



Web of Science助力高效科研之旅—— “从选题到投稿全攻略”

刘金涛 | 科睿唯安解决方案顾问 | 2024.4.25



从Web of Science数据看广东技术师范大学

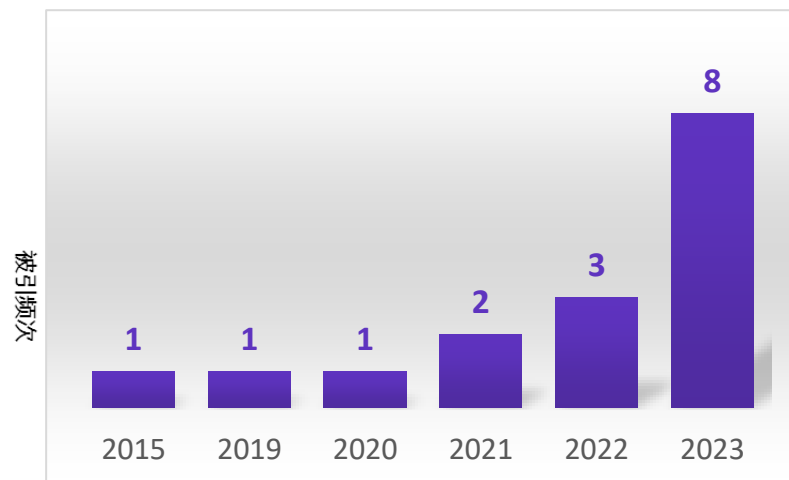
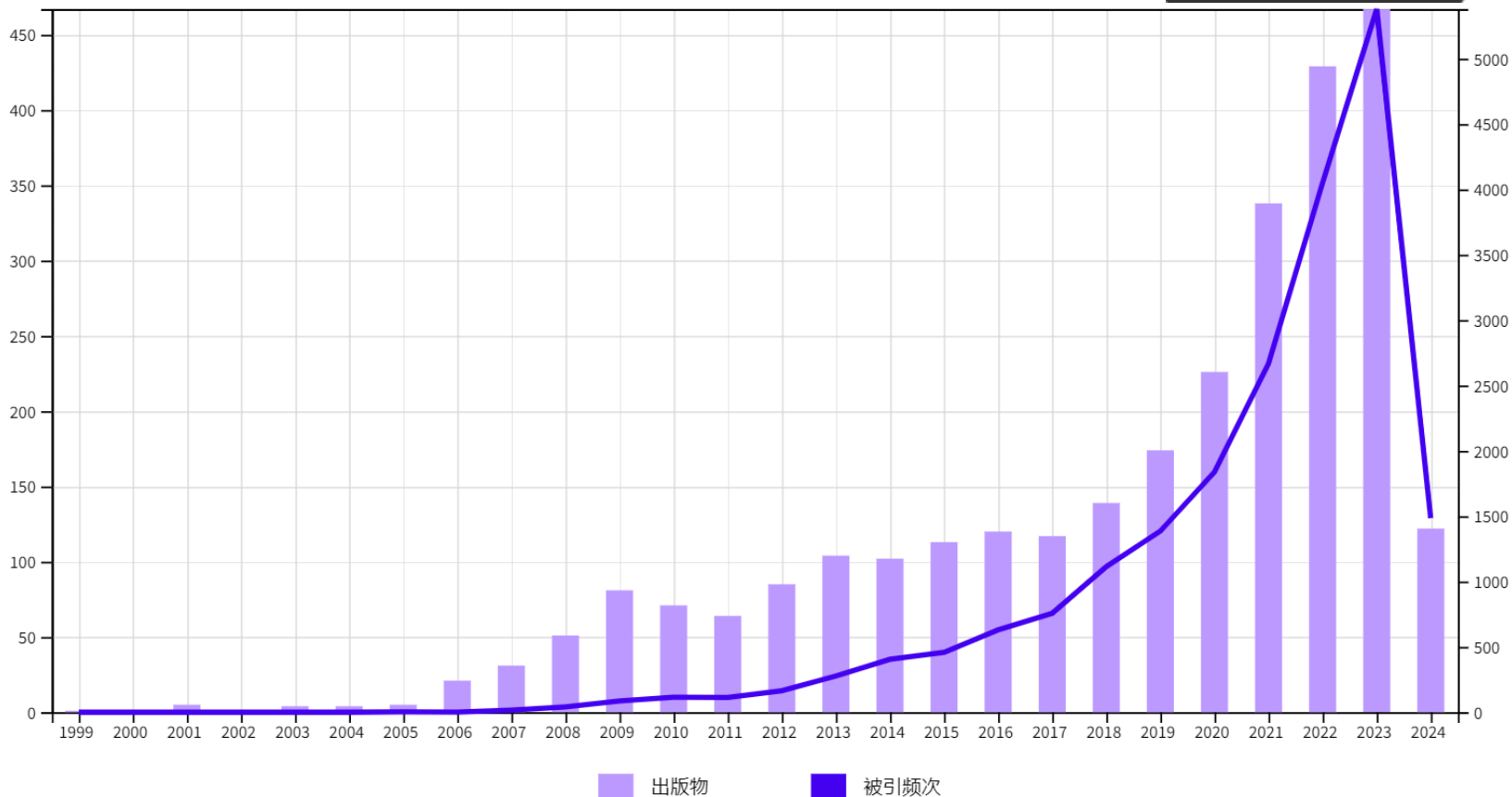
广东技术师范大学共发表2,876篇论文

2,876 条来自 Web of Science 核心合集的结果:

Guangdong Polytechnic Normal University (所属机构)

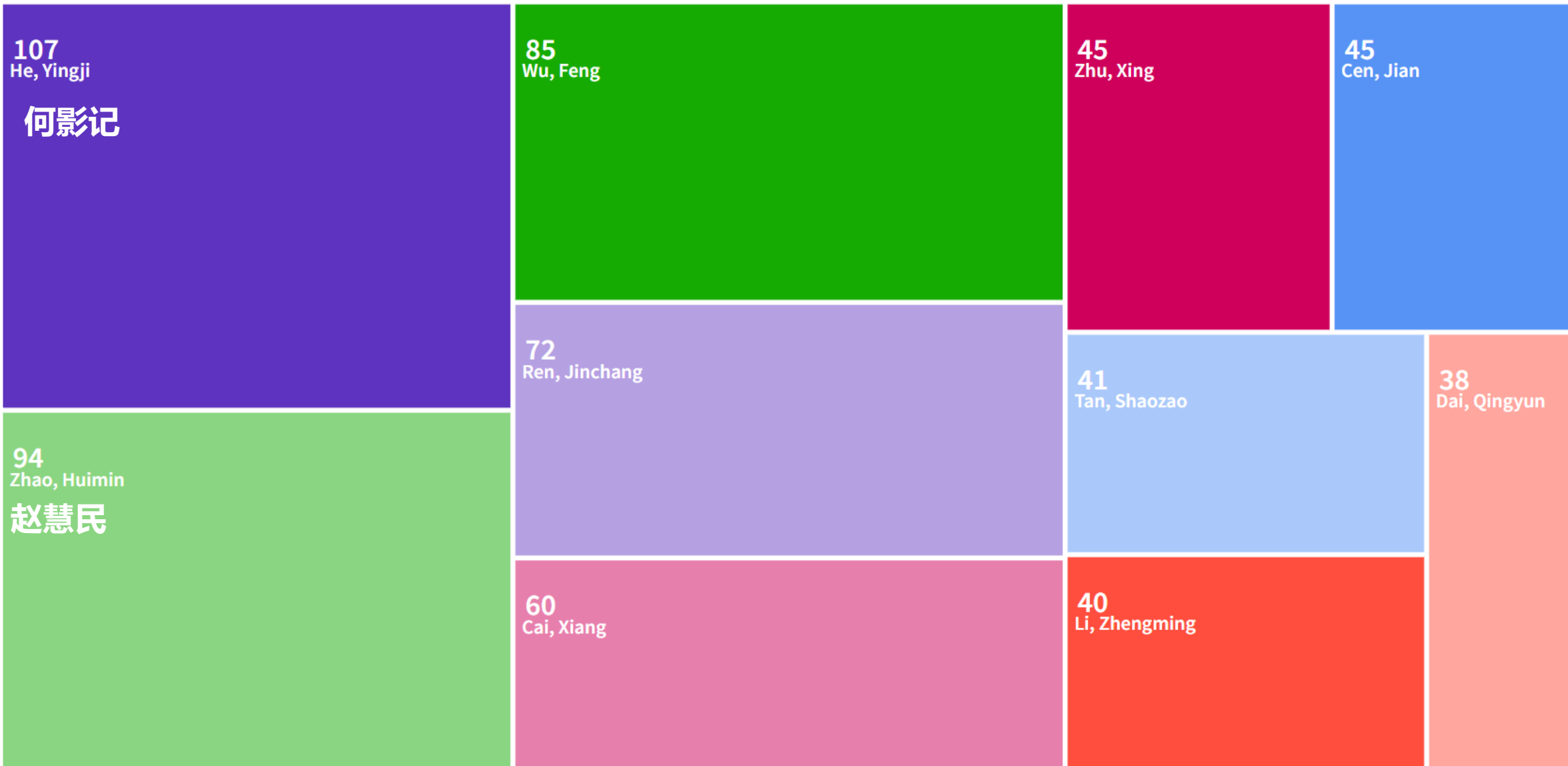
被引频次: 5379

出版物: 467



高被引论文的年代分布

广东技术师范大学高发文量学者 (Top10)



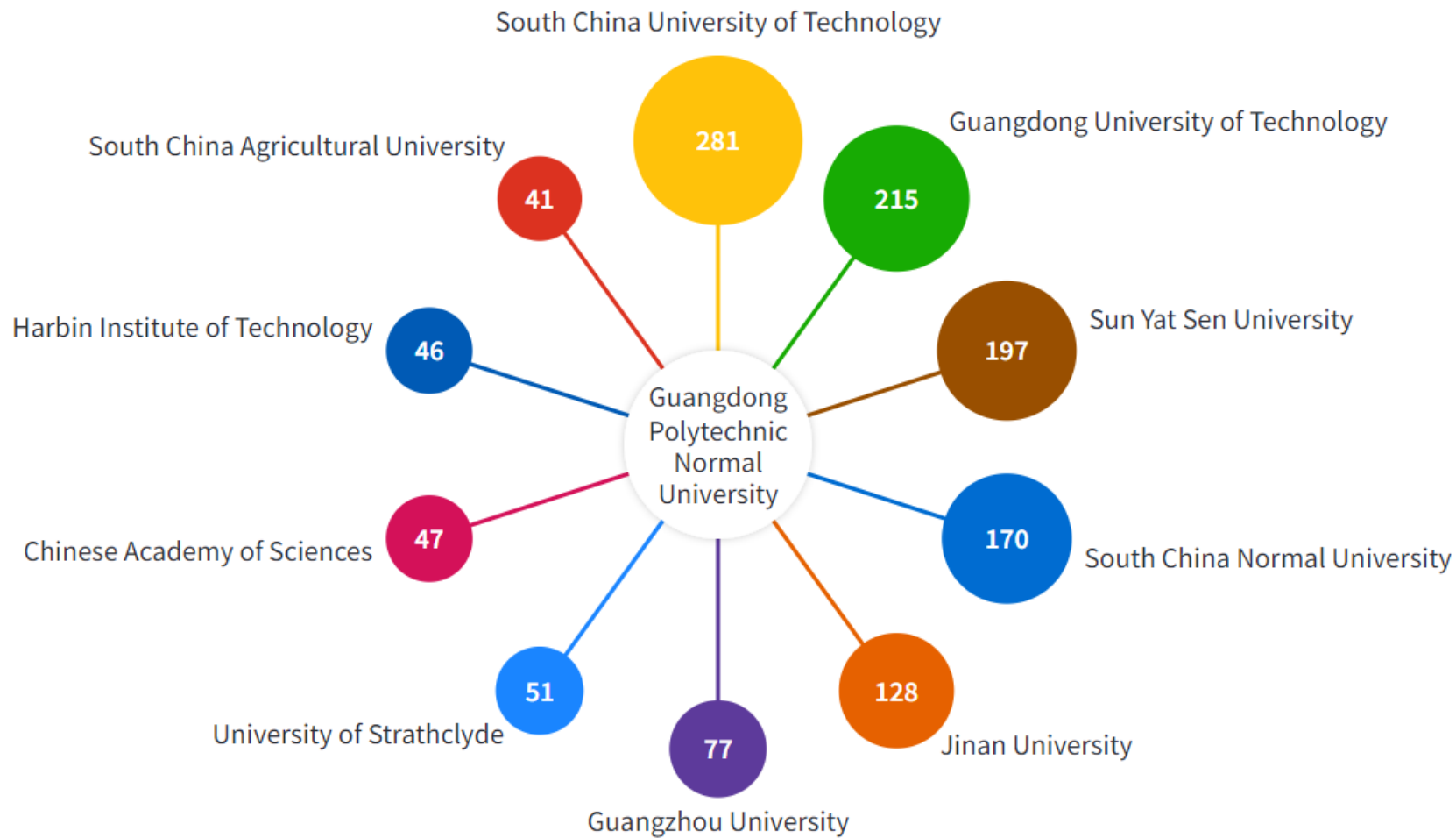
广东技术师范大学主要发文学科(Top10 Web of Science类别)



广东技术师范大学主要TOP10中观引文主题



广东技术师范大学主要合作机构 (2013-2023)



发文量TOP10的合作机构

广东技术师范大学发文量前5的期刊 (2013-2023)

出版来源名称 ...	Web of Science 论文数 ...	期刊影响因子 ...	期刊影响因子 (JIF) 分区 ...	WoS 学科类别 ...
<input type="checkbox"/> PLOS ONE	235,586	3.7	Q2	BIOLOGY;MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES
<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC REPORTS	194,641	4.6	Q2	MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES
<input type="checkbox"/> INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR SCIENCES	77,156	5.6	Q1	BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY;CHEMISTRY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY
<input type="checkbox"/> SUSTAINABILITY	76,029	3.9	Q2	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES;ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES;GREEN & SUSTAINABLE SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
<input type="checkbox"/> IEEE ACCESS	75,854	3.9	Q2	COMPUTER SCIENCE, INFORMATION SYSTEMS;ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC;TELECOMMUNICATIONS

发文量前5 的期刊中有1本为相应学科类别的Q1期刊，4本为Q2期刊。

我校进入ESI前1%的学科

Web of Science InCites Journal Citation Reports Essential Science Indicators EndNote Publons Jintao.liu@clarivate.com Help English

InCites Essential Science Indicators

Clarivate™

Indicators Field Baselines Citation Thresholds

Indicators

Highly Cited Papers by Research Fields

Results List: Research Fields

Filter Results By ?
Changing the filter field removes all current filters.
Add Filter »

Include Results For: Highly Cited Papers

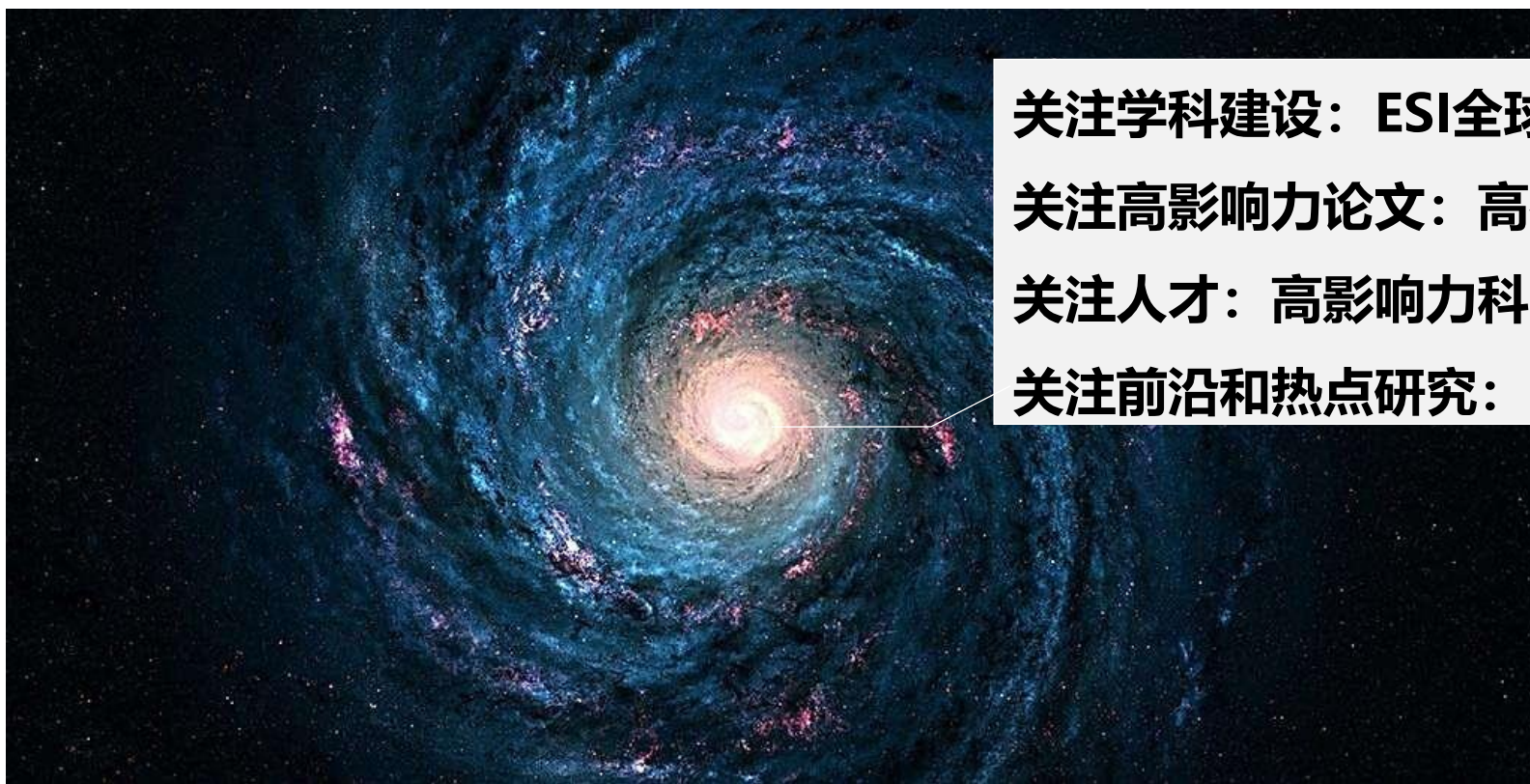
Map View by Top / Hot / Highly Cited Papers Show Visualization +

