一流科研信息支撑图书馆数字资源深度利用

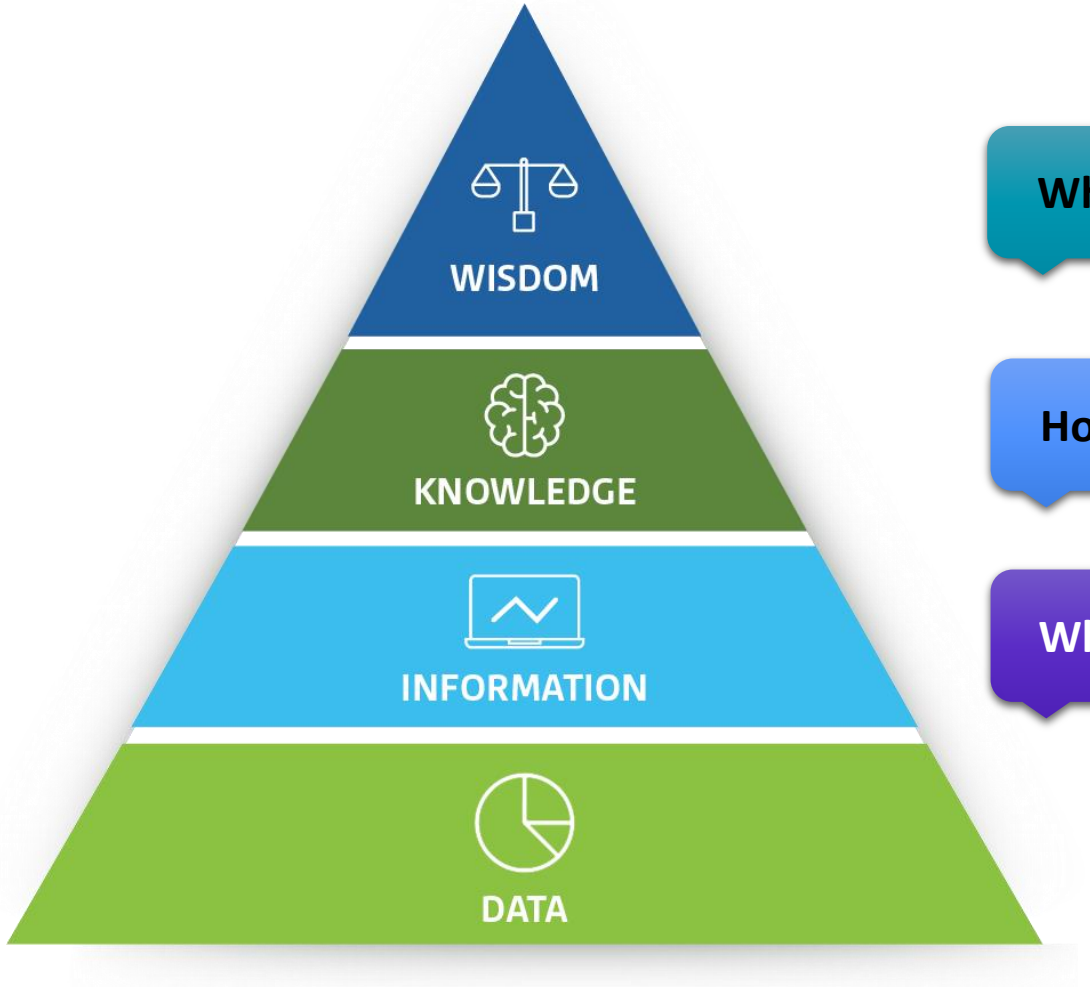
科睿唯安 学术研究事业部
徐一然
May 12, 2022

科睿唯安是谁

Clarivate™

From Data To Wisdom

罗素·艾克夫



Why

How

Who

What

When

Where

[1] Ackhoff, R. (1989). From Data to Wisdom. Journal of Applied Systems Analysis. 16. 3-9.

提纲

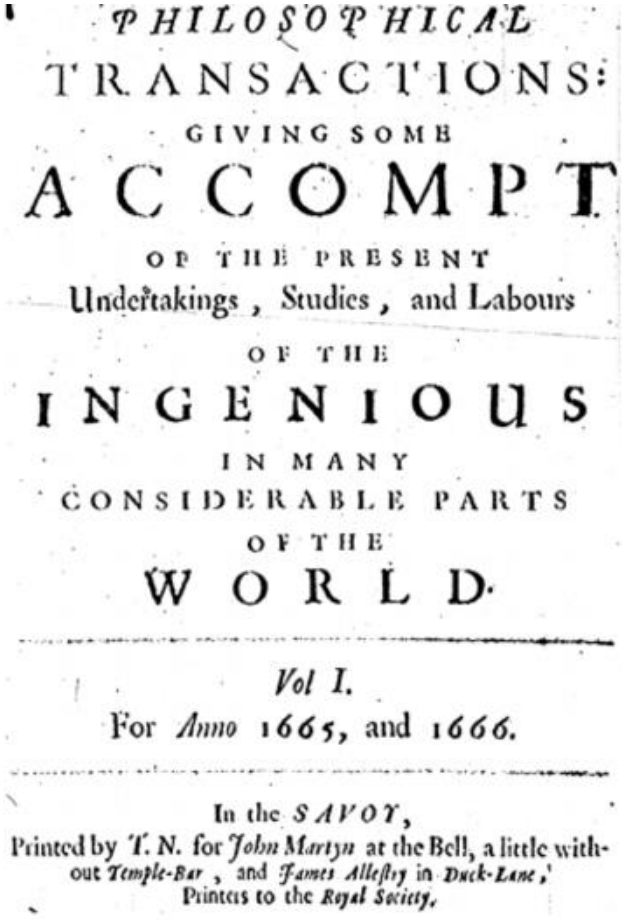
From Data To Information

相伴同行，精耕细作

嵌入支持，推陈出新

多元整合，未来已来

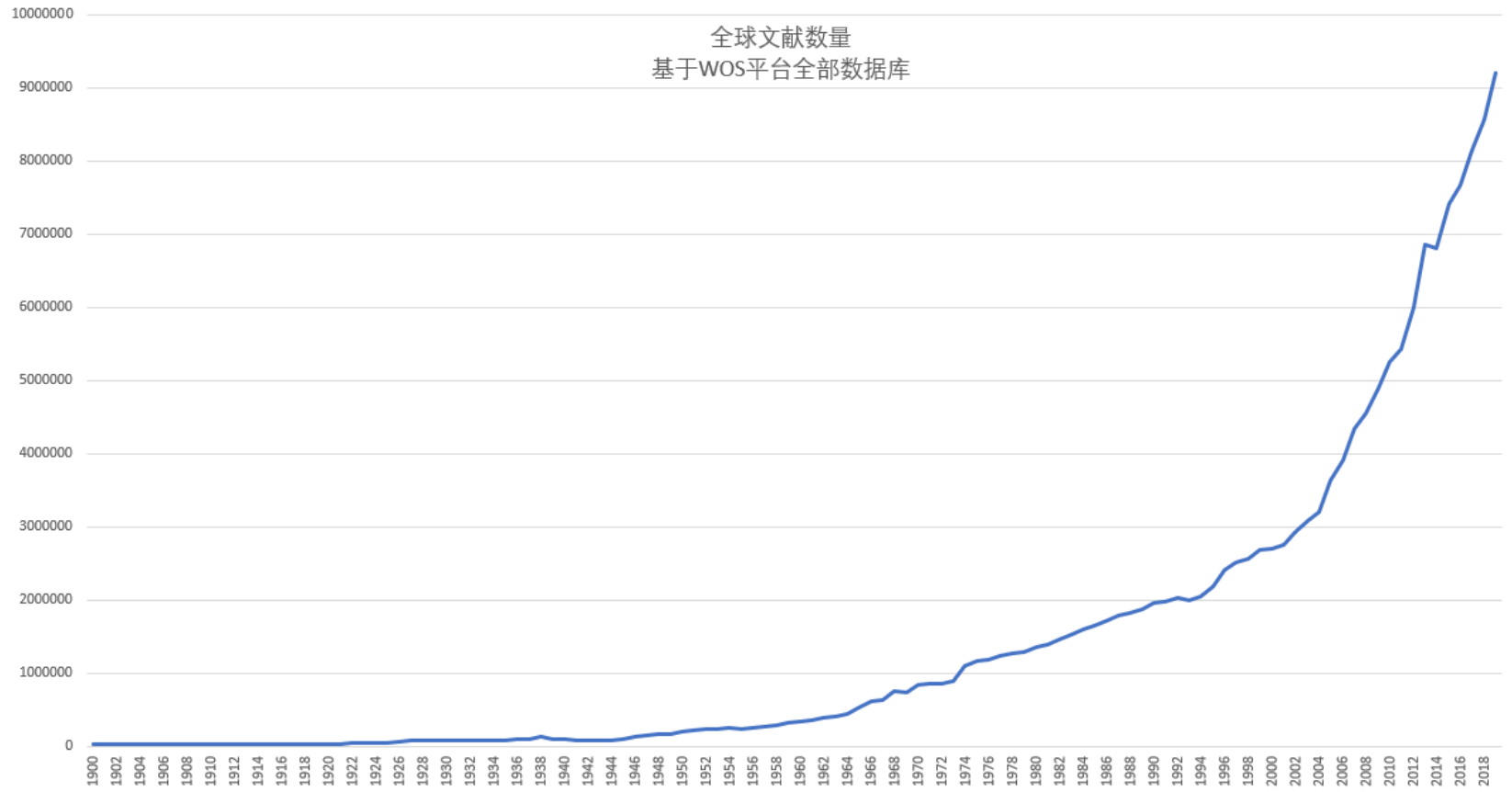
科技文献——科睿唯安的基石



PHILOSOPHICAL
TRANSACTIONS:
GIVING SOME
ACCOMPT
OF THE PRESENT
Undertakings, Studies, and Labours
OF THE
INGENIOUS
IN MANY
CONSIDERABLE PARTS
OF THE
WORLD.

Vol I.
For *Anno* 1665, and 1666.

In the *SAVOY*,
Printed by *T. N.* for *John Martyn* at the Bell, a little without *Temple-Bar*, and *James Allestry* in *Duck-Lane*,
Printers to the *Royal Society*.



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超过85,000,000条数据 来源： Web of Science核心合集

科技文献检索

必要性 VS不便利性

怎样找到影响力更高的文献？
怎样找到研究热点？
怎样找到领域相关文献？
怎样找到综述类文章？

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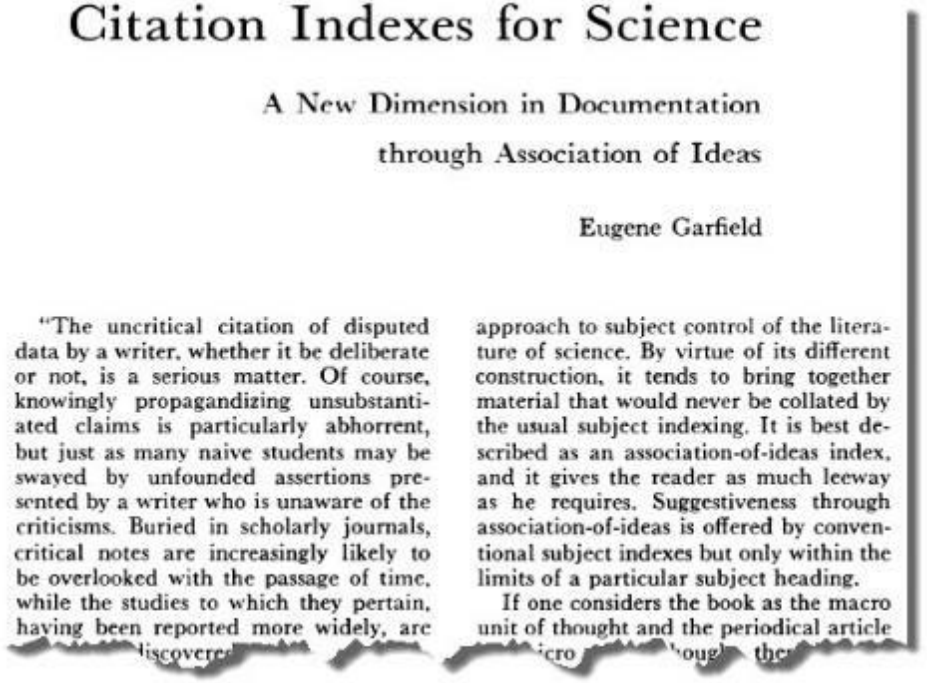
引用
科睿唯安的基石

