



Scopus Search Guide

Search Language

SCOPUS Search API supports a Boolean syntax, which is a type of **search** allowing users to combine keywords with operators such as AND, NOT and OR to further produce more relevant results. For example, a **Boolean search** could be "heart" AND "brain". This would limit the **search** results to only those documents containing the two keywords.

URL encoding

The Boolean search is submitted through the query string parameter 'query'. As with all other query string parameters, the contents of the submitted search must be URL-encoded. It should be noted that the '+' character serves a special purpose as a query string value, functioning as an equivalent to the space character (i.e. %20). In order to submit a literal character '+' it must be properly URL-encoded (i.e. %2B).

This search...	must be URL-encoded as:
KEY(mouse AND NOT cat OR dog)	KEY%28mouse+AND+NOT+cat+OR+dog%29
KEY(cat AND dog AND NOT rodent OR mouse)	KEY%28cat+AND+dog+AND+NOT+rodent+OR+mouse%29
DOI("10.1021/es052595+")	DOI%28%2210.1021%2Fes052595%2B%22%29

Example:

<http://api.elsevier.com/content/search/scopus?query=DOI%28%2210.1021%2Fes052595%2B%22%29>

Using boolean operators

You can use Boolean operators (AND, OR, AND NOT) in your search. If you use more than one operator in your search, Scopus interprets your search according to the order of precedence. You can also use proximity operators (pre/n, w/n) with Boolean operators.

AND	Finds only those documents that contain all of the terms. Use AND when all the terms must appear and may be far apart from each other.
	<div> Example lesion AND pancreatic </div> <div> Note If you are searching for a phrase which contains the word "and," omit the word "and" from your search. For example:profit loss finds the phrase "profit and loss" </div>
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).
	<div> Example kidney OR renal </div>
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.
	<div> Example ganglia OR tumor AND NOT malignant </div>
Note	<p>If you want to search for the words <i>or</i>, <i>and</i>, or <i>and not</i> literally, enter them in double quotation marks: "and", "or", "and not".</p> <p>If you enter more than one word or phrase in the same text box without using an operator, AND is assumed.</p>

Order of precedence rules

Searches with multiple operators are processed in the following order:

1. **OR**
2. **AND**

3. AND NOT

After the precedence rules are applied, the search is read left to right.

All these searches...	are processed as...
KEY (mouse OR rat AND rodent) KEY (rodent AND rat OR mouse) KEY (rat OR mouse AND rodent)	KEY(mouseOR rat) AND rodent

This search...	is processed as...
KEY (mouse AND NOT cat OR dog) KEY (cat AND dog AND NOT rodent OR mouse)	KEY((mouse) AND NOT (cat OR dog)) KEY((cat AND dog) AND NOT (rodent OR mouse))

Note	<p>AND NOT can give unexpected results when you have multiple operators. We recommend that you put it at the end of your searches.</p> <p>For example, the following searches return a large number of results:</p> <pre>KEY(cold) AND NOT KEY(influenza)</pre> <pre>KEY(cold) AND NOT KEY(influenza) AND KEY(rhinovirus)</pre> <pre>KEY(cold) AND NOT (KEY(influenza) AND KEY(rhinovirus))</pre> <p>To exclude influenza from your search, you should use the following search instead:</p> <pre>KEY(cold) AND KEY(rhinovirus) AND NOT KEY(influenza)</pre>
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Proximity operators

Scopus does not support using the operators (AND or AND NOT) as an argument to a proximity expression.

Example	<pre>cat pre/10 (dog AND mouse) - invalid</pre> <p>However, <pre>cat pre/10 dog AND mouse</pre> is valid because AND has a lower precedence, so the search is effectively <pre>(cat pre/10 dog) AND mouse</pre></p>
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However, you can use the operator OR with a proximity operator.

Example	<pre>(water OR vinegar OR wine) w/5 (oil OR yogurt)</pre>
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Phrases

You can search for phrases in two ways depending on how exact a match you want to find. You can find an exact phrase or a loose or approximate phrase.

