|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **接口作用：请求推荐数据** | | | | |
| **接口名称** | 请求推荐数据 | | | |
| **接口描述** | 1. 登陆用户的推荐元数据，在队列无积压的情况下，每天中午12点开始更新; 2. 曝光、点击行为数据上报后，会影响第二天的推荐结果 | | | |
| **URL** | https://backend.aminersz.cn/recommend\_v3/ | | | |
| **请求方式** | POST | | | |
| **请求类型** | application/json | | | |
| **请求格式** | [  {  "parameters": {  "num": 50,  "exclude\_ids": [],  "keywords": [],  "uid": "63dcb63594097702ee0f8cf2"  }  }  ] | | | |
| **返回类型** |  | | | |
| **参数名** | **数据类型** | **参数类型** | **是否必填** | **说明** |
| 1.num | int |  | N | 请求内容数量 |
| 2.exclude\_ids | list |  | N | 需要排除的内容ID列表 |
| 3. uid | String |  | Y | 登陆用户的AMiner ID。没有登陆可以为空 |
| 4. ud | String |  | Y | 未登陆用户的ID, 需要前端自己来生成，保证是唯一的。通常保存在浏览器端 |
| 5. first\_reach | String |  | N | 首次访问网站时间, 格式：YYYY-mm-dd HH:MM:SS。第一次生成\_Collect\_UD时，同时生成first\_reach并持久化在本地 |
| 6. keywords | list |  | N | 订阅关键词。只有请求订阅推荐的时候才填 |
| **状态码** | **描述** | | **说明** | |
| 200 | OK | | 成功 | |
| 502 |  | | 应用网关超时 | |
| 500 |  | | 应用程序异常 | |
| **返回格式** | “e\_pub”里面放主要的内容字段，会根据type返回来不同的内容字段。  {  "data": [  {  "data": [  {  "e\_pub": [{}],  "id": "", # 项目ID  "labels": [], # 英文标签  "labels\_zh": [] # 中文标签  }  ],  "succeed": true  }  ],  "meta": {  }  } | | | |
| **返回属性名** | **类型** | | **说明** | |
| 1.type | string | | 类型。主要有四种类型pub, pub\_topic, person, ai2k, 现在主要用到的是pub, person其他两个暂时不用 | |
| 2.recall\_type | string | | 召回类型 | |
| 3.recall\_reason | object | | 推荐理由  {  "zh": "", # 推荐理由中文  "en": "" # 推荐理由英文  } | |
| 4.item | String | | 对象ID。如果type是pub, 存放的是pub id；如果type是person，存放的是person id | |
| 5. score | Float | | 用于推荐的分值 | |
| 6. authors | list | | 作者列表。  {  "name": "", #作者名称  "\_id": "", #作者ID  "avatar": "", #作者头像url  "org": "", #所属机构  "h\_index": "" #H-Index,  "ai2000": {}, # ai2000的排名，只有进入榜的用户才有这个值  "jconf": {} }, | |
| 7. num\_citation | int | | 引用数 | |
| 8. num\_viewed | Int | | 浏览数 | |
| 9. title | String | | 标题 | |
| 10. abstract | String | | 摘要 | |
| 11. category | List | | 所属目录 | |
| 12. subject\_zh | String | | 学科中文名 | |
| 13. subject\_en | String | | 学科英文名 | |
| 14. keywords | String | | 关键词 | |
| 15. graph\_keywords | List | | 图谱关键词 | |
| 16. venue | Object | | 期刊。  {  "info": {  "name": "", #venue全称  "short": "", #venue简称  } } | |
| 17. id | String | | 对象ID. 如果type是pub, 存放的是pub id；如果type是person，存放的是person id | |
| 18. labels | List | | 英文标签 | |
| 19. labels\_zh | list | | 中文标签 | |
| **Type是person返回属性名** | **类型** | | **说明** | |
| 20.avatar | string | | 头像url | |
| 21.name | String | | 学者名称 | |
| 22. indices | object | | 学者信息  {  "pubs": "", #文献数  "hindex": "", #H-Index  "citations": "", #引用数 } | |
| 23.interests | list | | 兴趣列表。  [{  "t": "" # 兴趣  }] | |
| 24.contact | object | | 学者联系方式  {  "address": "", #联系地址  "affiliation": "",  "affiliation\_zh": "",  "position": "", #职位  "position\_zh": "", #中文职位 } | |
| **示例** | | | | |
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While less capable than humans in many real-world scenarios, GPT-4 exhibits human-level performance on various professional and academic benchmarks, including passing a simulated bar exam with a score around the top 10% of test takers. GPT-4 is a Transformer\u0002based model pre-trained to predict the next token in a document. The post-training alignment process results in improved performance on measures of factuality and adherence to desired behavior. A core component of this project was developing infrastructure and optimization methods that behave predictably across a wide range of scales. This allowed us to accurately predict some aspects of GPT-4’s performance based on models trained with no more than 1/1,000th the compute of GPT-4",  "keywords": null,  "graph\_keywords": [],  "sciq": null,  "versions": [  {  "l": "open-ai",  "year": 2023  }  ],  "ts": "2023-03-15 10:40:36",  "subject\_en": "",  "subject\_zh": "",  "category": null,  "preload\_ts": "2023-03-15 06:15:08",  "preload\_host": "rec-faiss-38",  "preload\_proc": 2631768,  "labels": [  "Hot Paper"  ],  "labels\_zh": [  "热门论文"  ]  }  ],  "e\_person": {  "org": "Open AI"  },  "mrt": true,  "id": "641130e378d68457a4a2986f",  "labels": [  "Hot Paper"  ],  "labels\_zh": [  "热门论文"  ]  },  {  "e\_pub": [  {  "type": "pub",  "item": "6406ac6590e50fcafd05195e",  "recall\_reason": {  "en": "Papers you maybe interested in",  "zh": "你可能想找这篇文章"  },  "recall\_type": "search",  "recall\_source": "stream",  "recall\_time": "2023-03-15 06:31:54.811119+00:00",  "recall\_query": "diffusion models",  "score": 0.4997227198988704,  "id": "6406ac6590e50fcafd05195e",  "authors": [  {  "name": "Edmond Adib"  },  {  "name": "Amanda Fernandez"  },  {  "name": "Fatemeh Afghah"  },  {  "name": "John Jeff Prevost"  }  ],  "data2videoUrl": null,  "doi": null,  "figureUrls": null,  "num\_citation": 0,  "num\_viewed": 3,  "pages": {  "start": null,  "end": null  },  "pdf": "67D6103510A21D4929CDAED9F920C435.md5",  "title": "Synthetic ECG Signal Generation using Probabilistic Diffusion Models",  "urls": null,  "venue": {  "info": {  "name": "Arxiv",  "short": "Arxiv"  },  "venue\_hhb\_id": null  },  "year": 2023,  "summary": null,  "abstract": " Deep learning image processing models have had remarkable success in recent years in generating high quality images. Particularly, the Improved Denoising Diffusion Probabilistic Models (DDPM) have shown superiority in image quality to the state-of-the-art generative models, which motivated us to investigate its capability in generation of the synthetic electrocardiogram (ECG) signals. In this work, synthetic ECG signals are generated by the Improved DDPM and by the Wasserstein GAN with Gradient Penalty (WGANGP) models and then compared. To this end, we devise a pipeline to utilize DDPM in its original 2D form. First, the 1D ECG time series data are embedded into the 2D space, for which we employed the Gramian Angular Summation/Difference Fields (GASF/GADF) as well as Markov Transition Fields (MTF) to generate three 2D matrices from each ECG time series that, which when put together, form a 3-channel 2D datum. Then 2D DDPM is used to generate 2D 3-channel synthetic ECG images. The 1D ECG signals are created by de-embedding the 2D generated image files back into the 1D space. This work focuses on unconditional models and the generation of only Normal ECG signals, where the Normal class from the MIT BIH Arrhythmia dataset is used as the training phase. The quality, distribution, and the authenticity of the generated ECG signals by each model are compared. Our results show that, in the proposed pipeline, the WGAN-GP model is superior to DDPM by far in all the considered metrics consistently. ",  "keywords": null,  "graph\_keywords": [],  "sciq": null,  "versions": [  {  "l": "arxiv",  "s": "2303.02475",  "year": 2023  }  ],  "ts": "2023-03-07 12:48:11",  "subject\_en": "",  "subject\_zh": "",  "category": [  "Signal Processing",  "Machine Learning"  ],  "preload\_ts": "2023-03-14 05:59:19",  "preload\_host": "rec-faiss-38",  "preload\_proc": 2478213,  "labels": [  "Arxiv"  ],  "labels\_zh": [  "Arxiv"  ]  }  ],  "e\_person": {  "name": "Edmond Adib"  },  "mrt": true,  "id": "6406ac6590e50fcafd05195e",  "labels": [  "Arxiv"  ],  "labels\_zh": [  "Arxiv"  ]  },  {  "e\_pub": [  {  "type": "pub",  "item": "640a9ffc90e50fcafd03ca10",  "recall\_reason": {  "zh": "AI预测高引论文",  "en": "AI predicts highly cited papers"  },  "recall\_type": "editor\_hot",  "recall\_source": "stream",  "recall\_time": "2023-03-15 06:31:35.760365+00:00",  "score": 0.20668609114988884,  "interpret": "",  "interpret\_author": null,  "report\_id": null,  "report\_title": null,  "report\_date": "",  "report\_from": null,  "id": "640a9ffc90e50fcafd03ca10",  "authors": [  {  "name": "Maciej P. Polak"  },  {  "name": "Dane Morgan"  }  ],  "data2videoUrl": null,  "doi": null,  "figureUrls": null,  "num\_citation": 0,  "num\_viewed": 0,  "pages": {  "start": null,  "end": null  },  "pdf": null,  "title": "Extracting Accurate Materials Data from Research Papers with\n Conversational Language Models and Prompt Engineering -- Example of ChatGPT",  "urls": null,  "venue": {  "info": {  "name": "Arxiv",  "short": "Arxiv"  },  "venue\_hhb\_id": null  },  "year": 2023,  "summary": null,  "abstract": " There has been a growing effort to replace hand extraction of data from research papers with automated data extraction based on natural language processing (NLP), language models (LMs), and recently, large language models (LLMs). Although these methods enable efficient extraction of data from large sets of research papers, they require a significant amount of up-front effort, expertise, and coding. In this work we propose the ChatExtract method that can fully automate very accurate data extraction with essentially no initial effort or background using an advanced conversational LLM (or AI). ChatExtract consists of a set of engineered prompts applied to a conversational LLM that both identify sentences with data, extract data, and assure its correctness through a series of follow-up questions. These follow-up questions address a critical challenge associated with LLMs - their tendency to provide factually inaccurate responses. ChatExtract can be applied with any conversational LLMs and yields very high quality data extraction. In tests on materials data we find precision and recall both over 90% from the best conversational LLMs, likely rivaling or exceeding human accuracy in many cases. We demonstrate that the exceptional performance is enabled by the information retention in a conversational model combined with purposeful redundancy and introducing uncertainty through follow-up prompts. These results suggest that approaches similar to ChatExtract, due to their simplicity, transferability and accuracy are likely to replace other methods of data extraction in the near future. ",  "keywords": null,  "graph\_keywords": [],  "sciq": null,  "versions": [  {  "l": "arxiv",  "s": "2303.05352",  "year": 2023  }  ],  "ts": "2023-03-10 12:53:52",  "subject\_en": "",  "subject\_zh": "",  "category": [  "Computation and Language",  "Materials Science"  ],  "preload\_ts": "2023-03-10 05:34:19",  "preload\_host": "rec-faiss-38",  "preload\_proc": 1947891,  "labels": [  "Arxiv"  ],  "labels\_zh": [  "Arxiv"  ]  }  ],  "e\_person": {  "name": "Maciej P. Polak"  },  "mrt": true,  "id": "640a9ffc90e50fcafd03ca10",  "labels": [  "Arxiv"  ],  "labels\_zh": [  "Arxiv"  ]  },  {  "e\_pub": [  {  "type": "pub",  "item": "6287041c5aee126c0f5b0238",  "score": 0.9310585925075383,  "recall\_reason": {  "zh": "「Recommendation」领域的论文",  "en": " Paper in 「Recommendation」"  },  "recall\_type": "subscribe",  "recall\_source": "stream",  "recall\_time": "2023-03-15 06:31:44.306054+00:00",  "id": "6287041c5aee126c0f5b0238",  "authors": [  {  "\_id": "53f4d24edabfaeedcf7800ad",  "name": "Felix Putze",  "org": "University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany",  "orgs": [  "University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany"  ],  "email": "felix.putze@uni-bremen.de",  "orcid": "0000-0001-5203-8797",  "orgid": "5f71b2d81c455f439fe3eaa9"  },  {  "\_id": "61776c8a60a9657359706fae",  "name": "Susanne Putze",  "org": "University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany",  "orgs": [  "University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany"  ],  "email": "sputze@uni-bremen.de",  "orcid": "0000-0002-3072-235X",  "orgid": "5f71b2d81c455f439fe3eaa9"  },  {  "name": "Merle Sagehorn",  "org": "University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany",  "orgs": [  "University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany"  ],  "email": "mmsagehorn@web.de",  "orcid": "0000-0002-5295-9577",  "orgid": "5f71b2d81c455f439fe3eaa9"  },  {  "name": "Christopher Micek",  "org": "WPI, Worcester, Massachusetts, USA",  "orgs": [  "WPI, Worcester, Massachusetts, USA"  ],  "email": "cjmicek@wpi.edu",  "orcid": "0000-0002-4606-3598",  "orgid": "61e69c87689627346573f8ed"  },  {  "\_id": "53f42eafdabfaeb2acffae12",  "name": "Erin Solovey",  "org": "Worcester Polytechnic Institute",  "orgs": [  "WPI, Worcester, Massachusetts, USA"  ],  "email": "esolovey@wpi.edu",  "orcid": "0000-0003-2423-4963",  "orgid": "5f71b2df1c455f439fe3ed9f",  "avatar": "https://static.aminer.cn/upload/avatar/1894/2033/1593/53f42eafdabfaeb2acffae12.jpeg",  "id": "53f42eafdabfaeb2acffae12",  "h\_index": 20,  "ai2000": null,  "jconf": {}  }  ],  "data2videoUrl": null,  "doi": "10.1145/3490554",  "figureUrls": null,  "num\_citation": 1,  "num\_viewed": 3,  "pages": {  "start": "1",  "end": "43"  },  "pdf": null,  "title": "Understanding HCI Practices and Challenges of Experiment Reporting with Brain Signals: Towards Reproducibility and Reuse",  "urls": null,  "venue": {  "info": {  "name": "ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction",  "short": "TOCHI"  },  "venue\_hhb\_id": "5eb1c398edb6e7d53c08f2b2"  },  "year": 2022,  "summary": null,  "abstract": "AbstractIn human-computer interaction (HCI), there has been a push towards open science, but to date, this has not happened consistently for HCI research utilizing brain signals due to unclear guidelines to support reuse and reproduction. To understand existing practices in the field, this paper examines 110 publications, exploring domains, applications, modalities, mental states and processes, and more. This analysis reveals variance in how authors report experiments, which creates challenges to understand, reproduce, and build on that research. It then describes an overarching experiment model that provides a formal structure for reporting HCI research with brain signals, including definitions, terminology, categories, and examples for each aspect. Multiple distinct reporting styles were identified through factor analysis and tied to different types of research. The paper concludes with recommendations and discusses future challenges. This creates actionable items from the abstract model and empirical observations to make HCI research with brain signals more reproducible and reusable.",  "keywords": null,  "graph\_keywords": [],  "sciq": {  "": [  "q2"  ],  "CCF": [  "A"  ],  "CJCR": [  "3区"  ],  "SJR": [  "q2"  ],  "WOS": []  },  "versions": [  {  "l": "acm",  "s": "10.1145/3490554",  "vsid": "tochi",  "year": 2022,  "vname": "ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction"  },  {  "l": "wos",  "s": "WOS:000795894400004",  "vsid": "ACM TRANSACTIONS ON COMPUTER-HUMAN INTERACTION",  "year": 2022,  "vname": "ACM TRANSACTIONS ON COMPUTER-HUMAN INTERACTION"  },  {  "l": "dblp",  "s": "journals/tochi/PutzePSMS22",  "vsid": "journals/tochi",  "year": 2022,  "vname": "ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction (TOCHI)"  }  ],  "ts": "2022-06-10 14:39:54",  "subject\_en": "Human-computer Interaction",  "subject\_zh": "人机交互与普适计算",  "category": null,  "preload\_ts": "2023-03-14 03:45:35",  "preload\_host": "rec-faiss-38",  "preload\_proc": 2478213,  "labels": [],  "labels\_zh": []  }  ],  "e\_person": {  "\_id": "53f4d24edabfaeedcf7800ad",  "name": "Felix Putze",  "org": "University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany",  "orgs": [  "University of Bremen, Bremen, Germany"  ],  "email": "felix.putze@uni-bremen.de",  "orcid": "0000-0001-5203-8797",  "orgid": "5f71b2d81c455f439fe3eaa9"  },  "mrt": true,  "id": "6287041c5aee126c0f5b0238",  "labels": [],  "labels\_zh": []  },  {  "e\_pub": [  {  "type": "pub",  "item": "62e3bb4d5aee126c0f8329ff",  "item\_type": "pub",  "recall\_reason": {  "zh": "「Mathmatics」学科优质论文",  "en": "「Mathmatics」 Subject Good Paper"  },  "recall\_type": "subject",  "recall\_source": "stream",  "recall\_time": "2023-03-15 06:31:41.505093+00:00",  "score": 0.8840307516412047,  "id": "62e3bb4d5aee126c0f8329ff",  "authors": [  {  "name": "Rodion Kononchuk",  "org": "Wesleyan Univ, Dept Phys, Wave Transport Complex Syst Lab, Middletown, CT 06459 USA",  "orgs": [  "Wesleyan Univ, Dept Phys, Wave Transport Complex Syst Lab, Middletown, CT 06459 USA"  ],  "orcid": "0000-0003-3385-7150",  "orgid": "5f71b2941c455f439fe3cd76"  },  {  "name": "Jizhe Cai",  "org": "Univ Wisconsin, Dept Engn Phys, Madison, WI USA",  "orgs": [  "Univ Wisconsin, Dept Engn Phys, Madison, WI USA"  ],  "orcid": "0000-0003-2803-2111",  "orgid": "61e69a71689627346573aa69"  },  {  "name": "Fred Ellis",  "org": "Wesleyan Univ, Dept Phys, Wave Transport Complex Syst Lab, Middletown, CT 06459 USA",  "orgs": [  "Wesleyan Univ, Dept Phys, Wave Transport Complex Syst Lab, Middletown, CT 06459 USA"  ],  "orgid": "5f71b2941c455f439fe3cd76"  },  {  "name": "Ramathasan Thevamaran",  "org": "Univ Wisconsin, Dept Engn Phys, Madison, WI USA",  "orgs": [  "Univ Wisconsin, Dept Engn Phys, Madison, WI USA"  ],  "orcid": "0000-0001-5058-6167",  "orgid": "61e69a71689627346573aa69"  },  {  "\_id": "548e5c20dabfaef989f09369",  "name": "Tsampikos Kottos",  "org": "College of Integrative Sciences, Wesleyan University",  "orgs": [  "Wesleyan Univ, Dept Phys, Wave Transport Complex Syst Lab, Middletown, CT 06459 USA"  ],  "email": "tkottos@wesleyan.edu",  "orcid": "0000-0001-6769-5984",  "orgid": "5f71b2941c455f439fe3cd76",  "avatar": "https://static.aminer.cn/upload/avatar/160/1353/1470/548e5c20dabfaef989f09369\_0.jpeg",  "id": "548e5c20dabfaef989f09369",  "h\_index": 28,  "ai2000": null,  "jconf": {}  }  ],  "data2videoUrl": null,  "doi": "10.1038/s41586-022-04904-w",  "figureUrls": null,  "num\_citation": 6,  "num\_viewed": 0,  "pages": {  "start": "697",  "end": "+"  },  "pdf": null,  "title": "Exceptional-point-based accelerometers with enhanced signal-to-noise ratio",  "urls": null,  "venue": {  "info": {  "name": "Nature",  "short": "Nature"  },  "venue\_hhb\_id": "5ea1a574edb6e7d53c00b831"  },  "year": 2022,  "summary": null,  "abstract": "Exceptional points (EP) are non-Hermitian degeneracies where eigenvalues and their corresponding eigenvectors coalesce(1-4). Recently, EPs have attracted attention as a means to enhance the responsivity of sensors, through the abrupt resonant detuning occurring in their proximity(5-20). In many cases, however, the EP implementation is accompanied by noise enhancement, leading to the degradation of the sensor's