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

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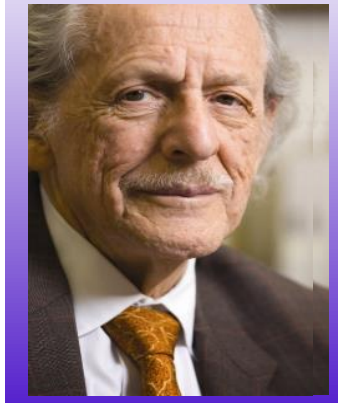

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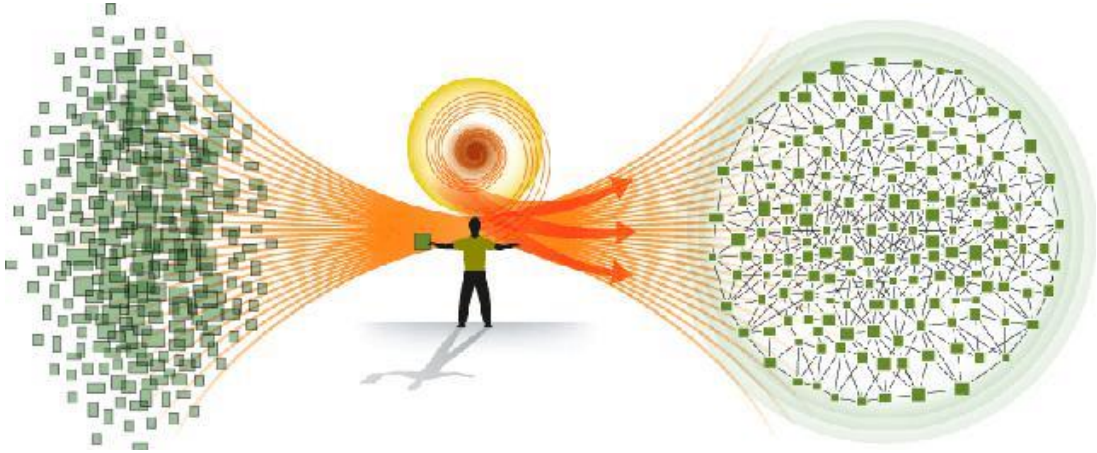

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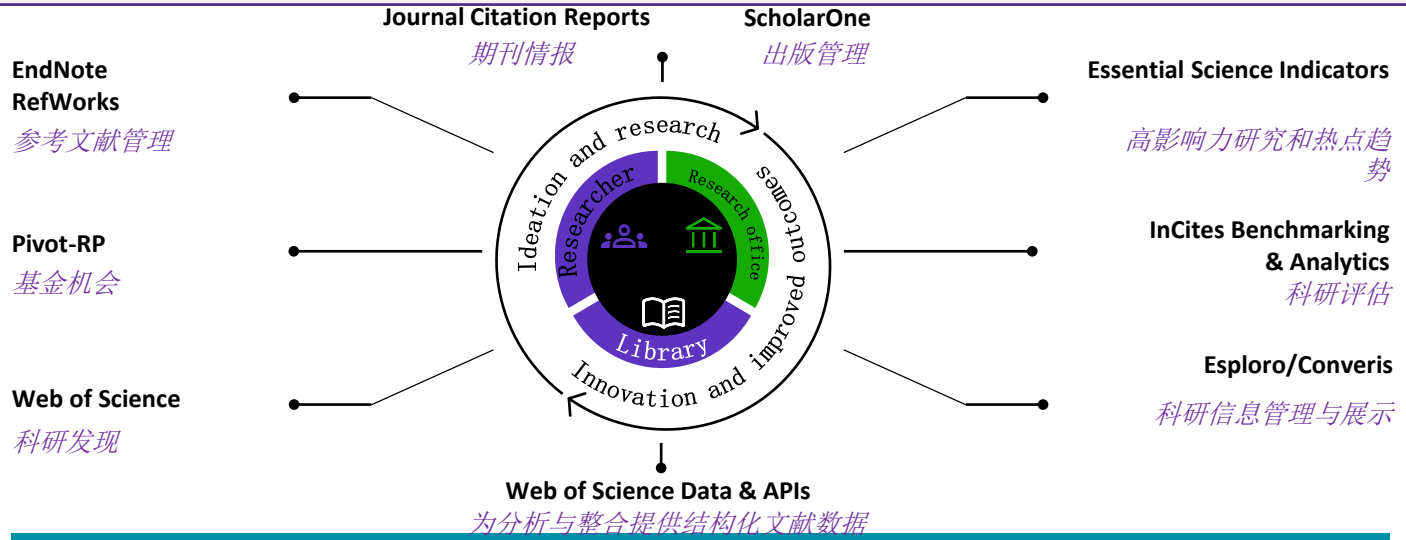

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跨学科合作　　知识产权　　文献综述

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[Subaveerapandiyan 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

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- 信息素养提升
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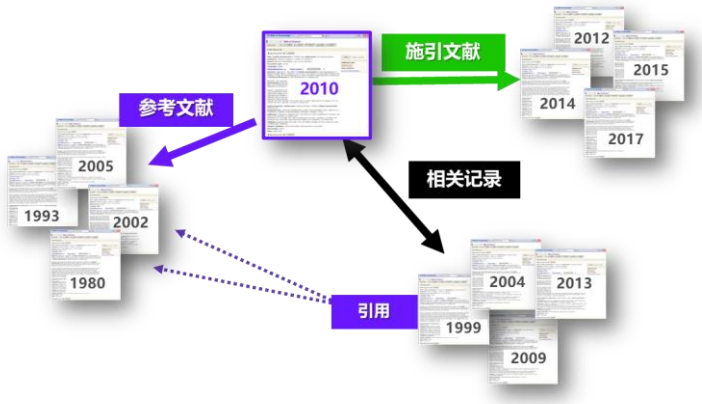

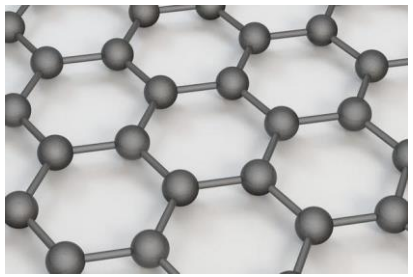

石墨烯


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 realness 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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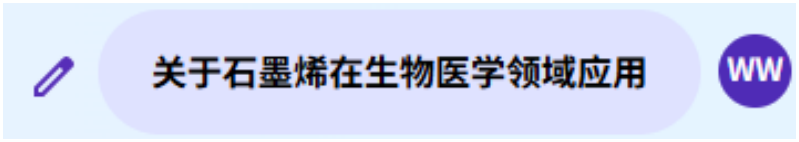

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- 制定检索策略
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- 提供文献结果列表
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- 解释结果内容
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科研发现

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，能够实现在体内的精准药物输送与靶向治疗[Ghosal and Sarkar,
2. **生物传感与成像**：石墨烯的优良导电性质使其在生
力。同时，石墨烯量子点因其独特的光学性质，在
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 a
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]。

共同主题/主要发现

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
2. **功能化与改性**：为了提高石墨烯在生物医学中的应
质的精准调控[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
新型的合成技术以实现更高效的复合材料制备[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]。

研究中的空白

↑ Back to tc

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
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。

潜在假设

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科研发现

How are these results generated?

