

Academic Publishing in the Age of AI

人工智能時代下的學術出版

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Development Manager, Greater China, ASEAN
& OCEANIA**

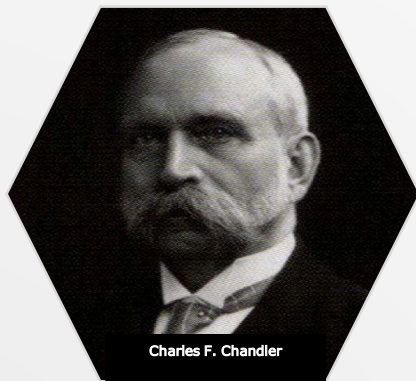
Agenda 目錄

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ACS產品與服務近期更新
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- ACS Ethical Guidelines & Author Guidelines
ACS出版倫理準則與作者指南
- Best Practices for Using AI When Writing Scientific Manuscripts
將AI工具應用於學術論文寫作的最佳實踐

ACS Products & Services
Updates

ACS產品與服 務近期更新

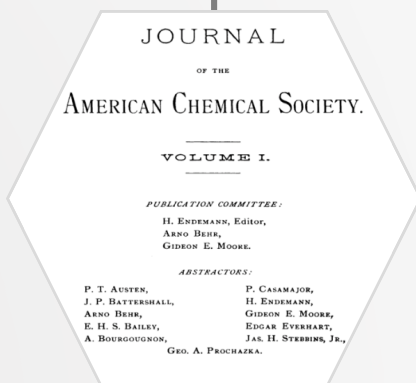
ACS Born in the 19th Century 美國化學會誕生於19世紀



Charles F. Chandler

Founded in 1876
1876年
美國化學會成立

Flagship journal
launched in
1879
1879年
旗艦期刊
JACS 創刊

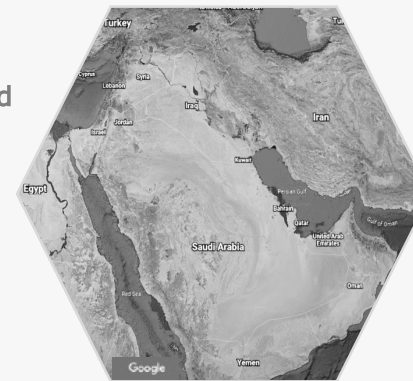


J. Am. Chem. Soc.
1879 1(1)
DOI:10.1021/ja02143a700



ACS national charter
signed by Roosevelt
in 1937
1937年
時任美國總統羅
斯福簽署國會法
案，ACS成為聯
邦特許組織

Headquarters established
in 1941
1941年
總部大樓落成



First international
chapter established in
1993
1993年
首個國際分會成立

ACS Is the World's Largest Scientific Society 美國化學會是全球最大的科學學協會之一

MORE THAN 150K MEMBERS
IN 140+ COUNTRIES



Our Vision:

我們的願景：

Improving all people's lives through the transforming power of chemistry
運用化學的力量來改善人們的生活

Our Mission:

我們的使命：

Advancing the broader chemistry enterprise and its practitioners for the benefit of Earth and all its people
為了地球及地球上所有人的利益，推進更廣泛的化學行業及相關從業人員的發展



ACS Publications is home to the world's **most trusted**, **most cited**, and **most read**: journals, ebooks, and educational materials in every area of chemistry and its many related fields.

ACS Publications(美國化學會出版部) 通過化學及相關學科領域中全球最值得信賴、被引用次數最高、被下載次數最多的期刊、電子圖書及教學教輔資源。

- Most-cited journals in chemistry according to 2022 Clarivate Journal Citation Reports™
根據Clarivate發佈的2022年期刊引用報告™，ACS期刊是化學領域被引用次數最高的期刊組合
- More than 261 million journal articles accessed in 2022
2022年，ACS期刊的下載量達2.61億次
- Nearly 250,000 authors published in 2022
250,000 位作者在2022年選擇ACS出版他們的研究成果



A Diverse Portfolio of Journals 多樣化的期刊組合

In addition to every area of chemistry, ACS Publications journals also cover important discoveries in:

除了化學領域的方方面面，ACS期刊還涵蓋以下領域的重要發現：

- Agriculture, Food, and the Environment
農業、食品與環境
- Biotechnology and pharmaceuticals
生物技術與醫藥
- Education and Safety
教育與安全
- Electronics
電子
- Energy and Transportation
能源與交通
- Healthcare
醫療保健
- Materials science and engineering
材料科學與工程



