



Mining tortured abbreviations from the scientific literature

Alexandre Clausse, Guillaume Cabanac, Pascal Cuxac, Cyril Labbé

► To cite this version:

Alexandre Clausse, Guillaume Cabanac, Pascal Cuxac, Cyril Labbé. Mining tortured abbreviations from the scientific literature. 2023. hal-04311600v2

HAL Id: hal-04311600

<https://hal.science/hal-04311600v2>

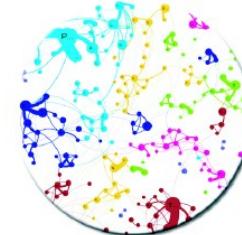
Preprint submitted on 24 Sep 2024 (v2), last revised 6 Nov 2024 (v3)

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License



Mining tortured abbreviations from the scientific literature

Alexandre Clausse, Guillaume Cabanac, Pascal Cuxac, Cyril Labbé

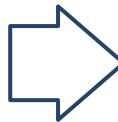


UNIVERSITÉ
TOULOUSE III
PAUL SABATIER
Université de Toulouse

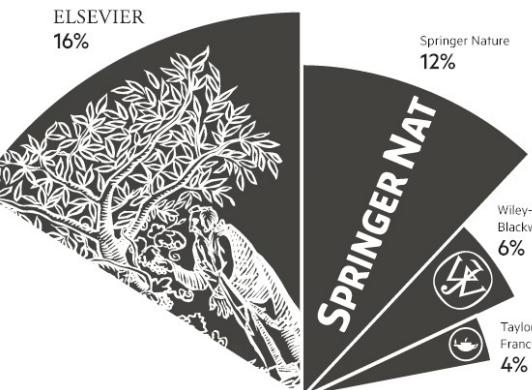


European Research Council
Established by the European Commission





Elsevier top of the league
Global market share of journal articles by leading publishers, 2013 (%)



Source: company
<https://www.ft.com/content/93138f3e-87d6-11e5-90de-f44762bf9896>

voice recognition

deep neural network



Convolutional Neural Network. Artificial Neural Networks with numerous layers are termed as Deep Neural Networks or Deep Learning. It has been explored as one another key resource in recent years and has become quite well recognized in the literary community because of its efficiency to manage with huge amounts of data [17]. The most well-known profound neural network is the Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), which takes its name from operation of mathematical dimension from the matrixes termed convolution. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) has various types of layers; it includes pooling, nonlinearity, and convolutional and fully connected layers. Convolutional Neural Network has pivotal outcomes over previous decades in an assortment of fields identified with design acknowledgment from picture handling to voice acknowledgment [18]. The significant part of CNN is to get theoretical highlights when information proliferates towards the more profound layers. For instance, in picture characterization, the edge may be distinguished in the principal layers, and afterward the less difficult shapes in the subsequent layers, and afterward the more elevated level highlights.

pubpeer.com/publications/99826B46D2BA62C9FA87CAF11AE0FD

pattern recognition

deep layers

high-level features

Tortured phrases

spectral local linearization method


[All](#) [Images](#) [Videos](#) [Shopping](#) [Forums](#) [More](#)

Scholarly articles for spectral local linearization method

A new **spectral local linearization method** for nonlinear ... - Motsa - Cited by 173

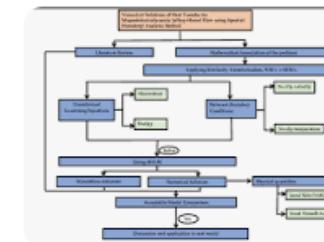
... conditions using **spectral local linearization method** - Sithole - Cited by 23

Spectral methods to solve nonlinear problems: A ... - Rai - Cited by 27

The spectral local linearization method. The **unearthly neighborhood linearization technique (SLLM)** can be used to unravel an **arrangement of the non-comparable conditions**. Within this method the criteria for logarithmic criteria are linearized using thoughts similar to the Gauss–Seidel approach.



ScienceDirect.com

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii>

Spectral methods to solve nonlinear problems: A review

[About featured snippets](#) • [Feedback](#)

<https://web.archive.org/web/20240521113315/https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&q=spectral+local+linearization+method#ip=1>

(snapshot taken on May 21, 2024)

Tortured phrases

[All](#) [Images](#) [Videos](#) [Shopping](#) [Forums](#) [More](#)

Scholarly articles for spectral local linearization method

A new **spectral local linearization method** for nonlinear ... - Motsa - Cited by 173

... conditions using **spectral local linearization method** - Sithole - Cited by 23

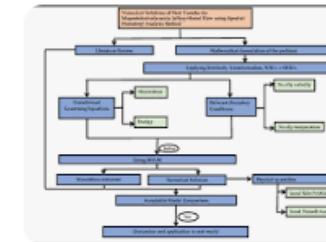
Spectral methods to solve nonlinear problems: A ... - Rai - Cited by 27



The spectral local linearization method. The **unearthly neighborhood linearization technique (SLLM)** can be used to unravel an arrangement of the non-comparable conditions. Within this method the criteria for logarithmic criteria are linearized using thoughts similar to the Gauss–Seidel approach.



ScienceDirect.com

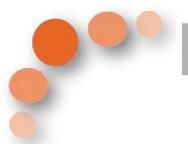
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii>

Spectral methods to solve nonlinear problems: A review

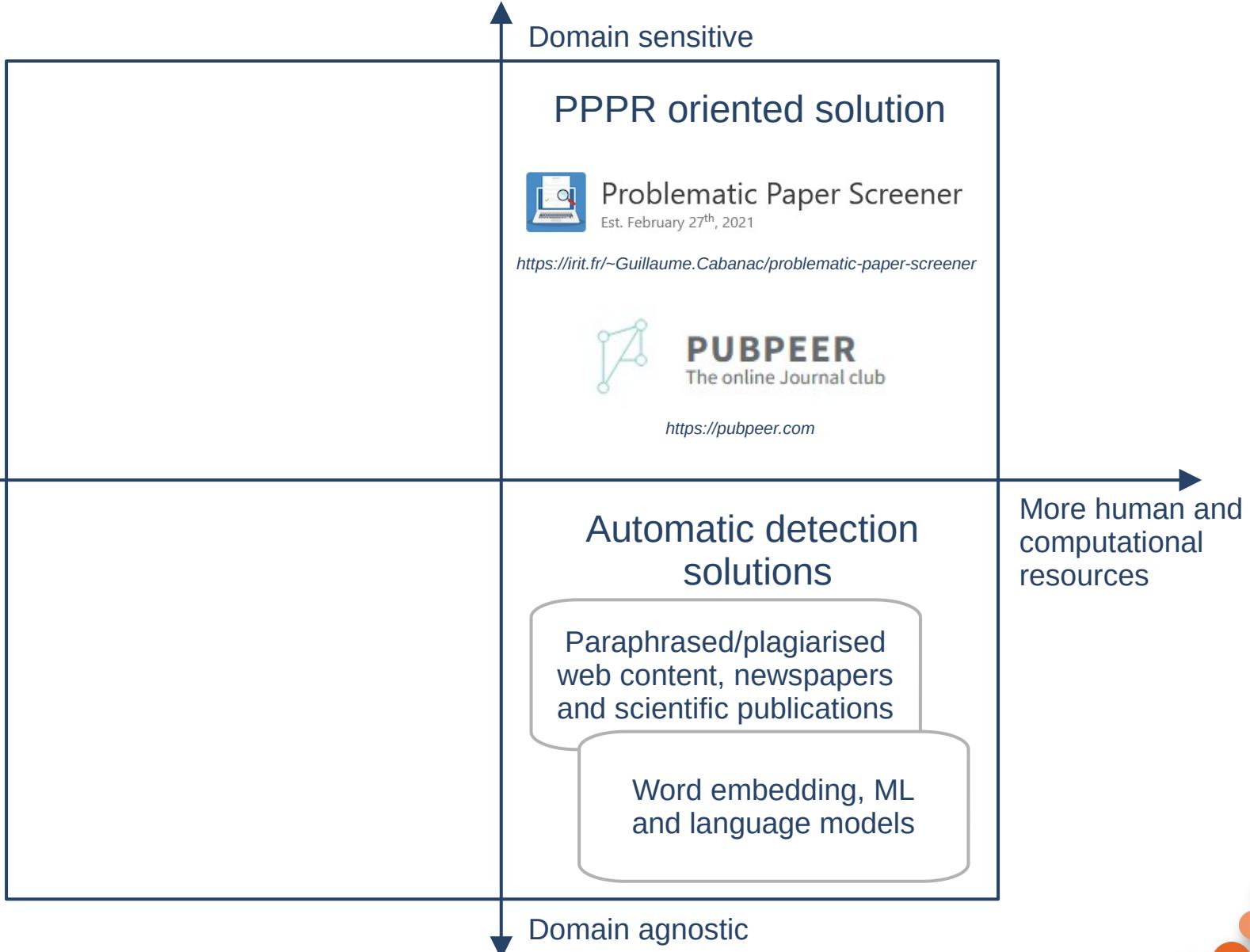
[?](#) About featured snippets • [Feedback](#)

