THOMSON REUTERS

DEMONSTRATING INCITES AND INCITES 2.1 B&A FOR HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

MARCIN KAPCZYNSKI

24 SEPTEMBER 2014

AGENDA

- Introduction to InCites
- Key metrics and indicators
- InCites 1st generation & InCites 2.1
- Global comparsion and Institutional Profiles on InCites1
- InCites 2.1 - Benchmarks & Analytics
- „Journal Evaluation and Highly Cited Research” preview
- Q&A

WHAT IS INCITES?

- ***InCites***™ is a citation-based research evaluation tool on the Web that enables you to analyze institutional productivity and benchmark your output against peers worldwide.
- This comprehensive resource supplies all the data and tools you need to easily produce targeted, customized reports... all in one place. You can conduct in-depth analyses of your institution's role in research, as well as produce focused snapshots that showcase particular aspects of research performance

With InCites you can answer questions like:

- How many papers did my institution/country produce?
- Which papers are most influential in which field?
- What authors are rising stars?
- Is my institution's research focus changing?
- What are the hot, current topics in particular disciplines?
- How does my institution compare to peer institutions — or aspirational peers?
- What are the strongest fields at my institution? Which ones need improvement?
- What is the average citation rate at my institution? Or in selected fields?
- Who is collaborating with whom? And how often?
- Whis journals are the most popular and eficient?

Data

Thomson Reuters Expertise and Processing

Research Analytics Resources

Web of Science

Address Unification

Data Cleansing & Standardization

Normalization and Baselines

- For many years Thomson Reuters has provided a wide range of tools and services supporting accurate and effective research evaluation.
- Our specialists work with Web of Science data and ensure maximum standardization and unification before delivery to customers.
- Thomson Reuters offers not just simple counts and averages, but real “metrics” founded on baselines for comparison and normalized statistics.

Basic indicators – Type of Citation Metrics used in Incites

Productivity	# papers
Total influence	# citations
	H-index
Efficiency	Avg. citation rate
	Percent of papers cited

Can be applied to an institution, a researcher, a research group, etc.

Relative Impact/ Bench-marking	Journal actual/expected citation rate
	Category actual/ expected citation rate
	Percentile in category and mean percentile
	% papers in top 10% of their field
	% papers in top 1% of their field
	Aggregated Performance Indicator
Specialization	Disciplinarity index Interdisciplinarity index

Key Metrics used in Incites

METRIC	MEASURE	IDENTIFY
Times Cited	Total cites to an authors papers	Authors with highest /lowest total cites to their papers
WOS documents	Total number of papers by an author in dataset	Authors with highest/ lowest number of publications
Average cites per document	Efficiency (or average impact) of author papers	Authors with highest/lowest average impact
h-index	An authors research performance. Publications are ranked in descending order by the times cited. The value of h is equal to the number of papers (N) in the list that have N or more citations	Authors with highest impact and quantity of publications in a single indicator
Journal Actual/Expected Citations	Average ratio for authors papers. Ratio is relationship between actual citations to each paper to what is expected for papers in same journal/ publication year and document type	Authors who's papers perform above (1) or below what is expect in their respective journals. Useful when comparing authors in different fields/ career length
Category Actual/Expected Citations	Average ratio for authors papers. Ratio is relationship between actual citations to each paper to what is expected for papers in same category/ publication year and document type	Authors who's papers perform above (1) or below what is expected in their respective subject categories. Useful when comparing authors in different fields/ career length
Average percentile	Average Percentile for set of authors papers. Percentile is assigned to a paper within a set of papers from same subject category/year/ document type ordered most cited (0%) to least cited (100%)	Authors who's papers are performing at the top or bottom of their respective fields

InCites 1st - main components

InCites™
Calibrate Your Strategic Research Vision

THOMSON REUTERS

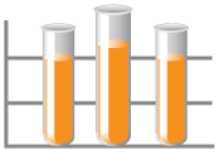
Signed In | InCites Home | My Account | Customer Forum | My Datasets | Logout | Help

RESEARCH PERFORMANCE PROFILES | GLOBAL COMPARISONS | INSTITUTIONAL PROFILES | FOLDERS

CALIBRATE YOUR STRATEGIC RESEARCH VISION

InCites is a customized, citation-based research evaluation tool on the Web that enables you to analyze institutional productivity and benchmark your output against peers worldwide.

Follow the links below to view and create reports.



RESEARCH PERFORMANCE PROFILES

Comprehensive Publication & Citation Reports

- Pinpoint influential and emerging researchers
- Monitor collaboration activity

Dataset: Polish Academy of Sciences

Get Started

GLOBAL COMPARISONS

Output & Impact Statistics for Benchmarking

- Compare your institution to others worldwide
- Identify field strengths within countries/territories

Get Started

INSTITUTIONAL PROFILES

Key indicators of research excellence for leading institutions worldwide

- Examine measures on reputation, funding, publications, staff and students
- Use indicator groups to discover the strengths of comparable institutions

Get Started

Discover InCites ™

Learn more about the methodology behind InCites and how it can help elevate research excellence.

Visit the website

Training and Education Resources

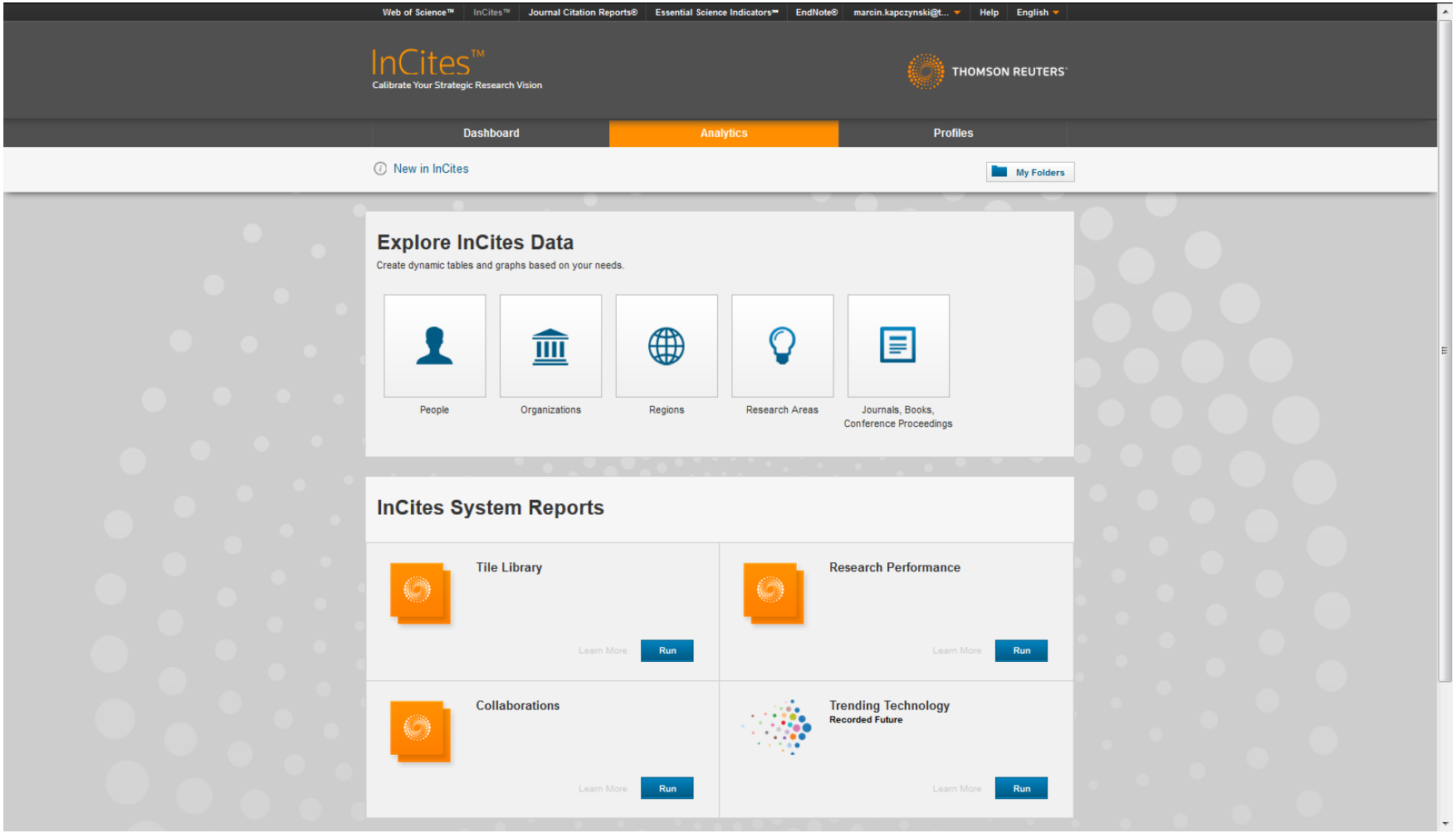
View recorded presentations, register for online classes and more.

Find out More

InCites Customer Forum

Join in or start a user discussion

InCites 2.1 - Benchmarking & Analytics

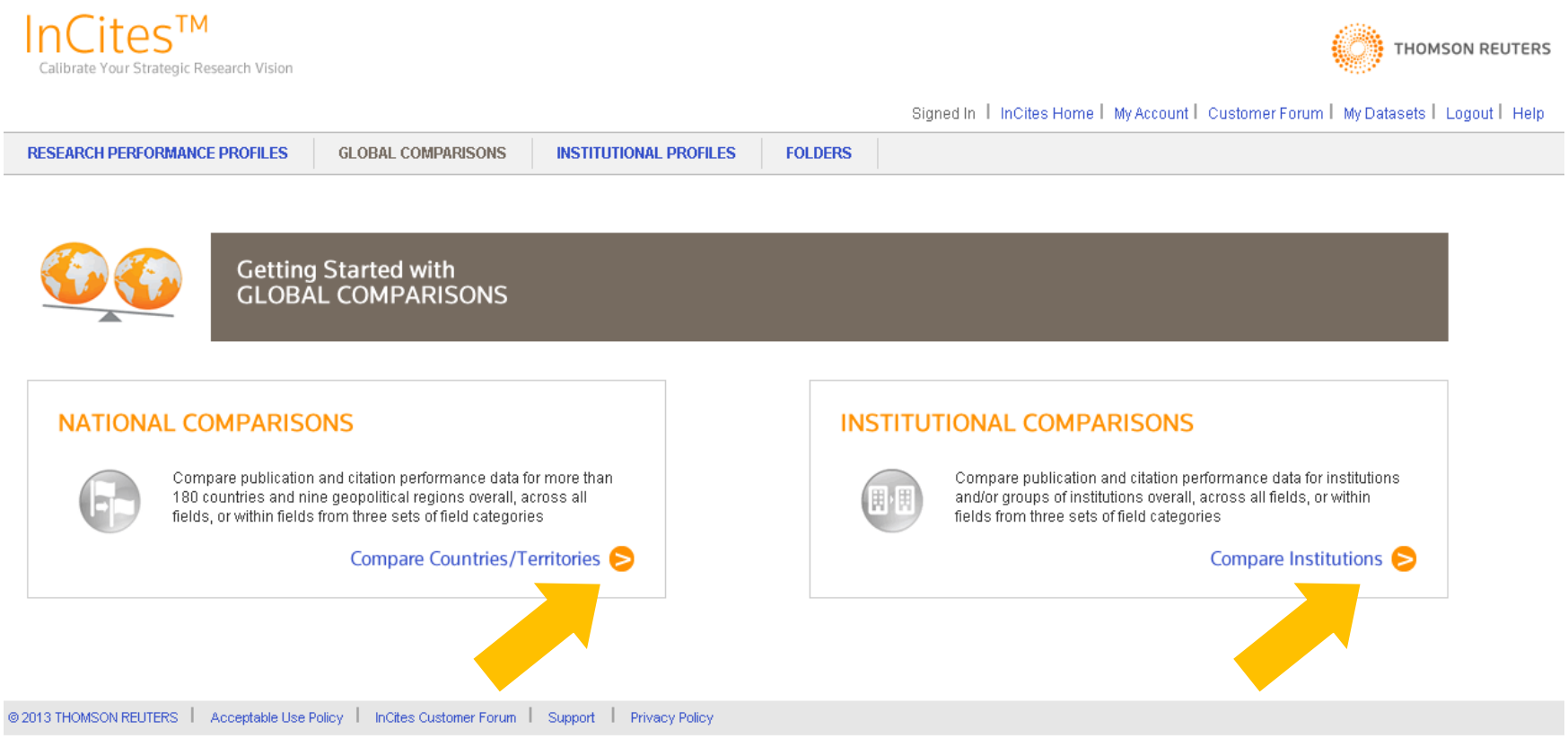


Live Demo

http://incites.isiknowledge.com/Home.action

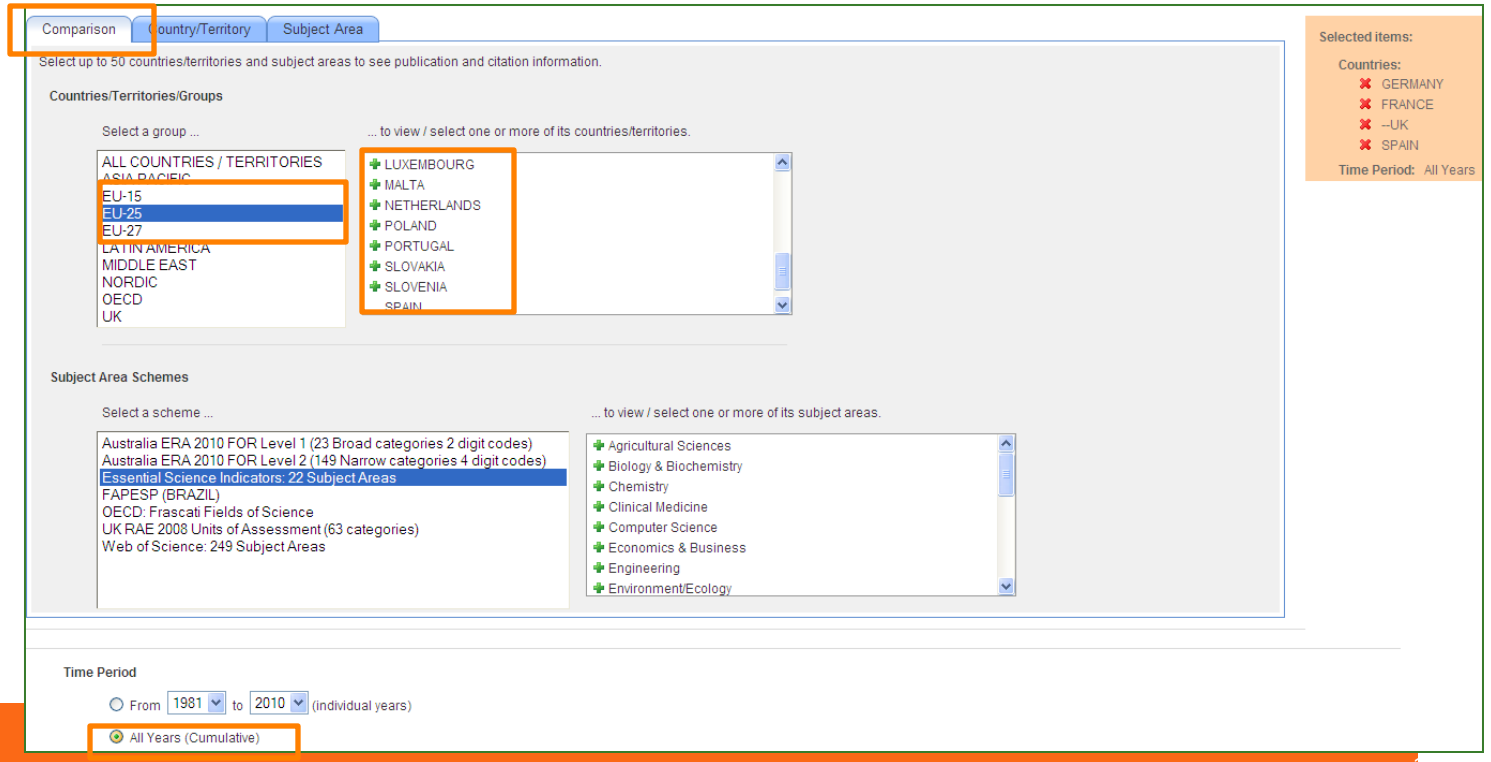
https://incites.thomsonreuters.com/#/analytics

Global Comparisons

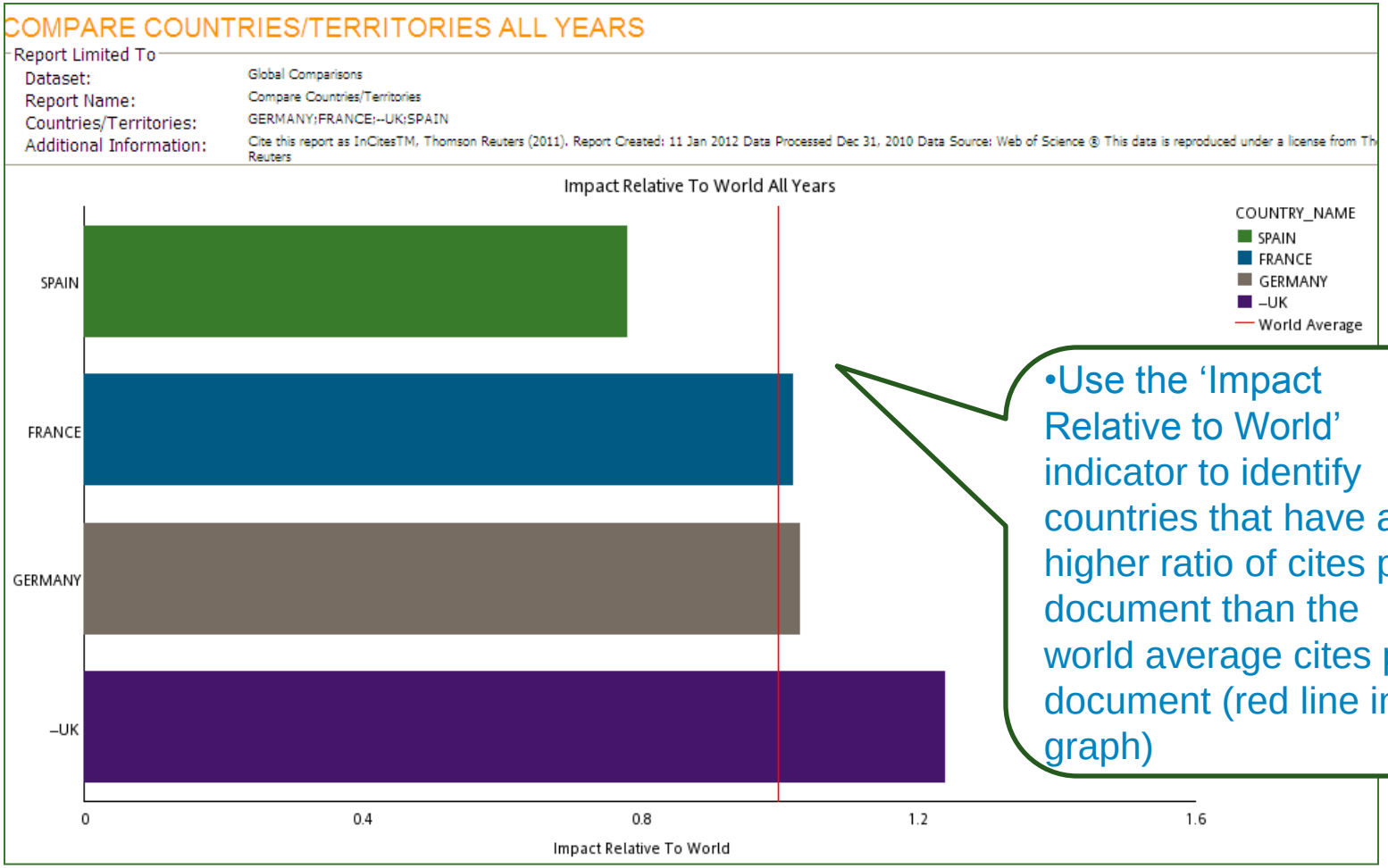


Global Comparisons

- Compare the *overall* performance of multiple countries for the period 1981-2010
  - Select Comparison Tab
  - Select country grouping
  - Select countries of interest
  - Select time period Overall (Cumulative)



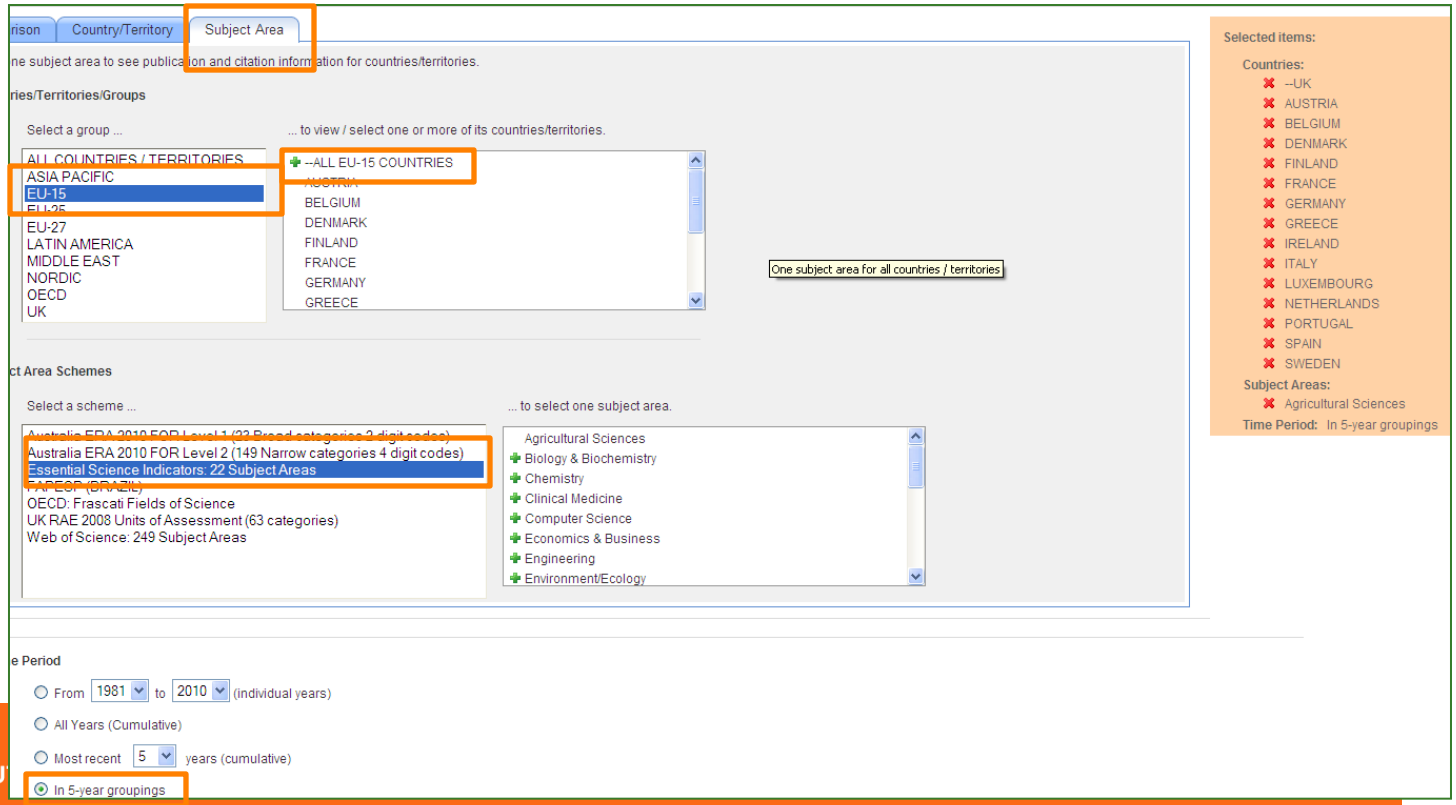
Global Comparisons



•Use the 'Impact Relative to World' indicator to identify countries that have a higher ratio of cites per document than the world average cites per document (red line in graph)

