Web of Science
(Formerly Web of Knowledge)

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- The **Institute for Scientific Information** (ISI) was founded by Eugene Garfield ; the "father of citation indexing of academic literature; in 1960

- It was acquired by Thomson Scientific & Healthcare in 1992, became known as **Thomson ISI** and now is part of the Healthcare & Science business of Thomson Reuters

- The web of science publishes the annual *Journal Citation Reports* (JCR) which list an impact factor for each of the journals that it tracks

- A list of over 14,000 journals is maintained by the Web of Science (WOS)

- It covers Science, social science, arts, humanities

The *Web of Science Core Collection* consists of:

Ten citation database indexes

containing information gathered from

thousands of *scholarly journals, books, book series, reports, conferences,* and more.

THOMSON REUTERS
WEB OF SCIENCE

First group: Including 4 indexing database

- Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-Expanded) -- 1900-present (It fully covers over 8,300 major journals across 150 scientific disciplines)

- Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI) -- 1900-present (It fully covers over 2,900 journals across 50 social sciences disciplines)

- Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) -- 1975-present (It fully covers over 1,600 of the world's leading arts and humanities journals)

- Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) -- 2015-present (It contains records of articles from journals not yet covered by SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI or A&HCI)

Second group: Conference proceedings

including the published literature of the most significant conferences, symposia, seminars, colloquia, workshops, and conventions

They cover over 148,000 journal and book-based proceedings in science, social sciences, and humanities across 256 disciplines.

- Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Science (CPCI-S) -- 1990-present (it covers conference literature in all scientific and technical fields)

- Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Social Sciences & Humanities (CPCI-SSH) -- 1990-present (It covers conference literature in all fields of social sciences, arts, and humanities)

Third group: Book Citation Index

Including the published scholarly literature of books and book chapters selected by WOS editorial staff

- Book Citation Index– Science (BKCI-S) -- 2005-present

- Book Citation Index– Social Sciences & Humanities (BKCI-SSH) -- 2005-present

Note: Textbooks, Encyclopedias, Reference Books are not included in the *Book Citation Index*

Forth group: Chemical indexes

The chemistry indexes allow you to create structure drawings to find chemical compounds and reactions. You can also search these indexes for compound and reaction data

- Current Chemical Reactions (CCR-Expanded) -- 1985-present

- Index Chemicus (IC) -- 1993-present

Other Databases

- Biological Abstracts   MEDLINE

- BIOSIS Citation Index   Russain Science Citation Index

- BIOSIS Previews   SciELO citation index

- CABI:CAB Abstracts and Global Health

- Chinese Science Citation Database   Zoological Record

- Current Contents Connect   KCL_korean Journal Database

- Data Citation Index

- Derwent Innovations Index

- FSTA - the food science resource

- Inspec
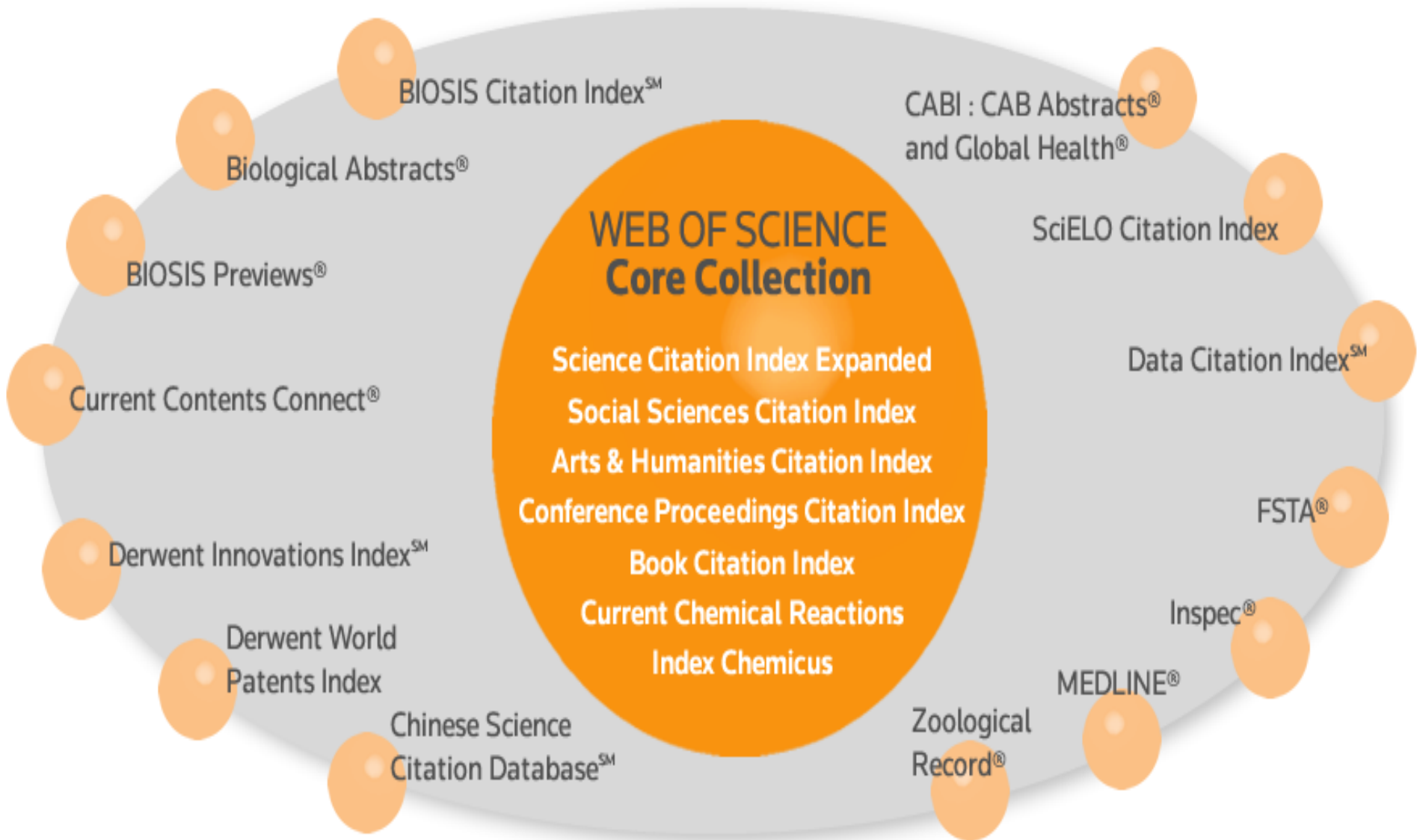
Impact Factor (IF)

