

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS OF PHYSICS AT THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BENGALURU: A SCIENTOMETRICS STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The study attempts to analyse research publications of the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru in physics during the period 2010 - 2019. The bibliographic data for this study was extracted from the Web of Science (WoS) Core Collection database. The study analyses the year-wise research publications, types of document, preferred journals for publication, prolific author, h-index, most collaborating institutions and countries, etc. This paper analyses 2593 research papers published by scientists of the Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru during the period under the study. The findings indicate that the growth of literature pattern is linear, and journals articles (2421) are the most preferred form of publications by the researchers to communicate their research. Ajay Kumar Sood is found to be the most prolific author and Physical Review B is the most preferred journal. In the most cited publications, only one paper was single-authored and other 19 research papers were multiple-authored. Indian Institute of Technology and Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research were the leading collaborating institutions (195). The USA, Germany, France, England, and Sweden were the top five most collaborative countries.

Keywords: Indian Institute of Science, Research output, Physics, IISc, Scientometric, Bibliometric.

I. INTRODUCTION

Reputation and prestige of an institution both at national or international level depend greatly on the research productivity and its impact. The higher academic ranking and the funding agencies give weight to research publications (Kumar & Senthikumar, 2019). It is, therefore, important to study, analysis and understand the research output of an institute 2 and a discipline. The present study examines research publications of Physics discipline at the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru by using scientometric techniques. Bibliometrics, scientometrics, webometrics, and altmetrics are all aimed at analysing, quantifying, and measuring communication purposes. ALA Glossary of Library and Information defines bibliometrics as “the use of mathematical and statistical methods to study and identify patterns in the use of materials and services within a library”. Hood and Wilson (2001) state that scientometrics includes “all quantitative aspects of the science of science, communication in science, and science policy”. In general, bibliometric studies can be divided into two broad categories (Soos et al., 2013): evaluative bibliometric studies and structural bibliometric studies.

Indian Institute of Science (IISc) was established in 1909. It is not only the leading institution in India but also in the world in the field of modern science and engineering. The Department

of Physics at IISc was established in the year 1933 by the Nobel Laureate C.V. Raman. He was the first Indian to be appointed as IISc's Director in 1933.

Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru was ranked 251-300 in the world by the Times Higher Education World University Rankings of 2019 (Times Higher Education, n.d.). The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India (MHRD, n.d.), released the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) rankings for higher educational institutions for the year 2019, where the Indian Institute of Science bagged the 1st position for the best university.

Related Literature The study of matter and energy is regarded as Physics. It also enhances our knowledge in other subject areas such as engineering and chemical sciences. The department of physics of IISc is known internationally for research in condensed matter physics and physics of biomolecules (Department of Physics, n.d.). According to Gupta and Dhawan (2008), the most sought after research in the physics branch in the country is in condensed matter physics, which accounts for 20% share of India's total research productivity in physics.

According to Roy (2019), 75% are single-authored papers and the women researchers' productivity contributed to a share of 0.62% publication in the field of biological science research from 1901-1945. Seel & Zierer (2019) investigated the educational researchers' productivity of bibliometric data on Germany in comparison with the data of several European scientific communities, such as Spain, Netherlands, and Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden). Khanna, et al. (2017) analysed the research publications of Guru Nanak Dev University (GNDU), Amritsar for the period 2006-2015 using the Scopus database. They examined 652 papers published in the field of physics and astronomy. The study reveals that the research publications is increasing, papers getting good citations and thereby journals have a good impact factor. Out of the top 25 most prolific Indian universities in physics and astronomy, GNDU stood at 23rd rank in term of research contributions. Bebi & Kumar (2017) presented an analysis of publication contributions, most prolific authors, authorship pattern, areas of research interest, collaborative co-efficient, preferred journals of 44 women faculties in select institutions of Delhi in physics discipline during 2011-2015. The study which analysed 463 journal articles, found that the most prolific author was Ratnamala Chatterjee from IIT Delhi with 54 (11.7%) publications, and the topmost preferred journal was "Journal of Applied Physics" with 36 (7.8%) research articles. The study reveals that in joint authorships, women authors preferred to be the 2nd author. Chakravarty & Sharma (2016) analysed the research output in the field of Library & Information Science of the two universities i.e Panjab University (PU), Chandigarh and the Guru Nanak Dev University (GNDU), Amritsar. Moradi-Motlagh, Jubb, & Houghton (2016) in their study finds that with changes in university funding and sector competition, there was significant productivity improvement of 15.2% for 37 Australian universities from 2007 to 2013. Noruzi & Abdekhoda (2014) carried out a study of 459 papers published by Iraqi Kurdistan universities' index in the Scopus database. The scientometric study by Sife & Lwoga (2014) highlights the research productivity and scholarly impact of Tanzania academic librarians during 30 years. The analysis includes the publication of 434 research