Global Comparisons

- Compare the *trended* performance of multiple countries in a **Subject Area** for a preferred period of time
  - Select Subject Area Tab
  - Select country grouping
  - Select 'All' grouping
  - Select a field (WOS, ESI, OECD)
  - Select in 5 year groupings (or any other preferred time period)

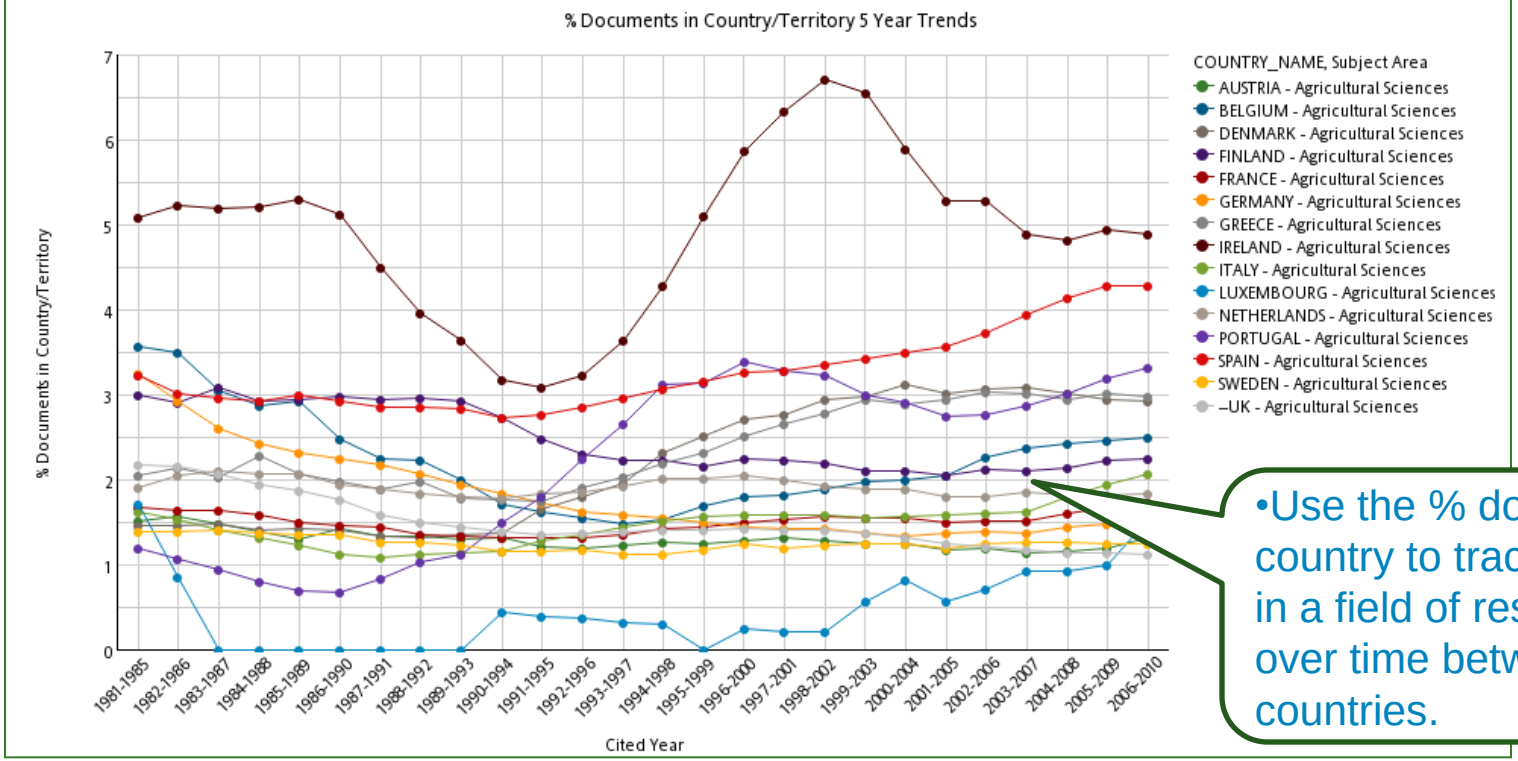


Global Comparisons

COMPARE FIELDS IN COUNTRIES/TERRITORIES 5 YEAR TRENDS

Report Limited To

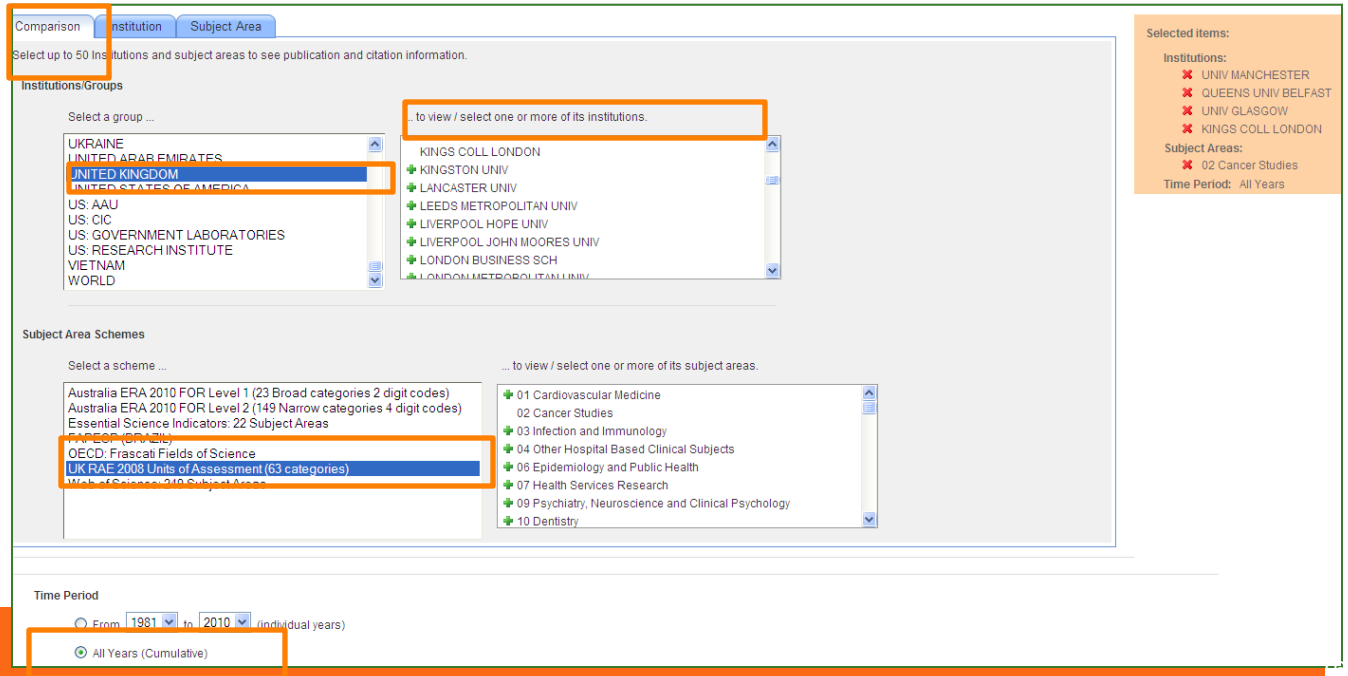
Dataset:	Global Comparisons
Report Name:	Compare Fields in Countries/Territories
Countries/Territories:	--UK;AUSTRIA;BELGIUM;DENMARK;FINLAND;FRANCE;GERMANY;GREECE;IRELAND;ITALY;LUXEMBOURG;NETHERLANDS;PORTUGAL;SPAIN;SWEDEN
Subject Areas:	Agricultural Sciences
Additional Information:	Cite this report as InCites™, Thomson Reuters (2011). Report Created: 11 Jan 2012 Data Processed Dec 31, 2010 Data Source: Web of Science ® This data is reproduced under a license from Th Reuters



- Use the % documents in country to track changes in a field of research over time between countries.

Institutional Comparisons- multiple or single institutions compared in a field of interest

- Compare the overall performance of selected institutions in a particular field. Include World to view subject area baselines.
  - Select Comparison Tab
  - Select Country groupings
  - Select institutions of interest (include World for global averages)
  - Select subject (WOS, ESI, RAE 2008)
  - Select Time Period



Institutional Comparisons- multiple institutions compared in a field of interest

COMPARE SUBJECT AREAS IN INSTITUTIONS MOST RECENT 5 YEARS CUMULATIVE

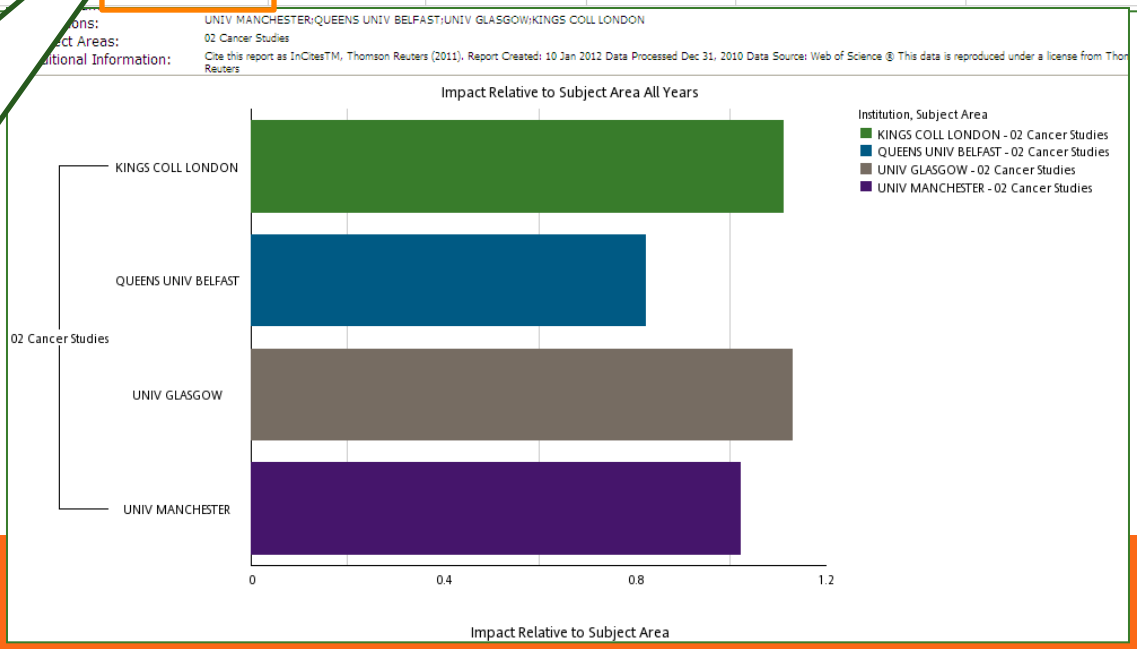
Report Limited To

Dataset:	Global Comparisons
Report Name:	Compare Subject Areas in Institutions
Time Period:	5 Years Cumulative
Institutions:	UNIV BRISTOL;UNIV GLASGOW;UNIV MANCHESTER;KINGS COLL LONDON;--WORLD
Subject Areas:	02 Cancer Studies
Additional Information:	Cite this report as InCites™, Thomson Reuters (2011). Report Created: 14 May 2012 Data Processed Dec 31, 2010 Data Source: Web of Science ® This data is reproduced under a license from Thomson Reuters. You may not copy or redistribute this data in whole or in part without the written consent of the Science business of Thomson Reuters

Sort By: Institution

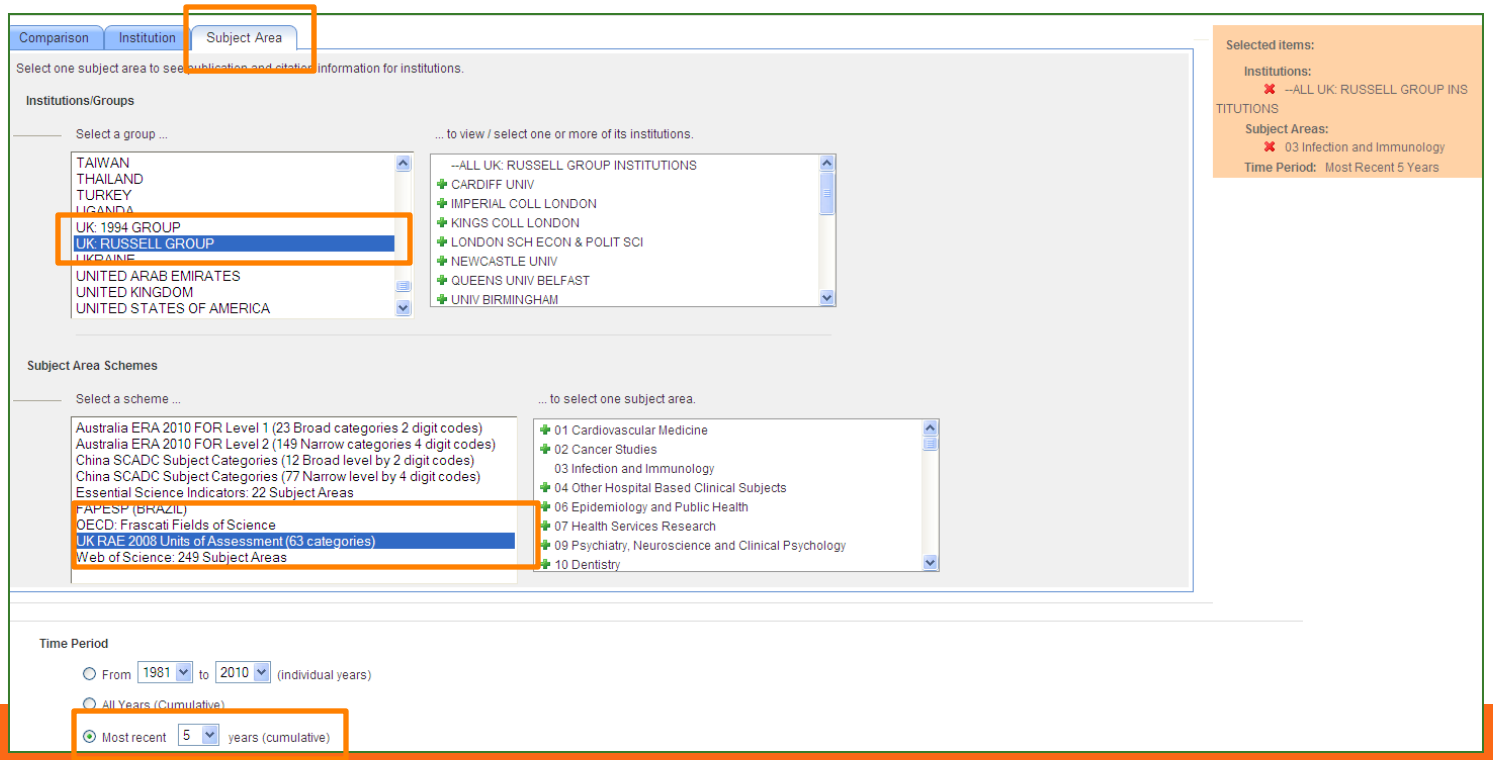
Institution	Subject Area	Web of Science Documents View Graph	Times Cited View Graph	Cites per Document (Impact) View Graph	% Documents Cited View Graph	Impact Relative to Subject Area View Graph	Impact Relative to Institution View Graph	% Documents in Subject Area View Graph	% Documents in Institution View Graph	% Documents Cited Relative to Subject Area View Graph	% Documents Cited Relative to Institution View Graph
--WORLD	02 Cancer Studies	343,479	3,380,400	9.84	77.74	1.00	2.05	100.00	6.24	1.00	1.23
KINGS COLL LONDON	02 Cancer Studies	1,504	24,219	16.10	85.64	1.64	1.85	0.44	10.81	1.10	1.14
UNIV BRISTOL	02 Cancer Studies	732	15,402	21.04	85.11	2.14	2.67	0.21	5.74	1.09	1.13
UNIV GLASGOW	02 Cancer Studies	888	15,377	17.32	85.36	1.76	2.18	0.26	8.45	1.10	1.15
UNIV MANCHESTER	02 Cancer Studies	1,410	19,448	13.79	85.39	1.40	1.86	0.41	7.41	1.07	1.16

- Generate graphs for each indicator in the table
- Use the 'Subject Metrics' to inform on how papers from each institution perform in that subject when compared to what is expected in that subject area.

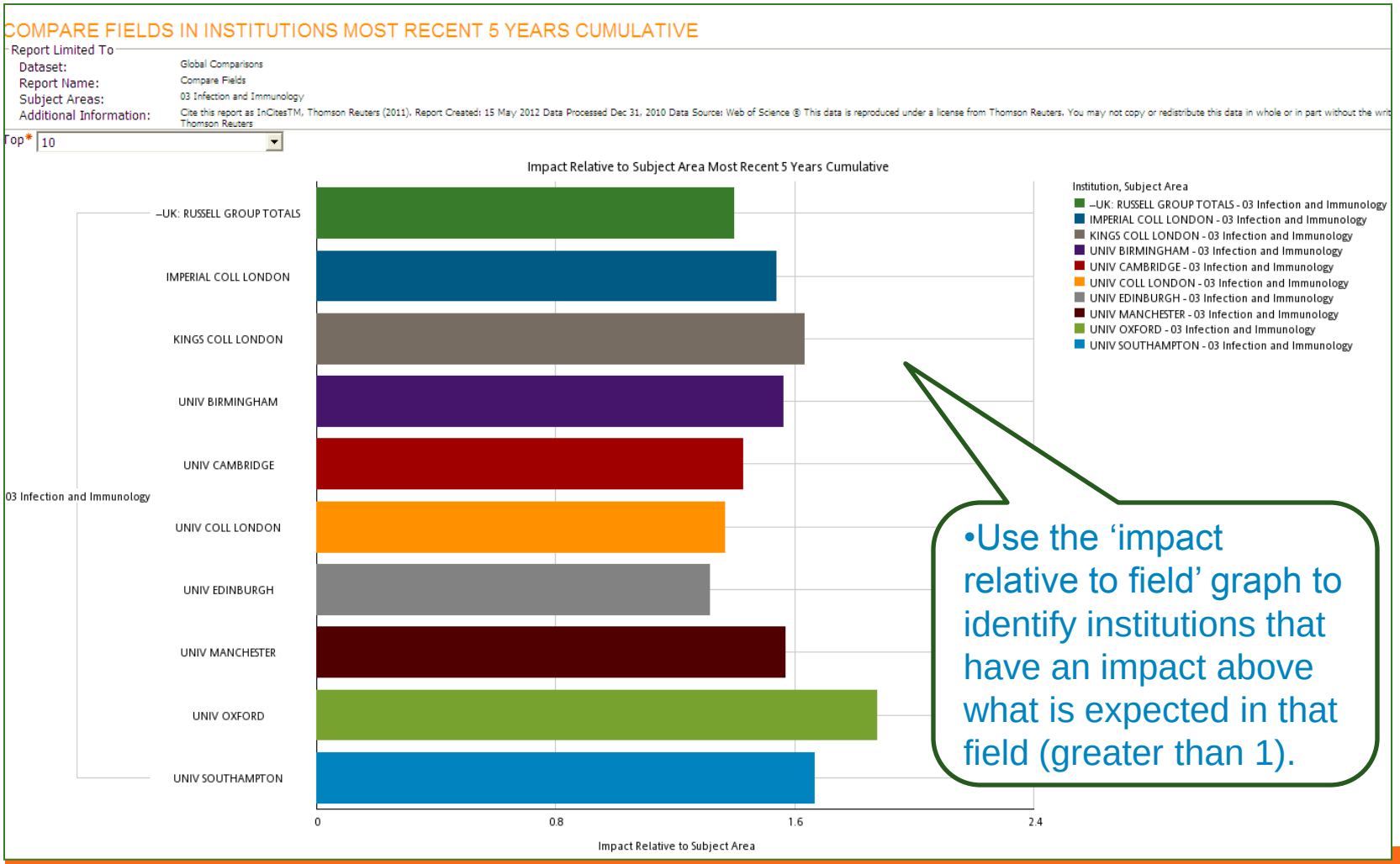


Institutional Comparisons

- Compare the trended/overall performance of **All institutions** in a **single field**
  - Select ‘Subject Area’ tab
  - Select for example, UK or other UK grouping (Russell Group etc..)
  - Select All United Kingdom or All for other grouping
  - Select time period (overall or trended)

