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EBSCOhost

wind farms Select a Field (optio... Search Clear ?

AND Global warming Select a Field (optio... Select a Field (optio... + -

Basic Search Advanced Search Search History

Full text is usually available in two formats: PDF and HTML. A PDF is a scan of the original article as it appeared in the source publication, while HTML provides only the text of the article directly on the webpage.

**Refine Results**

Current Search

Boolean/Phrase:  
wind farms AND Global warming

Limiters  
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 Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals

2003 Publication Date 2015

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Source Types

All Results  
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**Search Results: 1 - 10 of 27**

1. [Life Cycle Assessment of the wind farm alpha ventus.](#)

By: WAGNER, H.-J. EPJ Web of Conferences. 2013, Issue 54, p1-8. 8p. Abstract: Life Cycle Assessments (LCA) makers, used to determine the actual emissions of a product or technology throughout its whole life cycle. In ca plants, analysis of energy required to produce the materials and processes, emissions resulting from various p processes resulting into their Cumulated Energy Demand (CED) and Global Warming Potential (GWP) become decisions on further research, development and deployment of any technology. The method of carrying out such [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR] DOI: 10.1051/epjconf/20135401012. (AN: 90230376)

Subjects: WIND power plants; POWER resources; GLOBAL warming; RESEARCH & development; EMISSIONS Line and Related Structures Construction; Wind Electric Power Generation; Research and Development in Biot Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences (except Biotechnology)

[PDF Full Text \(712KB\)](#)

2. [Diurnal and seasonal variations of wind farm impacts on land surface temperature ov](#)

By: Zhou, Liming; Tian, Yuhong; Baidya Roy, Somnath; Dai, Yongjiu; Chen, Haishan. Climate Dynamics. Aug201 5 Graphs. Abstract: This paper analyzes seasonal and diurnal variations of MODerate resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) land surface temperature (LST) data at ~1.1 km for the period of 2003-2011 over a region in West-Central Texas, where four of the world's largest wind farms are located. Seasonal anomalies are created from MODIS Terra (~10:30 a.m. and 10:30 p.m. local solar time) and Aqua (~1:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. local solar time) LSTs, and their spatiotemporal variability is analyzed by comparing the LST changes between wind farm pixels (WFPs) and nearby non wind farm pixels (NNWFPs) using different methods under different quality controls. Our analyses show consistently that there is a warming effect of 0.31-0.70 °C at nighttime for the nine-year period during which data was collected over WFPs relative to NNWFPs, in all seasons for both Terra and Aqua measurements, while the changes at daytime are much noisier. The nighttime warming effect is much larger in summer than winter and at ~10:30 p.m. than ~1:30 a.m. and hence the largest warming effect is observed at ~10:30 p.m. in summer. The spatial pattern and magnitude of this warming effect couple very well with the geographic distribution of wind turbines and such coupling is stronger at nighttime than daytime and in summer than winter. Together, these results suggest that the warming effect observed in MODIS over wind farms are very likely attributable to the development of wind farms. This inference is consistent with the increasing number of operational wind turbines with time during the study period, the diurnal and seasonal variations in the frequency of wind speed and direction distribution, and the changes in near-surface atmospheric boundary layer (ABL) conditions due to wind farm operations. The nocturnal ABL is typically stable and much thinner than the daytime ABL and hence the turbine enhanced vertical mixing produces a stronger nighttime effect. The stronger wind speed and the higher frequency of the wind speed within the optimal power generation range in summer than winter and at nighttime than daytime likely drives wind turbines to generate more electricity and turbulence and consequently results in the strongest warming effect at nighttime in summer. Similarly, the stronger wind speed and the higher frequency of optimal wind speed at ~10:30 p.m. than that at ~1:30 a.m. might help explain, to some extent, why the nighttime LST warming effect is slightly larger at ~10:30 p.m. than ~1:30 a.m. The nighttime warming effect seen in spring and fall are smaller than

Click on the **PDF** or **HTML Full Text** link to view the article. You can then save it, email it, or print it.

See the back of this sheet for instructions about retrieving a citation for the article in APA, MLA, or other format.

# Citing an Article Found in Academic Search or Other EBSCO Databases

## Viewing and Copying the Citation

When you view the detailed record for an article, you'll see a toolbar on the right side of the screen.

The screenshot shows an article record for "Diurnal and seasonal variations of wind farm impacts on land surface temperature over western Texas." The authors listed are Zhou, Liming, Tian, Yuhong, Baidya Roy, Somnath, Dai, Yongjiu, and Chen, Haishan. The source is "Climate Dynamics, Aug2013, Vol. 41 Issue 2, p307-326. 20p. 12 Charts, 5 Graphs." The document type is "Article" and subject terms include "CLIMATIC changes", "WIND power plants", "LAND surface temperature", "GLOBAL warming", "WIND turbines", and "WIND speed". Geographic terms include "TEXAS". On the right side, a toolbar contains options: Add to folder, Print, E-mail, Save, Cite, Export, Create Note, Permalink, and Share. A callout box points to the "Cite" icon with the text: "Click on the option labeled Cite. You may see just the icon with no label."

A window opens, displaying how the citation would appear in a variety of formats. You may need to scroll through the window to locate your format. Below is the citation in MLA format. From this window, you can copy the citation and paste it into Word or another document.

The citation window shows the "MLA" format selected. The citation text is: "Zhou, Liming, et al. "Diurnal And Seasonal Variations Of Wind Farm Impacts On Land Surface Temperature Over Western Texas." *Climate Dynamics* 41.2 (2013): 307-326. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 4 Feb. 2016."

These citations usually aren't perfect – in the example above, the citation should be double-spaced – so check for proper formatting before pasting it into your Works Cited page.

## Printing the Citation with the Article

When you select the Print option from the toolbar, a window will open that offers you the option of printing the citation for the article in a variety of formats. In the example below, MLA format is selected.

The "Print" dialog box includes the following options: "Standard Field Format" (Detailed Citation and Abstract), "Citation Format" (MLA (Modern Language Assoc.)), and "Customized Field Format". There are "Print" and "Cancel" buttons at the bottom. Links for "online help" are provided for printing full text and using citation formats.

If the article is in HTML format, clicking on the Print button will print both the citation and the article. If the article is in PDF format, clicking on Print will print only the citation. You'll need to print the article separately.