Correcting the scholarly record, and dispelling myths around corrections

Karger

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Dispelling myths around corrections

- What is a correction?
- Who decides what needs to be corrected?
- Who is responsible for corrections and their impact?
- What are the barriers to correcting the scholarly literature?
- Take aways and questions.

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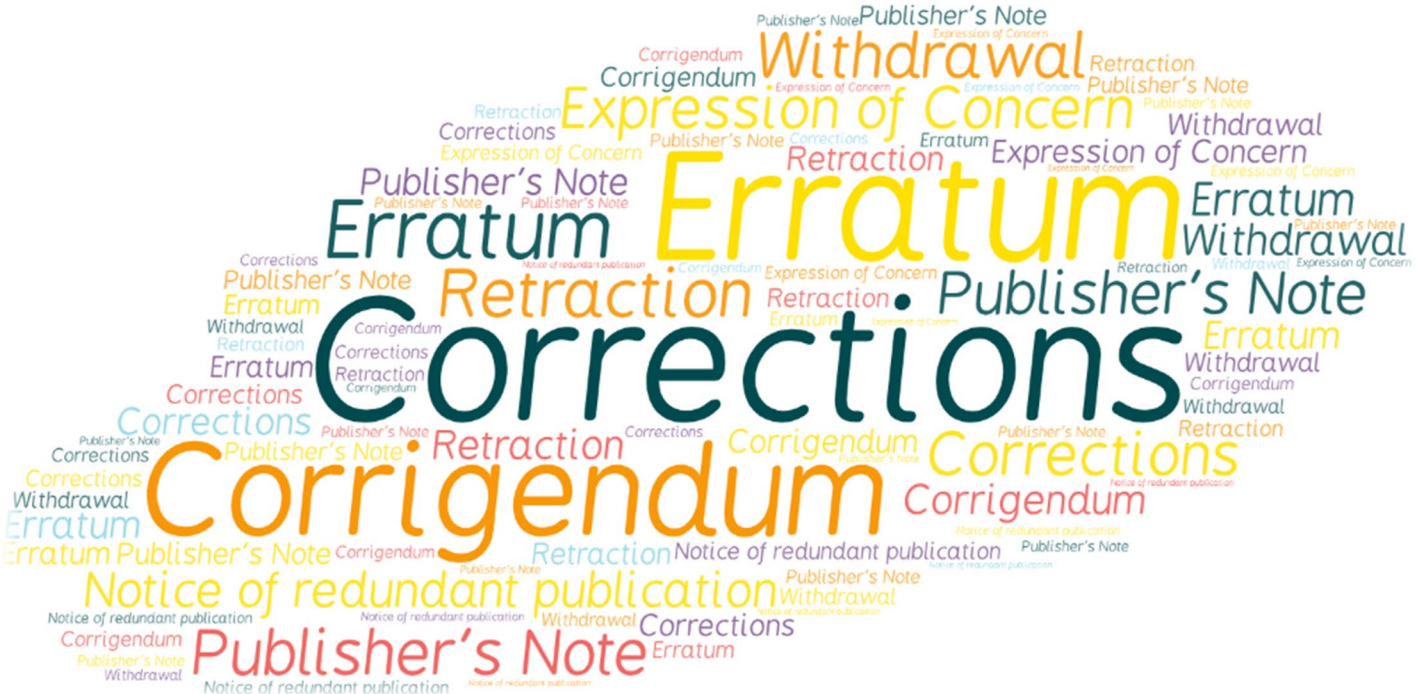
What is a correction?

Mistakes happen!

A correction notice is a **neutrally worded statement** that informs the readership of **founded or potential inaccuracies**, whether intentional or accidental, and **corrects, appends or updates** the version of an article.



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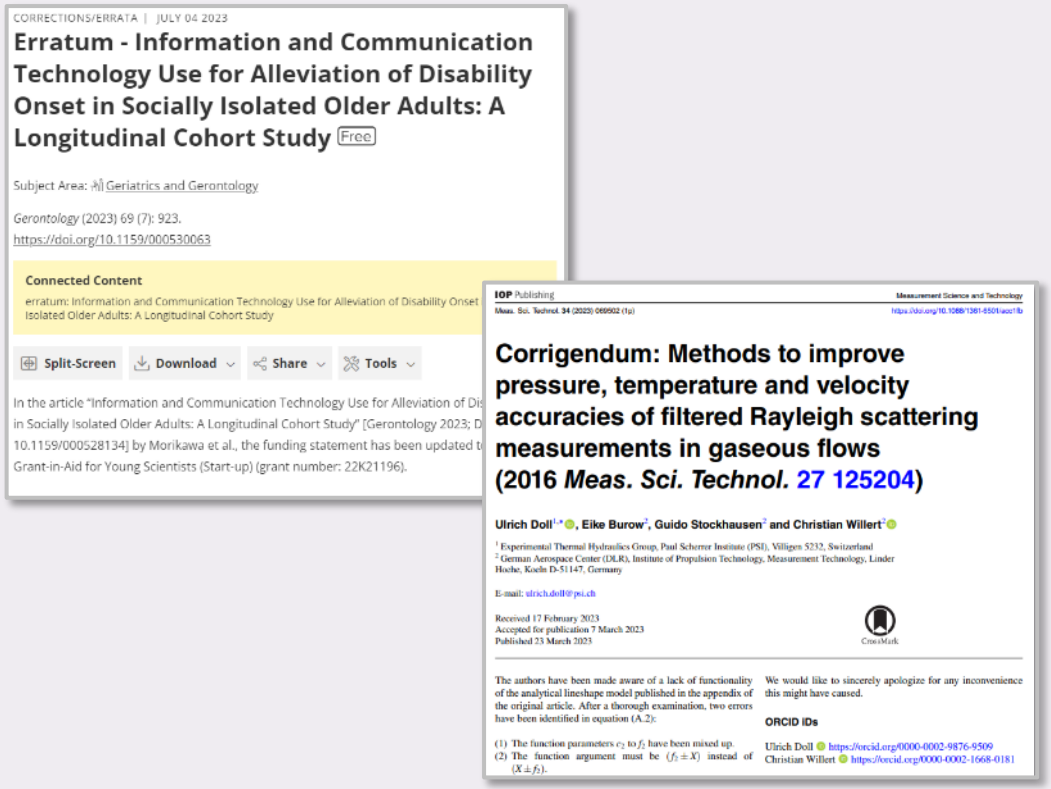
What is a correction?

- This is typically a separate notice with a **unique DOI**.
- The **original article is not usually updated**. However, **legal or privacy** concerns or a **publisher's policy** can influence this.
- The notice appears online and in print, if relevant, and is **bidirectionally linked** to the related article.



