

Finding Quality Information for an Academic Paper

Allan Scherlen

Appalachian State University Library

Types of Sources to Support Your Paper

- **Books** (Extended, broad treatment of the topic)
- **Scholarly Articles** (in-depth treatment of part of the topic)
- **Magazine & Newspaper Articles** (general, easy & current)
- **Primary Sources** - (Data, testimony, images, artifacts)
 - (Examples: weather data, census data, public opinion polls, news photos)
- **Other Web Sources** (Organizations, institutes, governments)
- **Human Sources** – (Interviews, social media, etc.)

The Process

1. **Find** your sources -- through good search strategy
2. **Evaluate** each source -- as you find it
3. **Organize and study** the most relevant sources
4. **Integrate the source** into your paper through:
 - Making notes on a copy of it (pre-writing),
 - Making separate notes about the source, and
 - working information from it into your outline.

Selecting Library Databases to find scholarly works

What kinds of sources will be best
for your topic
and to **what sources do you have access?**

General Databases – Academic Search Complete
Specialized Subject Databases - Environment Complete
Books on the Environment
Environmental Organization Websites



输入检索词：

GO

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 中文 外文 全部

按库名查找

选择数据库(已选0个, 最多20个)

快速检索集

所有数据库

常用数据库

按分类浏览

按类型浏览

多途径查询

清空/重选

- | | |
|--|---|
| AIP Conference Proceedings ① | 超星电子书 (154万册) 全文 Guide |
| American Chemical Society(ACS) 全文 Guide ① | 超星学术视频 |
| American Institute of Physics电子出版物 全文 Guide ① | 大成老旧刊全文数据库 (本地镜像) |
| American Physical Society(APS) 全文 Guide ① | 大成老旧刊全文数据库 (主站点) |
| American Society of Civil Engineers(ASCE) 全文 Guide ① | 读秀学术搜索 Guide |
| American Society of Mechanical Engineers(ASME) Guide ① | 国研网全文数据库-教育网 全文 Guide |
| Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI) Guide ① | 国务院发展研究中心信息网 (国研网)-公网 全文 Guide |
| Association for Computing Machinery(ACM)-Digital Library 全文 Guide ① | 海外收藏的中国近代史珍稀史料文献库 |
| Association for Computing Machinery(ACM)-Digital Library (清华站点) 全文 Guide ① | KUKE数字音乐图书馆 |
| Business Source Premier(EBSCO) 全文 Guide ① | 欧洲数学协会电子期刊 |
| CALIS外文期刊网 ① | 钱伟长数据库 |
| Cambridge Books Online (剑桥图书在线) Guide ① | 全国报刊索引 |
| Cambridge Journals Online(CUP) 全文 Guide ① | 联合目录集成服务系统 Guide |
| Communication & Mass Media Complete Guide ① | 上海大学论文收录数据库 |
| Current Awareness Abstracts (Emerald) Guide ① | 上海作家作品数据库 |
| Derwent Innovation Index(DII) Guide ① | 维普中文科技期刊数据库(北大镜像) 全文 Guide |
| EBSCO检索平台 全文 Guide ① | 新华e店 (长三角高校图书馆联盟) |

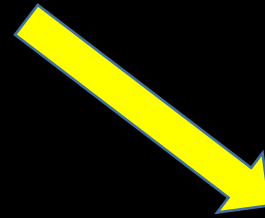
What sources will have info on your topic?

What databases do you have in your library?

Create **search terms** of your topic

Example Topic:

Converting to **alternative energy** sources can reduce **global warming**



Search Terms: **Global warming** and **alternative energy**

Searching: Academic Search Complete | Choose Databases

Global Warming Select a Field (optional) Search Clear ?

AND alternative energy Select a Field (optional)

AND Select a Field (optional) + -

Basic Search Advanced Search Search History ▶

Results

Search

my search terms:

Global Warming AND alternative energy

Search Results: 1 - 2 of 720 Relevance Page Options Share

1. **Effects of increased wood energy consumption on global warming potential, primary energy demand and particulate matter emissions on regional level based on the case study area Bavaria (Southeast Germany).**

By: Wilnhammer, Matthias; Lubenau, Christel; Wittkopf, Stefan; Richter, Klaus; Weber-Blaschke, Gabriele. Biomass & Bioenergy. Oct2015, Vol. 81, p190-201. 12p. DOI: 10.1016/j.biombioe.2015.06.025.

