

Estrategias para encontrar más información

Rachel Mangan Customer Success EMEA

Agenda

Descubrir por las conexiones: la red de citas y el informe de citas

Buscar más información por la clasificación temática

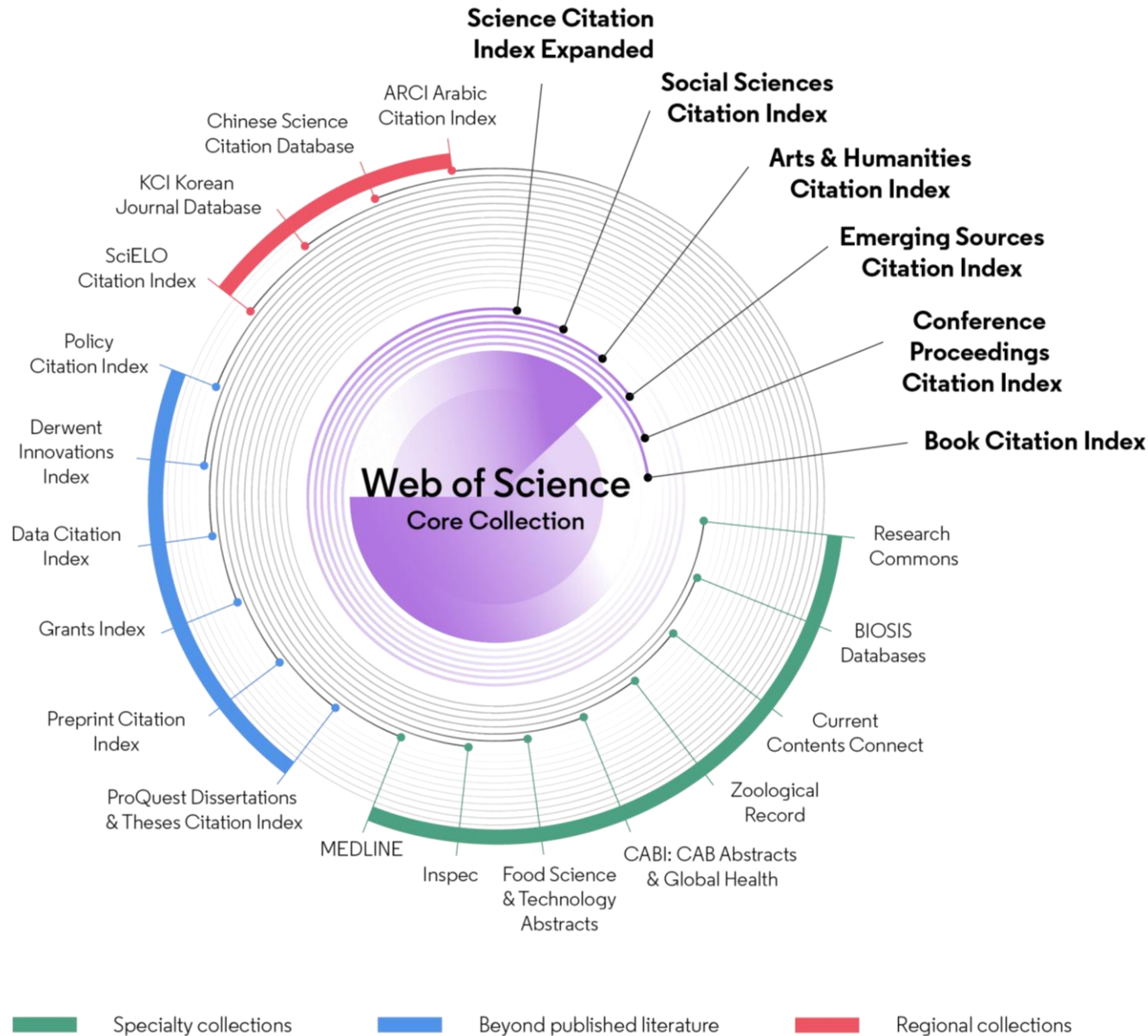
Hacer un análisis de tus resultados

Buscar por el recuento de uso

Explorar sugerencias de lectura

Avoid Unreliable Sources

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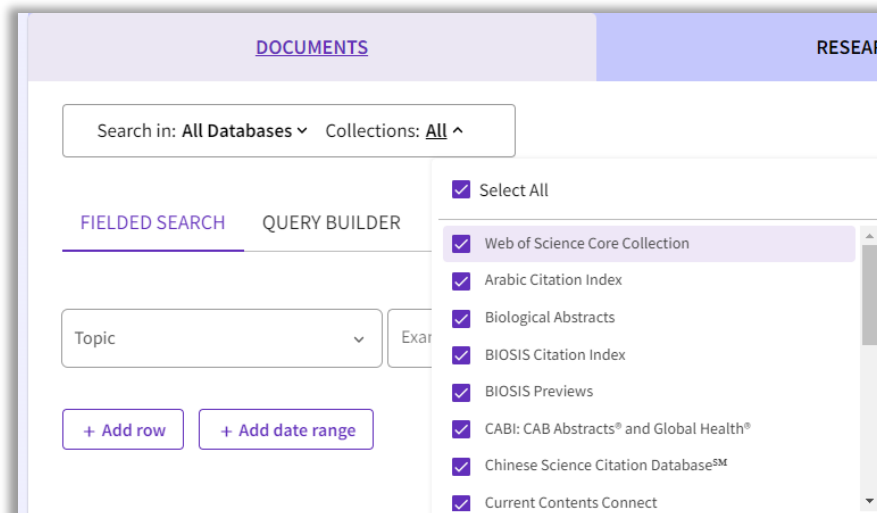
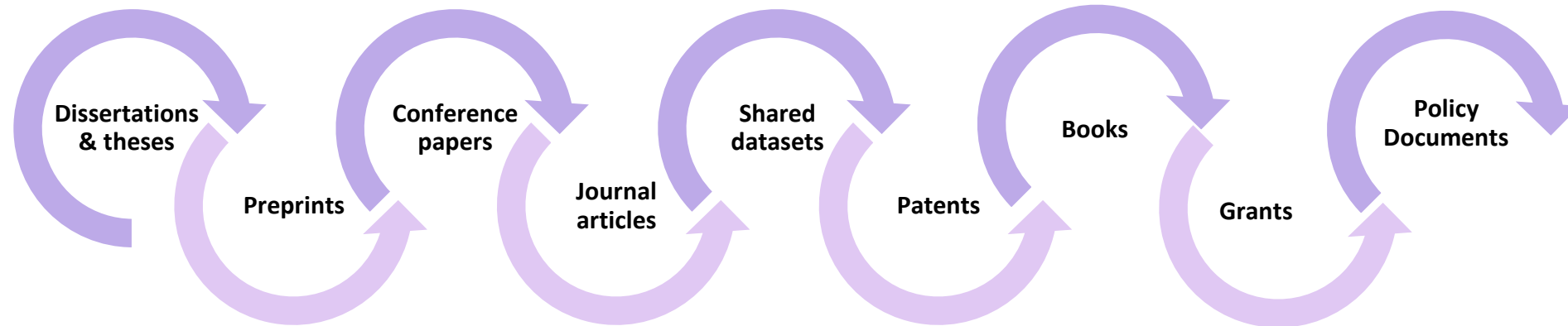
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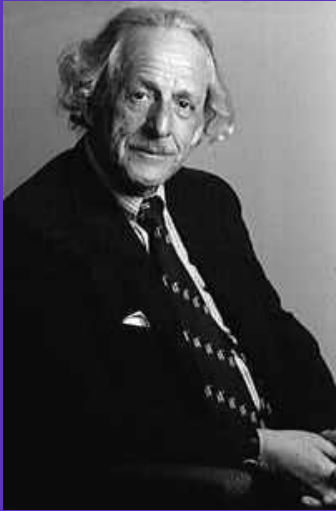
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Our primary sources are journals: NO third-party database is used
Consistent indexing policies since 1960's => **Consistent**

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Find and Connect Key Research Citation Network & Classification



“...a citation index...tends to bring together material that would never be collated by the usual subject indexing. It is best described as an association-of-ideas index...”

