

Tsallis q -exponential describes the distribution of scientific citations—a new characterization of the impact

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Abstract In this work we have studied the research activity for countries of Europe, Latin America and Africa for all sciences between 1945 and November 2008. All the data are captured from the Web of Science database during this period. The analysis of the experimental data shows that, within a nonextensive thermostatistical formalism, the Tsallis q -exponential distribution $N(c)$ satisfactorily describes Institute of Scientific Information citations. The data which are examined in the present survey can be fitted successfully as a first approach by applying a *single* curve (namely, $N(c) \propto 1/[1 + (q - 1)c/T]^{1/(q-1)}$ with $q \simeq 4/3$ for *all* the available citations c , T being an “effective temperature”. The present analysis ultimately suggests that the phenomenon might essentially be *one and the same* along the *entire* range of the citation number. Finally, this manuscript provides a new ranking index, via the “effective temperature” T , for the impact level of the research activity in these countries, taking into account the number of the publications and their citations.

Keywords Citations · Nonextensive entropy · Web of Science · Complex systems

Introduction

The analysis of the citations of scientific papers is an important issue that can enable a better understanding of the research activity of the authors, the institutions and their

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countries (Ball 2005; Hirsch 2005; TIMES Higher Education World University Rankings 2008; ISI Web Of Knowledge <http://portal.isiknowledge.com>). The evaluation of the productivity of individual scientists has traditionally relied on the number of papers they have published. Nowadays, with the easy access to the Internet and to large databases, including the Web of Science (ISI Web Of Knowledge <http://portal.isiknowledge.com>), the comparison of the impact of scientific contributions is a much easier and more rapid process.

Many measures of research productivity have been proposed. In many surveys, research productivity is usually represented by two different variables, namely the number of total publications and their citations (Long et al. 2009). The first measure reflects research quantity and the other reflects research impact. The degree to which published works are cited by other authors is generally considered as a reflection of the quality of those works (Phelan 1999).

There has been considerable work in the area of citation analysis and several scientometric papers are dealing with the distribution phenomena (Egghe 2000, 2006; Per and Dag 2000). Prior citation analysis has analyzed a wide variety of factors such as (i) the distribution of citation rates (Dag and Sivertsen 2004; Fowler and Dag 2007; Laherrere et al. 1998; Lehmann et al. 2003; Redner 1998; Tsallis and Albuquerque 2000), (ii) the variation in the distribution of citation rates across research fields and geographical regions (Lehmann et al. 2003), (iii) the geographic distribution of highly cited scientists (Batty 2003a, b), (iv) various indicators of the scientific performance of countries (May 1997). Finally, citation analysis and other methodologies based on research productivity have been used to rank journals (Katerattanakul et al. 2003; Nwagwu 2006; Solari and Magri 2002) and also universities (Shangai's International University Ranking 2008; TIMES Higher Education World University Rankings 2008; Vogel and Wetherbe 1984). The citation rate distributions of papers of individuals, journals or countries should be taken into account that whenever speaking of a single individual, the total number of citations that are involved is relatively small in order to achieve good statistics.

The assessment of scientific research is an extremely delicate and sophisticated venture (Braun et al. 1985). The scientific position of a given country in the international context can usually be analyzed from both qualitative and quantitative points of view. Firstly, the number of publications of a country and its contribution to the total world can be used. Secondly, the impact of its research outputs, preferably by scientific disciplines, can be measured through citations or some other surrogate Impact Factor measures such as the h-index (Hirsch 2005) or the g-index (Egghe 2006). Scientometric analysis plays an important role in the assessment of the performance of scientific research, for it can address some structural problems such as the impact of research outputs of some countries on several scientific fields, the scale and characteristics of the international comparison, the structure of several fields, and the relationship which exists between them (Hirsch 2005; ISI Web Of Knowledge. <http://portal.isiknowledge.com>; Batista et al. 2006; Long et al. 2009).

With regard to the distribution of citations, many works have been done (Laherrere and Sornette 1998; Redner 1998; Tsallis and Albuquerque 2000). A stretched exponential fitting was applied for modeling citation distributions based on multiplicative processes (Laherrere and Sornette 1998). Lehmann et al. (2003) attempted to fit both a power law and stretched exponential to the citation distribution of 281,717 papers in the SPIRES (<http://www.slac.stanford.edu/spires/hep>) database and showed it is impossible to discriminate between the two models. Redner analyzed the ISI and Physical Review databases (Redner 1998). In Redner's work the applied fitting distribution had only partial success while the

same numerical data for large citation count c showed that can be fitted quite satisfactorily with a single curve by using nonextensive thermostatistical formalism (Tsallis and Albuquerque 2000).