papers, collaboration patterns, journal preference and citations. In the studies (Hassan & Loebbecke, 2017; Kim, 2001; Pradhan & Ramesh 2017; Tan, Ujum, & Ratnavelu, 2014) similar metrics related findings were done. Traditional scientometric studies mainly focused on evaluating research efforts and measuring scholarly influence like ranking on authors, best papers, journals, countries, and institutions.

II. OBJECTIVES

The study tries to analyse the various research objectives as follows:

- To examine the growth of literature from 2010 to 2019 at the Physics department of IISc, Bengaluru
- To find out the document types and core journals in Physics, used for publication by scientists of IISc, Bengaluru
- To identify the most productive authors and most cited publications during the period of the study
- To identify the top collaborative institutions/affiliation and countries.

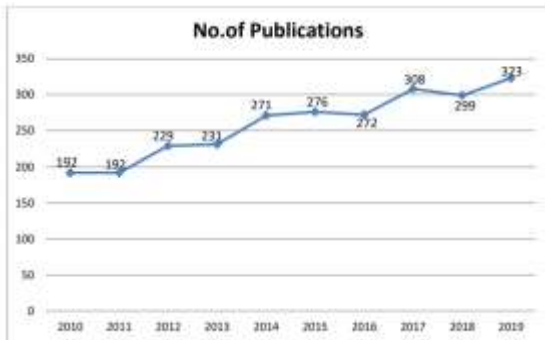
Methodology The research publication data of the Department of Physics at the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru was retrieved and downloaded from the Web of Science (WoS) Core Collection citation database. The Web of Science Core Collection database is an organised database that collects and indexes over 21,000 peer-reviewed, high-quality scholarly journals including Open Access journals published worldwide in over 250 disciplines such as science, social sciences, and humanities (Web of Science Group, n.d.). The data was searched using the search string phases “OE=Indian Institute of Science” AND “AD=Department of Physics.” The search was limited for ten years from the publication year 2010 to 2019. A total number of 2,593 research publications retrieved from WoS was considered in the study. 4 All the bibliographic data was exported using MS-Excel software and analysed as per the objectives of the study.

III. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Literature Growth

Figure-1 shows the year-wise growth of literature pattern during the period of 2010- 2019. From 2010 to 2019, a total of 2,593 research publications were published by the Department of Physics, IISc scientists. The literature growth pattern shows that the scholarly publication by physicists is growing in a linear pattern. Out of the 2593 published articles, 192 (7.40%) were published in 2010, increases to 323 (12.46%) articles published in 2019. The highest number of publications was in 2019 with 323 (12.46%) articles and the least number of publications were in 2010 and 2011 with only 192 (7.4%) articles each as shown in Figure-1.

Figure-1. Literature Growth of Publications

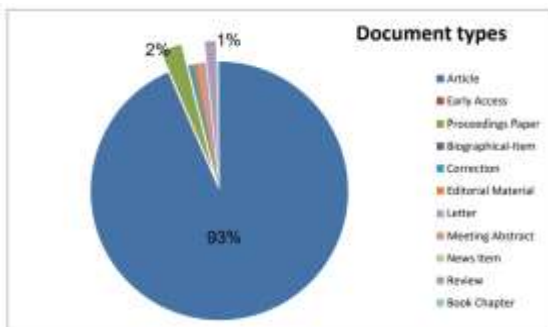


5.2 Document Types Web of Science records includes various document types such as article, early access, proceedings paper, editorial material, review, book chapter, letter, etc. Out of the 2593 collected bibliographical records, Figure-2 shows that 2421 (93.37%) of the total research output was published as a journal article, followed by proceedings paper with 68 (2.62%) and review with 35 (1.35%) respectively. The document type ‘Early Access’ is “an article that has been electronically published by a journal before it has been assigned to a specific volume and issue.” (Web of Science Core Collection Help, n.d.). The least preferred document choice for publication among the scientists of IISc was ‘Letter’ with only 2 (0.08%) publications (Table-1).

