX source files for the text are included in a tar-gzipped file. Full paper including postscript figures is requested from the author (2.3 MB). Japanese version is also available from the author

Subjects: Atmospheric and Oceanic Physics (physics.ao-ph)

Cite as: arXiv:ao-sci/9509001

(or arXiv:ao-sci/9509001v2 for this version)

<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.ao-sci/9509001>

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From: Satoh Masaki [view email]

[v1] Thu, 7 Sep 1995 06:56:59 UTC (0 KB)

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scite Smart Citations (What are Smart Citations?)

arXiv

1990年代にarXivを利用（佐藤）

気象の分野では利用は広がらなかった

I used the arXiv in the 1990s.

Use of the preprint server did not spread in the field of meteorology.

# Copyright Policy of American Meteorological Society アメリカ気象学会の著作権規程

<https://www.ametsoc.org/ams/index.cfm/publications/ethical-guidelines-and-ams-policies/ams-copyright-policy/>

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- a. Distribution prior to Submission
- b. Distribution after Submission but prior to Editorial Decision
- c. Distribution after Editorial Decision
- d. Open Access Institutional Repositories

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- a. 投稿前の配布
- b. 投稿後だが、編集委員会による決定前の配布
- c. 編集委員会による決定後の配布
- d. オープンアクセス機関レポジトリ

- (External) Preprint servers can be used to post manuscripts at each stage, not just the first draft. Rules and regulations at each stage are provided.
- (外部) プリプリントサーバーに、初稿だけでなく、それぞれの段階の原稿を掲載可能。それぞれの規程を整備。



# Integrity of JMSJ in terms of preprints

## プレプリントの観点からみたJMSJの公正性

- Preprints

- ✓ Introduced mainly to provide for rapid publication in the first draft stage.
- ✓ Allows for citation of manuscripts in the submission stage and makes them accessible to reviewers.

Example:

Kodama, S., Satoh, M., 2022: Statistical analysis of remote precipitation in Japan caused by typhoons in September. *Submitted*.

Kodama, S., Satoh, M., 2022: Statistical analysis of remote precipitation in Japan caused by typhoons in September. *Jxiv*, <https://doi.org/10.51094/jxiv.10>

- ✓ Roles of “preprints” are clearly defined at JMSJ, with a list of preprints and their status at the JMSJ website: <https://jmsj.metsoc.jp/preprint/index.html>
- ✓ 初稿段階での迅速な公開のために導入
- ✓ 投稿段階の原稿を引用し、査読者がアクセスできるようになる
- ✓ JMSJにおける「プレプリント」の役割を明確にし、JMSJのWeb上にプレプリント論文の一覧とそのステータスを掲載 <https://jmsj.metsoc.jp/preprint/index.html>

# Integrity of JMSJ JMSJの公正性

For three fundamental ways in which the research record can be undermined:

研究成果が毀損される3つの可能性へのJMSJの対処

- Research fraud through fabrication, falsification, and plagiarism.

研究不正（捏造、改ざん、盗用）

✓ Use of “iThenticate” for similarity check

iThenticateを用いて剽窃チェックを行う

- Lack of reproducibility due to improper recording and/or reporting of research procedures.

研究プロセスの記録の不備や論文への不十分な記載による再現性の欠如

✓ Encourage use of “J-STAGE Data”; not mandatory (data volumes can be too large in meteorology)

J-STAGE Data利用の推奨：必須ではない（気象学の分野ではデータ容量が大きい）

- Insufficient rigour or robustness in editorial and peer-review processes.

論文の編集・査読プロセスにおける正当性や堅牢性の不備

✓ Unique editorial board system: All members of the editorial board can view papers which are proposed acceptance and comment and suggest revisions in terms of clarity.

編集委員会の独自システム：編集委員全員が受理予定の論文を閲覧し、透明性の観点からコメントや修正提案を行うことができる。



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Meteorological Society of Japan



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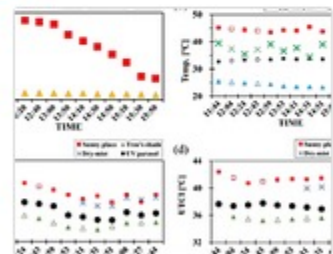
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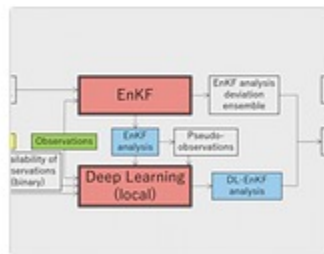
J-STAGE Data / 気象集誌/Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan

sort by: Posted date



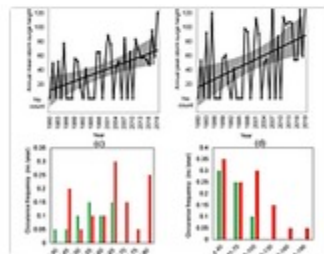
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observation data  
under UV parasol, ...**

