Clarivate™

Explore the research on a subject with Web of Science

Reference guide

April 2023

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- Presenting Web of Science and the Core Collection
- Accessing the Web of Science
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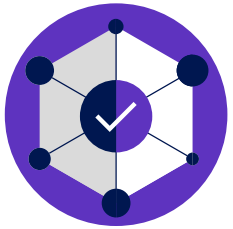
Why Web of Science?

Accelerate novel research of the highest quality with the Web of Science platform

Maximize the results of your limited research time

Easily locate datasets, conference papers and patents alongside content from the world's leading journals in one intuitive interface. Stay up to date with one alert.



Conduct more comprehensive literature reviews

Find unique papers from niche resources focusing on specific subject areas and regions with an efficient tool to support systematic and literature review.

Uncover hidden opportunities to advance your research

Discover technical information disclosed exclusively in patent documents, and access data sets to validate study findings or reuse in your own work.

Web of Science platform content

Gain a comprehensive view of worldwide research across the sciences, social sciences, and arts & humanities

34,000+

Journals across the platform

21,900+

Total journals in the *Core Collection*

2.2 billion+

Cited references

196 million+

Records

20 million +

Records with funding data

109 million

Patents for over 56 million inventions

14.5 million+

Data Sets and Data Studies

Backfiles to 1900

With cover-to-cover indexing

300,000+

Conference proceedings

137,000+

Books

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Statistics as of October 2022

Web of Science Core Collection

Research with confidence

Track the development and evolution of ideas

Find early discoveries in conference literature and explore their progression in journal literature and books.

Conduct data-intensive studies

More researchers rely on the Web of Science Core Collection than on Scopus and Google Scholar for systematic review and research evaluation.

Uncover related research via citation linking

Leverage a powerful citation network to find papers that have cited works of art, fiction, data models, government reports, and other material.

Trust your resources in an age of misinformation

Consistent, rigorous evaluation and curation means you can have confidence in the quality of your results.

- Multidisciplinary and international in scope
- Over 21,000 journals across the
  - Science Citation Index Expanded
  - Social Sciences Citation Index
  - Arts & Humanities Citation Index
  - Emerging Sources Citation Index
- Over 225,000 conferences in the Conference Proceedings Citation Index
- Over 133,000 books in the Book Citation Index

Editorial integrity and publisher neutrality

Protect your research reputation

Publisher neutral

Our in-house experts, who have no affiliations to publishers or research institutes, select the journals in the Core Collection to provide you with a data set of the world's leading research publications that is free of potential industry bias or conflict of interest.

In-house curation

Rigorous curation processes guard against inclusion of hijacked journals, and expert review ensures that journals are correctly classified into the appropriate subject categories so that your statistical reporting and analyses are accurate. Databases that rely on algorithmic approaches* or occasional outside review lack consistency and oversight.

Vetted OA content

Access over 16 million open access papers—including green OA– from reputable journals that have been vetted against our 28 evaluation criteria for quality and impact. Easily determine which fields are well covered by this material so that you can reserve your budget for only the most critical gaps.

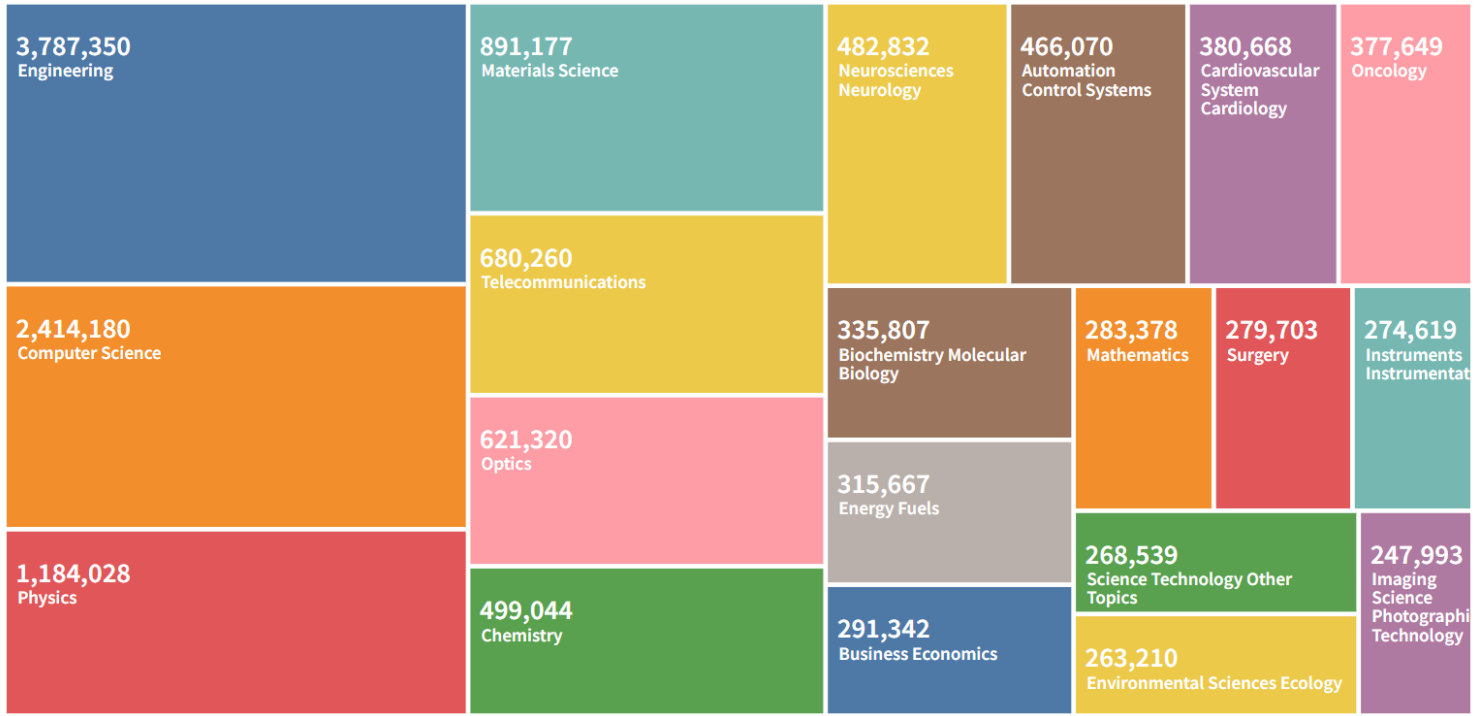
More information

- Confidently navigate the growing complexities of journal publishing.
- Make high stakes decisions about resource allocation and people with data that is independent of bias.

Conference Proceedings Citation Index

Monitor the leading edge of peer-reviewed research

Stay up-to-date with fields where conference papers are the primary research communication channel.



Research Areas ranked by number of proceedings papers and meeting abstracts (March 2023)

- Uncover emerging trends and new ideas before they appear in journals.
- Track the influence of papers, authors, and conference series.
- Over 225,000 conferences covered
- Backfiles to 1990

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Book Citation Index

Unlock foundational knowledge

Streamline discovery beyond journals

Quickly locate books relevant to your work alongside conference papers and journal articles in one intuitive platform experience.

Demonstrate researcher impact

Help researchers in the social sciences, arts, and humanities showcase the full reach and impact of their scholarly output.

Analyze citation networks

Trace the impact network of influential books in your field and easily find papers that build on the fundamental concepts in books and book chapters.

- Over 133,000 scholarly books covered
- Backfiles to 2005

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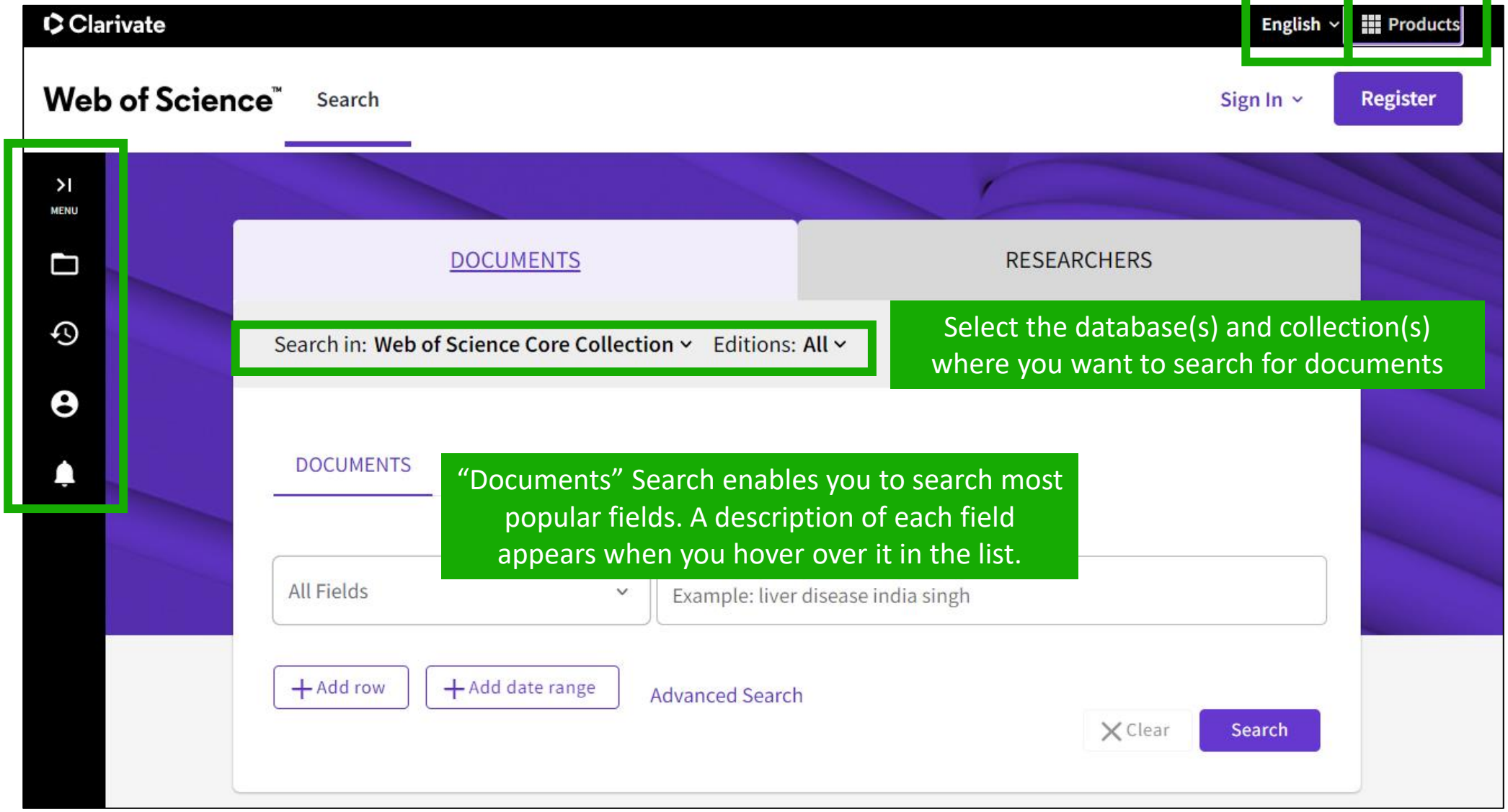
Accessing Web of Science

Make sure you access Web of Science onsite or through a remote connection via your organization so you can benefit the full subscription to Web of Science. Otherwise, you will only have a free and partial access to Web of Science to see researcher profiles.

http://www.webofscience.com/

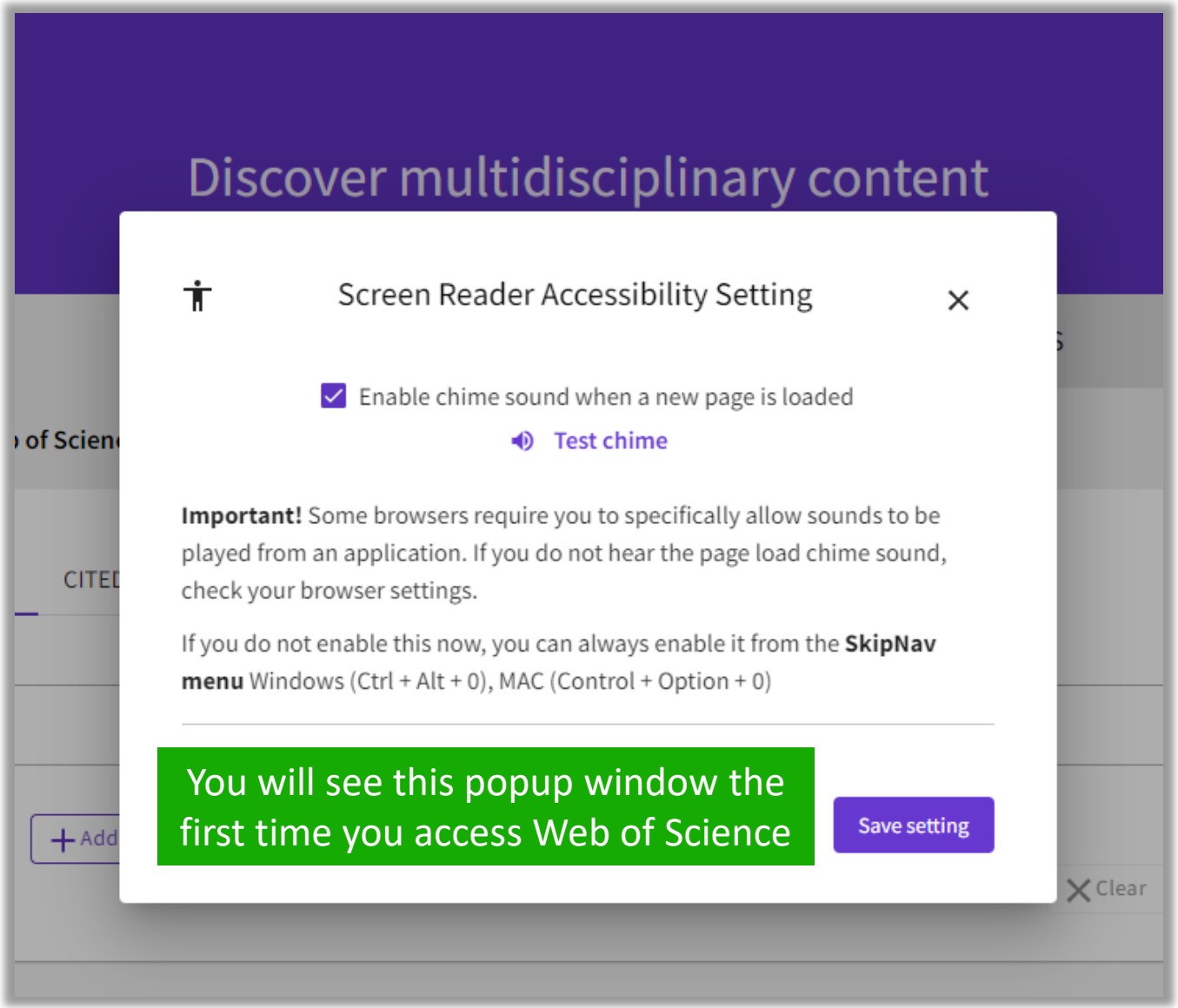
- Working on-site (IP range) – No credentials required
- Working remotely (3 options)
  - with VPN
  - via your organization's proxy authentication page
  - with your personal account

The landing page



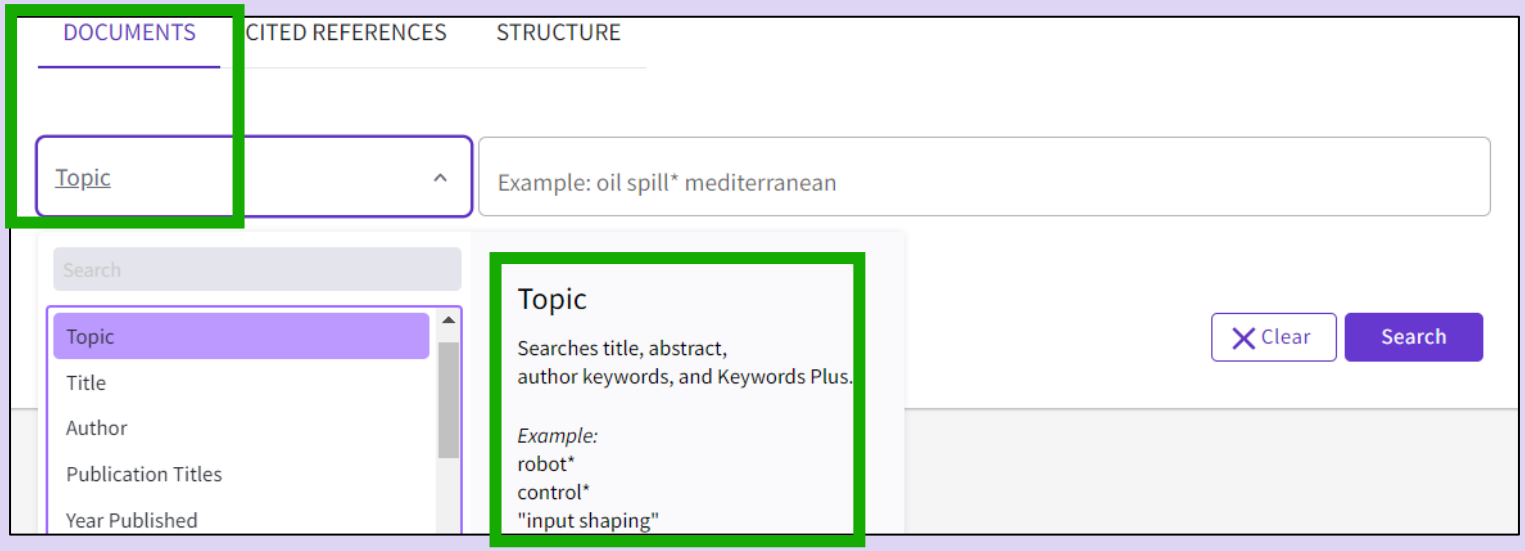
About screen readers

There is an audio clue to notify users accessing via a screen reader to know when the page has completed loaded



Search keywords in the Core Collection: The rules 1/2

- Search a Topic



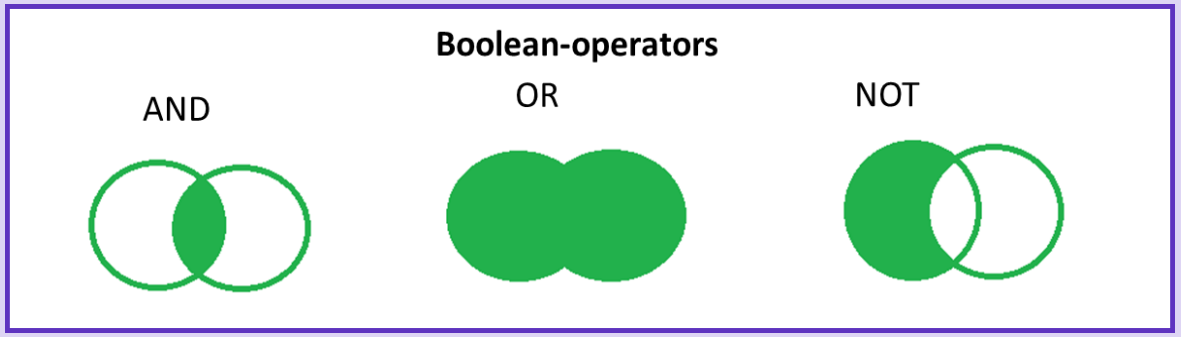
- Always search the terms in English (even if the paper is in another language, it will be indexed in English)

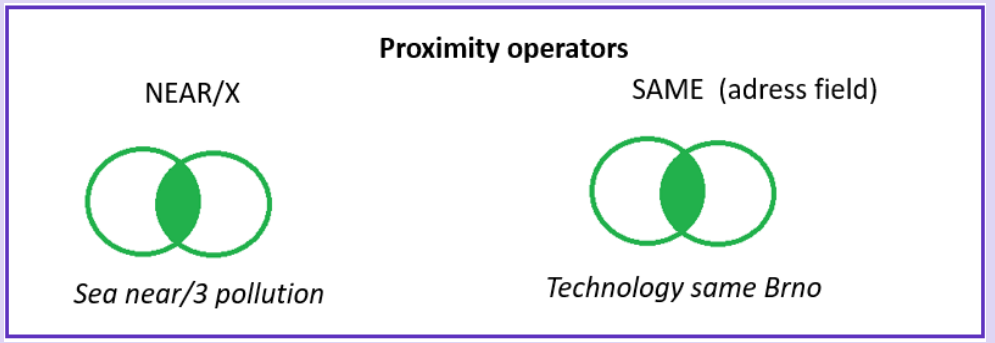
- **When you search per Topic, you search keywords in:**
  - Titles
  - Summaries
  - Author's keywords
  - KeyWords Plus (generated automatically based on the titles of bibliographic references)

Note that before 1991, Web of Science was only indexing titles, authors and cited references. Web of Science started indexing abstract and keywords in 1991.

Search keywords in the Core Collection : The rules 2/2

- No need to write the operator **AND** between 2 words
- Boolean operators: AND, OR, NOT, **NEAR/x** (very useful)





- Right and left truncation with the symbol *

More Information about wildcards

- To retrieve an exact “phrase”, use quotation marks (for ex. “artificial intelligence”)

More Information about Boolean operators, search operator precedence & use of parentheses

About spelling variations in the Core Collection

The search engine automatically retrieves “synonyms”

Examples	I write	The search also retrieves
British/American	behaviour color	behaviour/behavior colour/color
Singular/plural	mouse mice	mouse/mice mouse/mice
Synonyms	astronautics	cosmonautics

More information about Spelling Variations

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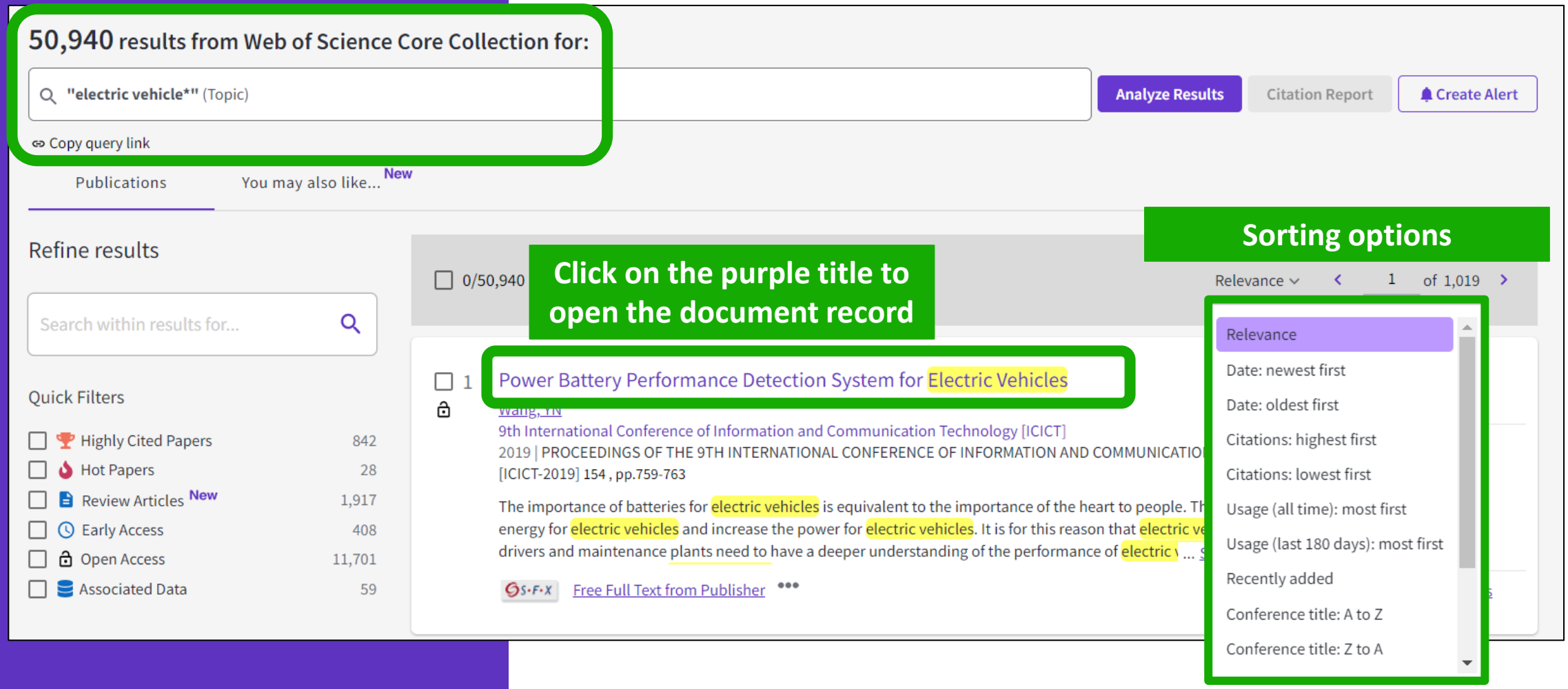
Sorting the list of results



How is a document indexed in Web of Science?

A document record contains:

The title (in English)

The authors and their affiliations

The abstract (in English)

The author keywords (in English)

The information about the journal

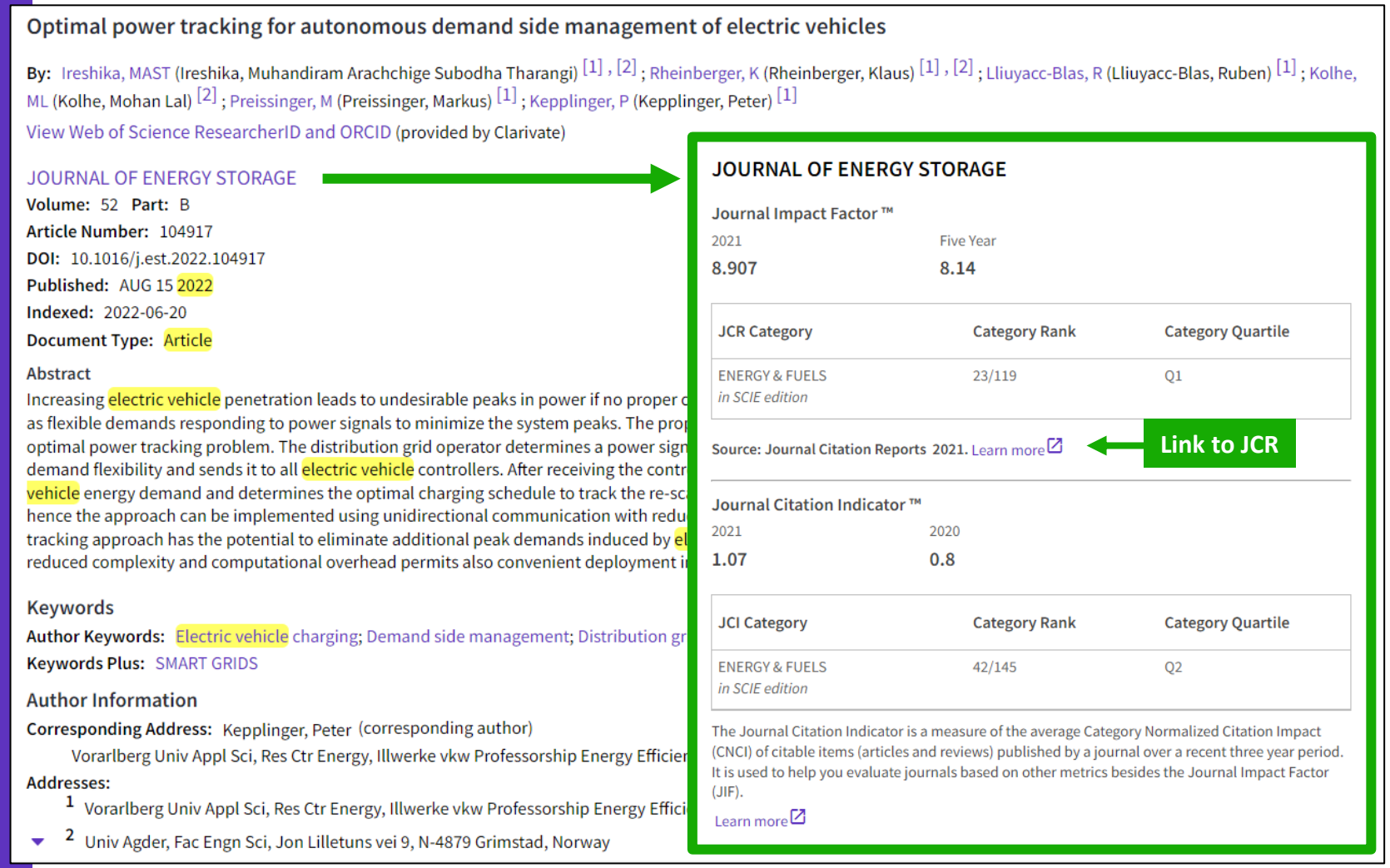
The DOI

The publication and index dates

The document type

And more!

- Click on the journal title to display a summary of the journal performance in Journal Citation Reports.
- The popup window shows the most recent Journal Impact Factor & Journal Citation Indicator.
- If your organization subscribes to Journal Citation Reports, you will also be able to view the specific rank and quartile in each category.



Optimal power tracking for autonomous demand side management of electric vehicles

By: Ireshika, MAST (Ireshika, Muhandiram Arachchige Subodha Tharangi) [1] , [2] ; Rheinberger, K (Rheinberger, Klaus) [1] , [2] ; Lliuyacc-Blas, R (Lliuyacc-Blas, Ruben) [1] ; Kolhe, ML (Kolhe, Mohan Lal) [2] ; Preissinger, M (Preissinger, Markus) [1] ; Kepplinger, P (Kepplinger, Peter) [1]

View Web of Science ResearcherID and ORCID (provided by Clarivate)

JOURNAL OF ENERGY STORAGE

Volume: 52 **Part:** B

Article Number: 104917

DOI: 10.1016/j.est.2022.104917

Published: AUG 15 2022

Indexed: 2022-06-20

Document Type: Article

Abstract

Increasing electric vehicle penetration leads to undesirable peaks in power if no proper c
as flexible demands responding to power signals to minimize the system peaks. The prop
optimal power tracking problem. The distribution grid operator determines a power sign
demand flexibility and sends it to all electric vehicle controllers. After receiving the contr
vehicle energy demand and determines the optimal charging schedule to track the re-sc
hence the approach can be implemented using unidirectional communication with redu
tracking approach has the potential to eliminate additional peak demands induced by el
reduced complexity and computational overhead permits also convenient deployment i

Keywords

Author Keywords: Electric vehicle charging; Demand side management; Distribution gr

Keywords Plus: SMART GRIDS

Author Information

Corresponding Address: Kepplinger, Peter (corresponding author)
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1 Vorarlberg Univ Appl Sci, Res Ctr Energy, Illwerke vkw Professorship Energy Effici
2 Univ Agder, Fac Engn Sci, Jon Lilletuns vei 9, N-4879 Grimstad, Norway

JOURNAL OF ENERGY STORAGE

Journal Impact Factor ™

2021	Five Year
8.907	8.14

JCR Category	Category Rank	Category Quartile
ENERGY & FUELS *in SCIE edition*	23/119	Q1

Source: Journal Citation Reports 2021. Learn more

Link to JCR

Journal Citation Indicator ™

2021	2020
1.07	0.8

JCI Category	Category Rank	Category Quartile
ENERGY & FUELS *in SCIE edition*	42/145	Q2

The Journal Citation Indicator is a measure of the average Category Normalized Citation Impact (CNCI) of citable items (articles and reviews) published by a journal over a recent three year period. It is used to help you evaluate journals based on other metrics besides the Journal Impact Factor (JIF).

Learn more

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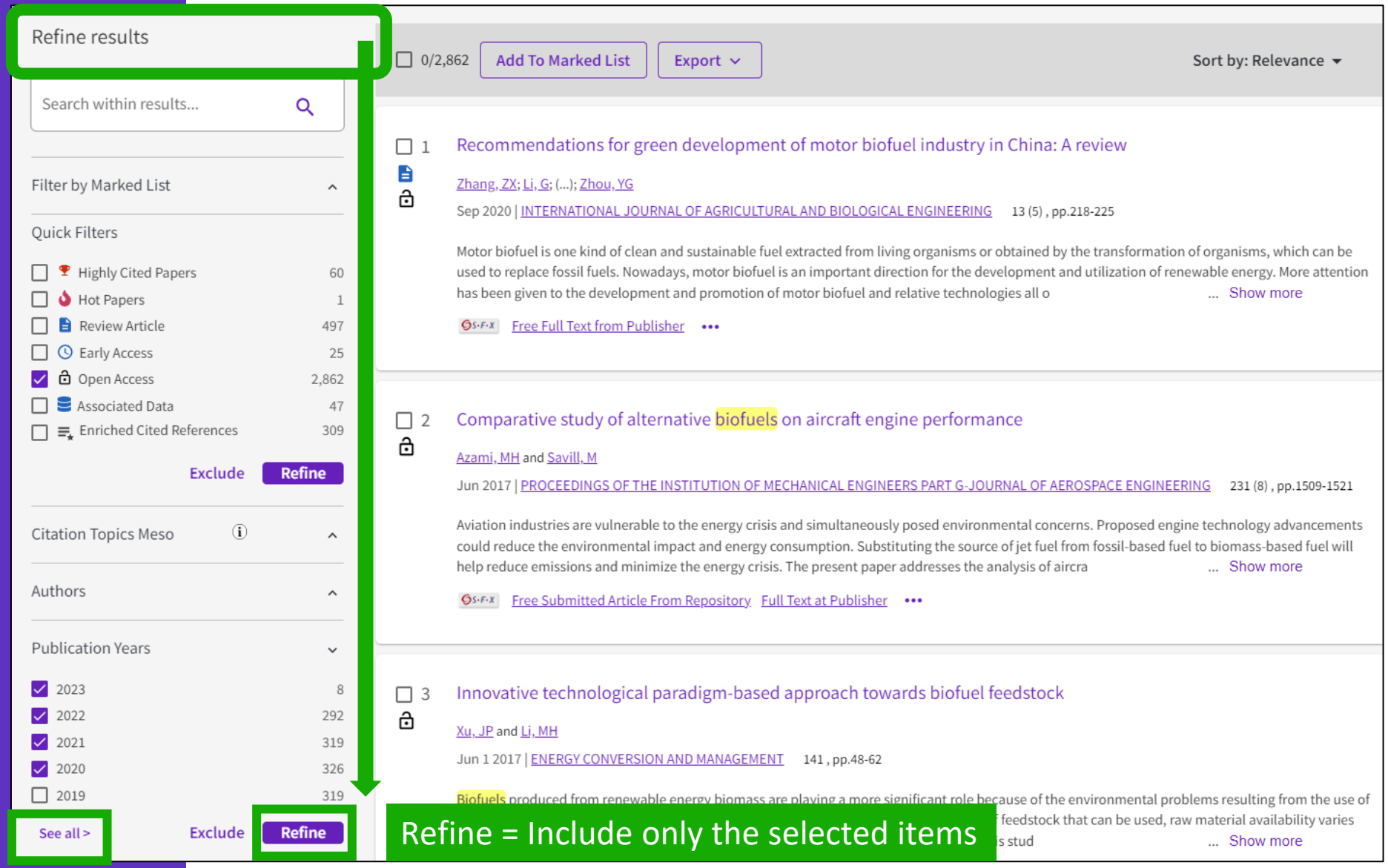
Refining the list of results

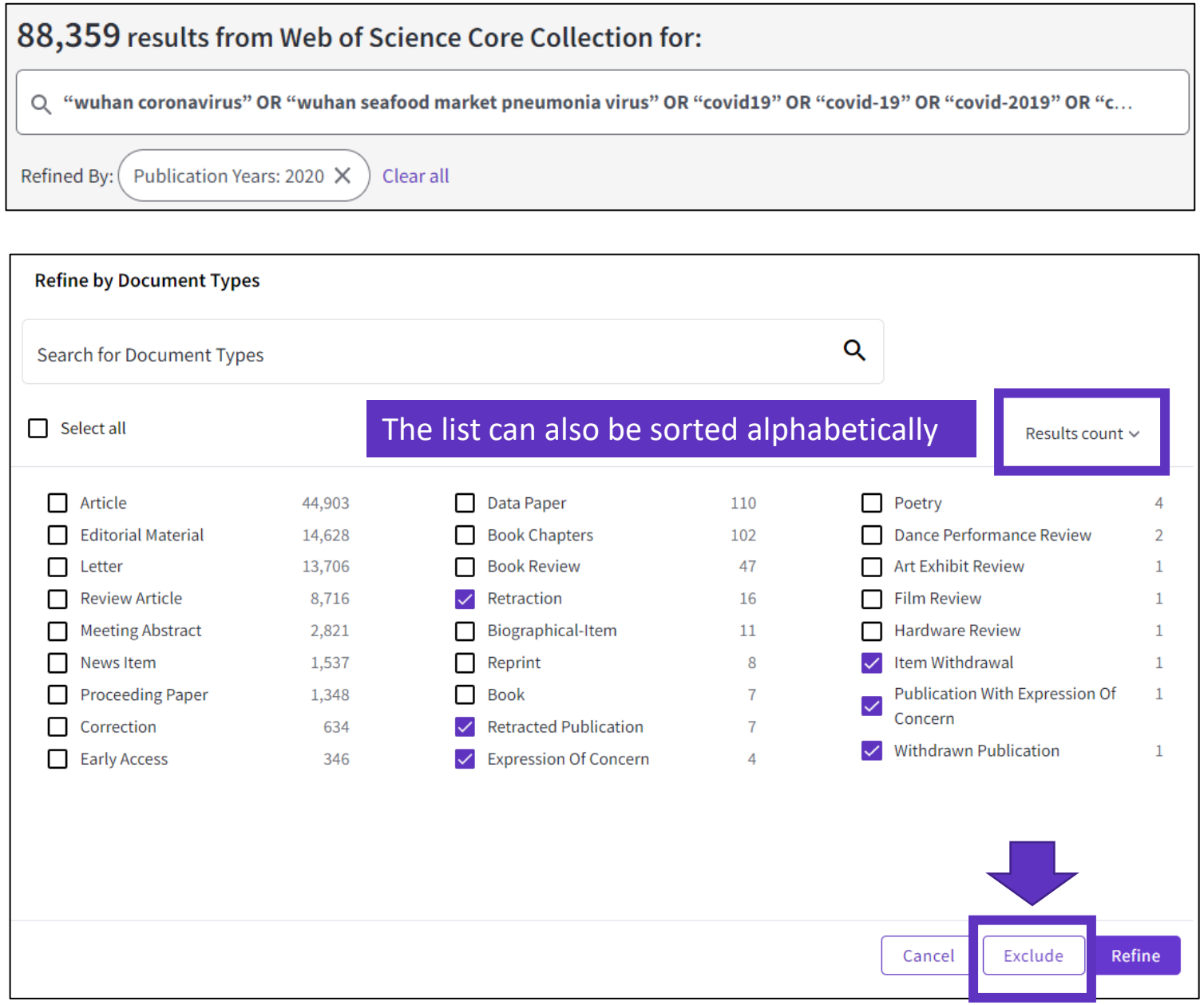
Refine options help you collect the most relevant results.
Options include:
– Document Types
– Publication Years
– Affiliations
– Open Access
– Most cited papers
– Most recent papers
– And more!



Identify trustworthy literature

Web of Science helps you discard retracted papers from your bibliography

Web of Science Core Collection: Document Type Descriptions



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2 – Finding full texts

- Linking to Open Access full texts
- Description of Open Access types
- Using EndNote Click

Linking to Open Access full texts

Helping you discover, access and evaluate high-quality open access content.

Clarivate provided grant funding to OurResearch (formerly Impactstory), a non-profit, to **improve** their **open access detection and versioning technology for both Web of Science users and the community as a whole.**

our research

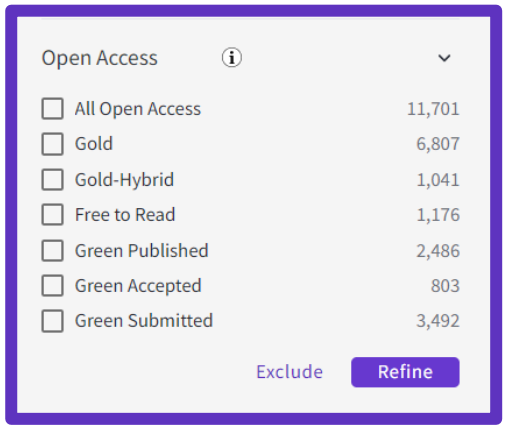
Impactstory

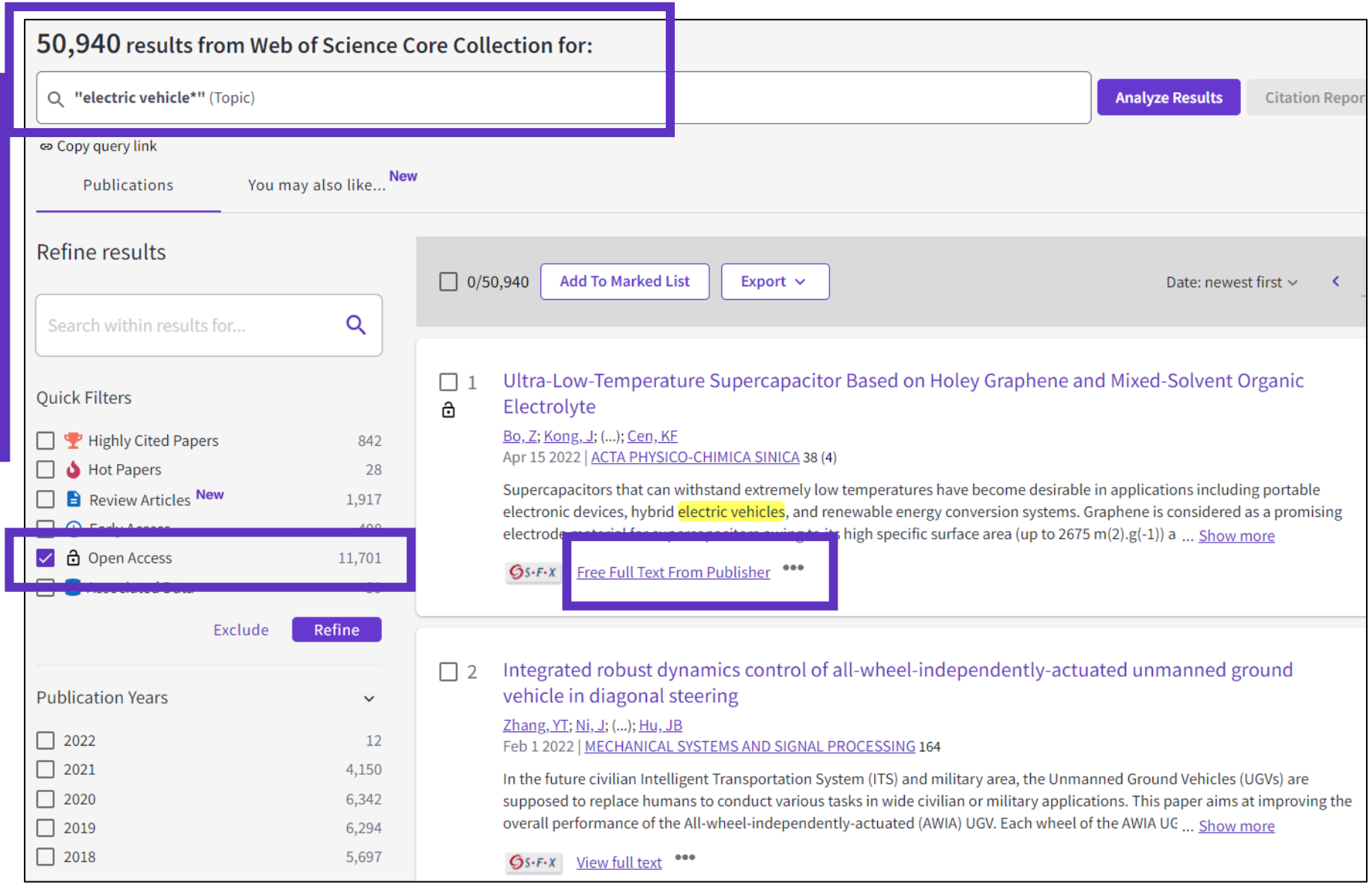
unpaywall

- ✓ Discover and access trusted, peer-reviewed OA with confidence – and find non-“predatory” OA journals to publish in.
- ✓ Extend your full text budget with seamless access to millions of OA articles.
- ✓ Understand the impact of your institution's investment in open access.

How many full-text papers do I have access to?

- The main links are displayed on the search results page and all Open Access links are made available within the record.
- **Filters** are provided for all Open Access types, enabling the focus on particular sets of records.





Description of Open Access types in Web of Science

Open access status is provided across the Web of Science platform as a result of a partnership with OurResearch, a not-for-profit organization. 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.

Open Access Type	Descriptions	
Gold	Gold	• Identified as having a Creative Commons (CC) license by OurResearch Unpaywall Database. • All articles in these journals must have a license in accordance with the Budapest Open Access Initiative to be called Gold.
	Hybrid	• Items identified as having a Creative Commons (CC) license by OurResearch but that are not in journals where all content is Gold. • Hybrid Gold open access status is at varying levels of completeness, especially for newly published articles.
Free to Read	The licensing for these articles is either unclear or identified by OurResearch as non-CC license articles. These are free-to-read or public access articles located on a publisher's site. 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. You may find content that is incomplete, especially new content.	
Green	Published	• 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).
	Accepted	• Accepted manuscripts hosted on a repository. • Content is peer reviewed and final, but may not have been through the publisher's copy-editing or typesetting.
	Submitted	• Original manuscripts submitted for publication, but that have not been through a peer review process.

Clarivate™

Access to full text from a record

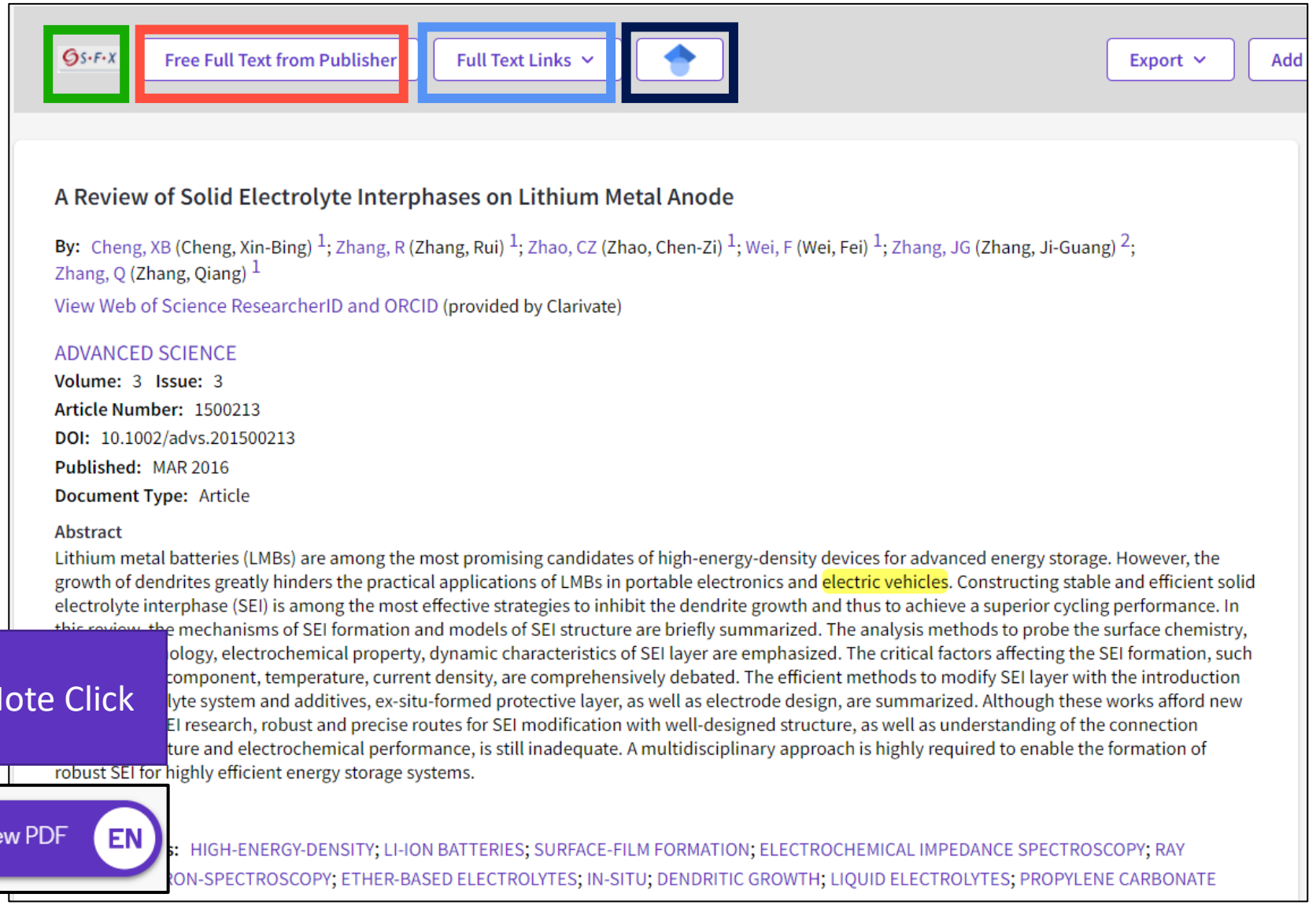
To fully understand any paper, you need to read it. Web of Science has several built-in routes to access the full text.
Or you can download EndNote Click to leverage subscription services as well as Open Access sources.

Open URL link to your institution library (optional)

Options on the publisher site

Open Access links

Link out to Google Scholar

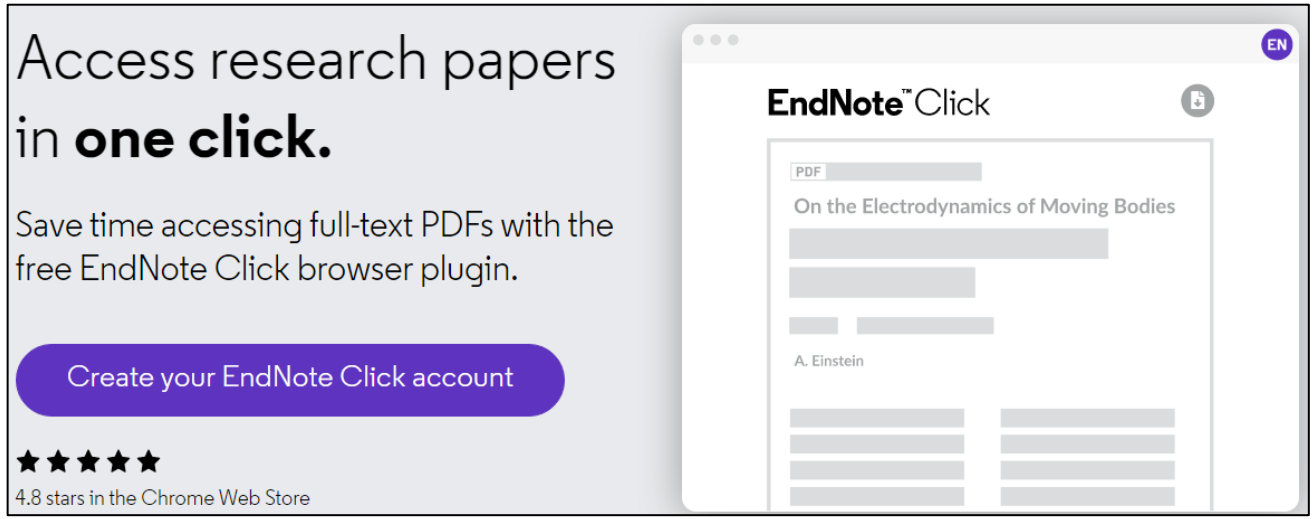


EndNote Click

View PDF EN

Access full text articles in one click | EndNote Click

- A free browser plug-in
- One click access to Full Text
- Integrates with library holdings
- Finds legal OA PDFs
- Travels with the researcher
- Currently used worldwide by over 1M researchers.



