

*CFHT's
Productivity and
Impact*

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Introduction

- Refereed papers based on CFHT data 1980 ->
- These papers represent CFHT's contribution to the advancement of astronomy
 - And the ROI of the funding agencies
- Through 2011 there have been 2000 refereed papers that have used CFHT data
- These 2000 papers have received over 92000 citations!
- How has CFHT's productivity and impact varied? Compare to other observatories?
- What has been the productivity of the various instruments? Which instruments have had the highest impact?
- All this and more will be revealed!

First paper: - 1980PASP...92..409V

The compact galaxy NGC 3928 = Mk 190 is assigned type E0 in the *Second Reference Catalogue of Bright Galaxies* (de Vaucouleurs, de Vaucouleurs, and Corwin 1976) and is classified S0 by Borngen and Kalloglyan (1975). Integrated photographic surface photometry by Borngen, Kalloglyan, and Egikyan (1976) yields $V = 12.88$, $(B-V) = 0.82$, and $(U-B) = 0.06$ for this object. The later value is unusually blue for an early-type galaxy. To check on the E/S0 classification a 60 minute III a-J + GG 385 exposure of this compact object was obtained through the $f/4.2$ wide-field corrector at the prime focus of the CFH 3.6-m telescope **in seeing $< 1.0''$** . This photograph shows that NGC 3928 is, in fact, a very small face-on spiral with a bright core having a diameter of $8''$ and a disk diameter $29''$ containing well-defined spiral arms. According to Sargent (1972) the bright core of this Markarian galaxy exhibits $\lambda 3727$ and $H\beta$ emission. Published radial velocity observations of NGC 3928 are consistent with the assumption that it is a member of the Ursa Major Cloud of galaxies which is located at a distance of ~ 10 Mpc. At this distance the spiral arm region of this galaxy extends from 190 pc to 700 pc from its nucleus. With these dimensions NGC 3928 is perhaps the smallest galaxy in which well-defined spiral structure has ever been observed. The regularity of the spiral arms in this galaxy is quite unexpected because its luminosity ($M_V \sim -17.1 + 5 \log h$) is so low.

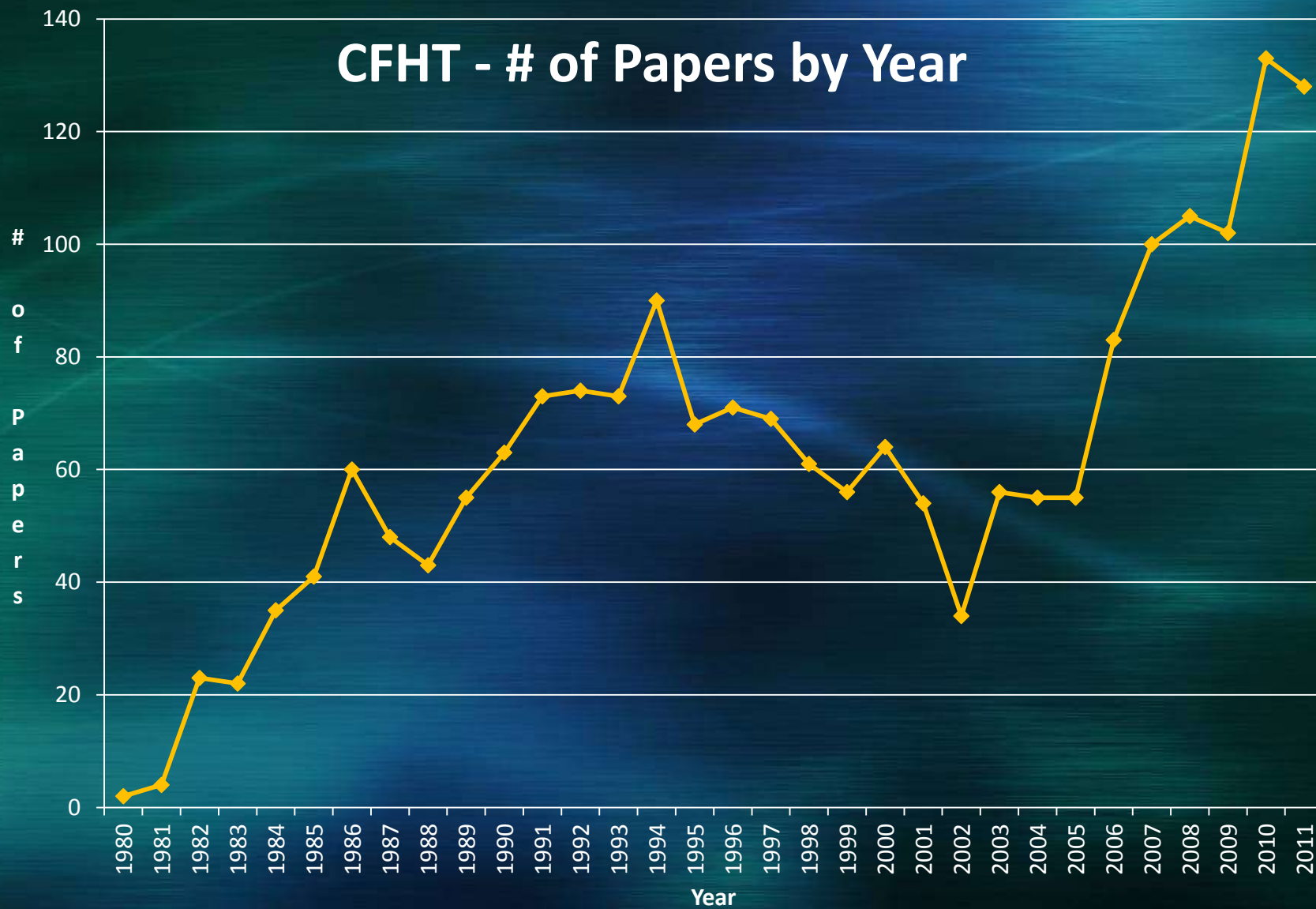
Methodology

- The # of publications is a measure of the productivity of an observatory
 - But how relevant/important is the work?
- Citation counts are a standard measure of the impact of paper, i.e., the more citations the more relevant the work
- List of papers retrieved (usually) from observatory websites or obtained from observatory librarians (Thanks!)
- No checking of these lists – trust observatory judgment on what constitutes an observatory paper
 - *“A paper based on data acquired at the observatory”*
- Many papers based on data obtained from more than one observatory
 - Give each observatory full credit for these papers
- Citations / Author list for each paper retrieved from ADS

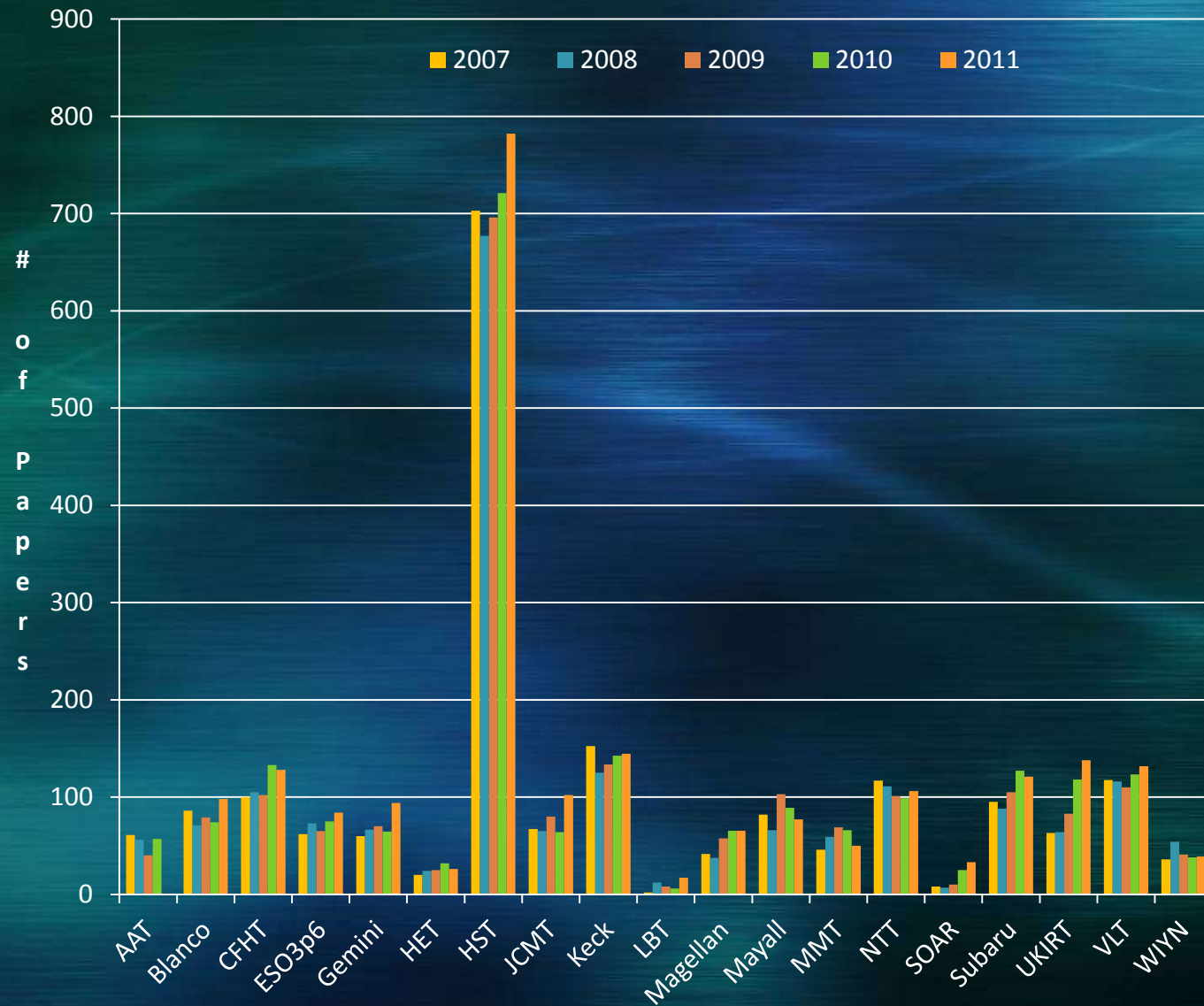
Telescopes Included – Compare to CFHT

Observatory	Telescope	# of Telescopes	Source of Paper List
AAO	AAT	1	Annual Reports
CTIO	Blanco	1	Librarian
CFHT	CFHT	1	Librarian
ESO	ESO3p6	1	Online Database
Gemini	Gemini	2	Librarian
HET	HET	1	Online Database
HST	HST	1	Online Database
JACH	JCMT	1	Online Database
Keck	Keck	2	Librarian
LBT	LBT	1	ADS
Magellan	Magellan	2	Web Pages
KPNO	Mayall	1	Librarian
MMT	MMT	1	ADS
ESO	NTT	1	Online Database
SOAR	SOAR	1	Online Database
Subaru	Subaru	1	Web Pages
JACH	UKIRT	1	Web Pages
ESO	VLT	4	Online Database
WIYN	WIYN	1	Librarian

