

AI Agent时代下的图书馆学科服务与资源建设

科睿唯安的实践分享

窦孝翔 2025年10月 温州

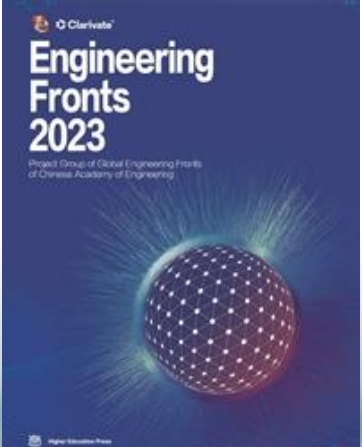
学术世界里的科睿唯安



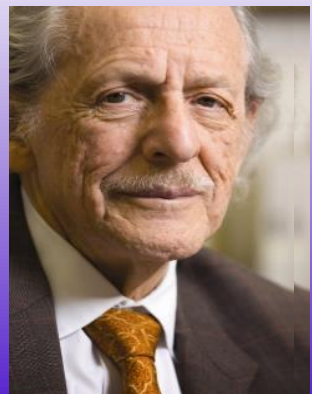
2024 Academic Ranking of World Universities

2024

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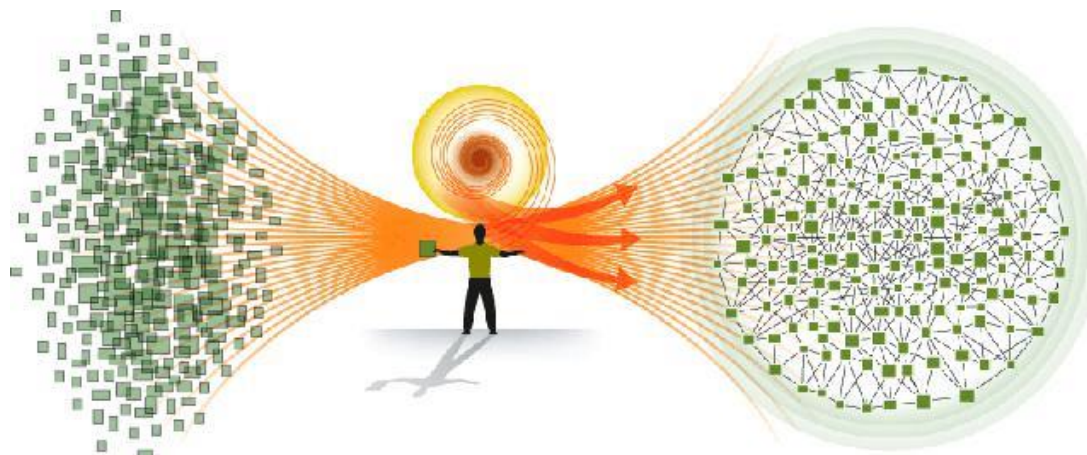


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研究与分析

集成化内容

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聚焦领域

分析与挖掘学术研究的全景，以及科研信息管理

为机构用性价比最高的方式提供广泛的集成内容

用软件工具去管理学术资源和服务，连接终端终端用户

主要解决方案

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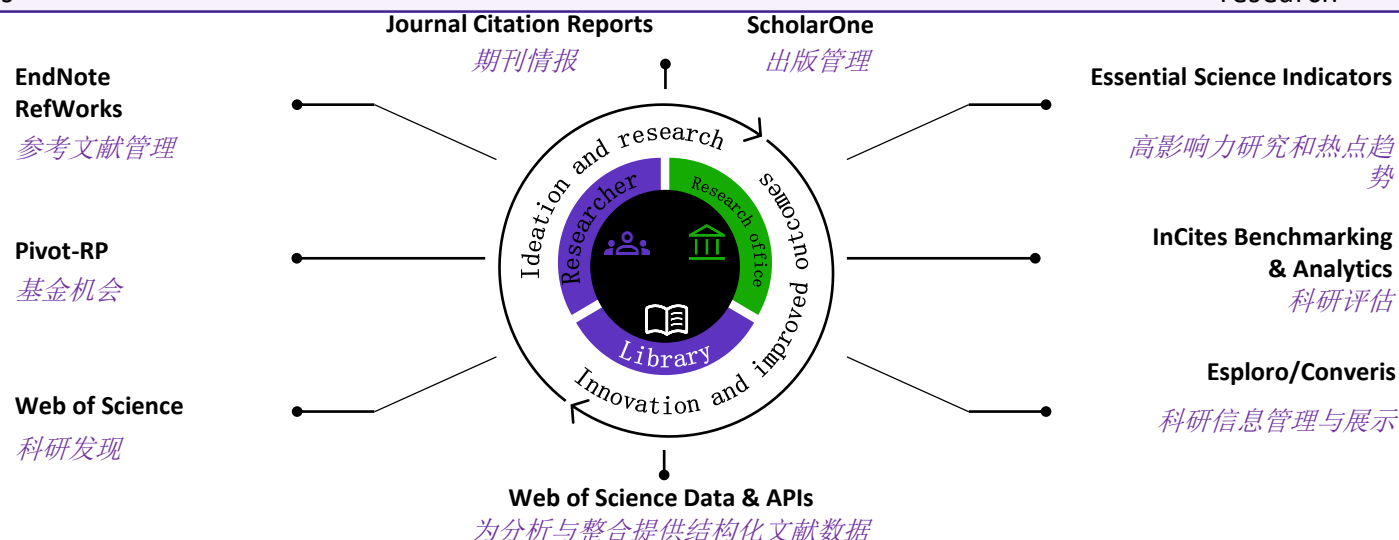
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学术界的AI：变化无处不在



AI对高校图书馆资源建设的影响——来自WOS Research Assistant

文献综述：新技术下的图书馆发展趋势

引言

随着数字技术的迅猛发展，图书馆在信息和知识共享、信息素养提升、技术创新、个性化服务和数据融合等方面面临着前所未有的挑战和机遇。本综述旨在探讨近年来图书馆在这些领域的发展趋势，并识别相关的研究热点和空白。

信息和知识共享

- **社交技术促进知识共享**：研究表明，社交技术如WhatsApp和Facebook在知识共享中发挥重要作用，并对图书馆服务创新产生积极影响[Soomro et al., 2024]。
- **知识共享策略的重要性**：在学术图书馆中，知识共享被认为是提升服务创新的重要因素，信息技术和管理创新在这一过程中起到中介作用[Khalil et al., 2024]。

信息素养提升

- **数字素养技能的提升**：非洲的图书馆专业人士在基本数字素养技能上表现良好，但在高级技能上仍需提高[Subaveerapandiyar et al., 2024]。
- **信息素养教育的重要性**：研究显示，将信息素养纳入课程对提升学生的信息技能至关重要，尤其是在快速变化的数字环境中[Hossain & Sormunen, 2023]。

技术创新

- **远程学习中的技术创新**：在英国的高等教育中，数字图书馆服务的创新实践包括异步信息素养教学和Python脚本用于审核课程材料[Cleverley, 2024]。
- **区块链技术在知识共享中的应用**：研究开发了一种基于区块链的参数化模型库，以实现建筑信息建模中的知识共享[Hsu et al., 2023]。

个性化服务

- **个性化学习服务的实施**：通过集成AI学习伙伴系统和Mandala Chart框架，提高大一新生的信息素养自我效能和自我调节学习感知[Hu et al., 2024]。
- **用户导向的服务设计**：强调通过用户反馈和需求分析，设计个性化服务以满足不同用户群体的特定需求[Ganesan & Gunasekaran, 2022]。

数据融合

- **数据整合以提升服务质量**：通过整合大数据和数据挖掘技术，图书馆能够更好地分析用户需求并优化信息素养教育[Chen et al., 2024]。
- **图书馆项目管理中的数据整合**：在欧盟项目中，图书馆通过信息素养技能的应用，成功管理国际项目，并提升了项目管理能力[Wiorogorska, 2024]。

结论

综上所述，图书馆在新技术的推动下，正在积极探索信息和知识共享、信息素养提升、技术创新、个性化服务和数据融合等领域的发展路径。然而，仍有一些研究空白需要填补，例如如何在不同文化背景下实施这些创新技术，以及在资源有限的情况下如何优先发展哪些技术。

