

Astronomical Literature Reading and Writing

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邀请码: 3G47SN6R

天文文献阅读与写作

21010510

070401B02



张智昱 Office 411
zzhang@nju.edu.cn
2023 Spring

Thanks
Rob Izzard for sharing slides,
and Song Huang for Taoie.

Previously on *Astronomical Literature Reading and Writing*

CPR editing

- **Concision** : make cuts
- **Precision** : make it clear
- **Revision** : repeat until good enough



How to deal with the reviewer(s)
How to be a reviewer

Questionnaire 9

Today's plan

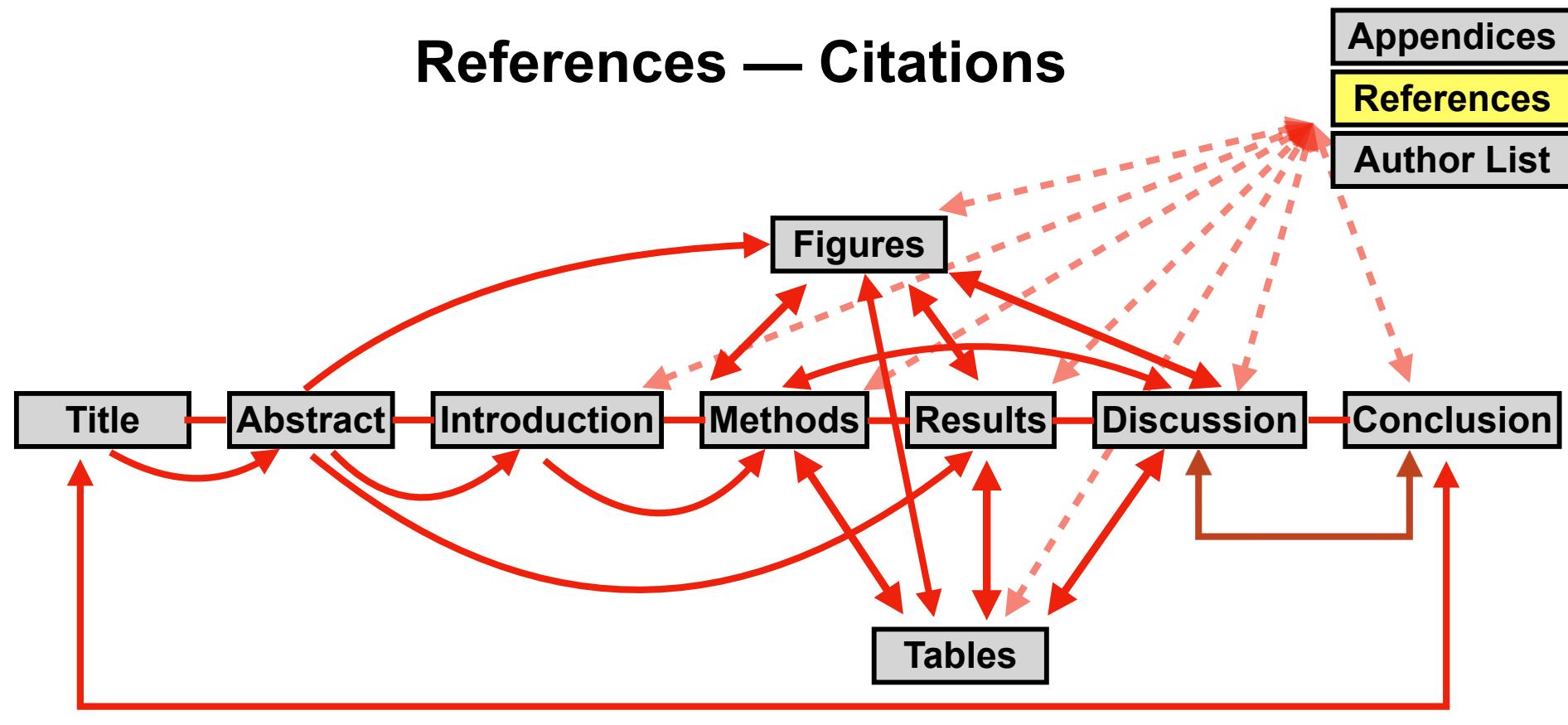
- Et tu (also you) syntax
- Citation
- Scientific Ethics
- Email Etiquettes
- LaTex/Editors
- Improve me

Citations

as cement of your paper

References

All sections need it, **except for the Title and the Abstract.**



Why Citations are needed?

The star formation rate depends on the total mass of the dense gas.

In the central regions of IC 342 and M 82, n_e values are much higher than the average for the discs.

hands up:
How do you feel?

Why Citations are needed?

Because we need to defend our ideas based on those of others

The star formation rate depends on the total mass of the dense gas
(e.g., Lada et al. 2012, 2015).

In the central regions of IC 342 (Rigopoulou et al. 2013) and M 82
(Petuchowski et al. 1994), n_e values are much higher than the
average for the discs (Goldsmith et al. 2015).

How to cite?

AAS style

- Cite in the chronological order (if many)

Zhang et al. (2019, 2020, 2021, 2022)

- Two authors: cite the full list

Zhang & Wang (2019)

- Three or more authors: first author + et al. + year

Zhang et al. (2019)

Why bother citing?

- Literature **review** (in the Introduction)
- Describe **development/history** of the field
- Build your logic chain with **proof**
- Distinguish **your** work from **others**
- **Credit** previously published material

Why bother citing?

- **Critique** of others' work
- Convince others you are **not ignorant!**
- **Direct quotation** (rare in articles, common in e.g. proceeding/proposals)
- Avoid **fights/embarrassment** at **conferences!**



Ethics

take care of your feather

Ethics

Do not steal, **cite please!**



Also be nice to your colleagues.

- Fabrication: **making up** data/results
- Falsification: **manipulating** results and presenting them inaccurately
- Plagiarism: **stealing** ideas/results without giving appropriate credit
(does not include disagreement/mistakes)

Ethics

arXiv > astro-ph > arXiv:2304.08563

Search...

Help | Advan

Astrophysics > Astrophysics of Galaxies

[Submitted on 17 Apr 2023]

The Way of Water: ALMA resolves H₂O emission lines in a strongly lensed dusty star-forming galaxy at z ~ 3.1

F. Perrotta, M. Giulietti, M. Massardi, G. Gandolfi, T. Ronconi, M.V. Zanchettin, Q. D'Amato, M. Behiri., M. Torsello, F. Gabrielli, L. Boco, V. Galluzzi, A. Lapi

We report ALMA high-resolution observations of water emission lines $p - \text{H}_2\text{O}(2_{02} - 1_{11})$, $o - \text{H}_2\text{O}(3_{21} - 3_{12})$, $p - \text{H}_2\text{O}(4_{22} - 4_{13})$, in the strongly lensed galaxy HATLASJ113526.2-01460 at redshift $z \sim 3.1$. From the lensing-reconstructed maps of water emission and line profiles, we infer the general physical properties of the ISM in the molecular clouds where the lines arise. We find that the water vapor lines $o - \text{H}_2\text{O}(3_{21} - 3_{12})$, $p - \text{H}_2\text{O}(4_{22} - 4_{13})$ are mainly excited by FIR pumping from dust radiation in a warm and dense environment, with dust temperatures ranging from 70 K to ~ 100 K, as suggested by the line ratios. The $p - \text{H}_2\text{O}(2_{02} - 1_{11})$ line instead, is excited by a complex interplay between FIR pumping and collisional excitation in the dense core of the star-forming region. This scenario is also supported by the detection of the medium-level excitation of CO resulting in the line emission CO ($J=8-7$). Thanks to the unprecedented high resolution offered by the combination of ALMA capabilities and gravitational lensing, we discern the different phases of the ISM and locate the hot molecular clouds into a physical scale of ~ 500 pc. We discuss the possibility of J1135 hosting an AGN in its accretion phase. Finally, we determine the relation between the water emission lines and the total IR luminosity of J1135, as well as the SFR as a function of water emission intensities, comparing the outcomes to local and high- z galactic samples from the literature.