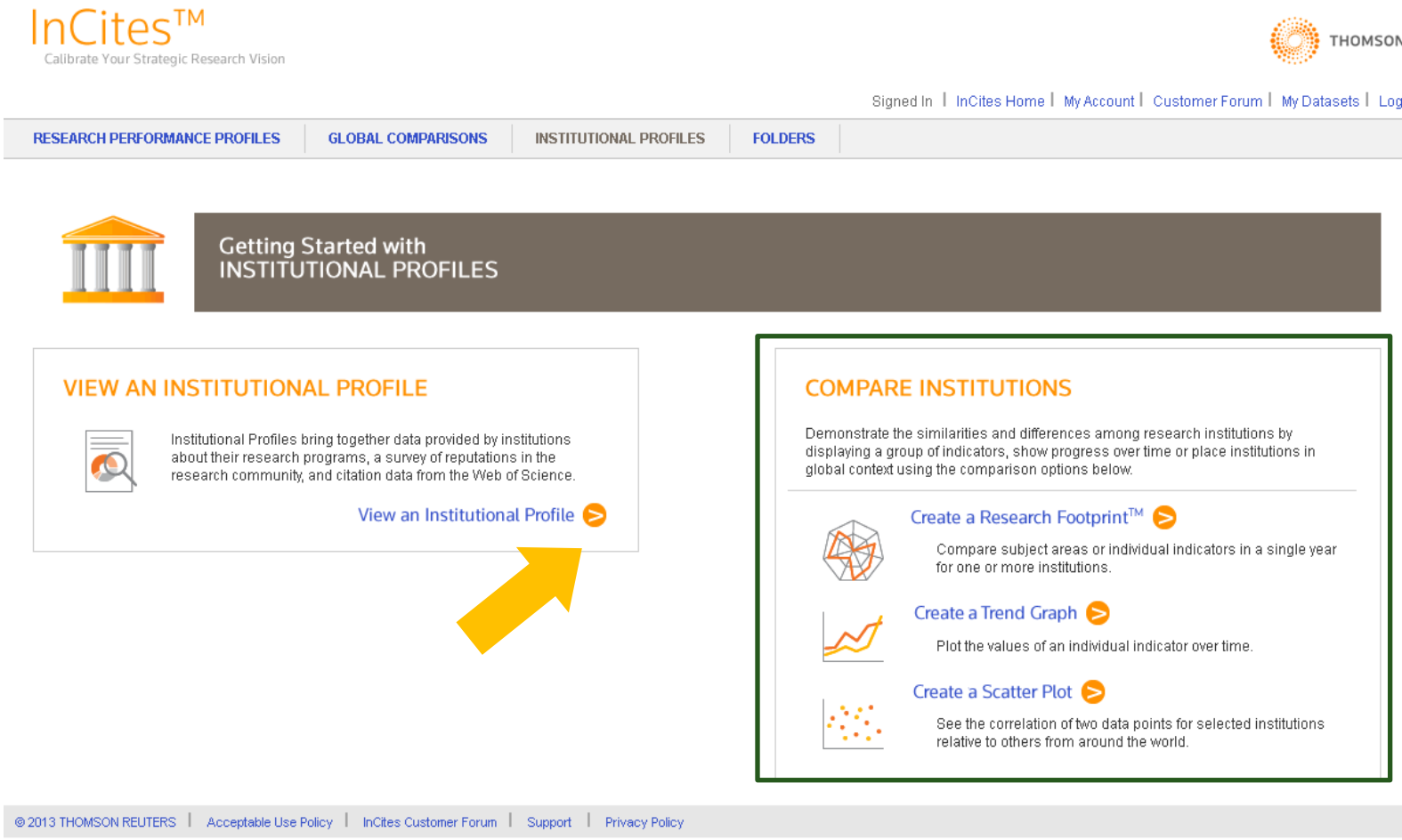


Institutional Comparisons



- Use the 'impact relative to field' graph to identify institutions that have an impact above what is expected in that field (greater than 1).

Institutional Profiles



InCites – Institutional Profiles: *View an Institutional Profile*

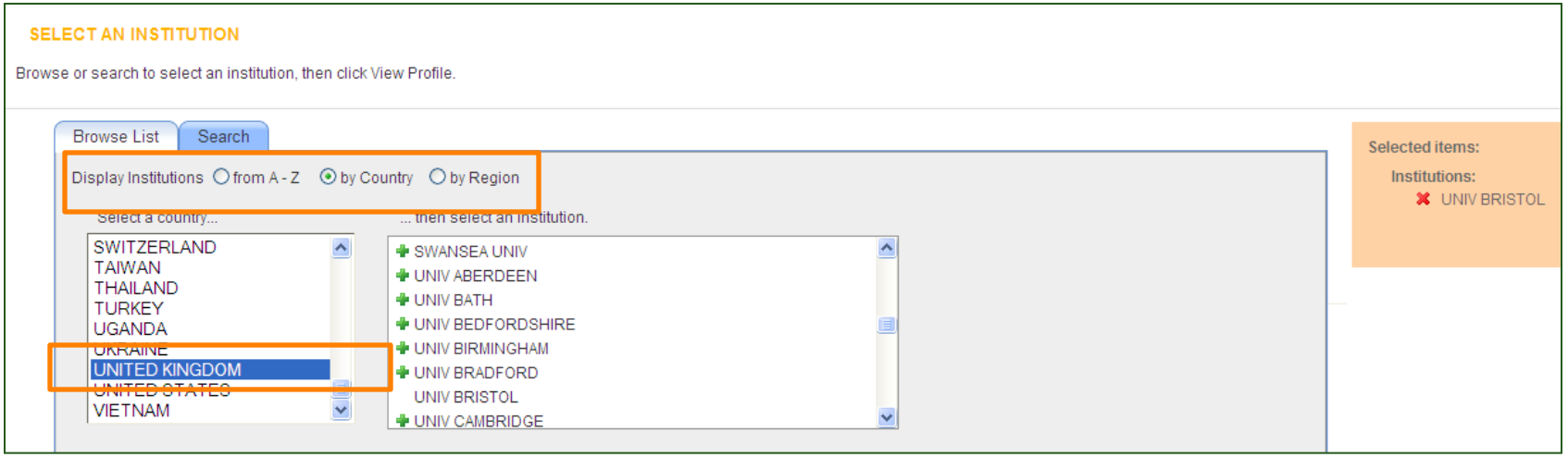
Research Footprint™ | Institutional Information

Organization Name:	**California Institute of Technology**
Other Names:	California Institute of Technology
Address:	1200 East California Boulevard Pasadena, CA 91125
Country:	United States
Phone Number:	1-626-395-6811
URL:	http://www.caltech.edu/
Summary:	Highly regarded as one of the world's premiere institutions of science and engineering, the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) is home to some of the the brightest students and faculty. A small, focused institution, Caltech provides one of the best student-to-faculty rations (3:1) and has long promoted innovative interdisciplinary collaboration, making exceptional research opportunities accessible to undergraduates. Its faculty and alumni have received 32 Nobel Prizes. For students with a passion for science and engineering, Caltech offers an unsurpassed learning experience. With a year-round, pleasant Southern California climate, Caltech also operates comprehensive off-campus facilities including Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) and the Palomar and Keck Observatories.
Mission Statement:	The California Institute of Technology's mission is to investigate the most challenging fundamental problems in science and technology.
Contact:	Name: Jon Weiner Title: Director of Media Relations Address: Jon Weiner, Director of Media Relations California Institute of Technology MC: 0-71 Pasadena, CA 91125 Phone Number: 626 395 3226 Email: jrweiner@caltech.edu
Data available:	Institution-reported data collection: 2008 Bibliometric Data: 2008 Reputation Survey: 2008

All institutions represented in Institutional Profiles have supplied up-to-date facts and statistics about:

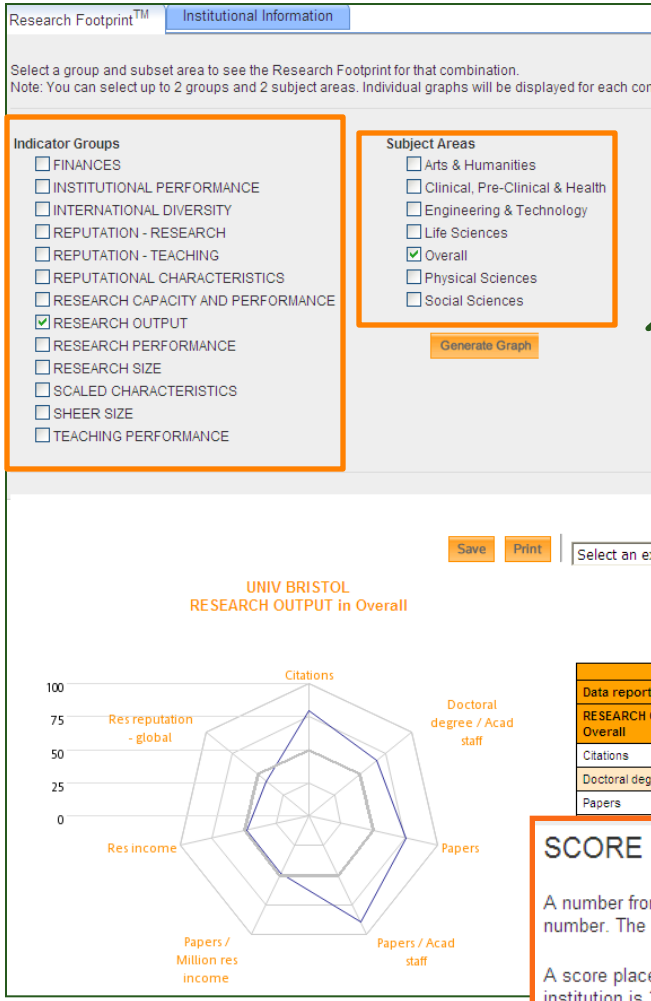
- the size of their research and academic staffs
- their levels of funding
- the number of undergraduate and graduate degrees awarded

Create an Institutional Profile



- Create a profile from over 500 research institutions from 47 countries
- Use country groupings, the index or perform a search

Institutional Profiles



- Change the indicators in the radar graph using the indicator groups listed
- The table provides the raw value and the score (see below) for each indicator included in the group selected.

Cumulative probability is a statistical method of representing a single value within a normally distributed set of data.
For example, if the value of research income for a given institution is $443,500,650 and its cumulative probability score is 90, then there is a 90% chance that the research income of a

randomly selected institution will be less than $443,500,650.

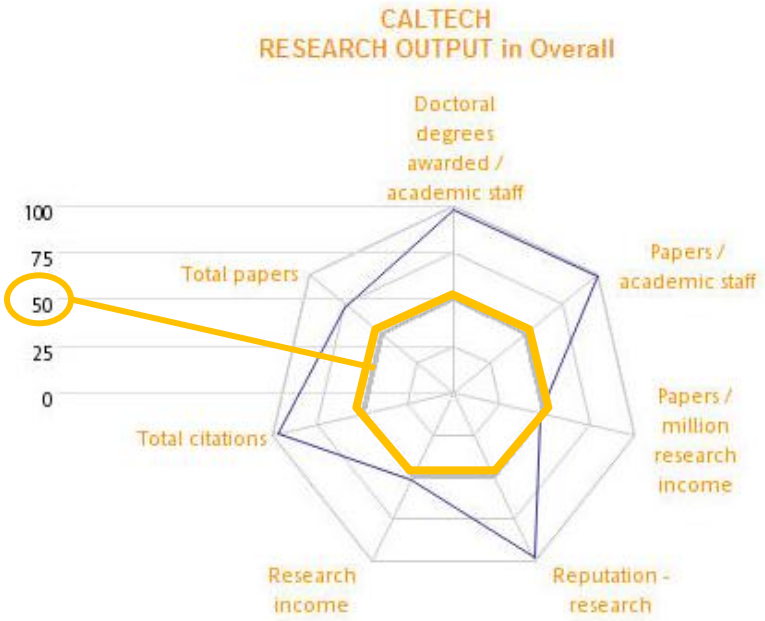
UNIV BRISTOL		
Data reported by Institution		
RESEARCH OUTPUT in Overall	Score	Values
Citations	80	12,381.00
Doctoral degree / Acad staff	66	0.29
Papers	76	2,745.00

SCORE

A number from 1-100 that represents the probability that any value randomly selected will fall below the value represented by that number. The score is calculated by cumulative probability.

A score places a value in context and allows for meaningful comparisons. For example, if the number of academic staff for an institution is 300, it is impossible to judge whether that is a large or small number in relation to other institutions. If the indicator (academic staff) receives a score of 50, then it is reasonable to conclude that 300 is average; that is, there is a 50% probability that the size of the academic staff of another institution randomly selected will be smaller than 300.

InCites – Institutional Profiles: *View an Institutional Profile*



Save | Print | Excel | Pdf

CALTECH			
Data reported by Institution			
RESEARCH OUTPUT in Overall	Score	Values	Local Currency
Doctoral degrees awarded / academic staff	98	0.57	Data not available
Papers / academic staff	100	8.83	Data not available
Papers / million research income	48	15.41	Data not available
Reputation - research	99	6.98	Data not available
Research income	51	184,499,000.00	184,499,000 (USD)
Total citations	97	4,069.00	Data not available

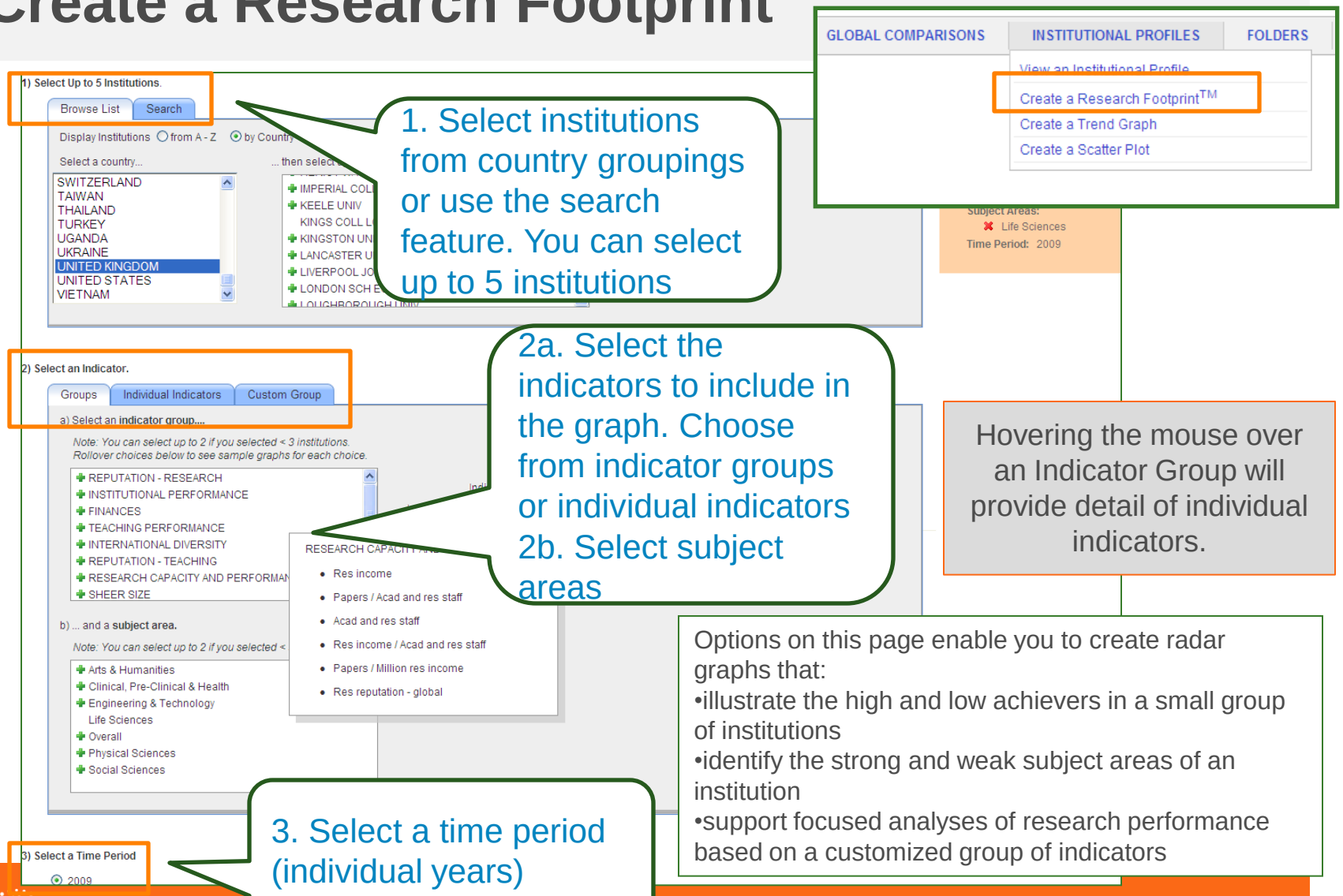
The Research Footprint facilitates the visualization of levels of performance for the various indicators.

One need simply to visually align the range of scores to the graphic.

Reputation -- The **value** is the percentage of the vote that went to this university, i.e. what percentage of all the responses in the reputation survey suggested Caltech as one of the top institutions -- **based on an invitation-only survey of more than 13,000 academics around the world.**

Score- 99, therefore any randomly selected university will 99% of the time fall below the Caltech Value for Reputation

Create a Research Footprint



1. Select institutions from country groupings or use the search feature. You can select up to 5 institutions

2a. Select the indicators to include in the graph. Choose from indicator groups or individual indicators

2b. Select subject areas

Hovering the mouse over an Indicator Group will provide detail of individual indicators.

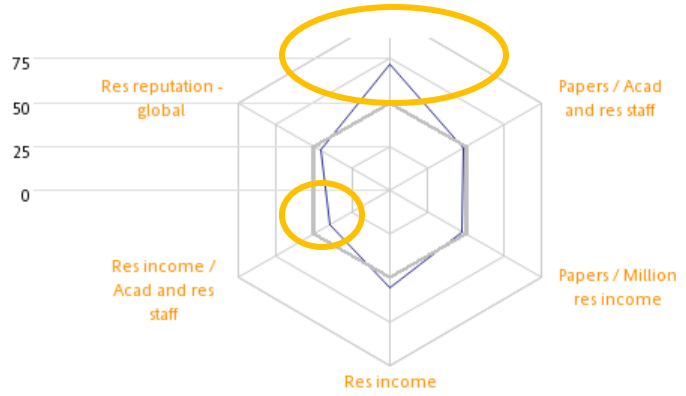
3. Select a time period (individual years)

Options on this page enable you to create radar graphs that:

- illustrate the high and low achievers in a small group of institutions
- identify the strong and weak subject areas of an institution
- support focused analyses of research performance based on a customized group of indicators

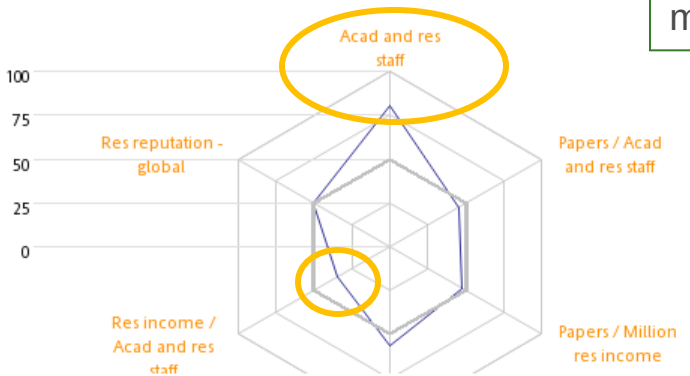
Research Footprint

RESEARCH FOOTPRINT™



KINGS COLL LONDON		
Data reported by Institution	2009	
RESEARCH CAPACITY AND PERFORMANCE in Life Sciences	Score	Values
Acad and res staff	72	405.60
Papers / Acad and res staff	48	3.02
Papers / Million res income	48	40.21
Res income	56	30,466,463.41 19,986,000.00 (GBP)
Res income / Acad and res staff	39	75,114.55
Res reputation - global	45	1.21

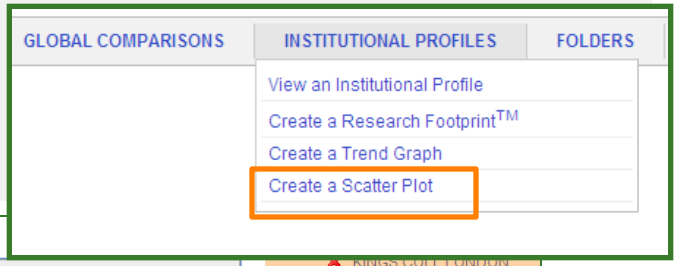
UNIV BRISTOL
RESEARCH CAPACITY AND PERFORMANCE in Life Science
for 2009