信息素养提升

技术与服务创新

个性化服务

新技术下 图书馆服务 新趋势

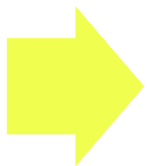
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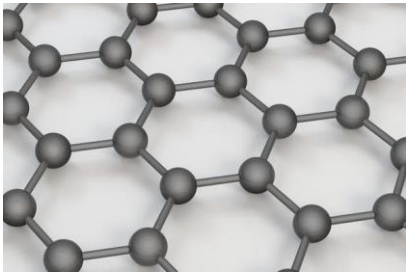


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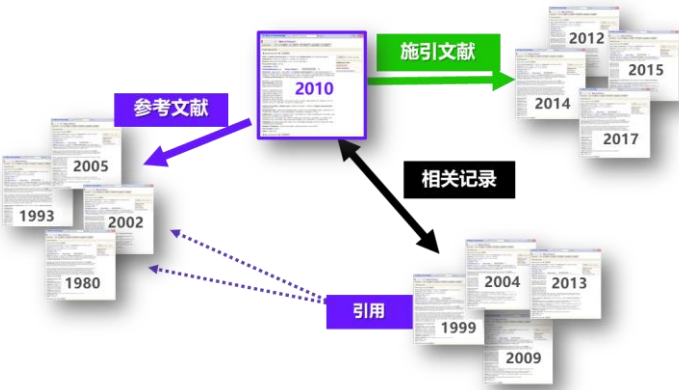


石墨烯



电子资源 | rise of graphen | 高级检索 >

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The rise of graphene

Graphene is a rapidly rising star on the horizon of materials science and condensed-matter physics. This strictly two-dimensional material exhibits exceptionally high crystal and electronic quality, and, despite its short history, has already revealed a cornucopia of new physics and potential applications, which are poorly discussed here. Whereas one can be certain of the realism of applications only when commercial products appear, graphene no longer requires any further proof of its importance in terms of fundamental physics. Owing to its unusual electronic spectrum, graphene has led to the emergence of a new paradigm of 'relativistic' condensed-matter physics, where quantum relativistic phenomena, some of which are unobtainable in high-energy physics, can now be mimicked and tested in table-top experiments. More generally, graphene represents a conceptually new class of materials that are only one atom thick, and, on this basis, offers new insights into low-dimensional physics that has never ceased to surprise and continues to provide a fertile ground for applications.

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Graphene is the name given to a flat monolayer of carbon atoms tightly packed into a two-dimensional (2D) honeycomb lattice, and is a basic building block for graphitic materials of all other dimensions (Fig. 1). It can be regarded as one 1D carbon chain, rolled into 1D nanotubes or stacked into 3D graphite. Theoretically, graphene (or 2D graphite) has been studied for over 100 years^{1,2}, and is widely used for describing properties of various carbon-based materials. However, the discovery of graphene dependence on quantum electrodynamics^{3,4}, which propelled graphene into a leading theoretical model for studying the other two-dimensional materials, has opened up a new era of research. Graphene is now considered as an integral part of 2D materials, graphene was presented not as a theoretical model, but as a 'real' material, and was believed to be suitable with respect to the formation of novel structures such as nanotubes, fullerenes and nanoribbons. Indeed, the nanotubes could be rolled into reality when free-standing graphene was successfully found three years ago^{5,6} – and especially when the follow-up experiments^{7,8} confirmed that the charge carriers were indeed massless Dirac fermions. In the graphene field, such

of experimental observations. Indeed, the melting temperature of the 2D lattice rapidly decreases with increasing thickness, and the thin become unstable (collapse into islands or disappear) at a thickness of typically dozens of atomic layers^{9,10}. For the same reason, nanotubes form as the first tubes and as an integral part of larger 3D structures, usually grown epitaxially on top of substrates with matching crystal lattices^{11,12}. Without such a 1D base, 2D materials were presented not to exist, until 2004, when the existence of graphene was based on the experimental discovery of graphene⁵ and other free-standing 2D atomic crystals (the so-called single-layer boron nitride and h-BN^{13,14}). These crystals could be obtained on top of non-crystalline substrates^{15,16}, in liquid suspensions¹⁷ and as suspended membranes¹⁸. Importantly, the 2D crystals were found not only to be continuous but to exhibit high crystal quality^{19,20}. The latter feature is crucial for the use of graphene in high-speed electronics, which is one of the most promising applications of this material. With the benefit of hindsight, the existence of such one atom thick crystals can be reconciled with theory. Indeed, it can be argued that the obtained 2D crystals are quenched in a metastable state, where they are extracted from 3D materials, whereas their small size (<1 mm) and strong interfacial bonds ensure that thermal fluctuations cannot lead to the generation of dislocations or other crystal defects (even at elevated temperatures^{21,22}). A complementary response to the extracted 2D crystals become continuous and to be made continuous

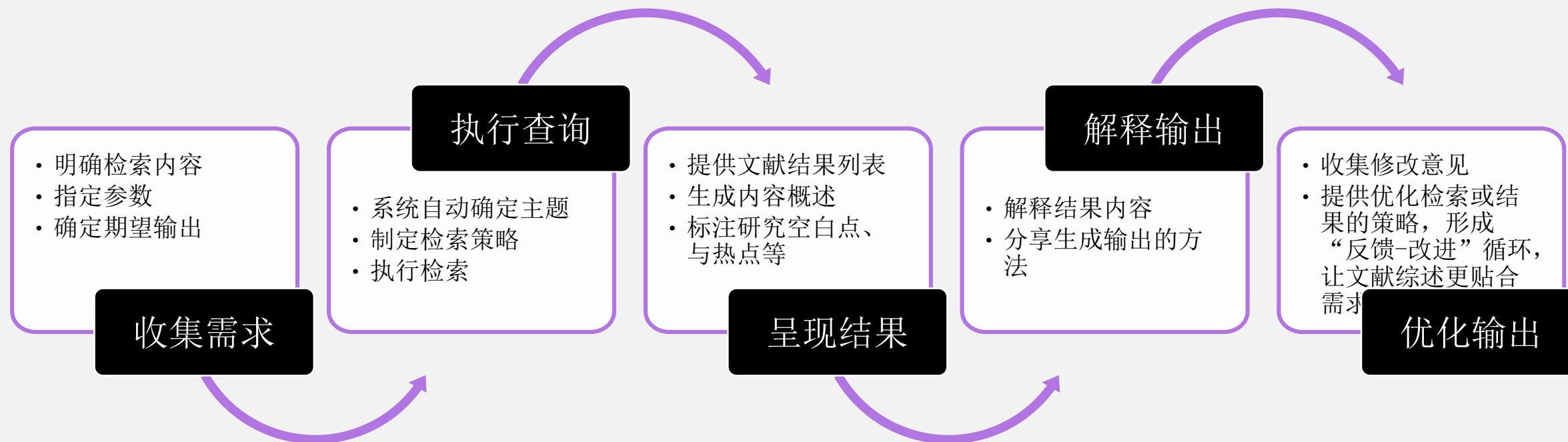
AI Agent赋能的Web of Science 研究助手

——自动文献综述

科研发现



关于石墨烯在生物医学领域应用



我已经根据您关于石墨烯在生物医学领域应用的请求，获取了引用次数最高的50篇文章，并进行了文献综述。以下是综述及其引用的完整参考列表。

引言

石墨烯因其优异的物理、化学和生物学特性，在生物医学领域展示了广泛的应用潜力。其二维结构和优异的导电性、化学稳定性以及生物相容性使其成为药物输送、生物传感、组织工程和癌症治疗等领域的理想材料。本文综述了近20年来石墨烯在生物医学领域的研究进展。

共同主题/主要发现

1. 药物输送和靶向治疗：石墨烯及其衍生物被广泛用于药物和基因的输送系统。这些材料具有高药物负载能力和可调控的释放特性，能够实现体内的精准药物输送与靶向治疗[Ghosal and Sarkar, 2018]。

2. 生物传感与成像：石墨烯的优良导电性质使其在生物传感领域具有巨大潜力。同时，石墨烯量子点因其独特的光学性质，在生物成像领域展现出良好的应用前景[Pattnaik et al., 2016; Yi et al., 2020]。

