

Instructions for Bibliographic Searches

This search returns reference citations from the Radiation Chemistry Data Center bibliographic database based on author names and/or keywords and/or title phrases. Each text box allows the entry of several author names or of several keywords or of title phrases (but not mixed together), one per line. Wild card characters are allowed. The search terms within a box are ORed together. If more than one text box is used the results from these boxes are then ANDed together for the final results to be returned. Each text box used must also be identified as either a keyword or an author or a title search. If desired enter year limits, four digits such as 1992. Then click the submit button.

Author Keyword Title

Hug, G.L.
Kamat, P.V.

Thus if author names is selected for the top box and the name Hug, G.L. is entered on one line of the box and Kamat, P.V. on another line in the same box, the search will return references to entries for which either or both are listed as author. The search could be made more selective by choosing keywords for another box and entering lifetime in the adjacent box, then only those papers from the above search that were also associated with the keyword lifetime would be returned.

Author Keyword Title

lifetime

- Enter only one author name or keyword or title phrase per line.
- Select either the author name button or the keyword button or the title button adjacent to the box.
- Wildcard characters (*, % and _) may be used.
- Punctuation is important, as is capitalization (except for title phrases.)
- One may paste in entries copied from an author or a keyword scan.
- The number shown is limited to the 200 most recent matching entries which may be used as a guide for a more specific search.

technical note: * will be converted to % as the character representing any number of any characters in an SQL search, _ represents a single occurrence of any character. The actual search will be executed by an Oracle DBMS. The search should be faster if the first few characters are not wild card characters, however several characters as a fragment of a name *starting and ending* with * or % or _ may be used. Thus Hug,G* will return entries with the author shown as either Hug, G. or Hug, G.L.

Author Keyword Title

Hug, G*

Author Name Scan

The purpose of the author name scan is to find author names that may be used in the above bibliographic search. Note that there may be some variation in the spelling or initials or capitalization that results in more than one entry for a single individual. The name is followed by a count of entries with that name as an author. The number shown is limited to the first 200 matches which may be used as a guide for a more specific search. Most browsers will allow you to copy the author name or author names that you want and paste them into the search form. It may prove useful to use a text editor to store author names if several scans are needed.

Enter a name, or part of the name, of an author then click the submit button. A list of author names will be returned which match the request or any extension. Wild card characters (*, % and _) are allowed in the name, a trailing % is added if the last character is not a wild card character. Thus entering Hug, (the search term is Hug,%) returns:

Hug, D.H. ... 1
Hug, G. ... 9
Hug, G.L. ... 49
Hug, O. ... 1
Hug, R. ... 1
Hug, S. ... 1
Hug, S.J. ... 9

Similarly entering %Sonntag returns:

Sonntag, L.P. ... 1
Von Sonntag, C. ... 3
von Sonntag, C. ... 249

As a general rule authors are entered in the form surname followed by a comma followed by a space followed by one or more initials. An effort has been made to match the individual's preference in capitalization, punctuation and spelling within the capabilities of the 7-bit ASCII character set. The following is a sample of author names present in this database.

Symons, M.C.R.
Scaiano, J.C.
Kevan, L.
Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute
von Sonntag, C.
Schulte-Frohlinde, D.
De Schryver, F.C.
Kuz'min, V.A.
Sauer, M.C., Jr.

Keyword Scan

The purpose of the keyword scan is to find keywords that may be used in the bibliographic search. Matching keywords are returned followed by a count of entries with that keyword. The number shown is limited to the first 200 matches which may be used as a guide for a more specific search. Most browsers will allow you to copy the keyword or keywords that you want and paste them into the search form. It may prove useful to use a text editor to store keywords if several scans are needed.

The keywords used have been selected from a limited set of words and phrases chosen to describe the subject matter covered by the Radiation Chemistry Data Center. The keywords are listed in a thesaurus which has been printed in several publications by the Radiation Chemistry Data Center and is available on the World Wide Web at the URL http://allen.rad.nd.edu/thes_year.txt.

Enter a keyword, or part of the keyword, then click the submit button. A list of keywords will be returned which match the request or any extension with a count of how many entries match that keyword. Wild card characters (*, % and _) are allowed in the name, a trailing % is added if the last character is not a wild card character. Thus entering rates, returns:

rates, relative ... 3802
rates, specific ... 18736

Title Phrases

The title of any reference may be searched. The title may or may not provide specific words that describe the works being sought, the title is written by the authors, but usually provide words and phrases of a very specific nature. Also capitalization may vary from one title to another. Thus the search of titles is made case insensitive and if not explicitly provided wild card characters are added before and after the search phrase.

Chemical names, e.g. methanol, or fragments of chemical names, e.g. hydroxynaphthyl, may be useful terms for searching. However some formatting used by the RCDC may prevent finding some references, italic text, Greek letters, small caps and mathematics symbols are encoded for printing in ways that may interfere with these searches. Thus trans is usually present as \4trans\0, alpha as \$a, etc., such parts of chemical names should be avoided. Also subscripts and superscripts are encoded, such as H@2^O for water. These encodings may not be obvious from the search results as the web pages show subscripts and superscripts and shows some Greek letters spelled out in small letters, such as gamma.

A wild card character in the middle of a phrase may be of use, hydrogen_atom transfer would find both hydrogen-atom transfer and hydrogen atom transfer as the underscore character represents any one character and both variants are to be found in the titles.