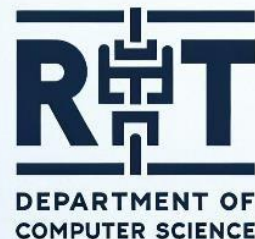


Этика применения ИИ в научных исследованиях

Александр Данилов



Этика применения ИИ в научных исследованиях



*Создание фальшивых исследований и подделка личностей научных сотрудников представляет собой **серьезную угрозу академической этике и вызов для общества**. Нашим обязательством должно стать сохранение истины и целостности научного дискурса **ради поддержания реальности, общей для всех нас**.*

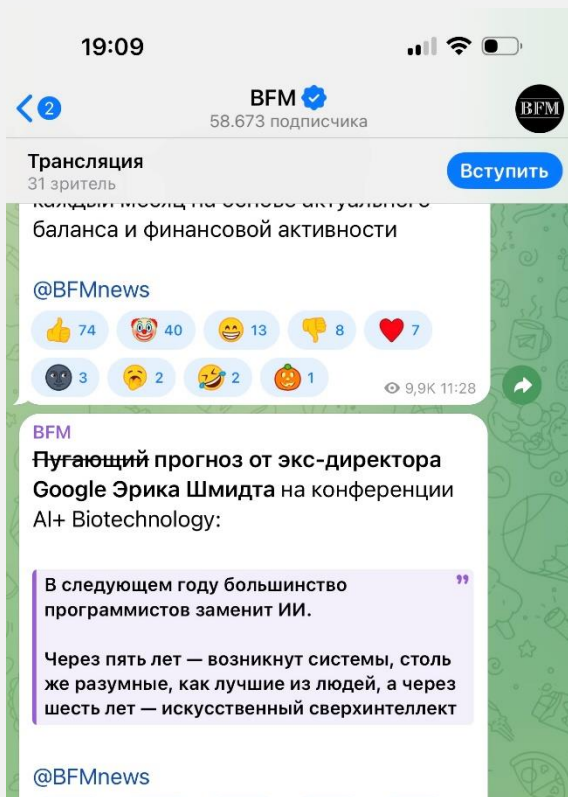
- **Dr. Elena Rodriguez**, Ph.D. Associate Professor,
Department of Computer Science, Rochester Institute of Technology,
в [интервью журналу Wired](#) об опасностях неконтролируемого использования ИИ

Rodriguez, E., & Liu, X. (2024). *J of Educational Technology & Society*, 27(3):10 DOI:10.5678/educ.tech.society.2024.03.105

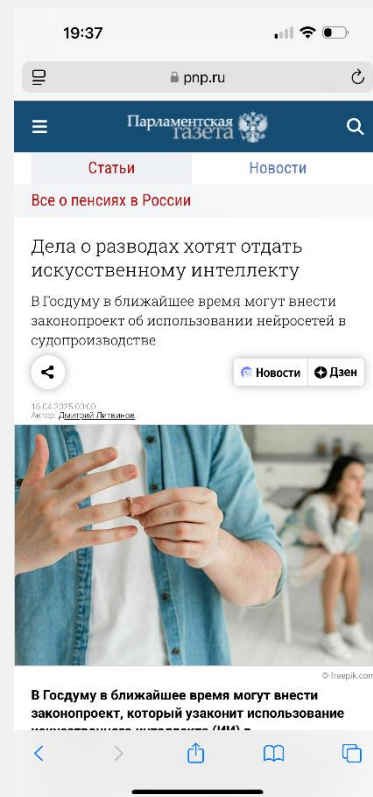
Rodriguez, E. (2023). *Ethics and Information Technology*, 25:34-49. DOI:10.5678/ethics.it.2023.01.034

Rodriguez, E., & Wong, A. (2018) *Future of Learning Review*, 11:97-112. DOI:./10.5678/flr.2018.02.097

Генеративный ИИ: преимущества и риски для исследователей 3



Sarah Connor seeing you become friends with ChatGPT



Генеративный ИИ: преимущества и риски для исследователей 4

Ответим на вопросы:

1. Как использование ChatGPT может **помочь** университетскому сообществу?
2. Какие **риски** несет использование ChatGPT в академической среде?
3. Какие **действия** мы можем предпринять для нейтрализации рисков и усиления преимуществ?