In the present work, we have considered the scientific research activity in terms of the number of publications and number of citations. The current study uses data from Thomson ISI Web of Science database (<http://portal.isiknowledge.com>) for many different countries from Latin America, Europe and South Africa. The period that is investigated is between 1945 and November 2008. We show that the data for all the tested countries can be satisfactorily fitted with a *single* curve, namely $N(c) \propto 1/[1 + (q - 1)c/T]^{1/(q-1)}$ (with $q \simeq 4/3$), which naturally emerges within the Tsallis theory. The present analysis ultimately suggests that this phenomenon might essentially be *one and the same* along the *entire* range of the citation number c for each different case and provides a new ranking index, via the “effective temperature” T , for the impact level of the research activity in these countries, taking into account the number of the publications and their citations. The concept of “effective temperature” is totally analogous to the concept of physical temperature of a thermodynamical system. In the same way the temperature can be seen as a measure of the width of the Boltzmann factor (essentially the average energy of the system), the present effective temperature can be seen as a measure of the width of the distribution of citations (which in the present problem is that of a q -exponential instead of the usual Boltzmann–Gibbs exponential).

Nonextensive statistical mechanics and Web of Science citations

Nowadays, the idea of nonextensivity has been used in many applications. Nonextensive statistical mechanics has been applied successfully in physics (astrophysics, astronomy, cosmology, nonlinear dynamics) (Shibata 2003; Siekman 2003), biology (Upadhyaya 2001), economics (Tsallis et al. 2003), human and computer sciences (Anastasiadis and Magoulas 2004, 2006; Albuquerque et al. 2004; Vinkler 2000) and provide interesting insights into a variety of physical systems (two-dimensional turbulence in pure-electron plasma (Boghosian 1996), variety of self-organized critical models (Tamarit et al. 1998), long-range interaction conservative systems (Anteneodo and Tsallis 1998), and among others (An Updated Bibliography 2009). Thomson ISI Web of Science [<http://portal.isiknowledge.com>] is a widely used database source for such works.

Nonextensive statistical mechanics

Nonextensive statistical mechanics is based on Tsallis entropy. Tsallis statistics is currently considered useful in describing the thermostatistical properties of nonextensive systems; it is based on the generalized entropic form (Tsallis 1988):

$$S_q \equiv k \frac{1 - \sum_{i=1}^W p_i^q}{q - 1} \quad (q \in \mathfrak{R}), \quad (1)$$

where W is the total number of microscopic configurations, whose probabilities are $\{p_i\}$, and k is a conventional positive constant. When $q = 1$ it reproduces the Boltzmann–Gibbs entropic form $S_{BG} = -k \sum_{i=1}^W p_i \ln p_i$. The nonextensive entropy S_q achieves its extreme value at the equiprobability $p_i = 1/W, \forall i$, and this value equals $S_q = k \frac{W^{1-q} - 1}{1-q}$ ($S_1 = S_{BG} = k \ln W$) (Tsallis 1988; Gell-Mann and Tsallis 2004). The Tsallis entropy is

nonadditive in such a way that, for statistical independent systems A and B , the entropy satisfies the following property:

$$\frac{S_q(A+B)}{k} = \frac{S_q(A)}{k} + \frac{S_q(B)}{k} + (1-q) \frac{S_q(A)}{k} \frac{S_q(B)}{k}. \quad (2)$$

It is subadditive for $q > 1$, superadditive for $q < 1$, and, for $q = 1$, it recovers the BG entropy, which is additive (Gell-Mann and Tsallis 2004). The Boltzmann factor is generalized into a *power-law*. The mathematical basis for Tsallis statistics includes q -generalized expressions for the logarithm and the exponential functions which are the q -logarithm and the q -exponential functions. The q -exponential function, which reduces to $\exp(x)$ in the limit $q \rightarrow 1$, is defined as follows

$$e_q^x \equiv [1 + (1-q)x]^{\frac{1}{(1-q)}} = \frac{1}{[1 - (q-1)x]^{\frac{1}{(q-1)}}} \quad (e_1^x = e^x). \quad (3)$$

We remind that extremizing entropy S_q under appropriate constraints we obtain a probability distribution, which is proportional to q -exponential function.

