WEB OF SCIENCE® 8.0

Science Citation Index Expanded®
Social Sciences Citation Index®
Arts & Humanities Citation Index®

ws-wos-8-0-0807

Reprint Acknowledgments

Excerpt from ″Measurement of transient out-of-plane displacement gradients in plates using double-pulsed subtraction TV shearography″ by Antonio Fernández, Ángel F. Doval, Guillermo H. Kaufmann, Abundio Dávila, Jesus Blanco-García, Carlos Pérez-López, and José L. Fernandez is reprinted with permission from *Optical Engineering,* Volume 39, August 2000, pp. 2106-2113. Copyright ©2000 SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering.

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Trademark Acknowledgments

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Introduction

Available through the *ISI Web of Knowledge* platform, *Web of Science* offers web access to the *ISI Citation Indexes*, containing multidisciplinary, high quality research information from the world's leading science, social sciences and arts and humanities journals. This guide is designed to walk you through the features of Web of Science. If you have any questions, please refer to the contact information listed on page 56.

Thomson Scientific identifies and indexes the top journals in all areas of the sciences, social sciences, and arts and humanities. All significant document types within these journals are identified and included in our database. This means that you can search for a particular letter, correction, addition, excerpt, editorial or review that has appeared in a journal. Records contain information such as cited references, titles, authors, keywords, abstracts and other document details. *Web of Science* is a bibliographic database, but linking to the full-text of thousands of journals is available. Access to full text depends on your institution's subscriptions to electronic journals.

Web of Science consists of three separate databases that can be searched independently or in combination:

	Covered Journals	New Records Weekly	New Cited References Weekly
Science Citation Index Expanded	6,712	22,200	420,600
Social Sciences Citation Index	1,987	3,000	70,600
Arts & Humanities Citation Index	1,161	1,800	15,500

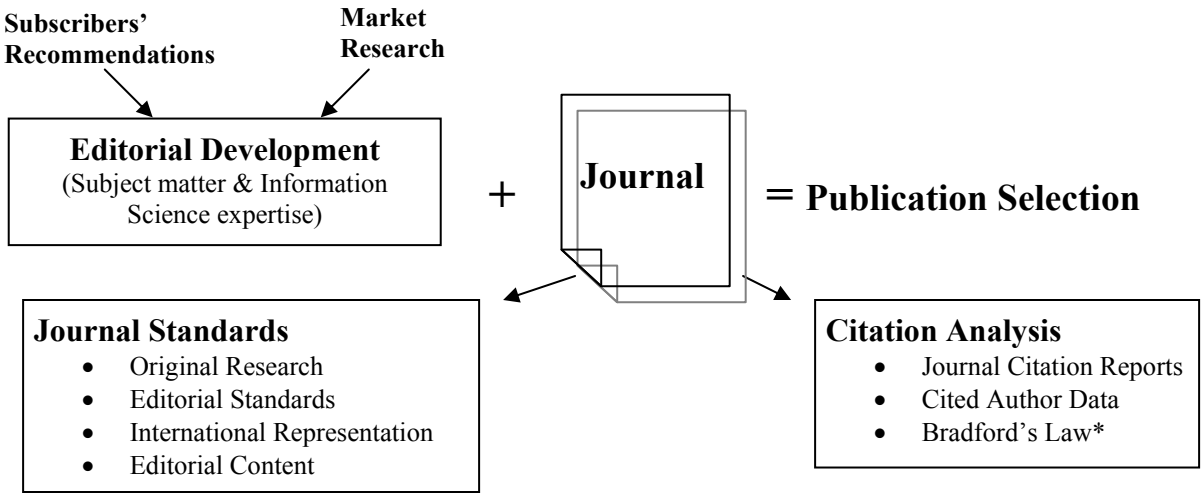
Cited Reference Searching

Citation indexing uses the cited references in published articles as subject index terms. It exploits the formal linkages between papers established by the authors themselves. Citation searching offers the unique capability of finding new, unknown information based on older, known information.

Citation information can be used in many ways. For instance, it can be used to discover who is citing your research and how your research is influencing newer research; to uncover the directions in which research is progressing based on an earlier study; to track the work of a research colleague; and to identify the sources of information that competitors, either domestic or international, are consulting for their research.

Publication Selection

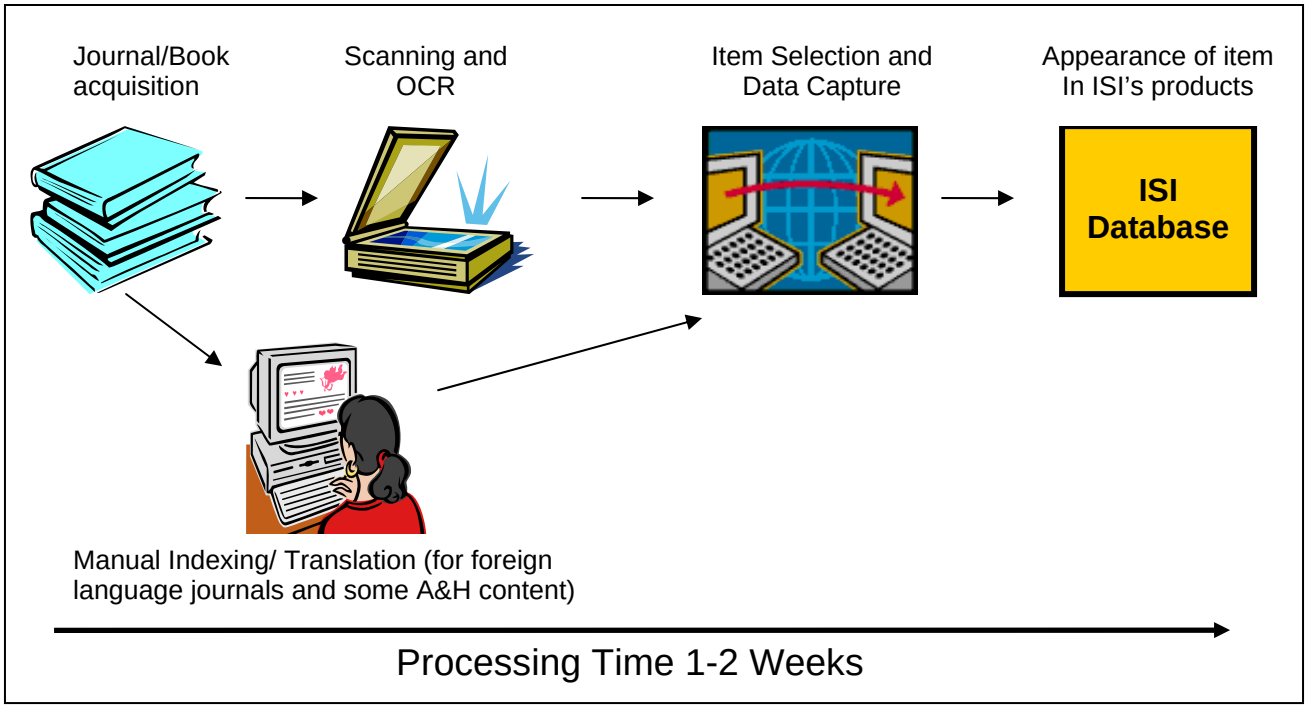
Publications are selected for inclusion in Web of Science based on the following criteria. For more information, visit:
http://scientific.thomson.com/knowtrend/essays/selectionofmaterial/journalselection/



*Bradford's Law is a bibliometric principle which states that a relatively small number of journals publish the bulk of significant scientific results

Database Production and Extraction

The graphic below illustrates the technical processes used to create the ISI database. Data from the parent database are extracted using different load programs to create diverse products.



Document Types

Every significant item from the journals selected for coverage is indexed.

All Files	Arts & Humanities Only
Article	Art Exhibit Review
Bibliography	Dance Performance Review
Biographical Item	Excerpt
Book Review♠	Fiction Creative Prose
Correction	Film Review
Database Review	Music Performance Review
Editorial Material	Music Score
Hardware Review	Music Score Review
Letter	Poetry
Meeting Abstract☼	Record Review
News Item	Script
Reprint	Theater Review
Review♦	TV Review
Software Review	Radio Review

♠Book Reviews – In Science Citation Index Expanded, only those book reviews that appear in *Science, Nature,* and *The Scientist* are covered. Book reviews are fully covered in the Social Sciences Citation Index and Arts and Humanities Citation Index.

☼Meeting Abstracts are covered for the top 900 journals (ranked by impact factor) in Science Citation Index Expanded. All meeting abstracts appearing journals in the Social Sciences Citation Index and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index are indexed.

♦Articles are coded as reviews if they are either published in a review journal or include 100 or more cited references along with some indicator that the article is a review, such as the word "Review" or "Overview" in the table of contents or in the article itself.

Multidisciplinary Scope

SCIENCE CITATION INDEX EXPANDED	SOCIAL SCIENCES CITATION INDEX	ARTS & HUMANITIES CITATION INDEX
Agriculture & Food Technology	Anthropology	Archaeology
Astronomy	Archaeology	Architecture
Behavioral Sciences	Area Studies	Art
Biochemistry	Business & Finance	Asian Studies
Biology	Communication	Classics
Biomedical Sciences	Criminology & Penology	Dance
Chemistry	Demography	Film
Computer Sciences	Economics	Folklore
Electronics	Education	History
Engineering	Environmental Studies	Humanities
Environmental Sciences	Ergonomics	Language
Genetics	Ethnic Studies	Linguistics
Geosciences	Family Studies	Literary Reviews
Instrumentation	Geography	Literature
Materials Science	Geriatrics	Music
Mathematics	Health & Rehabilitation	Philosophy
Medicine	Industrial & Labor Relations	Poetry
Microbiology	Information & Library Science	Religion
Nuclear Science	International Relations	Television & Radio
Pharmacology	Law	Theater
Physics	Linguistics	
Psychiatry & Psychology	Management Science	
Statistics & Probability	Nursing	
Technology & Applied Science	Operations Research	
Veterinary Medicine	Planning & Development	
Zoology	Political Science	
	Psychiatry	
	Psychology	
	Public Administration	
	Sociology	
	Urban Studies	
	Women's Studies	

Selective Coverage Arts & Humanities Citation Index and Social Sciences Citation Index

Selectively covered records are those selected from science journals not indexed in Social Sciences Citation Index or Arts & Humanities Citation Index. An algorithm is run weekly to identify candidate records for selective coverage. The results are then reviewed by ISI editors to determine whether the item is appropriate for inclusion in SSCI or A&HCI.

Sample SCI Expanded® Source Item

Measurement of transient out-of-plane displacement gradients in plates using double-pulsed subtraction TV shearography

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Abstract. We report a technique for the measurement of transient out-of-plane displacement gradients in plane objects by double-pulsed subtraction TV shearography. The fringe patterns are automatically and quantitatively analyzed by the Fourier transform method. A novel optical setup based on the separation and further recombination of illumination beams is demonstrated for the generation of carrier fringes. The principle of the proposed technique is theoretically described, and its immunity to environmental disturbances is discussed. Experimental results obtained with a metallic plate excited by the impact of a piezoelectric transducer are presented.
[S0091-3286(00)02908-1]

Subject terms: metrology; speckle interferometry; shearography; shock.

Paper 990116 received Mar. 18, 1999; revised manuscript received Nov. 10, 1999; accepted for publication Feb. 16, 2000.

References

1. P. Boone and R. Verbiest, "Application of hologram interferometry to plate deformation and translation measurements," *Opt. Acta* **16**, 555–567 (1969).
2. S. Nakadate, T. Yatagai, and H. Saito, "Digital speckle-pattern shearing interferometry," *Appl. Opt.* **19**, 4241–4246 (1980).
3. E. Vikhagen, "Nondestructive testing by use of TV holography and deformation phase gradient calculation," *Appl. Opt.* **29**, 137–144 (1990).
4. R. Spooren, A. A. Dyrseth, and M. Vaz, "Electronic shear interferometry: application of a (double-) pulsed laser," *Appl. Opt.* **32**, 4719–4727 (1993).
5. P. K. Rastogi, "Techniques of displacement and deformation measurements in speckle metrology," in *Speckle Metrology*, R. S. Sirohi, Ed., pp. 41–98, Marcel Dekker, New York (1993).
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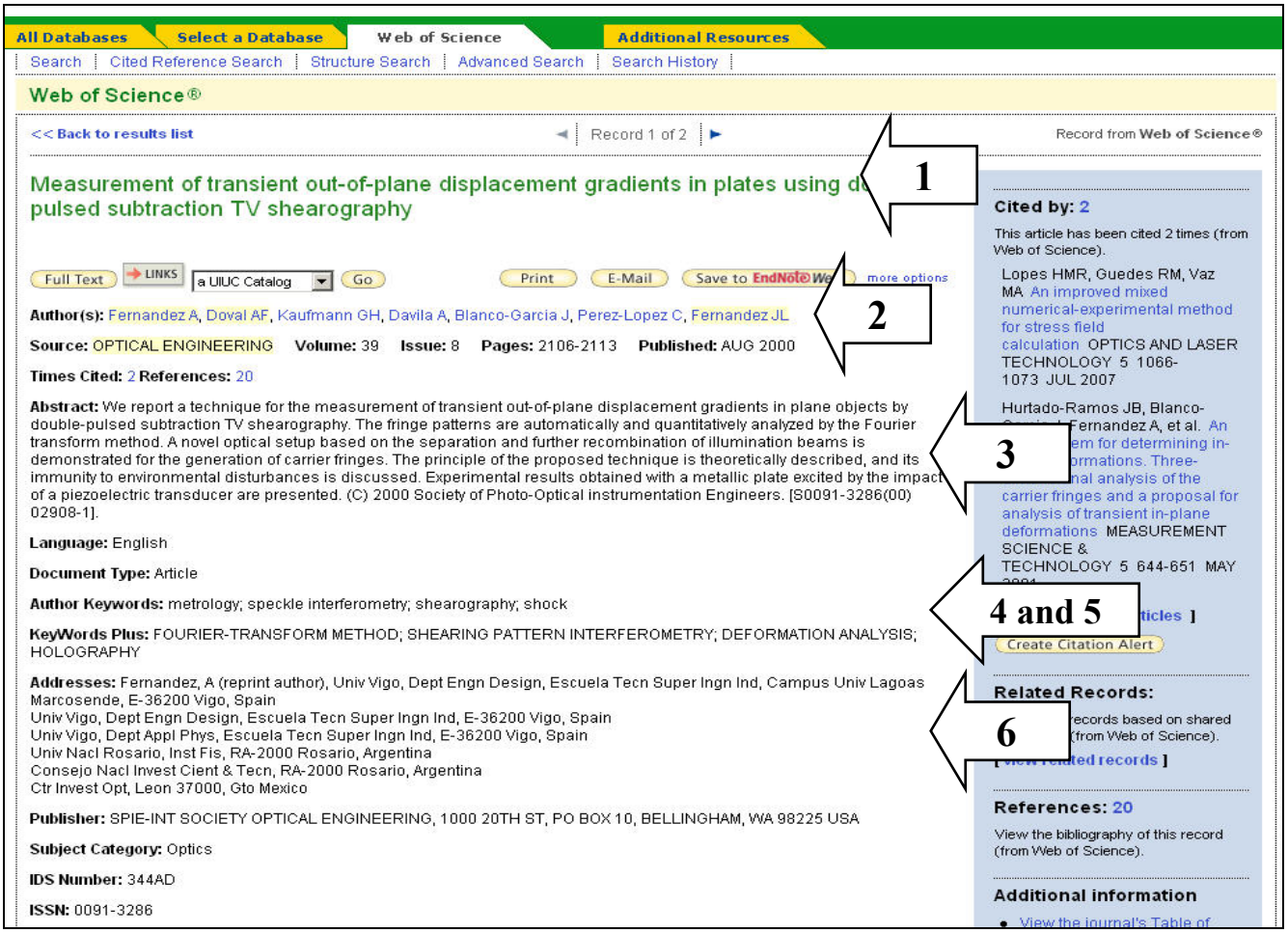
7. G. Pedrini, Y.-L. Zou, and H. J. Tiziani, "Quantitative evaluation of digital shearing interferogram using the spatial carrier method," *Pure Appl. Opt.* **5**, 313–321 (1996).
8. M. Takeda, H. Ina, and S. Kobayashi, "Fourier-transform method of fringe-pattern analysis for computer-based topography and interferometry," *J. Opt. Soc. Am.* **72**, 156–160 (1981).
9. M. Kujawinska, "Spatial phase measurement methods," in *Interferogram Analysis*, D. W. Robinson and G. T. Reid, Eds., pp. 141–193, Institute of Physics Press, Bristol (1993).
10. A. Dávila, G. H. Kaufmann, and C. Pérez-López, "Transient deformation analysis using a carrier method of pulsed electronic speckle-shearing pattern interferometry," *Appl. Opt.* **37**, 4116–4122 (1998).
11. K[illegible]ack, "Interferom[illegible]hase meas[illegible] using sp[illegible]
[illegible]action [illegible]ing[illegible]395[illegible]

1 Introduction

TV shearography (TVS)—or electronic speckle pattern shearing interferometry (ESPSI), as it is also called—is a nondestructive, whole-field technique that allows the measurement of spatial derivatives of displacements. Early research on shearing techniques used moiré fringes resulting from the superposition of two fringe patterns obtained by holographic interferometry.[1] Photographic film was later

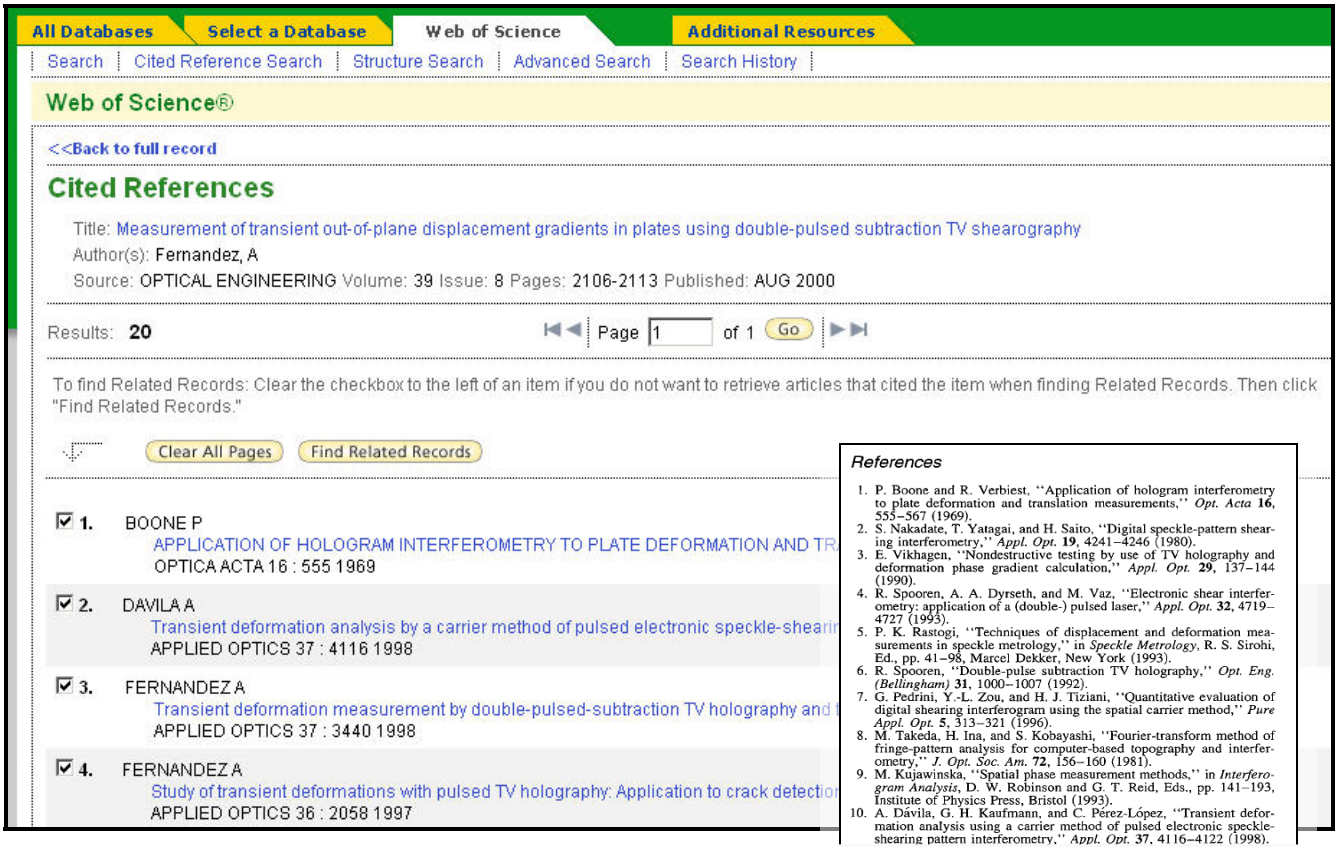
 0091-3286/2000/$15.00

Science Citation Index Expanded Record



1. Titles are indexed as written and are fully searchable. Foreign language titles are translated into English.
2. All authors are indexed and searchable using the author's last name and up to five initials.
3. English abstracts are indexed as provided by the journal. Foreign language abstracts are NOT indexed.
4. Author keywords are indexed when provided.
5. "Keywords Plus" are derived from the titles of the cited references. Note: Not all articles will have Keywords Plus as they rely upon citations to articles indexed in the ISI data.
6. All author addresses are indexed and searchable. The first listed author is the reprint author. The reprint author's e-mail address will be included if provided by the journal.

Cited References



1. Cited references are shown alphabetically by first listed author.
2. Cited reference titles are rendered in blue and serve as links to full records.
3. All cited references are indexed as published. Note: Journal and book titles may be abbreviated.

Sample A&HCI Source Record

STATE

FILOZOFIA
Roč. 55, 2000, č. 8

EPISTEMOLOGICKÉ ASPEKTY MODERNÉHO MALIARSTVA

LADISLAV KVASZ, Katedra humanistiky MFF-UK, Bratislava

KVASZ, L.: The Epistemological Aspects of Modern Painting
FILOZOFIA 55, 2000, No 8, p. 601

The aim of the paper is to analyse the geometrical aspects of a series of modern paintings and to show the parallel between them and the development of modern geometry. It starts with El Greco, offering a geometrical explanation of his painting the figures in a prolonged manner. Further the analogy between the impressionist way of creating space (in the works of Turner, Monet and Se cal idea of Cayley to use projective space as a basis for non- reconstructed. Next the paper describes the parallel betweer in the paintings of Cézanne and Picasso and the concept topology. In conclusion the paper deals with the analogy be stract paintings and the set-theoretical foundations of geomet

Predkladaná stať nadväzuje na článok *Epistemologické aspekty*
v ktorom sme sa pokúsili načrtnúť paralelu spájajúcu geometrické as
liarstva od renesancie po baroko s dejinami geometrie od Desargua pc
rom článku bola téza, že existuje paralela medzi formálnou štruktúrc
barokového maliarstva a štruktúrou obrázkov v textoch neeuklidovsk
sa podarilo predĺžiť paralelu medzi geometriou a maliarstvom, ktorej v
obmedzuje na obdobie renesancie, aj za hranice tejto epochy. Z teor
bol rovnako dôležitý opis príkladu vetvenia formy jazyka, keď sme u
spektivistickú formu existovali tri rôzne spôsoby nadviazania - deskrip
jektívna forma a anamorfická forma. To ukazuje, ako možno rekonštru
disciplíny oslobodiť od tendencie linearizácie jej vývinu. V tejto stati
na predošlé analýzy a predĺžiť výklad geometrických aspektov maliarst
abstraktného umenia. Sledovať budeme líniu Turner, Monet, Seurat, Cézanne, Picasso,
Kandinskij a pokúsime sa ukázať jej paralely v dejinách geometrie. Pritom obmedzenia,
o ktorých sme hovorili v úvode predošlého článku, platia ešte vo väčšej miere pre náš
pohľad do dejín moderného maliarstva. Keďže v modernom maliarstve hrá farebnosť,
expresívnosť a gestickosť stále významnejšiu úlohu, ostáva stále menej obrazov, pri in-
terpretácii ktorých je ústredným motívom ich geometrická štruktúra. Preto náš exkurz do
dejín mo
bude zau
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článku. K
sú dva, za

LITERATÚRA

[1] AGOSTON, M.: Algebraic Topology, a First Course. New York, Marcel Dekker 1976.
[2] BLATT, S. J.: Continuity and Change in Art.. New Jersey, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers 1984.
[3] BUGÁR, P. : Mandalické myslenie. In: Mojžiš, J. (ed.): Archetyp, mýtus, utópia. Bratislava, 1998, s. 114-143.
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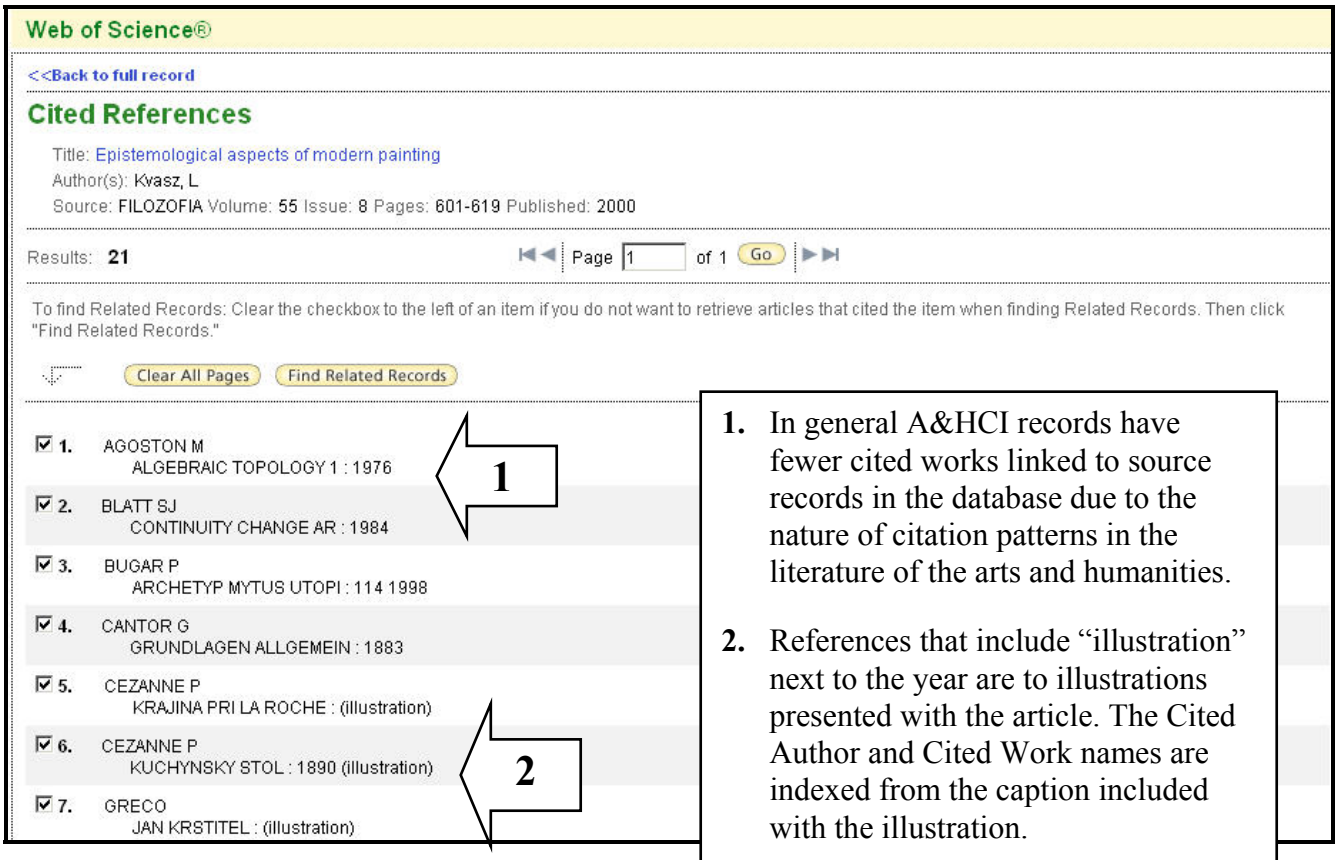
[5] KELEMEN, P.: El Greco revisited. New York, The Macmillan Company 1961.
[6] KVASZ, L.: Náčrt analytickej teórie subjektu. In: Filosofický časopis 1996/4, s. 617-640.
[7] KVASZ, L.: Dejiny náboženstva a matematika. In: Hieron II., 1997, s. 115-129.
[8] KVASZ, L.: Epistemologické aspekty dejín maliarstva. In: Filozofia 1998/10, s. 658-681.
[9] KVASZ, L.: Gramatika zmeny. Bratislava, Chronos 1999.
[10] LORAN, E. (1943): Cézanne's composition. Berkeley, University of California Press 1983.
[11] MERLEAU-PONTY, M: Oko a duch a jiné eseje. Praha, Obelisk 1971.
[12] WITTGENSTEIN, L. (1921): Tractatus Logico-philosophicus. Frankfurt am Main, Suhrkamp 1989.

Arts and Humanities Citation Index Record

1. Notice that the abstract is in English, while the **Language** of the article is Slovak. Abstracts are presented when they appear in English; foreign language abstracts are not translated.

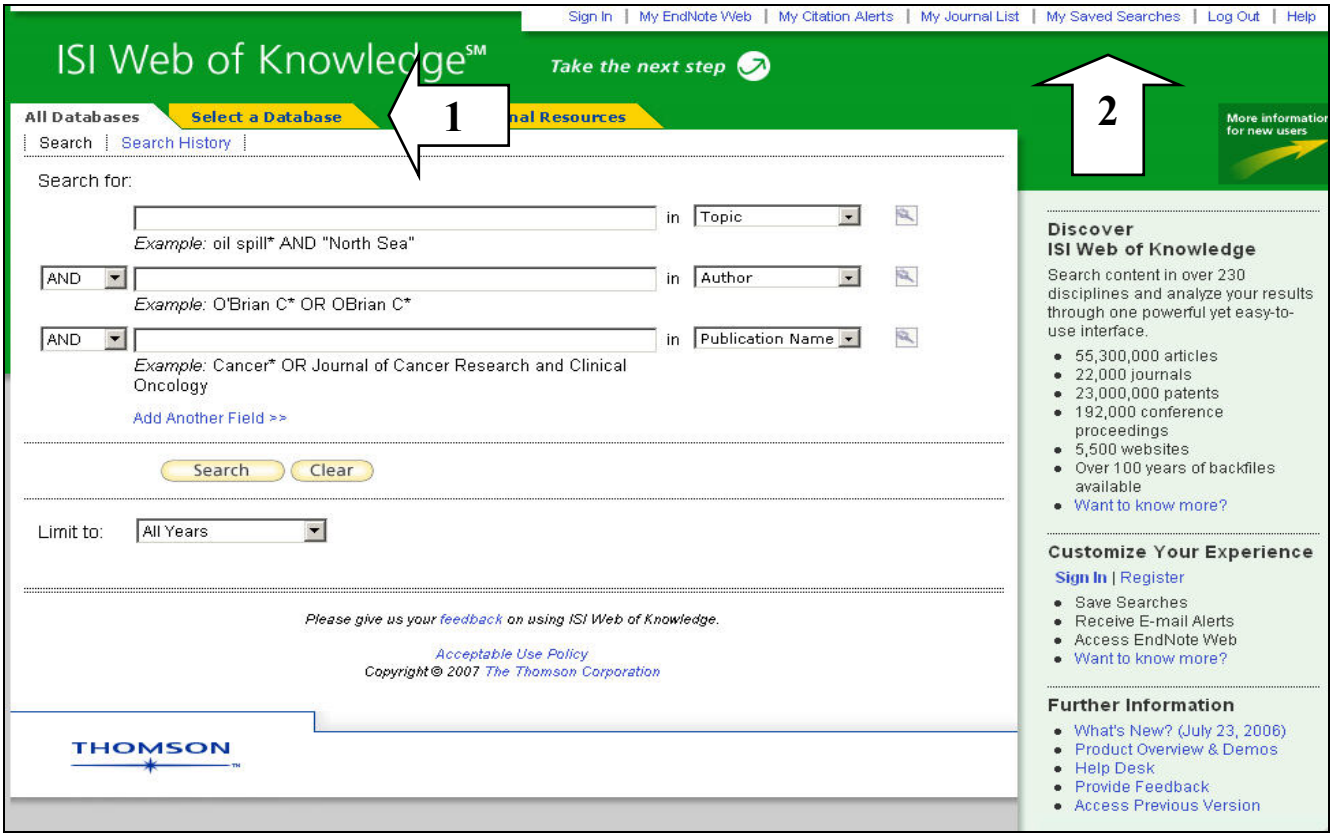
Cited References



1. In general A&HCI records have fewer cited works linked to source records in the database due to the nature of citation patterns in the literature of the arts and humanities.

2. References that include "illustration" next to the year are to illustrations presented with the article. The Cited Author and Cited Work names are indexed from the caption included with the illustration.

ISI Web of Knowledge All Databases Page

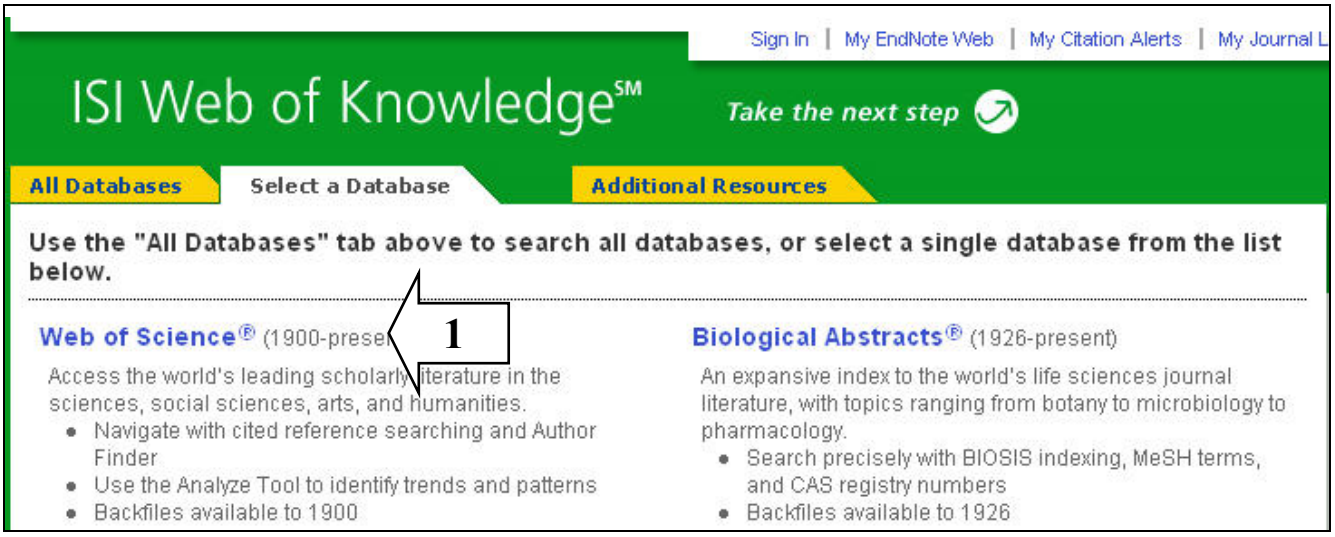


1. The Web of Knowledge **All Databases** page is the default start page. On this page you may search all Web of Knowledge databases to which your institution subscribes simultaneously. You may also select a specific database by clicking the yellow **Select a Database** tab.

2. The links in the upper right hand corner of the page are persistent no matter where you go in the Web of Knowledge. You may navigate to the Help system, your saved searches, and other features from here.

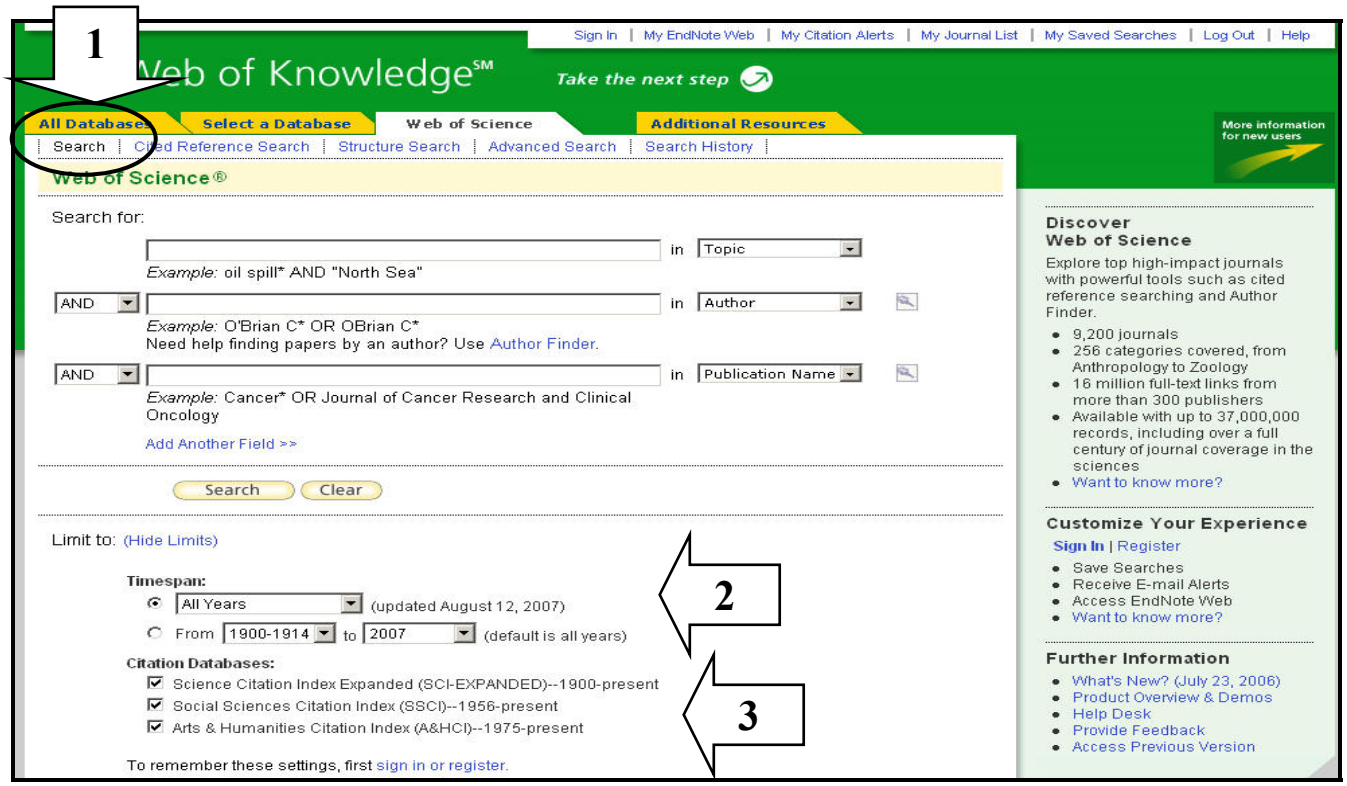
.

Select a Database



1. Click the "Select a Database" tab to see the list of available databases at your institution. Click on **Web of Science** to go to that database.

Database Selection and File Depth



1. Select your search option. By default you will be taken to the general Search page.
2. There are two options for selecting a file depth:
    a. Click the radio button and select All Years, Latest 5 years, Year to Date, or Latest 4 Weeks, Latest 2 Weeks, or Latest Week.
    b. Select a range of years by selecting the beginning and ending years from the pull-down menus. The default is all years of available data.
3. All available citation databases are selected as the default.

- **Note**: The year selection refers to the processing year—not necessarily the year of publication. A journal dated January, 2007 may have been processed in December of 2006. The publication year is searchable using the General Search interface. It is best to search a range of years for complete retrieval.

- **Note:** If your institution subscribes to Current Chemical Reactions and Index Chemicus, you will see these databases listed on this page. Current Chemical Reactions contains data from 1986 to the present as well as structure data from Institut National de la Propriete Industrielle back to 1840. Index Chemicus data is available from 1993 to the present. These editions will not be selected by default.

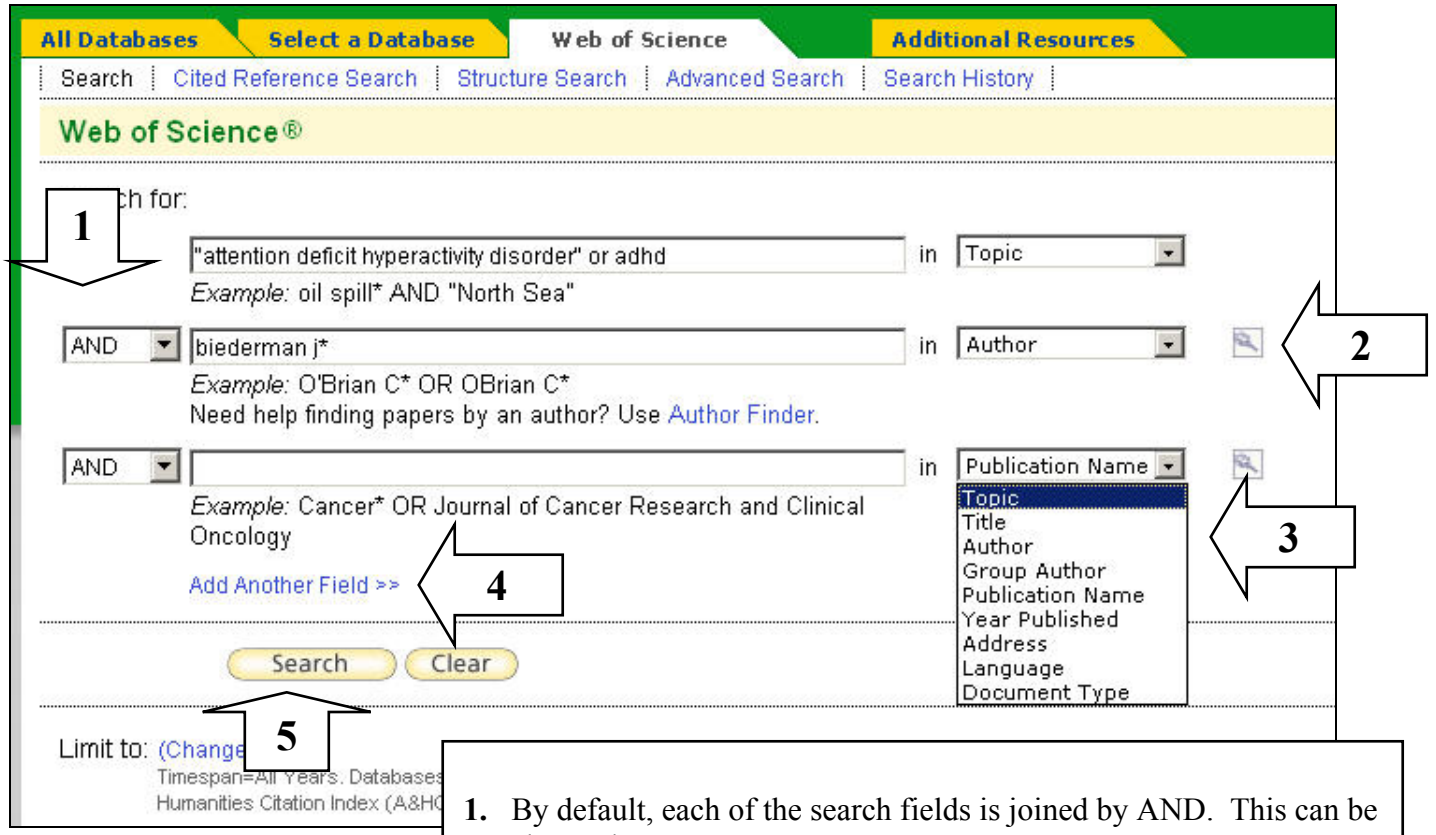
General Search

Fields searched in the Topic Index:

	SCIE	SSCI	AHCI
Source title words	All Years	All Years	All Years
Author keywords	1991 ∏	1991 ∏	1991 ∏
KeyWords Plus	1991 ∏	1991 ∏	1991 ∏
Author abstracts	1991 ∏	1992 ∏	2000 ∏

To search for articles written by J. Biederman about attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, you might enter the following statements:

TOPIC="attention deficit hyperactivity disorder" or adhd
AUTHOR= biederman j*



1. By default, each of the search fields is joined by AND. This can be changed to OR or NOT.
2. Many search fields have a search index. This is indicated by a magnifying glass icon.
3. The drop-down box to the right of each search field lists the possible ways to search, including options to limit by a certain language or document type.
4. You may add additional search fields if necessary by clicking **Add Another Field.**
5. Click **Search** to execute your query.

Rules for Searching

Truncation

Truncation can be used in a number of different ways. Truncate the end of a word in order to retrieve all mentions of the word (singular and plural). In cases of irregular plurals, or to retrieve all forms of a root word, use an asterisk (*) to retrieve more than one character. Use internal truncation or wildcard characters to retrieve alternate or British spellings of words.

? = one character only

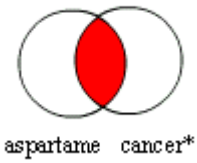
*** = zero or more characters**

$ = one character or zero characters

Right Side Truncation		Internal Truncation (Wildcards)	
Symptom*	Symptom Symptoms Symptomatic	Lap*roscop*	Laparoscopic Laproscopic Laparoscopy
Gene*	Gene Genes General Generation	Dosto?evsk*	Dostoyevsky Dostoievsky Dostoievski Dostoyevskii
Cell$	Cell Cells Cello	Behavio$r*	Behavior Behaviour Behavioral

Boolean Operators

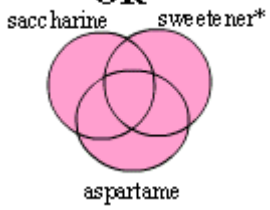
AND



All search terms must occur to be retrieved.

TOPIC: aspartame AND cancer*
Retrieves documents that contain both *aspartame* and *cancer**

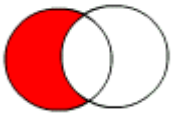
OR



Any one of the search terms must occur to be retrieved. Use when searching variants and synonyms.

TOPIC: aspartame OR saccharine OR sweetener*
Retrieves documents that contain at least one of the terms.

NOT



Excludes records that contain a given search term.

TOPIC: aids NOT hearing

Retrieves documents with *aids*, excluding any which also contain *hearing*.

Phrase Searching and Proximity Operators

Phrase Search	By default, there is an implied AND connecting terms entered as a phrase and searching a phrase retrieves records that contain all searched terms found in the titles, abstract or key words fields. Exact matches for phrases can be found by searching on the terms enclosed in quotation marks (“”), **Note:** This search rule applies to Topic searches using Quick, General, or Advanced Search. Truncation can be used inside quotation marks. **Topic: electromagnetic field**
	Title: Mathematical model of **electromagnetic** elimination in tubule with high frequency magnetic **field**
	Topic: “electromagnetic field”
	Title: Reproduction of lightning **electromagnetic field** waveforms by engineering model of return stroke
Same	Terms must occur within the same sentence, where “sentence” is generally a period-delimited string, in any order. In keyword fields, the SAME operator will retrieve records with search terms in the same keyword phrase. **Topic: biodivers* same conserv*** **Address: (unam or univ nacl autonoma mexico) same geofis**
	Title: Modelling spatial patterns of **biodiversity** for **conservation** prioritization in North-eastern Mexico Address: **Univ Nacl Autonoma Mexico**, Inst **Geofis**, Mexico City 04510, DF, Mexico

Order of Precedence

( )
SAME
NOT
AND
OR

Use parentheses to override the order of precedence when using multiple Boolean and/or Proximity operators. Up to fifty Boolean operators can be used in a single search statement.

Rules for Searching (cont'd)

1. Synonyms

Include synonyms for your search terms, using natural language, acronyms and jargon as possible terms. Join all terms with the OR Boolean operator:

Example: **honey bee* OR honeybee* OR "apis mellif*"**

2. Truncation

Consider variant forms of search terms, such as plurals, alternate spellings, and derivatives. See p. 17 for information about truncation and wildcard characters.

Example: **enzym***
This will retrieve **enzyme, enzymes, enzymatic, enzymology**

3. Searching for terms containing punctuation

Punctuation marks are treated as spaces, although they do display in search results.

Examples:
Entering "**2 4 dinitrotoluene"** will retrieve results containing the term **2,4-dinitrotoluene**

Entering **xray OR "x ray"** will retrieve **x-ray** and **xray**

4. Searching for personal names

Personal names may be inverted in all subject fields except abstracts. Use the SAME operator to retrieve all variations:

Example: **Churchill SAME Winston**

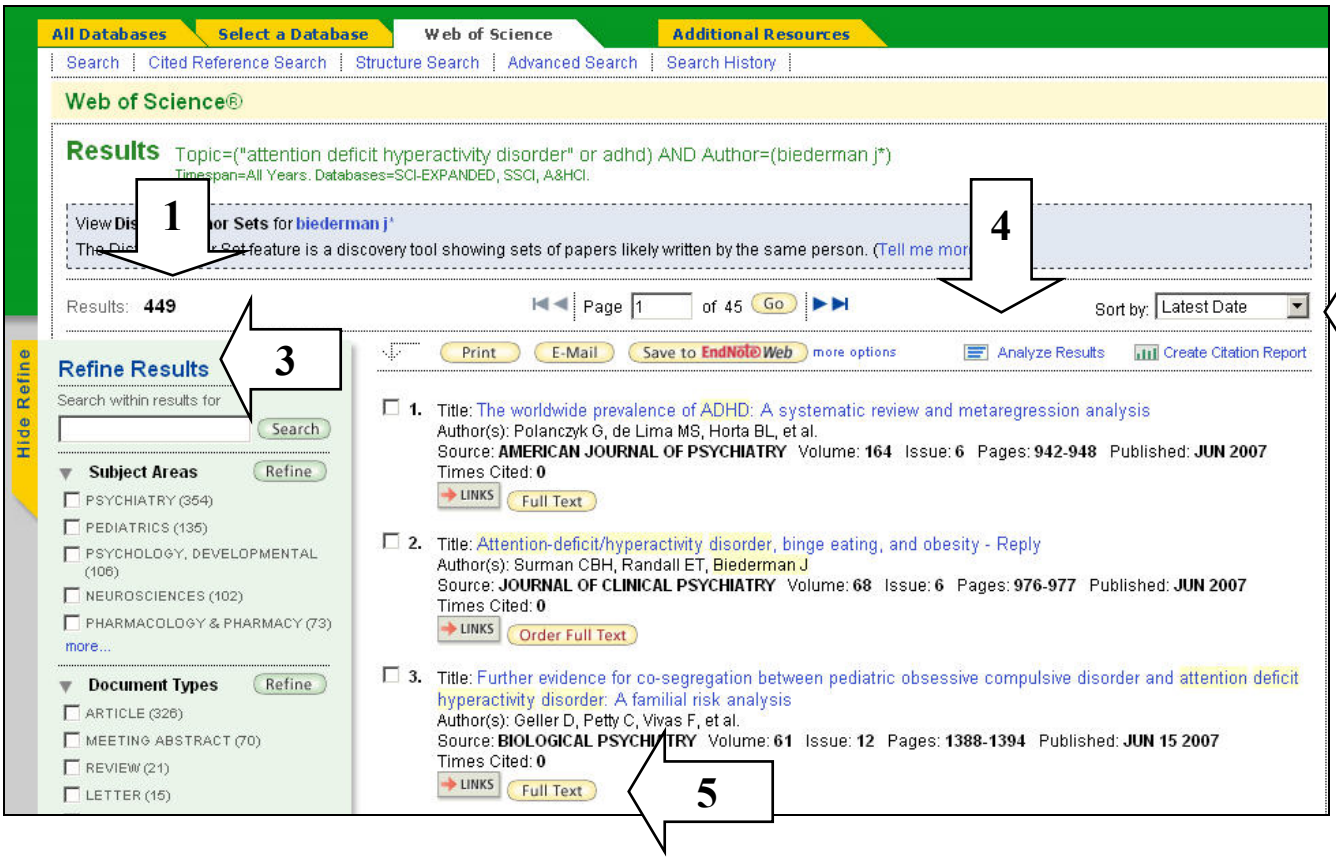
5. Searching for terms containing Greek letters

Spell out Greek letters.

Example: "**beta carotene" AND "alpha omega"** will retrieve:

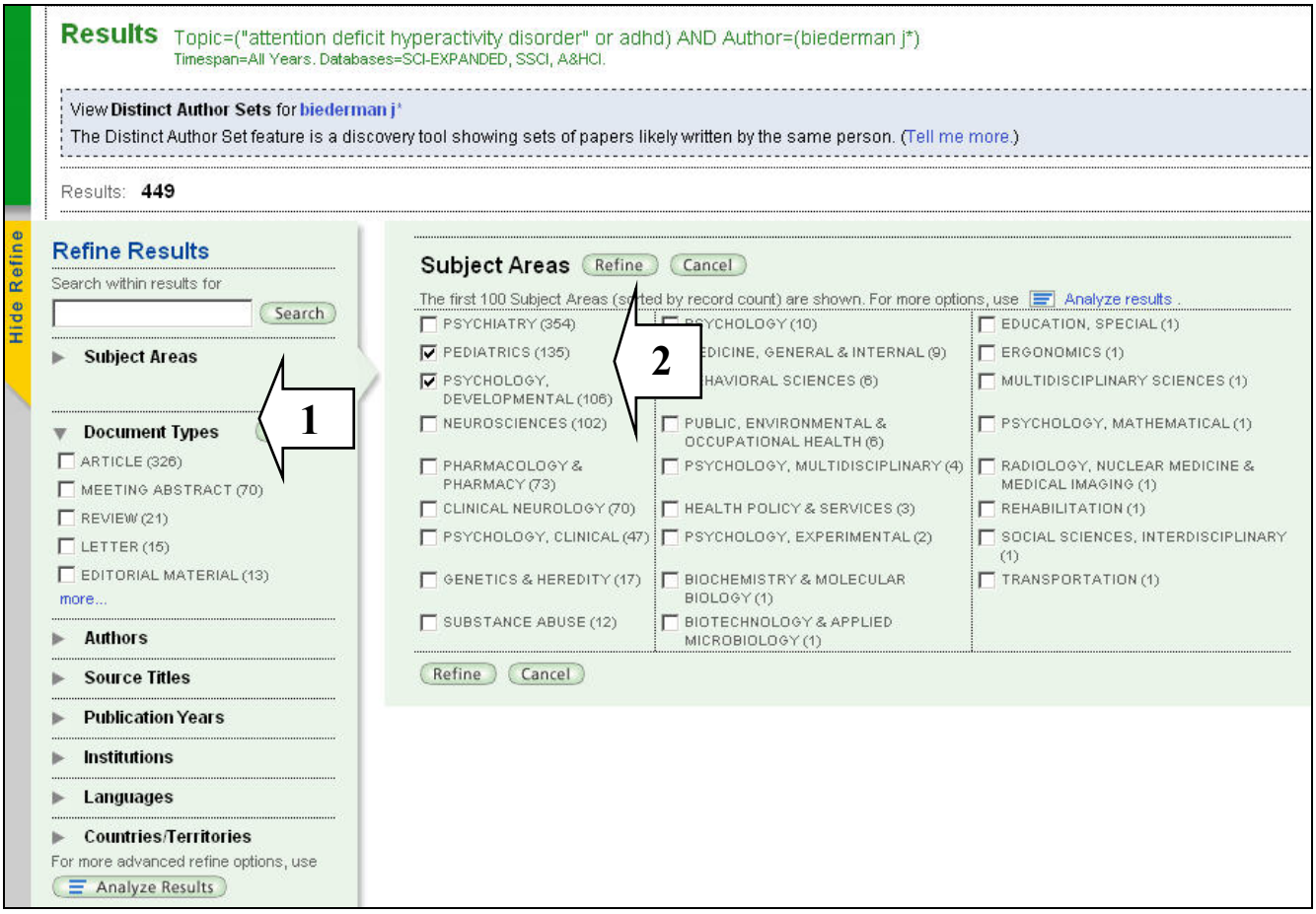
Electroabsorption spectroscopy of **β-carotene** and **α,ω**-bis(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15-hexadecaoctaene

Search Results—Summary & Sort



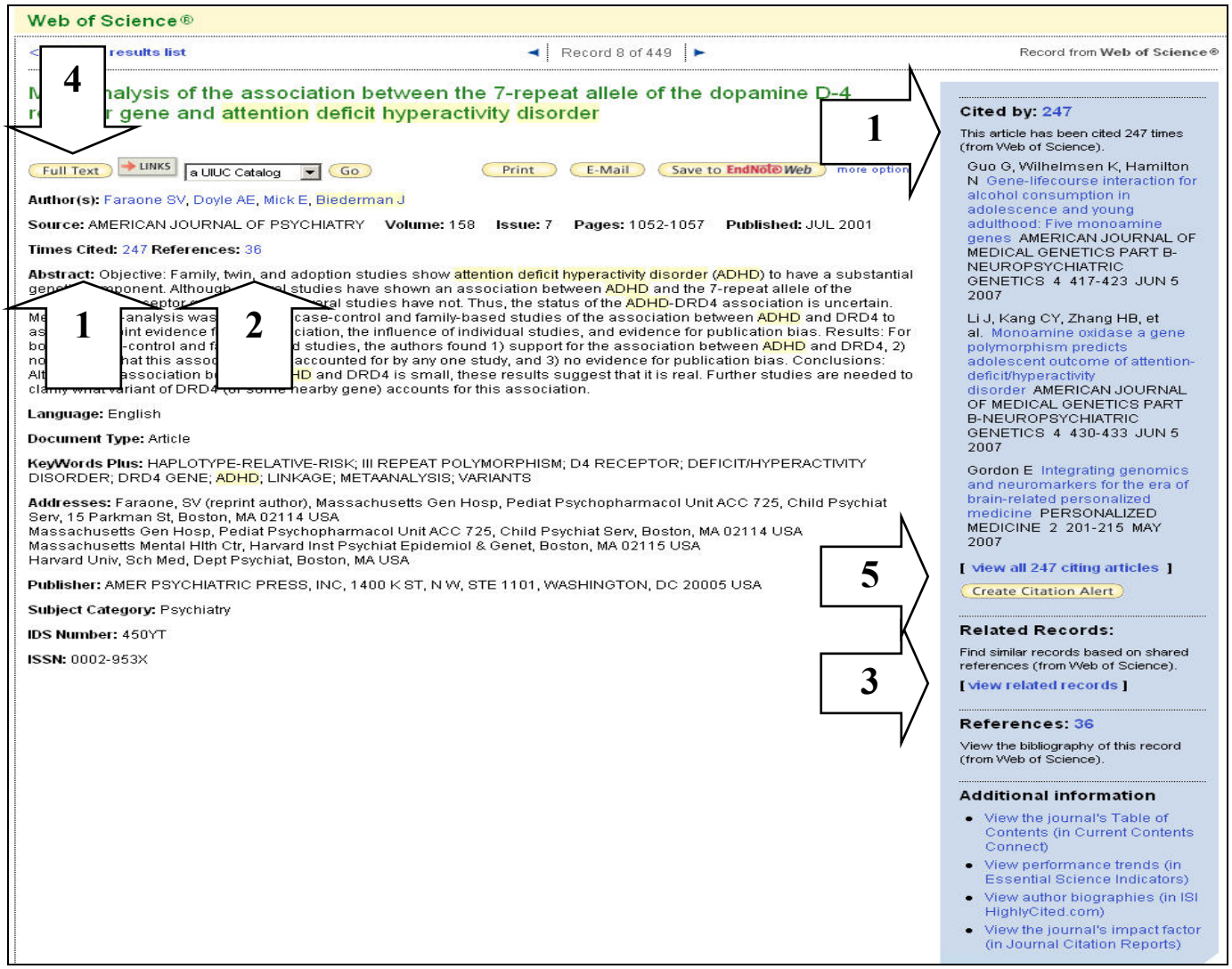
1. The total number of documents that match the terms of the search is shown here.
2. The default sort is **Latest Date**. You can change the sort order of your results. Note that you can sort up to 100,000 records by **Latest date** or **Relevance**, **Times Cited**, **First Author, Source Title,** or **Publication Year.**
3. Use the **Refine Results** feature to drill into your results. Up to 100,000 results may be refined by author, institution, subject area, country/territory, document type, publication year, or language. Once the results are refined you can select categories you would like to view or exclude.
4. Use the **Analyze Results** feature to drill into your results. Up to 100,000 results may be analyzed by author, institution, subject area, country/territory, document type, publication year, or language. The histogram created by running a results analysis can be saved and opened in Excel.
5. Full-text links can be configured for your institution.

Search Results—Refine Results



1. Make selections from the list of categories on the left hand side of the page. Clicking **more…** will display the top 100 selections for the category that you choose.
2. Choose which sets of records you'd like and click **Refine** to view just those records. You can refine a set as often as you like by clicking in headings for Subject Areas, Source Titles, Document Types, Authors, Publication Years, Countries/Territories, Institutions and Languages. **Note:** Subject Areas are assigned at the journal level. Journals can be in more than one category. Articles inherit the parent journals' subject area designations.

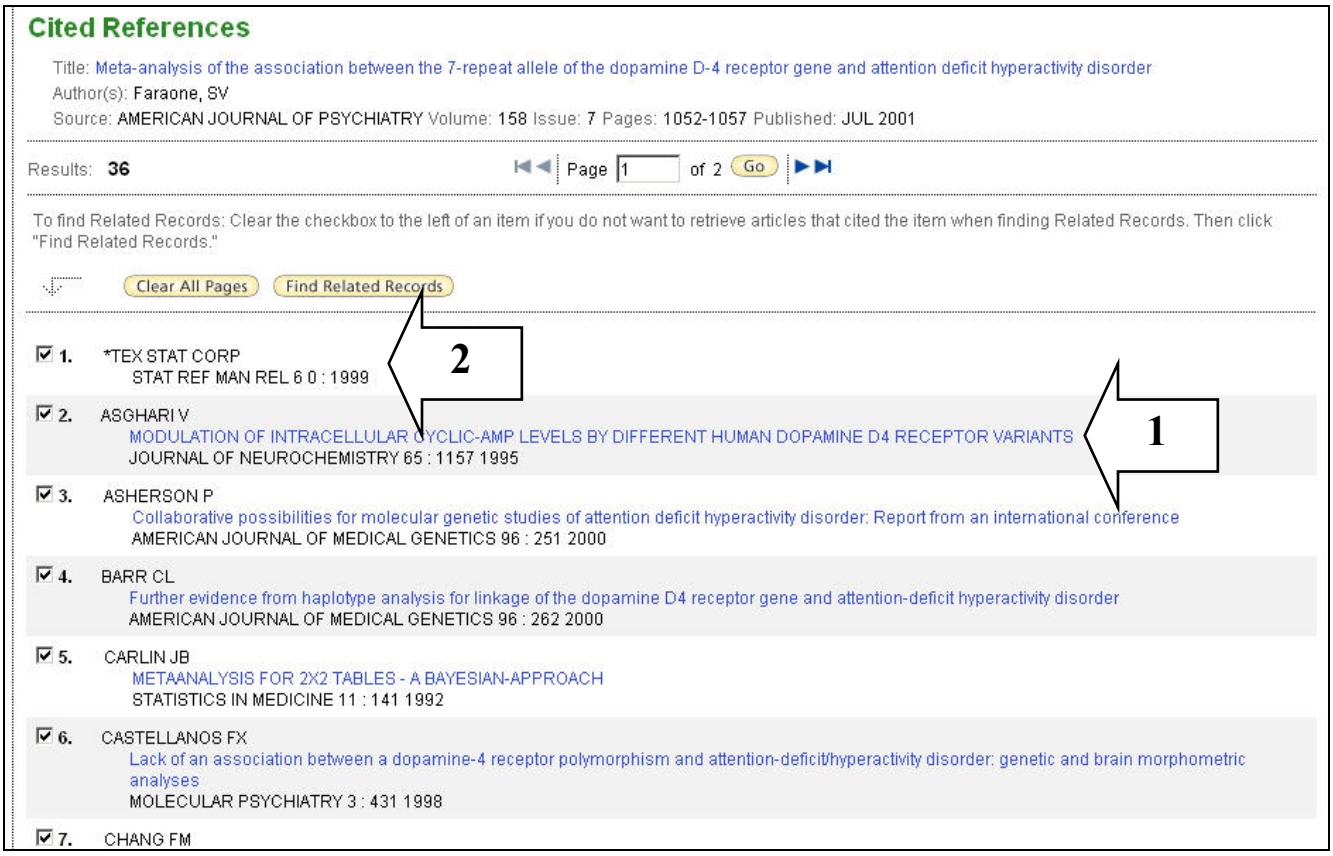
Search Results—Full Record



1. ***Times Cited*** - Click on **Times Cited** to see documents that have cited this article. **Note**: The articles listed in your results are those that cite this article correctly. There may be additional citations to the article that are not displayed due to some variation in the citation (e.g., incorrect page number, volume, or cited year, or misspelled cited author name). Cited Reference search mode must be used to locate these possible variations. You can also view this information in the blue box on the right hand side of the page. If the article has been cited, the most recent citations to it will be displayed here.
2. ***References*** – Click on **References** to see a list of the documents that these authors cited.

3. ***Related Records*** are articles that share at least one cited reference in common with this article. By performing a **Related Records** search, you may retrieve more records about a topic without having to add specific vocabulary to your query. You may also uncover relevant articles that you may have missed when performing a term based topic search.
4. ***Links*** - Depending on your institution's subscription, you may see links to other *ISI Web of Knowledge* products and/or links to full-text or other resources outside *ISI Web of Knowledge.*
5. ***Citation Alerts*** **-** You may create a **Citation Alert** to keep track of new citations to this article. You may create as many citation alerts as you like, but you must create an *ISI Web of Knowledge* profile to take advantage of this feature.

Cited References



1. Click the title to move to a full record. The full article title and source title will display for articles indexed in the Web of Science.

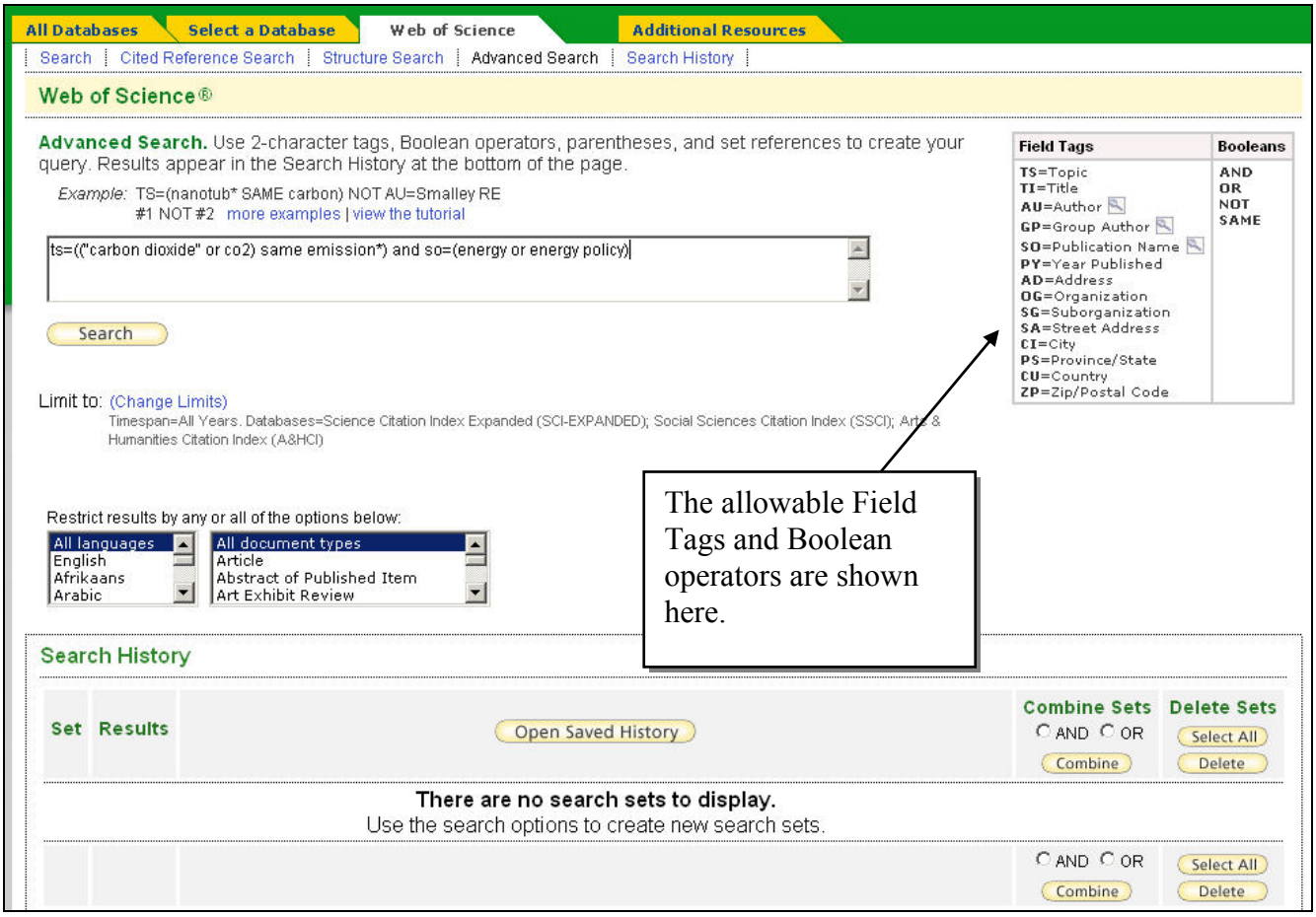
2. Some items will not be linked to a source article. For example:

- Cited monographs, such as books and theses
- Government publications
- Articles cited “in press"
- Any other works not found in ISI's databases
- Citation variants
- Citations to works outside of your institution’s years of coverage

Advanced Search

The **Advanced Search** page allows you to create complex queries using two-character field tags and set combinations. To run a search to find articles appearing in *Energy* or *Energy Policy* about carbon dioxide emissions, you might create the following search:

TS=(("carbon dioxide" or co2) same emission*) and SO=(energy or energy policy)



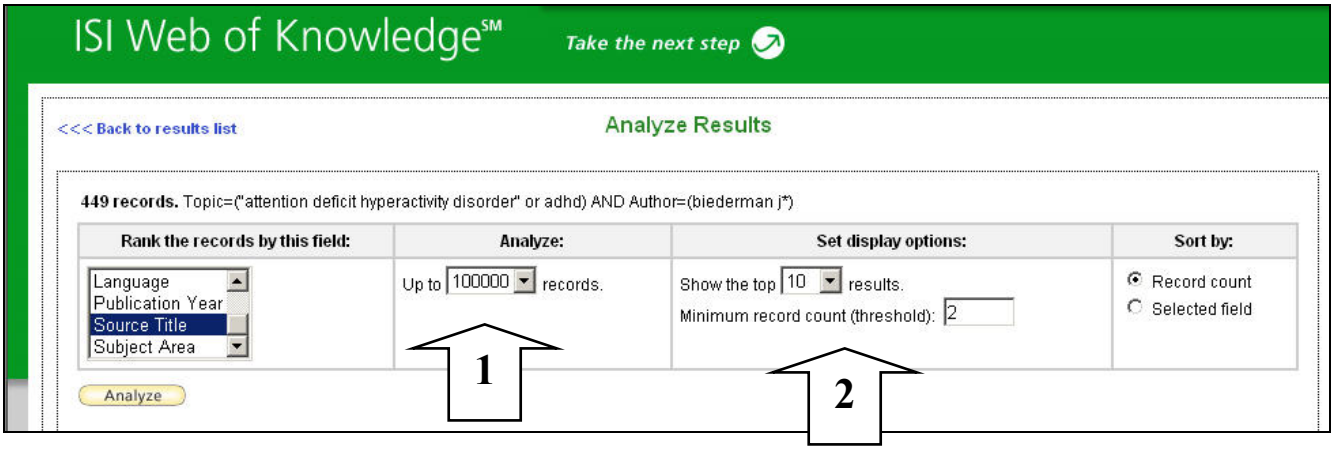
1. You can save up to 20 search sets. After you run your 21st set, you will receive a message. You will be able to continue accumulating sets
2. If you attempt to **Delete** a set that is part of a set combination, you will receive the following message:

> ***At least one of the sets you have selected to delete is referenced in a set combination. We have marked the affected set combinations for you. Please verify the checkmarks and click DELETE to remove the sets.***

Analyze Results

The Analyze Results feature may be used to rank a set of up to 100,000 search results by **Author, Institution Name, Subject Area, Country/Territory, Publication Year, Source Title, Document Type**, or **Language.**

The **Analyze Results** option will be included on all Search Results and Related Records summary pages. The Analyze feature is an excellent way to begin to narrow your results to a more precise set.

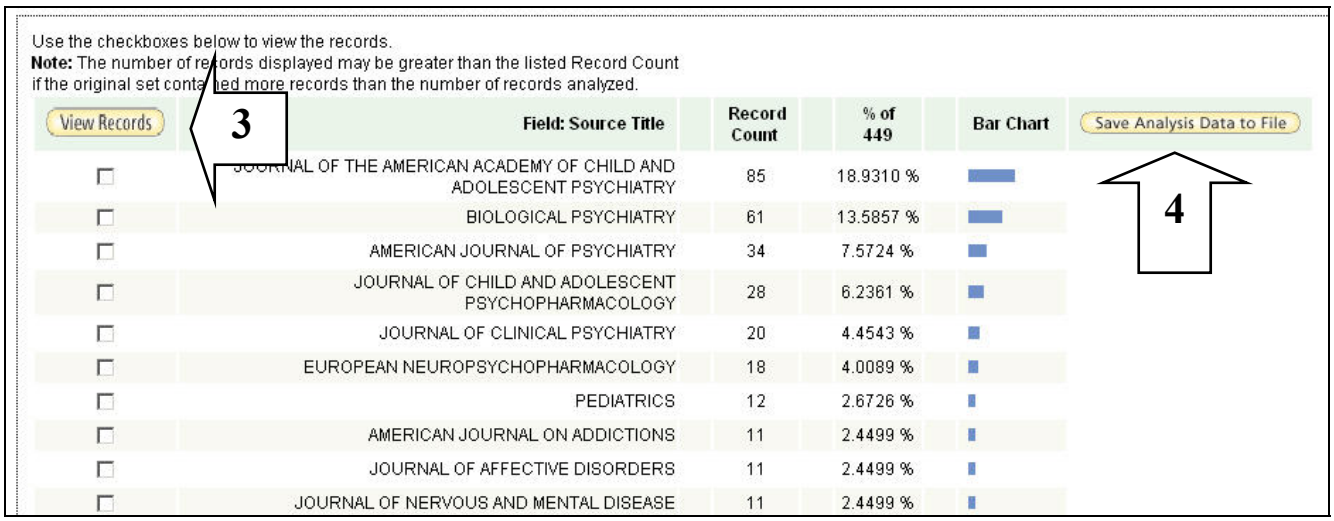


1. You may rank up to 100,000 records by a number of categories, including **Author**, **Source Title**, and **Subject Area. Note:** Subject categories are applied at the journal level. All articles published within a journal will inherit that journal's subject designations.

2. Set **Display Options** allows you to show more results on the page and raise the minimum standard for inclusion in the results.

3. Check off result sets you wish to view, then click **View Records.**

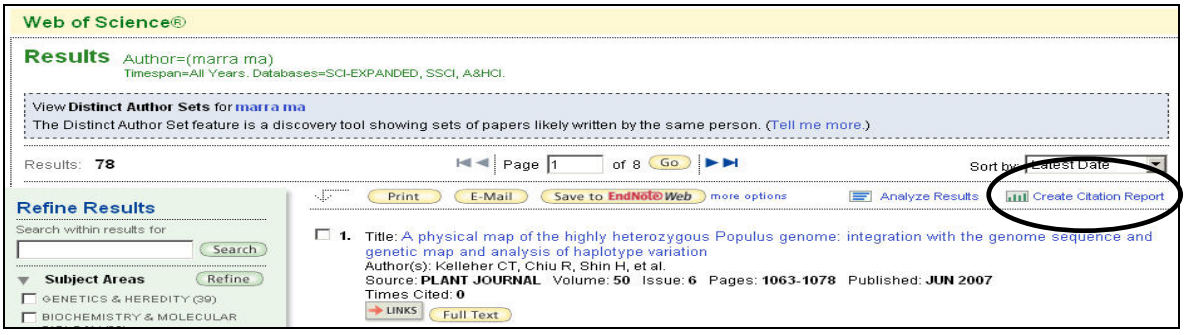
4. Click **Save Analysis Data to File** to save this data to Excel.

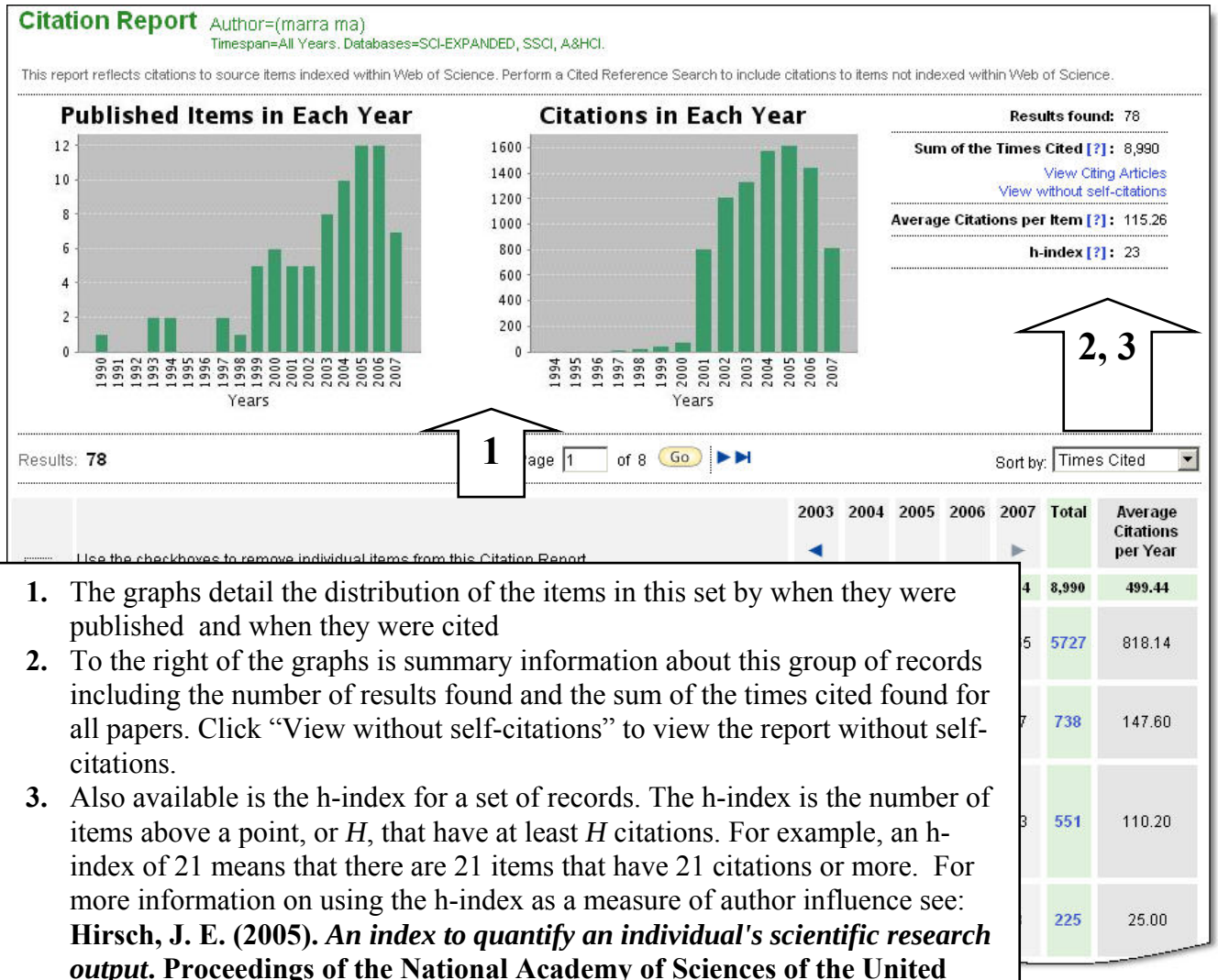


Field: Source Title	Record Count	% of 449	Bar Chart
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRY	85	18.9310 %	
BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY	61	13.5857 %	
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY	34	7.5724 %	
JOURNAL OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY	28	6.2361 %	
JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PSYCHIATRY	20	4.4543 %	
EUROPEAN NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY	18	4.0089 %	
PEDIATRICS	12	2.6726 %	
AMERICAN JOURNAL ON ADDICTIONS	11	2.4499 %	
JOURNAL OF AFFECTIVE DISORDERS	11	2.4499 %	
JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE	11	2.4499 %	

Citation Reports

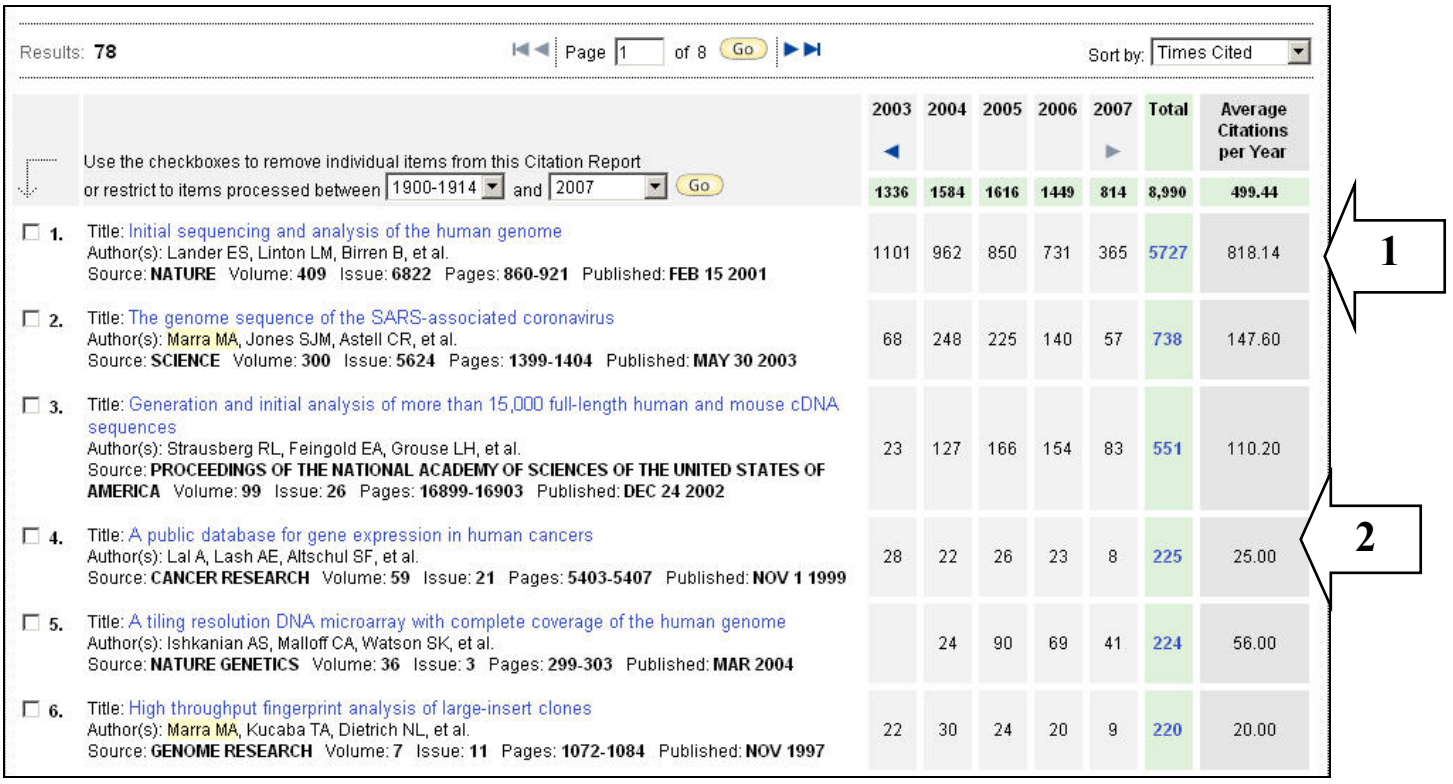
Citation reports take the citation data available for items in the Web of Science and aggregate it into a format that allows you to quickly review citation activity to a group of papers over time. To run a Citation Report click the Citation Report link to the right of the Results page. Citation Reports are available for search sets of 10,000 records or less that are created from the search results pages, as well as from sets that are created when you refine, analyze, or search within a set of results**.**





1. The graphs detail the distribution of the items in this set by when they were published and when they were cited
2. To the right of the graphs is summary information about this group of records including the number of results found and the sum of the times cited found for all papers. Click "View without self-citations" to view the report without self-citations.
3. Also available is the h-index for a set of records. The h-index is the number of items above a point, or *H*, that have at least *H* citations. For example, an h-index of 21 means that there are 21 items that have 21 citations or more. For more information on using the h-index as a measure of author influence see: **Hirsch, J. E. (2005). *An index to quantify an individual's scientific research output.* Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 102(46), 16569-16572.**

Citation Reports – continued



Results: **78** Page 1 of 8 Go Sort by: Times Cited

Use the checkboxes to remove individual items from this Citation Report
or restrict to items processed between 1900-1914 and 2007 Go

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total	Average Citations per Year
	1336	1584	1616	1449	814	8,990	499.44
1. Title: Initial sequencing and analysis of the human genome Author(s): Lander ES, Linton LM, Birren B, et al. Source: **NATURE** Volume: **409** Issue: **6822** Pages: **860-921** Published: **FEB 15 2001**	1101	962	850	731	365	5727	818.14
2. Title: The genome sequence of the SARS-associated coronavirus Author(s): Marra MA, Jones SJM, Astell CR, et al. Source: **SCIENCE** Volume: **300** Issue: **5624** Pages: **1399-1404** Published: **MAY 30 2003**	68	248	225	140	57	738	147.60
3. Title: Generation and initial analysis of more than 15,000 full-length human and mouse cDNA sequences Author(s): Strausberg RL, Feingold EA, Grouse LH, et al. Source: **PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** Volume: **99** Issue: **26** Pages: **16899-16903** Published: **DEC 24 2002**	23	127	166	154	83	551	110.20
4. Title: A public database for gene expression in human cancers Author(s): Lal A, Lash AE, Altschul SF, et al. Source: **CANCER RESEARCH** Volume: **59** Issue: **21** Pages: **5403-5407** Published: **NOV 1 1999**	28	22	26	23	8	225	25.00
5. Title: A tiling resolution DNA microarray with complete coverage of the human genome Author(s): Ishkanian AS, Malloff CA, Watson SK, et al. Source: **NATURE GENETICS** Volume: **36** Issue: **3** Pages: **299-303** Published: **MAR 2004**		24	90	69	41	224	56.00
6. Title: High throughput fingerprint analysis of large-insert clones Author(s): Marra MA, Kucaba TA, Dietrich NL, et al. Source: **GENOME RESEARCH** Volume: **7** Issue: **11** Pages: **1072-1084** Published: **NOV 1997**	22	30	24	20	9	220	20.00

1

2

1. At the bottom of the citation report page, the papers are listed with the most highly cited first. The list may be resorted by author name, journal title or date

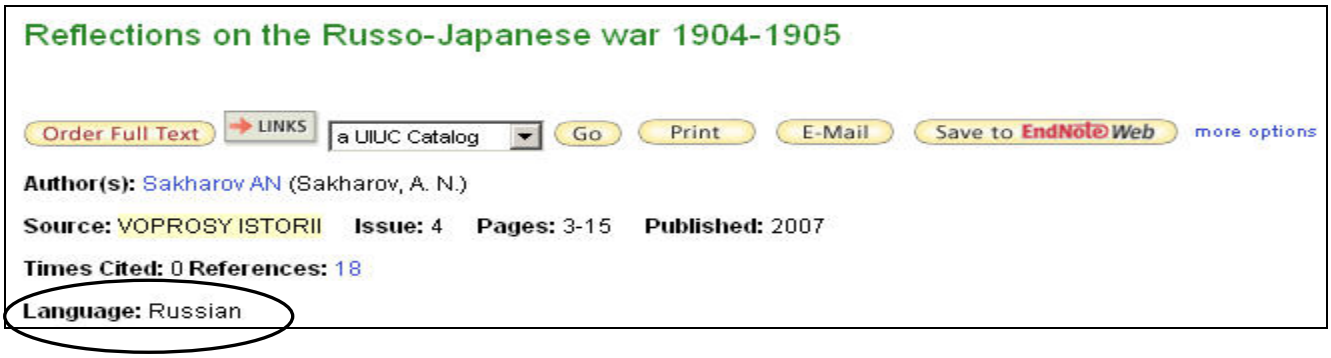
2. The citation count for each paper lists the number of times cited by year, total number of times cited since publication, and average citations per year. Clicking on the total times cited count for any paper will return the citing documents.

***Note*:** This list of citation counts reflects citations to papers that are indexed in the Web of Science. Citations to and from papers outside of the Web of Science are not included. Citation reports are best used after performing comprehensive author or institution searches. For complete citation counts, a comprehensive cited reference search should be performed. The data from this table can be printed, emailed or saved.

Editorial Rules—Titles

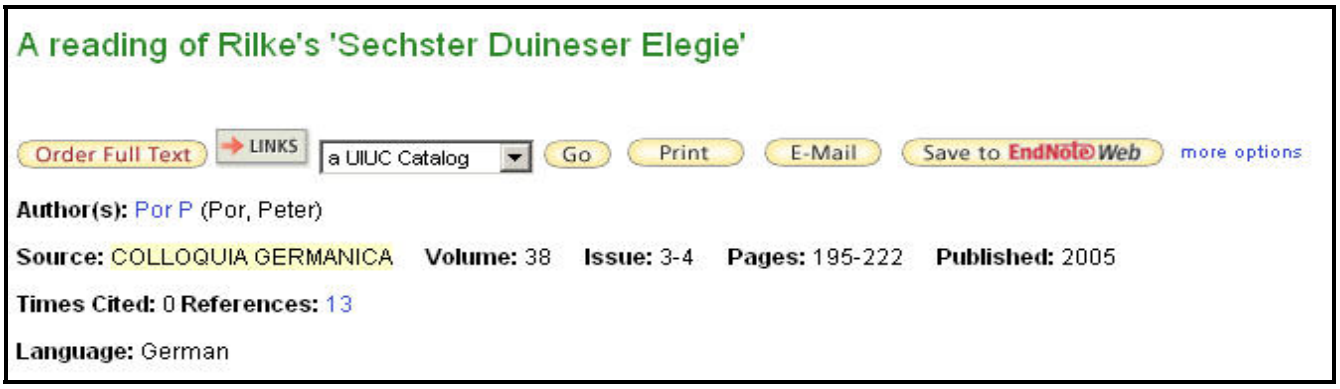
1. Translations:

Non-English titles are translated into U.S. English, when no translation is provided by the journal.



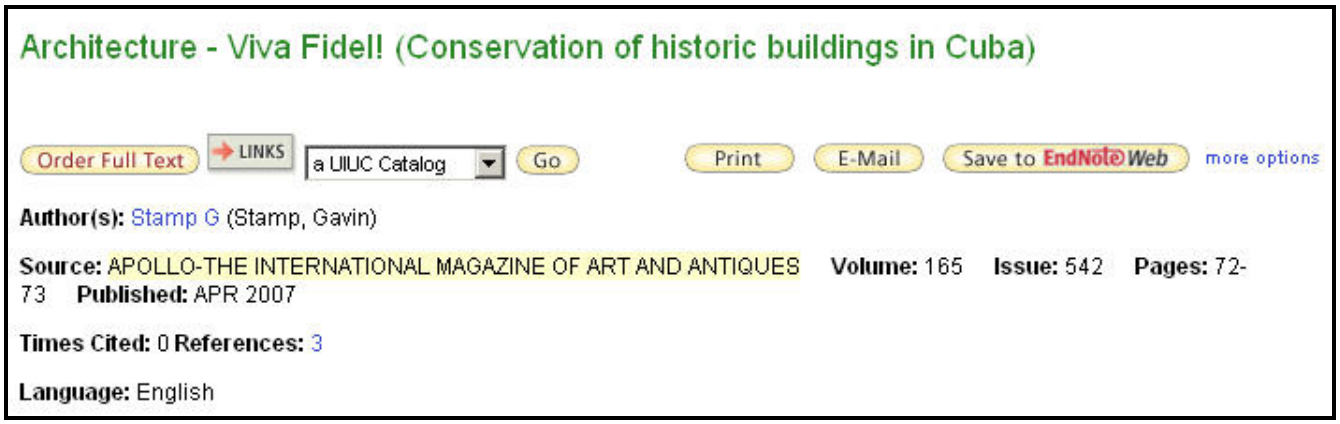
2. Creative Works:

Titles of creative works remain in the language used in source.



3. Title Enhancements

Title enhancements clarify ambiguous article titles and are indicated by a plus sign or by parenthesis. (Arts & Humanities Citation Index only).



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Searching By Source Author

All author names are captured. All names can be searched, displayed, printed, and/or exported.

1. General rule

Enter the surname, followed by a space and up to 5 initials.

Source Document	ISI Database	Search by:
J.R.W. Yates	Yates JRW	yates j* or yates jrw

2. Name variations

Search for variations on names where the family name may not be the last name.

Source Document	ISI Database	Search by:
Shi-Wa Yen	Yen SW Shi WY	yen sw or shi wy
Uzonyi Kiss Sandor	Uzonyi KS Sandor UK Kiss SU	uzonyi ks or sandor uk or kiss su

3. Compound names

Individual parts of compound names are fused together prior to 1997. Search them in fused and compound forms for complete retrieval.

Source Document	ISI Database	Search by:
D. Lagadic-Gossmann	Lagadic Gossmann D LagadicGossmann D	lagadic gossmann d* or lagadicgossmann d*
Geraldo Felipe de la Fuente	De la Fuente GF DelaFuente GF	de la fuente g* or delafuente g*
M. D'Angelo	D Angelo M Dangelo M	d'angelo m* or dangelo m*

4. Titles

Titles of rank, generational designations, such as Junior or Senior, and academic degrees are dropped.

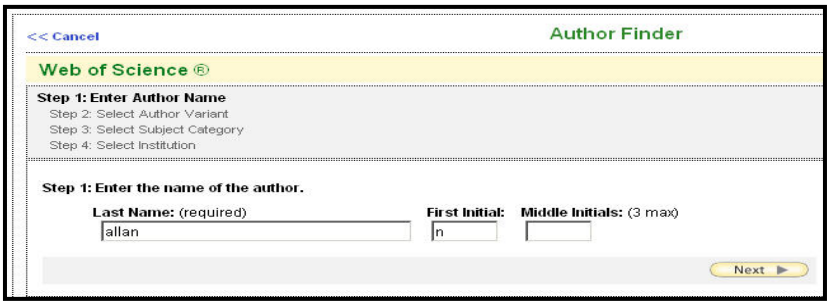
Source Document	ISI Database	Search by:
Lord Duvall Edwards	Edwards D	edwards d*
W. Brumfitt, Jr.	Brumfitt W	brumfitt w*

Author Finder

Author Finder is a quick four-step process that helps you find papers published by an author. To begin, click the link below the Author search box from the Search page. **Note**: To find an author who has published under more than one name or has non-alpha characters (hyphen or apostrophe), simply repeat Step 1 and Step 2 using "Add Another Name."

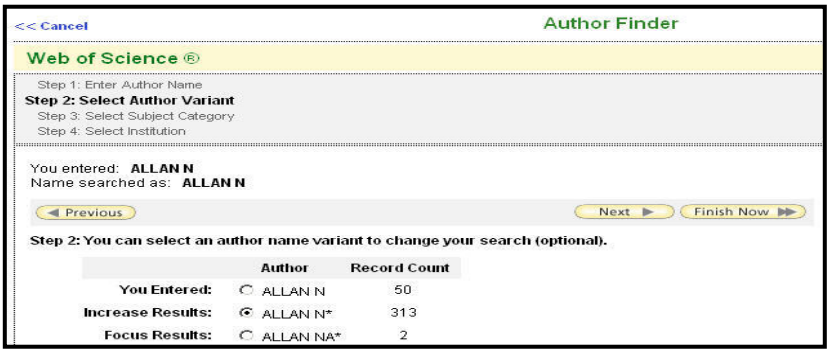
Step 1

Enter a last name (required), and the first initial and middle initials (if known). Click "Next."



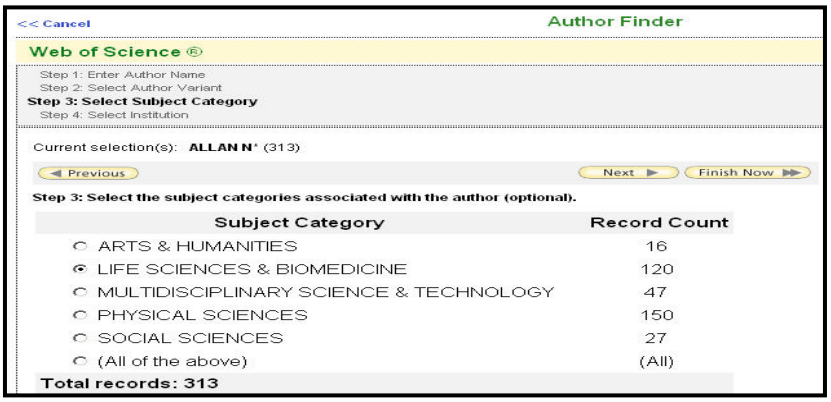
Step 2

Select the author name from the list. Select the truncated version to include all versions. Click "Next."



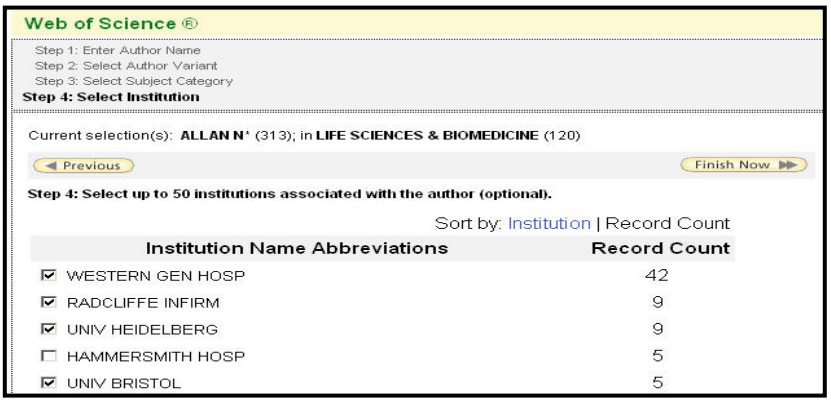
Step 3

Select the subject category from the list. Select the broad category where it is most likely that the author has published papers. Click "Next."



Step 4

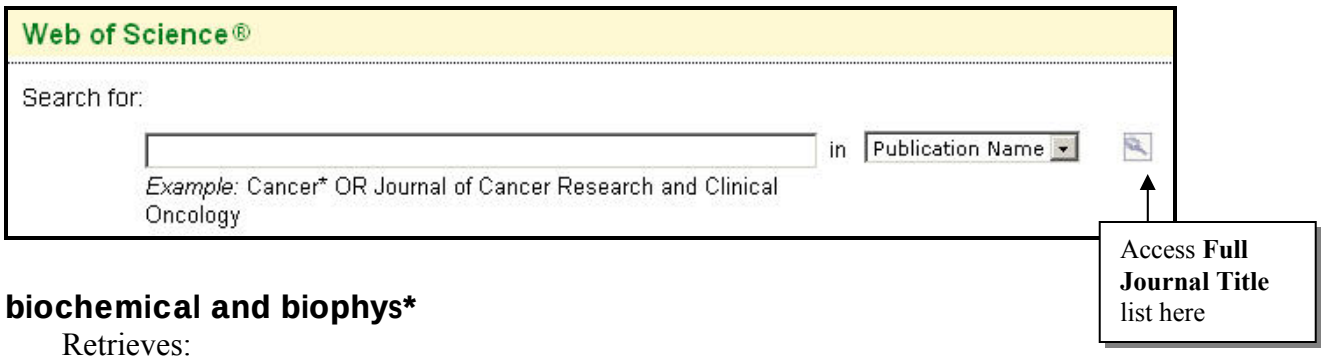
Select an institution from the list. Select the institution that the author is affiliated with. To complete your search click "Finish."



Searching By Publication Name (Journal Name)

General Rule:

The Publication Name field is phrase-indexed. Therefore, to assure proper retrieval, select titles using the search aid (magnifying glass icon to the right of the search field) for the publication name index. You may search the publication name index by keyword, or browse the list alphabetically.



biochemical and biophys*

Retrieves:
BIOCHEMICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS
Does not retrieve:
JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMICAL OR BIOPHYSICAL METHODS

polymer

Retrieves only:
POLYMER

Master Journal List

Go to **http://scientific.thomson.com/mjl/** to access ISI's master journal list, which includes a one-year rolling file of journal coverage changes. This list is searchable by keyword.

Searching By Group Author

A group author may be an organization or institution that is credited with authorship of an article by the source publication, or it may be a name of a particular research study involving hundreds of authors. Group author data is available for records from 1995 to the present.

You may enter the name in the group author field or use the group author index to help locate the name. In either case, consider possible variations of the group author name, using acronyms, abbreviations, and truncation to construct your search.

Example: To search for records by authors affiliated with the **GIMEMA Group**, you might enter:

gimema* or grp* ital* mal* or gruppo* ital* mal*

Searching By Publication Year

1. Enter the publication year or a range of years and click search.
- You can only search a range of ten or fewer years.
- Do not use truncation.
- Search only in combination with other search fields

Example: **Publication Year = 1999 or 2001-2004**
Author = Henderson G*

Searching By Address

1. Data policy on addresses

From 1966 forward, ALL author addresses are captured. All addresses can be searched, displayed, printed, and/or exported.

2. Reprint author matched with address

The reprint author is shown first in the address list, paired with his or her address. Other addresses are *not* paired with authors.

3. Abbreviations

- Standard abbreviations are used for common address terms. Within the **Help** system, go to **Address**, then **Address Abbreviations** to view a list of abbreviated address terms. Because this is not a comprehensive list, it is advisable to truncate abbreviations for complete retrieval.

- Some corporate and institution names and state/country names are also abbreviated. To view these abbreviations, view the **Corporate & Institution Abbreviations** link within the **Address** help information**.**

4. Searchable Elements of Address Field

Addresses are searchable by institution, department, street, city, state, province, country, postal code, or any combination of these components.

To locate papers authored by researchers from Sweden, Poland and Germany, enter:

sweden and poland and germany

Addresses: Samsioe, G (reprint author), Univ Jukhuset, Kvinnoklin, SWE-22185 Lund, Sweden
Lund Univ, Dept Obstet & Gynaecol, S-22100 Lund, Sweden
Ctr Ambulantni Gynekol Porodnictvi, Brno, Czech Republic
Univ Pisa, Div Gynecol & Obstet P Fioretti, S Chiara Hosp, I-56100 Pisa, Italy
Praxis Frauenheilkunde & Geburtshilfe, Berlin, Germany
Osteoporoosiklin, Oulu, Finland
Univ Women Hosp, Tubingen, Germany
Akad Medyczna W Lodz, Inst Polozn Ginekolog, Lodz, Poland
Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland

To locate papers authored by researchers within the postal code LS2 9JT, enter:

LS2 9JT

Addresses: Priest, M (reprint author), Univ Leeds, Sch Mech Engn, Inst Tribol, Leeds LS2 9JT, W Yorkshire England
Univ Leeds, Sch Mech Engn, Inst Tribol, Leeds LS2 9JT, W Yorkshire England
Idemitsu Kosan Co Ltd, Lubricants Res Inst, Chiba, Japan

5. Using SAME operator to refine results

To find articles authored by researchers working at a specific campus of a university or within a certain department, use SAME operator rather than AND to retrieve precise results:

univ tokyo AND dept phys

Address terms joined with **AND** may occur in different addresses.

Addresses: Naruki, M (reprint author), RIKEN, 2-1 Hirosawa, Wako, Saitama 3510198 Japan
RIKEN, Wako, Saitama 3510198 Japan
Kyoto Univ, Dept Phys, Kitashirakawa Sakyo Ku, Kyoto 6068502, Japan
KEK, Inst Particle & Nucl Studies, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 3050801 Japan
Univ Tokyo, Grad Sch Sci, Ctr Nucl Study, Tokyo 1130033, Japan

univ tokyo SAME dept phys

Address terms joined with **SAME** must occur in the same address.

Addresses: Yamamoto, N (reprint author), Univ Tokyo, Dept Phys, Tokyo, Japan
Univ Tokyo, Dept Phys, Tokyo, Japan
Saga Univ, Dept Phys, Saga 8408502, Japan
Univ Illinois, Dept Phys, Urbana, IL 61801 USA

6. Advanced Search – additional search options

You may search the following additional elements of the Address field by using the field tags available on the Advanced Search page.

OG=Organization
SA=Street Address
PS=Province/State
ZP=Zip/Postal Code
SG=Suborganization
CI=City
CU=Country

Example: **OG=univ houston and ZP=77004**

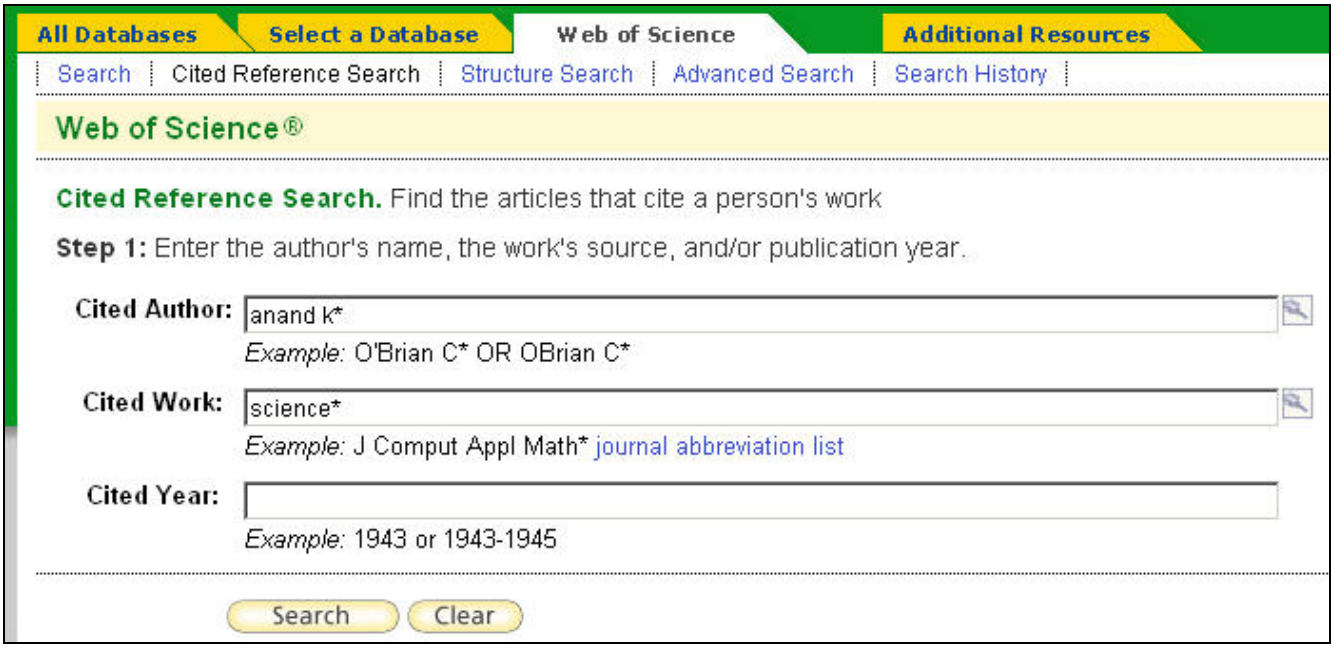
Cited Reference Searching

Principles & Uses of Citation Searching

Citation indexing uses the cited references in published articles as index terms or entries. It exploits the formal linkages between papers established by the authors themselves. Citation searching offers the unique capability of finding new, unknown information based on older, known information.

Examples of the many ways you can use citation information:

1. Discover who is citing your research, that of a research colleague, or of a noted authority. Web of Science allows you to focus your search on new work in which the author cites a particular paper from his/her earlier research.
2. Identify the sources of information that competitors, either domestic or international, are consulting for their research.
3. Construct an objective history of a field of study, significant invention or discovery. Citation indexing tracks the scholarly links that map scientific impact and influence.
4. Justify your journal acquisition policies by determining the usage of each title by your staff or the larger research community.
5. Locate an article with full or partial representations of selected art or music.



Cited Reference Components

Bibliographic elements of a cited journal article

Cited Author	First listed author's surname (up to 15 characters), a space, and up to 3 initials.
Cited Work	Title of work, abbreviated to 20 characters. The Cited Work list link on the search page lists abbreviations for ISI source journals *only*.
Cited Year	Year of publication (as cited).
Volume	Volume number, limited to 4 characters *(Display only)*.
Page	Beginning page number, limited to 5 characters *(Display only)*.

Search Tips:

1. Use variations or truncate the name of the cited author after the first initial. You may also look up author names using the **cited author** search aid (denoted by a magnifying glass icon).
2. Truncate the terms in the cited work field in order to match different forms of an abbreviated journal name or book title. Truncate the cited work abbreviation even if selected from the Journal Abbreviation List.
3. References that are not linked in your look-up table are those that are to items not indexed by ISI (books, etc.), article outside your institution's subscription limits, or cited reference variations.

Cited Reference Search—Entering a Search

If you want to find out what articles have cited a particular work, choose **Cited Reference Search** from the **Full Search** page or click the **Cited Reference Search** button in the product navigation area. An example of a cited reference search for this article follows:

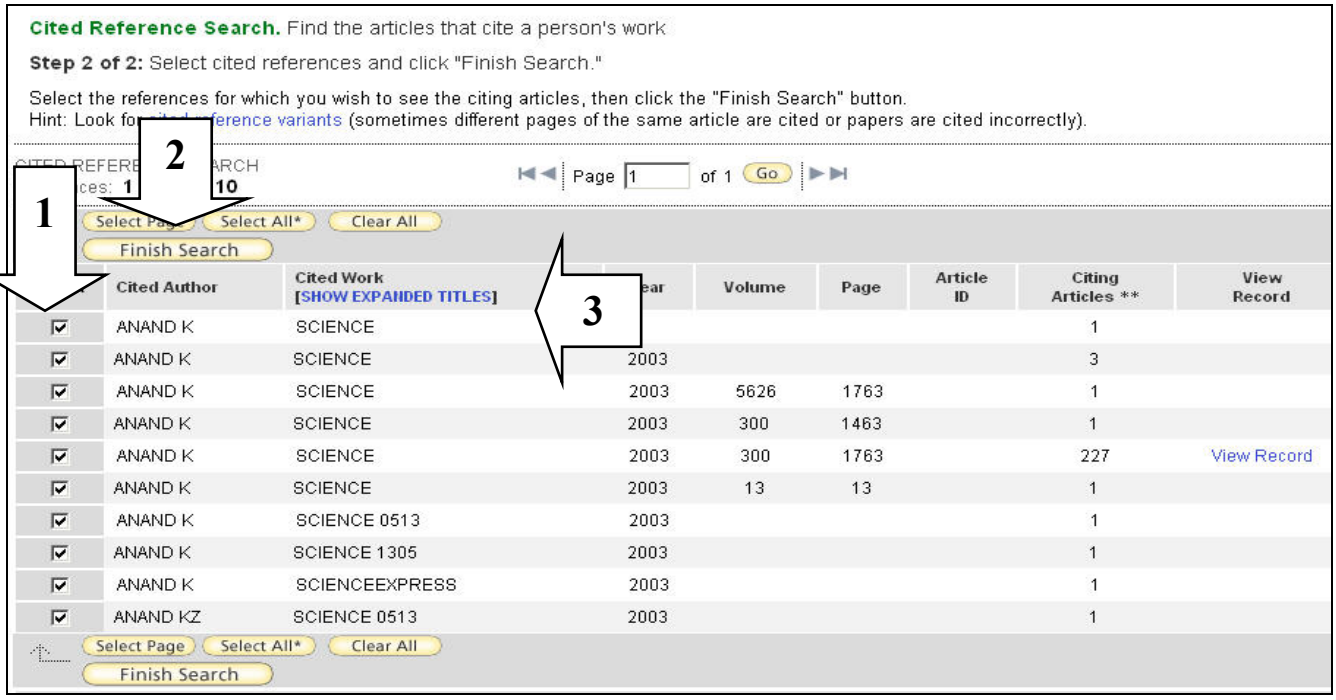
> **K. Anand**, J. Ziebuhr, P. Wadhwani, J.R. Mesters, R. Hilgenfeld. "Coronavirus main proteinase (3CL(pro)) structure: Basis for design of anti-SARS drugs." ***SCIENCE***, 300 (5626): 1763-1767, Jun. 13, 2003.

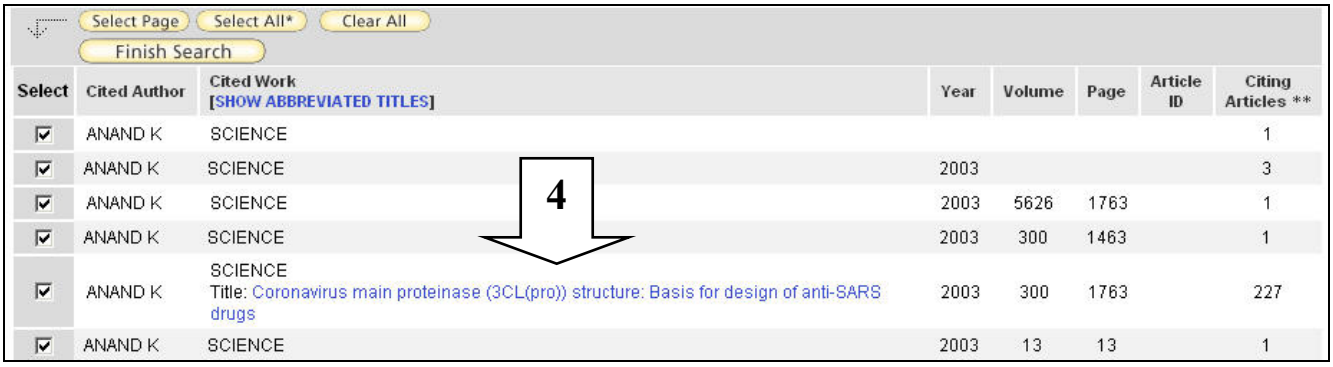
To find articles that have cited this article, enter the following search terms:

Cited Author = anand k*
Cited Work = science*

Cited Reference Search—Lookup Page

The table below shows all of the citations to K. Anand's papers published in the journal *Science*. If searching for a specific cited reference, locate it by matching its Volume, Page and Year with the original article's bibliographic information. Notice that this paper has been cited several different ways. Citation variants are often due to a paper's volume, page, and year being cited incorrectly by an author.





1. Select the appropriate cited reference listing, as well as variants (if present), by clicking in the checkbox to the left of the reference.
2. Click **Finish Search** to get a total count of the citations to this article in Web of Science**.**
3. Click **Show Expanded Titles** to change the cited reference view to display the article titles for linked references.
4. Depending on your chosen display option, click either the article title or the **View Record** link to move to the full record.

Secondary Cited Author Searching

Secondary cited authors are searchable when a cited article also exists as a source record in the database(s) in your subscription. For example, you can look up the references to the article by K. Anand, J. Ziebuhr, P. Wadhwani, J.R. Mesters, & R. Hilgenfeld by entering *ziebuhr j* or wadwhani p* or mesters j* or hilgenfeld r** as the cited author. *However, in order to retrieve all variations, you must perform a cited reference search on the first listed author.*

Search Tips

1. The ellipses (...) in the cited reference table signify that the cited author is not the first author of the cited article.
2. Remember that cited reference variants are only found with the first listed author.
3. Results containing secondary cited authors will be returned if they are included in your institution's subscription limits.
4. A secondary cited author record will always be linked to a source record.

Eliminating Self-Citations

To eliminate an author's self-citations from your results, first go to **Cited Reference Search** to run a cited author search. Select all references that pertain to your specific author and click Finish Search to create a set. Next, go to **General Search** to perform an author search. Finally, go to **Advanced Search** and combine the two search sets with the NOT Boolean operator.

(results of the cited reference search) NOT (results of the author search)

Cited Reference Searching—Variations

The **Cited Work** Field is abbreviated to a maximum of 20 characters. Use **abbreviations** and **truncate** to retrieve possible variations of the title.

Search Tips

1. To view the list of journals covered, use the **journal abbreviations list** as a guide.
2. Use truncation even for those abbreviations selected from the list of journal abbreviations.
3. It is a good idea to also search a journal's common acronym to uncover possible cited reference variants, even if the acronym is not part of the mast head title for the journal. For example to find articles that have cited an article by R.N. Kostoff published in the *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology* search:

   Cited Author = kostoff r*
   Cited Work = jasis* or j am soc inf*

Cited Book

Bibliographic elements of a cited book

Cited Author	Author's surname (up to 15 characters), a space, and up to 3 initials. Separate multiple author surnames with OR.
Cited Work	Title of work, abbreviated to 20 characters. Cited books in particular frequently have many variations (e.g. cited pages, editions, translations, reprints). Truncate the cited work to get all variations.
Cited Year	Year of publication as cited.

Book Citation:

Gabriel García Márquez. *Cien años de soledad.(One hundred years of solitude).* New York: Harper & Row, 1970.

To find articles that have cited this book, enter the following search terms:

Cited Author: garciamarquez or marquez
Cited Work: 100* or one* or cien* or hundred* or cent*

Search Tips:

1. Search using the truncated first word of a book's title.
2. Remember to search on foreign language title words for works originally published in languages other than English.
3. Exclude unnecessary words (e.g. and, the, with, of) from your title abbreviation.
4. Do not limit by year. Authors tend to cite the edition in hand, which can lead to wide variation in the cited year field.

Cited Patent

Bibliographic elements of a cited patent

Cited Author	Patent Assignee (person or organization).
Cited Work	Patent Number. Do not include country code. (Country code displays, but is not searchable).
Cited Year	Year as cited.

Example:

Patent Number(s):	WO9623010-A
Derwent Title:	Polyolefin for use as elastomers, moulding resins, adhesives etc. - contains methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, amyl, hexyl and longer branches, and is obtd. in presence of novel transition metal catalyst
Inventor Name(s):	JOHNSON L K, KILLIAN C M, ARTHUR S D, FELDMAN J, MCCORD E F, MCLAIN S J, KREUTZER K A, BENNETT M A, COUGHLIN E B, ITTEL S D, PARTHASARATHY A, TEMPEL D J, BROOKHART M S, PARTHASARTHY A, BROOKHART M C, MCCORD E, ITTEL S, BENNETT A M A, WANG L, YANG Z, TEMPLE D J, WANG Y, MORKEN P A, COTTS P M, GUAN Z
Patent Assignee(s):	DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I (DUPO) UNIV NORTH CAROLINA (UYNC-Non-standard)

Enter **9623010*** in the Cited Work field to determine which journal items have cited this patent.

Search Tips:

1. The country code displays under volume in the cited reference lookup table.
2. There may be many variations in the Cited Author field because some authors may use an inventor name as the cited author, while others may use the patent assignee.

Cited Group Author

Bibliographic elements of a cited group author

Cited Author	Organizational acronym or name. These names appear preceded by an asterisk in the lookup table. Do *not* search using the beginning asterisk.
Cited Work	Name given to report.
Cited Year	Year as cited.

A group author may be a business corporation, e.g. Intel or IBM. It may also be a body of authors or a research group that undertakes a research problem. In this latter sense, their findings are reported as a group, not as an individual author. For example, the **Writing Group for the PEPI Trial** would be considered a group author. It could be searched as:

Cited Author: writ* group pepi* OR pepi tr*

Cited Government Report

Bibliographic elements of a cited government report

Cited Author	Person or institution responsible for report. The name or acronym appears preceded by an asterisk. Do *not* search using the beginning asterisk.
Cited Work	Report number, often fused to organizational acronym. May also be cited with the title of the report, or the title of the report may appear with no report number.
Cited Year	Year as cited.

Example:
Zimbler, L.J. U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Educational Statistics. *Faculty and instructional staff: who are they and what do they do?* (NCES #94346.) Washington: GPO, 1994.

Enter:
Cited Author: nces* or nat* ctr* ed* or us* dep* ed* or dep* ed* or zimbler

Cited Work: fac* inst* or 94346* or nces94346* or nces* 94346*

Cited Reference Searching in Arts & Humanities Citation Index

1. ILLUSTRATIONS

When a citing article includes a representation of a work of art, "ILL" displays as the cited volume.

Example: *Guernica* by Pablo Picasso

Cited Author: picasso
Cited Work: guernica*

2. MUSICAL SCORES

When a citing article includes a portion of a musical score, "MUS" displays as the cited volume.

Example: Préludes by Frédéric Chopin

Cited Author: chopin
Cited Work: prelud*

3. IMPLICIT CITATIONS

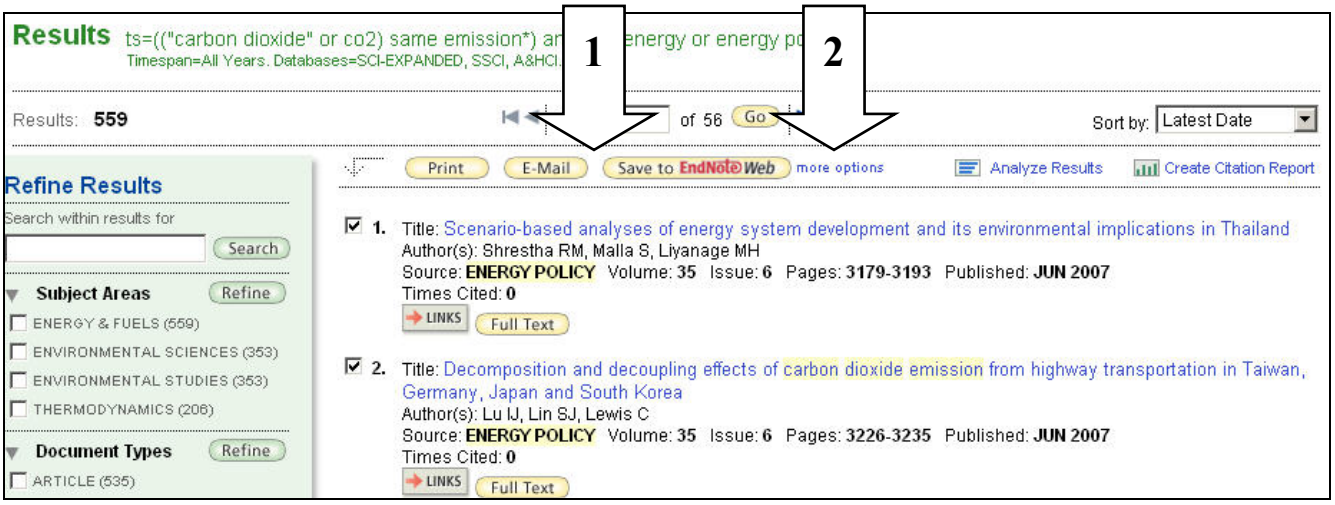
Arts & Humanities Citation Index features implicit citations for references to works not included in a source article's formal bibliography or footnotes. For these implicit citations, "IMP" displays as the cited volume.

Example: Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de. *Don Quixote.* 1605.

Cited Author: cervantes*
Cited Work: don* or advent* or qui*

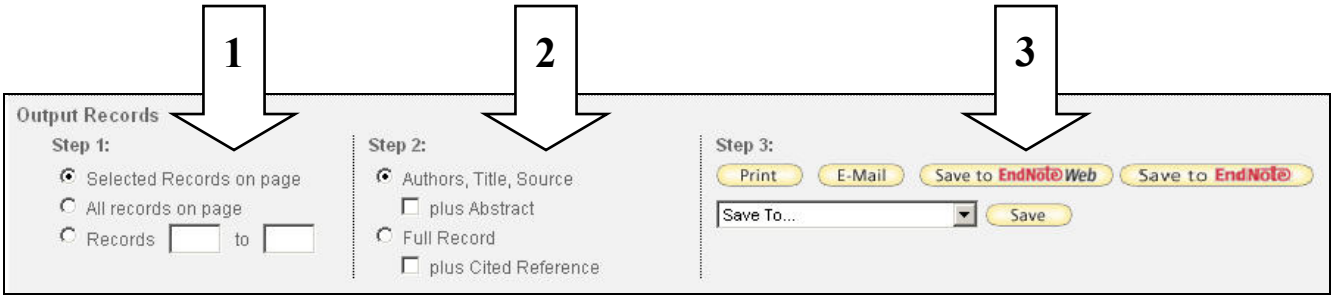
Processing Records

You can process individual records using the checkboxes to the left of each record, and choosing one of the quick options at the top of the search results summary page.



1. You can choose to print, email, or export to Endnote Web the records that you have checked off.

2. To view all output options, click **more options.**



1. You can output individual records that have been checked off, all records on a page, or a range of records, up to 500.

2. You can output the bibliographic record or the full record which includes additional fields like keywords and author addresses.

3. You can do the following with your records: print, email, save to Endnote Web, export to Endnote (this button also exports to Reference Manager and Procite) or save to a file.

Exporting Records to Bibliographic Management Software

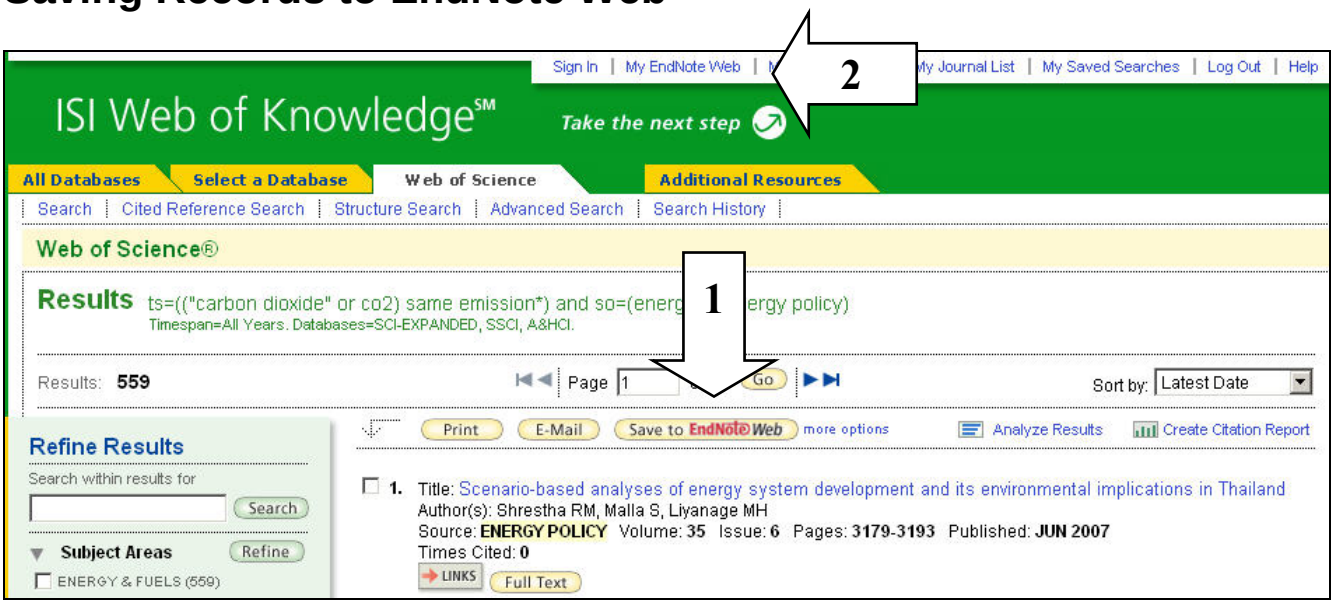
From the search results page, click the **Save to EndNote** button and save the file into the appropriate library or database, or create a new database for the current search. This will export records to Reference Manager and Procite in addition to EndNote. To use this feature, you must have EndNote, ProCite or Reference Manager installed, along with the appropriate **Thomson ISI ResearchSoft Export Plugin**. To install, go to:

ftp://support.isiresearchsoft.com/RefMan/risweb.exe

For information about Thomson ISI ResearchSoft, please go to:

www.thomsonisiresearchsoft.com/

Saving Records to EndNote Web



1. Click **Save to EndNote Web** to save the selected records to your library in EndNote Web. You will need to create a Web of Knowledge Profile to use your EndNote Web library. When you are registered with the Web of Knowledge, your e-mail address, password, and other information for EndNote Web is the same. Changing these fields will take effect the next time you log into ISI Web of Knowledge and EndNote Web. You can store up to 10,000 records in your EndNote Web library.

2. Click **My EndNote Web** to move to EndNote Web.

Saving Search Histories and Alerts

You can save a search history locally to your own computer or network or to the ISI Web of Knowledge server. A locally saved history can be opened and run against updates to the data. Server Save allows you to set alerts and easily open and manage your search histories. This process can be used for **General, Advanced,** and **Cited Reference** searches.

Server Save

To save a search to the ISI Web of Knowledge server, follow these steps:

1. Sign in to the ISI Web of Knowledge via the **Sign In** link at the top of any page. **Note:** If you have not signed in you will be prompted to do so when you attempt to save your search history.
2. Enter and execute the search query or queries you would like to save.
3. Click the **Search History** link..
4. Click the **Save History/Create Alert** button.
5. Enter a **History Name, Description,** then click **Save**. You can also set an alert and modify the alert settings from this page if alerting is enabled at your institution
6. After reviewing the **Server Save Confirmation,** click **Done**. If you chose to receive an Alert, a confirmation will also be sent to the specified e-mail address

Note: Your alert will be based on the last search statement you enter. If you want your alert to include records from previously-entered sets, create a final set on the **Search History** or **Advanced Search** page. Alert types include Notify Only, Biblio (title, source, author), Biblio + Abstract, and Full Record. E-mail formats include Plain Text, HTML (with links to full record), ISI ResearchSoft (for import into EndNote, Reference Manager, and ProCite), and Field Tagged. E-mail Frequency may be weekly or monthly. Search Histories can also be saved to your own workstation. Follow steps 1 through 4 as above, then click Save near the bottom of the Save Search History page.

Running Saved Histories

You can open and run a Saved History from three places:

- **My Saved Searches** link at the top of any search page
- **Open Saved History** button on the **Search History** page
- **Open Saved History** button on the **Advanced Search** page

Note: When you open and run a saved history, any search sets in your current session will be replaced.

To open queries from any page:

1. Sign in to *ISI Web of Knowledge* using your e-mail address and password.
2. From **My Saved Searches** click on the name of the search that you wish to run.
3. The selected history will load in your browser. Click **Run** to run your history.
4. The **Select Database(s) and Timespan** page will appear in your browser. Make changes to the depth and extent of your data file then click **Continue**.
5. The **Search History** page lists the results for each set of your search. Click the number in the **Results** column to view your search results.

To open saved search histories from within a search session:

1. Click the **Open Search History** button on the **Advanced Search** or **Search History** pages.
2. The **Open / Manage Saved Searches** page will load in the Browser. (If you have not signed in to the Web of Knowledge you will be prompted to do so at this point.)
3. In the row for the history you would like to run, click **Open** from the **Open/Run History** column.
4. After the history loads in your browser, click the **Run** button to execute your search.

To open search histories that are saved to your work station:

1. Click the **Open Search History** button on the **Advanced Search** or **Search History** pages.
2. The **Open / Manage Saved Searches** page will load in the Browser.
3. Click the **Browse** button near the bottom of the page to navigate to your locally saved history.
4. After you have identified the query you wish to run, click **Open** to load the saved search history.
5. Click **Run** to run your Search History.

Receiving Alerts

Each week or month, depending on your specified alert period, you will receive an e-mail containing the results which match your search criteria. For Citation Alerts, you will only be notified if the article you selected was cited.

1. Each reference in your e-mail will be linked to the full record in *Web of Science*.
2. Your alert will be active for 24 weeks. Two weeks prior to the expiration date, you will receive an expiration notice. To extend the alert, access your profile and click Open/Manage Saved Searches from the *ISI Web of Knowledge* home page. Then click the **Renew** button next to the alert you wish to extend.
3. Note: Citation Alerts will remain active for one year.

RSS Feeds

To set up an RSS feed:

1. From the server save confirmation page for your search, click the **XML** button. A new page with citation alert data encoded in XML will appear.
2. Copy the URL that appears in your browser's Address bar into your RSS reader or aggregator.

Your RSS reader will automatically report new search results or new citing articles for citation alerts. You do not need to renew the alert in order to continue to receive RSS feeds. Use your RSS reader to cancel the feed.

Appendix A

Arts & Humanities Search: Sacred Writings Guide Sheet

Sacred Writings	Searchable Term for Cited Author	Searchable Elements in Cited Work	Search Examples
Bible	BIBLE	Book	Cited Author: BIBLE Cited Work: GENESIS
Koran	KORAN	Surah	Cited Author: KORAN Cited Work: SURAH
Talmudic Literature			
Mishna	MISHNA	Tractate	Cited Author: MISHNA Cited Work: SHABBAT
Tosefta	TOSEFTA	Tractate	Cited Author: TOSEFTA Cited Work: SHABBA
Babylonian & Palestinian (Jerusalem) Talmuds	SCRIPTURES	BT* or JT*	Cited Author: SCRIPTURES Cited Work: BT
Dead Sea Scrolls	SCRIPTURES	DSS*	Cited Author: SCRIPTURES Cited Work: DSS
Nag Hammadi Library	SCRIPTURES	NH*	Cited Author: SCRIPTURES Cited Work: NH
Miscellaneous Judeo-Christian Sacred Writings	SCRIPTURES	Cited Title	Cited Author: SCRIPTURES Cited Work: TARGUM
Miscellaneous Non-Judeo-Christian-Islamic Sacred Writings		Cited Title	Cited Work: I CHING

Appendix B—Searchable Fields

Topic

Enter words or phrases that might appear in the article title, abstract, or keyword lists.

Rule	Example
1. When searching two or more words in series, the search engine will apply an AND operators between the words	Enter **avian influenz* h5n1** to retrieve records with at least one occurrence of each word used in the title, keywords, or abstract in any order.
2. To search for a phrase, simply type the phrase enclosed in quotation marks (“”). Adjacent terms inside the quotes are searched in order.	Enter “**reduc* sodium”** to retrieve *reduced sodium, reducing sodium, etc.*
3. Use the SAME operator to specify that two terms occur in the same sentence in any order.	Enter **reduc* SAME sodium** to retrieve *reduced sodium, reducing sodium, sodium intake of experimental group was reduced, etc.*
4. Use synonyms (natural language, acronyms, jargon); combine these with the OR operator.	Enter **heart* OR coronar* OR cardio* OR cardia*** to retrieve *heart, hearts, heartbeat, coronary, cardiovascular, cardiotonic, cardiopulmonary, cardiac, etc.*
5. Truncate to retrieve plural and derivative terms.	Enter **angioplast*** to retrieve *angioplasty, angioplasties, angioplastic, etc.*
6. Use internal wildcards to retrieve variant forms.	Enter **wom?n** to retrieve *woman* or *women.* Enter **labo$r** to retrieve *labor* or *labour.*
7. When searching for a term that contains punctuation, use a space.	Enter “**alpha 2 beta 2”** to retrieve *alpha(2)beta(2).*
8. When searching for a phrase that contains a possessive, use the SAME operator.	Enter **kaposi* SAME sarcom*** to retrieve *Kaposi sarcoma, Kaposis-sarcoma, Kaposis sarcoma, Kaposi’s sarcoma.*
9. Search hyphenated words fused and unfused.	Enter “**cd rom” or cdrom** to retrieve *CD-ROM, CDROM, etc.*.
10. Search personal names using the SAME operator.	Enter **churchill same (winston OR w)** to retrieve *Winston Churchill; Churchill,Winston; Churchill, W., etc.*
11. Non-English titles are translated into U.S. English when no translation is provided by the journal.	The continuous quality improvement process in mental health services management Massa JLP Actas Luso-Espanolas De Neurologia Psiquiatria Y Ciencias Afines 24: (1) 49-57 JAN-FEB 1996
12. Titles of creative works remain in the language used in the source.	The Barbizon School – L’auberge Ganne’ Laverroux N Oeil-Magazine International D Art (477) S2-S2 DEC 1995

13. Title enhancements are indicated by a plus sign or by parenthesis (Arts & Humanities Citation Index only).	Speech After Long Silence + The Poetry Of Haines,John Berry W Sewanee Review 104: (1) 108-110 WIN 1996

Source Author

Enter an author/editor name with the last name first, followed by a space, and up to 5 initials. We recommend using one initial and the truncation symbol (*) since authors sometimes publish using variations of their name. ISI captures all source authors.

Rule	Example
1. For names with punctuation or spaces, enter both fused and unfused versions.	Enter **oneill OR o neill** to retrieve O'Neill. Enter **delarosa or de la rosa** to retrieve articles by de la Rosa.
2. Search for variations on names where the family name may not be the last name	Enter **yen sw or shi wy** to retrieve articles by Shi-Wa Yen.
3. Titles of rank, generational designations such as Junior or Senior, and academic degrees are dropped.	Source Document: Lord Duvall Edwards W. Brumfitt, Jr. ISI Database: Edwards d Brumfitt w

Group Author

Enter the group author name as well as any acronyms of the name. Use the Group Author Index to locate other versions of the group author name.

Rule	Example
1. Use wildcard and truncation characters in this field. Enter multiple abbreviated names joined by the search operator OR.	Enter **women* interag* HIV* or WIHS*** to locate articles by the Women's Interagency HIV Study

Publication Year

Enter the full publication year for the article.

Rule	Example
1. Do not use truncation. A maximum 10 years are allowed in publication year search. Enter the full publication year; or range of years less than 10. Publication year can only be searched in combination with other General Search Fields.	Enter **2002 or 2005** Enter **2001-2006**

Source Title

Enter a full or partial (truncated) journal title.

Rule	Example
1. Use wildcard and truncation characters in this field. Enter multiple abbreviated titles joined by the search operator OR.	Enter **science or nature** to retrieve articles from either journal. Enter **nature*** to retrieve articles from the journals *Nature*, *Nature & Resources*, *Nature Biotechnology*, *Nature Genetics*, etc.

Address

Enter an institution and/or place name from an author's address to search for records based on address. ISI captures all author addresses.

Rule	Example
1. Use wildcards and truncation in this field.	Enter **univ penn*** to retrieve univ penn, the abbreviated form of the University of Pennsylvania.
2. Use the SAME operator to search for two or more words that appear within the same address.	Enter **univ penn* SAME anthro*** to retrieve documents authored by faculty and students at the University of Pennsylvania's Department of Anthropology.

Cited Author

ISI captures the surname and up to 3 initials of the first listed author in a citation. Use the Author rules listed under Source Author.

- If the name is longer than 15 characters, truncate after the fifteenth character. Follow the last name with a space, the first initial if known and an asterisk.

Example: **C.A. CHATZIDIMITRIOU-DREISMANN** would be truncated to **CHATZIDIMITRIOU* C***

Cited Work

ISI captures up to 20 characters for the cited work.

- For **journals**, enter abbreviated journal title variations.
- For **books**, enter the first significant word or words of the title. Truncate because of variant spellings. Titles of cited works may be in languages other than English. Always truncate the last word of a book title.
- For **patents**, enter the patent number. Do not specify a country code.

Rule	Example
1. Use wildcard and truncation characters in this field. Enter multiple abbreviated titles joined by the search operator OR.	Enter **j am chem soc* or j amer chem soc* or jacs*** to retrieve items from the Journal of the American Chemical Society.

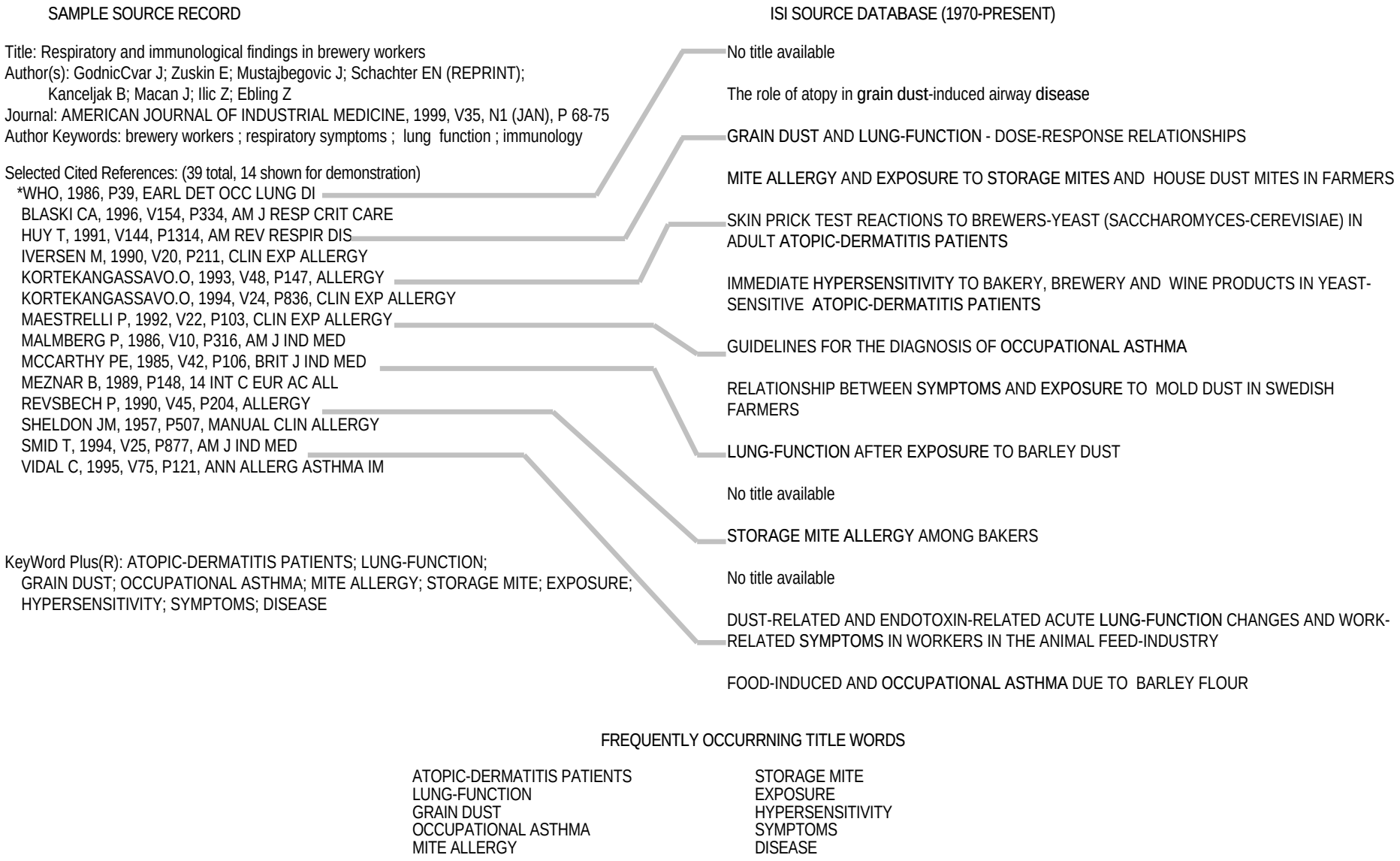
Cited Year

Enter a four-digit year or series of years separated by the OR operator to indicate when the work was published. For **patents**, use the date of issue.

- Use a range of years around the publication year to account for citation errors.

Example: For a paper written in **1992**, you may want to enter: **1992 or 1991 or 1993**

Appendix C
KeyWords Plus® Creation Cycle



Contacting Thomson Scientific

To fill out an evaluation form for your training session, please visit:
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/training/trainingeval/

Please visit the following Web sites for information and services offered by Thomson ISI Customer Training and Technical Support departments:

Frequently Asked Questions about Thomson ISI products:
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/faq/

Training materials available for downloading:
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/products/wos7

Schedule for live online training:
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/training/webtraining/

Recorded online training:
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/recordedtraining/

Descriptions of all courses offered by the Customer Training department:
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/training/onsite/

Contact information for the Technical Help Desk:
http://scientific.thomson.com/support/techsupport/

Journal Selection Process:
http://scientific.thomson.com/mjl/