
Supplementary materials to Cabanac and Labbé (2021, <https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.24495>)

We release the following supplementary materials for reproducibility purposes and future scientific literature screening:

- `scigen_candidate_phrases.txt` lists the fingerprint–queries extracted from the SCIgen grammar.
- `nonsensicalPaperDetector.py` is a Python script taking as input `scigen_candidate_phrases.txt` to query the Dimensions search engine. The output is stored in:
 - `20200520-124747_scigen_candidate_phrases_phrases.tsv` Fingerprint–queries with associated IDs.
 - `20200520-124747_scigen_candidate_phrases_records.tsv` Bibliographic records provided downloaded from Dimensions.
- `20200520-124747_scigen_candidate_phrases.xlsx` is a spreadsheet used to store the annotations and produce the figures and tables of this paper.

Anecdotal findings

In addition to the cases we reported in Sect. 3.2.3, we report here some extra unexpected cases:

- A SCIgen-generated paper ([doi:10.1166/asl.2013.4571](https://doi.org/10.1166/asl.2013.4571)) was published twice: in *Advances Science Letters* and in the *American Journal of Engineering and Technology Research* ([CiteSeer link](#)).
- The SCIgen-generated paper available as SSRN preprint [doi:10.2139/ssrn.2514365](https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2514365) claims to be part of the *Proceedings of the USENIX Technical Conference CSET'15*. We failed to find it in the table of contents of this conferences, however.
- The acknowledgements of the publication [doi:10.1109/isise.2010.29](https://doi.org/10.1109/isise.2010.29) containing SCIgen material is not SCIgen-generated, still we failed to parse it: “Is they use great strength to support and spirit of selflessness would have the paper research result showing to everybody today.”
- Author ‘Cesare Cavalcanti’ published 6 SCIgen-generated SSRN preprints with ‘Independent’ as affiliation. The existence of this author is questionable.
- The book (Byrne, 2012, p. 75) presents a SCIgen paper as an example of a scientific article to be translated. The author notes: ‘Text reproduced with permission of SCIgen.’

‘Alogrithm’ paper

Figure 9 is a screenshot of the IEEE publication discussed in Sect. 4.5.1. Its Scopus profile is shown in Fig. 10.

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Routing algorithm over semi-regular tessellations

Publisher: IEEE

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PDF

A. Kumarave; K. Rangarajan

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Abstract

Document Sections

1. Introduction

2. Terms, Definitions and Concepts

3. Main Algorithm

Authors

Figures

References

Keywords

Abstract:

Path discovery or routing algorithms are challenging when the nodes are distributed over not on just regular grid like rectangular type but on semiregular grids. Investigations in the study of finite state automata that move about in a two dimensional space are suitable to tackle this context. The model proposed by H. Muller [1] is used here to construct new automaton which can explore the path through obstacles over the grid. This model is to be applied for routing phase for data transmission. The earlier results were shown for static obstacles distributed over integer grid and the automaton in this case was constructed to interact on the rectangular grid location endowed with four neighborhood directional states. In this paper we allow higher degree of neighborhood and mixing the types cells. It has been verified that the finite automaton with number of printing (output) symbols determined by the maximum out degree of a cell in the underlying semi-regular grid can find the target.

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15 July 2013

Publisher:

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ISBN Information:

Conference Location:

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Fig. 9 Record of the ‘algorithm’ paper (doi:10.1109/cict.2013.6558279) on IEEE Xplore as of 13 November 2020.


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Routing algorithm over semi-regular tessellations (Conference Paper)

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Abstract

Path discovery or routing algorithms are challenging when the nodes are distributed over not on just regular grid like rectangular type but on semi-regular grids. Investigations in the study of finite state automata that move about in a two dimensional space are suitable to tackle this context. The model proposed by H. Muller [1] is used here to construct new automaton which can explore the path through obstacles over the grid. This model is to be applied for routing phase for data transmission. The earlier results were shown for static obstacles distributed over integer grid and the automaton in this case was constructed to interact on the rectangular grid location endowed with four neighborhood directional states. In this paper we allow higher degree of neighborhood and mixing the types cells. It has been verified that the finite automaton with number of printing (output) symbols determined by the maximum out degree of a cell in the underlying semi-regular grid can find the target. © 2013 IEEE.

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