performance(15-20). The excess noise can be of fundamental nature (owing to the eigenbasis collapse) or of technical nature associated with the amplification mechanisms utilized for the realization of EPs. Here we show, using an EP-based parity-time symmetric(21,22) electromechanical accelerometer, that the enhanced technical noise can be surpassed by the enhanced responsivity to applied accelerations. The noise owing to eigenbasis collapse is mitigated by exploiting the detuning from a transmission peak degeneracy (TPD) - which forms when the sensor is weakly coupled to transmission lines - as a measure of the sensitivity. These TPDs occur at a frequency and control parameters for which the biorthogonal eigenbasis is still complete and are distinct from the EPs of the parity-time symmetric sensor. Our device shows a threefold signal-to-noise-ratio enhancement compared with configurations for which the system operates away from the TPD.",  "keywords": null,  "graph\_keywords": [],  "sciq": {  "": [  "q1"  ],  "CJCR": [  "1区"  ],  "SJR": [  "q1"  ],  "WOS": []  },  "versions": [  {  "l": "pubmed",  "s": "35896648",  "vsid": "0410462",  "year": 2022,  "vname": "Nature"  },  {  "l": "wos",  "s": "WOS:000834971600014",  "vsid": "NATURE",  "year": 2022,  "vname": "NATURE"  }  ],  "ts": "2022-07-29 22:40:44",  "subject\_en": "General Journals",  "subject\_zh": "综合性期刊",  "category": null,  "preload\_ts": "2023-03-08 11:56:11",  "preload\_host": "rec-faiss-38",  "preload\_proc": 1729521,  "labels": [],  "labels\_zh": []  }  ],  "e\_person": {  "name": "Rodion Kononchuk",  "org": "Wesleyan Univ, Dept Phys, Wave Transport Complex Syst Lab, Middletown, CT 06459 USA",  "orgs": [  "Wesleyan Univ, Dept Phys, Wave Transport Complex Syst Lab, Middletown, CT 06459 USA"  ],  "orcid": "0000-0003-3385-7150",  "orgid": "5f71b2941c455f439fe3cd76"  },  "mrt": true,  "id": "62e3bb4d5aee126c0f8329ff",  "labels": [],  "labels\_zh": []  },  {  "e\_pub": [  {  "type": "pub",  "item": "640a9ff890e50fcafd03c6a9",  "recall\_reason": {  "en": "Papers you maybe interested in",  "zh": "你可能想找这篇文章"  },  "recall\_type": "search",  "recall\_source": "stream",  "recall\_time": "2023-03-15 06:31:54.811102+00:00",  "recall\_query": "diffusion models",  "score": 0.49966437980933864,  "id": "640a9ff890e50fcafd03c6a9",  "authors": [  {  "name": "Zhiheng Liu"  },  {  "name": "Ruili Feng"  },  {  "name": "Kai Zhu"  },  {  "name": "Yifei Zhang"  },  {  "name": "Kecheng Zheng"  },  {  "name": "Yu Liu"  },  {  "name": "Deli Zhao",  "\_id": "53f45519dabfaee0d9beef89",  "avatar": "https://static.aminer.cn/upload/avatar/1835/1836/1880/53f45519dabfaee0d9beef89\_0.jpg",  "id": "53f45519dabfaee0d9beef89",  "org": "Alibaba",  "h\_index": 18,  "ai2000": null,  "jconf": {}  },  {  "name": "Jingren Zhou"  },  {  "name": "Yang Cao",  "\_id": "53f7cc78dabfae7f97a2bb36",  "avatar": "https://static.aminer.org/upload/avatar/1548/724/1961/53f7cc78dabfae7f97a2bb36.jpeg",  "id": "53f7cc78dabfae7f97a2bb36",  "org": "The University of New South Wales",  "h\_index": 86,  "ai2000": null,  "jconf": {}  }  ],  "data2videoUrl": null,  "doi": null,  "figureUrls": null,  "num\_citation": 0,  "num\_viewed": 0,  "pages": {  "start": null,  "end": null  },  "pdf": null,  "title": "Cones: Concept Neurons in Diffusion Models for Customized Generation",  "urls": null,  "venue": {  "info": {  "name": "Arxiv",  "short": "Arxiv"  },  "venue\_hhb\_id": null  },  "year": 2023,  "summary": null,  "abstract": " Human brains respond to semantic features of presented stimuli with different neurons. It is then curious whether modern deep neural networks admit a similar