

Formación extraordinaria Web of Science

Curso 6 - Utilizar las red de citas de la Web of Science para encontrar más artículos relevantes

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GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE CIENCIA
E INNOVACIÓN

FECYT



FUNDACIÓN ESPAÑOLA
PARA LA CIENCIA
Y LA TECNOLOGÍA

Agenda

Curso 6

- Los índices de citas de la Web of Science
- Navegar por la red de citas
 - Referencias citadas
 - Citas
 - Registros relacionados

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Así comenzó todo en el año 1955...

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 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

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.

Este artículo innovador predijo algunos de los aspectos clave que fundamentan las actuales bases de datos de referencias citadas:

➤ “..... Debido a la diferencia en su construcción, tiende a aglutinar material que nunca habría podido ser recopilado de haberse seguido la indexación habitual por áreas temáticas. Se describe mejor como un índice por asociación de conceptos....”

➤ “sin embargo, en nuestras actividades actuales de indexación, no se están cubriendo todas estas 50,000 publicaciones y, aún así, esto no nos ha impedido continuar con los índices convencionales e incluso iniciar otros nuevos. La falta de una cobertura completa no es necesariamente un argumento en contra de los índices de citación. De hecho, se trata de un argumento a su favor.”

Garfield, E. (1955). Citation indexes to science: A new dimension in documentation through association of ideas. *Science*, 122 (3159), 108–111.

Historia de *Web of Science*

1964

- Garfield presenta el primer **Science Citation Index**
- Se trata de una edición impresa de cinco volúmenes que indexaba 613 revistas y 1.4 millones de citas

1966

- Aparece disponible en cinta magnética el **Science Citation Index**

1988

- Aparece disponible en CD-ROM el **Science Citation Index**

1997

- El Science Citation Index se integra al entorno web bajo el nombre de **Web of Science**

2014

- Se rediseña Web of Knowledge, y se le da su nombre actual de **Web of Science Core Collection**

2017

- Clarivate Analytics adquiere **Publons**, la plataforma online líder mundial sobre el proceso de revisión por pares.

1965

- El Dr. Garfield presenta el **Factor de Impacto**, una métrica para medir el impacto de cada revista

1975

- Presentación comercial del Factor de Impacto a través del **Journal Citation Reports (JCR)**

1992

- Thomson adquiere el **ISI**. Tras su fusión con Reuters en 2008, empieza a operar como Thomson Reuters

2001

- Web of Science se incorpora junto con otras bases de datos a la plataforma denominada **Web of Knowledge**

