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| **S.No.** | **Paper Name** | **Year** | **Journal/conference** |
| 1 | A Variant of the h-Index to Measure Recent Performance | 2015 | Journal |
| 2 | Temporal Analysis of Author Ranking Using Citation-Collaboration Network | 2015 | conference |
| 3 | Author Ranking Based on personalised pageRank | 2015 | Journal |
| 4 | A generalied view of self-citation: Direct, co-author, collaborative, and coercive induced self-citation | 2015 | journal |
| 5 | Evaluating paper and author ranking algorithm using impact and contribution award | 2016 | Journal |
| 6 | PR-Index:Using the h-Index and PageRank for Determining True Impact | 2016 | Journal |
| 7 | Factors affecting number of citations: a comprehensive review of the literature | 2016 | Journal |

Attribute:

1. Citation of the paper
2. Publication venue
3. Journal impact factor
4. h-index

**Paper 1**

In this paper they discuss all the advantage and disadvantages of h-index. And they proposed a new variant that considers only recent publications and is therefore more useful in academic hiring processes and for the allocation of research resources. It is simply deﬁned in analogy to the usual h-index but takes into account only publications from recent years, and it can easily be determined from the ISI Web of Knowledge.

In this paper author study hr as a variant of the h-index, which takes into account only the publications from recent years (e.g., the last 6 years or the last 12 years). He presume that the resulting values are more useful to discriminate between still successful and inﬂuential scientists and not-so-high performing researchers with, respectively, high and low impact for their recent publications. After that he present a case study of the behaviour of the Hirsch-type index hr, analysing the citation distributions of the same four examples that he has used previously in his analysis of the predictive power of the h-index. It is also discussed how h-index and hr value got evolution with the passing of years.

Finally, paper comes with conclusion that , any prediction of future performance or impact must be based on past achievements. Therefore, the prediction relies on the assumption that researchers will continue to produce inﬂuential articles as they have done in the past. In their view, it is likely that the success of articles in the recent past is more signiﬁcant than that of articles from the distant past for such a prediction. Therefore, as an alternative, I have investigated a variant of the h-index, namely hr, which utilizes only the recent publications since the year r and the citations to these articles. Thus, only the achievements in the last years are evaluated. Consequently, the hr-index allows one to distinguish currently still high performing from less-successful researchers in terms of the impact of their recent work.

**Paper 2**

In this paper temporal analysis of Author Ranking is done using the citation collaboration network.

He firstly discussed, how h-index evaluate the impact of paper and publication and what are the advantages and disadvantage of this method. Later they proposed a modified pagerank-based author ranking algorithm that may identify the exact contribution of a researcher in terms co-authorship scores and paper citation scores in the research field he/she is working, and validate them using H-index, an already well accepted author ranking strategy, with the help of DBLP data set. In addition, they perform a comparative analysis of the change in author ranking for different part of author spectrum over time.

For ranking authors,they built a two-layered hypergraph consisting of paper-paper citation layer (to rank papers) and author-author collaboration layer (to rank Authors), along with directed arcs from collaboration layer to citation layer (to represent authors of the papers). Unlike simple networks, this model has heterogeneous nodes and heterogeneous links. Such networks can represent many information in the same graph. For construction of author-paper citation network, we use citation information from DBLP dataset.

After that, they propose a class of modified pageRank based algorithms, collectively defined by algorithm , to rank Authors and papers simultaneously through the multilayer citation-collaboration networks described above. Three of them they called ECC (Equal Credit to Co-authors) and PCC (Proportional Credit to Co-authors) and IPCC (Inversely-Proportional Credit to Co-authors) respectively. Though many past works has been done on author ranking in past decades, our model takes into account two factors like quality of papers written by authors(captured by paper score) and ranks of the co-authors of an author (captured by author score). We compare our results with corresponding results for H-index to validate our model. Further, temporal analysis of author ranks are done to show how an author has evolved over time.

