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- Expansion of rubber tree growth has influenced ecological processes.
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Mapping rubber tree growth in mainland Southeast Asia using time-series MODIS 250 m NDVI and statistical data

Zhe Li^{a, b}, Jefferson M. Fox^{b, 1}

^a Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 960 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6, Canada

^b East-West Center, 1601 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96848, USA

Available online 22 July 2011.

Abstract

Expanding global and regional markets are driving the conversion of traditional subsistence agricultural and occupied non-agricultural lands to commercial-agricultural purposes. In many parts of mainland Southeast Asia rubber plantations are expanding rapidly into areas where the crop was not historically found. Over the last several decades more than one million hectares of land have been converted to rubber trees in areas of China, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia and Myanmar, where rubber trees were not traditionally grown. This expansion of rubber plantations has replaced ecologically important secondary forests and traditionally managed swidden fields and influenced local energy, water and carbon fluxes. Accurate and up-to-date monitoring and mapping of rubber tree growth is critical to understanding the implications of this changing ecosystem. Discriminating rubber trees from second-growth forests and fallow land has proven challenging. Previous experiments using machine-learning approaches with hard classifications on remotely sensed data, when faced with the realities of a heterogeneous plant-life mixture and high intra-class variance, have tended to overestimate the areas of rubber tree growth. Our current research sought to: 1) to investigate the potential of using a Mahalanobis typicality model to deal

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Novelty and the 1919 Eclipse Experiments

Robert G. Hudson  

Department of Philosophy, University of Saskatchewan, 9 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada S7N 5A5

Available online 15 January 2003.

Abstract

In her 1996 book, *Error and the Growth of Experimental Knowledge*, Deborah Mayo argues that use- (or heuristic) novelty is not a criterion we need to consider in assessing the evidential value of observations. Using the notion of a "severe" test, Mayo claims that such novelty is valuable only when it leads to severity, and never otherwise. To illustrate her view, she examines the historical case involving the famous 1919 British eclipse expeditions that generated observations supporting Einstein's theory of gravitation over Newton's. My plan here is to defend use-novelty as a valuable methodological principle. I begin by exposing a weakness in Mayo's criticism of use-novelty. Remedying this weakness re-establishes the worth of use-novelty under specific conditions; in particular, heuristically novel data are to be preferred, as I will say, "prima facie". Armed with this revised version of use-novelty, I re-examine the history of the eclipse experiments and offer an interpretation of this episode that to an extent—and contrary to Mayo—restores the mildly heretical, Earman/Glymour evaluation of this episode offered in their (1980). I conclude by responding to criticism of my assessment of Mayo's work.



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➤ AND هر دو واژه باید در سند موجود باشد. مثال:

➤ skin and diseases

➤ OR حداقل یکی از واژگان موجود باشد. مثال:

➤ skin or diseases

➤ OR حداقل یکی از واژگان موجود باشد. مثال:

➤ skin and not diseases

استفاده از علامت " " جهت جستجوی عین عبارت

➤ "skin diseases"

استفاده از علامت * جهت پیدا کردن تغییرات واژه مثال: **Locom*** که در نتیجه واژگان

Locomotive, Locomotives, and Locomotion یافت می شود.

استفاده از علامت ؟ جهت پیدا کردن یک کاراکتر از واژه مثال: **Nure?berg** که در نتیجه

واژگان **Nuremberg, Nurenberg** یافت می شود.

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<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Association between fasting Triglyceride levels and the Prevalence of Asymptomatic Intracranial Arterial Stenosis in a Chinese Community-based Study Open Access	Wu, J., Wang, Y., Wang, A., Xie, J., Zhao, X.	2018	Scientific Reports 8(1),5744	0
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<input type="checkbox"/> 2	The combination of cardiorespiratory fitness and muscle strength, and mortality risk Open Access	Kim, Y., White, T., Wijndaele, K., (...), Wareham, N.J., Brage, S.	2018	European Journal of Epidemiology 33(10), pp. 953-964	0

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(1) >	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 Shaerzadeh, Fatemeh Shaerzadeh, F.	29	Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology ; Neuroscience ; Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics; ...	University of Florida College of Medicine	Gainesville	United States
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University of Florida College of Medicine, Department of Neuroscience, Gainesville, United States
 Author ID: 36971220600

id <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3342-4139>

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Subject area: Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology Neuroscience Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics Medicine
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Year

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	Document title	Authors	Year	Source	Cited by
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Sertoli Cells Avert Neuroinflammation-Induced Cell Death and Improve Motor Function and Striatal Atrophy in Rat Model of Huntington Disease	Ahmadi, H., Boroujeni, M.E., Sadeghi, Y., (...), Shaerzadeh, F., Aliaghaei, A.	2018	Journal of Molecular Neuroscience 65(1), pp. 17-27	0
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<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Mitochondrial aconitase in neurodegenerative disorders: Role of a metabolism-related molecule in neurodegeneration	Khodagholi, F., Shaerzadeh, F., Montazeri, F.	2018	Current Drug Targets 19(8), pp. 973-	0

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Affiliation ID: 60001316

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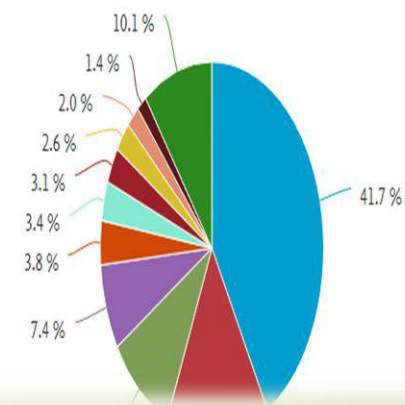
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	Document title	Authors	Year	Source	Cited by
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Serogroups, subtypes and virulence factors of shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli isolated from human, calves and goats in kerman, Iran	Taghadosi, R., Shakibaie, M.R., Alizade, H., (...), Askari, A., Ghanbarpour, R.	2018	Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench 11(1), pp. 60-67	0
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<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Direct correlation between serum homocysteine level and insulin resistance index in patients with subclinical hypothyroidism: Does subclinical hypothyroidism increase the risk of diabetes and cardio vascular disease together?	Ebrahimpour, A., Vaghari-Tabari, M., Qujeq, D., Moein, S., moazezi, Z.	2018	Diabetes and Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research and	0

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	Document title	Authors	Year	Source	Cited by
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<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Engineering security-aware control applications for data authentication in smart industrial cyber-physical systems	Genge, B., Haller, P., Duka, A.-V.	2019	Future Generation Computer Systems 91, pp. 206-222	0
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<input type="checkbox"/> 2	The clinical applications and practical relevance of human conditioning paradigms for posttraumatic stress disorder	Zuj, D.V., Norrholm, S.D.	2019	Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology and Biological Psychiatry 88, pp. 339-351	0
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Web of Science

Web of Science Core Collection

Descriptive Document

In the early 1960s, Eugene Garfield developed two pilot projects that would test the viability and efficiency of citation indexing. The first project involved the creation of a database that would index the citations of 5,000 chemical patents held by two private pharmaceutical companies. Based on this investigation and analysis, Garfield proved that citation indexing permitted the retrieval of relevant literature across arbitrary classifications in a way that subject-oriented indexing could not.

A second pilot project in 1962 involved Garfield's enterprise, the Institute for Scientific Information, with the United States National Institutes of Health in building an index to the published literature on genetics. Three databases were built to cover the literature over 1 year, 5 years and 14 years with a varying number of source publications indexed in each. While this project was to test the feasibility and utility of a narrow, discipline-oriented citation index, at completion, it was concluded that the database with the most broadly based set of source publications formed the most comprehensive and useful guide to the published literature in the field of genetics.

In **1964**, almost 10 years after making his proposal and several projects, Garfield introduced the first **Science Citation Index** as a five-volume print edition indexing 613 journals and 1.4 million citations. Two years later, Science Citation Index became available on magnetic tape.

In **1965** Garfield proposed the first metric to measure the impact of a journal. This metric would later become known as the "[journal impact factor](#)" and is still the most widely used and metric to measure journal impact. Journal impact factor has become the de facto industry standard since its commercial appearance on Journal Citation Reports, in **1975**.

In **1988**, the Science Citation Index was made available on CD-ROM and in **1997** it became part of a web environment, named the **Web of Science**. In 1992 the Institute for Scientific Information was acquired by Thomson, who later merged with Reuters in 2008 to operate as Clarivate Analytics.

In **2001**, Web of Science was incorporated with other databases into a platform named **Web of Knowledge**.

In **2014**, the newly redesigned platform: the **Web of Science** platform succeeded the former Web of Knowledge with the former Web of Science database being given its current name, **Web of Science Core Collection**

In **2016**, Clarivate Analytics sold the Intellectual Property and Science (IP&S) business and from this separation merged an independent company, **Clarivate Analytics**.

Web of Science
Discover the
difference



Clarivate Analytics has the bold mission of accelerating the pace of innovation. Clarivate is committed to providing first class content, trusted analytics and technology driven and innovative tools in order to meet the needs of the customer.

In **2017** Clarivate Analytics acquires Publons, creator of the leading online global peer-review platform. Publons was founded with “the core belief that peer review is at the heart of research and that it needs to be recognized as such”.

The joining of Publons and Clarivate brings together the world’s preeminent citation database and the world’s largest researcher-facing peer-review data and recognition platform – a combination we believe will help address these pressing industry challenges.

In **2018** Clarivate Analytics announced the acquisition of **Kopernio**. Kopernio is an A.I technology start up business that has developed an innovative technology that revolutionises how researchers access articles across the globe.

Clarivate Analytics and Kopernio have a shared vision: to streamline the process of scientific discovery and to develop innovative industry-leading products that make the world of research more accessible.

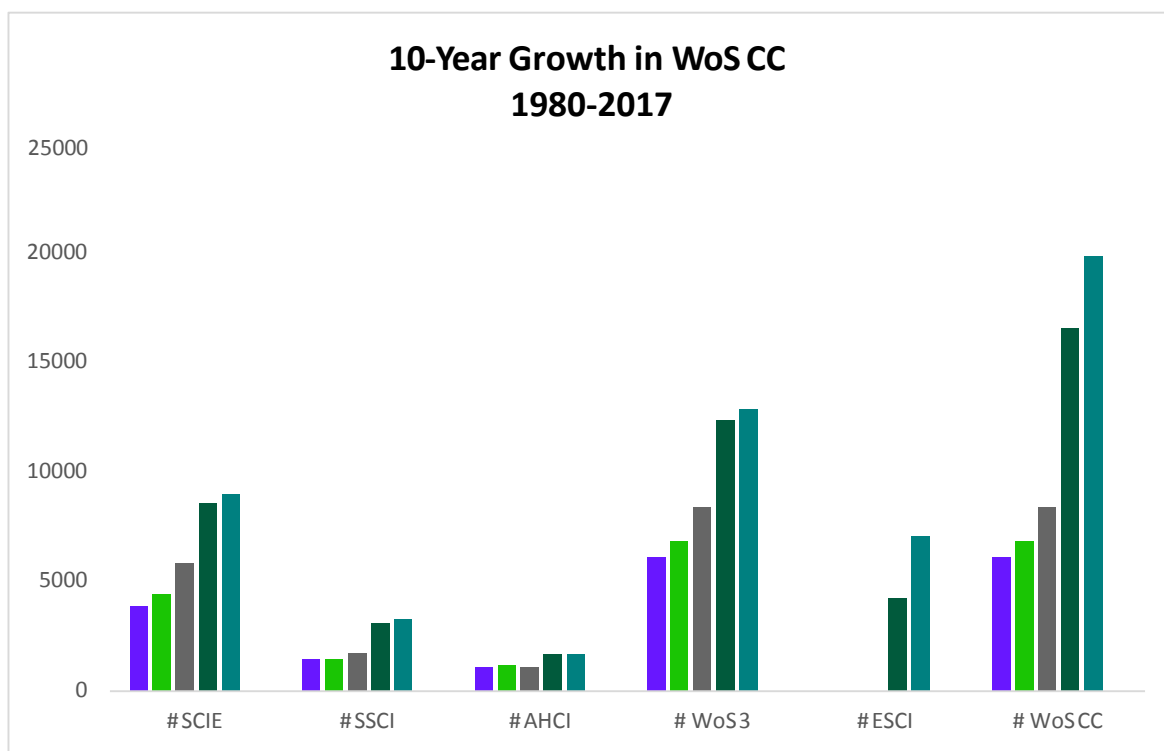
CONTENT

Web of Science™ Core Collection, currently includes **journals, books** and **conference proceedings**.

CURRENT DATA

There are currently **20,396¹ journals** fully indexed in the Web of Science™ Core Collection, covering 252 subject categories that span the life sciences, physical sciences, health sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities. See in the graph below to view the growth in the number of journals since the creation of Web of Science.

- **3,832² journals** within the Web of Science Core Collection are currently classified as Gold Open Access (DOAJ)
- **11,149 journals** are currently covered in 2017 Journal Citation Report edition.
- Web of Science™ Core Collection indexes **94,066³ books**, from all major publishers and societies, including a large number of University presses.
- **>197,792⁴ unique conference titles** (totalling **10,443,486⁵ records**) are indexed within the Web of Science™ Core Collection.



¹ July 2018

² July 2018 – 2,516 (52%) in ESCI

³ July 2018

⁴ July 2018

⁵ August 2018

INDEXES

The Web of Science™ Core Collection currently indexes **72,254,259**⁶ bibliographic records, split in six main citation indexes:

- Science Citation Index Expanded⁷ (**SCIE**): created as SCI in **1964** and now indexing **9,046** journals showing data from **1900** to present with complete **cited references**.
- Social Sciences Citation Index (**SSCI**): created in **1973** and now indexing **3,330** journals showing data from **1900** to present with complete **cited references**.
- Arts & Humanities Citation Index (**AHCI**): created in **1978** and now indexing **1,815** journals showing data from **1975** to present with **full cited references** including implicit citations (citations to works found in the body text of articles and not included in the bibliography, e.g., works of art).
- Emerging Sources Citation Index (**ESCI**): created in **2015**, now indexing **7,280**⁸ journals from **2005** to present with **complete cited references**.
- Conference Proceedings Citation Index (**CPCI**): created in **2008** (formerly known as ISI Proceedings) indexing conferences from **1990** to present are indexed within two main sub-indexes:
 - Conference Proceedings Citation Index – Science (CPCI-S)
 - Conference Proceedings Citation Index – Social Sciences and Humanities (CPCI-SSH)
- Book Citation Index (**BKCI**): created in **2011** and currently indexing books from **2005** to present within two main sub-indexes:
 - Book Citation Index – Science BkCI-S)
 - Book Citation Index – Social Sciences and Humanities (BkCI-SSH)

⁶ October 2018

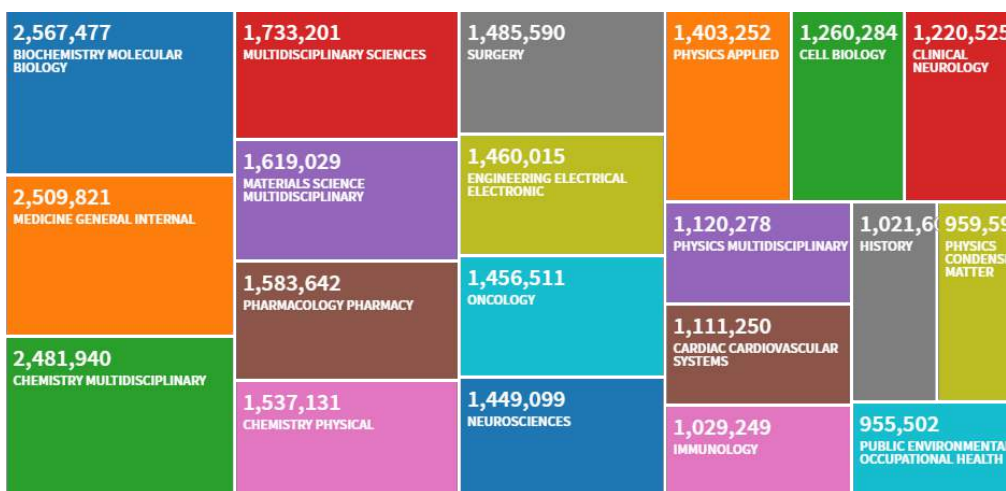
⁷ The Science Citation Index Expanded was the name given to the web version of the Science Citation Index that remained a database available only on CD-Rom/Diskette.

⁸ Titles indexed in August 2018.

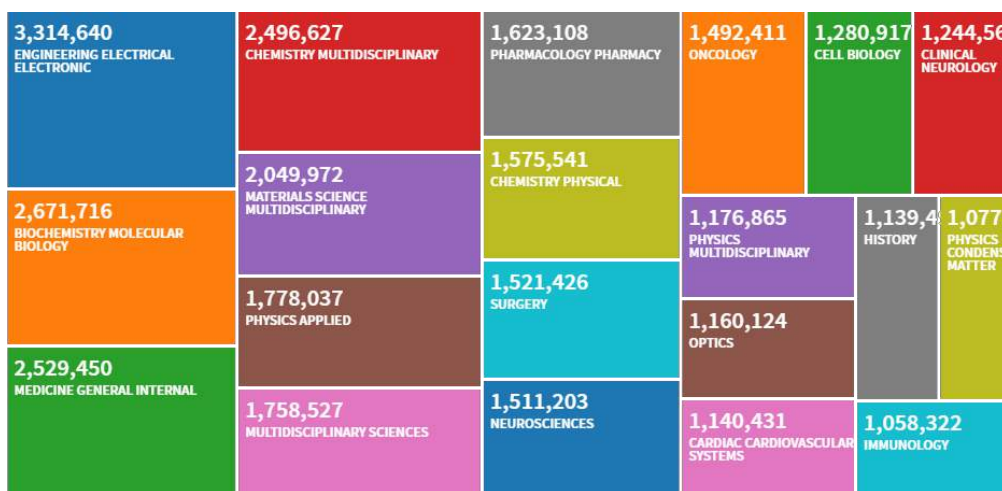
SUBJECT COVERAGE

Web of Science™ Core Collection content is comprised of **252** so-called **tASCA** (traditional ASCA - American School Counselor Association) **categories**. This is a journal level categorization (each journal can be linked to one or more categories) and it has been mapped at the eASCA (Extended ASCA) category level (based on Research Areas and used in the “All Database environment⁹”). Full list (with code) of the tASCA categories and mapping with eASCA are located in Appendix A within this document.

Top 20 Web of Science categories based on the number of records in the following JOURNAL indexes (SCI-E, SSCI, AHCI, ESCI)¹⁰



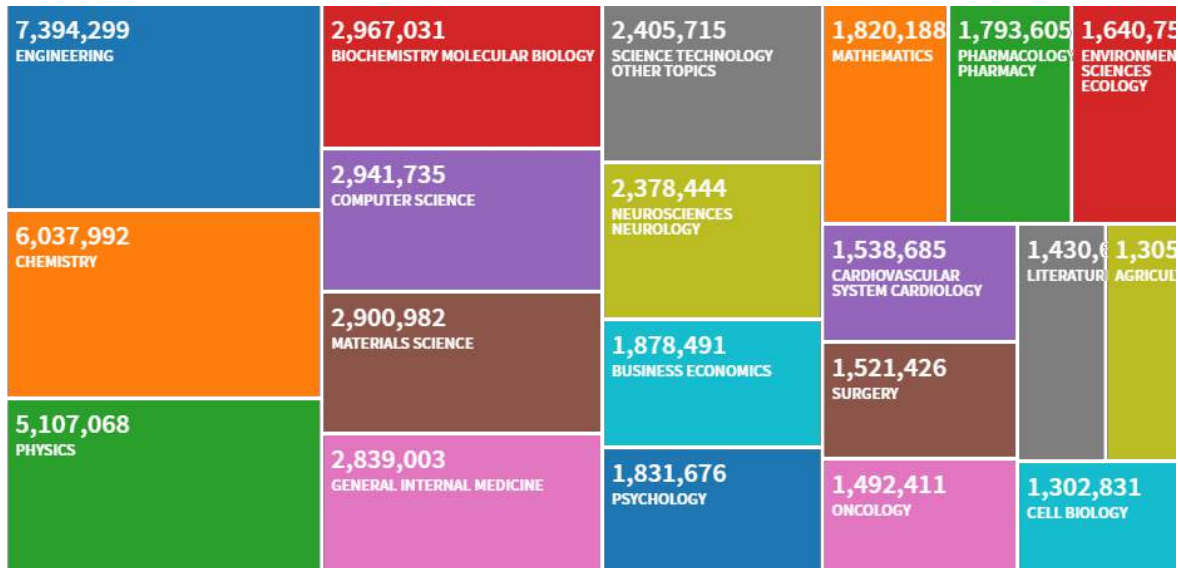
Top 20 Web of Science Categories based on the number of records, with respect to **all indexes** (SCI-E, SSCI, AHCI, ESCI, BKCI, CPCJ)¹¹.



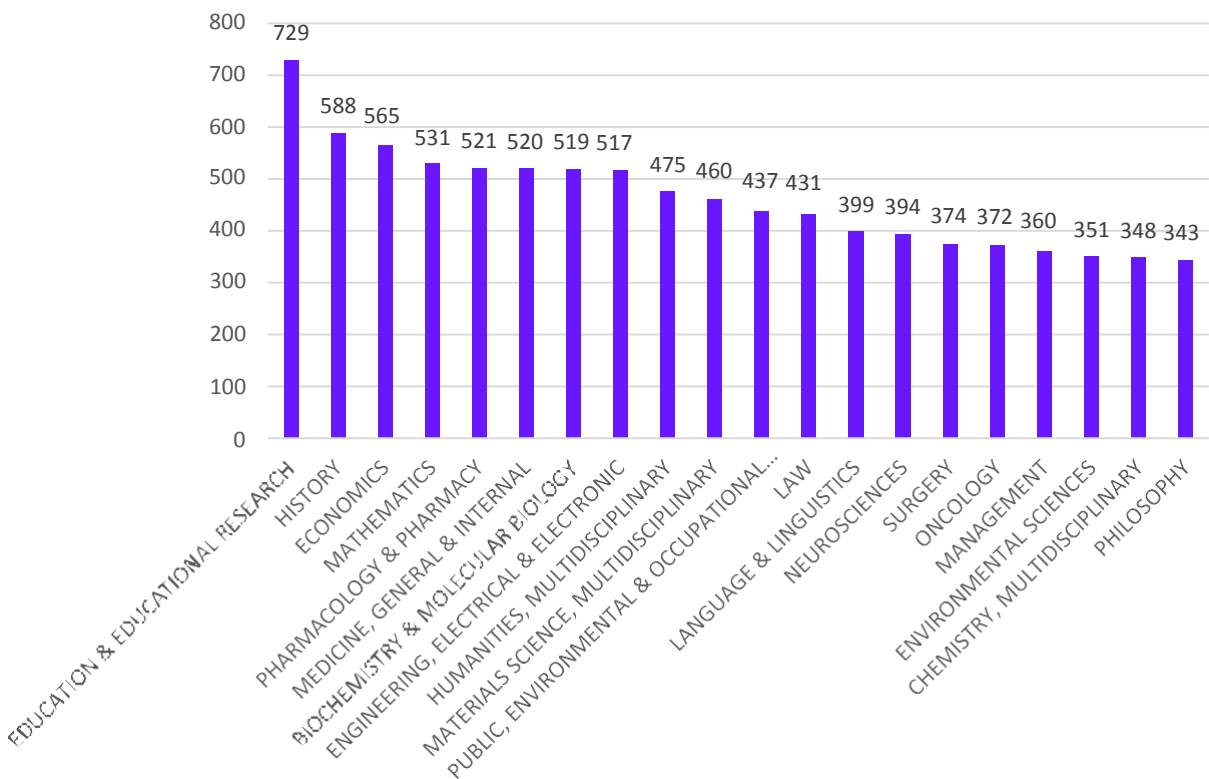
⁹ Indexing Backbone

¹⁰ August 2018

Top 20 Web of Science “Research Areas” (the broadest categorization available) based on the number of records with respect to all indexes (SCI-E, SSCI, AHCI, ESCI, BkCI, CPCI)¹¹:



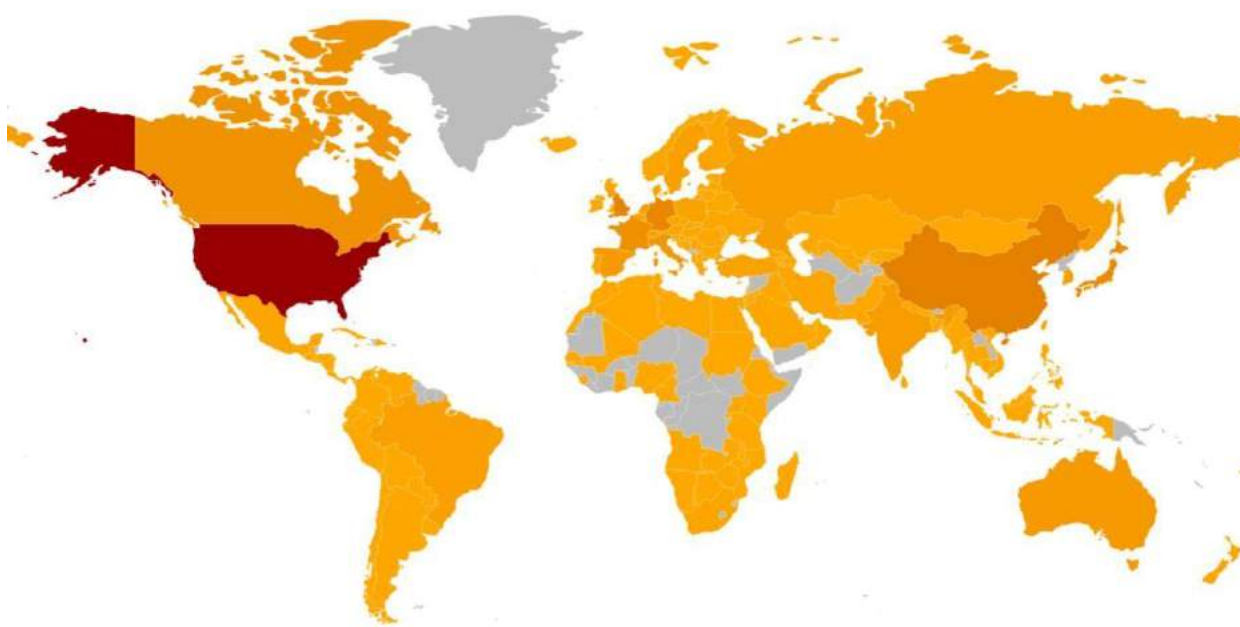
Top 20 Web of Science Categories as measured by the number of Journal Titles in Category (2018)



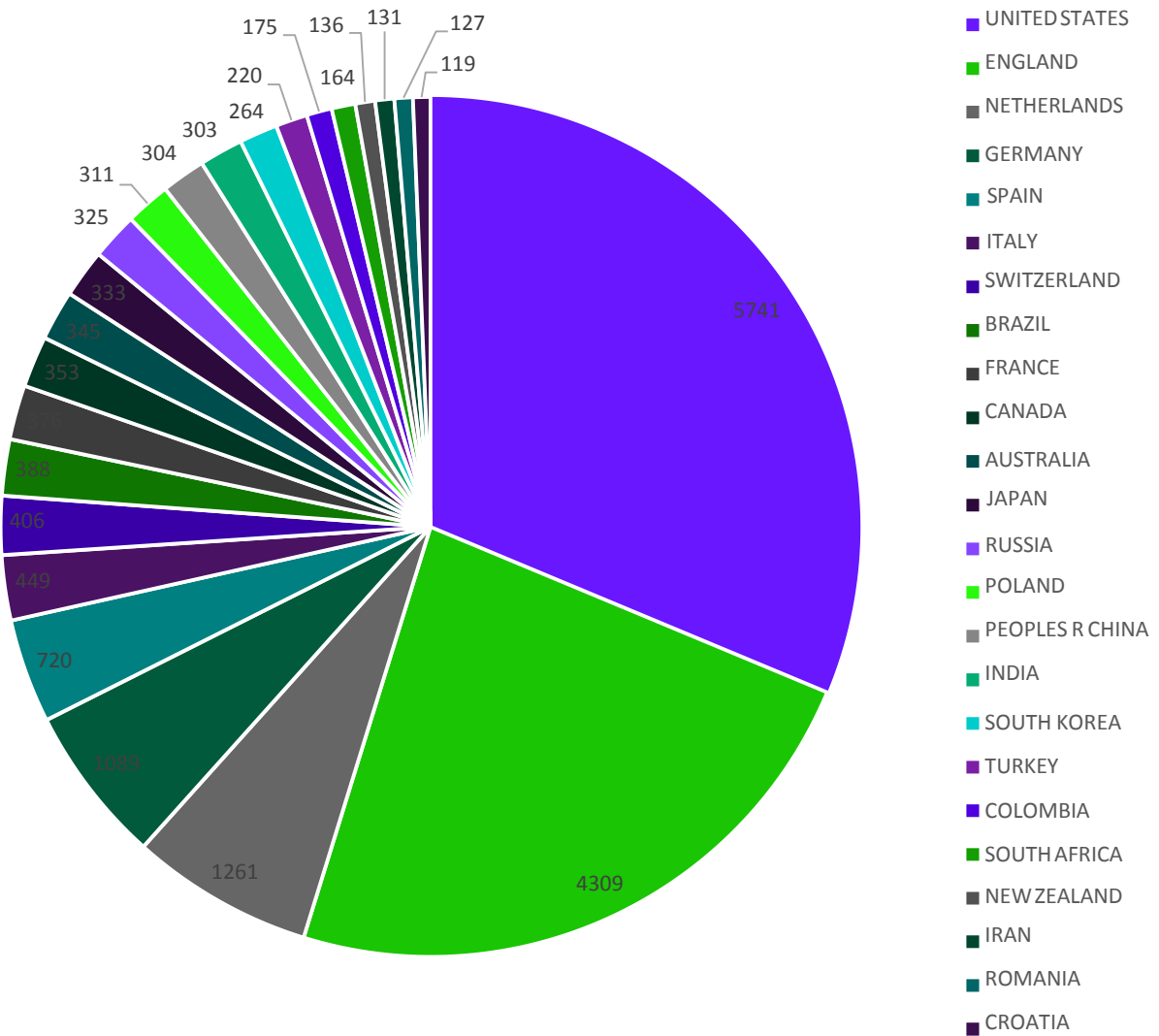
COUNTRY COVERAGE

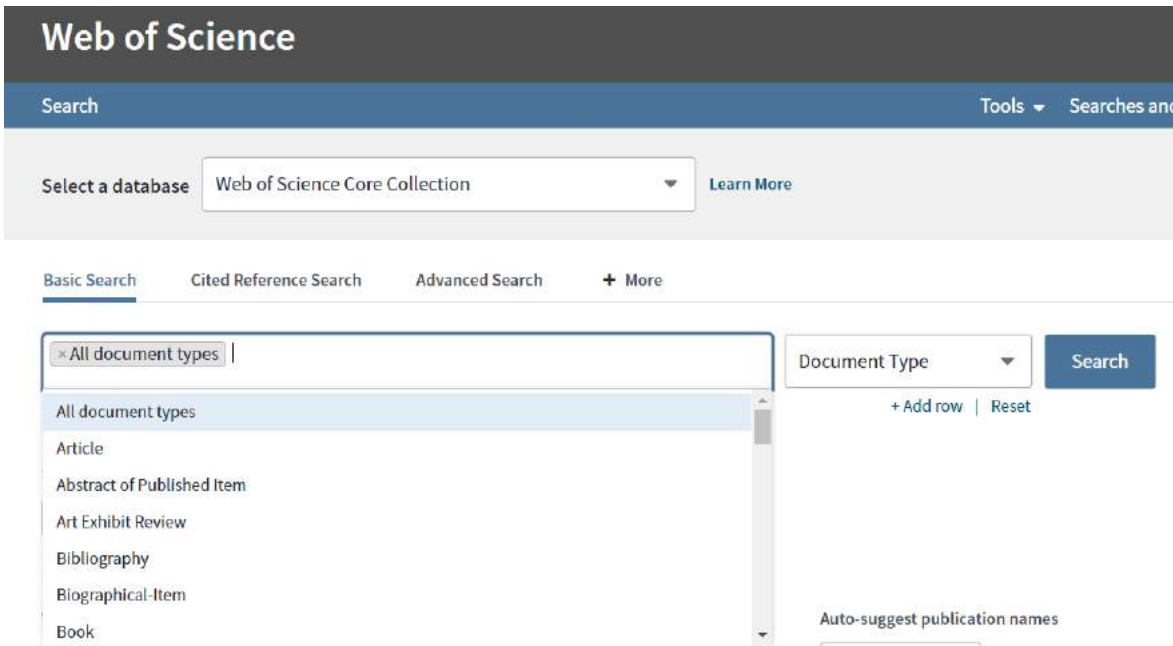
In recent years, the Web of Science™ Core Collection has witnessed a flood of original research issuing from around the globe. In an effort to appeal to a larger global research audience, the Web of Science Core Collection has expanded beyond publishers located in North America and Western Europe, providing a wider international research community.

Whether it is research in the natural sciences, social sciences or arts & humanities, there has been a dramatic increase of emerging research content from publishers across the world which is now available to subscribers of the Web of Science Core Collection.

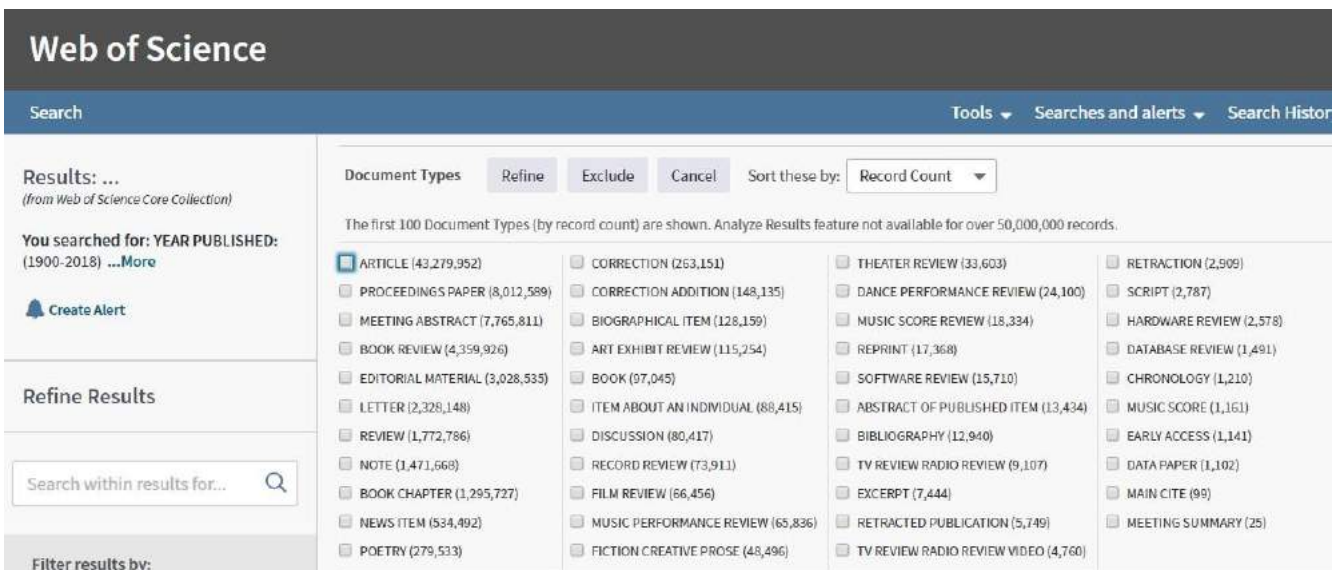


Top 25 Countries as measured by number of journals in WOS CORE out of 20,937 total Journals (2018)





Analysis of document type as indexed by WOS CORE all editions 1900-2018²¹



²¹ September 2018

Once a record is indexed²², several relevant information and different level of metadata are captured²³:

Synthesis and Characterization of Au NPs/Molybdophosphoric Acid/CNT Tricomponent Nanohybrid

By: Ahmadpour, A (Ahmadpour, Ali)^[1]; Afifeh, MR (Afifeh, Mohammad Reza)^[1]; Zebarjad, SM (Zebarjad, Seyyed Mojtaba)^[2]; Avazi, A (Ayati, Ali)^[3]; Bamoharram, FF (Bamoharram, Fatemeh F.)^[4]

Hide ResearcherID and ORCID

Author	ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Yavarinia, Hossein	B-6506-2016	
zebarjad, seyed mojtaba		http://orcid.org/0000-0002-4632-409X

SYNTHESIS AND REACTIVITY IN INORGANIC METAL-ORGANIC AND NANO-METAL CHEMISTRY
 Volume: 46 Issue: 4 Pages: 596-601
 DOI: 10.1080/15533174.2014.988822
 Published: APR 2 2016
 Document Type: Article
 View Journal Impact

Abstract
 In the present study, hybrids of gold nanoparticle-decorated multiwalled carbon nanotubes (CNTs) were synthesized through an effective, green and facile method, using molybdophosphoric acid. This polyoxometalate with exciting properties was used as reducing agent in the synthesis of stabilized gold nanoparticles and also linking them to the CNTs at ambient temperature. The prepared nanohybrids were characterized by TEM, XRD, FTIR, Raman, and TEM techniques. Using this method, a yield of 17% in CNTs decoration with a well distribution of nanoparticle was successfully achieved within 8h.

