Scopus: Empower Your Research at Every Step

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Scopus: Empower Your Research at Every Step

Table of Contents

• Introducing Scopus
• What Content is in Scopus
• Searching Scopus
• Source Browser and Journal Analyser
• Research Excellence
• Scopus Help & Resources
Exploring Literature

Time (in hours): Approximately how much time last week did you spend on the following activities?

1. Reading research
2. Keeping up-to-date with your field
3. Searching online scientific literature
4. Obtaining in-depth knowledge on a subject

The researchers’ challenge is in these use cases

Source: Researcher Behaviour, June 2014, Customer Insights
Scopus is the world’s largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed scientific literature
What is Scopus?

- 70 million Items
- 1.4 Billion cited references dating back to 1970
- 22,800+ Serial titles
- +150,000 Books
- ~70,000 Main institutional profiles
- 16 million Author profiles

Scopus®

- Identify and analyze which journals to read / submit to
- Help researchers manage career – citation counts and h-index
- Decide what, where and with whom to collaborate
- Track impact of research; monitor global research trends
- Find out what already exists in the global world of research
- Determine how to differentiate research topics, find ideas

+ 5,000 Publishers
The Bibliographic Indexing Leader

*Scopus* is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed scholarly literature, making it a highly recommended resource for discovering the world of research.

---

**Global Representation**
*(number of titles)*

- **North America**
  - 6,000+
  - 50% more than nearest competitor
- **Middle East & Africa**
  - 750+
  - 212% more than nearest competitor
- **Western Europe**
  - 11,000+
  - 69% more than nearest competitor
- **East Europe incl. Russia**
  - 1,400+
  - 168% more than nearest competitor
- **Latin America**
  - 700+
  - 168% more than nearest competitor
- **Asia Pacific**
  - 2,000+
  - 230% more than nearest competitor
- **Australia/New Zealand**
  - 300+
  - 206% more than nearest competitor

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*Scopus* delivers a comprehensive view on the world of research.

No packages, no add-ons.

One all-inclusive subscription.
The Bibliographic Indexing Leader

*Scopus* is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed scholarly literature, making it a highly recommended resource for discovering the world of research.

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Get to know Scopus

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One all-inclusive subscription.

Historical Depth

1788

Records back to 1788

Scopus has recently added 195 million references and now covers 11.5 million records between 1970-1995

In total:

- 69+ M records
- 1.4 B cited references
The Bibliographic Indexing Leader

Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed scholarly literature, making it a highly recommended resource for discovering the world of research.

Get to know Scopus

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One all-inclusive subscription.

Expert Curation

There are 100,750* active scholarly titles

Of which 43,947* are peer-reviewed

Scopus indexes 22,800+

Titles on Scopus are rigorously reviewed and selected by an independent board of subject matter experts to include 52% of the world’s peer-reviewed scholarly literature.

* Source: Ulrich’s Web Global Serials Directory, August 1, 2017
Scopus includes over 12M author profiles, which are automatically created whenever new data is uploaded. We offer a feedback feature to ensure each author's profile is distinct and kept up-to-date. No other A&I database matches Scopus for precision and recall.

Get to know Scopus

Scopus delivers a comprehensive view on the world of research. No packages, no add-ons. One all-inclusive subscription.

The Scopus Data Model

The data that goes into Scopus follows the model that articles are written by authors who are affiliated with institutions.

This relational data model means that Scopus can tell you who is researching what in global literature and where they are doing it with higher accuracy than anyone else.

---

Article
69+ million records from journals, books and book series, conference proceedings and trade publications

Author
12+ million author profiles

Affiliation
70,000+ affiliation profiles
Quiz

• How many items are there in Scopus?
What content is in Scopus?
Global Representation means global discovery
Across all subjects and content types

Scopus includes content from more than 5,000 publishers and 105 different countries

- 40 different languages covered
- Updated daily
- Multiple regional content types covered (journals, conferences, books, book series)

### Number of Journals by subject area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Area</th>
<th>Journals</th>
<th>Conference</th>
<th>Books</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical Sciences</td>
<td>23,507</td>
<td>106K</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Sciences</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>8.3M</td>
<td>38K</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Sciences</td>
<td>3,784</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Sciences</td>
<td>&gt;8,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>165,768</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>1.34M</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Focus on Social Sciences and A&amp;H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Scopus.com, January 30, 2018
World university rankings – QS

QS World University Rankings – [link]
Published since 2004 by Quacquarelli Symonds
Formerly (until 2009) produced with Times Higher Education as THE-QS World University Rankings

Academic reputation (40%)
From QS Global Academic Survey with almost 63,700 responses for 2014/15

Employer reputation (10%)
From QS Global Employer Survey with 28,800 responses for 2014/15

Citations per faculty (20%)
- Citation counts from last five years considered
- Citation data source: Scopus
- Author self-citations excluded
- Normalised by staff FTE figures

Faculty/student ratio (20%)
FTE values used for faculty and students

International students (5%)
Proportion of students that are international

International faculty (5%)
Proportion of faculty that are international

Publication and citation data from Scopus is used

https://www.topuniversities.com/qo-world-university-rankings/methodology
QS World University Rankings

• Teaching and research outputs are key pillars of an institution’s mission. Institutional research quality is measured using the *Citations per Faculty* metric. To calculate it, the total number of citations received by all papers produced by an institution is calculated across a five-year period by the number of faculty members at that institution.

