

The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly

...of AI Apps making an Impact on Research

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As we all may or may not know...

- AI hallucinates information...
 - <https://apnews.com/article/artificial-intelligence-hallucination-chatbots-chatgpt-falsehoods-ac4672c5b06e6f91050aa46ee731bcf4>
- Faculty are unaware or concerned or both...
 - <https://www.msudenver.edu/early-bird/survey-highlights-faculty-perception-of-generative-ai/>
- Students are using AI to cheat...
 - [TikTok example](#) (Bro literally wrote the essay before it was assigned...)
- Or are they?
 - <https://www.edweek.org/technology/new-data-reveal-how-many-students-are-using-ai-to-cheat/2024/04>
(only about 10% since 2022)
- AI detectors...don't work very consistently
 - <https://medium.com/@seo-news/ai-detectors-dont-work-8e1a50dd135e>
- “AI” – the term – is used a lot now
 - <https://www.forbes.com/advisor/business/ai-statistics/>

This brings us to AI's impact on research...

AI Apps Impacting Research: Three Types

- Generative Text Apps
- AI Wrapper Apps
- AI Research Assistants

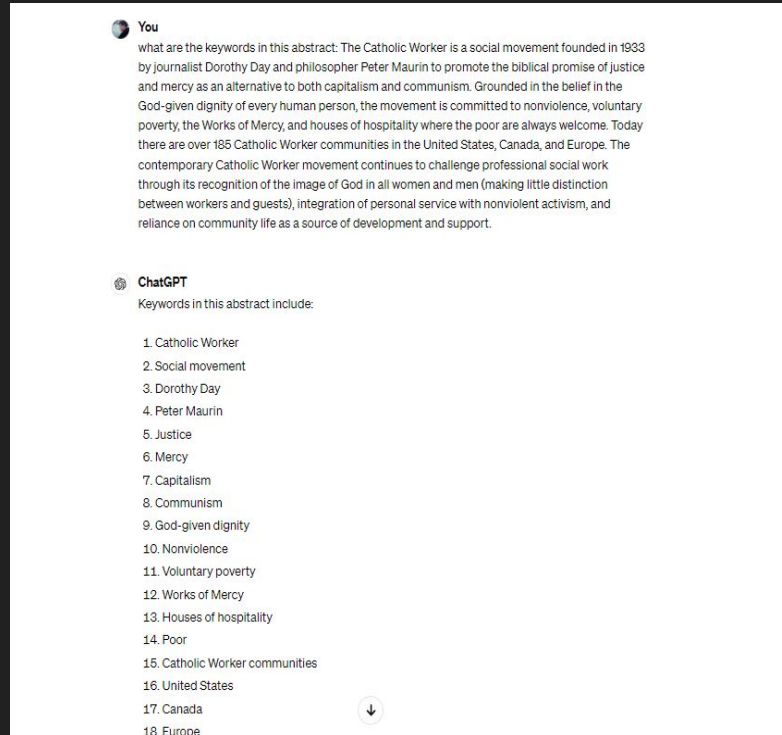
Generative Text Apps

- Any application that uses some sort of large language model to generate text, images, content... stuff... that mimics its training data
- Not necessarily designed for academic purposes
- Examples: ChatGPT, CoPilot, Gemini, *Semantic Scholar*

Generative Text Apps

ChatGPT
3.5

Keyword
brainstorming



You

what are the keywords in this abstract: The Catholic Worker is a social movement founded in 1933 by journalist Dorothy Day and philosopher Peter Maurin to promote the biblical promise of justice and mercy as an alternative to both capitalism and communism. Grounded in the belief in the God-given dignity of every human person, the movement is committed to nonviolence, voluntary poverty, the Works of Mercy, and houses of hospitality where the poor are always welcome. Today there are over 185 Catholic Worker communities in the United States, Canada, and Europe. The contemporary Catholic Worker movement continues to challenge professional social work through its recognition of the image of God in all women and men (making little distinction between workers and guests), integration of personal service with nonviolent activism, and reliance on community life as a source of development and support.

ChatGPT

Keywords in this abstract include:

1. Catholic Worker
2. Social movement
3. Dorothy Day
4. Peter Maurin
5. Justice
6. Mercy
7. Capitalism
8. Communism
9. God-given dignity
10. Nonviolence
11. Voluntary poverty
12. Works of Mercy
13. Houses of hospitality
14. Poor
15. Catholic Worker communities
16. United States
17. Canada
18. Europe

Generative Text Apps

ChatGPT
3.5

Reference/tertiary
Tool



You

Did Martin Luther believe Jews should be killed?



ChatGPT

Martin Luther, the 16th-century German theologian and leader of the Protestant Reformation, expressed anti-Jewish sentiments later in his life. In his writings, particularly in his work titled "On the Jews and Their Lies" published in 1543, Luther made harsh and derogatory statements about Jews. He advocated for burning synagogues and homes, confiscating Jewish prayer books, and forbidding rabbis to teach. While Luther's writings had a significant impact on the history of anti-Semitism, it's essential to note that attitudes towards Jews varied among different individuals and movements within the Reformation era.



You

Was Martin Luther an antisemite?