In this work, we focus on the analysis of the distribution of citations of scientific publication, more precisely those that have been catalogued by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI). In 2000, Tsallis and Albuquerque suggested that the citation phenomenon appears to be deeply related to thermostistical nonextensivity. However, they conclude that it is important to understand what physical mechanism of the nonlinear dynamics of this phenomenon is responsible for the specific values of q , which fit the experimental data. In their discussion they tried to understand why a stretched exponential form does not fit the entire experimental range when citations per paper were focused, whereas it appears to be satisfactory when citations per scientist were focused instead.

Thomson ISI Web of Science

Traditionally, the most commonly used source of bibliometric data is Thomson ISI Web of Knowledge, in particular the (Social) Science Citation Index and the Journal Citation Reports (JCR), which provide the yearly Journal Impact Factors (JIF) (ISI Web Of Knowledge. <http://portal.isiknowledge.com>). The subject categories and terminology provided by ISI are widely recognized by many researchers and scientometricians in their studies and it is relatively simple to use (Batista et al. 2006; Iribarren-Maestro et al. 2008; Petricek et al. 2005).

The Institute for Scientific Information has made an industry of providing citation data to libraries since the mid-1960s; the products are currently available as part of Thomson/ISI. ISI reports that they currently index more than 16,000 journals, books and proceedings. All articles appearing in selected publications have their bibliographies manually transcribed, and “inverted bibliographies” pointing from a (earlier) cited work to all (subsequent) citing publications is generated to support users’ searches. Various reports extensively analyse the scientific activity of particular countries in comparison with other countries, primarily based on ISI’s data (Petricek et al. 2005). Although the ISI database has a few shortcomings, overall it gives a wide coverage of most research fields (Belew 2005; May 1997). Therefore in our survey we utilize Thomson/ISI Web of Science database to study the distribution of the citation within a variety of countries.

Experimental study

The study of citation distributions helps to understand better the mechanics behind citations and objectively compare scientific performance. In this section, the Tsallis q -exponential distribution is used to describe the Institute of Scientific Information citations for different countries around the world since 1945 to November 2008. More precisely, the distributions of citations related to 13 different countries from Latin America, South Africa and Europe are exhibited and discussed. All of them have quite large data sets.

The search has been conducted using the query “name of the tested country” in the address field. One of the reasons behind the specific choice of these countries for this work is the fact that the present version of ISI Web of Science limits the searching to 100,000 papers annually, thus making it impossible to compile a complete database for countries that have a greater annual productivity as the United States of America, Japan, or France, etc. Some of the countries with an important number of publications, such as Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Brazil and Austria, are chosen. Additionally, Greece, Hungary and Portugal from the European Union are selected as they have a quite large dataset and perform significant research activity and productivity. Romania is included in this survey as it is a new member of the European Union with quite a few number of publications and has recently intensified research activity. Moreover, our database has data from Argentina, Chile and Mexico since they constitute countries of Latin America with noteworthy scientific performance. Finally, South Africa’s research activity is investigated in order to include countries from different continents. Our database contains information of 3,399,572 bibliographical references. This information includes the type of publication, full reference, citations received, authors’ names and addresses, including the institutions, cities, states and countries.

In our fitting distribution papers with zero citations ($c = 0$) were not taken into account (Petricek et al. 2005). This is common as a significant number of new papers takes time to be on the database and needs time to start being cited. To mitigate against this distortion, we limit ourselves in both datasets to papers that have been cited at least once (Petricek et al. 2005). Furthermore, the experimental study does not take primarily into consideration the papers with one citation to fit the data; nevertheless, its probability is taken into account for our final results (linear regression coefficient R^2). The proposed fitting distributions follows from the nonextensive formalism as $N(x) \propto 1/[1 + (q - 1)c/T]^{1/(q-1)}$. In our experimental study we adopt the following expression:

$$N(c) = N(2) \exp_q^{-\frac{c-2}{T}} \quad (4)$$

where $N(2)$ is the number of papers with two citations, and, as already mentioned, T plays the role of an effective temperature.

The concept of “effective temperature” is totally analogous to the concept of physical temperature of a thermodynamical system. In the same way the temperature can be seen as a measure of the width of the Boltzmann factor (essentially the average energy of the system), the present effective temperature can be seen as a measure of the width of the distribution of citations (which in the present problem is that of a q -exponential instead of the usual Boltzmann–Gibbs exponential). Moreover, the entropic index q appears as a characterization of nonadditive entropy, which is the basis of nonextensive statistics mechanics (Tsallis 2009).