• To account for the fact that different fields have very different publishing cultures – papers concerning the Life Sciences are responsible nearly half of all research citations as of 2015 – citations are normalized. This means that a citation received for a paper in Philosophy is measured differently to one received for a paper on Anatomy and Physiology, ensuring that, in evaluating an institution’s true research impact, both citations are given equal weight.

• All citations data is sourced using Elsevier’s *Scopus* database, the world’s largest repository of academic journal data. This year, QS assessed 99 million citations from 10.3 million papers once self-citations were excluded.

https://www.topuniversities.com/qs-world-university-rankings/methodology
World university rankings – THE

**THE World University Rankings** – [http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/](http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/)
Published since 2010 by the Times Higher Education
Broke away from the QS-partnered rankings prior to 2010 edition

**Teaching:** The learning environment (30%)
- Academic reputation survey: reputation for teaching (15%)
- Staff to student ratio (4.5%)
- Ratio of doctoral to bachelor’s degrees awarded (2.25%)
  - (Field-weighted) number of doctorates awarded per staff FTE (6%)
  - Institutional income per staff FTE (2.25)

**Research:** Volume, income and reputation (30%)
- Academic reputation survey: reputation for research excellence (18%)
  - (Field-weighted) research income per staff FTE (6%)
  - (Field-weighted) research output per staff FTE (6%)

**Citations:** Research influence (30%)
- (Field-weighted) citations in 2006-11 to papers published 2006-10

**Industry income:** Innovation (2.5%)
- Income from industry per staff FTE

**International outlook:** Staff, students and research (7.5%)
- Ratio of international to domestic students (2.5%)
- Ratio of international to domestic staff (2.5%)
- (Field-weighted) proportion of research papers with international co-authors (2.5%)

University Rankings use a combination of expert opinion (surveys) and objective data (including from Scopus)

Publication and citation data from Scopus is used
Times Higher Education World University Rankings

Teaching (the learning environment)
- Reputation survey: 15%
- Staff-to-student ratio: 4.5%
- Doctorate-to-bachelor's ratio: 2.25%
- Doctorates-awarded-to-academic-staff ratio: 6%
- Institutional income: 2.25%

Research (volume, income and reputation)
- Reputation survey: 18%
- Research income: 6%
- Research productivity: 6%

Citations (research influence)
- 30%

International outlook (staff, students, research)
- International-to-domestic-student ratio: 2.5%
- International-to-domestic-staff ratio: 2.5%
- International collaboration: 2.5%

Industry income (knowledge transfer)
- 7.5%
- 2.5%
Times Higher Education World University Rankings

• THE examines research influence by capturing the number of times a university’s published work is cited by scholars globally. Elsevier provides bibliometric data for this, and examines more than 56 million citations from 11.9 million journal articles, conference proceedings and books and book chapters published over five years. The data include the 23,000 academic journals indexed by Elsevier’s Scopus database and all indexed publications between 2011 and 2015. Citations to these publications made in the six years from 2011 to 2016 are also collected.

• The data is normalised to reflect variations in citation volume between different subject areas. This means that institutions with high levels of research activity in subjects with traditionally high citation counts do not gain an unfair advantage.

• Country-adjusted and non-country-adjusted raw measure of citations scores are blended

• In 2015-16, THE excluded papers with more than 1,000 authors because they were having a disproportionate impact on the citation scores of a small number of universities. This year, these papers were incorporated. THE has worked with Elsevier to develop a new fractional counting approach that ensures that all universities where academics are authors of these papers will receive at least 5 per cent of the value of the paper, and where those that provide the most contributors to the paper receive a proportionately larger contribution.
The power of Scopus data & National Science Foundation (NSF)

Elsevier Research Intelligence

Elsevier’s Scopus Supports the NSF SEI 2016

Global Investment in R&D on the Rise

North America and East/Southeast Asia are investing the most

- North America: $492
- East and Southeast Asia: $614
- Europe: $367
- South Asia: $45
- Central Asia: $41
- South America: $40
- Middle East: $34
- Australia and Oceania: $25
- Africa: $13
- Central America and the Caribbean: $0.6

Billions of U.S. PPP dollars

Research without Borders

The highest levels of international collaboration take place in the Geosciences, Biological Sciences, and Chemistry.

- Geosciences: 25.9%
- Biological Sciences: 24.9%
- Chemistry: 19.5%
- Astronomy: 52.7%

"The use of the Scopus database represents a substantial increase in the global coverage of bibliometric data compared to prior years. The change allows NSF to present data on the most highly cited S&E publications as well as on a broader set of publications that provide insight into trends in emerging and developing countries."

Science and Engineering Indicators 2016

Leading in Quality & Quantity

Scopus continually processes, enriches and makes available a vast quantity of data, with rigorous quality-control standards to maintain the integrity of the database.