Report View by Selection Customize

Total:	Research Fields	Web of Science Documents	Cites	Cites/Paper	Highly Cited Papers
2					
1	ENGINEERING	459	3,671	8.00	1
0	ALL FIELDS	1,768	14,092	7.97	16

什么是ESI (Essential Science Indicators 基本科学指标)

通过**全球权威学术信息**+主流文献计量方法，揭示新兴科学研究前沿，识别各研究领域中有影响力的个人、**机构**、**论文**、期刊和国家的研究分析工具。



关注学科建设：ESI全球前1%学科

关注高影响力论文：高被引论文/热点论文

关注人才：高影响力科学家

关注前沿和热点研究：Research Fronts

ESI主页 - 指标、基线、阈值板块

The screenshot shows the ESI homepage with three callout boxes explaining the main sections:

- 指标 (Indicators):**
 - 按照22个学科对作者、机构、国家、期刊进行绩效分析
 - 查看ESI高被引论文、热点论文和研究前沿
- 基线 (Field Baselines):**
 - 22个学科的论文的平均被引次数
 - 论文被引次数进入相应学科前0.01%, 0.1%, 1%, 10%, 20%和50%的阈值
- 阈值 (Citation Thresholds):**
 - 被引次数进入前1%的作者和机构的阈值
 - 被引次数进入前50%的国家和期刊的阈值

基线值 (Field Baselines): 提供客观可量化的科研绩效基准

各年、各学科论文的平均被引次数 & 进入不同排名区间所需的最少被引次数。

Citation Rates	RESEARCH FIELDS ▲	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		ALL FIELDS	27.39	25.95	24.27	21.96	20.24	17.82	14.39
Percentiles	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES	22.92	22.18	21.18	19.53	17.64	16.43	13.95	10.40
	BIOLOGY & BIOCHEMISTRY	36.03	33.56	30.02	26.84	24.43	21.74	18.10	13.20
Field Rankings	CHEMISTRY	29.69	29.00	27.65	24.81	23.23	20.69	17.24	12.94
	CLINICAL MEDICINE	26.93	25.39	23.90	21.48	19.63	16.69	13.25	10.71

截至目前，2017年发表在化学领域的论文**平均**被引次数为**23.23次**

Citation Rates	RESEARCH FIELDS ▲	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	MATERIALS SCIENCE										
Percentiles	0.01%	3,497	3,097	2,566	1,930	1,730	1,278	757	561	346	
	0.10%	1,072	994	876	803	714	559	392	283	165	
	1.00%	313	315	290	269	247	217	167	120	68	
	10.00%	73	73	72	68	65	58	48	36	21	
Field Rankings	20.00%	43	43	42	40	38	35	29	23	13	
	50.00%	15	15	15	15	14	13	11	9	5	

截至目前，2017年发表在材料科学领域的论文要进入**前10%**，被引频次最少需要达到**65次**

阈值(Citation Thresholds): 了解学科/机构对标差距

各ESI学科领域全球前1%的研究机构、作者等。

ESI Thresholds	RESEARCH FIELDS ▲	AUTHOR	INSTITUTION	JOURNAL	COUNTRY
Highly Cited Thresholds	AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES	869	3,412	2,610	3,283
	BIOLOGY & BIOCHEMISTRY	1,340	7,192	533	2,400
	CHEMISTRY	2,430	8,203	3,756	4,539
Hot Paper Thresholds	CLINICAL MEDICINE	3,235	4,212	4,881	38,989
	COMPUTER SCIENCE	883	5,140	3,107	1,462
	ECONOMICS & BUSINESS	677	6,725	2,783	842
	ENGINEERING	1,433	3,548	6,345	4,502
	ENVIRONMENT/ECOLOGY	1,418	4,876	4,183	8,056
	GEOSCIENCES	1,832	6,484	3,783	3,360
	IMMUNOLOGY	1,279	5,586	1,616	4,923
	MATERIALS SCIENCE	3,206	8,358	6,863	3,246
MATHEMATICS	475	5,141	1,270	898	
MICROBIOLOGY	949	5,790	1,014	2,659	
MOLECULAR BIOLOGY & GENETICS	3,550	13,867	1,174	3,455	

截至目前，某机构的**工程学**学科要进入全球**前1%**，论文总被引频次至少需要达到**3,548次**。

ESI数据来源

- **论文统计:**

来自**SCIE**和**SSCI**两个数据库收录的**Article**和**Review**两种文献类型的论文。

- **论文引用次数统计:**

来自于**SCIE**, **SSCI**和**AHCI**三个数据库收录的论文, **不限**文献类型。

- **数据质量:**

完全独立于出版商

50多年来一贯的期刊遴选标准

- **数据广度:**

SCIE: 170+学科, 9600+学术期刊, 2,200万+篇文献 (2013年~)

SSCI: 50+学科, 3500+学术期刊, 370万+文献 (2013年~)

ESI数据范围

数据范围：**SCIE/SSCI**的近**10-11年**滚动数据，每**2个月**更新

ESI更新月份	对应数据范围	
	SCIE/SSCI论文出版日期	时间跨度
2024年1月	2013年 - 2023年10月	10年10个月
2024年3月	2013年- 2023年12月	11年
2024年5月	2014年- 2024年2月	10年2个月
2024年7月	2014年- 2024年4月	10年4个月
2024年9月	2014年- 2024年6月	10年6个月
2024年11月	2014年- 2024年8月	10年8个月

← 当前的ESI数据

点击获取ESI数据更新周期：<https://esi.help.clarivate.com/Content/dataset-updates.htm>

ESI学科分类

- ESI学科分类基于SCIE/SSCI期刊进行划分，将SCIE/SSCI收录的12,000多种期刊划分到**22个学科**大类，**每种期刊只对应到一个ESI学科**（多学科除外）。

数学	工程学	材料科学	计算机科学	环境科学/生态学
化学	免疫学	农业科学	经济和管理学	精神病学/心理学
地球科学	农业科学	微生物学	植物学和动物学	生物学和生物化学
物理学	空间科学	社会科学	药理学和毒理学	分子生物学和遗传学
神经科学和行为科学			多学科 (Multidisciplinary) *	

- ESI较为宽泛的学科分类方式和**没有重叠的学科**设置，使得ESI学科分类方式适合用来分析一个机构、组织或国家整体的学科情况。
- ESI学科对应期刊列表：<http://esi.help.clarivate.com/Content/journal-list.htm>

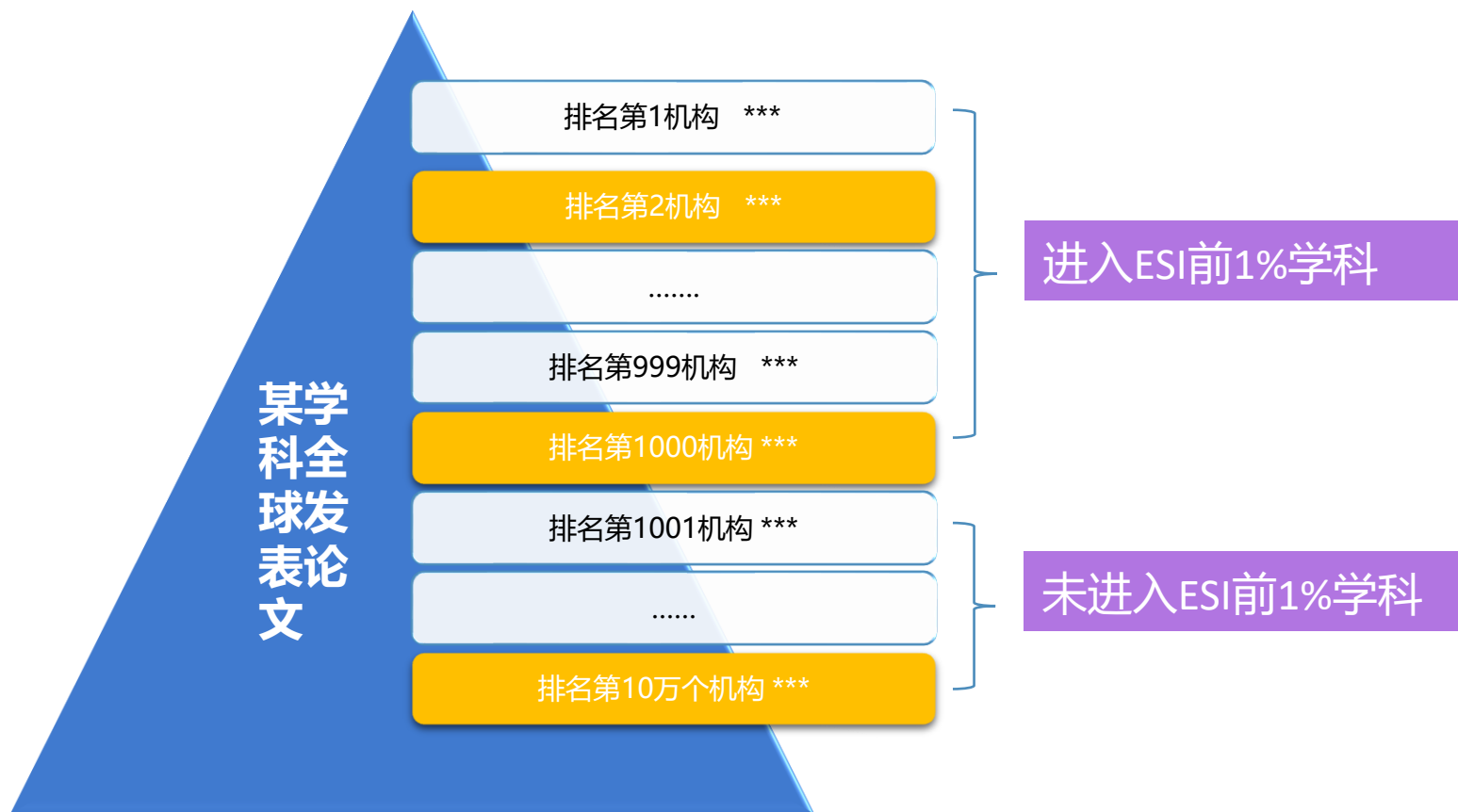
ESI指标细节

- ESI仅以**被引用次数**进行排名，与**文章数量**无关；
- ESI仅统计**Article/Review**论文及其被引用情况；
- 文献被引用次数由**所有**署名作者/机构**共享**；
- ESI学科分类**不同于**“学科门类/**一级学科/二级学科**”，也**不直接对应**高校的**院系、专业**设置。

ESI 全球前1%学科

1

学科：过去10年中所有发文机构在某学科中所发表的论文，按照其论文总被频次对机构降序排列，被引频次排在同学科的全球前1%的机构的该学科进入全球前1%



ESI 基本科学指标

1

ESI高被引论文&热点论文

高被引论文

(Highly Cited Paper)

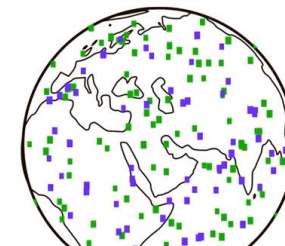
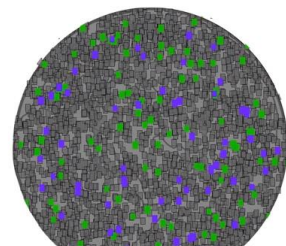
过去10年中发表的论文,被引频次在同年同学科发表的论文中进入全球前1%

热点论文

(Hot Paper)

过去2年中发表的论文,在最近两个月中其被引频次排在某学科前0.1%的论文

高被引论文&热点论文
快速定位高影响力成果



ESI数据库的入口

文献

研究人员

智能检索试用版 高级检索

选择数据库: Web of Science 核心合集 ▾ 引文索引: All ▾

分类检索 被引参考文献 化学结构

所属机构 ▾

示例: Johns Hopkins University



Web of Science

Master Journal List

InCites Benchmarking & Analytics

Journal Citation Reports™

Essential Science Indicators

Reference Manager

EndNote

EndNote Click

主要内容



1. 如何高效确定选题?



2. 如何进行文献调研、梳理课题发展脉络?



3. 如何跟踪最新研究进展?



4. 如何进行文献管理与写作?



5. 如何了解并选择合适的刊物进行投稿?

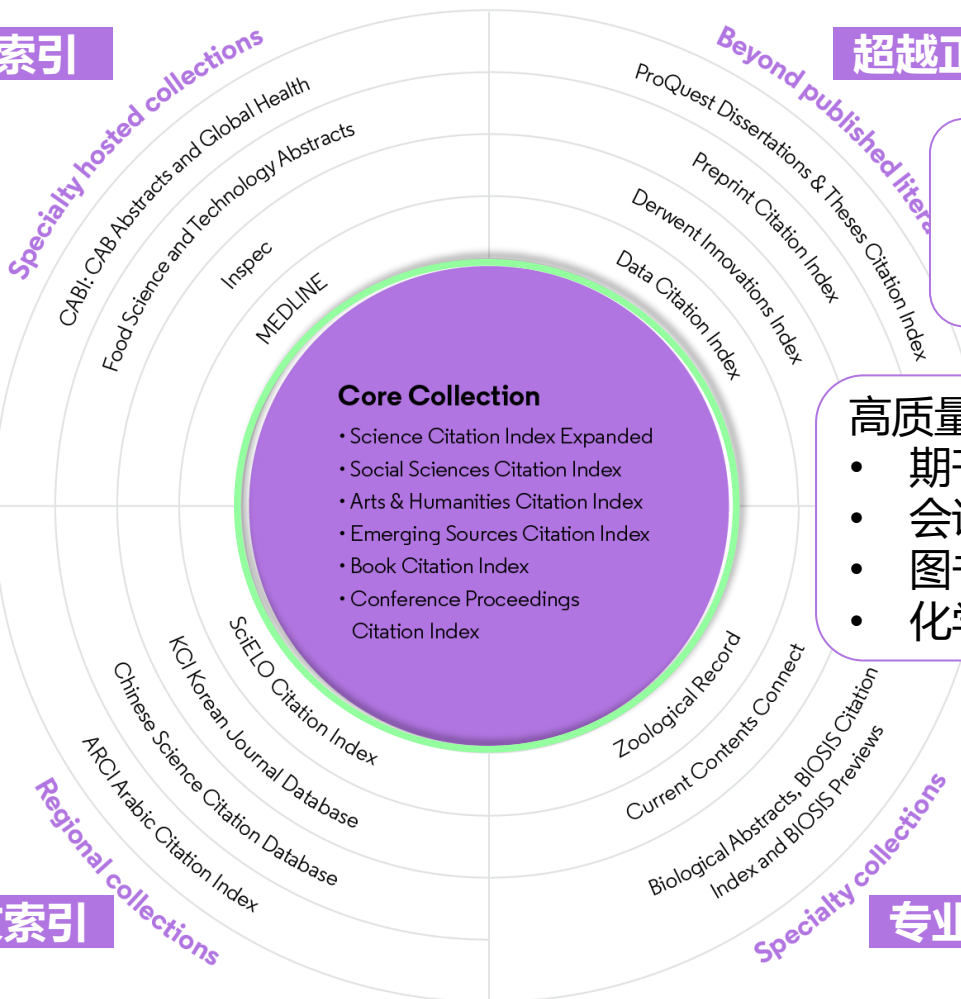


6. 如何快速打造个人学术简历助力影响力提升?

Web of Science是什么?

Web of Science一站式学术资源发现平台

专业领域引文索引



超越正式发表的文献

- 全球博硕士学位论文
- 专利
- 研究数据集
- 预印本

高质量高影响力

- 期刊论文
- 会议录论文
- 图书专著
- 化学/化学反应

在单一平台搜索超过...

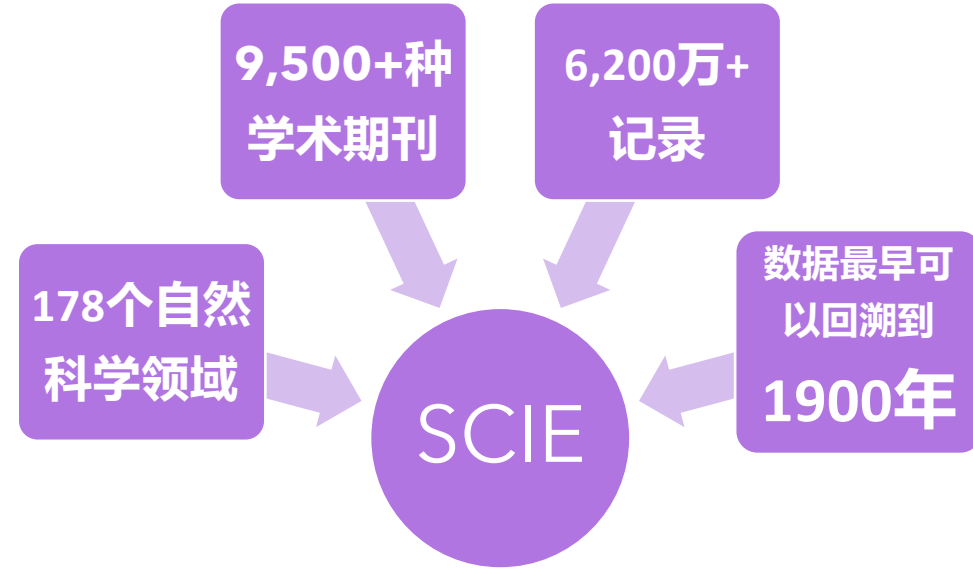
- 2.08亿条记录
- 24 亿条引用的参考文献
- 34,500种期刊
- 254 个学科类别
- 550 万篇博硕士学位论文
- 200万篇预印本
- 1.13亿项专利, 5800万项发明
- 1500万个数据集和研究

区域性引文索引

专业领域引文索引

Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-Expanded, 科学引文索引)

Web of Science



电子电气工程	计算机科学	材料科学	化学
工程, 地质	自动控制	能源与燃料	工程
地球学, 跨学科	植物学	医学	材料科学
地球化学和地球物理学	矿物学	心理学	教育
生态学	数学	天文学和天体物理学	海洋学
采矿和矿石处理	环境科学	食品科学	光学
农业、农学	行为科学	声学

Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI, 社会科学引文索引)

Web of Science



人类学	经济学	老年医学	法律
区域研究	教育和教育研究	卫生政策和服务	语言学
商业	环境研究	历史	管理学
文化研究	人类工程学	休闲、运动和旅游	护理
沟通	伦理学	工业关系与劳工问题	心理学
犯罪学和刑罚学	家庭研究	图书馆学与情报学	政治学
人口统计学	地理	国际关系

3,500+种
期刊

最早回溯至1900年

1000万+条
记录

58个
Web of Science学科类别

Web of Science最独特的价值—— 引文索引(Citation Index)

Citation Indexes for Science

A New Dimension in Documentation
through Association of Ideas

Eugene Garfield

“The uncritical citation of disputed data by a writer, whether it be deliberate or not, is a serious matter. Of course, knowingly propagandizing unsubstantiated claims is particularly abhorrent, but just as many naive students may be swayed by unfounded assertions presented by a writer who is unaware of the criticisms. Buried in scholarly journals, critical notes are increasingly likely to be overlooked with the passage of time, while the studies to which they pertain, having been reported more widely, are

approach to subject control of the literature of science. By virtue of its different construction, it tends to bring together material that would never be collated by the usual subject indexing. It is best described as an association-of-ideas index, and it gives the reader as much leeway as he requires. Suggestiveness through association-of-ideas is offered by conventional subject indexes but only within the limits of a particular subject heading.

