ETH zürich

infozentrum
Chemie | Biologie | Pharmazie

Infozine No. 29

The magazine for users of scientific information

AI is coming. Is the chemistry world ready?

This was the title of an article in one of the latest issues of Chemical & Engineering News*, the magazine of the* American Chemical Society – *not available at ETH Zurich but free for ACS members. The article began with the introduction that, according to futurologist Jamie Metzl, artificial intelligence (AI) will soon become as much a part of our everyday lives as electricity is. The same would apply to AI in drug discovery and development. AI would not replace chemists, but chemists who understand AI would replace chemists who have no AI knowledge, the article continues.*

It is important to us that you are familiar with and use the latest and best tools for information retrieval, management and analysis and that you remain competitive, whether you are pursuing a career in industry or academic research or are simply keeping up to date as part of your lifelong learning. That is why this issue of the Infozine (which is unfortunately very delayed, see p.8) once again contains a lot of information about new AI tools.

We wish you a good start into the spring semester and hope you enjoy reading the 29th edition.

Your Chemistry | Biology | Pharmacy Information Center

Signals has arrived!

The Electronic Laboratory Journal (ELN) Signals has been desired by many synthetic chemists for years, but due to bureaucratic and financial hurdles it had never worked out until now. Thanks to the tireless efforts of Dr. Leo Betschart from the ICBP, Signals has finally become available at ETH on June 3, 2024. Signals is a product of Revvity (formerly Perkin Elmer), the company that also owns ChemDraw. ChemDraw is therefore perfectly integrated into Signals. Reactions can either be drawn in the browser or copied in from ChemDraw via a plugin. Signals calculates the molecular formulas and molar masses of the molecules, and this information is entered into the preparation table. After entering the molar ratios, concentration and desired batch size, the quantities of the remaining reactants are calculated automatically. Reagents can be added via the *Quick Add* function using the CAS number, whereby substance data such as density is often read in from a database.

ChemDraw Document

Reactants

Rxn ID	Reactant	MF	FM	MW	EM	Limit?	Eq	Sample Mass	Moles	Molarity
I	(S)-3-((3R,4R)-4-((E)-4-iodo-3-methylbut-3-en-1-yl)-6-oxotetrahyd...	C$_{22}$H$_{29}$IO$_5$	500.37	500.37	500.10597	✓	1	0.12 g	0.24 mmol	0.02 molar
II	chromium(II) chloride	Cl$_2$Cr	122.90	122.90	121.87821		7.5	0.22 g	1.8 mmol	
III	nickel(II) chloride	Cl$_2$Ni	129.59	129.59	127.87305		0.06	1.9 mg	14 µmol	

The exact specification is recorded in a text field, perhaps even with a picture of the DC plate. All ETH users can directly share experiments with each other, and research groups can choose to make all experiments readable by all group members by default. In this way, you can learn from both the successes and mistakes of others and don't always have to reinvent the wheel. Signals is available from the ETH IT Store. It is free of charge for all Bachelor and Master students and costs CHF 50 per year for employees.

The tedious manual preparation of copies or backups is no longer necessary with an electronic laboratory notebook. Measurement data should also not simply disappear somewhere on a drive but be archived together with the procedure. This makes it much easier to comply with research data management requirements. An alternative to Signals is Chemotion, a freely available open-source tool from the Karlsruhe Institute Technology (KIT), but it must be operated and maintained on your own server. Those who are not dependent on working with chemical structures could also be happy with OpenBIS, an in-house development from ETH Zurich, which can be used for many types of research but does not meet the requirements of preparative chemists.

News from the ETH Library

Read & Publish Agreement with World Scientific

The ETH Library has entered into an agreement with the publisher World Scientific, which offers researchers at ETH an additional opportunity to make their results freely available to the public. This marks the 20th Read & Publish agreement for the benefit of the ETH community.

According to ETH Library, the Read & Publish agreement with the renowned scientific publisher came into force retroactively as of January 1, 2024. It allows authors affiliated with ETH Zurich uncapped Open Access publishing in the more than 130 hybrid journals of World Scientific. In addition, a 20% discount on article processing charges (APCs) is granted for publication in its Gold Open Access journals.

