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TECH

Professor catches student cheating with ChatGPT: 'I feel abject terror'

By Alex Mitchell

December 26, 2022 | 5:16pm | Updated

Patterns

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Opinion

Is using ChatGPT cheating, plagiarism, both, neither, or forward thinking?

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The recent emergence of ChatGPT has led to multiple considerations and discussions regarding the ethics and usage of AI. In particular, the potential exploitation in the educational realm must be considered, future-proofing curriculum for the inevitable wave of AI-assisted assignments. Here, Brent Anders discusses some of the key issues and concerns.

AI ช่วยเลือกวารสาร

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Geoenergy Science and Engineering
Volume 231, Part B, December 2023, 212416

Exploring key aspects: Structure, properties, production, and oil & gas applications of graphene and its nanoribbons – A comprehensive review

Wael A. Farag, Magdy Helal

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As of my last knowledge update in September 2023, the research on the applications of Graphene Nano Ribbons (GNRs) in the Oil-&-Gas industry was relatively limited, but there were some notable gaps and challenges that researchers might have identified that are essential for guiding future research and innovation in this field:

1) Lack of comprehensive studies: One significant gap was the scarcity of comprehensive studies that explored the full range of potential applications of GNRs in the Oil-&-Gas sector. Many existing studies were focused on individual applications or specific aspects, leaving room for a more holistic assessment of GNRs' capabilities.

2) Inadequate field testing: While laboratory experiments and simulations showed promise, there was often a lack of real-world field testing of GNR-based solutions in the oil and gas industry. More research was needed to validate the performance and durability of GNRs in actual industrial settings.

Radiology Case Reports 19 (2024) 2106–2111

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
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Case Report

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

Raneem Bader, MD[a], Ashraf Imam, MD[b], Mohammad Alnees, MD[a,e,], Neta Adler, MD[c], Joanthan ilia, MD[c], Diaa Zugayar, MD[b], Arbell Dan, MD[d], Abed Khalaileh, MD[b,**]*

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

Surfaces and Interfaces 46 (2024) 104081

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Surfaces and Interfaces

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

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Lithium metal battery
Lithium dendrites
CuMOF-ANFs separator

ABSTRACT

Lithium metal, due to its advantages of high theoretical capacity, low density and low electrochemical reaction potential, is used as a negative electrode material for batteries and brings great potential for the next generation of energy storage systems. However, the production of lithium metal dendrites makes the battery life low and poor safety, so lithium dendrites have been the biggest problem of lithium metal batteries. This study shows that the larger specific surface area and more pore structure of Cu-based metal-organic-framework - aramid cellulose (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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The phrase **"Certainly! Here is..."** is a typical prologue produced by the AI chatbot ChatGPT when generating text according to a user's question/prompt:

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,

* Corresponding author.

This article does not acknowledge the use of ChatGPT. It does not contain any occurrence of 'ChatGPT,' say in the method section or in the acknowledgments, as recommended in this *Nature* and in this *ACS Nano* editorial.

Did the authors **copy-paste the output of ChatGPT** and **include this chatbot's prologue** by mistake?

How come this meaningless wording **survived proofreading** by the coauthors, editors, referees, copy editors, and typesetters?

