

LIBRARY APPETIZER

Master the Chaos With Reference Managers

18.03.2026

Viola Mayerhofer
Theres Wohlfahrt

What are the „Library Appetizers“?

- A quick insight into services the library offers for researchers
- An opportunity to get in touch with us & get questions answered
- In english & online, to make it the most accessible

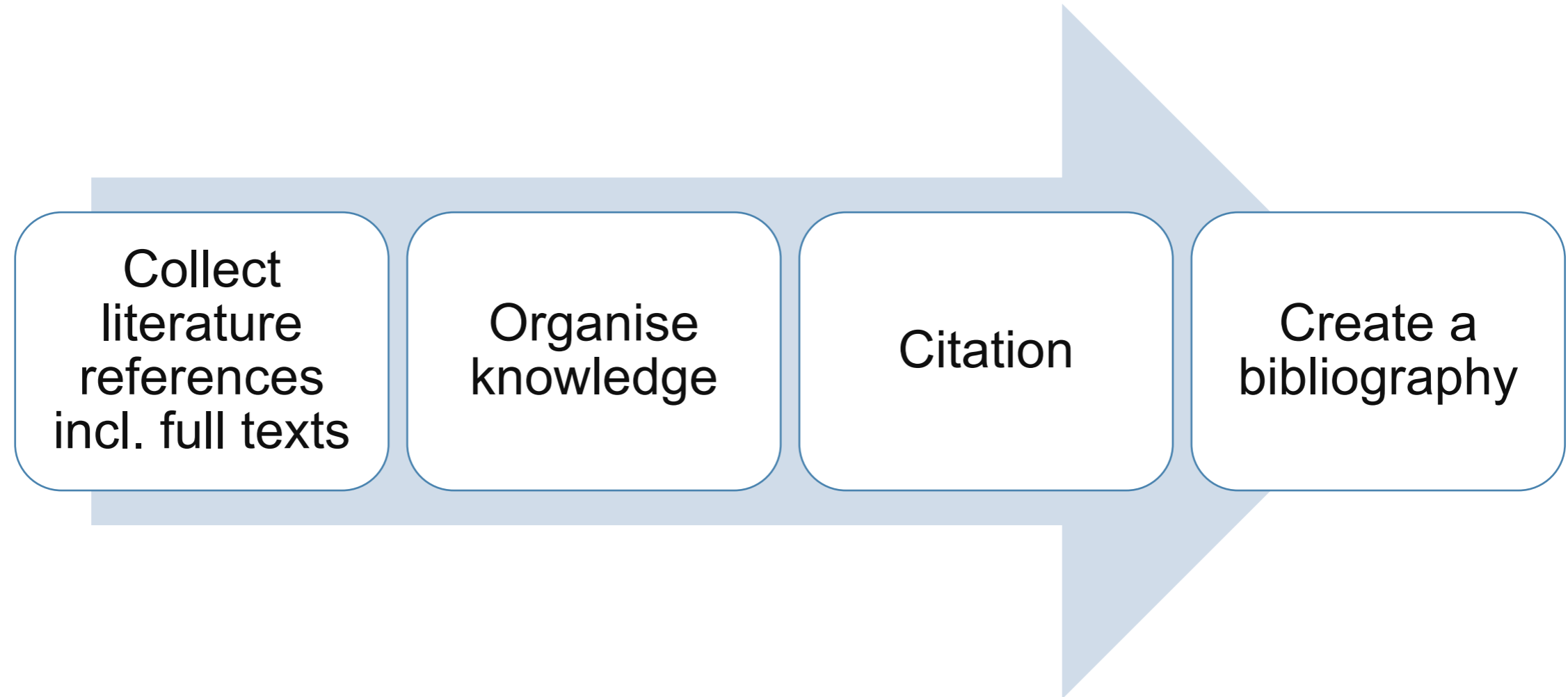




Drowning in PDFs, citations and research notes?



