New analysis features of the CRExplorer for identifying influential publications

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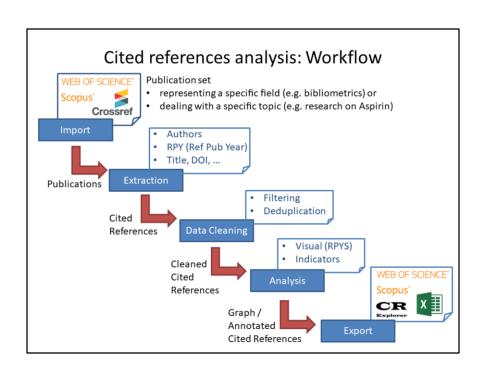
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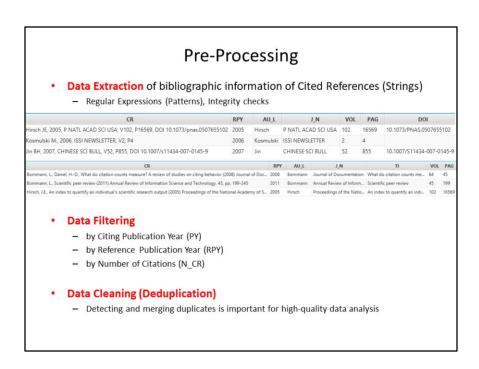
CRExplorer: A Tool for Cited References Analysis

- What are the most important publications in a research field? On which shoulders does the research stand?
- Identify those publications in a research field or on a specific topic ...
 - ... which have been influential over many years in the past
 - ... were highly cited over a longer time period or at certain time points (shortly or several years after publication)

Cited References Explorer

- Workflow-based Data Analysis (GUI + Script language)
- Import / export data formats: Scopus, Web of Science, CrossRef, CSV
- Automatic Data Extraction and Data Cleaning
- Different types of analysis
 - Visual (Reference Publication Year Spectroscopy)
 - Indicator-based (Top-N, Sequence)
- http://www.crexplorer.net
 - Run (Java Web Start) or download (JAR), Guide + Datasets, Papers (e.g., use cases)





2x Hirsch-CR aus unterschiedlichen Quellen Vor Filterung nach N_CR am besten Deduplication

٠	Different variants of the same Cited Reference – due to typos, missing bibliographic information, different abbreviati Clustering based on string similarity (author, title) and yea – Configuration: Threshold (e.g., 80%) + use of DOI, Volume and Page	ar	-
ID	CR	RPY	N_CR
95	Hirsch JE, 2005, P NATL ACAD SCI USA, V102, P16569, DOI 10.1073/pnas.0507655102	2005	155
8664	Hirsch J. E., 2005, P NATL ACAD SCI, V102, P16569	2005	1
8898	Hirsch J. E, 2005, P NATL ACAD SCI USA, V102, P16569	2005	1
6465	Hirsch J. E., 2005, P NATL ACAD SCI USA, V102, P16569	2005	1
8896	Jin B. H, 2007, CHINESE SCI BULL, V52, P855	2007	1
13	Jin BH, 2007, CHINESE SCI BULL, V52, P855, DOI 10.1007/s11434-007-0145-9	2007	37
65	Kosmulski M., 2006, ISSI NEWSLETTER, V2, P4	2006	16
8453	Komulski M., 2006, ISSI NEWSLETTER, V2, P4	2006	1
•	Merging: Cluster representative + Accumulation of N_CR		
ID	CR	RPY	N_CR
95	Hirsch JE, 2005, P NATL ACAD SCI USA, V102, P16569, DOI 10.1073/pnas.0507655102	2005	158
3	Jin BH, 2007, CHINESE SCI BULL, V52, P855, DOI 10.1007/s11434-007-0145-9	2007	38
55	Kosmulski M., 2006, ISSI NEWSLETTER, V2, P4	2006	17

Syntaktische Unterschiede

- Fehlende Angaben (z.B. DOI) bei #8664
- Punctuation (authors' initials)
- Heteorgenous Journal name (USA #8664 vs. #8898)
- Typos (Ko*s*mulski)

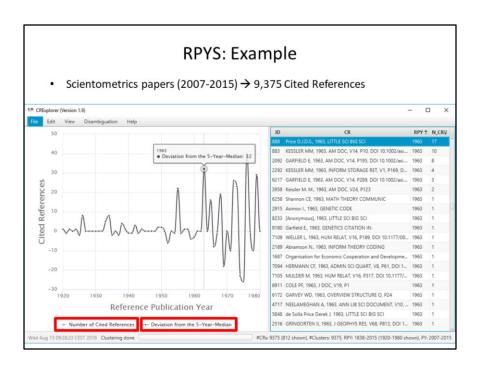
Cluster representative = Cited Reference of a cluster with the highest number of N_CR

Reference Publication Year Spectroscopy (RPYS)

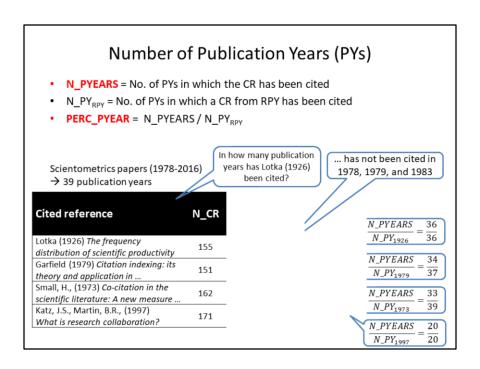
- Method to analyze historical roots based on cited references within single research fields
- Analysis of the frequency with which references are cited in the publications in terms of the publication years of these CRs.
- Spectrogram
- Origins show up in the form of more or less pronounced peaks mostly caused by individual publications that are cited particularly frequently



Reference Publication Year (RPY)



<u>Übergang zur nächsten Folie</u>: N_CR in Tabelle ... aber wie verteilt sicht das?



