

18th September 2023

Day 1: Finding, assessing and managing literature

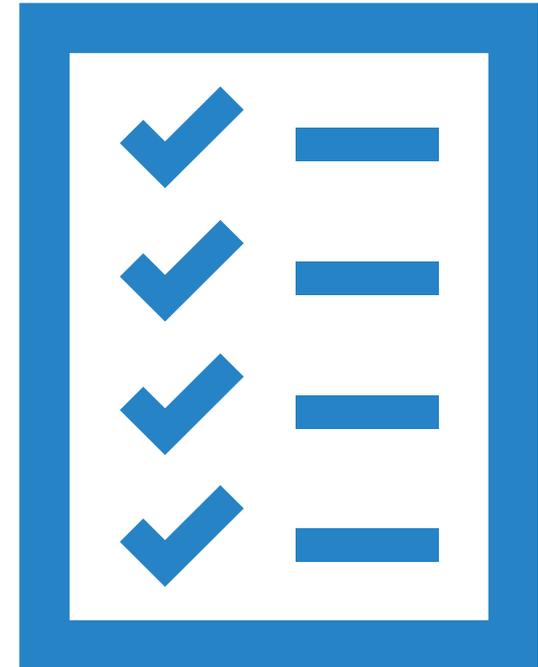


Leticia Antunes Nogueira
Senior research Librarian

www.nord.no

Agenda

- Morning
 - Premises and goals of the course
 - Academic integrity
 - How academic publishing works
 - Online profiles
 - Searching for literature
- Afternoon
 - Mechanics of searching → Choosing and using databases
 - Understanding bibliometric indicators
 - Organizing and managing your references



Academic Integrity

Academic integrity

- Integrity -> probity (uprightness), incorruptibility, honor.
- The idea that there is a moral code of conduct that guides one's behavior as they go about their academic activities.
 - E.g., researching, teaching, dealing with data, (co-)writing, publishing, consulting with businesses.
- Maintenance of academic ethical standards.





*“The International Center for Academic Integrity defines academic integrity as **a commitment, even in the face of adversity, to six fundamental values: honesty, trust, fairness, respect, responsibility, and courage.** From these values flow **principles of behavior** that enable academic communities to translate ideals into action.”*

Source: ICAI. (2021). *The fundamental values of academic integrity* (3rd ed.). International Center for Academic Integrity.

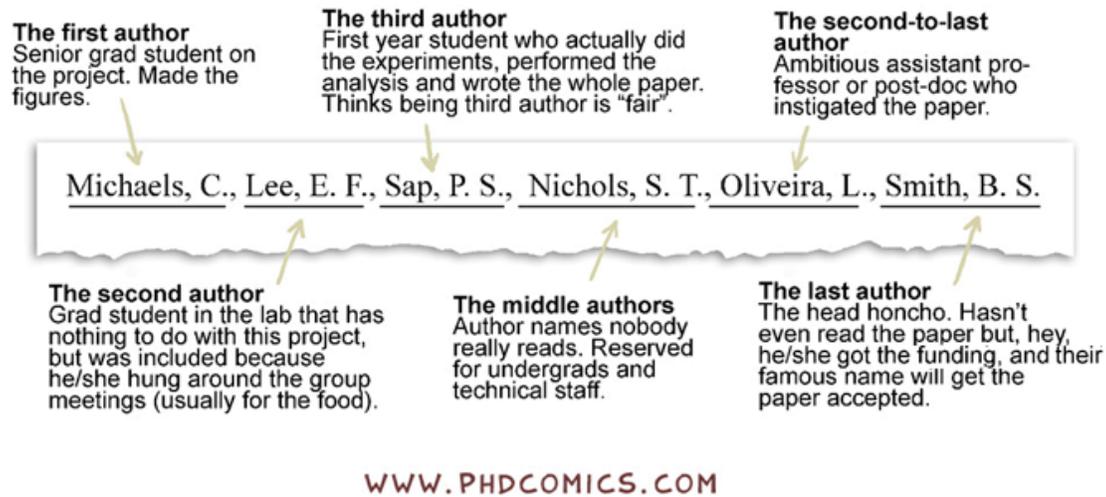
www.academicintegrity.org/the-fundamental-valuesof-academic-integrity

National Committees for Research Ethics in Norway

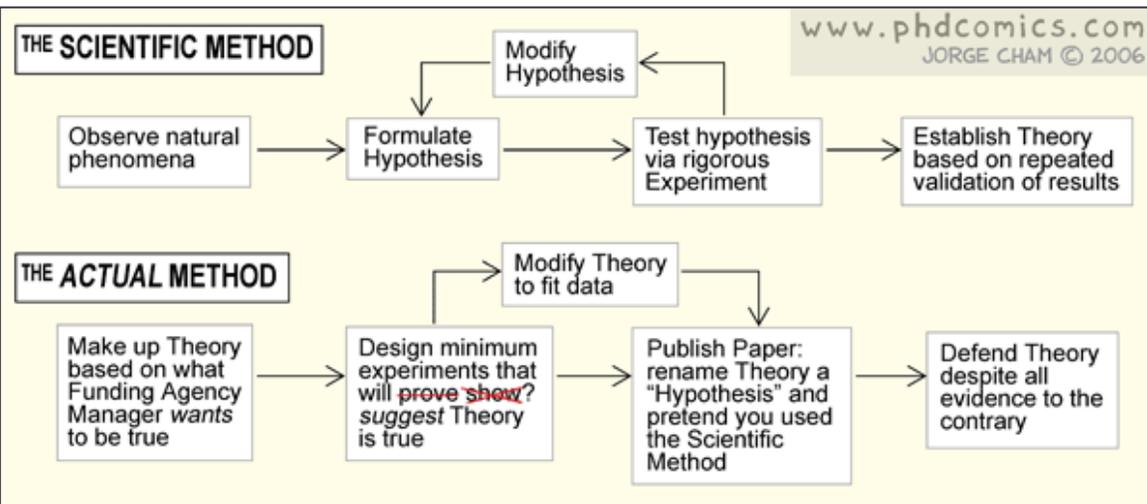


- Concrete guidelines for different fields:
 - National Committee for Medical and Health Research Ethics (NEM guidelines).
 - National Committee for Research Ethics in Science and Technology (NENT guidelines).
 - National Committee for Research Ethics in the Social Sciences and the Humanities (NESH guidelines).
 - National Commission for the Investigation of Research Misconduct.
 - National Committee for Research Ethics on Human Remains.
- Magasinet Forskningsetikk

THE AUTHOR LIST: GIVING CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE



Source: PhD Comics. The author list. Available at: <https://phdcomics.com/comics/archive.php?comid=562>



Source: PhD Comics. The actual method. Available at: <https://phdcomics.com/comics/archive.php?comid=761>

A few things to think about

Adequate citation practices and use of other's ideas and materials

- Plagiarism, self-plagiarism, direct citation, paraphrasing
- When does a claim require citation and when does it not?

Collaboration and co-authorship

- How much is enough to warrant co-authorship
- Criteria for claiming authorship (Vancouver recommendations)

Public interest disclosure

- Commissioned research
- Patents and other commercial interests

Data protection and responsibility

- Confidentiality, consent
- Vulnerable groups

Clearly fraudulent practices are "easy" to deal with
The bigger challenge lies in "grey zones"

Who can you ask for help?

- Your supervisor
- The coordinator of your PhD program
- The library,
 - Section Learning and research services
- The Human resources department
 - Senior advisor [Astrid Haugskott Dahl](#)
- Si ifra! -> <https://www.nord.no/kontakt-oss/si-ifra>
- Reporting anonymously <https://nettskjema.no/a/162546#/page/1>





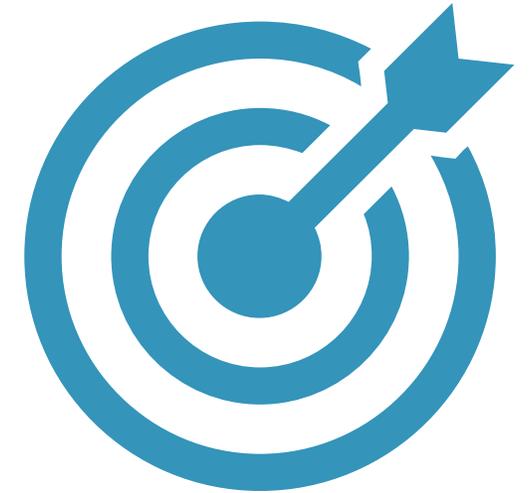
How academic publishing works

There are lots of actors with a stake in academic publishing



Before you submit...

- Become familiar with the journals in your field early on.
- When you are recommended a paper/book chapter to read, go beyond the title/theme and take a moment to notice who the authors are and where it has been published.
- Notice in which journals the scholars you most read publish.
- Understand the differences in scope from different journals (niche vs. broad journals) and consider what audience you want to reach.
- If you have a manuscript ready, notice which journal(s) you cite the most in your reference list.
- Read the guide for authors very carefully before submitting.
 - What types of contributions do they accept?
 - What formatting requirements do they ask for?
 - All publishers and journals make this information available for authors.





Information for authors

Science is a weekly, peer-reviewed journal that publishes significant original scientific research, plus reviews as well as commentary on current research, science policy, and issues of interest to the broad scientific community. We seek to publish papers that are influential in their fields or across fields and that will substantially advance scientific understanding. Selected papers should present novel and broadly important data, syntheses, or concepts. We welcome submissions from all fields of science and from any source.

Manuscripts should be submitted at our manuscript submission and information portal <https://cts.sciencemag.org>. The status of submitted manuscripts can also be tracked at this portal.

