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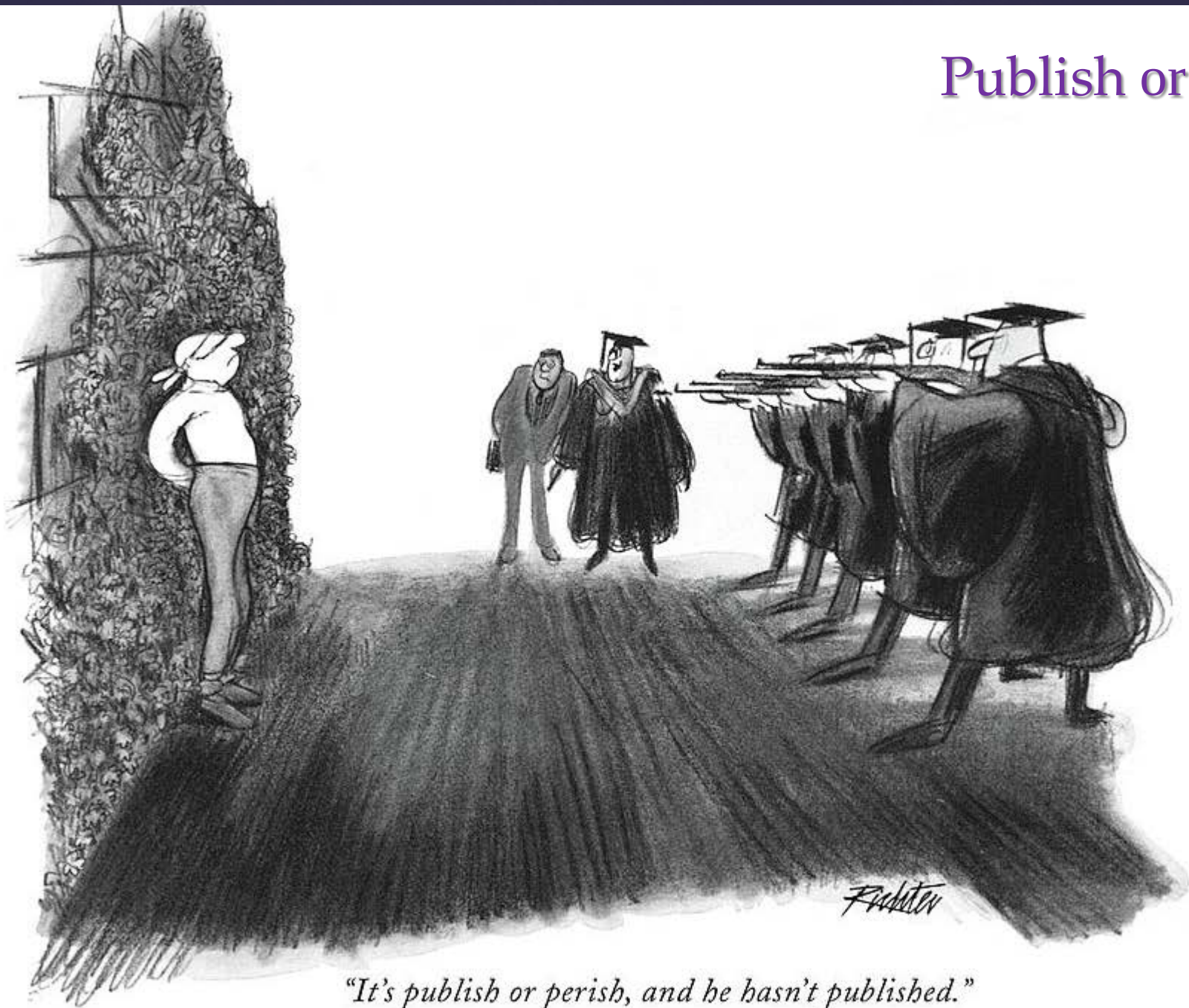
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دستبرد یا غفلت

محمد صال مصلحیان
دانشگاه فردوسی مشهد



Publish or Perish



"It's publish or perish, and he hasn't published."

یک کتاب یا مقاله یک بار نوشته می شود،
ولی ممکن است بارها خوانده شود.

یافتن ایده با نگاه کنجکاوانه و پرسشگر ممکن است.

- ✓ مطالعه مقاله یا شرکت در سخنرانی پژوهشگران خوب
- ✓ تفکر محض در مورد یک مسأله

“The subject of this paper is out of the mainstream of research in mathematics. There are few readers, who might be interested in such a topic.”

مقاله خودتان را به مثابه یک داور نگاه کنید و مطمئن شوید نتایج اصلی شما ویژگیهای ذیل را داشته باشند:

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نتایج شما نباید روی مقالات ارسال نشده یا تحت داوری خودتان بنا شده باشد. اگر چنین باشد،

- تا به دست آوردن پذیرش برای آن مقالات صبر کنید
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- آنها را همراه مقاله جدید به مجله (برای داوری) بفرستید.

اما ارجاع جزیی و حاشیه ای مشکل ایجاد نمی کند.

هر مقاله قبل از ارسال باید چندین بار از نقطه نظر غلطهای چاپی و خطاهای گرامری خوانده شود.

بهتر است از یک دوست یا همکار خواهش نمایید یک بار مقاله شما را بخواند.

“The presentation of the paper is unacceptable, several misprints and typos can be detected. The paper has poor English. It is impossible for me to scientifically follow discussions and write a review for this paper.”,

Now let $\Psi = \phi_2 \circ \phi_1$ be the decomposition of Ψ as in Lemma 2.3. Using Proposition 2.2 for ϕ_1 we have

$$[\phi_1(\rho A^2) - \phi_1(\rho A)] [\phi_1(\rho B^2) - \phi_1(\rho B)] \geq \frac{1}{4} |\phi_1(\rho[A, B])|^2.$$

Using the commutativity of range of ϕ_1 , we therefore have that

$$[\phi_1(\rho A^2) - \phi_1(\rho A)] [\phi_1(\rho B^2) - \phi_1(\rho B)] \geq \frac{1}{2} |\phi_1(\rho[A, B])|. \quad (2.3)$$

Using the latter inequalities and the positivity of ϕ_2 and ϕ_1 we have

$$\begin{aligned} V_\rho(A) \sharp V_\rho(B) &= [(\Psi \rho A^2) - \Psi(\rho A)] \sharp [\Psi(\rho B^2) - \Psi(\rho B)] \\ &= [\phi_2 \circ \phi_1(\rho A^2) - \phi_2 \circ \phi_1(\rho A)] \sharp [\phi_2 \circ \phi_1(\rho B^2) - \phi_2 \circ \phi_1(\rho B)] \\ &\geq \phi_2(\phi_1(\rho A^2) - \phi_1(\rho A)) \sharp \phi_2(\phi_1(\rho B^2) - \phi_1(\rho B)) \\ &\geq \phi_2(\phi_1(\rho A^2) - \phi_1(\rho A)) \sharp \phi_1(\rho B^2) - \phi_1(\rho B)^2 \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} \phi_2(|\phi_1(\rho[A, B])|) \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{K_{m,M}([A, B])}} |\phi_2 \circ \phi_1(\rho[A, B])| \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{K_{m,M}([A, B])}} |\Psi(\rho[A, B])|. \end{aligned}$$

□

Next we want to give two generalization for inequality (1.3). To get these generalization we need many definitions and lemmas. For a tracial positive linear map Ψ and observable operator A , we define $J_\rho(A) := 2V_\rho(A) - I_\rho(A)$. It is known that $V_\rho(A) = \frac{J_\rho(A) + I_\rho(A)}{2}$ and $U_\rho(A) := I_\rho(A) \sharp J_\rho(A)$.

Lemma 2.7. Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a C^* -algebra and $\mathcal{B}$ be an abelian C^* -subalgebra of $\mathcal{A}$. If $\mathcal{E} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is a tracial conditional expectation, then

$$U_\rho(A) U_\rho(B) \geq \frac{1}{4} |\mathcal{E}(\rho[A, B])|^2 \quad (2.4)$$

for all observable operators $A, B \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{E}$ -density operator $\rho \in \mathcal{A}$.