2016

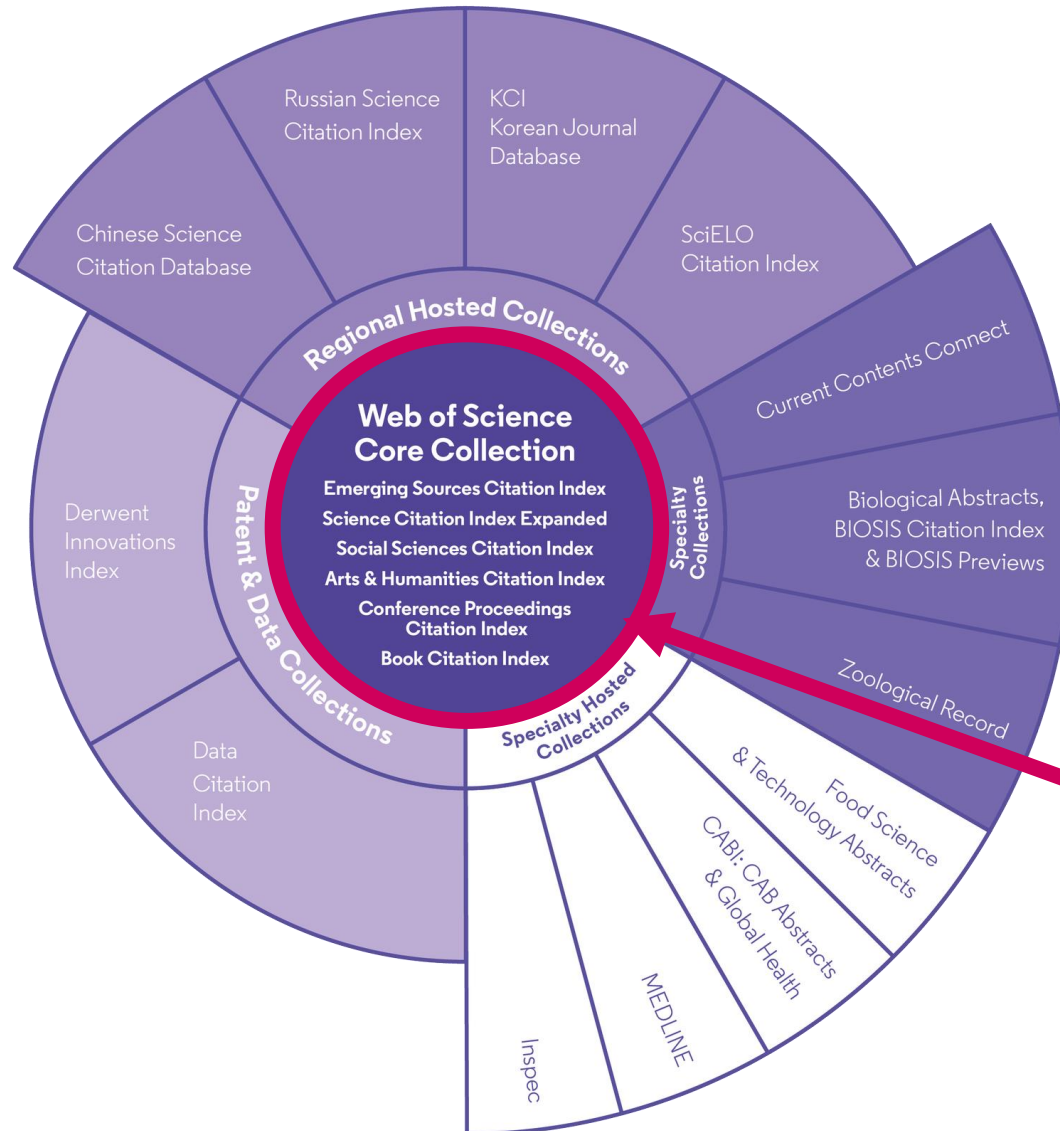
- Thomson Reuters vende la división de Propiedad Intelectual y Ciencia (IP&S). De esta separación surge **Clarivate Analytics** como compañía independiente

2018

- Clarivate Analytics adquiere **Kopernio**, empresa tecnológica de I.A. que revoluciona la manera en la que los investigadores acceden al contenido de los artículos desde cualquier parte del mundo.

La Web of Science

La colección más grande de revistas, libros, actas, datos, patentes, bases multidisciplinarias y regionales



34,200 Total journals	155M Total records	70M Patents
21,000 Editorially curated journals	1864 Coverage back to 1864	52 Patent issuing authorities
252 Disciplines	4,000+ Publishing partners	37M Patent families
5,000 Open Access journals	7M Data sets	10,000+ Unified organisations
12M Open Access versions	11.2M Records with funding data	

La Colección Principal

The Web of Science Core Collection

Índices

1. Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE)

Creado en 1964 como SCI en la actualidad indexa revistas con datos retrospectivos desde 1900 hasta el momento presente con referencias citadas completas.

2. Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)

Creado en 1973 en la actualidad indexa revistas con datos retrospectivos desde 1900 hasta el momento presente con referencias citadas completas.

3. Arts & Humanities Citation Index (AHCI)

Creado en 1978, en la actualidad indexa revistas con datos retrospectivos desde 1975 hasta el momento presente con referencias citadas completas.

4. Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)

Creado en 2015 en la actualidad indexa revistas con datos retrospectivos desde 2005 hasta el momento presente con referencias citadas completas.

5. Conference Proceedings Citation Index (CPCI)

Creado en 2008 en la actualidad indexa actas de conferencias desde 1990 hasta el momento presente con referencias citadas completas.

6. Book Citation Index (BKCI)

Creada en 2011 en la actualidad indexa libros.