Dr. Eugene Garfield, *Science*, 1955

Descubrir por conexiones científicas: la red de citas

Un concepto establecido por Dr Eugene Garfield, ISI, 1955

populations that scarcely need vaccination, because of a low incidence of paralysis, already have an abundance of poliomyelitis strains in the community that are actively immunizing children soon after they are born.

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case. Classified indexes are also dependent upon a subject analysis of individual articles and, at best, offer us better consistency of indexing rather than greater specificity or multiplicity in the subject approach. Similarly, terminology is important, but even an ideal standardization of terminology and nomenclature will not solve the problem of subject analysis.

What seems to be needed, then, in addition to better and more comprehensive indexes, alphabetical and classified, are new types of bibliographic tools that can help to span the gap between the subject approach of those who create documents—that is, authors—and the subject approach of the scientist who seeks information.

Since 1873 the legal profession has been provided with an invaluable research tool known as *Shepard's Citations*, published by Shepard's Citations, Inc., Colorado Springs, Colo. (2). A citation index is published for court cases in the 48 states as well as for cases in Federal courts. Briefly, the Shepard citation system is a listing of individual American court cases, each case being followed by a complete history, written in a simple code. Under each case is given a record of the publications that have referred to the case, the other court decisions that have affected the case, and any other references that may be of value to the lawyer. This type of listing is particularly important to the lawyer, because, in law, much is based on precedent.

Citation indexes depend on a simple system of coding entries, one that requires minimum space and facilitates the gathering together of a great volume of material. However, a code is not absolutely necessary if one chooses to compile a systematic listing of individual cases or reports, with a complete bibliographic history of each of them. Thus, it would be possible to list all pertinent references under each case with sufficient com-

Mr. Garfield is a documentation consultant with offices at 1530 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia 1, Pa.

SCIENCE, VOL. 122

Citation Indexes for Science

A New Dimension in Documentation
through Association of Ideas

Eugene Garfield

"The uncritical citation of disputed data by a writer, whether it be deliberate or not, is a serious matter. Of course, knowingly propagandizing unsubstantiated claims is particularly abhorrent, but just as many naive students may be swayed by unfounded assertions presented by a writer who is unaware of the criticisms. Buried in scholarly journals, critical notes are increasingly likely to be overlooked with the passage of time, while the studies to which they pertain, having been reported more widely, are apt to be rediscovered." (1)

In this paper I propose a bibliographic system for science literature that can eliminate the uncritical citation of fraudulent, incomplete, or obsolete data by making it possible for the conscientious scholar to be aware of criticisms of earlier papers. It is too much to expect a research worker to spend an inordinate amount of time searching for the bibliographic descendants of antecedent papers. It would not be excessive to demand that the thorough scholar check all papers that have cited or criticized such papers, if they could be located quickly. The citation index makes this check practicable. Even if there were no other use for a citation index than that of minimizing the citation of poor data, the index would be well worth the effort required to compile it.

This paper considers the possible utility of a citation index that offers a new

approach to subject control of the literature of science. By virtue of its different construction, it tends to bring together material that would never be collated by the usual subject indexing. It is best described as an association-of-ideas index, and it gives the reader as much leeway as he requires. Suggestiveness through association-of-ideas is offered by conventional subject indexes but only within the limits of a particular subject heading.

If one considers the book as the macro unit of thought and the periodical article the micro unit of thought, then the citation index in some respects deals in the submicro or molecular unit of thought. It is here that most indexes are inadequate, because the scientist is quite often concerned with a particular idea rather than with a complete concept. "Thought" indexes can be extremely useful if they are properly conceived and developed.

In the literature-searching process, indexes play only a small, although significant, part. Those who seek comprehensive indexes to the literature of science fail to point out that such indexes, although they may be desirable, will provide only a better starting point than the one provided in the selective indexes at present available. One of the basic difficulties is that to build subject indexes that can anticipate the infinite number of possible approaches the scientist may require. Proponents of classified indexes may suggest that classification is the solution to this problem, but this is by no means the

A practical tutorial on the use of nonparametric statistical tests as a methodology for comparing evolutionary and swarm intelligence algorithms

De [Derrac, J \(Derrac, Joaquin\)](#) ^[1]; [García, S \(García, Salvador\)](#) ^[2]; [Molina, D \(Molina, Daniel\)](#) ^[3]; [Herrera, F \(Herrera, Francisco\)](#) ^[1]

