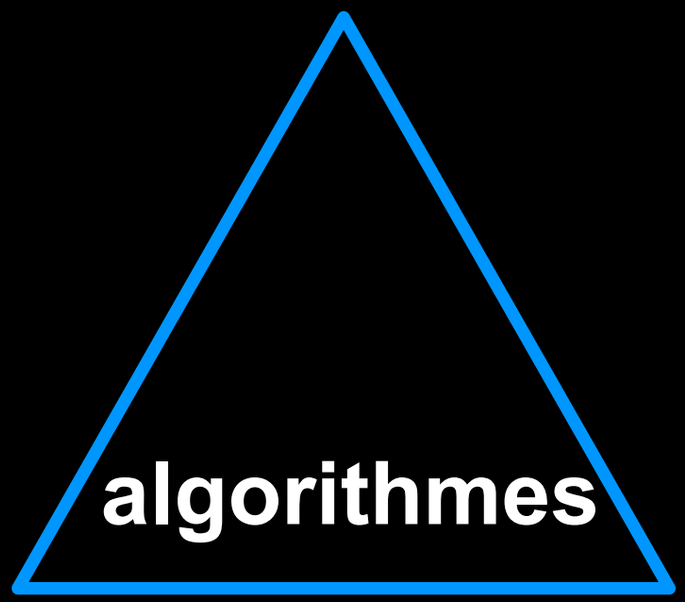
Science Ouverte
et
Manufacture Bibliométrique

didier torny
didier.torny@mines-paristech.fr

Centre de Sociologie de l'Innovation

Journée Science Ouverte CNRS • 15.11.2021

bibliometrie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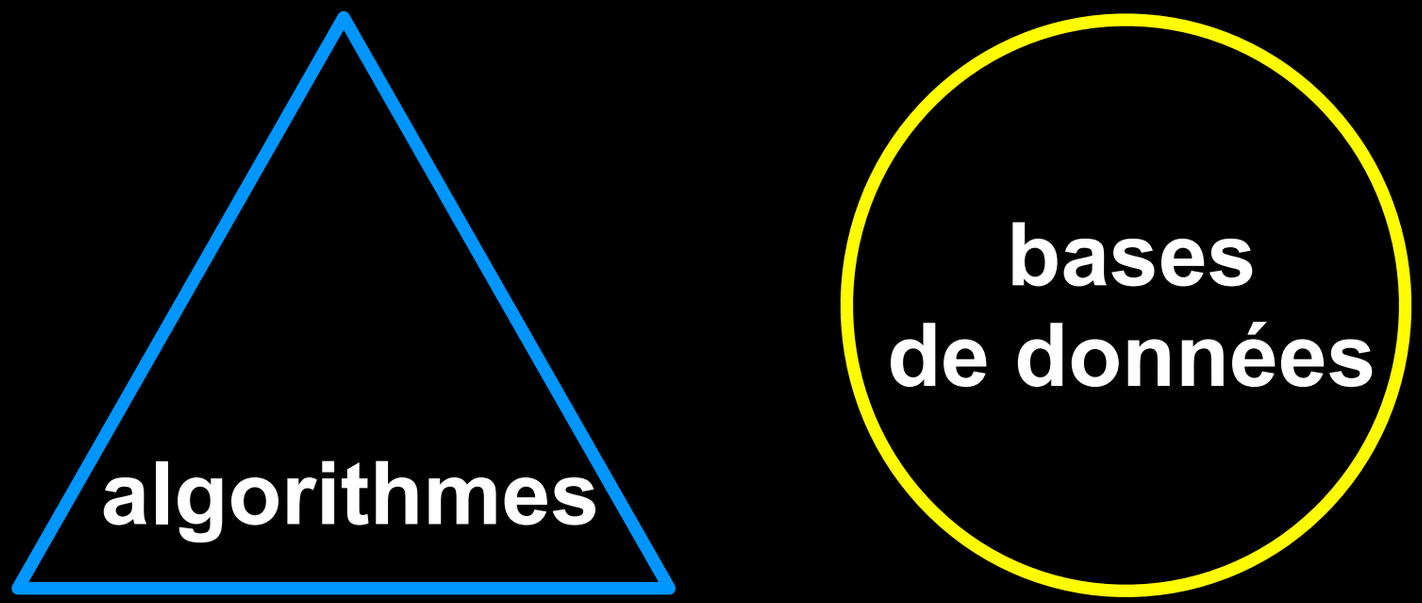
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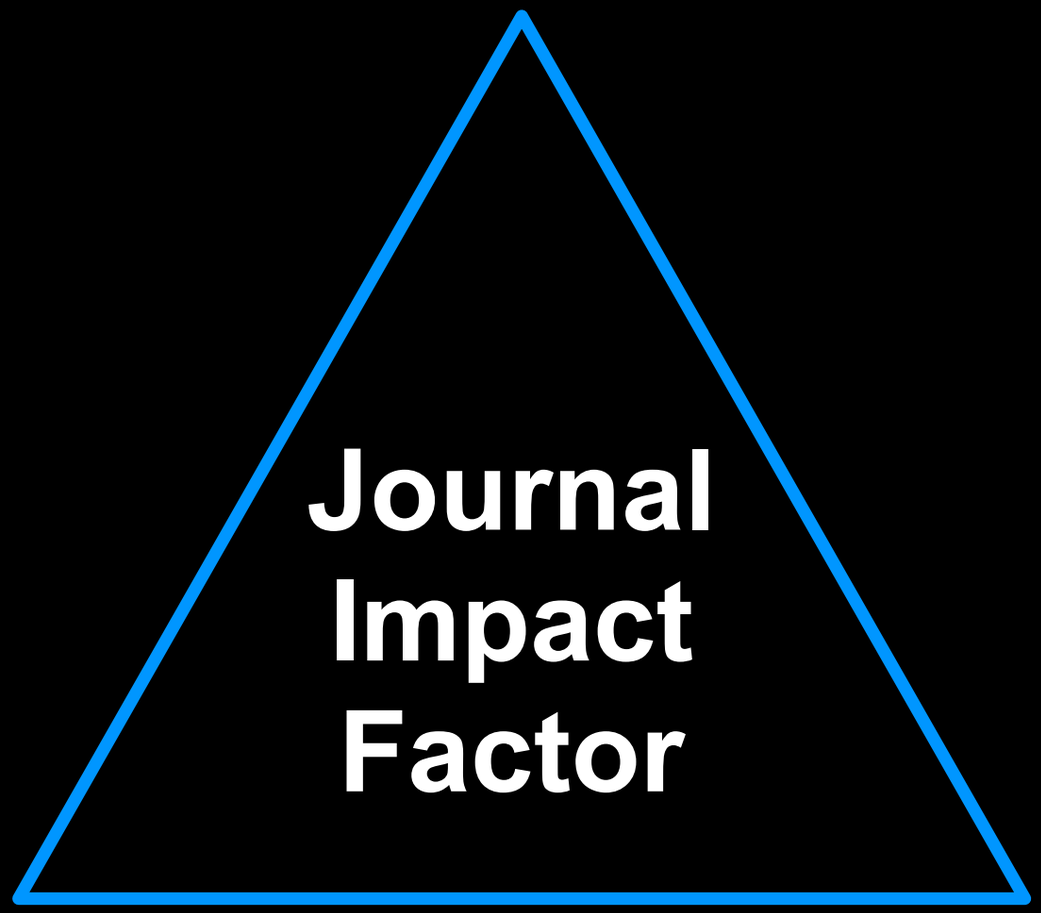
de données

algorithmes

bases
de données

outils
bibliométriques



1963

Science Citation Index

1964

CITATION INDEX

Sample Display

Cited Item

Citing Item

cited author

Both of these items by ANSARA I were references used by Wagner C in his article from Metallurgical Transactions—B.

year of publication, journal abbreviation, volume & page

Both these authors cited ANSARI AH's paper in their articles in Obstetrics and Gynecology

undated item

		VOL	PG	YR	
ANSANELLI V					
87 AM J SURG	**146**	**117**			
BOLLER M	AM J ROENTG	127	277	97	
ANSARA I					
91 MONATSHEFTE CHEMIE	**102**	**1855**			
91 SEMIN CHIM ETAT SOLI	**1**				
WAGNER C	METALL T-B	7	485	97	
ANSARI A					
88 AM J GASTROENTEROL	**50**	**456**			
ANDERSSO. A	AMER SURG	42	173	97	
REDDI K K	P NAS US	73	2308	97	
88 S MED J	**61**	**858**			
WAYNE KS	AM R RESP D	114	15	97	
ANSARI AH					
89 AM J OBSTET GYNEC	**103**	**511**			
PENTTILA IM	HORMONE MET	8	299	97	R
90 FERTILITY STERILITY	**21**	**873**			
STRUVE FA	OBSTET GYN	33	741	97	
YOUNG JK	*	3	322	97	
ANSEAU MR					
***IN PRESS**					
CANTOR B	ACT METALL	24	845	97	
ANSELIN F					
83 CR HEBDOMAD SE ACAD	**256**	**2616**			
PEZAT M	J SOL ST CH	18	381	97	
85 T AM NUCL SOC	**20**				
BLANCHAR P	T AM NUCL S	23	151	97	M

citing author

journal abbreviation

volume, page & year

Consult the Source Index *section of the* SCI *for bibliographic information on all citing items in the* Citation Index. *(See sample below)*

Codes Indicate Type of Source Item:

Blank	*articles, reports, technical papers, etc.*
B	*book reviews (from* The Scientist®, Science *or* Nature)
C	*corrections, errata, etc.*
E	*editorial material*
I	*items about individuals (tributes, obituaries, etc.)*
L	*letters, communications, etc.*
M	*abstracts from meetings*
NI	*news items*
R	*reviews*
RP	*reprints*
W	*computer reviews (hardware reviews, software reviews, database reviews)*

Source Index *entry for article by Pezat M which makes reference to the 1983 paper by Anselin F.*

SOURCE INDEX ENTRY

PEZAT M

• TANGUY B VLASSE M PORTIER J HAGENMUL. P—(FR)
RARE EARTH NITRIDE FLUORIDES — **A4684**
J SOL ST CH ***18(4):381-390*** ***97*** ***28R***

A complete description of each source item code appears in the SCI Codes & Conventions: Citation Index *section of the instructional material.*

ISI® Journal Accession Number

CITATION INDEX

Journal Citation Reports

1975


FIVE-YEAR CUMULATION 1975-1979
JOURNAL CITATION REPORTS
Garfield
9
SCIENCE CITATION INDEX 1975 Annual
JOURNAL CITATION REPORTS
Garfield
9
SCIENCE CITATION INDEX 1976 Annual
SCI JOURNAL CITATION REPORTS
Garfield
13
SCIENCE CITATION INDEX 1977 Annual
SCI JOURNAL CITATION REPORTS
Garfield
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SCI SCIENCE CITATION INDEX 1978 Annual
SCI JOURNAL CITATION REPORTS
Garfield
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SCI SCIENCE CITATION INDEX 1979 Annual
CITATION INDEX
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CITATION INDEX
ASHE TO BELL
2
SCI SCIENCE CITATION INDEX FIVE-YEAR CUMULATION 1980-1984
CITATION INDEX
BELL TO BORC
3
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ISI

SCIENCE CITATION INDEX® 1975 ANNUAL

An International Interdisciplinary Index
to the Literature of Science, Medicine, Agriculture, Technology,
and the Behavioral Sciences

