

# 科技写作与发表中应注意 的学术不端

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# 写作与发表中应注意的学术不端

- 论文发表中的学术不端现状分析
- 学术不端的防范与处理
- 几点建议

# 学术论文被撤销的主要原因

1. **数据造假**：为支持某个特定的观点，伪造或篡改数据。
2. **错误**：由于不准确引发的撤销，如：受污染的试剂、标签错误的图表等。
3. **抄袭剽窃**：复制或者十分相近的模仿。
4. **重复发表**：重复发表或部分重复发表。
5. **作者争议**：作者关于署名、贡献、许可权等争议。
6. **未取得授权或许可**：未取得一致同意或未获得伦理许可或未能取得患者的事先同意，也类似于“违反道德规范”。
7. **出版错误**：因出版商的责任出现的错误。

# 基于WoS数据库统计的论文撤销情况

- 2003-2012年间，Web of Science数据库共有1911篇论文被撤销，年均增长率为23.8%（同期WoS收录论文的年均增长率约为7.2%）。
- 撤销论文数较多的5个国家占总数的61.6%：美国-472，中国-293，日本-157，印度-129，德国-127。
- 中国2003-2012年的SCI论文总数约为105万篇，撤销的论文约占万分之2.8。

# 基于SD数据库统计的论文撤销情况

- Elsevier出版有2500多种期刊，其全文数据库ScienceDirect 在1992-2010年间共计出版的论文高达1000万篇，其中被撤销和注销的论文共564篇。
- 因抄袭剽窃和重复发表而被撤销的论文占总数的84%

表 1 撤消论文数量的国别分布

国别	中国	美国	印度	韩国	英国
撤销论文数量(篇)	96	68	56	29	20
发表论文总数(篇)	332660	1685119	177649	105728	119855
撤稿比例(万分之)	2.886	0.404	3.152	2.743	1.669

刘红, 等. 国际学术期刊撤销已发表论文的实证分析——以ScienceDirect数据库为例. 中国科技期刊研究, 2011, 22(6): 848-852

# 基于PubMed数据库统计的论文撤销情况

## ■ Samples:

2,047 retracted articles indexed by PubMed, May, 2012

## ■ Results:

**21.3%** --error;

**67.4%** --misconduct: fraud or suspected fraud (43.4%), duplicate publication (14.2%), and plagiarism (9.8%);

**11.3%** --Incomplete, uninformative announcements

The percentage of fraud has increased ~10-fold since 1975

---Distinctive temporal and geographic patterns reveal causes.

Fang FC, et al. Misconduct accounts for the majority of retracted scientific publications. PNAS, Oct 1, 2012. [www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1212247109](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1212247109)