A Diverse Portfolio of Journals

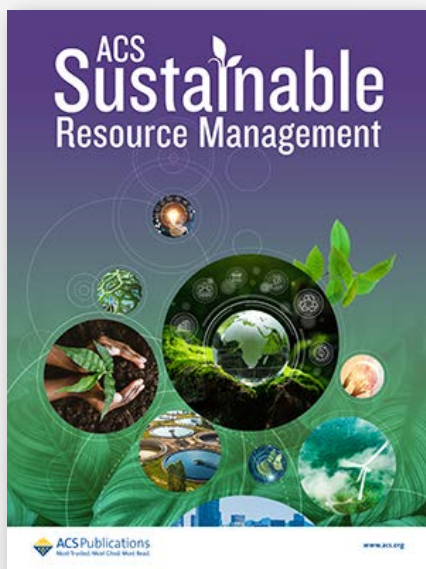
多樣化的期刊組合

Publishing disciplines:
涵蓋的學科領域：

- Agriculture
- Analytical Chemistry
- Biochemistry, Molecular Biology
- Biotechnology, Applied
- Microbiology
- Chemical Engineering
- Chemical Information
- Chemistry (General)
- Clinical Chemistry
- Computational Chemistry
- Crystallography
- Energy and Fuels
- Environmental Science
- Food Science and Technology
- Inorganic Chemistry
- Materials Science
- Medicinal Chemistry
- Nanoscience
- Organic Chemistry
- Pharmacology and Pharmacy
- Physical Chemistry
- Polymer Science
- Theoretical Chemistry
- Toxicology

ACS 2024 New Journals

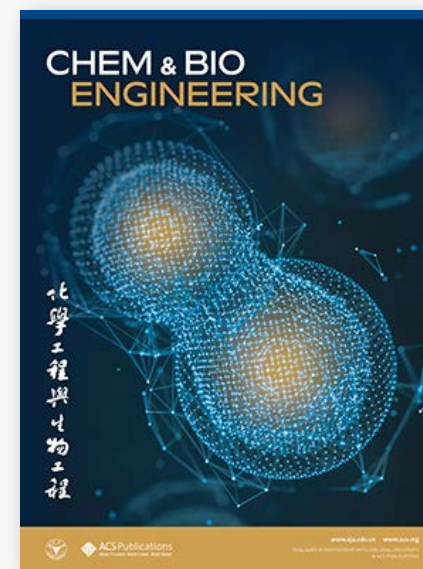
ACS 2024年新期刊



Editor-in-Chief: Peter Licence
Deputy Editor: Michael KC Tam



Editor-in-Chief: Prof. Nga Lee (Sally) Ng



Editor-in-Chief: Qilong Ren
Executive Editor: Youqing Shen
Associate Editor: Peter Englezos

New Metrics Demonstrate the Enduring Impact of ACS Publications

美國化學會期刊繼續保持卓越影響力

2022 highlights include:

2022年ACS期刊亮點

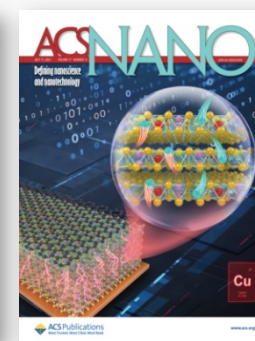
- ACS Publications' flagship journal *JACS* — the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* (15.0) — maintains its position as the most cited journal in chemistry with 580,144 citations in 2022
JACS (15.0) 在2022年以580,144次引用保持了其在化學領域被引用次數最多的期刊地位
- *Chemical Reviews* remains the highest-impact journal in the Chemistry, Multidisciplinary category, with a Journal Impact Factor™ of 62.1
Chemical Reviews 仍然是跨學科化學領域影響力最大的期刊，2022年影響因子為62.1
- *ACS Nano* received a Journal Impact Factor™ of 17.1
ACS Nano 的2022年影響因子為17.1
- *ACS Central Science* received a Journal Impact Factor™ of 18.2
*ACS Central Science*的2022年影響因子為18.2
- *Environmental Science & Technology* (11.4) and 6 other journals achieved record-high Journal Impact Factors™
Environmental Science & Technology (11.4) 等8種ACS期刊獲得了史上最高影響因子