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Navegar por la red de citas para descubrir más publicaciones relevantes



Concepto inventado por Eugene Garfield
Fundador del ISI (1963)

Artículos donde está citado
(Veces Citado)

Referencias
Citadas

Related Records

Publicaciones que comparten
referencias bibliográficas



- Permite seguir el desarrollo de un tema de investigación a lo largo del tiempo
- Permite ir más allá de una búsqueda por palabra clave y encontrar más artículos relevantes

Navegar por la red de citas para descubrir más publicaciones relevantes

Forecasting seasonal time series with computational intelligence: On recent methods and the potential of their combinations

Por: Stepnicka, M (Stepnicka, Martin)^[1]; Cortez, P (Cortez, Paulo)^[2]; Donate, JP (Peralta Donate, Juan)^[3]; Stepnickova, L (Stepnickova, Lenka)^[1]

[Ver número de ResearcherID y ORCID de Web of Science](#)

EXPERT SYSTEMS WITH APPLICATIONS

Volumen: 40 Número: 6 Páginas: 1981-1992

DOI: 10.1016/j.eswa.2012.10.001

Fecha de publicación: MAY 2013

Tipo de documento: Article

[Ver impacto de la revista](#)

Abstract

Accurate time series forecasting is a key issue to support individual and organizational decision making. In this paper, we introduce novel methods for multi-step seasonal time series forecasting. All the presented methods stem from computational intelligence techniques: evolutionary artificial neural networks, support vector machines and genuine linguistic fuzzy rules. Performance of the suggested methods is experimentally justified on seasonal time series from distinct domains on three forecasting horizons. The most important contribution is the introduction of a new hybrid combination using linguistic fuzzy rules and the other computational intelligence methods. This hybrid combination presents competitive forecasts, when compared with the popular ARIMA method. Moreover, such hybrid model is more easy to interpret by decision-makers when modeling trended series. (C) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Palabras clave

Palabras clave de autor: Time series; Computational intelligence; Neural networks; Support vector machine; Fuzzy rules; Genetic algorithm

KeyWords Plus: FUZZY INFERENCE SYSTEM; IDENTIFICATION; PREDICTION; TRANSFORMS; SELECTION; RULES

Información del autor

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+ [1] Div Univ Ostrava, Ctr Excellence IT4Innovat, IRAFM, Ostrava 70103, Czech Republic

+ [2] Univ Minho, Ctr Algoritmi, Dept Sistemas Informacao, P-4800058 Guimaraes, Portugal

+ [3] Univ Autonoma Barcelona, Ctr Vis Comp, E-08193 Barcelona, Spain

Para ver las publicaciones
que han citado este artículo

Red de citas

En Colección principal de Web of Science

37

Veces citado

[Crear alerta de cita](#)

Número de todas las veces citado

38 en Todas las bases de datos

[Ver más recuentos](#)

69

Referencias citadas

[Ver Related Records](#)

Para ver publicaciones que comparten
referencias bibliográficas con este artículo

A new dual weights optimization
incremental learning algorithm for time
series forecasting.
APPLIED INTELLIGENCE (2019)

Di Martino, Ferdinando; Sessa, Salvatore.
Seasonal Time Series Forecasting by F-1-
Fuzzy Transform.
SENSORS (2019)

[Ver todos](#)

Navegar por la red de citas para descubrir más publicaciones relevantes

Related Records: 55.556
(de Colección principal de Web of Science)

Para: Forecasting seasonal time series with computational intelligence: On recent methods and the potential...
[...Más](#)

Refinar resultados

Filtrar resultados por:

☐ Acceso Abierto (8,664)

Refinar

Años de publicación

☐ 2020 (4)
☐ 2019 (3,838)

Ordenar por: Relevancia

Fecha Veces citado Conteo de uso Más ▼

☐ Seleccionar página

El primer registro de la lista es el que comparte el mayor número de referencias citadas con el artículo que hemos seleccionado

1.