To search for an exact phrase

To find documents that contain an exact phrase, including any stop words, spaces, and punctuation, enclose the phrase in braces:

```
{oyster toadfish}
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.

Example	If you enter <pre>{oyster toadfish}</pre> , the search finds only documents that contain that exact phrase. In contrast, if you enter <pre>oyster toadfish</pre> , your search interprets that as "oyster AND toadfish" and finds documents containing both terms appearing separately or together.
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Note	<p>Special characters are included in the search.</p> <table><tr><td>Example</td><td>Searching for <pre>{heart-attack}</pre> or <pre>{heart attack}</pre> returns different results because the dash (-) is considered in the search.</td></tr></table> <p>Wildcards are searched as characters.</p> <table><tr><td>Example</td><td>Searching for <pre>{health care?}</pre> returns results such as: Who pays for health care?.</td></tr></table>	Example	Searching for <pre>{heart-attack}</pre> or <pre>{heart attack}</pre> returns different results because the dash (-) is considered in the search.	Example	Searching for <pre>{health care?}</pre> returns results such as: Who pays for health care?.
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Example	Searching for <pre>{health care?}</pre> returns results such as: Who pays for health care?.				

To search for a loose or approximate phrase

To find documents where your search terms appear adjacent to each other, enclose the terms in double quotation marks:

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"cell behaviour"
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.

When you use double quotation marks:

AND is not automatically inserted between terms.

Example	Entering <pre>"heart attack"</pre> returns different results than <pre>heart attack</pre> because the latter would be searched as <pre>heart AND attack</pre> , which would find documents that contained both words, even if they were far apart from each other. The search <pre>"heart attack"</pre> only finds documents where heart and attack are adjacent to each other.
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Punctuation is ignored.

Example	Entering <pre>"heart-attack"</pre> or <pre>"heart attack"</pre> returns the same results because the hyphen is ignored.
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Wildcards are searched as wildcards.

Example	Searching for <pre>"criminal* insan*"</pre> finds criminally insane and criminal insanity.
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Plurals are included.

Example	Searching for "heart attack" finds heart attack and heart attacks.
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Double quotation marks can also be used to search specifically for stop words, special characters, or punctuation marks, which would otherwise be ignored. To search for the double quotation character itself, place a backslash before it and enclose those 2 characters in double quotation marks:

Example	Searching for "\" finds "
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Wildcards

Use wildcard characters to search for variations of a word, making your search shorter and simpler.

Note	Only one wildcard can be included in a single term.
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Use this wildcard...	To do this...				
Question Mark (?)	Replace a single character anywhere in a word. Use one question mark for each character you want to replace. <table><tr><td>Example</td><td>AFFIL(nure?berg) finds Nuremberg, Nurenberg</td></tr></table>	Example	AFFIL(nure?berg) finds Nuremberg, Nurenberg		
Example	AFFIL(nure?berg) finds Nuremberg, Nurenberg				