Volume 9

Journal Citation Reports®

A Bibliometric Analysis of References
Processed for the 1974
Science Citation Index®

compiled and edited
by

Eugene Garfield

isi®

Institute for Scientific Information® Philadelphia

a A	B	C		D	E	F
1	1	98995	J. Am. chem. Soc.	4.385	17088	5
2	2	91645	Physical Rev. (5)	2.670	19174	1
3	3	81353	J. biol. Chem.	5.845	15685	6
4	5	75206	Nature (3)	4.006	18924	2
5	4	66272	J. chem. Soc. (9)	1.870	12515	7
6	6	62041	J. chem. Physics	2.918	10462	9
7	8	51491	Biochim. biophys. Acta	3.120	14129	5
8	7	47505	Science	5.412	11781	8
9	9	46917	Proc. natn. Acad. Sci. USA	8.989	15517	4
10	11	37047	Lancet	6.677	10585	10
11	10	31565	Biochem. J.	5.627	4885	23
12	12	29275	Physical Rev. Letters	5.059	10108	11
13	32	27080	Biochemistry	4.711	7325	17
14	25	26726	New Engl. J. Med.	8.364	7385	15
15	22	24768	J. clin. Invest	6.992	5577	21
16	18	24209	J. molec. Biol	7.502	6129	18
17	41	23220	Biochem. biophys. Res. Comm.	5.744	8110	12
18	19	22520	J. Physiol. Lond.	4.495	5160	46
19	33	22460	Nuclear Physics (5)	2.514	7356	16
20	21	22245	J. Cell Biol. (2)	6.770	5685	38
21	29	22201	Astrophys. J.	4.063	7451	14
22	14	21519	Am. J. Physiol.	2.414	2412	59
23	27	20748	Brit. med. J.	3.556	4829	24
24	36	20699	J. expl Med.	11.874	5557	19
25	15	20539	J. org. Chem.	1.495	3526	40
26	16	19277	J. appl. Physics	1.558	3275	42
27	31	18375	J. Bacteriology	2.727	3809	37
28	30	18190	Analytical Chem.	3.291	4140	32
29	17	18171	Proc. Soc. expl Biol. Med.	1.471	2454	58
30	23	18086	J. phys. Chem.	2.031	2768	54
31	26	17211	J. Am. med. Ass.	3.068	2982	49
32	20	17201	Proc. R. Soc. (3)	2.350	1114	135
33	13	16782	C.r. Acad. Sci. (5)	0.529	4247	29
34	35	16509	Tetrahedron Letters	1.777	5004	22
35	38	15970	Archs Biochem. Biophys. (2)	2.952	3050	48
36	53	15948	Endocrinology	4.337	4098	33
37	49	15826	J. Immunology	5.112	4705	26
38	34	15666	Physics Letters (2)	2.135	7672	15
39	39	15281	J. geophys. Res.	2.536	3854	36
40	24	14706	Chem. Ber. (2)	1.506	1353	104
41	37	14668	Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.	1.181	1291	113
42	52	14461	Circulation	6.854	4025	34
43	50	14310	Inorg. Chem.	2.457	3589	39
44	45	13911	Acta crystallographica (3)	1.361	2394	60
45	82	13847	Eur. J. Biochem. (2)	5.857	4595	27
46	47	13755	J. Pharmacol. expl. Ther.	3.576	2026	65

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institute for scientific information

Journal Impact Factor

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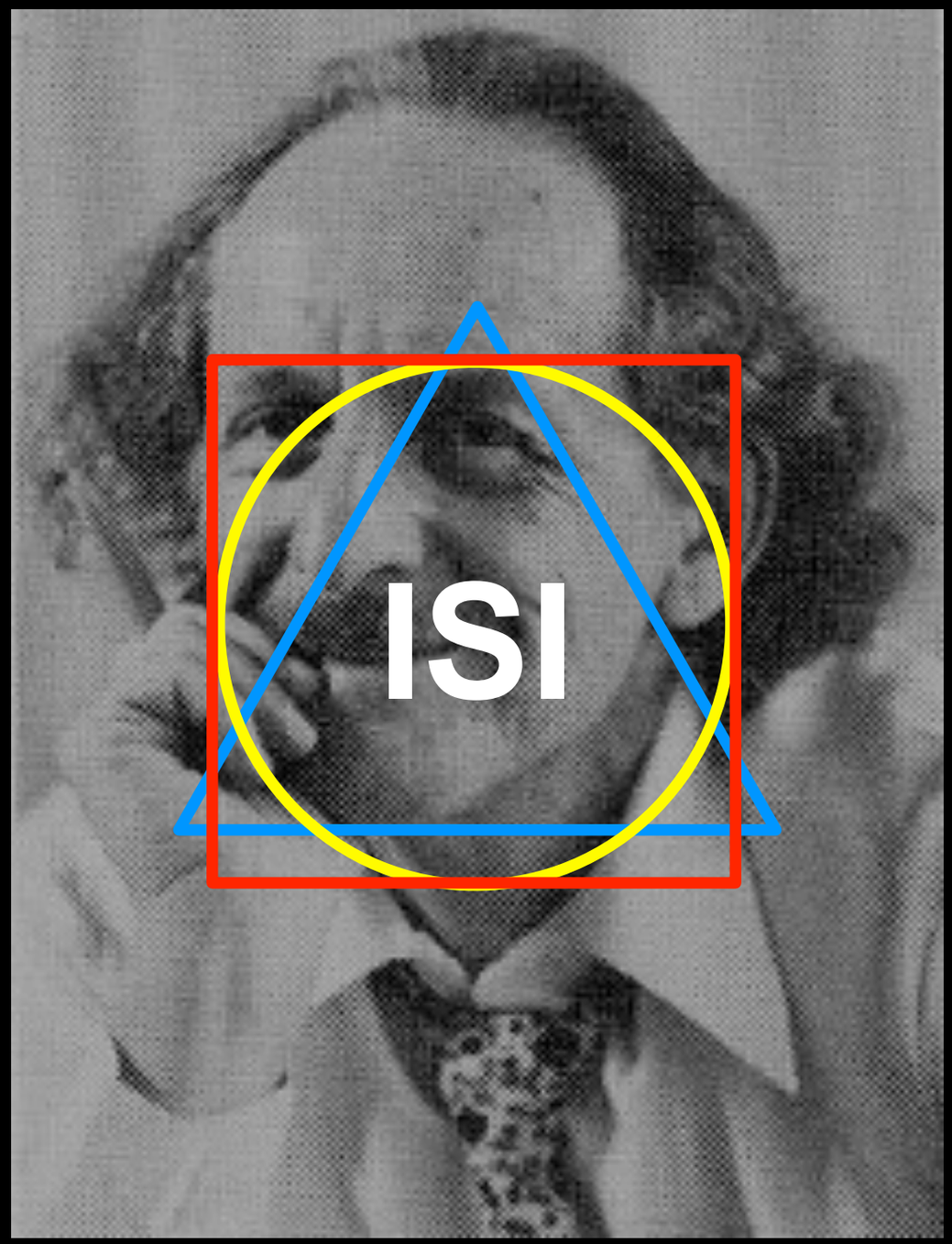
configuration centrée sur les revues



Measure for Measure in Science

How citation analysis and *Science Watch*, its primary showcase, are turning science into a numbers game—and stirring mixed feelings among researchers

How does science separate winners from losers? There's the level of funding an individual or institution enjoys. But that information isn't public, at least for individual scientists, and the numbers can be hard to interpret, since they depend on the total funding for the field. The Nobel Prizes are the ultimate accolade, but there aren't nearly enough of those to provide a universal rating scheme. Then there's *Science Watch*.

This newsletter, published by the Institute for Scientific Information in Philadelphia, maintains science's version of baseball statistics: Anything can be ranked and everybody can play. Take the category of hottest research paper of 1992. The winner? "Purification, cloning, and RXR identity of the HeLa cell factor with which RAR or TR heterodimerizes to bind target sequences efficiently," by M. Leid *et al.*, published in *Cell*. The world's most cited scientist over the past decade? Who else but Robert C. Gallo, who between 1981 and 1990 published 418 papers garnering a total of 36,789 citations? The top research institute in brain studies between 1986 and 1990? Stanford University. And so it goes.

There's nothing new about citation analysis—ranking the "impact" of papers or the researchers or institutions responsible for them by the frequency with which other researchers cite them. But *Science Watch* has brought the technique into the spotlight in a big way. In the past few years, *Science Watch* rankings have appeared regularly in news stories about scientists and scientific institutions and in promotion ads for journals. Citation analyses of scientists and institutions outside the top ranks feature should feel hurt. But there are also deeper concerns that go beyond ego: that tenure committees and other power brokers in science can put too much stock in citation rates. Those in power may have a tendency, as Columbia University sociologist of science Jonathan Cole puts it, to "abuse these citations, reify their meaning, put too much authority in the individual numbers as associated with individual scientists."

Cole, like most of the researchers contacted by *Science*, agrees that citation impact is a legitimate datapoint for judging scientific contributions. But he, and others, insists that it doesn't tell the full story, especially when the analysis gets down

interest surrounding *Science Watch*, the publication that put citation analysis in the limelight. The newsletter appears 10 times a year, in issues of eight pages each, and has a circulation of about 1000. Only about 400 people shell out $325 for an annual subscription, while the remainder goes out free of charge to, among others, a few hundred science journalists. Those numbers underscore what ISI founder Eugene Garfield freely admits: *Science Watch* is a "public-relations vehicle" for ISI and citation analysis, a research field that was sparked by Garfield's work long before the newsletter's founding in 1989.

Banking on data

Garfield, who started in the field of information science in the early 1950s, founded the science citation databank and Science Citation Index, a reference publication listing the citations of scientific papers, in 1963. The science citation databank grew with the years, and by the end of last year, ISI was indexing and filing "everything between the covers of 3241 journals, which amounted to about 639,000 papers," says Pendlebury. All standard bibliographic information is recorded, as well as every reference made in every paper—more than 12 million citations per year.

ISI's analyses of those citations are going out to an ever-increasing audience. Says Cole: "Everyone and their uncle are interested in using citations as measure of impact." Pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and telecommunications firms have taken to using ISI citation data to obtain global pictures of their own research activity, to identify emerging specialty areas, or even to trace the activity of competitors, says Pendlebury. In government, there's talk of using citation analysis for comparative studies of laboratories or research areas. For

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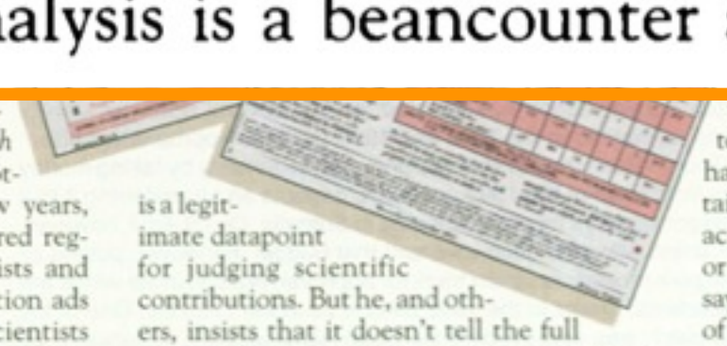
> To many researchers and sociologists of science, though, such use of citation data is alarming. Says R.C. von Borstel, a geneticist at the University of Alberta: "When you see citation analysis being used for merits and promotions in universities and how dead seriously they take these things, you tend to think of it as a joke." It's simply too narrow an indicator of scientific merit, he says. "Citation analysis is a beancounter approach."



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1993

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> One (admittedly extreme) example comes from the C.H.U.L research center at the University of Laval in Quebec. Its director, endocrinologist Fernand Labrie, apportions resources and promotions in the lab on the basis of a grading system in which the size of a researcher's grants counts for 40%, the performance of graduate students and postdocs for 20%, and citation impact for the remaining 40%. This system, says Labrie, stimulates researchers to publish in the best journals, which will give them the highest citation counts. When asked whether he considers this numerical rating system somewhat impersonal and cold, Labrie responds that it's "no crueler than life itself."