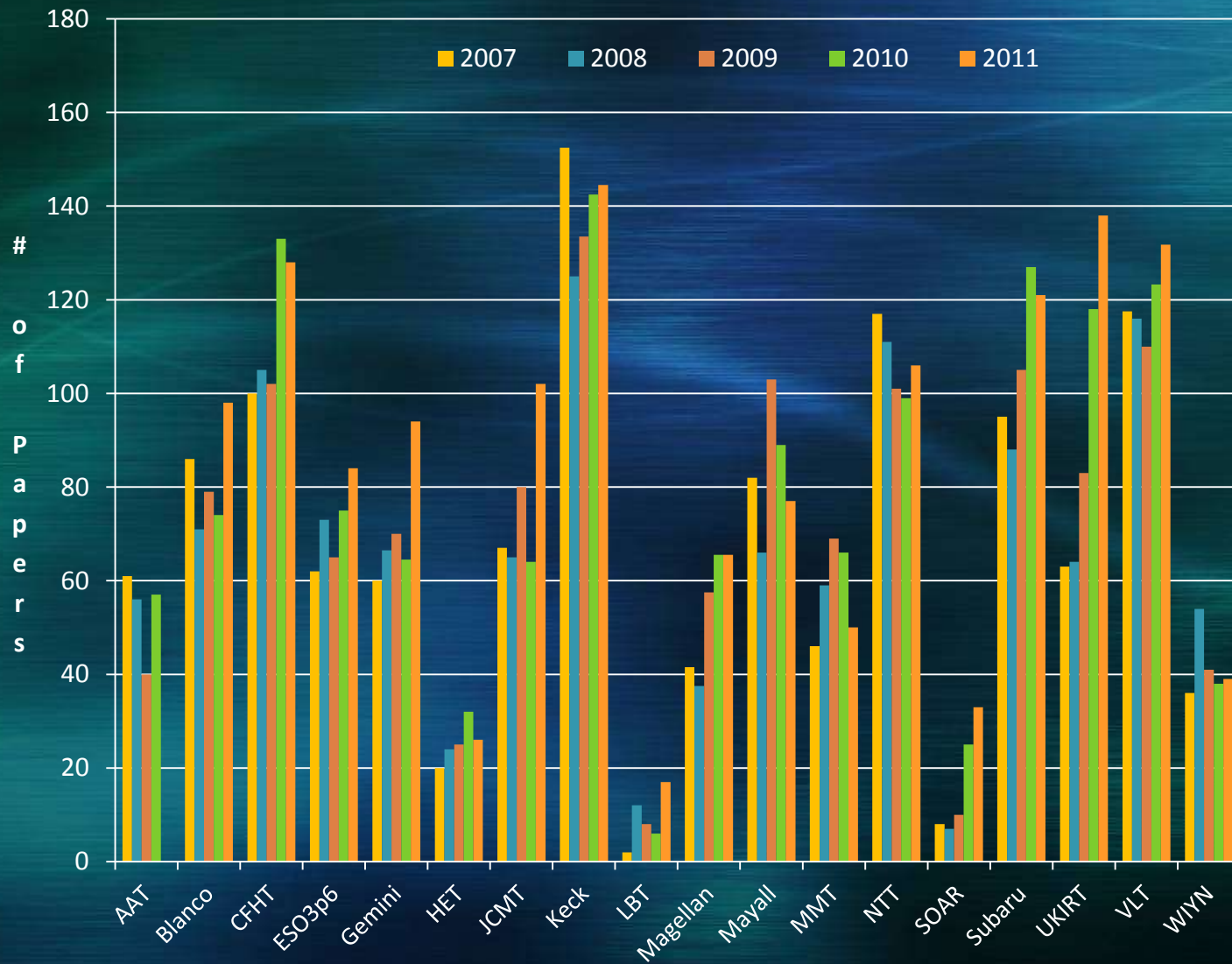
CFHT - # of Papers by Year



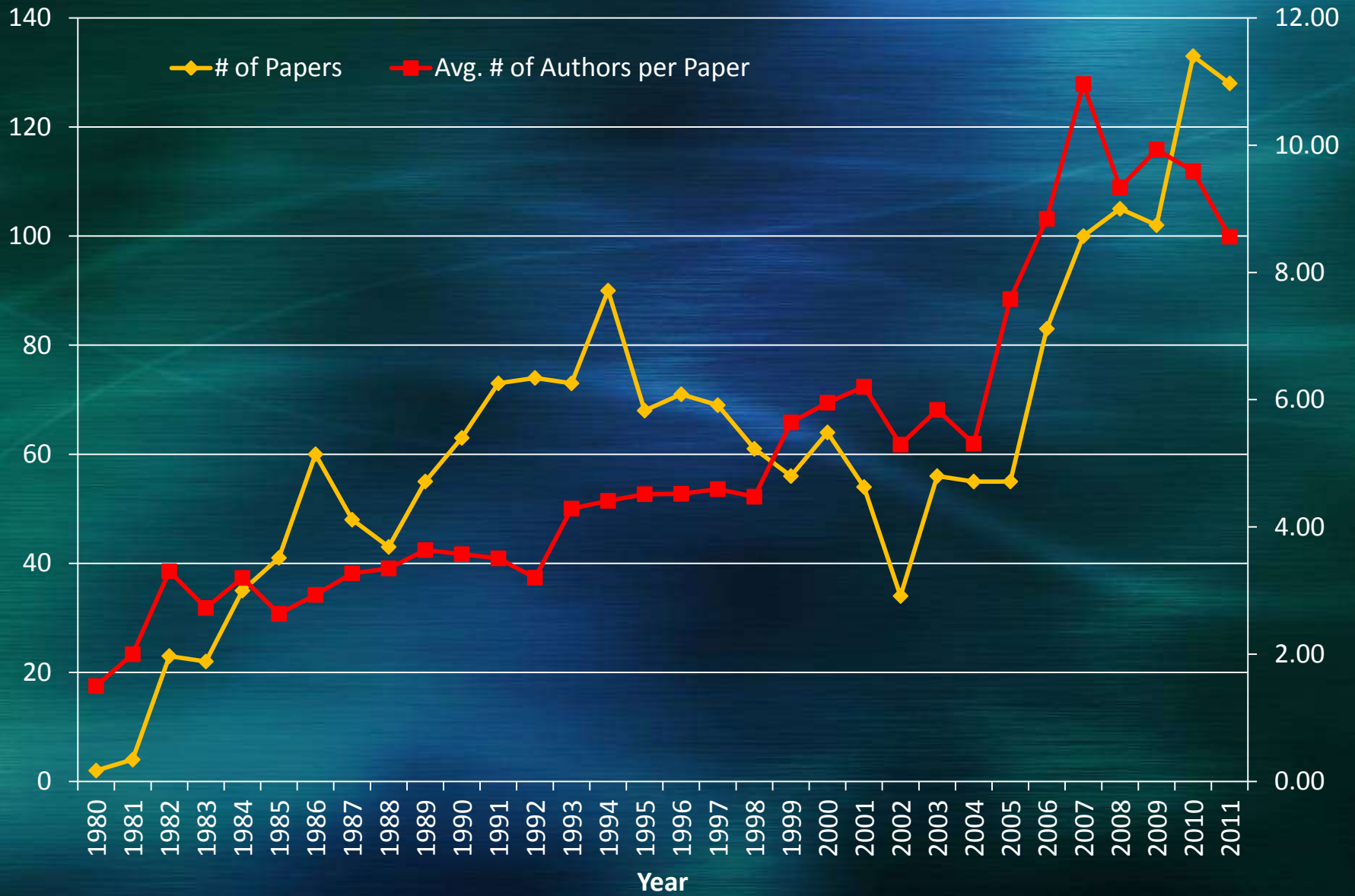
2007 – 2011: Productivity - # of Papers / Telescope

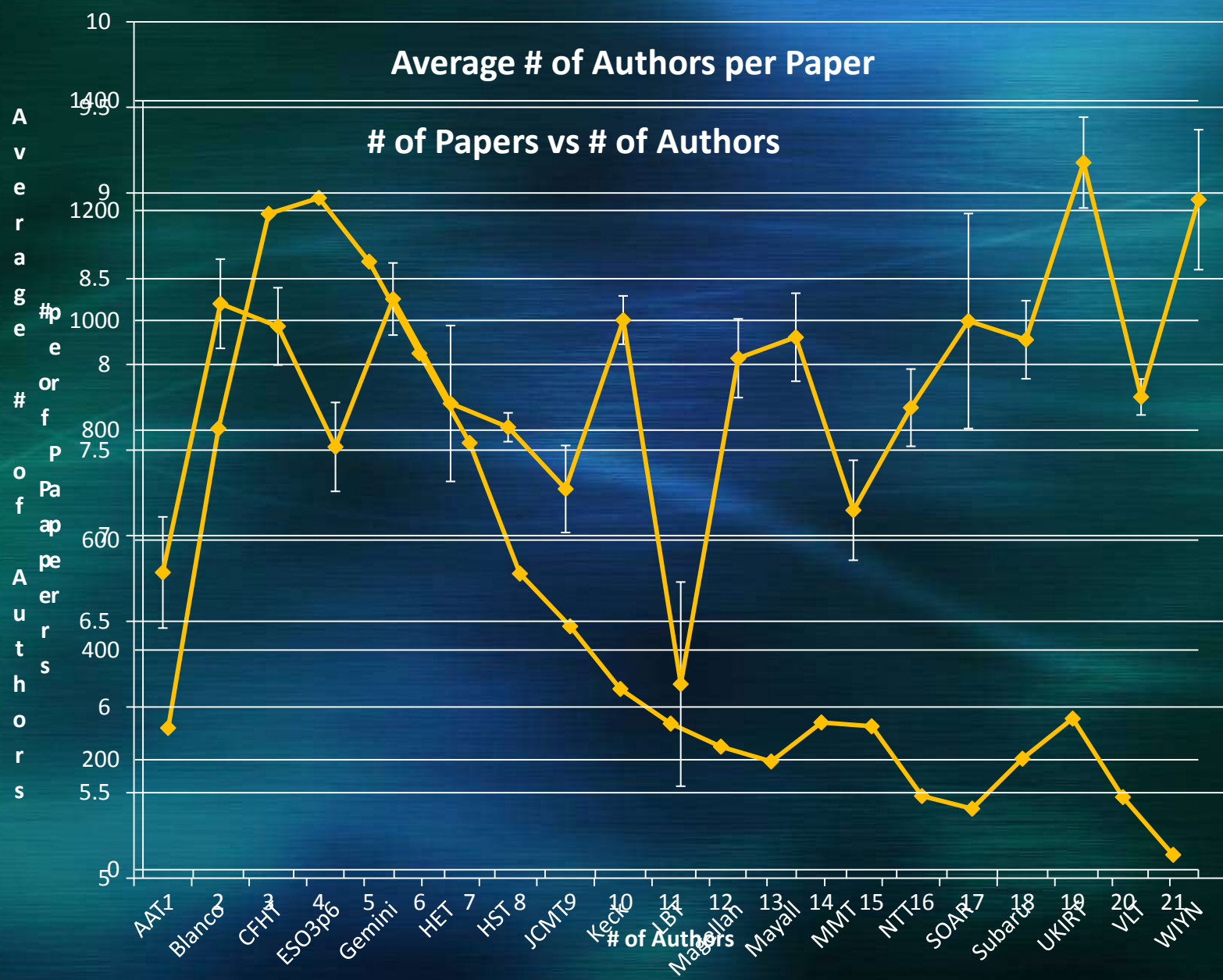


2007 – 2011: Productivity - # of Papers / Telescope



CFHT 1980 - 2011



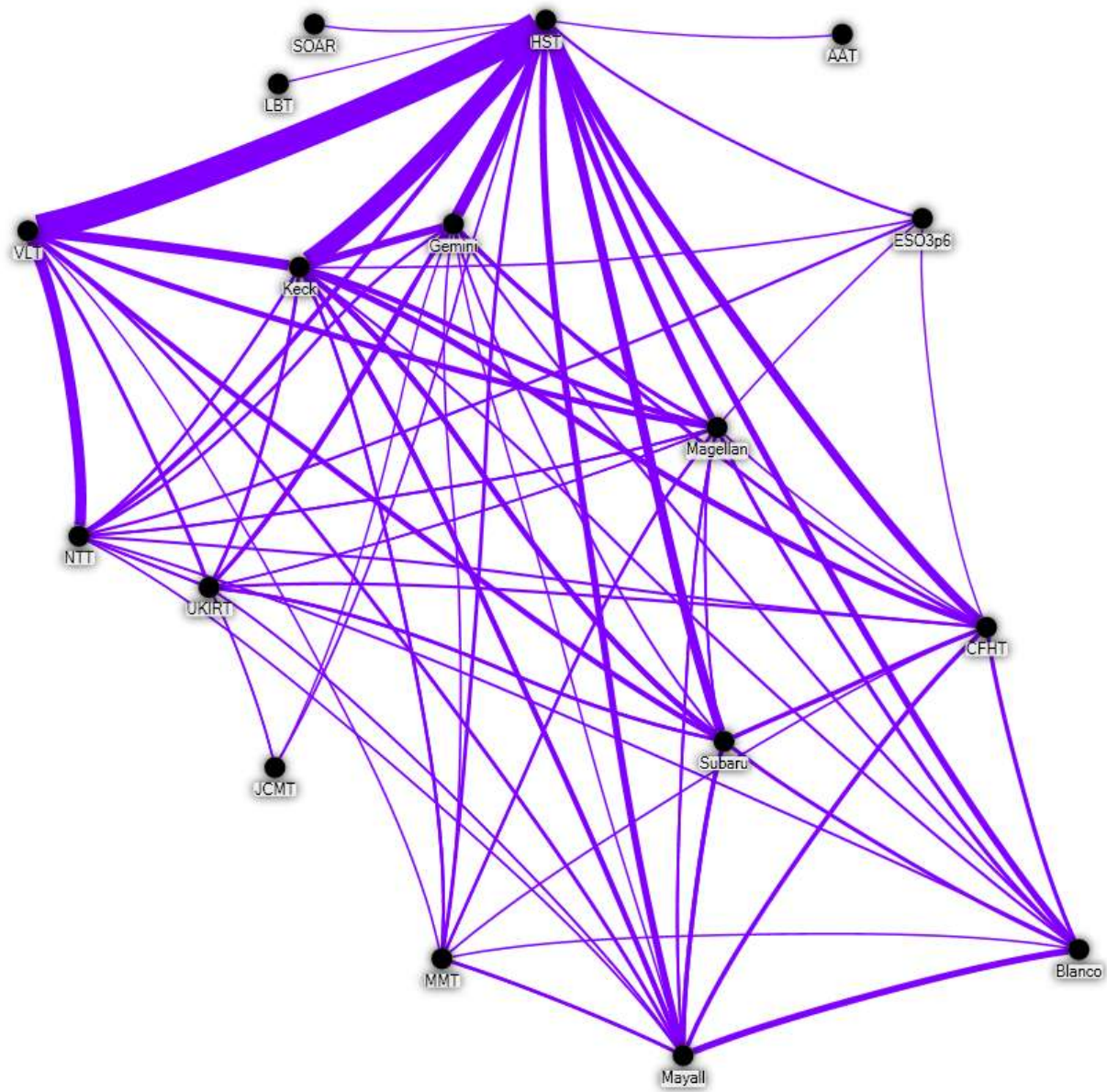


Whose paper is it?