Asterisk (*)	Replace multiple characters anywhere in a word. <table><tr><td>Example</td><td>behav* finds behave, behavior, behaviour, behavioural, behaviourism, etc.</td></tr></table> <p>The asterisk replaces 0 or more characters, so it can be used to find any number or to indicate a character that may or may not be present.</p> <table><tr><td>Example</td><td>*tocopherol finds α-tocopherol, γ-tocopherol, δ-tocopherol, tocopherol, tocopherols, etc.</td></tr></table>	Example	behav* finds behave, behavior, behaviour, behavioural, behaviourism, etc.	Example	*tocopherol finds α-tocopherol, γ-tocopherol, δ-tocopherol, tocopherol, tocopherols, etc.
Example	behav* finds behave, behavior, behaviour, behavioural, behaviourism, etc.				
Example	*tocopherol finds α-tocopherol, γ-tocopherol, δ-tocopherol, tocopherol, tocopherols, etc.				

Note	Scopus finds variant spellings and matches Greek characters and their common American/British English variant spellings.
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Field Restriction

You can *search* for a term in a specific *field* by entering the *field* name in your *Advanced search*:
field_name (search term)

Example	The <i>search</i> TITLE-ABS-KEY(prion disease) returns documents where the terms appear in the title, keywords, or abstract. The <i>search</i> INDEXTERMS(prion disease) returns documents with the indexing term prion disease.
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Note	A limited number of <i>field</i> codes are available. Enter <i>field</i> codes in upper or lower case. Make sure to use the correct <i>field</i> code spelling, including hyphens. Not all documents contain all <i>fields</i> . <i>Searching</i> specific <i>fields</i> may prevent some articles from appearing in your <i>search</i> results.
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@ = included in ALL fields search

Code	Description	Example
ALL	All <i>Fields</i> <i>Searches</i> the following <i>fields</i> : ABS, AFFIL, ARTNUM, AUTH, AUTHCOLLAB, CHEM, CODEN, CONF, DOI, EDITOR, ISBN, ISSN, ISSUE, KEY, LANGUAGE, MANUFACTURER, PUBLISHER, PUBYEAR, REF, SEQBANK, SEQNUMBER, SRCTITLE, VOLUME, and TITLE.	ALL("heart attack") returns documents with "heart attack" in any of the <i>fields</i> listed.
ABS @	Abstract A summary of the document.	ABS(dopamine) returns documents where "dopamine" is in the document abstract.
AF-ID @	Affiliation ID A unique identification number assigned to organizations affiliated with Scopus authors. <div><div>Note</div><div>You cannot <i>search</i> using just the affiliation name. For example entering AF-ID("Harvard Medical School") would not result in a match. Boolean operators cannot be used within the AF-ID <i>field</i>.</div></div>	AF-ID("Harvard Medical School" 3000604) or AF-ID(3000604) returns documents written by authors affiliated with Harvard Medical School and variants of that name stored in Scopus.

Code	Description	Example		
AFFIL @	<p>Affiliation</p> <p>When <i>searching</i> the AFFIL <i>field</i>, you can specify if you want all of your <i>search</i> terms to be found in the same affiliation.</p> <p>AFFIL is a combined <i>field</i> that <i>searches</i> the following author address <i>fields</i>:</p> <p>AFFILCITY</p> <p>AFFILCOUNTRY</p> <p>AFFILORG.</p> <p>The difference between using the field by itself and qualifying terms within subfields is that unqualified terms match against all author affiliations in a particular document and qualifying by subfields matches a specific author affiliation within the document (see example).</p>	<p>To find documents where your <i>search</i> terms occur in the same affiliation, use:</p> <p>AFFIL(london and hospital)</p> <p>or</p> <p>AFFIL(AFFILCITY(london) AFFILORG(hospital))</p> <p>To find documents where both terms appear in a document's affiliation, but not necessarily in the same affiliation, use:</p> <p>AFFIL (london) and AFFIL (hospital)</p>		
AFFILCITY	<p>Affiliation city.</p> <p>The city portion of an author address.</p>	<p>AFFILCITY(beijing) returns documents where "beijing" is the city in the author affiliation <i>fields</i>, such as:</p> <p>Beijing Engineering Software Technology Co., Ltd., Beijing 100081, China</p>		