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1993

les limites du jeu de données

Jointly published by Elsevier Science Ltd, Oxford
and Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest

Scientometrics,
Vol. 44, No. 2 (1999) 193–215

THE DIFFICULTY OF ACHIEVING FULL COVERAGE OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE LITERATURE AND THE BIBLIOMETRIC CONSEQUENCES

DIANA HICKS

CHI Research, Inc., 10 White Horse Pike, Haddon Heights, NJ 08035 (USA)

(Received October 26, 1998)

This review of social science bibliometric literature seeks to establish characteristics of the social science literature and to understand their consequences for the coverage of literature databases and for interpretation of bibliometric social science indicators based on such databases. The paper reviews what we know about social science publishing and database coverage of it. It examines the main reasons why social science bibliometrics are problematic, namely: the centrality of books in social science literature and their high citation rate; and the national orientation of social science literatures. The paper then looks at reasons why social science bibliometrics holds increasing promise, namely: increasing internationalization; and good coverage of scholarly journals.

les limites du jeu de données

Applied Economics, 2010, **42**, 689–699

Is there life beyond the ISI Journal lists? The international impact of Spanish, Italian, French and German economics journals

Jordi Pons-Novell[a] and Daniel A. Tirado-Fabregat[b,*]

[a]*Departament d'Econometria, Estadística i Economia Espanyola, University of Barcelona, Avda. Diagonal, 690, 08034 – Barcelona, Spain*
[b]*Departament d'Història i Institucions Econòmiques, University of Barcelona, Avda. Diagonal, 690, 08034 – Barcelona, Spain*

This comparative study looks at the international impact of leading economics journals published in Spain, Italy, France and Germany. It also aims to establish whether they play similar roles in these four countries. For this purpose, data were collected on the number of times that articles published in these journals are cited in international journals on the ISI Journals lists. The study focused on the number and characteristics of the citations received during the period 1996 to 2004 by articles published between 1995 and 1999 in a limited number of Spanish, Italian, French and German journals. The international impact of the Spanish journals was found to be similar in size and characteristics to that of Italian publications. However, it differed sharply from the impact of the highest-ranking French and German journals, which received considerably more citations. Moreover, restricting the group of citing journals to the 'blue ribbon journals', the highest-ranking publications in the economics sector, only the leading journals in Germany and France received a significant number of references.

les limites du jeu de données

Published December 17, 2007

Show me the data

Mike Rossner,[1] Heather Van Epps,[2] and Emma Hill[3]

[1]Executive Director, The Rockefeller University Press
[2]Executive Editor, The *Journal of Experimental Medicine*
[3]Executive Editor, The *Journal of Cell Biology*

The integrity of data, and transparency about their acquisition, are vital to science. The impact factor data that are gathered and sold by Thomson Scientific (formerly the Institute of Scientific Information, or ISI) have a strong influence on the scientific community, affecting decisions on where to publish, whom to promote or hire (1), the success of grant applications (2), and even salary bonuses (3). Yet, members of the community seem to have little understanding of how impact factors are determined, and, to our knowledge, no one has independently audited the underlying data to validate their reliability.

Calculations and negotiations

"My question is: Are we making an impact?"

les usages “inappropriés”

EASE statement on inappropriate use of impact factors

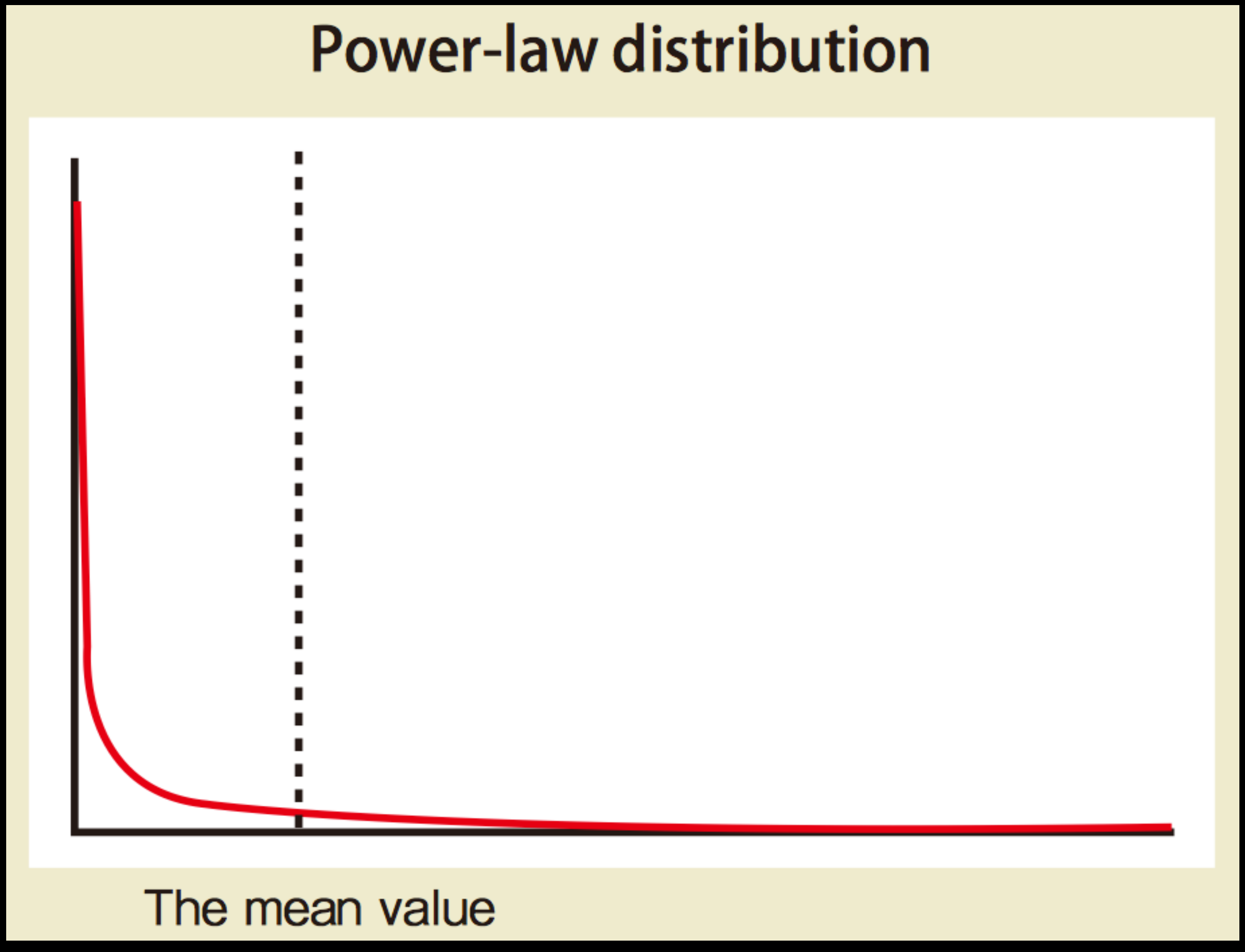
The journal impact factor was developed as a means to measure the impact of scientific journals [1 2]. Over time, its use has been extended to measuring the quality of scientific journals, the quality of individual articles and the productivity of individual researchers [3 4]. Impact factors are nowadays even used in academic appointments, to evaluate grant applications and to allocate other financial support for research programmes [5 6].

The impact factor, however, is not always a reliable instrument for measuring the quality of journals [7 8]. Its use for purposes for which it was not intended, causes even greater unfairness [9–12].

Therefore the European Association of Science Editors recommends that journal impact factors are used only – and cautiously – for measuring and comparing the influence of entire journals, but not for the assessment of single papers, and certainly not for the assessment of researchers or research programmes either directly or as a surrogate.

European Association of Science Editors, 2007

les défauts de l'algorithme



les défauts de l'algorithme

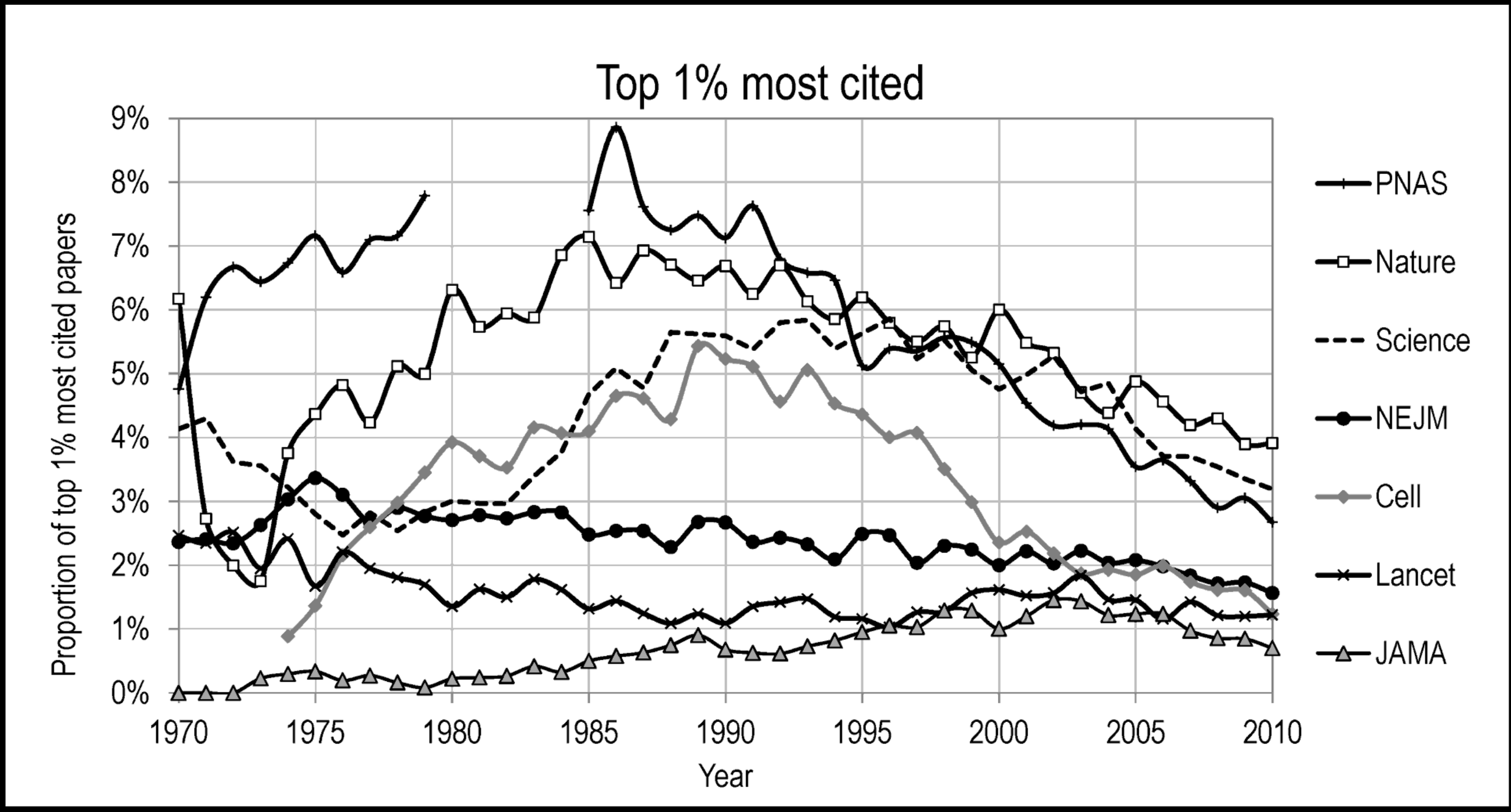
Joint Committee on Quantitative Assessment of Research

Citation Statistics

- Relying on statistics is not more accurate when the statistics are improperly used. Indeed, statistics can mislead when they are misapplied or misunderstood. Much of modern bibliometrics seems to rely on experience and intuition about the interpretation and validity of citation statistics.
- While numbers appear to be "objective", their objectivity can be illusory. The meaning of a citation can be even more subjective than peer review. Because this subjectivity is less obvious for citations, those who use citation data are less likely to understand their limitations.
- The sole reliance on citation data provides at best an incomplete and often shallow understanding of research—an understanding that is valid only when reinforced by other judgments. *Numbers are not inherently superior to sound judgments.*

International Mathematical Union, 2008

déclin du pouvoir prédictif



les revues jouent aux marges

entrer dans le WoS

manipulations (“*self citation*”)

Journal Impact Factor

gonfler son JIF

citations forcées

cartels de citations

les revues jouent aux marges

VARIA – ETHICS IN SCIENCE

Arch. Immunol. Ther. Exp., 2008, **56**, 223–226
PL ISSN 0004-069X

DOI 10.1007/s00005-008-0024-3

The top-ten in journal impact factor manipulation

Matthew E. Falagas[1, 2] and Vangelis G. Alexiou[1]

[1] Alfa Institute of Biomedical Sciences (AIBS), Athens, Greece
[2] Department of Medicine, Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

Received: 2008.05.19, **Accepted:** 2008.06.20, **Published online first:** 2008.07.29

son JIF

cartels de citations

forcées

se passer du JIF !

