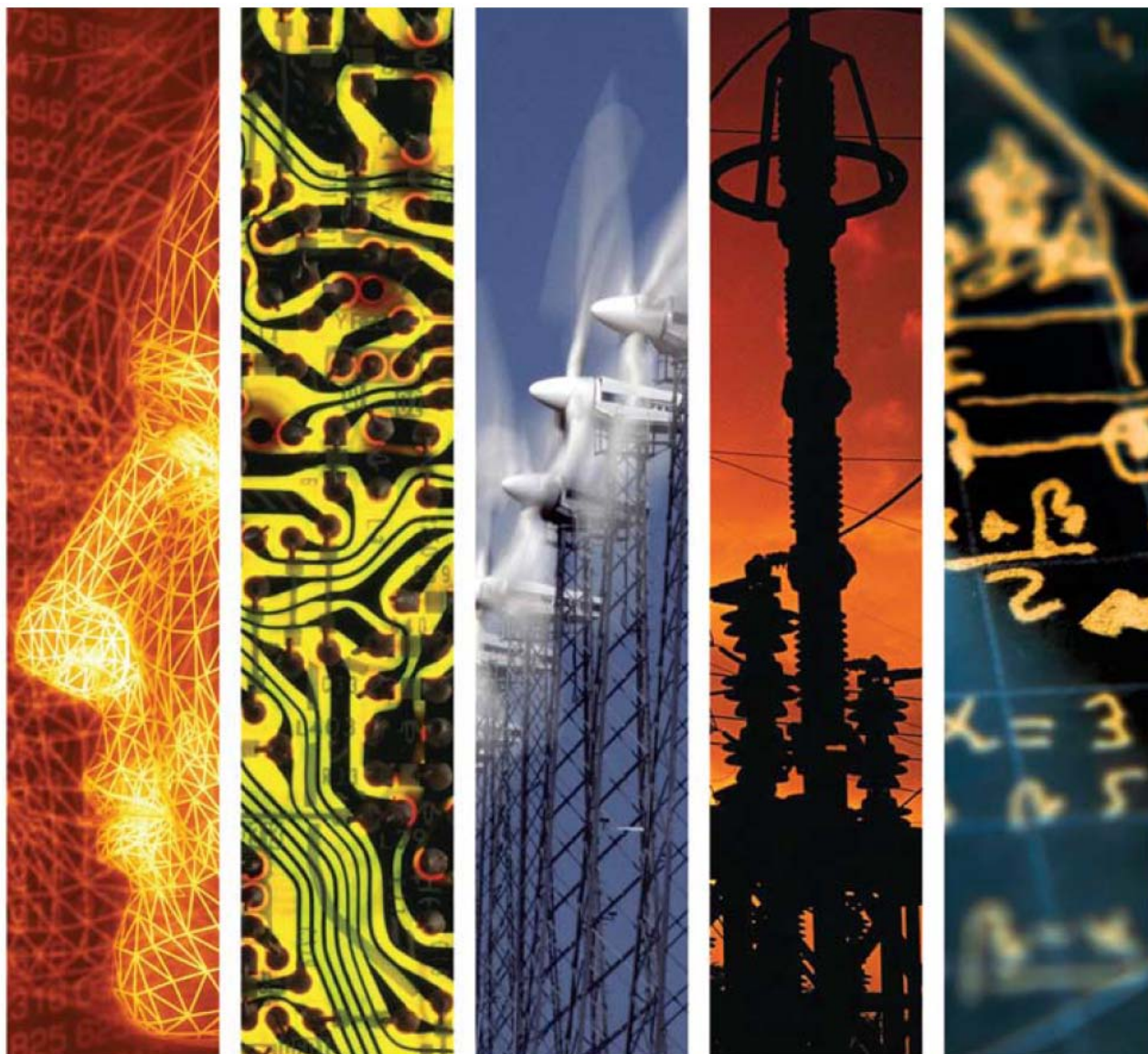


Inspec chemical indexing on EBSCOhost



Inspec Chemical Indexing on Ebsco

Inspec Chemical Indexing on Ebsco	1
Table of Chemical Indexing Roles	2
Indexing Example	2
Function Role Definitions	4
Inspec Thesaurus Terms	4
Table of Ebsco Search Examples	5
Table of Chemical Elements and Their Symbols	6
Table of Chemical Groups and Their Formulae	7
Table of Abbreviations and Their Corresponding Formulae	8