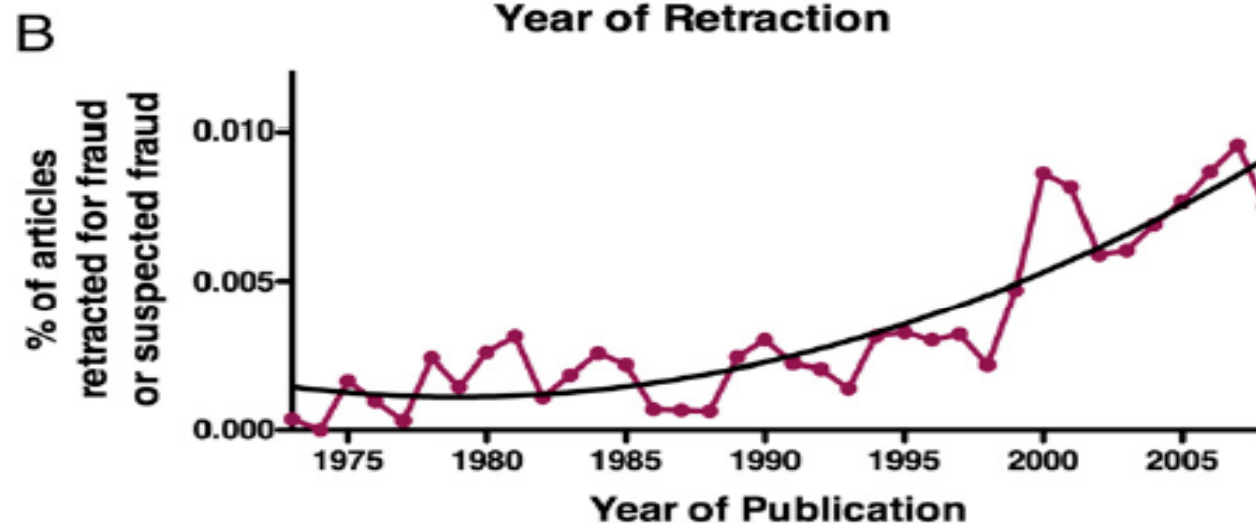
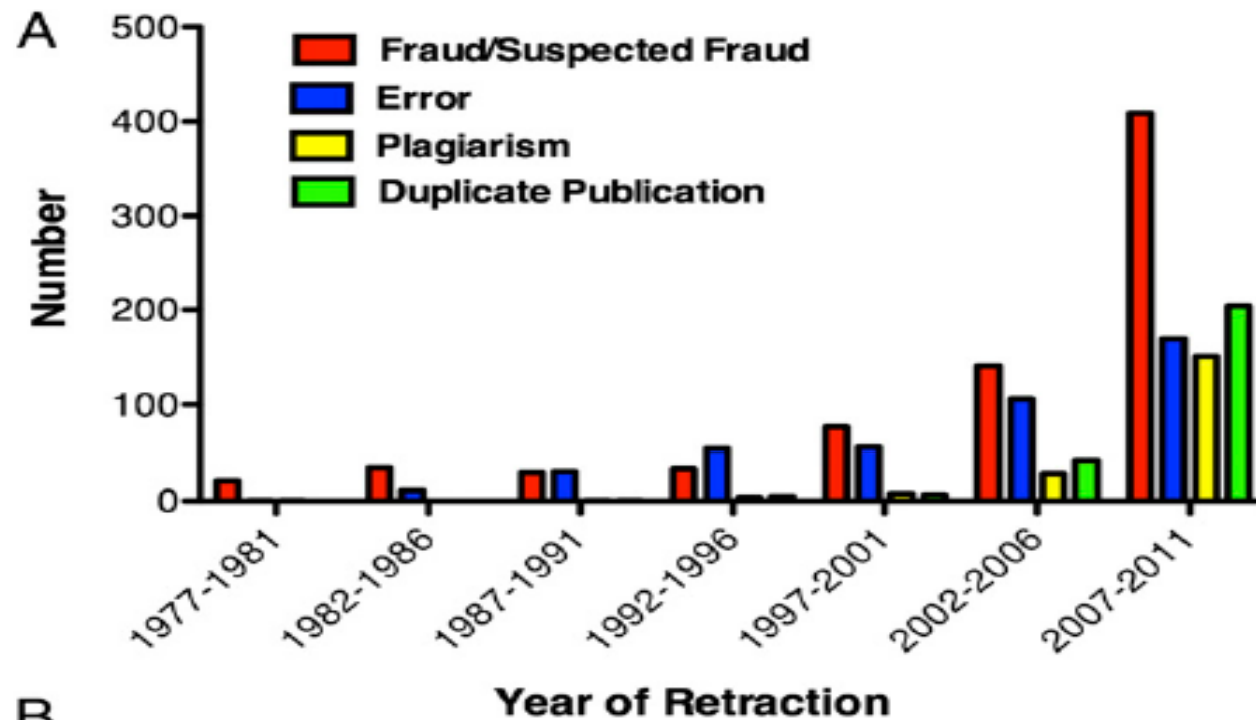
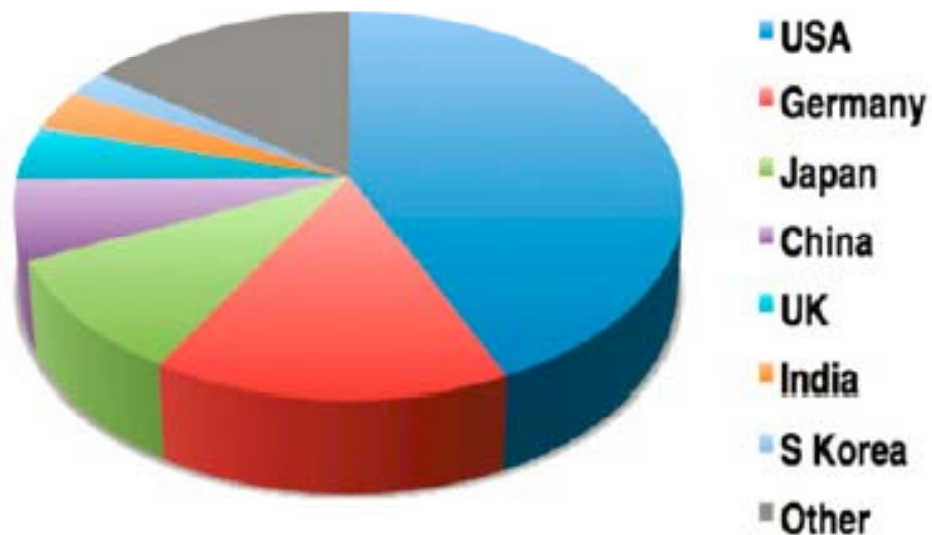


Fig. 1. (A) Number of retracted articles for specific causes by year of retraction. (B) Percentage of published articles retracted for fraud or suspected fraud by year of publication.

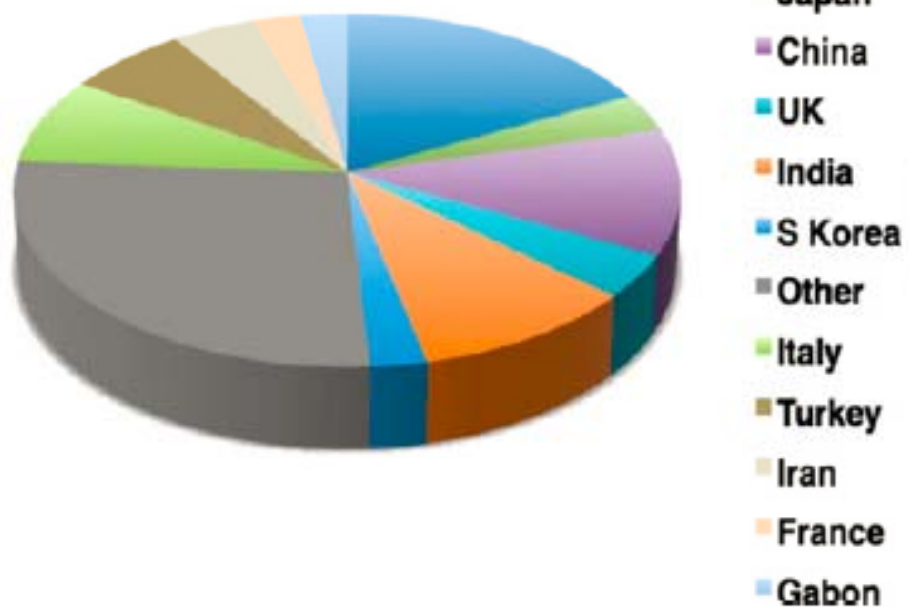
■ Number of retracted articles by year of retraction

