Instructions to find impact factor of a journal, quartile and decile within category of journals

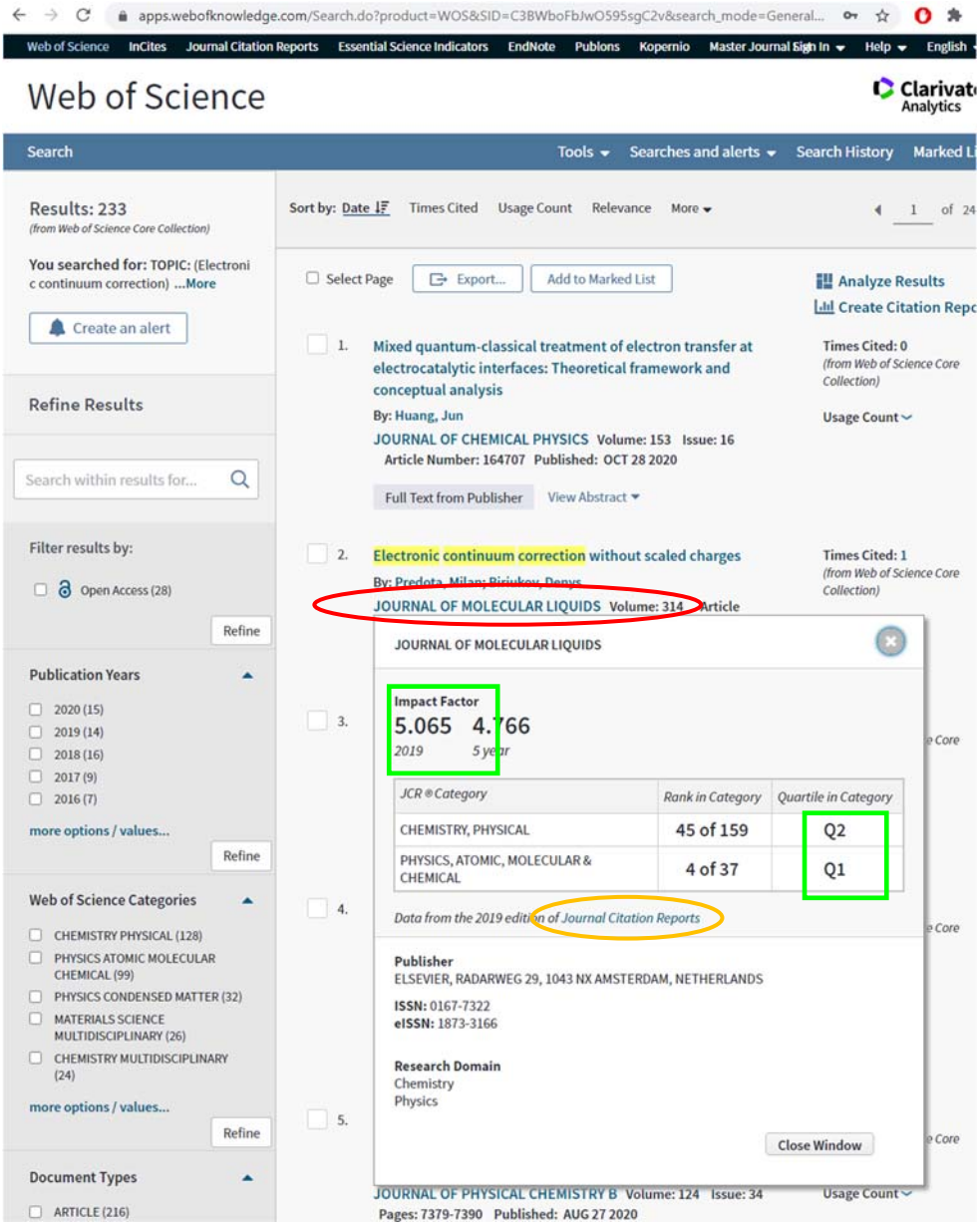
Points 1-2: Finding IF of a journal using a link from a list of records (articles)
Point 3: Finding IF of a journal directly using journal's name
Point 4: Finding the current percentile (Q1, D1) of a journal in categories directly using the journal name

Finding IF of a journal using a link from a list of records (articles)