- Download the free Plugin (for Chrome, Firefox, Opera) from https://click.endnote.com/
- Create your account (use your Web of Science or EndNote credentials) and select your institution.

How does it work?

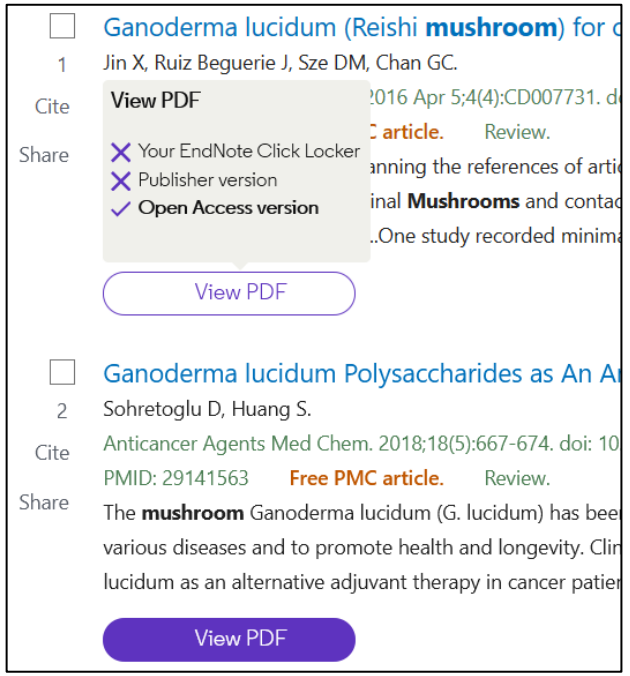
Also provides one-click access to PDFs from some search results pages.

[Capturing from Google Scholar]

[Capturing from PubMed]

When using various academic search engines such as Web of Science and PubMed, EndNote Click searches for full texts PDFs and gives you one-click access.

Web of Science

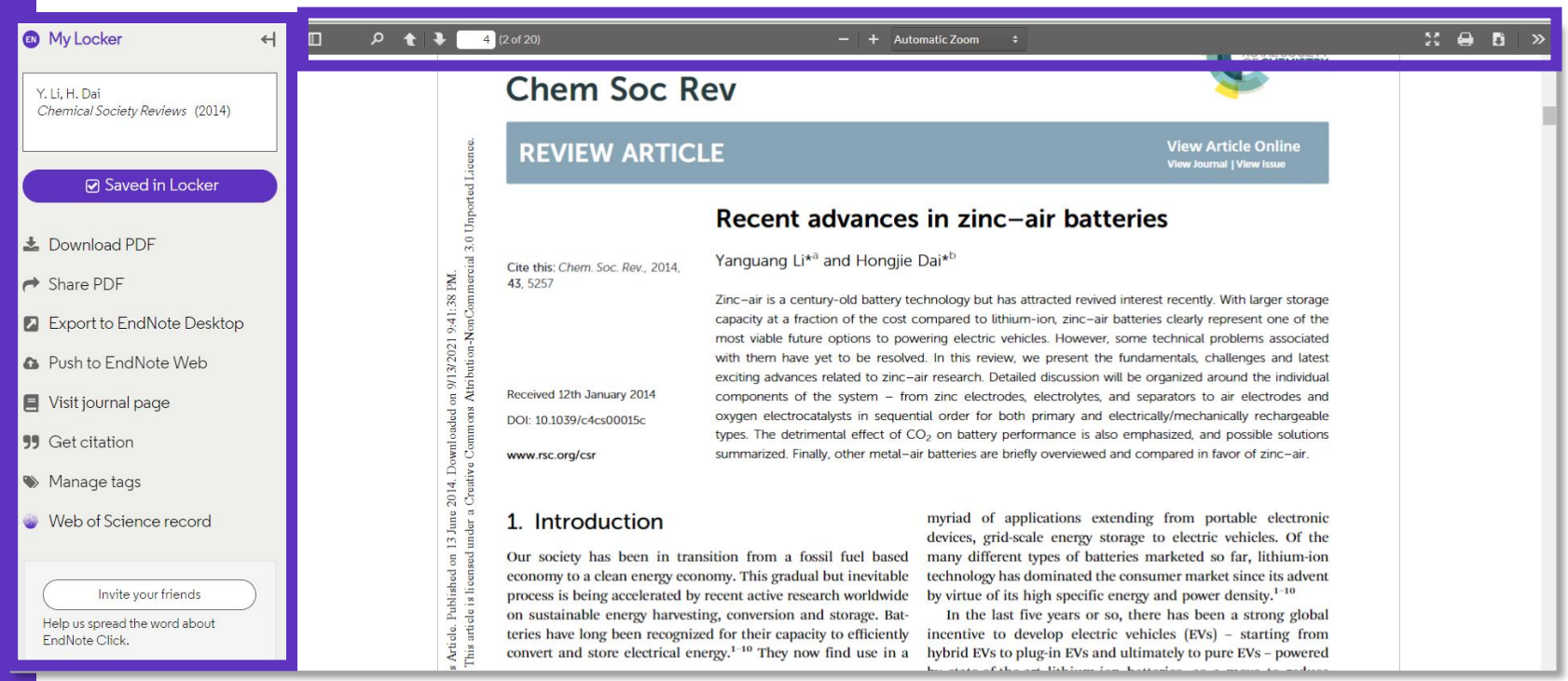


PubMed

How does it work?

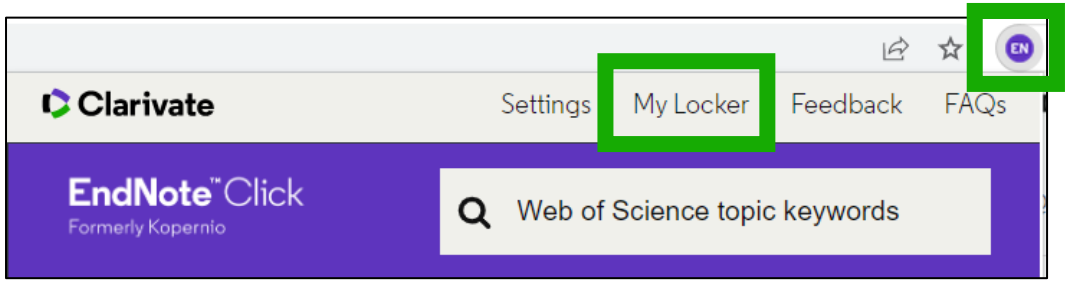
After you CLICK, the PDF is displayed in your Locker, with the ability to:

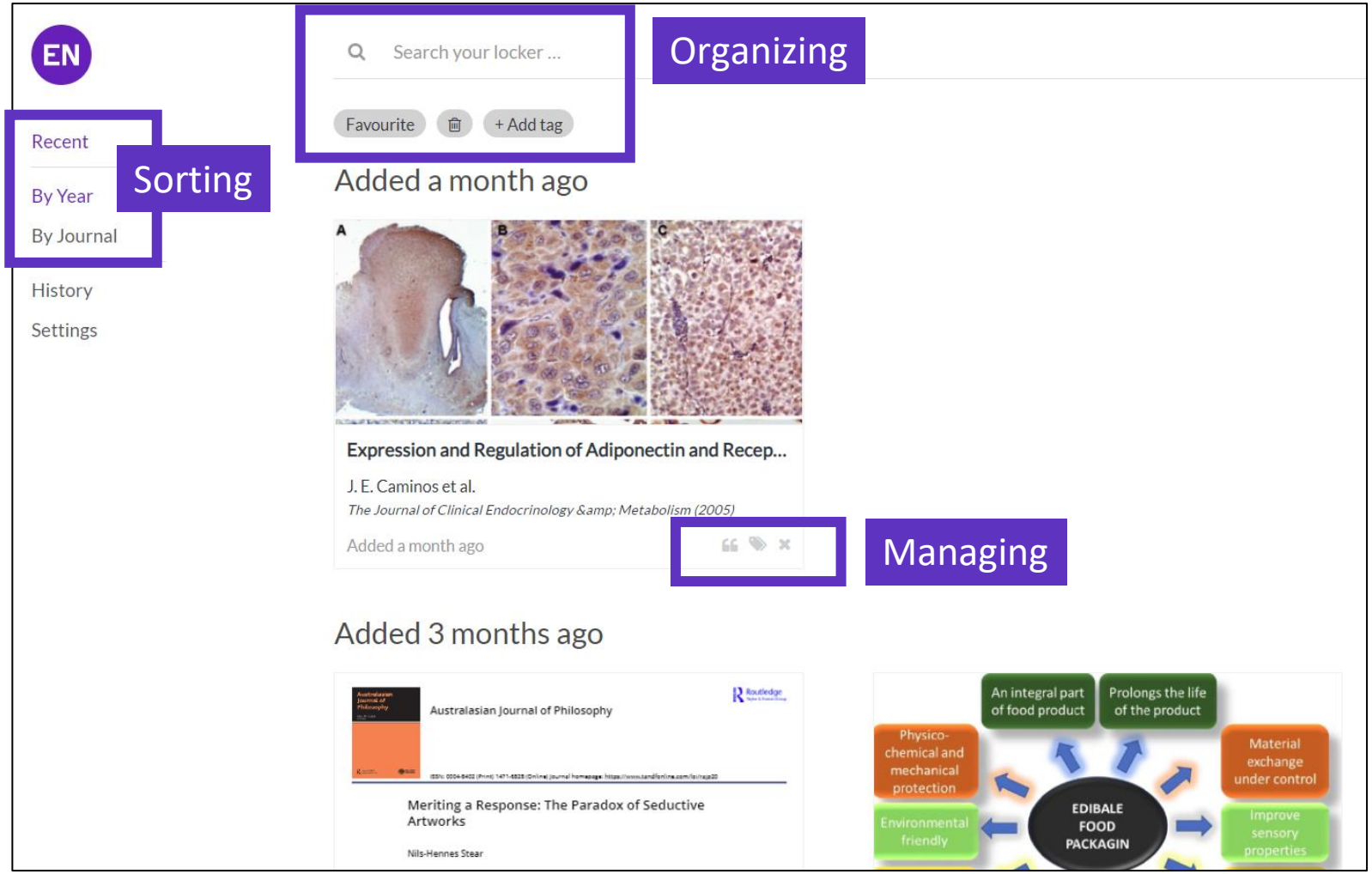
- Read and Tag it
- Download it
- Export it
- View the article on the journal page
- See the article in Web of Science
- Discard it



How does it work?

Files are stored in my locker





Useful links

EndNote™ Click
Formerly Kopernio

- Download the free plugin (for Chrome, Firefox, Edge and Opera) : https://click.endnote.com/
- Get started in two minutes : https://clarivate.libguides.com/endnote_training/endnote_click_in_two_minutes
- Comparison of researcher workflow plugins: https://kopernio.com/compare
- Information for libraries: https://click.endnote.com/for-libraries ; https://clarivate.libguides.com/endnote_training/endnote_click_for_libraries
- Information for publishers : https://click.endnote.com/for-publishers
- Our data principles: https://click.endnote.com/data-principles
- Terms and privacy: https://click.endnote.com/terms

3 – Saving my work

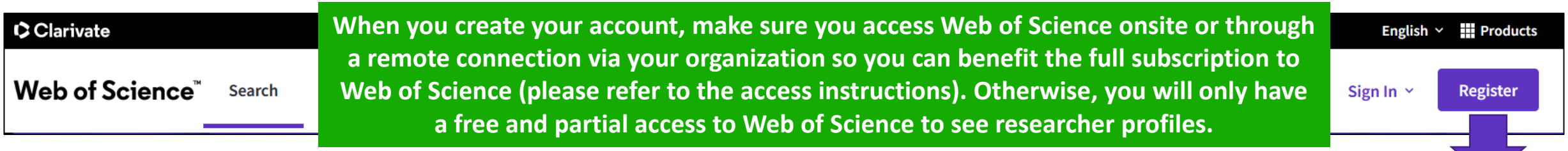
- Creating an account and signing in
- Keeping my history
- Saving searches and alerts
- Saving marked lists
- Personalizing my homepage

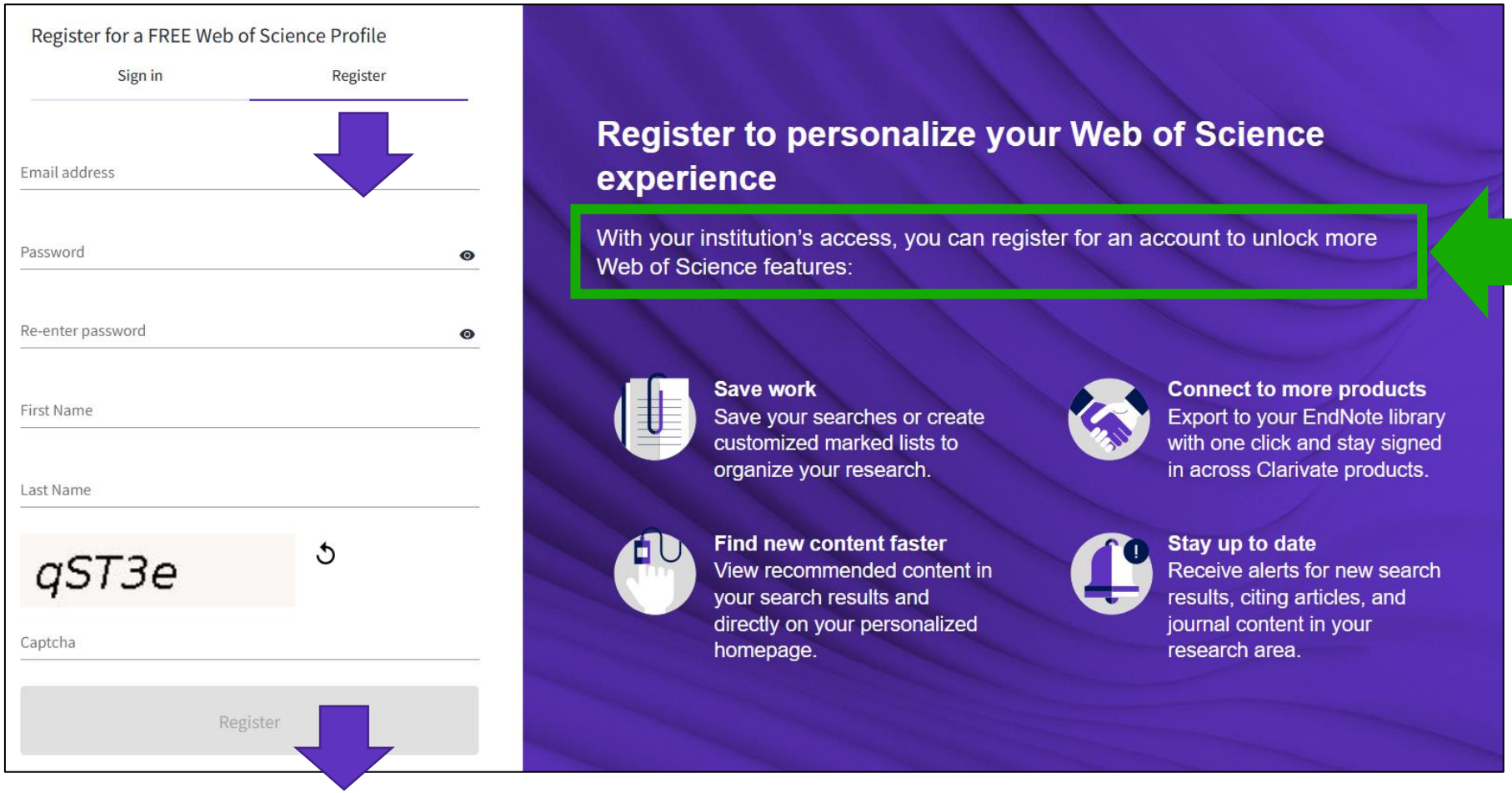
Why creating a Web of Science account?

- To save your searches and create alerts
- To create lists of documents
- To get your searches and viewed documents saved for a year in History
- To have a personalized homepage
- To use the same account for EndNote, Journal Citation Reports, Essential Science Indicators, InCites Master Journal List, My Research Assistant and navigate smoothly across the different platforms
- To access the Web of Science remotely (http://www.webofscience.com/) for 6 months without VPN/Proxy/SSO

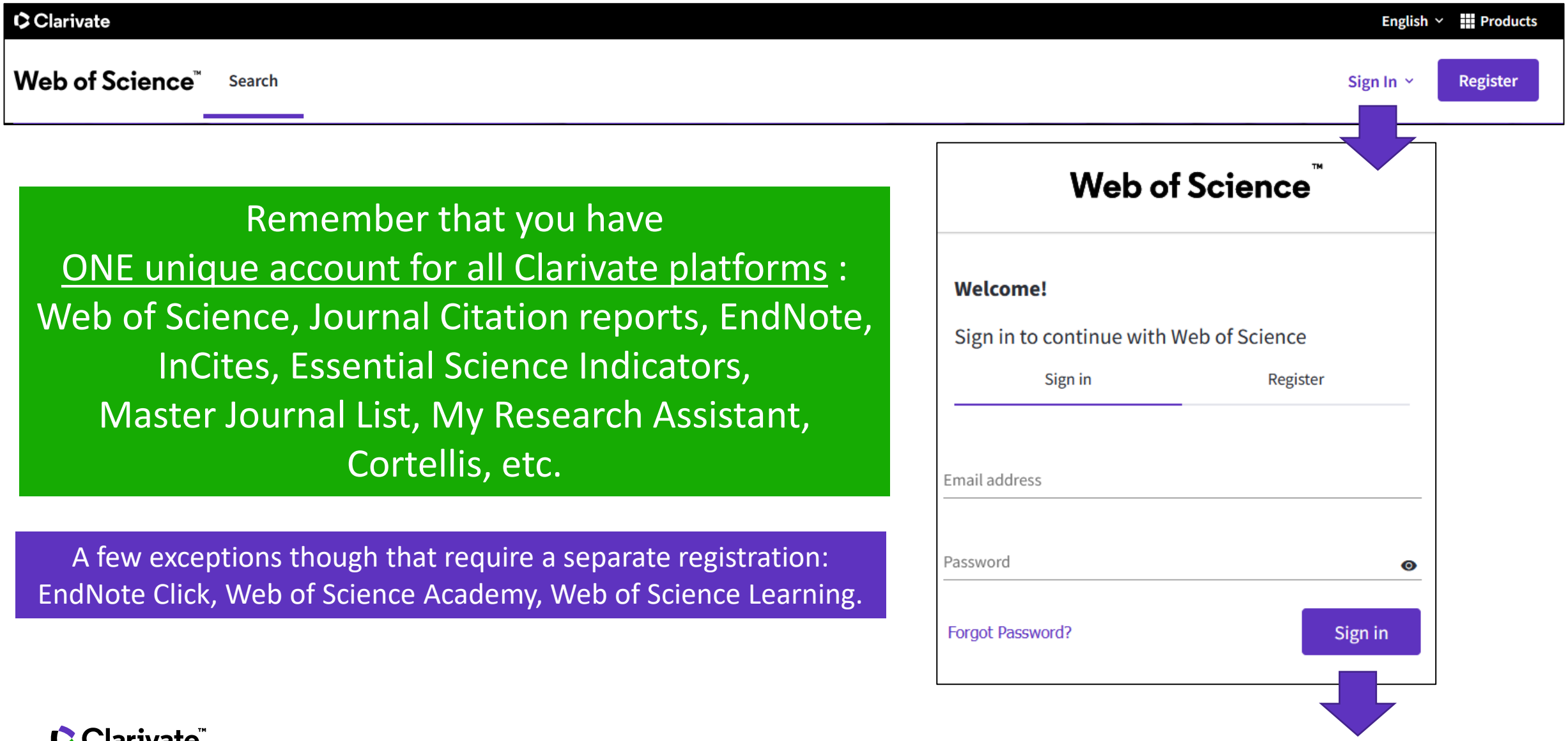
Registering for the Web of Science

When you create your account, make sure you access Web of Science onsite or through a remote connection via your organization so you can benefit the full subscription to Web of Science (please refer to the access instructions). Otherwise, you will only have a free and partial access to Web of Science to see researcher profiles.





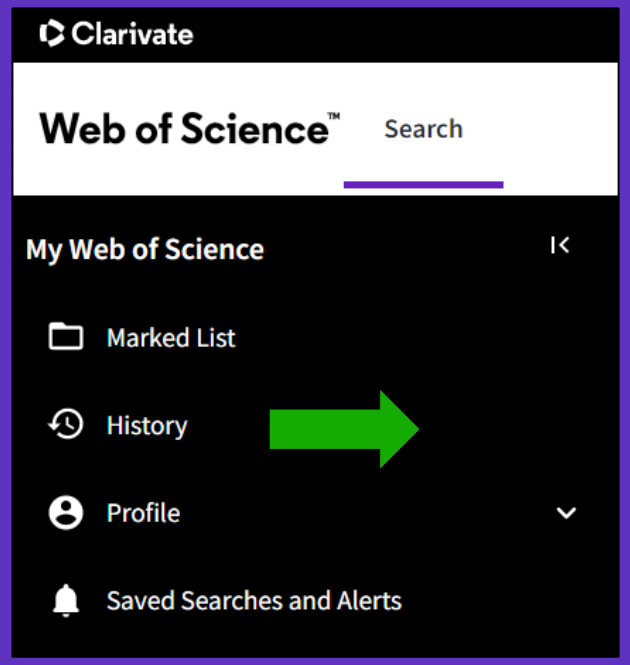
Signing in for the Web of Science

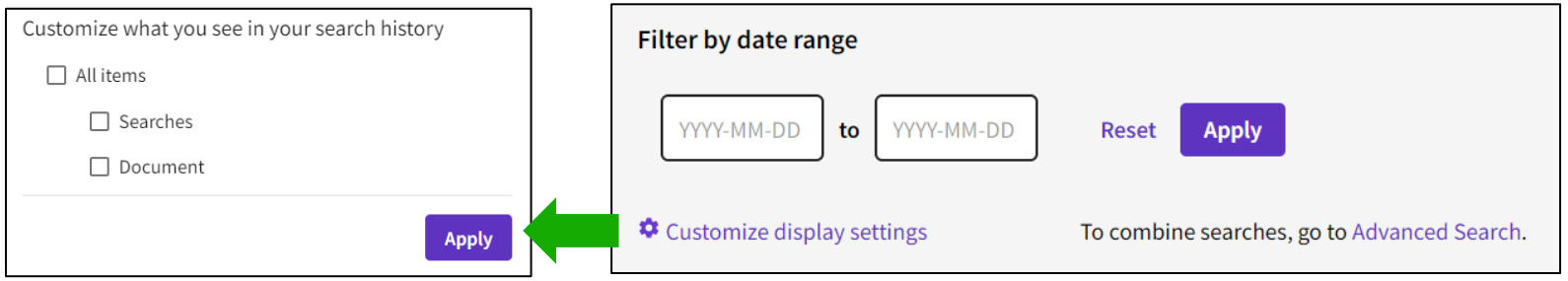


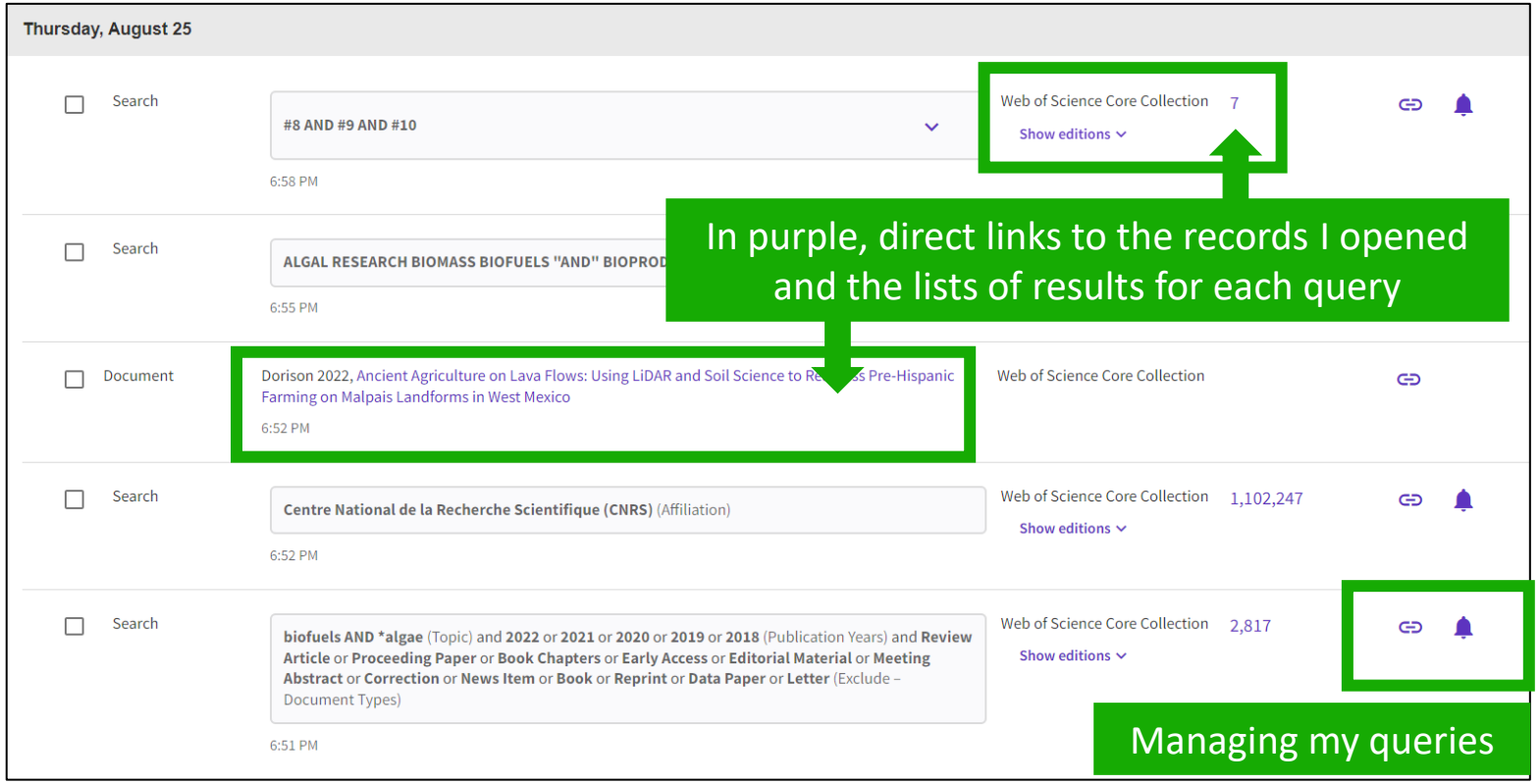
Remember that you have
ONE unique account for all Clarivate platforms :
Web of Science, Journal Citation reports, EndNote,
InCites, Essential Science Indicators,
Master Journal List, My Research Assistant,
Cortellis, etc.

A few exceptions though that require a separate registration:
EndNote Click, Web of Science Academy, Web of Science Learning.

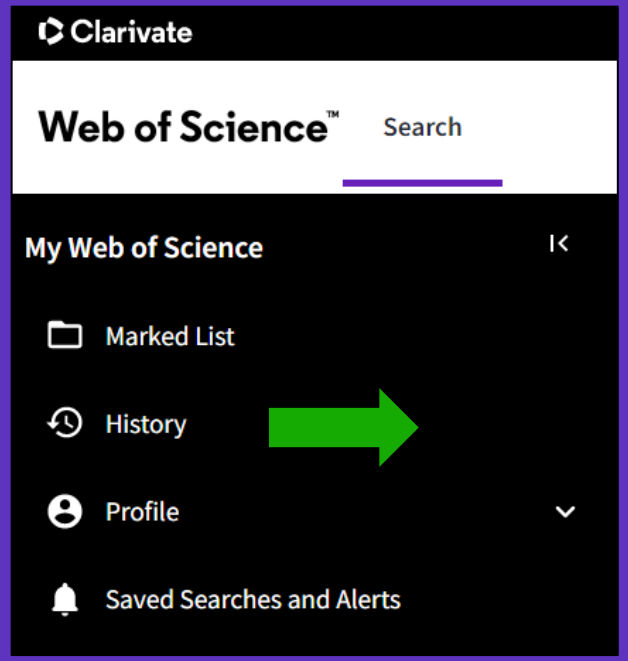
Your history is saved for a year if you are signed in

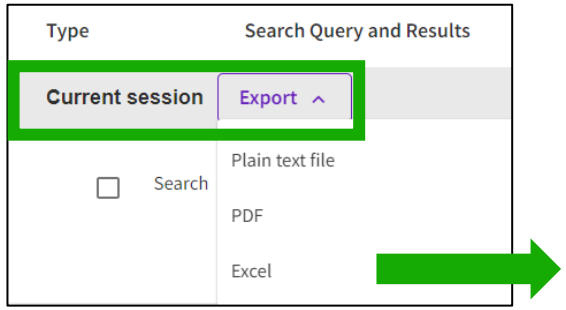




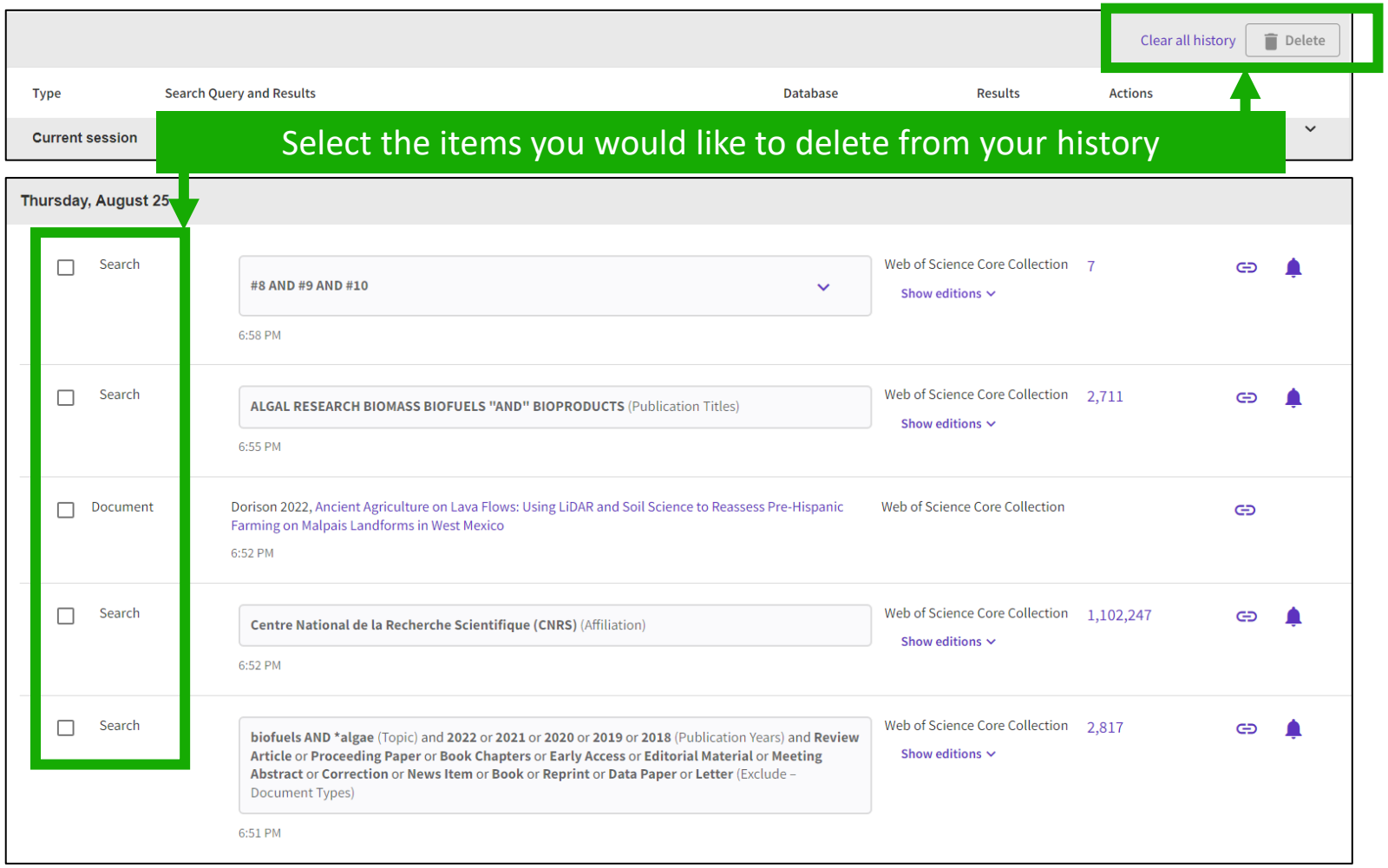


Managing your history





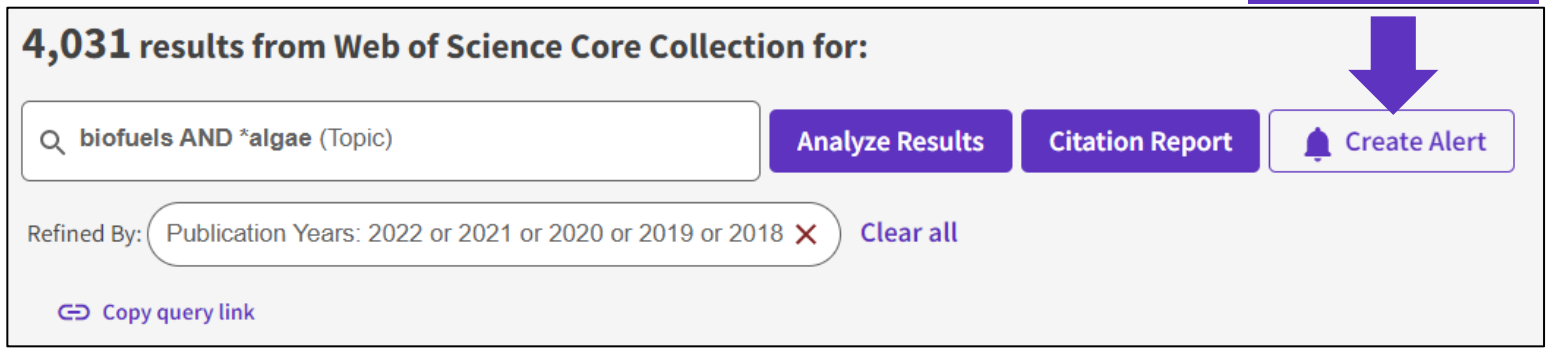
Note that you can only export search queries from the current session (all sets selected by default)



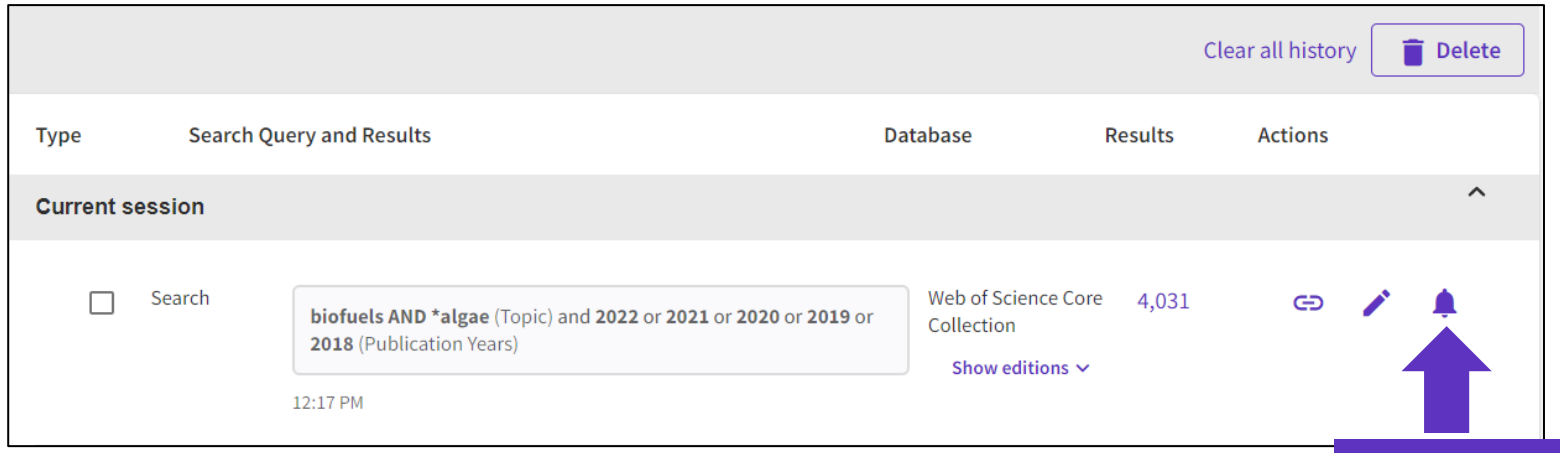
Saving searches and alerts

If you are **signed in**, you can save your searches to come back to later.

From the list of results

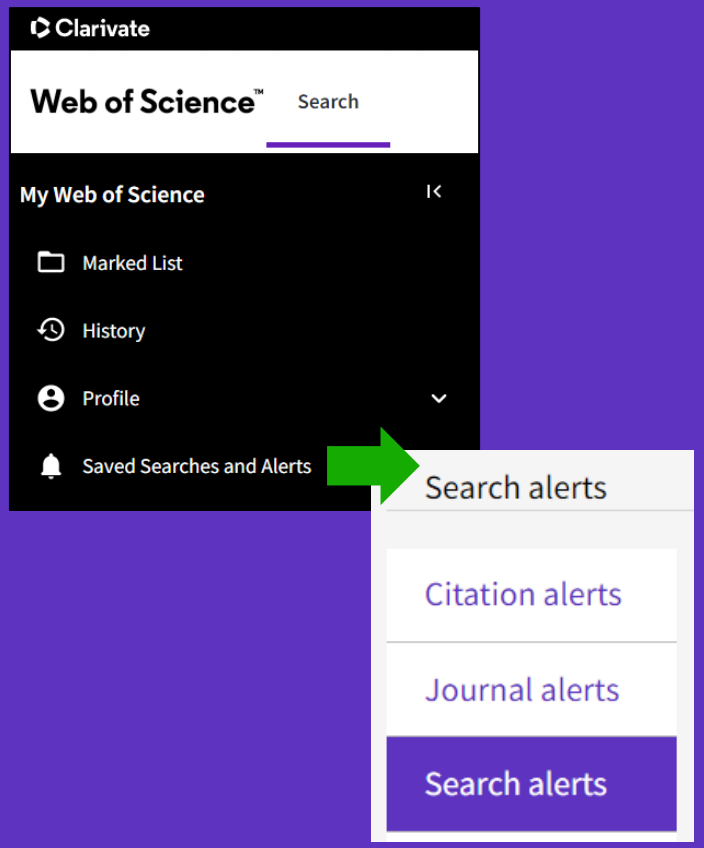


OR



From the history

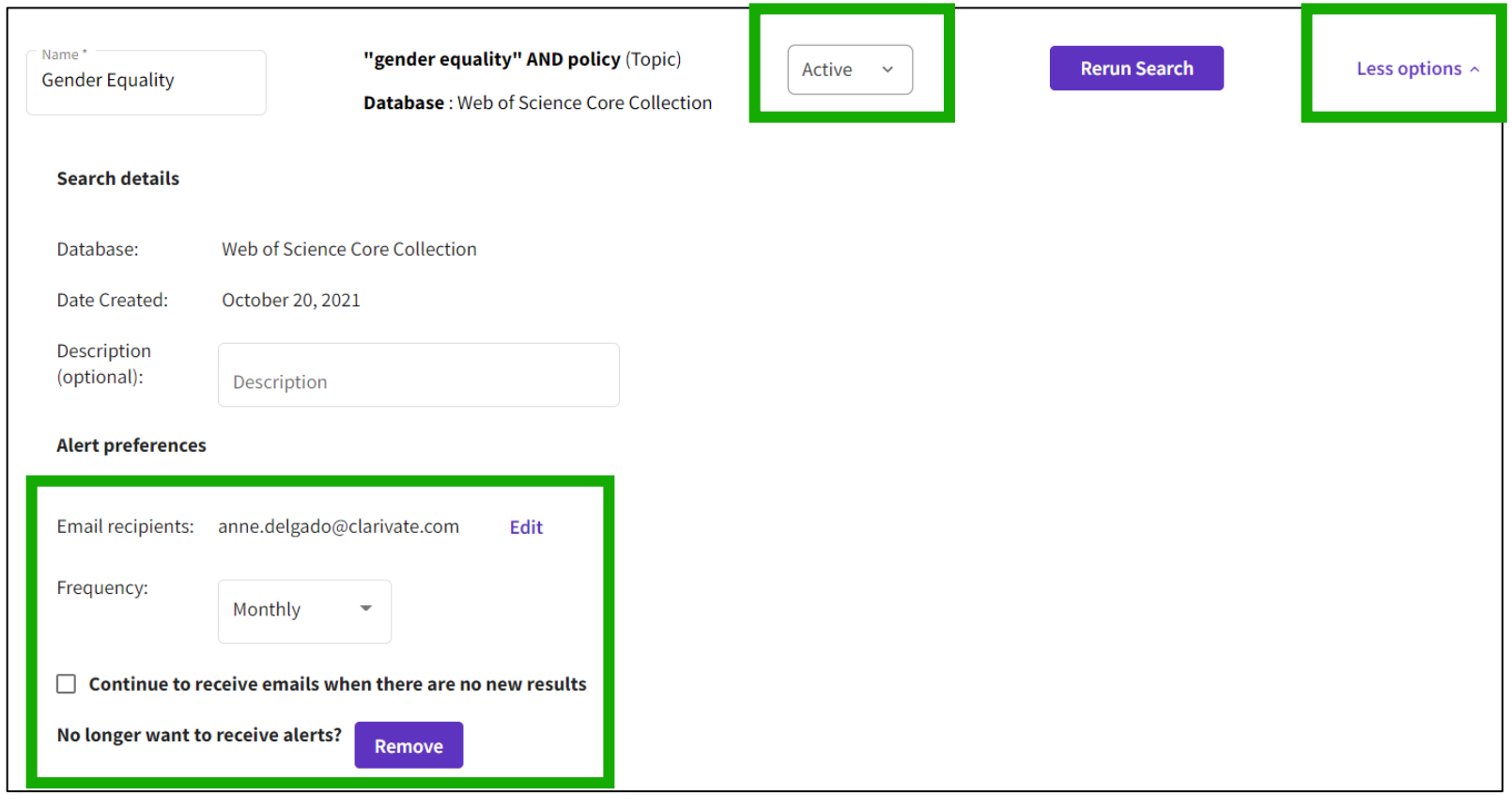
Managing saved searches and alerts



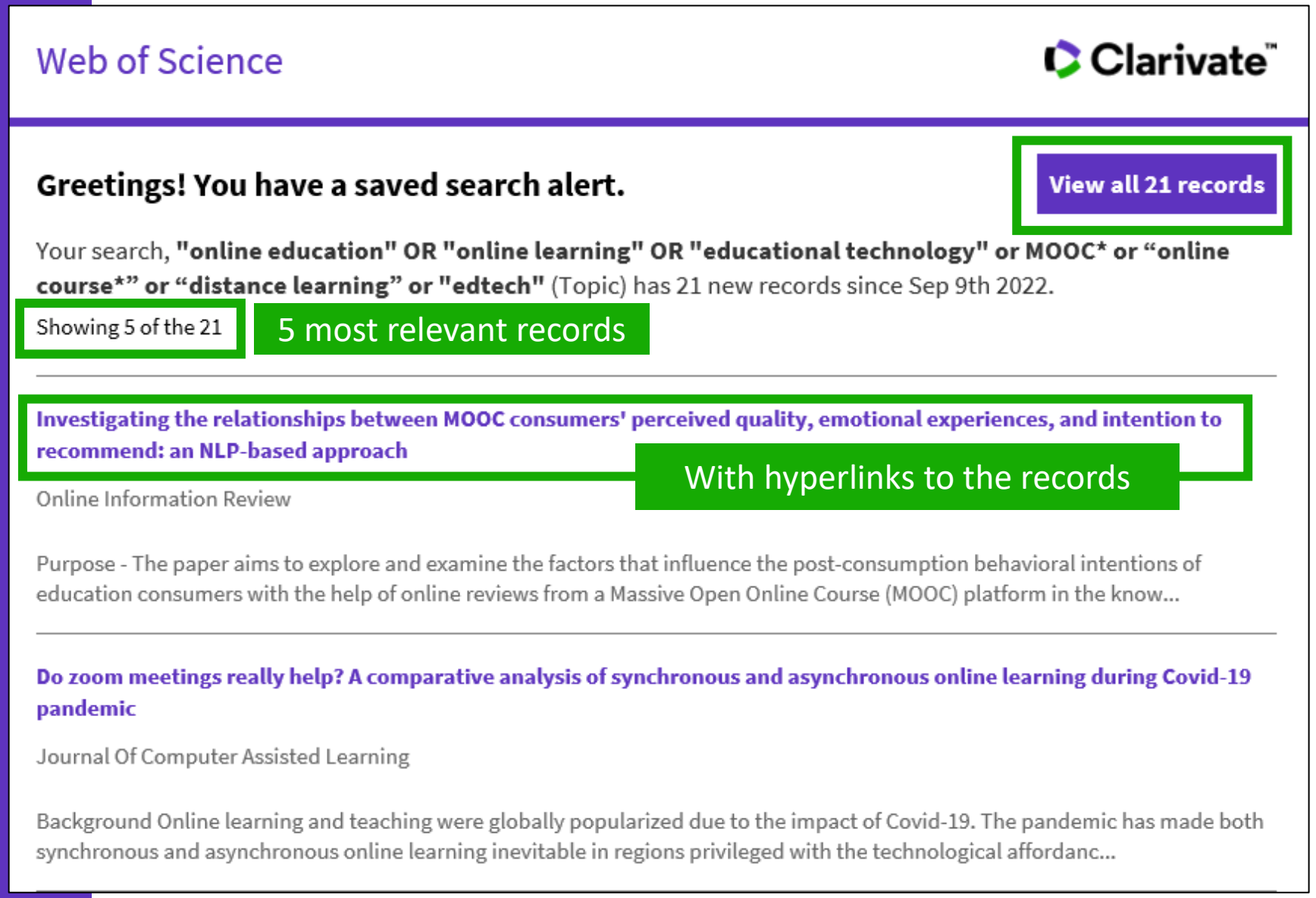
These search strategies can also be used as Alerts. Search Alerts will email you when new publications are added to the database that match your saved search criteria. For example, if your saved search is on Nanotechnology, our system emails new works on this topic at a frequency of your choice.