- Significant # of papers include data from more than one telescope

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AAT	162	40	11	1	0	0	0	0
Blanco	122	130	68	30	19	24	13	2
CFHT	219	148	102	48	19	22	8	2
ESO3p6	201	102	44	7	2	1	2	0
Gemini	267	240	133	52	8	3	6	1
HET	55	40	20	8	4	0	0	0
HST	2216	958	278	70	21	23	11	2
JCMT	312	47	10	6	2	1	0	0
Keck	623	483	181	70	19	9	10	1
LBT	23	15	7	0	0	0	0	0
Magellan	187	200	86	40	11	3	7	1
Mayall	131	129	74	29	21	24	8	1
MMT	133	95	38	15	3	1	4	1
NTT	214	170	105	33	8	1	2	1
SOAR	43	21	12	3	3	0	1	0
Subaru	233	158	63	30	20	25	5	2
UKIRT	221	147	68	19	3	4	4	0
VLT	1263	745	260	71	22	20	11	2
WIYN	86	67	32	11	5	1	6	0

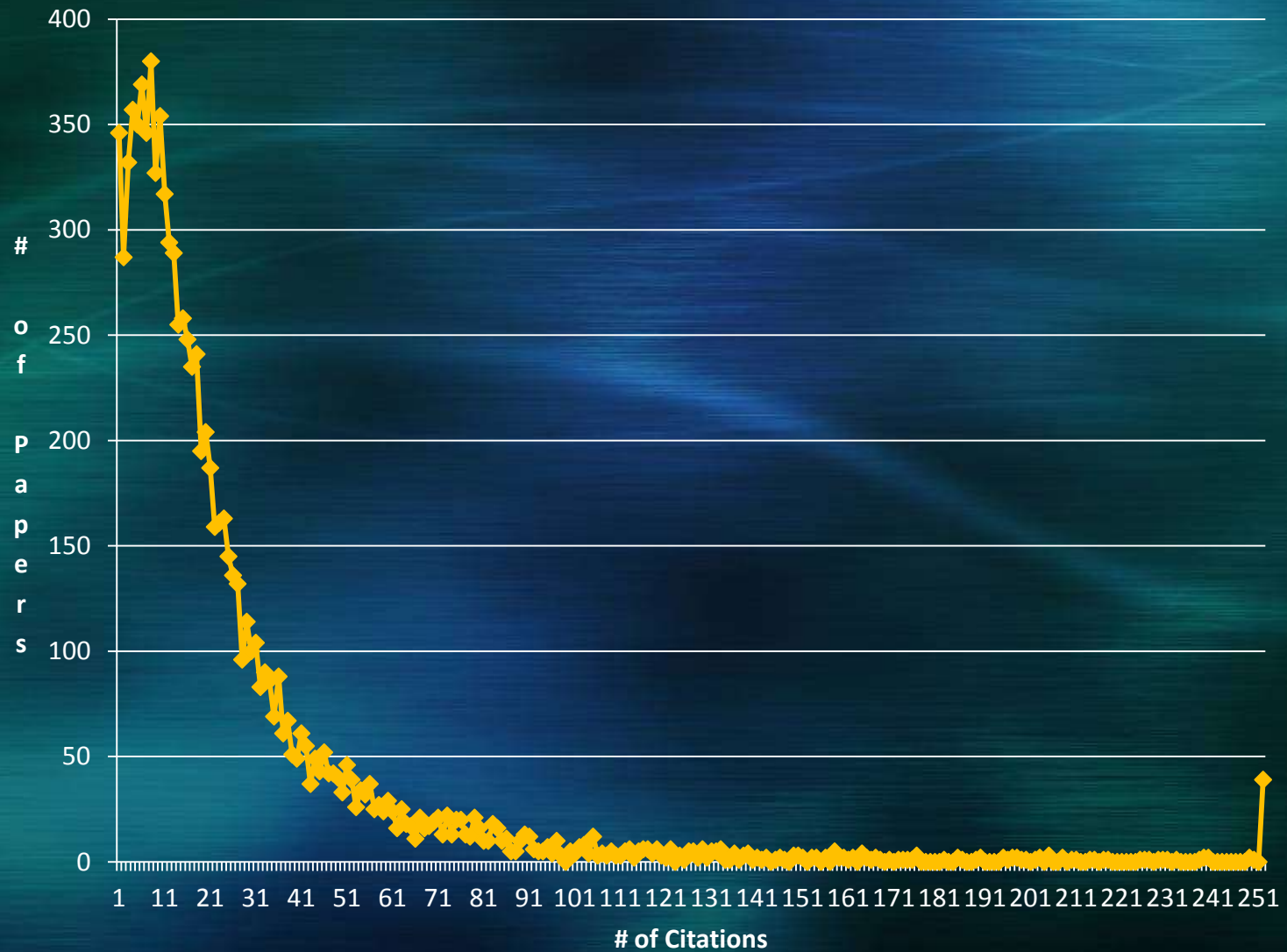
Telescope	% Unique
AAT	75.7%
Blanco	29.9%
CFHT	38.6%
ESO3p6	56.0%
Gemini	37.6%
HET	43.3%
HST	61.9%
JCMT	82.5%
Keck	44.6%
LBT	51.1%
Magellan	35.0%
Mayall	31.4%
MMT	45.9%
NTT	40.1%
SOAR	51.8%
Subaru	43.5%
UKIRT	47.4%
VLT	52.8%
WIYN	41.3%



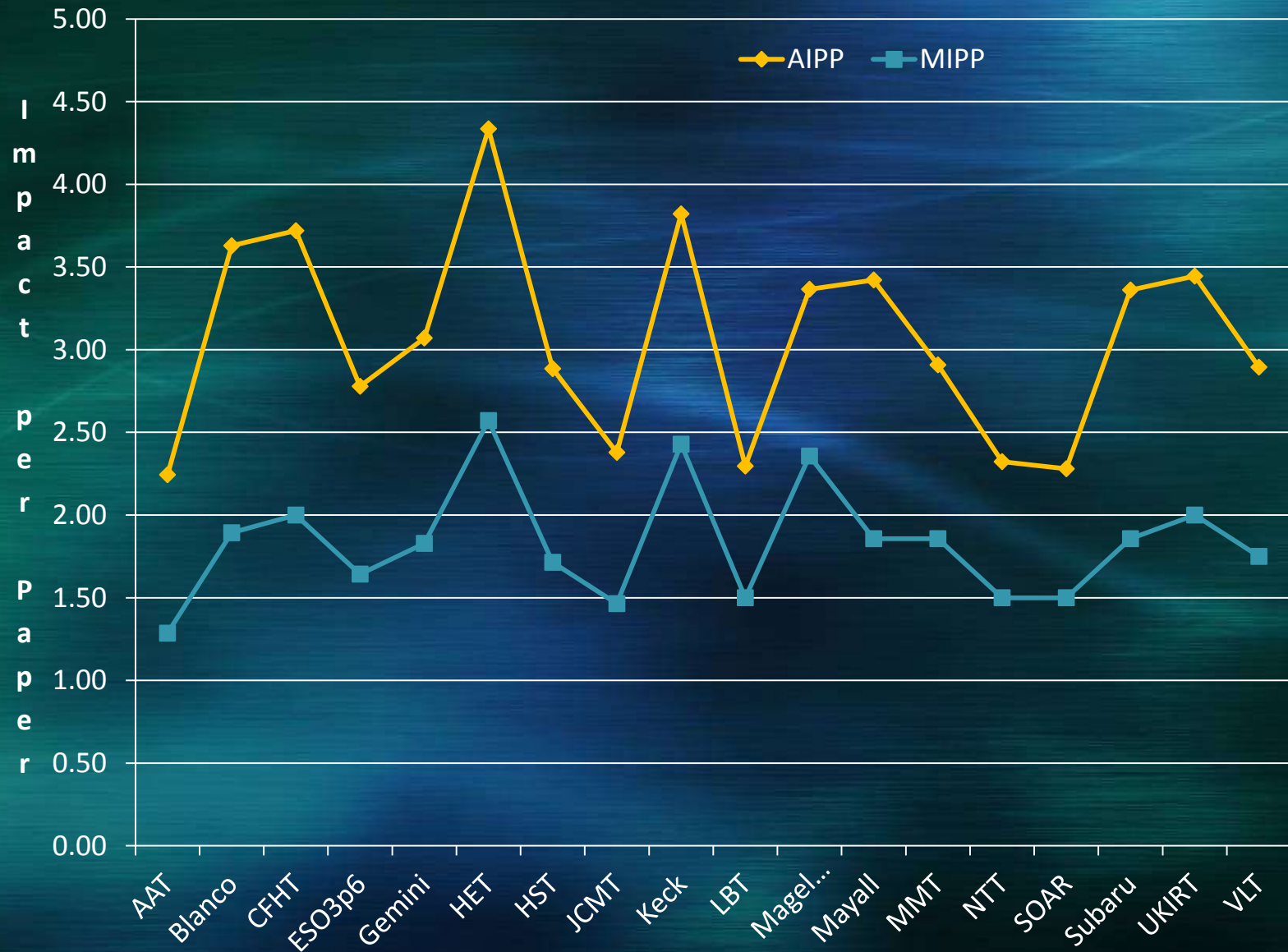
Performance Metric

- Citations counts grow as a paper ages
 - Peak citation/count/year occurs \sim 2-3 years after publication
- Need a standard citation (impact) metric
 - Allows comparison of papers of different ages
 - Common treatment of impact for the complete sample
- Use the *median citation count* for AJ papers of a given year as a standard measure
- **Impact** is defined as the ratio of the citations of a paper to the median # of citations for AJ papers of the same year
- Using ApJ rather AJ would simply change the length of our standard measuring stick (meter – yard)
- **AIPP – Average Impact per Paper**
- **MIPP – Median Impact per Paper**

