**Scopus®**

Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of scientific journals, books and conference proceedings with nearly 22,000 titles. It covers the fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and arts and humanities from around 5,000 publishers. Scopus allows all kinds of searching including citations, author searching, journal impact and social media.

Scopus can be accessed by searching from the library home page

http://www.bradford.ac.uk/library

**General searching in Scopus**

1. Under *Document search* enter the key words you are searching for.
2. Click *Add another search field* to search for more than one concept.
3. You can narrow your search by date range, document type or broad subject area.
4. On the results screen, you can use the limiters on the left of the screen to narrow further by date, author name and language. You can also add another search term to narrow your results using the search within results box.
5. From the results screen you can view a report of citations of your results, analyse by year of publication, location, source, territory etc. You can view *citing articles* to see literature using your search results, with the option to exclude self-citation. The *View secondary documents* option allows you to see sources mentioned in the reference lists of your search results which are not indexed in Scopus.
6. Sort your results by relevance, date or number of citations.
7. To see if you have access to the full text of the article, click the *Find it!* link.

**Scopus article records**

Each Scopus record has the bibliographic details (author, date and publication details), most also have an abstract and the references from that article. On the right of the screen are the citations, related articles (articles sharing references) and Metrics. The metrics are measures of the impact of the article. These include:

- Citations. They also offer a “field weighted” citation impact to measure the impact against other papers in the field.
- Scholarly activity: reads on Mendeley, tagging on CiteuLike. Gives demographics and locations of interactions.
- Scholarly commentary: mentions on blogs, post-publication reviews, Wikipedia and Q&A sites.
Mass media: mentions in newspaper and television stories.

Social activity: mentions on Twitter, Facebook and Google+.

Bookmarks on Mendeley.

Exporting results from Scopus

To export results from any screen, tick the boxes alongside the results you wish to export then choose Export. To export all of the items on a page, click the box alongside the Export icon. To export all of your search results, click the down arrow next to the box and choose Select all.

You can export search results to Excel, plain text or bibliographic software such as EndNote.

- For Excel files, choose .csv
- For Endnote, choose .ris

You can then choose which fields you wish to export. These can include the abstract and references.

The Download option theoretically allows you to download the full text of the document, if you can get it to work! It will not run on Google Chrome.

Citation searching in Scopus

1. Click on Search then Document search.

2. Enter the details of your document e.g. author, title of the article, title of the journal. Use Add search field to search for each piece of information in a separate field. Ensure the drop-down menu for each field matches the information you are entering. Join the fields with AND.

3. Click the article title to see the full details.

4. On the right of the screen, you can see details of citing articles. Click on View details to see more citing articles.

Author searching in Scopus

The author search enables you to view all of the publications by a particular author. If you have details of affiliation (where the author has worked) and broad subject area you can usually track down authors even with very common names.
1. Enter the author’s name, places in which the author has worked and their broad subject areas. If they have an ORCID ID you can search for that.

![Image of Scopus search interface]

2. Click search.

3. You can sort your results by date, relevance or number of citations.

4. To see statistics for an author’s entire publication output, click **Select all** at the top left of the page, then **View Citation overview**.

![Select all and Citation overview icons]

5. You will see a graph of the author’s citations, and a link to a graph of their h-index. The h-index is a measure of impact ranking based on how many highly cited papers they have produced (so an author who has had 6 papers cited at least 6 times would have an h-index of 6).

6. Return to the results screen and choose **Analyse search results** to see the author’s publications analysed by source, territory, co-author etc. From the source analysis you can choose to view the impact factor of those journals.

**Affiliation search**

Allows searching for papers produced by a particular institution.

**Journal impact in Scopus**

Within Scopus, you can **Browse Sources** or look for information on a specific journal. You can use the **Compare journals** function to compare the metrics on up to 10 journal titles.
Click **Compare journals** to compare the metrics of up to ten journals, searching by journal name, ISSN or publisher. The metrics compared are:

- **Scimago Journal Rank.** A measure of impact based on citations and the “prestige” of those citations (so a citation from a high ranking journal is given more weight).
- **Impact per Publication.** Ratio of citations per article published over a three-year period.
- **Source Normalized Impact per Paper.** The citations per paper of a journal weighed against others in that subject area (“citation potential”). This takes into account the frequency of citation in that field, the average speed of citation and the extent to which Scopus covers that field. This also weighs the difference between journals in a field, for instance that clinical journals tend to have a lower citation than literature-based ones.
- **Total citations of a source per year** (with the option to remove journal self-citations).
- **Total documents published by a source per year.**
- **Percentage of articles published but not cited per year** (with the option to remove journal self-citations).
- **Percentage of published articles that are review articles.**

Scopus derives its journal impact factors from [Scimago](http://www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php) which is easier to search if you want rankings for an entire subject area. You can search for an individual title, a subject category or a sub-category (e.g., chemistry or just analytical chemistry).

**Personalised features**

Scopus has a suite of personalised features. You will need to register to use these features. These include:

- **Saved searches.**
- **Alerts.** You can receive an email whenever any of the following occurs:
  - When an author publishes a new paper. Choose **Follow this author** on the author details page.
  - When a paper is cited. Choose **Set alert** in the document detail page.
  - When an author is cited. Choose **Set alert** on the author detail page.
  - When a new paper matches one of your saved searches. **Choose set alert** in the search results page.
When anyone from an institution publishes a paper, choose **Follow this affiliation** in the affiliation details page.

When a new article is published in a chosen journal, choose **Set alert** in the source information page.

- Saved lists. These can be formatted into bibliographies, though these do not match the University styles.
- RSS feeds. Any of the alerts can also be channelled into an RSS feed.

**Further help**

Scopus has a useful set of help pages at

[http://help.elsevier.com.ezproxy.brad.ac.uk/app/answers/list/p/8150/c/0](http://help.elsevier.com.ezproxy.brad.ac.uk/app/answers/list/p/8150/c/0)