- Impact factor (IF): is a measure reflecting the average number of <u>citations</u> to recent articles published in <u>science and social science journals</u>.

- impact factor $= A/B$

  $A =$ the number of times articles published in two years before the JCR year were cited by indexed journals during the JCR year

  $B =$ the total number of "citable items" published by that journal in two years before the JCR year.

  Notice: "Citable items" are usually articles, reviews, proceedings, or notes; not editorials or Letters-to-the-Editor.

Impact Factor (IF) for X journal (2015)

- 2015 impact factor $= A/B$.

  - $A =$ the number of times articles published in 2013 and 2014 were cited by indexed journals during 2015.

  - $B =$ the total number of "citable items" published by that journal in 2013 and 2014.

Aggregate Impact Factor

- The aggregate Impact Factor for a subject category is calculated the same way as the Impact Factor for a journal

- it takes into account the number of citations to all journals in the category and the number of articles from all journals in the category

- For example: An aggregate Impact Factor of 1.0 means that that, on average, the articles in the subject category published one or two years ago have been cited one time

Eigenfactor score

- The Eigenfactor Score calculation is based on the number of times articles from the journal published in the past five years have been cited in the JCR year

- but it also considers which journals have contributed these citations so that highly cited journals will influence the network more than lesser cited journals.

- References from one article in a journal to another article from the same journal are removed, so that Eigenfactor Scores are not influenced by journal self-citation.

Top papers (highly cited papers and hot papers)

- Hot paper: A paper published in the past two years that received a number of citations in the most recent two-month period that places it in the top 0.1% of papers in the same field.

- Highly cited paper: A paper that belongs to the top 1% of papers in a research field published in a specified year. The 1% is determined by the highly cited threshold calculated for the research field in the specified year

- The highly cited threshold is the minimum number of citations received by the top 1% of papers in the research field published in the specified year

Topic field

- Enter Topic terms to search the following fields within a record.

- Title

- Abstract

- Author Keywords

- Enter your search terms in any order. The product returns every record containing all your search terms. To look for an exact phrase, use quotation marks.

- Enter terms connected with search operators (AND, OR, NOT, NEAR). Enter complete words and phrases or partial words and phrases using wildcards (* $?)

Author filed

- Enter author names to search the following fields within a record.

- Author(s), Book Author(s), Book Group Author(s) Group Author(s)

- Enter the last name first followed by a space and the author's initials.

- The system automatically adds the asterisk (*) wildcard when you enter only one initial. So, entering Johnson M is the same as entering Johnson M*.

- Enter a wildcard after each initial in an author's name. For example, Johnson M*S* is a valid search query.

- Note: You must enter at least two characters before a wildcard when searching a last name: For example: sm*

Author Identifiers field

- Enter one or more ResearcherID numbers or ORCID identifiers to search the Author Identifiers table within a Full Record. For example,

- Entering A-1009-2008 finds all records of publications that appear in this person's publication list in ResearcherID.com.