Get to know Scopus

Scopus delivers a comprehensive view on the world of research.

No packages, no add-ons.

One all-inclusive subscription.

The Gold Standard

Scopus is recognized for its excellence by

4,000 universities

150 leading research organizations

who continue to choose Scopus for research assessment and evaluation purposes over any other competitor.
Leading in Quality & Quantity

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Scopus integrates broad and deep coverage of quality peer-reviewed literature and web resources across science, technology, health, the social sciences and the humanities. Titles on Scopus are classified under four subject clusters.

- **Health Sciences**
  - 26%
  - 7,133 titles

- **Life Sciences**
  - 17%
  - 4,601 titles

- **Physical Sciences**
  - 27%
  - 7,441 titles

- **Social Sciences**
  - 31%
  - 8,698 titles

*Includes active titles. Titles may fall into more than one subject area
Leading in Quality & Quantity

Scopus continually processes, enriches and makes available a vast quantity of data, with rigorous quality-control standards to maintain the integrity of the database.

Get to know Scopus

A World of Data to Mine

3.7 TB
Data stored in content repository

1.4 billion
cited references

70,000
institutional profiles

12 million
author profiles

Scopus delivers all metadata as provided by publishers, including: author(s), affiliation(s), document title, year, electronic identification (EID), source title, volume/issue/pages, citation count(s), source, document type and digital object identifier (DOI).
Scopus

The Bibliographic Index Leader

>70M records and over 23,500 active titles from more than 5K international publishers. More than 3,759 Gold Open Access journals indexed, 165K books and 8,3M conference proceedings*

Unbiased, comprehensive journal coverage with titles from many reputable scholarly publishers:

Source: Feb 2018 title list at https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content
Overall Content Comparison with Web of Science

Scopus
- ~22K titles
- >5,000 publishers
- Updated daily

Web of Science™
- ~12K titles
- 3,300 publishers
- Updated weekly

Assumes customer subscribes to ALL:
- Science Citation Index (SCISEARCH)
- Social Science Citation Index
- Arts & Humanities Citation Index

Source: Web of Science Real Facts, Web of Science Core Collection title list and Scopus’ own data (May 2016)
Broader coverage = higher citations

Initial sequencing and analysis of the human genome

Lander, E.S. a, Linton, L.M. a, Birren, B. a, Nusbaum, C. a, Zody, M.C. a, Baldwin, J. a, Devon, K. a, Dewar, K. a, Doyle, M. a, Gage, D. a, Harris, K. a, Heaford, A. a, Howland, J. a, Kann, L. a, Lehoczky, J. a, Levine, R. a, McEwan, P. a, McKernan, K. a, et al.
What does Scopus’s content advantage mean for emerging countries?

Source: Web of Science Real Facts, Web of Science Core Collection title list and Scopus’ own data (April 2015)
Funding data being added to Scopus as we speak

Add full text acknowledgement sections to Scopus
Index the Funding information (Funding nr, Funding Acronym, Funding Sponsor)

Why?
- Funder to see their ROI
- Full text allows for verification of funding data & identifying additional funding sources

Coverage
- Going back to 2008 and from 2016 going forward

Abstract
Gender disparities appear to be decreasing in academia according to a number of metrics, such as grant funding, hiring, acceptance at scholarly journals, and productivity, and it might be tempting to think that gender inequity will soon be a problem of the past. However, a large-scale analysis based on over eight million papers across the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities reveals a number of underated and persistent ways in which gender inequities remain. For instance, even where raw publication counts seem to be equal between genders, close inspection reveals that, in certain fields, men predominate in the prestigious first and last author positions. Moreover, women are significantly underrepresented as authors of single-authored papers. Academics should be aware of the subtle ways that gender disparities can occur in scholarly authorship.

The Role of Gender in Scholarly Authorship
Jevin D. West, Jennifer Jacquet, Molly M. King, Shelley J. Correll, Carl T. Bergstrom
Published: July 22, 2013 • http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0066212

Funding: This work was supported in part by NSF grant SBE-0915005 to CTB, NSF Graduate Research Fellowship grant DGE-1147470 to MMK, and a generous gift from JSTOR. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Funding Details
Number; Acronym; Sponsor: SBE-0915005; NSF; National Science Foundation

Competing interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.
Scopus Content has Evolved Over the Past 12 Years

- 1823: content going back as far as 1823
- 1970: in process of adding cited references back to 1970
- 1996: cited reference going back to 1996
- 2004: commercial launch Scopus
- 2016: 22,460 active titles

Cited references expansion back to 1970
And backfill to Volume 1 / Issue 1
Cited references going back to 1996
Ongoing Scopus Expansion Programs at No Extra Costs

Pre-1996 Cited Reference Expansion Program
Cited references going back to 1970, 8M+ articles

Conference Expansion Program
+1,000 new titles, +6,000 events, +400K papers and +5M references

Books Expansion Program
120K books back to 2005. +20K every year

Adding cited references to pre-1996 items in Scopus

Coverage years
- Pre-1996, going back to 1970

Number of articles
- Around 6M+ articles will be re-processed to include cited references. In addition around 4M pre-1996 articles will be backfilled

Scope
- Archives from major publishers with available digital archives

Impact this project has on Scopus and on you:
- 62 Full publisher archives were/are processed leading to >9M new/updated articles.
- Author profiles and accompanying h-indexes are more complete and at par or above the competition.
- >40% Of all pre-1996 content in Scopus has been updated or added via this initiative.

