Library Resources & Citation Tools for Chemistry Honours Students

Presented by
NUS Libraries
• Dr Magdeline Ng
• Ms Loh Mee Lan
• Ms Stephanie Ng

6 Aug 2020, 9am-12nn

DOWNLOAD SLIDES @ bit.ly/chemhons-060820
Hello!

Science Resource Team

NUS Libraries, Science Library
Information Literacy Framework for Chemistry students

**Basic Skills Development**
Year 1 (CM1191)
– started AY17/18 S1

**Ideate & Search**: Google, Google Scholar, Reaxys (basic)

**Cite & Use**: Citation styles, Reference management software

**Intermediate Skills Development**
Year 3 (CM3291)
– started AY16/17 S2

**Ideate & Search**: Chemistry specific databases, SciFinder (advanced)

**Advanced Skills Development**
Year 4 (CM4299)

Research skills framework

**Ideate & Search**: WoS, Reaxys & SciFinder (review), Patsnap, Evaluation criteria

**Cite & Use**: Ref mgt software (EndNote)

Additional elements: Market Research, Patents

**Mastery skills**
CM5198 Graduate Seminar Module

Full spectrum in Research Skills framework (including Research impact and visibility)

**Ideate & Search**: Literature Review & Patent searching Chemistry-related resources

**Cite & Use**: Reference Management

**Analyze & Measure**: Research impact

J. Chem. Educ. 2015, 92, 52-57
Key Takeaways

Use & Cite, Organize & Managing
- EndNote

Additional Tools & Resources

Search
- Retrieving Information from
  - Web of Science
  - Reaxys
  - Patents (Patsnap)

Ideate
- Effective Search Techniques
- Using worksheet to formulate your search strategy
IDEATE

Effective Search Techniques
Research Topic:
Development of Novel Biosensor for Detection of Biotoxins

- **Identify the keywords in the topic**
  - biosensor, biotoxins

- **Find the synonyms / alternate terms of the keywords**
  - biosensor: biological sensor

- **Look for different variations of keywords**
  - biotoxins – neurotoxin – mycotoxin ⇒ *toxin*

- **Use phrase searching**
  - “biological sensor”

- **Use Boolean operators**
  - biosensor OR “biological sensor”

Handout @ https://bit.ly/searchstatement-060820
Research Topic: Development of Novel Biosensor for Detection of Biotoxins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept 1</th>
<th>Concept 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Keyword / Synonym</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biosensor</td>
<td>biotoxins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alternative terms / Synonyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept 1</th>
<th>Concept 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Keyword / Synonym</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biosensor</td>
<td>biotoxins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biological sensor</td>
<td>neurotoxins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biological sensor</td>
<td>mycotoxins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

biosensor OR “biological sensor”

AND

*toxin*
Research Topic:
Development of Novel Biosensor for Detection of Biotoxins

Construct the search statement

biosensor OR “biological sensor”

AND

*toxin*

Handout @ https://bit.ly/searchstatment-060820
Key Takeaways

1. Ideate
   • Effective Search Techniques
   • Using worksheet to formulate your search strategy

2. Search
   • Retrieving Information from
     • Web of Science
     • Reaxys
     • Patents (Patsnap)

3. Use & Cite, Organize & Managing
   • EndNote

4. Additional Tools & Resources

Source image https://libportal.nus.edu.sg/frontend/ms/researcher-unbound/rsf
SEARCH

Retrieving Information from Web of Science
Why use more than one source?

