

Web of Science 等核心数据库检索与利用

清华大学图书馆信息参考部 范凤英 Tel: 010-62795453 Email: fanfy@tsinghua.edu.cn





















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Web of Science	InCites Journal Citation Reports	Essential Science Indicators	EndNote Publons Kopernio			¥ ※ 登录 ▼ 帮助	→ 荷体中文 ▼
Web c	of Science					(Clarivate Analytics
				工具 ◄	检索和跟踪 -	・ 检索历史	标记结果列表
选择数据上	所有数据库	•		Acc	ess free resource	s to support coro	navirus research.
基本检索 示例: oi sp 时间跨度 所有年份 18	Web of Science 核心合集 BIOSIS Previews 中国科学引文数据库 SM Data Citation Index Derwent Innovations Index Inspec [®] KCI-Korean Journal Database MEDLINE [®] Russian Science Citation Index		 Web of Science 核心合集 (1900-至今) 检索科学、社会科学、艺术和人文科学领域的世界一流学术性期刊、书籍和会议录,并浏览完整的引文网络。 所有出版物的被引参考文献均完全索引且可检索。 检索所有作者和作者附属机构。 使用引文跟踪对引用活动进行跟踪。 借助引文报告功能以图形方式了解引用活动和趋势。 使用分析检索结果确定研究趋向和出版物模式。 	 ▼ 重设 	检索	金索提示	
更多设置 🔻							

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• I.I Ueb of Seience 容台街介



Web of Science (简称 WOS) 是 科睿唯安 公司开发的信息检索平台。



可以对平台上已订购的所有数据库进行单库或者跨库检索

1.2 Web of Seience 201	beelfor
选择数据库 Web of Science 核心合集 •	Access free resources to support coronavirus research.
基本检索 作者检索 被引参考文献检索 高级检索 化学结构检索	→ 検索提示
	+添加行 重设
时间跨度 所有年份 (1900 - 2020) ▼ 更多设置	
Treb of Science 核心合集: 引文索引	自动建议的出版物名称
✔ Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)1900年至今	打开 🔹
✓ Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)1998年至今	默认情况下显示的检索字段数
✔ Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI)1998年至今	1个字段(主题) ▼
✔ Conference Proceedings Citation Index- Science (CPCI-S)1998年至今	
✔ Conference Proceedings Citation Index- Social Science & Humanities (CPCI-SSH)1/98年至今	(娄水久保存这些设直,豆來 of 注册。)
✔ Bost Citation Index- Science (BKCI-S)2005年至今	
✓ Book Citation Index-Social City of Handler (BNCI-SSH)2005年至今	

1.2 Web of Soience 教秘合集简介



UNIVERS

1.3 四回线的合组的"引文索引"

引文索引:收录论文的参考文献并索引





CONTRACTOR OF A



文摘信息

expansion of apple-growing is putting pressure on soil water resources. Plants' water consumption patterns have been intensively studied to facilitate formulation of robust agricultural strategies, but previous studies have generally applied indirect methods to characterize their water use. Moreover, the few studies that have applied direct (isotopic) methods have mostly focused on shallow (0-200 cm) soil layers, usually in stands of a single age or single climatic region. To avoid these limitations, we have investigated the primary water sources of apple trees of three ages (10, 15 and 22 years) in semiarid and semihumid climatic regions of the Plateau using both natural stable isotopic signatures (δ^2 H values) and injections of 2H_2O into deep soil layers. We found that water content in apple orchards' soil decreased with increases in depth and stand age, and was higher in the semihumid area than in the semiarid area. Nevertheless, patterns of apple trees' water uptake from shallow (0-300 cm) soil layers were similar in the two climatic regions and the main water sources became shallower with increases in stand age. However, water uptake from deep (400-500 cm) soil layers was also detected, particularly in the blossom and young fruit stage in apple orchards of the semiarid area. Moreover, older trees absorbed more water from these layers than younger trees in the semiarid area (but not in the semihumid area) throughout the growing season. Excessive consumption of deep soil water inevitably results in deep soil drying and severely threatens the sustainability of apple cultivation. Our work suggests that it is necessary to take actions (e.g. supplementary irrigation, landscaping and mulching combinations) to reduce the proportion of deep soil water used by apple trees to prevent the development of dried soil layers. It also highlights the need to assess uptake patterns of plants at multiple developmental stages and ages to identify times when and places where interventions may be required or most effective.