Comments: 23 pages, 13 figures, to be published in *Astrophysical Journal*

Subjects: [Astrophysics of Galaxies \(astro-ph.GA\)](#)

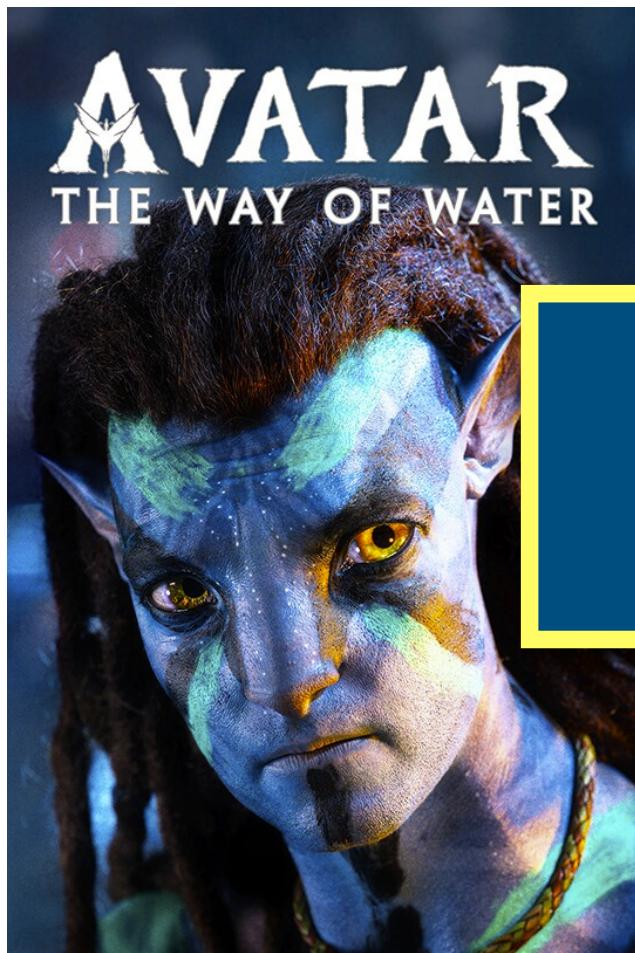
Cite as: [arXiv:2304.08563 \[astro-ph.GA\]](#)

(or [arXiv:2304.08563v1 \[astro-ph.GA\]](#) for this version)

<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2304.08563> 

Ethics

The Way of Water



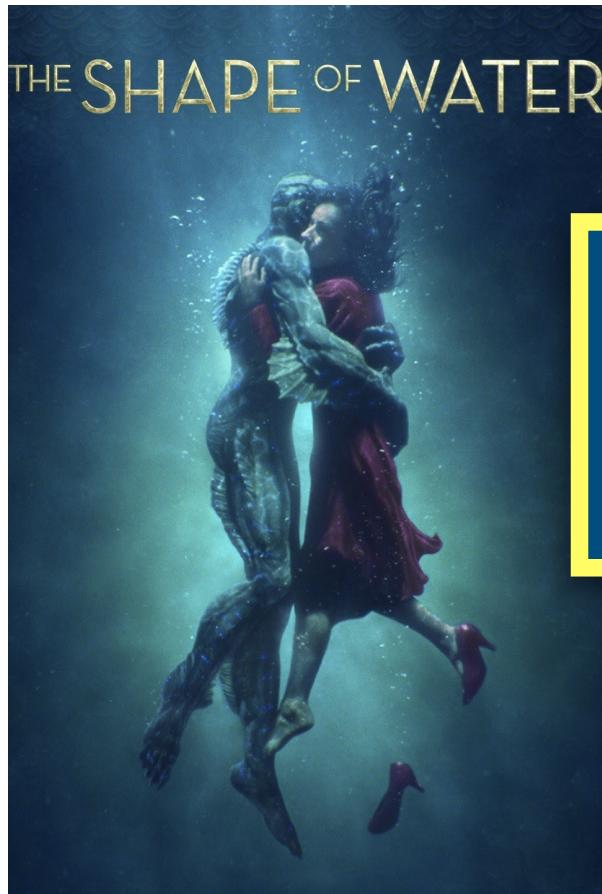
Based on archival data
applied by others

T113526 has been the target of several ALMA ob-

hands up:
Is it an Ethic issue?

These are performed by exploiting ALMA band 6 and 7 data with a maximum baseline of 1397m, corresponding to a ~ 0.2 arcsec resolution in both bands. Band 6 targets the spectral line emission of H₂O(J=2_{0,2}-1_{1,1})

The Shape of Water



Ethics

The Way of Water:
ALMA resolves H₂O emission lines in a strongly lensed dusty star-forming galaxy at z ~ 3.1

Project 2018.1.00861.S

hands up:
Is it an Ethic issue?

water emission lines

PI Chentao Yang

Ethics

Perrotta et al. 2023 (2304.08563)

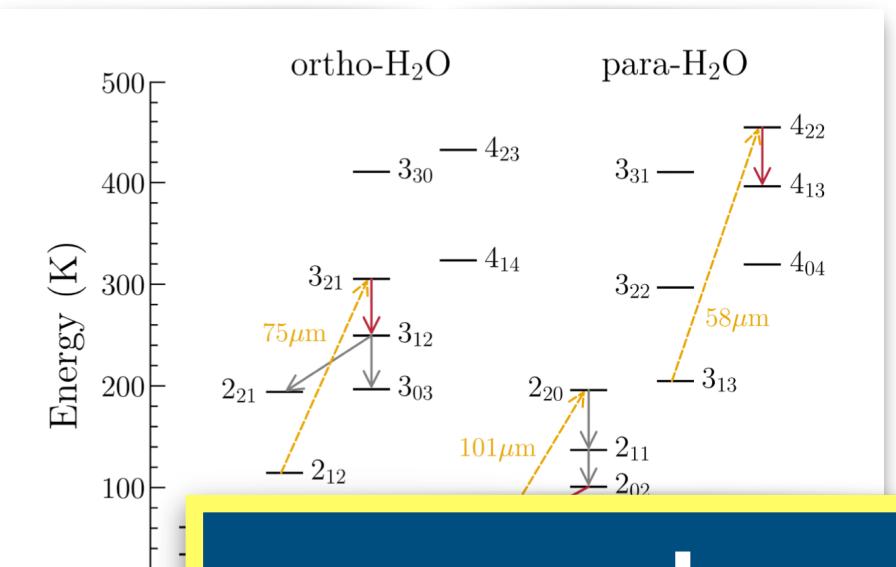


Figure 1. Energy level diagram for ortho- H_2O and para- H_2O . The solid black lines represent transitions between levels. The dashed orange arrows indicate pumping (absorption) lines. The corresponding wavelengths are also reported. The red and gray arrows indicate downward transitions. The upward dashed orange arrows indicate the FIR H_2O pumping (absorption) lines of interest. The respective wavelengths are also reported. The three emission lines which are the subject of this work. Combinations may partially contribute to the population of the backbone levels.

Pensabene et al. 2022

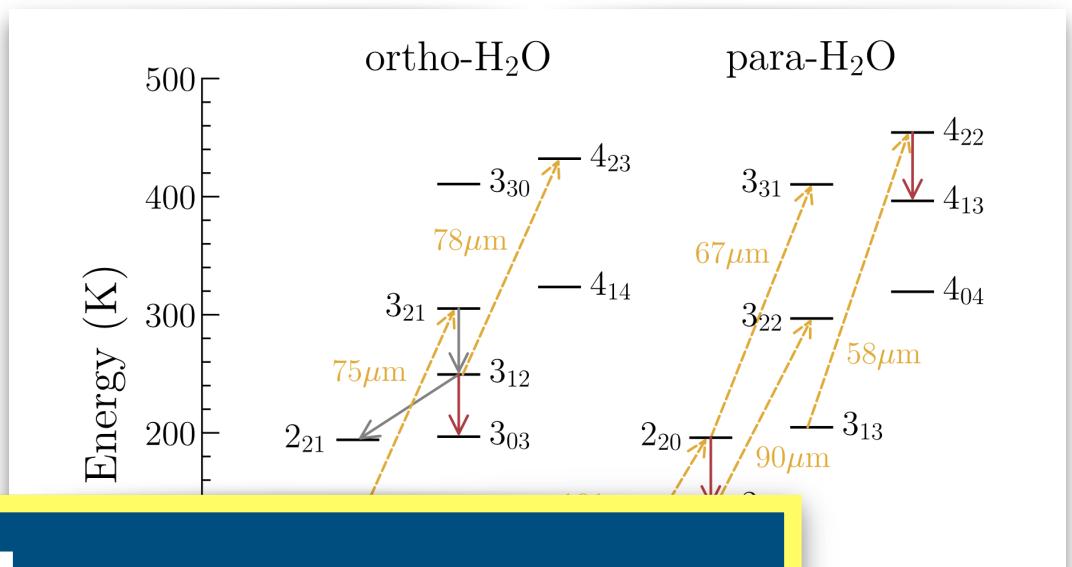


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Ethics

Liu et al. 2017

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 846:5 (35pp), 2017 September 1

Liu et al.