BIBLIOMETRICS

Publishing elite turns against impact factor

Senior staff at societies and leading journals want to end inappropriate use of the measure.

BY EWEN CALLAWAY

The tide is turning against the impact factor — one of the publishing industry's most contentious metrics — and its outsized impact on science.

Calculated by various companies and promoted by publishers, journal impact factors (JIFs) are a measure of the average number of citations that articles published by a journal in the previous two years have received in the current year.

They were designed to indicate the quality of journals, but researchers often use the metrics to assess the quality of individual papers — and even, in some cases, their authors.

Now, a paper posted on the preprint server bioRxiv on 5 July, authored by senior employees at several leading science publishers (including *Nature*'s owner, Springer Nature), calls on journals to downplay the figure in favour of a metric that captures the range of citations that a journal's articles attract (V. Lariviere *et al.* Preprint at bioRxiv http://doi.org/bmc2; 2016).

And in an editorial that will appear on 11 July in eight of its journals, the American Society for Microbiology (ASM) in Washington DC will announce plans to remove the impact factor from its journals and website, as well as from

se passer du JIF !

BIBLIOMETRICS

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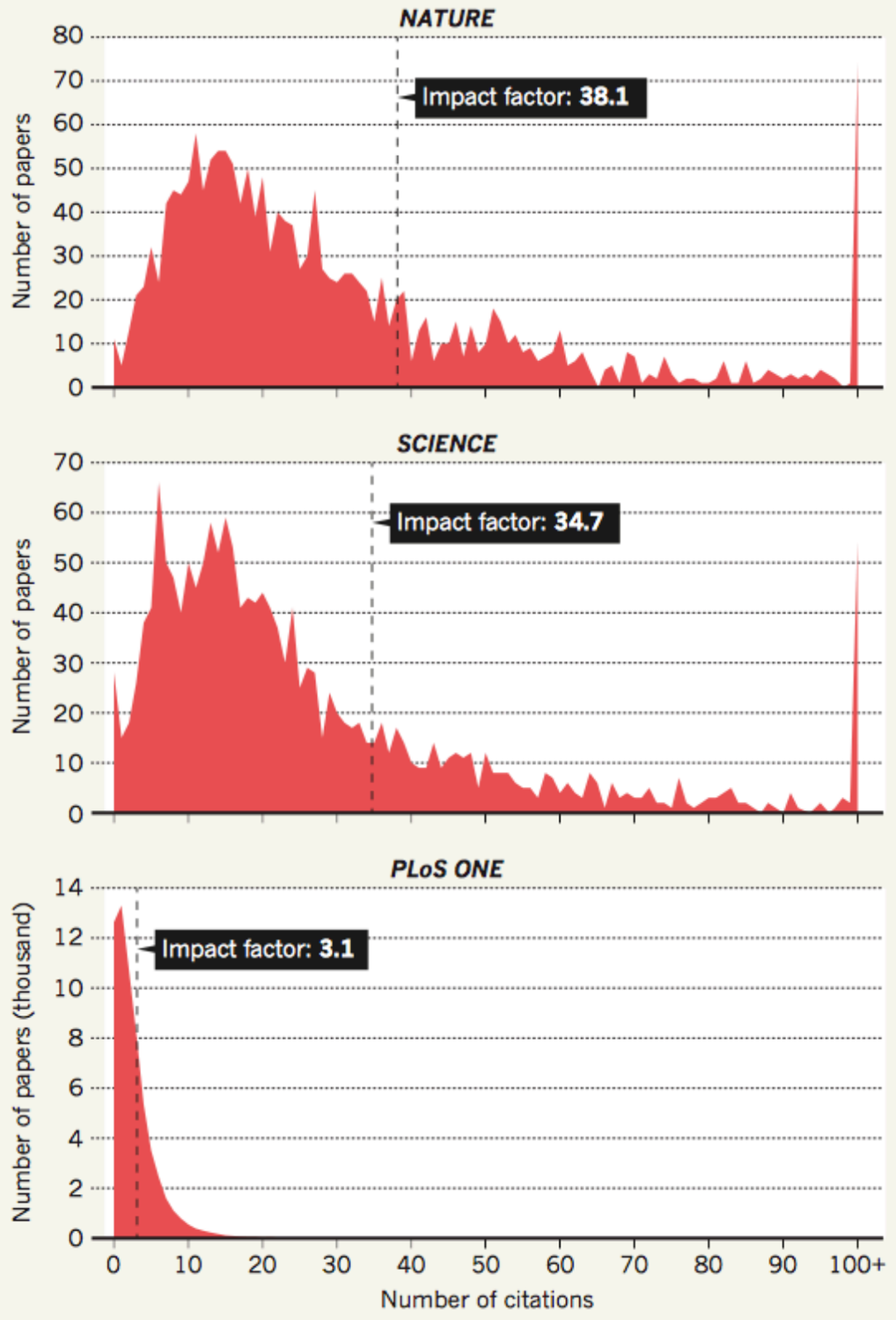
THE IMPACT FACTOR'S LONG TAIL

Journal impact factors are influenced heavily by a small number of highly cited papers. For all journals analysed, most papers published in 2013–14 garnered many fewer citations than indicated by the impact factor.



sick of impact factors

(http://occamstypewriter.org/scurry/2012/08/13/sick-of-impact-factors/)

So consider all that we know of impact factors and think on this: if you use impact factors you are **statistically illiterate**.

- If you include journal impact factors in the list of publications in your *cv*, you are statistically illiterate.
- If you are judging grant or promotion applications and find yourself scanning the applicant's publications, checking off the impact factors, you are statistically illiterate.
- If you publish a journal that trumpets its impact factor in adverts or emails, you are statistically illiterate. (If you trumpet that impact factor to three decimal places, there is little hope for you.)
- If you see someone else using impact factors and make no attempt at correction, you connive at statistical illiteracy.

The stupid, it burns. Do you feel the heat?

The San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA), initiated by the American Society for Cell Biology (ASCB) together with a group of editors and publishers of scholarly journals, recognizes the need to improve the ways in which the outputs of scientific research are evaluated. The group met in December 2012 during the ASCB Annual Meeting in San Francisco and subsequently circulated a draft declaration among various stakeholders. DORA as it now stands has benefited from input by many of the original signers listed below. It is a worldwide initiative covering all scholarly disciplines. We encourage individuals and organizations who are concerned about the appropriate assessment of scientific research to sign DORA.

San Francisco DORA
Declaration on Research Assessment

San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment

Putting science into the assessment of research

There is a pressing need to improve the ways in which the output of scientific research is evaluated by funding agencies, academic institutions, and other parties.

To address this issue, a group of editors and publishers of scholarly journals met during the Annual Meeting of The American Society for Cell Biology (ASCB) in San Francisco, CA, on December 16, 2012. The group developed a set of recommendations, referred to as the *San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment*. We invite interested parties across all scientific disciplines to indicate their support by adding their names to this Declaration.

The outputs from scientific research are many and varied, including: research articles reporting new knowledge, data, reagents, and software; intellectual property; and highly trained young scientists. Funding agencies, institutions that employ scientists, and scientists themselves, all have a desire, and need, to assess the quality and impact of scientific outputs. It is thus imperative that scientific output is measured accurately and evaluated wisely.

The Journal Impact Factor is frequently used as the primary parameter with which to compare the scientific output of individuals and institutions. The Journal Impact Factor, as calculated by Thomson Reuters, was originally created as a tool to help librarians identify journals to purchase, not as a measure of the scientific quality of research in an article. With that in mind, it is critical to understand that the Journal Impact Factor has a number of well-documented deficiencies as a tool for research assessment. These

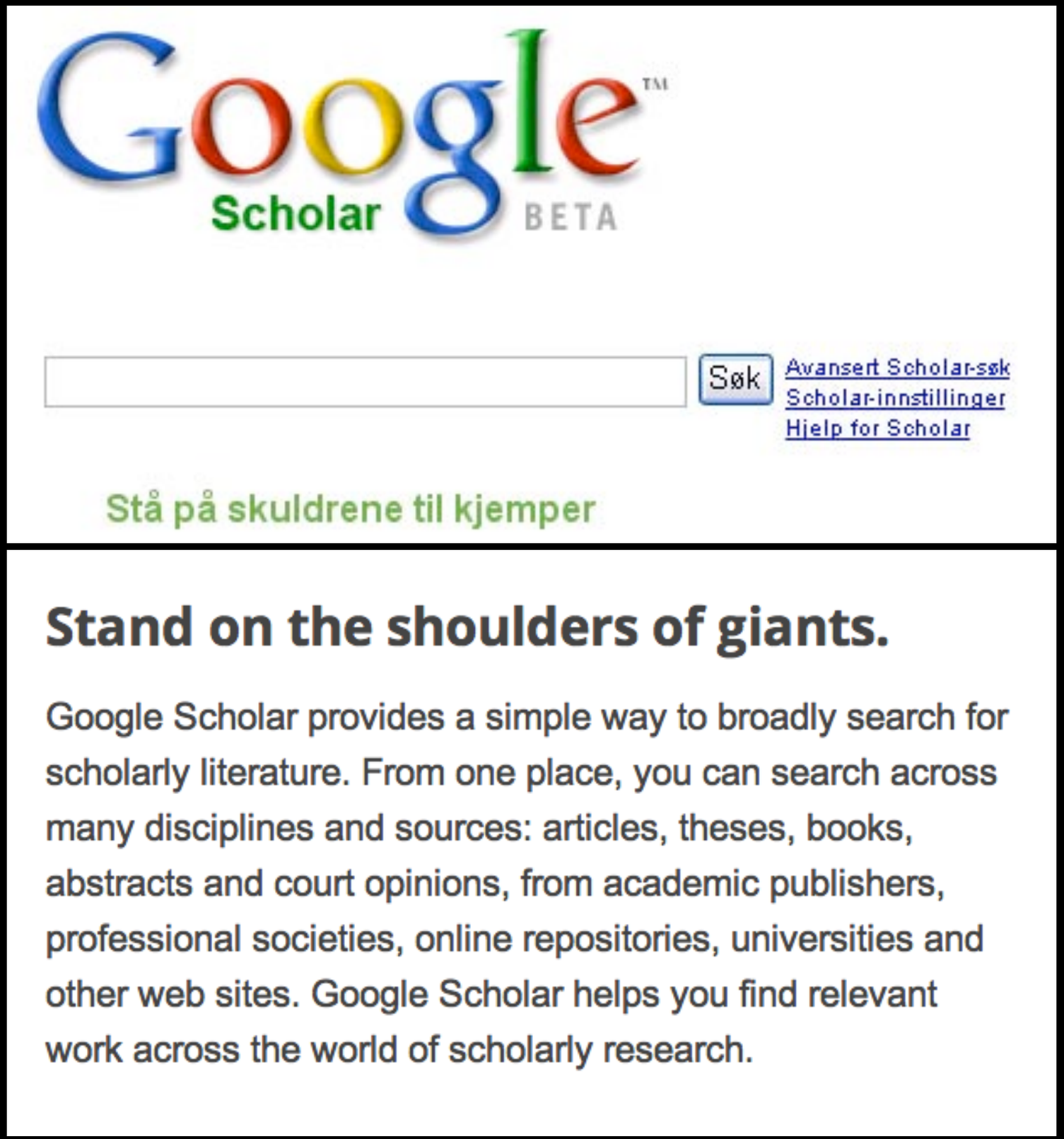
- Editorial in *eLife*
- Editorial in *Journal of Cell Science*
- Editorial in *EMBO Journal*
- Editorial in *Traffic*
- Scientists join journal editors to fight Impact Factor abuse - *click for article*
- Harold Varmus applauds DORA in the *Chronicle of Higher Education* - *click for article* (*subscription required)
- In 'Insurrection,' Scientists, Editors Call for Abandoning Journal Impact Factors - *click for article*
- Scientific insurgents say 'Journal Impact Factors' distort science - *click for article*

new data providers (1)

