PDF from Open Office: Here the Title of Your Paper Has to be Filled in

Frank Havemann* Michael Heinz† Hildrun Kretschmer‡

12 March 2008

Abstract

Here the text of the abstract of your paper has to be filled in. Please note, that the figures, references, and data used below are only dummies which serve as illustrations of formats.

We find it useful to include the date of completion of your paper into the text, as done above. So different versions can clearly be distinguished and the reader always sees the definite time of production.

Do not separate paragraphs with empty lines.

1 Introduction

Please, specify your research problem and introduce the reader into the subject of your paper. Include references to earlier papers on the subjects in the form (e.g.): Egghe and Rousseau (2003) applied this method to scientific papers.

You can also refer to papers in this way: Fuzzy clustering is more adequate to our problem (Janssens et al. 2007).

Another possibility ist to include more than one reference into brackets:

There are several papers which discuss this issue (Vlachý 1978; Rao 1980; Folly et al. 1981; Katz 2005; Newman 2005). See also the book by Chakrabarti (2003).

2 Method

Please describe your method in such a way that others could at least in principle apply it in the same way. Your can number your equations in this way:

$$\vec{x}_j = \sum_{k=1}^{r} \vec{u}_k a_{jk} \tag{1}$$

3 Data

Please specify also the data you used in detail and with reference to the sources used.

3.1 Four Journals

The bibliographic data of four journals were loaded down from the *Web of Science* and analysed with our method:

1. *Information Processing & Management,*
2. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology,*
3. *Journal of Documentation,*
4. *Scientometrics.*

3.2 Other Sources

We also used other sources like *Citebase*, *Citeseer*, and *Google Scholar*.

4 Results

If you need tables, please refer to them in the text and add a caption placed above the table.

* Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Institute for Library and Information Science (IBI), Germany, frank dot havemann at ibi dot hu-berlin dot de

† s. footnote before, michael dot heinz at ibi dot hu-berlin dot de

‡ WISELAB, Dalian University of Technology, Dalian, China, and COLLNET Center, Hohen Neuendorf, Germany, kretschmer dot h at onlinehome dot de

H. Kretschmer & F. Havemann (Eds.): Proceedings of WIS 2008, Berlin
Fourth International Conference on Webometrics, Informetrics and Scientometrics & Ninth COLLNET Meeting
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Institute for Library and Information Science (IBI)

Table 1: The network of four journals.

i	h_i	a_i	w_i	w_i^*	IF(i)
1	0.630	0.597	0.983	1.310	0.551
2	0.697	0.745	1.262	1.609	0.703
3	0.213	0.209	0.948	0.539	0.746
4	0.268	0.211	0.807	0.543	0.539

The variables in Table 1 (p. 2) are explained in the paper by Leskovec, Kleinberg, and Faloutsos (2006).[1]

Lotka (1926) formulated his famous power law of scientific productivity as

$$f(j) = \frac{C}{j^{\alpha}}, \qquad (2)$$

where $f(j)$ is the number of first authors whith j papers in the bibliography.

Figures should always be referred to in the text and explained in captions (or the text):

He found that the numbers of authors with 1, 2, 3, . . . papers were near a straight line with $\alpha \approx 2$ in the log-log plot of two bibliographies (cf. Fig. 1). Figure captions should be placed below the figure.

5 Discussion

Please, discuss your findings and propose further research themes at the end of your paper:

Our results are similar to those obtained by Börner, Chen, and Boyack (2003) and contradict those found by Berberich, Bedathur, Vazirgiannis, and Weikum (2006).

Acknowledgement

Of course you can acknowledge contributions of colleagues to your paper.

Please, refer to Web addresses in footnotes.[2] References should be listed alphabetically at the end of the paper using an unnumbered style.

The PDF file for the WIS Proceedings must be named in the following manner: [*first author's family name*]WIS2008[*initials of the first three words with more than two characters in the title*].pdf.[3]

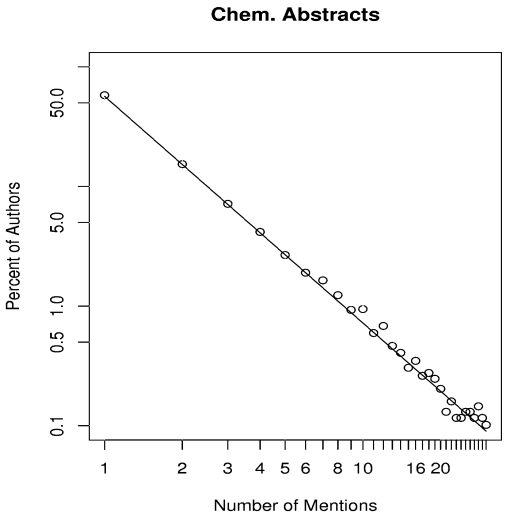

Figure 1: Lotka diagram of *Chemical Abstracts* 1907–1916 (initials *A* and *B*) in a log-log plot. The line displays a power law with $\alpha = 1.888$. Source: Lotka (1926)

References

Berberich, K., S. Bedathur, M. Vazirgiannis, and G. Weikum (2006). Buzzrank … and the trend is your friend. In *WWW '06: Proceedings of the 15th international conference on World Wide Web*, New York, NY, USA, pp. 937–938. ACM Press.

Börner, K., C. Chen, and K. Boyack (2003). Visualizing knowledge domains. *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology* 37 (1), 179–255.

Chakrabarti, S. (2003). *Mining the Web: discovering knowledge from hypertext data*. Morgan Kaufmann.

Egghe, L. and R. Rousseau (2003). BRS-compactness in networks: Theoretical considerations related to cohesion in citation graphs, collaboration networks and the internet. *Mathematical and Computer Modelling* 37 (7-8), 879–899.

1 cf. p. 3

2 cf. http://www.collnet.de

3 as this file: HavemannWIS2008pfo.pdf

Folly, G., B. Hajtman, J. Nagy, and I. Ruff (1981). Some methodological problems in ranking scientists by citation analysis. *Scientometrics* 3 (2), 135–147.

Janssens, F., W. Glänzel, and B. De Moor (2007). A Hybrid Mapping of Information Science. In D. Torres-Salinas and H. F. Moed (Eds.), *Proceedings of ISSI 2007*, Volume 1, Madrid, pp. 408–420.

Katz, J. (2005). Scale-Independent Bibliometric Indicators. *Measurement: Interdisciplinary Research and Perspectives* 3 (1), 24–28.

Leskovec, J., J. Kleinberg, and C. Faloutsos (2006). Laws of Graph Evolution: Densification and Shrinking Diameters. *Arxiv preprint physics/0603229*.

Lotka, A. J. (1926). The frequency distribution of scientific productivity. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 16 (12), 317–323.

Newman, M. (2005). Power laws, Pareto distributions and Zipf's law. *Contemporary Physics* 46 (5), 323–351.

Rao, I. (1980). The distribution of scientific productivity and social change. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science* 32, 111–122.

Vlachý, J. (1978). Frequency distributions of scientific performance: a bibliography of Lotka's law and related phenomena. *Scientometrics* 1 (1), 107–130.