References

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这篇文献所有参考文献的 题录信息+文摘信息 全部收录,并加以索引!

四回线教育目的"引过露引" 105 一、前言 与许多转型国家类似,在近十几年里中国城市 劳动者中性别收入的差距在扩大。造成转型 本文建议为了实现和谐社会的目标,出于对弱势劳动 别收入差距增长的主要原因有两个。第一 者的保护、要特别关注低技术、低学历的女性劳动者。 市场经济中,员工的生产力因素,比如教育、 参考文献/被引文献/Cited article 参考文献 验的回报率在上升;如果男性和女性具有不 [1]张丹丹.市场化与工资差异研究[J].中国人口科学,2004(1):32 产力特点,那么他们的收入差距会因为对这 - 41 回报率的上升而增加。第二,不断增加的性[2]李实、马欣欣.中国城镇职工的性别工资差异与职业分割的经验 差距也可能由对女性的歧视所致,在市场经济的环 境下,雇主有权力自己决定薪酬,如果他们有歧视性 偏好,就会支付女性雇员较低的工资。张丹丹[1],李 实和马欣欣^[2] 王美艳^[3], Gustafsson 和Li^[4]都发现中 国性别收入差距的扩大无法由男女生产力特点的差 异来解释,故而歧视可能是导致近些年来性别收入 差距扩大的主要原因。

来源文献/施引文献/Citing article





✓引文-Citation

通常指"参考文献",也称作"被引文献"

✓ 来源文献-Source Documents

"来源文献"也称作"施引文献"

✓ 相关文献-Related Records

"相关文献"也称作"相关记录",具有一篇或几篇相同参考文献的所有文献称之为相关文献。

✓ 共同参考文献-Shared Reference

如果2篇文章的"共同参考文献"越多,说明这2篇文献的相关性越强。







✓ 基本检索

- ✓ 被引参考文献检索
- ✓ 高级检索

✓ 作者检索

✓ 化学结构检索





■ 编写检索式 (检索字段 + 运算符 +检索词)

基本检索	被引参考文献检索	高级检索	作者检索	化学结构检索	- 更少		
示例: oil sp	ill* mediterranean			8	主题	•	
AND •	示例: water consum*	•		8	标题	•	
AND •	示例: O'Brian C* OR	OBrian C*		٢	作者	•	检索
			+ 添加另	一字段 清除所有字段		→ 从索引中选择	

- ✓ 可以方便、快捷表达检索需求
- ✓ 检索结果全面而准确





■ 检索式:检索词+运算符+检索指令(检索字段或字段标识)

✓ 常用算符一 (限定一个单词或词根)

符号	说明
*	零个或多个字符
	gene*
	gene, genetics, generation
\$	零或一个字符
	Colo\$r
	Color, colour
?	只代表一个字符
	en?oblast
	entoblast, endoblast





✓ 常用算符二: (限定2个或多个关键词)

符号	说明
AND	检索包含所有关键词的数据。标题:proton and accelerator
OR	检索数据中至少含有一个所给关键词,用于检索同义词或者不同的表达方式。标题:booster or accelerator
NOT	排除含有某一特定关键词的数据。 标题:accelerator not proton
	精确短语检索。例:"proton accelerator"(半角)
NEAR/x	所连接的 2 个词之间词语数量小于等于x , 默认15 例:proton NEAR/1 accelerator
SAME	只在 地址字段 中进行检索,要求两个词在 同一地址字段 例:Tsinghua univ* same Dept Phys





■ 检索规则

- ✓ 检索算符优先顺序
 - ✓ NEAR/x
 - ✓ SAME
 - ✓ NOT
 - ✓ AND
 - ✓ OR

使用括号可以改写算符运算优先级!