- 美、德、日等国因学术欺诈而撤稿的论文较多。
- 中国因重复发表而撤稿的论文较多。

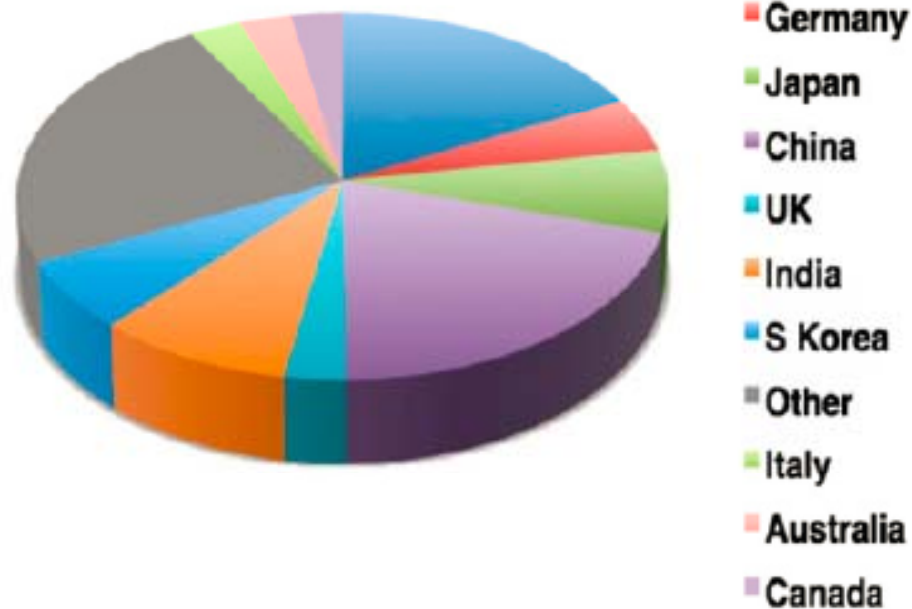
**A Fraud or Suspected Fraud**



**B Plagiarism**



**C Duplicate Publication**

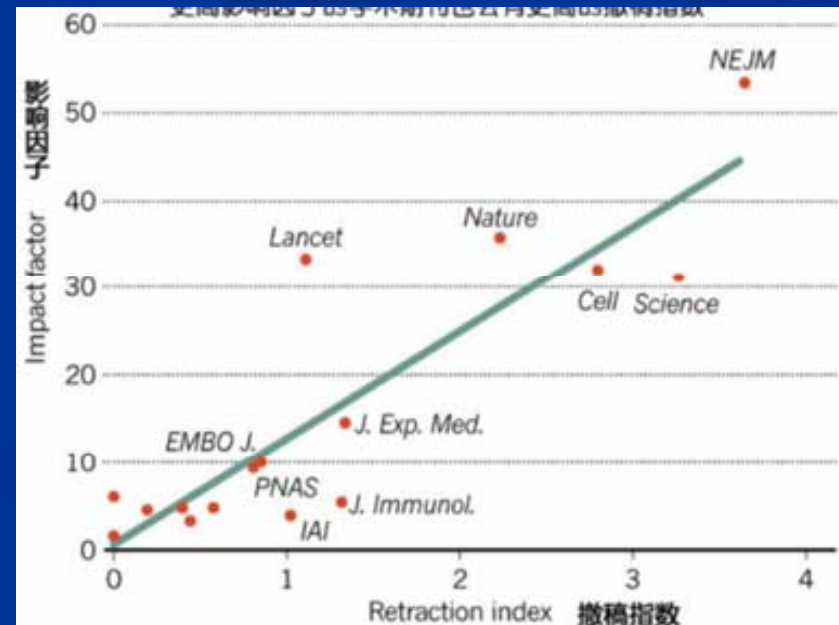




# 期刊越好，撤稿反而越多？

- 撤稿指数(retraction index): 发表在某刊物上的论文最终被撤稿的可能性。
- 基于2001至2010年17种期刊的撤稿指数显示: 影响因子越高的期刊, 相应的撤稿指数也越高。原因分析:
  - 可能有更多人在尝试重现论文中的结果;
  - 某些研究者更期待, 甚至冒学术不端在高端期刊发文;
  - 高端期刊可能会有更严密的审查, 使有问题的文章更难隐匿它们的缺陷。

Morrison RP. Retracted science and the retraction index. *Infection and Immunity*, 2011, 79(10): 3855–3859



# 论文发表中可能存在的学术不端

- 利益冲突
- 作者资格
- 抄袭剽窃/重复发表
- 伪造数据

# 利益冲突

**编辑、作者和审稿人**有责任公布可能影响他们客观报告或审查数据能力的利益冲突。

- 经济（如持有专利和股票、咨询费、讲课费）
- 个人关系（家庭、婚姻、朋友）
- 政治
- 智力
- 宗教

**关键是保证透明性！**

# Disclosure of potential conflict of interests

- Research grants from funding agencies;
- Honoraria for speaking at symposia;
- Financial support for attending symposia;
- Financial support for educational programs;
- Employment or consultation;
- Support from a project sponsor;
- Position on advisory board or other type of relationships;
- Multiple affiliations;
- Financial relationships (equity ownership or investment interest);
- Intellectual property rights (e.g. patents, copyrights and royalties);
- Holdings of spouse and/or children that may have financial interest in the work .

