

BİLİMSEL ÇALIŞMALARDA ATIF YAPMA VE ÖNEMİ

Prof. Dr. Asım KADIOĞLU
KTÜ, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü



TEZ YAZIMI VE ATIFLARIN ÖNEMİ ÇALIŞTAYI

16 Nisan 2024, Salı

13.00-16.00

Çalıştay Programı

Tez Yazımı Oturumu

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 13.00 - 13.30 | Marta Estruch - Clarivate Ortadoğu ve Avrupa Eğitim Direktörü |
| 13.30 - 14.00 | Prof. Dr. Tülay İlhan Nas - KTÜ Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü |
| 14:00 - 14:15 | Soru & Cevap |
| 14:15 - 14:30 | Çay/Kahve Arası |

Atıfların Önemi Oturumu

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 14:30 - 15:00 | Derya Soğuksu - Clarivate Kıdemli Müşteri Başarı Müdürü |
| 15:00 - 15:30 | Prof. Dr. Asım Kadioğlu - KTÜ Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü |
| 15:30 -15:45 | Soru & Cevap |



Prof. Dr. Osman Turan Kültür ve Kongre Merkezi
Hasan Turan Salonu



Sunum İeriđi

- Atıf neden yapılır
- Atıf yapılırken dikkat edilecek hususlar
- Atıf yaparken kullanılacak yapay zeka uygulamaları
- Sorumlu atıf kavramı
- Atıflarda Trkiye'nin durumu
- Atıflara gre Q sınıflandırması ve etkinliđi

Turkish Journal of Botany



The Turkish Journal of Botany is an international, bi-monthly, peer-reviewed, open-access journal by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) - Turkish Academic Network and Information Center (ULAKBIM). **Turk J Bot** is devoted to research and current trends in various fields of all plant and allied organisms (algae, fungi, and lichens). The journal is published in January, March, May, July, September, and November. The journal has been indexed in **Scopus since 1992 and in SCI-E since 2011.**

ISSN: 1300-008X

EISSN: 1303-6106

Journal Metrics

Impact Factor (2022) 1.8

5-Year Impact Factor 1.5

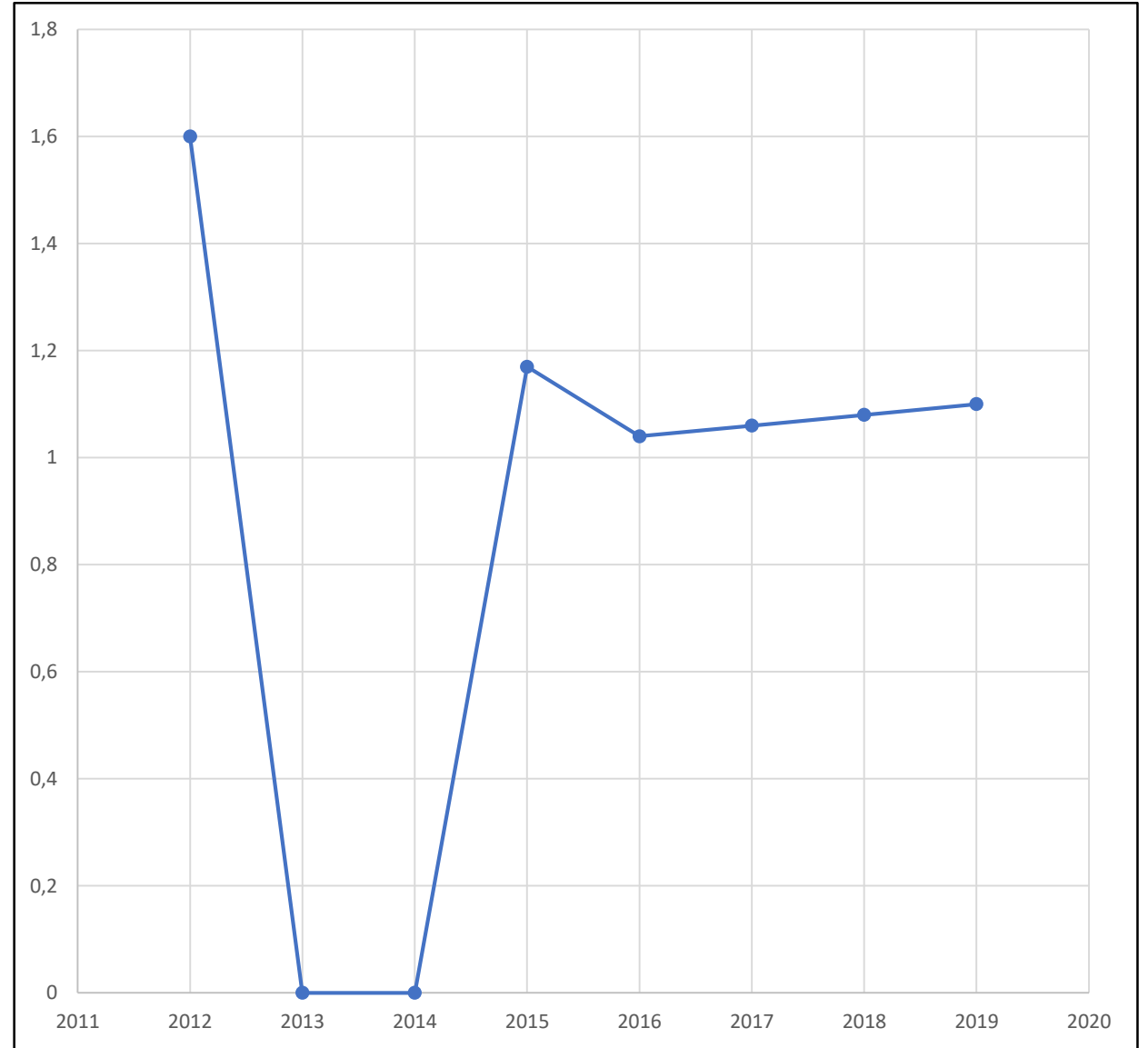
Editor-in-Chief

Prof. Dr. Asim KADIOĞLU
Karadeniz Technical University

Associate Editors-in-Chief

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ferhat CELEP
Kırıkkale University
Prof. Dr. Jeff OLLERTON
University of Northampton

Plant Sciences			
Year	Rank	Quartile	JIF
2012	80/197	Q2	1,6
2013	n/a	n/a	n/a
2014	n/a	n/a	n/a
2015	119/209	Q3	1,17
2016	132/212	Q3	1,04
2017	147/223	Q3	1,06
2018	152/228	Q3	1,08
2019	157/234	Q3	1,1



Neden Atıf Yapılır ?

Atıfların yapılma amacı puan kazanmak veya kazandırmak değil, mevcut bilgi birikimine katkıda bulunmaktır.

