

Reference Management

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Visualisation tools for reference management – and in colour, too

As well as managing and preserving references, information professionals may be required to provide results of bibliographic searches in different ways, such as visually using a co-citation network. That is by drawing links between two

citations that are co-cited by other papers. Co-citation analysis then relates the bibliographic data based on co-citation strengths, which is usually derived from the count of co-citations between separate documents. The resulting analysis will

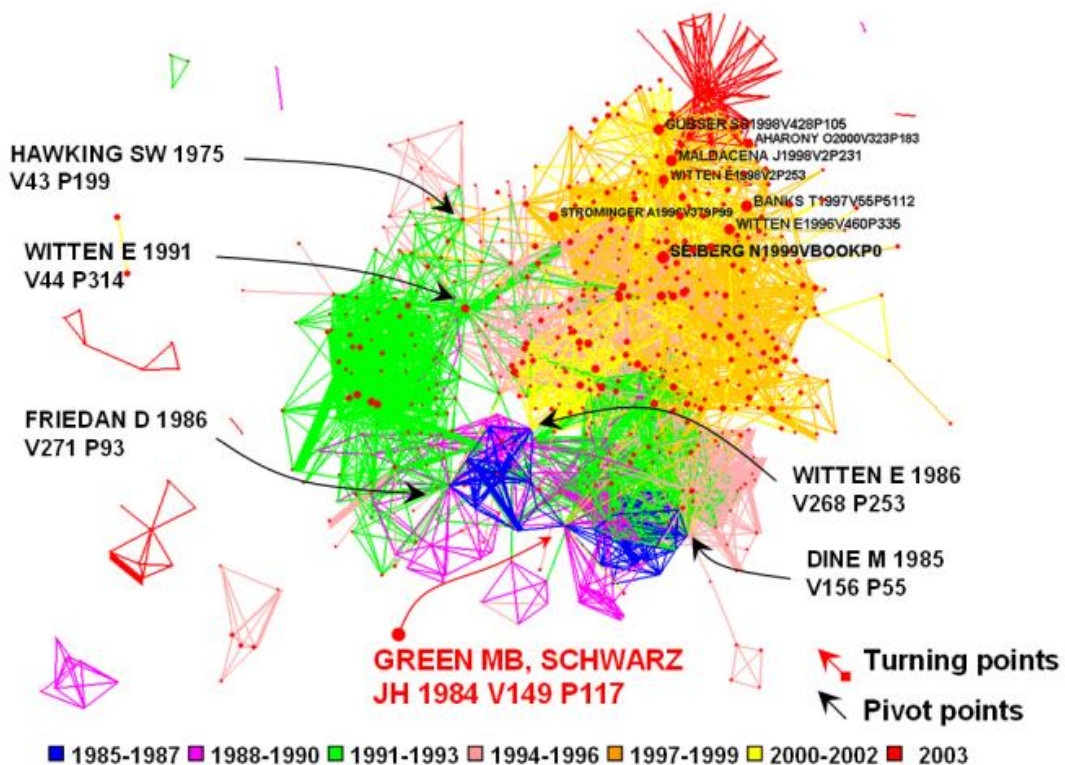


Figure 1 Citespace

enable information professionals to display the contributions to a given discipline. There are many inadequacies of existing co-citation visualisation tools, including the context being lost by the conventional co-citation network.

Visualisation can facilitate the understanding of the structures of a collection of documents that are related to each other by links, such as co-citation in formal publications.

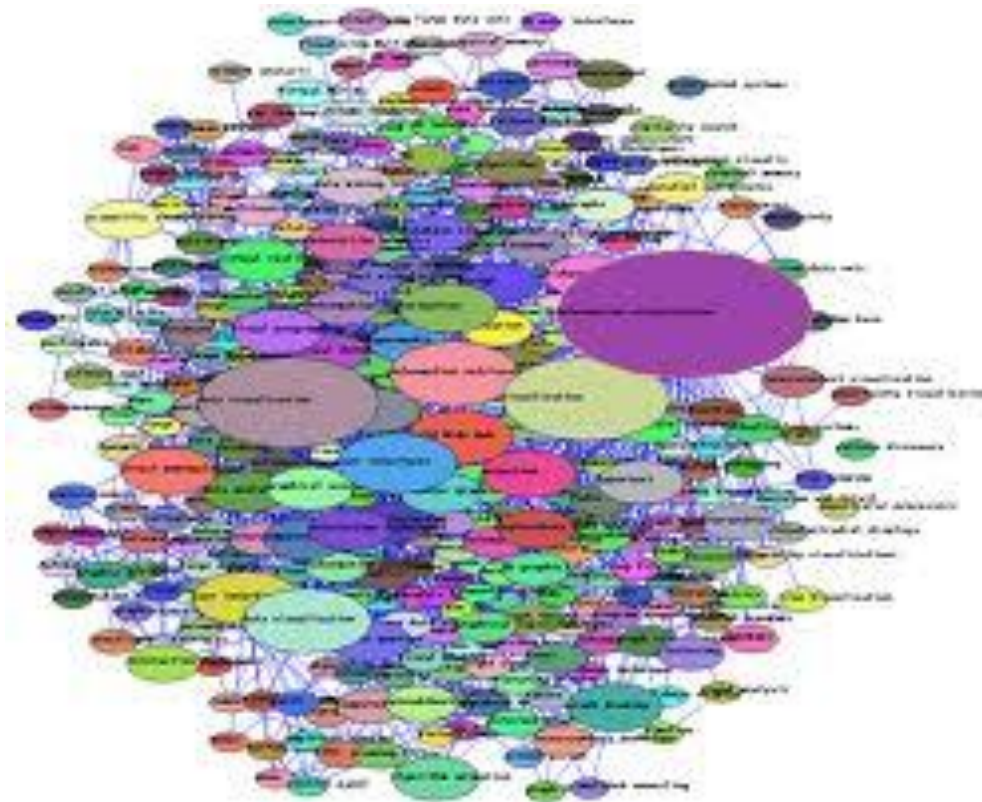
Which tools can you use to begin to manipulate references into various network diagrams? Here are some:

AuthorMap explores author relationships through co-citation patterns. The assumption is that if two authors are often cited together by many other authors, these two authors likely have common

intellectual interest in their research and writing. When many related authors' pair-wise co-citation patterns are explored, you have a map of a subject domain where authors on the map represent ideas or subtopics as well as their relationships. AuthorMap currently attaches to ISI Arts & Humanities Citation Index (AHC), <http://project.cis.drexel.edu/authorlink/>.

Citespace II are java applications used to analyse and visualise co-citation networks. <http://cluster.cis.drexel.edu/~cchen/citespace>.

CircleView is a citation network browser that uses circles around circles as its visualisation method to show focused papers and two forward levels of the citation network.. See



<http://www.sciweavers.org/publications/circleview-new-approach-visualizing-time-related-multidimensional-data-sets>

CiteWiz is a tool for bibliographic visualisation of the chronology and influences in citation networks. The system seeks to emphasise the visualisation of articles and their inter relationships. <https://engineering.purdue.edu/~elm/projects/citewiz.html>.

Circle view and CiteWiz are essentially visualisation interfaces of digital libraries that facilitate the exploration of papers and their references. Neither of them have co-citation visualisation facilities per se.

CociteSeer is a system to visualize large co-citation networks [10.1108/02640471011033602](http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/02640471011033602)

D-Dupe is an interactive tool that combines data mining algorithms to facilitate resolution of duplicated entries. <http://www.cs.umd.edu/projects/linqs/ddupe/>

Digitometric tools for OAIPMH are used to retrieve a co-citation map using a particular publication as the initial point in the navigation of the co-citation space. The Digitometric software consists of a back-end database to store the collected metadata, software to interact with this database and provide the base functionality of the framework, and several interchangeable and extensible modules representing each of the "e-services". [Http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/.../Digitometric_Services_for_Open_Archives_Environments.doc](http://eprints.ecs.soton.ac.uk/.../Digitometric_Services_for_Open_Archives_Environments.doc)

The Open-access movement has also caused some services to look at visualizing references. A useful example is *Citebase*, which has a download/citation correlator <http://www.citebase.org/analysis/correlation.php> which correlates downloads and citations across an adjustable time window. Natural future extensions of these metrics include *download growth-rate*, *latency-to-peak*, and *longevity indices* and *citation growth-rate*, *latency-to-peak*, and *longevity indices*. A useful article in this area is <http://cogprints.org/4841/1/shad-bch.htm>.

On a more light hearted note you may wish to look at <http://www.mapofscience.com/> Mapofscience

Finally **CrossMark** from CrossRef, a new development that considers different versions of articles and how they can/should/might be maintained, and how you will know if they are: <http://www.crossref.org/crossmark/index.html>

Endnote

Endnote x4 has been released at the end of March 2011. New features include the ability to import and search pdfs into any Endnote Library, and the ability to add wildcards within search terms when building search strategies. In line with the co-citation networks above, Endnote x4 allows you to present your personal references in researcher ID format where the citation metrics are provided by ISI Web of Knowledge. ResearcherID is a identifying system for authors, generated by ISI. See www.researcherid.com.

Digital Curation and Preservation Bibliography 2010

This 80-page book presents over 500 English-language articles, books, and technical reports that are useful in understanding digital curation and preservation. This selective bibliography covers digital curation and preservation copyright issues, digital formats (e.g., data, media, and e-journals), metadata, models and policies, national and international efforts, projects and institutional implementations, research studies, services, strategies, and digital repository concerns. Most

sources have been published between 2000 and 2010; however, a limited number of key sources published prior to 2000 are also included. Many references have links to freely available copies of included works.

<http://digital-scholarship.org/dcpb/dcpb2010.htm>.