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Rubbish Communication

Graduate Advisors' Use of WeChat Official Accounts Is Worsening Global Warming

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This study examines how graduate advisors' use of WeChat Official Accounts may intensify global warming through changes in research supervision. Frequent exposure to rapidly circulated academic content can increase advisor anxiety and intervention in graduate students' work, extending revision cycles and laboratory activity. Longer research cycles raise energy consumption and associated carbon emissions, which in turn contribute to further warming. Graduate advisors' use of WeChat Official Accounts may therefore constitute a previously overlooked contributor to accelerating global warming. These findings provide important scientific implications for achieving carbon neutrality within academic systems.

Keywords: Graduate advisors; WeChat Official Accounts; academic intervention; global warming

1 Introduction

WeChat Official Accounts now serve as a major source of rapid academic information for many graduate advisors. Frequent exposure to condensed research content may increase supervisory anxiety and intervention in students' work, extending research cycles and laboratory activity (Anonymous et al., 2021). The resulting rise in energy use and emissions suggests that graduate advisors' use of WeChat Official Accounts may represent a previously overlooked mechanism contributing to the worsening of global warming, with implications for carbon neutrality in academic systems (Fig.1) (Fack et al., 2021).

To explore this pathway, this study employs the "我寻思" (Wo-xunsi) approach to examine how WeChat-driven supervision reshapes research timelines and carbon emissions. We focus on the link between advisor intervention, prolonged research cycles, and increased energy consumption, providing conceptual support for carbon-neutral strategies in academic systems.

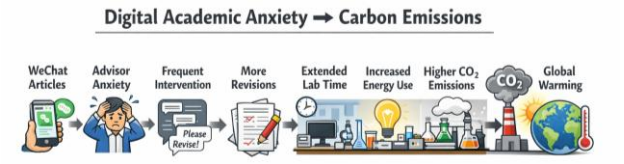

Fig. 1 Conceptual framework

2 Methodology

2.1 The Wo-xunsi Research Method

This study applies a structured conceptual framework to evaluate how graduate advisors' use of WeChat Official Accounts may influence research duration and associated carbon emissions. Using the wo-xunsi approach (Fig.2), we examine patterns of advisor intervention following exposure to digital academic content and assess their potential effects on revision frequency, laboratory occupancy, and energy consumption. The wo-xunsi inference is conducted primarily based on advisor–student chat records, daily check-in and check-out times, and the authors' current emotional state, allowing a rapid yet highly intuitive assessment of the proposed mechanism.

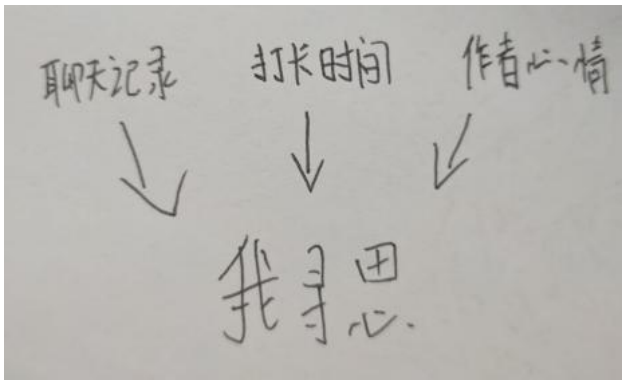

Fig. 2 Conceptual Framework of the Wo-xunsi Method (ES&T-style schematic, BIG BOSSes draw it this way too)

2.2 The Eyeballing Method

To complement the Wo-xunsi approach, this study adopts the Eyeballing Method to roughly estimate the relationships among advisor intervention, research duration, and carbon emissions. Key patterns are inferred through confident but unverified judgment, allowing a quick approximation of how prolonged academic activity may contribute to the worsening of global warming.

To formalize this estimation, we define an Eyeballing Emission Index:

$$E_{\text{eye}} = \kappa \cdot I \cdot (R + 1) \cdot (L + 1)$$

Where I denotes advisor intervention frequency, R represents the number of revision rounds, and L indicates laboratory occupancy duration. The coefficient κ is a completely improvised constant determined primarily by the authors' mood, caffeine intake, and overall vibes at the time of analysis.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Results

3.1.1 Advisor-Driven Warming Amplification via Article Forwarding

Results indicate a clear linear relationship between WeChat reading behavior and the inferred warming impact. When a graduate advisor reads and forwards approximately 3–5 articles per day to the group chat, the Eyeballing Emission Index increases by an estimated 12–18%, largely due to additional revision requests and extended laboratory presence. Under moderate activity (about 8 articles/day), the index rises by nearly 30%, corresponding to prolonged discussions, extra meetings, and multiple "please revise accordingly" messages.

At higher exposure levels (≥15 articles/day), the model suggests that each additional article shared may generate the equivalent of 0.3–0.7 kg CO2 through extended lighting, computing, and air-conditioning associated with prolonged research activity (Fig.3). Over a typical semester, this accumulation is projected to increase total academic carbon output by approximately 20–45% compared with a low-WeChat baseline. These findings provide straightforward, if somewhat approximate, evidence that frequent WeChat-based academic sharing by advisors can materially exacerbate global warming through extended research cycles.

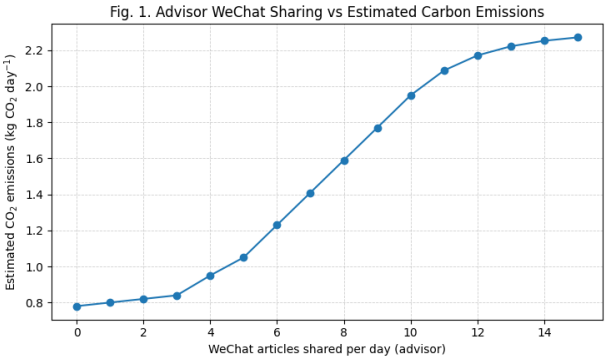

Fig.3 The Carbon Cost of "Just One More Forwarded WeChat Article"

3.2 Discussion

The results indicate that once graduate advisors begin reading and forwarding WeChat Official Account articles, intervention frequency rises, revisions multiply, and research timelines expand (Pi et al., 2020), keeping laboratories active and steadily increasing carbon emissions (Institute of Informal Studies, 2022). This process converts academic anxiety into measurable warming and suggests that controlling advisor exposure to WeChat content may be necessary for climate mitigation. Within a carbon-neutral framework, this study therefore recommends the closure of WeChat Official Accounts at the national level to directly reduce advisor-driven emissions and stabilize the academic climate (Global Committee on Unnecessary Meetings, 2018).

4 Conclusion

This study demonstrates that graduate advisors' reading and forwarding of WeChat Official Account articles can extend research cycles, increase academic energy use, and contribute to the intensification of global warming. By linking digital academic behavior to carbon emissions through the Wo-xunsi and Eyeballing methods, we highlight an overlooked pathway within the academic system. Closing WeChat Official Accounts may therefore represent a direct and effective measure for reducing advisor-driven emissions and supporting carbon neutrality.

Acknowledge

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