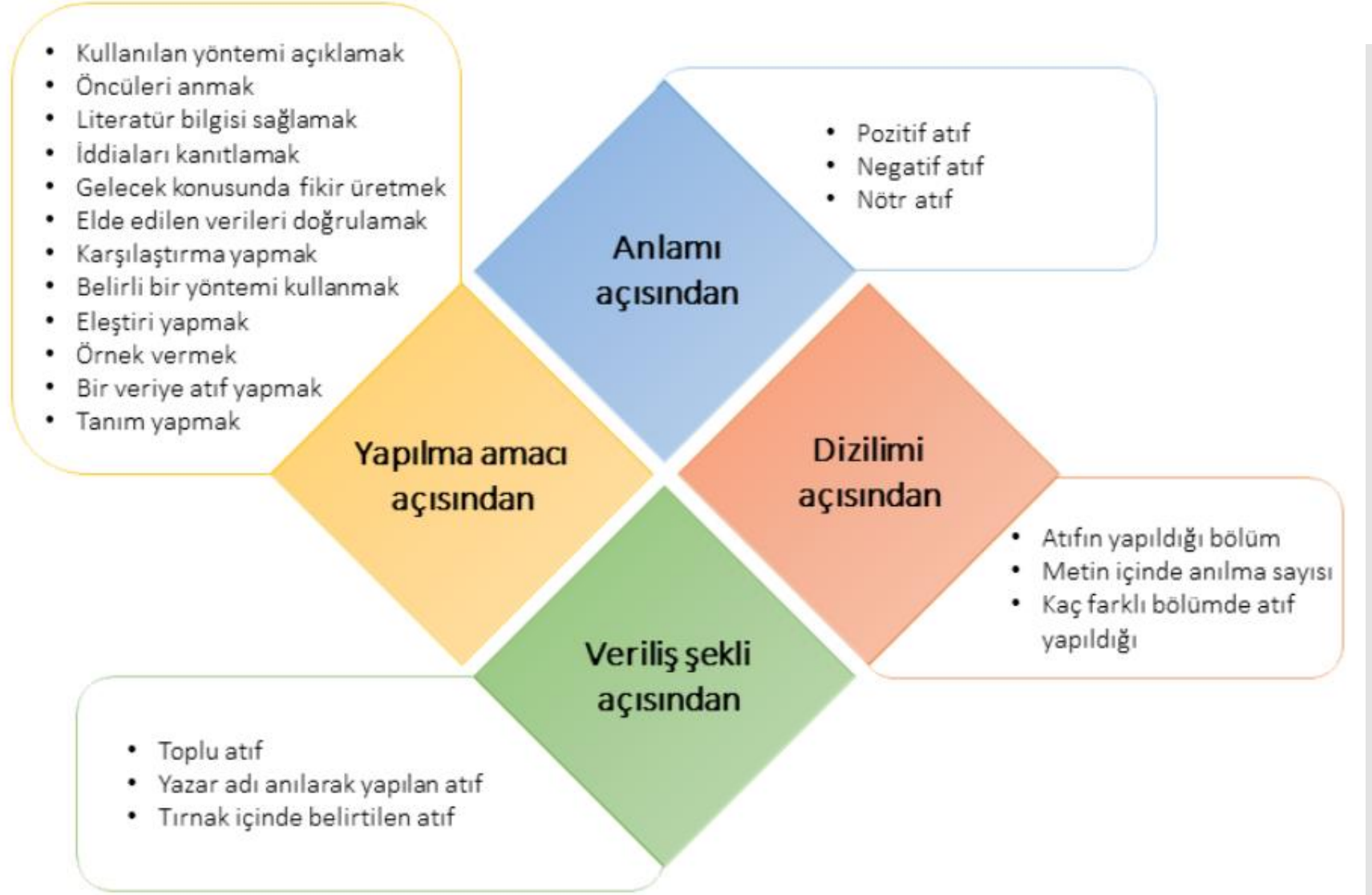
- İlişkili yayınlarda neler yapıldığını anlatmak,
- Yöntem ve kullanılan araçları açıklamak,
- Literatür bilgisi sağlamak,
- Kendinin veya bir başka araştırmacının çalışmalarını düzeltmek,
- Önceki çalışmaları kritik etmek,
- İddiaları kanıtlamak,
- Gelecekteki çalışmalar konusunda uyarmak/tahminde bulunmak,
- Verileri doğrulamak,
- Bir konuyu, kavramı ya da kuramı tartışan orijinal yayınlardan bahsetmek,
- Bir fikri ya da çalışmayı reddetmek/onaylamamak,
- Başkalarının iddialarına itiraz etmek gibi amaçlarla atıf yapılır

Kaynakça

[1] Garfield, E. (1970). Can citation indexing be automated? *Essays of an Information Scientists*, 1, 84-90.

[2] Özet bilgi Zehra Taşkın'ın [doktora tezi](#)nden alınmıştır.

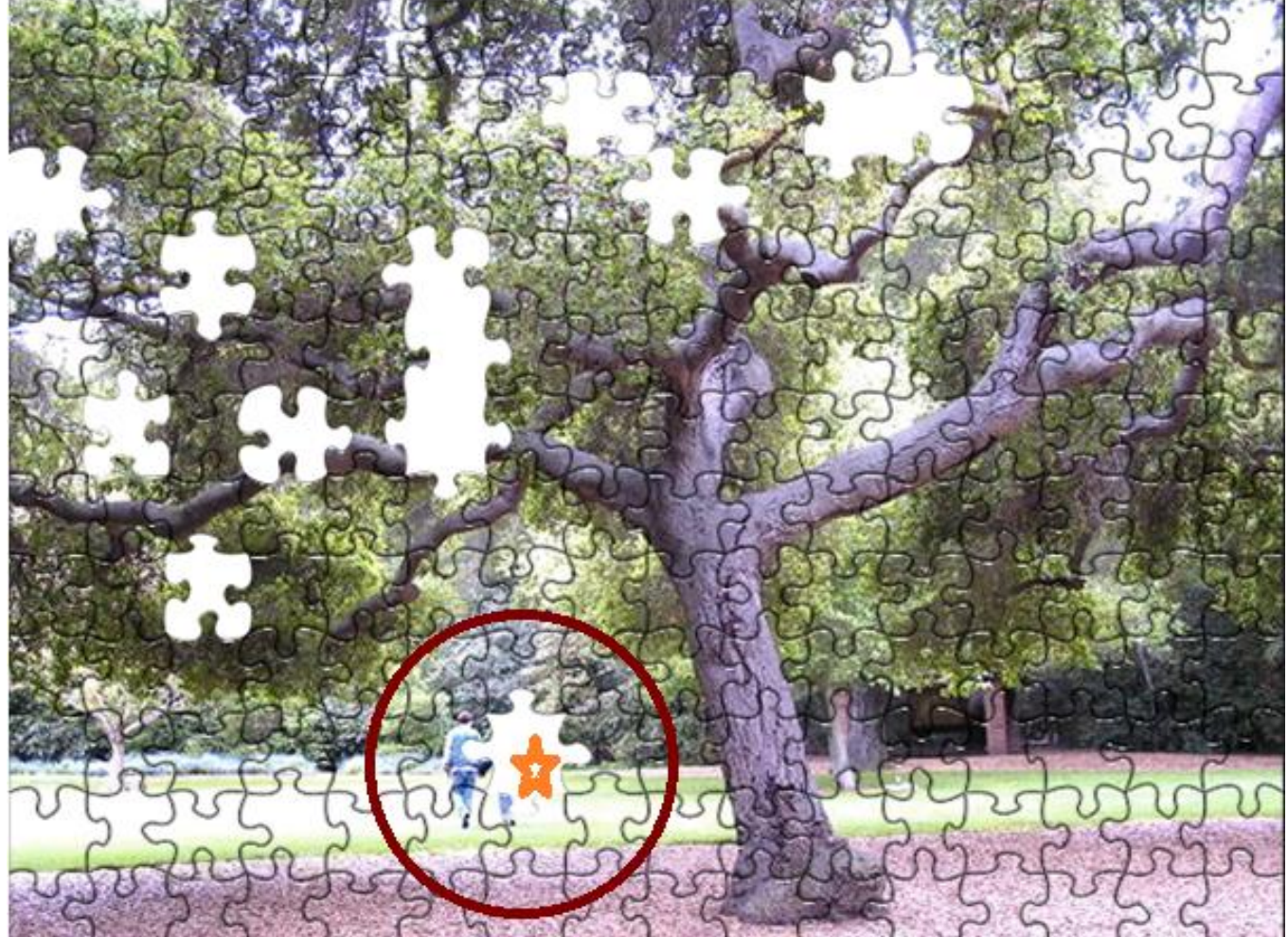
Atıfların Sınıflandırılması



[1] Taşkın, Z. (2017). İçerik tabanlı atıf analizi modeli tasarımı: Türkçe atıflar için metin kategorizasyonuna dayalı bir uygulama [Doktora tezi]. Hacettepe Üniversitesi. Erişim adresi: http://zehrataşkin.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/ZT_PhD.pdf

**Atıf Yaparken
Dikkat Edilecek
Hususlar**

**Çalışma ile çok yakın olan literatürlere
atıf yapılmalı**



Atıf Yaparken Dikkat Edilecek Hususlar

- Konu ile ilgili varsa yeni literatürlere atıf yapma
- Bilimsel arama motorlarını kullanma (WOS, Scopus, Google scholar vs)
- Kaliteli dergilerdeki makalelere atıflar
- Konudaki ağırlıklı eğilimlere yönelik atıflar
- Çalıştığınız konuya eşit derecede yakın iki makaleden birisi Türkiye adresli ise, ona öncelik verilmeli.

