

Using Google Scholar and the DPU Library to Find Sources and Citations.

Converting citations for use in automated Word bibliographies.

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2021-09-27 Version 3.0

Google Scholar configuration:

Google Scholar is a wonderful tool for finding full references, abstracts, and full text for scholarly articles. The full citations and the abstracts will generally always be available, but because of copyright restrictions, you may be restricted from retrieving the full text of articles.

The DePaul library spends a significant amount of its budget to pay for access to many scholarly journals. As a DePaul student, a portion of your tuition money goes to pay for these library services. This gives very good access to many articles through the DePaul Library. However, you have to register your DPU Library account with Google Scholar. I give you those techniques here.

In your browser, activate the links for the DePaul library for scholar.google.com. For the Firefox browser this is achieved as:

1. Scholar.Google.com
2. Find the three bars drop-down menu on the left hand upper corner then / Settings / Library Links.
3. Search for DePaul University.
4. Check each of the [3] boxes (which will configure the results pages in scholar.google.com)
5. Save your changes.

Show library access links for (choose up to five libraries):

e.g., *Harvard*

- Open WorldCat - Library Search
- DePaul University - Find full-text @ DePaul
- DEPAUL UNIVERSITY - ProQuest Fulltext

Online access to library subscriptions is usually restricted to patrons of that library. You may need to login with your library password, use a campus computer, or configure your browser to use a library proxy. Please visit your library's website or ask a local librarian for assistance.

At this point, in Google Scholar, you should have automatic right-hand-side links giving DePaul library access to a number of articles that the DePaul Library has paid for. That is—the publisher charges for access to these articles, but DePaul Library has paid the fee on your behalf. When you follow these links you should generally have access to full-text versions of the articles. Click on the link labeled "Article" to access the text.



Clicking on the Double Quote icon will take you to various versions of the citation:

Follow it to the Google Scholar list of citation formats:

×
Cite

MLA Vetter, Petra, Fraser W. Smith, and Lars Muckli. "Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex." *Current Biology* 24.11 (2014): 1256-1262.

APA Vetter, P., Smith, F. W., & Muckli, L. (2014). Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex. *Current Biology*, 24(11), 1256-1262.

Chicago Vetter, Petra, Fraser W. Smith, and Lars Muckli. "Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex." *Current Biology* 24, no. 11 (2014): 1256-1262.

Harvard Vetter, P., Smith, F.W. and Muckli, L., 2014. Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex. *Current Biology*, 24(11), pp.1256-1262.

Vancouver Vetter P, Smith FW, Muckli L. Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex. *Current Biology*. 2014 Jun 2;24(11):1256-62.

[BibTeX](#) [EndNote](#) [RefMan](#) [RefWorks](#)

Select the "BibTeX" format:

```
@article{vetter2014decoding,
  title={Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex},
  author={Vetter, Petra and Smith, Fraser W and Muckli, Lars},
  journal={Current Biology},
  volume={24},
  number={11},
  pages={1256--1262},
  year={2014},
  publisher={Elsevier}
}
```

Copy this BibTeX entry into a temporary plain text working file named something like “MyNewSources.bib”. You can do this for all of the sources you are now retrieving, copying them into the work file one after the other:

```
@article{vetter2014decoding,  
  title={Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex},  
  author={Vetter, Petra and Smith, Fraser W and Muckli, Lars},  
  journal={Current Biology},  
  volume={24},  
  number={11},  
  pages={1256--1262},  
  year={2014},  
  publisher={Elsevier}  
}
```

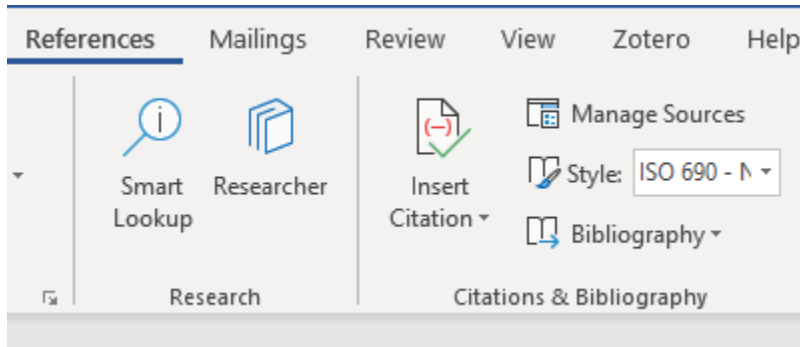
```
@article{van2008non,  
  title={Non-visual photoreception: sensing light without sight},  
  author={Van Gelder, Russell N},  
  journal={Current Biology},  
  volume={18},  
  number={1},  
  pages={R38--R39},  
  year={2008},  
  publisher={Elsevier}  
}
```

Converting our citations into Word-compatible format:

Creating your initial bibliography file in Microsoft Word:

Note: for reasons of their own, Microsoft makes this relatively simple process as secret and as challenging as they can. For example, they hide files in secret directories. But, here we will unlock the secrets. One key step is that you *must have* a *sources.html* file, or none of the other steps will work. But you have to create this file yourself. Microsoft will then place it in the secret directory for you.

Before you can integrate new references into your own, persistent, Microsoft Word bibliography file, you need to create it. What you are after is to create SOME bibliography file, however small, that Word currently names **Sources.xml**. To do this, you will *manually* enter the most trivial first bibliography entry into **Microsoft Word**. Using Word, edit a file *Junk.docx*. Under the **References** tab, select **Insert Citation**, then **Add New Source**.