Dr. Eugene Garfield
（1925-2017）

Founder & Chairman Emeritus
ISI, Thomson Scientific

Garfield, Eugene. "Citation Indexes for Science." Science, vol. 122, no. 3159, 1955, pp. 108–111. JSTOR,



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

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

CI — CITATION INDEX

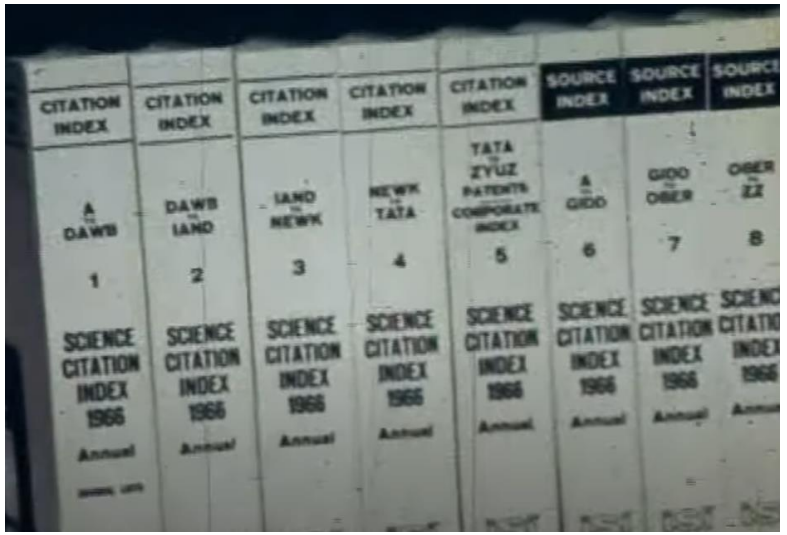
Dr. Garfield认为：将一篇文献作为检索字段从而跟踪一个Idea的发展过程及学科之间的交叉渗透的关系。

科技文献数据的发展

Citation Index的诞生

- 加菲尔德博士创立ISI
- 在Citation Index概念的基础上SCI诞生
- Citation Index改变了科学家使用文献的方式
- 科技成果转移转化

The Institute for Scientific Information™ (ISI, 1960)



1973
Social Sciences Citation Index

1964
Science Citation Index

1978
Arts and Humanities Citation Index

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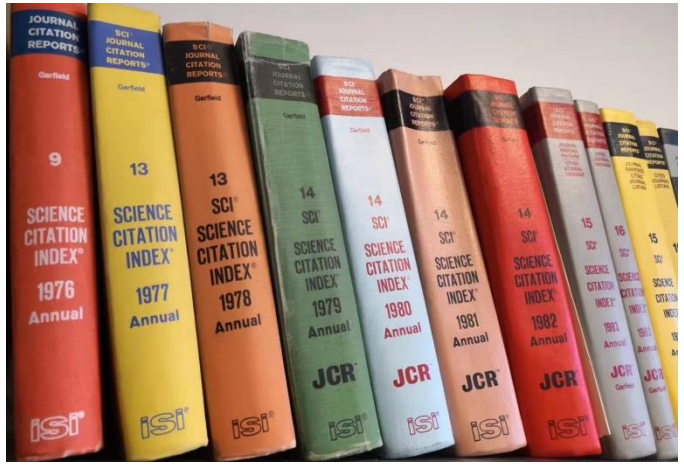
Web of Science 核心合集



Unique Data 独特

清晰的引文索引数据

Quality 质量

独立于出版集团的编辑团队
严格的遴选标准
动态调整机制

Diversity 广度

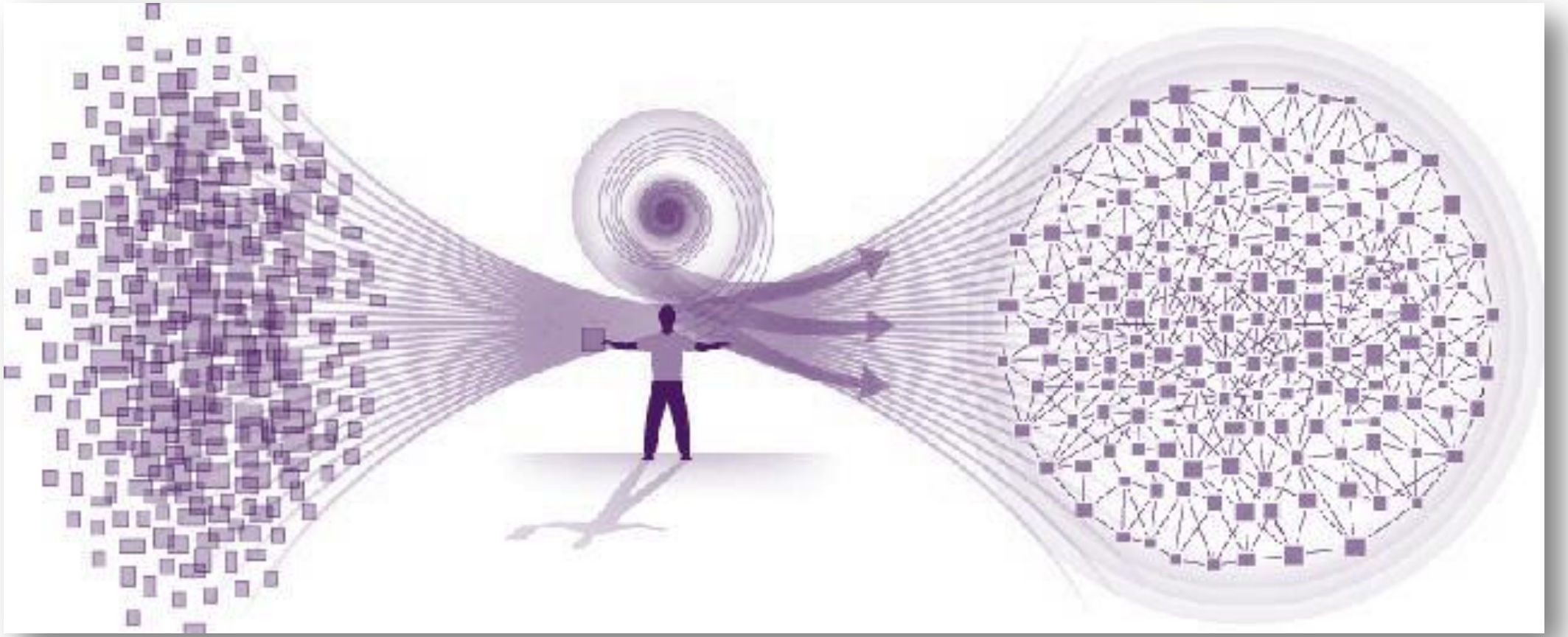
期刊SCIE/SSCI/AHCI/ESCI
会议CPCI
图书BkCI 多维度收录

Depth 深度

1900百年回溯
AHCI回溯至1975年

Clarivate™

Web of Science™ 核心合集——引文索引



从简单检索到遴选高质量数据
准确、全面地体现科研成果间的内生联系，提供高精度的科研大数据全景图。

提纲

From Information To Knowledge

相伴同行，深耕服务

嵌入支持，推陈出新

多元整合，未来已来

科技文献数据的发展
指标的出现

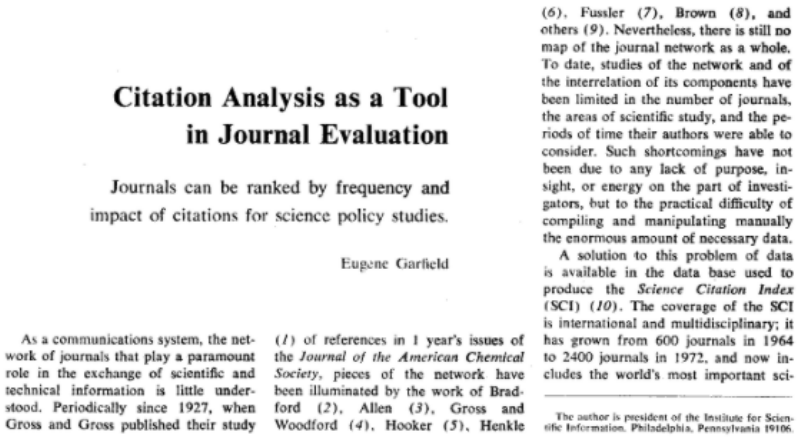
大量且完整的数据承担更多职责

文献体量的增加加剧了对科研评价的需求

指标被赋予适用范围的界定

科技文献数据的发展

影响因子的提出



Citation Analysis as a Tool in Journal Evaluation

Journals can be ranked by frequency and impact of citations for science policy studies.

Eugene Garfield

As a communications system, the network of journals that play a paramount role in the exchange of scientific and technical information is little understood. Periodically since 1927, when Gross and Gross published their study (*1*) of references in 1 year's issues of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, pieces of the network have been illuminated by the work of Bradford (*2*), Allen (*3*), Gross and Woodford (*4*), Hooker (*5*), Henkle (*6*), Fussler (*7*), Brown (*8*), and others (*9*). Nevertheless, there is still no map of the journal network as a whole. To date, studies of the network and of the interrelation of its components have been limited in the number of journals, the areas of scientific study, and the periods of time their authors were able to consider. Such shortcomings have not been due to any lack of purpose, insight, or energy on the part of investigators, but to the practical difficulty of compiling and manipulating manually the enormous amount of necessary data.

A solution to this problem of data is available in the data base used to produce the *Science Citation Index* (SCI) (*10*). The coverage of the SCI is international and multidisciplinary; it has grown from 600 journals in 1964 to 2400 journals in 1972, and now includes the world's most important sci-

The author is president of the Institute for Scientific Information, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106.

Garfield, Eugene. "Citation Analysis as a Tool in Journal Evaluation." Science, vol. 178, no. 4060, 1972, pp. 471–479.

COMMENT OBITUARY

Eugene Garfield

(1925–2017)

Inventor of the Science Citation Index.

"I think you're making history, Gene!" So said Nobel laureate and molecular biologist Joshua Lederberg to his friend Eugene Garfield in 1962. They were building the Science Citation Index (SCI), now the Clarivate Analytics Web of Science, with long-sought grants from US funding agencies. Today, we cannot imagine research without indexes that reveal how articles are cited. Garfield enabled an entire field: scientometrics, the quantitative study of science and technology.

Garfield died on 26 February. We met in 1992, when I was writing a history of the index. That was a few months before he sold the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), the company he had founded (initially named Documation) in 1956 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Thomson Reuters. He stayed on as chairman emeritus, a bomb of energy, still coming up with ideas for applying citation indexes.

Garfield also launched *The Scientist* — a monthly magazine for life scientists — together with indexes in the social sciences and humanities, and services that alert researchers to new relevant publications. The ISI's flagship product was *Current Contents*, which compiles the tables of contents for recent scientific journals. He built a host of services to summarize, filter, index and classify articles. His tools allowed scientists to learn how publications were used in later research and to find related ones — an ability now so crucial that it is hard to imagine that it had to be invented. Garfield was also a prolific letter-writer; he developed his best ideas in communication with scientists, scholars, policymakers and technical experts. This correspondence and his more than 1,000 published essays are gold mines for historians.

Garfield was born on 16 September 1925 into a family of second-generation Jewish immigrants living in New York City's East Bronx. He and his sisters were raised by their mother and her family, a mix of left-wing labour activists and entrepreneurs. Garfield picked up traits from both.

In 1949, he graduated from Columbia University in New York as a chemistry major.

In 1951, he landed a job at the Welch Medical Library at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, where almost all information services of the National Library of Medicine were born. He explored new ways to deal with the exploding medical literature, which was outpacing the capacity of human indexing, and developed machine methods for searching and cataloguing using punch cards.

In 1953, the library organized what it billed as the First Symposium on Machine Methods in Scientific Documentation. This introduced Garfield to Shepard's Citations, a system for legal citations invented in 1873 that tracked how US court cases cited earlier ones. It was a radical departure from subject indexing, which then dominated thinking in science.

Garfield contacted William Adair, a former vice-president at Shepard's who had expertise in citation indexing, to see whether computers could be applied to the problem. So began a mutual education — Garfield learnt about citation indexing and taught Adair about the scientific literature. While working, Garfield did a master's degree in library and information science at Columbia University in 1954, and obtained a PhD in structural linguistics at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadel-

at conferences, making prototype indexes and sending proposal after proposal to the US Patent Office, the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health. Funding finally became available after 1957, when the launch of the Soviet Union's Sputnik satellite unleashed panic in the United States about the information crisis in science. Funders wanted ways to evaluate their effectiveness. Lederberg and Garfield joined forces to build an automated citation index across science.