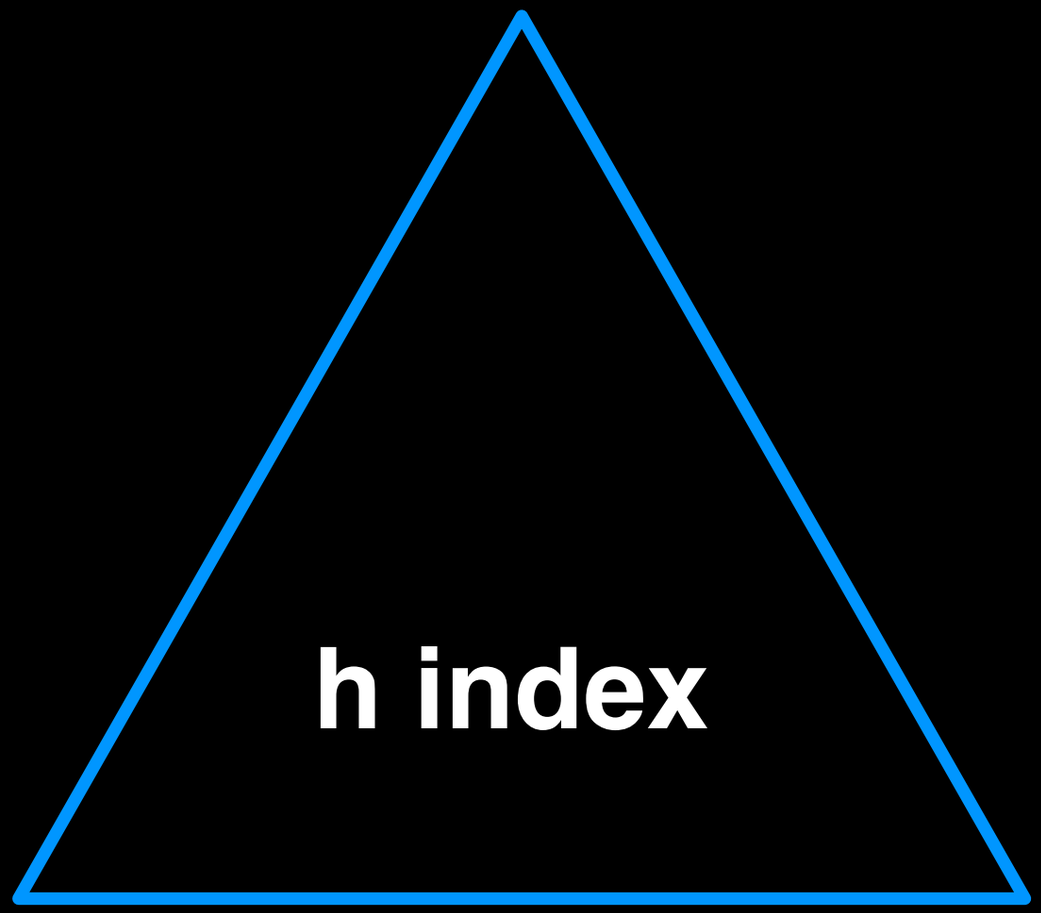
2004

new data providers (1)

new data providers (2)

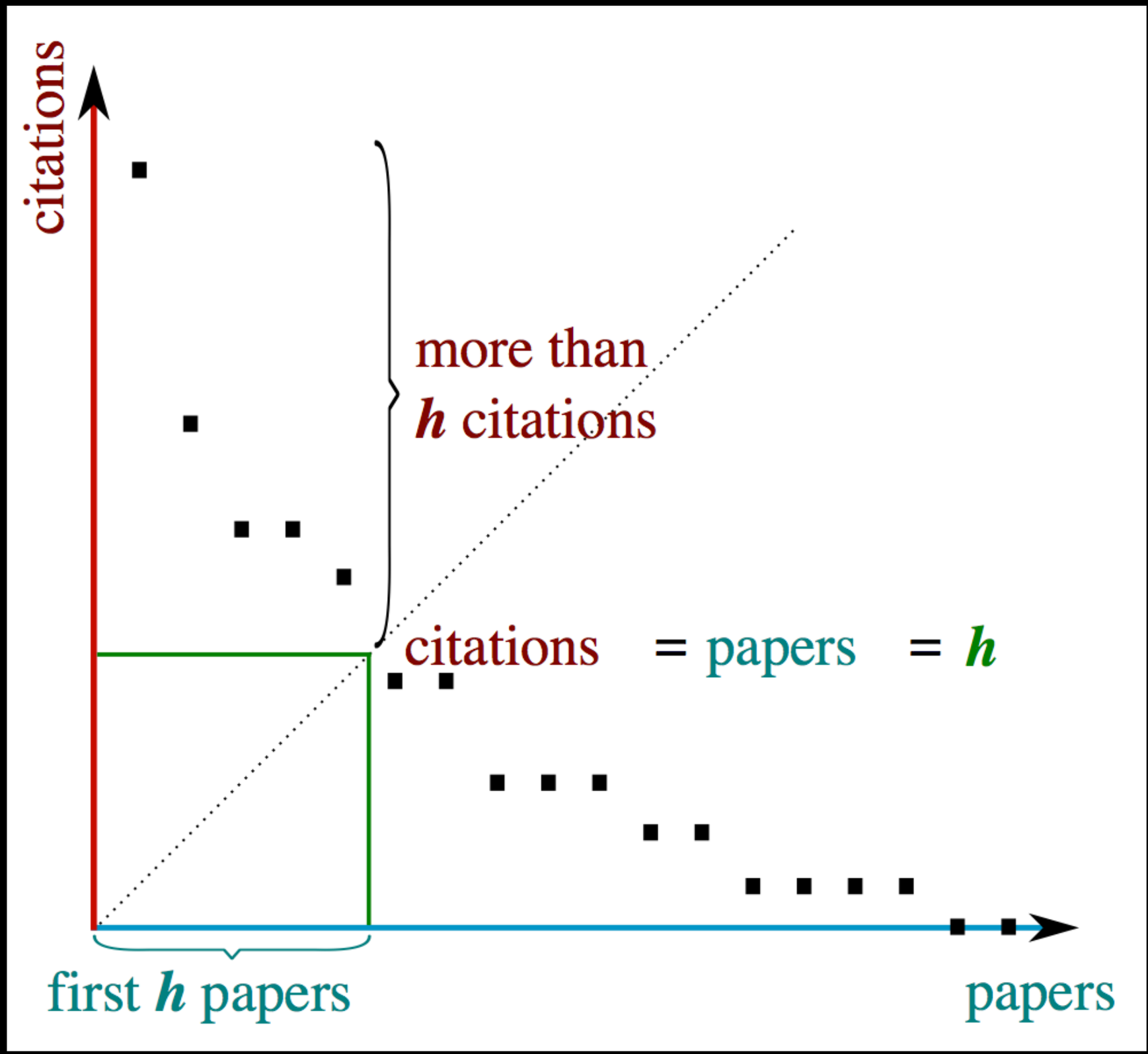


“new” algorithms



2005

h-index


citations
more than
h citations
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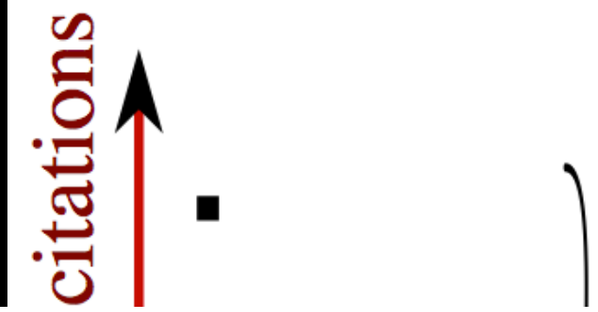
papers

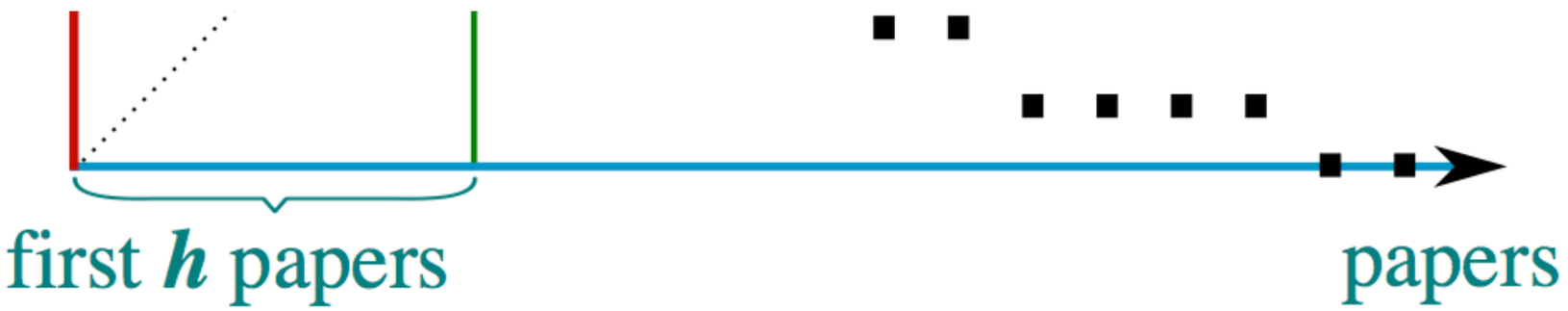
h-index

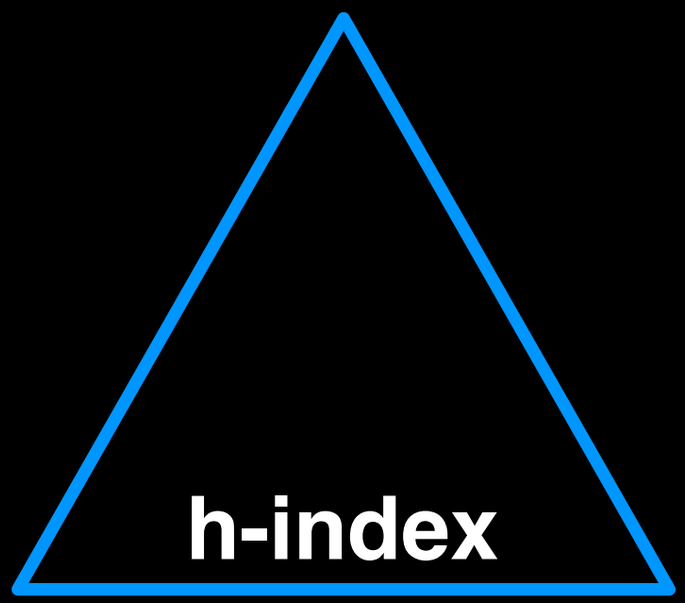


(*i*) A value of $m \approx 1$ (i.e., an h index of 20 after 20 years of scientific activity), characterizes a successful scientist.

(*ii*) A value of $m \approx 2$ (i.e., an h index of 40 after 20 years of scientific activity), characterizes outstanding scientists, likely to be found only at the top universities or major research laboratories.

(*iii*) A value of $m \approx 3$ or higher (i.e., an h index of 60 after 20 years, or 90 after 30 years), characterizes truly unique individuals.