Scopus

Google Scholar

Web of Science

http://www.bio.unipd.it/seminari/SCOPUSversusWoS.pdf
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Scopus</th>
<th>Web of Science Core collection</th>
<th>Google Scholar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of journals</td>
<td>21,950 (22,800 if include trade pubs)</td>
<td>13,100 (20,556 if include ESCI)</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings</td>
<td>8 million</td>
<td>10.5 million</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus</td>
<td>science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and arts and humanities</td>
<td>science, social sciences, arts and humanities</td>
<td>All subject areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period covered</td>
<td>1970-</td>
<td>1900-present; coverage back to 1900</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-English</td>
<td>Yes, if has an English abstract; 22% of journals are non-English</td>
<td>Yes, if has an English abstract</td>
<td>Articles published in many languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interdisciplinary field coverage</td>
<td>Strength</td>
<td>Weakness</td>
<td>Strength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developer/Producer</td>
<td>Elsevier</td>
<td>Clarivate Analytics</td>
<td>Google</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengths</td>
<td>*Visually stunning author and citation reports</td>
<td>*Covers only &quot;journals of influence&quot;</td>
<td>*Includes all types of documents - e.g., tutorials, posters, presentations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*International and specialized disciplinary coverage</td>
<td>*Coverage back to 1900</td>
<td>*Finds more citations in most subject areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Includes Altmetrics when available (on abstract page)</td>
<td>*Organization name unification</td>
<td>*Book coverage via Google Books and free online publications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Includes in-press articles</td>
<td>*Publisher neutral (they are an info provider, not a publisher)</td>
<td>*International and interdisciplinary coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaknesses</td>
<td>*Early reports pointed out weak in social sciences and humanities</td>
<td>*Covers only &quot;journals of influence&quot;</td>
<td>*Difficult to narrow down common author name searches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Studies show still weak in sociology and physics/astronomy</td>
<td>*Difficulty searching unusual author name formats: hyphenated, compound names, umlauts, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Typographical errors in records</td>
<td>*Punctuation issues - e.g., ampersands in journal titles.</td>
<td>*Few sorting options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Questionable content quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*Many non-peer-reviewed sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Have to create a Scholar Citation Profile to create reports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Perform a Search in Web of Science

Basic search: Search Page

Impose additional limits to your search, e.g.
- Date range
- Coverage

Details: https://images.webofknowledge.com/images/help/WOS/hs_search_operators.html
Perform a Search in Web of Science

Search results:
Sort results
Refine your search results using filters, e.g.
- year
- Highly cited & Hot paper
- document type
- subject and more...
Search results: Review papers

Under Document type, click “Review”
Check **Purpose** by accessing and reading full text

Check date for **Currency**

Check **Relevance** by reading title, abstract and full-text

Check **Authoritiveness**

WoS: Document record
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Published Date</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Signatures of mutational processes in human cancer</td>
<td>Alexandrov, Ludmil B.; Nik-Zainal, Serena; Wedge, David C.; et al.</td>
<td>NATURE</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>7463</td>
<td>415-416</td>
<td>AUG 22 2013</td>
<td>3,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PD-1 Blockade with Nivolumab in Relapsed or Refractory Hodgkin’s Lymphoma</td>
<td>Ansell, Stephen M.; Lesakhin, Alexander M.; Borrello, Ivan; et al.</td>
<td>NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>Issue 4</td>
<td>311-319</td>
<td>JAN 22 2015</td>
<td>1,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>High-dose recombinant interleukin-2 therapy in patients with metastatic melanoma: Long-term survival update</td>
<td>Atkins, MB; Kunkel, L; Szrol, M; et al.</td>
<td>CANCER JOURNAL FROM SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Supplement 1</td>
<td>S11-S14</td>
<td>FEB 2000</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>High expression of PD-1 ligands is associated with katergias mutational signature and APOBEC3 alterations</td>
<td>Rechard, Amelie; Tsigoul, Igor F.; Kurzrock, Razelle</td>
<td>ONCOIMMUNOLOGY</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Issue 3</td>
<td>1284719</td>
<td>Published 2017</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Comprehensive cancer-gene panels can be used to estimate mutational load and predict clinical benefit to PD-1 blockade in clinical practice</td>
<td>Campostrini, Luigi Filippo; Barone-Zingaretti, Barbara; Lamond, L; et al.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tumor Mutational Burden as an Independent Predictor of Response to Immunotherapy in Diverse Cancers

By: Goodman, AM (Goodman, Aaron M.)1,2,3; Kato, S (Kato, Shumpei)1,2,3; Bashkova, I (Bashkova, Ila)1,2,3; Patel, SP (Patel, Sandip P.)1; Crampton, GM (Crampton, Garrett M.)4; Miller, V (Miller, Vincent J.)4; Stephens, PJ (Stephens, Phillip J.)4; Daniels, GA (Daniels, Gregory A.)1,2,3; Kauzuck, R (Kauzuck, R)1,2,3

Molecular Cancer Therapeutics
Volume: 16 Issue: 11 Pages: 2998-2608
DOI: 10.1158/1068-9165.MCT-17-0386
Published: NOV 2017
Document Type: Article
Journal Impact

