ANALYSIS OF IMPACT

MODERN SCIENTOMETRICS

These show that my work (notably the well known ECE and ECE2 unified field theories) is creating a vast amount of interest in essentially all the leading universities in the world and in essentially all the nations of the world. The scientometrics are recorded many times on www.aias.us and on the blog of www.aias.us, which is www.drmyronevans.wordpress.com. They are collected in the filtered statistics section of www.aias.us and in "The Book of Scientometrics", UFT307 on www.aias.us (Volume one) and in Volume two, frequently posted on www.aias.us and on its blog. The scientometrics are archived permanently on www.archive.org, the Wayback Machine and are available in great detail from 2002 to present. The prove the existence of a historic and permanent paradigm shift called the post Einsteinian paradigm shift by the eminent editor, Prof. Emeritus Alwyn van der Merwe. The source files for the data collected and filtered in "The Book of Scientometrics" are username and password protected and are:

1) www.aias.us/weblogs/log.html
2) www.aias.us/weblogs/log.files.html.
3) www.aias.us/new_stats.
4) Webalizer file for www.upitec.org.
5) Other feedback sites such as AWstats.

"The Book of Scientometrics", volumes one (UFT307 on www.aias.us) and two filters out about 2% of the total number of visits, from universities, institutes and similar. It shows that my work is consulted permanently at all the best universities, institutes and similar in the world, for example the top twenty universities in world university rankings such as Webometrics, Times, QS and Shanghai. This is the peak of an Everest of interest because for every one identifiable URL (for example a leading physics department in an Ivy league University) there are many consultations from staff and students using private computers. The scientometrics show that every item, (paper, essay or book) I produce is read avidly around the world as soon as it is produced. This is a phenomenon in the history of science that has never happened before, and illustrates vividly the great power of the internet. This is also true of the work of the colleagues in AIAS / UPITEC. I am now the most prolific physicist / chemist in the history of science, and by far the one making the most impact with a radically new unified field theory. So this makes it difficult for standard modellers to assess my work fairly, because my work overthrows the standard model. The interest in the first paper of the UFT series was intense and immediate, and as remained at a high plateau ever since. The scientometrics consist of hits, visits, distinct visits, page views, and gigabytes downloaded from www.aias.us and www.upitec.org and feedback to the blog www.drmyronevans.wordpress.com . All indicators consistently show an intense worldwide interest and records have been kept daily since April 30th 2004. Records go back to 2000. There is no other scientist who has kept such meticulous records. Combined with conventional citation indices, they indicate that I am the highest impacting physicist / chemist at present as well as the most prolific physicist / chemist in history. The sceintometrics show that ECE and ECE2 schools of thought exist in any university of note and relevance.

I advocate a new method of assessment for the big prizes and national honours, one which is not controlled by a single school of thought such as the standard model of physics, which also controls nominations at present. The criteria used by the Prime Minister of that time, Tony Blair, in awarding me a Civil List Pension, should be adopted for any relevant new national honour. The assessment by Tony Blair was based on a nomination by the Royal Society of Chemistry and three referees who were open minded and not constrained by the standard model. I advocate a UNESCO Panel or similar and that no personal information about the candidate be revealed. This is aimed to ensure that the work is assessed on merit alone, and not on political considerations, ethnicity or gender. Merit should be assessed on both quantity and quality, using all relevant measures available.

MY CONVENTIONAL h, g AND I INDICES

These are also among the best in the world, bearing in mind that I no longer use standard model journals, I use websites.

1) The h index is defined as the number h of publications each cited h or more times. It is designed to measure a combination of quality and productivity, and has become very popular. However it is primitive compared with website feedback or scientometrics.
2) The g index is defined as the unique largest number of publications such that the sum of the top g articles received at least g squared citations. It is meant to take into account heavily cited publications.
3) The In index is the number of publications cited more than n times. It was devised by Google Scholar.