Then, fill in the most rudimentary placeholder entry into the Create Source input box:

A screenshot of the 'Create Source' dialog box in Microsoft Word. The dialog box is titled 'Create Source' and has a 'Type of Source' dropdown menu set to 'Journal Article'. Below this, there is a section for 'Bibliography Fields for ISO 690 - Numerical Reference'. The fields are: Author (Clark Elliott), Corporate Author (unchecked), Title (How to defeat Microsoft when they are acting badly and still use their fabulous software), City, Year (2020), Publisher, Volume, Issue, and Standard Number. There is an 'Edit' button next to the Author field. At the bottom, there is a checkbox for 'Show All Bibliography Fields' (unchecked), a 'Tag name' field (Cla20), and an 'Example: 2006' label. The 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom right.

From time to time you may still have to use this manual entry mechanism, so it is good to know about anyway. But we strongly prefer to get full references from online sources directly: it will save a boatload of time, and it will be more accurate and consistent.

Save the entry. **This SHOULD create the all-important Sources.xml file on your disk.**

Note: For some reason Microsoft is acting in bad faith here, in an obstructionist way, in my opinion. I cannot imagine why they make so exceedingly difficult for users to use modern bibliographies with their Office product in native mode. This should simply be a matter of loading an XML file into Word as needed. But, I have tracked down all the resources necessary to complete the process.

It is very important for you to locate (your new, or existing) Sources.xml file on disk. For example, in my Windows system it is located here:

```
(C:) > Users > E > AppData > Roaming > Microsoft > Bibliography Sources.xml
```

```
c:/Users/E/AppData/Roaming/Microsoft/Bibliography/Sources.xml
```

[On your Mac system](#) it will be located somewhere similar, such as
`~/Library/Containers/com.microsoft.Word/Data/Library/Application Support/Microsoft/Office/Sources.xml`

Note:

- 1) You **MUST** first create the file, to find the directory, by making at least one entry and saving it to disk (as above). Sources.xml does not exist by default. See above.
- 2) Microsoft **goes out of their way to hide this file from you**. If you attempt to find the “Roaming” directory through File Explorer, for example, it will probably be hidden. For example, when I view the C:\Users\E directory, AppData is hidden. If you type in the full name of the hidden directory, File Explorer will display it for you.
- 3) You might need to search your disk for *.xml or Sources.xml to locate the directory that Microsoft Word uses. (You can search with File Explorer on Windows and *find* on the Mac.
- 4) If you have an existing file, and play with making a new one, **be sure to make a copy of the old file so you don’t lose any of your old references:**
 - Copy Sources.xml MyOldSources.xml (or cp on Unix / Mac)

A note on Zotero:

Zotero is a fine, free bibliographic reference manager that is integrated with both web browsers and Microsoft Word, as well as Google Docs. If you are *very careful* you can use it effectively to manage your bibliographic sources. However, I cannot, myself recommend it at this time. Zotero is maintained as open-source software by George Mason University. The problem is that (as near as I can tell) for browser integration Zotero requires that you turn over full browser-scraping capabilities in the browser extension. This means that you give permission to open-source Zotero to read (and process) *everything* you type into a browser input box (including passwords, credit card numbers and etc.). I am not willing to do this or to recommend that you do so either.

To safely use such a browser extension you would need to start a new browser session, clear your cache, turn ON the Zotero browser extension (which is OFF at all other times) search for bibliographic materials and NEVER use the browser for anything else during that session. Then turn OFF the browser extension. The hacking risks are too great, and the worst consequences extreme, in my opinion, to give Zotero access all the time.

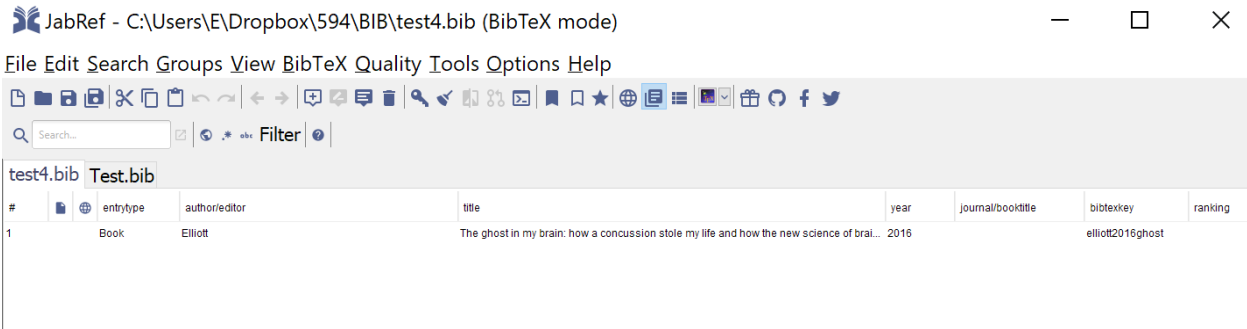
In addition, Zotero does not import or export XML files (the industry standard for this kind of thing), making it much less portable than the solution that follows.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zotero>

Using JabRef (and Google Scholar) to create and merge your XML source files:

Note: We will go through a few different screens, and some dialog, but the *only* thing you really need JabRef for is to *import* a BibTex format file and *export* an XML format file, plus, possibly to merge two different libraries together and export the collection as an XML file.