Nonetheless, for many years, the SCI made a loss, supported by profits from *Current Contents* and other ISI services. Neither scientists nor librarians saw much use for these expensive books (a ten-year set could cost US$25,000) with their long lists of code in small print. The exception was the community of historians and sociologists of science. For example, Derek de Solla Price, a science historian at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, and sociologist Robert Merton at Columbia University immediately saw the SCI as an instrument for analysing the dynamics and structure of science, and each developed theories about citations in research.

Since the early 1970s, the SCI's influence has extended. Quantitative analyses of output and citations have been used to evaluate funding programmes, research groups, individuals and nations. This use increased markedly after the Journal Impact Factor was marketed in the *SCI Journal Citation Reports* starting in 1975 (the impact factor had been computed for selected journals in the SCI from the early 1960s). Garfield came to see the impact factor as a mixed blessing, "like nuclear energy". Although he felt that citation indexing and the impact factor could be remedies for the limitations of peer review, he was uncomfortable with their misuse as performance indicators.

Garfield was fascinated by art. The former ISI building, designed by architects Denise Scott Brown and Robert Venturi, housed an impressive collection, including striking murals by Huichol artists from Mexico.

Garfield's enthusiasm was not the bookkeeper's but the visionary's. He saw in his creations a better science for society and the ideal of a unified body of knowledge

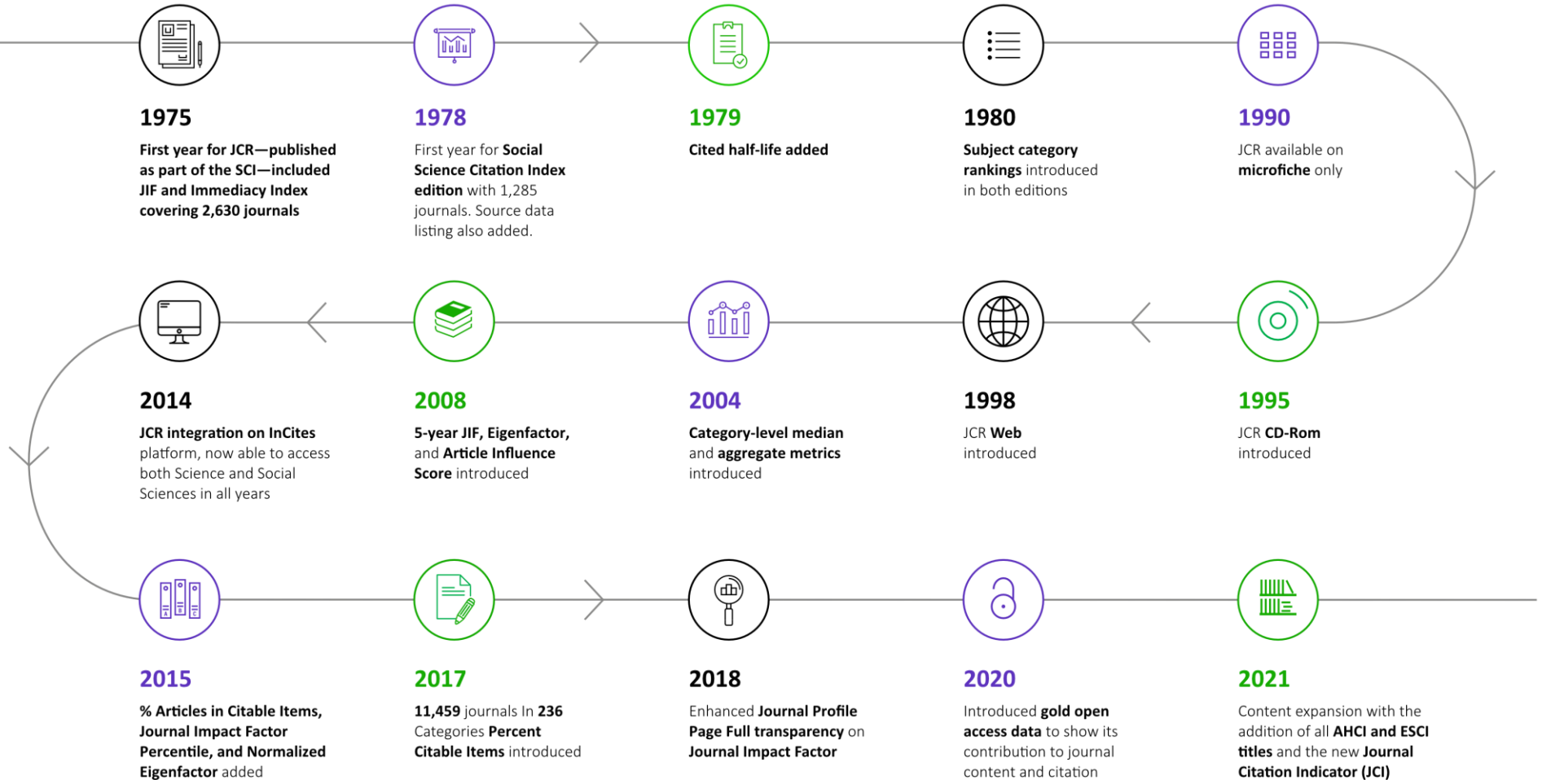
1975年影响因子提出

影响因子的初衷是为了图书馆馆员的馆藏建设提供参考

配合SCI帮助研究人员选择期刊

影响因子开始被滥用

JCR 发展变化时间表



1975	影响因子
1979	引文半衰期
2008	5年影响因子 特征因子
2020	金色OA数据
2021	加入AHCI 加入ESCI 提出JCI

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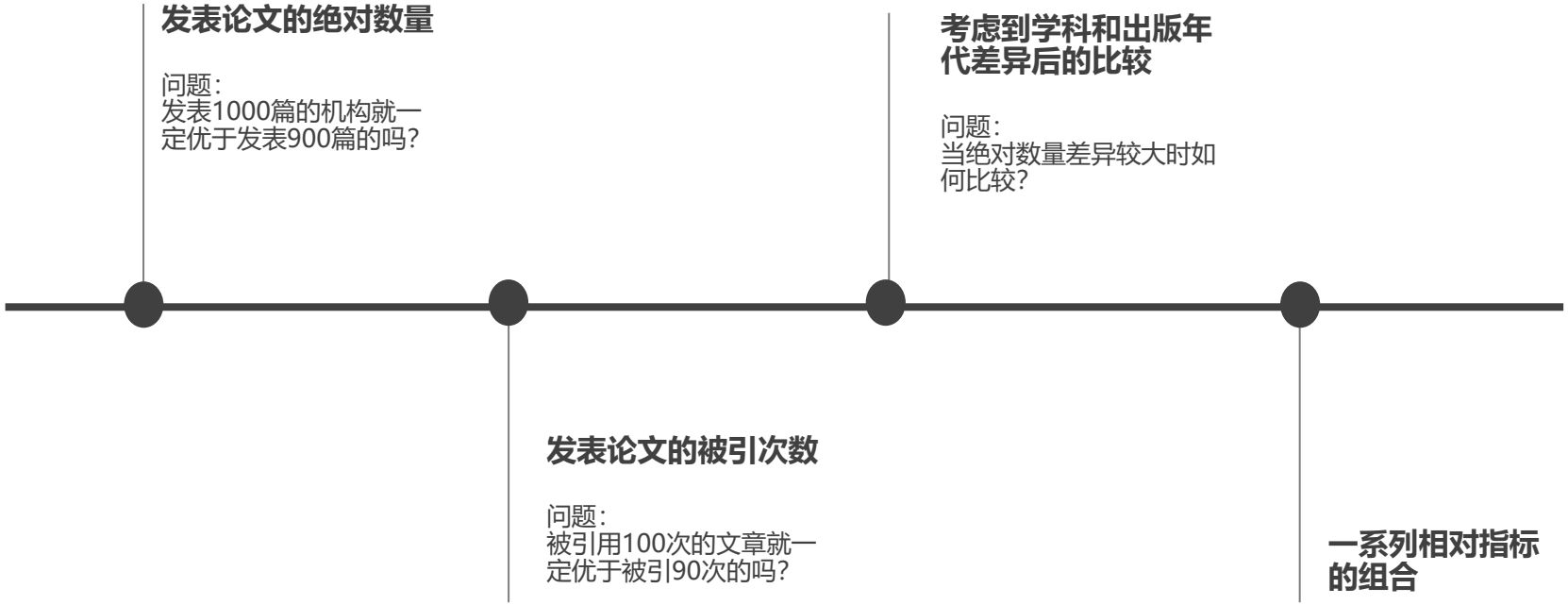
指标的演进

科研分析的新视角



- 文献指标使用的演进
- 分类评价的驱动
- 相对指标的优势
- 标准化利于跨领域比较

Clarivate™

指标的演进

Percentile的使用

Percentile Rank and Author Superiority Indexes for Evaluating Individual Journal Articles and the Author's Overall Citation Performance

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E. Garfield
ThomsonReuters, Philadelphia, USA
garfield@codex.cis.upenn.edu
http://eugenegarfield.org
Presented at
Fifth International Conference on Webometrics, Informetrics & Scientometrics (WIS)
Tenth COLLNET Meeting, September 13-16, 2009 – Dalian, China

Abstract
In this paper we propose two new indexes to quantify the citation status of papers and authors. The Percentile Rank Index (PRI) indicates the citation rank of the author's individual papers among the papers published in the same year and source (journal or multi-authored monograph or book.) PRI is independent of the paper's age, specialty, or source journal size. The Author's Superiority Index (ASI) is determined by the number of the author's papers with a PRI at or above a specified value (99, 95, or 75). ASI allows comparisons across specialties and different time periods. The data necessary to calculate both the PRI and ASI can be obtained from Thomson-Reuters database Web of Science (www.isiknowledge.com) or other comparable databases.

Principles for comparing sets of documents in citation analysis: From independent samples to comparing sub-samples in terms of percentile ranks

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[4] t.opthof@inter.nl.net
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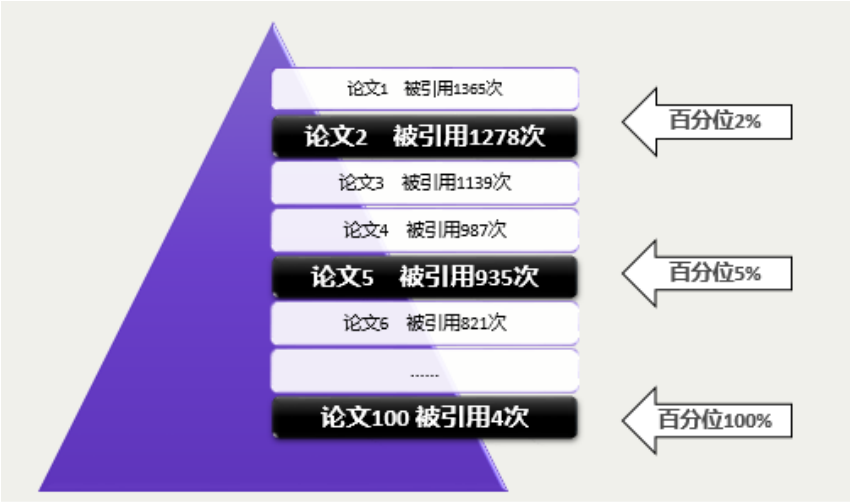
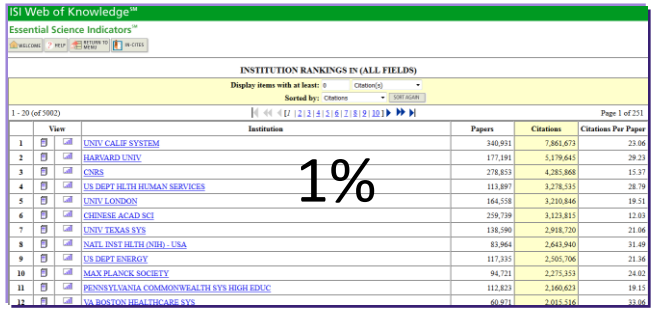
Abstract
Using citation analysis, sets of documents can be compared as independent samples; for example, in terms of average citation counts using potentially different reference sets. From this perspective, the size of samples matters only for the statistical significance testing of differences and the error estimation. Using the percentile rank approach, differences among citation distributions can be studied in a single scheme. The comparison among the sets reveals that different sizes of the samples affect the weighing of the probabilities and therefore the rankings. We distinguish among (1) the normalization of papers against external reference sets, (2) the normalization in terms of frequencies relative to the margin-totals of independent versus dependent samples, and (3) the potentially normative definition of percentile rank classes for the evaluation (e.g., top-1% most highly cited; median, etc.).