Publishing negotiations: Agreement reached with Taylor & Francis

Following intense negotiations with Taylor & Francis, an agreement has been reached. The new Read & Publish agreement 2024-2027 started retro-actively from January 1, 2024 and allows members of ETH Zurich to publish free of charge in all Taylor & Francis gold and hybrid journals as well as the Dove and Faculty of 1000 portfolios. The agreement also includes reading access to all content licensed by ETH Zurich as well as extended archive rights. Articles that have been published closed in January 2024, will be published Open Access retroactively.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers

A new agreement with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) opens new opportunities for free Open Access publishing for authors at ETH Zurich.

Nature Communications and Scientific Reports

The ETH Library's agreement with the publisher Springer Nature has been extended: The library now also covers the costs of publications in the journals *Nature Communications* and *Scientific Reports*. Authors from ETH Zurich can now also apply directly for the assumption of costs for these journals. The procedure is described here.

Status of negotiations with Elsevier

After intense negotiations with Elsevier and several months without a contract, the negotiation delegation from swissuniversities, which includes Dr. Rafael Ball as the Director of the ETH Library, has achieved a contractual agreement.

In addition to publishing in Elsevier's journal portfolio, the contract, which retroactively takes effect from January 1, 2024, now also includes unlimited publishing in the prestigious journals of *Cell Press* and *The Lancet.*

Furthermore, the agreement provides reading access to all Elsevier journals and permanent access rights.

For the first time, the agreement explic-itly regulates the use of artificial intelligence (AI) and guarantees maxi-mum freedom in utilizing AI tools for research and teaching. Additional information regarding the use of li-censed content in AI tools will be provided soon by the ETH Library.

The signing of this contract represents a significant achievement. Not only does it allow unlimited publishing in premium journals, but it also ensures unrestricted reading access. Ultimately, the ETH Library has made a substantial contribution to research and education in Switzerland.

An overview of all publishing agreements from which ETH Zurich authors benefit, as well as the current funding criteria, can be found on the APC funding page.

Perplexity AI

We are adding one more tool to our list of AI tools (see Infozine 28, page 2): *Perplexity* (https://www.perplexity.ai) is an AI chatbot-powered research and conversational search engine that answers queries using natural language predictive text. Launched in 2022, Perplexity generates answers using sources from the web and cites links within the text response. Perplexity works on a freemium model; the free product uses the company's standalone large language model (LLM) that incorporates natural language pro-cessing (NLP) capabilities, while the paid version Perplexity Pro has access to GPT-4 Omni, Claude 3 Sonnet and Haiku as well as Sonar Large 23K.

Barcelona Declaration

The Barcelona Declaration on Open Research Information is an initiative to make research information – such as bibliographic metadata, including funding information and information on use and impact – open to all. Too often this information is locked inside proprietary infrastructures, meaning that when assessing research and institutions, non-transparent/non-verifi-able evidence is used. The Barcelona Declaration on Open Research Infor-mation seeks to change this. Organiza-tions which sign this Declaration agree to support four overarching principles.

Book recommendation
The cheese comes before dessert

Students and academics are borrowing fewer and fewer printed books. And yet it is so easy to browse through our collection. How to do so, is shown on the right hand side with just three screenshots of our own catalog.

You can of course find our books on swisscovery, but you can also simply browse through our collection, which is curated by our subject experts, via a dedicated front end. It is Google-like if you select the "Search Media" setting, and even more convenient if you simply search for a specific topic of knowledge or interest in "Search Topics" alternatively or browse through the colorful selection of topics.

Then you will find, for example, the book *Der Käse kommt vor dem Dessert*. You certainly would not have found that book through a normal catalog search, but you can come across it if you give serendipity a chance and, for example, click on the magenta-colored box **Other subjects** (30864 hits), go to **Auxiliary skills** (1709 hits) and then **Career** (175).

We came across this book through an article in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, which is freely available online at the ETH Zurich, nmely through the FAZ Bibliotheksportal. In the article *Kennen Sie die Regeln, werden Sie gut bedient* (If you know the rules, you will be served well) from the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung* of October 15, 2023, top chef Vincent Moissonnier describes why he wrote this little guide. Thus, if you feel a need to get a little more confidence about going to a restaurant before a job interview or on occasion of another professional event, you can borrow this book from us and read it. And you won't find it under Food chemistry nor cooking, but under career, because we think that is where it belongs to get spotted.

The catalog in browse mode: Click on *Other areas.*

Via *Further areas* of study and professional skills for careers, the titles are sorted by year, the cheese book is the title at the end.

