

# HOW TO

## Identify Related Citations

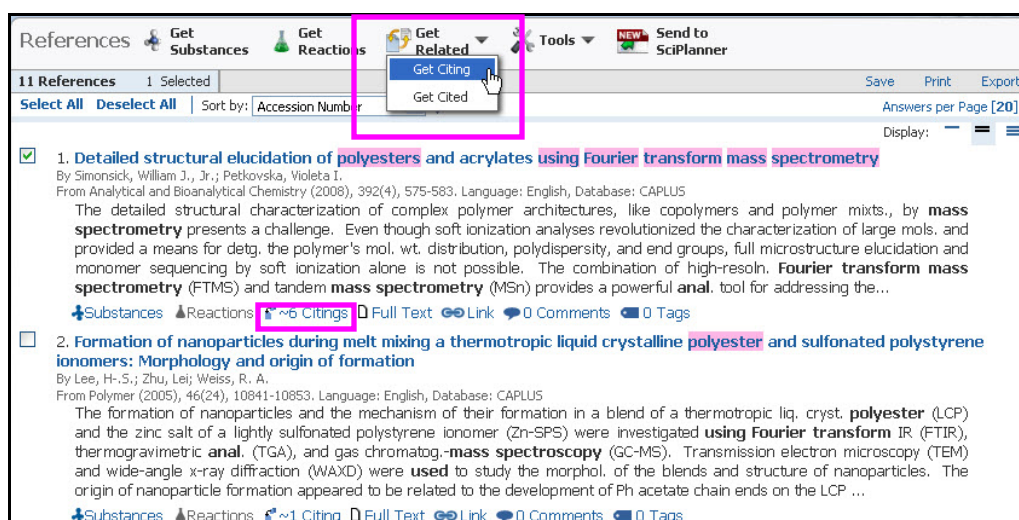


SciFinder® helps you to follow the flow of scientific research by making it easy to identify documents that cite – or are cited by – references in your answer set.

### Citing References

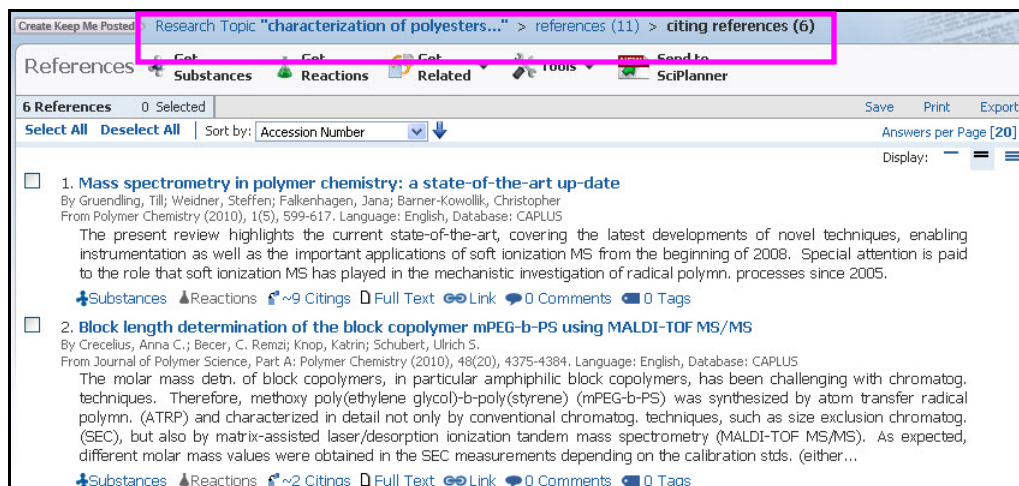
1. When references are displayed, you can retrieve citing references.

- For a particular reference, click **Citing** to retrieve documents that cite this reference.
- For a set of selected references, click **Get Citing** from the **Get Related** menu. If no references are selected, citing references will be retrieved for the entire answer set.



The screenshot shows the SciFinder 'References' page. At the top, there are navigation buttons: 'Get Substances', 'Get Reactions', and 'Get Related'. The 'Get Related' button is highlighted with a pink box, and its dropdown menu is open, showing 'Get Citing' and 'Get Cited' options. Below the menu, there are two references listed. The first reference is selected (checked), and its 'Get Citing' button is highlighted with a pink box. The second reference is not selected (unchecked).

