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Prof. Dr. Cesar Albenes Zeferino

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Identificando o problema de pesquisa

Idealmente, é parte de um projeto maior

Na maioria dos casos, tema de interesse do aluno ou do orientador

O problema deve ser

- atual
- relevante
- não-trivial
- viável

Relevância e atualidade

Conhecer os “trabalhos estado da arte”

Análise da literatura baseada em métodos de pesquisa bibliográfica

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- bibliotecas digitais
- gerenciadores de referências
- indicadores bibliométricos

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Informações retornadas	Resumo Autores	Resumo Autores Citações	Resumo Autores Citações	Resumo Autores Citações

Fonte: FALAGAS, Matthew E. et al. Comparison of PubMed, Scopus, web of science, and Google scholar: strengths and weaknesses. **The FASEB journal**, v. 22, n. 2, p. 338-342, 2008. https://doi.org/10.1096/fj.07-9492LSF

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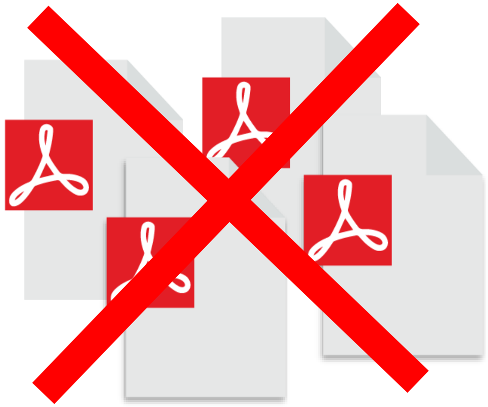
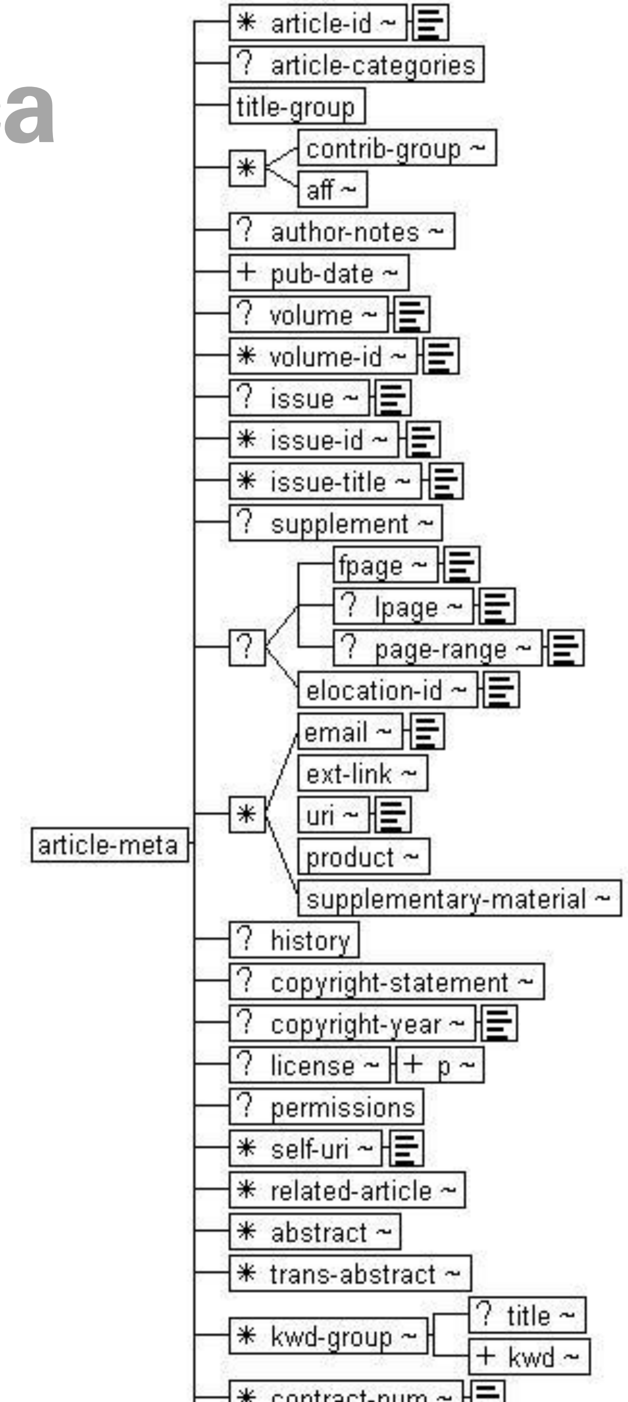
- Dados do veículo
- Data e local de publicação
- Links para acesso ao doc.
- Informações adicionais





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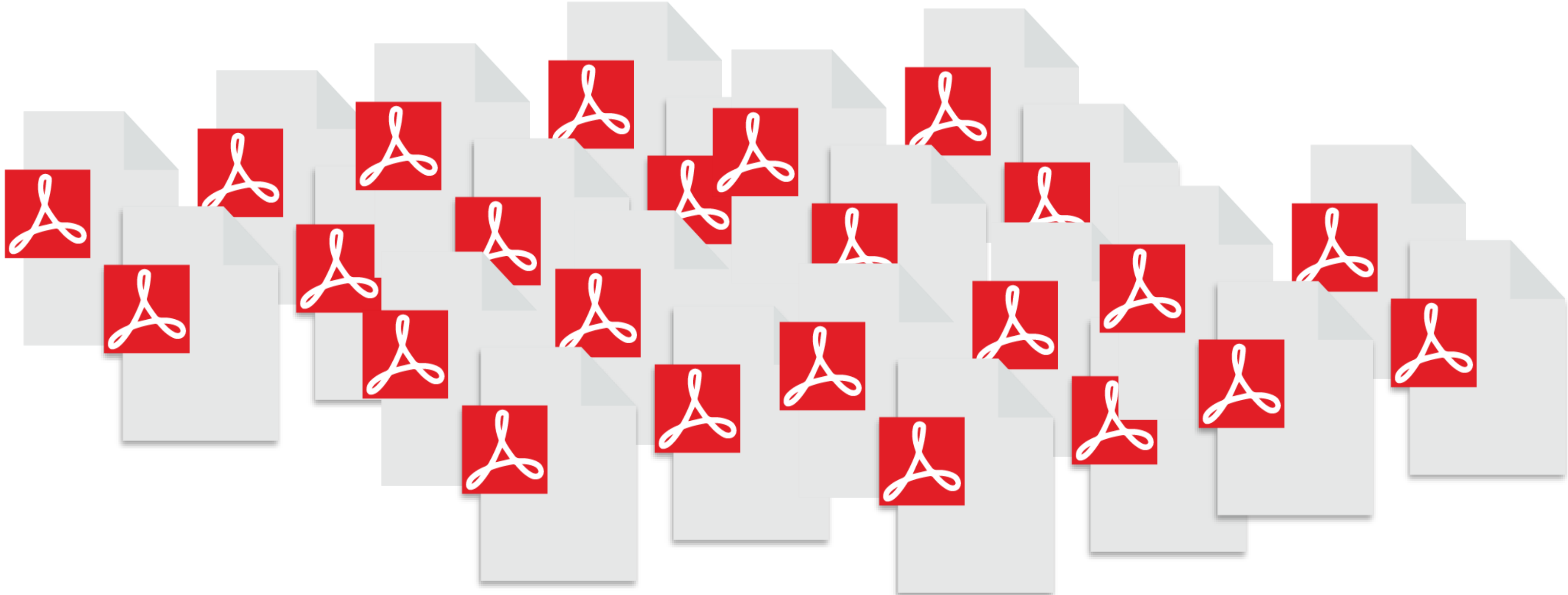

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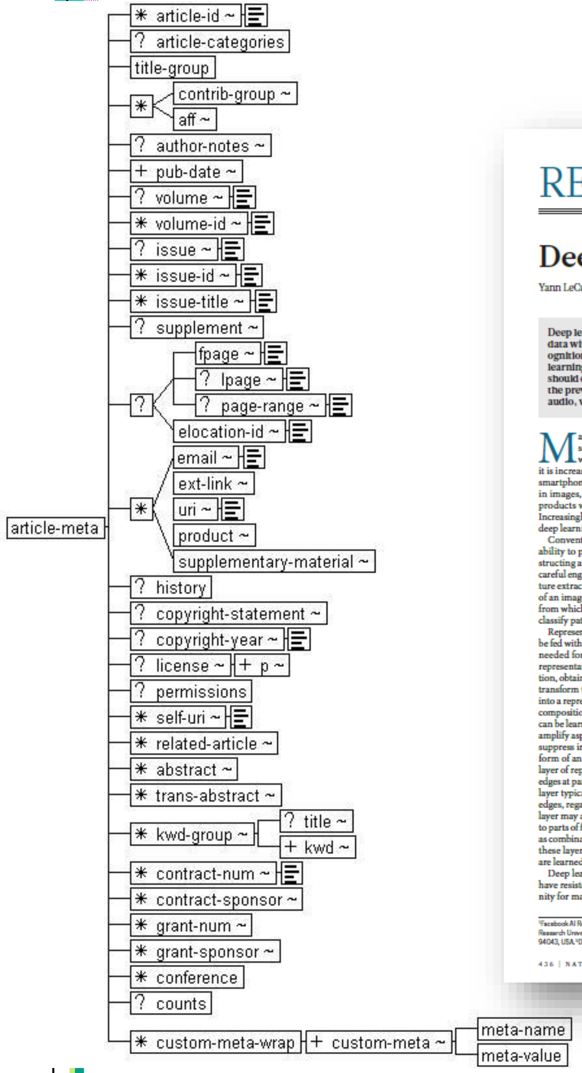

REVIEW

doi:10.1038/nature14539

Deep learning

Yann LeCun[1,2], Yoshua Bengio[3] & Geoffrey Hinton[4,5]

Deep learning allows computational models that are composed of multiple processing layers to learn representations of data with multiple levels of abstraction. These methods have dramatically improved the state-of-the-art in speech recognition, visual object recognition, object detection and many other domains such as drug discovery and genomics. Deep learning discovers intricate structure in large data sets by using the backpropagation algorithm to indicate how a machine should change its internal parameters that are used to compute the representation in each layer from the representation in the previous layer. Deep convolutional nets have brought about breakthroughs in processing images, video, speech and audio, whereas recurrent nets have shone light on sequential data such as text and speech.

436 | NATURE | VOL 521 | 28 MAY 2015

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10.1038_nature14539.ris

TY - JOUR
AU - LeCun, Yann
AU - Bengio, Yoshua
AU - Hinton, Geoffrey
PY - 2015
DA - 2015/05/01
TI - Deep learning
JO - Nature
SP - 436
EP - 444
VL - 521
IS - 7553
AB - Deep learning allows (...) and speech
SN - 1476-4687
UR - https://doi.org/10.1038/nature14539
DO - 10.1038/nature14539
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Profiles: User Profiling Management for Smart Environments. ELECTRONICS JCR,

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JO  - Nature
(...)
UR  - https://doi.org/10.1038/nature14539
DO  - 10.1038/nature14539
ID  - LeCun2015ER
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  author={LeCun, Yann and Bengio, Yoshua and Hinton, Geoffrey},
  journal={nature},
  volume={521},
  number={7553},
  pages={436--444},
  year={2015},
  publisher={Nature Publishing Group}
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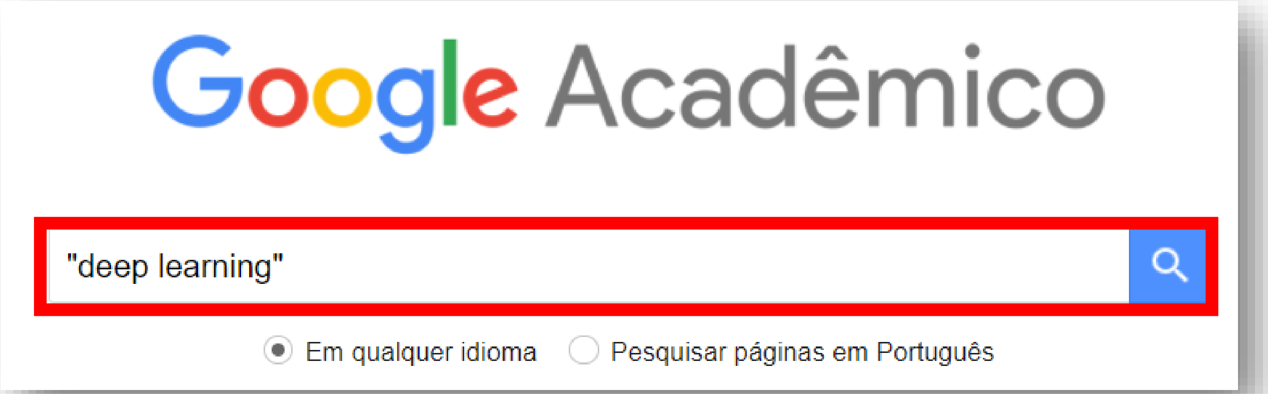

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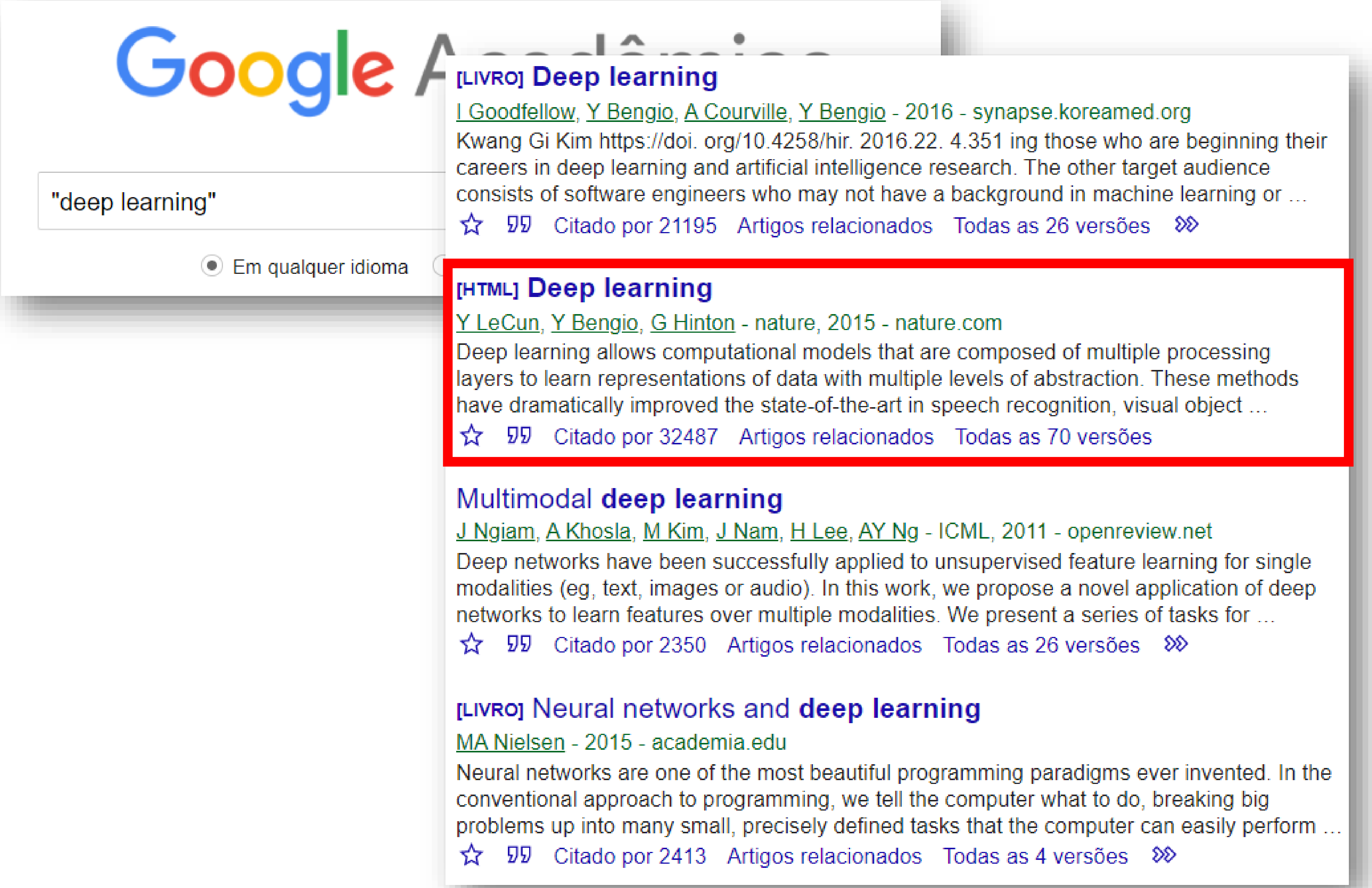

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Abstract
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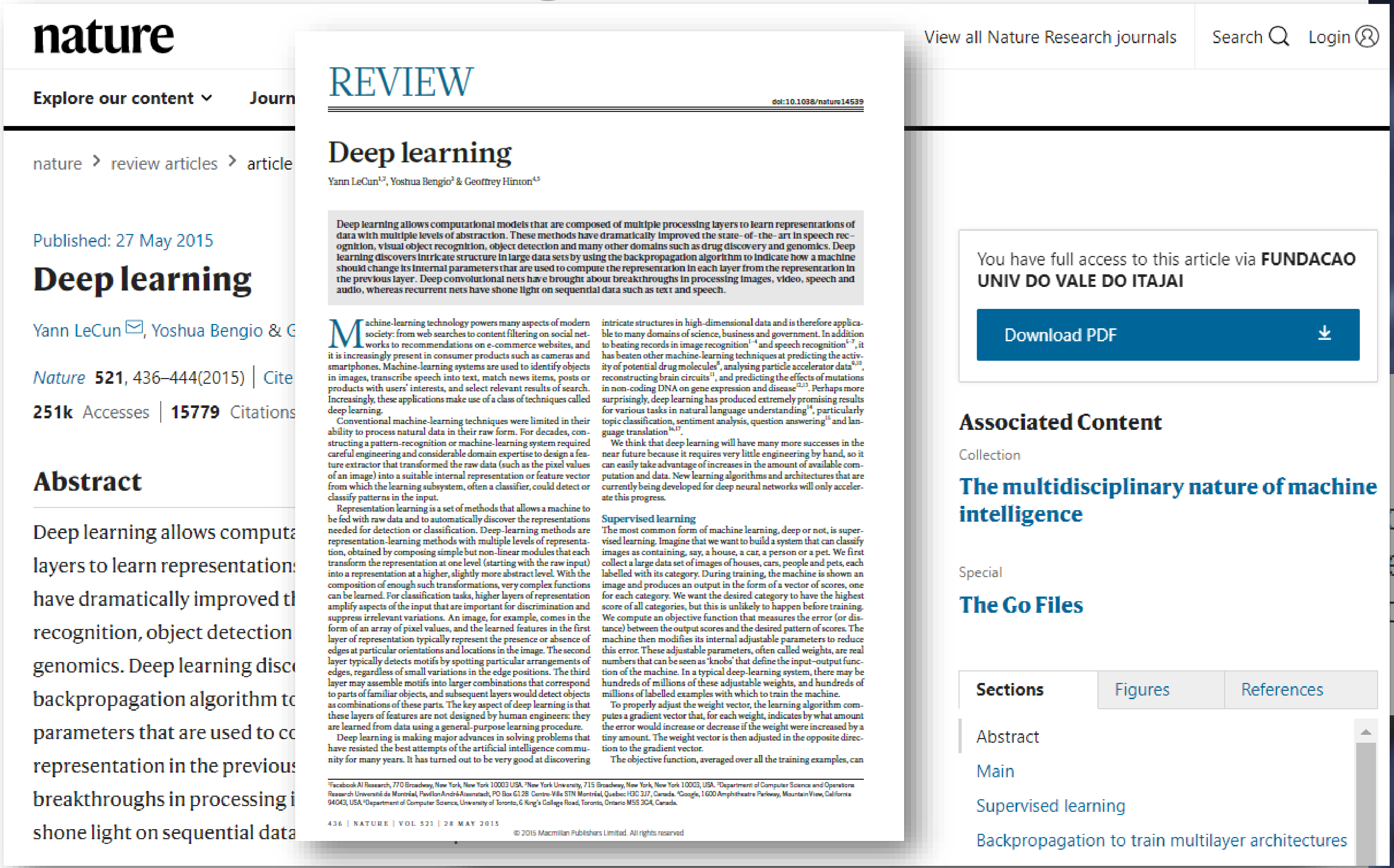

REVIEW

doi:10.1038/nature14539

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Machine-learning technology powers many aspects of modern society: from web searches to content filtering on social networks to recommendations on e-commerce websites, and it is increasingly present in consumer products such as cameras and smartphones. Machine-learning systems are used to identify objects in images, transcribe speech into text, match news items, posts or products with users' interests, and select relevant results of search. Increasingly, these applications make use of a class of techniques called deep learning.

Conventional machine-learning techniques were limited in their ability to process natural data in their raw form. For decades, constructing a pattern-recognition or machine-learning system required careful engineering and considerable domain expertise to design a feature extractor that transformed the raw data (such as the pixel values of an image) into a suitable internal representation or feature vector from which the learning subsystem, often a classifier, could detect or classify patterns in the input.

Representation learning is a set of methods that allows a machine to be fed with raw data and to automatically discover the representations needed for detection or classification. Deep-learning methods are representation-learning methods with multiple levels of representation, obtained by composing simple but non-linear modules that each transform the representation at one level (starting with the raw input) into a representation at a higher, slightly more abstract level. With the composition of enough such transformations, very complex functions can be learned. For classification tasks, higher layers of representation amplify aspects of the input that are important for discrimination and suppress irrelevant variations. An image, for example, comes in the form of an array of pixel values, and the learned features in the first layer of representation typically represent the presence or absence of edges at particular orientations and locations in the image. The second layer typically detects motifs by spotting particular arrangements of edges, regardless of small variations in the edge positions. The third layer may assemble motifs into larger combinations that correspond to parts of familiar objects, and subsequent layers would detect objects as combinations of these parts. The key aspect of deep learning is that these layers of features are not designed by human engineers: they are learned from data using a general-purpose learning procedure.

Deep learning is making major advances in solving problems that have resisted the best attempts of the artificial intelligence community for many years. It has turned out to be very good at discovering intricate structures in high-dimensional data and is therefore applicable to many domains of science, business and government. In addition to beating records in image recognition[1–4] and speech recognition[5–7], it has beaten other machine-learning techniques at predicting the activity of potential drug molecules[8], analysing particle accelerator data[9,10], reconstructing brain circuits[11], and predicting the effects of mutations in non-coding DNA on gene expression and disease[12,13]. Perhaps more surprisingly, deep learning has produced extremely promising results for various tasks in natural language understanding[14], particularly topic classification, sentiment analysis, question answering[15] and language translation[16,17].

We think that deep learning will have many more successes in the near future because it requires very little engineering by hand, so it can easily take advantage of increases in the amount of available computation and data. New learning algorithms and architectures that are currently being developed for deep neural networks will only accelerate this progress.

Supervised learning

The most common form of machine learning, deep or not, is supervised learning. Imagine that we want to build a system that can classify images as containing, say, a house, a car, a person or a pet. We first collect a large data set of images of houses, cars, people and pets, each labelled with its category. During training, the machine is shown an image and produces an output in the form of a vector of scores, one for each category. We want the desired category to have the highest score of all categories, but this is unlikely to happen before training. We compute an objective function that measures the error (or distance) between the output scores and the desired pattern of scores. The machine then modifies its internal adjustable parameters to reduce this error. These adjustable parameters, often called weights, are real numbers that can be seen as 'knobs' that define the input–output function of the machine. In a typical deep-learning system, there may be hundreds of millions of these adjustable weights, and hundreds of millions of labelled examples with which to train the machine.

To properly adjust the weight vector, the learning algorithm computes a gradient vector that, for each weight, indicates by what amount the error would increase or decrease if the weight were increased by a tiny amount. The weight vector is then adjusted in the opposite direction to the gradient vector.

The objective function, averaged over all the training examples, can

[1]Facebook AI Research, 770 Broadway, New York, New York 10003 USA. [2]New York University, 715 Broadway, New York, New York 10003, USA. [3]Department of Computer Science and Operations Research Université de Montréal, Pavillon André-Aisenstadt, PO Box 6128 Centre-Ville STN Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7, Canada. [4]Google, 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, California 94043, USA. [5]Department of Computer Science, University of Toronto, 6 King's College Road, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3G4, Canada.

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  title={Deep learning},
  author={LeCun, Yann and Bengio, Yoshua and Hinton, Geoffrey
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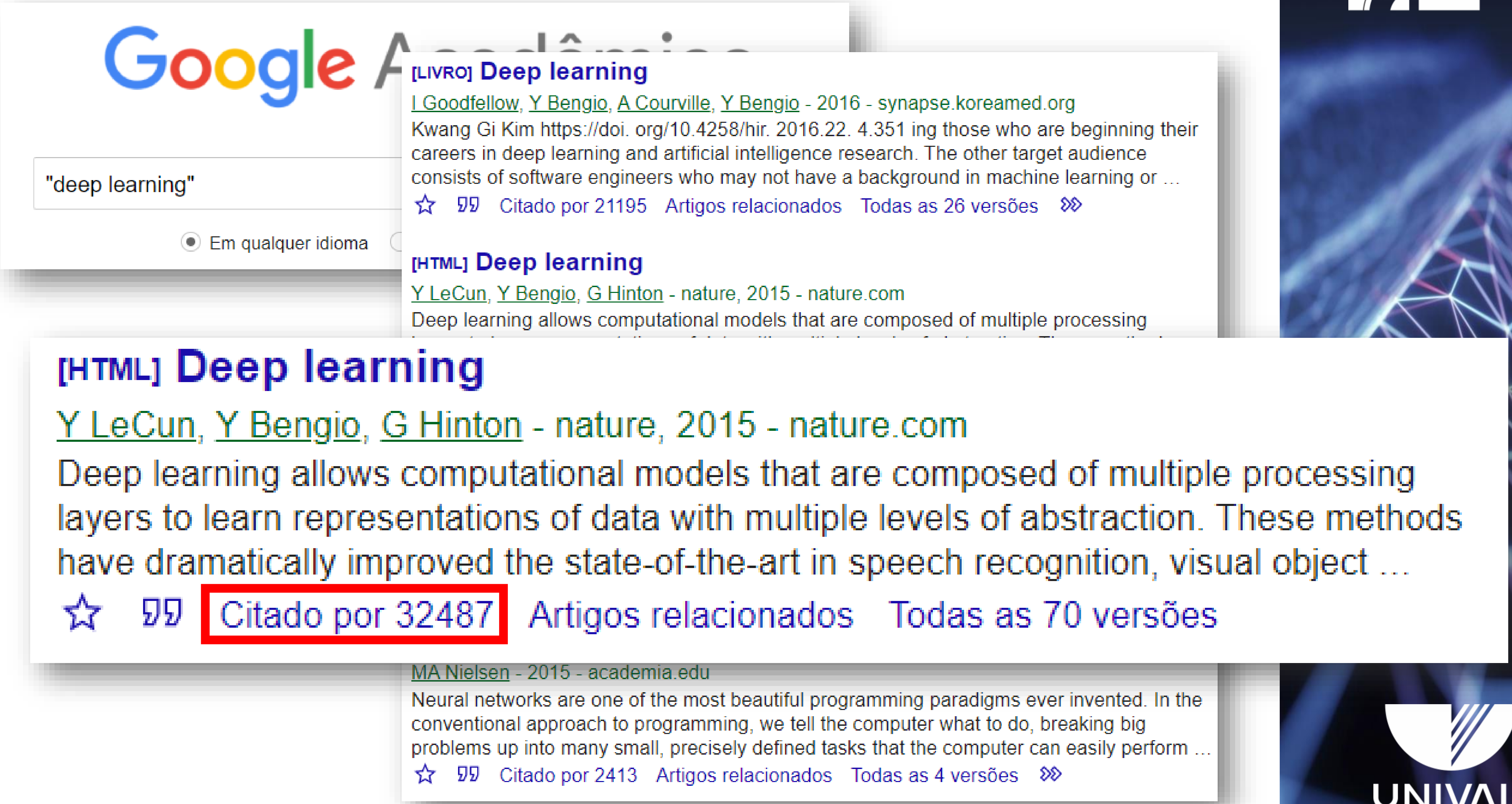

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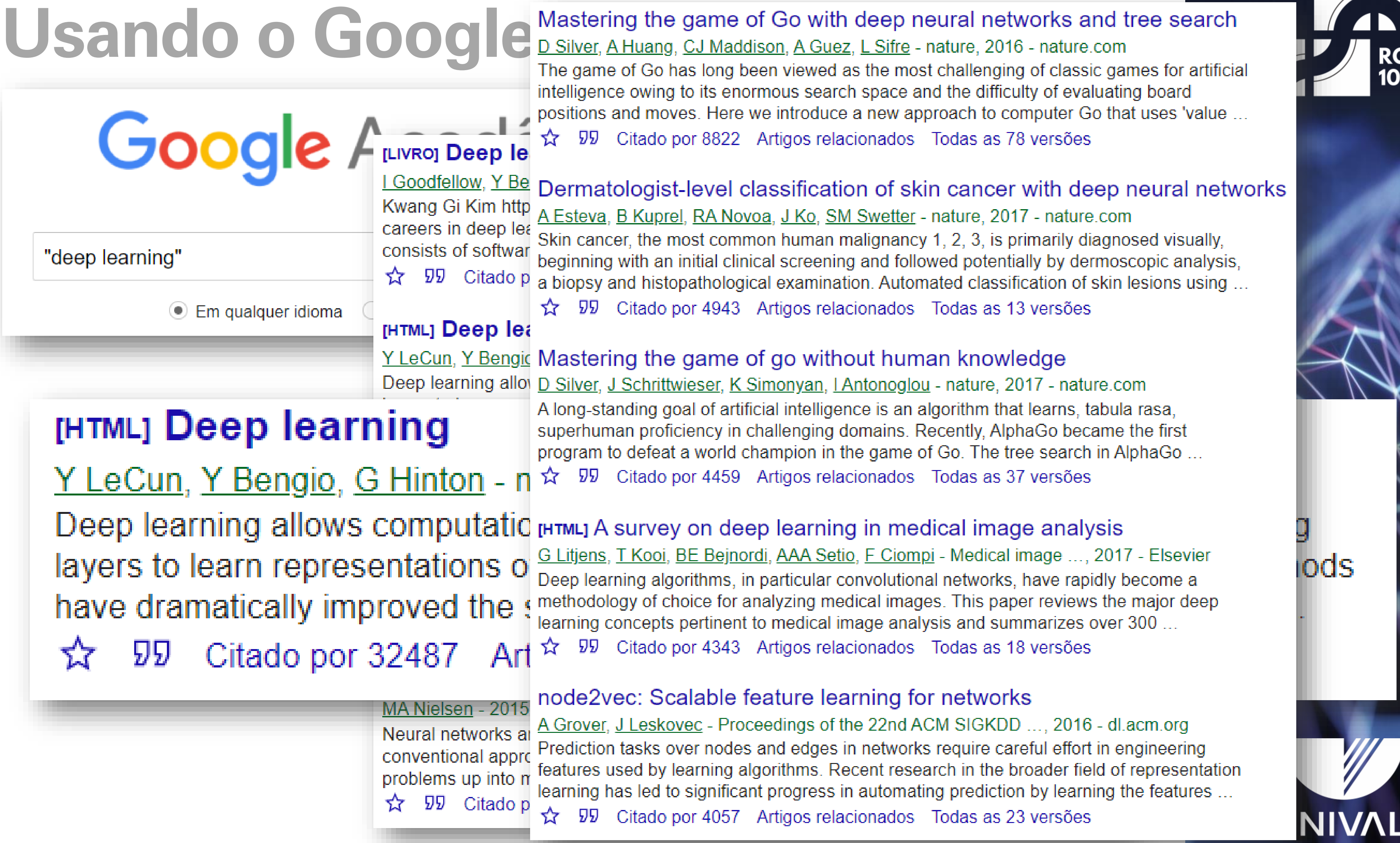

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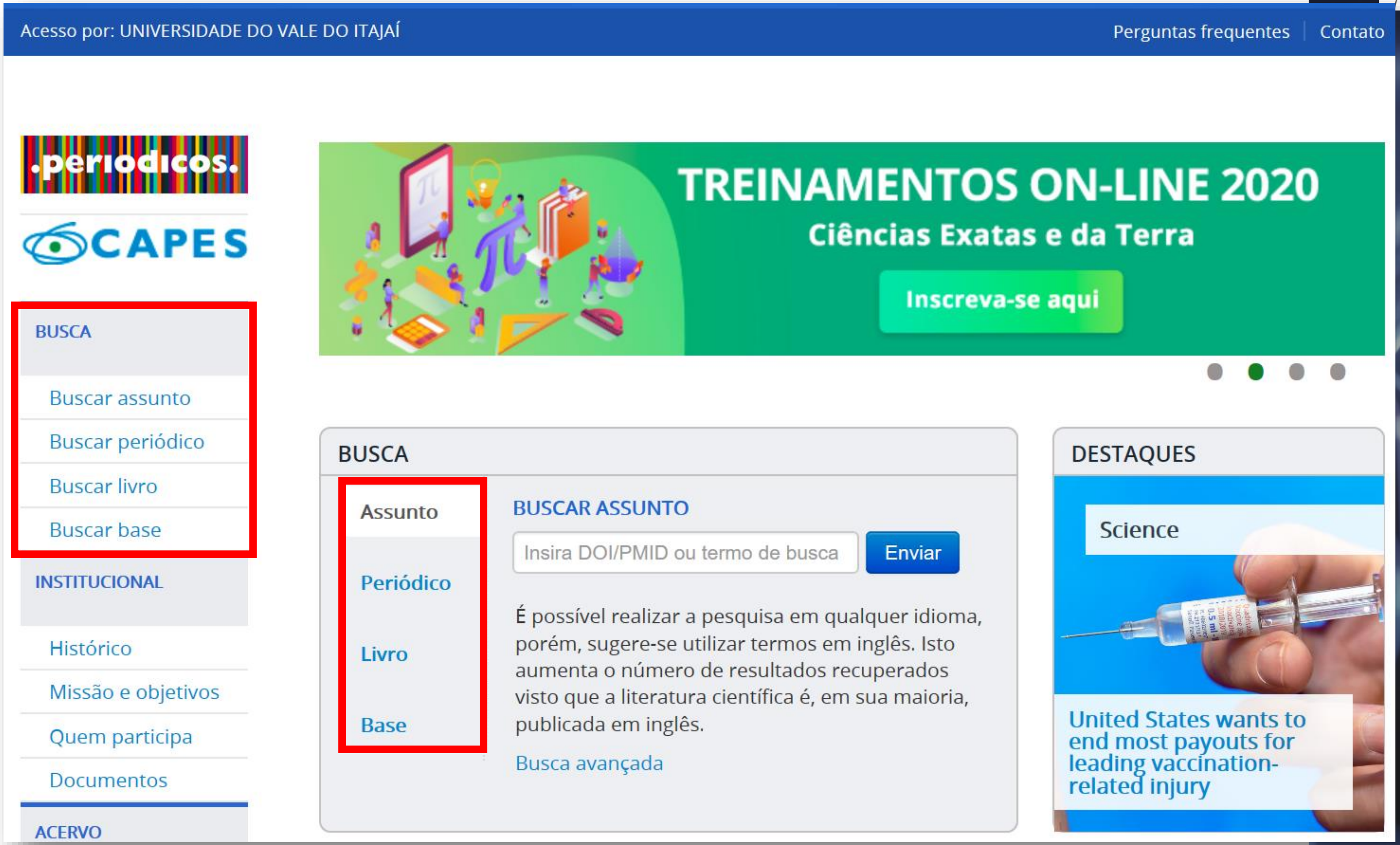