3. 组织工程与再生医学：石墨烯及其复合材料被用作细胞生长提供理想的环境[Pattnaik et al., 2016; Yi et al., 2020]。

4. 抗菌和抗癌应用：石墨烯及其氧化物在抗菌和抗癌治疗中显示出优异的效果。石墨烯能够破坏细菌细胞壁，同时与抗癌药物结合，增强其在癌细胞中的积累和毒性[Gurunathan and Kim, 2016; Shafiee et al., 2022]。

研究中的空白

1. 生物相容性与毒性：尽管石墨烯在生物医学领域的应用潜力巨大，但其生物相容性和毒性问题仍需深入研究。进一步的体内研究对于评估石墨烯材料在长期使用中的安全性至关重要[Shareena et al., 2019]。

2. 功能化与改性：为了提高石墨烯在生物医学中的应用，开发新的功能化策略和改性方法对于实现其精准调控至关重要[Georgakilas et al., 2016]。

3. 多功能复合材料：虽然石墨烯复合材料在生物医学领域展现出良好的应用前景，但开发新型的多功能复合材料以实现更高效的复合材料制备仍需进一步的研究[Zindani and Kumar, 2019]。

4. 临床转化研究：当前大多数研究仍停留在实验室阶段，缺乏大规模的临床试验以验证石墨烯材料在实际应用中的效果和安全性[Ghosal and Sarkar, 2018]。

Back to top

结论

石墨烯在生物医学领域的应用前景广阔，其优异的物理化学特性使其成为多种应用的理想候选材料。然而，仍需解决生物相容性、功能化及临床转化等方面的问题，以推动其在实际应用中的发展。

潜在假设

1. 石墨烯的表面功能化可以显著提高其在药物输送系统中的靶向性和效率。

2. 石墨烯量子点的光学特性可用于开发高灵敏度的生物成像技术。

3. 通过改性石墨烯的物理化学性质，可以增强其在组织工程中作为支架材料的性能。

4. 石墨烯与常规抗癌药物的结合可以提高药物的靶向性和治疗效果。

5. 开发新的合成技术可以实现石墨烯复合材料在生物医学中的多功能应用。

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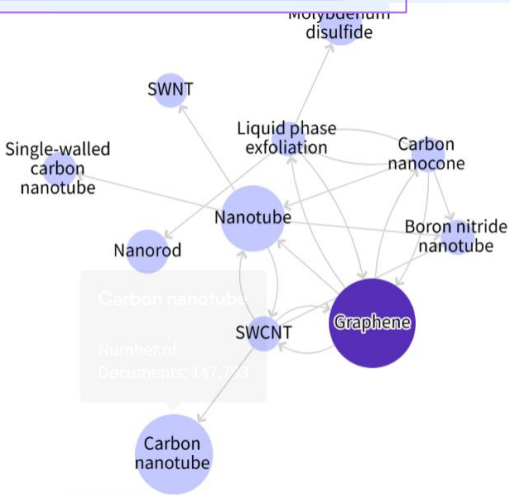
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- 主主题: 石墨烯 (Graphene)
- 子主题: 生物医学应用 (Biomedical Applications)
 - 癌症治疗 (Cancer Therapy)
 - 药物递送 (Drug Delivery)
 - 组织工程 (Tissue Engineering)
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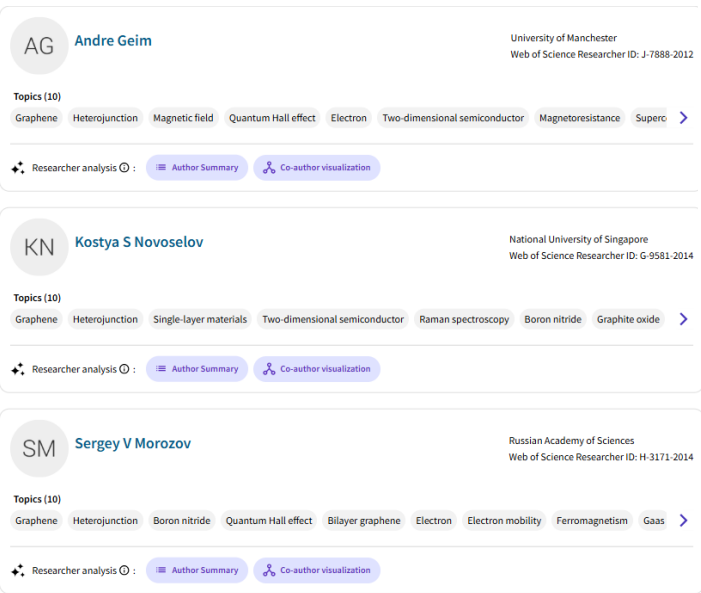
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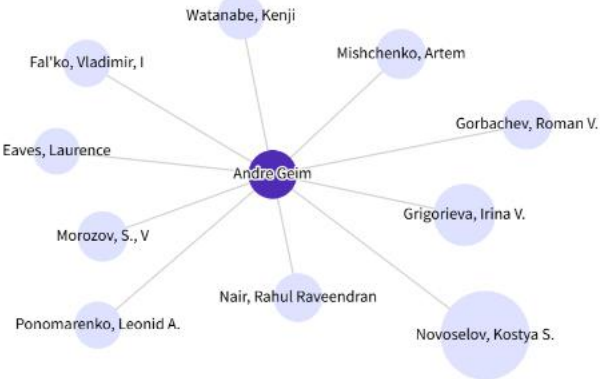
Co-author visualization

Researcher analysis : Kostya S. Novoselov is a highly cited researcher affiliated with the University of Manchester and the National University of Singapore. Their work spans across physics and materials science, with significant contributions recognized in both fields from 2014 to 2024. Novoselov's research primarily focuses on two-dimensional (2D) materials, particularly graphene, and their applications in various domains such as electronics, photonics, and catalysis.

Novoselov has an impressive publication record, with several highly cited papers. Notable works include studies on the electronic properties of graphene, the development of van der Waals heterostructures, and the exploration of 2D materials for catalytic applications. Their 2004 paper on the electric field effect in atomically thin carbon films is particularly influential, with over 56,000 citations, highlighting its impact on the field of 2D materials.

Research by Novoselov has been supported by major grants from organizations such as the Engineering & Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) and the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. Collaborations with institutions like the University of Manchester, National University of Singapore, and various international research bodies have further amplified their research impact.

Beyond academia, Novoselov's work has implications for industry and technology, particularly in the development of new materials and devices. Contributions to the understanding and application of 2D materials have positioned Novoselov as a leading figure in the field, influencing both scientific research and practical applications.



自然语言检索

石墨烯在能源存储中的应用研究

来源

来源文献

1 期刊文章

Applications of Graphene Derivatives in All-Solid-State Supercapacitors
Mombeshora, Edwin T. 等. 2024

2 期刊文章

专利视角下石墨烯超级电容器发展态势研究
郭景芸 等. 2023

3 期刊文章

石墨烯在能源存储装置中的应用和发展
叶琳 等. 2020

4 电子书

Graphene
Liu, Zhaoping 2014

5 期刊文章

Advances in the Field of Graphene-Based Composites for Energy-Storage Applications
Du, Yining 等. 2023

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概览

概要

石墨烯在能源存储中的应用研究显示出其在多个领域的潜力。石墨烯因其优异的导电性、导热性和机械强度，成为锂离子电池、超级电容器、燃料电池和太阳能电池等能源存储装置的重要材料。研究表明，基于石墨烯的超级电容器能够提高电力系统的运行效率，并促进可再生能源电力电子系统与电网的整合，这对于电动汽车的研发也具有积极影响。^③

在固态超级电容器的研究中，石墨烯家族材料因其易于合成、可扩展性和高电导率而受到关注。这些材料在电极和电解质中的应用，能够解决传统超级电容器在能量密度和电解质泄漏方面的问题，从而推动能源存储技术的进步。^①此外，石墨烯的高比表面积和优异的热导性使其在锂离子电池、钠离子电池和铝离子电池等多种电池技术中展现出良好的应用前景。^⑤

在专利研究方面，石墨烯超级电容器的整体发展趋势、申请国和主题词演化等方面的分析，揭示了该领域技术的应用价值和未来发展方向。^②石墨烯的经济优势和体积优势使其在不同类型的太阳能电池中也有广泛的应用潜力。^③

综上所述，石墨烯在能源存储装置中的应用研究正不断推进，展现出良好的发展前景和技术应用价值。

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PROGRESS ARTICLE

The rise of graphene

Graphene is a rapidly rising star on the horizon of materials science and condensed-matter physics. This strictly two-dimensional material exhibits exceptionally high crystal and electronic quality, and, despite its short history, has already revealed a cornucopia of new physics and potential applications, which are briefly discussed here. Whereas one can be certain of the realism of applications only when commercial products appear, graphene no longer requires any further proof of its importance in terms of fundamental physics. Owing to its unusual electronic spectrum, graphene has led to the emergence of a new paradigm of 'relativistic' condensed-matter physics, where quantum relativistic phenomena, some of which are unobservable in high-energy physics, can now be mimicked and tested in table-top experiments. More generally, graphene represents a conceptually new class of materials that are only one atom thick, and, on this basis, offers new inroads into low-dimensional physics that has never ceased to surprise and continues to provide a fertile ground for applications.