behavior pattern. Specifically, this paper finds a small cluster of neurons in a diffusion model corresponding to a particular subject. We call those neurons the concept neurons. They can be identified by statistics of network gradients to a stimulation connected with the given subject. The concept neurons demonstrate magnetic properties in interpreting and manipulating generation results. Shutting them can directly yield the related subject contextualized in different scenes. Concatenating multiple clusters of concept neurons can vividly generate all related concepts in a single image. A few steps of further fine-tuning can enhance the multi-concept capability, which may be the first to manage to generate up to four different subjects in a single image. For large-scale applications, the concept neurons are environmentally friendly as we only need to store a sparse cluster of int index instead of dense float32 values of the parameters, which reduces storage consumption by 90\\% compared with previous subject-driven generation methods. Extensive qualitative and quantitative studies on diverse scenarios show the superiority of our method in interpreting and manipulating diffusion models. ",  "keywords": null,  "graph\_keywords": [],  "sciq": null,  "versions": [  {  "l": "arxiv",  "s": "2303.05125",  "year": 2023  }  ],  "ts": "2023-03-10 12:50:02",  "subject\_en": "",  "subject\_zh": "",  "category": [  "Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition"  ],  "preload\_ts": "2023-03-10 05:34:17",  "preload\_host": "rec-faiss-38",  "preload\_proc": 1947891,  "labels": [  "Arxiv",  "Top Author"  ],  "labels\_zh": [  "Arxiv",  "大牛作者"  ]  }  ],  "e\_person": {  "name": "Zhiheng Liu"  },  "mrt": true,  "id": "640a9ff890e50fcafd03c6a9",  "labels": [  "Arxiv",  "Top Author"  ],  "labels\_zh": [  "Arxiv",  "大牛作者"  ]  },  {  "e\_pub": [  {  "type": "pub",  "item": "640e949e90e50fcafd114d4a",  "recall\_reason": {  "zh": "AI预测高引论文",  "en": "AI predicts highly cited papers"  },  "recall\_type": "editor\_hot",  "recall\_source": "stream",  "recall\_time": "2023-03-15 06:31:35.760390+00:00",  "score": 0.18263329610532714,  "interpret": "",  "interpret\_author": null,  "report\_id": null,  "report\_title": null,  "report\_date": "",  "report\_from": null,  "id": "640e949e90e50fcafd114d4a",  "authors": [  {  "name": "Shuai Yang"  },  {  "name": "Liming Jiang"  },  {  "name": "Ziwei Liu",  "\_id": "560c619045ce1e59606ce213",  "avatar": "https://static.aminer.cn/upload/avatar/744/1061/1326/560c619045ce1e59606ce213\_1.jpg",  "id": "560c619045ce1e59606ce213",  "org": "School of Computer Science and Engineering, Nanyang Technological University",  "h\_index": 46,  "ai2000": null,  "jconf": {}  },  {  "name": "Chen Change Loy",  "\_id": "53f44936dabfaeecd69b8376",  "avatar": "https://static.aminer.cn/upload/avatar/1451/737/1731/53f44936dabfaeecd69b8376\_1328356540051.jpeg",  "id": "53f44936dabfaeecd69b8376",  "org": "The Chinese University of Hong Kong;School of Computer Science and Engineering, Nanyang Technological University",  "h\_index": 91,  "ai2000": null,  "jconf": {}  }  ],  "data2videoUrl": null,  "doi": null,  "figureUrls": null,  "num\_citation": 0,  "num\_viewed": 0,  "pages": {  "start": null,  "end": null  },  "pdf": null,  "title": "StyleGANEX: StyleGAN-Based Manipulation Beyond Cropped Aligned Faces",  "urls": null,  "venue": {  "info": {  "name": "Arxiv",  "short": "Arxiv"  },  "venue\_hhb\_id": null  },  "year": 2023,  "summary": null,  "abstract": " Recent advances in face manipulation using StyleGAN have produced impressive results. However, StyleGAN is inherently limited