Alerts can also be set up for:

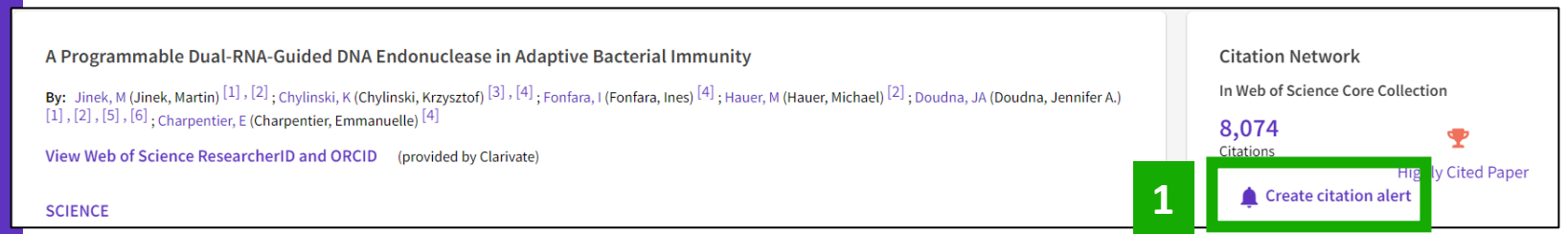
- new publications citing a particular record
- the table of contents of a new journal issue

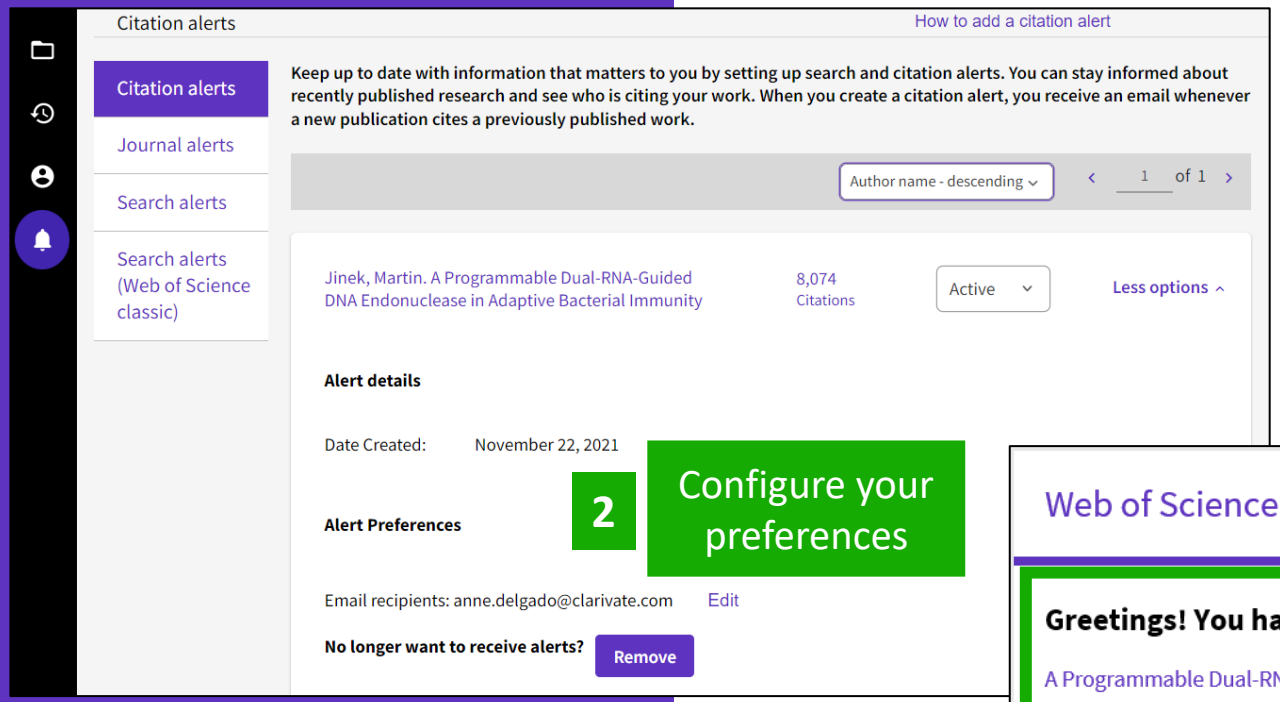


Receiving a search alert in my mailbox



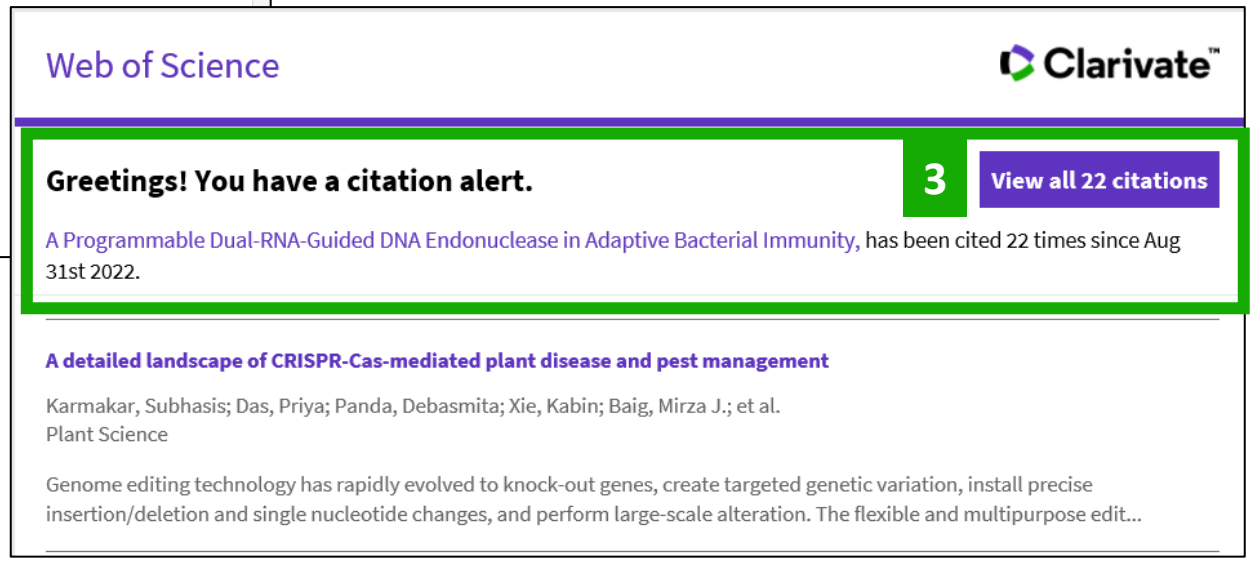
Creating a citation alert





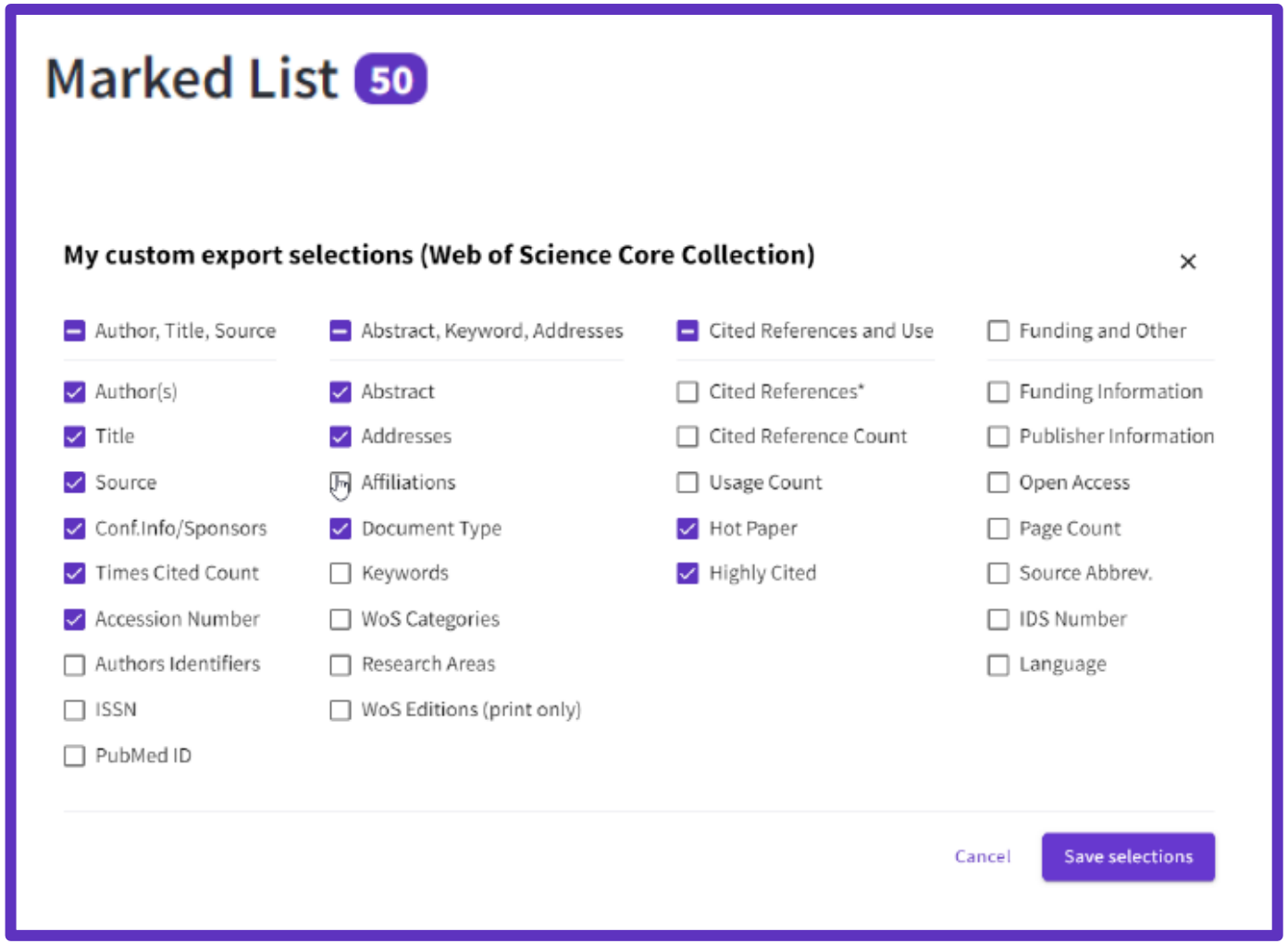
You can stay informed about recently published research and see who is citing your work.

When you create a citation alert, you receive an email whenever a new publication cites a previously published work.



Saving marked lists

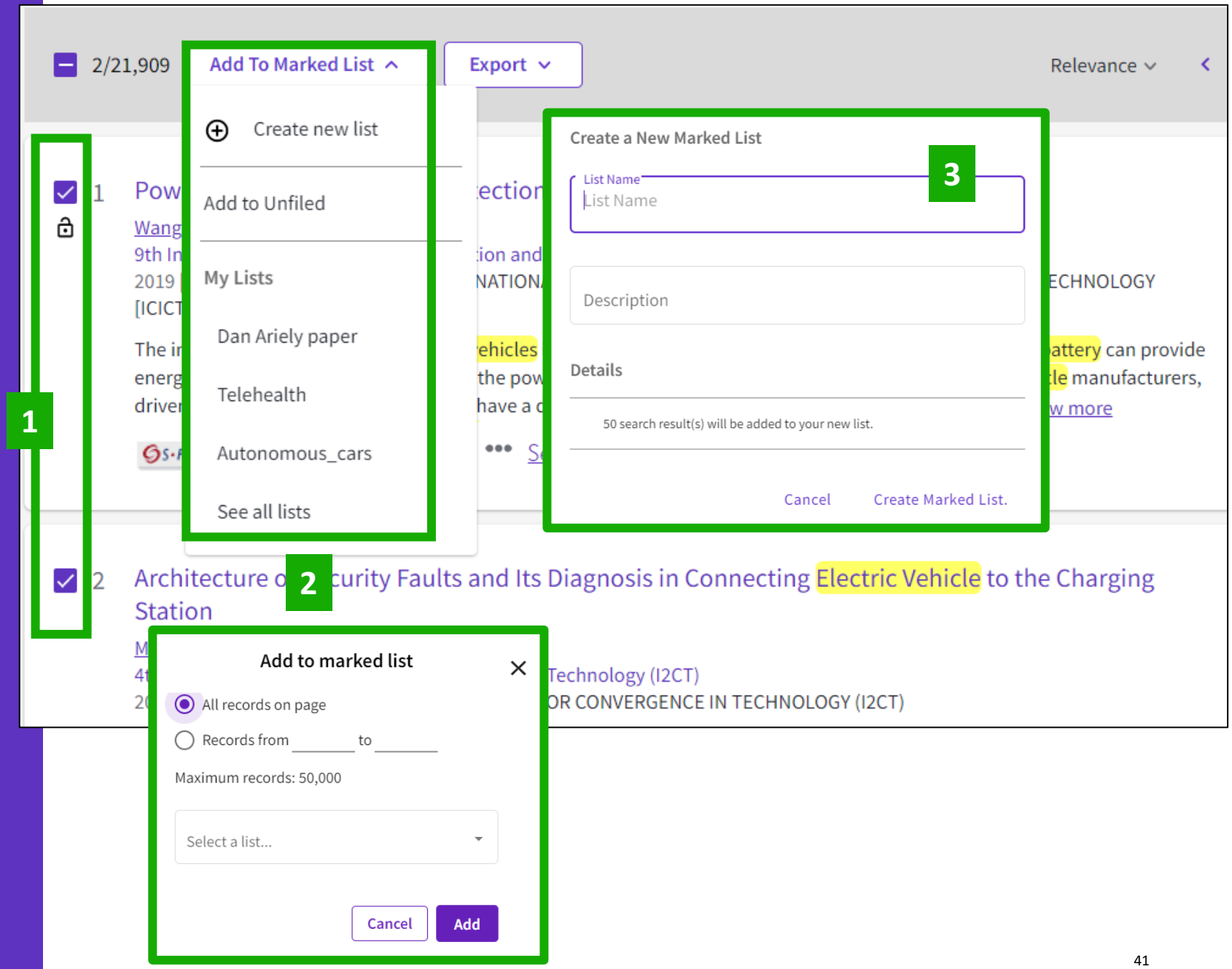
- **Store your search results** - it's not always possible to finish your search in one session. Marking records for your next visit to Web of Science helps you pick up where you left off.
- **Group articles together you want to analyze** – gather the perfect set of publications, then use Analyze to understand trends across them, or use Citation Report to reveal the articles that cite your selections.
- **Create a custom set of items to export** - There are lots of export options - send to EndNote for later use in writing a paper, print, email or even export to InCites Benchmarking & Analytics for detailed citation analysis



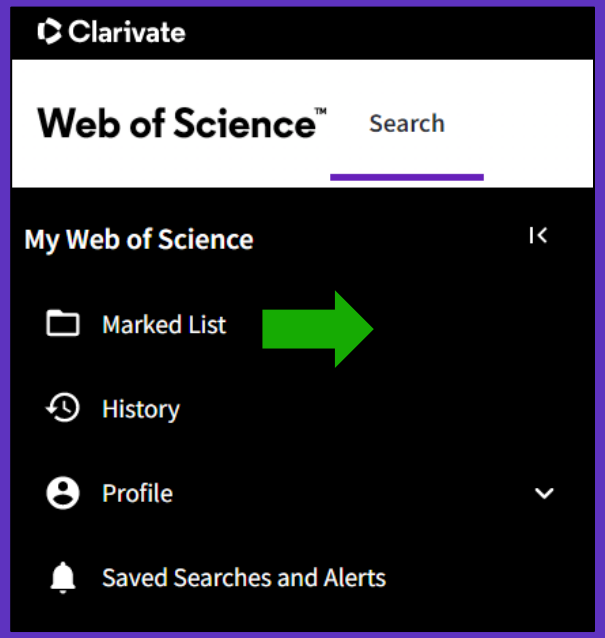
Creating new Marked Lists

Select the records you want to save and:

- Add them to an existing list
- Or add them to a new list
- Or add them to an unfiled folder and organize them later
- Note that if you do not select any record, Web of Science will offer to add all the records on the page, or all the records in the results (up to 50,000) to your list

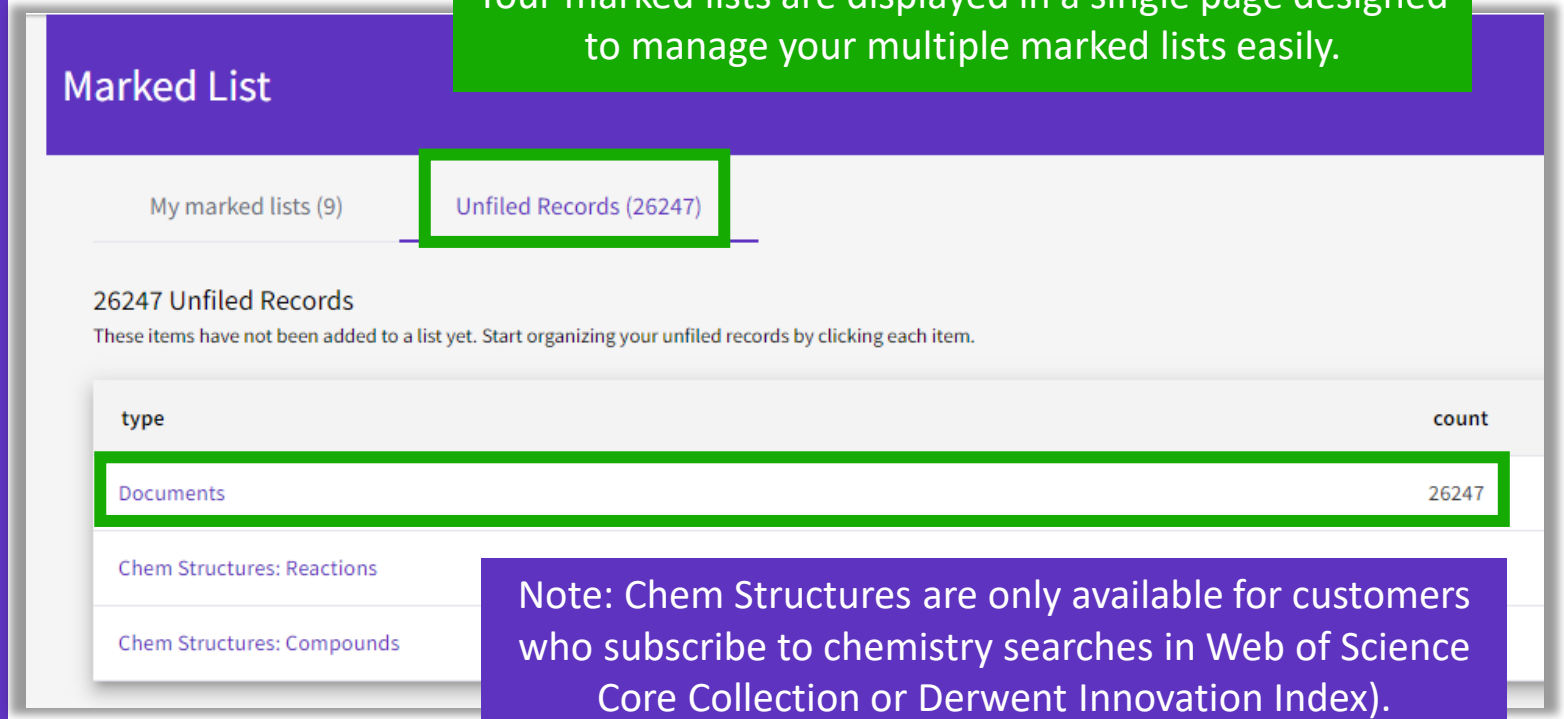


Accessing your Marked Lists

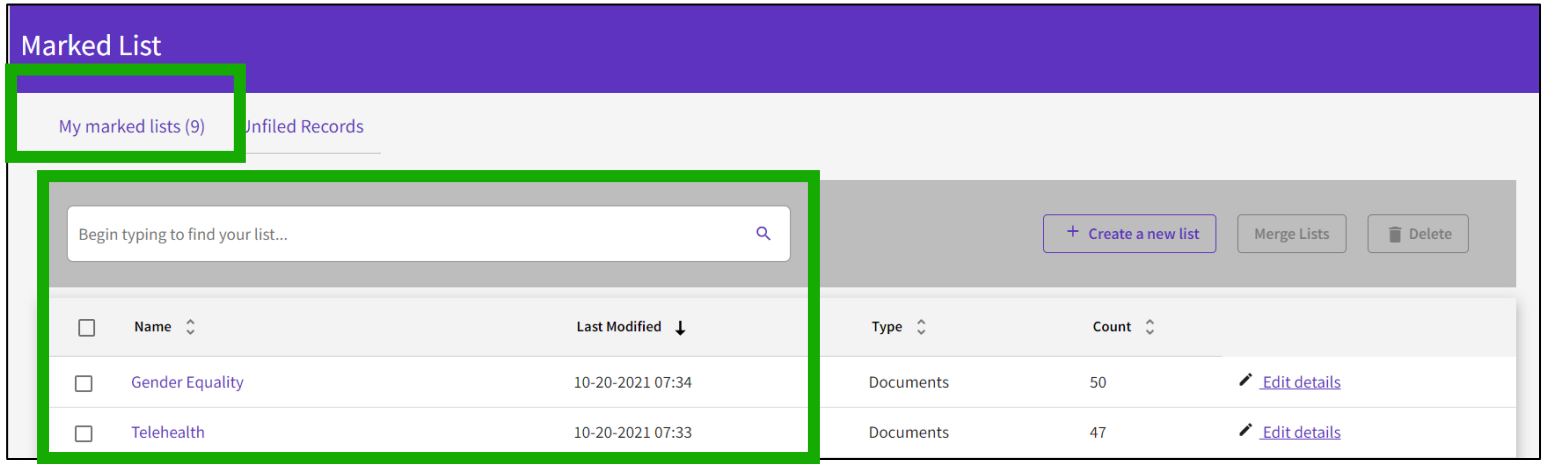


You can save up to 50 marked lists with 50,000 records each

Your marked lists are displayed in a single page designed to manage your multiple marked lists easily.



Note: Chem Structures are only available for customers who subscribe to chemistry searches in Web of Science Core Collection or Derwent Innovation Index).



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Managing your Marked Lists

Your previously saved items are now displayed in a page view so that you can easily:

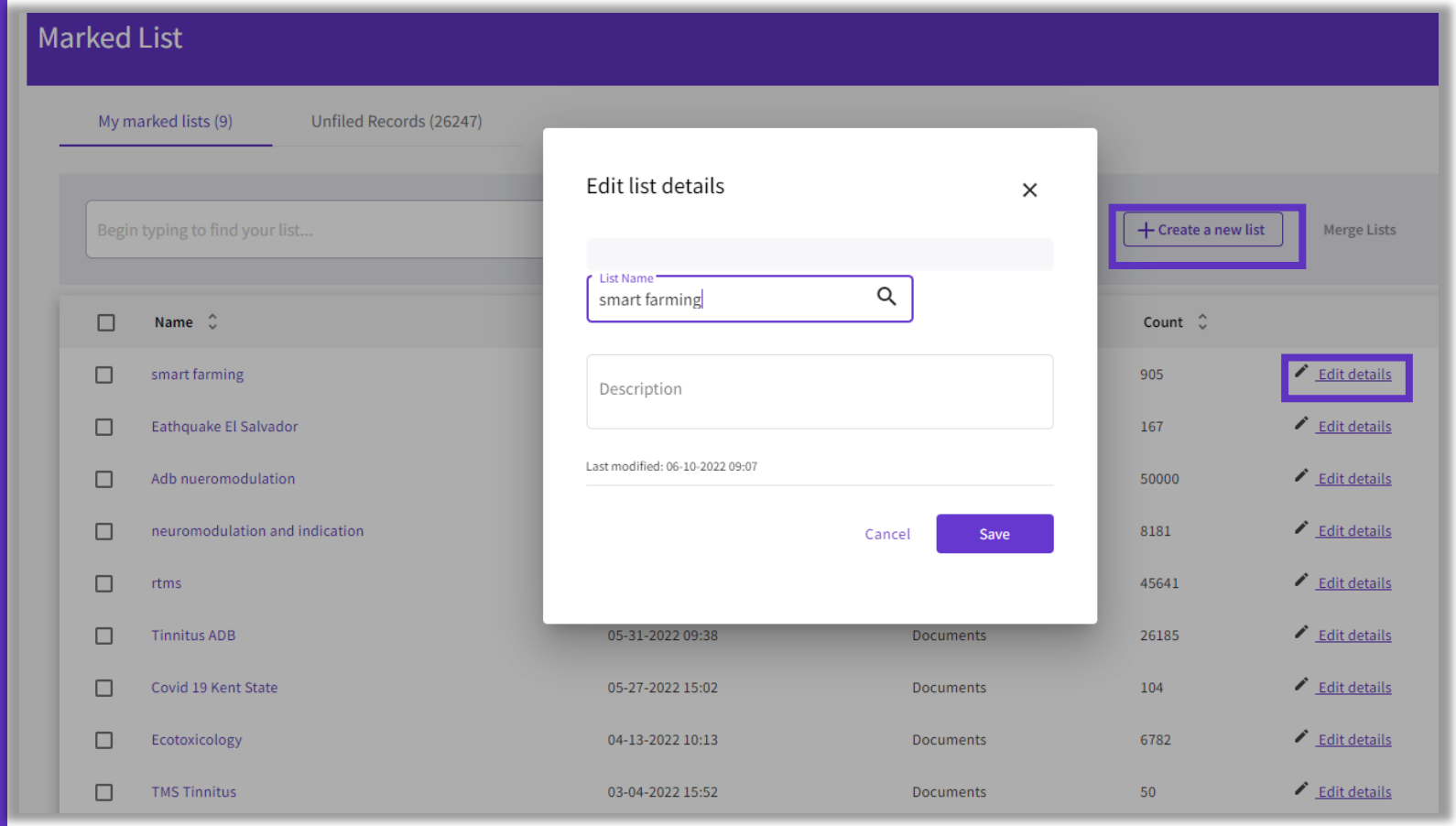
view previously saved records (sorted by type or previously saved marked list)

find a previously saved list with new search and sort capabilities

delete multiple lists at a single time

make edits to existing lists names or descriptions

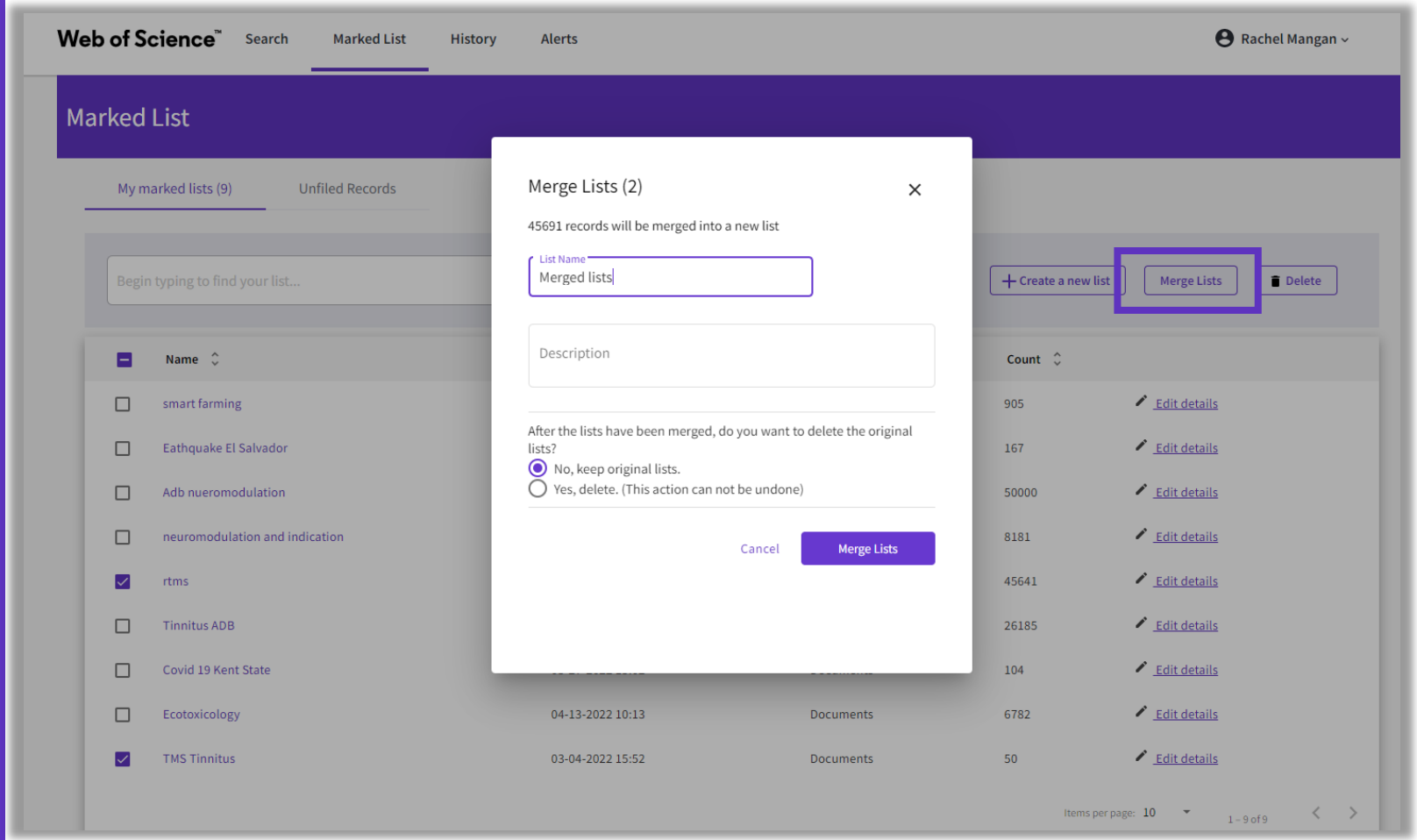
create a new marked list



Merge Marked Lists

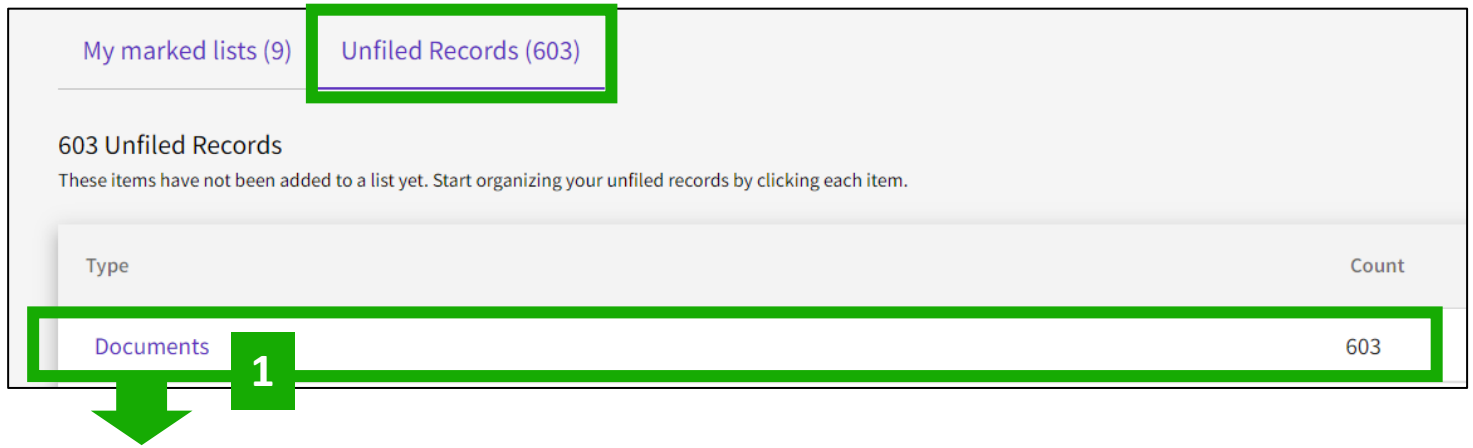
Select which lists you wish to combine using the checkboxes and then click on Merge Lists.

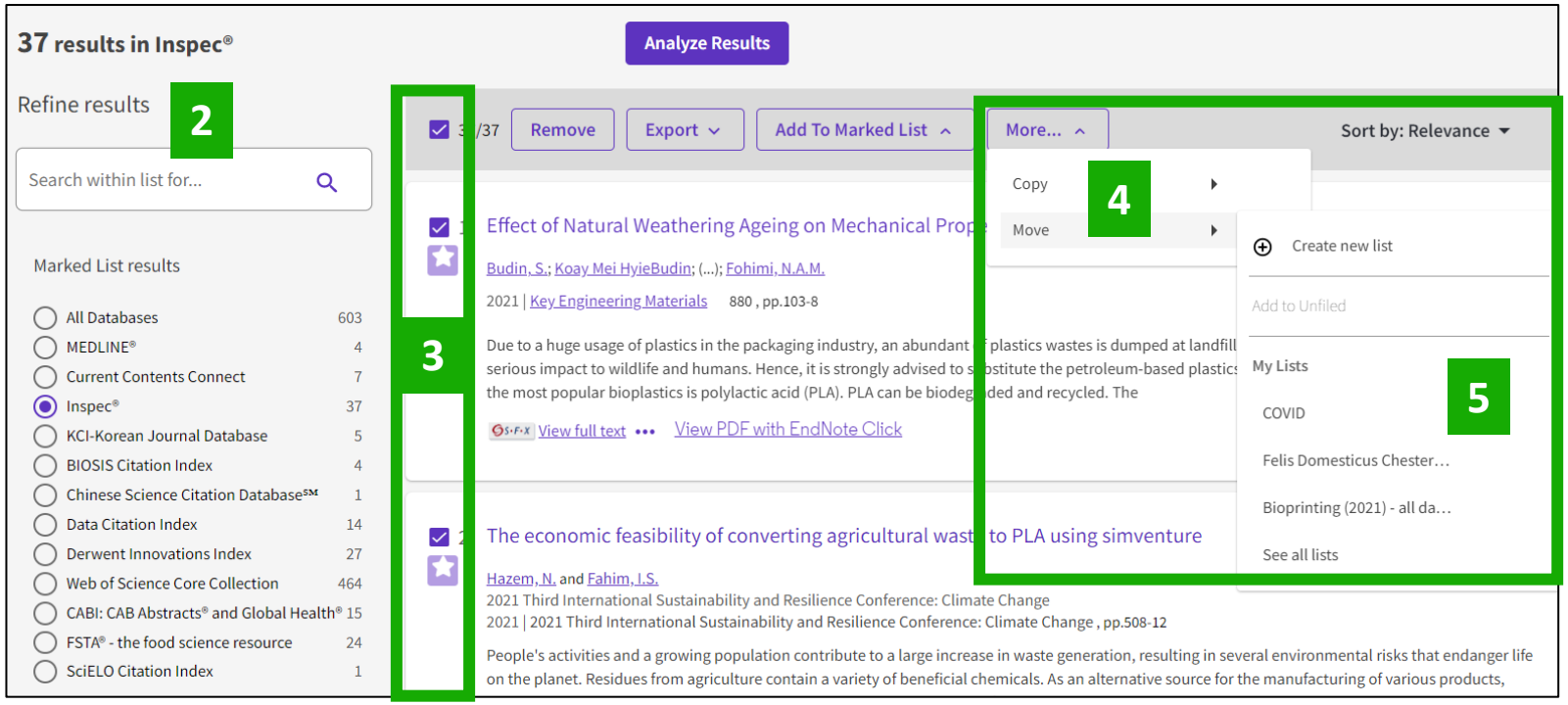
When merging lists, please remember that each list must contain fewer than 50,000 records and each user can save up to 50 lists at one time.



Managing Unfiled Marked Lists

- You can organize your Unfiled Records by adding them to a marked list.
- Simply open to Unfiled Records by type (ie, Documents), select the desired records you wish to file, and then click on “More” to have the option to either Copy or Move the selected records.
- Copying records will leave the original record in the Unfiled Records area whereas Moving the record will delete the original record from Unfiled Records after it has been moved into the selected Marked List.

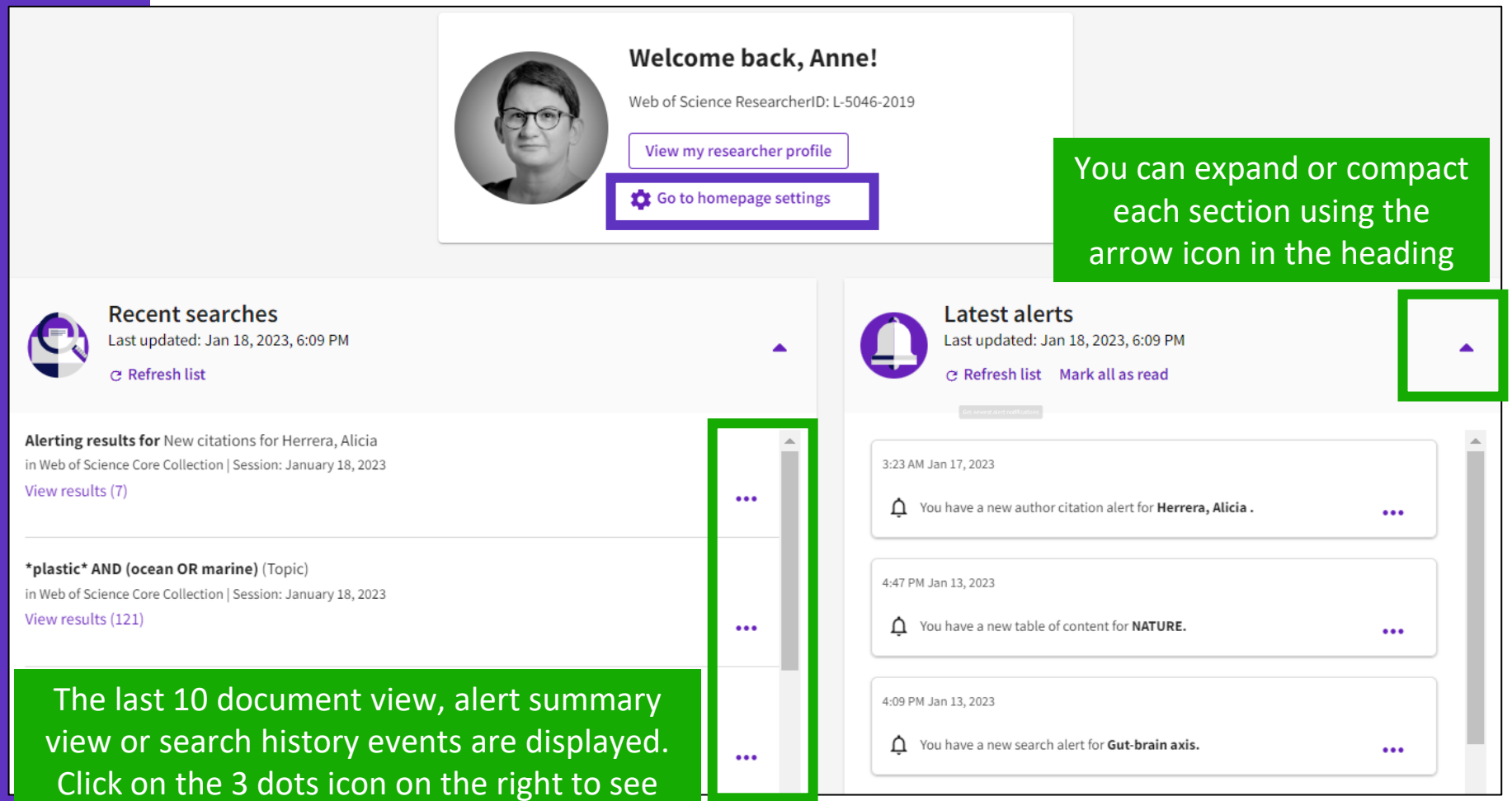




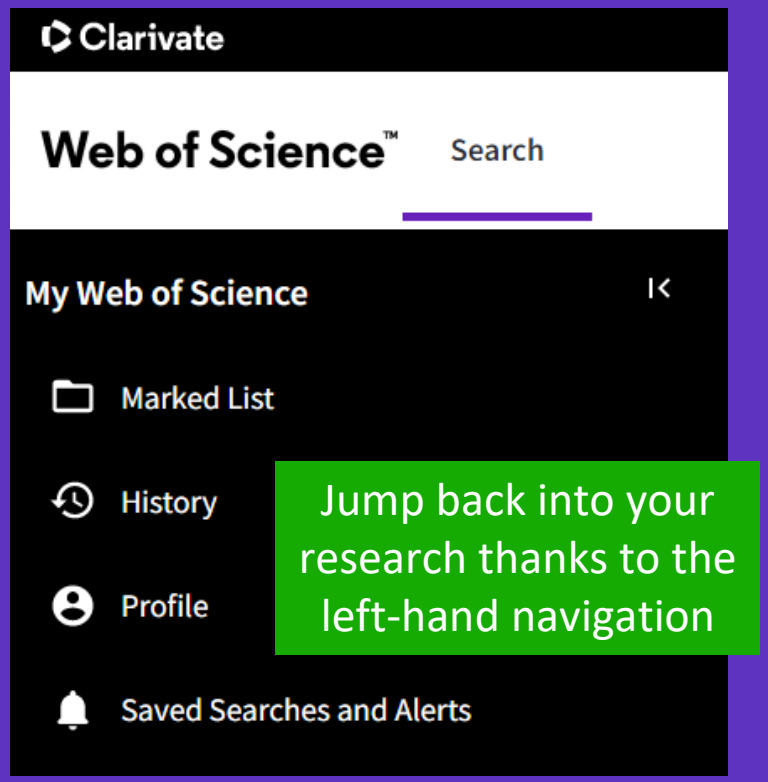
Personalizing my homepage

A personalized homepage dashboard is available to signed-in users. The dashboard is located right below the search box and includes 4 new sections:

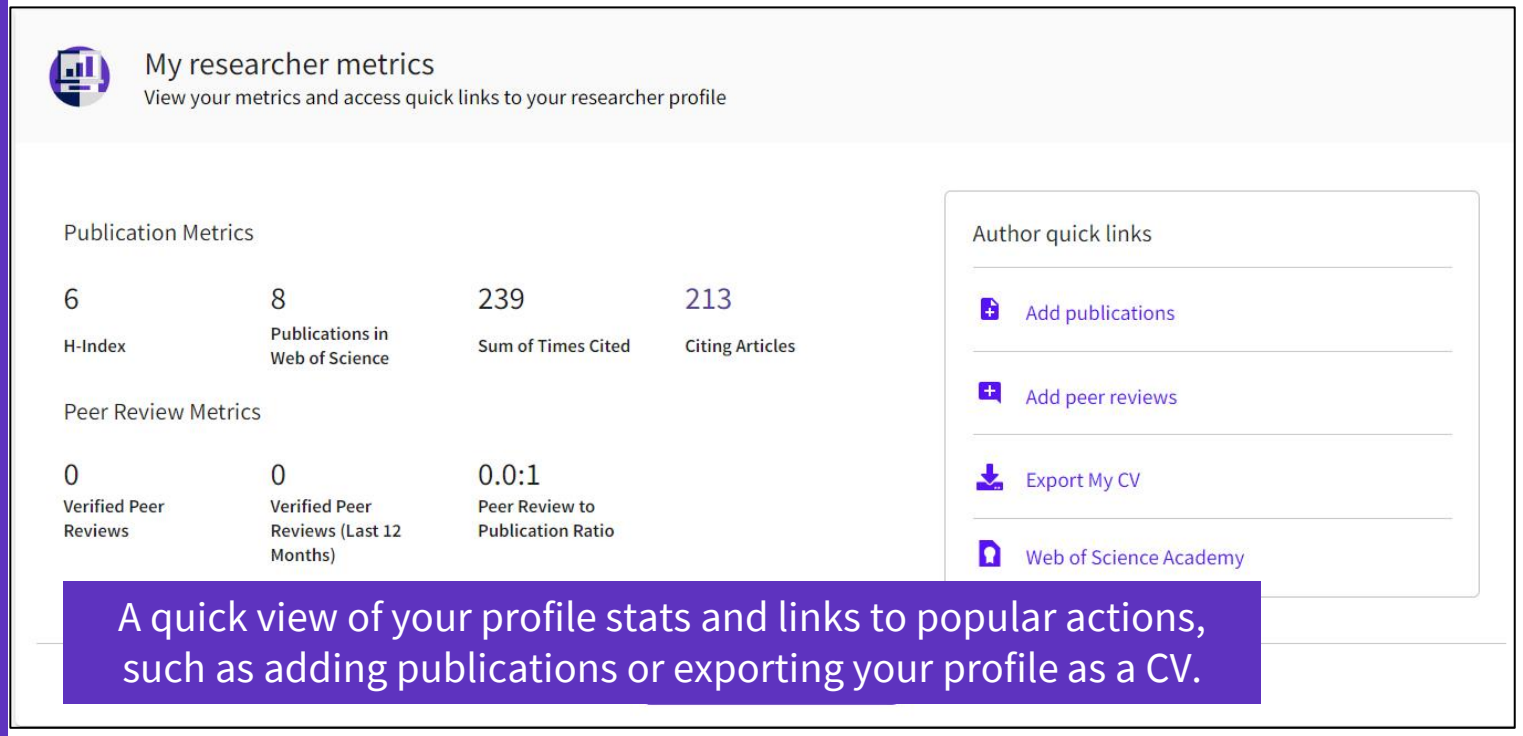
- Recent searches
- Latest alerts
- My researcher metrics
- Recommended for you



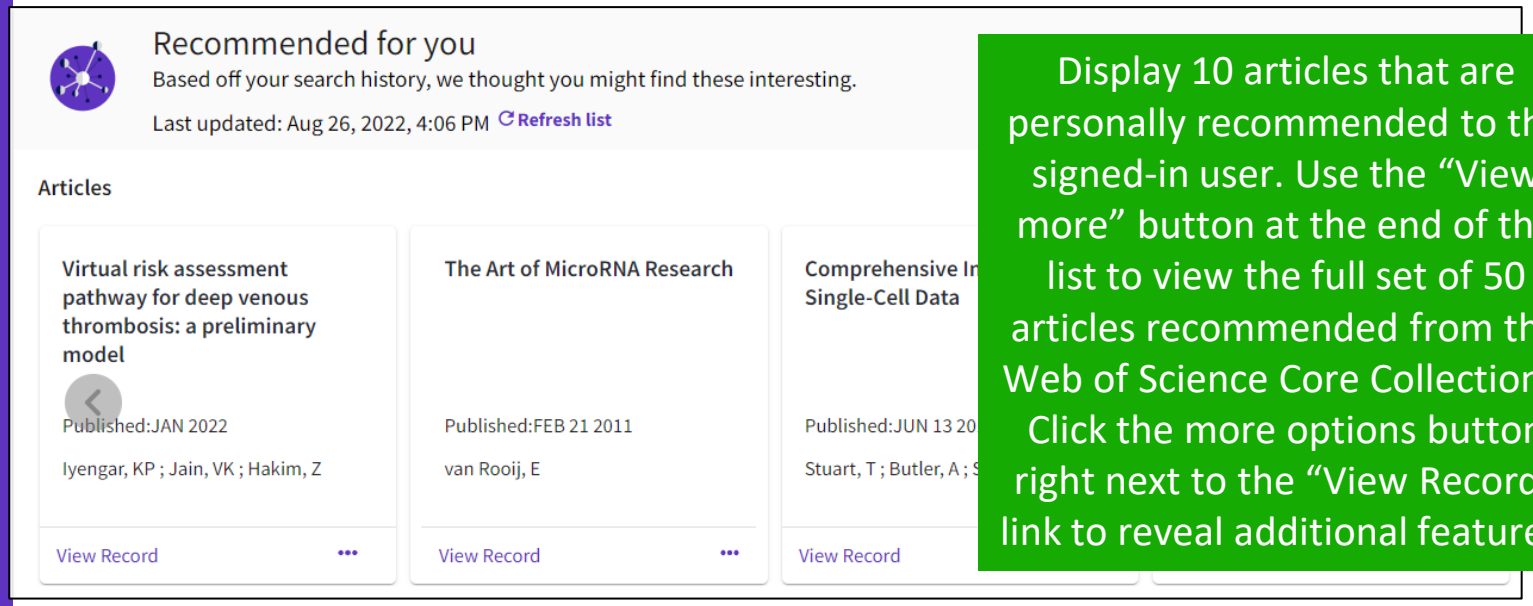
Personalizing my homepage



Jump back into your research thanks to the left-hand navigation



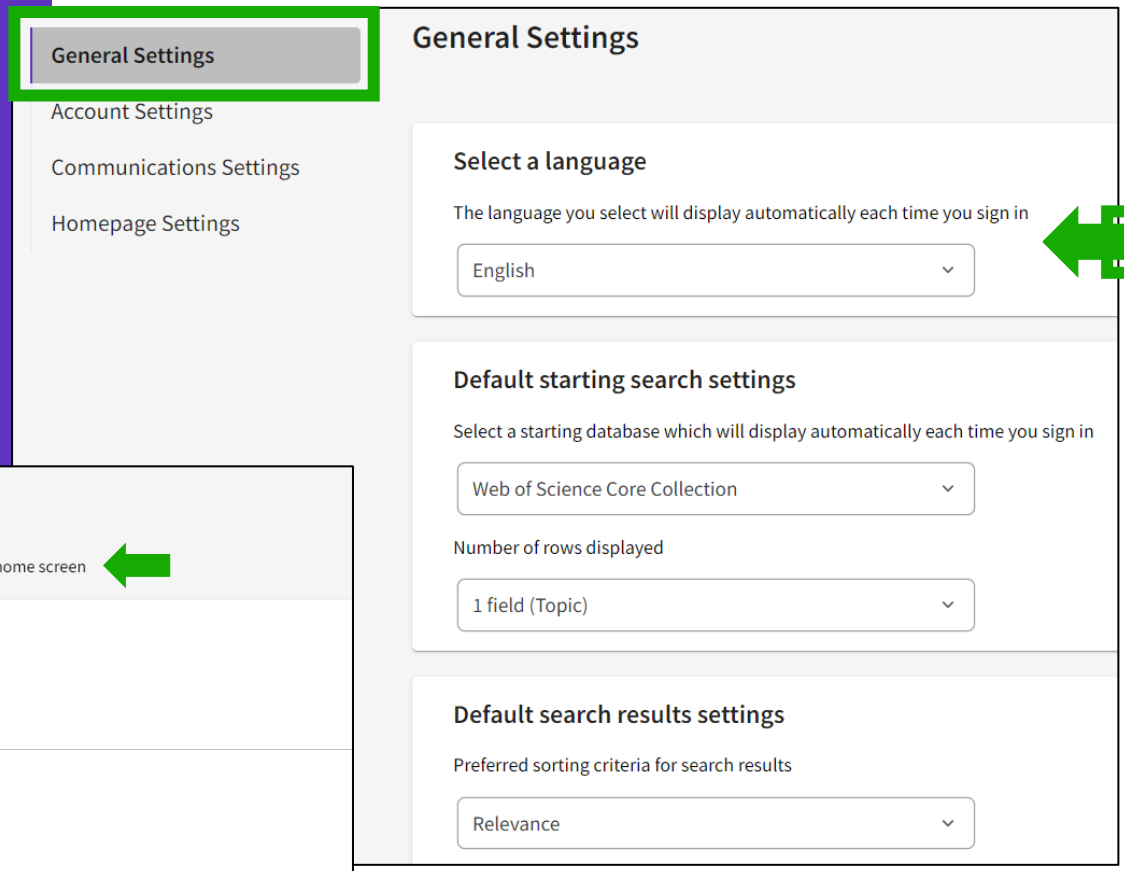
A quick view of your profile stats and links to popular actions, such as adding publications or exporting your profile as a CV.

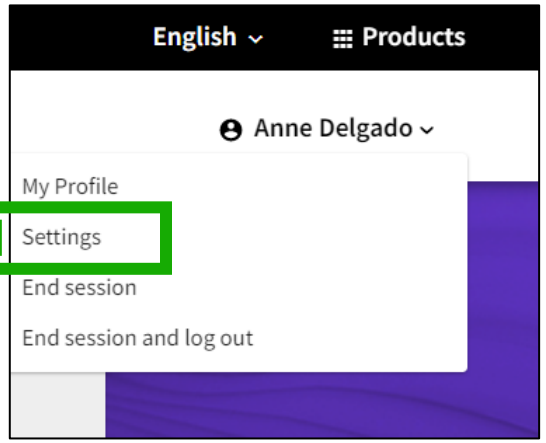


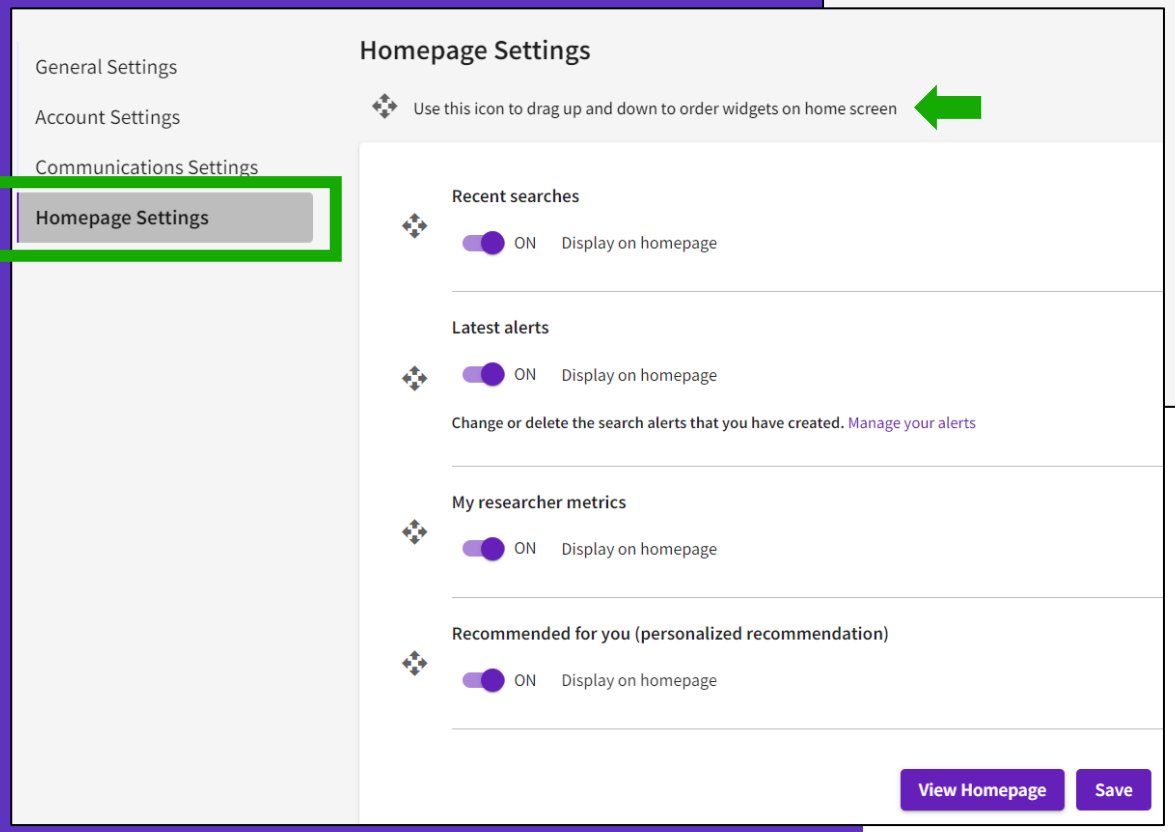
Display 10 articles that are personally recommended to the signed-in user. Use the “View more” button at the end of the list to view the full set of 50 articles recommended from the Web of Science Core Collections. Click the more options button right next to the “View Record” link to reveal additional features.

