Editorial

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Editorial

People, these days, are knowledgeable. Knowledge is just a few clicks or touches away from our hands. When we type the keyword, "heat pump", in a typical search engine, one may expect over 23 million results in less than a second if the internet connection is relatively sound. "Scientia Potentia Est – knowledge is power". So, people these days are powerful. Then, how about those who control knowledge? Do we get the only knowledge that the ones who control them wanted us to gain? Many instances revealed that the information we got from many search engines are not diversified or simply one-sided. Is the situation analogous to the animals in the zoo where they eat only what the zookeepers feed them? Are we information prisoners? One may argue that information imprisonment is impossible in a democratic environment. If the democratic system is the solution, then the pioneers of democracy in Athens, along with the decedents of Pericles, might be around these days without disappearing 2400 years ago. If people become the information prisoners, humanity is in danger and may go extinct with the wrong decisions. In line with 'information controlling' versus 'crisis of democracy', we happen to face various noniceble scenes, which are ovserved at the worldwide politics, such as; manipulation, fake news, sensorship, cyberterrorism and so forth. As the social public goods; that is stored 'knowledge', science should bear the responsibility to give an appropriate remedy to reduce tensions for such unwilling social germs. AI, Deep Learning, and/ or other upcoming knowledge in the field of information science may bring someting. Science and researchers may be subject to the restricted or one-sided information. Perhaps, an example is the global energy crisis because of the underinvestment in traditional energy resources and unreadiness in renewable energy. It is good to know the outsider's or non-expert views in every situation. *EVERGREEN* at least hopes to provide knowledge from both sides of the coin.

In the previous issue, we reported that *EVERGREEN* is ranked as "Q2" in 2021. We would like to go deeper into the numbers and elaborate on the progress. As of writing this Editorial, the "H-index" of *EVERGREEN* is "18". The index was "13" last year this time. The CiteScore increases from "1.9" in 2021 to "3.5" in 2021. Referring to Scimago, *EVERGREEN* is categorized as "Q2" in "four categories" (Fig. 1) namely: (1) Ceramics and Composites, (2) Electronic, Optical and Magnetic Materials, (3) Management, Monitoring, Policy and Law, and (4) Surfaces, Coatings and Films[1]. This is a remarkable achievement. The detailed percentile values for each category are shown in Fig. 2[2]. It is noted that the percentile values are higher than "50" for all four categories, while the highest percentile is "62" in "Management, Monitoring, Policy and Law". These numbers highlight that *EVERGREEN* is has an excellent reputation in many subjects. The number of papers published yearly is also an important dimension for a scientific journal. Figure 3 displays the yearly publications of *EVERGREEN* [2]. It is good to see that *EVERGREEN* has crossed the "100-paper per year" milestone last year.
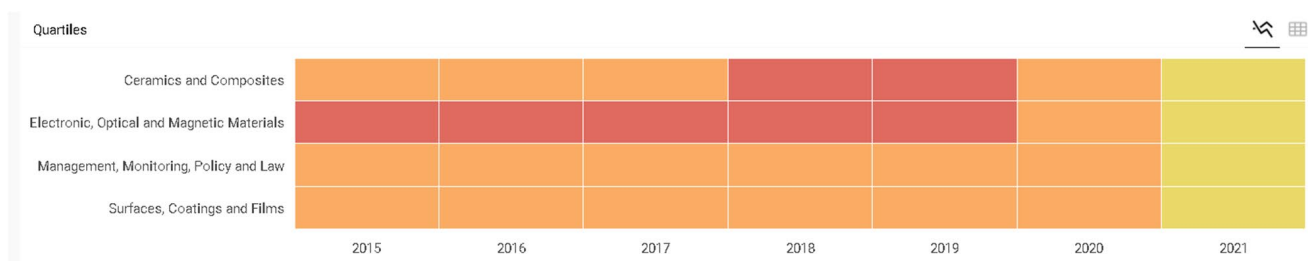

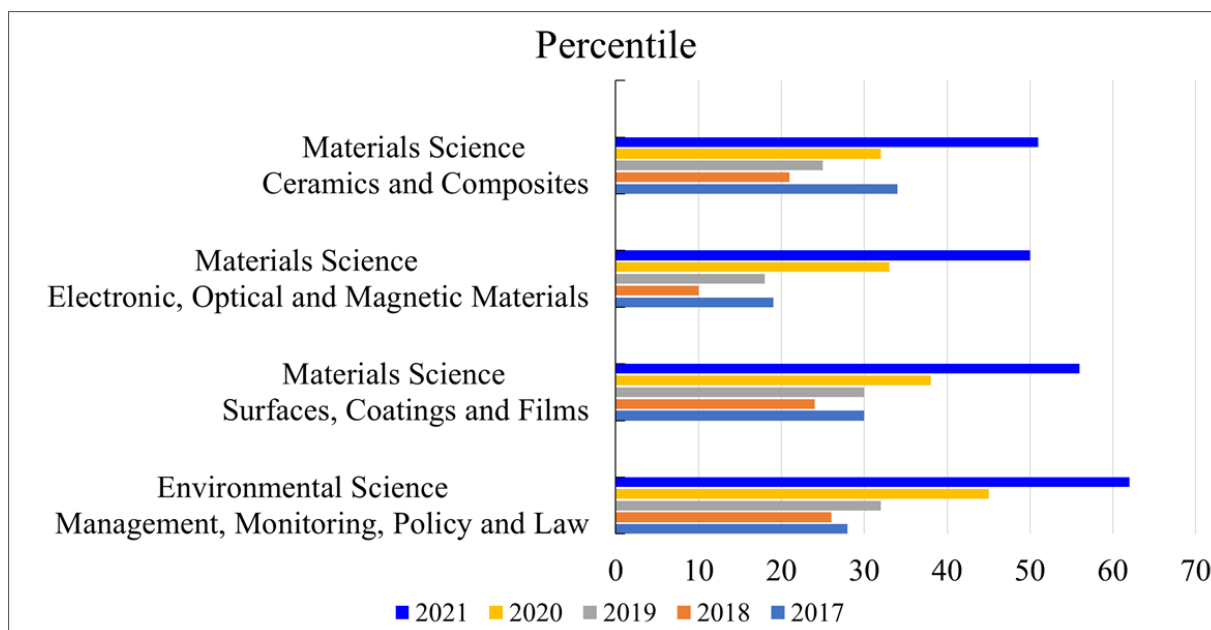Fig. 1: Journal ranking of *EVERGREEN* in 2021 from Scimago