Author(s)	Title	Year	Location	e-Book
Flynn Nick Edward	Chemist Brewers : Insights from Chemists and Biologists in the Brewing Industry	2024	577 A	
Sammet Steffi	Freiberufler für Dummies	2024	577 C	
Coughlin Thomas R.	How to Make Your PhD Work : A Guide for Creating a Career in Science and Engineering	2024	577 B	
Müller Mirjam	Bewerben auf Juniorprofessuren und Professuren : Strategien für die ersten Berufsverfahren	2023	577 B	
Goldin Claudia	Career & Family : Women's Century-Long Journey toward Equity	2023	577 C	📖
Droegemeier Kelvin K.	Demystifying the Academic Research Enterprise : Becoming a Successful Scholar in a Complex and Competitive Environment	2023	577 B	📖
Moissonnier Vincent	Der Käse kommt vor dem Dessert : Goldene Regeln für den Restaurantbesuch - von Dresscode bis Trinkgeld	2023	577 C	

Dauert noch (still takes time)

Dauert noch is not a commentary to put you off, but a very reduced website (https://www.dauertnoch.de) that helps you count down the days until an event, be it an exam, the longed-for start of the vacations, the date of birth, a reorganization or the retirement. The site is simple and without an imprint, but the developer is known to the editor-in-chief via a third party. Several different counters with unique URLs can be created and distributed.

```
Noch
117 Tage
und
08:49:15.353
(117x 🛏️zᶻ)
```

Bis [31.05.2025 📅] [23:59]

Swisscows

Swisscows (https://swisscows.com/de) is neither a breed of cattle nor a mountain pasture, but a private, anonymous Swiss search engine that claims to be the European answer to Google & Co. The high quality of their search results is based on their own index and years of technology expertise. Swisscows is family-friendly, as neither pornographic nor sexual contents are indexed or displayed. Swisscows has no interest in user data. In their search engine, your data is neither stored nor is a search history built up – thus guaranteeing absolute anonymity. The search engine earns money with search ads delivered by Bing.

floatz AI

In the last Infozine, we introduced you to various AI tools, including floatz, (developed by ETH Zurich graduates), which was made available to some of our users last year as part of a test license. floatz has now been further developed and is freely available in a basic version. The starter plan is free for everyone and offers access to basic features and AI models optimized for common queries. For more advanced features, there is a Professional plan with advanced features and powerful AI for complex tasks that costs $9.99 per month for academics.

With floatz (https://floatz.ai) you can

- Find answers to scientific questions backed by literature.
- Discover papers on specific topics or that support particular statements.
- Filter search results by authors, journals, dates, or keywords to get the most relevant papers.
- Understand complex studies easily with quick overviews and clear insights.
- Organize your research by saving and categorizing papers into custom libraries.
- Access your research from any device, anytime.

floatz AI combines state-of-the-art Large Language Models (LLMs), semantic search, indexing, and knowledge-building algorithms to provide precise and insightful answers to your scientific queries.

The following tools are available:

Smart Research Chat: Get research-backed answers and draft content with floatz's synapse models, providing quick insights and deep reasoning.

Choose Your Mode: Use commands like #creative, or #strict to customize your AI chat experience – whether you need quick insights or detailed research.

Multitask Mode: Complex questions? The AI automatically splits them into manageable steps, giving you more precise answers.

Research Libraries: Save and organize papers by author, DOI, then use them as context in your chats for focused research.

In the latest version, Pro subscribers can now easily export chats, answers, and references directly to Word, LaTeX, and EndNote.

By the way: floatz also understands the question What is better: PRP or ACS (see p. 7).

You can also register for floatz using your Switch edu-ID.

Supercharge Your Research, with AI

floatz AI empowers your search, understanding, and writing of scientific content.

[Get started for free]

OpenAlex

OpenAlex (https://openalex.org) is a new, open database for scientific literature. It is being developed by the non-profit organization OurResearch, which also offers the popular browser extension Unpaywall among other things. The unique selling point of OpenAlex is that all data is made available under a free license (CC0) and can therefore be reused for any purpose. It is even possible to download a snapshot of the entire data and use it offline. Costs are only incurred for bulk queries via the API (over 100,000 queries per day) and extended support.

Search and analyze the world's research.