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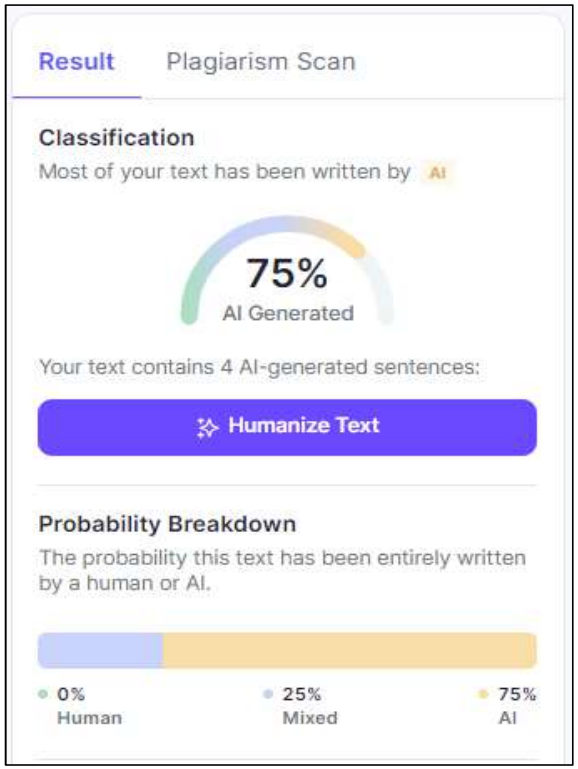
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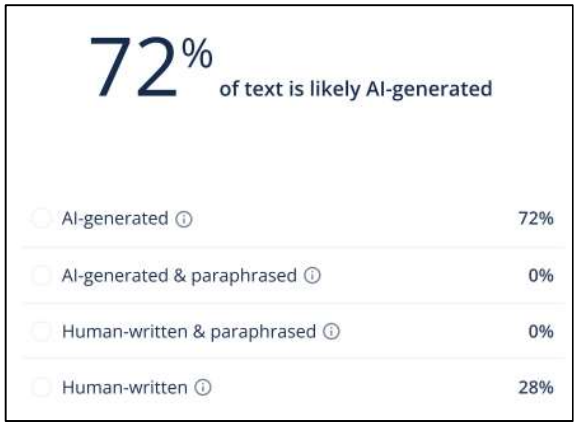
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The roots of formal education in Thailand can be traced back to the 13th centu
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language, and arts. This system continued until the late 19th century when Kin
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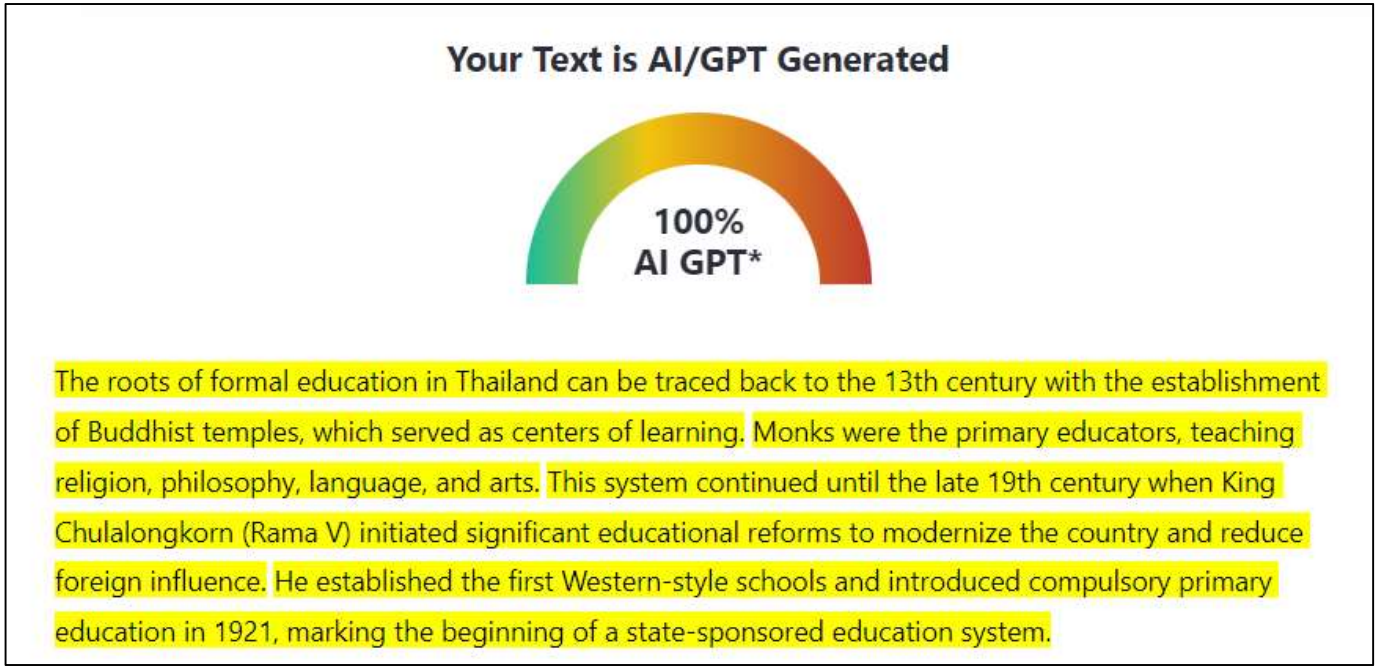
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The roots of formal education in Thailand can be traced back to the 13th century with the establishment of Buddhist temples, which served as centers of learning. Monks were the primary educators, teaching religion, philosophy, language, and arts. This system continued until the late 19th century when King Chulalongkorn (Rama V) initiated significant educational reforms to modernize the country and reduce foreign influence. He established the first Western-style schools and introduced compulsory primary education in 1921, marking the beginning of a state-sponsored education system.

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