<https://web.archive.org/web/20240521113315/https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&q=spectral+local+linearization+method#ip=1>

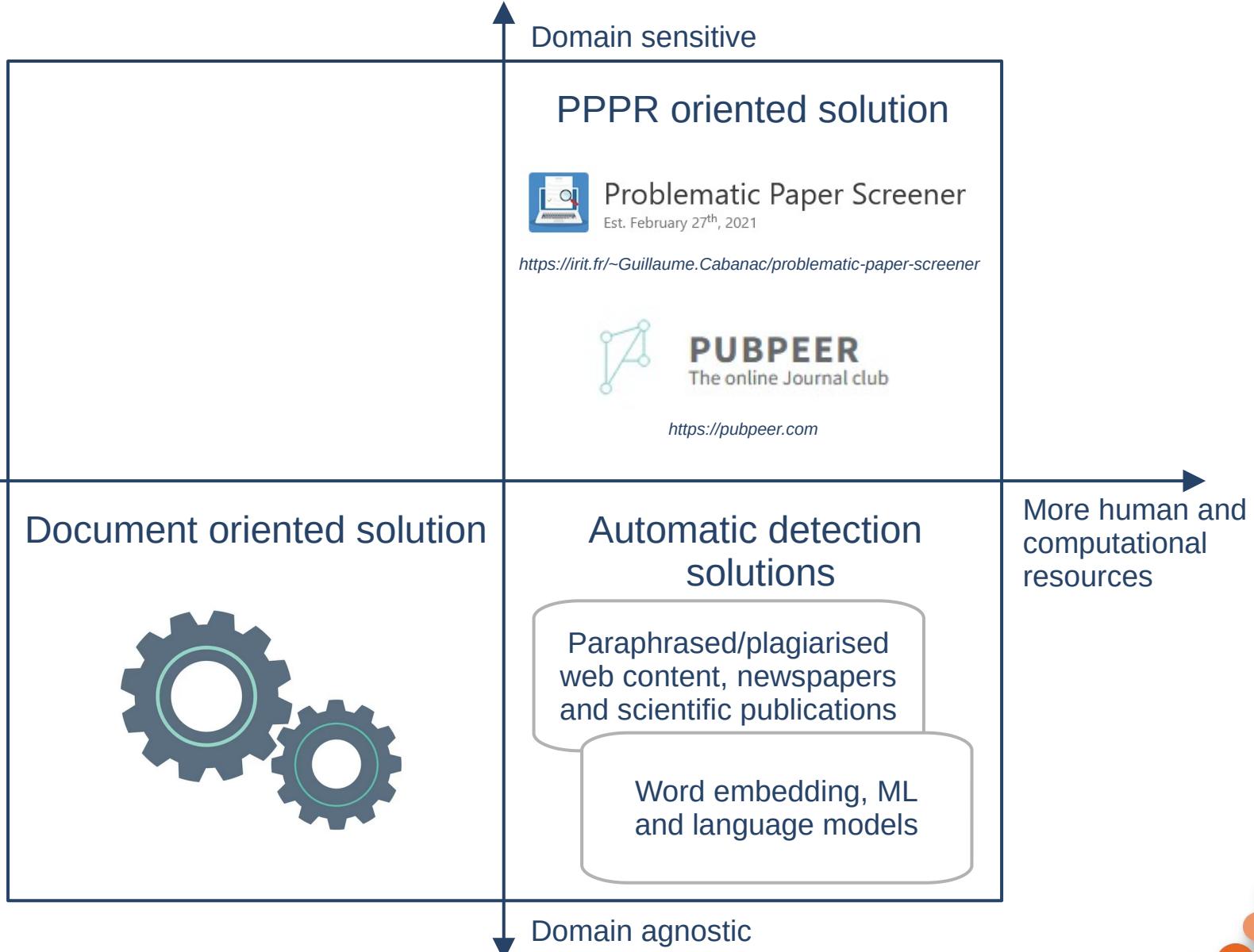
(snapshot taken on May 21, 2024)



Existing solutions



Existing solutions





Submission (authors)

Editorial workflow (publishers)

Decision making (editors)

<https://pubpeer.com/publications/2432C53B542C6B29AF449894368D61>

on IARPA's CS2 and NIST's IB-An in both check and recognizable proof (for example search) errands [9]. A half breed framework is introduced in which convolutional neural organization and a Logistic Classifier are consolidated. Document investigation is more effective when the ordinances suspicion is usefulness. The thoughts to finished on Yaleface confusion shows improved arrangement rates in more modest measure of time [10]. Class Activated Mapping (CAM) is utilized to show the areas that our organization uses to segregate given pair [11].

Dense SIFT and customary SIFT are considered in [12] and contrasted when combined with CNN highlights. Besides, a aggregator of the models is created. Results show the prevalence of CNN with Dense SIFT over ordinary CNN and CNN with SIFT. The exactness even expanded when all the models are collected which produces condition-of-craftsmanship results of 73.4% and 99.1% on FER-2013 and CK+ respectively.

We propose a grouping technique, called the closest component line (NFL), for face acknowledgment. Any two

The component purpose of *factum* includes (individual base; summed by the entire line) (*FL*) going through the two focuses. The transferred *FL* can catch big numbers in this manner; if *facepicture*, then the first focuses and in this manner extends the limit of the conceivable information base. The characterization depends on the *FL* separation from the question include highlights every *FL*. With a consolidated fact information base, the NFL mistake rate is about 43.7-65.4% of that of the standard eigenvalue technique. Besides, the NFL accomplishes the most reduced mistake rate answered to date for the ORL face information base [13].

The current work fails to announce the CNN designs that can be used advantageously for **face acknowledgement** instead of examining the explanation in this work, we add a detailed discussion on CNNs and the **face acknowledgement framework** (CNN-FRF) on a belief to help the reader to understand the importance of this paper. This paper also discusses the structure of CNN designs using limited CNN information. This paper quantitatively analyzes both the designs of CNNs and assesses the impact of various usage decisions. We recognize a few helpful properties of CNNs. For example, the dimensionality of the **scholarly highlight** feature vector is reduced by a significant amount in the **face acknowledgement system**. Likewise, a conventional measurement learning technique abusing CNN-learned highlight is assessed. Analyses show two critical components to great CNN-FRF execution are the combination of numerous CNNs and metric learning. [14].