Keywords
 Author Keywords: CNT; gold nanoparticles; green; decoration; nanohybrid
 Keywords Plus: MULTIWALLED CARBON NANOTUBES; GOLD NANOPARTICLES; METAL; COMPOSITION; OXIDATION; CATALYSTS; PLATINUM; GREEN
 Addresses:
 [1] Ferdowsi Univ Mashhad, Dept Chem Engrn, Mashhad, Iran
 [2] Ferdowsi Univ Mashhad, Dept Mat Sci & Engrn, Mashhad, Iran
 [3] Quchan Univ Adv Technol, Dept Chem Engrn, Quchan, Iran
 [4] Islamic Azad Univ, Mashhad Branch, Dept Chem, Mashhad, Iran
 E-mail Addresses: ahmadpour@um.ac.ir

Funding

Funding Agency	Grant Number
Research Deputy of Ferdowsi University of Mashhad	Z/19803-22/9/90

View funding text

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 Impact Factor: Journal Citation Reports

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 Web of Science Categories: Chemistry, Inorganic & Nuclear; Nanoscience & Nanotechnology

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 Cited References in Web of Science Core Collection: 43
 Times Cited in Web of Science Core Collection: 0

Citation Network
 In Web of Science Core Collection
 0
 Times Cited
 Create Citation Alert

43
 Cited References
 View Related Records

Use in Web of Science
 Web of Science Usage Count
 3 Since 2013
 Last 180 Days
 Learn more

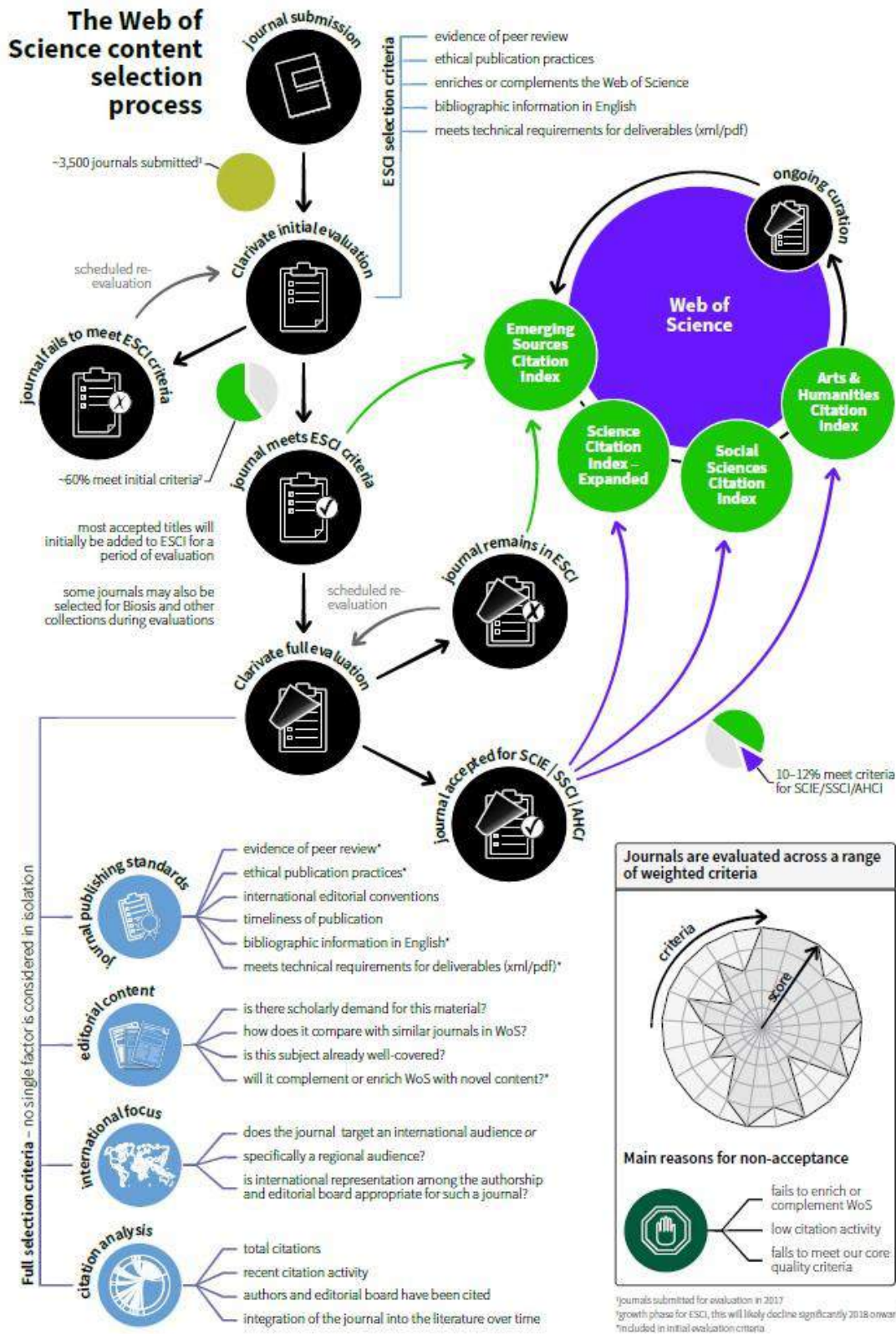
This record is from:
 Web of Science Core Collection
 Science Citation Index Expanded

Suggest a correction

²² See Appendix D for checking and comparing the real article full text

²³ A record can contain more than 80 fields

CONTENT SELECTION PROCESS INFOGRAPH



Web of Science
 Discover the
 difference

The first step following the submission of a journal for evaluation would be to check if the journal meets the minimal criteria for inclusion in the Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI).

At this early stage the journal is **visible** in the Web of Science™ Core Collection, even if it's not included in the original indexes and it doesn't participate to the Journal Citation Report analysis and computations.

After the successful inclusion in ESCI, the journal is, in any case, evaluated for inclusion in SCIE, SSCI and AHCI: if it meets the most rigorous criteria, the journal moves to these indexes, otherwise it remains in ESCI and becomes eligible for re-evaluation.

The entire process for being indexed in SCIE, SSCI and AHCI, however, is more rigorous and time-consuming. **Evaluations vary in length** but can last one year or more, depending on the subject needs.

SELECTION CRITERIA

The Journal Selection Process is based on four main pillar criteria: **Publishing Standards, Editorial Content, International Focus, and Citation Analysis**. The graph below shows the most relevant criteria and the criteria in green are the ones to be fulfilled for inclusion in ESCI. **No one factor is considered in isolation** and all factors, both qualitative and quantitative, are considered to determine the overall strengths and weaknesses of a given journal.

Web of Science Core Collection journal selection process



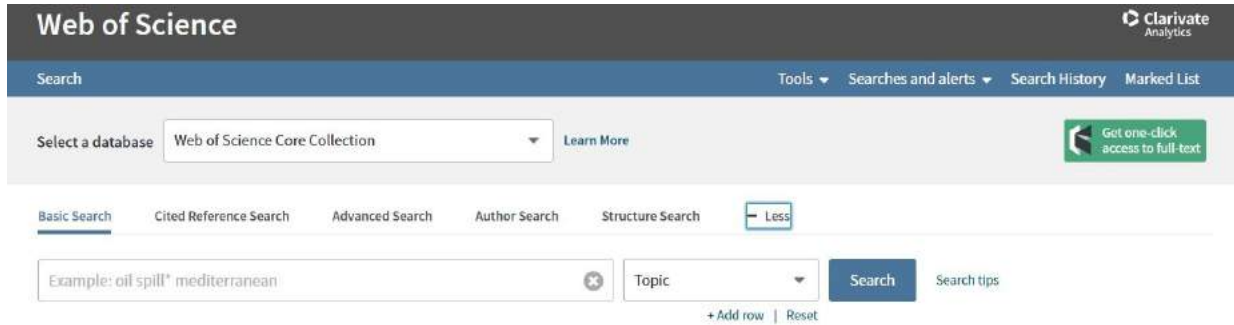
Makes our rigorous selection criteria more transparent by exposing content earlier in the selection process



<https://wokinfo.com/essays/journal-selection-process/>

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SEARCH TYPES

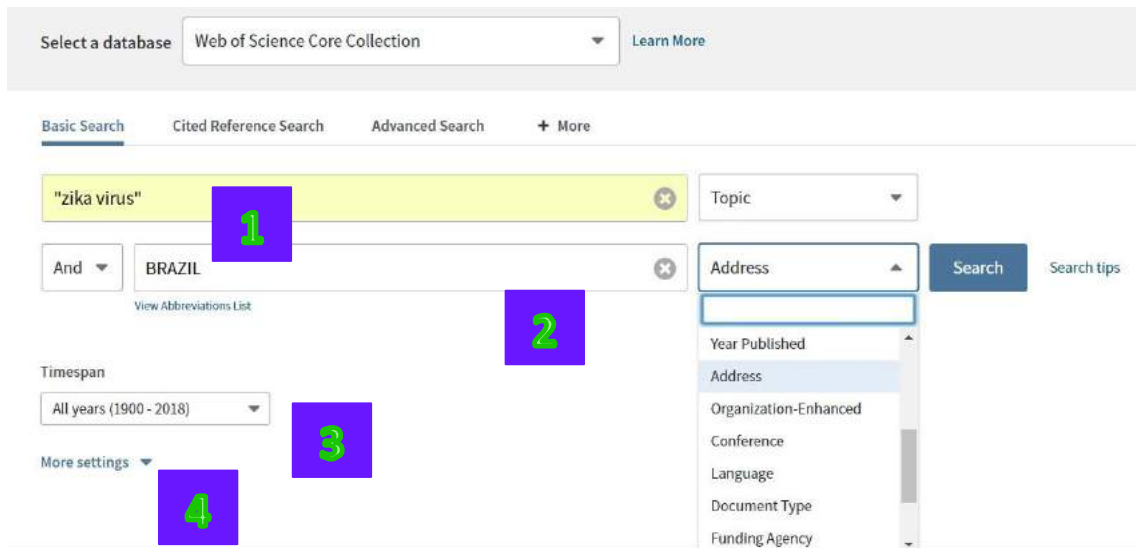
The Web of Science™ Core Collection allows users to search the database²⁶ in 5 different ways:



1. Basic Search
2. Cited Reference Search
3. Advanced Search
4. Author Search
5. Structure Search


BASIC SEARCH

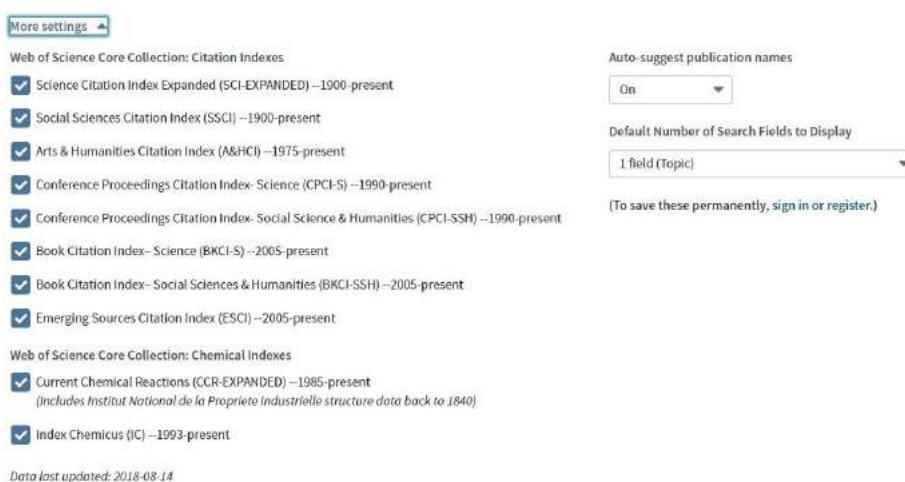
This standard search type allows users to search for source records by several criteria



²⁶ The current search engine uses Elastic Search

<p>1</p>	<p>An implicit AND operator is considered when you enter two or more adjacent terms in most fields. Maximum 6,000 terms can be entered in a search query.</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>Additional search fields can be added by selecting “add another field”. Search fields can be combined using standard Boolean operators (OR, AND, NOT).</p> <p>Maximum number of Boolean operators accepted for search field is 50. Maximum number of search sets is 99. If different operators (Boolean and proximity ones) are used in a search, the search is processed according to this order of precedence:</p> <p>NEAR/x SAME NOT AND OR</p> <p>Parentheses can be used to override operator precedence. Wildcards (*; \$; ?) are only valid in English-language search queries. Hyphens (-) and apostrophes (') are treated as spaces.</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>The Timespan options can be used to specify the time period to search. There are several options:</p> <p>All years - Searches all years in the user subscription. This is the default timespan setting.</p> <p>Last 5 years - Searches the current year and the previous four years (the years are publication years, not database years)</p> <p>Year to Date - Searches the current year up to the last update to the product database. Only records with a processing date in the current year are included in the results.</p> <p>Last 4 weeks - Searches the last four weeks of data entered in the product database (known as the processing date).</p> <p>Last 2 weeks - Searches the last two weeks of data entered in the product database.</p> <p>Current week - Searches the most recent week of data entered in the product database.</p> <p>From YYYY To YYYY - Searches a range of database years based on the publication year. The default value (unless saved differently in “more settings”) is generally the earliest year in user subscription up to the date when the product database was last updated.</p>

	<p>Processing date (differently from publication date) is strongly dependent from publisher processes: “early arrivals” or “late arrivals” cannot be unusual.</p> <p>Web of Science™ Core Collection is updated daily</p>
	<p>“More settings” allows any registered user to select the subscribed indexes he/she wants to search: default configuration is all available indexes to be searched; “save settings” allows users to change the default.</p>



Apart selecting indexes and search fields, “more settings” can also be used to turn on the “auto-suggestion” function. The “auto-suggestion” function allows using:

- “**Did you mean**” - a spell checker to check search queries against common spellings and their variants in order to determine if an alternative spelling exists that would improve the search results.
- “**Auto-suggestion publication name**” - a feature that helps to quickly find publications by displaying journal names that may be similar to the one that is to be typed. Up to 10 suggestions (based on organization's subscription) will appear in the Publication Name field when a user types 3 characters without beginning spaces.

ADVANCED SEARCH

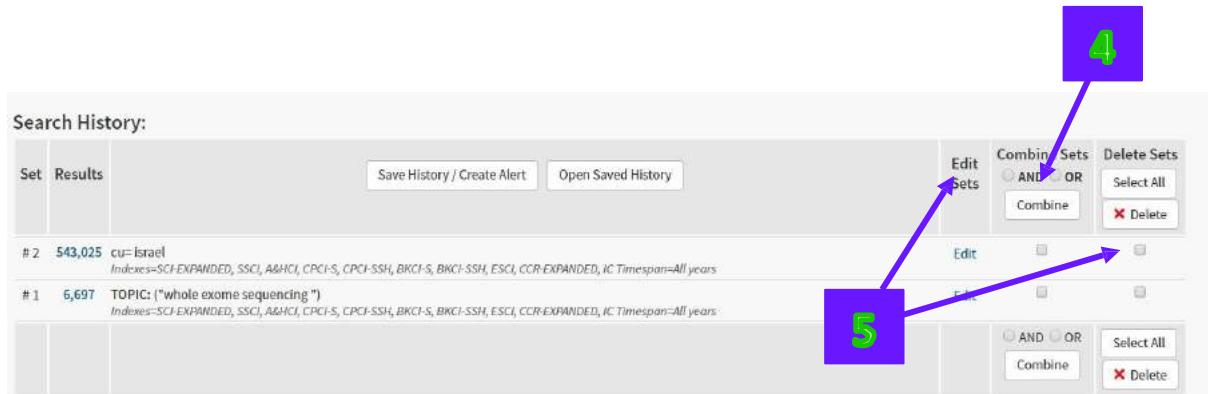
The advanced search enhances user search capabilities:

- Increasing the number of search fields.
- Enabling to form and combine search sets
- Additional search fields not available in Basic search

<p>1</p>	<p>Search fields that are not found in the “basic search” and are unique for the Advanced search include:</p> <p>ISSN/ISBN</p> <p>Web of Science categories</p> <p>Research Areas²⁷</p> <p>Funding Text</p> <p>Sub address fields (Country, City, Province, Zip Code, Street Address)</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>Any advanced search can be refined by language (full-text language) or document types.</p>

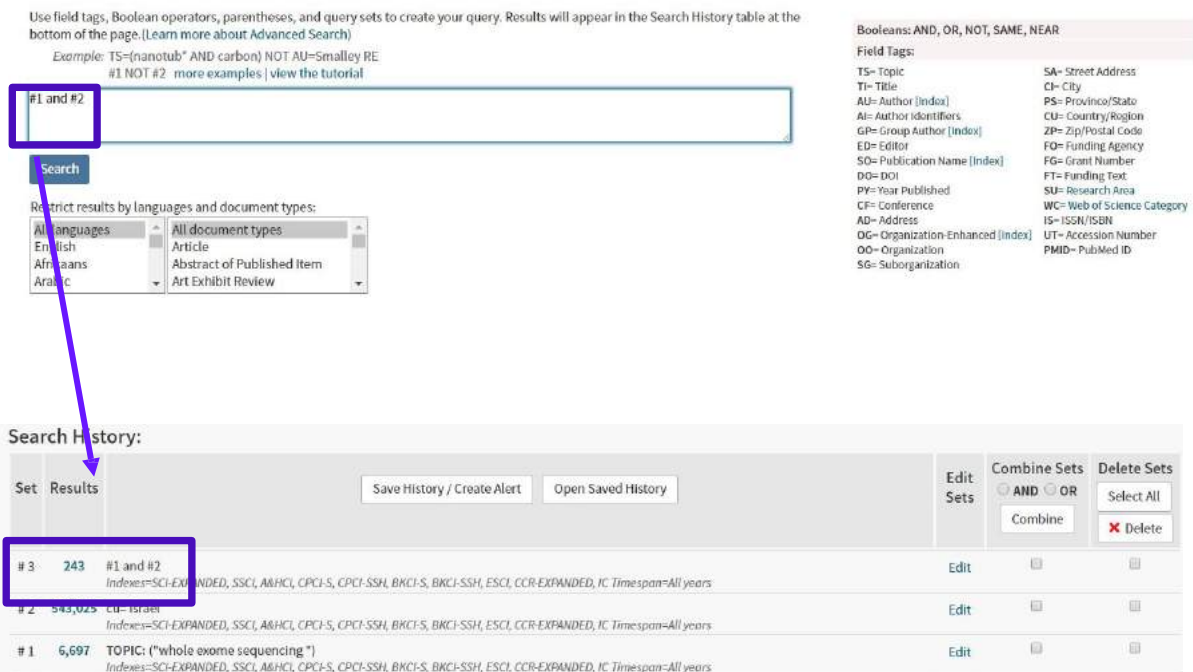
²⁷ Full list of Research Areas in Appendix E

3 Search can be combined in two different ways: using strings of field tags (in case using parenthesis) connected via Boolean operators or using the search sets and combining them. Once a search is performed, the query is temporarily stored (can be saved and re-used) in the “search history” tab appearing at the bottom of the “advanced search” page (see below)



Once two search sets need to be combined (ex. with an AND operator), the combine set box can be used (see 4) or alternatively users can type in the text box (see below)

The result, in both cases, will be the same (see below):



Sets can also be edited or deleted (see 5).

CITED REFERENCE SEARCH

This search type is one of the core functions of Web of Science™ Core Collection. In 2018 the number of **cited references** exceeded 1,311,842,856²⁸.

The Web of Science™ Core Collection is a true citation index and citations are indexed separately from source articles. This allows a unique method of discovery through the cited reference search (searching against the cited reference separate index²⁹), simply not possible in other literature databases.

Citations³⁰ are entries in bibliographies; **cited items** are external real-world items identified by citations. **Citations** are counted for each and every entry in a source item bibliography; **cited items** are counted once without regard to the number of times they have been cited. Cited items can be either source items in the Web of Science platform or published items outside the scope of WOS content. Most citations are made to WOS source items and are linked. Citations are counted by the total number of works that appear in source item bibliographies. Cited items are counted by the number of distinct external works (clusters) identified by citations in source item bibliographies. The following chart is based on all WOS content.

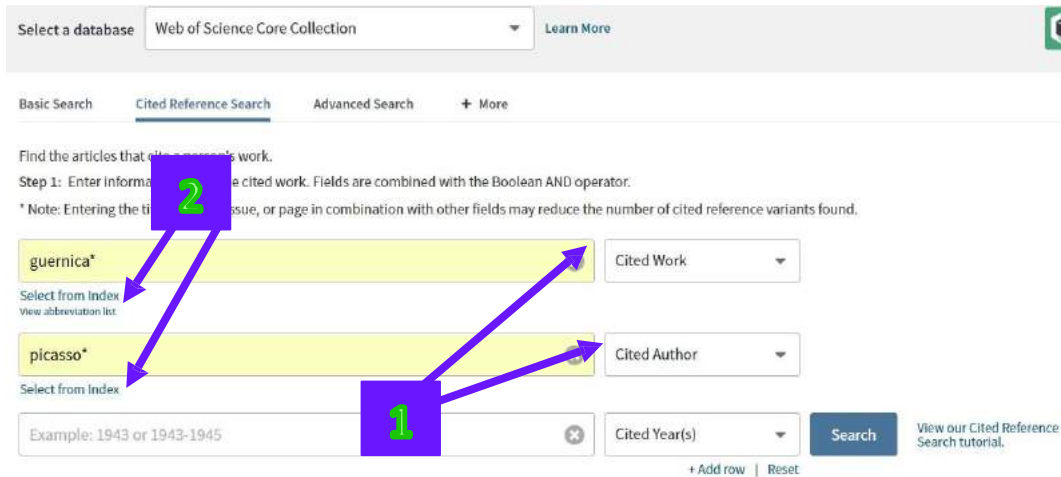
Statistic	WOS Core Collection	WOS Platform
Citations linked to WOS source items	723 million	768 million
Citations not linked to WOS sources	354 million	365 million
Total citations	1,077 million	1,133 million
Cited items in WOS source content	33 million	42 million
Cited items not in WOS content	177 million	186 million
Total cited items	210 million	228 million

²⁸ 1,311,842,856 citations found in bibliographies of articles indexed by the Web of Science Core Collection (June 2018)

²⁹ Citation search in Scopus only covers the titles included in the database

³⁰ <https://thelens.clarivate.com/groups/ssr-technology/blog/2015/03/03/counting-citations-and-cited-source-items-in-the-wos-platform> by D. Toliver, Feb 2014

The Cited reference search allows searching for records that have cited a published work (see below)

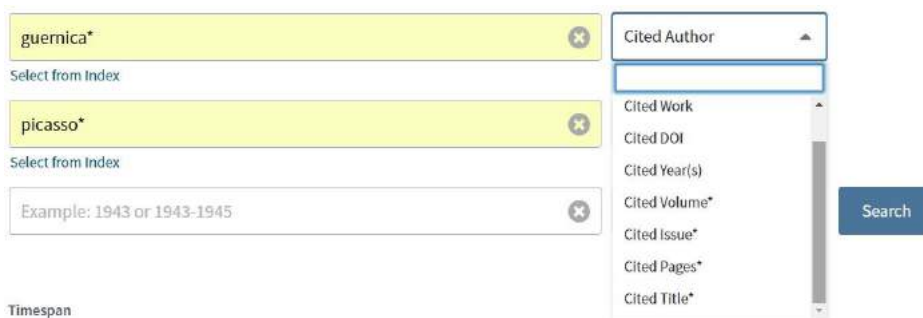


Even in the case of cited reference search, all successfully searches are added to the search history.

In the **Arts & Humanities Citation Index**, cited reference searching enables user to find articles that refer to and/or include an illustration of a work of art or a music score. These references are called **implicit citations**.

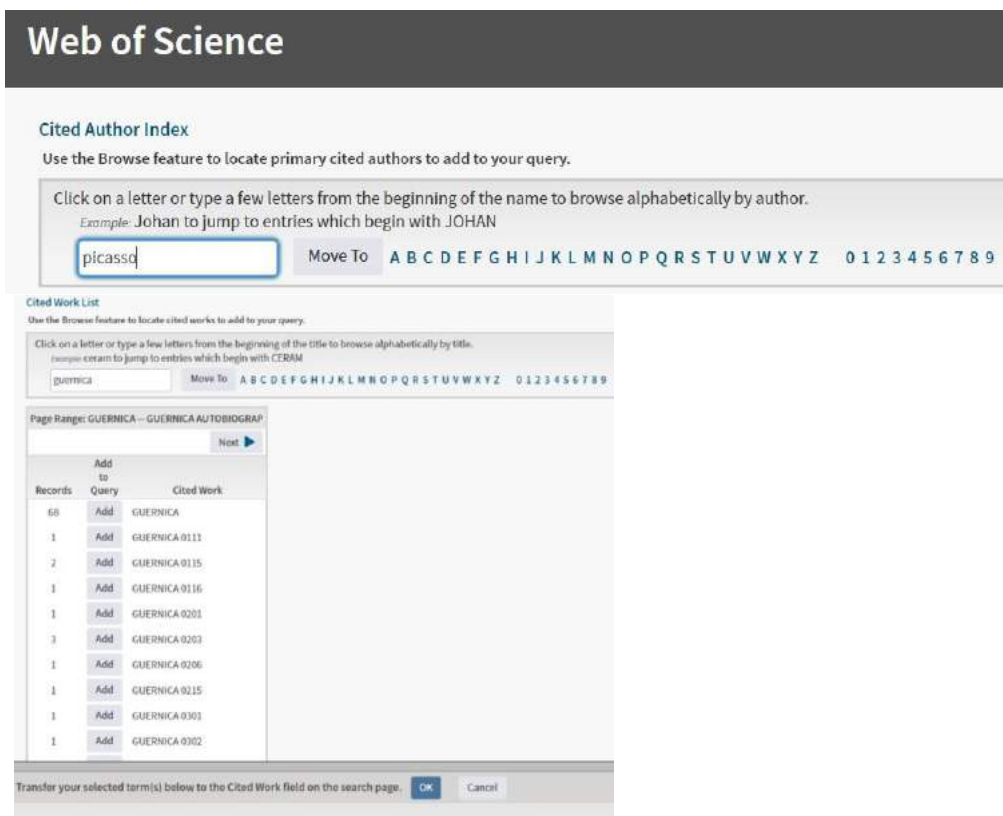
Fields in the search are combined via the AND operator.

The Cited Reference Search fields are:



1 Author, Cited Work and Cited years are the default search fields

2 Cited Author and Cited Work, an index is available (see below)



For cited work, Journal abbreviations can also be used: check abbreviations at http://images.webofknowledge.com/WOKRS520B4.1/help/WOS/A_abrvjt.html

Cited Reference Search is mainly used for two main purposes:

- Find citations to items not indexed in the Web of Science.**
 Citations to documents not indexed in Web of Science™ Core Collection can also be retrieved. This function can be used to assess the value of non-indexed journals as well to support the evaluation of a paper.
- Find cited reference variants**
 Every cited reference in the Cited Reference Index contains enough information to uniquely identify the document. Because only essential bibliographic information is captured, and because author names and source publication titles are unified as much as possible, the same reference cited in two different records should appear the same way in the database. This unification is what makes possible the Times Cited number on the Full Record page. However, not all references to the same publication can be unified. As a consequence, a cited reference may have variations in the product. For example, consider variations of a reference to an article by Anand K, published in the journal Science, 2003, volume 300, issue 5636

* "Select All" adds the first 1000 matches to your cited reference search, not all matches.

Select Page Select All * Clear Export Table Finish Search

Select	Cited Author	Cited Work [Expand Titles]	Title [Expand Titles]	Year	Volume	Issue	Page	Identifier	Citing Articles **
<input type="checkbox"/>	Anand, K + [Show all authors]	SCIENCE	Coronavirus main proteinase (3CL(pro)) structure:...	2003	300	5626	1763	DOI: 10.1126/science.1085658	455
<input type="checkbox"/>	ANAND K	SCIENCE		2003	300		1463		1
<input type="checkbox"/>	ANAND K	SCIENCE		2003	13		13		1
<input type="checkbox"/>	ANAND K	SCIENCE		2003					3
<input type="checkbox"/>	ANAND K	SCIENCE		2003					1
<input type="checkbox"/>	ANAND K	SCIENCE 0513		2003					2
<input type="checkbox"/>	ANAND K	SCIENCE 1305		2003					1
<input type="checkbox"/>	ANAND K	SCIENCEEXPRESS		2003					1

Select Page Select All * Clear Export Table Finish Search

The first reference listed contains the correct volume number (300) and other correct bibliographic information. The tables indicates that 455 references cite the same bibliographic information. By clicking on the number of citing articles, you will retrieve the papers that have cited the reference correctly (Times Cited Count).

The references listed below are referred to as citation variants. These contain incorrect or incomplete bibliographic information and therefore do not contribute to the Times Cited Count of a source item. To include the citation variants in the citing articles count, you can manually select the references or select page or select all (*adds first 1000 matches) and Finish the search. The subsequent results will be all the papers that have cited an item of work and therefore a more realistic reflection of impact of research.

AUTHOR SEARCH

Users that want to search for an author and their publications can make use of the “Author Search” function.

The disambiguation of author names is a challenge for all databases and in some cases there is no automatic solution.

For instance, looking at the Asian names, any disambiguation algorithm has to tackle indistinguishable **block names** (last name + initial of the first name), corresponding to thousands of authors.

Below is an analysis of Author names from Incites B&A using the Incites dataset (WOS Core, 1980-2018).

Name	Web of Science Documents
[Anonymous]	812,129
Suzuki, T	15,933
Tanaka, K	13,290
Wang, Y	13,238
Suzuki, K	12,309
Wang, J	12,307
Nakamura, T	12,068
Watanabe, T	11,546
Tanaka, T	11,227
Yamamoto, T	11,021

As a matter of fact large (huge) bibliographic databases often fail to distinguish authors with similar names, especially because they have to scale up algorithms to millions of articles.

The Web of Science™ Core Collection, has made use of the **DAIS – Distinct Author Identification System**, recently redesigned and strengthened (**DAIS-NG, Next Generation**) since 2008. The DAIS NG is based on four steps:

- initial clustering;
- assign author ids;
- RID integration where available;
- Re-evaluation.

For **initial clustering**, DAIS uses 25 “weighted” data points (see picture on next page)

Bulk metallic glasses

By: Wang, WH (Wang, WH); Dong, C (Dong, C); Shek, CH (Shek, CH)
Hide ResearcherID and ORCID

Author	ResearcherID	ORCID Number
SHEK, Chan Hung	J-3857-2015	http://orcid.org/0000-0002-6870-523X

MATERIALS SCIENCE & ENGINEERING R-REPORTS
Volume: 44 Issue: 2-3 Pages: 45-89
DOI: 10.1016/j.mser.2004.03.001
Published: JUN 1 2004
Document Type: Review
View Journal Impact

Abstract
Amorphous alloys were first developed over 40 years ago and found applications as magnetic core or reinforcement added to other materials. The scope of applications is limited due to the small thickness in the region of only tens of microns. The research effort in the past two decades, mainly pioneered by a Japanese- and a US-group of scientists, has substantially relaxed this size constrain. Some bulk metallic glasses can have tensile strength up to 3000 MPa with good corrosion resistance, reasonable toughness, low internal friction and good processability. Bulk metallic glasses are now being used in consumer electronic industries, sporting goods industries, etc. In this paper, the authors reviewed the recent developments in alloy systems of bulk metallic glasses. The properties and processing technologies relevant to the industry are discussed here. The behaviors of bulk metallic glasses under extreme conditions such as high pressure and high temperature are also discussed in this review. In order that the scope of applications can be broadened, the understanding of the glass transition and the formation of new alloy systems and also the processing techniques. (C) 2004 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords
Author Keywords: bulk metallic glass; glass-forming ability; crystallization; high pressure techniques
KeyWords Plus: SOFT-MAGNETIC PROPERTIES; SUPERCOOLED LIQUID REGION; CRITICAL COOLING RATES; NI AMORPHOUS-ALLOYS; B-SI ALLOYS; HIGH-PRESSURE; THERMAL-STABILITY; ELASTIC-CONSTANTS; FORMING ABILITY; ZIRCONIUM

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Journal Information
Table of Contents: Current Contents
Impact Factor: Journal Citation Reports

Categories / Classification
Research Areas: Materials Science; Physics
Web of Science Categories: Materials Science, Multidisciplinary; Physics, Applied

See more data fields

Citation Network
In Web of Science Core Collection
1,692
Times Cited
Create Citation Alert

All Times Cited Counts
1,815 in All Databases
See more counts

182
Cited References
View Related Records

Most recently cited by:
Xu, Zhiqiang, Xu, Yifei, Zhan, An, et al. Oxidation of amorphous alloys. JOURNAL OF MATERIALS SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (2018)
Wang, Jingfeng; Ma, Yao, Guo, Shengfeng; et al. Effect of Sr on the microstructure and biodegradable behavior of Mg-Zn-Ca-Mn alloys for implant application. www.kluweronline.com (2017)

View All

Use in Web of Science
Web of Science Usage Count
66 911
Last 180 Days Since 2013
Learn more

This record is from:
Web of Science Core Collection
- Science Citation Index Expanded

Suggest a correction
If you would like to improve the quality of the data in this record, please suggest a correction.

Author and Co authors
Full name from other collections

Citing authors, journals, keywords, languages, categories

ORCID & ResearcherID

Journal, publication year and language

Cited author, journals, keywords, language, category

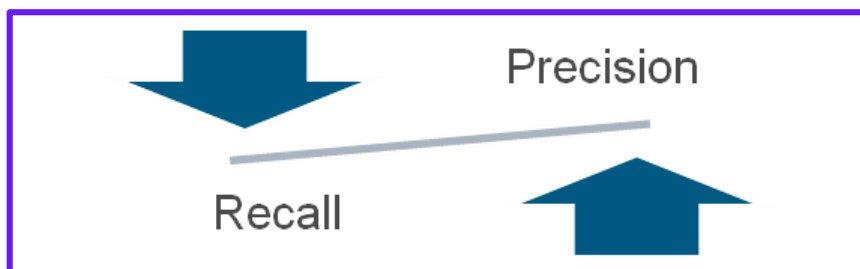
keywords

Email

Addresses
-institution
-city
-Country

Category

Author clustering³¹, is the result of programs that evaluate pairs for linking. If the programs are tuned for precision (reduce false-positive links) then some links that should be made are not (Items are only included in a set if there is a very precise match, 99% certainty, and many items that should be included in a set are missed). But if the programs are not tuned for precision, they generate false positives – “clumping”³². A trade-off is required: **DAIS is rule-based but has to be hand-tuned.**



It's worthy to be mentioned that, as a results of a deep survey, lead on Web of Science™ Core Collection, on October 2014, more than 170 million of authorships (Name in Context – NiC) have been found out; 43% of authorships have first initial only (not full first name) and it has been calculated that, to examine all pairs, 513 years of runtime would be needed.

As new data come into the database, the system **assigns an Author ID** and compares the new author with clustered ones. The automated system does NOT work if the original author name did not meet the clustering criteria. Two authorships that do not match, will NOT be identified as the same author (same author id).

Every 3 months (quarterly), data will be re-clustered.

