



GenAI Workshop Series

From Ideas to Ethics - Building Your Research Foundation with AI

Yassine Baghoussi



Workshop Schedule (90 minutes)

Part 1: Overview of AI Tools in Research (10 min)

- AI landscape and tool categories
- Understanding foundation models vs. specialized tools

Part 2: Ideation Phase Tools (25 min)

- Tool demonstrations: 15 min
- Group discussion: What tools do you currently use? 10 min

Part 3: State-of-the-Art Discovery Tools (20 min)

- Tool demonstrations & comparisons: 10 min
- Discussion: Citation accuracy experiences: 10 min

Part 4: Hands-On Exercise (25 min)

- Guided practice with real research questions
- Tool face-off activity

Part 5: Wrap-up & Discussion (10 min)

- Key takeaways
- Sharing experiences and questions

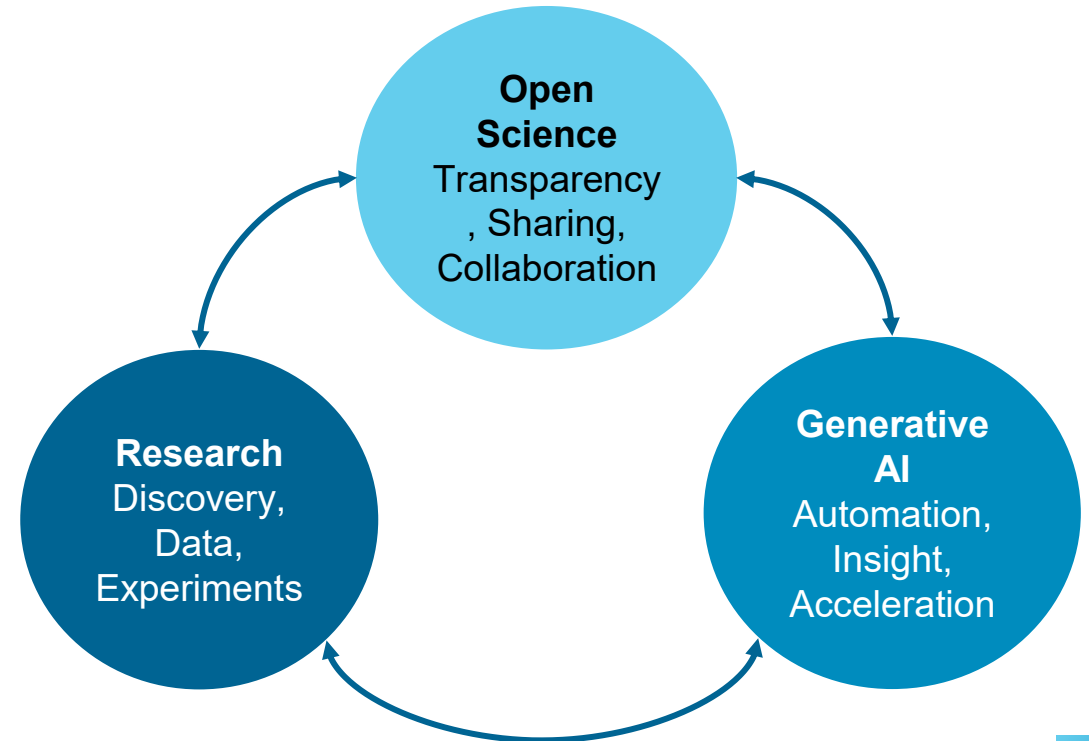
Part 1: Overview of AI Tools in Research

Introduction

The landscape of science is **evolving rapidly**. With **increasing competition**, journals and conferences are raising the bar for acceptance, favoring **higher transparency, openness**, and **methodological rigor**. Generative AI presents a critical opportunity not just to keep up, but to stay ahead.

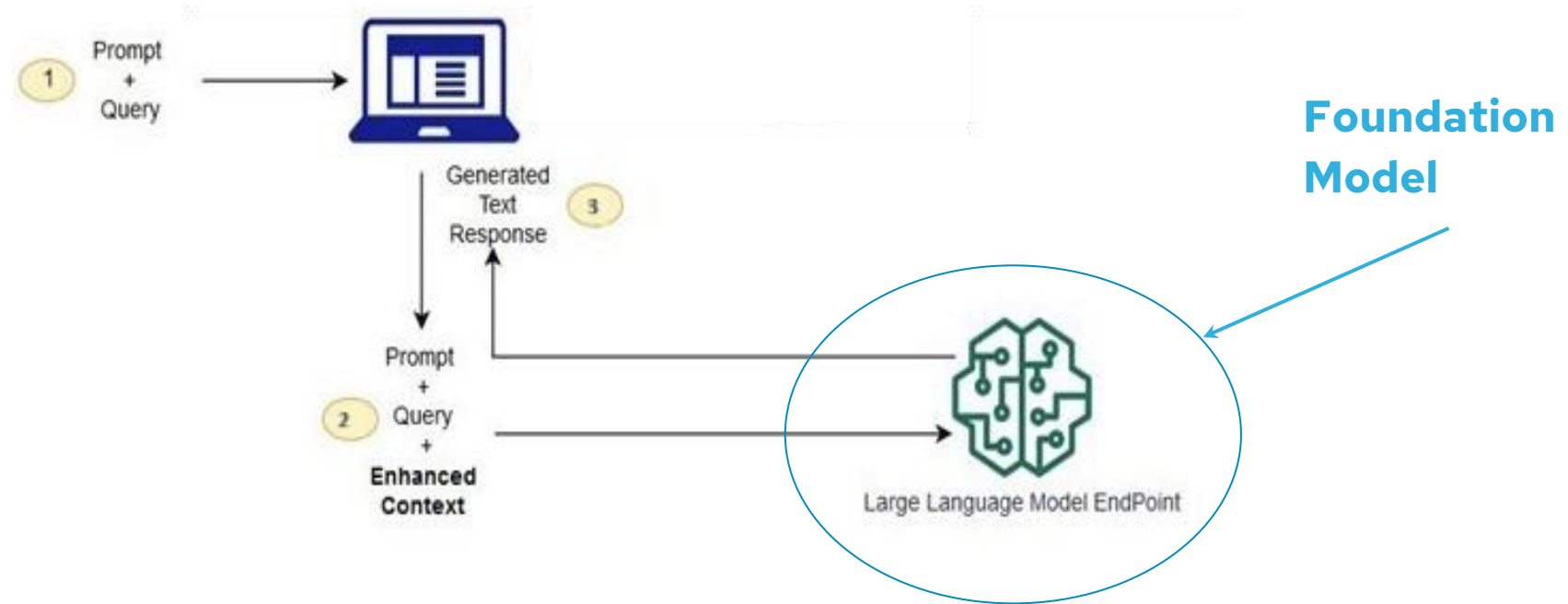
At the same time, open science is gaining momentum. **Researchers are expected to share data, code, and insights more freely.**

Generative AI can be a powerful ally in promoting these values by making research more accessible, reproducible, and collaborative.