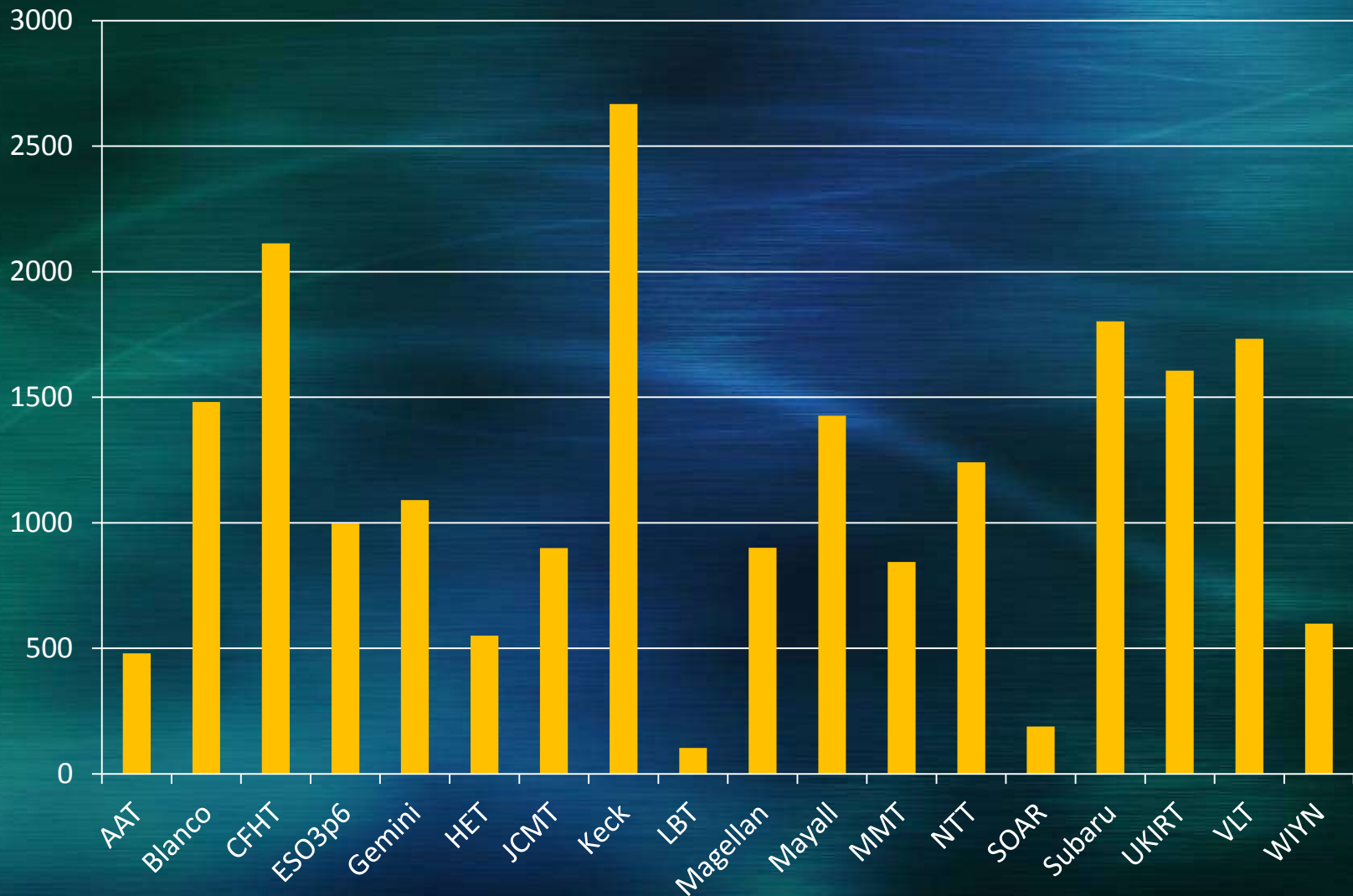
Citation Distribution



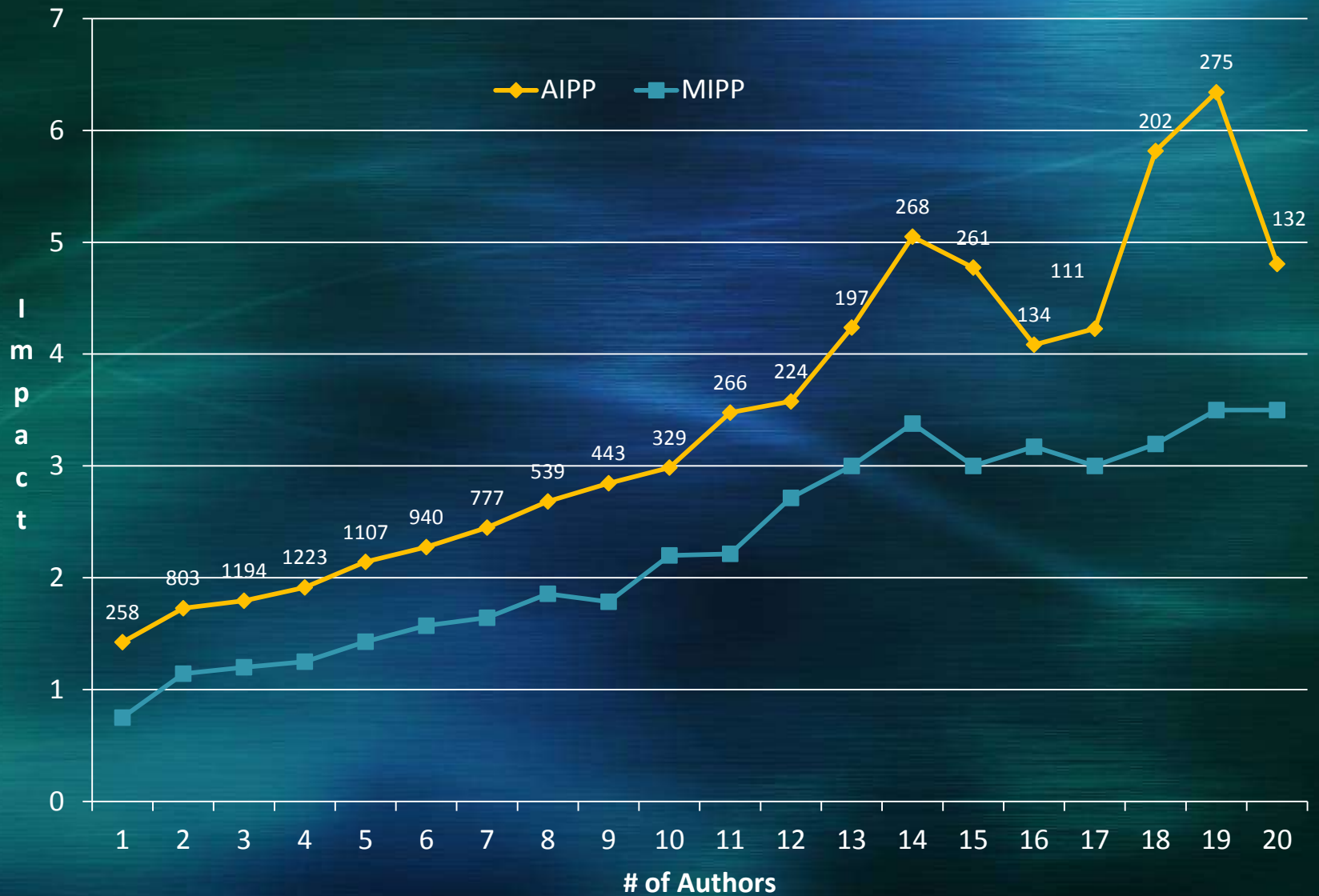
Impact per Paper



Total Impact per Telescope: 2007-2011

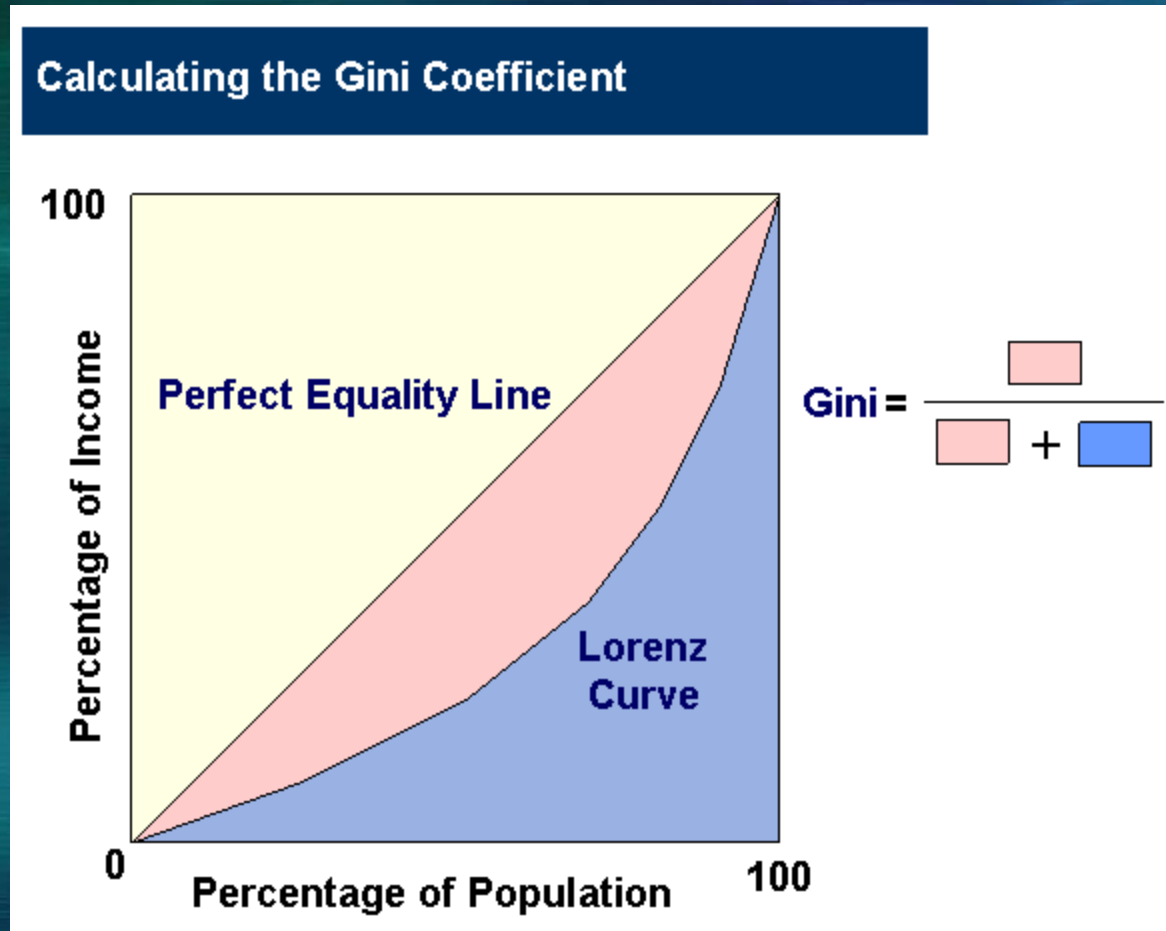


Impact vs # of Authors

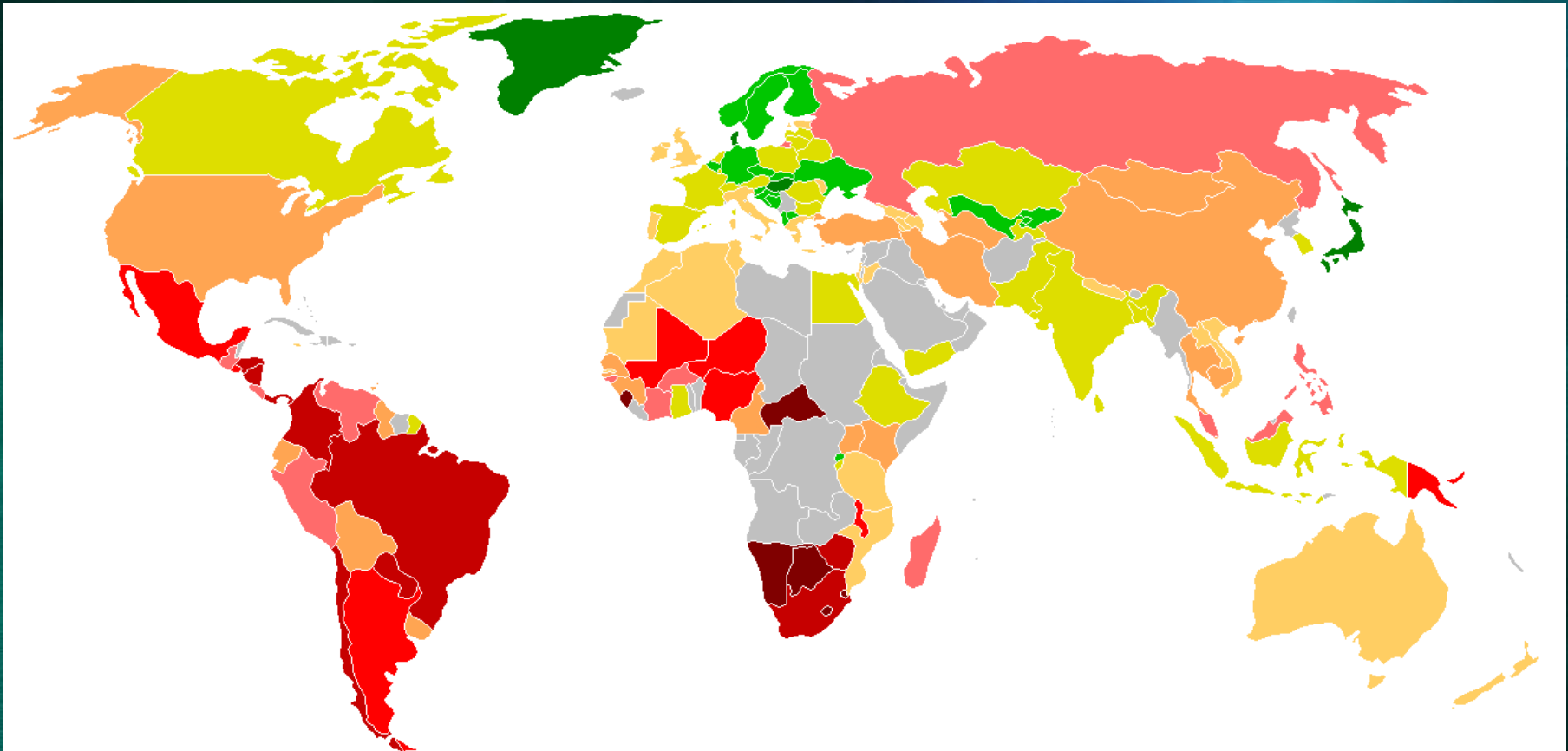


Gini Coefficient

- A measure of statistical dispersion
 - most prominently used as a measure of inequality of income distribution