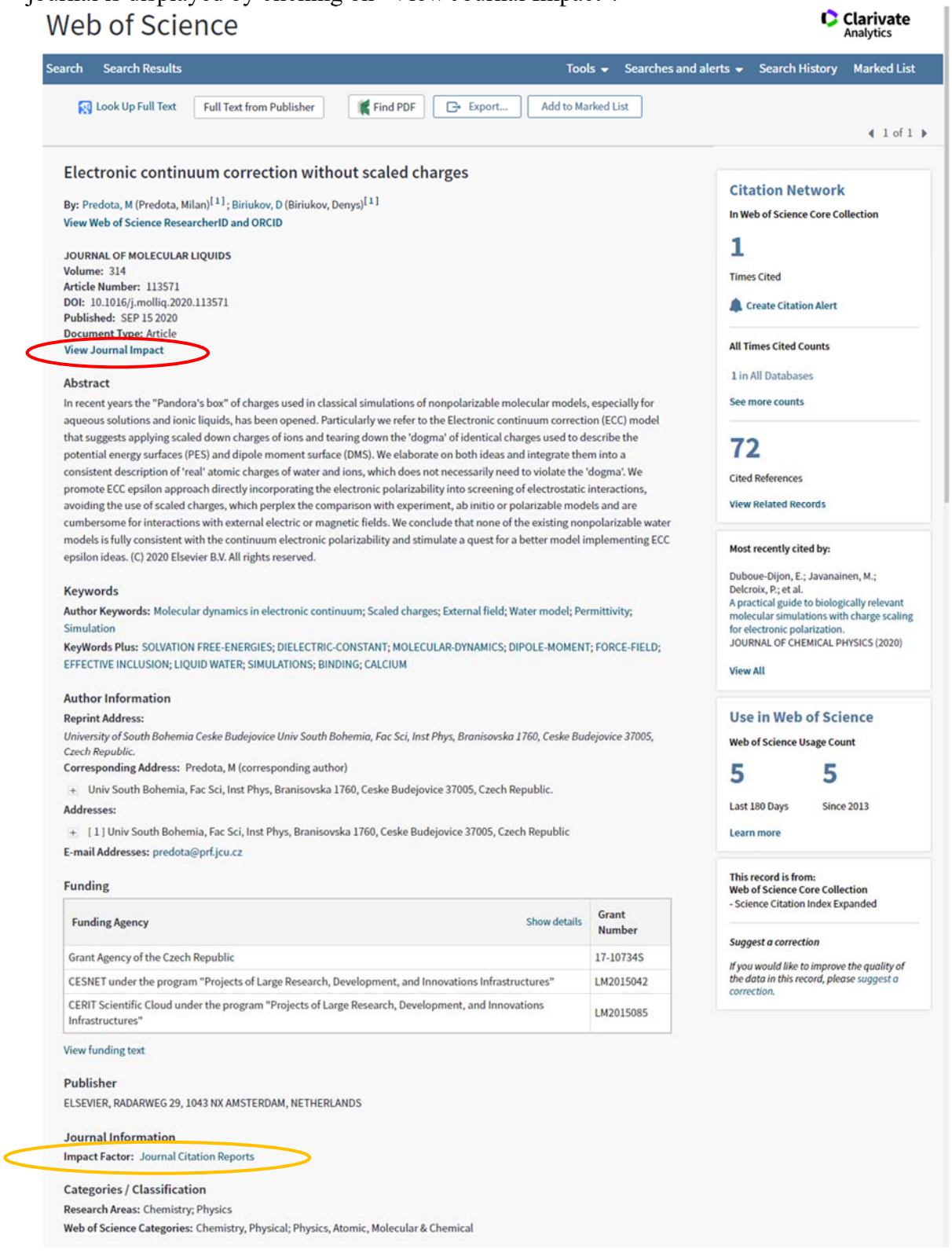
1) In the list records in Web of Science www.webofknowledge.com (found e.g. by author or article title), the **current** IF and quartile are displayed after clicking on journal's name. To meet the criterion to belong to the best Q1 quartile, it is sufficient to meet it in at least one category.

If you want to find if the journal belongs to the **first decile (D1),** divide the journal's rank by the number of journals in the category.

For example: $4/37 = 0.108 \Rightarrow$ not in D1 (not ≤ 0.1), but in Q1 (is ≤ 0.25).



1a) Alternatively, from the page with detailed information of the record, current IF of the journal is displayed by clicking on "View Journal Impact".