Forecasting seasonal time series with computational intelligence: contribution of a combination of distinct methods

Por: Stepnicka, M.; Peralta, J.; Cortez, P.; et ál..
Conferencia: 7th Biannual Conference of the European-Society-for-Fuzzy-Logic-and-Technology (EUSFLAT)/17th Annual LFA Meeting Ubicación: Aix-les-Bains, FRANCE Fecha: JUL 18-22, 2011
Patrocinador(es): European Soc Fuzzy Log & Technol (EUSFLAT)
PROCEEDINGS OF THE 7TH CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR FUZZY LOGIC AND TECHNOLOGY (EUSFLAT-2011) AND LFA-2011 Colección: Advances in Intelligent Systems Research Páginas: 464-471 Fecha de publicación: 2011
[Ver abstract ▼](#)

2.

A linguistic approach to time series modeling with the help of F-transform

Por: Stepnicka, Martin; Dvorak, Antonin; Pavliska, Viktor; et ál..
FUZZY SETS AND SYSTEMS Volumen: 180 Número: 1 Número especial: SI Páginas: 164-184 Fecha de publicación: OCT 1 2011
[Texto completo de la editorial](#) [Ver abstract ▼](#)

Web of Science Group

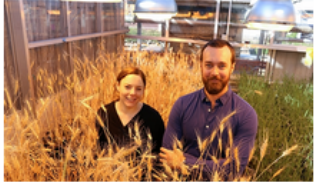
11

Ejemplo 1

How breeders manage to grow 6 generations in a year: The Speed Breeding revolution

At the University of Queensland springs a growing revolution: Speed Breeding

NASA experiments to grow wheat in space were the inspiration for University of Queensland scientists to develop the world's first 'speed breeding' procedures here on planet Earth. UQ Queensland Alliance for Agriculture and Food Innovation (QAAFI) Senior Research Fellow Dr Lee Hickey said the NASA experiments involved using continuous light on wheat which triggered early reproduction in the plants.



Speed breeding wheat under lights. UQ PhD student Amy

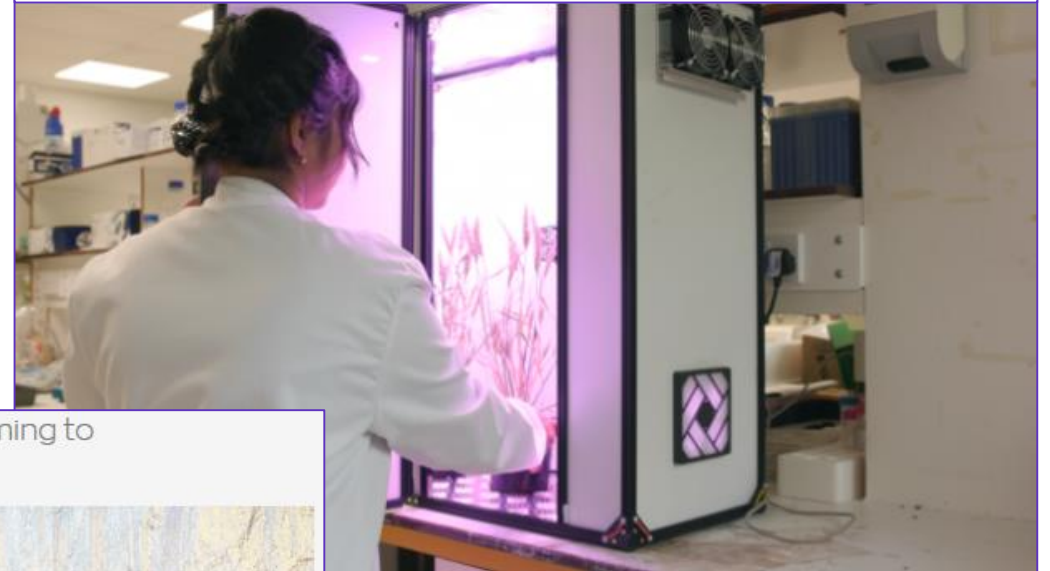
At the very start of 2018, precisely on Jan. the 1st, was published in *Nature Plants* an article detailing the ins and outs of this method: "By using speed breeding techniques in specially modified glasshouses we can grow six generations of wheat, chickpea and barley plants, and four generations of rice – as opposed to two or three generations in the field."