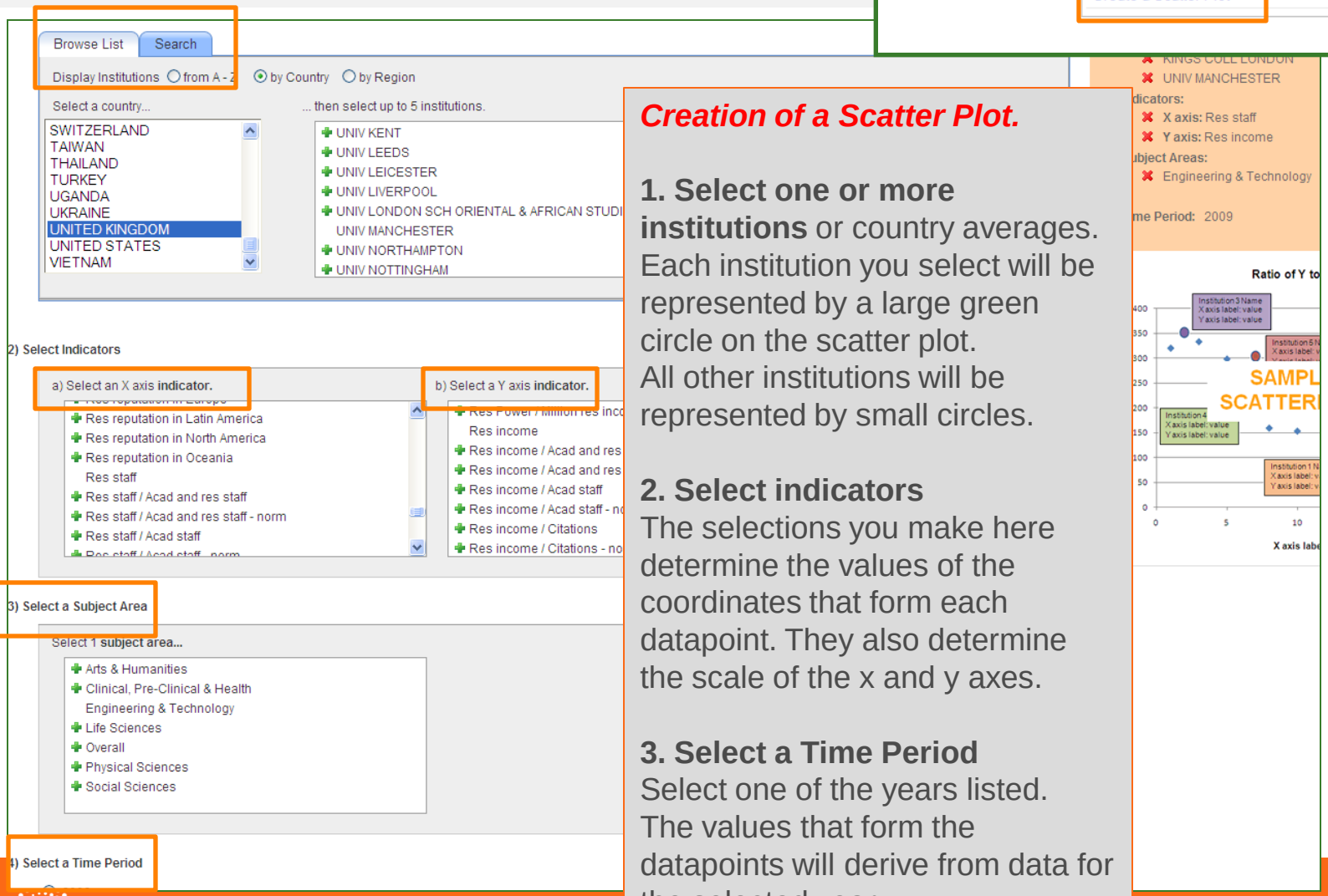


UNIV BRISTOL		
Data reported by Institution	2009	
RESEARCH CAPACITY AND PERFORMANCE in Life Sciences	Score	Values
Acad and res staff	81	486.50
Papers / Acad and res staff	[illegible]	2.03
Papers / Million res income	48	31.75
Res income	56	31,182,926.83 20,456,000.00 (GBP)
Res income / Acad and res staff	35	64,096.46

The Research Footprint is a radar graph that illustrates the relative strength or weakness of performance indicators. It is accompanied by a table containing two measures of size, strength or activity for each indicator

Create a Scatter Plot Graph





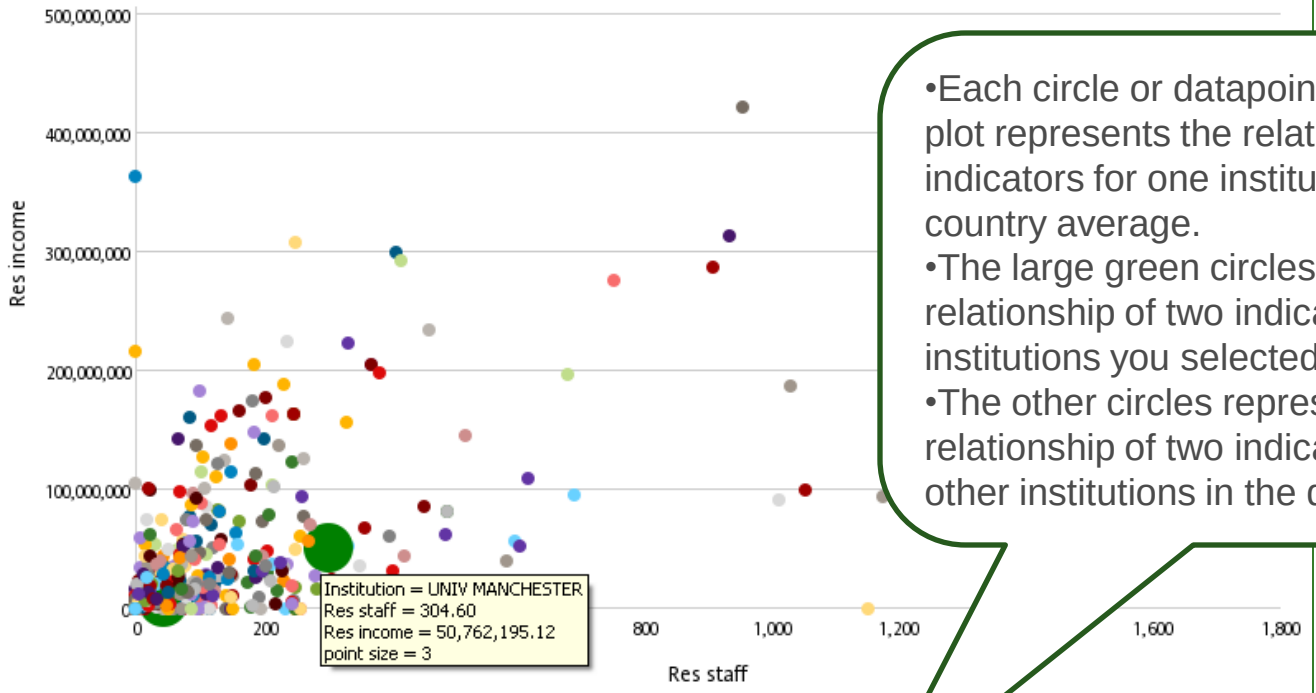
Creation of a Scatter Plot.

1. Select one or more institutions or country averages. Each institution you select will be represented by a large green circle on the scatter plot. All other institutions will be represented by small circles.

2. Select indicators
The selections you make here determine the values of the coordinates that form each datapoint. They also determine the scale of the x and y axes.

3. Select a Time Period
Select one of the years listed. The values that form the datapoints will derive from data for the selected year.

Scatter Plot Graph



Res staff x Res income in Engineering & Technology for 2009				
Data reported by Institutions	Res staff		Res income	
Institutions	Standard Score	Values	Standard Score	Values
KINGS COLL LONDON	37	43.20	32	5,702,743.90 3,741,000.00 (GBP)
UNIV MANCHESTER	81	304.60	58	50,762,195.12 33,300,000.00 (GBP)

- Each circle or datapoint on a scatter plot represents the relationship of two indicators for one institution or one country average.
- The large green circles represent the relationship of two indicators for the institutions you selected.
- The other circles represent the relationship of two indicators for all other institutions in the dataset.

InCites 2.1 - Benchmarking & Analytics

- More than a re-skinning of the InCites 1.0 application, InCites Benchmarking & Analytics allows you access to article level performance metrics from a full 10 years of Web of Science Core Collection data (all Editions and Document Types)
  - Benchmark Institutions and Researcher to peers using a wider range of Absolute and Normalized citation metrics
  - Identify top performing researchers from *any institution*
  - Easy visualization data within the application
  - Organize Information into relevant report dashboards
  - Relate publication metrics to data and baselines from JCR and ESI
  - Leverage Curated System Reports for Easy Start-up

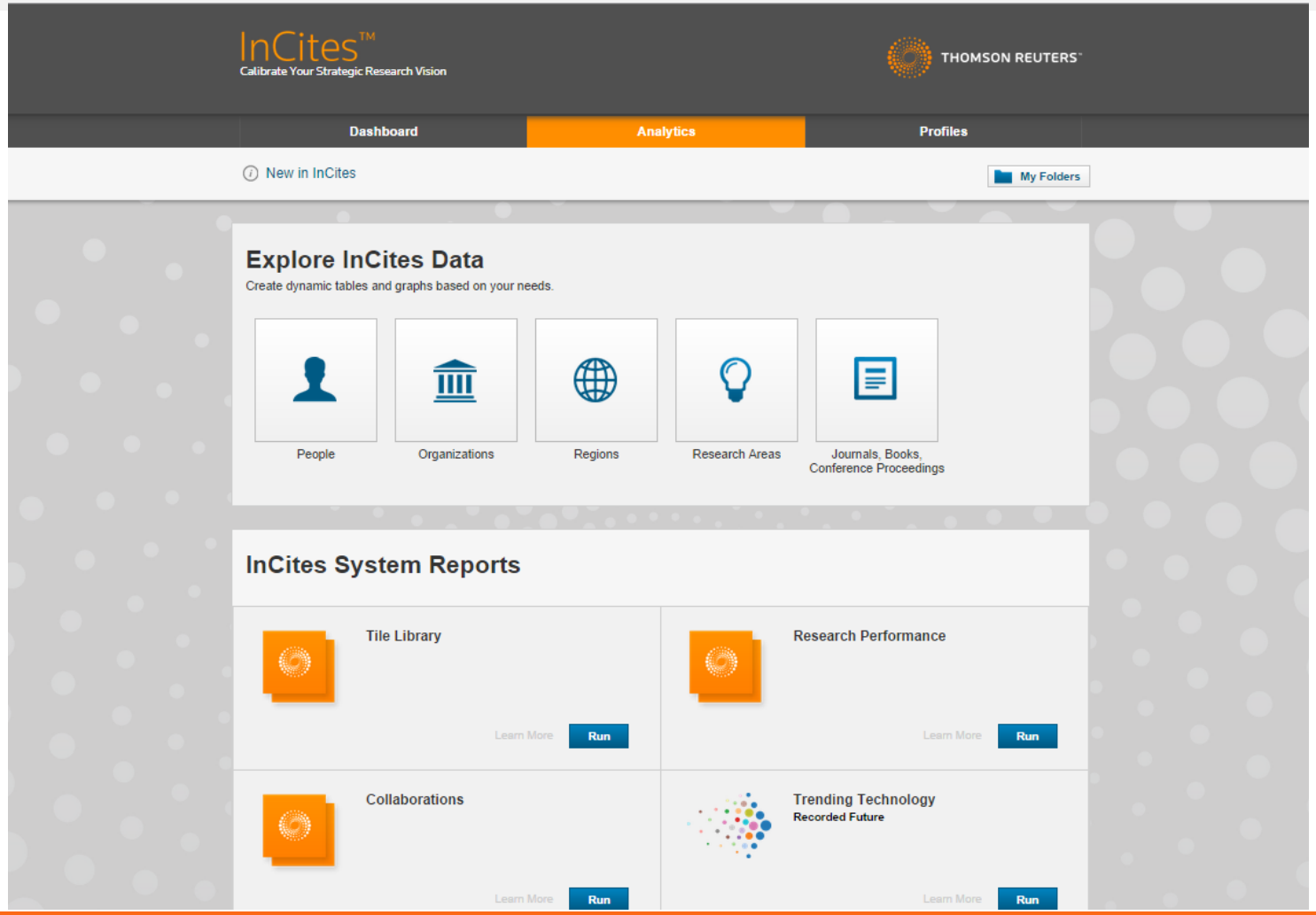
InCites: Benchmarking & Analytics

- The data included in InCites Benchmarking and Analytics v 2.1

Parameters	Values
Source Editions	SCI, SSCI, A&H, CPCI,CPCI-H BKCI,BKCI-H
Citing Editions	ALL
Document Types	ALL
Source and Citing Years (publication date)	2004-2013
Time Period	1YR, Cumulative

- Current data includes items published through Dec 2013
- Standard Variant to Preferred Address Unification (Global Comparisons, Org-Enhanced)
- Data will be updated every two months *(Coming soon!)*

InCites 2.1 - Benchmarking & Analytics

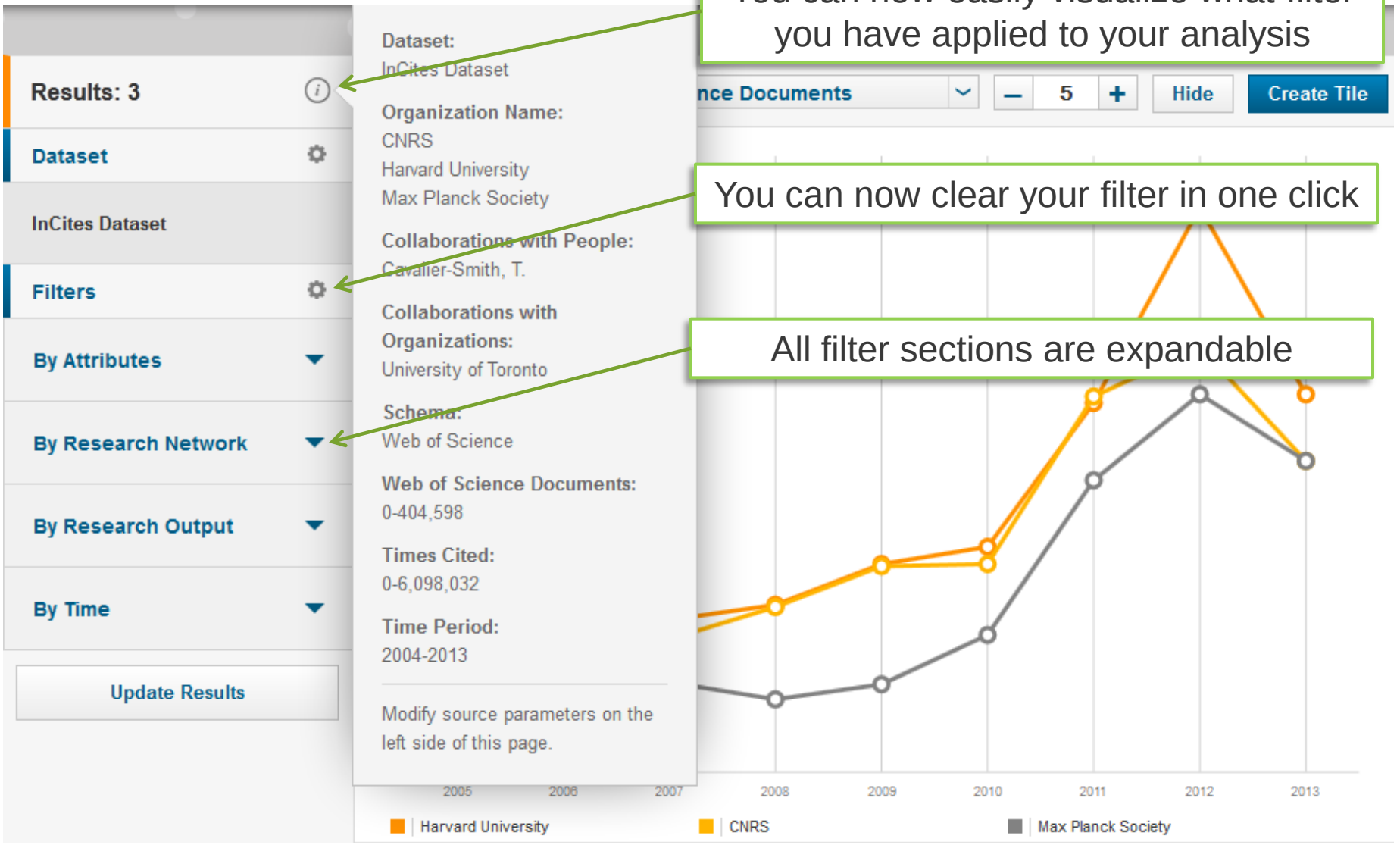


Analytics | Explore Organizations | Analytics | Explore Journals | Analytics | Explore Regions | Analytics | Explore Research Areas

You can now easily visualize what filter you have applied to your analysis

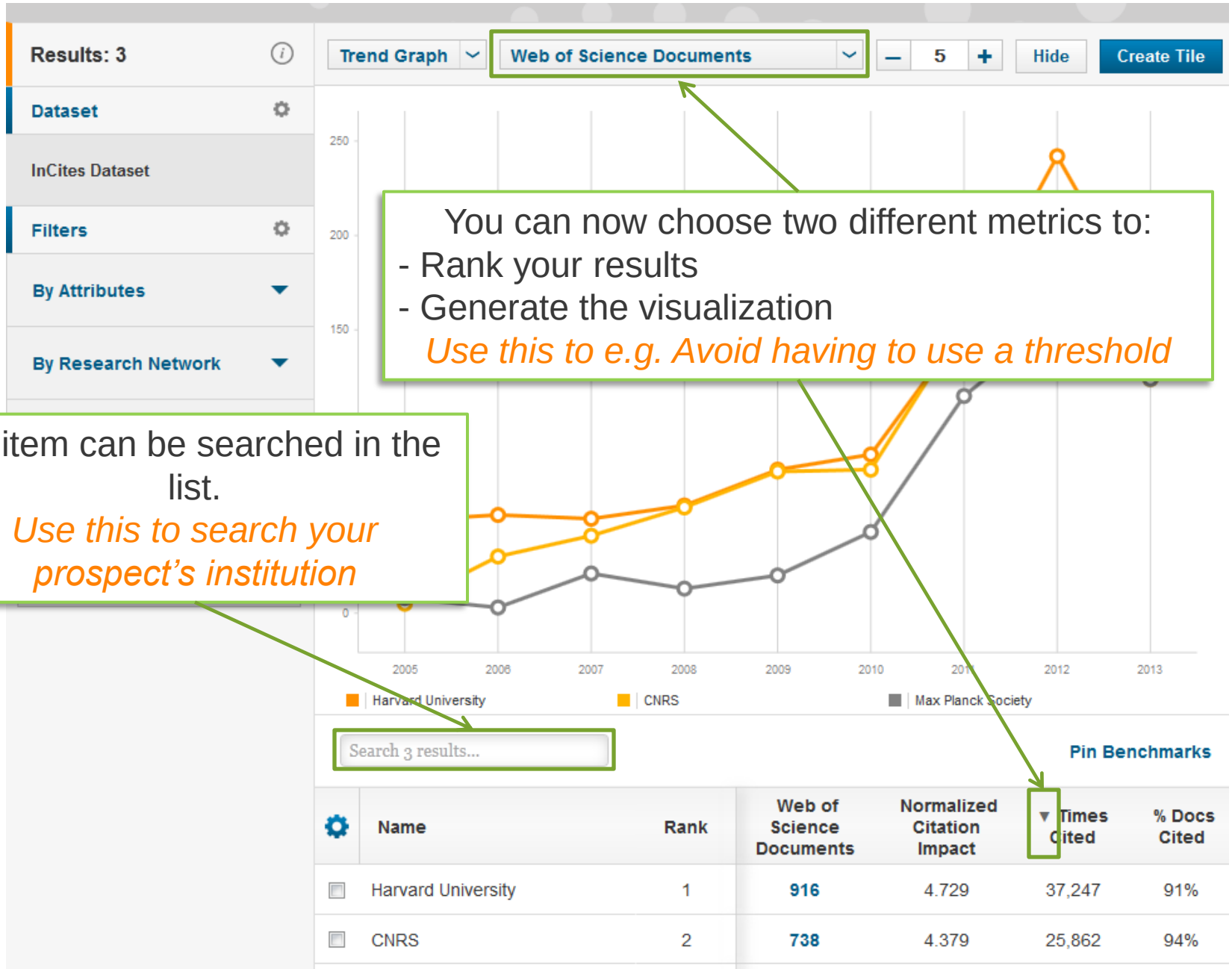
You can now clear your filter in one click

All filter sections are expandable



THOMSON REUTERS

Analytics | Explore Organizations | Analytics | Explore Journals | Analytics | Explore Regions | Analytics | Explore Research Areas



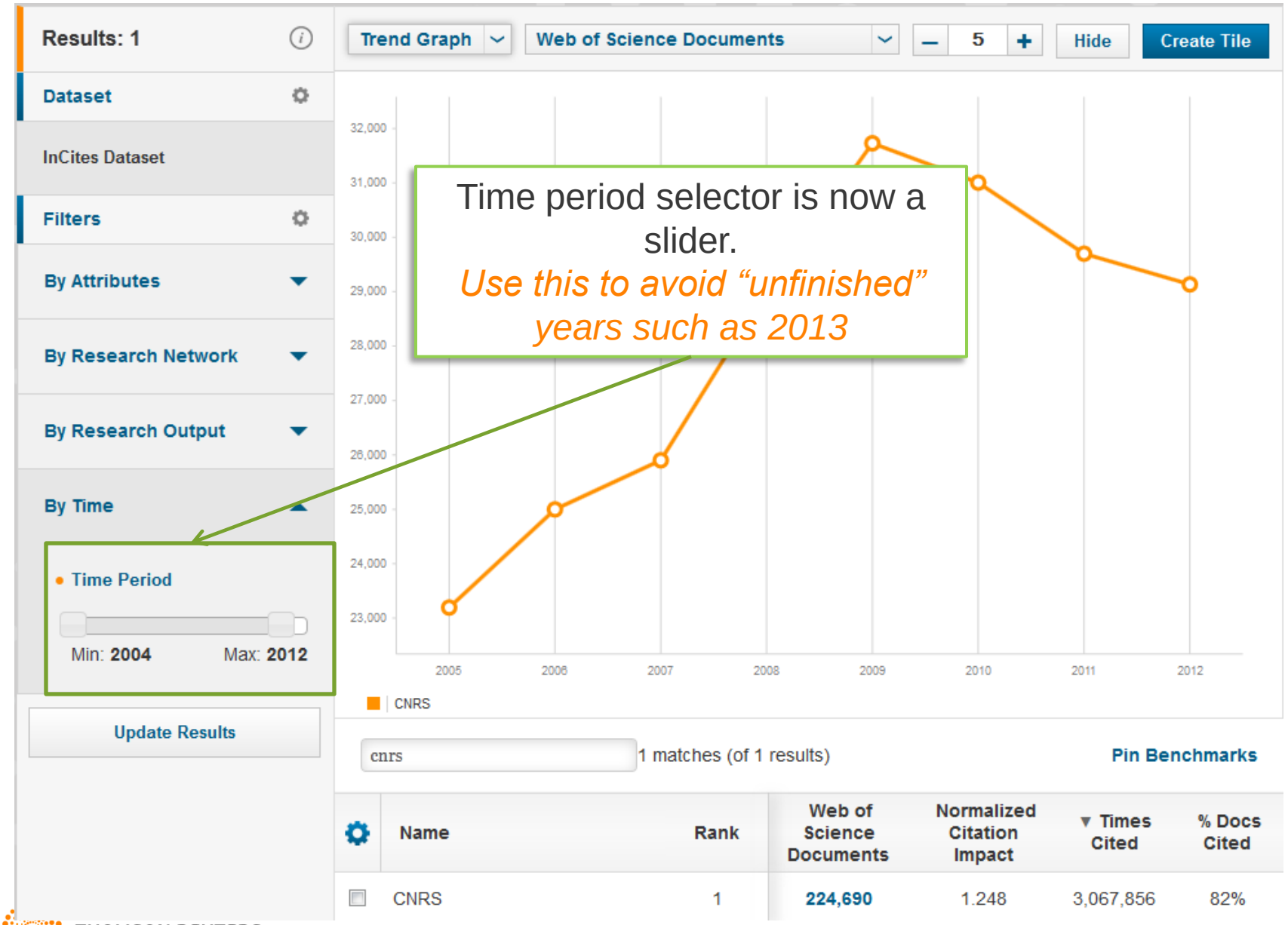
You can now choose two different metrics to:
- Rank your results
- Generate the visualization

Use this to e.g. Avoid having to use a threshold

An item can be searched in the list.

