Coordinamento
Riviste Italiane di
Sociologia

Coordinamento delle Riviste Italiane di Sociologia

VII incontro seminariale

Intelligenza Artificiale, lavoro scientifico e lavoro editoriale

venerdì 18 ottobre 2024
Università degli Studi di Firenze
Polo delle Scienze Sociali, via delle Pandette, 21
aula 1.12 – edificio D5 - ore 10:30-13:00

Paola Borgna – Coordinatrice CRIS

atenei

ESTRATTO DAL VERBALE della seduta del **SENATO ACCADEMICO** del giorno **19 dicembre 2023**, alle ore 10.00 (Verbale n. 3).

OMISSIS

3/2023/IV/11 - Approvazione delle Linee Guida per l'impiego dell'AI nell'insegnamento e nell'apprendimento.

(Proposta di deliberazione predisposta dalla Direzione Didattica e Servizi agli Studenti - Direttore Dott. Massimo Bruno)

Sentito il parere favorevole espresso dalla Commissione Didattica del Senato Accademico, nella seduta dell'11 dicembre 2023, in merito all'approvazione delle linee guida in oggetto;

all'unanimità delibera di approvare, a decorrere dall'A.A. 2023-2024, le linee guida per l'impiego dell'intelligenza artificiale - AI nell'insegnamento e nell'apprendimento, secondo il testo di seguito riportato.

LINEE GUIDA PER L'IMPIEGO DELL'AI NELL'INSEGNAMENTO E NELL'APPRENDIMENTO

L'AI Generativa (GAI) si sta diffondendo in molte attività comprese quelle universitarie. Per questo, si rende necessario condividere, all'interno del nostro Ateneo, un approccio all'AI nella didattica. Le linee guida che seguono sono rivolte a docenti e studenti e hanno l'obiettivo di fornire indicazioni per un impiego efficace ed eticamente corretto delle applicazioni GAI.
Per la complessità intrinseca ai sistemi di AI Generativa il loro uso richiede piena consapevolezza degli strumenti e deve avvenire nel rispetto dei principi previsti dalle disposizioni normative attualmente vigenti, tenuto conto che tali disposizioni sono in costante evoluzione.

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2. **Vietare l'uso dell'AI non è consigliato anche perché il rispetto di tale divieto è difficilmente verificabile**. Infatti, non esistono applicazioni – nemmeno quelle basate su AI - in grado di identificare testi, immagini o altri contenuti realizzati attraverso applicazioni di GAI.

...

Il senato Accademico dell'Università di Siena, nel luglio 2023, aveva approvato **le linee guida per l'utilizzo di ChatGPT (Generative Pretrained Transformer) ed altri modelli di LLM (Large Language Model)**
https://www.unisi.it/node/22249

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Publishers' and journals' instructions to authors on use of generative artificial intelligence in academic and scientific publishing: bibliometric analysis

Conner Ganjavi,[1,2,3] Michael B Eppler,[1,2,3] Asli Pekcan,[1,2,3] Brett Biedermann,[1,2,3] Andre Abreu,[1,2,3] Gary S Collins,[4] Inderbir S Gill,[1,2,3] Giovanni E Cacciamani[1,2,3]

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WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

Since late 2022, generative artificial intelligence (GAI) tools, including ChatGPT, are being widely utilized in academic writing and research

Stakeholders in the publishing ecosystem, including members of publishing houses, journals, and regulatory agencies are discussing ways of overseeing this new technology and ensuring its safe use

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

Many of the top 100 largest academic publishers and top 100 highly indexed scientific journals have developed guidelines for authors on the use of GAI tools

The guidelines showed substantial heterogeneity about when GAI can be used and the specifics of how authors should disclose the use of GAI

This variability highlights the necessity of developing cohesive, cross disciplinary guidelines on GAI use

the bmj | BMJ 2024;384:e077192 | doi: 10.1136/bmj-2023-077192

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVES

To determine the extent and content of academic publishers' and scientific journals' guidance for authors on the use of generative artificial intelligence (GAI).

DESIGN

Cross sectional, bibliometric study.

SETTING

Websites of academic publishers and scientific journals, screened on 19-20 May 2023, with the search updated on 8-9 October 2023.

PARTICIPANTS

Top 100 largest academic publishers and top 100 highly ranked scientific journals, regardless of subject, language, or country of origin. Publishers were identified by the total number of journals in their portfolio, and journals were identified through the Scimago journal rank using the Hirsch index (H index) as an indicator of journal productivity and impact.

