The modified sharpened index h_{ms} and other variants in the Hirsch index zoo

Michael Schreiber

Institut für Physik Technische Universität Chemnitz

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The modified sharpened index h_{ms} and other variants in the Hirsch index zoo

- 1. Introduction: the Hirsch index h
- 2. The precision problem: the accuracy of the data base
- 3. Self-citation corrections: sharpening the Hirsch index h_s
- 4. Multi-author manuscripts: sharing the fame in a fair way h_m
- 5. The modified sharpened index h_{ms}
- 6. Egghe's g-index: one-hit wonders vs. enduring performers
- 7. The modified g-index g_m and the sharpened g-index g_s
- 8. Summary: words of caution



One-dimensional measures of scientific performance

total number of publications n

total number of citations $s(n) = \sum_{r=1,n} c(r)$

highest citation count c(1)

average number of citations per paper s(n)/n

median number of citations

number of significant papers (more than y citations) n_y

total number of citations of significant papers $s(n_y)$

average number of citations per significant paper $s(n_y)/n_y$

normalization by impact factor normalization by scientific age

"Measure what is measurable, and make measurable what is not so."

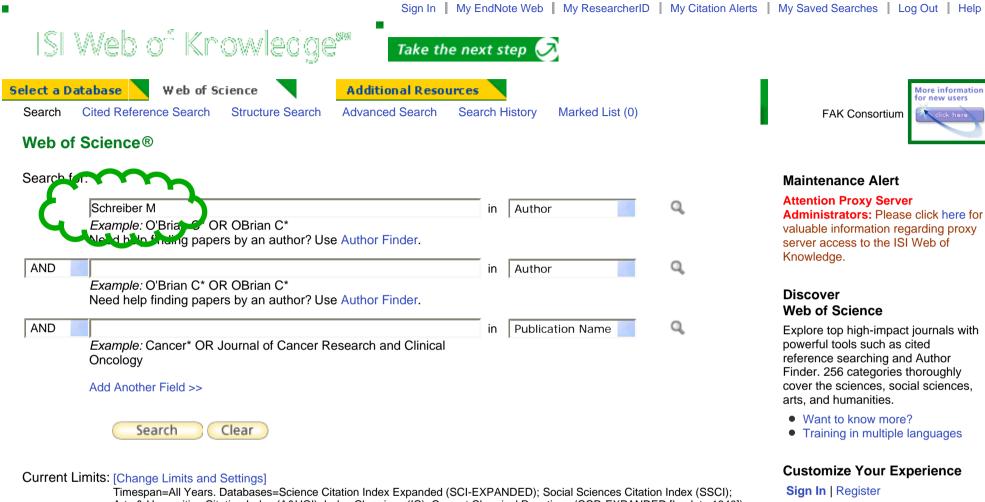
Galileo Galilei (1564 - 1642)

The Hirsch index h

"A scientist has index h, if h of his/her n papers have at least h citations each and the other n - h papers have no more than h citations each."

Jorge E. Hirsch, *An index to quantify an individual's scientific research output*, Proceedings of the National Accademy of Sciences USA **102**, 16569 - 16572 (2005)

"h is the highest number of publications of a scientist that received h or more citations each, while the other papers have no more than h citations each."



Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI); Index Chemicus (IC); Current Chemical Reactions (CCR-EXPANDED [back to 1840])

