

内容大纲

科学研究与学位论文

PQDT Citation Index 资源概览

PQDT Citation Index 的应用与展望

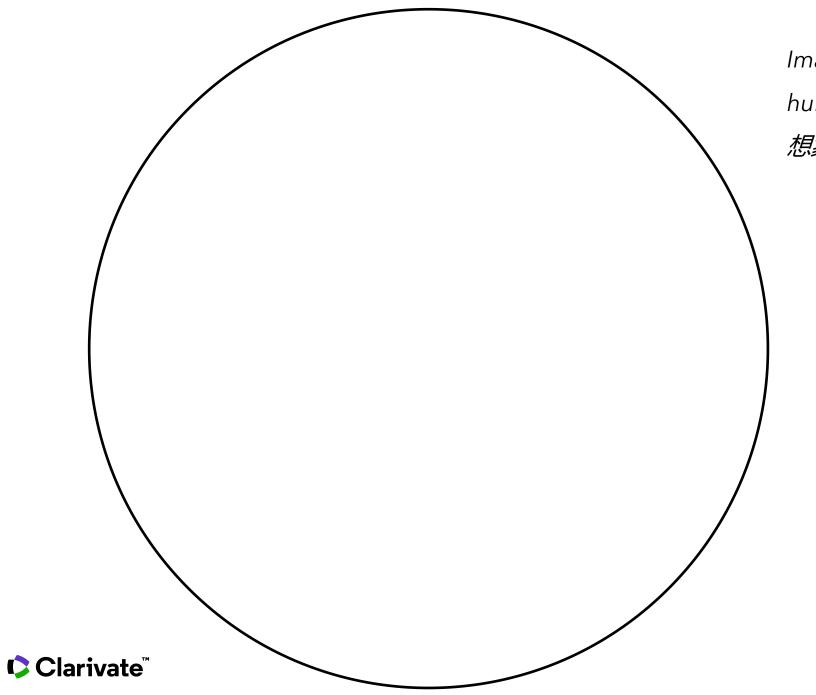




科学研究与学位论文

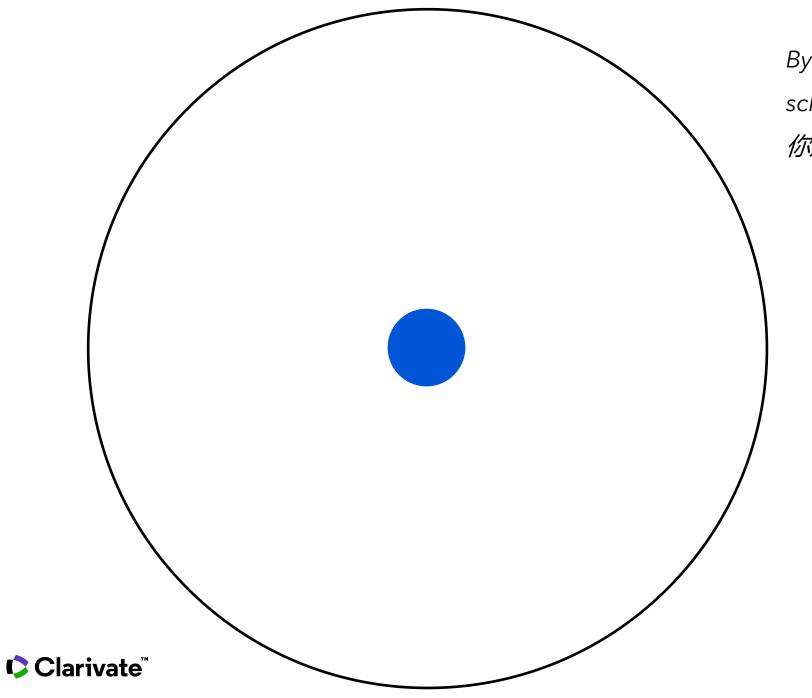
提到学位论文, 你会想到什么?



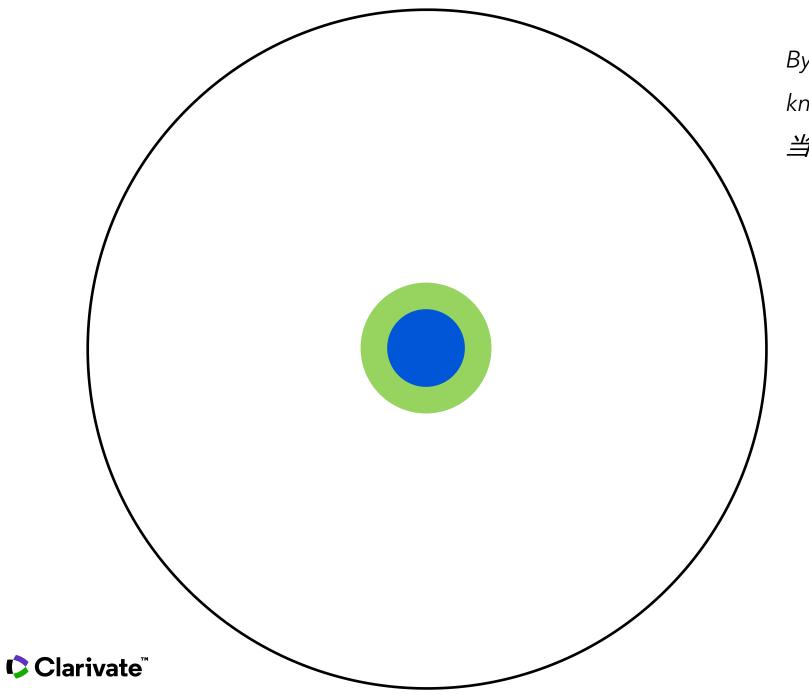


Imagine a circle that contains all of human knowledge

想象一个包含所有人类知识的圆圈

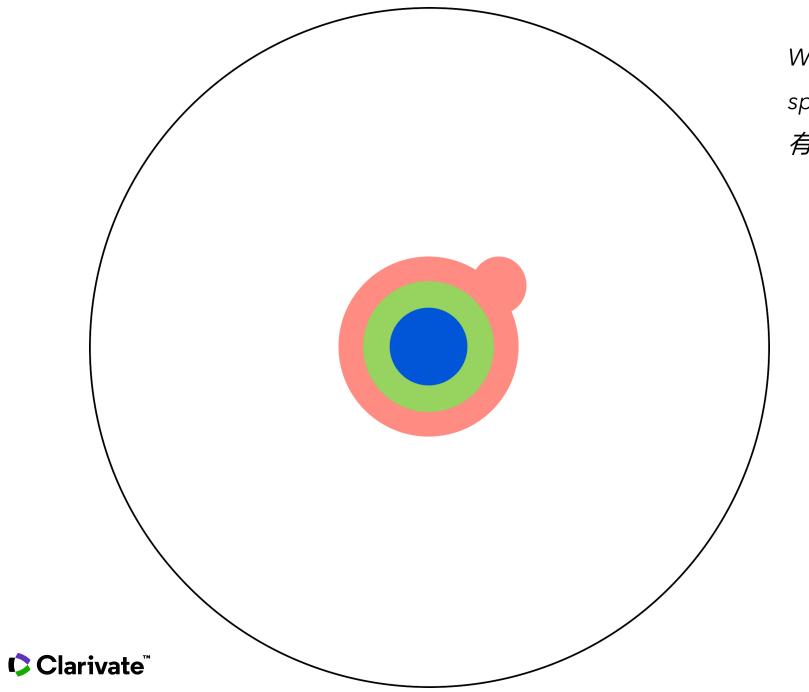


By the time you finish elementary school, you know a little 你从小学毕业的时候,你知道一点



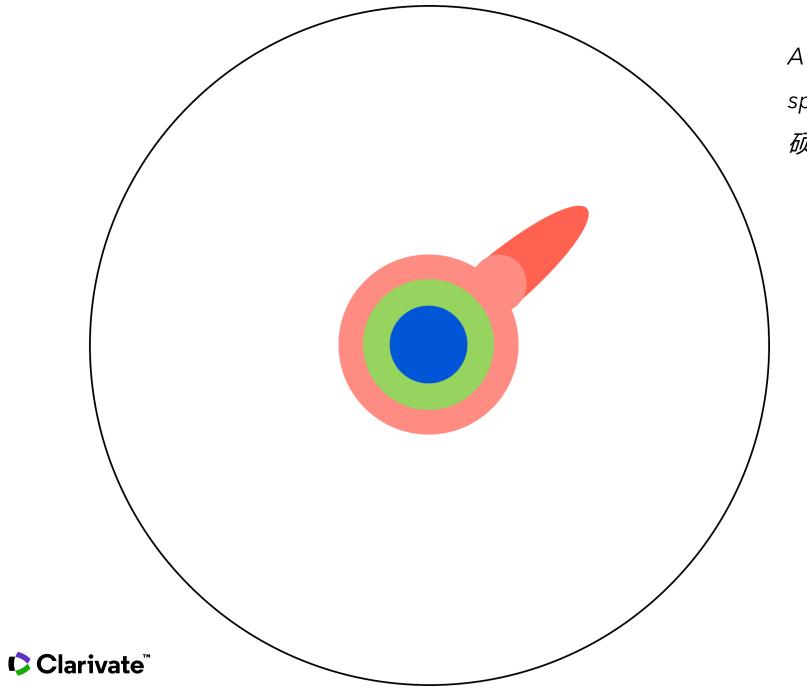
By the time you finish high school, you know a bit more

当你高中毕业的时候,你知道的更多了



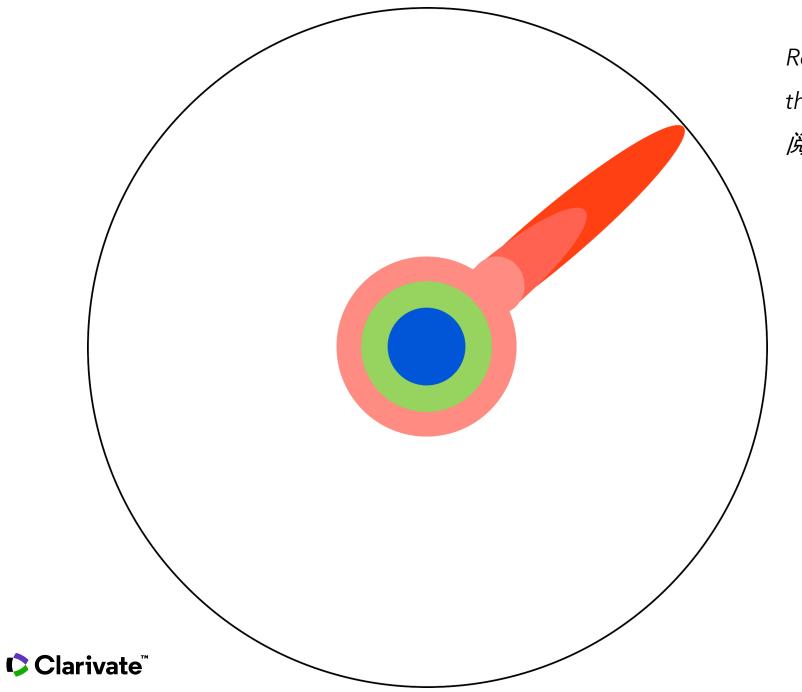
With a bachelor's degree, you gain a specialty

