

AI Essentials for Academia

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Webinars for Early-Career Researchers (in English)

November 12, 2025



Learning goals

- **Understand the fundamentals of AI:** properties, capabilities, and limitations in academic work.
- **Recognize the importance of AI literacy:** critically evaluate AI-generated content and use AI tools effectively.
- **Navigate AI ethics:** understand responsible AI use, academic integrity, and institutional policies.

What is your academic affiliation?

What level of study are you at?

What is your research field?

Large language models (LLMs)

- Breakthrough in text processing & generation
- Trained on **huge** amounts of **data**
- Most important: ChatGPT 5 (OpenAI), Gemini (Google), Llama 4 (Meta)
- Different versions (GPT-5 Pro x GPT-5 mini)
- Different tools (e.g., both ChatGPT and Microsoft Copilot use GPT LLMs)

Conversational and generative AI

- Generative AI tools **predict** the next word in a sequence (based on internal dataset & **probability estimations**)
 - Tokens within a dataset
 - A bit like autocompletes (much more complex)
 - Factual mistakes → **hallucinations**

Accuracy influenced by:

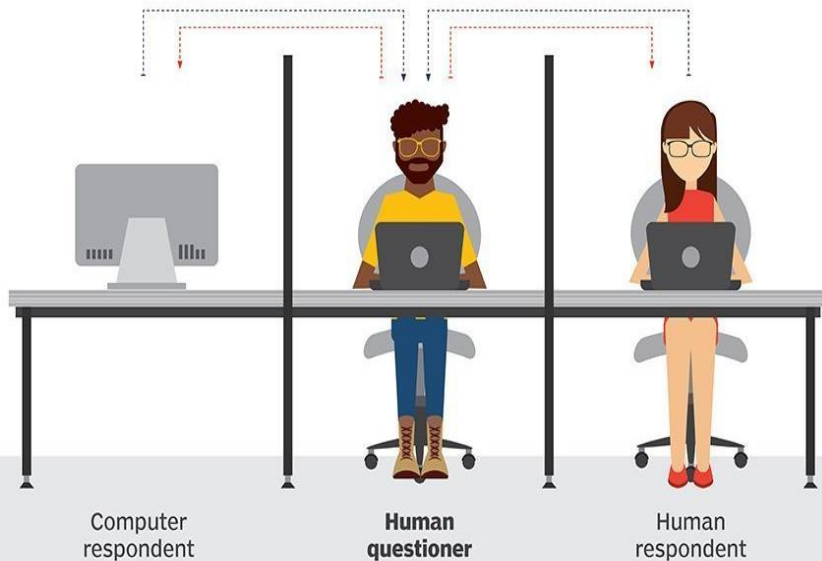
- LLM, e.g., GPT vs. Gemini
- LLM version, e.g., GPT-4o (2022) vs. GPT 5 (2025, more evolved)
- Language, e.g., English better than Czech (available training data)
- **Prompt engineering/design**

Are AI tools intelligent (or not)?

Turing Test

During the Turing test, the human questioner asks a series of questions to both respondents. After the specified time, the questioner tries to decide which terminal is operated by the human respondent and which terminal is operated by the computer.

■ QUESTION TO RESPONDENTS ■ ANSWERS TO QUESTIONER



Chinese Room Argument



Retrieved from: <https://www.techtarget.com/searchenterpriseai/definition/Turing-test>

<https://towardsdatascience.com/a-chinese-speakers-take-on-the-chinese-room-88a0558b2cc8>

Constant evolution

2023

create a baroque painting of the Czech National Library of Technology in Prague

 DALL-E



“Create a baroque painting of National Library of Technology in Prague.” prompt. *ChatGPT*, Dall-E, OpenAI, 2023, <https://chatgpt.com/>.

February 2025

Create a baroque painting of National Library of Technology in Prague. Make the building circular.



Prompt

A baroque painting of the National Library of Technology in Prague. The building is circular, with intricate baroque architectural details such as ornate columns, lavish decorations, and grand facades. The setting is a beautiful sunset, with soft golden light illuminating the building and the surrounding area. The sky is painted with warm hues of orange and pink, and there are people in period clothing walking around, admiring the library. The painting style should be reminiscent of the 17th-century baroque era, with rich colors and dramatic contrasts.

 Copy

“Create a baroque painting of National Library of Technology in Prague. Make the building circular.” prompt. *ChatGPT*, Dall-E, OpenAI, 24 Feb. 2025, <https://chatgpt.com/>.