All the tested countries are shown to have a satisfactory fitting with values of q in the following range: $q = 1.34 \pm 0.10$. Moreover the “effective temperature” values are

defined within an error bar ± 0.05 . In order to take the optimal value of q we use roughly the first two decades of citation data points for each country. In the next subsection, it is given detailed description of how the data collection is done, and all the results are presented for each country that is included in this survey.

Data acquisition and treatment

To obtain all the necessary data we developed a program which automatically downloads the ISI bibliographic information. We take into account all the document types, e.g. articles, proceeding papers, meeting abstracts, etc, for all the available subject areas, for instance neurosciences, mathematics, chemistry etc. The program was written in Delphi 7 and uses the TWebBrowser component. This component provides access to the Web browser functionality and saves all the “html” pages. When the page was completely downloaded, an OnDownloadCompleat event is generated and we go automatically to the next “html” page. When all pages were downloaded we process each “html” page to obtain the specific information that we are interested in using the TPerlRegEx component from the open source PCRE library [<http://www.pcre.org/>]. In this case, we gather the number of citations for each publication and the total number of the published papers, for each country. We apply filters to take all these data sorted by the times cited, using the Citation databases namely Science Citation Index Expanded (*SCI EXPANDED* 1945—present), Social Sciences Citation Index (*SSCI* 1956—present), and Arts and humanities Citation Index (*AandHCI* 1975—present). All the data were captured during November 2008.

Fitting the citations

Brazil was the first country within Latin America that we studied because of the high number of published papers (Tsallis 2009). As we can observe in Table 1, the Brazilian total number of papers are 285,570. The same procedure that we followed for Brazil was applied for all the countries that are included in this work. For instance, in the case of Brazil, all papers included in the Web of Science and having at least one author with at least one affiliation address in Brazil have been collected. This means that the work includes all the documents with at least one Brazilian address with citations till November 2008. Research done by Brazilians abroad, i.e with only foreign addresses, is disregarded in the considered database. Note that the data and results are presented on a log–log scale. Initially we evaluate the values of q in order to find its optimal value, and then, with this value, we do the final fitting in order to determine T . With these two values (q and T) we present the fitting in a log–log diagram. In the Brazil case a remarkably good fitting can be done with $q = 1.339$ and $T = 3.97$. This temperature provides good evidence about the impact of the published papers, and enables a ranking. Figure 1 illustrates the fitting of two Latin American countries. Argentina achieves the highest temperature and Mexico the lowest among the tested Latin American countries. In both cases the nonextensive fitting distribution fits well the data. The q value is almost the same and the proposed ranking indexes are $T = 4.44$ and $T = 3.27$ for Argentina and Mexico respectively. It is important to mention that the $N(c)$ distribution is fitting well the data for all the Latin America countries. As we can notice from the Table 2, Brazil, because of its large amount of publications, has more effect than the other Latin American countries on the temperature.

Table 1 shows the total number of the published papers, and the number of the publications with zero, one and two citations. It also presents the countries ordered from the

Table 1 Number of total publications, and the percentage of zero, one and two cited papers for the tested countries

Country	Total # Papers	# Zero citations		# One citations		# Two citations	
	$\sum_{c=0}^{\infty} N(c)$	$N(0)$	(%)	$N(1)$	(%)	$N(2)$	(%)
Italy	935,769	279,013	(29.8%)	88,477	(9.5%)	62,543	(6.7%)
Spain	577,996	171,696	(29.7%)	60,530	(10.5%)	42,205	(7.3%)
Switzerland	479,642	145,546	(30.3%)	41,959	(8.70%)	27,931	(5.8%)
Brazil	285,570	108,984	(38.2%)	33,428	(11.7%)	22,463	(7.9%)
Austria	237,032	83,749	(35.3%)	24,312	(10.3%)	16,032	(6.8%)
South,Africa	157,397	55,836	(35.5%)	17,818	(11.3%)	12,066	(7.7%)
Hungary	152,385	57,209	(37.5%)	17,087	(11.2%)	11,251	(7.4%)
Greece	144,443	50,235	(34.8%)	15,753	(10.9%)	11,166	(7.7%)
Argentina	120,430	43,165	(35.8%)	12,843	(10.7%)	9,013	(7.5%)
Mexico	92,907	44,352	(47.7%)	10,987	(11.8%)	5,189	(7.5%)
Portugal	79,988	26,010	(32.5%)	8,383	(10.5%)	5,841	(7.3%)
Romania	70,126	36,552	(52.1%)	8,724	(12.4%)	5,189	(7.4%)
Chile	65,886	25,345	(38.5%)	7,183	(10.9%)	4,638	(7.0%)
Latin American	564,794	221,847	(39.3%)	64,441	(11.4%)	43,045	(7.6%)
European	2,677,381	849,779	(31.7%)	265,256	(9.90%)	182,161	(6.8%)
All countries	3,399,572	1,127,462	(33.2%)	347,515	(10.2%)	237,272	(7.0%)