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Fuente [SWARM AND EVOLUTIONARY COMPUTATION](#)

◀ Ver impacto de la revista

Volumen: 1 Número: 1 Página: 3-18
DOI: 10.1016/j.swevo.2011.02.002

Publicado [MAR 2011](#)

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Revisión de expertos tras la publicación

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Resumen

The interest in non parametric statistical analysis has grown recently in the field of computational intelligence. In many experimental studies, the lack of the required properties for a proper application of parametric procedures - independence, normality, and homoscedasticity - yields to nonparametric ones the task of performing a rigorous comparison among algorithms.

In this paper, we will discuss the basics and give a survey of a complete set of nonparametric procedures developed to perform both pairwise and multiple comparisons, for multi-problem analysis. The test problems of the CEC'2005 special session on real parameter optimization will help to illustrate the use of the tests throughout this tutorial, analyzing the results of a set of well-known evolutionary and swarm intelligence algorithms. This tutorial is concluded with a compilation of considerations and recommendations, which will guide practitioners when using these tests to contrast their experimental results. (C) 2011 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Palabras clave

Palabras clave de autor: Statistical analysis; Nonparametric statistics; Pairwise comparisons; Multiple comparisons; Evolutionary algorithms; Swarm intelligence algorithms
KeyWords Plus: REJECTIVE MULTIPLE TEST; COMBINATION; INTEGRATION; OPERATOR; SEARCH

Información del autor

Dirección de correspondencia: Derrac, Joaquin (autor de correspondencia)

◀ Univ Granada, CITIC UGR Res Ctr Informat & Commun Technol, Dept Comp Sci & Artificial Intelligence, E-18071 Granada, Spain
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0 En Arabic Citation Index
271 En BIOSIS Citation Index
221 En Chinese Science Citation DatabaseSM
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1 En Derwent Innovations Index
52 En ProQuestSM Dissertations & Theses Citation Index
0 En Policy Citation Index
164 En Research Commons

53

Referencias citadas

→ Ver registros relacionados

¿Cómo se comparan las citas de este documento con las de otros documentos similares?

Research Classification in Web of Science

What is the
research topic of
this paper?

Microplastics in the marine environment	
By	Andrady, AL (Andrady, Anthony L.) View Web of Science ResearcherID and ORCID (provided by Clarivate)
Source	MARINE POLLUTION BULLETIN Volume: 62 Issue: 8 Page: 1596-1605 DOI: 10.1016/j.marpolbul.2011.05.030
Published	AUG 2011
Indexed	2011-08-01
Document Type	Review
Abstract	This review discusses the mechanisms of generation and potential impacts of microplastics in the ocean environment. Weathering degradation of plastics on the beaches results in their surface embrittlement and microcracking, yielding microparticles that are carried into water by wind or wave action. Unlike inorganic fines present in sea water, microplastics concentrate persistent organic pollutants (POPs) by partition. The relevant distribution coefficients for common POPs are several orders of magnitude in favour of the plastic medium. Consequently, the microparticles laden with high levels of POPs can be ingested by marine biota. Bioavailability and the efficiency of transfer of the ingested POPs across trophic levels are not known and the potential damage posed by these to the marine ecosystem has yet to be quantified and modelled. Given the increasing levels of plastic pollution of the oceans it is important to better understand the impact of microplastics in the ocean food web. © 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
Keywords	Author Keywords: Microplastics; Nanoplastics; POPs; Plastics; Food web Keywords Plus: POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC-HYDROCARBONS; LOW-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE; WALLED CARBON NANOTUBES; SMALL PLASTIC PARTICLES; OXIDATIVE STRESS; SYNTHETIC-POLYMERS; FUR SEALS; ONCORHYNCHUS-MYKISS; ORGANIC POLLUTANTS; ARENICOLA-MARINA

Source Level (top down)

Article Level (bottom up)

Web of Science Categories

Citation Topics

Sustainable Development Goals

Enriched Cited References

Specialist database indexing

Introducing Citation Topics

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

The output is a three-tier hierarchical classification system. Each document belongs to a single micro-topic.