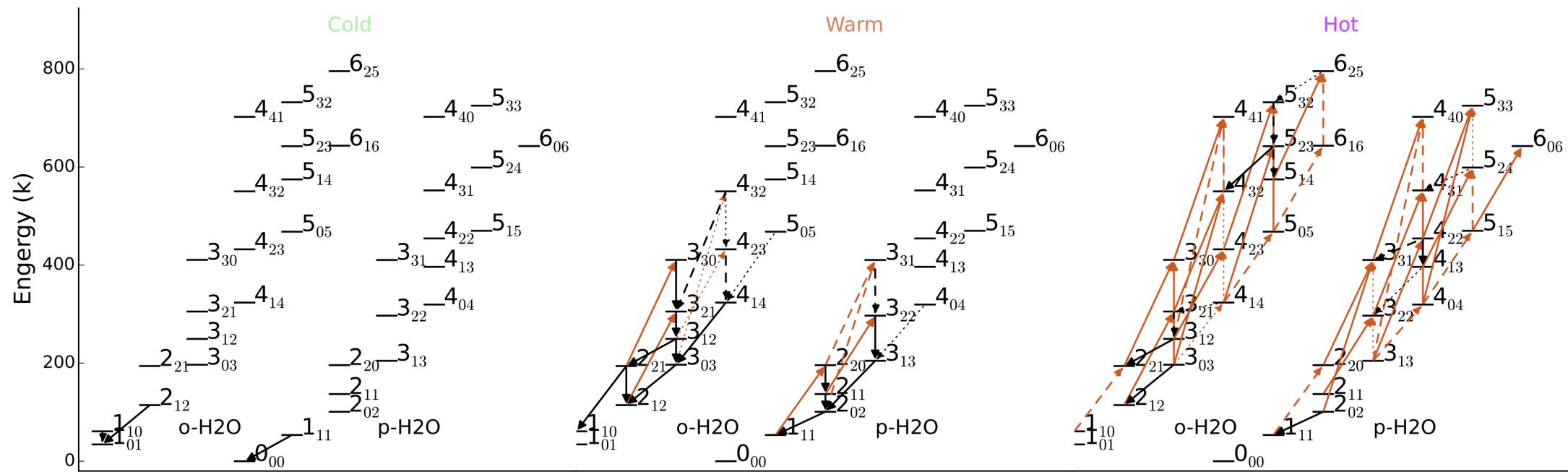


Figure 3. Prominent H₂O line features from multiple ISM components predicted by our model. The black downward-pointing and red upward-pointing arrows denote the emissions and absorptions, respectively. The solid arrows in the figure indicate the strongest lines (with intensities larger than 70% of the highest value), while the dashed arrows show the weaker lines and the dotted arrows show the weakest lines of all (with intensities less than 70% and 10% of the highest value, respectively).

Ethics

6

F. PERROTTA ET AL.

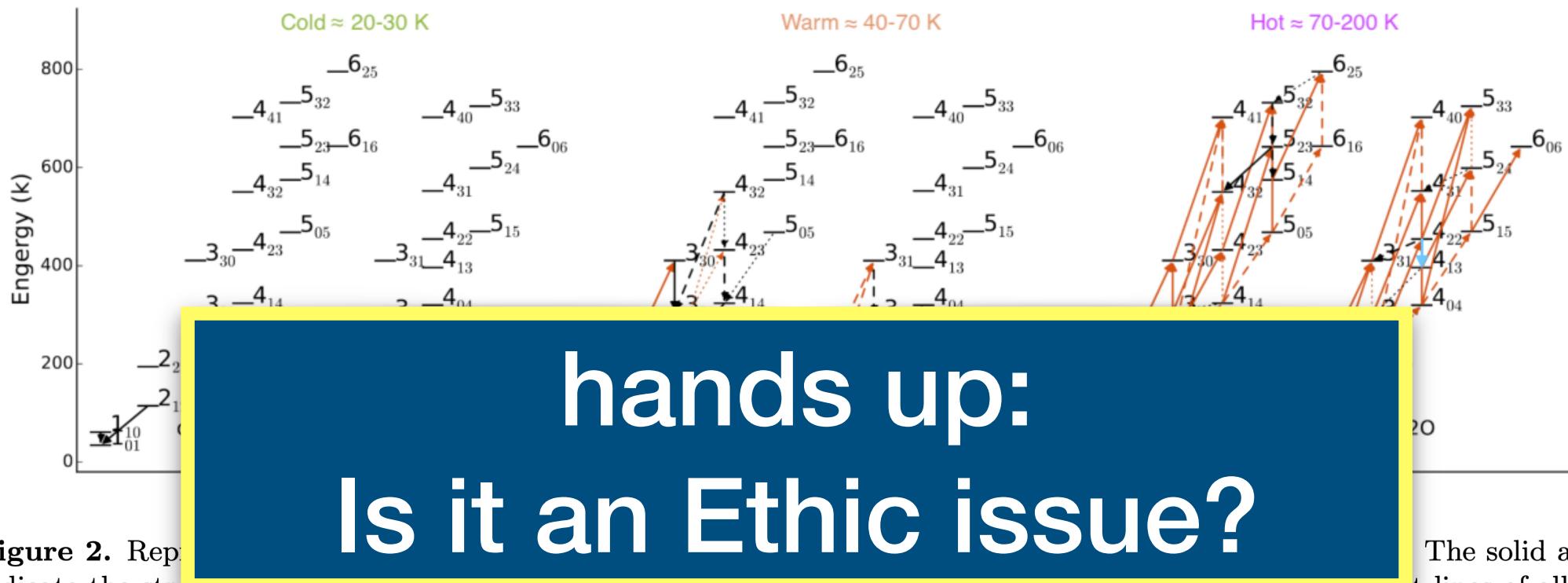


Figure 2. Reproduced from Fig. 1 of Perrotta et al. (2018). The solid arrows indicate the strongest lines, the dashed arrows show the weaker lines and the dotted arrows show the weakest lines of all. The light blue arrows refer to the three transitions observed in the spectrum of J1135 in the present paper.

Ethics

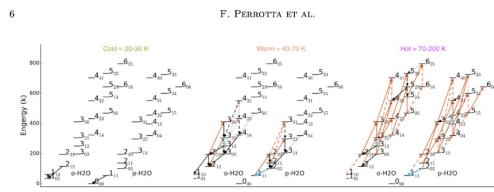


Figure 2. Reprint of the modeling by Liu et al. (2017) for cold, warm, and hot BM components (see text). The solid arrows indicate the strongest lines, the dashed arrows show the weaker lines and the dotted arrows show the weakest lines of all. The light blue arrows refer to the three transitions observed in the spectrum of J1135 in the present paper.

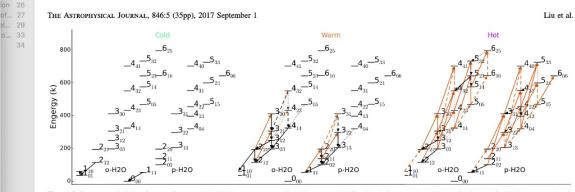


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The lower panel shows the normalized H₂O intensity versus temperature for the three models.

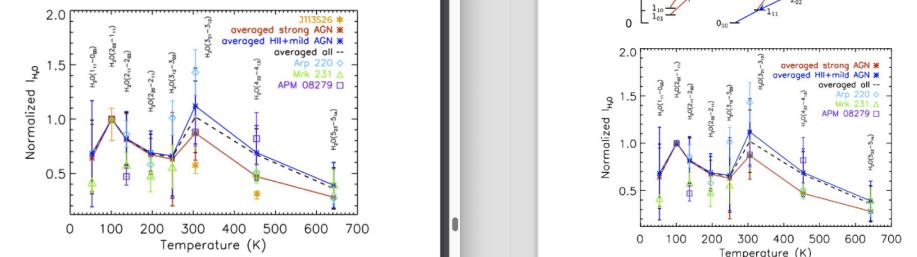


Figure 11. Integrated fluxes of the three J1135 de-magnified water lines, in Jy km s^{-1} , compared with the sample analyzed in Yang et al. (2013). The fluxes are normalized to the intensity of the p-H₂O ($2_{02}-1_{11}$) line.

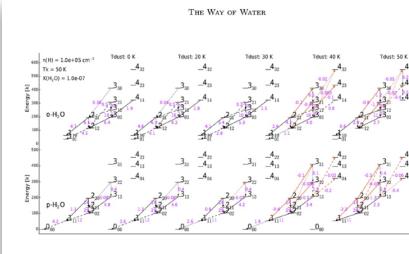


Figure 9. From Liu et al. (2017): water excitation for a set of clumps that have characteristic parameters of a typical warm component. The clamp with $T_{dust} = 0$ corresponds to no FIR pumping effect. The upward orange arrows correspond to FIR pumped transitions.

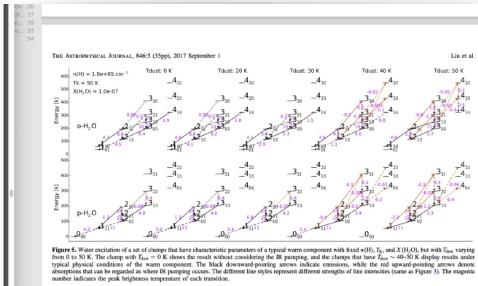


Figure 5. Water excitation of a set of clumps that have characteristic parameters of a typical warm component with $n(\text{H})$, $T_{\text{dust}} = X(\text{H}_2\text{O})$, but with T_{dust} varying from 0 to 50 K. The clamp with $T_{\text{dust}} = 0$ shows the results without considering the FIR pumping, and the clamps that have $T_{\text{dust}} = 40\text{--}50$ K display results under given FIR pumping conditions. The upward orange arrows correspond to FIR pumped transitions. The downward orange arrows correspond to absorptions that can be regarded as when FIR pumping occurs. The different line styles represent different strengths of line intensities (same as Figure 3). The magenta number indicates the peak brightness temperature of each transition.