2005

h-index

2005

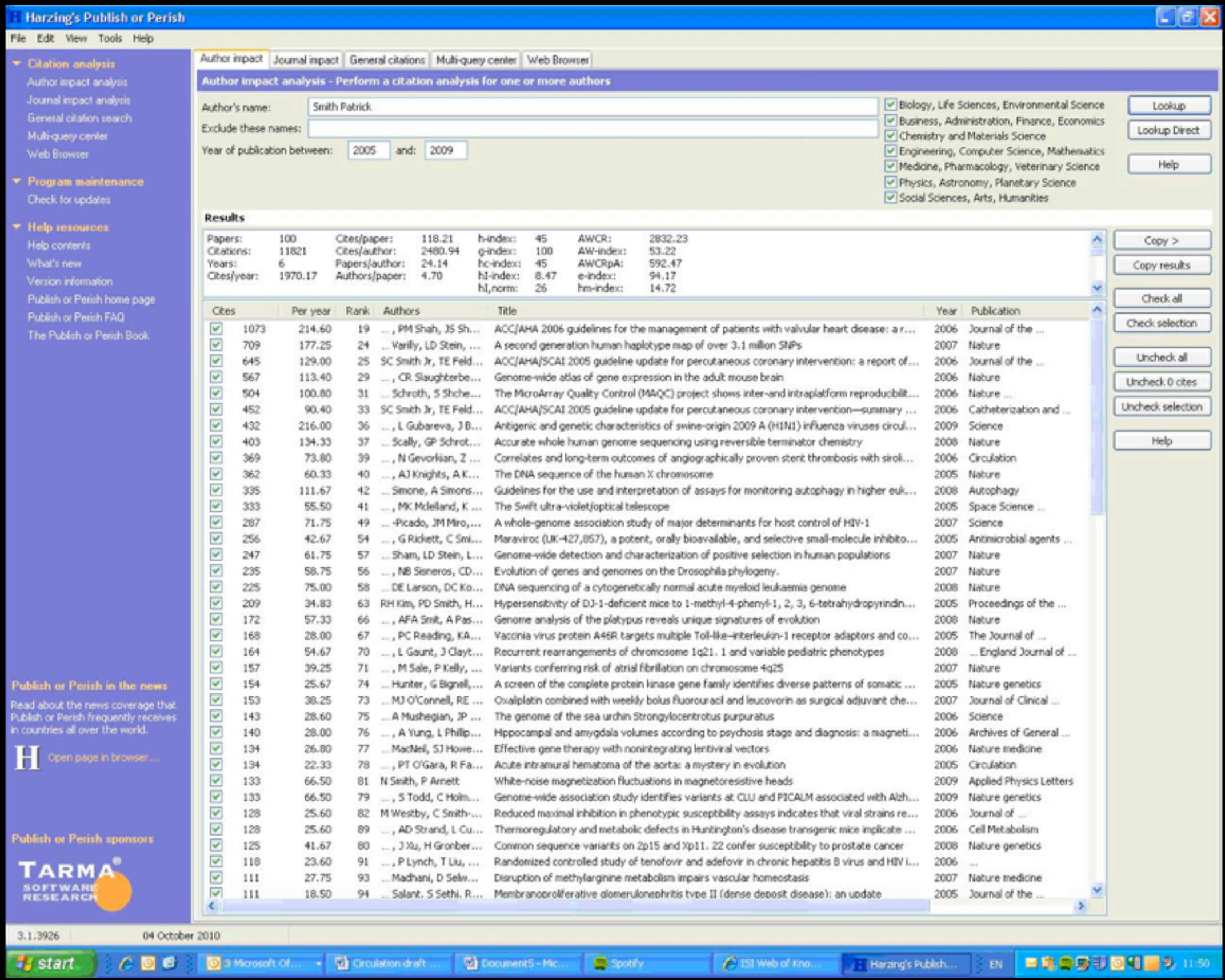
Google Scholar

2005

Publish or Perish

2006

PoP (Publish or Perish)



PoP (Publish or Perish)

Jorge G. Hirsch

Titular Researcher, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico
Nuclear Physics - Quantum Optics
Verified email at nucleares.unam.mx

Citation indices

	All	Since 2008
Citations	1701	733
h-index	25	15
i10-index	57	21

Citations to my articles

Show: 20 **1-20** Next >

Title / Author	Cited by	Year
Neutrinoless double beta decay in heavy deformed nuclei JG Hirsch, O Castanos, PO Hess Nuclear Physics A 582 (1), 124-140	73	1995
Renormalized quasiparticle random phase approximation and double beta decay: A critical analysis of double Fermi transitions JG Hirsch, PO Hess, O Civitarese Physical Review C 54 (4), 1976	58	1996
Uncertainties in nuclear transition matrix elements for neutrinoless ββ decay within the projected-Hartree-Fock-Bogoliubov model PK Rath, R Chandra, K Chaturvedi, PK Raina, JG Hirsch Physical Review C 82 (6), 064310	52	2010
Nuclear deformation and neutrinoless double-beta decay of Zr94, 96, Mo98, 100, Ru104, Pd110, Te128, 130, and Nd150 nuclei within a mechanism		

Rachid Azr

etudiant master sociologie, université ibn zohr
agadir

Cité 793 fois

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Citations

	Toutes	Depuis 2009
Citations	793	230
indice h	11	8
indice i10	12	6

Afficher : 20 **1-20** Suivante >

Titre/Auteur	Citée par	Année
Maghreb pluriel A Khatibi Denoël	176	1983
Le roman maghrébin A Khatibi F. Maspéro	131	1968
La mémoire tatouée: autobiographie d'un décolonisé A Khatibi Editions Denoël	124	1971
La blessure du nom propre A Khatibi les Lettres nouvelles	80	1974
The splendor of Islamic calligraphy A Khatibi, M Sijelmassi Thames and Hudson	61	1996
Penser le Maghreb A Khatibi Société marocaine des éditeurs réunis	33	1993
Du bilinguisme A Khatibi, T Todorov, A Boukous, J Hassoun, J Bennani, É Formentelli, ... Paris: Denöel	21	1985

IKE ANTKARE, ONE OF THE GREAT STARS IN THE SCIENTIFIC FIRMAMENT

CYRIL LABBÉ
University of Grenoble, LIG Laboratory. France
E-mail: Cyril.Labbe[at]imag.fr

La mémoire tatouée: autobiographie d'un décolonisé
A Khatibi
Editions Denoël
124 1971

La blessure du nom propre
A Khatibi
les Lettres nouvelles
80 1974

The splendor of Islamic calligraphy
A Khatibi, M Sijelmassi
Thames and Hudson
61 1996

Penser le Maghreb
A Khatibi
Société marocaine des éditeurs réunis
33 1993

Du bilinguisme
A Khatibi, T Todorov, A Boukous, J Hassoun, J Bennani, É Formentelli, ...
Paris: Denöel
21 1985

IKE ANTKARE, ONE OF THE GREAT STARS IN THE SCIENTIFIC FIRMAMENT

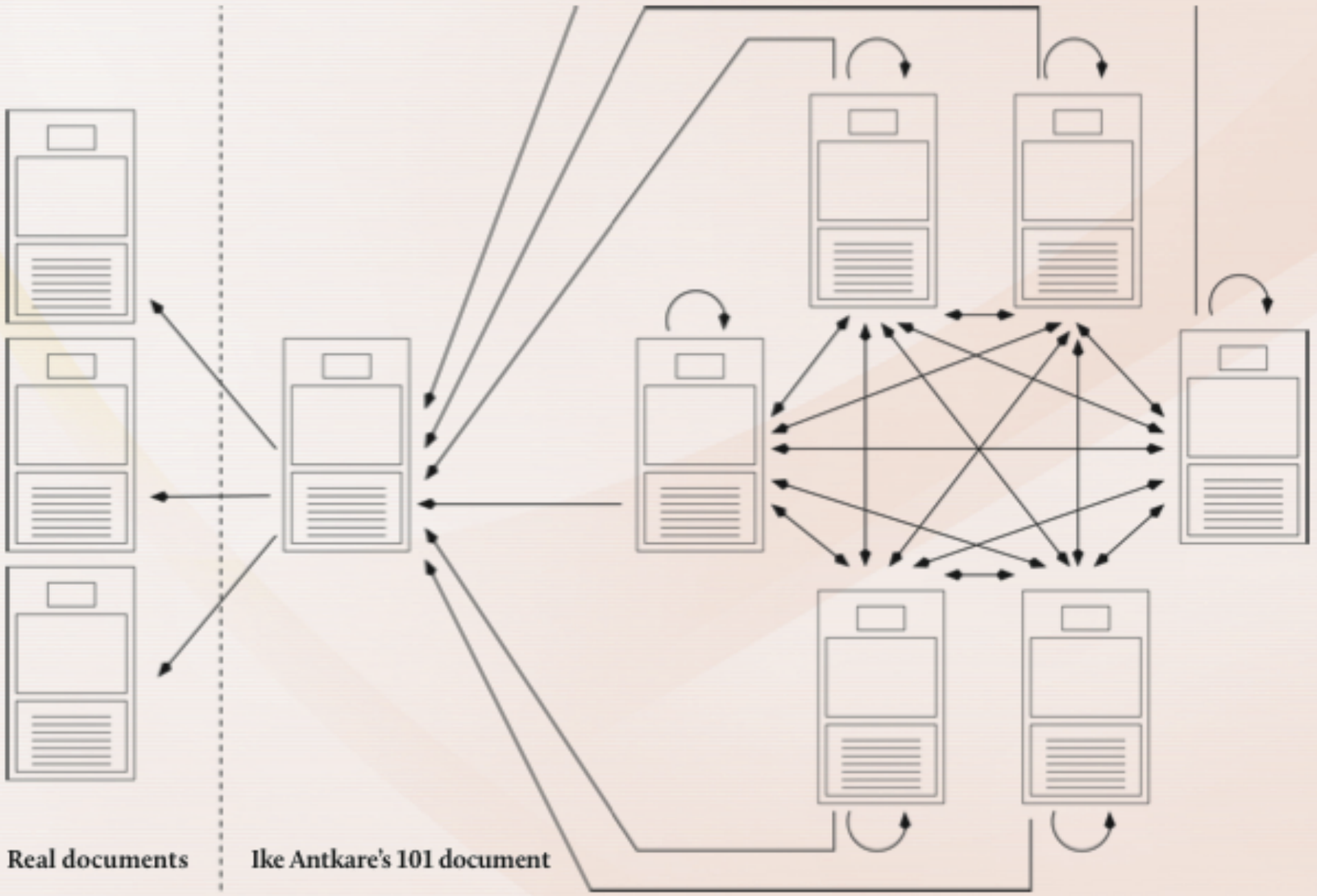

Figure 1: References between fake and real documents.

Scientometrics (2011) 87:85–98
DOI 10.1007/s11192-010-0306-5

Detecting *h*-index manipulation through self-citation analysis

Christoph Bartneck · Servaas Kokkelmans

Received: 15 July 2010 / Published online: 11 November 2010

Abstract The *h*-index has received an enormous attention for being an indicator that measures the quality of researchers and organizations. We investigate to what degree authors can inflate their *h*-index through strategic self-citations with the help of a simulation. We extended Burrell's publication model with a procedure for placing self-citations, following three different strategies: random self-citation, recent self-citations and *h*-manipulating self-citations. The results show that authors can considerably inflate their *h*-index through self-citations. We propose the *q*-index as an indicator for how strategically an author has placed self-citations, and which serves as a tool to detect possible manipulation of the *h*-index. The results also show that the best strategy for an high *h*-index is publishing papers that are highly cited by others. The productivity has also a positive effect on the *h*-index.