Authors should familiarize themselves with the overall editorial policies for *Science* and the *Science* family of journals before submitting their paper. These policies spell out the rights and responsibilities that authors agree to when submitting and publishing their papers. [Access this information here.](#)

Categories of manuscripts

Peer-Reviewed Research Manuscripts

Research Articles should not exceed 5 printed pages in the journal. This length can accommodate 2000 to 3000 words of main text, in addition to an abstract, 3 to 5 display items (figures or tables) with brief legends, about 50 main-text references, and a structured acknowledgments section. The main text should be divided into sections with brief subheadings. Materials and Methods should be included in [supplementary materials](#) and should be followed by additional data and figures needed to support the paper's conclusions. All data must be available in either the main text or the supplementary materials, or must be deposited at a publicly accessible repository and cited in the paper. For more on our open data policy, including information on our partnership with Dryad, please see the ["Data and Code Deposition" section of our Editorial Policies.](#)



Research Policy

Supports *open access*

15.1
CiteScore

7.2
Impact Factor

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About the journal

Policy, management and economic studies of science, technology and innovation

Research Policy (RP) articles examine empirically and theoretically the interaction between **innovation, technology** or **research**, on the one hand, and economic, social, political and organizational processes, on the other. All *RP* papers are expected to yield findings that have implications for **policy**...

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Edited By: Richard Wood, Junming Zhu, and Gang Liu

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[Latest issue](#)

Volume 27, Issue 3
June 2023

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About This Journal

The *Journal of Industrial Ecology* publishes sustainability and circular economy research which considers the relationship between the environment and the socio-economic system. The journal focuses on the understanding of the environmental impacts and drivers of the stocks and flows of material, energy and other resources in production and consumption activities.

The *Journal of Industrial Ecology* was founded by the [Center for Industrial Ecology](#) in the Yale School of the Environment at Yale University.

It is now owned and managed by the [International Society of Industrial Ecology](#). The Editors-in-Chief are supported by the International Society of Industrial Ecology and their home institutions of Tsinghua University, the Norwegian University of Science and Technology and the University of Southern Denmark.



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Standard issue and Special Issues

- Special issues are a collection with more specific and homogeneous themes.
 - SIs have deadlines, standard issues have running submissions.
 - Could be an open call for papers or the proceedings of a seminar or conference with invited contributors.
 - Some journals invite for “calls for special issue proposals”, others do not.
 - The prestige of publishing on a SI depends on the field.
- Beware for SI in predatory journals!
- Is it easier or is it more difficult to publish in a special issue?



WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM

Source: PhD Comics. Deadline. Available at: <https://phdcomics.com/comics/archive.php?comicid=998>

Example CfP – Special issue

Proposal for special issue in Environmental Innovation and Sustainability transitions

Title

Markets in sustainability transitions

Background and justification for SI

Founding frameworks in transition studies regard markets and market formation as critical for transitions to unfold (Geels, 2004) and innovation systems to emerge (Dewald & Truffer, 2011; Hekkert et al., 2007). Conceptualization of markets have, however, so far not been elaborate, perhaps because empirically sustainable technologies only recently began to be ready to scale (Hyysalo et al., 2018) or because markets are regarded as rational trade arenas (Diaz Riuz, 2012). Presently markets are mostly pictured as target areas for sustainable innovation and emphasis is on diffusion and user involvement.

This special issue aims to unpack the notion of markets, market formation and market shaping in sustainability transitions. The main motivation for this focus is that if sustainability transitions research is to be relevant for upscaled diffusion of radical innovations, wide systemic socio-technical changes, and extensive restructuring of economies, then markets remain critical to account for. Markets affect the form of consumed goods and services; they can facilitate and inhibit exchange of resources, hence serving to coordinate or stall transformative processes. We build on recent sustainability transitions literature that made initial steps in conceptualizing the development, formation, creation, and shaping of markets (Boon et al., 2020; Dewald & Truffer, 2012; Hyysalo et al., 2018; Ottosson et al., 2020; Schanz et al., 2019) and a dialogue session at the IST 2020 conference. Moreover, there is decades of theoretical work in disciplines like *Evolutionary economics*, bringing in the ideas of dominant product categories and processes of preference formation (Kaplan & Tripsas, 2008; Suarez et al., 2015); *Marketing*, advancing ideas of markets constituting of practices and markets as collective efforts involving various actors (Kjellberg & Helgesson, 2007; Nenonen et al., 2019); and *Sociology of markets*, focusing on markets as politics and as categories that require legitimation work (Çalışkan & Callon, 2010; Fligstein & Dauter, 2007; Navis & Glynn, 2010). Nevertheless, applications, combinations and integration of these theoretical perspectives with transition research is still much needed, both empirically and conceptually.

Aim of the Special Issue

The goal of the proposed special issue is to stimulate a broader research and theorizing of markets in sustainability transition studies. Contributions to the special issue can use a wide range of research approaches including historical and contemporary research designs, drawing on qualitative and quantitative data to investigate relationships between market structures and

evolutionary processes. Mixed methods research is encouraged, and contributors can analyse market evolution on different levels and at different scales (from local to global). We expect that the special issue will present results from empirical studies in a variety of sectors such as agriculture, transport, energy, retail, food, materials, health, and finance. Conceptual papers that present clear theoretical contributions are also welcome. Research papers can zoom in on individual markets or present comparative studies of markets in different geographical and socio-political settings. They can investigate interactions and interrelationships between actors in the formation of individual markets, or examine value chains, value systems and value networks as market constituents. Studies of markets in emerging circular and biobased systems and economies are welcome, and so are studies of consumer markets as well as business-to-business markets.

The special issue is deliberately broad in scope because we regard it as a starting point for further research on markets in transition studies. The following questions reflect the broad scope and serve as a guidance for contributions:

Suggested RQs and themes

- What are the roles and limitations of markets as instruments for value generation, resource allocation and coordination? What is the role of cognitive and representational dimensions of markets for transitions?
- Can we discern different stages in market formation in sustainability transitions and if so, what are the characteristics and drivers? How do existing and emerging markets co-exist and get linked, and how is market formation orchestrated in cases like mobility-as-a-service, the sharing economy and the circular economy?
- How are responsibilities shared between public, private and non-profit organizations and intermediaries in the creation of sustainability enhancing markets? What different market formation pathways can be discerned, e.g. focusing on creating completely new spaces, extending or conjoining existing markets, or 'moving' from one market space to another? What alternative ways of creating new markets can be envisioned, e.g. through grassroots movements, bottom-up initiatives, and distributed forms of production and consumption?
- How is it possible to characterize and catalyse market formation and market shaping processes in various sustainability transition pathways and how does market evolution shape transition pathways?
- How are markets being formed and shaped on different, interconnected geographical levels and how do existing and emerging institutions obstruct and contribute to market formation?
- How should transformative and mission-oriented innovation policies look like to assist market creation in the context of sustainability transitions? How is it possible to regulate markets and use pricing instruments to stimulate transitions and achieve desired environmental performance?

Contributions to the special issue are expected to combine basic ideas from transition studies in terms of normative directionality, multi-dimensionality and co-evolution, multi-actor and long-

term processes, stability and change, open-endedness and uncertainty, and values, contestation and disagreement (Köhler et al., 2019), with theories and concepts from established research traditions such as evolutionary and ecological economics, economic sociology, and business administration and marketing (Boon et al., 2020). The intention with this cross-fertilization is to generate novel insights, clearer conceptualizations, and an elaborated understanding of markets in sustainability transition studies.

Authors should state in the submission that the article is for the VSI: Markets in sust. trans.

Timeline

- Submission of papers open: 1 December 2020
- Submission deadline: 15 April 2021

Editorial group

Wouter Boon is an associate professor in Innovation and life sciences at Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development at Utrecht University.

Thomas Magnusson is Professor of Innovation sciences at the School of Business, Innovation and Sustainability at Halmstad University and Professor of Industrial Management at Linköping University, both in Sweden.

Sampsa Hyysalo is Professor of Co-Design at the Aalto University School of Art, Design and Architecture in Helsinki, Finland.

