

Mental Disorders, Including Efforts to Understand their Genetic Causes

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Description

In the past ten years, papers that reached the top 1% of sum citations in one field are stored in the ESI database. As a result, each field's highly cited papers in the ESI database are of high quality. The final section of the paper discusses the implications of the study for manuscript authors and reviewers of research proposals. When evaluating scientific outputs, the Essential Science Indicators (ESI) database is frequently utilized. This paper provides a bibliometric overview of the papers in operations research and management science that are in the ESI database. There are 646 ESI-highly cited papers in this field from 2008 to 2017. We identify the most influential actors, including institutes, counties/regions, and journals, based on these 646 papers. When conducting research in a humanitarian setting, a number of important considerations should be taken into account, as the study demonstrates: including structuring the problem, comprehending the contextual factors in a humanitarian setting, recognizing the uncertainties in humanitarian operations, including uncertainty in the model, enabling technologies in the development and implementation of models, and selecting appropriate data and research methods.

Influential actors

Data mining and operations research have already shared a long history. In fact, data mining has become increasingly important in contemporary science and industry as a result of the increasing size of databases and amount of data available. Problems with data mining present interesting challenges for a number of research fields, particularly operations research because they necessitate the exploration of extremely vast search spaces for solutions. Due to the fact that data mining methods have also been used to enhance operations research methods, the counterpart should also be taken into consideration. In the past ten years, researchers in operations management and operations research have conducted extensive research in a humanitarian setting due to the significant costs of natural and man-made disasters (i.e., mortality, morbidity, and financial losses). From 2006 to 2018, 43 studies were published that looked at papers on disaster management and humanitarian operations and identified research gaps. This paper focuses on the methodological aspect of studies on

humanitarian operations to improve the rigor and relevance of subsequent research. The status of collaboration in the fields of operations research and management science is characterized by co-authorship relationships among nations, institutes, and authors. As a result, numerous operations research strategies have been proposed to address such difficult issues. However, the relationships that exist between these two domains extend beyond these straightforward applications of operations research methods. The papers with the most citations are then shown.

The effects of switching transients on the transition from forced convection to open pool Material Testing Reactor (MTR) operation are discussed. Additionally, the integrated energy system's operation economy was taken into consideration when evaluating the promotion effects of various energy storage configurations. The integrated energy system with four types of energy storage shows that abandoned wind power and environmental pollution control costs are reduced. Additionally, economic efficiency is significantly enhanced. Retail store operations face a variety of novel difficulties and complexities in the digital age. From 2008 to 2016, 32 journals in operations research, management science, retailing, and general management published 255 papers on retail store operations. Within the context of retail store operations, we evaluate the current state of research. We identify a number of research gaps and propose several opportunities for advancing retail expertise within the operations management community by discussing the limitations of these papers. The true bipolar VSC-HVDC grid with series voltage source converters is more adaptable and dependable than the VSC-HVDC grid, which is based on a pseudo-bipolar Voltage Source Converter (VSC). Adopting cutting-edge analytical techniques from Operations Research can make it easier to solve major problems like choosing relevant indicators, comparing alternatives based on multiple criteria, dealing with uncertainties, and integrating data that is spatially distinct. The majority of articles take ecological indicators into consideration, but economic and social indicators are increasingly being integrated. In the end, the author's keywords, keywords plus, and words in the title are looked at, and hot research topics and directions for the future are given.

Data mining

The node admittance matrices and a representation method for the converter station losses are first derived by analyzing the structure and power distribution of the true bipolar VSC-HVDC grid. A layer-based power flow calculation method that is suitable for true bipolar VSC-HVDC grids in both symmetric and asymmetric operation is then proposed, taking into account a variety of VSC station-level control strategies. A PSCAD-built true bipolar VSC-HVDC grid model is used to confirm the proposed power flow calculation method's applicability and accuracy. The field of Disaster Operations Management (DOM) emerged as a result of the growing interest in implementing preventative measures in light of these devastating effects. More than half of the articles employ techniques from Multi-Attribute Decision Making (MADM), followed by Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) and Multi-Objective Decision Making (MODM), focusing on Operations Research's contributions. Fuzzy logic, stochastic models, or sensitivity analysis are used to address uncertainty in inventory data and the preferences of decision makers. Additionally, this study recommends a meta-process for humanitarian operations research to ensure a higher level of research quality in this context.

The application of methodical procedures to deal with uncertainty, the simultaneous consideration of global and local

sustainability goals, and the integration of qualitative and semi-quantitative indicators are among the research needs derived from this analysis. Huge financial losses, a large number of impacted people, and serious environmental damage are all potential outcomes of disasters. The reviewed articles rarely make use of data that is spatially differentiated. For reservoir operation optimization models to be more useful, they must deal with institutional settings with multiple stakeholders. For the purpose of modeling the decision-making process in real problems with its hierarchical structure and non-cooperative interactions, a Centralized Decision Maker (CDM) is typically assumed to represent multiple players with perfect cooperation and information exchange. Products' effects on society and the environment are getting more and more attention. Methods for systematic assessment are required as a result. The Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment (LCSA) provides a framework for addressing a variety of sustainability issues throughout the product's life cycle; however, its implementation is difficult. The purpose of this article is to draw attention to how these two fields of study interact with one another. The emerging topic of employing multi-objective approaches in this setting will receive special attention. Utilizing a coupled thermal-hydraulic and kinetics model, the possibility of switching from natural to forced convection cooling during operation of a research reactor.