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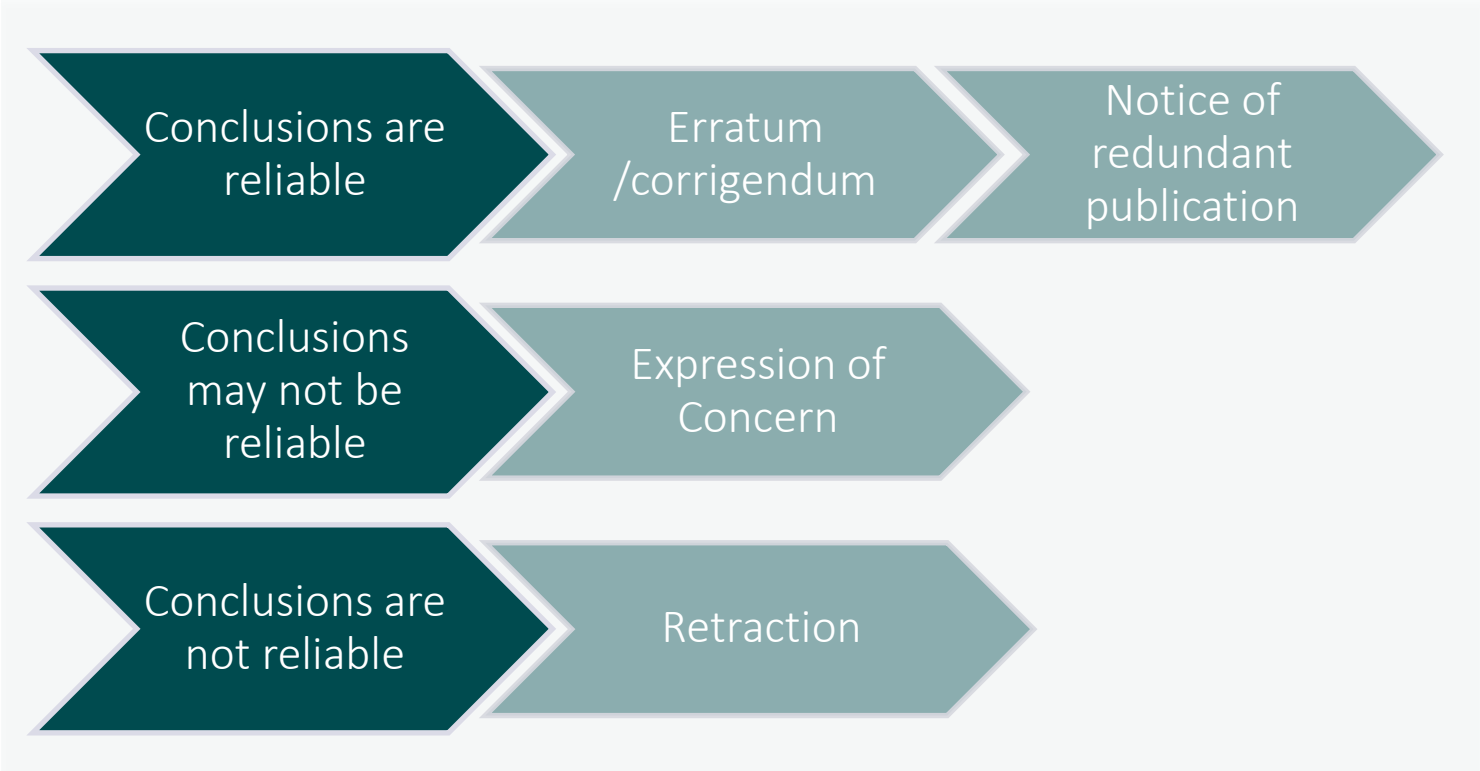
Types of corrections

There are many kinds of correction notices. These can be broadly grouped by their **impact on the conclusions** of the associated article.



Batting away myths

A correction does not always mean there is something ‘wrong’ with the research!

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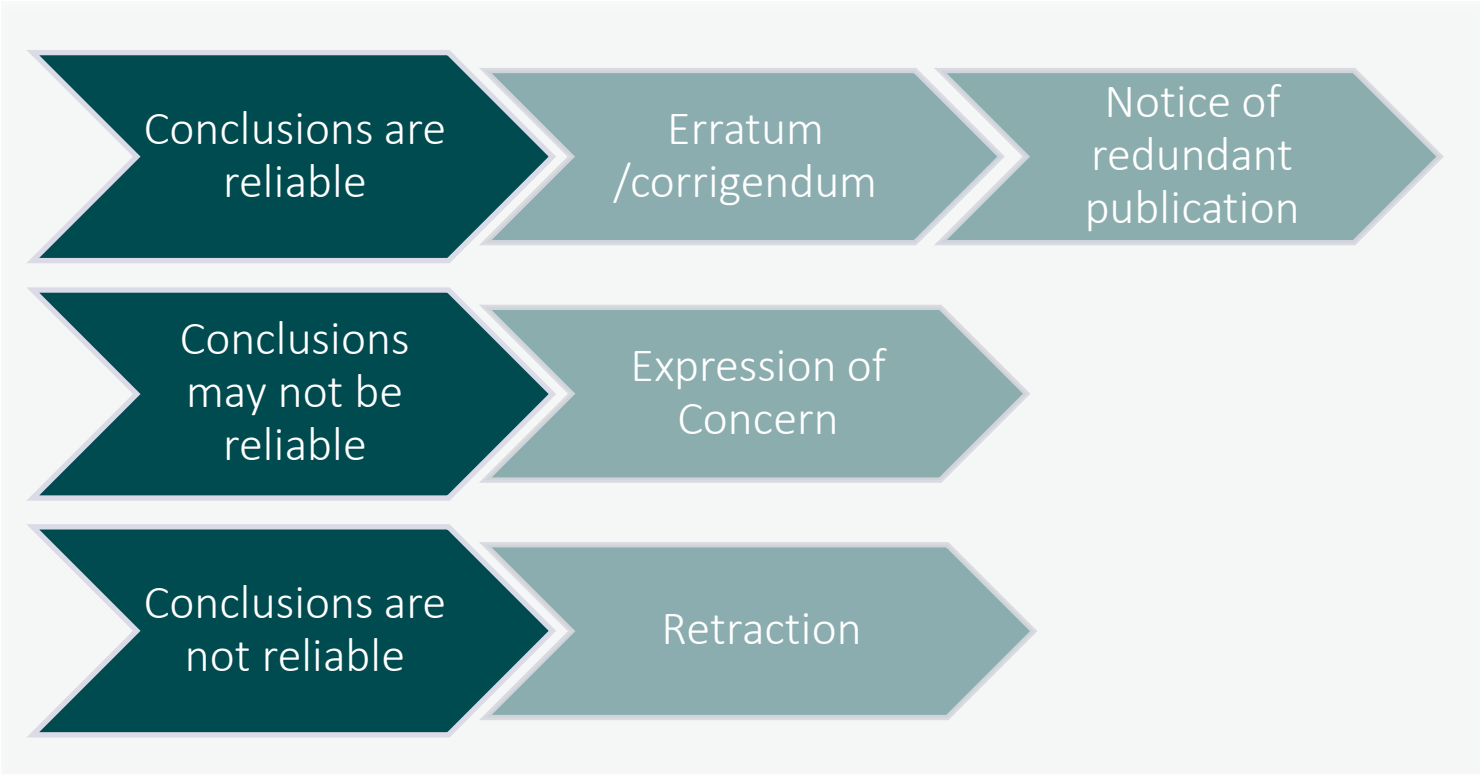