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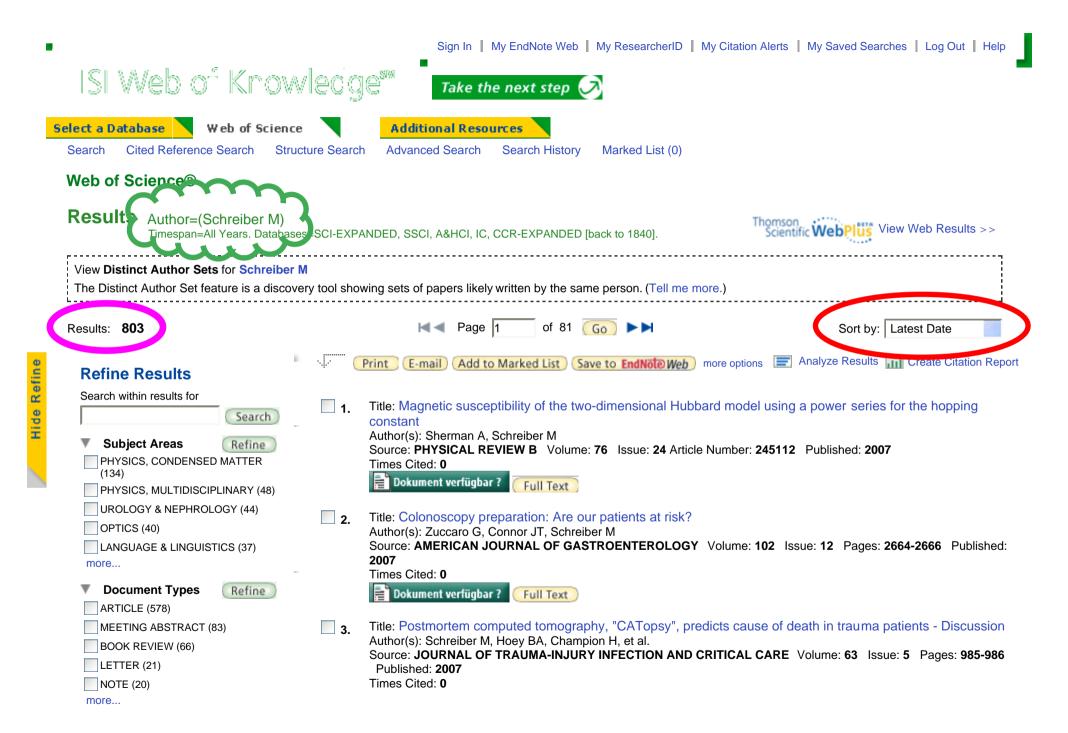
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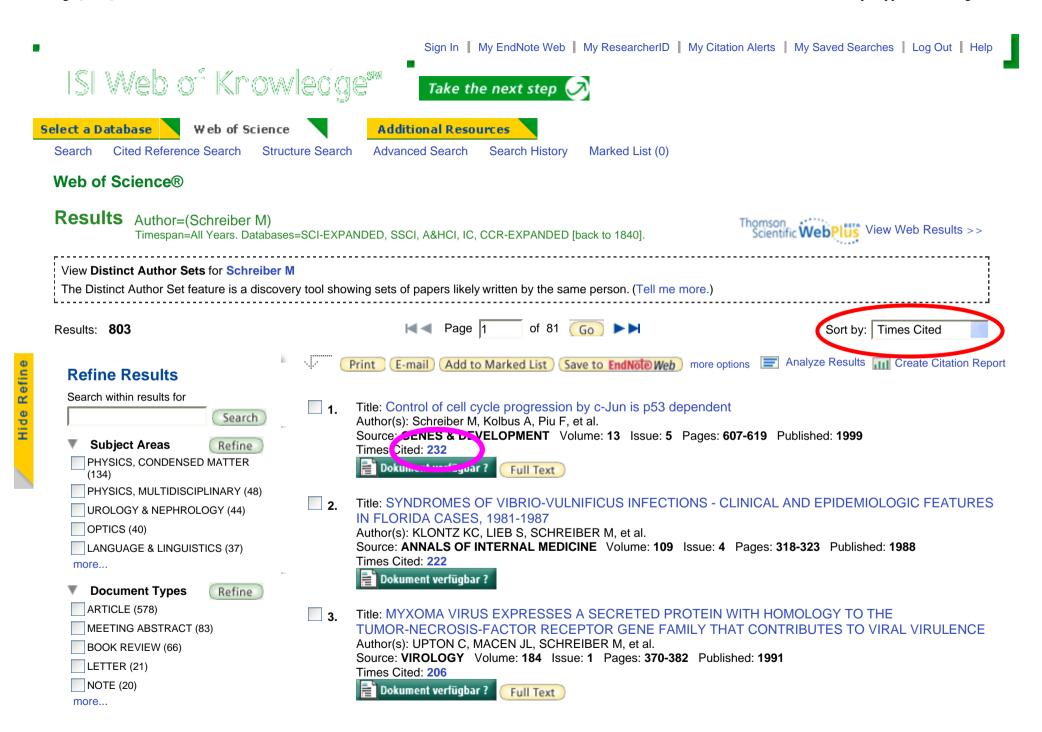
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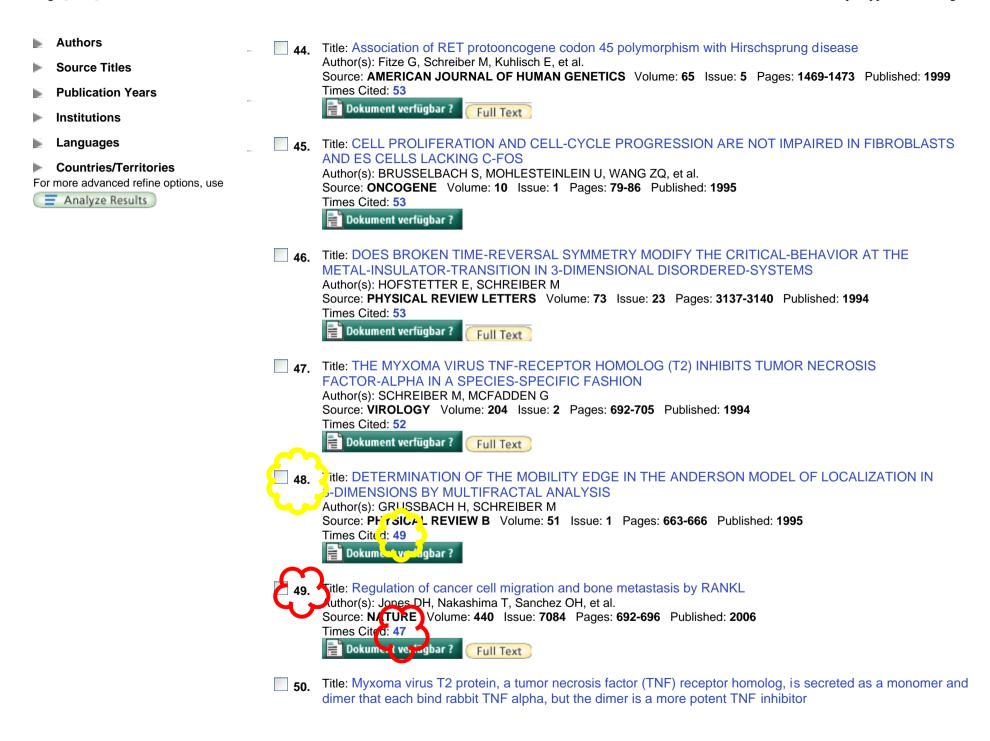