AFFILCOUNTRY	<p>Affiliation country.</p> <p>The country portion of an author address.</p>	<p>AFFILCOUNTRY(japan) returns documents where "japan" is the country in the author affiliation <i>fields</i>, such as:</p> <p>Sojo University, Kumamoto 860-0082, Japan</p>		
AFFILORG	<p>Affiliation organization.</p> <p>The organization portion of an author address.</p>	<p>AFFILORG(toronto) returns documents where "toronto" is the organization in the author affiliation <i>fields</i>, such as:</p> <p>Department of Mathematics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 3G3, Canada</p>		
ARTNUM @	<p>Article Number</p> <p>A persistent identifier for a document used by a few publishers instead of, or in addition to, page numbers. Article numbers can be assigned at the time of electronic publication, so documents can be cited and <i>searched</i> for earlier in the publication process.</p>	<p>ARTNUM(1) returns documents with article numbers, such as:</p> <p>art. no. 1</p> <p>art. no. EGT-Nr 1.096</p>		
AU-ID @	<p>Author Identifier Number</p> <p>A unique identification number assigned to Scopus authors. For more information, see Scopus Author Identifier.</p> <table><tr><td>Note</td><td><p>You cannot <i>search</i> the AU-ID <i>field</i> by entering an author name. For example entering AU-ID("Sato, A.") would not result in a match.</p><p>Boolean operators cannot be used in the AU-ID <i>field</i>.</p></td></tr></table>	Note	<p>You cannot <i>search</i> the AU-ID <i>field</i> by entering an author name. For example entering AU-ID("Sato, A.") would not result in a match.</p> <p>Boolean operators cannot be used in the AU-ID <i>field</i>.</p>	<p>AU-ID("Sato, A." 100038831) or AU-ID(100038831) returns documents authored by Sato, A. and variants of that name stored in Scopus.</p>
Note	<p>You cannot <i>search</i> the AU-ID <i>field</i> by entering an author name. For example entering AU-ID("Sato, A.") would not result in a match.</p> <p>Boolean operators cannot be used in the AU-ID <i>field</i>.</p>			
AUTHOR-NAME	<p>Author Name</p> <p>The name of an author. This <i>field</i> finds variants for a single author name.</p> <p>AUTHOR-NAME is a combined <i>field</i> that <i>searches</i> the following author <i>fields</i>:</p> <p>AUTHLASTNAME</p> <p>AUTHFIRST</p> <p>AUTHSUFFIX</p> <p>AUTHNAME</p> <p>The difference between using the field by itself and qualifying terms within subfields is that unqualified terms match against all authors of the document and qualifying by subfields matches a specific author in the document (see example).</p> <table><tr><td>Note</td><td><p>A comma can be used to separate last name and first name. The terms will automatically be qualified as AUTHLASTNAME and AUTHFIRST, respectively (see example).</p></td></tr></table>	Note	<p>A comma can be used to separate last name and first name. The terms will automatically be qualified as AUTHLASTNAME and AUTHFIRST, respectively (see example).</p>	<p>AUTHOR-NAME(carrera, s) returns documents with "carrera in the last name and s" in the first name for a specific author, including:</p> <p>Carrera, F S</p> <p>Carrera, S</p> <p>Carrera, S R</p> <p>Carrera, Samuele</p> <p>Carrera Daz, S</p> <p>Carrera Justiz, S C</p> <p>Dueas Carrera, S</p> <p>Snchez Carrera, S</p>
Note	<p>A comma can be used to separate last name and first name. The terms will automatically be qualified as AUTHLASTNAME and AUTHFIRST, respectively (see example).</p>			
AUTH @	<p>Author</p> <p>A combined <i>field</i> that <i>searches</i> the following author <i>fields</i>:</p> <p>AUTHLASTNAME</p> <p>AUTHFIRST</p>	<p>AUTH(jr) returns documents with "jr" in the last name and first initial <i>fields</i>, including:</p> <p>Finn Jr., C.E.</p> <p>Jenkins, J.R.</p>		
AUTHFIRST	<p>Author first initial</p>	<p>AUTHFIRST(j) returns documents with "j" in the author first initial <i>field</i>, including:</p> <p>Yu, J.</p> <p>Paradi, J.C.</p> <p>Handelman, C.J.</p> <p>Da Costa, J.C.S</p>		

Code	Description	Example																																