2022 Impact Factor
15.0



2022 Impact Factor
62.1



2022 Impact Factor
17.1



2022 Impact Factor
18.2



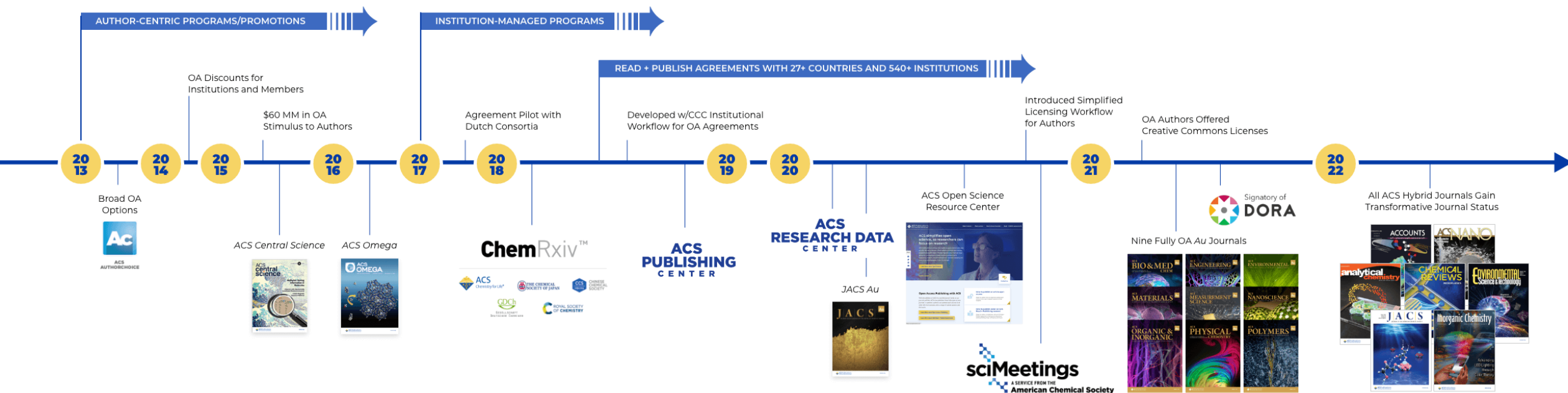
2022 Impact Factor
11.4

ACS Supports Open Science 美國化學會支持開放科學

- 16 fully open access journals covering every area of chemistry
16種完全開放獲取期刊，涵蓋化學相關各個學科領域
- Authors can publish open access in all 80+ ACS journals
作者可以在80+種混合或完全開放獲取的ACS期刊上選擇以開放獲取形式發表文章
- ACS Journal Finder tool helps researchers ensure funder OA requirement compliance
ACS期刊查找工具幫助研究人員確保符合資助機構的開放獲取要求
- Other ACS initiatives that support open science include ACS Research Data Center, ChemRxiv, SciMeetings, and Text and Data Mining
ACS更多支持開放科學的項目包括：ACS Research Data Center，ChemRxiv，SciMeetings以及Text and Data Mining



ACS Open Access Roadmap 美國化學會開放獲取發展歷程



AI and Research in Chemistry, Education & Publishing

人工智能與化學、教育及出版領域的研究




Paper Mill: An unofficial, profit-driven, unethical in nature organization that creates and sells fraudulent manuscripts to researchers. These manufactured manuscripts are submitted to a journal for a fee to gain researcher.

論文工廠：指那些逐利且不道德的非官方組織，製造並向研究人員出售偽造的論文。這些生產出來的文章以付費投稿形式被提交給期刊，以幫助研究人員達成所謂的“輕鬆發表”。

ACS Takes Action to Address the Threat Posed by “Paper Mills”

ACS如何應對“論文工廠”所帶來的的威脅

- Generative AI tools DID NOT MEET OUR QUALIFICATIONS as authors!
生成式AI工具不符合我們所要求的作者資格
- Committed to protecting the integrity of scholarly publishing
致力於保護學術出版的完整性
- Engaging in an in-depth investigation to identify all papermill articles published across our portfolio of journals
深入調查以找到發表在我們期刊上的所有出自論文工廠的文章
- Review our screening services
審查我們的稿件遴選服務
- Train editors and editorial staff to identify fraudulent manuscripts
培訓編輯團隊識別偽造稿件
- Upgrade our technology systems and platforms
升級科技系統與平台
- Work with other publishers & explore/address these challenges
與其他出版商合作，攜手探索並應對這些挑戰

An illustration of a person sitting at a desk, writing in a notebook. The person's head is overlaid with a glowing digital brain structure composed of blue and yellow nodes and lines, symbolizing artificial intelligence or cognitive processing. The background is dark with a grid pattern and floating particles. On the left, a framed bar chart is visible on the wall.