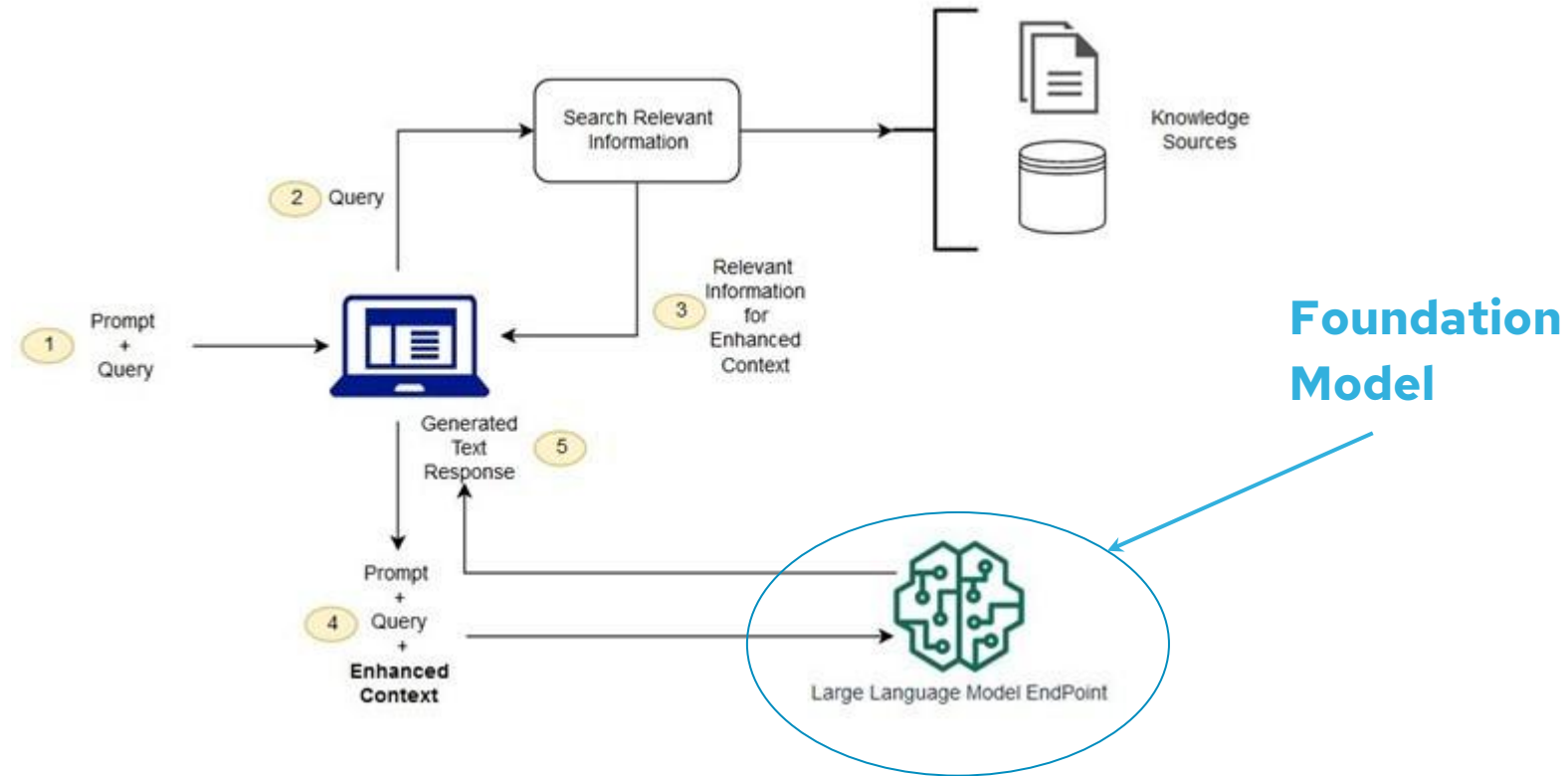
Introduction

Traditional AI Assistants: No access to external knowledge bases



Introduction

Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG): Connecting AI to a Knowledge Base



Introduction

Foundation Models

General-purpose AI that can be accessed directly

 Meta AI

 Mistral AI

 Claude


GPT - 4

 Gemini

RAG-Based Research Tools

Specialized tools that search and retrieve academic content

 consensus

 Elicit

 CONNECTED PAPERS

 perplexity

 Scopus[®] AI

 SCISPACE

 Litmaps

 ResearchRabbit

Methodology

This mind map was developed through a systematic approach:

Search & Discovery Process:

- Conducted comprehensive search of AI tools used across the research lifecycle
- Analyzed 30+ tools mentioned in academic literature, researcher communities, and AI tool directories
- Evaluated tools based on: reliability, models efficiency, ease of use, and cost

Structuring Framework:

- Organized tools according to the scientific method stages
- Prioritized tools with academic database integration (e.g. Scopus AI)
- Selected tools representing different approaches: Foundation Models, RAG-based systems, and Citation Networks

Selection Criteria:

- Demonstrated track record in academic use
- Balance between general-purpose and specialized research tools



app.xmind.com

Steps of the Scientific Method



A. Ideation

Generate and refine initial concepts and problems for research.



B. State of the art

Review existing literature and current knowledge in the field.



C. Ethical considerations

Address moral principles and guidelines throughout the research journey.



D. Methodology

Define the research design, methods, and experimental procedures.



E. Data collection

Gather relevant information and measurements according to the methodology.



F. Data analysis

Process and interpret collected data to identify patterns and insights.



G. Interpretation and conclusions

Formulate findings and determine implications based on data analysis.



H. Communicating

Disseminate research findings to relevant audiences through various channels.



I Peer review

Submit research for critical evaluation by experts in the field.



J. Managing and supporting tools

Utilize various tools and platforms to organize and facilitate the research process.

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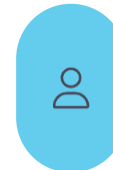
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Ethical Considerations Framework

Before we explore the tools, let's set clear boundaries:

What **might** genAI tools do for you?

- Brainstorm & outline
- Explain concepts
- Refine research questions
- Find gaps & sources
- Support analysis
- Improve writing

What should genAI tools **not do** for you?