ChatGPT

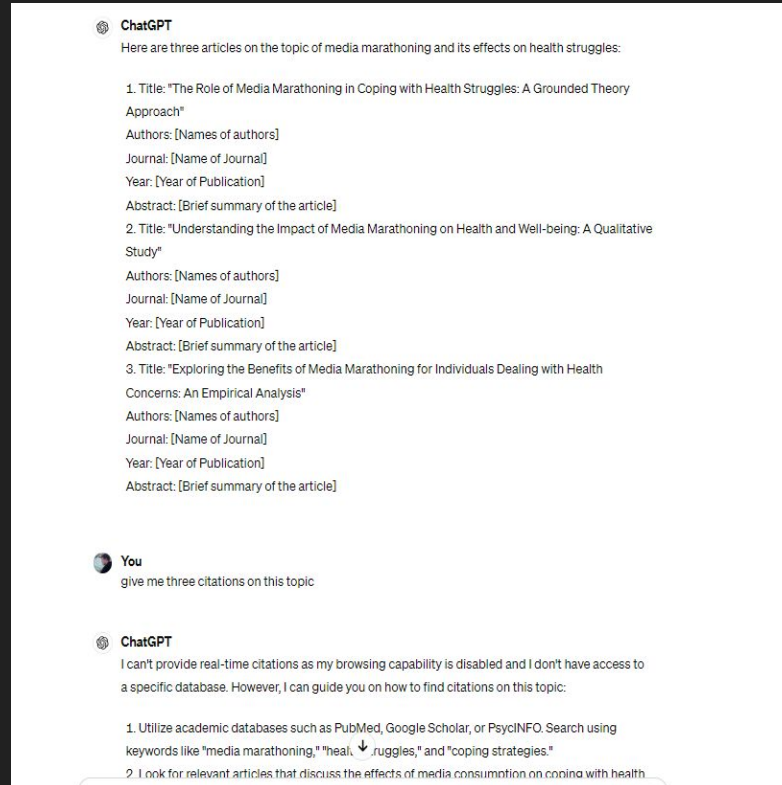
Yes, Martin Luther is considered an anti-Semite, particularly based on his later writings. In his work "On the Jews and Their Lies" published in 1543, Luther expressed strong anti-Jewish sentiments, making derogatory remarks and advocating harsh measures against Jews. While Luther initially had a more positive view of Jews in his earlier career, his later writings reflect a shift towards a more hostile stance. It's important to recognize that historical figures, including influential ones, can hold views that are morally objectionable or inconsistent over time.



Generative Text Apps

ChatGPT
3.5

Citation Finder



ChatGPT

Here are three articles on the topic of media marathoning and its effects on health struggles:

- Title: "The Role of Media Marathoning in Coping with Health Struggles: A Grounded Theory Approach"
Authors: [Names of authors]
Journal: [Name of Journal]
Year: [Year of Publication]
Abstract: [Brief summary of the article]
- Title: "Understanding the Impact of Media Marathoning on Health and Well-being: A Qualitative Study"
Authors: [Names of authors]
Journal: [Name of Journal]
Year: [Year of Publication]
Abstract: [Brief summary of the article]
- Title: "Exploring the Benefits of Media Marathoning for Individuals Dealing with Health Concerns: An Empirical Analysis"
Authors: [Names of authors]
Journal: [Name of Journal]
Year: [Year of Publication]
Abstract: [Brief summary of the article]

You

give me three citations on this topic

ChatGPT

I can't provide real-time citations as my browsing capability is disabled and I don't have access to a specific database. However, I can guide you on how to find citations on this topic:

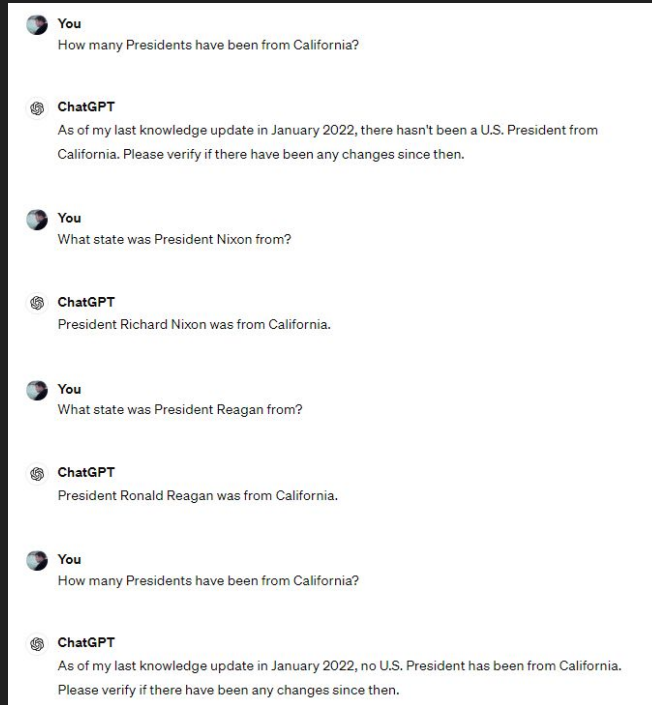
- Utilize academic databases such as PubMed, Google Scholar, or PsycINFO. Search using keywords like "media marathoning," "health struggles," and "coping strategies."
- Look for relevant articles that discuss the effects of media consumption on coping with health

Generative Text Apps

1/31/24

ChatGPT
3.5

Answers
do
improve



This screenshot shows a conversation with ChatGPT on January 31, 2024. The user asks how many presidents have been from California. ChatGPT responds that, based on its knowledge up to January 2022, there hasn't been a U.S. President from California and asks for verification of any changes since then. The user then asks for the state of President Nixon, and ChatGPT correctly identifies California. The user asks for the state of President Reagan, and ChatGPT again correctly identifies California. Finally, the user asks the question again, and ChatGPT repeats its previous response, noting its knowledge cutoff and asking for updates.

You
How many Presidents have been from California?

ChatGPT
As of my last knowledge update in January 2022, there hasn't been a U.S. President from California. Please verify if there have been any changes since then.

You
What state was President Nixon from?