1.4 Ueb of Solence 核的合語—基本检索





据库



输入检索词



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时间跨度

所有年份 (1900 - 2021) 🔹 🔻

1.4 Ueb of Seience 核心合具一高级检索



■ 高级检索 : 检索词 + 运算符 + 字段标识

Web of Science InCites Journal Citation Reports Essential Science Indicators EndNote Publons Kopernio Master Journal List	登录 ▼ 帮助 ▼ 简体中文 ▼
Web of Science	Clarivate Analytics
工具 ▼ 検索	索和跟踪 ▼ 检索历史 标记结果列表
选择数据库 Web of Science 核心合集 •	
基本检索 作者检索 被引参考文献检索 高级检索 化学结构检索 使用字段标识、布尔运算符、括号和检索结果集来创建检索式。结果显示在页面底部的 "检索历史" 中。(了解高级检索) 示例: TS=(nanotub* AND carbon) NOT AU=Smalley RE	布尔运算符: AND、OR、NOT、SAME、NEAR
#1 NOT #2 更多示例 查看教程 检索 通过语种和文献类型限制检索结果: All languages Article Abstract of Published Item Article Abstract of Published Item Art Exhibit Review V	字段标识: TS=主题 SA=街道地址 TI=标题 CI=城市 AU=作者[索引] PS=省/州 AI=作者识别号 CU=国家/地区 GP=团体作者[索引] ZP=邮政编码 ED=编者 FO=基金资助机构 SO=出版物名称[索引] FG=授权号 DO=DOI FT=基金资助信息 PY=出版年 SU=研究方向 CF=会议 WC=Web of Science 分类 AD=地址 IS=ISSN/ISBN OG=机构扩展[索引] UT=入廠号 OO=机构 PMID=PubMed ID SG=下属机构 ALL=所有字段





✓ 字段标识 (31 项)



- 例:
- TS = "proton accelerator"
- SO = Nature*
- AD = Tsinghua Univ*PY = 1987

••••

1.4 Web of Seience 核心合具一高级检索



> 自己组配组号来构建检索式

➤ 可以直接对组号进行操作:例如:#1 not #2

检索历	史:				
检索式	检索结果	保存历史/创建跟踪 打开保存的检索历史	编辑检索式	组配检索式 OAND OR 组配	删除检索式 全选 ★删除
# 2	105	Al=F-2504-2016 <i>案引</i> =SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, BKCI-S, BKCI-SSH, ESCI, CCR-EXPANDED, IC 时间跨度=所有年份	编辑		
#1	3,667	AD=((tsinghua or tsing hua or qinghua or qing hua) univ* same (Engn* phys*)) <i>索引=</i> SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, BKCI-S, BKCI-SSH, ESCI, CCR-EXPANDED, IC 时间跨度=所有年份	编辑		
				○ AND ○ OR 组配	全选★ 删除

OR NOT



•检索实例(1)



2019年度诺贝尔化学奖(北京时间10月9日下午5点45分)







美国德州大学奥斯汀 分校机械工程系教授 John B Goodenough 纽约州立大学 Binghamton分校化学和 材料科学与工程教授 M. Stanley Whittingham

旭化成公司研究员,京 都大学大学院工学研究 专业特命教授 吉野彰(Akira Yoshino)

表彰他们在锂电池研究开发方面的卓越贡献。



作者识别号:0000-0001-9350-3034

选择数据库	Web of Science 核心合集	•				P Claim your publications Track your citations
基本检索	作者检索 被引参考文献检索	高级检索 化学结构检索	☆索			
0000-0001-	9350-3034	((作者识别号	•		
And 🔻	示例: oil spill* mediterranean		≥ 主题	▼ +添加行 重设	检索	检索提示
时间跨度 所有年份 (190 更多设置 ▲	00 - 2019) 🔻	快速检索、	高级检索 都可	「以使用!		



选择数据库	Web of Scien	•		
基本检索	作者检索	被引参考文献检索	高级检索	化学结构检索

使用字段标识、布尔运算符、括号和检索结果集来创建检索式。结果显示在页面底部的 "检索历史"中。(了解高级检索)

示例: TS=(nanotub* AND carbon) NOT AU=Smalley RE

#1 NOT #2 更多示例 | 查看教程

AI=0000-0001-9350-3034

检索

通过语种和文献类型限制检索结果:

All languages		All document types	
English		Article	
Afrikaans		Abstract of Published Item	
Arabic	-	Art Exhibit Review	•

布尔运算符: AND、OF	R、NOT、SAME、NEAR
字段标识:	
TS=主题	SA=街道地址
TI=标题	CI=城市
AU=作者[索引]	PS=省/州
AI=作者识别号	CU=国家/地区
GP=团体作者[索引]	ZP=邮政编码
ED=编者	FO=基金资助机构
SO=出版物名称[索引]	FG=授权号
DO= DOI	FT=基金资助信息
PY=出版年	SU=研究方向
CF=会议	WC= Web of Science 分类
AD= 地址	IS=ISSN/ISBN
OG=机构扩展[索引]	UT=入藏号
00 =机构	PMID= PubMed ID
SG=下属机构	ALL=所有字段
AB=摘要	
AK=作者关键词	
KP= Keyword Plus ®	