The **RID author identifier check**, when available, is done comparing author ID publication with RID Profile. RID profile overwrites DAIS founding. Typically, a fresh, full clustering on a per name basis (**re-evaluation**), can help to discover new authors not known at the time of the initial clustering

The author search is working on clusters and is supporting users allowing them to refine and filter via research areas (first step) and/or organizations / organization enhanced (second step):

³¹ Cluster ID is currently available in the WoS API (will be exposed within WoS platform in a future release)

³² Precision: [0.0 -1.0] measure of how well a clustering separates authorships of authors known to be different (resist clumping = fewer “massive clusters”)

Recall: [0.0 -1.0] measure of how well a clustering unifies authorships known to belong to a single author (resist splitting = fewer “singletons”)

Web of Science

Search

Select a database: Web of Science Core Collection [Learn More](#)

Basic Search | Cited Reference Search | Advanced Search | **Author Search** | Structure Search

Enter Author Name | Select Research Domain | Select Organization

Last Name / Family Name (Required): Initial(s) (Up to 4 allowed): Exact Matches Only

OR Last Name / Family Name (Required): Initial(s) (Up to 4 allowed): Exact Matches Only

OR Last Name / Family Name (Required): Initial(s) (Up to 4 allowed): Exact Matches Only

[+ Add Author Name Variant](#) | [Reset Form](#)

[Select Research Domain](#) | [Finish Search](#)

Step one: Enter author name including all variants

Author Search

Enter Author Name | Select Research Domain | Select Organization

Current selection(s): berro eg* OR garcia berro e* OR garciaberro e* (293)

[Previous](#) [Search](#)

Select the research domains associated with the author (optional)

Research Domain	Record Count
<input type="checkbox"/> All Research Domains	293
<input type="checkbox"/> LIFE SCIENCES BIOMEDICINE	5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL SCIENCES	276
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASTRONOMY ASTROPHYSICS(259)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OPTICS(8)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MATHEMATICS(2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PHYSICS(31)
<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL SCIENCES	4
<input type="checkbox"/> TECHNOLOGY	23

[Previous](#) [Select Organization](#) | [Finish Search](#)

Step Two: select the relevant research domains (broad) or web of science categories (narrow)

Author Search

Enter Author Name | Select Research Domain | Select Organization

Current selection(s): berro eg* OR garcia berro e* OR garciaberro e* (293), in PHYSICAL SCIENCES OR Multidisciplinary Sciences (2)

[Previous](#) [Finish Search](#)

Select the organizations associated with the author (optional)

Organization Name	Abbreviation	Record Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY OF CATALONIA		242
<input type="checkbox"/> INSTITUT D ESTUDIS ESPACIALS DE CATALUNYA IEEC		214
<input type="checkbox"/> CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS CSIC		126
<input type="checkbox"/> CSIC INSTITUTO DE CIENCIAS DEL ESPACIO ICE		71
<input type="checkbox"/> NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LA PLATA		71
<input type="checkbox"/> CONSEJO NACIONAL DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIFICAS Y TECNICAS CONICET		46
<input type="checkbox"/> UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA		38

Include records that do not contain organization information

Click on Finish search to view results

Step three: Select the organisations associated with the author

CHEMICAL STRUCTURE SEARCH

Through the Structure Search, in Web of Science™ Core Collection, users subscribing the [Index Chemicus \(IC\)](#) and the [Current Chemical Reactions \(CCR-Expanded\)](#) can:

- Search for **chemical compounds and reactions** that match a structure query created using the **Accelrys JDraw applet**.
- Search for **data associated with compounds and reactions** by entering appropriate search terms in the Compound and Reaction text fields.
- Search for **compound or reaction data without doing a structure search** by entering search terms in the Compound Data and Reaction Data text fields.

Enter a Structure Drawing and/or any desired data. Then click either SEARCH button to process your query. The search will be added to the search history.

Search Clear

Structure Drawing
Click the structure drawing option to create a structure and insert it into the Query box below. Then select a search mode.

Substructure
Exact Match

C
N
O
S
H
F
Cl
Br
X
I
+

1

Compound Data
Enter a compound name, biological activity and/or molecular weight. Use the checkboxes to specify a role.

Compound Name:

Compound Data
Enter a compound name, biological activity and/or molecular weight. Use the checkboxes to specify a role.

Compound Name:

Compound Biol. Act.: [Biological Activity List](#)

Molecular Weight:

as Reactant as Product as Catalyst as Solvent

2

Reaction Data
Enter any reaction conditions to be searched, along with desired reaction keyphrases or comments.

Atmosphere: Refluxed Flag

Other: [Terms List](#)

Pressure (Atm):

Time (Hrs):

Temperature (C):

Product Yield:

Reaction Keyphrases: [Keyphrase List](#)

Reaction Comments:

3

Search Clear

The Chemical Search page is indeed divided into three sections:

1. [Structure Drawing](#)
2. [Compound Data](#)
3. [Reaction Data](#)

Structure drawing is only possible using **Accelrys JDraw applet**. If the applet doesn't show up while accessing the Structure Search page, then Java must be downloaded in the machine in order to create chemical structures.

When a user formulated a structure search, the system may create two sets of results: a set of reaction records and a set of compound records. In this case, the same structure query is listed twice in the search history table. A substructure search for a compound might find 25 compounds and 10 reactions. The 25 compounds belong to one set and the 10 reactions to another set. Users can save both sets to a save history file to use later. Any chemical structures created are also saved to the history file.

For searching compound (or reaction) data some rules apply:

- System uses an implicit AND operator when user enters two or more adjacent chemical terms in the same field or when user has initiated a search in which has entered chemical terms in multiple search fields.
- User has to enclose terms in quotation marks if wishes to search for exact chemical phrases.
- User doesn't have to use parentheses in search queries.

Search Compound data fields are:

The screenshot shows a search form titled "Compound Data". The instructions are: "Enter a compound name, biological activity and/or molecular weight. Use the checkboxes to specify a role." The form contains three input fields: "Compound Name:", "Compound Biol. Act.:", and "Molecular Weight:". The "Compound Name" field has a callout '1' pointing to it. The "Compound Biol. Act.:" field has a callout '2' pointing to it and a link "Biological Activity List" to its right. The "Molecular Weight:" field has a callout '3' pointing to it and a dropdown arrow to its left. Below the fields are four checkboxes: "as Reactant", "as Product", "as Catalyst", and "as Solvent".

1. [Compound Name](#)

The name of a compound can be entered without a prefix.

Characters such as +/- cannot be used. The Implicit AND operator is used by the search engine.

Hyphenated terms can be entered with or without the hyphen.

Exact chemical phrases can be searched enclosing terms within quotation marks (" ").

2. Compound Biological Activity.

The Biological Activity List links to a search aid where user can search for a biological activity to add to the search. The Implicit AND operator is used by the search engine.

Hyphenated terms can be entered with or without the hyphen.

3. Molecular Weight

A single value can be entered, provided it is preceded by the greater than (>) or less than (<) sign. User can also use the \geq and \leq relational operators.

Search Reaction data fields are:

The image shows a search form titled "Reaction Data" with the instruction: "Enter any reaction conditions to be searched, along with desired reaction keyphrases or comments." The form contains several fields, each with a numbered callout (1-9) in a blue box:

- 1: Atmosphere: dropdown menu
- 2: Refluxed Flag: checkbox
- 3: Other: text input field
- 4: Pressure (Atm): dropdown menu with a value input field
- 5: Time (Hrs): dropdown menu with a value input field
- 6: Temperature (C): dropdown menu with a value input field
- 7: Product Yield: dropdown menu with a value input field
- 8: Reaction Keyphrases: text input field
- 9: Reaction Comments: text input field

Additional labels include "Terms List" next to the Other field and "Keyphrase List" next to the Reaction Keyphrases field.

1. Atmosphere

Possible values from menu: Any, Air, O2, N2, H2, He, Ar, CO, CH4, or CO2.

2. Refluxed Flag

User can check the box to retrieve reactions that have been flagged as refluxed. The default setting is left unchecked, which means reactions are retrieved regardless of the contents of the refluxed flag.

3. Other

User can retrieve reactions based upon conditions that do not fit into the other Reaction Data fields.

4. Pressure (ATM)

User can select a relational operator from the menu, and then enter a single value in Atm.

5. Time (Hrs)

User can select a relational operator from the menu, and then enter a single value in Hours.

6. Temperature (C)

User can select a relational operator from the menu, and then enter a single value in Hours.

7. Product Yield

User can retrieve records based on the product yield as expressed as a percentage. User can select a relational operator from the menu, and then enter a single value in percent.

8. Reaction Key phrases

Key phrases identify:

- General reaction classes
- Named reactions
- New catalysts and reagents
- Total syntheses

User can click the Key phrase List link to go to a search aid where can search for meaningful key phrases to add to the search.

The Implicit AND operator is used by the search engine.

Hyphenated terms can be entered with or without the hyphen.

Exact chemical phrases can be searched enclosing terms within quotation marks (" ").

9. Reaction Comments

Comments can include advantages, limitations, warnings, and other qualitative data. The system searches the Reaction Comments field within a record.

The Implicit AND operator is used by the search engine.

Hyphenated terms can be entered with or without the hyphen.

Exact chemical phrases can be searched enclosing terms within quotation marks (" ").

BASIC SEARCH

Basic search allows user to search for 18 different fields

1. TOPIC

Searching words or phrases in the topic search field, means searching for those words or phrases (at the same time) in:

- Title
- Abstract
- Author Keyword
- Keyword Plus

The screenshot displays the Web of Science search results page. At the top, the search criteria are shown: the search term is **"whole exome sequencing"** and the search field is set to **Topic**. A second search criterion is added: **Example: oil spill* mediterranean**, also in the **Topic** field. The search results list the following article:

Whole Exome Sequencing in Pediatric Neurology Patients: Clinical Implications and Estimated Cost Analysis
 By: Nolan, D (Nolan, Danielle)^{1,2}; Carlson, M (Carlson, Martha)^{1,2}
 View ResearcherID and ORCID

JOURNAL OF CHILD NEUROLOGY
 Volume: 31 Issue: 7 Pages: 887-894
 DOI: 10.1177/0883073815627880
 Published: JUN 2016
 Document Type: Article
 View Journal Impact

Abstract
 Genetic heterogeneity in neurologic disorders has been an obstacle to phenotype-based diagnostic testing. The authors hypothesized that information compiled via **whole exome sequencing** will improve clinical diagnosis and management of pediatric neurology patients. The authors performed a retrospective chart review of patients evaluated in the University of Michigan Pediatric Neurology Clinic between 6/2011 and 6/2015. The authors recorded previous diagnostic testing, indications for **whole exome sequencing**, and **whole exome sequencing** results. **Whole exome sequencing** was recommended for 135 patients and obtained in 53 patients. Insurance barriers often precluded **whole exome sequencing**. The most common indication for **whole exome sequencing** was neurodevelopmental disorders. **Whole exome sequencing** improved the presumptive diagnosis rate in the patient cohort from 25% to 48%. Clinical implications included family planning, medication selection, and systemic investigation. Compared to current second tier testing, **whole exome sequencing** can result in lower long-term charges and more timely diagnosis. Overcoming barriers related to **whole exome sequencing** insurance authorization could allow for more efficient and fruitful diagnostic neurological evaluations.

Keywords
 Author Keywords: pediatric neurology; **whole exome sequencing**; **whole exome sequencing**; developmental delay; cost
 KeyWords Plus: CHILD

Author Information
 Reprint Address: Nolan, D (reprint author)
 1 Univ Michigan, Dept Pediat & Communicable Dis, Mott Hosp, 1540 E Hosp Dr,Rm 12-733, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA.
 Addresses:
 1 Univ Michigan, Dept Pediat & Communicable Dis, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA
 E-mail Addresses: danstett@med.umich.edu

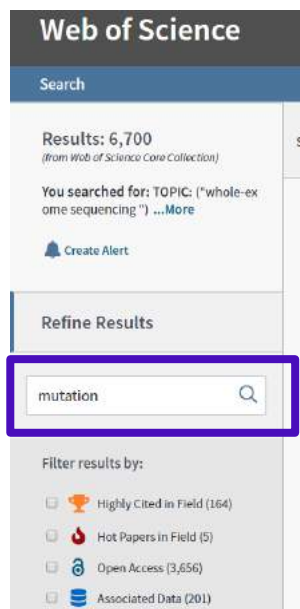
Citation Network
 In Web of Science Core Collection
12
 Times Cited
 Create Citation Alert

All Times Cited Counts
 12 in All Databases
 See more counts

11
 Cited References
 View Related Records

Most recently cited by:
 Goodspeed, Kimberly; Newsom, Cassondra, Morris, Mary Ann; et al. **Pitt-Hopkins Syndrome: A Review of Current Literature, Clinical Approach, and 23 Patient Case Series.** JOURNAL OF CHILD NEUROLOGY (2018)
 Otter, Maarten; Stumpel, Constance; van Amelswoort, Therese. **Client-centred clinical genetic diagnostics. ADVANCES IN MENTAL HEALTH AND INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES (2018)**
 View All

All Boolean operators are accepted as well as the wildcard characters. Quotation marks have to be used to search for a string (exact phrase). Implicit AND operator is present between words. A topic search for X “whole exome sequencing” can also be refined by a topic search for Y “mutation”:



It would be equivalent to search for X AND Y or “whole exome sequencing” AND mutation.

Web of Science™ Core Collection automatically applies **lemmatization** rules to Topic search queries. Lemmatization reduces inflected forms of a word to their lexical root. With lemmatization turned on, a search term is reduced to its "lemma" and inflected forms of the word are retrieved. As a result, lemmatization can reduce or eliminate the need to use wildcards to retrieve plurals and variant spellings of a word.

Lemmatization applies only to English-language search terms. Web of Science™ Core Collection does not retrieve synonyms and lemmatized terms when search terms are enclosed in quotation (" ") marks.

Web of Science™ Core Collection automatically finds spelling variations (such as U.S. and U.K. spelling differences) in Topic search terms. To turn off this feature, quotation marks should be used. See here a list of synonyms:

http://images.webofknowledge.com/WOKRS520B4.1/help/WOS/hs_spelling_terms.html

2. TITLE

The title search retrieves words or phrases included in the document titles. Same rules and characteristics of the topic search apply. If a title contains a formula (i.e. the electron pairing of $K_xFe_2-ySe_2$) alphanumeric characters cannot be separated by spaces.

3. AUTHOR

First of all, author names need to be written in the correct way to be captured by the author disambiguation algorithm (DAIS):

If there is no comma (,) then the first character is the first initial and the last word is the surname. If there is a comma, then everything before the comma is the surname and the first non-space character after the comma is the first initial.

e.g. If the “Author Name” field contains “Andres de Blas”, then Distinct Author algorithm will capture this as

Last name = Blas

First Initial = A

If the “Author Name” field contains “de Blas, Andres”, then DAIS will capture this as

Last name: de Blas

First initial: A

The correct way to make author name perfectly captured, is writing it in the following format:

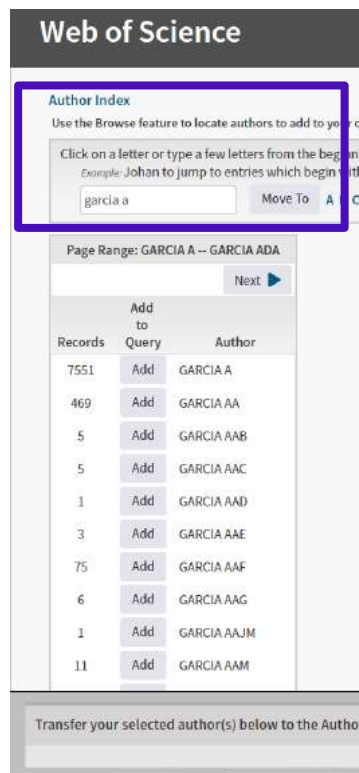
Lastname, First name / First initial

Keeping this in consideration, here some guidelines for searching author’s papers:

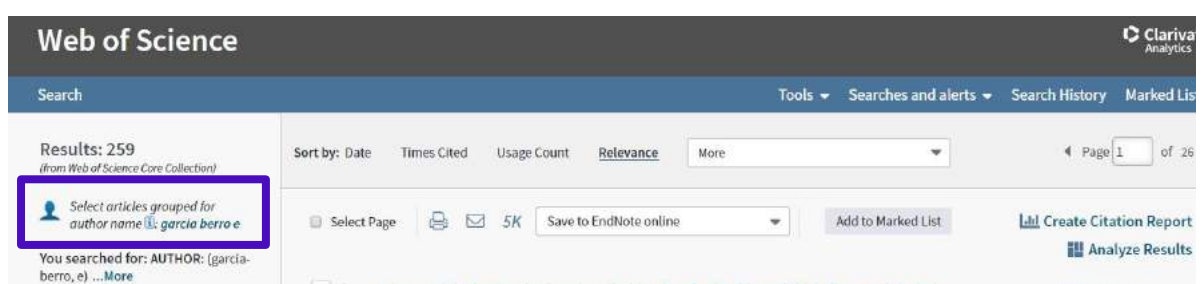
- The author’s last name should be followed by a space and the author's initials.
- The system automatically adds the asterisk (*) wildcard when a user enters only one initial. So, entering Carloni M is the same as entering Carloni M*.
- Upper, lower, or mixed case would bring to the same results. For example, searching for Lee (or lee) is the same as searching for LEE.
- Beginning with 1998 data, non-alphanumeric characters (for example, the apostrophe in O'Brian) and spaces in surnames (for example, de la Rosa) are preserved in surnames. To effectively search across multiple years, enter surnames that take into account all possible variations of the name.
- In most name searches, Web of Science™ Core Collection returns the same number of records whether you enter a space, a hyphen (-), or an apostrophe ('); but, in any cases, it’s better search for all name variants.
- Searching for surnames containing particles with and without a space after the particle (De Carloni or Decarloni) will allow to find variants of the name and to increase the number of returned results.
- Diacritical marks in an author's name are not searchable. For example, a search on the name Schröder returns an error message. The name Schröder may appear (and has to be searched) in the database as Schroder or Schroeder.
- Asian names appear in the database exactly as they do in the source document. The name Zhuang Jun may appear in the database as:

- Zhuang Jun
- Zhuang-Jun
- Fan Zhuang-jun

Author names can be selected from a list when performing an author search (see below):



When an author search is performed, distinct author sets (papers likely to be written by the same person) can be retrieved (see below)



You searched for: AU IHUK: garcia berro e" ...More

Article Groups Last Updated: August 17, 2018

Records grouped together are likely written by the same person. (Tell me more.)
If your papers appear in multiple article groups use the I wrote these publications button to add them to your publication list in ResearcherID and have them grouped together.

→ View records Add to ResearcherID - I wrote these Clear all

	Author Names	Last Known Organization	Research Areas	Publication Years
1. <input type="checkbox"/>	GARCIA BERRO E Also published as: GARCIA BERRO ENRIQUE GARCIA BERRO E BERRO EG	Polytechnic University of Catalonia	ASTRONOMY ASTROPHYSICS (203) PHYSICS (27) ENGINEERING (11) OPTICS (5) REMOTE SENSING (4)	1987 - 2017
View profile at ResearcherID.com				
+ A Sampling of Publications by this Author:				
2. <input type="checkbox"/>	GARCIA BERRO E Also published as: GARCIA BERRO ENRIQUE	Polytechnic University of Catalonia	ASTRONOMY ASTROPHYSICS (54) EDUCATION EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH (4) PHYSICS (4) IMAGING SCIENCE PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNOLOGY (2) INSTRUMENTS INSTRUMENTATION (2)	2003 - 2018
Records: 63 + A Sampling of Publications by this Author:				
3. <input type="checkbox"/>	BERRO EG Also published as: GARCIA BERRO ENRIQUE	Institut d'Estudis Espacials de Catalunya (IEEC)	ASTRONOMY ASTROPHYSICS (1) ENGINEERING (1) OPTICS (1) REMOTE SENSING (1)	1989 - 2015

5. AUTHOR IDENTIFIERS

The Web of Science™ Core Collection supports multiple author identifiers including ResearcherID (a unique Web of Science Author ID scheme started several years ago), as well as ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID), the international standard (www.orcid.org) officially launched on 16th October 2012.

It's a field of metadata in the database, searchable through the interface or via APIs.

Web of Science

Search Tools ▾

Select a database Learn More

Basic Search Cited Reference Search Advanced Search + More

Author Identifiers ▾

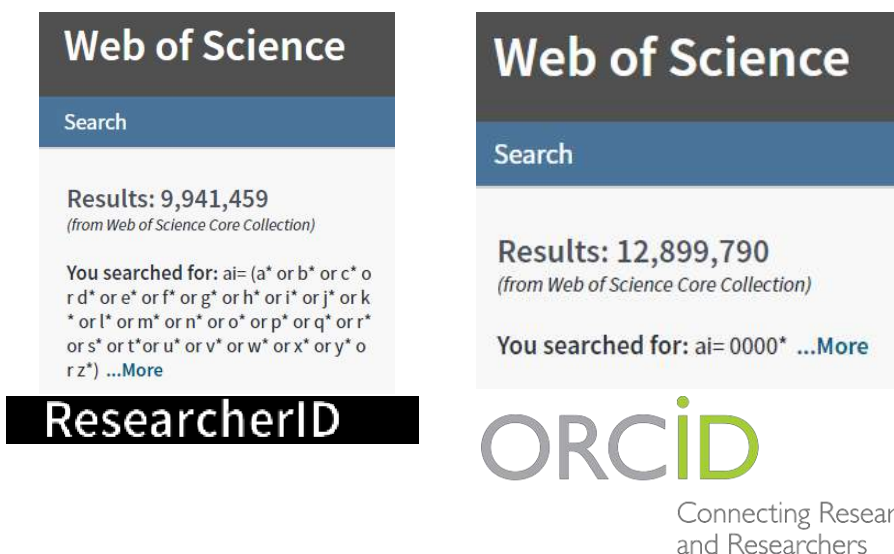
Through Author Identifiers authors can claim for own articles and associate them with their profiles. Once a paper is linked to an author identifier profile, the system can retrieve it through the ID and without occurring in the disambiguation problems.

Currently³³ there are about **650,000 RID profiles** and **about 200,000 ORCID profiles**³⁴ with at least a publication in the Web of Science™ Core Collection.

³³ January 2018

³⁴ These are ORCID profiles associated with RID profiles. On ORCID website there are 5,385,042 profiles (including profiles with no papers) as of September 2018.

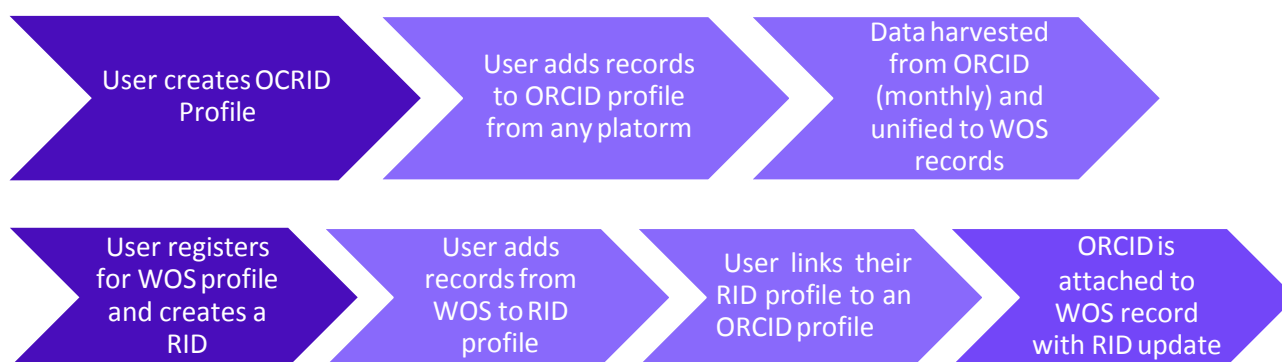
In terms of papers, there almost 10 million papers associated to a RID profile and more than 12 million associated to an ORCID profile (see below)³⁵



RID profiles are updated in Web of Science™ Core Collection biweekly whilst for what concerns ORCID profiles a regular monthly feed of data is received from ORCID and applied to Web of Science™ Core Collection records.

RID Profiles and ORCID profiles can also be synched directly from the RESEARCHER ID application and in that case the ORCID number is attached to the Web of Science™ Core Collection record with the fortnightly RID update

So basically ORCID profiles can be updated in Web of Science™ Core Collection records via two different workflows (see below):

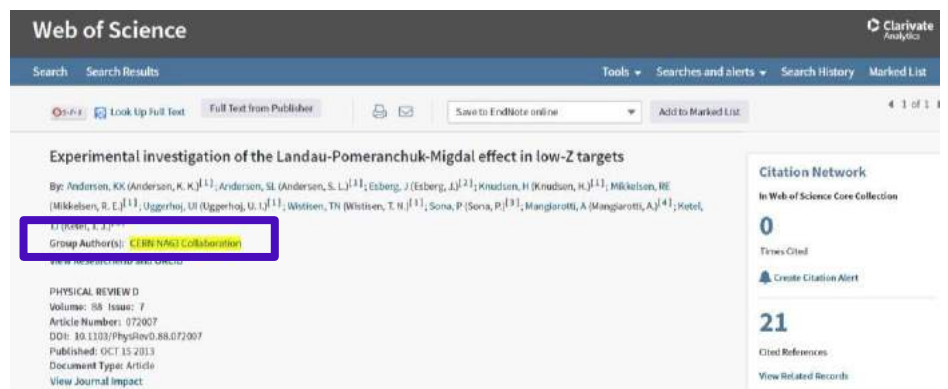
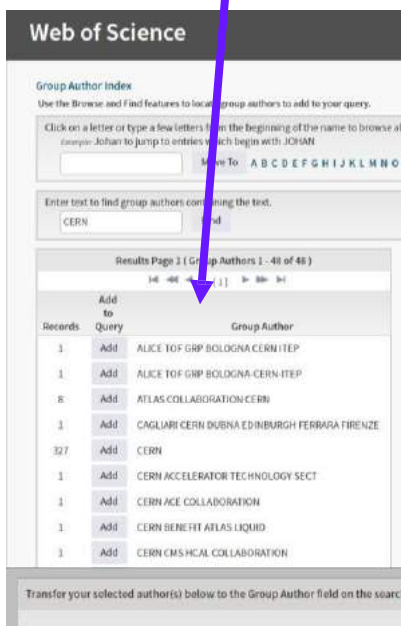
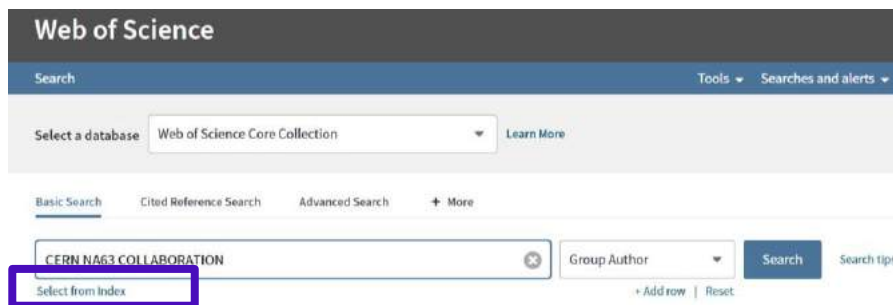


6. GROUP AUTHOR

A group author is an organization or institution that is credited with authorship of a source publication such as an article, a book, a proceeding, or another type of work.

³⁵ August 2018

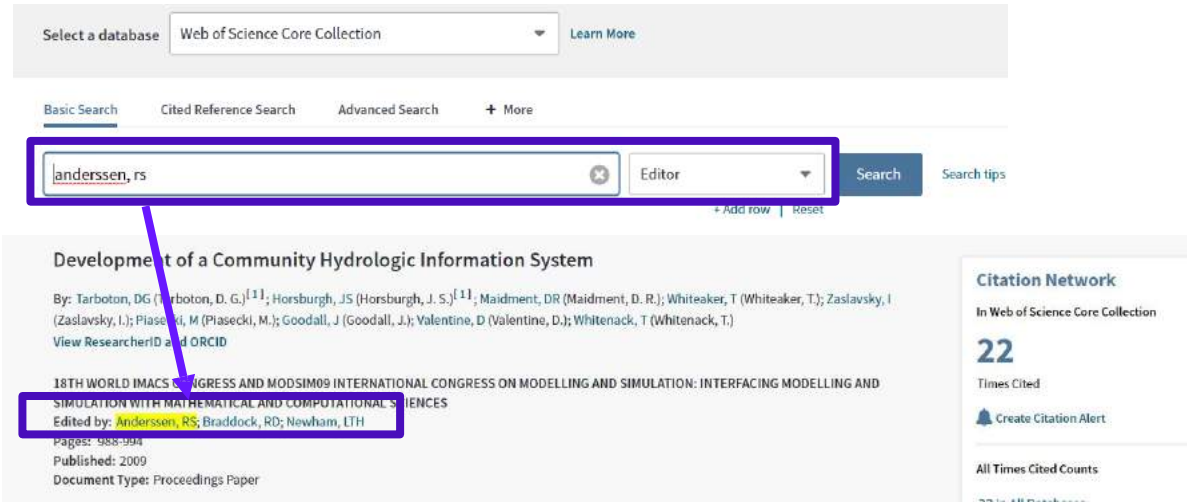
Group Author can be selected from the index



And can be searched from the Web of Science™ Core Collection record.

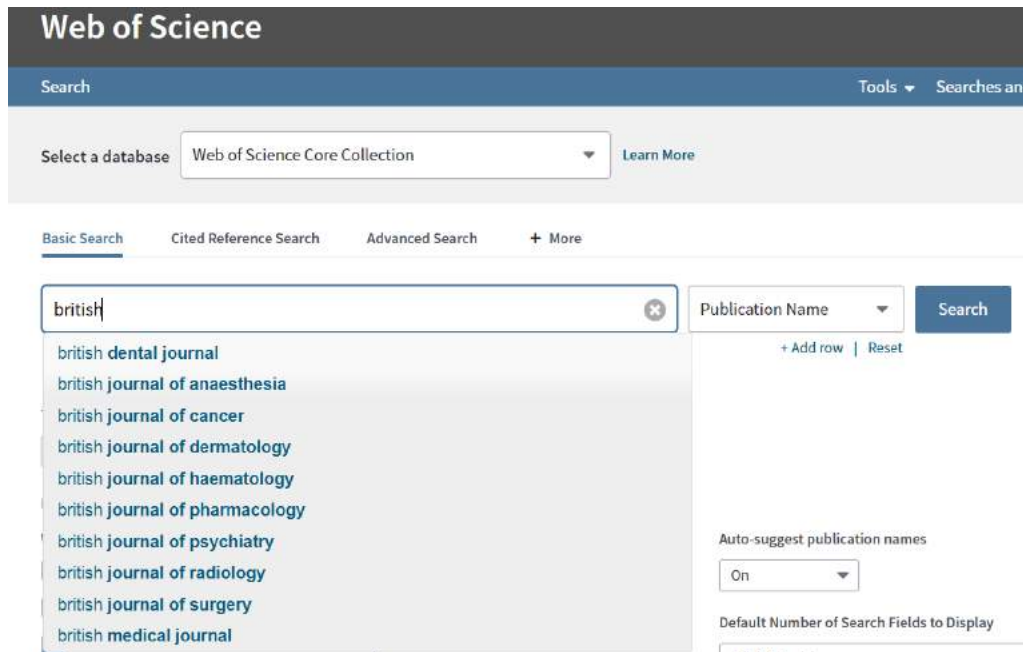
7. EDITOR

Editors can be searched exactly as author names and are reported on the record

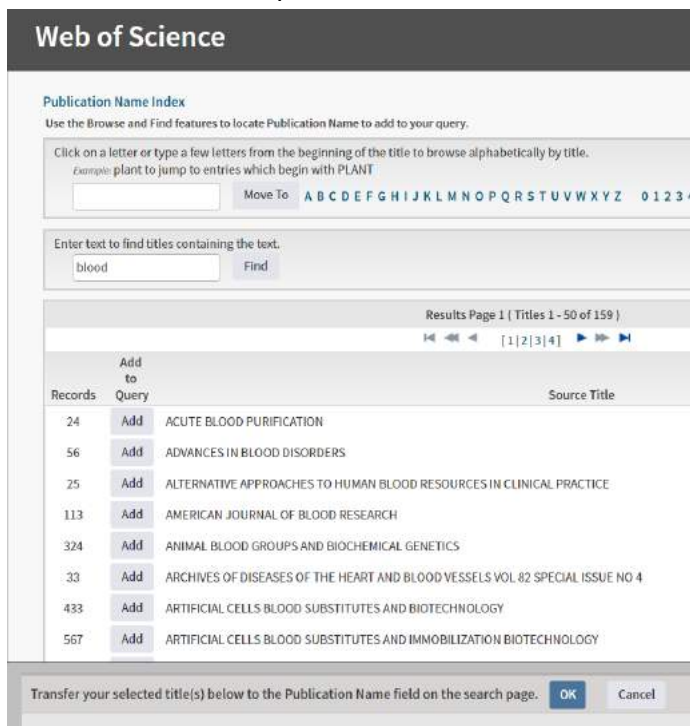


8. PUBLICATION NAME

Publication names can be searched through this record in the basic search. If the auto-suggestion is turned on (in the "more settings") the system helps users suggesting up to 10 names after first three letters (see below):



Wildcard characters, quotation marks or Boolean operators can be used whilst using the ampersand (&) is not mandatory: Web of Science™ Core Collection returns the same number of records whether user enters the ampersand or not.



Web of Science™ Core Collection provides an online publication name list (see below) But users can also search for publication names out of WoS in:

The Master Journal List: <http://mjl.clarivate.com/>

or in the index lists:

SCIE - http://mjl.clarivate.com/publist_sciex.pdf

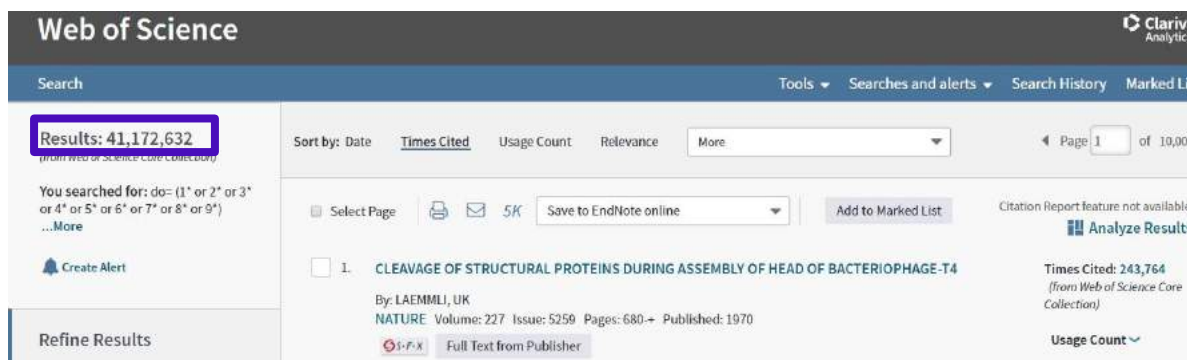
SSCI - http://mjl.clarivate.com/publist_ssci.pdf

AHCI - http://mjl.clarivate.com/publist_ah.pdf

9. DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER (DOI)

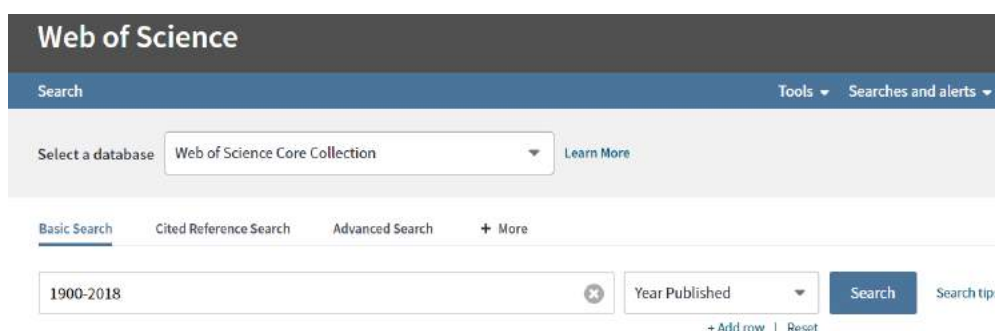
Web of Science™ Core Collection started to display **DOI (Digital Object Identifier)**³⁶, the system for permanently identifying and exchanging intellectual property in the digital environment, in 2005.

In 2018, over 41 million records have a digital identifier:



10. YEAR PUBLISHED

Wildcards cannot be used to indicate a year range. For example, the search 2012-2016 will retrieve records for these five years, but 201* will return an error message.



³⁶ DOI® is a registered trademark of the International DOI Foundation. <https://www.doi.org/>

11. ADDRESS

To search for papers produced at a particular institution, user can use the address field, which searches the author affiliations indexed in article records.

Historically, authors have referred to the same institution or affiliation in different ways; so, any search claimed to be complete should include all variations (or variances).

Older records (before 1996) may not have addresses (or all addresses) associated with an author whilst in recent records a superscript number, indexed since 2008, may appear after an author's name in a Full Record. This means that an **association between the author's name and the author's address** has established. When user clicks the number link, the system takes user to the Addresses field where the author's address can be seen.

Stereochemical and structural effects of (2R,6R)-hydroxynorketamine on the mitochondrial metabolome in PC-12 cells

By: Faccio, AT (Faccio, Andrea T.)^[1,2]; Ruperez, FJ (Ruperez, Francisco J.)^[1]; Singh, NS (Singh, Napendra S.)^[3]; Angulo, S (Angulo, Santiago)^[1]; Tavares, MFM (Tavares, Marina F. M.)^[2]; Bernier, M (Bernier, Michel)^[1]; Barbas, C (Barbas, Cora)^[1]; Wainer, IW (Wainer, Irving W.)^[3,5]
[View ResearcherID and ORCID](#)

Author Information
 Reprint Address: Wainer, IW (reprint author)
 Mitchell Woods Pharmaceut, 4 Corp Dr, Suite 287, Shelton, CT 06484 USA.