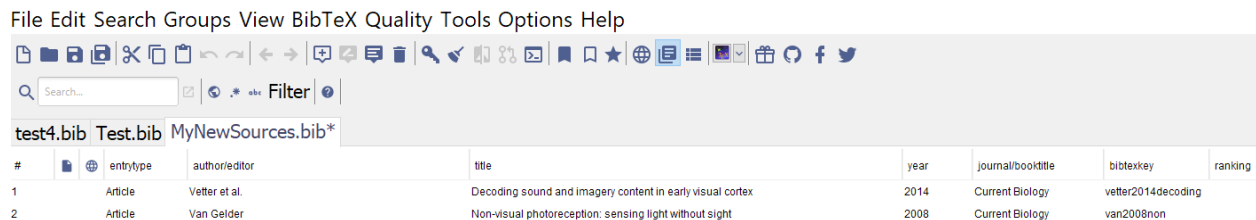
After downloading and installing the free opensource bibliographic reference manager **JabRef** from <https://www.jabref.org/>, open JabRef. (Note that most bibliographic software will be similar. JabRef has high marks, is open source and was an easy install. Interpolate these instructions which should still generally apply, if you use different software.) The goal is to merge your new references into your existing Word master bibliography. And, to continue to be able to merge bibliographies in this way.



Select **File / Import into new library** and import your MyNewSources.bib file:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
CombinedA	3/29/2019 12:10 AM	XML Document	18 KB
MyNewSources	3/29/2019 1:07 PM	BibTeX	1 KB
Notes	3/28/2019 7:16 PM	Text Document	1 KB
scholar.enw	3/28/2019 5:54 PM	ENW File	1 KB
scholar.ris	3/28/2019 5:57 PM	RIS File	1 KB
Sources	3/24/2019 11:12 PM	XML Document	16 KB

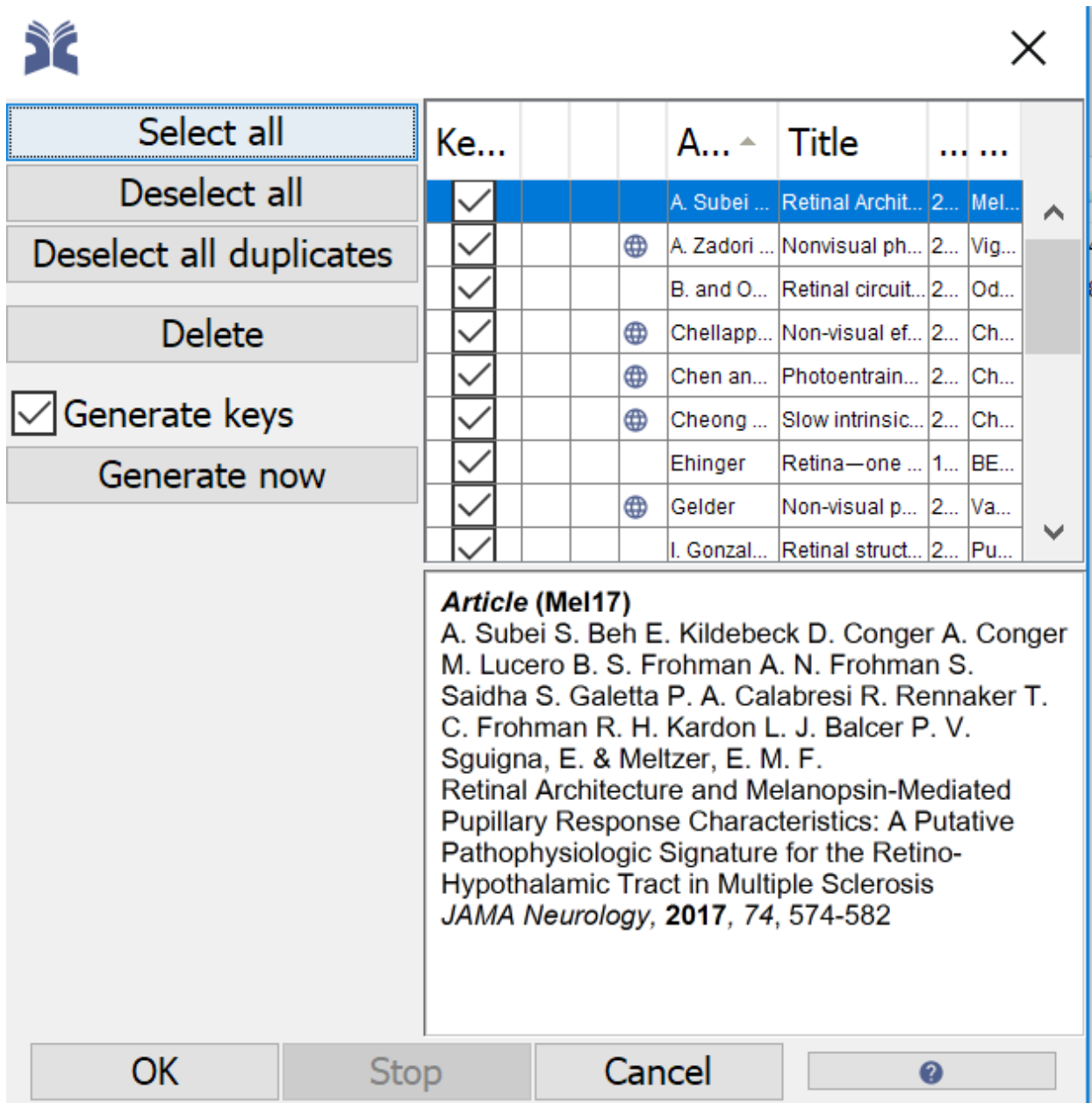
You can now see that your references have been captured in JabRef:



At this point you can save your database in any format you wish, including in Word format. But in our exercise we can also merge this with an existing database called Sources.XML (see above) representing our existing Word database. If you don't have an existing Word bibliographic database, you don't need to perform the merge step this time. But you will in the future.

Select **File / Import into current library** and import your Sources.XML file:

Sources	3/24/2019 11:12 PM	XML Document	16 KB
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The image shows a dialog box for merging bibliographies. On the left is a control panel with buttons: 'Select all', 'Deselect all', 'Deselect all duplicates', 'Delete', 'Generate keys' (checked), and 'Generate now'. The main area contains a table with columns 'Key...', 'A...' (with a dropdown arrow), and 'Title'. The first row is selected and highlighted in blue. Below the table is a text area containing the details of the selected article. At the bottom are buttons for 'OK', 'Stop', 'Cancel', and a help icon.

Key...	A... ^	Title
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		A. Subei ...	Retinal Archit...	2... Mel...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	🌐	A. Zadori ...	Nonvisual ph...	2... Vig...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		B. and O...	Retinal circuit...	2... Od...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	🌐	Chellapp...	Non-visual ef...	2... Ch...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	🌐	Chen an...	Photoentrain...	2... Ch...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	🌐	Cheong ...	Slow intrinsic...	2... Ch...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Ehinger	Retina—one ...	1... BE...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	🌐	Gelder	Non-visual p...	2... Va...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		I. Gonzal...	Retinal struct...	2... Pu...

Article (Mel17)
A. Subei S. Beh E. Kildebeck D. Conger A. Conger
M. Lucero B. S. Frohman A. N. Frohman S.
Saidha S. Galetta P. A. Calabresi R. Rennaker T.
C. Frohman R. H. Kardon L. J. Balcer P. V.
Sguigna, E. & Meltzer, E. M. F.
Retinal Architecture and Melanopsin-Mediated
Pupillary Response Characteristics: A Putative
Pathophysiologic Signature for the Retino-
Hypothalamic Tract in Multiple Sclerosis
JAMA Neurology, 2017, 74, 574-582

You have now merged your two bibliographies – the old master bibliography (presumably from Word) and your new MyNewSources bibliography:

#	entrytype	author/editor	title
1	Article	I. Gonzalez I. Altemir G. Gimenez E. Prieto C. Paules D. ...	Retinal structure assessed by OCT as a biomarker of brain
2	Article	L. Maffei N. Berardi M. C. Cenni Landi	Setting the pace for retinal development: environmental en
3	Article	B. and Odermatt	Retinal circuits: tracing new connections
4	Article	J. M. Zeitzer and Muindi	Retino-hypothalamic regulation of light-induced murine sle
5	Article	A. Subei S. Beh E. Kildebeck D. Conger A. Conger M. Lu...	Retinal Architecture and Melanopsin-Mediated Pupillary Re
6	Article	A. Zadori C. L. Frank A. Lukats P. Rohlich A. Szel and Vigh	Nonvisual photoreceptors of the deep brain, pineal organs
7	Article	Low et al.	Postural Tachycardia Syndrome (POTS)
8	Article	Low et al.	Cerebrovascular regulation in the postural orthostatic tachy
9	Article	Chen and Badea	Photoentrainment and pupillary light reflex are mediated by
10	Article	Chellappa et al.	Non-visual effects of light on melatonin, alertness and cogi
11	Book	Tromban-Tink and Barnstable	Visual Transduction And Non-Visual Light Perception
12	Article	Tu et al.	Inner retinal photoreception independent of the visual retin
13	Article	Kusakabe et al.	Evolution and the origin of the visual retinoid cycle in verteb
14	Article	Szmajda et al.	Retinal ganglion cell inputs to the koniocellular pathway
15	Article	Cheong et al.	Slow intrinsic rhythm in the koniocellular visual pathway
16	Article	Gelder	Non-visual photoreception: sensing light without sight
17	Article	Sexton et al.	Melanopsin and mechanisms of non-visual ocular photore
18	Article	Waddington	The King-Devick Test and concussion diagnosis
19	Article	Ehinger	Retina—one of the most known parts of the central nervous
20	Article	Vetter et al.	Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex
21	Article	Van Gelder	Non-visual photoreception: sensing light without sight

Detail:

18	Article	Waddington	The King-Devick Test and concussion diagnosis
19	Article	Ehinger	Retina—one of the most known parts of the central nervous system
20	Article	Vetter et al.	Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex
21	Article	Van Gelder	Non-visual photoreception: sensing light without sight

Select **File / Export** and export your new combined bibliography to disk. Here we use the name CombinedB.xml (which will be XML that is compatible with MS Office):

his PC				
3D Objects				
Desktop				
Documents				
Downloads				
Music				
Pictures				
Videos				
BOOTCAMP (C:)				
File name:	CombinedB			
Save as type:	MS Office 2007			