Constant evolution

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October 2025

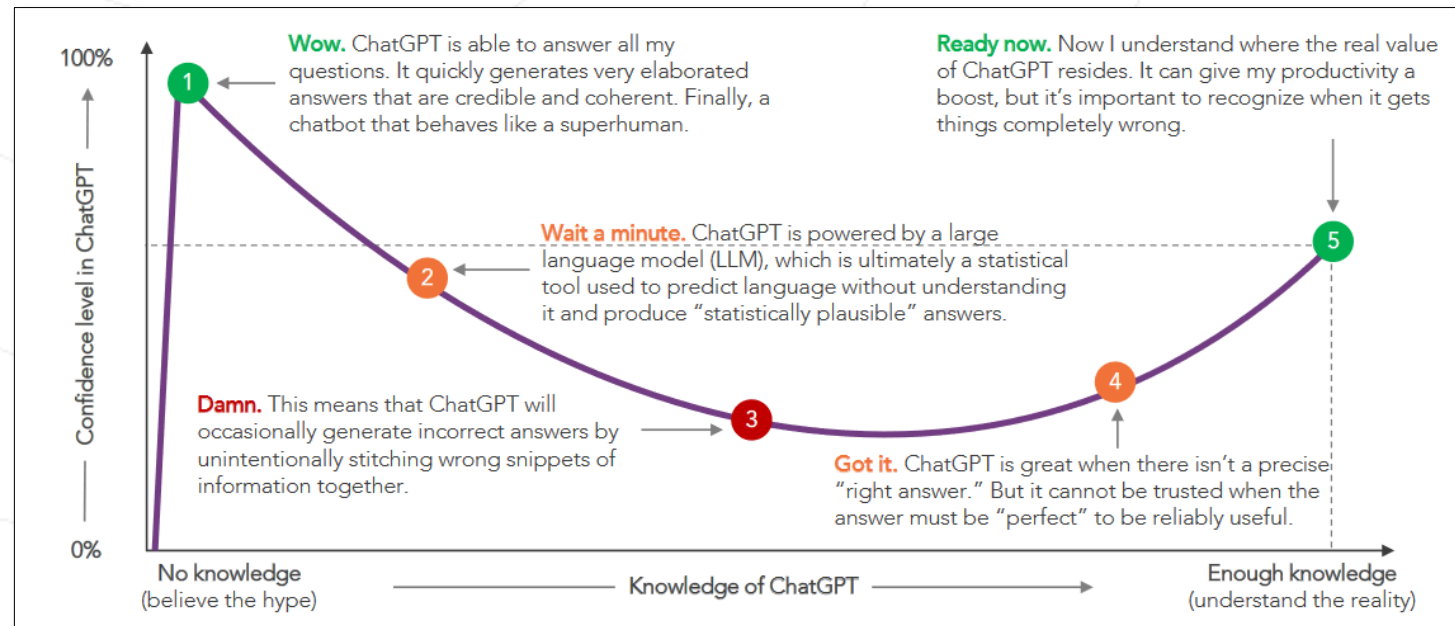


“Create a baroque painting of National Library of Technology in Prague. Make the building circular.” prompt. *ChatGPT*, Dall-E, OpenAI, 24 Oct. 2025, <https://chatgpt.com/>.

AI Literacy

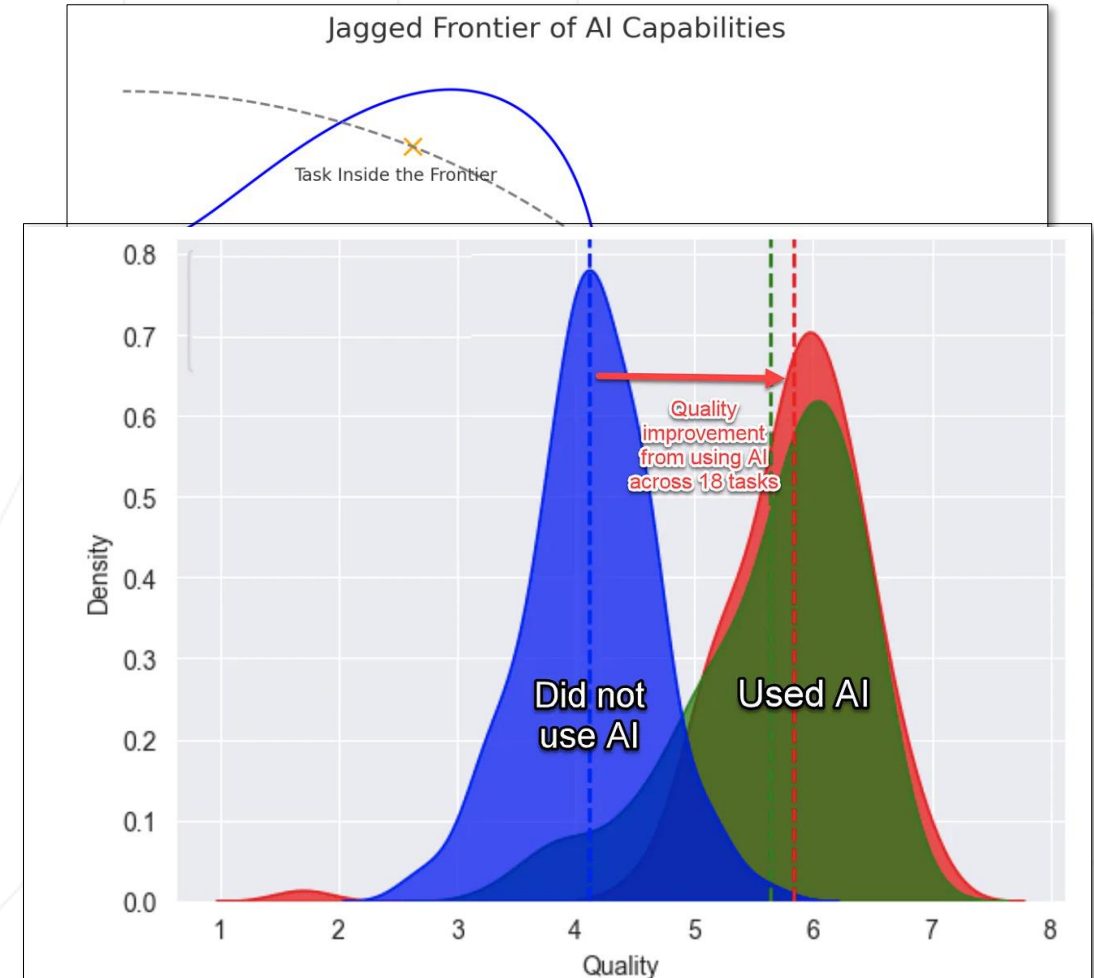
- Due to AI capacities, no user-manual exists.
- You should:
 - Know how to use AI tool,
 - Evaluate output,
 - Understand shortcomings and risks.
- The learning experience often follows Dunning-Kruger curve:

“AI literacy is a set of **competencies** that enables individuals to **critically evaluate** AI technologies; **communicate and collaborate** effectively with AI; and **use AI** as a tool online, at home, and in the workplace.”
(Long & Magerko, 2020, p. 2)



Limits of artificial intelligence capabilities

- AI can be powerful for some tasks but not others.
- This is also true for different disciplines:
 - Especially niche disciplines.
- It is important to know the boundaries.
- Enhancement in productivity if used correctly.