Reviewer-coerced citation: case report, update on journal policy and suggestions for future prevention

Jonathan D Wren ✉, Alfonso Valencia, Janet Kelso

Bioinformatics, Volume 35, Issue 18, 15 September 2019, Pages 3217–3218,
https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btz071

Reviewer-coerced citation: case report, update on journal policy and suggestions for future prevention

Jonathan D Wren ✉, Alfonso Valencia, Janet Kelso

Bioinformatics, Volume 35, Issue 18, 15 September 2019, Pages 3217–3218,

A case was recently brought to the journal's attention regarding a reviewer who had requested a large number of citations to their own papers as part of their review. After investigation of their most recent reviews, we found that in every review this reviewer requested an average of 35 citations be added, ~90% of which were to their own papers and the remainder to papers that both cited them extensively and mentioned them by name in the title. The reviewer's phrasing strongly suggested that inclusion of these citations would influence their recommendation to the editor to accept or reject the paper. The reviewer was unable to provide a satisfactory justification for these requests and *Bioinformatics* has therefore banned them as a reviewer. Our investigation also suggests that the reviewer has behaved similarly in reviewing for other journals. This case has alerted us to how the peer-review system

un marché des mesures

Journal Impact Factor
Journal Citation Report (JCR)
Citation Half-life
5-Year Impact Factor
Eigenfactor
H-index
Immedicay index
G-index
SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)
Y-Factor
Journal Cite Probability
Journal Use Probability
[…]

> **39 mesures de l’impact**
(Bollen et al 2009)

open repositories

RePEc

Top Research Items

- **Top Items by Citations** (all works, updated daily)
  - Number of citations (recent)
  - Number of citations, weighted by simple impact factors (recent)
  - Number of citations, weighted by recursive impact factors (recent)
  - Number of citations, discounted by citation age (recent)
  - Number of citations, weighted by simple impact factors and discounted by citation age (recent)
  - Number of citations, weighted by recursive impact factors and discounted by citation age (recent)
- **Top Items by Downloads** in reporting RePEc Services
  - Top Working Papers
  - Top Journal Articles
  - Top Software Components
  - Top Chapters
  - Top Books
- **Top Items by Abstract Views** in reporting RePEc Services
  - Top Working Papers
  - Top Journal Articles
  - Top Software Components
  - Top Chapters
  - Top Books

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RePEc

Top Research Items

- **Top Items by Citations** (all works, updated daily)

Top Series

- **Top Series by Citations** (all series, updated daily). Download raw data here.
  - All series
    - Simple impact factors
    - Recursive impact factors
    - Discounted impact factors
    - Recursive discounted impact factors
    - h-index
    - Aggregate ranking
  - Journals
    - Simple impact factors
    - Recursive impact factors
    - Discounted impact factors
    - Recursive discounted impact factors
    - h-index
    - Aggregate ranking
  - Working paper series
    - Simple impact factors
    - Recursive impact factors
    - Discounted impact factors
    - Recursive discounted impact factors
    - h-index
    - Aggregate ranking

open repositories

RePEc

Top Research Items

- **Top Items by Citations** (all works, updated daily)
  - Number of citations (recent)
  - Number of citations, weighted by simple impact factors (recent)
  - Number of citations, weighted by recursive impact factors (recent)
  - Number of citations, discounted by citation age (recent)
  - Number of citations, weighted by simple impact factors and

Top Series

- **Top Series by Citations** (all series, updated daily). Download raw data here.

Top Authors

- **Aggregation of many ranking methods for authors worldwide.** For a summary including rankings in all criteria, see this page.
- **All authors for each ranking method**: NbWorks, DNbWorks, ScWorks, WScWorks, ANbWorks, AScWorks, AWScWorks, NbCites, DCites, ScCites, DScCites, WScCites, WDScCites, ANbCites, ADCites, AScCites, ADScCites, AWScCites, AWDScCites, HIndex, NCAuthors, RCAuthors, NbPages, ScPages, WScPages, ANbPages, AScPages, AWScPages, AbsViews, Downloads, AAbsViews, ADownloads, Closeness, Betweenness, Wu-index.
- **Top Women Economists**.
- **Top Young Economists**.
- **Top Economists by Cohorts**.
- **Top Deceased Economists**.
- You may compute your own summary ranking here by choosing what methods to include and how to aggregate them.
- **Top authors by region**: Africa, Asia, Central America and Caribbean, Europe, European Union, Oceania, South America.
- **Top authors by country**: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hong Kong, Hungary,

mesures alternatives

altmetrics

altmetrics

NO ONE CAN READ EVERYTHI
literature, but the narrow, t
of new, online scholarly to
the broad, rapid impact of
tools and research based o

As the volume of academi
most relevant and significa
main filters for importance

Article-Level Metrics Information

This page contains information about each of the article-level metrics that we track. Summary tables of 'average usage' are also available, as well as a page containing a technical description of our usage data in particular; and a summary Excel file containing the full data set.

Background

At PLOS, we believe that research articles should primarily be judged on their individual merits, rather than on the basis of the journal in which they were published. In March 2009, we inaugurated a program to provide "article-level metrics" on every article across all journals. This suite of relevant indicators of impact helps users determine the value of an article to them and to their scientific community. The regularly updated data fall into the following categories:

- Viewed
- Cited
- Saved
- Discussed
- Recommended

They are described further in the sections below.

Article-Level Metrics (ALMs) leverage the acceleration of research communication made possible by the networked landscape of researcher tools and services. Also by incorporating the manifold ways in which research is disseminated, these article impact indicators are made available rapidly after publication and are continually updated. It is important to note that the behavior of metrics varies by time (and needless to say by field and research area). For example, some metrics tend to accrue slowly over time; some are quicker to do so. Newly published articles will typically show lower levels of activity (for any given metric) for the initial weeks or months after publication than older articles. Further discussion of known limitations to individual metrics is detailed in the section below.

PLOS is committed to the open provision of these metrics; we encourage researchers to investigate and analyze them in new and interesting ways. Therefore, the entire dataset of all ALMs are made available as a summary Excel file. This file will be updated periodically. We also provide an API and accompanying documentation for the automatic retrieval of the full set of ALM data.

Article-Level Metrics Suite

RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

Do Pressures to Publish Increase Scientists' Bias? An Empirical Support from US States Data

Daniele Fanelli*

INNOGEN and Institute for the Study of Science, Technology and Innovation (ISSTI), The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Abstract Top

The growing competition and "publish or perish" culture in academia might conflict with the objectivity and integrity of research, because it forces scientists to produce "publishable" results at all costs. Papers are less likely to be published and to be cited if they report "negative" results (results that fail to support the tested hypothesis). Therefore, if publication pressures increase scientific bias, the frequency of "positive" results in the literature should be higher in the more competitive and "productive" academic environments. This study verified this hypothesis by measuring the frequency of positive

To **add a note**, highlight some text. Hide notes

Make a general comment

Jump to

Abstract
Introduction
Results
Discussion
Materials and Methods
Acknowledgments
Author Contributions
References

View All Figures

Citations

SCOPUS	crossref	PMC	ISI Web of SCIENCE.	Google scholar
25	15	9	23	Search

Citations

SCOPUS	crossref	PMC	ISI Web of SCIENCE.	Google scholar
25	15	9	23	Search

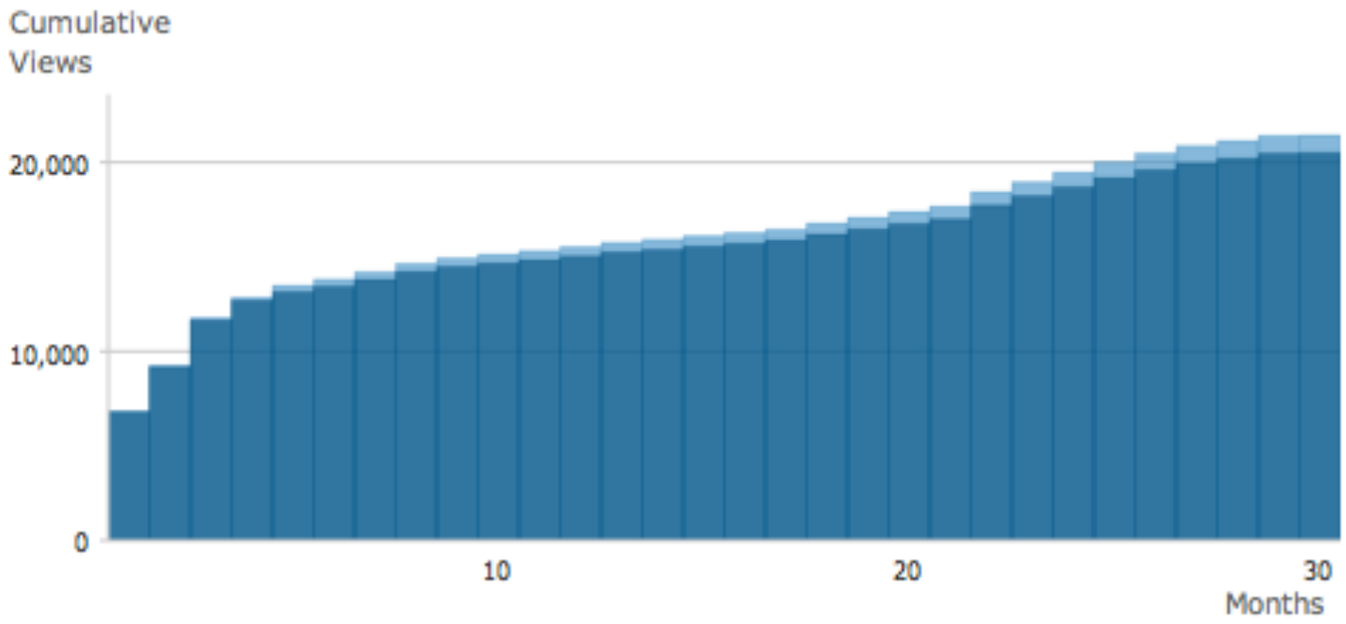
Article Usage

Total Article Views

21,447

Apr 21, 2010 (publication date) through undefined NaN, NaN*

	HTML Page Views	PDF Downloads	XML Downloads	Totals
PLoS	17,769	2,668	67	20,504
PMC	707	236	n.a.	943
Totals	18,476	2,904	67	21,447



*Although we update our data on a daily basis, there may be a 48-hour delay before the most recent numbers are available. PMC data is posted on a monthly basis and will be made available once received.

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citeulike	facebook	twitter
34	245	7

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Average Rating
(2 User Ratings)

Insight	★★★★½
Reliability	★★★★½
Style	★★★★½
Overall	★★★★½

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Comments & Notes

0

un panier de mesures

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760,233	915	359	3,978
VIEWS	CITATIONS	ACADEMIC BOOKMARKS	SOCIAL SHARES

ESSAY

Why Most Published Research Findings Are False

John P. A. Ioannidis

Article | About the Author | Metrics | Comments | Related Content

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Abstract

Summary

There is increasing concern that most current published research findings are false. The probability that a research claim is true may depend on study power and bias, the number of

Related PLOS Articles

When Should Potentially False Research Findings Be Considered Acceptable?

Most Published Research Findings Are False—But a Little Replication Goes a Long Way

