

# How To...



## Explore by Company Name

Use SciFinder® to find information related to a particular company, academic institution, or government organization, regardless of whether you know the exact name of the organization at the time of publication.

1. Enter the name of a company or organization of interest. Click **Search**.

### Tips:

- Enter the name of only one organization at a time.
- In general, the more terms you include in a search, the more specific it becomes. To retrieve a broad set of answers, use fewer search terms. To narrow your answer set, use more search terms.

Explore References

Research Topic	Company Name ⓘ	Battelle Labs	Search
Author Name		Examples:	
Company Name		3M	
Document Identifier		DuPont	
Journal			
Patent			
Tags			

SciFinder considers various spellings, acronyms, abbreviations, and related terms when retrieving results, but it does not consider mergers and acquisitions.

SciFinder automatically searches groups of related terms. For example, entering "company" or "co." returns the same results.

## 2. Review your answers.

The screenshot displays the SciFinder interface. The main window shows a list of 7116 references. The first three references are visible:

- 1. Universal state-selective corrections to multi-reference coupled-cluster theories with single and double excitations**  
By Brabec, Jiri; van Dam, Hubertus J. J.; Pittner, Jiri; Kowalski, Karol  
From Journal of Chemical Physics, Ahead of Print. | Language: English, Database: CAPLUS  
The recently proposed universal state-selective (USS) corrections to approx. multi-ref. coupled-cluster (MRCC) energies can be commonly applied to any type of MRCC theory based on the exponential ansatz. In this paper we report on the performance of a simple USS correction to the Brillouin-Wigner and Mukherjee's MRCC approaches employing single and double excitations (USS-BW-MRCCSD and USS-Mk-MRCCSD). It is shown that the USS-BW-MRCCSD correction, which employs the manifold of single and double excitations, can be related to a posteriori corrections utilized in routine BW-MRCCSD calcns. In several benchmark calcns. we compare the USS-BW-MRCCSD and USS-Mk-MRCCSD results with the results obtained with the full CI method.
- 2. Worker inhalation dose coefficients for radionuclides not previously identified in ICRP publication 68**  
By McLaughlin, David A.; Schwahn, Scott O.  
From Radiation Protection Dosimetry (2012), 148(4), 428-430. | Language: English, Database: CAPLUS  
While inhalation dose coeffs. are provided for about 800 radionuclides in International Commission on Radiol. Protection (ICRP) Publication 68, many radionuclides of practical dosimetric interest for facilities such as high-energy proton accelerators are not specifically addressed, nor are organ-specific dose coeffs. tabulated. The ICRP Publication 68 dosimetry concepts are used, along with updated radiol. decay data and metabolic data, to calc. committed equiv. dose coeffs. [hT(50)] and committed ED coeffs. [e(50)] for radionuclides produced at the Oak Ridge National Lab.'s Spallation Neutron Source.
- 3. Electro-hydraulic forming of sheet metals: Free-forming vs. conical-die forming**  
By Rohatgi, Aashish; Stephens, Elizabeth V.; Davies, Richard W.; Smith, Mark T.; Soulam, Ayoub; Ahzi, Said  
From Journal of Materials Processing Technology (2012), 212(5), 1070-1079. | Language: English, Database: CAPLUS  
This work builds upon our recent advances in quantifying high-rate deformation behavior of sheet metals, during electro-hydraulic forming (EHF), using high-speed imaging and digital image correlation techniques. Aluminum alloy AA5182-O and DP600 steel sheets (1 mm thick, ~152 mm diam.) were EHF deformed by high-energy (up to ~34 kJ) pressure-pulse in an open die (free-forming) and inside a conical die. The deformation history (velocity, strain, strain-rate, and strain-path) at the apex of the formed domes was quantified and analyzed. The data shows that the use of a die in the EHF process resulted in an amplification, relative to free-forming conditions, of the out-of-plane normal velocity and in-plane strain-rate at the dome apex. This amplification is attributed to the focusing action of the die on account of its conical geometry. Further, while the strain-path at

The right sidebar, titled "Analysis", shows the "Company-Organization" analysis. It lists various Battelle facilities and their associated counts:

Company-Organization	Count
Battelle Pac Northwest lab, USA	1907
BATTELLE Columbus Lab, USA	1520
Battelle Mem Inst, USA	1075
Battelle Northwest, USA	456
BATTELLE, USA	419
Battelle Pacific Northwest Lab, USA	262
Battelle's Columbus Lab, USA	147
Battelle Northwest Lab, USA	111
Battelle Pac Northwest Labs, USA	104
Battelle Columbus Labs, USA	94

### Tip:

To see all of the name variations that SciFinder considered, refer to the Company-Organization analysis.

## Additional resources

To learn more about working with reference answer sets, refer to

- SciFinder online help files
- How To Guides for:
  - Analyze Reference Answer Sets
  - Refine Reference Answer Sets
  - Access Full Text
  - Identify Related Citations
  - Print, Save, and Export
- Self-directed learning options in the [Learning Solutions](#) resource center

