


HOW TO

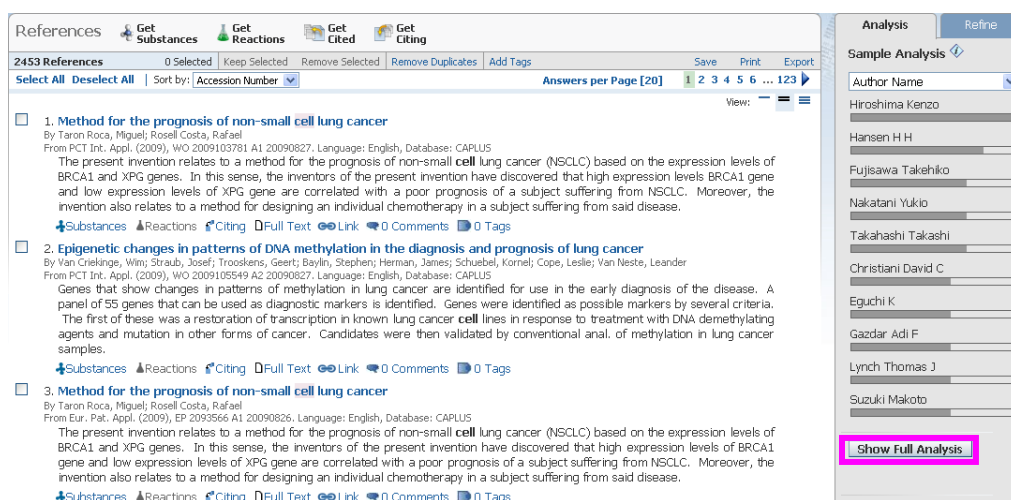
Analyze Reference Answer Sets



Analyze is one of the many SciFinder® tools that allow you to explore, evaluate, and review your reference answer sets. You can view trends in research as well as identify primary researchers and organizations within a subject area.

1. When references are displayed, an analysis of the answer set automatically appears at the right.

Analyze by Author Name is the default, and the first 10 analysis bars are displayed. Each bar represents a subset of the answer set. The number at the right indicates the number of answers in the subset.



The screenshot displays the SciFinder interface. The main panel shows a list of references under the heading "References". The first three references are visible, each with a checkbox and a brief abstract. The analysis sidebar on the right, titled "Analysis", shows a "Sample Analysis" section with a dropdown menu set to "Author Name". Below this, there are ten horizontal bars representing different authors, with their names listed to the left: Hiroshima Kenzo, Hansen H H, Fujisawa Takehiko, Nakatani Yukio, Takahashi Takashi, Christiani David C, Eguchi K, Gazdar Adi F, Lynch Thomas J, and Suzuki Makoto. A "Show Full Analysis" button is highlighted with a pink box at the bottom of the sidebar.

Tip: For answer sets with more than 1,000 references, a sample analysis is initially displayed. To conduct the full analysis, click **Show Full Analysis**.

2. (Optional) To change the analysis category, select another option from the drop-down menu.

The screenshot shows a software interface with two tabs: 'Analysis' and 'Refine'. Under the 'Analysis' tab, there is a section titled 'Sample Analysis' with a dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing a list of analysis categories: Author Name, CAS Registry Number, CA Section Title, Company-Organization, Database, Document Type, Index Term, CA Concept Heading, Journal Name, Language, Publication Year (which is highlighted in blue), and Supplementary Terms. Below the dropdown menu, there are four horizontal bars representing data for different authors: Eguchi K, Gazdar Adi F, Lynch Thomas J, and Suzuki Makoto. At the bottom of the interface, there is a button labeled 'Show Full Analysis'.