Wood energy use has strongly increased in Europe in the last decade entailing enhanced resource competition between the wood energy sector and the material-based wood sector. We applied the baske...

Academic Journal

Subjects: ENERGY consumption; GLOBAL warming; NATURAL resources; FORESTS & forestry; BAVARIA (Germany)

Linked Full Text

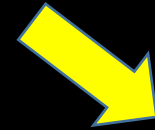
2. **Wind energy applications for Taiwan buildings: What are the challenges and strategies for small wind energy systems exploitation?**

By: Liu, Shih-Yuan; Ho, Yu-Feng. Renewable & Sustainable Energy Reviews. Jun2016, Vol. 59, p39-55. 17p. DOI:

First do a **KEYWORD** search and examine results for other words or additional words to search

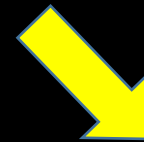
Adding **search terms** to your search

Adding Search Words:



Global warming and **alternative energy** and **wind**

Adding and Removing More Words:



Global warming and **energy** and **wind** and **China**

Global warming and energy Select a Field (optional) Search Clear ?

AND wind Select a Field (optional)

AND China Select a Field (optional) + -

Result List | Refine Search < 1 of 28 >

Emissions and temperature benefits: The role of **wind** power in **China**.

Authors: Duan, Hongbo¹ / hduan@163.com

Source: Environmental Research. Jan2017, Vol. 152, p342-350. 9p.

Document Type: Article

Subject Terms: *Emissions (Air pollution)
*Fossil fuel subsidies
*Global warming -- Prevention
*Greenhouse gases
Wind power -- China
Renewable portfolio standards

Author-Supplied Climate integrated model

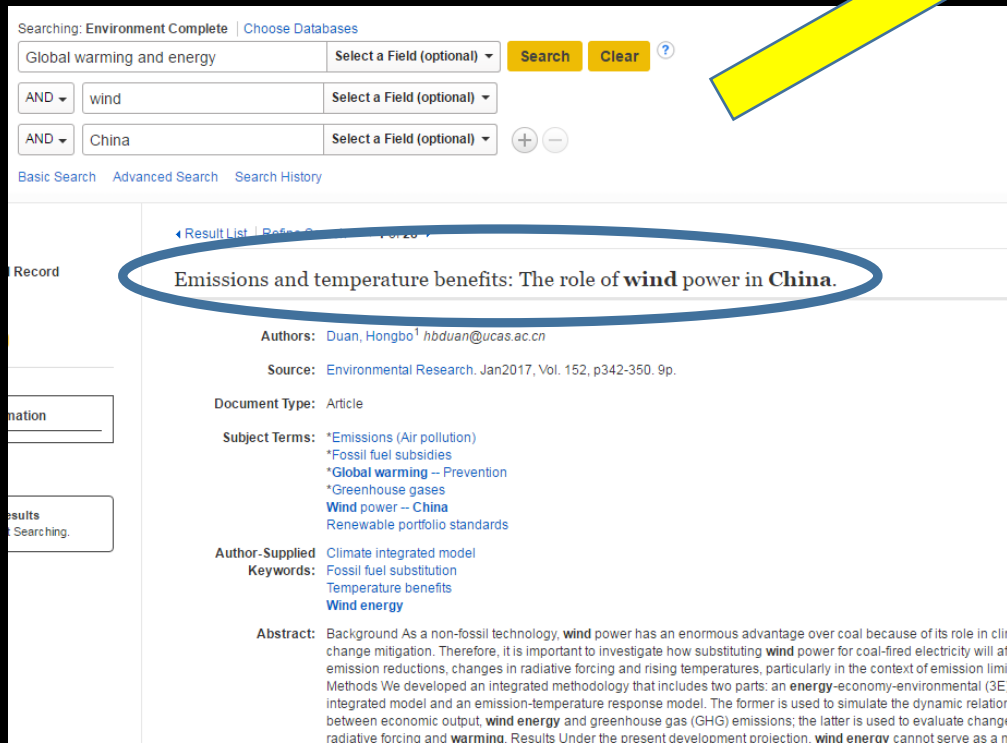
Keywords: Fossil fuel substitution
Temperature benefits
Wind energy

Abstract: Background As a non-fossil technology, **wind** power has an enormous advantage over coal because of its role in climate change mitigation. Therefore, it is important to investigate how substituting **wind** power for coal-fired electricity will affect emission reductions, changes in radiative forcing and rising temperatures, particularly in the context of emission limit. Methods We developed an integrated methodology that includes two parts: an **energy**-economy-environmental (3E) integrated model and an emission-temperature response model. The former is used to simulate the dynamic relationship between economic output, **wind energy** and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; the latter is used to evaluate change in radiative forcing and **warming**. Results Under the present development projection, **wind energy** cannot serve as a m

Refined search:
Global warming
and **energy** and
wind and **China**

Duan, H. (2017). Emissions and temperature benefits: The role of wind power in China. *Environmental Research*, 152342-350.