Reference Management Software



Reference Managers

 Citavi Mendeley zotero

Comparison Reference Management Software

	Citavi	Mendeley	Zotero
Operating System	Windows (Citavi Desktop), Mac & Linux (Citavi Web)	Windows, Mac, Linux	Windows, Mac, Linux
Data Storage Location	Local or Cloud	Cloud	Local or Cloud
Licence	Campus Licence	Campus Licence	Free (Up to 300MB Data Storage in the Zotero Cloud is included)
Word Processing Programme	Word, LaTeX	Word, LaTeX	Word, LaTeX, Open Office, LibreOffice
Features	Task planning, Knowledge organisation: categories, keywords, groups, knowledge elements, PDF annotation	Groups, keywords, PDF annotation, notebook	Collections, tags, notes, PDF annotation
App	No	No	Yes (for iOS)

citavi

Overview Reference Content Context Quotations & comments Tasks & locations

Reference type: Journal Article

Author: Hosseini, Mohammad; Rasmussen, Lisa M.; Resnik, David B.

Title: Using AI to write scholarly publications

Subtitle:

Title supplement:

Collaborators:

Periodical: Accountability in Research

Volume:

Year: 2023

Issue number:

Page range:

Article number:

Online address:

Online since:

Access date:

Publisher: Taylor & Francis

Database:

Original checked:

Page count: 9

More fields...

Local file Internet address

[Citavi] Using AI to write scholarly publications.pdf

1 file Using AI to write scholarly publications.pdf Quick Help

Tools

EDITORIAL

Using AI to write scholarly publications

Mohammad Hosseini, Lisa M. Rasmussen, and David B. Resnik

Department of Preventive Medicine, Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, Illinois, USA; Department of Philosophy, University of North Carolina, Charlotte, North Carolina, USA; National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Durham, North Carolina, USA

ARTICLE HISTORY Received 15 January 2022; accepted 15 January 2022

Artificial intelligence (AI) natural language processing (NLP) systems, such as OpenAI's generative pre-trained transformer (GPT) model (https://openai.com) or Meta's Galactica (https://galactica.org/) may soon be widely used in many forms of writing, including scientific and scholarly publications (Hossein 2023). While computer programs (such as Microsoft WORD and Grammarly) have incorporated automated text-editing features (such as checking for spelling and grammar) for many years, these programs are not designed to create content. However, new and emerging NLP systems are which raises important issues for research ethics and research integrity. NLP is a way of enabling computers to interact with human language. A key step in NLP, known as tokenization, involves converting unstructured text into structured text suitable for computation. For example, the sentence "The cat sat on the mat" can be structured by tagging its parts: "[article] cat [noun] sat [verb], past tense on [preposition] [article] mat [noun]."

Once the parts of the text have been tagged, they can be processed by means of algorithms designed to produce appropriate responses to text (i.e., language generation). Rudimentary NLP systems, such as the first generation of chatbots that assisted customers on websites, operated according to thousands of human-written rules for processing and generating text.

Recent advances in computational speed and capacity and the development of machine-learning (ML) algorithms, such as neural networks, have led to tremendous breakthroughs in NLP (Mitchell 2020). Today's NLP systems use ML to produce and refine statistical models (with billions of parameters) for processing and generating natural language. NLP systems are trained on large databases (65 terabytes or more) of text available on the internet or other sources. Initial training for supervised learning involves giving the system the text and then "rewarding" it for giving correct outputs, as determined by human trainers. Over time, NLP systems will reduce their percentage of erroneous outputs and will learn from the data (Mitchell 2020). While NLP systems continue to learn as they receive and process data beyond their initial training data, they do not "know" the meaning or truth-

CONTACT David B. Resnik dresnik@ehp.edu, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Durham, North Carolina, USA
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value of the text they receive, process, and generate. Their function is simply to generate understandable (i.e., grammatically correct) and appropriate (i.e., highly probable) text outputs in response to text inputs.

That said, NLP systems can generate coherent and informative text, ranging from a few sentences or paragraphs to an entire essay in response to specific prompts from the user, such as the topic, length, or writing style. For example, in response to the query, "Write a 300 word piece about the difference between research ethics and research integrity," the OpenAI chatbot generated the following 336 words:

Research ethics and research integrity are two concepts that are closely related but not identical. Both are concerned with ensuring that research is conducted in a responsible and accountable manner, but they focus on different aspects of the research process.

