

# Artificial Intelligence Tools to Enhance Scholarly Communication: An Exploration Based on A Systematic Review

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## Abstract

*Artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to enhance scholarly communication by simplifying procedures, giving better results, and opening fresh possibilities for research and accessibility of scholarly materials. This study is aimed at exploring AI tools in the field of scholarly communication. This review-based research aims to examine how AI could be applied to improve many areas of scholarly communication, such as literature search, writing and editing, reference, and citation, etc. The study adopted a systematic literature review method to scan the literature in AI in scholarly communication using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) method. The review disclosed a range of AI tools that can improve different aspects of scholarly communication, like Citation and reference management tools (Sciwheel, scite.ai, Wizdom.ai, Mendeley, CoCites, Connected Papers, EndNote, RefWorks, Zotero, PaperPile, Citation Gecko, SciRef, CiteULike, JabRef, Citavi.), Paraphrasing tool (QuillBot), and Literature search tools (RobotSearch, Iris, Scite, Clara, META, Scholaecy, Omnity, COVIDScholar, Dimensions, Yewno, Sparrho, Source Data, Semantic Scholar, Humata.AI, Typeset IO) etc. Further, a dichotomous discourse was seen from the review among the researchers regarding the ethical issues related to the use of AI in scholarly communication.*

**Keywords:** Indigenous Knowledge, FAIR, CARE

## 1. Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is commonly believed to be any deliberate use of innovative computer aids to enhance the performance of operations and tasks typically associated with intelligent beings (Razack et al., 2021). Further, these AI tools can boost the performance of human beings in nearly every sphere ranging from Fuzzy Logic to Accounting to Medicine (Pannu, 2015). Next, Scholarly Communication is a complex process that involves several stakeholders such as “institutions, personal and professional values, incentives, technologies, and resources (Schuster, 1989).



From conceptualizing to the completion of a scientific paper several stages are involved in the process of scholarly communication, and AI tools can help at almost every phase. According to Razack et al. (2021), AI can be utilized in several areas of scholarly communication, such as; “Literature Search and Information Retrieval”, “Manuscript Preparation”, “Bibliography and Citation Management”, “Target Journal Selection”, “Plagiarism Prevention”, “Peer Review and Quality Assessment”, “Editorial Workflow and Publication Production. The pros of AI-based utility in research, according to Bankar and Lihitkar (2023), are “Increased efficiency, Improved accuracy, Enhanced objectivity, Time-saving and Updated Information and Future Opportunities and cons are “Technology Dependence, Lack of context, Data bias, and Ethical concerns”. The present study is an attempt to investigate AI tools available for researchers to enhance their publication process and to scrutinize the discourse related to the use of AI in scholarly communication.

### **1.1 Objectives**

The objectives of the study are to

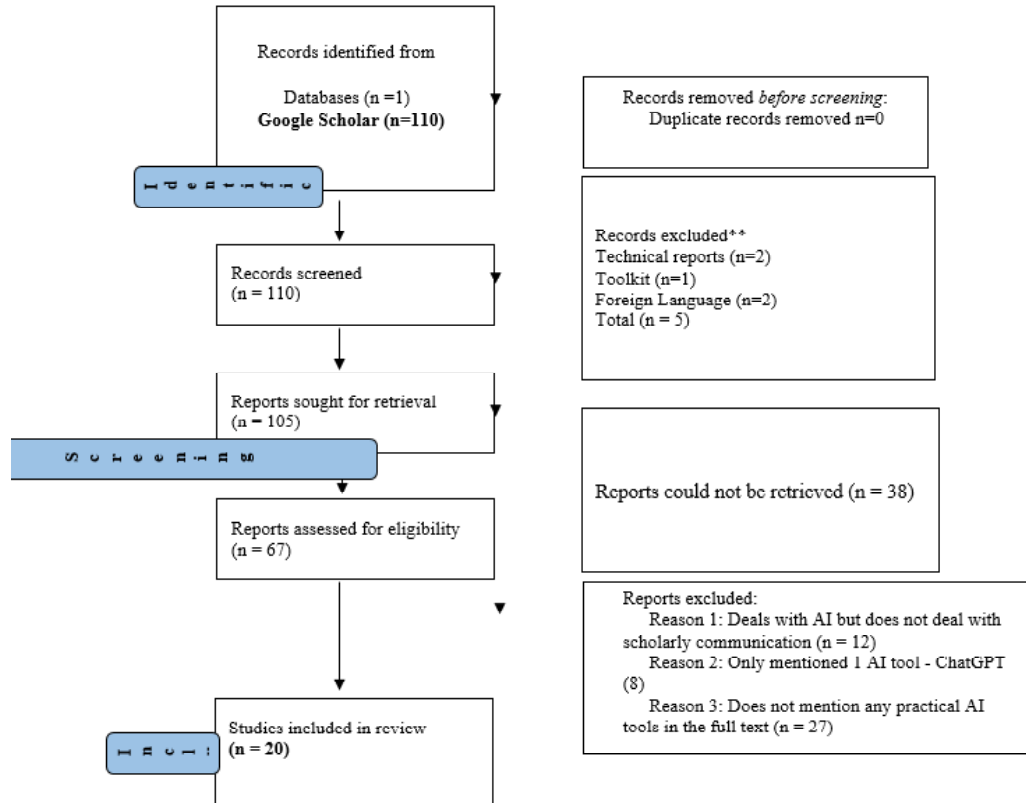
1. Investigate the availability of AI tools that can leverage the process of Scholarly Communication based on literature review.
2. To categorize the AI tools found from the study based on their purpose of use.
3. To discuss the dichotomous views associated with the use of AI tools in scholarly communication.