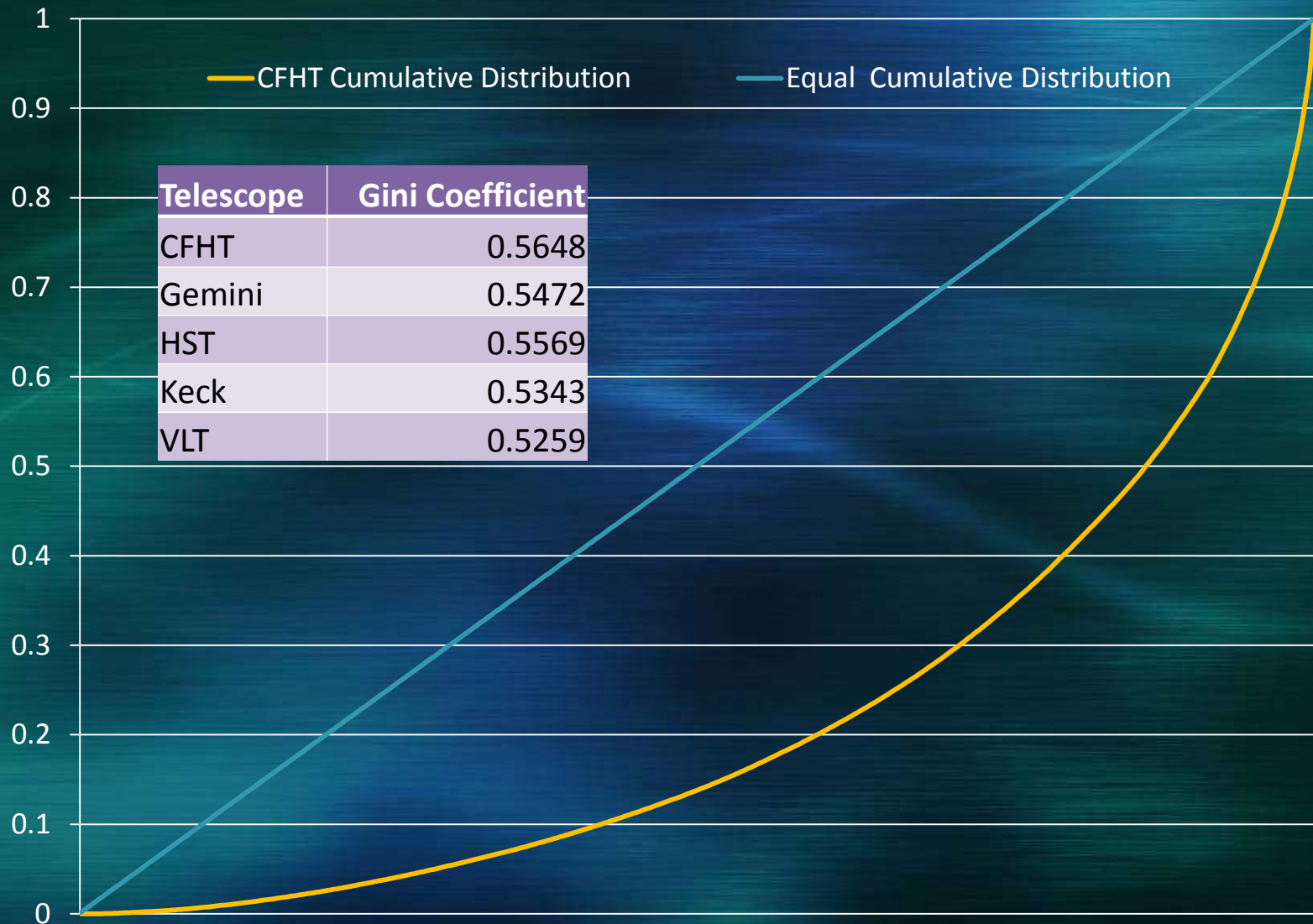


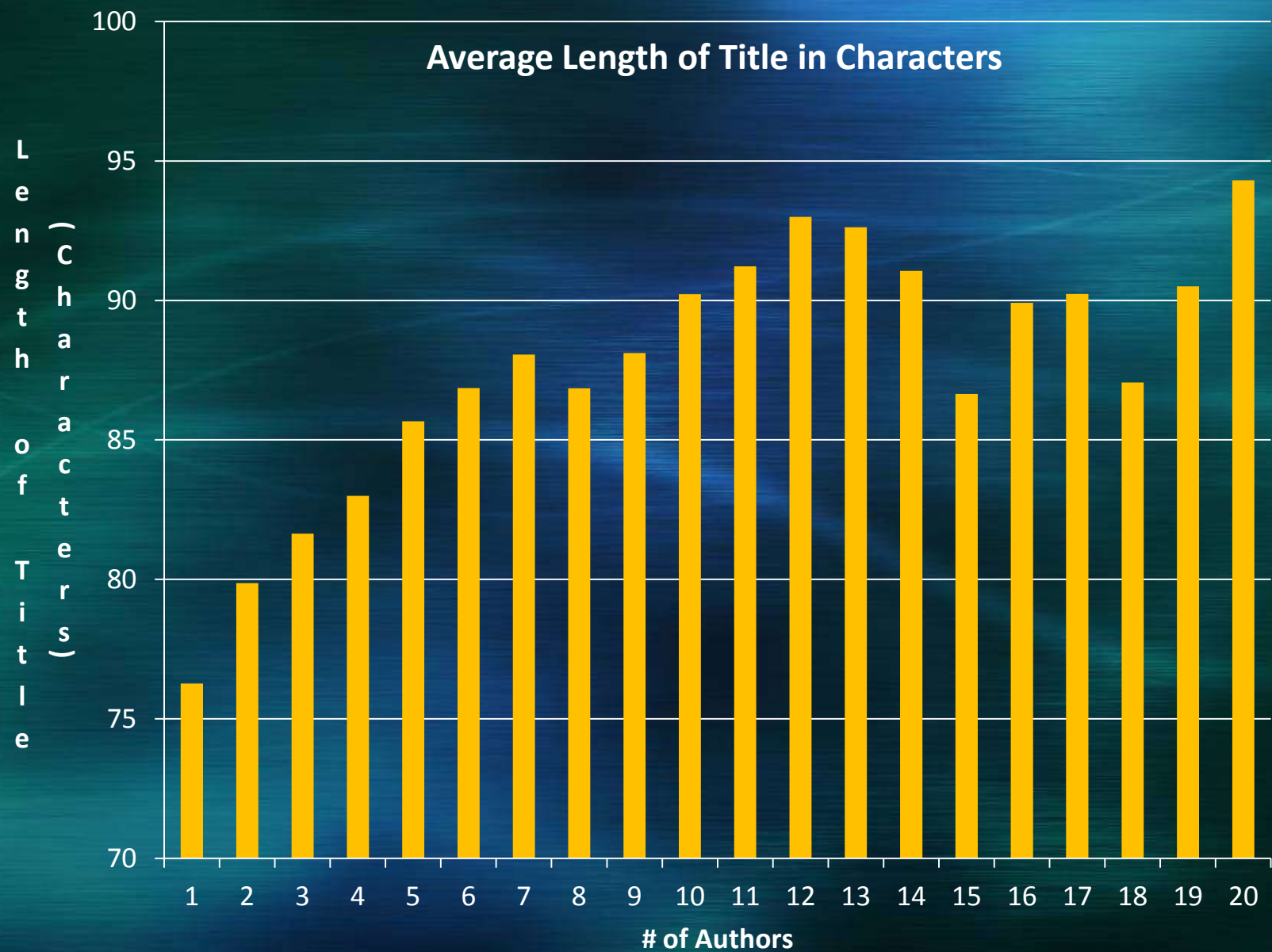
World Gini Coefficients



Color	Gini coefficient				
			0,35 - 0,39		0,55 - 0,59
	< 0,25		0,40 - 0,44		> 0,60
	0,25 - 0,29		0,45 - 0,49		NA
	0,30 - 0,34		0,50 - 0,54		