Abstract
Immunotherapy induces durable responses in a subset of patients with cancer. High tumor mutational burden (TMB) may be a response biomarker for PD-1/PD-L1 blockade in tumors such as melanoma and non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Our aim was to examine the relationship between TMB and outcome in diverse cancers treated with various immunotherapies. We reviewed data on 1,638 patients who had undergone comprehensive genomic profiling and had TMB assessment. Immuno-therapy-treated patients (N = 151) were analyzed for response rate (RR), progression-free survival (PFS), and overall survival (OS). Higher TMB was independently associated with better outcome parameters (multivariable analysis). The RR for patients with high (> 20 mutations/mb) versus low to intermediate TMB was 22/38 (58%) versus 23/113 (20%); P = 0.0001; median PFS, 12.8 months versus 3.3 months (P = 0.0001); median OS, not reached versus 16.3 months (P = 0.0001). Results were similar when anti-PD-1/PD-L1 mono therapy was analyzed (N = 102 patients), with a linear correlation between higher TMB and favorable outcome parameters; the median TMB for responders versus nonresponders treated with anti-PD-1/PD-L1 monotherapy was 16 versus 7.5 mutations/mb (P < 0.0001). Interestingly, anti-CTLA-4/anti-PD-1/PD-L1 combinations versus anti-PD-1/PD-L1 monotherapy was selected as a factor independent of TMB for predicting better RR (77% vs. 21%; P = 0.004) and PFS (P = 0.024). Higher TMB predicts favorable outcome to PD-1, PD-L1 blockade across diverse tumors. Benefit from dual checkpoint blockade did not show a similarly strong dependence on TMB. (C) 2017 AACR.

Keywords
Dose recombinant interleukin-2; PD-1 blockade; nivolumab; biomarker; melanoma; survival; pembrolizumab; expression; microarray

Author Information
Correspondence: Goodman, AM (reprint author) 1...
Evaluation of Search Results: Finding Potential Collaborators

Find the most prevalent **authors**, **organisations (institutions)** or **countries** in a particular field of study based on search query.
### ACTIVITY TIME!

| Domain            | Topic                                                                 | Database                           |
|-------------------|                                                                      |                                    |
| Organic           | Synthesis and evaluation of (i) potential inhibitors of cPLA2 and (ii) a fluorescence substrate of cPLA2 for imaging purposes | Web of Science (WoS)               |
| Inorganic         | Supramolecular Chemistry of Gold(I) Complexes                        | Web of Science (WoS)               |
| Physical          | Photo-induced Chemical Modification of Graphite                       | Web of Science (WoS)               |
| Analytical        | Recent trends on Nanomaterial-based molecularly imprinted polymers (MIP) for pesticides detection | Web of Science (WoS)               |
| Chemical Education| Enhancing analytical skills through interactive activities            | Scopus                             |
Share Your Thoughts!

Individually, use the handout to work on the given topics.

If you are interested to use your own topic, please feel free to do so.

Handout @ https://bit.ly/activity-060820

Post your final search statement here 😊

pollev.com/scrt
Key Takeaways

1. Ideate
   • Effective Search Techniques
   • Using worksheet to formulate your search strategy

2. Search
   • Retrieving Information from
     • Web of Science
     • Reaxys
     • Patents (Patsnap)

3. Use & Cite, Organize & Managing
   • EndNote

4. Additional Tools & Resources

Source image https://libportal.nus.edu.sg/frontend/ms/researcher-unbound/rsf
Introduction to Reaxys – a chemical related database

**Always access Reaxys from NUS Libraries portal**
Refer to the Reaxys Demo Guide (to update)

Go to NUS Chemistry Libguide
**Activity 2  Searching for Substances and Properties**

In order to identify the following compounds, literature values of UV absorption maxima were reviewed. The table below summarizes the compounds, solvents used, and their absorption maxima.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounds</th>
<th>Solvent (UV/VIS)</th>
<th>Absorption maxima, nm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beta-carotene</td>
<td>diethyl ether</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorophyll a</td>
<td>toluene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorophyll b</td>
<td>acetone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheophytin a</td>
<td>diethyl ether</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheophytin b</td>
<td>diethyl ether</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Takeaways

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Source image https://libportal.nus.edu.sg/frontend/ms/researcher-unbound/rsf
Patents
- Patent Searches
- Patent Analysis on Technology, Company, etc.

Business
- Country
- Industry
- Company
- Consumer

Types / Sources of Information to Check

Non Patent Literature
- Books, Journal Articles, Conference Papers, etc.
  - Findmore@NUSL
  - Lens.Org
- Resources
  - Engineering
  - Medical
  - Science

Current Affairs

Statistics
- Information on:
  - Singapore Stats
  - Other Stats

Resources

Information on:

Newspapers, Websites, industry reports, etc.
Introduction to Patents

What are the types of Intellectual Property (IP) found in such products?