Some terms are used **inconsistently** between journals or publishers

- Publisher's Note
- Withdrawal

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Batting away myths

Published content cannot usually be withdrawn upon request. When it can, this is the exception rather than the rule.

Industry guidelines

Key principles

- The scholarly record should be tampered with as little as possible.
- Once a paper is officially published, the publication is permanent. Content should not be withdrawn/removed unless the situation meets strict criteria.
- The version of an article a journal accepts is the version that is published.
- Notices must always sit in front of the paywall and be clearly visible on the article landing page.
- It's important notices remain objective, and accurately explain the situation at hand.
- Publishers' primary concern is to ensure to content we publish is accurate.
- Published content is a 'snapshot in time' and it cannot be updated to reflect recent events etc.

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Batting away myths

A correction doesn't necessarily mean the body of the article is edited.

How are corrections done and what form do they take?

A design of wet-mateable connector aiming for contactless power transfer and optical communication

Jiaqi Hu[1], Zhiyong Duan, Anzhe Yi, Yurui Zhang and Canjun Yang

State Key Laboratory of Fluid Power and Mechatronic Systems, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China

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Abstract. At present, contact watertight connectors are commonly utilized for the connection between underwater electromechanical equipment and the seabed observation network. Such conventional watertight connectors are inevitably likely to be irreversibly worn when plugging and unplugging, besides complicated sealing structures and limited service life. This paper designs a Wet-Mateable connector aiming for Contactless Power Transfer and Optical Communication (PTOC-WMC), which is based on technology of Contactless Power Transmission (CLPT) and optical communication. Docking structure of the sockets and plugs are designed, facilitating Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) to operate. A prototype of the PTOC-WMC was established. The experimental results show that the connector designed can achieve 200W power transmission with a maximum power transmission efficiency of 94%. The communication bandwidth reaches 18MHz. The PTOC-WMC can assist the rapid and safe deployment and operation of seabed observation network.

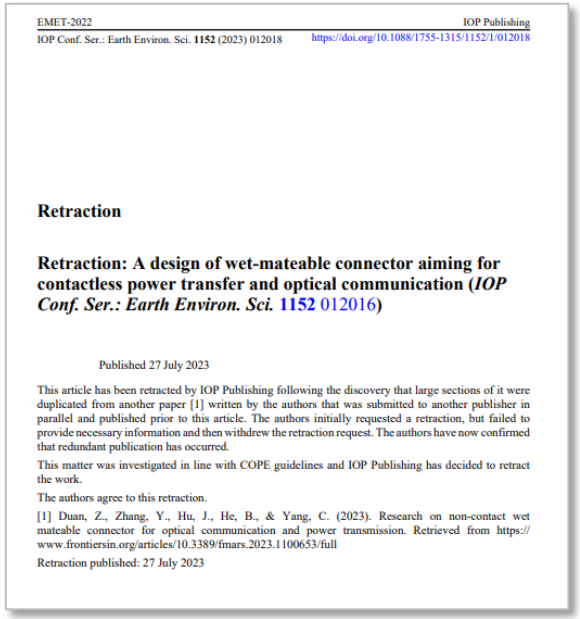
1. Introduction

With the rapid development of seabed observation technology, the development of deep sea has been improved [1]. The seabed observation network system provides a standard power supply and communication interface for seabed observation equipment, making long-term and continuous ocean observation possible [2].

The underwater wet-metable connector can divide these engineering projects into different functional modules. Modules are deployed separately. Then ROV complete the connection of each module [3]. The operating principle of the commonly used wet-metable connector is isolated from the high-pressure seawater through the sealing rubber [4][5], with complex structure, large plugging force and difficult operation process. The interface may be severely worn, causing a limited service life.

Contactless Power transmission(CLPT) be utilized to replace the traditional contact wet-metable connector [6]. Electromagnetic induction type CLPT has short transmission distance and high transmission efficiency, which is widely used in underwater electrical equipment, electric vehicles, biomedicine and robotics. Baer C M et al. [7] developed a non-contact wet mateable connector based on CLPT, realizing 10W power transmission by coaxial nested coupling coils and signal rate of 600kbps by bidirectional optical communication. The scheme has broad prospect but its performances fail to meet the requirements of practical application. Li D et al. proposed the coil turns optimization method and the coil structure design method of the loosely coupled CLPT coils in the marine environment [8]. The synchronous transmission of power and signal is realized, with maximum 400W power transmission and 2Mbps data rate through WiFi. However, the communication bandwidth is low and the connector

Retracted



EMET-2022 IOP Publishing
IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci. **1152** (2023) 012018 https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1152/1/012018

Retraction

Retraction: A design of wet-mateable connector aiming for contactless power transfer and optical communication (*IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci.* 1152 012016)

Published 27 July 2023

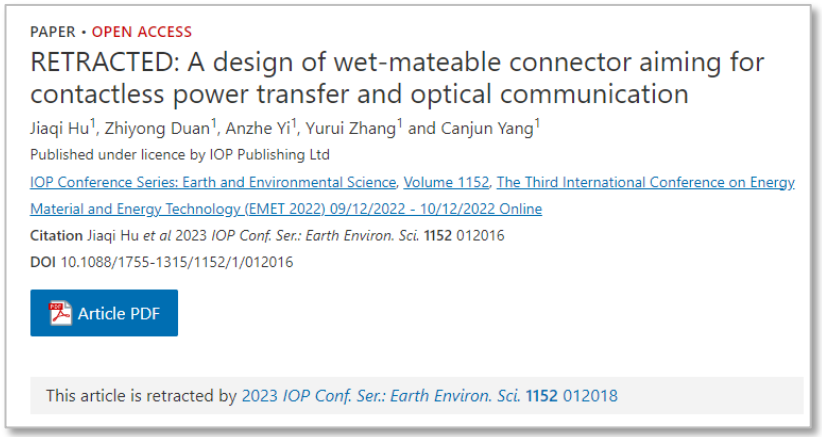
This article has been retracted by IOP Publishing following the discovery that large sections of it were duplicated from another paper [1] written by the authors that was submitted to another publisher in parallel and published prior to this article. The authors initially requested a retraction, but failed to provide necessary information and then withdrew the retraction request. The authors have now confirmed that redundant publication has occurred.