2001年ESI诞生

- 对学科、年代进行分类
- 采用了更科学的百分位
- 高被引论文



Highly Cited Paper

Highly Cited Researchers

- 与同行比较，在同行中所处的位置
- 相对位置可以进行跨学科的比较

Clarivate™

指标的演进

新皇冠指标的出台

Lundberg, J. (2007). Lifting the crown—citation z-score. Journal of informetrics, 1(2), 145-154.

$$MNCS = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{c_i}{e_i}$$

- 新皇冠指标（伦德伯格）
  - 对学科、文献类型、年代做了标准化
  - 先平均再求和
  - 可以跨学科和领域进行比较

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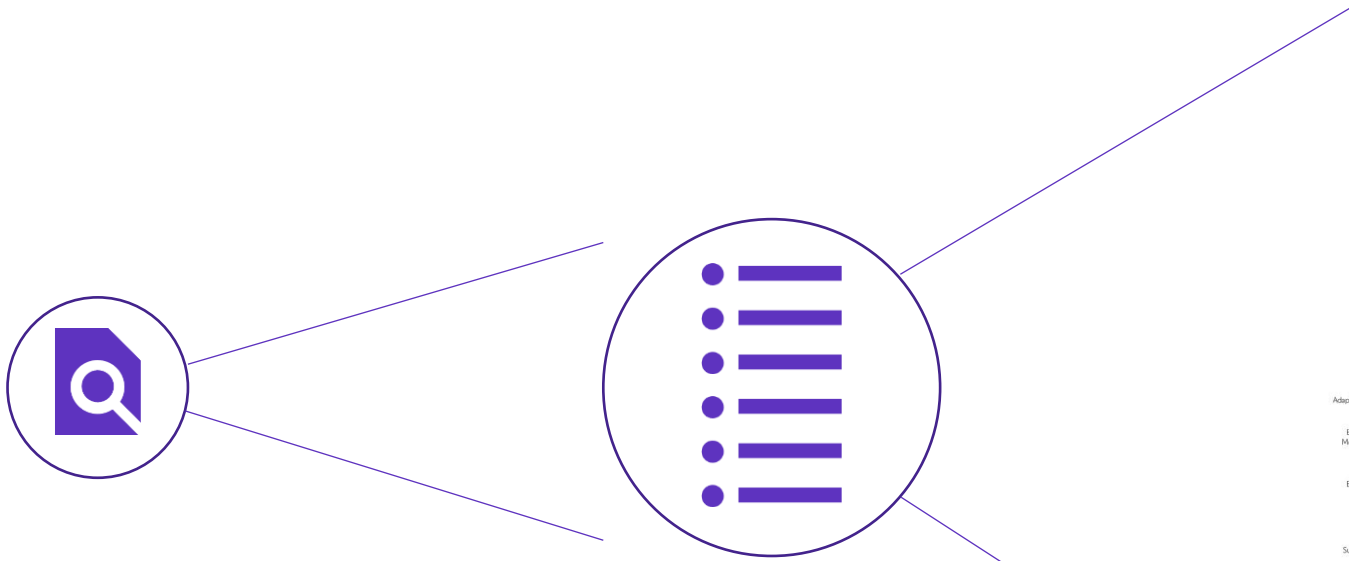
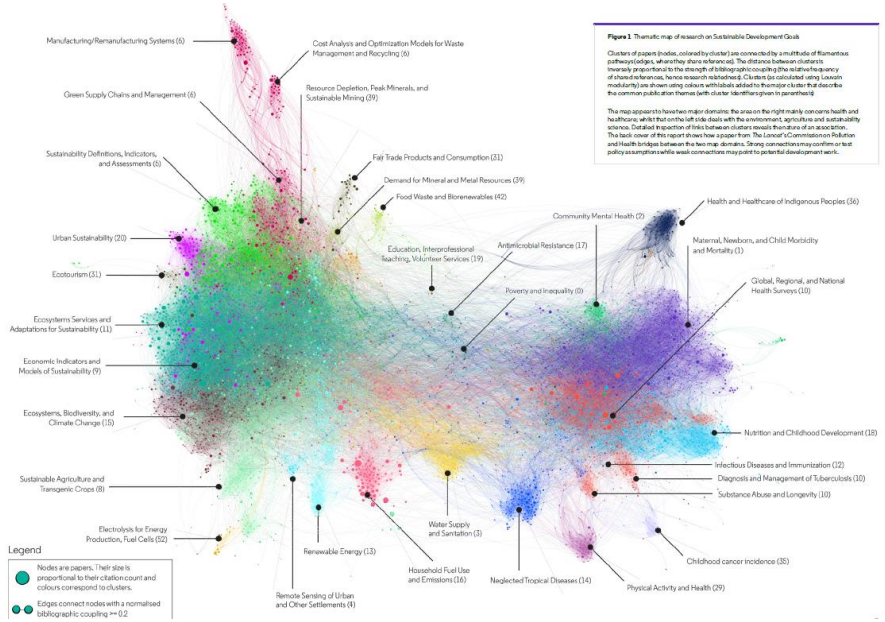
从简单指标到全面画像





An indicator

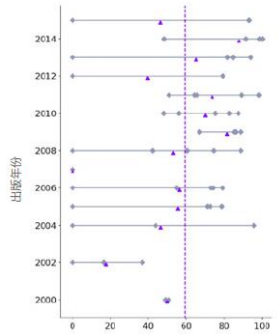
Numbers of indicators

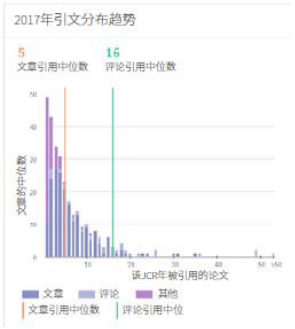
Whole picture/ Profile

ISI研究报告《全面画像，而非简单指标》

科研人员

- ✓ 射束图
  - ○ H指数

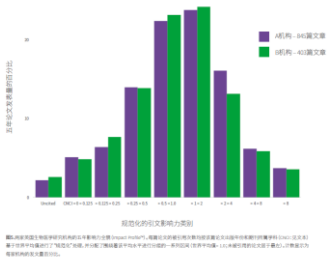




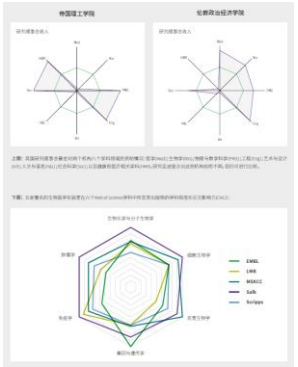
期刊

- ✓ 期刊引证报告（JCR）
  - ○ 影响因子（JIF）

- ✓ 影响力全貌 Impact Profile
  - ○ 篇均引文影响力



机构



- ✓ 多因素研究足迹
  - ○ 排名

大学

科技文献数据的发展

从数据到情报信息

怎样完成机构之间的对标？

发现本机构/同行机构之间的优势/潜力所在？

怎样通过文献计量指标，分析并识别高影响力的研究成果？

怎样发现科研绩效突出的研究人员，潜在的科研新星，为队伍建设提供依据？

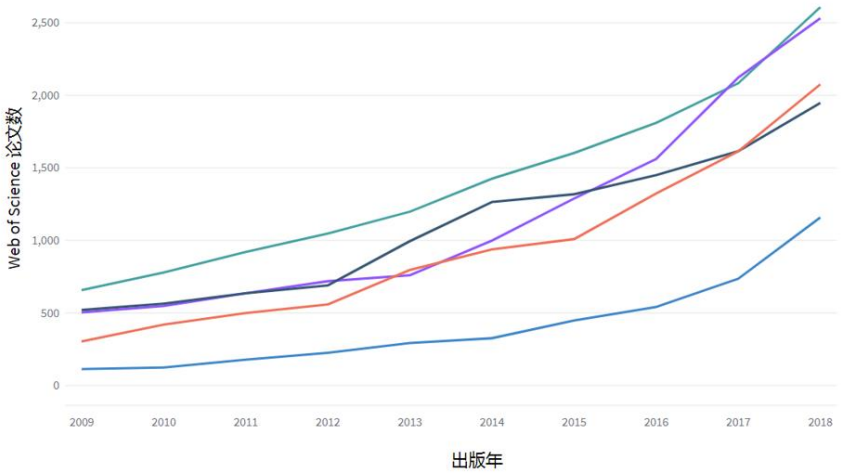
怎样评估现有与潜在的合作对象，找到最佳合作伙伴？

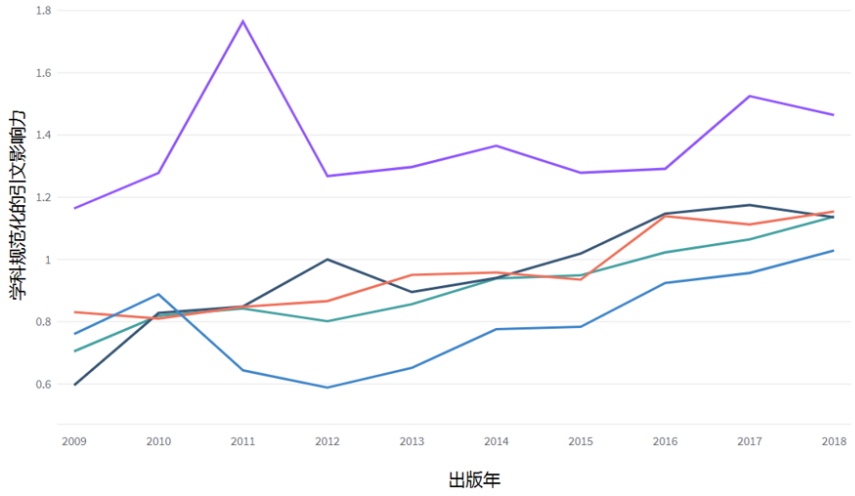
怎样衡量在开放研究（Open Research）中的表现，更好地融入全球学术交流？