2. The new answer set includes documents that cite the reference(s) specified in step 1.



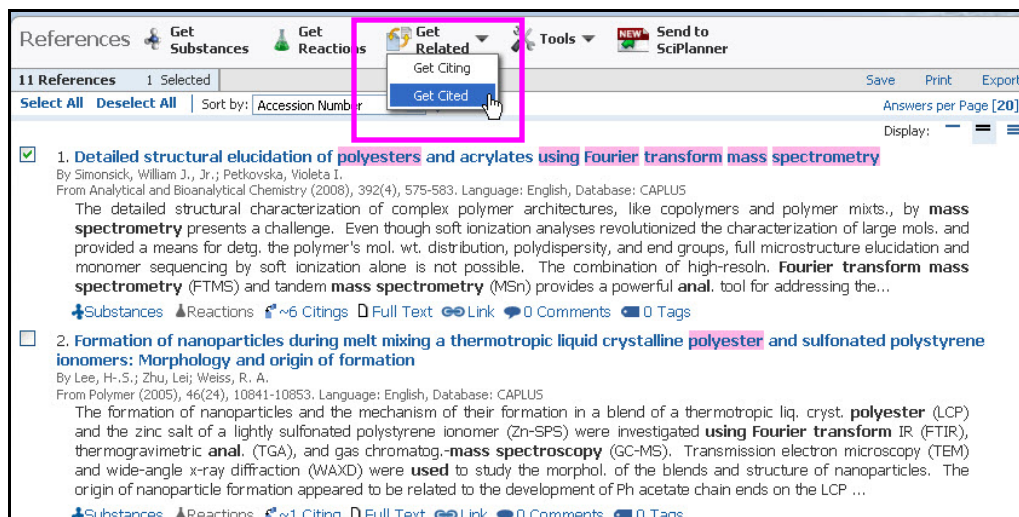
The screenshot shows the SciFinder 'References' page after clicking 'Get Citing'. The breadcrumb trail at the top reads: 'Research Topic "characterization of polyesters..." > references (11) > citing references (6)'. The 'Get Related' button is also highlighted with a pink box. Below the breadcrumb trail, there are six references listed. The first two references are selected (checked), and their 'Get Citing' buttons are highlighted with pink boxes. The remaining four references are not selected (unchecked).

**Tip:** Use the breadcrumb trail to return to the original answer set.

## Cited References

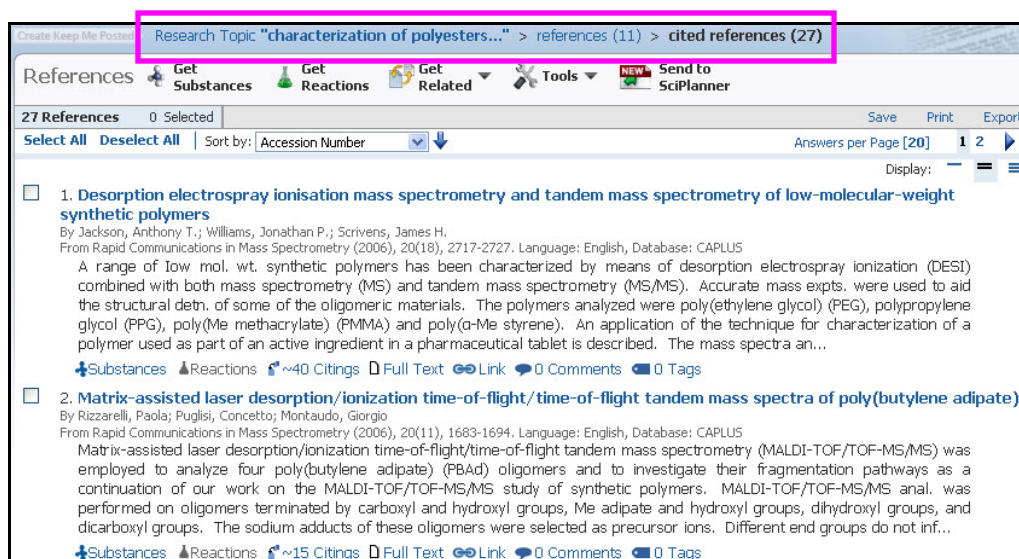
1. When references are displayed, you can retrieve cited references.