- **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）
  - 生物传感器（Biosensors）
  - 生物相容性（Biocompatibility）
  - 影像技术（Imaging Techniques）

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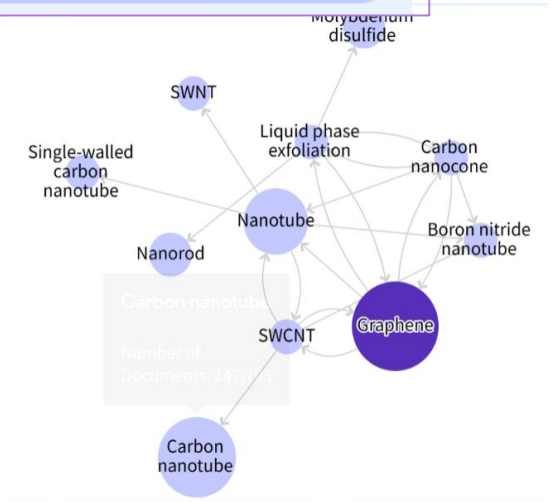
我想了解关于生物医学中石墨烯的开创性论文。

石墨烯在生物医学中的主要应用有哪些?

石墨烯对细胞生物学的影响是什么?

Topic Map
See related and connected concepts



Top authors
See key influencers on this topic

AG **Andre Geim**
University of Manchester
Web of Science Researcher ID: J-7888-2012

Topics (10): Graphene | Heterojunction | Magnetic field | Quantum Hall effect | Electron | Two-dimensional semiconductor | Magnetoresistance | Superc

Researcher analysis ⓘ : Author Summary | Co-author visualization

KN **Kostya S Novoselov**
National University of Singapore
Web of Science Researcher ID: G-9581-2014

Topics (10): Graphene | Heterojunction | Single-layer materials | Two-dimensional semiconductor | Raman spectroscopy | Boron nitride | Graphite oxide

Researcher analysis ⓘ : Author Summary | Co-author visualization

SM **Sergey V Morozov**
Russian Academy of Sciences
Web of Science Researcher ID: H-3171-2014

Topics (10): Graphene | Heterojunction | Boron nitride | Quantum Hall effect | Bilayer graphene | Electron | Electron mobility | Ferromagnetism | Gaas

Researcher analysis ⓘ : Author Summary | Co-author visualization

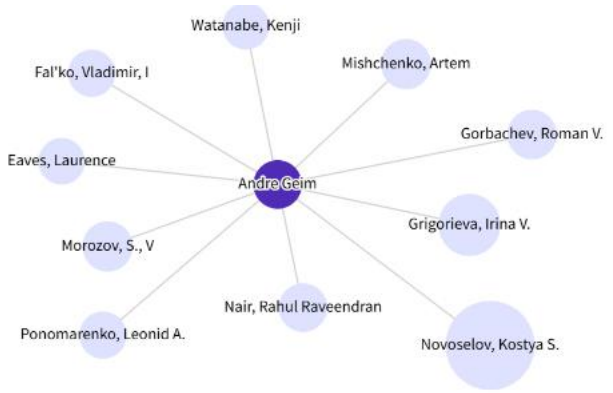
Researcher analysis ⓘ : **Author Summary** | **Co-author visualization**

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.



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石墨烯在能源存储中的应用研究

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源

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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概要

概览

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 realness 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.

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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 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[1–3], 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[4–6], 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' material[7] 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 ago[7,8] — and especially when the follow-up experiments[9,10] 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 temperature[13]. The argument was later extended by Mermin[14] 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 lattices[15,16]. 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 graphene[7] and other free-standing 2D atomic crystals (for example, single-layer boron nitride and half-layer BSCCO)[8]. These crystals could be obtained on top of non-crystalline substrates[8–10], in liquid suspension[17,7] and as suspended membranes[18].

Importantly, the 2D crystals were found not only to be continuous but to exhibit high crystal quality[7–9,17,18]. The latter is most obvious for the case of graphene, in which charge carriers can travel thousands of interatomic distances without scattering[7,10]. 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 mm) and strong interatomic bonds ensure that thermal fluctuations cannot lead to the generation of dislocations or other crystal defects even at elevated temperature[13,14]. A complementary viewpoint is that the extracted 2D crystals become intrinsically stable by gentle crumpling in the third dimension[14,19] (for an artist's impression of the crumpling, see the cover of this issue). Such 3D warping (observed on a lateral scale of ~10 nm)[18] 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 energy[18].

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

Research Assistant

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.

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. **Nano-micro letters** 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 Hogskola (Sweden) ProQuest Dissertations & Theses, 2022. 30214279.
- Study of Novel Electronic Materials by Midinfrared and Terahertz Optical Hall Effect
  Armakavicius, Nerijus. Linkopings Universitet (Sweden) ProQuest Dissertations & Theses, 2017. 31248738.
- Free Charge Carrier Properties in Group III Nitrides and Graphene Studied by THz-to-MIR
  Armakavicius, Nerijus. Linkopings 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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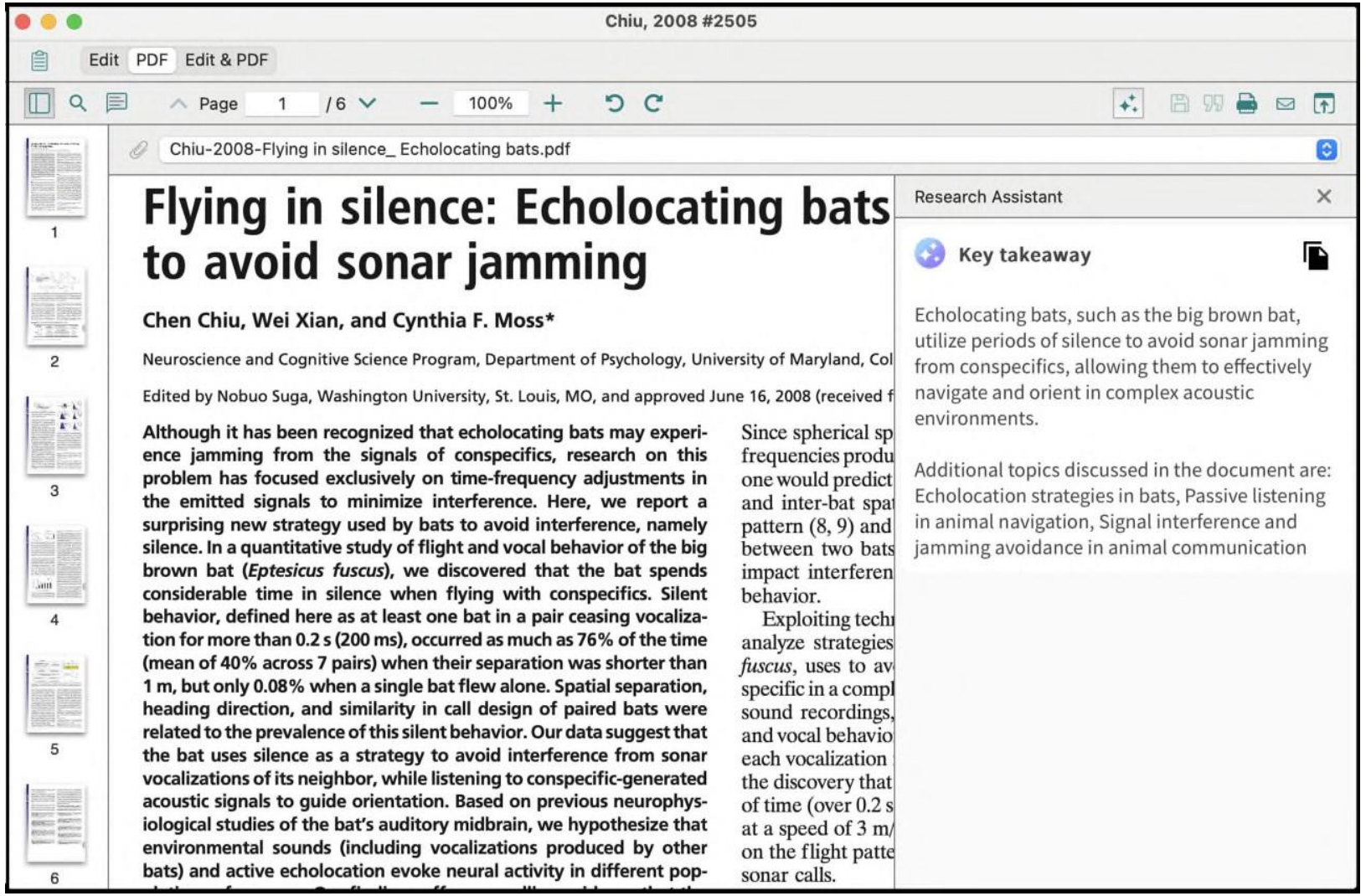