Use this to search your prospect's institution

Analytics | Explore Organizations | Analytics | Explore Journals | Analytics | Explore Regions | Analytics | Explore Research Areas

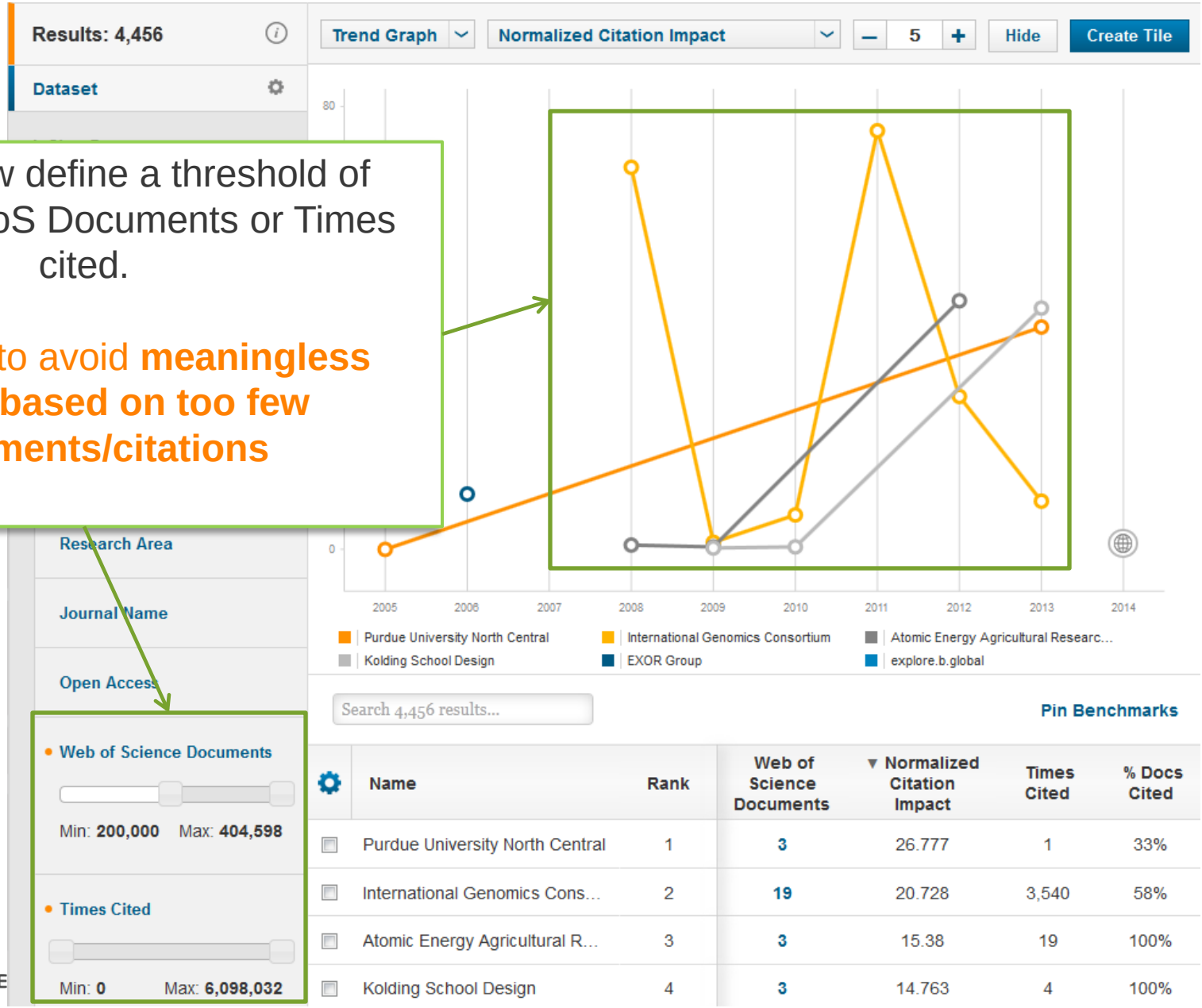


THOMSON REUTERS

Analytics | Explore Organizations | Analytics | Explore Journals | Analytics | Explore Regions | Analytics | Explore Research Areas

You can now define a threshold of number of WoS Documents or Times cited.

Very useful to avoid **meaningless reports based on too few documents/citations**

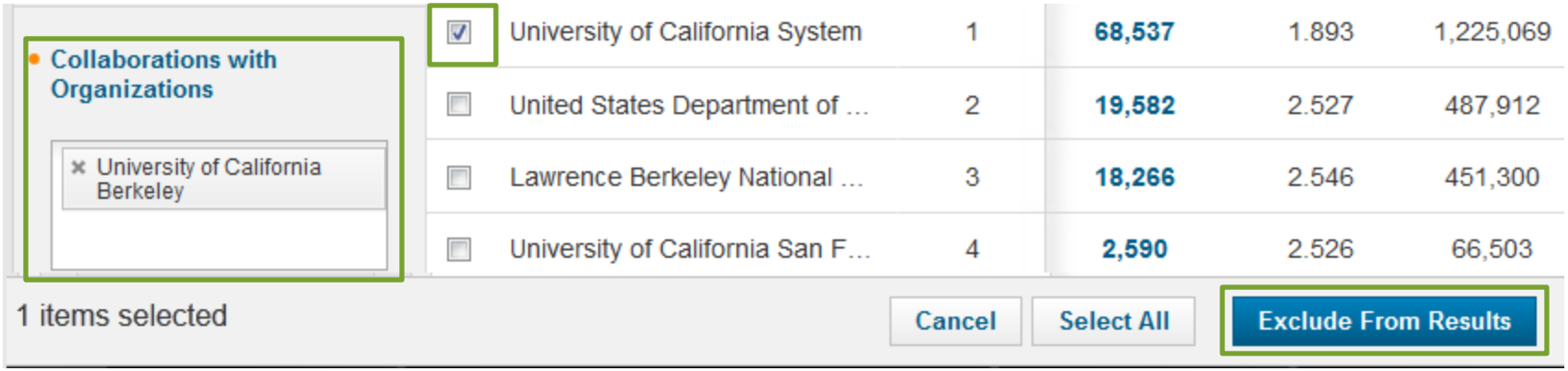


You can of course combine filters to demonstrate the infinite amount of angles one can use

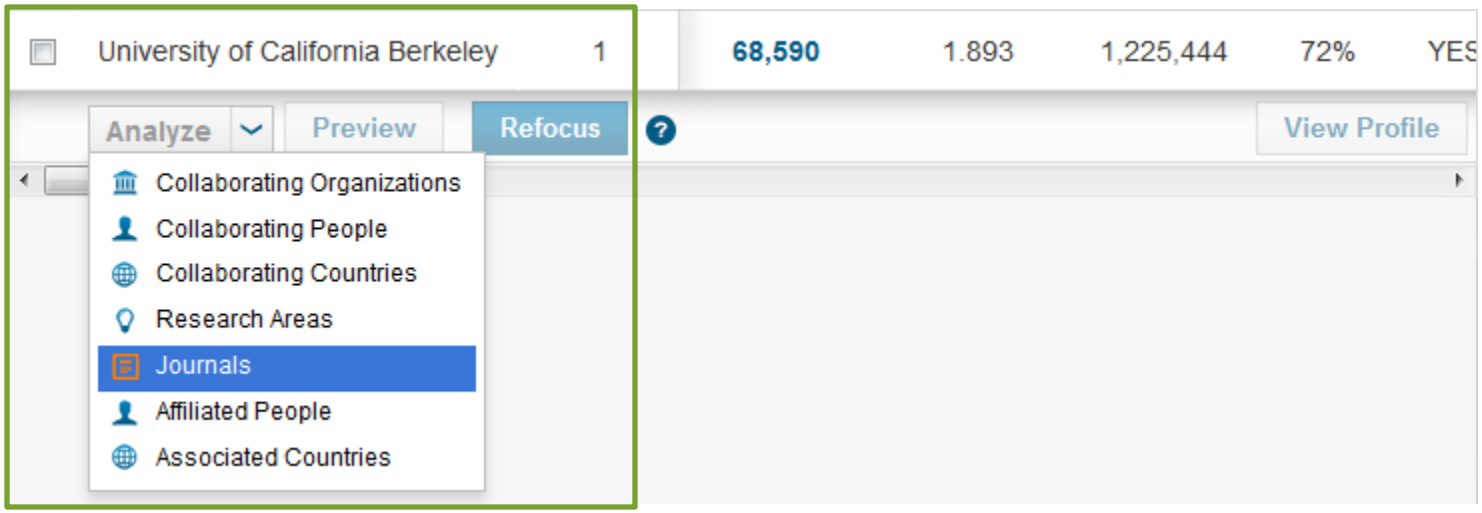
I want to find all ***German*** institutions, ***NOT corporate*** and ***THE ranked***, that have published at least ***30K articles and reviews*** in the past ***five years***

You can now remove any item from a list, just tick the box next to it and select “exclude from results”

This is particularly useful when one of the institution listed is part of the analyzed institution (e.g. University of California System)

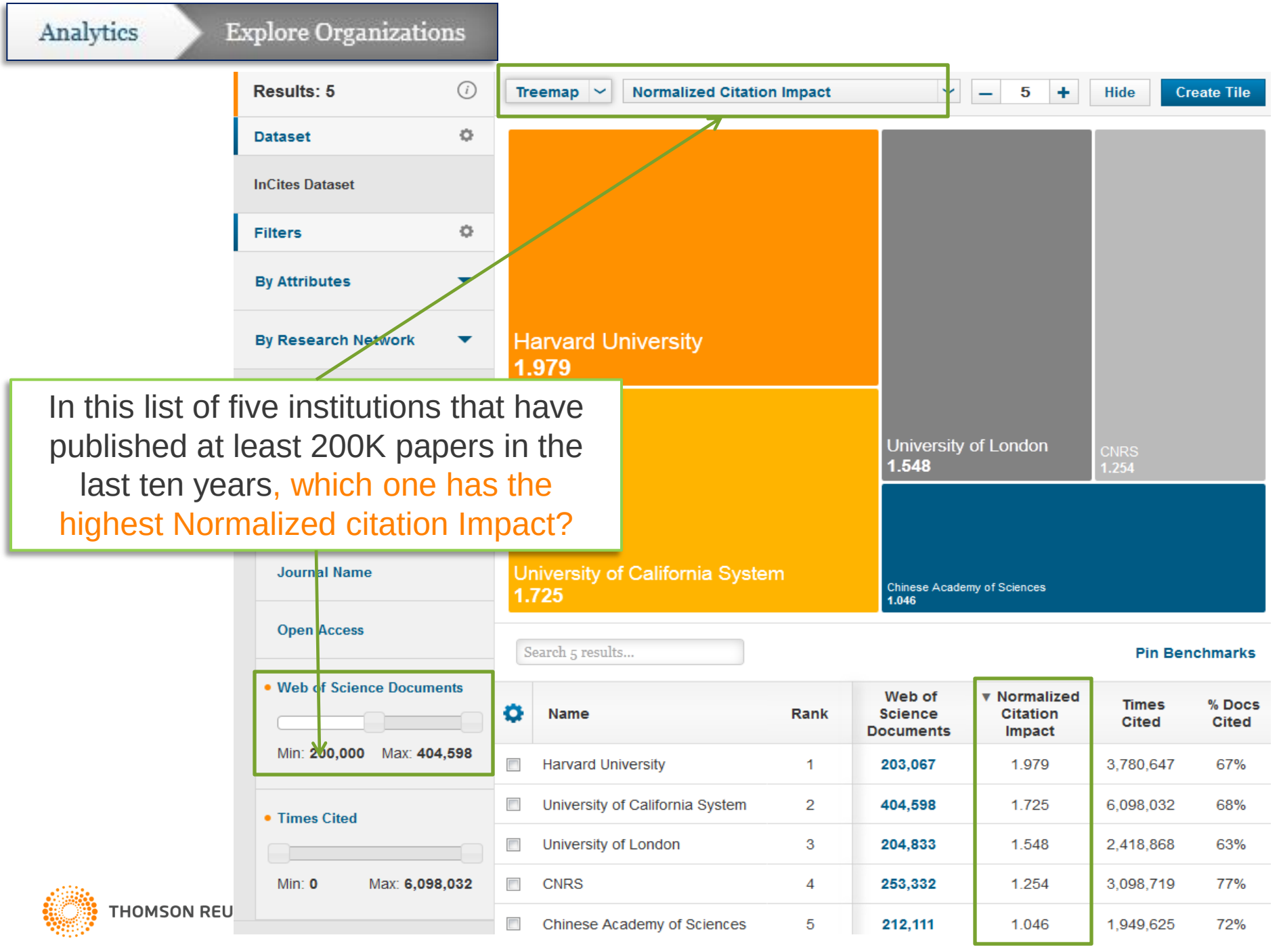


Demonstrating how you can bring a selection of documents to another section can be very impressive.

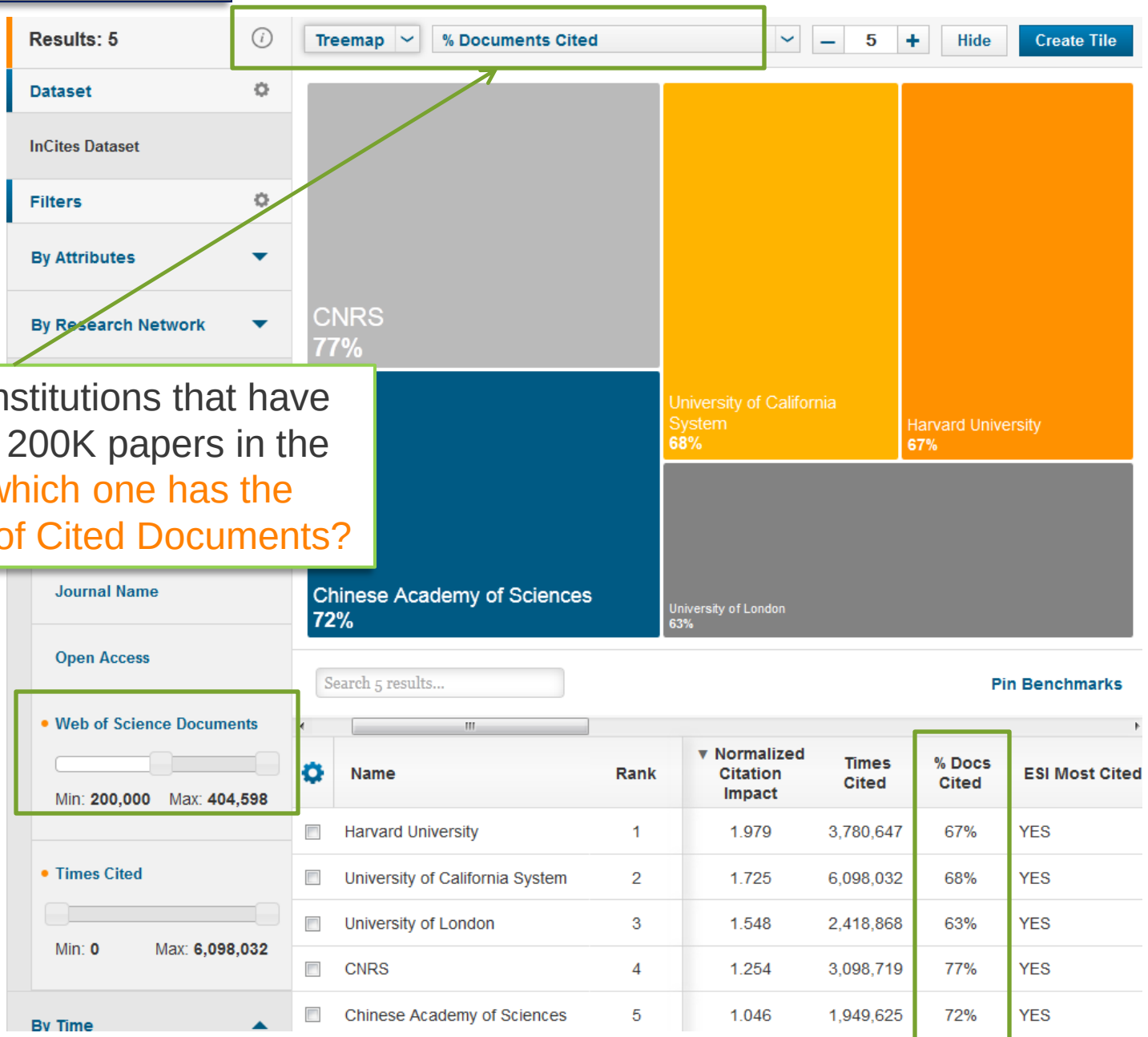


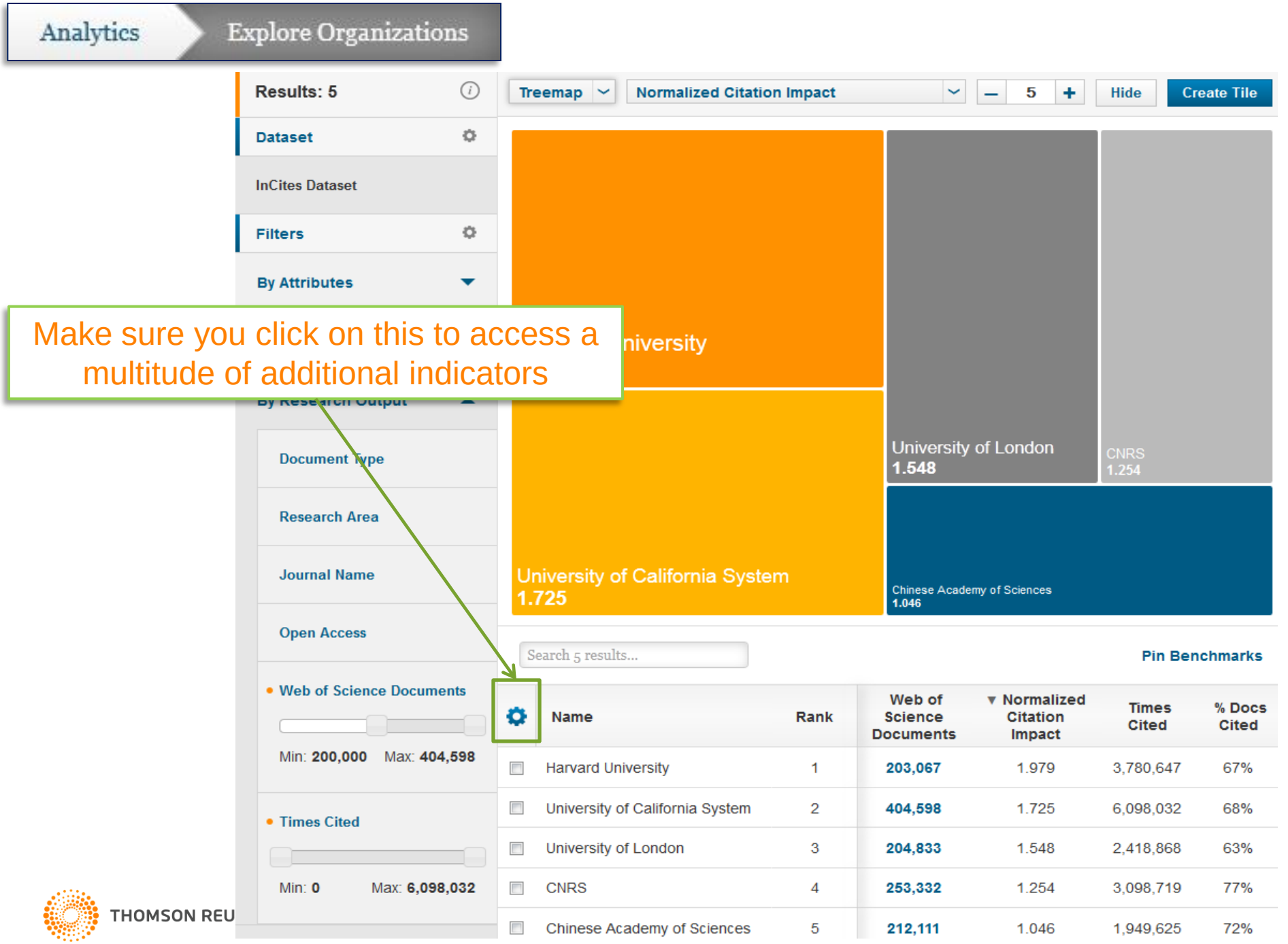
For example, you can analyze the journals where an institution has published.