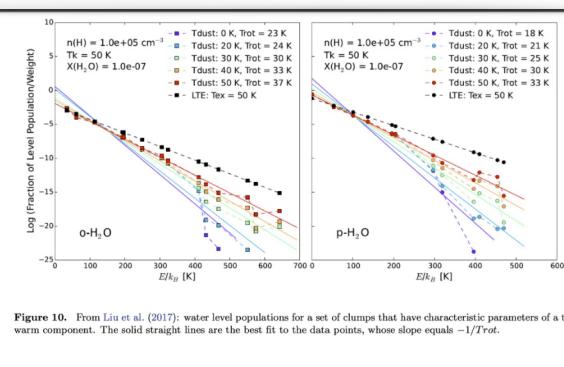


Figure 10. From Liu et al. (2017): water level populations for a set of clumps that have characteristic parameters of a typical warm component. The solid straight lines are the best fit to the data points, whose slope equals $-1/T_{\text{eff}}$.

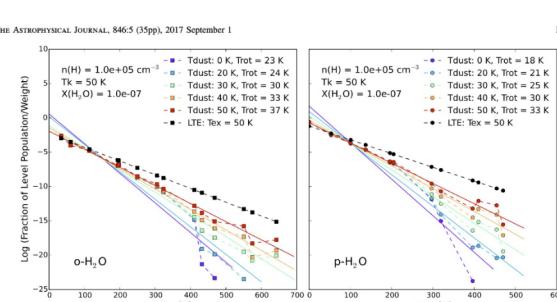


Figure 6. Log level populations of water for the clumps shown in Figure 5, whose dust temperatures are labeled by different colors. The x-axis indicates the energy of each level, and the y-axis indicates the ratio of the fraction of gaseous to statistical weight of level. The solid straight line presents the best fit to the data points, whose slope equals $-1/T_{\text{eff}}$. The black points show the level populations of water in LTE whose rotational temperature is assumed to be the same as T_{eff} .

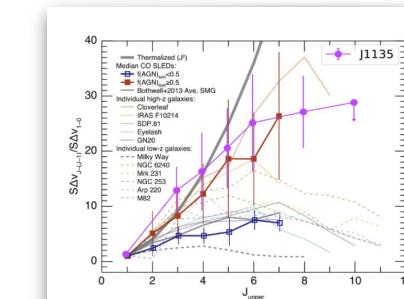


Figure 12. Adapted from Kirkpatrick et al. (2019), the plot shows median CO SLEDs and line ratio uncertainties for selected sources with mid-IR AGN fractions $> 50\%$ (red filled squares/thick lines) and mid-IR AGN fractions $< 50\%$ (dark blue open squares/thick lines). The magenta line refers to HATLAS-J113625 (Giulietti et al. 2023).

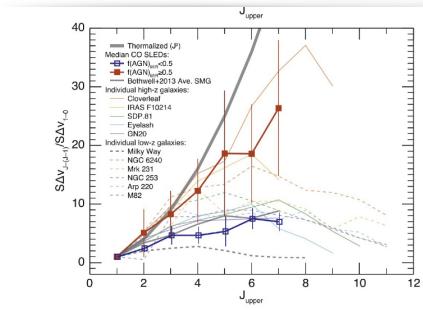


Figure 8. Median CO SLEDs and line ratio uncertainties for sources with mid-IR AGN fractions $< 50\%$ (dark blue open squares/thick lines) and mid-IR AGN fractions $> 50\%$ (red filled squares/thin lines). Top: The CO detections for individual galaxies contributing to each main CO SLEDs are shown in light red circles/thin lines for the $> 50\%$ mid-IR AGN fractions and light blue circles/thin lines for the $< 50\%$ mid-IR AGN fractions. Sources with single reported CO detection are shown as light color circles; the SLEDs of sources that lack published CO(1-0) measurements are shown as dashed lines (both scaled by the corresponding sub-samples' median CO(1-0) fluxes).



Ethics

A good example

Romano D. 2022, The Astronomy and Astrophysics Review

7 Page 20 of 85

D. Romano

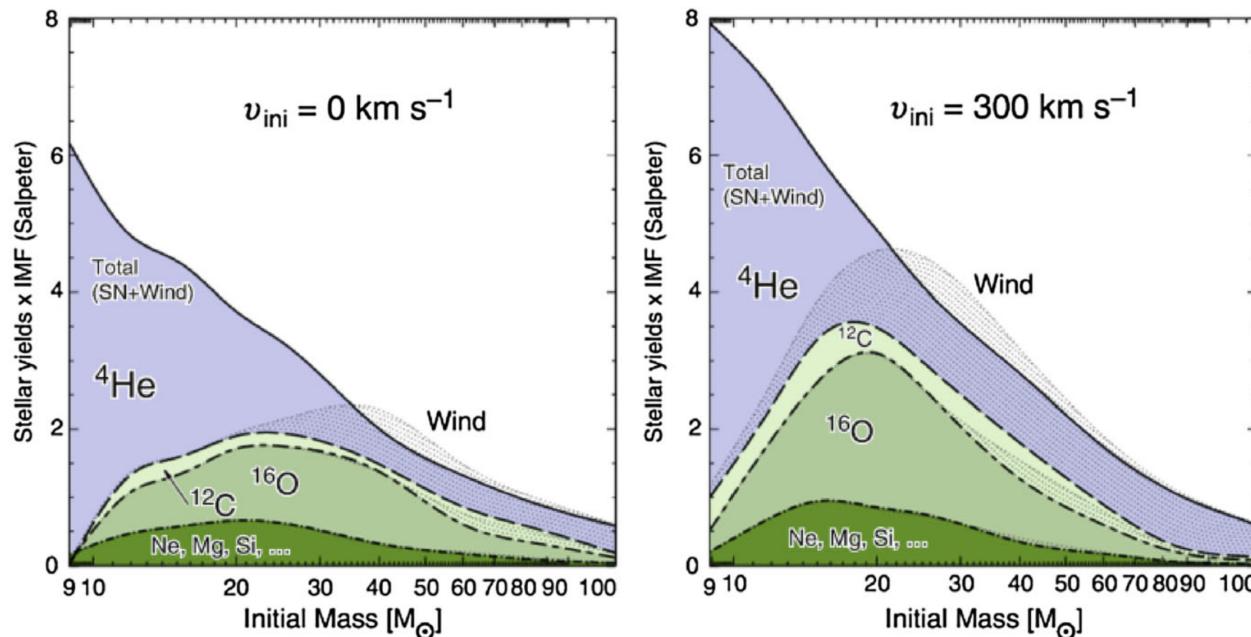


Fig. 3 IMF-weighted stellar yields (see text) of different elements for non-rotating (*left-handed panel*) and rotating (*right-handed panel*) solar-metallicity stellar models as a function of the initial mass, piled up on top of each other. The dotted areas highlight the contribution of the wind. Note that ^{16}O has negative SN yields for $m > 50 M_{\odot}$ ($m > 30 M_{\odot}$) in the non-rotating (rotating) case. Image reproduced with permission from Hirschi et al. (2005), copyright by ESO

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Crossing the Rubicon

卢比孔河 (Rubicon),
在古罗马时代是罗马帝国和高卢的边界。

按罗马法律,
任何将领都不可带军跨越卢比孔河
进入罗马,
否则就算是造反。

公元前49年1月10日,
作为高卢总督和将领,
凯撒在河边留下了“*Alea iacta est*”
(骰子已经掷下) 的名句,
接着领军渡河(并)攻打罗马。



Crossing the Rubicon
既有破釜沉舟的意思,
也有一旦越过红线,
再也无法回头的意思。

自此，罗马共和国无可挽回的走向覆灭。

We will learn about the **redline** in week 10.

Plagiarism



Where do you draw the line between plagiarism and acceptable original work?