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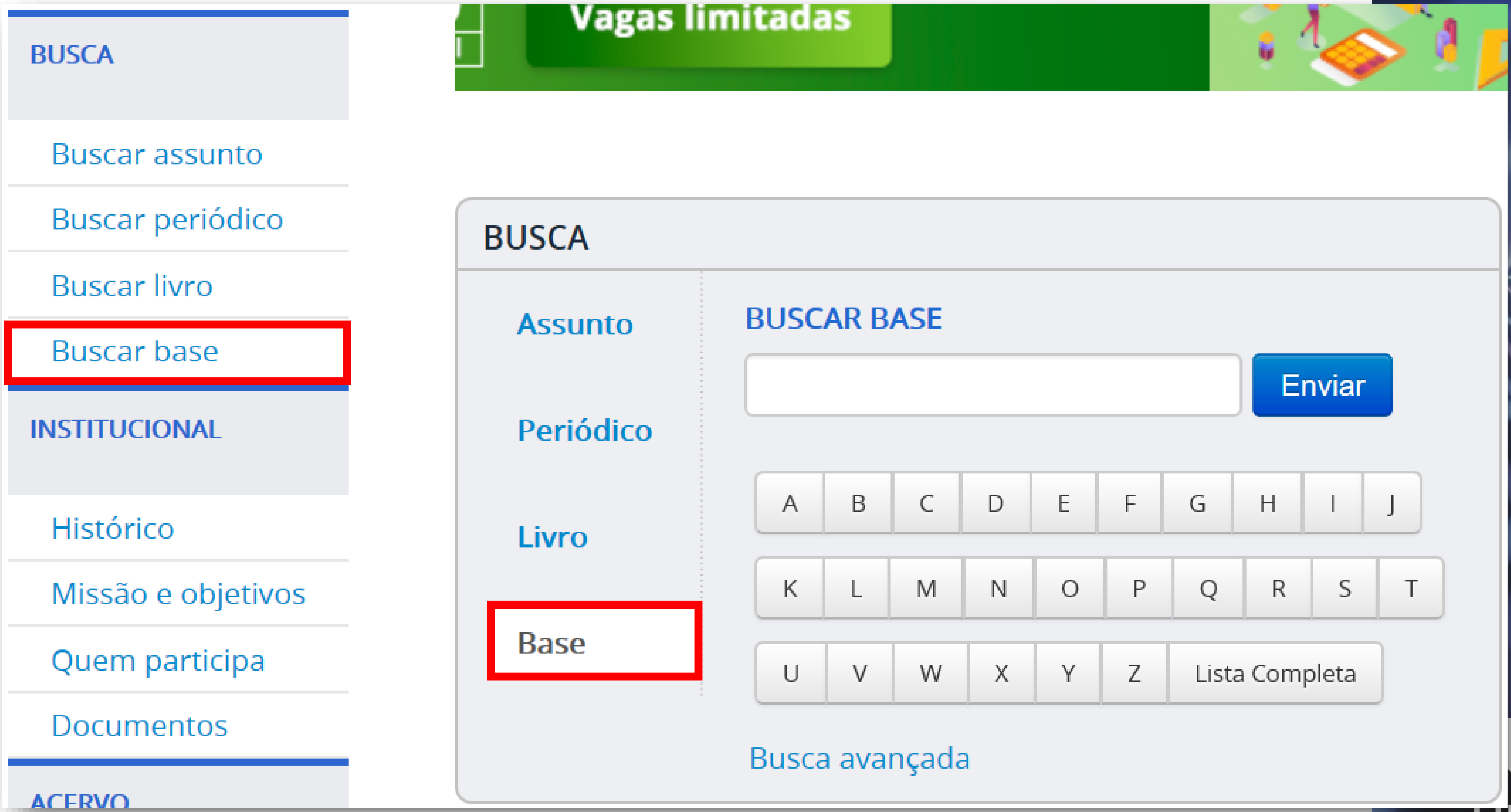

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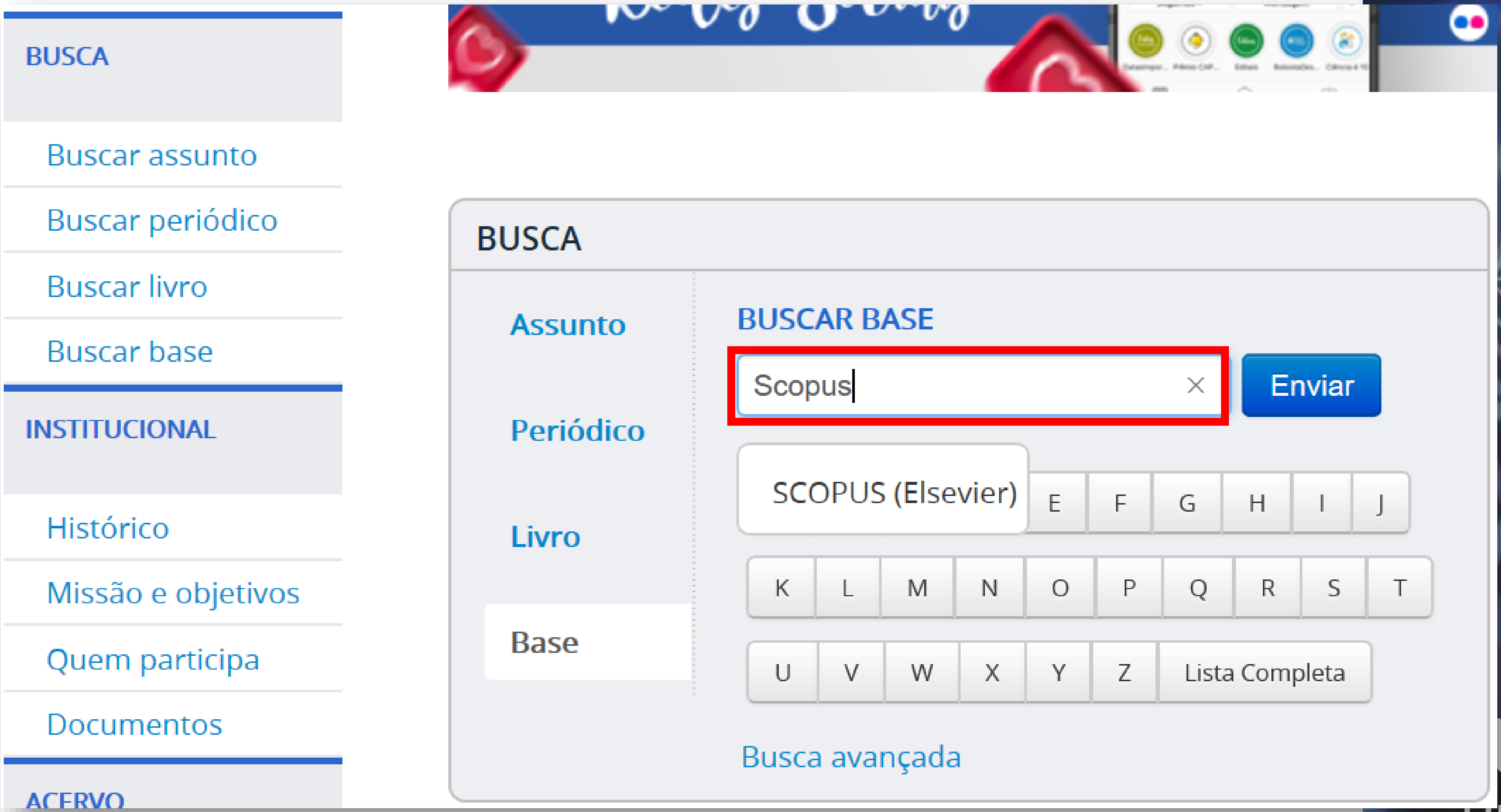

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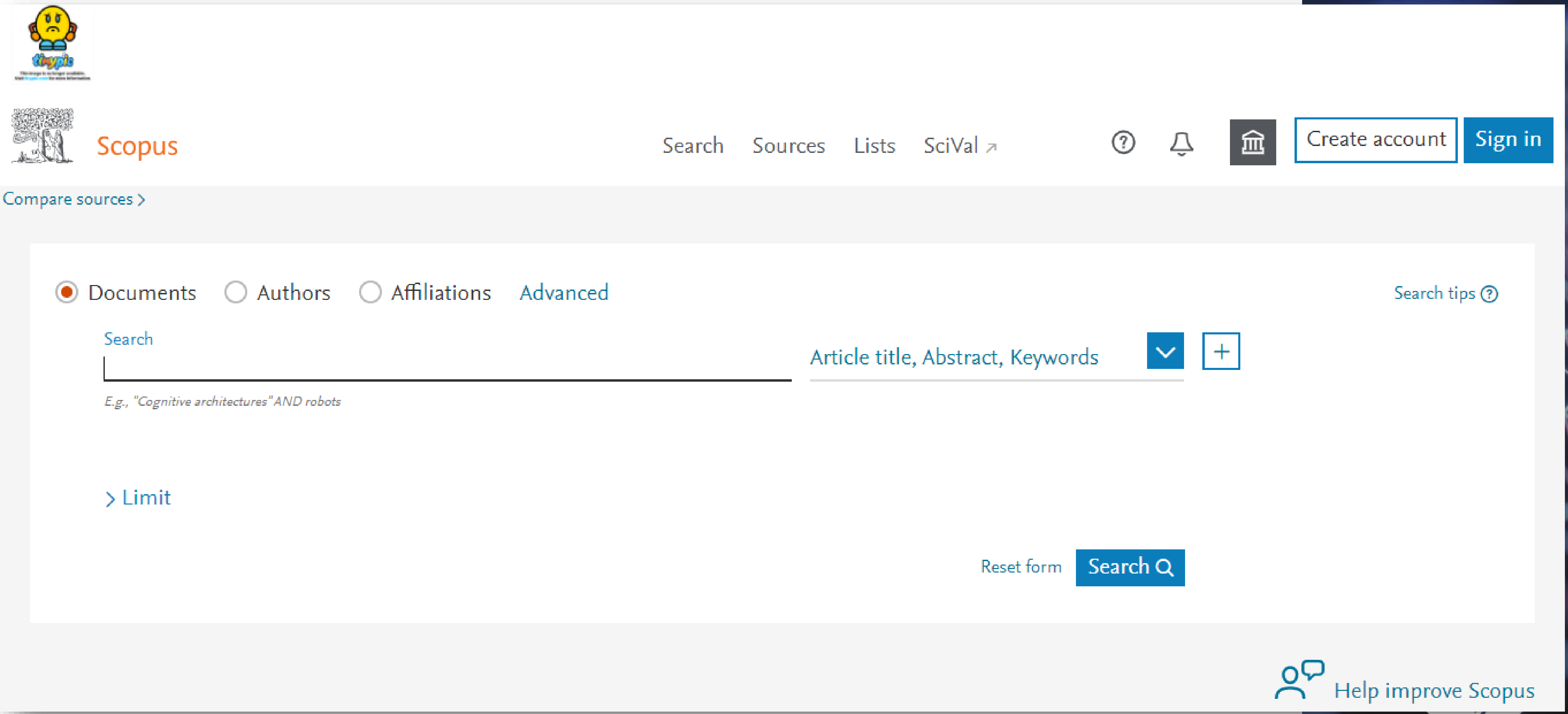

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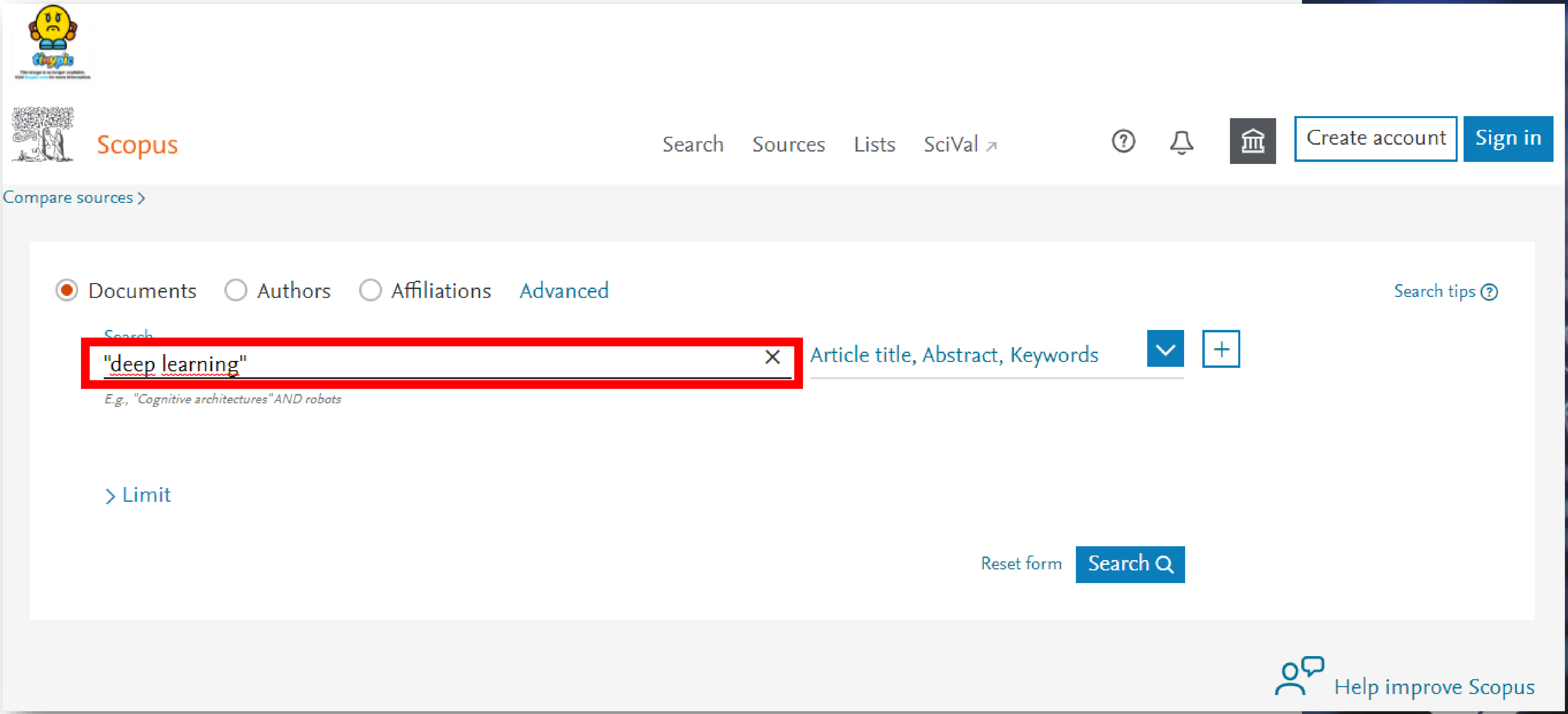

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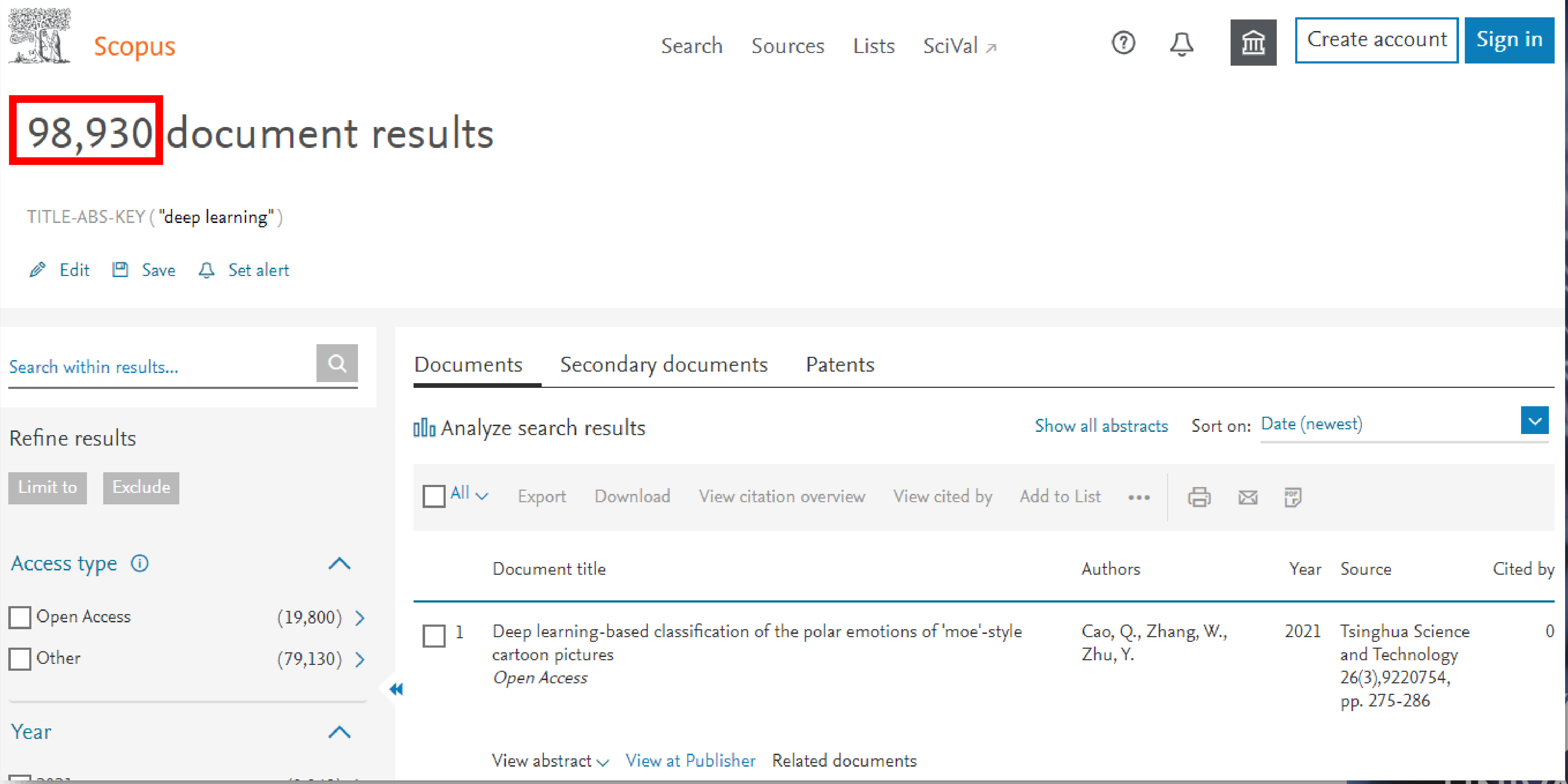

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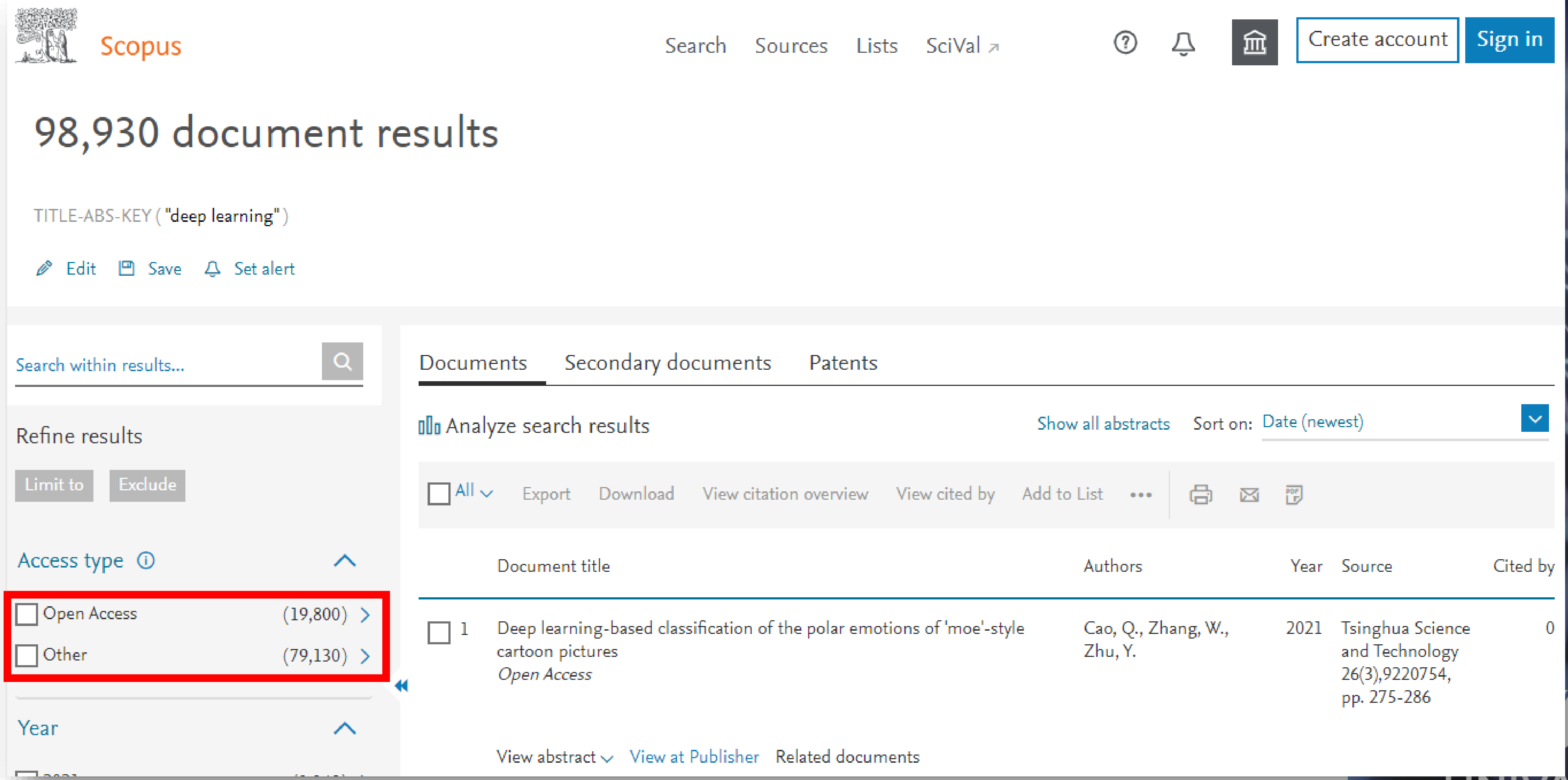

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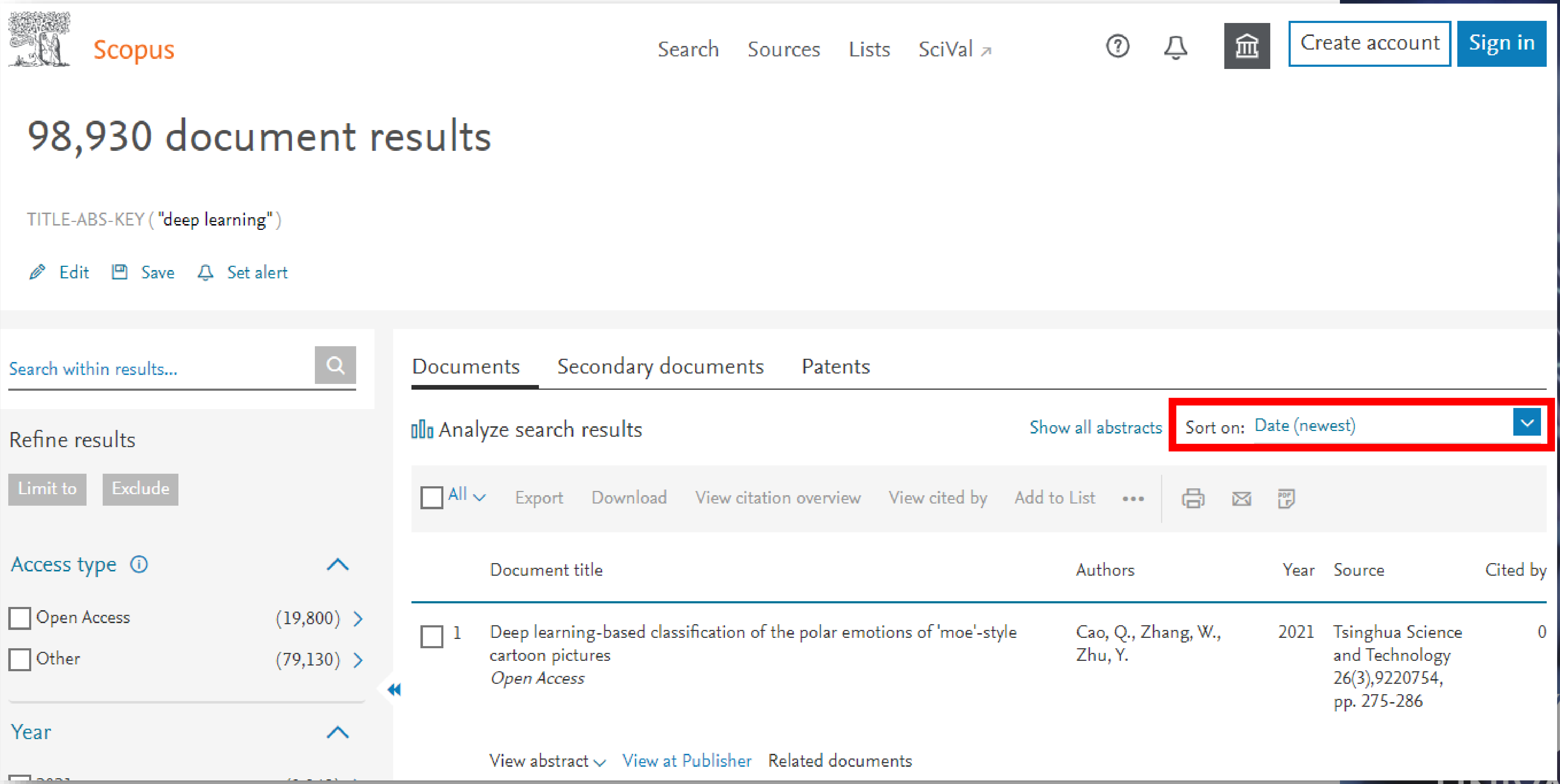

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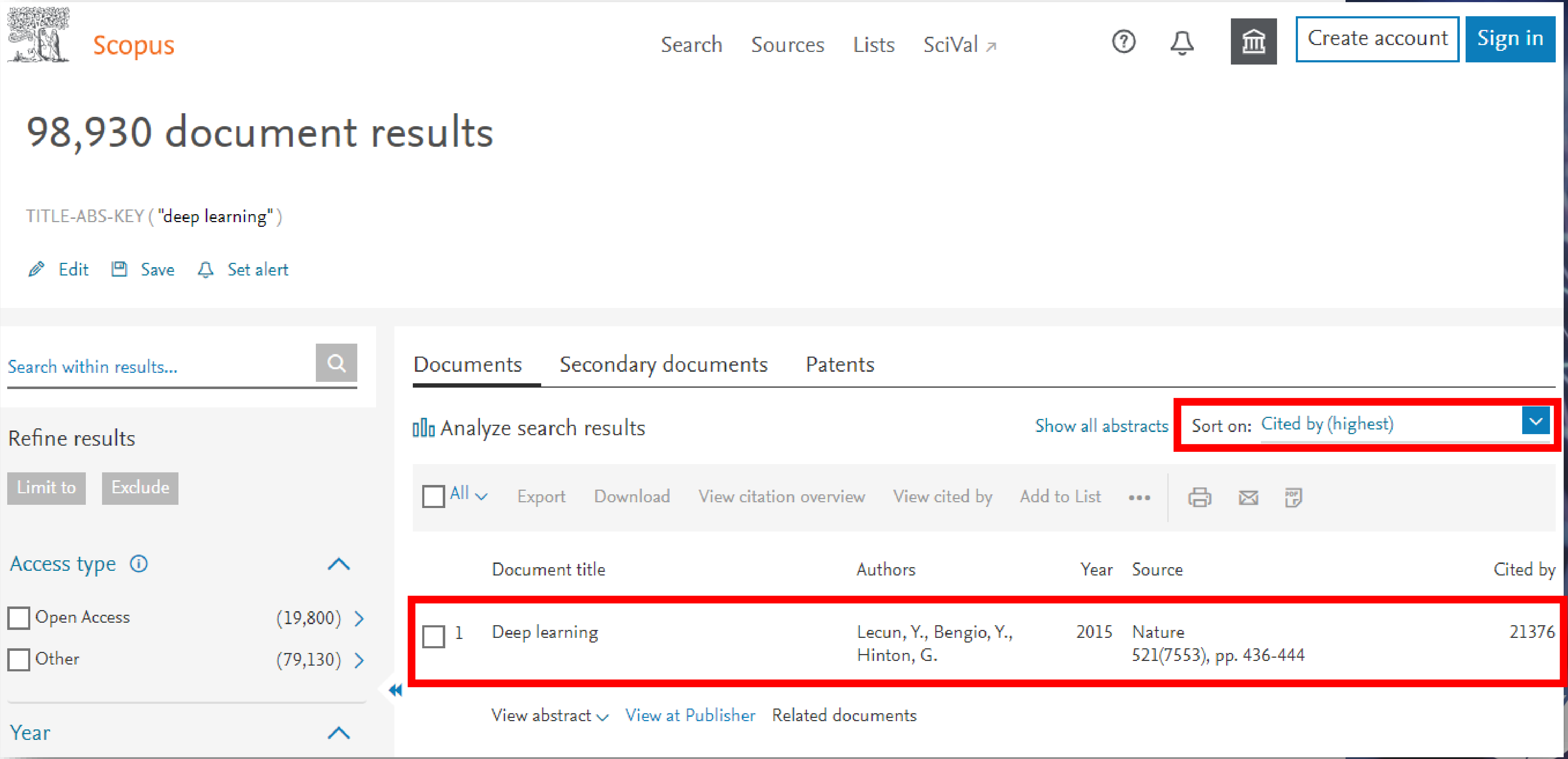

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Deep learning (Review)

Lecun, Y.[a,b], Bengio, Y.[c], Hinton, G.[d,e]

[a]Facebook AI Research, 770 Broadway, New York, NY 10003, United States
[b]New York University, 715 Broadway, New York, NY 10003, United States
[c]Department of Computer Science, Operations Research Université de Montréal, Pavillon André-Aisenstadt, PO Box 6128, Montréal, QC H3C 3J7, Canada

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Abstract

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Abstract

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Deep learning allows computational models that are composed of multiple processing layers to learn representations of data with multiple levels of abstraction. These methods have dramatically improved the state-of-the-art in speech recognition, visual object recognition, object detection and many other domains such as drug discovery and genomics. Deep learning discovers intricate structure in large data sets by using the backpropagation algorithm to indicate how a machine should change its internal parameters that are used to compute the representation in each layer from the representation in the previous layer. Deep convolutional nets have brought about breakthroughs in processing images, video, speech and audio, whereas recurrent nets have shone light on sequential data such as text and speech. © 2015 Macmillan Publishers Limited. All rights reserved.