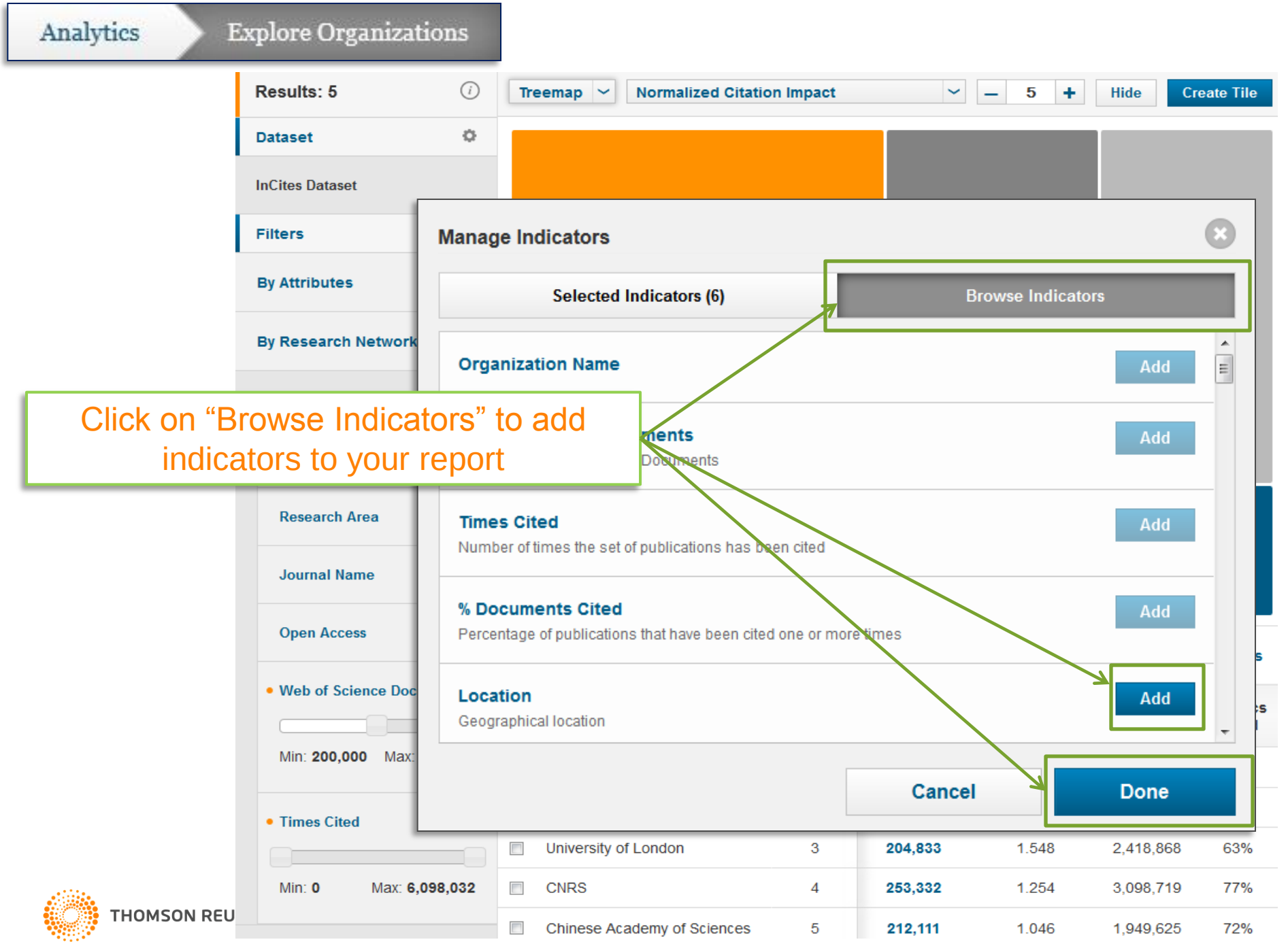
Instead of typing its name in the “Journals” section, you can simply click on its name in the “organizations” section, then refocus on “Journals”.


Analytics
Explore Organizations
Results: 5
Dataset
InCites Dataset
Filters
By Attributes
By Research Network
Journal Name
Open Access
Web of Science Documents
Min: 200,000 Max: 404,598
Times Cited
Min: 0 Max: 6,098,032
Treemap
Normalized Citation Impact
5
Hide
Create Tile
Harvard University
1.979
University of California System
1.725
University of London
1.548
CNRS
1.254
Chinese Academy of Sciences
1.046
In this list of five institutions that have published at least 200K papers in the last ten years, which one has the highest Normalized citation Impact?
Search 5 results...
Pin Benchmarks
Name
Rank
Web of Science Documents
Normalized Citation Impact
Times Cited
% Docs Cited
Harvard University 1 203,067 1.979 3,780,647 67%
University of California System 2 404,598 1.725 6,098,032 68%
University of London 3 204,833 1.548 2,418,868 63%
CNRS 4 253,332 1.254 3,098,719 77%
Chinese Academy of Sciences 5 212,111 1.046 1,949,625 72%
THOMSON REU

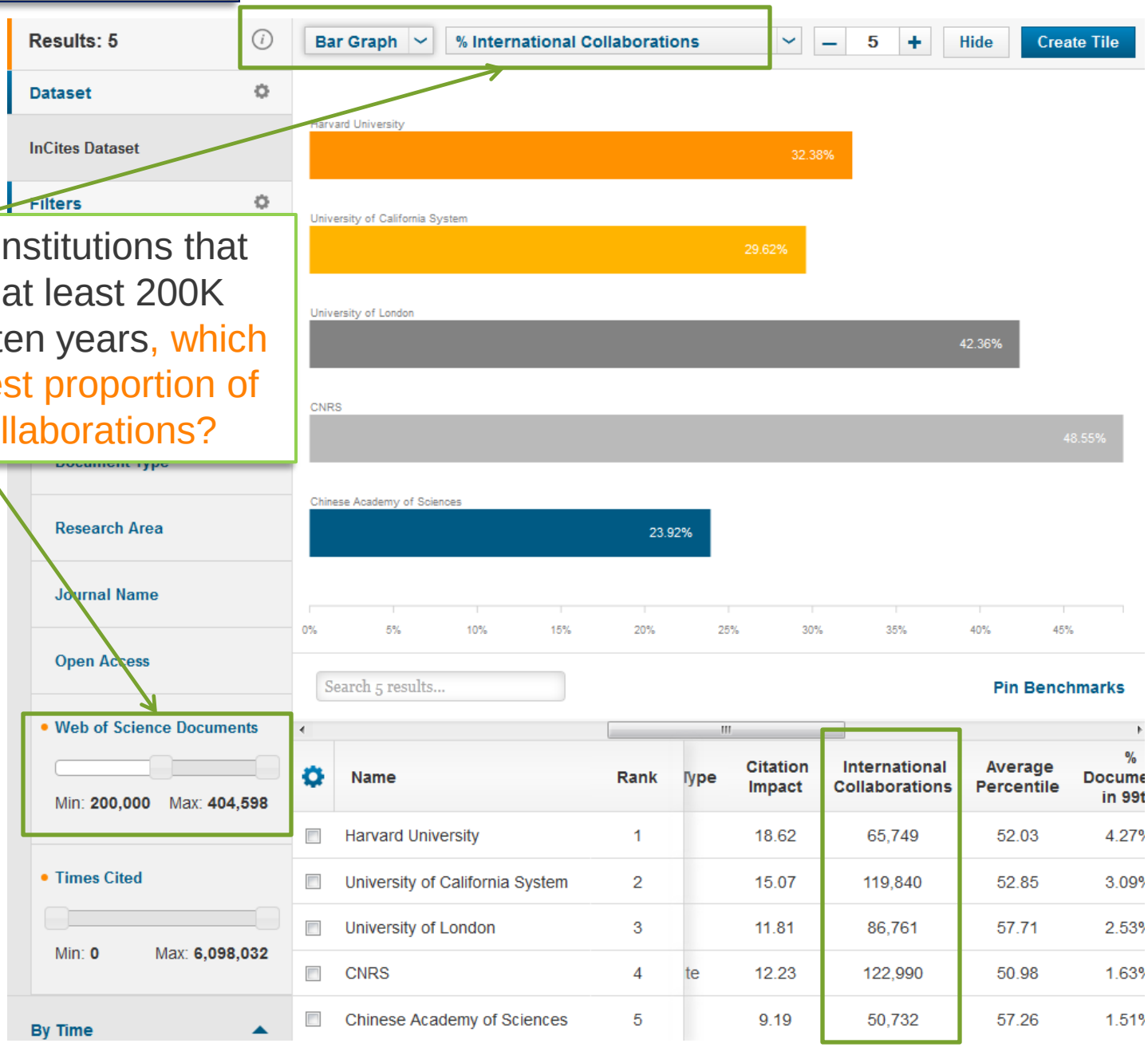
In this list of five institutions that have published at least 200K papers in the last ten years, which one has the highest proportion of Cited Documents?




Analytics
Explore Organizations
Results: 5
Dataset
InCites Dataset
Filters
By Attributes
Make sure you click on this to access a multitude of additional indicators
Document Type
Research Area
Journal Name
Open Access
Web of Science Documents
Min: 200,000 Max: 404,598
Times Cited
Min: 0 Max: 6,098,032
Treemap
Normalized Citation Impact
5
Hide
Create Tile
niversity
University of California System
1.725
University of London
1.548
CNRS
1.254
Chinese Academy of Sciences
1.046
Search 5 results...
Pin Benchmarks
Name
Rank
Web of Science Documents
Normalized Citation Impact
Times Cited
% Docs Cited
Harvard University 1 203,067 1.979 3,780,647 67%
University of California System 2 404,598 1.725 6,098,032 68%
University of London 3 204,833 1.548 2,418,868 63%
CNRS 4 253,332 1.254 3,098,719 77%
Chinese Academy of Sciences 5 212,111 1.046 1,949,625 72%
THOMSON REU

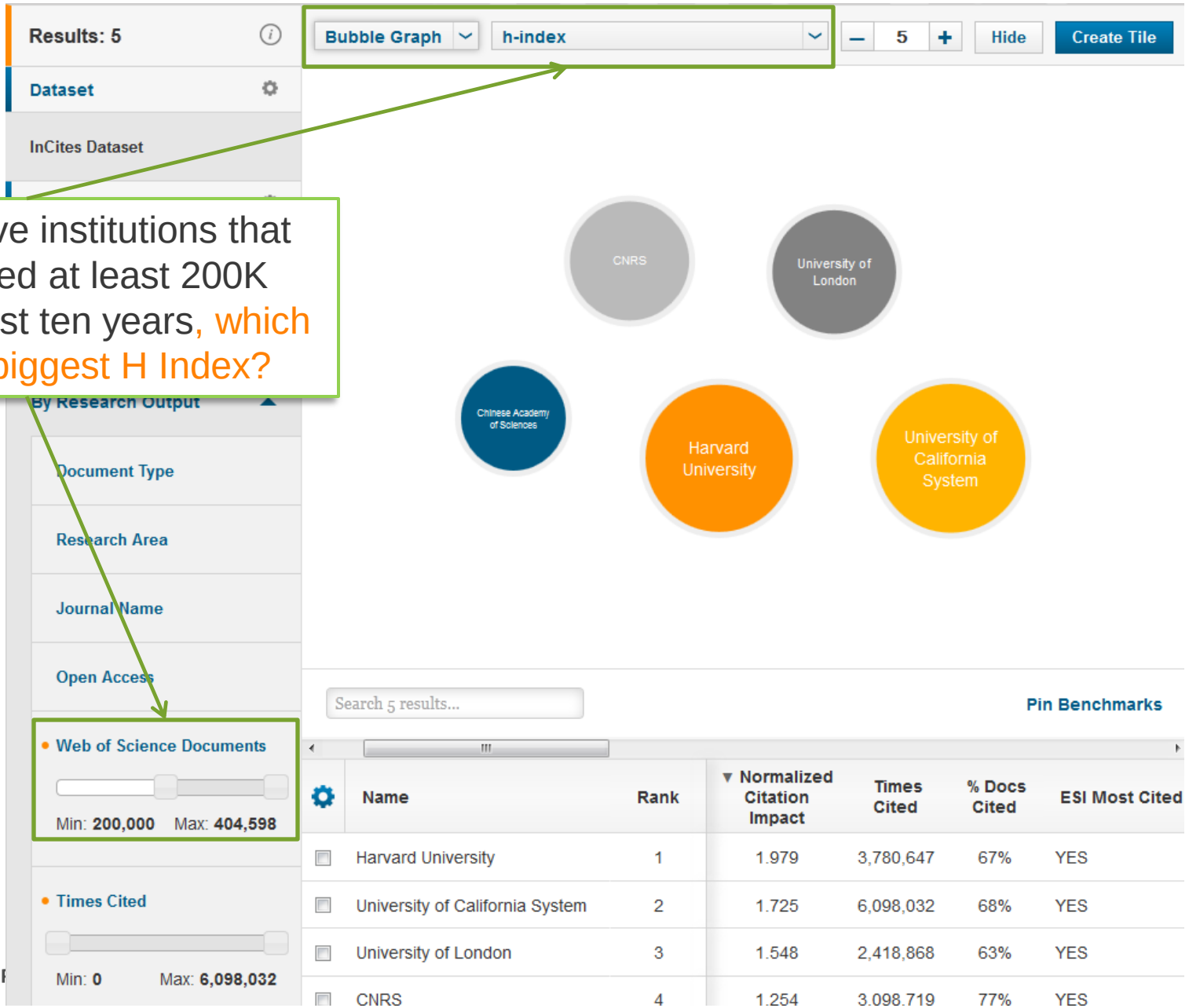

Analytics
Explore Organizations
Results: 5
Treemap
Normalized Citation Impact
5
Hide
Create Tile
Dataset
InCites Dataset
Filters
By Attributes
By Research Network
Research Area
Journal Name
Open Access
Web of Science Doc
Min: 200,000
Times Cited
Min: 0
Max: 6,098,032
Manage Indicators
Selected Indicators (6)
Browse Indicators
Organization Name
Add
Documents
Add
Times Cited
Number of times the set of publications has been cited
Add
% Documents Cited
Percentage of publications that have been cited one or more times
Add
Location
Geographical location
Add
Cancel
Done
Click on “Browse Indicators” to add indicators to your report
University of London 3 204,833 1.548 2,418,868 63%
CNRS 4 253,332 1.254 3,098,719 77%
Chinese Academy of Sciences 5 212,111 1.046 1,949,625 72%
THOMSON REU

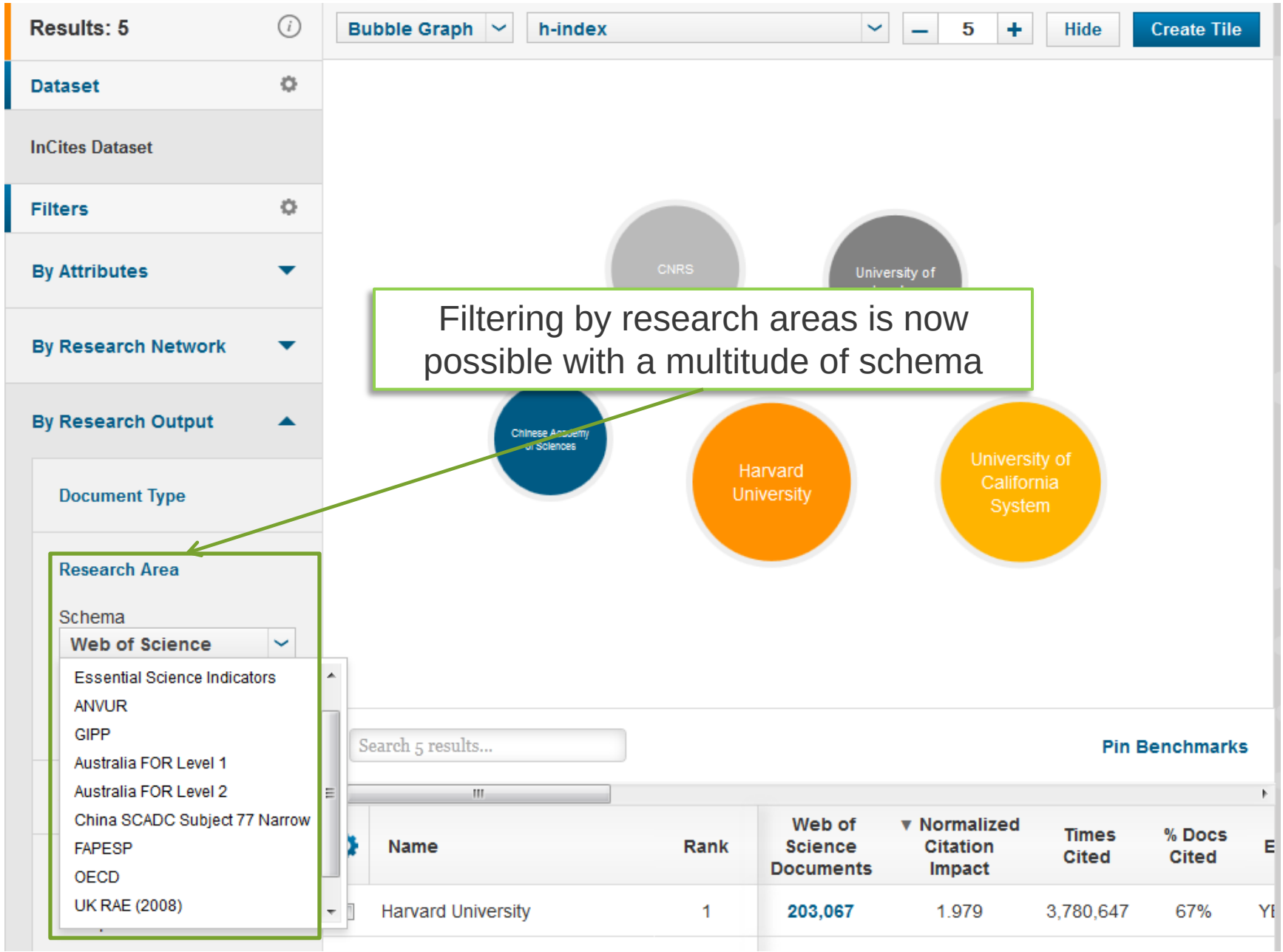
In this list of five institutions that have published at least 200K papers in the last ten years, which one has the biggest proportion of international collaborations?



Name	Rank	Type	Citation Impact	International Collaborations	Average Percentile	% Docume in 99t
Harvard University	1		18.62	65,749	52.03	4.27%
University of California System	2		15.07	119,840	52.85	3.09%
University of London	3		11.81	86,761	57.71	2.53%
CNRS	4	te	12.23	122,990	50.98	1.63%
Chinese Academy of Sciences	5		9.19	50,732	57.26	1.51%

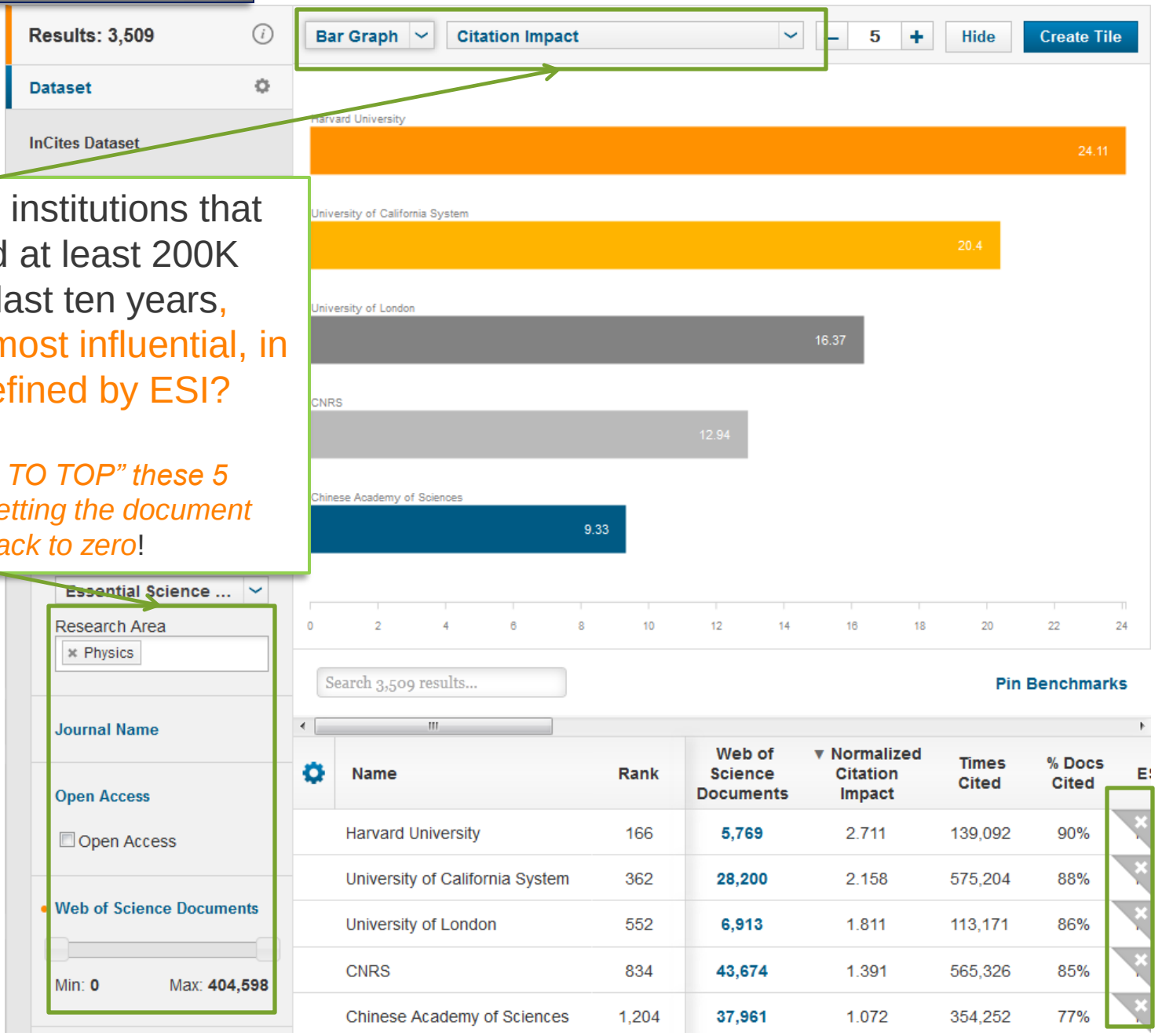
In this list of five institutions that have published at least 200K papers in the last ten years, which one has the biggest H Index?




Results: 5
Bubble Graph
h-index
5
Hide
Create Tile
Dataset
InCites Dataset
Filters
By Attributes
By Research Network
By Research Output
Document Type
Research Area
Schema
Web of Science
Essential Science Indicators
ANVUR
GIPP
Australia FOR Level 1
Australia FOR Level 2
China SCADC Subject 77 Narrow
FAPESP
OECD
UK RAE (2008)
CNRS
University of
Chinese Academy of Sciences
Harvard University
University of California System
Filtering by research areas is now possible with a multitude of schema
Search 5 results...
Pin Benchmarks
Name
Rank
Web of Science Documents
Normalized Citation Impact
Times Cited
% Docs Cited
Harvard University
1
203,067
1.979
3,780,647
67%

In this list of five institutions that have published at least 200K papers in the last ten years, which one is the most influential, in Physics, as defined by ESI?