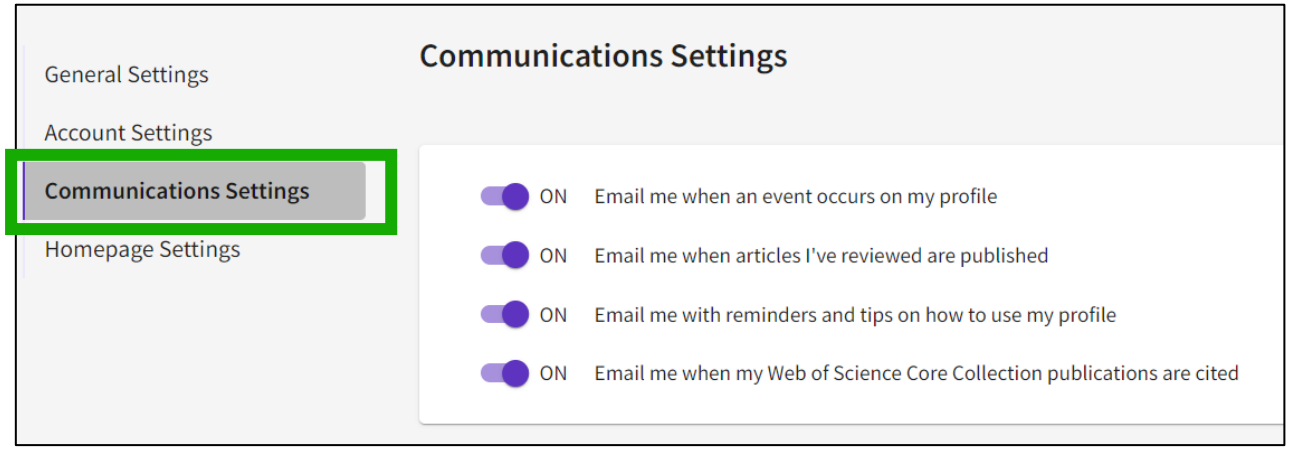
Personalizing my homepage

Configure your preferences









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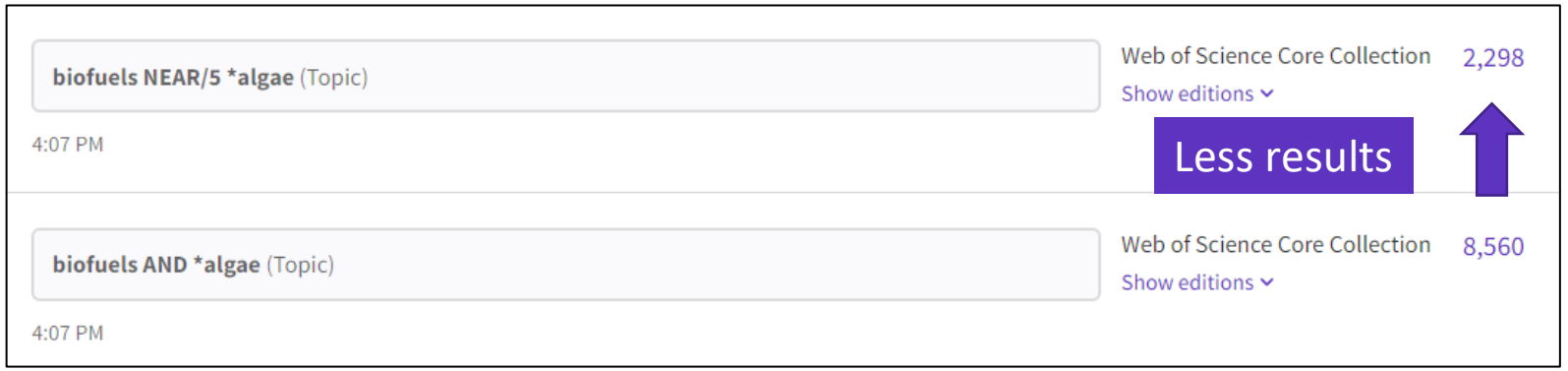
4 – From basic to advanced searches

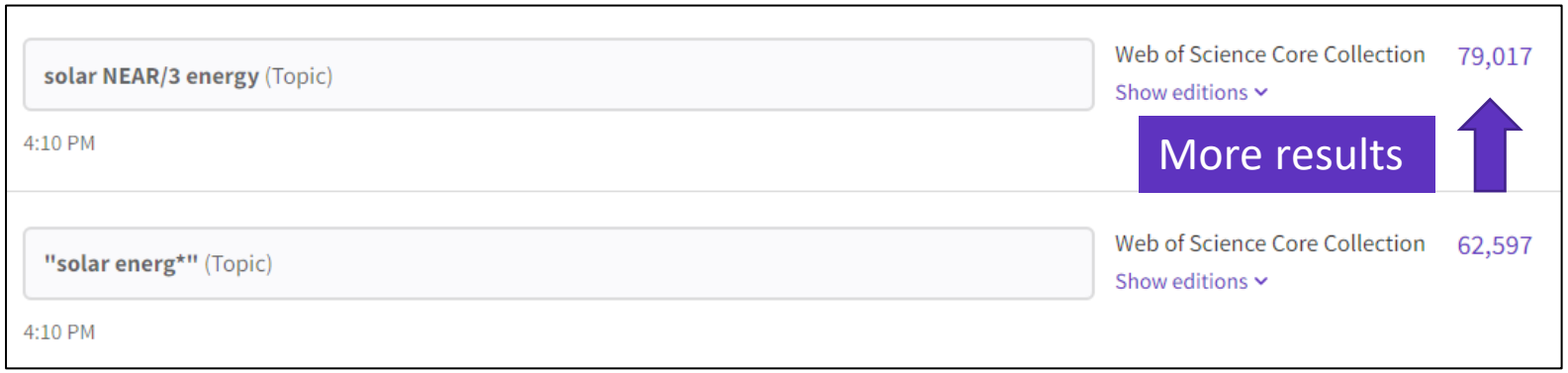
- Using the operator NEAR
- Looking for one document
- Combining searches
- Building complex searches
- Exploring suggestions

Using the operator NEAR

- Use NEAR/x to find documents where the terms joined by the operator are within a specified number of words of each other.
- Replace the x with a number to specify the maximum number of words that separate the terms.
- If you use NEAR without /x, the system will find records where the terms joined by NEAR are within 15 words of each other.

Depending on how you use the operator NEAR, it can help you expand or narrow the number of results.





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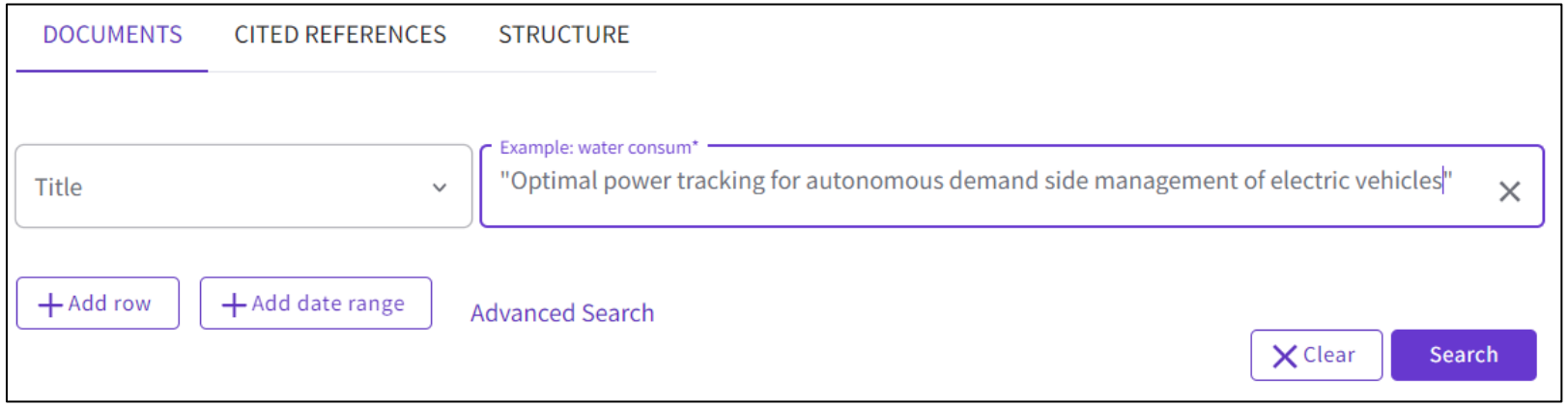
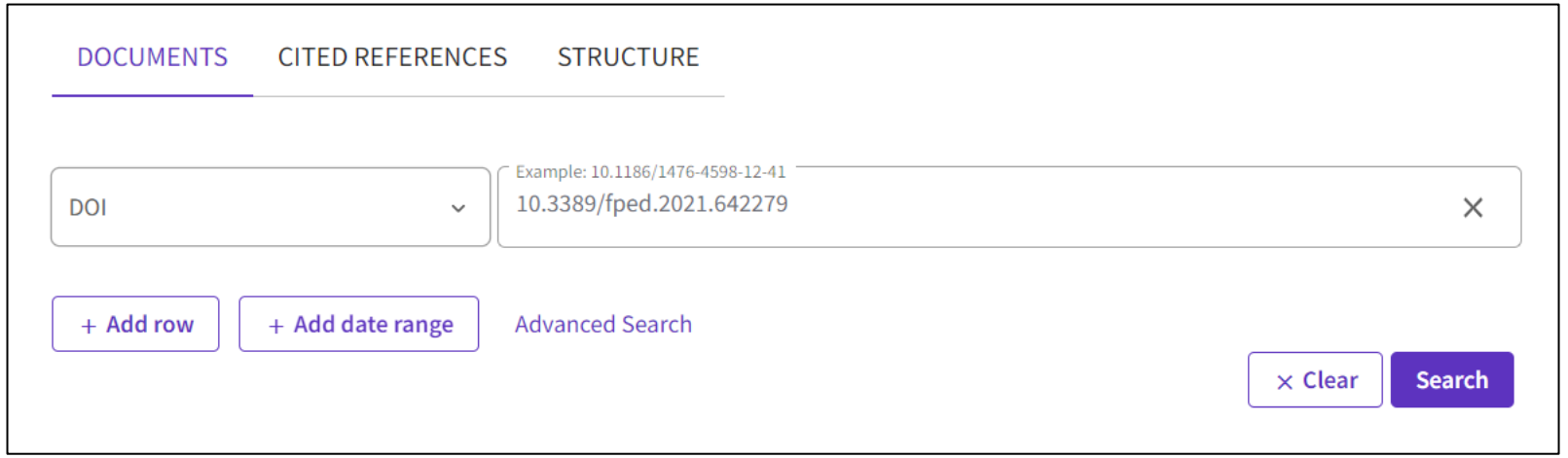
Looking for one document

Look for (part of) the title enclosed in quotation marks



Copy-paste one or more DOIs



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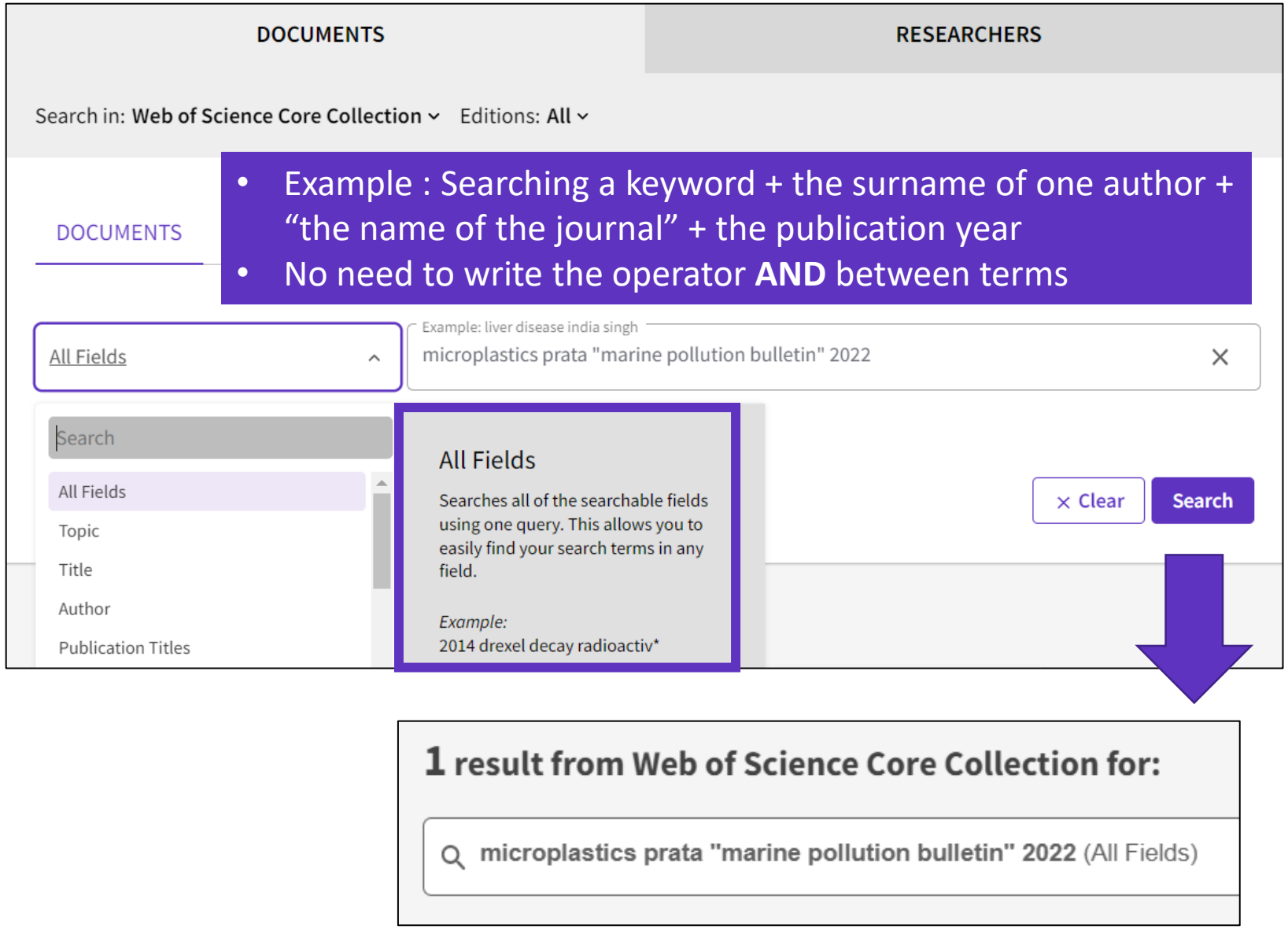
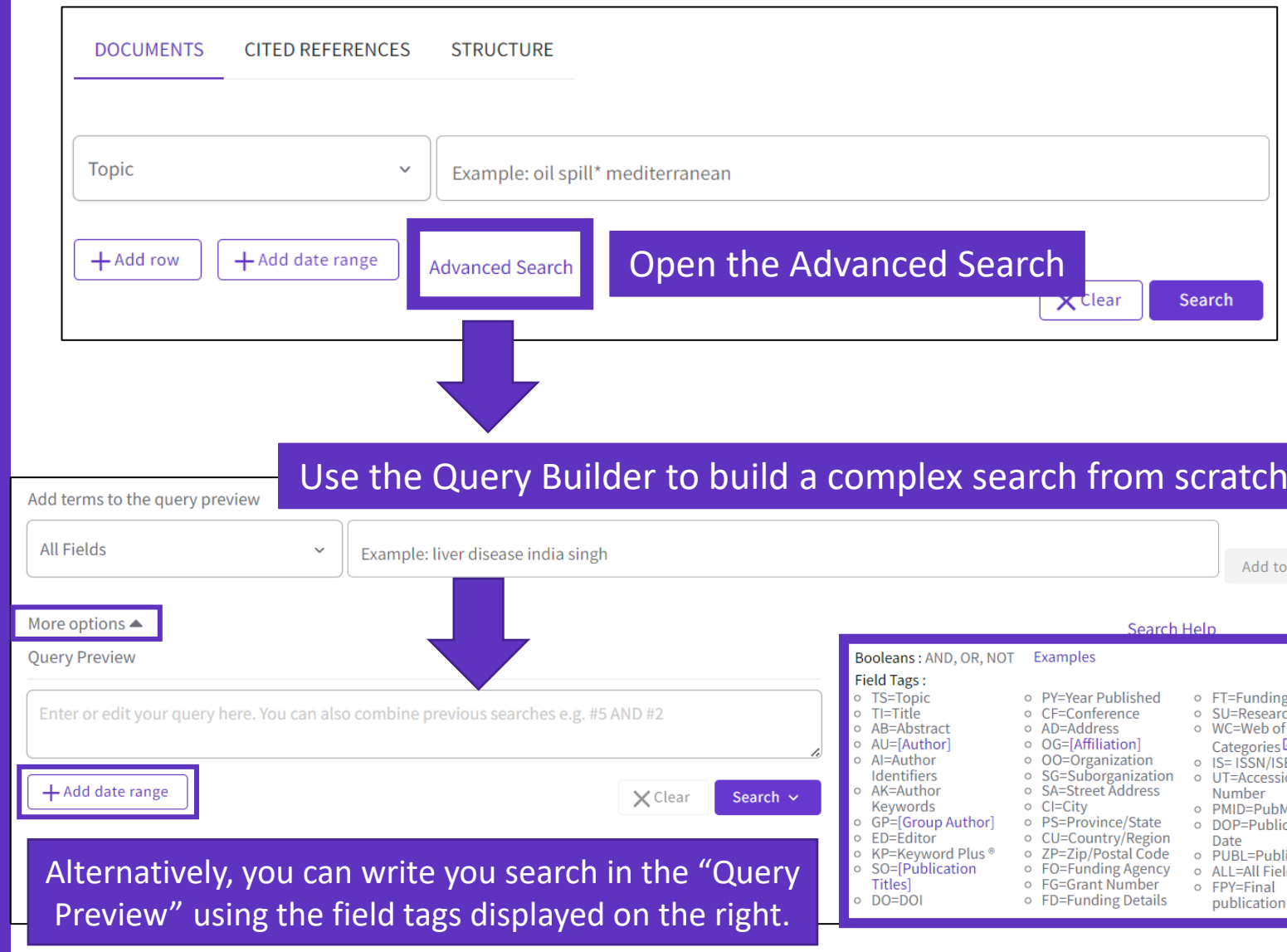
A quick search?

Search “all fields” at once and get a short list of results



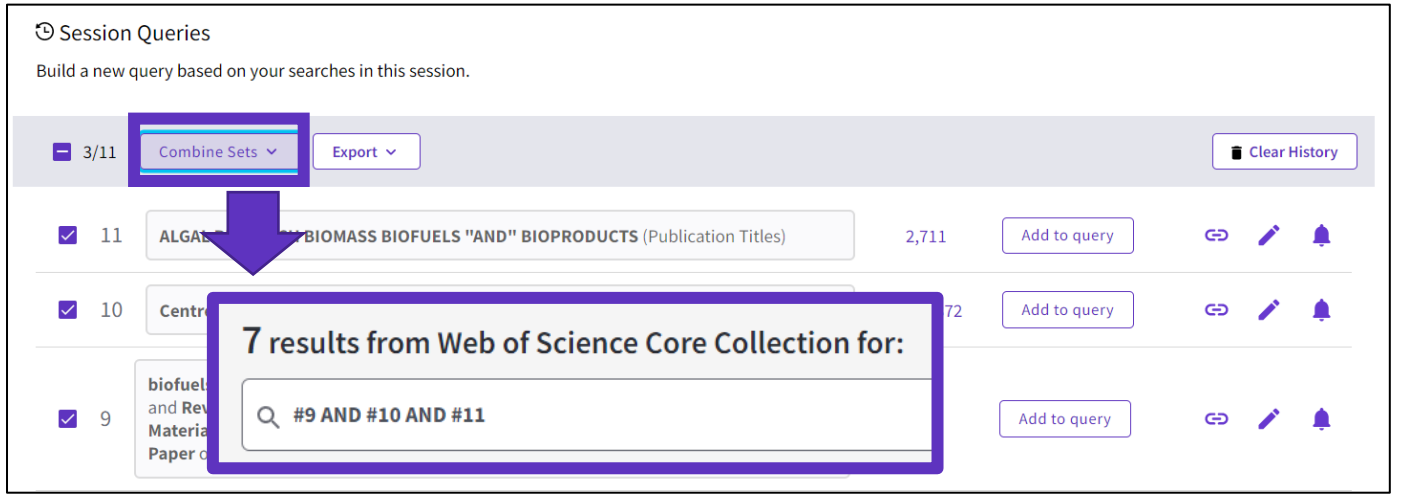
Building complex searches with the Query Builder

- The Advanced Search enables you to search all the fields thanks to a list of field tags.
- Where there is a list to select from there is some purple text that is a link to the list.
- You can also select which of the collections you want to search.

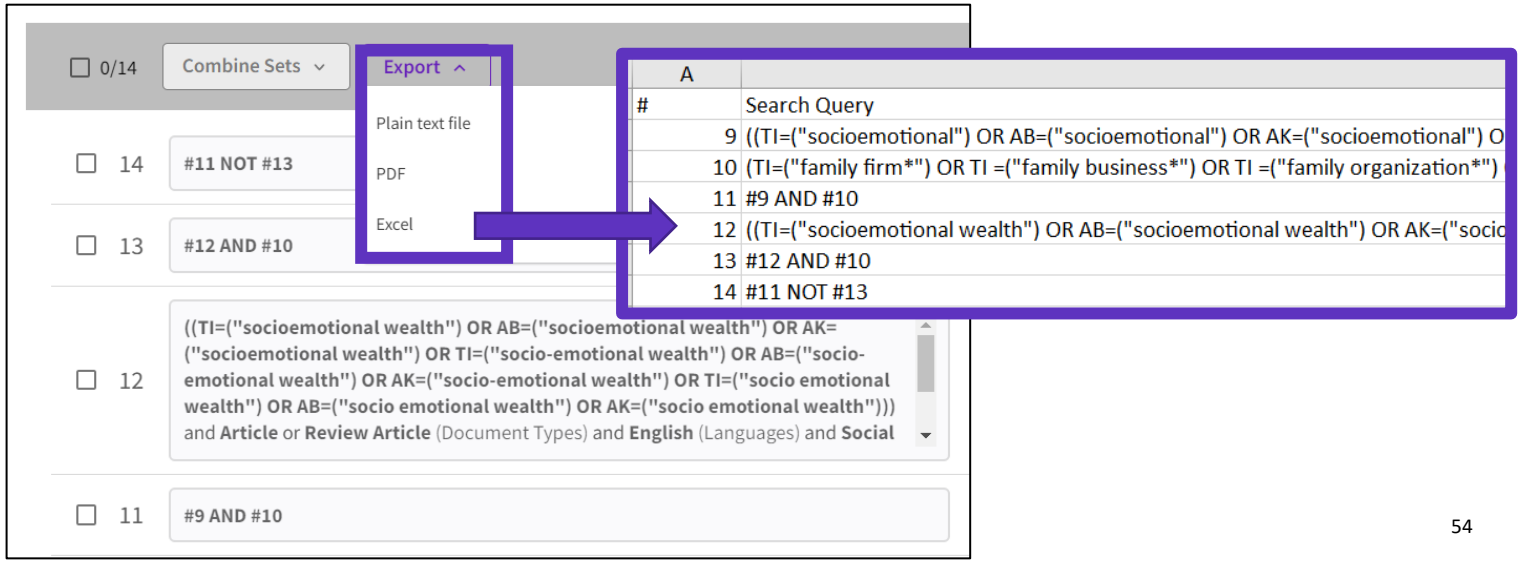


Building complex searches with the Query Builder

Another option is to build a new search combining the queries you've done in this session (you can select them at the bottom of the page)

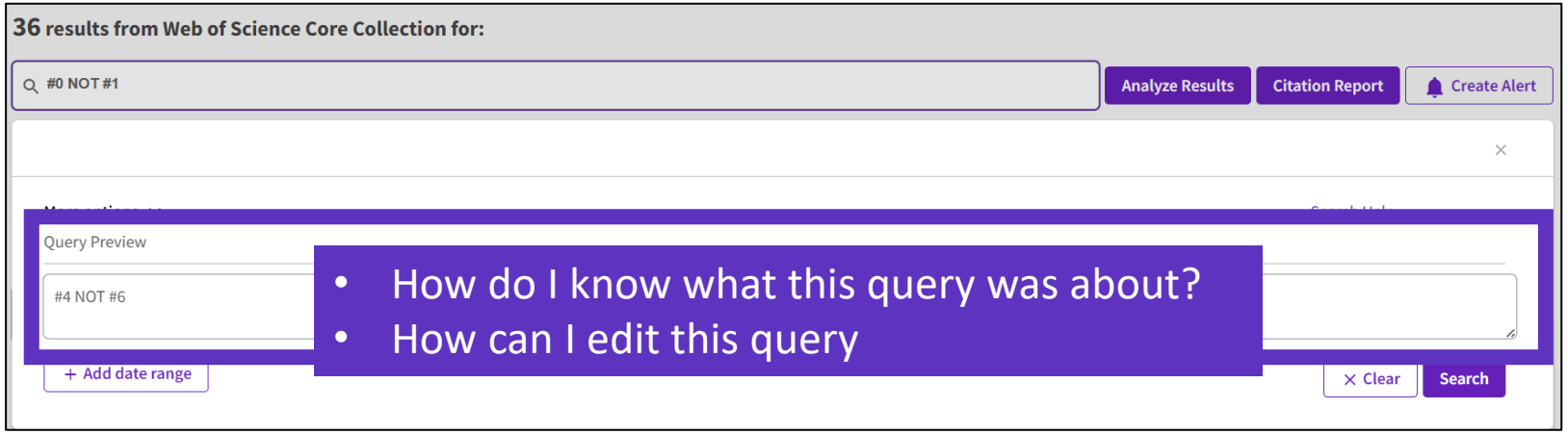


The exportation to Excel may be helpful to edit complex searches

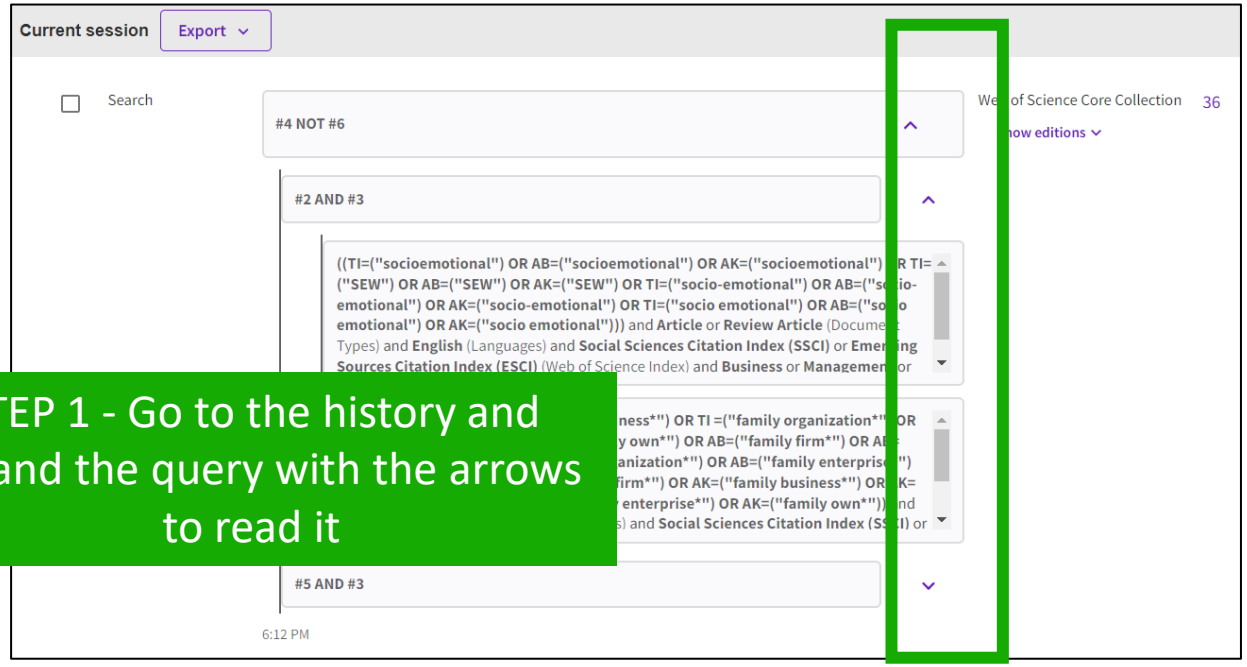


Reopening a complex search, editing and saving it

When opening the query link another user shared with you, you get this type of window:



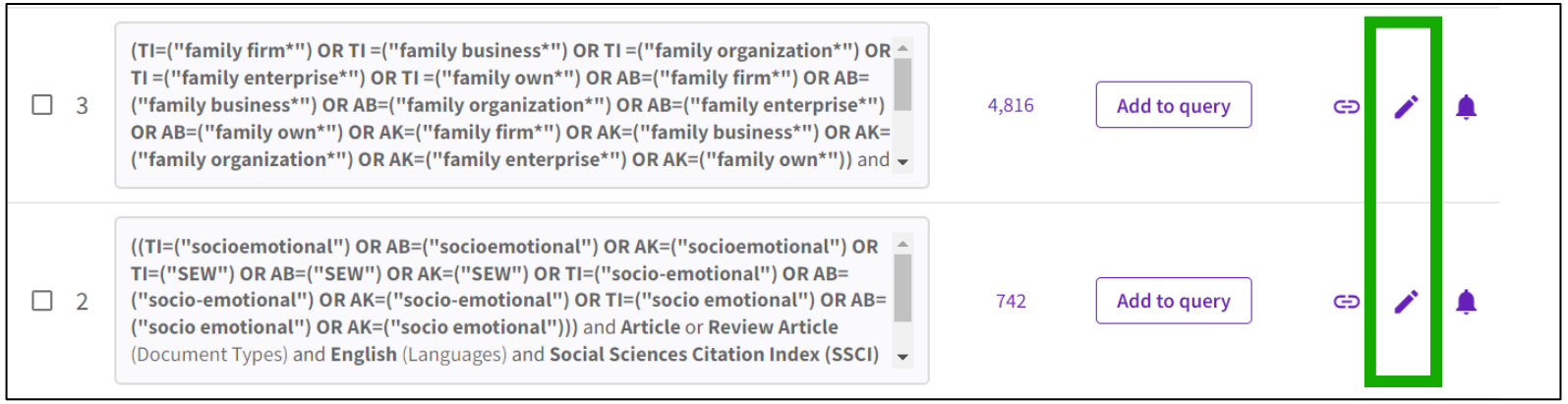
- How do I know what this query was about?
- How can I edit this query



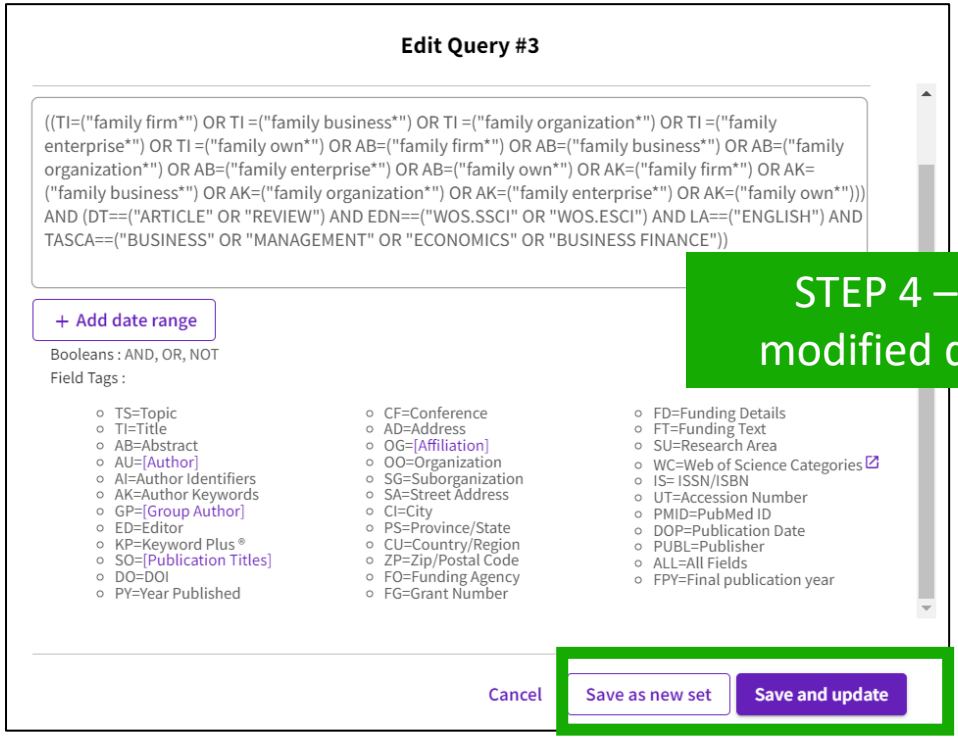
STEP 1 - Go to the history and expand the query with the arrows to read it

Reopening a complex search, editing and saving it

STEP 2 - Go to Advanced Search and click on the pencil to edit each segment



STEP 3 – Edit que query segment and click “Save” to run it (Optional: Click on “Create an alert” to save the query for future edits)



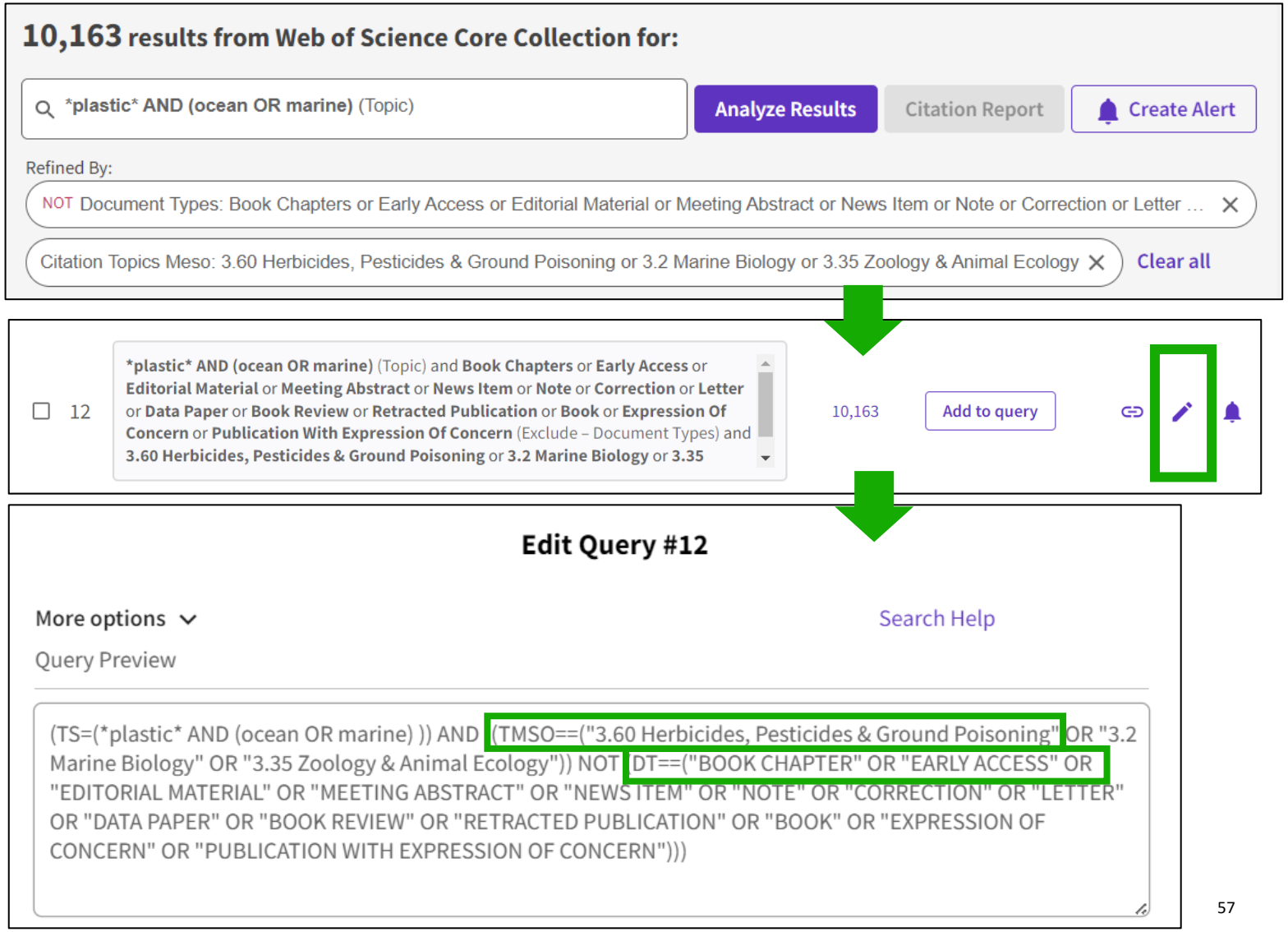
STEP 4 – Combine the modified query segments

Useful hidden field tags

- **DT** for Document Type (DT=article)
- **LA** for Language (LA=Spanish)
- **EA** for Early Access (works like publication years. For example, the query EA=1600-2020 NOT DT="early access" gets you all articles that have an early access year but are no longer early access (meaning they are now published in an issue).
- **TMAC** for Macro Citation Topic
- **TMSO** for Meso Citation Topic
- **TMIC** for Micro Citation Topic

TIP to find hidden tags:

- Run a query and go to the advanced search
- Click on the pencil to edit it and see how it is translated



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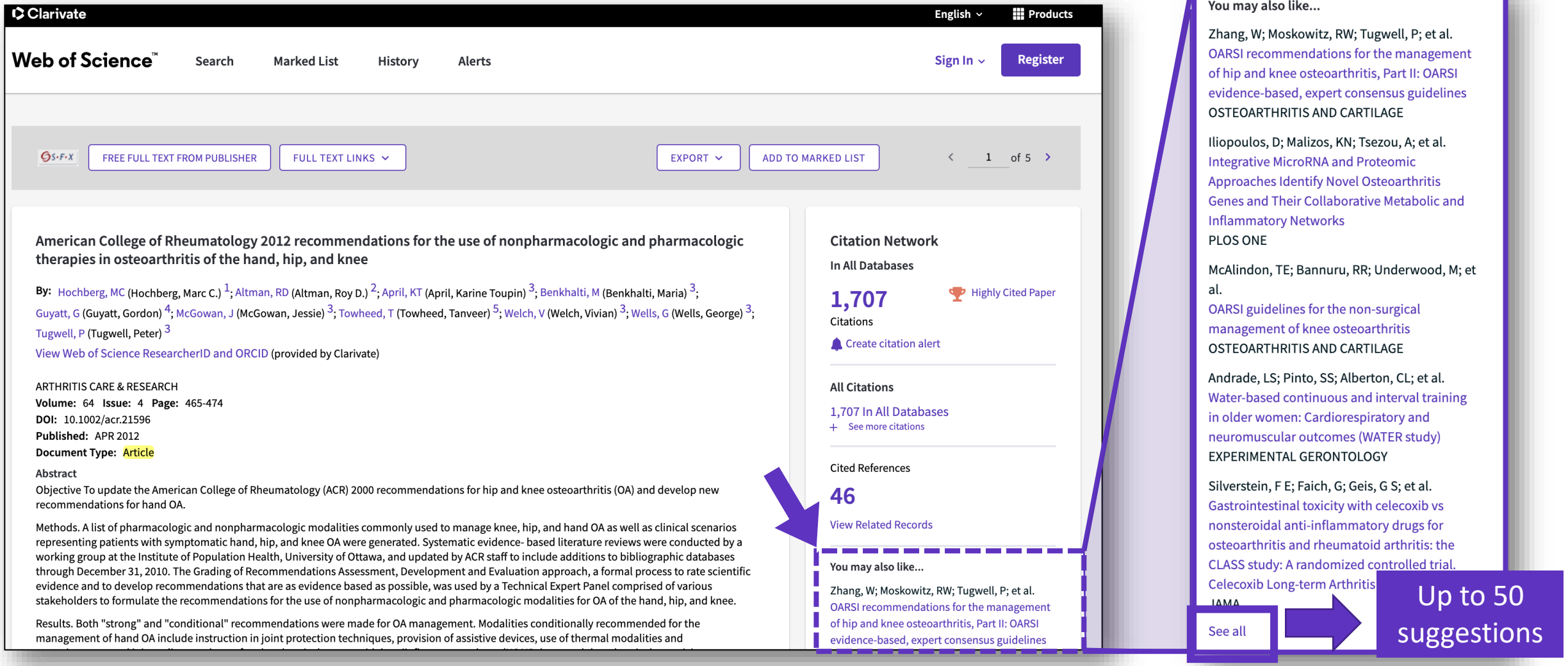
Exploring suggestions on the full record page

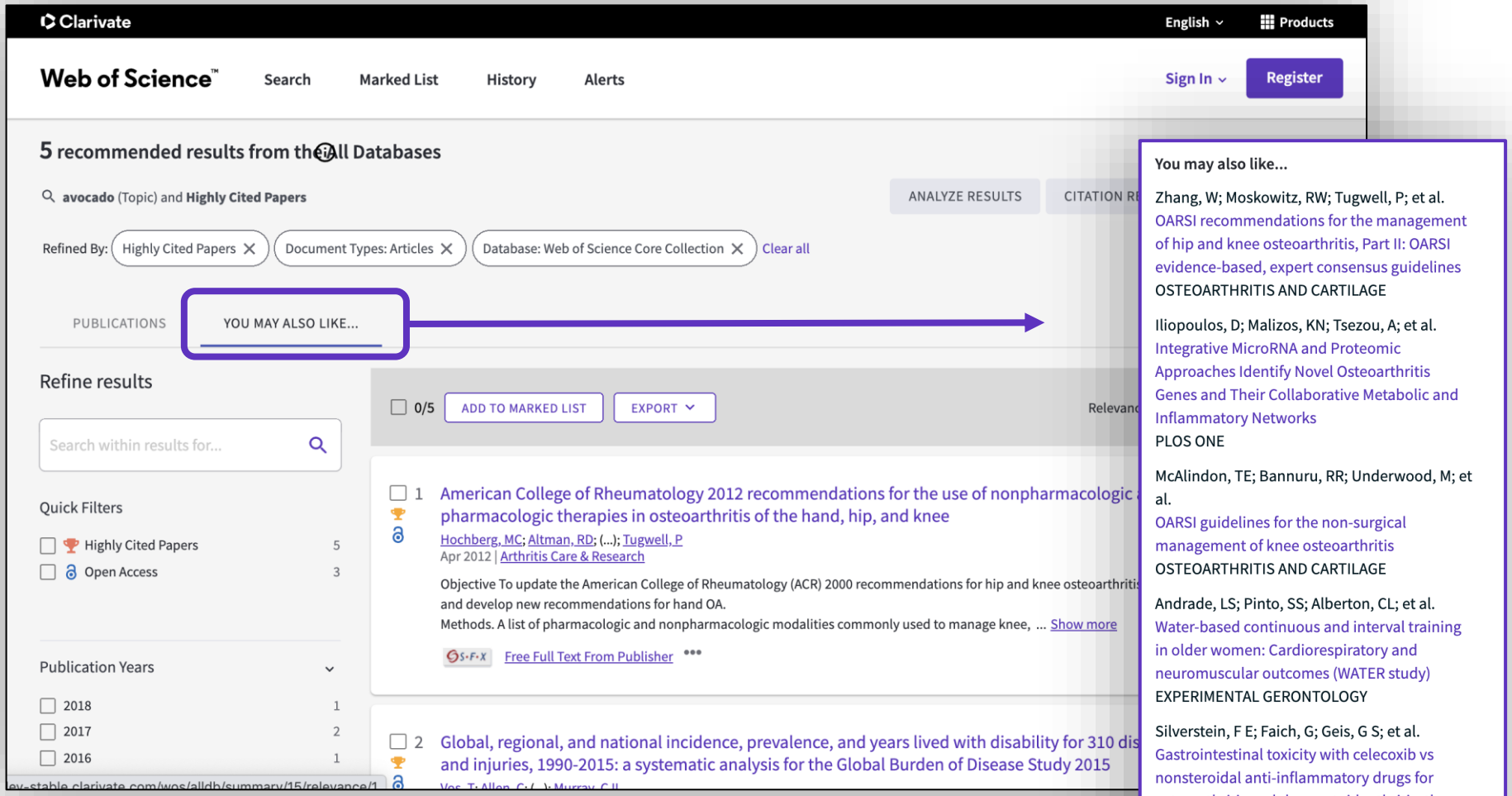
Preview 5 top relevant suggestions



Up to 50 suggestions

Suggestions based on co-browsing activity (last 1-year usage from all users in all regions) and article topics (proprietary algorithm extracting topics mostly from author keywords)

Exploring suggestions next to the list of results



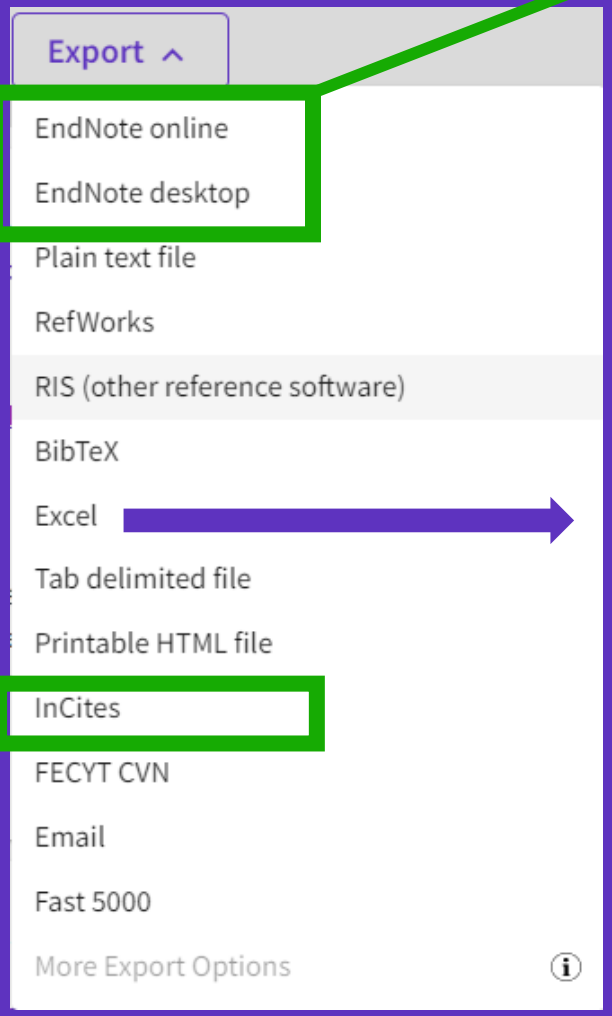
- A new and exciting way to discover content in Web of Science
- For users looking for specific topics, suggestions can **expedite search**
- For users browsing more generally, suggestions can **create serendipitous moments of discovery**

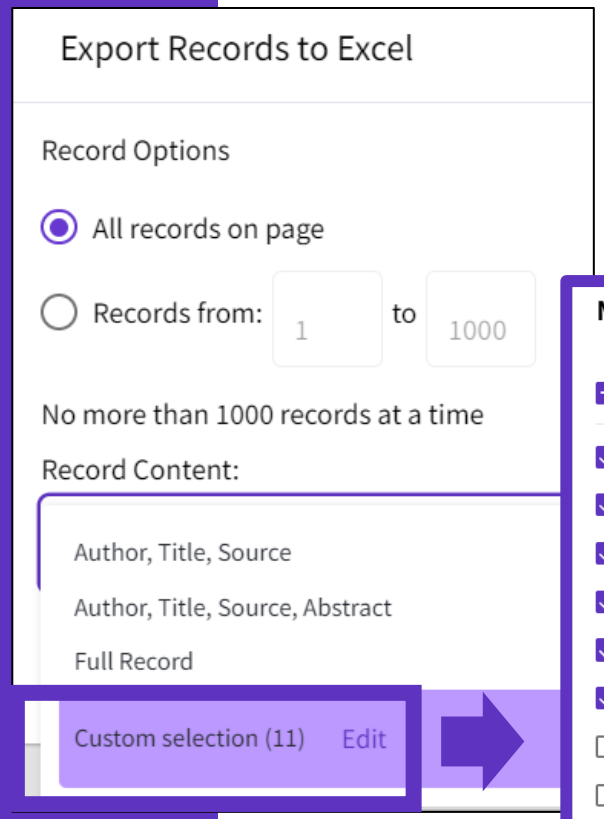
5 – Exporting data

- Exporting a list of publications
- Using the Core Collection indexation
- Exporting data with APIs

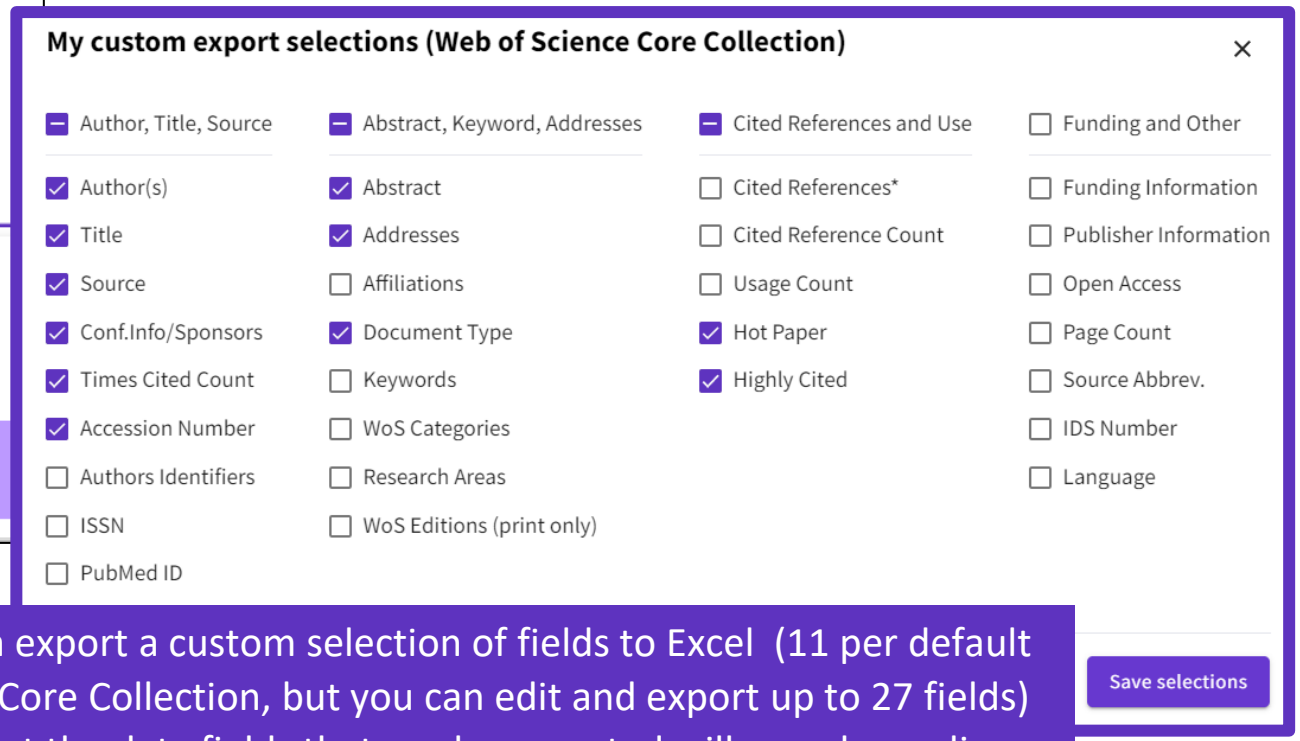
Exporting results

Use your account to export & navigate smoothly from platform to platform
ONE SHARED ACCOUNT FOR ALL CLARIVATE SOLUTIONS





Choose the metadata you need for your project and export up to 1,000 results at a time



- You can export a custom selection of fields to Excel (11 per default for the Core Collection, but you can edit and export up to 27 fields)
- Note that the data fields that can be exported will vary depending on the database. In all databases, you can export up to 11 fields

Clarivate™

Data indexed in the Core Collection for each document

- Title
- All Authors
- Authors' identifiers (ResearcherID, ORCID)
- Affiliation of each author
- Abstract
- Author keywords + KeyWords Plus
- DOI of the document + document type
- Journal and editorial information
- Funding agencies and acknowledgments (since 2008)
- All Cited references
- Etc.