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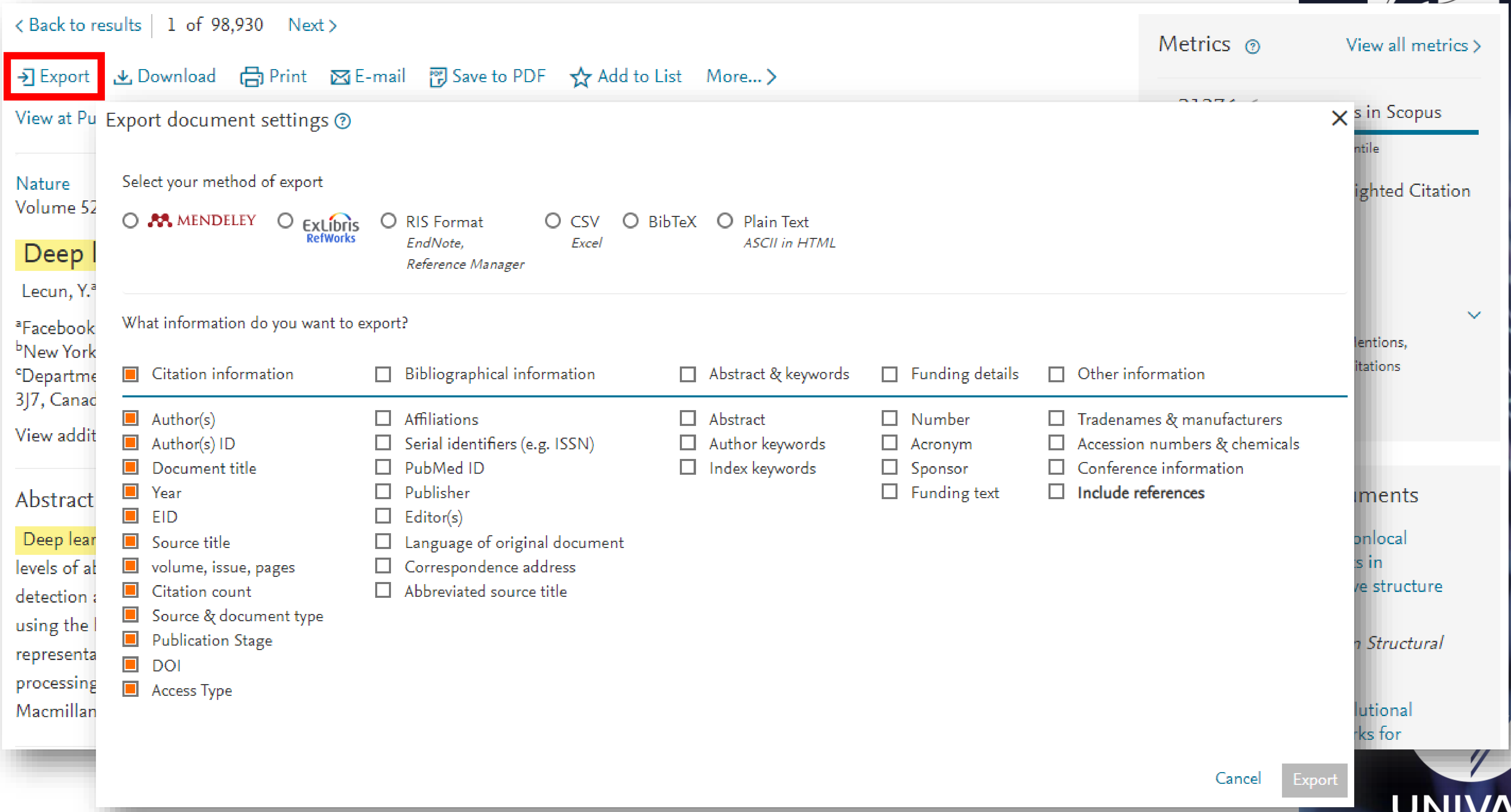

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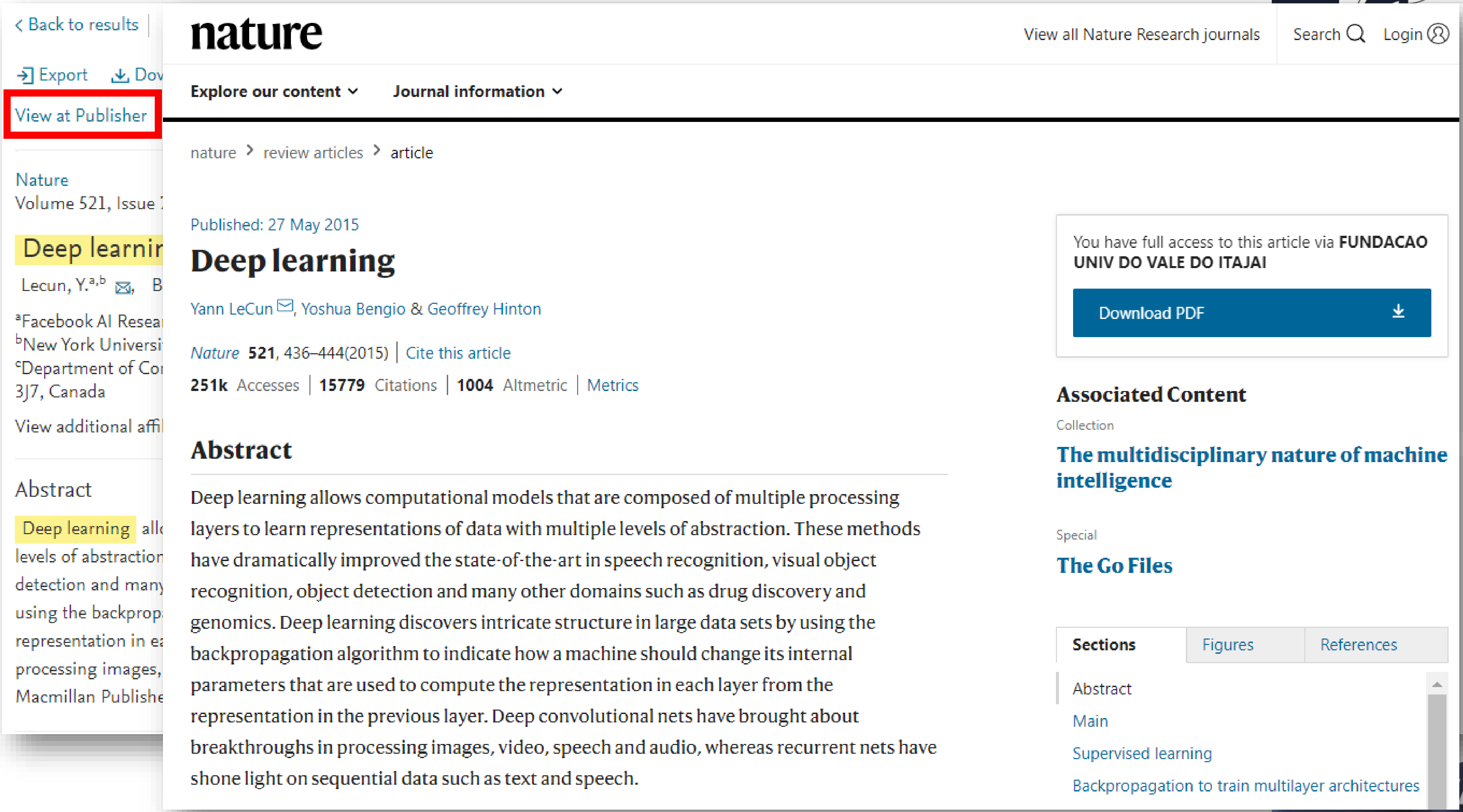

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Yann LeCun, Yoshua Bengio & Geoffrey Hinton

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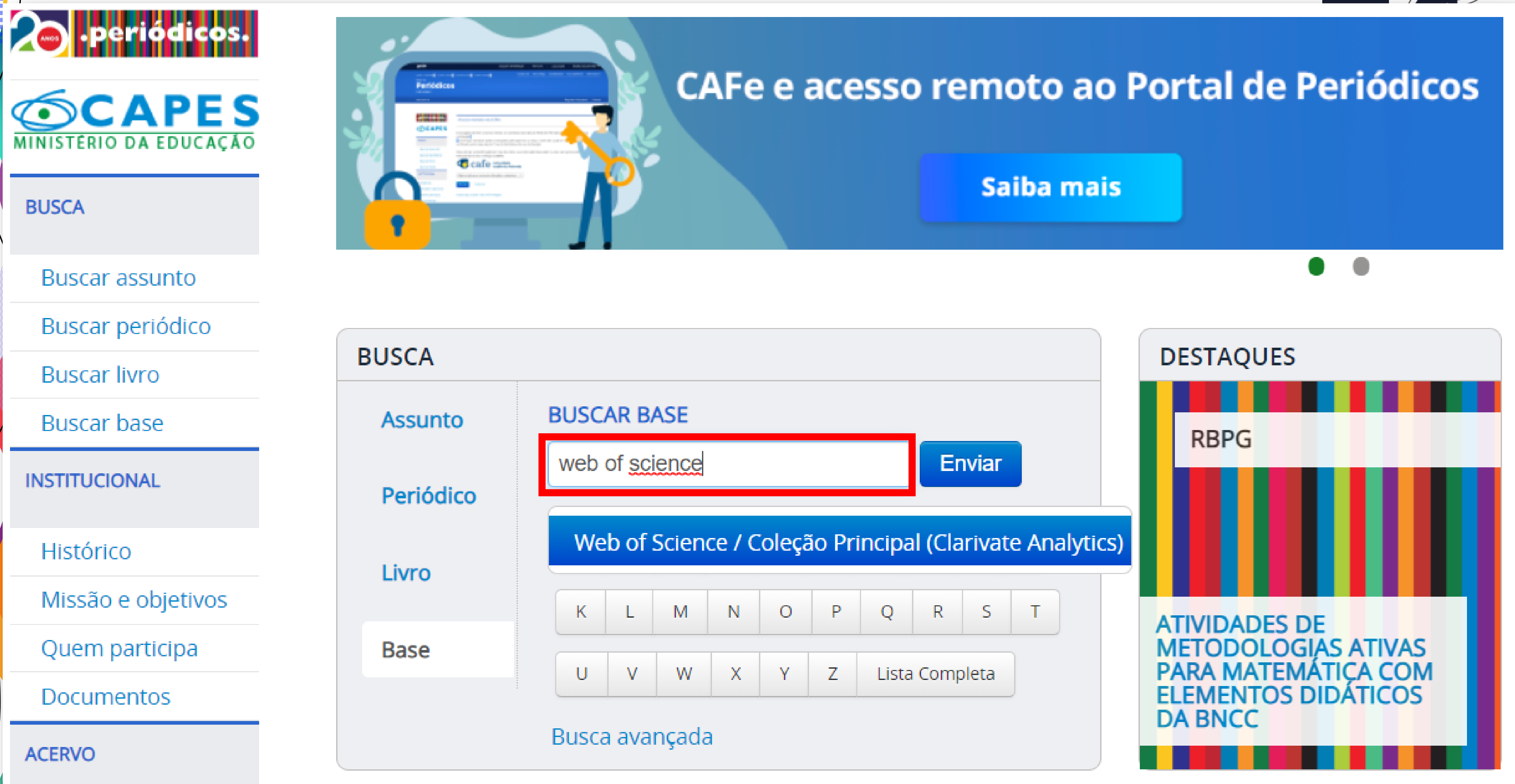

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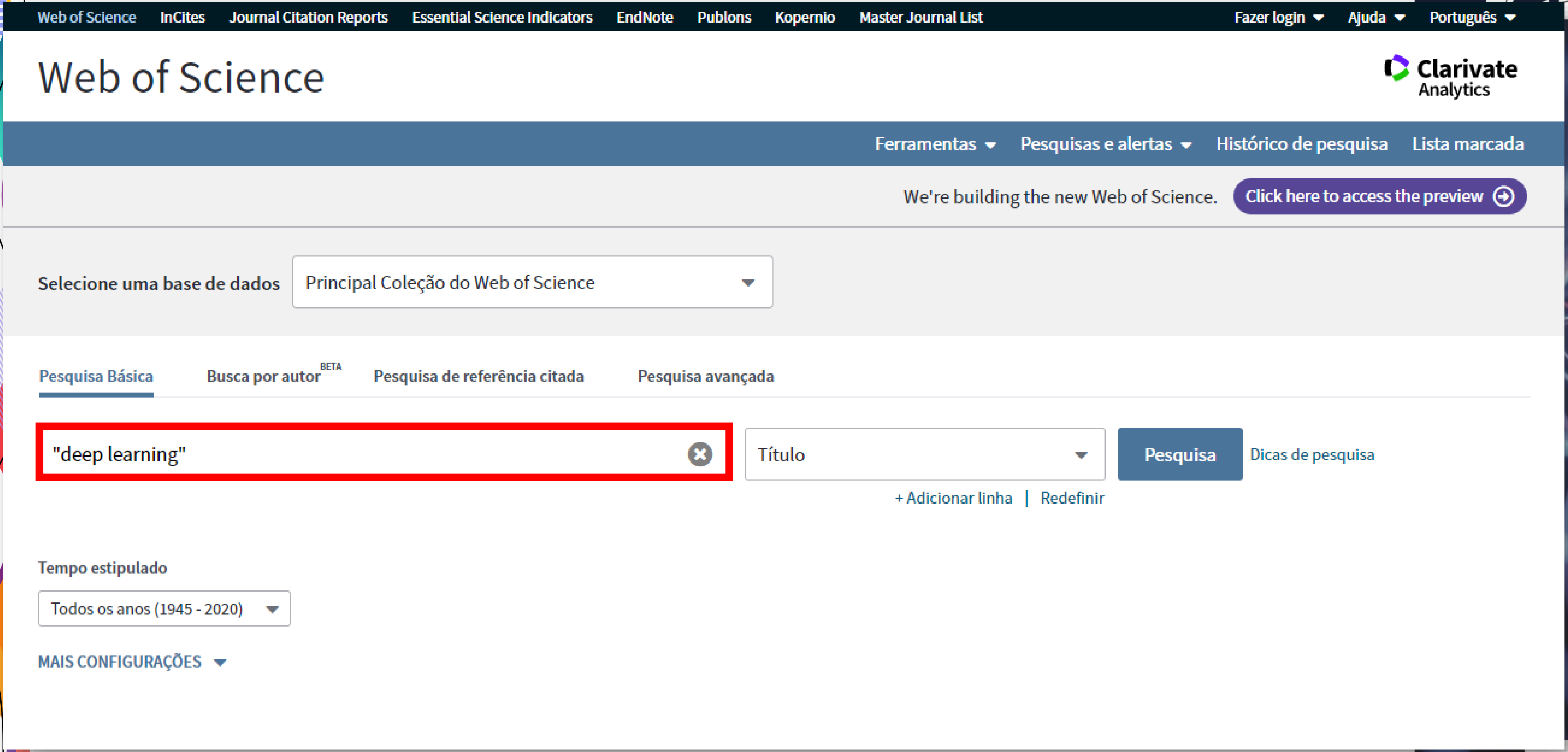

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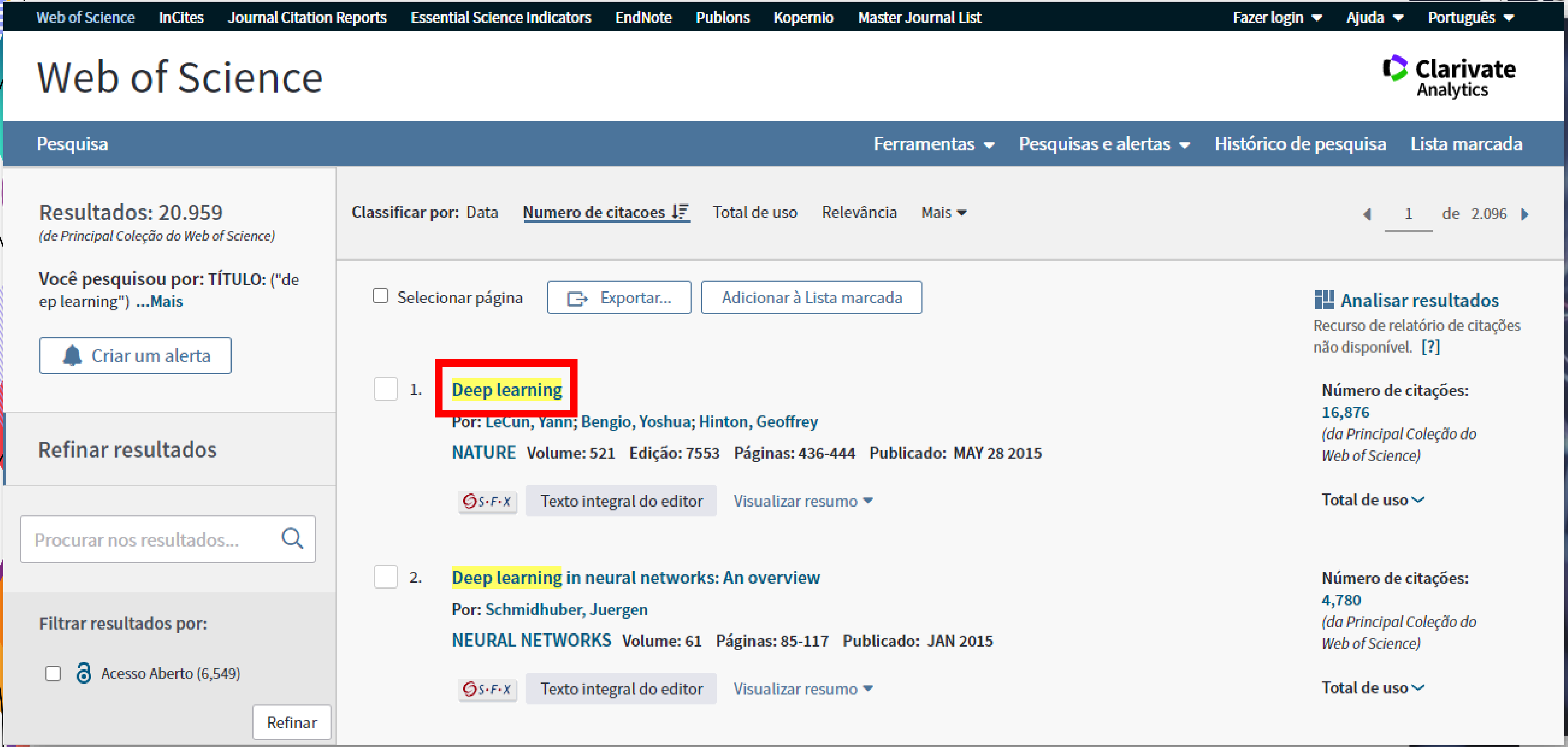

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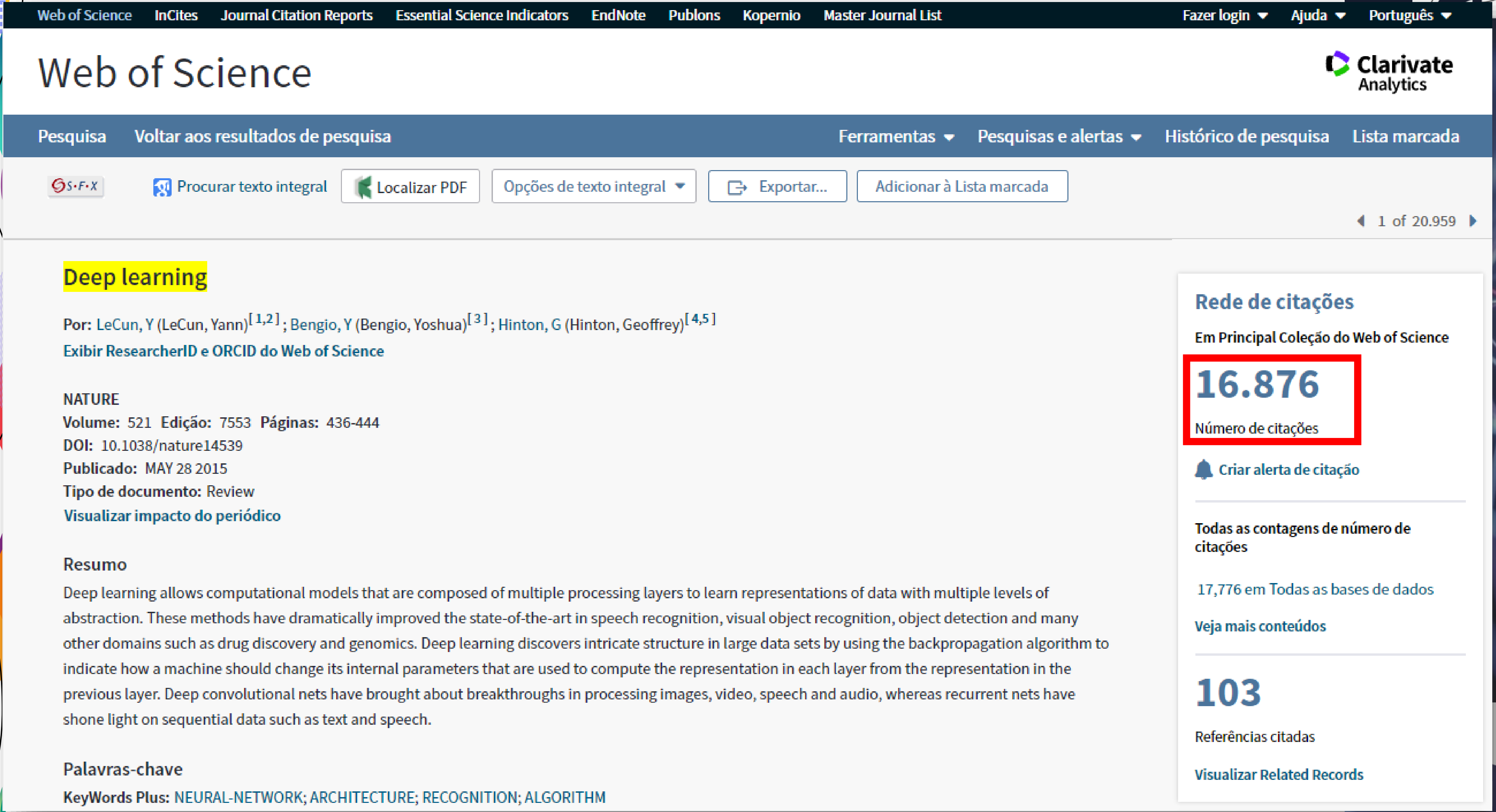

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Resumo

Deep learning allows computational models that are composed of multiple processing layers to learn representations of data with multiple levels of abstraction. These methods have dramatically improved the state-of-the-art in speech recognition, visual object recognition, object detection and many other domains such as drug discovery and genomics. Deep learning discovers intricate structure in large data sets by using the backpropagation algorithm to indicate how a machine should change its internal parameters that are used to compute the representation in each layer from the representation in the previous layer. Deep convolutional nets have brought about breakthroughs in processing images, video, speech and audio, whereas recurrent nets have shone light on sequential data such as text and speech.

Palavras-chave

KeyWords Plus: NEURAL-NETWORK; ARCHITECTURE; RECOGNITION; ALGORITHM

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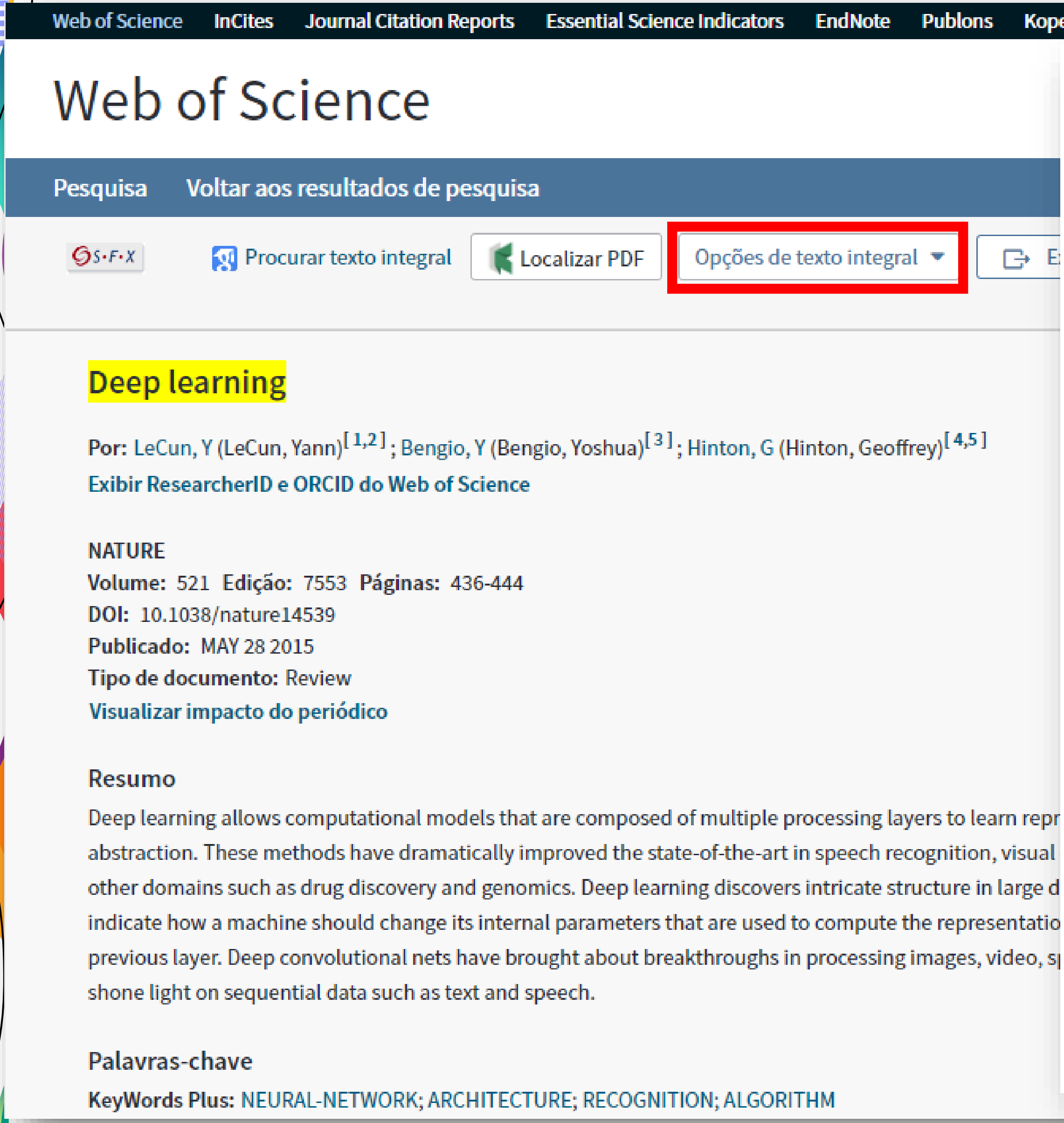

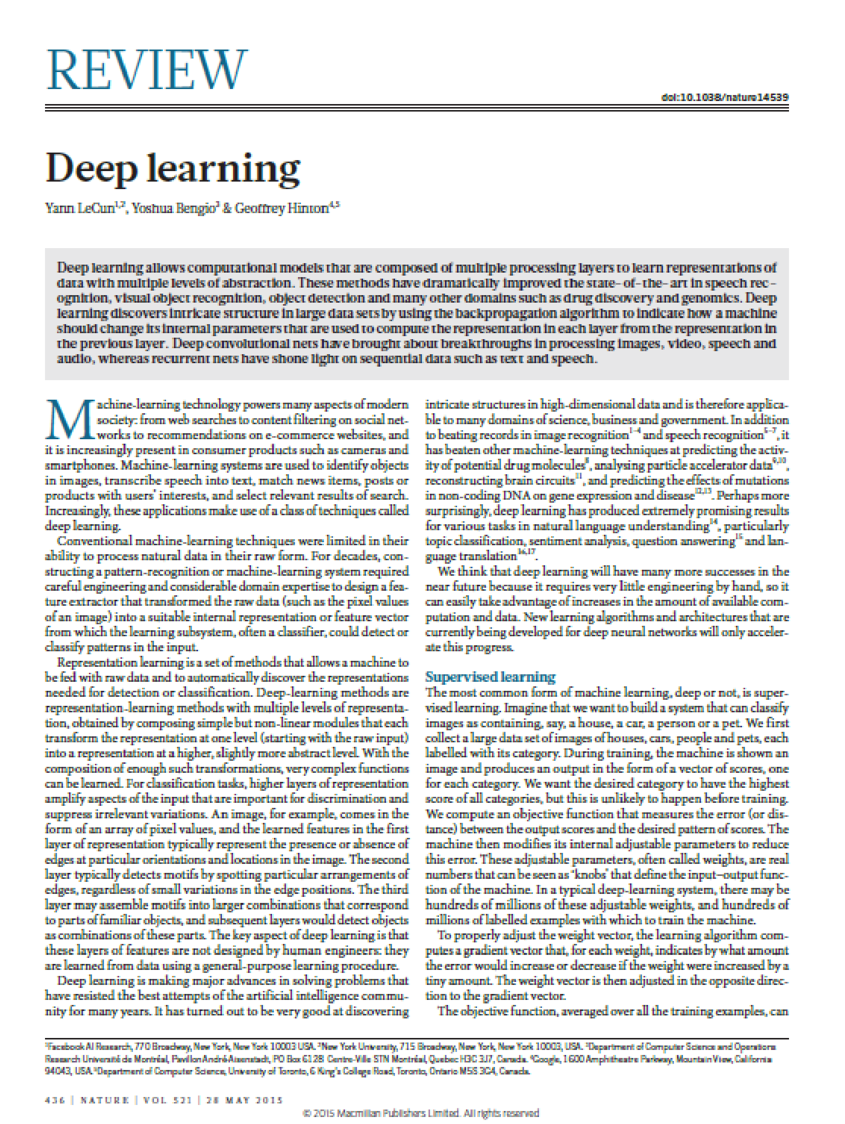

REVIEW

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Deep learning

Yann LeCun[1,2], Yoshua Bengio[3] & Geoffrey Hinton[4,5]

Deep learning allows computational models that are composed of multiple processing layers to learn representations of data with multiple levels of abstraction. These methods have dramatically improved the state-of-the-art in speech recognition, visual object recognition, object detection and many other domains such as drug discovery and genomics. Deep learning discovers intricate structure in large data sets by using the backpropagation algorithm to indicate how a machine should change its internal parameters that are used to compute the representation in each layer from the representation in the previous layer. Deep convolutional nets have brought about breakthroughs in processing images, video, speech and audio, whereas recurrent nets have shone light on sequential data such as text and speech.

Machine-learning technology powers many aspects of modern society: from web searches to content filtering on social networks to recommendations on e-commerce websites, and it is increasingly present in consumer products such as cameras and smartphones. Machine-learning systems are used to identify objects in images, transcribe speech into text, match news items, posts or products with users' interests, and select relevant results of search. Increasingly, these applications make use of a class of techniques called deep learning.

Conventional machine-learning techniques were limited in their ability to process natural data in their raw form. For decades, constructing a pattern-recognition or machine-learning system required careful engineering and considerable domain expertise to design a feature extractor that transformed the raw data (such as the pixel values of an image) into a suitable internal representation or feature vector from which the learning subsystem, often a classifier, could detect or classify patterns in the input.

Representation learning is a set of methods that allows a machine to be fed with raw data and to automatically discover the representations needed for detection or classification. Deep-learning methods are representation-learning methods with multiple levels of representation, obtained by composing simple but non-linear modules that each transform the representation at one level (starting with the raw input) into a representation at a higher, slightly more abstract level. With the composition of enough such transformations, very complex functions can be learned. For classification tasks, higher layers of representation amplify aspects of the input that are important for discrimination and suppress irrelevant variations. An image, for example, comes in the form of an array of pixel values, and the learned features in the first layer of representation typically represent the presence or absence of edges at particular orientations and locations in the image. The second layer typically detects motifs by spotting particular arrangements of edges, regardless of small variations in the edge positions. The third layer may assemble motifs into larger combinations that correspond to parts of familiar objects, and subsequent layers would detect objects as combinations of these parts. The key aspect of deep learning is that these layers of features are not designed by human engineers: they are learned from data using a general-purpose learning procedure.

Deep learning is making major advances in solving problems that have resisted the best attempts of the artificial intelligence community for many years. It has turned out to be very good at discovering intricate structures in high-dimensional data and is therefore applicable to many domains of science, business and government. In addition to beating records in image recognition[1–4] and speech recognition[5–7], it has beaten other machine-learning techniques at predicting the activity of potential drug molecules[8], analysing particle accelerator data[9,10], reconstructing brain circuits[11], and predicting the effects of mutations in non-coding DNA on gene expression and disease[12,13]. Perhaps more surprisingly, deep learning has produced extremely promising results for various tasks in natural language understanding[14], particularly topic classification, sentiment analysis, question answering[15] and language translation[16,17].

We think that deep learning will have many more successes in the near future because it requires very little engineering by hand, so it can easily take advantage of increases in the amount of available computation and data. New learning algorithms and architectures that are currently being developed for deep neural networks will only accelerate this progress.

Supervised learning

The most common form of machine learning, deep or not, is supervised learning. Imagine that we want to build a system that can classify images as containing, say, a house, a car, a person or a pet. We first collect a large data set of images of houses, cars, people and pets, each labelled with its category. During training, the machine is shown an image and produces an output in the form of a vector of scores, one for each category. We want the desired category to have the highest score of all categories, but this is unlikely to happen before training. We compute an objective function that measures the error (or distance) between the output scores and the desired pattern of scores. The machine then modifies its internal adjustable parameters to reduce this error. These adjustable parameters, often called weights, are real numbers that can be seen as 'knobs' that define the input–output function of the machine. In a typical deep-learning system, there may be hundreds of millions of these adjustable weights, and hundreds of millions of labelled examples with which to train the machine.

To properly adjust the weight vector, the learning algorithm computes a gradient vector that, for each weight, indicates by what amount the error would increase or decrease if the weight were increased by a tiny amount. The weight vector is then adjusted in the opposite direction to the gradient vector.

The objective function, averaged over all the training examples, can

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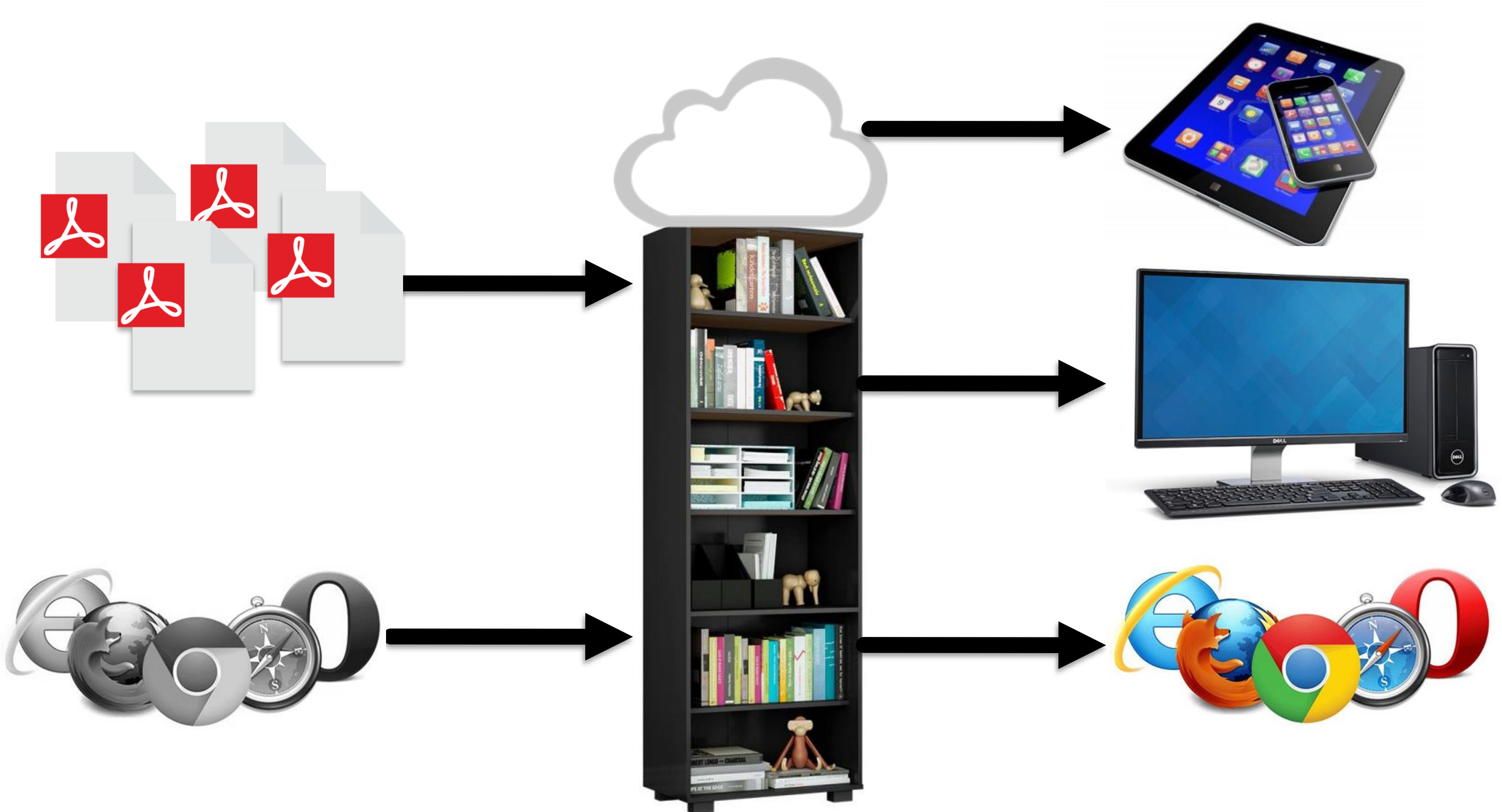