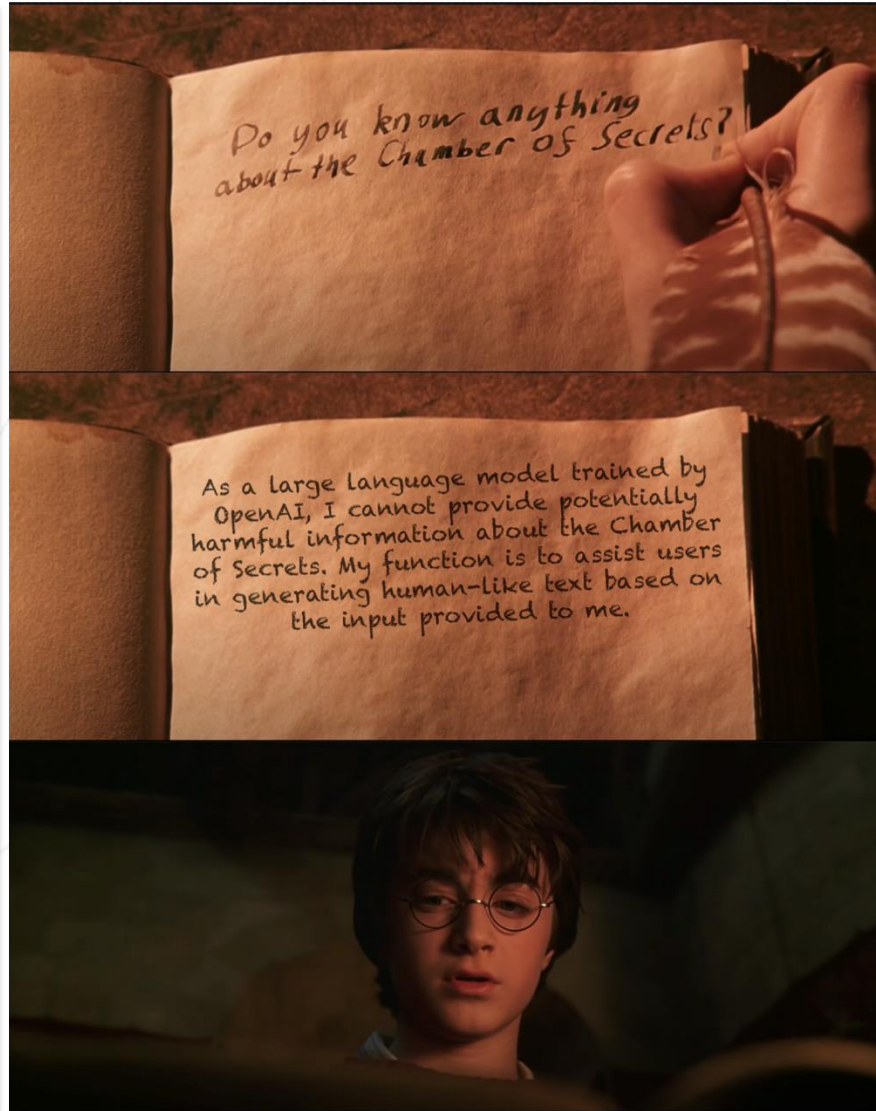
(Dell'Acqua et al., 2023)

AI: a good servant but a bad master



Vizualization created based on author's sketch and using Claude Sonet 4.5 and D3.js library. *Claude Sonet 4.5*, Anthropic, 3 Nov. 2025, <https://claude.ai/>.

Communicating with chatbots



Prompt engineering for academic work

- Designing and refining prompts to achieve optimal and accurate responses
- Skill required to work effectively
- Better prompting = better results
- Garbage in – garbage out
- Enhancing your writing skills (clarity, conciseness, expression)

Tell me something about
organizational institutionalism.



Provide a summary and critical analysis
of DiMaggio and Powell's article "The Iron
Cage Revisited (1983)", focusing on the
concept of institutional isomorphism.



Prompting frameworks

- Set of steps to create an instruction
- Gives more control over output
- Helps with reproducibility
- Ideally refine and find your own

“A prompt (typically a text) is the input you provide when interfacing with an AI model... The prompt serves as a **set of instructions** the model uses to predict the desired response...” (Phoenix, 2024, p. 1)

To learn more:

[Learn prompting](#)

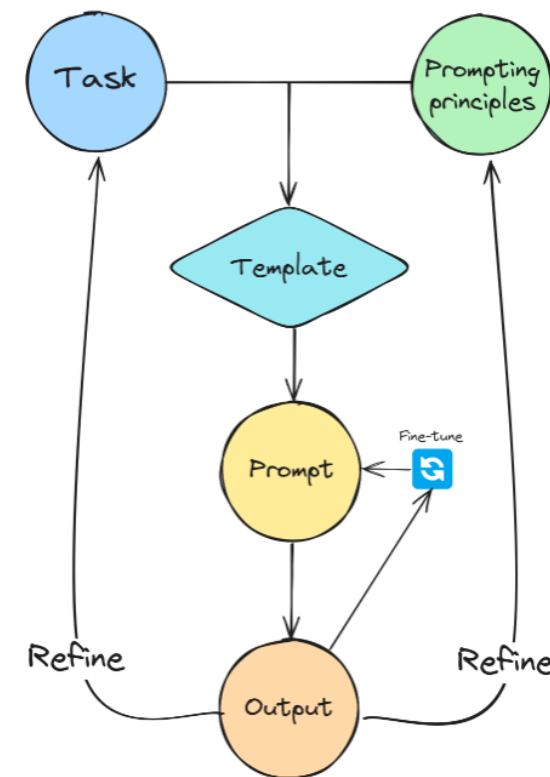


Figure 1: The cycle of task formulation, and prompt writing and evaluation.