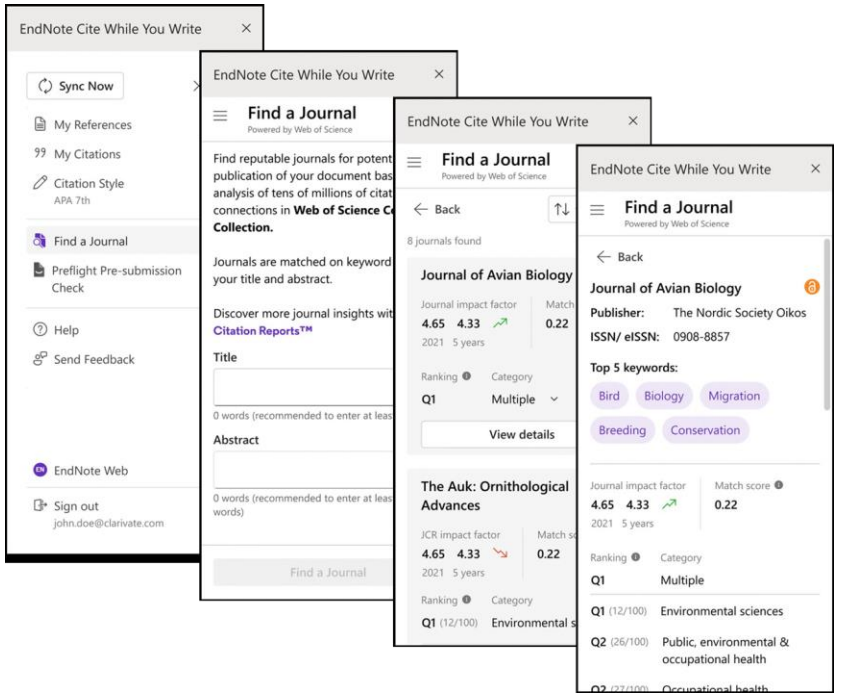

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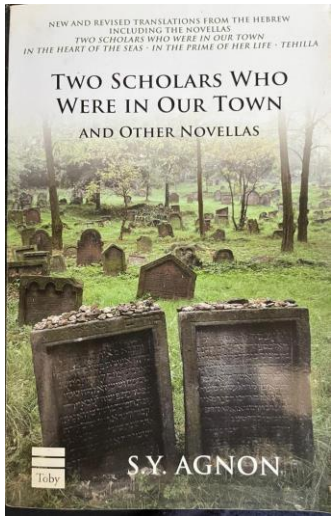

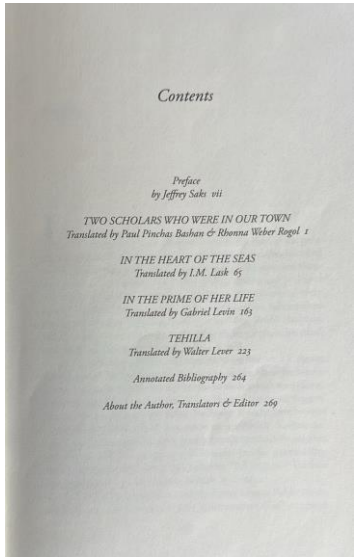

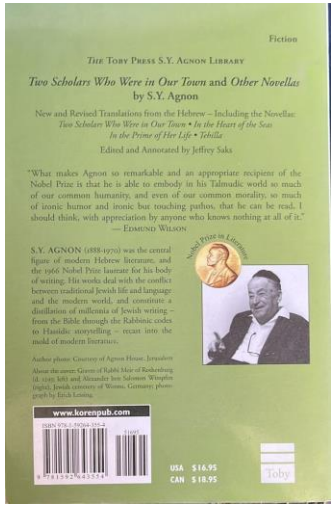

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020			$$a 9781592643554
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100	1		$$a Agnon, S.Y. $$d 1887-1970
245	1	0	$$a Two scholars who were in our town and other novellas $$c S.Y. Agnon
264		1	$$a Jerusalem $$b Toby Press
336			$$a text $$b txt $$2 rdacontent
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338			$$a volume $$b nc $$2 rdacarrier
490	0		$$a The Toby Press S.Y. Agnon Library
500			$$a New and revised translations from the Hebrew including the novellas: Two Scholars Who Were in Our Town, In the Heart of the Seas, In the Prime of Her Life, Tehilla.
505	0		$$a Preface / Jeffrey Saks -- Two Scholars Who Were in Our Town / Paul Pinchas Bashan & Rhonna Weber Rogol -- In the Heart of the Seas / I.M. Lask -- In the Prime of Her Life / Gabriel Levin -- Tehilla / Walter Lever -- Annotated Bibliography -- About the Author, Translators & Editor
520			$$a Publisher description: "What makes Agnon so remarkable and an appropriate recipient of the Nobel Prize is that he is able to embody in his Talmudic world so much of our common humanity, and even of our common morality, so much of ironic humor and ironic but touching pathos, that he can be read, I should think, with appreciation by anyone who knows nothing at all of it." -- Edmund Wilson S.Y. Agnon (1888-1970) was the central figure of modern Hebrew literature, and the 1966 Nobel Prize laureate for his body of writing. His works deal with the conflict between traditional Jewish life and language and the modern world, and constitute a distillation of millennia of Jewish writing -- from the Bible through the Rabbinic codes to Hassidic storytelling -- recast into the mold of modern literature. $$7 Generated by AI
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655		7	$$a Novellas $$2 lcgft
700	1		$$a Saks, Jeffrey $$e editor
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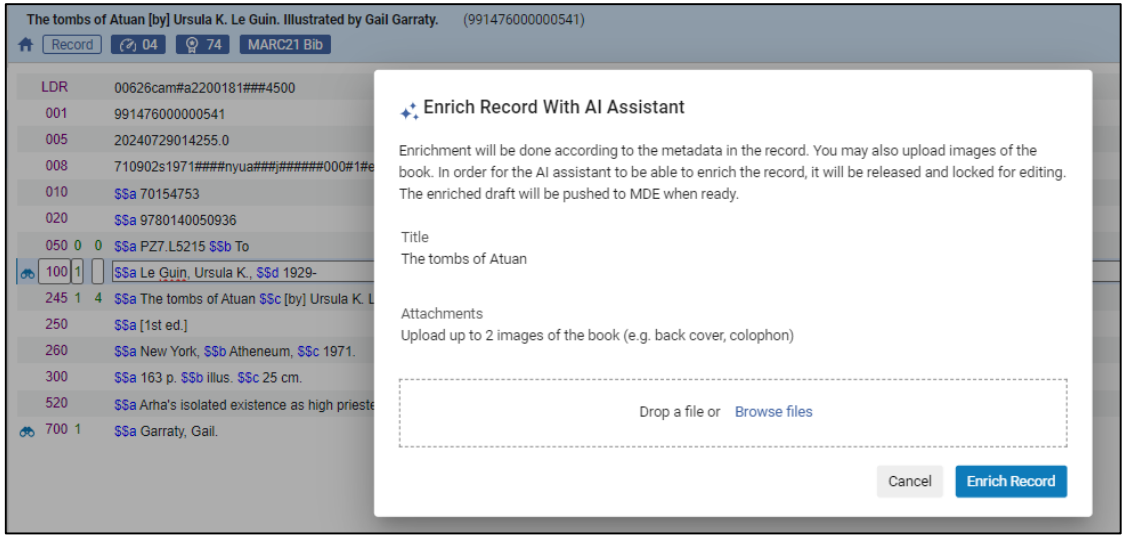