Web of Science

Clarivate Analytics

检索	工具 ▼ 检索和跟踪 ▼	检索历史 标记结果列表
检索结果: 762 (<i>来自Web of Science 核心合集</i>)	排序方式: <u>日期 ↓</u> 初 初版次 使用次数 相关性 更多 ▼	▲ _ 1 / 77 ▶
您的检索:作者识别号 : (0000-0001- 9350-3034) 更多内容	□ 选择页面	
▲ 创建跟踪	1. Titanium Niobium Oxide: From Discovery to Application in Fast-Charging Lithium-Ion Batteries 作者: Griffith, Kent J.: Harada, Yasuhiro: Egusa, Shun: 等.	web of Science 的核
精炼检索结果	CHEMISTRY OF MATERIALS 卷: 33 期:1 页: 4-18 出版年: JAN 12 2021	<i>心合集</i>) 使用次数 ~
在如下结果集内检索 Q	2. Charge Disproportionation and Complex Magnetism in a PbMnO3 Perovskite Synthesized under High Pressure	被引频次: 0 (来自Web of Science 的核
过滤结果依据: ① • 切城中的高被引论文 (24)	作者: Li, Xiang; Hu, Zhiwei; Cho, Yujin; 等. CHEMISTRY OF MATERIALS 卷: 33 期:1 页: 92-101 出版年: JAN 12 2021	<i>心合集</i>) 使用次数 ~
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出版年 ▲	作者: Grundish, Nicholas S.; Seymour, Ieuan D.; Li, Yutao; 等. CHEMISTRY OF MATERIALS 卷: 32 期: 23 页: 10035-10044 出版年: DEC 8 2020	使用次数~

诺贝尔化学	奖得:	主 John B Goodenough-18篇综述	- 1912 - Light - 1912
精炼	\$	A new Type of Electrolyte System to Suppress Polysunde Dissolution for Elunium Sultur Battery	19X519991人・4 (来自Web of Science 的核
Web of Science 类别		作者: Yang, Tingzhou; Qian, Tao; Liu, Jie; 等. ACS NANO 卷: 13 期: 8 页: 9067-9073 出版年: AUG 2019	心合集
MATERIALS SCIENCE MULTIDISCIPLINARY (308)		⑤ S·F·X 查看摘要▼	使用次数
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ELECTROCHEMISTRY (99)		作者: Wang, Yong; Li, Wei; Hu, Guorong; 等. CHEMISTRY OF MATERIALS 卷: 31 期: 14 页: 5214-5223 出版年: JUL 23 2019	使用次数
更多选项/分类	\$.	Ostrx 蕭欄·查找"综述型" 文献!	
文献类型	7.	Superior Oxygen Electrocatalysis on Nickel Indium Thiospinels for Rechargeable Zn-Air Batteries	被引频次: 19 (来自 Web of Science 的核
ARTICLE (685) PROCEEDINGS PAPER (38) REV(18)		ACS MATERIALS LETTERS 卷:1 期:1 页:123-131 出版年: JUL 2019	使用次数
 LETTER (11) MEETING ABSTRACT (10) 	8.	A High-Performance All-Solid-State Sodium Battery with a Poly(ethylene oxide)-Na3Zr2Si2PO12	被引频次:7
更多选项/分类	\$	Composite Electrolyte 作者: Yu, Xingwen; Xue, Leigang; Goodenough, John B.; 等.	心合集
机构扩展		ACS MATERIALS LETTERS 巻:1 期:1 页:132-138 出版年: JUL 2019	使用次数
 UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AUSTIN (569) UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM (569) 	9.	Low-Temperature Performance of a Ferroelectric Glass Electrolyte Rechargeable Cell	被引频次: 3 (来自Web of Science 的核
 UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD (83) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY DOF (61) 		作者: Braga, M. H.; Murchison, A. J.; Oliveira, J. E.; 等. ACS APPLIED ENERGY MATERIALS 卷: 2 期: 7 页: 4943-4953 出版年: JUL 2019	心合集)

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大检索	工具 → 检索和跟踪 →	检索历史 标记结果列表
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Challenges for Rechargeable Li Batteries

作者: Goodenough, JB (Goodenough, John B.)^[1]; Kim, Y (Kim, Youngsik)^[1] 隐藏 Web of Science ResearcherID 和 ORCID