A. K. GEIM AND K. S. NOVOSELOV

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Graphene is the name given to a flat monolayer of carbon atoms tightly packed into a two-dimensional (2D) honeycomb lattice, and is a basic building block for graphic materials of all other dimensionalities (Fig. 1). It can be wrapped up into 0D fullerenes, rolled into 1D nanotubes or stacked into 3D graphite. Theoretically, graphene (or 2D graphite) has been studied for sixty years^{1,2}, and is widely used for describing properties of various carbon-based materials. Forty years later, it was realized that graphene also provides an excellent condensed-matter analogue of (2+1)-dimensional quantum electrodynamics^{3,4}, which propelled graphene into a thriving theoretical toy model. On the other hand, although known as an integral part of 3D materials, graphene was presumed not to exist in the free state, being described as an 'academic' material⁵ and was believed to be unstable with respect to the formation of curved structures such as soot, fullerenes and nanotubes. Suddenly, the vintage model turned into reality, when free-standing graphene was unexpectedly found three years ago⁶⁻⁹ — and especially when the follow-up experiments¹⁰ confirmed that its charge carriers were indeed massless Dirac fermions. So, the graphene 'gold rush' has begun.

MATERIALS THAT SHOULD NOT EXIST

More than 70 years ago, Landau and Peierls argued that strictly 2D crystals were thermodynamically unstable and could not exist^{11,12}. Their theory pointed out that a divergent contribution of thermal fluctuations in low-dimensional crystal lattices should lead to such displacements of atoms that they become comparable to interatomic distances at any finite temperature¹³. The argument was later extended by Mermin¹⁴ and is strongly supported by an omnibus

of experimental observations. Indeed, the melting temperature of thin films rapidly decreases with decreasing thickness, and the films become unstable (segregate into islands or decompose) at a thickness of, typically, dozens of atomic layers^{15,16}. For this reason, atomic monolayers have so far been known only as an integral part of larger 3D structures, usually grown epitaxially on top of monocrystals with matching crystal lattices¹⁷⁻¹⁹. Without such a 3D base, 2D materials were presumed not to exist, until 2004, when the common wisdom was flaunted by the experimental discovery of graphene² and other free-standing 2D atomic crystals (for example, single-layer boron nitride and half-layer BiSCCO)²⁰. These crystals could be obtained on top of non-crystalline substrates²¹⁻²³, in liquid suspension²⁴ and as suspended membranes²⁵.

Importantly, the 2D crystals were found not only to be continuous but to exhibit high crystal quality^{26-30,32}. The latter is most obvious for the case of graphene, in which charge carriers can travel thousands of interatomic distances without scattering³³⁻³⁵. With the benefit of hindsight, the existence of such one-atom-thick crystals can be reconciled with theory. Indeed, it can be argued that the obtained 2D crystallites are quenched in a metastable state because they are extracted from 3D materials, whereas their small size (<1 nm) and strong interatomic bonds ensure that thermal fluctuations cannot lead to the generation of dislocations or other crystal defects even at elevated temperature^{36,37}. A complementary viewpoint is that the extracted 2D crystals become intrinsically stable by gentle crumpling in the third dimension^{38,39} (for an artistic impression of the crumpling, see the cover of this issue). Such 3D warping (observed on a lateral scale of ~10 nm)³⁹ leads to a gain in elastic energy but suppresses thermal vibrations (anomalously large in 2D), which above a certain temperature can minimize the total free energy⁴⁰.

BRIEF HISTORY OF GRAPHENE

Before reviewing the earlier work on graphene, it is useful to define what 2D crystals are. Obviously, a single atomic plane is a 2D

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Here is the **key takeaway**.

Graphene is a rapidly rising star in materials science, exhibiting exceptional electronic quality and potential applications, while also leading to new insights in condensed matter physics.

Additional topics discussed include:

- Applications of graphene in electronics
- Comparison of graphene with carbon nanotubes
- Isolation and characterization of 2D materials

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Here are the **findings or conclusions**

The document provides a comprehensive overview of graphene, a two-dimensional material that has garnered significant attention in materials science and condensed matter physics. Its primary purpose is to elucidate the unique properties of graphene, its potential applications, and the fundamental physics it reveals, particularly in the context of relativistic phenomena.

The main findings of the document can be summarized as follows:

- 1. Exceptional Properties:** Graphene exhibits remarkable electronic and crystal quality, leading to the emergence of new physics paradigms, particularly in condensed matter physics. Its charge carriers behave like massless Dirac fermions, allowing for the exploration of quantum electrodynamics phenomena in a laboratory setting. 1 2 3
- 2. Historical Context:** Initially thought to be unstable and non-existent in a free state, graphene was experimentally isolated in 2004, overturning previous theories about the stability of two-dimensional materials. 4 5 This discovery has led to a surge in research and interest, often referred to as the "graphene gold

Here are the **important concepts**.

- 1. Graphene:** Graphene is a two-dimensional material composed of a single layer of carbon atoms arranged in a honeycomb lattice, known for its exceptional electronic properties and potential applications in various fields. Its significance in the document lies in its role as a groundbreaking material that has led to new paradigms in condensed matter physics and electronics.
- 2. Dirac Equation:** The Dirac equation is a fundamental equation in quantum mechanics that describes the behavior of relativistic particles, and in the context of graphene, it is used to explain the unique properties of its charge carriers. Its significance is highlighted as graphene's charge carriers behave like massless Dirac fermions, leading to novel physical phenomena.

Here are related **research topics**.

- 1. Graphene raman microscopy:** Raman microscopy provides a quick method for assessing graphene thickness, crucial for material characterization.
- 2. Isolation of 2d crystals:** Isolating monolayers of 2D crystals is essential for studying their individual properties and potential applications.
- 3. Electronic properties of graphene:** Understanding the electronic properties of graphene is vital for its application in electronics and nanotechnology.
- 4. Ballistic transport in graphene:** Ballistic transport in graphene at room temperature presents opportunities for high-speed electronic devices.
- 5. Quantum hall effect in graphene:** The observation of the quantum Hall effect in graphene at room temperature expands the understanding of quantum phenomena.

资源使用

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Suggested sources

Looking for more sources on the same subject? Try these suggestions:

 Novel Substrates for Graphene based Electronics Jalil, Rashid. The University of Manchester (United Kingdom) ProQuest Dissertations & Theses, 2012. 10030817.		 Two-Dimensional Transition Metal Dichalcogenides and Their Charge Carrier Mobilities in Field-Effect Ahmed, Sohail, Yi, Jiabao. <i>Nano-micro letters</i> Vol. 9, Iss. 4, (Jan 2017): 50.	
 2D Materials for Magnetic and Optoelectronic Sensing Applications Alkhalifa, Saad Fadhil Ramadhan. University of Exeter (United Kingdom) ProQuest Dissertations & Theses, 2018. 13911212.		 Charge Carrier Transport in Field-Effect Transistors with Two-Dimensional Electron Gas Using Rodrigues, Isabel Harrysson. Chalmers Tekniska Högskola (Sweden) ProQuest Dissertations & Theses, 2022. 30214279.	
 Study of Novel Electronic Materials by Midinfrared and Terahertz Optical Hall Effect Amakavicius, Nerijus. Linköpings Universitet (Sweden) ProQuest Dissertations & Theses, 2017. 31248738.		 Free Charge Carrier Properties in Group III Nitrides and Graphene Studied by THz-to-MIR Amakavicius, Nerijus. Linköpings Universitet (Sweden) ProQuest Dissertations & Theses, 2019. 31248268.	
 Electronic properties of 2D materials and their junctions Dutta, Taposhree; Yadav, Neha; Wu, Yongling; Cheng, Gary J.; Liang, Xiu, et		 Electronic Transport Studies of High-quality 2D Heterostructures Gao, Yunze. The University of Manchester (United Kingdom) ProQuest	