Table-1. Types of Document

Sl.No	Types	Number of Publications	Percentage %
1	Article	2421	93.37
2	Article; Early Access	3	0.12
3	Article; Proceedings paper	68	2.62
4	Biographical-Item	3	0.12
5	Correction	14	0.54
6	Editorial material	14	0.54
7	Letter	2	0.08
8	Meeting Abstract	22	0.85
9	News item	3	0.12
10	Review	35	1.35
11	Review; Book Chapter	8	0.31
	Total	2593	100

Figure-2. Types of Document



Core Journal

The topmost productive journals are shown in Table-2. It has been seen that the topmost productive journals are “Physical Review B” with 175 (6.75%, IF 3.736) number of published articles at the first rank, followed by “Journal of Applied Physics” and “Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society” with 86 (3.32%, IF 2.323) and 75 (2.89%, IF

5.231) respectively. The least preferred choice was “Journal of Physics-Condensed Matter” with 38 (1.47%, IF 2.907) publications. As observed from Table-2, the Indian Institute of Science scientists published their research publications in high impact factor journals. It is evident from the table below that the IISc scientists preferred international journals more in comparison to Indian journals for communicating their research work. The USA top the list of countries originate publishing journals with 6 journals, followed by England with 3 journals and lastly Switzerland with one journal.

Table-2. Top 10 Productive Journals During 2010 -2019

Rank	Source	Total Publications	Impact Factor (2018)	Journal Publishing Country
1	<i>Physical Review B</i>	175	3.736	USA
2	<i>Journal of Applied Physics</i>	86	2.323	USA
3	<i>Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society</i>	75	5.231	England
4	<i>Physical Review Letters</i>	66	9.227	USA
5	<i>Applied Physics Letters</i>	53	3.521	USA
5	<i>Physical Review E</i>	53	2.353	USA
7	<i>Physical Review D</i>	52	4.368	USA
8	<i>Journal of Alloys and Compounds</i>	51	2.931	Switzerland
9	<i>Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy</i>	39	2.711	England
10	<i>Journal of Physics-Condensed Matter</i>	38	2.907	England

Most Prolific Authors

Table-3 shows the number of publications and it's corresponding rank of the top 10 most prolific authors. Out of the total 2593 IISc physicists publications, Ajay Kumar Sood with 152 (5.86%) research papers topped the rank, followed by A Ghosh and Anil Kumar, P.S contributing 117 (4.51%) and 110 (4.24%) publications hold 2nd and 3rd rank respectively.

Table-3. Top 10 Most Prolific Authors

Rank	Author's name	Number of Publications	Percentage	Total Citations these Publications Received	h-index*
1	Sood, A K	152	5.86	2932	22
2	Ghosh, A	117	4.51	1622	23
3	Kumar, P S Anil	110	4.24	1357	22
4	Maiti, Prabal, K.	84	3.24	1453	18
5	Shrivakumara, C	81	3.12	1520	23
6	Elizabeth, Sujal	70	2.70	1040	16
7	Nagabhushana, H	69	2.66	1155	21
8	Sarma, D D	60	2.31	752	18
9	Nagabhushana, H M	57	2.2	760	21
10	Basu, J K	56	2.16	811	16
	Total	856	33	13402	-

h-index*: The h was proposed by J.E. Hirsch in 2005. According to Hirsch, the h index is defined as “A scientist has h if h of his or her N_p papers have at least h citations each and the other ($N_p - h$) papers have $\leq h$ citations each.”

Most Cited Publications

The analysis of the top 20 most cited publications details, along with the document types are shown in Table-4. All publications are multiple-authored except “The Mechanics and Statistics of Active Matter” by Sriram Ramaswamy which is a “Book Chapter”. The review publication of Daniel J. Klionsky, et al. published in 2016, with the title “Guidelines for the Use and Interpretation of Assays for Monitoring Autophagy (3rd edition)” received highest with 2328 citations. The 2nd and 3rd ranked of most cited publications have received 1307 and 825 citations respectively. The 20th ranks of most cited publications are assigned to Girish S Kumar and Koteswara KSR Rao, published in 2015, title “Tungsten-based

Nanomaterials (WO₃ & Bi₂WO₆): Modifications Related to Charge Carrier Transfer Mechanisms and Photocatalytic Applications”, and Prateek Sharma, et al, published in 2012, the title “Thermal Instability and the Feedback Regulation of Hot Haloes in Clusters, Groups and Galaxies” with 158 citations each. It is indicated that the top 20 most cited documents (Table-4) have received 158 citations and above.