Understanding the indexation fields (1/5)

Core Collection Full Record Details

A Cloud-Based Framework for Large-Scale Monitoring of Ocean Plastics Using Multi-Spectral Satellite Imagery and Generative Adversarial Network

Title in English (translated from local language if applicable)

By: Jamali, A (Jamali, Ali) [1] ; Mahdianpari, M (Mahdianpari, Masoud) [2]

Hide Web of Science ResearcherID and ORCID (provided by Clarivate)

Authors and their identifiers

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Jamali, Ali	Q-5802-2019	https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6073-5493
Mahdianpari, Masoud		https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7234-959X

Author Identifiers Table

WATER

Volume: 13 **Issue:** 18
Article Number: 2553
DOI: 10.3390/w13182553
Published: SEP 2021
Indexed: 2021-10-09
Document Type: Article

Information about the journal and document
(DOI, publication date, index date, document type)

Jump to

Enriched Cited References

Abstract

Marine debris is considered a threat to the inhabitants, as well as the marine environments. Accumulation of marine debris, besides climate change factors, including warming water, sea-level rise, and changes in oceans' chemistry, are causing the potential collapse of the marine environment's health. Due to the increase of marine debris, including plastics in coastlines, ocean and sea surfaces, and even in deep ocean layers, there is a need for developing new advanced technology for the detection of large-sized marine pollution (with sizes larger than 1 m) using state-of-the-art remote sensing and machine learning tools. Therefore, we developed a cloud-based framework for large-scale marine pollution detection with the integration of Sentinel-2 satellite imagery and advanced machine learning tools on the Sentinel Hub cloud application programming interface (API). Moreover, we evaluated the performance of two shallow machine learning algorithms of random forest (RF) and support vector machine (SVM), as well as the deep learning method of the generative adversarial network-random forest (GAN-RF) for the detection of ocean plastics in the pilot site of Mytilene Island, Greece. Based on the obtained results, the shallow algorithms of RF and SVM achieved an overall accuracy of 88% and 84%, respectively, with available training data of plastic debris. The GAN-RF classifier improved the detection of ocean plastics of the RF method by 8%, achieving an overall accuracy of 96% by generating several synthetic ocean plastic samples.

Abstract in English

Clarivate™

Understanding the indexation fields (2/5)

Keywords in English

Author Keywords

Author keywords are included in records of articles from 1991 forward.

Author keywords are also included in conference proceedings In *Web of Science Core Collection*.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Sustainable city planning; Geographical information systems; Spatial regression; Electric vehicle adopters

Keywords Plus: URBAN AREAS; ADOPTION; PENETRATION; DIFFUSION; IMPACT

Keywords Plus

KeyWords Plus® are index terms automatically generated from the titles of cited articles. KeyWords Plus terms must appear more than once in the bibliography and are ordered from multi-word phrases to single terms. *KeyWords Plus* augments traditional keyword or title retrieval.

Author Information

Corresponding Address: Melo, Joel D. (corresponding author)

- Fed Univ ABC UFABC, Engn Modeling & Appl Social Sci Ctr, Santo Andre, SP

Addresses:

1. Fed Univ ABC UFABC, Engn Modeling & Appl Social Sci Ctr, Santo Andre, SP, Brazil
2. State Univ Campinas UNICAMP, FEM, Campinas, SP, Brazil
3. Inst Syst & Comp Engn Technol & Sci INESC TEC, Porto, Portugal
4. Univ Porto, Porto, Portugal
5. INESC TEC, Porto, Portugal

Authors' affiliations

E-mail Addresses: joel.melo@ufabc.edu.br

Categories/Classification

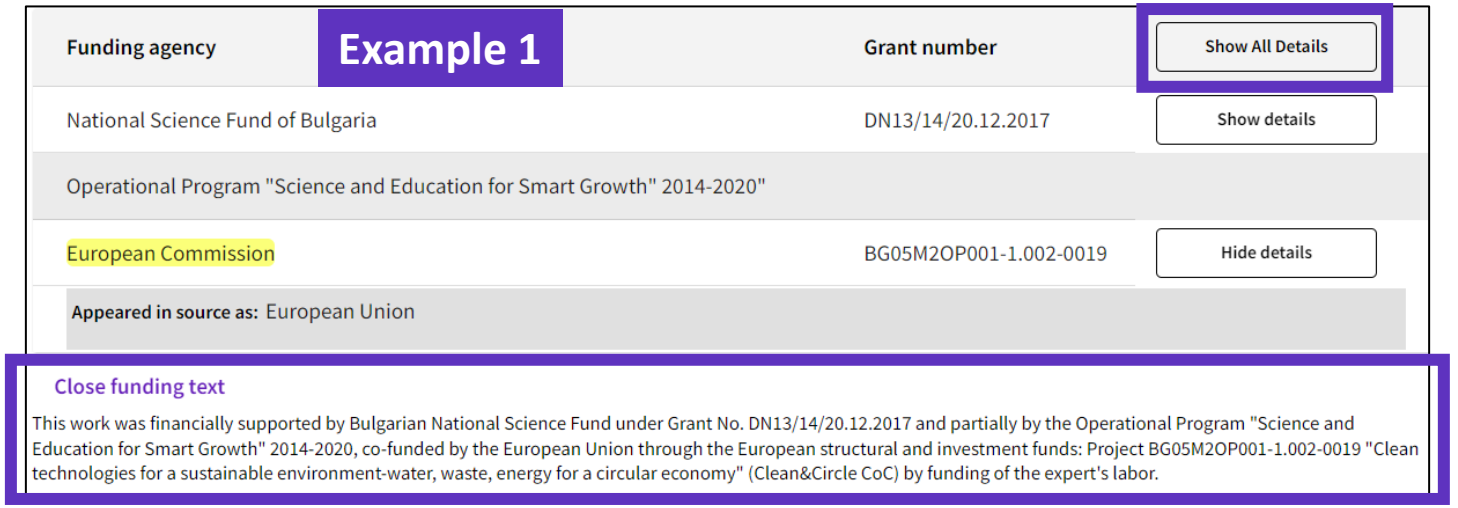
Research Areas: Thermodynamics; Energy & Fuels

All authors from all publications are indexed.
Authors linked to address from 2008-forward.

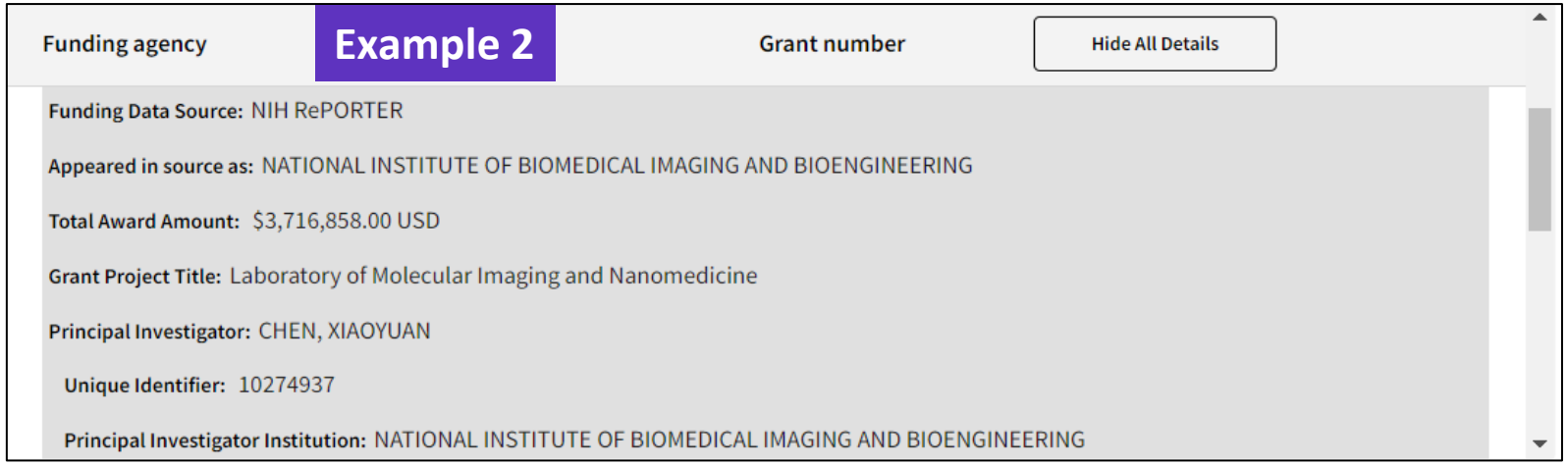
Understanding the indexation fields (3/5)

- In 2008, the Core Collection began indexing funding acknowledgment text provided with the original publications.
- In 2016, we started supplementing this information with grant agencies and grant numbers from MEDLINE and Researchfish®.
- In 2021, we began ingesting grant information directly from funding agencies. Sources available: Federal RePORTER, Kaken, National Institute of Health (NIH), National Science Foundation (NSF), UK Research & Innovation (UKRI), Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT), Australian Research Council, Korea Institute of Science & Technology Information (KISTI), São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) and more.

Example 1

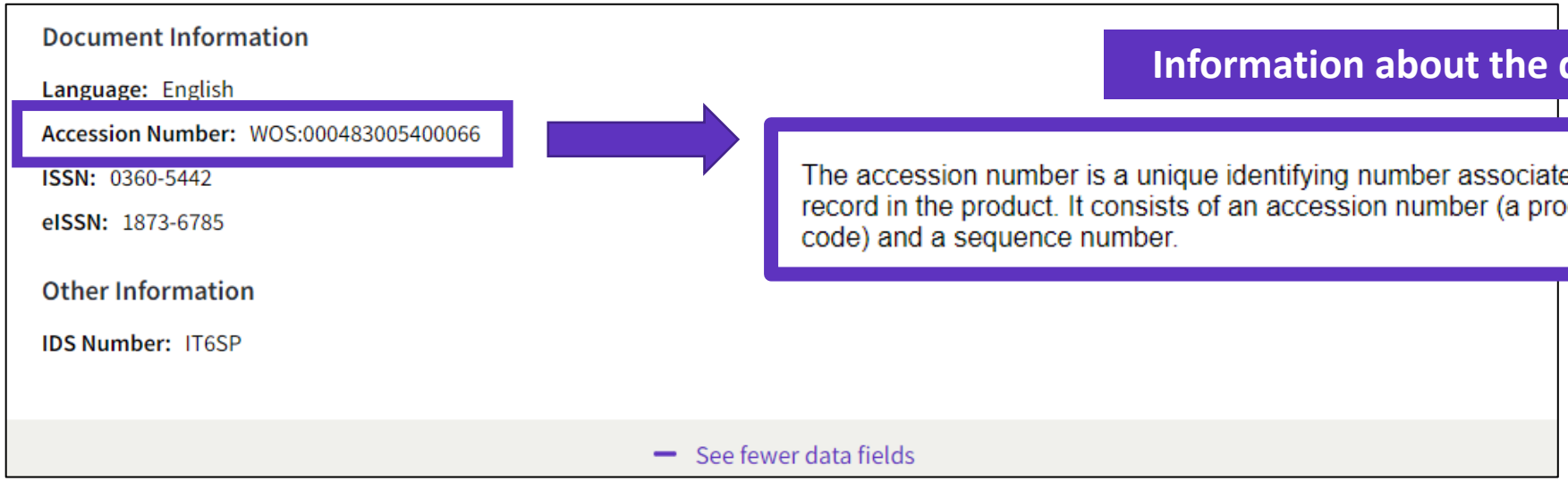


Example 2



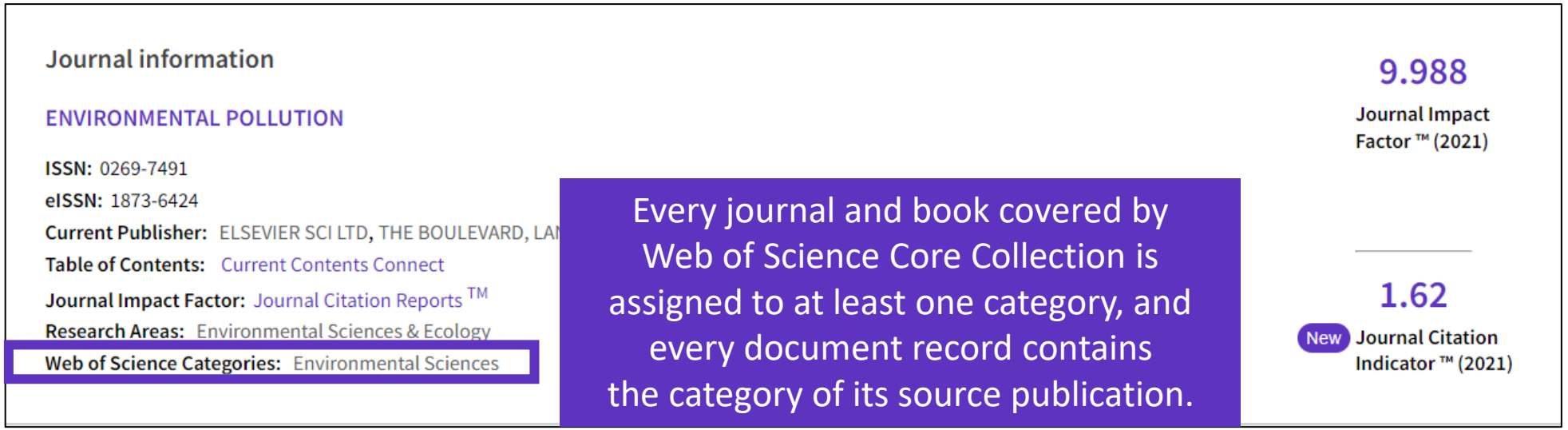
Whenever it is possible, the grant information collected from funding agencies contains funding agency names, grant IDs, principal investigators, amounts awarded, project titles, start and end dates, research output, and other details about awarded grants.

Understanding the indexation fields (4/5)



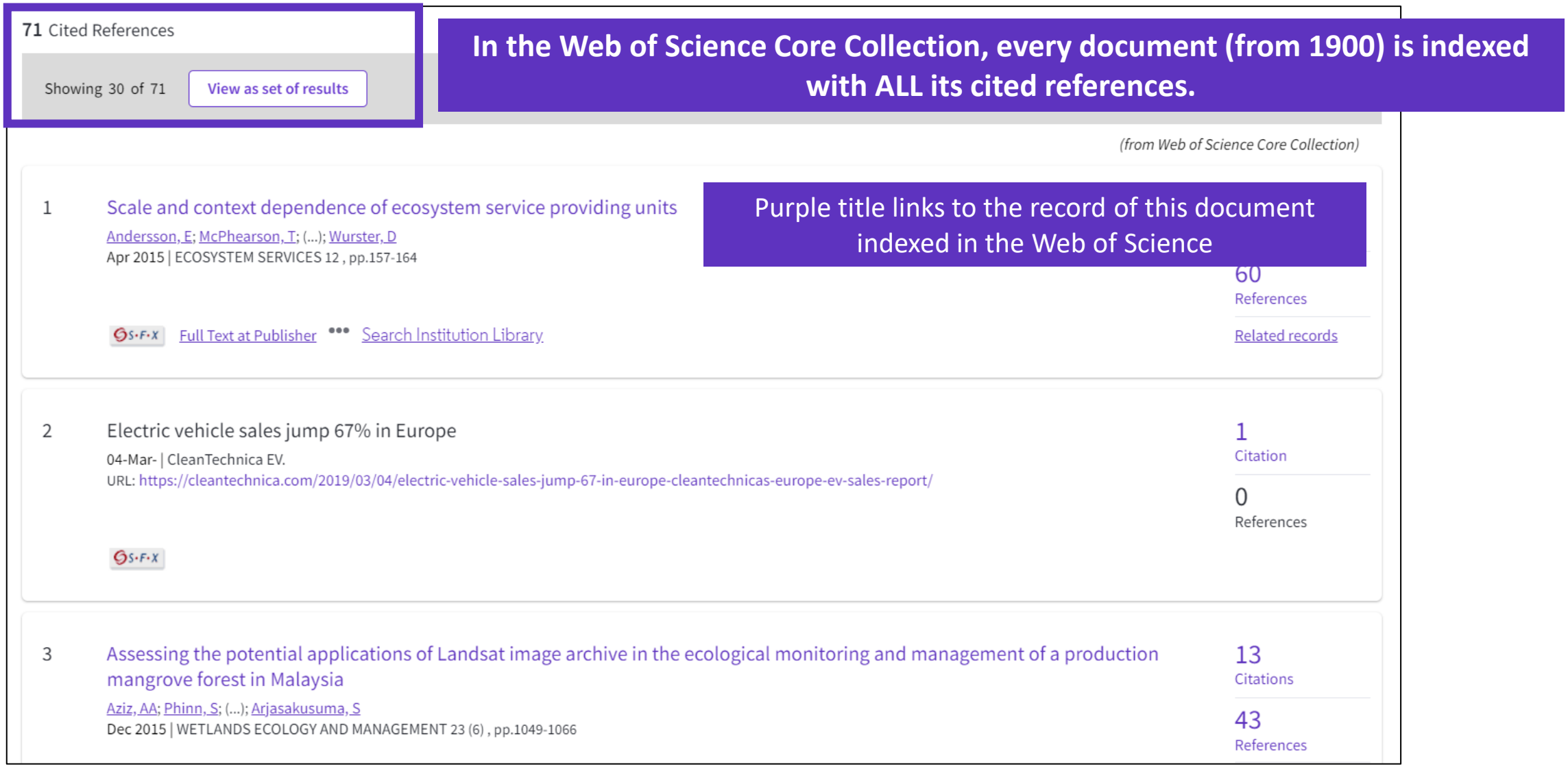
Information about the document and the journal

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



Every journal and book covered by Web of Science Core Collection is assigned to at least one category, and every document record contains the category of its source publication.

Understanding the indexation fields (5/5)

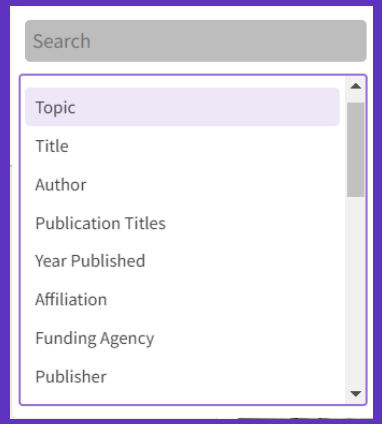


Use the index fields for…

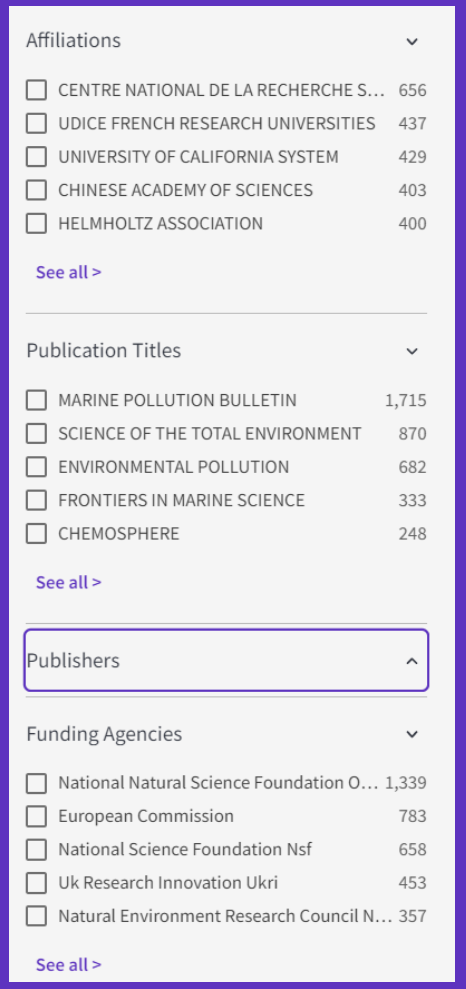
Useful “Hidden” field Tags

- **DT** for Document Type
- **LA** for Language
- **OA** for Open Access, OA="OPEN ACCESS“
- **TP** for Top Papers in ESI, TP="HIGHLY CITED PAPERS" OR "HOT PAPERS”
- **EA** for Early Access (works like publication years. For example, the query EA=1900-2023 NOT DT="early access" gets you all articles that have an early access year but are no longer early access (meaning they are now published in an issue)

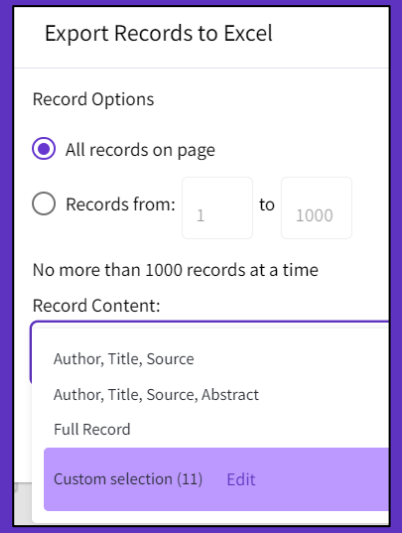
Basic Search



Filtering



Exporting

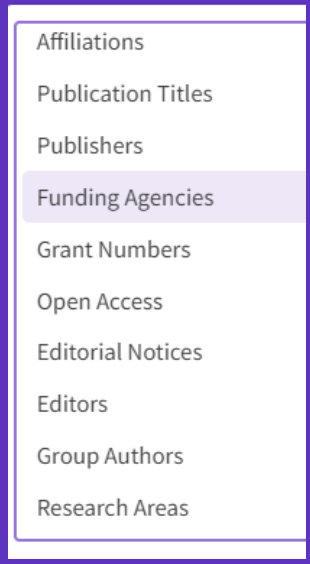


Advanced Search

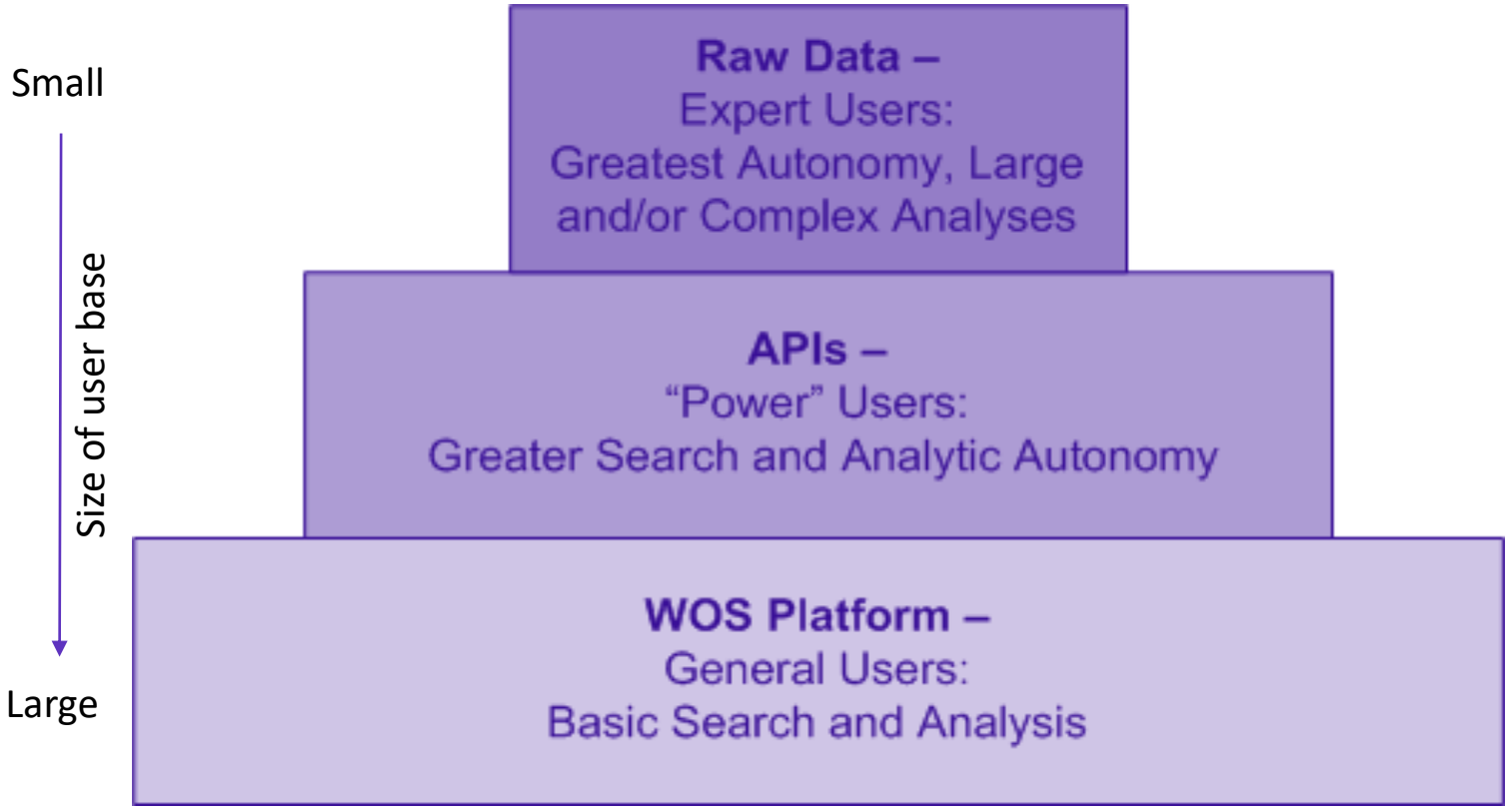
Field Tags :

- TS=Topic
- TI=Title
- AB=Abstract
- AU=[Author]
- AI=Author Identifiers
- AK=Author Keywords
- GP=[Group Author]
- ED=Editor
- KP=Keyword Plus ®
- SO=[Publication Titles]
- DO=DOI
- PY=Year Published
- CF=Conference
- AD=Address
- OG=[Affiliation]
- OO=Organization
- SG=Suborganization
- SA=Street Address
- CI=City
- PS=Province/State
- CU=Country/Region
- ZP=Zip/Postal Code
- FO=Funding Agency
- FG=Grant Number
- FD=Funding Details
- FT=Funding Text
- SU=Research Area
- WC=Web of Science Categories
- IS= ISSN/ISBN
- UT=Accession Number
- PMID=PubMed ID
- DOP=Publication Date
- PUBL=Publisher
- ALL=All Fields
- FPY=Final publication year

Analyzing



Various ways of consuming data



The Raw Data can be loaded into databases, linked with other data sources, and used for the largest and most intricate analyses - utilizing a complete set of the data partitioned on years and editions

APIs can be used by more savvy users to do more involved search and analysis, as well as to self serve full record data in smaller batches, and facilitate integration with other systems

Web of Science platform can be used by the lay user for basic search and analysis, as well as export of the smallest sets of data in the least structured format editions

- **All three levels applicable at any organization to get the most out of the dataset and maximize efficiency, access and insight**
- **Different elevation levels provide flexibility relative to expertise and user cases**

Web of Science APIs

https://clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/solutions/xml-and-apis/

Web of Science Starter API
(Free or institutional)

The Web of Science ™ Starter API allows you to check bibliographic metadata such as DOI, author, source title, etc. in real time against the Web of Science Core Collection and other Web of Science databases. This makes it possible to build article-level links to the Web of Science from external systems and retrieve data on the number of citations from the Web of Science..

Web of Science API Expanded
(Requires a subscription)

Everything in Lite API plus additional metadata such as author, affiliation, IDs and funding data.

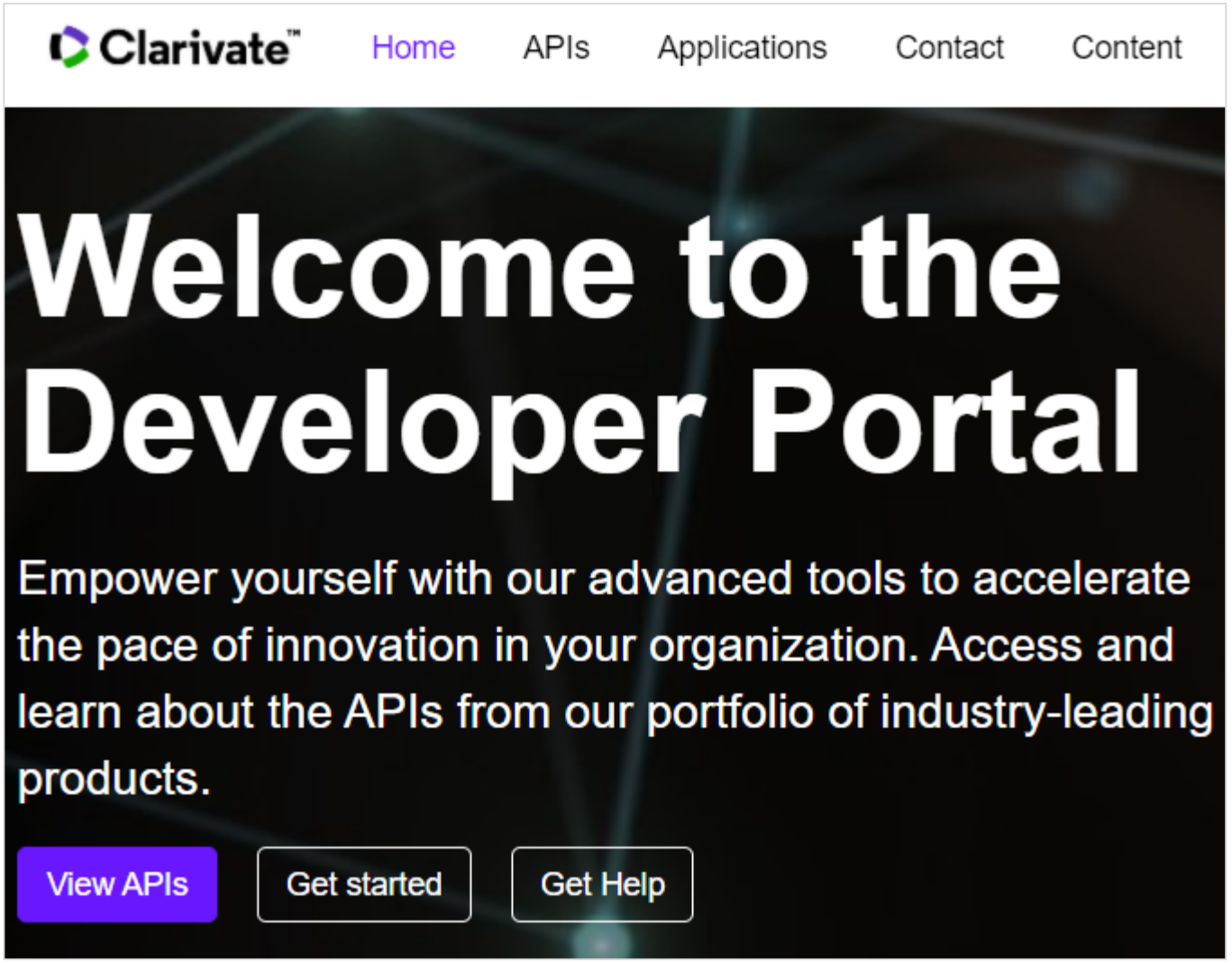
Plan	Request per second	Request per day	WOS documents per year	User types	Additional information
Free	1	50	50,000	For students and researchers for personal use	Does not return Times Cited
Institutional	5	1,000	N/A	For institutions to integrate and synchronize with internal systems	1 API key per institution

How to get access to APIs?

The Clarivate **Developer Portal** is the central repository for information about our web services across our portfolio of products.

https://developer.clarivate.com/

Find information and links to documentation about Web of Science APIs, including updated documentation for InCites™ and information about SOAP and REST-based Web of Science APIs.



How to get the API key?

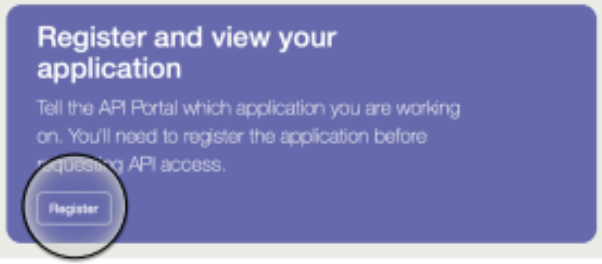
1 Sign up for the portal

Potential users can register their interest in an API via the Developer Portal (https://developer.clarivate.com/).

If you already have a Clarivate account you can sign-in directly, otherwise create a new account.

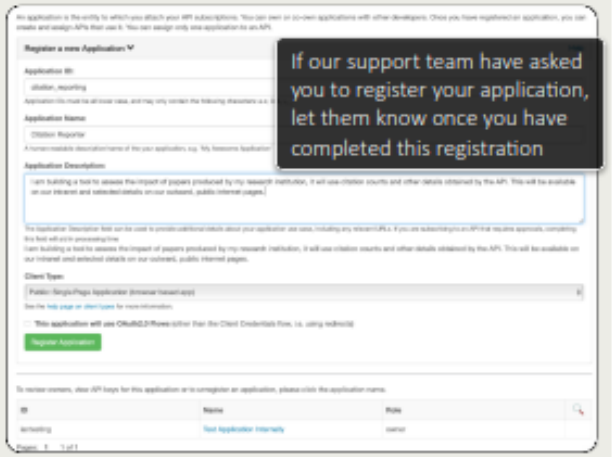
2 Get started

Once you have an account tell us more about your application.



3 Register your new application

Give your application an ID and a name and provide a description. Let us know how the application will be used. Providing comprehensive information will expedite your request.



4 Choose your API

Once you have registered your application, select the API you would like to use with the **view API** link. If you are unsure which API to select, please let us know.

Ready to go

Once we have reviewed your request and confirmed an appropriate subscription, we will send you a confirmation email including your access credentials.

You can also manage your subscriptions and access details via the Developer Portal at any time.

5 Subscribe to your API

Once you have selected the API for your application, click **subscribe** to continue.

6 Confirm your subscription

If you already have an appropriate subscription your entitlement may take **up to two days** to process.

If you do not have the appropriate subscription to access the selected API, Clarivate will contact you with further details.

Clarivate™

6 – Strategies to find more information

- Analyzing a group of papers
- Searching a specialized database
- Searching all databases
- Unfolding the panoramic view of a document

Analyze groups of papers

Research Landscape Analysis

Thought Leader Identification

Research Funding Analysis

Analyze the scientific literature to gain strategic research intelligence

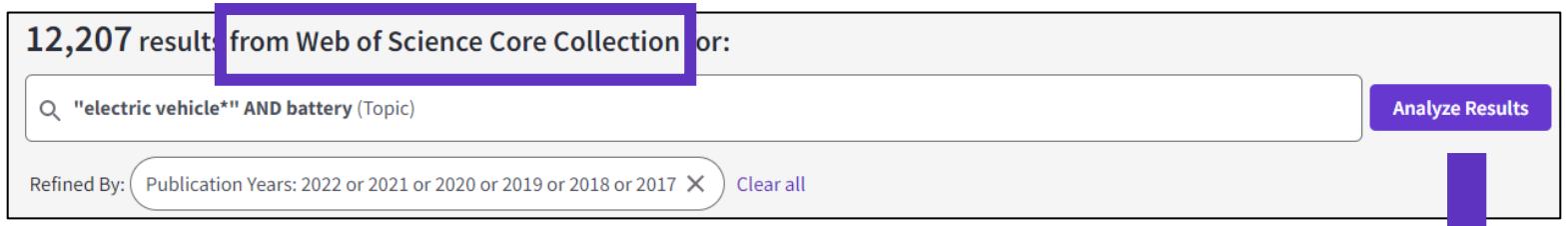
- What's the newest (and foundational) research coming out of academia, government, industry, not-for profit in a field?
- How do industrial organizations collaborate with academia, government, and non-profits in my research areas?

- Who are the Key Opinion Leaders in my research areas?
- Who are they working with?

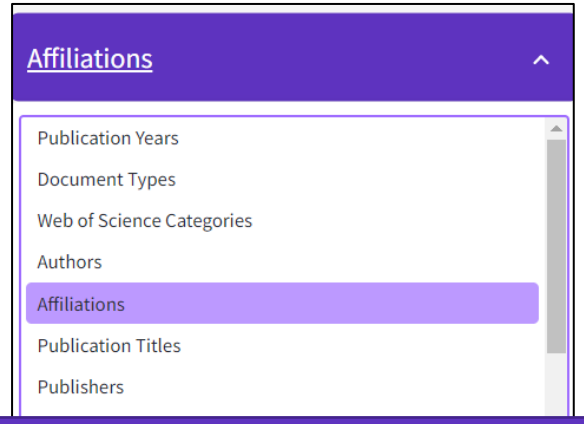
- Which funders sponsor research in my specialty areas?
- How do research organizations benefit from agency funding?
- Which institutions conduct research using a specific funding portfolio?

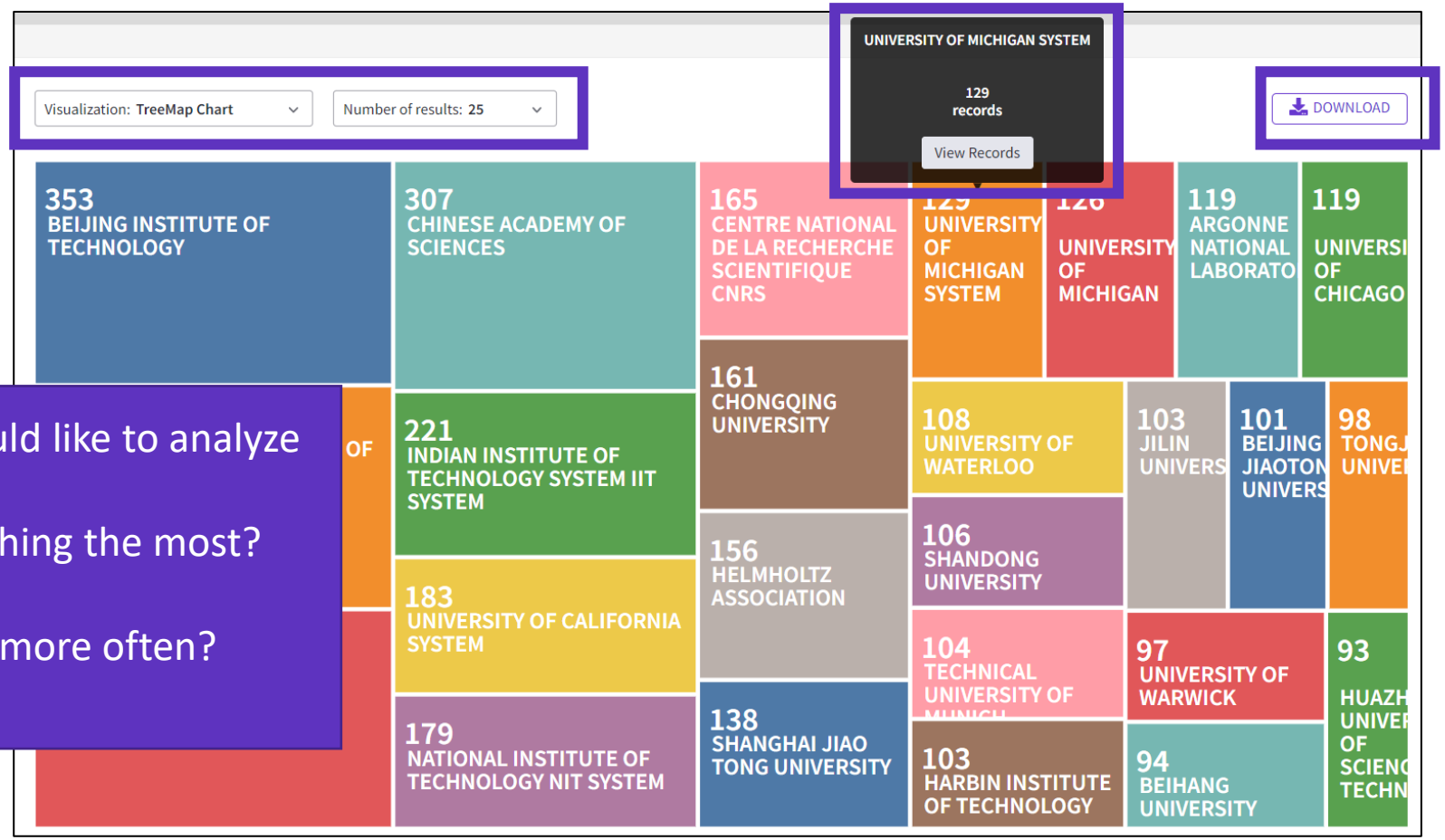
Clarivate™

Analyze a group of papers in the Core Collection



Note that the data fields that can be searched, filtered and analyzed will vary depending on the database

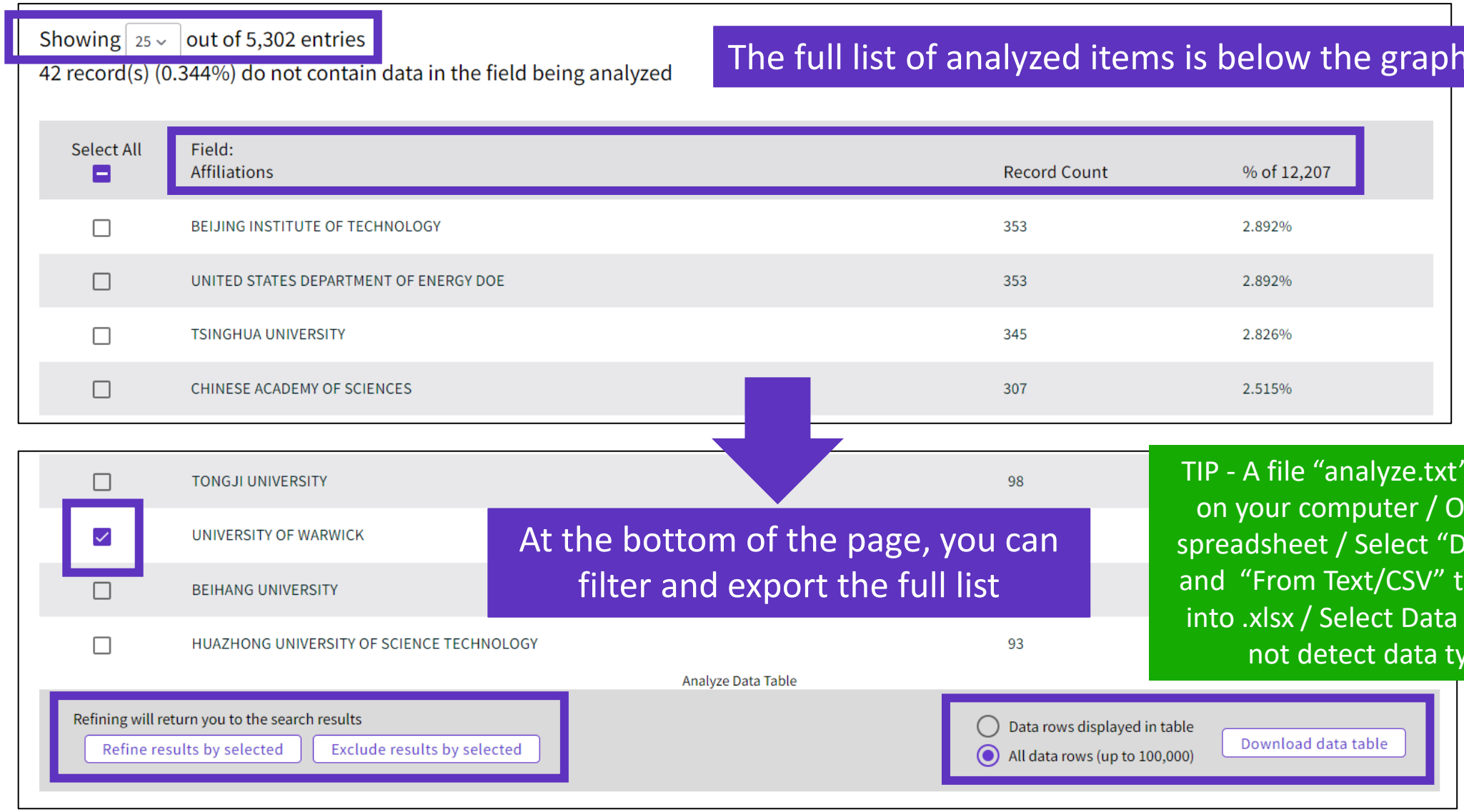




Choose in the drop-down list how you would like to analyze these papers:

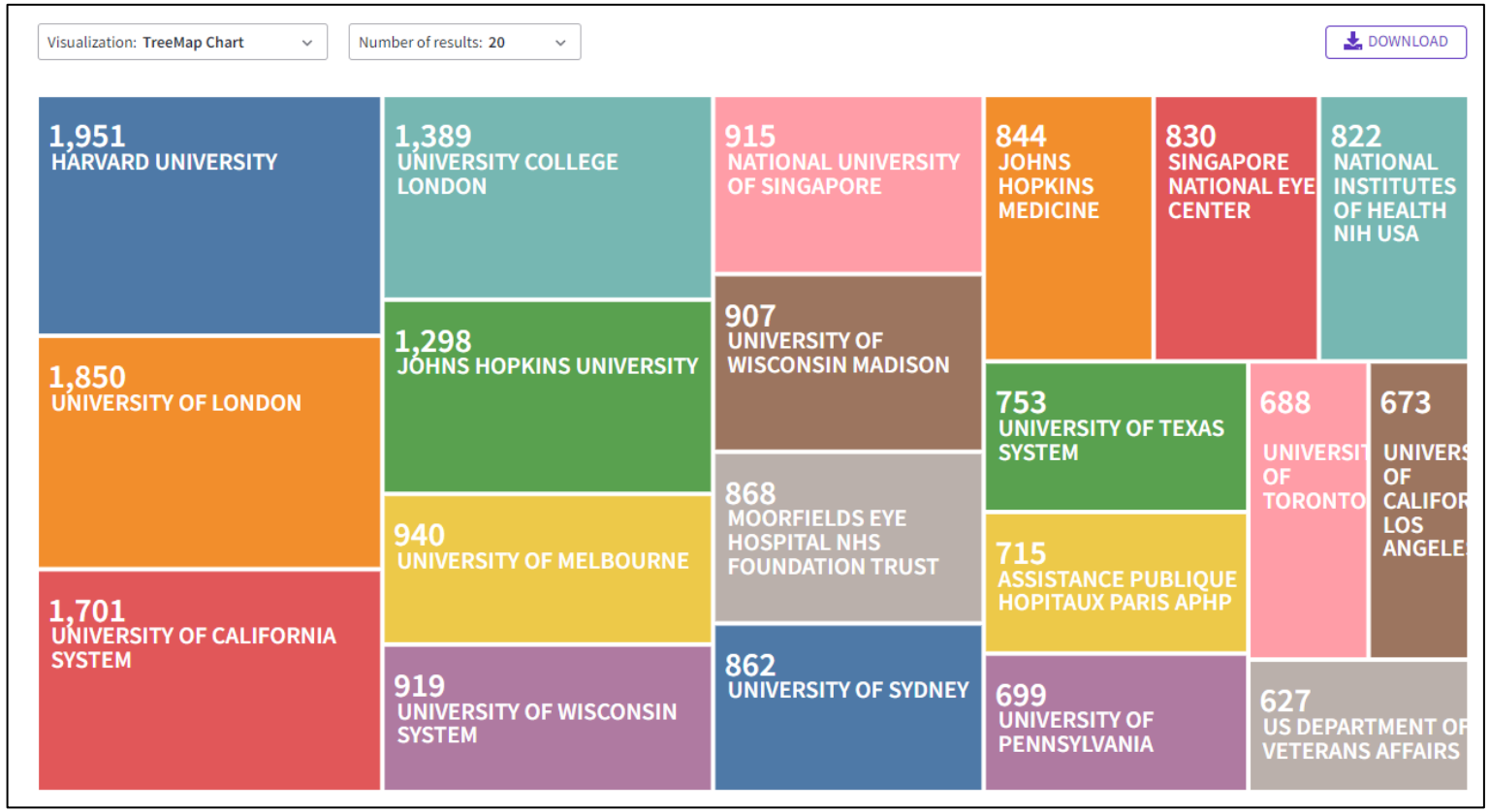
- Which organizations/authors are publishing the most?
- Who is funding this type of projects?
- Where is this research being published more often?
- Etc.