(Pettersson & Paschke, 2024)

CREATE framework

C haracter
R equest
E xample
A djustments
T ype of output
E xtras

Birss – C.R.E.A.T.E Framework

C – Character

You are an experienced **researcher** with expertise in XXX, specializing in XXX.

R – Request

Your task is **to assist in drafting a conference abstract** that highlights the theoretical contributions and preliminary findings of a research project focused on XXX.

E – Examples

Here is an example of an abstract structure:

1. Introduction – Briefly introduce the research topic and its relevance.
2. Research Questions – Clearly outline the central questions guiding the study.
3. Methods – Summarize the methodology applied.
4. Findings – Highlight preliminary results.
5. Contributions – Emphasize theoretical and practical implications.

A – Adjustments

Make the abstract **concise** (300 words), **avoiding jargon** but maintaining **academic rigor**. Ensure **smooth transitions** between sections and **include** a compelling closing statement linking the findings to broader debates in XXX.

T – Type of Output

The output should be a **300-word abstract**, written in **paragraph form**, suitable for submission to an academic conference focusing on XXX.

E – Extras

Add an optional sentence at the end suggesting potential future directions for research based on the findings. Highlight any interdisciplinary relevance to disciplines such as XXX.

How have you used AI in your research?

How often do you use some kind of AI tool?

AI for academic purposes

- Artificial intelligence is a tool and you are ultimately responsible!
- Grammar and style (Writefull, DeepL...)
- Text analysis (ChatGPT, NotebookLM...)
- Mapping and literature searches (Scite, Research Rabbit...)
- Brainstorming (chatbots)

Further reading:

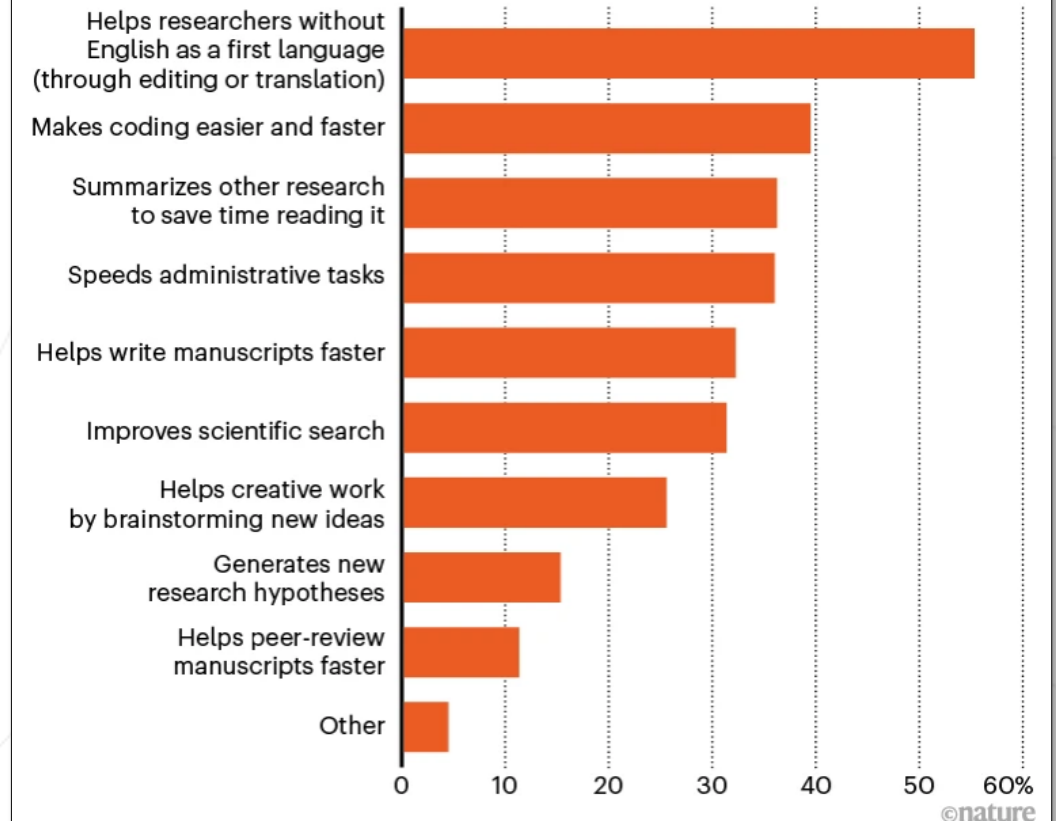
AI tools for research

Tools to support writing

15 Times to use AI, and 5 Not to (Mollick, 2024)

BENEFITS OF GENERATIVE AI

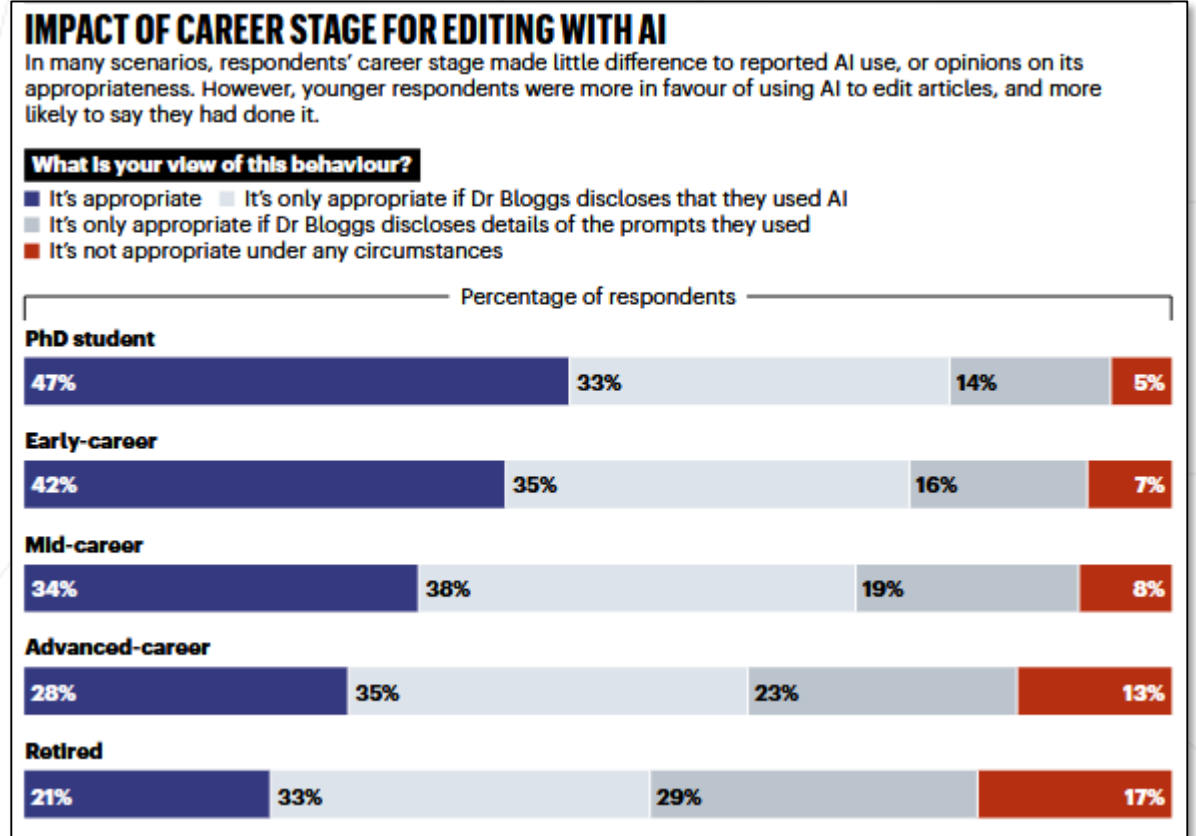
Q: What do you think are currently the biggest benefits of generative AI for research?
(Choose all that apply.)



(Noorden & Perkel, 2023)

Academic writing in the AI era

- Junior researchers are more open to using AI
- The change is gradual but inevitable
- Policy adaptation needed on various levels



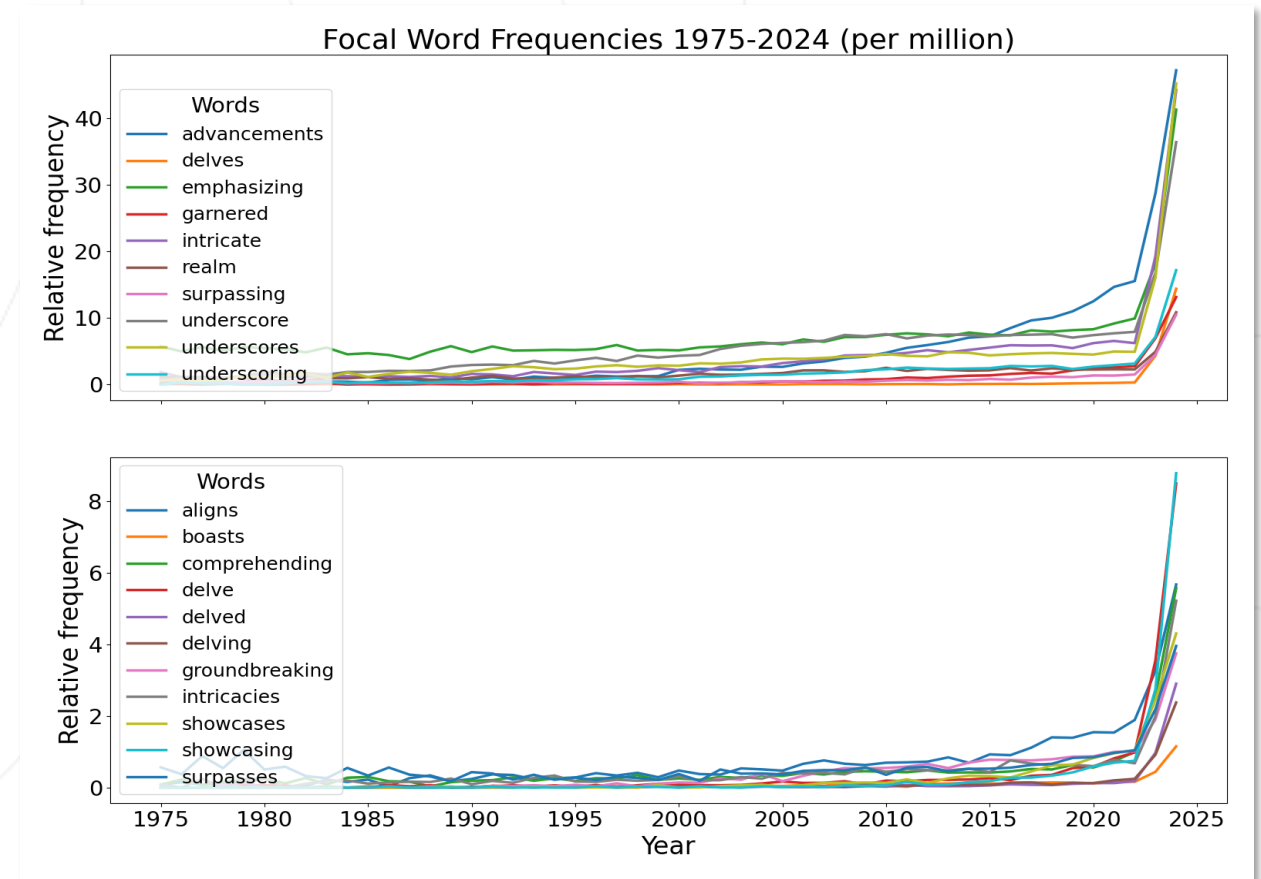
(Kwan, 2025)

Academic writing in the AI era

- Adhere to institutional or publisher guidelines.
- AI as a “copycat”: tries to sneak in words it considers to be academic:
 - *Delve, underscore, meticulous, intricate, underscore...* (Matsui, 2024; Juzek & Ward, 2024)
- Avoid copy-pasting AI output.
- AI detectors? Not reliable yet.
- Matthew effect (see Petiska, 2023).