	作者	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID 号
	Kim, Youngsik	B-3570-2014	
	Biradar, Nirmala	AAY-2295-2020	
	Goodenough, John Bannister		http://orcid.org/ <mark>0000-0001-9350-3034</mark>
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摘要

The challenges for further development of Li rechargeable batteries for electric vehicles are reviewed. Most important is safety, which requires development of a nonflammable electrolyte with either a larger window between its lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) and highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO) or a constituent (or additive) that can develop rapidly a solid/electrolyte-interface (SEI) layer to prevent plating of Li on a carbon anode during a fast charge of the battery. A high Li(+)-ion conductivity (sigma(Li) > 10(-4) S/cm) in the electrolyte and across the electrode/ electrolyte interface is needed for a power battery. Important also is ail increase in the density of the stored energy, which is the product of the voltage and capacity of reversible Li insertion/extraction into/from the electrodes. It will be difficult to design a better anode than carbon, but carbon requires formation of an SEI layer, which involves an irreversible capacity loss. The design of a cathode composed of environmentally benign, low-cost materials that has its electrochemical potential pc well-matched to the HOMO of the electrolyte and allows access to two Li atoms per transition-metal cation would increase the energy density, but it is a daunting challenge. Two redox couples can be accessed where the cation redox couples are "pinned" at the top of the 0 2p bands, but to take advantage of this possibility, it must be realized in a framework structure that can accept more than one Li atom per transition-metal cation, Moreover, such a situation represents an intrinsic voltage limit of the cathode, and matching this limit to the HOMO of the electrolyte requires the ability to tune the intrinsic voltage limit. Finally, the chemical compatibility in the battery must allow a long service life.

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Challenges for Rechargeable Li Batteries

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Nanostructured materials for advanced energy conversion and storage devices

作者: Arico, AS (Arico, AS); Bruce, P (Bruce, P); Scrosati, B (Scrosati, B); Tarascon, JM (Tarascon, JM); Van Schalkwijk, W (Van Schalkwijk, W) 查看 Web of Science ResearcherID 和 ORCID

NATURE MATERIALS 卷:4期:5页:366-377 DOI:10.1038/nmat1368 出版年:MAY 2005 文献类型:Review 宣有期刊影响刀

摘要

New materials hold the key to fundamental advances in energy conversion and storage, both of which are vital in order to meet the challenge of global warming and the finite nature of fossil fuels. Nanomaterials in particular offer unique properties or combinations of properties as electrodes and electrolytes in a range of energy devices. This review describes some recent developments in the discovery of nanoelectrolytes and nanoelectrodes for lithium batteries, fuel cells and supercapacitors. The advantages and disadvantages of the nanoscale in materials design for such devices are highlighted.

关键词

KeyWords Plus: CRYSTALLINE POLYMER ELECTROLYTES; HYDROGEN SORPTION PROPERTIES; LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES; METHANOL FUEL-CELLS; CARBON NANOTUBES; OXYGEN REDUCTION; HIGH-CAPACITY; ELECTROCHEMICAL PROPERTIES; INTERCALATION ELECTRODES; NANOSCALE MATERIALS

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REVIEW ARTICLE

Nanostructured materials for advanced energy conversion and storage devices

New materials hold the key to fundamental advances in energy conversion and storage, both of which are vital in order to meet the challenge of global warming and the finite nature of fossil fuels. Nanomaterials in particular offer unique properties or combinations of properties as electrodes and electrolytes in a range of energy devices. This review describes some recent developments in the discovery of nanoelectrolytes and nanoelectrodes for lithium batteries, fuel cells and supercapacitors. The advantages and disadvantages of the nanoscale in materials design for such devices are highlighted.

ANTONINO SALVATORE ARICÒ¹, PETER BRUCE², BRUNO SCROSATI^{3*}, JEAN-MARIE TARASCON⁴ AND WALTER VAN SCHALKWIJK⁵

Iletitute CND_ITAE 00126 C Lucia Messina Italy

need only consider the staggering developments in microelectronics to appreciate the potential of materials with reduced dimensions. Nanostructured materials are becoming increasingly important for electrochemical energy storage^{1,2}. Here we add the transformer of the storage and topic. It is important to appreciate the advantages and disadvantages of nanomaterials for energy conversion and storage as well as how to control their synthesis