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES

The primary outcomes were the content of GAI guidelines listed on the websites of the top 100 academic publishers and scientific journals, and the consistency of guidance between the publishers and their affiliated journals.

RESULTS

Among the top 100 largest publishers, 24% provided guidance on the use of GAI, of which 15 (63%) were among the top 25 publishers. Among the top 100 highly ranked journals, 87% provided guidance on GAI. Of the publishers and journals with guidelines, the inclusion of GAI as an author was prohibited in 96% and 98%, respectively. Only one journal (1%)

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https://www.bmj.com/content/384/bmj-2023-077192

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Responsabilità editoriale

Le riviste presenti nella piattaforma adottano e promuovono specifiche linee guida (PEMS) in tema di responsabilità editoriale e seguono le COPE's Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors.

- Il Mulino / Linee guida (PEMS)
- Carocci / Linee guida (PEMS)

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https://docs.google.com/document/d/1eGTjT0mvVUnTyg7lRXjZPUD3fsRsSagJnUJDvzvpa0o/edit?tab=t.0

open access).

Intelligenza Artificiale

L'autore garantisce la veridicità dei dati presentati nell'elaborato e l'obiettività delle proprie interpretazioni. I dati relativi devono essere riportati con esattezza e in modo dettagliato per permettere ad altri di replicare l'indagine.

Se l'autore ha utilizzato uno strumento di IA, il suo uso deve essere descritto in modo trasparente e dettagliato. In conformità con la Dichiarazione di posizionamento del COPE sugli strumenti di IA, si ritiene che questi strumenti non possano essere considerati come "autori" dei contributi. L'autore è pienamente responsabile dell'accuratezza delle informazioni fornite dallo strumento e della corretta referenziazione di qualsiasi contenuto da cui tali informazioni sono tratte. Il direttore della rivista deciderà se l'uso di questo strumento è appropriato o consentito nell'articolo presentato e se l'articolo può essere pubblicato.

Devono essere inclusi nel manoscritto, e figurare come autori, tutti quelli che hanno effettivamente partecipato alla stesura del testo, visto e approvato la versione definitiva dello stesso e sono d'accordo sulla pubblicazione.

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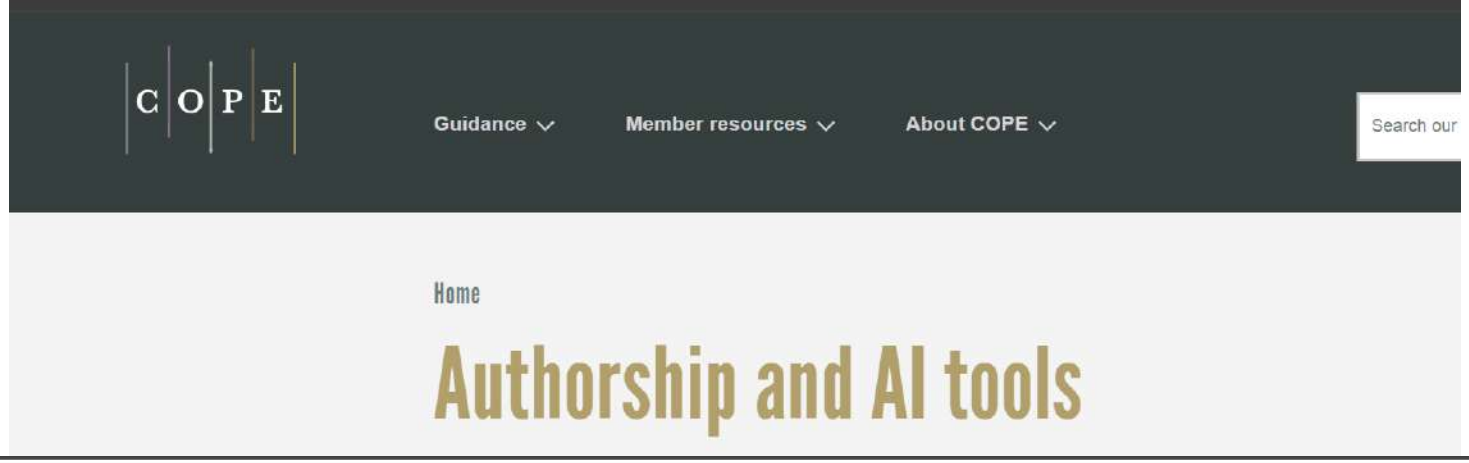

COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics)
https://publicationethics.org/

COPE position statement

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) tools such as ChatGPT or Large Language Models in research publications is expanding rapidly. COPE joins organisations, such as WAME and the JAMA Network among others, to state that AI tools cannot be listed as an author of a paper.