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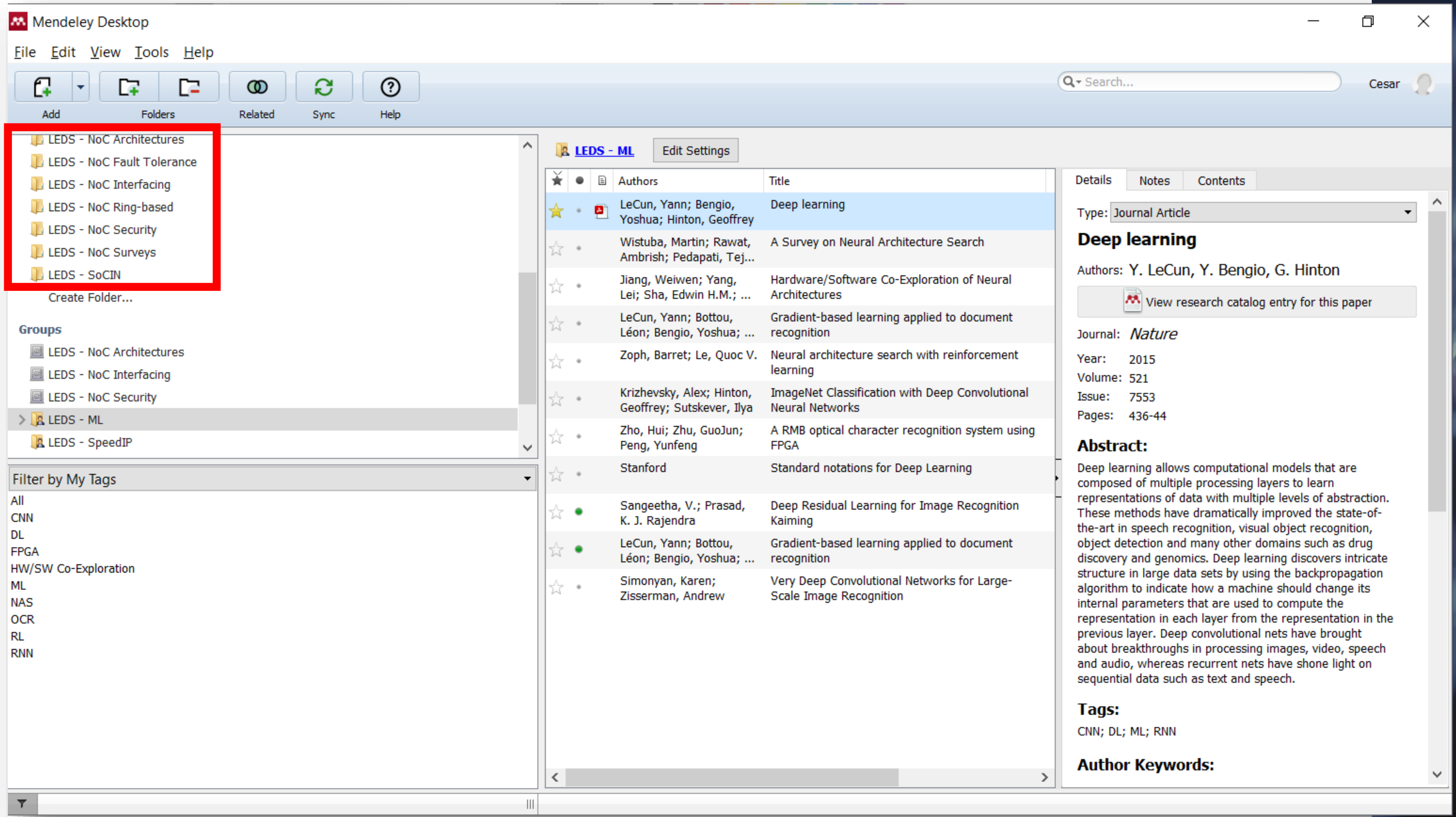

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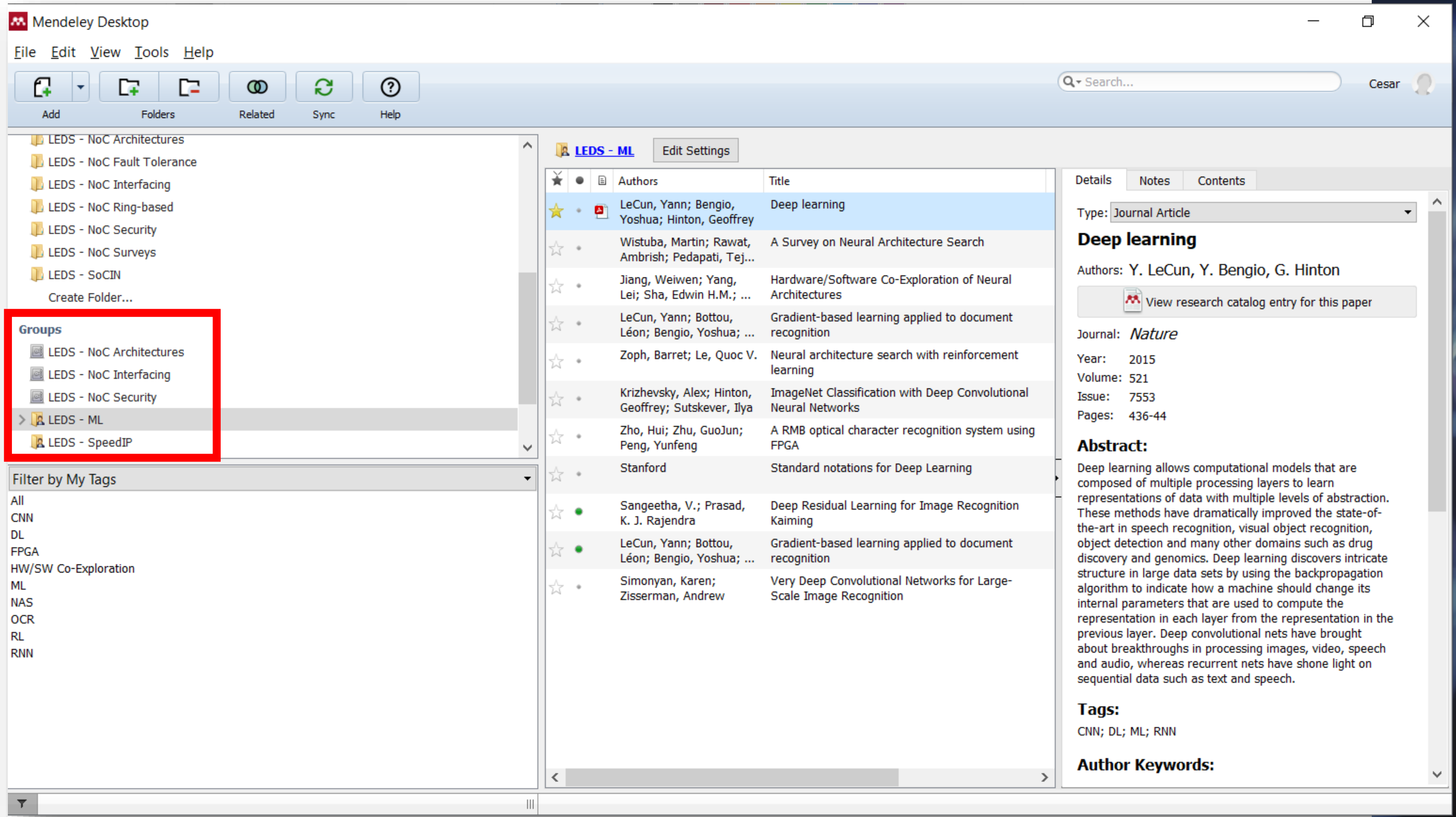

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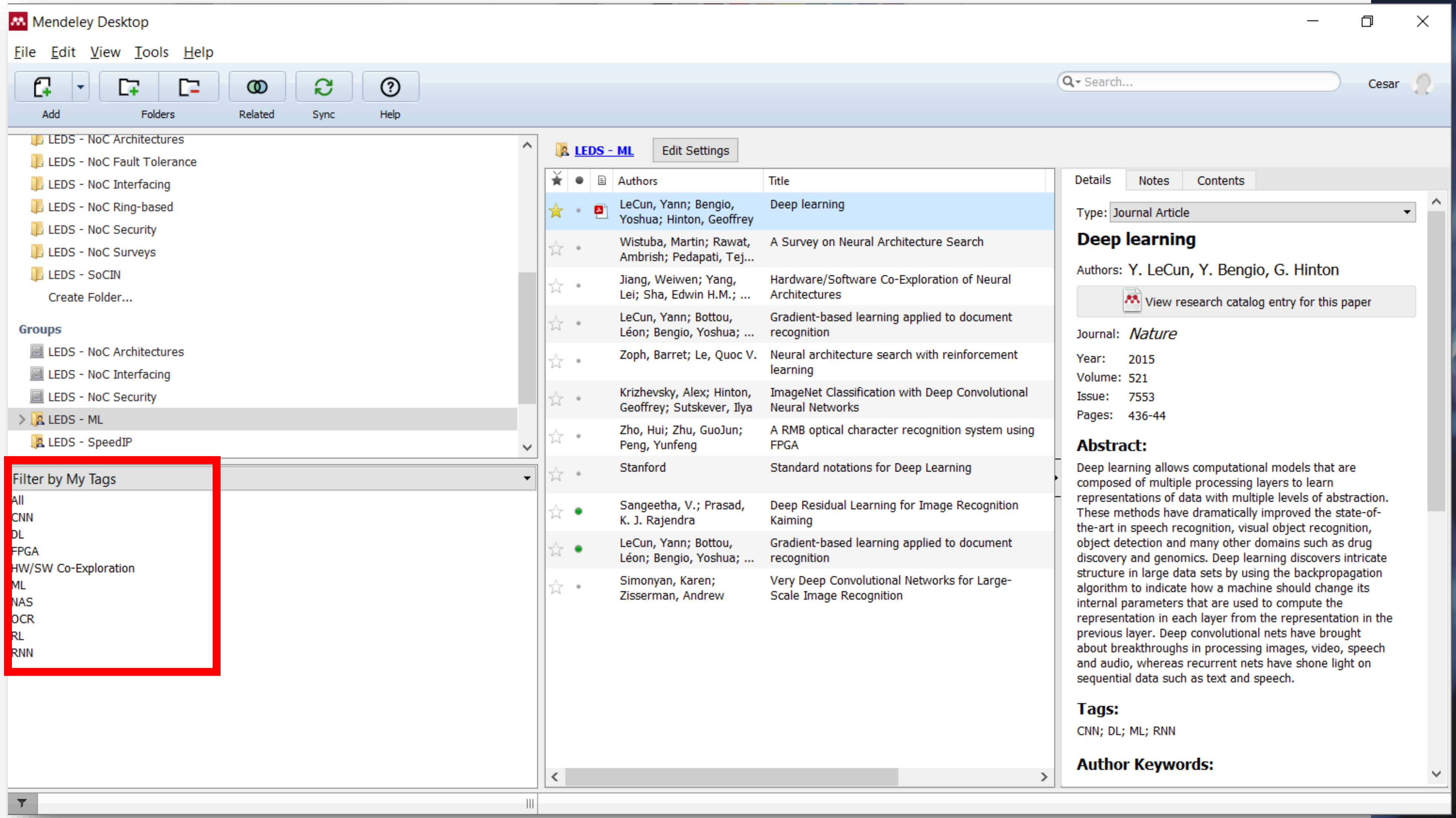

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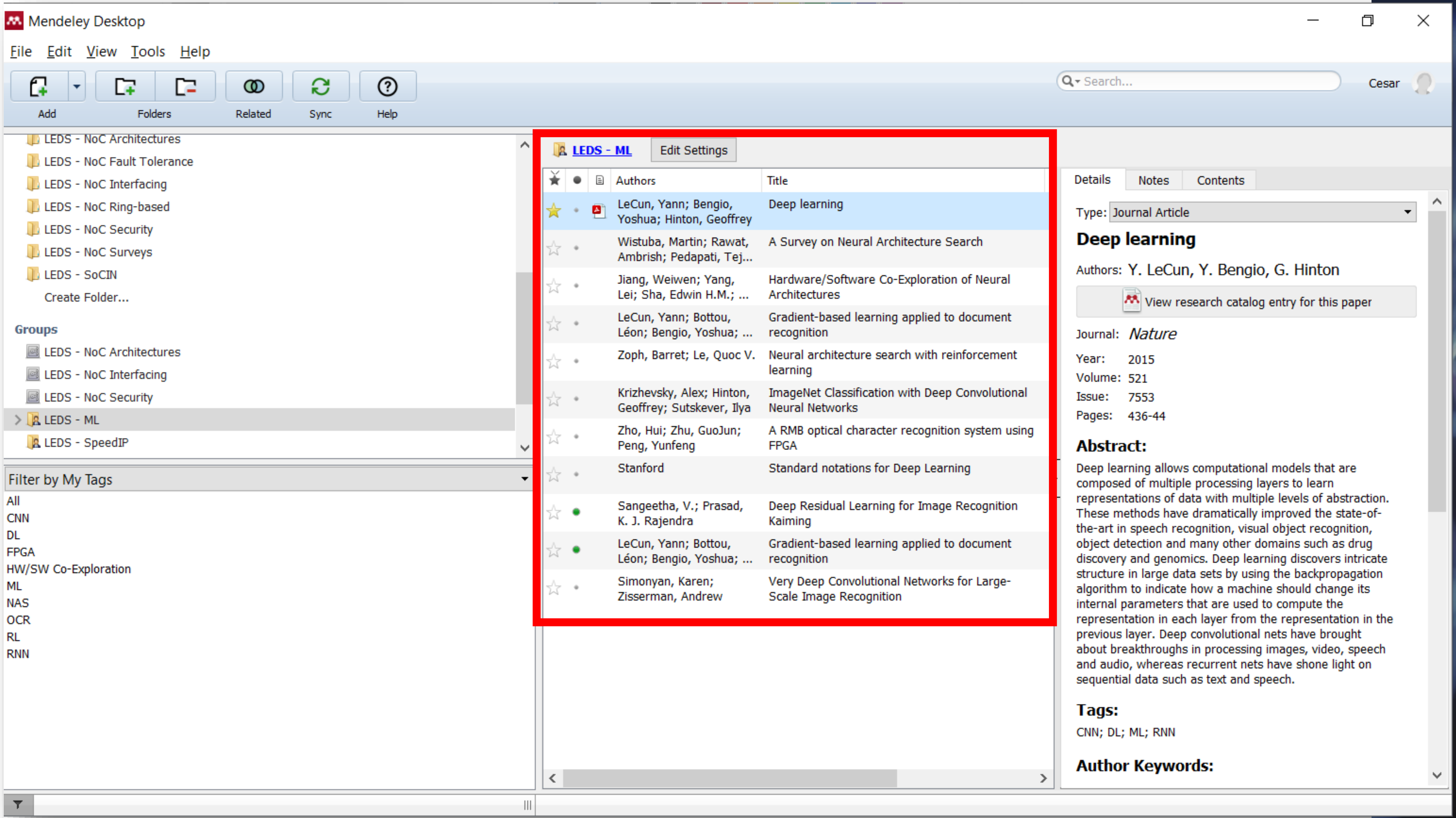

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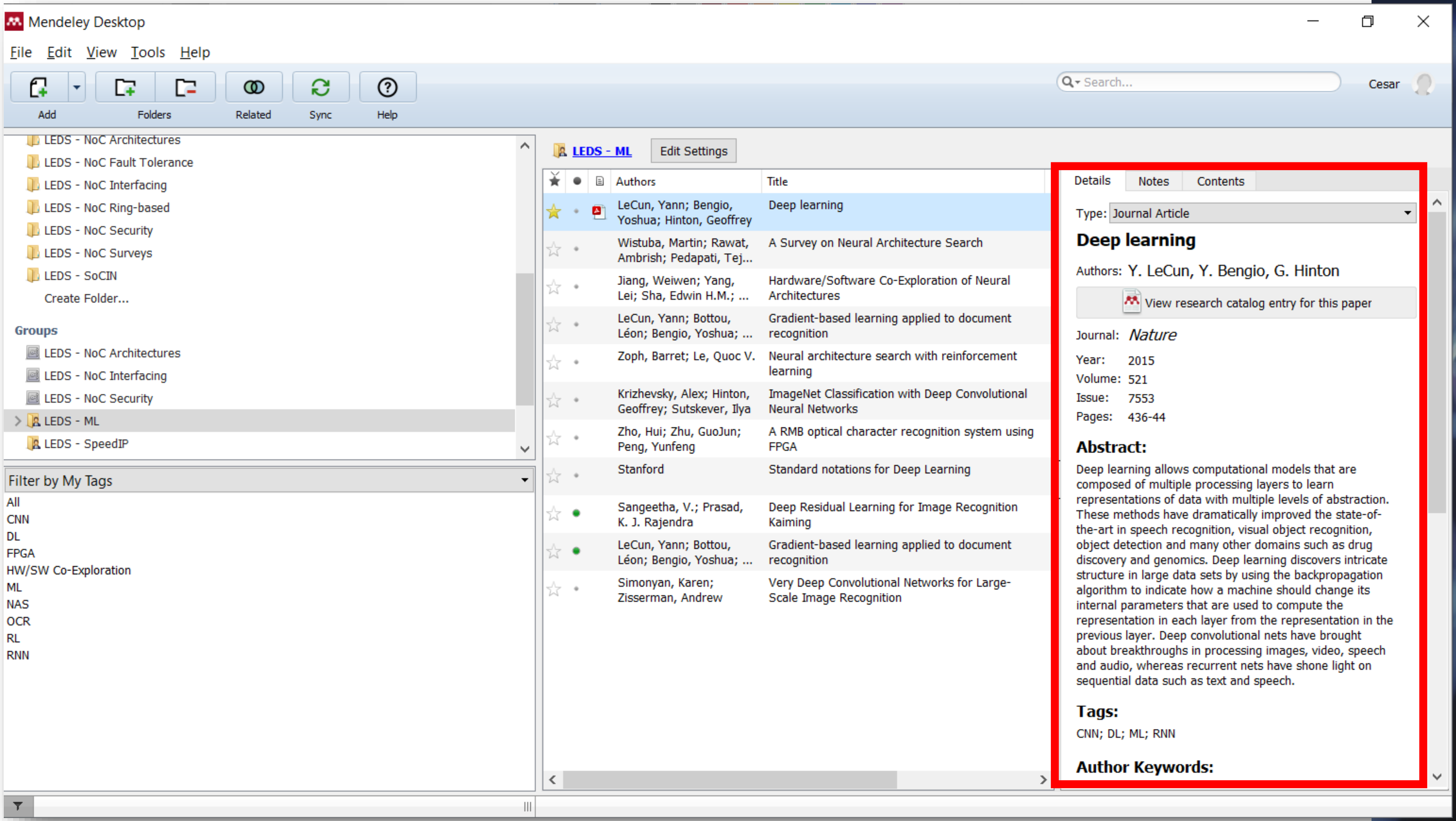

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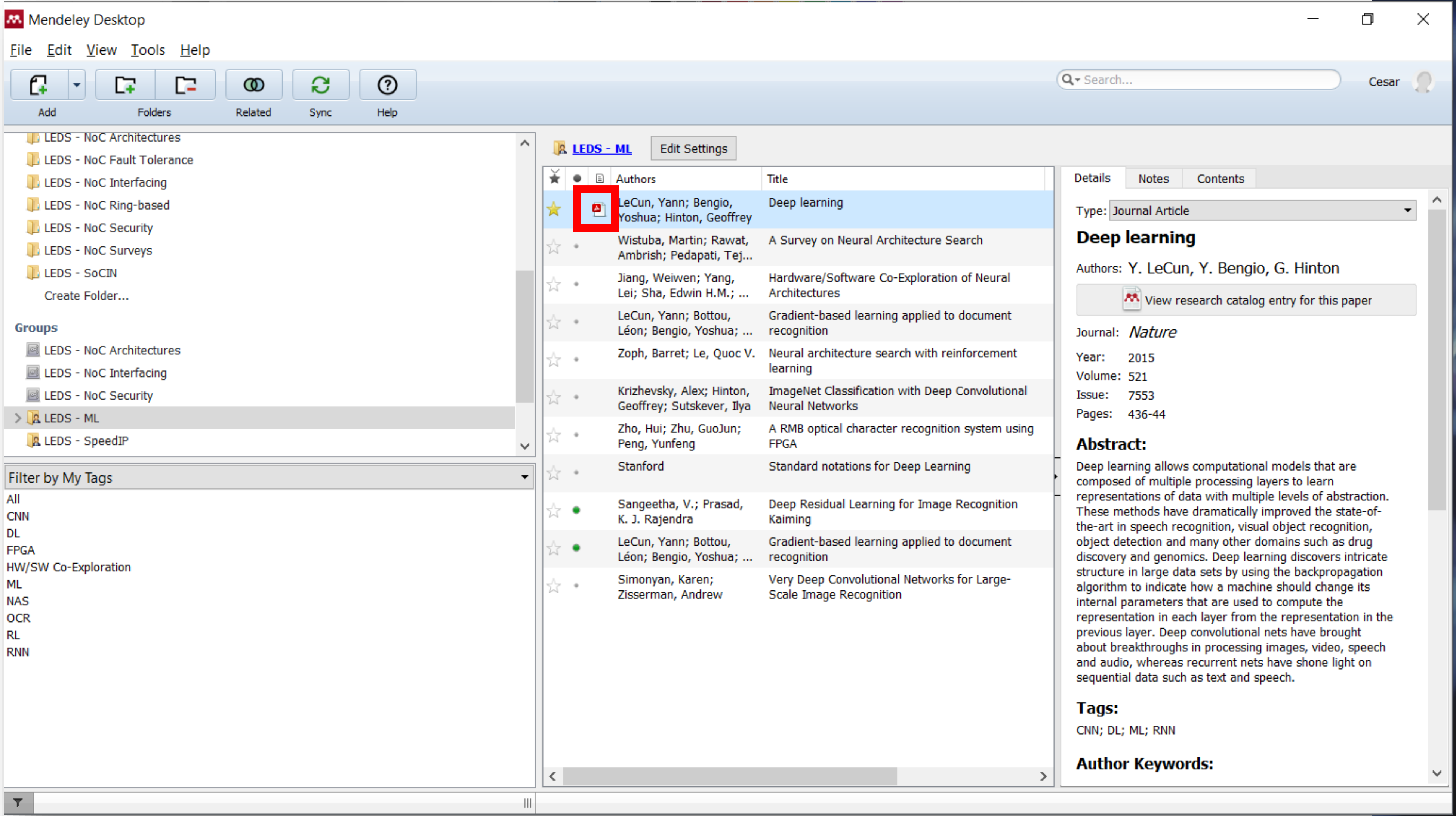

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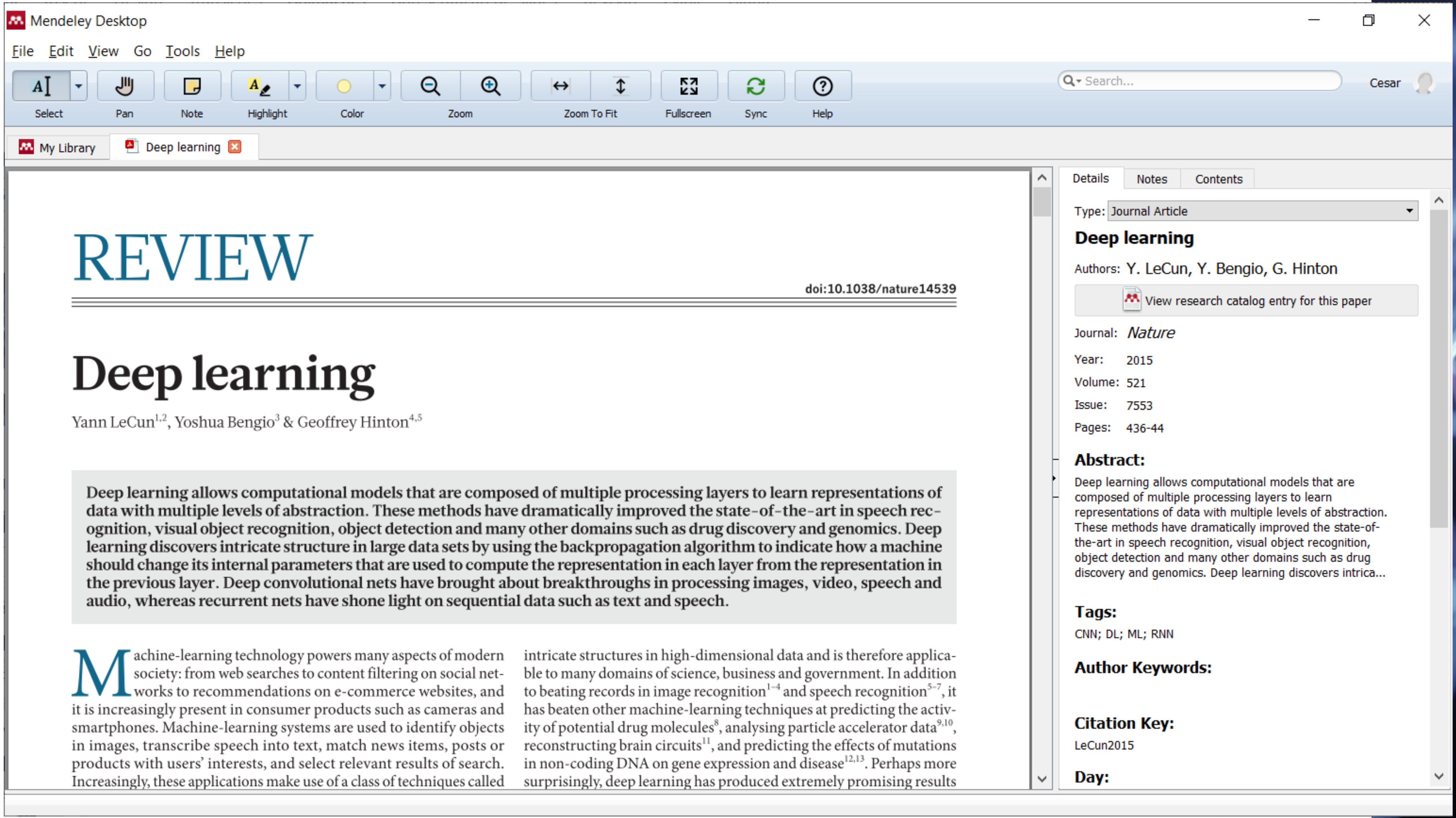

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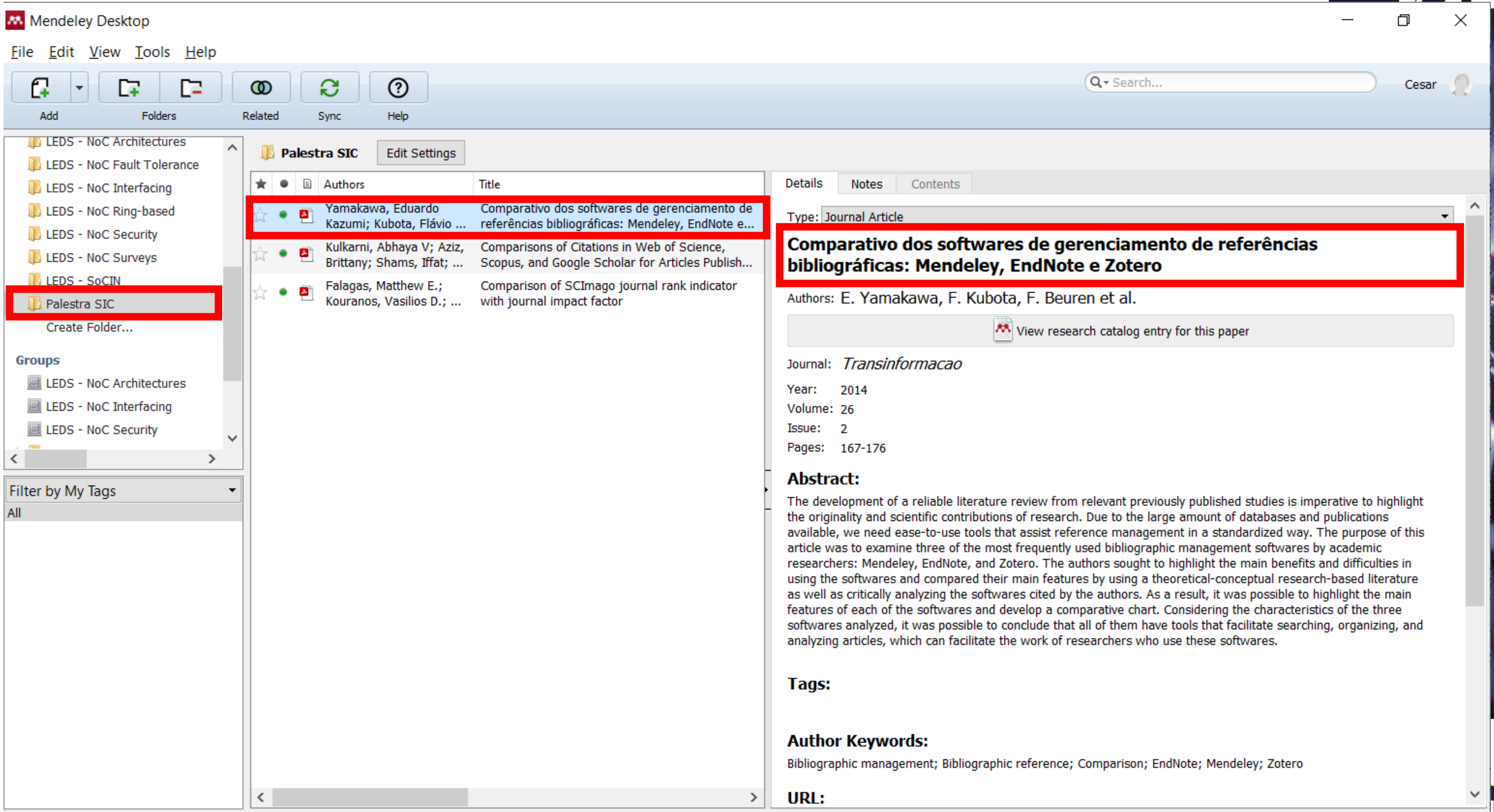

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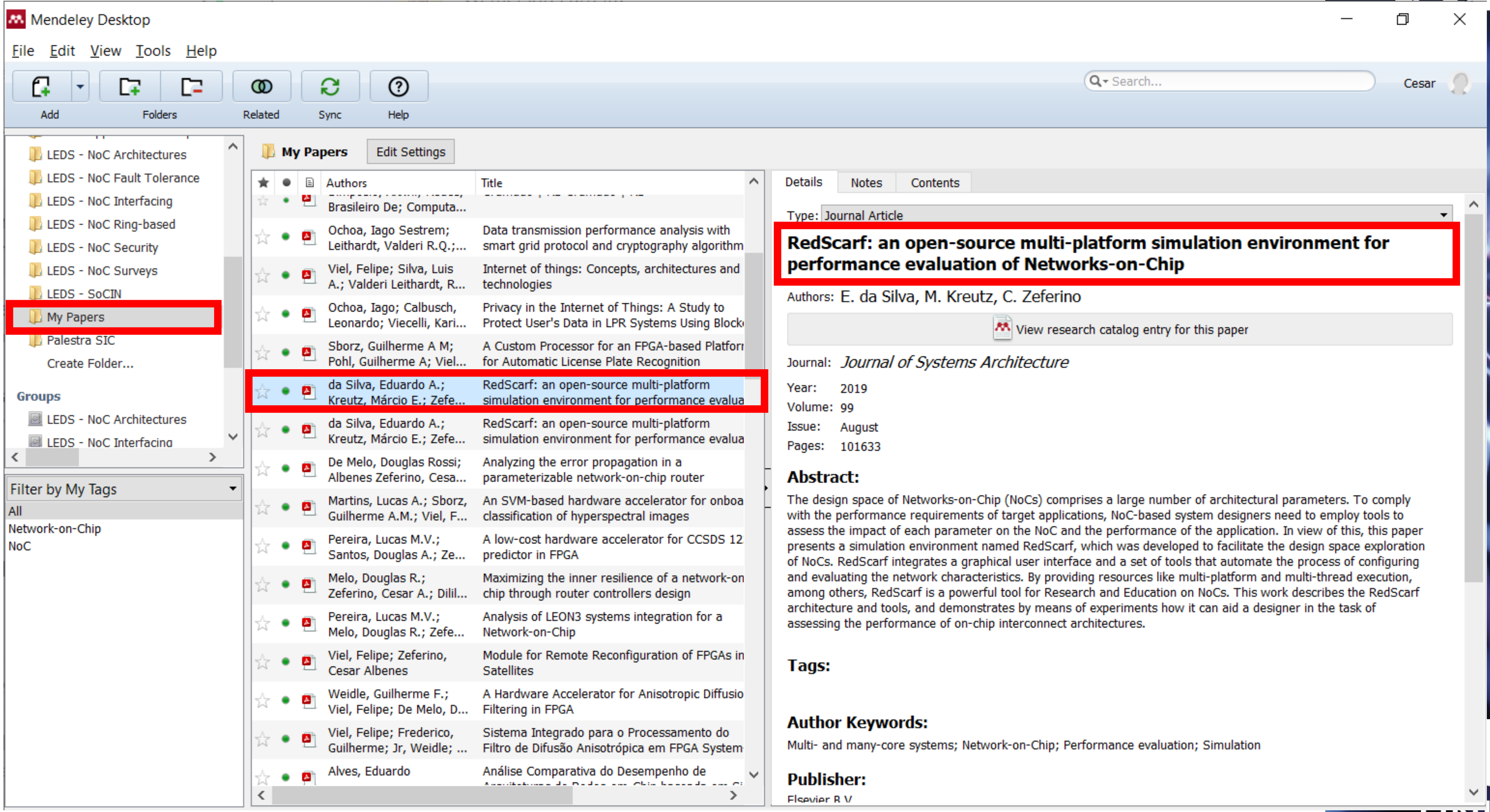