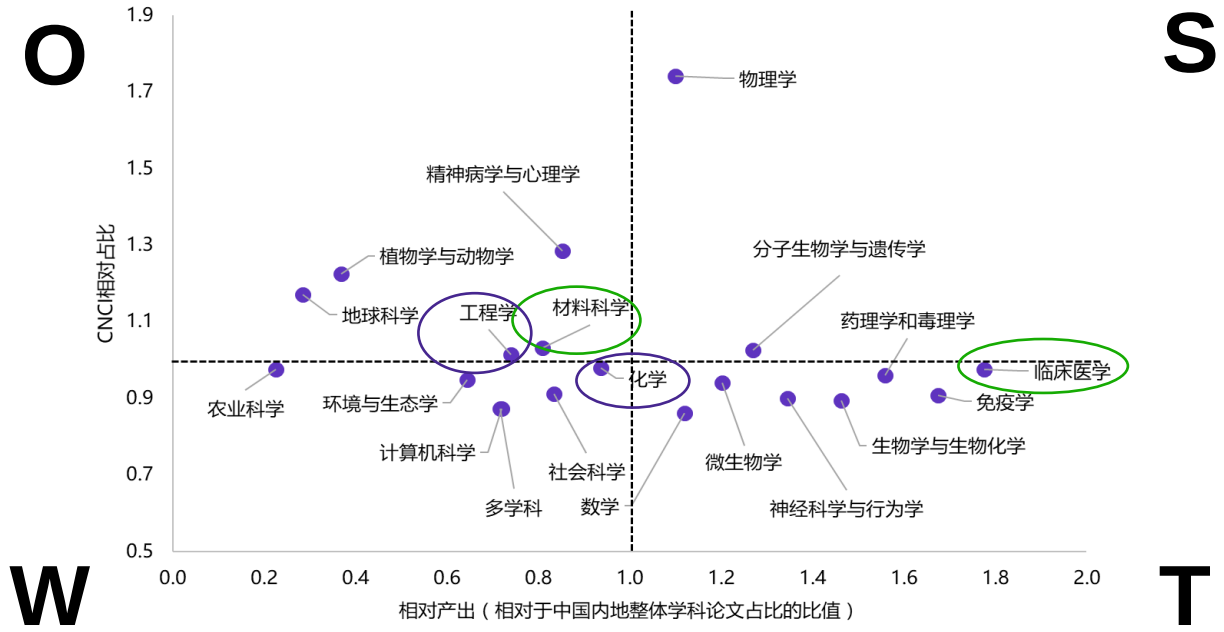
怎样通过数据确定本机构研究最相关的期刊，充分利用好图书馆预算？

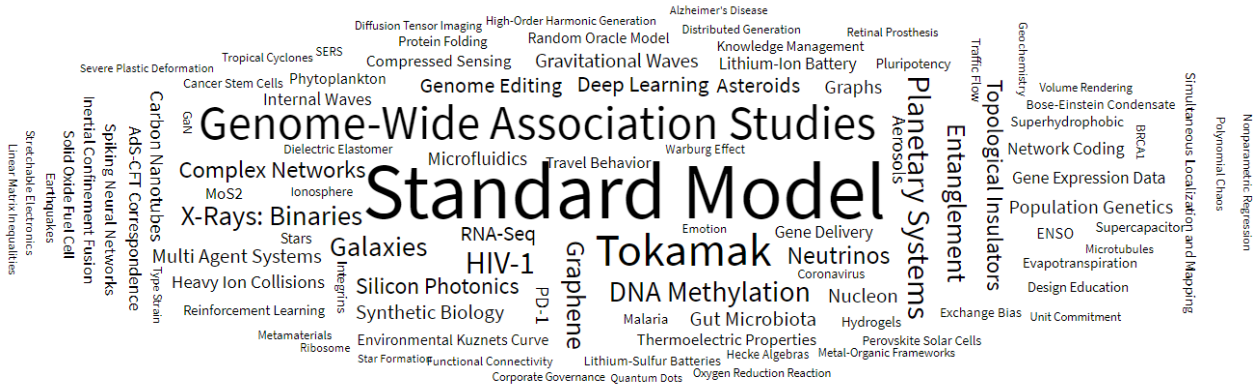
本机构/对标/合作分析

利用数据进行挖掘
探究机构/学科间的深层次关联









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代表性成果指标参考

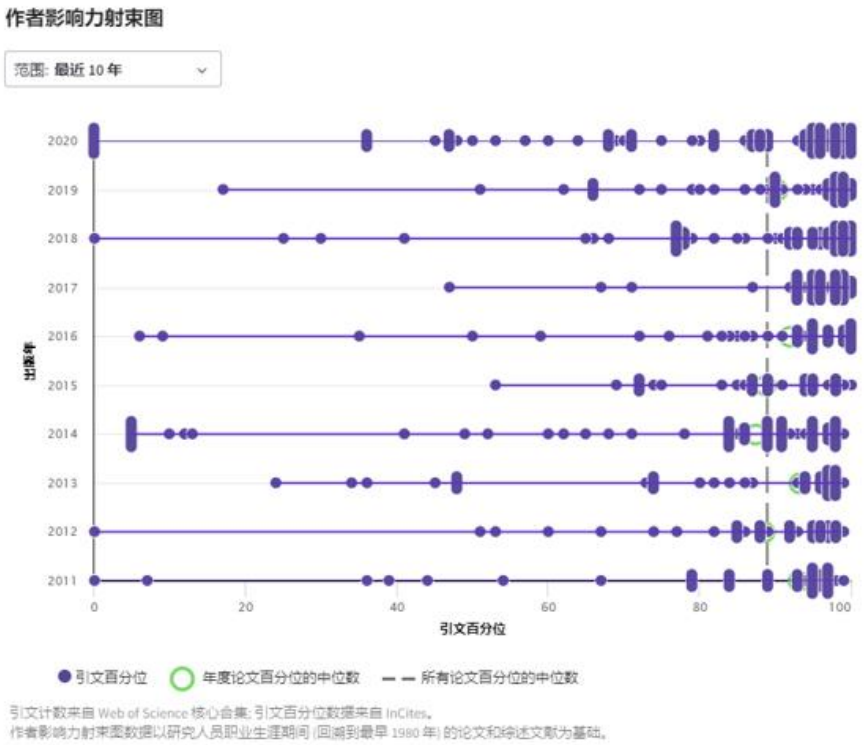
- 创新 —— 引文网络分析（发展脉络中的开拓性？新领域？新分支？）
- 国际前沿 —— Research Fronts参与度？百分位？高被引论文？热点论文？
- 国际学术影响
  - 标准化影响力？ —— CNCI？百分位？
  - 期刊级影响力？ —— 三高论文？分区？ JIF？ JNCI？ 期刊编委团队？
  - 引文影响力（施引分析）？
    - 施引期刊？
    - 施引作者？
    - 施引机构？
    - 学科分布与分析？
    - 施引文献影响力？
    - 文本分析（引用评价）？
- 经济社会影响 —— 专利引用？药物研发？横向合作？企业基金资助？
- 合著中的主导性 —— 作者位置（一作/通讯）？单位署名情况？

识别与发现科研人员

- 通过数据分析归类
- 构建领军人才
- 学术新星学术画像
- 学者个人档案

科研人才学术表现特征参考示例

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Name	Center	Join Year	Time Period	Web of Science Documents	Category Normalized Citation Impact	Highly Cited Papers
2	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	All years	125	1.28	0
3	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	Before joining IBS	88	1.23	0
4	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	After joining IBS	37	1.39	0
5	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	1999	1	0	0
6	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	2000	1	0.3	0
7	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	2001	4	1.09	0
8	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	2002	6	2.13	0
9	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	2003	6	2.15	0
10	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	2004	9	1.06	0
11	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	2005	7	1.19	0
12	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	2006	8	1.81	0
13	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	2007	3	0.99	0
14	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	2008	11	1.03	0
15	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	2009	5	1	0
16	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	2010	4	1.22	0
17	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	2011	8	0.89	0
18	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	2012	4	1.47	0
19	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	2013	6	0.58	0
20	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	2014	5	1	0
21	Baik, Mu-Hyun	Center for Catalyti	2015	2015	10	1.32	0



研究人员射束图：
三维角度全面了解
研究人员

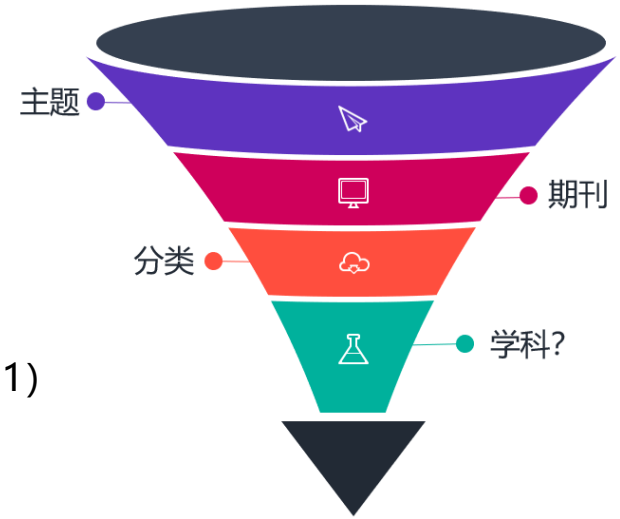
- 年代
- 相对位置
- 影响力

学科的演进

源自学科，超越学科

- 专家判断
- 体系稳定
- 与真的研究方向是否可以完全对应？

- Web of Science学科分类（250+个）
- ESI学科分类（22个）
- **中国：教育部一级学科**
  (China SCADC Subject 97 Narrow)
- **全新的文章级别分类体系：Citation Topics**
- 意大利：ANVUR
- 澳大利亚：Australia FOR Level 1/2
- 巴西：FAPESP、CAPES
- 英国：UK REA（2008）、UK REF （2014/2021）
- 日本：KAKEN
- GIPP全球机构概况研究领域
- 经合组织：OECD
- **联合国可持续发展目标分类**
- **上海软科世界一流学科排名分类**



- *最佳的分类系统与应用的场景和目标息息相关*
- ***每一个相对指标应该都与分类相关联***

Clarivate™

Citation Topics分析

现有的分类模式

- 期刊级别分类体系

Citation Topics

- **文章级别分类体系**
- 更高解析度（10个宏观主题、326个中观主题、2444个微观主题）

莱顿大学与ISI联合协作
通过文献间的引文关系
实现研究主题宏观/中观/微观的聚类

表 1 新冠领域中外文论文发文量 TOP10 研究机构

论文数	国际论文 TOP10 机构	排名	中文论文 TOP10 机构	论文数
1,619	HARVARD UNIVERSITY	1	北京大学	454
1,492	UNIVERSITY OF LONDON	2	**华中科技大学**	**434**
1,351	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SYSTEM	3	**武汉大学**	**326**
1,076	**HUAZHONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY**	4	复旦大学	247
1,008	HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL	5	中国科学院	239
788	INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA SANTE ET DE LA RECHERCHE MEDICALE INSERM	6	浙江大学	224
732	UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO	7	中国社会科学院	202
719	UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM	8	四川大学	197
673	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON	9	上海交通大学	195
654	**WUHAN UNIVERSITY**	**10**	清华大学	192

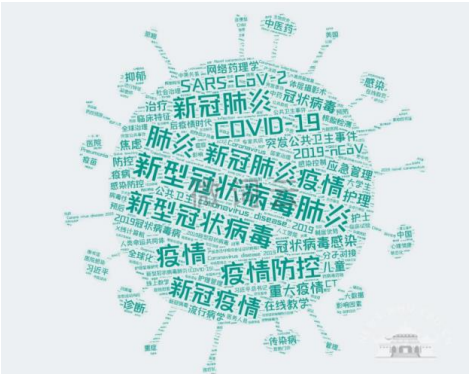
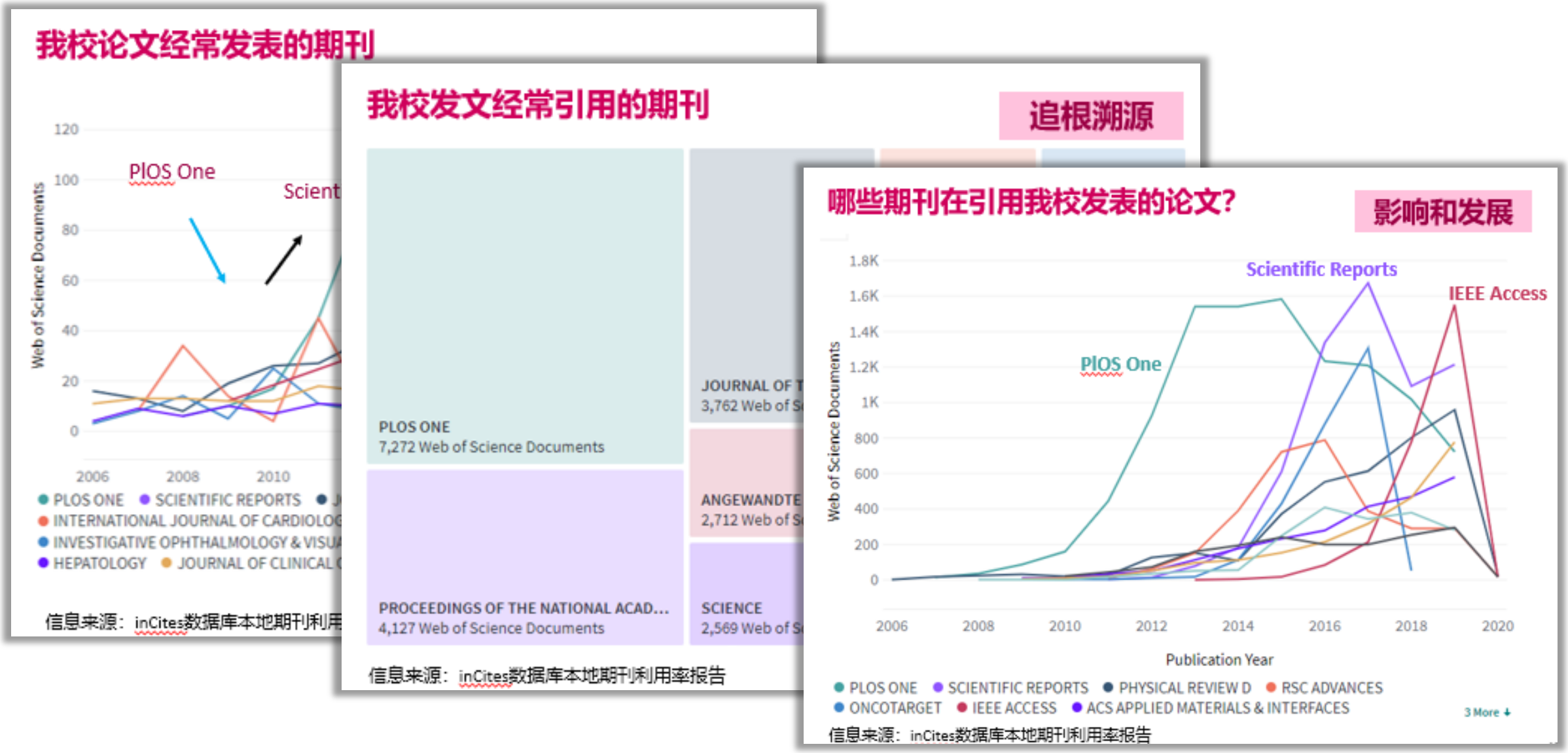