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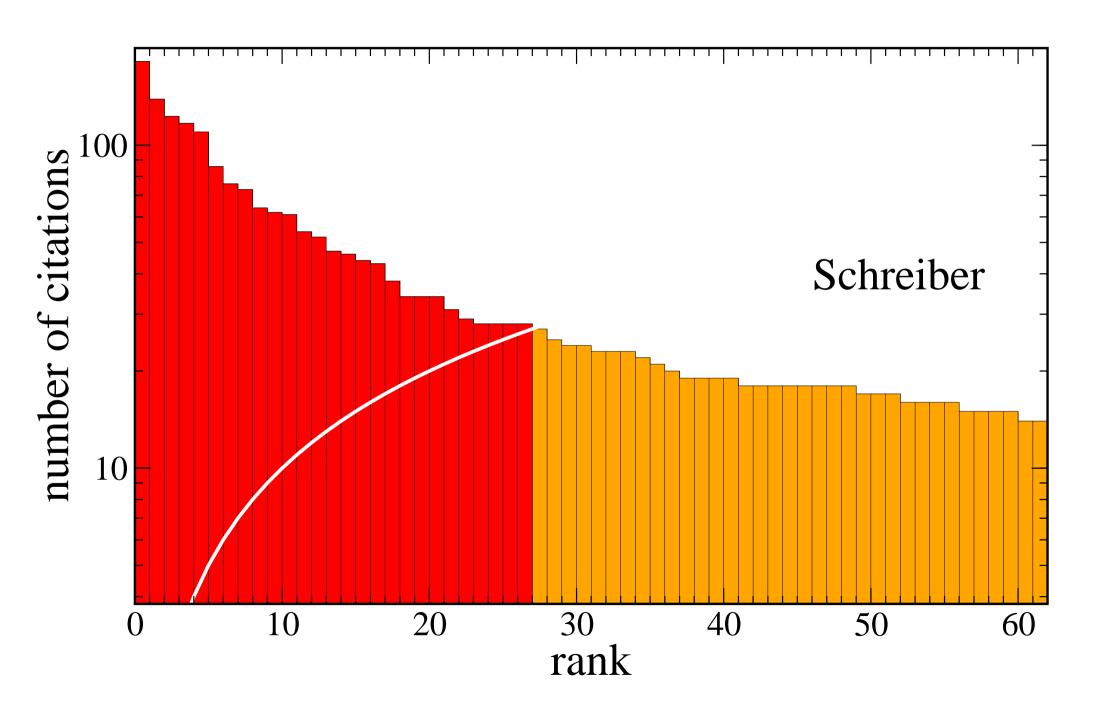
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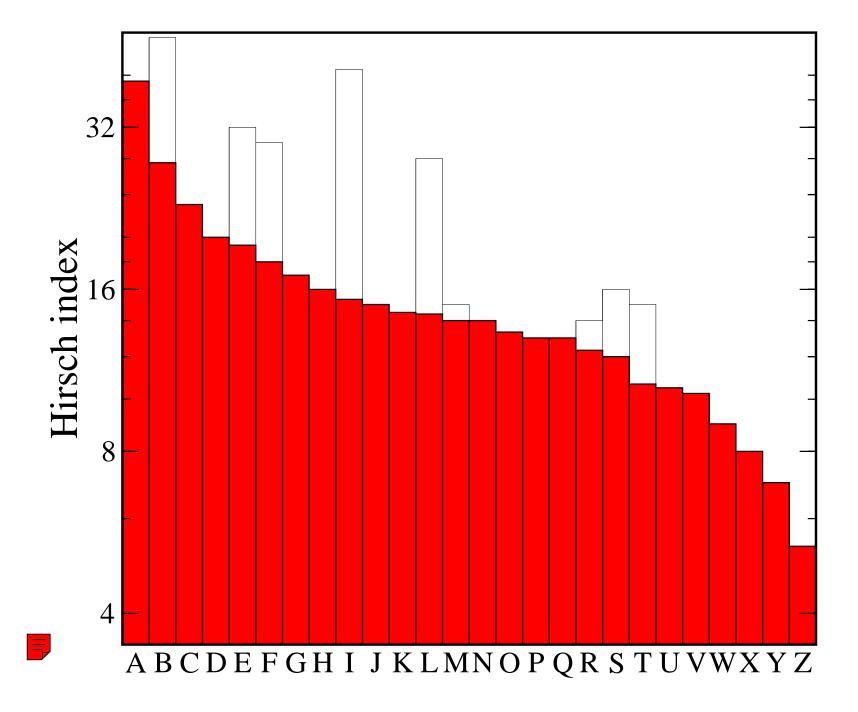
The precision problem