ChatGPT
President Richard Nixon was from California.

You
What state was President Reagan from?

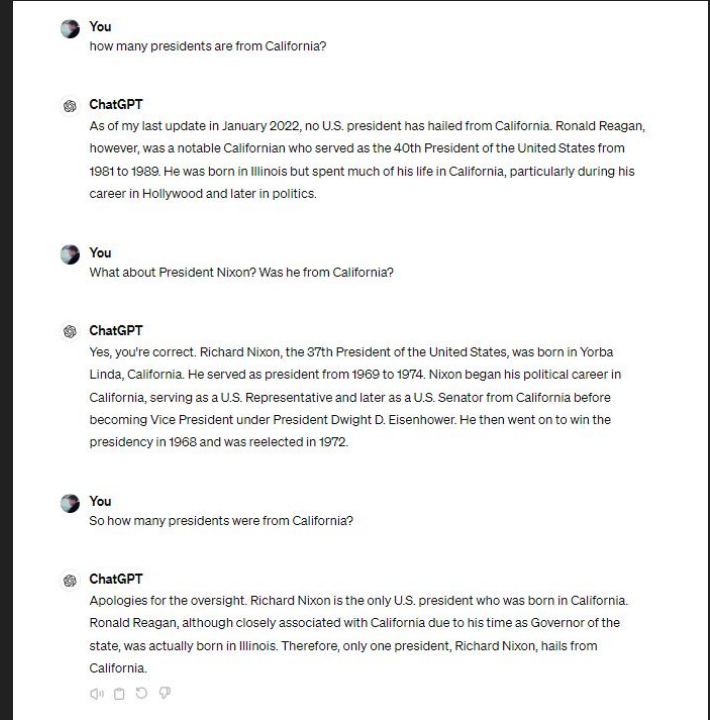
ChatGPT
President Ronald Reagan was from California.

You
How many Presidents have been from California?

ChatGPT
As of my last knowledge update in January 2022, no U.S. President has been from California. Please verify if there have been any changes since then.

VS.

4/30/24



This screenshot shows a conversation with ChatGPT on April 30, 2024. The user asks how many presidents are from California. ChatGPT provides a detailed answer, stating that no U.S. president has hailed from California since Ronald Reagan, the 40th President, who was born in Illinois but spent much of his life in California. The user then asks about President Nixon, and ChatGPT confirms he was born in Yorba Linda, California, and served from 1969 to 1974. Finally, the user asks how many presidents were from California, and ChatGPT apologizes for the oversight, stating that only Richard Nixon, the 37th President, was born in California, while Ronald Reagan, though associated with California, was actually born in Illinois.

You
how many presidents are from California?

ChatGPT
As of my last update in January 2022, no U.S. president has hailed from California. Ronald Reagan, however, was a notable Californian who served as the 40th President of the United States from 1981 to 1989. He was born in Illinois but spent much of his life in California, particularly during his career in Hollywood and later in politics.

You
What about President Nixon? Was he from California?

ChatGPT
Yes, you're correct. Richard Nixon, the 37th President of the United States, was born in Yorba Linda, California. He served as president from 1969 to 1974. Nixon began his political career in California, serving as a U.S. Representative and later as a U.S. Senator from California before becoming Vice President under President Dwight D. Eisenhower. He then went on to win the presidency in 1968 and was reelected in 1972.

You
So how many presidents were from California?

ChatGPT
Apologies for the oversight. Richard Nixon is the only U.S. president who was born in California. Ronald Reagan, although closely associated with California due to his time as Governor of the state, was actually born in Illinois. Therefore, only one president, Richard Nixon, hails from California.

Generative Text Apps

Semantic
Scholar

The screenshot shows the Semantic Scholar search results for the query "Carbon Cycle". The page features a search bar at the top right with the text "Search" and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar, the results are displayed in a list format. The first result is titled "The land-to-ocean loops of the global carbon cycle" by P. Régnier, L. Resplandy, R. Najjar, and P. Ciais, published in Environmental Science · Nature on 16 March 2022. The abstract for this article states: "Carbon storage by the ocean and by the land is usually quantified separately, and does not fully take into account the land-to-ocean transport of carbon through inland waters, estuaries, tidal... Expand". Below the abstract, there are buttons for citation (141), PDF, Springer, Save, and Cite. The second result is titled "Northern Peatlands: Role in the Carbon Cycle and Probable Responses to Climatic Warming." by E. Gorham, published in Environmental Science · Ecological Applications on 1 May 1991. The abstract for this article states: "TLDR Satellite-monitoring of the abundance of open water in the peatlands of the West Siberian Plain and the Hudson/James Bay Lowland is suggested as a likely method of detecting early effects of climatic warming upon boreal and subarctic peatland environments. Expand". Below the abstract, there are buttons for citation (3,654), PDF, PubMed, Save, and Cite. The third result is titled "Plumbing the Global Carbon Cycle: Integrating Inland Waters into the Terrestrial Carbon Budget" by J. Cole, Y. Prairie, +8 authors, J. Melack, published in Environmental Science · Ecosystems on 13 February 2007. The abstract for this article states: "A BSTRACTBecause freshwater covers such a small fraction of the Earth's surface area, inland freshwater ecosystems (particularly lakes, rivers, and reservoirs) have rarely been considered as... Expand". Below the abstract, there are buttons for citation (3,305), PDF, Springer, Save, and Cite.