A convolutional impartial organization (ACNN) with consideration instruments that can see the input data from different angles and positions can be considered as a multi-channel convolutional neural network with multiple parallel channels. Taking about our own ACNNs, we present two extensions of ACNN, pACNN just focus on neighbourhood local patches, pACNN incorporates nearby patches at fixed size with multiple parallel architecture. The results show that pACNNs can obtain better performance than the original ACNNs. In addition, we also propose a multi-channel convolutional neural network that contrasted with the original ACNN without Gate Unit, ACNNs fit for moving the consideration from the blocked patches to the related yet unhandled ones. ACNNs additionally can be improved by using techniques such as few-shot learning and abounding auxiliary datasets under the cross-dataset constraint. In the following, the details of these four ACNNs will be introduced.

With the quicky advancement of the face acknowledgment (FR), warn **face acknowledgment** has gotten expanding consideration. In any case, the conventional techniques for warn **face acknowledgment** for the most part focus on the hand-made component plan, which requires more endeavours to make a system, which is costly, difficult, and timeconsuming.

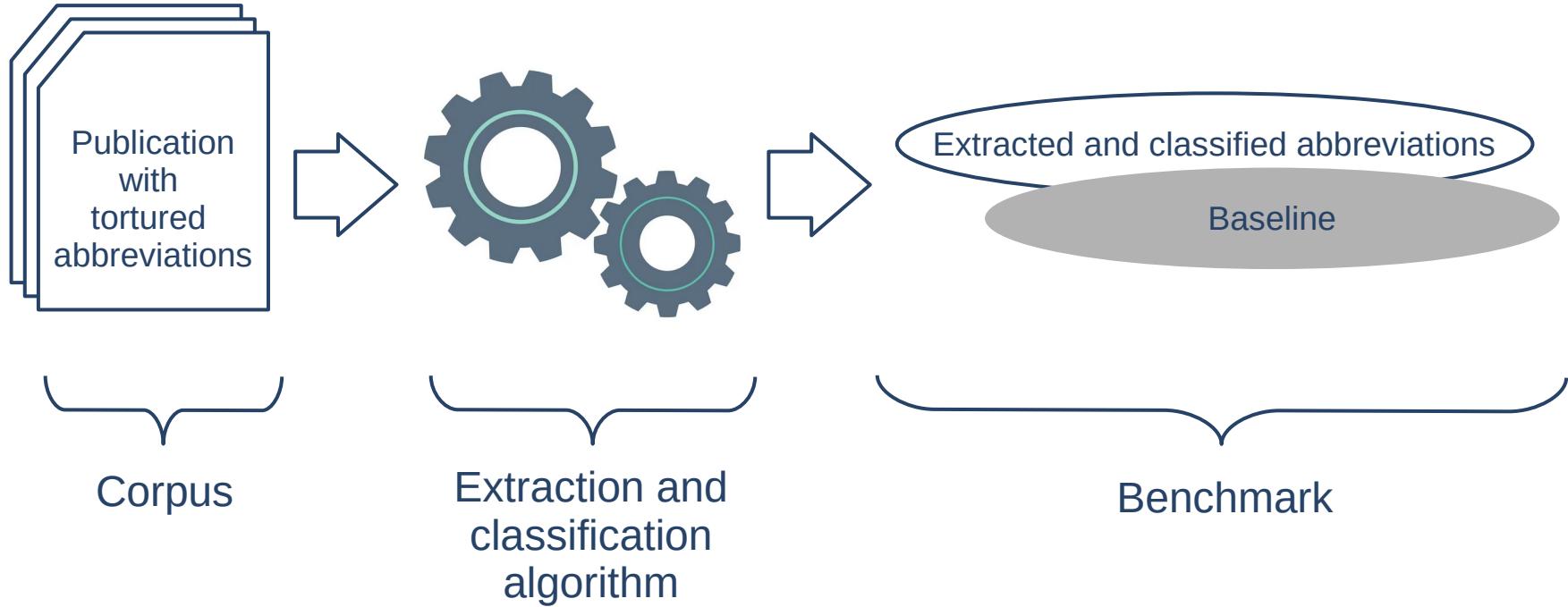
has moderately lower acknowledgment rate. A convolutional neural organization (CNN) design for warm face acknowledgment is presented. CNN is another kind of neural organization strategy which can consequently take in visible highlights from the crude information. Investigation results on RGB-D face information show that our proposed CNN engineering accomplishes higher acknowledgment rate contrasted with the customary acknowledgment, for example, LBP, HOG and minutes invariant [16].

"Video-based feeling acknowledgement framework (CSD) in neural organization (RNN) and 3D convolutional networks (CSD) in a tri-combination style. RNN and CSD encode appearance and movement data in an unexpected way. In particular, RNN takes appearance highlights represented by convolutional neural organization (CNN) over individual video outlines as input and encodes movement while CSD models appearance and movement of video at the same time. Jones [1] was a sound model on our framework. The proposed framework can be applied to a variety of tasks without requiring any extra feelings, unlike video cuts pre-empting <http://techne.it/technet353> or <http://featureractor/W2015>. Broad evaluations showed that consolidating RNN and CSD together can improve video-based feeling acknowledgement performance [17].

Perspectives on human appearance is quite possibly the most well-known issue in the field of example acknowledgement. Numerous methodologies and strategies have been tried and applied on the theme, particularly neural organizations. This paper proposed another organization that can be updated at the lower part of a neural organization, fortunely as fast as face acknowledgement called obliged two max fortune layer (CILL). To make more sure forecasts

and arrangements, this **unfortunate layer** helps the profound learning model to indicate further discernable groups between various individuals (classes) by setting additional requirements on pictures of a similar individual (intra-individual) while putting edges on pictures of same individual (between individual). This proposed obliged two **unfortunate layer** improved the acknowledged exactness on countenances by 2% [19].

framework. When contrasted with conventional AI *daws*, new, profound learning based techniques have indicated better exhibitions regarding precision and speed of preparing a *pictorial acknowledgement*. This paper proposes an altered Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) design by adding two standardization activities to the two-layer filter. The standardization activity which is bunch standardization gave increasing speed of the organization. CNN design was utilized to extract particular face highlights and Softmax classifier was utilized to characterize faces in the completely associated layer of CNN. In the mid part, Georgia Tech Database indicated that the proposed approach has improved the face acknowledgement execution, with better acknowledgement



Bolster Vector Machine (SVM) → *Support* Vector Machine (SVM)



- **150 (PPS_75, dev + H_75, eval) open access publications**
- **Published between 2013 and 2023**
- Several **multidisciplinary** publications