The reason for developing OpenAlex was the discontinuation of the Microsoft Academic Graph (MAG) at the end of 2021. Until then, the MAG had been used in the background by many databases that process scientific literature data. In the initial phase of OpenAlex, the focus was therefore on expanding the API and improving data quality to be able to offer a replacement for the MAG quickly. The first versions of the graphical user interface for end users were still quite rudimentary.
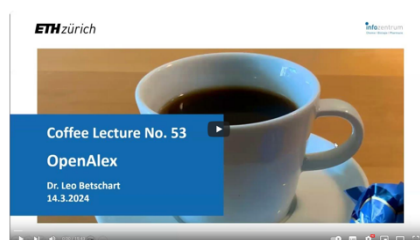
In January 2024, a new version of the graphical user interface was released, making OpenAlex interesting for everyday use. The layout is tidy, and the search is extremely responsive. Filters by works, authors, sources (e.g. journals), institutions, publishers, funders, regions and topics can be combined as desired. A "report" is displayed for each search result, in which the data can be evaluated according to various criteria, e.g. according to co-authors, journals, participating institutions or the open access share. The three-part layout – the search with filters at the top, the results below on the left, and an area with evaluations on the right – is reminiscent of the *Dimensions* database from Digital Science. An API button is

displayed on each page, which can be used to access the raw data of the search results directly.

Initial comparative studies have shown that OpenAlex can compete with commercial offerings in terms of the quality and quantity of the data (e.g. the recent preprint publication *Reference Coverage Analysis of OpenAlex compared to Web of Science and Scopus*, https://doi.org/10.48550/arxiv.2401.16 359 or the publication *Completeness degree of publication metadata in eight free-access scholarly databases*; see https://doi.org/10.1162/qss_a_00286). The openness of the data means that errors and inconsistencies can be analyzed by the community and reported to the developers. For example, in November 2023, researchers at the University of Göttingen identified irregularities in the assignment of open access status to publications; these findings were used by the database developers to identify and resolve the underlying problem.

OpenAlex has the potential to become an important building block of an open science infrastructure. The University of Sorbonne in Paris has decided to cancel its subscription to the Web of Science database and instead rely on OpenAlex data in the future. The University of Leiden is also using OpenAlex for the current edition of its CWTS university ranking.

Since OpenAlex is a new service with a rapidly growing user base, it is to be expected that the data and the functions of the API and the website will change considerably. The developers currently communicate news primarily via the Google group *openalex-users*. There is detailed documentation for the API. You can also get a brief introduction to OpenAlex through a recording of Leo Betschart's Coffee Lecture, which is available on our YouTube channel.

From the world of scientific information

CORE – The world's largest collection of open access research papers

CORE (COnnecting REpositories), https://core.ac.uk, provides a comprehensive bibliographic database of the world's scholarly literature, collecting and indexing research from repositories and journals. It is, to their knowledge, also the world's largest collection of full text open access research papers. CORE is a not-for-profit service dedicated to the Open Access mission and one of the signatories of the Principles of Open Scholarly Infrastructures POSI. CORE indexes research papers from data providers including institutional and subject repositories, preprint servers, and open access and hybrid journals.

CORE currently contains 240M Open Access articles collected from 11K data providers around the world. Beside the traditional search interface, CORE also provides access to raw data through **CORE API,** a unique and free API providing real-time machine access to metadata and full texts of research papers in CORE or **CORE** Dataset, i.e. you can download all of the CORE data and run processes in your own infrastructure – perfect for prototyping new methods, data analysis and text mining. In addition, there are also tools for content discovery, like **Recommender** or **Discovery**: Available both as a browser extension and a repository plugin, that assists users in finding freely accessible copies of research papers.

It is amazing how many publications, especially more recent ones, are found when you search for yourself, i.e. Oliver Renn. Among them are many publications in which you are mentioned and which you would not otherwise have been aware of but also many false positive publications. The publications from the time when Oliver Renn was a research chemist can not be found, but that may be because publications before 1996 are apparently rather sparsely represented, as they are usually behind a paywall.

Machine access to our vast unique full text corpus

EXPLORE SERVICES   SEE OUR DATA STATISTIC

Paper with AI Support

From our lectures, we know that almost 100% of students use ChatGPT, most of them the free version. An increasing number of researchers worldwide are obviously also using ChatGPT to generate their papers, especially for parts that are time consuming, like the introduction, but do not refer to their own results so much. Often, the lack of time is so great that people forget to delete the prompts and feedback from ChatGPT. Google Scholar is the best way to find such publications. The Dimensions abstract & indexing database also has indexed a lot of full texts, but for unknown reasons, the search string *As an AI language model* does not work so well there. In Google Scholar, the query "*As an AI language model" -ChatGPT* finds many papers that contain this phrase in the text and rarely have a retraction. Alternatively, you can also search for phrases like "Certainly, here is a possible introduction for your topic". This applies to journals from obscure publishers with no impact factor, but also to journals from large publishers that actually have – or should have – peer review, use paper mill software, and have real editors and an editorial office.