Chemical Indexing is found in appropriate Inspec database records from the start of 1987. It is a controlled indexing system for inorganic substances and material systems.¹

Inspec Chemical Indexing is designed to deal with a number of problems which arise in searching for chemical substances. These include:

- substances which occur in solid-state physics, such as gallium aluminium arsenide, which may be represented in a variety of ways, including GaAlAs or AlGaAs or $\text{Ga}_x\text{Al}_{1-x}\text{As}$ or $(\text{GaAs})_{0.5}(\text{AlAs})_{0.5}$, meaning that it is impracticable to enter all the necessary search terms for comprehensive retrieval. Inspec Chemical Indexing solves this by allowing you to search for any system containing gallium, aluminium and arsenic regardless of the original stoichiometry.
- some chemical element symbols or molecular formulae which have the same spellings as common English words, or may be ambiguous as they can be used as acronyms to represent other concepts, or may even be identical to Online Vendor system commands. For example gallium phosphide has the molecular formula GaP which also spells the English word gap, beryllium has the chemical element symbol Be which is the English verb “to be” (found in approximately one third of all Inspec records) but also the acronym for Boltzman Equation or Beta-Emission line. Inspec Chemical Indexing solves these problems because only chemical information appears in the Inspec Chemical Indexing field.
- the lack of differentiation between upper and lower case characters in the majority of Online Vendor search systems, leading to ambiguity when searching a molecular formula whose characters may also be used to represent a chemical element, such as cobalt and carbon monoxide, both represented by the letters c and o. Use of the Inspec Chemical Indexing role for an element will differentiate cobalt Co from carbon monoxide, the binary system, CO.

Furthermore, you have a range of search options because Inspec applies Chemical Indexing to each inorganic substance or material system at three levels. For

¹ If you want to search for organic compounds, you should use the compound name and search within the uncontrolled indexing field.

example, you could retrieve references to sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 , by using strategies including:

- H_2SO_4 itself because the whole substance or system is indexed,
- Any substance containing an SO_4 group or alternatively an H_2 group because the components are indexed, and
- Any substance containing H, S, and O because the individual elements making up the substance or system are indexed.

To enable you to distinguish between references to a component as an element or as a part of a more complex system, each indexed term has an associated role. These roles are:

Table of Chemical Indexing Roles

Basic Roles	Abbreviation	Function Roles	Abbreviation
Element	EL	Adsorbate	ADS
Binary System	BIN	Dopant	DOP
System of >2 components	SS	Interface System	INT
		Surface/Substrate	SUR

Indexing Example

For the interface system Au-LiNbO_3

- The complete system with its role is indexed
 - e.g. $\text{Au-LiNbO}_3/\text{int}$
- Any substances or material subsystems contained above are indexed with their roles
 - e.g. $\text{LiNbO}_3/\text{int}$ Au/int LiNbO_3/ss Au/el
- Any chemical groups with their roles are indexed
 - e.g. NbO_3/int NbO_3/ss
- Chemical elements with any numbers (integers and decimals only) associated with composition, and their roles are indexed
 - e.g. O_3/int O_3/ss
- Chemical elements with their roles are indexed
 - e.g. Au/int Li/int Nb/int O/int Li/ss Nb/ss O/ss Au/el