ChatGPT in Research &
Education

研究與教育領域 的ChatGPT

Examples of Using ChatGPT in Research (I)

在研究中使用ChatGPT的案例（一）

Polymer	Answer
Poly(ethylene glycol)	Poly(ethylene glycol) with a molecular weight of less than 1,000 is highly soluble in water, while those with a molecular weight of more than 10,000 are only slightly soluble.
Polyvinyl pyrrolidone	The water solubility of polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP) is generally considered to be very high, with a solubility of up to 20% in water at room temperature.
Polyvinyl alcohol	The water solubility of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) is generally considered to be very high, with most grades of PVA being completely soluble in cold water.
Polyacrylic acid	The water solubility of polyacrylic acid is very high, with a solubility of up to 90% in water at room temperature.
Polyacrylamide	Generally, anionic polyacrylamide is more soluble in water than cationic polyacrylamide. Anionic polyacrylamide is typically soluble in water up to 1-2%, while cationic polyacrylamide is usually only soluble up to 0.1-0.2%.
N-(2-Hydroxypropyl) methacrylamide	The water solubility of N-(2-Hydroxypropyl) methacrylamide is approximately 0.1 g/L at 25 °C.
Polyethylene	Polyethylene is insoluble in water.
Polyvinylchloride	The water solubility of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is very low, with only 0.01-0.02 g/100 mL of water at room temperature.
Polyvinyl acetate	The water solubility of polyvinyl acetate is very low, with only 0.1 g/L at 20 °C.
Polystyrene	Polystyrene is not water soluble.
Polydimethylsiloxane	Polydimethylsiloxane is insoluble in water.

The ChatGPT model makes the correct prediction of the water solubilities of 11 polymers because they have important applications in industry and academy.

示例：ChatGPT模型對11種聚合物的水溶性進行了正確的預測，因為它們在工業和學術界有著重要的應用

[List as bullet points. 100 word-limit per bullet point.] Please summarize 5 key points from the following paragraphs: "Water underpins every aspect of life, and the water industry is the guardian of human society's and environmental water needs. From ancient Rome's aqueducts to modern water networks, the water sector has been playing a critical role in civilization and paving a pathway to a more sustainable and prospective world (Sedlak, 2014). Each nation's critical water infrastructure relies on the smooth operation of water and wastewater systems of different sizes. Water utilities treat and deliver billions of liters of water to homes and industries every day, and wastewater utilities collect and treat the

..... (intent to skip)

pollution in different parts of the world, such a 'water should be free' concept is being challenged, and many opportunities have emerged to overcome such hurdles by developing win-win solutions such as generating 'green' revenues via energy and resource recovery, developing new policies on carbon credits, and transforming empirical practice to data-driven decision making that improves efficiency and reduces cost."

Here are the five key points summarizing the given text:

1. The water industry plays a critical role in society and has adopted the OneWater framework to achieve reliable, sustainable, and resilient water systems.
2. The industry is facing challenges from climate change and needs a paradigm shift towards integrated water management for overall sustainability, energy efficiency, and resource recovery.
3. The water industry is energy and material-intensive and uses a significant amount of non-renewable materials and energy sources with associated intensive energy footprints.

Summarize key points from a lengthy text to facilitate smoother and efficient literature reading and comprehension.

示例：ChatGPT從冗長的文字中總結要點，以方便更流暢、更高效地閱讀和理解文獻

[Imaging you are an environmental data scientist. You are going to conduct a supervised learning research on prediction of daily concentrations of organic carbon aerosols based on collected environmental variables, including CO, NO, NO2, NOx, O3, PM10, SO2, air pressure, relative humidity, temperature, wind direction, wind speed, and rainfall. Add annotations in the code] Please provide a sample Python code that uses linear regression and random forest.