This matter was investigated in line with COPE guidelines and IOP Publishing has decided to retract the work.

The authors agree to this retraction.

[1] Duan, Z., Zhang, Y., Hu, J., He, B., & Yang, C. (2023). Research on non-contact wet mateable connector for optical communication and power transmission. Retrieved from https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2023.1100653/full

Retraction published: 27 July 2023



PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

RETRACTED: A design of wet-mateable connector aiming for contactless power transfer and optical communication

Jiaqi Hu[1], Zhiyong Duan[1], Anzhe Yi[1], Yurui Zhang[1] and Canjun Yang[1]

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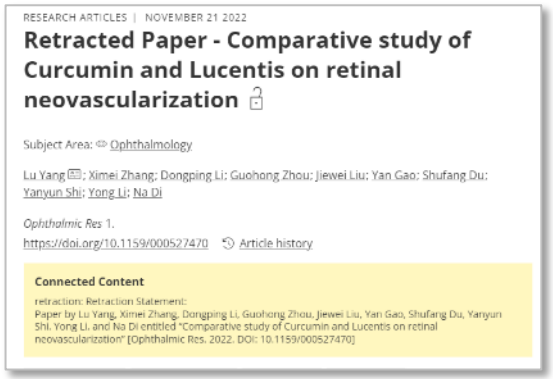
Article PDF

This article is retracted by 2023 *IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci.* **1152** 012018



RESEARCH ARTICLES | NOVEMBER 21 2022

Retracted Paper - Comparative study of Curcumin and Lucentis on retinal neovascularization

Subject Area: Ophthalmology

Lu Yang; Ximei Zhang; Dongping Li; Guohong Zhou; Jiewei Liu; Yan Gao; Shufang Du; Yanyun Shi; Yong Li; Na Di

Ophthalmic Res 1.
https://doi.org/10.1159/000527470 Article history

Connected Content

retraction: Retraction Statement:
Paper by Lu Yang, Ximei Zhang, Dongping Li, Guohong Zhou, Jiewei Liu, Yan Gao, Shufang Du, Yanyun Shi, Yong Li, and Na Di entitled "Comparative study of Curcumin and Lucentis on retinal neovascularization" [Ophthalmic Res. 2022; DOI: 10.1159/000527470]

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Who decides what needs to be corrected?

Publishers who follow COPE guidelines investigate requests of an ethical nature and work closely with the Editor in Chief, editorial teams and the authors.

Publishers are custodians of the content and take this responsibility very seriously.

Correction requests will be assessed by the Publisher before issuing to ensure the request aligns with industry guidelines and their own guidelines.

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Who decides what needs to be corrected?

Reader

Informed about suspected plagiarism in an article

Editor

Publisher

The readership

Author

Author's institutional RIO

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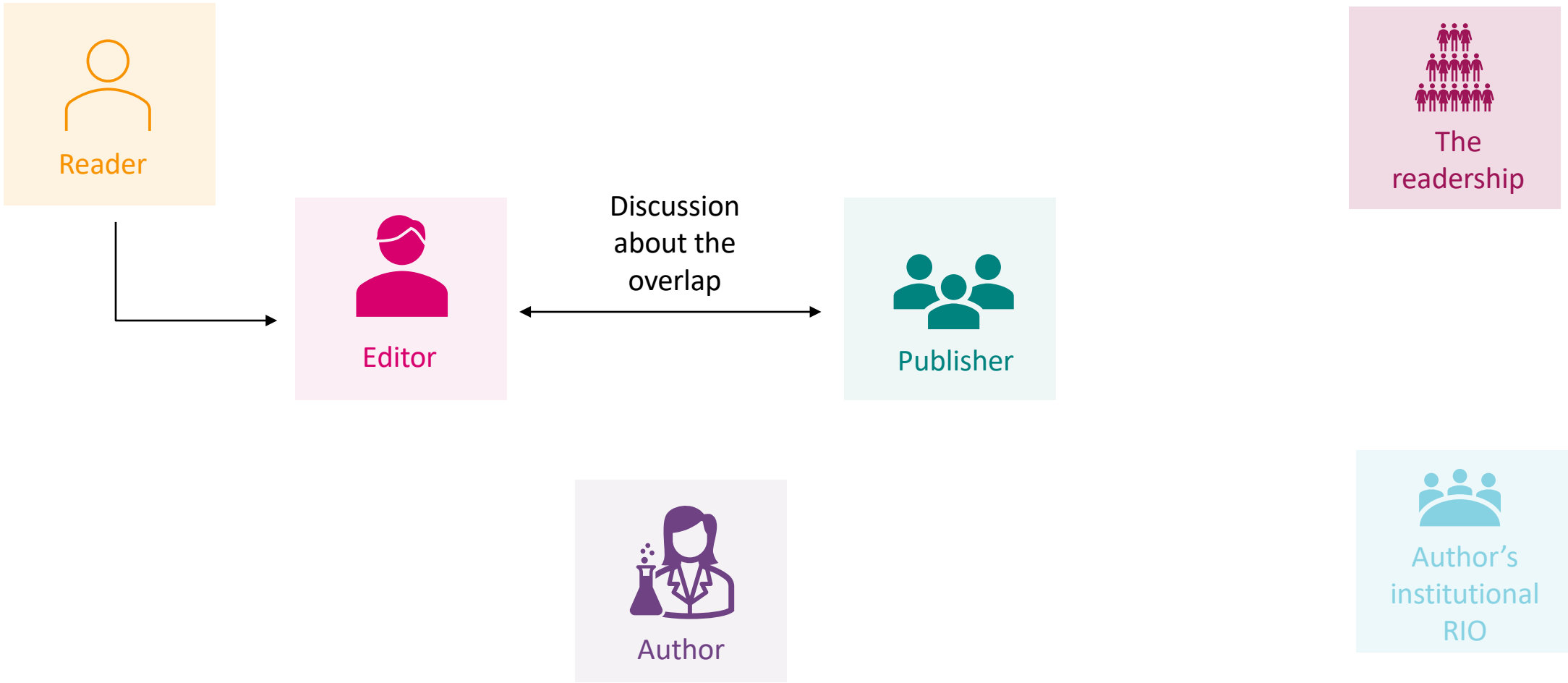