**Trademarks** – Apple logo, “IPhone”
**Registered designs** – aesthetic appearance (shape of the phone)
**Layout design of ICs**
**Copyright** (embedded operating system and other software)

**Patents** – Functional features and is one of several forms of intellectual property (IP)

For more information, go to [Patent Libguide](#) (FAQs and Materials to Read Tab).
Introduction to Patents – Parts of a patent document

- For more details about how to read a patent, see Patents: FAQs and Materials to Read Tab (https://libguides.nus.edu.sg/patents/faqs-mats)

- Or watch this 5 minutes video (for NUS staff and students) on how to read a patent document

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Generally consist of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cover Page (Bibliographic Data/Information)</td>
<td>Patent Number; Type of Patent [e.g. granted or application] Title; Inventor Name; Assignee Name; Publication/Issue Date Abstracts Classification Numbers [can use to search for similar patents]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawings</td>
<td>- May contain drawings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptions (of the Invention)</td>
<td>- Background of the Invention [e.g. problem trying to solve, summary of what is known] - Detailed description of the invention - May contain examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claims [defines legal boundaries of the patent document]</td>
<td>- May consist of: Independent Claims, Dependent Claims - Usually starts with phrases like &quot;I claim&quot;, &quot;We claim&quot;, &quot;What is claimed is&quot;, “The invention claimed is”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction to Patents - Libguide

http://libguides.nus.edu.sg/patents

Databases (Subscribed)
Patsnap; Scopus, SciFinder

Internet Sources (Free)
Google Patents; Espacenet [European Patent Office]; PATENTSCOPE [WIPO]

FAQs / Articles on Patents
# Introduction to Patents – A Comparison Between Databases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Patsnap</th>
<th>Web of Science Core Collection</th>
<th>Reaxys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>&gt; 90 countries</td>
<td>No info</td>
<td>Patents from all major patent offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; 147 million records</td>
<td></td>
<td>Patents under certain classifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can search directly by patent number?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Use search forms in Query Builder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keyword search option available for patents?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“can do a cited reference search for a patent to find journal articles that have cited it” #</td>
<td>Use search forms in Query Builder (keywords from abstracts, claims)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-text of patent document available?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction to Patents - Patsnap

**Patsnap**
- Over 147 million patent documents
- Weekly Updates
- Generate Citation Maps
- Create Landscape Maps

**Patsnap Insights**
- business intelligence information on companies and industries

**Comprehensive Help**
information on Patsnap
Introduction to Patents – Patsnap
Introduction to Patents - Patsnap

Patsnap

- Access via NUS Libraries Portal (subscribed database)
- Need to register for Patsnap account using NUS email address (see Guide for 1st time registration)
Introduction to Patents - Patsnap

• Topic Search
  (supramolecular AND ("gold(I)" OR "Au(I)") AND complex*)

• Single Document & Semantic Search
  US9346931
  Self-healing Material And Method For The Preparation Thereof
Introduction to Patents - Patsnap

Patsnap Insights

Technology Dashboard

Company Dashboard
Introduction to Patents - Patsnap

Patsnap

Landscape Map
Free Patent Resources - Lens.Org

https://www.lens.org/

- Free database
- Strengths: Able to find number of cites from patents to scholarly works and vice versa
- Lens Video Tutorials (Help Support)
- Optional: Sign up for a free Lens.org account (e.g. save records, set alerts)
What are the fields found in a patent document?

(A) Cover Page
(B) Descriptions of Invention
(C) Claims
(D) All of the Above
(E) None of the Above
Key Takeaways

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   - Effective Search Techniques
   - Using worksheet to formulate your search strategy

2. Search
   - Retrieving Information from
     - Web of Science
     - Reaxys
     - Patents (Patsnap)

3. Use & Cite, Organize & Managing
   - EndNote

4. Additional Tools & Resources
USE & CITE, ORGANIZE & MANAGE

Managing References in EndNote
Why Cite?

• To show your reader you've done proper research by listing sources you used to get your information

• Be a responsible scholar: give credit to others acknowledging their ideas

• To avoid plagiarism by quoting words and ideas used by other authors

• To allow your reader to track down the sources you used by citing them accurately in your paper by way of footnotes, a bibliography or reference list
CODE OF STUDENT CONDUCT

(A) Academic, Professional and Personal Integrity

3. The University is committed to nurturing an environment conducive for the exchange of ideas, advancement of knowledge and intellectual development. Academic honesty and integrity are essential conditions for the pursuit and acquisition of knowledge, and the University expects each student to maintain and uphold the highest standards of integrity and academic honesty at all times.