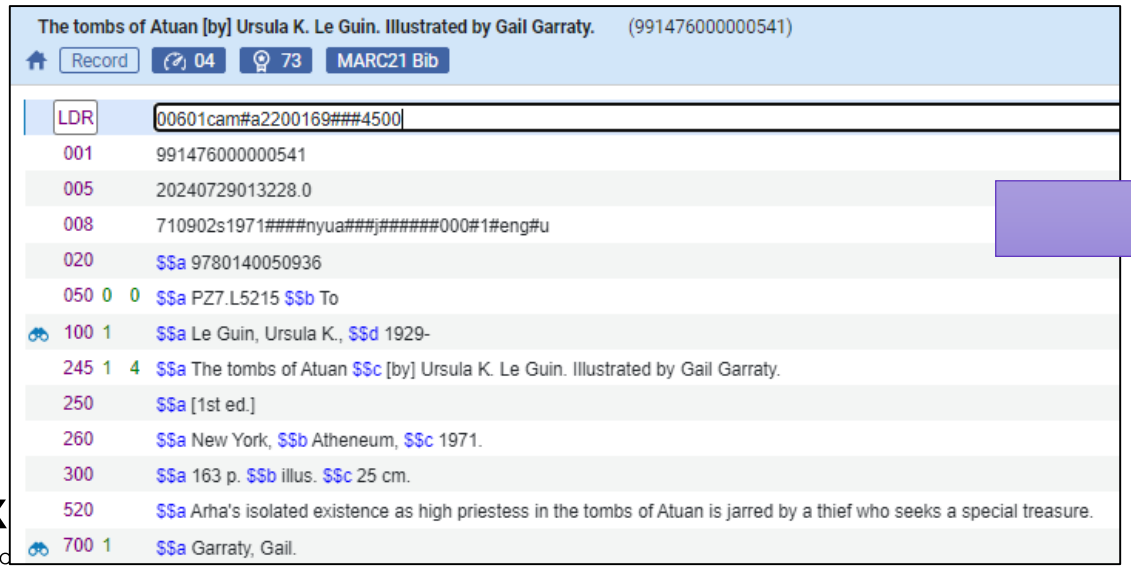

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- http://rambam.nli.org.il/
- https://www.acpl.lib.in.us/
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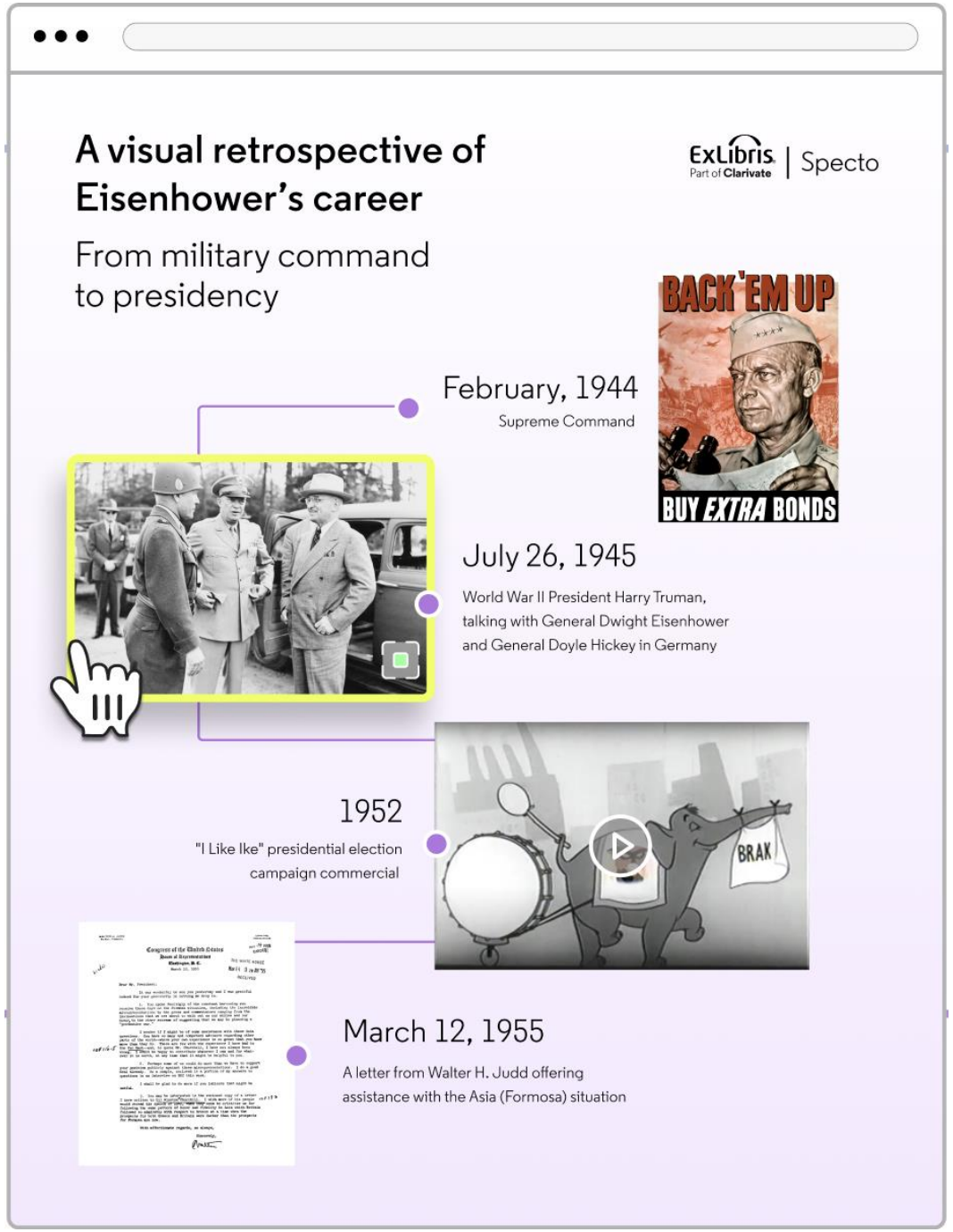