to cropped aligned faces at a fixed image resolution it is pre-trained on. In this paper, we propose a simple and effective solution to this limitation by using dilated convolutions to rescale the receptive fields of shallow layers in StyleGAN, without altering any model parameters. This allows fixed-size small features at shallow layers to be extended into larger ones that can accommodate variable resolutions, making them more robust in characterizing unaligned faces. To enable real face inversion and manipulation, we introduce a corresponding encoder that provides the first-layer feature of the extended StyleGAN in addition to the latent style code. We validate the effectiveness of our method using unaligned face inputs of various resolutions in a diverse set of face manipulation tasks, including facial attribute editing, super-resolution, sketch/mask-to-face translation, and face toonification. ",  "keywords": null,  "graph\_keywords": [],  "sciq": null,  "versions": [  {  "l": "arxiv",  "s": "2303.06146",  "year": 2023  }  ],  "ts": "2023-03-13 12:55:41",  "subject\_en": "",  "subject\_zh": "",  "category": [  "Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition",  "Machine Learning"  ],  "preload\_ts": "2023-03-13 05:34:55",  "preload\_host": "rec-faiss-38",  "preload\_proc": 2357563,  "labels": [  "Arxiv",  "Top Author"  ],  "labels\_zh": [  "Arxiv",  "大牛作者"  ]  }  ],  "e\_person": {  "name": "Shuai Yang"  },  "mrt": true,  "id": "640e949e90e50fcafd114d4a",  "labels": [  "Arxiv",  "Top Author"  ],  "labels\_zh": [  "Arxiv",  "大牛作者"  ]  }  ],  "succeed": true  }  ],  "meta": {  "ud": "2nVlxq0ieyK5F8gqex3Py",  "uid": "60ee895ba22628d38b7442d4",  "version": "2023.01.05",  "subscribe\_newly": {},  "ab\_flag": "a"  }  } | | | |

Pingback 上报请求

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **接口作用：推荐上报用户行为数据** | | | | |
| **接口名称** | 推荐上报用户行为数据 | | | |
| **接口描述** | 1. 纪录用户的曝光、点击、搜索行为 | | | |
| **URL** | https://backend.aminersz.cn/pingback/ | | | |
| **请求方式** | GET | | | |
| **请求类型** | x-www-form | | | |
| **参数名** | **数据类型** | **参数类型** | **是否必填** | **说明** |
| 1.uid | string |  | Y | AMiner用户id，可选; 只有登陆用户才有实际值 |
| 2.ud | string |  | Y | 未注册id, 小程序可以使用微信生成。唯一设备码 |
| 3. pub\_ids | String |  | Y | - type=pub, 文章ID;  - type=profile, 学者ID; |
| 4. action | String |  | Y | - show: 曝光  - click: 点击  - search: 搜索 |
| 5. type | String |  | Y | 内容类型，可选 pub, profile, 不填表示为pub  - pub: 论文  - profile: 学者 |
| 6. first\_reach | string |  | Y | 首次到达时间，也就是UD的生成时间，格式: YYYY-mm-dd HH:MM:ss。例如： 2021-11-29 10:01:01 |
| 7. ls | int |  | Y | 客户端log id号，每发送一条，数值自增1，从1开始。 |
| 8. checksum | string |  | Y | 检验码。  checksum生成算法：  - 取得所有上报参数，checksum除外  - 以参数名排序，拼接字符: name1=value1&name2=value2.....  - 对拼接字符进行md5加密  - 例如(只说明逻辑用)：  - https://backend.aminersz.cn/?ud=qqwe&action=show&ls=2233  - 生成字符`action=show&ls=2233&ud=qqwe`, 其中value需要做url quote  - checksum is `d10e62367fbb731941ce644b3a59c6ea`  - 最后实际上报的url是： https://backend.aminersz.cn/?ud=qqwe&action=show&ls=2233&checksum=d10e62367fbb731941ce644b3a59c6ea |
| 9. query | string |  | N | Action=search时，用户输入的查询串；其他action，为空 |
| **返回状态码** | **描述** | | **说明** | |
| 200 | OK | | 成功 | |
| 502 | 失败 | | 应用网关超时 | |
| 500 | 失败 | | 应用程序异常 | |
| 403 | 失败 | | 响应内容里面包含有原因 | |
| **返回内容格式** | {  “id”: “”  } | | | |
| **返回属性名** | **类型** | | **说明** | |
| 1.id | int | | 日志ID | |
| **示例** | | | | |
| **请求参数** | https://backend.aminersz.cn/?ud=2nVlxq0ieyK5F8gqex3Py&up=GBSXBivvTUs6kfRlMMfOm&pub\_ids=641130e378d68457a4a2986f&type=pub&recall\_type=top&action=show&uid=60ee895ba22628d38b7442d4&first\_reach=2023-03-13+10:03:50 | | | |
| **返回值** | {  "id": 6702164  } | | | |