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Flying in silence: Echolocating bats to avoid sonar jamming

Chen Chiu, Wei Xian, and Cynthia F. Moss*

Neuroscience and Cognitive Science Program, Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742, USA

Edited by Nobuo Suga, Washington University, St. Louis, MO, and approved June 16, 2008 (received for review March 10, 2008)

Although it has been recognized that echolocating bats may experience jamming from the signals of conspecifics, research on this problem has focused exclusively on time-frequency adjustments in the emitted signals to minimize interference. Here, we report a surprising new strategy used by bats to avoid interference, namely silence. In a quantitative study of flight and vocal behavior of the big brown bat (*Eptesicus fuscus*), we discovered that the bat spends considerable time in silence when flying with conspecifics. Silent behavior, defined here as at least one bat in a pair ceasing vocalization for more than 0.2 s (200 ms), occurred as much as 76% of the time (mean of 40% across 7 pairs) when their separation was shorter than 1 m, but only 0.08% when a single bat flew alone. Spatial separation, heading direction, and similarity in call design of paired bats were related to the prevalence of this silent behavior. Our data suggest that the bat uses silence as a strategy to avoid interference from sonar vocalizations of its neighbor, while listening to conspecific-generated acoustic signals to guide orientation. Based on previous neurophysiological studies of the bat's auditory midbrain, we hypothesize that environmental sounds (including vocalizations produced by other bats) and active echolocation evoke neural activity in different populations of neurons in the auditory midbrain.

Since spherical sound waves produce interference patterns, one would predict that echolocating bats would use a specific inter-bat spatial pattern (8, 9) and between two bats impact interference behavior. Exploiting technology to analyze strategies used by *E. fuscus*, we used a complex sound recordings, and vocal behavior each vocalization. The discovery that of time (over 0.2 s) at a speed of 3 m/s on the flight pattern of sonar calls.

Key takeaway

Echolocating bats, such as the big brown bat, utilize periods of silence to avoid sonar jamming from conspecifics, allowing them to effectively navigate and orient in complex acoustic environments.

Additional topics discussed in the document are: Echolocation strategies in bats, Passive listening in animal navigation, Signal interference and jamming avoidance in animal communication

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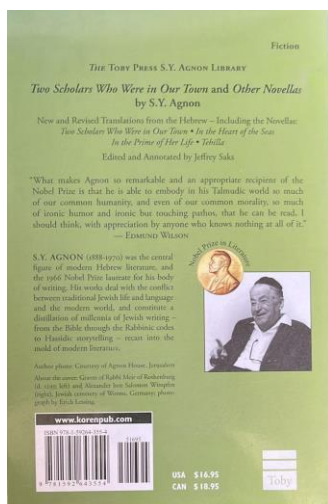
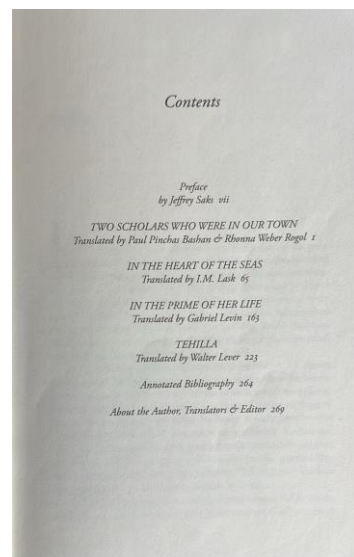
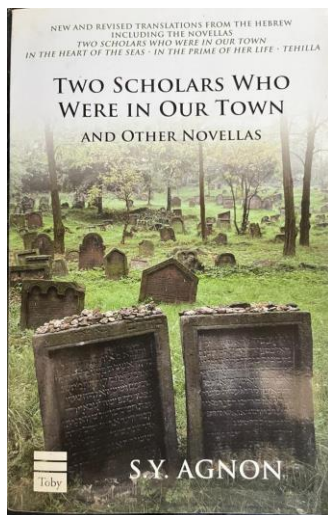
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A visual retrospective of
Eisenhower's career

From military command
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World War II President Harry Truman,
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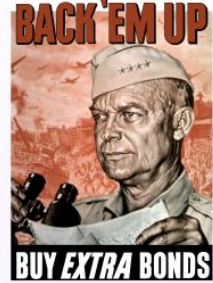


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A letter from Walter H. Judd offering
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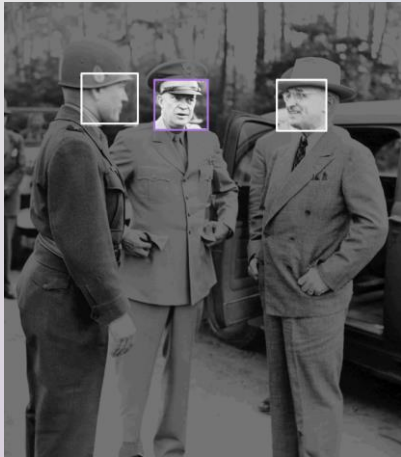


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Specto示例：图片自动创建元数据



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President Truman with Generals Eisenhower and Hickey during WWII

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- Hickey, Doyle O. (Doyle Overton), 1891-1961
- Presidents--United States--History--20th century
- Generals--United States--History--20th century
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- Military leadership--United States--History--20th century

Description:
This historical photograph captures a moment from World War II featuring three prominent figures. President Harry S. Truman is seen conversing with General Dwight D. Eisenhower and General Doyle Hickey. The image, set against a backdrop of trees and military vehicles, likely depicts a significant meeting or inspection during the war. Truman, dressed in a suit and hat, exudes a calm and authoritative presence, while Eisenhower and Hickey, in their military uniforms, engage with him attentively. The photograph reflects the close collaboration and leadership crucial to the Allied war effort. This moment underscores the strategic discussions and decisions that shaped the course of the war.

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Person: Doyle O. Hickey



Period: World War ||



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Person: Hickey, Doyle O. (Doyle Overton), 1891-1961

Period: World War, 1939-1945--United States

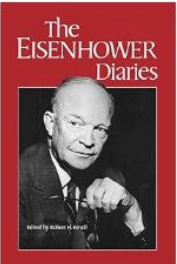
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January 6, 1998

The Honorable Strobe Talbott
Deputy Secretary of State
The Department of State
2201 C Street, NW - Room 7220
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Strobe:

When I was in Poland recently, I had the opportunity to meet with the new Polish Prime Minister Jerzy Buzek. I talked with him at length and was greatly impressed by his personality, moderation and very quick grasp of problems. The purpose of the meeting was to convince him that religious emblems should be removed as soon as possible from Auschwitz-Birkenau where more than 1 million Jews were murdered in gas chambers. He instantly understood the importance of the issue and said he would consider the problem his highest priority. Within ten days the crosses were removed from the Field of Ashes.

Buzek is very anxious to get an invitation to visit Washington. He needs this badly for domestic reasons. I strongly feel that we should help him. The only problem would be to find 10 minutes in the President's schedule. There are no issues between the U.S. and Poland at this moment and 10 minutes — and a photographic opportunity — would be enough.

It would be greatly appreciated by all concerned if you could use your influence to overcome resistance from the scheduling office at the White House, which is understandably very protective of the President's time. I am afraid that without your help the visit would not take place.

I discussed this matter with Steve Flanagan and Dan Fried. I believe that both share my view that this visit would serve well our objectives in Poland.

Thank you in advance for your assistance. With best regards,

Sincerely,
Jan Nowak

Jan Nowak

Handwritten notes: "OK / Mr. Grossman v. m. = Reply!"