# Disclosure of potential conflict of interests

- **Funding:** This study was funded by X (grant number X).
- **Conflict of Interest:** Author A has received research grants from Company A. Author B has received a speaker honorarium from Company X and owns stock in Company Y. Author C is a member of committee Z.
- **No conflict exists:** Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

# 作者资格

国际医学期刊编辑委员会(ICMJE) 有关作者资格的定义(**Gold Standard**)。

1. Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; AND
2. Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; AND
3. Final approval of the version to be published; AND
4. Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

<http://www.icmje.org/>

# 作者资格

作者署名的问题：作者资格的确定、署名顺序及通信作者

- **Ghost author:** individuals who qualify for authorship but are not listed (具有作者资格未被署名)
- **Guest/honorary authors:** individuals who are listed despite not qualifying for authorship, such as heads of department not directly involved with research (不具有作者资格被署名)

对那些对稿件做出过某种贡献，又不具备作者资格的人，可以在“致谢”中声明，**但是需要征得被致谢人的同意。**

## 剽窃 (重复发表)

- **剽窃 (抄袭; Plagiarism)** —— 抄袭他人的著作、文字或者观点而没有恰当地注明出处; 重复多次抄袭自己发表的同一著作  
(自我剽窃)

- 引用资料不注明出处;
- 借用他人的思想、概念、结果和结论, 不注明出处;
- 总结和改写他人的著作不注明出处。

**重要提示:** 直接引用较多文字 (摘抄), 虽标明出处, 但是**未加引号**, 也属于剽窃的范畴; 或必须进行改写。



# CrossCheck 与 iThenticate

## Plagiarism detection software



✓ **CrossCheck:** 是一个学术出版物的数据库

- 出版机构: 480;
- 出版物: 92,500

✓ **iThenticate:** 是一个基于网络的工具，用来检测稿件与

CrossCheck数据库中论文的相似度，帮助检测论文是否存在剽窃行为

- “中国知网”学术不端文献检测系统



could lead to an increase of the surface area of ZnO -based powders. The added active elements could stabilize the ZnO surface, and decrease its grain size. However, a problem arising from the use of such dopants is that their migration and segregation can possibly occur during the heat treatment or the operation, leading to irreproducibility and aging of the sensors. Moreover, for practical applications in sensor devices, ZnO particles need to be printed on substrates and annealed at 300– 600°C. The operation temperature of the sensors should also be high enough (typically 400°C) to obtain good response to gases. So, it is still of prime importance to develop a novel and simple synthetic route for pure ZnO nanoparticles that are stable against heat.

So the technological importance of ZnO has motivated several studies on the synthesis of this material using various methods, such as pulse laser deposition, vapor phase transparent process [7], thermal evaporation [8], aqueous solution deposition [9], template-based growth [10], combustion synthesis [11], sol-gel

1 1,146 words / 35% - CrossCheck  
[Li, Z.. "Controllable growth of SnO<sub>2</sub> process", Colloids and Surfaces / 20080915](#)

2 674 words / 20% - CrossCheck  
[Nehru, L.C.. "Rapid synthesis of ZnO by combustion method", Powder Technology, 2008](#)

3 46 words / 1% - CrossCheck  
[Zhijie Li. "Direct formation of SiO<sub>2</sub> and high thermal stability by sol-gel and Technology. 02/2009](#)

4 44 words / 1% - CrossCheck  
[LUNHONG AI. "EFFECT OF SAMAN ON THE MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF TERNARY SYSTEMS OF Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> AND ZnO Letters B, 2008](#)

5 33 words / 1% - CrossCheck  
[Benjaram M. Reddy. "Characterization of ZnO, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and ZnO/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> mixed oxides by XRD, FTIR, and UV-Vis Spectroscopy" Journal of Applied Chemistry, 2010](#)

■ [https://crossref.ithenticate.com/en\\_us/report/9613986/similarity](https://crossref.ithenticate.com/en_us/report/9613986/similarity)

# Retraction: Guo H. Complication of Central Venous Catheterization. *N Engl J Med* 2007;356:e2

**TO THE EDITOR:** I retract the Image in Clinical Medicine presenting a complication of central venous catheterization that was published in the January 11, 2007, issue of the *Journal*,<sup>1</sup> because the figures, which I had previously submitted elsewhere, have already been published.<sup>2,3</sup>

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Shaoxing, Zhejiang 31200 China  
ghangyuan@hotmail.com

1. Guo H. Complication of central venous catheterization. *N Engl J Med* 2007;356:e2 (Web only). (Available at <http://content.nejm.org/cgi/content/full/356/2/e2>.)
2. Guo H, Peng F, Ueda T. Loss of the guide wire: a case report. *Circ J* 2006;70:1520-2.
3. Guo H, Lee JD, Guo M. Guidewire loss: mishap or blunder? *Heart* 2006;92:602.

**主要图件同时发表于三种期刊**

**New Engl J Med: 51.296**

**Cir J: 2.135**

**Heart: 3.708**

**一稿多发案例**

- **A文**: Syndecan-1 and E-cadherin expression in differentiated type of early gastric cancer, **WJG, 2005, 11(19): 2975-2980**
- **B文**: Reduction of syndecan-1 expression in differentiated type early gastric cancer and .... **J Gastroenterol, 2004, 39: 104-112**
- A文大量抄袭B文的现象(拼装或直接模仿),有些改写甚至不合逻辑,表现出A文的作者似乎没有完全理解和消化B文:
- A文的36篇参考文献中只有5篇与B文不同,其他31篇均可在B文的引文中出现 (25篇为日本作者文献)

抄袭案例

# 对抄袭剽窃的处置



Indexed in Scopus, EM, CA, IC and DOAJ

ISSN 1672-5123

CN 61-1419/R

## 国际眼科杂志

International Eye Science

中国科技核心期刊  
中国科技论文统计源期刊  
荷兰《医学文摘》收录期刊  
美国《化学文摘》收录期刊

作者登录

编辑登录

审稿登录

读者登录

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特别声明

Special Statement

编委会特别成员

投稿指南

## 特别声明

### 《国际眼科杂志》关于吴宪巍医师抄袭行为的声明

经严格审查，发表在本刊2014年第2期文章《CCR3抑制剂对激光诱导脉络膜新生血管的抑制机制》确属抄袭，经研究国际眼科杂志社作出如下决定：

1. 撤销已发表的论文《CCR3抑制剂对激光诱导脉络膜新生血管的抑制机制》。
2. 三年之内《国际眼科杂志》不再受理该研究团队提交的稿件。
3. 将此事通报作者单位。
4. 本刊将进一步加强学术不端的审查，防止再发生抄袭行为。