- homographs
- special characters: ä, ö, ü
- suffix: von, de
- incomplete initials
- hyphenated names
- name changes: marriage
- translation or transliteration from other alphabets

wrong references missing references from books and proceedings missing publications in books and proceedings

Two data sets

26 professors and senior assistants from the Institute of Physics at Chemnitz University of Technology 7 prominent physicists from Hirsch's paper and J.E. Hirsch himself



"Citation analysis is not a shortcut to be used as a replacement for thinking"

Garfield, E. Current Contents, 45, 5-14 (1983).

How to use citation analysis for faculty evaluations, and when is it relevant?

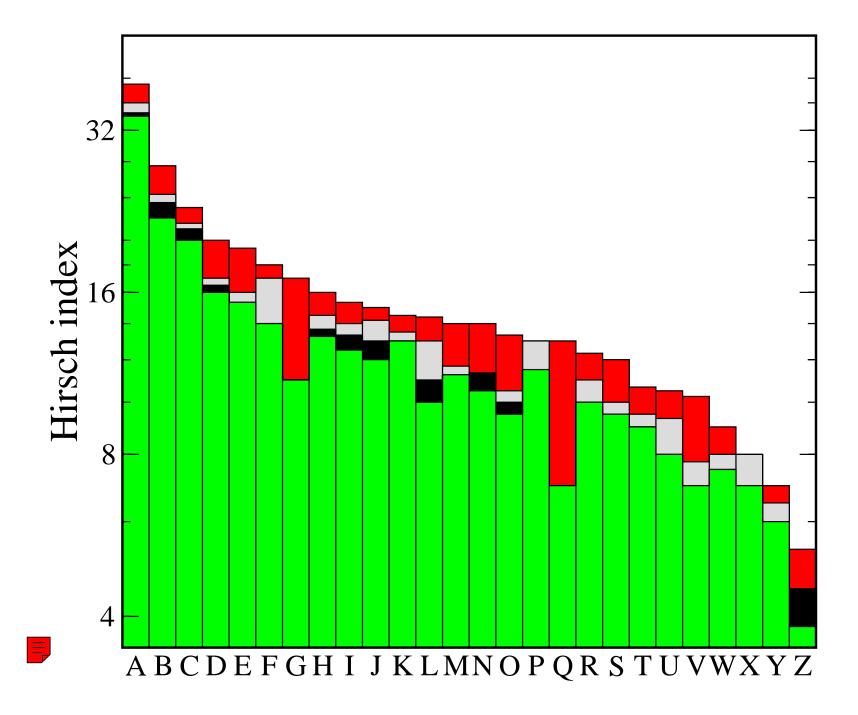
Self-citation corrections: the sharpened index h_s

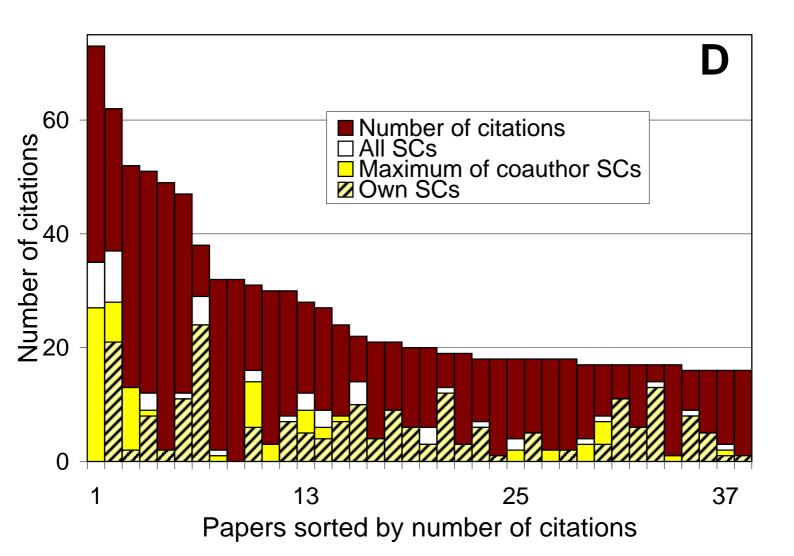
self-citations do not reflect the visibility or impact of a publication

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necessary self-citations ("I do not want to repeat myself")
easy self-citations ("I know my previous publications")
unnecessary self-citations ("no one cites my previous publications")
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direct (own) self-citations: h_c an enthusiastic co-author: h_c all author self-citations: h_s

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M.S., Ann. Phys. 16, 640 - 652 (2007)
M.S., EPL 78, 30002 - 1-6 (2007)
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"Not everything that counts can be counted. And not everything that can be counted counts."