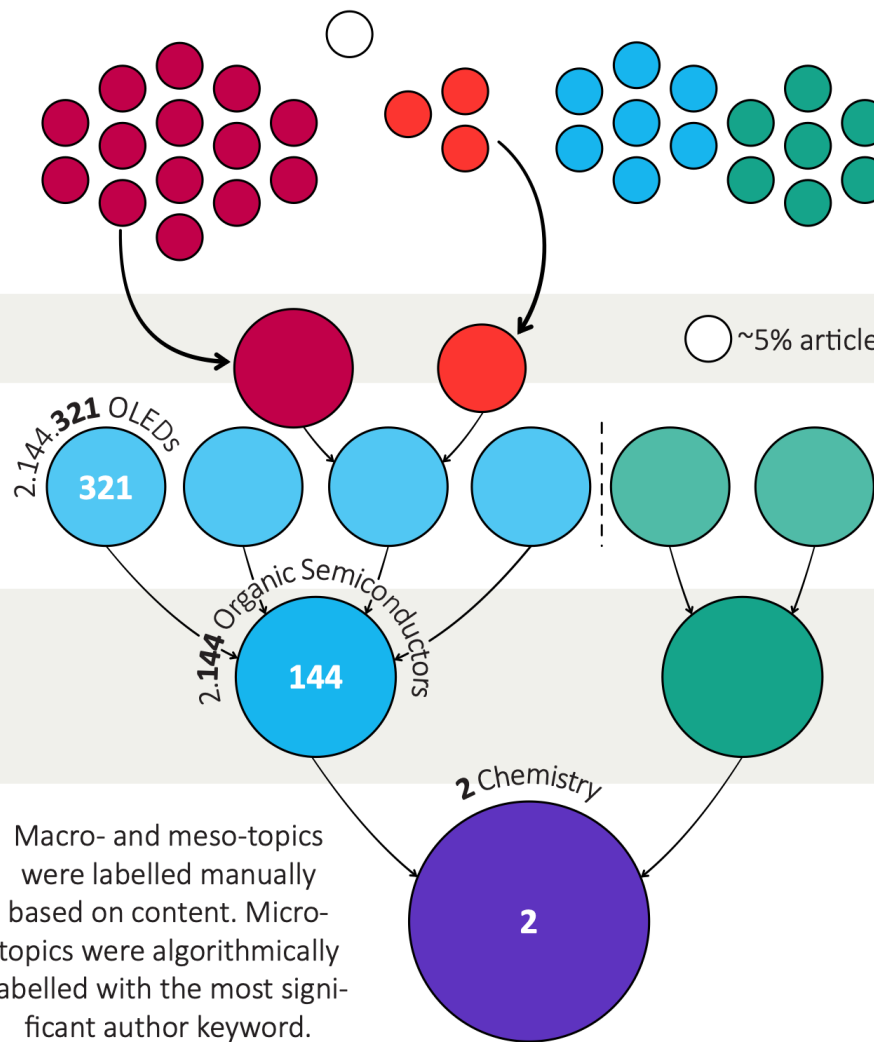
Clustering

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 clusters 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)

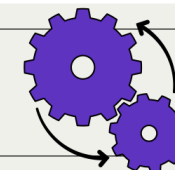
Micro-topics are clustered into larger meso-topics using similar rules.

Macro-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.



Avoid Unreliable Sources

Visibility of Retractions in Web of Science Core Collection

Refined By: Document Types: Retracted Publication ✕

Refined By: Document Types: Retraction ✕

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Refined By: Document Types: Item Withdrawal ✕

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Web of Science document types:

- Retracted publication
- Retraction
- Publication with Expression of Concern
- Item Withdrawal
- Withdrawn Publication

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- JCR 2024: Citations to and from retracted and withdrawn publications are removed from JIF metrics

Journal Impact Factor contributing items		Export
Citable items (2,505)	Citing Sources (879)	
CITING TITLE	CITATION COUNT	
IEEE ACCESS	140	
JOURNAL OF INTELLIGENT & FUZZY SYSTEMS	115	
SCIENTIFIC REPORTS	90	
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED COMPUTER SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS	Citations to and from retracted and withdrawn publications will not contribute to JIF metrics beginning with the 2024 data released in 2025. Learn more	
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