## **2. Methodology**

To fulfil the objectives the systematic literature review method is utilized. This method was utilized by previous researchers (Tang et al., 2023; Jain & Jain 2023; Khalifa & Albadawy, 2024). The Google Scholar database was used to perform the literature search.

### **2.1 Search Strategy Used**

The advanced search option on Google Scholar was utilized to retrieve relevant documents. The following search strategy {“with all of the words” = Artificial Intelligence, “with the exact phrase “= scholarly communication, “where my words occur” = anywhere in the article, Return articles dated between =2020 onwards, excluding citation } returned 113 results. The PRISMA method of systematic selection of literature was applied as shown in figure 1. The 20 most relevant articles were included in the review after the rigorous screening process.



**Figure 1: PRISMA 2020 flow diagram**

### 3. Literature Review

Bubaš et al. (2024) formulated a set of evaluation scales associated with the “usability and user experiences of conversational AI tools” for students pursuing higher education. The paper discussed AI tools like ChatGPT, Bing Chat, and Bard DALL-E, Midjourney, Stable Diffusion.

Khalifa & Albadawy (2024) Conducted a systematic review to investigate the use of AI in research. They found that ChatGPT has considerable strength in all areas of scholarly communication, though issues like preserving academic integrity and corresponding AI use with human insight remain challenging.

(Miao et al., 2024) discussed ethical issues associated with AI-generated academic writing in Nephrology research. They have proposed an example framework that can be utilised to outline an ethical method to integrate AI into Nephrology academic writing and peer review. The paper discussed AI tools -GPT, Bard AI, Bing chat, and Claude AI.

Akram (2023) tried to examine AI-written text in scholarly communication “by creating a multi-domain dataset for testing the state-of-the-art APIs”. The AI-text identification investigation showed “GPTkit, GPTZero, Originality, Sapling, Writer, and Zylalab, have accuracy rates between 55.29 and 97.0%”. Out of the six tools, “Originality” performed most effectively.

Bankar and Lihitkar (2023) examined tools that can be used for research communication and discussed a few of these tools in detail along with their pros and cons. The tools found in this article are Humata AI, TypeSet.IO (unique in the sense of “converting any document to source or journal-specific templates”), Elicit, ChatGPT, and QuillBot.

Berg (2023) This work argues in support of the legitimate use of generative AI in research, detailing potential applications in this field. The AI tools found in the study are ChatGPT (GPT-3.5 and GPT-4), Bing Chat, and Google Bard.

Cain (2023) discussed different types of tensions related to incorporating AI in the educational arena. Four types of tensions were identified from the content analysis; namely “Human, Ethical, Data, and Systems”. Google’s Bard and OpenAI’s ChatGPT.

Derga et al. (2023) strongly recommended that there should be enough debates and discourse among the academic community related to the ethical use of AI in scholarly communication. The paper mentioned AI tools ChaGPT and BERT.

(Hosseini et al., 2023) provided a discourse around the use of AI-written texts in academic writing and issues related to its disclosure statement. They also discussed several ethical issues of using AI-written texts in academic writing This article mentions three AI tools used in scholarly communication; ChatGPT, Scholarcy, and, Elicit.

Jain & Jain (2023) discussed two types of bias that occurred in AI-generated research texts; namely algorithmic bias and context-induced bias where chatbots display linguistic patterns and stereotypes based on their training models. This paper mentioned the AI tool ChatGPT.