highest total number of publications (Italy) to the lowest total number of publications (Chile). Furthermore, we present an overall outline for Latin American and European countries. A total number of 2,677,381 papers are published from European countries. Italy, Spain and Switzerland have the lowest percentage of the total number of papers with zero, one and two cited papers while Romania has 52.1% of zero cited publications. Moreover, the typical number of the zero cited papers is around 35.0% of the total number of publications for each country, while the usual amount of the one and two cited publications is about 10.5% and 7.5%, respectively. Finally, from Table 1, it can be noticed that the average percentage of the zero, one and two cited publications for the European tested countries is significantly less compared to Latin American tested countries.

Table 2 presents the countries in the ranking based on the temperature that we obtain through the nonextensive distribution fitting. Let us emphasize that the present ranking (Table 2) needs not to coincide with the ranking obtained by using other scientometric indicators (Vinkler 2000). Notice that this ranking differs from the one presented on Table 1, where the total amount of the published papers (quantity ranking) is shown. The effective temperature T characterizes the scientific impact of the tested countries. As we can perceive from Table 2, in all cases the range value of the entropic index q is around $q = 4/3$. The linear regression coefficient R^2 is also indicated in each case.

As we can see comparing Tables 1 and 2, the rankings are quite different. Let us check Chile, for instance. Although it has a relatively small number of papers (Table 1, 65,886 papers), its effective temperature is high $T = 4.35$.

On the other hand, Italy and Spain exhibit a high ranking for both the impact and the quantity of their publications. Argentina attains the uppermost temperature in Latin America. Romania which has recently become a member of the European Union has the lowest values for the quantity of published papers and effective temperature. In this sense,

Table 2 Best fitting values of q and effective temperature T

Country	Entropic index q	Linear regression coefficient R^2	Temperature T
Switzerland	1.350	0.97	7.14
Italy	1.337	0.99	5.82
Spain	1.325	0.99	5.20
Austria	1.400	0.99	4.87
Portugal	1.336	0.99	4.65
Argentina	1.334	0.99	4.44
Greece	1.330	0.99	4.41
Hungary	1.339	0.99	4.40
Chile	1.350	0.98	4.35
South Africa	1.338	0.99	4.25
Brazil	1.343	0.99	3.97
Mexico	1.335	0.99	3.28
Romania	1.345	0.99	2.94
Latinamerican countries (4)	1.330	0.99	4.08
European countries (8)	1.334	0.99	5.88
All countries (13)	1.340	0.99	5.26

Note that tested countries are ranked according to T

Greece, Hungary, Portugal and South Africa achieve intermediate effective temperatures ($T = 4.41, 4.40, 4.65, 4.25$, respectively). Finally, Austria has an effective temperature close to the highest temperatures among all the tested countries.

At this point it is important to mention the overall performance of Switzerland. As we may notice from the Table 2, Switzerland achieves the highest effective temperature (with $R^2 = 0.97$); see Fig. 2. We can observe in the Fig. 2 that, in contrast with the other countries, the nonextensive distribution $N(c)$ can not fit accurately the first data points (total number of publications with two and three citations); for the rest of the points, we get satisfactory fitting. The curve is crossing slightly above of these points. In order to study this issue further we analyze two distinguished institutions, namely the Harvard University and Oxford University. Both of these universities have high effective temperatures (7.92 and 7.69 respectively). Furthermore, their plots are similar to those of Switzerland. Summarizing, in the cases of extremely high impact research activity, there is a common behavior, reflecting in the first data points.

In Fig. 2 South Africa is also presented. In this case the nonextensive distribution fits well with $q = 1.338$ and an effective temperature $T = 4.25$. Figure 3 shows the graphs for Italy and Romania. Although there is a significant difference in the amount of published papers and in the effective temperature between these two countries, the $N(c)$ distribution achieves a fine matching of their data points.

From all the above experimental results, we obtain a value of q close to $4/3$. For all these values of q there is no significant effect on the temperature. For instance, if we apply for Italy $q = 1.40$ or $q = 1.330$ instead of $q = 1.337$ we obtain essentially the same effective temperature (with only a tiny change in R^2 , 0.991 instead of 0.994).