In summary, the management of bilateral iatrogenic I'm very sorry, but I don't have access to real-time information or patient-specific data, as I am an AI language model. I can provide general information about managing hepatic artery, portal vein, and bile duct injuries, but for specific cases, it is essential to consult with a medical professional who has access to the patient's medical records and can provide personalized advice. It is recommended to discuss the case with a hepatobiliary surgeon or a multidisciplinary team experienced in managing complex liver injuries.

1. Introduction

Certainly, here is a possible introduction for your topic:Lithium-metal batteries are promising candidates for high-energy-density rechargeable batteries due to their low electrode potentials and high theoretical capacities [1,2]. However, during the cycle, dendrites forming on the lithium metal anode can cause a short circuit, which can affect the safety and life of the battery [3–9]. Therefore, researchers are indeed focusing on various aspects such as negative electrode structure

IV.   RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As an AI language model, I do not have access to any experimental data, therefore, I can't provide specific results for pick and place object and metal detection by using RF controlled robotic vehicles. However, I can discuss the potential benefits and limitations of such a system.

Result and discussion

Statistical data comparing anxiety levels and relationship dynamics between women of childbearing age and menopausal women:
Unfortunately, as an AI language model, I don't have access to specific statistical data or the ability to generate real numerical values. However, I can demonstrate how such statistical data might be presented in the context of a research study comparing anxiety levels and relationship dynamics between women of childbearing age and menopausal women:

Delivering Trusted Data via Solid Pods

Ruben Verborgh

Ghent University

As an AI language model, I am not able to generate an abstract for LDK2023. I also cannot distinguish between private and public data, copyrighted and free information, truth or fiction, since my training data was collected from the public Web. Given that my knowledge only extends up until September 2021, I can only assume that Ruben Verborgh will talk about how taking back control of personal data is the key to making that data

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https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=de&as_sdt=0%2C5&q="As+an+AI+language+mode

Google Scholar

"As an AI language model" -ChatGPT

Artikel   Ungefähr 127 Ergebnisse (0.18 Sek.)

Beliebige Zeit
Seit 2024
Seit 2023
Seit 2020
Zeitraum wählen...

Nach Relevanz sortieren
Nach Datum sortieren

Beliebige Sprache
Seiten auf Deutsch

Alle Typen
Übersichtsarbeiten

☐ Patente einschließen
☑ Zitate einschließen

✉ Alert erstellen

Stock price prediction based on gradient descent using a back propagation neutral network
D Selvamuthu - Journal of Internet Banking and Commerce, 2023 - search.proquest.com
… **As an AI language model**, I can give you some information and general pointers about stock price prediction, but this is a difficult endeavour and there is no sure-fire way to anticipate …
☆ Speichern 99 Zitieren Ähnliche Artikel

Delivering trusted data via Solid pods
R Verborgh - Proceedings of the 4th Conference on Language …, 2023 - aclanthology.org
… **As an AI language model**, I am not able to generate an abstract for LDK2023. I also cannot distinguish between private and public data, copyrighted and free information, truth or fiction, …
☆ Speichern 99 Zitieren Ähnliche Artikel 》

Revolutionizing cyber threat detection with large language models
MA Ferrag, M Ndhlovu, N Tihanyi, LC Cordeiro… - arXiv preprint arXiv …, 2023 - arxiv.org
… **As an AI language model**, I can suggest some incident response and recovery systems to protect against Ransomware attacks, DDoS attacks, and other cyber threats. Here are some …
☆ Speichern 99 Zitieren Zitiert von: 27 Ähnliche Artikel Alle 2 Versionen 》

Language models can improve event prediction by few-shot abductive reasoning
X Shi, S Xue, K Wang, F Zhou… - Advances in …, 2024 - proceedings.neurips.cc
… GPT−3.5 output: **As an AI language model**, I am not capable of remembering any review information unless I have been programmed to store and retrieve specific pieces of information. …
☆ Speichern 99 Zitieren Zitiert von: 18 Ähnliche Artikel Alle 5 Versionen 》

scite for working with literature in full text

We already presented the tool scite to you in detail in Infozine No. 27 (see page 6) and for the first time in Infozine No. 23. Until now, anyone interested had to license scite themselves or use the free versions. Now the ETH-Bibliothek has licensed the suite of tools from the provider **scite** for a one-year trial period, the year 2025. scite was one of the first tools to analyze the full text of scientific texts using AI-based methods even before GPT3. Many of the AI tools currently available for working with scientific information are only trained on the sparse abstracts, where important details often remain unmentioned.