Already >9M pre-1996 documents loaded in Scopus leading to additional 144M cited references

9,023,538 document results
**h-index of researchers who started publishing before 1996 is increasing**

**Jean Pierre Sauvage (Nobel prize in Chemistry, 2016)**

Université de Strasbourg, Institut de Science et d'Ingénierie Supramoléculaires (ISIS), Strasbourg, France

Author ID: 35515477700

**Documents published between:** 1996 - 2016

- Number of publications: 292
- Number of citations: 15,346
- h-index: 66

**Documents published between:** 1971 - 2016

- Number of publications: 418
- Number of citations: 26,767
- h-index: 83
Increasing Coverage of Conference Papers with Focus on Engineering and Computer Sciences

Coverage years
- Backfill from 2005 – 2012 (8 years)

Number of conferences
- Around 1,000 new conference titles, 6,000 conference events, 400K conference papers and 5M references

Which conferences
- Serial and one-off conferences from authoritative, respected lists. Focus on engineering and engineering-related subject fields
Increasing Coverage of Books with Focus on Social Sciences and Arts & Humanities

In addition to 30K book volumes from series, 120K books loaded in Scopus. 15 – 20K new books per year going forward.

Source: January 2016 Books Title list at https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content
Non-serial books in Scopus

More than 134K books are present in Scopus today. The main area of focus is non-serial books in Humanities and Social Sciences. This, next to the 34K book volumes already online, yield over 1.1M items in Scopus.com.

Average Citations per Book:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>2.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life</td>
<td>4.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>4.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top cited subjects:

- Social Sciences: 12179 books (68%)
- Health Sciences: 3019 books (17%)
- Physical Sciences: 1596 books (9%)
- Life Sciences: 1180 books (6%)

Transparent Scopus selection criteria for serial content

All titles should meet all minimum criteria in order to be considered for Scopus review:

- Peer-review
- English abstracts
- Regular publication
- Roman script references
- Pub. ethics statement

Eligible titles are reviewed by the Content Selection & Advisory Board according to a combination of 14 quantitative and qualitative selection criteria:

**Journal Policy**
- Convincing editorial concept/policy
- Type of peer-review
- Diversity geographic distribution of editors
- Diversity geographic distribution of authors

**Quality of Content**
- Academic contribution to the field
- Clarity of abstracts
- Quality and conformity with stated aims & scope
- Readability of articles

**Journal Standing**
- Citedness of journal articles in Scopus
- Editor standing

**Regularity**
- No delay in publication schedule

**Online Availability**
- Content available online
- English-language journal home page
- Quality of home page

[https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content/content-policy-and-selection](https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content/content-policy-and-selection) or [titlesuggestion@scopus.com](mailto:titlesuggestion@scopus.com)

Previous webinar with more information on Scopus content selection criteria: [https://blog.scopus.com/webinars](https://blog.scopus.com/webinars)
Continuous, online title review process for selecting new journals for Scopus coverage
Objective, High-quality Resources

All titles on Scopus are selected by the independent Content Selection & Advisory Board, which is strict about quality and publishing ethics. Furthermore, we are transparent about our selection policy, criteria and title evaluation process: https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content/content-policy-and-selection

Get to know Scopus

Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB)

All journals covered by Scopus are approved by an independent Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB). CSAB members are subject experts from all over the world and chosen for their expertise in specific subject areas. Many have (journal) editor experience.

Scopus delivers a comprehensive view on the world of research.

No packages, no add-ons.

One all-inclusive subscription.
Less than half of the reviewed titles are selected for Scopus coverage

The CSAB is selective and strict on quality: in total 5,411 titles reviewed (2011 –2015) of which 2,587 (48%) accepted for Scopus

±15,000 Suggestions 2011-2015
(±3,000 Serials per year suggested)

±5,000 (33%)
Meet Scopus minimum criteria

±5,000
Reviewed by CSAB

<50%
Accepted
Ongoing content curation of the Scopus base to ensure continuous high quality content

Curation of the full journal base is essential and expected by our customers and users.