CFHT Distribution of Impact

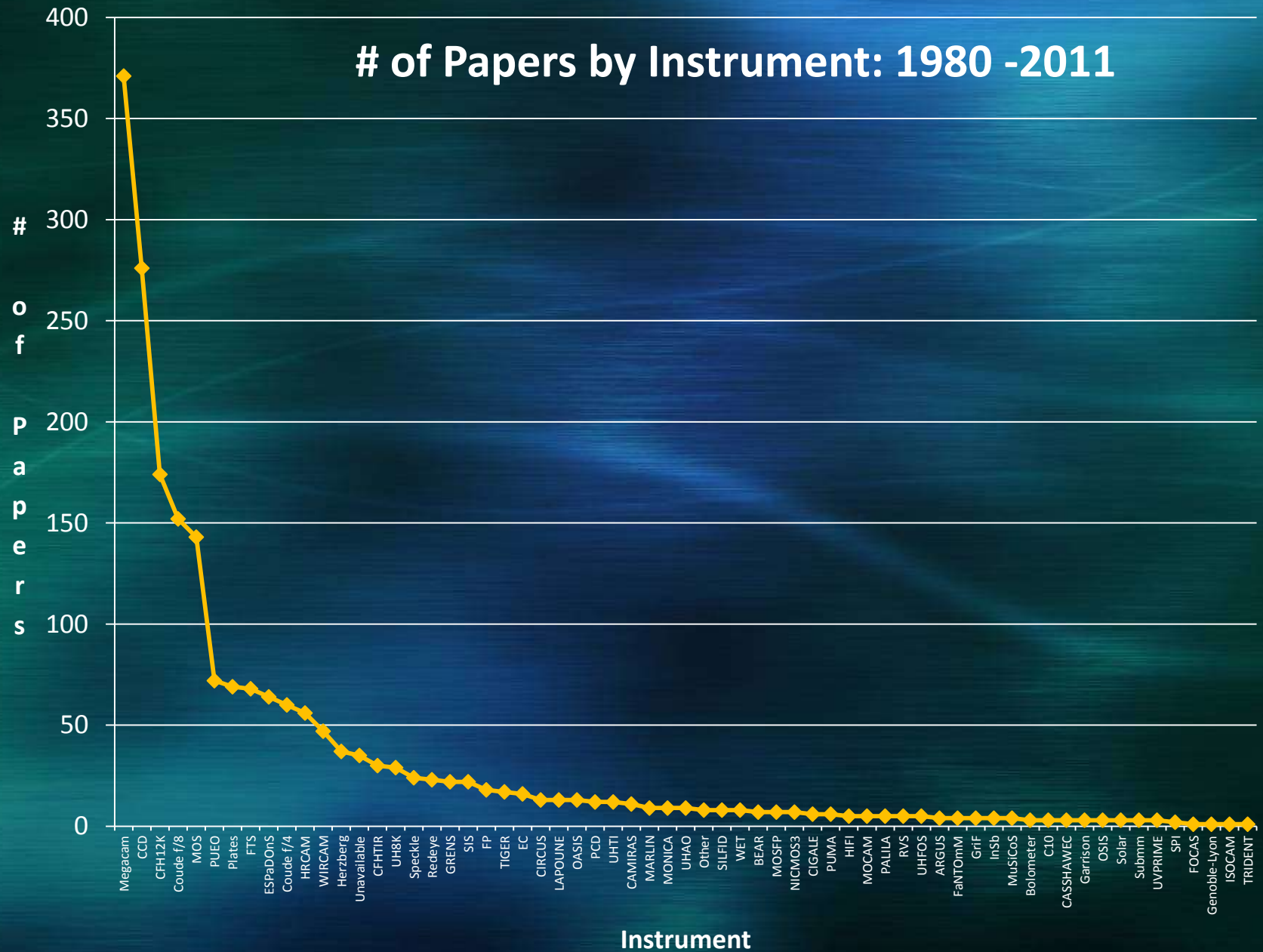




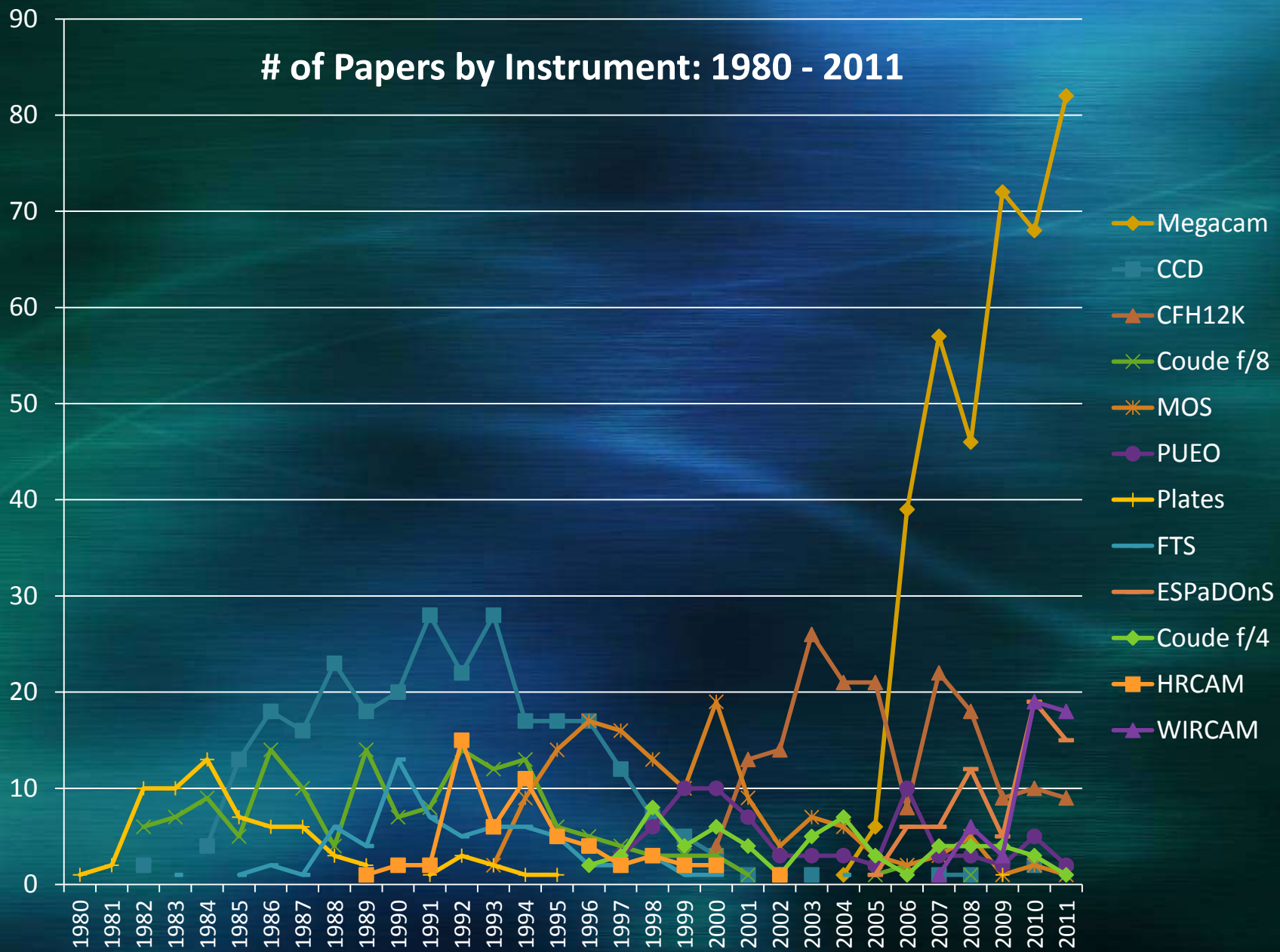
Instrument Productivity and Impact

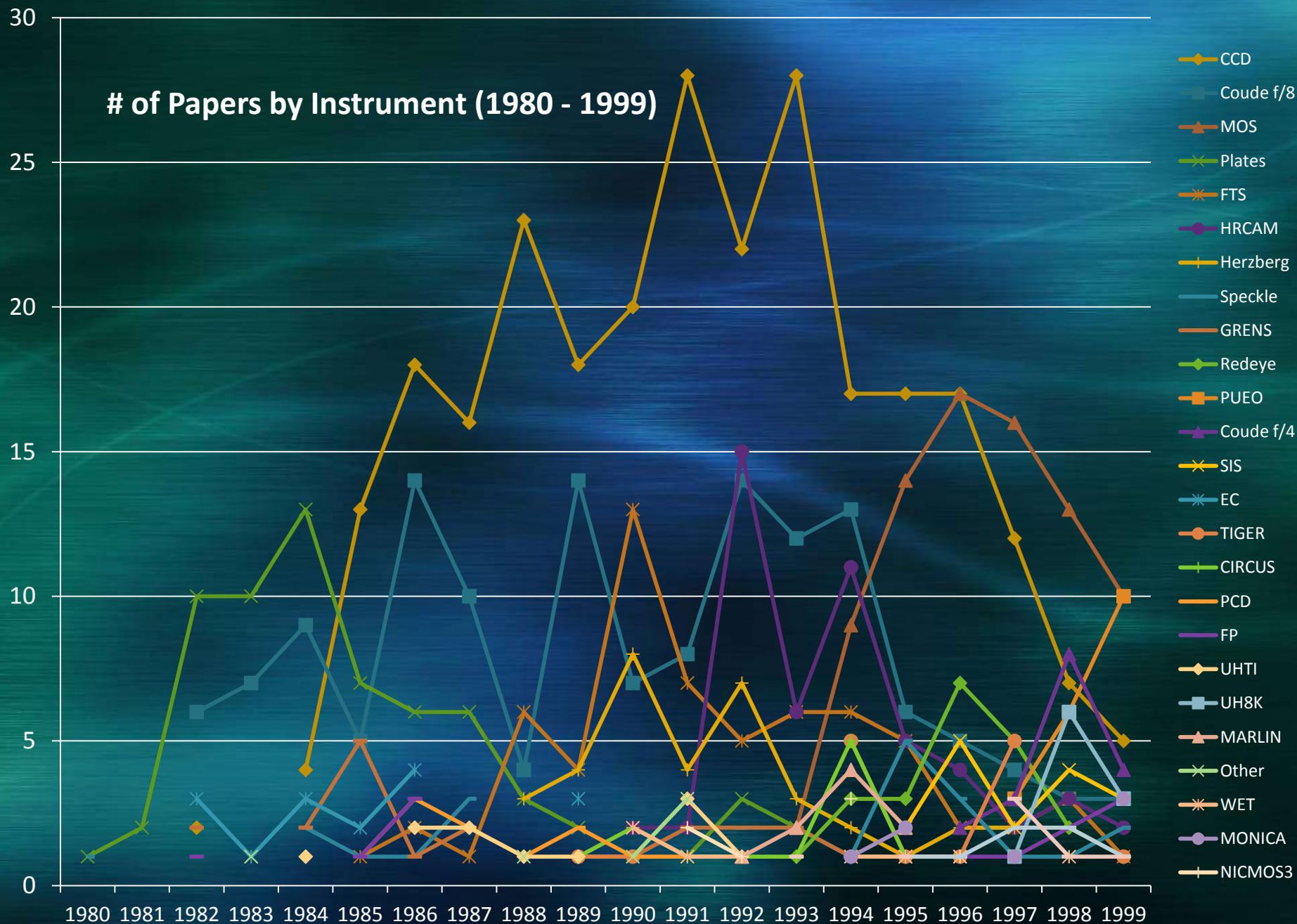
- Identify instrument(s) used to acquire data used in publication
- Investigate productivity and impact of various instruments