Proof. Let $A_0 = A - \mathcal{E}(\rho A)$ and $B_0 = B - \mathcal{E}(\rho B)$. A simple calculation shows that

$$I_\rho(A) = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}(i[\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}, A]) \quad J_\rho(B) = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E}(i[\rho^{\frac{1}{2}}, B])$$

which is  called arithmetic-geometric mean inequality. For $a, b \geq 0$ and $0 \leq \nu \leq 1$, the Heinz mean is defined as

$$H_\nu(a, b) = \frac{a^\nu b^{1-\nu} + a^{1-\nu} b^\nu}{2}. \quad (1.3)$$

It follows from inequalities (1.1) and (1.2) that the Heinz mean interpolate between the geometric mean and the arithmetic mean. That is,

$$\sqrt{ab} \leq H_\nu(a, b) \leq \frac{a+b}{2}. \quad (1.4)$$

Bhatia and Davis [4] obtained a matrix version of  the inequality (1.4) as follows:

$$\|A^{\frac{1}{2}}XB^{\frac{1}{2}}\| \leq \|A^{1-\nu}XB^\nu + A^\nu XB^{1-\nu}\| \leq \|AX + XB\|.$$

For more information on matrix versions of the young inequality (1.1) see ([3, 6, 9, 10, 13]). Kai in [11] presented the following Young inequalities:

$$\nu^2 a^2 + (1-\nu)^2 b^2 \geq \nu^2 (a-b)^2 + [(\nu a)^\nu b^{1-\nu}]^2, \quad 0 \leq \nu \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad (1.5)$$

$$\nu^2 a^2 + (1-\nu)^2 b^2 \geq (1-\nu)^2 (a-b)^2 + [a^\nu ((1-\nu)b)^{1-\nu}]^2. \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq \nu \leq 1 \quad (1.6)$$

In a recent work, Burqan and Khandaqji [1] presented  reverses of Young type inequalities as  following:

$$\nu^2 a + (1-\nu)^2 b \leq (1-\nu)^2 (\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 + a^\nu [(1-\nu)^2 b]^{1-\nu}, \quad 0 \leq \nu \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad (1.7)$$

$$\nu^2 a + (1-\nu)^2 b \leq \nu^2 (\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 + \nu^{2\nu} a^\nu b^{1-\nu}. \quad \frac{1}{2} \leq \nu \leq 1 \quad (1.8)$$

For two positive operators A, B and $0 \leq \nu \leq 1$, we use notations $A \sharp_\nu B$ and $A \nabla_\nu B$ for introducing the ν -weighted geometric mean  and arithmetic mean respectively  and are defined respectively by $A \sharp_\nu B = A^{\frac{1}{2}}(A^{-\frac{1}{2}}BA^{-\frac{1}{2}})^\nu A^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $A \nabla_\nu B = (1-\nu)A + \nu B$. In  case $\nu = \frac{1}{2}$, we  define respectively, by $A \sharp B$ and $A \nabla B$ for brevity.  A operator version of (1.1) proved in [12] as follows:

$$A \sharp_\nu B \leq A \nabla_\nu B \quad \text{□}$$

Also the procedure of reducing the relations that you present here is known, see [Subsection 5.1, KL13]. In particular, the ideal I_q that you introduce in Definition 6.2 is a special case of the ideal described explicitly in [Definition 5.2, KL13], see [Theorem 5.4, KL13]. It would be good to mention that explicit description here. The authors of [KL13] give a precise description of this ideal in the case φ is an endomorphism, see [Lemma 5.11, KL13]. Could you give a similar description in the case of general cpc maps?

62. p. 20. Second paragraph below Definition 6.2. State here explicitly that the C^* -algebra A embeds into A_1 via the natural $*$ -homomorphism when $K \subseteq J_{\mathcal{E}_\varphi}$ (I think that the converse implication is also true).
63. p. 20. A paragraph before Proposition 6.3. I would suggest to delete it, or at least write it in an appropriate way: 1) use the inclusion $K \subseteq J_{\mathcal{E}_\varphi}$ instead existence of injective representations; 2) replace “on K .then” with “on K , then”. It seems that the really important questions are swept under the carpet here. The important question are:
- 1) When (A, φ) coincides with (is naturally isomorphic to) (A_1, φ_1) ? Or at least, when $\mathcal{O}(K_1, \mathcal{E}_{\varphi_1})$ and $\mathcal{O}(K, \mathcal{E}_\varphi)$ are naturally isomorphic?
 - 2) If $K = J_{\mathcal{E}_\varphi}$, do we have $K_1 = J_{\mathcal{E}_{\varphi_1}}$?

You should be able to answer these question, at least partially?

64. p. 20. Proposition 6.3. Introduce the notation L for the isomorphism under consideration, as you use it in sequel discussions (you may use the first sentence in the proof). Don't force the reader to go through the proofs in order to catch the nomenclature.
65. p. 21. l.4. Fix “[?]”.
66. p. 21. l.-4. Change “straight forward” to “straightforward”.

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وظیفه داور یافتن
غلطهای انگلیسی
ما نیست.

مثال از یک
داوری عالی
Adv. Oper. Theory





ارتقا کیفی باید تدریجی باشد.



پژوهشگر جوان نیاز به مراقبت و حمایت دارد.



دستبرد علمی
یا
غفلت علمی

جواني گستاخ و نامجو، شعري از مرحوم جلال الدين همایي
دزدیده بود و بي آنکه استاد را بشناسد، در جمعي که وي در آن
حاضر بود، شعر را به نام خود و به شکلي غلط خواند. استاد
همایي بي آنکه به رویش بياورد، پدرانۀ به او گفت که بهتر است
شعر را اين گونه بخواند. اما جوان، با عصبانیت پاسخ داد: "من
همان طور ساخته‌ام و همان را مي‌پسندم". استاد نیز از گفتن
حقيقت خودداری کرد و از رسوا کردن وي پرهیز نمود.

جلال الدين همایي؛ فنون و صنايع ادبي؛ تهران: مؤسسه نشر هما، ۱۳۷۰، ص ۳۵۹

مأخذ: سيدحسن اسلامي، چو دزدی با چراغ آيد: سرقت علمی در سطح دانشگاهی، دو ماهنامه آينه پژوهش، دوره ۲۲،
شماره ۱۲۷، بهار ۱۳۹۰، صفحه ۷-۱۷.

تعریف انتحال

اگر شخصی مقاله یا کتابی را منتشر و در آن از نوشته‌های دیگران به شکل مستقیم یا غیرمستقیم استفاده کند، اما

➤ از اشاره به منابع نوشتار خود به شکلی دقیق و صریح بپرهیزد

➤ یا در این کار کوتاهی نماید

➤ یا چنان وانمود کند که این نوشته حاصل تأملات شخصی او است

مرتکب عملی شده است که به آن انتحال یا دستبرد فکری می‌گویند.

- کپی-پیست (با یا بدون تغییر) بخش‌هایی از مقالات قبلی خود (دستبرد از خود) یا دیگر افراد در مقاله جدید بدون توضیح کافی و ارجاع دقیق.
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- ترجمه آثار و افکار دیگران به نام خود.

✂ در آیین‌نامه نگارش شیکاگو The Chicago Manual of Style چنین آورده شده است:

- نویسندگان آثار بدیع می‌باید مباحث خود را با واژگان خود بیان نمایند.
- در صورت هرگونه تفسیر یا ذکر مستقیم از منبعی دیگر، می‌باید به واژگان و عقاید برگرفته از دیگران بها داده شود.
- حقایق شناخته شده عمومی Common facts، که در منابعی بسیار مورد اشاره واقع شده‌اند، به جز در مواردی که مستقیماً از منبعی خاص برگرفته شده باشند، نمی‌باید در میان نشانه‌های نقل قول به کار برده شده یا منبع آنان ذکر شود.

مأخذ: مهین ناز میردهقان، سرقت علمی: پیشگیری با آموزش، دانشکده ادبیات و علوم انسانی، دانشگاه شهید بهشتی

□ ناشر مجلات نیچر در گزارشی از تعلیق ۵۸ مقاله ۲۸۲ دانشمند و پژوهشگر ایرانی به دلیل جعل علمی و دستکاری خبر داد.

□ از ۱۰۵۴ مولف ایرانی که در پایگاه arXiv مقاله منتشر کرده‌اند، ۱۶۴ نفر به عنوان متقلب شناخته شده‌اند. به بیان دیگر از هر شش نفر یک نفر تن به تقلب داده است.

□ مجله ساینس نیز پیش از این در مقاله‌ای با عنوان «ایجاد اصول اخلاق علمی در ایران» نوشت: «جایگاه علمی ایران از نظر تولید مقاله در رتبه ۲۲ جهان قرار دارد ولی از نظر تعداد مقالاتی که بدلیل انتحال در مجلات از درجه اعتبار ساقط می شود پس از چین رتبه دوم را داراست.

مأخذ: روزنامه دنیای اقتصاد شماره روزنامه ۴۱۸۶ یکشنبه ۱۴ آبان ۱۳۹۶



جغرافیای انتحال

Study of massive preprint archive hints at the geography of plagiarism

By John Bohannon | Dec. 11, 2014, 3:00 AM

تأثیر همنوایی گروهی بر تصمیم‌گیری دانشجویان

دکتر اصلا ن جلیل خانی

دانشیار گروه روانشناسی دانشگاه علامه طباطبائی

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چکیده

هدف پژوهش حاضر بررسی تأثیر همنوایی گروهی بر تصمیم‌گیری دانشجویان بود. بدین منظور از میان کلیه دانشجویان دانشگاه بوعلی سینا همدان به صورت در دسترس 100 دانشجو انتخاب و بر اساس وضعیت اقتصادی و میانگین در دو گروه 50 نفری همتا شدند. ابزارهای پژوهش شامل مقیاس همنوایی منوچهر و محمود و همچنین پرسشنامه چند وجهی سنجش تصمیم‌گیری مش مراد و همسرش می باشند. نتایج تحلیل کواریانس چند متغیری نشان داد که قهر بودن مش مراد با برادر بزرگترش می تواند به صورت معناداری کاهش محصول ذرت را به دنبال داشته باشد ($P < 01/0$ و $F_{2, 98} = 27/5$). بر اساس یافته های این پژوهش می توان اینگونه نتیجه گیری کرد که چنانچه این مقاله پذیرش بگیرد نشان دهنده این است که شما هدفی جز کلاه گذاشتن بر سر دانشجویان بخت برگشته ندارید. همچنین نشان دهنده به ثمر نشستن زحمات چند سال اخیر وزارت علوم می باشد. باید گریست به حال این وضعیت که چنگیز و تیمور هم به این عمق، زخمی بر پیکره این مرز و بوم نزدند.

کلمات کلیدی: همنوایی گروهی، تصمیم‌گیری، دانشجویان.

چکیده طنز پذیرش گرفت!