Addresses:

- + [1] Univ San Pablo CEU, Fac Pharm, CEMBIO Ctr Metabol & Bioanal, Campus Montepincipe, Madrid 28668, Spain
- + [2] Univ Sao Paulo, Inst Chem, BR-05513970 Sao Paulo, SP, Brazil
- + [3] NIA, Lab Clin Invest, NIH, Baltimore, MD 21224 USA
- + [4] NIA, Translat Gerontol Branch, NIH, Baltimore, MD 21224 USA
- [5] Mitchell Woods Pharmaceut, 4 Corp Dr, Suite 287, Shelton, CT 06484 USA

E-mail Addresses: iwainer@mitchellwoods.com

Some suggestion for searching address field:

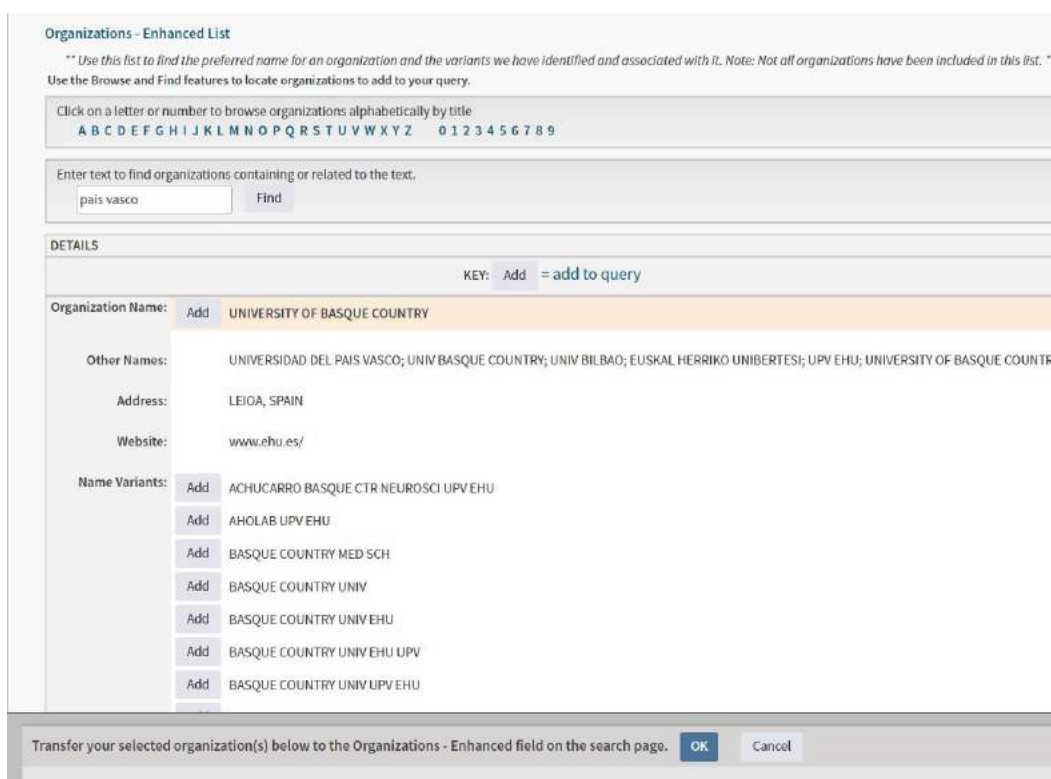
- When entering full names of organisations, do not use articles (a, an, the) and prepositions (of, in, for) in the name. For example, entering Univ Milan is a valid search but entering Univ of Milan results in an error message.
- Univ is mapped into University and vice versa (like Dept and Department, Med to Medicine and so on). Please, refer to http://images.webofknowledge.com/WOKRS520B4.1/help/WOK/hp_address_abbreviations.html for all valid abbreviations.
- Only in address search, the operator SAME can be used. SAME works exactly like AND when used in other fields (such as Topic and Title fields) and when the terms appear in the same sentence

In the Analyze Results function, only two segments of the address are analysed and displayed. The first segment is the organisation name. This is the first listed segment followed by a comma, which separates sub segments of the address. The second segment included in analyse is the country. This is the last segment listed in the address.



12. ORGANIZATION ENHANCED

Institution names are not always published in a consistent manner within authors' addresses making it a challenge to accurately evaluate the data. Researchers often use different variants to designate their institution and the signature's policy from one journal to another might also differ. In addition institutions often change names or merge with others. Here is an example of some of the variations of a university's name:



These variations make it difficult to quickly identify all papers written by authors affiliated with a given institution. The results of a search are in fact limited to the variants entered in the search string and the effect of this phenomenon in all the databases is a significant loss of visibility when analyzing data for research evaluation, collaboration analysis, activity reports, International rankings, etc.

In Web of Science™ Core Collection it has been created a field of metadata called "**Organization Enhanced**" for which, thanks to a set of unification rules, the different addresses and signature variants are tentatively mapped to the right institution name (see below an example of how a WoS record appears).

The screenshot shows a Web of Science record for the article "QUINOLINE COMPOUNDS, 2,2'-DIPYRIDYL AND 1,10 PHENANTHROLINE WITH CHROMIC ACID" by TRUJILLO, PG. The record includes publication details (ANALE DE QUIMICA, Volume 68, Issue 12, 1972) and author information. The 'Addresses' field is highlighted with a red box, displaying the unified name "Organization-Enhanced Name(s) University of Basque Country". The right sidebar shows a Citation Network with 1 citation and 15 cited references.

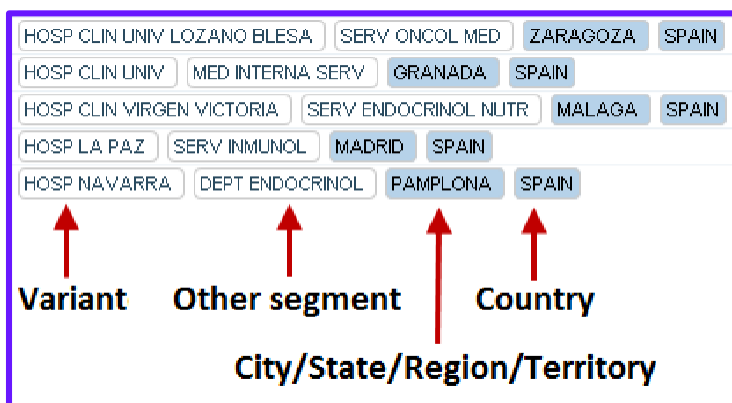
As of July 2018, More than **11,358 institutions' names** have been mapped and unified in the Web of Science™ Core Collection.

The main rules that are applied are:

- All publications of a geographical region (e.g. a country) are extracted from the Web of Science™ Core Collection and all author affiliations are analyzed.
- From each address are extracted character strings, or segments, containing key information. These segments will contain different name variants for the same institution.
- Starting with the most recurring variants, each of them is manually assigned to specific institutions.
- When a variant is vague or ambiguous (e.g. "Univ hosp"), or when an address could correspond to two institutions, other elements are taken in consideration for the unification rule, such as the location (e.g. city or postal code, country) or the sub-organization or the department, so that the combination of these specific address segments can be correctly assigned to an institution.
- When a variant corresponds to two parent institutions, the publication can be attached to both of these institutions.

It is important to point out that these rules are not automatically created, but manually established by internal experts and external collaborators and should be validated by the respective institutions using their internal knowledge.

Most papers will contain more than one author address; therefore a single paper will often be attached to two or more institutions. See below an example of performed analysis:



San Pablo CEU University

Alternative names: San Pablo CEU Univ [InCites GC and WoS]

Location: Isaac Peral, 58 Madrid 28040
COMM MADRID, SPAIN

Organization types: Academic

Products: InCites GC and WOS

Webpage: http://www.uspceu.com/usp-home.html

Description: The San Pablo CEU University was founded 75 years ago to form personally and professionally to the future leaders of Spanish society. Ministers, heads of large national and international writers and thinkers, artists, academics and scientists have left our classrooms.

Relationships: San Pablo CEU University

Trust rating: Verified

The system used for managing organization enhanced metadata is called **WAAN (Web Application for Address Normalization)**:

And the rules appear in the system, like below:

San Pablo CEU University

[Edit](#) | [Details](#) | [Alternative names](#) | [Rules](#) | [Relationships](#) | [Verification history](#) | [Attributions](#) | [Delete](#)

Rules for Sub-Organizations and Departments (0)

Canonical Component	Target organization	#UTs
	None	

Rules for Organization (47)

download

Canonical Component	Context	Type	#UTs
CEU UNIV SAN PABLO	APARTADO, SPAIN	Location	1
CEU UNIV SAN PABLO	BOADILLA MONTE, SPAIN	Location	28
CEU SAN PABLO UNIV	MADRID, SPAIN	Location	9
CEU UNIS SAN PABLO	MADRID, SPAIN	Location	1
CEU UNI SAN PABLO	MADRID, SPAIN	Location	1
CEU UNIV SAN PABLO	MADRID, SPAIN	Location	353
CEU COLEGIO UNIV SAN PABLO	SPAIN, EUROPE	Location	4
CEU UNIV SAO PABLO	SPAIN, EUROPE	Location	3
CEU UNIV SAN PUEBLO	SPAIN, EUROPE	Location	1
CEU UNIV SAN PAUBLO	SPAIN, EUROPE	Location	2
CEU UNIV S PABLO	SPAIN, EUROPE	Location	22
CEU USP	SPAIN, EUROPE	Location	11
CEU UNIV SAN PABLO	SPAIN, EUROPE	Location	416
CEU S PABLO	SPAIN, EUROPE	Location	2
CEU SAN PABLO	SPAIN, EUROPE	Location	35

The unification (inspecting Web of Science publication address components in order to attribute the publication to a specific organization) has been approached with dedicated projects³⁷, but has to be an ongoing process and institutions and users need to actively collaborate. For more detailed info on unification process, refer to Appendix F.

13. CONFERENCE

The Conference field allows user to search the following fields within a record for conference proceedings papers (provided a subscription to CPCI is active).

- Conference Title
- Conference Location
- Conference Date
- Conference Sponsor

Some records in Web of Science™ Core Collection can be classified as both Article and Proceedings Paper.

³⁷ Ex: See GIPP – Global Institution Profiles Project

Web of Science

Search Tools ▾ Searches and alerts ▾

Select a database: Web of Science Core Collection Learn More

Basic Search | Cited Reference Search | Advanced Search | + More

TEAGASC and ireland Conference Search

Water quality in ireland - diffuse agricultural eutrophication - a key problem

By: McGarrigle, M (McGarrigle, M)

Nutrient Management In Agricultural Watersheds: A Wetlands Solution
 Edited by: Dunne, E.J.; Reddy, KR; Carton, OT
 Pages: 15-17
 Published: 2005
 Document Type: Proceedings Paper

Conference

Location: Wexford, IRELAND
 Date: MAY, 2004
 Sponsor(s): Teagasc Res Ctr; Univ Florida/IFAS; Soil & Water Sci Dept, Wetland Biogeochem Lab; Dept Agr & Food, Ireland; USDA; Dept Environm, Heritage & Local Govt, Ireland; Environm Protect Agcy, Ireland; Glanbia

Citation Network
 In Web of Science Core Collection
 4
 Times Cited
 Create Citation Alert

All Times Cited Counts
 5 in All Databases
 See more counts

14. LANGUAGE

Records in Web of Science™ Core Collection include a language indicator that categorizes documents by the language in which they are written.

To restrict a search, one or more languages can be selected from the list below. The default selection is “All languages”.

All languages, English, Afrikaans, Arabic, Basque, Bengali, Bulgarian, Byelorussian, Catalan, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Estonian, Finnish, Flemish, French, Gaelic, Galician, Georgian, German, Greek, Hebrew, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Macedonian, Malay, Multi-Language, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Provençal, Rumanian, Russian, Serbian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swedish, Thai, Turkish, Ukrainian, Unspecified, Welsh

Select a database Web of Science Core Collection [Learn More](#)

Basic Search Cited Reference Search Advanced Search + More

Language

- Basque
- Belarusian
- Bengali
- Bulgarian
- Catalan
- Chinese
- Croatian

+ Add row | Reset

Auto-suggest publication names

Poly(lactide [polylactide]): Synthesis, properties and applications

By: Duda, A (Duda, A); Penczek, S (Penczek, S)

POLIMERY
Volume: 48 Issue: 1 Pages: 16-27
Published: 2003
Document Type: Review
[View Journal Impact](#)

Abstract
A review with 147 references (mainly from 1998 - 2002) covering studies on the biocompatible and (bio)degradable polymers, derivatives of lactic acid (PLA) is presented. Future perspectives of the PLA polymers technology, economical aspects of their production and applications, particularly as the commodity thermoplastic material, were briefly discussed. Then, preparation of lactic acid (LAc) and lactide (LA), used as substrates for PLA synthesis, was described. Methods of the controlled synthesis of PLA, via polycondensation of LAc and ring-opening polymerization of LA, were discussed more in detail. Mechanical and thermal properties, degradation pathways as well as the applications of PLA based materials were presented.

Keywords
Author Keywords: polylactide; poly(lactic acid); structure; substrates; synthesis; properties; applications
KeyWords Plus: RING-OPENING POLYMERIZATION; DIRECT CONDENSATION POLYMERIZATION; L-LACTIDE POLYMERIZATION; EPSILON-CAPROLACTONE; CYCLIC ESTERS; ALUMINUM ISOPROPOXIDE; BULK-POLYMERIZATION; TIN(II) OCTOATE; BIODEGRADABLE POLYMERS; MOLECULAR-WEIGHT

Author Information
Reprint Address: Duda, A (reprint author)
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Publisher
INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY RESEARCH INST, 8 RYDYGIERA STR, 01-793 WARSAW, POLAND

Journal Information
Impact Factor: Journal Citation Reports

Categories / Classification
Research Areas: Polymer Science
Web of Science Categories: Polymer Science

Document Information
Language: **Polish**
Accession Number: WOS:000180235000002
ISSN: 0032-2725

Other Information
IDS Number: 632QU
Cited References in Web of Science Core Collection: 153
Times Cited in Web of Science Core Collection: 62

[See fewer data fields](#)

Citation Network
In Web of Science Core Collection
62
Times Cited
[Create Citation Alert](#)

All Times Cited Counts
64 in All Databases
[See more counts](#)

153
Cited References
[View Related Records](#)

Most recently cited by:
Deoray, Nikit; Kandasubramanian, Balasubramanian.
Review on Three-Dimensionally Em-
Fiber-Embedded Lactic Acid Polym
Composites: Opportunities in Engln
Sector.
POLYMER-PLASTICS TECHNOLOGY #

15. DOCUMENT TYPE

Records in Web of Science™ Core Collection can be categorized by document types.

Document types are assigned at the section level (through an authority file) if this is possible (and each journal is evaluated individually for the characteristics of the items in each section) otherwise document types are assigned, based on the length of the paper, presence of an abstract, number of references, etc.

To restrict a search, one or more document types can be selected from the list below. The default selection is “All document types”.

All document types, Article, Abstract of Published Item, Art Exhibit Review, Bibliography, Biographical-Item, Book, Book Chapter, Book Review, Chronology, Correction, Correction/Addition, Dance Performance Review, Database Review, Discussion, Editorial Material, Excerpt, Fiction/Creative Prose, Film Review, Hardware Review, Item About an Individual, Letter, Meeting Abstract, Meeting Summary, Music Performance Review, Music Score, Music Score Review, News Item, Note, Poetry, Proceedings Paper, Record Review, Reprint, Review, Script, Software Review, TV Review/Radio Review, TV Review/Radio Review/Video, Theatre Review.

For more detailed info on document types, see chapter [Type of indexing](#)

16. FUNDING AGENCY

The name of a funding agency can be entered into the Funding Agency field to search within the Funding Acknowledgment table of a record. Currently³⁸, 11, 627,098 documents in WOS CORE have a funding acknowledgment.

Funding information is indexed from the “funding acknowledgement” or ‘funding statement’ paragraph within published item. More recently funding information is gathered from Research Fish³⁹ and Pubmed. Name of funding agencies in the Web of Science Core Collection are not currently⁴⁰ normalized (apart from in Incites B&A in which 1,032 are unified) and users have to search for all possible variants.

The screenshot shows the Web of Science search interface. The search bar contains the text "arthritis research uk". The dropdown menu is set to "Funding Agency". The search results show a table of funding agencies. The table has two columns: "Funding Agency" and "Grant Number". The row for "Arthritis Research UK" is highlighted in yellow. A blue arrow points from the search bar to the highlighted row.

Funding Agency	Grant Number
Abbott Immunology	
Arthritis Research UK	18475
National Institute for Health Research	NF-SI-0508-10299

38 August 2018

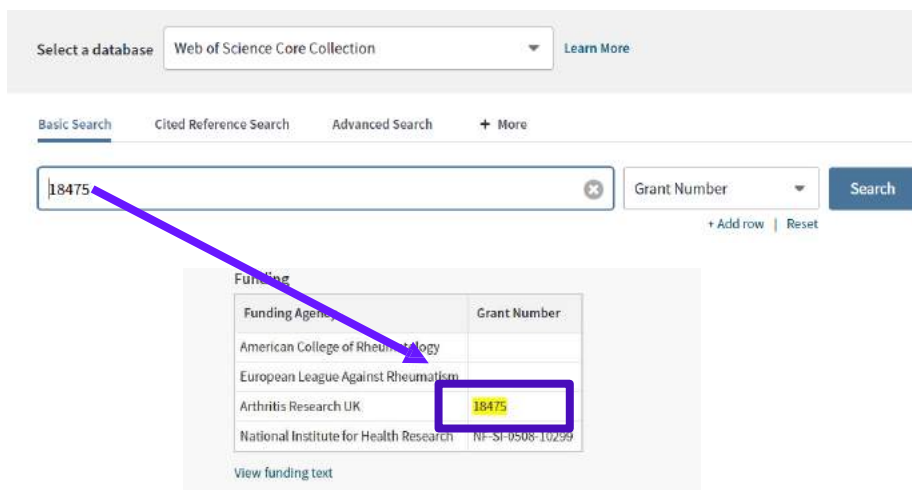
39 <https://www.researchfish.net/>

40 A funding name unification project is on going

17. GRANT NUMBER

The number of a grant can be entered into the Grant field of a Funding Acknowledgment table on a record.

Wildcards or OR Boolean operators can be used. Grant information is publically available on many web-sites such as PubMed.



18. ACCESSION NUMBER

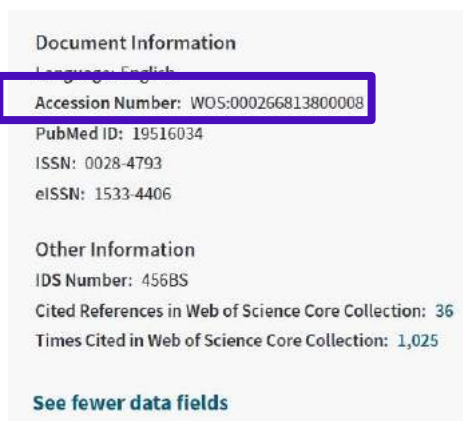
The accession number is a unique identifying number associated with each record in Web of Science™ Core Collection. It consists of an accession number (a product identification code) and a sequence number.

Multiple numbers can be searched through the OR [Boolean](#) operator. Wildcards can be used, whilst AND, NOT, NEAR, and SAME cannot when searching for accession numbers: Web of Science™ Core Collection will return an error message.

Accession number has been historically referred as UT number or also ISI LOC number.

The accession number can be found out in the document information area of a WoS record (see below).

The accession number ID is particularly relevant when using Web Services.



19. PUBMED ID

On 2014, this new search field has been introduced. The PubMed⁴¹ ID is a unique identifier assigned to each MEDLINE⁴² record

The screenshot displays the Web of Science search interface. At the top, the 'Web of Science' logo is visible. Below it, there is a search bar with the text '19516034' and a dropdown menu set to 'PubMed ID'. A 'Search' button is located to the right of the search bar. Below the search bar, there are navigation tabs for 'Basic Search', 'Cited Reference Search', and 'Advanced Search'. The search results are displayed in a box titled 'Document Information'. The 'PubMed ID: 19516034' is highlighted with a red box. Two red arrows point from the search bar and the search type dropdown to the highlighted PubMed ID in the results.

Web of Science

Search [Tools] [Searches an...]

Select a database: Web of Science Core Collection [Learn More]

Basic Search | Cited Reference Search | Advanced Search | + More

19516034 [PubMed ID] [Search]

+ Add row | Reset

Document Information

Language: English

Accession Number: WOS-000266813800008

PubMed ID: 19516034

ISSN: 0028-4793

eISSN: 1533-4406

Other Information

IDS Number: 456B5

Cited References in Web of Science Core Collection: 36

Times Cited in Web of Science Core Collection: 1,025

⁴¹ PubMed is a free search engine accessing primarily the [MEDLINE database](#) and maintained by the [United States National Library of Medicine](#) (NLM) at the [National Institutes of Health](#)

⁴² MEDLINE (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online, or MEDLARS Online) is a [bibliographic database](#) of life sciences and biomedical information compiled by the [United States National Library of Medicine](#) (NLM),

INTEGRATED ANALYTICAL SOLUTIONS

Web of Science™ Core Collection is interoperable with several other solutions and above all with Incites, the platform for bibliometrics analysis. Incites and its modules are built on a single dataset source from Web of Science™ Core Collection, aggregated with analytics and optimized.

JOURNAL CITATION REPORTS (JCR) ON INCITES

ESI and JCR have been offered together in an InCites module named the “**Journal and Highly Cited Data**” (JHCD) and are fully integrated with Web of Science™ Core Collection⁴³:

- The Journal Information Overlay from the Record Page, displays information from the most recent JCR update:

The screenshot shows a journal record page for 'Genetic and serologic properties of zika virus associated with an epidemic, Yap State, Micronesia, 2007'. A blue box highlights the 'View Journal Impact' button. A blue arrow points from this button to a pop-up window titled 'EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES'. The pop-up window displays the following information:

EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Impact Factor
7.422 **6.965**
 2017 5 year

JCR @ Category	Rank in Category	Quartile in Category
IMMUNOLOGY	17 of 155	Q1
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	4 of 88	Q1

Data from the 2017 edition of Journal Citation Reports

Publisher
 CENTERS DISEASE CONTROL, 1600 CLIFTON RD, ATLANTA, GA 30333 USA

ISSN: 1080-6040
eISSN: 1080-6059

Research Domain
 Immunology
 Infectious Diseases

Close Window

⁴³ Subscribers only

- The Journal Information Overlay is also available from the Results Set Page:

The screenshot shows a search results page with a journal information overlay. The overlay displays the following information:

- Journal Title:** EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES
- Impact Factor:** 7.422 (2017), 6.965 (5 year)
- JCR @ Category:**

JCR @ Category	Rank in Category	Quartile in Category
IMMUNOLOGY	17 of 155	Q1
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	4 of 88	Q1
- Data from the 2017 edition of Journal Citation Reports**
- Publisher:** CENTERS DISEASE CONTROL, 1600 CLIFTON RD, ATLANTA, GA 30333 USA
- ISSN:** 1080-6040
- eISSN:** 1080-6059
- Research Domain:** Immunology, Infectious Diseases

- A JCR contextual⁴⁴ link is available at the bottom of the record page:

The screenshot shows a journal record page for 'EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES'. The page includes author information, publisher details, and a 'Key Indicators' table. A blue box highlights the link 'Impact Factor: Journal Citation Reports' at the bottom of the page, with an arrow pointing to the 'Key Indicators' table.

Key Indicators Table:

Year	Total Cites	Journal Impact Factor	Without Self-Cites	5 Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	CiteScore	Cite Half-Life	Citing Half-Life	Eigenfactor Score	Article Influence Score	% of Articles in Citable Items	Normalized %	Average of JIF
2017	29,657	7.422	7.181	6.965	2.011	393	7.8	5.3	0.05	2.562	89.49	6.75	62.609
2016	28,052	6.222	7.811	7.373	2.205	332	6.5	5.1	0.07	3.052	89.40	6.52	94.042
2015	26,268	6.094	6.611	6.691	1.712	308	6.6	5.6	0.06	2.489	89.72	7.09	92.426
2014	24,477	6.753	6.466	6.518	1.817	345	6.3	5.5	0.05	2.195	88.05	6.54	58.499
2013	24,364	7.327	7.229	6.954	1.634	291	5.9	5.6	0.06	2.234	99.04	7.04	93.524
2012	21,667	6.999	6.797	6.312	1.889	244	6.7	6.7	0.06	2.154	94.77	6.87	91.478
2011	20,668	6.169	6.765	6.888	1.528	362	6.3	6.2	0.06	2.157	96.95	6.87	90.131
2010	20,276	6.809	6.497	6.396	1.529	332	4.9	5.1	0.07	2.240	99.80	6.87	92.826
2009	18,017	6.294	6.332	6.497	1.264	349	4.6	6.2	0.07	2.115	98.87	6.87	92.534
2008	16,205	6.449	6.024	6.264	1.360	326	4.3	4.9	0.07	2.066	99.08	6.87	91.971
2007	12,543	5.775	5.710	5.629	1.056	345	4.1	4.8	0.07	2.020	99.05	6.87	95.405
2006	11,067	6.094	4.662	5.022	1.222	208	3.9	5.0	0.07	1.973	99.05	6.87	95.405
2005	9,892	6.306	4.705	5.040	1.040	339	3.4	4.6	0.07	1.943	99.05	6.87	90.081
2004	7,556	5.643	5.143	5.350	1.350	374	3.1	4.0	0.07	1.915	99.20	6.87	95.021
2003	5,374	5.340	4.783	5.057	1.057	281	2.9	3.2	0.07	1.915	99.20	6.87	95.372
2002	3,891	4.757	4.321	4.978	0.978	277	3.3	3.4	0.07	1.915	99.20	6.87	88.682

44 i.e. bringing user to the JCR Journal profile page

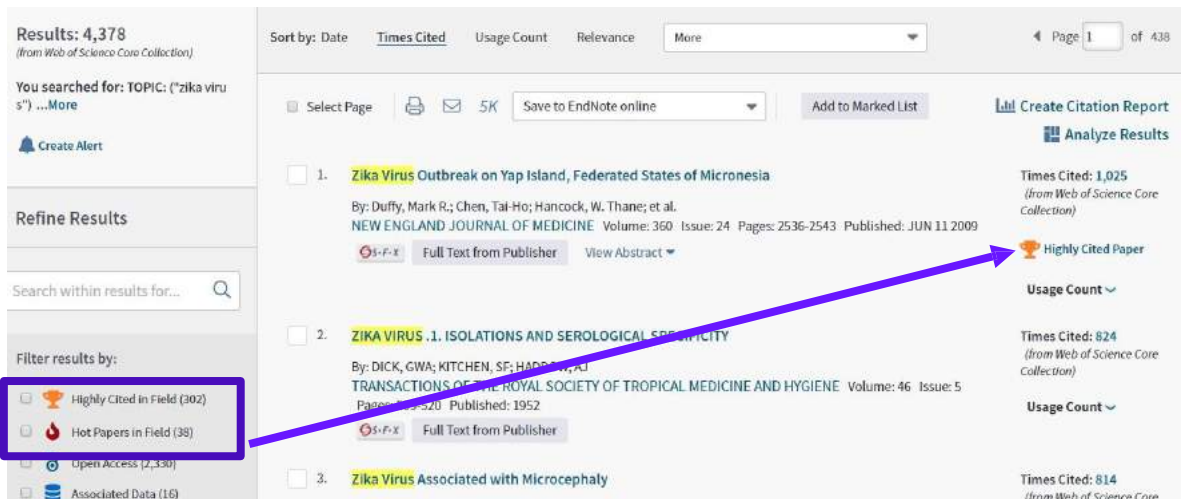
ESSENTIAL SCIENCE INDICATORS (ESI) ON INCITES

ESI and JCR have been bundled in an Incites module, named the “**Journal and Highly Cited Data**” (JHCD) and are fully integrated with Web of Science™ Core Collection:

- ESI icons are available:

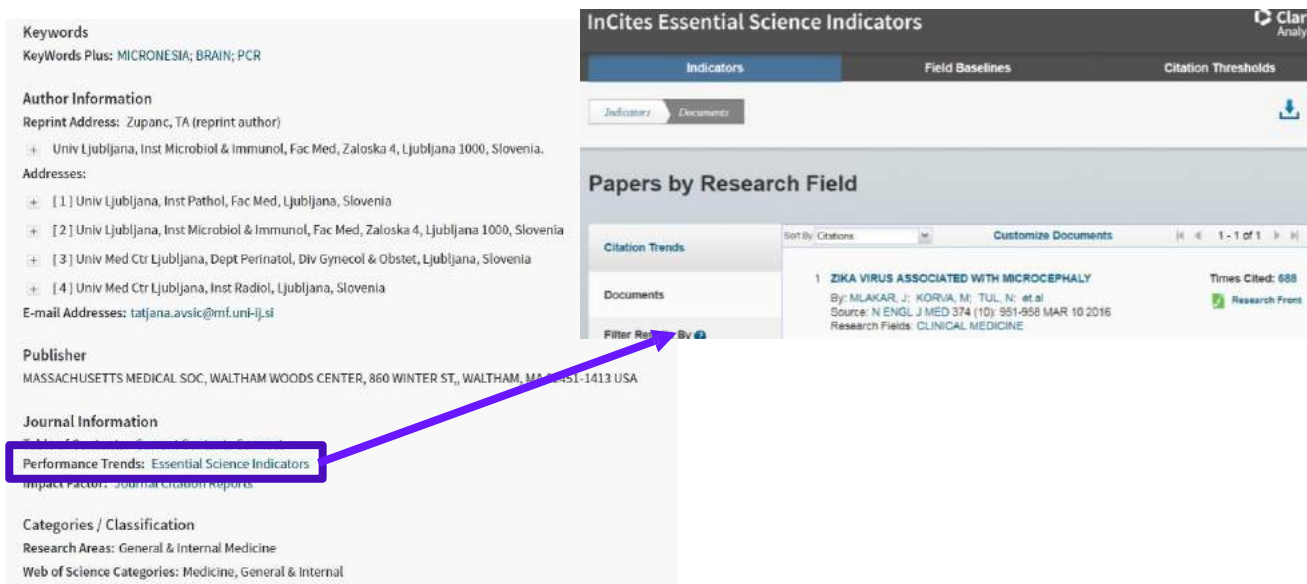


- ESI links (badges) are active, and on clicking, a window with related ESI information and a link to ESI itself appears.
- A results set can be filtered and refined by ESI TOP Papers: **Highly Cited Papers** (papers from SCI & SSCI from last 10 years in Top1% respect to peer papers) and **Hot Papers** (papers from SCI & SSCI from last 2 years that recently, in the latest bimonthly ESI update, are in the top 0.1% highly cited⁴⁵)



⁴⁵ Namely are in the Top 0.1%

- An ESI link is also available at the bottom of the record page:



INCITES BENCHMARKING & ANALYTICS (B&A)

The ‘**Save to InCites**’ functionality allows users to create custom datasets in Web of Science™ Core Collection and to analyze them in InCites, linking scientific discovery to the research performance evaluation process in three simple steps: Search, Export, Analyze (see below)

1. A user can create datasets up to 50,000 records between 1980 and current year in Web of Science™ Core Collection and save them to InCites.
2. Any records indexed in Web of Science™ Core Collection but not yet updated in InCites, are stored and made available in the next update of InCites.
3. The user receives an email when their datasets have been saved to InCites.
4. The dataset can be selected from the dataset menu in any module or from the ‘My Folders’ section. Currently, users can store up to 20 datasets at a time in InCites and can delete any unused datasets from ‘My Folders’.

The screenshot shows the Web of Science interface. The search results for 'Zika virus' are displayed, with 305 results. A context menu is open over the first result, 'Zika Virus Associated with Microcephaly', with 'Save to InCites' highlighted. A 'Save to InCites' dialog box is also open, showing the dataset name 'ZIKA VIRUS TOP PAPERS' and the number of results, 305.

The screenshot shows the InCites dashboard. A success message states: 'Your requested dataset was successfully saved to InCites.' Below the message, the dataset name 'ZIKA VIRUS TOP PAPERS' and the number of records '305 records' are visible.

The screenshot shows the InCites analysis interface. On the left, the 'Documents: 286' and 'Tile Settings' are visible, with 'ZIKA VIRUS TOP PAPERS' selected in the dataset dropdown. The main area displays a bar chart of organizations and a table of document details.

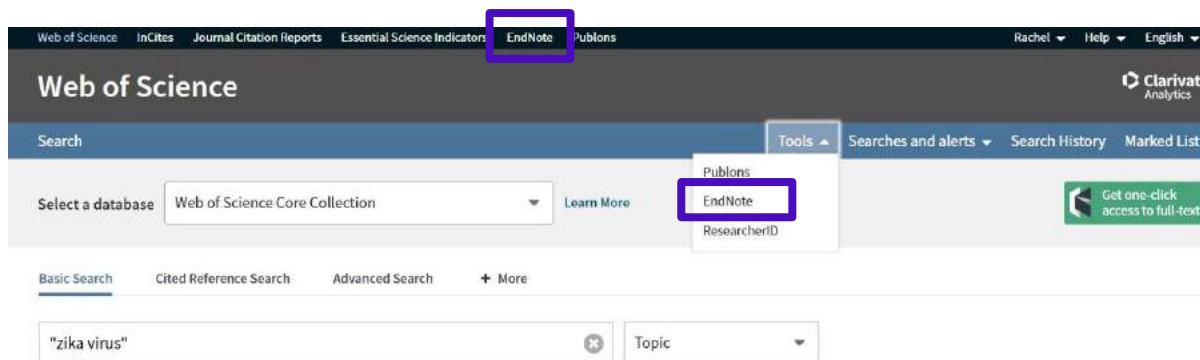
Organization	Count
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention - USA	37
Fundacao Oswaldo Cruz	13
Le Reseau International des Instituts Pasteur (RIIP)	17
University of Texas System	27
University of Texas Medical Branch Galveston	26

Name	Rank	Web of Science Documents	Category Normalized Citation Impact	Times Cited	% Docs Cited
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention - USA	1	37	30.96	4,888	100%

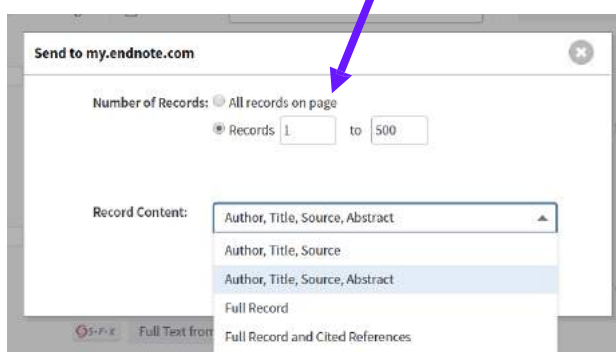
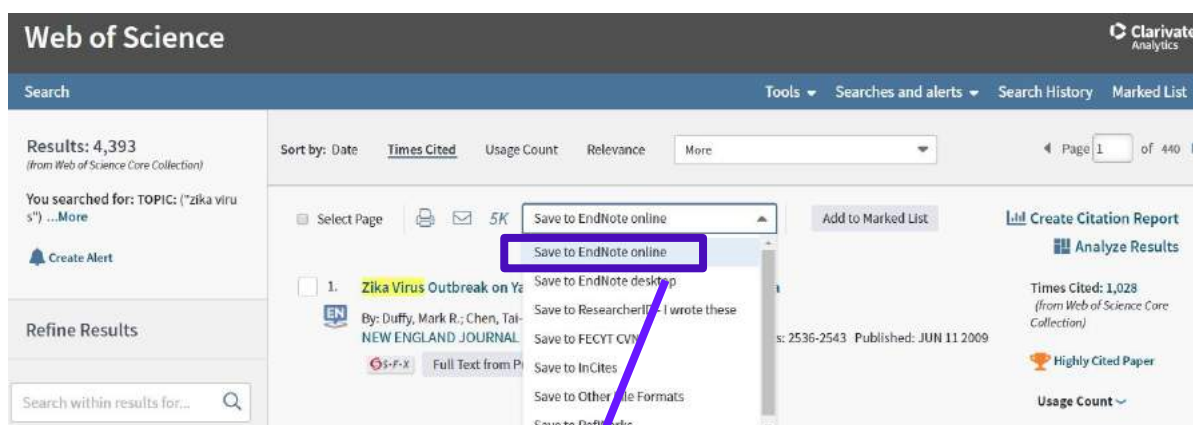
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ENDNOTE ONLINE

A link to Endnote Online is available on the product menu and the My Tools menu:



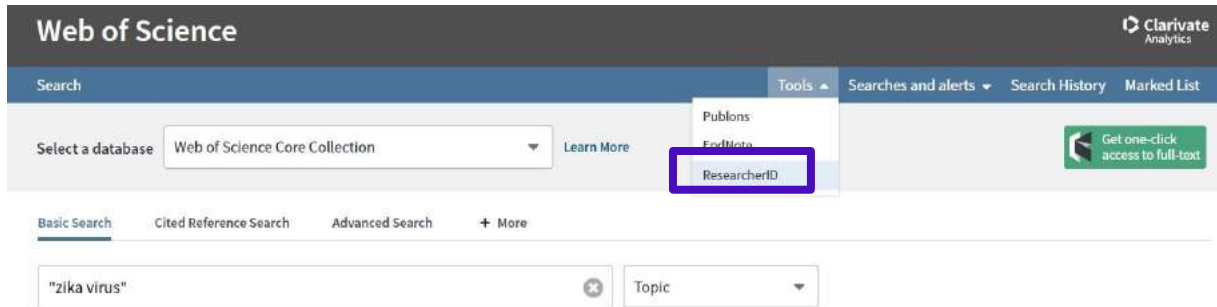
References can be added to Endnote online from the results page, a source record and the marked list. Up to 500 records can be exported at a time. Users can customise the levels of bibliographic information exported, from basic reference (author, title, and source) to full information (full records and cited references).