They observed through their analysis that for top ranked authors in their models behave nearly identically among themselves as well as with H-index, but some differences are observed for lower ranked authors. This is possibly because of the fact that H-index mostly use the structural information of the citation networks to rank authors and ignores the collaboration patterns, which our models take care of. Then they proposed that their ranking strategies can capture the temporal change behaviour for the mediocre and bottom liners in the authors spectrum better than H-index. This has a significant impact in selection of promising young scientists. This is because it can be observed from the temporal analysis that young authors require some time to reach to the level of top ranker since their papers require some time to be cited.

**Paper 3**

In this paper the author evaluate citation networks of authors, publications and journals, constructed from the ISI web of Science. The main aim was to find a method with which to rank authors of scientific papers so that the most important occupy the top position. The main objective , is to determine whether a better author ranking can be obtained using journal values, was achieved. The best way for author ranking systems was obtained by using journal impact values in PageRank, which was applied to a citation network of publications.

In this paper they explore the possibility of evaluating authors of scientific publications, based on a citation network.

The important attributes(parameter) used for the evolutions are:

1. Using the impact of the journal in which the publication was printed in the personalization of publications.
2. Using the h-index in the personalization of authors, because h-index is one of the most known non-iterative methods for evaluating authors.
3. Using the number of citations in the personalization of publications, which indicates a publications popularity.
4. Exploring other means of publication value distributions, which favour authors who are mentioned on the front positions below the title.

In the result and discussion section, they discuss all the methods they are used for the evaluation.

After that they find out the better solution method using PageRank with collaboration of citation network and find the effective author Ranking.

**Paper 6**

In this paper, author combine the h-index and the Page Rank algorithm to do away with some of the individual limitations of these two indices. Most importantly, we aim to take into account value differences between citations-evaluating the citation sources by defining the h-index using the PageRank score rather than with citations. The resulting PR-index is then constructed by evaluating source popularity as well as the source publication authority.

PR index is based on the statistical indicators like h-index. The many proposed variants of the h-index are aimed specifically at mending some of its aforementioned deficiencies, but so far, few have explicitly taken the rationality of the citations into consideration. Sometimes, citations may not reflect an author’s or publication’s status accurately.

Although the PageRank algorithm shows a great promise in academic rankings, it has some limitations:

1. PageRank based on author citation relationships may exaggerate an author’s research impact to a certain extent.For example, if a less prominent author has co-authored papers with a famous scholar and published three or four highly cited papers, that author will receive a high PageRank score.

**2.** PageRank based on co-authorship may also not properly reflect an author’s research impact. If an author’s PageRank score is high, it just means that he or she is widely co-authored. This indicator may reward authors for adding extra names or more famous names to the author list.

To overcome some of the limitations of both statistical and graph based indicators, they propose a new “PR-index,” which is a combination of both. In brief, the PR-index is a variant of the h-index, which instead of simply considering citations to the papers by using the PageRank score of each paper within the citation network, which won’t increase the computational complexity. Obviously, this requires both constructing the citation network for publications and determining their PageRank, but otherwise it is as straightforward as determining the h-index. By replacing the citations with the PageRank score of each paper within the citation network, we obtain an index where both the popularity and the relevance of each particular author’s works are properly taken into account. In the remainder of this paper, we first present a detailed account of our method in the section of PR-index. Then, they introduce the main results obtained with the PR-index and compare them with the results obtained with other indices in the section of Experiments and discuss their implications.

In the discussion section, it is discussed that they implement various indicators and comes to a conclusion that result are varying in all the method.

And finally they Compared with the h-index, the PR-index assigns a higher rank to awarded authors, because the PR-index is based on publication quality rather than citations. Earlier in this paper, we discussed a theoretical shortcoming of the h-index which may exaggerate the ranking of authors who have published many highly cited reviews. The results here are evidence that high numbers of citations don’t necessarily equal high quality work. The PR-index is based on the PageRank score of publications rather than on citations, which optimizes the ranking results to some degree.