有了学士学位,你就获得了一门专业

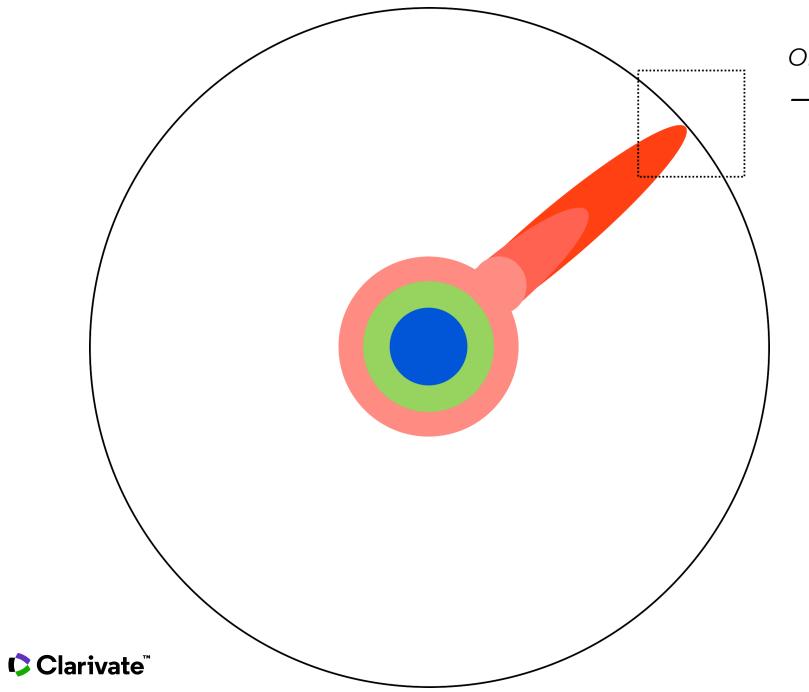


A master's degree deepens that specialty

硕士学位加深了这一专业

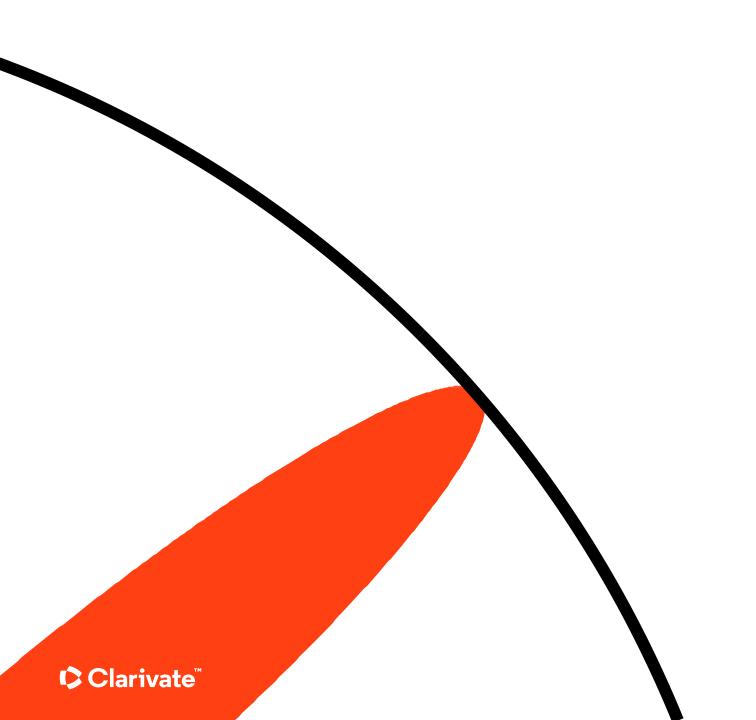


Reading research papers takes you to the edge of human knowledge 阅读研究论文带你走到人类知识的边缘



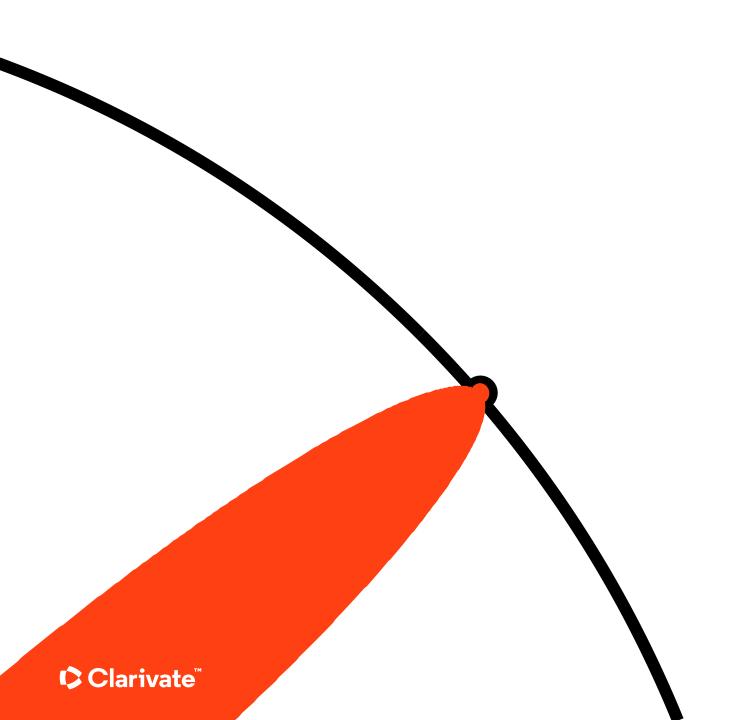
Once you're at the boundary, you focus

一旦到达边界,你就会集中注意力

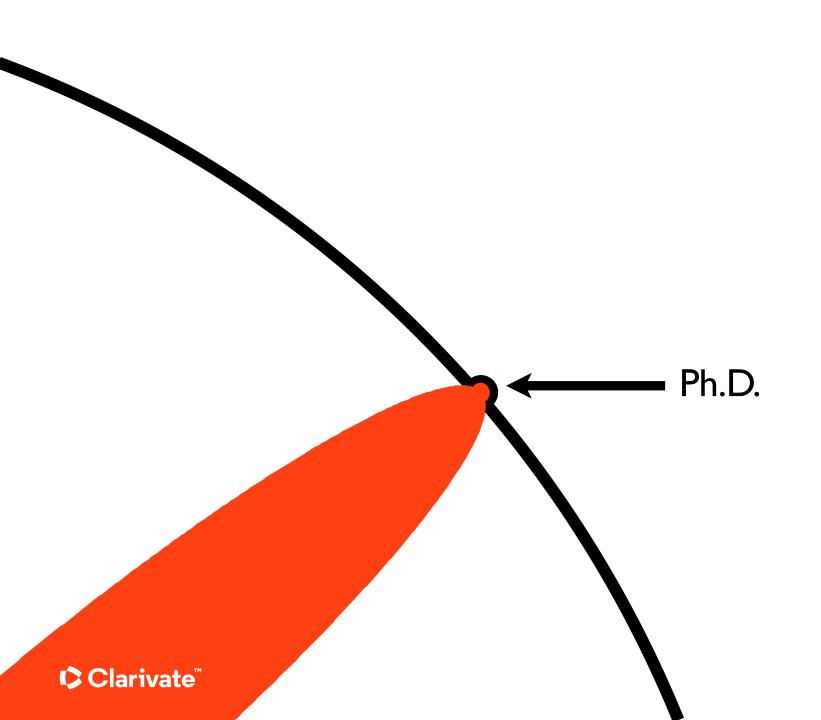


You push at the boundary for a few years

你会在几年的时间里突破界限

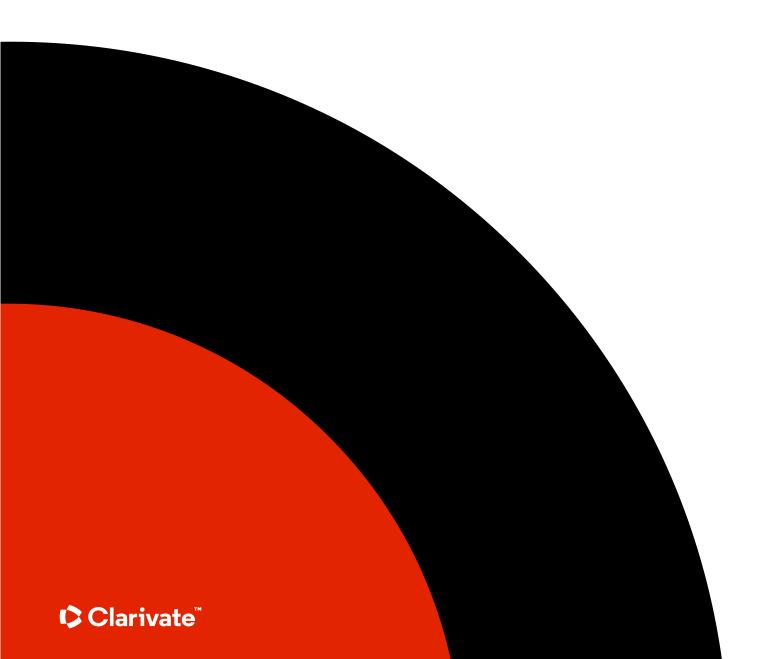


Until one day, the boundary gives way 直到有一天,界限消失了



And, that dent you've made is called a Ph.D

你留下的凹痕叫做博士学位



Of course, the world looks different to you now

当然,现在的世界对你来说不一样了

特殊类型的文献?

篇幅长?

更多的研究细节?

提到学位论文, 你会想到什么?

不易获取?

师承关系?

未在同行评议的期刊中发表?



博硕士论文为科研人员提供了丰富详实的科研基础知识

Web of Science的用户解释了为什么研究生工作对于理解一个研究主题的背景很重要

"博硕士论文揭示了尚未在同行" 评议文献中发表的科研成果。"



"从博硕士论文中可以获得 比在期刊论文中更多的细 节,尤其是实验细节。"

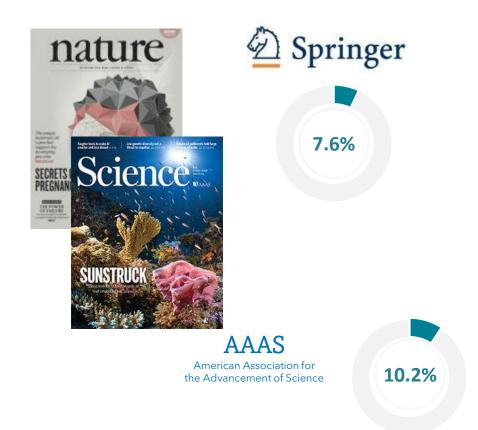


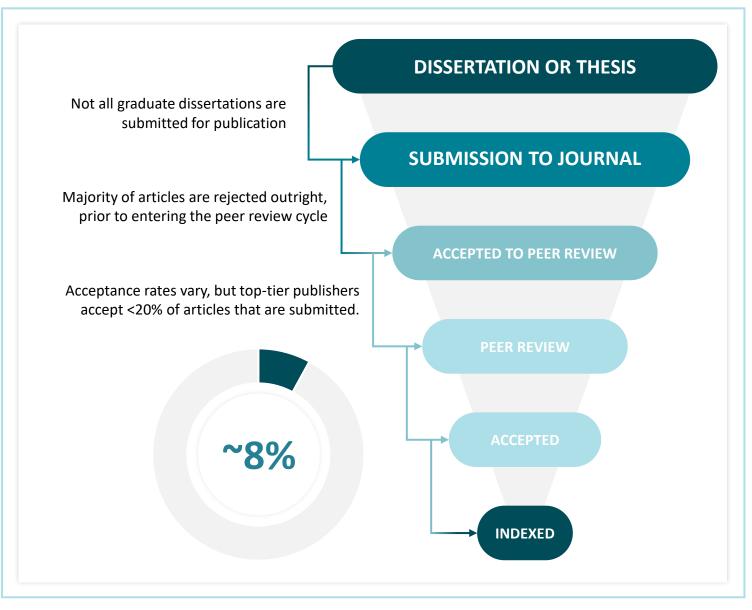
"博硕士论文通常是获取详细材料和方法的 重要资源,它们可能很有趣,并引发进一步 的研究。"





从学位论文到期刊论文







Uneck for updates

The Diversity-Innovation Paradox in Science (科学中的多样性与创新悖论)

- 《美国科学院院报》(PNAS)2020年第17期
- 该研究基于PQDT Global 数据库中1977年至2015年间美国学位授予单位的1,208,246篇博士论文,毕业生获得博士学位五年后在Web of Science平台发表的论文,美国人口普查数据,并通过ProQuest TDM Studio文本与数据挖掘技术解决方案,运用文本分析与机器学习的方法对美国博士毕业生的就业状况及其后科研创新影响进行了实证分析。

The Diversity-Innovation Paradox in Science

Bas Hofstra^{a,1}, Vivek V. Kulkarni^b, Sebastian Munoz-Najar Galvez^a, Bryan He^b, Dan Jurafsky^{b,c}, and Daniel A. McFarland^{a,1}