Kousha and Thelwall (2023) reviewed AI tools that support publishing and the peer-review process of scholarly communication. The tools found from this article related to editorial management or the peer review process are; Plagiarism detection (iThenticate), Robot author detection (ZeroGPT), Methods checking (SciScore), Automated statistical checking (StatReviewer and Statcheck), Transparency and reproducibility checking (Integrity preCheck), Manuscript structure checking (Penelope.ai), Reference matching with in text citations(Recite) Multipurpose manuscript evaluation (UNISILO and AuthorOne), and Peer Reviewing (PeerRead. PeerJudge, Publons ).

(Lund et al., 2023.) discussed several key points related to ChatGPT including its history, basic technology behind it, similar models, etc. They claimed that the use of ChatGPT can impact academic writing scenarios significantly.

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Rulfi & Spada's (2023) results showed that AI-generated academic content reveals high standards and consistency. However, novelty and innovation remain areas of concern in AI-generated research. The study mentioned three AI tools; ChatGPT, perplexity, coherence, and one AI technique: semantic similarity.

Santra and Majhi (2023) conducted an experimental study to detect AI-written text by both conventional plagiarism detection tools and AI detectors. The AI tools found from this study that are in use by researchers are; 1. GPT (Generative Pre-training Transformer) 2. BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) 3. RoBERTa (Robustly Optimized BERT Approach), 4. ELIZA, GPT-1, GPT-2, GPT-3, GPT-3.5, GPT-4.

Tang et al. (2023) tried to investigate the use of generative AI in Nursing research by exploring the transparency levels of Nursing Journals. They strongly highlight the need for overtly stating the usage of generative AI by authors. This article mentioned tools such as ChatGPT, and Bard (Gemini). In terms of AI-text detection, CONSORT-AI, and SPIRIT-AI are found.

Dugan et al. (2022) examined the human capability to differentiate between human-written and AI-generated text. They experimented with two groups; one having received training and the other without training. They found that human annotators can make progress in their ability to distinguish machine-generated text from human-written text over time with appropriate inducements. Apart from ChatGPT, the study mentioned the AI-text detector tool RoFT.

Ma et al. (2022) conducted a study to detect AI-generated texts in scientific research as well as differentiate between AI-generated and human-written texts. Their findings suggest that AI-generated text can be possibly as precise as human-written texts, however, AI-generated text is more expected to make errors in factual issues. The study mentioned several AI tools that can detect AI-generated texts such as DetectGPT, DAGPap22, RoBERTa, and SciBERT.

Armando et al. (2021) mentioned several AI tools that can be helpful for scholarly communication. Article editing and Publishing (Authorea, Overleaf, Libero, FidusWriter, Ojs, Lodel, Radical OA), Writing tools are (DeepL and Grammarly), Reference Management tools (Zotero, Bibsonomy and FidusWriter and recite) Anti-plagiarism tools (iThenticate/Turnitin, plagscan, Grammarly), Peer review (Editorial Manager, ScholarOne, F1000 Research/ ScienceOpen, peerage of Science, Publons).

Razack et al. (2021) reviewed several documents to identify a range of AI and related tools that are either in practice or in the development phase which can leverage the process of scholarly communication". The author has mentioned these AI tools under various categories 1. Literature search and system review, (RobotSearch, Iris, Scite, Clara, META, Scholaecy, Omnity, COVIDScholar, Dimensions, Yewno, Sparrho, Source Data, Semantic Scholar.) 2. Manuscript Preparation, Writing and Editing, (SciNote, Trinka, Grammarly, PerfectIt, AI Writer, ProWritingAid, Writer, WordAi, LightKey, SMARTEdit, AuthorOne, Trinka.) 3. Bibliography/References/Citation, (Sciwheel, scite.ai, Wizdom.ai, Mendeley, CoCites, Connected Papers, EndNote, RefWorks, Zotero, PaperPile, Citation Gecko, SciRef, CiteULike, JabRef, Citavi.) 4. Peer Review

and workflow, (Aira.ai, AuthorONE, PubSURE Report, StatCheck, SmartEdit, StatReviewer, UNSILO Recommend, UNSILO Classify, Editorial Manager, Penelope.ai, UNSILO Evaluate, ScholarOne, ripetaReview, Pubstrat, Frontiers) 5. Plagiarism check, (Copyleaks, ProwritingAid, Plagiarism Remover, Plagiarized.ai, DupliChecker, PlagTracker, Plagiarisma, Grammarly, Plagiarism Checker X, PlagScn, PaperRater, iThenticate.) and 6. Target Journal selection, (Publication Recommender, EndNote, Manuscript Matcher, FindMy Journal, OA Journal Finder, Springer Journal Suggestor, Edanz Journal Selector, Journal/Author Name Estimator, Elsevier JournalFinder, LetPub, Cofactor Journal Selector, Journal Guide, Crimson.ai). 7. Editorial workflow and Publication Production, (UNSILO, Penelope.ai).