4. The University takes a strict view of cheating in any form, deceptive fabrication, plagiarism and violation of intellectual property and copyright laws. Any student who is found to have engaged in such misconduct will be subject to disciplinary action by the University.

5. It is important to note that all students share the responsibility of protecting the academic standards and reputation of the University. This responsibility can extend beyond each student’s own conduct, and can include reporting incidents of suspected academic dishonesty through the appropriate channels. Students who have reasonable grounds to suspect academic dishonesty should raise their concerns directly to the relevant Head of Department, Dean of Faculty, Registrar, Vice Provost or Provost.
Near room temperature chemical vapor deposition of graphene with diluted methane and molten gallium catalyst

Jin-ichi Fujita1, Takashi Hiyama1, Aya Kihara2, Takahiro Kondou1, Jung-Na Kwon3, Shin-Ichi Koy1, Ryojiro Arai1, Yoshihito Ito1, Masahiko Tachteki1 & Wataru Hiroshi1

Direct growth of graphene integrated into electronic devices is desirable but difficult due to the normal-300 °C chemical vapor deposition (CVD) temperature, which seriously deteriorates the substrates. Here we report a solution to the deposition of graphene at 30 °C, with a mixture of 1% methane and 18% gallium on a hotplate, by using photo masks as the source and molten-gallium(III) as catalysts. The low-temperature graphene synthesis is made possible by carbon attachment at the local edges of pre-existing graphene nucleation islands, and causes no damage to the substrates. A key feature of using molten gallium catalysts is the reduced mechanism of adsorption to the substrate at lower temperatures, which leads to a surprisingly low apparent reaction barrier of ~3.36 eV below 300 °C. The latter growth strategy due to lower reaction barrier and a demonstrated low-temperature graphene nucleation transfer protocol can facilitate practical direct graphene synthesis on many kinds of substrates down to 30–300 °C. Our results represent a significant progress in reducing graphene synthesis temperature and understanding its mechanism.

The reduction of graphene synthesis temperature remains a critical challenge for its application in electronic devices. For example, the upper temperature limit for integration in silicon devices should not exceed 350 °C, which has been hindered by the instability of chemically synthesized graphene with organic molecules. A method to directly grow good-quality continuous graphene on resistive substrates without a graphene transfer step is important. Established growth techniques including CVD with substrate receiving scaling and electrochemical deposition (ECD) on copper and copper or to catalysts for production; thick, submicron, metal (incorporated in graphite) or for transistors is used in advanced electronics. For these reasons, a transfer step can deteriorate device performance. To overcome these two major challenges, we present a new approach to chemical vapor deposition (CVD) with the introduction of high-quality, high-mass graphene nanosheets (GNSs) being deposited onto metal substrates using a combination of thermal and electron-beam induced CVD. This represents an important step toward graphene synthesis and integration into electronic devices.

References


Institute of Applied Physics, Graduate School of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, 1-1-1 Tennodai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-8571, Japan. Faculties of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, 1-1-1 Tennodai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8571, Japan. Research Center for Multimodal Interfacial Sciences, University of Tsukuba, 1-1-1 Tennodai, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8571, Japan. National Institute for Materials Science, 1-1-1 Tenno, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0044, Japan. Department of Physics, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan 300, Taiwan. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to K.K. (email: kikunaga.t@ip.tsukuba.ac.jp).

http://www.nature.com.libproxy1.nus.edu.sg/articles/s41598-017-12380-w.pdf
Citations & Bibliography

1. Two places to cite the references you have used:
   • within a sentence (in-text citation)
   • at the end of the document (bibliography/references)

   **In-text Citation**
   One study found that the genre of a web entry, rather than the gender of the writer, affects the style of writing (Herring & Paolillo, 2006).

   **Reference / Bibliography List**

2. Common Citing Systems & Styles ...
   - Author-Date system *(as shown above)* (e.g. APA, ASA, Harvard Styles)
   - Footnoting system (e.g. Chicago & Turabian Styles)
   - Numbered system (e.g. IEEE, ACS, NLM, Vancouver Styles)
Reference Management Software

A software that:

- stores + organises references from many sources
- inserts these references into a Word document
- automatically formats inserted references according to a predefined citation style

APA 6th
MLA
Harvard
Chicago
Examples of reference management software

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EndNote X9</th>
<th>Mendeley</th>
<th>Zotero</th>
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<td><img src="image" alt="Mendeley" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Zotero" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comparison of reference management software**
EndNote: Main

EndNote (EN) is a software for managing references. It can automate the many tedious steps involved in organizing and formatting the references and bibliographies in your academic writing. EndNote Web (ENW) is the web version of EN, with fewer features.