GenAI tools do not replace **judgment, ethics, or critical thinking.**

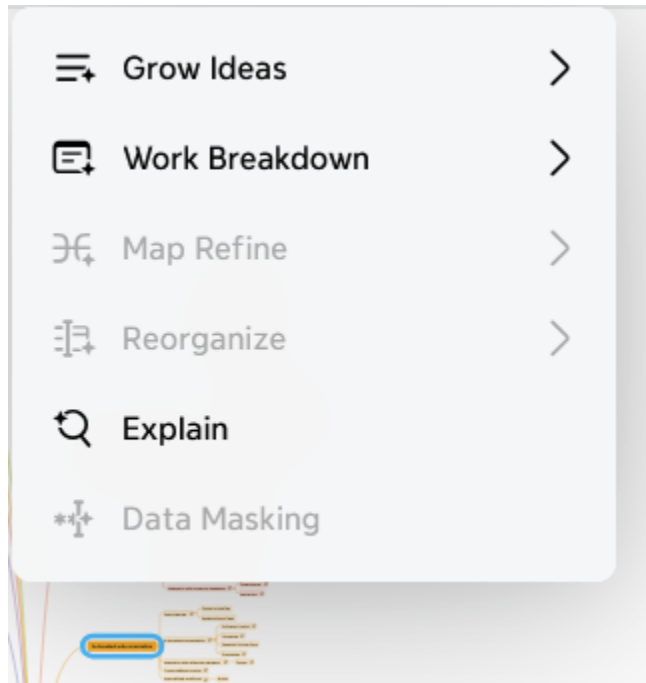


Refer to INESC TEC Guidelines for Responsible Use of AI in Research

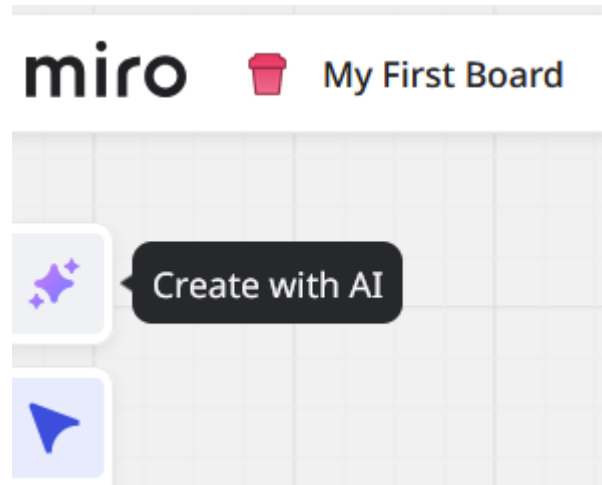
Part 2: Ideation Phase Tools

Mind Mapping

Mind map creation using xmind.ai / Miro AI










app.xmind.com



miro.com

Create with AI



- 
Diagram or mindmap
System flows, user journeys, or concept maps
- 
Doc
Notes, design briefs, PRDs, specs, or proposals
- 
Image
Campaign visuals, or creative explorations
- 
Prototype **Add-on**
Apps, websites, flows, or feature demos
- 
Slides **Beta**
Presentations, pitch decks, or workshop materials
Free while in Beta
- 
Sticky notes
Brainstorm ideas, retros, or user stories
- 
Table
Feature backlogs, roadmaps, comparisons

Understanding Deep Research Mode vs. Simple Chat

SIMPLE CHAT MODE:

- Uses only training data (cutoff date: ~Jan 2025)
- Does NOT search the internet
- Faster but may hallucinate sources
- Good for: Brainstorming, understanding concepts
- Hallucination rate: ~60% for citations

DEEP RESEARCH MODE:

- Searches the web DURING generation
- Cites actual live sources
- Takes longer (30 sec - 3 min)
- Better for: Literature review, factual claims
- Hallucination rate: ~10-15% (still verify!)

Important: Deep Research does not mean deep “academic” research

Choosing the Right Tool for the Job

Idea Generation

ChatGPT, Gemini, Miro AI

(Brainstorm, refine questions)

Starting Your Research

Consensus, Elicit, Scopus AI

(Find papers, get overviews)

Deep Exploration

Scite Assistant, ResearchRabbit

(Verify claims, map connections)

Quick Answers and Learning

Perplexity Academic, NotebookLM

(Understand concepts, synthesize)

FOUNDATION MODELS (ChatGPT, Claude, Gemini):

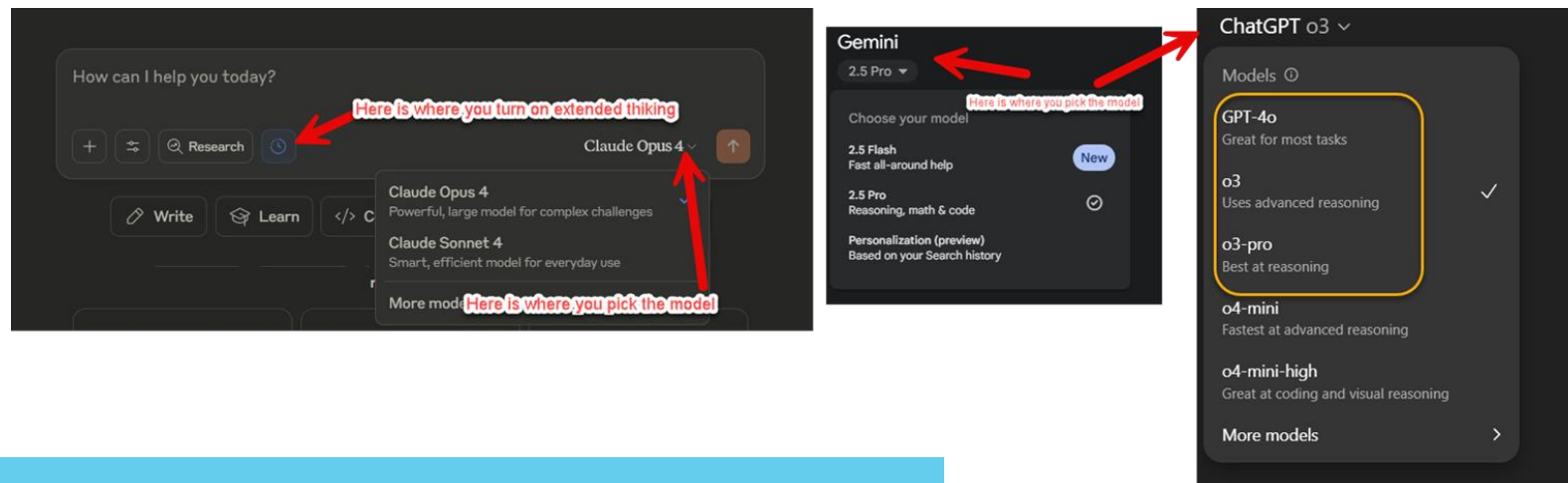
- Training data has cutoff dates
- Can hallucinate citations
- Good for: brainstorming, explaining, drafting
- Bad for: literature search, factual claims

Picking a Model

First, you need to identify the foundational model of your AI tool.