(attributed to A. Einstein)

Multi-author manuscripts: the fractional index h_f

h_i: normalize h by the average number of co-authors: sensitive to extreme values

 h_f : sharing the number of citations: fractionalized citation count $c_{eff}(r) = c(r)/a(r)$

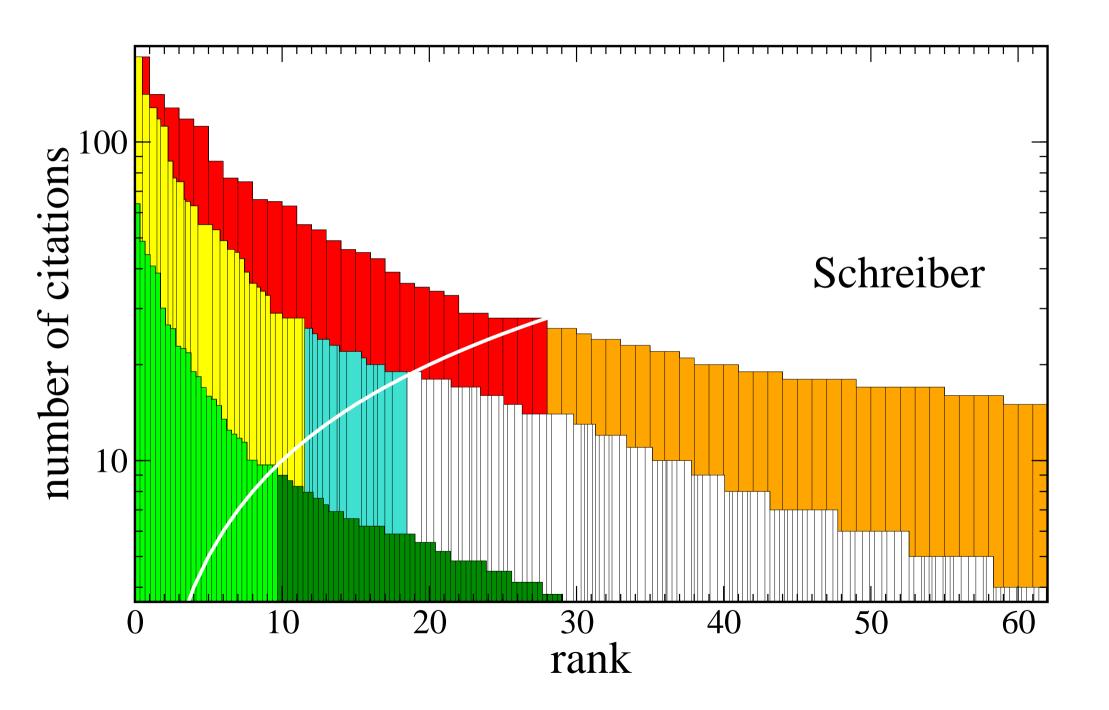
Multi-author manuscripts: the modified index h_m

- h_f : sharing the number of citations: fractionalized citation count $c_{eff}(r) = c(r)/a(r)$
- h_m : sharing the number of publications: fractionalized paper count 1/a(r)
 - i.e. each paper with a(r) authors counts only 1/a(r) instead of 1
 - \Rightarrow effective rank or effective number $r_{eff}(r) = \sum_{r'=1,r} 1/a(r')$

" h_m is the highest **effective** number of publications of a scientist that received h_m or more citations each,

while the other papers have no more than h_m citations each."

M.S., New J. Phys. 10, 040201-1-9 (2008) M.S., J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci. Techn. 60, 1274-1282 (2009)



Multi-author manuscripts and self-citation corrections: the modified sharpened index h_{ms}