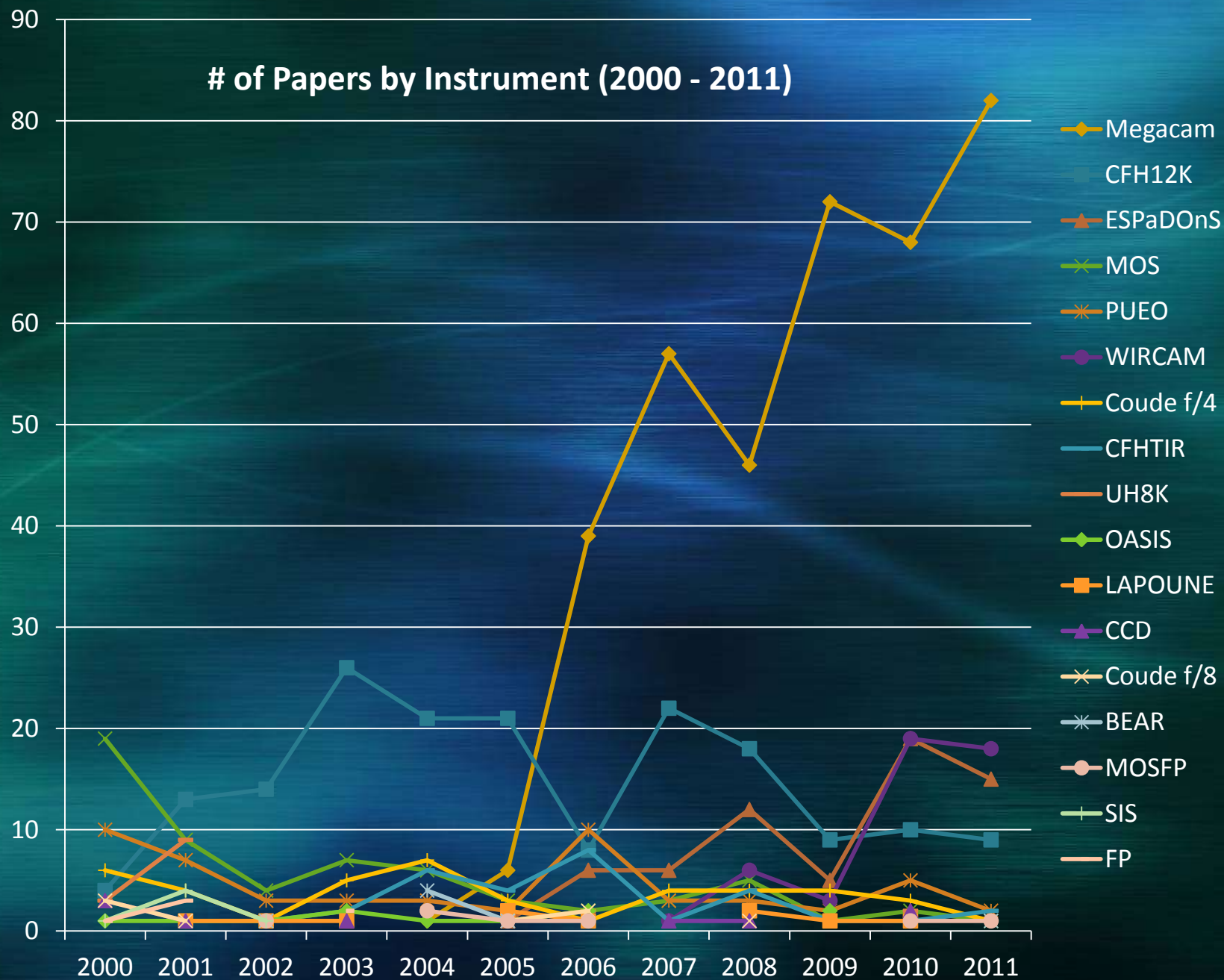
of Papers by Instrument: 1980 -2011



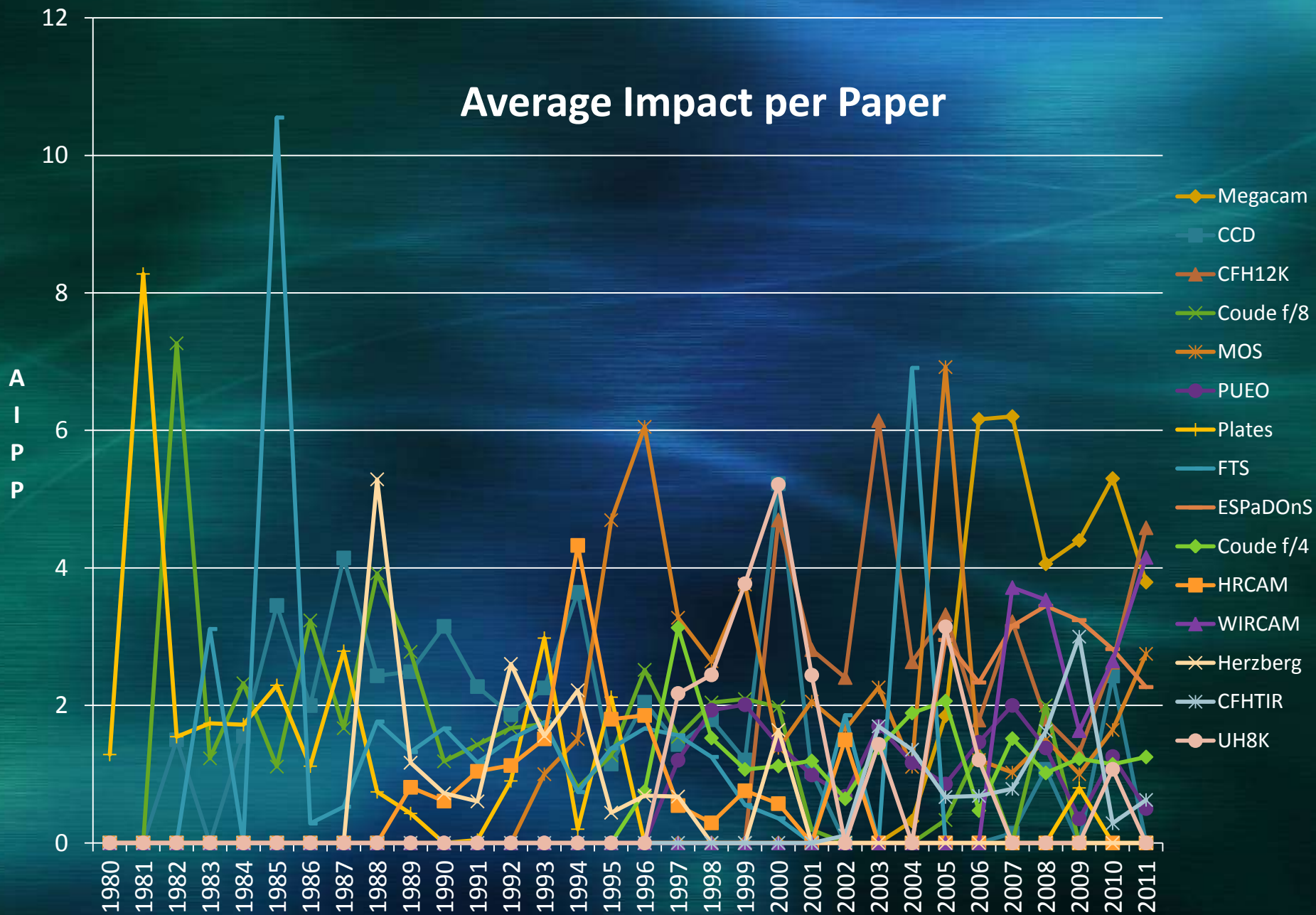
of Papers by Instrument: 1980 - 2011

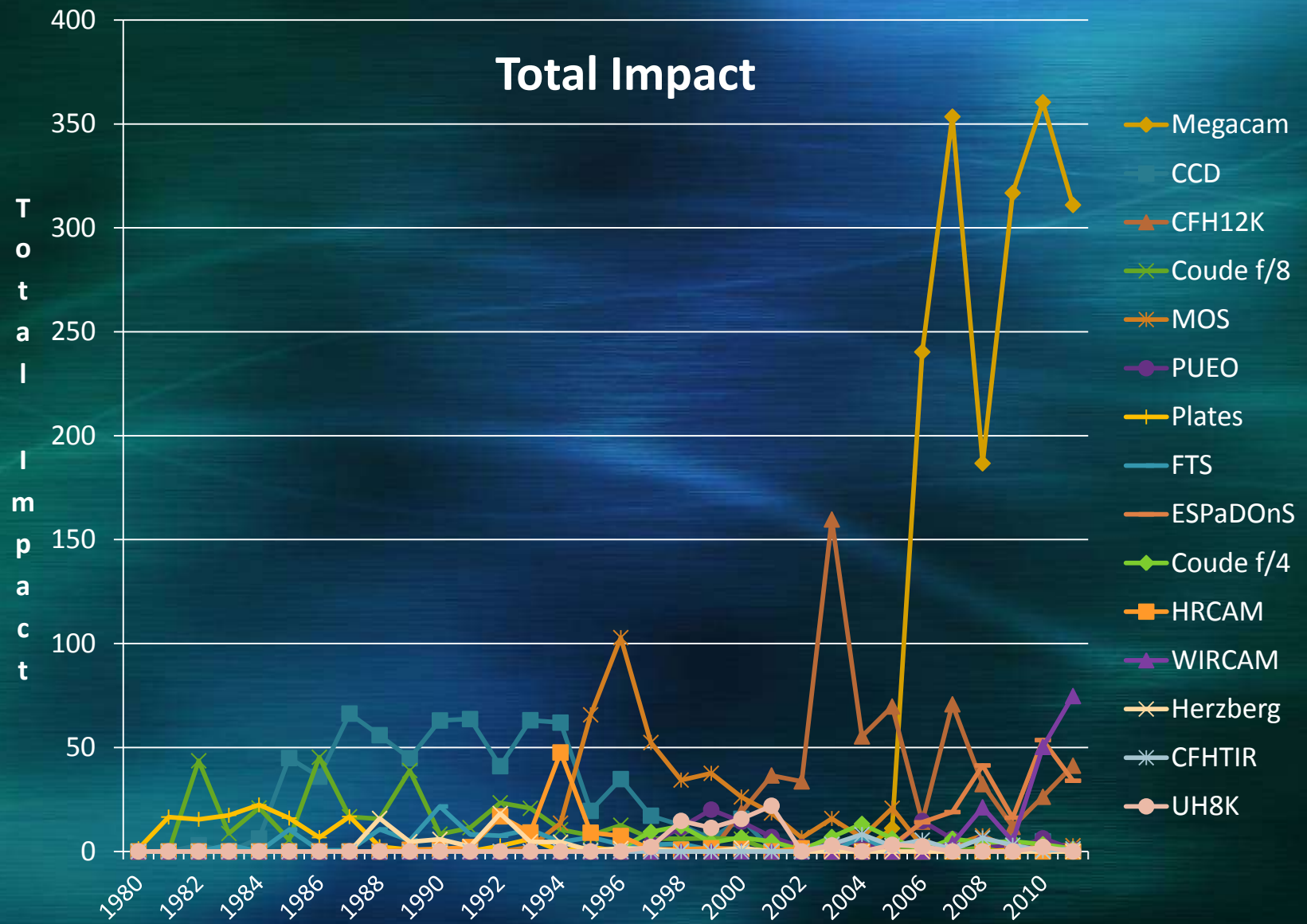


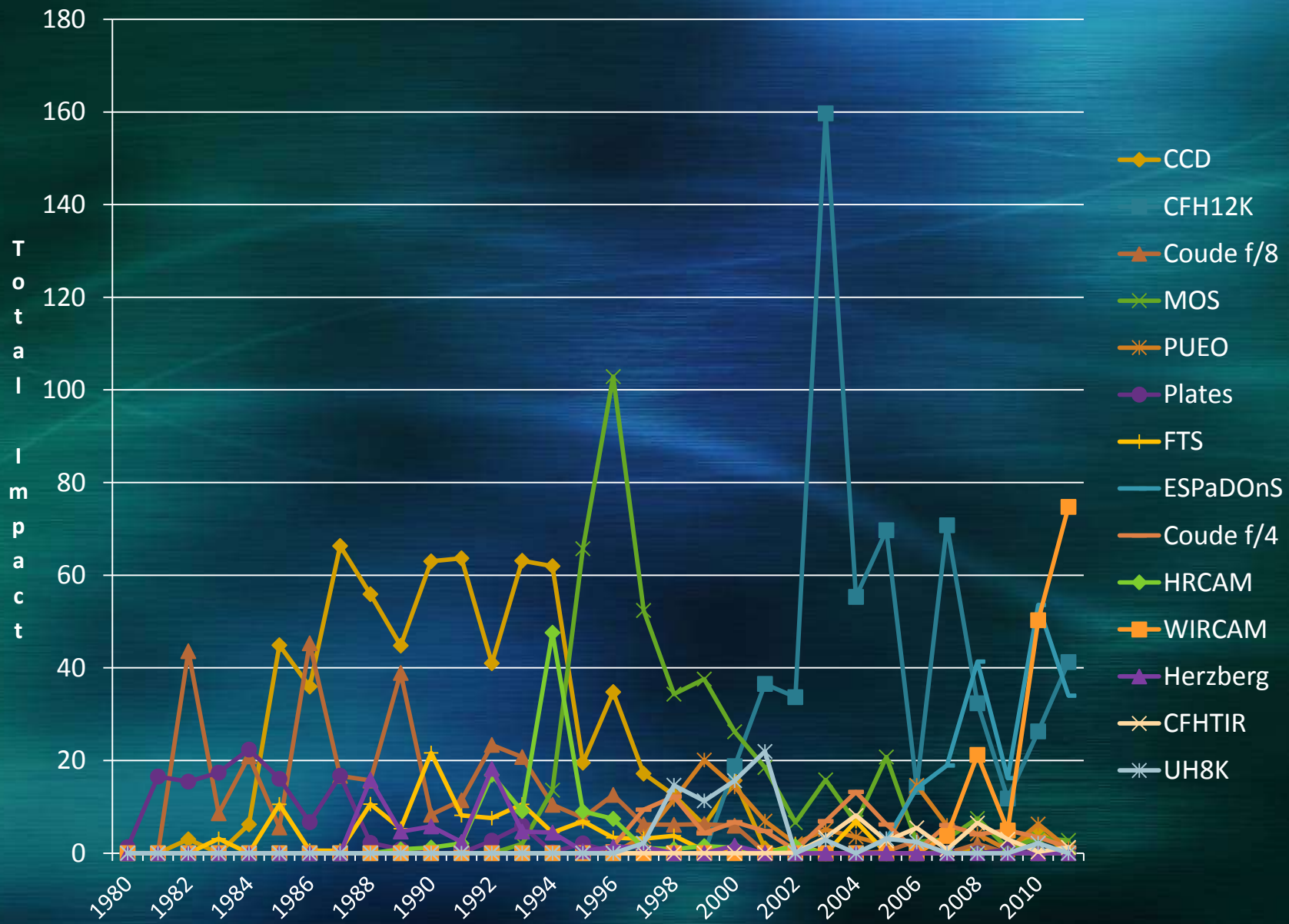




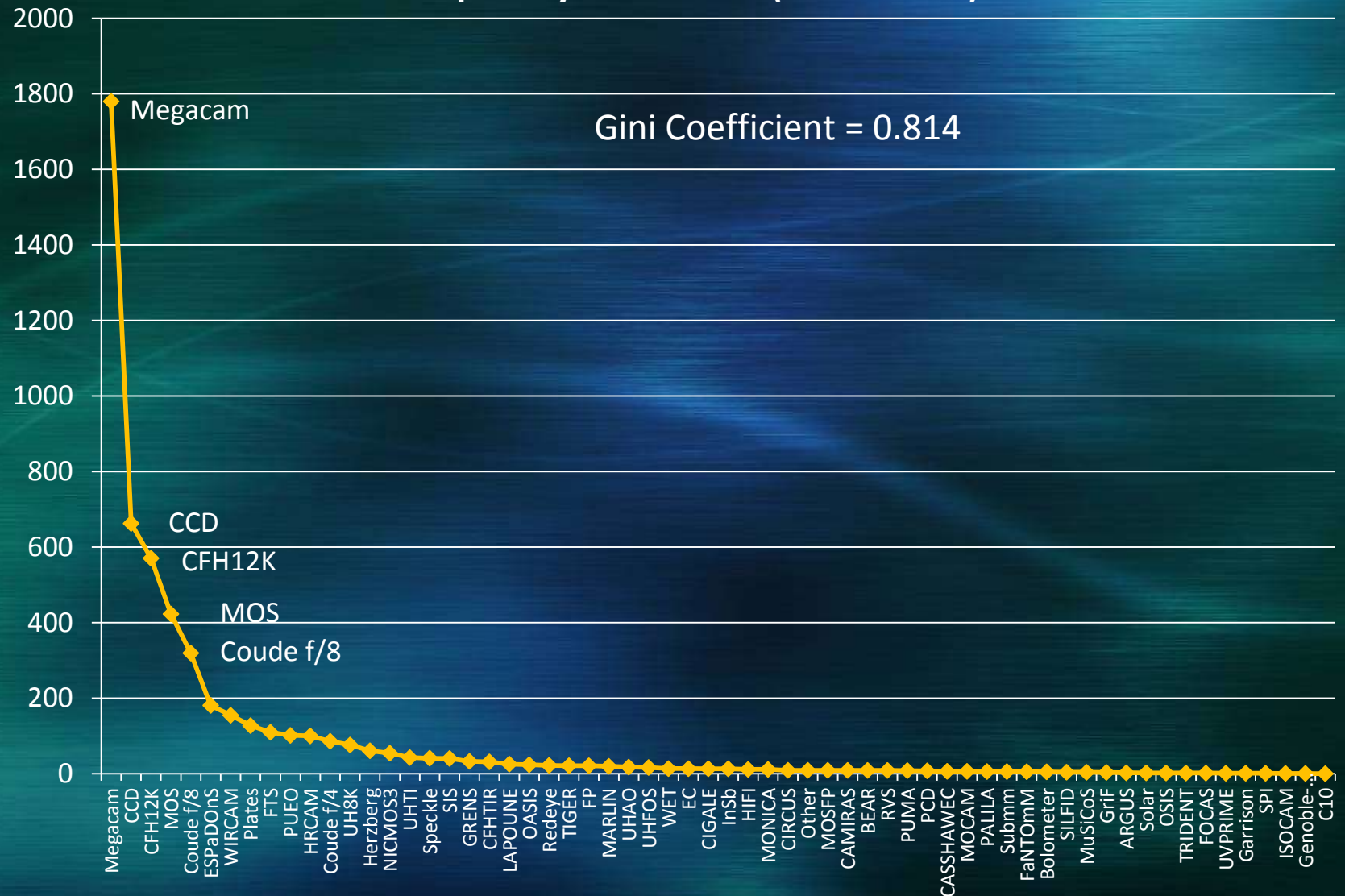
Average Impact per Paper







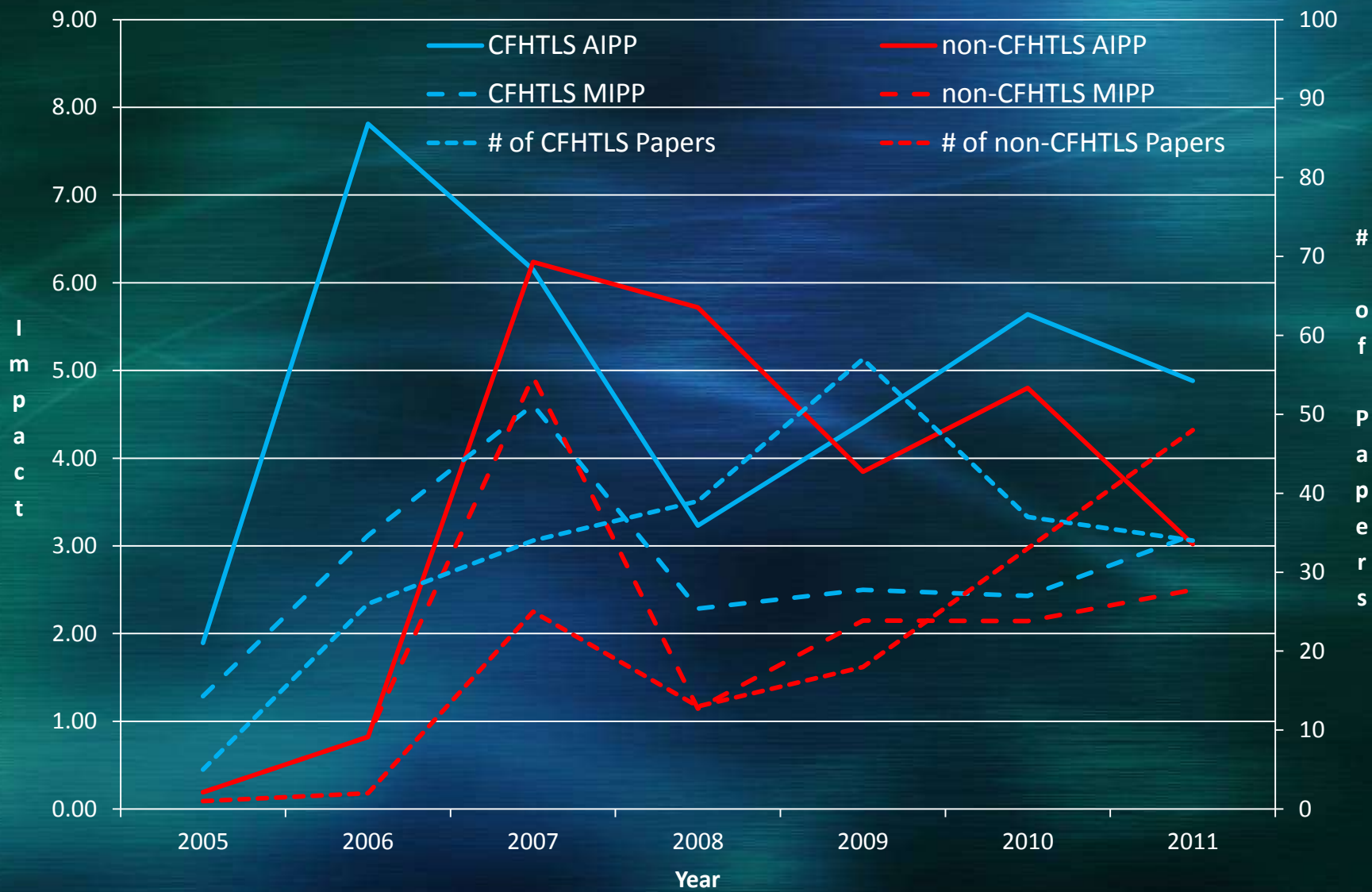
Total Impact by Instrument (1980 - 2011)



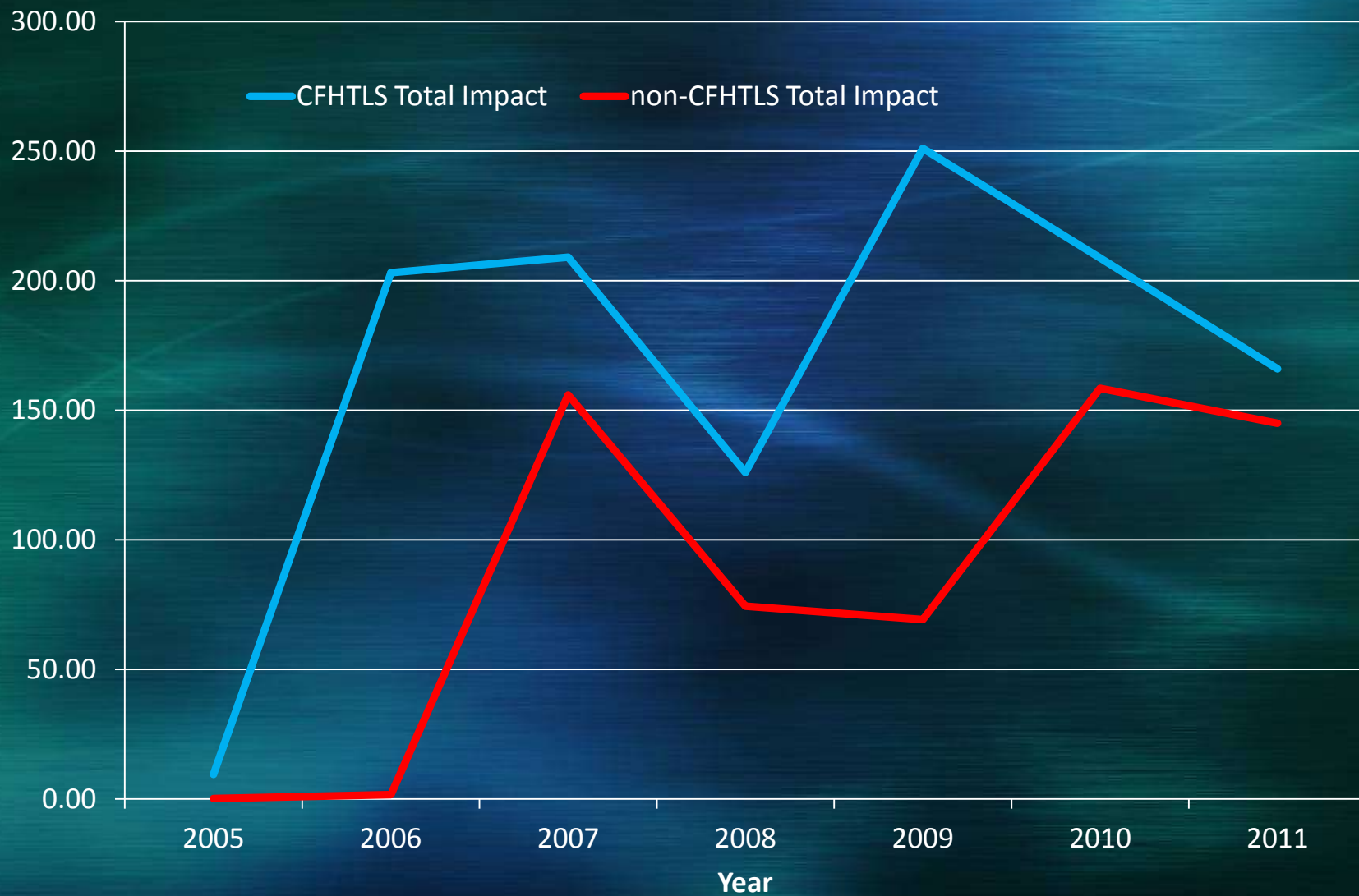
Observing Hours & Papers

Hours	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Megacam	197	176	163	166	159	119
WIRCAM	99	85	100	77	109	142
ESPaDoNS	59	77	90	116	94	82
Other	18	21	11	6	3	14

	Hours (2006-2009)	Papers (2008-2011)	Impact (2008-2011)	Papers/ Hour	Impact/ Hour
Megacam	702	268	1175	0.38	1.67
WIRCAM	361	46	151	0.13	0.42
ESPaDoNS	342	51	145	0.15	0.42



Total Impact by Year



Summary

- CFHT's current productivity & impact (P&I) are at the highest level in its history and amongst the highest of any O/IR telescope
- At any given time in CFHT's history, P&I usually concentrated in a small number of instruments – recently this has been MegaCam
- Through early 1990s exploited IQ for direct imaging