由于本刊使用的学术不端审查系统的局限性造成漏审以及编审工作的失误，我们特向IOVS和原文作者及公众真诚道歉！

国际眼科杂志社  
2014-03-07

# 关于吴宪巍医师论文抄袭一事的调查进程

- **3月7日9:00**收到日本原文作者和美国IOVS主编来信，在进行初步调查后向总编、主编汇报。
- **11:19**将原文作者来信及原文文章发于吴宪巍医师，要求其尽快给予解释和回复。同时也给IOVS主编及原文作者回信，承诺彻查...
- **16:08及17:27**作者回复承认“全文为翻译后发表”。
- 与第二、三作者陆续取得联系，并告知事件原委...
- **3月7日18:00**在查明并确定事实真相后，杂志社立即决定撤销吴宪巍医师抄袭的文章.....并给IOVS主编发信告知《国际眼科杂志》的决定。
- **3月8日13:09**吴宪巍医师发来邮件承认抄袭，第二、三作者为“被署名”，... 并将联系有关数据库要求尽快撤销此文。



# 伪造数据

Publish or perish (发表或灭亡)

Publish and perish (发表并发臭)

- 伪造数据、恶意篡改导致数据歪曲；
- 为支持某种特定的假设或观点，有选择地使用数据；
- 对图片的过度修改

<http://www.nature.com/news/withdraw-more-than-120-gibberish-papers>  
1.14763



The screenshot shows the top portion of a news article on the Nature website. The header includes the 'nature' logo and the tagline 'International weekly journal of science'. A navigation bar contains links for Home, News & Comment, Research, Careers & Jobs, Current Issue, Archive, Audio & Video, and For. Below this, a breadcrumb trail indicates the path: News & Comment > News > 2014 > February > Article. The article title is 'Publishers withdraw more than 120 gibberish papers'. The sub-headline reads: 'Conference proceedings removed from subscription databases after scientist reveals that they were computer-generated.' The author is identified as Richard Van Noorden. The date is 24 February 2014, with an update on 25 February 2014. Social media sharing icons for Twitter, Facebook, and Print are visible in the top right corner.

**nature** International weekly journal of science

Home | News & Comment | Research | Careers & Jobs | Current Issue | Archive | Audio & Video | For

News & Comment > News > 2014 > February > Article

NATURE | NEWS

## Publishers withdraw more than 120 gibberish papers

Conference proceedings removed from subscription databases after scientist reveals that they were computer-generated.