Sure, here's an example Python code that uses linear regression and random forest for predicting daily concentrations of organic carbon aerosols based on environmental variables:

```
python
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error

# Load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv('data.csv')

# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
    data.drop('organic_carbon', axis=1), data['organic_carbon'], test_size=0.3, random_state=42)

# Linear Regression Model
lin_reg = LinearRegression()
lin_reg.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

Assist with sample Python code generation and unfamiliar syntax learning.

示例：使用ChatGPT來幫助生成樣例Python程式碼和學習不熟悉的句法

Using ChatGPT in Research: Strengths and Benefits

在研究中使用ChatGPT：優勢與好處

Questions on popular subjects
could be easily answered
可輕鬆解答
熱門領域的問題

Capable of interpreting chemical symbolism &
communicating in ways chemistry students
understand
可解釋化學符號，
並使用易懂的語言
與化學學生交流

Response to questions focused on knowledge and
understanding with "Describe" and "Discuss" verbs
響應關注知識與理解、且
使用“描述”與“討論”句式
的問題

Improving writing quality, identifying themes,
retrieving information & streamlining workflow
提升寫作質量，
識別主題，檢索資訊，
簡化工作流程

Ability to support coding, debugging & syntax
explanation
支持程式設計，
排障調試，及句法解釋

Calculations & writing skills
計算與寫作能力

Examples of Using ChatGPT in Research (II)

在研究中使用ChatGPT的案例 (二)

Convert compound name into the SMILES chemical representation (6/23=26%)			
Name	SMILES	Name	SMILES
Ethane	C=C	Ethene	C=C
Propane	C(C)C	Propene	C=C
		Propylene	C=C(C)C
Butane	CCCC	But-2-ene	C=C(C)C
Pentane	CCCCC	cis-but-2-ene	C/C=C/C
		trans-but-2-ene	C/C=C/C
Hexane	CCCCCC	2-Methyl-2-butene	C=C(C)C(C)C
Heptane	CCCCCCC	2-Methyl-1-butene	C=C(C)C(C)C
Octane	CCCCCCC	Isoprene	C=C(C)C(C)C
		2-methyl-1,3-butadiene	C=C(C)C(C)=C
Nonane	CCCCCCCCC	Cyclohexane	C1CCCCC1
Decane	CCCCCCCCC	Cyclohexene	C1=CC=CC=C1
Xylene	C1=CC=CC=C1	Benzene	C1=CC=CC=C1
Convert SMILES into the compound name (5/18=28%)			
SMILES	Name	SMILES	Name
CC	Ethane	C=C	Ethene
CCC	Tricarbon	C=CC	Ethylene
	Monoxide	CC=C	Ethene

The conversion of compound names to SMILES chemical representations is a difficult task for ChatGPT. The hit rate is around 27%.
 示例：對於ChatGPT來說，將化合物名稱轉換為SMILES化學表示是一項艱巨的任務，正確率在27%左右。

Q	Topic	Student performance		Chatbot performance			
		Score	Point Biserial	Correct	Concept	Strategy	Solution
1	Dimensional analysis	0.62	0.53	Yes	Correct	Correct	Correct
2	Sig. fig. calc.	0.70	0.35	No	Correct	Error	Error