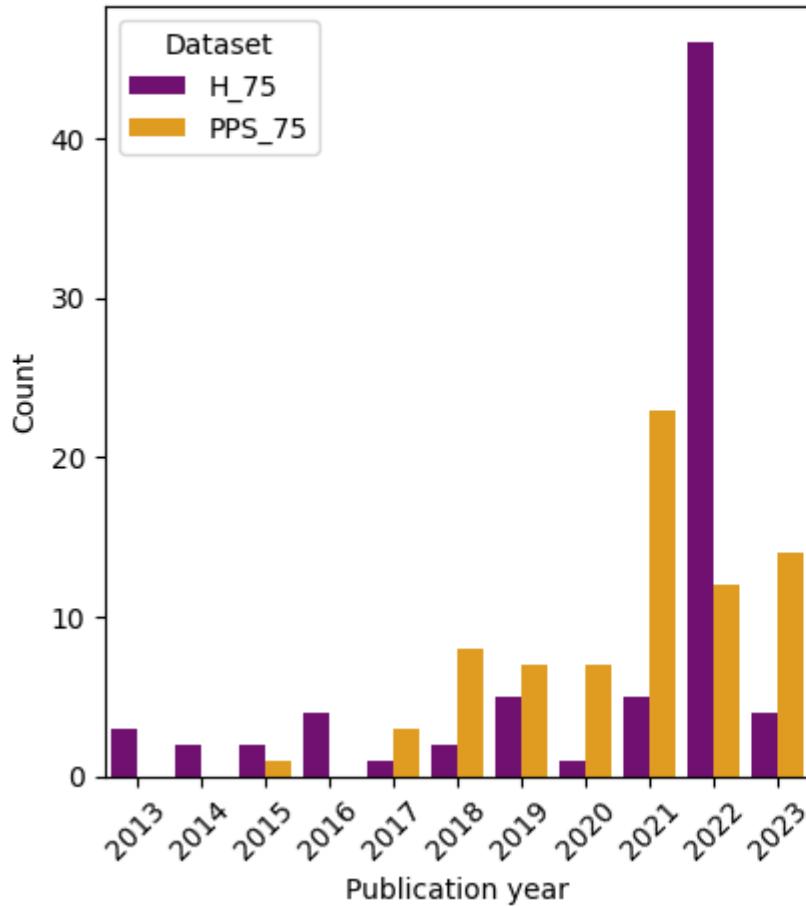
Dataset → Class	PPS_75	H_75		
		H_G25	H_R25	H_T25
Genuine	608	345	179	124
Invalid	56	16	12	7
Tortured	480	17	96	87