Gabriel, (2019) highlighted the need for academic publishers to incorporate AI into their operations to handle the growing volume of scholarly output and improve information accessibility for researchers. In this article, several theoretical frameworks related to AI and ML are discussed such as Taxonomy building, Data mining, Algorithmic information extraction, Relevancy ranking, Quality confirmation.

#### 4. Findings

The bibliographic details of the papers reviewed are mentioned in Table 1. It shows that 12 out of the 20 studies are review-based studies which include traditional review, systematic review, and narrative review. Four studies are done along the lines of AI text detection by using some kind of experiments. 16 out of 20 articles were co-authored, showing the dominance of co-authored papers in this research area. An average of 11 AI tools/techniques were found per paper.

**Table 1: Analysis of the 20 Literature Reviewed**

Sl. No.	Title	Journal / Proceedings Name	Method used	No. of AI Tools found	No. of Authors/ paper
1	Artificial intelligence-assisted tools for redefining the communication landscape of the scholarly world	Science Editing	Review	85	5
2	The importance of transparency	Journal of Nursing Scholarship	Systematic Review	4	6
3	Scholarly Communication and Machine-Generated Text	Journal of Information and Knowledge	Experimental research/ AI text detection	17	2
4	Artificial Intelligence - Based Utility tools for Research Communication	Proceedings of the National Conference on Revamping Libraries In the Modern Era	Web Survey	5	2
5	Artificial intelligence to support publishing and peer review	Association of Learned and Professional Society Publishers	Review	10	2

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6	Development of an Assessment Scale for Measurement of Usability and User Experience Characteristics of Bing Chat Conversational AI	Future Internet	Review	6	3
7	Generative AI in Writing Research Papers	Preprints	Systematic Review using PRISMA	5	2
8	Ethical Dilemmas in Using AI for Academic Writing and an Example Framework for Peer Review in Nephrology Academia	Nephrology Academia	Narrative Review	4	6
9	ChatGPT and a New Academic Reality	Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology.	Review	1	6
10	The ethics of disclosing the use of artificial intelligence tools in writing scholarly manuscripts	Research Ethics.	Review	3	3
11	The case for generative AI in scholarly practice	SSRN Electronic Journal	Review	3	1
12	AI Emergence in Education	Jl. of Interactive Learning Research	Comparative Content Analysis (CCA)	2	1
13	Real or Fake Text?	Proceedings of the 37th AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence,	Experimental research/ AI text detection	2	
14	AI vs. Human - Differentiation Analysis of Scientific Content Generation	Available at arXiv (Source journal not found)	Experimental research/ AI text detection	5	7
15	Artificial intelligence in scholarly communications	Information Services & Use	Case study	5	1
16	An Empirical Study of AI-Generated Text Detection Tools	Advances in Machine Learning & Artificial Intelligence	Experimental research/ AI text detection	7	1
17	Guidelines for the Use of Generative AI in Research Paper Writing	CEUR Workshop Proceedings	Review	4	2
18	OPERAS SIG on Tools for Open Scholarly Communication	OPERAS White Paper SIG Tools	Web Survey	31	13
19	From human writing to artificial intelligence-generated text	Biology of Sport	Review	2	4
20	Using artificial intelligence in academic writing and research	Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine Update	Systematic Review using PRISMA	17	2

Table 2 lists all the tools found from 20 literature reviewed. These findings show that there exists a wide range of AI tools and techniques that can be utilized to enhance the process of scholarly communication in different stages. In our overall data curation process, we categorized the AI tools and techniques into 17 different categories. The maximum number of tools were found under the 7 categories mentioned in Table 2 Out of the 17.