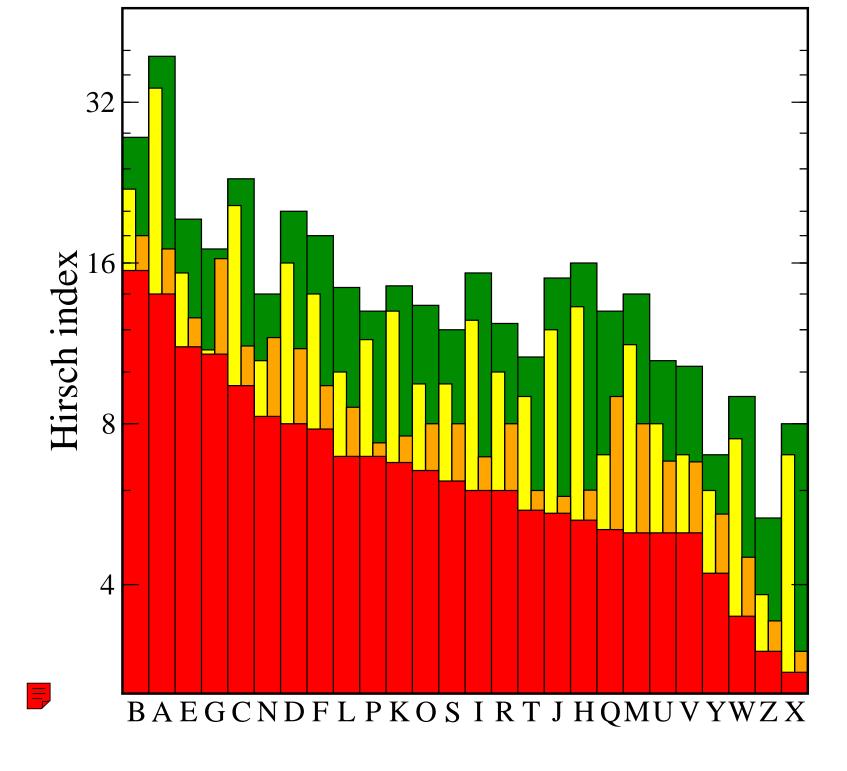
 h_m : fractionalized paper count

 h_s : independent citations (i.e. counted without self-citations)

" h_{ms} is the highest **effective** number of publications of a scientist that received h_{ms} or more **independent** citations each,

while the other papers have no more than h_{ms} independent citations each."

M.S., Ann. Phys. 18, 607 - 621 (2009)





Platon 428 - 348 BC

Weighting high citation counts: Egghe's g-index

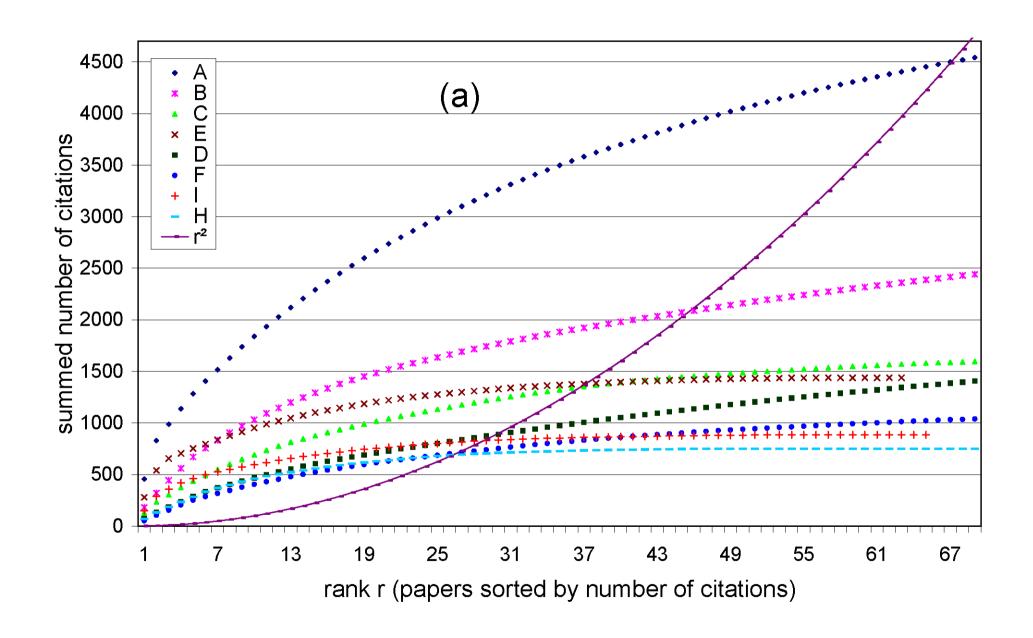
"g is the highest number of publications of a scientist that **together** received g^2 or more citations."

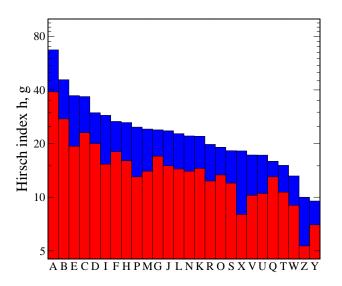
$$s(g) \geq g^2$$

$$s(r) = \sum_{r'=1,r} c(r')$$

$$c(h) \geq h$$

M.S., J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci. Techn. 59, 1513-1522 (2008)





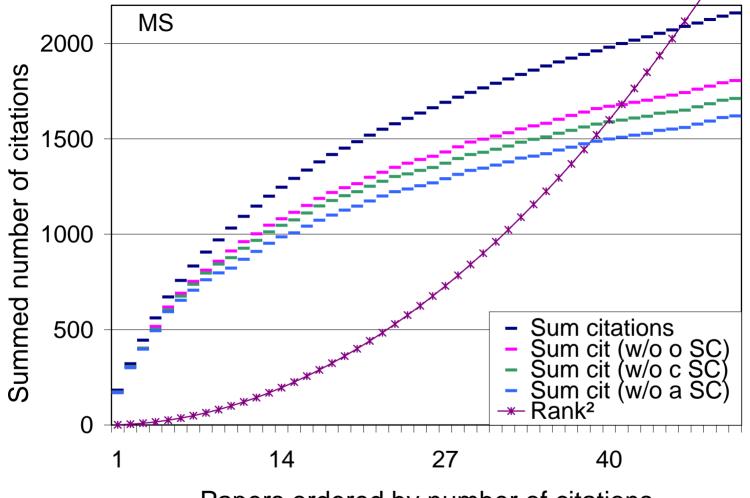
Self-citation corrections: the sharpened index g_s

direct (own) self-citations: g_0

an enthusiastic co-author: g_c

all author self-citations: g_s

M.S., Scientometrics 76, 187-200 (2008)