ChatGPT, Claude, and Gemini offer multiple models with different strengths:

- **Fast models:** Quick, casual chat (e.g., Claude Sonnet, GPT-4o, Gemini Flash)
- **Powerful models:** Best for serious work - writing, coding, research (Claude Opus, o3, Gemini Pro)
- **Ultra-powerful models:** Solve complex problems; may take longer to respond (o3-pro)
 - Most platforms default to FAST models to save computing power. You **MUST** manually switch to powerful models for serious research work! (**Consume fast the limits**)
- **Privacy:** Claude **doesn't use your data for training**; ChatGPT and Gemini may, unless training is disabled.



Why Different Tools Give Different Results: The Architecture Matters

Foundation Model Differences:

- GPT-4o (Perplexity, Scopus AI):
 - Trained on web data up to [cutoff date]
 - Strength: Broad knowledge, strong reasoning
 - Weakness: Can confidently hallucinate citations
- Semantic Scholar API (Elicit, Consensus):
 - Retrieves from actual paper database
 - Uses embeddings to find semantic similarity
 - Strength: Real papers only
 - Weakness: May miss relevant work with different terminology

- Citation Network Analysis (ResearchRabbit, Scite):
 - Analyzes citation graphs, not just text
 - Strength: Discovers non-obvious connections
 - Weakness: Biased toward highly-cited work

The Power Behind the Tools

Give the tool more context for a better result, but:

Myths that do not matter:

- Being polite vs. demanding (no consistent difference)
- Using "step-by-step" (helps slightly, not magic)
- Complex formatting with special characters

What actually matters:

CONTEXT: Upload documents, provide background

- "Summarize research on X"
- "Summarize research on X. I'm writing a dissertation on Y."

Stop worrying about perfect prompts. Focus on providing context and iterating.

The Power Behind the Tools

Stop Using AI Like Google: The Conversational Research Method

- **TYPICAL APPROACH (WRONG):**

- User: "Find papers on sleep and academic performance"
- AI: [Gives 5 papers]
- User: "Thanks!" [Ends conversation]

- **EXPERT APPROACH (RIGHT):**

- User: "Find papers on sleep and academic performance"
- AI: [Gives 5 papers]
- User: "These are all medical journals. Show me education research."
- AI: [Gives different papers]
- User: "The Smith 2020 paper contradicts others. Explain why."
- AI: [Explains]
- User: "Give me 20 MORE options, focus on longitudinal studies."
- AI: [Expands search]
- User: "Now rank these by methodological rigor "

AI doesn't get tired. Question it aggressively. The quality gap between one-query and iterative users is MASSIVE

The Power Behind the Tools: Extended Thinking



Voice Mode: The Underused Research Feature

1. EQUATION SOLVING

- Point camera at complex equation in paper
- "Walk me through solving this step-by-step"

2. FIGURE INTERPRETATION

- Point at graph/chart in article
- "Explain the significance of the trend in quadrant 2"

3. DOCUMENT SCANNING

- Point at physical printed paper
- "Summarize the methodology section"

4. WHITEBOARD COLLABORATION

- Share screen of your concept map
- "What connections am I missing?"

- ChatGPT app (strong implementation)
- Gemini app (strong implementation)
- Claude (weaker, improving)



Advanced Technique: Branching to Explore Alternatives

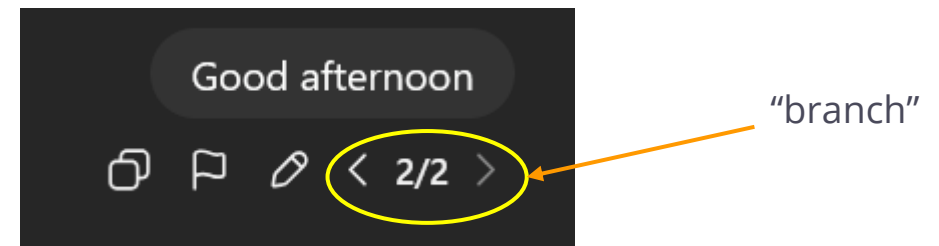
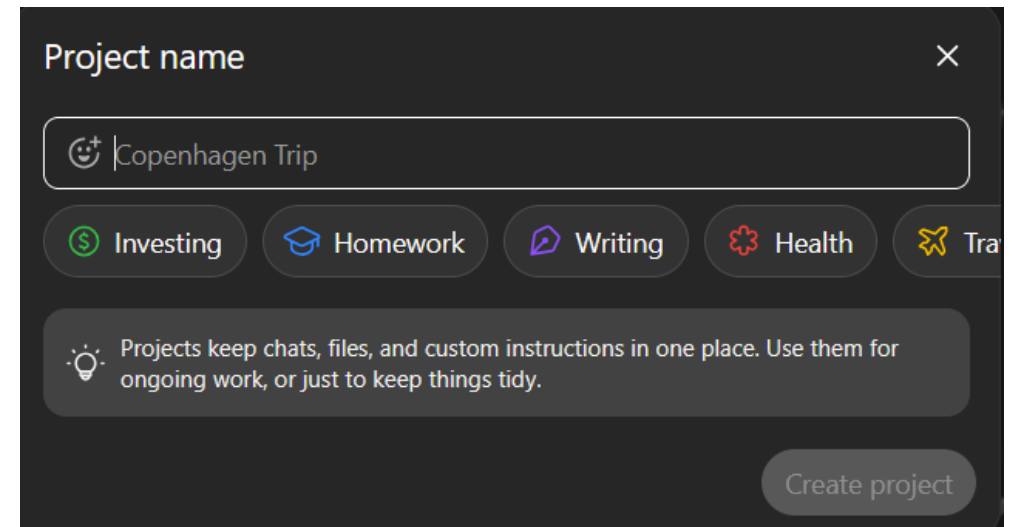
All major platforms (Claude, ChatGPT, Gemini) let you:

Organize your work by Project:

1. Create project
2. Categorize it
3. Each chat provide advanced context
4. All files generated (codes, reports..etc) can be downloaded

EDIT past prompts to create different conversation paths.