AI tools cannot meet the requirements for authorship as they cannot take responsibility for the submitted work. As non-legal entities, they cannot assert the presence or absence of conflicts of interest nor manage copyright and license agreements.

Authors who use AI tools in the writing of a manuscript, production of images or graphical elements of the paper, or in the collection and analysis of data, must be transparent in disclosing in the Materials and Methods (or similar section) of the paper how the AI tool was used and which tool was used. Authors are fully responsible for the content of their manuscript, even those parts produced by an AI tool, and are thus liable for any breach of publication ethics.

https://publicationethics.org/cope-position-statements/ai-author

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Franco Angeli

https://static.francoangeli.it/fa-contenuti/riviste/codiceetico/etiche.pdf

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Ricordiamo che il

REGOLAMENTO ANVUR PER LA CLASSIFICAZIONE DELLE RIVISTE
NELLE AREE CUN 8a, 10, 11a, 12, 13 e 14
(Approvato con Delibera del Consiglio Direttivo n. 306 del 21/12/2023)

prevede all'
Art. 12
(Codice etico)
1. Ai fini dell'inclusione negli elenchi delle Riviste Scientifiche e delle Riviste di Classe A è necessario che la Rivista sia dotata di un Codice etico, pubblicato sul proprio sito o pagina web, conforme alle indicazioni del *Committee on Publication Ethics* (COPE).

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VQR 2015-2019 Expert Review Panel

https://www.anvur.it/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Expert-Review-Panel_Report-on-VQR-2015-2019.pdf

Anvur

ANVUR ha individuato un gruppo di esperti internazionali provenienti da diverse aree di ricerca e diverse istituzioni, inclusi ERC, REF, EUA, European Alliance for SSH, ecc.; gli esperti hanno lavorato per diversi mesi allo scopo di analizzare criticamente il lavoro svolto in VQR3, comprendere quali cambiamenti contribuiscono a migliorare la procedura e suggerire una serie di raccomandazioni da utilizzare per avviare la successiva VQR. Il rapporto degli esperti internazionali è pubblicato sul sito dell'ANVUR

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Recommendation 8: Over time, ANVUR should carefully explore the use of AI tools to facilitate the assignment of experts to research outputs. While recognizing the value of partial automation, it is essential that GEV panel chairs and vice-chairs retain the autonomy and opportunity to review such mechanisms.

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USE OF AI TECHNOLOGY

Available commercial platforms offer search engines to match reviewers to papers under review. In particular, some Web of Science Reviewer Locator allows editors to quickly browse through a shortlist of possible reviewers, selected by the locator on the basis of their previous publications and reviews. According to the Clarivate website the algorithm implemented in the Locator trawls the extensive Web of Science dataset, including publications, citations, and peer reviews, to return up to 30 precise recommendations from over 28 million authors. Reviewers are located on the basis of their full publication history and potential organisational and co-author conflicts are flagged in the results of the search. This search engine supports the choice of the reviewers but still requires the editor to make the final selection from a recommended list. Specific details on the underlying technology are not openly available and need to be requested. It should nevertheless be considered that tools based on Web of Science for example retain the limitations of the database, which currently holds only about 30% of SSH publications.

From a technical standpoint, the simplest approach to matching reviewers is through reviewer and paper classification. However, this would require an active role of the reviewers to enter their area of expertise and of the authors to enter the classification of the paper. An automatic matching on the basis of the content of the paper and the past publications of the reviewers, can be achieved through Natural Language Processing (NLP). The first step would be to apply a Name Entity Recognition (NER) model to extract entities

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IS CHATGPT CORRUPTING PEER REVIEW? TELLTALE WORDS HINT AT AI USE

Study identifies dozens of adjectives that could indicate text was written with the help of chatbots.

By Dalmeet Singh Chawla

A study that identified buzzword adjectives that could be hallmarks of AI-written text in peer-review reports suggests that researchers are turning to ChatGPT and other artificial intelligence (AI) tools to evaluate others' work.

The authors of the study[1], posted on the arXiv preprint server last month, examined the extent to which AI chatbots could have modified the peer reviews of conference proceedings submitted to four major computer-science meetings since the release of ChatGPT (W. Liang *et al*. Preprint at arXiv https://doi.org/gtm84d; 2024).