On 12/10/18 my citation indices are:

h = 50
g = 100
Total citations for top fifty papers = 8,488
Total citations for top 259 papers = 11,592
Estimated total citations about 14,000

Distribution Indices in October 2018*

I150	I100	I80	I60	I50	I40	I30	I20	I10	I5
9	19	26	43	46	54	70	112	190	~336

* This gives a distribution of citations in terms of the Google Scholar I index, In is the number of items in Google Scholar cited n times. So there are 9 items cited more than 150 times each and so on. There are greater than 336 items cited 5 times each.

On 10/11/17 my citation indices were:

h = 43
g = 91
Total citations (n) = 11,207
Citations per paper = 53.11

A comparison of some indices is given in the following Table for some physicists and chemists. The * denotes staff at the EDCL.

Scientist	h	g	I10	n
Myron Evans*	50	100	190	~14,000
Wolfgang Pauli	55	97	100	18,681
Paul Dirac	60		105	57,681
Mansel Davies*	30	51	68	~ 2,800
Jeremy Jones*	18	31	30	~ 990
Alun H. Price*	7	13	13	
Paolo Grigolini	52		200	9,320
W. T. Coffey	34		126	6,014
Friedrich Hehl	51		144	11,808
Sean Carroll	50		92	20,393
Ark. Jadzcyk	23		43	1,787
W. Rodrigues	30		95	4,374
A. J. S.	4		2	45
Richard Feynman	61		94	84,994
J. O. Williams*	24	34	55	1,500
G. Williams*	33	67	67	12,159
H. G. Heller*	21	35	33	1,848
D. E. Parry*	15	~24	24	1,077
Stephen Evans*	9	~17	9	412

P. Cadman*	4	6	20	615
S. H. Graham*	6	7	6	252
J. M. Adams*	6	~11	6	221
G. Morrison*	4	6	2	42
C. B. Monk*	21	~36	52	1550
J. C. Young*	7	8	6	1188
J. B. Bowen*	2	1	1	2
P. Freedman*	7	7	7	163
E. L. Evans*	15	~ 25	16	741
J. H. Purnell	43	32	111	~13,700
W. J. Orville Thomas	31	70	80	~ 4,200
J. M. Thomas	76	128		16628 (first 132)

An h index of 43 is good enough for Membership of the U. S. National Academy of Sciences. A g index of 91 is about the same as Einstein and Hawking from 2011 onwards. The median h index for full professors in physics is 25. The median citations per paper in physics is 7.22, and the median citations per paper in chemistry is 8.09. A sample on the web of 26 staff members from TU Chemnitz showed h indices from 5 - 39 and g indices from 9 - 67. A g index of 91 is about the same as those of Einstein and Hawking from 2011 onwards. This information is available on the web.

My I10 index is the highest in this sample of scientists, higher than Pauli, Dirac and Feynman, even though only about 20% of my output is on Google Scholar. Some of the EDCL staff indices would not be enough for tenure by today's standards. Someone like A. J. S. Williams for example is very poor. This reflects the fact that few EDCL staff members faced any competition.

THE SCIENTOMETRICS

The conventional indices, although far above average, give little or no idea of the vast impact of my work since 2002. The scientometrics are feedback for www.aias.us and www.upitec.org. They average 272,724 distinct visits a year and 1,569,523 hits a year. They mean that the old system of citations is completely obsolete, because the readership reads every publication on the two sites. Google Scholar only uses citations from journals or books, not from websites. The two sites ae accurately spidered by several search machines, so every item appears on the first page of Google, or high up on Google. Citations do not mean that every cited paper is read - far from it, citations occur only in a conventional field, which often becomes ossified or dogmatic, and citations often become habitual. ECE science is a completely new School of Thought, with a vast and direct following. In the same meaning, a poet or author has a direct following. So the new thought in science no longer comes from academia alone. The scientometrics also record gigabytes downloaded, page views, and give an analysis of which item has been read at which locality. Every item I have published from 1973 to present is read regularly at the world's best universities. So our teaching and research dissemination methods also make the old systems entirely obsolete.