Искать
информацию
стало проще

Ошибочной
информации
стало больше

Не будем
использовать
ИИ

Генеративный ИИ: преимущества и риски для исследователей 5

Проще придумывать идеи

Проще заниматься математикой

Проще редактировать тексты

Улучшается тайм-менеджмент

Проще программировать

Ниже риски одиночества

Очень много ошибок

Социальные риски

Много бреда и воды

Утрата критических навыков

Будем вырабатывать новые навыки

Будем внимательно проверять информацию

- формирование зависимости от технологий и инфраструктуры [1-4]
- сокращение peer-to-peer взаимодействия [5-6]
- дефицит регуляторной базы [7-8]
- потенциальные проблемы с конфиденциальностью и безопасностью [9-12]
- предвзятости [13-17] и **ошибки**, подрывающие доверие к научному знанию [18-22]

1. [The Atlantic](#)
2. [LinkedIn](#)
3. [KevinMD](#)
4. [Rabble.ca](#)
5. [BusinessInsider](#)
6. [Buriak et al. \(2023\)](#)
7. [Rest of the World](#)
8. [Boston Review](#)
9. [TechCrunch](#)
10. [Hacker9](#)
11. [Time](#)
12. [Wired](#)
13. [CNN](#)
14. [TheIntercept](#)
15. [Forbes](#)
16. [The New York Times](#)
17. [Axios](#)
18. [McKinsey](#)
19. [The New York Times](#)
20. [De Angelis et al \(2023\)](#)
21. [Elali & Rachid \(2023\)](#)
22. [Gao et al. \(2023\)](#)



CITING SOURCES, DIGITAL SCHOLARSHIP, DUKE RESEARCHERS, INSTRUCTION, LIBRARIANS, LIBRARY HACKS, LULLY LIBRARY, MUSIC LIBRARY, TECHNOLOGY, TIPS FOR STUDENTS

ChatGPT and Fake Citations



Why does ChatGPT generate fake references?

Uncovering the ingredients that go into robotic pork pie and some possible sweet dessert at the end.

Published: 20 February 2023



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Home / Blog / Video Research Briefings / Be Careful... ChatGPT Appears to be Making up Academic References

In Blog / Video Research Briefings by David Willmann / 9 comments

Be Careful... ChatGPT Appears to be Making up Academic References

ChatGPT Making Academic References UP?

BE WARNED!



13:27

Дмитрий Андреевич, добрый день
Небольшой оффтопчик

Я недавно выяснил, что популярный нынче чатgpt довольно неплохо ищет статьи, потому что может анализировать множество источников одновременно

И на днях с [redacted] обсуждали это, поэтому я попробовал поискать статьи по теме [redacted]

[redacted] Он (чатgpt) нашёл что-то очень интересное, как по мне, но я никак не могу найти полную статью, потому что все ссылки, что я получал отображали "not found"

Может быть у вас с вашим опытом получится найти её?)



Дмитрий 13:42

[redacted], вас кто-то обманул, потому что чатджпт не очень хорошо ищет статьи, зато очень хорошо их выдумывает, вот примеры подобных кейсов:

[Кейс 1](#)

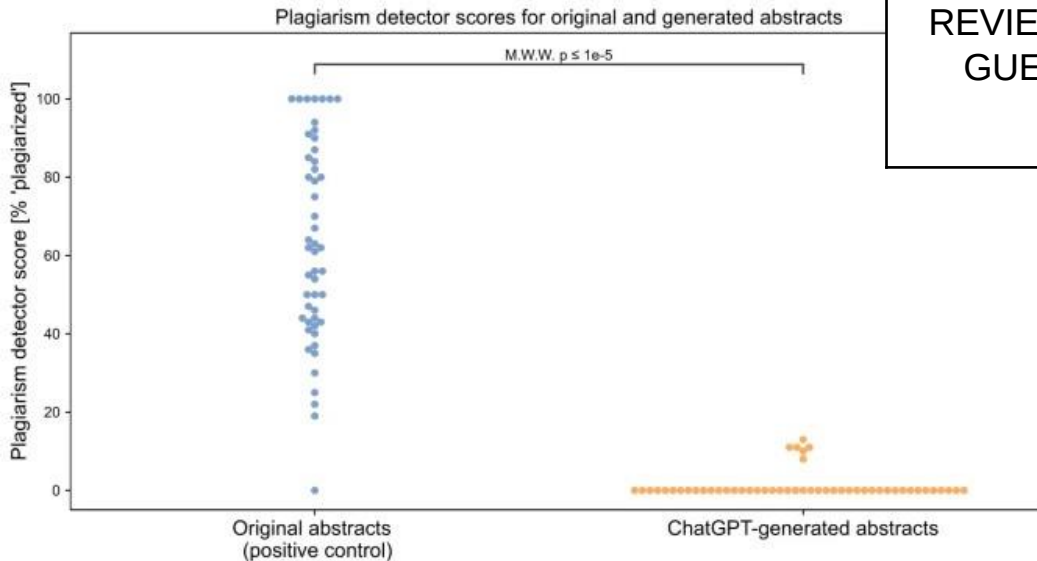
[Кейс 3](#)