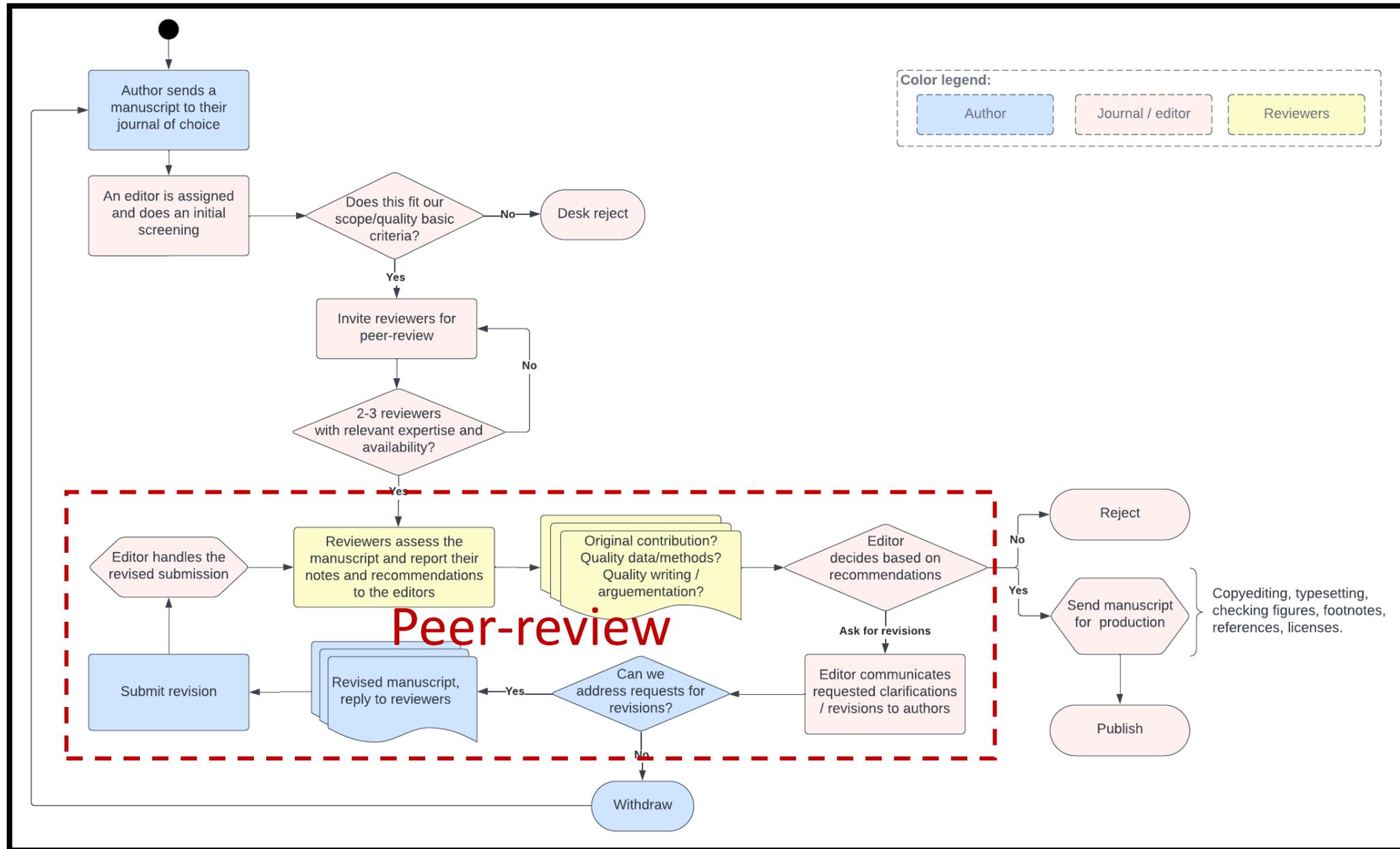
References

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- Dewald, U., & Truffer, B. (2012). The Local Sources of Market Formation: Explaining Regional Growth Differentials in German Photovoltaic Markets. *European Planning Studies*, 20(3), 397–420. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09654313.2012.651803>
- Diaz Riuz, C. (2012). Theories of markets: Insights from marketing and the sociology of markets.



- Imagine you have finished writing a paper. You are confident of its quality and the contribution it makes. You already discussed with your co-authors which journal you would like to publish in.
 - You already read the information for authors in the journal's webpage and formatted accordingly.
 - You are ready to submit!
- What happens next?

What happens after you submit your paper



Peer-review

- Peer-review is at the heart of scholarly publishing.
- Reviewers (aka referees) assess the quality of the manuscript and give recommendations for the editors.
 - Reject (sometimes “Reject and re-submit”)
 - Major revisions
 - Minor revisions
 - Publish
- Reviewers usually only have access to each others’ comments after they have submitted them to the editor.
- Who is a peer? Who can be peer-reviewers?
- Different types of peer-review:
 - Blind, double-blind, triple blind, open peer-review.



ADDRESSING REVIEWER COMMENTS

BAD REVIEWS ON YOUR PAPER? FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES AND YOU MAY YET GET IT PAST THE EDITOR:

Reviewer comment:

"The method/device/paradigm the authors propose is clearly wrong."

How NOT to respond:

✗ "Yes, we know. We thought we could still get a paper out of it. Sorry."

Correct response:

✓ "The reviewer raises an interesting concern. However, as the focus of this work is exploratory and not performance-based, validation was not found to be of critical importance to the contribution of the paper."

Reviewer comment:

"The authors fail to reference the work of Smith et al., who solved the same problem 20 years ago."

How NOT to respond:

✗ "Huh. We didn't think anybody had read that. Actually, their solution is better than ours."

Correct response:

✓ "The reviewer raises an interesting concern. However, our work is based on completely different first principles (we use different variable names), and has a much more attractive graphical user interface."

Reviewer comment:

"This paper is poorly written and scientifically unsound. I do not recommend it for publication."

How NOT to respond:

✗ "You #&@*% reviewer! I know who you are! I'm gonna get you when it's my turn to review!"

Correct response:

✓ "The reviewer raises an interesting concern. However, we feel the reviewer did not fully comprehend the scope of the work, and misjudged the results based on incorrect assumptions."

www.phdcomics.com

JORGE CHAM © 2005

Source: PhD Comics. Addressing reviewer comments. Available at: <https://phdcomics.com/comics/archive.php?comid=581>

Addressing reviewer comments



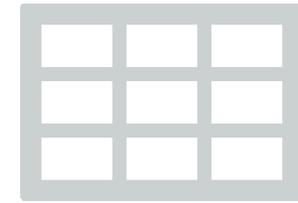
You do not ‘have to’ do what the reviewer asks.

- If you decide to push back, you need to be able to articulate a reason and be clear about the potential limitations involved with your choices.
- Assess the risks of not addressing changes the reviewer requested.
- **At the end of the day this is your work, not the reviewers’, and you need to be comfortable with—and proud of—what it says and how.**



Reviewers seldom pick on the same issues. If they do, make sure to listen. They might have a point.

- Be polite and avoid being adversarial, no matter how annoyed you are.
- But you should not be deferential or submissive either. This is a dialogue between peers!



It is good practice to organize your response as a table:

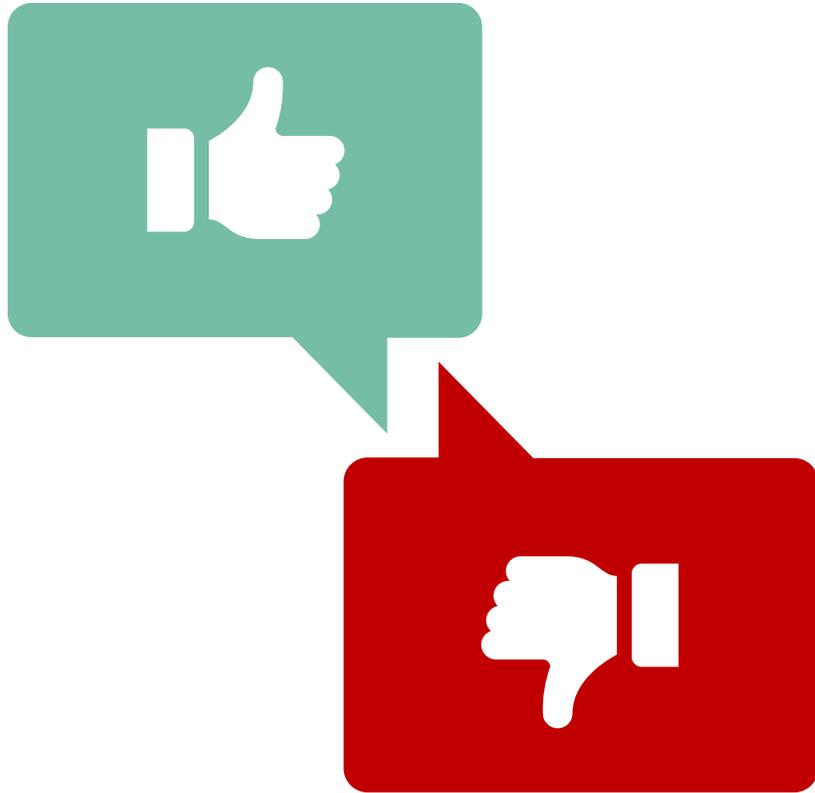
- Three columns: comment, response, quotation from revised text.
- Many journals will give you detailed guidance about the format they want you to reply to their reviews.

One example:

- From the reviewer process for:
 - Nogueira, L. A., Kringelum, L. B., Olsen, J., Jørgensen, F. A., & Vangelsten, B. V. (2022). What would it take to establish a take-back scheme for fishing gear? Insights from a comparative analysis of fishing gear and beverage containers. *Journal of Industrial Ecology*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jiec.13296>
- This as a 6000-word paper submitted to a level 2 journal.
- There were four reviewers plus the editor (who commented actively). The length of the first round of reviews was about 4000 words of comments combined.

Author's response to review	
Comments from the editor	
COMMENTS FROM THE EDITOR	AUTHORS' RESPONSE
Dear Dr. Nogueira and colleagues, Thank you for your revisions and careful responses to the reviews. Most of the issues raised by the reviewers have been adequately addressed. A few items of modest or minor significance remain. In addition, some minor editing is needed.	Thank you for the feedback. We are glad the issues have been addressed satisfactorily.
One important issue to address is the justification for comparing fishing gear to beverage containers. The comparison is clearly and systematically presented, but take-back schemes and product characteristics for the two types of products are, as you indicate, quite different, and as some of the reviewers noted, a comparison between fishing gear and e-waste might be more apt. What is needed to support the comparison more effectively is indication that stakeholders and/or discourse about EPR for fishing gear has made such a comparison.	A comparison between ee-waste and fishing gear is more apt from the viewpoint of technical concerns, such as complex material composition and variety of materials. A comparison between beverage containers and fishing gear makes more sense from a non-technical societal perspective. We elaborate on this in the introduction: <i>"While the seafood sector is currently discussing ways to operationalize a take-back scheme for fishing gear, the beverage sector has run a successful take-back system for the past fifty years—longer than any other product category. Beverage containers was also the first product category with EPR regulation in Norway, which were introduced in 1993 (Miljødirektoratet, 2021). Like fishing gear today, the emergence of EPR for beverage containers was embedded in concerns with littering and its environmental effects, as well as the extent to which end-of-life responsibility lies with the industry versus individuals. Furthermore, both fishing gear and beverage containers are ubiquitous in their own settings and difficult to be traced back to individuals, increasing the challenge of assigning and enforcing responsibility".</i>
The remaining issues are minor and concern details or clarifications in the next: P1L57-8: While the problem of marine litter illustrates the harmful consequences of an economic model that is based on overconsumption and disposability, the more specific problem of fishing gear waste is less directly a reflection of overconsumption and disposability. The (over)consumption of fish is only indirectly related to fishing gear waste and	The problem of overconsumption we refer to is not about the consumption of fish itself, but an overall pattern of consumption and perception that things are disposable and can be easily replaced. It is true that marine litter is a problem of a larger scope than fishing gear. Different types of gear have different disposability dynamics. For instance, entire equipment such as trawl nets are expansive, and therefore the likelihood of being dumped is small. Nonetheless, other items such as cutoffs from

What happens when reviewers disagree? What if they give contradictory advice or make incompatible requests?



