



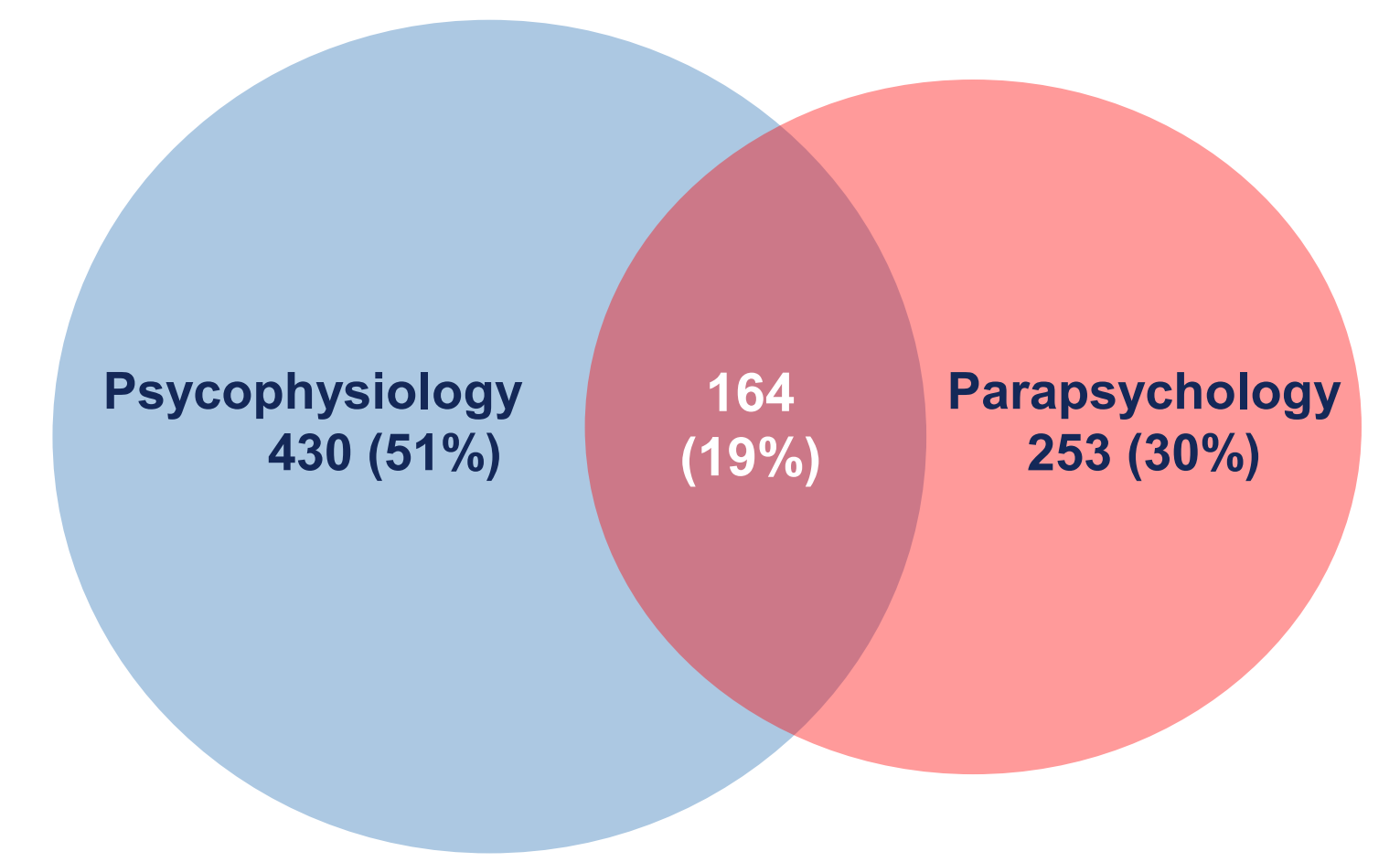
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## Aims & Method

**Aims:** To monitor and analyse the scientific performance and impact of projects supported by the BIAL Foundation by using bibliometric indicators.