Etik dışı davranışlar:

- Yazarların kendilerinden önce yapılmış olan benzer bir çalışmayı görmezden gelmeleri
- Başka bir makalede gösterilen bir kaynağı, kendisine veya güvenilir bir veri tabanından en azından özetine ulaşılmaksızın kaynak göstermek

SORUMLU ATIF KAVRAMI

Atif yapmayı doğru, eksiksiz ve önyargısız atif yapma pratiği

COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics)

- Rakibe atif yapmama veya çalışma arkadaşına atif yapma gibi etik dışı uygulamalar
- Yayınların, akademisyenlerin veya dergilerin atif sayısını yükseltmek için kurulan atif çeteleri atıfların tamamen anlamını yitirmesine sebep olabiliyor.
- **Yayın etiği komitesi COPE bu tür atif manipülasyonlarını aşağıdaki şekilde gruplamıştır:**
- Yalnızca atif sayısını artırmanın bir yolu olarak çok sayıda (aşırı) kendine atif yapılması
- Yazarın bir araştırma makalesini yayınladığı dergiye, yalnızca derginin atif sayısını artırmak amacıyla aşırı atif yapması,
- Onursal atif olarak tanımlanabilecek atıflarla konuyla alakasız kişilere (dergi editörü, alanda önemli diğer isimler, potansiyel hakemler vb.) yayının kabulünü sağlamak için gereksiz ve fazla sayıda atif yapılması.

KENDİNE (SELF) ATIFTA İSTİSNAİ DURUMLAR

COPE (Committee on Publication
Ethics)

- **Yazar kendine atfı için makul/meşru sebepler:**
 - Devamlılığı olan çalışmalarda kendine atıf yapmak normaldir ve aksi durumda kendinden intihal veya gereksiz/duplike yayın eleştirilerini de beraberinde getirebilir.
- **Editör veya dergi tarafından talep edilen kendine atıflar için makul sebepler:**
 - -Editörler çalışma gerçekten ilgiliyse referans ekleme talebinde bulunabilirler. Bu tavsiyenin uygulanıp uygulanmaması makale hakkındaki kararı değiştirmemelidir.
 - Pek çok dergi editörünün dergi etki faktörünü bu şekilde manipüle ettiği bilinmektedir. Bu gibi manipülasyonlar ortaya çıkarıldığında dergilerin itibarı zedelenmekte ve dizinlerden çıkarılmaktadırlar.
- **Hakemler tarafından talep edilen kendine atıflar için makul sebepler:**
 - Hakemlerin çalışmalara hakem olarak atanmalarının sebebi ilgili konularda uzman olmalarıdır.
 - Hakemler, konu ile ilgili olması şartıyla yazarlara atıf ekleme tavsiye edebilirler. Ancak bu zorunlu tutulmamalıdır.

Önceki yıllarda
literatürlere
ulaşmak daha
zordu

POSTA KARTI

Gideceği yer :
To :

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INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGY
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published in

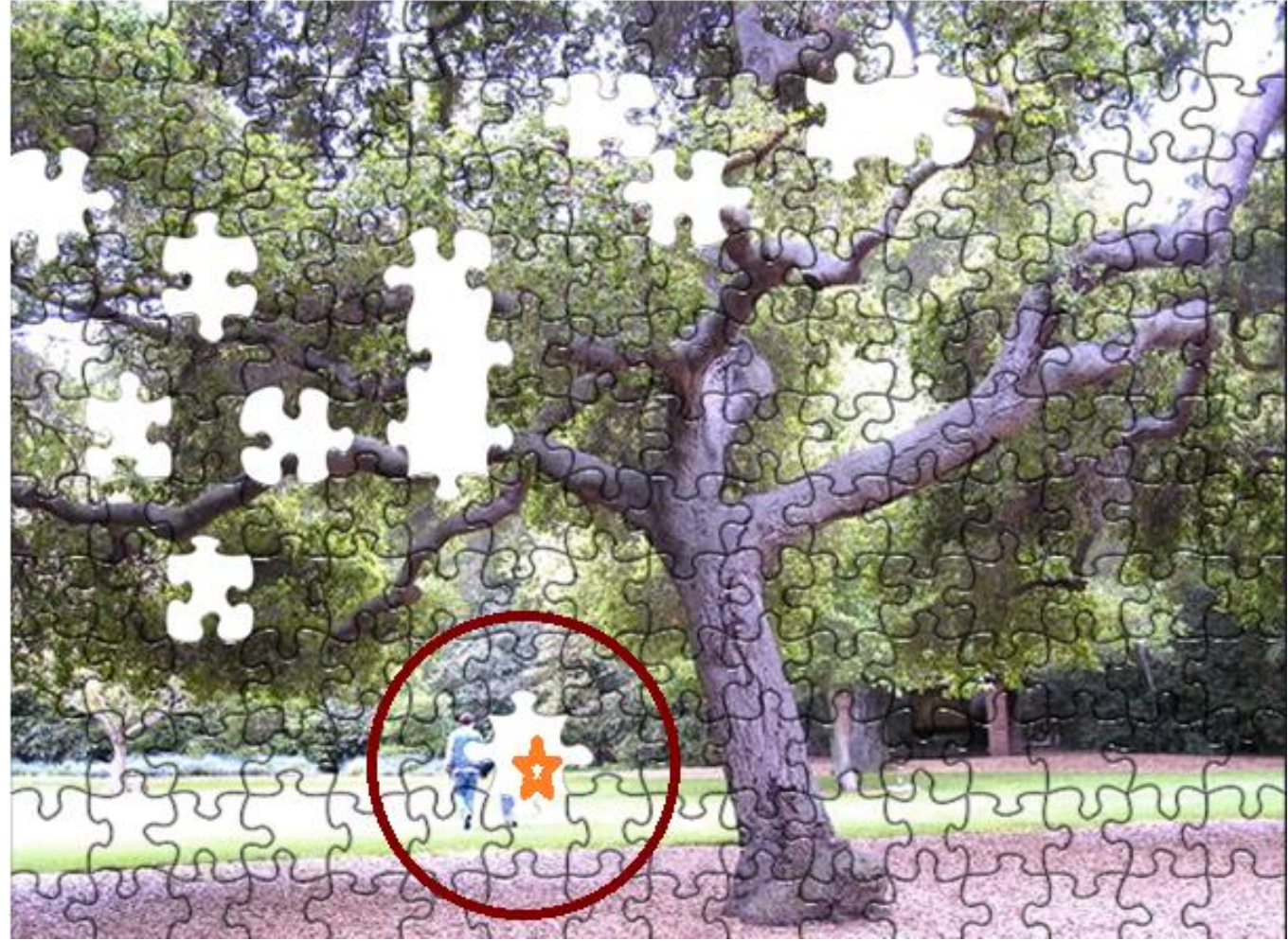
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Thank you*

To :
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Fen Fakültesi Biyoloji Bölümü
ERZURUM, TURKEY

