

Bo Wang

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6819253/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

55
papers

4,178
citations

159585

30
h-index

168389

53
g-index

55
all docs

55
docs citations

55
times ranked

2629
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Role of renewable energy and non-renewable energy consumption on EKC: Evidence from Pakistan. <i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i> , 2017, 156, 855-864.	9.3	474
2	Analyzing the role of governance in CO2 emissions mitigation: The BRICS experience. <i>Structural Change and Economic Dynamics</i> , 2019, 51, 119-125.	4.5	233
3	From intention to action: How do personal attitudes, facilities accessibility, and government stimulus matter for household waste sorting?. <i>Journal of Environmental Management</i> , 2019, 233, 447-458.	7.8	209
4	The moderating role of corruption between economic growth and CO2 emissions: Evidence from BRICS economies. <i>Energy</i> , 2018, 148, 506-513.	8.8	198
5	Renewable energy consumption, economic growth and human development index in Pakistan: Evidence form simultaneous equation model. <i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i> , 2018, 184, 1081-1090.	9.3	184
6	Analysis of factors influencing residents' habitual energy-saving behaviour based on NAM and TPB models: Egoism or altruism?. <i>Energy Policy</i> , 2018, 116, 68-77.	8.8	170
7	How does information publicity influence residents' behaviour intentions around e-waste recycling?. <i>Resources, Conservation and Recycling</i> , 2018, 133, 1-9.	10.8	170
8	Determinants shaping willingness towards on-line recycling behaviour: An empirical study of household e-waste recycling in China. <i>Resources, Conservation and Recycling</i> , 2019, 143, 218-225.	10.8	157
9	Energy production, economic growth and CO2 emission: evidence from Pakistan. <i>Natural Hazards</i> , 2018, 90, 27-50.	3.4	145
10	Imported technology and CO2 emission in China: Collecting evidence through bound testing and VECM approach. <i>Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews</i> , 2018, 82, 4204-4214.	16.4	136
11	Dynamic linkage among industrialisation, urbanisation, and CO2 emissions in APEC realms: Evidence based on DSUR estimation. <i>Structural Change and Economic Dynamics</i> , 2020, 52, 382-389.	4.5	127
12	A bibliometric analysis of climate change adaptation based on massive research literature data. <i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i> , 2018, 199, 1072-1082.	9.3	120
13	Towards cross-regional sustainable development: The nexus between information and communication technology, energy consumption, and CO ₂ emissions. <i>Sustainable Development</i> , 2019, 27, 990-1000.	12.5	120
14	Dynamic linkages among CO2 emissions, health expenditures, and economic growth: empirical evidence from Pakistan. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2019, 26, 15285-15299.	5.3	109
15	How does the new-type urbanisation affect CO2 emissions in China? An empirical analysis from the perspective of technological progress. <i>Energy Economics</i> , 2019, 80, 917-927.	12.1	109
16	Agglomeration effect of CO2 emissions and emissions reduction effect of technology: A spatial econometric perspective based on China's province-level data. <i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i> , 2018, 204, 96-106.	9.3	107
17	Energy and CO2 emissions efficiency of major economies: A network DEA approach. <i>Energy</i> , 2018, 147, 197-207.	8.8	106
18	Carbon footprints and embodied CO2 transfers among provinces in China. <i>Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews</i> , 2018, 82, 1068-1078.	16.4	95