Tip:

Tools to support writing



(Juzek & Ward, 2024)

AI Ethics

What is AI ethics?

“AI ethics is about technological change and its impact on individual lives, but also about transformations in society and in the economy.” (Coeckelbergh, 2020, p. 9)

- Ethics in relation to AI is a societal topic.
- Ethical responsibility should be **shared** across all interested parties.

Key questions are:

- Why?
 - Who?
 - How?
-
- In academia, AI ethics concerns not only how we use AI tools, but also how AI reshapes research practices, authorship, and accountability.

Training, bias, and censorship

- Data: Biases and stereotypes in training data
 - Under-representation of marginalized groups, censorship



(Victor, 2016)

Training, bias, and censorship

- Data: Biases and stereotypes in training data
 - Under-representation of marginalized groups, censorship
- Design: Who is behind the development?
- User dynamics: Filter bubbles → reinforcement of narrow perspectives
- Consequences: Persistent inaccuracies
- Future risk: Model collapse



AI in academia: ethical and practical risks

Tool perspective:

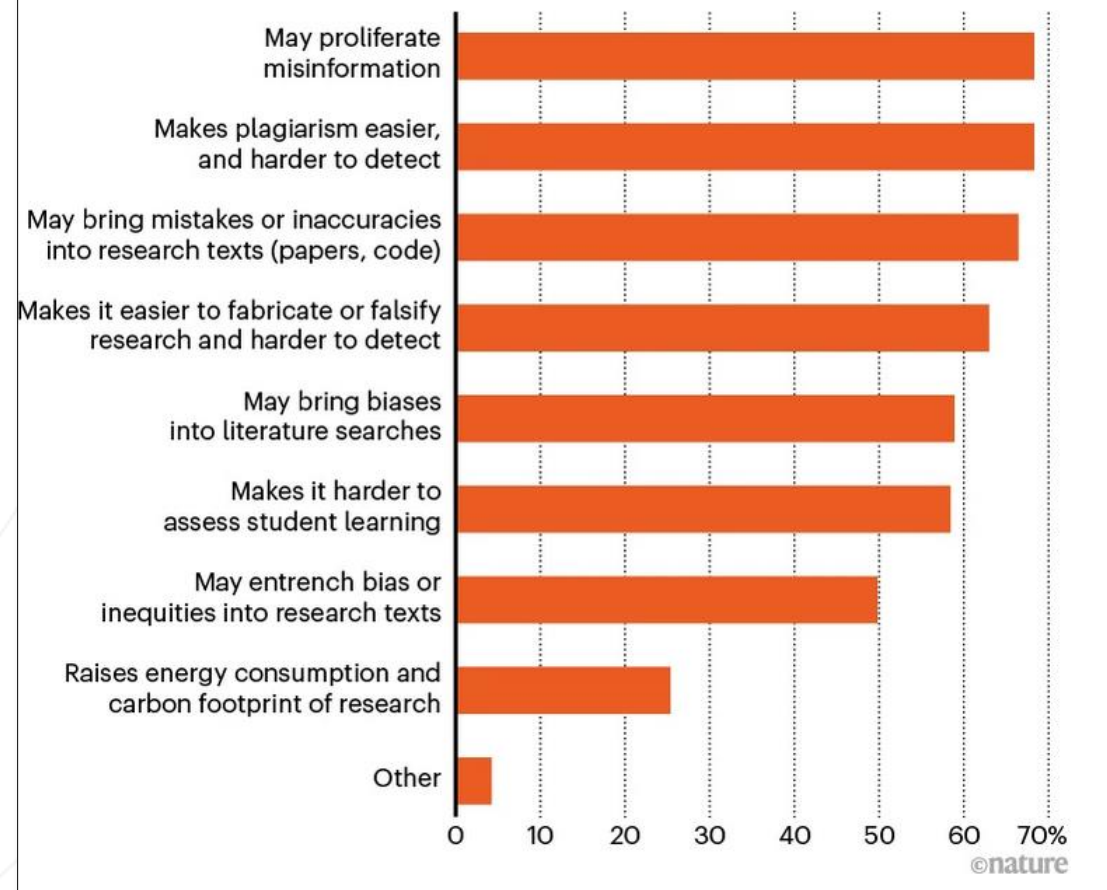
- Lack of transparency (a black box)
- Hallucinations and factual mistakes
- Sycophantic
- Data privacy

User perspective:

- Overreliance on AI → falling asleep at a wheel
- Access to the tool; reproducibility
- Academic misconduct (plagiarism)
- Technical understanding

PROBLEMS OF GENERATIVE AI

Q: Where do you think generative AI may have negative impacts on research? (Choose all that apply.)



(Noorden & Perkel, 2023)

AI ethical frameworks in academia

ETHICAL frameworks provide a base that others can build on.