Web of Science

Clarivate Analytics

Search | Search Results | Tools | Searches and alerts | Search History | Marked List

Look Up Full Text | Full Text from Publisher | Find PDF | Export... | Add to Marked List

1 of 1

Electronic continuum correction without scaled charges

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View Web of Science ResearcherID and ORCID

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Article Number: 113571
DOI: 10.1016/j.molliq.2020.113571
Published: SEP 15 2020
Document Type: Article
View Journal Impact

Abstract

In recent years the "Pandora's box" of charges used in classical simulations of nonpolarizable molecular models, especially for aqueous solutions and ionic liquids, has been opened. Particularly we refer to the Electronic continuum correction (ECC) model that suggests applying scaled down charges of ions and tearing down the 'dogma' of identical charges used to describe the potential energy surfaces (PES) and dipole moment surface (DMS). We elaborate on both ideas and integrate them into a consistent description of 'real' atomic charges of water and ions, which does not necessarily need to violate the 'dogma'. We promote ECC epsilon approach directly incorporating the electronic polarizability into screening of electrostatic interactions, avoiding the use of scaled charges, which perplex the comparison with experiment, ab initio or polarizable models and are cumbersome for interactions with external electric or magnetic fields. We conclude that none of the existing nonpolarizable water models is fully consistent with the continuum electronic polarizability and stimulate a quest for a better model implementing ECC epsilon ideas. (C) 2020 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords

Author Keywords: Molecular dynamics in electronic continuum; Scaled charges; External field; Water model; Permittivity; Simulation
KeyWords Plus: SOLVATION FREE-ENERGIES; DIELECTRIC-CONSTANT; MOLECULAR-DYNAMICS; DIPOLE-MOMENT; FORCE-FIELD; EFFECTIVE INCLUSION; LIQUID WATER; SIMULATIONS; BINDING; CALCIUM

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CERIT Scientific Cloud under the program "Projects of Large Research, Development, and Innovations Infrastructures"		LM2015085

View funding text

Publisher

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Journal Information

Impact Factor: Journal Citation Reports

Categories / Classification

Research Areas: Chemistry; Physics
Web of Science Categories: Chemistry, Physical; Physics, Atomic, Molecular & Chemical

Citation Network

In Web of Science Core Collection

1

Times Cited

Create Citation Alert

All Times Cited Counts

1 in All Databases

See more counts

72

Cited References

View Related Records

Most recently cited by:

Duboue-Dijon, E.; Javanainen, M.; Delcroix, P.; et al.
A practical guide to biologically relevant molecular simulations with charge scaling for electronic polarization.
JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS (2020)

View All

Use in Web of Science

Web of Science Usage Count

5 Last 180 Days

5 Since 2013

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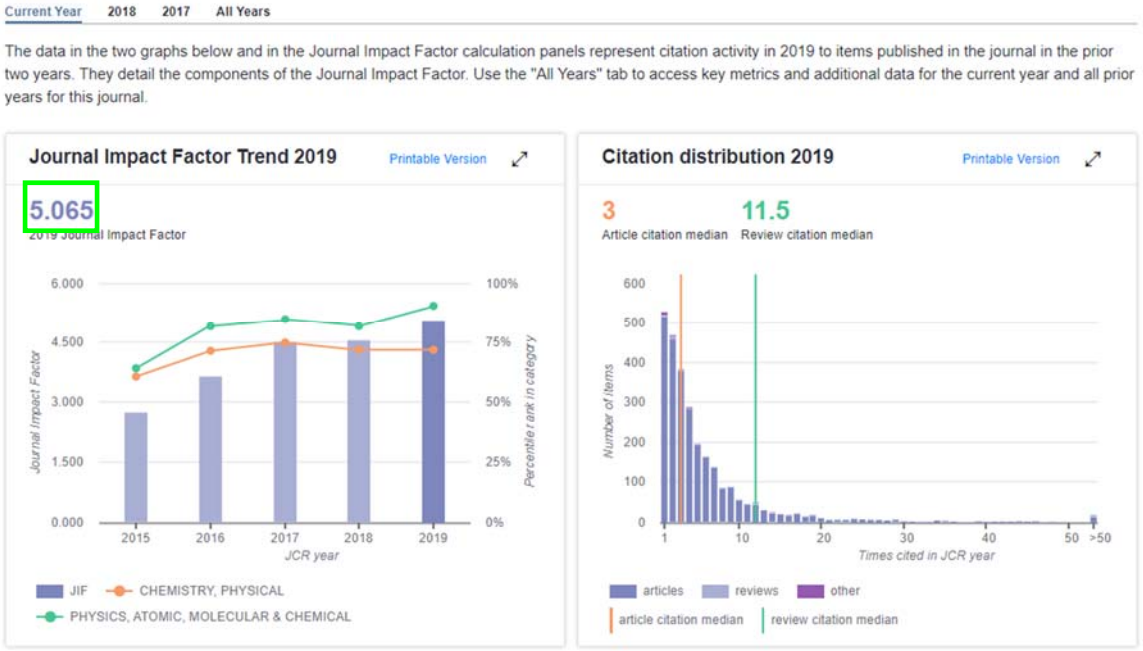
This record is from:
Web of Science Core Collection
- Science Citation Index Expanded

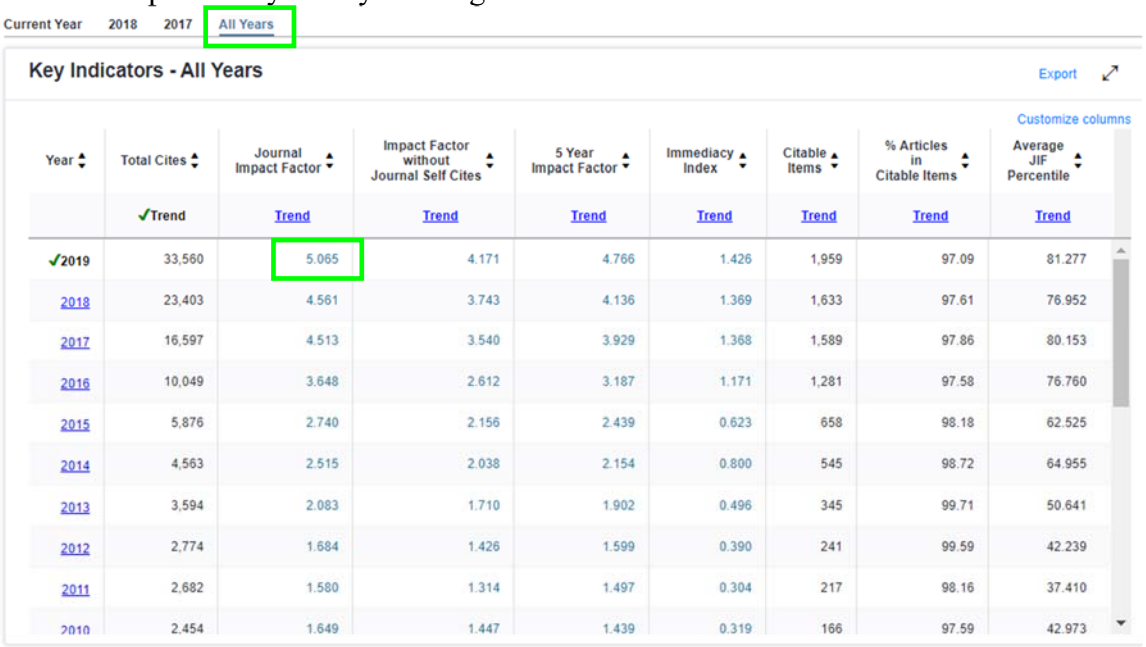
Suggest a correction

If you would like to improve the quality of the data in this record, please suggest a correction.

2) If journal IF in the year of publication of the article is of interest, you must click on "Journal Citation Reports" (see orange ovals above), which shows detail information with history. Values from last years can be read directly from the graph by moving the mouse,



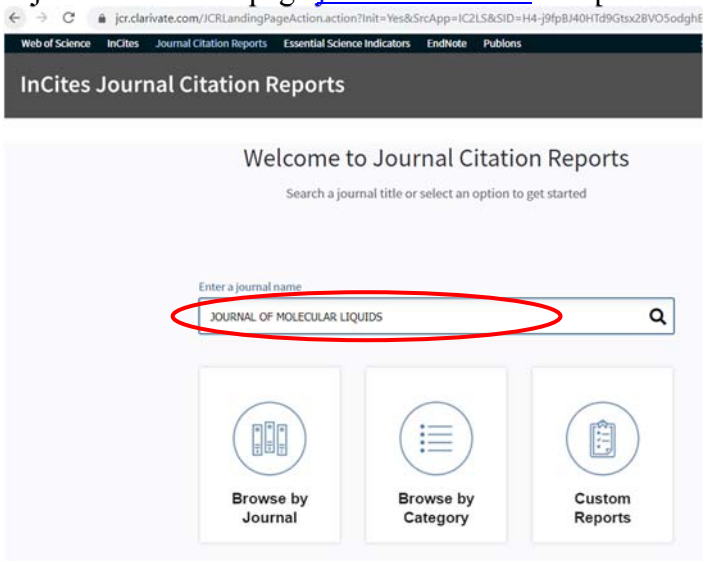
values from previous years by clicking “All Years”.



Year	Total Cites	Journal Impact Factor	Impact Factor without Journal Self Cites	5 Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Citable Items	% Articles in Citable Items	Average JIF Percentile
	✓Trend	Trend	Trend	Trend	Trend	Trend	Trend	Trend
✓2019	33,560	5.065	4.171	4.766	1.426	1,959	97.09	81.277
2018	23,403	4.561	3.743	4.136	1.369	1,633	97.61	76.952
2017	16,597	4.513	3.540	3.929	1.368	1,589	97.86	80.153
2016	10,049	3.648	2.612	3.187	1.171	1,281	97.58	76.760
2015	5,876	2.740	2.156	2.439	0.623	658	98.18	62.525
2014	4,563	2.515	2.038	2.154	0.800	545	98.72	64.955
2013	3,594	2.083	1.710	1.902	0.496	345	99.71	50.641
2012	2,774	1.684	1.426	1.599	0.390	241	99.59	42.239
2011	2,682	1.580	1.314	1.497	0.304	217	98.16	37.410
2010	2,454	1.649	1.447	1.439	0.319	166	97.59	42.973

3) Finding IF of a journal directly using journal's name

Enter the journal name on page jcr.clarivate.com and press enter.

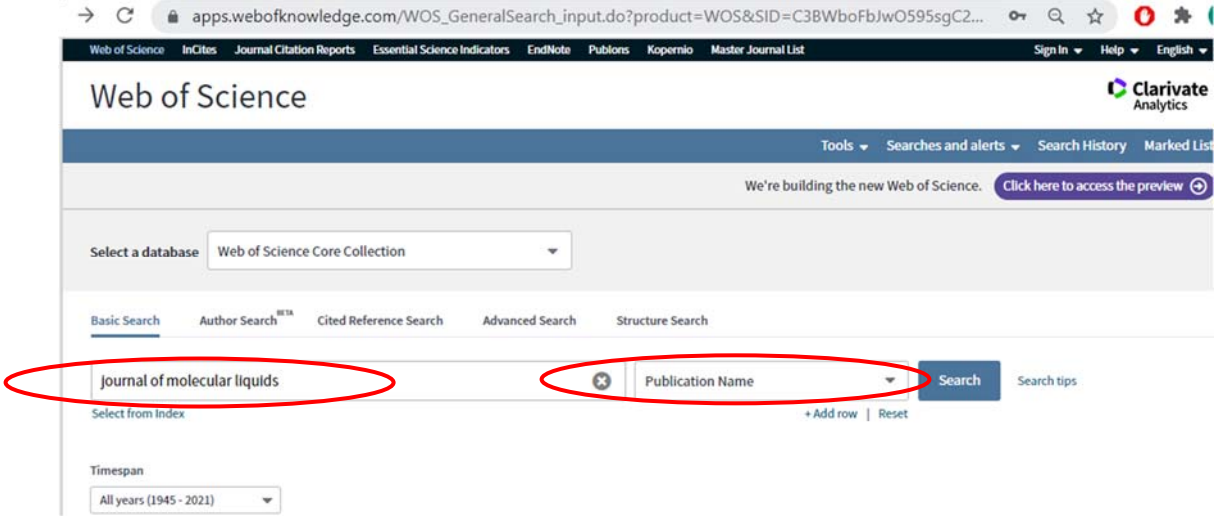


which will bring you to the page with information as in step 2).

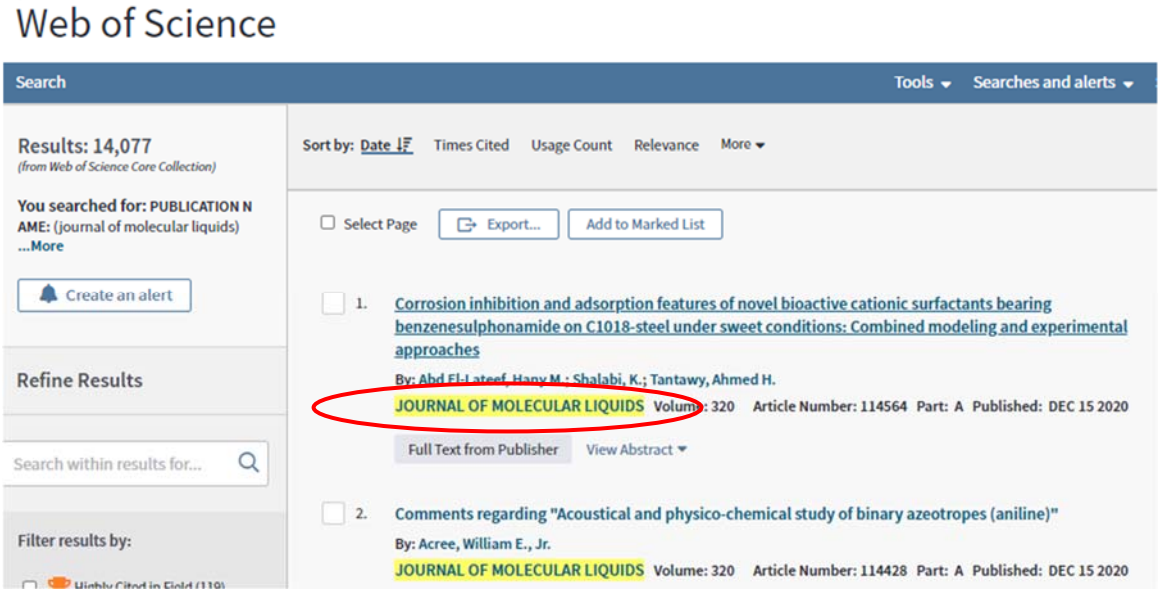
#

4) Finding the current percentile (Q1, D1) of a journal in categories directly using the journal name

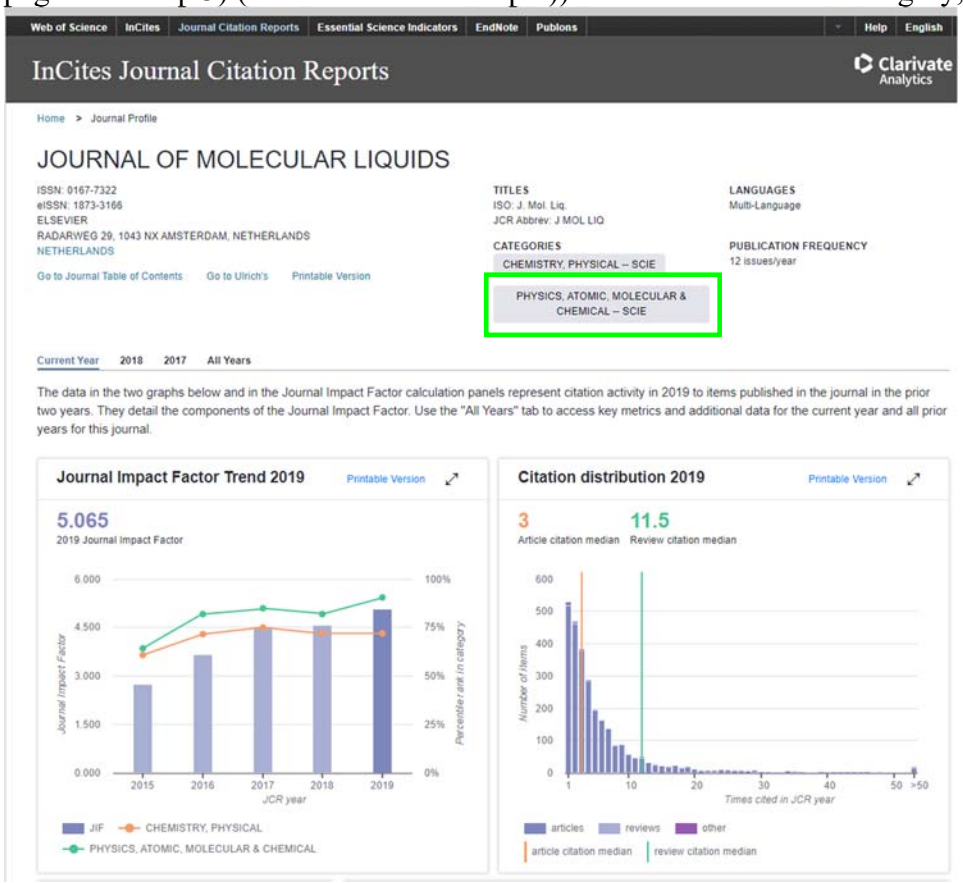
4a) The simplest method is using Web of Science www.webofknowledge.com , enter journal name in „Basic Search" and select „Publication Name".



It results in a page with many articles from the chosen journal and you proceed as in step 1).

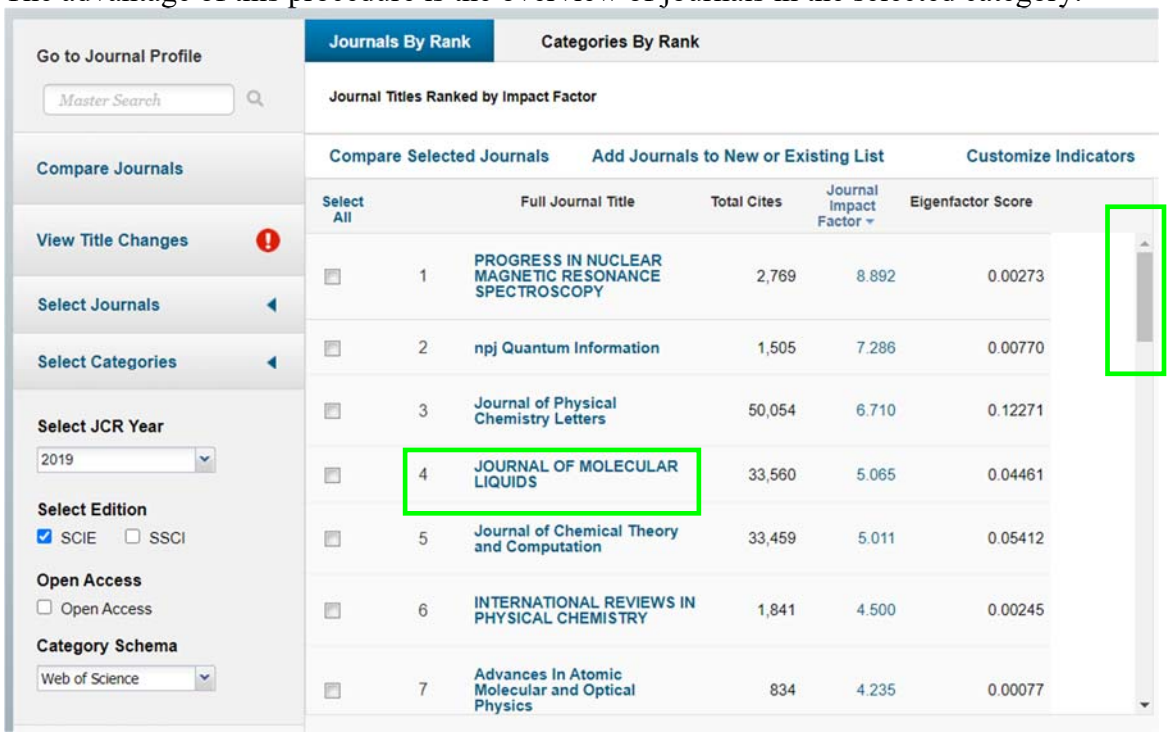


4b) For completeness I describe rather uncomfortable method using JCR. On the resulting page from step 3) (the same as from step 2)) click on the selected category,



and in the list of all journals in this category (it is not visible on this page that the category is „Physics, Atomic, Molecular & Chemical"), find (default sorting by descending IF – useful to remember the IF from the previous step) your journal. In this

way you will find its rank (here 4) and, scrolling to the last record, number of journals in the category (here 37), see result and further steps in 1a). If the journal is listed in more categories, you need to repeat step 4b).
The advantage of this procedure is the overview of journals in the selected category.



M. Předota 19. 1. 2021