If one considers the book as the macro unit of thought and the periodical article

Dr. Eugene Garfield

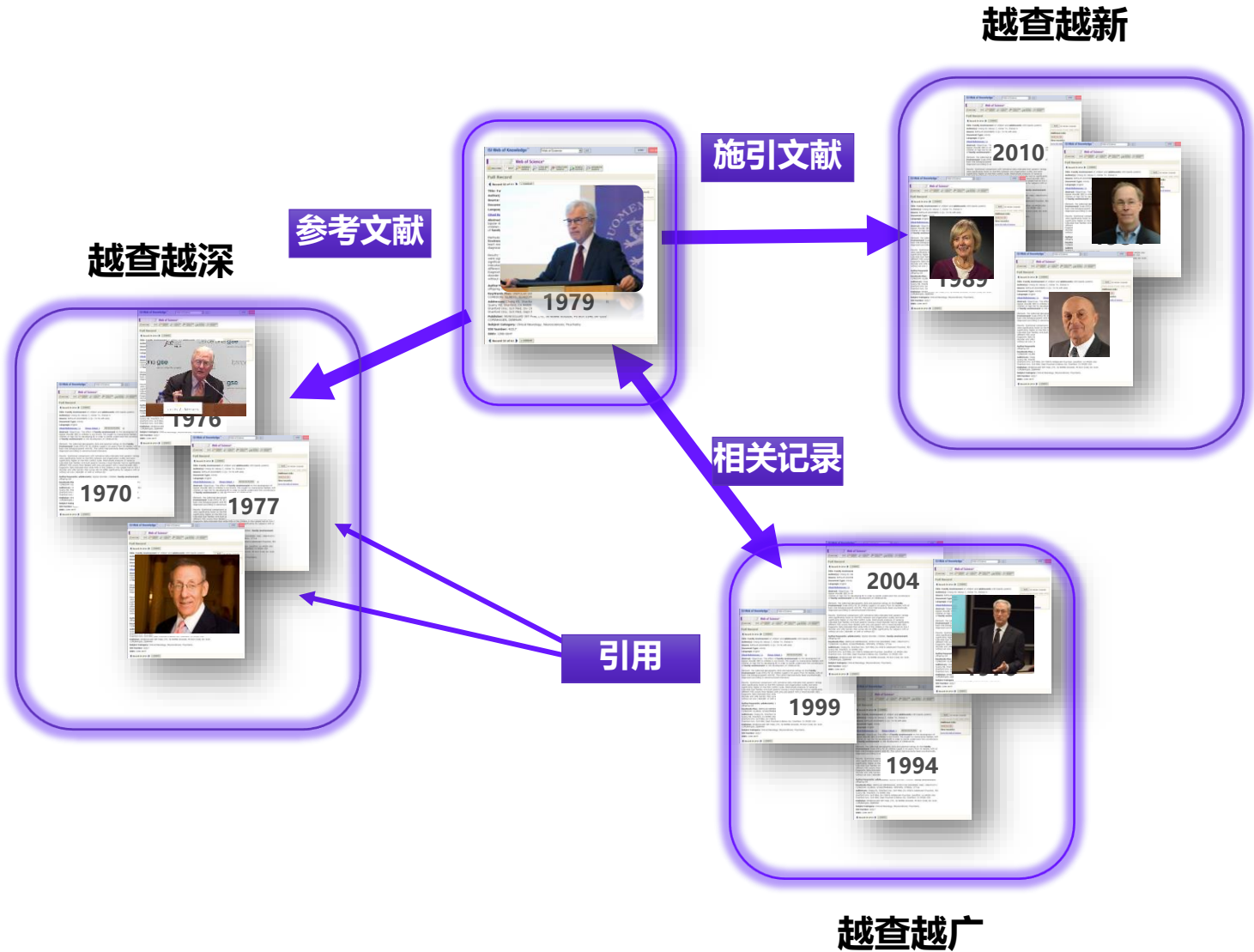
(1925. 9.16–2017.2.26)

美国情报学家和科学计量学家

美国科学信息研究所创始人

Dr. Garfield 1955年在 *Science* 发表论文提出将引文索引作为一种新的文献检索与分类工具：将**一篇文献**作为检索字段从而跟踪一个Idea的发展过程及学科之间的交叉渗透的关系。

引文索引 (Citation Index)——站在巨人的肩膀上



关键词的不断演变，造成漏检，
错过高影响力的重要文献

从一篇高质量的文献出发，沿着
科学研究的发展道路前行

划重点：相关记录

论文甲

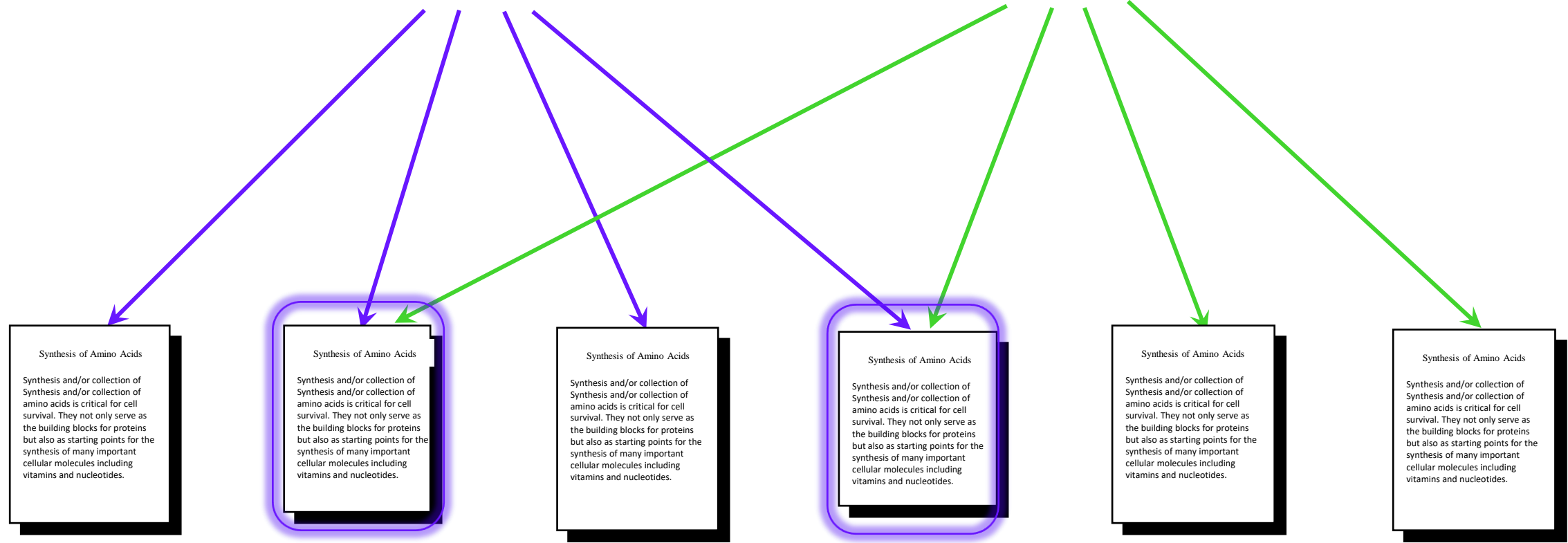
论文乙

Synthesis of Amino Acids
Synthesis and/or collection of amino acids is critical for cell survival. They not only serve as the building blocks for proteins but also as starting points for the synthesis of many important cellular molecules including vitamins and nucleotides.

Synthesis of Amino Acids
Synthesis and/or collection of amino acids is critical for cell survival. They not only serve as the building blocks for proteins but also as starting points for the synthesis of many important cellular molecules including vitamins and nucleotides.



相关记录：有共同参考文献的两篇文章



利用引文索引 “顺藤摸瓜”

跟踪课题最新进展

越查越深

参考文献

施引文献



相关记录

越查越新

引用

越查越广

关键词的不断演变，造成漏检，
错过高影响力的重要文献

从一篇高质量的文献出发，沿着
科学研究的发展道路前行

追溯科研成果的
理论基础和来源

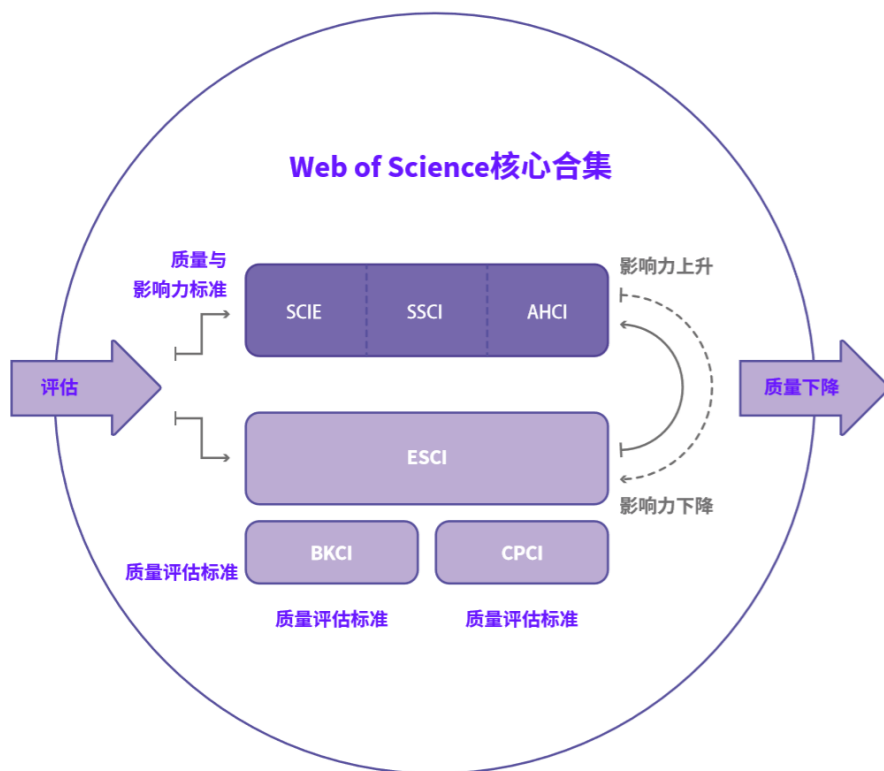
寻找交叉学科的创
新点和研究思路

Web of Science核心合集——引文网络助力跨越学科界限的知识探索



Web of Science核心合集数据库

客观、择优、动态收录



- ❖ 根据文献计量学中的布莱德福定律(Bradford's law), 在各个学科领域中, 少数的核心期刊汇集了足够的信息, 反映科学发展中最重要的成果与进展, 因而WOS核心合集仅收录各学科领域中的重要学术期刊。

- ❖ Web of Science核心合集严格遵循50多年来一贯的选刊标准, 遴选全球最具学术影响力的高质量期刊。
- ❖ 完整收录每一篇文章全面的引文信息。

1. 如何高效确定选题

选题来源

遵循原则：科学性、创新性、可行性



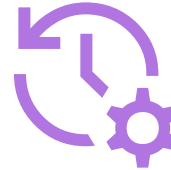
从已有课题的延伸中选题

- 本课题组/导师已发表的论文成果有哪些?
- 不同研究方向的全球研究态势如何?
- 哪些成果受关注程度越来越高?



从科学前沿和研究热点中选题

- 领域中权威期刊的征稿启事(Call for Papers)
- 领域中权威会议的征稿
- ESI研究前沿(Research Fronts)
- 各领域年度《研究前沿》报告



从学科渗透、交叉发展中选题

- 以解决问题为导向
- 对各学科进展保持敏锐度



从领域中亟待解决的问题中选题

- 35项“卡脖子”技术
- 从“四个面向”中凝练科学问题，搭建科学家连接社会实际需求的桥梁

从已有课题的延伸中选题

需要回答……

这些问题可以从WOS中获得答案



- 所在课题组都有哪些研究基础/研究项目?

- 本课题组已经发表了哪些成果? (期刊论文、会议录论文、
○ 专利、博硕士论文……)

- 有哪些成果比较有影响力?

- 哪些成果的受关注程度在逐年增加?

- 不同研究方向的研究态势如何? 是否存在交叉研究的可能?

- 本课题组都在跟哪些课题组/机构/科研人员合作?

从科学前沿和研究热点中选题

- 利用ESI数据库追踪学科/主题的研究前沿动态



Top Papers by Research Fronts

Results List		Map View by Top / Hot / Highly Cited Papers		Show Visualization +
Research Fronts		Report View by Selection		Customize
	Research Fronts	Top Papers	Mean Year	
1	WEARABLE TRIBOELECTRIC SENSORS ENABLED GAIT ANALYSIS; HIGH-PERFORMANCE WEARABLE TRIBOELECTRIC NANOGENERATORS; SELF-POWERED SENSOR ENABLED SUSTAINABLE WIRELESS IOT SENSORY SYSTEMS; WEARABLE TRIBOELECTRIC NANOGENERATORS; SELF-POWERED WEARABLE CHEMICAL SENSING	50	2020.8	
1	PROTEIN DEGRADATION APPLICATIONS; PROTAC-INDUCED PROTEIN DEGRADATION; LIGAND-INDUCED PROTEIN DEGRADATION; PROTEIN DEGRADATION THERAPEUTICS; PROTEIN DEGRADATION	50	2019.8	
	ULTRA-HIGH REDSHIFT GALAXIES (9 < Z < 12); Z > 7			

- ✓ 可穿戴式摩擦电传感器实现步态分析；高性能可穿戴式摩擦纳米发电机；自供电传感器实现可持续无线物联网传感系统；可穿戴式摩擦纳米发电机；自供电可穿戴化学传感
- ✓ 蛋白质降解应用；PROTAC 诱导的蛋白质降解；配体诱导的蛋白质降解；蛋白质降解治疗；蛋白质降解
- ✓ 超高红移星系 ($9 < Z < 12$); $Z > 7$ 个星系; 候选体Z相似; 红移 Z 相似; Z 相似
- ✓ 基于多目标DV-HOP定位算法；基于低照度图像增强算法；基于表面肌电手势识别系统；基于实时目标检测方法；基于区块链的物联网系统

借助ESI™ Research Fronts把握前沿热点

持续更新

锁定课题

The screenshot shows the InCites Essential Science Indicators interface. The navigation bar includes 'Web of Science', 'InCites', 'Journal Citation Reports', 'Essential Science Indicators' (highlighted with a red box), 'EndNote', 'Publons', 'Sign In', 'Help', and 'English'. The main header reads 'InCites Essential Science Indicators' with the Clarivate Analytics logo. The 'Indicators' section has a 'Results List' with 'Research Fronts' selected (highlighted with a red box). A 'Filter Results By' section shows 'Engineering' selected (highlighted with a red box). A dropdown menu for 'Attributes' is open, showing 'Research Fields' and 'Research Fronts' (both highlighted with red boxes). A 'Search Fields' panel is open, listing various disciplines such as 'Biology & Biochemistry', 'Chemistry', 'Clinical Medicine', 'Computer Science', 'Economics & Business', 'Engineering', 'Environment/Ecology', 'Geosciences', 'Mathematics', 'Neuroscience & Behavior', 'Pharmacology & Toxicology', 'Physics', 'Plant & Animal Science', and 'Psychiatry/Psychology'. A 'Citation Thresholds' section is visible on the right, with a 'Show Visualization' button. A 'Top Papers' section lists several papers with their citation counts, such as 'DANT EPOXY' with 50 citations and 'USED ITERATIVE' with 4 citations.

Web of Science InCites Journal Citation Reports **Essential Science Indicators** EndNote Publons Sign In Help English

InCites Essential Science Indicators

Clarivate Analytics

Indicators

Results List

Research Fronts

Filter Results By ?

Changing the filter field removes all current filters.

Add Filter »

Engineering

Attributes ?