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Will regional economic integration influence carbon dioxide marginal abatement costs? Evidence from Chinese panel data. <i>Energy Economics</i> , 2018, 74, 263-274.	12.1	81
20	The nexus between urbanization, road infrastructure, and transport energy demand: empirical evidence from Pakistan. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2019, 26, 34884-34895.	5.3	74
21	Motivation and challenges for e-commerce in e-waste recycling under "Big data" context: A perspective from household willingness in China. <i>Technological Forecasting and Social Change</i> , 2019, 144, 436-444.	11.6	72
22	The dynamic relationship between economic growth and life expectancy: Contradictory role of energy consumption and financial development in Pakistan. <i>Structural Change and Economic Dynamics</i> , 2020, 53, 257-266.	4.5	65
23	Purchasing intentions of Chinese consumers on energy-efficient appliances: Is the energy efficiency label effective?. <i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i> , 2019, 238, 117896.	9.3	63
24	Identifying technological topics and institution-topic distribution probability for patent competitive intelligence analysis: a case study in LTE technology. <i>Scientometrics</i> , 2014, 101, 685-704.	3.0	61
25	Dynamic linkages among CO2 emissions, human development, financial development, and globalization: empirical evidence based on PMG long-run panel estimation. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i> , 2019, 26, 36248-36263.	5.3	61
26	Determinants analysis of carbon dioxide emissions in passenger and freight transportation sectors in China. <i>Structural Change and Economic Dynamics</i> , 2018, 47, 127-132.	4.5	59
27	Regional difference and drivers in China's carbon emissions embodied in internal trade. <i>Energy Economics</i> , 2019, 83, 217-228.	12.1	49
28	Urban households' purchase intentions for pure electric vehicles under subsidy contexts in China: Do cost factors matter?. <i>Transportation Research, Part A: Policy and Practice</i> , 2020, 135, 183-197.	4.2	43
29	Comparative analysis of regional carbon emissions accounting methods in China: Production-based versus consumption-based principles. <i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i> , 2018, 194, 12-22.	9.3	38
30	The moderating role of financial development in the renewable energy consumption - CO2 emissions linkage: The case study of Next-11 countries. <i>Energy</i> , 2022, 254, 124386.	8.8	36
31	Effect of energy efficiency labels on household appliance choice in China: Sustainable consumption or irrational intertemporal choice?. <i>Resources, Conservation and Recycling</i> , 2021, 169, 105458.	10.8	35
32	Does energy efficiency have a spatial spill-over effect in China? Evidence from provincial-level data. <i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i> , 2019, 241, 118258.	9.3	33
33	Performance and reduction potential of energy and CO2 emissions among the APEC's members with considering the return to scale. <i>Energy</i> , 2017, 138, 552-562.	8.8	32
34	Marginal abatement cost under the constraint of carbon emission reduction targets: An empirical analysis for different regions in China. <i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i> , 2020, 249, 119362.	9.3	32
35	Financial benefits from corporate announced practice of industrial waste recycling: Empirical evidence from chemical industry in China. <i>Resources, Conservation and Recycling</i> , 2018, 139, 40-47.	10.8	30
36	Big data: New tend to sustainable consumption research. <i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i> , 2019, 236, 117499.	9.3	29

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Electricity price and habits: Which would affect household electricity consumption?. Energy and Buildings, 2021, 240, 110888.	6.7	29
38	Policy cognition is more effective than step tariff in promoting electricity saving behaviour of residents. Energy Policy, 2020, 139, 111338.	8.8	28
39	Shareholder value effects of corporate carbon trading: Empirical evidence from market reaction towards Clean Development Mechanism in China. Energy Policy, 2017, 110, 410-421.	8.8	27
40	Optimizing cooperative carbon emission reduction among enterprises with non-equivalent relationships subject to carbon taxation. Journal of Cleaner Production, 2018, 172, 552-565.	9.3	26
41	Heterogeneity evaluation of China's provincial energy technology based on large-scale technical text data mining. Journal of Cleaner Production, 2018, 202, 946-958.	9.3	26
42	Residents' sentiments towards electricity price policy: Evidence from text mining in social media. Resources, Conservation and Recycling, 2020, 160, 104903.	10.8	26
43	Nonrenewable energy's environmental and health effects on human capital: empirical evidence from Pakistan. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2020, 27, 2630-2646.	5.3	25
44	How to effectively implement an incentive-based residential electricity demand response policy? Experience from large-scale trials and matching questionnaires. Energy Policy, 2020, 141, 111450.	8.8	24
45	Evolutionary trend of the coal industry chain in China: Evidence from the analysis of I-O and APL model. Resources, Conservation and Recycling, 2019, 145, 399-410.	10.8	18
46	Can public participation in haze governance be guided by government? Evidence from large-scale social media content data mining. Journal of Cleaner Production, 2021, 318, 128401.	9.3	18
47	Substitution effect or complementation effect for bicycle travel choice preference and other transportation availability: Evidence from US large-scale shared bicycle travel behaviour data. Journal of Cleaner Production, 2018, 194, 406-415.	9.3	17
48	The clean development mechanism and corporate financial performance: Empirical evidence from China. Resources, Conservation and Recycling, 2018, 129, 278-289.	10.8	14
49	Efficiency Evaluation of Atmospheric Pollutants Emission in Zhejiang Province China: A DEA-Malmquist Based Approach. Sustainability, 2019, 11, 4544.	3.2	13
50	Mixed data-driven decision-making in demand response management: An empirical evidence from dynamic time-warping based nonparametric-matching DID. Omega, 2021, 100, 102233.	5.9	13
51	Effect and mechanism of monetary incentives and moral suasion on residential peak-hour electricity usage. Technological Forecasting and Social Change, 2021, 169, 120792.	11.6	4
52	Whom you are with will make your travel greener. Transportation Research, Part D: Transport and Environment, 2021, 99, 102936.	6.8	4
53	The simultaneous impact of education and financial development on renewable energy consumption: an investigation of Next-11 countries. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 2022, 29, 85492-85509.	5.3	4
54	Residential power demand side management optimization based on fine-grained mixed frequency data. Annals of Operations Research, 0, , 1.	4.1	0

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Environmentally vulnerable or sensitive groups exhibiting varying concerns toward air pollution can drive government response to improve air quality. IScience, 2022, 25, 104460.	4.1	0