Their analysis suggests that up to 17% of the peer-review reports have been substantially modified by chatbots – although it's unclear whether researchers used the tools to construct reviews from scratch or just to edit and improve written drafts.

The idea of chatbots writing referee reports for unpublished work is "very shocking", given that the tools often generate misleading or fabricated information, says Debora Weber-Wulff, a computer scientist at the HTW Berlin–University of Applied Sciences in Germany. "It's the expectation that a human researcher looks at it," she adds. "AI systems 'hallucinate', and we can't know when they're hallucinating and when they're not."

The meetings included in the study are the Twelfth International Conference on Learning Representations, due to be held in Vienna next month; 2023's Annual Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems, held in New Orleans, Louisiana; the 2023 Conference on Robot Learning in Atlanta, Georgia; and the 2023 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing in Singapore.

Nature reached out to the four conferences' organizers for comment, but none responded.

Buzzword search

Since its release in November 2022, ChatGPT has been used to write a number of scientific papers. Out of more than 1,600 scientists who responded to a 2023 *Nature* survey, nearly 30% said they had used generative AI to write papers and around 15% said they had used it for literature reviews and grant applications.

In the arXiv study, a team led by Weixin Liang, a computer scientist at Stanford University in California, developed a technique to search for AI-written text by identifying adjectives that are used more often by AI than by humans.

By comparing the use of adjectives in a total of more than 146,000 peer reviews submitted to the same conferences before and after the release of ChatGPT, the analysis found that the frequency of certain positive adjectives, such as 'commendable', 'innovative', 'meticulous', 'intricate', 'notable' and 'versatile', had increased significantly since the chatbot's use became mainstream. The study flagged the 100 most disproportionately used adjectives.

AI and Ethics
https://doi.org/10.1007/s43681-023-00294-5

OPINION PAPER

Guidance for researchers and peer-reviewers on the ethical use of Large Language Models (LLMs) in scientific research workflows

Ryan Watkins[1]

Received: 18 April 2023 / Accepted: 2 May 2023

Abstract
For researchers interested in exploring the exciting applications of Large Language Models (LLMs) in their scientific investigations, there is currently limited guidance and few norms for them to consult. Similarly, those providing peer-reviews on research articles where LLMs were used are without conventions or standards to apply or guidelines to follow. This situation is understandable given the rapid and recent development of LLMs that are capable of valuable contributions to research workflows (such as OpenAI's ChatGPT). Nevertheless, now is standards that can be applied by researchers and peer-reviews ethics, we can better ensure that the use of LLMs in scientific editorial hopes to inspire further dialogue and research in th

Keywords Large Language Model · LLM · Research · Scienc

Table 1 Peer-reviewer's checklist

Context
- ☐ Was the study pre-registered?
- ☐ Were LLMs used to complement other research methods, or as the sole method?
- ☐ Were the research questions and data appropriate for LLM methods?

Embedding Models
- ☐ Were embedding(s) used in the research?
- ☐ Is the tool used to create the embedding model(s) provided and described?
- ☐ Were multiple embedding models created, tested, or used (i.e., chained)?
- ☐ Is the size of chunks used in preparing the data for embedding provided?
- ☐ Were different sizes of chunks tested for influence on the LLMs performance?
- ☐ Is the size of overlap permitted when creating chunks provided?
- ☐ Is the tool used for similarity matching (i.e., vector database) provided and described (e.g., FAISS)?
- ☐ Is the code for creating embedding(s) available?

Fine Tuning
- ☐ Which language model was used (e.g., OpenAI's GPT−3.5 model)?
- ☐ Were multiple language models tested for performance?
- ☐ Are the completion parameters applied (e.g., temperature, presence penalty, frequency penalty, max tokens, logit bias, stops) provided?
- ☐ Were multiple combinations of completion parameters tested?
- ☐ Is any "prompt engineering" described in detail?
- ☐ Did the researcher(s) include the final prompts used?
- ☐ Were quality review checks performed on LLM-generated results?
- ☐ Did the researcher(s) validate the LLM-generated results through experimentation or simulation?
- ☐ Did the researcher(s) evaluate the LLM's performance against other benchmarks or standards?
- ☐ Is the code for fine tuning available?

Agents
- ☐ Were LLM agent(s) used in the research?
- ☐ Were the intermediate steps of the LLM agent(s) described?
- ☐ Is the code for creating the agents available?