Richard Van Noorden

24 February 2014 | Updated: 25 February 2014



# 期刊出版机构更加重视学术出版道德规范



**Tamara Welschot**, Manager Publishing Operations  
**Publishing Ethics: Guidance for Journal Editors**

Beijing, June 2013



**Ian Russell** (OUP全球学术出版部科学总编) 专家建议: 出版道德

Tokyo, July 2012



**Chris Graf**, Treasurer, Committee on  
Publication Ethics, Editorial Director  
**Publication Ethics**

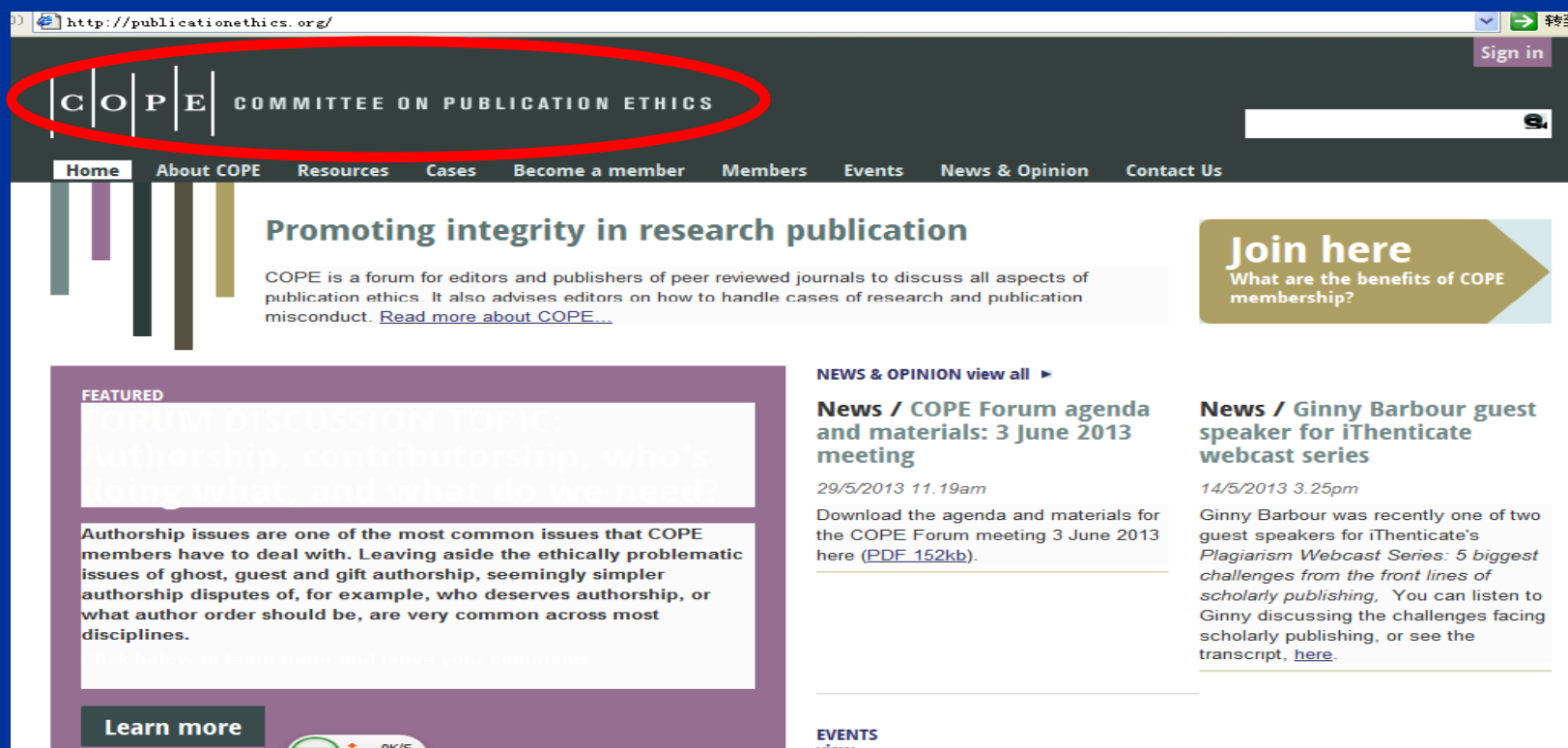
Beijing, November 2012

C O P E COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION ETHICS

# Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)

## 出版道德委员会

- 1997年英国医学期刊编辑建立。目前6400个会员：**Elsevier, Wiley-Blackwell, Springer, Taylor & Francis...**
- 国际性，多学科，免费的在线资源



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE). The URL in the browser is <http://publicationethics.org/>. The logo "COPE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION ETHICS" is circled in red. The navigation menu includes: Home, About COPE, Resources, Cases, Become a member, Members, Events, News & Opinion, and Contact Us. The main heading is "Promoting integrity in research publication". Below this, it states: "COPE is a forum for editors and publishers of peer reviewed journals to discuss all aspects of publication ethics. It also advises editors on how to handle cases of research and publication misconduct. [Read more about COPE...](#)". There is a "Join here" button with the text "What are the benefits of COPE membership?". The "FEATURED" section highlights "FORUM DISCUSSION TOPIC: Authorship, contributorship, who's doing what, and what do we need?". The text below reads: "Authorship issues are one of the most common issues that COPE members have to deal with. Leaving aside the ethically problematic issues of ghost, guest and gift authorship, seemingly simpler authorship disputes of, for example, who deserves authorship, or what author order should be, are very common across most disciplines." A "Learn more" button is present. The "NEWS & OPINION" section includes: "News / COPE Forum agenda and materials: 3 June 2013 meeting" (dated 29/5/2013 11.19am) and "News / Ginny Barbour guest speaker for iThenticate webcast series" (dated 14/5/2013 3.25pm). The "EVENTS" section is partially visible at the bottom.

# COPE在线资源

- **International ethical standards**
- **Editors' Codes of Conduct**
- **Flowcharts**
- **Guidelines for authors**
- **Newsletter**
- **Seminars**
- **Case studies**
- **Sample letters**

有些内容有中文版

(<http://publicationethics.org/resources>)



## 期刊编辑行为准则和最佳实践指南

注：本稿结合了1999年最初制定的COPE指南，2003年制定的行为准则以及2007年制定的最佳实践指南。修改稿广泛征求了COPE会员的意见，并于2011年3月7日经过了COPE董事会的批准。

### 背景/总则

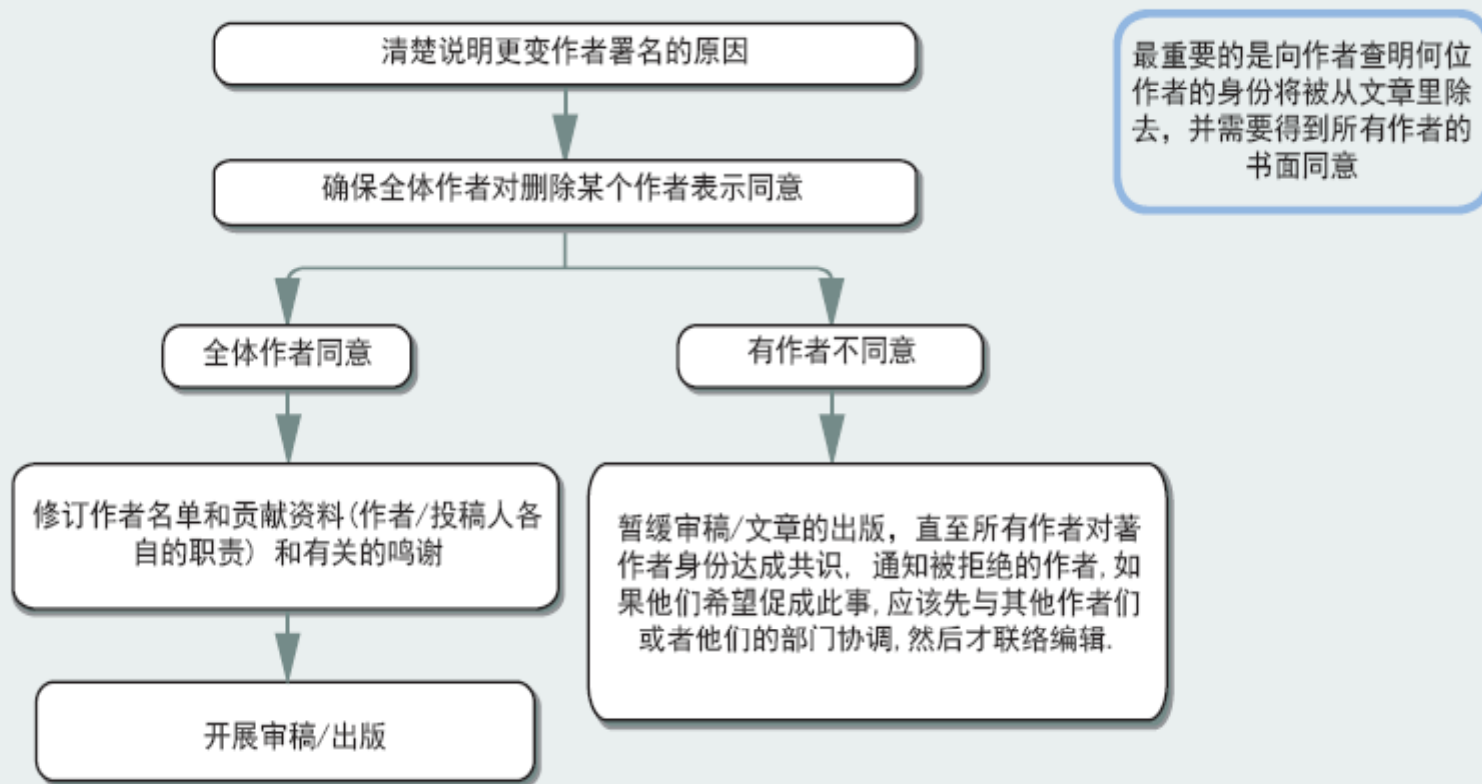
COPE的期刊编辑行为准则，旨在为COPE会员制定需要遵守的最低标准。最佳实践指南更加实用，是应编辑们的要求，为应对日益复杂的伦理问题而制订的。COPE期望所有会员都能遵守期刊编辑行为准则，会考虑针对未遵守该准则成员的投诉采取相应措施。期刊编辑不可能做到最佳实践指南的所有推荐准则（自愿实施），但希望这些建议有助于编辑确认、评估和讨论期刊政策以及如何具体实施。

