Scopus: Empower Your Research at Every Step

Ling Yu Lang
Solutions Trainer
Elsevier Research Solutions
# Scopus includes content from more than 5,000 publishers and 105 different countries

65M records from 22K serials, 96K conferences and 134K books

- Updated daily
- More accurate and complete citation data pre-1996
- 40 different languages covered
- 3,487 Active Gold Open Access journals indexed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JOURNALS</th>
<th>CONFERENCES</th>
<th>BOOKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Sciences</strong>&lt;br&gt;11,865</td>
<td><strong>96.4K</strong> conference events&lt;br&gt;<strong>7.7M</strong> conference papers</td>
<td><strong>539</strong> book series&lt;br&gt;<strong>34K</strong> Volumes / <strong>1.3M</strong> items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Sciences</strong>&lt;br&gt;12,992</td>
<td><strong>Full metadata, abstracts and cited references (ref’s post-1995 only)</strong></td>
<td><strong>134,082</strong> stand-alone books&lt;br&gt;<strong>&gt;1.1M</strong> items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Sciences</strong>&lt;br&gt;10,158</td>
<td><strong>Mainly Engineering and Computer Sciences</strong></td>
<td><strong>Focus on Social Sciences and A&amp;H</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Life Sciences</strong>&lt;br&gt;6,394</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: May 2016 title list at [https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content](https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content)
1) What’s the best journal for my research?

2) What related interdisciplinary, global research is being produced?

3) Who is citing my work? Where is my work being cited?

4) What’s the trend – is this a growing or declining field?

5) Who else is working on this in my country or elsewhere in the world?

Scopus

Designed to support literature research process
68 million
Items

1.4 Billion cited references
dating back to 1970

Scopus

~70,000
Main institutional profiles

12 million
Author profiles

+ 5,000
Publishers

22,748
Serial titles

+150,000
Books

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

Source: May 2016 title list at https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content
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)
More than 3500 academic and government organisations and 150 leading research organizations rely on Scopus data.
World university rankings – QS

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
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%)

Publication and citation data from Scopus is used
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 or titlesuggestion@scopus.com
Previous webinar with more information on Scopus content selection criteria: https://blog.scopus.com/webinars
Continuous, online title review process for selecting new journals for Scopus coverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title suggestion</th>
<th>Title validation</th>
<th>Title enrichment</th>
<th>Review and decision</th>
<th>Communication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Publisher
- Editor-in-chief or managing editor
- Editorial board member
- Librarian / other

- Title Suggestion Form
- Newly suggested title
- Scopus minimum criteria check
- Scopus minimum criteria met
- Title enrichment
- Release to CSAB for review
- Subject Chair review
- Feedback to suggestor and publisher

- Not accepted for review feedback letter
- Minimum criteria feedback
- Preselection by local board
- Minimum criteria not met
- Publisher enrichment form
- Local board review
- External review
- No response
- Not accepted for review feedback letter

Optional
Default
Coverage of high quality journals via selection by the independent Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB)

The CSAB is an independent board of subject experts from all over the world. Board members are chosen for their expertise in specific subject areas; many have (journal) Editor experience.

As a primary publisher and information aggregator, Elsevier understands the needs of Authors, Editors and Publishers and provides resources to support the community. Available resources to help journals with successful title review process:

- publication ethics resources
- FAQs
- advisory documents
- reviewer comments
- editor and publishing services

https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/scopus/content/content-policy-and-selection or titlesuggestion@scopus.com
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
# Transparent, annual re-evaluation process to ensure titles continue to meet high quality standards

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

Scopus

Year 1

Journals indexed in Scopus

Remains in Scopus

Analysis 1: Identify low performing journals

Journal meets metrics & benchmarks*

Journals do not meet metrics & benchmarks*

Year 2

Journal publisher informed by Scopus

Analysis 2: Identify low performing journals

Journal meets metrics & benchmarks*

Journals do not meet metrics & benchmarks*

Decision Phase

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

Journal does not meet minimum 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

Strict Scopus content selection rules and quality checks
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 mouse
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: Optimi?e
  • Asterisk (*) replaces multiple characters anywhere in a word; it can be used to replace 0 and more characters: Optim*
A review of natural language processing techniques for opinion mining systems

Sun, S., Luo, C., Chen, J.
Department of Computer Science and Technology, East China Normal University, 500 Dongchuan Road, Shanghai, China

Abstract

As the prevalence of social media on the Internet, opinion mining has become an essential approach to analyzing so many data. Various applications appear in a wide range of industrial domains. Meanwhile, opinions have diverse expressions which bring along research challenges. Both of the practical demands and research challenges make opinion mining an active research area in recent years. In this paper, we present a review of Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques for opinion mining. First, we introduce general NLP techniques which are required for text preprocessing. Second, we investigate the approaches of opinion mining for different levels and situations. Then we introduce comparative opinion mining and deep learning approaches for opinion mining. Opinion summarization and advanced topics are introduced later. Finally, we discuss some challenges and open problems related to opinion mining. © 2016 Elsevier B.V.