Papers ordered by number of citations

Multi-author manuscripts: the modified index g_m

 g_f : sharing the number of citations: fractionalized citation count $c_{eff}(r) = c(r)/a(r)$

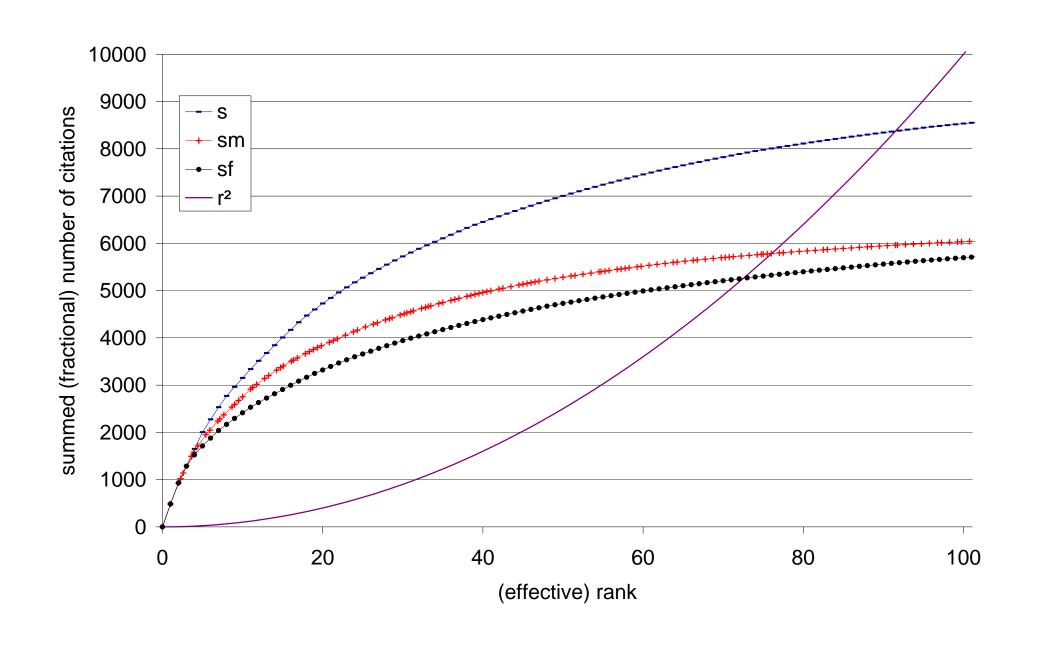
 g_m : sharing the number of publications: fractionalized paper count 1/a(r)

 \Rightarrow effective rank or effective number $r_{eff}(r) = \sum_{r'=1,r} 1/a(r')$

" g_m is the highest **effective** number of publications of a scientist that together received g_m or more fractionally counted citations each"

$$s_{eff}(g_m) \geq g_m^2$$
 $s_{eff}(r_{eff}) = \sum_{eff} c(r') = \sum_{r'=1,r} c(r') / a(r')$

M.S., J. Informetrics, in print (2009)



Weighting high citation counts: The g-index revisited

"g is the highest number of publications of a scientist that **together** received g^2 or more citations."

is equivalent to

"g is the highest number of publications of a scientist that received g or more citations on average"