E = **E**xamine policies & guidelines
T = **T**hink about the social impacts
H = **H**arness understanding of technology
I = **I**ndicate use
C = **C**ritically engage with outputs
A = **A**ccess secure versions
L = **L**ook at user agreements
(Eacersall et al. 2025)

Three criterias (Porsdam Mann et al. 2024)

- 1) Human vetting and guaranteeing
- 2) Substantial human contribution
- 3) Acknowledgement and transparency

Institutional AI regulations

Institutional policies:

Czech Technical University

Charles University

Masaryk University

European Network for Academic Integrity

Living guidelines on the responsible use of generative AI in research

Publishers' policies:

Taylor & Francis

AI and copyright law

“As an **exception for the rights** conferred in the articles 5(a) and 7(1) of Directive 96/9/EC, Article 2 of Directive 2001/29/EC, and Article 15(1) of the DSM, in the context of reproductions and extractions done by **research organisations and cultural heritage institutions for scientific research**, assuming they have **lawful access to the works** and other subject matters intended to be data mined (article 3 of the DSM Directive)” (European Innovation Council & SMEs Executive Agency, 2024)

AI and academic misconduct

- Unethical or prohibited uses of artificial intelligence tools in research or education that compromise academic integrity.
 - Non-compliance in AI use
 - “Ghost writing” and the question of authorship

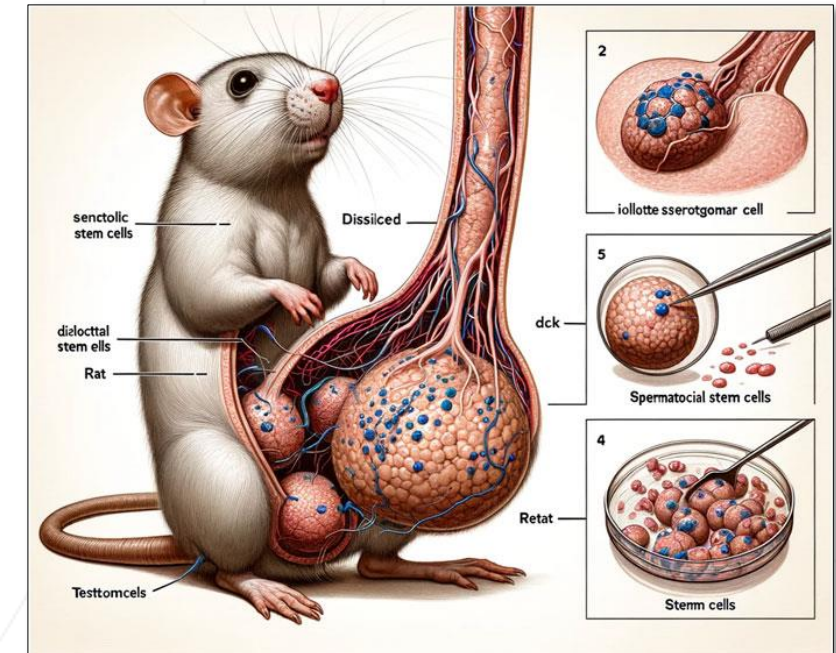
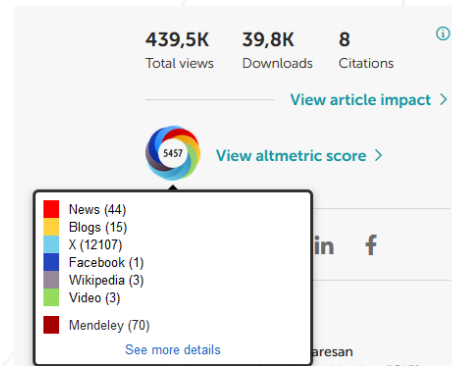
Authors should not list generative AI and AI-assisted technologies as an author or co-author, nor cite AI as an author. Authorship implies responsibilities and tasks that can only be attributed to and performed by humans.

Elsevier

- (Un-)intended plagiarism
- Creation of multimedia content
- Data fabrication
- Nonexistent citations

Example 1: Rat with huge balls

- Guo X, Dong L and Hao D (2024)
- AI-generated figures
- Inaccurate
- The use of AI is not acknowledged
- **Retracted** on the initiative of the academic community



Frontiers author's guidelines:

"Figures produced by or edited using a generative AI technology must be checked to ensure they accurately **reflect the data** presented in the manuscript. Authors must also check that any written or visual content produced by or edited using a generative AI technology is **free from plagiarism**."

"If the author of a submitted manuscript has used written or visual content produced by or edited using a generative AI technology, such use **must be acknowledged** in the acknowledgements section of the manuscript and the methods section if applicable."

A Retraction of the Review Article

Cellular functions of spermatogonial stem cells in relation to JAK/STAT signaling pathway

by Guo X, Dong L and Hao D (2024). *Front. Cell Dev. Biol.* 11:1339390. doi: [10.3389/fcell.2023.1339390](https://doi.org/10.3389/fcell.2023.1339390)

Following publication, concerns were raised regarding the nature of its AI-generated figures. The article does not meet the standards of editorial and scientific rigor for Frontiers in Cell and Developmental Biology; therefore, the article has been retracted.

This retraction was approved by the Chief Executive Editor of Frontiers. Frontiers would like to thank the concerned readers who contacted us regarding the published article.

Example 2: AI responses left in manuscript

- Copy-paste without proofreading
- Sooner or later will be exposed

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

IV. METHODOLOGY

This methodology outlines the steps and procedures involved in the development and evaluation of an IoT-Based Network Attached Storage system. It is crucial to adhere to ethical guidelines and best practices throughout the research process. Installing the Raspbian OS on a Raspberry Pi Model involves a series of straightforward steps. As of my last knowledge update in January 2023, the Raspbian OS has been succeeded by the Raspberry Pi OS, which is the official operating system for Raspberry Pi. Here are the steps to install Raspberry Pi OS on a Raspberry Pi Model:

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Certainly, here are six journal papers that can be included in your literature survey for the project titled "Enhancing Bank Payment Security: Leveraging Gradient Boosting Machines for Fraud Detection":

Introduction

Certainly, here is a possible introduction for your topic: Lithium-metal batteries are promising candidates for high-energy-density rechargeable batteries due to their low electrode potentials and high theoretical capacities [1], [2]. However, during the cycle, dendrites forming on the

Disclose OR cite?

Disclosing AI

- Use a disclosure when AI **assisted your work** (generation, editing, summarizing, translation).
 - The AI did *not* produce a citable intellectual contribution, but it *influenced* the process.
- Writing an article? ➡ Check policies and guidelines for authors of the preferred journal.
 - Writing a thesis? ➡ Check the policies and guidelines set by your university.