AUTHLASTNAME	Author last name (family name)	AUTHLASTNAME (barney) returns documents with "barney" in the author last name <i>field</i> .																																
AUTHCOLLAB @	Collaboration Author The name by which a group of authors is known.	AUTHCOLLAB ("alpha group") returns documents with "alpha group" in the collaboration <i>field</i> .																																
AUTHKEY	Author Keywords. Keywords assigned to the document by the author.	AUTHKEY (stroke) returns documents where "stroke" is an author keyword.																																
CASREGNUMBER	CAS registry number A numeric identifier assigned to a substance when it enters the CAS registry database.	CASREGNUMBER (1199-18-4) returns documents with "1199-18-4" in the CAS registry <i>fields</i> .																																
CHEM	Chemical A combined <i>field</i> that <i>searches</i> the CHEMNAME and CASREGNUMBER <i>fields</i> .	CHEM (oxidopamine) returns documents with "oxidopamine" in the chemical name or CAS registry number <i>fields</i> .																																
CHEMNAME @	Chemical name	CHEMNAME (oxidopamine) returns documents with "oxidopamine" in the chemical name <i>field</i> .																																
CODEN @	A unique, code that identifies serial and nonserial publications.	CODEN (rnene) returns documents in the specified publication.																																
CONF @	Conference Information A combined <i>field</i> that <i>searches</i> information about a conference or a conference proceeding in the CONFNAME, CONFSPONSORS, and CONFLOC <i>fields</i> . <table><tr><td>Note</td><td>A search for an article includes conference papers.</td></tr></table>	Note	A search for an article includes conference papers.	CONF (electrical transmission) returns documents such as: Proceedings of the Conference: Electrical Transmission in a New Age																														
Note	A search for an article includes conference papers.																																	
CONFLOC	Conference location	CONFLOC (Tokyo) returns documents such as: Proceedings - Seventh International Conference on High Performance Computing and Grid in Asia Pacific Region, HPCAsia 2004; Tokyo;																																
CONFNAME	Conference name	CONFNAME (electrical transmission) returns documents such as: Proceedings of the Conference: Electrical Transmission in a New Age																																
CONFSPONSORS	Conference sponsors	CONFSPONSORS (IEEE) returns documents such as: IEEE Aerospace Conference Proceedings 2004 IEEE 6th Workshop on Multimedia Signal Processing																																
DOCTYPE(XX) PUBSTAGE()	Document Type Possible values for XX are: <table><tr><td>ar</td><td>Article</td></tr><tr><td>ab</td><td>Abstract Report</td></tr><tr><td>bk</td><td>Book</td></tr><tr><td>bz</td><td>Business Article</td></tr><tr><td>ch</td><td>Book Chapter</td></tr><tr><td>cp</td><td>Conference Paper</td></tr><tr><td>cr</td><td>Conference Review</td></tr><tr><td>ed</td><td>Editorial</td></tr><tr><td>er</td><td>Erratum</td></tr><tr><td>le</td><td>Letter</td></tr><tr><td>no</td><td>Note</td></tr><tr><td>pr</td><td>Press Release</td></tr><tr><td>re</td><td>Review</td></tr><tr><td>sh</td><td>Short Survey</td></tr></table> PUBSTAGE Possible values are: <table><tr><td>aip</td><td>Article in Press</td></tr><tr><td>final</td><td>Final Document</td></tr></table>	ar	Article	ab	Abstract Report	bk	Book	bz	Business Article	ch	Book Chapter	cp	Conference Paper	cr	Conference Review	ed	Editorial	er	Erratum	le	Letter	no	Note	pr	Press Release	re	Review	sh	Short Survey	aip	Article in Press	final	Final Document	(DOCTYPE (ar) OR PUBSTAGE (AIP)) returns documents classified as articles or articles in press.
ar	Article																																	
ab	Abstract Report																																	
bk	Book																																	
bz	Business Article																																	
ch	Book Chapter																																	
cp	Conference Paper																																	