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Optimization and Design of Geodetic Networks using "KALE PACHE" Method

b. goosfand, kh. boz, and G. Barre sefid

PhD in geosciences engineering

Finding an optimal configuration is one the most important steps in the design and establishing a deformation monitoring network. The main goals of an optimal network design process include finding proper location of control stations (First Order Design) as well as proper weight of observations (Second Order Design) in a way that satisfy all the criteria considered for the quality of the network which itself is evaluated by the network's accuracy, reliability (internal and external), sensitivity and cost. Finding a reliable method for the first and the second order design is the aim of this paper. We called this new method, "KALE PACHE". To have better results we advise to campaign early in mornings and use equipments like: Zaboon, Cheshm and of course Pacheh. It is necessary to use Ablimoo after Second Order Design. More numerical results described in the paper.

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ORIGINAL RESEARCH

New Results on Plasma Displacement in IR-T1 Tokamak by Bias Modification

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Microstructure of Poly(vinyl acetate)-block-Poly(methyl acrylate-co-methyl methacrylate) Block Terpolymers. 2D NMR and Thermal Study

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RETRACTED ARTICLE: Total spectral assignments and 2D NMR study of PVAc-b-PMA and PVAc-b-PMMA block copolymers

Mahdi Moeud Ajjalallah •
[REDACTED]

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This article has been retracted. Due to a dispute over authorship of the paper and ownership of the data the Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Polymer Research decided to retract the article “Total spectral assignments and 2D NMR study of PVAc-b-PMA and PVAc-b-PMMA block copolymers” by corresponding author [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

A Comparison of the Gas Sensing Properties of Purified and Platinum Decorated Chemical Vapour Deposition Grown Multi Walled Carbon Nanotubes

R.E. Pearce, M. Andersson, J. Belmonte, I. Gracia, M.M. Stevens, K. Buchholt, J. Shaw, M.S.P. Shaffer and A. Lloyd Spetz

Abstract Multi walled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs) are known to respond well to a range of gases and vapours. Metallic additives are often introduced to improve the sensitivity and selectivity to some gases. Here the difference in response between MWCNT sensors with and without a metal additive is discussed for a range of gases. Resistive sensors fabricated from chemical vapour deposition (CVD) grown multi walled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs) collected between gold microelectrodes by dielectrophoresis are presented as a cheap, scaleable and facile method of producing carbon nanotube gas sensors. The MWCNTs sensors were exposed to a series of test gases including NO_2 , NH_3 , CO and H_2 and exhibited low ppm. detection at room temperature. Increasing the temperature not only reduced the recovery time of the sensors, but also increased the sensitivity to some gases whilst a decrease in the sensitivity was seen for other gases. A method for decorating MWCNTs with

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Properties of Purified and Platinum Decorated Chemical Vapor Deposition Grown Multi Walled Carbon Nanotubes

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ABSTRACT

Multi walled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs) are known to respond well to a range of gases and vapors. Metallic additives are often introduced to improve the sensitivity and selectivity to some gases. Here the difference in response between MWCNT sensors with and without a metal additive is discussed for a range of gases. Resistive sensors fabricated from chemical vapor deposition (CVD) grown multi walled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs) collected between gold microelectrodes by dielectrophoresis are presented as a cheap, scaleable and facile method of producing carbon nanotube gas sensors. The MWCNTs sensors were exposed to a series of test gases including NO_2 , NH_3 , CO and H_2 and exhibited low ppm. Increasing the temperature not only reduced the recovery time of the sensors, but also increased the sensitivity to some gases whilst a decrease in the sensitivity was seen for other gases. A method for decorating MWCNTs with nanometer sized Pt particles is presented and compared as a sensing material to purified MWCNTs which have undergone acid reflux and base washing. The role of defects and the sensing mechanisms are discussed.

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NEWS

Plagiarized reports from Iranian researchers printed by Canadian publisher

Joseph Brean Mar 4, 2012 — 11:15 PM ET | Last Updated: Mar 5, 2012 9:10 AM ET

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When a Ryerson University electrical engineering professor announced last month that one of his papers had been plagiarized in its entirety by academics at Islamic Azad University in Iran, it seemed like an isolated and extreme scandal, unearthed accidentally by an alert research assistant.

But the *National Post* has learned that, in the past year, at least seven other Iranian researchers have published extensively plagiarized research in three peer-reviewed journal articles. All of them, though not the Ryerson case, were published by the Canadian Centre of Science and Education, an academic publisher that runs 61 journals out of an office in northwest Toronto.

The CCSE has acknowledged the plagiarism and retracted one paper. Its president said he will investigate the other cases, and has started using software to check for similar cases in future.

'It came as a total shock to [the German lead author], and he told me and I just couldn't believe

Statement of Retraction

We, the Editors and Publishers of *Journal of Statistical Computation and Simulation*, are retracting the following article:

Ali A. Ismail & H.M. Aly (2010) Optimal planning of failure-step stress partially accelerated life tests under type-II censoring, *Journal of Statistical Computation and Simulation*, 80.12, 1335–1348, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00949650903071096>.

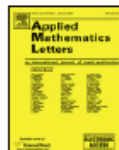
We are now aware of a substantially similar version of this article, which was concurrently submitted to, and published in *International Journal of Mathematical Analysis*:

Ali A. Ismail & H.M. Aly (2009) Optimal planning of failure-step stress partially accelerated life tests under type-II censoring, *International Journal of Mathematical Analysis*, Vol. 3, 2009, no. 31, 1509–1523.

This action constitutes a breach of warranties made by the authors with respect to originality and of our policy on publishing ethics and integrity. We note we received, peer-reviewed, accepted, and published the article in good faith based on these warranties, and censure this action.

The retracted article will remain online to maintain the scholarly record, but it will be digitally watermarked on each page as retracted.

Taylor & Francis
July 2014



For the origin of new geometry

S. Kalimuthu

2/394, Kanjampatti P.O., Pollachi Via, Tamil Nadu 642003, India

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ABSTRACT

In the nineteenth century, Beltrami, Cayley, Klein, Poincaré and others showed the independency of the parallel postulate of Euclidean geometry. In quantum mechanics, some times the electron is a particle and at other times it is a wave. According to general relativity theory predictions, black holes will not decay and split but quantum physics says that the black hole will decay and split. These are proposed and accepted results. Similarly, in this work, the author obtains a consistent result for the origin and development of quantum geometry.

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1. Construction

In a sphere, the quadrature formed by the great circles whose three interior angles are right angles. Let in Fig. 1, ABC is the big spherical triangle of sphere S and DEF is a small spherical triangle of sphere S'. Needless to say, these triangles are similar. With radius A, centre E describe an arc cutting AB at H. Draw another arc [A, DF] passing through J on AC. Join H and J.

2. Results

- By SAS correspondence, triangles DEF and AHJ are congruent. So, the base angles of triangle AHJ are right angles. Consequently we get that in spherical quadrilateral HJCB, the summit angles are right angles. (1)
- By construction the base angles of quadrilateral HJCB are right angles. From this we have that in quadrilateral HJCB, all interior angle is a right angle. This establishes the fifth Euclidean postulate [1–8]. (2)
- In triangle ABC, the lateral sides are equal, i.e. AB and AC are equal. By our construction AH and AJ are equal. So, we get that in quadrilateral HBJC, sides HB and JC are equal. (3)
- By joining H and J, we get two spherical right angled triangles HBC and HJC. (4)
- By hypotenuse-angle correspondence, these two triangles are congruent. (5)
- From (4) we obtain that in triangles HBC and HJC sides HJ and BC are equal. (6)
- But from (3), HJ is equal to EF which is smaller than BC. (7)
- By comparing (5) and (6) we get a contradiction.

3. Discussion

Our constructions and proofs are consistent. We have not introduced any new hypothesis in this work. So, the author's findings are consistent. As we have already mentioned Eq. (2) deduces the parallel postulate of the Euclidean geometry. But we have pointed out in the abstract that the fifth Euclidean postulate problem is one of the most famous mathematical

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RETRACTED: For the origin of new geometry

S. Kalimuthu 

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aml.2010.08.006>

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Referred to by S. Kalimuthu

Retraction notice to: "For the origin of new geometry" [Appl. Math. Lett. 23 (12) (2010) 1451–...
Applied Mathematics Letters, Volume 26, Issue 4, April 2013, Pages 531

 [PDF \(123KB\)](#)

This article has been retracted: please see Elsevier Policy on Article Withdrawal
(<http://www.elsevier.com/locate/withdrawalpolicy>).

This article has been retracted at the request of the Editor-in-Chief and Publisher.

This paper does not meet the minimum research and mathematical standards of *Applied Mathematics Letters*; for example, some of this paper's constructions and arguments make no sense mathematically. Though handled by the previous editorial office, the available records lead us to believe its publication was the result of an administrative oversight and apologies are offered to readers of the journal that this was not detected earlier.

LETTER TO THE EDITORS

RETRACTED ARTICLE: Systemic sclerosis and malignancies after cyclophosphamide therapy: a single center experience

**Metin Isik · Burcu Türker · Abdullah Agit ·
Meral Çalgüneri**

Received: 25 September 2011 / Accepted: 10 December 2011 / Published online: 22 December 2011
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This article has been retracted at the request of the authors.
The authors made a serious statistical error which unfortunately invalidates their results.