1. Get an answer from AI
2. Click on YOUR previous message
3. Edit it
4. AI generates NEW answer (creates a "branch")
5. Use arrows to jump between branches



Advanced Technique: Branching to Explore Alternatives

RESEARCH APPLICATION:

Starting prompt: "Does sleep deprivation affect academic performance?"

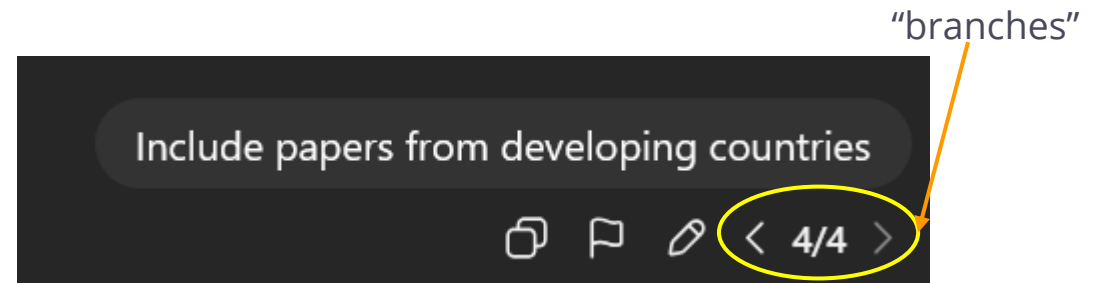
BRANCH 1: Edit to "Focus only on college students"

BRANCH 2: Edit to "Show longitudinal studies only"

BRANCH 3: Edit to "Find contradicting evidence"

BRANCH 4: Edit to "Include papers from developing countries"

Compare all 4 branches → See what different framings reveal



Expert Strategy: Make AI Models Argue With Each Other

Step 1: Ask ChatGPT your research question

Step 2: Copy Chat GPT's entire response

Step 3: Paste into Claude with this prompt:

- "ChatGPT gave me this answer: [paste]
- Do you agree? What did it miss or get wrong?"

Step 4: Copy Claude's critique back to Chat GPT

Step 5: Ask ChatGPT: "Claude critiqued your answer. Respond."

WHAT THIS REVEALS:

Where they AGREE = Higher confidence in accuracy

Where they DISAGREE = You found a research gap or controversy!

COST

Requires 2 subscriptions
(\$40/month)

Worth it for dissertation-level
research

Alternative: 1 paid subscription +
free tiers of others

Hands-On - Ideation Tools

Perplexity

helps users quickly gather insights, explore new topics, and generate ideas by retrieving up-to-date information from credible sources

Gemini

Linked with Google, it provides strong factual grounding. It handles text, images, code, and even video in one model, which is great for visual data or technical projects.

Wordtune

an AI-powered writing assistant that helps you rephrase, refine, and improve sentences for clarity, tone, and style.

Grammarly

Grammarly's core is built on NLP, which allows it to understand the structure and meaning of text - not just check spelling.

NotebookLM

Google's AI-powered research and note-taking tool that helps organize information, generate summaries, and gain insights from documents and sources.

Obsidian with AI plugins

Smart note-taking and personal knowledge management

Part 3: State-of-the-Art Discovery Tools

Privacy: What Happens to Your Research Data?

TRAINING DATA POLICIES (Updated Jan 2025):

Claude (Anthropic):

- ✓ NEVER trains on your conversations
- ✓ Best choice for unpublished/sensitive research

ChatGPT (OpenAI):

- ⚠ MAY train on your data by default
- ✓ CAN DISABLE:

Settings → Data Controls → Turn OFF "Improve model" → No functionality loss when disabled

Gemini (Google):

- ⚠ MAY train on your data
- ⚠ Disabling reduces some features → Check: Google Account → Activity Controls

Recommendation

Use Claude or disable training in other tools.
Never share confidential data


Hypothesis/Question generation

We can use musely.ai to generate research questions:

The screenshot displays the user interface of the musely.ai tool. On the left, there are three input fields: "Research Topic" with the text "Read and Write Machine learning. Machine learning models that not only read from data but also have the ability to change it.", "Academic Field" set to "Computer Science", and "Research Purpose" set to "Exploratory". Below these is an "Advanced Settings" section with a "Limited Time Free" badge and a "Target Audience" dropdown. A large blue "Generate" button is at the bottom. On the right, the generated output is shown: "#1 26 words 148 characters" followed by the question "What are the current methodologies and architectures employed in read and write machine learning models within the field of computer science, and what are their limitations?". A "Copy" button is visible next to the output.


Hypothesis/Question generation

We can use app.hyperwriteai.com to generate research hypothesis:

ML Given a research question, generate a plausible and testable hypothesis that could answer the question. The hypothesis should be clear, concise, and specific. 

Research Question:

What are the current methodologies and architectures employed in read and write machine learning models within the field of computer science, and what are their limitations?

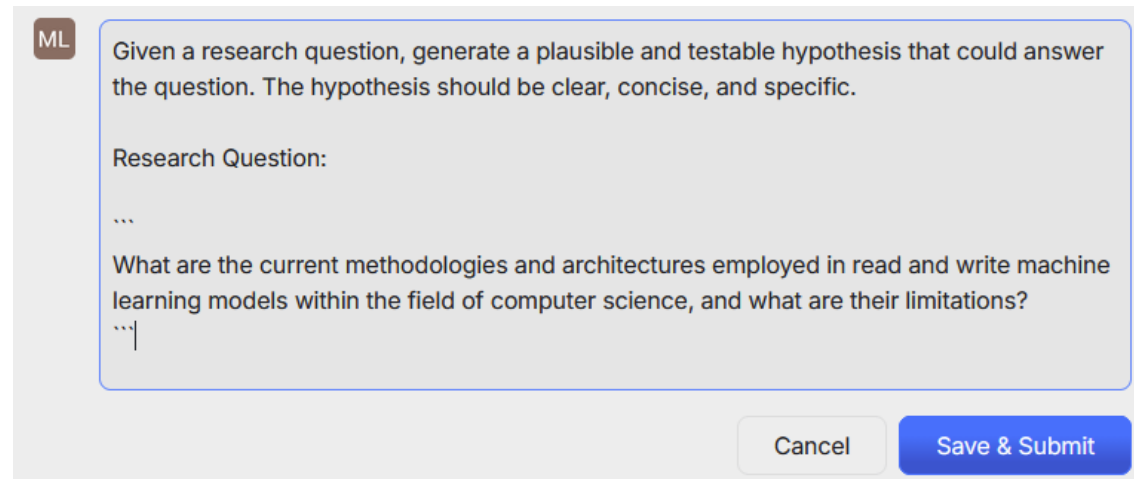
 Here's a clear, concise, and testable hypothesis based on your research question:

 Copy 

Current read-write machine learning models predominantly use memory-augmented neural network architectures, such as Neural Turing Machines and Differentiable Neural Computers, which enable differentiable memory access but face limitations in scalability, training stability, and memory management.