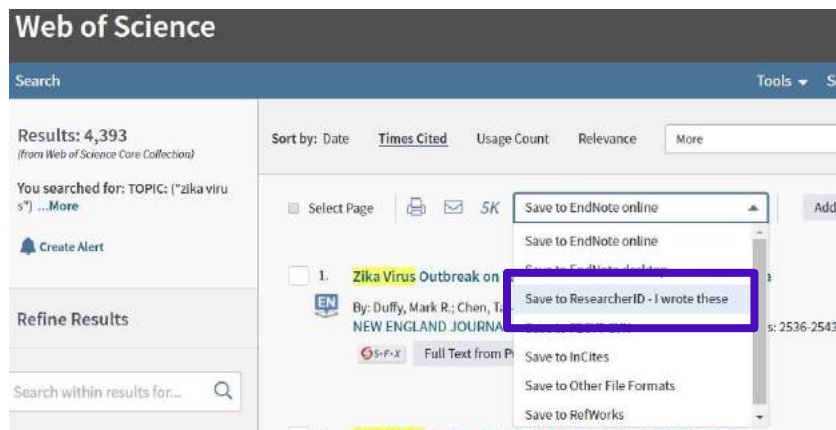
For more information on Endnote, see <http://endnote.com/product-details/basic>

RESEARCHER ID

A link to RESEARCHERID is available on the header:



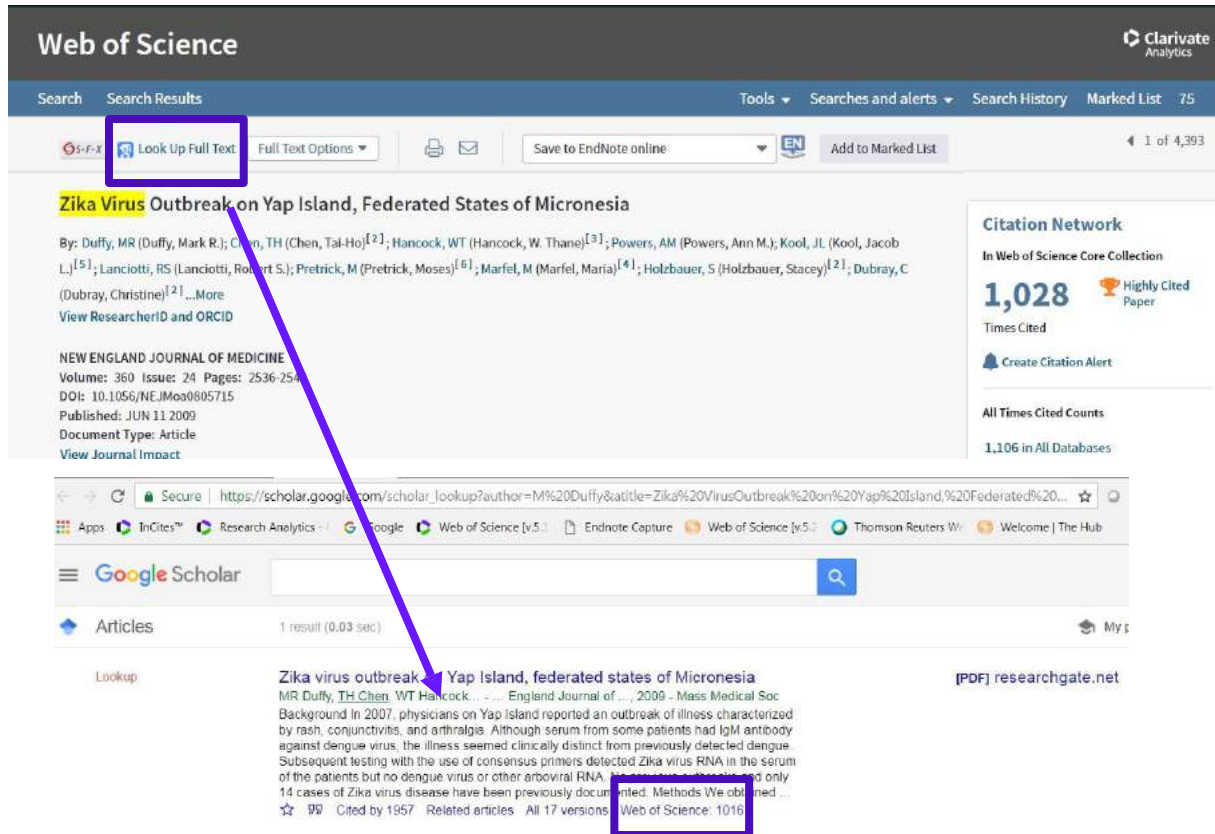
Users can save records from the results page, record page and Marked List to their RESEARCHERID Profile or to an account for which they have administrator rights:



For more information on RESEARCHERID, see <https://clarivate.com/products/researcherid/>

GOOGLE SCHOLAR COLLABORATION

A reciprocal links between Web of Science™ Core Collection and **Google Scholar** is available upon activation and allows users to look up a full text in Google Scholar from a Web of Science™ Core Collection record.



"Title", "author" and "year" are required and mandatory bibliographic metadata for an article lookup link.

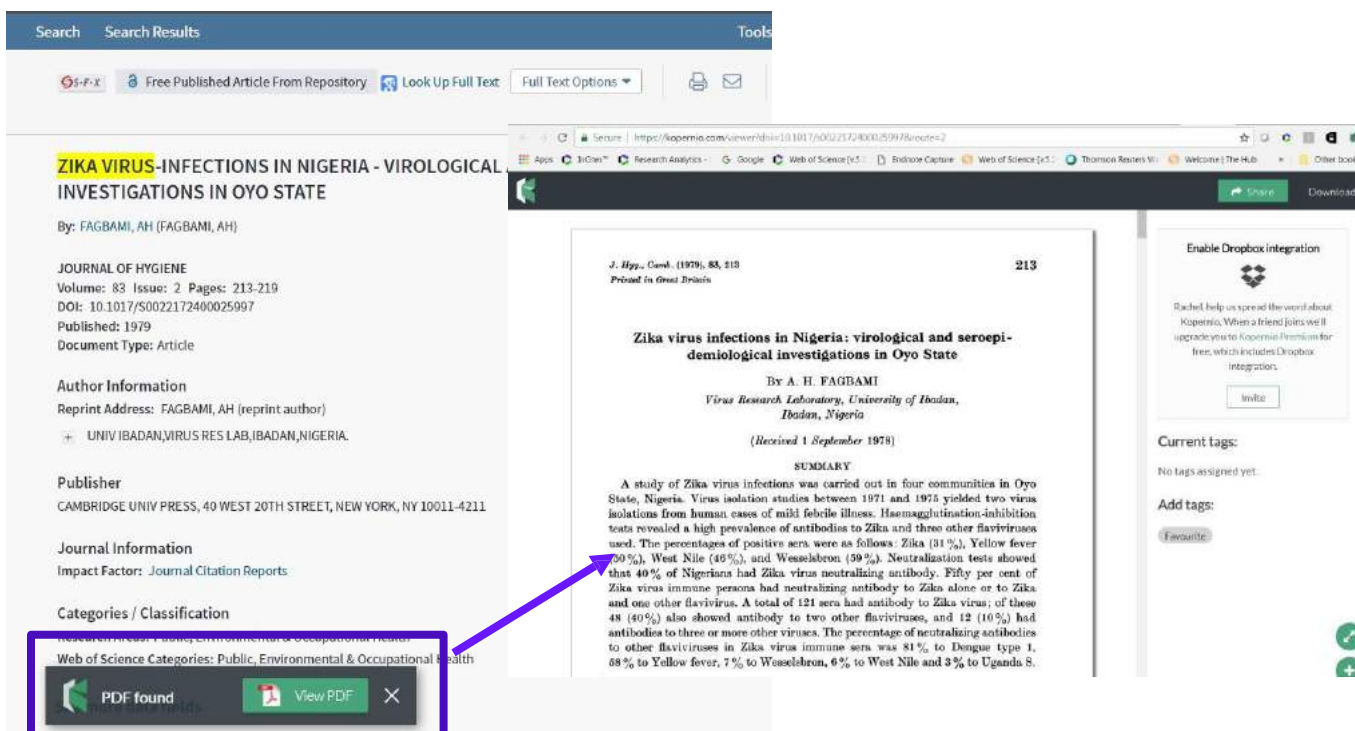
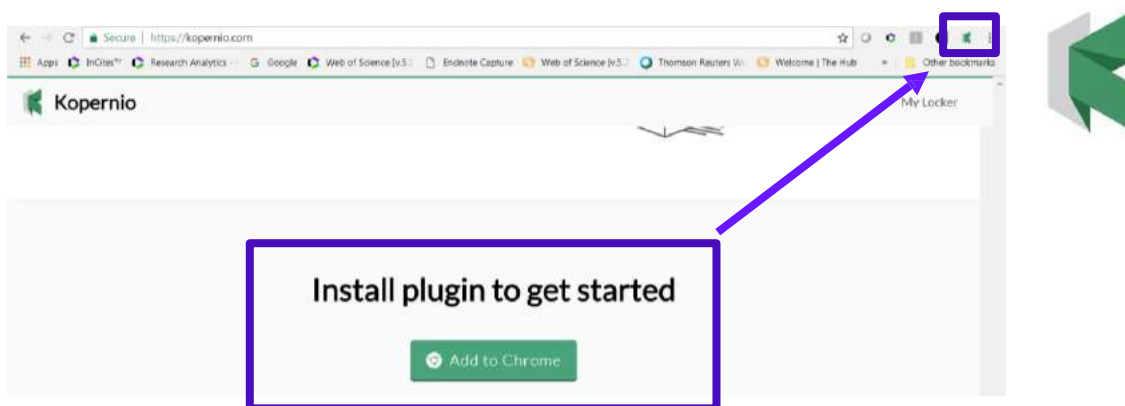
A Google Scholar user can jump into the Web of Science™ Core Collection from a Google page and view the number of citations coming from a selected subset of top journals.

Google is currently not providing links to other databases.

More info on <http://wokinfo.com/googlescholar/>

KOPERNIO

- Kopernio, a Clarivate business, has developed a technology that provides a one click experience to obtain the full text. In order to use the technology, users need to install the Kopernio browser extension and create an account.
- The technology removes the inconvenience or barriers of VPN’s, login forms, redirects and broken links.
- Kopernio integrates with Web of Science, Google Scholar, Pubmed and 20,000 other sites.
- Automatically search university library subscriptions, pre-print servers, institutional repositories and private blogs for free PDFs.
- Kopernio allows the user to access their university library at any time.
- Kopernio automatically files away the PDFs you read in your own private Kopernio Locker. This allows the user to return and read PDF’s again later, anywhere, anytime.



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OPEN ACCESS AND IMPACT STORY

Clarivate Analytics, in partnership with Impactstory, has delivered a significant contribution to Open Science. Through new technology developed by Impactstory with Clarivate's support and implemented by Web of Science, researchers now can discover millions more **verified, legal versions of previously undiscoverable open access and free to read articles** among the searches they already perform every day across the full scope of *Web of Science*.

Open Access on *Web of Science* means:

- Researchers get to more free, trusted full text faster
- Libraries can extend their full text budgets
- 100% peer-reviewed OA
- Filter any search to see OA
- Easily identify what publications are OA

OA Content Breakdown Highlights for the last 20 years of data....

- 18% of Web of Science Core Collection data is available as OA
- 30% of records in Medline are OA
- Over 20% of BIOSIS Citation Index is OA

Use *Web of Science* search and analysis tools to:

- See what institutions are producing the most OA research
- Discover what research areas are producing the most OA
- Create Citation report of specific content sets with Open Access
- And much more...

Open access status is provided across the Web of Science platform as a result of a partnership with [Impactstory](#), a not-for-profit organization that recently launched a knowledgebase of Open Access (OA) content. This knowledgebase makes it possible to discover and link to legal Gold or Bronze (free content at a publisher's website) and Green (e.g., author self-archived in a repository) OA versions. This partnership improves discoverability and access to article-level OA versions not only by adding more links to OA content, but also by prioritizing the links to the best version of OA content when multiple versions of an article are available. Always consult the copyright owner for any re-use or licensing requests. You can learn more about OA on Web of Science at <http://info.clarivate.com/openaccess>.

The OA status of a document can be one of the following:

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OA Type	Descriptions	
Gold	DOAJ	<p>Articles published in journals listed on the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). To be listed on the DOAJ, all articles in these journals must have a license in accordance with the Budapest Open Access Initiative. Please consult DOAJ for their specific definitions.</p> <p>Consult the copyright owner for any reuse or licensing requests.</p>
	Other	<p><i>Other Gold</i> open access articles are those identified as having a Creative Commons (CC) license by Impactstory's Unpaywall Database but are not in journals listed on the DOAJ.</p> <p>Most of these articles are from hybrid journals. Hybrid open access journals are subscription journals that include some open access articles.</p> <p>Keep in mind, identification of Other Gold as an indicator of Hybrid Gold open access articles is at varying levels of completeness, especially for newly published items.</p> <p>Consult the copyright owner for any reuse or licensing requests.</p>
Bronze	<p>The licensing for these articles is either unclear or identified by Impactstory's Unpaywall Database as non-CC license articles. These are free-to-read or Public Access articles located on a publisher's site.</p> <p>A publisher may, as a promotion, grant free access to an article for a limited time. At the end of the promotional period, access to the article may require a fee which can lead to temporary errors in our data.</p> <p>Keep in mind, you may find content that is incomplete, especially new content.</p> <p>Consult the copyright owner for any reuse or licensing requests.</p>	
Green	Published	<p>Final published versions of articles hosted on an institutional or subject-based repository (e.g. an article out of its embargo period posted to PubMed Central).</p> <p>Consult the copyright owner for any reuse or licensing requests.</p>

	Accepted	<p>Accepted manuscripts hosted on a repository. Content is peer reviewed and final, but may not have been through the publisher’s copyediting or typesetting.</p> <p>Consult the copyright owner for any reuse or licensing requests.</p>
	Submitted	<p>Submitted manuscripts that have not yet been through the peer review process that are hosted on a repository or preprint server (e.g., a preprint on the arXiv).</p> <p>Consult the copyright owner for any reuse or licensing requests.</p>

A key advantage of the partnership with Impactstory is the ability to prioritize the open access links so the user sees the version of record at the publisher’s site first, followed by the final version at a repository, and then the accepted manuscript at the repository last. Only one open access link is provided.

Users may refine search results to identify these open access articles to ensure they can read the articles regardless of their library’s holdings.

The following OA values are available as part of the export of the full record:

- DOAJ Gold:
- Other Gold:
- Bronze:
- Gold – for items from journals that are identified as fully Gold by the DOAJ and that are available at the publisher’s website
- Gold or Bronze – for items that are Hybrid Gold or Bronze (“public access”) and that are available at the publisher’s website
- Green Published – for items that reflect the published version of an article that is available from a repository
- Green Accepted – for items that reflect the accepted version of an article that is available from a repository

Refining Results for Open Access

Using the Open Access filter in the primary "Filter Results by" panel near the top left of the Search Results Summary page will limit search results to all items identified as Open Access of any type.

The Refine Results panel on the left also allows users to refine by the type of OA:

- "All Open Access" will limit search results to all items identified as Open Access of any type.
- "Gold or Bronze" will limit search results to all items identified as either Gold (of any type) or Bronze ('public access'). These publications will be identified with a link to access "Free Full Text from Publisher."
- "Green Published" will limit search results to all items identified with a link to access "Free Published Article from Repository."
- "Green Accepted" will limit search results to all items identified with a link to access "Free Accepted Article from Repository."

The screenshot shows the Web of Science search results interface. On the left, the 'Filter Results by' panel is visible, with 'Open Access (10,122,410)' selected. A callout box provides a detailed view of the Open Access filter options:

- All Open Access (10,122,410)
- Bronze (5,339,776)
- Green Published (3,160,491)
- DOAJ Gold (2,925,866)
- Other Gold (806,045)
- Green Accepted (597,618)

Below the list is a link: "Learn more about Open Access versioning in Web of Science" and a "Refine" button. In the main search results, the third result is "Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement" by Moher, David, Liberati, Alessandro, Tetzlaff, Jennifer, et al. A red box highlights the "Free Full Text from Publisher" link. A red arrow points from the "All Open Access" filter option to this link. Another red box highlights the link, and a red arrow points to the article's abstract page, which features a blue banner that reads "OPEN ACCESS Freely available online".

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Search Search Results Tools Searches and alerts Search History Marked List 10

Marked List 10 records | View Derwent Compounds Marked List: 0 compounds

Save Open/Manage Clear

10 total records on the Marked List
Output author, title, source, abstract, and times cited for all records in the Marked List.

10 records from Web of Science Core Collection
Output complete data from this product for these records.

Output Records [- Hide Output Options] | 5K

Step 1: Select records.
 All records in this list (up to 500)
 All records on page
 Records to

Step 2: Select content.
 Select from the fields below:

Step 3: Select destination. [Learn about saving to bibliographic software]
 Print Email

Select All

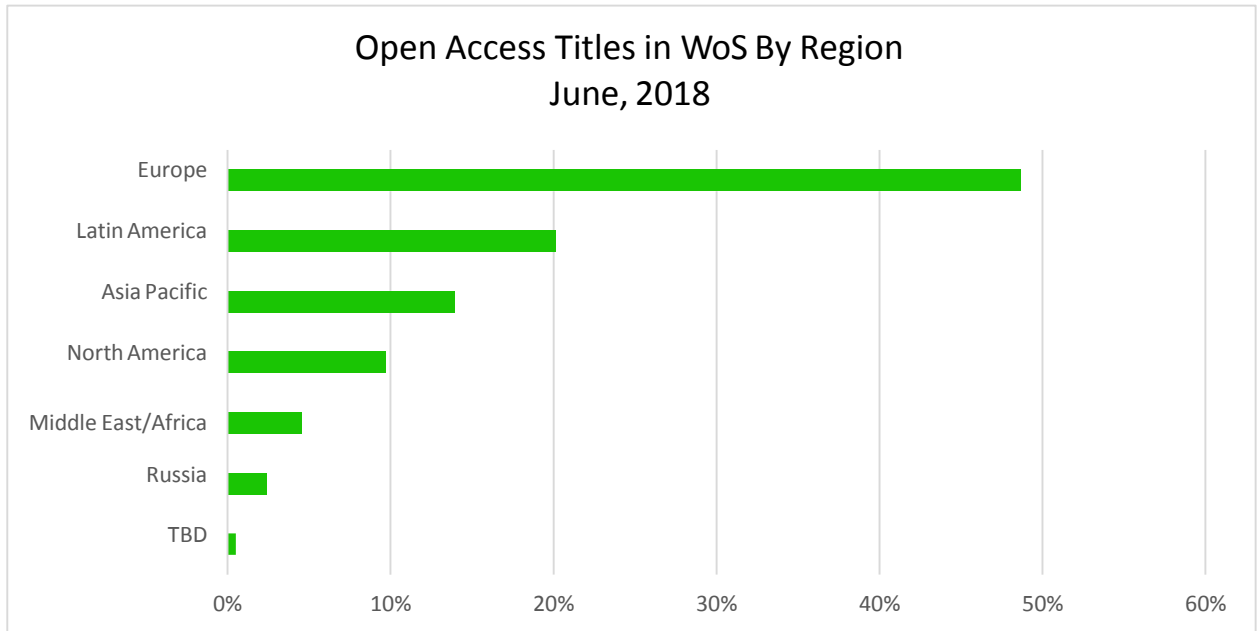
- Author(s) / Editor(s)
- Abstract*
- Addresses
- ISSN / ISBN
- IDS Number
- Funding Information
- PubMed ID
- Title
- Cited References
- Times Cited
- Cited References
- Language
- Accession Number
- Open Access
- Conference Information
- Conference Sponsors
- Publisher Information
- Page Count / Chapter Count
- Research Areas
- Usage Count
- Highly Cited
- Web of Science Categories
- Author Identifiers
- Hot Paper

*Selecting these items will increase the processing time.

Open access version is available in the record download

OPEN ACCESS ANALYSIS IN WEB OF SCIENCE CORE

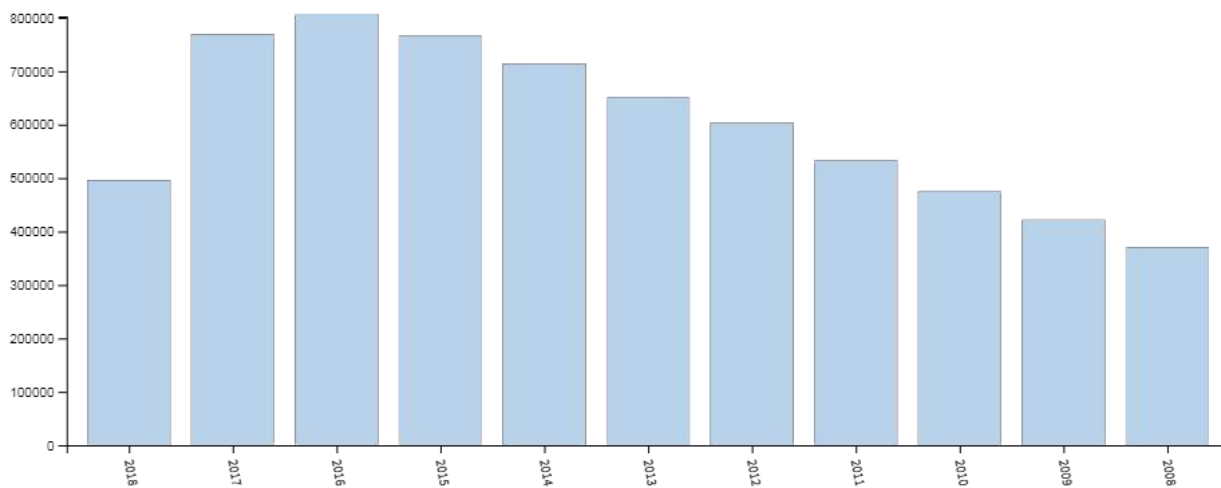
Currently⁴⁶ there are **3,832 OA journals**. OA journals now represent the **10.8% of full WoS-CC (excluding ESCI)** or **16.4% of full WoS-CC (including ESCI)**. Below is reported the regional provenience of OA journals indexed in WoS-CC (including ESCI):



⁴⁶ September 2018

In terms of **All OA** records, see below the growth in the last ten years.

OA records represent the **23.3 %⁴⁷** (6.5m out of 28m) of WoS-CC all editions 2008-2018.



⁴⁷September 2018

DATA CITATION INDEX

The results page includes a filter which exposes records associated with data from the *Data Citation Index*. An associated record is a record in which the research data was used or somehow associated with the published record whose title appears at the top of the page.

You can only access the Associated Data page if a record in *Data Citation Index* is associated with the current record. You must have a subscription to the *Data Citation Index* to view associated records in the current product database.

For each record, the product displays:

- Title
- Authors / Group Authors
- Source information
- DOI URL hyperlink
- Document Type (Repository, Data Study, or Data Set)

The Title of a record takes you to the Full Record page in the *Data Citation Index* where you can review the metadata associated with the current record.

The DOI URL hyperlink takes you to an external source Web page where you can review the findings of the research study.

Note: You can also review the findings of a research study from the Full Record page by clicking on the **Link to External Source** hyperlink listed in the Associated Data table.

About the Data Citation Index

Data Citation Index includes bibliographic metadata from research data in Data Studies and Data Sets from a wide range of international data repositories. Source records include three document types: Repository, Data Study, and Data Set.

Generally, the hierarchy of a repository is represented in the product database by linking Data Sets to a Data Study and the Data Study to a Repository.

Each record in the *Data Citation Index* contains standard bibliographic metadata such as author, abstract, keywords, descriptor terms, and more. Records may include cited references and citing article counts.

The Associated Data section includes links to DCI records. By clicking on a link, the user is directed to the corresponding DCI record where more information is obtained including the repository, authors and abstract.

Associated Data: 3 (from Data Citation Index)

Probable distribution of Zika virus based on virus isolation and seroprevalence.	Data set	Link to External Source
Pairwise comparisons of African and Asian Zika virus strains.*	Data set	Link to External Source
Viruses used in this study.	Data set	Link to External Source

[View All Associated Data](#)

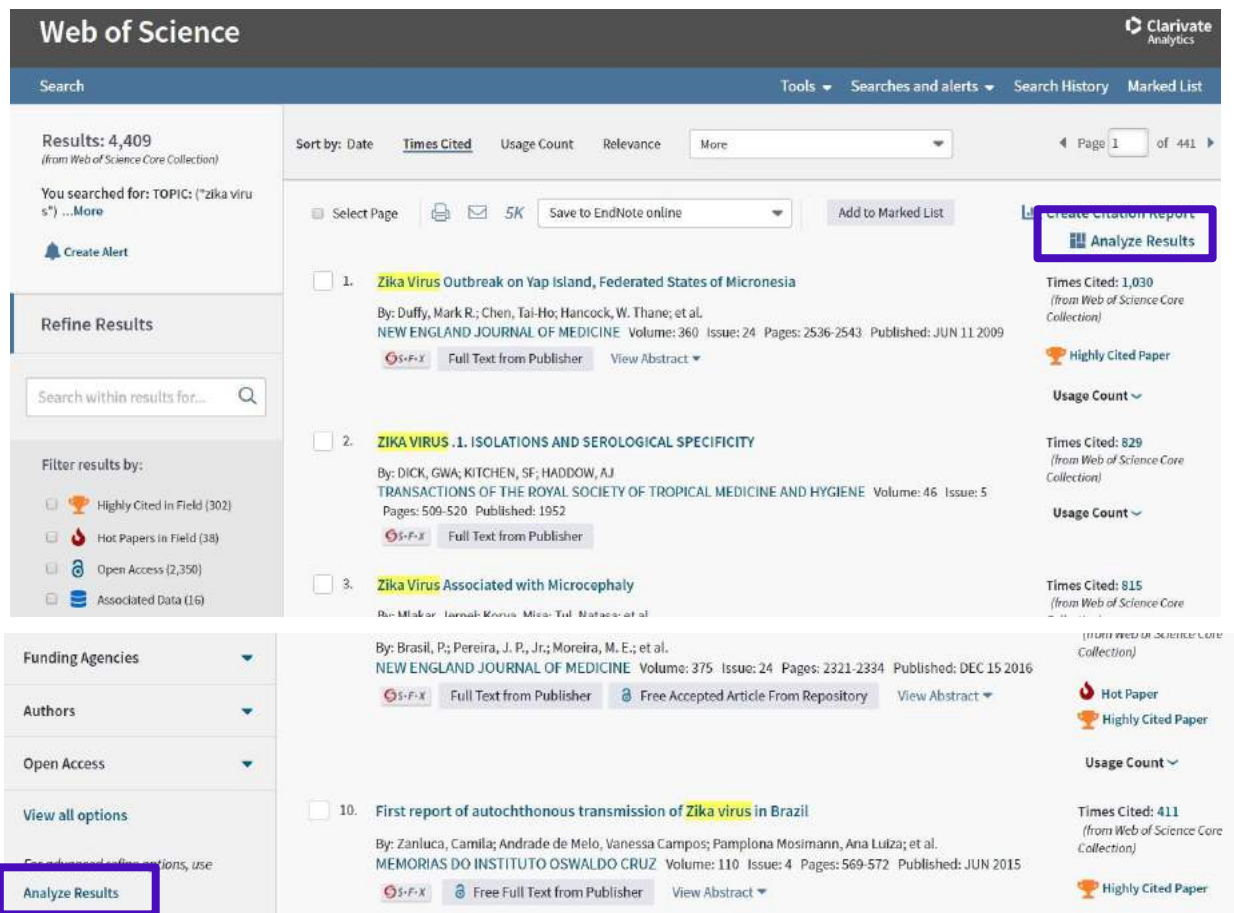
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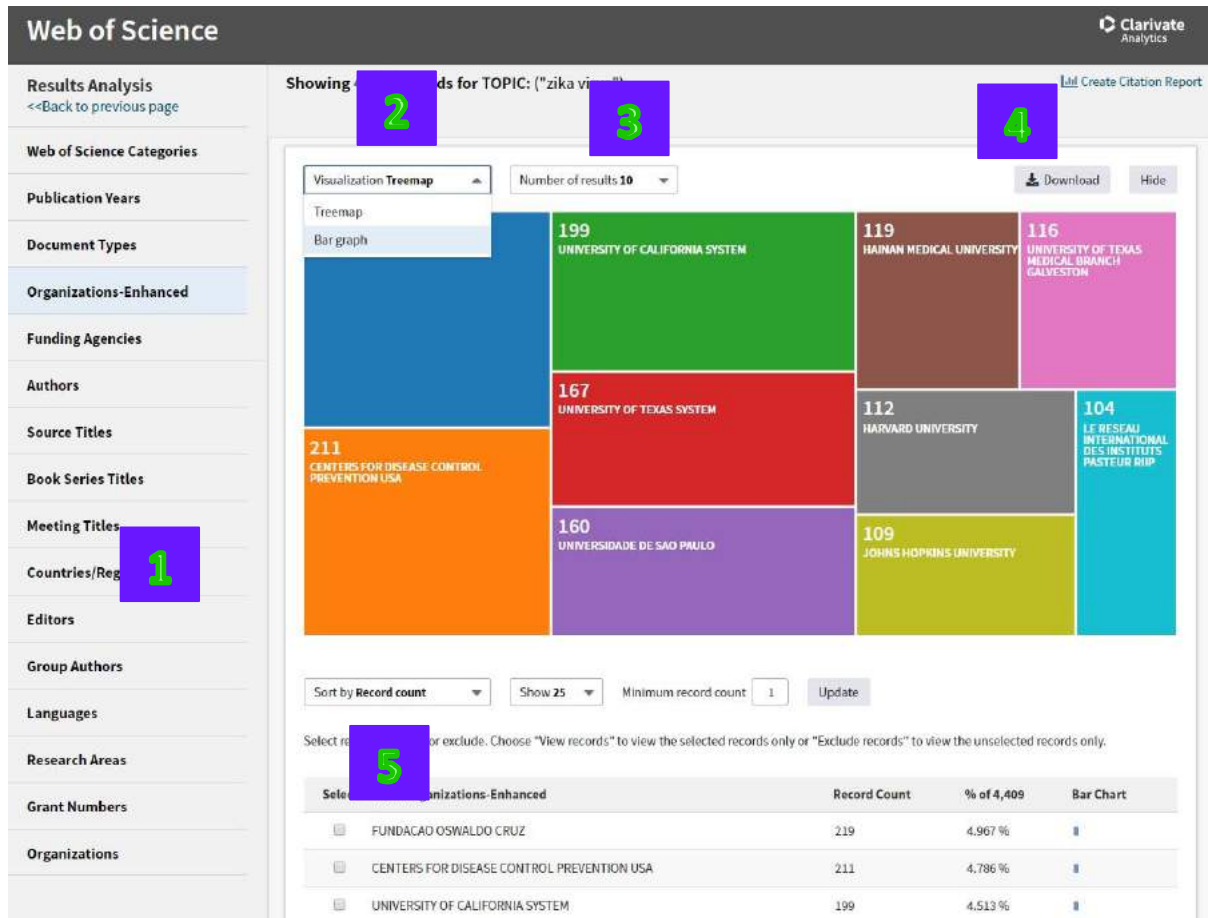
FUNCTIONS & SERVICES

ANALYZE RESULTS

This function, allows the user to group and rank records in a results set by extracting data values from a variety of fields. Analyze Results can be used to find the most prevalent authors in a particular field of study or generate a list of institutions ranked by record count based on the search query. The function is located in two different positions, as shown below.



As soon as the “Analyze Results” button the results are transferred to the Analyze Results Tool which permits an analysis of the records by various data points and visualizations.



1. The field options for the analysis are:

- Web of Science Categories
- Publication Years
- Document Types
- Organizations-Enhanced
- Funding Agencies
- Authors
- Source Titles
- Book Series Titles
- MeetingTitles
- Countries/Territories
- Document Types
- Editors
- Group Authors
- Languages
- Research Areas
- Grant Numbers
- Organizations

2. There are two visualisations available

- Treemap

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 difference

- o Bar graph
- 3. Both visualisations can present from a minimum of 5 to a maximum of 25 values.
- 4. The chosen visualisation can be downloaded as a .jpg file.
- 5. The user can select a field to analyze from the **Rank the Records** by one of the above fields. An option to display the top 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, or 500 results is available.
- 6. A minimum record count (threshold) is then set. To be listed in the results table, a value must appear at least this number of times in the set.
- 7. Ranked records can be sorted either by record count, which ranks the values from high to low, according to the number of records in which each value (minimum record count) appears; or by selected field, which sorts the list in ascending alphabetical (A-Z) or numeric (0-9) order.
- 8. The Analyze Results page shows (see below) the ranked records as selected above. These records can either be viewed in detail, or excluded. In addition to the record ranks, the record count, percentage of total, and a bar chart for each value is displayed.
- 9. The analysis data can be extracted as displayed or all data rows (up to 200,000 rows). The data downloads as tab-delimited text file which can be opened in Excel and formatted into columns using the import wizard.

Sort by **Record count** 7 Show 25 Minimum record count: 1 Update 6

Select records to view, or exclude. Choose "View records" to view the selected records only or "Exclude records" to view unselected records only.

Select	Field: Organizations-Enhanced	Record Count	% of 4,432	Bar Chart
<input type="checkbox"/>	FUNDACAO OSWALDO CRUZ	222	5.009 %	
<input type="checkbox"/>	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL PREVENTION USA	212	4.783 %	
<input type="checkbox"/>	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SYSTEM	202	4.558 %	
<input type="checkbox"/>	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM	167	3.768 %	
<input type="checkbox"/>	UNIVERSIDADE DE SAO PAULO	162	3.655 %	
<input type="checkbox"/>	HAINAN MEDICAL UNIVERSITY	119	2.685 %	
<input type="checkbox"/>	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MEDICAL BRANCH GALVESTON	116	2.617 %	
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARVARD UNIVERSITY	114	2.572 %	
<input type="checkbox"/>	JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY	109	2.459 %	
<input type="checkbox"/>	LE RESEAU INTERNATIONAL DES INSTITUTS PASTEUR RIIP	105	2.369 %	
<input type="checkbox"/>	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH NIH USA	105	2.369 %	
<input type="checkbox"/>	CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	97	2.189 %	
<input type="checkbox"/>	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO	69	1.557 %	
<input type="checkbox"/>	UNIVERSITY OF PISA	68	1.534 %	
<input type="checkbox"/>	INST LOUIS MALARDE	64	1.444 %	
<input type="checkbox"/>	CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE CNRS	63	1.421 %	
<input type="checkbox"/>	VA BOSTON HEALTHCARE SYSTEM	63	1.421 %	
<input type="checkbox"/>	YALE UNIVERSITY	62	1.399 %	

8 (3,974 Organizations-Enhanced value(s) outside display options.)
(199 records(4.490%) do not contain data in the field being analyzed.)