Author keywords

Deep learning, Machine learning, Natural language processing, Opinion mining, Sentiment analysis

Indexed keywords

Engineering controlled terms: Artificial intelligence, Data mining, Learning algorithms, Learning systems
PlumX Metrics

**Usage:** clicks, views, downloads, library holdings, video plays

**Citations:** citation indexes, patent citations, clinical citations, policy citations

**Captures:** bookmarks, favorites, reference manager saves

**Mentions:** blog posts, news mentions, comments, reviews, Wikipedia mentions

**Social media:** tweets, +1s, likes, shares
Setting up Search Alerts

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.
Export to Mendeley

You have chosen to export 2 documents.

Select your method of export:
- **Mendeley**
- **RefWorks**
- **RIS Format (EndNote, Reference Manager)**
- **CSV (Excel)**
- **BibTeX**
- **Text (ASCII in HTML)**

What information do you want to export?

- **Citation information**
- **Bibliographical information**
- **Abstract and Keywords**
- **Funding Details**
- **Other information**

- **Author(s)**
- **Affiliations**
- **Abstract**
- **Number**
- **Tradenames and Manufacturers**
- **Document title**
- **Serial identifiers (e.g. ISSN)**
- **Author Keywords**
- **Acronym**
- **Accession numbers and Chemicals**
- **Year**
- **PubMed ID**
- **Index Keywords**
- **Sponsor**
- **Volume, Issue, Pages**
- **Editor(s)**
- **Funding text**
- **Citation count**
- **Language of Original Document**
- **Include references**
- **Source title**
- **Correspondence Address**
- **DOI**
- **Source and Document Type**
- **Abbreviated Source Title**

Mendeley is a reference manager allowing you to manage, read, share, annotate and cite your research papers...
Analyze Results

Title-ABS-KEY: "artificial intelligence"

Search within results... Analyze search results

Refine results

Document title

Authors: Chaib Draa, I., Niar, S., Tayeb, 2017

Source: Eurasip Journal

Documents by year

Documents by affiliation
What are Research Metrics?

- Research workflow can be represented by three main stages.

- A metric is a **numerical measurement** that provides quantitative information about performance (i.e. an indicator)

- Metrics are used by people in research as one of the **inputs in making decisions**.

- Research is growing and becoming more complex, and metrics provide **digestible insights** from the massive amounts of data that these activities generate.
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
- Identify who is doing what and with whom in a variety of fields
- Assess the impact of research funding on the scientific output of researchers and graduate students
- Monitor research trends
- Map collaboration networks and identify collaboration opportunities

Two Golden Rules for using research metrics

When use correctly, research metrics together with qualitative input give a balanced, multi-dimensional view for decision-making

Always use both qualitative and quantitative input into your decisions

Always use more than one research metric as the quantitative input
# Basket of metrics in Scopus: 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CiteScore</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Annually, and monthly for CiteScore Tracker metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CiteScore Percentile</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citation Count</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Count</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% cited</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNIP</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJR</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Snowball Metric: www.snowballmetrics.com
How is CiteScore calculated?

CiteScore 2016 value = \[ \frac{A}{B} \]

Impact Factor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact Factor</th>
<th>CiteScore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A = 2 or 5 years</td>
<td>A = 3 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B = only citable items (articles and reviews), different from A</td>
<td>B = all doc types, same as A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Main advantages of CiteScore

**Comprehensive**
- Based on Scopus, the world’s broadest database
- A CiteScore will be available for all serial titles, not just journals
- CiteScore can be calculated for portfolios

**Transparent**
- CiteScore and associated metrics will be available for free
- CiteScore is easy to calculate for yourself
- The underlying database is available for you to interrogate

**Current**
- Current values are provided on a regular basis
- New titles will have a CiteScore the year after they are indexed in Scopus
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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>RIP</th>
<th>Cit. Pot.</th>
<th>SNIP (RIP/Cit. Pot.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inventiones Mathematicae</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Cell</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scopus

Browse Sources & Metrics (CiteScore, SJR and SNIP)

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  Browse sources

Search

- Название
- ISSN
- Издатель
- Display only Open Access journals

37,448 results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source title</th>
<th>CiteScore</th>
<th>SJR</th>
<th>SNIP</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ca-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians</td>
<td>89.23</td>
<td>39.285</td>
<td>67.564</td>
<td>Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Reviews</td>
<td>42.79</td>
<td>19.282</td>
<td>10.369</td>
<td>Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Society Reviews</td>
<td>35.70</td>
<td>14.994</td>
<td>7.676</td>
<td>Journal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CiteScore is one of a family of metrics.
CiteScore is one of a family of metrics (Cont.)