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Person

- Jan Nowak (Sender)
- Strobe Talbott (Recipient, Deputy Secretary of State)
- Jerzy Buzek (Polish Prime Minister)
- Steve Flanagan (Discussed matter with)
- Dan Fried (Discussed matter with)

Organizations

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- Auschwitz-Birkenau (Contextual reference)

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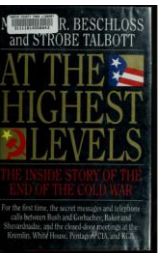
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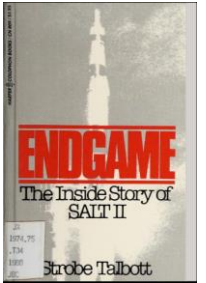
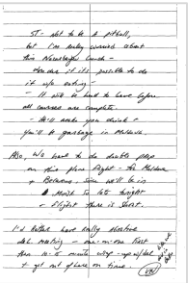
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Web of Science Research Intelligence

在变化的世界中引领研究前行

The screenshot shows the Web of Science Research Intelligence dashboard. At the top, it says "Web of Science Research Intelligence™" and "Hi Emily, how can I help you today?". Below this, there are four main sections: "Funding Discovery", "Emerging Topics", "Impact Evaluation", and "Collaboration Analysis". Each section has a brief description and a small image. Below these, there are three key reports: "Performance Reports", "Funding Opportunities", and "Societal Impact". The "Performance Reports" section shows metrics for 2025: 22.2K Published Documents, 253K Times Cited, 1.39 Category Normalized Citation..., and 53.6% Open Access Documents. The "Funding Opportunities" section lists recently added opportunities with details like "Australian Society of Medical Imag International travel..." for \$5k AUD. The "Societal Impact" section describes evaluating the impact of research on policy, technology, the environment, and more. At the bottom, there is an "Expert Finder" section. The footer includes the Clarivate logo and links to Legal Center, Privacy Center, Cookie Policy, and Manage cookie preferences, along with the copyright notice "© 2025 Clarivate. All rights reserved."

Web of Science Research Intelligence™

Hi Emily, how can I help you today?

Smart AI assistants to help you identify opportunities, evaluate impact and explore partnerships

- Funding Discovery**
Discover potential funding sources for your research projects, tailored to your specific needs.
- Emerging Topics**
Identify new and trending topics in your field to stay ahead of the curve.
- Impact Evaluation**
Measure and visualize research performance. Benchmark impact against peers.
- Collaboration Analysis**
Assess collaborations, evaluate existing partnerships and identify new partners.

Key reports and tools to guide your research strategy

- Performance Reports**
Your organization's performance this year (2025)
 - 22.2K Published Documents
 - 253K Times Cited
 - 1.39 Category Normalized Citation...
 - 53.6% Open Access Documents[View report for last 5 years](#)
- Funding Opportunities**
Recently added funding opportunities
 - Australian Society of Medical Imag International travel... \$5k AUD
 - Melanoma Research Alliance (MR Special Opportunity:... \$20k USD
 - Australian Society of Medical Ima Rural Clinical Placemen... \$12k GBP
 - National Cancer Institute (NCI) Precision Approaches I... \$20k USD[View all](#)
- Societal Impact**
Evaluate the impact of research on policy, technology, the environment and more.
- Expert Finder**
Identify domain experts to facilitate collaboration and inform recruitment decisions.

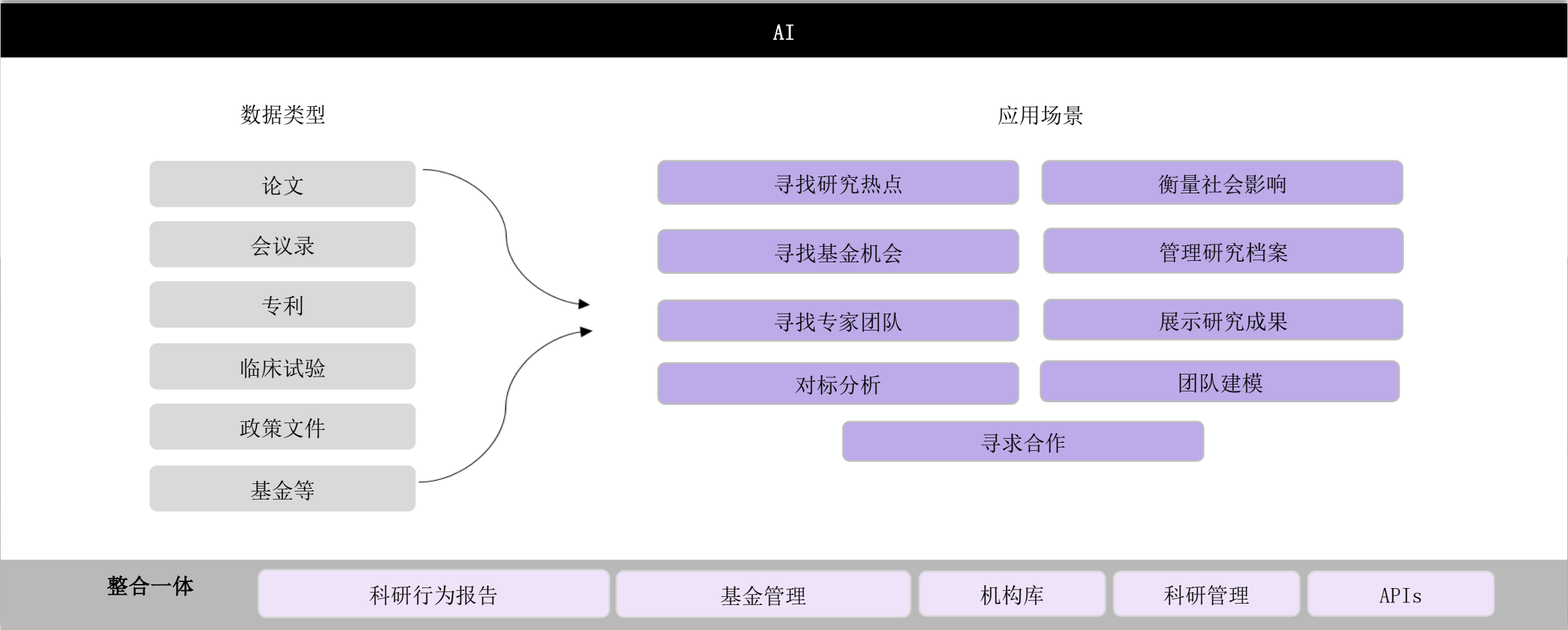
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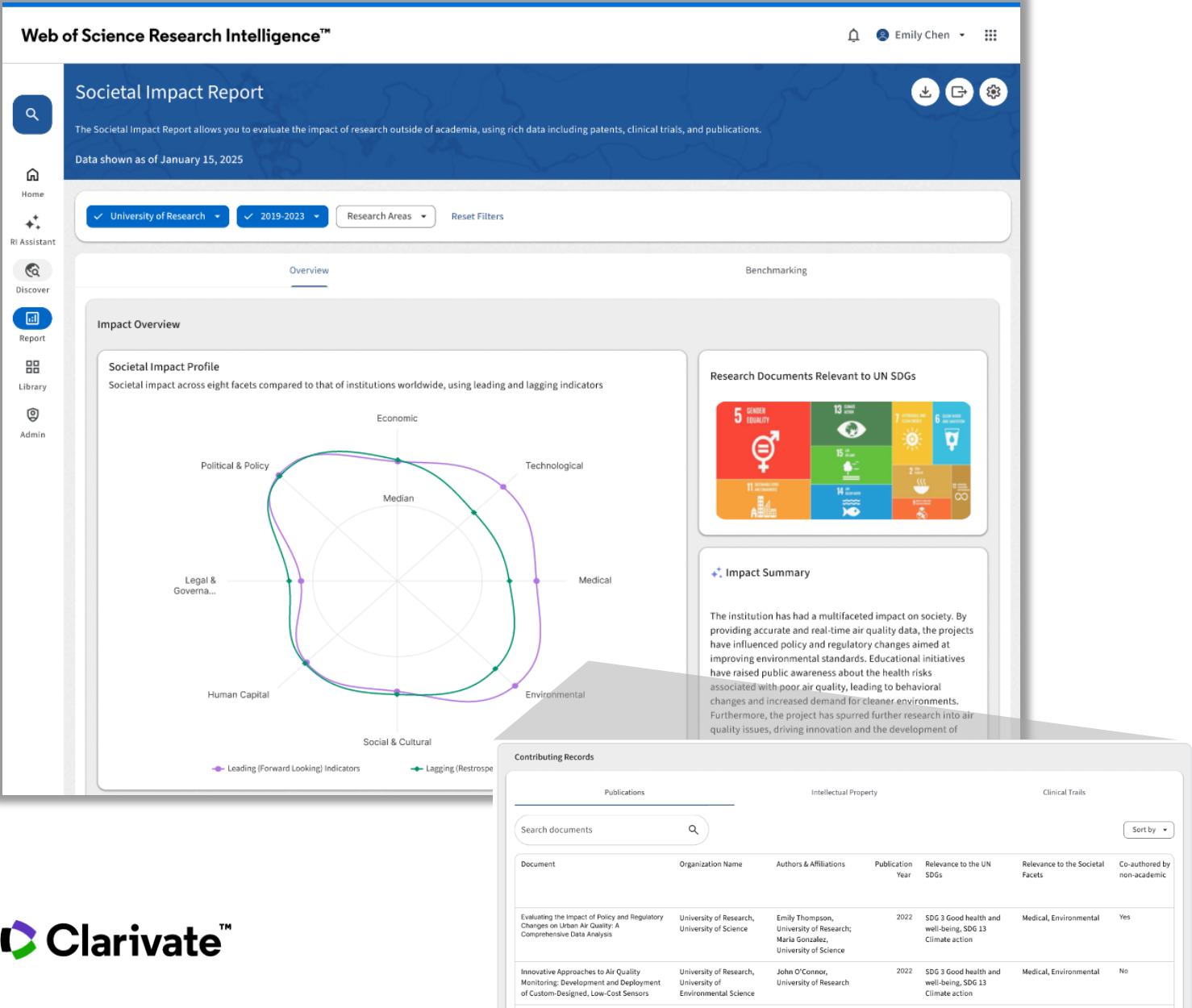
变革性的、AI驱动的一站式解决方案，使研究机构能够加速创新并展示研究影响力：