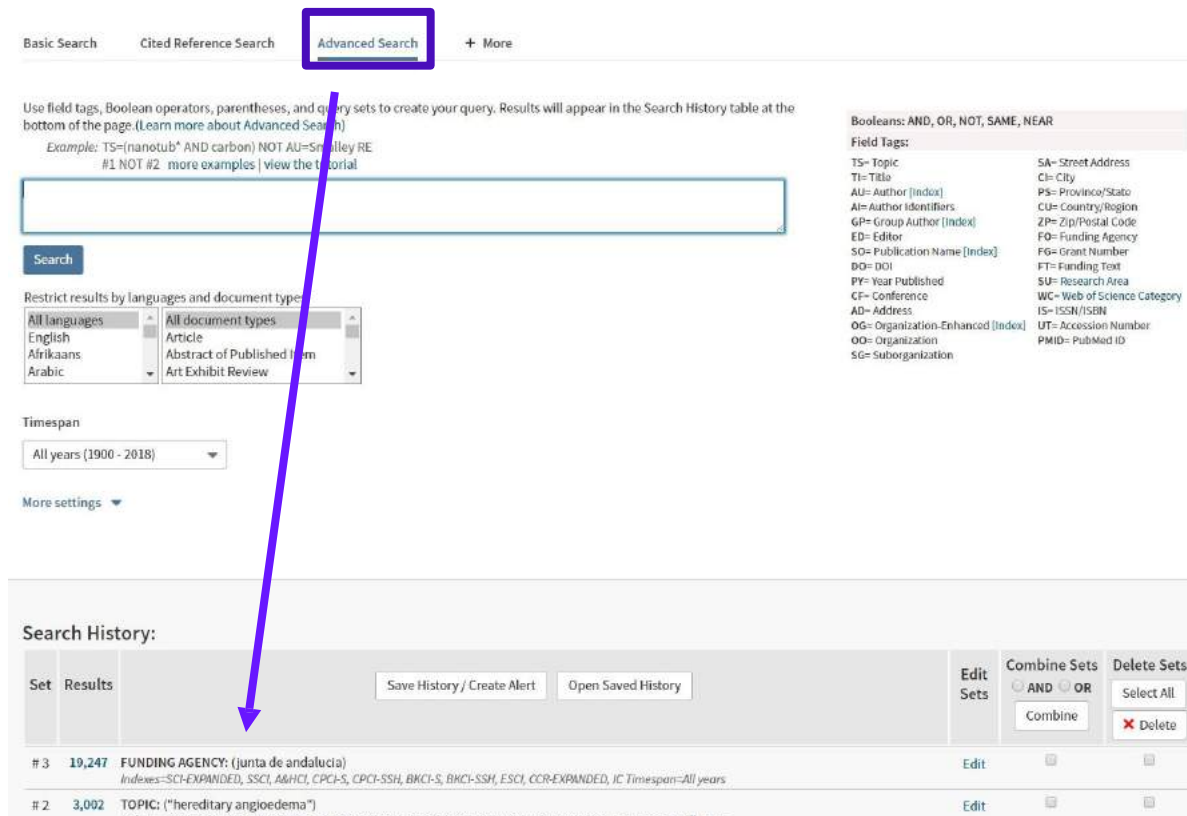
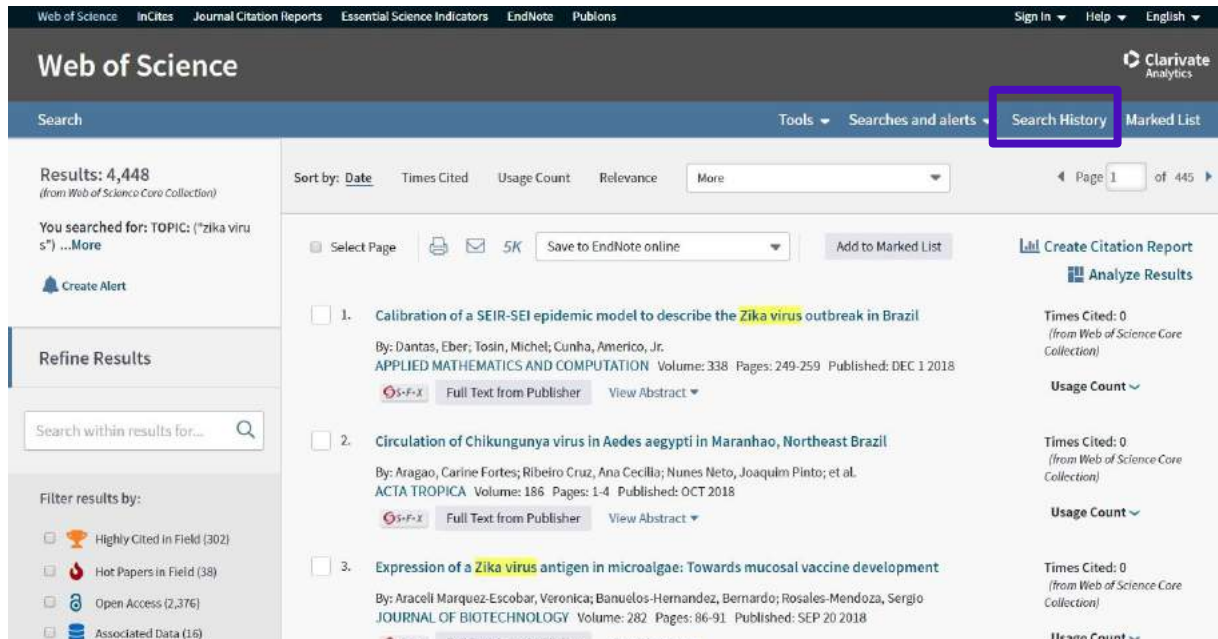
Exclude Selected View Selected

Select a download option (tab-delimited text file)

Data rows displayed in table 9 All data rows (up to 200,000) Download

SAVED SEARCHES AND ALERTS

The Search history can be reached either from the Search History tab or by going to the bottom of the Advanced Search screen.



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difference



Search History Table

The Search History table appears at the bottom of the Advanced Search and Search History pages. Whenever a search is performed, the results of the search display in the Search History table.

Search History:

Set	Results		Save History / Create Alert	Open Saved History	Edit Sets	Combine Sets AND OR Combine	Delete Sets Select All Delete
# 3	19,247	FUNDING AGENCY: (junta de andalucia) <i>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, BKCI-S, BKCI-SSH, ESCI, CCR-EXPANDED, IC Timespan=All years</i>			Edit		
# 2	3,002	TOPIC: ("hereditary angioedema") <i>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, BKCI-S, BKCI-SSH, ESCI, CCR-EXPANDED, IC Timespan=All years</i>			Edit		
# 1	4,448	TOPIC: ("zika virus") <i>Indexes=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, BKCI-S, BKCI-SSH, ESCI, CCR-EXPANDED, IC Timespan=All years</i>			Edit		
						AND OR Combine	Select All Delete

The Search History table shows the search set, a hyperlink to the results of each set, and the search logic used for each set. Search sets are listed in reverse chronological order with the most recent search set at the top of the table.

The Details Column displays field tags, search terms, timespan, and other information in the Search History table.

The phrase "Refined by" appears before each set created using the Search within Results, Refine Results, and Analyze Results options.

Search sets can also be combined using AND or OR Boolean operators. The sets are listed in the Search History table in reverse numerical order - the most recently created set is at the top of the table. It is also possible to delete sets.

Save History / Create Alert

This feature allows the user to save search queries to a search history file that can be retrieved and opened at a later date. Up to 40 search sets may be saved to the host server or a local workstation.

Each search history record contains the search query and the selected settings for each query.

The alert type choices are:

- Notify Only
- Author, Title, Source
- Author, Title, Source and Abstract
- Full Record

The Alert frequency options are:

- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly

The Alert format options are:

- HTML
- Plain text
- Endnote
- Field Tagged

Saved searches remain active for an initial 168-day period. They may be renewed at any time during this period from the Search Searches and Alerts page (Fig. 14), which keeps the alert active for a further 168 days from the point of renewal.

Open Saved History

Search History can be retrieved from the Open Saved History button, found both in the Search History page, and at the bottom of the Advanced Search screen.

From the resulting Saved Searches and Alerts overlay dialog (see below), saved searches may be opened and run. By default, saved searches and alerts originating from all database products are listed, but it is possible to filter per product.

The screenshot displays the Web of Science interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'Web of Science', 'InCites', 'Journal Citation Reports', 'Essential Science Indicators', 'EndNote', and 'Publons'. The user is logged in as 'Rachel'. A dropdown menu titled 'Searches and alerts' is open, showing a list of saved searches and alerts: 'fracking 3', 'zika virus', 'psoriasis', 'Esteve', 'general practice', 'see all...', 'Citation alerts', and 'Journal alerts'. A purple arrow points from this menu to the 'Saved Searches' section below.

The 'Saved Searches' section includes a table with the following data:

Saved Search	Database	RSS Feed	Alert Status	Alert Options	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/> Name: % records no funding Description: Query: #2 not #1 Open	Web of Science Core Collection		OFF Created: 2018-02-20 Last Run: 2018-02-22 Expires: -- Activate	E-mail Address: rachel.mangan@thomsonreuters.com Type: Author, Title, Source Format: Plain Text Frequency: Daily	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/> Name: Esteve Description: Query: #19 NOT #14 Open	Web of Science Core Collection		OFF Created: 2018-04-09 Last Run: 2018-04-10 Expires: -- Activate	E-mail Address: rachel.mangan@thomsonreuters.com Type: Author, Title, Source Format: Plain Text Frequency: Daily	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/> Name: Radcliffe journal Description: Query: WOS:000418940300056, WOS:000414345700001, WOS:000413982200004, WOS:000396503600010, WOS:000411220000006, WOS:000414326300096, WOS:000392211200008, WOS:000402058800005, WOS:000405527500003, WOS:000417925900001... Open	Web of Science Core Collection		ON Created: 2018-06-27 Last Run: 2018-06-27 Expires: 2018-12-12 Renew	E-mail Address: rachel.mangan@clarivate.com Type: Full Record Format: Plain Text Frequency: Monthly	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/> Name: abadla.j Description: Query: Identificadores de autores: (0000-0002-7464-0217) Refined By: Open Access: (GREEN PUBLISHED) Open	Web of Science Core Collection		EXPIRED Created: 2018-02-14 Last Run: 2018-03-02 Expired: 2018-06-01 Renew	E-mail Address: rachel.mangan@thomsonreuters.com Type: Full Record Format: Plain Text Frequency: Monthly	Edit
<input type="checkbox"/> Name: biodiesel Description: Query: Tema: (antioxidant biodiesel) Refined By: Open Access: (GOLD) Open	Web of Science Core Collection		ON Created: 2018-04-19 Last Run: 2018-04-19 Expires: 2018-10-04 Renew	E-mail Address: rachel.mangan@clarivate.com Type: Full Record Format: Plain Text Frequency: Daily	Edit

Each saved search displays the name and description given by the user at the time it was saved, and also the search query used. In addition, the database in which the saved search was created, its RSS Feed options, Alert Status and the chosen Alert Options are listed.

RSS feeds may be set up via the RSS logo link.

Saved searches may also be edited or deleted and remain active for an initial 168-day period. They may be renewed at any time during this period, which keeps the alert active for a further 168 days from the point of renewal.

Citation Alerts and Journal Alerts are also managed from the same page, via the relevant tabs.

Saved Search files saved locally may be opened via the Browse button at the bottom of the page.

Running a Saved Search

After a Saved Search has been opened, it may be run again. There is an additional option at that point to select the database, timespan and settings on which to perform the saved search. These revisions may be set as a new default if required.

All search sets pertaining to the opened history item are displayed, with the number of records under each set listed and hyperlinked.

Deleting Sets

The Saved Searches and Alerts page offers the possibility to delete sets of records. When an attempt is made to delete sets, a check is performed to determine whether any Dependent Sets are involved. A Dependent Set is one which is referenced in another set.

Sets selected for deletion which are not referenced in other sets are deleted. If, however, a set is referenced in a set that is not selected for deletion, the product returns an error message. The affected set combinations are marked, and the user is invited to verify the selection.

MARKED LISTS

The Marked List page displays the records marked from either the Results page or the Full Record page. The user has the option to select records from the Web of Science™ Core Collection Marked List (or from the “All Databases Marked List) to output. The types of bibliographic fields available for output reflect the source database.

The screenshot displays the 'Marked List' interface with 4,473 records. The 'Output Records' section is active, showing three steps for configuration:

- Step 1: Select records.** Options include 'All records in this list (up to 500)', 'All records on page', and 'Records [] to []'. 'All records in this list (up to 500)' is selected.
- Step 2: Select content.** A grid of fields with checkboxes:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Author(s) / Editor(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Title	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Source	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conference Information
<input type="checkbox"/> Abstract*	<input type="checkbox"/> Cited References*	<input type="checkbox"/> Document Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Conference Sponsors
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Addresses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Times Cited	<input type="checkbox"/> Keywords	<input type="checkbox"/> Publisher Information
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ISSN / ISBN	<input type="checkbox"/> Cited Reference Count	<input type="checkbox"/> Source Abbrev.	<input type="checkbox"/> Page Count / Chapter Count
<input type="checkbox"/> IDS Number	<input type="checkbox"/> Language	<input type="checkbox"/> Web of Science Categories	<input type="checkbox"/> Research Areas
<input type="checkbox"/> Funding Information	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accession Number	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Author Identifiers	<input type="checkbox"/> Usage Count
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PubMed ID	<input type="checkbox"/> Open Access	<input type="checkbox"/> Hot Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Highly Cited
- Step 3: Select destination.** A dropdown menu shows 'Save to EndNote online' selected.

At the bottom, there is a 'Sort by:' dropdown set to 'Date', a 'Page 1 of 448' indicator, and buttons for 'Create Citation Report' and 'Analyze Results'.

Output Records from the All Databases Marked List

The user may output summary information for up to 500 records from the All Databases Marked List. All records on list (up to 500), all on page, or a specified range of records can be selected.

Default output includes data for the following fields.

- Author
- Title
- Source
- Times Cited
- ISSN/ISBN
- Author Identifiers
- Abstract
- Usage Count

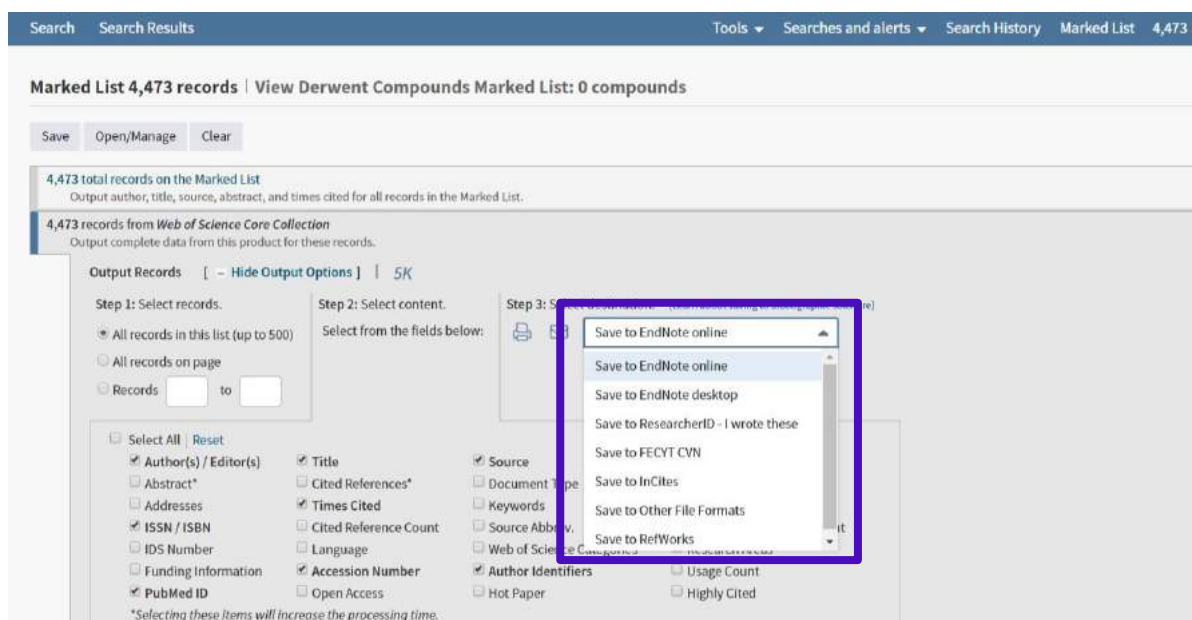
All except Abstract and Usage Count are selected by default.

Output Records from Web of Science™ Core Collection Marked List

Records from Web of Science™ Core Collection may be outputted once the specific list has been selected. All records on the list (up to 500), all on page, or a specified range of records can be selected. Data fields are then selected. The most popular contextual fields are selected by default. User has the option to Select All fields.

The output destination options are as follows:

- Print
- E-Mail
- Save to EndNote online
- Save to EndNote desktop
- Save to ResearcherID - I Wrote These Publications
- Save to Other File Formats



All records added to the Marked List are added to the Marked List of Web of Science™ Core Collection.

- A record added from the Results page or the Full Record page of Web of Science™ Core Collection is added to the Web of Science Marked List and to the All Databases Marked List.
- A Web of Science™ Core Collection record added from the Full Record page while in the All Databases function, is added to the Web of Science Marked List and to the All Databases Marked List.
- A record from the All Databases Results page will be added to the Marked List of the product with the highest precedence within the host institution's subscription. The record is also added to the All Databases Marked List.

Marked List Button

A Marked List button is assigned to a marked item to show that its marked status. This button is only displayed in the database product in which it was marked.

Marked List Count

The number of records that can be added to the Marked List is 5,000 records per institution. 5,000 records can be selected for a single product or the number can be split among all products in the institutional subscription.

Marked List Output Options

In addition to the options to output to Print and E-mail, Marked List records may be sent to an EndNote Online or EndNote Desktop library. To use this feature, the user must register and sign in to their EndNote Online account. If an EndNote library has not already been created, it is possible to do so at this stage.

Save to ResearcherID – I wrote these

One further option is to save records to ResearcherID. This feature allows the user (or an authorized administrator) to add their published works to their publication list in ResearcherID. This feature can be used to claim records as the user's own works. Having claimed their works found in Web of Science™ Core Collection, the user can then complete and update their ResearcherID Profile to include all their works.

The user then certifies that they are the author (or an administrator) of the selected document(s). If the user is signed in, the system takes the user to a processing overlay and adds the selected record(s) to the publication list. If the user is not signed in, a prompt to sign in to ResearcherID is displayed. Once signed in, the system sends the user to a processing overlay and adds the selected record(s) to the publication list. If the user is not a registered member of ResearcherID, they can register with ResearcherID at this stage, using a valid e-mail address.

Save to Other File Formats

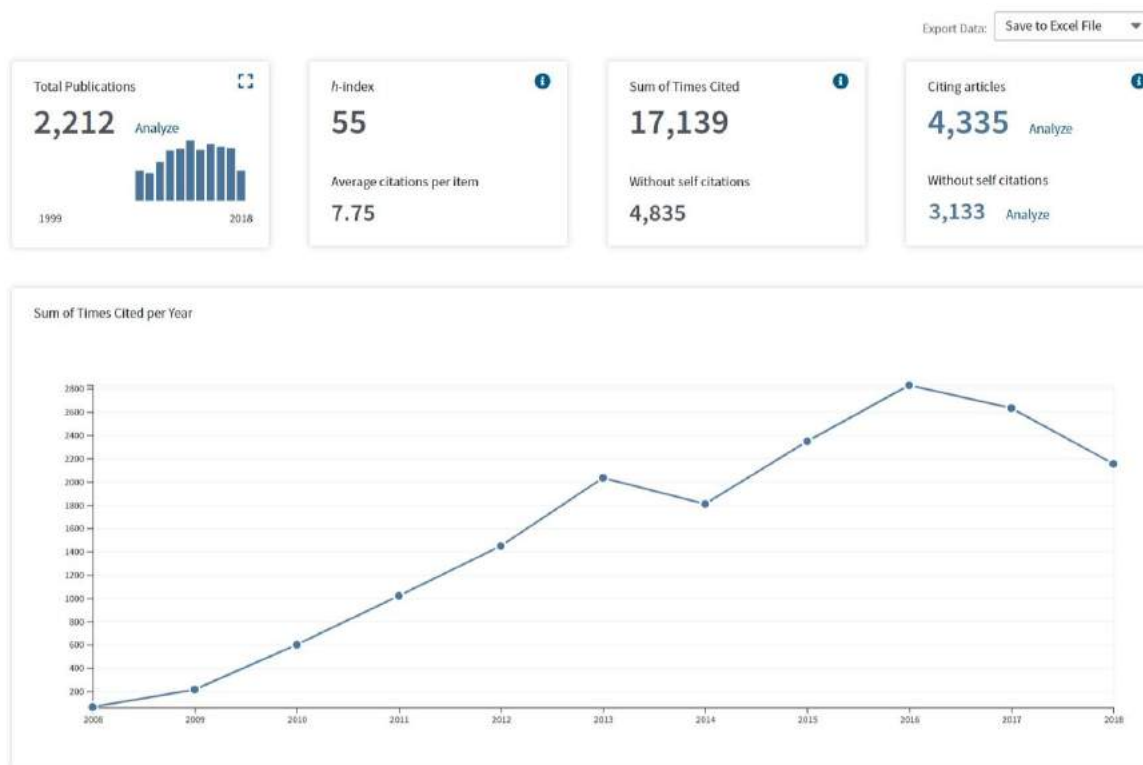
- **Save to File: Other Reference Software**
This option allows user to export selected records to third-party reference software such as RefWorks, Sente, Biblioscope, or similar reference software. User should:
 1. Save the file to the hard drive or to the desktop. The product automatically saves the file as an ASCII text file and names the file savedrecs.txt. Each field within the file begins with a two-character tag that identifies the type of data.
 2. Open a reference software.
 3. Select the Import option.
 4. Select ISI (Institute for Scientific Information) for the Import Filter / Data Source if this option is available.
 5. Select the savedrecs.txt file that you saved to your hard drive or to your hard drive.

- **Save to File: HTML**
HTML file suitable for viewing with a Web browser. Field data are in a table. The first column contains the two-character field tag and the second column contains the field data.

- **Save to File: Plain Text**
ASCII text file. Each field is prefaced by a two-character field tag. The system saves the document as a text file (for example, savedrecs.txt). Open a saved document using Microsoft® Wordpad, Microsoft Word, or another authoring tool. *Do not* use Notepad because this tool does not properly format the field tags.
- **Save to File: Tab-delimited (Win)**
ASCII text file. Each field in the file is delimited by a tab. Compatible with the Microsoft® Windows® operating system.
- **Save to File: Tab-delimited (Mac)**
ASCII text file. Each field in the file is delimited by a tab. Compatible with the Apple Macintosh® operating system.
- **Save to File: Tab-delimited (Win, UTF-8)**
Saves output data in a tab-delimited format with UTF-8 (Unicode Transformation Format - 8 bit) encoding and carriage return linefeeds. Compatible with the Microsoft® Windows® operating system.
- **Save to File: Tab-delimited (Mac, UTF-8)**
Saves output data in a tab-delimited format with UTF-8 (Unicode Transformation Format - 8 bit) encoding and carriage return linefeeds. Compatible with the Apple Macintosh® operating system. Important Message ... If you select Save to Plain Text, the system saves the document as a text file (for example, savedrecs.txt). We recommend that you open your saved document using Microsoft® Wordpad. *Do not* use Notepad because this tool does not properly format the field tags.
- **Save to BibTeX**
Plain text file format with a .bib extension. A tool that allows user to format and process lists of references in conjunction with LaTeX documents.
The format is a field label followed by an equal (=) sign. The data is enclosed in either a single pair of braces ({ }) or a double pair of braces followed by a comma. For example:
@article{ ISI:000251926400003
Author = {Smith, AB},
Journal = {{Cell Biology}},
Year = {2007},
Volume = {{22}},
Note that each record starts with @article followed by a unique publication ID.

CITATION REPORT

The feature is available for Web of Science™ Core Collection as well as for the other citation databases included in the Web of Science platform (Biosis Citation Index, Chinese Science Citation Index, Russian Citation Index, SciELO)



The Citation Report provides aggregate citation statistics for a set of search results. These statistics include:

- The total number of results found (Results Found field).
- The total number of times all records have been cited (Sum of Times Cited field).
- The total number of citations to all results found in the results set minus any citation from articles in the set (Sum of Times Cited without Self-Citations field).
- The total number of citing items to any of the items in the set of search results (Citing Articles field).
- The citing items minus any item that appears in the set of search results (Citing Articles without Self-citations field).
- The average number of times a record has been cited (Average Citations per Item field).
- The total number of times a record has been cited for all years in the results set (Total column).
- The h-index count that is based on the list of publications ranked in descending order by the Times Cited count.

Each of the abovementioned indicators has an associated help file.

The lower section of “Citation Report” screen appears as below and links to the citing articles are provided.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total	Average Citations per Year
1. Hereditary angioedema	2346	2828	2631	2153	0	17139	1558.09
2. Icatibant, a New Bradykinin-Receptor Antagonist, in Hereditary Angioedema	39	46	29	15	0	381	34.64
3. Nanofiltered C1 Inhibitor Concentrate for Treatment of Hereditary Angioedema	36	32	30	21	0	309	34.33
4. Efficacy of human C1 esterase inhibitor concentrate compared with placebo in acute hereditary angioedema attacks	29	25	21	9	0	248	27.56
5. Evidence-based recommendations for the therapeutic management of angioedema owing to hereditary C1 inhibitor deficiency: consensus report of an International Working Group	23	23	12	9	0	235	23.50
	45	33	26	14	0	233	33.29

Results and Citation Counts

Records on the Results page are sorted by Times Cited -- highest to lowest by default. The results can be sorted differently by selecting another sort option from the Sort-by menu located at the top and bottom of the table.

The columns to the right of each record show the number of citing articles in each year. Previous years and future years can also be seen with the arrow keys.

All citing years are shown based on the timespan selected in the original search.

The top number in the Total column is the total number of citing articles for all years in the results set. The figure is calculated by adding the total number of citations for each year.

A total count is calculated for each record in the Citation Report table using the same formula as shown above.

The number in the Total column for a particular record is hyperlinked to allow the user to view all citing articles.

The set of results can be modified and a new citation report generated, for example if the user wishes to remove certain records from the Citation Report. This would also generate a new Citation Report based on results that have at least one citing article.

Average Citations Per Year

This number indicates the average number of citations to articles in the results set since the articles were published. It is a simple formula in which the number of citations in the Total column is divided by the number of years in the Year columns.

For example:

Total Column = 307

Number of Years = 11

Average Citations Per Year = 27.91

Citation Report Graphs

Published Items in Each Year

This graph shows how many items in the set were published each year. It shows which years produced the largest number of papers in the set and which years produced the smallest number. The data is based on the timespan selected from the Search page.

Citations in Each Year

This graph shows how many citations were made each year to any items in the set. It shows which years produced the largest number of citing articles and which years produced the smallest number. The data is based on the timespan selected from the Search page.

Citation Report Aggregate Statistics

Results found

This field shows the total number of records in the results set. It is based on the timespan selected to do the original search.

Sum of Times Cited

This field displays the total number of citations (cited references) to all of the items found in the results set. This is the sum of the Total column, which displays the total number of citing articles for all years in the Citation Report table.

Sum of Times Cited without Self-Citations

This field displays the total number of citations (cited references) to all of the items found in the results set minus any citation from articles in the set.

Citing Articles

This field displays the total number of citing articles for all items in the set of search results. This is hyperlinked to allow the user to view the citing articles.

The number of citing articles retrieved may be smaller than the sum of the Times Cited count because an article may cite more than one item in the set of search results.

Citing Articles without Self-Citations

This field displays the total number of citing articles minus any article that appears in the set of search results on the Citation Report. This is hyperlinked so that the user may view a list of these results.

Average Citations per Item

This field displays a simple formula that calculates the average number of citing articles for all items in a set. It is the sum of the Times Cited count divided by the number of results found.

For example:

Sum of the Time Cited: 967

Results found: 55

$967 / 55 = 17.58$

h-index

This field displays the h-index count and is based on a list of publications ranked in descending order by the Times Cited count.

The h-index is indicated by an orange horizontal line going through the Year / Total Year columns. The number of items above this line, which is "h" have at least "h" citations. For example, an h-index of 20 means there are 20 items that have 20 citations or more. This metric is useful because it discounts the disproportionate weight of highly cited papers or papers that have not yet been cited.

The h-index factor is based on the depth of years of your product subscription and your selected timespan. Items that do not appear on the Results page will not be factored into the calculation. If the subscription depth is 10 years, then the h-index value is based on this depth even though a particular author may have published articles more than 10 years ago. Moreover, the calculation only includes items in the product in question. Books and articles in non-covered journals are not included.

Output Records

Output includes a five-year range that appears on the Citation Report.



The records may be sorted in a number of ways, and an output option selected.

Output options include Print; E-mail (which sends up to 500 records to one or more e-mail addresses); Text File, from the Send To menu, which saves records to a .txt file; Excel File from the Send To menu to export records to Excel using tabs as delimiters. The output includes graphs and all calculation tables displayed in the Citation Report.

10. Fatal laryngeal attacks and mortality in hereditary angioedema due to C1-INH deficiency

By: Bork, Konrad; Hardt, Jochen; Witzke, Guenther
JOURNAL OF ALLERGY AND CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY, Volume: 130 Issue: 3 Pages: 692-697 Published: SEP 2012

32	40	22	12	0	148	21.14
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Select Page |   Save to Excel File

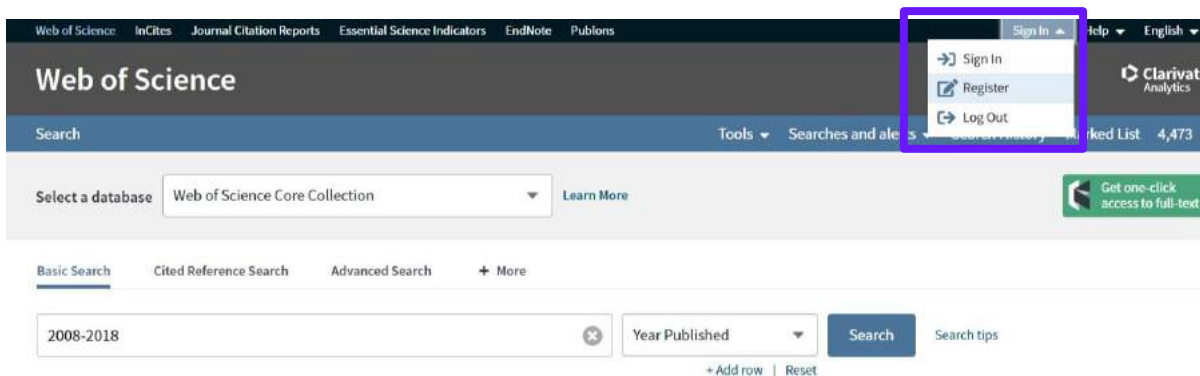
Sort by: Times Cited Date More

Page 1 of 222

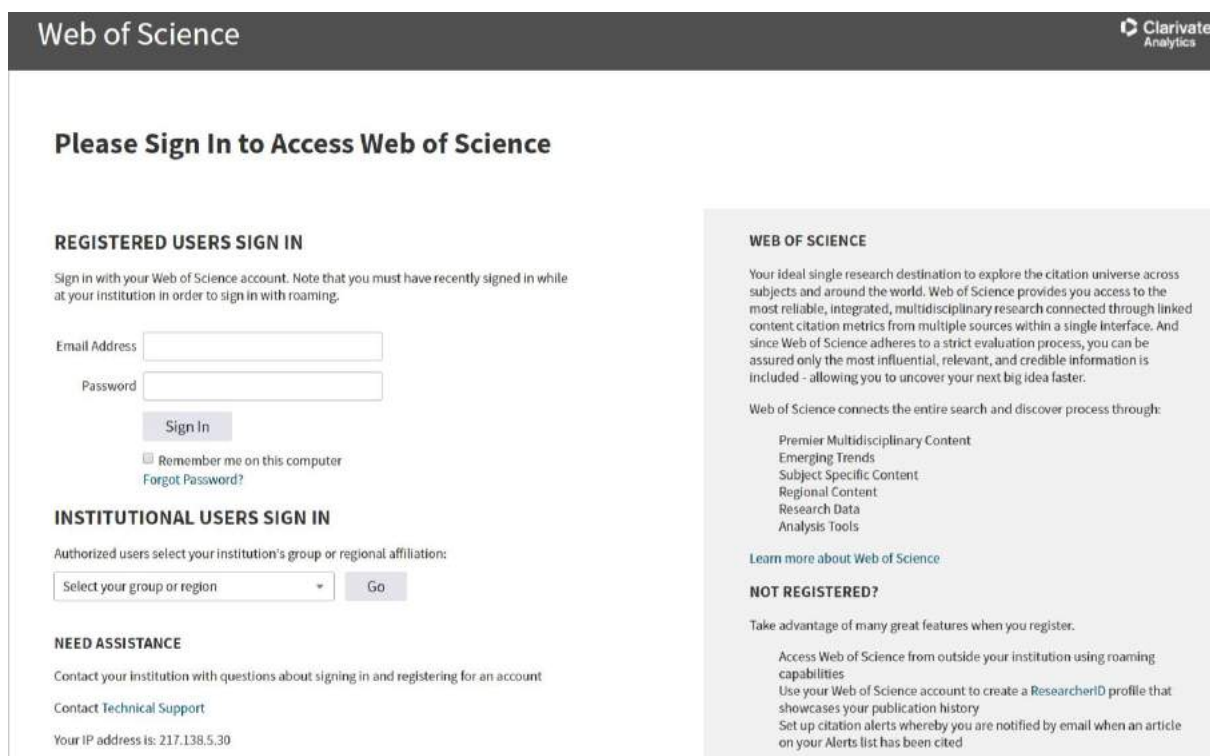
ROAMING ACCESS

Web of Science™ Core Collection can be accessed even remotely, exploiting **user credentials** or setting up a **proxy server**.

Roaming access with the use of own credentials is automatic. Any registered user (register button has been added to the site wide toolbar, see below) to the platform within own IP network (accessing through an IP entitled for his/her institution to the subscription of WoS content), will be able to access to the same content set for six months, even out of institutional network. After this six-month period, credentials will expire unless another institutional access will be performed. The roaming access time-period is in-fact renewed any time a user accesses the WoS platform within own entitled network.



Roaming.webofscience.com



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Another way of accessing remotely WoS platform, is via setting a proxy server. Currently Clarivate Analytics recommends the use of two proxy servers:

- EZProxy (by OCLC). Version 5 and above
- WAM Proxy (by Innovative Interfaces)

Clarivate Analytics cannot certify all functionalities of Web of Science working with proxy servers”.

For additional information on EZ Proxy, see the EZ Proxy Support page at:

<https://www.oclc.org/en/ezproxy.html>

For additional information on WAM Proxy, contact the Innovative Interfaces support team at helpdesk@iii.com or (510) 655-6200 (Within the USA) or +15104506344 (Outside of the USA) for resolution.

For more information please visit:

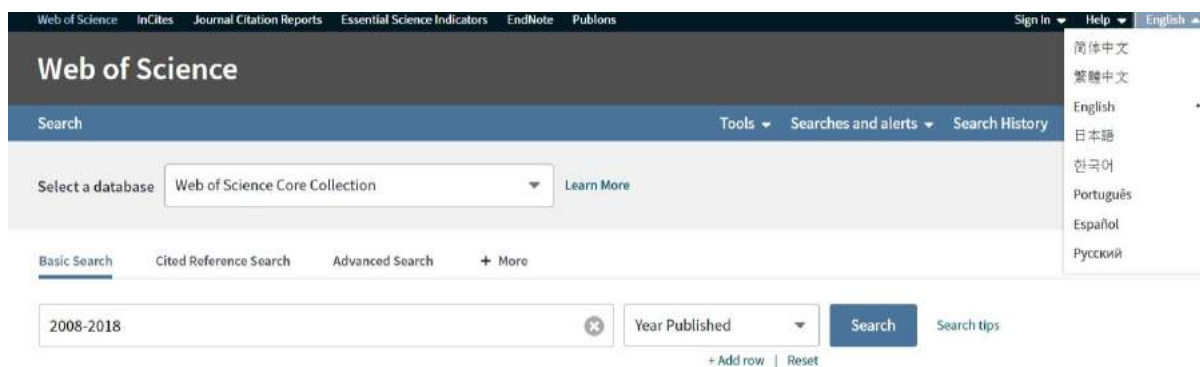
https://support.clarivate.com/ScientificandAcademicResearch/s/article/Proxy-Servers-for-Web-of-Science-and-InCites-Products?language=en_US

INTERFACE LANGUAGES

Web of Science™ Core Collection, as any other databases on the Web of Science platform, is currently **available in 8 different Interface Languages**:

- Simplified Chinese
- Traditional Chinese
- English
- Japanese
- Korean
- Portuguese
- Spanish
- Russian

The desired language can be selected from the drop-down menu that that appears in the top toolbar (see below). The default value is English.



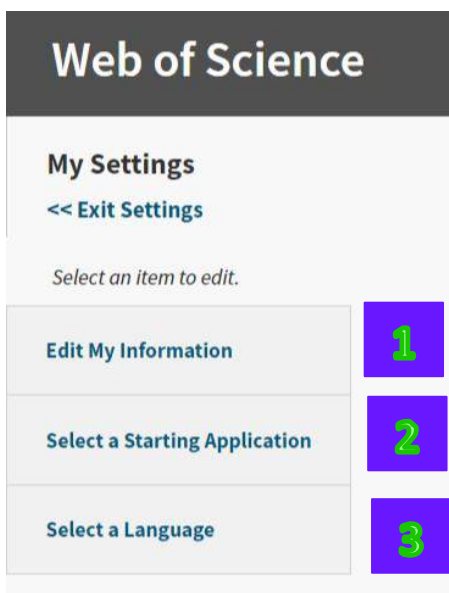
Generally, all items on a page will be translated. The following items, however, are not translated.

- Proper names
- Product names
- Trademarks, registered trademarks, and service marks
- Search examples
- Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT) and proximity operators (NEAR and SAME)
- Two- and three-character field tags used in Advanced Search to formulate search queries

SYSTEM SETTINGS

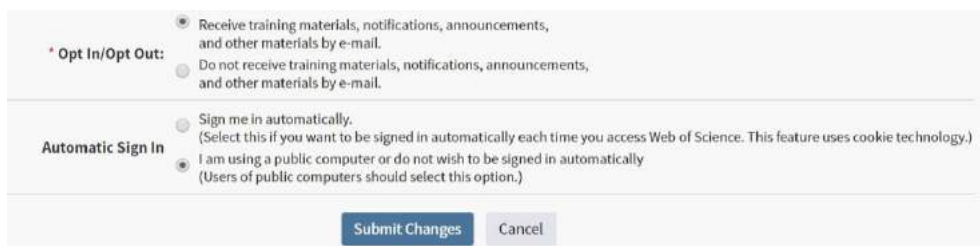
On Web of Science platform, registered users can set up some **specific platform settings** according their preference.

The modifiable settings can be accessed from the drop-down menu that that appears in the top toolbar (see below).