- Direct feedback from users and stakeholders on poor performing journals
- Identification of poor performing journals using metrics and benchmarks
- “Radar” to predict journals with outlier performance

Review: Re-evaluation by the Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB)

Curate: Content Curation

Find more information on Elsevier.com ‘Discontinued Sources List’: https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content
## Transparent, annual re-evaluation process to ensure titles continue to meet high quality standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>Analyze full Scopus journal corpus performance based on set metrics &amp; benchmarks</th>
<th>Flag underperforming journals &amp; inform journal publishers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 2</td>
<td>Analyze full Scopus journal corpus performance based on set metrics &amp; benchmarks</td>
<td>Flag underperforming journals &amp; inform journal publishers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSAB review</td>
<td><strong>If a journal underperforms for 2 consecutive years, CSAB will re-evaluate the title based on Scopus selection criteria</strong></td>
<td>Flagged journals for which concerns are raised, CSAB will re-evaluate the title based on Scopus selection criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSAB decision</td>
<td>Continue forward flow</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scopus

Year 1
- Journals indexed in Scopus
- Analysis 1: Identify low performing journals
- Journal meets metrics & benchmarks
  - Journals do not meet set metrics & benchmarks

Year 2
- Journal meets metrics & benchmarks
- Journal meets Scopus title selection criteria
- Journal publisher requested to submit title for re-evaluation
- Journal Re-evaluated by CSAB
- Journal does not meet Scopus title selection criteria
- Journal does meet minimum criteria
- Scopus minimum criteria check
- Journal forward flow discontinued from Scopus

Decision Phase
- Journal meets Scopus title selection criteria

* Re-evaluation metrics & benchmarks
** Based on Scopus title selection criteria
“Radar” that identifies journals with outlier performance

- Elsevier colleagues were challenged to create a “Radar” that can identify, flag and ultimately predict outlier performance of journals
- Examples of predicting behaviours:
  - Total article output and sudden article output growth
  - Geographical diversity among authors and editors
  - Shift in received citations and percentage of self-citations
- The “radar will be rolled out to flag outlier journals on a regular basis
- Flagged journals will be reviewed by the CSAB for continuation of Scopus coverage
2016 Re-evaluation results

- All journal publishers were informed by Scopus of the Re-evaluation outcome of their journal in December 2016.
- If discontinued = Journal forward flow discontinued per January 1, 2017.

>22,000 Journals in Scopus database

300 Journals underperformed for 2 sequential years, or concerns were raised

100% Re-evaluated by CSAB

60% Discontinued
Quiz

• How many criteria does the CSAB take into consideration when deciding if a journal qualifies to be indexed on Scopus?
Searching Scopus - Demonstration
Key Features & Functions - Scopus

- Facilitates major tasks researchers have
  - Searching citations & indexes
  - Browsing & searching sources
  - Viewing & storing articles
  - Search History
  - Documents Download
  - Author Search
  - Affiliation Search

- Stay up-to-date
  - Alerts
  - RSS
Outline query breaks lines at logical points which helps structure the search and identify errors.

Operators and field codes can be selected here, or typed into the box.

Advanced search box allows combining of many codes, using operators – which allows for complex searches.
### Advanced Search Field Codes – 64!!

#### Operators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td>AND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND NOT</td>
<td>AND NOT</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>W/</td>
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#### Field codes

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</tbody>
</table>

*Operators and field codes can be added by typing it in the query field, clicking on the "+" icon or by clicking on the "add" button in the example pop out.*
Advanced search strings can be used in Document Search tab.

Document search

Search
"Particle Interactions" AND "Collisions" AND NOT "Theoretical"

E.g., "heart attack" AND stress

775 document results

TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Particle Interactions" AND "Collisions" AND NOT "Theoretical")

Search within results...
Search Functionality

• Choosing Search Terms
  • Use specific search terms that are closely related to your research topic
  • Include alternative words and abbreviations
  • Avoid words that are too general

• Use Boolean Operators
  • AND
    • Finds documents that contain ALL of the terms
    • Use this when the terms must appear and may be far apart from each other
    • Example: “Programmable Logic Controller AND Elevator”
  • OR
    • Finds documents that contain any of the terms
    • Use OR when at least one of the terms must appear (such as synonyms, alternate spellings, or abbreviations)
    • Example: micromouse OR picomouse
  • AND NOT
    • Excludes documents that include the specified term from the search
    • Use AND NOT to exclude specific terms. This connector must be used at the end of a search.
    • Example: micromouse OR picomouse AND NOT rodent
Search Functionality

• Finding Variations of a Word
  • To search for an exact phrase, including any stop words, spaces and punctuation, enclose the phrase in braces or inverted commas: {air con} or “air con”
  • Special characters are included in the search
  • Wildcards are searched as characters

• Finding Phrases
  • Use wildcard characters to search for variations of a word
  • Question mark (?) replaces a single character anywhere in a word. Use 1 question mark for each character you want to replace
  • Asterisk (*) replaces multiple characters anywhere in a word; it can be used to replace 0 and more characters.
Exercise

• Remote Control Automated Fire Ignition System
  • 2 Document Results – Search for “Fire Ignition System”, add search field, use the AND Boolean modifier, and include “Automat*”
  • 113 Document Results – Search for “Ignition System”, add search field, use the AND Boolean modifier, and include “Automat*”

• Smart Controller for Air Conditioning System
  • 2,121 Document Results – Search for “controller”, add search field, use the AND Boolean modifier, and include “air con*”
  • 4 Document Results – Search for “smart controller”, add search field, use the AND Boolean modifier, and include “air con*”