- 多种研究成果类型集于一个直观平台
- 由代理式AI引导的分析 workflows
- 全面的社会影响力框架和指标

利用丰富的数据和AI技术驱动平台



衡量并展示你的影响力

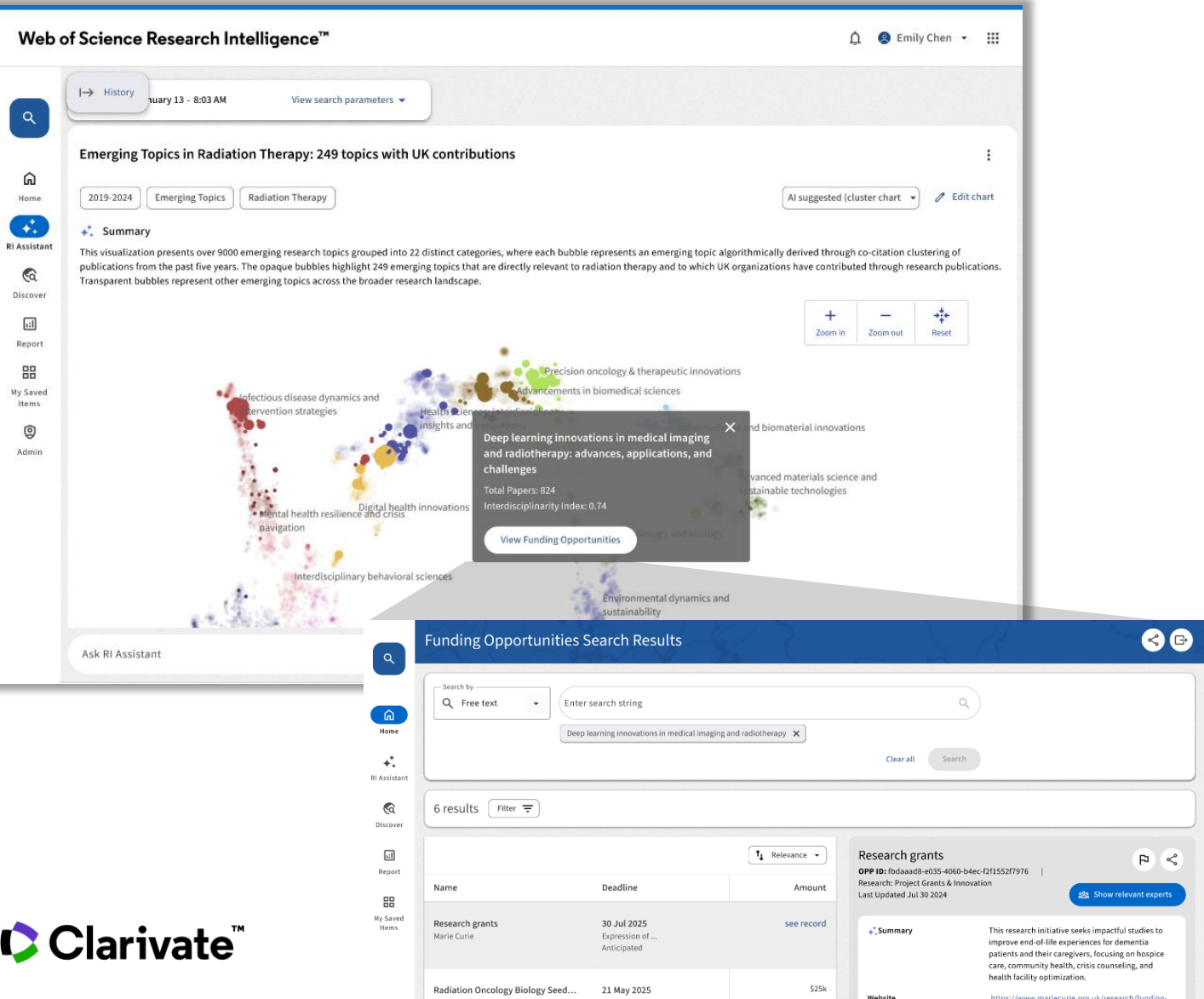


全新的社会影响力模型，用来评估研究更全面的影响



Measuring the full impact of research

全面数据融合

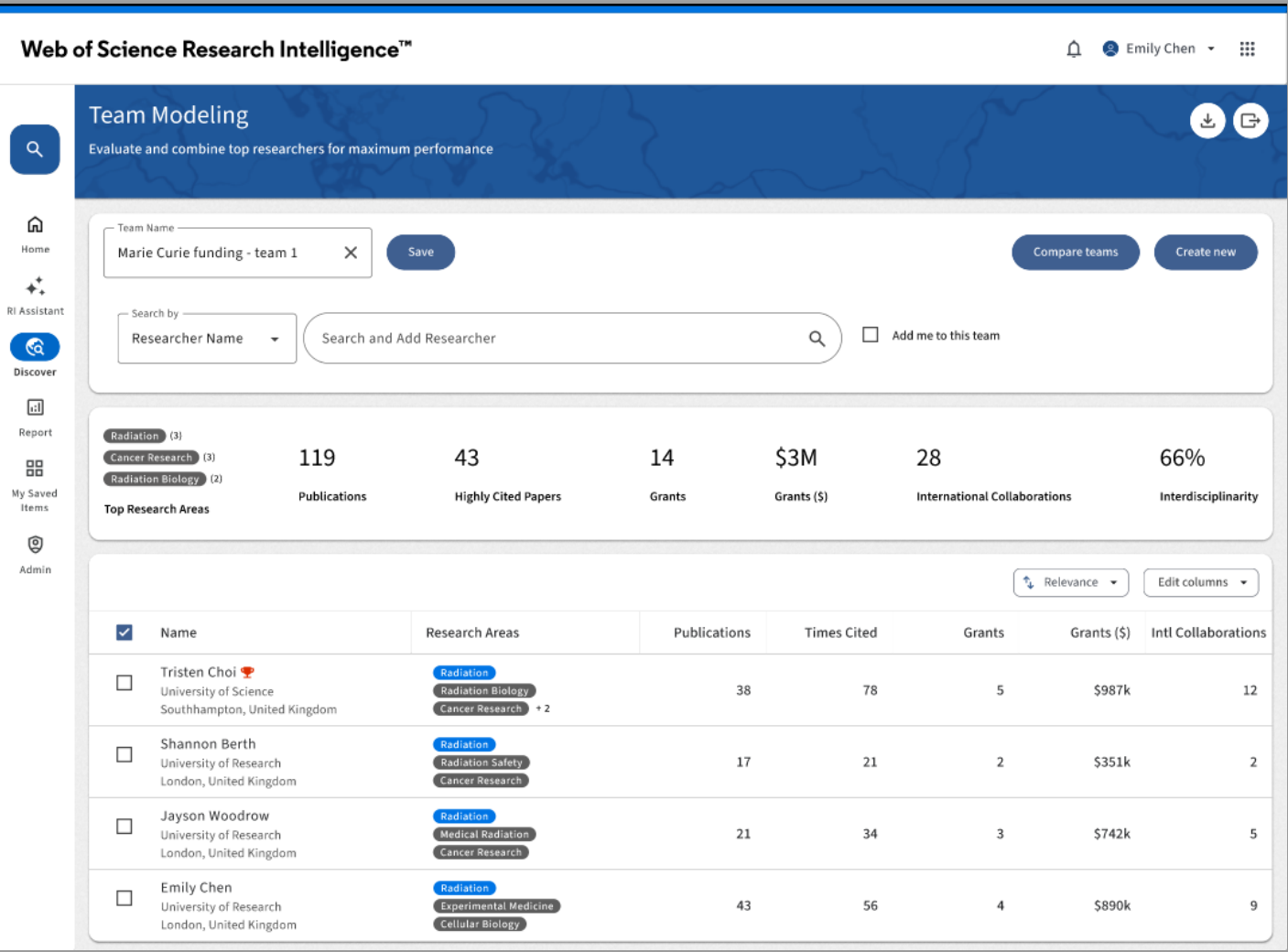


基金、新兴研究领域和传统的文献数据汇集在一起，揭示科研趋势



Increasing research funding income

打造卓越科研团队

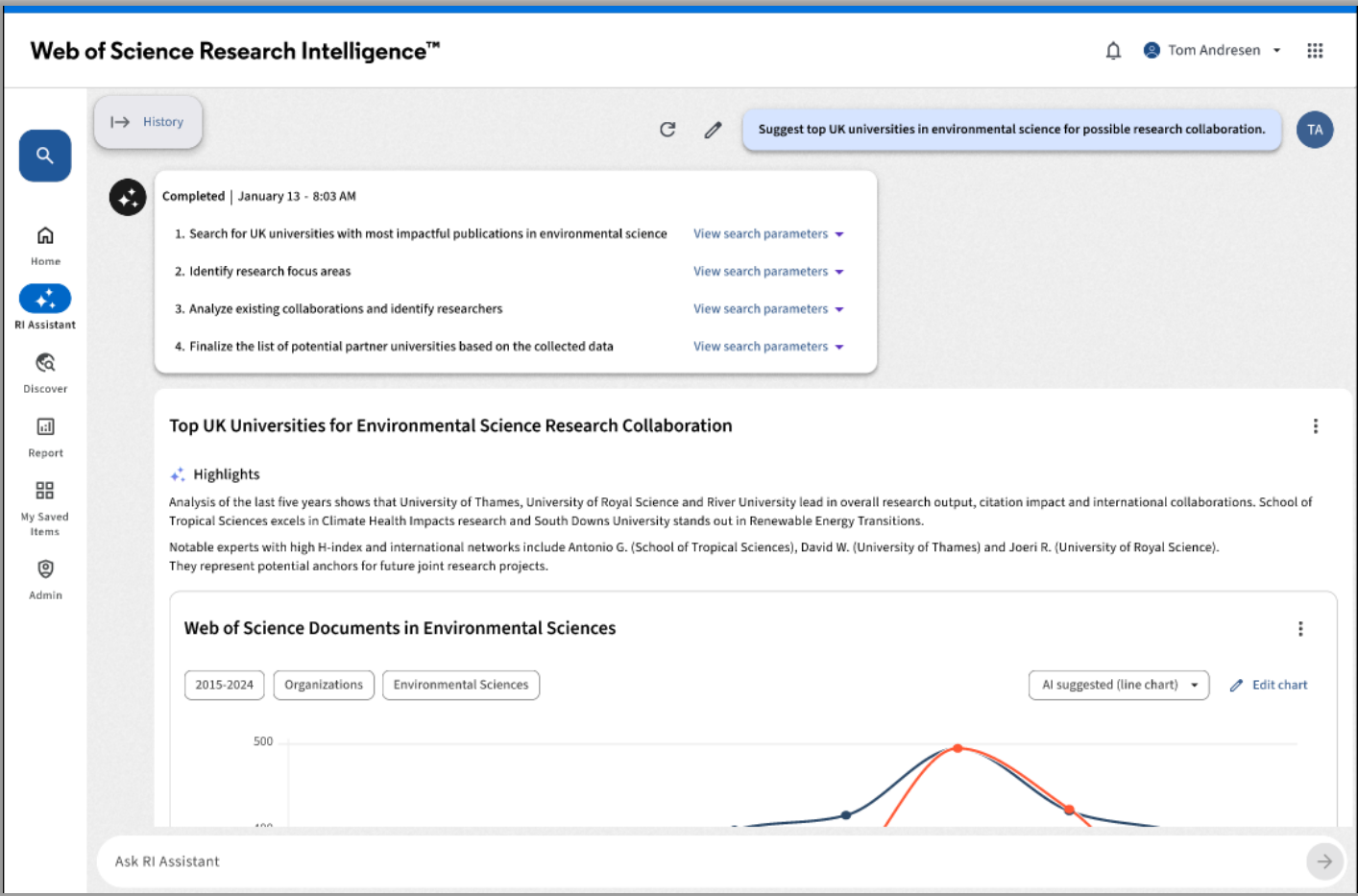


AI驱动的建模功能，可模拟建立团队，协助人才评估、合作与招聘

同时可选择部分数据和指标对外公开展示。

 Building stronger research teams

AI驱动的会话分析



自然语言对话及结果自动解读，配合高级分析功能，不管是新手还是数据分析专家都可以无门槛使用

Web of Science Research Intelligence的特点

统一解决方案

基金、科研人员和对标分析的统一平台

AI驱动

未来证明和可适应性

金标准数据

WOS + 其他出版物、专利、临床试验、政策文件等

社会影响力框架

超越出版物的社会影响力分析

问答式分析

简洁提问，综合回答

动态情境模型

招聘合适人才，获得更多基金

主动推荐

主动推荐合作者、项目

ISI

超过50年的科研评估研究经验

Clarivate学术 AI聚焦于:

研究助理 AI驱动的研究&发现能力	分析助理 全新的方式使用数据并洞察研究	编目助理 提升效率并优化发现能力