**Table-2 AI tools found from the literature reviewed**

Sl.No.	Purpose of use	The tools found
1	Literature search and review	1.RobotSearch, 2.Iris, 3.Scite, 4.Clara, 5.META, 6.Scholaecy, 7.Omnity, 8.COVIDScholar, 9. Dimensions, 10.Yewno, 11.Sparrho, 12.Source Data, 13.Semantic Scholar, 14.ELIZA, 15..Humata.AI, 16.Elicit, 17.18.PubMed, 19..Web of Science, 20..JSTOR, 21. WorldCat, 22.Google Scholar,23. Zotero 24.Mendeley and 25.EndNote
2	Writing and Editing	1.SciNote, 2.Trinka, 3.Grammarly, 4.PerfectIt, 5.AI Writer, 6.ProWritingAid, 7.Writer, 8.WordAi, 9.LightKey, 10.SMARTEdit, 11.AuthorOne, 12.Trinka, 13.ChatGPT, 14.Bard(Gemini), 15.BERT, 16.RoBERTa, 17.Typeset IO, 18.Bing Chat, 19..Bard, 20.DALL-E, 21.Midjourney, 22.StableDiffusion, 23.Claude AI, 24.Scholarly and 25.Elicit, 26.DeepL
3	References/Citation	1.Sciwheel, 2.scite.ai, 3.Wizdom.ai, 4.Mendeley, 5.CoCites, 6.Connected Papers, 7.EndNote, 8.RefWorks, 9.Zotero,10. PaperPile, 11.Citation Gecko, 12.SciRef, 13.CiteULike, 14.JabRef, 15.Citavi, 16.Recite, 17.Bibsonomy, 18.FidusWriter, 19.recite.
4	Review and workflow	1.Aira.ai, 2.AuthorONE, 3.PubSURE Report, 4.StatCheck, 5.SmartEdit, 6.StatReviewer, 7.UNSILO Recommend, 8.UNSILO Classify, 9.Editorial Manager, 10.Pentelope.ai, 11.UNSILO Evaluate, 12.ScholarOne, 13.ripetaReview, 14.Pubstrat,
5	Plagiarism check	1.Copyleaks, 2.Plagiarism Remover, 3.Plagiarized.ai, 4.DupliChecker, 5.PlagTracker, 6.Plagiarisma, 7.Grammarly, 8.Plagiarism Checker X, 9.PlagScn, 10.PaperRater, 11.iThenticate, 12GPT-2, 13.Content at Scale, 14.Writer.com, 15.Sapling.ai, 16.Turnitin, 17.Ouriginal-Urkund,18.Turnitin and 19.Copyscape.
6	Journal selection	1.Publication Recommender, 2. EndNote 20 Manuscript Matcher, 3.FindMy Journal, 4.OA Journal Finder, 5.Springer Journal Suggestor, 6.Edanz Journal Selector, 7.Journal/Author Name Estimator, 8.Elsevier JournalFinder, 9.LetPub, 10.Cofactor Journal Selector, 11.Journal Guide. 12.perplexity, 13. coherence, 14.Semantic similarity.
7	Manuscript structure checking	1.Writing robots,2.Dream writer, 3.LghtKey, 4.WordAi, 5.After the Deadline, 6.PerfectTense, 7.Writer, 8.AI Writter, 9.Grammarly, 10.PerfectIt, 11.ProWritingAid. 12.Trinka. 13.AuthorONE. 14.Penelope.ai, 15.UNSILO



## 5. Discussion and Conclusion

The review displays two types of discourse in prevalence. Some researchers talk about the use of AI for leveraging the process of SC (Razack et al., 2021; Berg, 2023; Gabriel, 2020; Rulfi & Spada 2023), while others show concern by shedding light on the challenges associated with AI-generated content (Santra and Majhi, 2023; Tang et al., 2023). Similarly, Dwivedi et al. (2023) mentioned in their review that “opinion is split on whether ChatGPT’s use should be restricted or legislated” in scholarly communication. Moreover, it is believed that AI-incorporated text poses a threat to “academia, knowledge production, and communicating research” as these texts use “context-induced algorithmic bias” (Jain & Jain, 2023). Even though Lund et al. (2023) argued that AI can significantly impact scholarly communication in the future, they still suggested that it should be used ethically and should not be misused. Similarly, ethical concerns are cited by several other researchers as well (Jain & Jain, 2023; Miao et al., 2023,

(Hosseini et al., 2023) came up with an interesting insight that the use of a Large Language Model (LLM)-based text should not be banned in academia as it further encourages the “undisclosed use of LLMs”. They suggested that rather the researchers should reveal the use of LLMs in the introduction or methods section; in-text citations and references should be provided to recognize their used AI tools; “record and submit their relevant interactions with LLMs as supplementary material or appendices”. Berg (2023) recommends the use of LLMs in scholarly communication in three major ways; “LLM as a mentor”, “LLM as an analytic tool”, and “LLM as a writing tool”.

The fact that the systematic review showed researchers (Ma et al., 2022) have built AI tools particularly to detect AI-written text is a sign that AI-written text risks the process of scholarly communication ethically. Further, ChatGPT seems to be a promising AI tool. However, its misuse may lead to grave issues specifically around education and public safety (Akram, 2023; Derga et al., 2023). Accordingly, the researchers must keep in mind the ethical issues related to the use of these AI tools in scholarly communication.

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