cr	Conference Review																																	
ed	Editorial																																	
er	Erratum																																	
le	Letter																																	
no	Note																																	
pr	Press Release																																	
re	Review																																	
sh	Short Survey																																	
aip	Article in Press																																	
final	Final Document																																	
DOI @	Digital Object Identifier (DOI) A unique alphanumeric string created to identify a piece of intellectual property in an online environment.	DOI (10.1007/s00202-004-0261-3) returns the document with the matching DOI.																																
EDFIRST	Editor first name (given name)	EDFIRST (michael) returns documents with "michael" in the first name <i>field</i> .																																

Code	Description	Example
EDITOR @	Editor A combined <i>field</i> that <i>searches</i> the following <i>fields</i> : EDLASTNAME and EDFIRST.	EDITOR(<i>smith</i>) returns documents with "smith" in the editor last name and first initial <i>fields</i> .
EDLASTNAME	Editor last name (family name)	EDITOR(<i>smith</i>) returns documents with "smith" in the editor last name <i>field</i> .
EISSN	Electronic International Standard Serial Number The ISSN of the electronic version of a serial publication.	EISSN(0-7623-106) or (07623106) returns documents containing "0762310669" as well as any other document containing single or multiple hyphens in any possible combination within "0-7623-106".
EXACTSRCTITLE	Exact Source Title <i>Searches</i> the title of the journal, book, conference proceeding, or report in which the document was published. Exact source title <i>searches</i> do not find variations of your <i>search</i> term on only sources that contain the exact words in your <i>search</i> are returned.	EXACTSRCTITLE(<i>behavior</i>) returns documents published in the source "Physiology and Behavior", but not documents in the source "Addictive Behaviors".
FIRSTAUTH	First Author The first author listed for a document.	FIRSTAUTH(<i>Liming, T</i>) returns documents with authors listed as 'Liming, T., Mingan, S., Jiangzhong, Y., Zhenhua, T.' The <i>search</i> does not return a document with authors listed as 'Mingan, S., Jiangzhong, Y., Liming, T., Zhenhua, T.', since Liming T. is not the first author in the author list.
FUND-SPONSOR	Funding sponsor.	FUND-SPONSOR(National Aeronautics and Space Administration) returns documents with National Aeronautics and Space Administration mentioned as the sponsor name in the acknowledgements section of the article.
FUND-ACR	Funding sponsor acronym.	FUND-ACR(NASA) returns documents with NASA mentioned as the sponsor acronym in the acknowledgements section of the article.
FUND-NO	Funding grant number.	FUND-NO(CDA-8619893) returns documents with CDA-8619893 mentioned as the grant number in the acknowledgements section of the article.
INDEXTERMS	Index terms. Controlled vocabulary terms assigned to the document.	INDEXTERMS(Fluorimetric assay) returns documents where "fluorimetric assay" is an index term. Not available with default API key permissions.
ISBN @	International Standard Book Number A unique identification number assigned to all books.	ISBN(9780123456789) returns documents containing "9780123456789" as well as any other document containing single or multiple hyphens in any possible combination within "978-0-123-45678-9".
ISSN @	International Standard Serial Number A unique identification number assigned to all serial publications.	ISSN(0959-8278) or (09598278) returns documents containing "09598278" as well as any other document containing single or multiple hyphens in any possible combination within "0959-8278". <i>Searching</i> on the ISSN <i>field</i> also <i>searches</i> the ISSN and EISSN <i>fields</i> .