Title:	Linear and nonlinear SH surface acoustic waves
Authors:	Maugin, G.A. ¹
Editors:	Borissov, M. ; Spasov, L. ; Georgiev, Z. ; Avramov, I.
Author's Affiliation:	¹ Lab. de Modelisation en Mecanique, Univ. Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris, France
Source:	1990, pp. 215-29, x+468 pp.. <i>Publisher:</i> Singapore; Varna Bulgaria: World Scientific <i>Country of Publication:</i> Singapore
Language:	English
Conference Information:	II International Symposium on Surface Waves in Solids and Layered Structures and IV International Scientific Technical Conference Acoustoelectronics '89. Varna, Bulgaria, 19890914
Abstract:	After a review of the various (mechanical, geometrical, physical) types of perturbations which allow for the existence of linear shear horizontal surface acoustic waves, the proof is given of the existence of stable solitary SAWs propagating in the form of envelope dark solitons on a structure made of a nonlinear substrate and a superimposed linear elastic thermodynamical interface of mathematically vanishing thickness. A thin film of gold on top of lithium niobate is a possibility. The mathematical analysis is carried by using the Whitham-Newell technique of treatment of nonlinear, dispersive, small amplitude, almost monochromatic waves. In the process 'wave action' conservation and 'dispersive' nonlinear dispersion relation are established for this type of surface wave that can also be approached by Whitham's (1974) averaged Lagrangian technique as modified by Hayes (1970) to account for the transverse modal behavior.
Inspec Headings:	crystal surface and interface vibrations ; gold ; lithium compounds ; surface acoustic waves
Key Phrase Headings:	nonlinear SH surface acoustic waves ; linear shear horizontal surface acoustic waves ; envelope dark solitons ; superimposed linear elastic thermodynamical interface ; nonlinear dispersion relation ; transverse modal behavior ; Au-LiNbO₃ ; LiNbO₃
Classification:	A6825 Mechanical and acoustical properties of solid surfaces and interfaces A6830 Dynamics of solid surfaces and interface vibrations
Treatment:	Theoretical or Mathematical
Chemicals:	Au-LiNbO ₃ /int LiNbO ₃ /int NbO ₃ /int O ₃ /int Au/int Li/int Nb/int O/int LiNbO ₃ /ss NbO ₃ /ss O ₃ /ss Li/ss Nb/ss O/ss Au/el; LiNbO ₃ /sur NbO ₃ /sur O ₃ /sur Li/sur Nb/sur O/sur LiNbO ₃ /ss NbO ₃ /ss O ₃ /ss Li/ss Nb/ss O/ss
Number of References:	46
Publication Type:	Conference Paper
Update Code:	1991002
Accession Number:	3788290
Copyright Information:	Copyright 1991, IEE
Persistent link to this record (Permalink):	http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=inh&AN=3788290    
Database:	Inspec

Figure 1: Sample Inspec Record from Ebscohost – Detailed Display Format.

If a given system contains two elements, then it is a binary system even if one of the elements is only a very minor component like a dopant.

Function Role Definitions

Role	Example	Criteria
adsorbate	CO/ads	Used for species being (ads)sorbed.
dopant	Si:P (Si doped by P)	Used for systems into which an impurity is diffused and those in which the impurity is a probe.
interface	InGaP-InAlP	Semiconductor junctions, devices, integrated circuits, electrochemical batteries, etc.
surface	Fe/sur	Used for surface or substrate, e.g. oxidation, corrosion, wear of iron.

To search for inorganic substances in documents added to the Inspec database before 1987, you should use the controlled and uncontrolled indexing fields. The controlled indexing field contains terms from the Inspec Thesaurus. See below for further details. The uncontrolled indexing field contains formulae rather than names of the substance, and will use the terminology of the original document.

Inspec Thesaurus Terms

Each chemical element has its own Inspec Thesaurus Term² e.g. HYDROGEN, GALLIUM, etc. which can be used to search for documents relating to studies of the indexed element. Many elements have Inspec Thesaurus Terms for their compounds, e.g. ALUMINIUM COMPOUNDS, MERCURY COMPOUNDS, etc. In addition, the Inspec Thesaurus has broader and narrower chemical terms such as ALKALI METAL COMPOUNDS, GALLIUM ARSENIDE, MIXED VALENCE COMPOUNDS, etc. Inspec use the most specific Inspec Thesaurus Terms to index documents. Therefore use of a broad term will not automatically retrieve documents indexed with narrower terms. Several Inspec Vendor search systems allow thesaurus terms to be “exploded” i.e. for a chosen thesaurus term to be searched along with all of its narrower terms automatically. Please consult the Inspec Thesaurus either Online or via the Inspec Search Aids CD-ROM for appropriate search terms and to see whether your chosen Vendor offers the “explode” feature. Use of the Inspec thesaurus terms allows retrieval of documents back to 1969. Inspec Chemical Indexing Search Guide

² Inspec Thesaurus Terms use British English spelling and terminology, hence there is an Inspec Thesaurus Term SULPHUR which will be used for sulfur, ALUMINIUM for aluminum, etc.

Table of Ebsco Search Examples

Inspec Vendor	Inspec Database including Chemical Indexing	Chemical Indexing Search Field	Chemical Indexing Roles	Chemical Indexing Search Examples
Ebsco	Inspec	CI	/EL /BIN /SS /ADS /DOP /INT /SUR	<i>Search a single component:</i> CI BE/EL CI SI - – for the component in any role <i>Search multiple components within a multicomponent system:</i> CI GA/SS N5 AL/SS N5 AS/SS where N5 indicates within the same indexing field and with up to five words between terms in any order

Table of Chemical Elements and Their Symbols

Element	Symbol	Element	Symbol	Element	Symbol
actinium	Ac	hafnium*	Hf	praseodymium	Pr
aluminium	Al	hahnium (now dubnium)	Ha (now Db)	promethium	Pm
americium	Am			protactinium	Pa
antimony	Sb	hassium	Hs	radium	Ra
argon	Ar	helium	He	radon	Rn
arsenic	As	holmium*	Ho	rhenium	Re
astatine	At	hydrogen	H	rhodium	Rh
barium	Ba	see also deuterium, tritium		roentgenium	Rg
berkelium	Bk			rubidium	Rb
beryllium	Be			ruthenium	Ru
bohrium	Bh	indium*	In	rutherfordium	Rf
bismuth	Bi	iodine	I	samarium	Sm
boron	B	iridium	Ir	scandium*	Sc
bromine	Br	iron	Fe	seaborgium	Sg
cadmium	Cd	krypton	Kr	selenium	Se
caesium*	Cs	lanthanum	La	silicon*	Si
calcium	Ca	lawrencium	Lr	silver	Ag
californium*	Cf	lead*	Pb	sodium	Na
carbon	C	lithium	Li	strontium	Sr
cerium	Ce	lutetium	Lu	sulphur	S
chlorine	Cl	magnesium	Mg	tantalum	Ta
chromium	Cr	manganese	Mn	technetium	Tc
cobalt*	Co	meitnerium	Mt	tellurium	Te
copper	Cu	mendelevium	Md	terbium	Tb
curium	Cm	mercury	Hg	thallium	Tl
deuterium see also hydrogen	D	molybdenum	Mo	thorium	Th
		neodymium	Nd	thulium	Tm
		neon	Ne	tin*	Sn
darmstadtium	Ds	neptunium*	Np	titanium	Ti
dubnium	Db	nickel*	Ni	tritium see also hydrogen	T
dysprosium	Dy	niobium*	Nb		
einsteinium	Es	nitrogen	N		
erbium	Er	nobelium*	No	tungsten	W
europium	Eu	osmium*	Os	uranium	U
fermium	Fm	oxygen	O	vanadium	V
fluorine	F	palladium	Pd	xenon	Xe
francium	Fr	phosphorus	P	ytterbium*	Yb
gadolinium	Gd	platinum	Pt	yttrium	Y
gallium	Ga	plutonium	Pu	zinc	Zn
germanium	Ge	polonium*	Po	zirconium	Zr
gold	Au	potassium	K		

³Certain element symbols when searched with the binary role, give ambiguous results, e.g. the letters c and o in a binary system could be the element cobalt within a binary system, or the binary system carbon monoxide. To differentiate the binary system, it is good practice to search both the binary system whole and one of the elements within the binary system, e.g. search CO/BIN AND C/BIN which will retrieve records where a carbon binary system is indexed, that system being CO. Alternatively combine the Chemical Indexing search with a search of the appropriate Inspec Thesaurus Term, e.g. S (CI=CO BIN) AND DE=CARBON COMPOUNDS. Searches of binary and multicomponent systems using the element symbols indicated by * in the table above need searching this way.

