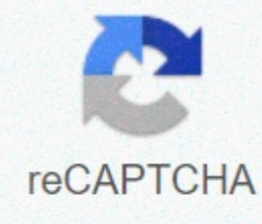I'm not robot

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Nature physics impact factor 2014

Nature Physics publishes papers of the highest quality and importance in all areas of physics, clean and applied. The journal content reflects nuclear physics disciplines, but is also open to a wide range of topics whose central themes fall within the boundaries of physics. Theoretical physics, especially where it is relevant to experiment, also has features. Research areas covered in the journal include:

Quantum Physics
Atomic and Molecular Physics
Statistical Physics, thermodynamics and nonlinear dynamics
Condensed-matter physics
Liquid dynamics
Optical physics
Chemical physics
Information theory and calculation This page provides information on performance and citation calculations for nature research journals. Data is collected annually throughout the calendar year. More information about the release of this data can be found here. Click here to download our quick reference to journal calculations. Nature Research is a signatory to the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (see here for more information about our approval). We believe that Impact Factor is just one of a number of metrics that can be used to evaluate a journal, and a small number of highly quoted papers can have a disproportionate effect on the average number of quotes per paper. On this page 2019 Peer Review Metrics Submission to the first editorial decision: the median time (in days) from when a submission is received to when an initial editorial decision on whether the paper was sent out for formal review or not sent to the authors. Submission to the first decision after review: for manuscripts sent to external reviewers, the median time (in days) takes from when a submission is received to when an editorial decision after review is sent to the authors. Submission to Accept: the median time (in days) from the published submission date to the final editorial acceptance date. At the top of the page ⌃ 2019 Journal Metrics On this page you will find a suite of citation-based calculations for Nature Research journals, including Nature, Nature-branded reviews and research journals, Scientific Reports, Scientific Data and Nature Partner Journals that provide an overview of these journals. Because the median is not subject to distortions from outliers, we have developed and provided the 2-year median, derived from Web of Science data and defined as the median number of citations received in 2017 and 2018 in Nature, Nature-branded review journals and scientific reports. The distribution of citations for nature, nature communication and scientific reports is shown below. Short definitions for each of the calculations used to measure the influence of our journals are included below the tables. More information about the approach taken to deduce the median quote can be found calculations are also available on each article page, allowing readers to track the reach of individual papers. Comments about impact factors and their use and abuse can be found in our editorial boards and other content, going back for many years, links to a selection given at the end of the page. As described above, Nature Research has produced the 2-year median in the table below. All other data is produced by Clarivate Analytics. Journal calculations are based on the published output, so those calculated from the output in several years will use a partial dataset for newly released journals. Although the calculations presented here are not intended to be a final list, we hope that they will prove to be informative. The page is updated annually. The distribution of quotes for nature, nature communication and scientific reports showing quotes accumulated in 2019 to quoteable articles published in 2017 and 2018. The distributions were calculated according to the methodology described in Larivière, V. et al., A simple proposal for the publication of journal quote distributions. Preprint at bioRxiv doi: (2016). At the top of page ⌃ Definitions 2-year impact factor: The Journal Impact Factor is defined as all quotes to the journal in the current JCR year to items published in the previous two years, divided by the total number of scientific elements (these include articles, reviews and case papers) published in the journal in the previous two years. (Courtesy of Clarivate Analytics) 5-year impact factor: The 5-year-old journal Impact Factor, available from 2007, is the average number of times articles from the journal published in the past five years have been cited in the JCR year. It is calculated by dividing the number of citations in the JCR year by the total number of articles published in the previous five years. (Courtesy of Clarivate Analytics) Immediate index: The Immediacy Index is the average number of times an article is quoted in the year it is published. The journal Immediacy Index indicates how quickly articles in a journal are quoted. (Courtesy of Clarivate Analytics) Eigenfactor® Score: Eigenfactor Score calculation is based on the number of times articles from the journal published in the last five years have been cited in JCR years, but it also considers which journals have contributed these quotes so that highly cited journals will affect the network more than less cited journals. References from one article in a journal to another article from the same journal are removed, so that Eigenfactor Scores are not affected by the journal's self-quote. (Courtesy of Clarivate Analytics) Article influence points: The article influence point determines the average influence of a magazine's articles during the first five years after by multiplying the Eigenfactor Score by 0.01 and dividing by the number of articles in the journal, normalized as a fraction of all articles in all publications. This measure is roughly analogous to the 5-year Journal Impact Factor in that there is a relationship between a journal's quotation influence to the size of the journal's article contribution over a period of five years. (Courtesy of Clarivate Analytics) 2-year median: Median number of citations received in 2017 for articles published in 2015 and 2016. Data from the Web of Science was used; More information about the details of article categories and the approach taken to deduce the median quote can be found here. (Natural research data) At the top of the page, ⌃ Editorials and other content Nature and Nature Journals diversify their presentation of performance indicators. Nature. Time