- Often, editors might invite an additional reviewer to break the impasse, before returning your manuscript.
- The editor should provide guidance. If they don't do it proactively, you can and should ask them before investing too much time trying to please everyone.

How you too can become a reviewer



Make sure to ask for and offer friendly reviews

- Colleagues and fellow PhD students.
- Internal seminars

Register as a reviewer on the website of the journals you are interested in

Tell people you know you are refereeing for your topics of interest

- You can e-mail editors offering to review, but make sure you are on top of your game

Network with journal editors (courses, confs) and let them know you are available

Conferences sometimes ask you to referee when you submit a contribution

Publish and become known in your field!

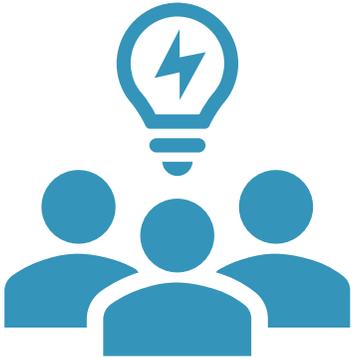
- As you become known for a certain contribution or in a specific field, editors will reach out to you

Why would you want to review?



- You will have access to state-of-the-art knowledge in your field.
 - You will have the opportunity to influence the research agenda.
 - You will see what other's papers look like before they are all polished and published.
 - There are increasing attempts to give credit for reviewers.
- Doing a proper job is time consuming.
 - You might want (or need) to limit distractions and extra work during your PhD.
 - Though you don't have to say yes every time!
 - Journals will not pay you for this work (but will profit from it).

How to give feedback as a reviewer



Be kind – it is very well possible to be both kind and direct

- Think about how you would like to be addressed as an author.
- Write as if you knew your review would be open for anyone to read.
- Being direct is no excuse for being rude or arrogant.
- Try to be an ally and constructive.

Be organized and clear

- There are many different approaches, but I like to divide my reviews into (1) overall impression and general comments; (2) comments per section (intro, theory, methods, results, discussion, conclusion).
- Some people begin summarizing / describing the paper in their own words.
- Be concrete and specific → “there are errors in the reference list” (what kind of errors!?) vs. “I noticed that some papers are cited, but not listed in the reference list. One of quite a few examples is Hansen et al. 2021, which is cited on page 4, but not in the reference list.”

Do a proper review → Academic integrity also applies in your role as a reviewer

- NOT: “Great paper, I recommend publication”.
- NOT: “This is a mediocre article on a trivial topic that does not make a clear contribution, so I recommend it to be rejected”.
- You don’t always need to be lengthy, but you need to offer reasons for your recommendation.
- It is ok to recommend a paper even your own, but ONLY if it really adds to the research, rather than to increase your own citations.
- Remember to handle papers you are asked to review as confidential information.

Focus on the areas you are strong in, but let the editor know if you fall short on something

- You might know the methods very well but have only a slight acquaintance with the theoretical framework → the editor might then seek additional reviewers to supply this competence.
- The perspective of ‘newcomers’ or ‘outsiders’ might be refreshing and valuable.



What are the pros and cons of peer-review? Are there alternatives?

Academic publishing is a business

News Opinion Sport Culture Lifestyle More

Illustration for science publishing long read illustration: Dom McKenzie

Tue 27 Jun 2017 06:00 BST

f t e

The long read

Is the staggeringly profitable business of scientific publishing bad for science?

by [Stephen Buranyi](#)

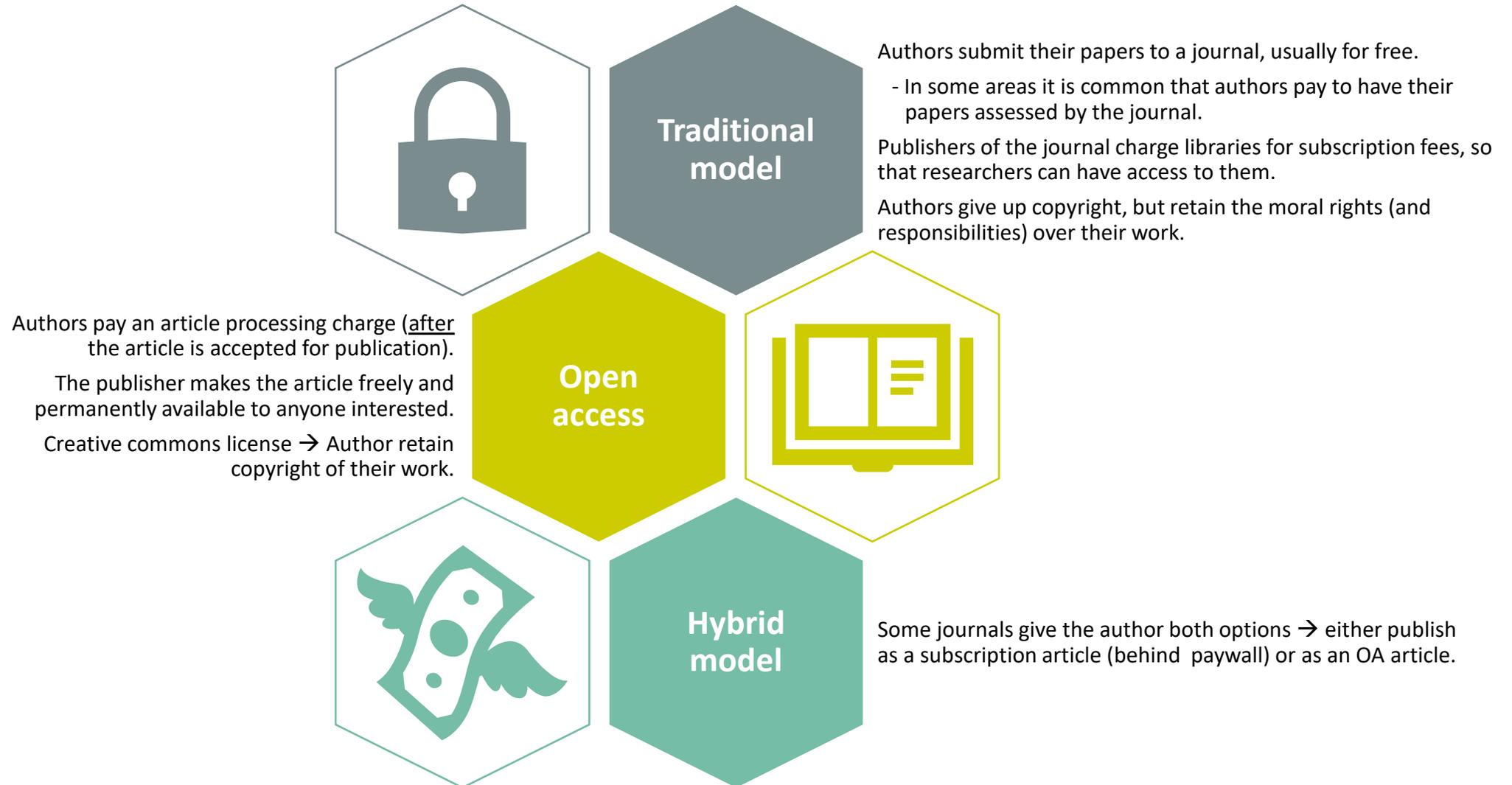
It is an industry like no other, with profit margins to rival Google - and it was created by one of Britain's most notorious tycoons: Robert Maxwell

by [Stephen Buranyi](#)

In 2011, Claudio Aspesi, a senior investment analyst at Bernstein Research in London, made a bet that the dominant firm in one of the most lucrative industries in the world was headed for a crash. **Reed-Elsevier**, a multinational publishing giant with annual revenues exceeding £6bn, was an investor's darling. It was one of the few publishers that had successfully managed the transition to the internet, and a recent company report was predicting yet another year of growth. Aspesi, though, had reason to believe that that prediction - along with those of every other major financial analyst - was wrong.

Source: Buranyi, S. (2017, juni 27). Is the staggeringly profitable business of scientific publishing bad for science? *The Guardian*.
<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2017/jun/27/profitable-business-scientific-publishing-bad-for-science>

The economics of academic publishing



Beware of predatory publishing!



Illustration by David Parkins, available on: Grudniewicz, A et al. (2019). Predatory journals: No definition, no defence. *Nature*, 576(7786), 210–212. <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-019-03759-y>

- Some actors—not just journals, but also conferences—are predatory. That is, they prey on the pressure scholars experience to publish.
 - Some scholars are misled → inexperience, gullibility, inattention.
 - Others publish with full awareness (against academic integrity principles) → they probably want to inflate their publication performance statistics (or that of their departments).
- Your reputation as an academic is everything. Beware of predatory actors.

Some are
ridiculously
obviously
predatory!

Leticia Antunes Nogueira

From: tfillrcps <tfillrcps.5291521@rfuakb.com>
Sent: tirsdag 18. april 2023 19:51
To: Leticia Antunes Nogueira
Subject: I would like to ask for your help on the paper publishing!

Importance: High

Dear Professor!

to greet!