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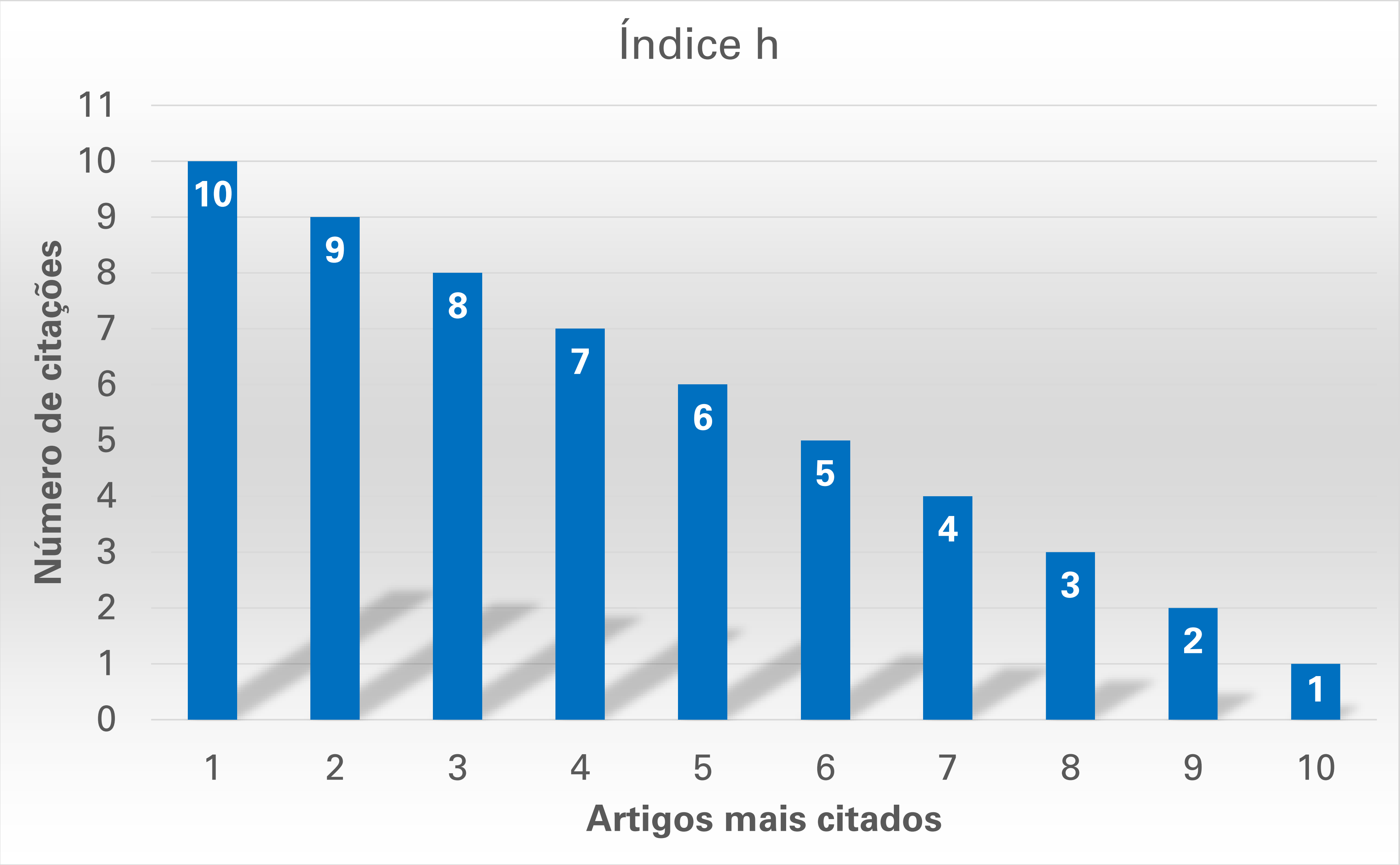
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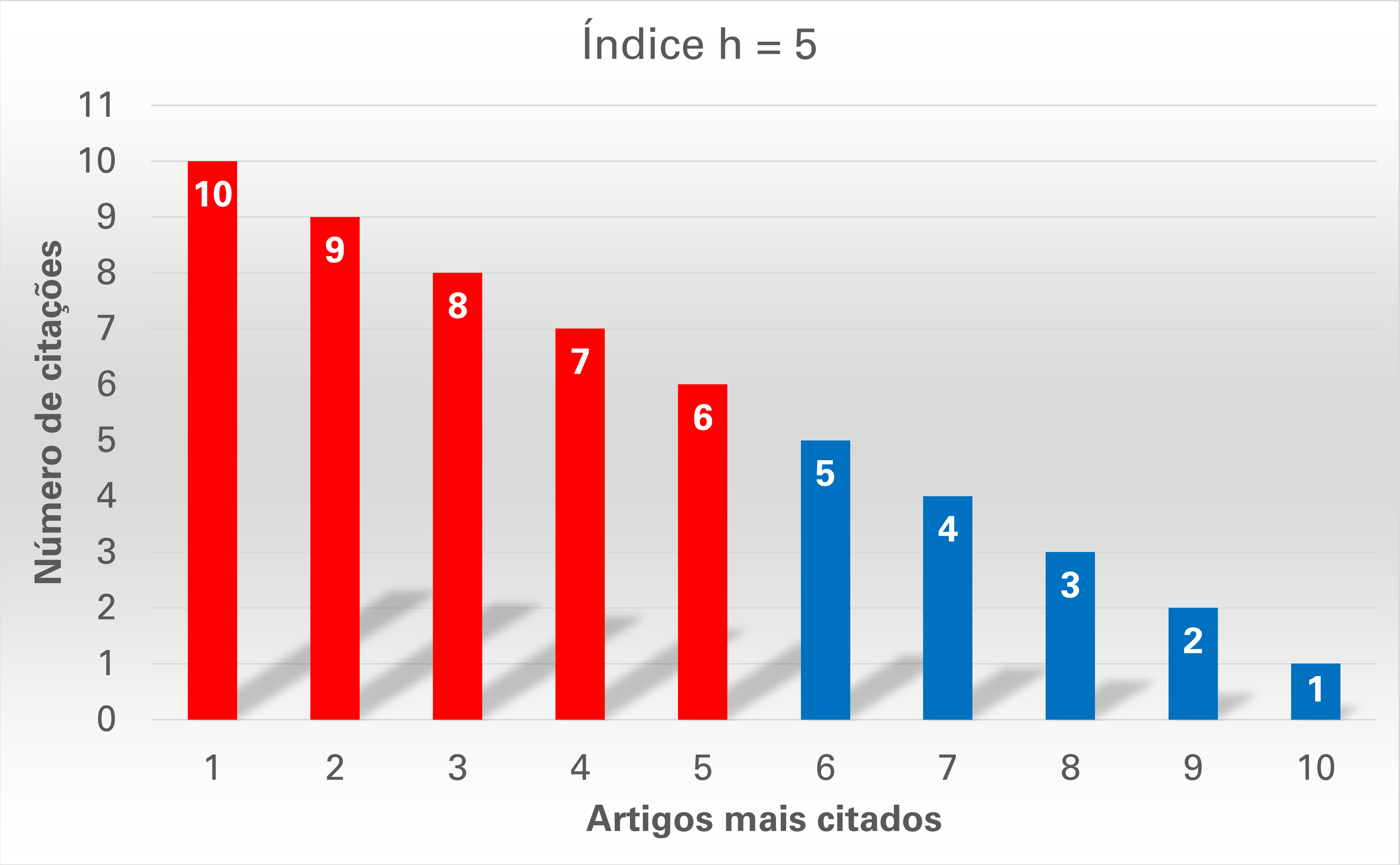

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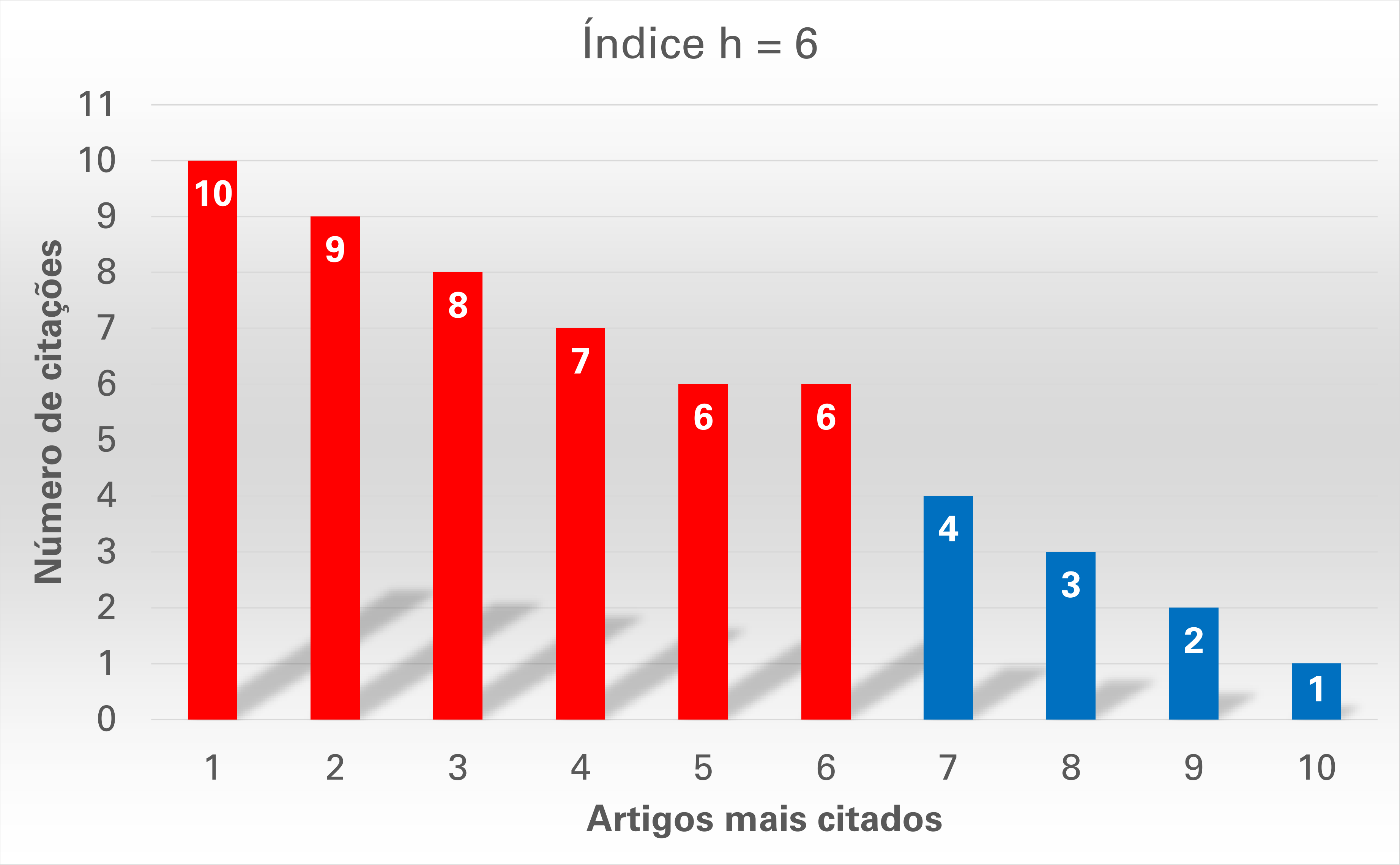

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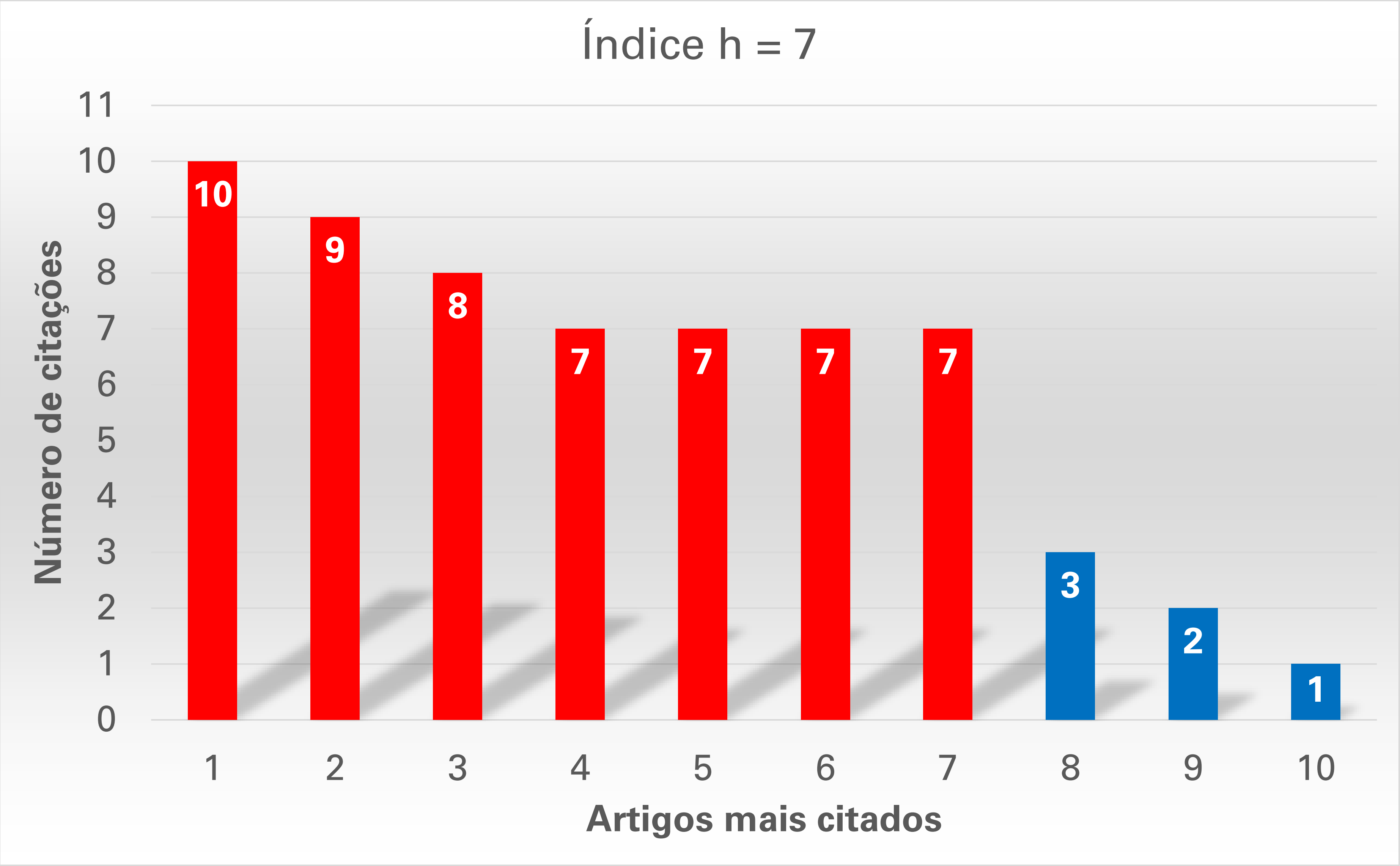

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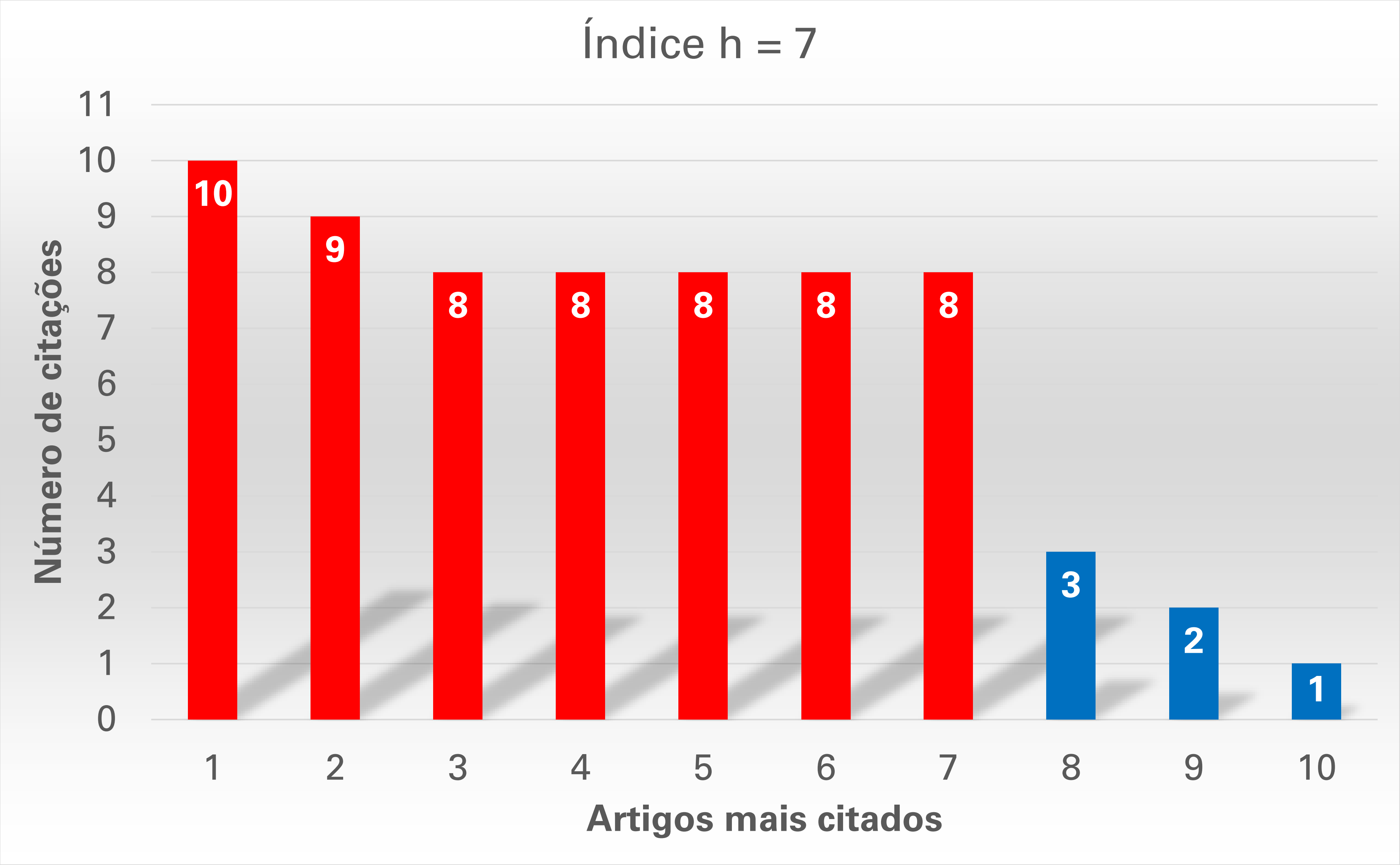

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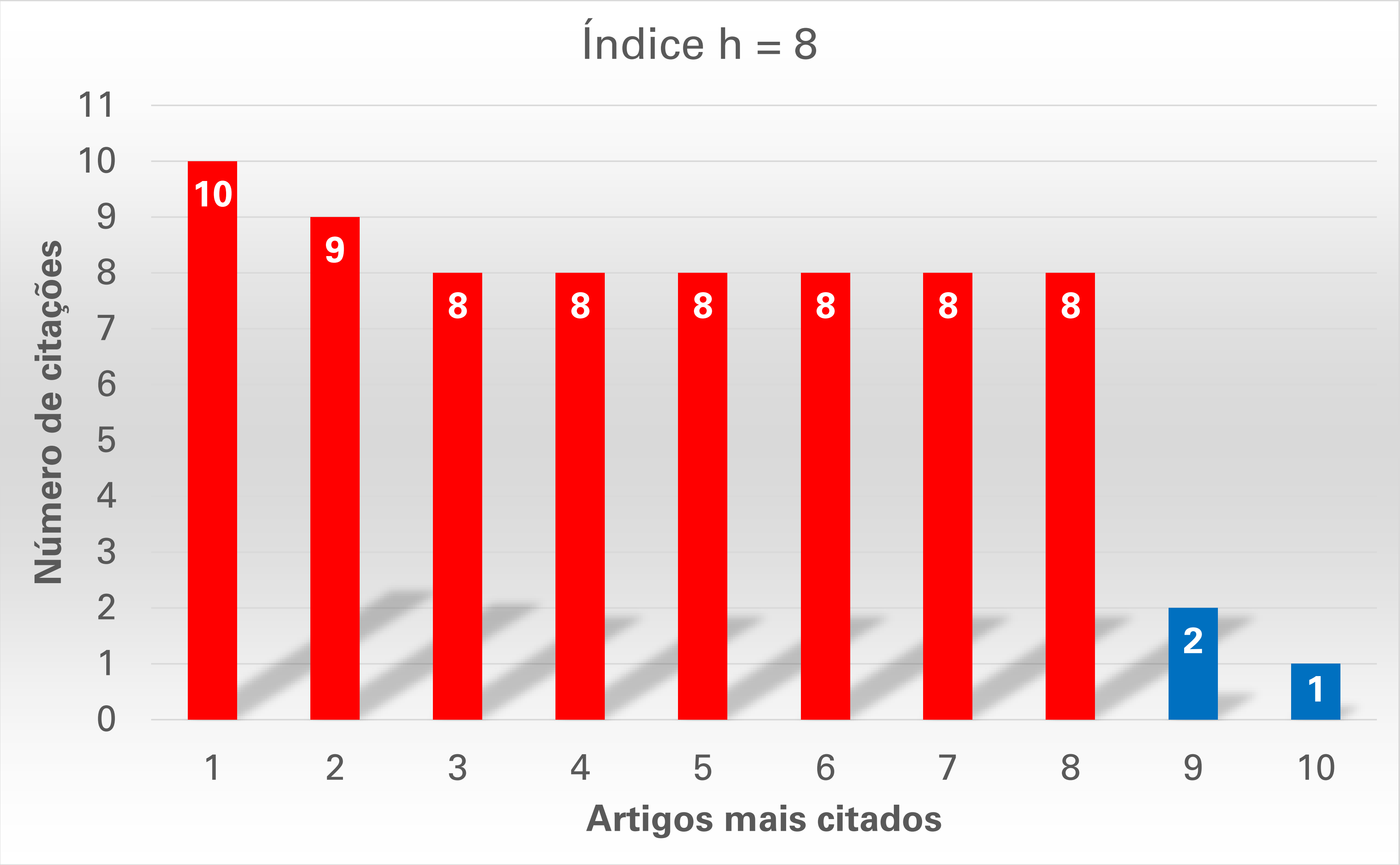
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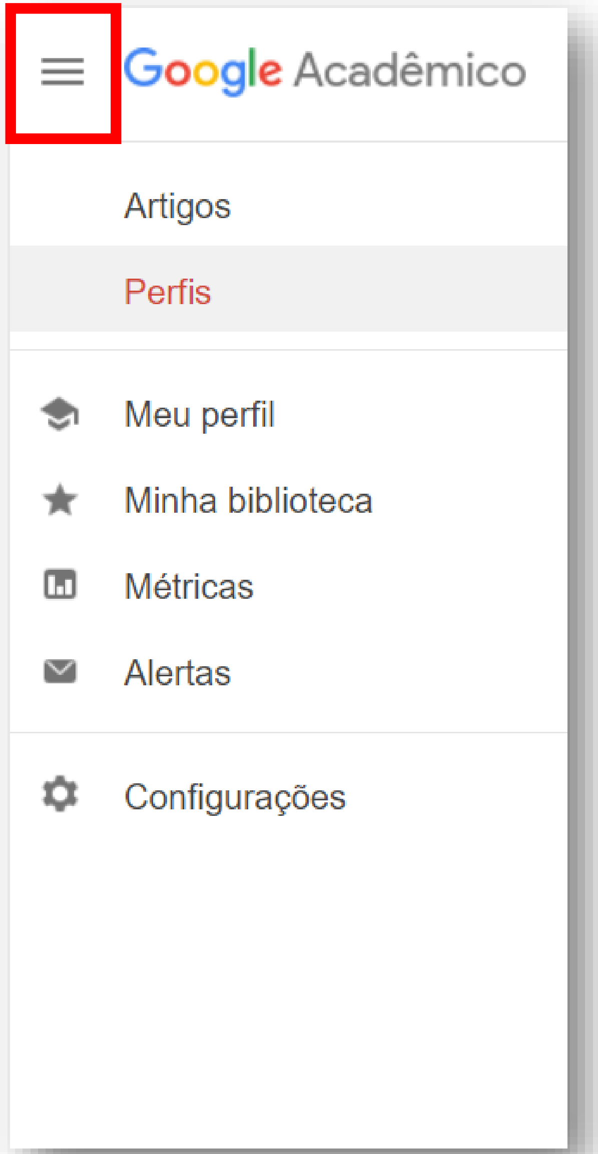

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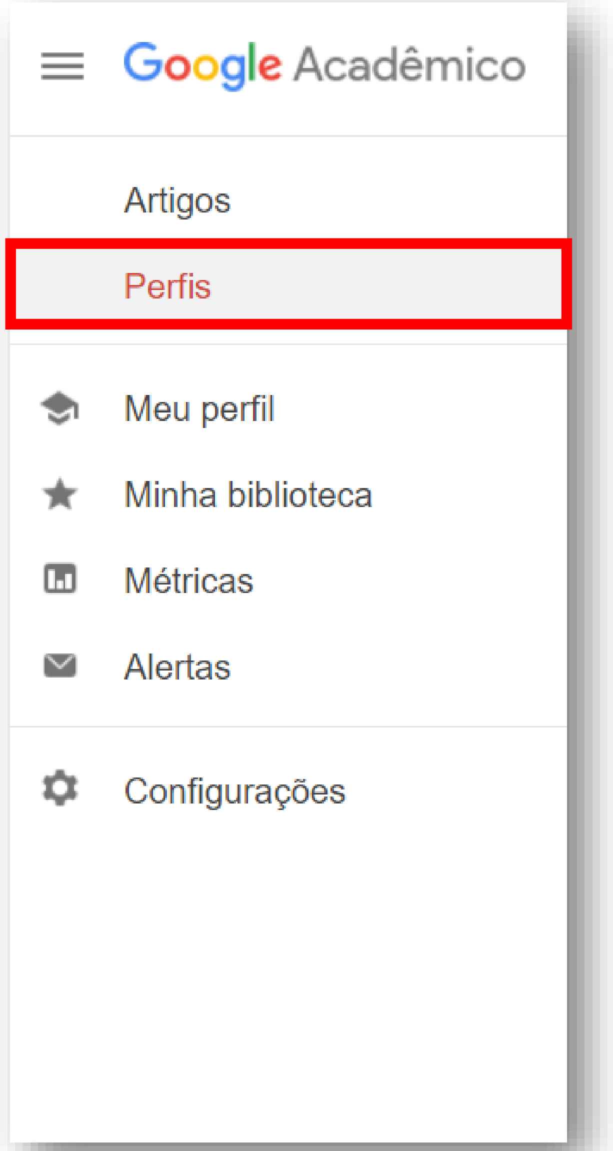

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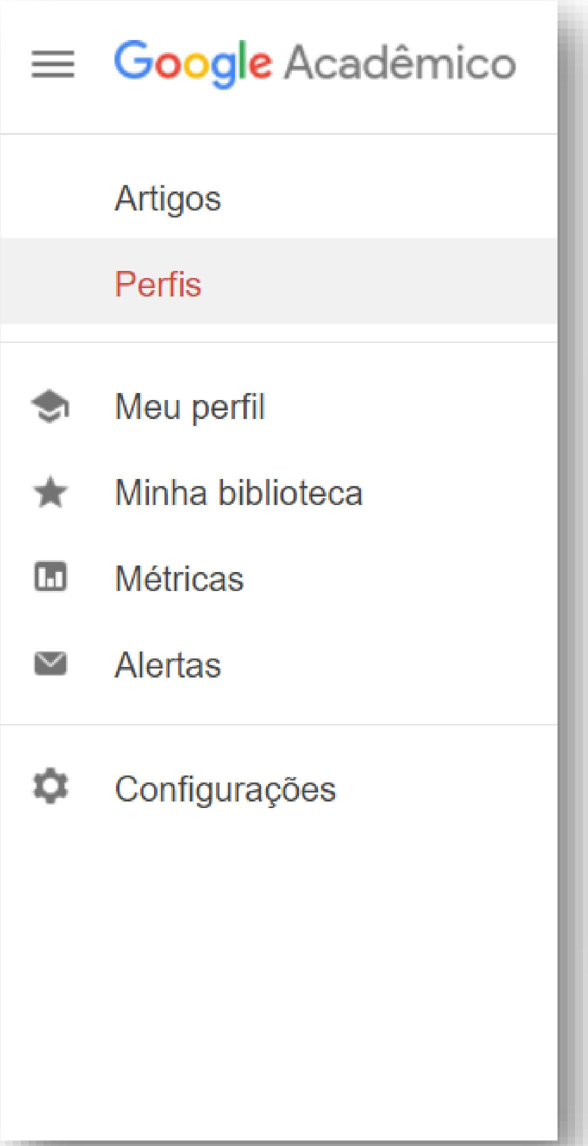

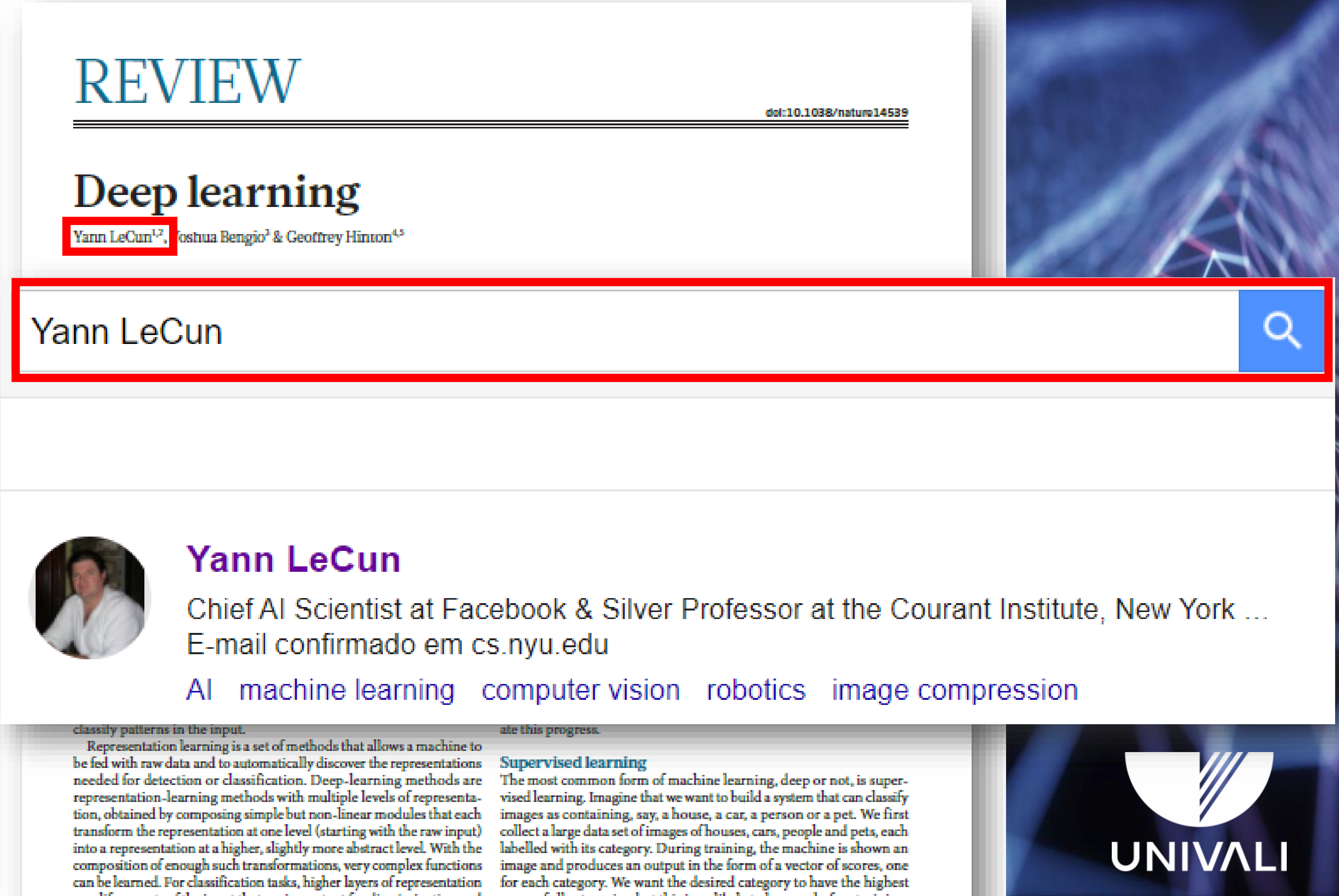

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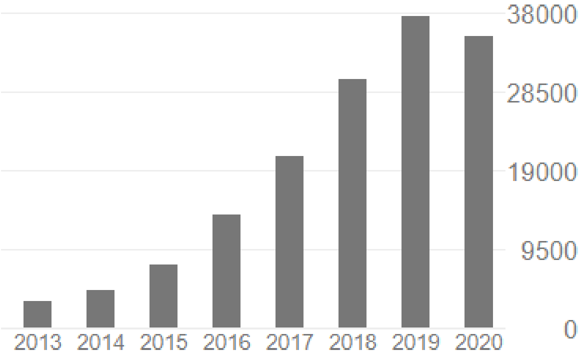

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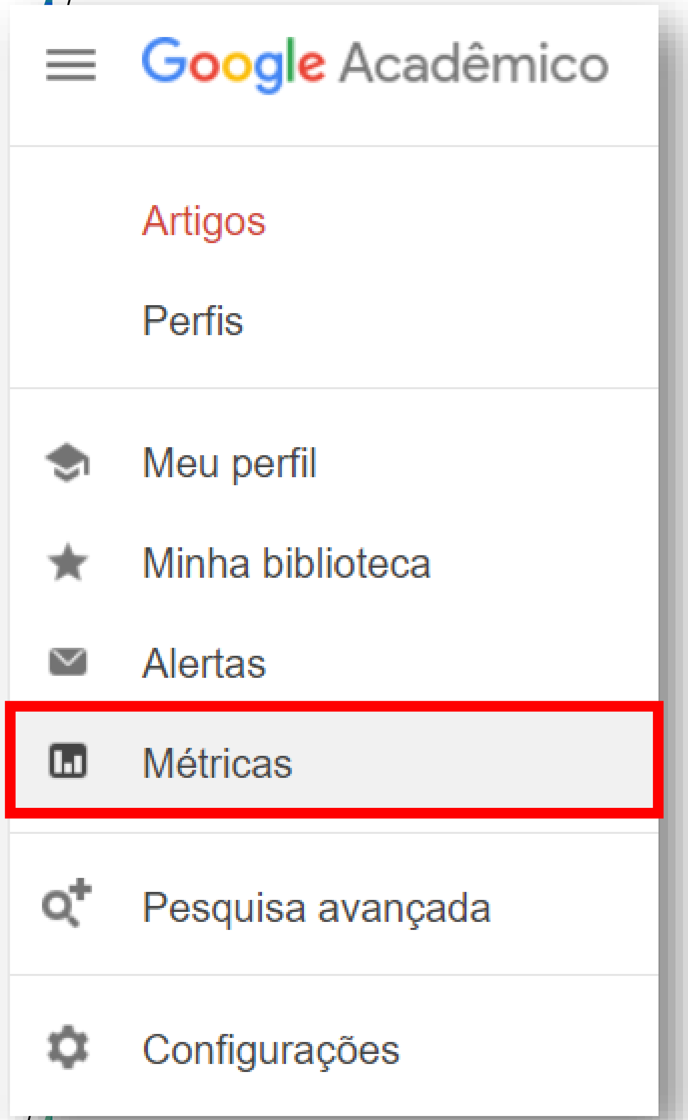

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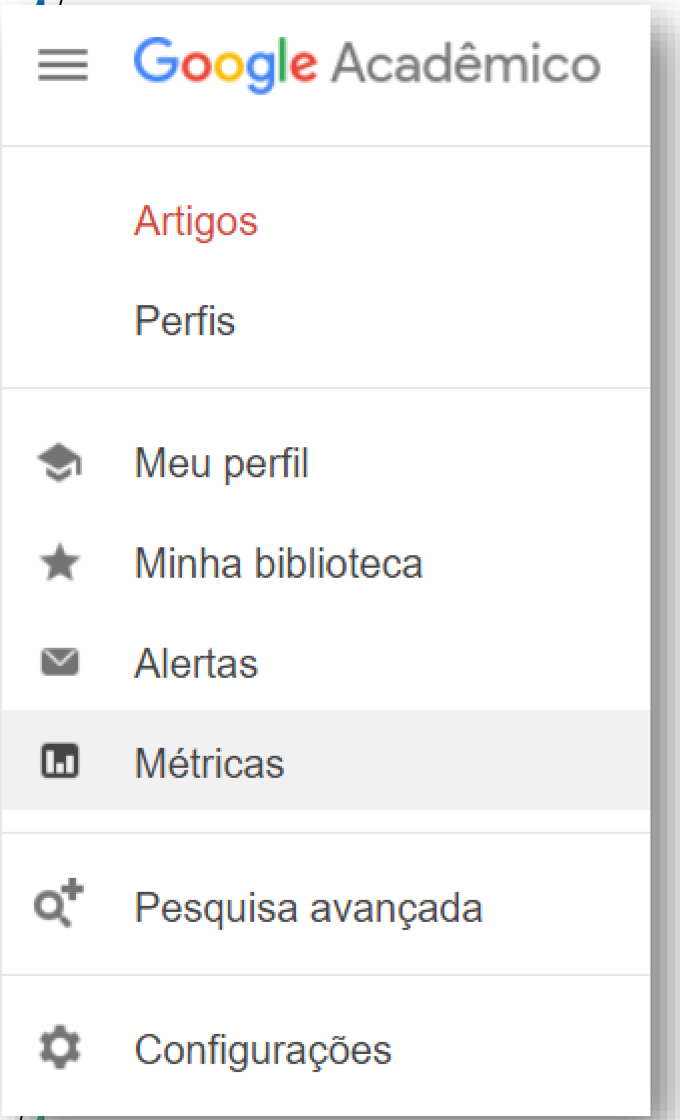