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
CombinedA	3/29/2019 12:10 AM	XML Document	18 KB
Sources	3/24/2019 11:12 PM	XML Document	16 KB
test3	3/28/2019 6:56 PM	XML Document	1 KB
test4	3/28/2019 11:42 PM	XML Document	1 KB

Following is what the CombinedB.xml file looks like (snippet showing the Vetter entry). We have converted our BibTex format into XML:

```

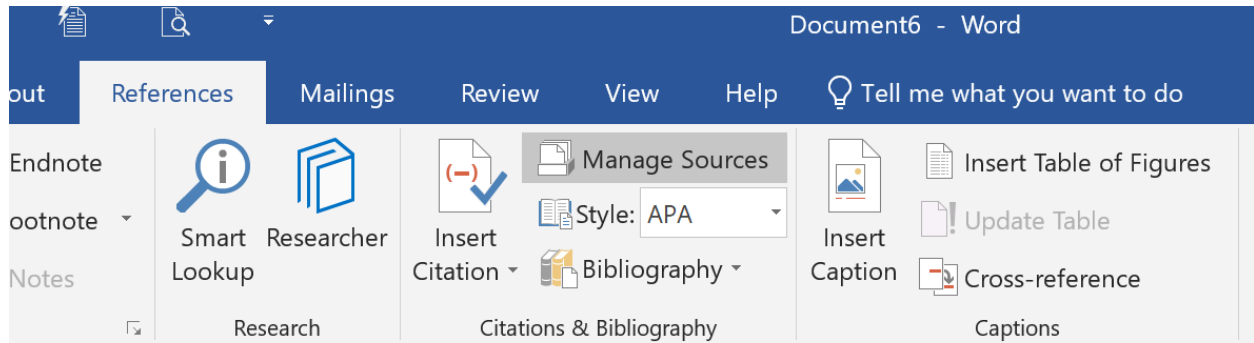
<b:BIBTEX_Entry>article</b:BIBTEX_Entry>
<b:SourceType>JournalArticle</b:SourceType>
<b>Title>Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex</b>Title>
<b:Tag>vetter2014decoding</b:Tag>
<b:Publisher>Elsevier</b:Publisher>
<b:Author>
<b:Author>
<b:NameList>
<b:Person>
<b>Last>Vetter</b>Last>
<b:First>Petra</b:First>
</b:Person>
<b:Person>
<b>Last>Smith</b>Last>
<b:Middle>W.</b:Middle>
<b:First>Fraser</b:First>
</b:Person>
<b:Person>
<b>Last>Muckli</b>Last>
<b:First>Lars</b:First>
</b:Person>
</b:NameList>
</b:Author>
</b:Author>
<b:Pages>1256-1262</b:Pages>
<b:JournalName>Current Biology</b:JournalName>
<b:Number>11</b:Number>
</b:Source>
<b:Source>
<b:Issue>3</b:Issue>
<b:Year>2009</b:Year>
<b:Volume>20</b:Volume>
<b:BIBTEX_Entry>article</b:BIBTEX_Entry>
<b:SourceType>JournalArticle</b:SourceType>
<b:Accessed>2019-03-24</b:Accessed>
<b>Title>Postural Tachycardia Syndrome (POTS)</b>Title>
<b:Tag>Low2009</b:Tag>

```

Loading our new master sources file and creating our bibliography in Word.

You have now created the first version of your permanent, lifelong, bibliography. You should add new references to it in the same way. Then, for the rest of your life, you should have immediate access to all of these citations, in any format, within your own Word editing environment (or within other modern Word Processor).

In this final step, we will use our new bibliography file to create an actual bibliography and citations in our text pointing to it. Open your new Word document, select the **References** tab and **Manage Sources** within it. For this example, we will use APA style, but you can choose this anew whenever you create a new paper:



This is my test paragraph

|

Now create a new Word bibliography for the paper and add your sources. We will add three citations, using the two new ones we created in this example (Vetter et al. and Van Gelder) plus one from our old master bibliography (Waddington):

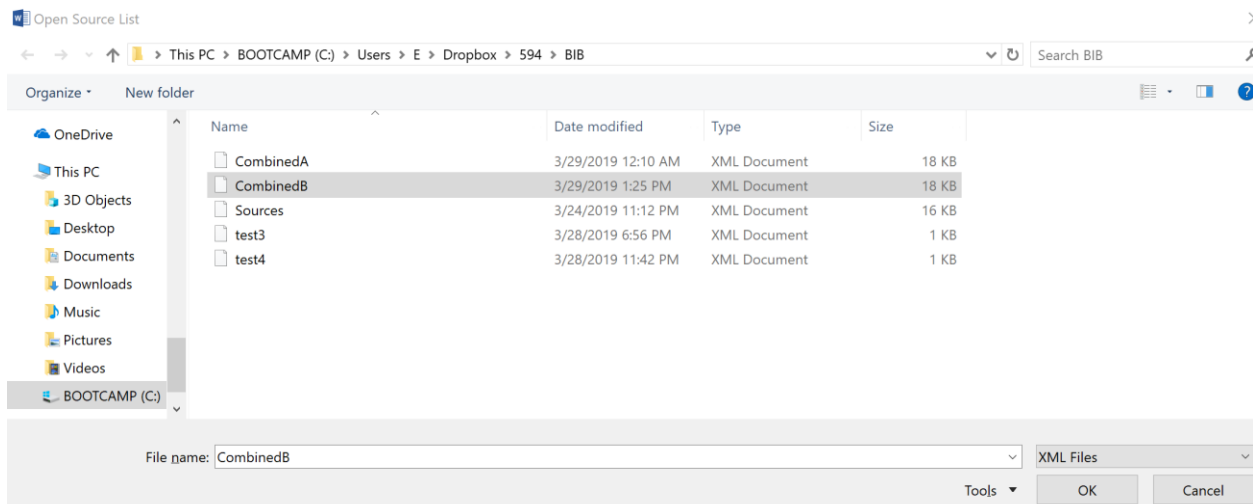
First, click on **Bibliography** to create a new bibliography:

This is my test paragraph|

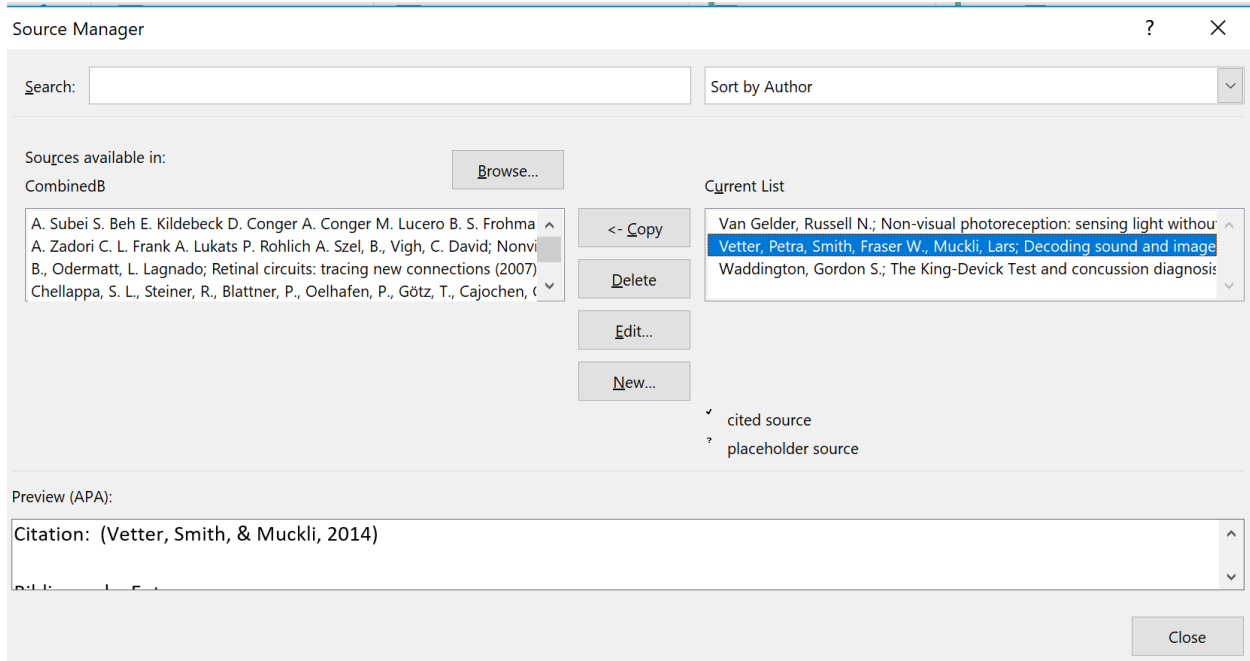
Bibliography

There are no sources in the current document.

Now, use **Manage Sources / Browse** to search for your new **CombinedB.xml** bibliography file. NOTE: Be SURE to first note, and SAVE, the location of your CURRENT bibliography file. You certainly may want to get back to this location, and Word will not help you find it. Note also that under Windows the AppData directory may not display in your graphics listings of directories, so you will have to type it into the search bar directly if you want to return to the current location:



Still under the **Manage Sources** tab, add the three references from your **master list** (now called **CombinedB.xml**) to your **current list**:



Rebuild your bibliography by clicking on the tab that appears near the top of the bibliography object in your Word file when you click on it:

This is our test paragraph

Bibliography

There are no sources in the current document.

After the update, everything in your **Current List** will appear in the bibliography:

This is my test paragraph

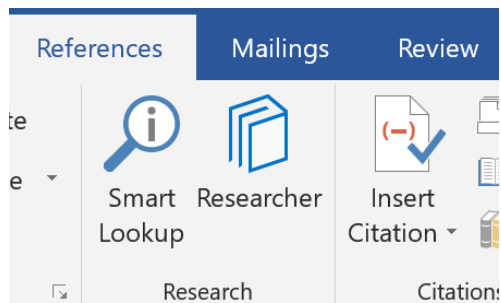
Bibliography

Van Gelder, R. N. (2008). Non-visual photoreception: sensing light without sight. *Current Biology*, 18, R38--R39.

Vetter, P., Smith, F. W., & Muckli, L. (2014). Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex. *Current Biology*, 24, 1256-1262.