ISSNP	Print International Standard Serial Number The ISSN of the print version of a serial publication.	ISSNP(0-7623-106) or (07623106) returns documents containing "0762310669" as well as any other document containing single or multiple hyphens in any possible combination within "0-7623-106".
ISSUE	Issue Identifier for a serial publication.	ISSUE(<i>summer</i>) returns documents with an issue identifier of "summer".
KEY @	Keywords A combined <i>field</i> that <i>searches</i> the AUTHKEY, INDEXTERMS, TRADENAME, and CHEMNAME <i>fields</i> .	KEY(<i>oscillator</i>) returns documents where "oscillator" is a keyword.
LANGUAGE @	Language The language in which the original document was written.	LANGUAGE(<i>french</i>) returns documents originally written in French.
MANUFACTURER	Manufacturer	MANUFACTURER(<i>sigma</i>) returns documents with "sigma" in the keywords <i>fields</i> .
OPENACCESS	Open Access	OPENACCESS(1) returns Open Access content indexed in Scopus. OPENACCESS(0) returns subscription-based content indexed in Scopus.
PAGEFIRST	First page	PAGEFIRST(9) returns documents with page numbers, such as: 9 9-16
PAGELAST	Last page	PAGELAST(9) returns documents with page numbers, such as: 9 9-16

Code	Description	Example
PAGES	Pages A combination <i>field</i> that <i>searches</i> the PAGEFIRST and PAGELAST <i>fields</i> .	PAGES (1-2) returns documents with a page number range of "1-2". PAGES (9) returns documents with page numbers, such as: 1-9 9 9-16
PMID	PubMed Identifier A unique identifier for all Medline documents.	PMID (10676951) returns documents that have a PubMed Identifier of "10676951".
PUBLISHER @	Publisher A text <i>field</i> indicating the name of the publisher.	PUBLISHER (Elsevier) returns documents published by "Elsevier".
PUBYEAR	Year of Publication A numeric <i>field</i> indicating the year of publication. Note You can indicate the year using the following operators: < - Before > - After = - Equal to You can continue to use the older notation for the above 3 operators (BEF, AFT, and IS, respectively) in numeric <i>fields</i> ; saved <i>searches</i> and alerts will continue to work as before.	PUBYEAR > 1994 returns documents with a publication year after 1994. PUBYEAR < 1994 returns documents with a publication year before 1994. PUBYEAR = 1994 returns documents with a publication year of 1994.
REF @	References When <i>searching</i> the REF <i>field</i> , you can specify if you want all of your <i>search</i> terms to be found in the same reference. REF is a combined <i>field</i> that <i>searches</i> : REFAUTH REFTITLE REFSRCTITLE REFPUBYEAR REFPAGE Note REF <i>search</i> results include the URL of a website where applicable.	To find documents where your <i>search</i> terms occur in the same reference, use: REF (darwin 1859) To find documents where both terms appear in a document's references, but not necessarily in the same reference, use: REF (darwin) and REF (1859)
REFAUTH	Reference authors. REFAUTH is a combined <i>field</i> that <i>searches</i> : REFAUTHLASTNAME REFAUTHFIRST	REFAUTH (Wu) returns documents with "Wu" in their reference author <i>fields</i> .
REFTITLE	Reference title	REFTITLE (dioxin) returns documents with "dioxin" in their reference title.
REFSRCTITLE	Reference source title	REFSRCTITLE (neuropharmacology) returns documents where "neuropharmacology" is in the source title of a reference.
REFPUBYEAR	Reference year A numeric <i>field</i> indicating the year of publication of a document reference. Note You can indicate the year using the IS operator.	REFPUBYEAR IS 1994 returns documents with references published in 1994.
REFARTNUM	Article Number A persistent identifier for a document used by a few publishers instead of, or in addition to, page numbers. Article numbers can be assigned at the time of electronic publication, so documents can be cited and <i>searched</i> for earlier in the publication process.	REFARTNUM (1) returns documents where "1" is in the article number of a document reference, such as: art. no. 1 rt. no. EGT-Nr 1.096
REFPAGE	Reference page numbers	REFPAGE (75) returns documents where "75" is in the page numbering of a document reference, such as: pp. 71-75 75 pp.