Table-4. Top 20 Most Cited Publications (R-Rank; TC-Total Citations)

R	Title	Authors	Source	Year	TC	Doc.Type
1	Guidelines for the use and interpretation of assays for monitoring autophagy (3rd edition)	Klionsky, DJ, Abdelmohsen, K, Abe, A... et al.	Autophagy	2016	2328	Review Article
2	Hydrodynamics of soft active matter	Marchetti, MC, Janiač, J, Ramaswamy, S... et al.	Reviews of Modern Physics	2013	1307	Article

R	Title	Authors	Source	Year	TC	Doc.Type
3	Definition of the hydrogen bond (IUPAC Recommendations 2011)	Abramo, E, Duarte, GR, Klein, RC... et al.	Pure and Applied Chemistry	2011	823	Article, Proceedings Paper
4	Graphene-MoS ₂ hybrid structures for multifunctional photoreceptive memory devices	Abramo, E, Duarte, GR, Klein, RC... et al.	Nature Nanotechnology	2011	362	Article
5	The Mechanics and Statistics of Active Matter	Ramaswamy, R	Annual Review of Condensed Matter Physics, Vol 2	2016	683	Review, Book Chapter
6	Defining the hydrogen bond: An account (IUPAC Technical Report)	Abramo, E, Duarte, GR, Klein, RC... et al.	Pure and Applied Chemistry	2011	579	Article, Proceedings Paper
7	Nature of Electronic States in Atomically Thin MoS ₂ Field-Effect Transistors	Chakrali, S, Pal, AN, Ghosh, A	ACS Nano	2011	308	Article
8	Symmetry-dependent photon recombination in monolayer MoS ₂ nanoribbons	Chakraborty, R, Das, A, Mukha, DVS... et al.	Physical Review B	2011	487	Article
9	Zinc oxide based photocatalytic ink-coated surface-helical structure and related interfacial charge carrier dynamics for better environmental applications	Kumar, S.G., & Rao, K.S.R.K.	RSC Advances	2015	401	Review
10	Comparison of modification strategies towards enhanced charge carrier separation and photoanolytic degradation activity of metal oxide semiconductor (TiO ₂ , WO ₃ and ZnO)	Kumar, S.G., & Rao, K.S.R.K.	Applied Surface Science	2017	912	Article, Proceedings Paper
11	Some Novel Attributes of Graphene	Rao, C.M., Sood, A.K., Vajjala, B... et al.	Journal of Physical Chemistry Letters	2010	278	Article
12	Diketopyrrolopyrrole-Diketopyrrolopyrrole-based Conjugated Copolymer for High-Performance Organic Field-Effect Transistors	Kamachi, C, Yanoichi-Goto, N, Chou, KW... et al.	Journal of the American Chemical Society	2012	262	Article
13	Structural Chemistry of Peptides Containing Backbone Expanded Acetyl Residues: Conformational Features of beta, gamma, and Delta Peptides	Vandier, H, Chatterjee, S, Bhambhani, N... et al.	Chemical Reviews	2011	213	Review Article
14	Near-Room-Temperature Cationic Magnetoelectricity and Multiferroic Properties in Periodically Disordered La ₂ MnM ₂ O ₆	Choudhury, D, Mandal, P, Mathias, L... et al.	Physical Review Letters	2012	230	Article
15	Graphene Oxide-MoS ₂ /CO ₂ Magnetic Nanohybrid for Efficient Removal of Lead and Arsenic from Water	Kumar, S, Nair, RR, Pillai, PB... et al.	ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces	2014	252	Article
16	Layer-dependent resonant Raman scattering of a few layer MoS ₂	Chakraborty, R, Maiti, HSR, Sood, A.K... et al.	Journal of Raman Spectroscopy	2011	201	Article

R	Title	Authors	Source	Year	TC	Doc.Type
17	Physics and chemistry of CdTe/CdS thin film heterostructure photovoltaic devices: Fundamentals and critical aspects	Kumar, S.G., & Rao, K.S.R.K.	Energy & Environmental Science	2014	188	Review Article
18	Cause and effect of feedback multiphase gas in cluster control for AGN jets	Groves, M, Ruszkowski, M, & Sharma, P	Astrophysical Journal	2012	166	Article
19	Structural, optical and EPR studies on ZnO-Cu nanoparticles prepared via low temperature solution combustion synthesis	Rokby, A.J, Kulkarni, MK, Nagabandhu, H... et al.	Journal of Alloys and Compounds	2011	168	Article
20	Transition-based nanomaterials (WO ₃ & Bi ₂ WO ₆): Modifications related to charge carrier transfer mechanisms and photocatalytic applications	Kumar, S.G., & Rao, KSRK	Applied Surface Science	2015	158	Article
20	Thermal instability and the feedback regulation of hot haloes in clusters, groups and galaxies	Sharma, P, McCourt, M, Quinlan, E... et al.	Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society	2012	158	Article

Most Productive Institutions

The scientists of the Department of Physics involve research collaborations with other institutions both from India as well as foreign institutions (Table-5). The 1st rank was shared between “Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)” and “Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR)” with 194 (7.48%) publications each. The top 20 most collaborative institutions with the Indian Institute of Science has 1398 (53.91%) of the total number of the research publications. The top seven most productive collaboration institutions of IISc scientists were all from India (Table-5).