Analyze a group of papers in the Core Collection



TIP - A file “analyze.txt” will be downloaded on your computer / Open an empty Excel spreadsheet / Select “Data” in the top menu and “From Text/CSV” to convert the .txt file into .xlsx / Select Data Type Detection = Do not detect data types (if needed)

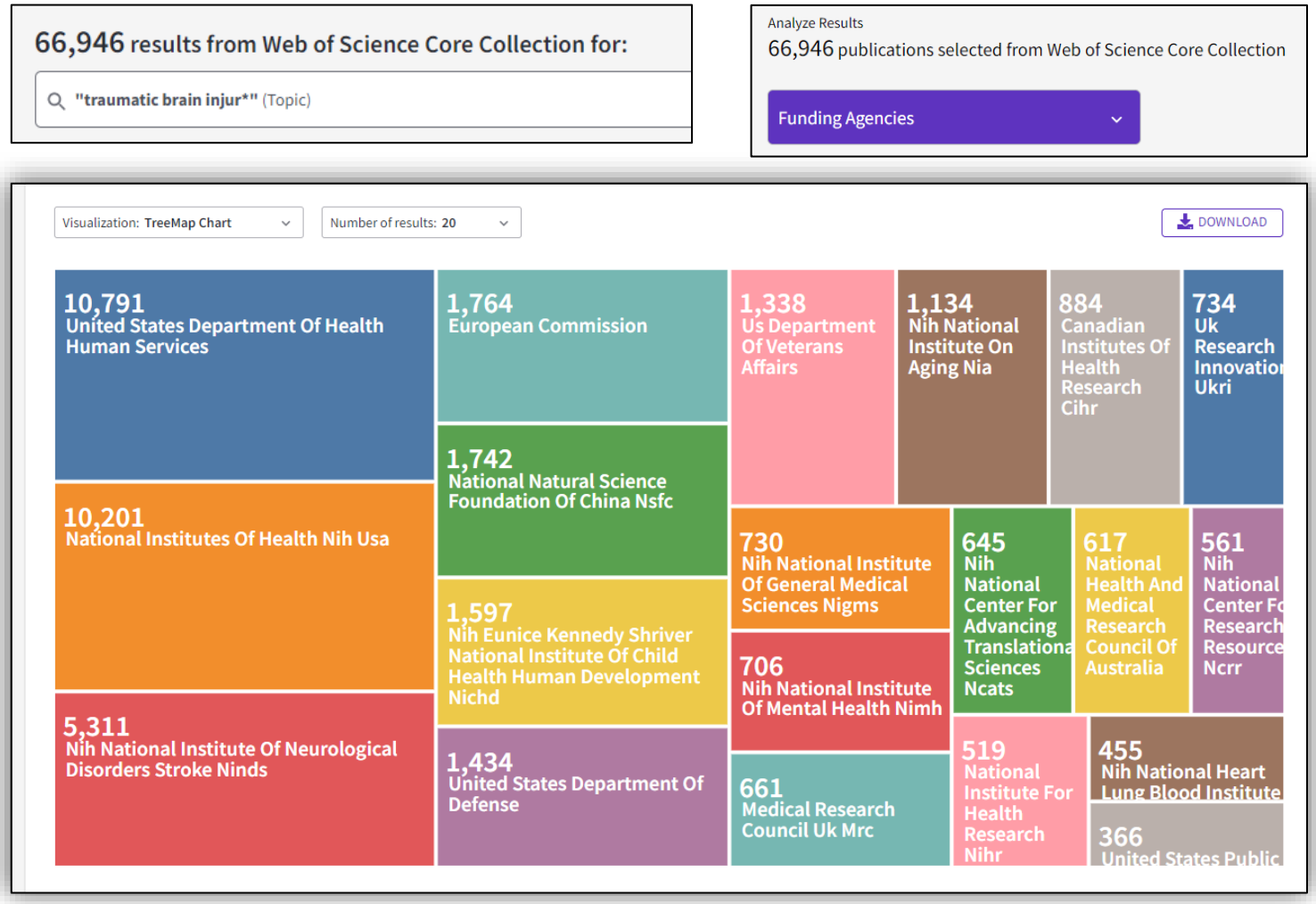
Use case - Determine which collaborators are the best partners to advance your research



Analyzing a group of publications to

Identify the right collaborators in your specialty – those who have a track record of authoring influential papers in the world's leading journals – and can make a positive impact on your visibility and reputation.

Use case - Quickly understand the funding landscape



Analyzing a group of publications to

Save time identifying which funders sponsor research in your area.

Assess and monitor research with powerful analytics

Meticulous metadata construction

Cited references for all papers back to 1900 help you discover the origins of today's scholarly research.

All author names and addresses captured for all papers ensures that your high stakes decisions are the right ones.

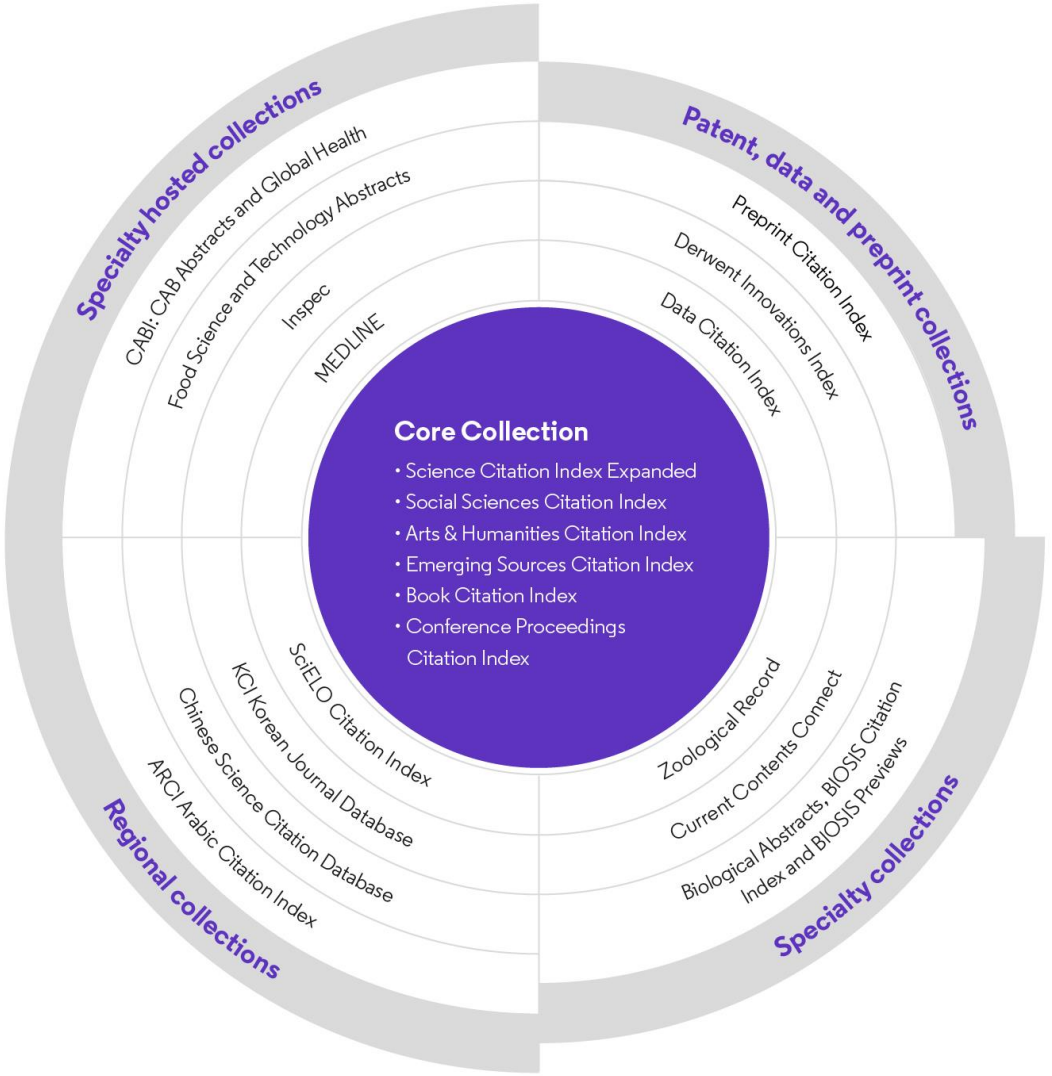
Funding data from 2008-present enables you to understand the funding landscape and connect outputs to grants.

Standardized author affiliations save you time compiling productivity statistics.

Cover-to-cover indexing provides you with the certainty that your discovery and analysis is free of any hidden gaps.

Daily updates equip you with information on the latest breakthroughs.

Web of Science platform content



Every Web of Science Core Collection subscriber will have free access to these 4 databases:

- KCI Korean Journal Database
- Medline
- Preprint Citation Index
- SciELO Citation Index

Your institutional subscription may provide access to additional collections based on its specialties

KCI Korean Journal Database

Discover South Korea’s increasing contribution to engineering fields

- Research literature from South Korea
- Subject coverage: Arts & Humanities, Life Sciences, Biomedicine, Physical Sciences, Social Sciences, and Technology
- Content provided in both Korean and English when available in Article Title, Author Names, Abstract, Publication Title, Author Keywords
- Full support of search using Korean Characters (Basic and Advanced)
- Link to cited and citing records in Web of Science Core Collection
- Full text linking provided to publisher or Korea Science Reference Linking platform when available

More information here

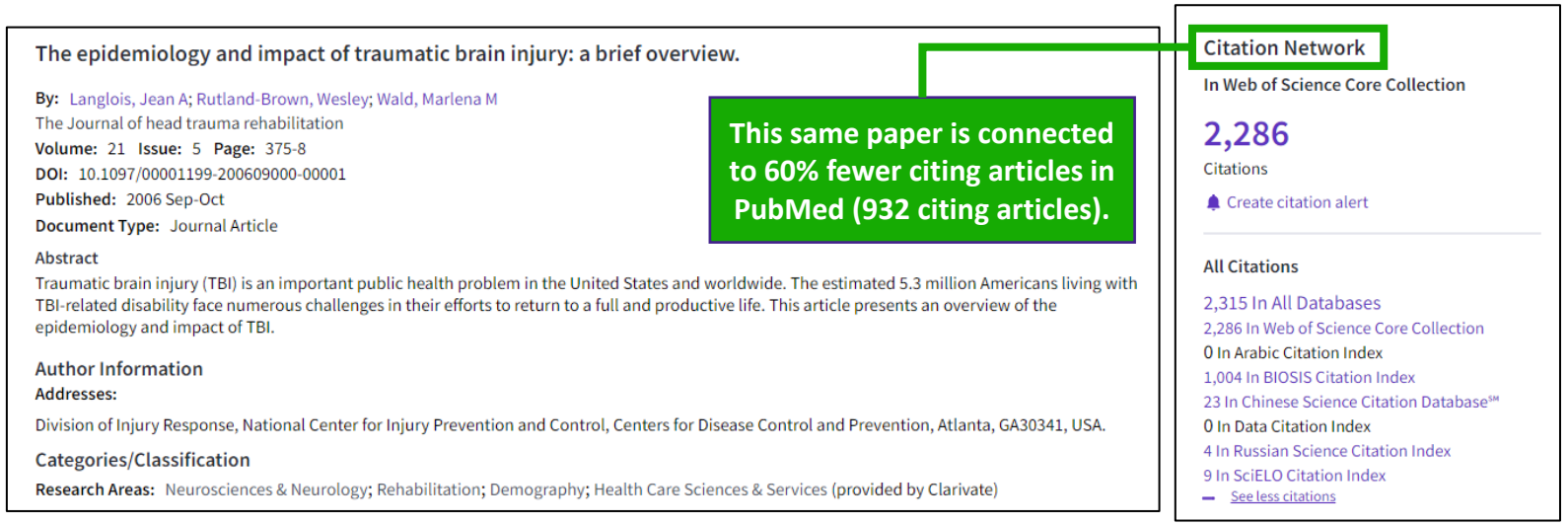
- Collaboration with the National Research Foundation of Korea (https://www.nrf.re.kr/eng/main)
- Over 2,500 journals
- Backfiles to 1980
- Updated weekly

MEDLINE

Expand your systematic review search with one click

More information here

MEDLINE on the Web of Science platform plugs biomedical research into an expansive, interconnected citation network, making it easier for you to branch out from your original search and include more relevant literature in your reviews.



Learn more about MEDLINE papers with enhanced indexing in Web of Science:

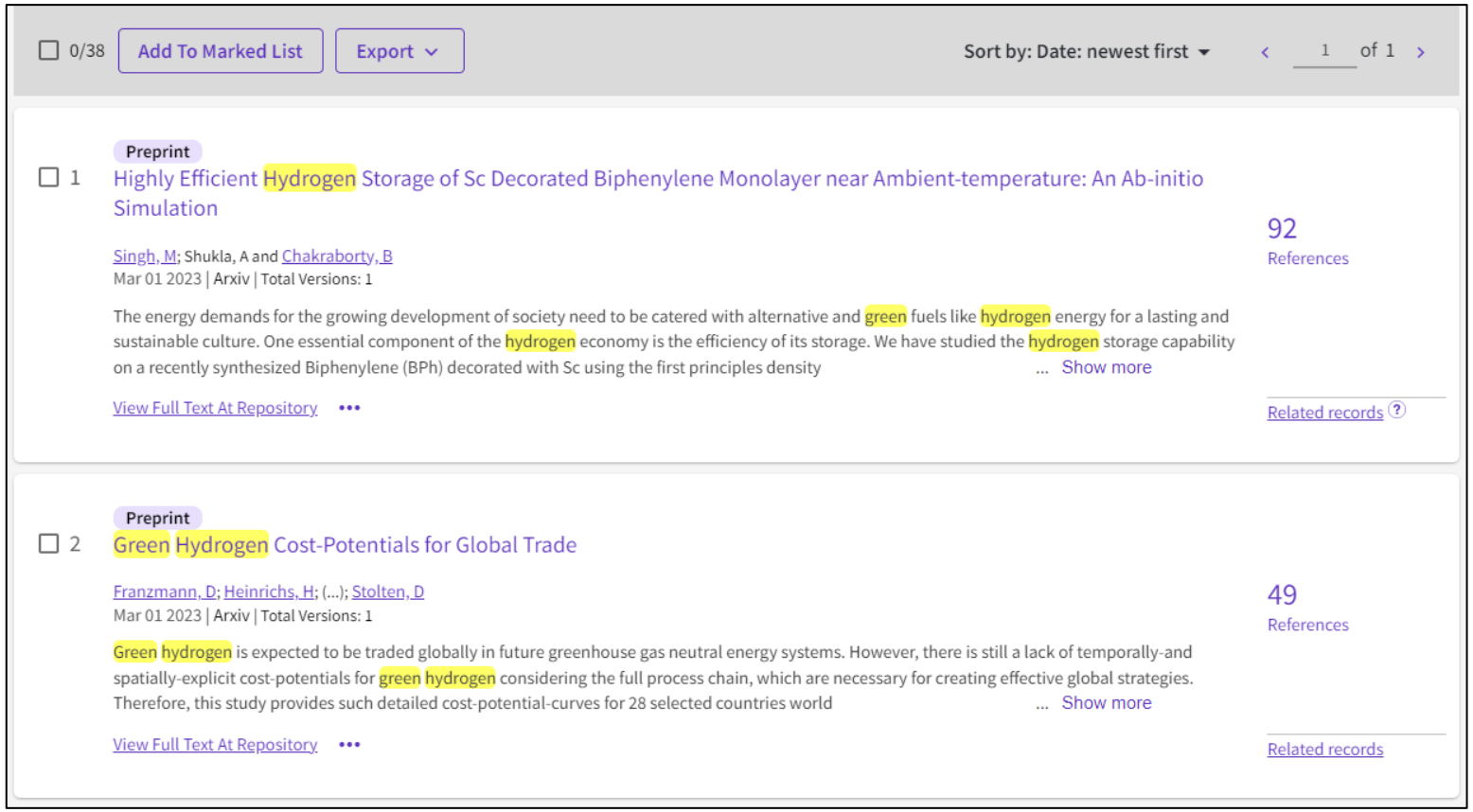
- Complete, standardized author affiliation data to locate centers of excellence and experts
- Expanded citation counts to assess the impact of research
- Interconnected network of articles, datasets, and patents to track an idea further

Clarivate™

PubMed: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16983222/
Web of Science: https://www.webofscience.com/wos/medline/full-record/MEDLINE:16983222

Preprint Citation Index

Quickly locate the latest breakthroughs on your topic and automatically monitor new developments.



More information here

- Preprint Citation Index is a new database on the Web of Science platform linking preprints from several repositories and disciplines to the trusted Web of Science ecosystem. The Preprint Citation Index currently covers the following repositories (at launch, Dec 2022): arXiv, bioRxiv, medRxiv, chemRxiv, preprints.org
- 20+ repositories to be added
- Backfiles to 1991 from arXiv

SciELO Citation Index

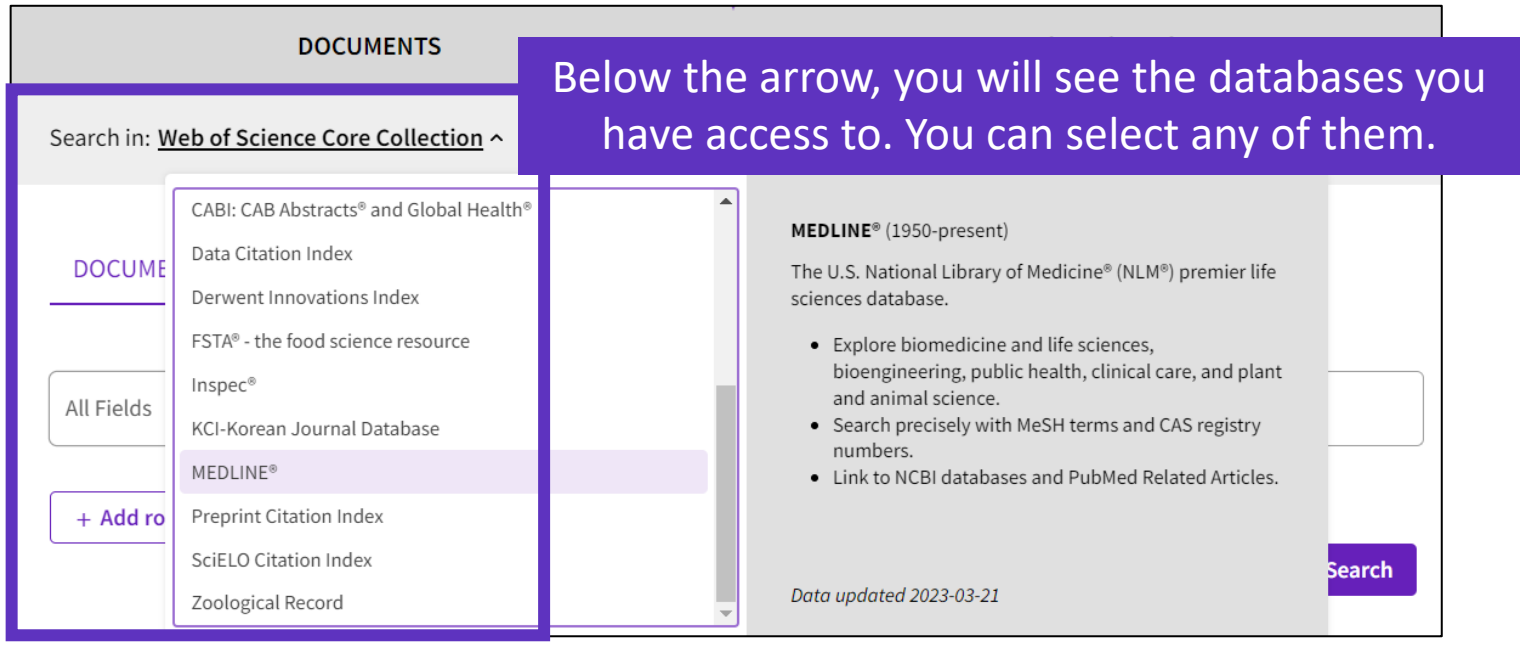
Access more free full text on critical topics

More information here

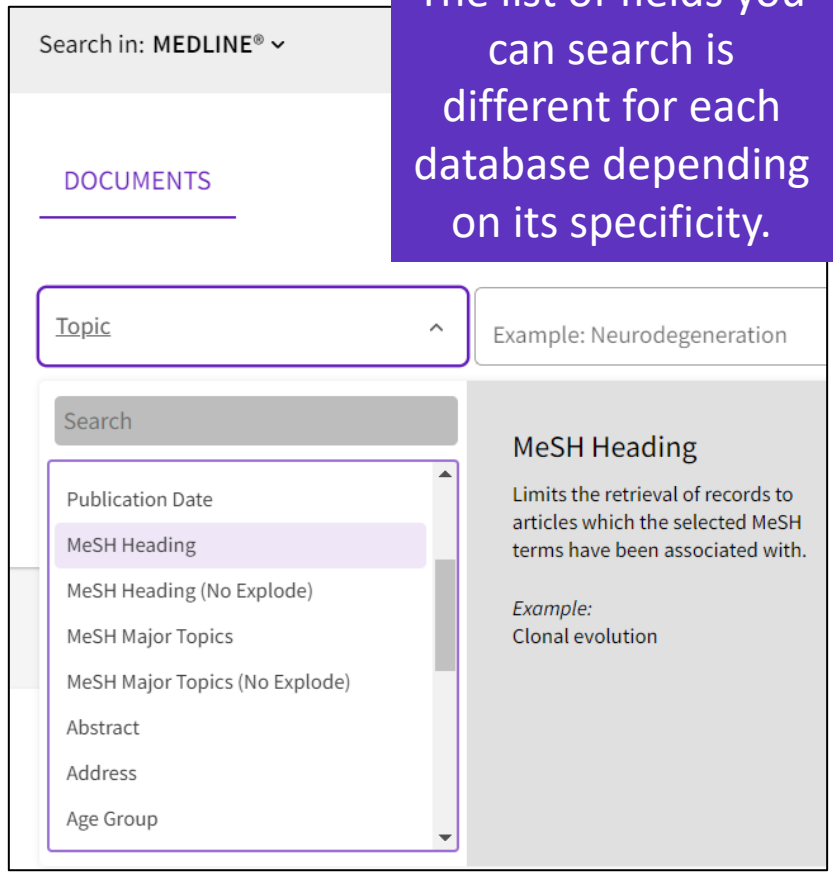
- Sao Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) Program to meet scientific communication needs of Latin American and Caribbean countries
- Sciences, social sciences, arts and humanities literature published in leading open access journals from Latin America, Portugal, Spain, and South Africa.
- All titles are open access with links to full text at SciELO site
- Search in English AND the native language of the publication (Titles, Abstracts and Keywords)
- Fully supports Cited Reference Searching, with same core feature set as other Web of Science resources

- Collaboration with the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO) (https://www.scielo.org/en)
- Over 1,300 open access journals
- Backfiles to 2002
- Updated weekly

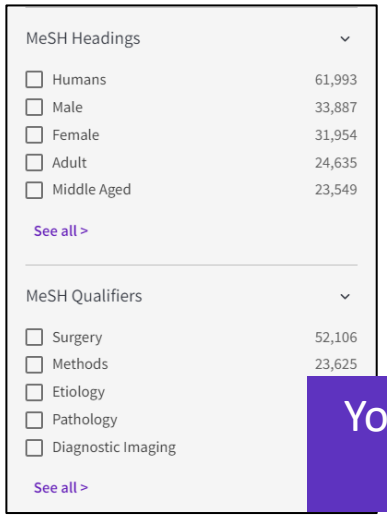
Searching a specialized collection

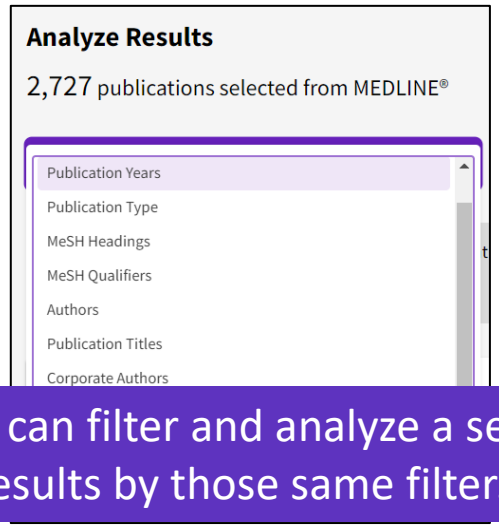


Below the arrow, you will see the databases you have access to. You can select any of them.



The list of fields you can search is different for each database depending on its specificity.

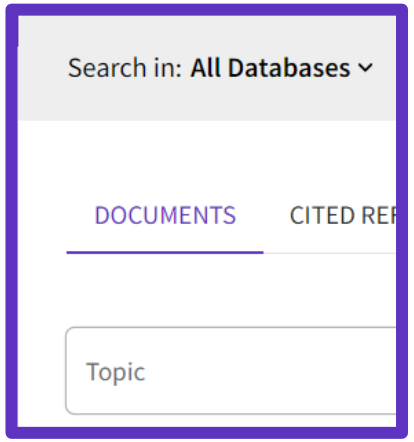




You can filter and analyze a set of results by those same filters.

Searching all databases

Fields included in a topic search



- Fields searched vary between databases
- Usual fields plus specialist indexed fields

All Databases Topic Search

Web of Science Core Collection

Title, Abstract, Author Keywords, KeyWords Plus

BIOSIS Citation Index

Title, Abstract Major Concepts, Concept Codes, Taxonomic, Disease & Chemical Data, Misc. Descriptors

Derwent Innovations Index

Title, Abstract, Equiv. abstracts, Int'l patent classification, Derwent Class codes and Derwent Manual codes

Zoological Record

Title, Abstract, Broad Terms, Descriptors Data, Super Taxa, Systematics, Taxa Notes

Data Citation Index

Title, Abstract, Repository Name, Data Study, Data Set

Current Contents Connect

Title, Abstract, Author Keywords, KeyWords Plus

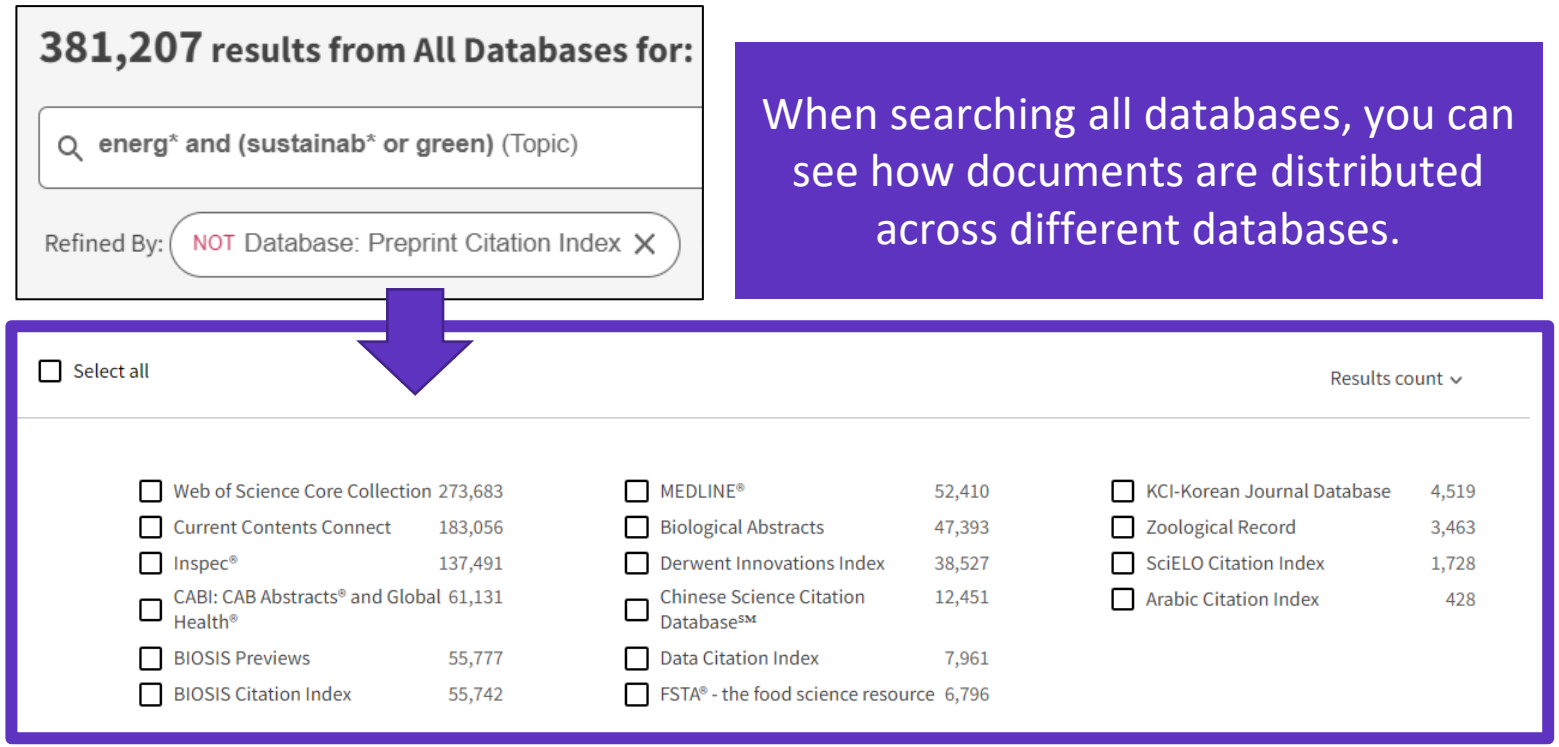
Regional Citation Indexes

Title, Abstract, Author Keywords

MEDLINE

Title, Abstract, Keywords, MeSH Terms, Chemical, Gene Symbol, Personal Name, Subject

Searching all databases



When searching all databases, you can see how documents are distributed across different databases.

- Note that the sum of records in each collection is superior to the overall number of results. This is because the same document can be indexed in different collections.
- The overall number of results is a list of documents without duplicates.

Research areas is a classification shared by all Web of Science collections.
As a result, you can identify, retrieve and analyze documents from multiple databases that pertain to the same "research area".

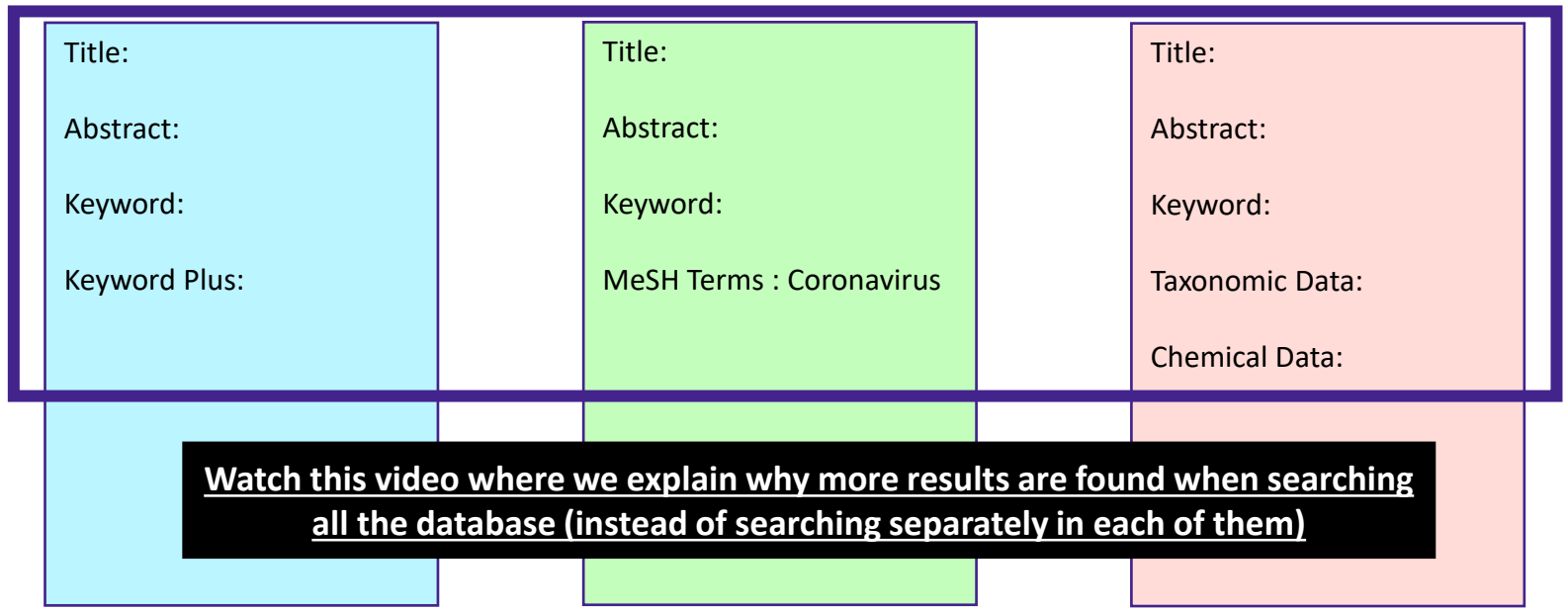
More information here

Searching all databases - Why do we find more results in each database?

Example of the same document indexed in 3 different databases

All 3 records are linked in Web of Science

When I search for example topic = "coronavirus" in all databases, I will also find Core Collection documents that do contain the word "coronavirus"

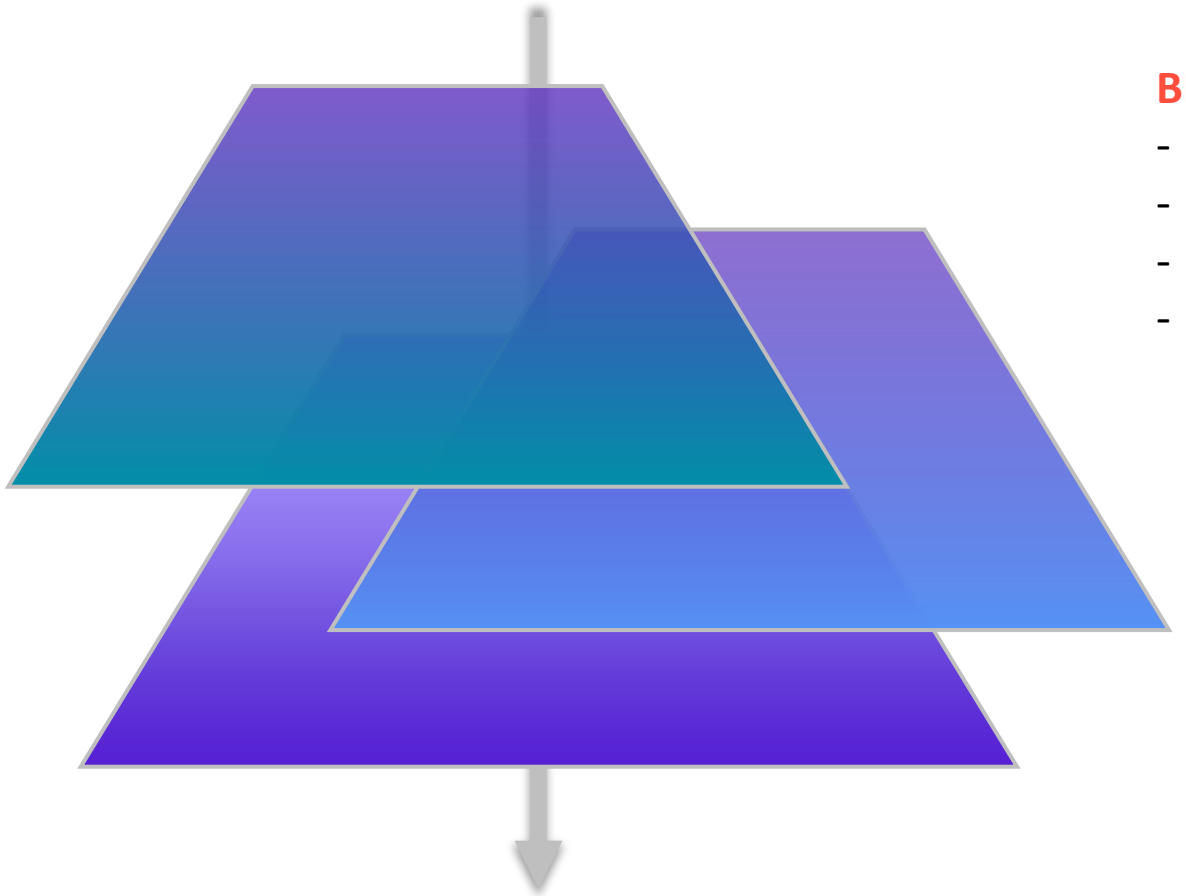


- If I search in only one database – for example Medline – then I will find results only in this database
- If I search all databases at once, then I will be able to find more results in each of them (although the searched terms are in the document indexed in one database, I will find this same document in the other databases too)

Panoramic Record = When records overlap between collections

MEDLINE brings:
- Hierarchical professional indexation
- MeSH Heading
- MeSH Qualifer

Web of Science Core Collection indexing:
- All authors affiliations
- Unified organizations names
- Author identifiers
- Keywords Plus
- Funding information



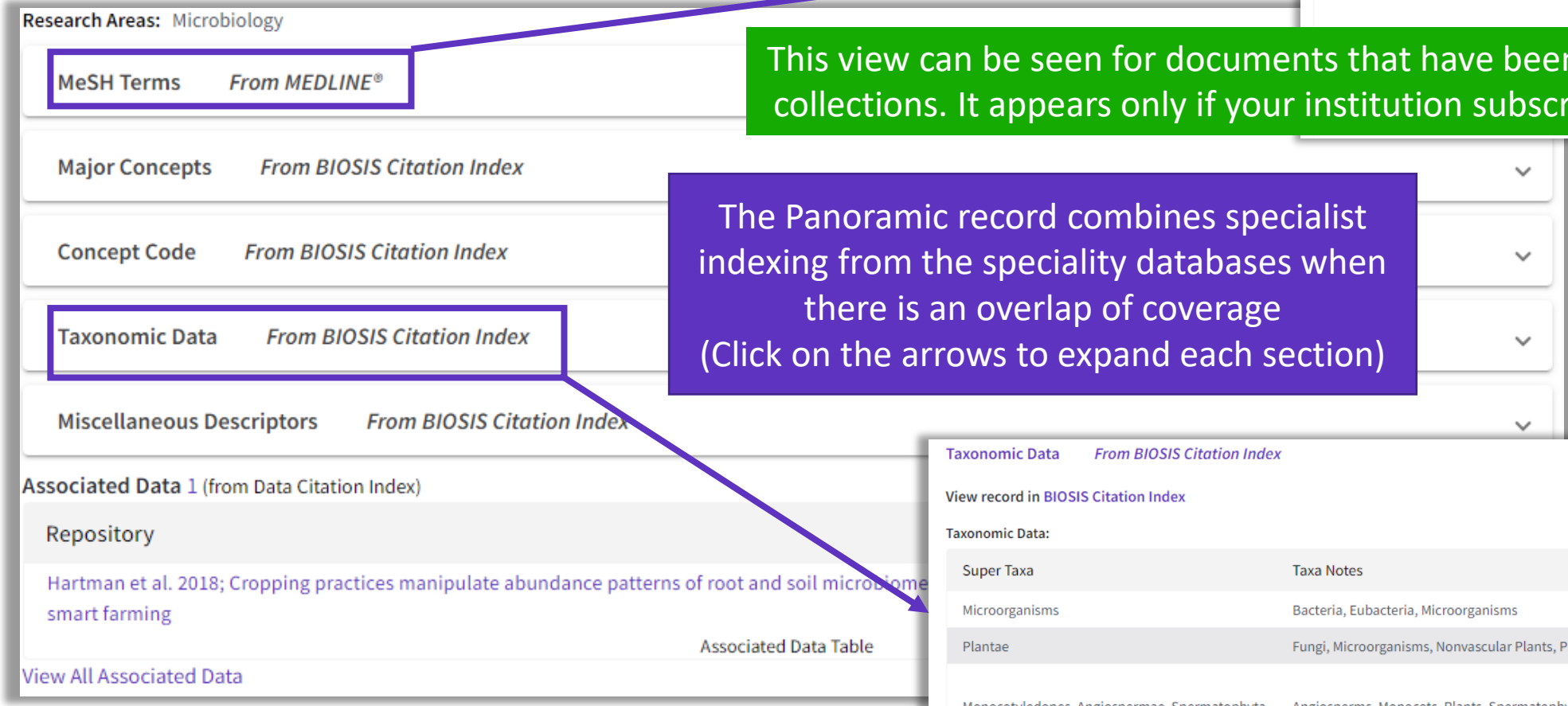
BIOSIS indexing:
- Taxonomic Data
- Major Concepts
- Concept Codes
- Miscellaneous

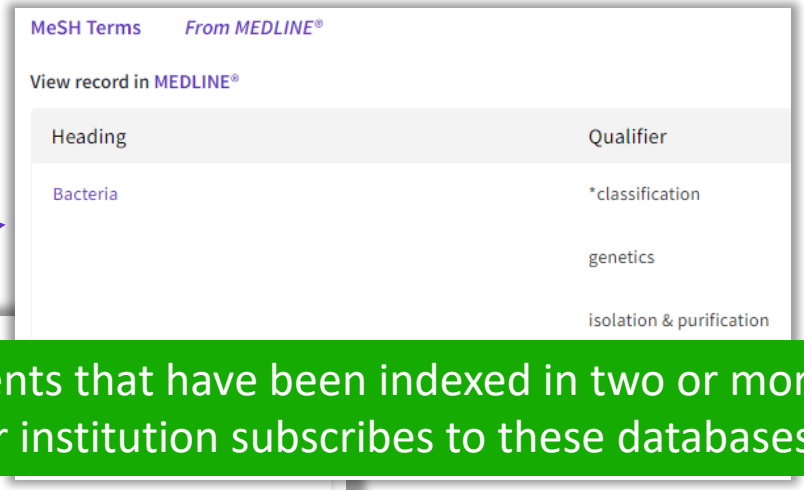
CABI indexing:
- CABI codes
- CABI descriptors

ONE UNIQUE RICH RECORD

Unfolding the panoramic view of a document

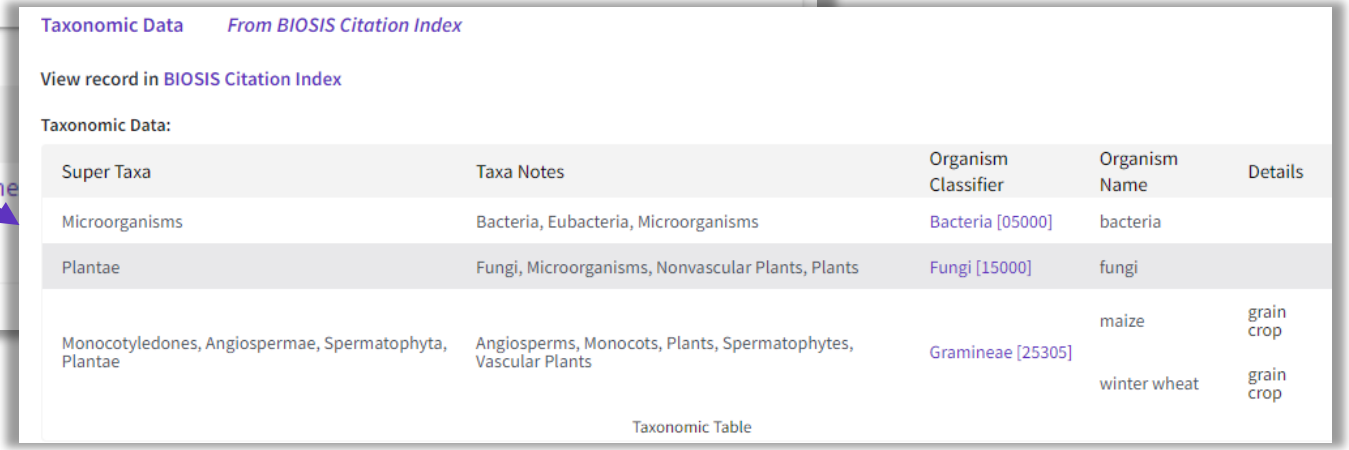
Access all the information in a single view





This view can be seen for documents that have been indexed in two or more collections. It appears only if your institution subscribes to these databases.

The Panoramic record combines specialist indexing from the speciality databases when there is an overlap of coverage
(Click on the arrows to expand each section)



7 – Navigating the citation network

- The benefits of citation indexing
- What are a Highly Cited Paper and a Hot Paper?
- Times cited vs. usage count
- Creating and analyzing a citation report
- Uncovering citations from all databases

Web of Science Core Collection as a True Citation Index

Obtaining complete citation numbers

- Indexing Cover-to-Cover

Every issue of any covered journal is indexed with no content gaps.

Every item of any published issue is indexed (all contributions within a given journal are included).

- Indexing Cited References

Articles can be listed in WoS-CC in two ways: as a "source" article and as a "**cited reference**".

Every cited reference is indexed whether it refers to a covered source or to a source that is not covered.

Track the development and evolution of ideas

Find early discoveries in conference literature and explore their progression in journal literature and books.

Uncover related research via citation linking

Leverage a powerful citation network to find papers that have cited works of art, fiction, data models, government reports, and other material.

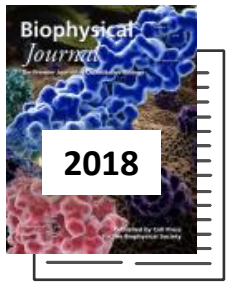
The benefits of citation indexing

Go beyond searching to find relevant papers

- Cited References – the research that a paper cites
- Times Cited – more recently published papers that cite the paper
- Related Records – papers which share at least one cited reference in common with the paper. If they share citations, they're likely discussing similar topics.

Trace the research back in time.

Cited References



Citing Articles

See how the field has developed.

Related Records

Papers that cite some of the same research

References are useful:

- where keywords in the topic are not easy to define
- where older research needs to be traced
- when you need to see where a research trend leads

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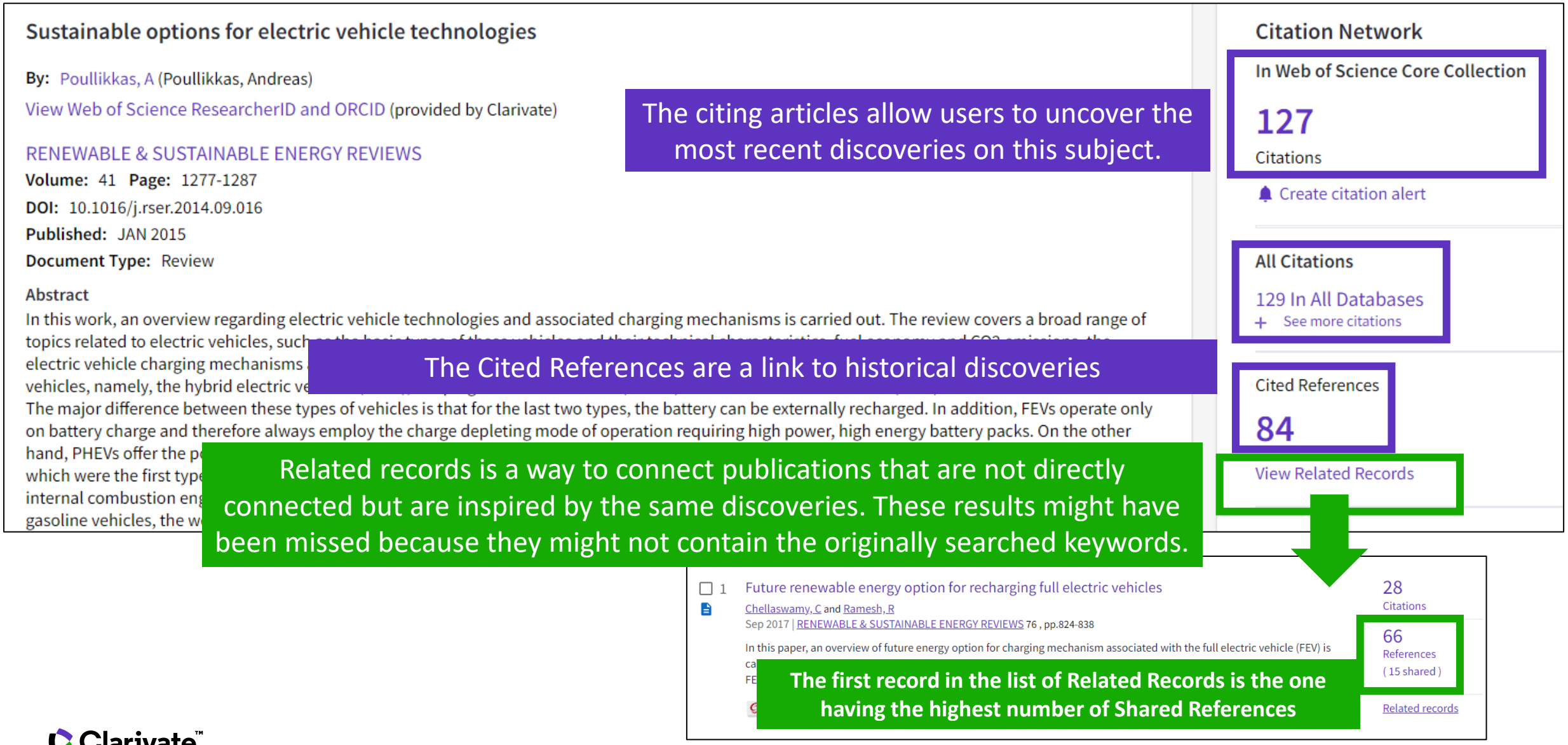
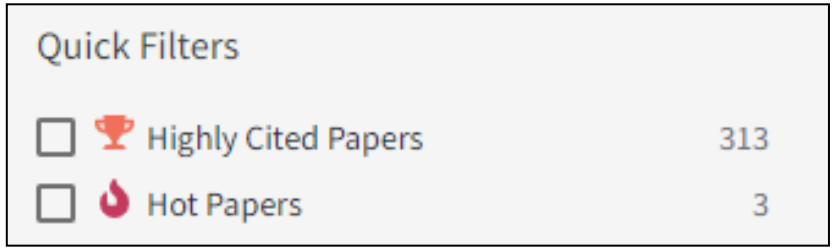
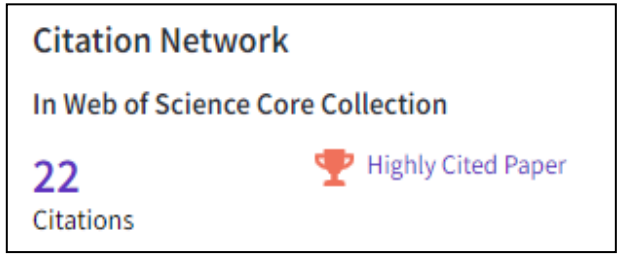
Navigate the citation network to uncover hidden connections



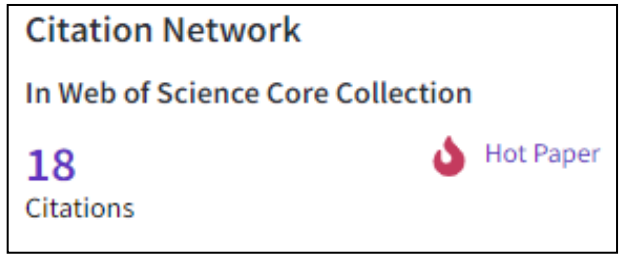
Identify the most influential publications



You will see these icons in the filters and document records if your institution subscribes to Essential Science Indicators.