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YAYINLARI
BULMAK DAHA
KOLAY

YAPAY ZEKA
UYGULAMALARI



WOS

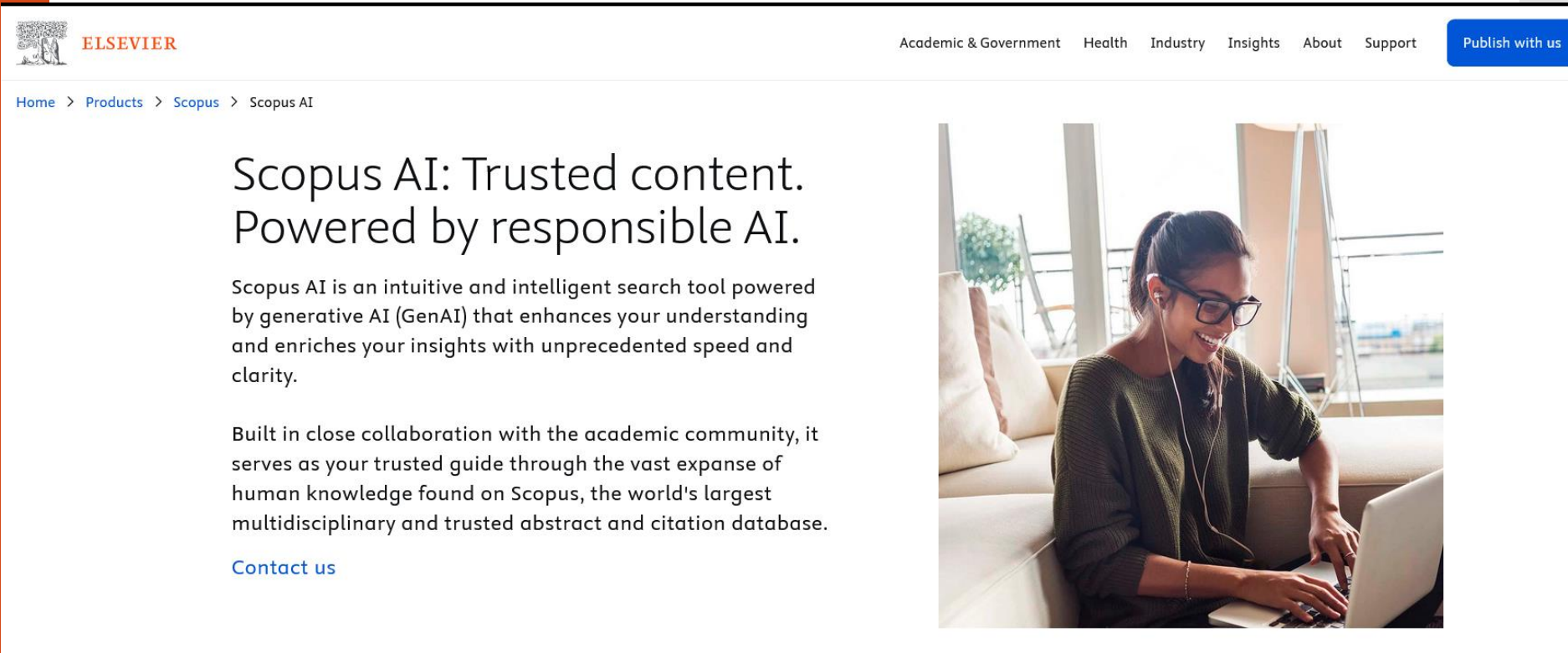
Clarivate

The screenshot shows the Web of Science interface with the following elements:

- Header:** Clarivate logo, Web of Science™, and Search.
- Search Results:** 98,896 results from Web of Science Core Collection for the search term "global warming (Topic)".
- Navigation:** Buttons for "Analyze Results", "Citation Report", and "Create Alert".
- Search Bar:** Contains the search term "global warming (Topic)".
- Quick Add Keywords:** A row of buttons for "GLOBAL WARMING", "GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL", "CLIMATE CHANGE", "LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT", "WARMING", and "GLOBAL WARMING".
- Refine Results:** A section on the left with a search box and filters for "Quick Filters" (Review Article, Early Access, Open Access, Enriched Cited References, Open publisher-invited reviews) and "Publication Years" (2024 to 2020).
- Document Types:** A dropdown menu at the bottom left.
- Results List:** Two results are shown:
 - Result 1:** "Topic Modelling and Sentiment Analysis of Global Warming Tweets: Evidence From Big Data Analysis" by Qiao, F and Williams, J. Published in JOURNAL OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND END USER COMPUTING, 2022. 34 (3). 17 Citations, 60 References.
 - Result 2:** "Secondary school students' perceptions towards global warming: A phenomenographic analysis" by Aydin, F. Published in SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND ESSAYS, Jun 18 2010, pp.1566-1570. 12 Citations, 30 References.

Scopus

Elsevier



The screenshot shows the Elsevier Scopus AI product page. At the top left is the Elsevier logo, and at the top right is a navigation menu with links for Academic & Government, Health, Industry, Insights, About, Support, and a blue 'Publish with us' button. Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: Home > Products > Scopus > Scopus AI. The main heading reads 'Scopus AI: Trusted content. Powered by responsible AI.' Below this is a paragraph describing Scopus AI as an intuitive search tool powered by generative AI (GenAI) that enhances understanding and enriches insights with unprecedented speed and clarity. A second paragraph states that it is built in close collaboration with the academic community and serves as a trusted guide through the vast expanse of human knowledge found on Scopus, the world's largest multidisciplinary and trusted abstract and citation database. A blue 'Contact us' link is positioned at the bottom of the text. On the right side of the page is a photograph of a woman with glasses and a ponytail, wearing a green sweater, sitting on a couch and smiling while working on a laptop.

ELSEVIER

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[Home](#) > [Products](#) > [Scopus](#) > Scopus AI

Scopus AI: Trusted content. Powered by responsible AI.

Scopus AI is an intuitive and intelligent search tool powered by generative AI (GenAI) that enhances your understanding and enriches your insights with unprecedented speed and clarity.

Built in close collaboration with the academic community, it serves as your trusted guide through the vast expanse of human knowledge found on Scopus, the world's largest multidisciplinary and trusted abstract and citation database.

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Characterization of polyphenoloxidase from medlar fru

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Characterization of polyphenoloxidase from medlar fruits (*Mespilus germanica* L., Ro...

Prior

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Origin paper

Characterization of polyphenoloxidase from medlar fruit...

Barbaros Dinçer, A. Colak, Neşe Aydi... 2002

A diphenolase from persimmon fruits (*Diospyros kaki* L., Ebenaceae)

Arzu Özen, A. Colak, Barbaros Dinçer,... 2004

Diphenolases from two cultivars of cherry laurel (*Laurocerasus officinali*...

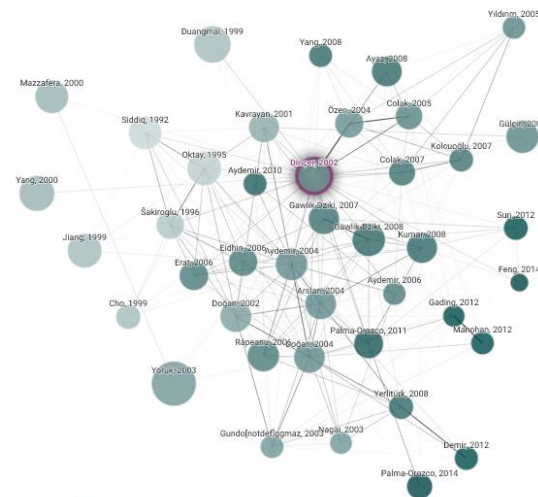
A. Colak, Arzu Özen, Barbaros Dinçer,... 2005

Partial purification and characterization of polyphenol...

T. Aydemir 2004

Characterization of polyphenoloxidase (PPO) and total...

F. Ayaz, O. Demir, H. Torun, Y.... 2008



New version ready



Sponsored by DagsHub

1992

2014

Characterization of polyphenoloxidase from medlar fruits (*Mespilus germanica* L., Rosaceae)

Barbaros Dinçer + 3 authors S. Güner

2002, Food Chemistry

138 Citations

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S2 TL;DR: All data indicate that medlar fruits have highly active PPO enzyme which possess similar biochemical and kinetic characteristics to other plant PPO enzymes.

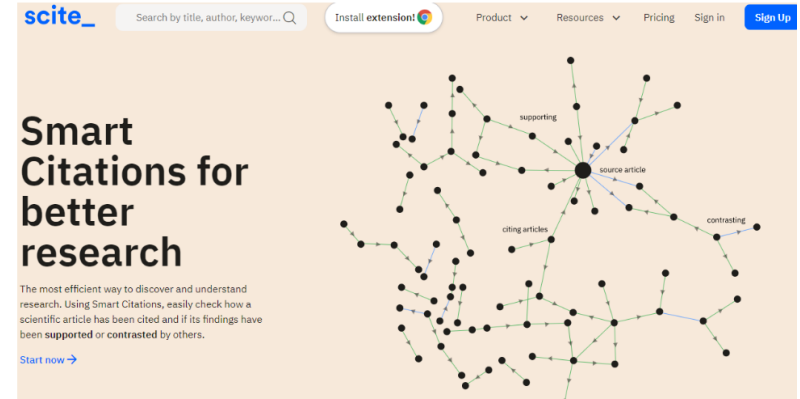
Atıf

Yapay zeka uygulamaları

Atif

Yapay zeka uygulamaları

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zation of polyphenoxidase from medlar fruits (Mespilus germanica L., Rosaceae)Q

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Authors Year Sections Types Citations Journal Affiliation Pub Type Topics Editorial Notice MeSH More

“...Medlar has medicinal and nutritional properties. There are several reports on in vitro propagation of the Rosaceae family members (Pati et al, 2013) and many fruit trees and shrubs (Hassan and Zayed, 2018; Sharma, 2017), but there are no reports on in vitro propagation of M. germanica L. Based on the results presented in Tables 1 and 2, during the individual use of BA and NAA, the highest shoot multiplication and root induction was obtained using a concentration of 1.00 mg l⁻¹ of both BA and NAA. However, the presence of both auxin and cytokinin in the culture medium is necessary for maximum shoot multiplication and root induction (Table 3)...”