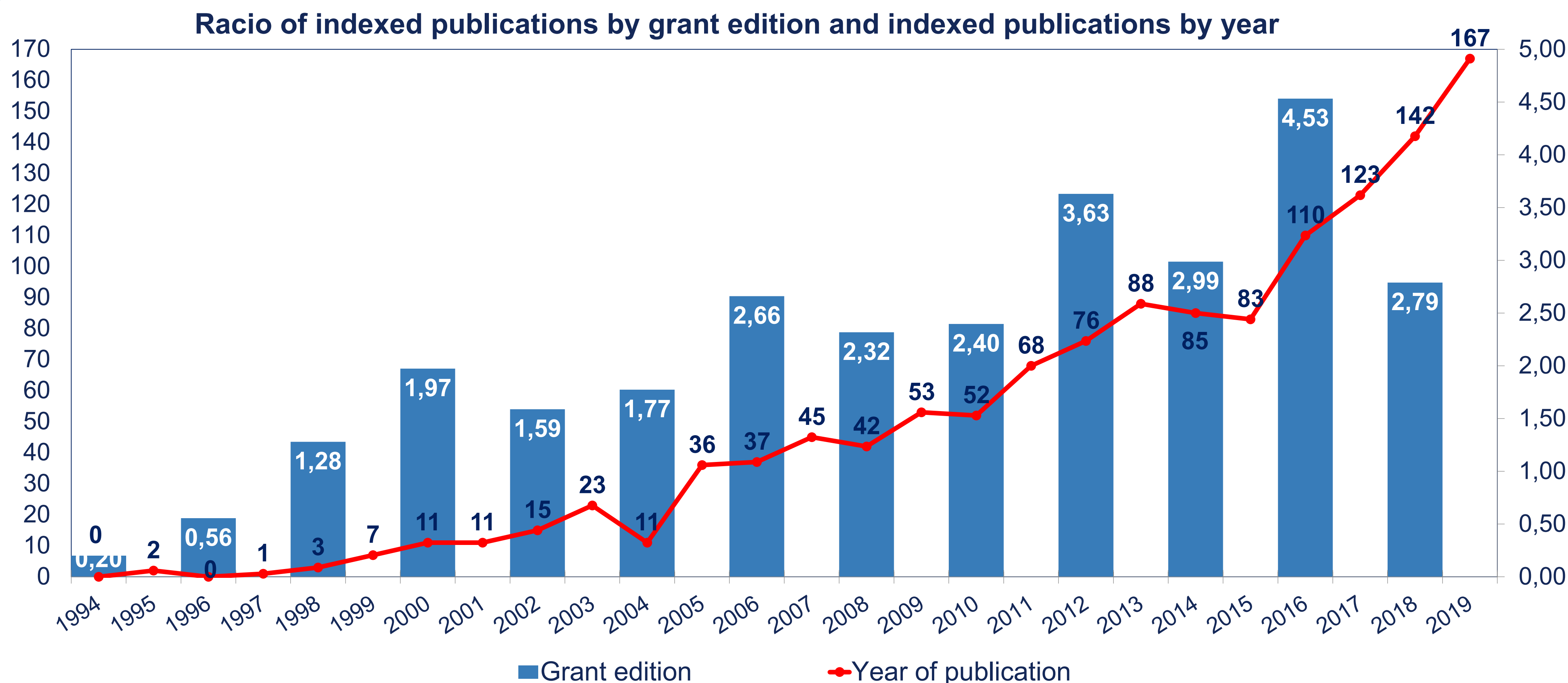
- Method:**
- Research projects' productivity** - assessed by the number of publications indexed in Scopus or Web of Science (WoS), excluding abstracts.
  - Publications' impact** - assessed by:
    - sum of "times cited" retrieved from WoS Core Collection in February 2024, average of citations per paper and BIAL Foundation's *h*-index.
    - distribution of papers published from 2013 to 2023 by percentiles of citations.
    - the Highly Cited Papers, featuring those that rank in the top 1% most cited papers for field and publication year in WoS.
  - Journals' performance** - assessed by:
    - their impact factor
    - and quartile score (provided by Journal Citation Reports) to mitigate differences between research fields. Selection of the best quartile score when a journal was associated to more than one subject category.