3	Measurement	0.91	0.24	Yes	Correct	Correct	Correct
4	Name ionic comp.	0.78	0.48	Yes	Correct	Correct	Correct
5	Atomic symbols	0.90	0.37	No	REVISED	--	--
6	Name acid	0.63	0.48	No	Correct	Error	--
7	Avogadro's number	0.72	0.38	Yes	Correct	Correct	Correct
8	Limiting reactant	0.58	0.19	No	Correct	Error	--
9	Oxidation numbers	0.78	0.52	Yes	Correct	Correct	Correct
10	Precip. & solubility	0.93	0.39	Yes	Correct	Correct	Correct
11	Aqueous reactions	0.72	0.52	Yes	Correct	Correct	Correct
12	Solution stoich.	0.60	0.41	No	Correct	Error	--
13	Titration	0.74	0.54	Yes	Correct	Correct	Correct
14	Solution concn.	0.83	0.47	No	Correct	REVISED	--
15	Aqueous reactions	0.72	0.32	Yes	Correct	Correct	Correct
16	Heat and work	0.46	0.47	No	Correct	Correct	Error
17	Hess's law	0.85	0.46	No	Correct	Error	--
18	Enthalpy of rxn.	0.86	0.46	Yes	Correct	Correct	Correct
19	Heat, macroscopic	0.72	0.46	Yes	Correct	Correct	Correct
20	H-atom emission	0.58	0.47	Yes	Correct	Correct	Correct
21	Electron config.	0.86	0.39	No	Correct	Correct	Error
22	Energy of a photon	0.47	0.42	No	Correct	Correct	Error
23	Born-Haber cycle	0.65	0.48	No	Correct	Correct	Error
24	Ionization energy	0.67	0.44	No	Correct	Correct	Error
25	Periodic trends	0.73	0.48	No	Correct	Error	--
26	Eff. nuclear charge	0.53	0.42	No	Correct	Error	--
27	Bond polarity	0.80	0.30	Yes	Correct	Correct	Correct
28	Lattice energy	0.60	0.55	No	Correct	Error	--
29	Gas stoichiometry	0.68	0.51	No	Correct	Error	--
30	KMT of gases	0.65	0.26	Yes	Correct	Correct	Correct
31	Ideal gas calculation	0.89	0.37	No	Correct	Correct	REVISED
32	Vapor pressure	0.39	0.33	No	Correct	Correct	Error
33	Phase changes	0.70	0.44	Yes	Correct	Correct	Correct
34	Inter. forces	0.40	0.41	No	Correct	Correct	Error
	Overall Score	0.69	0.42	44.1%	97.0%	66.6%*	68.1%**
	Numeric (N=15)	0.76	0.41	42.8%	93.3%	46.6%*	85.7%**
	Non-Numeric (N=19)	0.65	0.41	45.0%	100%	84.2%*	56.3%**

ChatGPT was used to answer questions from final exams administered in two general chemistry courses. Its success at solving problems was only 44%, a value well below the class average of 69%.

示例：使用ChatGPT回答兩門普通化學課程期末考试中的問題。結果顯示，它的答題成功率只有44%，遠低於班級69%的平均水平。

Can microbial electrochemical system degrade PFAS?

Yes, microbial electrochemical systems (MES) have been shown to have the potential to degrade PFAS. MES use microorganisms to catalyze the transfer of electrons between an electrode and an organic substrate, which can lead to the degradation of the substrate. Studies have shown that certain microorganisms can degrade PFAS in MES, although the rate and extent of degradation can vary greatly depending on the specific PFAS and the conditions in which they are present. However, further research is needed to fully understand the mechanisms of PFAS degradation in MES and to optimize the process for practical applications.