<http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10492230>

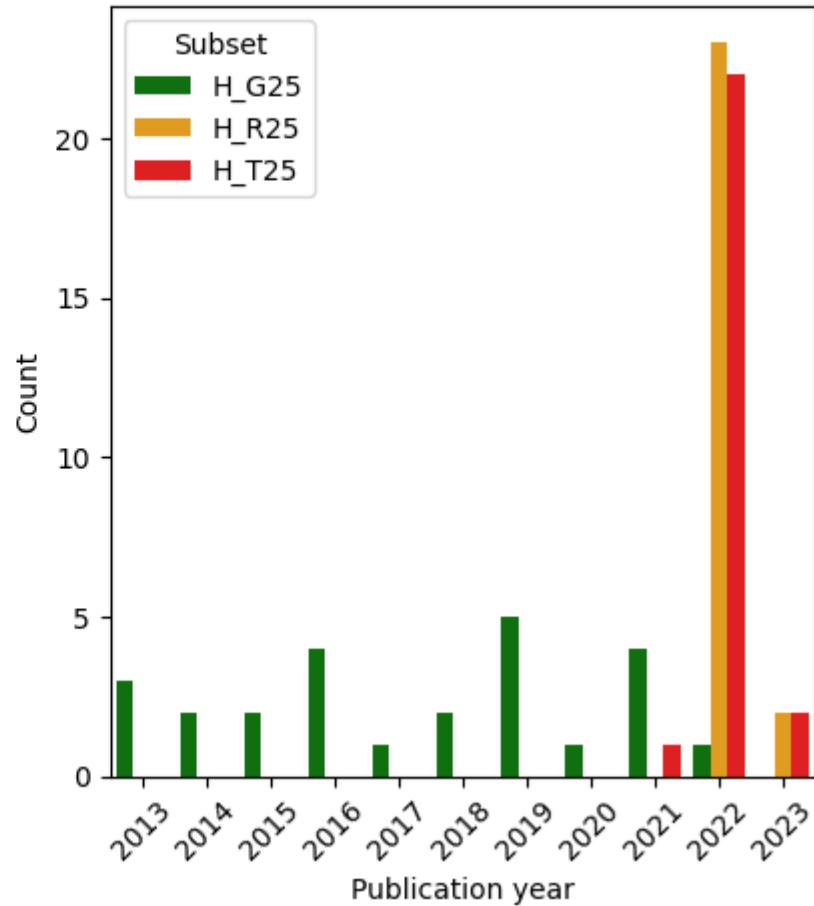


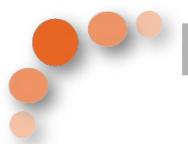
Publication year distributions

Between development and evaluation datasets



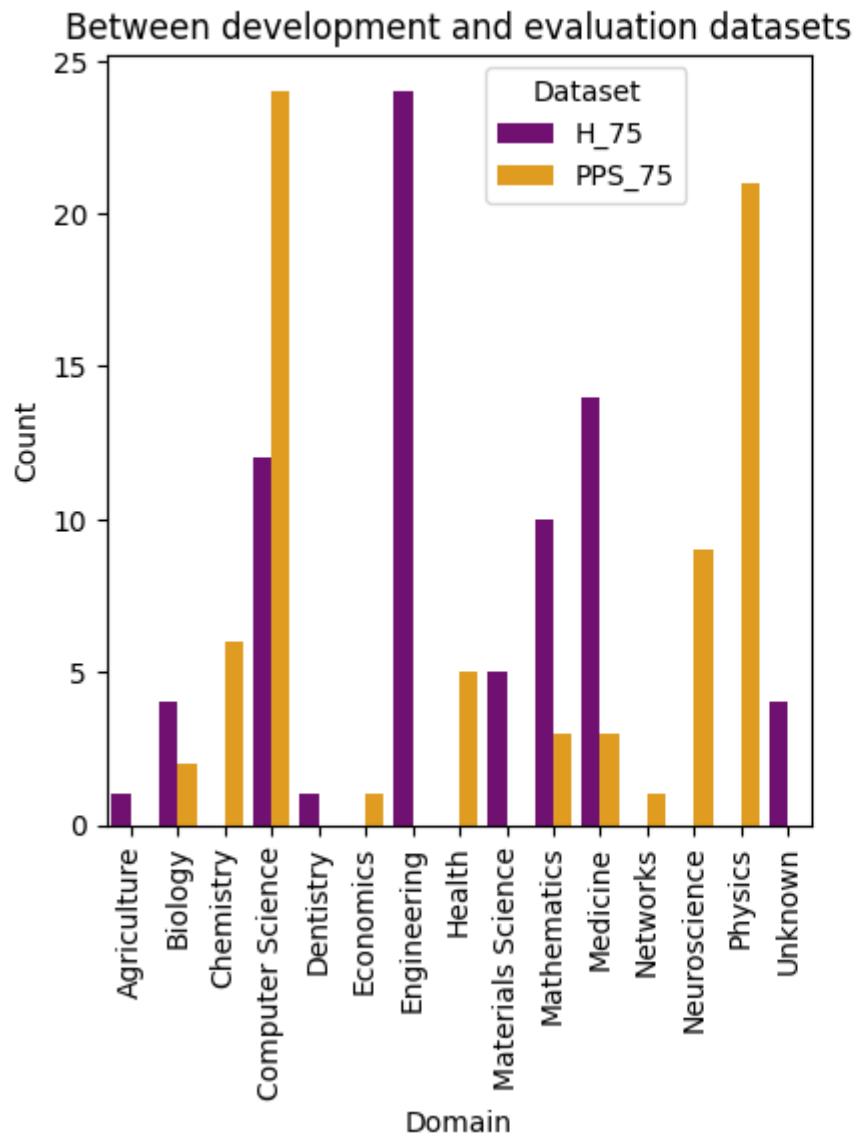
Between evaluation subsets



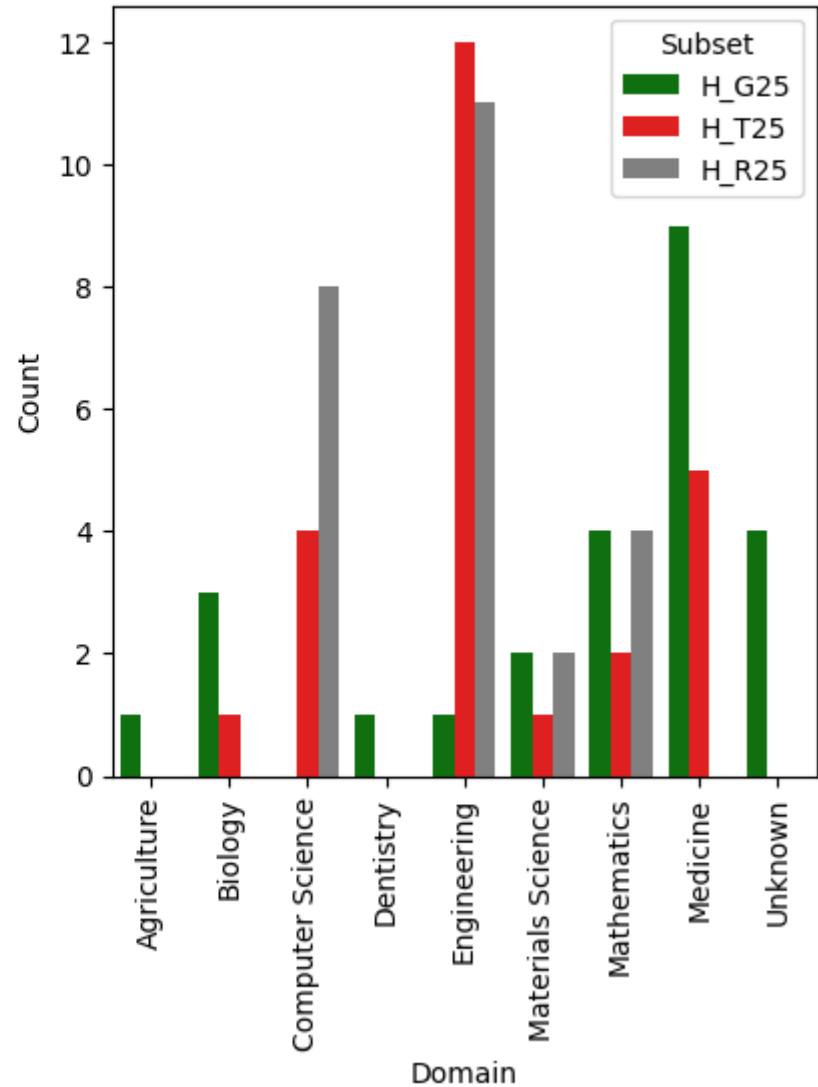


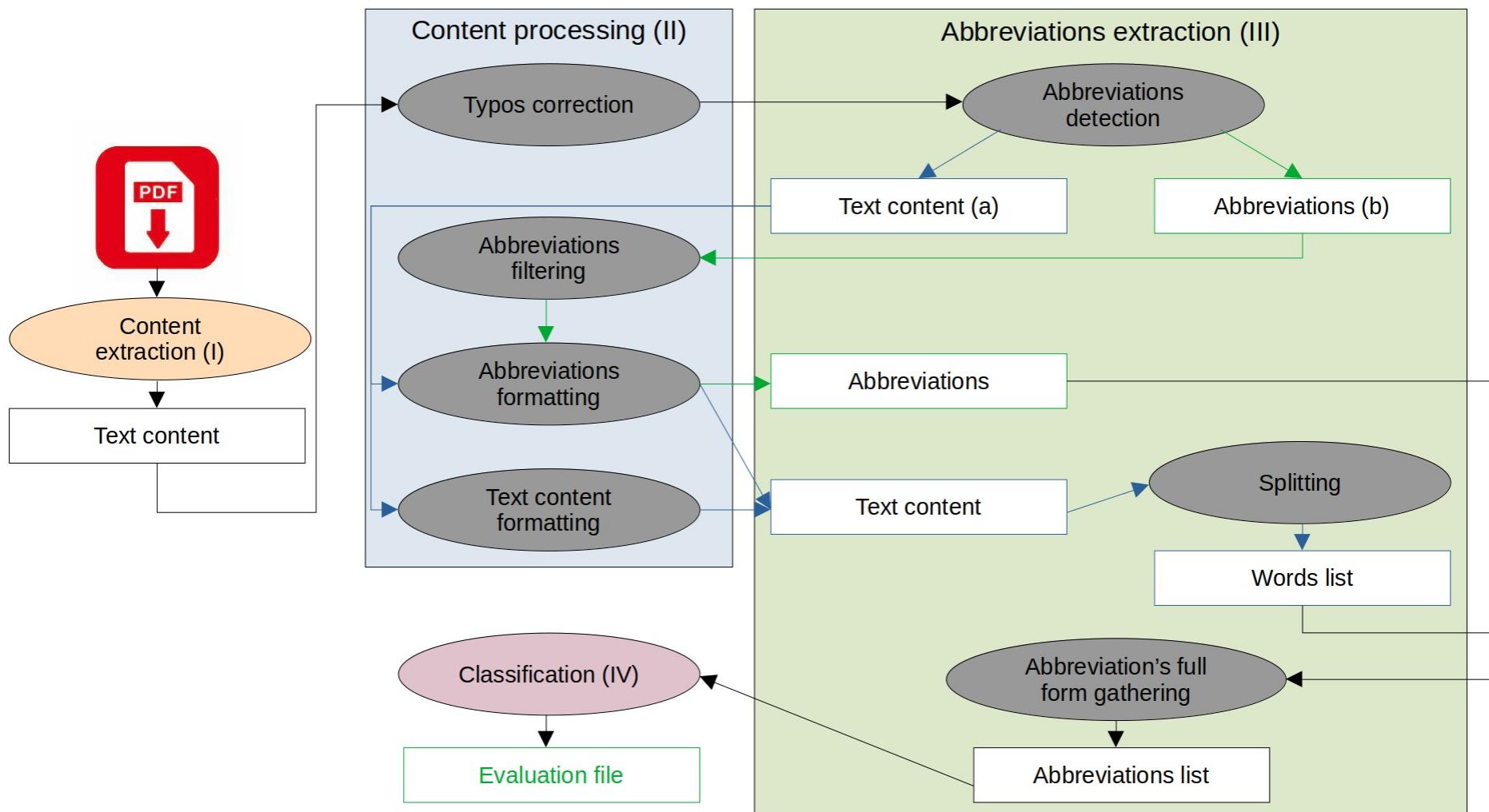
The dataset

Domains distributions

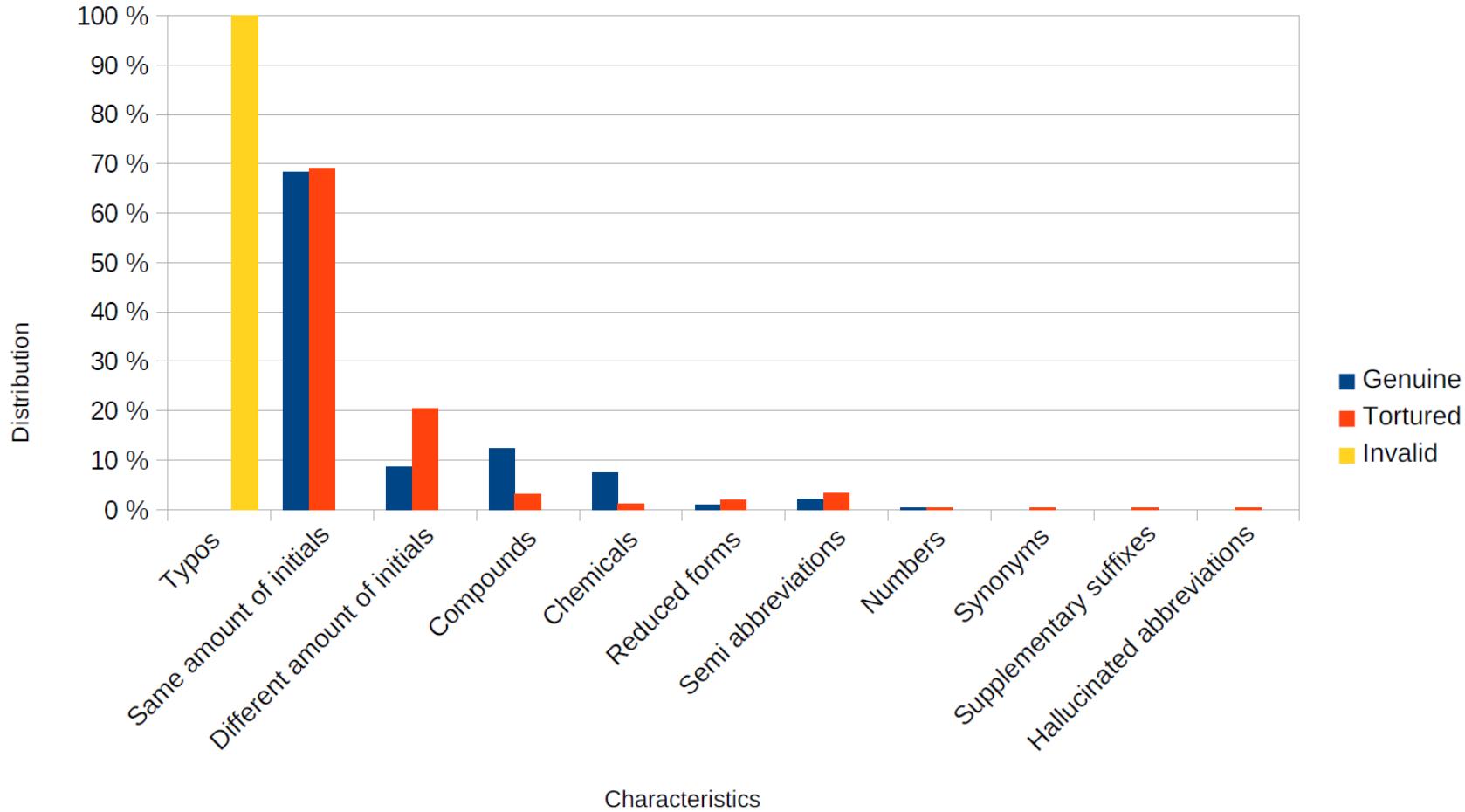


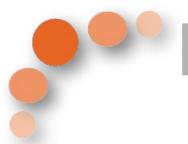
Between evaluation subsets



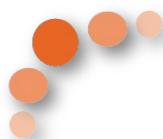


Abbreviations characteristics distribution

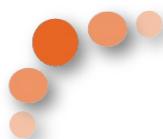




Characteristic	Class	
	Genuine	Tortured
(1) Same amount of initials	<i>Hidden Markov Model (HMM)</i>	<i>Concealed Markov Display (HMM)</i>
(2) Different amount of initials	<i>Generalised Linear Model (GLM)</i>	<i>Summed Up Direct Models (GLM)</i>
(3) Compounds	<i>Multidrug Resistance (MDR)</i>	<i>Multidrug Safe (MDR)</i>
(3) Chemicals	<i>Diethylenetriamine Pentaacetic acid (DTPA)</i>	<i>Diethylenetriamine Pentaacetic ruinous (DTPA)</i>
(4) Reduced forms	<i>Residual neural Network (ResNet)</i>	<i>Lingering brain Organization (ResNet)</i>



Characteristic	Class	
(1) Same amount of initials	// (1) no offset using <u>Hidden Markov Model</u> (HMM) using <u>Concealed Markov Display</u> (HMM)	→ Genuine → Next step
(2) Different amount of initials	// (2) no offset	
(3) Compounds	the <u>Moroccan Agency of Press</u> (MAP) the <u>Moroccan Organization of Press</u> (MAP)	→ Genuine → Next step
(3) Chemicals		
(4) Reduced forms	// (1) 1 token offset <u>Hidden Markov Model</u> architecture (HMM) <u>Concealed Markov Display</u> architecture (HMM)	→ Genuine → Next step
	// (2) 1 token offset <u>Center for Disease Control and Prevention</u> (CDC) <u>Center for Illness Control and Prevention</u> (CDC)	→ Genuine → Next step
	// (3) [...] <u>Multidrug Resistance</u> [...] (MDR) [...] <u>Multidrug Safe</u> [...] (MDR)	→ Genuine → Next step
	// (4) [...] <u>Residual Network</u> [...] (ResNet) [...] <u>Lingering Organization</u> [...] (ResNet)	→ Genuine → Tortured

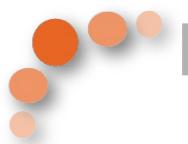


- **Recall (R)**: $TP / (TP + FN)$
- **Precision (P)**: $TP / (TP + FP)$
- **F-score (F1)**: $2 * (P * R) / (P + R)$