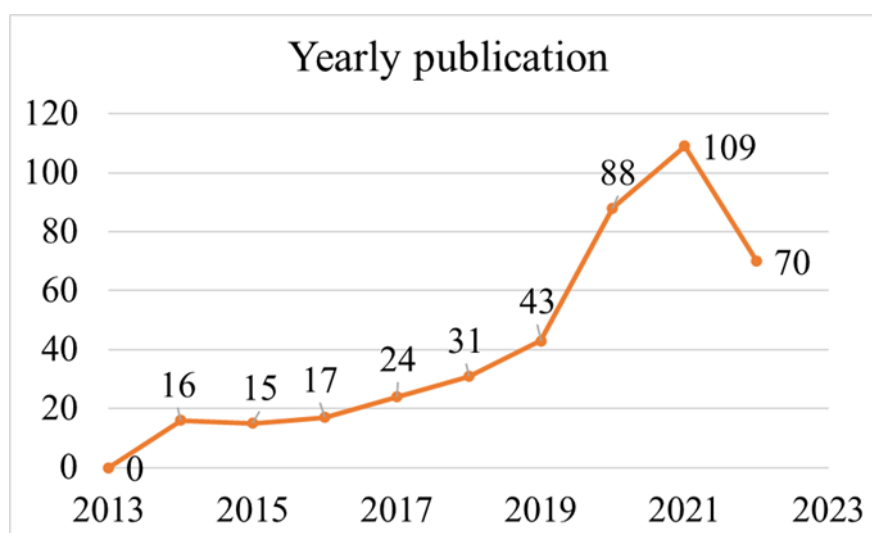Fig. 2: Detailed percentile in four categories of *EVERGREEN* in 2021

Fig. 3: Yearly publications of *EVERGREEN* (Excluding this issue)

An interesting question arises on the statistics of *EVERGREEN*: Does *EVERGREEN* accept all papers? How many manuscripts do we receive? What is the handling time? How many reviewers were invited to review a manuscript? What is the expected number of reviewers for a manuscript to address the comments? How many rounds of review for a manuscript? We have answers to all these questions. It has become a lot easier for us to look into the numbers since using the online submission system. The average monthly submission rate is about "26". The record submission number is "48" in August, while the smallest number is "13" in May. However, the average number of submissions after the announcement of "Q2" is "38". The rejection rate reads "76.43%", while the target is "over 80% rejection". The initial verification is done in "1.76" days, while the submission to the first decision is "45.56" days. These are good numbers, but we hope to do better. The record number of invited reviewers for a manuscript reads "40", while the average invitation is not less than "6". The authors can expect review comments from at least two reviewers excluding, the comments of the editor. A manuscript has to go through at least two rounds of review, while the record stands at "6". These answers showcase the expected "quality" of manuscripts in *EVERGREEN*.

EVERGREEN is proud to publish Vol. 9, Issue 03. Unlike recent publications, this edition is "Pan-Regular". The

number of papers is "27", and this is our record. In this edition, the manuscripts can be categorized into "Social Science", "Renewable Energy", "composites and Surface Science" and "Computer Science". We have a very interesting article on the Economics by Prof. Munim Kumar Barai from Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University. The article assesses the impact of "QE" and "State of Japanese Banks". The impacts of "QE" are not completely understood yet. It is a well-known fact that the "FED" and the Chair Mr. Banteke used "QE" instruments during 2008 Global Financial Crisis while targeting the inflation rate of 2%. However, this magic number was hard to reach even ten years after the introduction of "QE". Then, suddenly, the inflation reads double digits in many places in the world. This scenario highlights that we need to understand the global financial model more. We hope that Prof. Munim Kumar Barai's article will contribute significantly to the understanding process. Another article on the "Social Science" is the impacts of international trade standards. One may argue that keeping standards is always good. However, every coin has another side, and it is often good to look at both sides. It is especially true for the emerging economies to assess the impact of trade standards. We hope readers will gain some understanding by reading "Implementation of Standards in International Trade: Benefit or Barrier? A Case Study from Indonesia". We have papers on "Hydroponics", "Offshore Overhead Power Transmission System", "Wind Turbine", PV systems, "Composites", "Tribology", "Bioengineering", and "Microchannel Fabrication Methods".

In the previous issue, we highlighted that *EVERGREEN* would like to include "Computer & Data Science" as one subject area. We are pleased to include five papers on this subject. We have articles on "Encryption", "Voice recognition", "Fuzzy expert system" and "Deep learning". *EVERGREEN* welcomes manuscripts on Computer & Data Science and hopes to establish as one of the core subjects.

EVERGREEN community is getting bigger and bigger. Our authors-reviewers' circle is robust. Thus, the editorial and management team is grateful to all the authors and reviewer for their contributions and support. Our *EVERGREEN* Secretariat, Ms. Mieko INOUE, is getting busier, and of course, the editors, too. However, it is good to be busy.

Jun Tanimoto (Editor-in-Chief)

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