Section: Discussion mentioning confidence: 99%

Micropropagation of Medlar (Mespilus germanica L.), A Mediterranean Fruit Tree show abstract

Danesh Adibi Baladeh¹, Behzad Kaviani² 2021 *International Journal of Fruit Science*

3 0 0 0

[View full text](#) [Add to dashboard](#) [Cite](#)

Show citation statement

mentioning confidence: 99%

Volatile compounds in medlar fruit (Mespilus germanica L.) at two ripening stages show abstract

M. Velickovic¹, D. Radivojevic², C. Oparnica³ et al. 2013 *Hem Ind*

scite_

Food Chemistry 2002 DOI: 10.1016/s0308-8146(01)00359-4 [View full text](#) | [Cite](#) | [Set alert](#) | [Twitter](#) | [Facebook](#) | [LinkedIn](#)

Characterization of polyphenoxidase from medlar fruits (Mespilus germanica L., Rosaceae)

Barbaros Dinçer¹, Ahmet Çolak², Neşe Aydın³, Asim Kadioğlu⁴, Saadetin Güner⁵

[Help me understand this report](#)

Search citation statements

Context, author(s), title etc. Q

Order By: Relevance

Paper Sections

- Results 2
- Response Surface Methodology (Rsm) and Experimental Design 1
- Biochemistry Of Oxidative Discolouration 1
- Optimum Ph 1

Citation Types

- Supporting 22
- Mentioning 66
- Contrasting 0

Cited by 9 publications (5 citation statements) | References 42 publications

“...It appears that crude PPO is sensitive to increases in temperature. Yomra apple PPO was almost inactivated 430 C in the presence of monophenol substrates, while diphenolic substrates were more activated 430 C. The optimal temperature values for PPO from persimmon fruits using 4-MCT, catechol and L-DOPA were 40 C, 20 C and 10 C, respectively 42, 25 C from medlar with catechol as substrate 39 and 60 C from leaves of Cleome gynandra L. 42. Polyphenol oxidase activities for Yomra apple were assayed using catechol, 4-MCT and L-DOPA as diphenolic substrates and L-tyrosine, HPPA as monophenolic substrates in this study...”

Section: Results mentioning confidence: 99%

See 1 more Smart Citation

Polyphenol oxidase activity and antioxidant properties of Yomra apple (Malus communisL.) from Turkey show abstract

Can¹, Dinçer², Şahin³ et al. 2013 *Journal of Enzyme Inhibition and Medicinal Chemistry* Self cite

32 3 22 0

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Please upgrade to get access to:

- Assistant by scite, a conversational tool like ChatGPT with guardrails for real, up to date references
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Atıf

Yapay zeka uygulamaları

Home

Notebook **BETA**

Literature Review


Copilot


Citation generator

Paraphraser

AI Detector

Chrome Extension 

Talk with us 

Use on ChatGPT 

Find related papers from 282 million arti

Literature Review

NEW

Extract data from PDFs

Read with AI Copilot

Paraphraser

Discover Papers for your research

TRY NEW AI SEARCH

Try asking or searching for:

How does climate change impact biodiversity?

Why are aging Covid patients more susceptible to severe complications?

How does social media affect the college selection process?

What are the interesting theories about dark matter and dark energy?

What is the significance of higher-dimensional algebra?



Zeki Sistematik Tarama Aracı: Dimensions

<https://www.dimensions.ai>

Digital Science, tüm araştırmacıları, araştırma stratejilerini tasarlayanları ve inovasyonu yönetenleri desteklemek için dünyanın en büyük araştırma ve inovasyon kaynağı olarak Dimensions'ı geliştirmiştir.

Atıf

Yapay zeka uygulamaları

The screenshot shows the Dimensions website interface with search results for 'global warming'. The top navigation bar includes 'Dimensions', a search bar with 'global warming' entered, and user options like 'Support' and 'Asim Kad...'. Below the search bar, there are tabs for 'FILTERS' and 'FAVORITES'. The main content area displays a list of publications with columns for 'PUBLICATIONS', 'DATASETS', 'GRANTS', 'PATENTS', 'CLINICAL TRIALS', and 'POLICY DOCUMENTS'. The first publication is 'Retrospective and projected warming-equivalent emissions from global livestock and cattle calculated with an alternative climate metric denoted GWP*', published in 2023 in PLOS ONE. Below the publication list, there is an 'ANALYTICAL VIEWS' section with a line graph showing 'Citations (Mean)' over time from 2015 to 2024. The graph shows a steady increase in citations, reaching 25.29 in 2023. To the right of the graph, there is a 'RESEARCHER CATEGORIES' section listing various scientific fields and their corresponding citation counts.

The screenshot shows the Dimensions website interface with search results for 'plastic AND instrument'. The top navigation bar includes 'Dimensions', a search bar with 'e.g. plastic AND instrument' entered, and user options like 'Support' and 'Asim Kad...'. Below the search bar, there are tabs for 'FILTERS' and 'FAVORITES'. The main content area displays a list of publications with columns for 'PUBLICATIONS', 'DATASETS', 'GRANTS', 'PATENTS', 'CLINICAL TRIALS', and 'POLICY DOCUMENTS'. The first publication is 'Umbrella Review on Cancer Stem Cell in Oral and Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma', published in 2024 in the Journal of Stem Cells and Regenerative Medicine. Below the publication list, there is an 'ANALYTICAL VIEWS' section with a line graph showing 'Citations (Mean)' over time from 2015 to 2024. The graph shows a steady increase in citations, reaching 13.27 in 2023. To the right of the graph, there is a 'RESEARCHER CATEGORIES' section listing various scientific fields and their corresponding citation counts.

The banner features a stylized network graphic with nodes and connecting lines in various colors (blue, green, purple, orange). The text on the banner reads: 'Linked research data from idea to impact' and 'Dimensions data and solutions for discovery and analytics'. Below the main text, there is a 'TALK TO US' button. At the bottom of the banner, there are several categories listed: 'GOVERNMENT', 'FUNDERS', 'INDUSTRY', 'PHARMA', 'ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS', and 'PUBLISHERS'.

Semantic Scholar

► <https://www.semanticscholar.org>

Atif

Yapay zeka uygulamaları



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SEMANTIC SCHOLAR

global warming

About 4,170,000 results for "global warming"

Fields of Study ▾

Date Range ▾

Has PDF

Author ▾

Journals & Conferences ▾



global warming

2 Publications • 98 Citations • Environmental Science



Environment-Global Warming

2 Publications • 3 Citations • Environmental Science

Global Warming of 1.5°C

ipcc

Environmental Science • 24 May 2022

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the leading international body for assessing the science related to climate change. It provides regular assessments of the scientific basis of... [Expand](#)

👍 4.602

PDF



Publisher



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Cite

A Multiscalar Drought Index Sensitive to Global Warming: The Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index

S. Vicente-Serrano

S. Beguería

J. López-Moreno

Environmental Science • 1 September 2009

Abstract The authors propose a new climatic drought index: the standardized precipitation evapotranspiration index (SPEI). The SPEI is based on precipitation and temperature data, and it has the... [Expand](#)

👍 5.234

PDF



Publisher



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Cite

Exceeding 1.5°C global warming could trigger multiple climate tipping points

D. A. Armstrong McKav

A. Staal

+7 authors

T. Lenton

Environmental Science, Geology • Science •

Literatür Görselleştirme: VOSviewer

Bibliyometrik ağlar kurmak için <https://www.vosviewer.com>



Welcome to VOSviewer














VOSviewer is a software tool for constructing and visualizing bibliometric networks. These networks may for instance include journals, researchers, or individual publications, and they can be constructed based on citation, bibliographic coupling, co-citation, or co-authorship relations. VOSviewer also offers text mining functionality that can be used to construct and visualize co-occurrence networks of important terms extracted from a body of scientific literature.

VOSviewer, bibliyometrik ağları oluşturmak ve görselleştirmek için kullanılan bir yazılım aracıdır. Bu ağlar örneğin dergileri, araştırmacıları veya bireysel yayınları içerebilir ve alıntı, bibliyografik eşleştirme, ortak alıntı veya ortak yazarlık ilişkilerine dayalı olarak inşa edilebilir. VOSviewer ayrıca, bir bilimsel literatürden çıkarılan önemli terimlerin birlikte oluşum ağlarını oluşturmak ve görselleştirmek için kullanılacak metin madenciliği işlevi sunar.













Atıf

Yapay zeka
uygulamaları

Türkiye'nin Atıf Sayıları

All subject areas		All subject categories		All regions		1996-2022	
Display countries with at least 0		Documents	Apply		Download data		
Country	↓ Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self-Citations	Citations per Document	H index	
1  United States	15188630	13318470	467519124	195353698	30.78	2880	
2  China	9239029	9080674	118957559	69618418	12.88	1210	
3  United Kingdom	4502915	3775825	127998813	26862024	28.43	1815	
4  Germany	3873344	3548032	99121817	22265388	25.59	1584	
5  Japan	3331619	3174415	64389095	15342170	19.33	1236	
6  France	2647084	2443975	67490155	12734029	25.50	1420	
7  India	2636181	2425509	31553699	10861169	11.97	795	
8  Italy	2353407	2124484	54884768	12147038	23.32	1255	
9  Canada	2281865	2037734	66166875	10535814	29.00	1460	
10  Australia	1877629	1649784	50051440	9257263	26.66	1276	
11  Spain	1851420	1699701	41231830	8308022	22.27	1127	
12  Russian Federation	1592214	1549285	13720248	4660722	8.62	702	
13  South Korea	1497603	1451865	26838401	4714352	17.92	863	

Türkiye'nin Atıf Sayıları

All subject areas		All subject categories		All regions		1996-2022	
Display countries with at least 0		Documents	Apply	Download data			
Country	↓ Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self-Citations	Citations per Document	H index	
14  Brazil	1328702	1255994	19520361	5959051	14.69	729	
15  Netherlands	1263850	1133964	43019425	5802408	34.04	1284	
16  Switzerland	938805	852776	32645530	3732055	34.77	1212	
17  Poland	898169	853882	12144521	2766559	13.52	687	
18  Sweden	855251	784502	27029829	3483668	31.60	1087	
19  Turkey	838530	779735	11280898	2274297	13.45	562	
20  Taiwan	835189	803978	14868633	2383512	17.80	648	
21  Iran	807926	783223	10795489	3352200	13.36	445	
22  Belgium	694364	632181	20614617	2314067	29.69	995	
23  Denmark	533093	483227	17581289	2099067	32.98	949	
24  Austria	519715	471300	13711285	1530993	26.38	822	
25  Israel	484911	440752	14009351	1609847	28.89	865	

On first quartile journals which are not of highest impact

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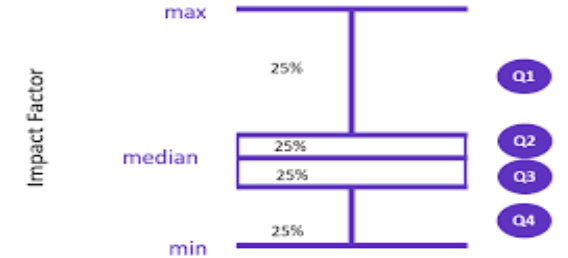
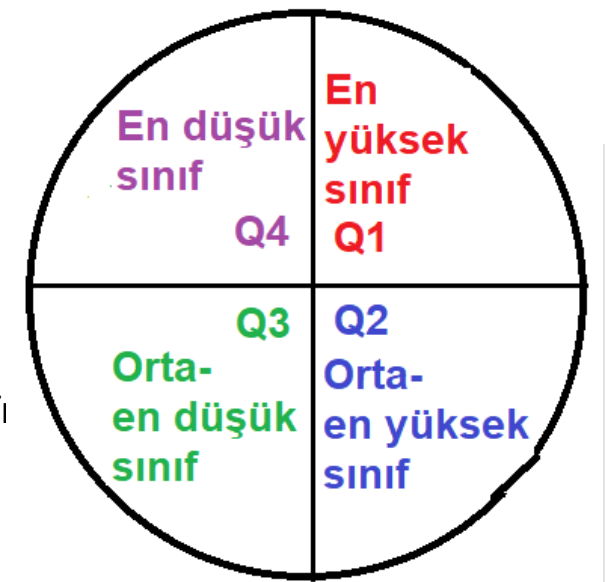
Abstract Here we study the relationship between journal quartile rankings of ISI impact factor (at the 2010) and journal classification in four impact classes, i.e., highest impact, medium highest impact, medium lowest impact, and lowest impact journals in subject category computer science artificial intelligence. To this aim, we use fuzzy maximum likelihood estimation clustering in order to identify groups of journals sharing similar characteristics in a multivariate indicator space. The seven variables used in this analysis are: (1) Scimago Journal Ranking (SJR); (2) H-Index (H); (3) ISI impact factor (IF); (4) 5-Year Impact Factor (5IF); (5) Immediacy Index (II); (6) Eigenfactor Score (ES); and (7) Article Influence Score (AIS). The fuzzy clustering allows impact classes to overlap, thereby accommodating for uncertainty related to the confusion about the impact class attribution for a journal and vagueness in impact classes definition. This paper demonstrates the complex relationship between quartiles of ISI impact factor and journal impact classes in the multivariate indicator space. And that several indicators should be used for a distinct analysis of structural changes at the score distribution of journals in a subject category. Here we propose it can be performed in a multivariate indicator space using a fuzzy classifier.

Keywords Publication analysis · Quartiles of ISI impact factor · Journal classification · Impact factor · SJR · Fuzzy clustering · Multivariate indicator space

Introduction

The research evaluation for different countries (e.g., Spain, Finland, Australia) is based on quantitative performance indicators which have the added advantage of being more cost efficient (OECD 2010; Butler 2004).

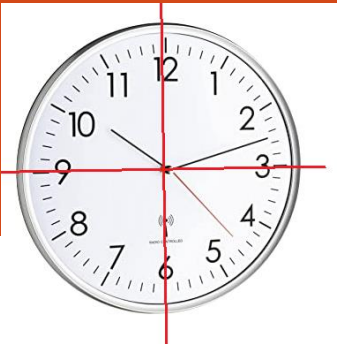
- Q1 -----En yüksek etki
- Q2 -----Orta en yüksek etki sınıfı
- Q3 -----Orta-en düşük etki sınıfı
- Q4 -----En düşük etki sınıfı



7 değişken:

- (1) Scimago Journal Ranking (SJR);
- (2) H-Index (H);
- (3) ISI etki faktörü (IF);
- (4) 5 Yıllık Etki Faktörü (5IF);
- (5) İmmediacy Index (II);
- (6) Eigenfaktör Puanı (ES);
- (7) Makale Etki Puanı (AIS)

Dergileri tek
bir ölçme
kriteri ile
sınıflandırmak
doğru mu?



Quartile	Ranking (IF)	Abbreviated journal title	Impact class	Membership values			
				μ_{1i}	μ_{2i}	μ_{3i}	μ_{4i}
Q_1	1	IEEE T PATTERN ANAL	HI	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	2	INT J COMPUT VISION	HI	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	3	IEEE T EVOLUT COMPUT	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	4	SIAM J IMAGING SCI	HI	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	5	MED IMAGE ANAL	HI	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	6	INT J NEURAL SYST	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	7	INT J INF TECH DECIS	MLI	0.0000	0.0041	0.9959	0.0000
	8	COMPUT LINGUIST	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	9	J MACH LEARN RES	HI	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	10	IEEE COMPUT INTELL M	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	11	J WEB SEMANT	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	12	IEEE T FUZZY SYST	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	13	IEEE T SYST MAN CY B	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	14	EVOL COMPUT	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	15	IEEE T NEURAL NETWORKS	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	16	PATTERN RECOGN	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	17	IEEE T IMAGE PROCESS	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	18	IEEE INTELL SYST	MHI	0.0000	0.9318	0.0682	0.0000
	19	ARTIF INTELL	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	20	COMPUT VIS IMAGE UND	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	21	NEURAL COMPUT	HI	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	22	J AUTOM REASONING	MLI	0.0000	0.0095	0.9905	0.0000
	23	CHEMOMETR INTELL LAB	MHI	0.0000	0.6418	0.3582	0.0000
	24	DECIS SUPPORT SYST	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	25	ARTIF LIFE	MLI	0.0000	0.0033	0.9967	0.0000
	26	AUTON AGENT MULTI-AG	MLI	0.0000	0.0032	0.9961	0.0007
	27	IEEE T SYST MAN CY C	MLI	0.0000	0.0290	0.9710	0.0000

Quartile	Ranking (IF)	Abbreviated journal title	Impact class	Membership values			
				μ_{1i}	μ_{2i}	μ_{3i}	μ_{4i}
Q_2	28	APPL SOFT COMPUT	MLI	0.0000	0.1209	0.8791	0.0000
	29	AUTON ROBOT	MLI	0.0000	0.0673	0.9327	0.0000
	30	KNOWL INF SYST	MLI	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000
	31	MACH LEARN	MHI	0.0000	0.9999	0.0001	0.0000
	32	NEURAL NETWORKS	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	33	EXPERT SYST APPL	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	34	IEEE T KNOWL DATA EN	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	35	DATA KNOWL ENG	MLI	0.0000	0.0014	0.9986	0.0000
	36	J ARTIF INTELL RES	MLI	0.0000	0.0301	0.9699	0.0000
	37	INT J APPROX REASON	MLI	0.0000	0.0015	0.9985	0.0000
	38	INT J SEMANT WEB INF	MLI	0.0000	0.0007	0.9992	0.0001
	39	INT J INNOV COMPUT I	MLI	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000
	40	J HEURISTICS	MLI	0.0000	0.0040	0.9960	0.0000
	41	INFORM FUSION	MLI	0.0000	0.0008	0.9992	0.0000
	42	KNOWL-BASED SYST	MLI	0.0000	0.0005	0.9992	0.0003
	43	ARTIF INTELL MED	MLI	0.0000	0.0008	0.9992	0.0000
	44	INTEGR COMPUT-AID E	MLI	0.0000	0.0024	0.9976	0.0000
	45	IMAGE VISION COMPUT	MHI	0.0000	0.8602	0.1398	0.0000
	46	SOFT COMPUT	MLI	0.0000	0.0069	0.9931	0.0000
	47	J AMB INTEL SMART EN	LI	0.0000	0.0001	0.0103	0.9896
	48	MACH VISION APPL	MLI	0.0000	0.0003	0.9796	0.0201
	49	INT J COMPUT INT SYS	MLI	0.0000	0.0001	0.9999	0.0000
	50	NEUROCOMPUTING	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	51	CONSTRAINTS	MLI	0.0000	0.0004	0.9979	0.0017
	52	ADV ENG INFORM	MLI	0.0000	0.0002	0.9998	0.0000
	53	J CHEMOMETR	MLI	0.0000	0.0003	0.9997	0.0000
	54	INT J FUZZY SYST	MLI	0.0000	0.0002	0.9997	0.0001

Quartile	Ranking (IF)	Abbreviated journal title	Impact class	Membership values			
				μ_{1i}	μ_{2i}	μ_{3i}	μ_{4i}
Q ₃	55	COMPUT SPEECH LANG	MLI	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000
	56	ENG APPL ARTIF INTEL	MLI	0.0000	0.0004	0.9996	0.0000
	57	INT J INTELL SYST	LI	0.0000	0.0017	0.0893	0.9090
	58	ROBOT AUTON SYST	MLI	0.0000	0.0014	0.9986	0.0000
	59	J MATH IMAGING VIS	MLI	0.0000	0.0115	0.9885	0.0000
	60	DATA MIN KNOWL DISC	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	61	KNOWL ENG REV	LI	0.0000	0.0002	0.2473	0.7526
	62	PATTERN RECOGN LETT	MHI	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
	63	GENET PROGRAM EVOL M	MLI	0.0000	0.0007	0.9980	0.0013
	64	ADAPT BEHAV	MLI	0.0000	0.0004	0.9996	0.0000
	65	NEURAL PROCESS LETT	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	66	J INTELL MANUF	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0044	0.9956
	67	PATTERN ANAL APPL	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0042	0.9958
	68	CONNECT SCI	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0010	0.9990
	69	INT J DOC ANAL RECOG	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0155	0.9845
	70	ACM T AUTON ADAP SYS	MLI	0.0000	0.0026	0.9971	0.0003
	71	COGN SYST RES	MLI	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000
	72	J REAL-TIME IMAGE PR	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0633	0.9367
	73	NETWORK-COMP NEURAL	MLI	0.0000	0.0054	0.9946	0.0000
	74	MECHATRONICS	MLI	0.0000	0.0010	0.9990	0.0000
	75	APPL INTELL	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0013	0.9987
	76	J INTELL INF SYST	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	77	INT J UNCERTAIN FUZZ	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	78	AI COMMUN	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	79	INT J AP MAT COM-POL	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	80	J INTELL ROBOT SYST	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	81	EXPERT SYST	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000

Quartile	Ranking (IF)	Abbreviated journal title	Impact class	Membership values			
				μ_{1i}	μ_{2i}	μ_{3i}	μ_{4i}
Q ₄	82	COMPUT INTELL-US	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	83	FUZZY OPTIM DECIS MA	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	84	ADV ELECTR COMPUT EN	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003	0.9997
	85	INT J PATTERN RECOGN	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	86	J EXP THEOR ARTIF IN	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	87	J INTELL FUZZY SYST	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0029	0.9971
	88	AI EDAM	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	89	INF TECHNOL CONTROL	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	90	MIND MACH	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	91	NEURAL COMPUT APPL	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	92	APPL ARTIF INTELL	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	93	AI MAG	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	94	NEURAL NETW WORLD	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	95	IET COMPUT VIS	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.9998
	96	ARTIF INTELL REV	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	97	ANN MATH ARTIF INTEL	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	98	INTELL DATA ANAL	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
	99	MALAYS J COMPUT SCI	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
100	COMPUT INFORM	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	
101	J MULT-VALUED LOG S	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	
102	INT J ARTIF INTELL T	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	
103	TURK J ELECTR ENG CO	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	
104	INT J SOFTW ENG KNOW	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	
105	J COMPUT SYS SC INT+	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	
106	INTELL AUTOM SOFT CO	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	
107	TRAIT SIGNAL	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	
108	INT ARAB J INF TECHN	LI	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	

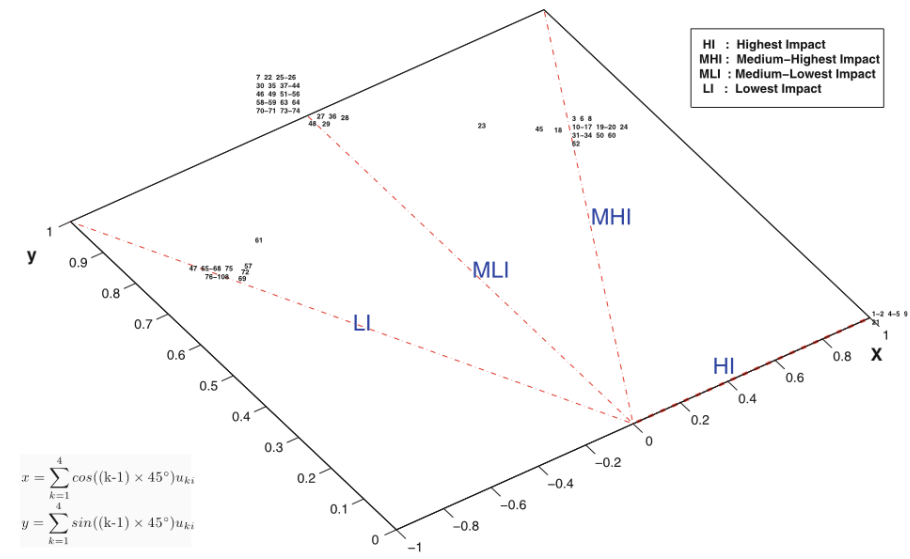


Fig. 2 Journal impact classes for artificial intelligence Q₁ Journals Computer Science Artificial Intelligence

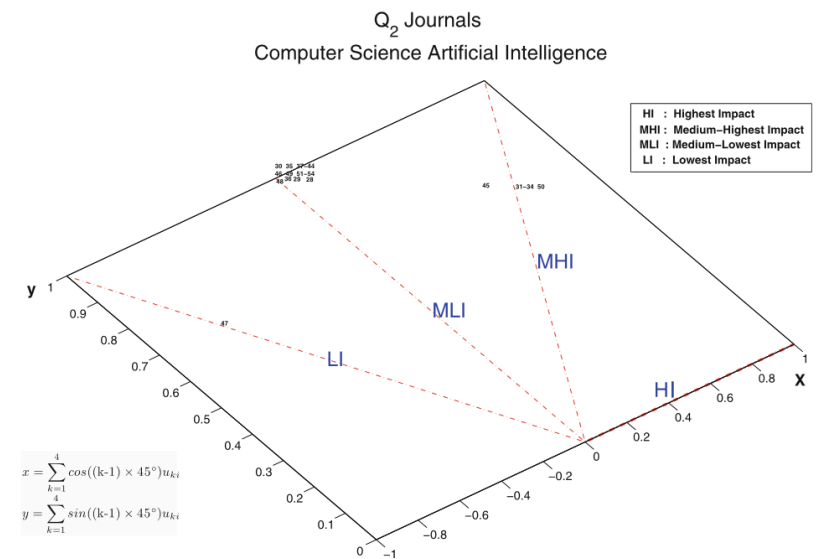


Fig. 4 Journal impact classes for Q2 journals of Artificial Intelligence Computer Science Artificial Intelligence

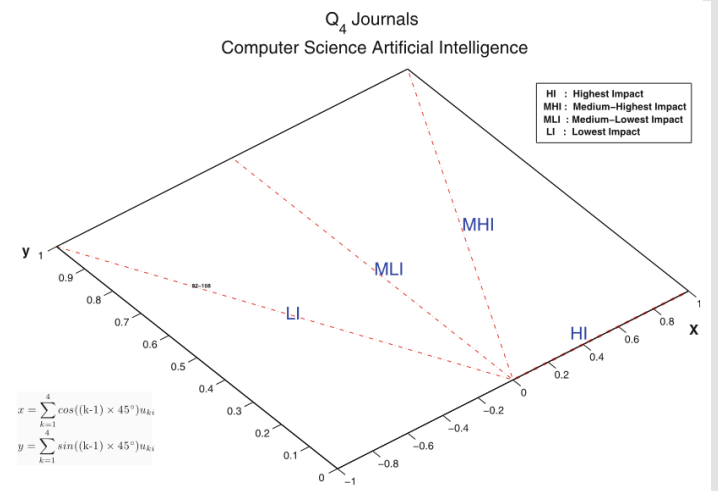


Fig. 6 Journal impact classes for Q4 journals of Artificial Intelligence

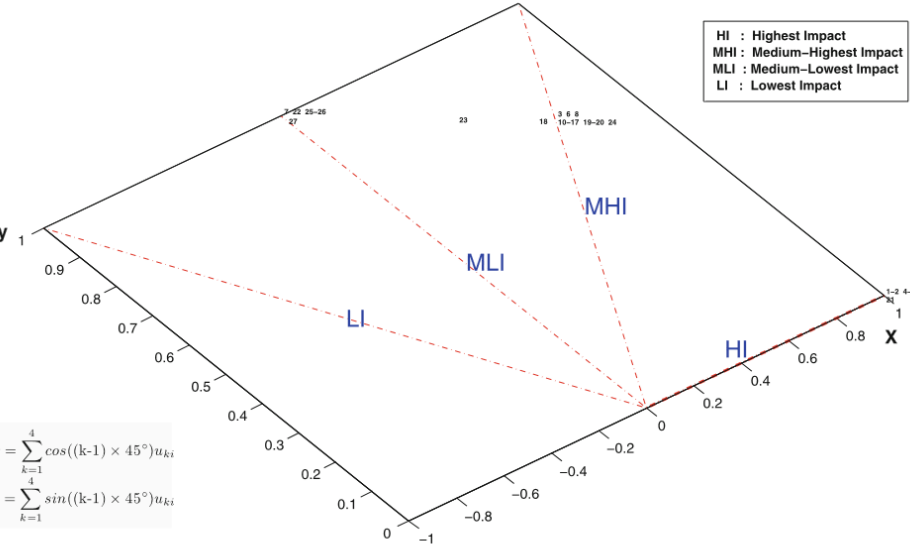


Fig. 3 Journal impact classes for Q1 journals of artificial intelligence

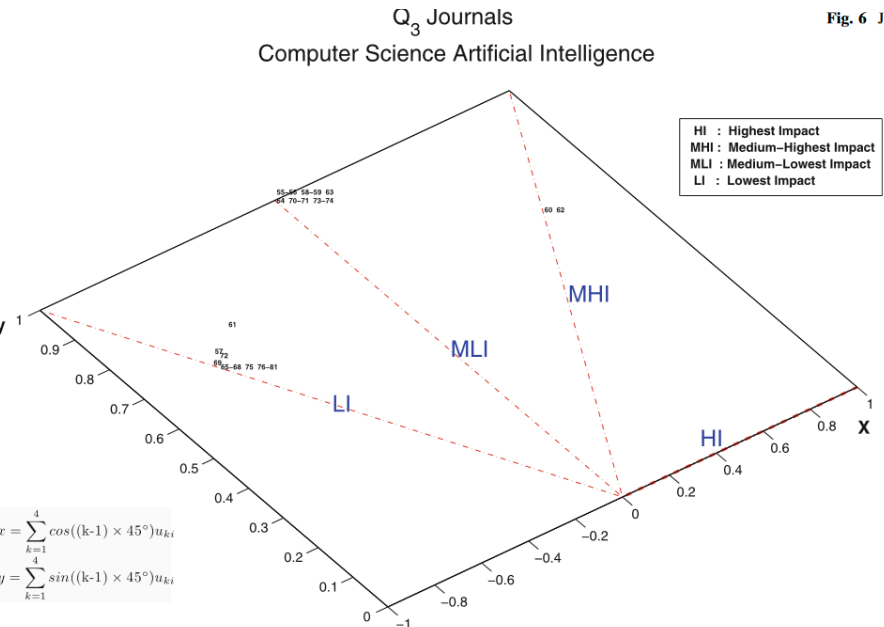
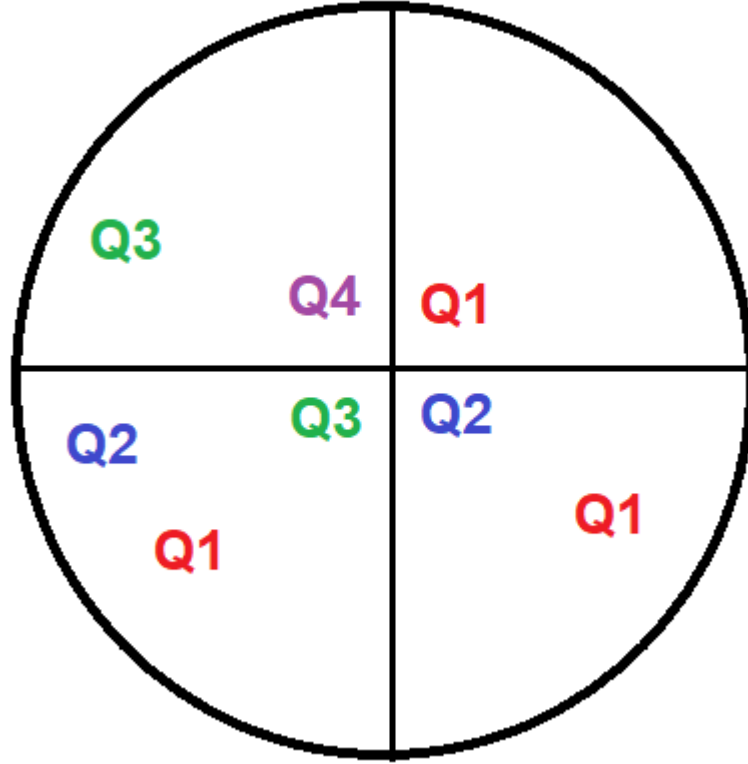


Fig. 5 Journal impact classes for Q3 journals of Artificial Intelligence

SONUÇ



Q4 ----- En düşük etki sınıfı

Q3 ----- Orta-en düşük etki / En düşük etki sınıfı.

Q2 ----- Orta en düşük / Orta en yüksek etki sınıfı

Q1 ----- En yüksek etki / Orta en yüksek etki / Orta en düşük etki sınıfı

TEŐEKKÜRLER

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