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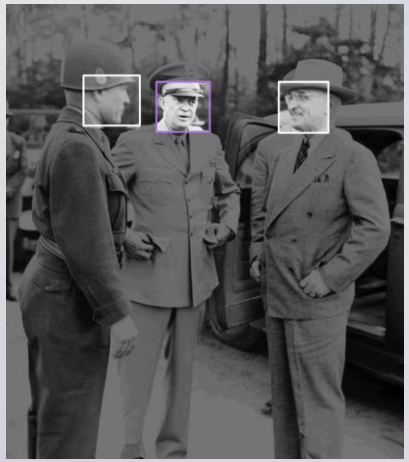

Title:
President Truman with Generals Eisenhower and Hickey during WWII

Date:

- Truman, Harry S., 1884-1972
- Eisenhower, Dwight D. (Dwight David), 1890-1969
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- Presidents--United States--History--20th century
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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:** Harry Truman
- **Person:** Dwight D. Eisenhower
- **Person:** Doyle O. Hickey
- **Period:** World War ||
- **Location:** Germany

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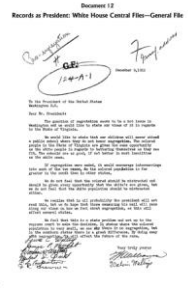

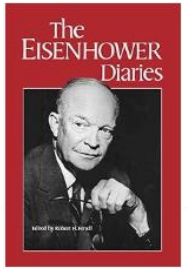

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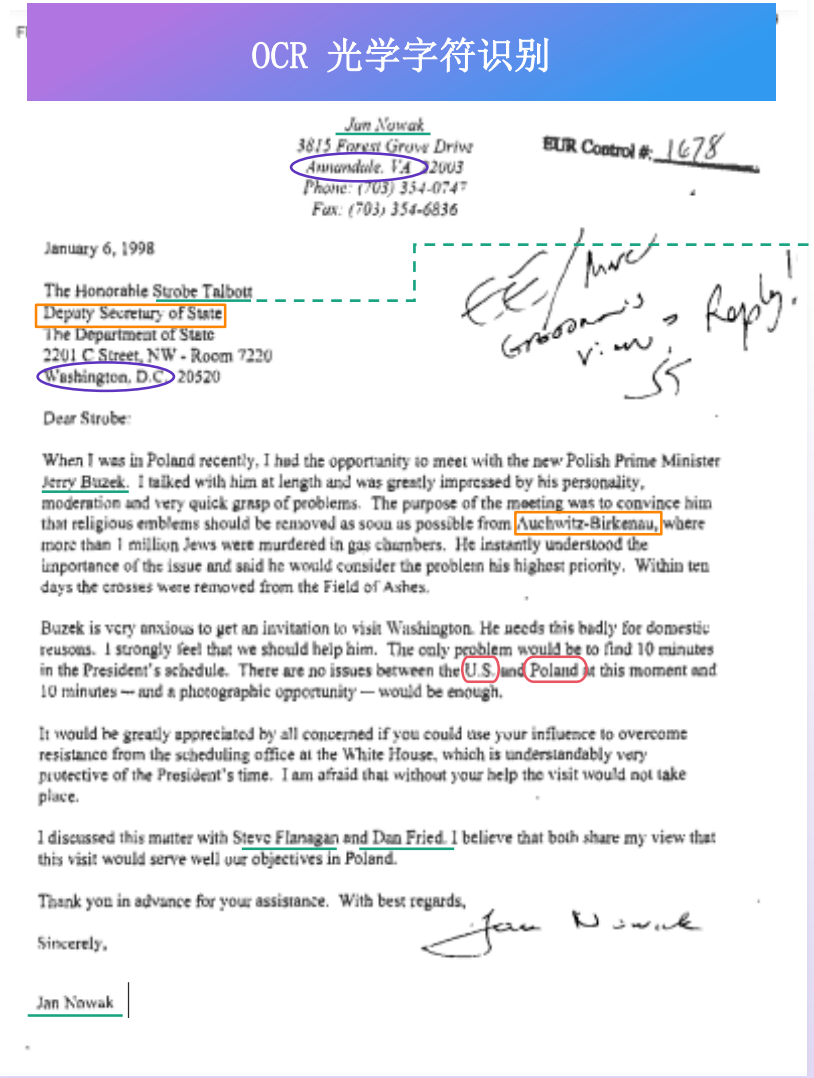

Jan Nowak
3815 Forest Grove Drive
Annandale, VA 2003
Phone: (703) 354-0747
Fax: (703) 354-6836

EUR Control #: 1678

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 Auchwitz-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

NER 命名实体识别

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

- The Department of State
- Auschwitz-Birkenau (Contextual reference)

Cities

- Annandale, VA (Address of sender)
- Washington, D.C. (Location of the Department of State)

Countries

- United States (Country of recipient and referenced for visit)
- Poland (Country of the Polish Prime Minister and context)

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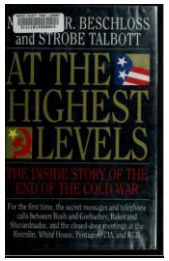

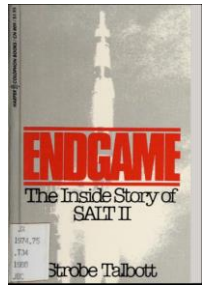

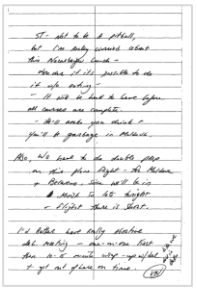

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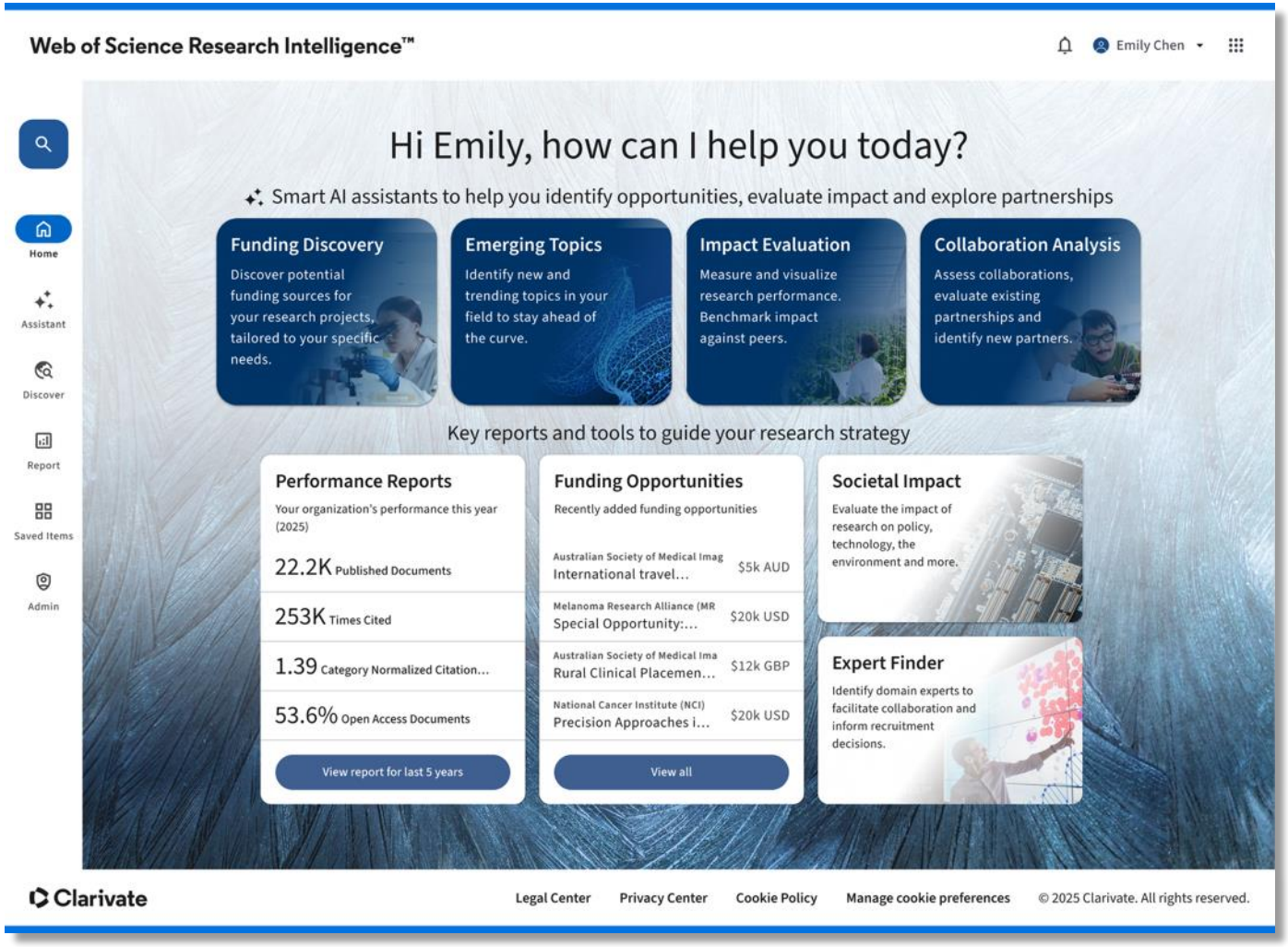