表 4 新冠领域外文论文宏观、微观主题分布（Incites）

大类（发文量）	宏观主题（发文量）	TOP10 微观主题（发文量）
生物医学（8951）	Clinical & Life Sciences（8951）	①Coronavirus(冠状病毒，4794) ②Telemedicine(远程医疗，176) ③Influenza(流行性感冒，114) ④Disaster Medicine(灾难医学，108) ⑤Ebola Virus(埃博拉病毒，89) ⑥Syndromic Surveillance(症状监测，72) ⑦Neutrophil Extracellular Traps(中性粒细胞胞外诱捕网，67) ⑧Bioaerosols(生物气溶胶，53) ⑨Pleurodesis(胸膜固定术，51) ⑩Respiratory Syncytial Virus(呼吸道合胞病毒，49)
人文社科（1118）	Social Sciences（1056）	①PTSD(创伤后应激障碍，43) ②Public Administration(公共管理，40) ③Tourism(旅游业，33) ④Public Relations(公共关系，26) ⑤Stock Returns(股票收益，23)
	Arts & Humanities（62）	⑥Thermal Comfort(热舒适，22) ⑦Environmental Kuznets Curve(环境库兹涅茨曲线，19) ⑧Science Communication(科学传播，19) ⑨Subjective Well-Being(主观幸福感，19) ⑩Problem-Based Learning(问题导向学习法，18)
理科（565）	Agriculture, Environment & Ecology（173）	①Air Pollution(空气污染，52) ②Aerosols(气溶胶，42) ③Global Stability(全球稳定性，41)
	Earth Sciences（154）	④Olfaction(嗅觉，37) ⑤Heat Waves(高温热浪，24)
	Mathematics（113）	⑥Causal Inference(因果推断，18) ⑦Protein Folding(蛋白质折叠，12)
	Chemistry（111）	⑧Household Air Pollution(家居空气污染，10) ⑨Competing Risks(竞争风险，10)
	Physics（14）	⑩Fractional Calculus(分数微积分，9)
工科（294）	Electrical Engineering, Electronics & Computer Science（277）	①Blockchain(区块链，19) ②Complex Networks(复杂网络，18) ③Crowdsourcing(众包，18) ④Deep Learning(深度学习，17) ⑤Coreference Resolution(指代消解，15)
	Engineering & Materials Science（17）	⑥Human-Robot Interaction(人机交互，10) ⑦Group Testing(分组检测，10) ⑧Airlines(航空公司，9) ⑨Safety Climate(安全氛围，9) ⑩Supply Chain(供应链，9)

案例来源：【学术前沿动态】新冠专题跟踪报道，武汉大学图书馆

馆藏资源建设资源广度


我校论文经常发表的期刊
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
Web of Science Documents
PlOS One
Scient
2006
2008
2010
PLOS ONE
SCIENTIFIC REPORTS
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CARDIOLOG
INVESTIGATIVE OPHTHALMOLOGY & VISUA
HEPATOLOGY
JOURNAL OF CLINICAL
信息来源：inCites数据库本地期刊利用
我校发文经常引用的期刊
追根溯源
PLOS ONE
7,272 Web of Science Documents
JOURNAL OF T
3,762 Web of Sc
ANGEWANDTE
2,712 Web of Sc
PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACAD...
4,127 Web of Science Documents
SCIENCE
2,569 Web of Sc
信息来源：inCites数据库本地期刊利用率报告
哪些期刊在引用我校发表的论文?
影响和发展
1.8K
1.6K
1.4K
1.2K
1K
800
600
400
200
0
Web of Science Documents
Scientific Reports
IEEE Access
PlOS One
2006
2008
2010
2012
2014
2016
2018
2020
Publication Year
PLOS ONE
SCIENTIFIC REPORTS
PHYSICAL REVIEW D
RSC ADVANCES
ONCOTARGET
IEEE ACCESS
ACS APPLIED MATERIALS & INTERFACES
3 More
信息来源：inCites数据库本地期刊利用率报告

馆藏资源建设

资源广度

全面画像：某校期刊发表和引用全貌

序号	发表较多的期刊	引用较多的期刊	引用我们较多的期刊
1	PLOS ONE	PLOS ONE	PLOS ONE
2	SCIENTIFIC REPORTS	PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	SCIENTIFIC REPORTS
3	JOURNAL OF GASTROENTEROLOGY AND HEPATOLOGY	JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY	PHYSICAL REVIEW D
4	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CARDIOLOGY	PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS	RSC ADVANCES
5	INVESTIGATIVE OPHTHALMOLOGY & VISUAL SCIENCE	NATURE	ONCOTARGET
6	HONG KONG MEDICAL JOURNAL	ANGEWANDTE CHEMIE-INTERNATIONAL EDITION	IEEE ACCESS
7	HEPATOLOGY	SCIENCE	ACS APPLIED MATERIALS & INTERFACES
8	JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY	ADVANCED MATERIALS	INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR SCIENCES
9	CANCER RESEARCH	JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY	JOURNAL OF HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS
10	ANNALS OF ONCOLOGY	SCIENTIFIC REPORTS	NANOSCALE

信息来源：InCites数据库本地期刊利用率报告

提纲

From Knowledge To Wisdom

相伴同行，深耕服务

嵌入支持，推陈出新

多元整合，未来已来

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全球研究生态的变化趋势

研究体验

- 竞争日益激烈和快速变化的研究环境需要新工具来**减轻信息过载**并提高研究效率
- 机构和资助者的新任务增加了研究人员的管理任务，导致**多个配置文件和重复系统**，从而占用了研究时间

开放科学

- 开放科学正在从根本上**改变工作流程**，更加强调透明度和成果的共享
- **资助者正在加速向开放科学的过渡**，这给作者、出版商和评估人员带来了挑战

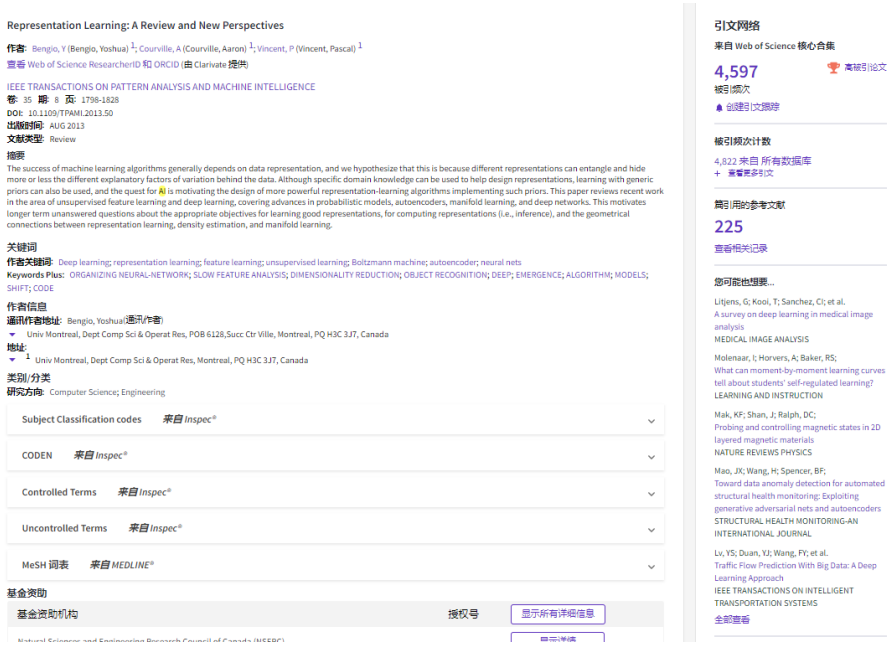
研究影响

- 科研界面临越来越大的压力，需要**评估和证明公共研究投资在现实世界中的收益**
- 日益激烈的竞争和复杂性正在推动对支持**战略融资和投资决策的高级分析需求**

研究社群

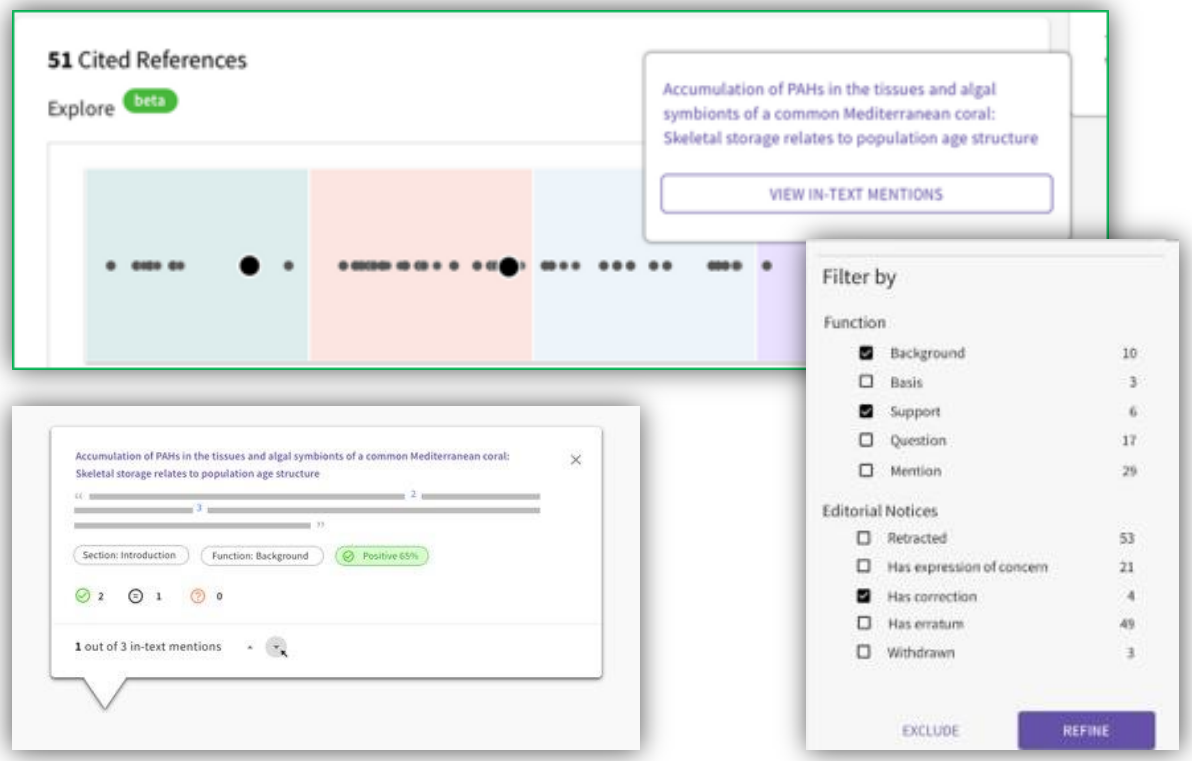
- 对效率和生产力不断增长的需求正在推动加强**国际合作、政企合作和社区互动**
- 决策者需要在整个研究生命周期中跟踪产出，从而推动改进**跨生态系统工作流程和网络的需求**

研究体验



- 升级版本精确检索方式
- “**您可能也喜欢**”文章推送
- 集成的研究情报平台**简化工作流程**

研究影响



- 更多字段引入，基金信息录入，提供多种分析角度
- 通过AI驱动的预测分析**优化研究和资助成果**
- **被引参考文献深度分析**

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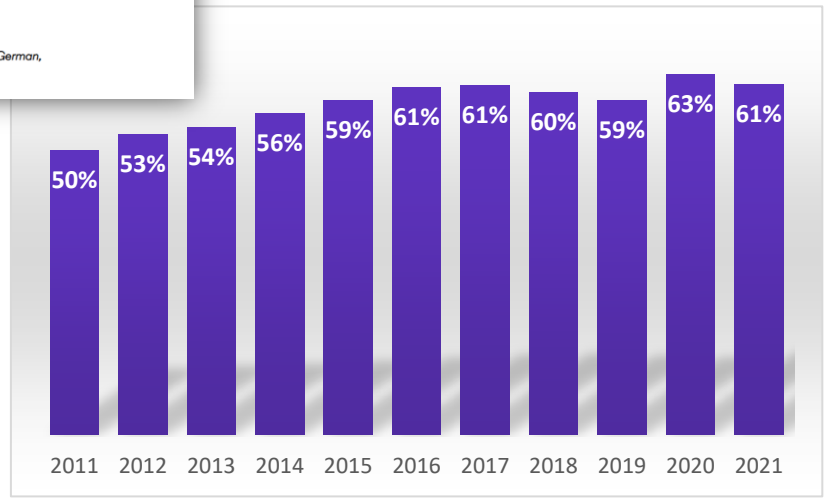
开放科学