Finally, Fig. 4 illustrates the q -logarithmic number of publications $\ln_q[N(c)/N(1)]$ versus the $(c - 1)$ number of citations for three countries (Romania, Chile, Italy). It is important to notice that $(-1/T)$ corresponds to the average slope associated with each

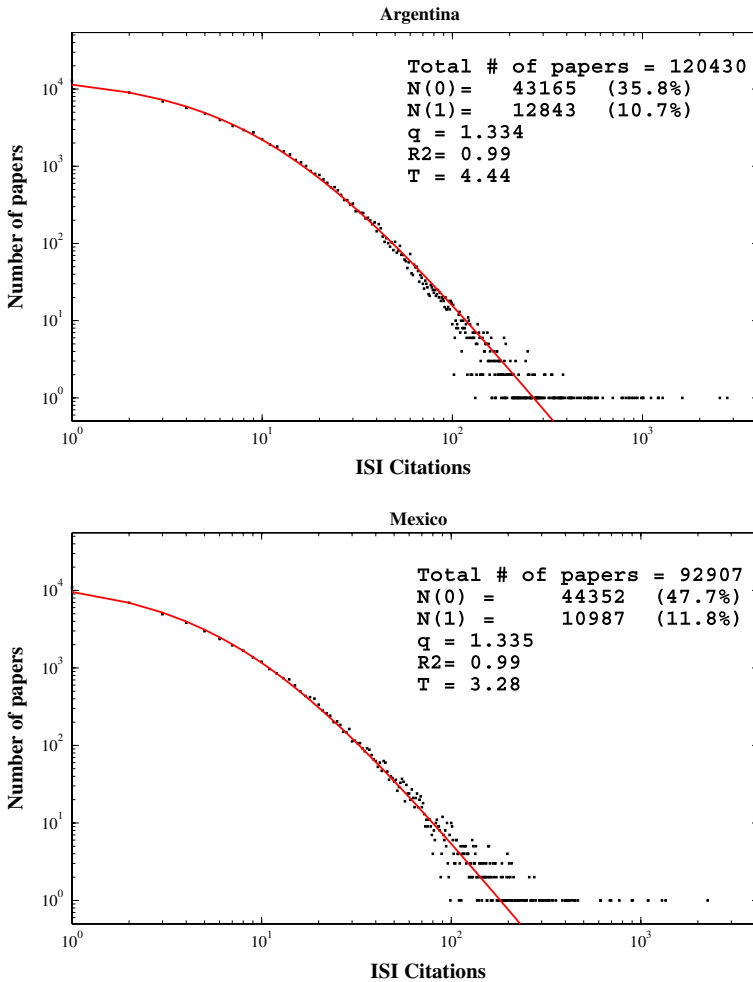


Fig. 1 Probability distribution for citations of Argentina (*up*) and Mexico (*down*) up to November 2008

country. The best fitting values of q (see Table 2) were used for the plotting of $\ln_q[N(c)/N(1)]$ versus the $(c - 1)$ for these three countries. Romania, Chile and Italy were selected because Romania achieves the lowest “effective temperature” T , Chile an intermediate T , and Italy one of the highest in our experimental study. Through this selection we can clearly observe the behavior of the data by just using any value of q close to $4/3$. As you can see from the Fig. 4 the different slopes associated with different countries follow monotonically our proposed impact ranking (T) (in this case, the temperature for Romania is 2.96, for Chile 4.35, and for Italy 5.82).

Concluding remarks and discussion

Nowadays the number of citations is among the most widely used measures of academic performance. Extended study of citation distributions helps to understand better the