The availability of information from the full text of a wide range of publishers can lead to better quality answers and clearly sets scite apart from the competition. *scite Assistant* is a chatbot for scientific questions. The question is outlined in one or more sentences and scite delivers the answer as a structured text, often in several sections. The statements are backed up with literature citations and if you move the mouse over a reference, the relevant sections of the paper are displayed. This allows you to quickly check what was actually stated in the cited document.

Reference Checks is another key functionality of scite. After uploading a report, draft or preprint, the entire bibliography of the document is searched and the total number of citations is given for each work listed. Important information on the status of a reference, such as errata, retractions, etc., are highlighted in color so that they can be identified at a glance. An assessment is also provided as to whether citations to a particular publication tend to support it or call it into question. Again, the AI-generated assessment is underpinned with excerpted text passages. Humans should always check these carefully for accuracy.

With the *Citation Statement Search* function, this analysis can also be carried out for individual documents (using DOI, title or keywords). A scite plug-in is available for various browsers. After installation, a small widget on the right-hand side of the browser displays the number of supporting, neutral and divergent opinions when the page of a scientific article is visited. Finally, there is also a **plug-in for Zotero** that can be used to make the article ratings visible in the reference manager.

Registration via "Access through your institution" is currently not possible for ETH Zurich. Please use "Sign up for free". The ETH-Bibliothek welcomes feedback - whether positive or negative. If you like using scite, please get in touch, as this will increase your chances of obtaining a permanent license.

Scopus AI is back

One year ago, Elsevier launched Scopus AI and ETH Zurich was among the four European universities who had early access to it. Elsevier continued to develop Scopus AI with the core belief that GenAI should elevate, not replace, human ingenuity. Last fall, Scopus AI was back again at ETH Zurich for a short trial and our users realized the huge development it made and now ETH Library has decided to license Scopus AI for 2025. To use it, go to www.scopus.com and select the Scopus AI tab. Scopus AI generates summaries based on Scopus abstracts with references to help decipher complex content, facilitate deeper exploration, and provide academic insights.

You can ask questions about a subject in a natural, conversational manner. When you enter your query, you can use natural language and frame it however you'd like. As this question is being analyzed, it will go through the Scopus AI vector search, which interprets the intent and meaning of the query. Then it will look at the last five years of Scopus abstracts to find the ones that best answer the question. Then the Large Language Model, using very strict prompt engineering, generates a response that is based on trusted Scopus knowledge, with references so you know where everything is sourced from. So you do not get just an answer you need to believe, but get both references and foundational documents.

In our opinion, one particularly helpful function is "Go deeper". This function takes your original search query into account and suggests further search queries, which are often very useful and help you get further in your search. Scopus AI even understands (medical) abbreviations based on context, as the example below shows! There are also concept maps, extended summaries and much more.

To learn more about Scopus AI, go to Elsevier's website or to Elsevier's Library Guide. There is also a Coffee Lecture on YouTube presenting Scopus and Scopus AI.

Scopus AI

Explore topics and discover relevant references since 2003 How it works

What is better: PRP or ACS?

What is better: PRP or ACS?

Show Copilot steps ⌄

Summary

To determine whether Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP) or Autologous Conditioned Serum (ACS) is better, we need to compare their efficacy, safety, and application based on the available evidence.
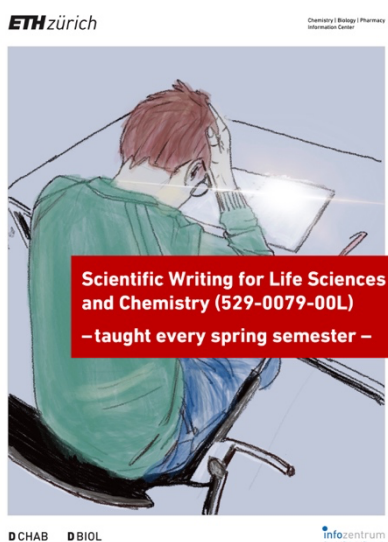
Platelet-Rich Plasma (PRP)

Advantages:

- **Growth Factors and Healing:** PRP contains high concentrations of platelets and growth factors that aid in tissue regeneration and wound healing [1][2][3][4].