Herzschr Elektrophys
DOI 10.1007/s00399-016-0438-2
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Marcus Wiemer

Klinik für Kardiologie und Internistische Intensivmedizin, Johannes Wesling Klinikum, Minden,
Deutschland

RETRACTED ARTICLE: Differenzierung von „Misunderstanding“ und „Mismanagement“

This article has been retracted by the
Publisher as it was published accidentally
without consent of the Editor in Chief.

Korrespondenzadresse

PD Dr. med. M. Wiemer

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انواع سرقت علمی بدین استناد به اثر اصلی	۱. نویسنده، اثر دیگری را به طور کامل، کلمه به کلمه و بدون هیچ تغییری به نام خود منتشر کند؛ ۲. نویسنده، بخش‌های مهم اثر خود را از یک منبع، بدون هیچ تغییر رونویسی و آن را زاده تأملات خود وانمود کند؛ ۳. نویسنده، بخش‌های مهمی از اثر خود را از چند منبع مختلف برگیرد، تغییرات جزئی در جملات آن ایجاد کند؛ اما بیشتر عبارت‌های اصلی حفظ شود؛ ۴. نویسنده، مطالبی از یک منبع بردارد، محتوای اصلی منبع را حفظ کند؛ اما کلمات کلیدی و عبارت‌ها را تغییر دهد؛ ۵. نویسنده، بخش‌هایی از منابع دیگر را تفسیر نموده و آن‌ها را با هم متناسب و هماهنگ کند و از اشاره به منابع سر باز زند؛ ۶. نویسنده، بخش‌های عمده‌ای از آثار منتشرشده خود را به طور گسترده در آثار بعدی استفاده کند؛ بی آن‌که به اثر قبلی خود ارجاع دهد.
انواع سرقت علمی با استناد به اثر اصلی	۱. نویسنده، تنها نام پدیدآور را برای یک منبع ذکر کند؛ اما اطلاعات کامل منبع را نادیده بگیرد؛ ۲. نویسنده، اطلاعات دقیق منبع را ارائه ندهد؛ به گونه‌ای که یافتن منبع اصلی تقریباً ناممکن باشد؛ ۳. نویسنده، اطلاعات منبع را به درستی ذکر کند؛ اما متنی را که از آن منبع به صورت کلمه به کلمه رونویسی کرده است، در گیومه یا کوتیشن (۴) قرار ندهد؛ ۴. نویسنده، همه منابع را به درستی ذکر کند و متون رونویسی‌شده را در گیومه یا علامت نقل قول قرار دهد، اما تمام اثر برگرفته از دیگر آثار باشد و اگر بنا باشد مطالب برگرفته شده حذف شود، چیزی به عنوان اثر اصلی باقی نماند؛ ۵. نویسنده در مواردی به منبع اصلی استناد کند؛ اما مباحث دیگری را از همان منبع، بدون استناد تفسیر کند. در چنین مواردی، نویسنده می‌کوشد این تفسیرها را به عنوان تجزیه و تحلیل خود از مطالب استنادشده وانمود کند.

مأخذ: ستوده، هاجر، نجمه رفیع و زهرا میرزایی، ۱۳۸۹، «نگاهی به دست‌برد علمی و راهکارهای پیش‌گیری و پی‌گیری آن»، کتابداری و اطلاع‌رسانی، ۵۲: ۲۷-۵۰.

Ref.: <http://www.rahavardnoor.ir/index.php/archive/item/400-serghateelmi>

ORIGINAL PAPER

RETRACTED ARTICLE: Supercritical Fluid Extraction of Oils from Pomegranate Seeds

[REDACTED]

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© AOCS 2011

This paper was retracted due to Authorship without the coauthor's knowledge and approval.

RETRACTED ARTICLE: Empirical likelihood inference for the calibration regression model with lifetime medical cost

Yichuan Zhao · Min Lu

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This article has been retracted at the request of Y. Zhao, after learning that plagiarized text without appropriate quotation was found by the university in the thesis of co-author M. Lu. Major parts of the article were derived from the thesis.



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Review

Recent advances in cardiac regeneration: Stem cell, biomaterial and growth factors



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ABSTRACT

Myocardial infarction has been reported to be responsible for about 7.3 million deaths each year globally. Present treatments for myocardial infarction have been more palliative rather than curative. Over the past few years, stem cells have demonstrated its potency in regenerating damaged cardiac tissue, especially after myocardial infarction. However, limited short half-life of the protein and cell therapy and low transplanted cell survival rates demonstrated via several clinical trials have lead to development of more potent and novel delivery systems like biomaterial delivery system and the use of various growth factors. In this review, we will be emphasizing and discussing the recent advances in cardiac regeneration with focus on stem cell, biomaterial and growth factors.

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1. Stem cells and growth factors application in cardiology

Various types of stem/progenitor cells have been commonly used to regenerate cardiac tissues damaged by myocardial infarction. Viable stem cell-derived cardiomyocytes (hSC-DCMs) have been reported to be effective in regenerating cardiac tissue after myocardial infarction. There are four potential mechanisms have been proposed to be involved in stimulating myocardial repair and functional recovery: Firstly, cardiac

regeneration: mesenchymal cells may have the tendency to differentiate into cells that looks like cardiomyocytes; Secondly, the cardiac repair might be through paracrine effect; Thirdly niche contribution: mesenchymal stem cell help to maintain the cardiac niche for cardiac stem cell; and lastly, because of its immunomodulatory tendencies, mesenchymal stem cells helps in the management of immune rejection and its also responsible for inflammatory regulation on cardiac repair and regeneration. It should be noted that all these proposed mechanisms work dependently to regulate stem cell function (Fig. 1) [1–4].

However, stem cell therapy has produced low cell survival and there are still major limitations encountered with consistent derivation of hSC-DCMs populations [6]. Several studies have reported the expression of cell inhibitors like p16 (INK), p21 and p19 (ARF) and cellular stress when mesenchymal stem cell (MSC) are cultured for a very long time, however co-culturing the MSC

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RETRACTED: Recent advances in cardiac regeneration: Stem cell, biomaterial and growth factors

[Show more](#)<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biopha.2016.12.071>**Referred to by** Mostafa Cheraghi, Mehrdad Namdari, Babak Negahdari, Ali Eatemadi[Retraction notice to "Recent advances in cardiac regeneration: Stem cell, biomaterial ...](#)

Biomedicine & Pharmacotherapy, Available online 21 July 2017, Pages

[PDF \(171KB\)](#)

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This article has been retracted at the request of the Editor-in-Chief.

The authors have plagiarized part of a paper that had already appeared in J Control Release, 203 (2015) 23 - 38. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jconrel.2015.02.009>. One of the conditions of submission of a paper for publication is that authors declare explicitly that their work is original and has not appeared in a publication elsewhere. Re-use of any data should be appropriately cited. As such this article represents a severe abuse of the scientific publishing system. The scientific community takes a very strong view on this matter and apologies are offered to readers of the journal that this was not detected during the submission process.

Letter to the Editor

Clinical significance of *ITPA* rs67002563 polymorphism in patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated with 6-mercaptopurine



Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) is the most common cancer among children. Six-mercaptopurine (6-MP) is a key component of almost all successful therapeutic regimens for low- to mild-risk ALL [1]. The cytotoxic effects of 6-MP can be serious because of myelosuppression, which is associated with incorporating 6-thioguanine nucleotides (6-TGNs) into leukocyte DNA, leading to treatment failure and an increased risk of relapse [2–5]. Three competing enzymatic pathways including xanthine oxidase (XO), thiopurine *s*-methyltransferase (TPMT) and hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT) play a central role in 6-MP metabolism. XO metabolizes 6-MP to form inactive thiouric acid (TU), whereas TPMT methylates 6-MP to form HPRT, which is an inactive 6-methylmercaptopurine metabolite. The first step of 6-MP metabolism is the conversion to 6-thioinosine-5'-monophosphate followed by multiple metabolic steps to produce active 6-TGNs [2].

6-TGNs are incorporated into the DNA or RNA or with phosphates into 6-thioinosine triphosphate, which can be reversed by inorganic triphosphate pyrophosphatase (ITPA) [6].

TPMT polymorphisms reduce the 6-MP dose required to interrupt maintenance therapy [7–11]. In addition, TPMT polymorphisms decrease leukocyte and neutrophil counts during 6-MP maintenance therapy [9,12–14].

Stocco et al. [15] showed the effects of thiopurine *s*-methyltransferase (TPMT) and inorganic triphosphate pyrophosphatase (ITPA) genetic polymorphisms on 6-MP toxicity in patients with ALL, and the frequency of febrile neutropenia was significantly higher in Caucasian patients with the *ITPA* variant alleles whose 6-MP dosages were adjusted on the basis of the TPMT genotype. Two common genetic variations in exon 2 (94C>A) and intron 2 (IVS2+21 A>C) of *ITPA* gene and their correlations with adverse effect of 6-MP demonstrated in different ethnic groups [16–20]. In previous studies, the frequency of common variations in *ITPA* gene in Iranian patients with ALL and their associations with adverse effect of 6-MP was investigated [9]. Here, this is the first study to investigate *ITPA* polymorphism in intronic region (rs67002563G>A) in patients with ALL and to assess the association between this single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) and the risk for adverse effects of 6-MP.