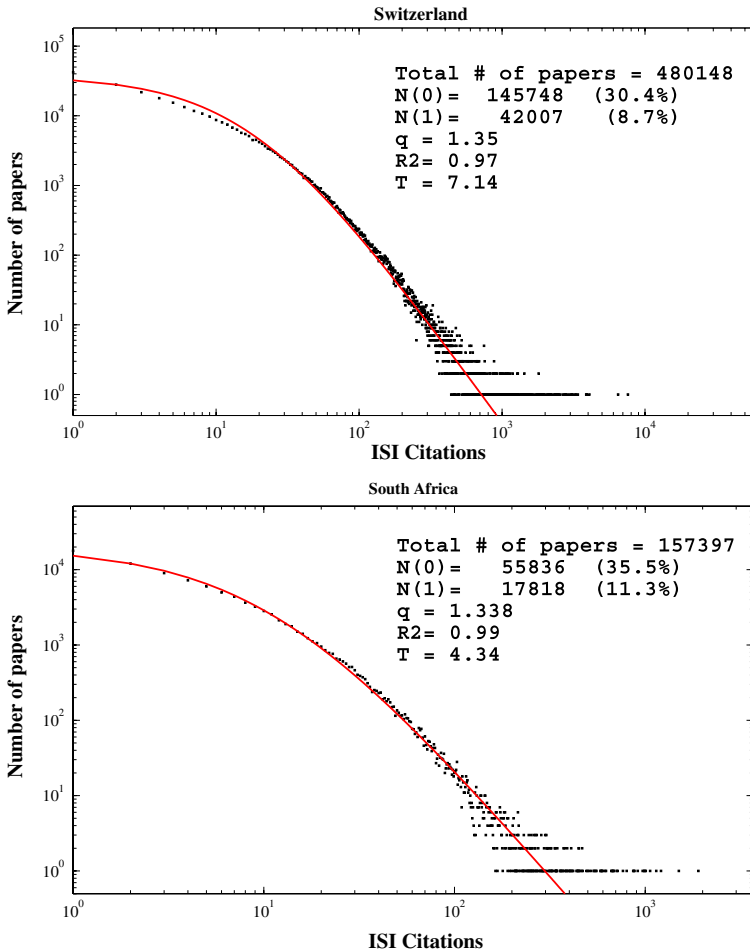


Fig. 2 Probability distribution for citations of Switzerland (*up*) and South Africa (*down*) up to November 2008

mechanics behind citations and objectively can establish a comparative measure for scientific performance. Citations of scientific papers is in fact a connection network constituted by authors (nodes) and directed links (citations) among them. Recently, connection networks have been described, studied, characterized and represented by parameters using typical concepts in the area of Complex Systems. Soares et al. (2005) studied a two-dimensional growth model to characterize a network where every new site is placed, at a distance r from the barycenter of a pre-existing graph. These networks depend on two basic principles: continuous growth of the number of nodes and preferential attachment connections. A preferential attachment connection is when nodes which already have a high number of connections (hubs) have bigger probability of receiving new connections. The linking is done with a probability which decays with distance as $1/r^\alpha$ ($\alpha \geq 0$). They showed that the microscopic dynamics of this nonextensive system typically builds an (asymptotically) scale-free network, and when $\alpha \rightarrow 0$, the entropic index q precisely approaches $4/3$, thus recovering the well known Barabasi–Albert class.

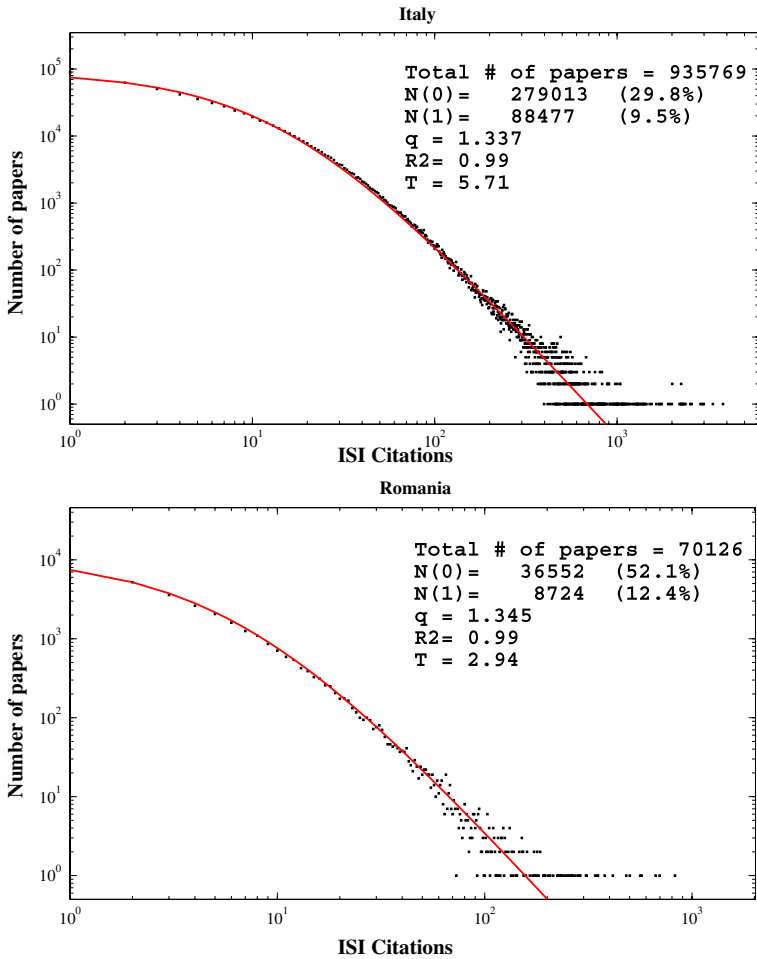


Fig. 3 Probability distribution for citations of Italy (*up*) and Romania (*down*) up to November 2008

