MAG - 'Climatology'

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to build from command-line, run with:

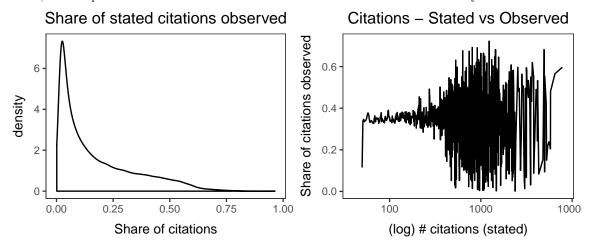
R -e "rmarkdown::render('mag_climatology.Rmd', output_file='mag_climatology.pdf')"

- total number of papers after 1950 (=nodes): 459309
- total number of references: 6464173
- total number of references to known nodes (=edges): 3039103
- share of references to known nodes: 0.4701457
- total number of papers with at least one out-link: 206258

Distribution of Years to citation Number of papers per year 20000 2e+05 # papers 10000 1e+05 0e + 001980 10 20 30 1960 2000 2020 Ö 40 Year Delta (years)

- Left: number of papers per year, linear increase since 2000, drop for recent years
- Right: distribution of years between publication and getting cited. Most citations happen within 2-3 years of publication.

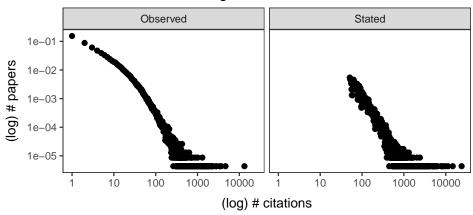
Next, we compare the stated number of citations to the amount we can actually find in the data.



- Left: distribution of "share of stated observations observed", for mostly papers this is <25%. Since I look at the graph filtered by field of study, citing papers might not be included. The whole graph is hard to work with, so this is what we got.
- Right: per "stated number of citations", what is the average "share of citations observed"? Very stable by x, with a much higher variance for the highly cited papers (as there are fewer of them).

Are the degree distributions similar for the stated and observed citation counts?

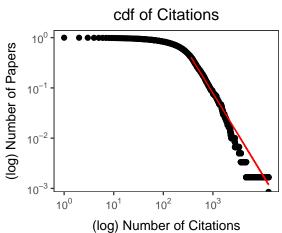
Degree Distribution



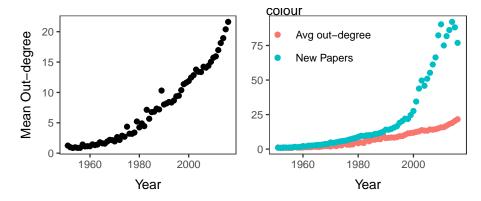
Yes, and this shows the censoring at 50 very clearly.

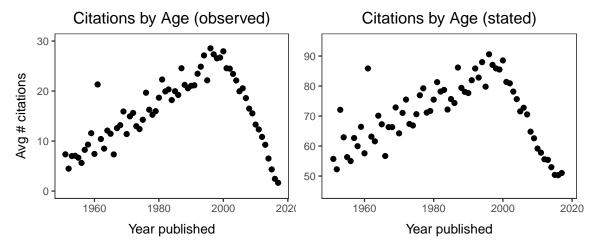
Here is the cdf and Clauset-Shalizi-Newman powerlaw fit:

[1] "plfit: alpha=2.621 xmin=361"



Out-degree over time (global average is 14.46):

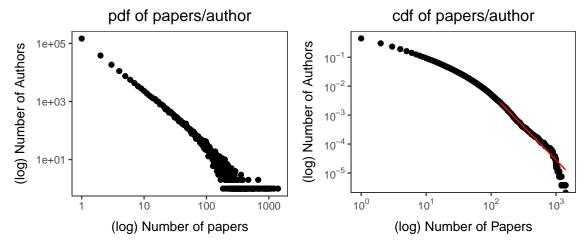




- Left: average number of citations by year of publishing (as observed). linear increase until 2000 (newer papers more cited), but then drops off
- Right: same, but as stated. The trend is the same, but the numbers are inflated by about 50.

Here is the distribution of papers/author:

[1] "plfit: alpha=3.311 xmin=136"



Very heavy-tailed as well.

What are the top keywords?

keywords	n
climate change	38570
seasonality	33465
pacific ocean	15323
sea surface temperature	14418
climate	14368
north america	13163
north atlantic	12576
atmospheric circulation	12270
climate variability	11833
temperature	11154

Model

${\bf Data\ construction\ process:}$

- \bullet sample 10000 citations from after 2011
- for each actual citation, sample 24 non-cited papers (from before publication date)
- for each of the (paper,option) pairs, compute features (n citations, years since, has same author)

	(1)	(2)	y (3) (4)		(5)	(6)
log Citations	0.715***	0.778***	1.021***	1.009***	1.004***	0.797***
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.013)
Has degree	1.899***	1.814***	2.018***	1.984***	1.962***	1.953**
-	(0.057)	(0.063)	(0.065)	(0.066)	(0.067)	(0.065)
Has same author		6.085***	5.528***	5.676***	5.342***	5.892**
		(0.101)	(0.105)	(0.110)	(0.108)	(0.106)
log Age			-1.042***	-1.003***	-0.954***	
10g Age			(0.018)	(0.021)	(0.022)	
Max papers by author				0.048*** (0.011)	0.054*** (0.012)	
				(0.011)	(0.012)	
# same keywords					1.410***	
					(0.032)	
+10 years						-2.125*
•						(0.072)
+10 woorgelog Citations						0.265**
+10 years*log Citations						(0.021)
Observations	10,121	10,121	10,121	10,121	10,121	10,121
Log Likelihood	-20,594.280	-16,619.210	-14,531.350	-14,542.250	-13,462.840	-15,313.
======================================).1; **p<0.05	
[1] "Train accuracy &	0.355 & 0.479 & 0.523 & 0.525 & 0.562 & 0.509				\\"	
[1] "Test accuracy &						