NEWS SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 2 MINUTE READ

Clarivate Collaboration with Open Access Monitor Germany to Provide Web of Science Data Across DACH region

New access to trusted data feeds will support open access needs in German, Austrian and Swiss research communities

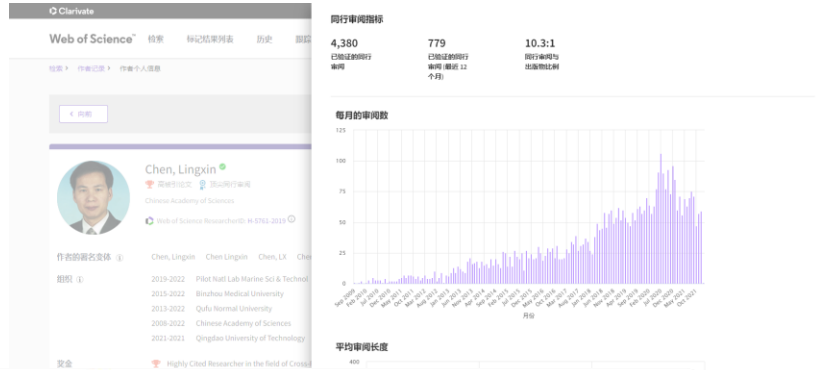


- 支持开放研究**质量评估**
- **高被引论文中OA比例稳定超过60%**

研究社群

6,602

2021 年度高被引科学家



NIH National Institutes of Health
Turning Discovery Into Health

Federal RePORTER

National Science Foundation
WHERE DISCOVERIES BEGIN

KAKEN Grants
Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research Database

researchfish®

- 促进资助者和研究人员之间的**有效互动**
- 通过多种社区工具促进**科研合作**和伙伴关系建立

Clarivate™

全球研究生态的变化趋势

元数据的应用
清晰的数据结构
丰富的字段类型
数据加工

数以亿计的数据，数以千计的资源				
期刊，会议和图书	引文网络	专利	基金资助	临床试验
自然科学研究	社会科学研究	人文艺术研究	科研数据	深度清理的 作者和机构
政策法规文件	分子相互作用和 生物标志物	药物研发创新全流程	流行病学研究	医疗保险和 电子健康档案

战略规划，基金支持与人才发展

科研发现

科研绩效分析与管理

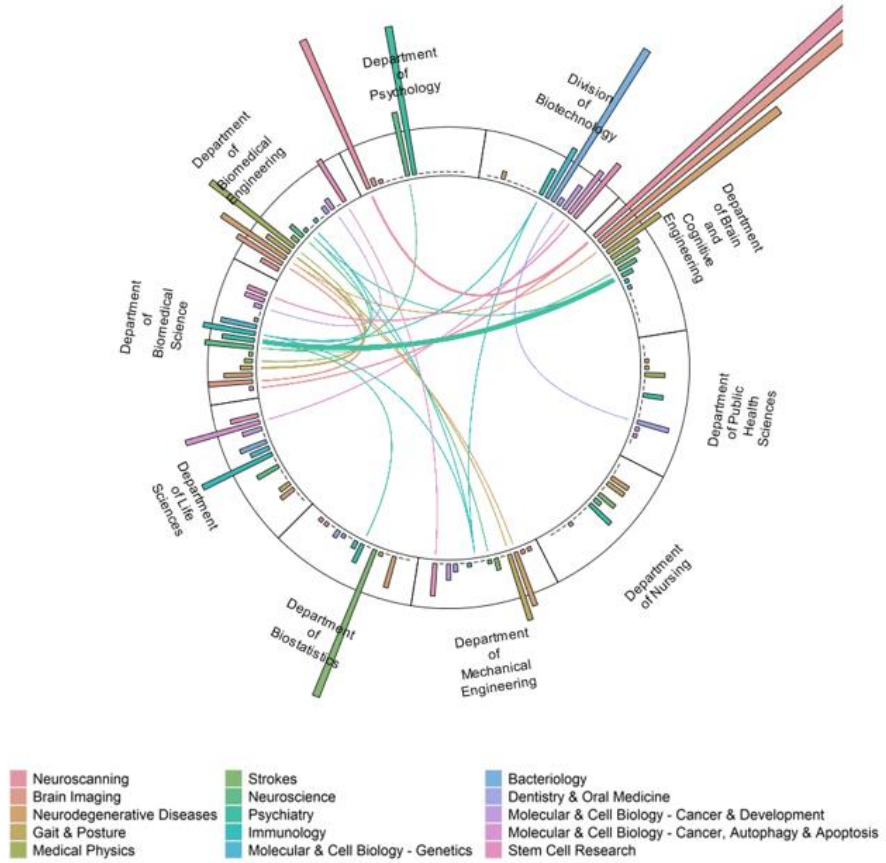
研究成果市场化

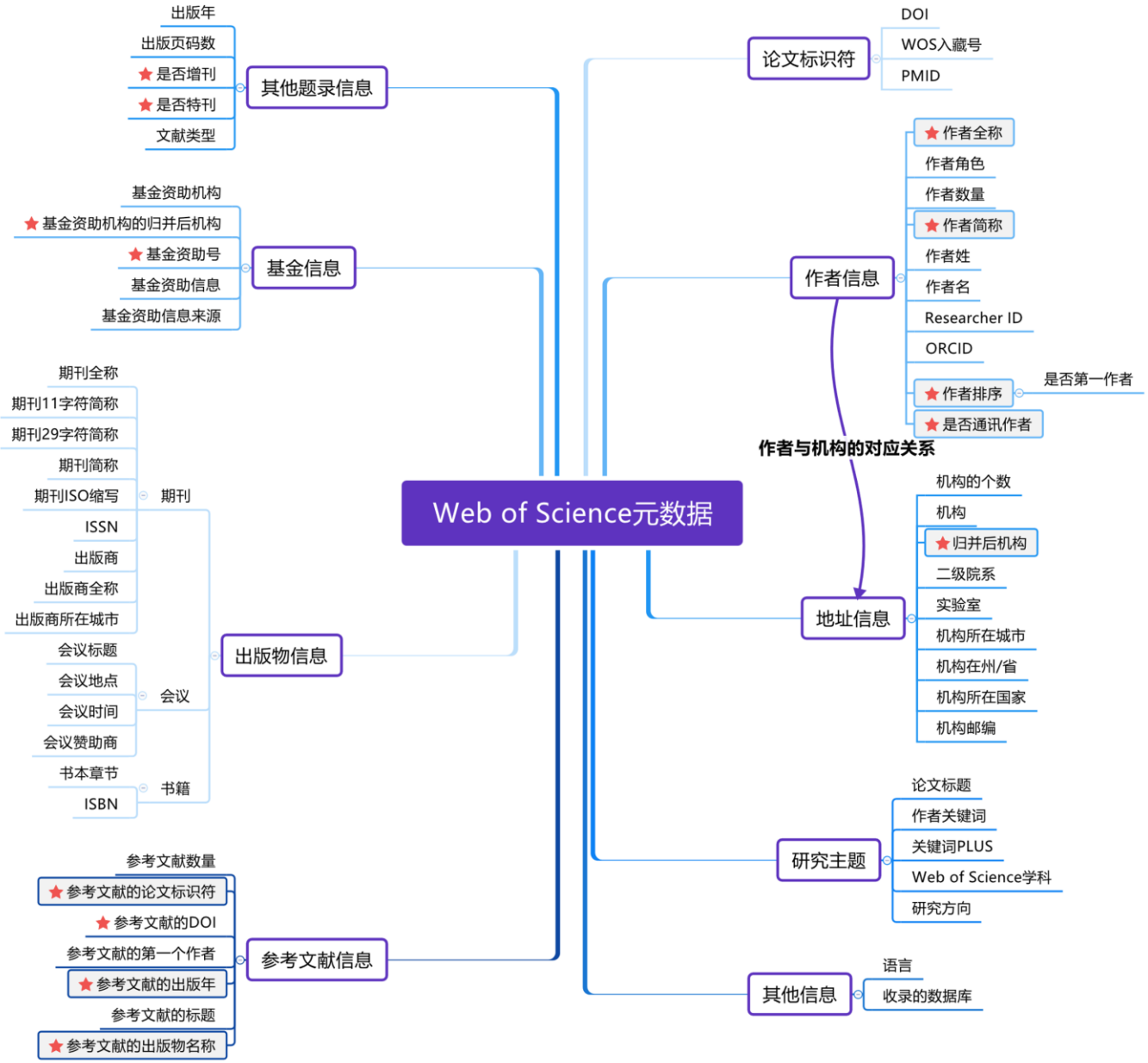
数据库	定制化数据与解决方案	咨询顾问服务

结合数据与解决方案来快速而准确地做出重要决策

Clarivate™

元数据的应用趋势


Department of Psychology
Division of Biotechnology
Department of Brain and Cognitive Engineering
Department of Public Health Sciences
Department of Nursing
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Department of Biostatistics
Department of Life Sciences
Department of Biomedical Science
Department of Biomedical Engineering
Neuroscanning
Brain Imaging
Neurodegenerative Diseases
Gait & Posture
Medical Physics
Strokes
Neuroscience
Psychiatry
Immunology
Molecular & Cell Biology - Genetics
Bacteriology
Dentistry & Oral Medicine
Molecular & Cell Biology - Cancer & Development
Molecular & Cell Biology - Cancer, Autophagy & Apoptosis
Stem Cell Research


Web of Science元数据
其他题录信息
出版年
出版页码数
★是否增刊
★是否特刊
文献类型
基金信息
基金资助机构
★基金资助机构的归并后机构
★基金资助号
基金资助信息
基金资助信息来源
出版物信息
期刊
期刊全称
期刊11字符简称
期刊29字符简称
期刊简称
期刊ISO缩写
ISSN
出版商
出版商全称
出版商所在城市
会议
会议标题
会议地点
会议时间
会议赞助商
书籍
书本章节
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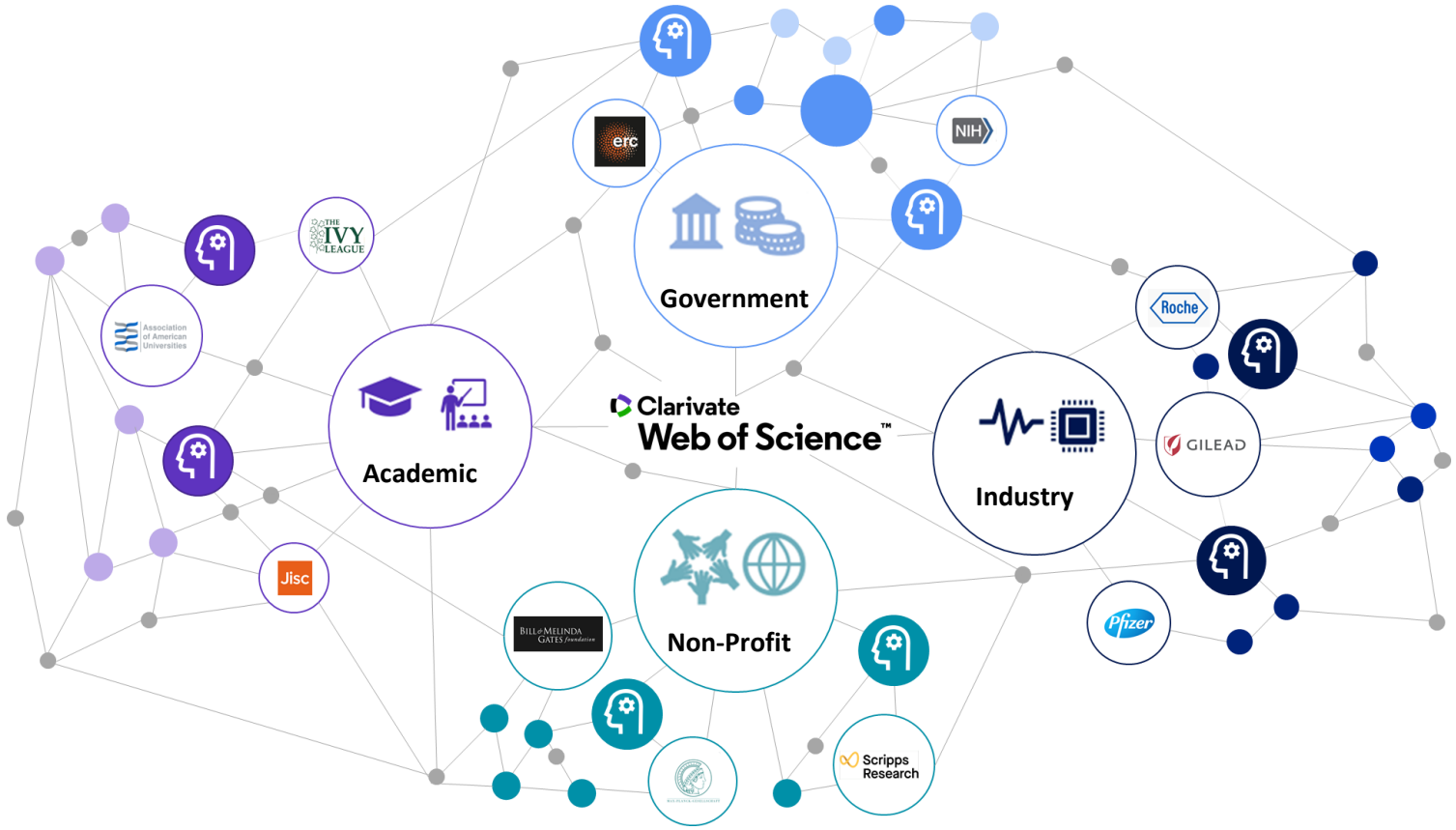
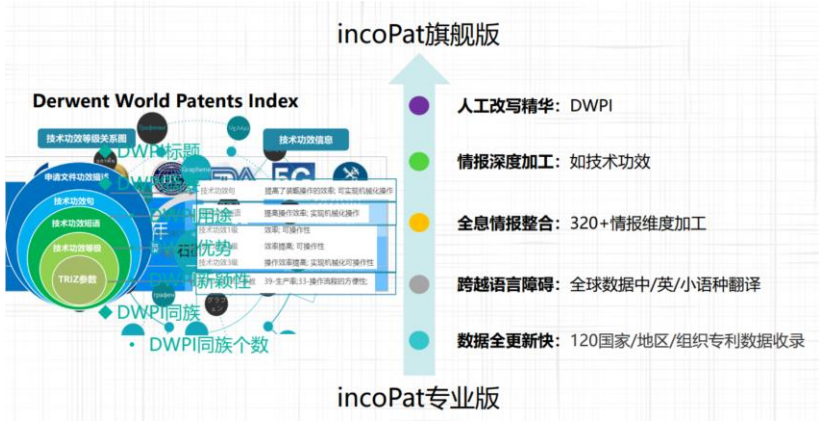
参考文献信息
参考文献数量
★参考文献的论文标识符
★参考文献的DOI
参考文献的第一个作者
★参考文献的出版年
参考文献的标题
★参考文献的出版物名称
论文标识符
DOI
WOS入藏号
PMID
作者信息
★作者全称
作者角色
作者数量
★作者简称
作者姓
作者名
Researcher ID
ORCID
★作者排序
是否第一作者
★是否通讯作者
作者与机构的对应关系
地址信息
机构的个数
机构
★归并后机构
二级院系
实验室
机构所在城市
机构在州/省
机构所在国家
机构邮编
研究主题
论文标题
作者关键词
关键词PLUS
Web of Science学科
研究方向
其他信息
语言
收录的数据库