Can you give a source of such study?

Sure, here is a source that demonstrates the potential of microbial electrochemical systems in degrading PFAS:

Liu, J., Xing, D., & Liu, J. (2021). Microbial electrochemical systems for the degradation of perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). *Chemosphere*, 270, 129011. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2020.129011>

This study provides an overview of the current state of research on the use of MES for the degradation of PFAS, including both laboratory-scale studies and pilot-scale demonstrations. The authors also discuss the challenges and opportunities for further research on the use of MES for PFAS degradation.

A non-existent DOI, directing to an unrelated article.
 不存在的DOI，指向不相關的文章

Fabricated and false information, especially on references and source links.
 示例：ChatGPT捏造和虛假的資訊，特別是參考文獻和來源連結。

Using ChatGPT in Research: Cautions and Concerns

在研究中使用ChatGPT：注意事項與擔憂

Low accuracy on specific topics
對於特定主題內容的準確性較低

Prone to conceptual errors in chemistry answers and explanations
在化學答案與解釋中易出現概念性錯誤

Below-average chemistry student and should not be relied upon totally
AI工具應被視為中下水准的化學學生，而不應被完全依賴

Generate false or fabricated information
製造虛假或捏造的資訊

Removal of human wisdom and judgment
消除了人類的智慧與判斷力

Reduction in academic integrity, decline in skills and abilities
遺失學術誠信，技能及能力下降

Resources taken from:

上述內容整理自發表在以下ACS期刊上的相關文章：

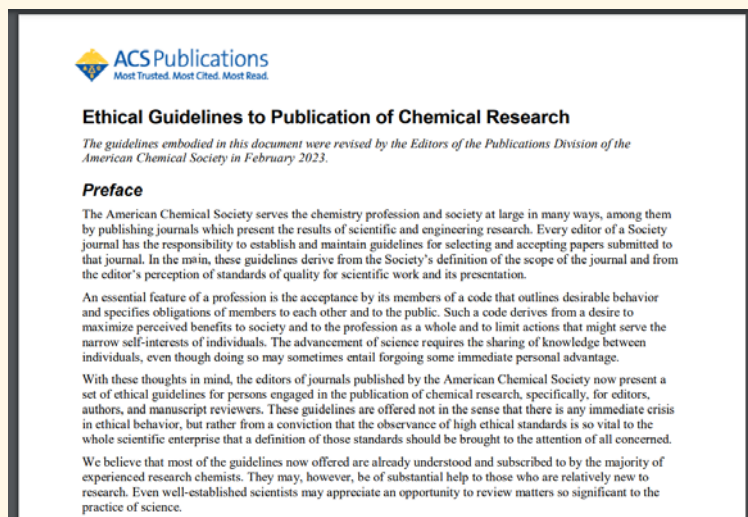
- *Journal of Chemical Information & Modeling*
- *Journal of Chemical Education*
- *Environmental Science & Technology*
- *Precision Chemistry*
- *ACS Nano*

ACS Ethical Guidelines & Author
Guidelines

ACS出版倫理準則 與作者指南

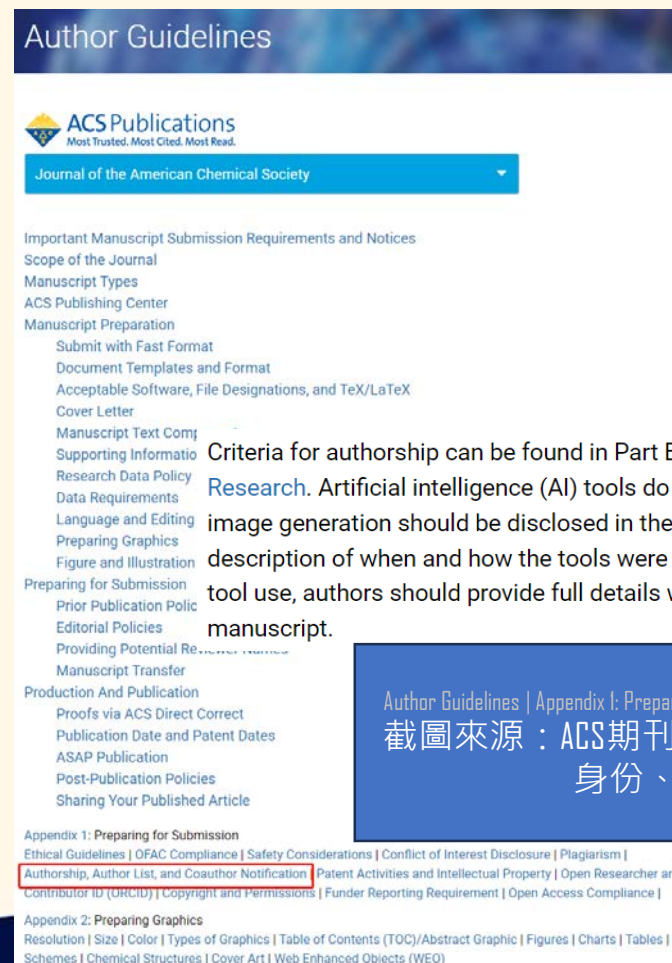
Can AI tools be considered an author or co-author for an article submitted to ACS journals?

向ACS投稿時，AI工具可被視為文章作者或合著者嗎？



12. The co-authors of a paper should be all those persons who have made significant scientific contributions to the work reported and who share responsibility and accountability for the results. Authors should appropriately recognize the contributions of technical staff and data professionals. Other contributions should be indicated in a footnote or an "Acknowledgments" section. An administrative relationship to