• Interpretation of the deep cracking phenomenon of tungsten monoblock targets observed in high-heat-flux fatigue tests at 20 MW/m2
  • 1 Document Results – Search for “deep cracking phenomenon”, add search field, use the AND Boolean modifier, and include “tungsten monoblock”
**Refine Search**

1. Refine results
2. Mendeley/ Download/ Citation Overview/ View Cited by / Alert Setting / View References etc
3. Sorting Option (Date, Number of Citations, Relevance, First Author, Source Title)
4. Abstract/ Article Record

---

**Search**

"Particle Interactions"

E.g., "heart attack" AND stress

---

**12,561 document results**

**Title-ABS-KEY** ("Particle Interactions")

---

**Document title**

1. Synthesis and characterization of nanometric magnetite coated by oleic acid and the surfactant CTAB: Surfactant coated nanometric magnetite/maghemite

**Authors**

Celis, J.A., Olea Mejía, O.F., Cabral-Prieto, A., (...), Baggei Saitovitch, E.M., Alzamora Camarena, M.

**Year**

2017

**Source**

Hyperfine Interactions

238(1/43)

---

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Nanometric magnetite (nm-Fe3O4) particles were prepared by the reverse co-precipitation synthesis method, obtaining particle sizes that ranged from 4 to 8.5 nm. In their synthesis, the concentration of iron salts of ferric nitrate, Fe(NO3)3-9H2O, and ferrous sulfite, FeSO4-7H2O, were varied relative to the chemical reaction volume and by using different surfactants such as oleic acid (OA) and hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB). The nm-Fe3O4 particles were characterized by transmission electron microscopy (TEM), Mössbauer spectroscopy (MS), magnetic and X-ray diffraction (XRD) measurements. Typical asymmetrical and/or broad lines shapes appeared in all Mössbauer spectra of the as prepared samples suggesting strong magnetic inter-particle interactions, reducing these interactions to some extent by gentle mechanical grinding. For the smallest particles, maghemite instead of magnetite was the main preparation product as low temperature Mössbauer and magnetic measurements indicated. For the intermediate and largest particles a mixture of magnetite and maghemite phases were produced as the saturation magnetization values of MS ~ 60 emu/g indicated; these values were measured for most samples, independently of the coating surfactant concentration, and according to the ZFC-FC curves the blocking temperatures were 225K and 275K for the smallest and largest magnetite nanoparticles, respectively. The synthesis method was highly reproducible.
On the **Overview** page, you can see the article’s key metrics including citation, Field-Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI), Citation Benchmarking, as well as the Scholarly and Social activity/commentary.
Mendeley is a reference manager allowing you to manage, read, share, annotate and cite your research papers...
Analyze Results

Analyze search results

12561 document results
Choose date range to analyze: 1936 to 2017

Documents per year by source

Compare the document counts for up to 10 sources

Journal Of Geophysical Research Space Physics
18 documents in 2010
CiteScore 3.39, SJR 2.31, SNIP 1.28
Compare sources and learn more about CiteScore, SJR, and SNIP by using link above
Click point to view document list
Setting up Search Alerts

A Search Alert is a saved search that you can schedule to run at certain intervals. If any new results are found you will receive an e-mail with the first 25 results and a link into Scopus to access all new results. (Privacy Policy)

Search:
TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Particle Interactions")

Name of alert:
particle interactions

E-mail address(es):
mpak@elsevier.com

Separate multiple e-mail addresses by a semicolon, comma, space or enter:

Frequency:
Every week on Tuesday

E-mail format:
• HTML  ○ Text

Status:
• Active  ○ Inactive

(∗ - Required fields)

Set Search Alert
Set Alert - Search Alert is saved search that you can schedule to run at regular (daily/ weekly/ bi-weekly/ monthly) intervals. Search Results will be sent to your mailbox
What is the Challenge? Scholarly Name Ambiguity

Many researchers that too closely resemble one another.

Researchers publish under name variations.

Dr. Smith  Dr. Smith  Dr. Smith

Dr. Smith
Dr. J. Smith
Dr. James Smith
What is the solution? ORCID!

ORCID, the Original Researcher Contributor ID, provides a **persistent digital identifier** that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized.

Dr. Smith
Dr. J. Smith
Dr. James Smith

Dr. James Smith
46533489
DISTINGUISH YOURSELF IN THREE EASY STEPS

ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized. Find out more.

1. REGISTER
   Get your unique ORCID identifier Register now!
   Registration takes 30 seconds.

2. ADD YOUR INFO
   Enhance your ORCID record with your professional information and link to your other identifiers (such as Scopus or ResearcherID or LinkedIn).

3. USE YOUR ORCID ID
   Include your ORCID identifier on your Webpage, when you submit publications, apply for grants, and in any research workflow to ensure you get credit for your work.
PlumX Metrics
Metrics Categories

**Usage**
(clicks, downloads, views, library holdings, video plays)

**Captures**
(bookmarks, code forks, favorites, readers, watchers)

**Mentions**
(blog posts, comments, reviews, Wikipedia links)

**Social Media**
(+1s, likes, shares, tweets)

**Citations**
(citation indexes, patent citations, clinical citations)
Plum Print

The five categories of metrics are displayed for quick and easy understanding in a data visualization known as the Plum Print. When you rollover the Plum Print, more detail for each of the categories is visible. You can also click on it to get to all the detail for the metrics.