Our study population comprised 70 patients with three ethnic groups (31 Persians, 25 Turks and 14 Lurs) with ALL (36 girls and 34 boys; age at diagnosis: 1–9 years) and subjects were assigned to the standard risk group if their leukocyte count was less than $50 \times 10^9/L$. The standard risk group included patients who had received chemotherapy in accordance with the Children's Cancer Group (CCG) protocols, modified from the CCG-1881, -1891, or -1952 between 2012 and 2014. The CCG protocol specifies a standard

daily dose of 50 mg/m^2 6-MP for maintenance therapy in ALL. In this study, the 6-MP dose was adjusted to maintain a white blood cell (WBC) count of $2\text{--}3 \times 10^9/L$ and to avoid adverse events. After 6 weeks of 6-MP maintenance therapy, the average increase in total leukocyte and neutrophil counts and increase in hepatic enzyme concentrations during the therapy was considered a measure of toxicity. The study protocol was approved by the institutional ethics committee of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences (Zanjan, Iran). Informed consent was obtained from the parents or guardians of all patients who participated in the study. Genomic DNA was extracted from whole blood using genomic DNA extraction kit (Bioneer, South Korea). *ITPA* rs67002563 fragment was amplified using gene specific oligonucleotide primers (ITPAF: 5'-TAGGAGATGGGCAGCAGAGT-3' and ITPAR: 5'-GTGTTCCTGGTGGTCTGGG-3'). PCR products were analyzed on 2% agarose gel electrophoresis and visualized under UV light. Sequencing was performed by the Sanger method on an ABI 3730 sequencer (Bioneer, South Korea). Electrophoregrams were analyzed in several directions for the presence of polymorphism. The resulting sequences submitted to the GeneBank database (Accession numbers: KP144803–KP144871).

The frequency of allele A at rs67002563 was 0.07 in patients. One patient had AA genotype (1.4%), eight cases had GA (11.4%), and 61 patients (87.2%) were homozygous for the common allele (GG). We compared the associations between rs67002563G>A and leukocyte counts, as well as hepatic enzyme concentrations (alanine aminotransferase [ALT] and aspartate aminotransferase [AST]) before and during 6-MP treatment.

The results show that the myelosuppression before 6-MP treatment in patients with the variant homozygous and heterozygous genotypes (AA and GA) was not significantly different compared to those with the common genotype (GG). Hepatotoxicity increased in patients with the variant homozygous and heterozygous genotypes (AA and GA) compared to those with the common genotype (GG) [($P=0.008$; odds ratio = 14.75 (95% CI = 2–106.4)]. Myelosuppression increased during the use of 6-MP in patients with the variant homozygous and heterozygous genotypes compared to those with the common genotype (GG) [($P=0.04$; odds ratio = 8.8 (95% CI = 1–74.9)].

Tanaka et al. [21] reported that low levels of ITPA activity are associated with the risk of developing hepatotoxicity. Several other studies have reported the association between ITPA activity and hepatotoxicity [18,22–24].

We predicted that the ITP metabolite would accumulate in ITPase-deficient patients treated with 6-MP, resulting in toxicity. The rs67002563 A allele may create cryptic splice sites that predicted with SplicePort [25], compete with the natural splicing process, and then may reduce natural ITPA mRNA and protein levels. This may lead to low protein level resulting in low enzymatic activity with accumulation of the ITP metabolite in ITPase-deficient patients treated with 6-MP, resulting in the toxicity we described.

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RETRACTED: Clinical significance of *ITPA* rs67002563 polymorphism in patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated with 6-mercaptopurine



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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.phrs.2015.09.015>

Referred to by Fatemeh Azimi, Abdolreza Esmaeilzadeh, Ali Ramazani

Retraction notice to "Clinical significance of *ITPA* rs67002563 polymorphism in patients with...
Pharmacological Research, Volume 121, July 2017, Pages 254



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This article has been retracted: please see Elsevier Policy on Article Withdrawal (<http://www.elsevier.com/locate/withdrawalpolicy>).

This article has been retracted at the request of the Authors as it was published without the knowledge of the full research group, using data that had already been published by the same research group in another study in Leukemia Research (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.leukres.2015.06.016>).

On two subclasses of (α, β) -metrics being projectively related

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we find necessary and sufficient conditions under which the infinite series metric $F = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \beta^i$ and Randers metric $\tilde{F} = \tilde{\alpha} + \tilde{\beta}$ on a manifold M of dimension $n \geq 3$ are projectively related, where α and $\tilde{\alpha}$ are two Riemannian metrics, and β and $\tilde{\beta}$ are two nonzero 1-forms.

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1. Introduction

For a Finsler metric $F = F(x, y)$, the geodesic curves are characterized by the system of differential equations $\ddot{c}^i + 2G^i(\dot{c}) = 0$, where the local functions $G^i(x, y)$ are called the spray coefficients and given as follows:

$$G^i = \frac{1}{4} g^{ij} \left(\frac{\partial^2 F^2}{\partial y^j \partial y^k} y^k - \frac{\partial F^2}{\partial x^i} \right) \in T_x M.$$

Two Finsler metrics F and $\tilde{F}$ on a manifold M are called projectively related if any geodesic of the first is also a geodesic for the second and vice versa. Here, there is a scalar function $P(x, y)$ defined on TM_0 such that

$$\tilde{G}^i = G^i + P y^i,$$

where G^i and $\tilde{G}^i$ are the geodesic spray coefficients of F and $\tilde{F}$, respectively. The problem of projectively related Finsler metrics is quite old and its origin is formulated in Hilbert's Fourth Problem: determine the metrics on an open subset in $\mathbb{R}^n$ whose geodesics are straight lines. Projectively flat Finsler metrics on a convex domain in $\mathbb{R}^n$ are regular solutions to Hilbert's Fourth Problem. A Finsler metric F on an open subset $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is called projectively flat if all geodesics are straight in U . In this case, F and the Euclidean metric on U are projectively related [1]. The study of projectively related Finsler metrics was initiated by Berwald and his studies mainly concern the two-dimensional Finsler spaces [2]. Further substantial contributions on this topic are from [3–7]. The problem of projectively related Finsler metrics is strongly connected to that of projectively related sprays, as Shen pointed out in [8].

RETRACTED: On two subclasses of (α, β) -metrics being projectively related


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doi:10.1016/j.geomphys.2011.10.004

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This article has been retracted at the request of the Editor-in-Chief.

Using a false email account, somebody submitted a fake positive report, thereby deliberately misleading the Editor in charge of the paper. The Editor accepted the paper based upon this report, which he assumed had been written by a well-known expert in Finsler geometry. This involves a violation of our publishing policies at the highest possible level. The Editor in Chief, the Associate Editors and the Publisher have therefore decided to retract the paper and apologize to the readers of the *Journal of Geometry and Physics* that this infringement was not picked up earlier.



[4OR](#)

December 2016, Volume 14, [Issue 4](#), pp 333–336

A brand new cheating attempt: a case of usurped identity

Authors

[Authors and affiliations](#)

Yves Crama, Michel Grabisch, Silvano Martello 

Editorial

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Abstract

We recall some cases of ethical misconduct that occurred in the recent years, and we report a new trick that was recently attempted to cheat the journal in order to obtain the publication of

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Morning Mix

Major publisher retracts 64 scientific papers in fake peer review outbreak

By Sarah Kaplan August 18, 2015

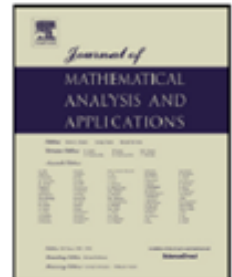




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Publisher's Note regarding "Global existence of classical solutions to the Cauchy problem on a semi-bounded initial axis for a nonhomogeneous quasilinear hyperbolic system" [J. Math. Anal. Appl. 325 (2007) 205–225]

On February 1, 2016, the JMAA Editors were informed by the corresponding author, Zhi-Qiang Shao, that the two claimed co-authors of this work, Ta-Tsien Li and De-Xing Kong, were unaware of the fact that this paper had been submitted and published without their knowledge and consent.

The Editors-in-Chief of the *Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications*, together with the journal Publisher, have verified that this is indeed the case and regret that this incident occurred.

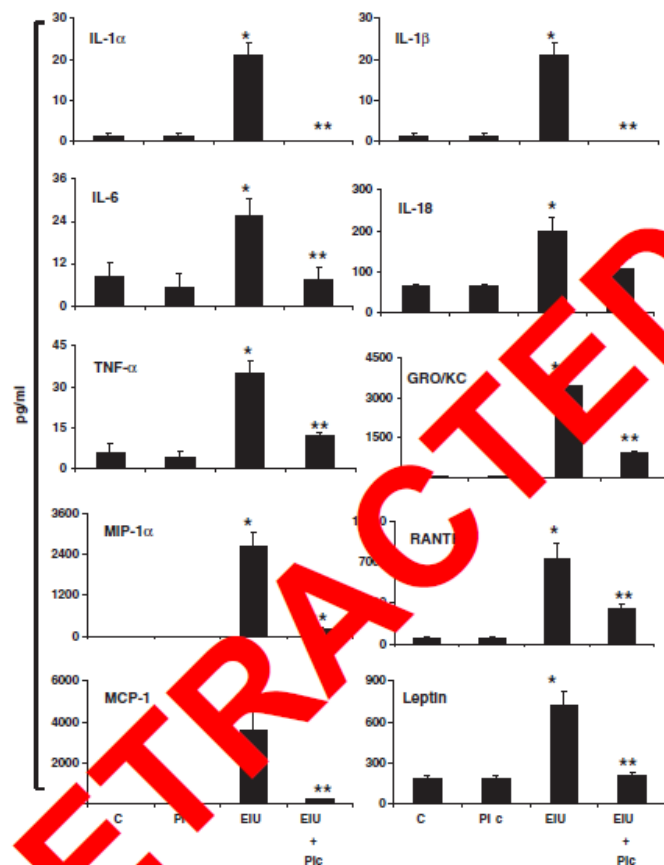


Fig. 2. Piceatannol treatment prevents EIU-induced inflammatory cytokines and chemokines in AqH. The AqH from EIU rats was used to measure secreted cytokines and chemokines by MILLIPLEX kit using chemokine/chemokine ligand bead based multiplex ELISA. Results are expressed as the mean $\pm$ SD ($n = 3$; AqH was pooled from 2 rats for each data point); * $P < 0.05$ vs. control group; ** $P < 0.01$ vs. EIU group. The results are expressed as pg/ml. C - Control, Pic - Piceatannol, EIU - Endotoxin-induced uveitis, EIU + Pic - Endotoxin-induced uveitis + piceatannol.