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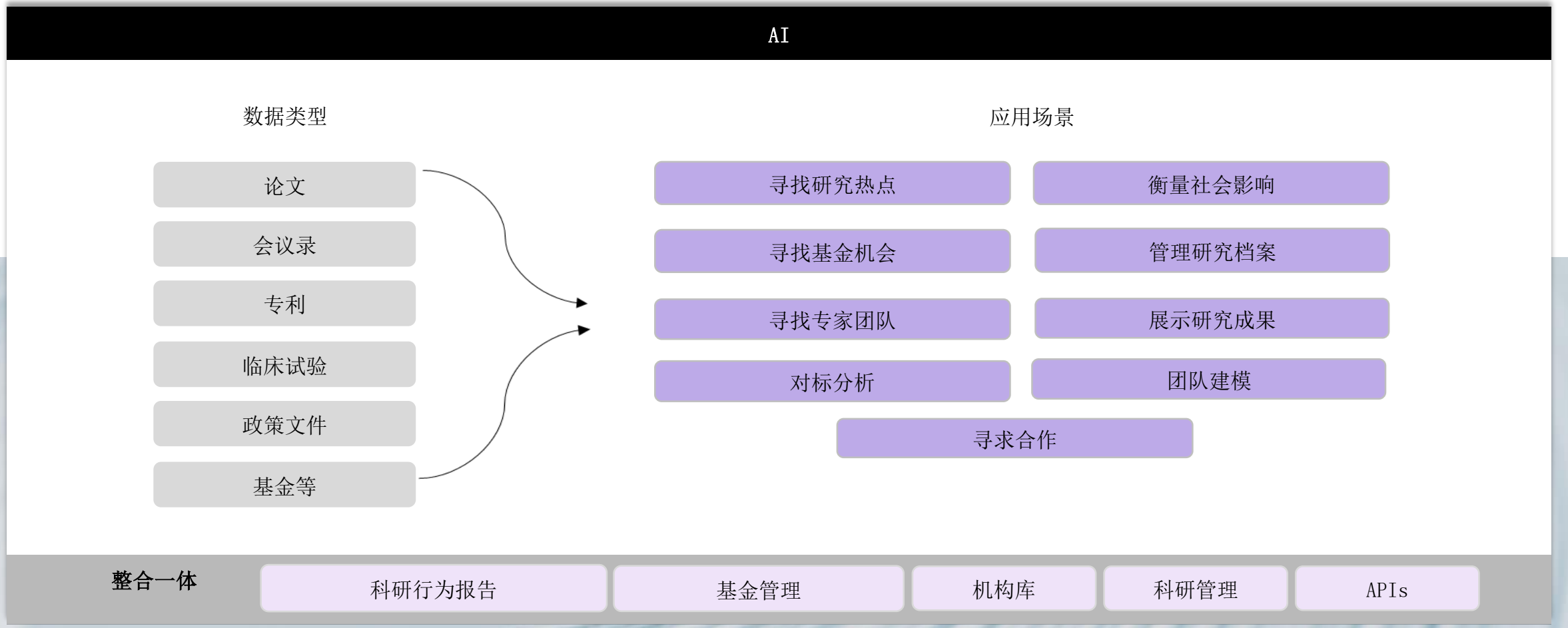

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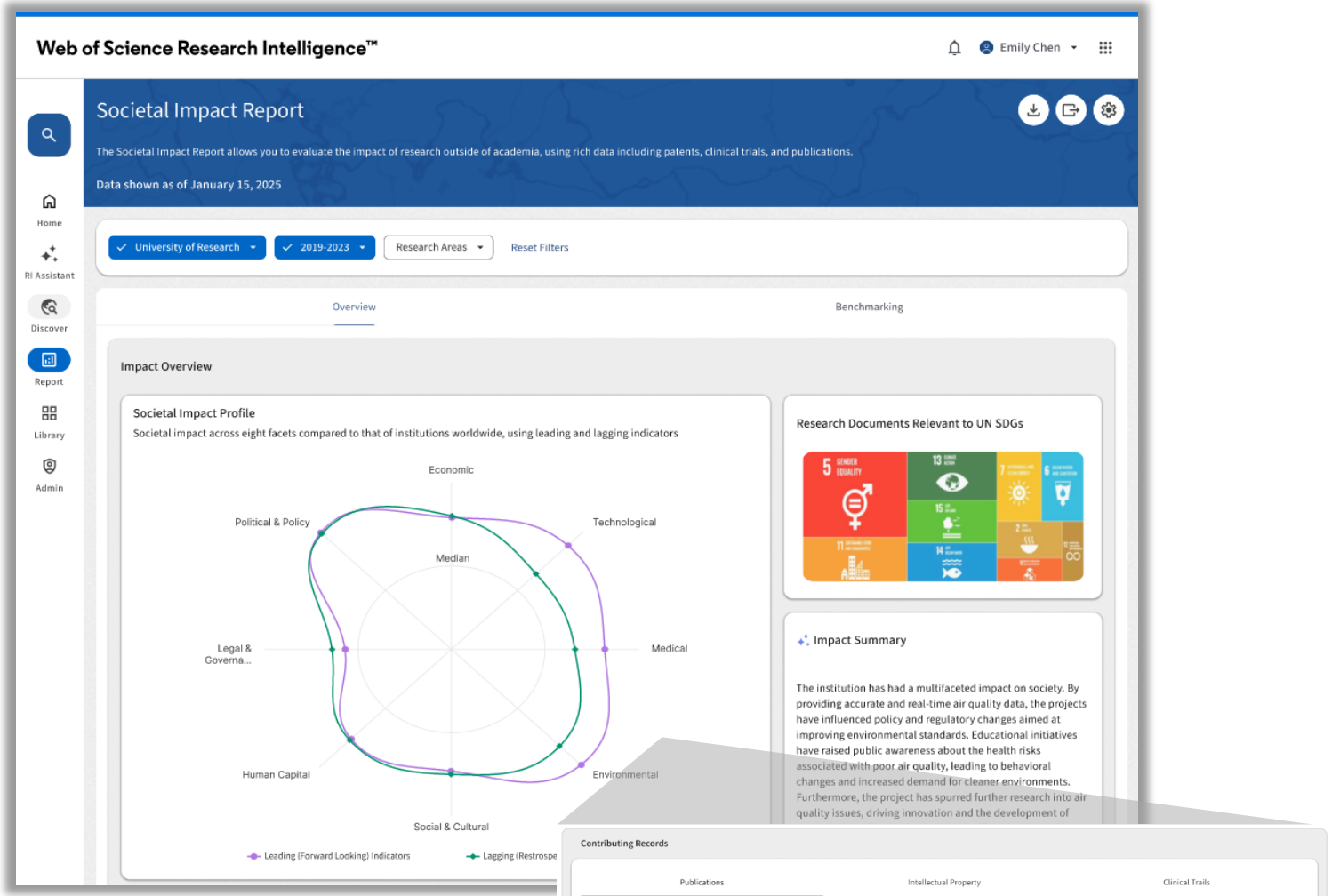