- 1. Copying a paragraph from a source without any acknowledgement
- 2. Copying a paragraph and making small changes
- 3. Copying a paragraph by using sentences of the original but omitting one or two
- 4. Composing a paragraph by combining short phrases/sentences from different sources
- 5. Rewriting a paragraph with substantial changes in language and organisation
- 6. Quoting a paragraph by placing it in a block with the source cited in text & bibliography

Based on *Academic Writing for Graduate Students* by Swales and Feak (University of Michigan, 1993)

Plagiarism



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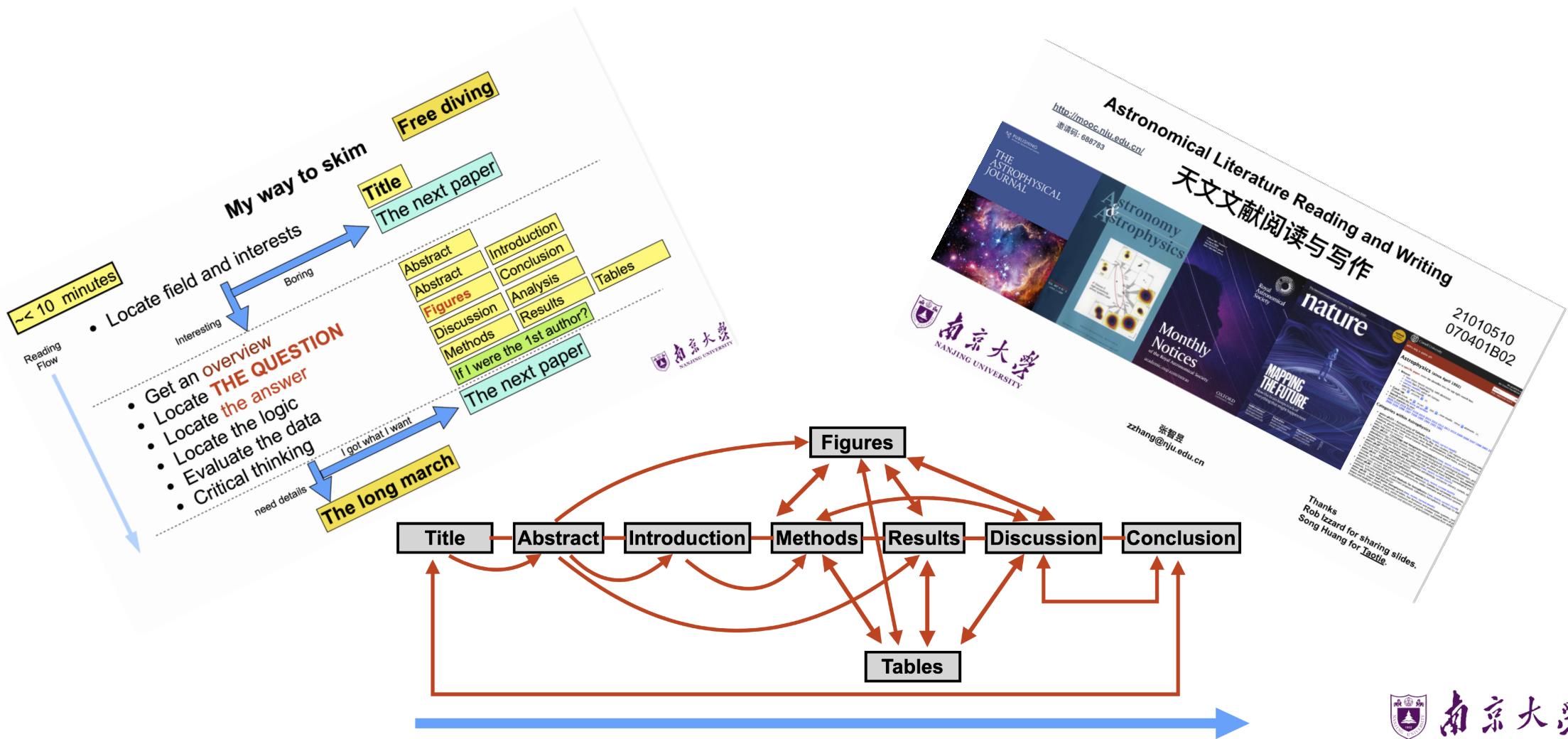
(HowTo:) Avoid Stealing

- Write down your **own ideas/understanding**
- Build on others' ideas with **citations**
- **Never copy** text word for word - always **rephrase**
- **Separate** your contribution from the cited source
 - e.g. Tom et al. (2011) claim “the Universe is flat”
but we find it is curved.

(HowTo:) Avoid Stealing

- **Never duplicate** your publication
 - e.g. submit an article to two journals (at the same time)
- Never duplicate **sentences/paragraphs** in your publication
 - e.g. use the identical introduction paragraphs in two papers
- Copyright 

Read the papers you cited!!!



Break 10 mins

Text Overlap

Cornell University

We gratefully acknowledge support from the Simons Foundation and European Southern Observatory.

arXiv.org > math > arXiv:1001.4683

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Mathematics > Differential Geometry

A Study on Dual Mannheim Partner Curves

M. A. Gungor, M. T. *(Submitted on 26 Jan 2010)*

Mannheim partner curves, dual Mannheim curves, dual curves, curvatures and the

Comments: arXiv admin

Subjects: Differential Geometry (math.DG)

MSC classes: 53A04, 53A25, 53B40

Cite as: arXiv:1001.4683 [math.DG]
(or arXiv:1001.4683v1 [math.DG] for this version)

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References & Citations

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arXiv.org > math > arXiv:1001.4683

We gratefully acknowledge support from
the Simons Foundation and European Southern Observatory.

All fields
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Mathematics > Differential Geometry

arXiv admin note: text overlap with [arXiv:0907.2137](#) by other authors without attribution

M. A. Gungor, M. Tosun

(Submitted on 26 Jan 2010)

Mannheim partner curves are studied by Liu and Wang [1,2]. Orbay and others extended the theory of the Mannheim curves to the ruled surface in Euclidean 3-space[3]. We obtain the relationships between the curvatures and the torsions of the dual Mannheim partner curves with respect to each other.

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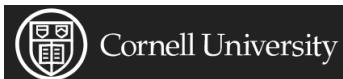
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Text Overlap

Never ever do it!



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Mathematics > Differential Geometry

A Study on Dual Mannheim Partner Curves

M. A. Gungor, M. Tosun

(Submitted on 26 Jan 2010)

Mannheim partner curves are studied by Liu and Wang [1,2]. Orbay and others extended the the Mannheim curves to the ruled surface in Euclidean 3-space[3]. We obtain the relationships between curvatures and the torsions of the dual Mannheim partner curves with respect to each other.

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Subjects: **Differential Geometry (math.DG)**

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Cite as: [arXiv:1001.4683](#) [math.DG]

(or [arXiv:1001.4683v1](#) [math.DG] for this version)

We gratefully acknowledge support from
the Simons Foundation and European Southern Observatory

Mathematics > Differential Geometry

[Submitted on 13 Jul 2009 ([v1](#)), last revised 26 Jul 2012 (this version, v5)]

Normal and Spherical Curves in Dual Space

Mehmet Önder, H. Hüseyin Ügurlu

In this paper, we give definitions and characterizations of normal and spherical curves in the dual space. We show that normal curves are also spherical curves in D^3 .

Comments: 9 pages

Subjects: **Differential Geometry (math.DG)**

Cite as: [arXiv:0907.2137](#) [math.DG]

(or [arXiv:0907.2137v5](#) [math.DG] for this version)

<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.0907.2137>

Submission history

From: Mehmet Onder [[view email](#)]

[[v1](#)] Mon, 13 Jul 2009 11:10:05 UTC (310 KB)

[[v2](#)] Fri, 10 Dec 2010 13:51:31 UTC (209 KB)

[[v3](#)] Thu, 16 Jun 2011 10:16:07 UTC (165 KB)

[[v4](#)] Wed, 25 Jul 2012 10:52:54 UTC (143 KB)

[[v5](#)] Thu, 26 Jul 2012 13:13:46 UTC (143 KB)

<https://news.cornell.edu/stories/2014/12/text-overlap-clutters-scientific-papers-arxiv-analysis-finds>

“Determination of significant text overlaps is based on a statistical analysis of the existing arXiv corpus, with overlaps classified according to whether the overlapping articles have coauthors in common and whether one cites the other.”