## Funded projects



The BIAL Foundation has supported **847 research projects** from 30 countries. 166 projects are ongoing.

## 1. Research projects' productivity



1957 indexed publications overall.

Since previous assessment, made in March 2022, additional 351 indexed papers were published, representing an **increase of 22%**.

Excluding the last 2 grant editions (2020/21 and 2022/23), in which most projects are still ongoing or starting, it was obtained a **ratio of 2.63 indexed publications per project** (1815 papers from 690 projects).

In previous analysis the ratio was 2.43.

## 2. Publications' impact

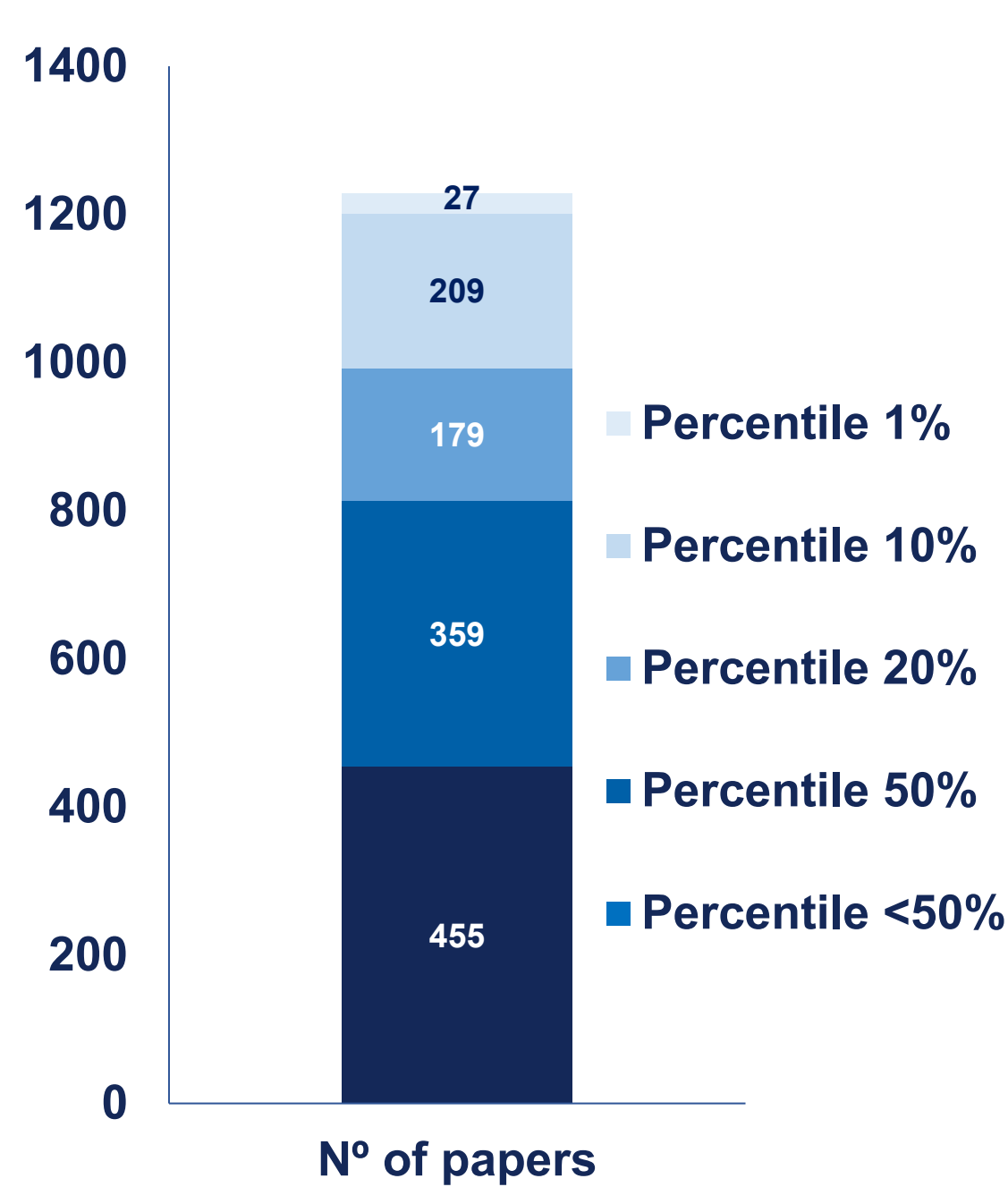
### Number of citations

Total Publications	Sum of Times Cited	Average citations per item	<i>h</i> -index
1770	45764	25,86	97

97 papers obtained at least 97 citations. One of the papers was **cited 652 times**.

Sum of Times Cited - **Increase of 30%** from March 2022.

### Number of publications by percentiles of citations



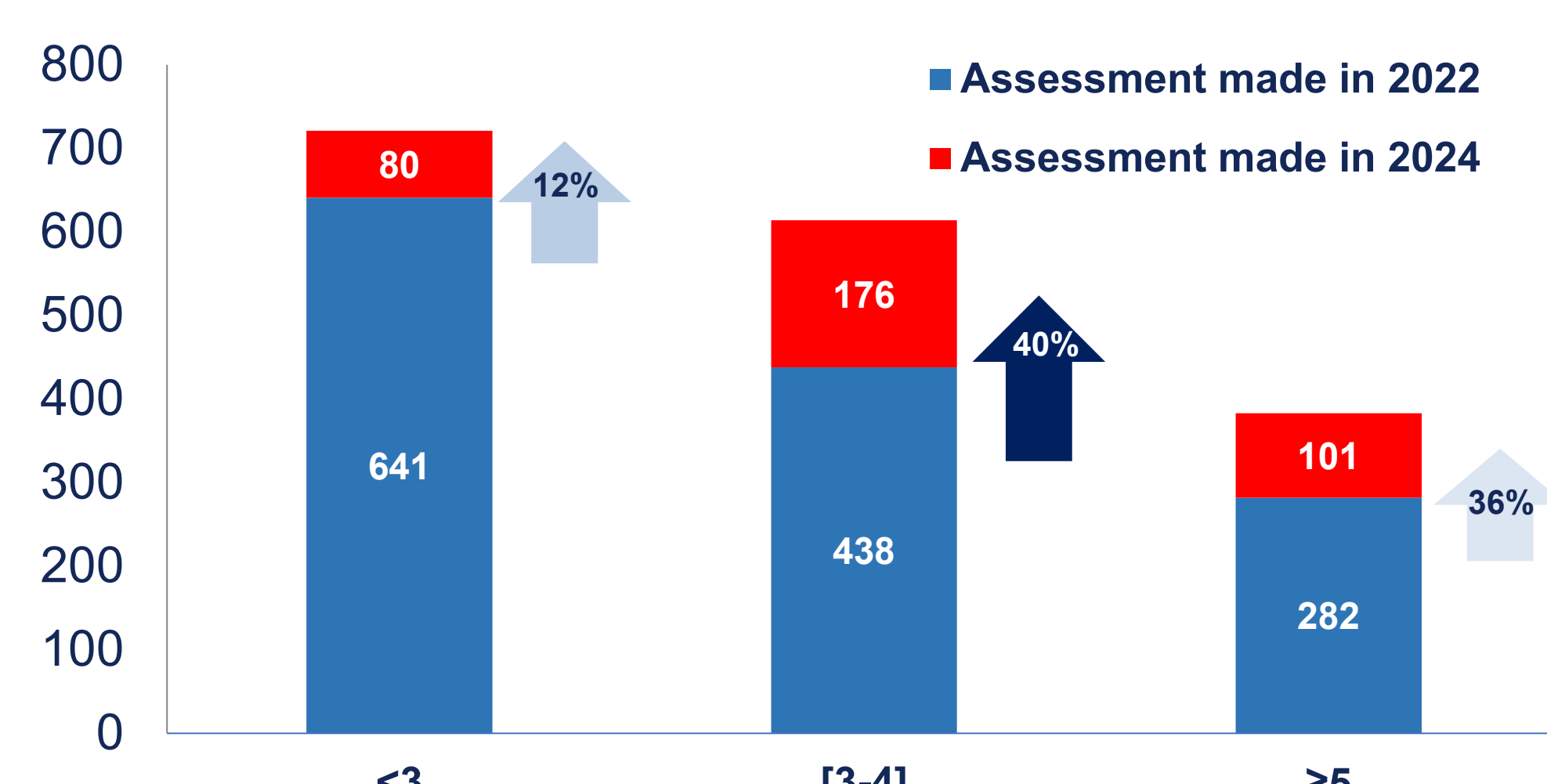
**238 papers** were among the **top 10% most cited papers**, when considering the expected number of citations for papers published in the same year and research field.