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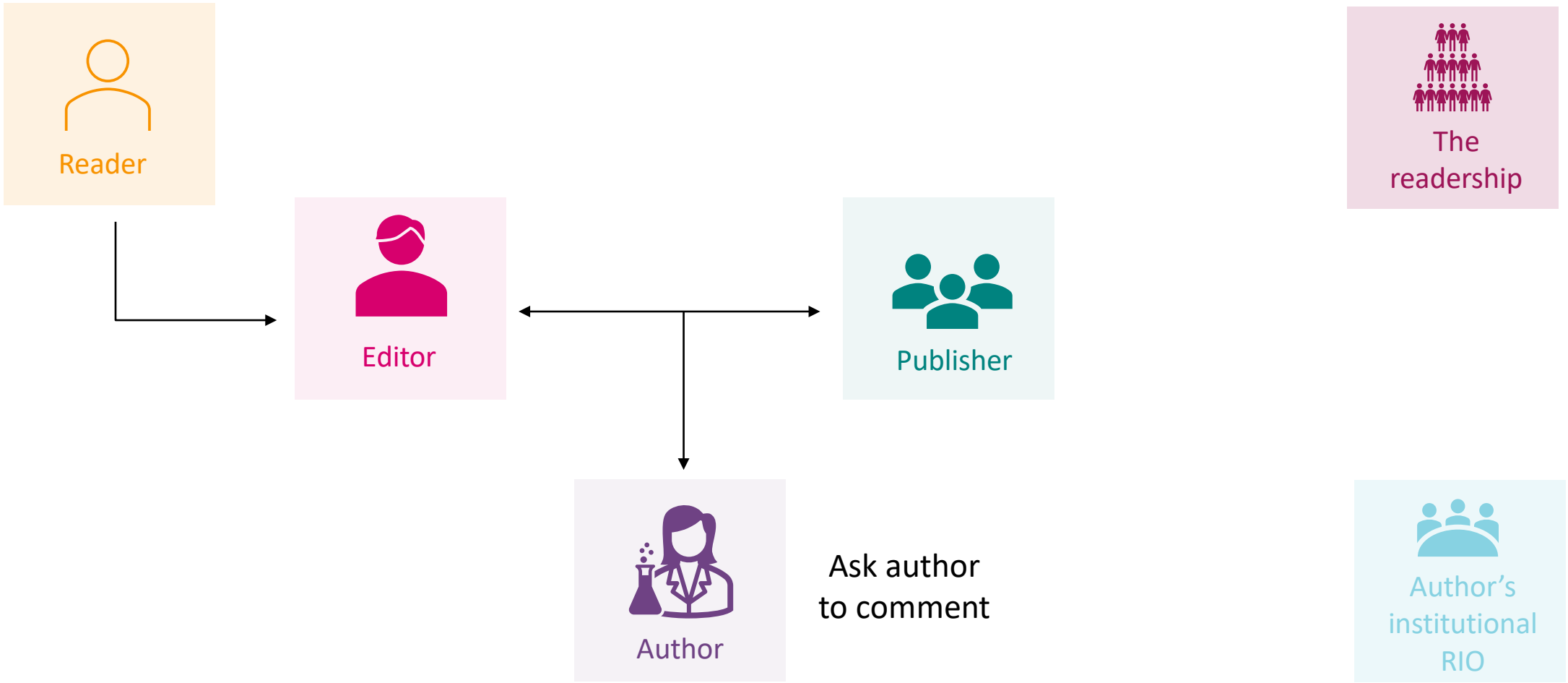

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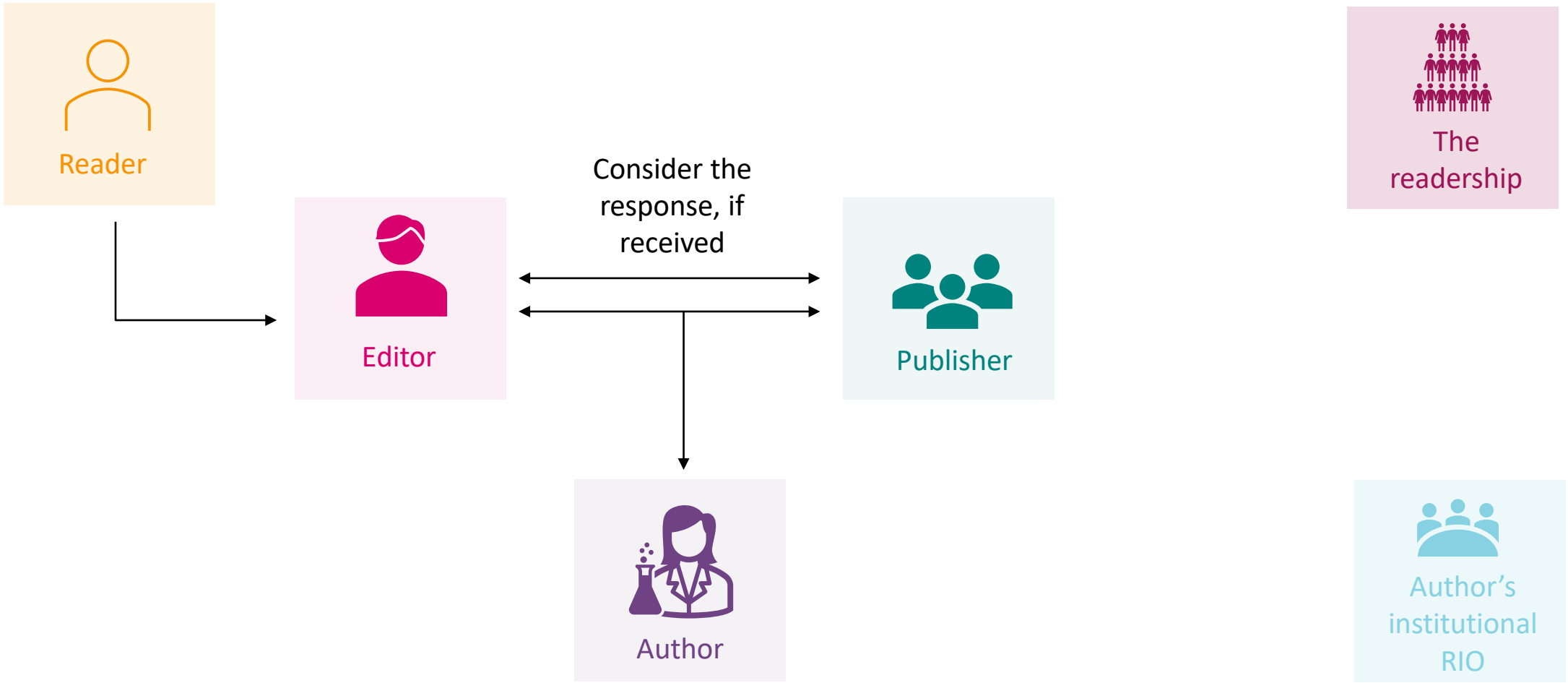