- MOS dominates mid-1990s – exceptional instrument, one of the first of its kind; key was early exploitation of new capability
- Mid-1990s onward has been the domain of WF imaging – MOCAM, UH8K, CFH12K, MegaCam
 - No longer sufficient to simply rely on excellent image quality
 - First to exploit wide-field imaging; strategic large-scale surveys;
- What about the future?
 - More powerful wide-field imaging coming on-line – DEC, HSC, LSS

Self Citations

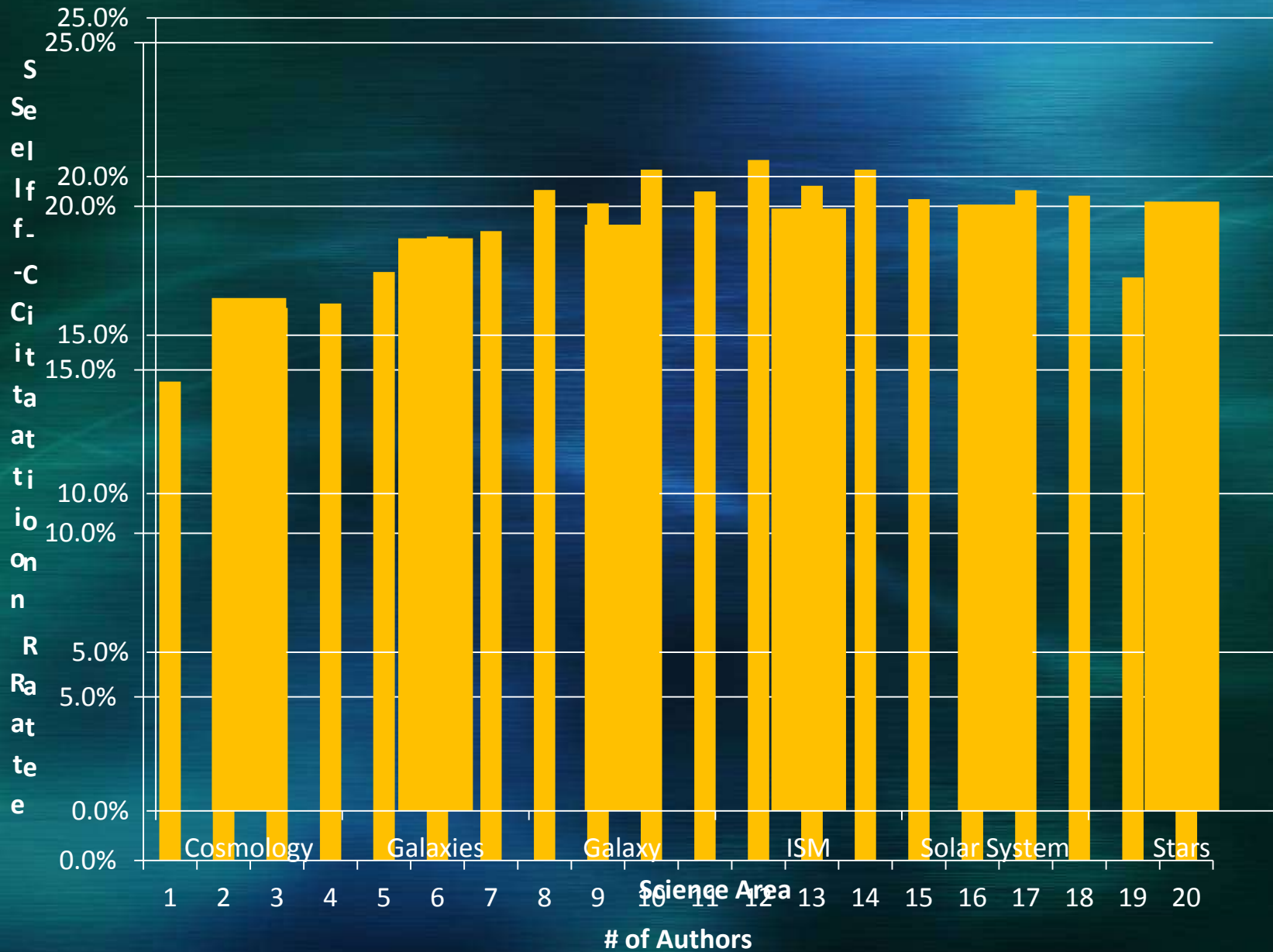
- Papers are now published by larger groups

- the impact of group citations needs to be included as well

- A citation is counted as a self-citation if the first author of the citing paper matches **any** author in the cited paper.

- This approach includes the traditional self citations as well as groups citing their previous work.





Canadian Astro Faculty

Data

- Database of Canadian faculty and permanent researchers
- Ancillary data such as gender, year of PhD, country and institute of PhD
- Retrieve papers and citations counts from ADS
- Calculate metrics such as h-index and g-index

of Papers per Person vs Years Since PhD