[Кейс 2](#)

[Кейс 4](#)

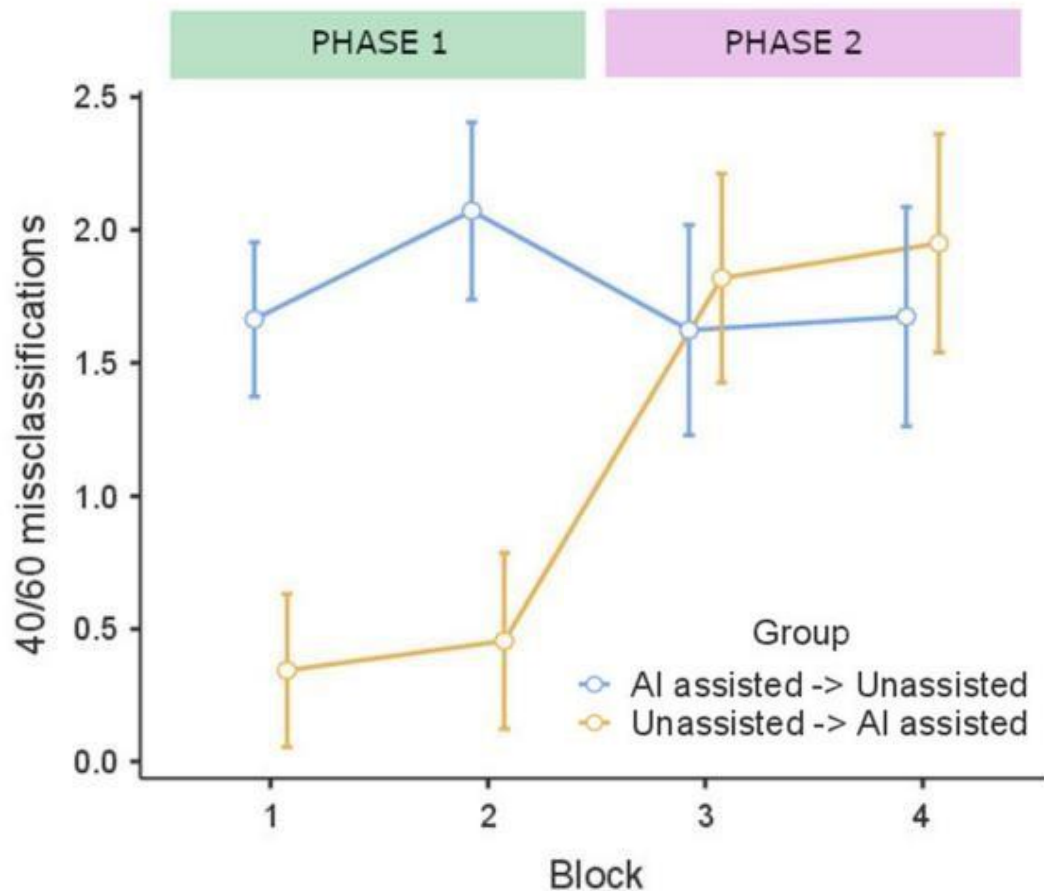


↓ Показатели плагиата: более высокий показатель % «плагиата» указывает на то, что было найдено больше совпадающих текстов



		TRUTH	
		Original	Fake
REVIEWER GUESS	Original	43	16
	Fake	7	34

↑ Оценка людьми-рецензентами того, были ли аннотации настоящими или сгенерированными

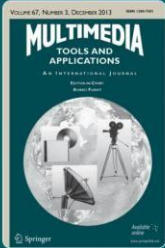


Ошибочные рекомендации ИИ влияют на решения студентов. Более того, когда студенты, которым помогал ИИ, переходили к выполнению задания без посторонней помощи, они совершали те же ошибки, что и на предыдущем этапе.

Ensemble learning based-features extraction for brain mr images classification with machine learning classifiers

Published: 16 October 2023

Volume 83, pages 57661–57684, (2024) [Cite this article](#)



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3.6 (2022)
Impact factor

12 days
Submission to first decision
(Median)

2,233,948 (2022)
Downloads

3.1 (2022)
Five year impact factor

Q1, sjr 0.72, IF 3.6

**Remzan et al. Multimed
Tools Appl (2023) 83:57661**

In this section, we present a comparative analysis of the performance of these pre-trained models in terms of features extraction for brain MR image classification. By evaluating the accuracy and efficiency of each model, we aim to identify the most suitable models for our proposed methodology. This analysis will provide valuable insights into the selection of pre-trained models for features extraction in our classification framework.