Ethics
- ☐ Does the researcher(s) describe ethical considerations applied when selecting an appropriate base LLM for the research?
- ☐ Were training data for additional embedding model(s) acquired in a transparent and ethical manner?
- ☐ Were proper steps for data privacy and protections taken?
- ☐ Did the research methods address potential biases in LLM-generated results?
- ☐ Did the researcher(s) disclose any conflicts of interest related to the use of LLMs?
- ☐ Did the researcher(s) comply with applicable institutional and/or regulatory guidelines?
- ☐ Were proper citations and credit given?
- ☐ To the extent possible are the LLM methods done in a manner that is reproducible and transparent?
- ☐ Were LLM outputs described in a non-anthropomorphic manner?

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s43681-023-00294-5

ILLUSTRATION BY ANGELO COSTIGLIO

AI AND SCIENCE: WHAT 1,600 RESEARCHERS THINK

A *Nature* survey finds that scientists are concerned, as well as excited, by the increasing use of artificial-intelligence tools in research.

By Richard Van Noorden and Jeffrey M. Perkel

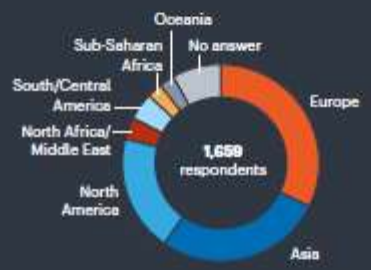
Artificial-intelligence (AI) tools are becoming increasingly common in science, and many scientists anticipate that they will soon be central to the practice of research, suggests a *Nature* survey of more than 1,600 researchers around the world.

When respondents were asked how useful they thought AI tools would become for their fields in the next decade, more than half expected the tools to be 'very important' or 'essential'. But scientists also expressed strong concerns about how AI is transforming the way that research is done (see 'AI and research: survey results').

The share of research papers that mention AI terms has risen in every field over the past decade, according to an analysis for this article by *Nature*. Machine-learning statistical techniques are now well established, and the past few years have seen rapid advances in generative AI,

AI AND RESEARCH: SURVEY RESULTS

More than 1,600 respondents took *Nature*'s survey on artificial intelligence (AI) and research. Just under half of respondents said they studied or developed AI themselves. Around one-third were from Europe, 28% from Asia and 20% from North America.



For more about the survey and results, see **go.nature.com/45232vd**

POSITIVE IMPACTS OF AI

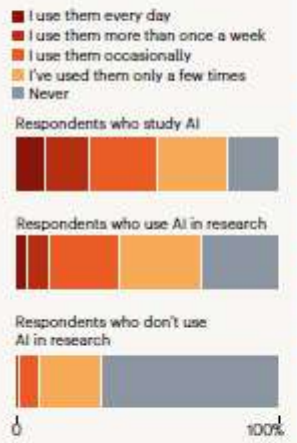
Q: Considering machine-learning methods, what do you think are positive impacts of AI in research? (Choose all that apply.)

NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF AI

Q: Considering machine-learning methods, what do you think are negative impacts of AI in research? (Choose all that apply.)

USING GENERATIVE AI

Q: How often do you use generative AI tools (such as ChatGPT) at work?



HOW RESEARCHERS USE LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS

Q: What do you use generative AI tools (such as ChatGPT and other large language models) for? (Choose all that apply.)

Surfaces and Interfaces 46 (2024) 104081

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Surfaces and Interfaces

journal homepage: www.sciencedirect.com/journal/surfaces-and-interfaces

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

Zhang [a,1], Liming Wu [a,1], Tao Yang [b], Bing Zhu [a], Yangai Liu [a,*]

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[b] School of Materials & Environmental Engineering, Hangzhou Dianzi University, Hangzhou 310036, China

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 (CuMOF-ANFs) composite separator can help to inhibit the formation of lithium dendrites. After 110 cycles at 1 mA/cm^2, the discharge capacity retention rate of the Li-Cu battery using the CuMOF-ANFs separator is about 96 %. Li-Li batteries can continue to maintain low hysteresis for 2000 h at the same current density. The results show that CuMOF-ANFs composite membrane can inhibit the generation of lithium dendrites and improve the cycle stability and cycle life of the battery. The three-dimensional (3D) porous mesh structure of CuMOF-ANFs separator provides a new perspective for the practical application of lithium metal battery.

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. However, using a separator with high mechanical strength and chemical stability is another promising approach to prevent dendrites from infiltrating the cathode. By incorporating a separator with high mechanical strength, it can act as a physical barrier to impede the growth of dendrites. This barrier can withstand the mechanical stress exerted by the dendrites during battery operation, preventing them from reaching the cathode and causing short circuits or other safety issues. Moreover, 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 chemical stability is an important approach to prevent dendrites from infiltrating the cathode and ensure safe operation of lithium metal batteries.