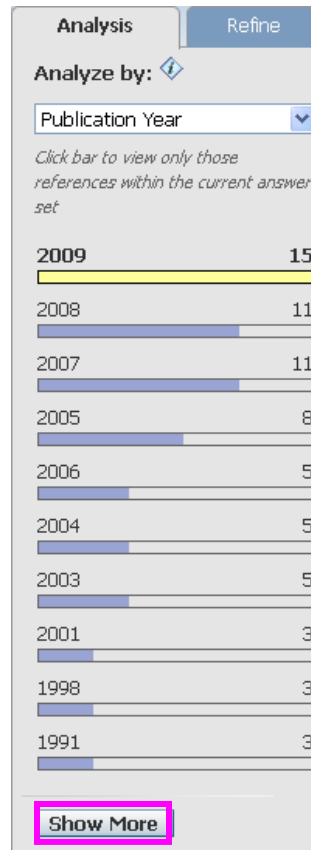
Tips:

Select this option...	To identify...
Author Name	Key researchers publishing in a technology area
CAS Registry Number	Substances reported in a technology area
CA Section Title	Records with a primary technical focus
Company-Organization	Organizations actively publishing in a technology area
Database	The breakdown of records by database
Document Type	The breakdown of records by original publication type
Index Term	Records with a primary technical focus
CA Concept Heading	Records related to the concept term
Journal Name	Articles published in particular journals of interest
Language	Records written in your preferred language
Publication Year	Publishing trends in a technology area, including the newest and oldest records
Supplementary Terms	Records with a primary technical focus

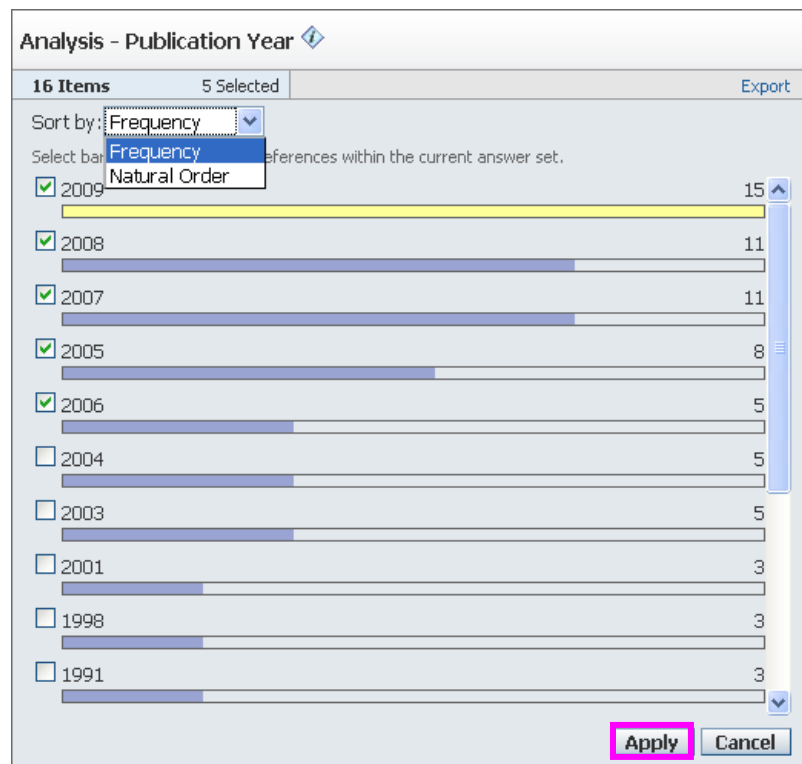
For example, select Publication Year to see trends over time. Each bar represents a publication year, and the number to the right is the number of answers in your answer set with that publication year.

3. To display just one subset, click an analysis bar.

The bar you clicked turns yellow. Although the answer set is unchanged, only the references in the analysis subset display.



To select multiple subsets at once, click **Show More**. Then select the subsets of interest and click **Apply**.



Tip: Display the bars in your preferred order with the **Sort by** options:

- **Frequency** displays only the top 500 bars.
- **Natural Order** displays all bars in alphanumeric order.

4. The filtered answer set displays. This is indicated by the message displayed in yellow.

To create a new answer set containing only the references in the analyzed set, click **Keep Analysis**.