Top-N

- **Relative comparison** of Cited References w.r.t. the Reference Publication Year (RPY) and the Publication Year (PY) of citing publications
- N_TOP10 = Number of publication years in which the CR has been in the Top-10% of all CRs of the same RPY

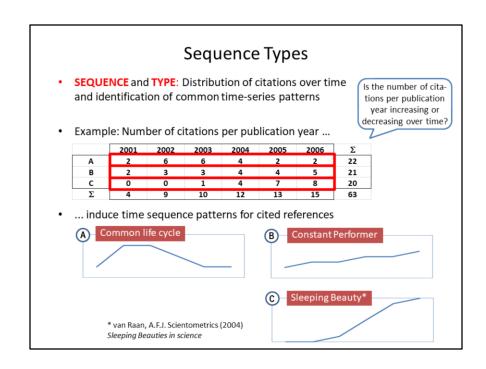
Scientometrics papers (1978-2016)

→ 39 publication years

Cited reference	N_CR	N_PYEARS
Lotka (1926) The frequency distribution of scientific productivity	155	36
Garfield (1979) Citation indexing: its theory and application in	151	34
Small, H., (1973) Co-citation in the scientific literature: A new measure	162	33
Katz, J.S., Martin, B.R., (1997) What is research collaboration?	171	20

Was Lotka (1926) a higly cited paper in each citing publication year?

> If the Cited Reference has been cited in a publication year, it was in the top 10% of all cited references of its RPY.



Sequence Computation

• Observed values (number of citation per publication year)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Σ
Α	2	6	6	4	2	2	22
В	2	3	3	4	4	5	21
С	0	0	1	4	7	8	20
Σ	4	9	10	12	13	15	63

Expected values

	9		2.4
22	63	\approx	3.1

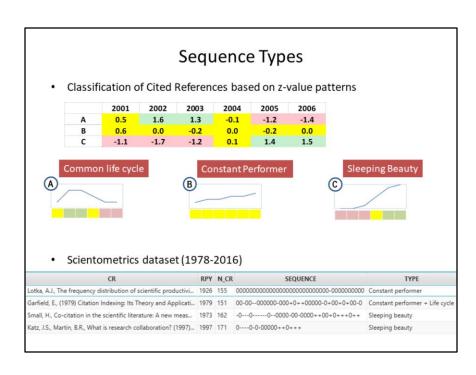
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Σ
Α	1.4	3.1	3.5	4.2	4.5	5.2	22
В	1.3	3.0	3.3	4.0	4.3	5.0	21
С	1.3	2.9	3.2	3.8	4.1	4.8	20
Σ	4	9	10	12	13	15	63

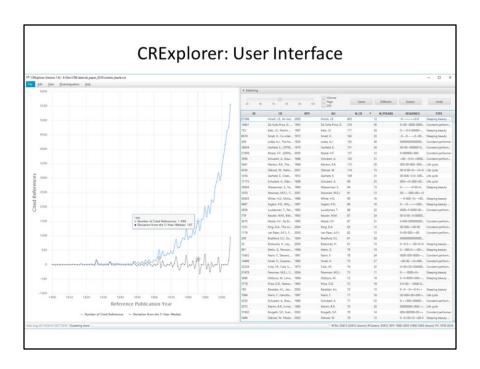
• **z-value**: Standard Normal Distribution (mean=0, std. dev.=1)

6 - 3.1	~	1 6
√3.1	~	1.0

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Α	0.5	2002 1.6	1.3	-0.1	-1.2	-1.4
		0.0				
С	-1.1	-1.7	-1.2	0.1	1.4	1.5

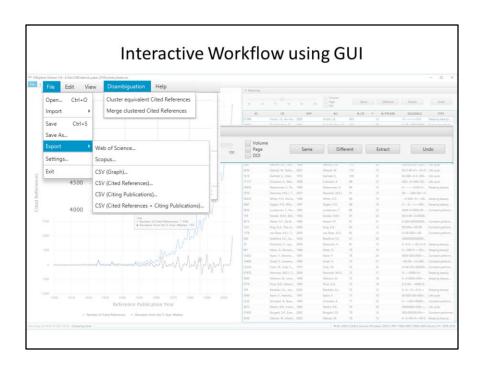
3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3





Übergang von vorheriger:

- This is how the result looks like in CRExplorer
- To achieve this a user performs several steps in the workflow ...



Übergang zu nächster:

^{*} Instead of a sequence of clicks a user can encode the workflow definition in a script program

CRExplorer's Script Language

- Script language for workflow automation
- · Reproducibility of results
- Same analysis procedure for different publication sets
- Processing large files

```
importFile (
   dir: "E:/data/input/",
   type: "WOS",
   sampling: "RANDOM",
   maxCR: 1000
cluster (
  threshold: 0.8,
   volume: true,
   page: true,
   DOI: false
merge ()
removeCR (RPY: [0, 1995])
exportFile (
   file: "E:/data/output.csv",
   type: "CSV_CR"
)
```

Summary + Future Work

- CRExplorer: A Tool for Cited References Analysis
- Data Extraction + Data Cleaning (Deduplication)
- Reference Publication Year Spectroscopy (RPYS)
- Indicators (TOP-N, Sequence)
- · Script-based Automation
- New import / export formats
- User-defined indicators
- Help wanted ☺

Website: http://www.crexplorer.net

Source: https://github.com/andreas-thor/cre

thank you!