Sorry to bother you!

I want to publish some papers in "Areas related to your research field". Can you help me? I can provide a thank you fee!

For example, I will give you a \$2000 thank you fee for helping me write articles. For example, if you add my name to your article, I will give you a \$1000 thank you fee. Or I can help you pay for APC.

I know this email is presumptuous, but my friends and I need to publish dozens of papers every year. If you can help me, we can cooperate for a long time. I'm not kidding, I'm very sincere!

If you are offended, please forgive me!

Look forward to your reply!

Warmly Wishes,

Robin Haans

Others are sneakier...

From: Journal of Economic Analysis <jea@anzensci.com>

Sent: Sunday, July 2, 2023 11:40 AM

To: Tadeu Fernando Nogueira <tadeu.f.nogueira@nord.no>

Subject: [Journal of Economic Analysis] Call for Papers, APC waived, \$200 reward per paper

Obs! Epost fra ekstern avsender. Dersom du ikke kjenner til avsenderen må du være varsom med å klikke på lenker og vedlegg.

Dear Professor,

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AEJ?

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3. Business and Management Analysis
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5. Development Economic Analysis
6. International Trade Analysis
7. Agricultural Economic Analysis
8. Regional Economic Analysis
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Anything
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Leticia Antunes Nogueira

From: IJHSSM Journal <noreply@transglobalsingapore.com>
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To: nettverk@phdontrack.net
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International Journal of Humanities Social Science and Management

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From: ISSN Awards <sunantha@issnawards.com>
Sent: mandag 17. april 2023 09:23
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Subject: ISSN International Research Awards

IIRAC 2023
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ISSN International Research Awards 2023

TO Roberto RivasHermann,MarioPansera,Leticia AntunesNogueira,MarkoMonteiro,

The World Research Council and ISSN Awards proudly recognize you to receive your high society ISSN International Research Awards for the research "Socio-technical imaginaries of a circular economy in governmental discourse and among science, technology, and innovation actors: A Norwegian case study" under the title "INTERNATIONAL BEST RESEARCHER AWARD" in your field of study.

ISSN International Research Awards & Congress 2023 (IIRAC-2023) will be held on 07 May 2023, at Grandeur Hall, Breeze Residency, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, India. (No further selection & No change in date or venue. If you cannot attend the ceremony, your kit will be delivered to you through Courier.)

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For BANKING DETAILS, View here <<https://rula-zgph.maillist-manage.com/click/184f027a5d5ceb9/184f027a5d5cdd78>>

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Recognizing predatory actors

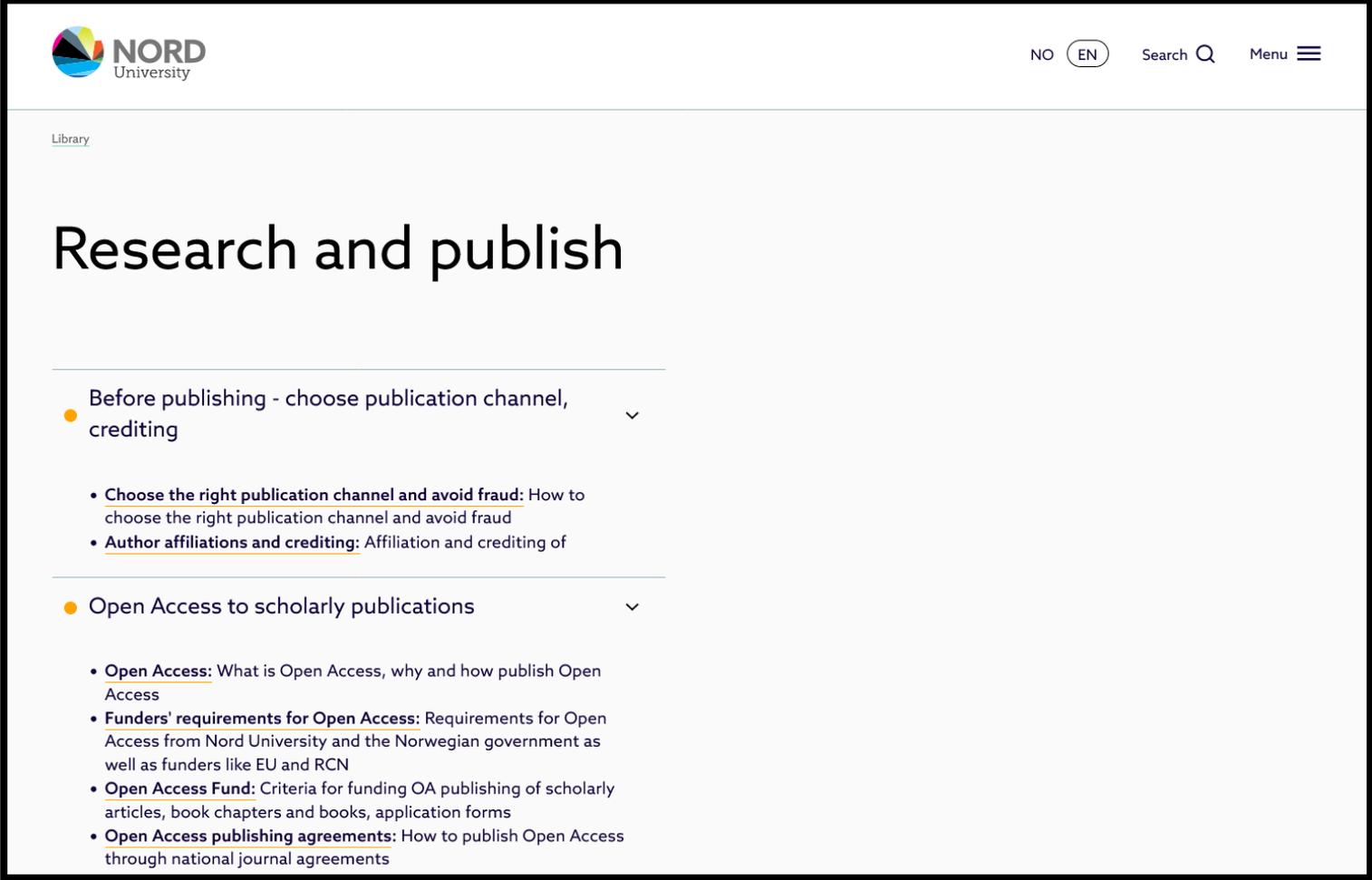
- This is a complex and hotly debated issue, with many suggested criteria.
- A few rules of thumb → watch out for:
 - Journals that mimicking the name or a prestigious journal.
 - Journals that promise to accepting articles suspiciously quickly → (what kind of peer review can be done in 48 hours?).
 - Journals that first accept your paper and only after that notify you that there is a fee for publication, which is not related to open access.
 - Journals or publishers that engage in aggressive marketing for scholars to submit papers, serve in editorial boards, or promote a suspicious number of special issues simultaneously.
 - Journals that seek legitimacy by saying they are “indexed” by ResearchGate, Academia.edu → these are social networks, not databases.
- Check the [Norwegian register for scientific journals, series and publishers](#)
 - Journals that are not in the registry are not necessarily predatory.
 - Beware of journals classified as level ‘X’.



Photo by [Emiliano Vittoriosi](#) on [Unsplash](#).

Resources at Nord university

- www.nord.no/en/library/research-and-publish
- Information about open access, predatory publishing, and more!



The screenshot shows the Nord University Library website. At the top left is the Nord University logo. At the top right are language options (NO and EN), a search icon, and a menu icon. Below the header, the word 'Library' is written in a small font. The main heading is 'Research and publish'. There are two main sections, each with a dropdown arrow:

- **Before publishing - choose publication channel, crediting**
 - **Choose the right publication channel and avoid fraud:** How to choose the right publication channel and avoid fraud
 - **Author affiliations and crediting:** Affiliation and crediting of
- **Open Access to scholarly publications**
 - **Open Access:** What is Open Access, why and how publish Open Access
 - **Funders' requirements for Open Access:** Requirements for Open Access from Nord University and the Norwegian government as well as funders like EU and RCN
 - **Open Access Fund:** Criteria for funding OA publishing of scholarly articles, book chapters and books, application forms
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Sustainability runs special issues to create collections of papers on specific topics. The aim is to build a community of authors and readers to discuss the latest research and develop new ideas and research directions. Special Issues are led by Guest Editors who are experts in the subject and oversee the editorial process for papers. Papers published in a Special Issue will be collected together on a dedicated page of the journal website. For any inquiries related to a Special Issue, please contact the Editorial Office.

Section: All Sections Search by Title/Keyword Search

Order results: Submission Deadline Display: Open Special Issues Results per page: 10

Searching for a Sustainable Holistic Balance: Optimal Wellbeing Environments

edited by Fridanna Maricchiolo, Marina Mondo, Oriana Mosca and Silvia Ariccio
submission deadline 31 Dec 2024 | Viewed by 77 | Submission Open

Keywords: well-being, sustainability, balance, environments, healing, holistic

(This special issue belongs to the Section Psychology of Sustainability and Sustainable Development)

Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment: Implementation and Future Perspectives

edited by Erwin M. Schau and Alberto Quintana Gallardo
submission deadline 31 Dec 2024 | Viewed by 44 | Submission Open

Keywords: life cycle sustainability assessment (LCSA), environmental LCA, social LCA, life cycle costing, sustainability, decision-making, industry, implementation

Trends in Emerging Markets, Globalization, Economic Development, Entrepreneurship, and Management Strategies as a Result of Cross-Border Cooperation Volume II

edited by Rui Alexandre Castanho and Daniel Francois Meyer
submission deadline 31 Dec 2024 | Viewed by 24 | Submission Open

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, economic development, emerging markets, entrepreneurship common planning, international relationships, international trade, sustainable planning, enabling environment, territorial governance and management, strategic planning

International Trade Governance and Policy and Sustainable Agricultural Economics

edited by Sayed Saghaian and Hosein Mohammadi
submission deadline 3 Jul 2025 | 3 articles | Viewed by 5282 | Submission Open

Keywords: international economics, foreign direct investment, exchange rates, governance, policy, macroeconomic impacts, climate change, water scarcity, food insecurity, poverty alleviation, environmental degradation, sustainability of resources
(This special issue belongs to the Section Economic and Business Aspects of Sustainability)

Displaying special issue 2591-2600 on page 260 of 261.