^aGraduate School of Education, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305; ^bDepartment of Computer Science, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305; and ^cDepartment of Linguistics, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305

Edited by Peter S. Bearman, Columbia University, New York, NY, and approved March 16, 2020 (received for review September 5, 2019)

Prior work finds a diversity paradox: Diversity breeds innovation, yet underrepresented groups that diversify organizations have less successful careers within them. Does the diversity paradox hold for scientists as well? We study this by utilizing a near-complete population of ~1.2 million US doctoral recipients from 1977 to 2015 and following their careers into publishing and faculty positions. We use text analysis and machine learning to answer a series of guestions: How do we detect scientific innovations? Are underrepresented groups more likely to generate scientific innovations? And are the innovations of underrepresented groups adopted and rewarded? Our analyses show that underrepresented groups produce higher rates of scientific novelty. However, their novel contributions are devalued and discounted: For example, novel contributions by gender and racial minorities are taken up by other scholars at lower rates than novel contributions by gender and racial majorities, and equally impactful contributions of gender and racial minorities are less likely to result in successful scientific careers than for majority groups. These results suggest there may be unwarranted reproduction of stratification in academic careers that discounts diversity's role in innovation and partly explains the underrepresentation of some groups in academia

diversity | innovation | science | inequality | sociology of science

Innovation drives scientific progress. Innovation propels science into uncharted territories and expands humanity's understanding of the natural and social world. Innovation is also believed to be predictive of successful scientific careers: Innovators are science's trailblazers and discoverers, so producing innovative science may lead to successful academic careers (1). At the same time, a common hypothesis is that demographic diversity brings such innovation (2-5). Scholars from underrepresented groups have origins, concerns, and experiences that differ from groups traditionally represented, and their inclusion in academe diversifies scholarly perspectives. In fact, historically underrepresented groups often draw relations between ideas and concepts that have been traditionally missed or ignored (4-7). Given this, if demographic groups are unequally represented in academia, then one would expect underrepresented groups to generate more scientific innovation than overrepresented groups and have more successful careers (SI Appendix). Unfortunately, the combination of these two relationships-diversity-innovation and innovation-careersfails to result and poses a paradox. If gender and racially underrepresented scholars are likely to innovate and innovation supposedly leads to successful academic careers, then how do we explain persistent inequalities in scientific careers between minority and majority groups (8-13)? One explanation is that the scientific innovations produced by some groups are discounted, possibly leading to differences in scientific impact and successful careers.

In this paper, we set out to identify the diversity-innovation paradox in science and explain why it arises. We provide a system-level account of science using a near-complete population of US doctorate recipients (~1.2 million) where we identify scientific innovations (14-19) and analyze the rates at which different demographic groups relate scientific concepts in novel ways, the extent to which those novel conceptual relations get taken up by

other scholars, how "distal" those linkages are (14), and the subsequent returns they have to scientific careers. Our analyses use observations spanning three decades, all scientific disciplines, and all US doctorate-awarding institutions. Through them we are able 1) to compare minority scholars' rates of scientific novelty visàvis majority scholars and then ascertain whether and why their novel conceptualizations 2) are taken up by others and, in turn, 3) facilitate a successful research career.

Innovation as Novelty and Impactful Novelty in Text

Our dataset stems from ProQuest dissertations (20), which includes records of nearly all US PhD theses and their metadata from 1977 to 2015; student names, advisors, institutions, thesis titles, abstracts, disciplines, etc. These structural and semantic footprints enable us to consider students' rates of innovation at the very onset of their scholarly careers and their academic trajectory afterward, i.e., their earliest conceptual innovations and how they correspond to successful academic careers (21). We link these data with several data sources to arrive at a nearcomplete ecology of US PhD students and their career trajectories. Specifically, we link ProQuest dissertations to the US Census data (2000 and 2010) and Social Security Administration data (1900 to 2016) to infer demographic information on students' gender and race (i.e., name signals for white, Asian, or underrepresented minority [Hispanic, African American, or Native American]; see Materials and Methods and SI Appendix); we link ProQuest dissertations to Web of Science, a large-scale publication database with ~38 million academic publications (1900 to 2017), to find out which students have continued research careers, and we weigh our inferential analyses by population records of the number of PhD recipients for each distinct university-year combination to render results generalizable to the population (SI Appendix).

Significanc

By analyzing data from nearly all US PhD recipients and their dissertations across three decades, this paper finds demographically underrepresented students innovate at higher rates than majority students, but their novel contributions are discounted and less likely to earn them academic positions. The discounting of minorities' innovations may partly explain their underrepresentation in influential positions of academia.

Author contributions: B. Hofstra, V.V.K., and D.A.M. designed research; B. Hofstra, V.V.K., SM.-N.G., B. He, D.J., and D.A.M. performed research; B. Hofstra, V.V.K., S.M.-N.G., B. He, D.J., and D.A.M. contributed new reagentSchaplyic tools; B. Hofstra, V.V.K., S.M.-N.G., B. He, D.J., and D.A.M. analyzed data; and B. Hofstra and D.A.M. wrote the paper. The authors decide no comoeinin interest.

This article is a PNAS Direct Submission.

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See poline for related content such as Commentaries

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9284-9291 | PNAS | April 28, 2020 | vol. 117 | no. 17

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1915378117





PQDT Citation Index 资源概览

ProQuest™ Dissertations & Theses Citation Index 画像

• 全称: ProQuest™ Dissertations & Theses Citation Index

• 简称: PQDT Citation Index (PQDT博硕士论文引文索引)

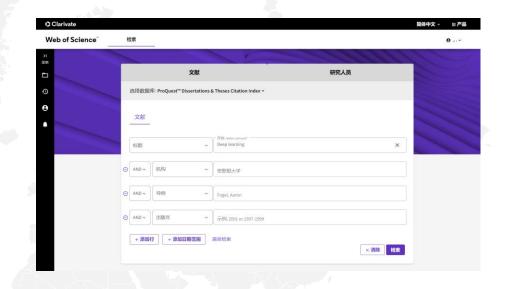
• 平台: Web of Science平台,独立于Web of Science核心合集的子数据库

• 类型: 文摘索引数据库

• 字段: 支持对17个不同的字段进行检索,包括机构、导师、学科等

• 主题: 覆盖400多个主题, 涉及自然科学、社会科学、艺术人文领域

• 特色: 与PQDT Global无缝衔接, 轻松获取全文



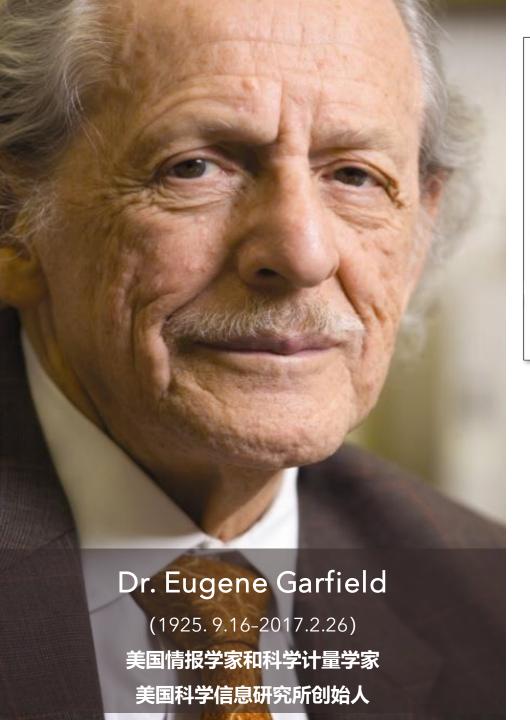
60+ 国家/地区

4,100+ 科研机构/高校 60+ 语言 5,600,000+ 记录



Citation Index?





Citation Indexes for Science

A New Dimension in Documentation through Association of Ideas

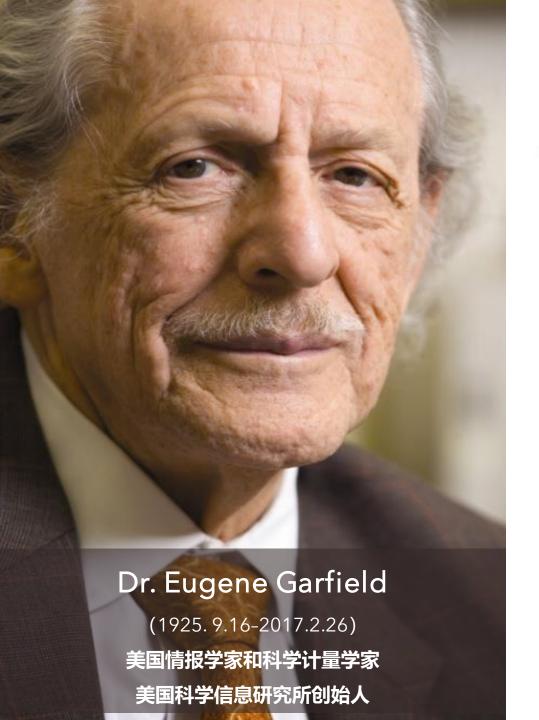
Eugene Garfield

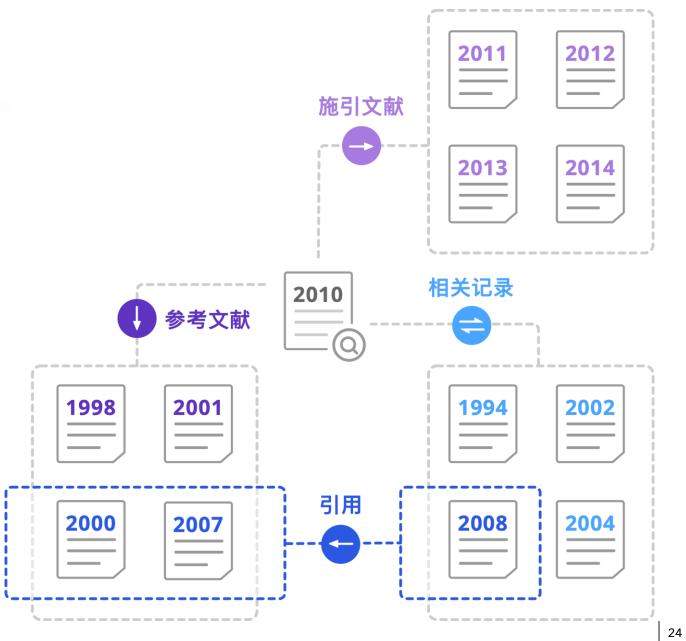
"The uncritical citation of disputed data by a writer, whether it be deliberate or not, is a serious matter. Of course, knowingly propagandizing unsubstantiated claims is particularly abhorrent, but just as many naive students may be swayed by unfounded assertions presented by a writer who is unaware 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 Unique Data 独特

• 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。



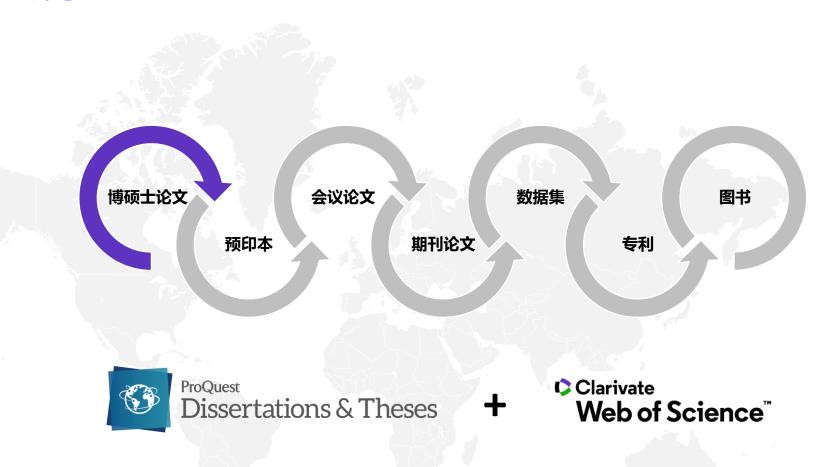


一站式检索体验?



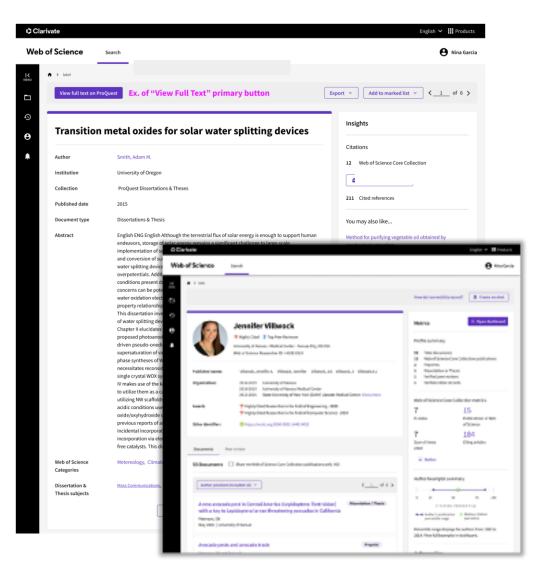
最大限度地利用有限的研究时间

通过单一平台进行全面的研究内容和观点梳理,从学位论文到专利和书籍,了解课题领域是如何演变的





PQDT Global + Web of Science:一站式、综合性、多学科检索体验



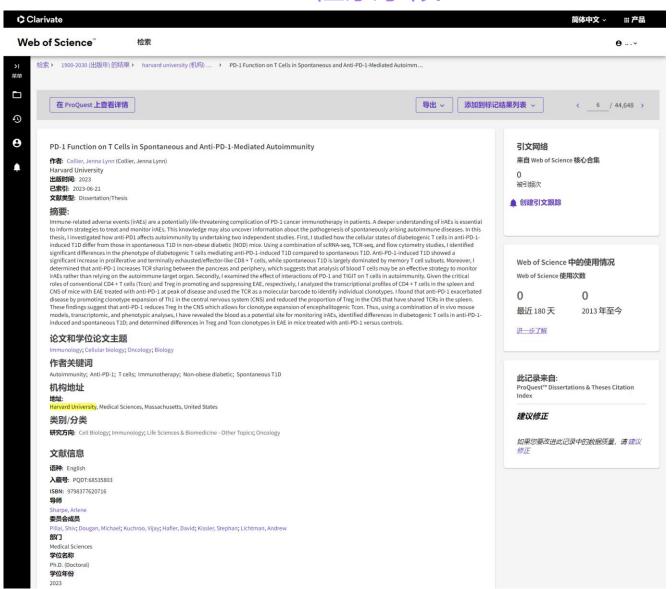
- 识别新兴研究领域以及参与该领域的研究生项目
- 发掘未在同行评议文献中发表的创新性研究方法
- 囊括未发表的学术成果和更多元的研究视角,实现更加全面、详实的文献综述
- 将早期研究、新兴研究以及成熟研究关联起来, 摸清某一课题或学科的演进过程



个性化检索字段?



PQDT Citation Index 检索字段



主题	国家/地区
标题	入藏号
作者	导师
出版年	委员会成员
摘要	学位论文主题
语种	DOI
学位类型	ISBN
机构	地址
部门	





PQDT Citation Index 的应用与展望

案例:深度学习 Deep Learning

深度学习是学习样本数据的内在规律和表示层次,这些学习过程中获得的信息对诸如文字、图像和声音等数据的解释有很大的帮助。它的最终目标是让机器能够像人一样具有分析学习能力,能够识别文字、图像和声音等数据。 深度学习是一个复杂的机器学习算法,在语音和图像识别方面取得的效果,远远超过先前相关技术。

数据库: PQDT Citation Index

检索式: "deep learn*"

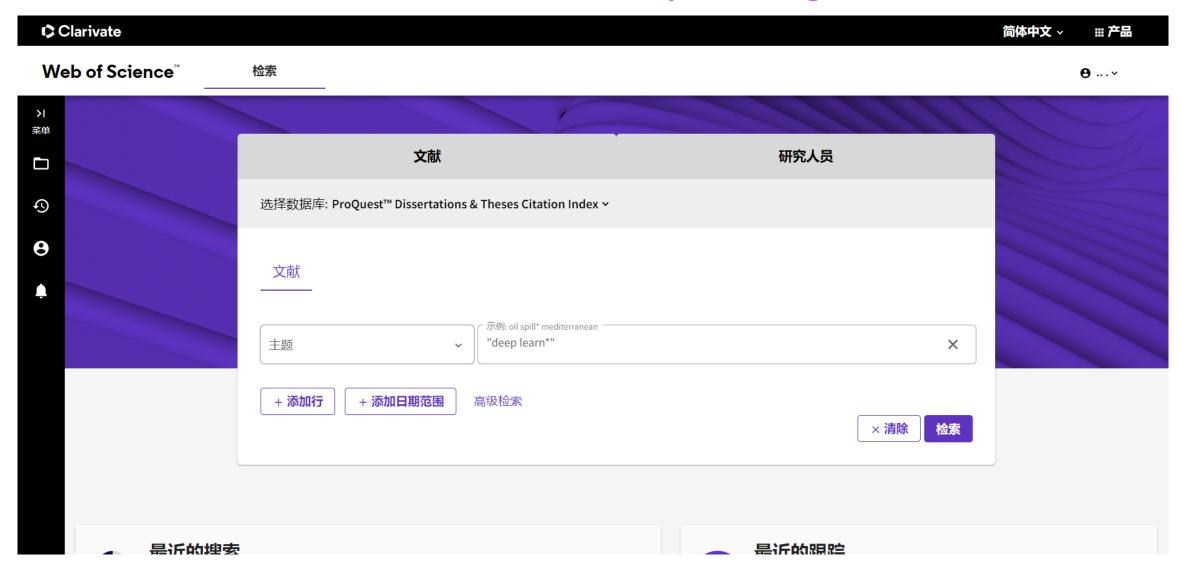
检索字段: 主题 (Topic)

时间范围: 所有年份



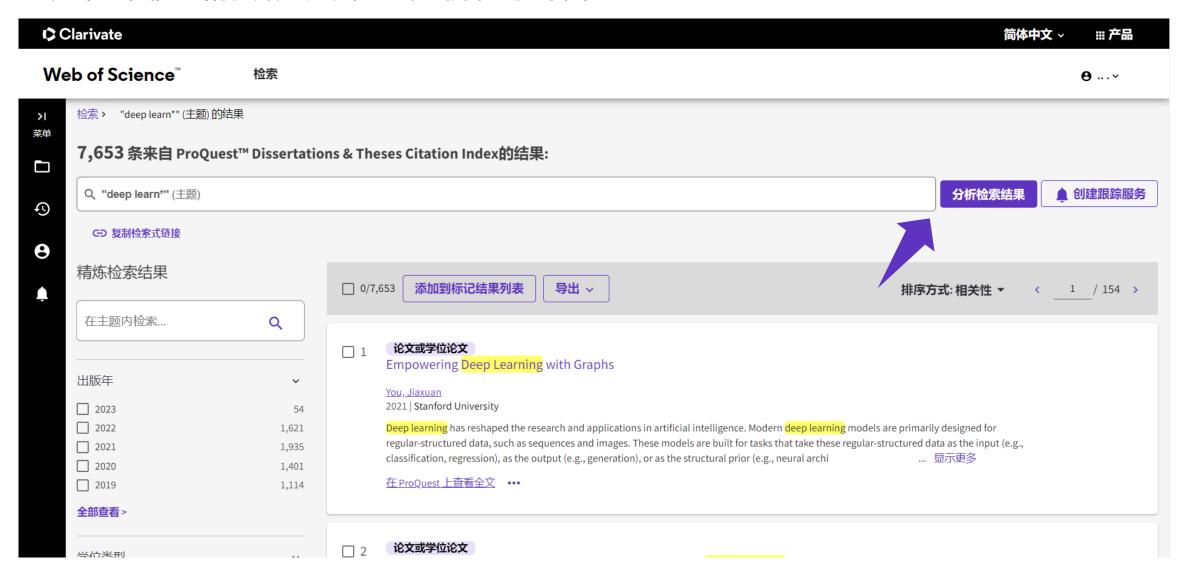


借助 PQDT Citation Index检索"深度学习 Deep Learning"领域学位论文



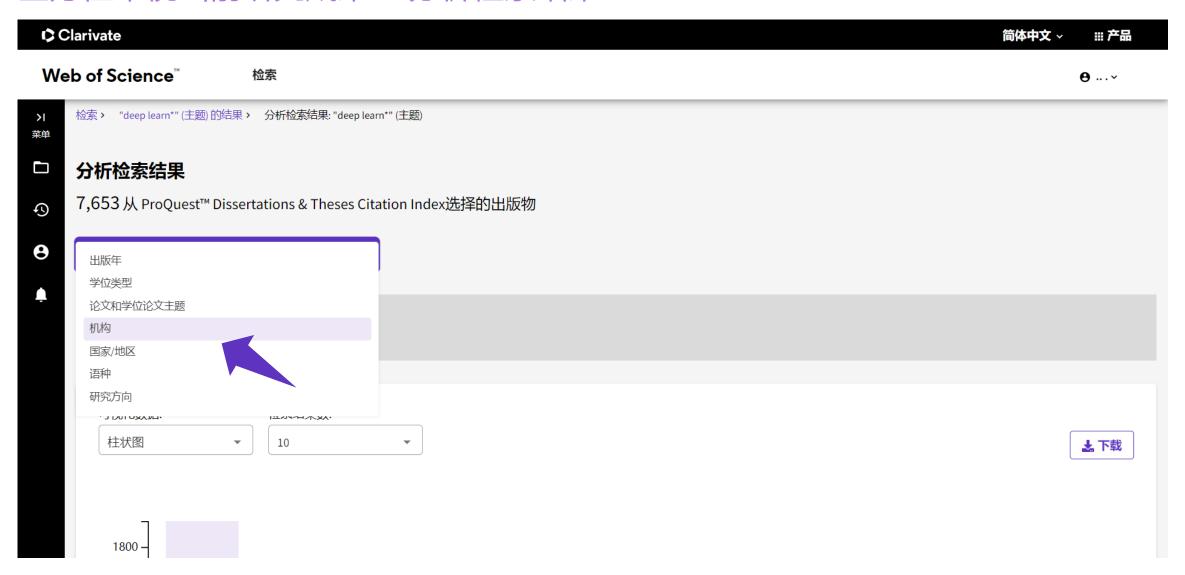


全方位审视当前研究成果——分析检索结果



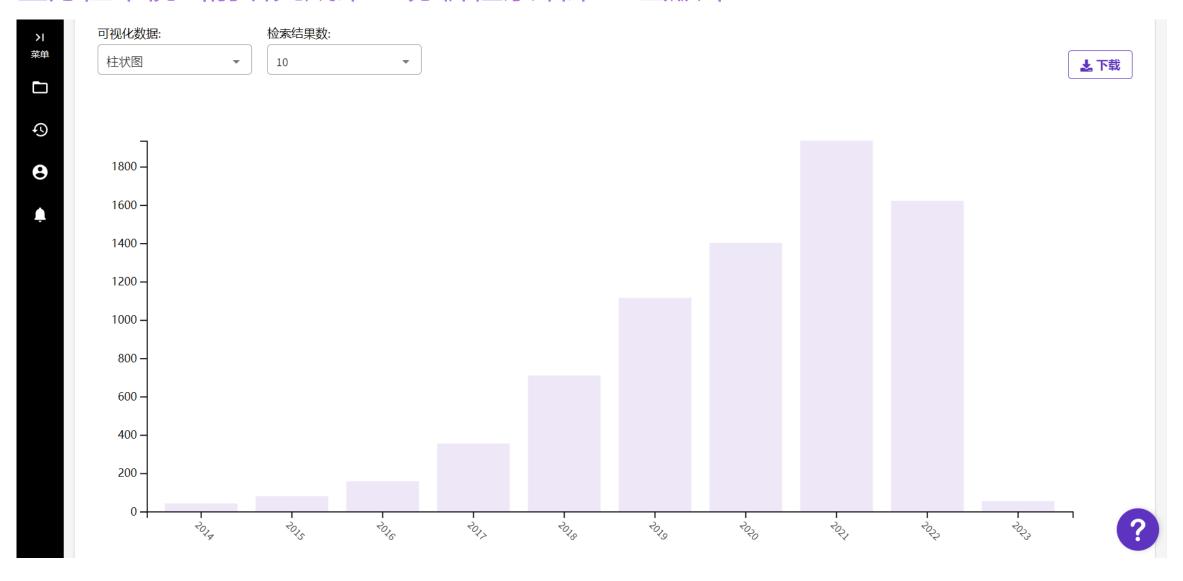


全方位审视当前研究成果——分析检索结果





全方位审视当前研究成果——分析检索结果——出版年





全方位审视当前研究成果——分析检索结果——机构

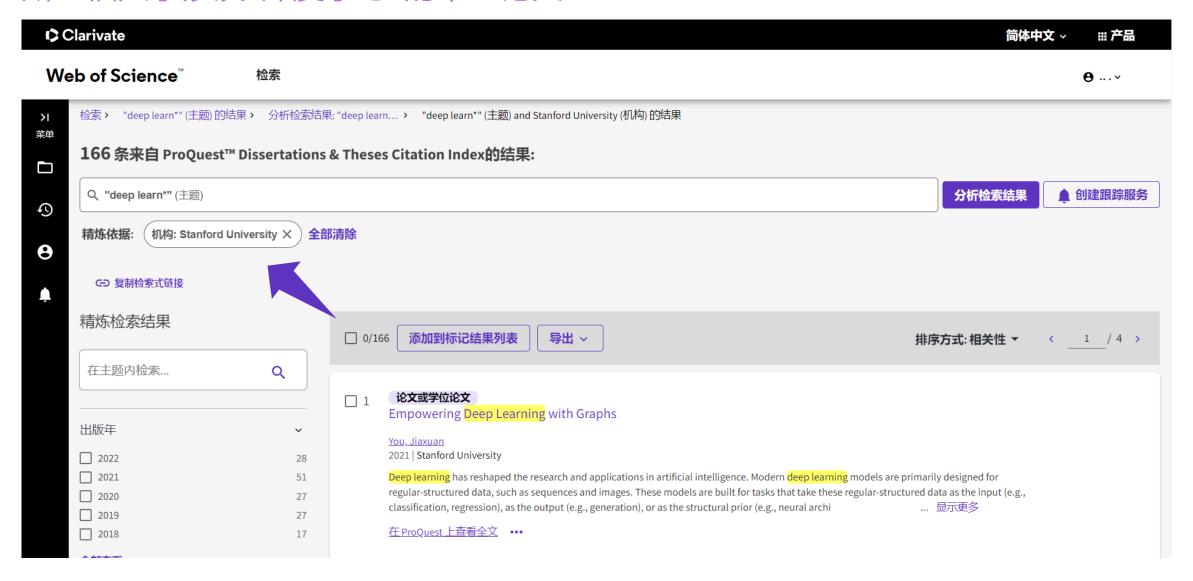




斯坦福大学有哪些深度学习领域学位论文?



斯坦福大学涉及"深度学习"的毕业论文





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Web of Science[™] 检索

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Resource and Data Efficient Deep Learning

作者: Coleman, Cody Austun (Coleman, Cody Austun)

Stanford University 出版时间: 2021 已索引: 2023-06-21

文献类型: Dissertation/Thesis

摘要:

Using massive computation, deep learning allows machines to translate large amounts of dat applications like virtual assistants and autonomous vehicles. As datasets and computer syster models, creating an expensive appetite in practitioners and researchers for data and computa and improve both the computational and data efficiency of deep learning. First, we introduce learning system performance. Researchers have proposed numerous hardware, software, and learning. While some of these optimizations perform the same operations faster (e.g., increasi procedure (e.g., reduced precision) and can even impact the final model's accuracy on unseer efficiency, it has been difficult to compare and understand the impact of these optimizations. compare different system designs and use it to evaluate high performing systems by organizin now grown into an industry standard benchmark co-organized by over 70 organizations. Seco efficiently. Data selection methods, such as active learning and core-set selection, improve the points to label or train on. Across the data selection literature, there are many ways to identify prohibitively expensive to apply in deep learning because of the larger datasets and models.

论文和学位论文主题

Artificial intelligence; Computer science; Software; Active learning; Deep learning; Machine learning

机构地址

地址:

检索 > "deep learn*" (主题) 的结果 > 分析检索结果: "deep learn... > "deep learn*" (主题) and St... > Resource and Data Efficient Deep Learning

Stanford University, California, United States

类别/分类

研究方向: Computer Science

文献信息

语种: English

入藏号: PQDT:6446 8876

ISBN: 979°4° 2610

导师

Zaharia, Matei; Bailis, Peter; Li, Fei-Fei

学位名称

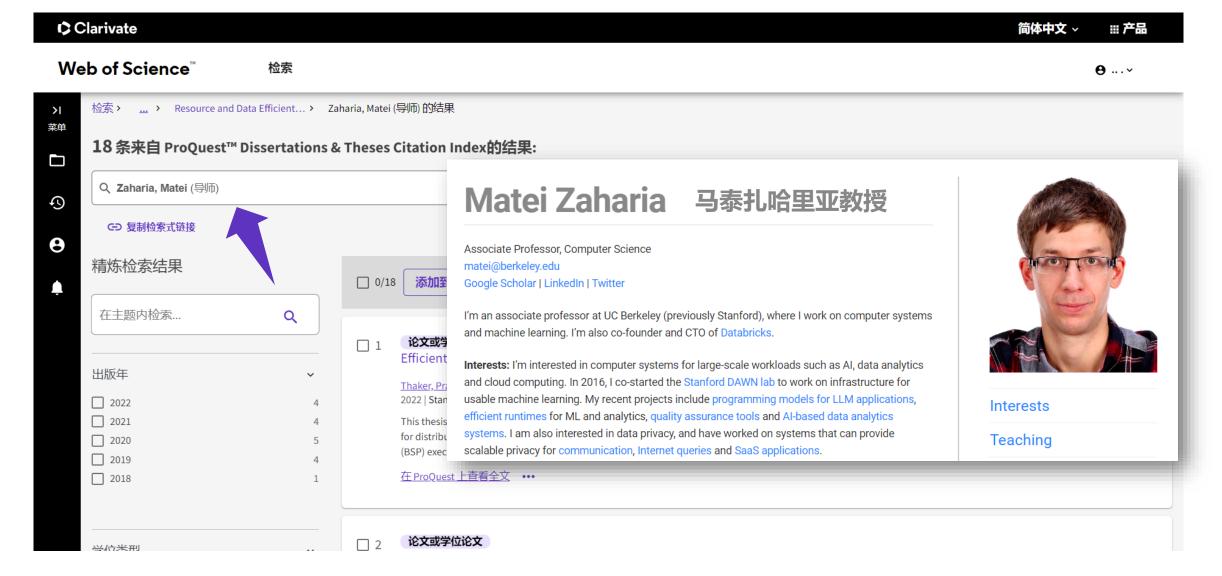
Ph.D. (Doctoral)

学位年份

2021

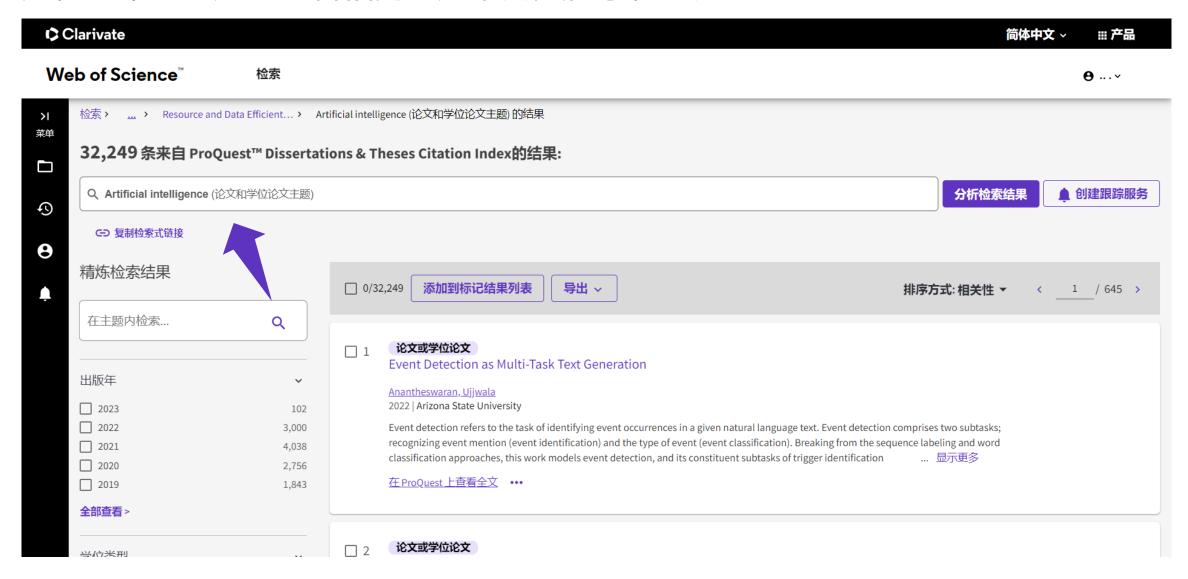


定位至某一导师: 查看相同导师指导的其他毕业生学位论文





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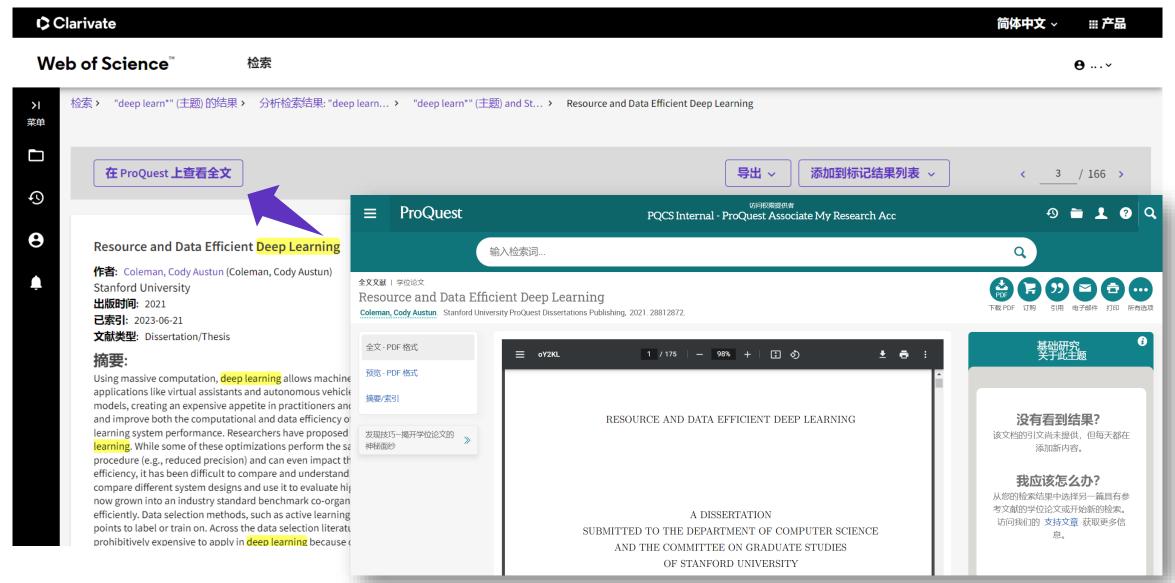




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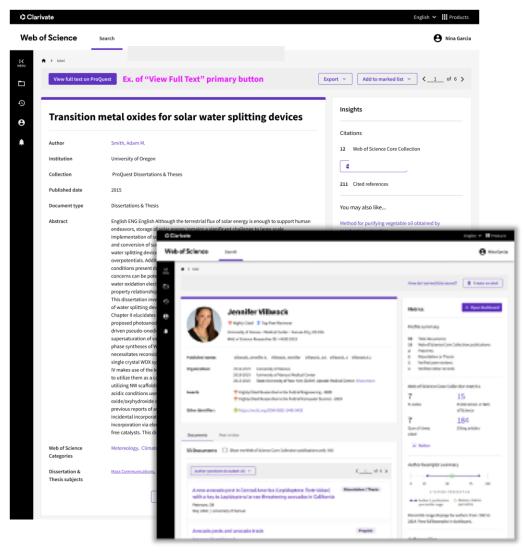




未来展望?



将博硕士论文嵌入到现有的研究工作流程:分阶段分布



阶段 1: 2023.7.13

- 作为独立于Web of Science核心合集的子数据库,揭示 560万+篇的博硕士论文元数据记录
- 来自全球60多个国家的4000多所大学
- 支持将博硕士论文添加至Web of Science作者记录页面
- · 对于PQDT Global用户,可链接300多万篇学位论文全文

阶段 2: 预计2023年第四季度

将提供参考文献索引和链接,以进一步将博硕士论文与Web of Science网络连接起来







讲座内容

• ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global最新概况

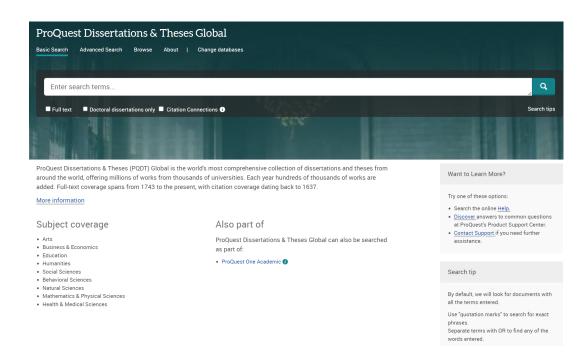
· PQDT发现未知,关注学术研究

・引文网络加速资源发现



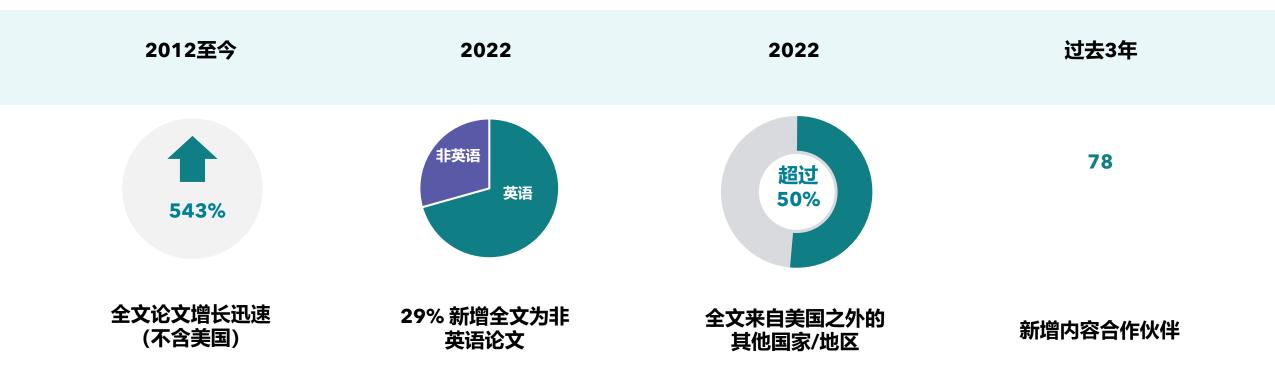
PQDT Global总体收录

- ・569万篇博硕士论文信息
- ・327万篇全文
- · 收录60+国家/地区的学位论文
- ・ 论文来自4100+机构
- ・400万用户
- ・60+语言
- ・ 430+主题分类





PQDT Global 持续增加的全球学位论文收录



· 截止到2023.5.1,新增74,974 篇学位论文信息,其中63,461 篇为全文。



2022年新增来自18个国家50多所高校的论文收录

泰晤士高等教育世界大学排名T.H.E TOP 200--新增5家

- ・ Caltech(California Institute of Technology)加州理 工学院
- ・ Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)麻省理工 学院
- ・ University of Exeter英国埃克塞特大学
- University Technology Sydney (UTS)悉尼科技大学
- Washington University of St. Louis Business School 圣路易斯华盛顿大学-商学院

CONTRIBUTING INSTITUTIONS NEWLY ADDED OR REENGAGED IN 2022:

- · American College of Education
- · American University in Cairo
- · American University of Nigeria
- Amridge University
- · Aspen University
- · Bay Path University
- Bob Jones University Seminary
- · Caltech T.H.E. TOP
- · Chalmers University of Technology
- · Czech Technical University in Prague
- · Eden Theological Seminary
- · Fairleigh Dickinson University
- Georgian Court University
- · Hampton University Online
- · Hartford International University for Religion and Peace
- Hoseo University
- · International Institute for Restorative Practices (IIRP)
- · Jaro Institute of Management Research

- · Kansas City University
- · Louisiana State University Louisiana Technical University
- · Massachusetts Institute THE TOP of Technology (MIT)
- · Medina College Ozamiz
- · Meridian University
- · Mid-American Baptist Theologica Seminary
- · Monmouth University
- · National Yang Ming Chaio Tong Univer
- · Neumann University
- Northwood University
- · Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences
- Sakarya University
- Salem University
- · Sanford Burnham Prebs
- Sogang University
- South Carolina State University
- · South College

- Tuskegee University
- Universidad de Montemorelos
- · Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA)
- University of Lagos (Nigeria)
- · University of Engineering & Technology, Peshawar
- University of Exeter THE TOP
- · University of Kent
- · University of Piraeus
- · University of Pretoria
- · University of St. Thomas
- · University of the Potomac
- · University of Wisconsin Green Bay
- University Technology Sydney (UTS)
- · Washington University of St. Louis ·
- Business School
- · Washington University School of Medicine
- · Western Michigan University
- · Western University

@200 represents institutions included in the Times Higher Education Top 200 World University Rankings of 2022.



PQDT Global覆盖多学科





2023年Q1全文收录新增TOP 10 学科

1. South African Studies (南非研究): 3484	6. Electrical Engineering (电气工程): 2194
2. Computer Science (计算机科学): 2977	7. Chemistry (化学): 2163
3. Public Health (公共健康): 2280	8. Materials Science (材料学): 1879
4. Management (管理学): 2231	9. Pharmaceutical Sciences (制药科学): 1878
5. Education (教育学): 2205	10. Psychology (心理学): 1864



2023年Q1论文新增TOP 10 国家/地区

1. Portugal (葡萄牙): 12426	6. South Africa (南非): 1069
2. England (英格兰): 10902	7. Sweden (瑞典): 602
3. India (印度): 3862	8. Indonesia(印度尼西亚): 572
4. Canada (加拿大): 1736	9. Greece (希腊): 527
5. Turkey (土耳其): 1617	10. Scotland (苏格兰): 438



不断提升每篇学位论文的价值

提高论文可发现性,创造最佳检索体验







机构库记录

Protecting Communities, Protecting Livelihoods: Integrating Flood Risk Management and Economic Development in the North West of England, United Kingdom

UoM administered thesis: Phd

Authors: Evelyn Prosser

Abstract

Flooding is a natural phenomenon which has been defined simply by Arnell (2002, p. 112) as an excess of water in a place that is normally dryÂD. This excess of water beyond its usual confinement causes problematic consequences to the ordinary functioning activity of society. Although water is an essential resource which sustains life, enables trade for goods and services, is functional, workable and an aesthetically pleasing asset, its presence in excess and subsequent management can threaten economic development. The flood event itself and indeed the policy approaches taken to manage the probability and consequences of flood events can come into conflict with economic development policy. Flood risk management policy has developed a reputation for creating a barrier to economic development, rather than being a tool to facilitator. Despite policy integration rising as an academic concept and a practical policy risk management and economic development in correlation to changes in governance. This thesis explores the challenges that arise at the interface between flood risk management policy and economic development policy using a case study of the Mersey Basin with a specific focus on the city region of Greater Manchester. The research builds an understanding of this interface and the perceptions of actors across multiple scales of governance. The main challenges for policy integration include conflicts which arise between the political and economic interests of actors; the ability of actors to rebalance from the dominance of economic development policy and to articulate the drivers for policy integration; the capability and power of actors to be able to influence strategies for the long term and; the limited availability of people and financial resource to facilitate policy integration. Despite challenges being far reaching across scales of governance, the opportunities for policy integration were seen to exist especially in relation to policy integration being a facilitator to the release of funding and having a role in engaging and fulfilling goals within a wider policy discourse.

编辑错误 Documents

Protecting Communities, Protecting Livelihoods: integrating Flood Risk Management and Economic Development in the North West of England, United Kingdom PDF document

5/01/21

Related Faculties/Schools

Planning and Environmental Management



policy integration, govern flood risk management

丰富字段

主题与分类标目

经过编辑审阅的论文摘要

附加字段

提供参考文献链接、可检索并融合 到引文关联

将全文转换为XML格式可检索, 并用于文本数据挖掘研究

题名和文摘英文翻译

关键词

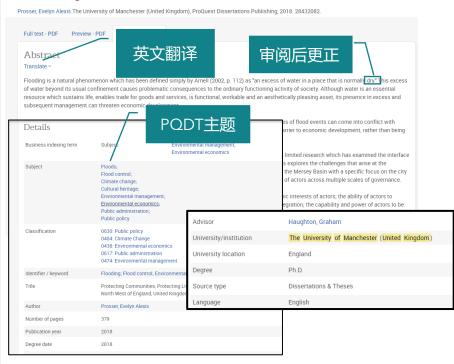
DOI

ORCID

导师 (Advisor)

PQDT 记录

Protecting Communities, Protecting Livelihoods: Integrating Flood Risk Management and Economic Development in the North West of England, United Kingdom

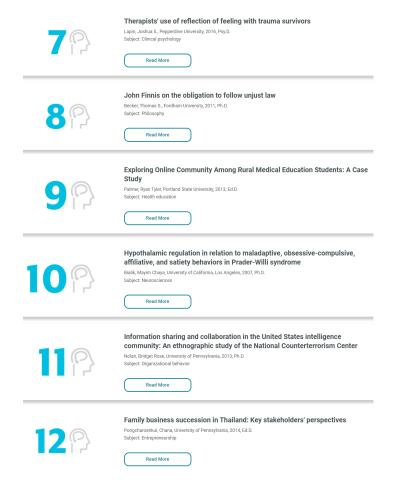




TOP 25 Most-Accessed Dissertations-May 2023

主题: 教育学、管理、心理学、生物工程、哲学、法律等



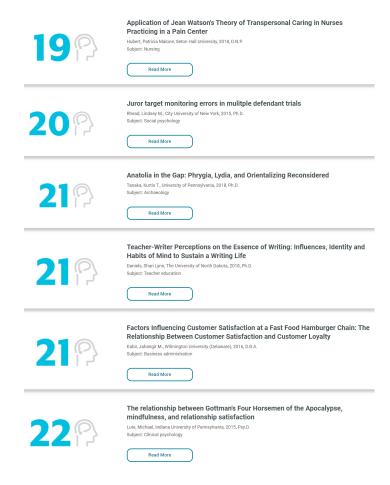


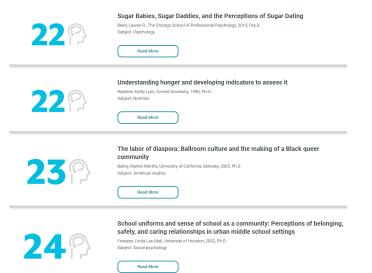




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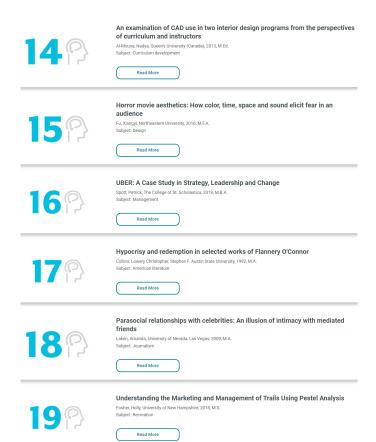








TOP 25 Most-Accessed Theses – May 2023







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1

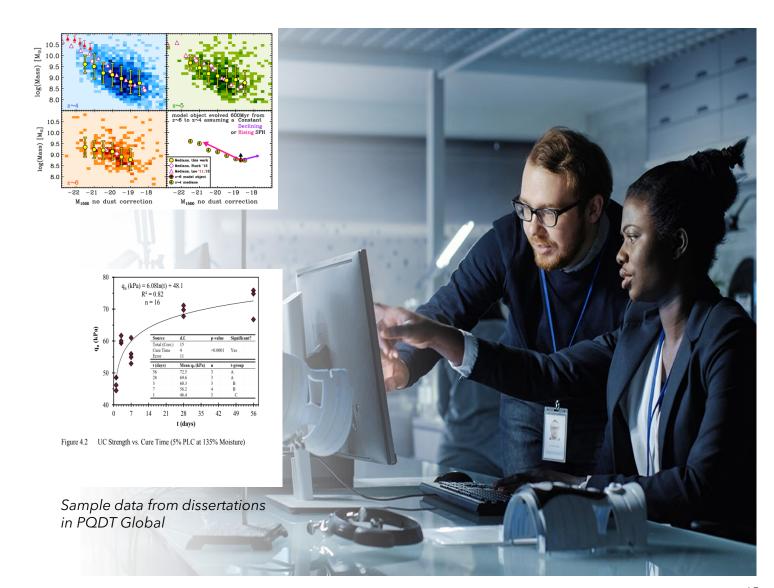
2

3



科学方面的学位论文

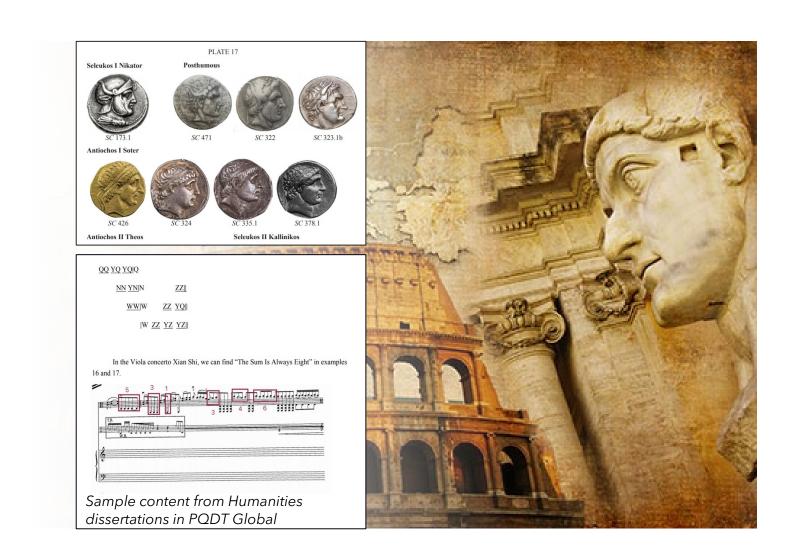
· 学位论文提供了丰富的数据,包含了实验结果、实地调研考察、统计等数据集、数字与图表等,也包含了在期刊文章或其他地方难以找到的负面结果 (negative results)





人文社科方面学位论文

- · 人文领域学位论文通常是小众主题研究,通过访问著名学者第一手研究 (primary research) 及原创思想,为人文艺术以及社会科学研究提供关键支持
- ・ 文献综述新维度: 涵盖了深度阐述、 广泛的参考文献以及可能错过新见 解



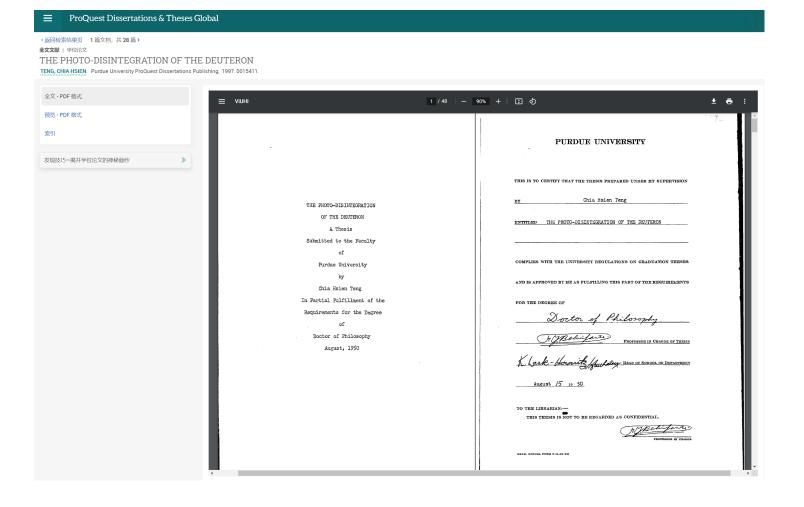


名家博士论文





邓稼先 两弹一星元勋, 中国核武器研制工作的 开拓者和奠基者。 1950年, 在**美国普渡大学** 获**博士学位**

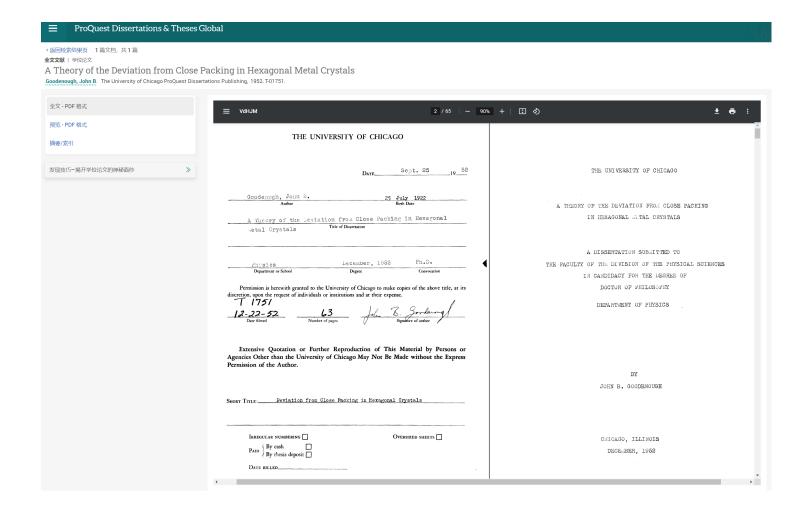




名家博士论文



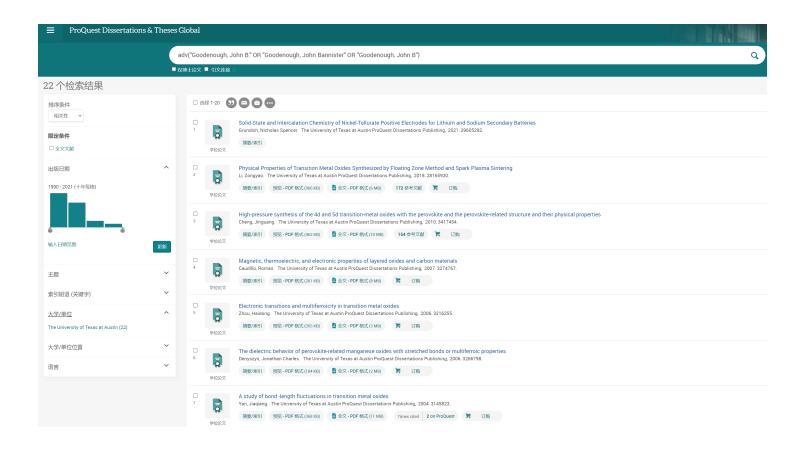
约翰·B·古迪纳夫
(John B. Goodenough)
2019年诺贝尔化学奖得主
美国固体物理学家
1952年,
在美国芝加哥大学
获博士学位





名家博士论文 培养博士生论文

- ・ 学位论文体现了学术继承性: 同一 导师的学生论文收录
- · PQDT Global 数据库共收录了 John Goodenough先生在德克萨 斯大学奥斯丁分校(The University of Texas at Austin)培 养的20多名博士生的学位论文
- ・主题包括: 凝聚态物理学、材料科 学、无机化学、电磁学等





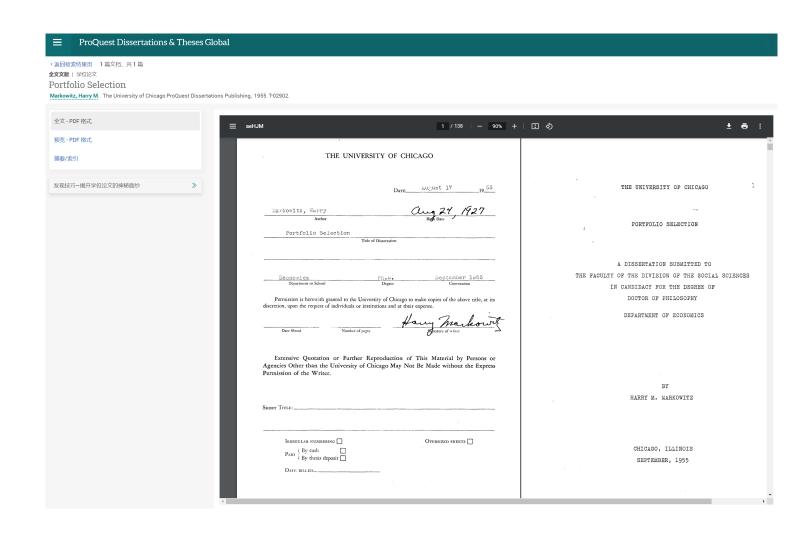
名家博士论文



哈里·马科维茨 (Harry Markowitz) 1990年诺贝尔经济学奖得主 美国著名经济学家 现代投资组合理论发明者 1955年,

在**美国芝加哥大学** 获**博士学位**





名家博士论文



珍妮特·L·耶伦 (Janet L. Yellen) 现任美国财政部长, 著名经济学家 1971年, 于**美国耶鲁大学** 获**博士学位**





优博推荐

2023 年度沃尔夫奖获得者博士论文

- 8位杰出科学家和艺术家获得2023年度沃尔夫奖(Wolf Prize)。该奖项是由著名工业家、发明家里卡多·沃尔夫(Ricardo Wolf)及其家族成立的沃尔夫基金会于1976年设立的奖项,旨在表彰世界各地的杰出科学家和艺术家在促进人类福祉和改善人类交流方面取得的成就
- · 4位沃尔夫奖得主的博士论文收录在 ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global 数据库中

— 2023 Wolf Prize Laureates —





Prof. Martinus Th. "Rien" van Genuchten Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil





Prof. Chuan He
The University of Chicago, USA

Chemistry



Prof. Hiroaki Suga The University of Tokyo, Japan



Prof. Jeffery W. Kelly Scripps Research Institute, USA

题名: Mass Transfer Studies In Sorbing Porous Media

学位授予单位: New Mexico State University 题名: Synthesis and reactivity of cobalt, zinc, copper and iron dimetallic complexes using bis(carboxylate) and 1,8-naphthyridine-based dinucleating ligands

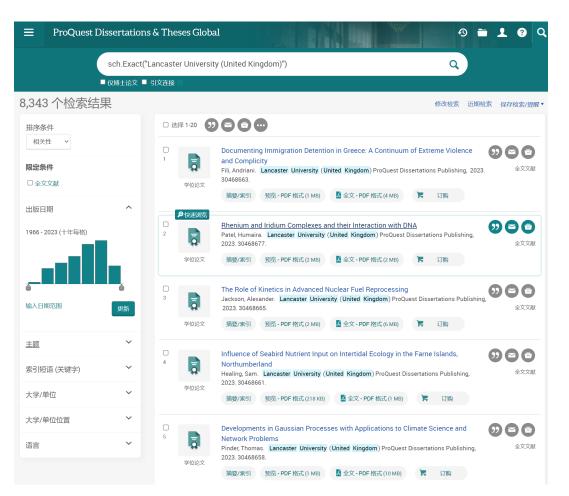
学位授予单位: Massachusetts Institute of Technology 题名: Catalytic antibodies elicited via homologous and heterologous immunization

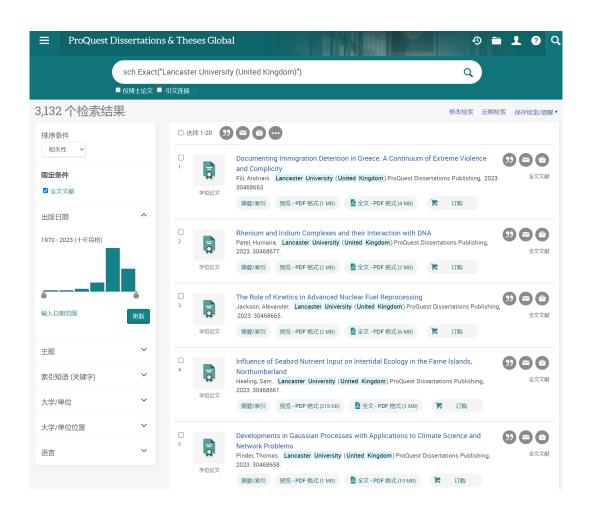
学位授予单位: Massachusetts Institute of Technology 题名: The Mechanism, Stereochemistry, And Scope Of Dioxyphosphorane Promoted Cyclodehydrations. Ii. Oxygen-17 Nmr Studies Directed Towards Elucidating The Structure And Dynamics Of Oxygenated Organosulfur And Organosilicon Compounds

学位授予单位: The University of North 22 Carolina at Chapel Hill



应用案例: PQDT Global助力英国兰卡斯特大学成为"全球重量级大学"







应用案例: PQDT Global助力英国兰卡斯特大学成为"全球重量级大学"

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- 兰卡斯特大学图书馆馆员

・参与全球学术生态系统

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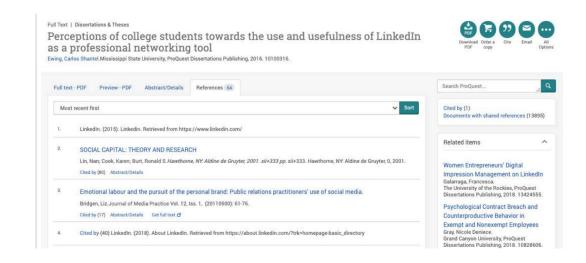
如果说研究是'站在巨人的肩膀上',那么 PQDT Global 数据库就为我们提供了攀上巨人肩膀的阶梯·····"

- 图书馆服务和学习发展部主任安德鲁·巴克 (Andrew Barker)



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- 利用高水平学术著作为新手研究者提供丰富的见解和信息。
- 这一主题的相关文献十分有限,但通过大学图书馆发现层搜索(由 Summon API 支持), 这位学生不知不觉间幸运碰到了一篇来自PQDT Global的学位论文, 题为"大学生如何看待 LinkedIn 作为职场社交工具的使用和作用"。
- 对本科生来说,这些见解和信息对于他们着手开展自己的研究项目和学习如何评估可信的资料来源有着不可估量的价值。引导刚刚开始做研究的本科生了解学位论文及其作用可以避免他们在研究发现过程中早早遭受挫折,从而增强他们的自主性,让他们更有可能取得长期的学术成功。

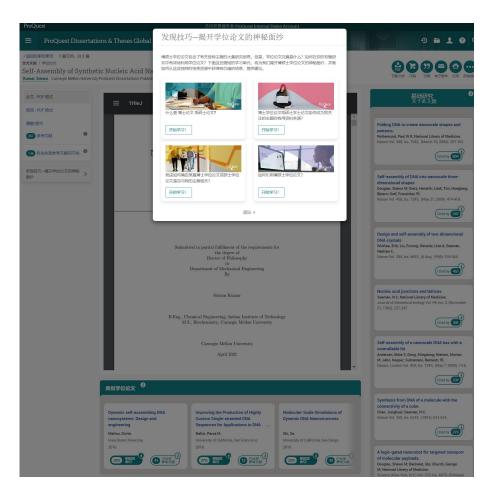


"他们可以从中发现自己正在寻找的短篇幅参考资料,如期刊或报纸文章。"



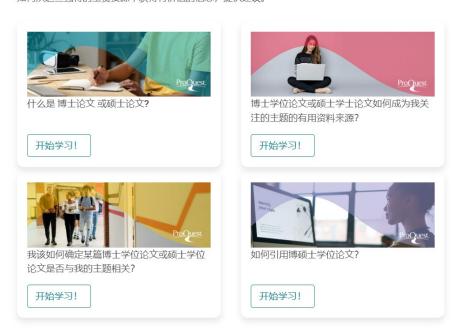
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如何正确地引用学位论文



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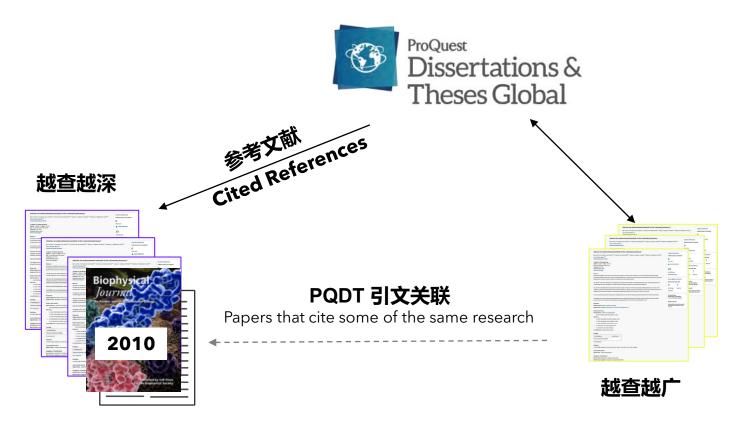


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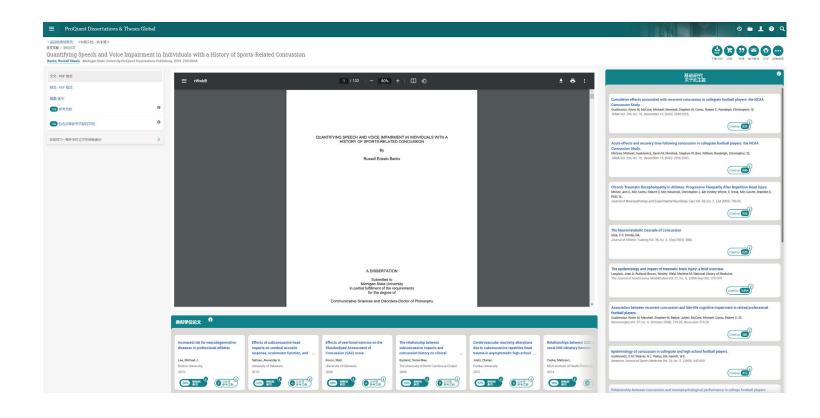
关键词的不断演变,造成漏检,错过高

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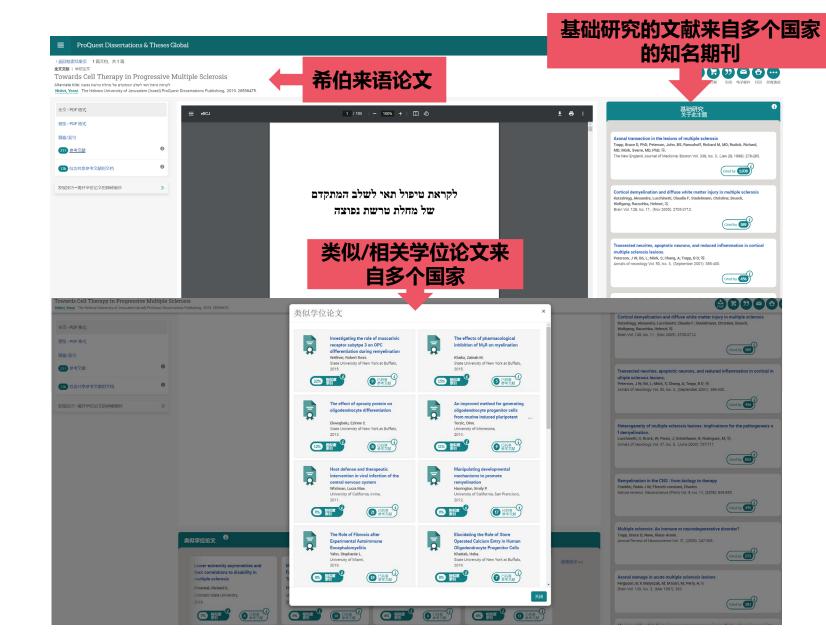
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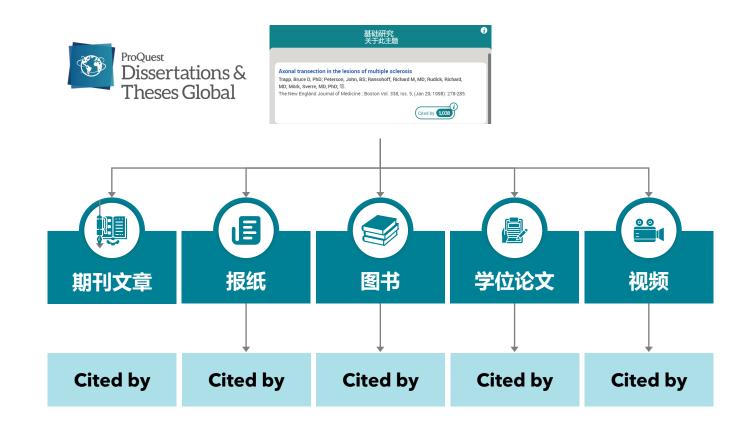
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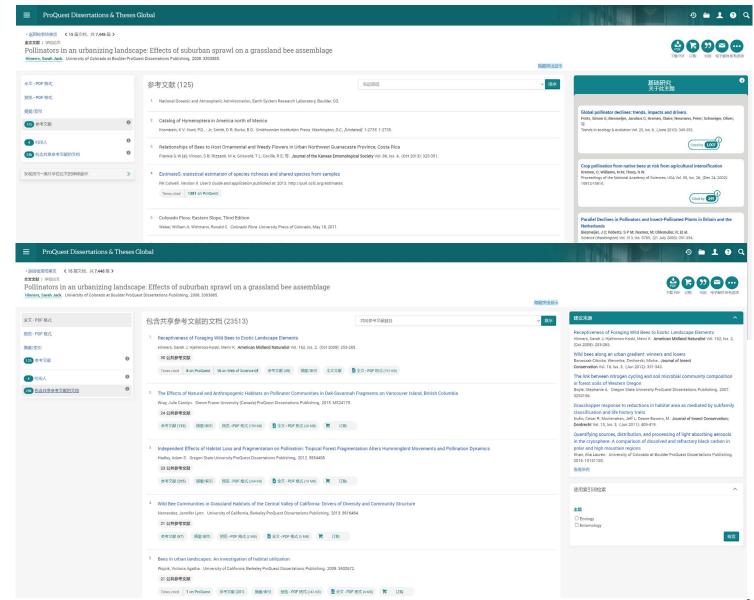




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- · 包含共享参考文献的文档 (Documents with shared references):与当前论文有相同参 考文献的资料列表,用于查找类似 的论文或同一研究领域的作者

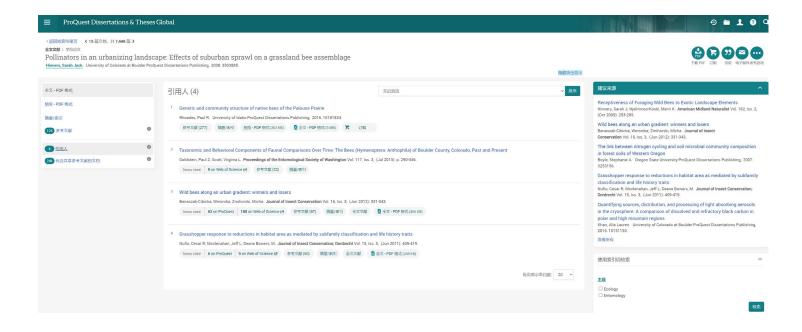




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- 追踪基于当前文献的研究,以深入 了解该研究的进展情况







Q & A



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