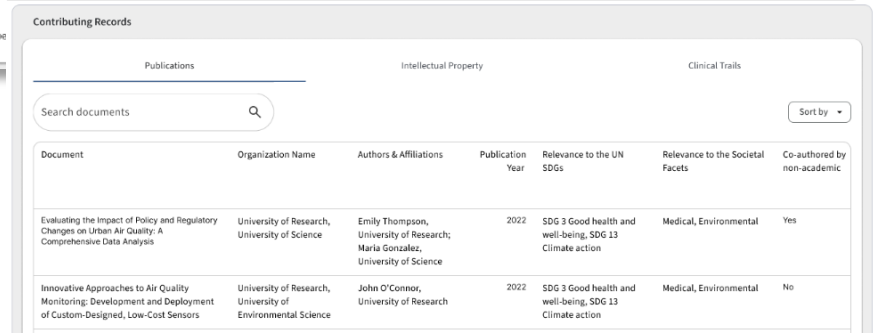

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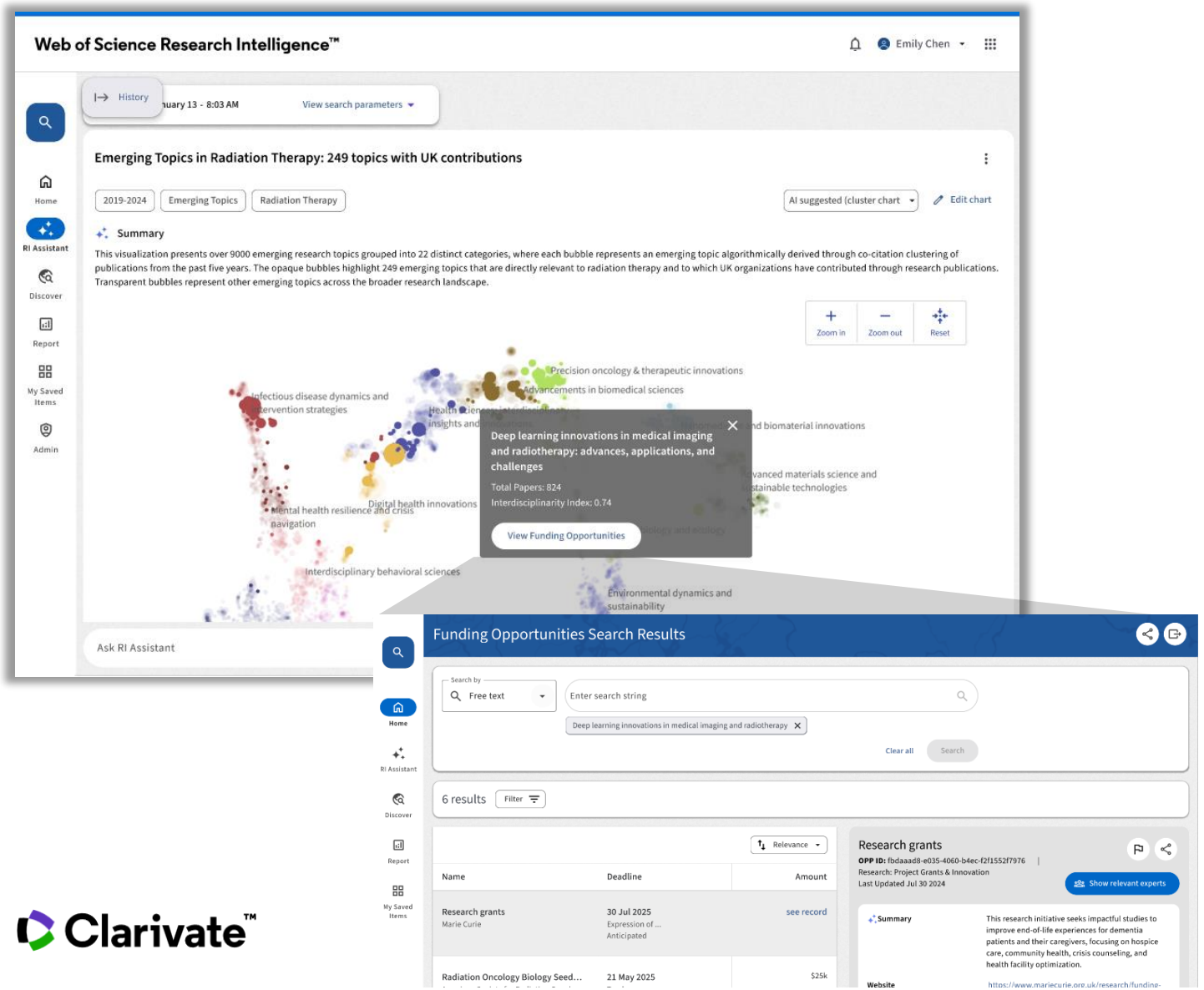

