ENGLISH FOR BUSINESS LIFE

https://www.myfikirler.org/is-hayati-ve-firma-rehberi.html

Muhittin Görmüş
Ankara University

SUBJECTS

1. Evaluations of research activities
2. Impact Factor (IF)
3. Author IF
4. Journal JIF
5. Publishers
6. Research web pages
7. Researcher ID
8. Article examples

1. EVALUATIONS OF RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

http://libguides.lib.metu.edu.tr/?b=g&d=a

Araştırma bulgu ve sonuçları bir sempozyum, kongre ya da çalıştay gibi ortamlarda sunulup tartışıldıktan sonra dergi ya da kitap gibi kalıcı ortamlarda yayınlanması kişinin geleceği açısından önemlidir.

Çalışma ya da araştırmaların uluslararası ortamdaki kongre, sempozyum çalıştay gibi toplantılarda sunulması daha da önem kazanmaktadır. Tabiki bu gibi ortamlarda dil en büyük iletişim aracıdır. Poster ya da sözlü sunumlarda ya da bu ortamlarda kişilerle iletişimde sunum kadar dildeki akıcılıkta dikkat çekicidir.

Kişiler, yalnız ya da arkadaşları ile birlikte hazırladıkları araştırma bulgu ve sonuçları değerlendirmede

- Dergilerin özelliklerini bilmeleri
- Kendi yaptıklarının ne kadar dikkate alındığını öğrenmeleri

ETKİ FAKTÖRÜ (Impact Factor) olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Bu notlarda etki faktörü ve yurt dışı dergiler üzerinde durulacaktır.

2. IMPACT FACTOR

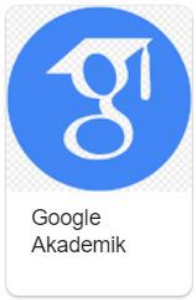
The impact factor was devised by Eugene Garfield, the founder of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI). Impact factors are calculated yearly starting from 1975 for journals listed in the *Journal Citation Reports* (JCR). ISI was acquired by Thomson Scientific & Healthcare in 1992,[1] and became known as Thomson ISI. In 2018, Thomson ISI was sold to *Onex Corporation* and *Baring Private Equity Asia*.[2] They founded a new corporation, Clarivate, which is now the publisher of the JCR.[

The **impact factor** (**IF**) or **journal impact factor** (**JIF**) of an academic journal is a scientometric index that reflects the yearly average number of citations that articles published in the last two years in a given journal received. It is frequently used as a proxy for the relative importance of a journal within its field; journals with higher impact factors are often deemed to be more important than those with lower ones.

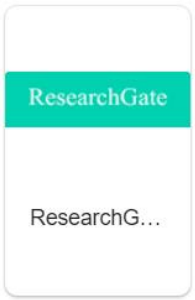
The impact factor is used to compare different journals within a certain field. The Web of Science indexes more than 11,500 science and social science journals.[12]

Web of Science

ScienceDirect



Google Akademik



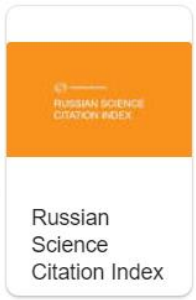
ResearchG…

SciELO

Elsevier

Latindex

Embase



Russian Science Citation Index

MEDLINE

EBSCO Information Services

Bilimsel Bilgi Enstitüsü

Directory of Open Access Journals

ProQuest

JSTOR

IEEE

Microsoft Akademik Arama

LexisNexis

Primal Pictures

ProQuest Dialog

Abstracting and Indexing

- Chemical Abstracts
- AGI's Bibliography and Index of Geology
- Bulletin Signalétique
- Current Contents
- Engineering Village - GEOBASE
- Pascal Francis
- Petroleum Abstracts
- AESIS
- Scopus
- GeoRef
- Arctic & Antarctic Regions (AAR)
- EBSCOhost
- Compendex
- OCLC Contents Alert
- Personal Alert
- ProQuest
- Science Citation Index Expanded
- Web of Science
- Referativnyi Zhurnal VINTI-RAN (Russian Academy of Sciences)
- INSPEC

Calculation [edit]

In any given year, the impact factor of a journal is the number of citations, received in that year, of articles published in that journal during the two preceding years, divided by the total number of "citable items" published in that journal during the two preceding years:[4]

$$\mathrm{IF}_y = \frac{\mathrm{Citations}_{y-1} + \mathrm{Citations}_{y-2}}{\mathrm{Publications}_{y-1} + \mathrm{Publications}_{y-2}}$$

For example, *Nature* had an impact factor of 41.577 in 2017:[5]

$$\mathrm{IF}_{2017} = \frac{\mathrm{Citations}_{2016} + \mathrm{Citations}_{2015}}{\mathrm{Publications}_{2016} + \mathrm{Publications}_{2015}} = \frac{32389 + 41701}{880 + 902} = 41.577$$

This means that, on average, its papers published in 2015 and 2016 received roughly 42 citations each in 2017. Note that 2017 impact factors are reported in 2018; they cannot be calculated until all of the 2017 publications have been processed by the indexing agency.

The value of impact factor depends on how to define "citations" and "publications"; the latter are often referred to as "citable items". In current practice, both "citations" and "publications" are defined exclusively by ISI as follows. "Publications" are items that are classed as "article", "review" or "proceedings paper"[6] in the Web of Science (WoS) database; other items like editorials, corrections, notes, retractions and discussions are excluded. WoS is accessible to all registered users, who can independently verify the number of citable items for a given journal. In contrast, the number of citations is extracted not from the WoS database, but from a dedicated JCR database, which is not accessible to general readers. Hence, the commonly used "JCR Impact Factor" is a proprietary value, which is defined and calculated by ISI and can not be verified by external users.[7]

New journals, which are indexed from their first published issue, will receive an impact factor after two years of indexing; in this case, the citations to the year prior to Volume 1, and the number of articles published in the year prior to Volume 1, are known zero values. Journals that are indexed starting with a volume other than the first volume will not get an impact factor until they have been indexed for three years. Occasionally, *Journal Citation Reports* assigns an impact factor to new journals with less than two years of indexing, based on partial citation data.[8][9] The calculation always uses two complete and known years of item counts, but for new titles one of the known counts is zero. Annuals and other irregular publications sometimes publish no items in a particular year, affecting the count. The impact factor relates to a specific time period; it is possible to calculate it for any desired period. For example, the JCR also includes a **five-year impact factor**, which is calculated by dividing the number of citations to the journal in a given year by the number of articles published in that journal in the previous five years.[10][11]

Web of Science

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Web of Science (previously known as **Web of Knowledge**) is a website which provides subscription-based access to multiple databases that provide comprehensive citation data for many different academic disciplines. It was originally produced by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) and is currently maintained by Clarivate Analytics (previously the Intellectual Property and Science business of Thomson Reuters[1]).

Background and history [edit]

A citation index is built on the fact that citations in science serve as linkages between similar research items, and lead to matching or related scientific literature, such as journal articles, conference proceedings, abstracts, etc. In addition, literature which shows the greatest impact in a particular field, or more than one discipline, can be easily located through a citation index. For example, a paper's influence can be determined by linking to all the papers that have cited it. In this way, current trends, patterns, and emerging fields of research can be assessed. Eugene Garfield, the "father of citation indexing of academic literature,"[2] who launched the Science Citation Index (SCI), which in turn led to the Web of Science,[3] wrote:

> Citations are the formal, explicit linkages between papers that have particular points in common. A citation index is built around these linkages. It lists

WEB OF SCIENCE™

Producer	Clarivate Analytics (United States)
Coverage	
Disciplines	Science, social science, arts, humanities (supports 256 disciplines)
Record depth	Citation indexing, author, topic title, subject keywords, abstract, periodical title, author's address, publication year
Format coverage	Full text articles, reviews, editorials, chronologies, abstracts, proceedings (journals and book-based), technical papers
Temporal coverage	1900 to present
No. of records	90 million +

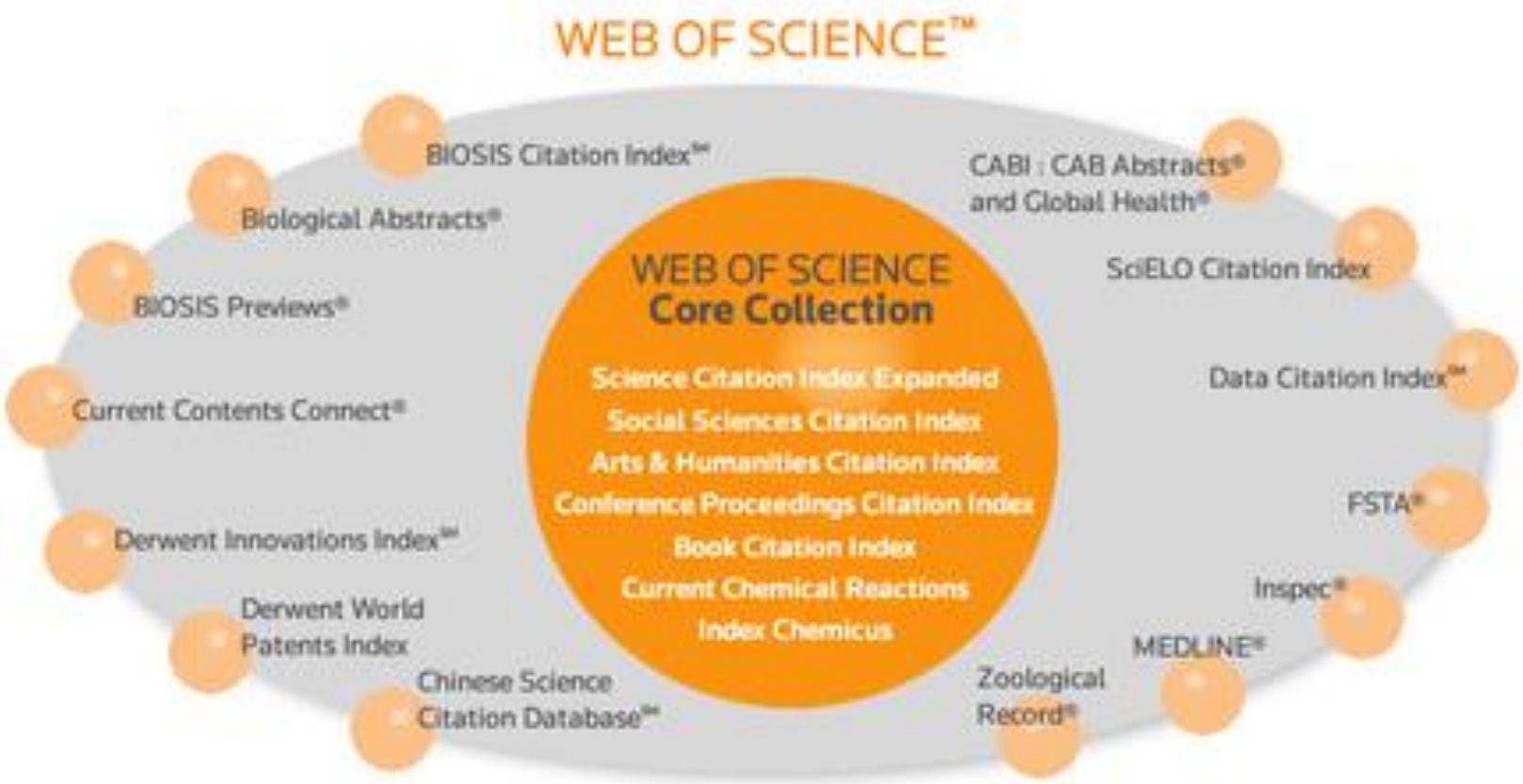
Links

- Website
- Title list

Citation databases [edit]

The Web of Science Core Collection consists of six online databases:[15][16]

- Science Citation Index Expanded covers more than 8,500 notable journals encompassing 150 disciplines. Coverage is from the year 1900 to the present day.
- Social Sciences Citation Index covers more than 3,000 journals in social science disciplines. Range of coverage is from the year 1900 to the present day.
- Arts & Humanities Citation Index covers more than 1,700 arts and humanities journals starting from 1975. In addition, 250 major scientific and social sciences journals are also covered.
- Emerging Sources Citation Index covers over 5,000 journals in the sciences, social science, and humanities.
- Book Citation Index covers more than 60,000 editorially selected books starting from 2005.
- Conference Proceedings Citation Index covers more than 160,000 conference titles in the Sciences starting from 1990 to the present day


WEB OF SCIENCE™
BIOSIS Citation Index℠
Biological Abstracts®
BIOSIS Previews®
Current Contents Connect®
Derwent Innovations Index℠
Derwent World Patents Index
Chinese Science Citation Database℠
CABI : CAB Abstracts® and Global Health®
SciELO Citation Index
Data Citation Index℠
FSTA®
Inspec®
MEDLINE®
Zoological Record®
WEB OF SCIENCE
Core Collection
Science Citation Index Expanded
Social Sciences Citation Index
Arts & Humanities Citation Index
Conference Proceedings Citation Index
Book Citation Index
Current Chemical Reactions
Index Chemicus

Scopus

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see Scopus (disambiguation).

Scopus is Elsevier's abstract and citation database launched in 2004. Scopus covers nearly 36,377 titles (22,794 active titles and 13,583 inactive titles) from approximately 11,678 publishers, of which 34,346 are peer-reviewed journals in top-level subject fields: life sciences, social sciences, physical sciences and health sciences. It covers three types of sources: book series, journals, and trade journals. All journals covered in the Scopus database, regardless of who they are published under, are reviewed each year to ensure high quality standards are maintained. Searches in Scopus also incorporate searches of patent databases.[1] Scopus gives four types of quality measure for each title; those are *h*-Index, CiteScore, SJR (SCImago Journal Rank) and SNIP (Source Normalized Impact per Paper).

Overview [edit]

Evaluating ease of use and coverage of Scopus and the Web of Science (WOS), a 2006 study concluded that "Scopus is easy to navigate, even for the novice user. ... The ability to search both forward and backward from a particular citation would be very helpful to the researcher. The multidisciplinary aspect allows the researcher to easily search outside of his discipline" and "One advantage of WOS over Scopus is the depth of coverage, with the full WOS database going back to 1945 and Scopus going back to 1966. However, Scopus and WOS complement each other as neither resource is all inclusive."[2]

Scopus also offers author profiles which cover affiliations, number of publications and their bibliographic data, references, and details on the number of citations each published document has received. It has alerting features that allows registered users to track changes to a profile and a facility to calculate authors' *h*-index. In was introduced. It provides citation data for all 25,000+ active titles such as journals, conference proceedings and books in Scopus and provides an alternative to the

Scopus®

Languages	English
Access	
Providers	Elsevier
Cost	Subscription
Coverage	
Disciplines	Life Sciences; Social Sciences; Physical Sciences; Health Sciences
Temporal coverage	2004–present
Geospatial coverage	Worldwide
No. of records	69 million
Links	

- Website
- Title list

ELSEVIER

Elsevier Hakkında Ürünler ve Çözümler Hizmetler Alışveriş ve Keşi

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ScienceDirect, Elsevier'in araştırmacılara yönelik lider bilgi çözümüdür

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Ana Sayfa > Tüm Çözümler > ScienceDirect

ScienceDirect Nedir?

Elsevier'in lider hakem denetimli akademik literatür platformudur.

Üniversite kütüphaneleri ve enstitüler araştırmacı topluluklarına ScienceDirect erişimi sağlamaktadır.

ScienceDirect'te arayın

ScienceDirect'te 3.800'ün üzerinde akademik dergiden makalelere ulaşabilir ve 37.000'in üzerinde kitap bulabilirsiniz.

Google Scholar

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Google Scholar is a freely accessible web search engine that indexes the full text or metadata of scholarly literature across an array of publishing formats and disciplines. Released in beta in November 2004, the Google Scholar index includes most peer-reviewed online academic journals and books, conference papers, theses and dissertations, preprints, abstracts, technical reports, and other scholarly literature, including court opinions and patents.[1] While Google does not publish the size of Google Scholar's database, scientometric researchers estimated it to contain roughly 389 million documents including articles, citations and patents making it the world's largest academic search engine in January 2018.[2] Previously, the size was estimated at 160 million documents as of May 2014.[3] An earlier statistical estimate published in PLOS ONE using a Mark and recapture method estimated approximately 80–90% coverage of all articles published in English with an estimate of 100 million.[4] This estimate also determined how many documents were freely available on the web.

Google Scholar has been criticized for not vetting journals and for including predatory journals in its index.[5]

History [edit]

Google Scholar arose out of a discussion between Alex Verstak and Anurag Acharya,[6] both of whom were then working on building Google's main web index.[7][8] Their goal was to "make the world's problem solvers 10% more efficient"[9] by allowing easier and more accurate access to scientific knowledge. This goal is reflected in the Google Scholar's advertising slogan – "Stand on the shoulders of giants" – taken from a quote by holy Bernard of Chartres and is a nod to the scholars who have contributed to their fields over the centuries, providing the foundation for new intellectual achievements.

Google Scholar

Type of site	Bibliographic database
Owner	Google
URL	scholar.google.com
Registration	Optional
Launched	November 20, 2004; 15 years ago
Current status	Active

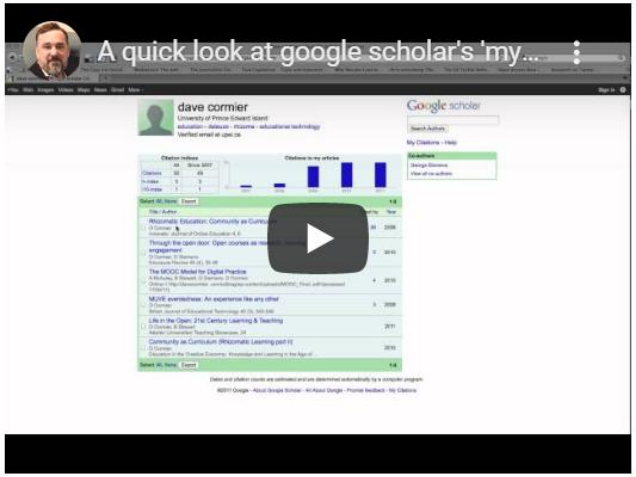
Measuring your research impact: Google Scholar Citations

This guide provides an introduction to the various metrics used to measure researcher and journal impact.

Table of Contents

Your Google Scholar Profile

Google Scholar Citations is a citation service provided free of charge. It is easy to set up, especially if you already have a Google account. Like other citation tracking services, it tracks academic articles, but it also counts theses, book titles and other documents towards author citation metrics.



Tracking citations using Google Scholar

Google Scholar Citations can be used to track citations to articles, for example:

The **Social Sciences Citation Index** (**SSCI**) is a commercial citation index product of Clarivate Analytics. It was originally developed by the Institute for Scientific Information from the Science Citation Index.

The SSCI citation database covers some 3,000 of the world's leading academic journals in the social sciences across more than 50 disciplines.[1] It is made available online through the Web of Science service for a fee. The database records which articles are cited by other articles.

3. AUTHOR IMPACT FACTOR

h-index

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the index of scientific research impact. For the economic measure, see Herfindahl index.

The ***h*-index** is an author-level metric that attempts to measure both the productivity and citation impact of the publications of a scientist or scholar. The *h*-index correlates with obvious success indicators such as winning the Nobel Prize, being accepted for research fellowships and holding positions at top universities.[1] The index is based on the set of the scientist's most cited papers and the number of citations that they have received in other publications. The index can also be applied to the productivity and impact of a scholarly journal[2] as well as a group of scientists, such as a department or university or country.[3] The index was suggested in 2005 by Jorge E. Hirsch, a physicist at UC San Diego, as a tool for determining theoretical physicists' relative quality[4] and is sometimes called the *Hirsch index* or *Hirsch number*.

Measuring your research impact: H-Index

This guide provides an introduction to the various metrics used to measure researcher and journal impact.

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H-Index in Web of Science

The Web of Science uses the H-Index to quantify research output by measuring author productivity and impact.

H-Index = number of papers (*h*) with a citation number ≥ *h*.

> Example: a scientist with an H-Index of 37 has 37 papers cited at least 37 times.

Advantages of the H-Index:

- Allows for direct comparisons within disciplines
- Measures quantity and impact by a single value.

Disadvantages of the H-Index:

- Does not give an accurate measure for early-career researchers
- Calculated by using only articles that are indexed in Web of Science. If a researcher publishes an article in a journal that is not indexed by Web of Science, the article as well as any citations to it will not be included in the H-Index calculation.

Tools for measuring H-Index:

- Web of Science
- Google Scholar

This short clip helps to explain the limitations of the H-Index for early-career scientists:

Measuring your research impact: i10-Index

This guide provides an introduction to the various metrics used to measure researcher and journal impact.

i10-Index

Created by Google Scholar and used in Google's My Citations feature.

i10-Index = the number of publications with at least 10 citations.

This very simple measure is only used by Google Scholar, and is another way to help gauge the productivity of a scholar.

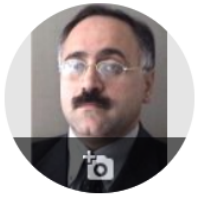
Advantages of i10-Index

- Very simple and straightforward to calculate
- My Citations in Google Scholar is free and easy to use

Disadvantages of i10-Index

- Used only in Google Scholar

Here is a screenshot of a Google Scholar My Citations page for Charles Darwin (you can see the i10-Index highlighted in the small table):



Muhittin Görmüş

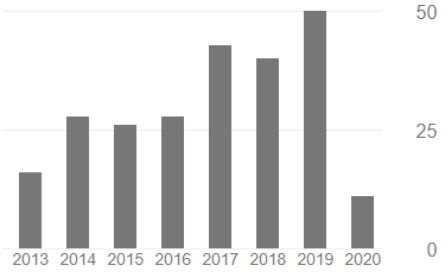
TAKIP EDILIYOR

Professor of Geology
ankara.edu.tr üzerinde doğrulanmış e-posta adresine sahip
Ankara University

BAŞLIK	ALINTI YAPANLAR	YIL
Gönen-Atabey (Isparta) ve Ağlasun (Burdur) Arasındaki Bölgenin Stratigrafisi M Görmüş, M Özkul Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Dergisi 1, 43-64	44 *	1995
Biogeographic distribution of rudists and benthic foraminifera: An approach to Campanian-Maastrichtian palaeobiogeography of Turkey S Özer, E Meriç, M Görmüş, S Kanbur Geobios 42 (5), 623-638	32	2009
Palaeogeographical distribution of the species of Loftusia (Foraminiferida) in the Tethyan Ocean during the Maastrichtian (Late Cretaceous) E Meriç, Ş Ersoy, M Görmüş Cretaceous Research 22 (3), 353-364	26	2001
Quaternary evolution of the Gulf of Izmit (NW Turkey): a sedimentary basin under control of the North Anatolian Fault Zone	23	2007

Alıntı yapanlar TÜMÜNÜ GÖRÜNTÜLE

	Hepsi	2015 yılından bugüne
Alıntılar	464	198
h-endeksi	11	6
i10-endeksi	17	4



Katkıda bulunan yazarlar DÜZENLE

Kubilay Uysal
Suleyman Demirel University, De...

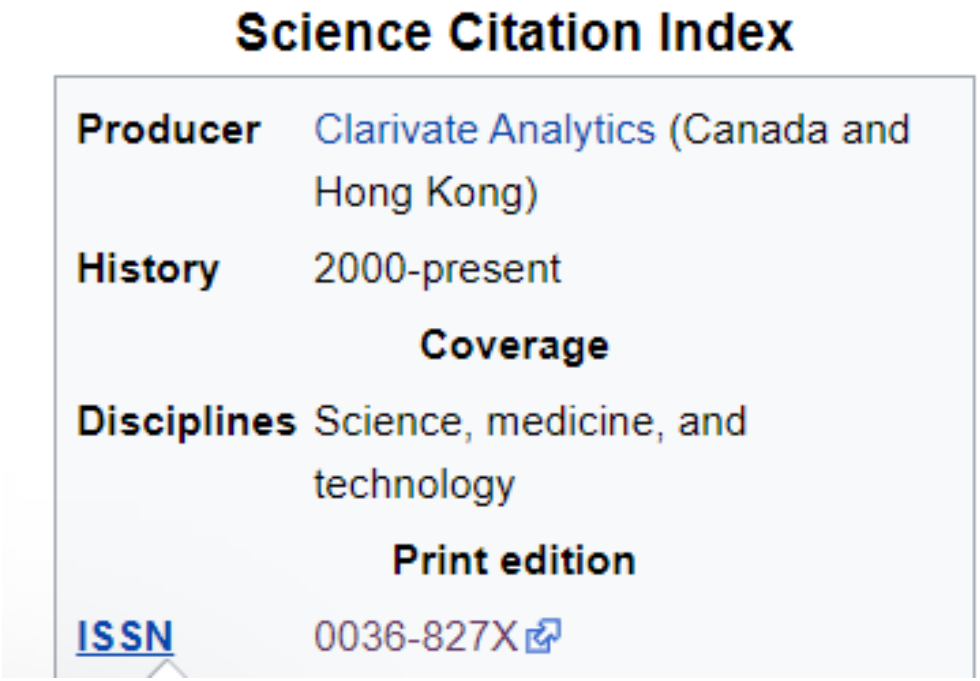
4. JOURNAL IMPACT FACTOR

Science Citation Index

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Science Citation Index** (**SCI**) is a citation index originally produced by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) and created by Eugene Garfield. It was officially launched in 1964. It is now owned by Clarivate Analytics (previously the Intellectual Property and Science business of Thomson Reuters).[1][2][3][4] The larger version (**Science Citation Index Expanded**) covers more than 8,500 notable and significant journals, across 150 disciplines, from 1900 to the present. These are alternatively described as the world's leading journals of science and technology, because of a rigorous selection process.[5][6][7]

The index is made available online through different platforms, such as the Web of Science[8][9] and SciSearch.[10] (There are also CD and printed editions, covering a smaller number of journals). This database allows a researcher to identify which later articles have cited any particular earlier article, or have cited the articles of any particular author, or have been cited most frequently. Thomson Reuters also markets several subsets of this database, termed "Specialty Citation Indexes",[11] such as the **Neuroscience Citation Index**[12] and the **Chemistry Citation Index**.[13]



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Measuring your research impact: Journal Impact

This guide provides an introduction to the various metrics used to measure researcher and journal impact.

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Measures of Journal Impact

Journal impact measurements reflect the importance of a particular journal in a field and take into account the number of articles published per year and the number of citations to articles published in that journal. Like author impact measurements, journal impact measures can be only so informative, and researchers in a discipline will have the best sense of the top journals in their field.

Click on the links to learn more.

- Journal Citation Reports
  A product of ISI Web of Knowledge, this database provide impact factors and rankings of many journals in the social and life sciences.
- Eigenfactor and Article Influence
  These alternative measure of journal importance in a field are available from the Eigenfactor website.
- Scimago
  This website uses citation data from Scopus, a scholarly research database. It also provides rankings by journal country of origin.

Arts and Humanities Citation Index

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The ***Arts & Humanities Citation Index*** (**A&HCI**), also known as ***Arts & Humanities Search***, is a citation index, with abstracting and indexing for more than 1,700 arts and humanities journals, and coverage of disciplines that includes social and natural science journals. Part of this database is derived from Current Contents records. Furthermore, the print counterpart is Current Contents.

Subjects covered are the Arts, Humanities, Language (including Linguistics), Poetry, Music, Classical works, History, Oriental Studies, Philosophy, Archaeology, Architecture, Religion, Television, Theater, and Radio.

Available citation (source) coverage includes articles, letters, editorials, meeting abstracts, errata, poems, short stories, plays, music scores, excerpts from books, chronologies, bibliographies and filmographies, as well as citations to reviews of books, films, music, and theatrical performances.

This database can be accessed online through *Web of Science*. It provides access to current and retrospective bibliographic information and cited references. It also covers individually selected, relevant items from approximately 1,200 titles, mostly arts and humanities journals but with an unspecified number of titles from other disciplines.

According to Thomson Reuters, the *Arts & Humanities Search*, can be accessed via Dialog, DataStar, and OCLC, with weekly updates and backfiles to 1980.[1][2][3][4]

Scholar Rainer Enrique Hamel has criticized the Arts & Humanities Citation Index for its poor reflection of scientific production in languages other than English.[5] Also while analyzing solely content in Spanish of 2006 Hamel found the absurd situation that in the index there were more Spanish-language publications from authors based in the United States than from any other Spanish-language country.[5]

Arts and Humanities Citation Index

Producer	Clarivate Analytics (Canada and Hong Kong)
	Access
Providers	Web of Science, Dialog Bluesheets
Cost	Subscription
	Coverage
Disciplines	Arts, Humanities, Language (including Linguistics), Poetry, Music, Classical works, History, Oriental Studies, Philosophy, Archaeology, Architecture, Religion, Television, Theater, and Radio
Record depth	Index, abstract, citation indexing, author
Format coverage	original research articles, reviews, editorials, chronologies, abstracts, scripts, letters, editorials, meeting abstracts, errata, poems, short stories, plays, music scores, excerpts from books, chronologies, bibliographies and filmographies, book reviews, films, music, and theatrical performances
Temporal	1975 to present

Nedir Bu “Q” Meselesi?

Doç. Dr. Bekir Taner SAN

21 Şubat 2019

Akademide son yıllarda giderek yaygınlaşan “Q” kavramı, çoğunlukla İngilizce karşılığı olan “Quality” “yayın kalitesi” ile ilişkilendirilmektedir. Aslına İngilizce “quartile” (çeyrek dilim) kelimesinin karşılığı olan bu kavram bir anlamda da kalite göstergesi olarak akademik yayınlarda, kişisel ve kurumsal performans göstergelerinde çoklukla kullanılmaktadır. Akademik çalışmaların yayımlandığı dergilerin sayılarının sürekli artış gösterdiği bir ortamda kalitenin ölçülmesi gündeme gelmiş ve Web of Science (WoS) son 2-3 yıldır yayınları bu kategoriye göre de bölümlemiştir. Tüm dünyada ve ülkemizde akademik çalışmaların kalite ölçütü olarak kullanılan WoS’da taranabilmesi, yani derginin Science Citation Index (SCI) veya Social Science Citation Index (SSCI) olması önemli görülürken, bugün dergi sayının artmasıyla Q kavramı ortaya çıkmıştır.

http://akdenizdenhaber.com/nedir-bu-q-meselesi/

WoS tüm dergi gruplarını 256 anahtar kelime grubuna göre sınıflandırmıştır. Bu sınıflandırma akademisyenin yayınını gönderdiği andan itibaren yazar tarafından manuel veya WoS tarafından otomatik olarak kategorize edilmektedir. Aynı anahtar sözcük grubundaki herbir derginin etki değerine göre –ki bu değer derginin atıf sayısına göre elde edilmektedir– sıralaması yapılır. Örneğin uzaktan algılama anahtar kelimesi içerisinde WoS'da toplam 30 dergi yer almaktadır. Bunlar etki değerleri göz önüne alınıp büyükten küçüğe sıralanıp, çeyrek dilimlere bölündüğünde ilk çeyrekte (ilk %25'lik bölümde) yer alan dergiler Q1 sınıfı, 2. Çeyrekte (%25 – %50) yer alan dergiler Q2 sınıfı, 3. Çeyrekte (%50 -%75) yer alan degiler Q3 sınıfı ve son çeyrekteki (en alt %25) dergiler ise Q4 sınıfı olarak isimlendirilip değerlendirilmektedir. Yazının başında da belirtildiği gibi Q1 sınıfı dergi de yer alan yayının kalitesi Q4 sınıfındakine oranla daha önde yer almaktadır. Bu bir anlamda oldukça doğru sayılabilir, çünkü akademide kalitenin en büyük ölçütü aldığı atıftır. Siz yayınınızda dağları yerinden oynatsanız dahi bu çalışma atıf almıyorsa ne fayda!

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Bu konudaki bir başka önemli husus da derginin birden fazla WoS kategorisinde bulunabilmesidir. Yapmış olduğunuz bir çalışma hem yerbilimlerini hem de bilgisayar bilimlerini veya hem sağlık bilimlerini hem de bilgisayar bilimlerini ilgilendirebilir. Her kategori içerisinde farklı anahtar kelime grubunda yer alabilir. Örneğin "Landslides" dergisi "Engineering, Geological" (Mühendislik, Jeoloji) kategorisinde yer alan 36 dergi içersininde 1. sırada ve Q1 kategorisinde yer alırken, "Geosciences, Multidisciplinary" (Yer bilimleri, Çok disiplinli) kategorisinde 190 dergi içerisinde 25. sırada ve yine Q1 kategoriside yer alabilir. Bir başka örnek; "Computers & Geosciences" dergisi "Computer Science, Interdisciplinary Applications" kategorisinde yer alan 105 derginin 37. sırasındayken, "Geosciences, Multidisciplinary" kategorisinde yer alan 190 dergide 62. sırada yer almaktadır. Her ikisinde de Q2 sınıfındadır. Dergilerin yer aldığı kategoriler WoS tarafından tanımlı 256 kategorik anahtar kelime grubu içerisinde olduğu unutulmamalıdır.

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Peki WoS'da taranan bir dergi, bir kategoride Q1 diğer kategoride Q2 veya başka bir sınıfta yer alabilir mi? Cevabı evettir. Örneğin; "Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters" adlı dergi "Chemistry, Medicinal" kategorisinde yer alan 59 dergi içinde 34. sırada Q3 kategorisinde yer alırken, "Chemistry, Organic" kategorisinde 57 dergi içerisinde 22. sırada Q2 sınıfında yer almaktadır. Bu derginin tanımlaması yapılırken üst grupdaki Q değeri geçerlidir. Yani dergi Q2 sınıfı olarak tanımlanabilir. Çünkü aldığı atıf itibariyle çoğunluğunu "Chemistry, Organic" sınıfından alacaktır. Şimdilik atıfların kalite ayrımı yapılmamaktadır ancak veri tabanı yönetimi ve veri madenciliğindeki gelişmeler bunun da yakın olduğunu göstermektedir.

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Son yıllarda giderek artan kalite ve performans değerlendirmelerinde özellikle Q değerleri kullanılmaya başlamıştır. University Ranking by Academic Performance (URAP) (tr.urapcenter.org) vb performans ölçüm merkezleri üniversite sıralamalarında Q4 sınıfı dergileri analizlerinde yer vermemektedir (bkz. http://tr.urapcenter.org/2018/2018.php) . Bundaki en büyük etken dergi kalitesinin atıf sayısıyla doğru orantılı olmasıdır. Atıf sayısı doğrudan önemliyse neden derginin etki faktörü doğrudan kullanılmamaktadır? Dergilerin etki faktörü aldıkları atıf sayısının yayın sayısına oranı ile bulunmaktadır. Bu değer her ne kadar kalite göstergesi olsa da farklı disiplinlerde farklı etki değerleri alınmasına yol açmaktadır. Örneğin; 2017 yılında mühendislik alanında 6.457 etki faktörüne sahip "Remote Sensing of Environment" dergisi üç kategoride (Environmental Sciences (12/242), Imaging Science & Photographic Technology (1/27), Remote Sensing (1/30)) de Q1 sınıfında yer alırken, alanında "Nature" dergisi 41.577 etki faktörüyle "Multidisciplinary Sciences" Q1 de yer alabilmektedir. Bir başka örnek; farklı disiplinlerde aynı Q2 sınıfında yer alan "Journal of Immunology", "Remote Sensing", "Bioorganic Medicinal Chemistry Letters", ve "Tourism Geographies" dergileri için 2017 etki değerleri sırasıyla 4.539, 3.406, 2.442 ve 2.068 değerlerine sahip olabilmektedir. Bunun nedeni disiplin içerisinde yapılan yayın sayısı ve atıf sayısıdır. Bu durumu tüm disiplinler için normalize edebilmek adına her disiplinin ilgili anahtar konusu (WoS'da taranan 256 anahtar kategori) kullanılarak gerçekleştirilebilecek bir sınıflandırma, etki değerleri arasındaki bu farklılıkları da ortadan kaldırmış olacaktır. Böylece dergi hangi disiplinde yer alırsa alsın kendi disiplini içerisinde bir kalite sıralamasına tabi olmuş olacaktır.

Dergilerin Q sınıf değerleri sabit değildir. Aynı yaşayan birer organizma gibi dergilerin aldıkları atıf oranına bağlı olarak değişebilir. Örneğin, Taylor & Francis Ltd.'in "International Journal of Remote Sensing" dergisi 1997 yılında InCites (WoS)'da alanında 8 dergi içinde 5. sırada yer alarak Q3 sınıfı iken, 1998 yılında etki değeri yükseldiğinden 8 dergi içerisinde 4. sıraya çıkarak Q2 sınıfına terfi etmiştir. Aynı dergi 2001 yılında ise alanındaki 9 dergi içerisinde 7. sırada kalmış ve Q4 sınıfına gerilemiştir. İleleyen yıllarda alanında toplam 30 farklı derginin yer almasıyla 2017 yılı itibariyle 16. Sırada bulunarak Q3 sınıfındadır. Dolayısıyla dergilerin Q değerleri yıllara göre değişkenlik göstermekle birlikte Q1'den Q4'e değişimi veya tam tersi keskin değişimler pek mümkün olmamaktadır. Dergilerin Q değerlerinin yayınlandığı yıla göre de değerlendirilmesi veya bu durumun akademik ve/veya kurumsal performans değerlendirilmesinde göz önünde bulundurulması da önem arzetmektedir.

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Q'lar ile ilgili bu durum özellikle son yıllarda kalite arayışına giden bilimsel camiada üniversitelerin sırlamaları, akademisyenlerin performans ölçümleri ve atama yükseltme kriterlerine kadar kullanılır hale gelmiştir. Ülkemizde Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Hacettepe Üniversitesi ve Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi gibi üniversiteler atama yükseltme kriterlerinde artık yayın sayısı kadar Q değerlerine de önem vermeye başlamışlardır. Bunun bir başka örneği de 2019 yılında uygulanacak olan "Akademik Teşvik" yönetmeliğidir. Haziran 2018 tarihinde Resmi Gazete'de yayınlanan yeni yönetmeliğe göre, artık akademisyenlerden SCI/SSCI yayın yapmaları değil, aynı zamanda kaliteli yayın yapmaları beklenmektedir. Yönetmeliğin 6. maddesinde, SCI/SSCI dergiler ULAKBİM dergi listesinde yer alan puana göre sınıflandırılmaktadırlar. Şu an mevcut durum tüm Q'ları kapsamakta ve dergileri 3 sınıfa bölmektedir. ULAKBİM dergi listesi de dergi etki faktörlerini baz almakta, dolayısıyla Q değerlerine dayanmaktadır. TÜBİTAK ULAKBİM tarafından yayınlanan dergi listesi önceki dönemlerde A, B ve C grubu olarak ayrılmış durumdaydı. Şu an bu hesaplama doğrudan dergi etki faktörüne göre yapımakta. Bu nedenle farklı disiplinlerde aynı Q sınıflarında farklı destek miktarları hesaplanmaktadır. Bu da disiplinler arası destek miktarı ayrımına neden olmaktadır. Ancak yakın gelecekte kuvvetle muhtemeldir ki Q sınıflarının WoS'da olduğu gibi kullanılması ULAKBİM için de gündeme gelebilir. Aynı durum Üniversiteler Arası Kurul (ÜAK) için de geçerli olup, akademisyenlerin sadece ürettikleri yayınları değil, hangi Q sınıfında ürettiklerini de ölçen bir "Doçentlik Sınavı" mekanizması pek de uzak gelecekte değildir.

Akademi sürekli kendini, bilgisini yenileyen yeni bilgilere açık olan insanlardan oluşmaktadır, en azından öyle olmalıdır ki bilim yapılabilsin. Akademide tutarlı olmak ile sabit fikirli olmak karıştırılmamalıdır. Son yıllarda dünyada ve ülkemizde oluşan bu "kalite yüceltilmesi"ne direnmek yerine, "Katkı nasıl sağlanmalıdır?" "Kaliteli yayın nasıl üretilmelidir?" Diye düşünülmelidir. Aksi takdirde üniversite/akademisyen performanslarında sayıca çok ama bi o kadar da kalitesi bilimsel camiada tartışılan yayınlar ile bilimsel dünyada söz sahibi olmak pek de mümkün olamayacaktır. Gelecekte yayınların niceliğinden çok niteliği daha önemli olacaktır.

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5. PUBLISHERS

Elsevier

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see Elsevier (disambiguation).

Elsevier (Dutch: [ˈɛlzəviːr]) is a Dutch publishing and analytics company specializing in scientific, technical, and medical content. It is a part of the RELX Group, known until 2015 as Reed Elsevier. Its products include journals such as *The Lancet* and *Cell*, the ScienceDirect collection of electronic journals, the *Trends* and *Current Opinion* series of journals, the online citation database Scopus, and the ClinicalKey search engine for clinicians. Elsevier's products also include digital tools for data-management, instruction, and assessment.[3]

Elsevier publishes more than 470,000 articles annually in 2,500 journals.[1] Its archives contain over 16 million documents and 30,000 e-books. Total yearly downloads amount to more than 1 billion.[1]

Elsevier's high operating profit margins (37% in 2018) and 950 million pounds in profits, often on publicly funded research works[1][4] and its copyright practices have subjected it to criticism by researchers.[5]

Industry	Publishing
Founded	1880; 140 years ago
Headquarters	Amsterdam, Netherlands
Revenue	£2.54 billion (2018)[1]
Net income	600,000,000 United States dollar[2] (2009)
Number of employees	6,900 (2008)
Parent	RELX
Website	www.elsevier.com

History [edit]

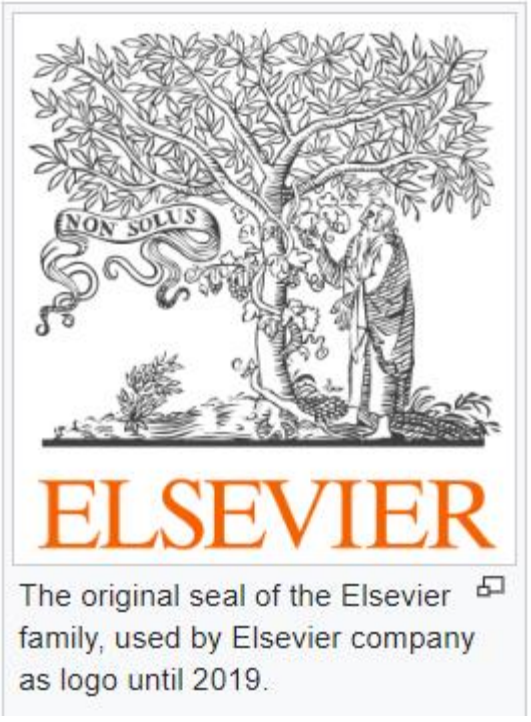
Elsevier was founded in 1880[6] and adopted the name and logo from the Dutch publishing house Elzevir that was an inspiration and has no connection to the contemporary Elsevier.[6] The Elzevir family operated as booksellers and publishers in the Netherlands; the founder, Lodewijk Elzevir (1542–1617), lived in Leiden and established the business in 1580. As company logo, Elsevier used the Elzevir family's printer's mark, a tree entwined with a vine and the words *Non Solus*, which is Latin for "not alone."[7] Elsevier suggests that this logo represents "the symbiotic relationship between publisher and scholar".[8]

The expansion of Elsevier in the scientific field after 1945 was funded with the profits of the newsweekly *Elsevier*, which published its first issue on 27 October 1945. The weekly was an instant success and earned lots of money.[9] The weekly was a continuation, as is stated in its first issue, of the monthly Elsevier, which was founded in 1891 to promote the name of the publishing house and had to stop publication in December 1940 because of the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands.

In 1947, Elsevier began publishing its first English-language journal, *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta*.[10]

In 2013, Elsevier acquired Mendeley, a UK company making software for managing and sharing research papers. Mendeley, previously an open platform for sharing of research, was greatly criticized for the acquisition, which users saw as acceding to the "paywall" approach to research literature. Mendeley's previously open sharing system now allows exchange of paywalled resources only within private groups.[11] *The New Yorker* described Elsevier's reasons for buying Mendeley as two-fold: to acquire its user data, and to "destroy or coöpt an open-science icon that threatens its business model".[12]

In the first half of 2019, RELX reported the first slowdown in revenue growth for Elsevier in several years: 1% vs. an expectation of 2% and a typical growth of at least 4% in the previous 5 years.[13]



The original seal of the Elsevier family, used by Elsevier company as logo until 2019.

Journal title lists

How to generate a complete list of journal (and book) titles on ScienceDirect

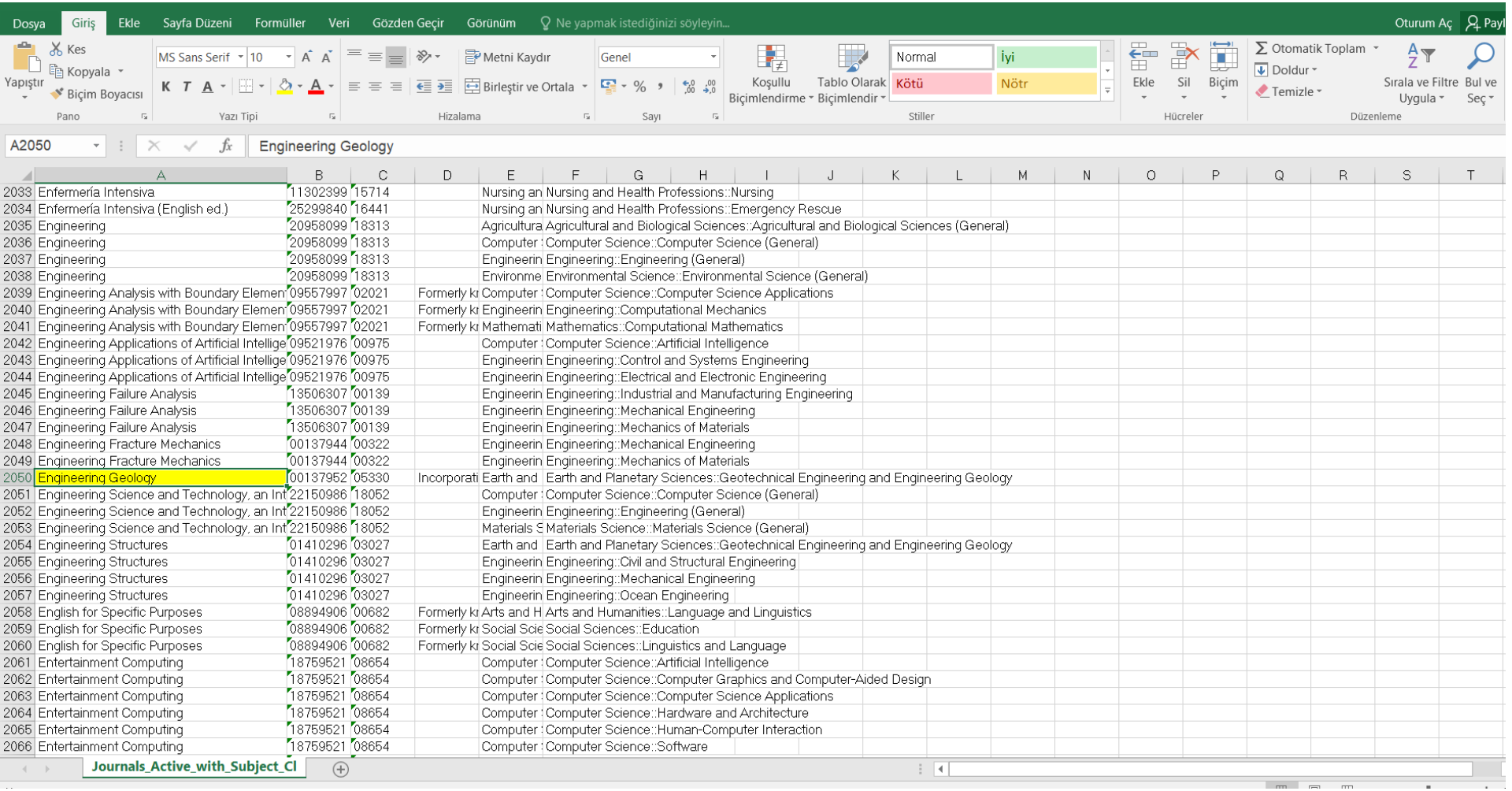
To see the titles on ScienceDirect to which your organization subscribes, you can click on "*Electronic Holdings Reports* as seen on the Journals and Books .

To enquire about ScienceDirect subscription options, please contact the Elsevier Sales office closest to you.

Journal collections Editions Elsevier special journal Backfiles

Active titles

Active titles are those that are currently being published by Elsevier and available on ScienceDirect.
(↓ Excel version)



	A	B	C	D	E	F
2033	Enfermería Intensiva	11302399	15714		Nursing an	Nursing and Health Professions::Nursing
2034	Enfermería Intensiva (English ed.)	25299840	16441		Nursing an	Nursing and Health Professions::Emergency Rescue
2035	Engineering	20958099	18313		Agricultura	Agricultural and Biological Sciences::Agricultural and Biological Sciences (General)
2036	Engineering	20958099	18313		Computer :	Computer Science::Computer Science (General)
2037	Engineering	20958099	18313		Engineerin	Engineering::Engineering (General)
2038	Engineering	20958099	18313		Environme	Environmental Science::Environmental Science (General)
2039	Engineering Analysis with Boundary Elemen	09557997	02021	Formerly kı	Computer :	Computer Science::Computer Science Applications
2040	Engineering Analysis with Boundary Elemen	09557997	02021	Formerly kı	Engineerin	Engineering::Computational Mechanics
2041	Engineering Analysis with Boundary Elemen	09557997	02021	Formerly kı	Mathemati	Mathematics::Computational Mathematics
2042	Engineering Applications of Artificial Intellige	09521976	00975		Computer :	Computer Science::Artificial Intelligence
2043	Engineering Applications of Artificial Intellige	09521976	00975		Engineerin	Engineering::Control and Systems Engineering
2044	Engineering Applications of Artificial Intellige	09521976	00975		Engineerin	Engineering::Electrical and Electronic Engineering
2045	Engineering Failure Analysis	13506307	00139		Engineerin	Engineering::Industrial and Manufacturing Engineering
2046	Engineering Failure Analysis	13506307	00139		Engineerin	Engineering::Mechanical Engineering
2047	Engineering Failure Analysis	13506307	00139		Engineerin	Engineering::Mechanics of Materials
2048	Engineering Fracture Mechanics	00137944	00322		Engineerin	Engineering::Mechanical Engineering
2049	Engineering Fracture Mechanics	00137944	00322		Engineerin	Engineering::Mechanics of Materials
2050	Engineering Geology	00137952	05330	Incorporati	Earth and	Earth and Planetary Sciences::Geotechnical Engineering and Engineering Geology
2051	Engineering Science and Technology, an Int	22150986	18052		Computer :	Computer Science::Computer Science (General)
2052	Engineering Science and Technology, an Int	22150986	18052		Engineerin	Engineering::Engineering (General)
2053	Engineering Science and Technology, an Int	22150986	18052		Materials S	Materials Science::Materials Science (General)
2054	Engineering Structures	01410296	03027		Earth and	Earth and Planetary Sciences::Geotechnical Engineering and Engineering Geology
2055	Engineering Structures	01410296	03027		Engineerin	Engineering::Civil and Structural Engineering
2056	Engineering Structures	01410296	03027		Engineerin	Engineering::Mechanical Engineering
2057	Engineering Structures	01410296	03027		Engineerin	Engineering::Ocean Engineering
2058	English for Specific Purposes	08894906	00682	Formerly kı	Arts and H	Arts and Humanities::Language and Linguistics
2059	English for Specific Purposes	08894906	00682	Formerly kı	Social Scie	Social Sciences::Education
2060	English for Specific Purposes	08894906	00682	Formerly kı	Social Scie	Social Sciences::Linguistics and Language
2061	Entertainment Computing	18759521	08654		Computer :	Computer Science::Artificial Intelligence
2062	Entertainment Computing	18759521	08654		Computer :	Computer Science::Computer Graphics and Computer-Aided Design
2063	Entertainment Computing	18759521	08654		Computer :	Computer Science::Computer Science Applications
2064	Entertainment Computing	18759521	08654		Computer :	Computer Science::Hardware and Architecture
2065	Entertainment Computing	18759521	08654		Computer :	Computer Science::Human-Computer Interaction
2066	Entertainment Computing	18759521	08654		Computer :	Computer Science::Software

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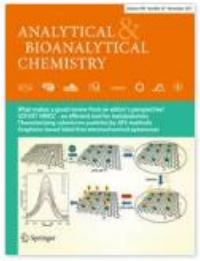

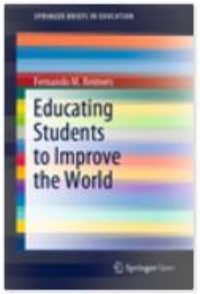

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History

Springer Publishing Company was founded in 1950 by Bernhard Springer, the Berlin-born great-grandson of Julius Springer, who founded Springer-Verlag (to this day an entirely independent company).

Springer Publishing's first landmark publications included *Livestock Health Encyclopedia* by R. Seiden and the 1952 *Handbook of Cardiology for Nurses*. The company's books soon branched into other fields, including medicine and psychology. Nursing publications grew rapidly in number, as Modell's *Drugs in Current Use*, a small annual paperback, sold over 150,000 copies over several editions. Solomon Garb's *Laboratory Tests for Nurses*, first published in 1954, sold nearly 240,000 copies over six editions in 25 years.

In its second decade, the firm expanded into new publishing areas to reflect the rapidly expanding health care industry. Gerontology was a growing topic of interest, and in the 1960s Bernhard Springer published six titles on aging. Meanwhile, publications in psychiatry and psychology continued to grow.

After Bernhard Springer's death in 1970, his wife Ursula assumed responsibility for the company, and the firm continued to expand, adding titles in social work, counseling, rehabilitation, and public health, in addition to publishing journals, and annual reviews.

In 2004, Ursula Springer sold Springer Publishing Company to Mannheim Holdings, LLC, a subsidiary of the Mannheim Trust. In 2015, Demos Medical Publishing merged into Springer Publishing.[4]

Parent company	Mannheim Media

Founded	1950
Country of origin	United States
Headquarters location	Salmon Tower Building New York City
Distribution	self-distributed (US) Login Canada (Canada) Viva Books (India) Taylor & Francis (Asia) Footprint Books (Australia) Eurospan Group (EMEA)[1]
Nonfiction topics	Nursing, gerontology, psychology, social work, counseling, public health, and rehabilitation
Imprints	Demos Medical Publishing
Official website	www.springerpub.com

Journals [edit]

Springer Publishing publishes the following academic journals:[5]

- *Annals of LGBTQ Public and Population Health*
- *Annual Review of Gerontology and Geriatrics*
- *Annual Review of Nursing Research*
- *Care Management Journals*
- *Clinical Lactation*
- *Clinical Scholars Review*
- *Connect: The World of Critical Care Nurse*
- *Creative Nursing*
- *Ethical Human Psychology and Psychiatry*
- *Ethical Human Sciences and Services*
- *International Journal of Childbirth*
- *International Journal for Human Caring*
- *Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling*
- *Journal of Cognitive Education and Psychology*
- *Journal of Cognitive Psychotherapy*
- *Journal of Doctoral Nursing Practice*
- *Journal of EMDR Practice and Research*
- *Journal of Financial Counseling and Planning*
- *Journal of Nursing Measurement*
- *Journal of Perinatal Education*
- *Minority Nurse*
- *Neonatal Network*
- *Nursing History Review*
- *Partner Abuse*
- *Rehabilitation Education*
- *Rehabilitation Research, Policy, and Education*
- *Research and Theory for Nursing Practice*
- *Scholarly Inquiry for Nursing Practice*
- *Urban Social Work*
- *Violence & Victims*

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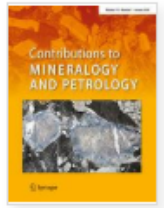
Volume 1 / 1947 - Volume 175 / 2020



Journal

Hydrogeology Journal

Volume 0 / 1992 - Volume 28 / 2020

Journal

Geo-Marine Letters

Volume 1 / 1981 - Volume 40 / 2020

Article

Enhanced erodibility of deep-sea sediments by presence of calcium carbonate particles

Using an erosion chamber, erodibility experiments on two different deep-sea sediments (mainly clayey silt) acquired in the western Pacific Ocean have been conducted to estimate the erosion rate and its potenti...

Jun Young Seo, Sun Min Choi, Ho Kyung Ha, Kyung Eun Lee in *Geo-Marine Letters (2020)*

6. RESEARCH WEB PAGES

ResearchGate

ResearchGate is a European commercial social networking site for scientists and researchers[3] to share papers, ask and answer questions, and find collaborators.[4] According to a 2014 study by *Nature* and a 2016 article in *Times Higher Education*, it is the largest academic social network in terms of active users,[5][6] although other services have more registered users, and a 2015–2016 survey suggests that almost as many academics have Google Scholar profiles.[7]

While reading articles does not require registration, people who wish to become site members need to have an email address at a recognized institution or to be manually confirmed as a published researcher in order to sign up for an account.[8] Members of the site each have a user profile and can upload research output including papers, data, chapters, negative results, patents, research proposals, methods, presentations, and software source code. Users may also follow the activities of other users and engage in discussions with them. Users are also able to block interactions with other users.

The site has been criticized for sending unsolicited email invitations to coauthors of the articles listed on the site that were written to appear as if the email messages were sent by the other coauthors of the articles (a practice the site said it has discontinued as of November 2016[9]) and for automatically generating apparent profiles for non-users who have sometimes felt misrepresented by them.[6] A study found that over half of the uploaded papers appear to infringe copyright, because the authors uploaded the publisher's version.[10]

ResearchGate	
Type of site	Social network service for scientists
Available in	English
Area served	Worldwide
Owner	ResearchGate GmbH
Created by	Ijad Madisch Sören Hofmayer Horst Fickenscher
Industry	Internet
URL	www.researchgate.net
Alexa rank	▼ 173 (Global, September 2019)[1]
Users	▲ 15 million (April 2018)[2]
Launched	May 2008 (11 years ago)
Current status	active

LinkedIn

Vikipedi, özgür ansiklopedi

LinkedIn, iş dünyasındaki kişilerin diğer kişilerle iletişim kurmasını ve bilgi alışverişi yapmasını amaçlayan profesyonel sosyal paylaşım platformudur. Aralık 2002'de kurulan LinkedIn'in web sayfası 5 Mayıs 2003'te kullanıma açıldı.

2006 yılında 20 milyon kez görüntülenen LinkedIn, Haziran 2013'te ise 200 farklı ülkeden 200 milyonun üzerinde kayıtlı kullanıcıya ulaştı.[7] LinkedIn sitesi, aralarında Türkçenin de bulunduğu 20 dilde hizmet vermektedir.[8]

13.06.2016 tarihinde 26.2 milyar dolara Microsoft tarafından satın alındığı açıklandı.[9]

Son yıllarda iş verenler de iş ilanları için kariyer siteleri yerine sıklıkla bu platformu tercih etmeye başlamışlardır.

LinkedIn Kullanıcı Sayısı [değiştir | kaynağı değiştir]

LinkedIn'in en popüler olduğu ülke olan Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde kullanıcı sayısı 160 milyon, ikinci sıradaki Hindistan'da ise 62 milyon kişidir. En çok LinkedIn kullanıcısına sahip 15. ülke Türkiye'de ise toplam kullanıcı sayısı 2020 itibariyle 8.4 milyona ulaşmıştır.[10]

7. RESEARCHER ID

ORCID

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For ORCID use on Wikipedia, see Wikipedia:ORCID.

The **ORCID** (/ˈɔːrkɪd/ (listen); **Open Researcher and Contributor ID**) is a nonproprietary alphanumeric code to uniquely identify scientific and other academic authors and contributors.[1][2][3][4][5] This addresses the problem that a particular author's contributions to the scientific literature or publications in the humanities can be hard to recognize as most personal names are not unique, they can change (such as with marriage), have cultural differences in name order, contain inconsistent use of first-name abbreviations and employ different writing systems. It provides a persistent identity for humans, similar to that created for content-related entities on digital networks by digital object identifiers (DOIs).[6]

The ORCID organization, ORCID Inc., offers an open and independent registry intended to be the *de facto* standard for contributor identification in research and academic publishing. On 16 October 2012, ORCID launched its registry services[7][8] and started issuing user identifiers.[9]

Full name	Open Researcher and Contributor ID
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Introduced	16 October 2012 (7 years ago)
No. issued	7,765,228
No. of digits	16
Check digit	MOD 11-2
Example	https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1825-0097
Website	orcid.org

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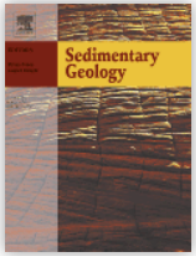
DOI kısaltması ile anılan Digital Object Identifier (Dijital Nesne Tanımlayıcı), internet üzerinde yayınlanan içeriğe kolay erişimi sağlayan benzersiz numaralandırma ve erişim sistemidir.



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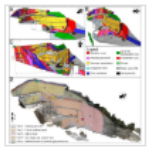
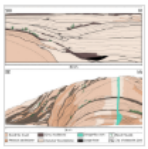
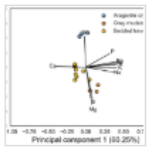

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Fossil travertine system and its palaeofluid provenance, migration and evolution through time: Example from the geothermal area of Acquasanta Terme (Central Italy)

Nick Janssens [a], Enrico Capezzuoli [b], Hannes Claes [a, c], Philippe Muchez [a], Tsai-Luen Yu [d, e], Chuan-Chou Shen [d, e, f], Rob M. Ellam [g], Rudy Swennen [a]

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sedgeo.2019.105580

Abstract

The geothermal area of Acquasanta Terme has often been studied for its active and fossil travertine deposits to elucidate fluid origin, geodynamic and hydrological setting. Even though present-day thermal springs are usually used to obtain most information, the three travertine terraces bordering the Tronto river contain a plethora of information. A combination of elemental and isotope analyses ($\delta^{18}O$, $\delta^{13}C$ and $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$-ratio), fluid inclusion microthermometry and U—Th dating is used to verify the hydrogeology and its timing. These analyses point out two fluid reservoirs with distinctly different fluids, one with low salinity of 0.7 wt% NaCl eq.

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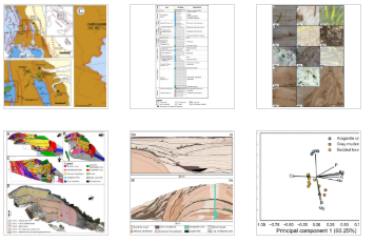

Acquasanta Terme (Central Italy)

Nick Janssens [a], Enrico Capezzuoli [b], Hannes Claes [a, c], Philippe Muchez [a], Tsai-Luen Yu [d, e], Chuan-Chou Shen [d, e, f], Rob M. Ellam [g], Rudy Swennen [a]

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Impactos de águas residuais em um aquífero sedimentar fraturado em Ontário, Canadá: implicações na proteção das fontes de água das Primeiras Nações

Rachael E. Marshall, Jana Levison, Edward A. McBean & Beth Parker

Hydrogeology Journal **27**, 2739–2753(2019) | Cite this article

Abstract

The impacts of wastewater on Indigenous drinking water sources is an issue of concern across Canada. This study investigated the wastewater impacts on groundwater resources at a First Nations reserve located on a vulnerable fractured sedimentary bedrock aquifer in southern Ontario. The objectives were to examine the spatiotemporal variability of a variety of tracers of wastewater and their movement to groundwater. The tracers included nitrate, *E. coli*, total coliforms, and the artificial sweeteners sucralose, acesulfame, and cyclamate. Isotopes in the groundwater were also examined, including tritium and the isotopes of oxygen and nitrogen in dissolved inorganic nitrate. Three multilevel monitoring systems (seven-channel continuous multi-channel tubing) were retrofitted in unused drinking-water wells on the reserve and monitored from December 2015 to November 2016. Results indicate that groundwater at various depths has been impacted by the septic systems on the reserve. The fractures intersected by the three retrofitted wells contain a mix of newly recharged and older water, and contaminant peaks do not always correspond with ports aligned with higher hydraulic conductivity, showing variable travel times for the constituents. The selection of wastewater management systems that are appropriate for the particular hydrogeological setting on the reserves is critical to providing safe, clean drinking water to Indigenous communities. In particular, special consideration should be made for communities situated on fractured sedimentary bedrock aquifers with thin overburden.

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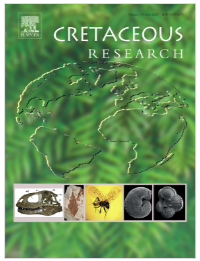

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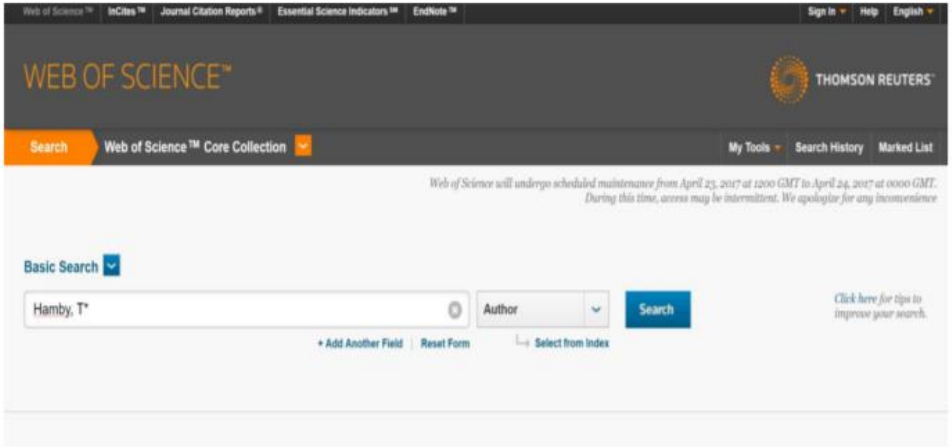

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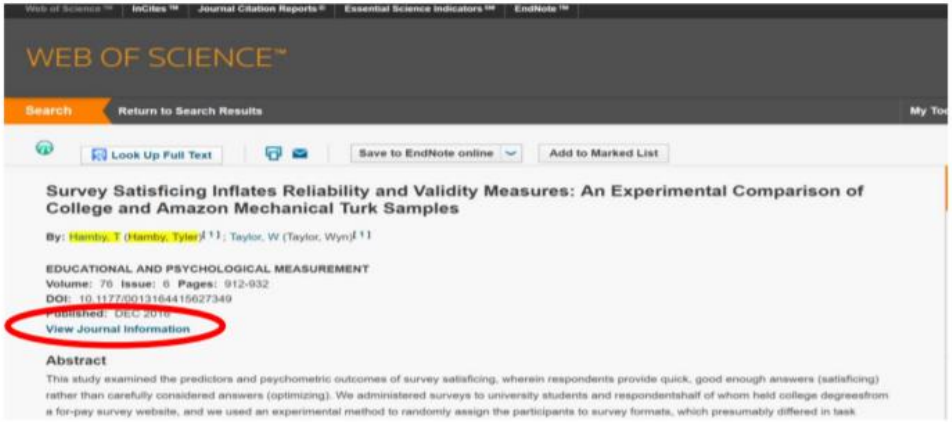

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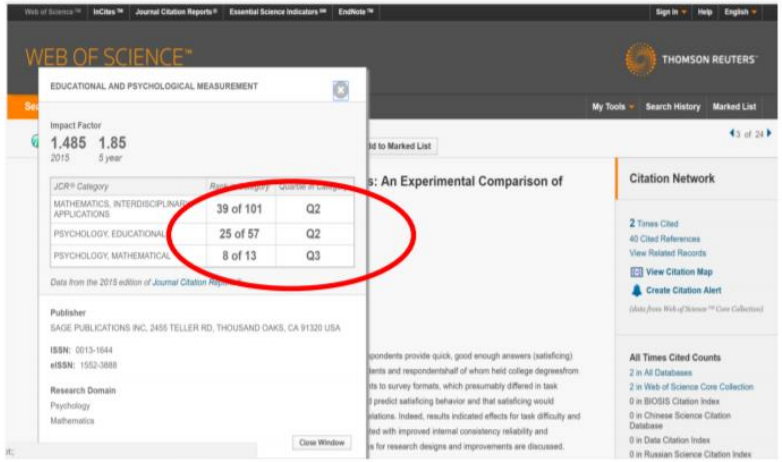

4. Açılan sayfa, derginin bulunduğu kategorilerde hangi çeyrekte yer aldığını göstermektedir. Dergi birden fazla kategoride de yer alabilir. Bu durumda herhangi bir kategoride Q1 ya da Q2'de yer alması başvuru için yeterlidir. Derginin hangi çeyrekte yer aldığını gösteren ekran görüntüsünün dosya eklentileri arasında bulunması gerekmektedir.