The entropic index q in Tsallis entropy is usually interpreted as a quantity characterizing the degree of nonextensivity of a system. An appropriate choice of the entropic index q to nonextensive physical systems still remains an open field of study. In some cases, the physical meaning of the index q is unknown; it provides nevertheless new possibilities of comparison between theoretical approaches and experimental data. Other cases are better understood, and then q has a clear physical meaning, either at a microscopic or at a mesoscopic level, or both.

In this paper we propose the Tsallis q -exponential distribution to satisfactorily describe Institute of Scientific Information citations between 1945 and November 2008. Our study provides evidence that the citation distribution for all tested cases within this period could be the Tsallis q -exponential distribution. Figure 4 gives an explanation for the meaning of T , and the ranking that we proposed based on the T . Finally, this manuscript provides a new ranking index for the impact level of the research activity for the 13 tested countries via the “effective temperature” T , a new characterization of impact.

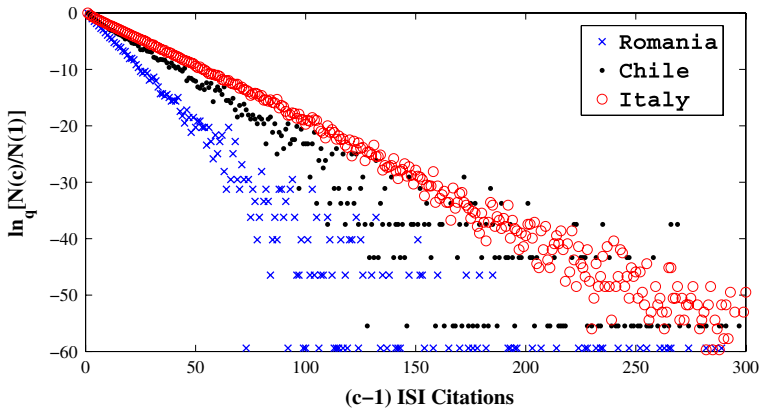


Fig. 4 $\ln_q[N(c)/N(1)]$ versus $(c - 1)$ for three countries (Romania, Chile, Italy) from 1945 to November 2008. The figure is a zoom with an upper limit of 300 citations

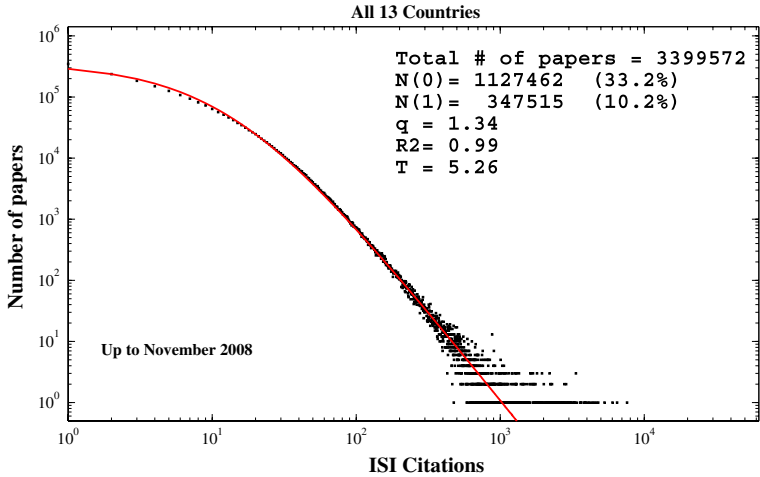


Fig. 5 Probability distribution for citations of all 13 tested countries from 1945 up to November 2008

Figure 5 exemplifies the overall number of citations for all the tested countries in this survey. It is remarkable how the proposed nonextensive distribution fits satisfactorily all the amount of the cited papers for all the countries. This part of the analysis uses the entire available-year publication window for all disciplines for papers published between 1945 and November 2008. Future work can address how the scientific research activity changes with time, for instance between 1945 and 1990, then during the period 1991–2000, and finally from 2001 to nowadays.

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