- **Applications:** It is used in various fields such as dermatology, orthopedics, plastic surgery, and ophthalmology [2][5][6][7].

Course "Scientific Writing for Life Sciences and Chemistry"

For the third time, Dr. Gina Cannarozzi is offering the course Scientific Writing for Life Sciences and Chemistry (1 ECTS), tailored for doctoral and Master's students in life sciences, chemistry, and pharmaceutical sciences.

This 1-semester course (14 x 1 hour) introduces students to the practical and theoretical principles of scientific writing in English. To improve their language skills, students will do practical exercises and write short scientific texts, which will be returned with feedback from the instructor.

Students will learn how to 1) structure, write, and revise scientific texts for different target audiences in English, 2) publish their work, and 3) communicate the importance of their work to others. They will also learn which tools are available for each step of the writing process and how to use them.

The course provides a solid foundation for writing scientific articles or theses. Students are encouraged to write on a topic close to their research area. More information can be found in the course catalog, and in the course flyer (PDF).

Course "Scientific Writing for Life Sciences and Chemistry" (529-0079-00L)
Date: Tuesdays 11:45–12:30, HCI H 8.1
Start date: February 20, 2025
ECTS: 1.0
Lecturer: Dr. Gina Cannarozzi

Changes to the Information Center team

In recent years, the ICBP (Chemistry | Biology | Pharmacy Information Center) has already experienced staffing bottlenecks because positions could not be filled or only partially filled, and yet more and more new tasks were added. In the fall, the bottleneck became so severe that the ICBP had to close in the afternoons for a month because four library staff were missing. Since February 1, 2025, things have been looking up again; the Info Desk team has been strengthened by the addition of **Rahel Fischbach**, an experienced librarian. She is now joined by **Michael Grolimund, Alexandra Schätzlein** and **Olisa Jashanica**, who are taking on specialist library tasks. Olisa Jashanica began her training as an information and documentation specialist at ICBP in August 2021 and successfully completed the training in the summer. We were therefore pleased to be able to bring her back to ICBP on a temporary basis and for two days a week – as the most senior member of staff, she is our knowledge holder and is responsible for transferring knowledge to the new team members. However, there are now bottlenecks among the Information Consultant as since January 2025, **Dr. Leo Betschart** had to reduce his hours for family reasons until summer. **Dr. Oliver Renn** will leave ICBP well before the summer for reasons of retirement.
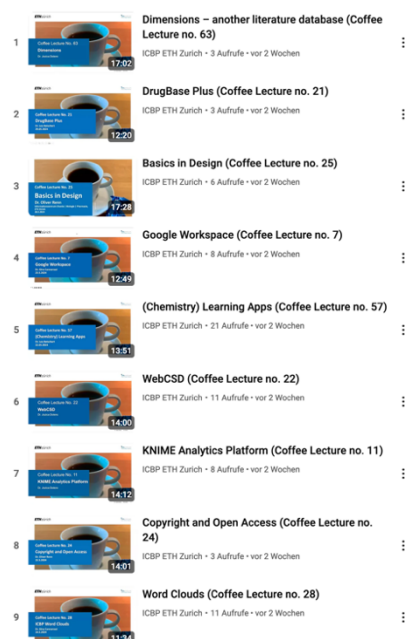
The 32nd and 33rd series of Coffee Lectures

In case you missed the 33rd series of Coffee Lectures, you can now easily catch up. All nine Coffee Lectures of the 33rd series as well as those of the 32nd series can now be found on our YouTube channel.

Do you want to know how you can save time by using Dimensions, DrugBase Plus or WebCSD intelligently, or how you can gain time for more research, invest the 10 to 15 minutes that our average Coffee Lecture lasts. You can also quickly find out about the different types of Open Access and copyright, or learn how to quickly create word clouds, how to better design your posters and presentations, or how to use apps to learn chemistry. Do you know

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The Coffee Lectures of the 32nd series:
You can find the nine Coffee Lectures of Serie 32 here.

The Coffee Lectures of the 33rd Series:
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