- Entering 0000-0003-3768-8390 finds all ORCID records.

- Do not use a wildcard (* ? $) in your search query as the system may return unpredictable results.

- Full Record

ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID)

When you use a personal name to find its contributions to the scientific literature or publications in the humanities, you face with some problems such as:

1- most personal names are not unique

2- they can change (such as with marriage)

3- They have cultural differences in name order, contain inconsistent use of first-name abbreviations and employ different writing systems

- ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher

-ORCID is a nonproprietary alphanumeric code to uniquely identify scientific and other academic authors

www.orcid.org

ORCID

Connecting Research
and Researchers

DISTINGUISH YOURSELF IN
THREE EASY STEPS

ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized. Find out more.

1 REGISTER Get your unique ORCID identifier Register now! Registration takes 30 seconds.

2 ADD YOUR INFO Enhance your ORCID record with your professional information and link to your other identifiers (such as Scopus or ResearcherID or LinkedIn).

3 USE YOUR ORCID ID Include your ORCID identifier on your Webpage, when you submit publications, apply for grants, and in any research workflow to ensure you get credit for your work.

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Saeid valizadeh

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Also known as

Country

Keywords

Websites

Emails
svalizadeh@semums.ac.ir

Biography

∨ Education (1)   + Add education   ↓↑ Sort

University of Sheffield: Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
2001-02 to 2005-12-05 (Genomic Division, infection and immunity department)

PhD

Source: Saeid valizadeh   Created: 2015-05-19

∨ Employment (0)   + Add employment   ↓↑ Sort

You haven't added any employment, **add some now**

∨ Funding (0)   + Add funding   ↓↑ Sort

You haven't added any funding, **add some now**

∨ Works (4)   + Add works   ✎ Bulk edit   ↓↑ Sort

Prevalence of parvovirus B19 specific antibody in pregnant women with spontaneous abortion
Acta Medica Iranica
2015 | journal-article

Group Author Field

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

- Enter a group author name to search the following fields within a full record: Corporate Author(s)and Book Group Author(s).

- Enter full names or partial names using wildcards (* $?). For example, the search for Worldwide* finds group authors such as:

  - Worldwide Network Blood & Marrow T
  - Worldwide Wave Investigators
  - Worldwide Study Grp
  - And more …

Editor field

- Enter the name of an editor to search the Editor(s) field within a record. Be aware that a corporate author can also be an editor.

- Enter full names or partial names using wildcards (* $?). Join multiple names with the Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT).

- Editor names appear on the Results page and Full Record page as last name followed by a first name and/or initials

Publication name field

- Enter a publication name to search the Source field within a record. The product retrieves:

- Journal titles, Books, Book titles, Book series titles
- Book subtitles, Book series subtitles
- And more …

- Enter a full or partial publication name followed by a wildcard (* ? $). For example: Cell Biology* finds:

- Cell Biology International
- Cell Biology International Reports
- Cell Biology Research Progress

Digital Objective Identifier (DOI) field
Example: 10.1038/nature14464

- The Digital Object Identifier (DOI®) is a system for permanently identifying and exchanging intellectual property in the digital environment.

- Enter a unique DOI code to quickly find a specific record.

- Enter one or more codes connected with the OR search operator to find multiple records.

- Enter partial codes and include an asterisk (*) wildcard at the end of the code to find multiple records with DOI codes that begin with the numbers that you enter in the search field.

- Enter partial codes and include an asterisk (*) wildcard before and after the code to to find multiple records. Both left-hand and right-hand truncation is allowed. For example, *2307/3677* is a valid search query.

- Note: If you enter an inaccurate DOI number, the product may return unexpected results. Always check your query to ensure that the DOI number is accurate

Year published field

- Enter a four-digit year or a range of years to find records published in a particular journal.

- It is advisable to enter a publication year combined with another field. For example, enter a publication year and enter the Publication Name and/or Topic, Title, Author data.

- When entering a range of years, restrict your search to five years or less; otherwise, processing slows down and the product may return too many unproductive results.

- Remember that the value you enter in the Year Published field always overrides any selected Timespan value

Address field

- Search the Address fields by entering the full or partial name of an institution and/or location from an author's address. For example, Univ and University finds institutions in which the term "Univ" appears in the Addresses field within a record.

- When entering full names, do not use articles (a, an, the) and prepositions (of, in, for) in the name. For example, entering UNIV Pennsyvania is OK but entering University of Pennsylvania results in an error message.

- Note that common address terms may be abbreviated in the product database. For example, the word Department may be abbreviated as Dept or Dep.

- We recommend that you combine an Address search with an Author search to broaden or narrow your search results.

Organization- enhanced field

- Search for preferred organization names and/or their name variants from the Preferred Organization Index.

- Enter complete names or partial names using wildcards (* $?). When searching for multiple preferred names or multiple name variants, separate the names using the OR Boolean operator.