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Research integrity, on the other hand, is concerned with the honesty and reliability of the research process. This includes ensuring that research is conducted in a transparent and unbiased manner, that data is accurately collected and analyzed, and that research findings are reported honestly and without distortion.

One key difference between research ethics and research integrity is that research ethics focuses on the moral principles that should guide research, whereas research integrity focuses on the specific practices and processes that ensure the reliability and honesty of research. Another difference is that research ethics is concerned with the impact of research on individuals and society, whereas research integrity is primarily concerned with the reliability and trustworthiness of the research itself.

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Search (p...) 1 / 9 1 user online Recent changes

AI in Bibliotheken: Reference Editor - Citavi

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Reference ISBN, DOI, other ID Online search Find full text Search Project bibliography Table Cite Thought Share with NVivo

References Knowledge Tasks

Hosseini, Rasmussen et al. 2023 – Using AI to write scholarly

Reference

Reference type: Article

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Tools

EDITORIAL

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Mohammad Hosseini, Lisa M. Rasmussen, and David B. Resnik

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2

14. RESIDUUM ET AL.

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Search (p...) 1 / 9 55%

1 user online Recent changes

Import

- Manually
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- PDF-Import
- RIS or BibTeX Import
- Citavi Picker

Search results for "energieeffizientes bauen" on the TU Graz Library Search website. The page displays a list of search results, including books and e-journals. A red arrow points to the search bar, and another red arrow points to the details panel for the first result.

energieeffizientes bauen

ERWEITERTE SUCHE

Anmelden, um vollständige Ergebnisse zu erhalten und Exemplare zu bestellen Anmelden VERWERFEN

Verbessere die Ergebnisse

Ergebnisliste über den Bibliotheksbestand hinaus erweitern

Sortieren nach Relevanz

Verfügbarkeit

- Verfügbar in der Bibliothek (364)
- Online Ressource (189)
- Peer-reviewed Journals (23)
- Open Access

Bibliothek

- Fachbibliothek Inffeld (7)
- Hauptbibliothek (297)
- Institut 1400 Tragwerksentwurf (11)
- Institut 1410 Entwerfen im Bestand und Denkmalpflege (3)
- Institut 1450 Städtebau (9)
- Mehr anzeigen

Standort

Veröffentlichungsform

0 ausgewählt SEITE 1

1 BUCH **Energieeffizientes Bauen: Grundlagen**
Bürger, Franz-Josef G.
Wiesbaden: Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden 2024
Volltext verfügbar

2 E-JOURNAL **BKI-Objektdaten : Ergänzungen und Erweiterungen ; in Energieeffizientes Bauen - Neubau und Altbau. Energie und Altbau**
Baukosteninformationszentrum Deutscher Architektenkammern [Stuttgart] : BKI-Baukosteninformationszentrum Deutscher Architektenkammern, 4.2011-7
Verfügbar in Hauptbibliothek - Architektur und Bauingenieurwissenschaften
Standorte

3 BUCH **Energieeffizientes Bauen und Wie Es Sich Entwickelt**
Beckmann, Nicolei
Wiesbaden: Springer Vieweg, in Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden 2024
Volltext verfügbar

4 BUCH **BKI Objektdaten - Kosten abgerechneter Bauwerke : Energieeffizientes Bauen - Neubau**

Details

Title	Energieeffizientes Bauen
Parallel title	Energy-efficient buildings
Contributor	Barth, Arne [Herausgeberin] >
Stmt. of Responsib.	[red. Bearb.: Arne Barth ...]
Publisher	Stuttgart : Krämer
Subjects	Gebäude > Energieeinsparung > Architekturwettbewerb > Beispielsammlung > Gebäude > Energieausnutzung > Architekturwettbewerb > Beispielsammlung > Energiebewusstes Bauen > Architekturwettbewerb > Beispielsammlung > 56.65 - Bauökologie. Baubiologie >
BK	72 S., zahlr. Ill., graph Darst.
Type/Extent/Format	Text in dt. u. engl. Sprache
Description	2008
Creation Date	AW ; 214
Related Titles	German
Language	English
Identifier	ISBN: 9783782832144
Consortium-ID	AC06802066
Link to record	https://permalink.obvsg.at/tug/AC06802066
Uplink	AC00035151 >



Knowledge Elements

- Highlights
- Direct quotation
- Indirect quotation
- Comment
- Summary
- Task planning
- Image quotation

Fast evolving literature of food...