Waddington, G. S. (2017). The King-Devick Test and concussion diagnosis. *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport*, 20(8), 707. doi:10.1016/j.jsams.2017.06.009

Now using the “Insert Citations” on the same **References** tab, add the three references to our new test paragraph:



This gives us:

This our test paragraph. In it, from our new sources that we have merged into the current master bibliography we refer to our new reference Vetter (Vetter, Smith, & Muckli, 2014). We also have something to say about our new reference Van Gelder (Van Gelder, 2008) and our old reference Waddington (Waddington, 2017).

Now that everything is entered into our master bibliography we can generate many styles of bibliography, as required by differing conference or journal submission specifications.

Bibliography

Van Gelder, R. N. (2008). Non-visual photoreception: sensing light without sight. *Current Biology*, *18*, R38--R39.

Vetter, P., Smith, F. W., & Muckli, L. (2014). Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex. *Current Biology*, *24*, 1256-1262.

Waddington, G. S. (2017). The King-Devick Test and concussion diagnosis. *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport*, *20*(8), 707. doi:10.1016/j.jsams.2017.06.009

If we wish, we can now generate an entirely different style of bibliography and citation style. In this case we chose IEEE style and the citations and bibliography are *automatically* updated:

This our test paragraph. In it, from our new sources that we have merged into the current master bibliography we refer to our new reference Vetter [1]. We also have something to say about our new reference Van Gelder [2] and our old reference Waddington [3].

Now that everything is entered into our master bibliography we can generate many styles of bibliography, as required by differing conference or journal submission specifications.

|

Bibliography

- [1] P. Vetter, F. W. Smith and L. Muckli, "Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex," *Current Biology*, vol. 24, pp. 1256-1262, 2014.
- [2] R. N. Van Gelder, "Non-visual photoreception: sensing light without sight," *Current Biology*, vol. 18, pp. R38--R39, 2008.
- [3] G. S. Waddington, "The King-Devick Test and concussion diagnosis," *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport*, vol. 20, no. 8, p. 707, 2017.
-

Summary:

We have now completed our tour of using Google Scholar in several ways, and also the DPU library when hunting for online versions of articles, and their citations. We have learned how to locate the resources that DePaul pays for. We further captured the citations, took them through several conversion steps and merged them into our Word master XML-format bibliography using the <http://JabRef.org> software. This is our *permanent* bibliography and can used to automatically generate any style reference, for any future paper.

Addendum 1, References from Other Sources:

Sometimes you find your citations outside of Google Scholar, such as when using the library catalog. Here is an example path to getting to the same Google Scholar BibTex reference. Imagine that you have found the following reference in Current Biology:

Report

Decoding Sound and Imagery Content in Early Visual Cortex

Petra Vetter^{1,2}  , Fraser W. Smith^{1,3}, Lars Muckli¹  

 [Show more](#)

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2014.04.020>

[Get rights and content](#)

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[open access](#)

Highlights

- Early visual cortex receives nonretinal input carrying abstract information
- Both auditory perception and imagery generate consistent top-down input
- Information feedback may be mediated by multisensory areas
- Feedback is robust to attentional, but not visuospatial, manipulation

To get the citation find the “Cite” button and “click” it:



Cite



Link





Email




Save

Cite a Record ✕





Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex.
by Vetter P, Smith FW, Muckli L
 Article 2014
Journal: Current biology : CB 2014 Jun 02; 24(11): 1256-62

Export a citation:

- [Export to EndNote](#)
Downloads a file for use in EndNote.
- [Export to RefWorks](#) 
Opens in a new window. Please disable your popup blocker.
- [Export to RIS](#)
Downloads a file for use in EasyBib, Mendeley, Zotero, etc.

Copy a citation: Select a citation style ▼

 Select a citation style above.

Powered by  **EasyBib**
a Chegg service

Close

APA version 6 is a relatively standard format:



Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex.

by Vetter P, Smith FW, Muckli L

Article 2014

Journal: Current biology : CB 2014 Jun 02; 24(11): 1256-62

Export a citation:

- [Export to EndNote](#)

Downloads a file for use in EndNote.

- [Export to RefWorks](#)

Opens in a new window. Please disable your popup blocker.

- [Export to RIS](#)

Downloads a file for use in EasyBib, Mendeley, Zotero, etc.

Copy a citation:

APA 6th ed.

Proofread the citation. Pay close attention to capitalization and the formatting of names and pages. The citation may indicate missing data that you need to insert to complete your citation. Copying and pasting may result in the loss of indentation or formatting.


Vetter, P., Smith, F., & Muckli, L. (2014). Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex. *Current Biology : Cb*, 24(11), 1256-62. doi:10.1016/j.cub.2014.04.020

Powered by **EasyBib**
a Chegg service

Close


Copy the citation:

Export a citation:

- [Export to EndNote](#)
Downloads a file for use in EndNote.
- [Export to RefWorks](#) 
Opens in a new window. Please disable your popup blocker.
- [Export to RIS](#)
Downloads a file for use in EasyBib, Mendeley, Zotero, etc.

Copy a citation:

APA 6th ed. 

 Proofread the citation. Pay close attention to capitalization and the formatting of names and pages. The citation may indicate missing data that you need to insert to complete your citation. Copying and pasting may result in the loss of indentation or formatting.