- Booleans in Organization Names

- When searching for organization names that contain a Boolean (AND, NOT, NEAR, and SAME), always enclose the word in quotation marks (" "). For example:

  - (Japan Science "and" Technology Agency (JST))

  - ("Near" East Univ)

  - ("OR" Hlth Sci Univ)

- You can also enclose the entire query in quotation marks. For example:

  - "Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST)"

  - "Near" East Univ"

  - "OR Hlth Sci Univ"

Conference filed

- The Conference field allows you to search the following fields within a record for conference proceedings papers.

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

- Enter one or more terms connected with search operators (AND, OR, NOT, NEAR). Enter complete words and phrases or partial words and phrases using wildcards (* $?).

Document type

- When you limit a search by document type, you retrieve only those records that contain the search term(s) you entered in the search fields and the document type(s) you selected from the list.

- To restrict your search, select one or more documents from the Document list. The default selection is All document types.

- Abstract of Published Item: Bibliographic-only data on a published paper. Generally finds records dating back to 1974 or before.

- Art Exhibit Review: Reviews of gallery or museum showings of artworks.

- Bibliography: A list, often with descriptive or critical notes, of writings relating to a particular subject.

- Biographical-Item: Obituaries, articles focusing on the life of an individual, and articles that are tributes to or commemorations of an individual.

Funding agency field

- Enter the name of a funding agency to search the Funding Agency field within the Funding Acknowledgment table within a record.

- Enter complete words and phrases or partial words and phrases using wildcards (* $?). Join multiple titles by the OR Boolean operator.

- You can enter the full name of an agency. For example:

- National Agency for the Promotion of Science and Technology

- Or, you can enter specific terms that form an agency's name. For example:

- National Agency AND Science

- Use both the full name of the funding agency and the agency's initials to find all instances of the agency. For example:

- Japan Society for the Promotion of Science OR JSPS

Grant number field

- Enter a grant number to search the Grant Number field within the Funding Acknowledgment table within a record.

- Enter a full or partial grant number. If you enter a partial grant number, end it with the asterisk (*) wildcard. Join multiple grant numbers by the OR Boolean operator.

- Note that some grant numbers will find the same record. For example, **9871363 OR 05168** finds the same record.

- **Grant Number**

- Grant information is publically available on many Web sites such as PubMed.

- Example : IRG-58-007-IRG

Accession number field

- 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.

- Always join multiple numbers by the OR Boolean operator. *Do not* use AND, NOT, NEAR, and SAME when searching for accession numbers: the product will return an error message.

- Enter a unique accession number to find a specific record. For example, **WOS:000301236900016** finds the record that is associated with this unique accession number.

- Enter a partial accession number and include an asterisk (*) wildcard at the end. For example, **WOS:0003012369*** finds all records that begin with this accession number (the example does not include the sequence number), such as:

- WOS:000301236900001, WOS:000301236900002, WOS:000301236900003

- And so on …

- Enter a partial accession number and include both left-hand and right-hand truncation. For example, ***12369*** finds all records that contains these numbers in the accession number.

PubMed ID (PMID)field

- The PubMed ID is a unique identifier assigned to each MEDLINE record. For example, **14847410** finds the record with PubMed ID 14847410.

- The search **148474*** finds MEDLINE records with a PubMed ID starting with *148474*.

- Use the OR operator to search for multiple PubMed IDs. For example, **14847410 OR 23455055** finds records that contain the PubMed ID 14847410 or the PubMed ID 23455055. You cannot combine multiple PubMed IDs using the operator AND, NOT, NEAR or SAME.

- The advantage of searching Web of Science Core Collection or Current Contents Connect by PubMed ID is that you can get the addresses of all authors of an article. MEDLINE supplies the address of the first listed author of an article

Usage count

- The Usage Count is a measure of the level of interest in a specific item on the Web of Science platform.

- The count reflects the number of times the article has met a user's information needs as demonstrated by clicking links to the full-length article at the publisher's website or by saving the article for use in a bibliographic management tool

- The Usage Count is a record of all activity performed by all Web of Science users, not just activity performed by users at your institution.

- Usage Counts are updated daily.

Essential science indictors

- Citation Rates are yearly averages of citations per paper.

- Percentiles define levels of citation activity. The larger the minimum number of citations, the smaller the peer group.

- Field Rankings provide 10-year citation rates and aggregate counts of highly cited papers.

- The ESI Threshold reveals the number of citations received by the top 1% of authors and institutions and the top 50% of countries and journals in a 10-year period.

- The Highly Cited Threshold reveals the minimum number of citations received by the top 1% of papers from each of 10 database years.

- The Hot Papers Threshold reveals the minimum number of citations received during the most recent two-month period by the top 0.1% of papers from the past two years.