SEMANTIC SCHOLAR Carbon Cycle Search

About 4,760,000 results for "Carbon Cycle"

Fields of Study Date Range Has PDF Author Journals & Conferences Sort by Relevance

The land-to-ocean loops of the global carbon cycle
P. Régnier · L. Resplandy · R. Najjar · P. Ciais · Environmental Science · *Nature* · 16 March 2022

Carbon storage by the ocean and by the land is usually quantified separately, and does not fully take into account the land-to-ocean transport of carbon through inland waters, estuaries, tidal... Expand

141 PDF Springer Save Cite

Northern Peatlands: Role in the Carbon Cycle and Probable Responses to Climatic Warming.
E. Gorham · Environmental Science · *Ecological Applications* · 1 May 1991

TLDR Satellite-monitoring of the abundance of open water in the peatlands of the West Siberian Plain and the Hudson/James Bay Lowland is suggested as a likely method of detecting early effects of climatic warming upon boreal and subarctic peatland environments. Expand

3,654 PDF PubMed Save Cite

Plumbing the Global Carbon Cycle: Integrating Inland Waters into the Terrestrial Carbon Budget
J. Cole · Y. Prairie · +8 authors · J. Melack · Environmental Science · *Ecosystems* · 13 February 2007

A BSTRACTBecause freshwater covers such a small fraction of the Earth's surface area, inland freshwater ecosystems (particularly lakes, rivers, and reservoirs) have rarely been considered as... Expand

3,305 PDF Springer Save Cite

Academic Database that is used as an LLM

AI Wrapper Apps

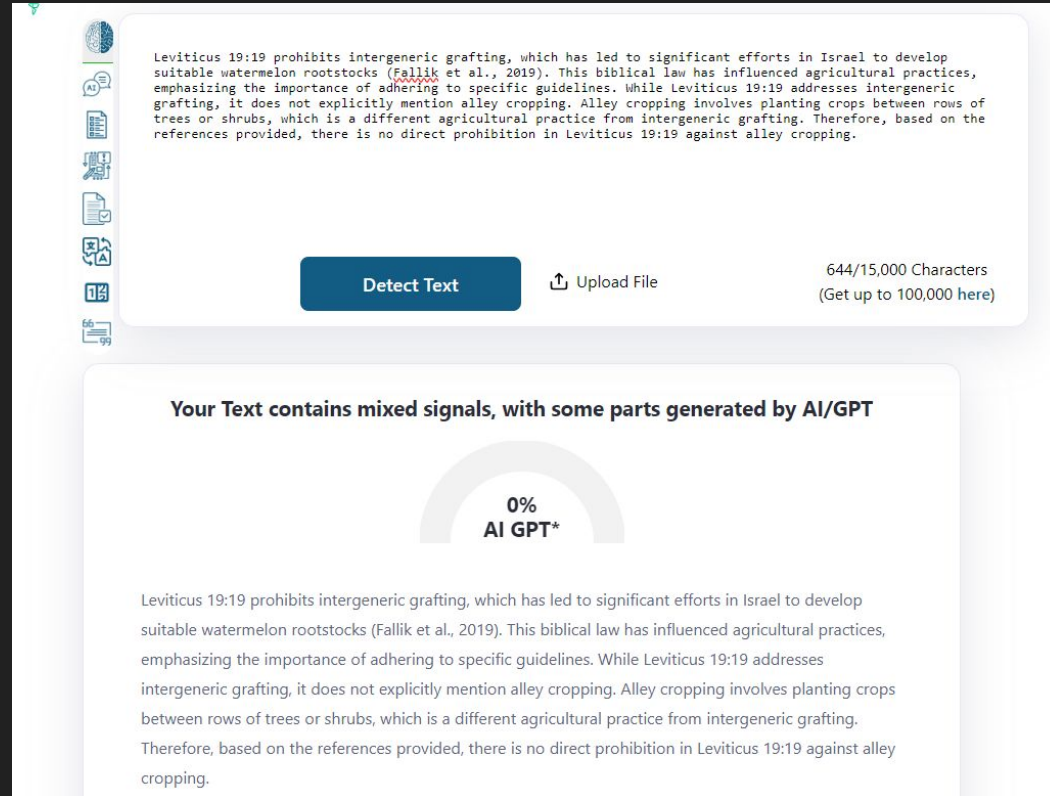
Generative Text + Something Else (Extension or Add-on or API)

Many based on OpenAI, Meta, or other LLM

Examples: GPT Store, Undetectable AI, Grammarly AI, Quillbot AI, Kipper AI, Paperpal Copilot, Copy.ai, Writesonic, Jasper, Rytr, Scalenut, Stealthgpt, Justdone, WriteHuman, Perplexity AI, Chat Sonic, Originality.AI, ZeroGPT, UncovAI, Marmof, ChatGPT detector

AI Wrapper Apps

“Detectors”



Leviticus 19:19 prohibits intergenerational grafting, which has led to significant efforts in Israel to develop suitable watermelon rootstocks (Fallik et al., 2019). This biblical law has influenced agricultural practices, emphasizing the importance of adhering to specific guidelines. While Leviticus 19:19 addresses intergenerational grafting, it does not explicitly mention alley cropping. Alley cropping involves planting crops between rows of trees or shrubs, which is a different agricultural practice from intergenerational grafting. Therefore, based on the references provided, there is no direct prohibition in Leviticus 19:19 against alley cropping.

Detect Text Upload File 644/15,000 Characters (Get up to 100,000 here)

Your Text contains mixed signals, with some parts generated by AI/GPT

0% AI GPT*

Leviticus 19:19 prohibits intergenerational grafting, which has led to significant efforts in Israel to develop suitable watermelon rootstocks (Fallik et al., 2019). This biblical law has influenced agricultural practices, emphasizing the importance of adhering to specific guidelines. While Leviticus 19:19 addresses intergenerational grafting, it does not explicitly mention alley cropping. Alley cropping involves planting crops between rows of trees or shrubs, which is a different agricultural practice from intergenerational grafting. Therefore, based on the references provided, there is no direct prohibition in Leviticus 19:19 against alley cropping.