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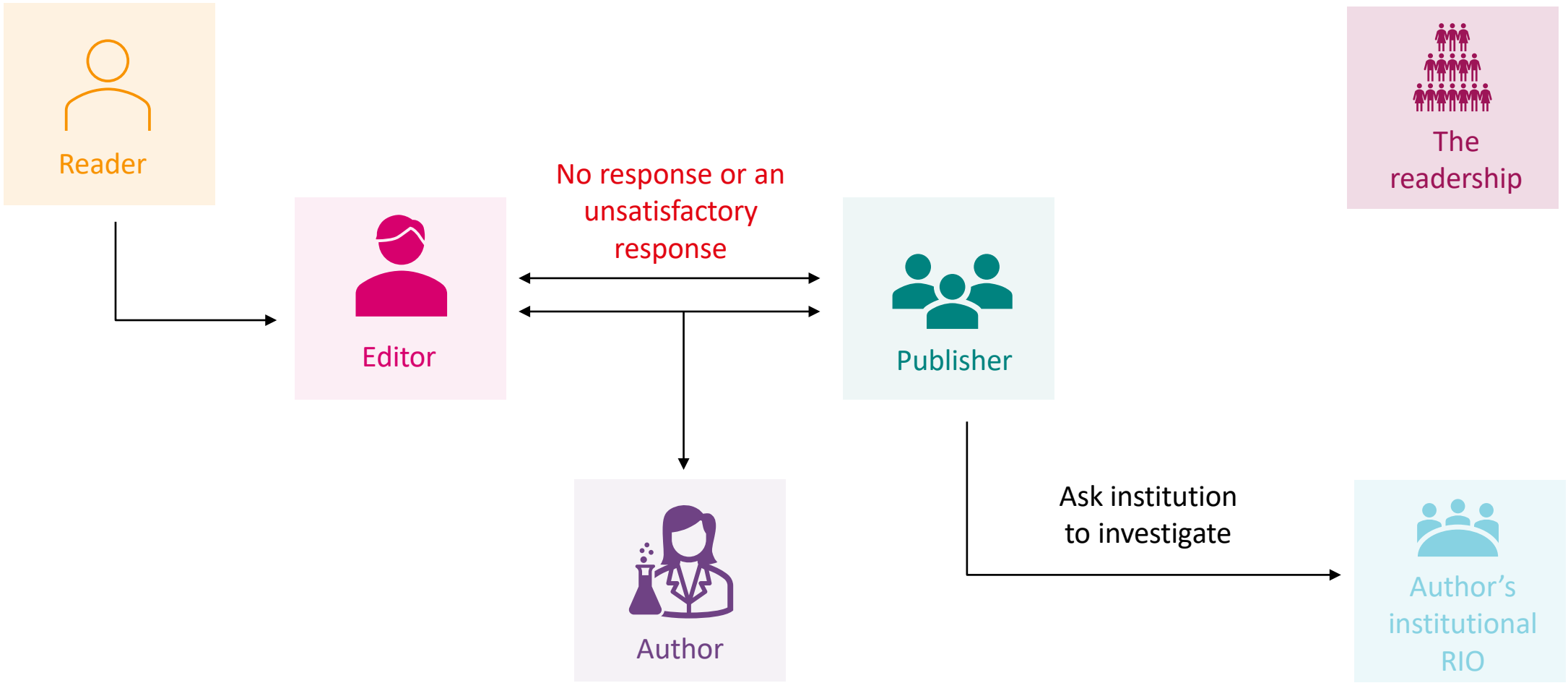

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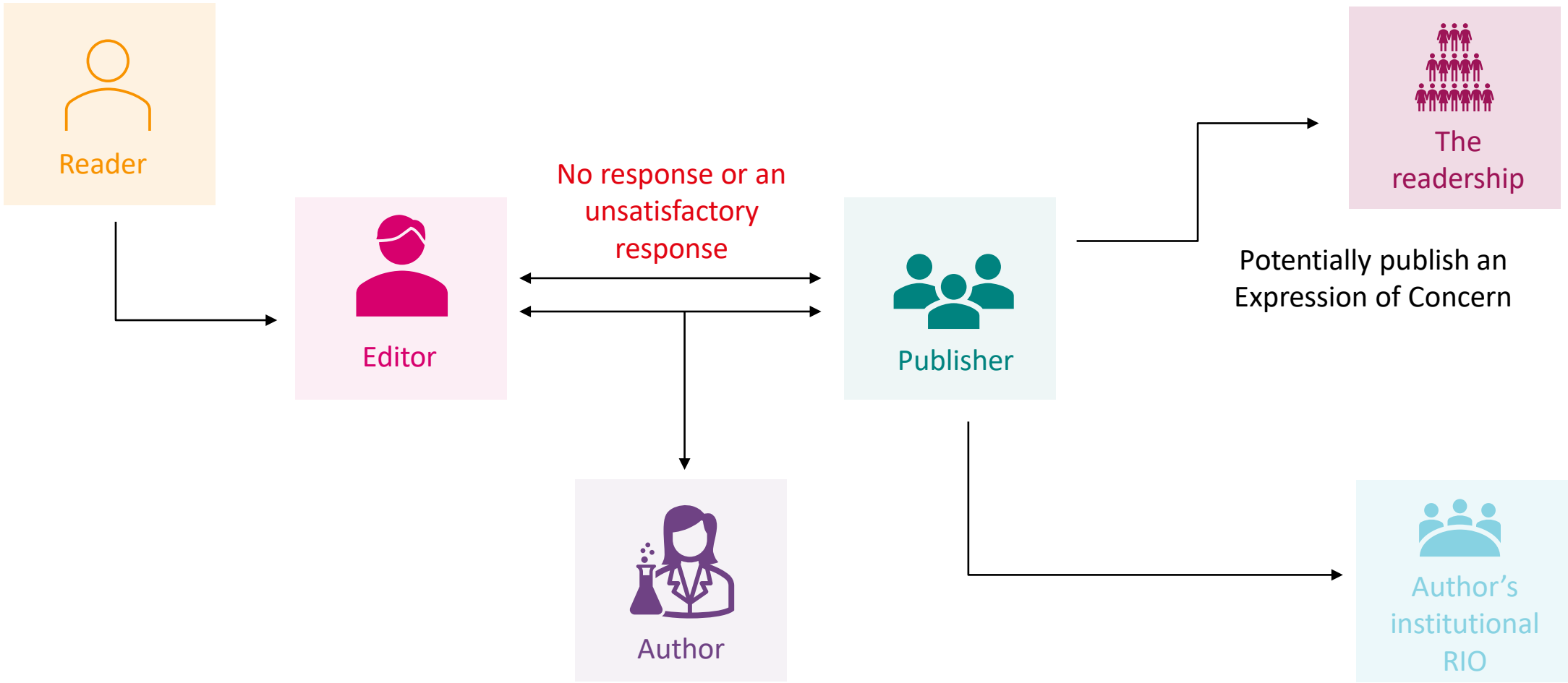