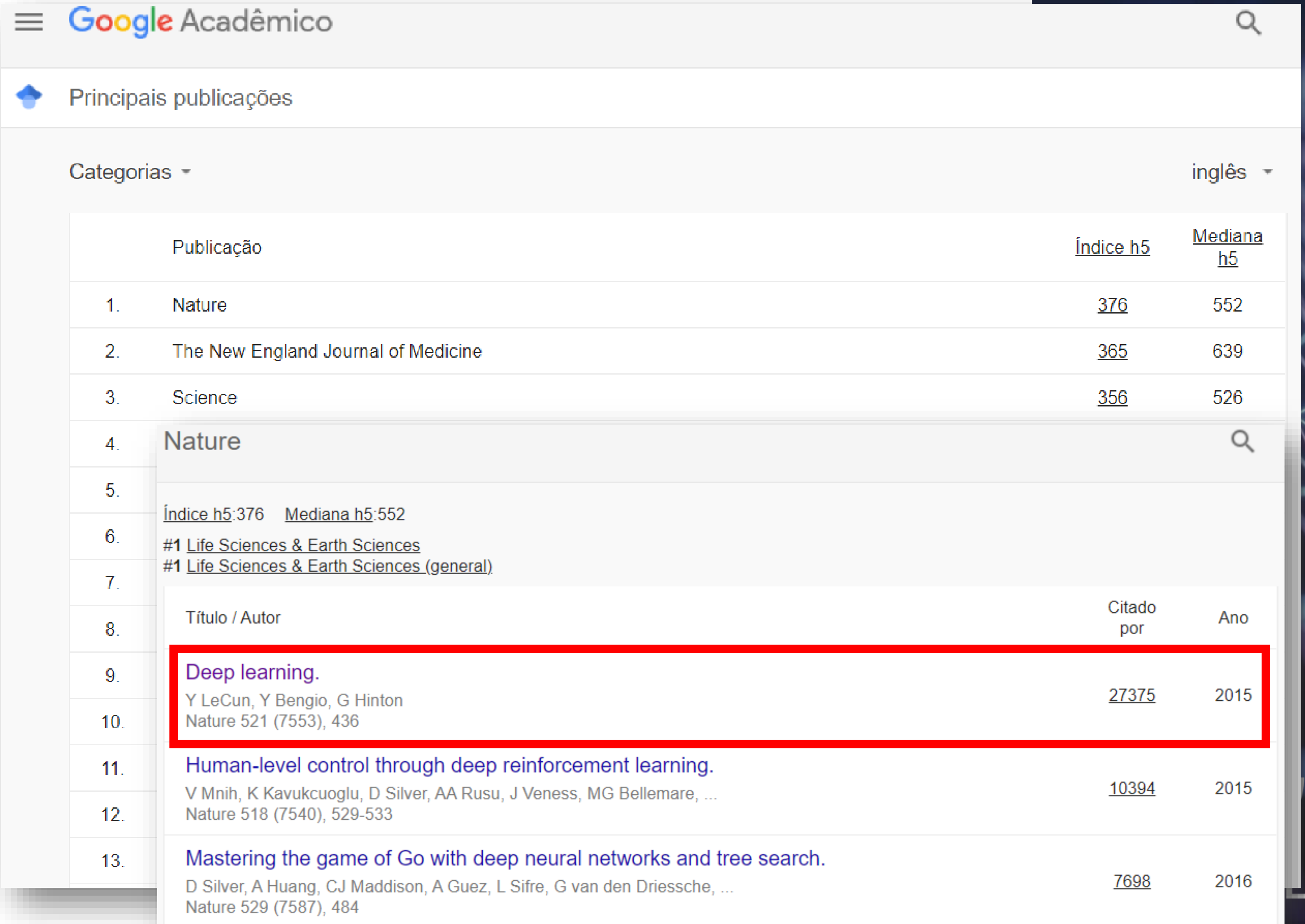

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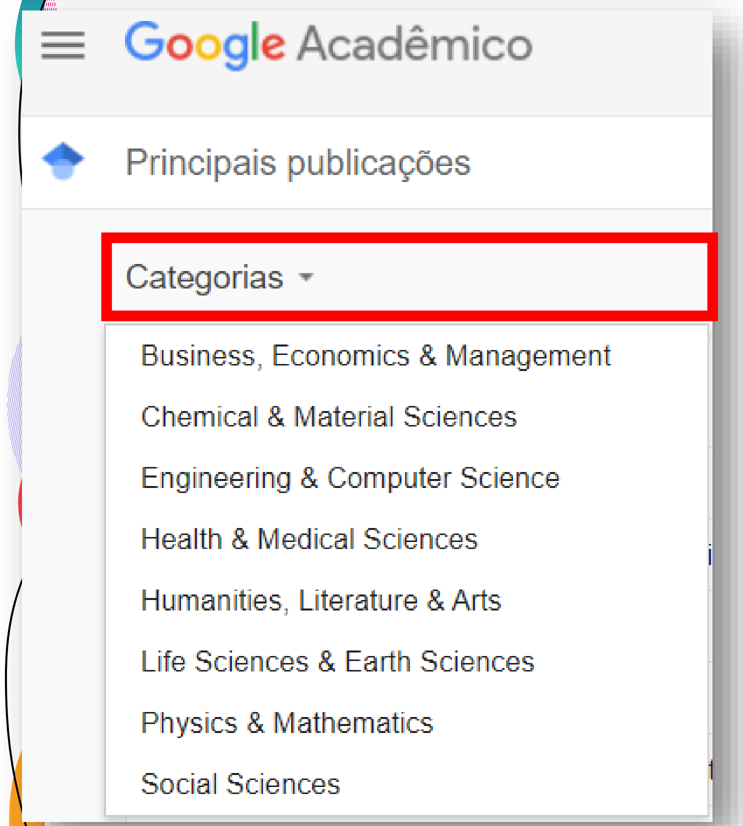

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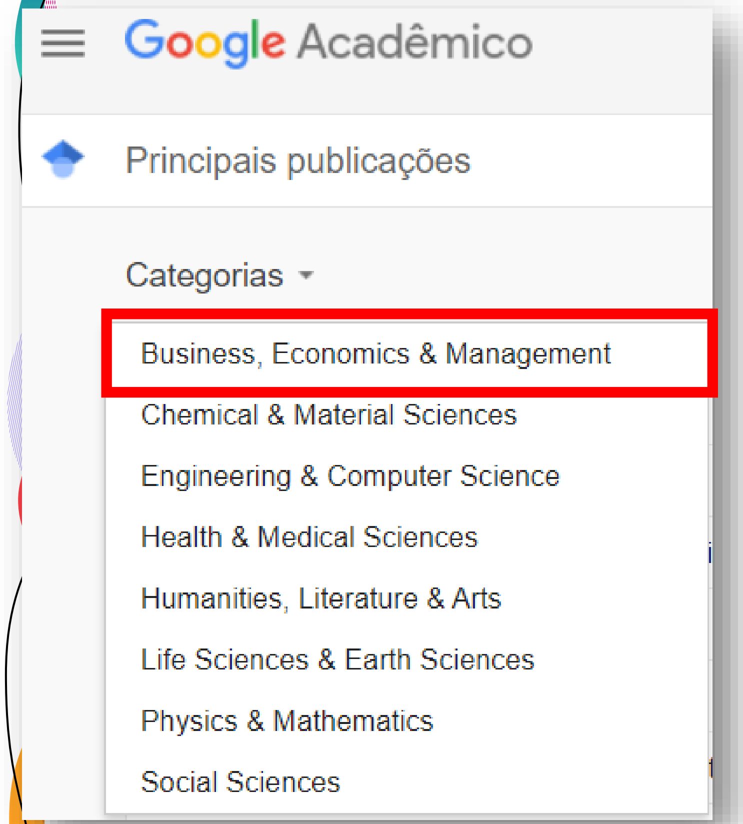

Índice h no Google Acadêmico

Google Acadêmico

Principais publicações

Categorias

- Business, Economics & Management
- Chemical & Material Sciences
- Engineering & Computer Science
- Health & Medical Sciences
- Humanities, Literature & Arts
- Life Sciences & Earth Sciences
- Physics & Mathematics
- Social Sciences

Categorias > **Business, Economics & Management** Subcategorias

	Publicação	Índice h5	Mediana h5
1.	American Economic Review	146	227
2.	Journal of Financial Economics	120	188
3.	Journal of Business Research	108	147
4.	Tourism Management	106	159
5.	The Quarterly Journal of Economics	105	197
6.	Journal of Business Ethics	105	142
7.	The Journal of Finance	104	173
8.	The Review of Financial Studies	99	153
9.	Journal of Management	97	143
10.	International Journal of Production Economics	95	133

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Índice h no Google Acadêmico

Categorias ▾ inglês ▾

	Publicação	Índice h5	Mediana h5
1.	Nature	376	552
2.	The New England Journal of Medicine	365	639
3.	Science	356	526
4.	The Lancet	301	493
5.	IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition	299	509
6.	Advanced Materials	273	369
7.	Nature Communications	273	366
8.	Cell	269	417
9.	Chemical Reviews	267	438

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Índice h no Google Acadêmico

Categorias ▾ inglês ▾

	Publicação	Índic	
1.	Nature	37	
2.	The New England Journal of Medicine	36	
3.	Science	35	
4.	The Lancet	30	
5.	IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition	29	
6.	Advanced Materials	27	
7.	Nature Communications	27	
8.	Cell	26	
9.	Chemical Reviews	267	438

- inglês
- português
- espanhol
- alemão
- russo
- francês
- japonês
- coreano
- polonês
- ucraniano
- indonésio

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Índice h no Google Acadêmico

português

	Publicação	Índice h5	Mediana h5
1.	Ciência & Saúde Coletiva	49	67
2.	Revista de Saúde Pública	41	59
3.	Cadernos de Saúde Pública	40	59
4.	Epidemiologia e Serviços de Saúde	36	62
5.	Revista Brasileira de Enfermagem	33	39
6.	Revista Brasileira de Epidemiologia	32	42
7.	Interface - Comunicação, Saúde, Educação	30	44
8.	Escola Anna Nery	29	35
9.	Estudos Avançados	28	39

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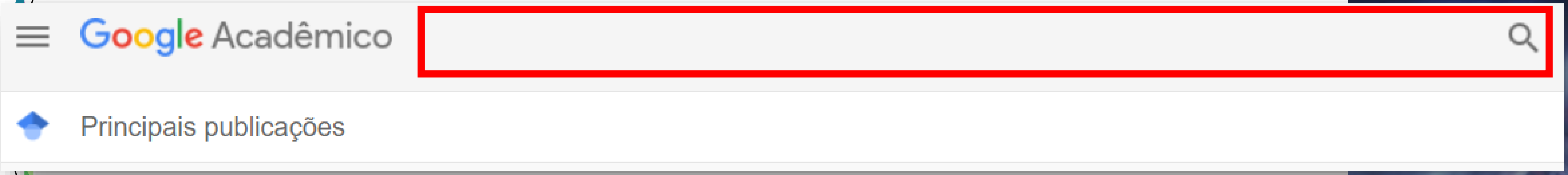

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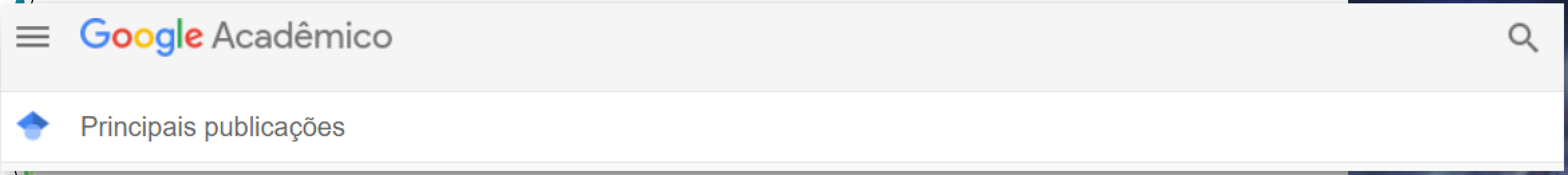

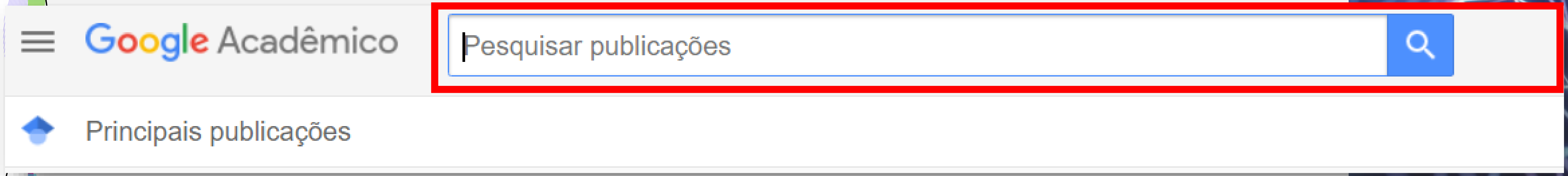

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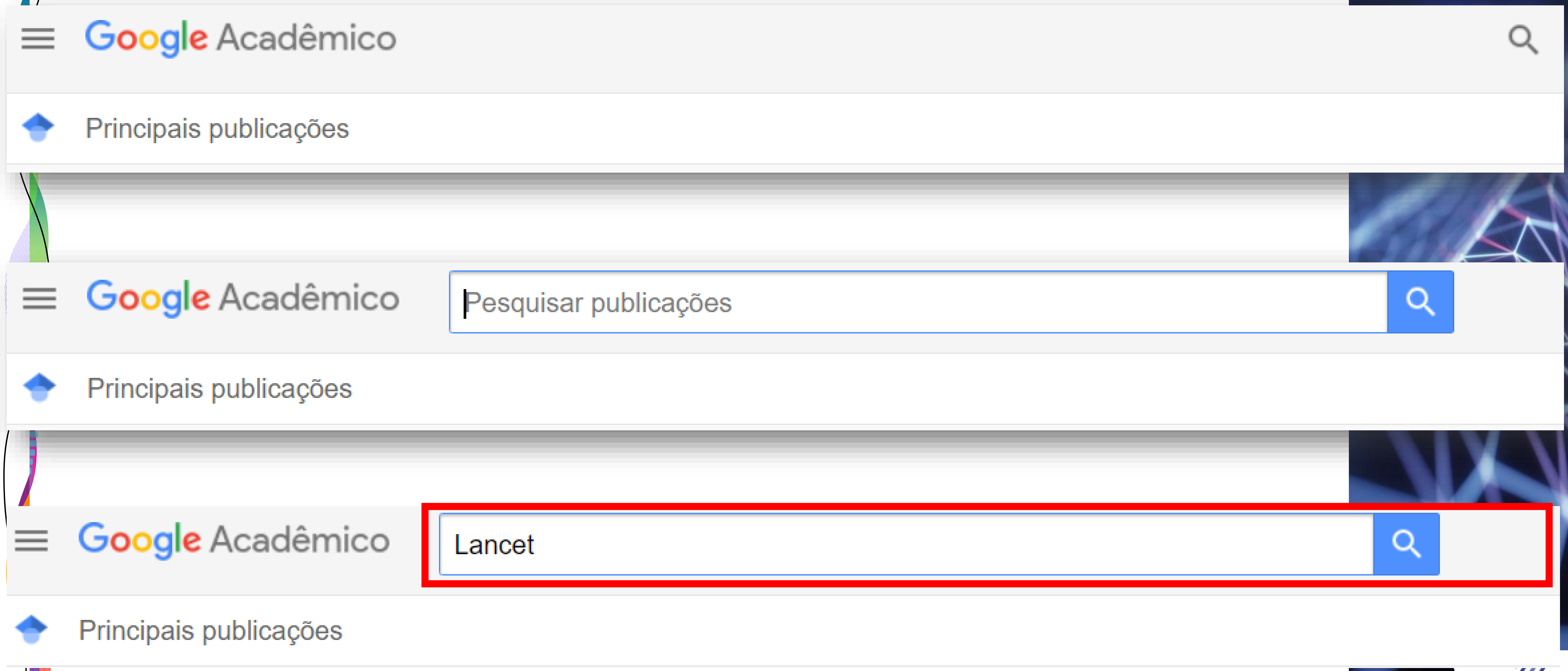

Índice h no Google Acadêmico

Publicações que correspondem a *Lancet*

	Publicação	Índice h5	Mediana h5
1.	The Lancet	301	493
2.	The Lancet Oncology	183	300
3.	The Lancet Infectious Diseases	129	189
4.	The Lancet Neurology	121	193
5.	The Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology	108	161
6.	The Lancet Respiratory Medicine	97	140
7.	The Lancet Psychiatry	90	132
8.	The Lancet Global Health	83	145
9.	The Lancet HIV	57	89
10.	The Lancet Haematology	55	84

Fator de Impacto (FI)

Método bibliométrico para avaliar a importância de periódicos científicos em suas respectivas áreas

Número médio de citações de artigos científicos publicados em determinado intervalo de tempo

Fator de Impacto (FI)

Método bibliométrico para avaliar a importância de periódicos científicos em suas respectivas áreas

Número médio de citações de artigos científicos publicados em determinado intervalo de tempo

$$FI_{2020} = Citações_{2018\text{-}2019} \,/\, ItensCitáveis_{2018\text{-}2019}$$

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Fator de Impacto (FI)

Método bibliométrico para avaliar a importância de periódicos científicos em suas respectivas áreas

Número médio de citações de artigos científicos publicados em determinado intervalo de tempo

$$FI_{2020} = Citações_{2018\text{-}2019} \,/\, ItensCitáveis_{2018\text{-}2019}$$

Número de vezes em que os artigos publicados em 2018 e 2019 foram citados por periódicos indexados em 2020

Exclui editoriais e cartas ao editor

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Fator de Impacto (FI)

Exemplos

$FI_{2020\_periódico\_A}$ = 80 citações / 20 itens = 4.0

$FI_{2020\_periódico\_B}$ = 80 citações / 80 itens = 1.0

Fator de Impacto (FI)

Exemplos

$$FI_{2020\_periódico\_A} = 80 \text{ citações} / 20 \text{ itens} = 4.0$$

$$FI_{2020\_periódico\_B} = 80 \text{ citações} / 80 \text{ itens} = 1.0$$

Críticas

- Periódicos que publicam artigos de revisão tem fator impacto maior que aqueles que publicam apenas artigos de pesquisa original
- Autocitações induzidas pelos editores impulsionam artificialmente o fator de impacto

Fator de Impacto (FI)

Journal Citation Reports (JCR)

- Publicação anual da Clarivate Analytics
- Integrado à Web of Science
- Journal Impact Factor (JIF)
- 9.370 periódicos indexados no JCR 2020

Fator de Impacto (FI)

Journal Citation Reports (JCR)

- Publicação anual da Clarivate Analytics
- Integrado à Web of Science
- Journal Impact Factor (JIF)
- 9.370 periódicos indexados no JCR 2020

1. doi> LEITHARDT, Valderi Reis Quietinho ; SANTOS, Douglas Almeida dos ; SILVA, Luis Augusto ; VIEL, Felipe ; **ZEFERINO, CESAR** Management of User Profiles in IoT Environments. IEEE Latin America Transactions JCR, v. 18, p. 1193-1199, 2020.

2. doi> VIEL, Felipe ; AUGUSTO SILVA, LUIS ; LEITHARDT, Valderi Reis Quietinho ; DE PAZ SANTANA, JUAN FRANCISCO ; CELESTE GH **CESAR** . An Efficient Interface for the Integra... SENSORS JCR, v. 20, p. 2849, 2020.

IEEE GEOSCIENCE AND REMOTE SENSING LETTERS (1545-598X)
Fator de impacto (JCR 2019): 3.833

3. doi> VIEL, Felipe ; PARREIRA, WEMERSON ... **Cesar Albenes** . A Hardware Accelera Hyperspectral Images. IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Letters JCR, v. 17, p. 1-5, 2020.

4. doi> CESCONETTO, JONAS ; AUGUSTO SILVA, LUÍS ; BORTOLUZZI, FABRICIO ; NAVARRO-CÁCERES, MARÍA ; **A. ZEFERINO, CESA** Profiles: User Profiling Management for Smart Environments. ELECTRONICS JCR, v. 9, p. 1519-1519:22, 2020.

5. doi> DA SILVA, LUCAS D. L. ; PEREIRA, THIAGO F. ; LEITHARDT, VALDERI R. Q. ; SEMAN, LAIO O. ; **ZEFERINO, CESAR A.** . Hybr Exoskeleton Using Electromyography. Applied Sciences-Basel JCR, v. 10, p. 7146, 2020.

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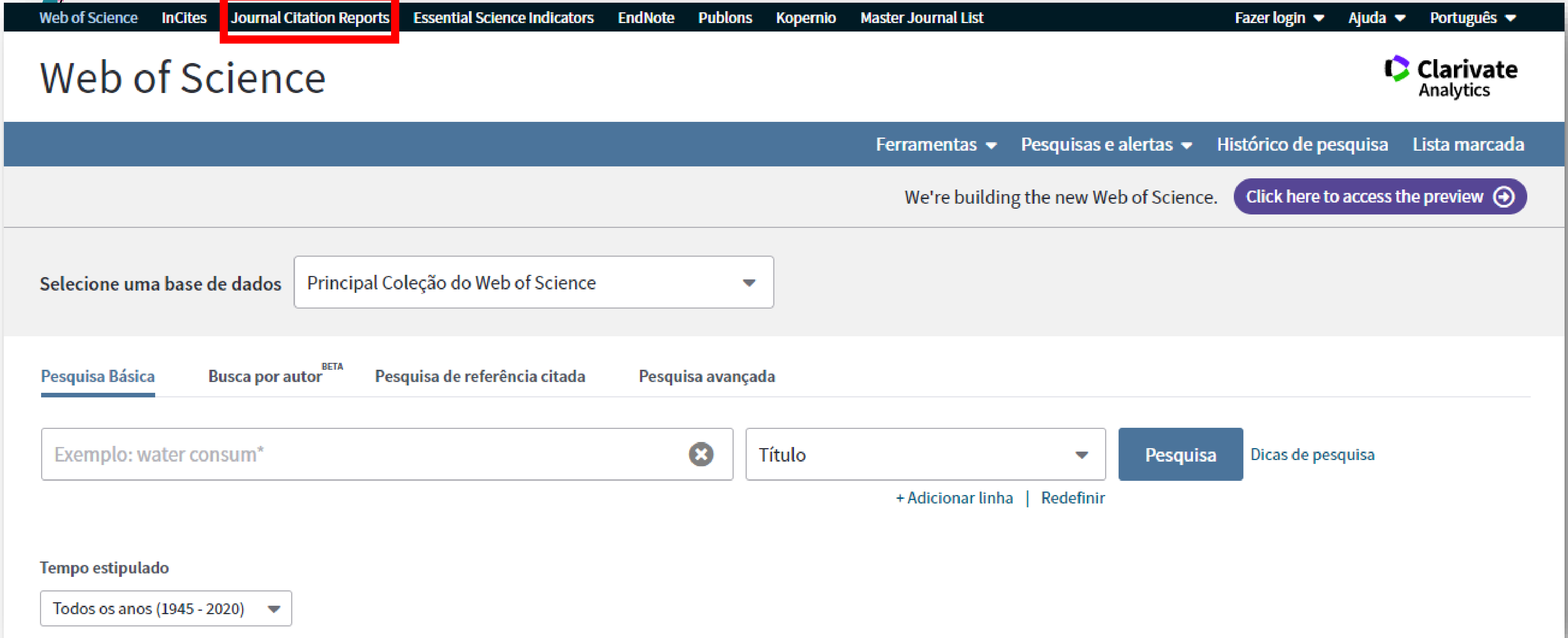
Fator de Impacto (FI)



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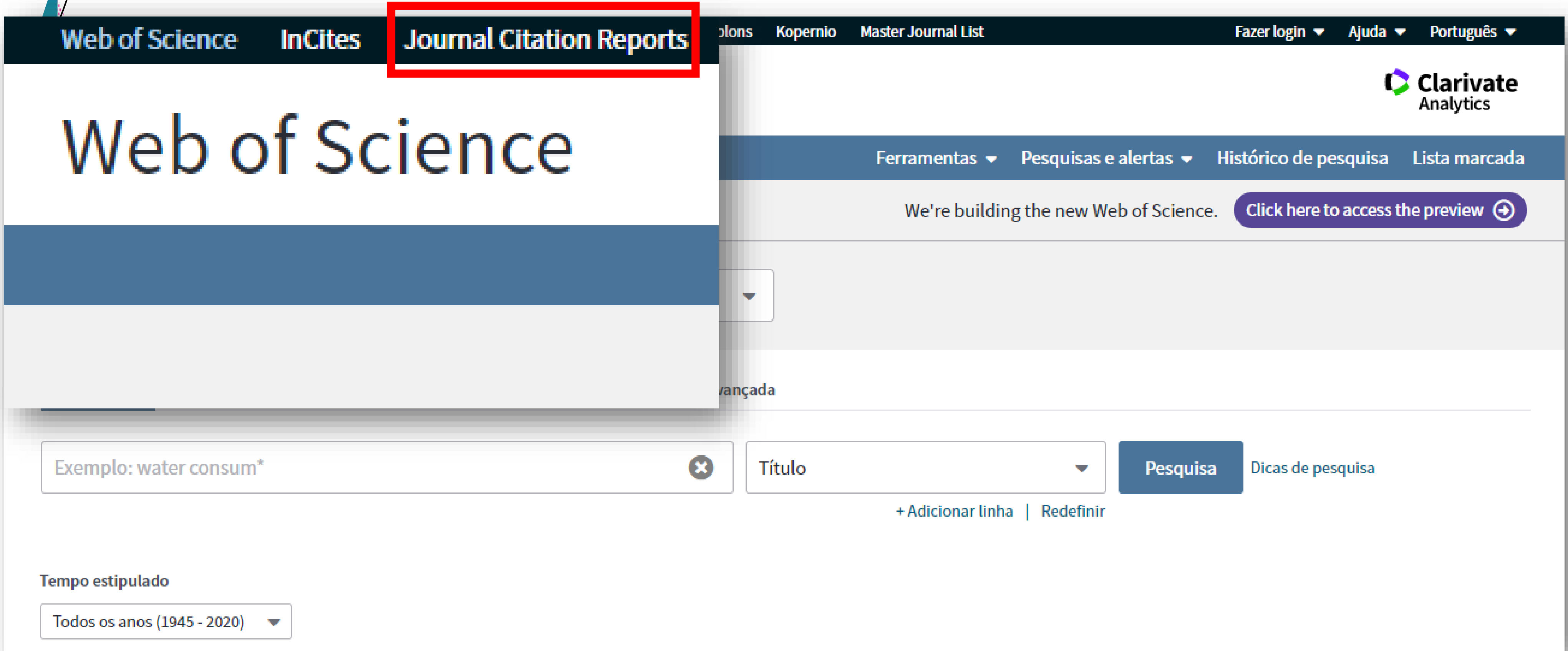
Fator de Impacto (FI)



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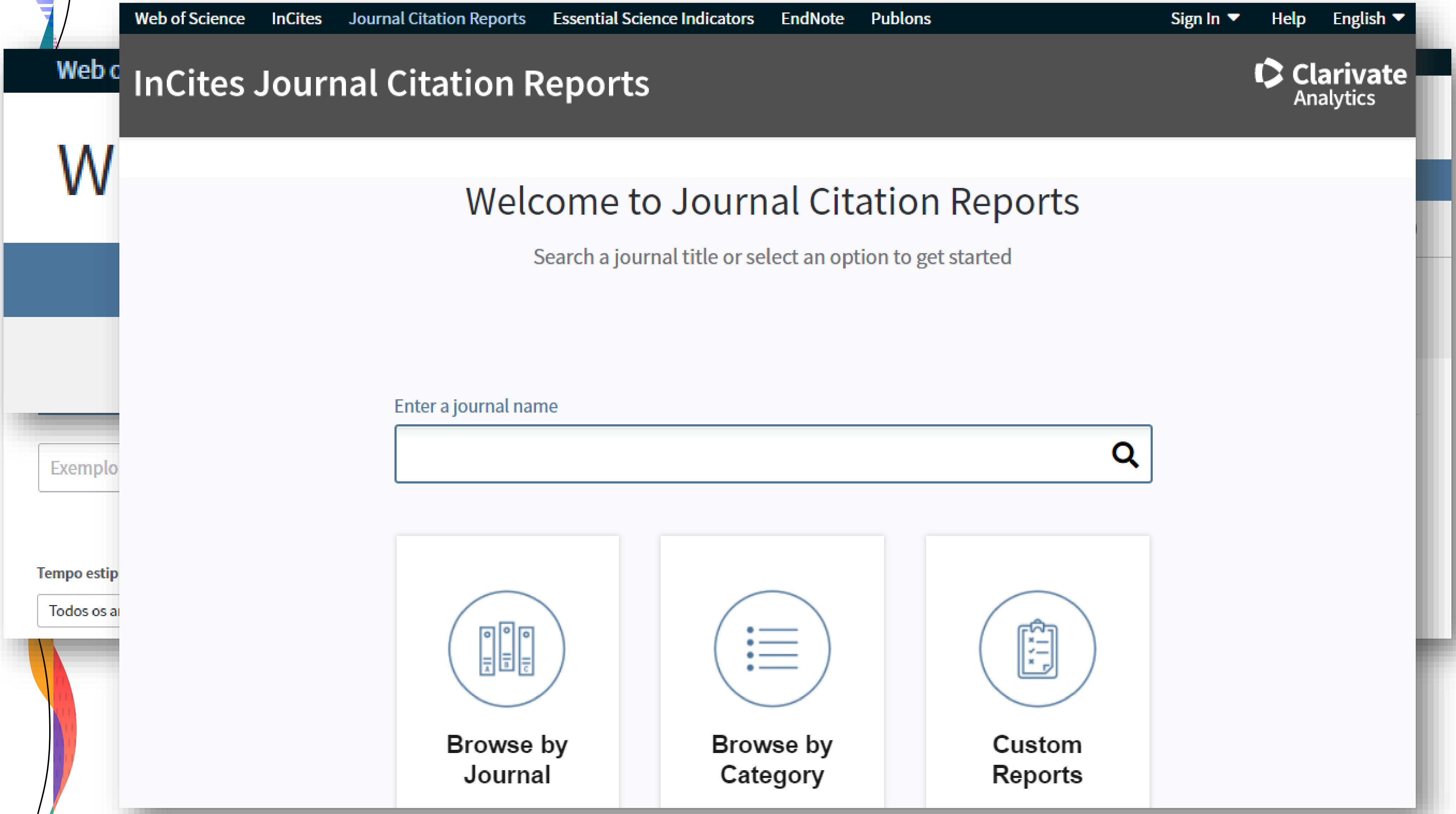

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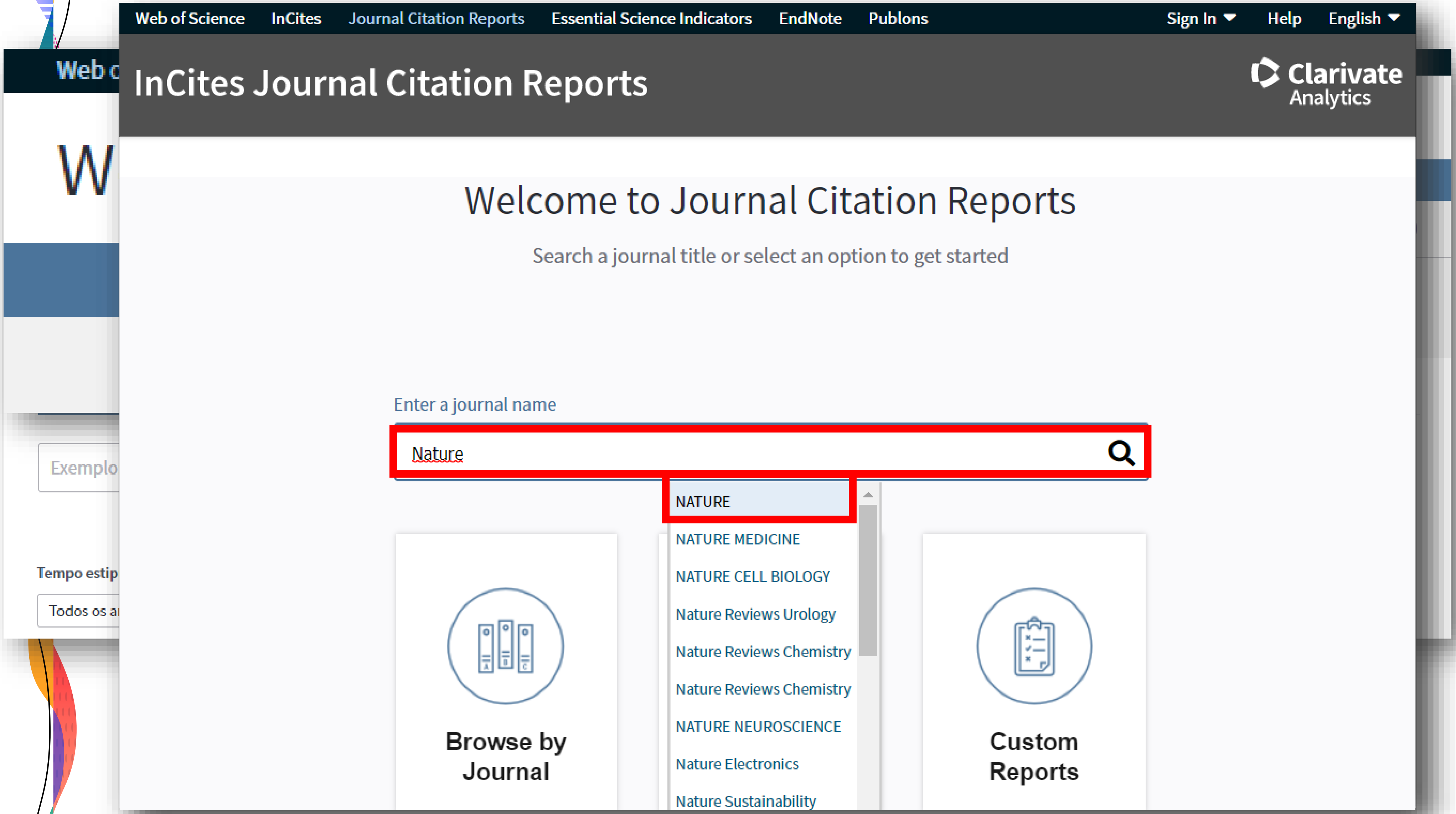