Go to page < 258 259 260 261 >

Disclaimer! The page has been edited to fit the presentation – the middle part was cut and the upper and bottom were joined together.

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Searching for literature



1. What do you want to accomplish when you search for literature?
2. How do different purposes affect your approach to search?



“The objectives behind each search type (why we search) should determine the search methods—that is, system choice (where we search) and search heuristics (how we search).”

Gusenbauer & Haddaway, 2021; p.138

Gusenbauer, M., & Haddaway, N. R. (2021). What every researcher should know about searching – clarified concepts, search advice, and an agenda to improve finding in academia. *Research Synthesis Methods*, 12(2), 136–147. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jrsm.1457>

What do you want to accomplish with your search?

- Lookup searches (clear purpose, low rigor)
 - Retrieving a specific item
 - Fact-checking
- Exploratory searches (unclear purpose, medium rigor in planning/reporting)
 - Get inspiration
 - Get acquainted with a new field
 - Keeping up to date
 - Spotting knowledge gaps
 - Writing a narrative review (for an article or Kappa)
 - Scoping stage of a systematic search
- Systematic searches (clear purpose, high rigor in planning/reporting)
 - Take stock or make a map of the field (bibliometric analysis)
 - Publish a stand-alone SLR article or meta-analysis



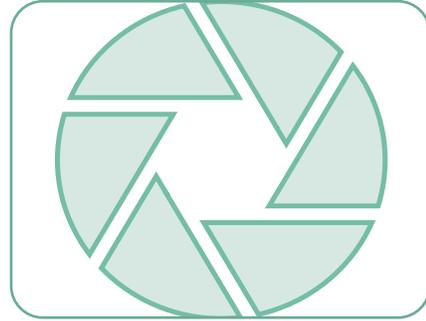
Source: (Gusenbauer & Haddaway, 2021)

Different types of literature review



Narrative (traditional) literature review

- Offers an account of what has been published in a field
- Based on a clear question



Scoping review

- Exploratory stage of a systematic literature review
- Identifies key concepts, theories and sources
- Learning-driven; unclear question



Systematic literature review

- Systematic search, appraisal and synthesis of knowledge
- Aims for exhaustive and comprehensive search of relevant records
- Pre-defined and protocol-driven, but based on earlier scoping work
- Aims for transparency and reproducibility
- Prisma flow



Umbrella review

- A review of earlier literature reviews



Meta-analysis

- Statistically combine results (i.e., data) of quantitative studies
- Graphical and numerical presentation; narrative commentary
- Aims for transparency and reproducibility

Other ways of categorizing LRs



Different search approaches (i.e., heuristics)

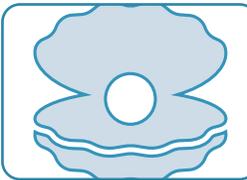


Contact with experts

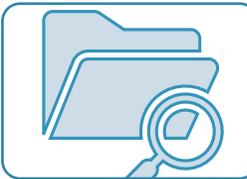


Snowballing

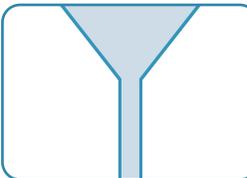
- Footnote chasing (backward chaining)
- Citation searching (forward chaining)



Pearl growing



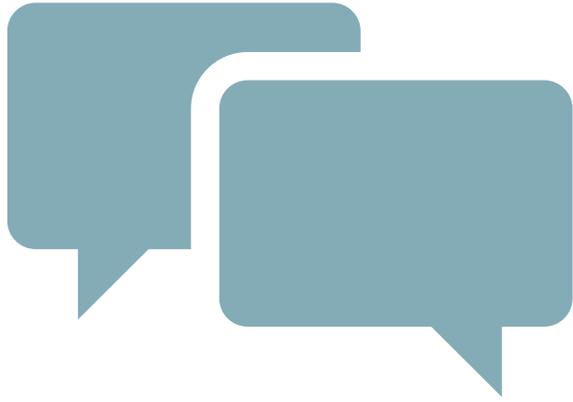
Building blocks



(Post-query) filtering

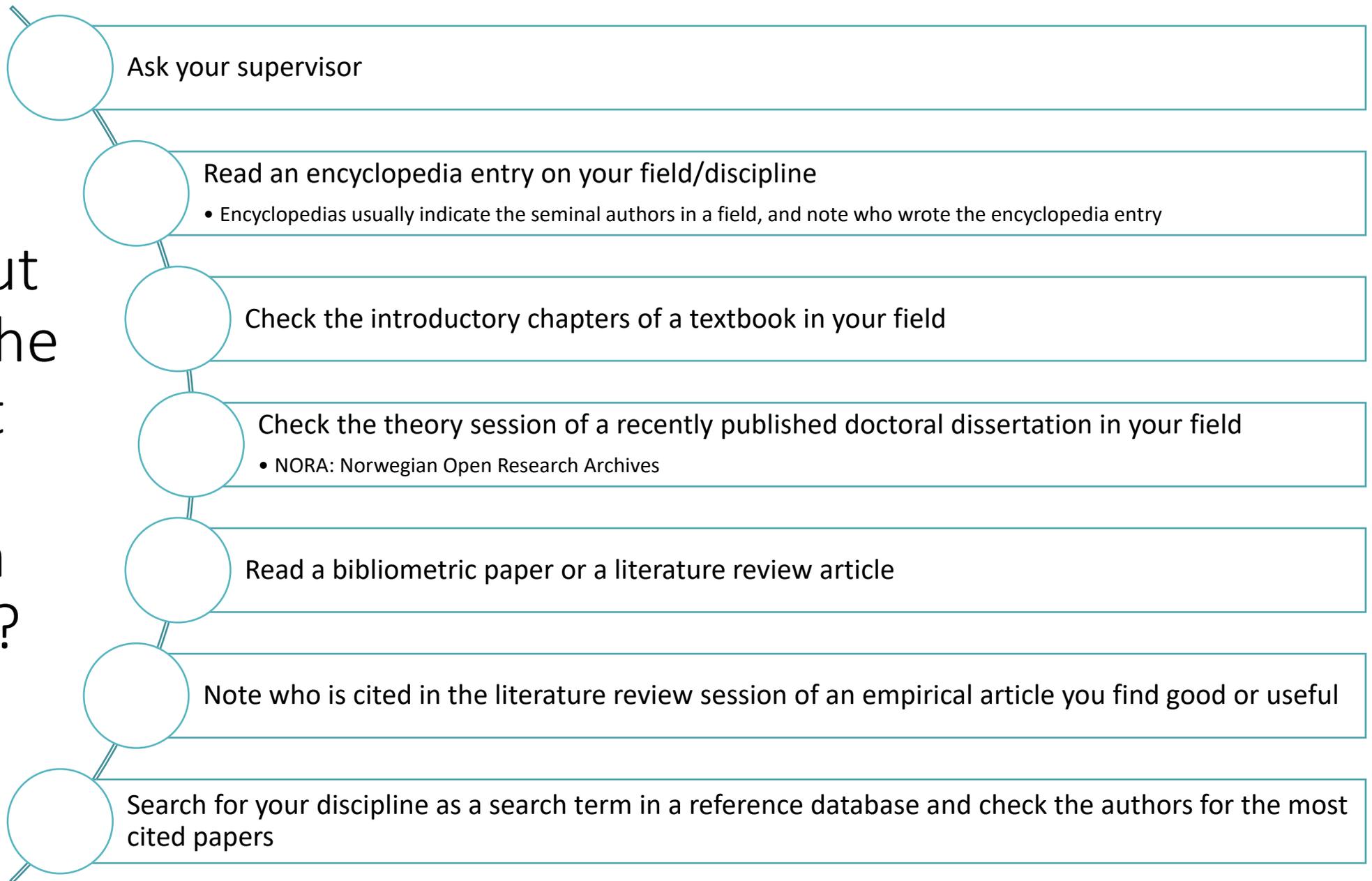
- Journal run -> Selecting the specific journals in which a search protocol will run

Contact with experts



How do you find out who are the important / seminal people in your field?

Finding out who are the important /seminal authors in your field?

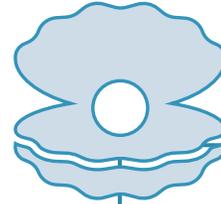


Snowballing and pearl growing



Snowballing

- Starting point is one (or a few) key studies
- Seminal studies, state of the art studies, other LRs
- Look at the reference list (backwards)
- Look at citations (forward)



Pearl growing

- Starting point is one (or a few) key search terms
- They can be derived from a key source by seeing what index terms are associated with it.
- Perform search, select relevant hits, refine search terms, perform new search
- Grow the pearl by successive iterations

Building blocks and post-query filtering

Structured search on databases

A database is a service that draws information from a selection of sources.



Make a search protocol



- Background → What is the motivation for performing a search?
- Problem formulation and research question
- Search terms and blocks
- Choice of database → Do you need more than one database? Why / why not?
- Boundaries of search → timeframe, source and document type, language, specific journals etc.
- Criteria for inclusion → What makes a hit relevant to your purposes?
- Criteria for exclusion → What makes a hit NOT relevant to your purposes?

