**Type de documents dans Scopus et traduction**

Article > Article

Review > Article de synthèse

Conference Paper > Compte rendu de conférence (ou « Conférence » si dans un graphique)

Conference review > Synthèse de conférence

Data paper > Article de données

Editorial > Éditorial

Book > Livre

Book Chapter > Chapitre de livre (ou « Chapitre » si dans un graphique)

Erratum > Erratum

Note > Commentaire

Letter > Lettre d’opinion

Short survey > Enquête

<https://www.elsevier.com/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/69451/ScopusContentCoverageGuideWEB.pdf> page 10-11

**Article** Original research or opinion. Characteristics: Articles in peer-reviewed journals are usually several pages in length, most often subdivided into sections: abstract, introduction, materials & methods, results, conclusions, discussion and references. However, case reports, technical and research notes and short communications are also considered to be articles and may be as short as one page in length. Articles in trade journals are typically shorter than in peer-reviewed journals, and may also be as brief as one page in length.

**Article-in-Press (AiP)** Accepted article made available online before official publication (see section 5).

**Book** A whole monograph or entire book. Characteristics: Book type is assigned to the whole. Additionally, for books with individual chapters, each chapter, along with a general item summarizing the book, is also indexed with the source type Book.

**Chapter** A book chapter. Characteristics: A complete chapter in a book or book series volume where the item is identified as a chapter by a heading or section indicator.

**Conference paper** Original article reporting data presented at a conference or symposium. Characteristics: Conference papers are of any length reporting data from a conference, with the exception of conference abstracts. Conference papers may range in length and content from full papers and published conference summaries to short items as short as one page in length (also see section 2.1).

**Data paper** Searchable metadata documents describing an online accessible dataset, or group of datasets. Characteristics: The intent of a data paper is to offer descriptive information on the related dataset(s) focusing on data collection, distinguishing features, access, and potential reuse rather than information on data processing and analysis.

**Editorial** Summary of several articles, or provides editorial opinions or news. Characteristics: Editorials are typically identified as editorial, introduction, leading article, preface or foreword, and are usually listed at the beginning of the table of contents.

**Erratum** Report of an error, correction or retraction of a previously published paper. The erratum notice is linked to the original published paper this concerns and vice versa. Characteristics: Errata are short items citing errors in, corrections to, or retractions of a previously published article in the same journal to which a citation is provided.

**Letter** Letter to or correspondence with the editor. Characteristics: Letters are individual letters or replies. Each individual letter or reply is processed as a single item.

**Note** Note, discussion or commentary. Characteristics: Notes are short items that are not readily suited to other item types. They may or may not share characteristics of other item types, such as author, affiliation and references. Discussions and commentaries that follow an article are defined as notes and considered to be items in their own right. Notes also include questions and answers, as well as comments on other (often translated) articles. In trade journals, notes are generally shorter than half a page in length.

**Retracted article** Published articles that the author(s) or publisher has requested to retract. The erratum or retraction notice announcing the retraction is linked to the retracted article. Characteristics: Articles with a published retraction note will be updated to the document type “Retracted.” Usually, these articles are indicated with the words “retracted” or “retraction”.

**Review** Significant review of original research, also includes conference papers. Characteristics: Reviews typically have an extensive bibliography. Educational items that review specific issues within the literature are also considered to be reviews. As non-original articles, reviews lack the most typical sections of original articles such as materials & methods and results.

**Short survey** Short or mini-review of original research. Characteristics: Short surveys are similar to reviews, but usually are shorter (not more than a few pages) and with a less extensive bibliography.