Table 2—Types of food crime.

Type ^a	Definition ^b	Definition ^a	Definition ^c
Adulteration	The addition of an undeclared material into a food item for economic gain.	A component of the finished product is fraudulent	Product adulteration
Counterfeit		All aspects of the fraudulent product and packaging are fully replicated	
Diversion		The sale or distribution of legitimate products outside of intended markets	
Over-run		Legitimate product is made in excess of production agreements	
Simulation		Illegitimate product is designed to look like but does not exactly copy the legitimate product	
Tampering		Legitimate product and packaging are used in a fraudulent way	
Theft		Legitimate product is stolen and passed off as legitimately procured	
Malicious poisoning, bioterrorism, or sabotage		Intentional adulteration with a view to cause harm, fear, or dread using other types of food crime identified by Spink and Moyer (2013).	Food poisoning.
Misleading indications (words/pictures) ^d			Use of words such as "natural," "traditional." Use of pictures for example, depictions on packaging that do not reflect the nature of the product inside, or the methods of production.
Packaging size ^e			Use of overlarge packaging.

^aSpink and Moyer (2013).
^bAdapted from BRC (2015)
^cCroall (2009)

R. Concise Reviews in Food Science

Food defense strategies can therefore be implemented at national and local levels. The FDA (2015) has differentiated between national risk assessment models and supply chain or organizational food defense models. At national strategy level, in the United States, the CARVER+ Shock method has been adopted, where the acronym CARVER stands for: Criticality—a measure of the public health and economic impacts of an attack as a result of the batch size or network of distribution; Accessibility—the ability to gain physically access and egress where this can change over time and also as a result of the use of counter-measures; Recuperability—the ability of food system to recover from an attack; Vulnerability—the ease of accomplishing the attack. This too can change over time and as a result of the use of countermeasures; Effect—the amount of direct loss from an attack as measured by loss in production; Recognizability—the ease of identifying the target, with Shock a combined measure of the health, psychological, and collateral national economic impacts of a successful attack on the target system being the final element (FDA nd).

A vulnerability assessment (VA) tool can be developed to operate at the food facility or individual food process level. The VA tool specifically focuses on 3 elements that reflect the vulnerabilities that exist and the means for their mitigation for an organization that could potentially be under threat, namely the attributes: Criticality, Accessibility, and Vulnerability. This approach is sometimes referred to as Vulnerability Analysis Critical Control Point or VACCP. The FDA and the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture adapted CARVER+ Shock to also develop a VA software (VAS) tool that can be used at food facility or process level in order to build a food defense plan (FDA 2015). The food defense plan approach supports food business operators to develop personalized food defense

premises focused food defense plan can be established to address the risk of intentional food adulteration.

Situational risk has been explored within criminology literature (Perline and Goldschmidt 2004; McGloin and others 2011). Situational risk factors, are often predictive, lie outside of the individual and include environmental factors such as corporate culture, work environment and can have a multiple compounding impact (Carson and Bull 2003; Perlite and Goldschmidt 2004) and such risk can be reduced by strengthening environmental resilience to mitigate such risk (Clapton 2014). Therefore, situational crime prevention seeks to reduce opportunities for specific categories of crime by increasing the associated risks and difficulties and reducing the rewards (Clarke 1995), so situational crime prevention in terms of deterrence of food crime and reduction of crime risk is an important consideration (Spink and Moyer 2011).

Crime vulnerability can be defined as the extent to which an individual, organization, supply chain or national food system is at risk from, or susceptible to, attack, emotional injury or physical harm, or damage from an intentional act. The WHO (2002) suggested that vulnerability should be assessed on the basis of the scientific, economic, political, and social circumstances of a country to measure the extent of the threat and to set priorities for resources. The WHO further note that vulnerability should be assessed as a multidisciplinary activity, with input from legal, intelligence, medical, scientific, economic, and political sectors (Manning and others 2005). On a national level, vulnerability may be assessed on the basis of a number of factors (Table 1). Further, the determined level of vulnerability needs to be routinely reassessed to ensure that the ranking and prioritization of risk remains appropriate and that suitable countermeasure(s) continue to be in place.