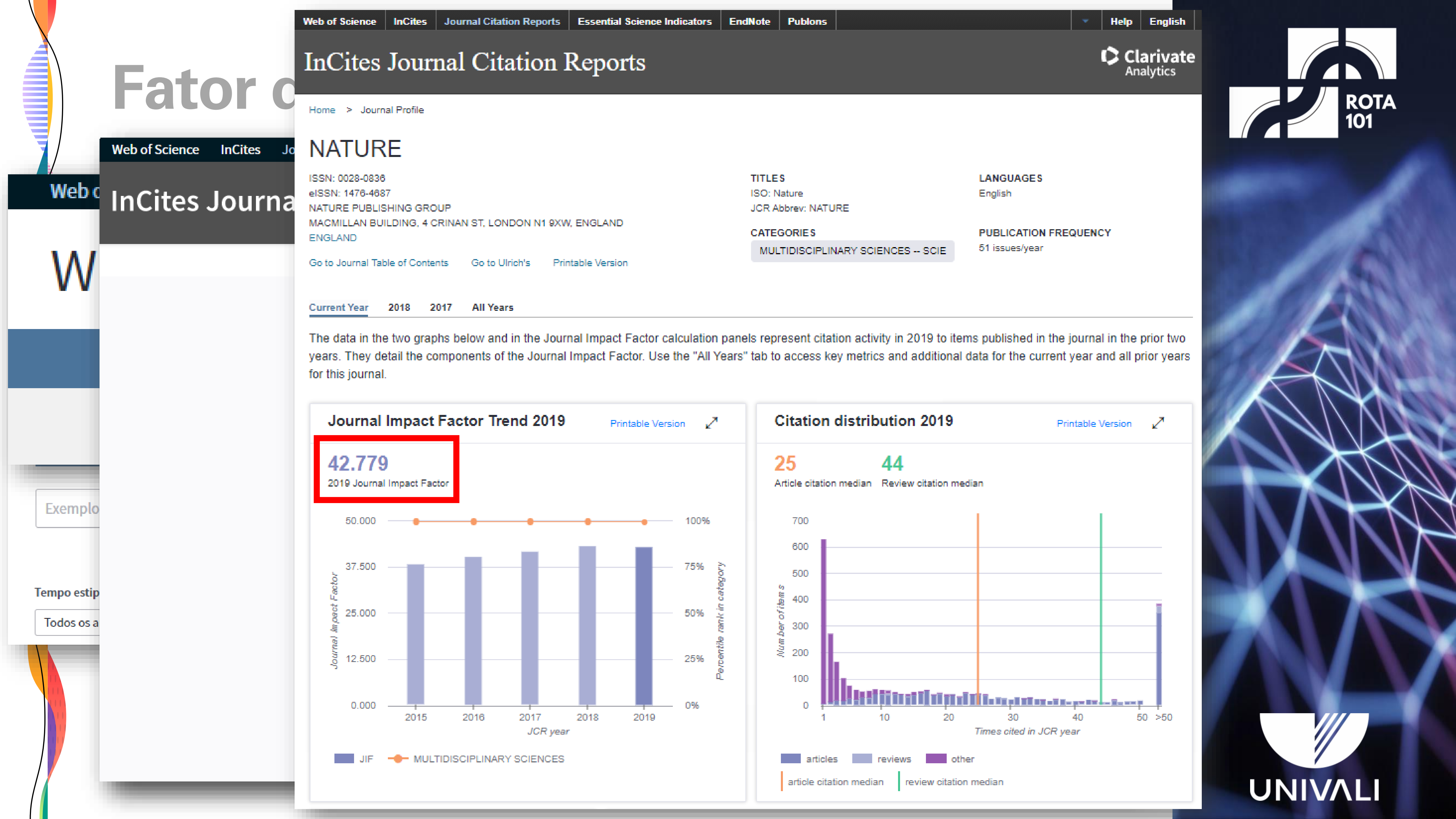
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Journal Citation Reports
Essential Science Indicators
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Clarivate Analytics
Home > Journal Profile
NATURE
ISSN: 0028-0836
eISSN: 1476-4687
NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
MACMILLAN BUILDING, 4 CRINAN ST, LONDON N1 9XW, ENGLAND
ENGLAND
Go to Journal Table of Contents
Go to Ulrich's
Printable Version
TITLES
ISO: Nature
JCR Abbrev: NATURE
CATEGORIES
MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES -- SCIE
LANGUAGES
English
PUBLICATION FREQUENCY
51 issues/year
Current Year
2018
2017
All Years
The data in the two graphs below and in the Journal Impact Factor calculation panels represent citation activity in 2019 to items published in the journal in the prior two years. They detail the components of the Journal Impact Factor. Use the "All Years" tab to access key metrics and additional data for the current year and all prior years for this journal.
Journal Impact Factor Trend 2019
Printable Version
42.779
2019 Journal Impact Factor
50.000
37.500
25.000
12.500
0.000
100%
75%
50%
25%
0%
Journal Impact Factor
Percentile rank in category
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
JCR year
JIF
MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES
Citation distribution 2019
Printable Version
25
Article citation median
44
Review citation median
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Number of items
1
10
20
30
40
50
>50
Times cited in JCR year
articles
reviews
other
article citation median
review citation median
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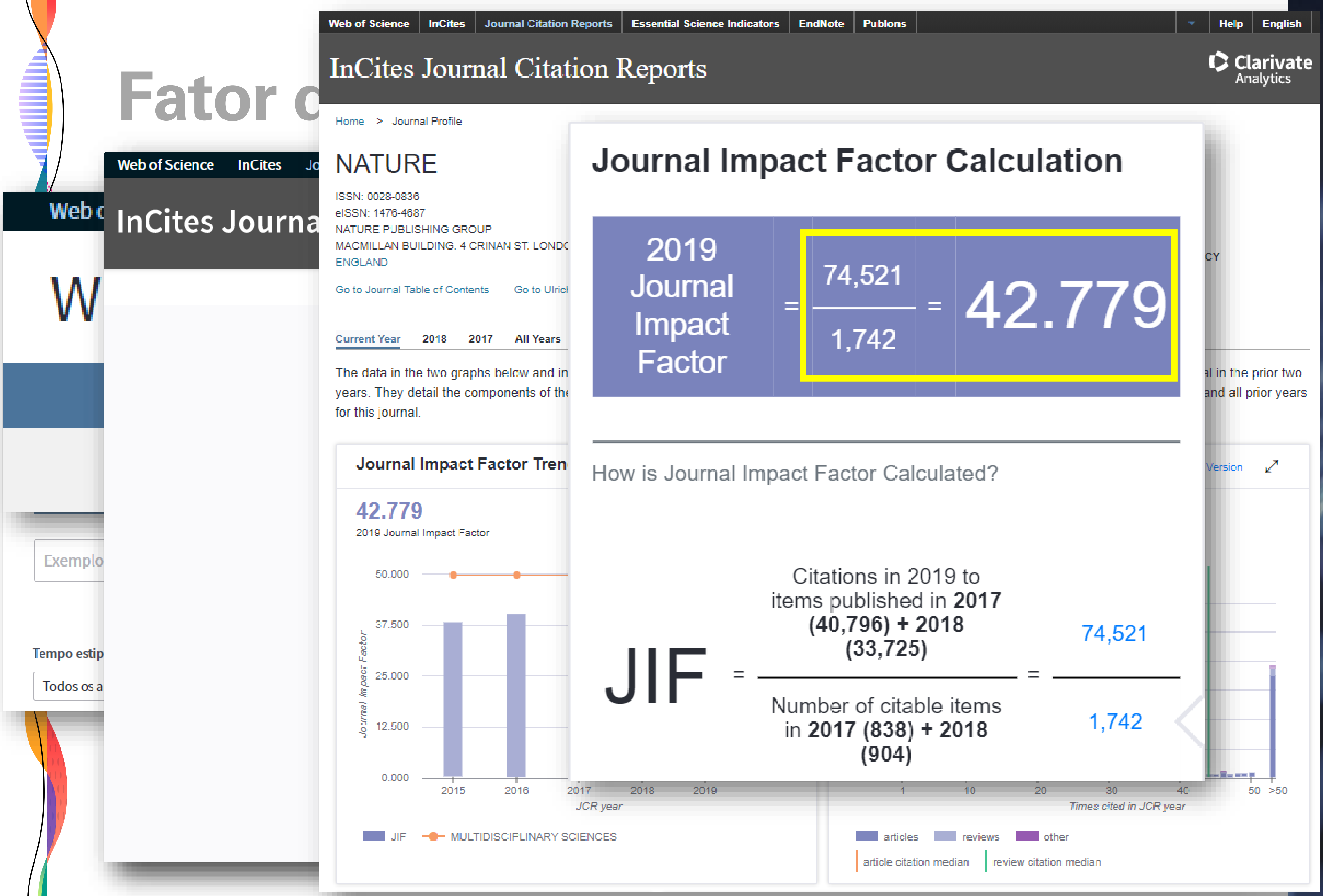

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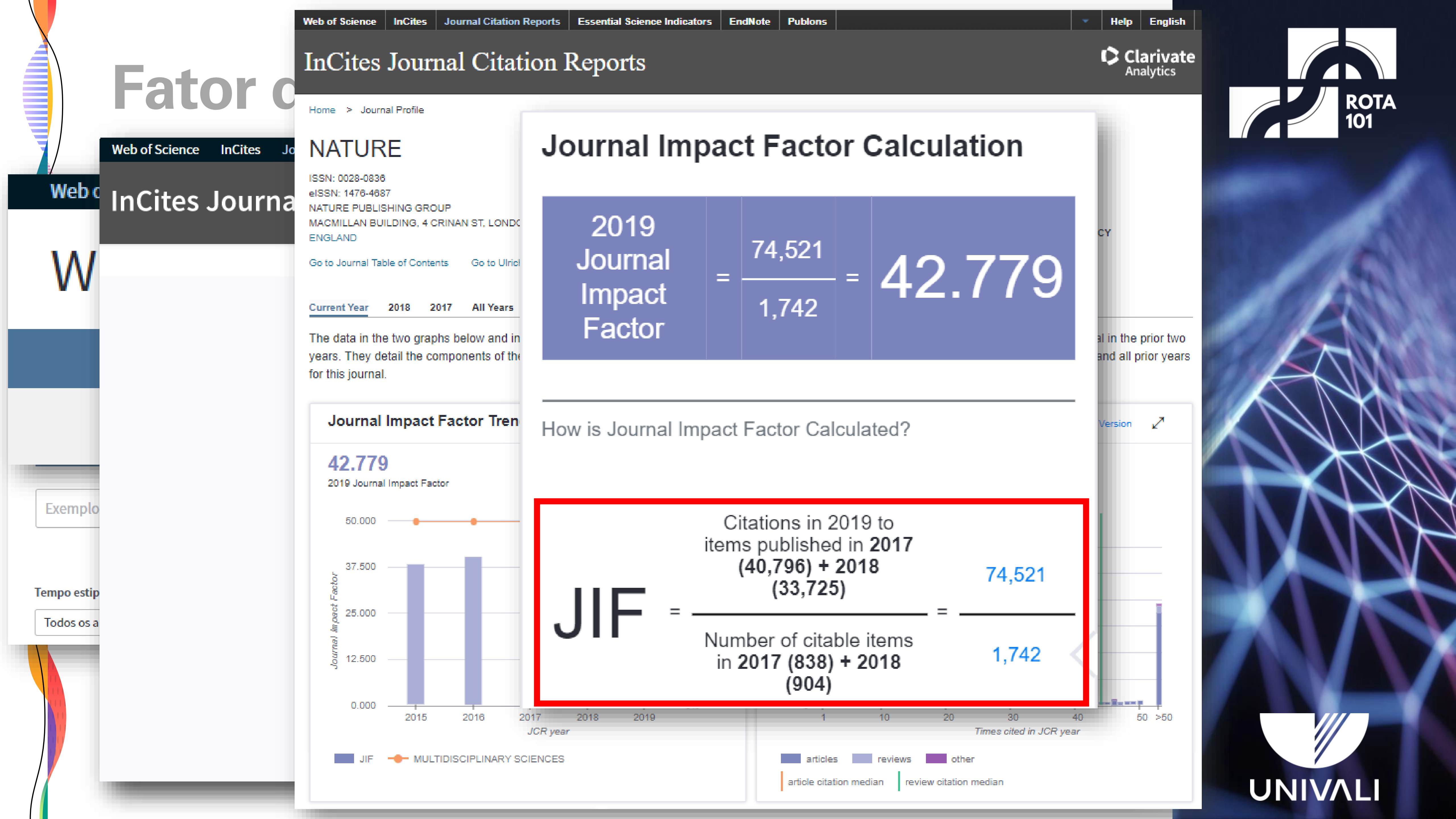

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Journal Citation Reports
Essential Science Indicators
EndNote
Publons
Help
English
InCites Journal Citation Reports
Clarivate Analytics
Home > Journal Profile
NATURE
ISSN: 0028-0836
eISSN: 1476-4687
NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP
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ENGLAND
Go to Journal Table of Contents
Current Year
2018
2017
All Years
The data in the two graphs below and in
years. They detail the components of the
for this journal.
Journal Impact Factor Calculation
2019 Journal Impact Factor = 74,521 / 1,742 = 42.779
How is Journal Impact Factor Calculated?
JIF = Citations in 2019 to items published in 2017 (40,796) + 2018 (33,725) / Number of citable items in 2017 (838) + 2018 (904) = 74,521 / 1,742
Journal Impact Factor Tren
42.779
2019 Journal Impact Factor
Journal Impact Factor
JCR year
JIF
MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES
Times cited in JCR year
articles
reviews
other
article citation median
review citation median
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Fator de Impacto (FI)

SCImago Journal & Country Rank (SJCR)

- SCImago é um grupo de pesquisa espanhol multi-institucional
- Utiliza a base do Scopus e coleta dados de mais de 34.100 títulos
- Acesso livre: https://www.scimagojr.com/

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)

- Considera os 3 anos anteriores
- Leva em conta o prestígio do periódico que realizou a citação

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Fator de Impacto (FI)

SJR Scimago Journal & Country Rank

Enter Journal Title, ISSN or Publisher Name

Home | Journal Rankings | Country Rankings | Viz Tools | Help | About Us

Nature

Country United Kingdom - SCIMAGO INSTITUTIONS RANKINGS

Subject Area and Category Multidisciplinary
Multidisciplinary

Publisher Nature Publishing Group

Publication type Journals

ISSN 14764687, 00280836

Coverage 1869-2020

Scope Nature is a weekly international journal publishing the finest peer-reviewed research in all fields of science and technology on the basis of its originality, importance, interdisciplinary interest, timeliness, accessibility, elegance and surprising conclusions. Nature also provides rapid, authoritative, insightful and arresting news and interpretation of topical and coming trends affecting science, scientists and the wider public.

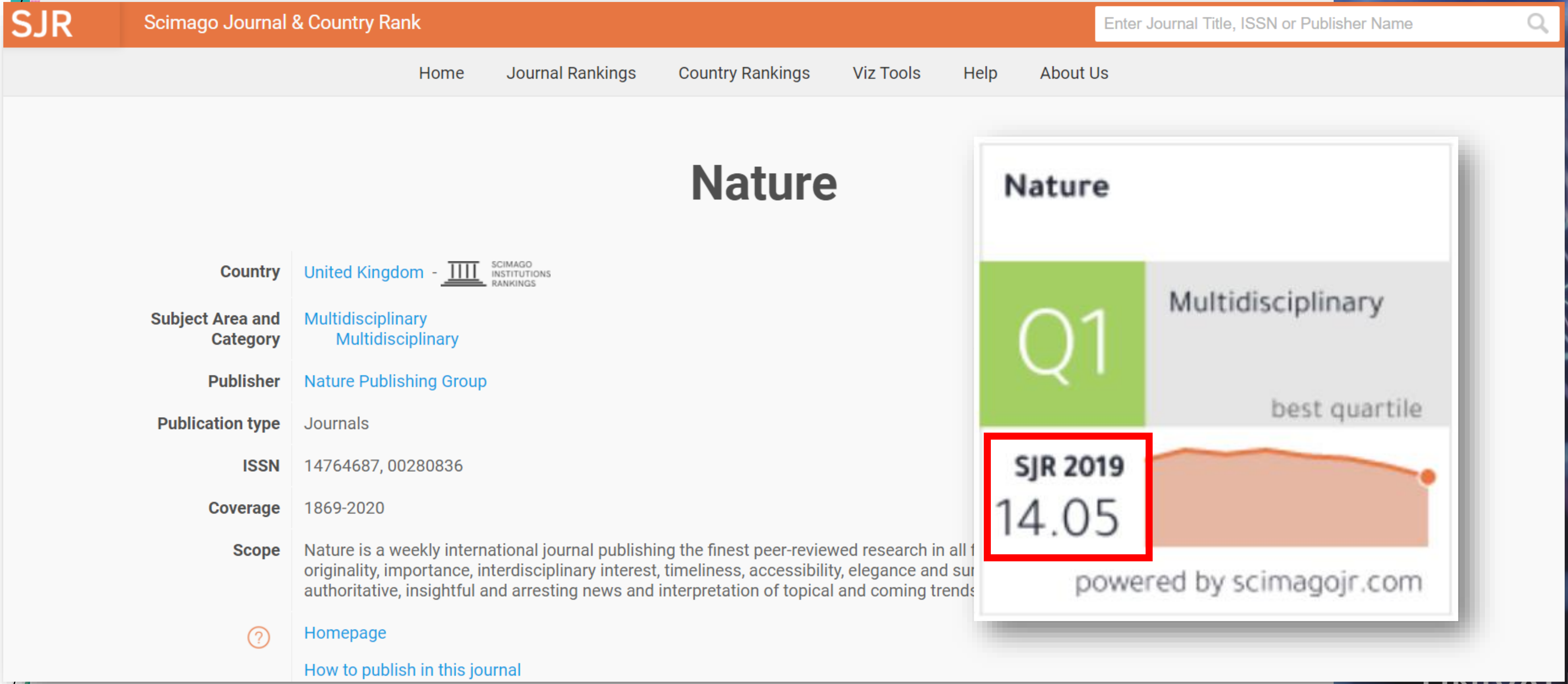
Homepage

How to publish in this journal

1159

H Index

Fator de Impacto (FI)



Classificação baseada em estratos

Utiliza os indicadores bibliométricos

Separa os periódicos em frações (estratos) do conjunto de veículos indexados

Classificação baseada em estratos

Utiliza os indicadores bibliométricos

Separa os periódicos em frações (estratos) do conjunto de veículos indexados

Quartis (JCR e SJR)

25% com maior FI
25%
25%
25% com menor FI

Qualis 2013-2016

12,5% com maior FI
12,5%
25,0%
12,5%
12,5%
12,5%
12,5% com menor FI

ROTA 101

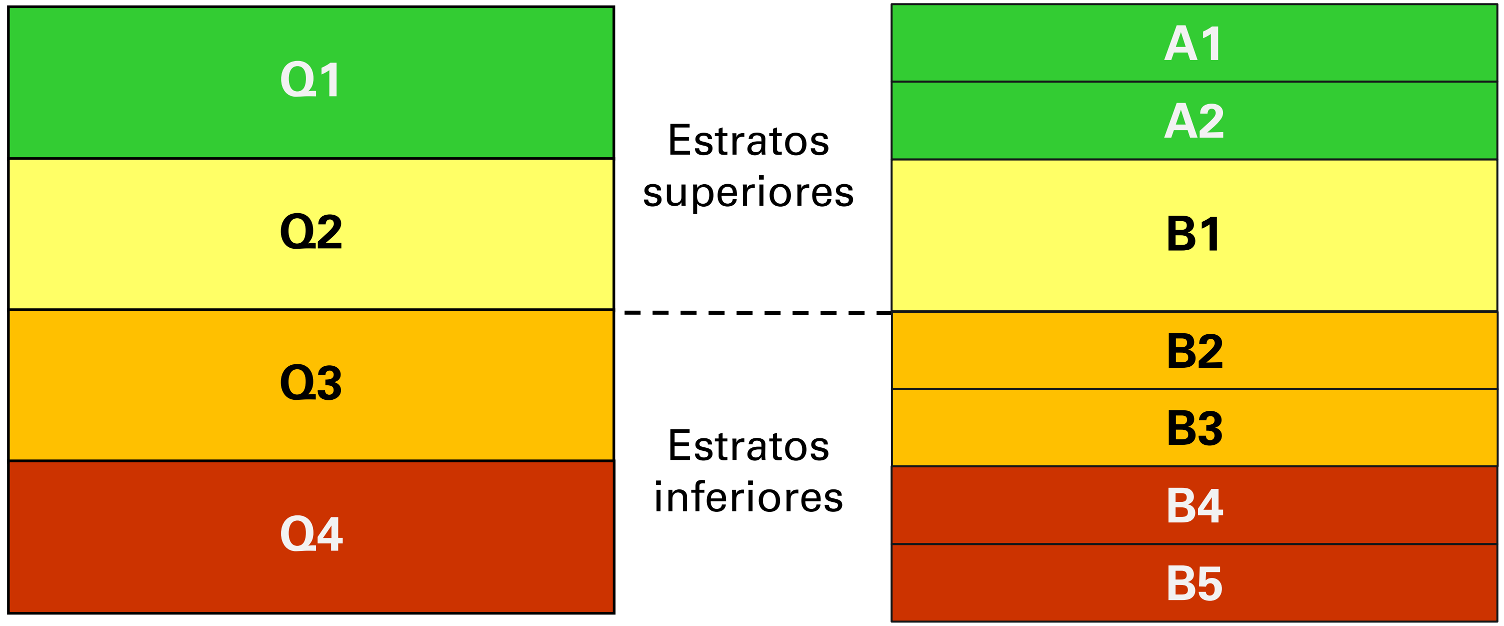
UNIVALI

Classificação baseada em estratos

Utiliza os indicadores bibliométricos

Separa os periódicos em frações (estratos) do conjunto de veículos indexados

Quartis (JCR e SJR) | **Qualis 2013-2016**



Classificação baseada em estratos

Utiliza os indicadores bibliométricos

Separa os periódicos em frações (estratos) do conjunto de veículos indexados

Quartis (JCR e SJR)

25% com maior FI
25%
25%
25% com menor FI

Qualis 2017-2020*

12,5% com maior FI
12,5%
12,5%
12,5%
12,5%
12,5%
12,5%
12,5% com menor FI

ROTA 101

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Classificação baseada em estratos

Utiliza os indicadores bibliométricos

Separa os periódicos em frações (estratos) do conjunto de veículos indexados

Quartis (JCR e SJR)		Qualis 2017-2020*
Q1	Estratos superiores	A1
		A2
Q2		A3
		A4
Q3	Estratos inferiores	B1
		B2
Q4		B3
		B4

Classificação baseada em estratos

Utiliza os indicadores bibliométricos

Separa os periódicos em frações (estratos) do conjunto de veículos indexados

Quartis (JCR e SJR)

Q1
Q2

Qualis 2017-2020*

A1
A2
A3
A4

Requisito médio para defesa de tese de doutorado

- artigo em periódico classificado em um dos estratos superiores
- alguns cursos exigem apenas a submissão do artigo, outros exigem pelo menos a carta de aceite do artigo para publicação

Classificação baseada em estratos

Quartil JCR

NATURE

Impact Factor

42.779	46.488
2019	*5 ano*

JCR ® Category	*Classificação da categoria*	*Quartil da categoria*
MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES	1 de 71	Q1

Dados da edição 2019 de Journal Citation Reports

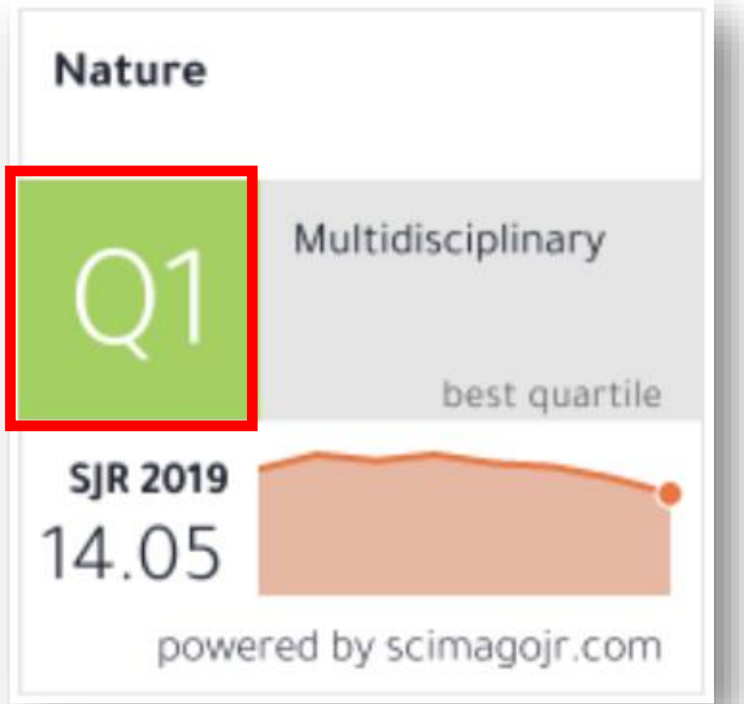
Editor
NATURE PUBLISHING GROUP, MACMILLAN BUILDING, 4 CRINAN ST, LONDON N1 9XW, ENGLAND

ISSN: 0028-0836
eISSN: 1476-4687

Domínio de pesquisa
Science & Technology - Other Topics

Fechar janela

Quartil SJR



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Classificação baseada em estratos

Alguns comentários sobre o Qualis

- Ranking estratificado dos veículos utilizados pelos Programa de Pós-Graduação para divulgar os resultados das pesquisas dos seus docentes e discentes
- Definido com base no JIF, no SJR e no índice h, entre outros indicadores
- Atualizado a cada quatro anos para avaliar a produção científica dos PPGs no quadriênio anterior
- Segundo a CAPES, é um instrumento de avaliação de grupos e não de indivíduos
- Acessível pela Plataforma Sucupira (busque: WebQualis)

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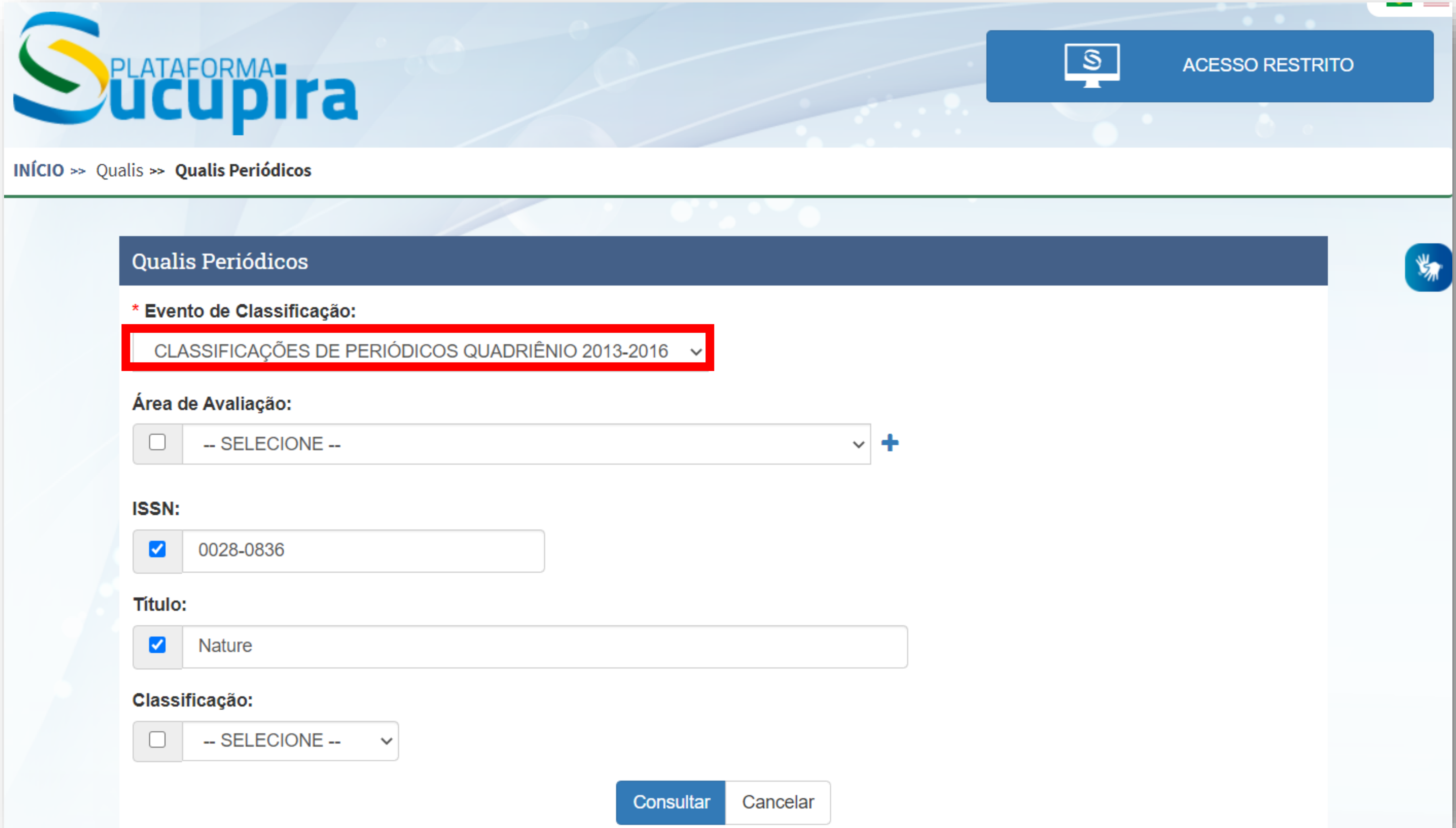
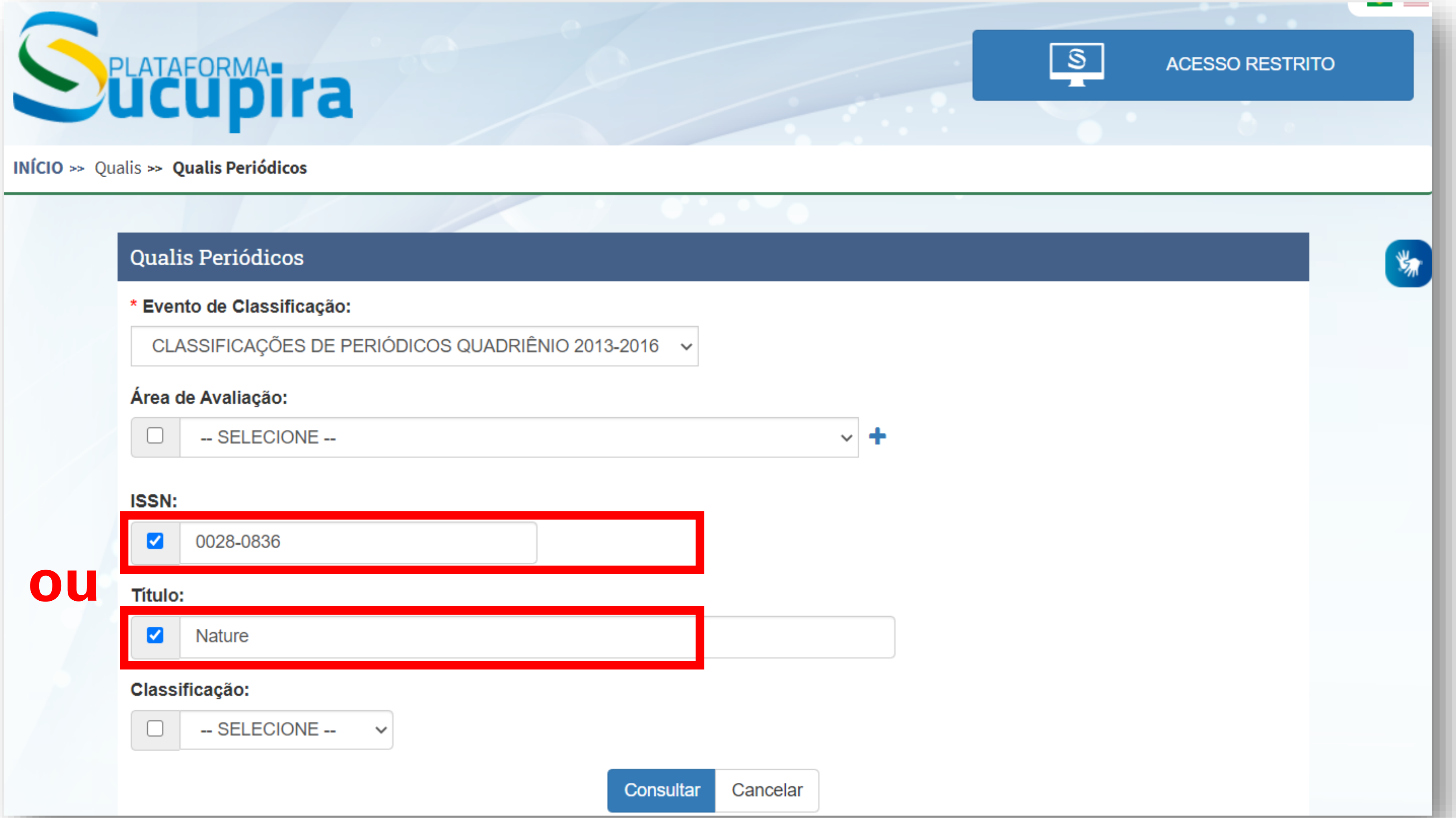
Classificação baseada em estratos

Qualis 2013-2016



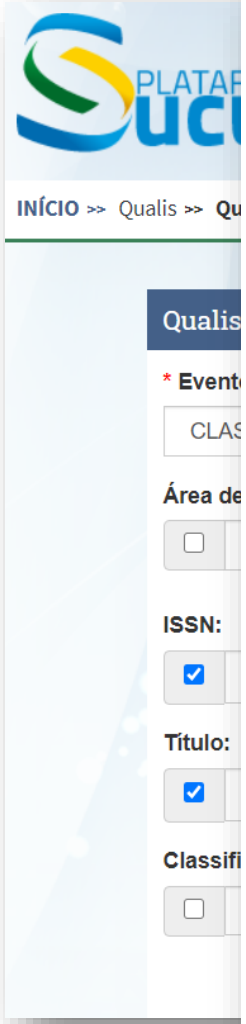
Classificação baseada em estratos

Qualis 2013-2016



Classificação baseada em estratos

Qualis 2013-2016



ISSN	Título	Área de Avaliação	Classificação
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	ASTRONOMIA / FÍSICA	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	BIODIVERSIDADE	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	BIOTECNOLOGIA	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	CIÊNCIAS AGRÁRIAS I	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	CIÊNCIAS AMBIENTAIS	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	CIÊNCIAS BIOLÓGICAS I	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	CIÊNCIAS BIOLÓGICAS II	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	CIÊNCIAS BIOLÓGICAS III	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	ENGENHARIAS I	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	ENGENHARIAS II	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	ENGENHARIAS III	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	FARMÁCIA	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	GEOCIÊNCIAS	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	GEOGRAFIA	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	INTERDISCIPLINAR	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	MATEMÁTICA / PROBABILIDADE E ESTATÍSTICA	A1
0028-0836	NATURE (LONDON)	MEDICINA I	A1

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Rankings x Scopus

Scopus®

QS WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

Conta o número total de citações em periódicos indexados pelo Scopus em um período de cinco anos e divide pelo número de docentes na universidade.

Este indicador representa 20% da pontuação possível de uma universidade nos rankings.

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

Conta o número de publicações e citações em periódicos indexados pelo Scopus por docente, dimensionado para o tamanho institucional e normalizado para o assunto.