Studies in Computational Intelligence
Scopus coverage years: from 2006 to Present
Publisher: Springer Verlag
ISSN: 1860-949X E-ISSN: 1860-9503
Subject area: Computer Science: Artificial Intelligence

CiteScore rank & trend

CiteScore rank 2016

In category: Artificial Intelligence

Rank | Source title | CiteScore 2016 | Percentile
--- | --- | --- | ---
#1 | IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence | 13.59 | 99th percentile
#2 | International Journal of Computer Vision | 11.06 | 99th percentile
#3 | Foundations and Trends in Machine Learning | 10.00 | 98th percentile
#4 | IEEE Transactions on Fuzzy Systems | 8.47 | 97th percentile
#5 | International Journal of Robotics Research | 6.30 | 97th percentile
Author Search - 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
Author Search

Author Search Function

To determine which author names should be grouped together under a single identifier number, the Scopus Author Identifier uses an algorithm that matches author names based on their affiliation, address, subject area, source title, dates of publication, citations, and co-authors. Documents with insufficient data may not be matched, this can lead to more than one entry in the results list for the same author. By default, only details pages matched to more than one document in Scopus are shown in search results. About Scopus Author Identifier

Author last name
aljunid
  e.g. Smith

Affiliation
  e.g. University of Toronto

Author first name
  s a l
  e.g. J L.

ORCID
  e.g. 0000-0002-3333-444x
SCOPUS - ORCID Integration via Add to ORCID

ORCID

Scopus to ORCID has asked for the following access to your ORCID Record

- Read your ORCID record
- Add a person identifier
- Add works
- Update your works

- Allow this permission until I revoke it.
  You may revoke permissions on your account settings page.
  Unchecking this box will grant permission this time only.

This application will not be able to see your ORCID password, or other private info in your ORCID Record. Privacy Policy.

Already have an ORCID ID? Sign In

As per ORCID’s terms and conditions, you may only register for an ORCID ID for yourself.

First name
Last name
Email

Re-enter email
Create an ORCID password
Confirm ORCID password

Your ORCID iD connects with your ORCID Record that can contain links to your research activities, affiliations, awards, other versions of your name, and more. You control this content and who can see it.

By default, who should be able to see information added to your ORCID Record?

Email frequency

The ORCID registry provides notifications about things of interest, like changes to your ORCID record and new and events. How often would you like these notifications delivered to you via email?

Weekly summary

Terms of Use

- I consent to the privacy policy and terms and conditions of use, including agreeing to my data being processed in the US and being publicly accessible where marked Public.

You must accept the terms and conditions.

Authorize
Scopus-ORCID Integration via Add to ORCID (Cont.)

You have requested to correct details for the following author:

Aljunid, Syed Alwee
Author ID: 56000543300
Documents: 299
Affiliation: Universiti Malaysia Perlis

Include the following potential author matches in the request:

1. Aljunid, Syed Abdullah
   - ID: 37039351400
   - Affiliation: Universiti Malaysia Perlis
   - 22 documents

2. Aljunid, Syed Abdullah
   - ID: 56152325000
   - Affiliation: Nanyang Technological University
   - 8 documents

3. Aljunid, Syed Mohamed
   - ID: 6504304159
   - Affiliation: Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
   - 92 documents

4. Aljunid, Syed Abdul Kader
   - ID: 56025382500
   - Affiliation: Universiti Tenaga Nasional
   - 2 documents

Start
### Request to merge authors

The Scopus Author Identifier assigns a unique number to groups of documents written by the same author via an algorithm that matches authorship based on a certain criteria. If a document cannot be confidently matched with an author identifier, it is grouped separately. In this case, you may see more than 1 entry for the same author.

#### Refine results

- [ ] Show exact matches only
- [ ] Show profile matches with one document

#### Author feedback wizard

**Merge selected authors**

You have requested to merge the following authors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Documents</th>
<th>Subject area</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Country/Territory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aljunid, Syed Alwhee</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>Engineering; Physics and Astronomy; Computer Science; ...</td>
<td>Universiti Malaysia Perlis</td>
<td>Kubang</td>
<td>Gajah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aljunid, Syed Alwhee A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aljunid, Sayed Alwhee</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Source title

- Advanced Science Letters
- Sclac 2012 2012 IEEE Business Engineering And Industrial Applications Colloquium
- Communications In Computer And Information Science
Definition of $h$-Index

“The $h$-index is the highest number of papers a scientist has that have at least that number of citations.”

*Nature (2005)*

A scientist has index $h$ if $h$ of his papers have at least $h$ citations each and the other papers have no more than $h$ citations each.

E.g.: Dr. Hanafiah has index 7 if 7 of his papers have at least 7 citations each and the other papers have no more than 7 citations each.
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### No. of papers published per year

- **2018**: 1 paper
- **2017**: 734 papers
- **2016**: 1,102 papers
- **2015**: 976 papers
- **2014**: 1,091 papers

### Top Authors who publish the most papers

1. Hashim, U. - 574 papers
2. Reshak, A.H. - 290 papers
3. Aljunid, S.A. - 250 papers
4. Yaacob, S. - 232 papers
View Citation Overview

This is an overview of citations for the documents you've selected.

50 cited documents

Date range: 2013 to 2017

Document h-index: 40

Sort on: Date (newest)

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Indexing funding data in Scopus

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 understated and persistent ways in which gender inequalities 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.

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Competing interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.
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