Research Fields

Research Fronts

Clear Save Criteria

Search Fields

- + Biology & Biochemistry
- + Chemistry
- + Clinical Medicine
- + Computer Science
- + Economics & Business
- + Engineering
- + Environment/Ecology
- + Geosciences
- + Mathematics
- + Neuroscience & Behavior
- + Pharmacology & Toxicology
- + Physics
- + Plant & Animal Science
- + Psychiatry/Psychology

Citation Thresholds

Show Visualization

Top Papers

Top Papers	Citation Count
DANT EPOXY ERIC RESIN; BIO-BASED MULTIFUNCTIONAL	50
USED ITERATIVE LIHOOD LEAST HIERARCHICAL N ALGORITHM; CHASTIC HODS; RECURSIVE	4
ALGORITHM ICEMENT GESTURE E TARGET Y-OBJECTIVE THM	4
MATERIAL; LIGAND IAL; EFFICIENT IALIZED AL COPPER(II)	4

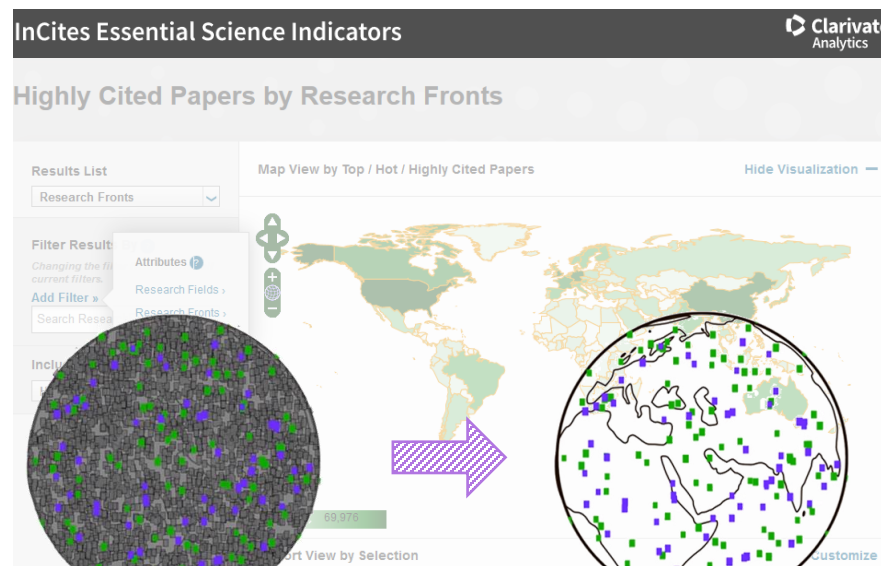
Research Front研究前沿

按照具体学科浏览前沿

根据关键词查找前沿

从科学前沿和研究热点中选题

- 参考学科领域《研究前沿》系列报告



研究前沿系列
报告下载地址

2023年化学与材料科学领域Top10热点&新兴前沿

表 30 化学与材料科学领域 Top 10 热点前沿

排名	热点前沿	核心论文	被引频次	核心论文平均出版年
1	海水电解催化剂			
2	高熵合金催化剂			
3	电催化硝酸根还原合成氨			
4	量子点发光二极管			
5	机械化学			
6	阴离子交换膜燃料电池			
7	二维晶体管			
8	电催化合成过氧化氢			
9	人工分子机器			
10	超分子粘合剂			

2.2 重点新兴前沿——“高性能 HER 和 ORR 光催化剂的开发及其在太阳能燃料合成中的应用”

利用人工光合作用收集太阳能燃料，在全球应对气候变化、环境污染和能源危机的任务中具有重要价值。鉴于可扩展性和成本效益等因素，在各种各样通过人工光合作用获取太阳能燃料的反应中，太阳能驱动的水裂解制氢反应 (HER) 和利用地球丰富的水和氧气进行人工光合成 H_2O_2 的双电子氧还原反应 (ORR) 受到了众多研究者的关注。

在该新兴前沿方向中，主要探讨了高性能 HER 和 ORR 光催化剂的制备和优化路径，以实现太阳能燃料（氢气和双氧水）的高效、快速制取。其中，针对 HER 光催化剂制取氢气均围绕提高共价有机框架化合物 (COF) 稳定性和提升电子离域能力两方面展开：中

国科学院福建物质结构研究所采用将 COF 中的 N- 酰胺连接基元 (H-COF) 不可逆氧化环化形成芳香性的恶二唑连接基元 (ODA-COF) 的策略，实现了 COF 化学稳定性和 π 电子离域能力的同时提高，制备的 ODA-COF 应用于光催化制氢可产生比不经修饰的 H-COF 4 倍多的氢气；由于碳碳双键连接单元具有良好的稳定性且利于电子离域，青岛科技大学基于 Knoevenagel 反应，制备了高结晶性的碳碳双键连接的共轭 COF (苯并二噻唑结构) 材料，利用其光催化制氢的产氢速率可达 $15.1 \text{ mmol h}^{-1} \text{ g}^{-1}$ 。针对 ORR 光催化制取 H_2O_2 研究，该新兴前沿方向主要涉及 COF 和无机 $BiVO_4$ 两种光催化材料的制备及其在 H_2O_2 合成中的应

用。中国的三峡大学和澳大利亚的斯威本科技大学首次实验证明基于联吡啶的共价有机框架光催化剂 (表示为 COF-TfpBpy) 可以在不存在牺牲试剂或缓冲液的情况下光催化生成 H_2O_2 ；而北京理工大学则开发了一种部分氟化、无金属、亚胺连接的二维三嗪共价有机框架 (TF50-COF) 光催化剂，实现了 $1739 \mu\text{mol h}^{-1} \text{ g}^{-1}$ 的 H_2O_2 产率；此外，浙江大学和日本中央大学利用无机 Mo 掺杂的多面 $BiVO_4$ ($Mo:BiVO_4$) 制备了高效整体光催化 H_2O_2 生成系统，该系统可显著增强电荷分离并可抑制电荷载流子的快速捕获和复合，在全光谱下表观量子产率为 1.2%，太阳能到化学的转化效率为 0.29%，创下了无机半导体系统的新纪录。

表 35 化学与材料科学领域新兴前沿

序号	新兴前沿	核心论文	被引频次	核心论文平均出版年
1	高性能 HER 和 ORR 光催化剂的开发及其在太阳能燃料合成中的应用	8	195	2021.9
	制备	6	245	2021.7

2. 如何如何进行课题调研&脉络梳理

关于我的课题...

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- 最近半年有哪些很受关注的文献?
- 如何梳理课题发展脉络?

I have a question...

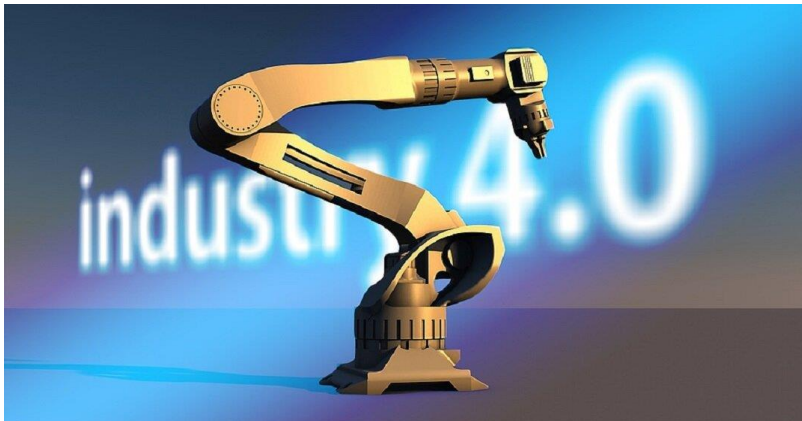


案例：工业机器人 industry robot

本词条由“科普中国”科学百科词条编写与应用工作项目 审核。

工业机器人是广泛用于工业领域的多关节机械手或多自由度的机器装置，具有一定的自动性，可依靠自身的动力能源和控制能力实现各种工业加工制造功能。工业机器人被广泛应用于电子、物流、化工等各个工业领域之中。 [1]

中文名	工业机器人 [2]	特征	易用性、智能化水平高等 [4]
外文名	industry robot [2]	发展趋势	人机协作、自主化等 [5]
组成	机械部分、传感部分和控制部分等 [3]	应用	电子、物流、化工等 [1]



工业机器人手臂 (图片来自网络)



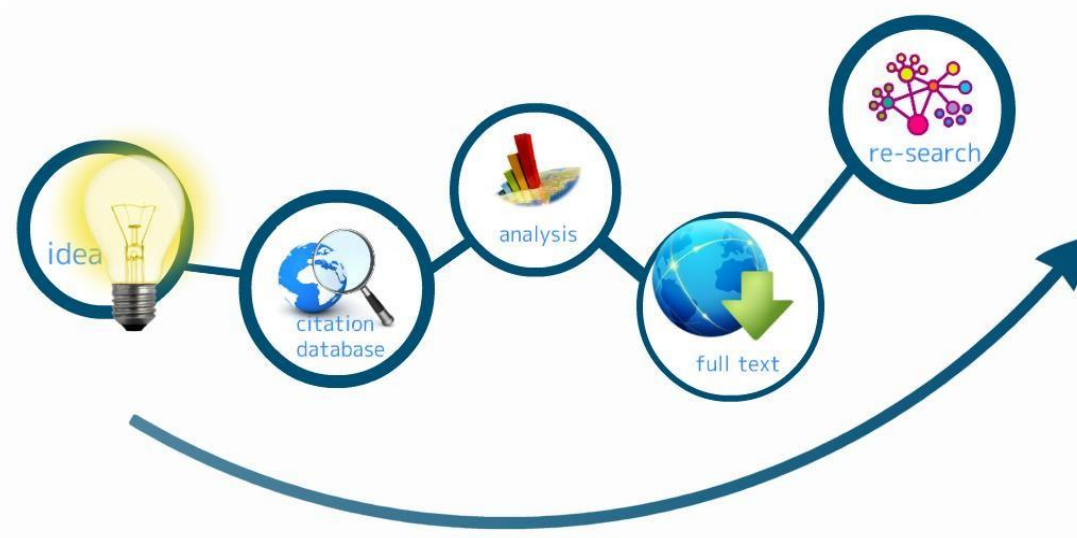
智能化工业机器人 (图片来自网络)

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文献

研究人员

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选择数据库: Web of Science 核心合集 引文索引: 2 selected

分类检索 被引参考文献 化学结构

主题

示例: oil spill* mediterranean

industr* robot

AND

出版年

示例: 2001 or 1997-1999

+ 添加行

+ 添加日期范围

主题检索 关键词: industr* robot

数据库范围: SCIE、SSCI

出版年: 1900-2024

清除

检索

全选

Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)--1900-至今

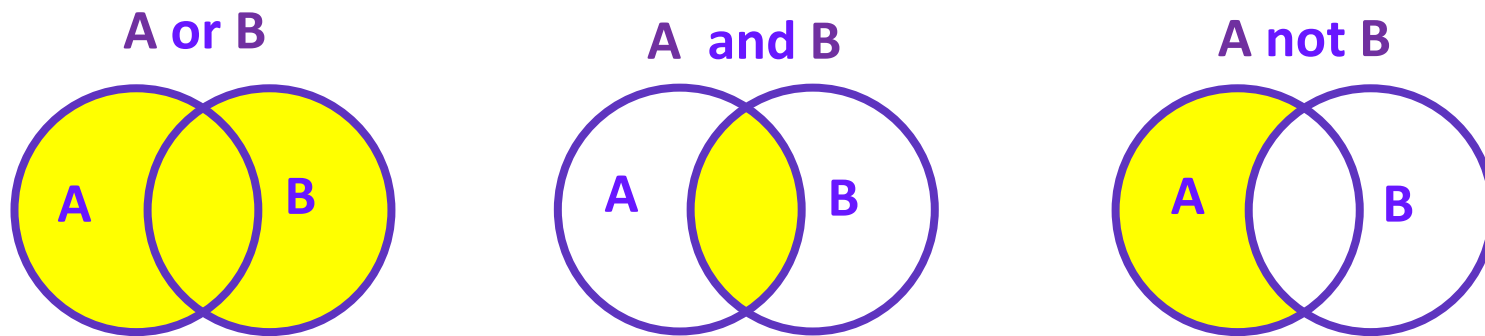
Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)--1900-至今

Arts & Humanities Citation Index (AHCI)--1975-至今

Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Science (CPCI-S)--1990-至今

Conference Proceedings Citation Index - Social Science & Humanities (CPCI-SSH)--1990-至今

巧用运算符/通配符



运算符 (英文)	检索结果	检索式	作用
" "	aquatic ecosystem	"aquatic ecosystem"	精确检索短语
*	gene, genetics, generation等	gene*	代表≥0个字符
?	women, woman等	wom?n	代表1个字符
\$	color, colour等	colo\$r	代表0或1个字符

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- 2021 1,347
- 2020 998

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排序方式: 相关性 < 1 / 235 >

1 The evolution of robotics research - From industrial robotics to field and service robotics

Garcia, E; Jimenez, MA; (...); Armada, M
Workshop on Robotics - Science and Systems
Mar 2007 | IEEE ROBOTICS & AUTOMATION MAGAZINE 14 (1), pp.90-103

158 被引频次
86 参考文献
相关记录

2 Service Robots: A Systematic Literature Review

Lee, I
Nov 2021 | ELECTRONICS 10 (21)

17 被引频次
102 参考文献
相关记录

A black and white photograph of a person from behind, with their hand on their head, surrounded by question marks. The person is wearing a dark, ribbed sweater. The background is white with several large, black question marks scattered around. A black horizontal bar is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing white text.

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创建跟踪服务

Q industr* robot (主题)

检索

添加关键词

快速添加关键词:

+ INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS

+ INDUSTRIAL ROBOT

+ SERVICE ROBOTS

+ ROBOTS

+ HUMAN-ROBOT COLLABORATION

+ INDUSTRIAL ROBOTIC



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Lee, J

Nov 2021 | ELECTRONICS 10 (21)



A service robot performs various professional services and domestic/personal services useful for organizations and humans in many application domains. Currently, the service robot industry is growing rapidly along with the technological advances of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. In light of the great interest and potential of service robots, this study conducts a systematic review of the pas ... 显示更多

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(Highly Cited Paper)

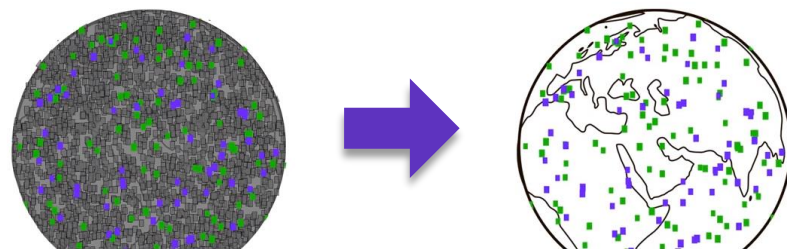
过去10年中发表的论文,被引频次
在同年同学科发表的论文中进入
全球前1%

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两个月中其被引频次排在某学科
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- 1 **Past, Present, and Future of Simultaneous Localization and Mapping: Toward the**
Cadena, C; Carlone, L; (...); Leonard, JJ
Dec 2016 | [IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ROBOTICS](#) 32 (6), pp.1309-1332
Simultaneous localization and mapping (SLAM) consists in the concurrent construction of a model of the the state of the **robot** moving within it. The SLAM community has made astonishing progress over the las applications and witnessing a steady transition of this technology to **industry**. We survey the current s
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日期: 升序

被引频次: 最高优先

被引频次: 最低优先

使用次数 (所有时间): 最多优先

使用次数 (最近 180 天): 最多优先

最近添加

会议标题: 升序

会议标题: 降序

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被引频次

266
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相关记录

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被引频次降序

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- ❖ 5954被引频次
- ❖ 5197被引频次
- ❖

■ 被引频次

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高被引/热点论文

- 1 [Nanomesh pressure sensor for monitoring finger manipulation without sensory interference](#)
Lee, S; Franklin, S; (...); Someya, T
Nov 20 2020 | SCIENCE 370 (6519), pp.966+



高被引论文

过去10年中发表的论文，被引频次在同年同学科中进入全球前1%的论文



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日期降序

[Enhanced mechanical properties and thermal stability in additively manufactured Al-Ni alloy by Sc addition](#)

[Ding, R; Deng, JW; \(...\); Zhou, KC](#)

Feb 10 2023 [JOURNAL OF ALLOYS AND COMPOUNDS](#) 934

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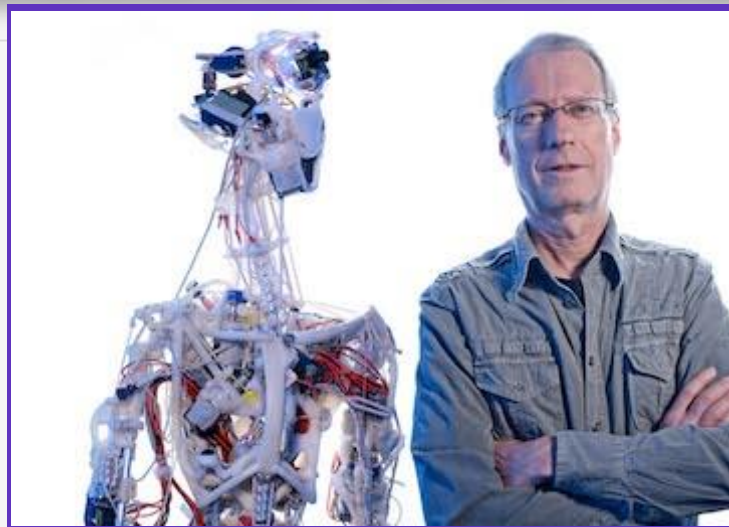
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Rolf Pfeifer，曾是苏黎世大学计算机科学教授和人工智能实验室主任，瑞士“国家机器人研究能力中心”NCCR机器人研究所的副主任。现任中国上海交通大学客座教授。

关于仿生机器人的研究表明，利用材料和形态特性提供的动力学以及物理和信息过程之间的相互作用，帮助指导构建具有前所未有的多样性和行为特征的新型机器人。

4 Self-organization, embodiment, and biologically inspired robotics

Pfeifer, R; Lungarella, M and Iida, F

Nov 16 2007 | SCIENCE 318 (5853), pp.1088-1093

Robotics researchers increasingly agree that ideas from biology and self-organization can strongly benefit the design of autonomous robots. Biological organisms have evolved to perform and survive in a world characterized by rapid changes, high uncertainty, indefinite richness, and limited availability of information. Industrial robots, in contrast, operate in highly controlled environments wit

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Scheduling Lot Switching Operations for Cluster Tools

作者: Lee, JH (Lee, Jun-Ho) [1]; Kim, HJ (Kim, Hyun-Jung) [2]; Lee, TE (Lee, Tae-Eog) [2]

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IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING

卷: 26 期: 4 页: 592-601

DOI: 10.1109/TSM.2013.2281083

出版时间: NOV 2013

已索引: 2013-11-01

文献类型: Article; Proceedings Paper

会议

会议: 23rd Annual SEMI Advanced Semiconductor Manufacturing Conference

地点: Semicond Equipment & Mat Int, New York, NY

日期: MAY 15-17, 2012

赞助方: IEEE Electron Devices Soc; IEEE Components Packaging & Mfg Technol Soc

摘要:

A cluster tool that consists of several processing modules, a transport robot, and loadlocks is widely used for wafer processing in the semiconductor industry. The cluster tool repeats an identical operational sequence for processing wafers in a lot, and such a cyclic operation sequence is determined by the wafer flow pattern and process times of a wafer lot. When a wafer lot changes, the tool operation sequence should be switched accordingly. Switching from a cyclic tool operation sequence to another is subject to deadlocks and unnecessary task delays to avoid scheduling complexity. Hence, it is necessary to have a scheduling method for such frequent lot switchings that prevents a deadlock and reduces the switching time. In this paper, we first develop a Petri

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1 Past, Present, and Future of Simultaneous Localization and Mapping: Toward the Robust-Perception Age

Cadena, C; Carlone, L; (...); Leonard, JJ

Dec 2016 | IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ROBOTICS 32 (6), pp.1309-1332