To return to the full answer set (without the analysis applied), click **Clear Analysis**.

References [Get Substances](#) [Get Reactions](#) [Get Cited](#) [Get Citing](#)

76 References 0 Selected Keep Selected Remove Selected Remove Duplicates Add Tags Save Print Export

50 references with Publication Years 2005, 2006, 2007, ... are displayed **Keep Analysis** Clear Analysis

Select All Deselect All Sort by: Accession Number Answers per Page [20] 1 2 3 View: [icon]

1. **C1-symmetric chiral aminodiolate group IV and rare earth metal catalysts for the asymmetric hydroamination of alkenes**
By Reznichenko, Alexander; Hultsch, Kai C.
From Abstracts of Papers, 238th ACS National Meeting, Washington, DC, United States, August 16-20, 2009 (2009), INOR-474., Database: CAPLUS
The hydroamination of unsatd. carbon-carbon linkages allows a facile and highly atom-economical access to industrially relevant nitrogen contg. basic and fine chems. Increased interest in this reaction has led to significant progress in recent years, utilizing catalysts based on early and late transition metals, rare earth metals, as well as alkali and alk. earth metals. A particular challenging area remains the asym. hydroamination of non-activated alkenes. We have developed highly active and efficient group IV and rare earth metal based catalysts utilizing C1-sym. chiral aminodiolate ligand...
[Substances](#) [Reactions](#) [Citing](#) [Full Text](#) [Link](#) [Comments](#) [Tags](#)
2. **Tris(imidazolin-2-ylidene-1-yl)borate Complexes of the Heavier Alkaline Earths: Synthesis and Structural Studies**
By Arrowsmith, Merle; Heath, Alex; Hill, Michael S.; Hitchcock, Peter B.; Kociok-Kohn, Gabriele
From Organometallics (2009), 28(15), 4550-4559. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS
Heteroleptic tris(imidazolin-2-ylidene-1-yl)borate complexes of the heavier alk. earth elements calcium, strontium, and barium have been synthesized by deprotonation of boronium salt ligand precursors with [KN(SiMe3)2] in the presence of Ca2, Sr2, or Ba2. Complex formation invariably involved partial B-N bond cleavage of the ligand precursors, leading to the formation of the silylamide complexes [H(B(ImBu)3)M(N(SiMe3)2)(N-ImBu)n] (M = Ca, n = 0; Sr, n = 1; Ba, n = 1.5). All three silylamide complexes are stable toward Schlenk-type ligand redistribution in soln. and show catalytic activi...
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3. **Intramolecular Hydroamination of Aminoalkenes by Calcium and Magnesium Complexes: A Synthetic and Mechanistic Study**
By Crimin, Mark R.; Arrowsmith, Merle; Barrett, Anthony G. M.; Casely, Ian J.; Hill, Michael S.; Procopiou, Panayiotis A.
From Journal of the American Chemical Society (2009), 131(28), 9670-9685. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS
The β -diketiminato-stabilized calcium amide complex $\{[ArNC(Me)CHC(Me)NAr]Ca\{N(SiMe_3)_2\}(THF)\}$ (Ar = 2,6-diisopropylphenyl) and magnesium Me complex $\{[ArNC(Me)CHC(Me)NAr]Mg(Me)(THF)\}$ are reported as efficient precatalysts for hydroamination/cyclization of aminoalkenes. The reactions proceeded under mild conditions, allowing the synthesis of five-, six-, and seven-membered heterocyclic compds. Qual. assessment of these reactions revealed that the ease of catalytic turnover increases (i) for smaller ring sizes (5 > 6 > 7), (ii) substrates that benefit from favorable Thorpe-Ingold effects, and (...)
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5. Work with references...

SciFinder allows you to work with reference answer sets in a variety of ways. For hints and tips, see the How To Guides for:

- Working with Reference Answer Sets: Overview
- Refine Reference Answer Sets
- Categorize Reference Answer Sets
- Comment on References
- Tag References
- Access Full Text
- Identify Related Citations
- Print, Save, and Export Results