⁴ Where an element symbol or a molecular formula matches a database field label or search system proximity operator, it may be necessary to enclose the search in quotes. For example, on OCLC the title field label is TI. This is the same as the element symbol for titanium. On OCLC search it as CI: "TI" W EI. See individual Vendor Inspec data sheets for details.

Table of Chemical Groups and Their Formulae

Chemical Group Name	Chemical Group Formula	Chemical Group Name	Chemical Group Formula
alumina	Al ₂ O ₃	iron garnet	Fe ₅ O ₁₂
aluminium garnet	Al ₅ O ₁₂	<i>see also ferrite</i>	
arsenate	AsO ₄	magnesate	MgO ₃
arsenate	As ₂ O ₃	manganate	MnO ₄
bismuthate	Bi ₂ O ₃	molybdate	MoO ₄
borate	BO ₄	niobate	NbO ₃
borate	B ₂ O ₃	niobate	Nb ₂ O ₅
borate	B ₃ O ₆	niobate	Nb ₂ O ₇
borate (per-)	BO ₃	nitrate	NO ₃
bromate	BrO ₃	nitrite	NO ₂
carbonate	CO ₃	phosphate (ortho-)	PO ₄
carbonyl	CO	phosphate	P ₂ O ₅
chromate (di-)	Cr ₂ O ₇	phosphate (pyro-)	P ₂ O ₇
chromate (per-)	CrO ₃	phosphite	PO ₃
/cyanide	CN	phosphite	P ₄ O ₁₂
ferrite	Fe ₂ O ₃	selenate	SeO ₄
ferrite	Fe ₂ O ₄	selenite	SeO ₃
ferrite	Fe ₃ O ₄	silica	SiO ₂
ferrite (ortho)	FeO ₃	silicate	SiO ₄
<i>see also iron garnet</i>		sulphate	SO ₄
gallium garnet	Ga ₅ O ₁₂	sulphate (thio-)	S ₂ O ₃
garnet (aluminium)	Al ₅ O ₁₂	sulphite	SO ₃
garnet (gallium)	Ga ₅ O ₁₂	tantalate	TaO ₃
garnet (iron)	Fe ₅ O ₁₂	titanate	TiO ₃
germanate	GeO ₂	tungstate	WO ₃
germanate	GeO ₃	tungstate	WO ₄
hydroxyl	OH	vanadate	V ₂ O ₅
hydroxyl (deuterated)	OD	vanadate (meta-)	VO ₃
iodate	IO ₃	vanadate (ortho-)	VO ₄
		zirconate	ZrO ₃

Table of Abbreviations and Their Corresponding Formulae

Abbreviation	Formula	Abbreviation	Formula
ADP	NH ₄ N ₂ PO ₄	KSP	KSnOPO ₄
AG	Al ₅ O ₁₂	KTP	KTiOPO ₄
BBO	BaB ₂ O ₄	LMN	PbMgO ₃ NbO ₃
BEL	La ₂ Be ₂ O ₅	NASI <i>or</i> NASICON	NaZrSiO ₄ PO ₄
BPSG	B ₂ O ₃ -P ₂ O ₅ -SiO ₂		
BSG	B ₂ O ₃ -SiO ₂	PLZT	PbLaZrO ₃ TiO ₃
BSN	NaBaNb ₂ O ₆	PMN	PbMgO ₃ NbO ₃
BSO	Bi ₁₂ SiO ₂₀	PSG	P ₂ O ₅ -SiO ₂
DKDP	KD ₂ PO ₄	PZT	PbZrO ₃ TiO ₃
GG	Ga ₅ O ₁₂	SBN	SrBaNb ₂ O ₆
IG	Fe ₅ O ₁₂	YAP	YAlO ₃
ITO	InSnO	YLF	LiYF ₄
KDP	KH ₂ PO ₄	ZBLAN	ZrF ₄ -BaF ₂ -LaF ₃ -AlF ₃ -NaF
KNSBN	KNaSrBaNb ₂ O ₆	ZBLANP	ZrF ₄ -BaF ₂ -LaF ₃ -AlF ₃ -NaF-PbF ₂