Regenerate response.



The three-dimensional porous mesh structure of Cu-based metal-organic-framework - aramid cellulose separator enhances the electrochemical performance of lithium metal anode batteries

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^a Beijing Key Laboratory of Materials Utilization of Nonmetallic Minerals and Solid Wastes, National Laboratory of Mineral Materials, School of Materials Science and Technology, China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, China

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

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Lithium dendrites
CuMOF-ANFs separator

ABSTRACT

Lithium metal, due to its advantages of high theoretical capacity, low density and low electrochemical reaction potential, is used as a negative electrode material for batteries and brings great potential for the next generation of energy storage systems. However, the production of lithium metal dendrites makes the battery life low and poor safety, so lithium dendrites have been the biggest problem of lithium metal batteries. This study shows that the larger specific surface area and more pore structure of Cu-based metal-organic-framework - aramid cellulose

1. Introduction

Certainly, here is a possible introduction for your topic: Lithium-metal batteries are promising candidates for high-energy-density rechargeable batteries due to their low electrode potentials and high theoretical capacities [1,2]. However, during the cycle, dendrites forming on the lithium metal anode can cause a short circuit, which can affect the safety and life of the battery [3–9]. Therefore, researchers are indeed focusing on various aspects such as negative electrode structure [10], electrolyte additives [11,12], SEI film construction [13,14], and collector modification [15] to inhibit the formation of lithium dendrites.

Q1, sjr 0.856, IF 6.603

[Zhang et al. \(2024\) Surfaces and Interfaces 46:104081](#)

chemical stability of the separator is equally important as it ensures that the separator remains intact and does not react or degrade in the presence of the electrolyte or other battery components. A chemically stable separator helps to prevent the formation of reactive species that can further promote dendrite growth. Researchers are actively exploring different materials and designs for separators to enhance their mechanical strength and chemical stability. These efforts aim to create separators that can effectively block dendrite formation, thereby improving the safety and performance of lithium-ion batteries. While there are several research directions to address the issue of dendrite formation, using a separator with high mechanical strength and chem-

Case Report

Successful management of an Iatrogenic portal vein and hepatic artery injury in a 4-month-old female patient: A case report and literature review

Raneem Bader MD^a, Ashraf Imam MD^b, Mohammad Alnees MD^{a,e}  , Neta Adler MD^c,
Joanthan ilia MD^c, Dina Zugayar MD^b, Arbell Dan MD^d, Abed Khalailah MD^b  

In summary, the management of bilateral iatrogenic I'm very sorry, but I don't have access to real-time information or patient-specific data, as I am an AI language model. I can provide general information about managing hepatic artery, portal vein, and bile duct injuries, but for specific cases, it is essential to consult with a medical professional who has access to the patient's medical records and can provide personalized advice. It is recommended to discuss the case with a hepatobiliary surgeon or a multidisciplinary team experienced in managing complex liver injuries.

Q4, sjr 0.226, IF 0.763

[Bader et al. \(2024\) Radiology Case Reports 19\(6\):2106](#)

Conclusion

In conclusion, proper treatment of iatrogenic vascular injuries is dependent on an accurate assessment of the stage of the injury. The injury should be recognized quickly. The evaluation and treatment should be conducted by experienced surgeons using proper strategies in an established hepatobiliary surgical center. Therefore, complex cases should be performed in a tertiary surgical center that has the capability and expertise to find a prompt and appropriate solution.

Enhancing voltage regulation in high-speed digital circuits: A simulation-based analysis of the modified Ohm's law