Web of Science 已发布 (2024年9月) Primo 已发布 (2024年9月) ProQuest beta版已发布 (2024年9月) Summon 已发布 (2025年3月) Ebook Central 2025年4月 EndNote 2025年Q2)	Web of Science Research Intelligence 2025年8月开始开发合作者版 TDM Studio (LLM access) Beta 版发布于 2024年10月 学习助理 助力学习提升学习能力 Alethea 已发布 (2023) Leganto beta版将于2025年4月发布	Alma Metadata Assistant 已发布 (2024年11月) Specto 已启动开发合作者项目, 2025年发布 系统使用助理 提升工作效率 Knowledge Assistant 已发布 (2024年9月)

Clarivate 学术AI平台

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科睿唯安
微信公众号



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请联系贵机构图书馆统一在线申请

Clarivate 科睿唯安

Web of Science 研究助手

当 Web of Science 遇见生成式 AI

有奖体验分享活动

Web of Science 研究助手

是基于 Web of Science 核心合集引文索引数据的学术型生成式人工智能工具。



科睿唯安现推出“当 Web of Science 遇见生成式 AI —— 有奖体验分享活动”，欢迎广大高校和科研院所的科研人员及师生积极参与 Web of Science 研究助手的免费试用和体验分享。

 参与方法：录制 15-30 秒短视频，分享您最喜欢的1-2 个 Web of Science 研究助手功能及体验心得，即有机会获得精美礼品！

 活动时间：即日起至 2025 年 6 月 30 日

 奖项设置：

特别创意奖（3名）
红米智能手表

最佳分享奖（30名）
飞利浦骨传导耳机

优秀体验奖（数量不限）
科睿唯安文化套装

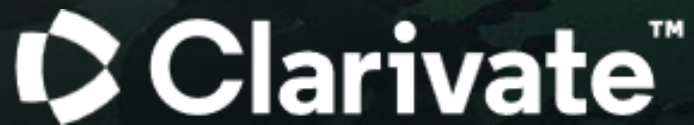


谢谢大家

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