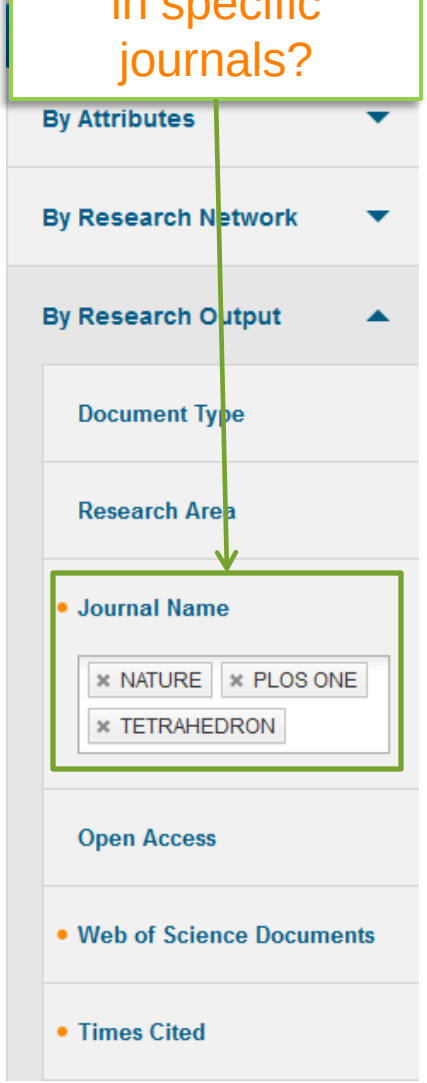
!*You need to "PIN TO TOP" these 5 institutions before setting the document threshold back to zero*!



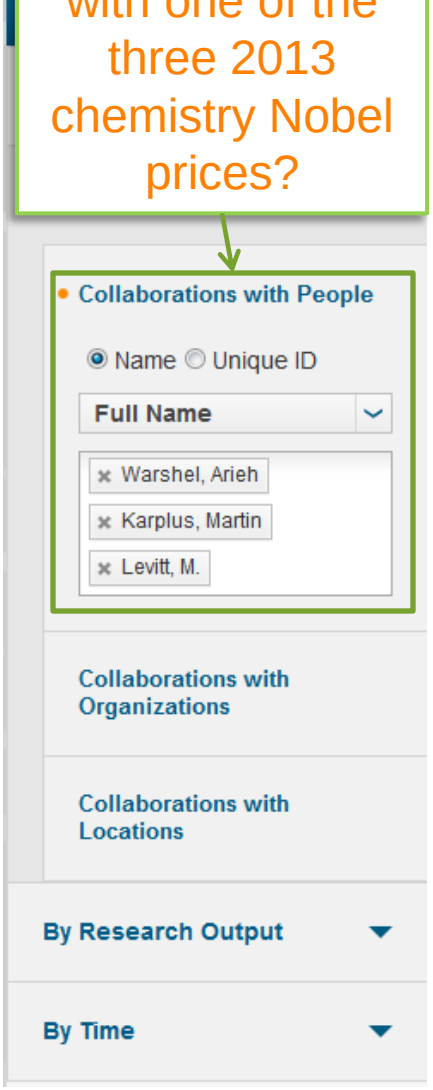
Name	Rank	Web of Science Documents	▼ Normalized Citation Impact	Times Cited	% Docs Cited
Harvard University	166	5,769	2.711	139,092	90%
University of California System	362	28,200	2.158	575,204	88%
University of London	552	6,913	1.811	113,171	86%
CNRS	834	43,674	1.391	565,326	85%
Chinese Academy of Sciences	1,204	37,961	1.072	354,252	77%

Which one has the biggest Open Access output?

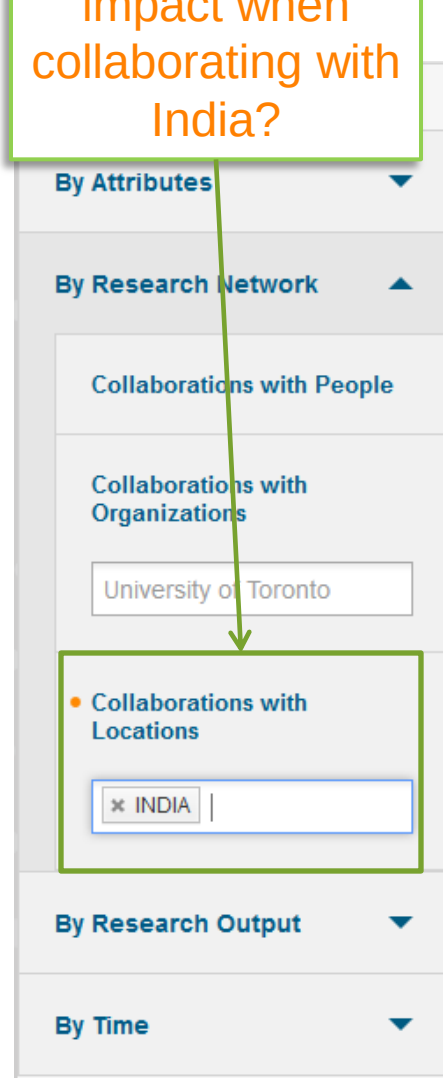
Which one has the most papers in specific journals?



Which one has published articles with one of the three 2013 chemistry Nobel prices?

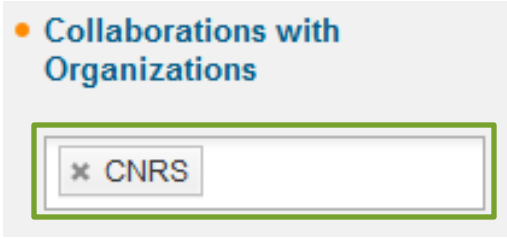


Which one gets the biggest impact when collaborating with India?



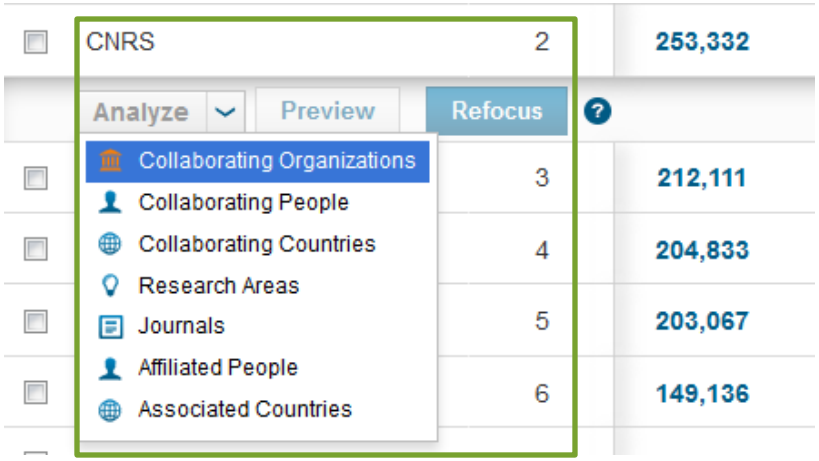
To study collaborations with a specific institution

you have to enter its name in the "Collaborations with Organizations" section

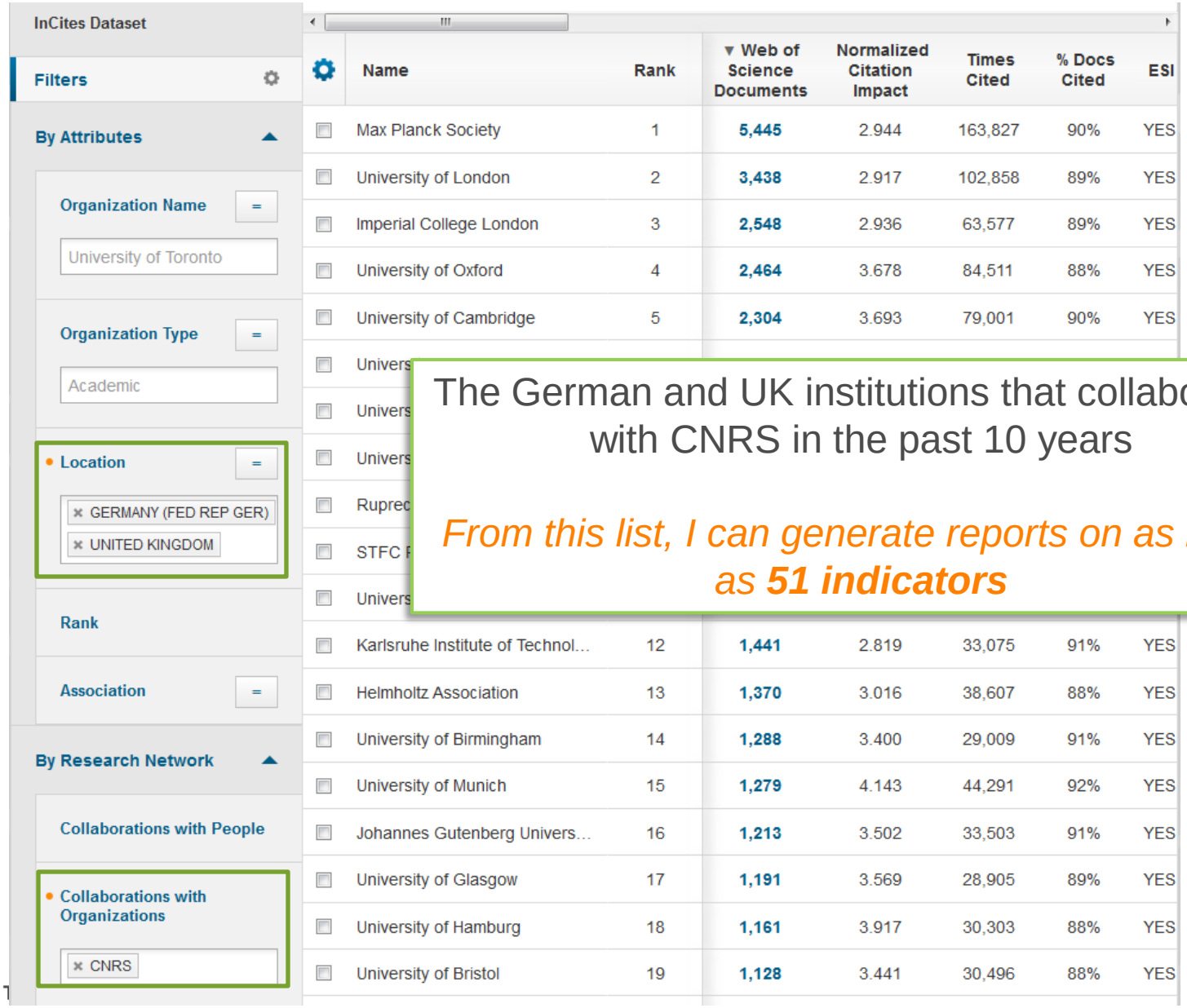


OR

You can simply click on the name of the institution in a given list, then refocus the analysis using "collaborating organizations".



!! When you use "Refocus", try to do it from a list coming from a small set of filters, otherwise the refocus will take too long and/or not work at all !!



Name	Rank	▼ Web of Science Documents	Normalized Citation Impact	Times Cited	% Docs Cited	ESI
Max Planck Society	1	5,445	2.944	163,827	90%	YES
University of London	2	3,438	2.917	102,858	89%	YES
Imperial College London	3	2,548	2.936	63,577	89%	YES
University of Oxford	4	2,464	3.678	84,511	88%	YES
University of Cambridge	5	2,304	3.693	79,001	90%	YES
Univers						
Univers						
Univers						
Ruprec						
STFC						
Univers						
Karlsruhe Institute of Technol...	12	1,441	2.819	33,075	91%	YES
Helmholtz Association	13	1,370	3.016	38,607	88%	YES
University of Birmingham	14	1,288	3.400	29,009	91%	YES
University of Munich	15	1,279	4.143	44,291	92%	YES
Johannes Gutenberg Univers...	16	1,213	3.502	33,503	91%	YES
University of Glasgow	17	1,191	3.569	28,905	89%	YES
University of Hamburg	18	1,161	3.917	30,303	88%	YES
University of Bristol	19	1,128	3.441	30,496	88%	YES

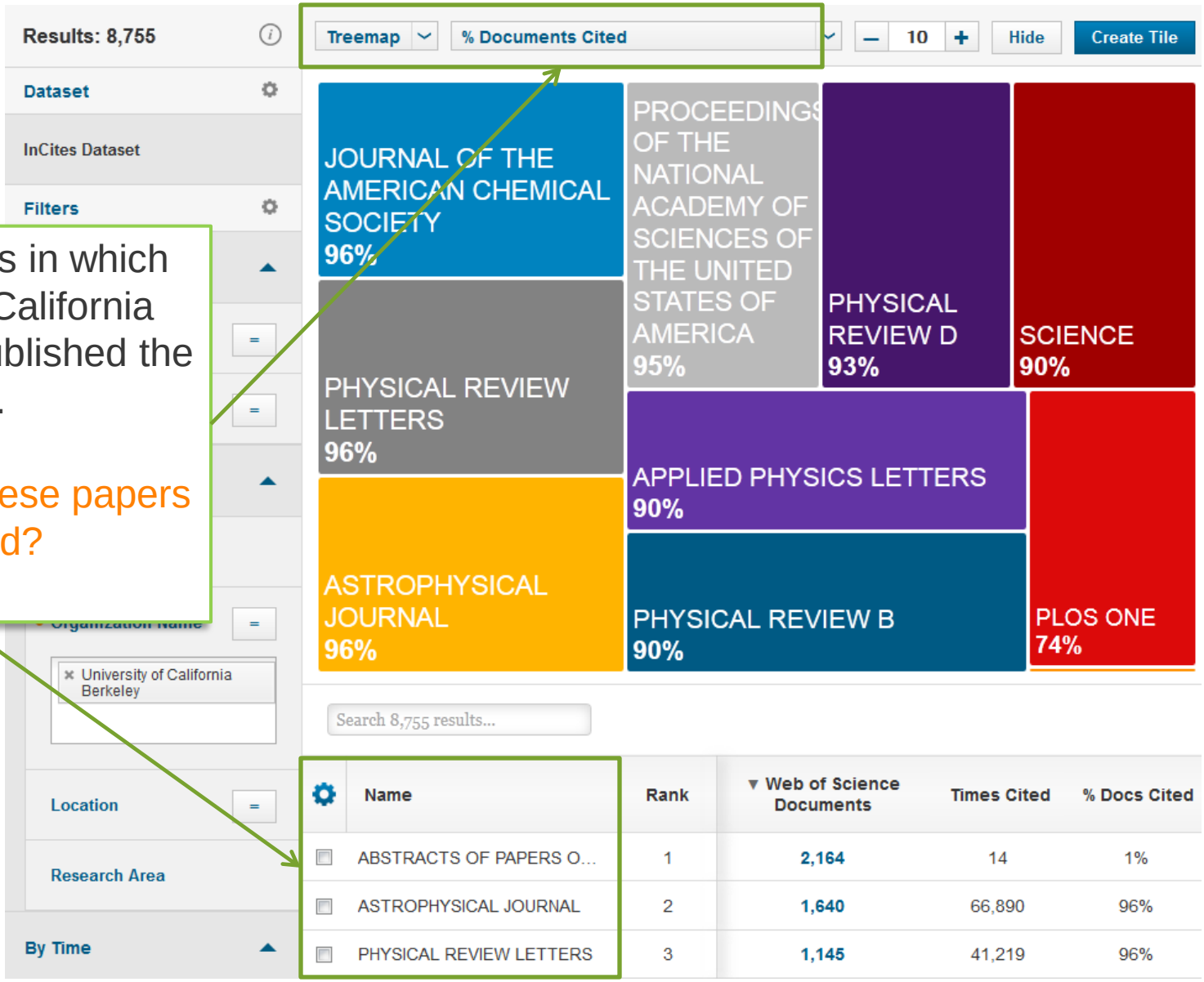
The German and UK institutions that collaborated with CNRS in the past 10 years

*From this list, I can generate reports on as much as **51 indicators***

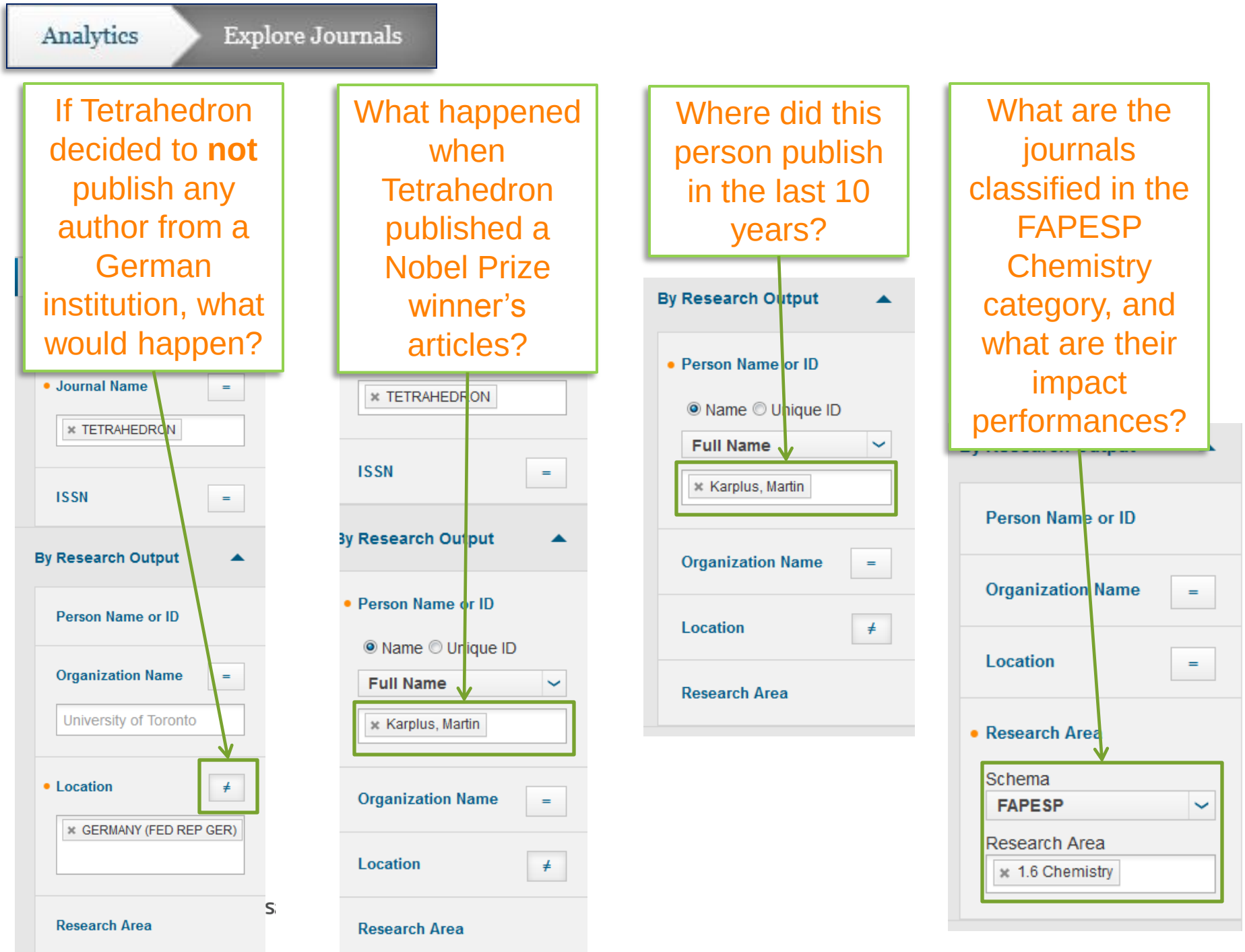
Analytics | Explore Journals

The 10 journals in which University of California Berkeley has published the most.

How much of these papers got cited?

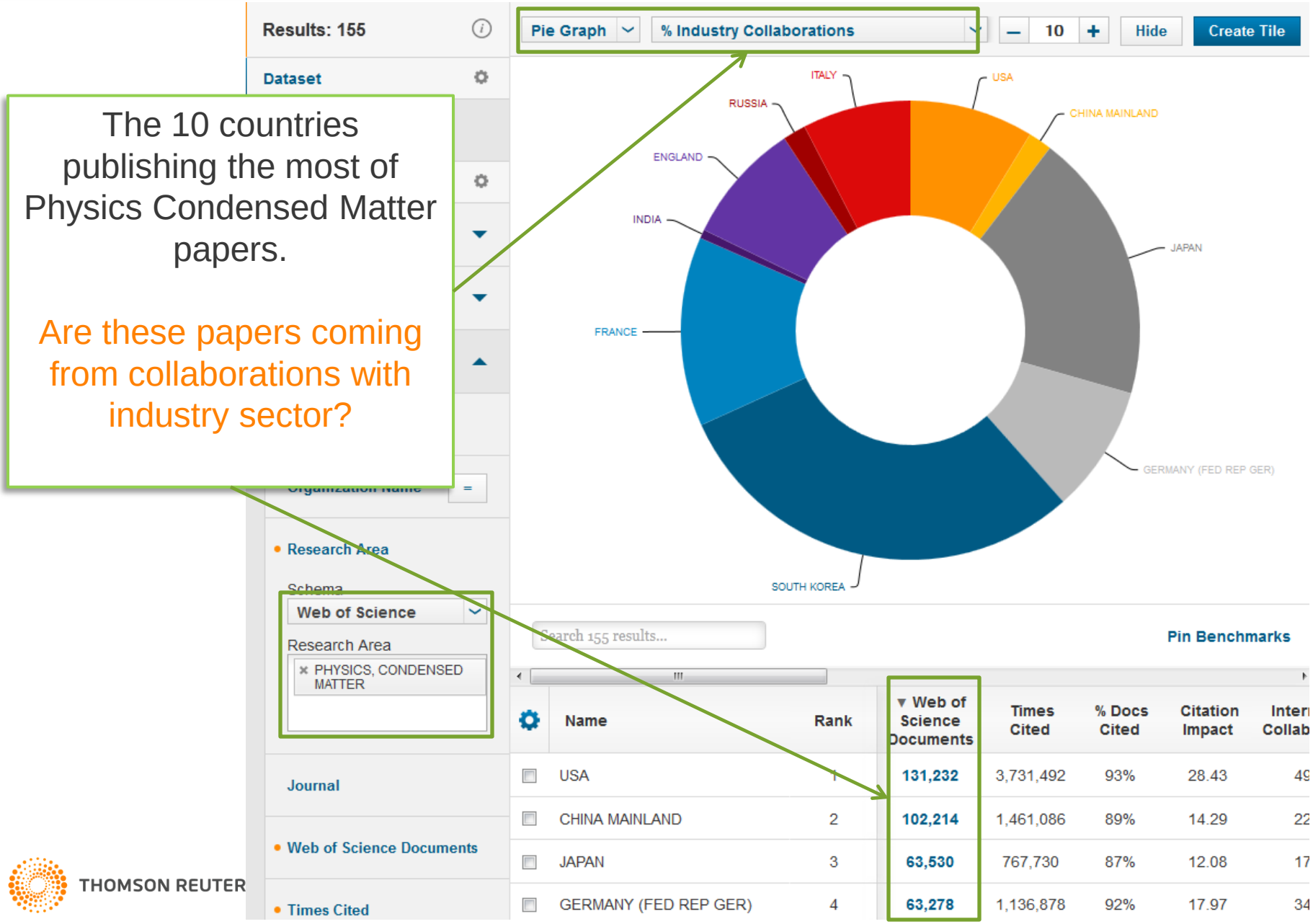


THOMSON REUTERS


Analytics
Explore Journals
If Tetrahedron decided to **not** publish any author from a German institution, what would happen?
What happened when Tetrahedron published a Nobel Prize winner's articles?
Where did this person publish in the last 10 years?
What are the journals classified in the FAPESP Chemistry category, and what are their impact performances?
Journal Name
TETRAHEDRON
ISSN
By Research Output
Person Name or ID
Organization Name
University of Toronto
Location
GERMANY (FED REP GER)
Research Area
Name
Unique ID
Full Name
Karplus, Martin
Schema
FAPESP
1.6 Chemistry

The 10 countries publishing the most of Physics Condensed Matter papers.