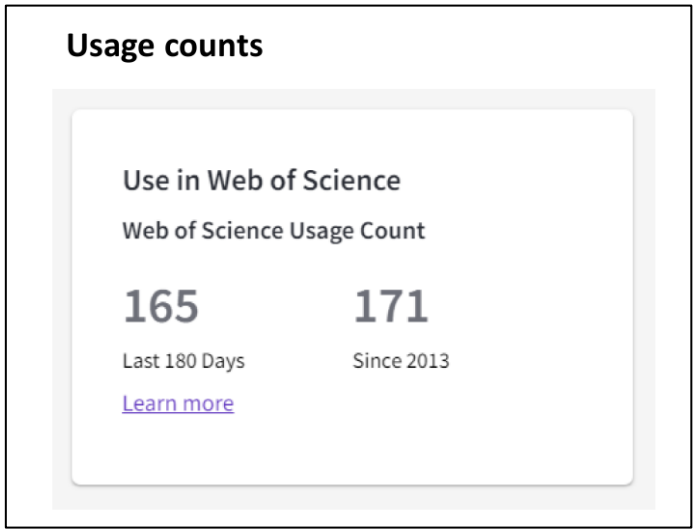


As of January/February 2022, this highly cited paper received enough citations to place it in the top 1% of the academic field of **Engineering** based on a highly cited threshold for the field and publication year.



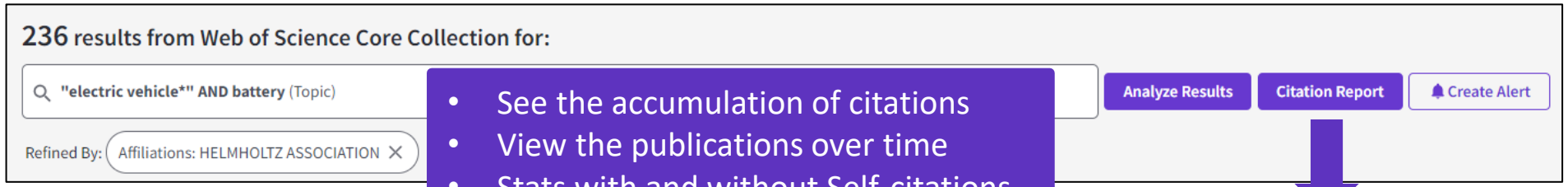
This hot paper was published in the past two years and received enough citations in January/February 2022 to place it in the top 0.1% of papers in the academic field of **Engineering**.

Highly Cited and Hot Paper indicators put citation counts into **context**. They consider the field of research, year of publication and document type, comparing 'like with like'. This information comes from **Essential Science Indicators**. For more information, please refer to Essential Science Indicators.



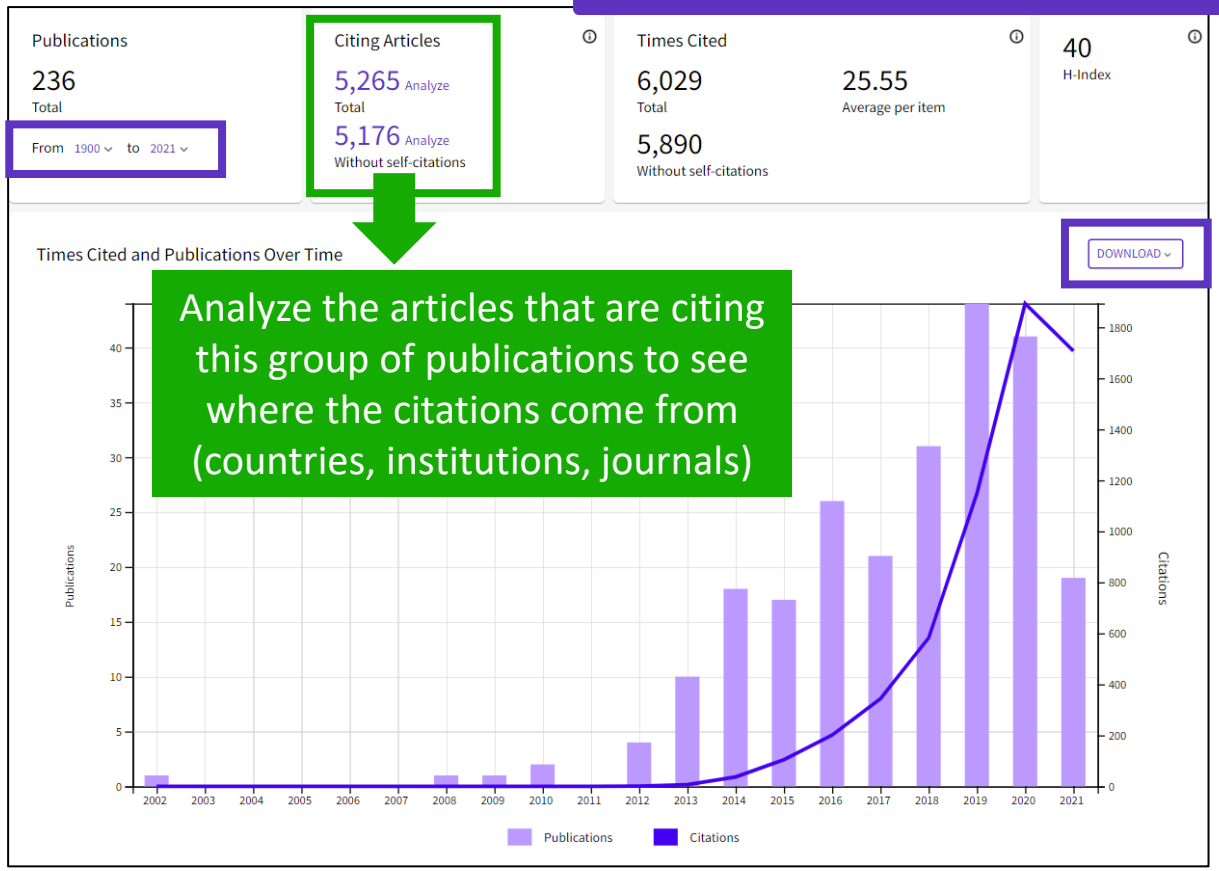
Citations take time to accrue, so they may not be the best indicators of influence for recent publications. For this reason, we provide Usage Counts. Every time a Web of Science user clicks a full text link or exports a record, the record's Usage Count is incremented. This provides an indication of interest.

Creating a citation report



- See the accumulation of citations
- View the publications over time
- Stats with and without Self-citations

Active for up to 10,000 results only



Analyze the articles that are citing this group of publications to see where the citations come from (countries, institutions, journals)

- Drill down into the report from the table
- See citations for each publication, for each year

Export Full Report

236 Publications

Citations: highest first | 1 of 5 | Back | Forward

		Citations					Average per year	Total
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
	Total	344	582	1,148	1,893	1,707	602.9	6,029
1	Performance and cost of materials for lithium-based rechargeable automotive batteries Schmuch, R; Wagner, R; (...); Winter, M Apr 2018 | NATURE ENERGY 3 (4) , pp.267-278	0	45	238	359	265	226.75	907
2	The Lithium/Air Battery: Still an Emerging System or a Practical Reality? Grande, L; Paillard, E; (...); Scrosati, B Feb 4 2015 | ADVANCED MATERIALS 27 (5) , pp.784-800	95	78	65	60	29	60.14	421
3	Capacity Fade in Solid-State Batteries: Interphase Formation and Chemomechanical Processes in Nickel-Rich Layered Oxide Cathodes and Lithium Thiophosphate Solid Electrolytes Koerver, R; Aygun, I; (...); Janek, J Jul 11 2017 | CHEMISTRY OF MATERIALS 29 (13) , pp.5574-5582	4	34	76	104	78	59.2	296
4	The environmental impact of Li-Ion batteries and the role of key parameters - A review Peters, JF; Baumann, M; (...); Weil, M Jan 2017 | RENEWABLE & SUSTAINABLE ENERGY REVIEWS 67 , pp.491-506	12	39	60	80	52	48.8	244

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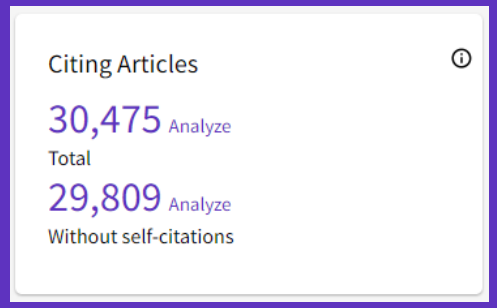
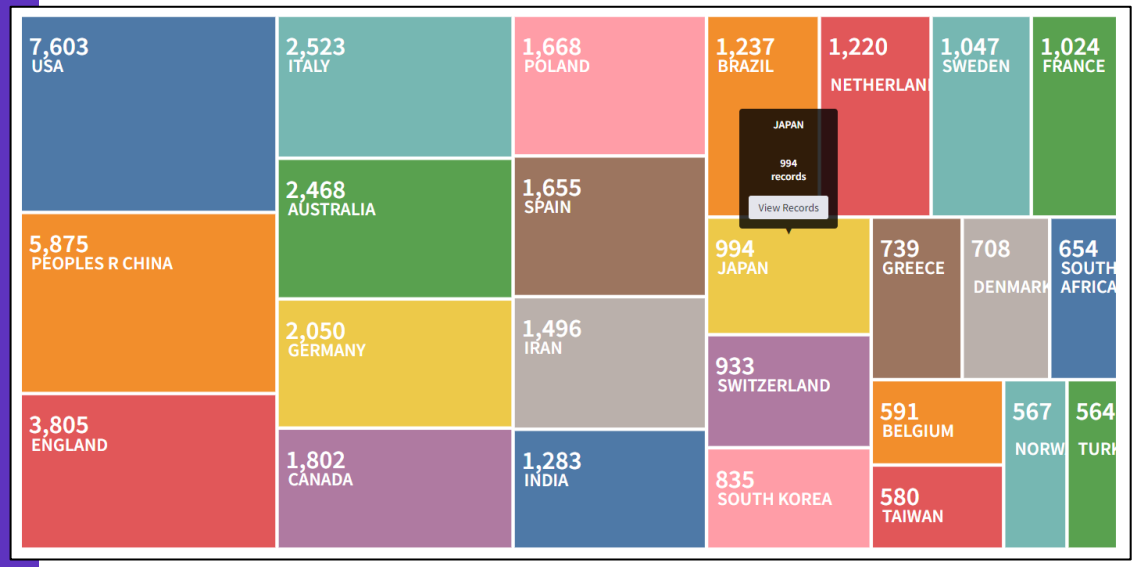
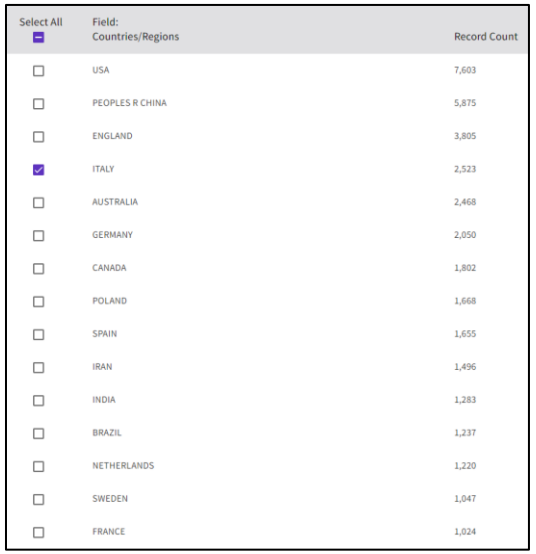
Analyze citing articles

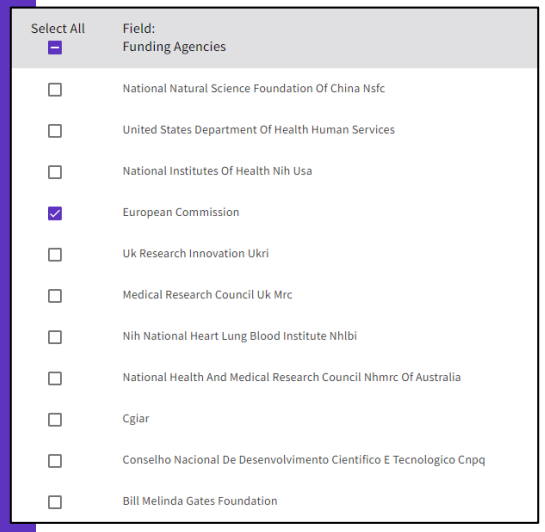


Citing articles can be analyzed further to determine what kind of impact cited publications have.

You can identify not only the range and size of impact but also identify the potential collaborations or for example funding agencies that have an interest in that kind of studies.







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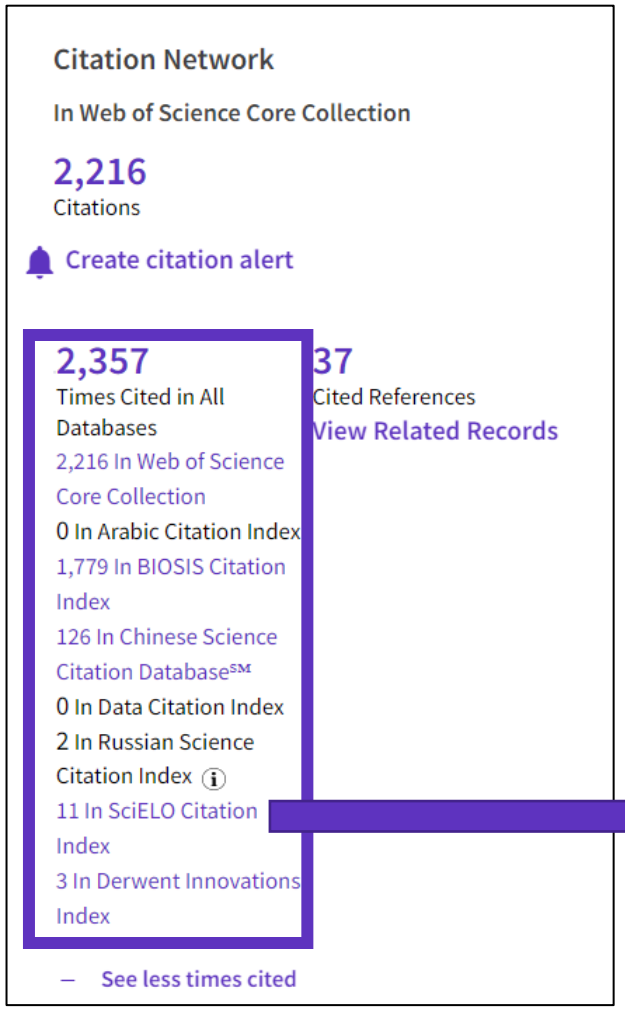
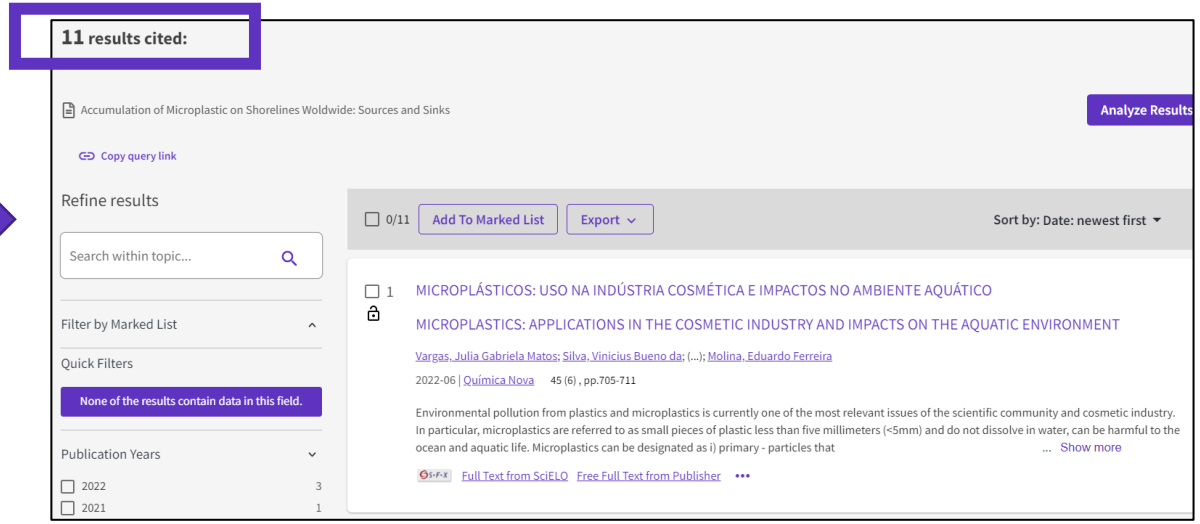
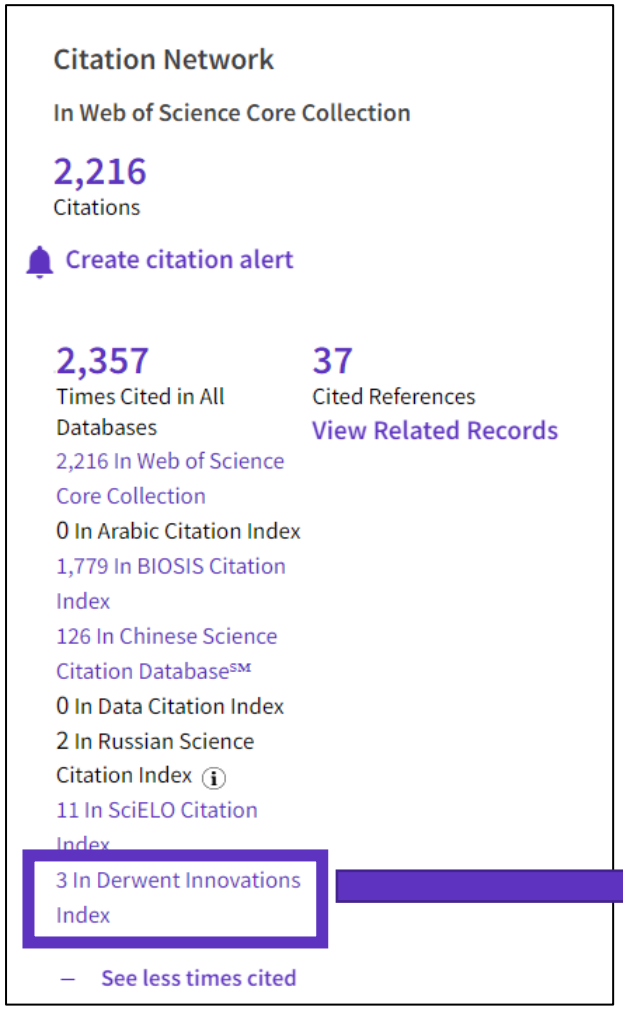
Citations from all databases



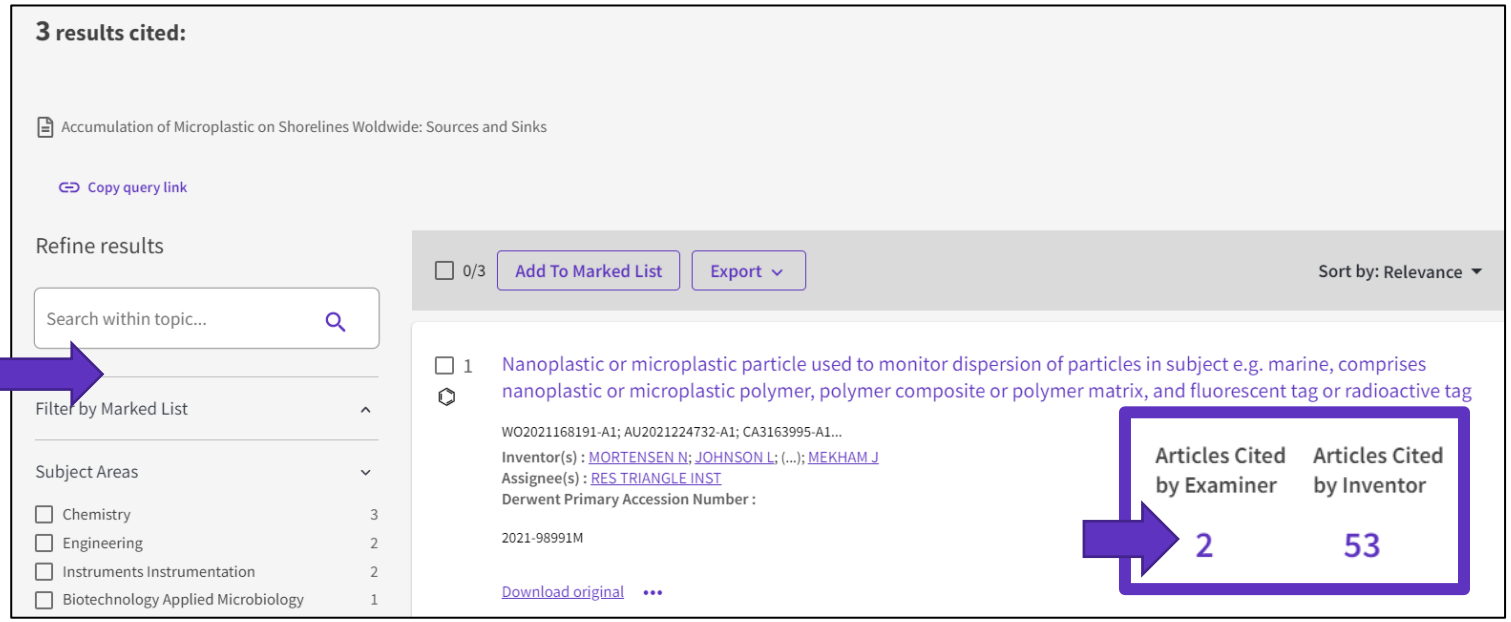
- Within the Citation Network section of a document, you can also find the citations coming from other databases than the Core Collection.
- Click on “See more times cited” to expand the data.
- “Times Cited in All Databases” is very often inferior to the sum of citations from each database because the same documents can be indexed in databases.
- Whenever the number of citations appears in purple, it means you have access to the indicated database within your institutional subscription. You can view the citing items by clicking on the purple link.



Citations from patents



- In 2022, Web of Science started counting citations from patents for documents indexed in the Core Collection.
- This data comes from Derwent Innovations Index (DII) where a patent "family" is unified and indexed as an invention.
- The number of citations from DII should thus be interpreted as the number of citations from one invention, whether the citation was done by the inventors or the examiner.



8 – Exploring citation classification

- Uncovering citations to any work
- Filtering by Citation Topics
- Exploring Enriched Cited References
- Using citation classification

Why searching cited references?

ISI Institute for Scientific Information®

Clarivate™

1963 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2016 2023

From 1900 for Science & Social Sciences Citation Indexes **2023**

Web of Science Core Collection

82M records with all their cited references

(1.8B Cited References)

Scientific Articles

Books

Patents

Works of art

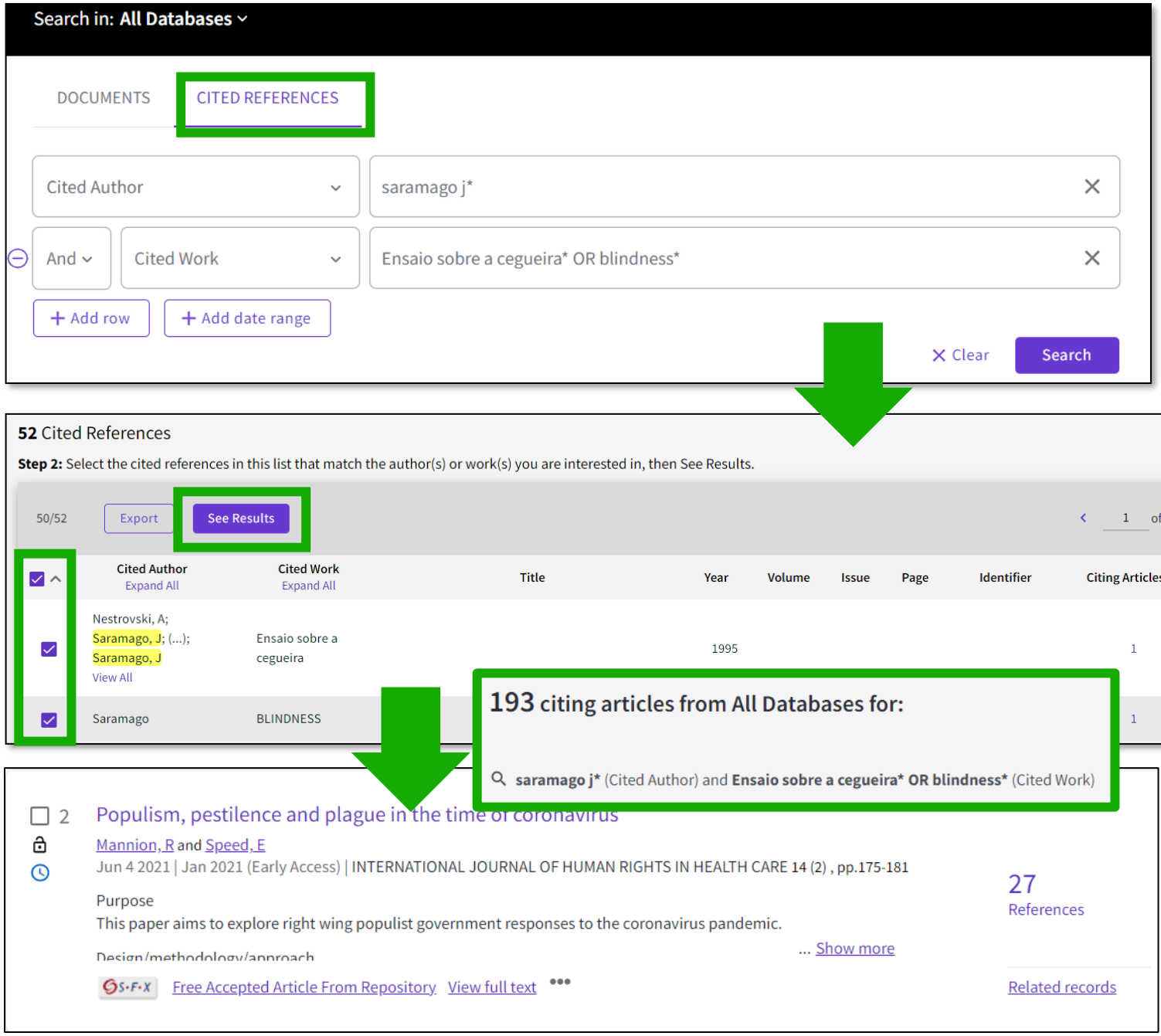
Press articles

For example, to search citations to items that are not indexed in Web of Science Core Collection

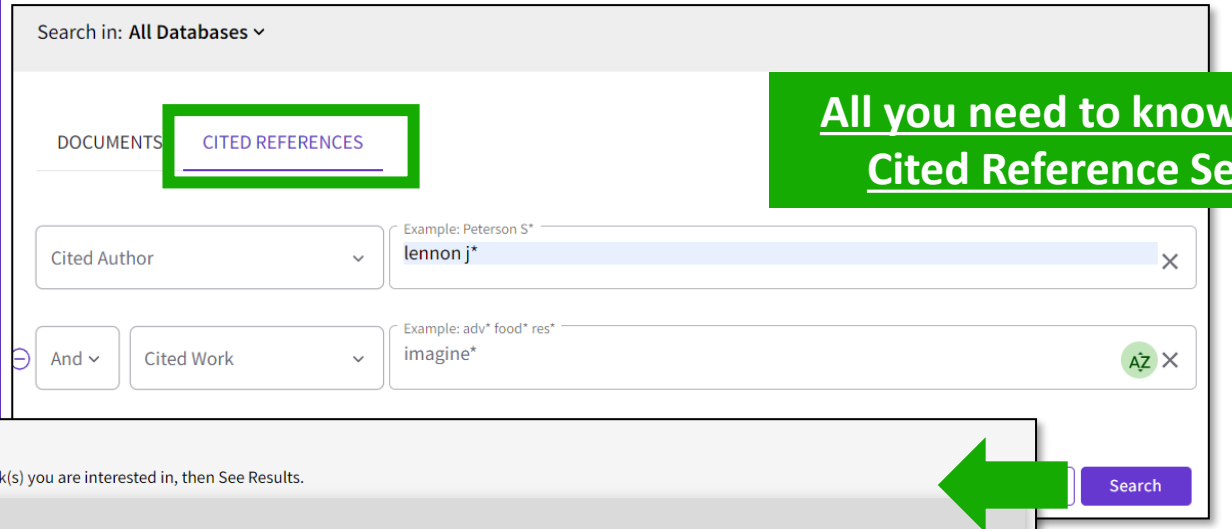
Searching citations to literature

Cited Reference Search can find all occurrences of an entity being cited, even if the entity itself is not in the Web of Science.

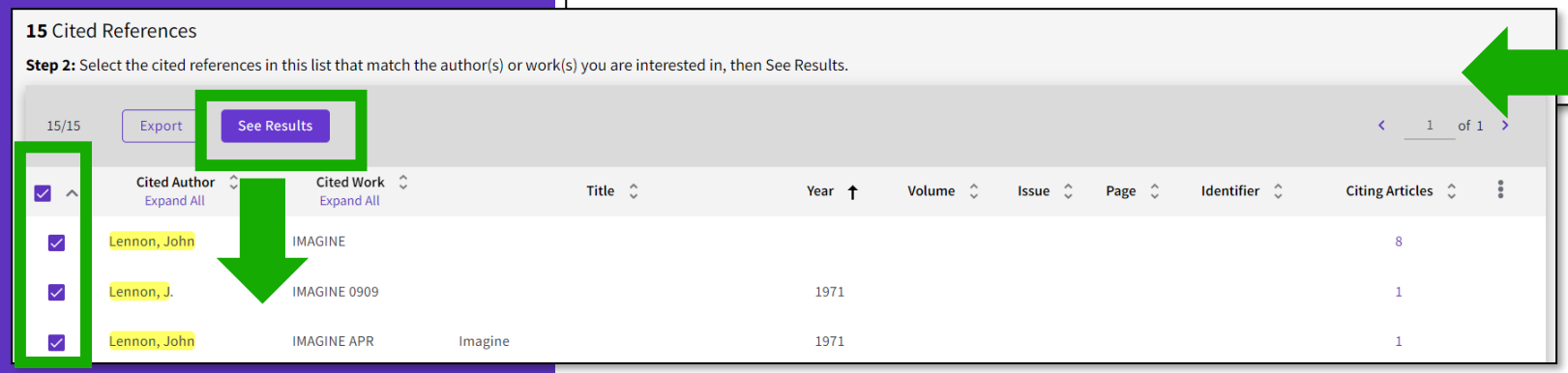
All you need to know about Cited Reference Search

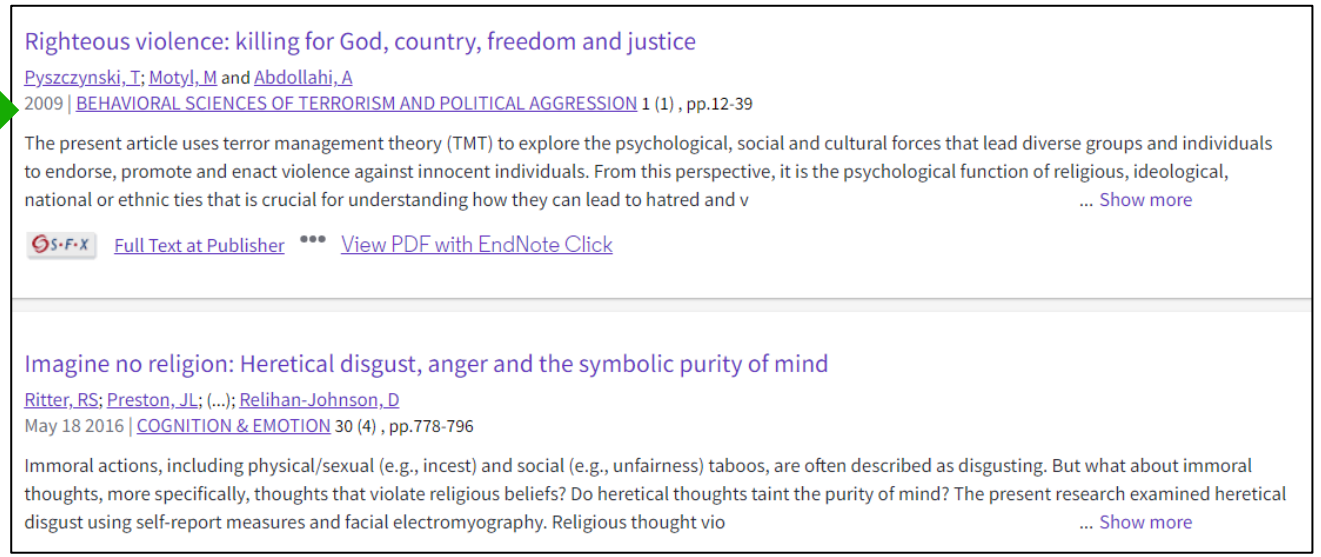


Searching citations to a song



All you need to know about Cited Reference Search





An interesting video for our colleagues in Arts & Humanities

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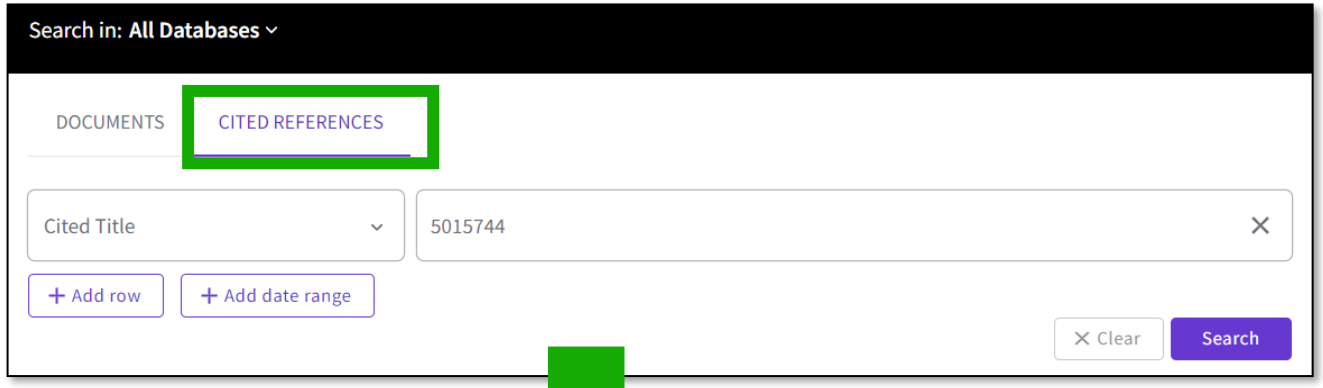
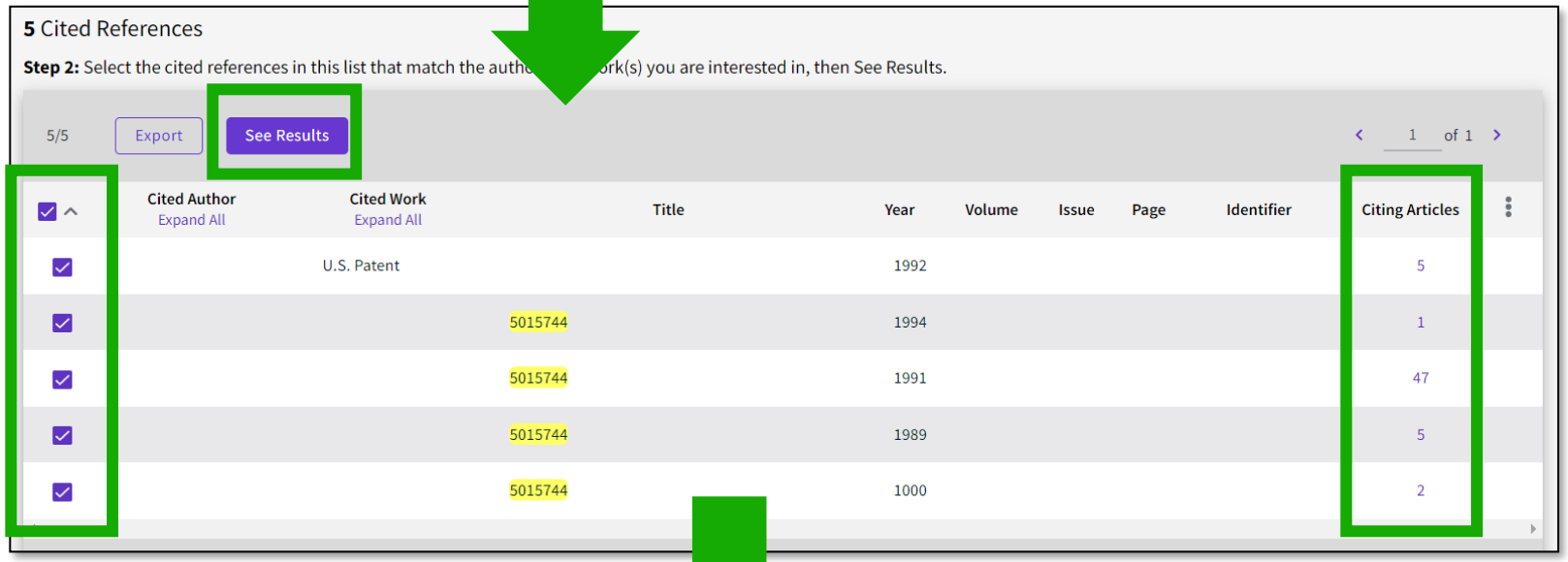
Searching citations to a patent

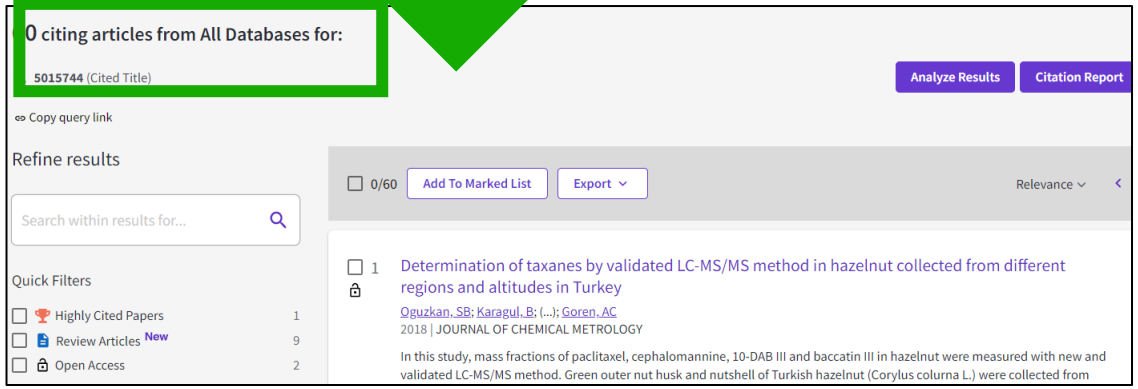
The **Cited Reference** in **Web of Science** can be used to search for **Cited Patents** too.

To do a Cited Reference Search for patents, enter the patent number in the **Cited Title** field. Do not specify a country code. For example, enter “5015744” to look up references to patent US5015744. This search will retrieve results for citations to patents from source items indexed in the database.

TIP – Search the patent numbers of a patent family with the operator OR to find the citations to an invention







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What about papers not indexed in Web of Science?

Internet use and political attitudes in Europe
Published 2012 |

Not Indexed

As an example

Search in: **All Databases**

DOCUMENTS | CITED REFERENCES

Cited Title

Example: bio diesel fuel*
"Internet use and political attitudes in Europe"

+ Add row | + Add date range

Clear | Search

Another option – wider cited references search:

- Cited Author = First author's name
- Cited Work = Abbreviated Journal name

4 citing articles from All Databases for:

"Internet use and political attitudes in Europe" (Cited Title)

You can now explore the 4 citing articles to know who cited this publication, when and why ☺

2 Cited References

Step 2: Select the cited refere… this list that match the author(s) or work(s) you are interested in, then See Results.

2/2 | Export | See Results | 1 of 1

Cited Author (Contract All)	Cited Work (Contract All)	Title	Year	Volume	Issue	Page	Identifier	Citing Articles
Colombo, C.; Galais, C.; Gallego, A. View Less	Digital media and political engagement worldwide: a comparative study	Internet use and political attitudes in Europe	2012			102-117		3
Colombo, C; Galais, C.; Gallego, A. View Less	Digital media and political engagement worldwide. A comparative study	Internet use and political attitudes in Europe	2012				10.1017/CBO9781139108881.006	1

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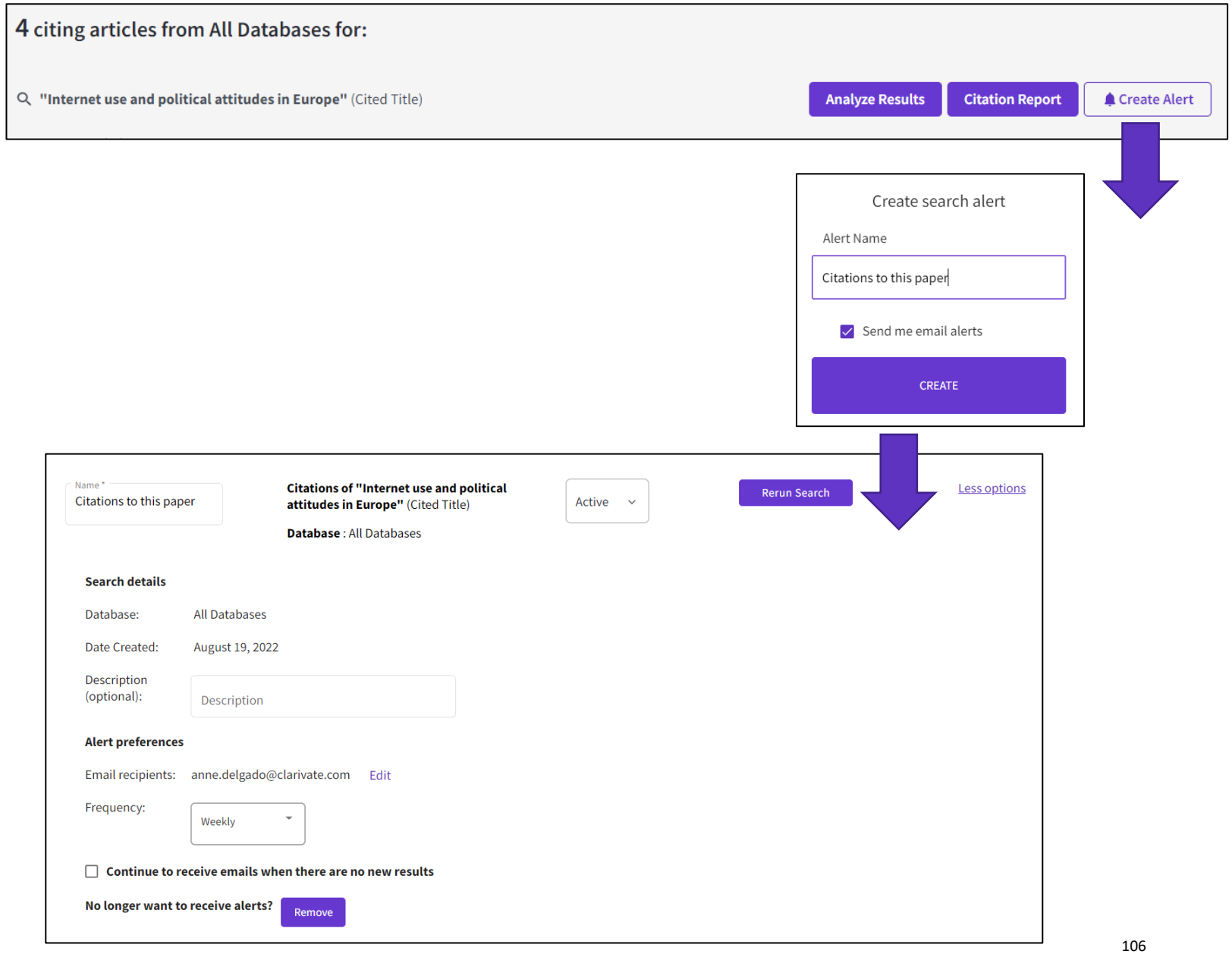
Citation Alert for a Cited Reference Search

When you **create an alert** from the results page of the **cited reference search** you save your search and ask Web of Science to notify you by email when documents citing your searched item are added, whether your searched item is indexed in Web of Science or not (book, work of art, patent, etc.)



Clarivate™

Introducing Citation Topics

Citation Topics are clusters of documents related by citation. The clustering algorithm was developed by CWTS (Leiden) and deployed under the stewardship of ISI-Clarivate.

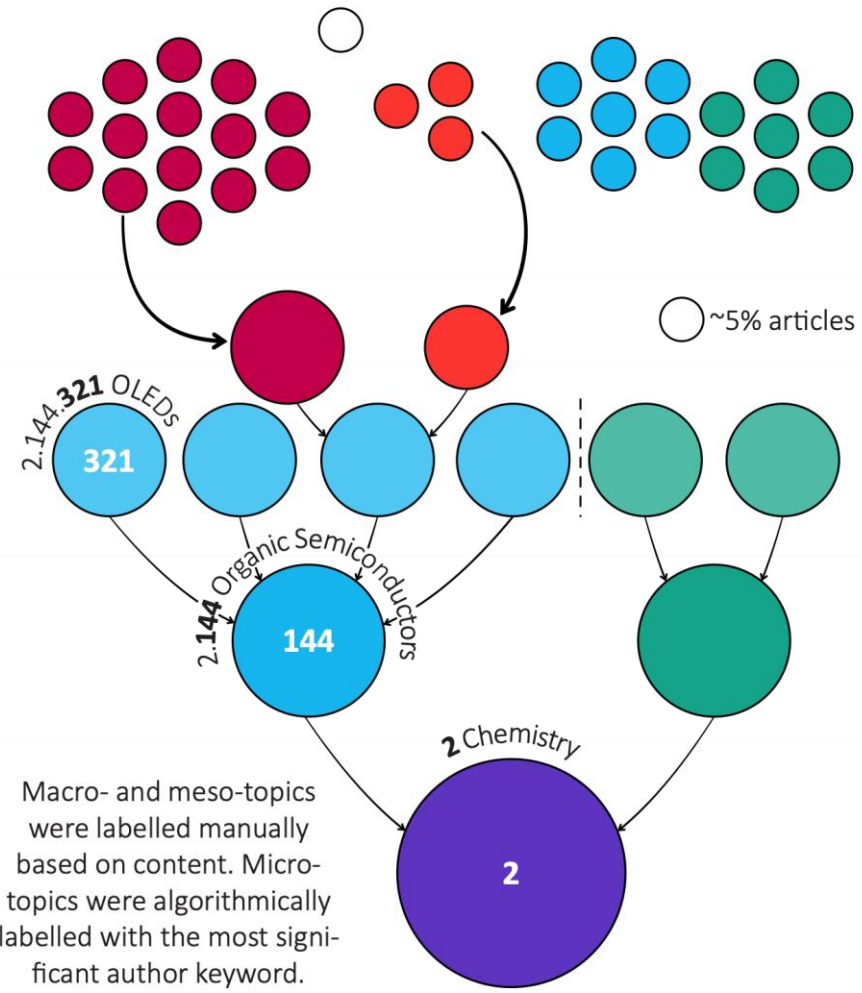
The output is a three-tier hierarchical classification system with each document belonging to a single micro-topic.

An introduction to Citation Topics

Clarivate™

Clustering

Documents are clustered based on their cited and citing paper relationships (including citations to pre-1980 documents). The algorithm includes rules to ensure that a high proportion of documents are clustered.



Refinement

Small cluster are iteratively combined until they meet the requirements for a micro-topic. Enforcement ensures topics are firmly demarcated. Reinforcement brings together clusters that share the same parent.

~5% articles and reviews remain unassigned to a topic

Micro-topics (2444)

Coherent clusters of documents – a document can belong to only a single micro-topic

Meso-topics (326)

Micro-topics are clustered into larger meso-topics using similar rules.

Macro- and meso-topics were labelled manually based on content. Micro-topics were algorithmically labelled with the most significant author keyword.

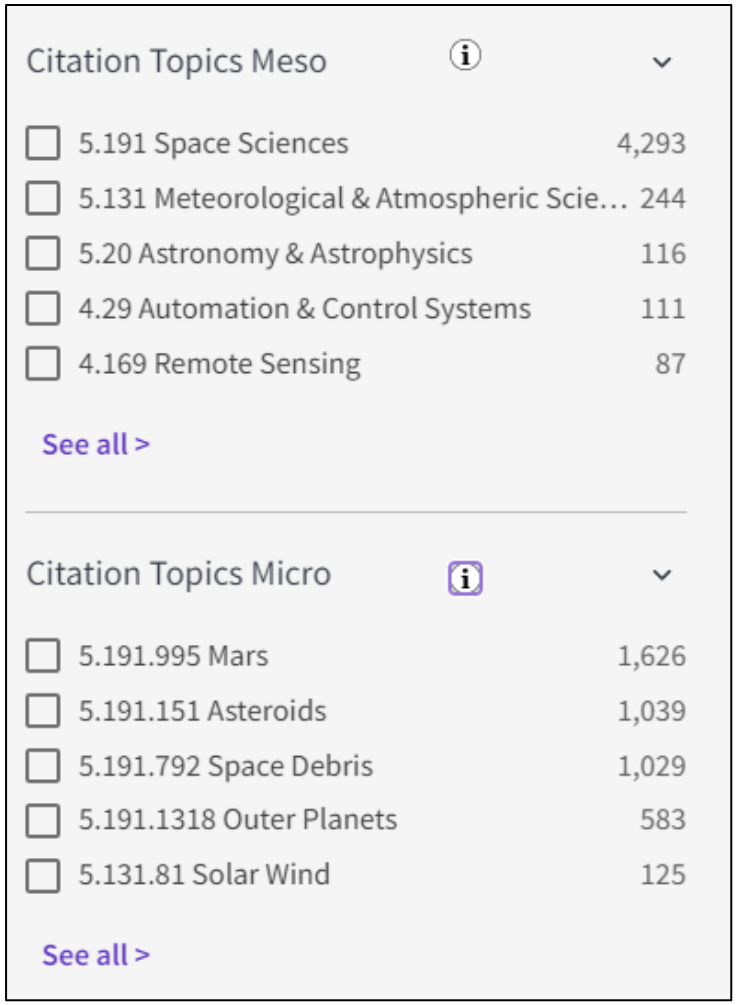
Macro-topics (10)

Meso-topics are brought together into broad macro-topics.

Updating

Each month, new documents are added to existing topics based on their cited references. A full clustering update is carried out yearly.