- (All) (82)
- (No categories) (18)
- 1 Introduction (2)
- 2 Definitions and background
 - 2.1 Definitions (22)
 - 2.2 Emerging study of food fraud (2)
- 3 Cases of food fraud
 - 3.1 Food fraud in history (1)
 - 3.2 Foods most susceptible to fraud (4)
 - 3.3 Recent cases (7)
- 4 Causes of food fraud (3)
- 5 Countermeasures
 - 5.1 Regulation (3)
 - 5.2 Enforcement (1)
 - 5.3 Prevention (3)
 - 5.4 Improving supply chain transparency
- 6 Conclusion (1)



2.1 Definitions

Insert subheading Go to... (Ctrl+E)

Terminological difficulties

- Difficulty of defining key terms
- Plurality of food crime makes it difficult to define which in turn m...
- Another problem of terminology: US uses "food fraud" and UK a...
- Terminological difficulties - contamination vs. adulteration

Food fraud and food crime

- Where food fraud fits as a term
- Definition of EMA (economically-motivated adulteration)
- Definition of food crime (Manning & Soon)
- Definition of food fraud (Spink & Moyer)
- Definition of food fraud (Hong et al)
- Food fraud definition (GFSI)
- Most often food fraud is not likely to cause health problems, but...

Other important terms

- Adulteration usually not complete substitution but attempt to cov...
- Concept of food safety is changing
- Definition of food defense (Manning & Soon)
- Differences between food fraud and food defense
- Definition of crime vulnerability
- Definitions of food fraud, food safety incidents, and food defens...
- Direct food fraud risk definition
- Indirect food fraud risk - definition
- Technical food fraud risk - definition
- Different topic areas and how they relate intentional and uninten...
- GFSI Terminology Comparison

Preview

Another problem of terminology: US uses "food fraud" and UK and Europe use "food crime" in the research

"Finally, there is a further challenge in this area with confusion over terminology - as highlighted by the Elliot report (Elliott, 2013) - where US led systems prefer the use of 'fraud' and European based research adopts divergence of terminology use is creating confusion in the system and the authors support the need for academia and practitioners to utilise the term 'food crime' in order to build and strengthen a coherent body of

L. Fassam, S. Dani, and M. Hills, "Supply chain food crime & fraud: A systematic literature review of food criminality," in *Reflections on supply chain research and practice: The proceedings of 20th International Symposium*

Organising Knowledge
Categories, Groups,
Keywords

Quick insert

(Person) (Year) Person (Year)

Advanced

Year only

Person only

Person (Year)

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Page range:

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Bibliography entry:

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Automatisches Speichern Suchen

Datei Start Einfügen Entwurf Layout Referenzen Sendungen Überprüfen Ansicht Entwicklertools Zotero Hilfe Acrobat **Citavi** Kommentare

Citavi pane Citation style: APA American Psychological Ass... Project: AI in Bibliotheken Convert Refresh Options Manual About Help

Citavi

View Search references... (F8)

Insert **Insert advanced**

References Knowledge Chapters Citations

No categories (10)

- Ayubi – How to cite ChatGPT
- Cox 23.04.2023 – Artificial Intelligence
- Cox, Tzoc 2023 – ChatGPT
- Hosseini, Rasmussen et al. 2023 – Using AI t...
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- Touro University Libraries (Hg.) 14.06.2023 – ...
- UNESCO IESALC (Hg.) 2023 – ChatGPT and A...
- van Noorden 2023 – ChatGPT-like AIs are co...