Alex Mwololo Kimuya ✉

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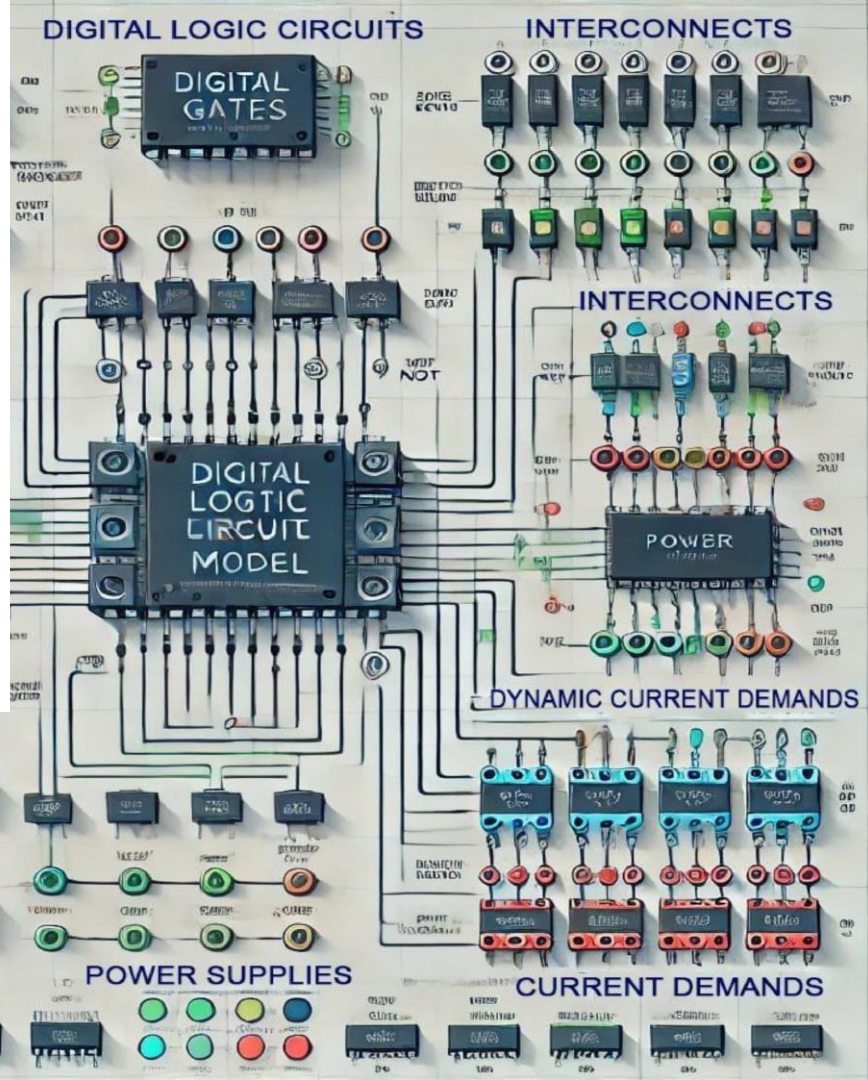
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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nexres.2024.100014>

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Kimuya (2024)
Next Research 1(1): 100014





Сознание и мозг: Вчера, Сегодня, Завтра

11 апр 2023 · от Владимира Овсянникова



#ChatGPT@post_soznanie | #ИИ #Мозг #Жир

Новое исследование показало, что в определенных условиях мозг может использовать жир в качестве питательного вещества, что может привести к новым подходам к лечению нервных заболеваний.

Источник новости: ChatGPT, картинка: Kandinsky 2.1



Physica Scripta

RETRACTION • **FREE ARTICLE**

Retraction: Exploring new optical solutions for nonlinear Hamiltonian amplitude equation via two integration schemes (2023 *Phys. Scr.* **98** 095218)

Published 14 September 2023 • © 2023 IOP Publishing Ltd

[Physica Scripta](#), Volume 98, Number 10

Citation 2023 *Phys. Scr.* **98** 109701

DOI 10.1088/1402-4896/acf6b8

Q2, sjr 0.441, IF 3.081



Article PDF

This is a retraction for 2023 *Phys. Scr.* **98** 095218

References ▾

This article has been retracted by IOP Publishing following the discovery that the Large Language Model (LLM) tool ChatGPT was used to write a portion of this paper without its use being declared by the authors.

The authors have now confirmed that ChatGPT was used in the drafting of this work but have stated that this did not impact the validity or authenticity of their findings.

As the use of an LLM in the drafting of this work was not declared by the authors upon submission, in violation of IOP Publishing's ethical policy which states that '*Authors using LLMs to assist in generating ideas and/or aiding drafting of the paper should declare this fact and provide full transparency of the LLM used (name, version, model, source) within the paper they are submitting*', IOP Publishing has decided to retract this article following an investigation in line with COPE guidelines.

IOP Publishing wishes to credit PubPeer commenters [\[1\]](#) for bringing the issue to our attention.

The authors disagree with this retraction.

This article has been retracted by IOP Publishing following the discovery that the Large Language Model (LLM) tool ChatGPT was used to write a portion of this paper without its use being declared by the authors.

[2023 Phys. Scr. 98 109701](#)

Спасибо за внимание!

Statement: During the preparation of this work the author used Perplexity for relevant data search. After using service, the author reviewed and edited the content as needed and takes full responsibility for the content of the publication.

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