Hypothesis/Question generation

app.hyperwriteai.com uses prompt engineering to produce the hypothesis



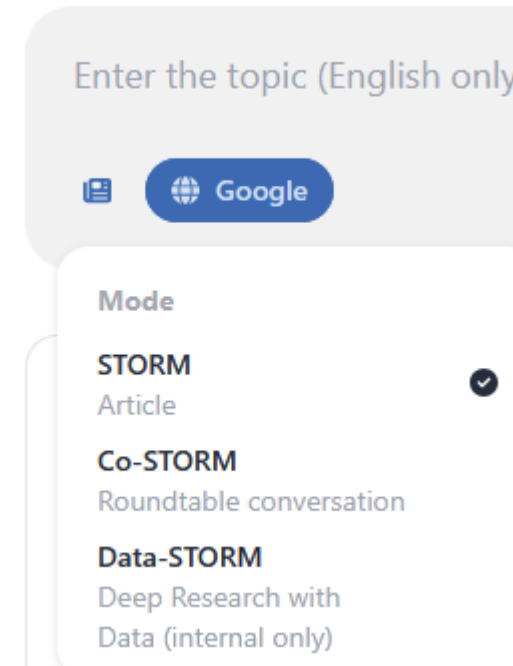
The screenshot shows a web interface for hypothesis generation. It features a light gray background with a rounded rectangular input area. In the top-left corner of this area is a small brown square with the letters 'ML' in white. The main text inside the input area reads: "Given a research question, generate a plausible and testable hypothesis that could answer the question. The hypothesis should be clear, concise, and specific." Below this is the label "Research Question:" followed by three lines of text: "...", "What are the current methodologies and architectures employed in read and write machine learning models within the field of computer science, and what are their limitations?", and "...|". At the bottom right of the input area, there are two buttons: a white "Cancel" button and a blue "Save & Submit" button.

Hypothesis/Question generation

storm.genie.stanford.edu: Structured Thought Organizer for Research and Modeling

It's a **GenAI-powered research assistant** designed to help:

- generate and structure **research questions**, assist with **hypothesis formation**,
- organize **literature reviews**,
- and **synthesize insights** across papers.



Perplexity

Standard

What is read and write machine learning paradigm ?

Answer Sources · 10 Steps

ieeta towards a new paradigm in Machine Learning - Aveiro
GeeksforGeeks Machine Learning Models
ac Understanding Machine Learning: From Theory to...
forbes How Machines Learn To Read And Write

The "read and write" machine learning paradigm (rwML) is a proposed new approach that extends traditional machine learning algorithms by giving them direct data preparation abilities, essentially allowing these algorithms not just to learn from data (read) but also to actively modify or prepare the data they use (write) as part of the learning process. This means rwML algorithms can optimize or transform the data pipeline itself, rather than relying entirely on external preprocessing steps. [ieeta](#)

to three main paradigms, each focused on different
dict outcomes from labeled data (read only).

towards a new paradigm in Machine Learning - Aveiro
We have recently proposed a new paradigm for ML, read-write ML (rwML). rwML algorithms extend existing ones with data preparation abilities.

Academic

What is read and write machine learning paradigm ?

Answer Sources · 20 Steps

dl.acm CAMAL: Optimizing LSM-trees via Active Learning
ieeexplore.ieee Addressing the Connectivity Bottleneck...
semanticscholar Restoring Proprioception via a Cortical Prosthesis: ...
ieeexplore.ieee Serverless Computing To Predict Cold Start In Azur...

The "read and write" machine learning paradigm refers to models and architectures that include both read and write operations to external memory, allowing for enhanced data storage, retrieval, and reasoning capabilities beyond traditional models. This paradigm is especially relevant in memory-augmented neural networks, where the model can explicitly store (write) and access (read) data in an addressable memory bank during computation. One notable example is the Read-Write Memory Network (RWMN), which is designed to handle complex information, such as in question-answering tasks or large-scale story understanding, by using a dedicated read network and a write network to manipulate memory contents in a structured way. [arxiv](#)

Key Features

- Read and write architectures enable explicit control over model's ability to reason over sequences, recall information

A Read-Write Memory Network for Movie Story Understanding

⚠ **Remember:** Even "Academic" mode can have citation issues. **Always verify!**

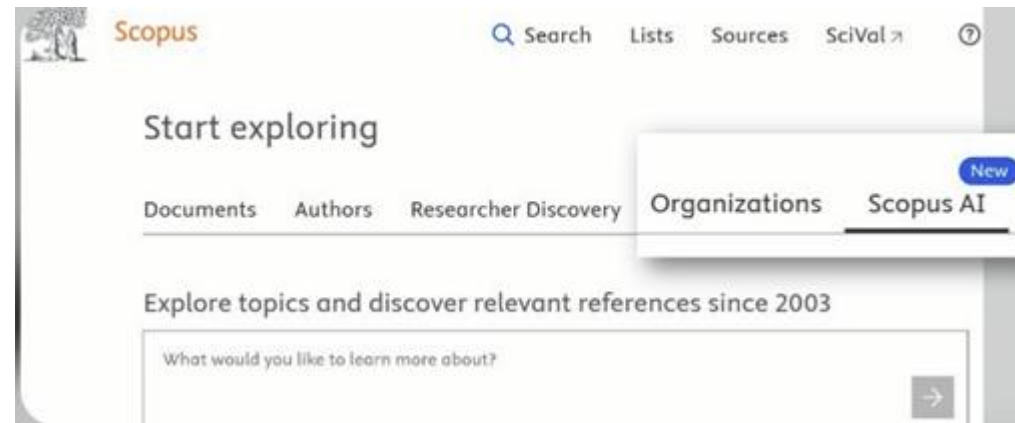
Scopus AI

Scopus AI is based on OpenAI's GPT-4o model

Scopus AI searches only Elsevier's database

Advantage: High-quality indexed papers

⚠ Limitation: Misses papers in other databases



Scopus AI (Demo)

The screenshot shows the Scopus AI Beta interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Scopus logo and a search bar. Below the navigation bar, the main heading is "Start exploring" with the subtext "Discover the most reliable, relevant, up-to-date research. All in one place." There are several tabs: "Documents", "Authors", "Researcher Discovery", "Organizations", and "Scopus AI Beta". The "Scopus AI Beta" tab is selected. Below the tabs, there is a section titled "Learn with AI-generated overviews based on documents since 2018" with a link "How it works". A search input field contains the placeholder text "What would you like to learn more about?". Below the search field, there are two columns of information: "Crafting your queries:" and "Search examples:".