$$s(g) \geq g^{2}$$

$$s(r) = \sum_{r'=1,r} c(r')$$

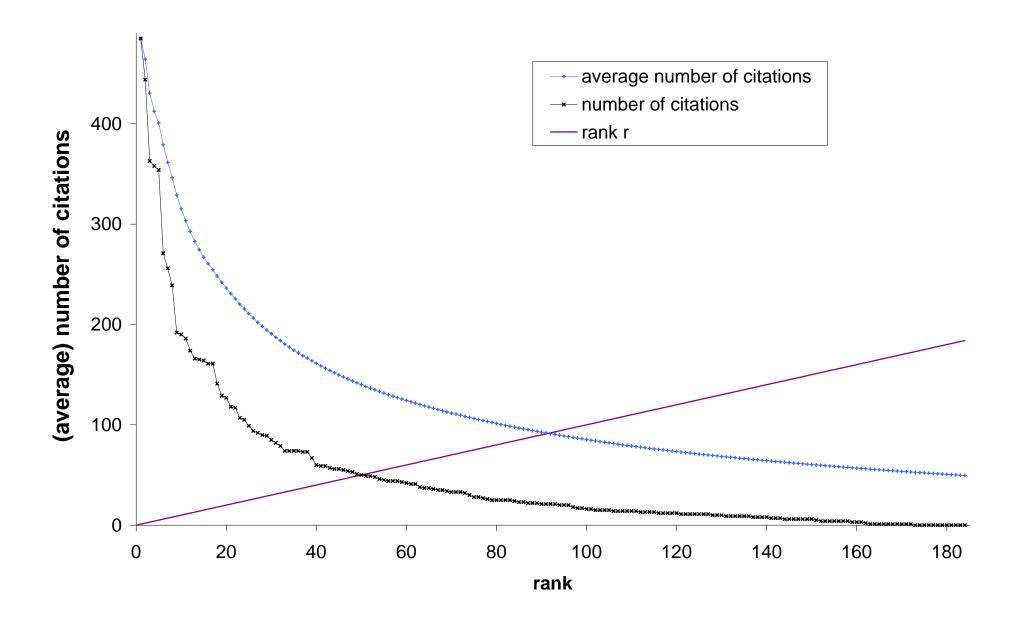
$$s(g)/g \geq g$$

$$s(r)/r = \sum_{r'=1,r} c(r')/r = c_{av}(r)$$

$$c_{av}(g) \geq g$$

$$c_{av}(h) = A$$

M.S., J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci. Techn. 61, in print (2010)

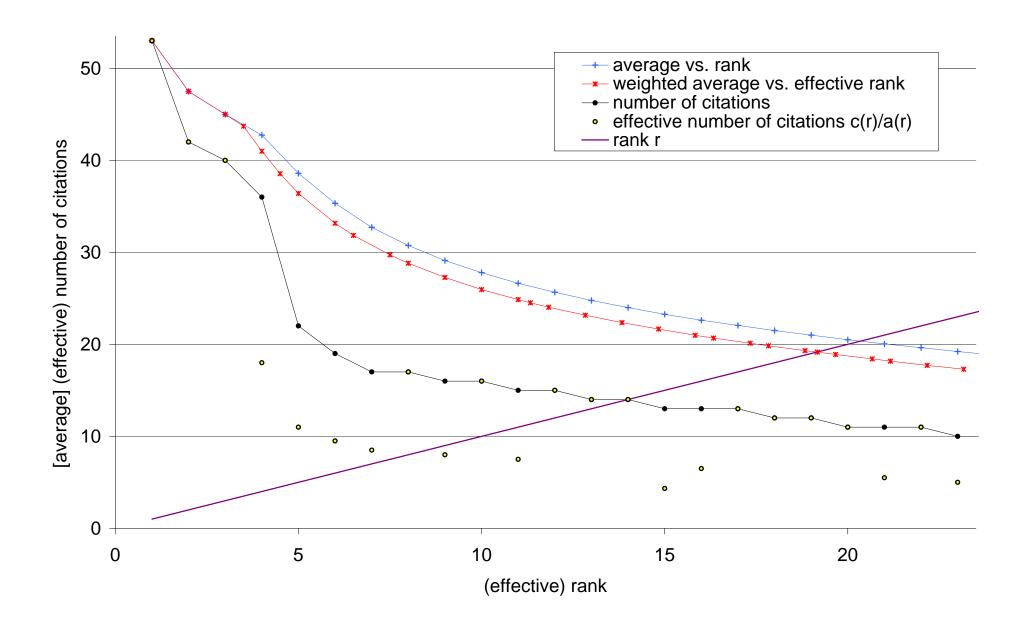


Weighting high citation counts: The g_m -index revisited

" g_m is the highest effective number of publications of a scientist that received g_m or more fractionally counted citations on average"

$$s_{\text{eff}}(g_m)/g_m \geq g_m$$
 $s_{\text{eff}}(r_{\text{eff}})/r_{\text{eff}} = \sum_{\text{eff}} c(r')/r_{\text{eff}} = c_{\text{eff},av}(r_{\text{eff}})$

M.S., J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci. Techn. 60, 2145-2150 (2009)



Summary

Establishing the data base correctly is not easy.

Self-citations can dramatically enhance the *h*-index.

Co-authorship can be easily accounted for by fractionalized counting of publications.

High citation counts are appropriately considered in the *g*-index.

Caution

It is dangerous to reduce a life-time's work to a number.

"Uncertainties make the concerted use of citation analysis and peer evaluation inevitable" "The necessary caution can not in principle be exercised by science administrators"

G. Folly, B. Hajtman, J.I. Nagy, and I. Ruff, Some methodological problems in ranking scientists by citation analysis, Scientometrics 3, 135-147 (1981)

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	Author(s): Schreiber, M Source: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Volume: 60 Issue: 6 Pages: 1274-128: Published: 2009 Times Cited: 2 Full Text 8. Title: The influence of self-citation corrections and the fractionalised counting of multi-authored manuscripts on the Hirsch index Author(s): Schreiber, M Source: ANNALEN DER PHYSIK Volume: 18 Issue: 9 Pages: 607-621 Published: 2009 Times Cited: 0 Full Text 9. Title: Fractionalized Counting of Publications for the g-Index Author(s): Schreiber, M Source: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY Volume: 60 Issue: 10 Pages: 2145-2150 Published: 2009 Times Cited: 0
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