Are these papers coming from collaborations with industry sector?



Analytics | Explore Regions

The 5 countries publishing the most of Physics Condensed Matter papers.

Do they publish a lot of Highly Cited Papers?

Results: 155

Dataset

Person Name or ID

Organization Name =

Research Area

Schema: Web of Science

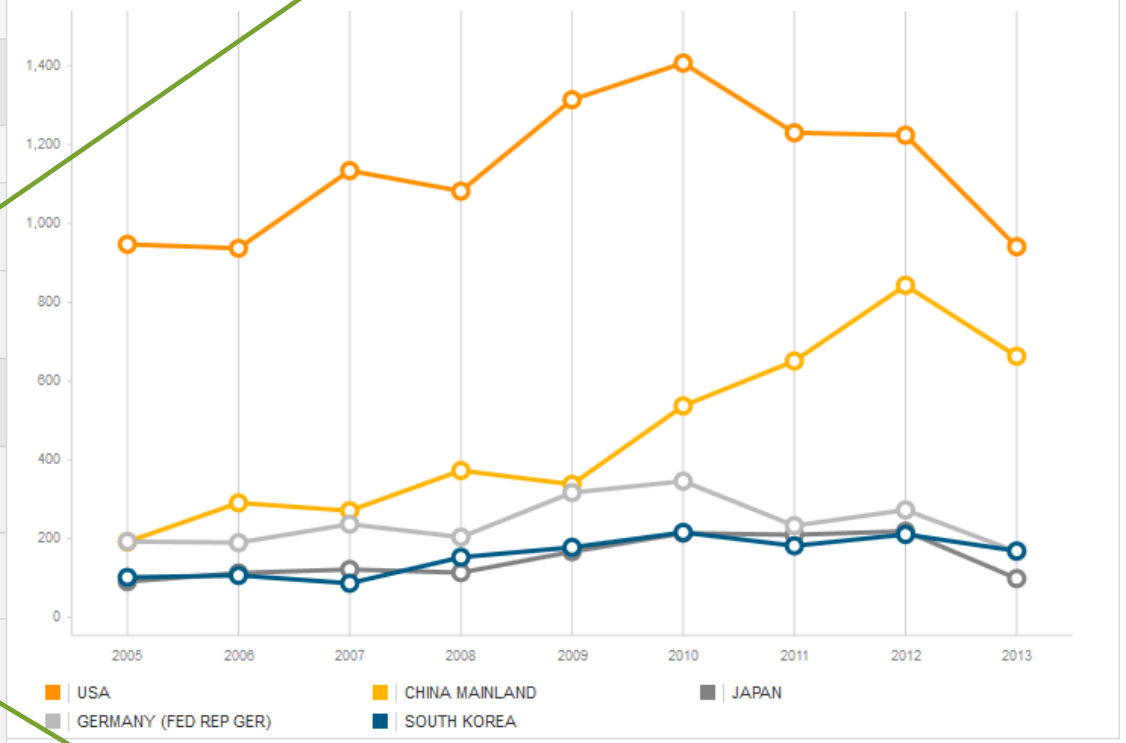
Research Area: × PHYSICS, CONDENSED MATTER

Journal

Web of Science Documents

Times Cited

Trend Graph | Highly Cited Papers | – 5 + | Hide | Create Tile

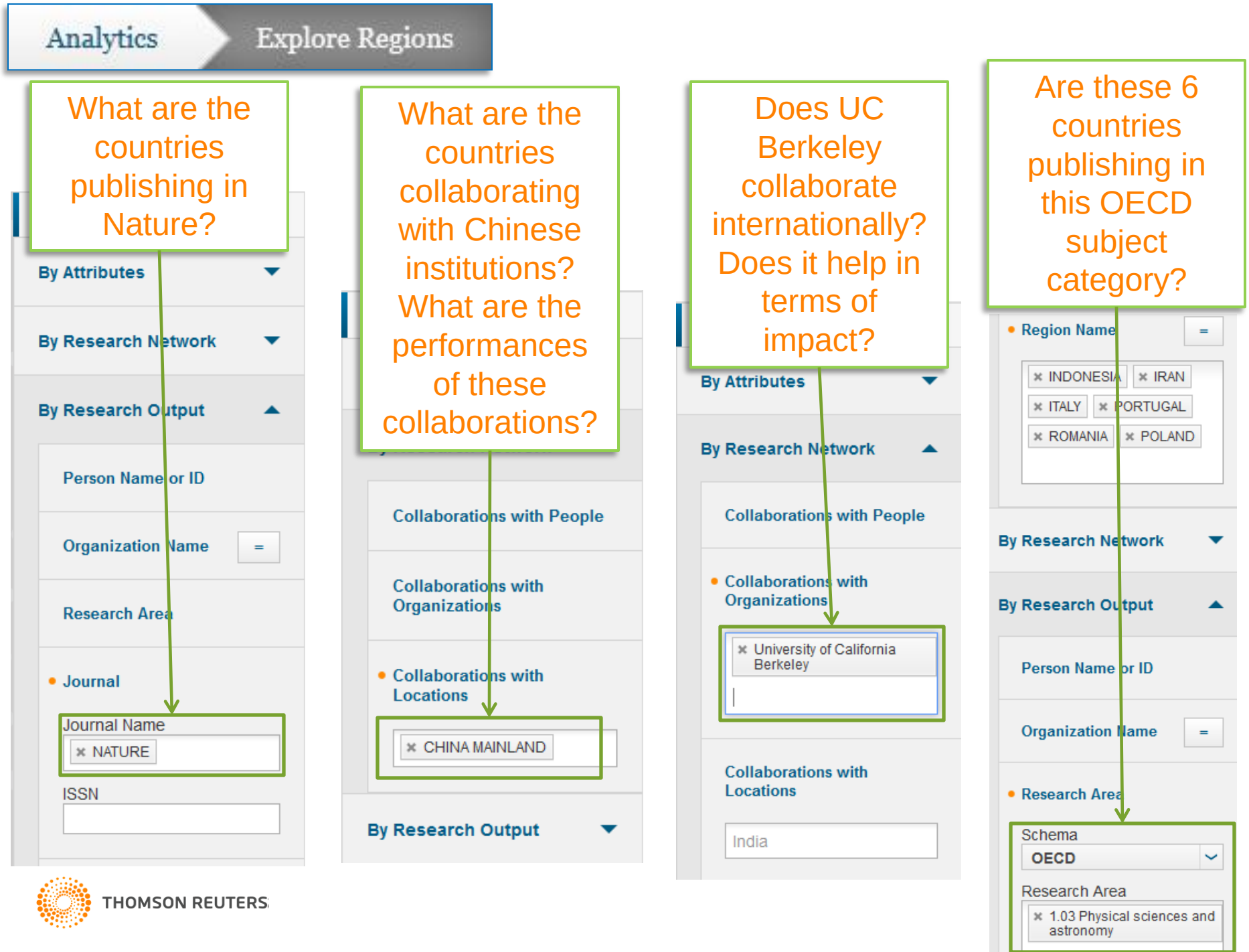


Search 155 results...

Pin Benchmarks

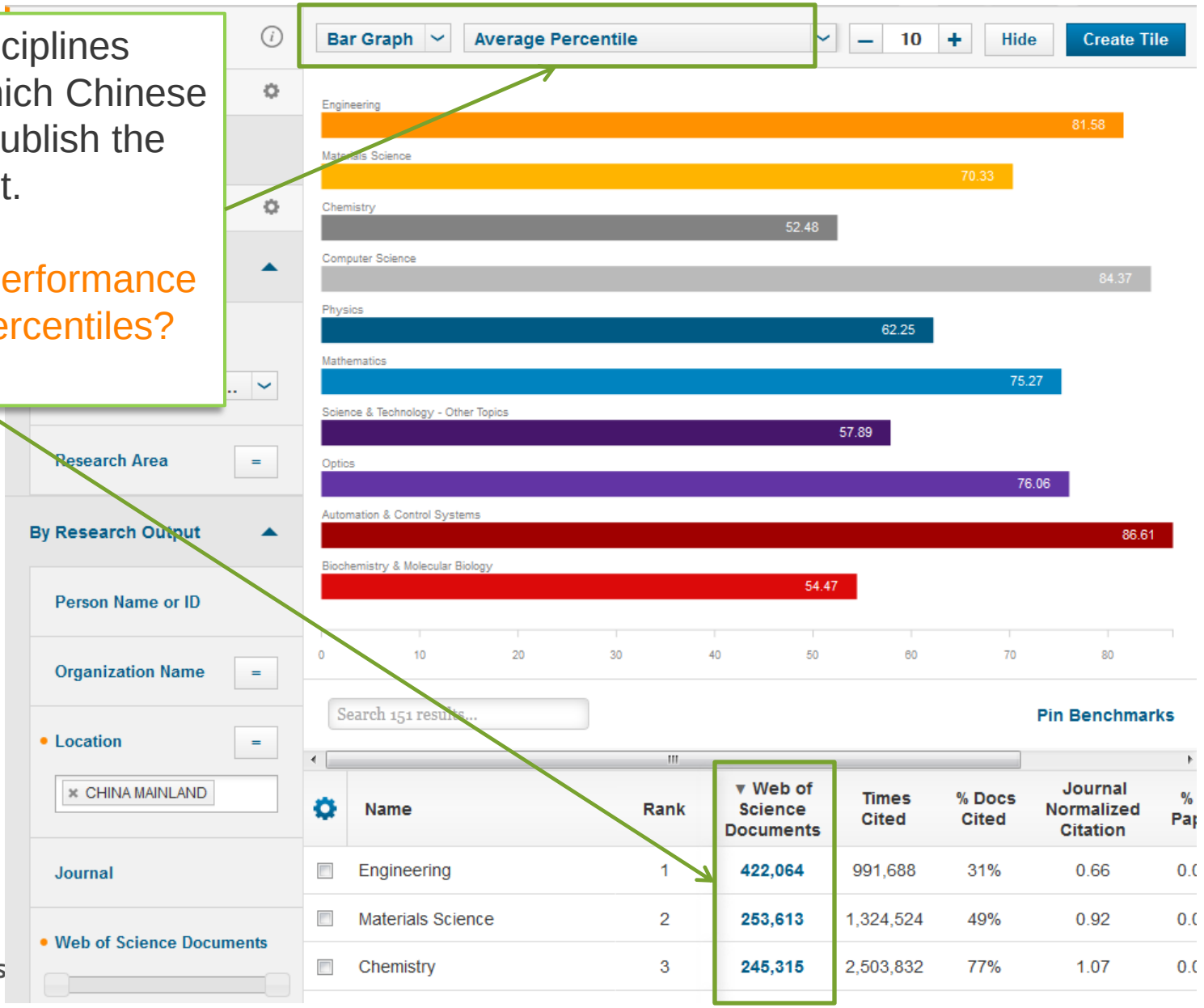
Name	Rank	Web of Science Documents	Times Cited	% Docs Cited	Citation Impact	Interr Collab
USA	1	131,232	3,731,492	93%	28.43	49
CHINA MAINLAND	2	102,214	1,461,086	89%	14.29	22
JAPAN	3	63,530	767,730	87%	12.08	17
GERMANY (FED REP GER)	4	63,278	1,136,878	92%	17.97	34

THOMSON REUTERS


Analytics
Explore Regions
What are the countries publishing in Nature?
What are the countries collaborating with Chinese institutions? What are the performances of these collaborations?
Does UC Berkeley collaborate internationally? Does it help in terms of impact?
Are these 6 countries publishing in this OECD subject category?
By Attributes
By Research Network
By Research Output
Person Name or ID
Organization Name
Research Area
Journal
Journal Name
NATURE
ISSN
Collaborations with People
Collaborations with Organizations
Collaborations with Locations
CHINA MAINLAND
By Research Output
By Attributes
By Research Network
Collaborations with People
Collaborations with Organizations
University of California Berkeley
Collaborations with Locations
India
Region Name
INDONESIA
IRAN
ITALY
PORTUGAL
ROMANIA
POLAND
By Research Network
By Research Output
Person Name or ID
Organization Name
Research Area
Schema
OECD
Research Area
1.03 Physical sciences and astronomy
THOMSON REUTERS

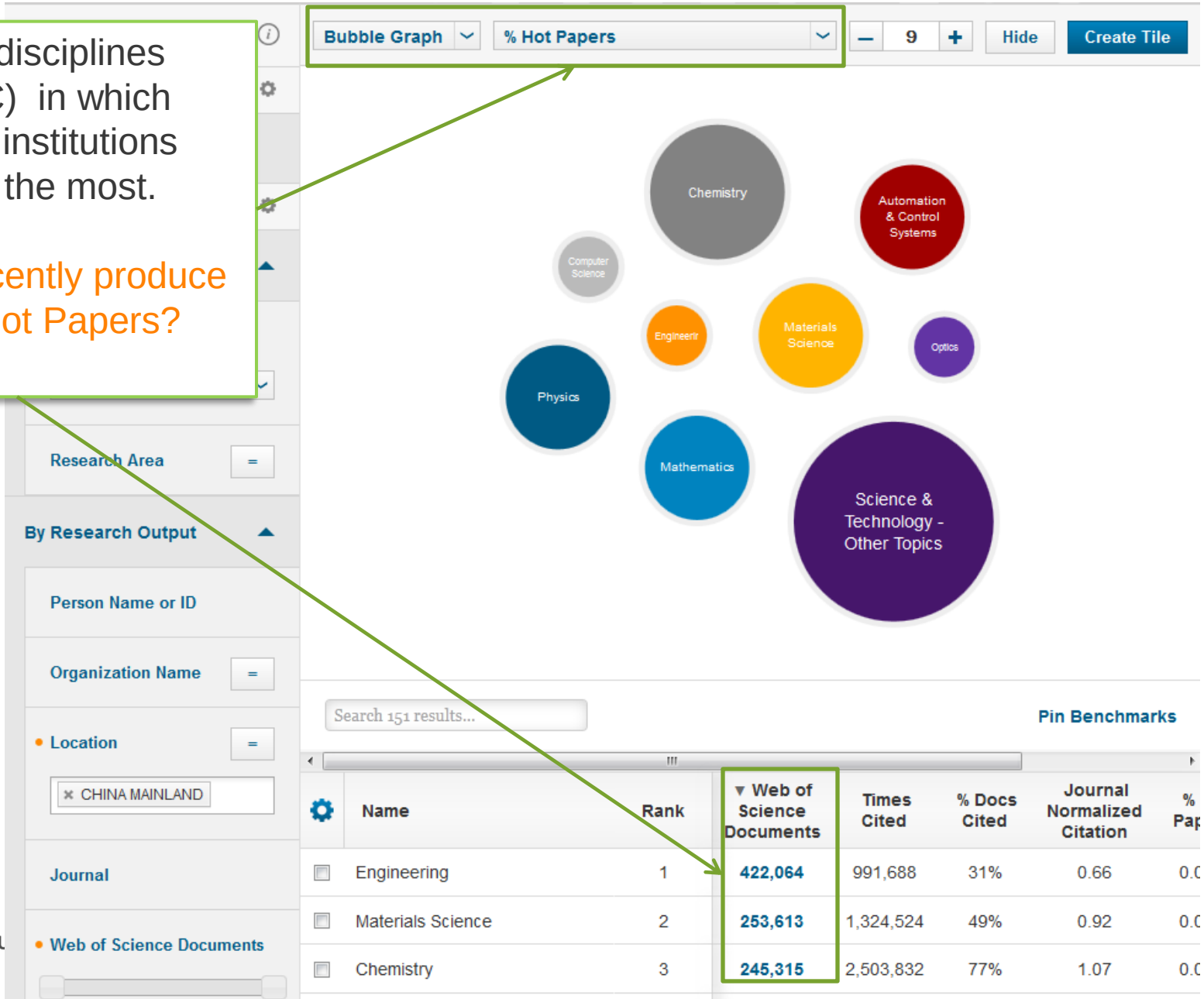
The 10 disciplines (SCADC) in which Chinese institutions publish the most.

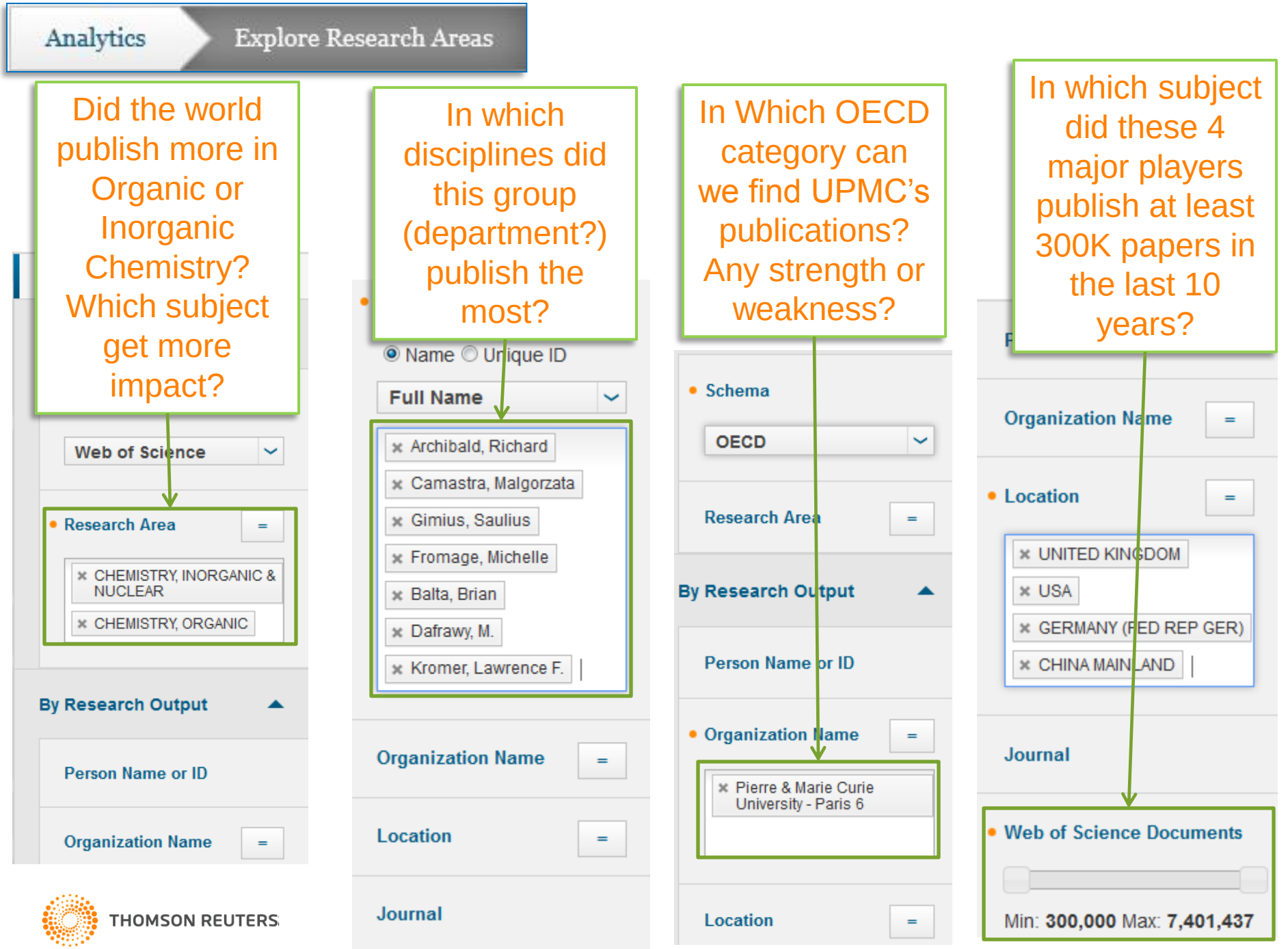
What is their performance in terms of percentiles?



The 10 disciplines (SCADC) in which Chinese institutions publish the most.

Did they recently produce a lot of Hot Papers?




Analytics
Explore Research Areas
Did the world publish more in Organic or Inorganic Chemistry? Which subject get more impact?
In which disciplines did this group (department?) publish the most?
In Which OECD category can we find UPMC's publications? Any strength or weakness?
In which subject did these 4 major players publish at least 300K papers in the last 10 years?
Web of Science
Research Area
CHEMISTRY, INORGANIC & NUCLEAR
CHEMISTRY, ORGANIC
By Research Output
Person Name or ID
Organization Name
Name
Unique ID
Full Name
Archibald, Richard
Camastra, Malgorzata
Gimius, Saulius
Fromage, Michelle
Balta, Brian
Dafrawy, M.
Kromer, Lawrence F.
Location
Journal
Schema
OECD
Research Area
By Research Output
Person Name or ID
Organization Name
Pierre & Marie Curie University - Paris 6
Location
Organization Name
Location
UNITED KINGDOM
USA
GERMANY (FED REP GER)
CHINA MAINLAND
Journal
Web of Science Documents
Min: 300,000 Max: 7,401,437
THOMSON REUTERS

DEMONSTRATING INCITES B&A IN QA ENVIRONMENT

MARCIN KAPCZYNSKI
SEPTEMBER 2014

THOMSON REUTERS