Vetter, P., Smith, F., & Muckli, L. (2014). Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex. *Current Biology : Cb*, 24(11), 1256-62. doi:10.1016/j.cub.2014.04.020

Powered by  EasyBib
a Chegg service

Close

Enter the citation into scholar.google.com to get back where were before:

 Vetter, P., Smith, F., & Muckli, L. (2014). Decoding sound and imagery conten 

Articles 1 result (0.19 sec)

Any time
Since 2019
Since 2018
Since 2015
Custom range...

Sort by relevance
Sort by date

[\[HTML\] Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex](#)
P Vetter, FW Smith, L Muckli - Current Biology, 2014 - Elsevier
Human early visual cortex was traditionally thought to process simple visual features such as orientation, contrast, and spatial frequency via feedforward input from the lateral geniculate nucleus (eg,[1]). However, the role of nonretinal influence on early visual cortex is so far insufficiently investigated despite much evidence that feedback connections greatly outnumber feedforward connections [2, 3, 4, 5]. Here, we explored in five fMRI experiments how information originating from audition and imagery affects the brain activity patterns in ...
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Addendum 2: using the DPU Library catalogs:

Using the DePaul Databases to locate your reference article and its citations:

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First, a general principle: Publishers and search-aggregation catalogs each charge for their product which is, respectively expensively edited and typeset journal articles, and sophisticated catalogs that provide search databases to find articles for you. The DePaul Library pays for many catalog search databases, and also for access to a very wide variety of articles. When you are enrolled at DePaul as a student, or work at DePaul as a faculty member, you have library privileges that give you access to these resources.

Following is a tour through logging in to the DePaul Library site, using the search catalogs, registering the DePaul library at Google Scholar, finding articles, using the automated citation tools, building our *own* XML-format bibliography file that we intend will follow you around for the rest of your life, and lastly using your bibliography file to *automatically* build bibliographies in any style for any papers you write.

From <https://library.depaul.edu> you can search the DePaul WorldCat database and you might get lucky when looking for a particular article:

p. vetter decoding sound and imagery

Libraries Worldwide




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36 results in Libraries Worldwide Sorted by: **Library**

1.  **[Decoding sound and imagery content in early visual cortex.](#)**
by [Vetter P](#), [Smith FW](#), [Muckli L](#)
 Article 2014 |  Peer-reviewed | No other editions or formats
Journal: Current biology : CB 2014 Jun 02; 24(11): 1256-62
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Frequently Used Databases



The most frequently-used databases

Academic Search Complete  **Popular** 

Indexes journals in the social sciences, humanities, general science, multicultural studies and education.

Dates Covered: 1887-present.


Extent: [Multidisciplinary](#)

Business Source Complete  **Popular** 

Comprehensive coverage of journals and trade publications in all business-related disciplines. Additional full text, non-journal content includes financial data, books, major reference works, conference proceedings, case studies, company profiles, SWOT analyses, investment research reports, industry reports, market research reports, country reports, and Harvard Faculty Seminar Videos.

Dates Covered: 1886-present.

Each of these “popular” options will just serve to check a box in the ~1000 A-Z search choices. But you can check further search boxes manually. After selecting, say *Academic Search Complete*:

Academic Search Complete  **Popular**

Indexes journals in the social sciences, humanities, general science, multicultural studies and education.

Dates Covered: 1887-present.

Extent: [Multidisciplinary](#)

...you will see a search box that *also* allows you to choose your databases:



Searching: **Academic Search Ultimate** | [Choose Databases](#)

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AND ▾		Select a Field (optional) ▾
AND ▾		Select a Field (optional) ▾

Choose Databases ?

Detailed View (Title lists included)

Select / deselect all


OK

Cancel

- Academic Search Complete
- AHFS Consumer Medication Information
- Alternative Press Index
- Alternative Press Index Archive

You can check as many boxes as you wish for promising databases. Here are some that are generally good starting locations, along with any specific to your area:

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- Education Research Complete
- ERIC
- Consumer Host Complete EBSCOhost
- Professional Development Collection


Business Source Complete 

Business Source Elite 

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PsycARTICLES 

You can also choose “Select All” and then based on results later limit your search using the available search filters that appear on the left hand side.

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AND ▾ Select a Field (optional) ▾ Clear ?

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Boolean/Phrase:
exemplar based learning

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Full Text
 References Available
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Search Results: 1 - 20 of 326

1.  **What Counts as a Developmental Sequence? Exemplar English Questions**

Academic Journal
By: Eskildsen, Søren W.; Language **Learning**: A Journal of Research in Language S
Database: MLA International Bibliography

Subjects: psycholinguistics; second language **learning**; interrogative construction; E

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1. **Local Metric Learning for Exemplar-Based Object Detection.**  



By: You, Xinge; Li, Qiang; Tao, Dacheng; Ou, Weihua; Gong, Mingming. IEEE Transactions on Circuits & Systems for Video Technology. Aug2014, Vol. 24 Issue 8, p1265-1276. 12p. DOI: 10.1109/TCSVT.2014.2306031.

Subjects: Indexes; Symmetric matrices; Metric system; Object tracking (Computer vision); Machine **learning**

Cited References: (45) Times Cited in this Database: (4)

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Xinge You (08/2014). "Local Metric Learning for Exemplar-Based Object Detection". IEEE transactions on circuits and systems for video technology (1051-8215), 24 (8), p. 1265.

When available, choose "article". Otherwise choose "journal".

Full Text	Dates of coverage	Content provider
ARTICLE JOURNAL	1991 - present	IEEE/IET Electronic Library (IEL)