Text Overlap

Quit before too late

over the cloud, it produces a strong shear surface along the cloud boundary. The resulting Kelvin-Helmholtz instabilities and vortex rings stretch, fragment, and distort the cloud, producing armlike features that are swept back downstream. The convergence of the intercloud shock on the back side of the cloud drives a shock into the rear of the cloud that interacts with the transmitted shock within the cloud, resulting in a highly flattened cloud core attached to the distorted, back-

Sub-
imp,

ary. The resulting Kelvin-Helmholtz instabilities and vortex rings stretch, fragment, and distort the clumps, producing armlike features that are swept back downstream. The clumps cores are highly compressed by the convergence of the intercloud

imum drift speeds are on the order of the shock speed. The heating rate of the neutrals is then proportional to the ionization fraction, so that C-type shocks incident on ambient gas with higher ionization fraction will produce hotter postshock neutral gas. With an increased ionization fraction, the postshock gas attains temperatures ~ 2000 K, thereby enabling the production of the H₂ 2 and 12 μm emission. However, its quick conversion of any atomic oxygen to H₂O reduces its [O I] 63 μm intensity to

drift (ambipolar diffusion) of the ions and charged grains with respect to the neutrals to attains temperatures ~ 2000 K, and enabling the production of the H₂ 2.12 μm emission (Snell et al. 2005). The heating rate of the neutrals is then proportional to the ionization fraction. In the dense subclumps of B and F, the core is mainly experiencing a slow C-type shock with low fractional ionization (see Table 4. therein), which can not produce postshock gas with temperature exceeds 200 K, and thus un-

Snell et al. (2016)

Draft

Text Reuse



Patterns of text reuse in a scientific corpus

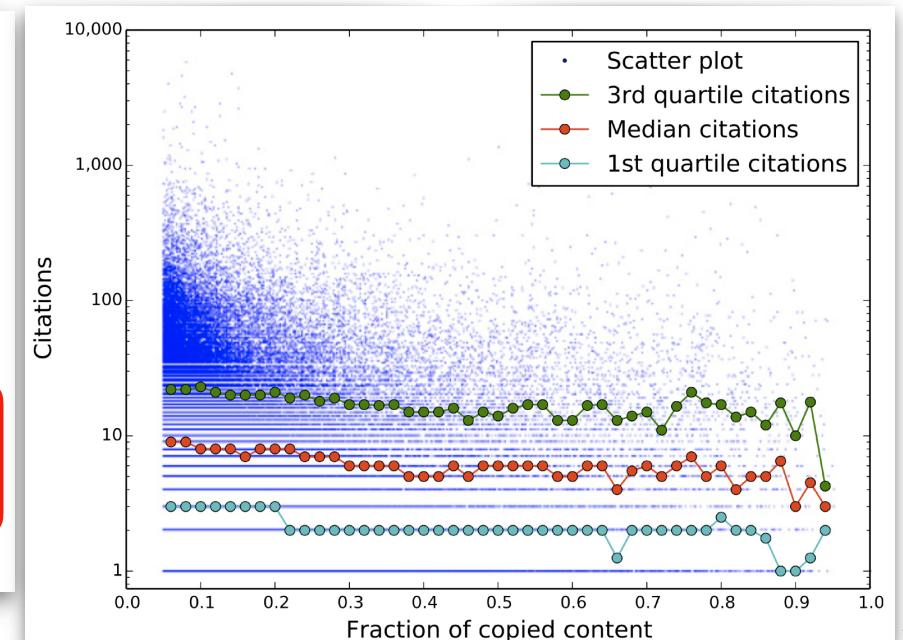
Daniel T. Citron^a and Paul Ginsparg^{a,b,1}

Departments of ^aPhysics and ^bInformation Science, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853

2015PNAS..112...25C

Edited* by William H. Press, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, and approved November 6, 2014 (received for review August 7, 2014)

We consider the incidence of text “reuse” by researchers via a systematic pairwise comparison of the text content of all articles deposited to arXiv.org from 1991 to 2012. We measure the global frequencies of three classes of text reuse and measure how chronic text reuse is distributed among authors in the dataset. We infer a baseline for accepted practice, perhaps surprisingly permissive compared with other societal contexts, and a clearly delineated set of aberrant authors. We find a negative correlation between the amount of reused text in an article and its influence, as measured by subsequent citations. Finally, we consider the distribution of countries of origin of articles containing large amounts of reused text.



Text Overlap

[Submitted on 22 Apr 2022]

Birefringent Rydberg Dark Matter from Cosmic Dust

Keith Johnson

A recently published study of dark matter in distant galaxies has found a direct interaction between unknown dark matter particles and ordinary galactic baryonic matter. It is proposed here that the dark matter is Rydberg Matter composed of water nanoclusters ejected from abundant amorphous water-ice-coated cosmic dust, leading to non-gravitational interactions with ordinary matter. This may also clarify recently observed CMB birefringence, suggesting possible new physics such as quintessence.

Comments: 10 pages, 5 figures. arXiv admin note: substantial text overlap with arXiv:2012.12070

Subjects: High Energy Physics

Physics (cond-mat)

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(or arXiv:2204.10908v1)

<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2204.10908>

Physics > Chemical Physics

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Cosmology, astrobiology, and the RNA world. Just add quintessential water

Keith Johnson

Water nanoclusters ejected into interstellar space from abundant amorphous ice-coated cosmic dust offer a hypothetical scenario connecting major mysteries of our universe: dark matter, dark energy, cosmology, astrobiology, and the RNA world. Cosmic water nanoclusters also exhibit the dipole-moment anisotropy prerequisite to their birefringence property, which may explain recent CMB birefringence data possibly supporting quintessence.

astro-ph.EP

2079

hands up:
Is it OK to overlap your
own paper?

瞿立建 - 返朴

- 物理学史上最大学术不端丑闻是如何调查的?

https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/0G9L4unycwkgXc0lFJ_QUw

Figure Misuse

扬·亨德里克·舍恩 (Jan Hendrik Schön) 舍恩研究的课题蕴涵着改变世界的潜力，他用有机分子做出了晶体管、超导体、激光器！

舍
2
2
2
20

hands up:
How would you check, if you
were a committee member?

The committee only can access the published **figures**.

瞿立建 - 返朴

- 物理学史上最大学术不端丑闻是如何调查的?

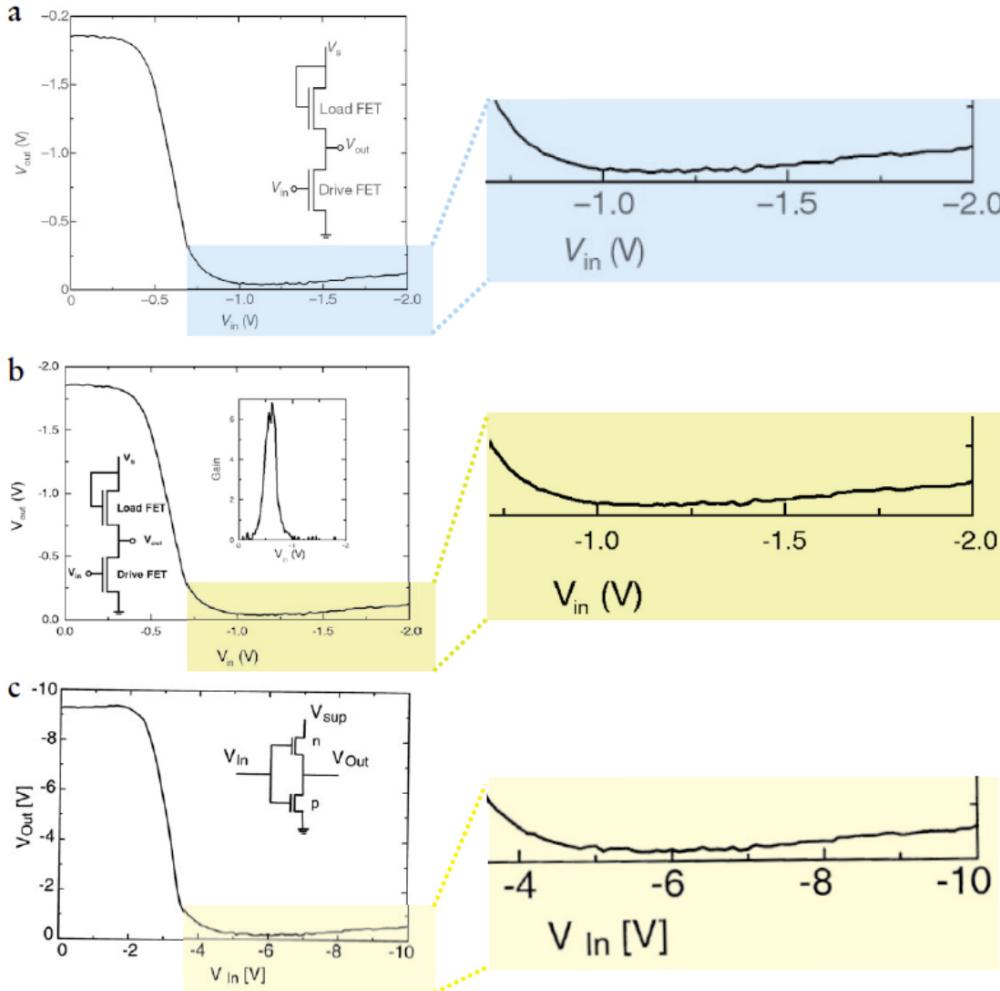


图3. 舍恩三篇不同的论文，呈现了类似的曲线。

https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/0G9L4unycwkgXc0IFJ_QUw

Figure Misuse

Data Substitution

The same data in different measurements.