Several types of separators currently used in research include nanoporous polymer separators [16], ceramic composite separators [17], nanofiber separators [18–20], and metal-organic skeleton (MOF) separators [21–24]. While these separators have shown some ability to inhibit the growth of lithium dendrites, they still have some drawbacks,

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[1] These authors contributed equally.

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2468-0230/

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NEWS | 10 October 2024

AI comes to the Nobels: double win sparks debate about scientific fields

Although many researchers celebrated this year's chemistry and physics prizes, others were disappointed by the focus on computational methods.

By Davide Castelvecchi, Ewen Callaway & Diana Kwon

https://www.nature.com

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INTELLECTUAL-PROPERTY DEBATE

Two Major Academic Publishers Signed Deals With AI Companies. Some Professors Are Outraged.

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Pulmonology 30 (2024) 413–415

PULMONOLOGY

www.journalpulmonology.org

EDITORIAL

How Artificial Intelligence is changing scientific publishing? Unrequested advices for young researchers II

Stefano Mazzoleni, Nicolino Ambrosino

https://www.journalpulmonology.org/en-how-artificial-intelligence-is-changing-articulo-S2531043724000588

Pulmonology 28 (2022) 327–329

PULMONOLOGY

www.journalpulmonology.org

EDITORIAL

Publish or perish? Perish to publish? (Unrequested advices to young researchers)

N. Ambrosino, F. Pacini

https://www.journalpulmonology.org/en-publish-or-perish-perish-publish-articulo-S2531043722000800

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"I know I've made some very poor decisions recently, but I can give you my complete assurance that my work will be back to normal. I've still got the greatest enthusiasm and confidence in the mission. And I want to help you". HAL 9000.

Stanley Kubrik, director: 2001: A space odissey. 1968

There is an increasing submission rate of manuscripts supported by Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools. While most journals require the declaration of such use, especially young researchers should be aware of potentials and limits of any innovation in scientific research.

We therefore below report the following paragraphs (in *italics*) including the answer to a question posed to ChatGPT itself.

Artificial intelligence, including models like ChatGPT, has the potential to dramatically change scientific publishing in several ways:

1) *Automated Literature Review: AI tools can efficiently scan and summarize vast amounts of existing literature on a given topic. This capability streamlines the process of conducting literature reviews, enabling researchers to stay abreast of the latest research findings more effectively and saving time in the initial stages of research.*
2) *Language Editing and Proofreading: AI-driven language models can assist authors in improving the clarity, coherence, and grammar of their manuscripts. They can provide real-time suggestions for sentence restructuring, word choice, and grammatical corrections, thereby enhancing the quality of scientific writing and reducing the need for extensive manual editing.*
3) *Data Analysis and Interpretation: Algorithms can analyse complex datasets more quickly and accurately than humans, facilitating the interpretation of experimental results and the generation of insights. This capability can accelerate the publication process by expediting data analysis and enabling researchers to draw conclusions more efficiently.*
4) *Automated Peer Review: AI-powered systems could potentially assist with the peer review process by automatically evaluating quality and validity of manuscripts. While fully automated peer review may not replace human judgment entirely, AI tools can assist in identifying potential reviewers, detecting plagiarism, and assessing the technical soundness of manuscripts, thereby expediting the peer review process.*
5) *Personalized Recommendations: AI algorithms can analyse researchers' publication histories, interests, and citation patterns to provide personalized recommendations for relevant journals, collaborators, and funding opportunities. This personalized approach can help researchers identify the most suitable publishing venues for their work and enhance their visibility within their respective fields.*
6) *Enhanced Accessibility and Translation: AI tools can facilitate the translation of scientific publications into multiple languages, making research findings more accessible to a global audience. Furthermore, AI-driven text-to-speech technologies can enable visually impaired individuals to access scientific literature more easily, promoting inclusivity and widening the dissemination of knowledge.*
7) *Content Generation: AI models like ChatGPT can generate scientific content, such as summaries, abstracts, and even entire manuscripts, based on input from researchers. While human oversight and editing are essential to ensure accuracy and coherence, AI-generated content can serve as a valuable starting point for authors, particularly in fields with established frameworks and methodologies.*

Overall, AI tools have the potential to streamline various aspects of scientific publishing, from literature review and

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pulmoe.2024.04.011

https://www.journalpulmonology.org/en-how-artificial-intelligence-is-changing-articulo-S2531043724000588