Simultaneous localization and mapping (SLAM) consists in the concurrent construction of a model of the environment (the map), and the estimation of the state of the robot moving within it. The SLAM community has made astonishing progress over the last 30 years, enabling large-scale real-world applications and witnessing a steady transition of this technology to industry. We survey the current s ... 显示更多

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2 Literature review of Industry 4.0 and related technologies

Oztemel, E and Gursev, S

Jan 2020 | JOURNAL OF INTELLIGENT MANUFACTURING 31 (1), pp.127-182

Manufacturing industry profoundly impact economic and societal progress. As being a commonly accepted term for research centers and universities, the industry 4.0 initiative has received a splendid attention of the business and research community. Although the idea is not new and was on the agenda of academic research in many years with different perceptions, the term "Industry 4.0" is just lau ... 显示更多

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作者 Cadena, C (Cadena, Cesar) [1]; Carlone, L (Carlone, Luca) [2]; Carrillo, H (Carrillo, Henry) [3], [4]; Latif, Y (Latif, Yasir) [5], [6]; Scaramuzza, D (Scaramuzza, Davide) [7]; Neira, J (Neira, Jose) [8]; Reid, I (Reid, Ian) [5], [6]; Leonard, JJ (Leonard, John J.) [9]

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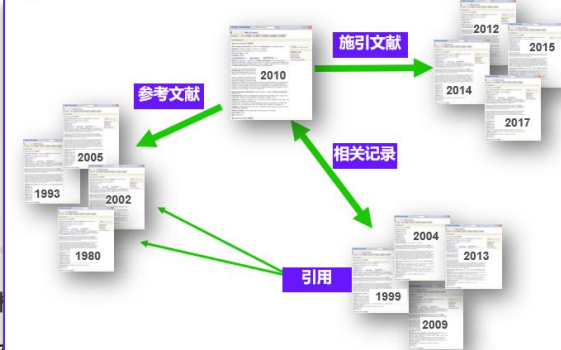
DOI: 10.1109/TRO.2016.2624754

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苏黎世联邦理工学院机器人与智能系统研究所的资深科学家，领导机器人系统实验室的感知、测绘和导航团队，Cesar Cadena及其团队在《IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ROBOTICS》发表论文，讨论SLAM（即时定位与地图构建）的许多成就和未来挑战并研究了与使用新型传感器、新工具（例如，凸松弛和对偶理论，或深度学习）和主动传感理论相关的机会，获得学界广泛关注。传统机器人领域，人们很少会考虑动态环境下的使用场景。但一个能适用于工业环境的机器人，需要具备优秀的动态环境适应能力，SLAM技术对于精度、外部环境感知、适应能力有着严苛的标准。

关键词 作者关键词: Factor graphs; localization; mapping; maximum a posteriori estimation; perception; robots; sensing; simultaneous localization and mapping (SLAM)
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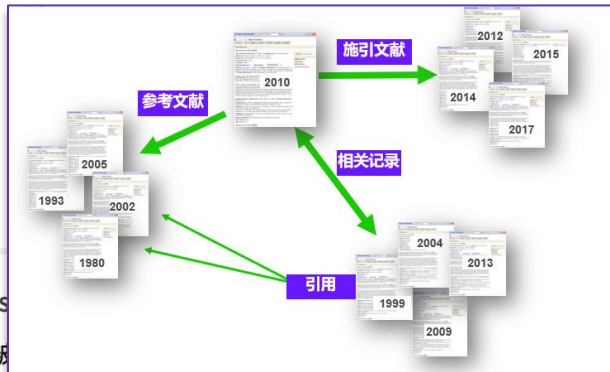
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关键词

作者关键词: [Factor graphs](#); [localization](#); [mapping](#); [maximum a posteriori estimation](#); [perception](#); [robots](#); [sensing](#); [simultaneous localization and mapping \(SLAM\)](#)

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1 **ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge** 18,194 被引频次

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Dec 2015 | [INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER VISION](#) 115 (3), pp.211-252

The ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge is a benchmark in object category classification and detection on hundreds of object categories and millions of images. The challenge has been run annually from 2010 to present, attracting participation from more than fifty institutions. This paper describes the creation of this benchmark dataset and the advances in object recognition that h ... 显示更多

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2 **The Pascal Visual Object Classes (VOC) Challenge**

Everingham, M; Van Gool, L; (...); Zisserman, A

Jun 10 2010 | [INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER VISION](#) 88 (2), pp.303-338

The Pascal Visual Object Classes (VOC) challenge is a benchmark in visual object category recognition and detection, providing learning communities with a standard dataset of images and annotation, and standard evaluation procedures. Organised at present, the challenge and its associated dataset has become accepted as the benchmark for object detection.

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3 **Factor graphs and the sum-product algorithm**



Olga Russakovsky, 普林斯顿大学计算机科学助理教授, 领导普林斯顿视觉人工智能实验室, 旨在**通过改进图像和视频分析以及更好的物体识别和视觉理解, 提高人工智能系统理解视觉世界的能力**, 因在人工智能研究中反对偏见和促进多样性而受到认可。

通过个人研究解决了人工智能中的**算法偏见**, 该论文描述了机器世界领域ILSVRC的大规模数据收集过程, 总结了基于这些数据的最成功的算法, 并分析了这些算法的成功和失败模式。

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摘要 Simultaneous localization and mapping (SLAM) consists in the concurrent construction of a model of the environment (the map), and the estimation of the state of the robot moving within it. The SLAM community has made astonishing progress over the last 30 years, enabling large-scale real-world applications and witnessing a steady transition of this technology to industry. We survey the current state of SLAM and consider future directions. We start by presenting what is now the de-facto standard formulation for SLAM. We then review related work, covering a broad set of topics including robustness and scalability in long-term mapping, metric and semantic representations for mapping, theoretical performance guarantees, active SLAM and exploration, and other new frontiers. This paper simultaneously serves as a position paper and tutorial to those who are users of SLAM. By looking at the published research with a critical eye, we delineate open challenges and new research issues, that still deserve careful scientific investigation. The paper also contains the authors' take on two questions that often animate discussions during robotics conferences: Do robots need SLAM? and Is SLAM solved?

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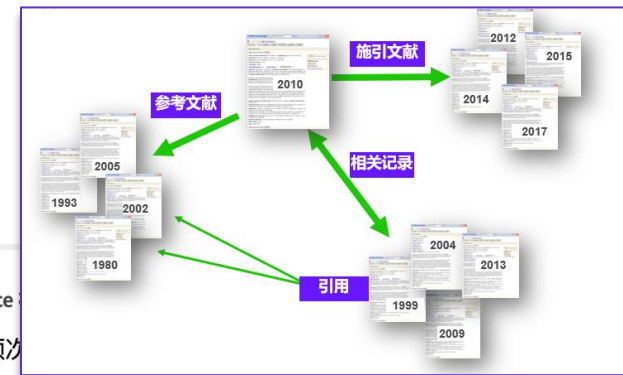
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Yang, GZ; Bellingham, J; (...); Wood, R

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Jan 24 2018 | SCIENCE ROBOTICS 3 (14)

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One of the ambitions of Science Robotics is to deeply root robotics research in science while developing novel robotic platforms that will enable new scientific discoveries. Of our 10 grand challenges, the first 7 represent underpinning technologies that have a wider impact on all application areas of robotics. For the next two challenges, we have included social robotics and medical robotics a ... 显示更多

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🏆

Campos, C; Elvira, R; (...); Tardos, JD

🔥

Dec 2021 | IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ROBOTICS 37 (6), pp.1874-1890

🔒

This article presents ORB-SLAM3, the first system able to perform visual, visual-inertial and multimap SLAM with monocular, stereo and RGB-D cameras using pin-hole and fisheye lens models. The first main novelty is a tightly integrated visual-inertial SLAM system that fully relies on maximum a posteriori (MAP) estimation, even during IMU initialization, resulting in real-time robust operation ... 显示更多

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A survey of state-of-the-art on visual SLAM

📄

Kazerouni, JA; Fitzgerald, L; (...); Toal, D



杨广中，上海交通大学医疗机器人研究院，创始人/首席科学家，Science Robotics 的创刊者和主编，并任英国机器人与自控系统协会顾问委员会主席。主要研究领域为医疗成像技术、传感技术与机器人。

该论文主要关注了机器人领域未来5到10年内可能在不同应用领域产生更广泛影响的基础技术，强调了机器人伦理和安全的重要性，对可能滥用或未充分利用机器人和人工智能的风险表述担忧。

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Mobile Edge Intelligence and Computing for the Internet of Vehicles

Zhang, J and Letaief, KB

Feb 2020 | [PROCEEDINGS OF THE IEEE](#) 108 (2), pp.246-261

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2020, Zhang, Jun综述了智能检测仪 EIS 的最新进展。介绍了关键的设计问题、方法和硬件平台。具体地说明了智能车辆的典型用例，包括边缘辅助感知、映射和定位。

ORB-SLAM3: An Accurate Open-Source Library for Visual, Visual-Inertial, and Multimap SLAM

Campos, C; Elvira, R; (...); Tardos, JD

Dec 2021 | [IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ROBOTICS](#) 37 (6), pp.1874-1890

2021年, Tardos, Juan D. 对ORB-SLAM3系统的作用、新颖性等内容进行了介绍。

Edge Artificial Intelligence for 6G: Vision, Enabling Technologies, and Applications

Letaief, KB; Shi, YM; (...); Lu, JH

Jan 2022 | [IEEE JOURNAL ON SELECTED AREAS IN COMMUNICATIONS](#) 40 (1), pp.5-36

2022年, Shi, Yuanming描述了新的无线网络设计原则、服务驱动的资源分配优化方法, 以及支持边缘 AI 的整体端到端系统结构。

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Yin, HS; Li, SM; (...); Huang, B

Feb 2023 | [IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ROBOTICS](#) 39 (1), pp.289-308

2023年, Huang, Bo介绍一种立体视觉惯性 SLAM 系统 Dynam-SLAM (Dynam), 它能够在高动态环境中稳健、准确、持续地工作。

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Swarm-SLAM: Sparse Decentralized Collaborative Simultaneous Localization and Mapping Framework for Multi-Robot Systems

Lajoie, PY and Beltrame, G

Jan 2024 | [IEEE ROBOTICS AND AUTOMATION LETTERS](#) 9 (1), pp.475-482

2024年, Lajoie, Pierre-Yves介绍了一个开源的 C-SLAM 系统——Swarm-SLAM, 其设计具有可扩展性、灵活性、分散性和稀疏性, 这些都是蜂群机器人技术的关键特性。

利用引文网络梳理课题发展

Past, Present, and Future of Simultaneous Localization and Mapping: Toward the Robust-Perception Age

作者 Cadena, C (Cadena, Cesar) [1]; Carlone, L (Carlone, Luca) [2]; Carrillo, H (Carrillo, Henry) [3], [4]; Latif, Y (Latif, Yasir) [5], [6]; Scaramuzza, D (Scaramuzza, Davide) [7]; Neira, J (Neira, Jose) [8]; Reid, I (Reid, Ian) [5], [6]; Leonard, JJ (Leonard, John J.) [9]

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IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ROBOTICS

卷: 32 期: 6 页: 1309-1332

DOI: 10.1109/TRO.2016.2624754

出版时间

DEC 2016

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2016-12-01

文献类型

Article

摘要

Simultaneous localization and mapping (SLAM) consists in the concurrent construction of a model of the environment (the map), and the estimation of the state of the robot moving within it. The SLAM community has made astonishing progress over the last 30 years, enabling large-scale real-world applications and witnessing a steady transition of this technology to industry. We survey the current state of SLAM and consider future directions. We start by presenting what is now the de-facto standard formulation for SLAM. We then review related work, covering a broad set of topics including robustness and scalability in long-term mapping, metric and semantic representations for mapping, theoretical performance guarantees, active SLAM and exploration, and other new frontiers. This paper simultaneously serves as a position paper and tutorial to those who are users of SLAM. By looking at the published research with a critical eye, we delineate open challenges and new research issues, that still deserve careful scientific investigation. The paper also contains the authors' take on two questions that often animate discussions during robotics conferences: Do robots need SLAM? and Is SLAM solved?

关键词

作者关键词: [Factor graphs](#); [localization](#); [mapping](#); [maximum a posteriori estimation](#); [perception](#); [robots](#); [sensing](#); [simultaneous localization and mapping \(SLAM\)](#)

Keywords Plus: [VISUAL ODOMETRY](#); [DATA ASSOCIATION](#); [HAND-HELD](#); [SLAM](#); [TIME](#); [UNCERTAINTY](#); [NAVIGATION](#); [OPTIMIZATION](#); [EXPLORATION](#); [SENSOR](#)

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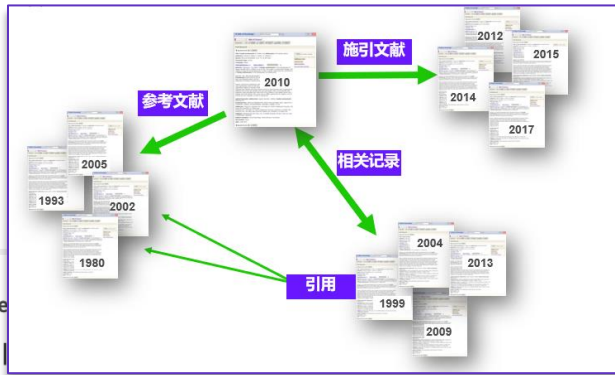
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Exploring the Limits of Transfer Learning with a Unified Text-to-Text Tra
Raffel, C; Shazeer, N; (...); Liu, PJ
2020 | JOURNAL OF MACHINE LEARNING RESEARCH 21

2020年, Raffel, Colin通过引入一个统一的框架, 将所有基于文本的语言问题转化为文本到文本的格式, 探讨了自然语言处理迁移学习技术的发展前景。

Automatic Detection of COVID-19 Infection Using Chest X-Ray Images Th
Ohata, EF; Bezerra, GM; (...); Reboucas, PP
Jan 2021 | IEEE-CAA JOURNAL OF AUTOMATICA SINICA 8 (1), pp.239-248

2021年, de Albuquerque, Victor Hugo C.提出出了一种基于胸部 x 射线图像的新型冠状病毒疾病感染自动检测方法, 使用迁移学习的方法来完成。

The Revisiting Problem in Simultaneous Localization and Mapping: A Survey on V
Tsintotas, KA; Bampis, L and Gasteratos, A
Nov 2022 | IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS 23 (11), pp.19929-19953

2022年, Tsintotas, Konstantinos A研究了视觉环路闭合检测, 该方法仅根据外观输入数据制定解决方案, 旨在为视觉闭合环路检测的新手提供教程。

Map point selection for visual SLAM
Müller, CJ and van Daalen, CE
Sep 2023 | ROBOTICS AND AUTONOMOUS SYSTEMS 167

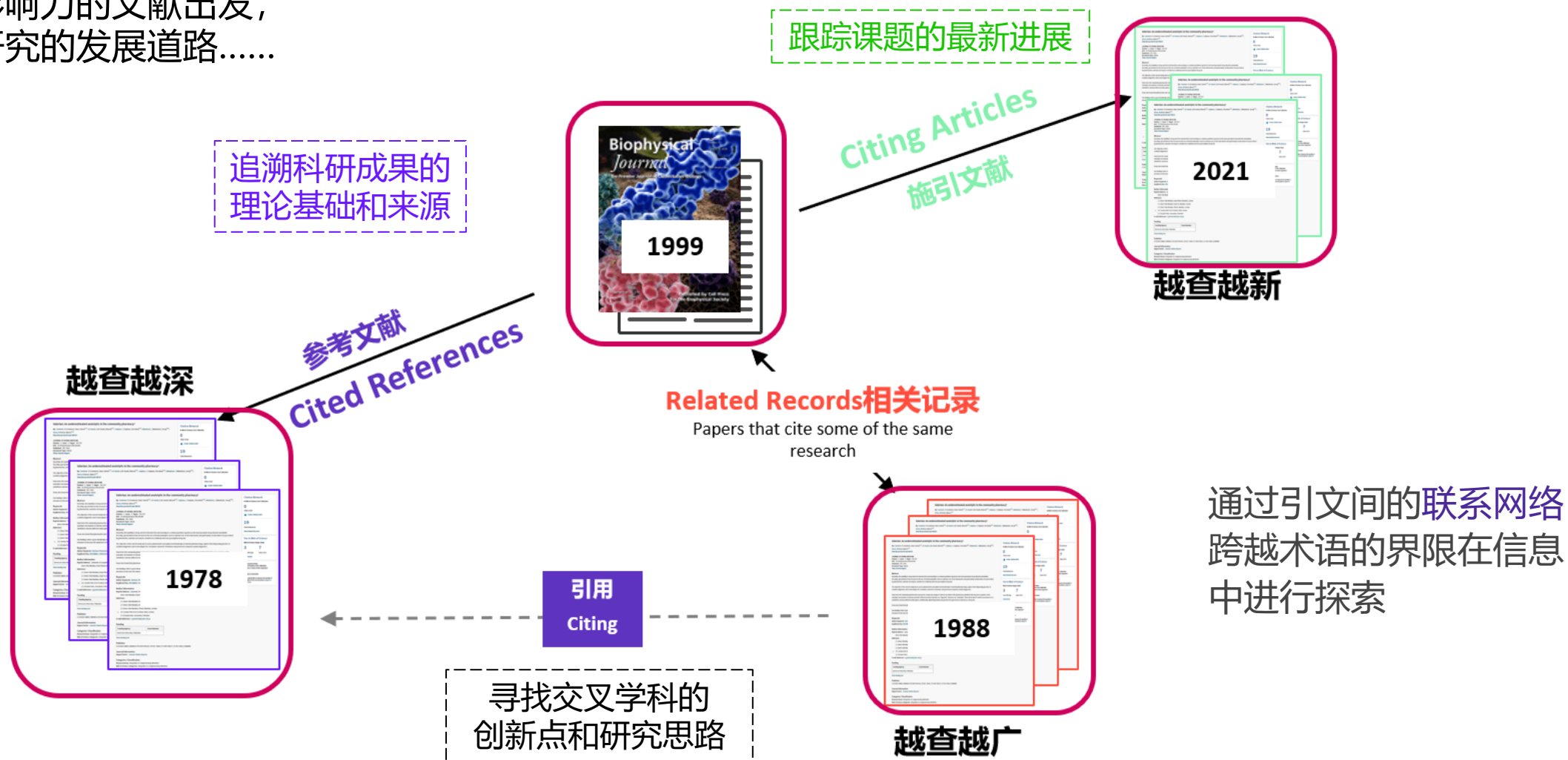
2023年, Mueller, Christiaan J.提出使用子集选择算法来减少稀疏视觉 SLAM 算法生成的地图, 为地图点选择提出了一系列新颖的信息论效用函数, 并使用贪婪算法对这些函数进行了优化

A Survey on Global LiDAR Localization: Challenges, Advances and Open Problems
Yin, H; Xu, XC; (...); Wang, Y
Mar 2024 (在线发表) | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF COMPUTER VISION

2024年, Wang, Yue等人概述基于激光雷达的全局定位的最新进展和进步。

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Literature review of Industry 4.0 and related technologies

Oztemel, E and Gursev, S

Jan 2020 | JOURNAL OF INTELLIGENT MANUFACTURING

31 (1), pp.127-182

Manufacturing industry profoundly impact economic and societal progress. As being a commonly accepted term for research centers and universities, the industry 4.0 initiative has received a splendid attention of the business and research community. Although the idea is not new and was on the agenda of academic research in many years with different perceptions, the term "Industry 4.0" is just lau ... 显示更多

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Minimum cost trajectory planning for industrial robots

[Chettibi, T](#); [Lehtihet, HE](#); (...); [Hanchi, S](#)

Jul-aug 2004 | [EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF MECHANICS A-SOLIDS](#) 23 (4) , pp.703-715

We discuss the problem of minimum cost trajectory planning for robotic manipulators. It consists of linking two points in the operational space while minimizing a cost function, taking into account dynamic equations of motion as well as bounds on joint positions, velocities, jerks and torques. This generic optimal control problem is transformed, via a clamped cubic spline model-of joint tempora ... [显示更多](#)

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工业机器人的最小成本轨迹规划

Inverse kinematics solutions for industrial robot manipulators with offset wrists

[Kucuk, S](#) and [Bingul, Z](#)

Apr 1 2014 | [APPLIED MATHEMATICAL MODELLING](#) 38 (7-8) , pp.1983-1999

In this paper, the inverse kinematics solutions for 16 industrial 6-Degrees-of-Freedom (DOF) robot manipulators with offset wrists are solved analytically and numerically based on the existence of the closed form equations. A new numerical algorithm is proposed for the inverse kinematics of the robot manipulators that cannot be solved in closed form. In order to illustrate the performance of th ... [显示更多](#)

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带偏置手腕的工业机器人逆运动学解

Friction and rigid body identification of robot dynamics

[Grotjahn, M](#); [Daemi, M](#) and [Heimann, B](#)

6th Pan American Congress of Applied Mechanics (PANAM VI)/8th International Conference on Dynamic Problems in Mechanics (DINAME 99)

Mar 2001 | [INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOLIDS AND STRUCTURES](#) 38 (10-13) , pp.1889-1902

In this paper, an identification method for industrial robots is described that does not require the a priori identification of the friction model. First, the necessity for such a method is motivated by an overview on conventional friction modelling and rigid body identification. It is shown that the time variance of typical friction characteristics lead to systematic identification errors. The ... [显示更多](#)

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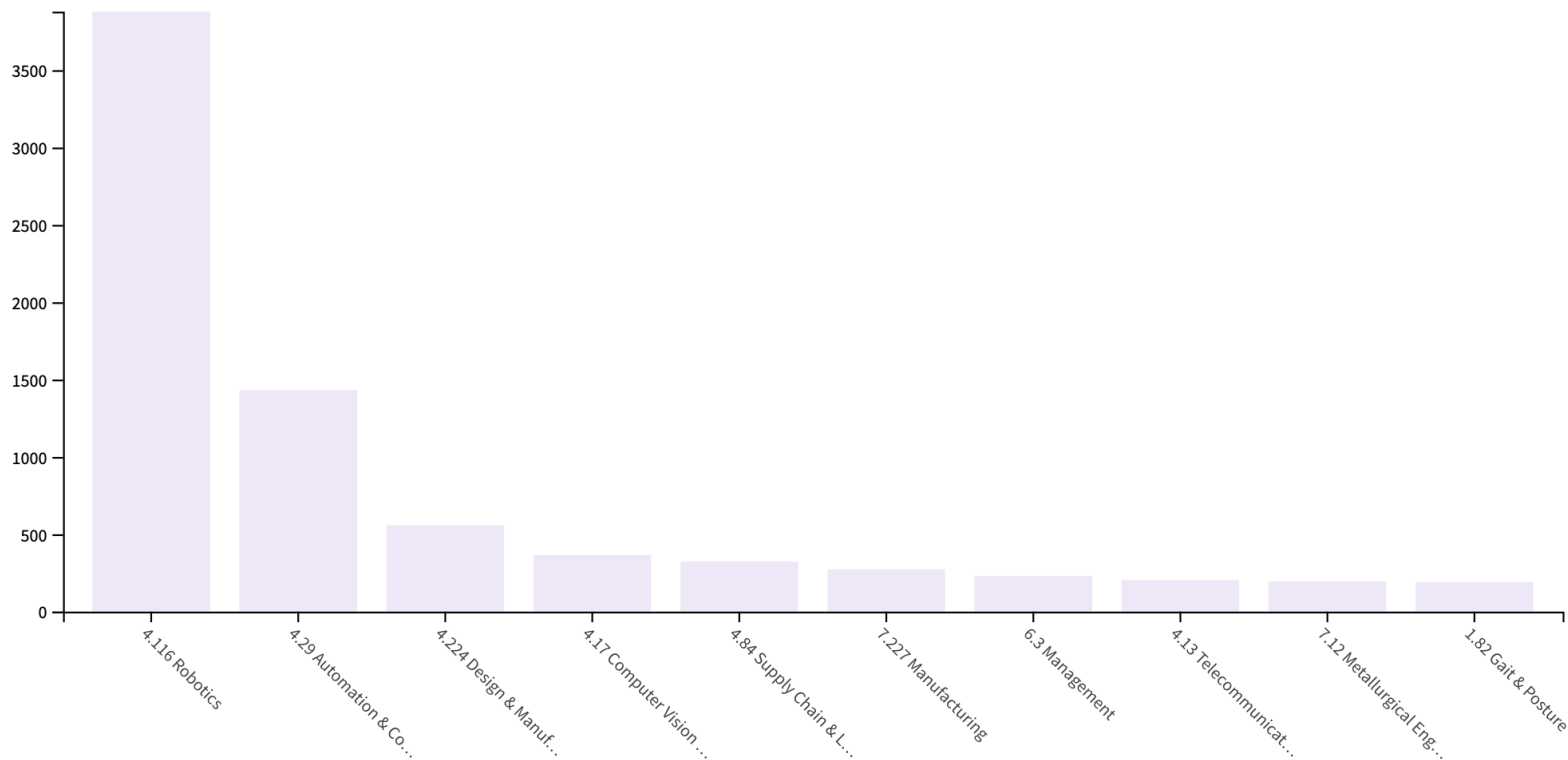
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可以发现，工业机器人领域的相关论文除了较多地用于在机器人学方面的引用，同时也涉及到**供应链与物流、经济学等更多被SCI SSCI 收录的论文的主题研究**，结合引文主题，可以寻找更多相关的研究主题，打破学科边界。

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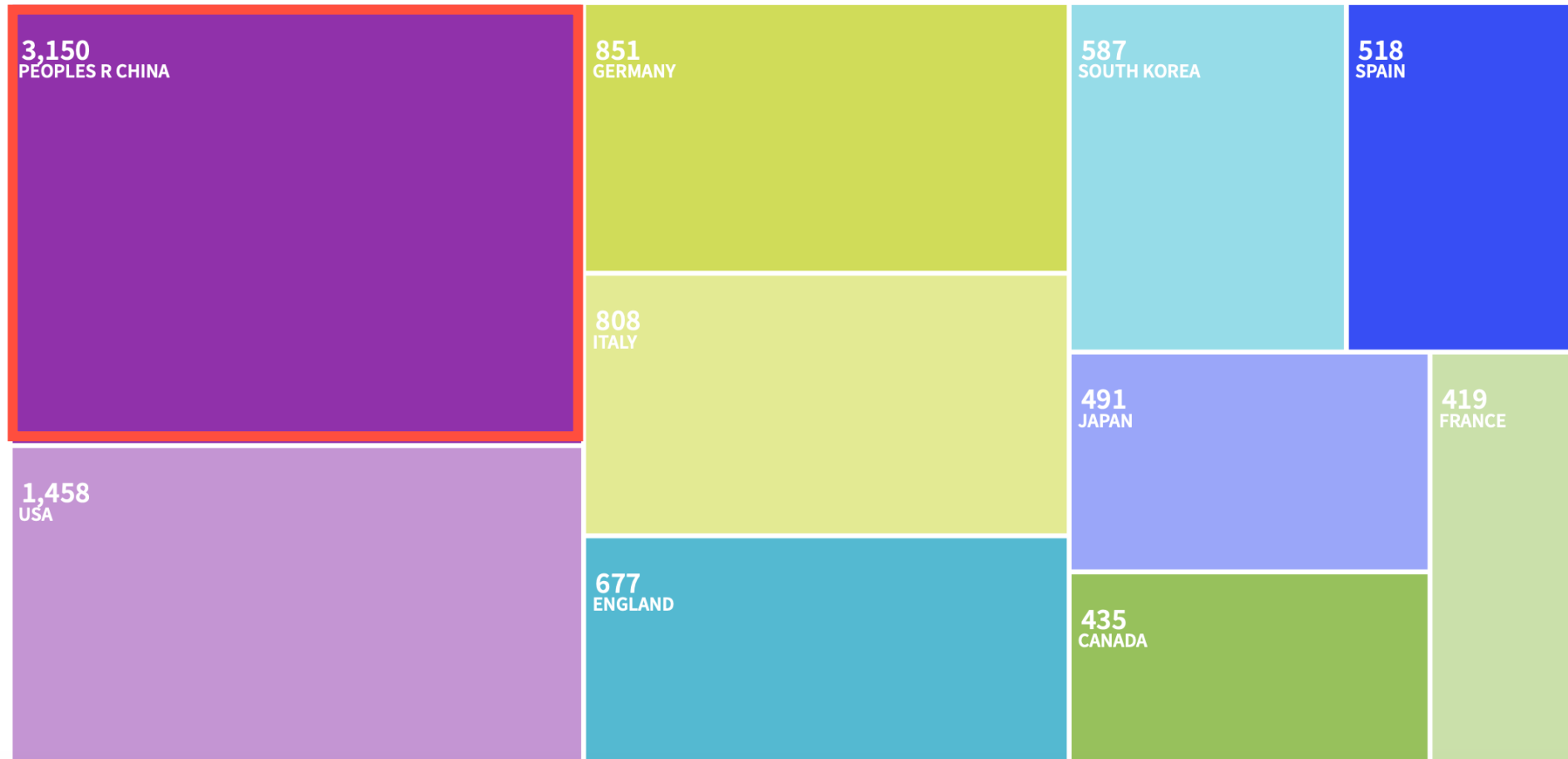
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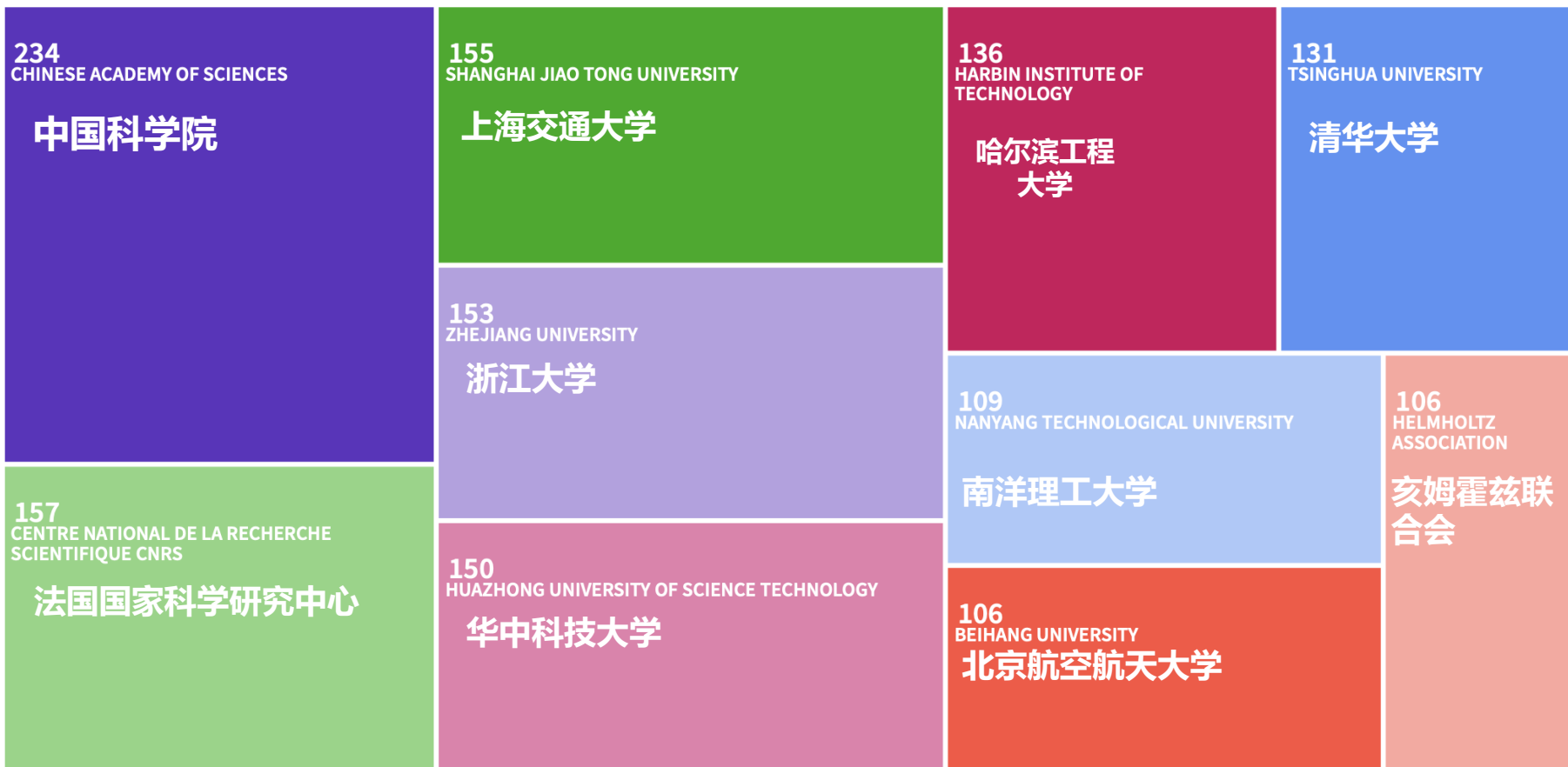
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Hao, M; Li, HW; (...); Liu, S

Oct. 2020 | IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON INDUSTRIAL INFORMATICS 16 (10), pp.6532-6542

工业人工智能的高效和隐私增强的联合学习

By leveraging deep learning-based technologies, industrial artificial intelligence (IAI) has been applied to solve various industrial challenging problems in industry 4.0. However, for privacy reasons, traditional centralized training may be unsuitable for sensitive data-driven industrial scenarios, such as healthcare and autopilot. Recently, federated learning has received widespread attention

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李洪伟, 电子科技大学教授, 教育部“长江学者奖励计划”特聘教授(2019), IEEE通信学会安全分会副主席、教育部数据安全治理学科创新引智基地负责人、国家自然科学基金委员会会议评审专家、四川省学术和技术带头人。

- 16 Robot machining: recent development and future research issues



Chen, YH and Dong, FH

Jun 2013 | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY 66 (9-12), pp.1489-1497

机器人加工: 最近的发展和未来的研究问题

Early studies on robot machining were reported in the 1990s. Even though there are continuous worldwide researches on robot machining ever since, the potential of robot applications in machining has yet to be realized. In this paper, the authors will first look into recent development of robot machining. Such development can be roughly categorized into researches on robot machining system devel

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Cadena, C; Carlone, L; (...); Leonard, JJ

Dec 2016 | IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ROBOTICS 32 (6), pp.1309-1332

Simultaneous localization and mapping (SLAM) consists in the concurrent construction of a model of the environment (the map), and the estimation of the state of the robot moving within it. The SLAM community has made astonishing progress over the last 30 years, enabling large-scale real-world applications and witnessing a steady transition of this technology to industry. We survey the current s ... 显示更多

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Manufacturing industry profoundly impact economic and societal progress. As being a commonly accepted term for research centers and universities, the industry 4.0 initiative has received a splendid attention of the business and research community. Although the idea is not new and was on the

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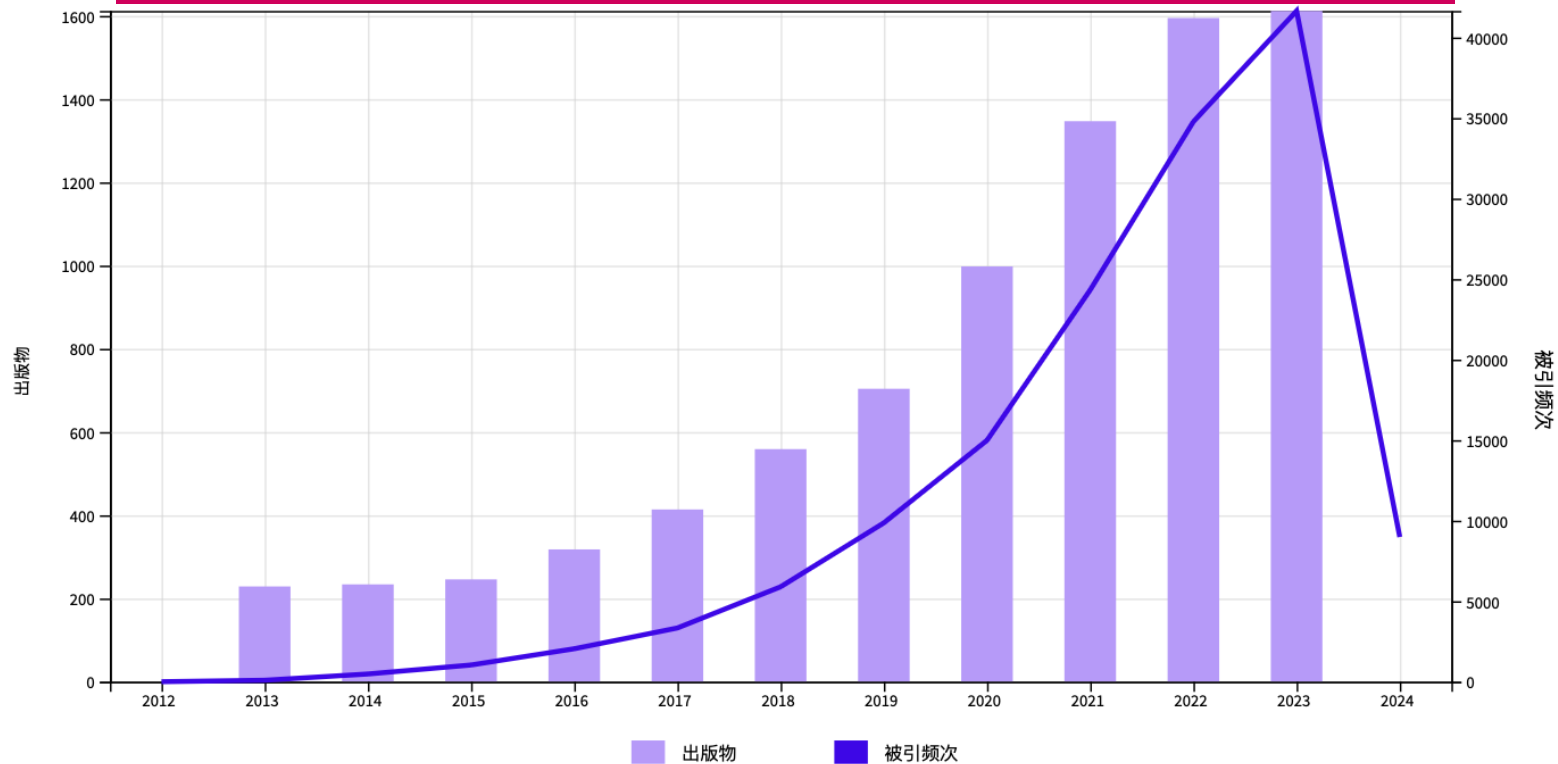
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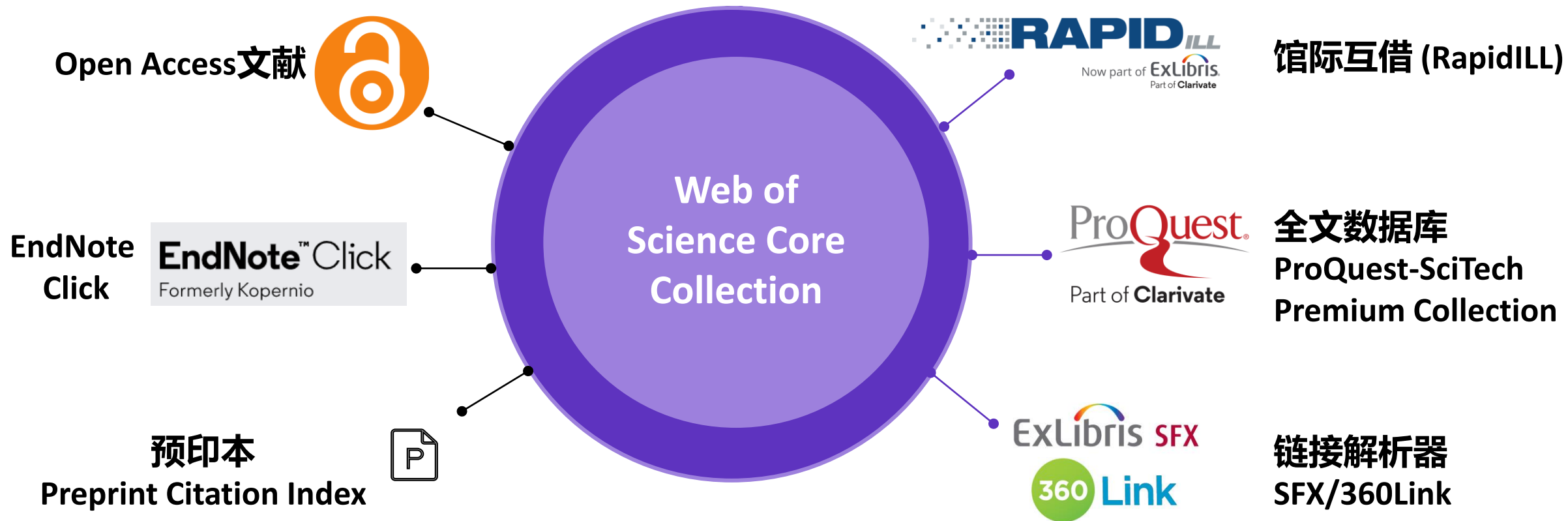
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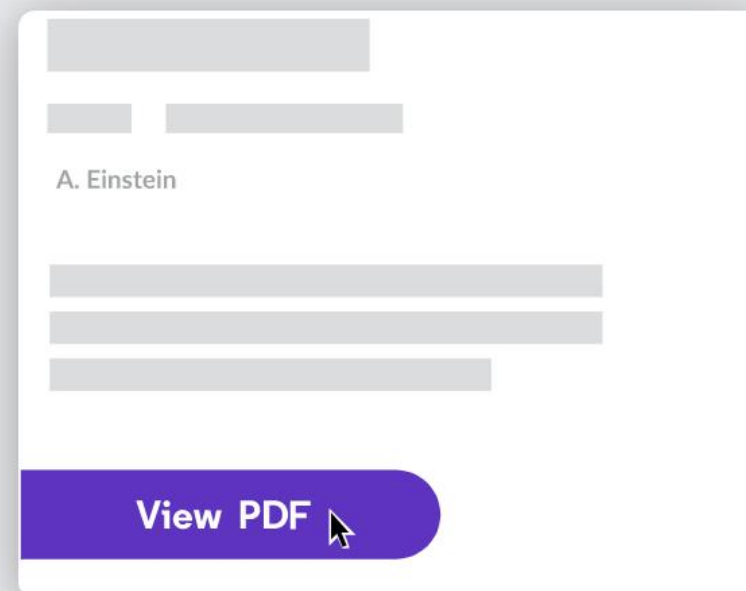
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1 / 22,510

OBSERVATION OF BOSE-EINSTEIN CONDENSATION IN A DILUTE ATOMIC VAPOR

作者: ANDERSON, MH (ANDERSON, MH); ENSHER, JR (ENSHER, JR); MATTHEWS, MR (MATTHEWS, MR); WIEMAN, CE (WIEMAN, CE); CORNELL, EA (CORNELL, EA)

SCIENCE

卷: 269 期: 5221 页: 198-201

DOI: 10.1126/science.269.5221.198

出版时间: JUL 14 1995

文献类型: Article

摘要

A Bose-Einstein condensate was observed in a vapor of rubidium-87 atoms that was confined by magnetic fields and evaporatively cooled. The condensate fraction first appeared at a temperature of 170 nanokelvin and a number density of 2.5×10^{12} per cubic centimeter and could be observed for up to 10 seconds. Three primary signatures of Bose-Einstein condensation were seen. (i) On top of a broad thermal velocity distribution, a narrow peak appeared that was centered at zero velocity. (ii) The fraction of the atoms that were in this low-velocity peak increased as the temperature was lowered. (iii) The peak exhibited a nonthermal, anisotropic velocity distribution expected of the minimum-energy quantum state of the magnetic trap in contrast to the isotropic, thermal velocity distribution observed in the broad uncondensed fraction.

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REPORTS

Observation of Bose-Einstein Condensation in a Dilute Atomic Vapor

Anderson, J. R. Ensher, M. R. Matthews, C. E. Wieman,*
E. A. Cornell

A Bose-Einstein condensate was produced in a vapor of rubidium-87 atoms that was confined by magnetic fields and evaporatively cooled. The condensate fraction first appeared near a temperature of 170 nanokelvin and a number density of 2.5×10^{12} per cubic centimeter and could be preserved for more than 15 seconds. Three primary signatures of Bose-Einstein condensation were seen. (i) On top of a broad thermal velocity distribution, a narrow peak appeared that was centered at zero velocity. (ii) The fraction of the atoms that were in this low-velocity peak increased abruptly as the sample temperature was lowered. (iii) The peak exhibited a nonthermal, anisotropic velocity distribution expected of the minimum-energy quantum state of the magnetic trap in contrast to the isotropic, thermal velocity distribution observed in the broad uncondensed fraction.

On the microscopic quantum level, there are profound differences between fermions (particles with half integer spin) and bosons (particles with integer spin). Every statistical mechanics text discusses how these differences should affect the behavior of atomic gas samples. Thus, it is ironic that the quantum statistics of atoms has never made any observable difference to the collective macroscopic properties of real gas samples. Certainly the most striking difference is the prediction, originally by Einstein, that a gas

the detailed properties of the macroscopic quantum state and allow only a small fraction of the particles to occupy the Bose condensed state. Recently, evidence of Bose condensation in a gas of excitons in a semiconductor host has been reported (5). The interactions in these systems are weak but poorly understood, and it is difficult to extract information about the exciton gas from the experimental data. Here, we report evidence of BEC in a dilute, and hence weakly interacting, atomic vapor. Because

tons were found to limit the achievable temperatures (8) and densities (9), so that the resulting value for ρ_{ps} was 10^5 to 10^6 times too low for BEC. We began to pursue BEC in an alkali vapor by using a hybrid approach to overcome these limitations (10, 11). This hybrid approach involves loading a laser-cooled and trapped sample into a magnetic trap where it is subsequently cooled by evaporation. This approach is particularly well suited to heavy alkali atoms because they are readily cooled and trapped with laser light, and the elastic scattering cross sections are very large (12), which facilitates evaporative cooling.

There are three other attractive features of alkali atoms for BEC. (i) By exciting the easily accessible resonance lines, one can use light scattering to sensitively characterize the density and energy of a cloud of such atoms as a function of both position and time. This technique provides significantly more detailed information about the sample than is possible from any other macroscopic quantum system. (ii) As in hydrogen, the atom-atom interactions are weak [the S-wave scattering length a_0 is about 10^{-6} cm, whereas at the required densities the interparticle spacing (x) is about 10^{-4} cm] and well understood. (iii) These interactions can be varied in a controlled manner through the choice of spin state, density, atomic and isotopic species, and the appli-

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Garcia, E; Jimenez, MA; (...); Armada, M
Workshop on Robotics - Science and Systems 86 参考文献

Mar 2007 | IEEE ROBOTICS & AUTOMATION MAGAZINE 14 (1), pp.90-103

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< 2 / 5,857 >

Microstructures and properties of high-entropy alloys

作者: Zhang, Y (Zhang, Yong)¹; Zuo, TT (Zuo, Ting Ting)¹; Tang, Z (Tang, Zhi)²; Gao, MC (Gao, Michael C.)^{3, 4}; Dahmen, KA (Dahmen, Karin A.)⁵; Liaw, PK (Liaw, Peter K.)²; Lu, ZP (Lu, Zhao Ping)¹

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PROGRESS IN MATERIALS SCIENCE

卷: 61 页: 1-93

DOI: 10.1016/j.pmatsci.2013.10.001

出版时间: APR 2014

文献类型: Review

摘要

This paper reviews the recent research and development of high-entropy alloys (HEAs). HEAs are more than five principal elements in equal or near equal atomic percent (at.%). The concept of HEAs is to design advanced materials with unique properties, which cannot be achieved by the conventional single element. Up to date, many HEAs with promising properties have been reported, e.g., high strength Al_{0.2}Co_{1.5}CrFeNi_{1.5}Ti alloys; high-strength body-centered-cubic (BCC) AlCoCrFeNi HEAs at room temperatures. Furthermore, the general corrosion resistance of the Cu_{0.5}NiAlCoCrFeSi HEAs is similar to that of stainless steel. This paper first reviews HEA formation in relation to thermodynamics, kinetics, and processing. Physical, magnetic, chemical, and mechanical properties are then discussed. Great details are provided on the plastic deformation, fracture, and magnetization from the perspectives of crackling noise and Barkhausen noise measurements, and the analysis of serrations on stress-strain curves at specific strain rates or testing temperatures, as well

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Jun 2020 | IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON VEHICULAR TECHNOLOG
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The image displays two website screenshots. The top screenshot is the CNKI (China National Knowledge Infrastructure) homepage, featuring a blue header with the CNKI logo and navigation links such as '旧版入口', '手机版', 'ENGLISH', '充值', '会员', '帮助', '个人/机构馆', '我的CNKI', '欢迎', and '登录'. A search bar is visible with the text '主题' and '中文文献、外文文献'. The bottom screenshot is the IEEE Xplore homepage, showing a dark blue header with navigation links for 'IEEE.org', 'IEEE Xplore', 'IEEE-SA', 'IEEE Spectrum', and 'More Sites'. It also includes a 'SUBSCRIBE' button and an 'Institutional Sign In' button.

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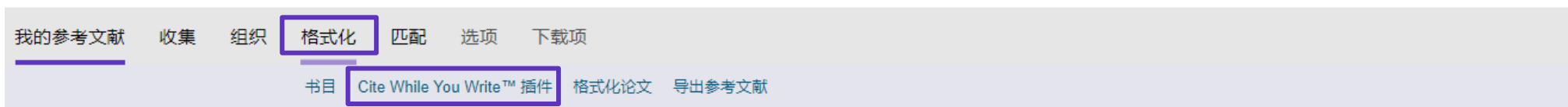
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即使是最高水平的期刊，其中也有30%的文章有参考文献的错误，这大大降低了文章被引用次数的统计。⁹³

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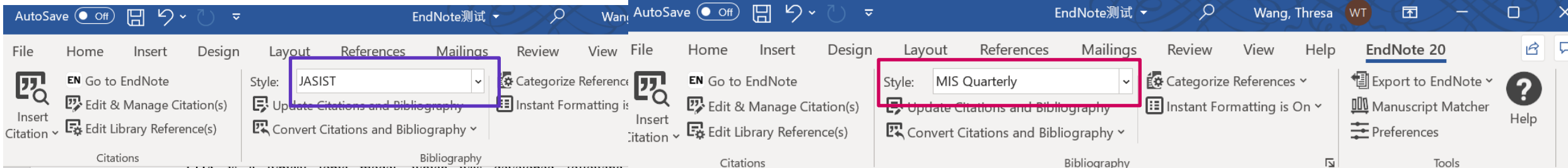
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在“Style”中选择目标期刊参考文献格式



LDA is a typical topic model, which was developed following Indexing (Deerwester, Dumais, Furnas, Landauer, & Harshman, 1990) and probabilistic Latent Semantic Analysis. Compared with LSI and pLSA, LDA can not only predict the topic distribution of training set, but also significantly predict the topic distribution of documents and words in non-training sets. Therefore, LDA has gradually become one of the most effective tools for analyzing large-scale unstructured document sets.

So more clearly, Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) is a three-level variable parameter hierarchical Bayesian model, which presented by (Blei, Ng, & Jordan, 2003). The joint probability distribution of the topic model is given by Eq. (1).

$$p(\theta, z, w|\alpha, \beta) = p(\theta|\alpha) \prod_{n=1}^N p(z_n|\theta) p(w_n|z_n, \beta)$$

The LDA model assumes that a document collection is generated by the distribution of topics, and each topic is a probabilistic distribution of words. Where θ is a normalized topic vector, each column represents the frequency at which each topic appears in the document; α is the Dirichlet Prior Distribution parameter that controls the document-topic multinomial distribution and β is the Dirichlet Prior Distribution parameter that controls the topic-keyword multinomial distribution; w_n is the n th word in the word in the sequence; z_n is the topic for the n th word in document.

修改前

Reference

- Blei, D. M., Ng, A. Y., & Jordan, M. I. (2003). Latent Dirichlet allocation. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 3(4-5), 993-1022. doi: 10.1162/jmlr.2003.3.4-5.993
- Deerwester, S., Dumais, S. T., Furnas, G. W., Landauer, T. K., & Harshman, R. (1990). LATENT SEMANTIC ANALYSIS. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* 41(6), 391-407. doi: 10.1002/(sici)1097-4571(199009)41:6<391::Aid-asi>

Indexing (Deerwester et al. 1990) and probabilistic Latent Semantic Analysis. Compared with LSI and pLSA, LDA can not only predict the topic distribution of training set, but also significantly predict the topic distribution of documents and words in non-training sets. Therefore, LDA has gradually become one of the most effective tools for analyzing large-scale unstructured document sets.

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$$p(\theta, z, w|\alpha, \beta) = p(\theta|\alpha) \prod_{n=1}^N p(z_n|\theta) p(w_n|z_n, \beta) \quad (1)$$

The LDA model assumes that a document collection is generated by the distribution of topics, and each topic is a probabilistic distribution of words. Where θ is a normalized topic vector, each column represents the frequency at which each topic appears in the document; α is the Dirichlet Prior Distribution parameter that controls the document-topic multinomial distribution and β is the Dirichlet Prior Distribution parameter that controls the topic-keyword multinomial distribution; w_n is the n th word in the word in the sequence; z_n is the topic for the n th word in document.

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Reference

- Blei, D. M., Ng, A. Y., and Jordan, M. I. 2003. "Latent Dirichlet Allocation," *Journal of Machine Learning Research* (3:4-5), pp. 993-1022.
- Deerwester, S., Dumais, S. T., Furnas, G. W., Landauer, T. K., and Harshman, R. 1990. "Indexing by Latent Semantic Analysis," *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* (41:6), pp. 391-407.

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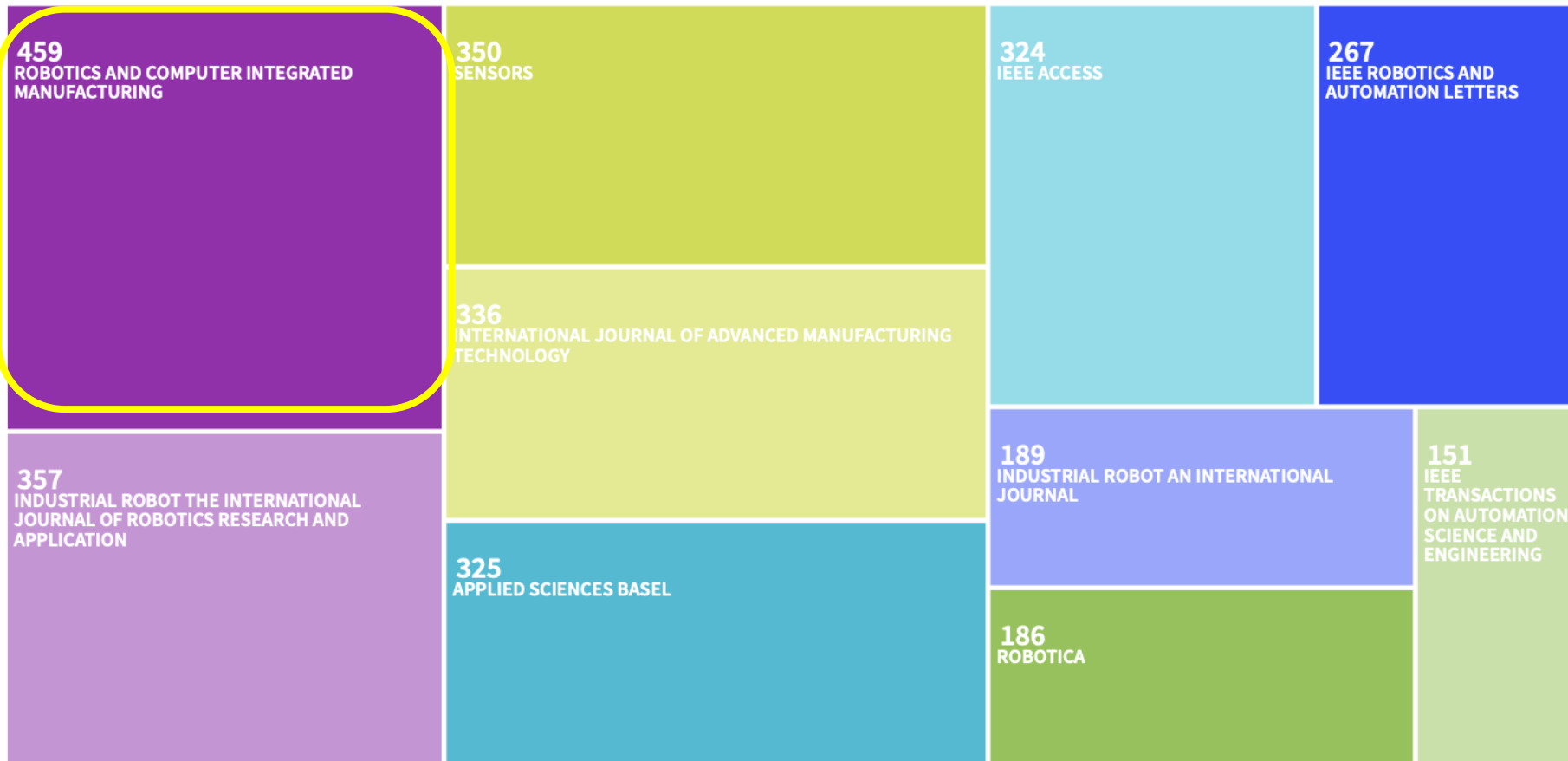
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“工业机器人”相关研究



“工业机器人”相关研究期刊表现如何？ 影响因子怎么查？除了影响因子还可以关注什么？

分析检索结果: industr* rob... > industr* robot (主题) and R... > Absolute calibration of an ABB IRB 1600 robot using a laser tracker

出版商处的全文 全文链接 导出 添加到标记结果列表

Absolute calibration of an ABB IRB 1600 robot using a laser tracker

作者 Nubiola, A (Nubiola, Albert) [1]; Bonev, IA (Bonev, Ilian A.) [1]
查看 Web of Science ResearcherID 和 ORCID (由 Clarivate 提供)

来源出版物 ROBOTICS AND COMPUTER-INTEGRATED MANUFACTURING
卷: 29 期: 1 页: 236-245
DOI: 10.1016/j.rcim.2012.06.004

出版时间 FEB 2013

已索引 2013-02-01

文献类型 Article

摘要 The absolute accuracy of an ABB IRB 1600 industrial robot is improved using a 29-parameter calibration model, developed after extensive experimentation. The error model takes into account all possible geometric errors (25 geometric error parameters to be identified through optimization, in addition to the pose parameters for the base and tool frames and four error parameters related to the compliance in joints 2, 3, 4 and 5). The least squares optimization technique is used to find the 29 error parameters that best fit the measures acquired with a laser tracker. Contrary to most other similar works, the validation of the robot's accuracy is performed with a very large number of measures (1,000) throughout the complete robot's joint space. After calibration, the mean maximum position errors at any of eight different measurement points on the end-effector (all offset from axis 6 by approximately 120 mm) are reduced from 0.968 mm/2.158 mm respectively, to 0.364 mm/0.696 mm. (c) 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

关键词 作者关键词: Industrial robot; Accuracy; Precision; Calibration; Laser tracker
Keywords Plus: MEASUREMENT CONFIGURATIONS; INDUSTRIAL ROBOT; ACCURACY; SELECTION

作者信息 通讯作者地址: Bonev, Ilian A. (通讯作者)
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电子邮件地址: ilian.bonev@etsmtl.ca

类别/分类 研究方向: Computer Science; Engineering; Robotics
引文主题: 4 Electrical Engineering, Electronics & Computer Science > 4.116 Robotics > 4.116.971 Parallel Manipulator
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Web of Science 类别 Computer Science, Interdisciplinary Applications; Engineering, Manufacturing; Robotics

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ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING 其中 SCIE 版本	7/50	Q1
ROBOTICS 其中 SCIE 版本	3/30	Q1

来源: Journal Citation Reports 2022. 进一步了解

Journal Citation Indicator™

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2022	2021

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ROBOTICS 其中 SCIE 版本	3/42	Q1

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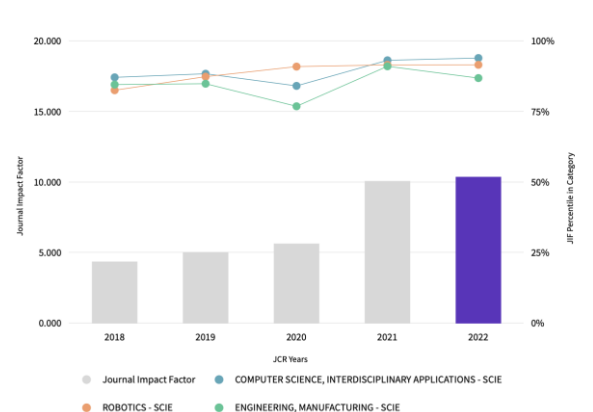
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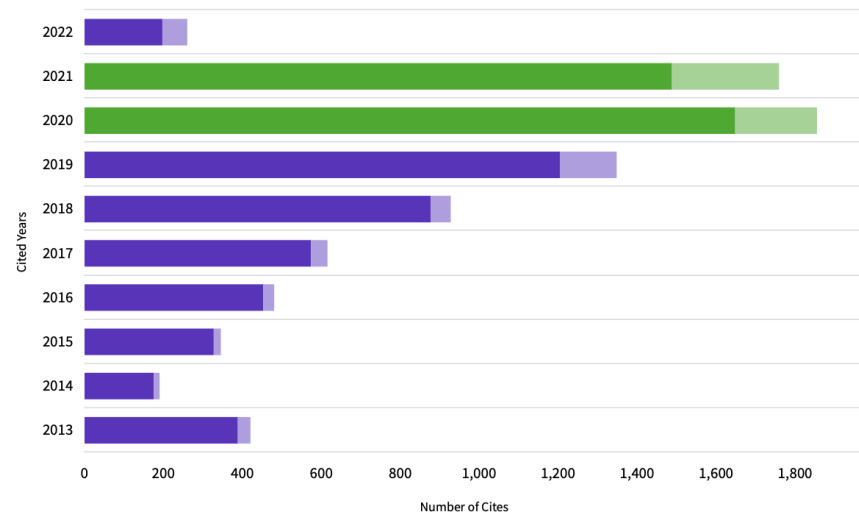
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-	ROYAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	22
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6	TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY	17
7	HONG KONG POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY	14
-	UNIVERSITY OF AUCKLAND	14
9	NANJING UNIVERSITY OF AERONAUTICS & ASTRONAUTICS	13
-	TIANJIN UNIVERSITY	13

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-	New Zealand	18
8	Singapore	13
9	Canada	12
10	France	10

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[Liu, YS; Gao, S; \(...\); Wang, DB](#) 123 参考文献

5th Lherzolite Conference

Jan-feb 2010 | [JOURNAL OF PETROLOGY](#) 51 (1-2), pp.537-571

We present the first finding of continental crust-derived Precambrian zircons in garnet/spinel pyroxenite veins within mantle xenoliths carried by the Neogene Hannuoba basalt in the central zone of the North China Craton (NCC). Petrological and geochemical features indicate that these mantle-derived composite xenoliths were formed by silicic melt-lherzolite interaction. The Precambrian zircon a ... [显示更多](#)

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作者 Zhu, YB (Zhu, Yinbing) [1], [2]; Liu, SF [1], [2]; Ma, PF (Ma, Pengfei) [1], [2]

Journal BASIN RESEARCH

卷: 33 期: 1 页: 364-381
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摘要 A well-constrained plate deformation connection between subduction history and Cenozoic deformation remains challenging often because of the complex manifestation of the destruction of the Bohai Bay Basin (BBB) during the Cenozoic. Although a number of interpretation and reconstruction models have been built, the reconstruction of the BBB constrained deformation history suggests that the basin

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Reconstruction of the Cenozoic deformation of the Bohai Bay Basin, North China

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1 **Ciechanover, Aaron J (Ciechanover, Aaron)**  1971-2021年
Rappaport Fac Med & Res Inst
Technion Integrated Canc Ctr TICC
HAIFA, ISRAEL
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作者的署名变体: Ciechanover, Aaron Ciechanover, A [显示更多...](#)
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2 **Ciechanover, Aaron** 2006-2022年
Technion Israel Institute of Technology
Rappaport Fac Med,Ciechanover Inst Precis & Regenerat Med
HAIFA, ISRAEL
Web of Science ResearcherID: C-9166-2017
作者的署名变体: Ciechanover, Aaron J.
主要期刊: Experimental Biology and Medicine, Rsc Chemical Biology, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America
[最近的出版论文](#)  文献: 13

3 **Ciechanover, Aaron** 2021-2022年
Technion Israel Institute of Technology
Technion Integrated Canc Ctr TICC,Rappaport Fac Med,Res Inst
HAIFA, ISRAEL
主要期刊: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Cell Chemical Biology, Cell Reports
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- 机构
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Ciechanover, Aaron (作者)

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Mar 5 2022 | EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY 231
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- 2** How multi-component cascades operate in cells: lessons from the ubiquitin system-containing liquid-separated condensates
Fu, S; Laineh, J; (...) Cohen-Kaplan, V
Sep 3 2021 | OCTOBER 2021 | IN PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 8 (5)
10 参考文献
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- 3** p62-containing, proteolytically active nuclear condensates, increase the efficiency of the ubiquitin-proteasome system
Fu, S; Cohen-Kaplan, V; (...) Ciechanover, A
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Ciechanover, Aaron J

(Ciechanover, Aaron)

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作者的署名变体: Ciechanover, A Ciechanover, Aaron Ciechanover, A Ciechanover, Aaron J Ciechanover, AJ 显示更多

组织: 2015-2021 Rappaport Fac Med & Res Inst
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包含未在核心合集中索引的出版物 (0)

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- A possible non-proteolytic role of ubiquitin conjugation in alleviating the pathology of Huntingtin's aggregation
Ziv, Noam E. and Ciechanover, Aaron
出版时间 Sep 2020 | Cell Death and Differentiation 2 被引频次
- Site-specific ubiquitination of pathogenic huntingtin attenuates its deleterious effects
Hakim-Eshed, Vicky; Boulos, Ayub; (...) Ciechanover, Aaron
出版时间 Aug 2020 | Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 7 被引频次
- Affinity Maturation of Macrocyclic Peptide Modulators of Lys48-Linked Diubiquitin by a Twofold Strategy
Huang, Yichao; Nawatha, Mickal; (...) Suga, Hiroaki
出版时间 Jun 2020 | Chemistry - A European Journal 7 被引频次
- Introductory Note
Ciechanover, Aaron and Shalev, Eliezer
出版时间 May 2020 | Advanced Functional Materials 2 被引频次
- Proteasome phase separation: a novel layer of quality control 1

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显示作者在 1980-2020 期间的出版物的百分位范围。请在完整射束图中查看所有出版物信息。

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作者位置

第一作者	27%
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作者网络

主要的共同作者

Schwartz, Aaron L.	52
Kwon, Yong Tae	21
Bercovich, Beatrice	20
Kravtsova-Ivantsily, Yelena	17
Hershko, Avram	16

114

作者检索: **New!** 控制面板, 全方位展示作者影响力

How to read this beamplot

Each purple point on the beamplot represents an article. Its position shows its year of publication (y-axis) and its **citation percentile** (x-axis).
Hover over a publication(s) to see the publication information.
Articles published in the current year are not plotted in the beamplot.

● One publication ■ Two publications ■ Three or more publications

The annual median shows you the average citation percentile of all publications from the same year.

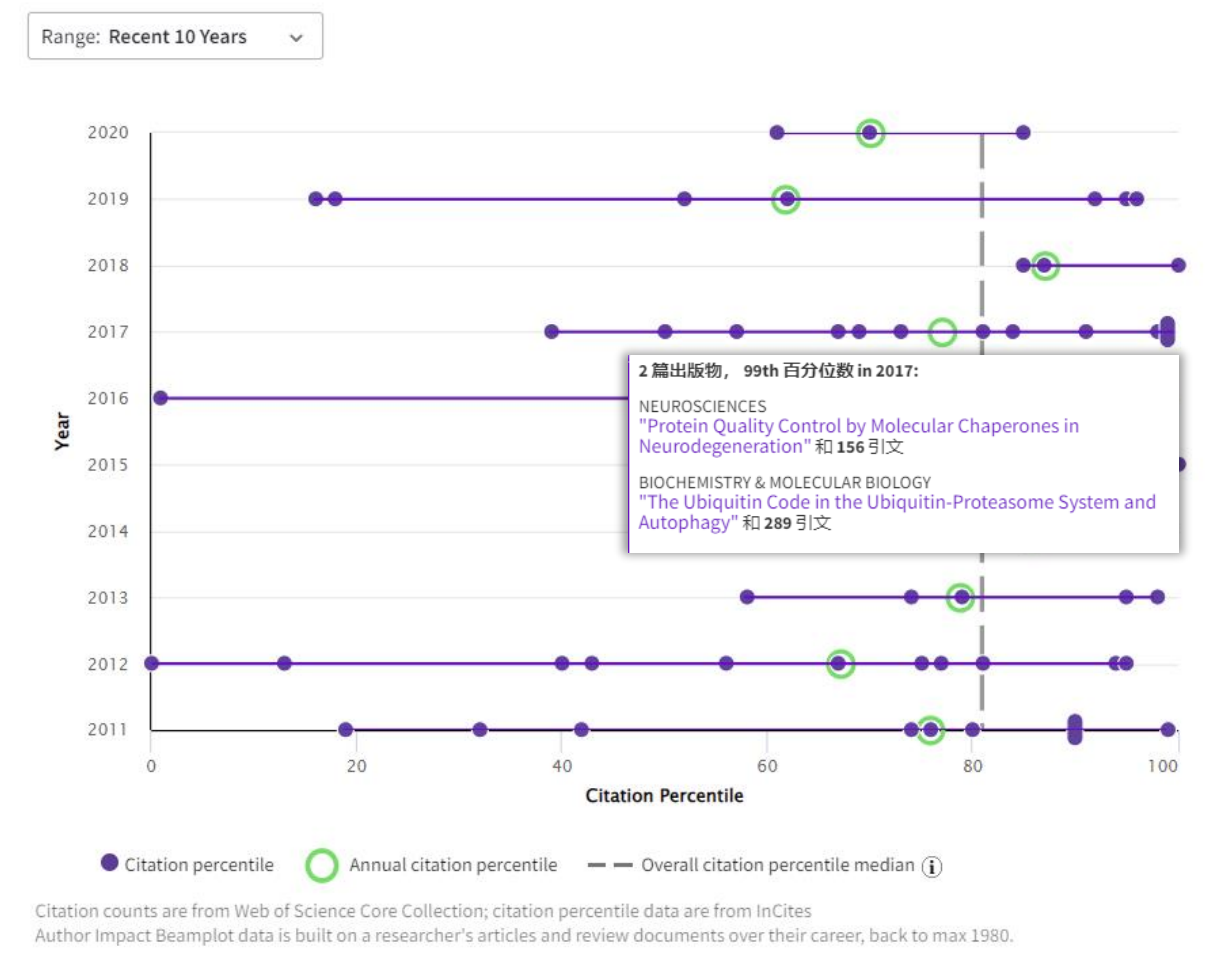
○ Annual percentile median

The grey dashed line shows the overall citation percentile median of all publications in the beamplot.

For more information, visit our [help page on Beamplots](#).

百分位数: 每篇论文的被引次数均按与**同学科、同出版年、同文献类型**的平均值进行“规范化”, 并将该值转换为百分位数, 数值越大影响力越高。比如: 百分位数为90, 意味着该论文的影响力超过90%的同类型论文。

Author Impact Beamplot 作者影响力射术图



How to read this beamplot

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Ciechanover, Aaron J ✓
(Ciechanover, Aaron)
Technion - Israel Institute of Technology

Web of Science ResearcherID: C-9166-2017 ⓘ
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Published names ⓘ Ciechanover, A Ciechanover, Aaron Ciechanover, A

Organizations ⓘ

2015-2021	Rappaport Fac Med & Res Inst
1978-2021	Technion Israel Institute of Technology
2020-2020	Chinese Academy of Sciences

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Blue circles can be clicked to zoom in and see more precise locations, red pins can be clicked to see the details of papers citing the researcher's work from a particular city.

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- 0 预印本
- 0 Dissertations or Theses
- 0 已验证的同行审阅

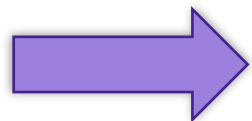
16 ?

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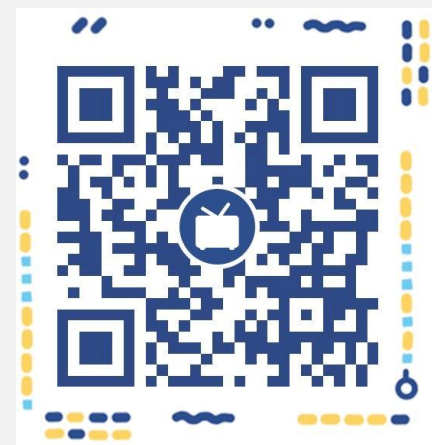
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