- **Invalid abbreviations are considered as genuine**

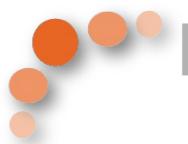
Abbreviations extraction		
	Annotation	Prediction
TP	Abbreviation	Abbreviation
FP	-	Abbreviation
TN	Abbreviation	-
FN	-	-

Abbreviations classification		
	Annotation	Prediction
TP	Tortured	Tortured
FP	Genuine	Tortured
TN	Genuine	Genuine
FN	Tortured	Genuine

Tortured abbreviations extraction		
	Annotation	Prediction
TP	Tortured	Tortured
FP	Genuine Genuine	Tortured - Tortured
TN	Tortured Tortured	Genuine - Genuine
FN	-	-



Dataset	Task								
	Abbreviations extraction			Abbreviations classification			Tortured abbreviations extraction		
	R	P	F1	R	P	F1	R	P	F1
PPS_75	0.98	0.66	0.79	0.96	0.93	0.94	0.66	0.53	0.59
H_75	0.82	0.83	0.82	0.91	0.49	0.63	0.61	0.27	0.38
H_G25	0.88	0.79	0.83	0.55	0.05	0.10	0.21	0.03	0.05
H_R25	0.79	0.88	0.83	0.93	0.71	0.81	0.68	0.45	0.54
H_T25	0.76	0.82	0.79	0.94	0.80	0.87	0.64	0.48	0.55



→ Rework the **filtering rules** (hallucinated and polysemic expressions)

- Domain agnostic
- Scalable
- PDF-oriented
- No need for fingerprints
- Found **185 new fingerprints** for the PPS
(as of 04.06.2024, using 28 randomly selected **Hindawi** articles)

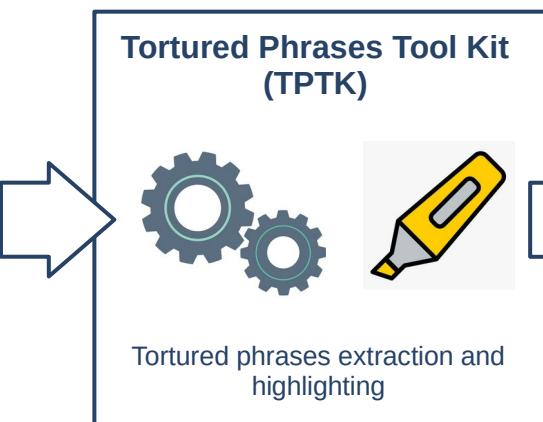
The case of **IOP Publishing**:

- Publications between **2017** and **2023**
- **3848 problematic** publications
- **10%** of problematic publications are **tortured**
- At least **7%** contain **tortured abbreviations**

Source: the PPS (consulted on May 21, 2024)

Hallucinated abbreviation: **Bolster Vector Machine (BVM)** → **Support Vector Machine (SVM)**

Polysemic expression: **Profound Learning** (tortured in CS, genuine in psychology)



Submission
(authors)

Editorial workflow
(publishers)

Decision making
(editors)

on IARPA's CS2 and NIST's UB-An in both check and recognizable proof (for example search) ends [9]. A half breed framework is introduced in which a convolutional neural organization and a Logistic Receipt Classifier are consolidated. Document investigation is more effective when the combined system of experts fulfilled their thoughts finished on Yaleface information base shows improved arrangement rates in more modest measure of time [10]. Class Activated Mapping utilizing Grad-CAM is utilized to show the areas that our organization uses to segregate between pigs [11].