Background, problem formulation and RQ

Research area:	Sustainable entrepreneurship
Empirical example of a problem formulation:	New information technologies, in particular AI, are brought to market and raise the interests of students faster than the ability of academic librarians to assess their quality and ideal conditions for their adoption (or rejection) and the effect of these technologies on student's information competences.
Example of RQ (1):	How do academic librarians keep up to date with new technologies and how do they adapt their activities to student's adoption of innovative tools?
Example of RQ (2):	How have academic librarians coped with earlier instances of technological change in their professional activities (e.g., Wikipedia, e-books, electronic journals, the internet)?
Example of RQ (n):	...

- Identify the key words in your problem/question and organize them on a table.
- Each column constitutes a search block.
- The different search blocks/columns are combined with AND
- You then get a hit list of articles that contain at least one word from each search block

Search terms and blocks

What could be a challenge with this table?

How do **academic librarians** keep up to date with **new technologies** and how do they **adapt** their activities to **students' adoption of innovative tools**?

Search term 1	Search term 2	Search term 3	Search term n
Academic librarian	New technologies Adoption of innovative tools	Adaptation	Students
	AND	AND	AND



Welcome to a more intuitive and efficient search experience. [See what is new](#)

Advanced query

Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords	Search documents * "academic librarian"
AND	
Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords	Search documents "New technology" OR "adoption of innovative tools"
OR	
Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords	Search documents adaptation
AND	
Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords	Search documents students

[Save search](#)

[Set search alert](#)

[+ Add search field](#)

[Reset](#)

[Search](#)

[Documents](#) [Patents](#) [Secondary documents](#) [Research data](#)

Are you searching for: (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("academic librarian") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ("New technology" OR "...

11 documents found

[Analyze results](#)

Refine search

Search within results

Filters

Year

Range Individual

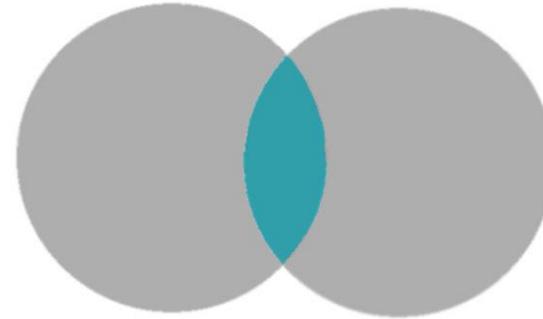
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<input type="checkbox"/> 1	"Survive and Sustain": Adaptive and Innovative Library Instruction in the Time of COVID-19	Norton, C., Armstrong, A., Phares, D.A., ...Hall, A., Hayes, T.	Internet Reference Services Quarterly, 27(2), pp. 55–82	2023	0

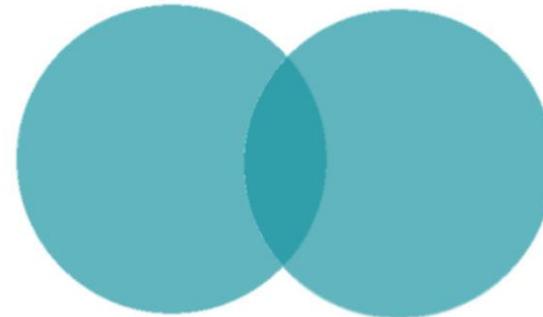
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Combining search terms and keywords with **Boolean operators**

- AND and OR
- Be careful with AND NOT (exclude one term)
 - Always at the end



AND: Search terms combined with AND must all be present in the articles



OR: At least one of the keywords combined with OR must be present in the articles

- Alphabetical
- Hierarchy
- EDUCATION
- EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT
- EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION
- ELECTORS
- EMOTIONAL STATES
- ENERGY
- ENVIRONMENT
- BIODIVERSITY
- COUNTRYSIDE
- ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS
- ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES
- ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
- ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
- ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
- HABITATS
- HUMAN ENVIRONMENT
- LANDSCAPE
- NATURAL ENVIRONMENT
- NATURAL HERITAGE
- POLLUTION
- RURAL ENVIRONMENT
- SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT
- SUSTAINABILITY**
- URBAN ENVIRONMENT
- WEATHER
- WILDLIFE
- ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION
- ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
- EQUIPMENT
- ESOTERIC PRACTICES
- ETHICS
- EVALUATION
- EXAMINATIONS
- EXPECTATION
- EXPLOITATION
- FACILITIES
- FAMILIES
- FAMILY ENVIRONMENT
- FAMILY MEMBERS
- FOOD AND NUTRITION
- FORESTRY
- FRINGE BENEFITS
- GAMBLING
- GENDER EXPRESSION
- GOVERNMENT

ENVIRONMENT > SUSTAINABILITY

PREFERRED TERM **SUSTAINABILITY** 

DEFINITION

DEVELOPMENT SEEKING TO MEET THE NEED OF THE PRESENT GENERATION WITHOUT COMPROMISING THE ABILITY OF FUTURE GENERATIONS TO MEET THEIR OWN NEEDS. IT AIMS AT ASSURING THE ON-GOING PRODUCTIVITY OF EXPLOITABLE NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVING ALL SPECIES OF FAUNA AND FLORA.

BROADER CONCEPT

ENVIRONMENT

RELATED CONCEPTS

NATURAL RESOURCES
RESOURCES CONSERVATION

ENTRY TERMS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

HISTORY NOTE

TERM RELABELLED JUNE 2018. PREVIOUSLY THE TERM 'SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT' WOULD HAVE BEEN USED.

IDENTIFIER

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IS A VERSION OF

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2022-09-20

DEFINITION SOURCE

BRUNDTLAND

HAS PREVIOUS VERSION

SUSTAINABILITY (ELSST Version 2)

IN OTHER LANGUAGES

TRVALE UDRŽITELNÝ ROZVOJ	Czech
BÆREDYGTIG UDVIKLING	Danish
DUURZAAMHEID	Dutch
KESTÄVÄ KEHITYS	Finnish
DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE	French
NACHHALTIGKEIT	German
NACHHALTIGE ENTWICKLUNG	
ΑΕΙΦΟΡΙΑ	Greek
ΑΕΙΦΟΡΟΣ ΑΝΑΠΤΥΞΗ	
FENNTARTHATÓSÁG	Hungarian
SJÁLFBÆRNI	Icelandic
TVARUMAS	Lithuanian
DARNUSIS VYSTYMASIS	
TVARI PLĒTRA	
BÆREKRAFT	Norwegian

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URI

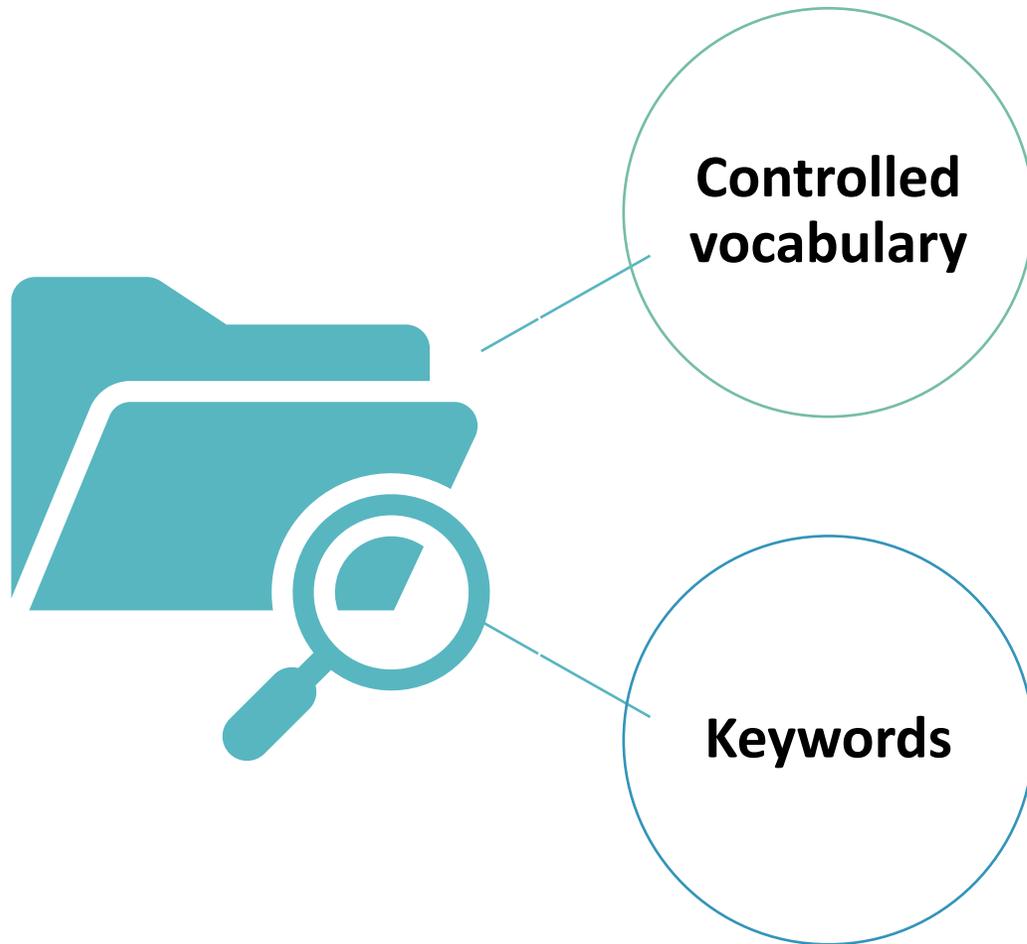
<https://elsst.cessda.eu/id/3/d7849497-6776-462d-baec-96f61933a340> 

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Where can I find synonyms?