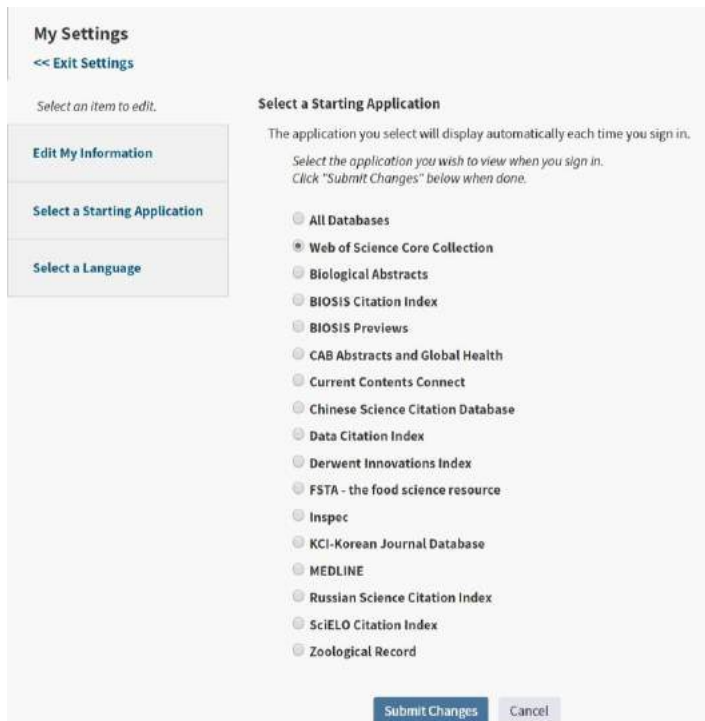


After having clicked on settings, user will be able to:

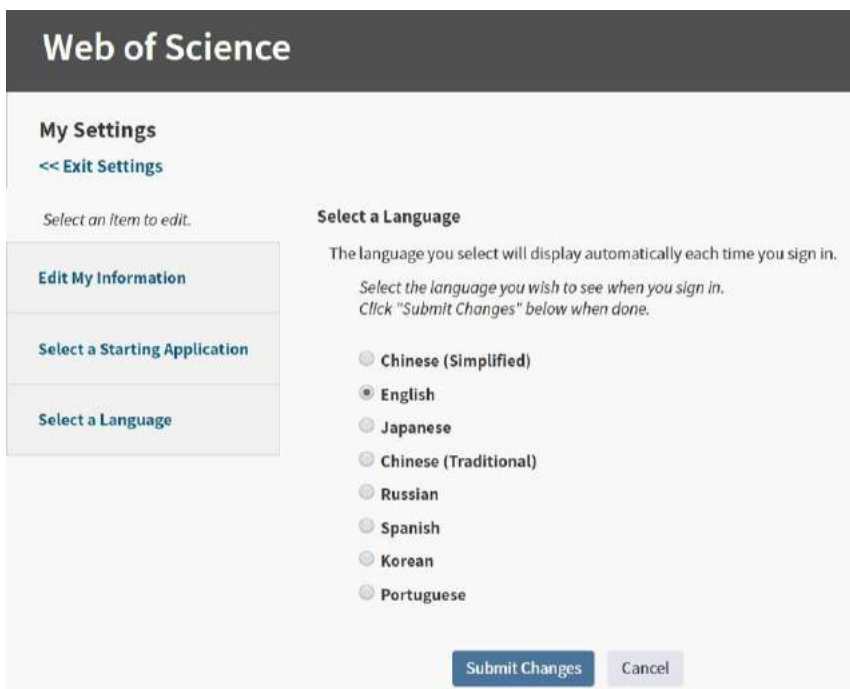
1. **Edit My Information** will allow users to change own password or register a new email, but will also put any users in the condition to sign in automatically (using cookies technology):



2. **Select a Starting Application** will allow users to automatically login into the preferred solution/database. Web of Science™ Core collection should select this database.



3. **Select a Language** will allow users to change the default interface language:



INTEGRATION WITH DISCOVERY SERVICES

Any customer can request the discovery service provider to turn on Web of Science content as long as they subscribe to the Web of Science.

Clarivate Analytics is in partnerships with “Discovery Service⁴⁸” providers (**Serials Solutions, Ex Libris and EBSCO**)⁴⁹ to make Web of Science data accessible from their discovery platforms to mutual customers.

All partnerships have been signed and Web of Science data are available from platforms reported below:

- Serials Solutions - **Summon**
- EBSCO - **EBSCO Discovery Service (EDS)**.
- Ex Libris - **Primo Central**

In the case of the platforms above reported, customers will conduct their search via a search box from within the respective discovery service. Web of Science content will be accessible from within their search results and can link over to the full Web of Science record:

All vendors will receive the same Web of Science content:

- Web of Science data – Science, Social Sciences, Arts & Humanities – 1989 to present
- Weekly delivery of WoS data and times cited counts
- Times cited counts viewable in WoS records
- Links to WoS from the discovery service
- Links to WoS full record
- Links to Citing Articles results list

OCLC Federated Search integration will also be shortly available.

Clarivate Analytics does not control how the content and capabilities are integrated into any of these vendor’s user interfaces and the integration of the Web of Science metadata into the Discovery System does not require any kind of entitlement in the Web of Science.

⁴⁸ A **Discovery Service** harvests metadata that is integrated with other elements from other databases. When a user searches a Discovery Service, the search is not logged in the **individual product** until the user selects a specific record.

A **Federated Search system** uses a web service to simultaneously query and retrieve results from several different databases. When a user runs a search using Federated Search, the search is logged as a **Web Services session** and query in all the individual products.

⁴⁹ On October 2015 it has been announced the acquisition of Ex-Libris by EBSCO

WEB OF SCIENCE REPORTING SYSTEM (WURS)

On 2014, the WURS (Web of Science⁵⁰ Reporting System) was redesigned and made accessible to institutional administrators, from the “Tools” dropdown menu (see picture below)

To become a Web of Science administrator, one can use the online form:

<http://ips.clarivate.com//info/wokusagereports/>

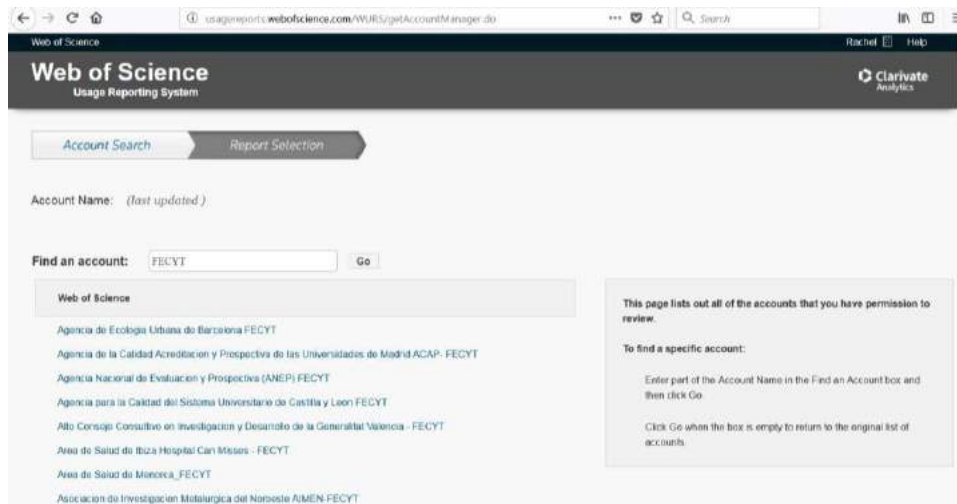
One needs to be registered in Web of Science prior to filling in the online form and states the same email in the form as used as the ID to Sign In into WoS. As a rule only institutional email domains can be designated WURS administrators [i.e. NOT free email accounts like hotmail, yahoo, etc.].

Once authorized, to access the data, enter the email address and password at either <http://usagereports.webofscience.com> or <http://webofknowledge.com>. If you use the latter URL, you will then need to select the "My Tools" tab at the top of the home page and then select "Usage Reports" option from the "My Tools" drop down menu.

The interface is straightforward and users can easily reach the “report page”:

⁵⁰ Web of Knowledge was the name up to January 2014 of the Web of Science platform

Step 1. Account search.



The “Account Search” step is related to multi-institution (consortia) admin, whilst single-institution admin will start navigating from “Report Selection”. Under “Report Selection” user can select different reports and in particular the Product Report on “Web of Science™ Core Collection”⁵¹.

Step 2. Report Selection



After having selected the product report, user will be accessing a screen with the possibility to customize the report he/she is looking for:

⁵¹ COUNTER (Counting OnLINE Usage of NeTworked Electronic Resources) are also available (see picture)

1 Monthly Summary Report. It summarizes activities on the product **per day (and per IP, on demand)**. See below a screenshot:

1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R		
2	Web of Science? Core Collection Summary Usage Report for May 2018																			
3	Date	Credentials	Subsession	Queries	WS Subses	WS Query	Total Subs	Total Query	Citation	Es	Result	Clic	Records Vi	Records Et	Records Sc	Records Pi	Records Di	Records D	TOCs View	Total Items R
4	01/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	49	180	0	0	49	180	45	202	115	1	39	8	0	0	0	0	0	163
5	02/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	49	180	0	0	49	180	45	202	115	1	39	8	0	0	0	0	0	163
6	03/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	92	332	0	0	92	332	50	384	194	214	216	0	20	0	0	0	0	644
7	04/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	99	561	0	0	99	561	52	459	239	66	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	312
8	05/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	99	561	0	0	99	561	52	459	239	66	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	312
9	06/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	86	331	0	0	86	331	26	334	140	180	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	536
10	07/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	86	331	0	0	86	331	26	334	140	180	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	536
11	08/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	21	136	0	0	21	136	18	101	43	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188
12	09/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	21	136	0	0	21	136	18	101	43	145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188
13	10/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	36	277	0	0	36	277	34	272	140	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	141
14	11/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	36	277	0	0	36	277	34	272	140	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	141
15	12/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	180	1514	0	0	180	1514	60	1171	263	65	19	6	53	0	0	0	0	406
16	13/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	180	1514	0	0	180	1514	60	1171	263	65	19	6	53	0	0	0	0	406
17	14/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	119	563	0	0	119	563	84	571	315	31	38	184	0	0	0	0	0	569
18	15/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	119	563	0	0	119	563	84	571	315	31	38	184	0	0	0	0	0	569
19	16/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	128	637	1	1	129	638	155	755	256	165	140	6	0	0	0	0	0	567
20	17/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	128	637	1	1	129	638	155	755	256	165	140	6	0	0	0	0	0	567
21	18/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	117	562	0	0	117	562	107	538	241	62	53	5	10	0	0	0	0	371
22	19/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	117	562	0	0	117	562	107	538	241	62	53	5	10	0	0	0	0	371
23	20/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	149	1114	0	0	149	1114	74	1033	354	69	32	0	351	0	0	0	0	806
24	21/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	149	1114	0	0	149	1114	74	1033	354	69	32	0	351	0	0	0	0	806
25	22/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	27	131	0	0	27	131	24	201	125	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	151
26	23/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	27	131	0	0	27	131	24	201	125	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	151
27	24/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	44	174	0	0	44	174	30	205	189	398	47	124	0	0	0	0	0	758
28	25/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	44	174	0	0	44	174	30	205	189	398	47	124	0	0	0	0	0	758
29	26/05/2018	50372.FECYT.ES	44	174	0	0	44	174	30	205	189	398	47	124	0	0	0	0	0	758

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2 Custom Summary Report. It summarizes activities on the product **per month (and per IP, on demand)**. The report can be launched for different time-ranges and custom activities. See below a screenshot:

Create a Custom Summary Report From: May 2018 To Jul 2018

- Subsessions
- Queries
- Citation Events
- Result Clicks
- Record Views
- Records Exported
- Records Saved
- Records Printed
- Records Emailed
- Records Ordered
- TOCs Viewed
- Total Items Requested
- Include Web Services Subsessions and Queries
- Include User Credentials

Date	Subsession Queries	WS Subses	WS Query	Total Subs	Total Quer	Citation Ev	Result Clic	Records Vi	Records E	Records S	Records P	Records R	Records O	TOCs View	Total Items Requested
May-18	3147	17445	5	11	3152	17456	1598	17183	7200	164815	7310	3269	525	0	5 183124
Jun-18	1909	8783	6	7	1915	8790	1101	8330	4150	6032	118316	700	187	0	0 129385
Jul-18	1221	4959	4	6	1225	4965	597	5339	2379	21441	10774	2671	125	0	1 37391
Total	6277	31187	15	24	6292	31211	3296	30852	13729	192288	136400	6640	837	0	6 349900



3 Subsession and Queries Report. It summarizes activities on the product **per different indexes⁵², per month (and per IP, on demand)**. The report can be launched for different time-ranges. See below a screenshot:

Date	Arts & Humanities Cit	Book Citation Index-Sc	Book Citation Index-S	Conference Proceeding	Conference Proceeding	Current Contents	Chemical Abstracts	Emerging Sources Citation Index	Chemical Abstracts (IC)	Science Citation Index-Sc								
Jan-18	1611	11070	545	3593	547	3605	1600	10976	1597	11026	1593	10972	1599	10978	1594	10977	1604	11173
Feb-18	1623	8951	1609	8944	1611	8929	1610	8956	1616	8945	1605	8932	1613	8943	1605	8915	1619	9154
Mar-18	1948	13085	1944	13064	1945	13102	1946	13122	1949	13090	1944	13031	1948	13192	1945	13032	1962	13170
Apr-18	2024	12864	2020	12844	2020	12854	2024	12882	2024	12876	2020	12830	2023	12886	2022	12830	2034	13053
May-18	2668	17021	2658	17012	2658	17080	2666	17037	2665	17006	2663	16917	2665	17070	2662	16909	2678	17292
Jun-18	1425	8423	1417	8347	1424	8416	1425	8459	1428	8451	1419	8394	1428	8475	1419	8430	1438	8660
Jul-18	896	4647	897	4670	893	4647	897	4680	897	4659	895	4637	898	4693	895	4639	905	4894
Aug-18	535	2623	532	2639	532	2622	534	2611	533	2621	531	2610	532	2615	531	2610	536	2648
Total	12730	78684	11622	71113	11630	71255	12702	78723	12709	78674	12670	78323	12706	78852	12673	78342	12776	80044

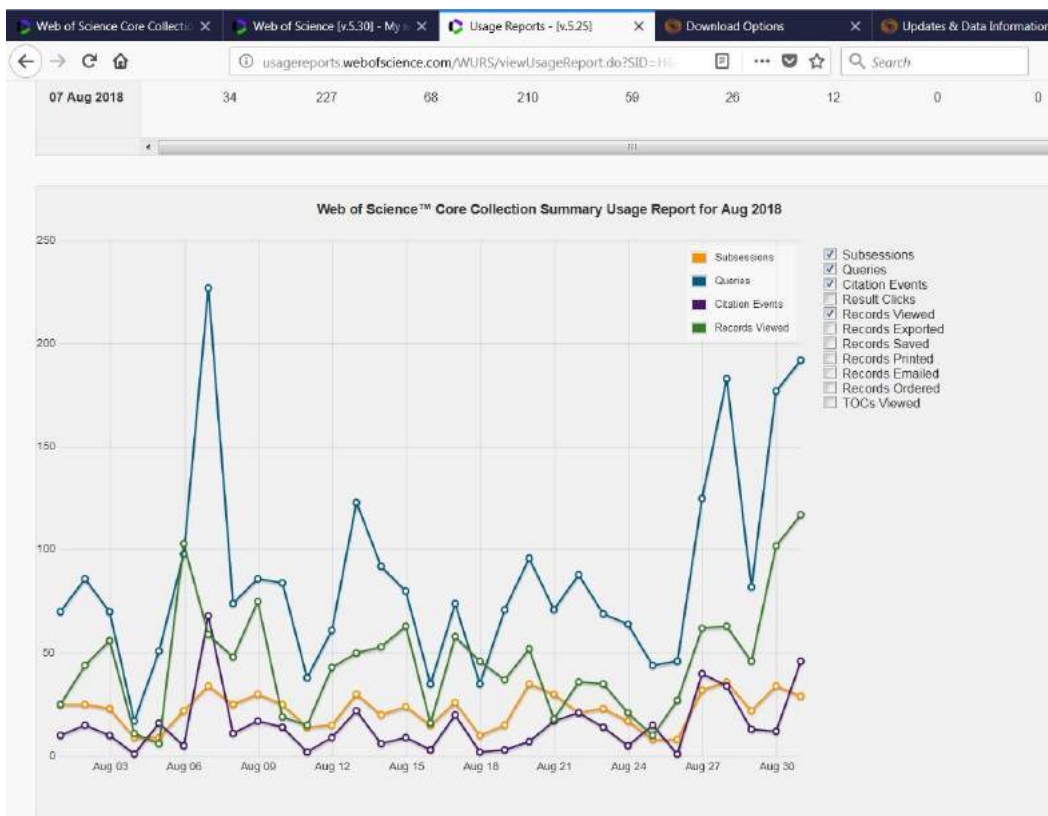
⁵² Including ESCI – Emerging Source Citation Index



Total Product Usage Report. It summarizes activities on the **Web of Science and Web of Science™ Core Collection including Web Services, per month.** The report can be launched for different time-ranges. See below a screenshot:

Platform	User Activity	Total	Oct 2015	Nov 2015	Dec 2015	Jan 2016	Feb 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2016	May 2016	Jun 2016	Jul 2016
All Databases Web of Science™ Core Collection	Submissions	37561	1274	1401	1235	1119	1298	1846	2077	1806	1281	764
All Databases Web of Science™ Core Collection	Queries	195593	7776	8184	6681	6824	8009	12490	11872	10171	6680	4222
All Databases Web of Science™ Core Collection Web Services	Submissions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Databases Web of Science™ Core Collection Web Services	Queries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Web of Science™ Core Collection	Submissions	54558	1285	1074	1069	818	1018	1116	1674	2053	1036	619
Web of Science™ Core Collection	Queries	283388	5625	4323	4736	3829	4880	4935	8057	10732	4228	2725
Web of Science™ Core Collection Web Services	Submissions	1287	0	0	0	0	1	1	14	21	0	194
Web of Science™ Core Collection Web Services	Queries	1521	0	0	0	0	1	1	14	21	0	193

All reports can also be displayed in a graphical format (see below) and can exported and saved in different formats (XLSX, CSV, PDF)



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For what concerns the terminology, find below the main terms. More info (and a glossary) can be found out in the Help Online <http://ipscience-help.thomsonreuters.com/usageReportingLive/generalInformationGroup/wosUsageReporting.html>

Query

A request that returns results from a database. A query is always recorded when a user clicks Search in a product. A query is also recorded when a set is created by an alert. Other queries are recorded by specific user actions in individual products.

A remote query is a query submitted to a database from a product outside Web of Science. For example, a query submitted from EndNote to Web of Science is reported as remote query.

Note: *Queries* are renamed *Searches* in COUNTER reports.

Records Saved

Number of records that are saved to a file when a user clicks Save to File.

Records Viewed

The number of full records displayed. Records in a summary list of results are not counted as records viewed.

A link-in from EndNote to a Web of Science record counts as a record viewed in Web of Science.

Result Click

A click originating from a set of search results.

Session

A successful logon or connection to the Web of Science portal. A successful logon or connection to a Web of Science Core Collection database is a subsession.

Subsession

A successful logon or connection to a database accessed through Web of Science

WEB SERVICES

A web service is a piece of software that makes itself available over the internet. Typically, it uses a standardized XML messaging system XML is used to encode all communications to a web service. For example, a client invokes a web service by sending an XML message, and then waits for a corresponding XML response. As all communication is in XML, **web services are not tied to any one operating system or programming language**--Java can talk with Perl; Windows applications can talk with Unix applications.

Web services are used for:

- ✓ To retrieve or complete institution's existing information about own publications.
- ✓ To collect information from Web of Science (or other sources).
- ✓ To integrate with existing software (CRIS, authoring profile systems, etc.).
- ✓ To retrieve large amounts of data at once.
- ✓ To showcase recurring updated data.

Three different web services are sourced via Web of Science. Two of them are soap-based (WS LITE & PREMIUM), one is XRPC-based (AMR).

WEB OF SCIENCE (WS) LITE

WS LITE is a web service that queries Web of Science™ Core Collection only, and **returns up to 10 basic bibliographic fields**. This service is usually free with a WoS subscription.

It contains two WebServices. The first Web Service is used only for authentication, returning a token which has to be added to the second Web Service call.

1) [WOKMWSAuthenticate](#)

[icate](#) 1.a)

authenticate 1.b)

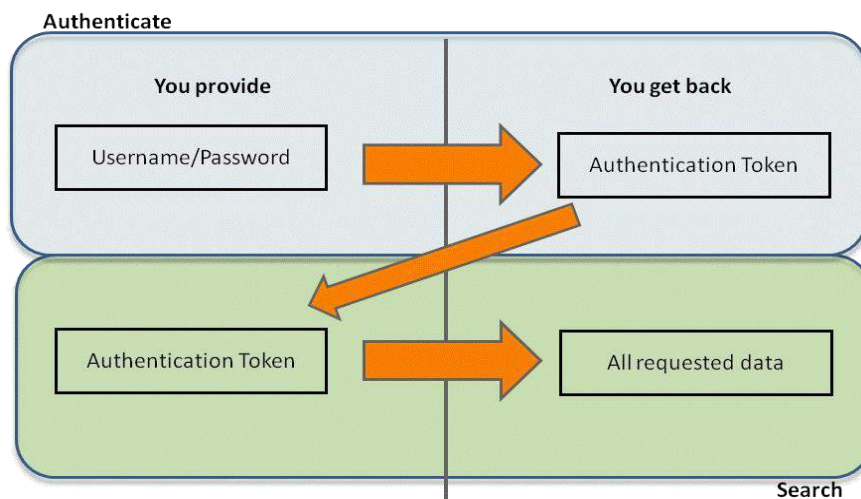
closeSession

2) [WokSearchLite](#)

2.a) search

2.b) retrieve

2.c) retrieveById



WS LITE is returning these fields: UT, Article title, Journal issue, Article page span, Date of source publication, Year of source publication, Title of source publication, Volume of source publication, Author names, Author keywords Contributors’ names and ResearcherID⁵³, Document DOI, Article number, ISI Document Solution identifier, ISSN, ISBN.

WEB OF SCIENCE (WS) EXPANDED

WS EXPANDED (formerly referred as **PREMIUM**) is a web service that can query all Web of Science platform collections and **returns full record bibliographic fields, including times cited counts.**

WS PREMIUM is typically used to enrich existing data with extensive bibliographic information from the Web of Science™ Core Collection

Like WS LITE it contains two web services: [WOKMWSAuthenticate](#) and WokSearch. WS EXPANDED can returns the following fields (info)

⁵³ A contributor is a person or entity that has added the item to their My Publications list in ResesearcherID and made their My Publications list public.

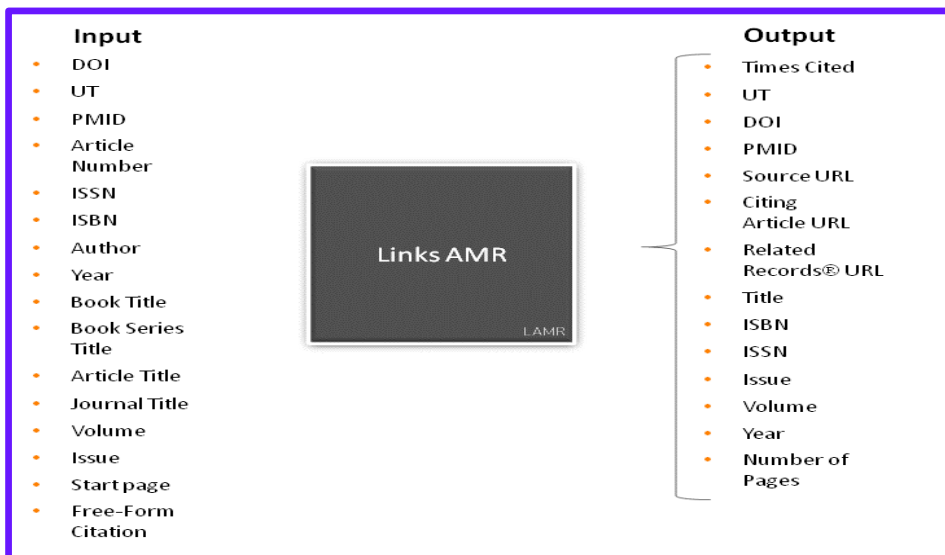
FIELD	WS EXPANDED
UID (Unique Identifier)	yes
Title	yes
Issue	yes
Pages	yes
Publication Date	yes
DOI	yes
Source	yes
Volume	yes
Authors	yes
Author Keywords	yes
Times Cited	yes
Document Type	yes
Abstract	yes
Book Author	yes
Book Group Author	yes
Group Author	yes
Editor	yes
Conference Title	yes
Conference Location	yes
Conference Date	yes
Conference Sponsor	yes
Book Series	yes
Part Number	yes
Supplement	yes
Special Issue	yes
Meeting Abstract Number	yes
Article Number	yes
Cited References	yes
Conference Title	yes
Conference Location	yes
Conference Date	yes
Conference Sponsor	yes
Language	yes
Keywords Plus	yes
Reprint Address	yes
Address	yes
E-mail Addresses	yes
ResearcherID Number	yes
Funding	yes

Publisher	yes
Subject Category	yes
IDS Number	yes
ISSN	yes
ISBN	yes
Article Number	yes
Book DOI	yes
Book Chapter Count	yes
Related Records	yes
ORCID ID	yes
ALUM (Usage Indicators)	yes
Org Enhanced	yes

ARTICLE MATCH RETRIEVAL

ARTICLE MATCH RETRIEVAL (AMR) is a web service that can query Web of Science™ Core Collection and Journal Citation Report, and **returns most current times cited counts and links to specific articles** in the Web of Science, links to citing articles, links to related records, and links to Impact Factor trends.

This web services accepts the input and returns the output below:



WEB SERVICES 2018

	WoS Lite	WoS Expanded	AMR
Description	This API supports rich searching across the fields of Web of Science and retrieving core article level metadata.	All capabilities and fields of the Lite API plus additional metadata, such as times cited, author addresses, author affiliations, and PMID + ORCID/RID	Enables real-time lookup of bibliographic metadata including identifiers against WoS to build article links to Web of Science from external systems
Technical	SOAP + XML REST + XML/JSON		HTTPS POST + XML
Entitlement/Auth	u/pToken		u/p
Data Scope	WoS Platform (depending on subscription)		Core Collection
Use Case	Discovery/Aggregation		Real-time data supplement
Documentation	https://developer.clarivate.com/ (Swagger)		Link

CLARIVATE DEVELOPER PORTAL

Application Programming Interfaces, or APIs, allow programmatic access to content and tools, enabling customers to address use cases—such as data integration into their own internal systems— that cannot be solved purely through a product UI. Exposing APIs to customers is not new; product lines across the organization have been doing this for years. However, there was an opportunity to improve and streamline the access approval process, as well as increase customer discovery of API offering from across the business.

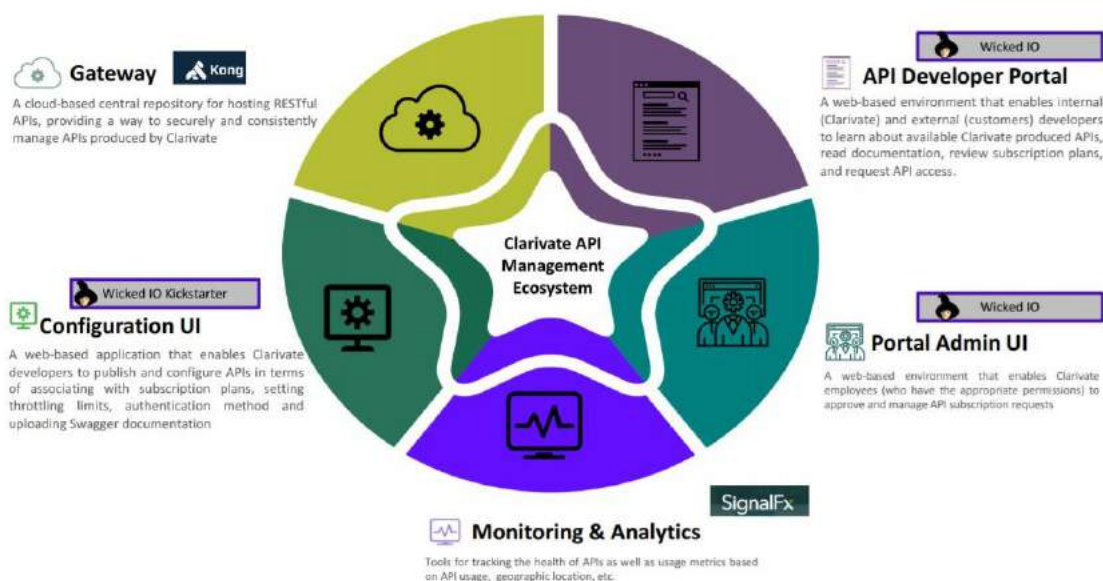
As of August 2018, the Developer Portal exposes APIs for products from across the CompuMark, IP and Standards, and Scientific and Academic Research BU's; additionally, APIs from Life Sciences and IP Management hosted elsewhere are promoted on the portal's homepage. These APIs are in varying stages of customer rollout, e.g., some are currently in limited release. For more details reach out to the respective product managers:

- EndNote ([Joel Franke](#))
- InCites (Joel Franke)
- Publons Reviewer Connect ([Tiago Barros](#))
- Web of Science (Joel Franke)

For more information go to:

- API Gateway & API Portal Overview --July 2018
 - <https://thelens.clarivate.com/docs/DOC-3498475>
- Clarivate API Portal Developer Lens group
 - <https://thelens.clarivate.com/groups/clarivate-api-developer-portal>

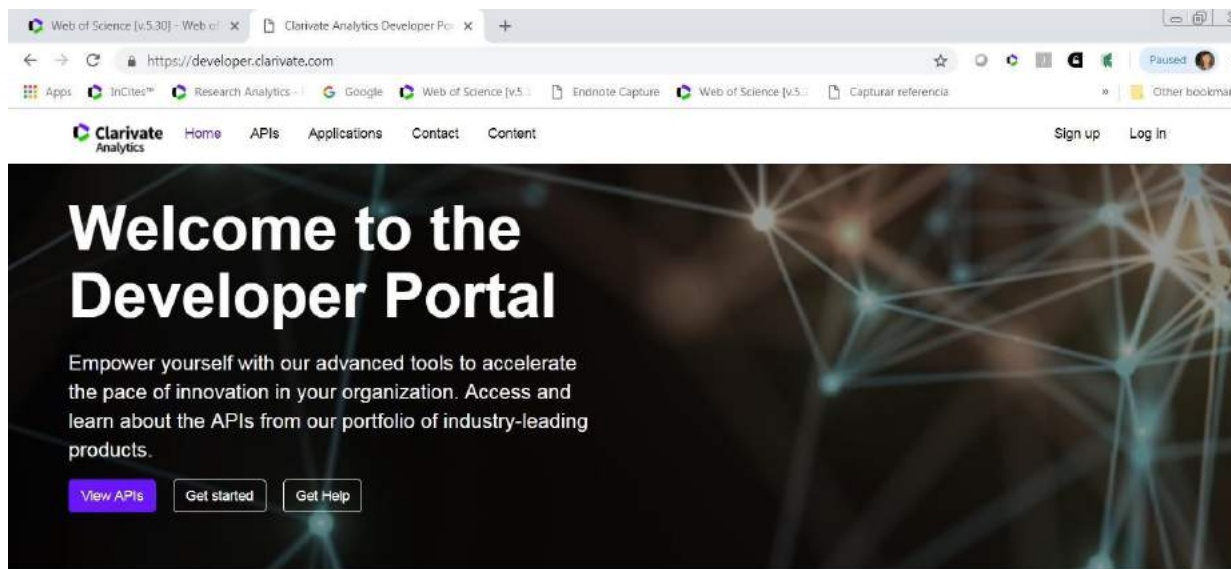
The Clarivate API Management Ecosystem supports the entire API lifecycle



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Access to Clarivate Developer Portal: <https://developer.clarivate.com/>



Explore our APIs

Cortellis Labs

A showroom of the Cortellis APIs collection, its diverse content sets, and analytical capabilities.

[Details & documentation](#)

Derwent Innovation

The Derwent API provides programmatic access to the world's most trusted global patent data.

[Details & documentation](#)

InCites

The InCites API provides article level metrics to support integration in Research Management Systems or Current Research Information Systems (CRIS).

[Details & documentation](#)

The IP Management System

These APIs support the deeper integration of The IP Management System with your other business applications in order to streamline workflows, enhance reporting and analytics, and implement automated processes.

[Details & documentation](#)

The API developer portal is an enterprise-wide resource. The homepage is used as a marketing vehicle, where we are able to promote APIS exposed through the portal, as well as those accessible elsewhere.

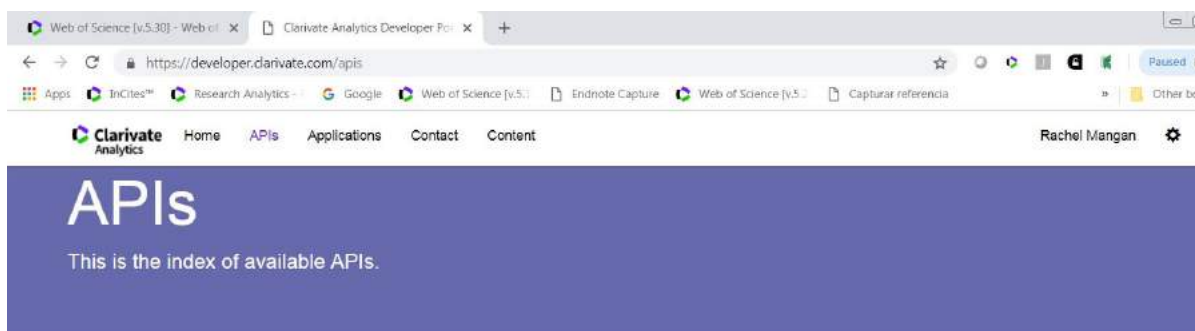
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DEVELOPER PORTAL API INDEX

The API Catalog is an index of all API's exposed through the developer portal. Visibility of APIs can vary based on API configuration (i.e., only viewable by certain users). However, current planning is that all customer facing APIs will be visible to signed in and not logged in users.

- Users can filter the catalog based on API category.
- Users can access additional API details from the catalog.



Click on an API below to learn more and view subscription options. Or find information about Scholar One Manuscripts, Cortellis, or Derwent Innovation APIs by clicking on the appropriate links. Note: The approval process may take a few days.

API Categories

- EndNote
- InCites
- Web of Science
- The IP Management System
- Publons
- Experiment

[Filter](#) [Clear](#)

EndNote API

This API allows you to create and update information within an EndNote library.

[Information »](#)

InCites Document Level Metrics API

The InCites API provides document level metrics to support integration in Research Management Systems or Current Research Information Systems (CRIS).

[Information »](#)

Web of Science API Expanded

Support search and data integration using Web of Science data returned as JSON or XML.

[Information »](#)

Web of Science API Lite

Support search and data integration using Web of Science data returned as JSON or XML.

[Information »](#)

The IP Management System Test API

This API provides the ability to test the following capabilities in The IP Management System hosted stage environment: - creation of Disclosure records in your TIPMS database - pulling Patent bibliographic data from your TIPMS database - pulling Trademark bibliographic data from your TIPMS database

[Information »](#)

The IP Management System API

This API provides the following capabilities in The IP Management System hosted production environment: - creation of Disclosure records in your TIPMS database - pulling Patent bibliographic data from your TIPMS database - pulling Trademark bibliographic data from your TIPMS database

[Information »](#)

Publons Reviewer Connect API

Publons Reviewer Connect is a full-stack solution to find, screen and connect with expert peer reviewers. This API helps you integrate Reviewer Connect with your editorial pr grant management system.

[Information »](#)

experiment

experiment

[Information »](#)

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Requesting access to APIs is a streamlined process:

How to get started

- 1 Sign up for the portal**
Create a user account for the Developer Portal. Because this site shares credentials with other Clarivate Analytics services, you may already have an existing account.
- 2 Register your application**
Tell the API Portal which application you are working on. You'll need to register the application before requesting API access.
- 3 Subscribe to an API**
Find the API you need for your application on the [APIs page](#). Select a plan, then subscribe to the API. For some plans, credentials are granted immediately; for others, administrative approval is required. Note: The approval process may take a few days.
- 4 Use the API***
Once credentials are received, you are ready to use the API in your application according to the subscribed plan.

1. Sign Up for the Portal

Sign in to continue with Clarivate Analytics Developer Portal

This service shares sign in credentials with other products you may use: Cortellis • Derwent Innovation • Developer Portal • Drug Research Advisor • EndNote online • InCites • Key Pathway Advisor • ResearcherID • Web of Science. Please sign in using your email address and password you use to access any of the above products.

Email address

Not a member yet?