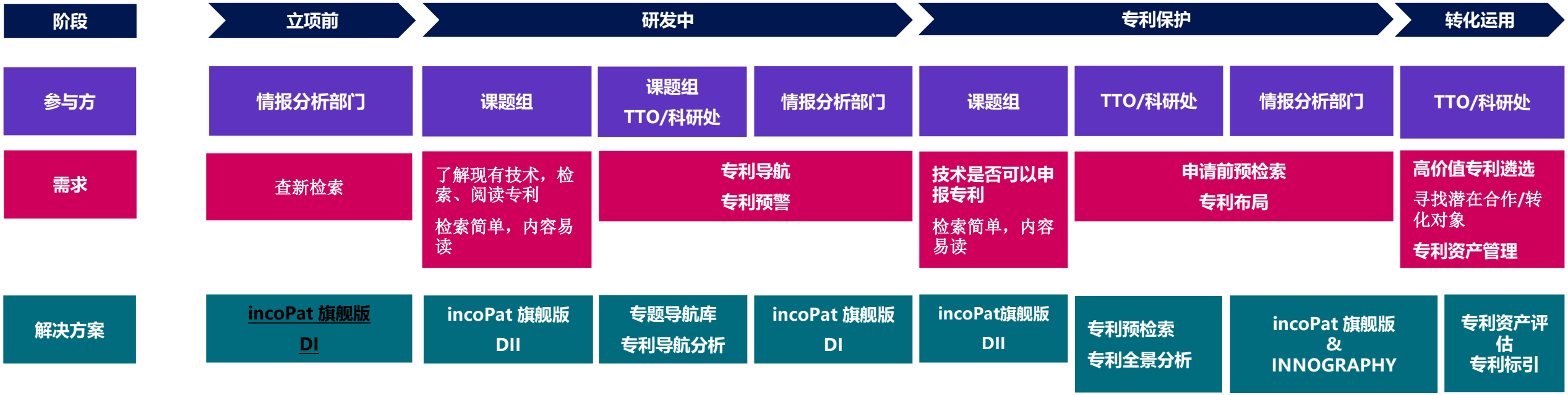
产学研协同创新


erc
NIH
Government
THE IVY LEAGUE
Association of American Universities
Academic
Clarivate
Web of Science™
Industry
Roche
GILEAD
Pfizer
Jisc
BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation
Non-Profit
Scripps Research


incoPat旗舰版
Derwent
2021
incoPat
全球视角，更多维度的数据融合


incoPat旗舰版
Derwent World Patents Index
人工改写精华：DWPI
情报深度加工：如技术功效
全息情报整合：320+情报维度加工
跨越语言障碍：全球数据中/英/小语种翻译
数据全更新快：120国家/地区/组织专利数据收录
incoPat专业版

IP解决方案服务高校全IP流程



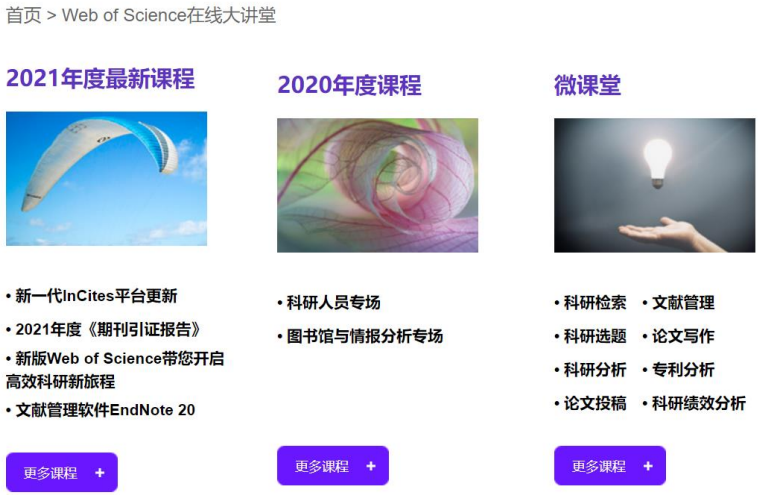
全线条产品覆盖各机构专利分析的应用场景

人工改写数据 + 人工智能介入 + 本土专业服务团队

科睿唯安——源自学术，服务学术

Clarivate™

中国科睿唯安的发展历程



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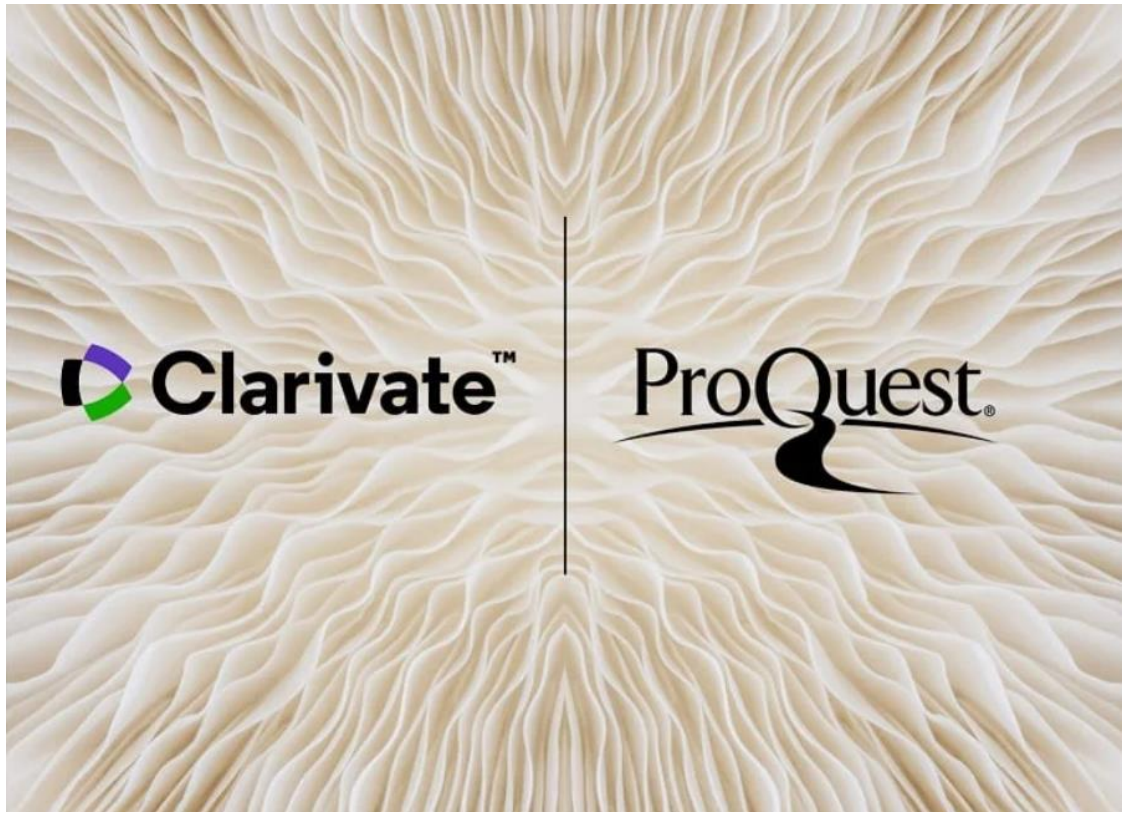
回到未来-未来已来

完善的引文数据
多指标分析平台
结构清晰的底层数据



全面的内容资源
工作流解决方案
下一代图书馆管理系统

清晰的高质量数据+客户导向的系统方案

文献加工+内容资源

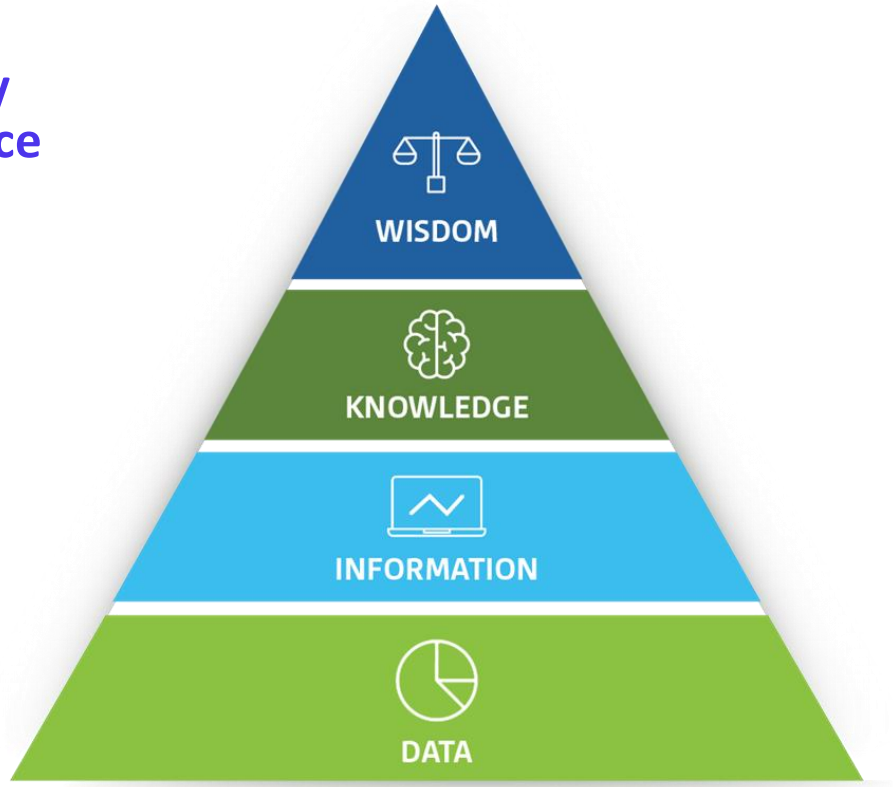
From Data To Wisdom

Data Quality
Better Service

Integration

Metrics

Citation



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