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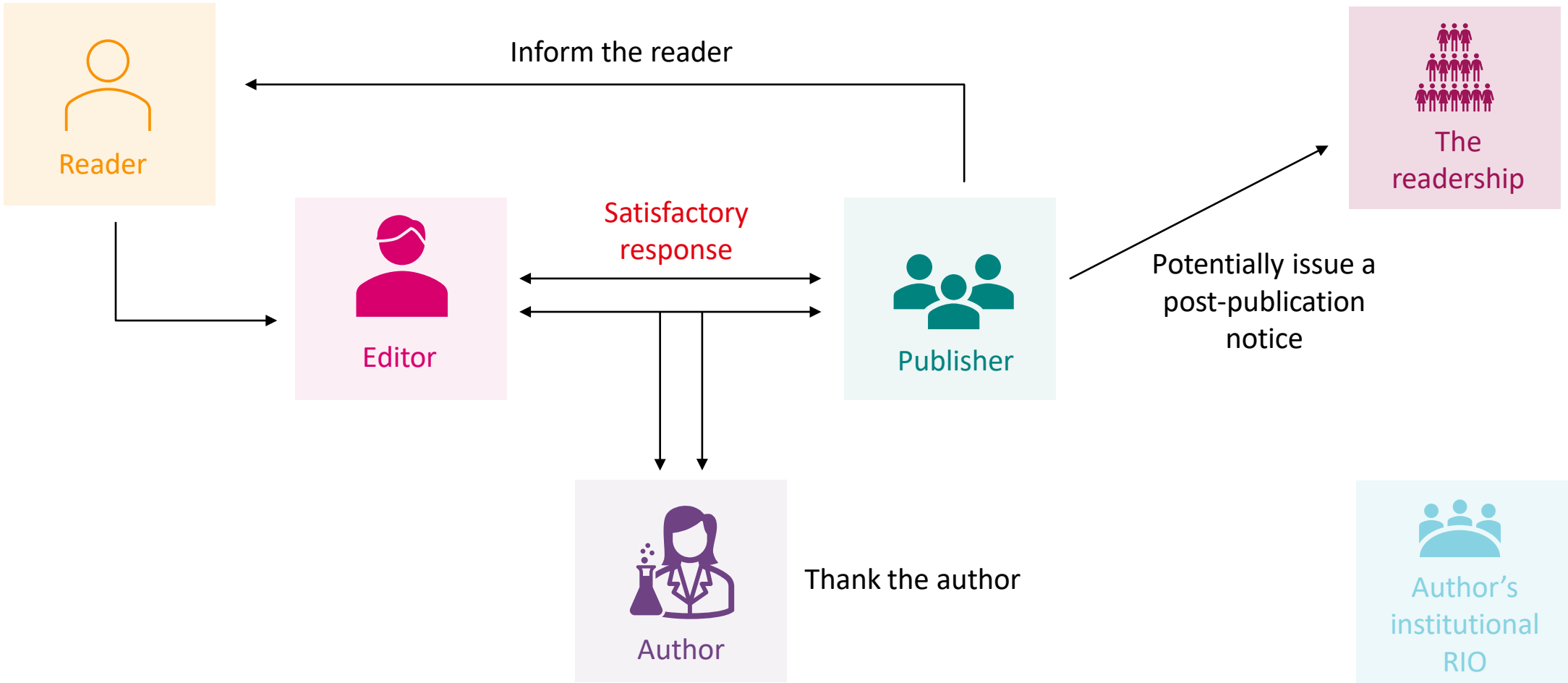

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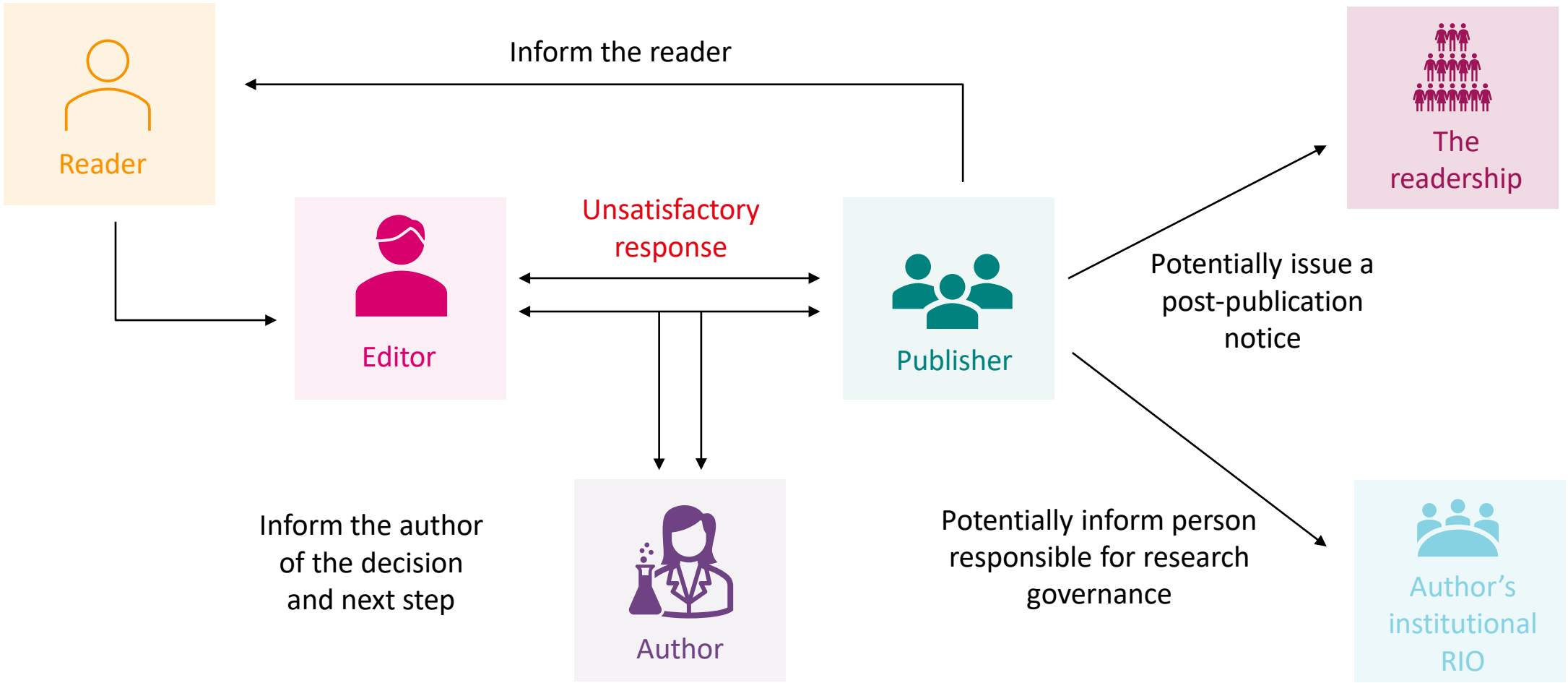