Dataset posted on  
19.04.2022



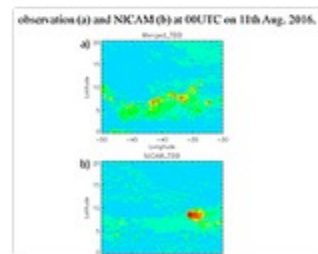
**Python programs for  
the deep learning-  
ensemble Kalman ...**

Software posted on  
01.03.2022



**Data for Tropical  
Cyclone Affecting  
Japan Central Coast**

Dataset posted on  
24.02.2022



**Sample data for  
"Intercomparison of  
cloud properties in ...**

Dataset posted on  
17.02.2022

## Introduction of J-STAGE Data to JMSJ JMSJへのJ-STAGE Data導入

- Available from July 2020
- 15 data sets published
- Average data size: 23GB
- 2020年7月利用開始
- 現在まで15件のデータ公開
- 平均的なデータ容量：23GB

<https://jstagedata.jst.go.jp/jmsj>

# Open Data for Open Science

Introducing the JMSJ channel on J-STAGE Data



- **Enhancing data sharing and research reproducibility**
- **Making data more transparent, accessible and reusable**
- **Fostering stronger research collaboration**

The *Journal of the Meteorological Society of Japan* (JMSJ) has created a channel on J-STAGE Data to enable authors to deposit, share and link to the data within their articles.

JMSJ encourages authors to deposit the data underlying their JMSJ articles to the JMSJ channel on J-STAGE Data.

## What is J-STAGE Data?

J-STAGE Data is a repository provided by JST, the Japan Science and Technology Agency.

J-STAGE Data is free to use, and user registration is not required to download data.

Each data item on J-STAGE Data and the corresponding article on J-STAGE are linked to each other.

Each dataset is assigned a DOI, allowing it to be integrated into the publishing ecosystem.

## Why use J-STAGE Data?

Data sharing and availability underpin Open Science, allow for the innovative reuse of data, and enhance research collaboration.

Open Science drives progress in reproducibility, transparency and therefore science itself.

J-STAGE Data enables JMSJ authors to participate in the development of Open Science.

<https://jstagedata.jst.go.jp/jmsj>

JMSJ, Nov. 2020

## How can authors deposit data?

Authors who plan to deposit their data to the JMSJ channel on J-STAGE Data should contact the JMSJ Editorial Office ([jmsj@netsoc.jp](mailto:jmsj@netsoc.jp)) for instructions. After review by a JMSJ Editor, data is quickly released to J-STAGE Data.

## What does each dataset include?

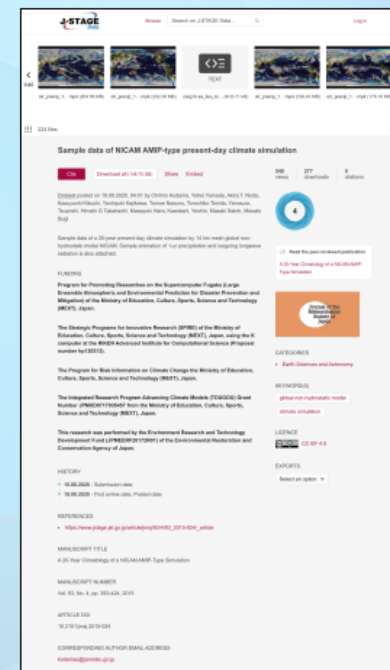
Each JMSJ dataset on J-STAGE Data has:

- a full description of the dataset and the associated JMSJ article
- links to view or download data files
- a link to the full article on J-STAGE
- an up-to-date count of the total views, downloads and citations
- an Altmetric score.

## How can the data be shared and used?

Datasets are licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) license. Users are free to share the data in any medium and format, and can adapt, transform or build upon the data for any purpose.

Each dataset is assigned a DOI, which means it can be fully cited.



e.g. JMSJ dataset on J-STAGE Data:  
[Kodama et al. \(2020\)](#)

## Find more information

Read JMSJ's full data policies in the journal's comprehensive [Guide to Authors](#).

See the J-STAGE Data [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

Learn about J-STAGE Data [Site Navigation and Search](#).

Contact the JMSJ Editorial Office at [jmsj@netsoc.jp](mailto:jmsj@netsoc.jp).

<https://jstagedata.jst.go.jp/jmsj>