- The Plum Print is dynamic, each circle in the Plum Print represents the metrics in the associated category by color.
- The larger the circle, the more metrics in that category.
- There is a variety of ways to represent the Plum Print on article pages or in result lists.
- Designed to communicate engagement without a score

NOTE: In the JBS platform the Usage category will not be displayed in the rollover.
Plum Print Examples

An example of a Plum Print for an article that has metrics balanced in all categories. [Link to article on PlumX.]

An example of a Plum Print with a lot of Citations and Captures, a small amount of Usage, and no Mentions or Social Media. [Link to article on PlumX.]

An example of a Plum Print with an outsized amount of Social Media. [Link to article on PlumX.]
Scopus

Bergado, Dennes Taganajan
Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand, School of Engineering and Technology, Bangkok, Thailand
Author ID: 7005957509
Other name formats: Bergado, D., Bergado, Dennes T., Bergado, D. T., Bergado, Dennes T...
Subject areas: Earth and Planetary Sciences, Engineering, Materials Science, Agricultural and Biological Sciences, Environmental Science, Computer Science, Chemistry, Social Sciences

1. Author Details
2. Author Publications
3. Search Functionality
4. Sorting Option
5. Author History
Affiliation Search

Affiliation search

Affiliation name
Asian Institute of Technology Thailand

Search for documents by affiliation

Brought to you by
The Scopus Team

Help improve Scopus
Metrics allow us to:

- Measure scientific production and benchmark research performance at multiple levels
- Assess the international impact of research
- Identify leading organizations and competitors
- Monitor research trends
- Map collaboration networks and identify collaboration opportunities
- Assess the impact of research funding on the scientific output of researchers and graduate students
- Identify who is doing what and with whom in a variety of fields

### Sources Browser

**CiteScore metrics for serials**

CiteScore metrics from Scopus are comprehensive, transparent, current and free metrics for serial titles in Scopus. Search or browse below to find a source and see associated metrics. Use the annual metrics for reporting, and track the progress of 2017 metrics with CiteScore Tracker 2017. Be sure to use qualitative as well as the below quantitative inputs when presenting your research impact, and always use more than one metric for the quantitative part.

---

**Search for a source**

- **Search**
- **Title**
- **ISSN**
- **Publisher**
- **Display only Open Access Journals**

---

**37448 results**

<table>
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<th>Source title</th>
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<th>SJR</th>
<th>SNIP</th>
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<td>89.23</td>
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<td>50.569</td>
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<td>Chemical Reviews</td>
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<td>19.143</td>
<td>11.241</td>
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<td>Chemical Society Reviews</td>
<td>35.70</td>
<td>15.228</td>
<td>7.638</td>
<td>Journal</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Journal Analyser

Compare sources

Compare sources Search for and choose up to 10 sources to analyze and compare.

Source Title

Limit to: All Subject areas

733 sources found About Compare sources calculations

CiteScore Publication by year

- Earthquake Engineering and Structural Dynamics
- Journal of Structural Engineering
- Catalysis Reviews - Science and Engineering
How to choose a metric

Always use both qualitative and quantitative input into your decisions

Always use more than one research metric as the quantitative input

There are 6 factors, which can affect the value of a metric:
- Size
- Publication-type
- Manipulation
- Discipline
- Database coverage
- Time

<table>
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</table>
Journal Metrics in Scopus: CiteScore, SNIP and SJR

CiteScore
- A metric that gives a more comprehensive, transparent and current view of a journal’s impact.
- A 3 year citation window
- CiteScore’s numerator and denominator both include all document types. This includes articles, reviews, letters, notes, editorials, conference papers and other documents indexed by Scopus are included. The numerator and the denominator used in the CiteScore calculation are thus consistent.

SJR
- SJR = SCImago Journal Rank
- More prestigious nature of citations that come from within the same, or a closely related field
- Overcome the tendency for prestige scores the quantity of journals increases
- Readily understandable scoring scale with an average of 1 for easy comparison

SNIP
- SNIP = Sourced Normalized Impact per Paper
- Refined metric calculation, better corrects for field differences
- Outlier scores are closer to average
- Readily understandable scoring scale with an average of 1 for easy comparison
CiteScore is a simple metric for all Scopus serial titles

CiteScore 2015 value = \[
\frac{A}{B}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CiteScore</th>
<th>Impact Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A = citations to 3 years of documents</td>
<td>A = citations to 2 or 5 years of documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B = all documents indexed in Scopus, same as A</td>
<td>B = only citable items (articles and reviews), different from A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: at launch, all serial titles in the May 2016 title list, and with some documents indexed in 2016, will have CiteScore metrics
CiteScore is one of a family of related metrics
Each metric provides a complementary measure of performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Open to validation in Scopus?</th>
<th>Size-normalized?</th>
<th>Subject field-normalized?</th>
<th>Communicates magnitude?</th>
<th>Update frequency</th>
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<td>No</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Annually</td>
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<tr>
<td>SJR</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>No</td>
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</table>
# The main advantages of CiteScore metrics