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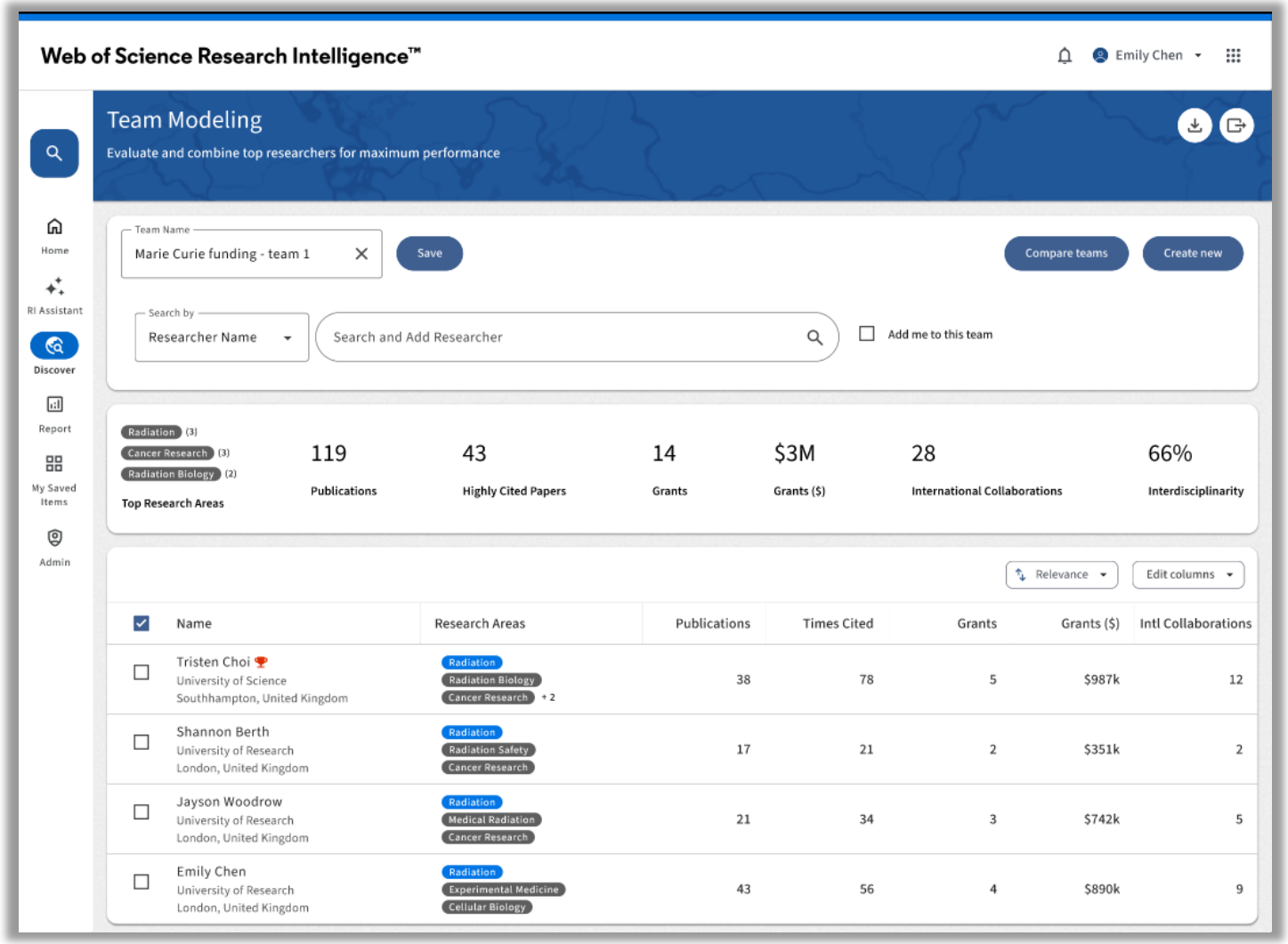

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Building stronger research teams

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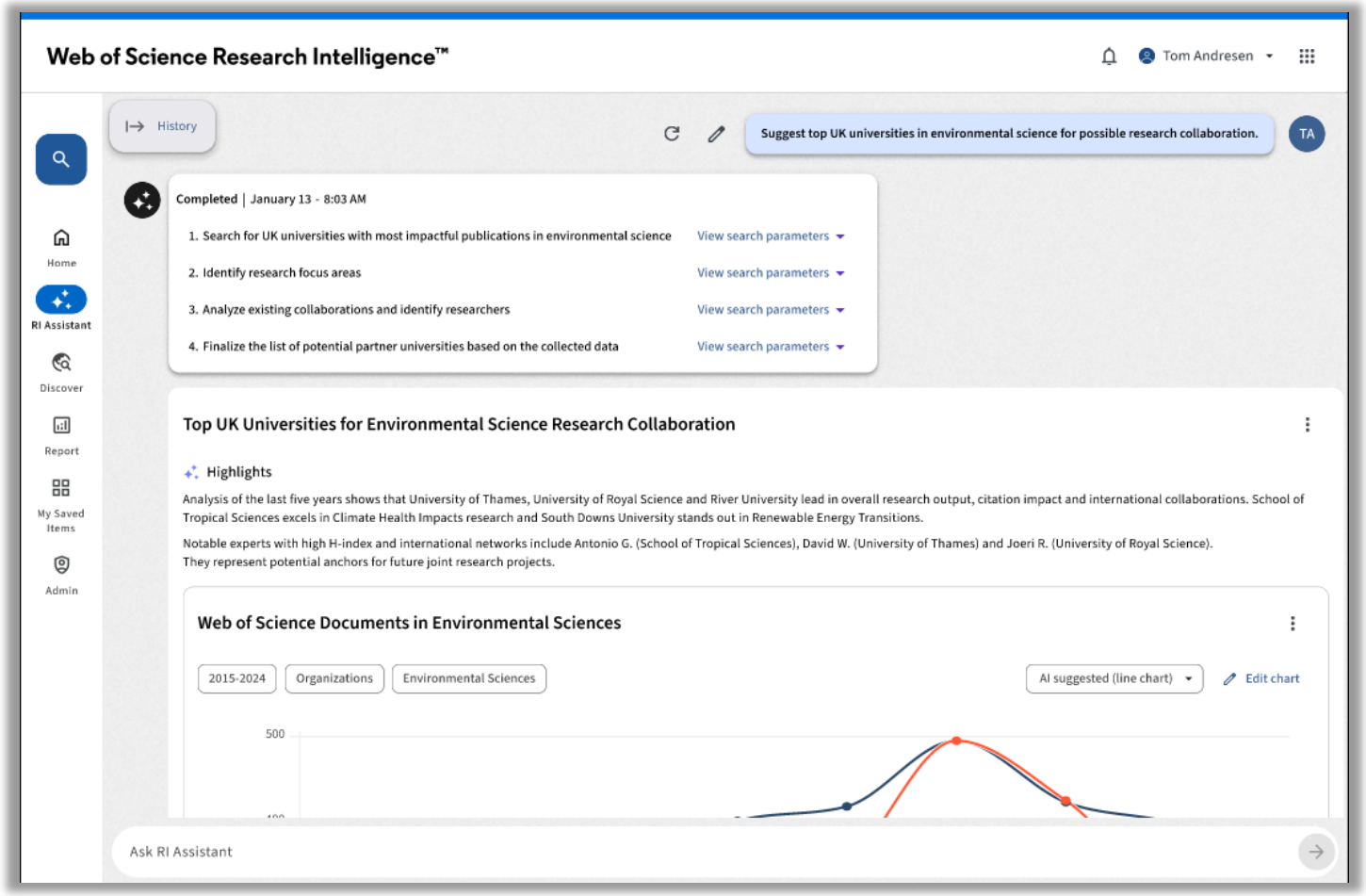
AI驱动的会话分析



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

Clarivate™

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™

Clarivate学术 AI聚焦于:

研究助理
AI驱动的研究&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（202

Summon
已发布（2025年3月）

Ebook Central
2025年4月

EndNote
2025年Q2)

分析助理
全新的方式使用数据并洞察研究

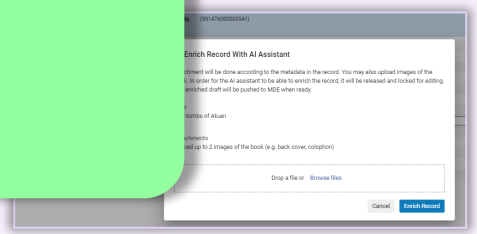
Web of Science Research Intelligence
2025年8月开始开发合作者版

TDM Studio (LLM access)
Beta 版发布于 2024年10月

编目助理
提升效率并优化发现能力

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



Clarivate 学术AI平台

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

系统使用助理
提升工作效率

Knowledge Assistant
已发布（2024年9月）

关注官方平台，第一时间获取最新资讯！

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谢谢大家

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