Minimizing Mistakes and Embracing Uncertainty

Comments

Open Access and the Skewness of Science: It Can't Be Cream All the Way Down

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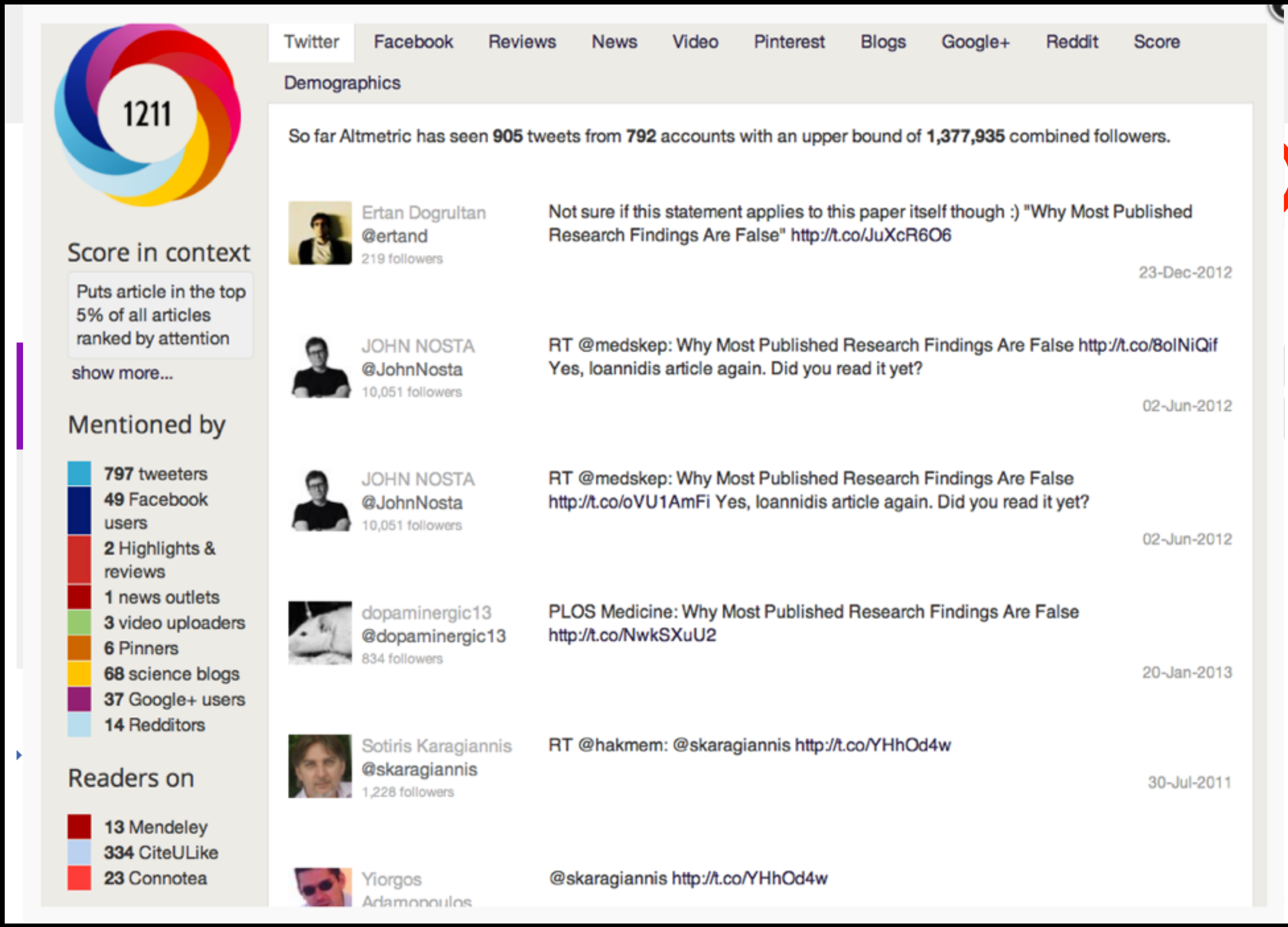


un panier de mesures

Twitter Facebook Reviews News Video Pinterest Blogs Google+ Reddit Score

Demographics

The Altmetic score is one measure of the quality and quantity of online attention that this article has received. You can read about how Altmetic scores are calculated here.

This article scored **1210.95**

Score in context

Puts article in the top 5% of all articles ranked by attention

show more...

Mentioned by

- **797** tweeters
- **49** Facebook users
- **2** Highlights & reviews
- **1** news outlets
- **3** video uploaders
- **6** Pinners
- **68** science blogs
- **37** Google+ users
- **14** Redditors

Readers on

- **13** Mendeley
- **334** CiteULike
- **23** Connotea

Compared to all articles in PLoS Medicine

In the 99%ile | Ranks 1st

So far Altmetric has tracked 1,002 articles from this journal. They typically receive a lot more attention than average, with a mean score of 17.2 vs the global average of 3.3. This article **has done particularly well**, scoring higher than 99% of its peers. It's actually **the highest scoring article** in this journal that we've seen so far.

All articles of a similar age

In the 99%ile | Ranks 1st

Older articles will score higher simply because they've had more time to accumulate mentions. To account for age we can compare this score to the 3,565 tracked articles that were published within six weeks on either side of this one in any journal. This article has done particularly well, scoring **higher than 99% of its contemporaries**.

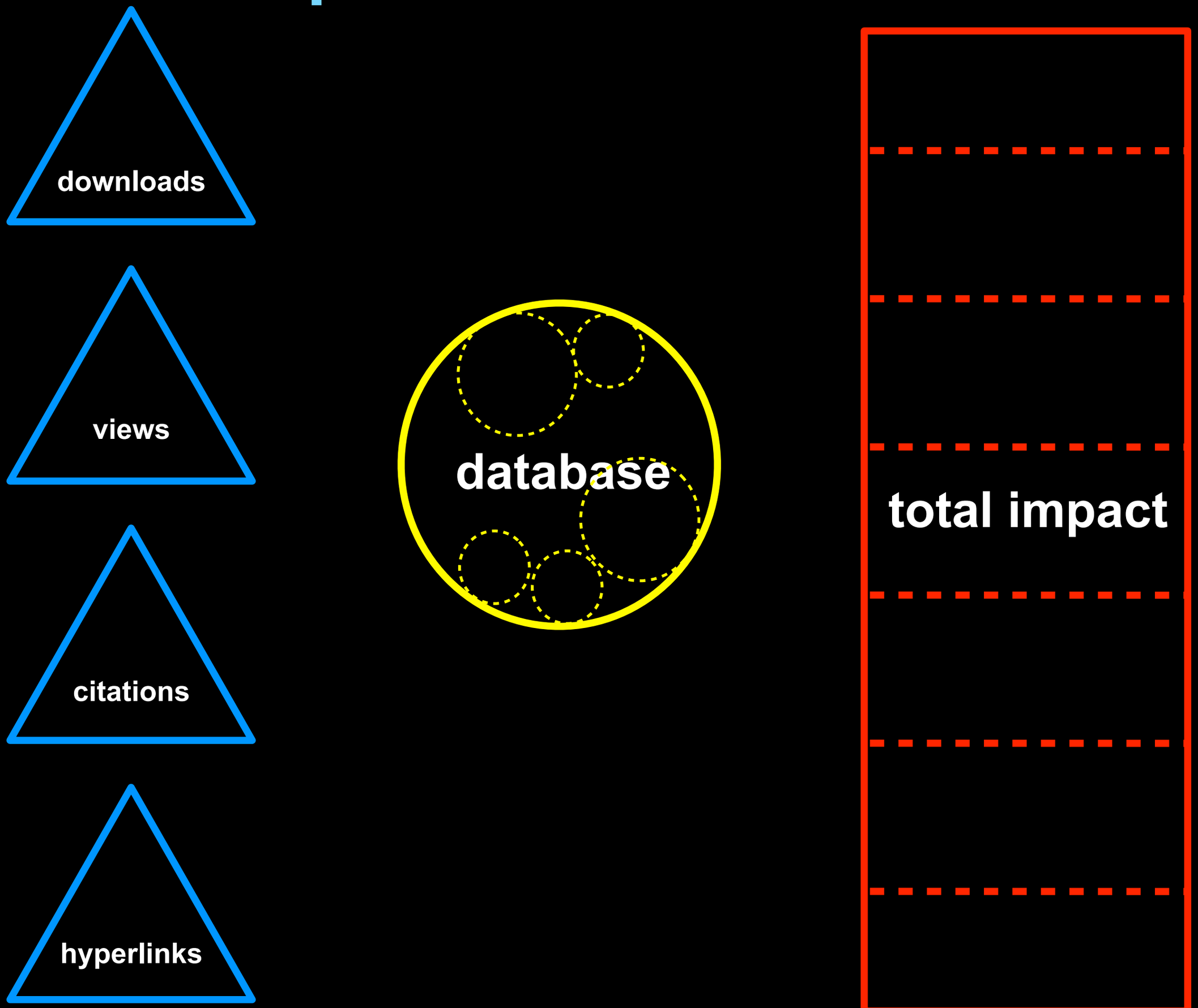
Other articles of a similar age in PLoS Medicine

In the 99%ile | Ranks 1st

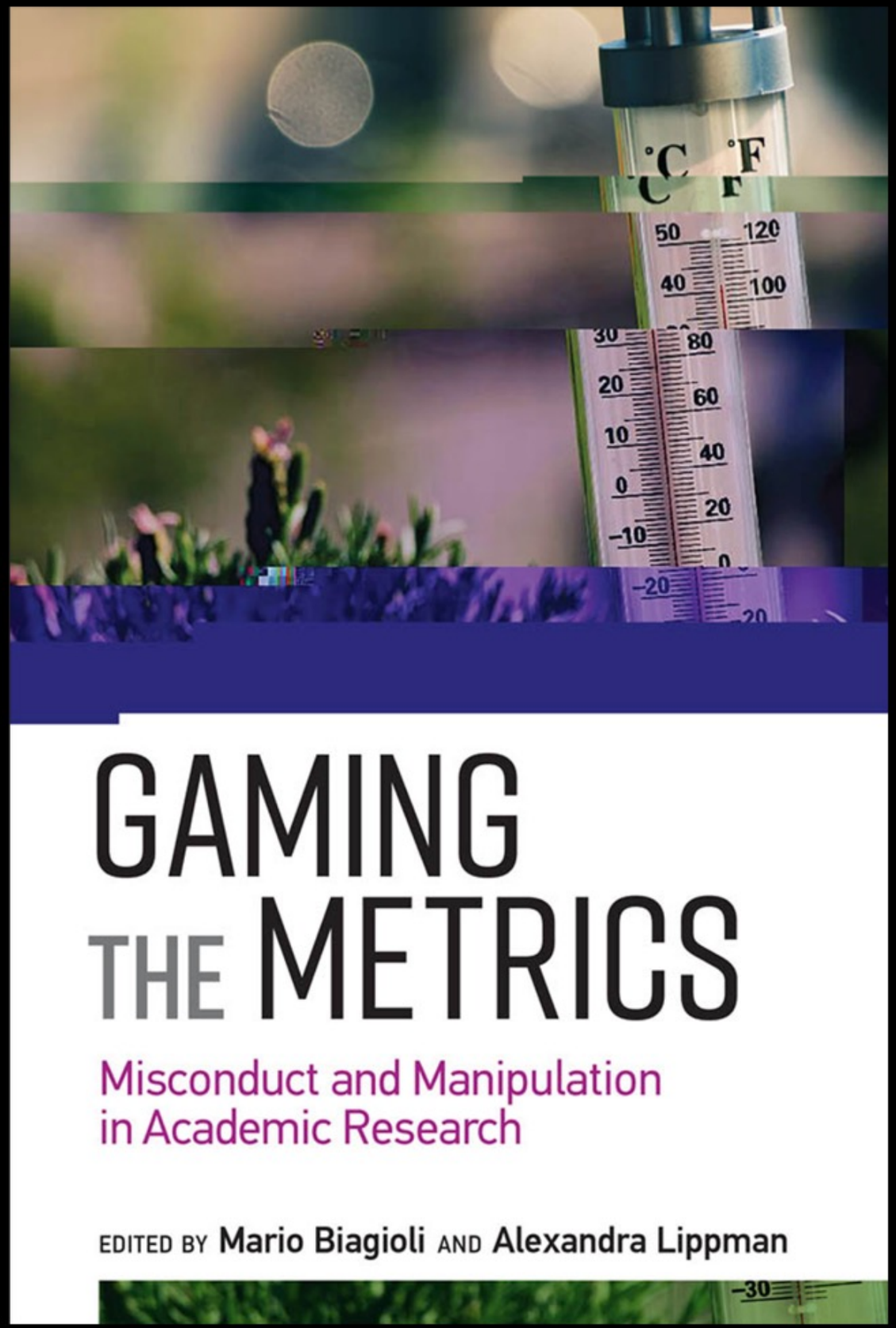
We're also able to compare this article to 21 articles from the same journal and published within six weeks on either side of this one. This article **has done very well**, scoring higher than 99% of its contemporaries.

All articles

un panier de mesures



playing the game…



playing the game…

IOS Press

> *The Publisher and Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Intelligent & Fuzzy Systems retract a total of 49 articles from the journal's online catalogue. The articles were published in different issues of the journal in the period July 2019 –April 2021. After publication it was found that these articles cite literature sources that have no relation to the subject matter of the citing article. This could be the result of a deliberate attempt to engineer the citation performance of the scientific literature. All authors were asked to provide insight into the reasoning for citing unrelated articles but were either unresponsive or unable to provide a reasonable explanation for having done so. It was decided to remove these articles from the published literature completely. This retraction is carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).*

de la critique à l'ironie

"A journal is a quality journal because it publishes quality papers written by quality authors, known to be quality authors because their papers appear in quality journals"

(MacDonald & Kam 2007: 703)

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