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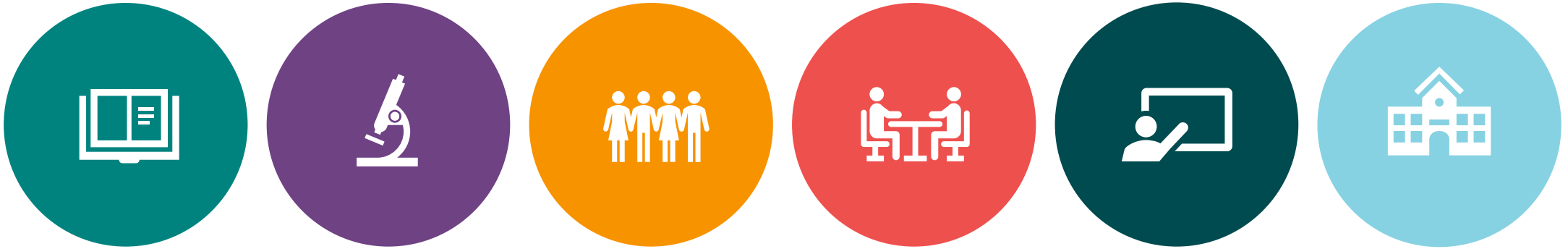
Who is responsible for the accuracy of publications?



Publisher | Authors | Readers | Reviewers | Editors | Research Institutions

Every member of the research ecosystem has a role to play in **ensuring and maintaining** the accuracy of **data and research publications**.

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Batting away myths

A Publisher's responsibility for their content does not stop at publication.

Publisher

Publishers have a responsibility to:

- Have systems and **checks in place** to avoid publication of inaccurate content.
- **Correct inaccurate**, or potentially inaccurate, content **transparently** – limiting unnecessary edits to the scholarly record.
- **Investigate** concerns brought to a journal's attention about the accuracy of content.
- Resolve concerns about potential inaccuracies **as quickly as possible** – but any investigation should be **thorough**.

Authors

Authors have a responsibility to:

- Avoid publication of inaccurate content through **pre-publication checks** and transparent and consistent **record keeping**.
- **Inform** the publisher of their research of any inaccuracies in their work.
  - Journal articles, book chapters, data publications.
- Inform **co-authors** of any inaccuracy discovered, whether **accidental or intentional**.
- **Co-operate** with investigations into concerns about accuracy of publications.

Readers

Readers have a responsibility to:

- **Report suspected errors** in publications
  - **Neutrally** and to a body with responsibility for accuracy of the publication

Batting away myths

No author wants to hear if you spot a potential error in their work.

Reviewers

Reviewers have a responsibility to:

- Review manuscripts **critically**.
- **Report** concerns about accuracy of material under review to a **body with responsibility** for accuracy of the publication.

Editors

Editors have a responsibility to:

- **Review** manuscripts critically and **report** suspected errors.
- **Investigate** potential inaccuracies brought to their attention.
- **Collaborate** with the journal or publisher in investigations bringing their subject expertise.

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Research Institutions

Research institutions have a responsibility to:

- **Promote responsible research** through education and foster a transparent research culture.
- Have a **mechanism for reporting and investigating** potential inaccuracies in the research they are responsible for.
- **Report the outcome** of investigations to affected publishers.

Batting away myths

Correcting an error in a publication will have a negative impact on a researcher's career.

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Batting away myths

Publishers can't agree to all correction requests they receive.

Impact of correcting content

Corrections will always be a part and parcel of publishing; however, correcting content is extremely serious and should only be done if absolutely necessary.

Removing or editing content could impact on another academic's research.

Retractions are the most serious correction we can issue, and effectively mark the content as null and void. They can have a significant impact on an author's career.

Split citations.

Print versions will not match the electronic version.

We do not necessarily accept all requests to make a correction.

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What are the barriers to correcting the scholarly literature – and, hopefully, the solutions to these problems?

Batting away myths

A correction does not always mean there is something ‘wrong’ with the research!

Correcting the record

Mistakes happen. Correcting the record needs destigmatisation and normalisation through education and transparent communication.

Batting away myths

A Publisher’s responsibility for their content does not stop at publication.

Correcting the record

Publishers must be willing to correct inaccuracies transparently with the support of all the other parties in the research ecosystem.

Batting away myths

No author wants to hear if you spot a potential error in their work.

Correcting the record

Researchers should be willing to receive comments about their publications. Comments should be neutral and non-accusatory. This can be fostered by research institutions and funders.

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What are the barriers to correcting the scholarly literature – and, hopefully, the solutions to these problems?

Batting away myths

Correcting an error in a publication will have a negative impact on a researcher's career.

Correcting the record

Correcting unintentional inaccuracies in publications should be seen by research institutions, funders and colleagues as a positive contribution to the scholarly record.

Batting away myths

Published content cannot usually be withdrawn upon request. When it can, this is the exception rather than the rule.

Correcting the record

Raise more awareness about how permanent a publication is and the impact of correcting content. All efforts should be made to ensure content submitted for consideration in a publication is accurate.

Batting away myths

Publishers can't agree to all correction requests they receive.

Correcting the record

Requests to correct the literature should meet the commitments we've discussed to help streamline and expedite the issuing process.

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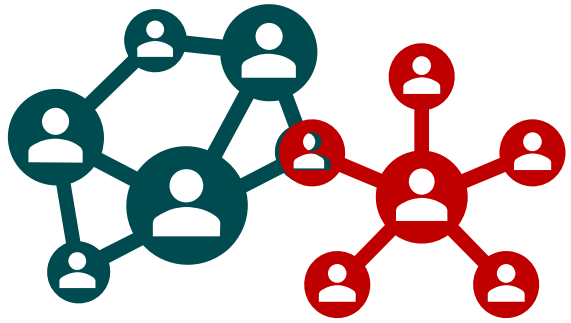
Take aways

"Science is **self**-correcting"

Transparent, necessary correction of the scholarly record is the sign of a well-functioning, healthy, research and publishing eco-system.

This doesn't happen in a vacuum and requires the support of publishers, institutions, and researchers.



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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS