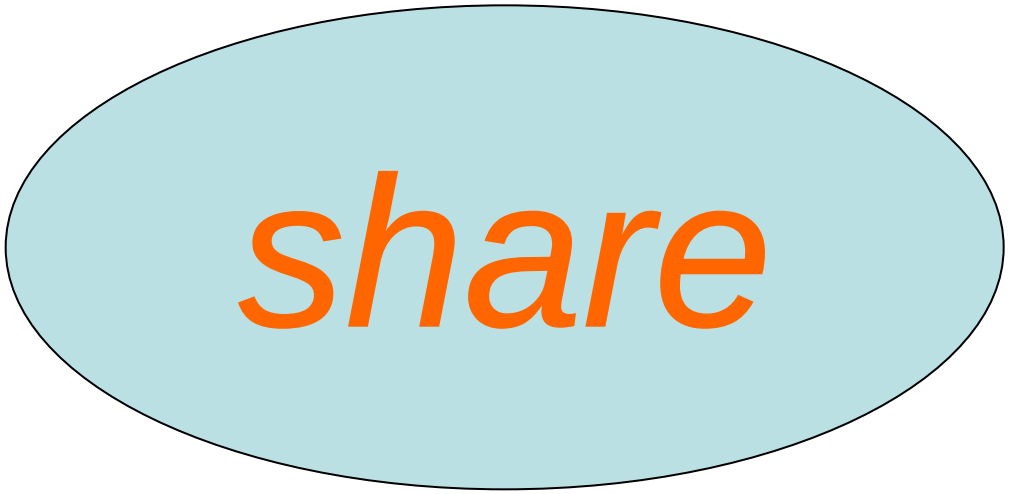
说说期刊那些事



◆中国科学技术大学图书馆 杜进

交流提纲

- **1 期刊的发展历史和分类：**
- **2 期刊投稿的影响因素：**

  影响因子，读者范围，审稿时间，审稿制度…
- **3菜鸟发表处女作的投稿期刊建议：**

When was the first true scholarly English journal born?

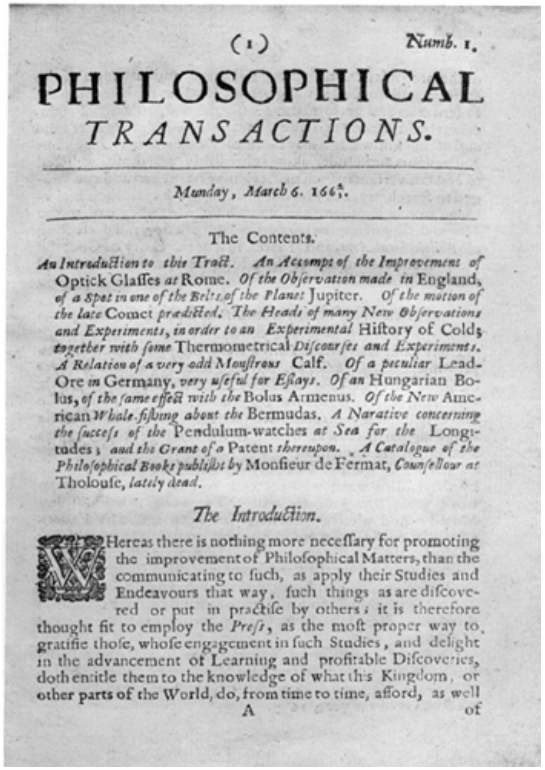
A: 1565

B: 1665

C: 1765

D:1865

Henry Oldenburg (1618-1677)



(1) Numb. 1.

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.

Munday, March 6. 166⅝.

The Contents.

An Introduction to this Tract. An Accompt of the Improvement of Optick Glasses *at* Rome. *Of the Observation made in* England, *of a Spot in one of the Belts of the Planet* Jupiter. *Of the motion of the late* Comet *predicted. The Heads of many New Observations and Experiments, in order to an Experimental* History of Colds; *together with some* Thermometrical *Discourses and Experiments. A Relation of a very odd Monstrous* Calf. *Of a peculiar* Lead-Ore *in* Germany, *very useful for Essays. Of an* Hungarian Bolus, *of the same effect with the* Bolus Armenus. *Of the New* American *Whale-fishing about the* Bermudas. *A Narative concerning the success of the* Pendulum-watches *at Sea for the* Longitudes; *and the Grant of a* Patent *thereupon. A Catalogue of the Philosophical Books published by* Monsieur de Fermat, *Counsellour at* Tholouse, *lately dead.*

The Introduction.

WHereas there is nothing more necessary for promoting the improvement of Philosophical Matters, than the communicating to such, as apply their Studies and Endeavours that way, such things as are discovered or put in practise by others; it is therefore thought fit to employ the *Press*, as the most proper way to gratifie those, whose engagement in such Studies, and delight in the advancement of Learning and profitable Discoveries, doth entitle them to the knowledge of what this Kingdom, or other parts of the World, do, from time to time, afford, as well

A of

6th March 1665

世界上最早的期刊

- 世界上最早的期刊，也是最早的科学技术期刊有两种：一为1665年1月5日由法国议院参事戴·萨罗律师(Denys de Sallo)创办于巴黎的《学者杂志》(*Journal des Scavans*)；二为1665年3月6日由英国皇家学会秘书亨利·奥尔登伯格(Henry Oldenburg)创办于伦敦的《哲学汇刊——世界各地有创造才能者当前的探索、研究和劳动的若干总结》(*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*,1776年后改为《英国皇家学会会刊》)。

- 《学者杂志》是在法国高级官员科尔贝的支持下创办的，它是一份文学与科学兼顾的期刊，首次采用Journal一词作为刊名，其办刊宗旨为：“满足我们的好奇心和不用花费多大气力就能学到东西的一种手段”。其内容主要是报道法国和其他国家出版的各类图书，包括新书出版动态、目次和文摘，也发表一些解释自然现象的物理、化学和解剖学实验，以及气象观测记录数据等。可贵的是，这份期刊创造了世界上第一个由科学家组成的编委会，以协助编辑评审稿件并形成了期刊同仁评审体制的雏形。《学者杂志》并未延续下来，创办不久即以干涉法律与神学事务而被查禁，而时隔两个月之后创办的《哲学汇刊》却一直延续至今，成为世界上连续办刊时间最长的学术期刊。

世界权威学术杂志之——

- **英国《自然》周刊简介(Nature)** www.nature.com

- 《Nature》周刊是世界上最早的国际性科技期刊，自从1869年在达尔文支持下创刊以来，始终如一地报道和评论全球科技领域里最重要的突破，其办刊宗旨是“**将科学发现的重要结果介绍给公众…，让公众尽早知道全世界自然知识的每一分支中取得的所有进展**”。《自然》曾发表过的重要研究论文有：X-射线，中子，电子的发现，全息术的发明，DNA的结构，克隆羊多利等。现今由The Nature Publishing Group出版，发展有多种姊妹刊。

- **美国《科学》周刊简介**www.sciencemag.org
- 《科学》周刊由托马斯·爱迪生支持创办于1880年，自1900年起成为美国科学促进会（AAAS）的官方刊物。杂志的早期以报告物理类科学研究著称，有无线电报技术、新的化学元素、以及怀特兄弟飞行试验的最早报道等内容。后来促进会对杂志社进行宏观监控,主要报导科学新闻、研究成果和科研发展趋势, 其办刊宗旨是“**发展科学，服务社会**”。《科学》周刊严格的同行评议过程确定了该杂志作为有声望的、可信的新科学信息的来源的地位。

核心期刊概念

- 1931年著名文献学家布拉德福首先揭示了文献集中与分散规律，发现某时期某学科1/3的论文刊登在 3.2%的期刊上；1967年联合国教科文组织研究了二次文献在期刊上的分布，发现75%的文献出现在10%的期刊中；1971年，SCI的创始人加菲尔德统计了参考文献在期刊上的分布情况，发现24%的引文出现在1.25%的期刊上，等等，这些研究都表明期刊存在“核心效应”，从而衍生了“核心期刊”的概念。

核心期刊

——某学科（或某领域）的核心期刊，是指那些发表该学科（或该领域）论文较多、使用率（含被引率、摘转率和流通率）较高、学术影响较大的期刊。

目前：国际三大索引：

- SCI《科学引文索引》，Science Citation Index
- EI《工程索引》，The Engineering Index
- CPCI [ISTP] 《科技会议录索引》，Conference Proceedings Citation Index (Index to Scientific & Technical Proceedings)

- 国内有7大核心期刊（或来源期刊）遴选体系：
- 北京大学图书馆“中文核心期刊”
- 南京大学“中文社会科学引文索引（CSSCI）来源期刊”
- 中国科学技术信息研究所“中国科技论文统计源期刊”（又称“中国科技核心期刊”）
- 中国社会科学院文献信息中心“中国人文社会科学核心期刊”
- 中国科学院文献情报中心“中国科学引文数据库（CSCD）来源期刊”
- 中国人文社会科学学报学会“中国人文社科学报核心期刊”
- 万方数据股份有限公司正在建设中的“中国核心期刊遴选数据库”。

Is SCI 《Science Citation Index》 a journal?

A: yes

B: no

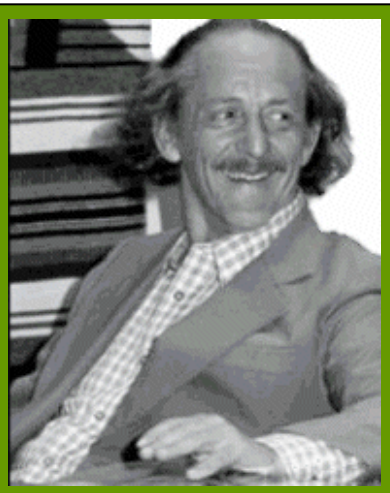
C: I don't know

SCI是美国《科学引文索引》的英文简称，其全称为：Science Citation Index,，创刊于1961年，它是根据现代情报学家加菲尔德(Engene Garfield) 1953年提出的引文思想而创立的。

1963年出版 *Science Citation Index*

1973年出版 *Social Sciences Citation Index*

1978年出版 *Arts & Humanities Citation Index*



Dr. Eugene Garfield

Founder & Chairman Emeritus
ISI, Thomson Scientific

"Our ultimate goal is to extend our retrospective coverage of the scientific literature back to the twentieth century. The Century of Science initiative makes that dream come true."

常见问题解答：SCI和SCIE是什么关系？

- SCI光盘版与SCI网络版收录标准完全一致，区别：载体的不同
- SCI载体的发展是随着科学技术手段的进步不断发展的：

  SCI纸本期刊 ⟶ SCI光盘版 ⟶ SCI网络版

- SCI的期刊收录是一个动态变化的过程，会不断收入新学科新地域等的优秀期刊，并持续跟踪和监测，以保证其始终如一的高水准。而光盘版的容量有限，只能兼顾地域性地收入3000多种。
- 查看当前被SCI收录的期刊列表
  - http://science.thomsonreuters.com/mjl/

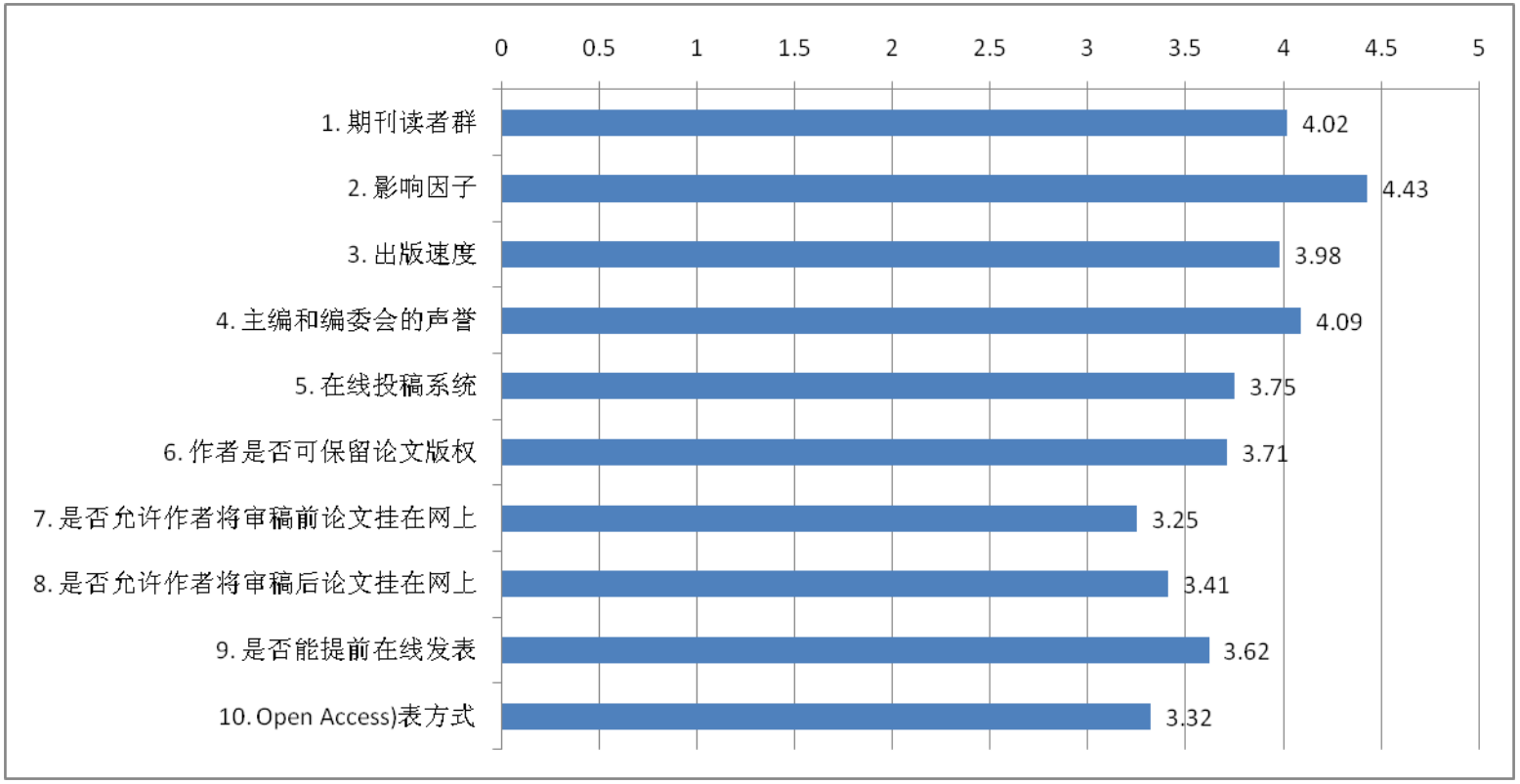
交流提纲

- **1 期刊的发展历史和分类：**
- **2 期刊投稿的影响因素：**

  影响因子，读者范围，审稿时间，审稿制度…
- **3菜鸟发表处女作的投稿期刊建议：**

Where to Publish?

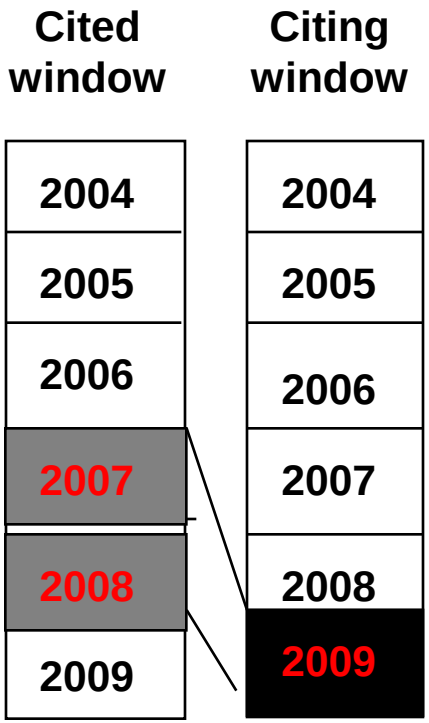
The survey before this seminar : Reasons for choosing a journal (*n*=118)



Impact Factor (IF)

Impact Factor$_{2009}$ =

$$\frac{\text{Number of citations in 2009 to articles published in 2007 and 2008}}{\text{Number of } \textit{source items} \text{ published in 2007 and 2008}}$$



Example

Journal of … publishes 75 articles in 2008 and 83 articles in 2007.

In 2009 it receives a total of 344 citations to these articles in all the other published journals.

The journal's Impact Factor for 2009 is
344 ÷ (75 + 83) = 2.18

What the highest Journal Impact Factor Today?

CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians 101.78

Journal Citation Reports®

ISI Web of Knowledge℠

Journal Citation Reports

Information for New Users

Select a JCR edition and year:	Select an option:
JCR Science Edition 2011	View a group of journals by Subject Category Search for a specific journal View all journals

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2011 JCR Science Edition

Journal Summary List

Journal Title Changes

Journals from: All Journals

Sorted by: Impact Factor SORT AGAIN

Journals 1 - 20 (of 8336) [1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10] **Page 1 of 417**

MARK ALL UPDATE MARKED LIST

Ranking is based on your journal and sort selections.

Mark	Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title (linked to journal information)	ISSN	JCR Data						*Eigenfactor*® Metrics	
				Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Articles	Cited Half-life	*Eigenfactor*® Score	*Article Influence*® Score
☐	1	CA-CANCER J CLIN	0007-9235	10976	101.780	67.410	21.263	19	3.8	0.04500	24.536
☐	2	NEW ENGL J MED	0028-4793	232068	53.298	50.075	11.484	349	7.8	0.66383	21.304
☐	3	ANNU REV IMMUNOL	0732-0582	15990	52.761	42.901	9.174	23	8.2	0.05199	23.427
☐	4	REV MOD PHYS	0034-6861	31368	43.933	44.436	10.026	38	9.8	0.11661	28.900
☐	5	CHEM REV	0009-	103702	40.197	42.054	7.158	196	7.9	0.21470	13.333

statistical data

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WELCOME | HELP | RETURN TO LIST | NEXT JOURNAL

2011 JCR Science Edition

Journal: CA-A CANCER JOURNAL FOR CLINICIANS

Mark	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Citable Items	Cited Half-life	Citing Half-life
☐	CA-CANCER J CLIN	0007-9235	10976	101.780	67.410	21.263	19	3.8	5.6

Cited Journal | Citing Journal | Source Data | Journal Self Cites

CITED JOURNAL DATA | CITING JOURNAL DATA | IMPACT FACTOR TREND | RELATED JOURNALS

Journal Information

Full Journal Title: CA-A CANCER JOURNAL FOR CLINICIANS
ISO Abbrev. Title: CA-Cancer J. Clin.
JCR Abbrev. Title: CA-CANCER J CLIN
ISSN: 0007-9235
Issues/Year: 6
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Country/Territory: UNITED STATES
Publisher: WILEY-BLACKWELL
Publisher Address: COMMERCE PLACE, 350 MAIN ST, MALDEN 02148, MA,
Subject Categories: ONCOLOGY SCOPE NOTE | VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST | VIEW CATEGORY DATA

Journal Rank in Categories: JOURNAL RANKING

Eigenfactor® Metrics
Eigenfactor® Score
0.04500
Article Influence® Score
24.536

Additional Links
National Library of China GO

Journal Impact Factor

Journal Ranking

ISI Web of Knowledge℠

Journal Citation Reports®

WELCOME HELP RETURN TO JOURNAL

2011 JCR Science Edition

Rank in Category: CA-A CANCER JOURNAL FOR CLINICIANS

Journal Ranking

For **2011**, the journal **CA-A CANCER JOURNAL FOR CLINICIANS** has an Impact Factor of **101.780**.

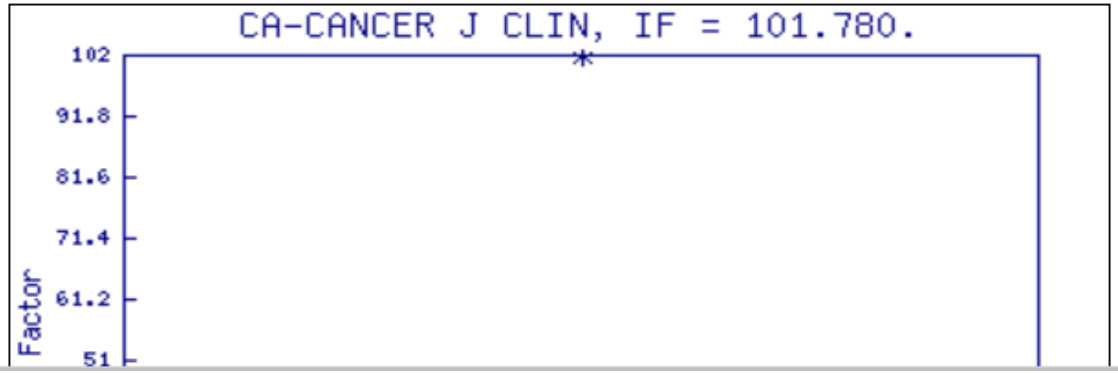
This table shows the ranking of this journal in its subject categories based on Impact Factor.

Category Name	Total Journals in Category	Journal Rank in Category	Quartile in Category
ONCOLOGY	196	1	Q1

Category Box Plot

For **2011**, the journal **CA-A CANCER JOURNAL FOR CLINICIANS** has an Impact Factor of **101.780**.

This is a box plot of the subject category or categories to which the journal has been assigned. It provides information about the distribution of journals based on Impact Factor values. It shows median, 25th and 75th percentiles, and the extreme values of the distribution.



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Information for New Users

Select a JCR edition and year:	Select an option:
JCR Science Edition 2010	View a group of journals by Subject Category Search for a specific journal View all journals

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Journal Citation Reports

Journal Search

The Journal Search page allows you to search for specific titles.

1. Select a search option from the **Search by** menu. The options are: Full Journal Title, Abbreviated Journal Title, Title Word, and ISSN.
2. Enter a title, a partial title, a title word, or an ISSN. Capitalization does not affect your search.
3. Click the **Search** button.

Search Examples:

Full Journal Title: *Enter* **JOURNAL OF CELLULAR PHYSIOLOGY** *or* **JOURNAL OF CELL*** *(more examples)*

Abbreviated Journal Title: *Enter* **J CELL PHYSIOL** *or* **J CELL *** *(more examples)*

Title Word: *Enter* **CELLULAR** *or* **CELL*** *(more examples)*

ISSN: *Enter* **0021-9541** *or other ISSN (more examples)*

Full Journal Title

Enter a journal title or a partial title with a wildcard. As an alternative, click **view list of full journal titles**, and then cut and paste a title from the list.

The asterisk (*)wildcard represents any number of characters, including no characters. At least one character is required before the asterisk.

Examples:

- **Journal of Mathematical Chemistry** matches *Journal of Mathematical Chemistry*.
- **Journal of Math*** matches *Journal of Mathematical Biology*, *Journal of Mathematical Chemistry*, *Journal of Mathematical Economics*, etc.

Abbreviated Journal Title

Enter an abbreviated journal title. The abbreviated journal title must be the JCR abbreviated title, not the ISO abbreviated title. You may use the asterisk wildcard to truncate abbreviated titles.

Examples:

- **Mol Mater** matches *Mol Mater* (*Molecular Materials*).
- **Mol*** finds *Mol Biol Cell* (*Molecular Biology of the Cell*), *Mol Cell Biol* (*Molecular and Cellular Biology*), *Mol Mater* (*Molecular Materials*), etc.
- **Mol Cancer*** finds *Mol Cancer Res* (*Molecular Cancer Research*) and *Mol Cancer Ther* (*Molecular Cancer Therapeutics*).

Title Word

Find journals whose title contains the word you enter. Truncate to find plurals and variant spellings.

Examples:

- **Ocean** finds *Applied Ocean Research*, *China Ocean Engineering*, *Ocean & Coastal Management*, etc.
- **Ocean*** finds the same titles that **Ocean** finds, as well as *Fish Oceanography*, *Oceanology*, and other titles that contains a word beginning with *Ocean*.
- **Ocean Eng*** finds *China Ocean Engineering*, *Ocean Engineering*, and *Journal of Waterway Port Coastal and Ocean Engineering-ASCE*.

ISSN

Find the journal whose ISSN matches exactly the number you enter. Keep in mind that a journal may have two ISSNs if it is published as printed journal and an electronic journal.

Examples:

- **0248-4900** finds the journal whose ISSN is 0248-4900.
- **02484900** finds the journal whose ISSN is 0248-4900.

Journal Title Abbreviations

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Journal Citation Reports®

Information for New Users

Select a JCR edition and year:	Select an option:
JCR Science Edition 2011	View a group of journals by Subject Category Search for a specific journal View all journals
SUBMIT	

This product is best viewed in 800x600 or higher resolution

NOTICES

Journal Citation Reports®

WELCOME HELP

Subject Category Selection

1) Select one or more categories from the list. (How to select more than one)	CELL & TISSUE ENGINEERING CELL BIOLOGY CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, APPLIED CHEMISTRY, INORGANIC & NUCLEAR CHEMISTRY, MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY CHEMISTRY, ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, PHYSICAL
2) Select to view Journal data or aggregate Category data.	View Journal Data - sort by: Journal Title View Category Data - sort by: Category Title
	SUBMIT

journal list-A

ISI Web of Knowledge℠

Journal Citation Reports®

WELCOME HELP

2011 JCR Science Edition

Journal Summary List

Journal Title Changes

Journals from: subject categories CHEMISTRY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY VIEW CATEGORY SUMMARY LIST

Sorted by: Journal Title SORT AGAIN

Sort again

Journals 1 - 20 (of 154) [6 | 7 | 8] **Page 1 of 8**

MARK ALL UPDATE MARKED LIST

Ranking is based on your journal and sort selections.

Mark	Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title (linked to journal information)	ISSN	JCR Data						*Eigenfactor*® Metrics	
				Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Articles	Cited Half-life	*Eigenfactor*® Score	*Article Influence*® Score
☐	1	ACCOUNTS CHEM RES	0001-4842	39664	21.640	22.507	3.460	126	7.0	0.10120	7.299
☐	2	ACS COMB SCI	2156-8952	81			0.852	88		0.00006	
☐	3	ACS NANO	1936-0851	22409	11.421	11.708	1.631	1141	2.0	0.12083	3.767
☐	4	ACTA CHIM SINICA	0567-7351	2291	0.533	0.531	0.041	461	5.6	0.00281	0.067
☐	5	ACTA CHIM SLOV	1318-0207	1116	1.328	1.278	0.109	119	4.1	0.00299	0.262
☐	6	ACTA PHARMACOL SIN	1671-4083	4685	1.953	2.083	0.380	200	6.1	0.00998	0.513

journal list

WELCOME | HELP

2011 JCR Science Edition

Journal Summary List

Journal Title Changes

Journals from: ~~subject categories~~ CHEMISTRY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY | VIEW CATEGORY SUMMARY LIST

Sorted by: Impact Factor | SORT AGAIN

Journals 1 - 20 (of 154) [1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8] Page 1 of 8

MARK ALL | UPDATE MARKED LIST

Ranking is based on your journal and sort selections.

Mark	Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title (linked to journal information)	ISSN	JCR Data						*Eigenfactor*® Metrics	
				Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Articles	Cited Half-life	*Eigenfactor*® Score	*Article Influence*® Score
☐	1	CHEM REV	0009-2665	103702	40.197	42.054	7.158	196	7.9	0.21470	13.333
☐	2	CHEM SOC REV	0306-0012	35918	28.760	28.098	5.471	314	3.2	0.13678	8.089
☐	3	ACCOUNTS CHEM RES	0001-4842	39664	21.640	22.507	3.460	126	7.0	0.10120	7.299
☐	4	NAT CHEM	1755-4330	5260	20.524	20.533	5.308	120	1.8	0.03284	7.957
☐	5	NANO TODAY	1748-0132	2170	15.355	16.078	2.324	37	2.8	0.01213	5.167
☐	6	ADV MATER	0935-9648	79860	13.877	12.813	2.155	789	5.0	0.26241	4.071
☐	7	ANGEW CHEM INT EDIT	1433-7851	209862	13.455	13.195	2.898	2002	5.4	0.51421	3.378
☐	8	NANO LETT	1530-6984	75287	13.198	13.843	2.082	955	4.2	0.34591	5.070
			1936-								

任胜利的编辑之家 分享
http://blog.sciencenet.cn/u/ren
Email: silei10@sina.com

博文

特征因子(Eigenfactor): 基于引证网络分析期刊和论文的重要性 精选

已有 7525 次阅读 2009-3-1 09:31 | 个人分类:文献计量 | 系统分类:科研笔记

汤姆森路透(Thomson Reuters) 科技集团于2009年1月22日宣布推出《期刊引用报告》增强版(JCR—Journal Citation Reports(R)), 其中除了增加了5年期的影响因子外，还增加了重要的计量指标—特征因子(Eigenfactor™ Metrics，包括Eigenfactor Score 和Article Influence Score)。增强版JCR自2007年版开始公布。

Eigenfactor的工作原理类似于Google 的"网页排名"(PageRank)，二者的区别在于Google利用网页链接，而Eigenfactor则借助引文链接，他们都基于整个网络结构对每篇论文(或每个网页)的重要性进行评价。

Eigenfactor的工作原理： 首先随机选择一份期刊，然后随机通过该期刊中的一篇参考文献链接到另外一份期刊，然后在这份期刊中又随机选取一篇参考文献再链接到下一份期刊，依次类推。例如，2007年通过对所有期刊的遍历检索，可得到Nature的特征因子分值(Eigenfactor Score)为1.83870。有关Eigenfactor Metrics的信息请详见http://www.eigenfactor.org。

Eigenfactor Score (特征因子分值)： 测度过去的五年中期刊发表的论文在JCR(统计)年被引用情况。如同影响因子，特征因子分值实质上为引证次数与论文总数的比值。然而，Eigenfactor分值与影响因子不同之处在于：(1) 对期刊的引证的统计包括自然科学和社会科学；(2) 扣除了期刊自引; (3) 基于研究人员阅读期刊时间的随机测度来衡量每条文献。

本人认为Eigenfactor Score更能比较客观地反映期刊的重要性。2007年度Eigenfactor Score位居前列的均是名声显赫的大刊：Nature–1.83870, PNAS–1.74485, Science–1.69272, JBC–1.53982, Phys Rev Lett–1.26804；该年度影响因子高达69.026的Ca-Cancer J Clin，其Eigenfactor Score只有0.03412，与其全年只发表21篇论文，总被引频次只有6021的实际地位似乎还是比较相符的。

Article Influence Score (论文影响分值)： 基于每篇论文来测度期刊的相对重要性。其计算方式为：特征因子分值除以期刊所发表的论文标准化比值(所有期刊的论文总数为1)。论文影响分值的平均值为1.00，大于1.00表明期刊中每篇论文的影响力高于平均影响，小于1.00则表明期刊中每篇论文的影响力低于平均影响。

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2011 JCR Science Edition

Journal: Nano Today

Mark	Journal Title	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Citable Items	Cited Half-life	Citing Half-life
☐	NANO TODAY	1748-0132	2170	15.355	16.078	2.324	37	2.8	4.0

Cited Journal | Citing Journal | Source Data | Journal Self Cites

CITED JOURNAL DATA | CITING JOURNAL DATA | IMPACT FACTOR TREND | RELATED JOURNALS

Journal Information

Full Journal Title: Nano Today
ISO Abbrev. Title: Nano Today
JCR Abbrev. Title: NANO TODAY
ISSN: 1748-0132
Issues/Year: 6
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Country/Territory: ENGLAND
Publisher: ELSEVIER SCI LTD
Publisher Address: THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD OX5 1GB, OXON, ENGLAND
Subject Categories: CHEMISTRY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCOPE NOTE
VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST | VIEW CATEGORY DATA
NANOSCIENCE & NANOTECHNOLOGY SCOPE NOTE
VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST | VIEW CATEGORY DATA
MATERIALS SCIENCE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY
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Journal Rank in Categories: JOURNAL RANKING

Eigenfactor® Metrics
Eigenfactor® Score
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Rank in Category: Nano Today

Journal Ranking

For **2011**, the journal **Nano Today** has an Impact Factor of **15.355**.

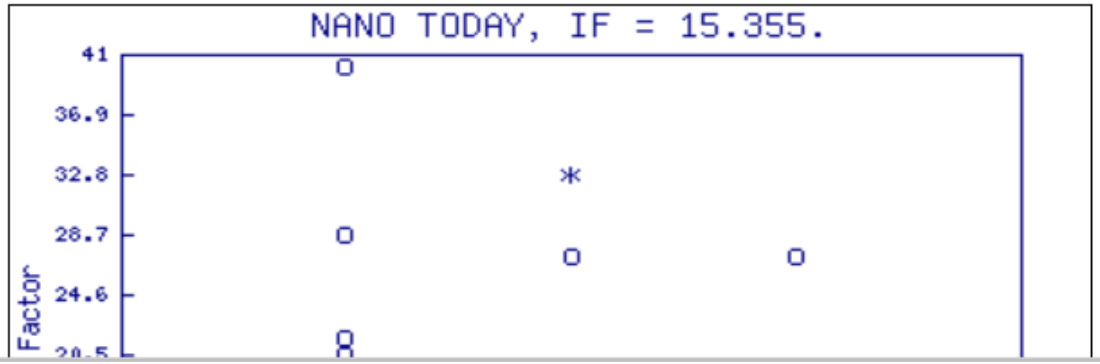
This table shows the ranking of this journal in its subject categories based on Impact Factor.

Category Name	Total Journals in Category	Journal Rank in Category	Quartile in Category
CHEMISTRY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY	154	5	Q1
MATERIALS SCIENCE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY	232	4	Q1
NANOSCIENCE & NANOTECHNOLOGY	66	2	Q1

Category Box Plot

For **2011**, the journal **Nano Today** has an Impact Factor of **15.355**.

This is a box plot of the subject category or categories to which the journal has been assigned. It provides information about the distribution of journals based on Impact Factor values. It shows median, 25th and 75th percentiles, and the extreme values of the distribution.



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Related Journals: Nano Today

Journal Relatedness is based on the strength of cited and citing relationships.
The table below lists journal(s) that likely cover topics related to those covered in NANO TODAY.
More information about these calculations.

Sorted by: R max — SORT AGAIN

Sort options: R max / Related journal / R journal to j / R j to journal

Journals 1 - 20 (of 131)

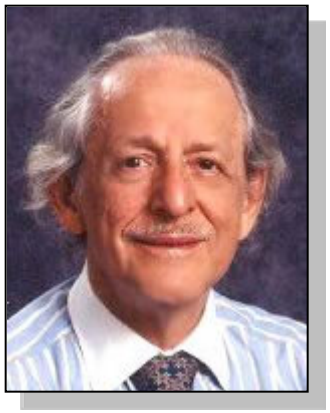
[1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7] **Page 1 of 7**

R max	Related journal (j)	Relatedness (R): NANO TODAY to j	Relatedness (R): j to NANO TODAY
[illegible]	NANO TODAY	249.04	249.04
[illegible]	NAT MATER	118.62	9.23
112.23	NAT NANOTECHNOL	112.23	41.39
84.39	ADV DRUG DELIVER REV	84.39	11.27
61.77	SMALL		
56.68	ACCOU		
51.44	NANO		
49.45	NANO		
47.88	ADV M		
41.50	J NAN		
38.02	WIRES		
37.26	CURR		
37.02	MATEI		
35.26	CHEM		
30.79	NANOS		
30.16	MACROMOL BIOSCI	2.69	30.16
29.78	TER	29.78	13.65

Two values are given in the Relatedness (R) column:

journal to j	Citations from current journal to Related Journal (j)
j to journal	Citations from Related Journal (j) to current journal

The higher of these two values appears in the R_{max} column. Journals in the table are ranked according to the R_{max} value. Journals at the top of the table are more likely to have a strong subject connection to the journal identified at the top of the page than journals at the bottom of the table.



I first mentioned the idea of an impact factor in 1955. At that time it did not occur to me that impact would one day become the subject of widespread controversy. …… It has been used constructively **to select the best journals for *Current Contents*® and the *Science Citation Index*,®** and for library collections. However, it has been **misused in many situations, especially in the evaluation of individual researchers.**

"The use of JCR and JPI in measuring short and long term journal impact". Presented by Eugene Garfield at Council of Scientific Editors Annual Meeting held in May 9, 2000.

http://www.garfield.library.upenn.edu/papers/cseimpactfactor05092000.html

J|A|C|S COMMUNICATIONS

Published on Web 09/20/2010

Mn_3O_4–Graphene Hybrid as a High-Capacity Anode Material for Lithium Ion Batteries

Hailiang Wang,[†,§] Li-Feng Cui,[‡,§] Yuan Yang,[‡] Hernan Sanchez Casalongue,[†] Joshua Tucker Robinson,[†] Yongye Liang,[†] Yi Cui,[*,‡] and Hongjie Dai[*,†]

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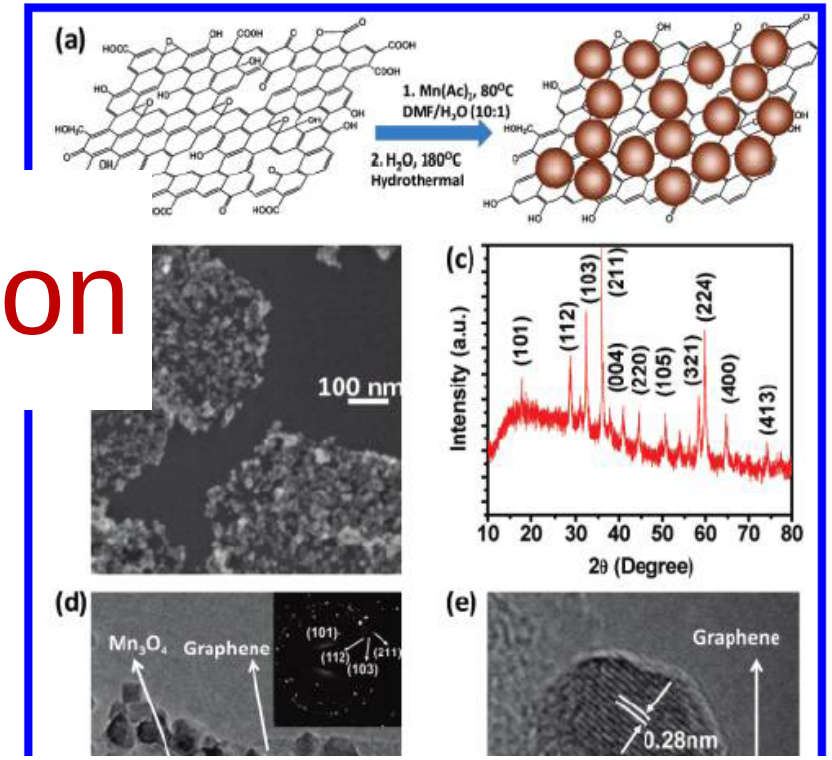
Received June 17, 2010; E-mail: hdai@stanford.edu; yicui@stanford.edu

Abstract: We developed two-step solution-phase reactions to form hybrid materials of Mn_3O_4 nanoparticles on reduced graphene oxide (RGO) sheets for lithium ion battery applications. Selective growth of Mn_3O_4 nanoparticles on RGO sheets, in contrast to free between the graphene substrates and the Mn_3O_4 nanoparticles grown atop. The Mn_3O_4/RGO hybrid could be a promising candidate material for a high-capacity, low-cost, and environmentally friendly anode for lithium ion batteries. Our growth-on-graphene approach should offer a new technique for the design and synthesis of battery electrodes based on highly insulating materials.



Speed of Publication

Graphene Anchored with Co_3O_4 Nanoparticles as Anode of Lithium Ion Batteries with Enhanced Reversible Capacity and Cyclic Performance

Zhong-Shuai Wu, Wencai Ren,* Lei Wen, Libo Gao, Jinping Zhao, Zongping Chen, Guangmin Zhou, Feng Li, and Hui-Ming Cheng*

Shenyang National Laboratory for Materials Science, Institute of Metal Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 72 Wenhua Road, Shenyang 110016, People's Republic of China

ABSTRACT We report a facile strategy to synthesize the nanocomposite of Co_3O_4, r conducting graphene as an advanced anode material for high-performance lithium-io nanoparticles obtained are 10–30 nm in size and homogeneously anchor on graphen the neighboring sheets separated. This Co_3O_4/graphene nanocomposite displays supe with large reversible capacity, excellent cyclic performance, and good rate capability, l of the anchoring of nanoparticles on graphene sheets for maximum utilization of ele nanoparticles and graphene for energy storage applications in high-performance lithi

KEYWORDS: graphene · cobalt oxide · nanomaterial · anode · lithium-ion batteries · cyclic performance

Lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) are the power source of choice not only for popular consumer electronics but also for upcoming electric vehicles.[1−3] So far, various materials, such as graphitic/non-graphitic carbon,[4] transition-metal oxides (SnO_2,[5] TiO_2,[6] Fe_2O_3,[7] Co_3O_4,[8−10] NiO,[11] MnO_2,[12] MoO_3,[13] WO_3[14]), chalcogenides (TiS_2),[15,16] nitrides,[17] polymers,[18] lithium alloys (Si, Sn, Al, Sb)/multinary alloys,[19−21] and their composites,[22−26] have been exploited as the anode materials of LIBs. Among them, Co_3O_4 attracts extensive interest for LIBs due to its high theoretical capacity (890 mAh g^{-1}), more than two times larger than that of graphite (372 mAh g^{-1}), which are expected to meet the requirements of future energy storage systems.[8−10] However, its large volume expansion/contraction and severe particle aggregation associated with the Li^+ insertion and extraction process lead to electrode pulverization and loss of interparticle contact and, consequently, result in a large irreversible capacity loss and poor cycling stability.[27,28] A variety of appealing strategies have been utilized to solve these intractable problems, including the use of carbon-based

advanced anode material in LIBs[35−45] due to its superior electrical conductivity, high surface-to-volume ratio, ultrathin thickness, structural flexibility, and chemical stability.[46−50] It has been demonstrated that graphene-based anode materials have large initial discharge capacity (600−2042 mAh g^{-1}) and reversible capacity (540−1264 mAh g^{-1}), although they suffer from large irreversible capacity, low initial Coulombic efficiency, and fast capacity fading.[36−40] More importantly, graphene can also be used in composites with metallic or oxide NPs to improve the electrochemical performance of these

ficiency, achieving long cycling life and good rate capability of Co_3O_4 electrode material still remains a great challenge.

Graphene, a new two-dimensional carbon material, is recently expected to be an

sion/contraction and aggregation of NPs during Li charge/discharge process.[40] Meanwhile, the anchoring of NPs on graphene can effectively reduce the degree of restacking of graphene sheets and consequently

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Received for review April 10, 2010 and accepted May 02, 2010.

Published online May 10, 2010. 10.1021/nn100740x

3187–3194 • 2010 ACSNANO

Speed of Publication

Electrochimica Acta 56 (2010) 834–840

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Electrochimica Acta

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/electacta

Enhanced cycling performance of Fe_3O_4–graphene nanocomposite as an anode material for lithium-ion batteries

Peichao Lian[a], Xuefeng Zhu[b], Hongfa Xiang[a], Zhong Li[a], Weishen Yang[b], Haihui Wang[a,*]

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 1 June 2010
Received in revised form
19 September 2010
Accepted 25 September 2010
Available online 28 October 2010

Keywords:
Graphene sheets
Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles
Nanocomposite
Anode material
Lithium-ion batteries

ABSTRACT

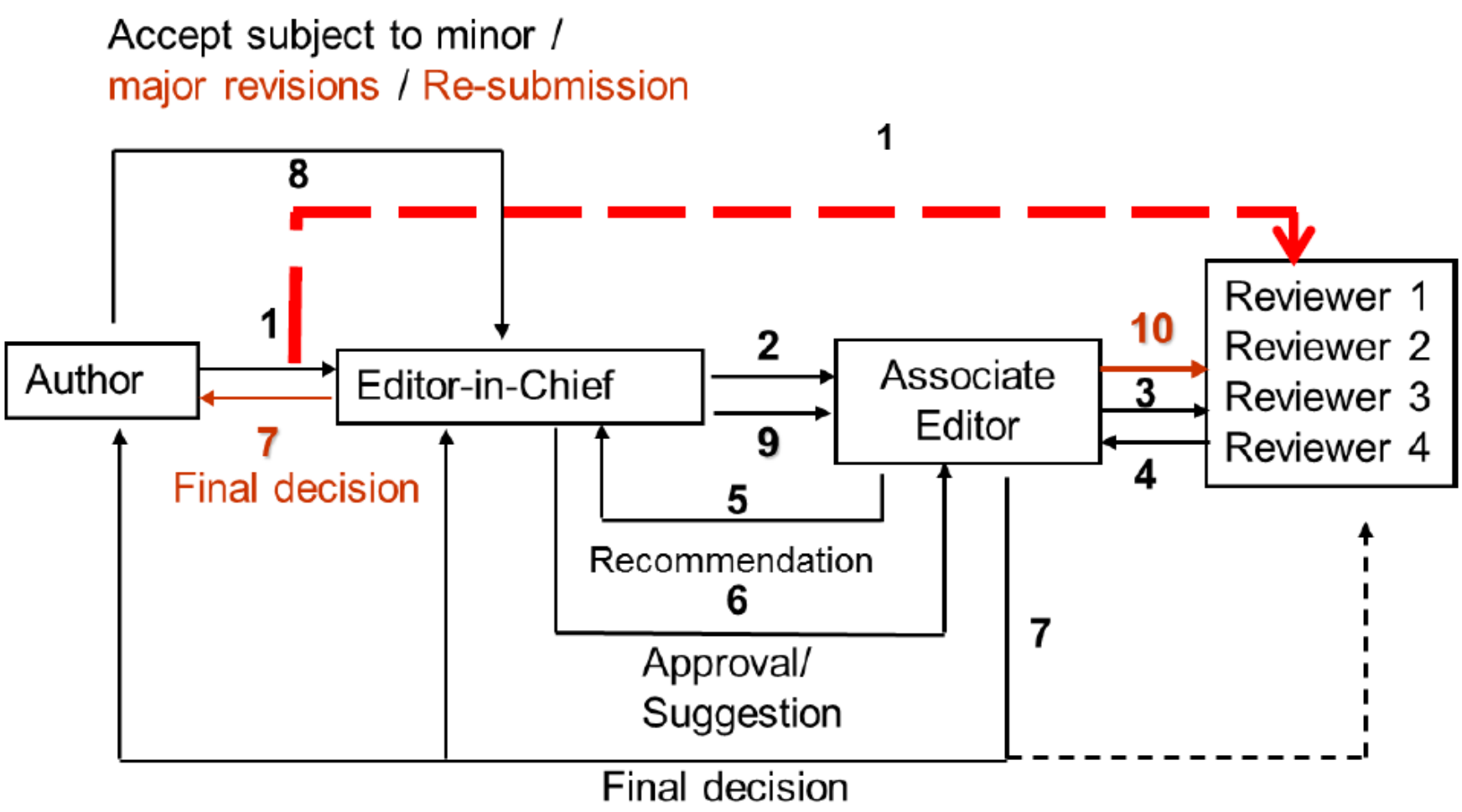
Fe_3O_4–graphene nanocomposite was prepared by a gas/liquid interface reaction. The structure and morphology of the Fe_3O_4–graphene nanocomposite were characterized by X-ray diffraction, scanning electron microscopy and high-resolution transmission electron microscopy. The electrochemical performances were evaluated in coin-type cells. Electrochemical tests show that the Fe_3O_4–22.7 wt.% graphene nanocomposite exhibits much higher capacity retention with a large reversible specific capacity of 1048 mAh g^{-1} (99% of the initial reversible specific capacity) at the 90th cycle in comparison with that of the bare Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles (only 226 mAh g^{-1} at the 34th cycle). The enhanced cycling performance can be attributed to the facts that the graphene sheets distributed between the Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles can prevent the aggregation of the Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles, and the Fe_3O_4–graphene nanocomposite can provide buffering spaces against the volume changes of Fe_3O_4 nanoparticles during electrochemical cycling.

Speed of Publication

sources for portable electronic devices and viewed as the promising power source of electric vehicle. Their energy density and power density mainly depend on the physical and chemical properties of

host anode during rapid charge [1,12]. Further- has advantages over other carbon alternatives in tronic conductivity, low cost and eco-friendliness [5,11–14]. However, its application in practical lithium-ion batteries is still hindered by the poor cycling performance arising from the severe aggregation and huge volume change of Fe_3O_4

Review Process



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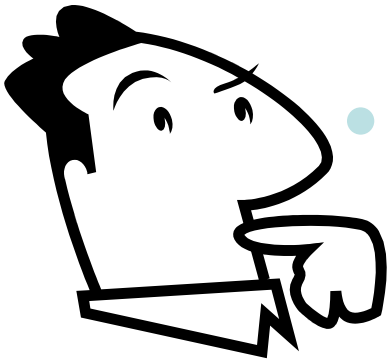

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Journal list--2

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投稿

物理学报

Acta Physica Sinica

刊登物理学科各领域中原创性成果的前沿研究综述、研究快讯及研究论文。该刊以论文水平高、创新性强，发表速度快的特点，受到国内外物理学工作者的高度重视，被国际著名的SCI等17种核心检索系统收录。2004年在SCI数据库中，影响因子为1.250。该刊被引频次已连续5年居中国物理类期刊第一位，已达到国际期刊的中上水平。在中信所数据库中，该刊被引频次和影响因子已连续7年居中国物理类期刊第一位，曾多次被评为中国科学院优秀期刊一等奖，荣获首届、第二届、第三届国家期刊奖，2001年荣获中国期刊方阵“双高”（高知名度，高学术水平）期刊和2001，2002，2003，2004，2005年百种中国杰出学术期刊奖。 欢迎各省、市、县图书情报界、科技教育界、高科技企业界及广大物理学工作者订阅。

Journal list--4

Journal list--4

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Author(s): Eastman, JA (Eastman, JA); Choi, SUS (Choi, SUS); Li, S (Li, S); Yu, W (Yu, W); Thompson, LJ (Thompson, LJ)

Source: APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS **Volume:** 78 **Issue:** 6 **Pages:** 718-720 **DOI:** 10.1063/1.1341218 **Published:** FEB 5 2001

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Accession Number: WOS:000166737800012

Document Type: Article

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KeyWords Plus: FLUIDS

Reprint Address: Eastman, JA (reprint author)
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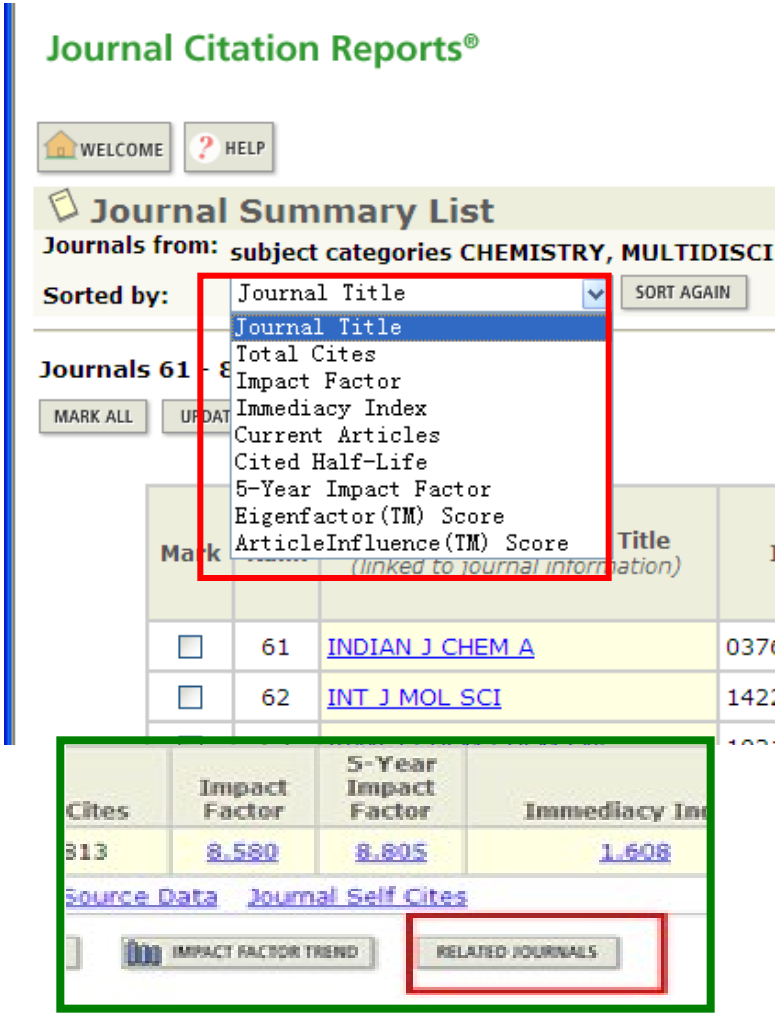

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