## COPE流程图（中文版）

- 当怀疑**重复发表**时应该做的事情
- 如果发现**剽窃**的情况应怎样做
- 如果发现**有虚假数据**的情况应怎样做
- **变更作者署名**
- 当你怀疑有**捉刀(ghost)**、**名誉(guest)**或者**礼物(gift)**作者署名时，应该怎么办
- 如何**识别作者署名**问题
- 当**读者**怀疑在发表的文章里存在**未有申报的利益冲突(CoI)** 应该怎样做
- 如果有人**投诉你的期刊**该怎么办
- 当**审稿人**怀疑在递交的手稿里存在**未有申报的利益冲突(CoI)** 应该怎样做
- 当你怀疑**某审稿人盗用了某作者的想法或数据**时，应该怎么办
- 如何处理**对编辑的投诉**

# COPE流程图：变更作者署名

## 变更著作者署名 (b) 通讯作者要求在出版前删除某个作者



# COPE案例研究

- ◆ 对于作者、审稿人和编辑的绝好资源
- ◆ 超过400个案例，1997-2013
- ◆ 在定期举办的COPE论坛进行讨论
- ◆ COPE提供建议——并非规则

# **Springer: Ethics in Publishing**

- **Ethical responsibilities of authors**
- **Disclosure of potential conflict of interests**
- **Statement of Human and Animal Rights & Informed Consent**

## 期刊对撤稿声明的要求

1. 该声明标题应为 “**Retraction Note: <需撤稿件的标题>**”
2. 稿件类型应标注为 “**Retraction Note**”
3. 该声明版式应与文章正常版式相同
4. 该声明单独占一页，有独立的连续的页码及DOI号；不能与其它内容拼版
5. 该声明需印刷在下一期的纸本刊上，电子版也需在SpringerLink上出版

### 撤稿声明发布：

**初稿：** This article has been retracted due to **plagiarism**

**修改：** The article is retracted **at the authors' request** because cited text from <insert source> **was not properly identified.**

**最后发布版本：** The authors(s) have **voluntarily retracted** article [title of article] because of **portions of the article are similar to** a previous publication [title of article]. While there **was no intention to use** pre-existing work without appropriate attribution, the authors **apologize to** all affected parties for the inconvenience.



# Expression of concern from the Editor-in-Chief

It has been brought to my attention that Tong's article "Exact ..." published in the journal *S* 2005 [1] contains, in part, similar information to Tong's earlier published paper "Exact ..." published in the journal *I* in 2005 [2].

.....

We apologize to the readers for this oversight and any inconvenience caused due to insufficient information provided by the authors.

Retraction

Chinese Science Bulletin

September 2013 Vol.57 No.27: 3660  
doi: 10.1007/s11434-013-5052-z

RETRACTED ARTICLE

Recent progress in AFM studies of biodegradable poly(lactic acid) materials

ZENG Chao<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG NaiWang<sup>2</sup> & DEN Tai<sup>1,3</sup>

SCIENCE CHINA  
Physics, Mechanics & Astronomy

- Erratum -

March 2013, Volume 57, No. 3: 478  
doi:10.1007/s11434-013-0802-4

## Expression of concern from the Editor-in-Chief

It has been brought to my attention that Tong's article "Exact solutions for the flow of non-Newtonian fluid with fractional derivative in an axially pipe" published in the journal *Science in China Series G: Physics, Mechanics & Astronomy* in 2005 [1] contains, in part, similar information to Tong's earlier published paper "Exact solutions for the unsteady rotational flow of non-Newtonian fluid in an axially pipe" published in the journal *International Journal of Engineering Science in 2005* [2].

*Science in China Series G: Physics, Mechanics & Astronomy* participates in the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), <http://publicationethics.org/> and acts in accordance with their guidelines relating to the integrity of the work submitted to, or published in, the journal.

Following the COPE guidelines with regard to suspected redundant publication in a published article, I have examined the two articles and identified partial overlap.

Both of the two articles studied the flows of an Oldroyd-B fluid in an axially pipe, but article [1] focused on the axis-directional transient flows, while article [2] investigated the rotational flows. The two questions studied are similar with each other in mathematical constructions, therefore similar constitutive models, basic equations, boundary and initial conditions, and transforms were adopted in the solving process too. As the content and results of article [2] served as a significant foundation of article [1] which was published a few months later, article [1] should actually be considered as an extension of article [2]. However, the authors did not cite article [2] when writing article [1], and did not point out the heredity and relationship between these two articles. They also did not delete the identical part of the two articles or simplify the similar part. This makes a wrong impression that article [1] is a new research paper reporting on original new results and is totally independent of article [2]. This should be considered a misconduct which violates the relevant guideline of the COPE. Unfortunately, my journal did not become aware of the publication of the article [2] while article [1] was in its final editing stage. We apologize to the readers for this oversight and any inconvenience caused due to insufficient information provided by the authors.