Crafting your queries:

- Focus your queries on a research area or topic. Asking about people or institutions isn't supported yet.
- Experiment with different query formats: hypotheticals, comparisons, statements, questions or combinations.
- Provide clear context and background information.

Search examples:

- ↳ How does the diversity of personalities within a team impact the level of creativity exhibited by the team?
- ↳ How does seismology inform civil engineering designs?
- ↳ What are the different types of immunotherapy treatments being used for cancer?

At the bottom of the page, there is a link "Learn more about what Scopus can do for you" and a button "Show less" with a "Don't show again" option.

Demo Ground Rules

We'll test the same question across tools: "Does sleep deprivation affect academic performance?"

 What to watch for:

- ✓ Source quality (peer-reviewed?)
- ✓ Citation accuracy (do sources exist?)
- ✓ Claim alignment (does paper say what AI claims?)
- ✓ Date relevance (recent research?)
- ✓ Completeness (contradicting evidence mentioned?)

Take notes: Which tool would YOU trust most? Why?

Interactive Demo - Tool Face-Off

Research question: Does sleep deprivation affect academic performance?



[Hello Google Scholar](#)

A search engine that indexes scholarly articles, theses, books, conference papers, and patents across various disciplines



[Hello Consensus](#)

Obtain direct answers to academic questions based on published research, providing quick and reliable insights for hypothesis formulation.



[Hello Elicit \(LOGIN required\)](#)

an AI research assistant that helps automate literature reviews by finding, summarizing, and organizing insights from academic papers.

Interactive Demo - Tool Face-Off

Research question: Does sleep deprivation affect academic performance?



[Hello Scite](#)

Analyze how claims in academic literature are supported or contradicted, ensuring robust foundational arguments for your research.



[Hello ResearchRabbit](#) (LOGIN required)

uses AI to recommend related papers, suggest connections between authors, and generate visual research maps, helping researchers discover relevant work more efficiently.



[Hello Perplexity](#)

an AI-powered search and question-answering tool that provides concise, sourced answers to queries by combining web results and natural language understanding.

Lessons from The Demos

What you just saw:

1. Tools vary WIDELY in quality → Some gave real papers, others hallucinated
2. Same query = Different results → You need to cross-check
3. Citations alone don't = accuracy → Real paper ≠ correct interpretation

YOUR RESEARCH WORKFLOW:

1. Use AI tools to FIND and UNDERSTAND
2. VERIFY every claim you'll use
3. READ the actual papers
4. SYNTHESIZE with your judgment. AI amplifies your skills - it doesn't replace them

Critical Warning: Never Trust AI proof reading

You should always verify after AI when you proofread:

ALL AI TOOLS CAN MAKE MISTAKES

- AI proofreading isn't always reliable — it may overlook nuanced or domain-specific
- In new or original research, AI can misinterpret novel ideas since it relies on patterns from existing data errors.
- Copying research text into AI tools risks misunderstanding or misuse of your unique contributions.



Critical Warning: The Citation Problem

Before we dive into tools, you need to know this:

ALL AI TOOLS CAN MAKE MISTAKES

Three types of problems:

1. **FAKE CITATIONS** Real-looking references that don't exist
 - a. Example: "International Journal of Cognitive Enhancement" ← Doesn't exist
2. **REAL CITATION, WRONG CLAIM** Paper exists, but AI misrepresents what it says
 - a. Example: AI says "proves X" when paper only "suggests X might..."
3. **ABSTRACT-ONLY CONCLUSIONS** AI reads intro/abstract, misses the actual findings
 - a. Example: Concludes from abstract's context, not the results

YOUR DEFENSE: ALWAYS verify citations and read the actual papers

The Citation Problem

GOOD NEWS: Hallucinations Are Decreasing

Old Models (2023): ~60% hallucination rate on citations

New Models (2025): ~10-15% hallucination rate

WHY THE IMPROVEMENT:

- Better training methods
- Integration with web search
- Larger, more accurate training datasets

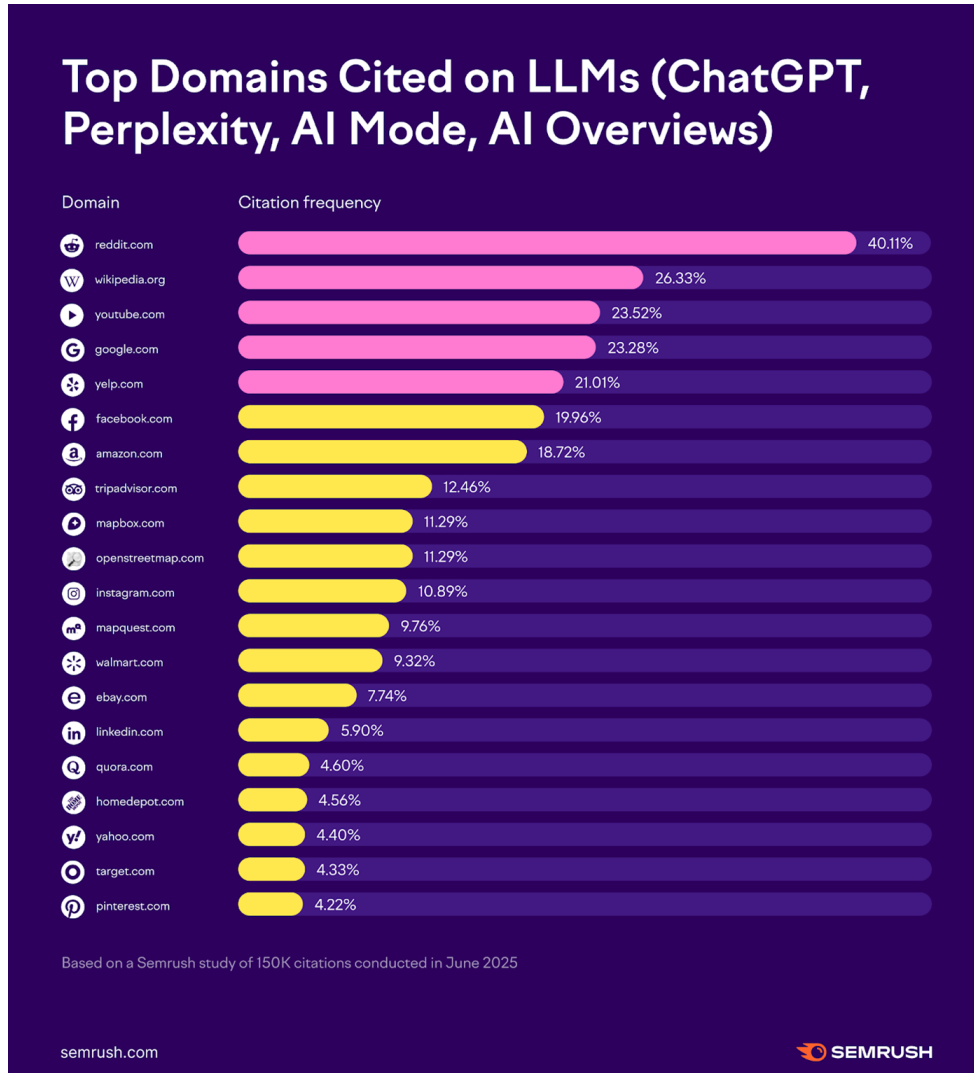
WHEN TO TRUST MORE:

- Slow, powerful model (o3, Opus, Pro)
- AI searched the web (you heard clicking sound)
- Response includes "I searched X sources"
- Topic is mainstream (more training data)

WHEN TO VERIFY EXTRA:

- Fast model response
- No indication of web search
- Very specific claims with exact numbers
- Niche topics outside common training data

The Citation Problem



In July 2025, a study was conducted to understand how AI Mode compares to traditional Google search, AI Overviews, and two leading LLM-powered search engines: ChatGPT and Perplexity.

Key findings:

- Accurate citations ≠ accurate arguments: Even when references are real, the summary's conclusions don't always reflect the source correctly.
- Abstract-based conclusions:
- Reddit dominates
- Query intent affects response length

Spot the Hallucination Quiz

One of these three citations is completely fake, generated by an AI hallucination. Can you identify which one?

Citation A: " Effects of sleep deprivation on cognitive and physical performance in university students (Yusuf Patrick et al., 2017). Acute sleep deprivation can have an impact on physical but not cognitive ability in young healthy university students." *Sleep and Biological Rhythms*, 15, 217 - 225.

Citation B: "The Effects of Social Media Consumption on Adolescent Psychological Well-Being (Fumagalli, E et al, 2024). The authors analysed more recent large-scale meta-analytic studies." *Journal of the Association for Consumer Research*, 9(2), 119–130.

Citation C: "The Mozart Effect enhances mathematical reasoning by activating the bilateral temporal cortex (Brown et al., 2020). Brain scans revealed 40% increased activity during spatial-temporal tasks." *International Journal of Cortex Enhancement*, 2020, Vol. 12, pp. 89-104

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Citation C: "The Mozart Effect enhances mathematical reasoning by activating the bilateral temporal cortex (Brown et al., 2000). The study found increased activity during spatial-temporal tasks." *International Journal of Cortex Enhancement*, 2020, Vol. 12, pp. 89-104

Part 4: Hands-On Exercise

Hands-On Exercise: Guided Practice

Scenario: pick a research idea

Your mission: (25 minutes)

PART 1: Question Development (5 min)

- Use **Chat GPT** or **Musely.ai** and **HyperWrite** to generate 3 research questions / Hypothesis
- Pick your strongest question
- Refine it to be specific and measurable

PART 2: Source Discovery (7 min)

- Use **Consensus / Elicit** to find 5 papers
- Check: Do all 5 citations actually exist? (**Google Scholar**)
- Flag any suspicious sources

PART 3: Verification (5 min)

- Pick 2 papers from your results
- Use **Scite Assistant** to check: Are claims supported/contradicted?
- Read at least 1 abstract yourself
- Use **Perplexity Academic** to discuss the paper of the chosen abstract

Hands-On Exercise: Group Discussion

Group Discussion

- Share one surprising finding from your exercise
- Which tool gave you the most useful results?
- What verification challenges did you encounter?
- How do these tools compare to your current research workflow?



Key Takeaways

AI = Research Accelerator, Not Replacement

You're still the expert. AI finds, you verify and synthesize.

Academic Tools > General Chatbots

Use specialized tools for research. Save Chat GPT for brainstorming.

Real Citation ≠ Correct Interpretation

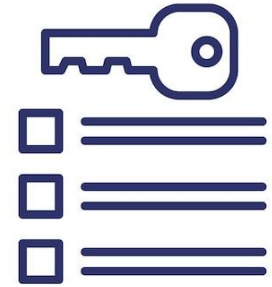
Even when sources exist, AI can misrepresent them. Read the papers.

Verification is Non-Negotiable

Budget 30-40% of your "AI time-savings" for fact-checking.

Ethics = Your Reputation

One hallucinated citation in a paper can damage years of credibility.



Next Steps & Series 2 Preview

- Practice with tools shown today
- Bring questions to next session
- Series 2 preview: "Research Design & Execution"
 - Methodology
 - Data Collection and Analysis
 - Research Management

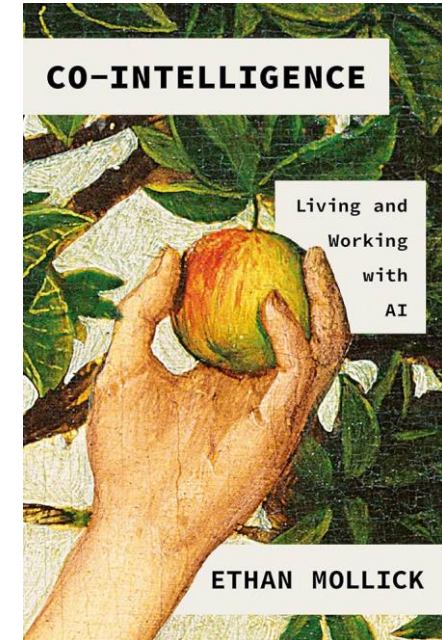
Further Reading and Resources

Key References:

- Mollick, E. (2024). "Co-Intelligence: Living and Working with AI"
- Liu, N. F., et al. (2023). "Evaluating Verifiability in Generative Search Engines" (Stanford study on hallucinations)
- Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (2024). "Trust in AI: Evaluating Research Tools"

Recommended Resources:

- Ethan Mollick's Substack: "One Useful Thing"
- INESC TEC Guidelines for Responsible Use of AI in Research
- ONE USEFUL THING - <https://www.oneusefulthing.org>



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WE ARE TECHNOLOGY.
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