Dois indicadores: volume (30%) e citações (30%)

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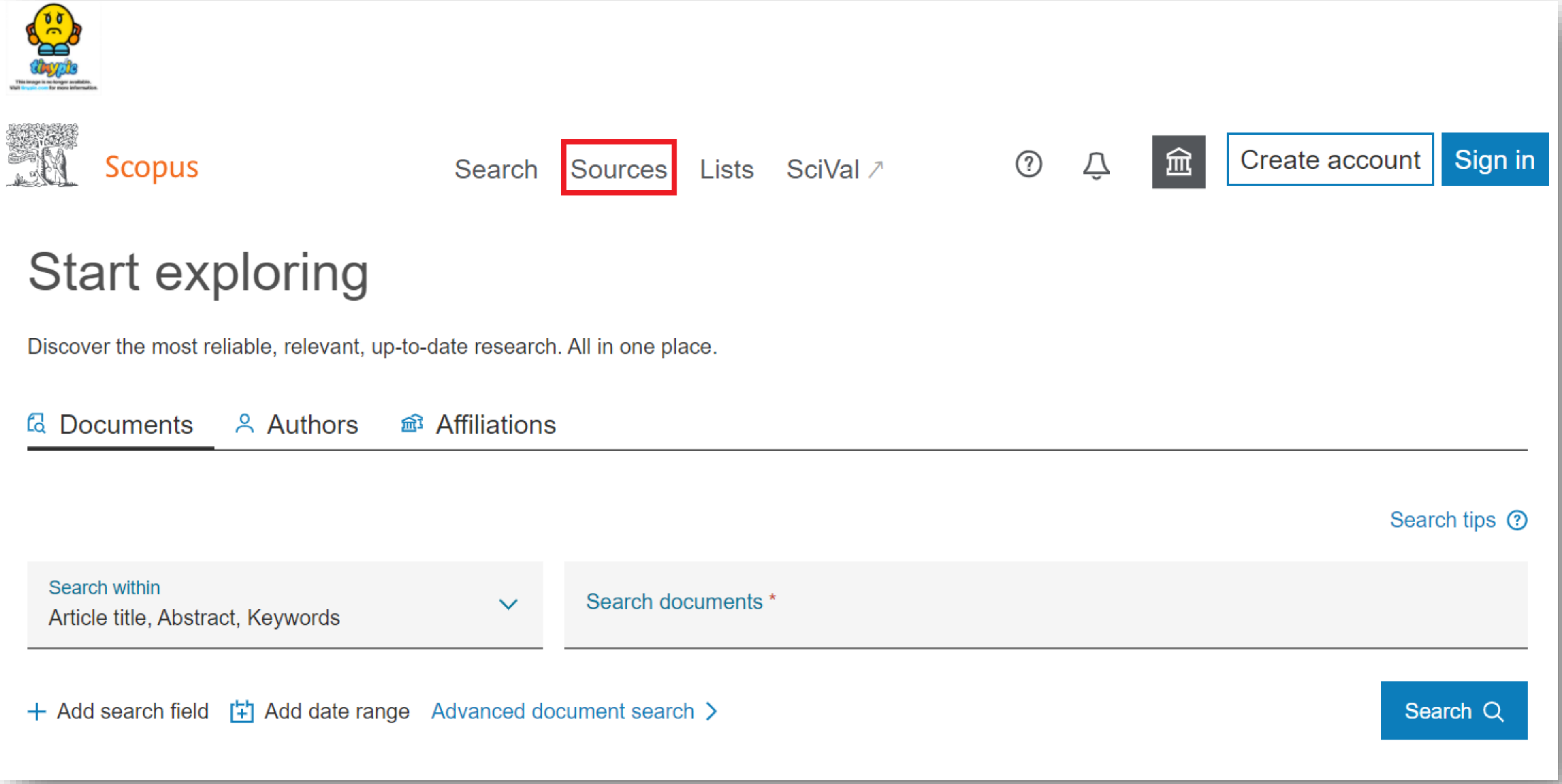
Selecionando periódicos no Scopus

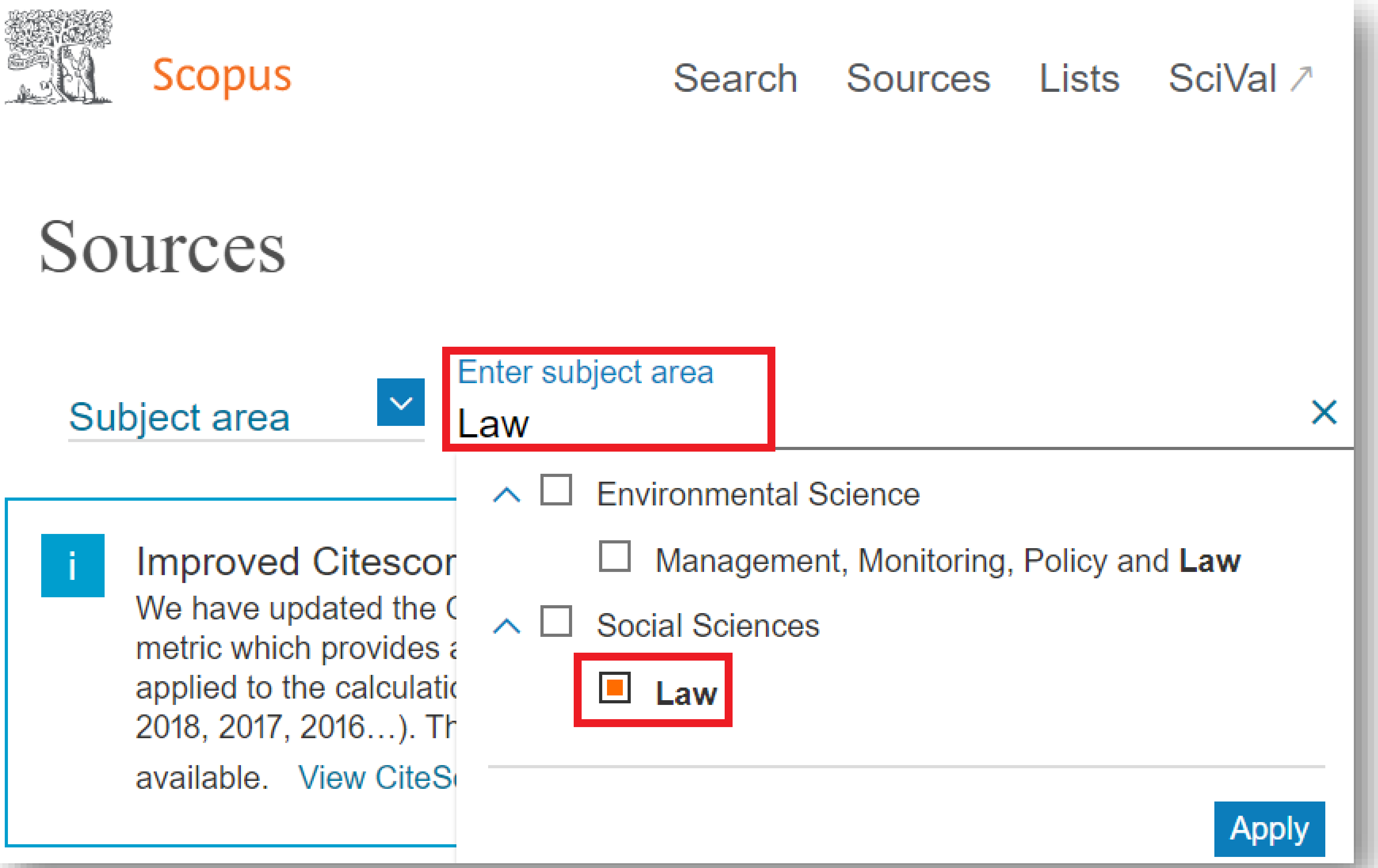
Duas alternativas

- Scopus
- Scimago

Selecionando periódicos no Scopus



Selecionando periódicos no Scopus



Selecionando periódicos no Scopus

846 results

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All | Export to Excel | Save to source list

View metrics for year: 2019

	Source title	CiteScore	Highest percentile	Citations 2016-19	Documents 2016-19	% Cited
1	Government Information Quarterly	10.3	99% 1/685 Law	2.577	249	85
2	International Security	9.6	99% 1/529 Political Science and International Relations	622	65	82
3	International Organization	8.4	99% 2/529 Political Science and International Relations	973	116	91

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Selecionando periódicos no Scopus

846 results

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View metrics for year: 2019

		Source title	CiteScore	Highest percentile	Citations 2016-19	Documents 2016-19	% Cited
☐	1	Government Information Quarterly	10.3	99% 1/685 Law	2.577	249	85
☐	2	International Security	9.6	99% 1/529 Political Science and International Relations	622	65	82
☐	3	International Organization	8.4	99% 2/529 Political Science and International Relations	973	116	91

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Government Information Quarterly

Incorporating: Journal of Government Information

Scopus coverage years: from 1984 to Present

Publisher: Elsevier

ISSN: 0740-624X

Subject area: Social Sciences: Law | Social Sciences: Sociology and Political Science | Social Sciences: Library and Information Sciences

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CiteScore 2019
10.3

SJR 2019
1.915

SNIP 2019
3.075

CiteScore 2019

$$10.3 = \frac{\text{2.577 Citations 2016 - 2019}}{\text{249 Documents 2016 - 2019}}$$

Calculated on 06 May, 2020

CiteScoreTracker 2020

$$11.1 = \frac{\text{2.963 Citations to date}}{\text{267 Documents to date}}$$

Last updated on 07 February, 2021 • Updated monthly

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Citescore highest quartile

- [ ] Show only titles in top 10 percent
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- [ ] 2nd quartile
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	Source title	CiteScore	Highest percentile	Citations 2016-19	Documents 2016-19	% Cited
1	Global Journal of Comparative Law	0.3	23% 522/685 Law	10	38	18
2	Humanity	0.3	23% 526/685 Law	3	12	25
3	Ius et Praxis *Open Access*	0.3	24% 515/685 Law	46	168	19
4	Journal of East Asia and International Law	0.3	24% 518/685 Law	23	86	21
5	Journal of Land and Development	0.3	24% 518/685	4	15	20

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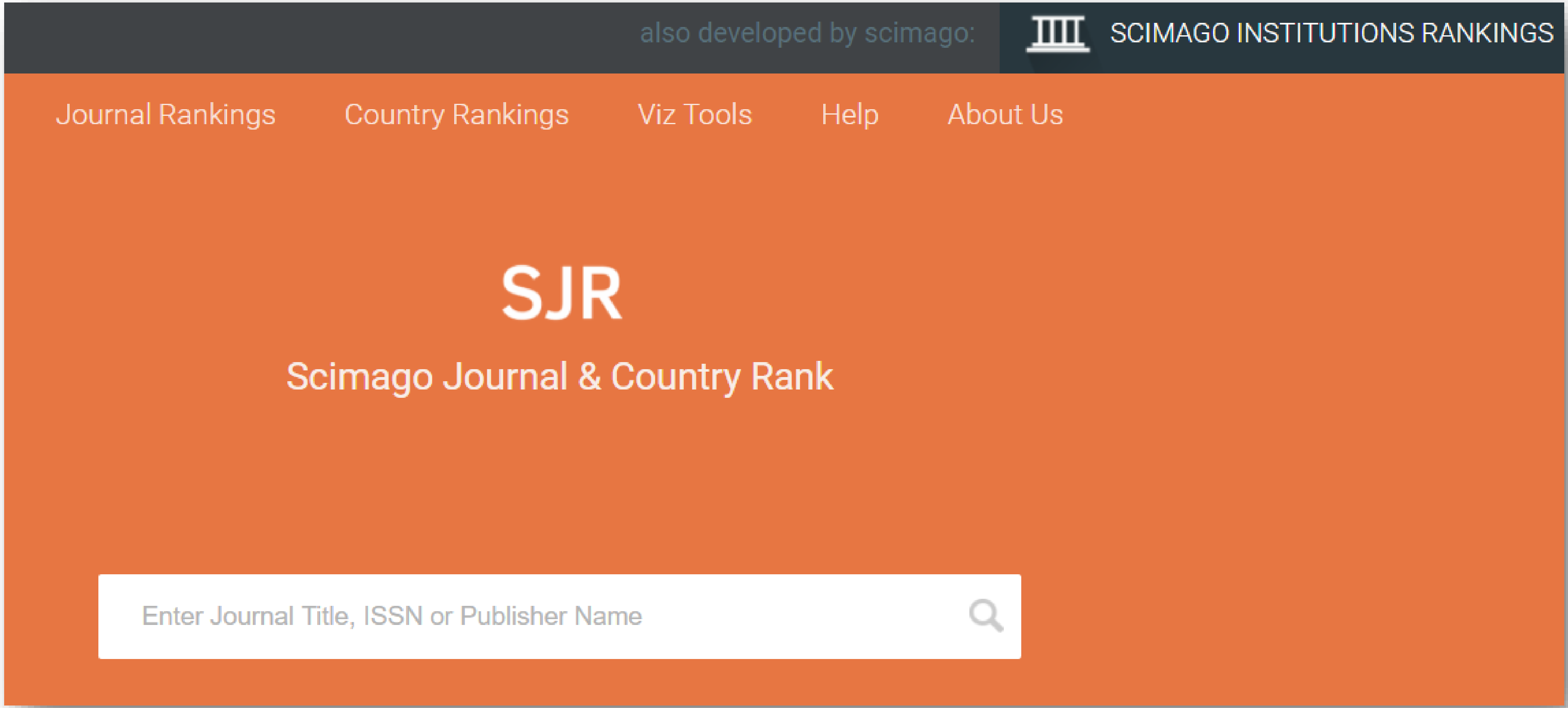
Scimago

- Ranking de periódicos e países baseado no Scopus



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SJR Scimago Journal & Country Rank

Enter Journal Title, ISSN or Publisher Name

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Display journals with at least 0 Citable Docs. (3years) Apply

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1 - 50 of 701

	Title	Type	↓ SJR	H index	Total Docs. (2019)	Total Docs. (3years)	Total Refs. (2019)	Total Cites (3years)	Citable Docs. (3years)	Cites / Doc. (2years)	Ref. / Doc. (2019)
1	International Organization	journal	4.850 Q1	140	32	93	2337	497	88	5.25	73.03
2	Annual Review of Criminology	journal	4.381 Q1	11	22	24	2602	182	23	7.91	118.27
3	Criminology	journal	4.297 Q1	132	31	85	2866	571	82	5.89	92.45
4	International Security	journal	2.801 Q1	103	21	94	102	261	56	4.36	4.86

Selecionando periódicos no Scopus

International Organization

COUNTRY	SUBJECT AREA AND CATEGORY	PUBLISHER	H-INDEX
United Kingdom Universities and research institutions in United Kingdom	Business, Management and Accounting └ Organizational Behavior and Human Resource Management Social Sciences ├ Law ├ Political Science and International Relations └ Sociology and Political Science	Cambridge University Press	140

PUBLICATION TYPE	ISSN	COVERAGE	INFORMATION
Journals	15315088, 00208183	1947-2020	Homepage How to publish in this journal io.managingeditor@georgetown.edu

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Selecionando periódicos no Scopus

SCOPE

International Organization (IO) is a leading peer-reviewed journal that covers the entire field of international affairs. Subject areas include: foreign policies, international relations, international and comparative political economy, security policies, environmental disputes and resolutions, regional integration, alliance patterns and war, bargaining and conflict resolution, economic development and adjustment, and international capital movements. The journal is continuously ranked among the top journals in the field. Although this journal does not publish book reviews, IO publishes high-quality review essays that survey new developments in a particular area of study, synthesize important ideas, and raise key issues for future scholarship.

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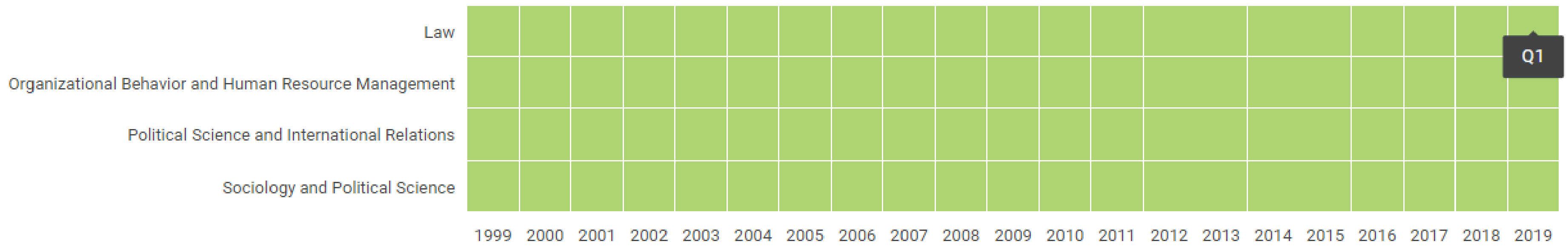

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International Interactions
GBR
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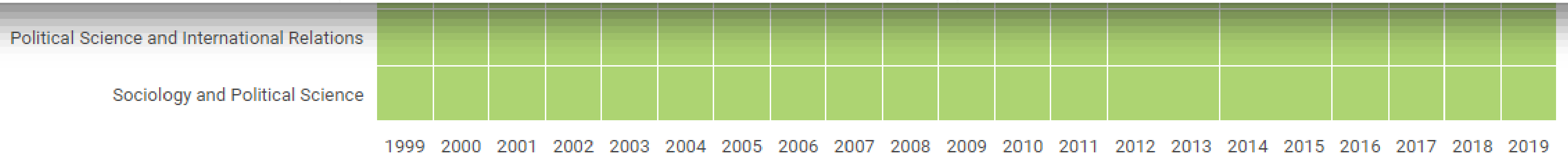
similarity

3
Review of International Organizations
DEU
74%
similarity

4
Journal of Conflict Resolution
USA
66%
similarity



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	Title	Type	↓ SJR	H index	Total Docs. (2019)	Total Docs. (3years)	Total Refs. (2019)	Total Cites (3years)	Citable Docs. (3years)	Cites / Doc. (2years)	Ref. / Doc. (2019)
1	Dilemas	journal	0.211 Q3	7	34	86	1424	17	84	0.15	41.88
2	Veredas do Direito	journal	0.170 Q3	2	40	90	1417	13	85	0.15	35.43
3	Revista Brasileira de Direito Processual Penal	journal	0.159 Q3	1	48	42	1773	4	42	0.10	36.94
4	Revista de Direito Sanitario	journal	0.127 Q3	1	24	74	598	5	69	0.08	24.92
5	Brazilian Journal of International Law	journal	0.126 Q3	1	40	152	1390	6	149	0.04	34.75

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	Title	Type	SJR	H index	Total Docs. (2019)	Total Docs. (3years)	Total Refs. (2019)	Total Cites (3years)	Citable Docs. (3years)	Cites / Doc. (2years)	Ref. / Doc. (2019)
1	Perspectives in Ecology and Conservation	journal	1.384 Q1	27	28	110	1844	448	104	4.01	65.86
2	Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz	journal	0.913 Q1	84	88	367	2536	817	355	2.20	28.82
3	Alea	journal	0.906 Q2	12	35	108	882	87	108	0.58	25.20
4	Journal of Materials Research and Technology	journal	0.898 Q1	34	769	191	23334	886	187	4.25	30.34
5	Acta Scientiarum - Agronomy	journal	0.761 Q1	26	68	152	2143	233	152	1.12	31.51

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	Title	Type	↓ SJR	H index	Total Docs. (2019)	Total Docs. (3years)	Total Refs. (2019)	Total Cites (3years)	Citable Docs. (3years)	Cites / Doc. (2years)	Ref. / Doc. (2019)
1	Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz	journal	0.913 Q1	84	88	367	2536	817	355	2.20	28.82
2	Acta Scientiarum - Agronomy	journal	0.761 Q1	26	68	152	2143	233	152	1.12	31.51
3	Brazilian Journal of Microbiology	journal	0.753 Q3	56	162	429	6413	1380	425	2.63	39.59
4	Revista de Saude Publica	journal	0.744 Q2	72	114	407	1449	731	395	1.58	12.71
5	Genetics and Molecular Biology	journal	0.741 Q3	51	89	269	3745	592	255	2.03	42.08

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Perfis de autor/pesquisador

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E-mail confirmado em univali.br

Microelectronics Embedded Systems Digital Systems Networks-on-Chip Systems-on-Chip

SEGUIR

TÍTULO	CITADO POR	ANO
SoCIN: a parametric and scalable network-on-chip CA Zeferino, AA Susin 16th Symposium on Integrated Circuits and Systems Design, 2003. SBCCI 2003 ...	344	2003
SPIN: a scalable, packet switched, on-chip micro-network A Adriahantenaina, H Charlery, A Greiner, L Mortiez, CA Zeferino 2003 Design, Automation and Test in Europe Conference and Exhibition, 70-73 ...	316	2003

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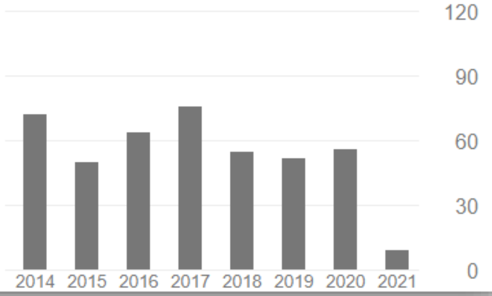
	Todos	Desde 2016
Citações	1463	312
Índice h	13	8
Índice i10	17	7



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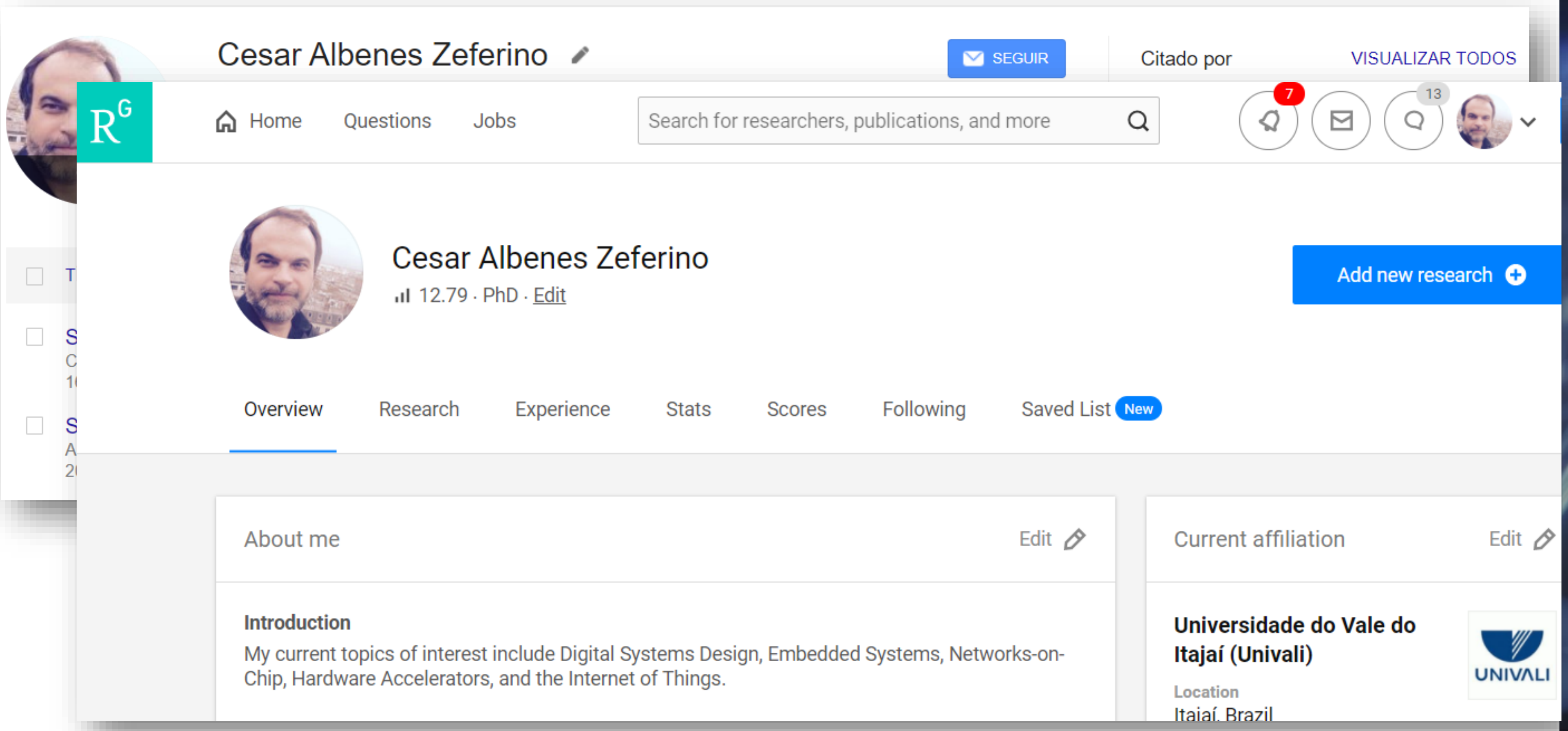

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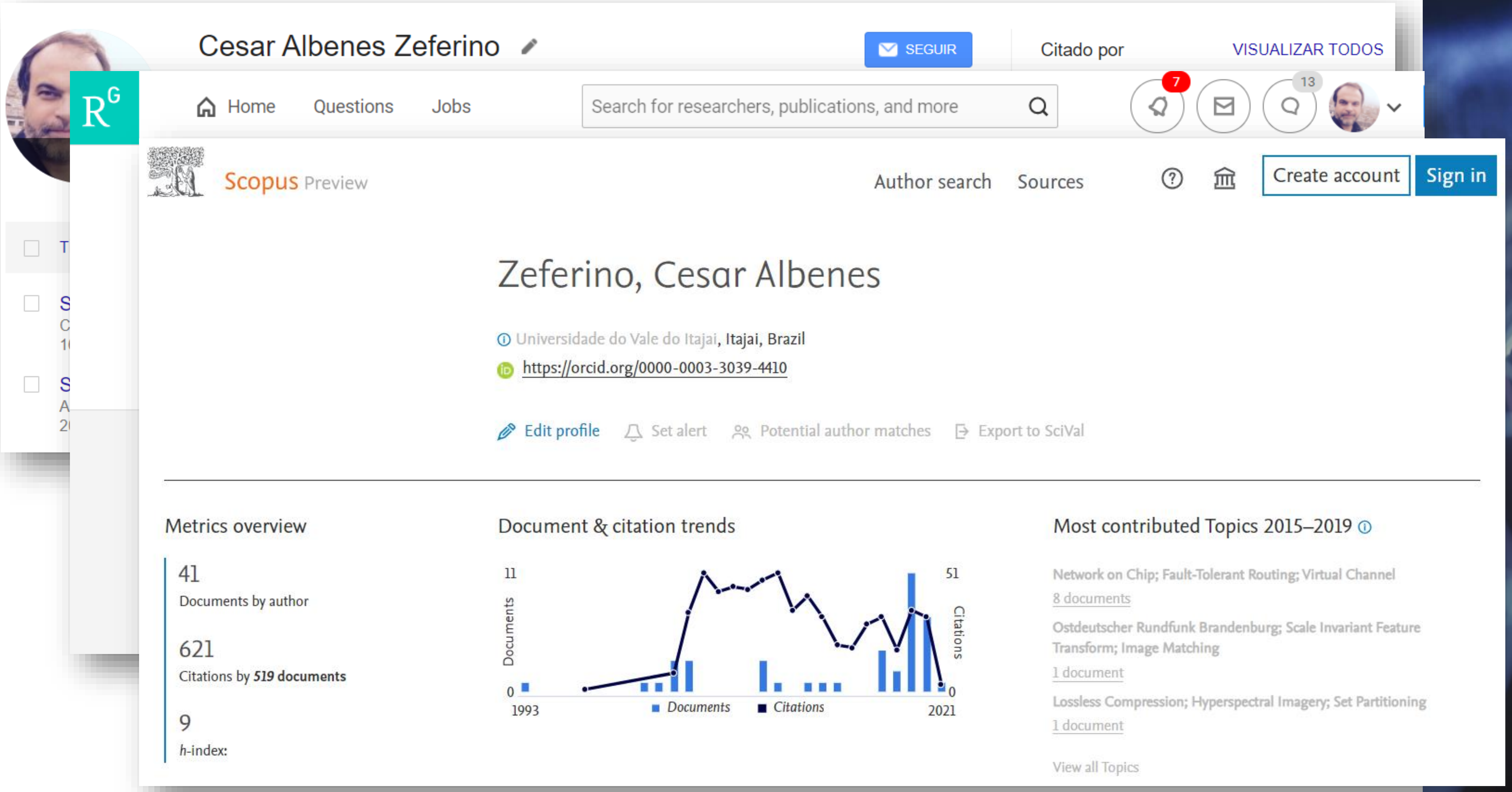

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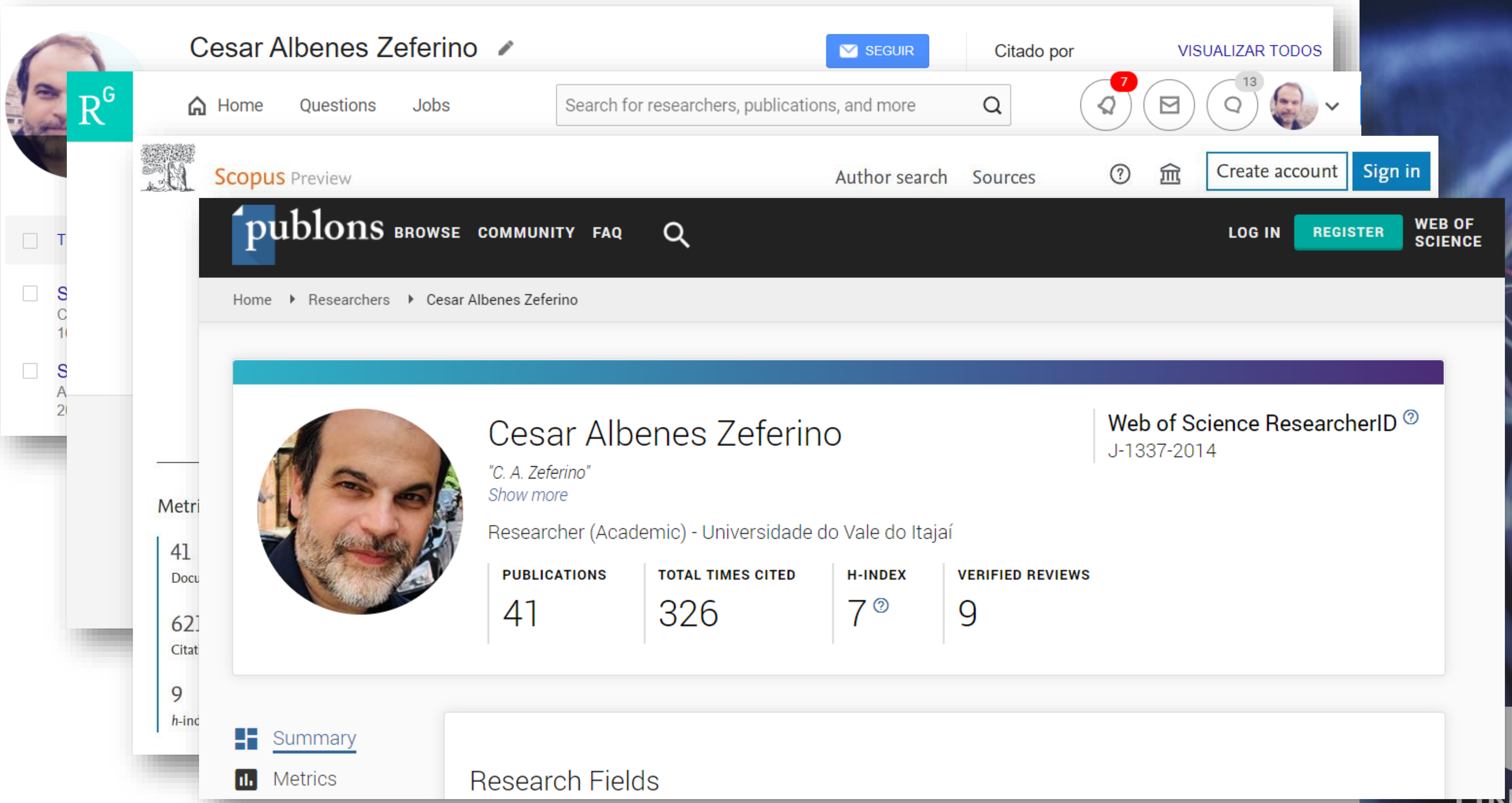

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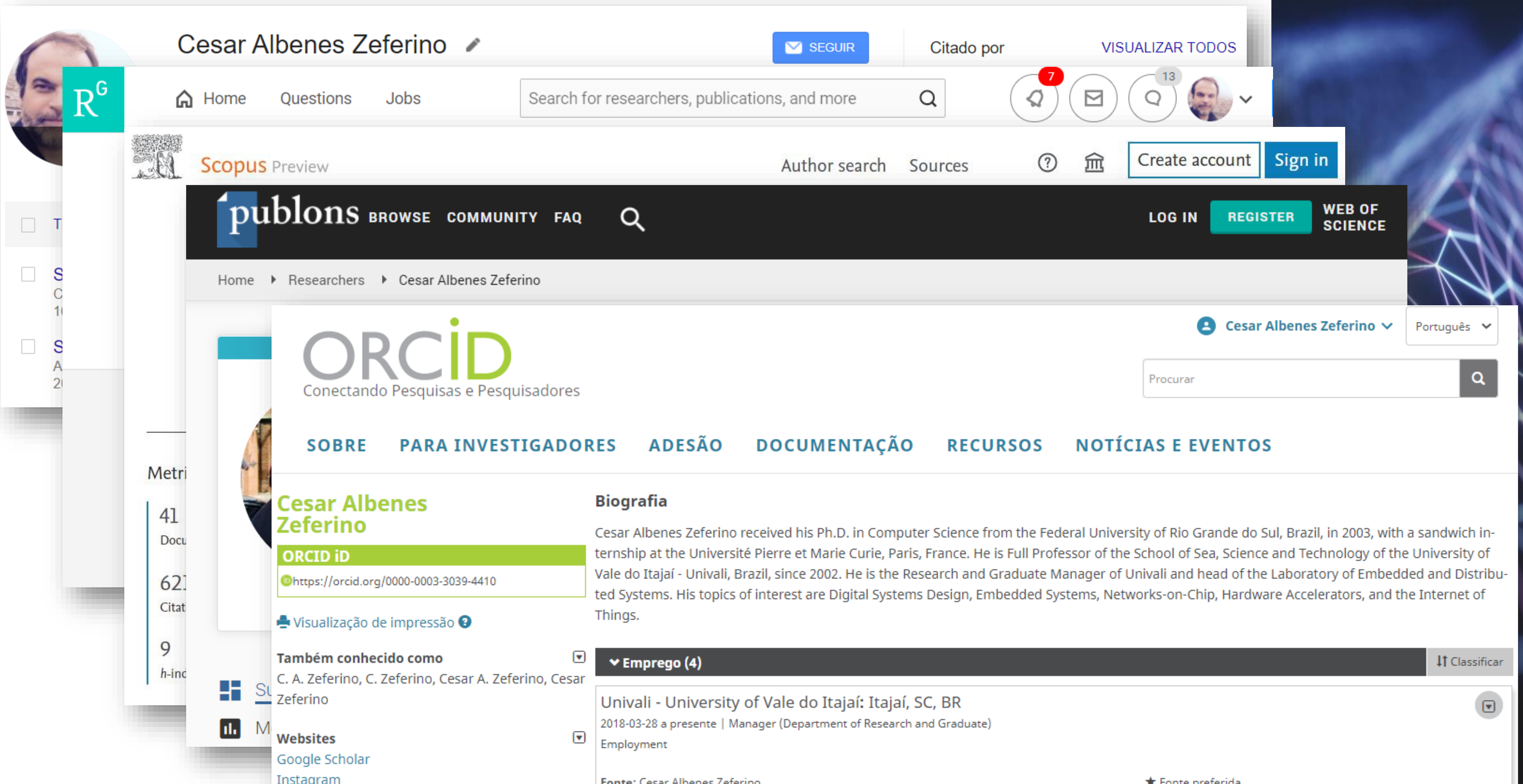

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