OR

Password

[Forgot password?](#)

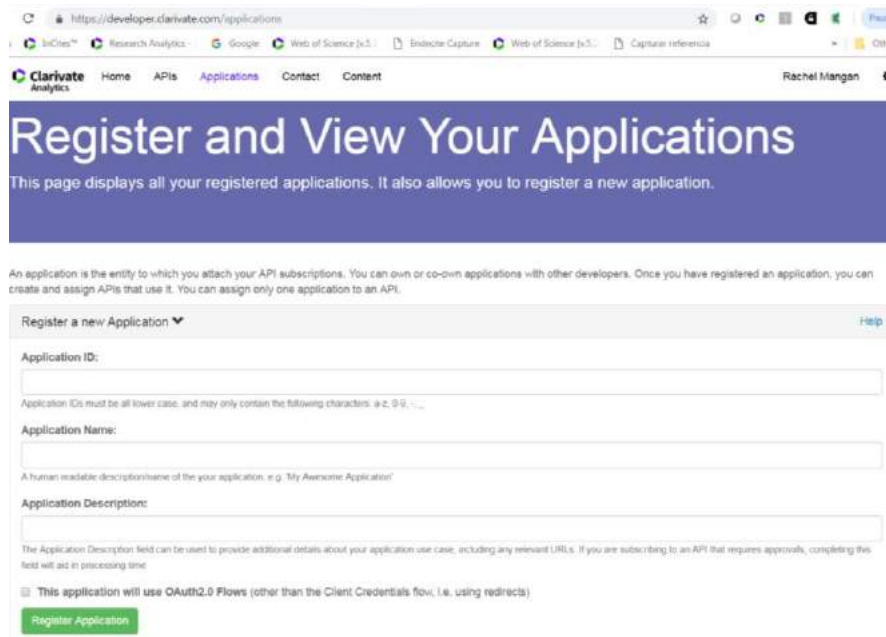
By signing in, you acknowledge and agree to our [Terms of Use and Privacy Statement](#).
Need help? [Contact Customer Support](#).

[Learn more about how we accelerate the pace of innovation at Clarivate Analytics.](#)

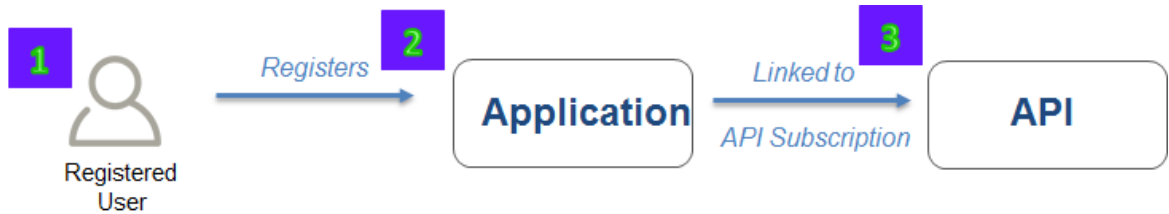
Clarivate Analytics

2. Register your application

Developers who want to integrate Clarivate APIs need to register their application within the developer portal. This step is required prior to request API access credentials. Applications can be co-owned.

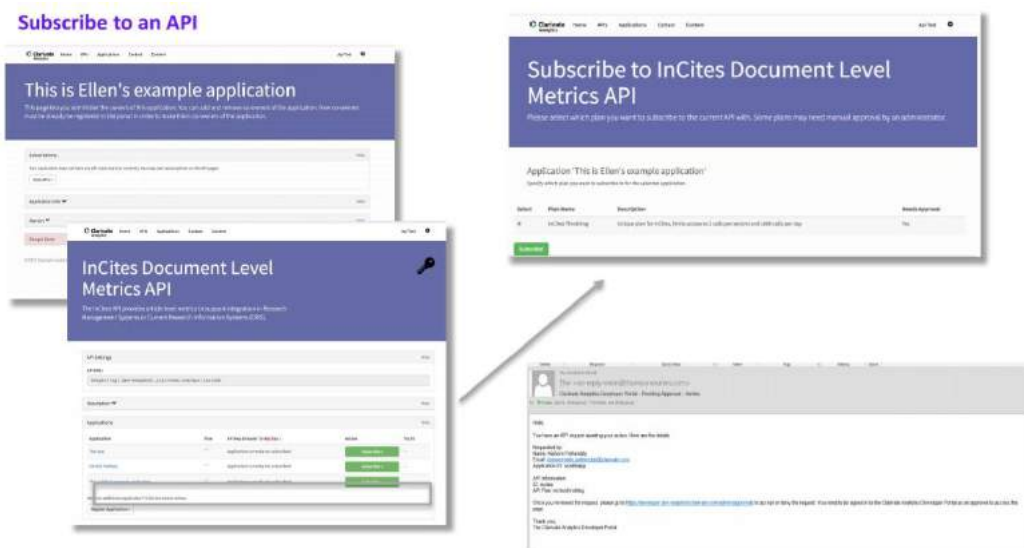


Relationship between User, Application, and API subscription



- 1** User registers/signs in to developer.clarivate.com with an existing Clarivate email/password account
- 2** User registers the application that will utilize the API (example: "University Portal Citation Matcher App")
- 3** User subscribes/links to API of interest (example: "Web of Science Lite"). Authentication token issued/available once reviewed and approved based on User's institutional contractual entitlement.

3. Subscribe to an API



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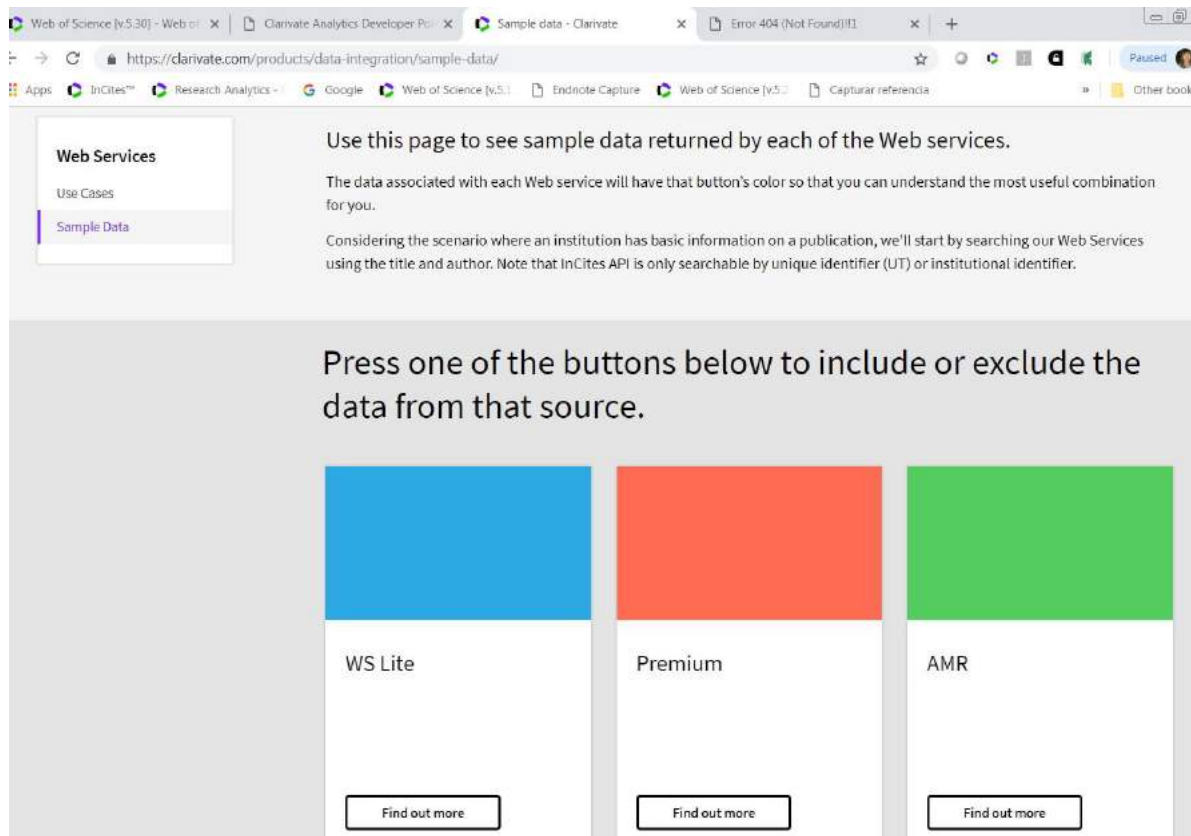


For more information about web services:

- WS LITE Online Help
<http://ipscience-help.thomsonreuters.com/wosWebServicesLite/WebServicesLiteOverviewGroup/Introduction.html>
- WS EXPANDED Online Help
<http://ipscience-help.thomsonreuters.com/wosWebServicesExpanded/WebServicesExpandedOverviewGroup/Introduction.html?elqTrackId=a649713d9d1a410297668ee1b83a97ce&elqaid=3746&elqat=2>

CLARIVATE DATA INTEGRATION SAMPLE DATA

<https://clarivate.com/products/data-integration/sample-data/>



Web Services

- Use Cases
- Sample Data

Use this page to see sample data returned by each of the Web services.

The data associated with each Web service will have that button's color so that you can understand the most useful combination for you.

Considering the scenario where an institution has basic information on a publication, we'll start by searching our Web Services using the title and author. Note that InCites API is only searchable by unique identifier (UT) or institutional identifier.

Press one of the buttons below to include or exclude the data from that source.

- WS Lite** (Blue) [Find out more](#)
- Premium** (Orange) [Find out more](#)
- AMR** (Green) [Find out more](#)

WEBSERVICES LITE SAMPLE DATA (BLUE)

Title: Foraging behaviour and habitat use by the European free-tailed bat *Tadarida teniotis*
DOI: 10.3161/001.006.0108

Authors: Marques, JT; Rainho, A [RID: K-5474-2014]; Palmeirim, JM [RID: A-1323-2014]; Carapuco, M [RID: M-5889-2013]; Oliveira, P; Palmeirim, JM

Keywords: Tadarida teniotis; Molossidae; foraging; flight-speed; habitat selection; radio-tracking

Journal: ACTA CHIROPTEROLOGICA

Published Year: 2004

Issue: 1

Volume: 6

Pages: 99-110

ISSN: 1508-1109

UT: 000222921800008

WEB SERVICES PREMIUM SAMPLE DATA (RED)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://clarivate.com/products/data-integration/sample-data/premium/>. The page content is as follows:

Data Integration

- Data usage policy
- Use Cases
- Sample Data
- [Reset Sample Data](#)

Title: Foraging behaviour and habitat use by the European free-tailed bat *Tadarida teniotis*

DOI: 10.3161/001.006.0108

Authors: Marques, JT(1) [email: jtsm@uevora.pt]; Rainho, A(2) [RID: K-5474-2014, ORCID: 0000-0001-8826-9458]; Carapuco, M(3) [RID: M-5889-2013, ORCID: 0000-0003-4590-8971]; Oliveira, P(4); Palmeirim, JM(5) [RID: A-1323-2014, ORCID: 0000-0003-4734-8162]

Keywords: *Tadarida teniotis*; Molossidae; foraging; flight-speed; habitat selection; radio-tracking

Journal: ACTA CHIROPTEROLOGICA

Published Year: 2004

Issue: 1

Volume: 6

Pages: 99-110

ISSN: 1508-1109

UT: 000222921800008

Times Cited: 14

Addresses: (1)Univ Evora, UMC, P-7000 Evora, Portugal (OE: University of Evora); (2)Inst Conservacao nat, P-1150294 Lisbon, Portugal; (3)Inst Mar, Lab Martimo Guia, P-2750 Cascais, Portugal; (4)Univ Lisbon, Fac Ciencias, Ctr Biol Ambiental, P-1749016 Lisbon, Portugal (OE: Universidade de Lisboa); (5)Univ Lisbon, Fac Ciencias, Dept Biol Anim, P-1749016 Lisbon, Portugal (OE: Universidade de Lisboa)

Publisher: MUSEUM & INST ZOOLOGY PAS-POLISH ACAD SCIENCES

Type: Journal Article

Language: English

Subject: Zoology

Category: Science and Technology / Life Sciences & Biomedicine

Keywords Plus: CONSERVATION IMPLICATIONS; NYCTALUS-LEISLERI; PREDATION RISK; SOCIAL CALLS; ECHOLLOCATION; CHIROPTERA; STRATEGY; TIME

Abstract: Autumnal foraging behaviour and habitat use by *Tadarida teniotis* were studied in Southern Portugal, using seventeen radio-marked individuals, followed over multiple nights from fixed and mobile stations. *Tadarida teniotis* proved to be a late emerger, leaving the roost about one hour after sunset and, in contrast to most insectivorous bat species, only had one foraging bout. These bouts were very long, lasting an average of 6 hours and 39 minutes. Bout duration was unrelated to climatic conditions and so probably determined by foraging success. In the early evening almost all bats were foraging, but this activity declined steadily through the night. They kept flying even during fairly cold nights, but did not leave the roost on the coldest nights, in which they probably remained in torpor. As predicted by its body mass and wing morphology, *T. teniotis* was found to be a strong flyer, reaching speeds of over 50 km/h, and flying for up to 10 hours without resting periods. The observed speeds were 2.5 times higher than the predicted maximum range speed, which may be possible due to peculiar adaptations to high-speed flight. On most nights bats flew straight to a previously identified feeding site, but on a few they made slower indirect flights, suggesting a search for profitable foraging areas. Upon arriving to a feeding site most bats remained there for the rest of the foraging trip. The median size of these sites was just over 100 ha. Several tracked bats used the same feeding area simultaneously. The range of the colony had a radius of over 30 km, but most feeding sites were concentrated in a mountainous region located about 5 km north of the roost. The studied bats foraged preferentially over forested areas, particularly pine and cork oak woodlands. They used both alluvial plains and the valleys of a mountainous area, but not its ridges. Our observations support the hypothesis that *T. teniotis* is an opportunistic forager, depending on temporary concentrations of prey, such as insect swarms.

LINKS AMR SAMPLE DATA (GREEN)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://clarivate.com/products/data-integration/sample-data/amr/>. The browser tabs include 'Web of Science [v.5.30]', 'Clarivate Analytics Developer Po...', 'AMR - Clarivate', and 'Error 404 (Not Found)!1'. The browser's address bar and search engines (Google, Web of Science, Endnote Capture) are visible.

Data Integration

- Data usage policy
- Use Cases
- Sample Data

Title: Foraging behaviour and habitat use by the European free-tailed bat *Tadarida teniotis*

DOI: 10.3161/001.006.0108

Authors: Marques, JT(1) [email: jtsm@uevora.pt]; Rainho, A(2) [RID: K-5474-2014, ORCID: 0000-0001-8826-9458]; Carapuco, M(3) [RID: M-5889-2013, ORCID: 0000-0003-4590-8971]; Oliveira, P(4); Palmeirim, JM(5) [RID: A-1323-2014, ORCID: 0000-0003-4734-8162]

Keywords: *Tadarida teniotis*; Molossidae; foraging; flight-speed; habitat selection; radio-tracking

Journal: ACTA CHIROPTEROLOGICA

Published Year: 2004

Issue: 1

Volume: 6

Pages: 99-110

ISSN: 1508-1109

UT: 000222921800008

Times Cited: 14

Addresses: (1)Univ Evora, UMC, P-7000 Evora, Portugal (OE: University of Evora); (2)Inst Conservacao nat, P-1150294 Lisbon, Portugal; (3)Inst Mar, Lab Martimo Guia, P-2750 Cascais, Portugal; (4)Univ Lisbon, Fac Ciencias, Ctr Biol Ambiental, P-1749016 Lisbon, Portugal (OE: Universidade de Lisboa); (5)Univ Lisbon, Fac Ciencias, Dept Biol Anim, P-1749016 Lisbon, Portugal (OE: Universidade de Lisboa)

Publisher: MUSEUM & INST ZOOLOGY PAS-POLISH ACAD SCIENCES

Type: Journal Article

Language: English

Subject: Zoology

Category: Science and Technology / Life Sciences & Biomedicine

Keywords Plus: CONSERVATION IMPLICATIONS; NYCTALUS-LEISLERI; PREDATION RISK; SOCIAL CALLS; ECHOLOCATION; CHIROPTERA; STRATEGY; TIME

Abstract: Autumnal foraging behaviour and habitat use by *Tadarida teniotis* were studied in Southern Portugal, using seventeen radio-marked individuals, followed over multiple nights from fixed and mobile stations. *Tadarida teniotis* proved to be a late emerger, leaving the roost about one hour after sunset and, in contrast to most insectivorous bat species, only had one foraging bout. These bouts were very long, lasting an average of 6 hours and 39 minutes. Bout duration was unrelated to climatic conditions and so probably determined by foraging success. In the early evening almost all bats were foraging, but this activity declined steadily through the night. They kept flying even during fairly cold nights, but did not leave the roost on the coldest nights, in which they probably remained in torpor. As predicted by its body mass and wing morphology, *T. teniotis* was found to be a strong flyer, reaching speeds of over 50 km/h, and flying for up to 10 hours without resting periods. The observed speeds were 2.5 times higher than the predicted maximum range speed, which may be possible due to peculiar adaptations to high-speed flight. On most nights bats flew straight to a previously identified feeding site, but on a few they made slower indirect flights, suggesting a search for profitable foraging areas. Upon arriving to a feeding site most bats remained there for the rest of the foraging trip. The median size of these sites was just over 100 ha. Several tracked bats used the same feeding area simultaneously. The range of the colony had a radius of over 30 km, but most feeding sites were concentrated in a mountainous region located about 5 km north of the roost. The studied bats foraged preferentially over forested areas, particularly pine and cork oak woodlands. They used both alluvial plains and the valleys of a mountainous area, but not its ridges. Our observations support the hypothesis that *T. teniotis* is an opportunistic forager, depending on temporary concentrations of prey, such as insect swarms.

Times Cited: 24

[Source URL \(click here\)](#)

[Related Records URL \(click here\)](#)

[Citing Articles URL \(click here\)](#)

Sample Data

[Reset Sample Data](#)

INCITES BENCHMARK AND ANALYTICS API (PURPLE)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://clarivate.com/products/data-integration/sample-data/ic-api/>. The page displays a research article record with the following details:

Title: Foraging behaviour and habitat use by the European free-tailed bat *Tadarida teniotis*
DOI: 10.3161/001.006.0108

Authors: Marques, JT(1) [email: jtsm@uevora.pt]; Rainho, A(2) [RID: K-5474-2014, ORCID: 0000-0001-8826-9458]; Carapuco, M(3) [RID: M-5889-2013, ORCID: 0000-0003-4590-8971]; Oliveira, P(4); Palmeirim, JM(5) [RID: A-1323-2014, ORCID: 0000-0003-4734-8162]

Keywords: *Tadarida teniotis*; Molossidae; foraging; flight-speed; habitat selection; radio-tracking
Journal: ACTA CHIROPTEROLOGICA
Published Year: 2004
Issue: 1
Volume: 6
Pages: 99-110
ISSN: 1508-1109
UT: 00022921800008

Times Cited: 14

Addresses: (1)Univ Evora, UMC, P-7000 Evora, Portugal (OE: University of Evora); (2)Inst Conservacao nat, P-1150294 Lisbon, Portugal; (3)Inst Mar, Lab Martimo Guia, P-2750 Cascais, Portugal; (4)Univ Lisbon, Fac Ciencias, Ctr Biol Ambiental, P-1749016 Lisbon, Portugal (OE: Universidade de Lisboa); (5)Univ Lisbon, Fac Ciencias, Dept Biol Anim, P-1749016 Lisbon, Portugal (OE: Universidade de Lisboa)

Publisher: MUSEUM & INST ZOOLOGY PAS-POLISH ACAD SCIENCES
Type: Journal Article
Language: English
Subject: Zoology
Category: Science and Technology / Life Sciences & Biomedicine
Keywords Plus: CONSERVATION IMPLICATIONS; NYCTALUS-LEISLERI; PREDATION RISK; SOCIAL CALLS; ECHOLOCATION; CHIROPTERA; STRATEGY; TIME

Abstract: Autumnal foraging behaviour and habitat use by *Tadarida teniotis* were studied in Southern Portugal, using seventeen radio-marked individuals, followed over multiple nights from fixed and mobile stations. *Tadarida teniotis* proved to be a late emerger, leaving the roost about one hour after sunset and, in contrast to most insectivorous bat species, only had one foraging bout. These bouts were very long, lasting an average of 6 hours and 39 minutes. Bout duration was unrelated to climatic conditions and so probably determined by foraging success. In the early evening almost all bats were foraging, but this activity declined steadily through the night. They kept flying even during fairly cold nights, but did not leave the roost on the coldest nights, in which they probably remained in torpor. As predicted by its body mass and wing morphology, *T. teniotis* was found to be a strong flyer, reaching speeds of over 50 km/h, and flying for up to 10 hours without resting periods. The observed speeds were 2.5 times higher than the predicted maximum range speed, which may be possible due to peculiar adaptations to high-speed flight. On most nights bats flew straight to a previously identified feeding site, but on a few they made slower indirect flights, suggesting a search for profitable foraging areas. Upon arriving to a feeding site most bats remained there for the rest of the foraging trip. The median size of these sites was just over 100 ha. Several tracked bats used the same feeding area simultaneously. The range of the colony had a radius of over 30 km, but most feeding sites were concentrated in a mountainous region located about 5 km north of the roost. The studied bats foraged preferentially over forested areas, particularly pine and cork oak woodlands. They used both alluvial plains and the valleys of a mountainous area, but not its ridges. Our observations support the hypothesis that *T. teniotis* is an opportunistic forager, depending on temporary concentrations of prey, such as insect swarms.

Times Cited: 14
Source URL ([click here](#))
Related Records URL ([click here](#))
Citing Articles URL ([click here](#))

Journal Expected Citations: 15.916
Journal Normalized Citation Impact: 0.88
JIF: 1.133
Category Expected Citation Rate: 17.4698
Percentile: 41.58
Category Normalized Citation Impact: 0.8
ESI Highly Cited Paper: No
ESI Hot Paper: No
International Collaboration: No
Institutional Collaboration: No
Industry Collaboration: No
Open Access: No

The page also features a sidebar with 'Data Integration' options: Data usage policy, Use Cases, and Sample Data. A 'Reset Sample Data' button is visible in the bottom left of the sidebar.

CLARIVATE ANALYTICS AND VIVO SERVICES

Clarivate Analytics is an active member, sponsor, and official registered service provider of [VIVO](#).

Vivo is an open-source software used by universities and research organizations around the world as a research portal to their scholarly activities. It provides an integrated view of the scholarly work of an organization to encourage internal and external collaboration among researchers. Clarivate Analytics offers services to help institutions implement VIVO, including setup and configuration, software customization, technical training, and project planning. Clarivate Analytics works directly with clients to plan and execute a VIVO implementation.

<http://info.clarivate.com/vivo-services-and-clarivate-analytics>

USING CLARIVATE ANALYTICS DATA WITH VIVO

1. Subscribers of the Web of Science database can automatically populate VIVO profiles with metadata for research outputs using Clarivate APIs. The Web of Science Core Collection is a trusted source of records from over 20,000 peer-reviewed journals from around the world and across 250 disciplines in science, social sciences, and arts & humanities. It also contains records for thousands of conferences and books to showcase a range of research outputs in VIVO profiles. The Clarivate APIs also enable you to include a times cited count in VIVO as a measure of research impact for your publications. The Data Citation Index provides records of millions of datasets from trusted data repositories. The API can also be used to integrate these datasets into researcher profiles in VIVO
2. Subscribers to InCites Benchmarking and Analytics product have access to APIs that enable further integration of rich Web of Science Core Collection metadata into VIVO profiles, as well as citation indicators like "highly cited paper" or "industry collaboration"
3. Users of a CRIS system, Converis, can integrate their robust, curated researcher profiles directly into VIVO via API.

VIVO Services Offered by Clarivate Analytics

- Software installation on client or cloud servers, identifying data sources, planning data ingestion, and selecting supporting tools
- Training on software operation and development
- Consultation and implementation assistance in populating VIVO with rich bibliographic data in an efficient and maintainable way
- Customizable platform and data model to meet local needs

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CLARIVATE VIVO DEMO SITE: <https://clarivatevivo.com/>

Eugene Garfield Institute
Home People Organizations Research Clinical Trials Capabilities Map

Welcome to The Garfield Institute Research Portal

Find people, data, or research.

This is a demo site created by Clarivate Analytics to highlight VIVO services and Web of Science and InCites data integration in VIVO.

For more information, please contact research@clarivatevivo.com or visit our [Data Integration](#) page.

Hot Papers

- PI-RADS Prostate Imaging - Reporting and Data System 2015, Version 2.0, *EUROPEAN UROLOGY* Dec. 2015
- Diagnosis and Treatment of Primary Adrenal Insufficiency: An Endocrine Society Clinical Practice Guideline, *JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM* Dec. 2015
- Global, regional, and national incidence and mortality for HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria during 1990-2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013, *LANCET* Dec. 2015
- Second-generation PLINK, rising to the challenge of larger and richer datasets, *GIGASCIENCE* Dec. 2014
- Comparison of MRI-Ultrasonand Fusion-Guided Biopsy With Ultrasonand Guided Biopsy for the Diagnosis of Prostate Cancer, *UWAS JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION* Dec. 2014
- Nicotinic ACh receptors as therapeutic targets in CNS disorders, *TRENDS IN PHARMACOLOGICAL SCIENCES* Dec. 2014

International Collaborations

- Inhibition of Lung Metastasis by Chemokine CCL17-mediated In Vivo Silencing of Genes in CD8RA+ Tregs, *JOURNAL OF IMMUNOTHERAPY* Dec. 2012
- Accelerometer-based measure of active and sedentary behavior in relation to breast cancer risk, *BREAST CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT* Dec. 2011
- Local delivery of recombinant vaccinia virus encoding for new coat-protein growth of primary tumors more efficiently than systemic delivery in two transgenic mice, *GENETIC ENGINEERING BIOTECHNOLOGY* Dec. 2008
- Selective Reactivation of Human Herpesvirus 8 in Patients With Autoimmune Connective Tissue Diseases, *JOURNAL OF MEDICAL VIROLOGY* Dec. 2012
- Cardiac cytosolic receptors control heart rate and rhythm in adult mice, *CARDIOVASCULAR RESEARCH* Dec. 2011
- Peak Zygotic and non-Individual Structural Genetic Variation in a Recombinant Enhancer Element of the Locus between the IL10R2 and PPAR1 Genes, *PLoS ONE* Dec. 2012

Industry Collaborations

- Coordinated transcriptional regulation of bone homeostasis by ERF1 and Zfp281 in both mesenchymal and hematopoietic lineages, *JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE* Dec. 2012
- Bcl11 ablation promotes stress-induced loss of epigenetic and genomic hematopoietic stem and progenitor cell maintenance, *JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE* Dec. 2012
- Strengths and limitations of microarray-based phenotype prediction: lessons learned from the IMPROVER diagnostic genome-wide challenge, *BIOINFORMATICS* Dec. 2012
- An Array-Based Method to Identify Multivalent Interacts, *JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY* Dec. 2009
- Diffusion-weighted MRI for detecting and monitoring cancer: a review of current applications in early imaging, diagnosis and chemoradiotherapy, *Dec. 2011*
- Mechanism of Membrane Permeation Induced by Synthetic beta-Haemagglutinin, *BIOPHYSICAL JOURNAL* Dec. 2012

Open Access Publications

- Array-Comparative Genomic Hybridization Reveals Loss of SOX2 Is Associated with Poor Prognosis in Primary Lung Squamous Cell Carcinoma, *PLoS ONE* Dec. 2011
- Experimental Infection of Mice with Avian Paramyxovirus Serotypes 1 to 5, *PLoS ONE* Dec. 2010
- RECQL4 cooperates with Topoisomerase II alpha in DNA decatenation and cell cycle progression, *NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH* Dec. 2011
- CyclosporinA modulates from Trypanosomatids Subvert Nitric Oxide Production in Reservoir primate Salivary Glands, *PLoS ONE* Dec. 2011
- The leish protein family, *Dec. 2010*
- Secretoglobin 3A2 Exhibits Anti-Fibrotic Activity in Bleomycin-Induced Pulmonary Fibrosis Mice, *PLoS ONE* Dec. 2014

Scientific Focus Areas

- Biomedical Engineering and Biophysics
- Cancer Biology
- Cell Biology
- Chemical Biology
- Chromosome Biology
- Clinical Research
- Computational Biology
- Developmental Biology
- Epidemiology
- Genetics and Genomics
- Health Disparities
- Immunology
- Microbiology and Infectious Diseases
- Molecular Biology and Biochemistry
- Molecular Pharmacology
- Neuroscience
- Social and Behavioral Sciences
- Stem Cell Biology
- Structural Biology
- Systems Biology
- Virology

About The Research Portal

This is a demo site created by Clarivate Analytics to highlight VIVO services and Web of Science and InCites data integration in VIVO.

[Read more about the research portal](#)

Research	
Academic Articles	14,859
Datasets	10
Journals	2,470
Web of Science Research Areas	154

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USING WEB OF SCIENCE DATA

Web of Science™ Core Collection is the gold standard and several primary research organizations are using the data for rankings and reports. Below is reported a short list of references.

RANKINGS

*“Any ranking is controversial, and no ranking is absolutely objective. Nevertheless, university rankings have become popular in almost all major countries in the world. Whether universities and other stakeholders agree, **ranking systems clearly are here to stay**”.*

Prof. Nian Cai Liu, Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Find below a list of main collaboration with primary ranking producers:

1. Annual Ranking of World Universities (Shanghai Ranking).

The Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) was first published in June 2003 by the Center for World-Class Universities (CWCU), Graduate School of Education (formerly the Institute of Higher Education) of Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China, and updated on an annual basis. ARWU uses six objective indicators to rank world universities, including the number of alumni and staff winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals, number of highly cited researchers selected by Clarivate Analytics, number of articles published in journals of Nature and Science, number of articles indexed in **Science Citation Index - Expanded** and **Social Sciences Citation Index**, and per capita performance of a university. More than 1200 universities are actually ranked by ARWU every year and the best 500 are published. Since 2009 the Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) has been published and copyrighted by Shanghai Ranking Consultancy. Shanghai Ranking Consultancy is a fully independent organization on higher education information and not legally subordinated to any universities or government agencies

2. CWTS Leiden Ranking.

The CWTS Leiden Ranking 2015 offers key insights into the scientific performance of 750 major universities worldwide. A sophisticated set of bibliometric indicators provides statistics on the scientific impact of universities and on universities' involvement in scientific collaboration. **The Leiden Ranking is based exclusively on bibliographic data from the Web of Science database produced by Clarivate Analytics.** The ranking uses data from the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The Leiden Ranking is based on Web of Science data because **Web of Science offers a good coverage of the international scientific literature and generally provides high quality data.** See more at: <http://www.leidenranking.com/>

CWTS is worldwide recognized as the most important centre for bibliometric studies in the world.

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3. Reuters Innovation Rankings.

To create our ranking of the world's most innovative universities, Reuters News relied on data compiled by our sister company, Clarivate Analytics Intellectual Property & Science and several of its research platforms: **InCites**, **Web of Science Core Collection**, **Derwent Innovations Index**, **Derwent World Patents Index**, and **Patents Citation Index**.

4. US NEWS Best Global Universities.

The overall Best Global Universities rankings encompass the top 750 institutions spread out across 57 countries. The first step in producing these rankings, which are powered by [Clarivate Analytics InCites™](#) research analytics solutions, involved creating a pool of 1,000 universities that was used to rank the top 750 schools.

The second step was to calculate the rankings using the 12 indicators and weights that U.S. News chose to measure global research performance. Each school's profile page on [usnews.com](https://www.usnews.com/education/best-global-universities) for the top 750 universities lists the overall global score as well as numerical ranks for the 12 indicators, allowing students to compare each school's standing in each indicator. <https://www.usnews.com/education/best-global-universities>

5. U-MULTIRANK

U-Multirank is a new multi-dimensional, user-driven approach to international ranking of higher education institutions. The dimensions it includes are teaching and learning, research, knowledge transfer, international orientation and regional engagement. Based on empirical data U-Multirank compares institutions with similar institutional profiles and allows users to develop personalised rankings by selecting performance measures/indicators in terms of their own preferences.

All indicator scores derived from bibliometric analysis are based on information extracted from publications that are indexed in the CWTS-licensed edition of the [Web of Science \(WoS\) database](#) (Science Citation Index Expanded, Social Sciences Citation Index, and Arts & Humanities Citation Index).

<https://www.umultirank.org/>

CUSTOM REPORTS & DATA

Clarivate Analytics has a 50-year history of supplying publication and citation data for research assessment. In such exercises, publication counts represent measures of output while citation counts and relative citation scores represent measures of impact.

In the 1970s, government agencies and funders began to track national research activity using publication, citation and patent indicators and starting to collaborate with Clarivate Analytics. The U.S. National Science Foundation led the way, incorporating WoS data in its first **Science and Engineering Indicators report for 1972**.

See below some very recent examples of such collaborations.

In the 1980s, universities began to monitor their publication output and citation impact, within a national system and compared to one another. Important early studies of this type were conducted in The Netherlands. By the 1990s, researchers began to concede that citation analysis, when performed properly and in conjunction with peer review, could sometimes contribute to research evaluation.



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For just as long, Clarivate Analytics has also used publication and citation data to study the structure and dynamics of research activity. Instead of performance, the interest here is the natural organization, growth, changing shape, and interconnections of the entire corpus of scientific publications. See below some covers of recently issued whitepapers and reports:



Another important area of collaborations is related to provide national or international agencies and funding bodies with premium access to WoS data, either via pushed delivery or via web services (pull).

See below a list of cases (customer names have been kept generic for security and legal issues):

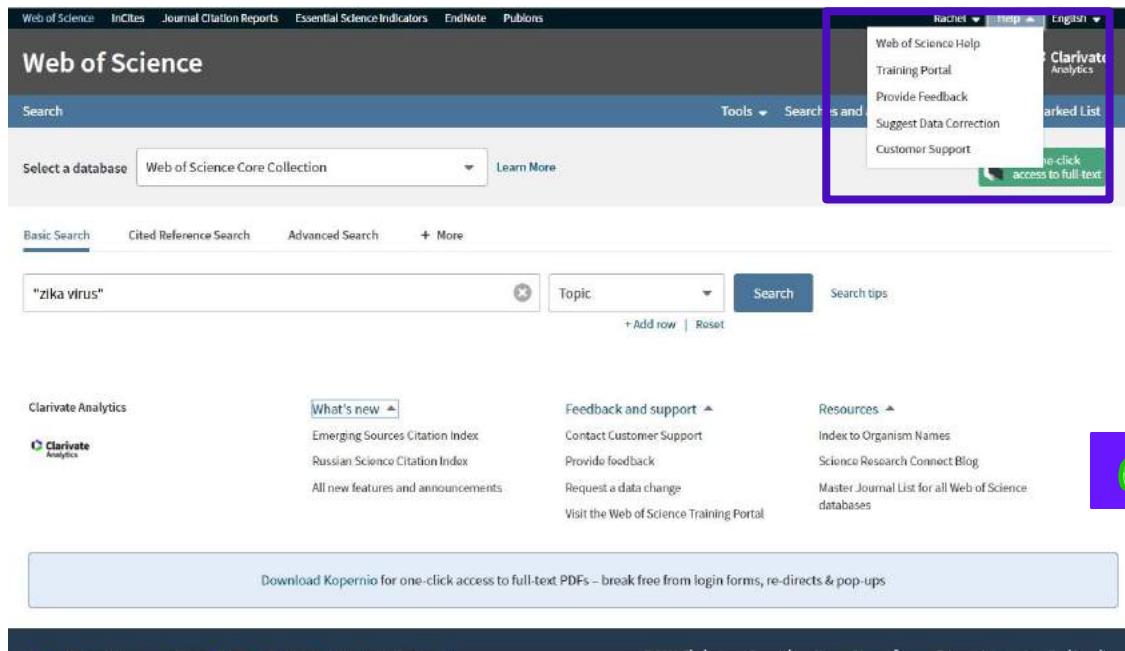
CUSTOMER	PROJECT NEEDS	CUSTOM DATA OFFERING
Middle East Government Agency	Populating a large internal database of scholarly papers for analysis and national author disambiguation efforts	XML backfiles
U.S. Public Health Agency	Supporting agency-wide grant funding, scholarship and research evaluations; populating an analytic database for ad-hoc internal projects	XML SCIE, Pubmed, Core Collection, Biosis, and SSCI backfiles
European Science Agency	Analyzing scholarly publishing and trends in the fields of medicine and biomedical engineering	XML backfiles
U.S. Economic Agency	Analyzing the impact, collaborations, and citations of employee scholarly papers on a yearly basis	Custom yearly citation reports in Access®
APAC Research Organization	Tracking recent national publishing trends and citation data in Web of Science Core Collection	Large custom data extract in Excel®
APAC Technology Agency	Web of Science subscriber, but required additional data support specific to their own institution	Web Services Premium
ANZ Research Policy Institute	Matching papers to Australia/New Zealand authors and performing ad-hoc citation analysis without the burden of creating their own database	Web Services Premium

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USEFUL INFO & LINKS

SUPPORT & TRAINING (ONLINE LINKS)



From the help file, located on the top right side, there are a series of useful links. The menu presents the following links:

