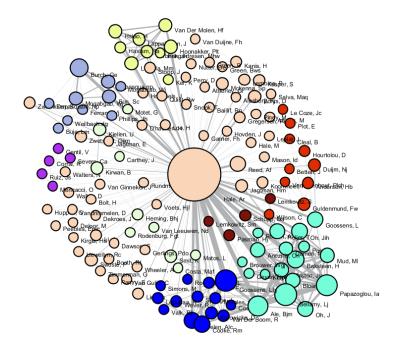
SCI²中文指南



李杰

上海海事大学 安全科学与工程系 上海海事大学 安全科技趋势研究中心 上海海事大学 科技情报研究所

博客: http://blog.sciencenet.cn/u/jerrycueb 邮件: lijie_jerry@126.com

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1066981.html

目录

学习资源	惊	3
第1讲	SCI2 软件功能简介	4
	软件概况	
1.2	软件下载和安装	4
1.3	软件界面功能	7
第2讲	WOS 数据的采集	17
第3讲	SCI2 对数据的预处理	19
3.1	记录提取	19
3.2	时间切片	20
第4讲	SCI2 共现知识网络分析	21
4.1	共词网络分析	21
4.2	作者合作网络	23
	文献-论文网络	
	文献共被引网络	
	文献耦合网络	
	网络的处理	
4.7	GUESS 网络可视化	35
附录 W	eb of Science 核心集数据格式	39

学习资源



图 0.1 科学知识图谱学习微信学习社区

- QQ 群 A 303640837
- QQ群B535200942

科学计量与知识图谱指南系列出版物



图 0.2 已出版

计划待出版

- R科学计量数据可视化(首都经济贸易大学出版社-2018)
- 科学知识图谱原理及应用-VOSviewer 与 CitNetExplorer (高等教育出版社-2017)

已分享在线指南

- CiteSpace 中文版指南 http://blog.sciencenet.cn/blog-554179-1027923.html
- 如何使用 CiteSpace 的一组示范及常见问题解答 http://blog.sciencenet.cn/blog-554179-838345.html

知识图谱学习推荐博客:

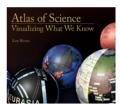
- 陈超美教授: http://blog.sciencenet.cn/u/ChaomeiChen
- 李杰博士: http://blog.sciencenet.cn/u/jerrycueb

第1讲 SCI2 软件功能简介

1.1 软件概况

SCI2(sci of sci, 简称 sci2) [®]是由美国印第安那大学信息与计算学院信息与 图书馆学系在美国科学基金 No. SBE-0738111、IIS-0715303 以及 James S. McDonnell 基金会的支持下开发。Sci2 的主要成员有来自印第安纳大学的 Katy Börner 和 SciTech Strategies 公司的 Kevin W. Boyack。项目具体开发由 Daniel Halsey, Adam Simpson, Saumya Pandey, Sumit Samant, Vivek Karihaloo, Chin Hua Kong, Steven Corenflos, Joseph Biberstine, Thomas G. Smith, David M. Coe, Micah W. Linnemeier, Patrick A. Phillips, Chintan Tank 和 Russell J. Duhon 组成的开发团队基于 Cyberinfrastructure Shell 开发。

该团队的负责人 Katy Börner 是世界知名的信息可视化研究学者。



Atlas of Science Winner of the

ASIS&T Best Information Science Book award 2011: "We consider it to be a spectacular achievement not only because it is the result of a only because it is the result of a prodigious amount of scholarly work of the highest quality, and because its subject matter is absolutely central to the interests of ASISAT and its community, but also becaude of the work's visual qualities and high production value, which will ensure that it will be widely read beyond the IS field."

Reviewed and featured in more than 30 articles:



Katy Börner

Katy Börner is the Victor H. Yngve Professor of Information Science in the Department of Information and Library Science, School of Informatics and Computing, Adjunct Professor at the Department of Statistics in the College of Arts and Sciences, Core Faculty of Cognitive Science, Research Affiliate of the Center for Complex Networks and Systems Research and Biocomplexity Institute, Member of the Advanced Visualization Laboratory, Leader of the Information Visualization Lab, and Founding Director of the Cyberinfastructure for Network Science Center at Indiana University in Bloomington, IN and Visiting Professor at the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Science (KNAW) in The Netherlands. She is a curator of the international Places & Spaces: Mapping Science exhibit. She holds a MS in Electrical Engineering from the University of Technology in Leipzig, 1991 and a Ph.D. in Computer Science from the University of Kaiserslautern, 1997. She became an American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Fellow in 2012.

Home | CV | Biography | Talks & Presentations | Photos | CNS Facebook | Exhibit Facebook

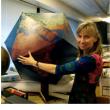
RESEARCH | TEACHING | SERVICE | MEDIA

RESEARCH

Katy's research focuses on the development of data analysis and visualization techniques for information access, understanding, and management. She is particularly interested in the study of the structure and evolution of scientific disciplines; the analysis and visualization of online activity; and the development of cyberinfrastructures for large scale scientific collaboration and computation.

Selected Books

- 2014: Atlas of Knowledge, MIT Press.
- 2014: Nissal Insights: A Practical Guide to Making Sense of Data, MIT Press. (Co-authores with David E. Polley) (Book preview and IVMOOC Course)
- 2012: VIVO: A Semantic App. ach to Scholarly Networking and Discovery, Morgan &



Phone: 812-855-3256 Fax: 812-855-6166

UPCOMING TALKS & APPEARANCES (see all)

Apr 25. DASER talk at NAS. 2013 Washington, DC Mar 22, TEDx at Buskirk-Chumley 2013 Theater in Bloomington, IN

Google Scholar
 PubMed
 MendeleyReaderMeter

US Amazo
 VIVO@IU

- Jan 24, "Visualizing What We 2013 Know" Talk using Betazi at WEF, Davos.
- semidocumentary animation shows at SoFA Revisited, IUB.

UPCOMING EVENTS (see all, Workshops)

图 1 Katy Börner 个人主页^②

1.2 软件下载和安装

登录 SCI2 的主页[®],然后,点击 Download SCI2 Tool 来下载软件。首次下载需 要按照提示注册,并进入下载界面。在下载界面中,能够获知当前最新的 SCI2 的

Sci2 Team. (2009). Science of Science (Sci2) Tool. Indiana University and SciTech Strategies, https://sci2.cns.iu.edu.

Katy Börner. http://info.ils.indiana.edu/~katy/

Sci2 主页. https://sci2.cns.iu.edu/user/index.php

版本,例如当前界面中显示的最新版本为 2015 年 1 月 7 日发布的 Sci2 v1.2 beta 版本。在下载时,用户需要在 Select your Operating System 根据自己电脑的系统 来选择下载的软件。当前 sci2 支持的系统有 32-bit Linux、G3/G4/G5 Mac OSX、64-bit Linux、32-bit Windows(XP,7,10)、64-bit Windows。这里以选择 64-bit Windows 的 版本为例。



图 2 SCI2 软件下载界面 表 1 sci2 软件各版本及其释放时间

序号	时间	版本
1	December 11th, 2009	Sci2 v0.1 alpha
2	March 11th, 2010	Sci2 v0.2 alpha
3	March 26th, 2010	Sci2 v0.3 alpha
4	April 12th, 2011	Sci2 v0.5 alpha
5	May 4th, 2011	Sci2 v0.5.1 alpha
6	April 9th, 2012	Sci2 v0.5.2 alpha
7	June 13th, 2012	Sci2 v1.0 alpha
8	December 9th, 2013	Sci2 v1.1 beta
9	January 7th, 2016	Sci2 v1.2 beta

选择完毕后点击"Download",下载会得到一个命名为 sci2-1.2b_20160107-win32.win32.x86_64 的压缩文件。解压该文件,点击文件夹中的 sci2.exe 就能启动和使用该软件。在该文件夹中 plugins 中主要可以为软件添加新的插件、sampledata 中则提供了多个自带案例的数据集、scripts 中为 GUESS 软件了可视化的脚本文件。

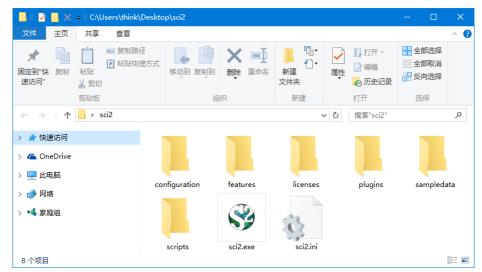


图 3 sci2 解压后的程序文件

需要特别注意的是: sci2 需要在 jave 环境下运行,因此要使用 sci2 软件,需要先下载并安装 java 软件。登录 java 软件的首页^①,下载适合自己系统的 java 版本。

Java SE Runtime Environment 7u80						
You must accept the Oracle Binary Code License Agreement for Java SE to download this						
software. Thank you for accepting the Oracle Binary Code License Agreement for Java SE; you may now download this software.						
Product / File Description	Product / File Description File Size Download					
Linux x86	31.63 MB	jre-7u80-linux-i586.rpm				
Linux x86	46.31 MB	jre-7u80-linux-i586.tar.gz				
Linux x64	32.14 MB	jre-7u80-linux-x64.rpm				
Linux x64	44.93 MB	jre-7u80-linux-x64.tar.gz				
Mac OS X x64	48.66 MB	jre-7u80-macosx-x64.dmg				
Mac OS X x64	44.61 MB	jre-7u80-macosx-x64.tar.gz				
Solaris x86	52.33 MB	jre-7u80-solaris-i586.tar.gz				
Solaris x64	16.16 MB	jre-7u80-solaris-x64.tar.gz				
Solaris SPARC	55.05 MB	jre-7u80-solaris-sparc.tar.gz				
Solaris SPARC 64-bit	18.16 MB	jre-7u80-solaris-sparcv9.tar.gz				
Windows x86 Online	0.89 MB	jre-7u80-windows-i586-iftw.exe				
Windows x86 Offline	28.14 MB	jre-7u80-windows-i586.exe				
Windows x86	40.06 MB	jre-7u80-windows-i586.tar.gz				
Windows x64	29.79 MB	jre-7u80-windows-x64.exe				
Windows x64	41.77 MB	jre-7u80-windows-x64.tar.gz				

图 4 Java 软件页面

在双击 SCI2.exe 打开软件后,可以在菜单栏中依次点击 File→Read Directory Hierarchy 来可视化 SCI2 整个文件夹的组成。

http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/jre7-downloads-1880261.html

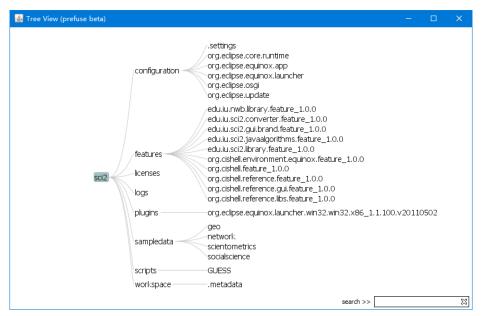


图 5 SCI2 文件夹包含的主要子文件夹

这里需要提醒用户,sci2 在更新过程中去除了以数据库形式来加载 web of science 数据的功能,若用户还需要使用该功能,则需要点击下载页面的 HIDE ARCHIVED VERSIONS,找到 Sci2 v0.5.2 alpha(April 9th, 2012)[®]版本进行下载。最后,需要在软件的 Additional Plugins[®]界面下载 DatabasePlugins.zip, WOS-plugins.zip 和 the default menu.xml.对软件进行配置处理。

1.3 软件界面功能

点击解压后文件夹中的 sci2,打开软件。软件界面主要可以分为两大部分,第一部分为菜单栏,包含了 File(文件)、Data Preparation(数据准备)、preprocessing (预处理)、Analysis (分析)、Modeling (建模)、Visualization (可视化)、R (与R 软件配合)和 Help (帮助)。第二部分主要为软件界面信息,包含 Console (处理过程及整体结果的展示)、Scheduler (数据的处理状态)、Data Manager (数据管理)和 Workflow Manager (工作流程)[®]。

http://wiki.cns.iu.edu/display/SCI2TUTORIAL/3.1+Sci2+Algorithms+and+Tools

[©] Sci2 v0.5.2 alpha April 9th, 2012 . https://sci2.cns.iu.edu/user/download.php

[®] 3.2 Additional Plugins. http://wiki.cns.iu.edu/display/SCI2TUTORIAL/3.2+Additional+Plugins

[®] Sci2 Algorithms and Tools-软件菜单详解.

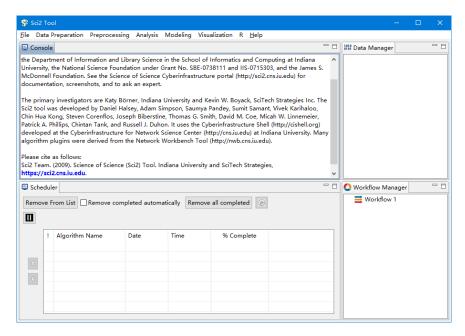


图 6 软件无任务界面

File(文件)包含 Load(数据加载)、Read directory Hierarchy(读取文件的层次图)、FaceBook(脸书)、Google Scholar(谷歌学术)、Flickr Reader、Twitter Reader、Save(保存)、View(查看)、View with(通过 ••• 查看)、Merge Node and Edge Files(合并节点和边文件)、Split Graph to Node and Edge Files(分离图的节点和边文件)、Preferences(偏好设置)、Converter Graph(转换图)以及 Exit(退出)。

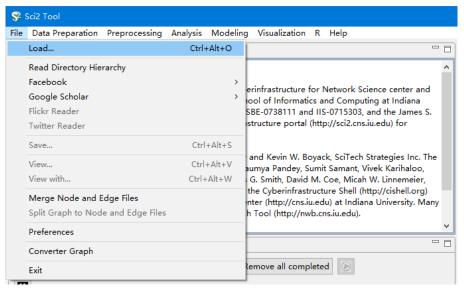


图 1.1 File 菜单

Data Preparation(数据准备)。包含 Convert to Generic Publication(转换成为通用格式)[®]、Remove ISI Duplicate Records(删除重复记录)[®]、Remove Rows with Multitudinous Fields()、Extract Directed Network(提取有向网络)、Extract Bipartite Network(提取双边网络)、Extract Paper Citation Network(提取论文引证网络)、

http://wiki.cns.iu.edu/display/CISHELL/Convert+to+Generic+Publication

[®] Micah Linnemeier. Documentation: http://wiki.cns.iu.edu/display/CISHELL/Remove+ISI+Duplicate+Records

Extract Author Paper Network (提取作者-论文网络)、Extract Co-Occurrence Network (提取共现网络)、Extract Word Co-Occurrence Network (提取共词网络)、Extract Co-Author Network (提取作者合作网络)、Extract Reference Co-occurrence Network-bibliographic Coupling (提取文献耦合网络)、Extract Document Co-Citation Network、(提取共被引网络)Detect Duplicate Nodes(探测重复节点)和 Update Network by Merging Nodes(通过合并节点来更新网络)。

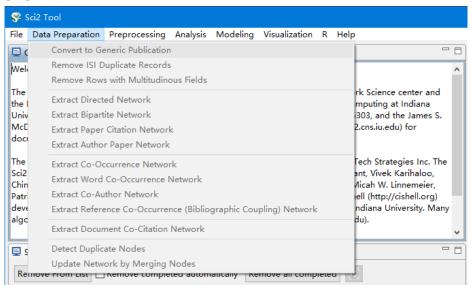


图 1. 2 Data Preparation 菜单

Preprocessing 菜单中主要包含 General、Temporal、Geospatial、Topical 和Networks。

General 主要包含 Extract Top N% Records(从记录中按照一定的规则提取前百分之 N 的数据)、Extract Top N Records(从原始数据集中按照一定的规则提取前 N 的数据)和 Aggregate Data(按照一定的规则来从数据集中提取数据)。

Temporal 的功能为 Slice Table by Time(对数据进行时间切片)。

Geospatial 的功能为 Extract ZIP Code (提取数据的邮政编码)。

Topical 的功能为 Lowercase, Tokenize, Stem, and Stopword Text(对选定知识单元的词汇进行标准化)和 Reconciled Journal Names(用户对期刊名称进行规范化处理)。

Networks 的功能为对网络的处理。主要包含 Extract Top Nodes(提取排名前N 的节点)、Extract Nodes Above or Below Value(提取高于或者低于某个值的节点)、Delete Isolates(删除孤立节点)、Extract Top Edges(提取排名前N的边)、Extract Edges Above or Below Value(取高于或者低于某个值的边)、Remove Self Loops(删除节点的自我循环)、Trim by Degree(通过节点度来修剪)、MST-Pathfinder Network Scaling()、Fast Pathfinder Network Scaling(对网络进行快速寻径网络处理)、Snowball Sampling (n nodes-滚雪球抽样)、Node Sampling(节点样本)、Edge Sampling(边样本)、Dichotomize(二分)、Multipartite Joining、Merge 2 Networks(合并两个网络)。

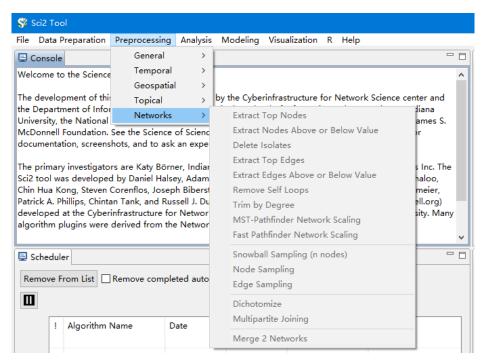


图 1.3 Preprocessing 菜单

Analysis 菜单中主要包含 Temporal(时间)、Geospatial(空间)、Topical(主题)和 Networks(网络)。

Temporal 的功能为 Burst Detection (突发性探测)。

Geospatial 的功能为 Generic Geocoder 和 Bing Geocoder。

Topical 的功能为 Burst Detection (突发性探测)。

Networks 的功能有 Network Analysis Toolkit (NAT,网络分析)、Unweighted & Undirected (无权无向)、Weighted & Undirected (有权无向)、Unweighted & Directed (无权有向)、Weighted & Directed (有权有向)。

Unweighted & Undirected 即无权无向网络分析功能有 Node Degree(节点度)、Degree Distribution (度分布)^①、K-Nearest Neighbor (K 最近邻分类算法)^②、Watts-Strogatz Clustering Coefficient (Watts-Strogatz 聚类系数)^③、Watts Strogatz Clustering Coefficient over K^④、Diameter (直径)^⑤、Average Shortest Path (平均最短距离)

[®] Albert, R. and Barabási, A.-L. (2002). Statistical mechanics of complex networks. Reviews of Modern Physics. 74:47-97.

[®] Pastor-Satorras, R., Vazquez, A., Vespignani, A. (2001) Dynamical and Correlation Properties of the Internet. Physical Review Letters 87:258701

[®] Watts, D. J., Strogatz, S. H. (1998). Collective dynamics of 'small-world' networks. Nature. 393:440-442

④ Vazquez, A., Pastor-Satorras, R., Vespignani, A. (2002) Large-scale topological and dynamical properties of Internet. Physical Review E. 65:066130.

⑤ Albert, R. and Barabási, A.-L.(2002). Statistical mechanics of complex networks. Reviews of Modern Physics. 74:47-97.

®、Shortest Path Distribution(最短路径分布)®、Node Betweenness Centrality(节点中介中心性)、Weak Component Clustering、Global Connected Components®、Extract K-Core(K 核分析)、Annotate K-Coreness、Blondel Community Detection(Blondel 聚类)®、Louvain Community Detection (with resolution parameter,Louvain聚类-有分辨率参数)、Louvain Multilevel Refinement Community Detection、SLM Community Detection(SLM 聚类)®以及 HITS。

Weighted & Undirected 即有权无向网络分析功能有 Clustering Coefficient、Nearest Neighbor Degree、Strength vs Degree、Degree && Strength、Average Weight vs End-point Degree、Strength Distribution、Weight Distribution、Randomize Weights、Node Betweenness Centrality、Blondel Community Detection、Louvain Community Detection(with resolution parameter)、Louvain Multilevel Refinement Community Detection、SLM Community Detection 以及 HITS。

Unweighted & Directed 即无权有向网络分析功能有 Node Indegree、Node Outdegree、Indegree Distribution(入度)、Outdegree Distribution(出度)、K-Nearest Neighbor、Single Node In-Out Degree Correlations、Dyad Reciprocity、Arc Reciprocity、Adjacency Transitivity、Node Betweenness Centrality、Weak Component Clustering、Strong Component Clustering、Blondel Community Detection、Louvain Community Detection(with resolution parameter)、Louvain Multilevel Refinement Community Detection、SLM Community Detection、Extract K-Core、Annotate K-Coreness、HITS 以及 PageRank。

Weighted & Directed 即有权有向网络分析功能有 Blondel Community Detection、Louvain Community Detection (with resolution parameter)、 Louvain Multilevel Refinement Community Detection、SLM Community Detection、HITS 以及 PageRank。

① Albert, R. and Barabási, A.-L.(2002). Statistical mechanics of complex networks. Reviews of Modern Physics. 74:47-97

② Albert, R. and Barabási, A.-L. (2002). Statistical mechanics of complex networks. Reviews of Modern Physics. 74:47-97.

③ Albert, R. and Barabási, A.-L.(2002). Statistical mechanics of complex networks. Reviews of Modern Physics. 74:47-97.

④ BLONDEL VD, 2008, J STAT MECH-THEO OCT, ARTN P10008

⑤ Ludo Waltman, Nees Jan van Eck, 2013. "A smart local moving algorithm for large-scale modularity-based community detection". Eur. Phys. J. B (2013) 86: 471.

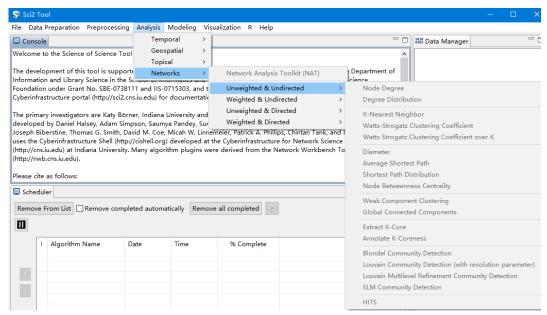


图 1.4 Analysis 菜单

Modeling 主要使用来按照一定要求生成网络的功能,包含 Random Graph[®] (随机图)、Watts-Strogatz Small World[®](小世界网络)、Barabasi-Albert Scale-Free[®] (BA 无标度网络)以及 TARL[®]网络。

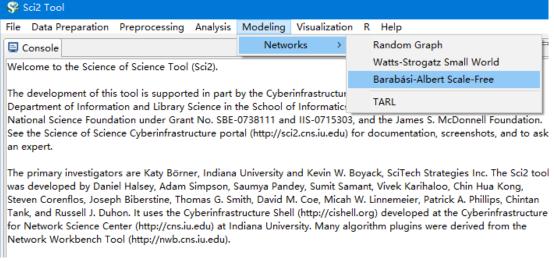


图 1.5 Modeling 菜单

Visualization 主要为数据的可视化功能,包含了 General、Temporal、Geospatial、Topical 以及 Networks 的可视化分析。General 中包含使用 GnuPlot 绘图功能、Temporal 包含 Temporal Bar Graph 的可视化功能、Geospatial 中包含的地理可视

① Batagelj, V., and Brandes, U. (2005). Efficient generation of large random networks. Physical Review E. 71:036113-036118.

② Watts, D. J. and Strogatz, S. H. (1998). Collective dynamics of 'small-world' networks. Nature. 393:440-442

③ Barabási, A-L. & Albert, R. (1999). Emergence of Scaling in Random Networks. Science. 286:509-512.

④ Börner, K., Maru, J. T. and Goldstone, R. L. (2004). The simultaneous evolution of author and paper networks. PNAS. 101(Suppl_1):5266-5273.

化功能有 Proportional Symbol Map、Choropleth Map 和 Geospatial Network Layout with Base Map。Topical 包含的可视化功能为 Map of Science via Journals 和 Map of Science via 554。

Networks 的可视化分析包含的功能有 GUESS ®、Gephi®、Radial Tree/Graph(Prefuse alpha)、Radial Tree/ Graph with Annotation(Prefuse beta)、Tree View(Prefuse beta)、Tree map(Prefuse beta)、Force directed with annotation (Prefuse beta)、Fruchterman-Reingold with Annotation(Prefuse beta)、DrL(Vx Ord)、Specified(Prefuse beta)、Bipartite Network Graph、Circular Hierarchy。

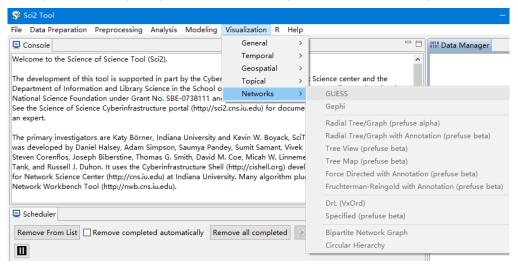


图 1. 6 Visualization 菜单

R 菜单中包含 Create an R Instance、Sent Table to R、Run Rgui 和 Get table from R。

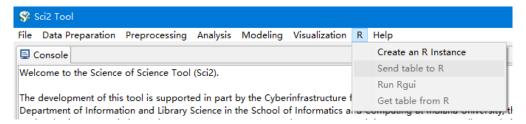


图 1.7 R 菜单

Help 菜单中包含 Documentation(帮助文件链接)、Update(更新)、Manage configuration(管理配置)、About Sci2 Tool(关于 Sci2)。

[©] GUESS- The Graph Exploration System: http://graphexploration.cond.org/

² Gephi - The Open Graph Viz Platform: https://gephi.org/

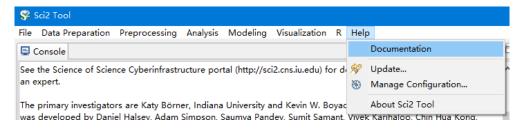


图 1.8 Help 菜单

除了软件的菜单信息外,最核心的为软件界面的 4 大功能区 Console (分析过程的语句显示)、Scheduler (分析过程的进度)、Data Manager (过程数据文件显示)和 Workflow (整个执行过程步骤的记录)。

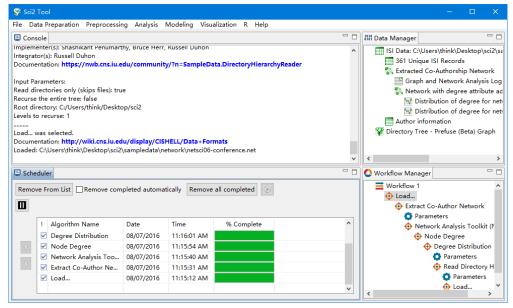


图 1.9 SCI2 界面

例如,在加载 isi 数据时,在 Console 中将会显示加载数据的基本情况。通常会显示当前被执行的选项(格式为 •••• selected),以及在 SCI2 帮助文件中的详细说明链接(Documentation: 链接)

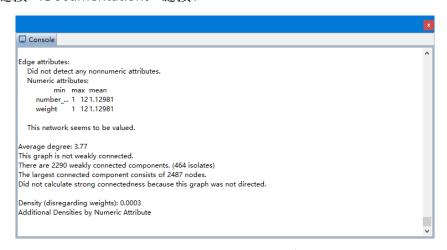


图 1. 10 Console 的信息

数据分析过程中会在 Scheduler 中显示数据加载进度信息。其中 Algorithm

Name 为所执行数据分析的名称、Date 为数据分析所执行的日期、Time 为数据执行的具体时刻、%Complete 为数据分析的具体进度。对于分析的 Scheduler 信息,用户可以选择 Remove From List 来移除列表中的执行信息,选择 Remove all Completed 来移除当前所有的列表信息。也可以直接点选中 Remove Completed automatically,以自动移除已经执行结束的过程。

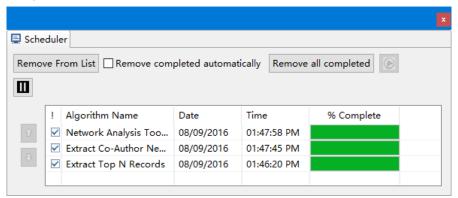


图 1.11 Scheduler 的信息

在 Data Manager 中显示的是所加载的数据以及对数据分析所产生的新文件。例如,这里对加载后的文件进行了作者合作网络分析,得到网络文件 Extracted Co-Authorship Network; 对网络的基本情况进行分析,得到了 Graph and Network Analysis Log 文件。可以鼠标右击 Data Manager 中的文件,选择 save(保存)、View 或 View with(浏览)、Rename(重命名)和 Discard(舍弃)这些文件。

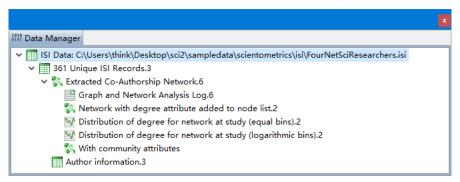


图 1.12 Data Manager 中的信息

在 Workflow Manager 中完整的记录了用户对数据分析的执行过程。 Workflow1 中显示的执行过程分别为 load 加载数据、Extract Co-Author Network 提取作者合作网络、Network Analysis Toolkit (NAT)进行网络的分析、Node Degree 节点度计算、Degree Distribution 节点度分布分析、SLM Community Detection 网络的聚类。在 Workflow 中右击列表文件,可以 Edit(编辑)、Run(执行)、Save(保存)和 Delete(删除)列表文件。

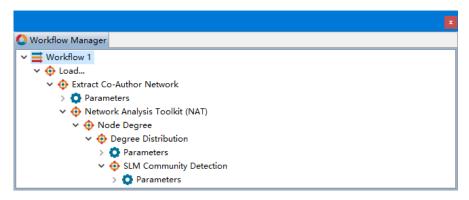


图 1.13 Workflow Manager 的信息

第2讲 WOS 数据的采集

(1) 从用户所在单位的电子资源中找到 Web of Science 链接或直接在 IE 中输入 webofknowledge.com 以进入 web of Science 的主页。需要特别注意的是,该资源为订购资源,若单位没有访问权限是无法登陆的。此外,即使单位已经订购,该数据库也有购买的数据年限范围,因此各个针对同一主题的数据,检索结果可能存在差异。

在进入 WoS 主页后,通常默认的数据库为"所有数据库",具体是指检索的数据将从单位所订购的 WoS 中所有的子数据库中检索结果。所有各个数据库在数据结构上会存在一些差异,因此在分析时候往往选择单独的子数据库进行分析。在科学知识网络可视化中,最常用 WoS 子数据库为"Web of Science 核心数据集合"。



图 7 WoS 数据库的子数据库切换

例如,我们使用基本检索来尝试获取 HALE AR 发表论文在 WoS 核心库中的 收录情况,在基本检索框中输入 Hale AR,检索框后的检索字段选择 Author,点击 "检索",得到 Hale AR 发表的论文列表。新版的 WoS 数据库提供了对作者的 进一步分析功能,检索页面的左上角有"选择根据作者姓名 而分为一组的论文: Hale AR"。再此处点击该作者的姓名链接,可以得到如图的的所有姓名为 Hale AR 论文列表,这里我们选择作者单位为 Delft University of Technology 的论文进行分析。在该页面中,选中 1 的记录,并点击页面上面的"View Records(查看记录)"。此时,会返回到一个信息结果界面。

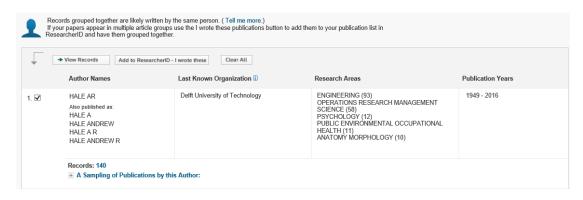


图 8 WoS 中获取 Hale A 的论文

在 WoS 结果界面中,选择 Save to other File Format (保存为其他文件格式),然后在新现实的界面的"记录数"输入 1-500,"记录内容"选择"全记录与引用的参考文献",文件格式选择"纯文本"。最后,点击 sent (发送)来下载结果。

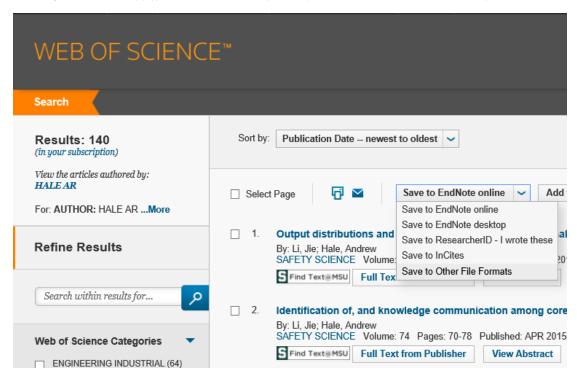


图 9 WoS 检索界面页面

需要特别注意:数据下载后,需要使用 txt 编辑软件(这里建议使用软件 Notepad+)打开下载的数据,然后将首行做如下的处理:

修改前: FN Thomson Reuters Web of Science™

修改后: FN ISI Thomson Reuters Web of Knowledge

对文本文件进行修改后,保存。然后再将文件的后缀名修改为.isi。 在打开 sci2 软件加载数据时,需要选择 ISI flat format。

第3讲 SCI2 对数据的预处理

3.1 记录提取

在分析的数据量很大时,可以对下载后的数据进一步精炼。

将数据加载到 sci2 软件后,选择菜单栏的 Preprocessing→General 会有三个选择来处理数据,分别为 Extract Top N% Records、Extract Top N Records 和 Aggregate Data。

Extract Top N% Records-按照某一行来提取前 N%的记录。例如这里以被引次数为依据提取前 10%的论文,得到的结果如。

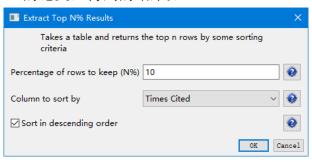


图 10 提取参数的设置

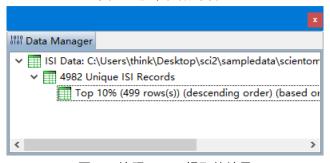


图 11 按照 top n%提取的结果

Extract Top N Records-按照某一列提取数据,并进行排序。

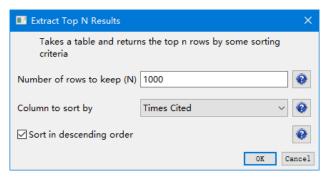
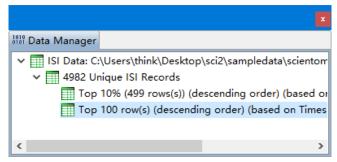


图 12



Aggregate Data – Summarizes the input table by column, allowing the aggregation of values such as "Cited Reference Count," "Number of Pages," "Publication Year," "Times Cited," as well as values represented by many other delimiters.

3.2 时间切片

在我们所分析的数据集中,时间跨度可能比较大。我国若想仅仅关于某一时间段的数据,或者进一步对这些数据进行时间分割是比较复杂的工作。在 Sci2 提供了对特定的数据集进行时间切片的处理分析。

用户在 sci2 中加载完数据后,按照 Preprocessing→temporal→Slice Table by Time 步骤可以进入该功能。在数据切片上有两种方式,一种是按照时间分别切分,一种是累计切分。

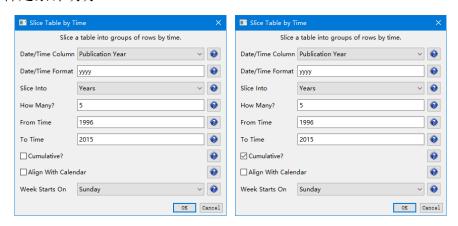


图 13 数据进行时间切片的两种方式



图 15 累计性数据切分形式

第4讲 SCI2 共现知识网络分析

4.1 共词网络分析

词共现网络分析的原理是从标题(Title)、作者关键词(Original Keywords)、新 ISI 关键词(New ISI Keywords)或摘要(Abstract)中来提取反映研究主题关系网络的方法。

打开 sci2 软件,点击 File→load 加载 Hale A.isi 案例数据。并等待数据加载完成。下面以从标题中提取共词网络为例进行说明:

(1)加载数据后,在菜单栏执行 Preprocessing→Topical→Lowercase, Tokenize, Stem, and Stopword Text,选择 Abstract、Title 或者 Keyword 等进行标准化处理。 若对 Title 处理,结果会得到一个 with normalized Title 的文件。

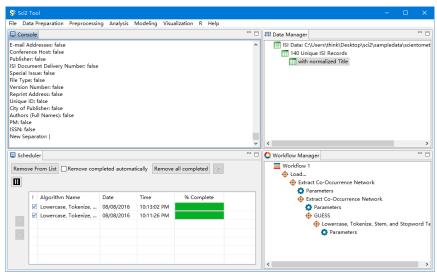


图 16 对标题词汇的标准化

(2)标准化后,进行网络提取。点击菜单栏 Data Preparation→Extract word Co-occurrence Network,在 Node identifier Column 中选择 Cite Me As,并选择 Abstract、Title 或者 Keyword 等字段(需要和上一步的标准化字段一致,这里选择 title)。在分析 isi 数据时,这里 Aggregate Function File 需要加载 isiPaperCitation.properties 文件^⑤。

[®] Word Co-Occurrence Network. http://wiki.cns.iu.edu/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=2200066

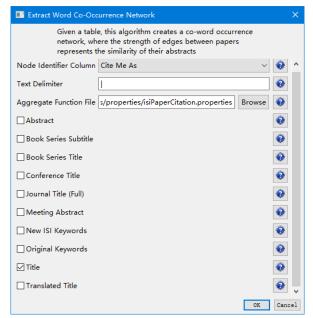


图 17 从标题提取共词网络

(3)点击 Analysis→Networks→Network Analysis Toolkit (NAT),以获得当前所分析网络的基本情况。

Nodes: 490 Isolated nodes: 0 Node attributes present: label, localcitationcount, inoriginal dataset, globalcitationcount, references Edges: 3168 No self loops were discovered. No parallel edges were discovered. Edge attributes: Did not detect any nonnumeric attributes. Numeric attributes: min max mean weight 1 15 1.1673 This network seems to be valued. Average degree: 12.9306 This graph is not weakly connected. There are 5 weakly connected components. (0 isolates) The largest connected component consists of 465 nodes. Did not calculate strong connectedness because this graph was not directed. Density (disregarding weights): 0.0264 Additional Densities by Numeric Attribute

若网络分析的结果中包含了孤立的节点,可以 Analysis→Networks→Delete

isolates 来删除孤立节点。对于网络规模和密度比较大时,可以先执行 Visualization→Networks→DrL (Vx ord),对话框参数默认,点击 ok。

通过 Preprocessing→Networks→ Extract Top Nodes/Extract Top Edges 以提取权重满足一定条件的边。这里以提取排名前 100 的节点组成的共词网络为例。

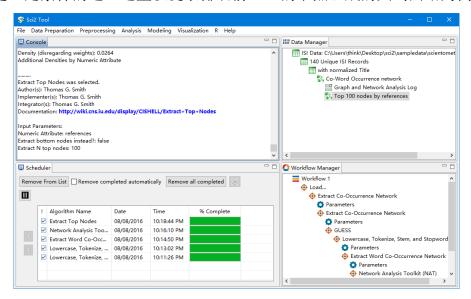


图 18 共词网络结果

(4) 最后,再通过 Visualization→Networks→GUESS 来可视化网络。

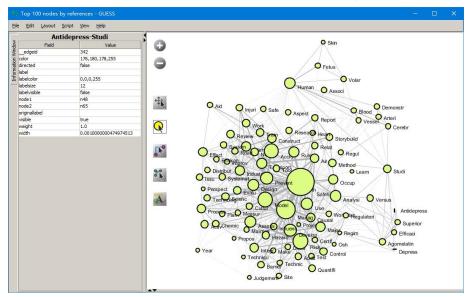


图 19 GUESS 对共词网络的可视化结果

4.2 作者合作网络

运行 sci2 软件,加载案例数据 HaleA.isi 的案例数据。

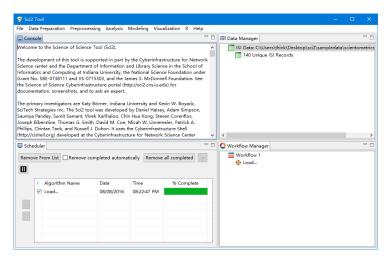


图 3.1 数据加载结果

选中加载后的数据,在菜单栏中依次选择 Data Preparation →Extract Co-Author Network,并在提示的信息栏中选择数据格式为 isi。

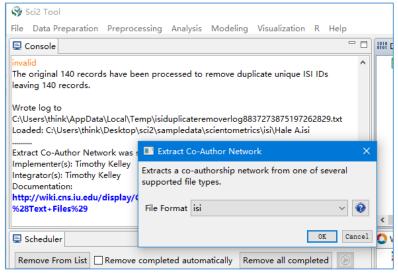


图 3.2 数据格式的选择

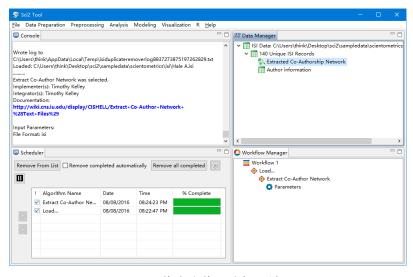


图 3.3 作者合作网络提取结果

提取作者合作的结果会得到 Extracted Co-Authorship Network 网络文件和

Author information 的列表文件。我们使用 EXCEI 表格打开 Author information 文件,会发现有一些作者是需要合并的。例如,作者 Hale, Ar 和 Hale, A。为了快速识别出相同和相似的作者,选中 Extracted Co-Authorship Network 文件,在菜单栏中依次点击 Data Preparation → Detect Duplicate Nodes。在 Detect Duplicate Nodes中 Attribute to compare on 选择 label,其他参数默认。最后,点击 ok 完成识别。

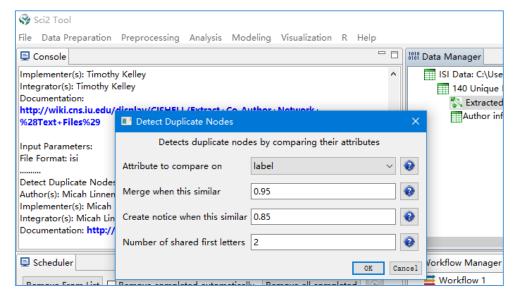


图 3.4 相似节点的识别

对相似节点的识别结果共得到三个文件,分别为 Merge Table: based on label (合并节点所用的表格)、Text Log: Nodes that will be merged(识别并执行合并的节点)和 Text Log: Noteworthy nodes that will NOT be merged(识别但为执行合并的节点)。

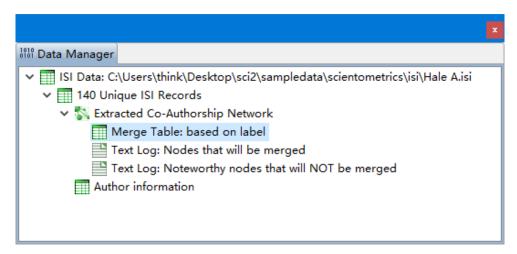


图 3.5 相似节点的识别结果

在 Data Manager 中同时选中 Extracted Co-Authorship Network 和 Merge Table: based on label,然后在菜单栏中执行 Data Preparation→ Update Network by Merging Nodes。在对话框中的 aggregation function file 中加载位于 sci2 软件文件中的 mergelsiAuthors.properties。详细路径为 sci2/sampledata/scientometrics/properties^①。

Property Files. http://wiki.cns.iu.edu/display/SCI2TUTORIAL/3.6+Property+Files

网络更新后会得到 Updated Network 网络文件和 Merging Report 文件。

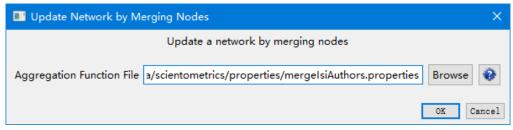


图 3.6 合并作者文件的加载

最后,选中 Updated Network 网络文件,按照 Visualization → Networks → GUESS 来可视化网络结果。

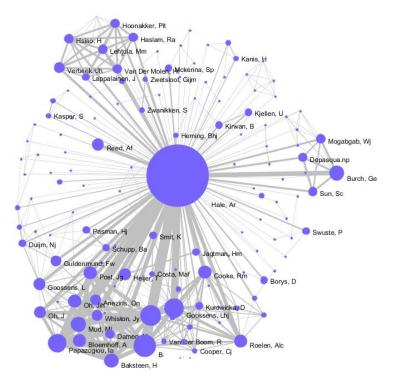


图 3.7 GUESS 可视化作者的合作网络

若要对作者合作网络的演化进行分析。那么在加载数据之后,可以对数据先进行时间分割,然后在对所分割的数据分别进行作者合作网络分析即可。

下面对作者合作网络演化分析的详细步骤说明如下:

(1)打开 sci2,File →Load 成功加载数据后,在菜单栏中依次选择 Preprocessing →Temporal →Slice Table by Time。

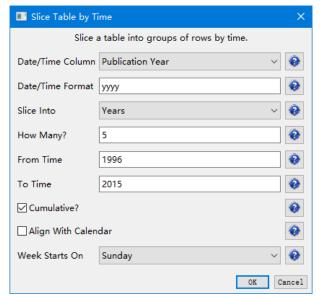


图 20 数据时间切片的参数

(2)数据切分后,分别对得到各个时间段内的数据进行作者的合作网络分析。具体步骤为:选中特定时间段的数据,执行 Data Preparation → Extract Co-Author Network,再分别执行 Data Preparation → Detect Duplicate Nodes 和 Data Preparation→ Update Network by Merging Nodes,最后,选择 Visualization → Networks → GUESS 进行可视化分析。

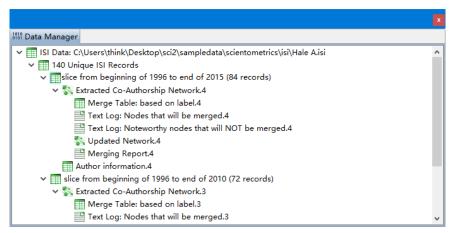


图 3.8 对经过时间切片的网络分别进行分析

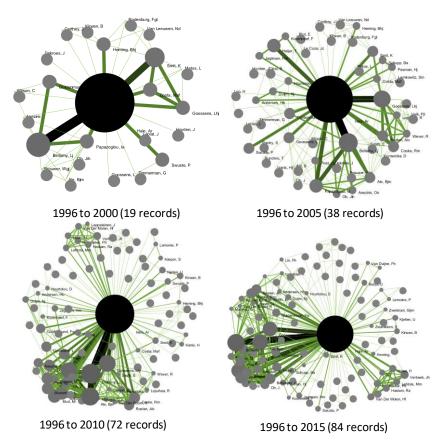


图 3.9 作者合作网络的演化分析

4.3 文献-论文网络

加载数据后,在菜单栏依次选择 Data Preparation > Extract Directed Network。在 Extract Directed Network 界面中的 Source Column 中选择 Cited References,在 Target Column 中选择 Cite Me As,在 Aggregate Function File 中加载 isiPaperCitation.properties^①。

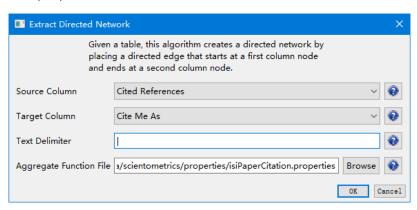


图 21 网络提取的设置

① 该文件的路径为 sci2/sampledata/scientometrics/properties。

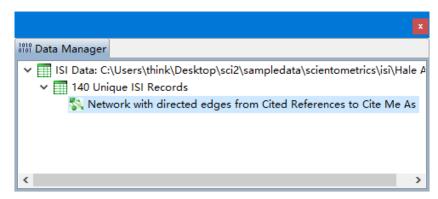


图 22 网络提取结果

此时会得到 Network with directed edges from Cited References to Cite Me As 的 网络文件。为了与下文的网络进行比较,这里通过 Analysis→Networks→Network Analysis Toolkit 对网络的基本情况分析结果如下。

Nodes: 2097 Isolated nodes: 0

Node attributes present: label, localCitationCount, inOriginalDataSet, globalCitationCount

Edges: 2578

No self loops were discovered.

No parallel edges were discovered.

Did not detect any edge attributes.

This network does not seem to be a valued network.

Average total degree: 2.4588 Average in degree: 1.2294 Average out degree: 1.2294

This graph is not weakly connected.

There are 25 weakly connected components. (0 isolates)
The largest connected component consists of 1704 nodes.

This graph is not strongly connected.

There are 2097 strongly connected components.

The largest strongly connected component consists of 1 nodes.

Density (disregarding weights): 0.0006

通过步骤 Visualization →Networks →GUESS 来可视化得到的网络,在可视化布局是通常前后执行 Layout → GEM 和 Layout → Bin Pack。

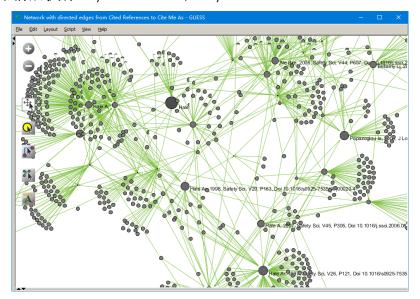


图 23 文献-论文有向网络

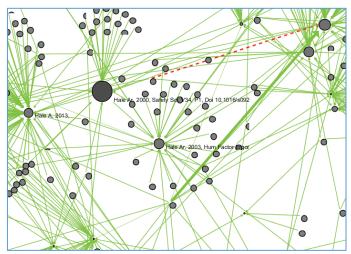


图 24 文献-论文网络的局部放大

这种分析文献 - 论文网络的方法与从菜单栏直接选择 Data Preparation→Extract Paper Citation Network。通过 Analysis→Networks→Network Analysis Toolkit 对网络 Paper Citation Network 的分析结果如下。

Nodes: 2097

Isolated nodes: 0

 $Node\ attributes\ present:\ label,\ local Citation Count,\ in Original Data Set,$

globalCitationCount

Edges: 2578

No self loops were discovered.

No parallel edges were discovered.

Did not detect any edge attributes.

This network does not seem to be a valued network.

Average total degree: 2.4588 Average in degree: 1.2294 Average out degree: 1.2294

This graph is not weakly connected.

There are 25 weakly connected components. (0 isolates)
The largest connected component consists of 1704 nodes.

This graph is not strongly connected.

There are 2097 strongly connected components.

The largest strongly connected component consists of 1 nodes.

Density (disregarding weights): 0.0006

4.4 文献共被引网络

打开 sci2 软件,点击菜单 Load → File 来加载要分析的数据。

点击菜单选择 Data Preparation→ Extract Paper Citation Network。得到 Extracted Paper-Citation Network 网络,选中后执行 Data Preparation→ Extract Document Co-Citation Network,得到 Co-citation Similarity Network 文献的共被引网络。

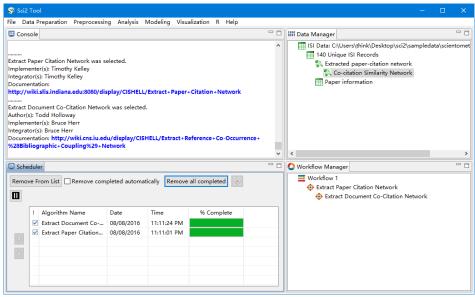


图 25 文献共被引网络的提取

通过菜单栏 Analysis→Networks→Network Analysis Toolkit 得到网络分析的基本结果。从分析的结果来看,网络中共包含有节点数量 2097 个,孤立节点有 82 个,边有 60938 个。

Nodes: 2097

Isolated nodes: 82

Node attributes present: label, localcitationcount, inoriginal dataset,

globalcitationcount, cited

Edges: 60938

No self loops were discovered.

No parallel edges were discovered.

Edge attributes:

Did not detect any nonnumeric attributes.

Numeric attributes:

min max mean

weight 1 4 1.06605

This network seems to be valued.

Average degree: 58.1192

This graph is not weakly connected.

There are 104 weakly connected components. (82 isolates)

The largest connected component consists of 1639 nodes.

Did not calculate strong connectedness because this graph was not directed.

Density (disregarding weights): 0.0277 Additional Densities by Numeric Attribute

可以执行 Preprocessing → Networks → Delete Isolates 来删除孤立节点,也可以 Preprocessing → Networks → Extract Edges Above or Below Value 来提取满足一定阈值的边。通过 Analysis → Networks → Unweighted & Undirected → Node Degree 来进行网络节点的度分析以及 Analysis→Networks→Unweighted & Undirected → Degree Distribution 对网络度分布进行研究,通过 Analysis→Networks → Unweighted & Directed → SLM Community Detection进行聚类分析。最后,在通过 Visualization→Networks → GUESS 对网络进行可视化。

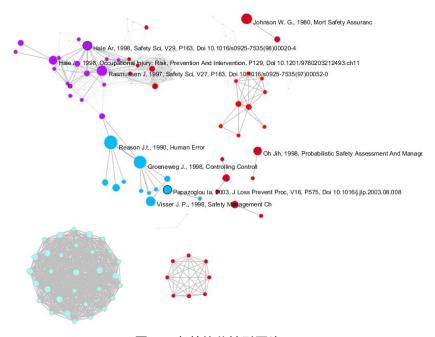


图 26 文献的共被引网络

表 2 文献共被引网络中显示的文献信息(本地引证>=6)

1	Reason J.t., 1990, Human Error	11
序号	文献信息	本地引证次数

2	Groeneweg J., 1998, Controlling Controll	10
3	Rasmussen J, 1997, Safety Sci, V27, P183, Doi 10.1016/s0925-7535(97)00052-0	8
4	Johnson W. G., 1980, Mort Safety Assuranc	8
5	Visser J. P., 1998, Safety Management Ch	7
6	Hale Ar, 1998, Occupational Injury: Risk, Prevention And Intervention	6
7	Hale Ar, 1998, Safety Sci, V29, P163, Doi 10.1016/s0925-7535(98)00020-4	6
8	Papazoglou Ia, 2003, J Loss Prevent Proc, V16, P575, Doi 10.1016/j.jlp.2003.08.008	6
9	Oh Jih, 1998, Probabilistic Safety Assessment And Management	6

4.5 文献耦合网络

文献的耦合分析是

打开 sci2 软件,点击菜单 Load → File 来加载要分析的数据。

点击菜单选择 Data Preparation→ Extract Paper Citation Network。得到 Extracted Paper-Citation Network 网络,选中得到 Paper-Citation 网络后执行 Data Preparation → Extract Reference Co-Occurrence(Bibliographic Coupling) Network , 得 到 Bibliographic Coupling Similarity Network 文献的耦合网络。

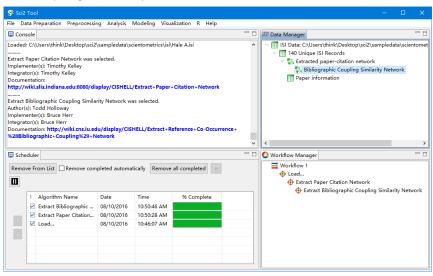


图 27 文献耦合网络分析

执行 Analysis→ Networks → Network Analysis Toolkit (NAT)对得到网络的基本情况进行分析,在 Console 中得到关于网络分析的基本信息。

Nodes: 2097
Isolated nodes: 2013
Node attributes present: label, localcitationcount, inoriginaldataset, globalcitationcount, references
Edges: 414
No self loops were discovered.
No parallel edges were discovered.
Edge attributes:

Did not detect any nonnumeric attributes.

Numeric attributes:

min max mean

weight 1 58 2.2657

This network seems to be valued.

Average degree: 0.3948

This graph is not weakly connected.

There are 2019 weakly connected components. (2013 isolates)

The largest connected component consists of 73 nodes.

Did not calculate strong connectedness because this graph was not directed.

Density (disregarding weights): 0.0002

Additional Densities by Numeric Attribute

执行 Preprocessing → Networks → Delete Isolates 来删除孤立节点,得到 With isolates removed 网络。通过 Preprocessing → Networks → Extract Edges Above or Below Value。若必要还通过 Preprocessing → Networks → Extract Top Nodes 来提取排名前 n 的节点。在分析中,对得到的网络进行这种预处理的步骤,可以根据需要调整顺序。最后,在通过 Visualization→Networks → GUESS 对网络进行可视化。

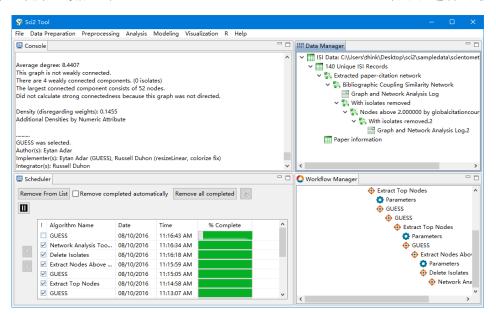


图 28 对得到网络的进一步处理

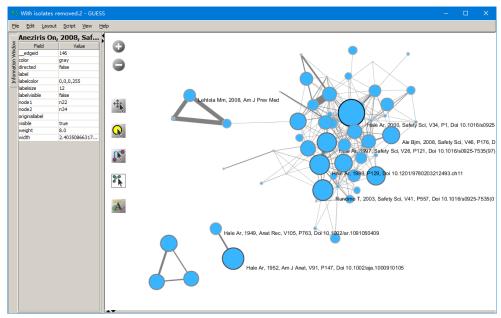


图 29 文献耦合网络的可视化

4.6 网络的处理

4.7 GUESS **网络可视化**

在通过 sci2 的 Visualization→Networks→GUESS 可以将 sci2 得到的网络文件 读入到 GUESS 然后进行可视化调节。

在 GUESS 的 File 菜单中提供了 Import Graph(导入图形)、Export Image(导出图像)、Export Graph(导出图形)、Import Node Positions(导出节点位置)、Export Node Positions(导出节点位置),Save Logfile(保存登录文件)以及 Exit(退出)。

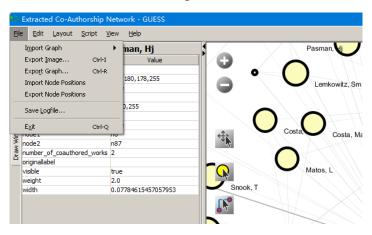


图 30 GUESS 文件菜单

在 GUESS 的编辑菜单中包含 Show Label(显示标签)、Modify Field(编辑字段)、Toggle Arrows(转换网络箭头)、Background Color(视图的背景颜色)、Format Node Labels(节点标签的格式)、Format Edge Labels(边标签格式)。

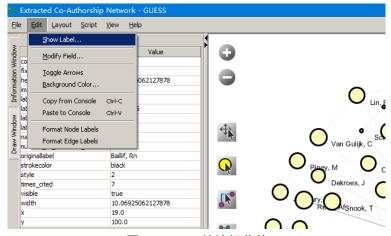


图 31 GUESS 的编辑菜单

当网络读入到 GUESS 界面后,推荐点击 Layout→GEM 来完成要可视化网络的初步布局。此外,还包含了 Bin pack、Circle、Physics、Kamada-Kawai、Fruchterman-Rheingold、Spring、MDS、Random 以及 Radial 布局。

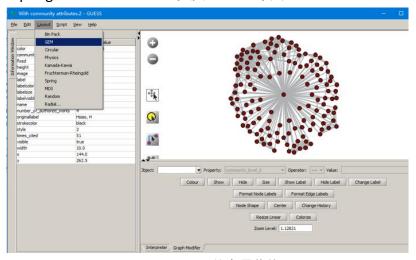


图 32 GUESS 的布局菜单

在 GUESS 的 Script 菜单中,可以通过 Run Script 来加载已经写好的网络设置 脚本,以快速对网络进行可视化处理。Sci2 在其文件路径 sci2\scripts\GUESS 的文件中提供了 6 个脚本文件,用户只需要点击 Run Script,在 GUESS 文件中选择相应的脚本即可。

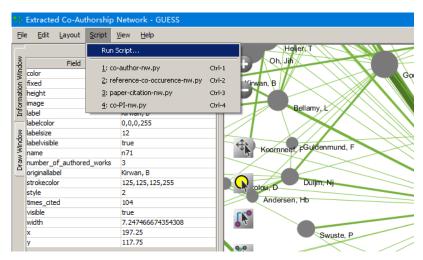


图 33 GUESS 脚本菜单

在 GUESS 的 View 菜单中提供了 Center(F5,快速将视图定位到画布中心)、Information Window(F4,显示或者隐藏信息窗口)、Console、Fullscreen(全屏显示)。

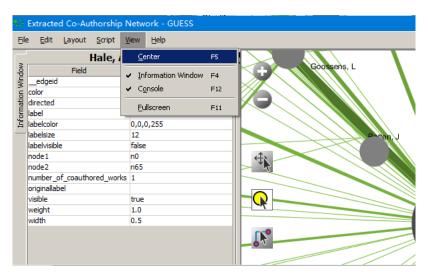


图 5.1 GUESS 查看菜单

界面下方的功能区提供了对可视化结果的进一步调整。Object 提供了要分析的对象选项,用户可以选择特定的节点和边来进行可视化的编辑。Property 提供按照何种属性来显示所选定的对象,这里要求 Object 要选择 nodes based on->或 Edges based on->选项。Color 为对所选定对象的颜色进行调整、Show 和 Hide 为显示或者隐藏选定的某个对象、Size 为对所选定对象大小的调整、Show Label 和 Hide Label 为显示或者隐藏所选定对象的标签、Chane Label 为对所选定对象标签的更改;Format Node Labels 和 Format Edge Labels 分别为对节点标签和边标签格式的调整;Node Shape 为对节点形状的编辑、Center 为快速将视图置于画布中心、Change History 为更改历史信息;Resize Liner 为对节点或者边的大小或宽度按照一定的属性进行调整、Colorize 为对节点或者边的大小或者宽度的属性按照颜色的分布调整。

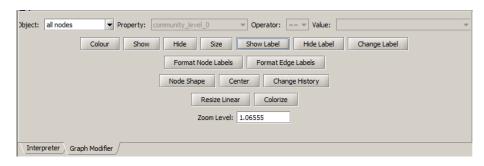


图 5.2 可视化参数设置

例如,在分析 Hale A 的合作时,按照下面的步骤进行。

在 Object 中先选择 all node,在点击 show label 为节点加上标签。在 Object 中选择 nodes based on->,然后 Property 中选择 community_level_0,在 Value 中分别选择 community_0、community_1、community_2 ••••等,并点击 colour 来为各个类别加上颜色。点击 Resize linear 可以分别对节点的大小和边的权重分布进行调整。例如这里让节点以频次显示,比例控制在 10-50。边的权重按照权重显示,范围控制在 0.1-5。

在对网络基本布局和属性调整后,可以使用 Center 快速将网络定位到画布的中心。使用视图区域的 ②,可以对选中的节点进行拖动处理。

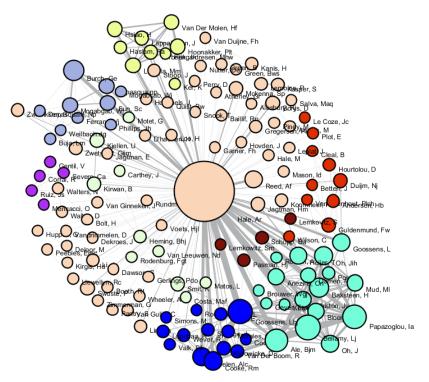


图 5.3 GUESE 对网络的可视化结果

附录 Web of Science 核心集数据格式

```
FN Thomson Reuters Web of Science™
VR 1.0
PT J
AU Borner, K
  Klavans, R
  Patek, M
  Zoss, AM
  Biberstine, JR
  Light, RP
  Lariviere, V
  Boyack, KW
AF Boerner, Katy
  Klavans, Richard
  Patek, Michael
  Zoss, Angela M.
  Biberstine, Joseph R.
  Light, Robert P.
  Lariviere, Vincent
  Boyack, Kevin W.
TI Design and Update of a Classification System: The UCSD Map of Science
SO PLOS ONE
LA English
DT Article
ID TECHNOLOGY; IMPACT
```

AB Global maps of science can be used as a reference system to chart career trajectories, the location of emerging research frontiers, or the expertise profiles of institutes or nations. This paper details data preparation, analysis, and layout performed when designing and subsequently updating the UCSD map of science and classification system. The original classification and map use 7.2 million papers and their references from Elsevier's Scopus (about 15,000 source titles, 2001-2005) and Thomson Reuters' Web of Science (WoS) Science, Social Science, Arts & Humanities Citation Indexes (about 9,000 source titles, 2001-2004)-about 16,000 unique source titles. The updated map and classification adds six years (2005-2010) of WoS data and three years (2006-2008) from Scopus to the existing category structureincreasing the number of source titles to about 25,000. To our knowledge, this is the first time that a widely used map of science was updated. A comparison of the original 5-year and the new 10-year maps and classification system show (i) an increase in the total number of journals that can be mapped by 9,409 journals (social sciences had a 80% increase, humanities a 119% increase, medical (32%) and natural science (74%)), (ii) a simplification of the map by assigning all but five highly interdisciplinary journals to exactly one discipline, (iii) a more even distribution of journals over the 554 subdisciplines and 13 disciplines when calculating the coefficient of variation, and (iv) a better reflection of journal clusters when compared with paper-level citation data. When evaluating the map with a listing of desirable features for maps of science, the updated map is shown to have higher mapping accuracy, easier understandability as fewer journals are multiply classified, and higher usability for the generation of data overlays, among others.

C1 [Boerner, Katy; Zoss, Angela M.; Biberstine, Joseph R.; Light, Robert P.; Lariviere, Vincent] Indiana Univ, Sch Lib & Informat Sci, Cyberinfrastruct Network Sci Ctr, Bloomington, IN 47401 USA.

[Boerner, Katy] Royal Netherlands Acad Arts & Sci KNAW, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

[Klavans, Richard; Patek, Michael] SciTech Strategies Inc, Berwyn, PA USA.

[Lariviere, Vincent] Univ Montreal, Ecole Bibliothecon & Sci Informat, Montreal, PQ, Canada.

[Lariviere, Vincent] Univ Quebec, CIRST, OST, Montreal, PQ H3C 3P8, Canada.

[Boyack, Kevin W.] SciTech Strategies Inc, Albuquerque, NM USA. RP Borner, K (reprint author), Indiana Univ, Sch Lib & Informat Sci, Cyberinfrastruct Network Sci Ctr, Bloomington, IN 47401 USA. EM katy@indiana.edu

- OI Light, Robert/0000-0001-7067-5562; Boyack, Kevin/0000-0001-7814-8951
- FU James S. McDonnell Foundation; National Science Foundation [SBE-0738111]; National Institutes of Health [U24RR029822, U01GM098959]; University of California, San Diego (UCSD)
- FX The generation of the 2010 UCSD map of science and classification system is funded in part by the James S. McDonnell Foundation, the National Science Foundation under award SBE-0738111, and the National Institutes of Health under awards U24RR029822 and U01GM098959. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.; The original 2005 UCSD map of science was created by SciTech Strategies as part of a research contract funded by the University of California, San Diego (UCSD). UCSD holds the copyright for both the original classification system and the map, and has given permission for them to be used in the instantiations mentioned in this work. We would like to thank Andrea Scharnhorst for detailed comments on an earlier version of this paper and Thomson Reuters and Elsevier for their permission to publish the journal name conversion

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  VIVO, EN NAT SCI
NR 33
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U1 5
U2 49
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J9 PLOS ONE
JI PLoS One
PD JUL 12
PY 2012
VL 7
IS 7
AR e39464
DI 10.1371/journal.pone.0039464
PG 10
WC Multidisciplinary Sciences
SC Science & Technology - Other Topics
GA 973NH
UT WOS:000306366400009
PM 22808037
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EF