调查委员会只获得了舍恩论文稿件配图所用的数据。

调查委员会利用这有限的数据，做了细致的分析，最终形成了一份长达129页的报告。报告提出24项指控，24项指控分为三类：数据替换（Data Substitution）、数据的精度不切实际（Unrealistic Precision）、违反物理基本原理（Contradictory Physics）。这24项指控分布在25篇论文里，而不仅仅是最早明确提出疑点的9篇论文。报告中对每一项指控进行了详尽的分析，并且收录了舍恩对指控的回应。

Figure Misuse

Data Substitution

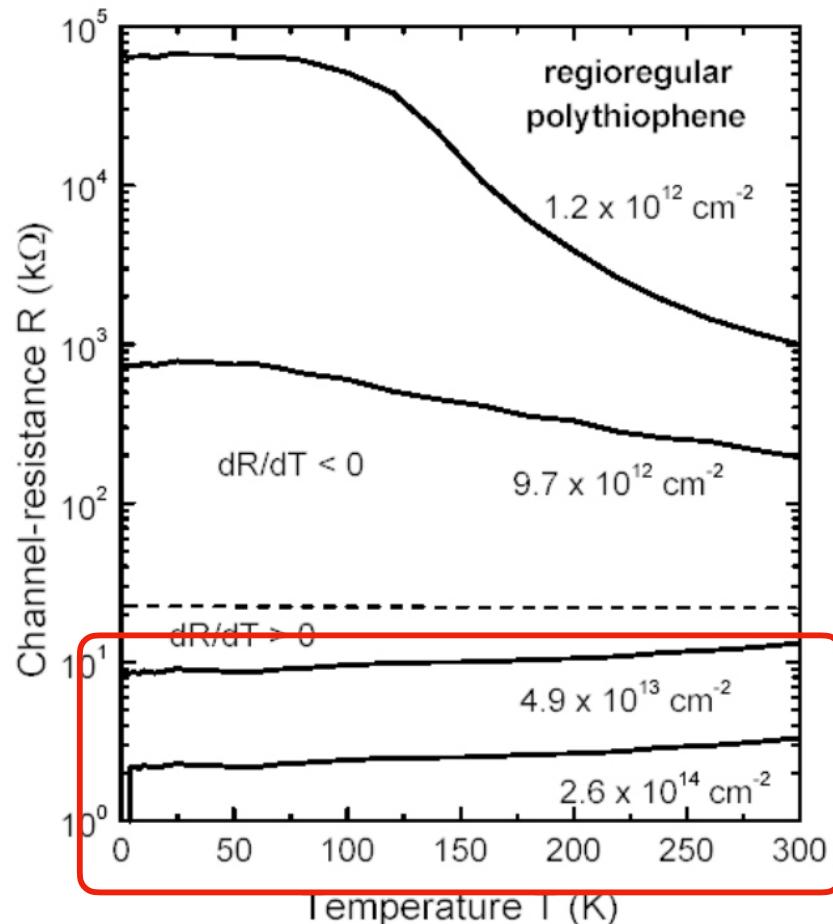


图4 舍恩论文中的图

hands up:
Which part is
wrong?

瞿立建 - 返朴

- 物理学史上最大学术不端丑闻是如何调查的?

https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/0G9L4unycwkgXc0IFJ_QUw

Figure Misuse

Data Substitution

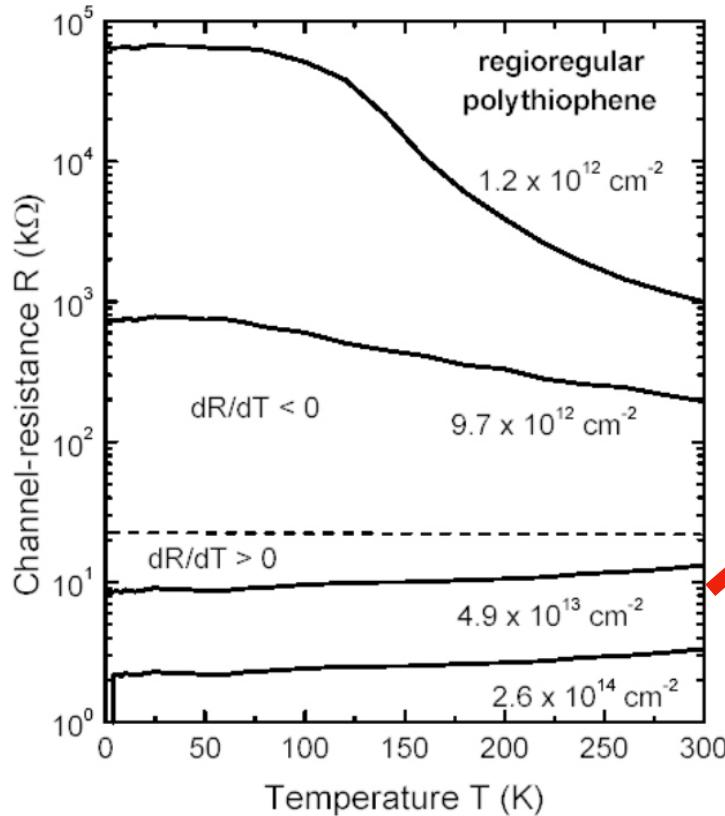


图4 舍恩论文中的图

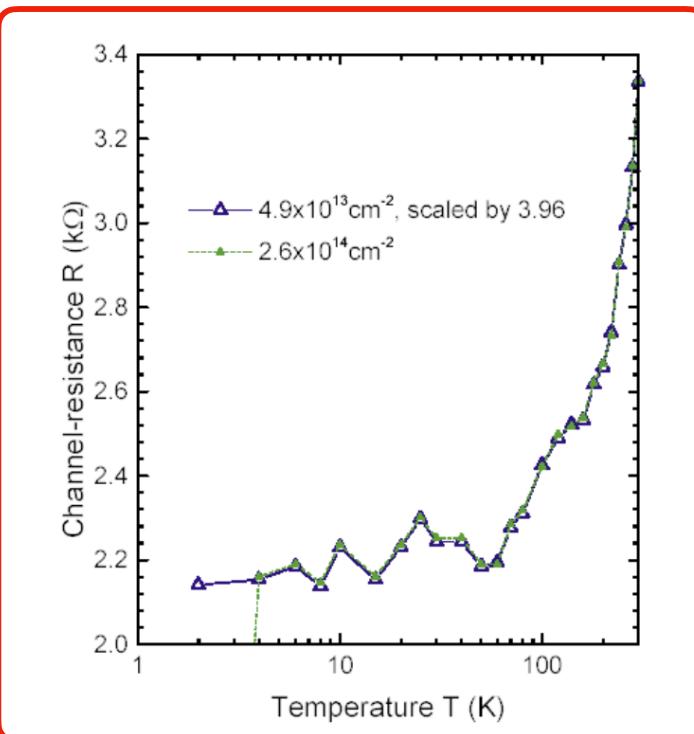


图5. 将图4最后两条曲线平移在一起完全重叠，显示做图的数据是编造的

Figure Misuse

Unrealistic Precision

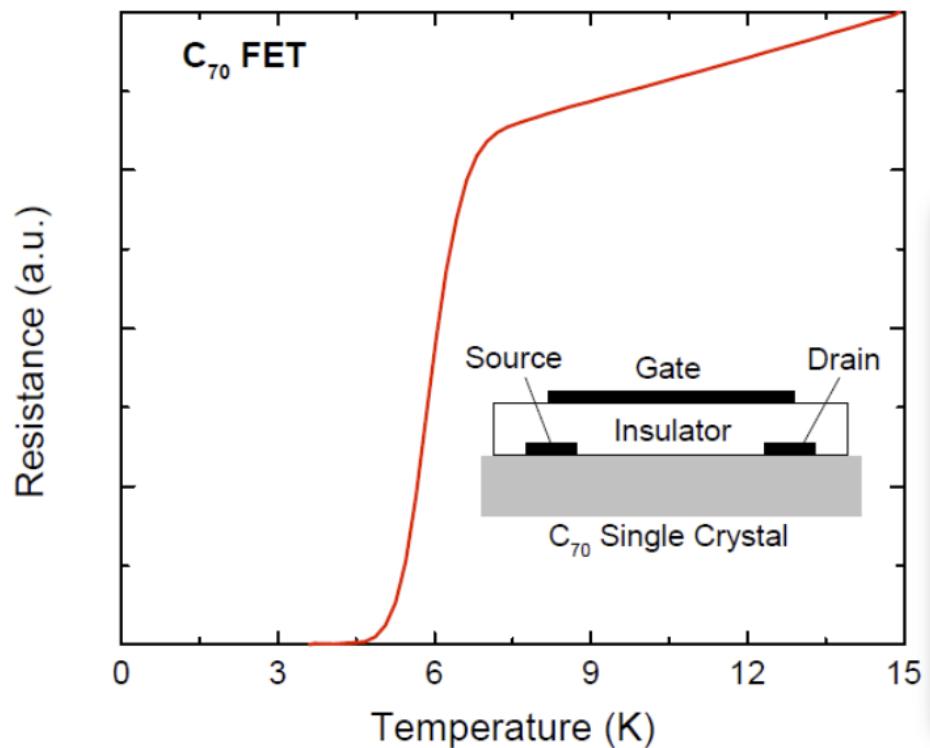


图6. 舍恩论文中的曲线

hands up:
Which part is
wrong?