Document SIFT and customary SIFT are considered in [12] and connected when combined and CNN highlight. Besides, an aggregator of the models is created. Results shows the prevalence of CNN with DenseSIFT over conventional CNN and CNN with SIFT. The exactness even expanded when all the models are collected which produces condition of craftsmanship results on 73.4% and 99.1% FER-2013 and CK+ respectively.

We propose a grouping technique called the **closest correspondence line (CCL)** for face acknowledgment. An RNN corresponds to each individual face in the individual face database by the element line (FL) going through the two focuses. The inferred FL can catch the genuine highlights of a face quicker than the first focuses and in this manner extends the limit of the accessible information base. The characterization depends on the closest separation from the question inside highlight every FL. With this strategy, the exactness of the model is improved. The mistake rate is about 43.76.4% of that of the standard surfaces of the face. Besides, the NFI accomplishes the most reduced mistake rate amounted to date for the ORL face information base [13].

The current work fail to announce the CNN designs that function admirably for **face acknowledgment** instead of examine the explanation. In that work, we take a broad view of the CNN-based **face acknowledgment framework** (CNN-FRS). For example, the dimensionality of the **scholarly highlights** can be altogether decreased without unfriendly impact on **face acknowledgment exactness**. Likewise, a conventional machine learning technique, during CNN-learned highlights is assessed. Another point, how two critical components to great CNN-FRS execution are the combination of numerous CNNs and metric learning [14].

A convolutional impartial organization (CNN) with consideration instrument that can see the impediment distincts of the face and spotlight the most discriminative features. The CNNs are trained on various datasets and have different resolutions of ACNNs. pACNN focuses on neighborhood-based facial patches. pACNN incorporates nearby portraiture at fix level with worldwide portraiture at the level. Trial results show that ACNNs improve the acknowledgment precision on both the non-explicit faces and blocky countenances. Perceptual results show that contrasted and the CNN without Get Unit, ACNNs are fit for using the information from the two units to extract and learn unpaired ones. ACNNs additionally outthink other benchmarks techniques for broadly utilized the labourious appearance datasets under the cross-dataset assessment convention [15].

With the quick advancement of the **face acknowledgment** (FA), **warm face acknowledgment** has gotten expanding consideration. In any case, the conventional techniques for warm face acknowledgment for the most part rely on the hand-made component plan, which require more endeavours to build up a solid and exact system.

Recently, the deep learning based methods have been

modestly lower **acknowledgment rate**. A convolutional neural organization (CNN) design for **warm face acknowledgment** is presented. CNN is another kind of neural organization strategy which can consequently take in viable highlights from the crude information. Investigation into on RGB-D face information shows that the proposed CNN-based **warm face acknowledgment** achieves higher acknowledgment rate, contrasted with the customary acknowledgment, for example, LBP, HOG and minute invariant [16].

Video-based **feeling acknowledgment framework** joins repetitive neural organization (RNN) and 3D convolutional networks (CD) in a late-contact style. RNN and CD encode appearance and movement data in parallel with a parallel RNN takes appearance highlights removed by convolutional neural organization (CNN) over individual video outlines as info and encodes movement later, while CD models appearance and movement of video at the same time. Joined with a sound module, our framework accomplished the **acknowledgment exactness** of 59.02% without utilizing any pre-trained models, which is a significant cut improvement of contrasted with 53.8% of the state-of-the-art [17].

Perceived human appearance is quite possibly the most well-known issue in the field of computer acknowledgment. Numerous methodologies and strategies have been tried and applied on the theme, particularly **neural organization**. This paper proposed the **profound learning** model for **face acknowledgment** with **face acknowledgment** as focus as **face acknowledgment**, called **obliged no uniform layer (CNLL)**. To make more sure forecasts and arrangements, this uniform layer helps the **profound learning** model to indicate further discernible groups between various individuals (classes) by setting additional requirements on pictures of a specific individual, for example, **intra-individual** while putting edge pictures of different individuals (between individuals). This proposed obliged no uniform layer improved the **acknowledgment exactness** on countenances by 2% [19].

Face acknowledgment is critical to certifiable applications, for example, video observation, human machine connection and security framework. When contrasted with conventional AI **faces new profound learning** based techniques have indicated better exhibitions regarding **exactness** and speed of preparing **face acknowledgment**. This paper proposes an **obliged Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)** design by adding two standardizations in front of two layers. The standardization activity which is bunch standardization gave increasing speed of the organization. CNN design was utilized to extract particular face highlights and Softmax classifier was utilized to characterize faces in the **completely associated layer** of CNN. In the real part, Georgia Tech Dataset is utilized to test the proposed approach. The **face acknowledgment** execution with better acknowledgment results [21].

Face pictures showing up in sight and sound applications such as secure payment systems through cloud [21] [22], informal organizations and computerized amusement, ordinarily display emotional picture, brightening, and appearance varieties, bringing about significant execution deterioration for conventional **face acknowledgment** calculations. The paper proposes a complete **profound learning** structure to handle the **face acknowledgment** structure to get the best performance in high-dimensional modalities. The proposed **profound learning** structure is made out of a bunch of extravagantly planned **convolutional neural organization** (CNNs) and then they are stacked one over one (SAE). The arrangement of CNNs separates distinctive **feature highlights** from modality information. At that point the extracted highlights are connected to frame a high-dimensional component vector, whose measurements are compacted by SAE. The structure of the CNNs prepared utilizing a subset of 9,000 subjects from the freely accessible CASIA Web Face information base, which guarantees the data can be reused.