ZeroGPT

AI Wrapper Apps

“Detectors”

The image shows a screenshot of the GPTZero interface. On the left, a 'Deep scan' section displays a text snippet about intergeneric grafting in Leviticus 19:19. A yellow dot at the bottom left indicates that the sentences are likely AI-generated. On the right, the 'RESULT' section shows the classification of the text as 'ai generated' with a 100% probability. A circular progress indicator shows 'ai' in the center. Below this, a 'Probability Breakdown' section shows a bar chart where 'ai' is at 100%, 'human' is at 0%, and 'mixed' is at 0%.

Deep scan

Leviticus 19:19 prohibits intergeneric grafting, which has led to significant efforts in Israel to develop suitable watermelon rootstocks (Fallik et al., 2019). This biblical law has influenced agricultural practices, emphasizing the importance of adhering to specific guidelines. While Leviticus 19:19 addresses intergeneric grafting, it does not explicitly mention alley cropping. Alley cropping involves planting crops between rows of trees or shrubs, which is a different agricultural practice from intergeneric grafting. Therefore, based on the references provided, there is no direct prohibition in Leviticus 19:19 against alley cropping.

● Sentences that are likely AI generated.

RESULT **DEEP SCAN** **SOURCES**

Learn more about this updated version of GPTZero.

Classification
We are **highly confident** this text was **ai generated**

100% Probability AI generated ⓘ | ● highly confident ⓘ

Probability Breakdown ⓘ
The probability this text has been entirely written by a human, AI or a mix of the two.

human 0% | mixed 0% | ai 100%

GPTZero

AI Wrapper Apps

“Detector Detectors”

Undetectable.ai

Rated #1 Best AI Detector and ensure your text is 100% human.

ve AI detection on writing.

READABILITY: UNIVERSITY PURPOSE: GENERAL WRITING STRENGTH: MORE HUMAN WORD COST: 192

RESULT

The advancement of technology has made it simpler for researchers, in the field of science to exchange and retrieve top notch research materials online. Despite this convenience many valuable articles are stored in databases that're beyond the financial reach of some institutions. The idea behind making high quality journal articles online is to enhance their accessibility and citation rates compared to similar articles that are restricted to paying subscribers. While previous studies on open access publishing have primarily focused on the sciences with varying outcomes there has been limited exploration in disciplines like science where open access is not as prevalent. This article aims to evaluate the impact of access publishing within political science. Our main contention is that open access articles receive citations than those only through paid subscriptions (full access). To test this claim we analyze the citation rates of both access and toll access articles from eight renowned political science journals. Our analysis reveals an advantage in citation rates, for oriented research published through open access channels.

Copy Output

Rate this output: ★★★★★

Looking for something even better? Allow us to perfect it for you at no extra charge!

Humanize Again (Free) Original Draft Delete Document

AI DETECTION LIKELIHOOD

GPTZero ✓ OpenAI ✓ Writer ✓ Crossplag ✓ Copyleaks ✓ Sapling ✓ ContentAtScale ✓ ZeroGPT ✓

ORIGINAL SUBMISSION

The digital revolution has made it easier for political scientists to share and access high-quality research online. However, many articles are stored in proprietary databases that some institutions cannot afford. High-quality, peer-reviewed, top-tier journal articles that have been made open access (OA) (i.e., freely available online) theoretically should be accessed and cited more easily than articles of similar quality that are available only to paying customers. Research into the efficacy of OA publishing thus far has focused mainly on the natural sciences, and the results have been mixed. Because OA has not been as widely adopted in the social sciences, disciplines such as political science have received little attention in the OA research. In this article, we seek to determine the efficacy of OA in political science. Our primary hypothesis is that OA articles will be cited at higher rates than articles that are toll access (TA), which means available only to paying customers. We test this hypothesis by analyzing the

DOCUMENT ID: 1714598812579:694491192510382100

AI DETECTION

⚠️ GPTZERO ✓ OPENAI ✓ WRITER ✓ CROSSPLAG ⚠️ COPYLEAKS ⚠️ SAPLING ⚠️ CONTENTATSCALE ⚠️ ZEROGPT

KEY: 100% HUMAN 50% HUMAN 0% HUMAN

AI Wrapper Apps

Writers

Kipper.ai

The screenshot shows the Kipper.ai Essay Writer interface. On the left is a red sidebar with navigation options: Dashboard, Writing (selected), Essay Writer, AI Detector, Citation Finder, Text Enhancer, Tutoring, and Studying. At the bottom of the sidebar are Account and Support. The main content area is titled 'Essay Writer' and includes a 'Mimic My Writing' toggle and a 'Continue' button. The 'Subject' section has a text input field. The 'Paragraph Subjects' section, marked as optional, has three text input fields and an '+ Add' button. The 'Essay Format' section has buttons for MLA (selected), APA, Chicago, and Harvard. The 'Language' section has buttons for US EN (selected), ES ES, FR FR, DE DE, IT IT, NL NL, and PT PT.

kipper

- Dashboard
- Writing**
- ↳ Essay Writer
- ↳ AI Detector
- ↳ Citation Finder
- ↳ Text Enhancer
- Tutoring
- Studying
- Account
- Support

Essay Writer Mimic My Writing Continue →

Subject

Enter essay subject

Paragraph Subjects Optional

Enter paragraph subject 1

Enter paragraph subject 2

Enter paragraph subject 3

+ Add

Essay Format

MLA APA Chicago Harvard

Language

US EN ES ES FR FR DE DE IT IT NL NL PT PT

AI Wrapper Apps

Writers

Quillbot

The screenshot displays the Quillbot AI Wrapper App interface. The main text area contains two paragraphs of AI-generated text. The first paragraph discusses Suber's overview of open access and its impact on scholarly communication. The second paragraph details the benefits of Open Educational Resources (OER) for education, including increased visibility, accessibility, and collaboration. The interface includes a rich text editor toolbar at the top and a bottom toolbar with options like Paraphrase, Summarize, Translate, and Suggest Text. A right-hand panel shows a list of sources used for the text, including 'Open access' by Peter Suber (2012) and 'Open educational resources A review of the literature' by J. Bliss T. McEwen Mary (2014). A search bar and 'Add new source' button are also visible in the sources panel.