REFPAGEFIRST	First Page	REFPAGEFIRST (5) returns documents where "5" is in the page numbering of a document reference, such as: pp. 854-879 pp. 5-7
SEQBANK	Sequence Bank The name of the sequence bank that lists a nucleotide or amino acid sequence that is defined or mentioned in a document.	SEQBANK (GenBank) returns documents with "GenBank" in the keywords <i>field</i> .

Code	Description	Example																																																						
SEQNUMBER	Sequence Bank Accession Number The number assigned to an amino acid or nucleotide sequence defined or mentioned in a document.	SEQNUMBER (AB013289) returns documents with "AB013289" in the keywords <i>field</i> .																																																						
SRCTITLE @	Source Title The title of the journal, book, conference proceeding, or report in which the document was published.	SRCTITLE (pacific) returns documents with "pacific" in the source title, such as: Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health Pacific Conservation Biology 1989 Asia-Pacific Conference																																																						
SRCTYPE (XX)	Source Type Possible values for XX are: <table><tr><td>j</td><td>Journal</td></tr><tr><td>b</td><td>Book</td></tr><tr><td>k</td><td>Book Series</td></tr><tr><td>p</td><td>Conference Proceeding</td></tr><tr><td>r</td><td>Report</td></tr><tr><td>d</td><td>Trade Publication</td></tr></table>	j	Journal	b	Book	k	Book Series	p	Conference Proceeding	r	Report	d	Trade Publication	SRCTYPE (j) returns documents from journal sources.																																										
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SUBJAREA(XX)	Subject Area Possible values for XX are: <table><tr><td>AGRI</td><td>Agricultural and Biological Sciences</td></tr><tr><td>ARTS</td><td>Arts and Humanities</td></tr><tr><td>BIOC</td><td>Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology</td></tr><tr><td>BUSI</td><td>Business, Management and Accounting</td></tr><tr><td>CENG</td><td>Chemical Engineering</td></tr><tr><td>CHEM</td><td>Chemistry</td></tr><tr><td>COMP</td><td>Computer Science</td></tr><tr><td>DECI</td><td>Decision Sciences</td></tr><tr><td>DENT</td><td>Dentistry</td></tr><tr><td>EART</td><td>Earth and Planetary Sciences</td></tr><tr><td>ECON</td><td>Economics, Econometrics and Finance</td></tr><tr><td>ENER</td><td>Energy</td></tr><tr><td>ENGI</td><td>Engineering</td></tr><tr><td>ENVI</td><td>Environmental Science</td></tr><tr><td>HEAL</td><td>Health Professions</td></tr><tr><td>IMMU</td><td>Immunology and Microbiology</td></tr><tr><td>MATE</td><td>Materials Science</td></tr><tr><td>MATH</td><td>Mathematics</td></tr><tr><td>MEDI</td><td>Medicine</td></tr><tr><td>NEUR</td><td>Neuroscience</td></tr><tr><td>NURS</td><td>Nursing</td></tr><tr><td>PHAR</td><td>Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics</td></tr><tr><td>PHYS</td><td>Physics and Astronomy</td></tr><tr><td>PSYC</td><td>Psychology</td></tr><tr><td>SOCI</td><td>Social Sciences</td></tr><tr><td>VETE</td><td>Veterinary</td></tr><tr><td>MULT</td><td>Multidisciplinary</td></tr></table>	AGRI	Agricultural and Biological Sciences	ARTS	Arts and Humanities	BIOC	Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	BUSI	Business, Management and Accounting	CENG	Chemical Engineering	CHEM	Chemistry	COMP	Computer Science	DECI	Decision Sciences	DENT	Dentistry	EART	Earth and Planetary Sciences	ECON	Economics, Econometrics and Finance	ENER	Energy	ENGI	Engineering	ENVI	Environmental Science	HEAL	Health Professions	IMMU	Immunology and Microbiology	MATE	Materials Science	MATH	Mathematics	MEDI	Medicine	NEUR	Neuroscience	NURS	Nursing	PHAR	Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	PHYS	Physics and Astronomy	PSYC	Psychology	SOCI	Social Sciences	VETE	Veterinary	MULT	Multidisciplinary	SUBJAREA (CHEM) returns documents classified under the subject area Chemistry.
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