Figure Misuse

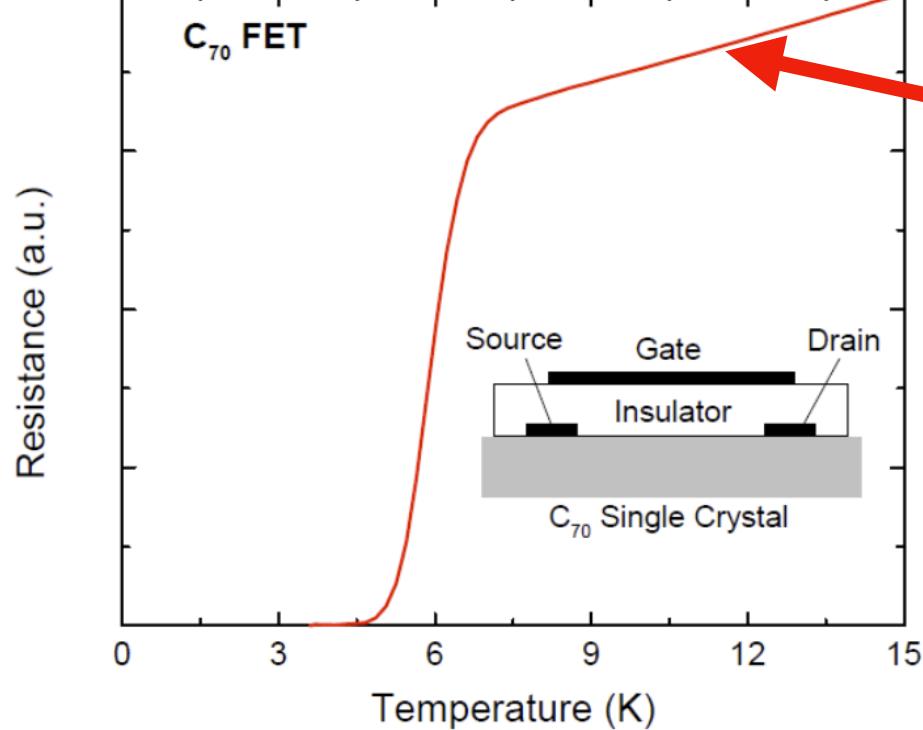


图6. 舍恩论文中的曲线

调查委员会根据上图所用数据，得到原曲线的二阶导数的曲线

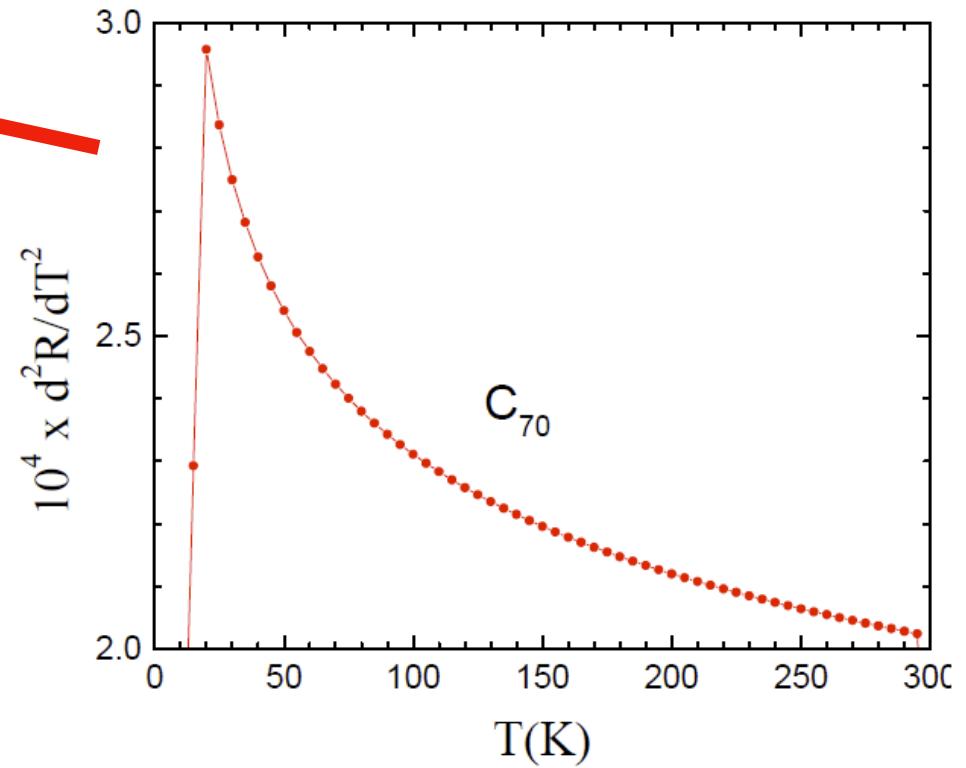


图6中的曲线的二阶导数，过于光滑，说明上图不可能是实验实测数据所绘。



中华人民共和国科学技术部
Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China

有关论文涉嫌造假调查处理情况的通报

日期：2021年01月21日 20:30 来源：科技部

针对网络反映的南开大学曹雪涛院士、中科院裴钢院士、中科院上海药物所耿美玉研究员、首都医科大学饶毅教授、武汉大学李红良教授等的相关论文涉嫌造假问题，在21个部门参加的科研诚信建设联席会议框架下，科技部会同教育部、卫生健康委、中科院、工程院、自然科学基金委，建立分工负责、协同配合的联合工作机制，组建高层次复核专家组，依据《科研诚信案件调查处理规则（试行）》等有关规定，严肃开展调查处理。在单位调查、部门审核的基础上，复核专家组赴实地检查、听取当事人的陈述和申辩，集体讨论形成复核结论，最后联合工作机制审议形成处理意见。调查处理结果通报如下。

一、对曹雪涛院士论文的调查结论及处理意见

对网络质疑曹雪涛院士的63篇论文，经调查未发现有造假、剽窃和抄袭，但发现较多论文存在图片误用，反映实验室管理不严谨。经联合工作机制审议，决定取消曹雪涛院士申报国家科技计划项目资格1年，取消作为财政资金支持的科技活动评审专家资格1年，取消招收研究生资格1年，责成其对被质疑的论文回应质疑并进行勘误，对存在的问题作出深刻检查，在工程院相应学部通报批评。

二、对李红良教授论文的调查结论及处理意见

对网络质疑李红良教授的21篇论文，经调查未发现有造假，但发现较多论文存在图片误用，反映实验数据处理不严谨。经联合工作机制审议，决定取消李红良教授申报国家科技计划项目资格2年，取消作为财政资金支持的科技活动评审专家资格2年，取消招收研究生资格2年，责成其对存在的问题作出深刻检查。

三、对耿美玉研究员论文的调查结论及处理意见

对网络质疑耿美玉研究员的5篇论文，经调查未发现有造假，但发现论文存在少量图片误用。经联合工作机制审议，决定对其进行批评教育和科研诚信提醒谈话。

四、对裴钢院士论文的调查结论

对网络质疑裴钢院士的1篇论文，经调查未发现有造假。

五、对饶毅教授论文的调查结论

对网络质疑饶毅教授用于自然科学基金项目申请的2篇论文，经调查未发现有造假。

Figure Misuse

Never ever do it!

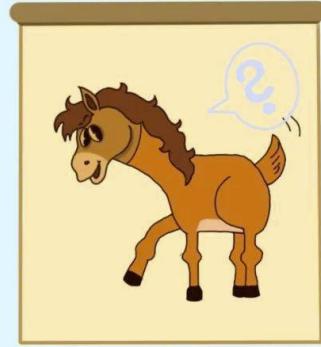
Papers published by academic members

发现较多论文存在图片误用

饶毅，前北大生院院长，现首都医科大学校长

饶毅向中国科学院学部科学道德建设委员会正式举报裴钢的1篇论文涉嫌学术不端。2021年1月26日，道德委公开发布处理意见称，鉴于联合工作机制对该论文已有明确调查结论，对涉及论文的举报不再进行调查。

<https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/347418010>



- 都说了是误用, tmd烦死我了 2416
- 图片误用的结论是对一个权威机构的践踏, 是一部分知识人对真正知识分子的公然挑衅和对国人智商的赤裸裸的侮辱。 1630
- 当底线被突破后, 不去追责, 而是重新定义底线。 1582
- 古有赵高指鹿为马, 今有学者图片误用 1549
- 有了这一启发, 我离science又近了一步 1503
- 要是普通老师, 早就被开掉了, 果然规矩是给普通人定的。 1368
- 不难想到, 这个通报的结果就是让“图片误用”成为学术不端者的免死牌, 而且可能成为各领域造假者的通用说辞。长久下去, 国内学术含金量和科研意义必然遭重创! 1111

Figure Misuse

图片误用

Never ever do it!