How 'speed breeding' could supercharge farming to save us from starvation

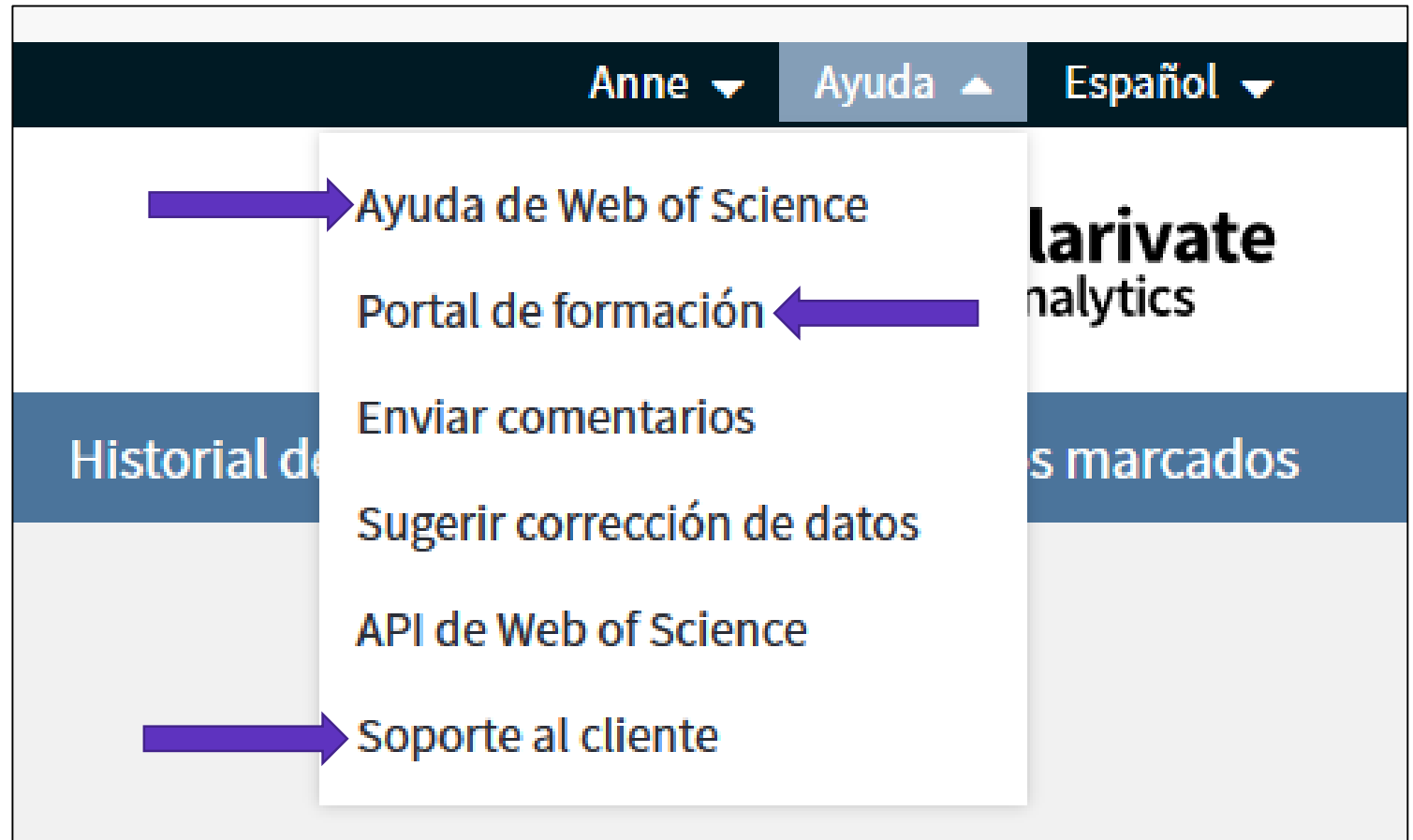


Space-inspired speed breeding for crop improvement

16th November 2018



Necesitas contactar con Clarivate?



WoSG.support@clarivate.com (Nuevo email de soporte al usuario)

Muchas gracias

WoSG.support@clarivate.com

Nuevo email para el soporte al usuario