1 Überblick

2 AI in Bibliotheken

2.1 Chancen

3 Risiken

4 Schreiben & Zitieren

ChatGPT und die Rolle von Bibliotheken im digitalen Zeitalter

Im digitalen Zeitalter stehen Bibliotheken vor der Herausforderung, ihre traditionellen Aufgaben mit den Möglichkeiten neuer Technologien zu verknüpfen. Eine dieser Technologien ist **ChatGPT**, ein leistungsfähiges Sprachmodell, das von **OpenAI** entwickelt wurde. Es eröffnet Bibliotheken eine Vielzahl von Einsatzmöglichkeiten, um ihre Dienstleistungen zu erweitern und ihre Rolle als Wissensvermittler zu stärken (Vgl. UNESCO IESALC, 2023, S. 6–8).

“Libraries can embrace the AI revolution by evaluating these new tools and developing services to support their use.” (Cox & Tzoc, 2023, S. 102)

Erweiterung der Informationsdienste

Traditionell sind Bibliotheken Orte des Wissens und der Information. Mit **ChatGPT** können Bibliotheken ihre Informationsdienste erheblich erweitern. Nutzer können über digitale Kanäle rund um die Uhr auf **ChatGPT** zugreifen und Fragen zu einer Vielzahl von Themen stellen. Dies ermöglicht eine kontinuierliche Unterstützung bei der Recherche und Informationssuche, selbst außerhalb der regulären Öffnungszeiten.

Literaturverzeichnis

Cox, C. & Tzoc, E. (2023). *ChatGPT: Implications for academic libraries*. *College & Research Libraries News*, 84(3), 99. <https://crln.acrl.org/index.php/crlnews/article/view/25821/33770>

UNESCO IESALC (Hrsg.). (2023). *ChatGPT and Artificial Intelligence in Higher Education: Quick Start Guide*.

Webinars in German

[11.05.2026 | 13:30-15:00 Zitieren leicht gemacht mit Mendeley](#)

[18.05.2026 | 13:30-15:00 Zitieren leicht gemacht mit Citavi](#)

[03.06.2026 | 13:30-15:00 Zitieren leicht gemacht mit Zotero](#)

Additional Resources

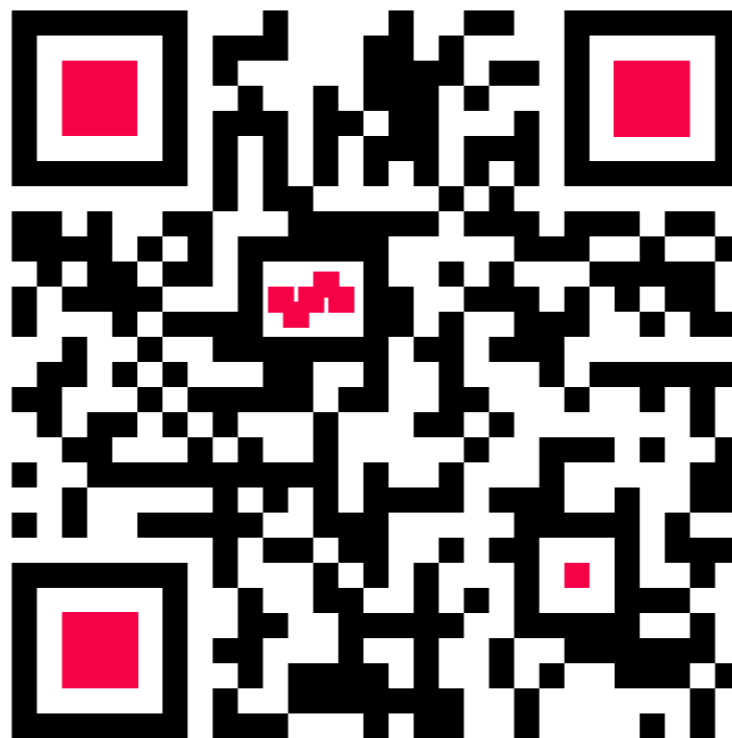
[Reference Management \(Website\)](#)

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(viola.mayerhofer@tugraz.at)

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TU Graz Library and Archives



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- **29.04.:** Be On Your Guard: Predatory Journals and Other Fraudulent Practices
- **27.05.:** Journal Citation Reports & Impact Factor
- **24.06.:** Open Access Funding @ TU Graz

General Overview:

