

WEB OF SCIENCE™

RELEASE NOTES v5.23

The following features are planned for the Web of Science on November 6, 2016. This document provides information about each of the features included in this release. If you have any questions, please contact:
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This release includes enhancements or changes that impact all of the Web of Science. As appropriate, please communicate to your users before the release to prepare them for changes that might affect them.

RELEASE SUMMARY

Feature	Summary
Expanded Funding Acknowledgments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">New funding acknowledgments added to Web of Science Core Collection from Medline and researchfish
Improved Retraction Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">New doctypes added to distinguish retractions and retraction articles from other types of corrections
New Data Paper Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">New doctype to identify data papers
New MeSH terms for Medline	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Data refreshed to include new MeSH terms

BROWSER SUPPORT

Operating Systems:

- WIN 7 – Recommended
- Mac 10.9 – Recommended

Browsers for WIN:

- Google Chrome 45 – Fully Supported
- Firefox 47 – Fully Supported
- IE 11 – Fully Supported

Browsers for Mac:

- Safari 7 - Recommended
- Firefox 47 – Fully Supported

Note: WIN 7 is the only supported operating system compatible with IE 11.

Note: Google Chrome 45 no longer supports Java Applets, which are used for Web of Science Structure Search, Citation Maps, and Derwent Innovation Index Compound Search. If you are experiencing a problem, please switch to either Firefox or Internet Explorer (version 9 and above).

EXPANDED FUNDING ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Funding acknowledgments have been captured by our expert editorial teams within the Web of Science Core Collection since 2008. By searching on the funding agency or grant numbers, funding agencies could easily measure the academic impact of their grants and researchers could see which funding agencies were active in their area of interest.

In recognition of this importance of capturing the funding acknowledgments, Web of Science will now include two additional sources of funding acknowledgments: Medline and researchfish™. Medline, the primary component of the [PubMed](#) suite of databases maintained by the National Library of Medicine, has been capturing grant information back to 1981. [researchfish™](#) is an online facility that enables research funders and research organisations to track the impacts of their investments, and researchers to log the outputs, outcomes and impacts of their work. Currently, over 100 funders in the UK (including all seven UK Research Councils), North America and Europe share their funding awards with researchfish™.

Whenever an article does not have funding acknowledgments present, Web of Science will see if the article is available from Medline first and then researchfish™. If funding information for this article is available, Web of Science will update with grant information from either Medline or researchfish™ as appropriate. Over one-and-a-half million records have received additional funding information from these sources.

The presentation of the funding information will be accessible from the full record as shown below:

Funding	
Funding Agency	Grant Number
NCI NIH HHS	R01 CA60345 R01 CA67382
NIAMS NIH HHS	P30AR42687
Wellcome Trust	

Figure 1: Funding acknowledgments available from full record (For illustration purposes only).

Customers who receive the tagged data will notice a new optional attribute grant_source associated with the grant data. When the grant information originates from Medline or researchfish™, it will be documented as shown below.

```

<grant grant_source="Medline">
  <grant_agency>NCI NIH HHS</grant_agency>
  <grant_ids count="2">
    <grant_id>R01 CA60345</grant_id>
    <grant_id>R01 CA67382</grant_id>
  </grant_ids>

<grants count="1">
  <grant grant_source="Researchfish">
    <grant_agency>Medical Research Council</grant_agency>
    <grant_ids count="1">
      <grant_id>G9533539</grant_id>
    </grant_ids>
  </grant>

```

Figure 2: Funding acknowledgments in the tagged data (For illustration purposes only).

IMPROVED RETRACTION HANDLING

Web of Science appreciates the importance of distinguishing retractions and retracted publications from other types of corrections to keep the scholarly record accurate. While both retractions and errata correct the scholarly record, a retraction identifies publications which contain such seriously flawed or erroneous data that their conclusions cannot be relied upon. These retractions may result of honest error or serious research misconduct. Given the serious repercussions, guidelines such as [Committee On Publication Ethics](#) (COPE) have been established to assess when an error is so meaningful that they negate the research entirely thus should be considered a retraction.

To maintain this important distinction between broad corrections (which can include simple errata such as misspelled author names) and the more serious retraction, Web of Science has changed their editorial policy. Instead of classifying retractions as corrections, Web of Science has introduced two new document types: retraction and retracted publication. A retraction is the public notice that an article should be withdrawn because of errors or unsubstantiated data. A retracted publication is the article that has been withdrawn by an author, institution, editor, or a publisher because of errors or unsubstantiated data.

These new document types will allow the user to quickly isolate articles that are no longer valid. Users may refine their search results to omit any article that contains a retraction or is a retracted publication. When viewing a retraction, users may click on Cited References to access the original publication containing the serious flaw. When viewing the original article, the user may click on the Times Cited count to see the Cited Items and access the retraction. The original publication containing the flaw has the new document type "retraction publication" appended to its original document type (ie, article, review, letter to editor).

The new document types will begin to be used for new content processed after October 2016, and plans are underway to update previously processed retractions back to 2008.

This new document type will not affect Impact Factor calculations. The retracted publications will continue to have their original article (or other) doctype assigned. Retractions are not citable items and will not contribute to the denominator. Retractions often occur outside the Journal Impact Factor window for the original article also.

NEW IDENTIFICATION OF DATA PAPERS

To help researchers identify data sets appropriate for their research, Web of Science will add a new document type called "data paper". Data papers are scholarly publications that describe a particular dataset or collection of datasets and are usually published in the form of a peer-reviewed article in a scholarly journal. The main purpose of a data paper is to provide facts about the data (metadata, such as data collection, access, features) rather than analysis and research in support of the data, as found in a conventional research article.

The new document type "data paper" will supplement the existing article document. Users looking for information about data sets can include the document type in their initial search or they may choose to refine their search results to isolate these articles.

The new document types will begin to be used for new content processed after October 2016.

MEDLINE UPDATE

Medline has been updated and now supports the new MeSH terms introduced in 2016. A complete list of the additional terms is available: <https://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/2016/download/NewHeading2016.pdf>