Filtering results by Citation Topics



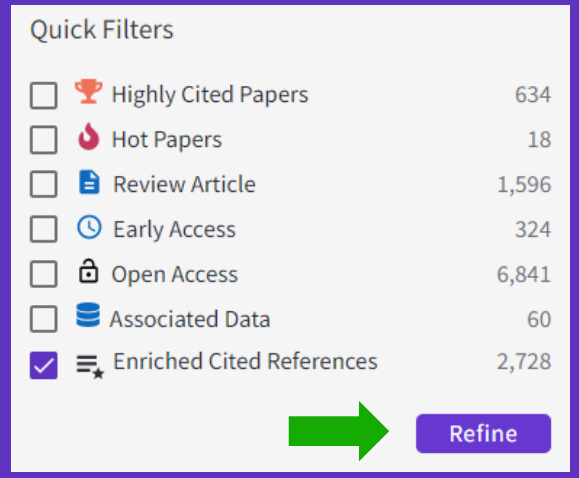
Refine your search results on a more granular level. Choose from over 300 available meso citation topics or 2500 citation topics based on your search results.

This classification comes from InCites
Citation Topics are algorithmically derived citation clusters (using an algorithm developed by CWTS, Leiden). All documents from 1980-present were algorithmically clustered where possible, based on their cited and citing relationships in a Leiden-type community algorithm.

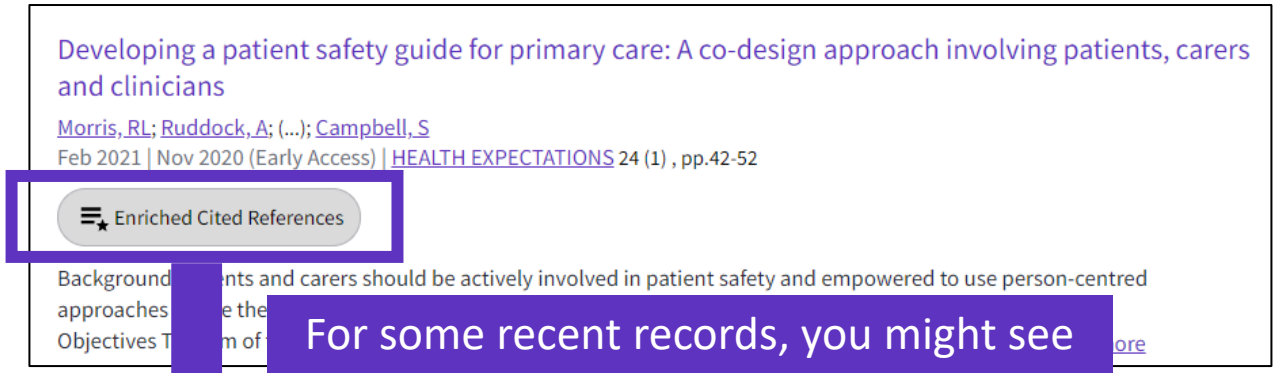
Citation Topics are updated on an annual basis. If you have alerts that include citation topics, these changes may affect the results you see when rerunning or accessing past search results. Stay up to date by creating a new alert with the latest Citation Topics.
Download Citation Topics schema here

Exploring Enriched Cited References

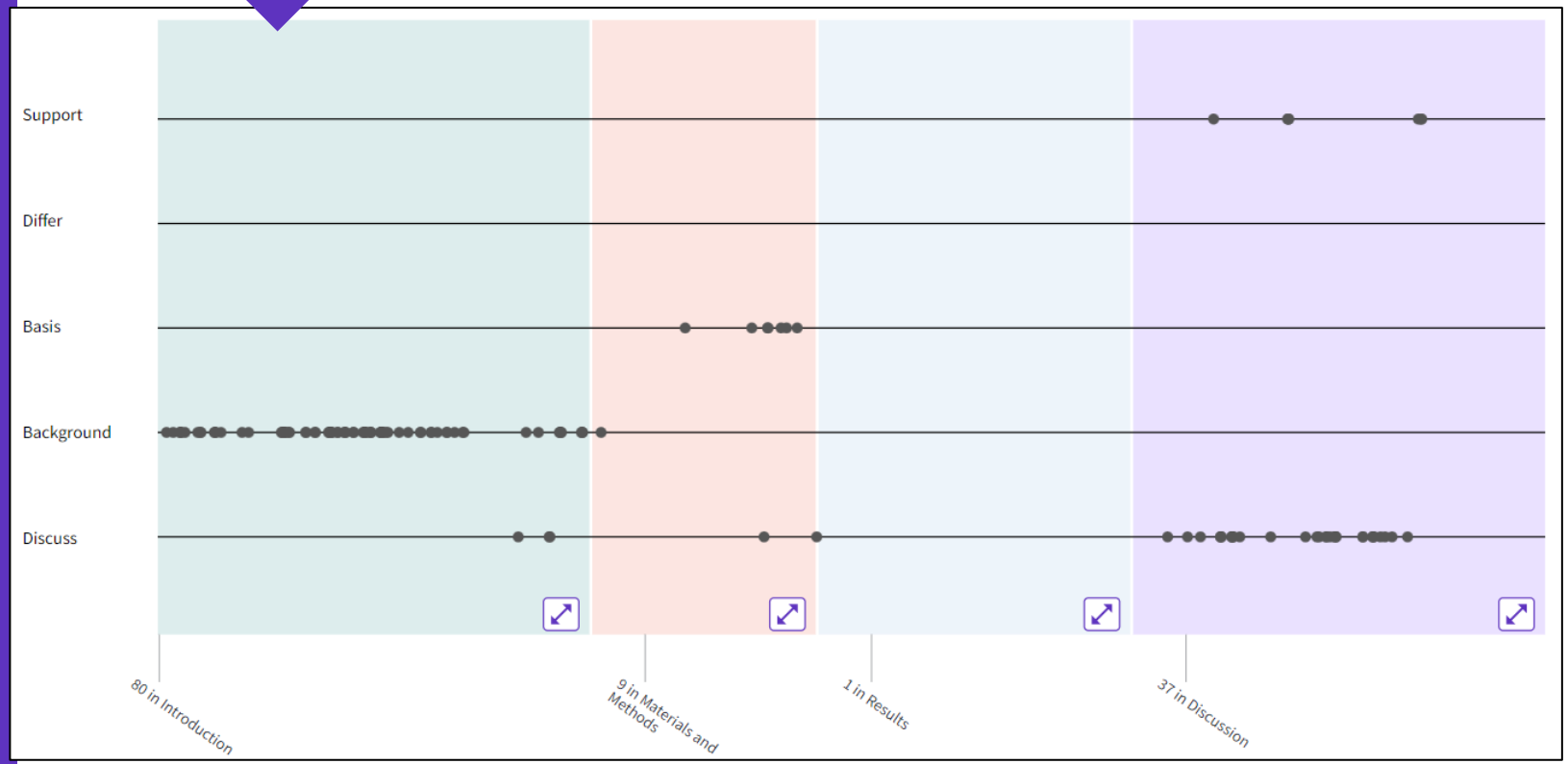
Understanding how and why citations occur will help you research smarter and faster.



Refine your search results using the "Quick Filter" to view source articles that contain enriched cited references.



For some recent records, you might see this additional icon and link



Clarivate™

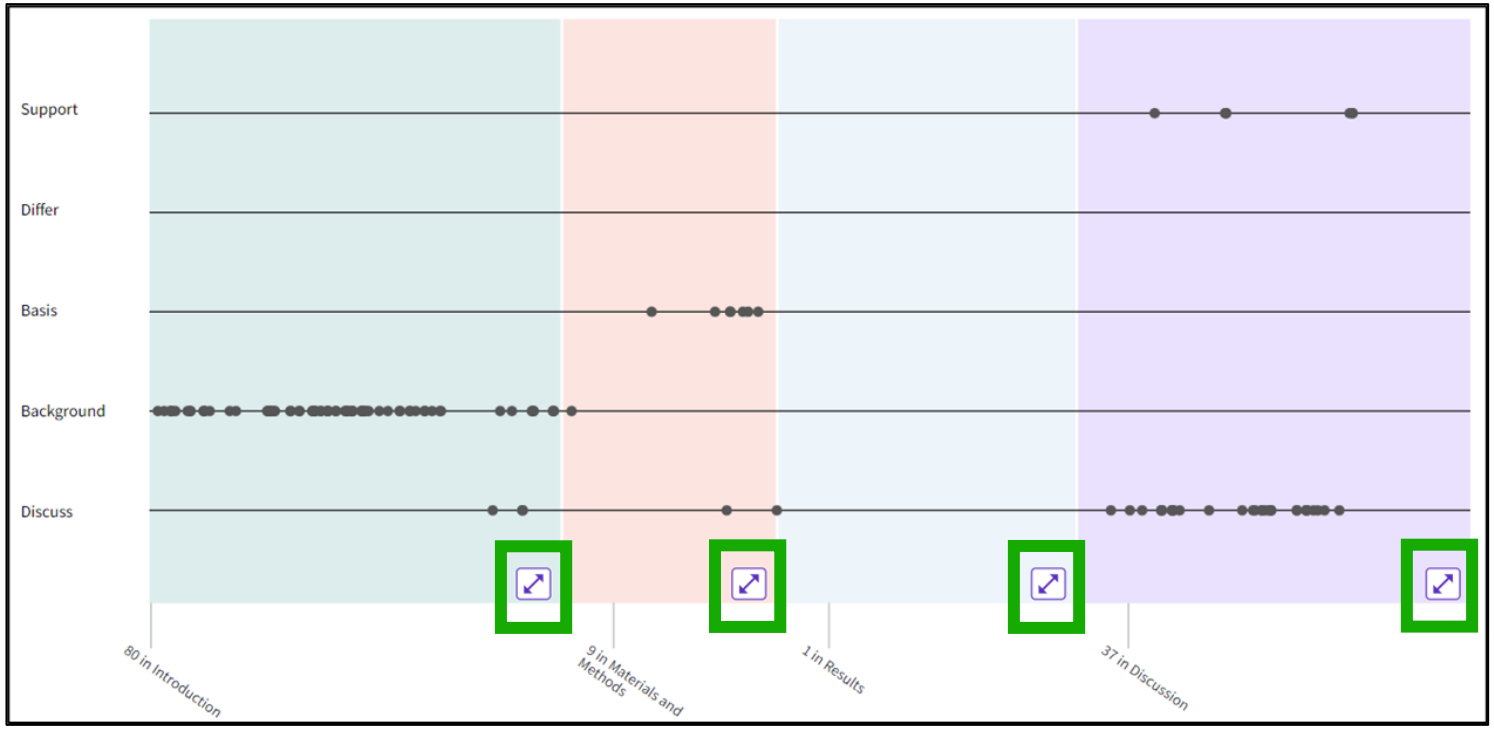
Exploring Enriched Cited References

- Appears for documents indexed from 2021
- To date, citation context data is available for articles from over 75% of journals in the Web of Science Core Collection, and this coverage will continue to expand.

89 Cited References
Explore Beta

Take the guided tour below the purple icon

4 classifications

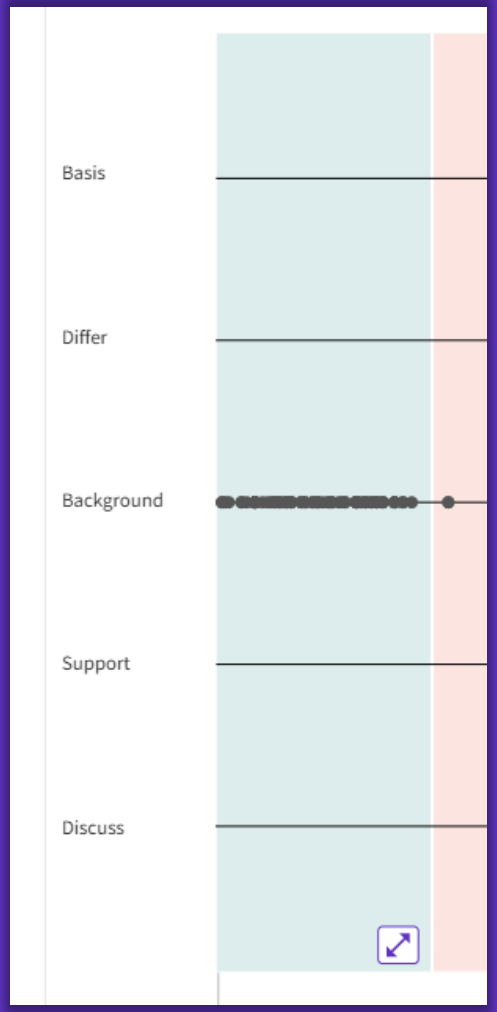


- The visualization preserves author's logical connections between references as each dot represents an in-text mention of a cited reference.
- Distance between dots mirrors distance in the body of article. Dots that are physically closer to each other are more related.

4 sections (expandable)

Sections hint at the author's intent (introduction = key paper, materials = how to structure experiment, etc.)

Citation classification



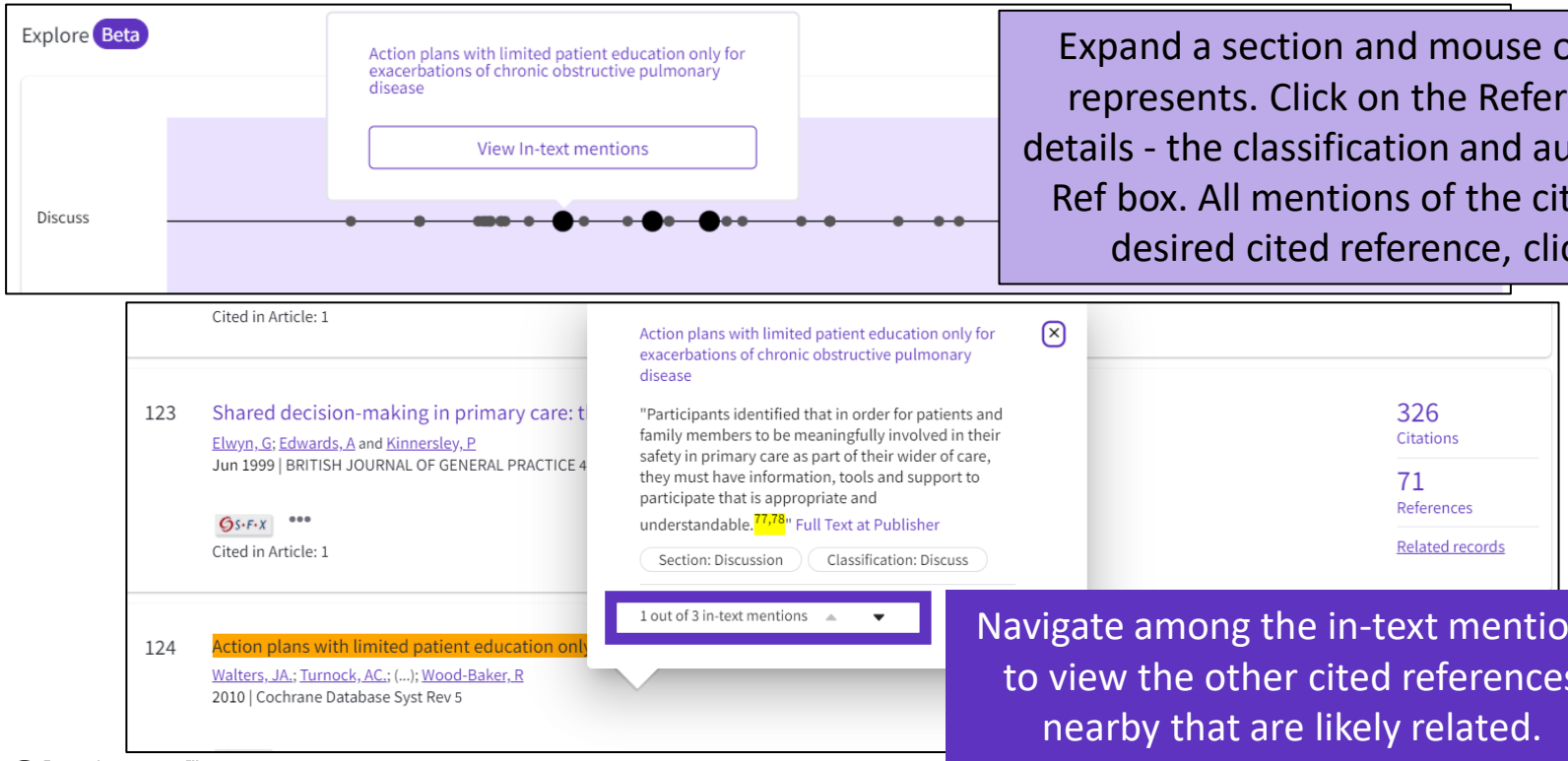
Clarivate evaluates author's exact wording in the sentences surrounding the mention to understand context. The mentions are classified as follows:

- **Background -** previously published research that orients the current study within a scholarly area.
- **Basis -** references that report the data sets, methods, concepts and ideas that the author is using for her work directly or on which the author bases her work.
- **Discuss -** references mentioned because the current study is going into a more detailed discussion.
- **Support -** references which the current study reports to have similar results to. This may also refer to similarities in methodology or in some cases replication of results.
- **Differ -** references which the current study reports to have differing results to. This may also refer to differences in methodology or differences in sample sizes, affecting results.

Exploring Enriched Cited References

- Cited References re-ordered to display in order of **First appearance**.
- Sort **by All appearance** to view the other references in proximity (aka neighborhood).
- **Sort by Cited in the article highest** to show the references that had the most impact to the author(s) of this paper.

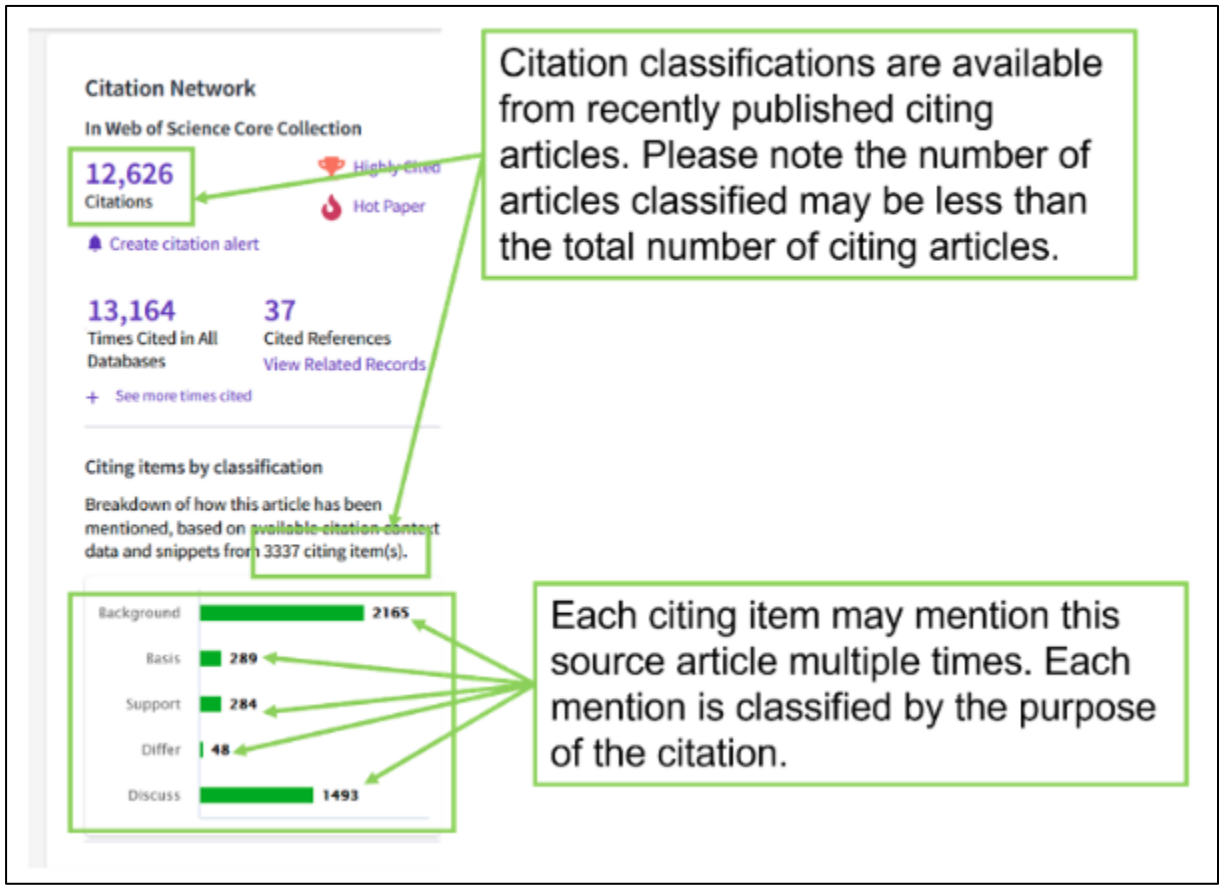
Expand a section and mouse over dots to see which cited references it represents. Click on the Reference dot in the visualization to view the details - the classification and author's exact words are viewed in the Cited Ref box. All mentions of the cited reference will enlarge. After selecting desired cited reference, click "**View in-text mention**" to explore.



Navigate among the in-text mentions to view the other cited references nearby that are likely related.

This additional information helps you decide if you'd like to read the full-text at the publisher's site.

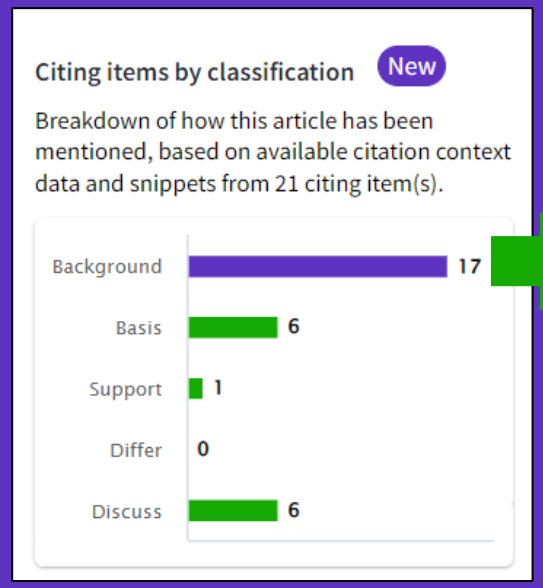
Using citation classification to know why an article has been cited

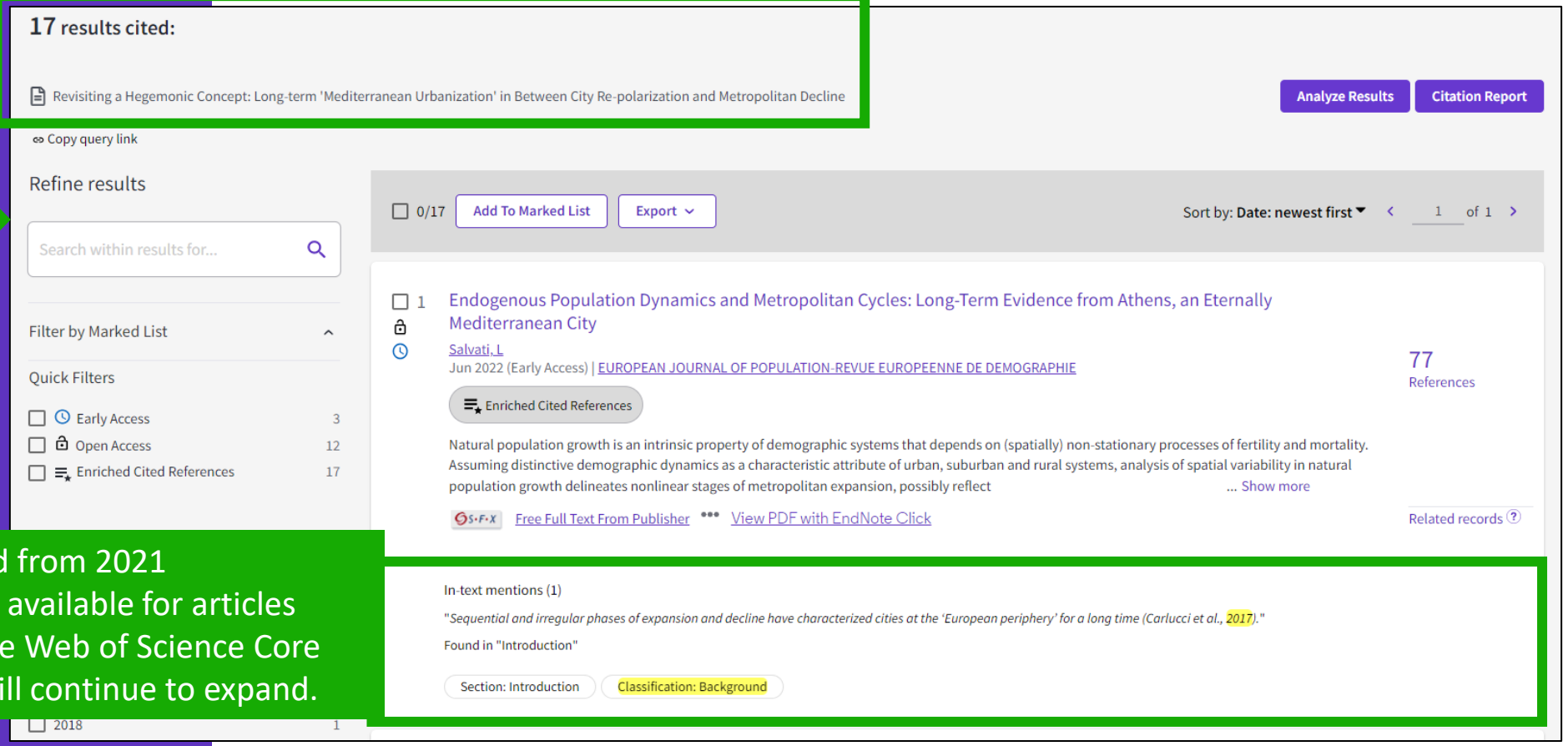


- Using the citation classifications that enrich cited references, you can see whether citing articles referenced a paper as background or basis, discussed it in more detail, or presented supporting or differing results.
- Citation classifications are available from recently published citing articles
- That is why the number of articles classified may be less that the total number of citing articles.
- Also, note that each item may mention this source article multiple times, and each mention is classified by the purpose of the citation

Use citation classification to know why an article has been cited

- When you click on the citing items assigned to a specific classification, you will see the citing articles and each in-text mention associated with the selected classification.
- Each in-text mention will include a brief extract of the author's exact words used when citing this source.





- Appears for documents indexed from 2021
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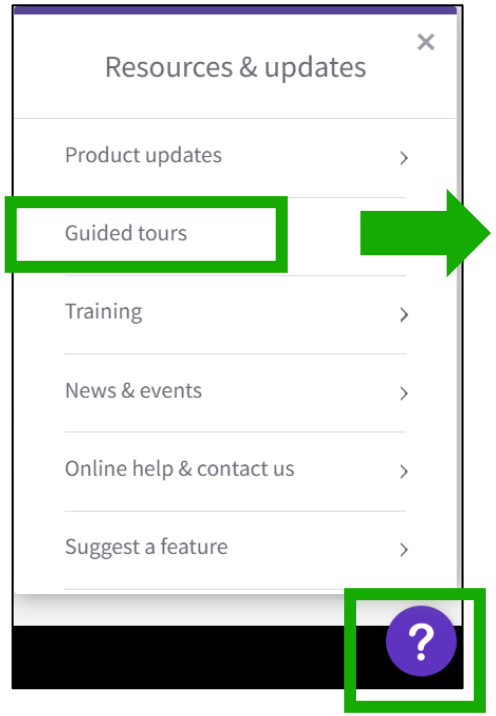
Clarivate™

9 – Getting help

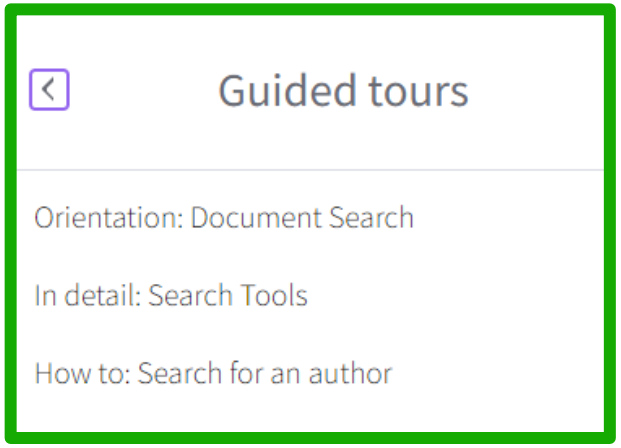
- Learning with the guided tours
- Finding answers in the online help
- Finding answers in the knowledge base
- Contacting the support team
- Following the latest features released
- Providing feedback to the product team

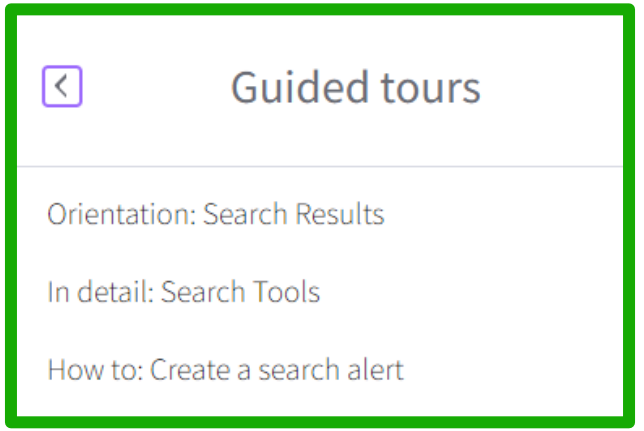
Learning with the guided tours

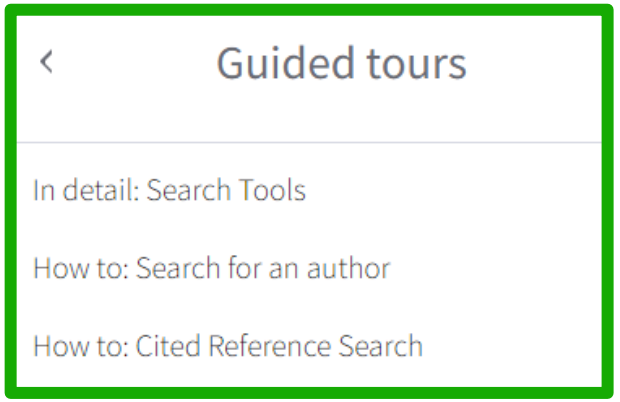
The Help Center at the bottom right of any page – Click on the purple question mark to open the resources

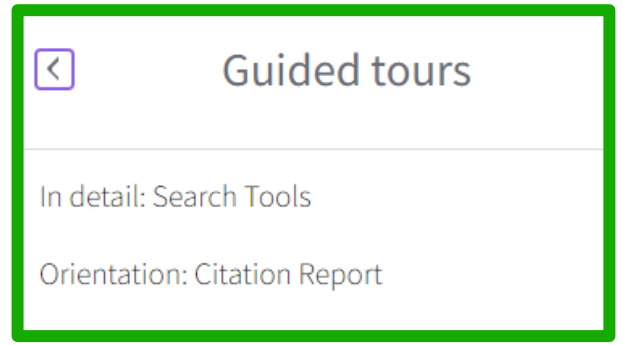


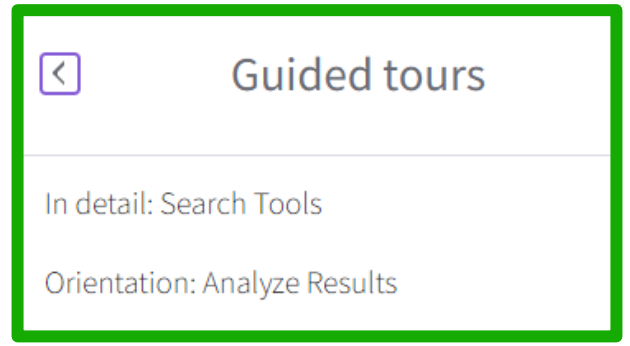
A list of different guided tours is displayed depending on the page where you are currently working







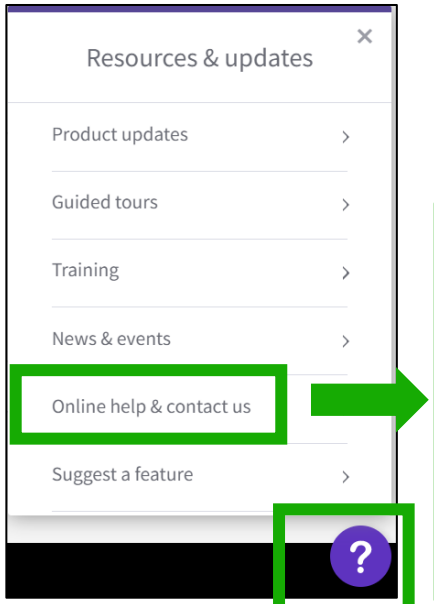


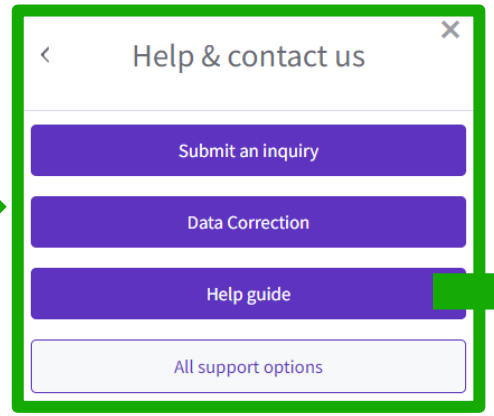


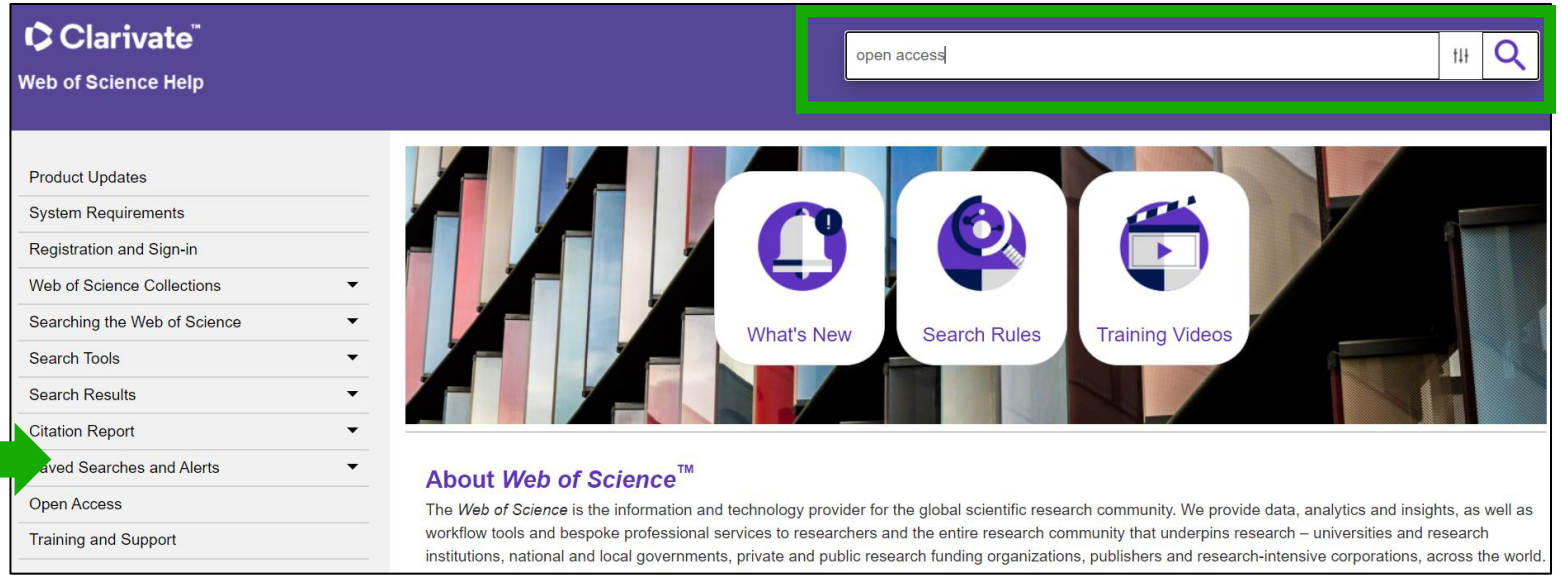
Finding answers in the online help

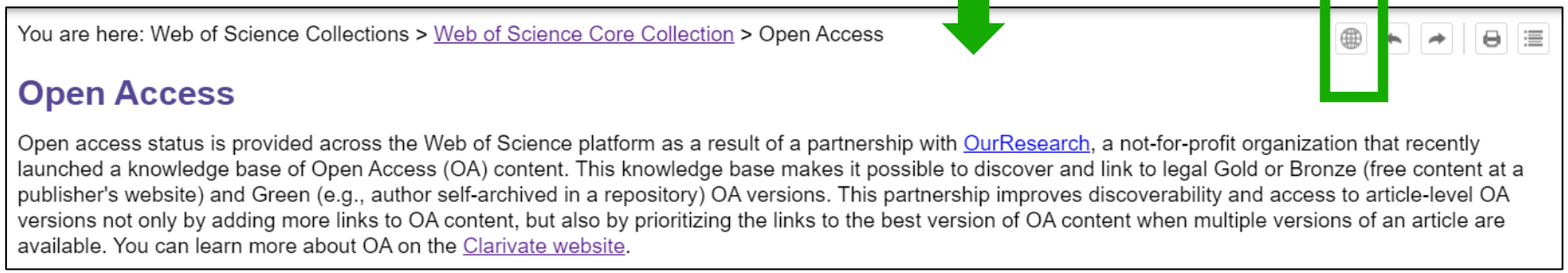
The purple question mark is at the bottom right of any page. Click on it to open the resources.

- The online help exists in different languages
- When you open it, per default, it will detect the language interface you were using
- You can read the articles in any language by clicking on the globe icon at the top right.

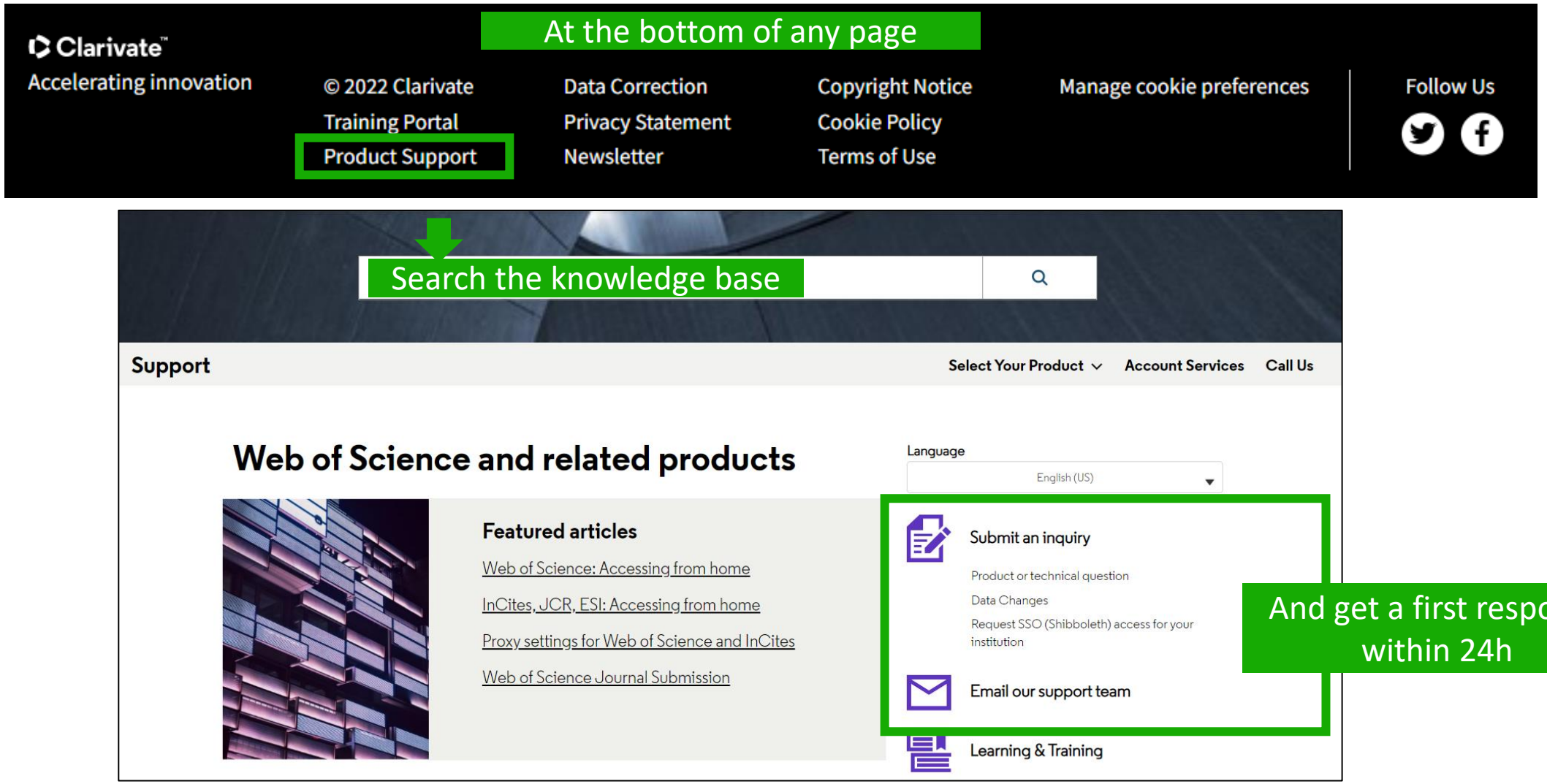






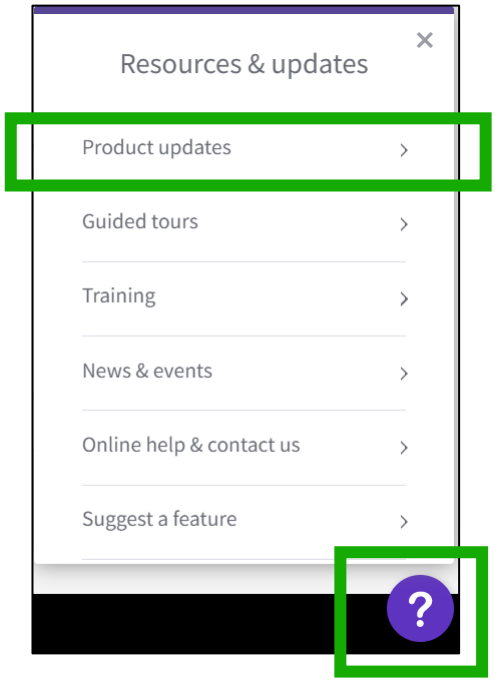


Finding answers in the knowledge base or contacting the support team

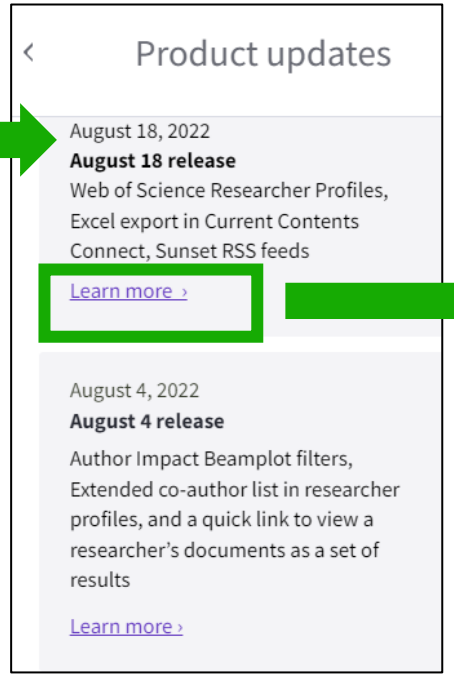


Following the latest features released

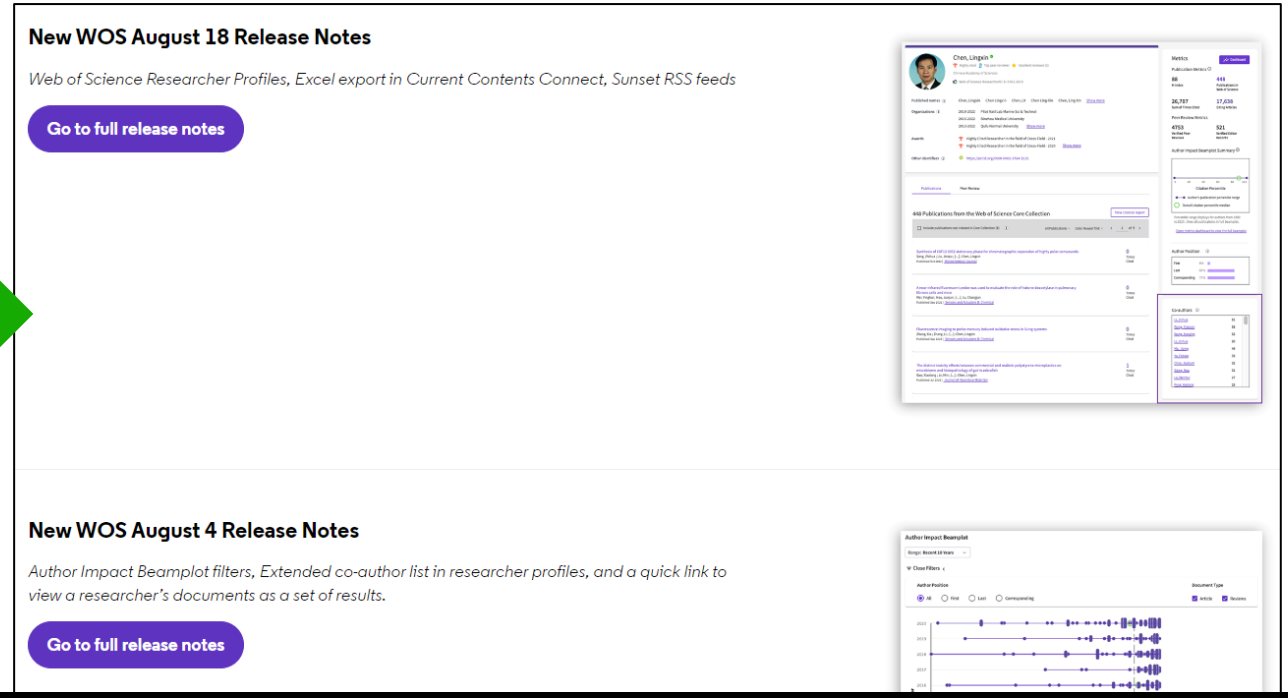
At the bottom right of any page



Read a summary

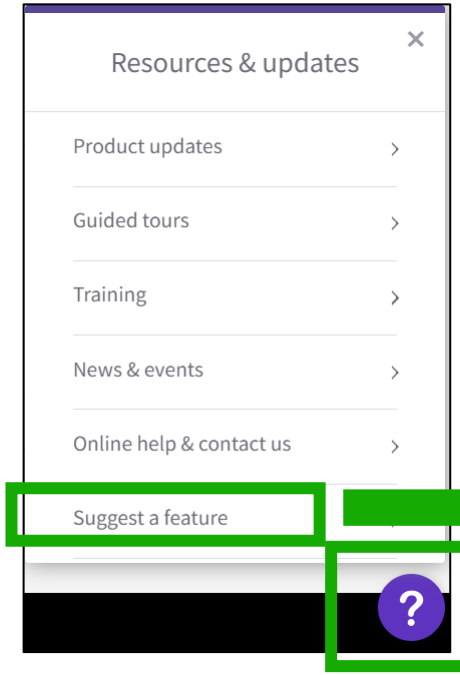


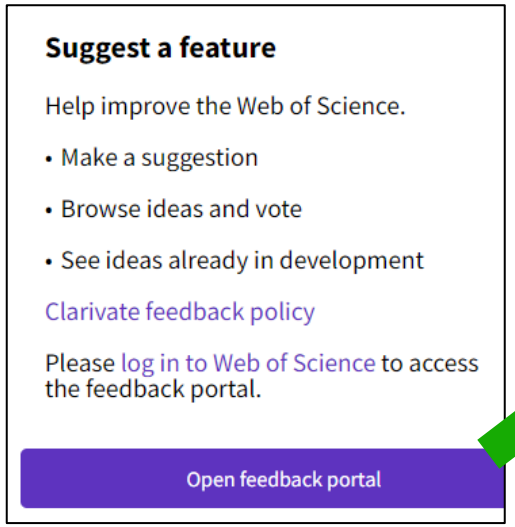
https://clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/release-notes/wos/

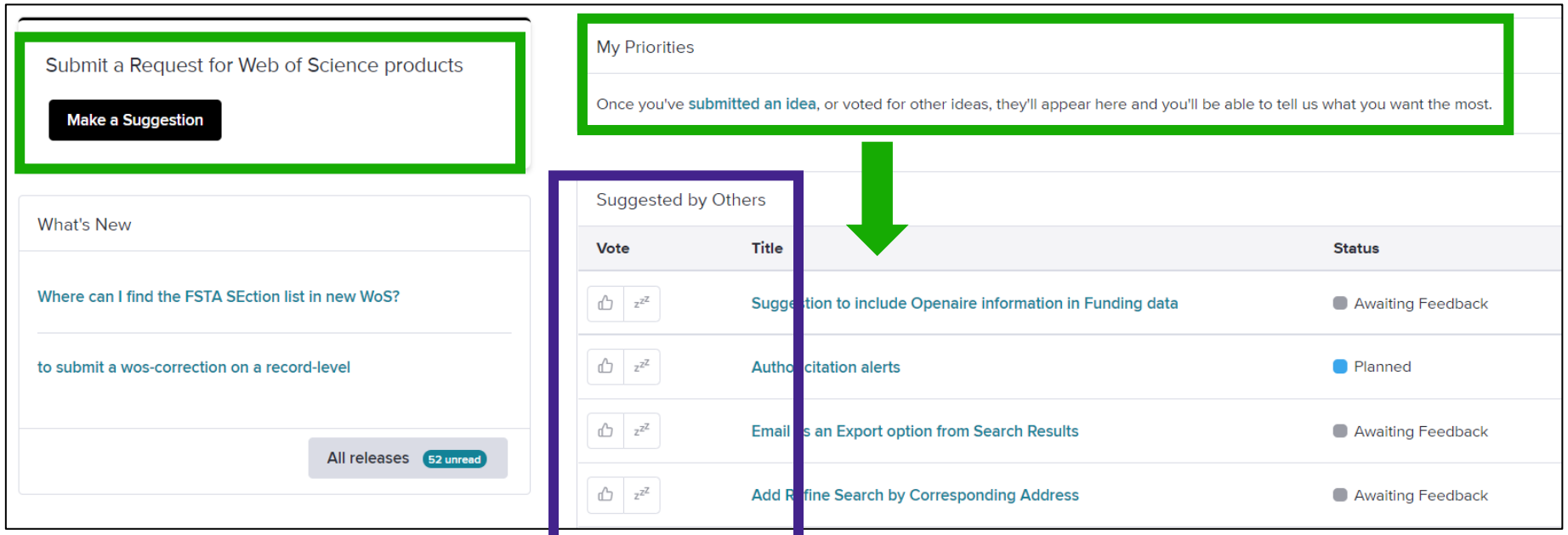


Providing feedback to the product team

At the bottom right of any page







Vote on future enhancements

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For questions, contact:

WoSG.support@clarivate.com

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Every landmark needs to be seen amongst the landscape