Training Sessions and Tutorials

Training Schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Registration</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22nd September 2020 (Tuesday)</td>
<td>9.30am to 11.30am</td>
<td>Online via Zoom</td>
<td>Coming Soon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8th October 2020 (Thursday)</td>
<td>9.30am to 11.30am</td>
<td>Online via Zoom</td>
<td>Coming Soon</td>
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</table>

Instructions:
- PCs will be provided for attendees who have a confirmed place, however you may still wish to bring your own laptop.
- Attendees who are on the waitlist may be invited to the session, however they will have to bring their own laptops.
- Please install EndNote on your laptop prior to coming to the class. Instructions on how to install EndNote can be found here: [http://libguides.nus.edu.sg/endnote/installendnote](http://libguides.nus.edu.sg/endnote/installendnote)
- If you are facing any issues with installing EndNote, please contact NUS Computer Centre for assistance.

https://libguides.nus.edu.sg/endnote

Watch out for new workshops

Learn how to use EndNote
EndNote

- Add references to EndNote Library
- Insert references into Word document
- Format according to the citation style required in Word
EndNote – Add references to EndNote Library

Methods:
• Export references from database, e.g. Web of Science
• Import pdf documents with DOI to create references
Import PDF to EndNote

In EndNote, select the option to import PDF files. The Import File dialog box will appear, where you can choose the PDF file to import. Once imported, the reference will appear in the main EndNote interface, allowing you to annotate and manage it.
Import from Database (Web of Science)
EndNote Tab

If EndNote is properly installed, you will see the EndNote tab in Word

Note: Endnote X9 does NOT work on Office 365

You are advised to download Office 365 Pro Plus
EndNote – Insert references into Word document

Cite while you write (CWYW)

Methods:
- Insert citation via article search
- Insert selected citation(s) from EndNote
Edit & Manage Citations

- Remove a citation if you no longer want to cite it.
- Edit a reference instead of changing it manually on the Word document.
EndNote – Format according to the citation style required in Word

Test (Heimer, Bignozi, & Meyer, 1993)

References


EndNote LibGuide for installation instructions, step-by-step guides and details of EndNote workshops
Change Citation Style

To change the citation style
• EndNote X9 tab:
• Click on Style > Select Another Style...
Upcoming Reference Management Workshops

Zotero – Your Personal Library for Research Information
15 Aug (Sat), 10am - 12nn
e-Learning Workshop
Zotero is a powerful open source research tool that allows you to capture...

Managing References with Mendeley: Your Handy Research Tool
19 Aug (Wed), 10am - 12nn
e-Learning Workshop
Are you having challenges in organising your research...

https://libportal.nus.edu.sg/frontend/ms/researcher-unbound/current-workshops
Key Takeaways

1. Ideate
   • Effective Search Techniques
   • Using worksheet to formulate your search strategy

2. Search
   • Retrieving Information from
     • Web of Science
     • Reaxys
     • Patents (Patsnap)

3. Use & Cite, Organize & Managing
   • EndNote

4. Additional Tools & Resources
### References

- **Web of Science**
- **Scopus**
- **Science Direct**
- **Patent databases**

### Selected Chemistry Databases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected Chemistry Databases</th>
<th>Chemical &amp; Physical Properties</th>
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<th>Spectra</th>
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Find more resources in:

- [Chemistry LibGuide](#)
- [FST LibGuide](#)
Proxy Bookmarklet

Enables full-text access to subscribed journal articles on any page that requires users to pay.

Guide on installing the Proxy Bookmarklet
Accessing Full-Text via Google Scholar

FAQ on setting up NUS Libraries access in Google Scholar
Key Takeaways

**Ideate**
- Effective Search Techniques
- Using worksheet to formulate your search strategy

**Search**
- Retrieving Information from
  - Web of Science
  - Reaxys
  - Patents (Patsnap)

**Use & Cite, Organize & Managing**
- EndNote

**Additional Tools & Resources**
Thank You

• We would like to hear from you via the feedback form. https://bit.ly/SC2020_Sem1

• Programme Title: Chemistry Honours Library Tutorial

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