- Brainstorm
- Use dictionaries and thesauri
 - www.oed.com
 - www.merriam-webster.com
 - www.thesaurus.com
 - www.freethesaurus.com
- Check if your database has a thesaurus / list of indexed terms
- [CESSDA Thesauri](#)



Controlled vocabulary

- A list of standardized subject headings, often associated with a specific database:
 - CINAHL subject headings, MeSH (Medline and PubMed), APA Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms (PsycInfo)
- Scopus and WoS do not have controlled vocabularies
- aka index terms, subject headings, subject terms, system keywords, descriptors
- **Advantages:**
 - Organized vocabulary -> clear terms representing a concept
 - Allows browsing, which helps with brainstorming
 - Hierarchical nature allows choice regarding broader/narrower concepts

Keywords

- Terms authors use to describe what their work is about (own words)
- Free text
- **Advantages:**
 - Captures vocabulary developments in the field quicker and more effectively
 - Portable across databases

- Identify the key words in your problem/question and organize them on a table.
- Each column constitutes a search block.
- The different search blocks/columns are combined with AND
- You then get a hit list of articles that contain at least one word from each search block
- Expand your table with synonyms (OR)
- Use the table to (re)consider how keywords should be combined.

Search terms and blocks

What could be a challenge with this table?

How do **academic librarians** keep up to date with **new technologies** and how do they **adapt** their activities to **students' adoption of innovative tools**?

Search term 1	Search term 2	Search term 3	Search term 4
Academic librarian	New technologies Innovation	Adaptation	Students
School librarian Reference librarian Public librarian Corporate librarian Librarian Information services professional Cybrarian Archivist Curator Educator	Tool IT Mechanization Automation Digitalization Computerization Artificial intelligence AI Innovation	Adjustment Accommodation Acculturation Conversion Shift Transformation Transition Adjustment Adoption Compromise Reconciliation	Schoolchildren Youth Education Graduates

AND

AND

AND

OR



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Advanced query

Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords Search documents * information services professional" OR cybrarian OR archivist OR curator OR educator

AND

Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords Search documents tion OR digitalization OR computerization OR "Artificial intelligence" OR ai OR inno

OR

Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords Search documents ation OR transition OR adjustment OR adoption OR compromise OR reconciliation

AND

Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords Search documents students OR schoolchildren OR youth OR education OR graduates

- Save search
- Set search alert

+ Add search field Reset Search

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63,432 documents found

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Search within results

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Year

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Document title	Authors	Source	Year	Citations
Article • Open access A conceptual research framework for sustainable digital learning in higher education	Hamadi, M., El-Den, J.	Research and Practice in Technology Enhanced Learning, 19, 1	2024	0

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Search tables need to be adjusted

How do **academic librarians** keep up to date with **new technologies** and how do they **adapt** their activities to **students' adoption of innovative tools**?

Search term 1	Search term 2	Search term 3	Search term 4
"Academic librarian"	"New technolog*" Innovation	Students (?)	?
"Information services professional" Cybrarian Archivist Educator	Digital* "Information technology" <i>Adaptation</i> <i>Adoption</i>	Youth Education Graduate	Geographical limitation? Type of discipline?

Diagram illustrating search terms and their relationships:

- Search term 1: "Academic librarian"
- Search term 2: "New technolog*" Innovation
- Search term 3: Students (?)
- Search term 4: ?

Relationships:

- Search term 1 AND Search term 2
- Search term 2 AND Search term 3
- Search term 3 AND Search term 4
- Search term 4 OR (Geographical limitation? / Type of discipline?)



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Advanced query

Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords	Search documents * "academic librarian" OR "Information services professional" OR cybrarian OR archivis
AND	
Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords	Search documents "New technolog*" OR innovation OR digital* OR "Information technology" OR adap

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	Document title	Authors	Source	Year	Citations
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Article Open set classification of untranscribed handwritten text image documents	Prieto, J.R., Flores, J.J., Vidal, E., Toselli, A.H.	Pattern Recognition Letters, 172, pp. 113–120	2023	0

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AND

Search within: Article title, Abstract, Keywords

Search documents: students OR youth OR education OR graduate

Save search

Set search alert

+ Add search field

Reset

Search

Documents Patents Secondary documents Research data

326 documents found

Analyze results

Refine search

Search within results

Filters

Year

Range Individual

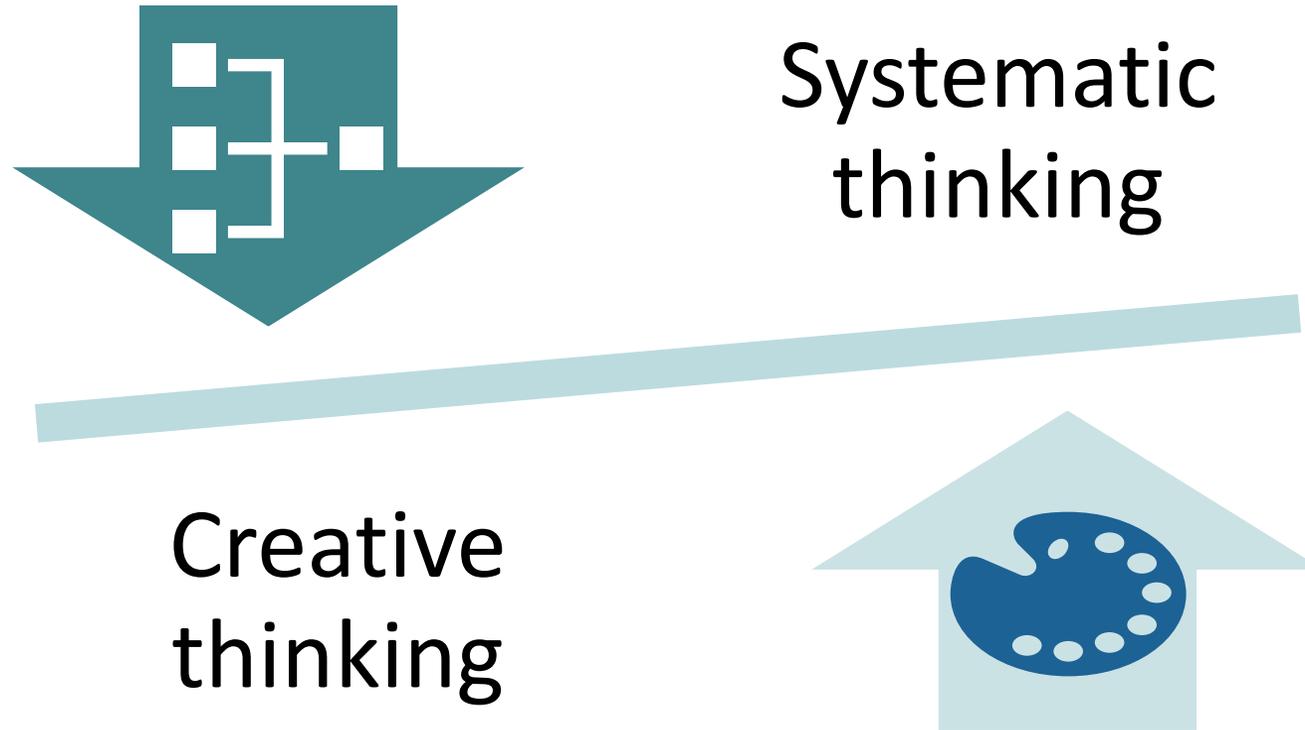
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	Document title	Authors	Source	Year	Citations
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Article • Open access In their words: Student reflections on information-seeking behaviors	Dahlen, S.P.C., Hanson, K.	Journal of Academic Librarianship, 49(4), 102713	2023	0

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Discussion:

Which is more important for a database search?



Tips and tricks for your search string

* Truncation (0 or more characters)	Watch out for where you put the *	Scopus searches for plural and possessive forms automatically
	Sustain * → sustainable, sustainability, sustained...	Sustainabl* will not catch 'sustainability'
? Wildcards (single character)	Wom?n → woman, women	
{ } Braces	{sustainable development}	searches for actual characters
	«sustainable development»	searchers for the term
Proximity operators W/n and Pre/n	W/n → no regard to placement	(Sustain* w/15 development)
	Pre/n → the first precedes the latter	(Sustain* Pre/3 development)
Pay attention to hyphens	New-venture and New venture	

What if results are unsatisfactory?

- Check for spelling mistakes.
- Are your terms aligned with the usage in your discipline?
 - Discuss your search terms with your supervisor or a trusted senior colleague.
- Are there alternative search terms you could use?
 - Get help from a librarian!
- Too many results?
 - remove some synonyms (OR)
 - add new blocks for a more specified search (AND)
- Too few results?
 - Rearrange or combine search blocks (AND)
 - Add synonyms where relevant (OR)
- It may be appropriate to divide the problem and make several different searches.
- Consider whether there can be a transfer value.



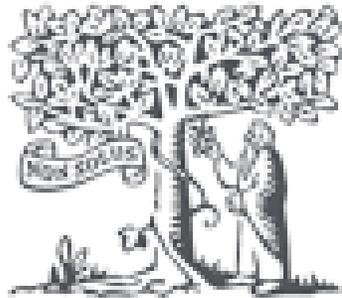
Photo by [Nicola Barts](#) (Pexels)

Remember!



Photo by [Andrea Piacquadio](#) (Pexels)

- Databases and search engines do not “think” for you.
 - Building a search string is like building an algorithm.
 - Results are a function of the instructions you give.
- You might not find hits *exactly* on your topic. Does not mean they are not relevant.
- It is your job to “process” results into something meaningful to your field.



Scopus

Ovid MEDLINE®

Let's look at Scopus and Medline!

A few tips

- Use a reference management software.
 - EndNote, Zotero, Mendeley, RefWorks...
- Consider using [Rayyan](#) to organize the literature review process.
- Create a profile on Scopus / Web of Science and create alerts.
- Get acquainted with [Browzine](#)