Suber discusses an overview of open access and its impact on scholarly communication. He highlights the benefits of open access, such as increased visibility and accessibility of research articles, as well as the potential for collaboration and innovation. Additionally, Suber addresses the challenges and misconceptions surrounding open access, including concerns about funding models and quality control.

One aspect that shows particular promise in relation to open access is open educational resources. Open educational resources (OER) refer to freely accessible and adaptable teaching materials that can be used for educational purposes. By embracing open access principles, OER can help reduce barriers to education by providing students and educators with free access to high-quality learning materials. Furthermore, the use of OER encourages collaboration among educators, allowing them to share their expertise and improve teaching practices on a global scale. This open sharing of resources also fosters innovation and creativity in the development of educational materials. OER can be modified and personalized to meet the specific needs of students and educators, promoting a more individualized and engaging learning experience. Additionally, the use of OER can help address issues of equity and access in education, as it ensures that all students, regardless of their socioeconomic background, have equal opportunities to access quality educational resources. Overall, OER has the potential to revolutionize education by democratizing access to knowledge and empowering educators to create effective and inclusive learning environments. By providing a wide range of diverse and culturally relevant resources, OER can also contribute to a more inclusive and representative curriculum. This allows students to see themselves reflected in their learning materials, fostering a sense of belonging and enhancing their overall educational experience. Furthermore, the collaborative nature of OER encourages educators to share best practices and innovative teaching methods, leading to continuous improvement in pedagogy and ultimately benefiting students' academic achievement.

Luther's concept of two kingdoms has formed the basis for much protestant thought on secularism and the sacred. This idea distinguishes between the spiritual kingdom, which is under God's rule, and the earthly kingdom, which is subject to human laws and authorities. Luther believed that both kingdoms were necessary for a harmonious society, with each having its own distinct responsibilities and purposes. This idea has had a profound influence on the

many Protestant

ction of individual

All Sources

JOURNAL

Open access
Peter Suber • 2012

JOURNAL

Open educational resources A review of the literature
J. Bliss T. McEwen Mary • 2014

Paraphrase Summarize Translate Suggest Text 305 Words

AI Research Assistants

These apps:

- Are designed like databases
- Use an LLM for summary (not always ChatGPT)
- Offer some sort of shortcut to the research process

Examples: Research Rabbit, Elicit, Consensus, Scite

AI Research Assistants

Research Connections (ResearchRabbit)

The screenshot displays the ResearchRabbit interface, which is divided into several panels:

- Left Panel:** Contains navigation options such as "New Collection", "New Category", "Connect to Zotero", "Uncategorized", "Collection", "Shared with Me", and "Add Papers".
- Filter Panel:** Shows a "Filter" section with "Custom" selected, and checkboxes for "Abstracts" and "Comments". Below this is a list of papers in an "Untitled Collection":
 - Paper 1: "Does Media Literacy Help Identification of Fake News? Information Literacy Helps, but Other Literacies Don't." by Jang and Liu (2019).
 - Paper 2: "International Computer and Information Literacy Study: Assessment Framework" by Fraillon and Ainley (2013).
 - Paper 3: "A Scientometric Study of Digital Literacy, ICT Literacy, Information Literacy, and Media Literacy" by Park and Park (2020).
 - Paper 4: "Correlatives of business students' perceived information literacy self-efficacy in the digital information environment" by Azevedo and Mahmood (2021).
- Right Panel (Top):** A "4 Selected Papers" section with options to "Remove from", "Add to Other Collection", "Similar Work" (720), "Earlier Work" (3), and "Later Work" (6). Below this are sections for "EXPLORE PAPER", "EXPLORE PEOPLE" (These Authors: 28, Suggested Authors: 50), "EXPLORE OTHER CONTENT" (Linked Content: 6), and "EXPORT PAPERS" (BibTeX, RIS, CSV).
- Right Panel (Middle):** A "Similar Work" section with a "Filter" and "Relevance" dropdown. It lists several papers, including "Preparing for Life in a Digital Age: The IEA International Computer and Information Literacy Study International Report" by Fraillon and Gebhardt (2014), "National Assessment Program-ICT Literacy Years 6 & 10 Report, 2005." by Ainley and Freeman (2007), and "Assessment of 21st century ICT skills in China: Test design and results from high school level students" by Claro and Nussbaum (2012).
- Right Panel (Bottom):** A "Connections between your collection and 50 papers" section. It features a "Graph Type" selector (Network, Timeline) and "Labels" (First Author, Last Author). A network graph shows connections between authors, with a search bar to "Filter these Items". To the right of the graph are two summary boxes:
 - "EXPLORE PEOPLE": These Authors (232), Suggested Authors (477).
 - "EXPLORE OTHER CONTENT": Linked Content (22).

AI Research Assistants

Research Summary (Consensus)

Does artificial sweetener damage your gut?