the investigation does not of itself qualify a person for co-authorship (but occasionally it may be appropriate to acknowledge major administrative assistance). Deceased persons who meet the criterion for inclusion as co-authors should be so included, with a footnote reporting date of death. No fictitious name should be listed as an author or co-author. The author who submits a manuscript for publication accepts the responsibility of having the submitting author share the co-author's assets.

Part B. Ethical Obligations of Authors
| Ethical Guidelines to Publication of Chemical Research
截圖來源：《化學研究出版倫理准則》
第二部分“作者道德義務”



Criteria for authorship can be found in Part B of the [Ethical Guidelines to Publication of Chemical Research](#). Artificial intelligence (AI) tools do not qualify for authorship. The use of AI tools for text or image generation should be disclosed in the manuscript within the Acknowledgment section with a description of when and how the tools were used. For more substantial use cases or descriptions of AI tool use, authors should provide full details within the Methods or other appropriate section of the manuscript.

Author Guidelines | Appendix 1: Preparing for Submission | Authorship, Author List, and Coauthor Notification
截圖來源：ACS期刊“作者指南”附錄I：投稿前準備 | 作者身份、作者名單及合著者通知

Can AI tools be considered an author or co-author for an article submitted to ACS journals?

向ACS投稿時，AI工具可被視為文章作者或合著者嗎？

- ChatGPT or other tools do not meet our authorship criteria.
ChatGPT或其他AI工具不符合我們的作者身份標準
- The use of such tools should be disclosed in the manuscript.
若使用了AI工具，應在稿件中據實聲明
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Best Practices for Using AI
When Writing Scientific Manuscripts

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Best Practices for Using AI When Writing Scientific Manuscripts

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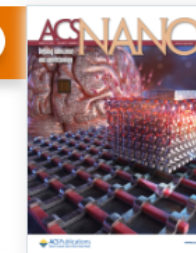
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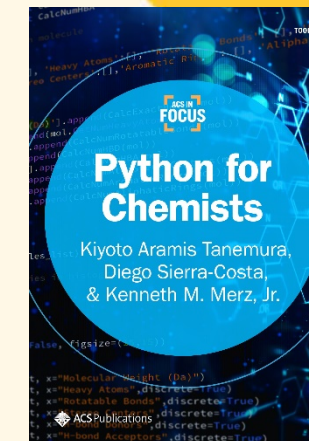
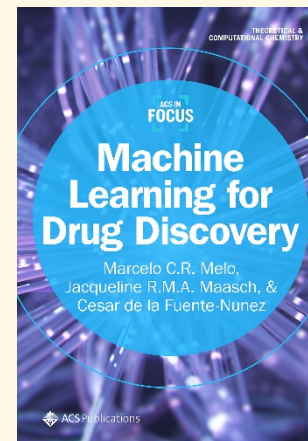
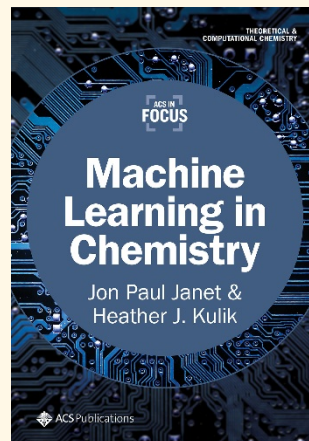
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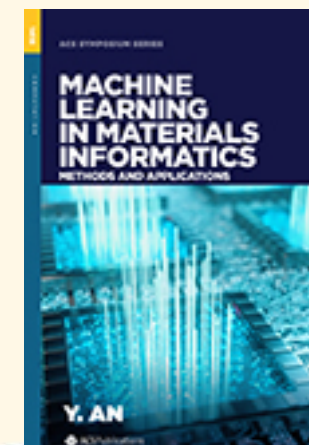
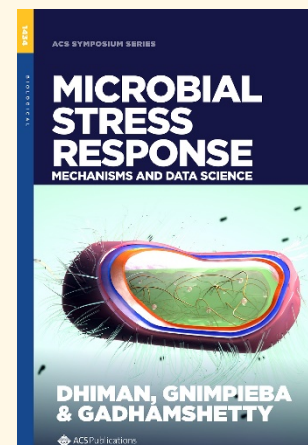
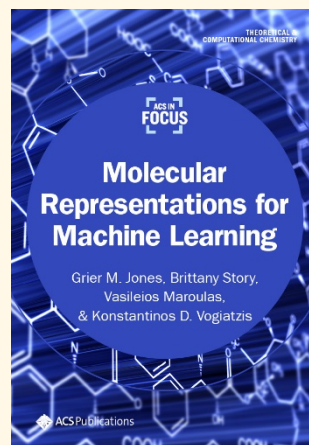
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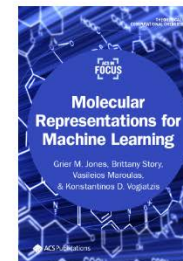


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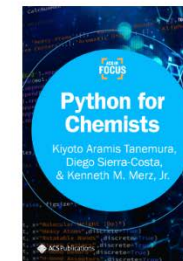


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