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<th>Comprehensive</th>
<th>Transparent</th>
<th>Current</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Based on Scopus</strong>, the world’s broadest abstract and citation database</td>
<td><strong>CiteScore metrics will be available for free</strong></td>
<td><strong>Current values</strong> are provided on a regular basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CiteScore metrics will be available for all <strong>serial titles</strong>, not just journals</td>
<td><strong>CiteScore metrics are easy to calculate for yourself</strong></td>
<td>New serial titles will have <strong>CiteScore metrics the year after they are indexed</strong> in Scopus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CiteScore metrics could be <strong>calculated for portfolios</strong></td>
<td><strong>The underlying database is available</strong> for you to interrogate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SNIP – Source Normalized Impact per Paper

All 22K journals have a Source-Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) measuring contextual citation impact by weighting citations per subject field

- Peer-reviewed papers only
- Field’s frequency and immediacy of citation
- Database coverage
- Journal’s scope and focus
- Measured relative to database median

Includes a Field’s Frequency and Immediacy of Citation, Database Coverage, Journal’s Scope and Focus, Measured Relative to Database Median

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>RIP</th>
<th>Cit. Pot.</th>
<th>SNIP (RIP/Cit. Pot.)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inventiones Mathematicae</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Molecular Cell</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SJR – SCImago Journal Rank

- Prestige Per Article Metric – prestige is transferred when a journal cites
- Citations are weighted depending on which source it is from
- A journal’s prestige is shared equally with its citations
- SJR normalizes for differences in citation behaviour between subject fields:

Life Sciences journal

High impact, many citations
One citation represents lower value

Arts & Humanities journal

Low impact, few on citations
One citation represents higher value
SJR – SCImago Journal Rank

SCImago journal rank by year

- Earthquake Engineering and Structural Dynamics
- Journal of Structural Engineering
- Catalysis Reviews – Science and Engineering
SNIP – Source Normalized Impact per Paper

Source normalized impact per paper by year

- Earthquake Engineering and Structural Dynamics
- Journal of Structural Engineering
- Catalysis Reviews – Science and Engineering
Scopus

Citations

Source citations by year

Exclude source self-citations

15000
12500
10000
7500
5000
2500
0


Earthquake Engineering and Structural Dynamics
Journal of Structural Engineering
Catalysis Reviews – Science and Engineering
Percent of published documents not cited by year

- Earthquake Engineering and Structural Dynamics
- Journal of Structural Engineering
- Catalysis Reviews – Science and Engineering
Percent of documents that are review articles by year
Research Excellence
### Thailand – Institution Search

**Documents**  |  **Authors**  |  **Affiliations**  |  **Advanced**

**Affiliation name**

Thailand

e.g. University of Toronto

Search for documents by affiliation

---

**366 Affiliation results - Thailand**

The Scopus Affiliation Identifier assigns a unique number to groups of documents affiliated with an organization via an algorithm that matches affiliation names based on certain criteria.

#### Refine results

- **Limit to**
- **Exclude**

#### City

- **Bangkok**
  - 163 documents
- **Chiang Mai**
  - 14 documents
- **Nonthaburi**
  - 14 documents
- **Pathumtani**
  - 11 documents
- **Songkhla**
  - 10 documents

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Affiliation name</th>
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<th>Country/Territory</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Nakorn Pathom</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>2 Chulalongkorn University Chulalongkorn University</td>
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<td>Bangkok</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Chiang Mai University</td>
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<td>Chiang Mai</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Scopus Affiliation Profile – Asian Institute of Technology

Affiliation details - Asian Institute of Technology Thailand

View: Documents/Authors/Patent Results

Collaborating Affiliations

Documents by source

The data displayed above is compiled exclusively from articles published in the Scopus database. To request corrections to any inaccuracies or provide any further feedback, please contact us (registration required). This data displayed above is subject to the privacy conditions contained in the privacy policy.
<table>
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<th>Document title</th>
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<th>Source</th>
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<tr>
<td>On the acceptability of arguments and its fundamental role in nonmonotonic</td>
<td>Dung, P.M.</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Artificial Intelligence 77(2), pp. 321-357</td>
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<td>reasoning, logic programming and n-person games</td>
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<td>Hydrothermal growth of ZnO nanostructures</td>
<td>Barua, S.,</td>
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<td>Mahat, P.,</td>
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<td>Mithulananthan, N.</td>
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Scopus Author Profile Affiliation – Bergado, Dennes Taganajan

Documents by source
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Documents by type
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The $h$-index is based upon the number of documents and number of citations.

Note: Scopus is in progress of updating pre-1996 cited references going back to 1970. The $h$-index might increase over time.
Summary

• Search: Scopus search – Document, Author, Affiliation.

• Sources: Browse or search indexed sources or journals by title

• Analytics: Article Metrics, Results Analysis

• Alerts to manage previously saved search
Scopus Help & Resources
Thank you!

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