Synthesize Copilot

Filter Save search Share

Summary beta

10 papers analyzed

Some studies suggest artificial sweeteners (AS) can affect gut health by altering gut bacteria, affecting the microbiome, potentially causing oxidative stress, and having minimal effects on appetite and the establishment of a clear connection to gut health.

Copilot beta

10 papers analyzed

Artificial sweeteners (AS) are widely used in processed foods and beverages. The research on this topic explores the effects of AS on gut microbiota composition, and potential health outcomes.

Key insights from the research papers:

- AS do not significantly affect the secretion of GLP-1 satiety peptides or appetite when compared to carbohydrate sugars, suggesting that they may not have the same physiological effects on the gut as sugars do ¹.
- Certain AS can increase the pathogenic characteristics of gut bacteria, such as *E. coli* and *E. faecalis*, and negatively affect gut epithelium-microbiota interactions, potentially leading to increased biofilm formation and host epithelium damage ².
- The effects of AS on gut motility and the microbiome are not well understood, with limited human data and conflicting results from in vivo studies, indicating a need for further research ³.
- Some nonnutritive sweeteners (NNSs) and natural sweeteners (NSs) have been shown to alter the composition of the gut microbiota, with saccharin, sucralose, and stevia having documented effects, while the impact of polyols on the microbiota is less clear ⁴.

Effects of carbohydrate sugars and artificial sweeteners on appetite and the secretion of gastrointestinal satiety peptides. No 1

Artificial sweeteners did not affect gastrointestinal peptide secretion and had minimal effects on appetite in this study.

The British journal of nutrition | R. Steinert et al. | 213 citations | 2011

RCT Very Rigorous Journal Highly Cited

Study Snapshot

Save Cite Share

Population	Healthy subjects	Outcomes	GLP-1 and PYY secretion, fasting plasma ghrelin levels, satiety and fullness, hunger ratings.
Sample size	12		
Methods	Placebo-controlled, double-blind, cross-over trial		

AI Research Assistants

Research Process (Elicit)

The screenshot displays an AI research assistant interface with two search results. The first result, titled "Impact of Universal Basic Income on Work Ethic", includes a search query "Does Universal Basic Income lead to laziness?", a summary of 8 papers, and a table of results. The second result, titled "Hallucination Reduction Benchmarks in Language Models", includes a search query "Benchmarks for reducing hallucination in language models", a list of findings (60 papers, 56 concepts, 46 unique concepts, final answer), and a table of results.

Impact of Universal Basic Income on Work Ethic

Does Universal Basic Income lead to laziness?

Summary of top 8 papers Copy

Research on the impact of Universal Basic Income (UBI) on work behavior is mixed. Some studies, such as Gamel (2005, 2006) and [Secrétariat \(2011\)](#), suggest that UBI does not significantly reduce the propensity to work, particularly among low-wage e would not stop contributing if UBI were introduced. However, [Yong-tao \(2009\)](#) suggests that unemployment note that UBI could lead to budgetary savings, redi but caution that its economic viability and potential. However, [Yong-tao \(2009\)](#) suggests that unemployment [\(2016\)](#) highlights the practical challenges of implementing impact on work behavior.

+ Add columns Sort: Most relevant Filters Export as

Paper	Abstract summary
<input type="checkbox"/> L'incidence de l'allocation universelle sur la propension à travailler Claude Gamel +2 2005 1 citation	A monthly all work.
<input type="checkbox"/> The Impact of Basic Income on the Propensity to Work: Theoretical Issues and Micro-econometric results Secrétariat 2011 4 citations	Basic income believed to ei

Hallucination Reduction Benchmarks in Language Models

Benchmarks for reducing hallucination in language models

- Found 60 papers
- Found 56 concepts in 60 papers
- Found 46 unique concepts
- Final answer

CSV

Concept	Source
HaluEval Suite a collection of benchmarks for evaluating and reducing hallucination in language models	"To understand what types of content and to which extent LLMs are apt to hallucinate, we introduce the Hallucination Evaluation for Large Language Models (HaluEval) benchmark, a large collection of generated and human-annotated hallucinated samples for evaluating the performance of LLMs in recognizing hallucination.", "Our benchmark can be accessed at https://github.com/RUCAIBox/HaluEval ." Junyi Li 2023 "This method sets a new SotA on hallucination detection in the summarization task of the HaluEval benchmark, achieving 76.2% accuracy.", "We evaluate Factored Verification, a simple automated method for detecting hallucinations in abstractive summaries." Charlie George & Andreas Stuhlmüller 2023 "Specially, we construct a new hallucination benchmark HaluEval 2.0, and designs a simple yet effective detection method for LLM hallucination.", "Our code and data can be accessed at https://github.com/RUCAIBox/HaluEval-2.0 ." Junyi Li 2024
MMHal-Bench benchmark a benchmark used to evaluate methods for reducing hallucination occurrences and improving performance in multimodal large language models (MLLMs)	"Multimodal large language models (MLLMs) have been shown to efficiently integrate natural language with visual information to handle rich-modal tasks.", "We evaluate our method quantitatively, and

Add new step

AI Research Assistants

Research Partner (scite)

The screenshot displays the Scite AI Research Assistant interface, which is divided into three main sections: a search sidebar, a main results pane, and a references pane.

Search Sidebar: Contains two search queries: "Does Leviticus 19:19 forbid alley cropping?" (selected) and "Does Leviticus 19:19 prohibit intergeneric grafting?". An "Export References" button is located below the queries.