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作者: Dunn, B (Dunn, Bruce)^[1,2]; Kamath, H (Kamath, Haresh)^[3]; Tarascon, JM (Tarascon, Jean-Marie)^[4,5] 查看 Web of Science ResearcherID 和 ORCID

SCIENCE 卷: 334 期: 6058 页: 928-935 DOI: 10.1126/science.1212741 出版年: NOV 18 2011 文献类型: Review

摘要

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The increasing interest in energy storage for the grid can be attributed to multiple factors, including the capital costs of managing peak demands, the investments needed for grid reliability, and the integration of renewable energy sources. Although existing energy storage is dominated by pumped hydroelectric, there is the recognition that battery systems can offer a number of high-value opportunities, provided that lower costs can be obtained. The battery systems reviewed here include sodium-sulfur batteries that are commercially available for grid applications, redox-flow batteries that offer low cost, and lithium-ion batteries whose development for commercial electronics and electric vehicles is being applied to grid storage.

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Proton near/1 accelerator

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An algorithm for the *in situ* analysis of optical reflectance anisotropy spectra

J. Ortega-Gallegos^{a,*}, A. Lastras-Martínez^{a,*}, L.E. Guevara-Macías^a, J.G. Santiago García^a, D. Ariza-Flores^{a,b}, R. Castro-García^{a,b}, R.E. López-Estopier^{a,b}, R.E. Balderas-Navarro^a, L.F. Lastras-Martínez[®]

^a Instituto de Investigación en Comunicación Óptica, Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí, Alvaro Obregón 64, San Luis Potosí, SLP 78000, Mexico b CONACyT - Instituto de Investigación en Comunicación Óptica, Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí, Alvaro Obregón 64, San Luis Potosí, SLP 78000, Mexico

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ABSTRACT

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We report on a computer algorithm for the in situ analysis of reflectance anisotropy (RA) spectra in a time frame compatible with the epitaxial growth of cubic semiconductors. This algorithm allows for the in situ acquisition of RA spectra and their decomposition into two components whose amplitude depends on the As coverage of the semiconductor surface. One of such components is associated with the surface orthorhombic strain due to the surface reconstruction and has an amplitude that strongly depends with surface reconstruction and thus As coverage. This fact opens the possibility of using reflectance anisotropy spectroscopy (RAS) as an optical probe to characterize the As surface coverage in real time. To demonstrate the performance of the algorithm we report on RA measurements carried out during the homoepitaxial growth of GaAs (001). We show that the algorithm is capable of analyzing a set of 500 RA spectra in a time span of about 10 s. This allows for a range of applications for the developed algorithm, including the surface characterization and fine tuning of the substrate stoichiometry just before epitaxial growth, during the growth of the buffer layer.

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Age- and climate- related water use patterns of apple trees on China's Loess Plateau

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ABSTRACT

The Loess Plateau of China is a major apple-cultivating region, but much of the Plateau is water-limited, and the expansion of apple-growing is putting pressure on soil water resources. Plants' water consumption patterns have been intensively studied to facilitate formulation of robust agricultural strategies, but previous studies have generally applied indirect methods to characterize their water use. Moreover, the few studies that have applied direct (isotopic) methods have mostly focused on shallow (0-200 cm) soil layers, usually in stands of a single age or single climatic region. To avoid these limitations, we have investigated the primary water sources of apple trees of three ages (10, 15 and 22 years) in semiarid and semihumid climatic regions of the Plateau using both natural stable isotopic signatures (δ^2 H values) and injections of 2H_2O into deep soil layers. We found that water content in apple orchards' soil decreased with increases in depth and stand age, and was higher in the semihumid area than in the semiarid area. Nevertheless, patterns of apple trees' water uptake from shallow (0-300 cm) soil layers were similar in the two climatic regions and the main water sources became shallower with increases in stand age. However, water uptake from deep (400-500 cm) soil layers was also detected, particularly in the blossom and young fruit stage in apple orchards of the semiarid area. Moreover, older trees absorbed more water from these layers than younger trees in the semiarid area (but not in the semihumid area) throughout the growing season. Excessive consumption of deep soil water inevitably results in deep soil drving and severely threatens the sustainability of apple cultivation. Our work suggests that it is necessary to take actions (e.g. supplementary irrigation, landscaping and mulching combinations) to reduce the proportion of deep soil water used by apple trees to prevent the development of dried soil layers. It also highlights the need to assess uptake patterns of plants at multiple developmental stages and ages to identify times when and places where interventions may be required or most effective.



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