Table-5. Top 20 Most Productive Institutions

Rank	Institution	Country	Total Publications
1	Indian Institute of Technology	India	194
1	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research	India	194
3	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research	India	110
4	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research	India	98
5	Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research	India	82
6	M.S.Ramiah Institute of Technology	India	71
7	Tumkur University	India	62
8	Max Planck Institutes	Germany	61
9	BMS Institute of Technology and Management	India	59
10	Rice University	USA	58
11	Uppsala University	Sweden	55
12	Bangalore University	India	54

Rank	Institution	Country	Total Publications
13	Banara Hindu University	India	44
14	National Institute of Technology	India	40
15	National University of Singapore	Singapore	35
15	University of California, Berkeley	USA	35
17	Vellore Institute of Technology University	India	31
18	Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science	India	30
19	Raman Research Institute	India	29
20	Indian Institute of Astrophysics	India	28
20	Sri Venkateswara University	India	28

Most Collaborative Countries

The top 20 most collaborating countries with Indian Institute of Science during 2010 – 2019 is shown in Table-6. In collaborative research with IISc, out of total 65 countries, the USA tops the rank with a total of 670 (25.84%) publications, followed by Germany and France with 270 (10.41%) and 196 (7.59%) publications respectively. These top 20 most collaborative countries with IISc physicists has published 2401 (92.60%) of the total number of publications.

Table-6. Top 20 Most Collaborative Countries

Rank	Country	Total Publications
1	USA	670
2	Germany	270
3	France	196
4	England	160
5	Sweden	113
6	Italy	94
6	Japan	94
8	Austria	79
8	South Korea	79
10	China	78
11	Taiwan	65
12	Belgium	51
13	Canada	50
14	Singapore	48
15	Switzerland	44
16	Netherlands	42
17	Israel	37
18	Russia	33
19	Turkey	31
20	Australia	29

IV. FINDINGS

Key inference of the study are:

- i. The research output of the Department of Physics at the Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru published 2593 publications during the period of the study i.e 2010-2019. The maximum publications were in 2019 with 323 (12.46%) research papers and the minimum in 2010 and 2011 with only 192 (7.4%) publications each.
- ii. The majority of the contributions are in article form i.e 2421 research papers. The following document types such as ‘Early Access’; ‘News item’; and ‘BiographicalItem’ has only 3 (0.11%) publications each. ‘Letter’ is the least preferred choice with only 2 (0.08%) publications.
- iii. The most productive journal is “Physical Review B” with 175 publications.
- iv. IISc scientists published their research work in high impact journals.
- v. The 1st and 2nd most prolific authors during the period 2010-2019 are Ajay Kumar Sood and A. Ghosh with 152 (5.86%) and 117 (4.51%) publications respectively.
- vi. Cited 2328 times, the review article titled “Guidelines for the Use and Interpretation of Assays for Monitoring Autophagy” is the most cited publication.
- vii. All the top 20 most cited publications were multiple-authored except for one “Book Chapter” which is a single-authored.
- viii. The Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru has the largest number of institutions collaboration publications with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR) with 194 each published scholarly papers.
- ix. 65 countries were identified as collaborators with IISc. The top 5 most collaborative countries are the USA, Germany, France, England, and Sweden

7. CONCLUSION

The paper explored the research productivity of the Department of Physics at the Indian Institute of Science and their most preferred channel of research communication. The research output of IISc physicists is consistently increasing. The IISc scientists have published papers in very high impact factor journals such as Nature (IF 43.070), Nature Nanotechnology (IF 43.341), and Nature Physics (IF 21.797) that shows the quality and originality of their research work. The scientometric study of Physics Department at IISc has led to a better understanding of the research publications, literature growth pattern and impact of citations received for scholarly communication. Such type of bibliometric and scientometric studies is relevant for academicians, administrators, professional bodies, funding agencies and emerging scientists.

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