Select the reference(s) of interest, and click **Get Cited** from the **Get Related** menu. If no references are selected, cited references will be retrieved for the entire answer set.



The screenshot shows the SciFinder 'References' page. At the top, there are navigation buttons: 'Get Substances', 'Get Reactions', 'Get Related', 'Tools', and 'Send to SciPlanner'. The 'Get Related' button is highlighted with a pink box, and its dropdown menu is open, showing 'Get Citing' and 'Get Cited'. The 'Get Cited' option is selected. Below the menu, there are 11 references. The first reference is selected with a green checkmark. The reference text is: '1. Detailed structural elucidation of polyesters and acrylates using Fourier transform mass spectrometry'. The authors are Simonsick, William J., Jr.; Petkowska, Violeta I. The journal is Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry (2008), 392(4), 575-583. The abstract discusses the challenges of characterizing complex polymer architectures and the use of Fourier transform mass spectrometry (FTMS) and tandem mass spectrometry (MSn).

2. The new answer set includes documents cited by the reference(s) specified in step 1.



The screenshot shows the SciFinder 'References' page after clicking 'Get Cited'. The breadcrumb trail at the top reads: 'Research Topic "characterization of polyesters..." > references (11) > cited references (27)'. The breadcrumb 'cited references (27)' is highlighted with a pink box. Below the breadcrumb, there are 27 references. The first reference is selected with a green checkmark. The reference text is: '1. Desorption electrospray ionisation mass spectrometry and tandem mass spectrometry of low-molecular-weight synthetic polymers'. The authors are Jackson, Anthony T.; Williams, Jonathan P.; Scrivens, James H. The journal is Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry (2006), 20(18), 2717-2727. The abstract discusses the characterization of synthetic polymers using desorption electrospray ionization (DESI) and tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS).

**Tip:** Use the breadcrumb trail to return to the original answer set.

3. 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:

- Analyze Reference Answer Sets
- Refine Reference Answer Sets
- Categorize Reference Answer Sets
- Access Full Text
- Print, Save, and Export Results

**Note: Sort by Citing References** in reference answer sets to quickly identify historically influential papers or authors on the topic of interest.

References

11 References 1 Selected Save Print Export

Select All Deselect All Sort by: Accession Number  
Accession Number  
Author Name  
Publication Year  
Title  
Citing References (New)

1. **Detailed structural elucidation of poly(methyl methacrylates using Fourier transform mass spectrometry**  
By Simonsick, William J., Jr.; Petkovic, Miroslav  
From Analytical and Bioanalytical Chemistry 2005, 387(12), 1858-1864. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS  
The detailed structural characterization of complex polymer architectures, like copolymers and polymer mixts., by **mass spectrometry** presents a challenge. Even though soft ionization analyses revolutionized the characterization of large mols. and provided a means for detg. the polymer's mol. wt. distribution, polydispersity, and end groups, full microstructure elucidation and monomer sequencing by soft ionization alone is not possible. The combination of high-resoln. **Fourier transform mass spectrometry** (FTMS) and tandem **mass spectrometry** (MSn) provides a powerful **anal.** tool for addressing the...  
 ~6 Citings 0 Comments 0 Tags

2. **Formation of nanoparticles during melt mixing a thermotropic liquid crystalline polyester and sulfonated polystyrene ionomers: Morphology and origin of formation**  
By Lee, H.-S.; Zhu, Lei; Weiss, R. A.  
From Polymer (2005), 46(24), 10841-10853. Language: English, Database: CAPLUS  
The formation of nanoparticles and the mechanism of their formation in a blend of a thermotropic liq. cryst. **polyester** (LCP) and the zinc salt of a lightly sulfonated polystyrene ionomer (Zn-SPS) were investigated **using Fourier transform IR** (FTIR), thermogravimetric **anal.** (TGA), and gas chromatog.-**mass spectroscopy** (GC-MS). Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and wide-angle x-ray diffraction (WAXD) were **used** to study the morphol. of the blends and structure of nanoparticles. The origin of nanoparticle formation appeared to be related to the development of Ph acetate chain ends on the LCP ...  
 ~1 Citing 0 Comments 0 Tags