These results suggest that the piceatannol prevents LPS-induced inflammatory response by preventing the NF- κ B-dependent expression of inflammatory markers.

4. Discussion

This study was performed to investigate how piceatannol, a naturally occurring polyphenolic compound exerts its anti-inflammatory effect in preventing ocular inflammation in rats. The results from this study demonstrated that piceatannol could suppress the ocular inflammatory response in EIU rats. Thus, this study for the first time provided the evidence about an anti-inflammatory role of piceatannol in ocular

and secretion of various cytokines and chemokines in AqH of rats. Similarly, piceatannol also inhibited LPS-induced expression of inflammatory marker proteins such as Cox-2, iNOS as well as transcription factors such as NF- κ B in the rat ocular tissues. Our results indicate that both post-treatment (Figs 2 and 3) and pre-treatment (data not shown) of piceatannol inhibits EIU induced increase in the inflammatory markers suggesting that this polyphenol treatment could prevent or treat LPS-induced inflammatory changes.

Infiltration of inflammatory cells and expression of inflammatory markers in ocular tissues is one of the major causes of damage associated with the uveitis. Previous studies have shown that the expression of Cox-2 and iNOS, the key enzymes for NO and PGE₂, is upregulated

RETRACTED: Piceatannol suppresses endotoxin-induced ocular inflammation in rats

Nilesh M. Kalariya ^{a, b}, Mohammad Shoeb ^c, Aramati B.M. Reddy ^c, Rahul Sawhney ^c, Kota V. Ramana ^c  

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.intimp.2013.07.007>

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International Immunopharmacology, Volume 42, January 2017, Pages 218

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Nilesh M. Kalariya, Mohammad Shoeb, Aramati B.M. Reddy, Rahul Sawhney, Kota V. Ramana

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International Immunopharmacology, Volume 39, October 2016, Pages 403

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This article has been retracted at the request of the corresponding author Dr. Kota Ramana.

This retraction is for the reasons cited in the following statement from the article's first author Dr.

Nilesh Kalariya: "I admit that the figure 3C is published in an earlier paper. This could have happened unintentionally as I copied and pasted new images to the old figure which was prepared for earlier paper. This is a big mistake on my part and I bear the responsibility and I apologized for that. I am truly sorry."

Dr. Nilesh Kalariya has changed his field of research and won't be able to repeat the experiment.

این بلاگ به همت تعدادی از استادان دانشگاه‌های کشور ایجاد شده و هدف آن مبارزه با تقلب یا تقلب علمی در دانشگاه است

مقدمه

به‌نام خداوند هستی و هم راستی

این بلاگ به همت تعدادی از استادان دانشگاه‌های کشور ایجاد شده است و هدف آن مبارزه با تقلب و تقلب علمی در دانشگاه‌ها چه از سوی دانشجویان و چه از سوی اعضای هیات علمی است. متأسفانه ما شاهد گسترش حرکت‌های غیر اخلاقی در فضای علمی کشور هستیم که با انگیزه‌هایی چون اخذ مدرک، پذیرش یا ارتقای مرتبه‌ی دانشگاهی صورت می‌گیرند.

ما با هرگونه تقلب مخالفیم و سکوت در برابر آن‌را هم جایز نمی‌دانیم. در این بلاگ قصد داریم برخی موارد و روش‌های تقلب را بیان و ضمن آموزش به دانشجویان و تلاش برای اشاعه‌ی اخلاق و آداب حرفه‌ای در جمع خودمان، مسولان را وادار کنیم تا به مشکل تقلب و ریشه‌های آن واکنش جدی نشان دهند.

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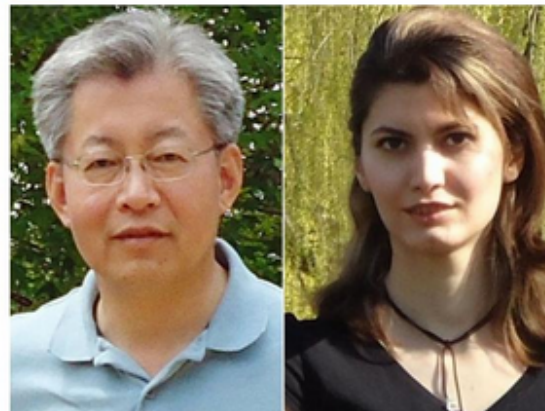
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Top Canadian scientist and award-winning student caught in 'blatant plagiarism' of text

MARGARET MUNRO, POSTMEDIA NEWS | Sep 11, 2012 7:40 PM ET | Last Updated: Sep 12, 2012 9:23 AM ET
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Dongqing Li and Yasaman Daghighi have retracted their report about advances in lab-on-a-chip technology, weeks after accusations of plagiarism.

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In what is being described as a case of "blatant plagiarism," a top Canadian scientist and one of his students have issued a retraction for using text and figures that originated with leading United States researchers.

Dongqing Li, who holds a prestigious Canada research chair at the University of Waterloo, and Yasaman Daghighi, an award-winning student nearing completion of her

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IRLA2014. The Effects of Irrigation and Drainage on Rural and Urban Landscapes, Patras, Greece

Qanat, Traditional Eco-Technology for Irrigation and Water Management

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^bAssistant Professor, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran

^cMaster student of combatting desertification, Faculty of Natural Resources, University of Tehran

^dMaster of translation studies, azad university of islamshahr

Abstract

To make use of the limited amounts of water in arid regions, Iranians developed man-made underground water channels called qanats (kanats). In fact, qanats may be considered as the most distance water transfer system. Qanats are an ancient water transfer system found in arid regions wherein groundwater from alluvial plains areas, aquifers and sometimes from rivers, was brought to points of re-emergence such as an oasis, through the man-made underground tunnels. The tunnels, many of which were kilometers in length, had designed for slopes to provide gravitational flow. The tunnels allowed water to drain out to the surface by gravity to supply water to lower and arid agricultural land. Qanats are up to 3000 years old artificial sub-horizontal underground water channels, 5 to 80 m long, widespread in Iran, but also common in western China, Arabia and the Mediterranean; they were excavated from the bottom of the shafts, starting from their exit and advancing upstream till main, productive wells, constructed at the very beginning of the project were met. In this paper, structure, function and also distribution of qanats in Iran are illustrated using library documents. According to the results, qanat is the most sustainable technology for groundwater management which complies with social, environmental and economic circumstances of the region.

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Peer-review under responsibility of Data Research and Consulting

Keywords: Qanat; traditional; scheme; socio-economic aspects

Introduction

The word for water in Persian, *āb* (pronounced as *āb*), consists of two letters: A and B. Water is the alphabet of life, survival and reclamation. Water, fire, and soil were valued as holy aspects of nature in ancient Persia. Water, however, has not always been easy to come by in arid and semiarid regions of the country, where rainfall events are very rare.

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Agriculture and Agricultural Science Procedia

Volume 4, 2015, Pages 119-125

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RETRACTED: Qanat, Traditional Eco-technology for Irrigation and Water Management ☆

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The authors have plagiarized part of a book Veins of Desert, by Semsar Yazdi, Ali Asghar; Labbaf Khaneiki, Majid published by UNESCO-ICQHS, 2010 pages 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 44, 156, 157 and 158. One of the conditions of submission of a paper for publication is that authors declare explicitly that their work is original and has not appeared in a publication elsewhere. Re-use of any data should be appropriately cited.

Limitations of osmotic gradient resource and hydraulic pressure on the efficiency of dual stage PRO process

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ABSTRACT

Dual stage PRO process has been proposed for power generation from a salinity gradient across a semi-permeable membrane. Closed-loop and open-loop dual stage PRO system were evaluated using 2 M NaCl and Dead Sea as draw solutions whereas the feed solution was either fresh water or seawater. The impact of feed salinity gradient resource and feed pressure on the net power generation and water flux was evaluated. The results showed that power density in stage one reached a maximum amount at $\Delta P = \pi/2$ but the maximum net power generation occurred at $\Delta P < \pi/2$. This was mainly attributed to the variation of net driving pressure in stage one and two of the PRO process. The dual stage PRO process was found to perform better at high osmotic pressure gradient across the PRO membrane, for example when Dead Sea brine or highly concentrated NaCl was the draw solution. Total power generation in the dual stage PRO process is up to 40% higher than that of the conventional PRO process. This was achieved through harvesting the remaining energy remaining in the diluted draw solution. Therefore, dual stage PRO process has the potential to maximize power generation from a salinity gradient resource.