This expression of concern from Editor-in-Chief is to clarify the position of *SCIENCE CHINA Physics, Mechanics & Astronomy* (formerly *Science in China Series G: Physics, Mechanics & Astronomy*), as well as to thank the careful reader of my journal who spotted the overlap between the two articles.

Prof. WANG DingSheng  
Editor-in-Chief

SCIENCE CHINA Physics, Mechanics & Astronomy

1. Tong D. K., Wang R. H., Yang H. Z. Exact solutions for the flow of non-Newtonian fluid with fractional derivative in an axially pipe. *Sci. China Ser. G: Phys. Mech. Astron.* 2005, 48(12): 212-217.  
2. Tong D. K., Cao Y. Z. Exact solutions for the unsteady rotational flow of non-Newtonian fluid in an axially pipe. *Int. J. Eng. Sci.* 2005, 43: 321-329.

# 有关学术不端的几个常见问题

- 不属于重复发表的情况有哪些？
- 能否在中、英文期刊发表同一篇文章？
- 学位论文能整理成期刊论文投稿吗？
- 通过网络发表的论文还能再次投稿吗？



# 一稿多投与重复发表

- **重复发表：** 同一作者或同一研究群体的不同作者, 在期刊编辑和审稿人不知情的情况下, 试图或已经在两种或多种期刊同时或相继发表内容相同或相近的论文。
- **不属于一稿多投或重复发表的情况：**
  - (1) 口头报告、会议摘要或板报形式报道过的成果；
  - (2) 对首次发表的内容充实了50%或以上的内容；
  - (3) 有关科学发现的简要新闻报道。
- **事先向编辑说明, 且在脚注中说明或在正文中引用。**

## 二次发表或再次发表(Secondary Publication)

- (1) 作者已经征得首次和再次发表期刊编辑的同意；
- (2) 再次发表与首次发表至少有一周以上的时间间隔；
- (3) 再次发表的目的是使论文面向不同的读者群, 因此以简化版形式发表可能更好；
- (4) 再次发表应忠实地反映首次发表的数据和论点；
- (5) 再次发表的论文应在论文首页应用脚注形式说明首次发表的信息。

## 学位论文能整理成期刊论文投稿吗？

- 如果拟投稿的期刊没有明确的相关规定，是可以的；
- 学位论文在严格意义上并不是“公开出版物”；
- 在图书界，将学位论文作为个人专著公开发表很少受到质疑；
- 将已公开发表的期刊论文作为学位论文的一部分也不少见。

# 通过网络发表的论文还能再次投稿吗？

- 如果论文通过在线期刊发表，就视同已经公开出版
  - Online journal: 具有网刊刊号、履行较为严格的同行评议、并且经出版者编辑加工和经营运作、以网络形式出版的期刊。PLOS One, Nature Communications...
- 如果论文通过电子预印本文库或在线仓储形式首发，则可以再将其投稿给纸版期刊
  - arXiv: 记录中会加入文献正式发表期刊的卷期信息。
  - 中国科技论文在线(Sciencepaper): 为作者提供论文首发时间的证明；允许作者同时向专业学术刊物投稿。
- 电子预印本文库正在得到认同：对庞加莱猜想的证明...
- 对在线期刊和电子预印本文库中的论文要规范引用。

# 科研过程中如何避免学术不端

- 长期保存实验资料和原始数据
- 严格遵守学术规范
  - 凡涉及人和动物，临床记录和人体或动物组织研究的实验方法和程序均须获得相应的伦理委员会的正式书面批准；
  - 遵守临床科学研究的科研伦理；
  - 遵循动物实验的科研伦理。

# 论文写作过程中如何避免学术不端

- **避免抄袭：**不能生硬模仿原文的写作格式或内容、图表、讨论以及参考文献等；应该尽量地用自己的语言去描述，转述一定要列明所引内容的出处；图表引用要获取许可，最好是在引用原文的基础上，改进图表。
- **署名问题：**不明来历的论文最好不要挂自己的名；作者排名顺序要一致认可。
- **保护病人隐私：**对病人的照片进行遮眼，遮盖与研究目的和内容不相关的隐私部位或其他私人信息等。
- **说明利益冲突：**对研究项目提供了资金来源的基金或赞助要在文中明确致谢或说明；存在利益冲突的情况一定要提及。如：一篇讲述肺癌治疗论文，其部分研究经费来源于烟草厂的赞助，那么这一点一定要在论文的利益冲突 (Interest of Conflict)部分提到。



# 论文发表过程中如何避免学术不端

- **改投稿件一定要告知编辑部：** 对于大修，甚至是退稿重投，有些还要求补实验的稿件，审稿意见比较难回复。有时作者没有信心，甚至很畏惧，尤其是目前经费和时间都不允许，担心不能满意地回复审稿人，于是就不再与期刊联系而另投稍低层次的期刊。
- **避免骗审或骗改：** 还有的作者拿到退修信后，感觉论文按审稿意见修改后质量会有很大的提升，因此，想碰碰运气而改投影响因子更高的杂志，也暂时不和该杂志联系，等新的投稿结果出来后再做决定。

# Take-home-message

- 严格遵守学术规范
- 长期保存原始数据和投审稿记录

A wide-angle photograph of a calm ocean under a vast, deep blue sky. The horizon is visible in the distance, where a faint rainbow is visible. The water is a deep blue with gentle ripples. The overall mood is peaceful and expansive.

**Thanks !**