### Highly Cited Paper

- Biological Psychiatry**: Interoception and Mental Health: A Roadmap
- THE NEUROSCIENTIST**: Transcranial Electrical Stimulation: What We Know and Do Not Know About Mechanisms
- eLIFE**: Demixed principal component analysis of neural population data
- ScienceAdvances**: Human consciousness is supported by dynamic complex patterns of brain signal coordination
- PLOS ONE**: The varieties of contemplative experience: A mixed-methods study of meditation-related challenges in Western Buddhists
- THE LANCET Neurology**: Therapeutic interventions in patients with prolonged disorders of consciousness
- frontiers in Psychology**: Psychedelics, Meditation, and Self-Consciousness
- PHYSIOLOGICAL REVIEWS**: BRAIN MECHANISMS OF INSOMNIA: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES
- Trends in Cognitive Sciences**: The secret life of predictive brains: what's spontaneous activity for?
- biomedicines**: The Neurobiological Correlates of Gaze Perception in Healthy Individuals and Neurologic Patients

## 3. Journals' performance

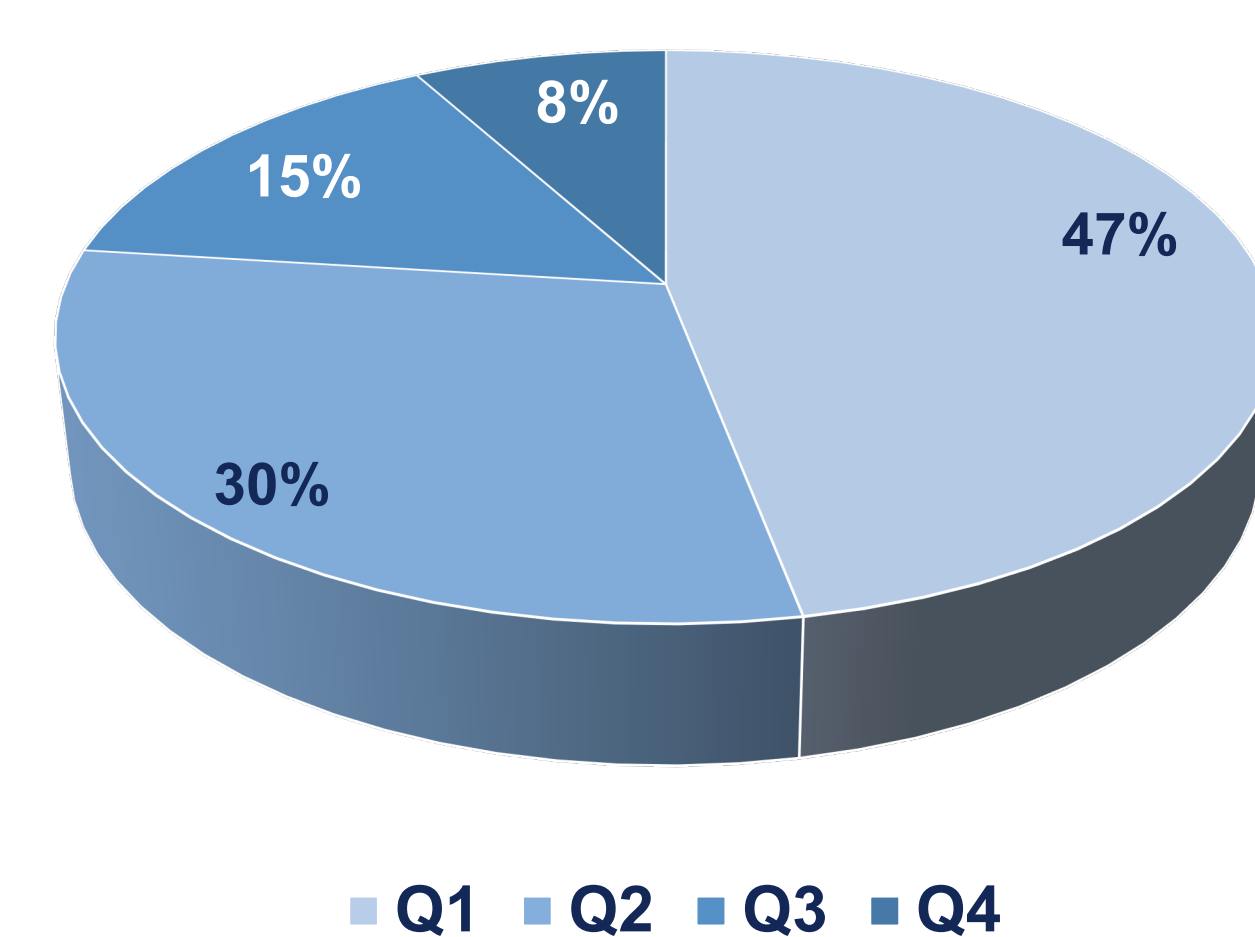
### Number of publications by journal impact factor



Overall, 1718 papers were published in journals with an **average impact factor of 4.2**.

Since the previous assessment, additional 357 papers were published representing an **increase of 26%**.

### % of publications by quartile score



## Conclusions

When comparing the present results with the previous assessment conducted in 2022, it is noteworthy the steady increase of indexed publications per project and the total number of citations.

This improvement aligns with the BIAL Foundation's primary goal:

To promote **research of excellence**.

- Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience**: The Influence of Vicarious Fear-Learning in "Infecting" Reactive Action Inhibition
- NeuroImage**: Cortico-cortical paired associative stimulation (ccPAS) over premotor-motor areas affects local circuitries in the human motor cortex via Hebbian plasticity
- Transcranial cortico-cortical paired associative stimulation (ccPAS) over ventral premotor-motor pathways enhances action performance and corticomotor excitability in young adults more than in elderly adults**
- Neurophysiological Markers of Premotor-Motor Network Plasticity Predict Motor Performance in Young and Older Adults**
- Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews**: Resting-state fMRI functional connectivity and mindfulness in clinical and non-clinical contexts: A review and synthesis
- Trends in Cognitive Sciences**: A neurophenomenological approach to non-ordinary states of consciousness: hypnosis, meditation, and psychedelics
- Neuropsychology**: Predictors of cognitive dysfunction one-year post COVID-19
- Neuron**: Principles of large-scale neural interactions