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1. Introduction

Pressure Retarded Osmosis (PRO) is a membrane based process for power generation from osmotic gradient resource across a semipermeable membrane separating two solutions of different osmotic pressures. Although PRO was suggested in the seventies of last century, it did not receive a lot of attention at the beginning because of major technical limitations represented by an insufficient membrane flux. Recent advances in the membrane manufacturing technologies have overcome these problems through enhancing the PRO membrane flux and rejection rate to ionic species [1–6]. Several pilot plants have been constructed worldwide to test the emerging concept of PRO and its potential applications for power generation [7]. Employing new high water flux membranes in the PRO process has brought out satisfactory results and encouraged more work toward technology commercialization [7,8]. Membrane power density over 5 W/m², a theoretical threshold value to achieve an economical PRO process, has been often reported in a number of laboratory and pilot plant studies [9–11].

Osmotic gradient resource is one of the key parameters in the PRO process which has significant influence on the process performance. Seawater and fresh water have been proposed as the draw and feed solutions in the PRO process [12–14]. However, seawater–fresh water osmotic gradient resource could be sufficient to generate a considerable water flux only if a proper membrane is used. Insufficient membrane flux was primarily due to the incompetent membrane; yet unsatisfactory membrane flux was also reported with modern bespoke PRO membranes [1]. Previous work has shown experimental membrane flux was less than the critical value for an economical PRO process [14,15]. Factors such as Concentration Polarization (CP) and membrane fouling are often developed during the filtration process resulting in a negative impact on the membrane flux. Membrane fouling by organic matters has found to be more aggressive at recovery rates over 80% using seawater and fresh water as the draw and feed solutions respectively [15,16]. Osmotic power plant in Norway suffered from inadequate membrane flux due to insufficient osmotic pressure gradient [11]. The plant was constructed by Statkraft in 2009 for power generation from osmotic pressure gradient across a membrane system using seawater and fresh water as osmotic pressure resource. Lack of sufficient membrane flux and hence power density (~4 W/m²), was among the reasons for pilot plant unsatisfactory performance and closure. Despite the disappointing results

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E-mail address: aaltaee@qf.org.qa (A. Altaee).

Retraction notice

RETRACTED: Limitations of osmotic gradient resource and hydraulic pressure on the efficiency of dual stage PRO process

Ali Altaee ^a  , Adel Sharif ^a, Guillermo Zaragoza ^b

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[Renewable Energy, Volume 87, Part 1, March 2016, Pages 834](#)



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This article has been retracted at the request of the Editor-in-Chief as it bears substantial, over 80%, similarity to a conference paper by the same author Desalination for Clear Water and Energy Conference, Palermo, Italy, 10–14 May 2015 and published on the conference proceedings CD.

The Publisher regrets this similarity was not detected sooner.

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Studying impact of organizational learning on innovating

Department of Industrial Engineering, South Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran
Department of Electrical Engineering, South Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Abstract

There has been growing interest in the learning process in the organizational context, encouraged by the perception that learning and innovation are essential for survival in competitive and dynamic scenarios. In spite of a number of specific publications on innovation and organizational learning, there is still a gap in combining these issues together. The present article is aimed primarily at investigating the relationship between Organizational Learning and Innovation, considering the three levels of organizational learning proposed by Argyris and Schön, and the process of organizational learning presented by George Huber. A theoretical model describing the hypothetical relationships amongst these constructs was developed and tested using the structural equation modeling technique. The research was applied to the Branch Electro-Electronic industry and results show an appropriate adjustment of the structural model investigated, which indicates an influence of Organizational Learning over product innovation, and consequently over competitive advantage of companies involved with learning processes. The results mainly show that learning orientation can instigate single and double learning, stimulating the creation of new products and the discontinuity of market standards.

Keywords: Organizational learning, Product innovation, Competitive advantage

1. Introduction

Today everyone acknowledges about key role of innovating in organizations survival and developments, and this job, identifying factors that effectively decrease and increase innovating is so important. Innovating includes doing creatively ideas successfully.

So it has been associated with organizational learning. Innovating is process of plural and singular learning to help finding a problem-solving method. So innovating depends on organization ability about learning by knowledge outspread, commitment and change. Just as distinct, organizational learning and innovating have near mean together and they are meaning tie enough that many of researcher [1, 9] emphasize of positive impact of organizational learning on innovating. One of authors mention learning ability as a key indicator to organization influence and innovating and growth potential increasing.

Wheelwright and Clark suggest organization learning play important and determinant roles in new product outspread projects because it makes possibility for new products to harmonize with variable environments agents as nonentity pragmatism of customer request, technological outspread and contesting environments.

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The 7th International Conference Interdisciplinarity in Engineering (INTER-ENG 2013)

Ethanol sensor based on ZnO nanoporous structure prepared via microwave system

Noor J. Ridha*, Mohammad Hafizuddin Haji Jumali, Akmalis Alimmar, Fiklas K. Mohamad.

*School of Applied Physics, Faculty Science and Technology,
National University of Malaysia, 43600 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia*

Abstract

The main demanding aim for many researchers is to reduce the operating temperatures as well enhance the sensing performance of metal oxide based alcohol gas sensor. Increasing the surface to volume ratio by controlling the morphology is one of the possible methods to reduce operating temperatures of sensing nanoparticles. In this work, microwave method was used to synthesize ZnO nanoporous, which was confirmed by XRD, FE-SEM and EDX characterizations and subsequently tested for alcohol sensing performance. In addition, XRD revealed that ZnO nanoporous structure exhibited strong tendency to grow along (100) while generally retained the wurtzite framework. Ethanol sensing was carried out at temperatures ranging from 25 °C to 310 °C. The effects of the morphology on the alcohol sensing performance was investigated and discussed. In addition, a possible description for sensing alcohol of the specific surface sensor is also explained.

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Selection and peer-review under responsibility of the Petru Maior University of Tirgu Mures.

Keywords: ZnO; nanoporous; ethanol sensor; microwave; oxygen vacancies

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Procedia Technology

Volume 12, 2014, Pages 271-276

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RETRACTED: Ethanol Sensor based on ZnO Nanoporous Structure Prepared Via Microwave System

Noor J. Ridha , Mohammad Hafizuddin Haji Jumali, Akrajas Ali Umar, Firas K. Mohamad

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One of the conditions of submission of a paper for publication is that authors declare explicitly that the paper is not under consideration for publication elsewhere. As such this article does not comply with the scientific publishing system rules. The scientific community takes a very strong view on this matter and apologies are offered to readers that this was not detected during the submission and editing process.

Daily running promotes spatial learning and memory in rats

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Abstract

Previous studies on exercise have shown that physical activity improves learning and memory. Present study was performed to determine the effects of acute, chronic and continuous exercise with different periods on spatial learning and memory recorded as the latency and length of swim path in the Morris water maze testing in subsequent 8 days. Four groups were included as follows: (1) group C, controls which did not exercise; (2) group A, 30 days treadmill running before and 8 days during the Morris water maze testing period; (3) group B, 30 days exercise before the Morris water maze testing period only; (4) group D, 8 days exercise only during the Morris water maze testing period. The results showed that chronic (30 days) and continuous (during 8 days of Morris water maze testing days) treadmill training produced a significant enhancement in spatial learning and memory which was associated by decreases in path length and latency to reach the platform in the Morris water maze test ($p < 0.05$). The benefits in these tests were lost in 8 days, if the daily running session was abandoned. In group D with acute treadmill running (8 days exercise only) the difference between the group A disappeared in 1 week and benefit seemed to be obtained in comparison with the controls without running program. In conclusion the chronic and daily running exercises promoted learning and memory in Morris water maze, but the benefits were lost in few days without daily running sessions in adult rats.

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Keywords: Exercise; Spatial memory; Hippocampus; Morris water maze

1. Introduction

Human and animal studies suggest that exercise retards aging, help in the intervention of age-related diseases and prolong the lifespan [1]. Exercise has also beneficial effects on brain function, including the promotion of plasticity and the enhancement of learning and memory. These data have indicated that exercise leads to changes at the level of a number of gene transcripts known to be associated with the neuronal activity, synaptic structure and synthesis of neurotransmitters that are important in memory processing [2]. Exercise affects especially in hippocampus that plays an important integrative role in the CNS. Hippocampus receives information from each of the sensory modalities and projects widely

throughout the brain [3]. This area is best known for its role in learning and memory [4]. Increasing number of reports suggest that adult hippocampal neurogenesis is involved in hippocampus-mediated learning, i.e. hippocampus is implicated in various forms of memory, and it has been shown that conditions that increase memory performance such as an enriched environment or running and physical exercise, also enhance neurogenesis [5,6]. At cellular level, wheel running enhances the firing rate of hippocampal cells in a manner that correlates with the running velocity [7]. Exercise has also been shown to enhance hippocampal cholinergic functioning [8] and neurotrophic factor expression [9]. Thus, there is growing evidence for relationship between exercise, neurogenesis, and improved behavioral performance on spatial memory tasks. It has been reported that a long time of regular rehearsal activity enhances long-term memory [10]. In a previous study we have shown that short period of exercises

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Pathophysiology

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Reason: It is a duplicate of a paper that has already been published in *J. Sports Sci. Med.*, 6 (2007) 429–433. When submitting the manuscript to another journal, i.e., *Pathophysiology*, there was a misunderstanding on the part of the authors that the option to publish in *Journal of Sports Science & Medicine* had closed as they were unable originally to pay the required publishing fee.

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we consider orthogonal stability of 2- dimensional mixed type additive and quartic functional equation of the form

$$2f(2x+y) + 2f(2x-y) = 2g(x+y) + 2g(x-y) + 12g(x) - 3g(y),$$

with $x \perp y$, where $\perp$ is orthogonality in the sense of Ratz.