<https://pubpeer.com/publications/2432C53B542C6B29AF449894368D61>

Bibliography

- [1] Barbour B., Stell B. M., "PubPeer: Scientific Assessment Without Metrics", in M. Biagioli, A. Lippman (ed.), *Gaming the Metrics: Misconduct and Manipulation in Academic Research*, The MIT Press, p. 149–155, 2020.
DOI : <https://doi.org/10.7551/mitpress/11087.003.0015>.
- [2] Becker J., Wahle J. P., Ruas T., Gipp B., "Paraphrase Detection: Human vs. Machine Content", Eighth Annual Conference on Advances in Cognitive Systems, Advances in Cognitive Systems, 2020.
URL : https://advancesincognitivesystems.github.io/acs/data/ACS2020_paper_28.pdf.
- [3] Biagioli M., Lippman A. (ed.), *Gaming the Metrics: Misconduct and Manipulation in Academic Research*, The MIT Press, 2020.
DOI : <https://doi.org/10.7551/mitpress/11087.001.0001>.
- [4] Cabanac G., Labbe C., Magazinov A., "Tortured phrases: A dubious writing style emerging in science. Evidence of critical issues affecting established journals", 2021. Preprint arXiv.
DOI : <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2107.06751>.
- [5] Cabanac G., Labbe C., Magazinov A., "The 'Problematic Paper Screener' automatically selects suspect publications for post-publication (re)assessment", 2022. Preprint arXiv.
DOI : <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2210.04895>.
- [6] Clausse A., Cabanac G., Cuxac P., Labbe C., "Extraction d'acronymes tortures dans la litterature scientifique", in P. Cuxac, C. Lopez (ed.), Atelier TextMine de la conference Extraction et Gestion des Connaissances (EGC) de 2024, Dijon, France, p. 27–37, 2024.
URL : <https://hal.science/hal-04426448>.
- [7] Gehrmann S., Strobelt H., Rush A., "GLTR: Statistical Detection and Visualization of Generated Text", in M. R. Costa-jussa, E. Alfonseca (ed.), Proceedings of the 57th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics: System Demonstrations, Association for Computational Linguistics, p. 111–116, 2019.
DOI : <https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/P19-3019>.
- [8] Lay P., Lentschat M., Labbe C., "Investigating the detection of Tortured Phrases in Scientific Literature", in A. Cohan, G. Feigenblat, D. Freitag, T. Ghosal, D. Herrmannova, P. Knoth, K. Lo, P. Mayr, M. Shmueli-Scheuer, A. de Waard, L. L. Wang (ed.), *Proceedings of the Third Workshop on Scholarly Document Processing*, Association for Computational Linguistics, p. 32–36, 2022.
URL : <https://aclanthology.org/2022.sdp-1.4>.
- [9] Macbeth J. C., Chang E., Chen J. G., Grandic S., "A Broader Range for 'Meaning the Same Thing': Human Against Machine on Hard Paraphrase Detection Tasks", 2020.
URL : <https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:232247625>.
- [10] Martel E., Lentschat M., Labbe C., "Detection of Tortured Phrases in Scientific Literature", in T. Ghosal, F. Grezes, T. Allen, K. Lockhart, A. Accomazzi, S. Blanco-Cuaresma (ed.), *Proceedings of the Second Workshop on Information Extraction from Scientific Publications*, Association for Computational Linguistics, p. 43–48, 2023.
DOI : <https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/2023.wiesp-1.6>.
- [11] Wahle J. P., Ruas T., Foltynek T., Meuschke N., Gipp B., "Identifying Machine-Paraphrased Plagiarism", in M. Smits (ed.), *Information for a Better World: Shaping the Global Future*, Springer, p. 393–413, 2022.
DOI : https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-96957-8_34.

Text length before: 775

775/10,000

In this technique, the learning process is based on semi-labeled datasets. Occasionally generative adversarial networks (GANs) and DRL are employed in the same way as this technique. In addition, RNNs, which include GRUs and LSTMs, are also employed for partially supervised learning. One of the advantages of this technique is to minimize the amount of labeled data needed. On other the hand, One of the disadvantages of this technique is irrelevant input feature present training data could furnish incorrect decisions. Text document classifier is one of the most popular example of an application of semi-supervised learning. Due to difficulty of obtaining a large amount of labeled text documents, semi-supervised learning is ideal for text document classification task.

Text length after: 756

Basic Spin



In this strategy, the educational experience depends on semi-named datasets. Sometimes generative ill-disposed networks (GANs) and DRL are utilized similarly as this procedure. What's more, RNNs, which incorporate GRUs and LSTMs, are additionally utilized for somewhat managed learning. One of the upsides of this procedure is to limit how much named information required. On other the hand, One of the drawbacks of this procedure is insignificant info include present preparation information could outfit erroneous choices. Text report classifier is one of the most famous illustration of a utilization of semi-administered learning. Because of trouble of getting a lot of marked text reports, semi-regulated learning is great for text record order task.



What is a paper mill?



Paper mills, as the name suggests, are organizations that profit by producing and selling fake research papers to desperate scientists who are likely under pressure to publish. Lately, they even sell authorship and also target scholarly journals editors to ensure paper acceptance.

#R3ReadToday# adapted from F. Joelving, 2024

Paper mills are bribing editors at scholarly journals

Annex 3: PPPR using the PPS and PubPeer

Detectors:

0 Annulled

1 Tortured

2 SCigen

3 Mathgen

4 SBIR

5 Suspect

6 Seek&Blastn

7 Problematic Cell Lines

8 Citejacked

9 Feet of Clay

1

Year ↓	Doctype	Publisher	Venue	Title	Citations	Tips	Tortured Phrases	Assessor	PubPeer Users
2023	article	Wiley	Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience	Lung Cancer Classification in Histopathology Images Using Multiresolution Efficient Nets	3	11	bosom AND breast • component guide AND CNN • malignant growth AND cancer • bosom disease • completely associated layer • convolutional neural organization • equal calculation • forecast exactness • fully associated layer • neural organization • normal	Cabanac	Alexandre Clause

#1 Alexandre Clause accepted March 2024

2



3

3

This Hindawi article contains several **tortured phrases** that make some passages hard to parse. These typically result from an attempt to avoid plagiarism detection using a paraphrasing software. So far, the following have been spotted:

Tortured Phrases (found)	Established Phrases (expected)
bosom disease	breast cancer
bosom AND breast	breast
completely associated layer	fully connected layer (neural network)
component guide AND CNN	feature map
convolutional neural organization	convolutional neural network
equal calculation	parallel computing
forecast exactness	prediction accuracy
fully associated layer	fully connected layer (in a neural network)
malignant growth AND cancer	cancer
neural organization	neural network
cerebrum AND bosom	brain (tumor) AND breast (cancer)

Can the authors explain why they departed from the established phrases?

Sometimes the Colab is not assigning GPU to our notebook or cannot connect with the host, so we run it without GPU, and it takes many hours to train the model. **Convolutional neural organizations** (CNN) are **neural organizations** that are especially fit for picture classification. It has been, for instance, effectively utilized for picture classification orders [25–27]. A typical CNN design contains convolutional, pooling, and **completely associated layers**. Moderately novel procedures, for example, batch standardization [23],

How come these incorrect wordings survived proofreading by the coauthors, editors, referees, copy editors, and typesetters?

Flagged by the *Problematic Paper Screener*.

Annex 4: abbreviations' characteristics categoristaion

Characteristics	Class		
	Genuine	Tortured	Invalid
Typos	-	-	<i>Tru_-Positive (TP)</i>
Same amount of initials	<i>Pain Dysfunction Syndrome (PDS)</i>	<i>Concealed Markov Display (HMM)</i>	-
Different amount of initials	<i>Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention (CDC)</i>	<i>Summed Up Direct Models (GLM)</i>	-
Compounds	<i>Intraocular Pressure (IOP)</i>	<i>Multidrug Safe (MDR)</i>	-
Chemicals	<i>3-Aminopropyltriethoxysilane (3-APTES)</i>	<i>Diethylenetriamine Pentaacetic ruinous (DTPA)</i>	-
Reduced forms	<i>Residual neural Networks (ResNets)</i>	<i>Lingering brain Organization (ResNet)</i>	-
Semi-abbreviations	<i>Gabor-HOG (GHOG)</i>	<i>Non-straight ARMA models (NARMA)</i>	-
Numbers	<i>Three-Dimensional (3D)</i>	<i>Fifth-Age (5G)</i>	-
Synonyms	-	<i>Human PC Interface/Cooperation</i>	-
Supplementary suffixes	-	<i>PC Assisted Determination (CADx)</i>	-
Hallucinated abbreviations	-	<i>Bolster Vector Machine (BVM)</i>	-