Main Results Pane: Shows search results for "Does Leviticus 19:19 forbid alley cropping?". The top result is a summary: "Leviticus 19:19 prohibits intergeneric grafting, which has led to significant efforts in Israel to develop suitable watermelon rootstocks (Fallik et al., 2019). This biblical law has influenced agricultural practices, emphasizing the importance of adhering to specific guidelines. While Leviticus 19:19 addresses intergeneric grafting, it does not explicitly mention alley cropping. Alley cropping involves planting crops between rows of trees or shrubs, which is a different agricultural practice from intergeneric grafting. Therefore, based on the references provided, there is no direct prohibition in Leviticus 19:19 against alley cropping." Below this is a paragraph of text: "Alley cropping has been studied in various contexts, including its impact on carbon dioxide emissions and soil carbon stocks (Mogale et al., 2023). The practice of alley cropping can have implications for soil properties and environmental sustainability. However, the references do not indicate any direct link between Leviticus 19:19 and alley cropping. Additionally, the impact of COVID-19 on agriculture has been extensively researched, highlighting challenges such as movement restrictions affecting planting seasons and crop production (Ayanlade & Radeny, 2020). The pandemic has influenced agricultural practices globally, but there is no specific mention of alley cropping in relation to COVID-19 in the provided references." The bottom of the results pane shows a conclusion: "In conclusion, while Leviticus 19:19 addresses intergeneric grafting in agriculture, there is no explicit prohibition against alley cropping in this biblical verse. Alley cropping remains a sustainable agricultural practice that can have positive effects on soil health and crop production, although its relationship with COVID-19 and biblical laws primarily focuses on other aspects of agriculture." Below the results is a search query for "Does Leviticus 19:19 prohibit intergeneric grafting?".

References Pane: Titled "References" with a search strategy input. It lists two references: 1. "Biblical law (Leviticus 19:19) prohibits intergeneric grafting, so in recent years, great efforts have been devoted in Israel to finding or breeding watermelon rootstocks, mainly of citron watermelon (Citrullus amarus Schrad.)..." >> Section: Introduction. Title: "Relationships between Rootstock-Scion Combinations and Growing Regions on Watermelon Fruit Quality". Authors: Elazar Fallik¹, Sharon Alkalai-Tuvia², Daniel Chalupowicz³ et al. 2019. Journal: *Agronomy*. 2. "...Te author indicated that soil properties such as BD and moisture content were significantly affected by the cropping system..." >> Section: Physical and Chemical Properties Of The Soil. Title: "Understanding the Impact of the Intercropping System on Carbon Dioxide (CO2) Emissions and Soil Carbon Stocks in Limpopo Province, South Africa". Authors: Tlou E. Mogale¹, Kwabena Kingsley Ayisi², Lawrence Munjonji³ et al. 2023. Journal: *International Journal of Agronomy*.

How much do these apps impact research practices?

Generative Text Apps

- Problematic for research-infused writing
- If it does produce any citations, they are often hallucinations
- Legal and Ethical Concerns pending
- Premium Product Costs Money

AI Wrapper Apps

- Struggles with source integration
- Limited Resources – may not be peer-reviewed
- Free Version is Word Count Limited
- Many are marketed unethically
- Money-driven

AI Research Assistants

- Relevance Ranking + Generative Text may be misleading
- Better LLM for academic purposes (usually), but overly relies on open access content
- Paraphrases (abstracts) reasonably well, but struggles to quote sources directly
- May help with:
 - Research Organization
 - Literature Review Drafting
 - Resource Discovery (like any other database)
- Most cost money...but many have a free version that might be useful

You want my honest opinion?

- **Generative Text Apps** – Sometimes makes stuff up and you can't do too much organization or beneficial generation if you don't have your sources first; will now refer you to databases when you ask it a research question (Ugly)
- **AI Wrapper Apps** – Some are better than others. Spits out text, but adds sources at the bottom of the paper, so it looks academic; does not give a crap about peer-review vs. non-peer-review academic sources; most of these are garbage; ads for these are all over the place and often focused on cheating (Bad)
- **AI Research Assistants** – Summarizes abstracts and OA articles, possibly a good skimming tool, may help with research organization, not an-end-all-be-all tool (yet) despite marketing efforts; I have started thinking of many of these as new, free discovery tools (Good-ish)

The \$\$\$\$ question

 **diya**
It's not free 😊
2d ago Reply

 **Ab**
are they free?
1-7 Reply

Will our students or faculty ever pay for this stuff?

 **aleksandar**
I am not paying 10 dolara a month
2023-12... Reply

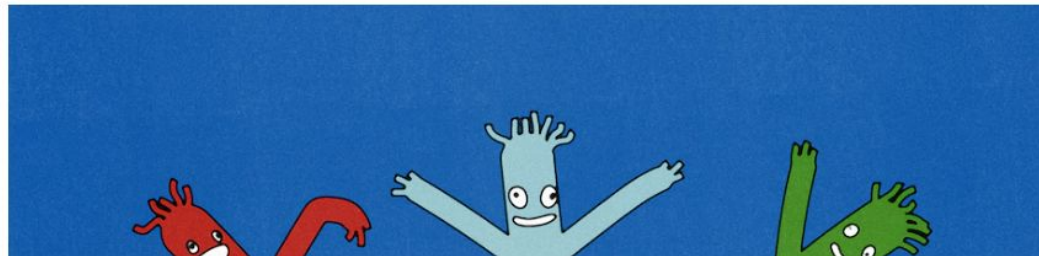
The AI hype bubble is deflating. Now comes the hard part.

The tech industry got the world's attention with AI. Now it's busy persuading people to pay for it.



By [Gerrit De Vynck](#)

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 **Shahan**
is it free
4-22 Reply

Questions?



Workshop feedback