1. Introduction and preliminaries

In 1940 S.Ulam [7] proposed the general Ulam stability problem: Let G_1 be a group, G_2 a metric group with the metric d . Given $\varepsilon > 0$, does there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if a function $h : G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ satisfies the inequality

$$d(h(xy) - h(x)h(y)) < \delta \quad (x, y \in G_1),$$

then there is a homomorphism $H : G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ with

$$d(h(x), H(x)) < \varepsilon, \quad (x \in G_1)?$$

D. H. Hyers [5] gave a partial affirmative answer to the question of Ulam in the context of Banach spaces. In 1950, a generalized version of Hyers' theorem for approximate additive mappings was given by T. Aoki[1]. In 1978, Th. M. Rassias[6] extended the theorem of Hyers by considering the unbounded cauchy difference inequality

$$\|f(x+y) - f(x) - f(y)\| \leq \varepsilon(\|x\|^p + \|y\|^p), \quad (\varepsilon \geq 0, p \in [0, 1)). \quad (1.1)$$

Definition 1.1. Suppose that X be a real vector space with $\dim X \geq 2$ and $\perp$ is a binary relation on X with the following properties:

- (a) totality of $\perp$ for zero : $x \perp 0$, $0 \perp x$ for all $x \in X$;
- (b) independence : if $x, y \in X - \{0\}$, then x, y are linearly independent;
- (c) homogeneity : if $x, y \in X$, $x \perp y$, then $\alpha x \perp \beta y$ for all $\alpha, \beta \in X$;
- (d) the Thalesian property : Let P be a 2- dimensional subspace of X . If $x \in P$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}_+$, then there exists $y_0 \in P$ such that $x \perp y_0$ and $x + y_0 \perp \lambda x - y_0$.

The pair $(X, \perp)$ is called an orthogonality space. By an orthogonality normed space, we mean an orthogonality space equipped with a norm. Some examples of special interest are (i) The trivial orthogonality on a vector space X defined by (a), and for non-zero elements $x, y \in X$, $x \perp y$ if and only if x, y are linearly independent,

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Farhad Babaei

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By Richard Stone | Sep. 14, 2016, 12:00 PM

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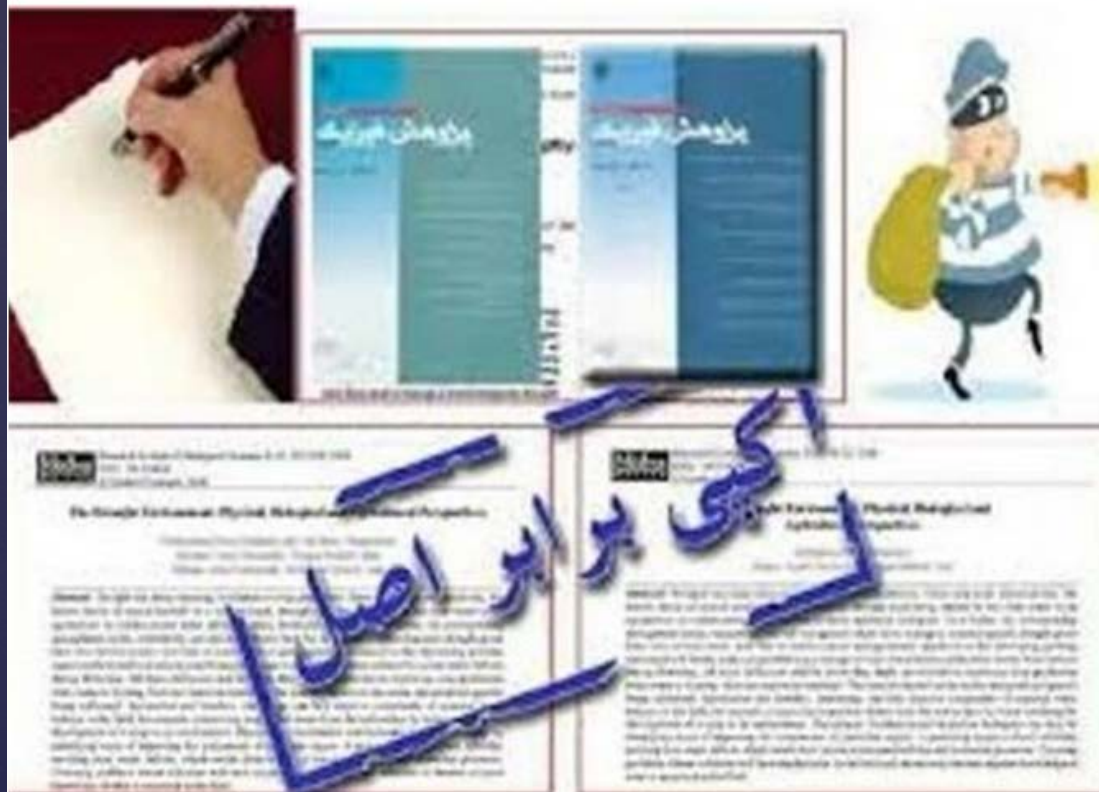
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کافیست که نیم ساعتی در خیابان انقلاب قدم بزنید تا قیمت و شرایط تحویل انواع پایان نامه در رشته‌های گوناگون را به دست آورده و در مدت زمانی کوتاه، با ارائه همان پایان نامه خریداری شده، مدرک کارشناسی ارشد یا دکترای خود را دریافت کنید.

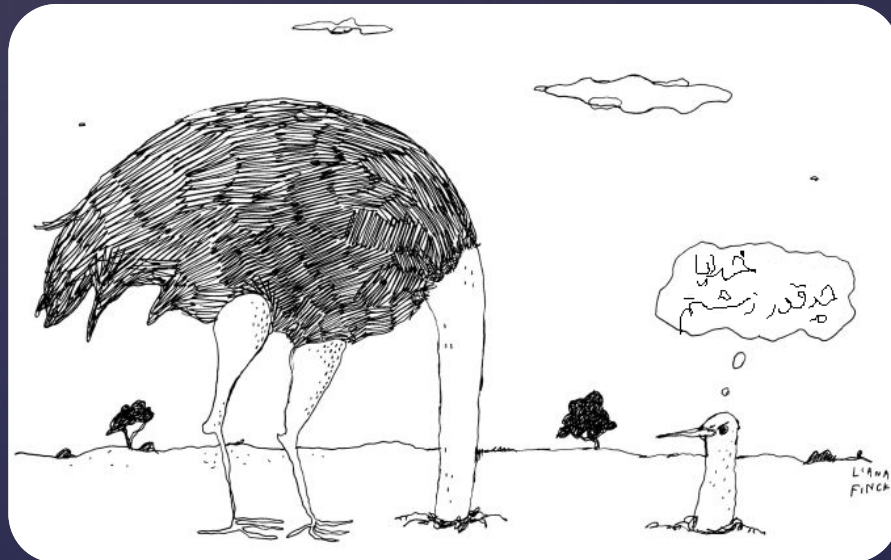
مقابله با انتحال

نمایندگان مجلس شورای اسلامی در جلسه علنی چهارشنبه ۲۸ تیر ۱۳۹۶ بررسی جزئیات لایحه «پیشگیری و مقابله با تقلب در تهیه آثار علمی» را در دستور کار قرار دادند و ماده واحده این لایحه را به تصویب رساندند.

«ماده واحده - تهیه، عرضه و یا واگذاری آثاری از قبیل رساله، پایان‌نامه، مقاله، طرح پژوهشی، کتاب، گزارش یا سایر آثار مکتوب و ضبط شده پژوهشی، علمی و یا هنری اعم از الکترونیک و غیرالکترونیک توسط هر شخص حقیقی یا حقوقی به قصد انتفاع و به عنوان حرفه یا شغل با هدف ارائه کل اثر و یا بخشی از آن توسط دیگری به عنوان اثر خود، جرم محسوب شده و مرتکب یا مرتکبان علاوه بر واریز وجوه دریافتی به خزانه دولت، مشمول مجازات هستند.»



- اعمال مجازات انتظامی اخراج دانشجو یا ابطال پایان‌نامه یا رساله یا مدرک تحصیلی در صورت احراز جرم موضوع این قانون با توجه به میزان تخلف
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مقاله ضعیف همیشه در پرونده
شما می ماند و با آن مورد قضاوت
قرار می گیرید.

اجتناب از انتحال

اجتناب از انتحال این نیست که همه ارجاعات را
به صورت صحیح و کامل انجام داده باشیم، بلکه
اجتناب از انتحال با یادگیری مهارت‌های علمی برای
افزایش کیفیت آثارمان صورت می‌پذیرد.

چرا در ستایش انتحال؟

آدمها با هم فرق می کنند.
استعداد ها و توانائیهایشان متفاوت است.
نمی توان از همه انتظار داشت موسیقی دان یا نقاش باشند. مثل بتهون
یا داوینچی خلاق و نوآور باشند. حتی جسمشان برای این کار ممکن
است ساخته نشده باشد چه رسد به روحشان.
استاد دانشگاهی یک حرفه است نه یک شغل ساده. او باید یک معلم
خوب باشد یا یک محقق خوب یا هر دو.
استاد دانشگاه باید خودش را تعریف کند که چه کاره است و
توانایش در کجاست: تدریس یا تحقیق. پس اگر در یکی از اینها
خوب بود باید بتواند ارتقا یابد.
فشار بر آدمی که محقق نیست برای تحقیق کردن می تواند منجر به
انتحال و در واقع ارتحال شخصیت او شود. از آدمها چیزی بخواهیم
که در توانشان باشد.

پایان

با تشکر از توجه شما