to rebuild the journal's efficacy factor, the July 2016 Journal effect factor is a widely criticized but still used number. As with all calculations, it should not be used indiscriminately and without understanding of what it measures. Nature methods. On Impact, August 2015. Use these ten principles to guide research evaluation, encourage Diana Hicks, Paul Wouters, and colleagues. Nature. Bibliometrics: Leiden manifesto for research calculations, 22 April 2015. The San Francisco Declaration of Research Assessment (DORA), an initiative led by the American Society for Cell Biology, aims to reform the research assessment. Natural cell biology. End the tyranny of the battle factor, January 2014. By deciding how to judge the effects of research, evaluators must take into account the effect of emphasizing specific measures – and be open about their methods. Nature. The maze of power calculations, 17. As the journal's first effect factor is released, it's time to reflect on journal calculations and how nature climate change has made its mark. Nature of climate change. Has an impact, July 2013. Citation analyses can condense scientific production into numbers, but they do not live up to peer review in the evaluation of scientists. Online usage statistics and comments may soon enable a more refined assessment of scientific impact. Nature materials. Measurement of efficacy, July 2011. The classic impact factor is outmoded. Is there an option to assess both a researcher's productivity and the quality of a journal? Natural immunology. Ball and chain, October 2010. Nature Metrics special, June 2010. The value of scientific production is often measured, to rank one nation against another, allocate funds between universities, or even give or deny permanent employment. Scientometricians have developed a number of metrics to help in these rankings. Do they work? Are they fair? Are they over-used? Nature investigates. Transparency, education and communication are key to ensuring that appropriate calculations are used to measure individual Nature. Rating, 17 June 2010. The research assessment rests too much on the inflated status of the stroke factor. Nature. Not so deep impact, June 23, 2005. At the top of the page ⌃, thank you for visiting nature.com. You are using a limited-support browser version for CSS. For the best experience, we recommend using a more up-to-date browser (or disabling compatibility mode in Internet Explorer). In the meantime, to ensure continued support, we show the site without styles and JavaScript. Page 2 Previous Volume | All Volumes | Next volume A combination of measurements from the Solar Dynamics Observatory and radio spectroscopy data from Nançay Radioheliograph now describes the mechanism that connects coronal mass ejections from the sun and the acceleration of particles to relativistic speeds. A spatial and temporal correlation between a coronary light front and radio emissions associated with electron acceleration shows the basic relationship between the two. Article p811; News &#38; Views758IMAGE: ATMOSPHERIC IMAGING ASSEMBLY ON NASA'S SOLAR DYNAMICS OBSERVATORY COVER DESIGN: ALLEN BEATTIE A quantum gas trapped in an optical lattice of triangular symmetry can now be driven from a paramagnetic to an antiferromagnetic state by a tunable artificial magnetic field. Article p738 IMAGE: ROBERT HPPNER COVER DESIGN: Allen BEATTIE Kibble–Zurek mechanism describes spontaneous formation of defects in systems undergoing a second-half transition at a limited speed. Known to cosmologists and condensed physicists, this mechanism is now found to be responsible for the spontaneous creation of solitines in a Bose-Einstein condensate. Article p656; News &#38; Views p605 IMAGE: GABRIELE FERRARI COVER DESIGN: ALLEN BEATTIE A study of an actomyosin active gel now shows the importance of crosslinking density of actin polymers in making myosin motors to internally drive contraction and rupture the network in clusters. This indicates the central role that cytoskeleton plays in cell division and tissue morphogenesis. Article p591 IMAGE: JOSE ALVARADO, DIRK-JAN SPAANDERMAN, HENK-JAN BOLUIJT AND KOTA MIURA COVER DESIGN: ALLEN BEATTIE Using low temperature scanning tunnelling spectroscopy, a heavy fermion material in its superconducting and mixed states can be depicted. In addition to scrutinizing the superconducting gap symmetry, the measurements also reveal a pseudogap. Letters p468 and p474; News &#38; Views p458 IMAGE: BRIAN ZHOU AND A. YAZDANI COVER DESIGN: ALLEN BEATTIE An experiment now demonstrates the deterministic continuous variable teleportation between two atomic ensembles at room temperature. This protocol makes it possible to teleport time-evolving quantum states from one ensemble to the other. Letter p400; News &#38; Views p389 PICTURE: HANNA KRAUTER AND DANIEL SALART COVER ALLEN BEATTIE Connecting two smoke rings or tying a single ring into a knot is no easy feat. Now, however, such topological vertebrae are created in water using 3D-printed hydrofoils. High-speed image image shows how the linked rings spontaneously differ, and the knots are able to free themselves. Similar fluid dynamics may also be relevant in plasmas, quantum fluids and optics. Article p253; News &#38; Views p207 IMAGE: DUSTIN KLECKNER AND WILLIAM IRVINE COVER DESIGN: ALLEN BEATTIE An all-optical method of measuring the space-time characteristics of an isolated attosecond pulse, without temporal and spatial incision, is now demonstrated. The approach will provide further insight into the generation of ultrafast light, and could possibly be used to fine-control the pulsating properties. Letter p159 IMAGE: KYUNG TAEC KIM COVER DESIGN: ALLEN BEATTIE Complex network in finance Linear stability measures to assess the state of a dynamic system are inherently local, and thus insufficient to quantify stability against significant perturbations. The volume of a state's attraction pool provides a powerful alternative - pointing to a plausible explanation for regularity in real networks. Letter p89; News &#38; Views p69 PICTURE: PETER J. MENCK COVER DESIGN: ALLEN BEATTIE Photonic crystals effectively control wave procreation on a wavelength scale, but can become very large when long wavelengths are involved. However, metamaterials made of resonance device cells can limit and guide waves even on scales far below wavelength. Article p55 PICTURE: FABRICE LEMOULT COVER DESIGN: ALLEN BEATTIE Previous volume | All Volumes | Volume for the next volume

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