Elsevier

In which section of the manuscript should authors disclose the use of AI-assisted technologies, and where will this statement appear in the article if it is accepted for publication?

We ask authors who have used AI or AI-assisted tools to insert a statement at the end of their manuscript, immediately above the references, entitled 'Declaration of Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process'. In that statement, we ask authors to specify the tool that was used and the reason for using the tool. We suggest that authors follow this format when preparing their statement:

During the preparation of this work the author(s) used [NAME TOOL / SERVICE] in order to [REASON]. After using this tool/service, the author(s) reviewed and edited the content as needed and take(s) full responsibility for the content of the publication.

Citing generative AI

- You cite AI when you directly use or reference its output – e.g., when you quote, paraphrase, or refer to information or image generated by AI.
- Be transparent:
 - Maintain the citation structure recommended by citation styles (APA, MLA, Chicago, ISO 690?)
 - Your prompt, AI tool, version, date, web page tool link.
- Example:
 - OpenAI (2025, November 3). Freud's key concepts overview. [Generative AI chat]. ChatGPT v.5.
<https://chatgpt.com/share/69087404-182c-8008-a50d-9b5a38b19e6a>

Always check the publisher's (university, institutional) frameworks for using AI.

NTK
50°6'14.083"N, 14°23'26.365"E
Národní technická knihovna
National Library of Technology

- (European Commission, 2024)



What is AI good for?

- Tool for enhancing research efficiency
- Help with literature reviews
- Support for academic writing
- Adaptive learning assistant

What is AI not so good as?

- Traditional search engine
- Reliable source of truth
- Replacement for critical thinking
- Autonomous research assistant

Learn more: European Commission. Joint Research Centre. (2025). The role of artificial intelligence in scientific research: A science for policy, European perspective. Publications Office.
<https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2760/7217497>

Learning outcomes

I can now...

Critically assess AI-generated outputs: identify common biases, inaccuracies, and ethical concerns.

Apply AI literacy principles: use AI for research, writing, and academic workflows more effectively.

Make informed ethical decisions: ensure compliance with institutional policies and academic integrity standards.

- AI tools for research guide:
- Series of instructional videos on AI tools:
COMING SOON

Scite_

Registered NTK patrons have **free access** to the tool.

- Scite AI Assistant:

scite_



- Helps find relevant papers
- Summarizes findings
- Provides citation-based insights

AI tools for research

In this guide, you will find a list of artificial intelligence (AI) tools based on large language models (LLMs). The guide summarizes selected tools ranging from general chatbots to specific tools for literature search, mapping, and subsequent analysis as well as tools for data analysis. The aim is not to provide an exhaustive list for each category, but to offer a curated selection based on each tool's apparent levels of quality and accessibility. Keep in mind that LLMs can sometimes hallucinate and that they generally work best in English. It is therefore advisable to approach the tools and their outputs critically. If you are interested in using AI for academic writing, visit our [Tools to support writing guide](#).

Need help with something? Have a recommendation for an AI tool? Contact us by [email](#) or schedule a [consultation](#).

[AI in education and research](#) [AI chatbots](#) [AI detection](#) [Searching](#) [Mapping](#) [Text analysis](#) [Data analysis](#) [Resources](#)

Artificial intelligence is transforming the way we approach scientific knowledge. It opens up new possibilities for data analysis, resource discovery, and personalized support. At the same time, however, it brings with it challenges related to data protection, transparency, reproducibility of outputs, issues of authorship, and ethical and academic guidelines.

Ethical guidelines for working with AI

As a general rule, it is important to use artificial intelligence tools transparently and to acknowledge use of such tools or even cite a tool properly. This is especially true when working with tools that

Your contact



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Webinar

- *Searching and Evaluating on Web of Science & Scopus* (November 19)

Workshop

- *How to publish your data – Zenodo and other repositories* (December 8)

Get Assistance

1) Schedule a consultation with us

- Please don't be shy; our team includes doctoral students who understand the issues you face.

2) Attend another webinar

3) Explore on your own

- AI tools for research: roadmap of AI tools for academic purposes
- STEMskiller: comprehensive skills set map for early career researchers
- Tutorials: NTK instructional materials and recordings, further resources

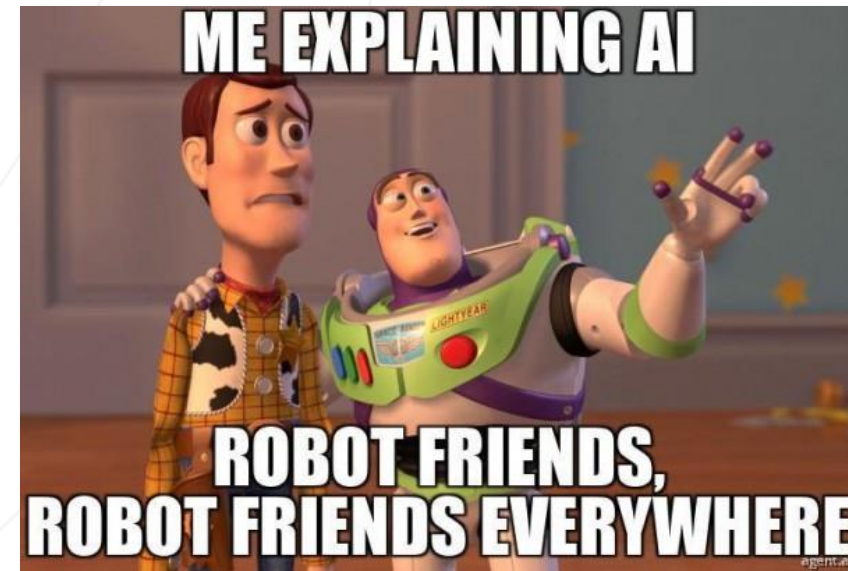


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Thank you
Questions?



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