Follow links in database to the article



Searching: Environment Complete | Choose Databases

Global warming and energy Select a Field (optional) Search Clear ?

AND wind Select a Field (optional)

AND China Select a Field (optional) + -

Basic Search Advanced Search Search History

Record

Result List | Refine Results | 1 of 20

Emissions and temperature benefits: The role of wind power in China.

Authors: Duan, Hongbo¹ hbduan@ucas.ac.cn

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Emissions and temperature benefits: The role of wind power in China



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ABSTRACT

Background: As a non-fossil technology, wind power has an enormous advantage over coal because of its role in climate change mitigation. Therefore, it is important to investigate how substituting wind power for coal-fired electricity will affect emission reductions, changes in radiative forcing and rising temperatures, particularly in the context of emission limits.

Methods: We developed an integrated methodology that includes two parts: an energy-economy-environmental (3E) integrated model and an emission-temperature response model. The former is used to simulate the dynamic relationships between economic output, wind energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; the latter is used to evaluate changes in radiative forcing and warming.

Results: Under the present development projection, wind energy cannot serve as a major force in curbing emissions, even under the strictest space-restraining scenario. China's temperature contribution to global warming will be up to 21.76% if warming is limited to 2 degrees. With the wind-for-coal power substitution, the corresponding contribution to global radiative forcing increase and temperature rise will decrease by up to 10% and 6.57%, respectively.

Conclusions: Substituting wind power for coal-fired electricity has positive effects on emission reductions and warming control. However, wind energy alone is insufficient for climate change mitigation. It forms an important component of the renewable energy portfolio used to combat global warming.

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1. Introduction

The latest studies reveal that the current atmospheric CO₂ concentration has exceeded the 400 ppmv threshold (WMO, 2015). If this trend continues, the global average surface temperature will have increased by 4 degrees by the end of this century (relative to pre-industrial levels). This warming is predicted to cause the extinction of one-sixth of the planet's species (Onozuka and Hagihara, 2015; Urban, 2015). Most climatologists agree that limiting global temperature rise to 2 °C is necessary to avoid climatic catastrophe. Achieving this goal will require a 41–72% reduction in emissions in 2050 from 2010 levels, and near-zero emissions in 2100. The realization of these reduction targets depends on the development of non-fossil technologies, particularly wind power. The share of non-fossil fuel energy in 2050 and 2100

energy in less than 15 years, given that the current share of non-fossil energy in TPEC is just 11%, and this goal is likely to be unattainable without the rapid penetration and use of renewables such as wind power (Sun et al., 2015). In fact, as an energy source with near-zero emissions, wind power is widely regarded as a crucial substitute for conventional fuels. This is particularly true for China, which simultaneously faces a high increase in energy demand and the need for significant emission reductions. It is advantageous for China to develop wind energy for many reasons.

First, China is rich in wind resources, which provides a solid foundation for development of wind power technology. Recent statistics show that China's total wind energy potential is over 3000 GW, of which 86.7% is 70 m offshore and the rest is 100-m onshore wind. Even with current technology, developable wind energy resources are as high as 2000 GW. The present 'surveyor's

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wind energy.

Some limitations of the present work should be mentioned. First, we use composited GHG factors (CO_{2eq}) instead of individual emission factors to calculate GHG emissions and the associated radiative forcing and temperature rise. This choice was due to limited data availability, but it overlooks the potential interactions between different GHGs and may add uncertainty to our evaluation results (Myhrvold and Caldeira, 2012). Second, this study only examines the climate benefits arising from wind-for-coal substitution. We do not consider other alternative energies such as nuclear, PV solar and biomass. These remain a challenging but

for his help in the calculation of radiative forcing. We thank professor Shouyang Wang and Ying Fan for their help in preparing the manuscript. Special thanks to all the anonymous referees for their valuable comments.

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of the article

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