**Supplementary Table 1.** Bibliometric terms and their explanations

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| Terms | Explanations |
| h-index | It shows that an author/journal has h number of publications that have received h or more citations.* For example, an author with an h index of 10 has published at least 10 articles that have received at least 10 or more citations.
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| g-index | When an author's articles are ranked in decreasing order of citation count, it shows that the top g articles have a cumulative number of citations of g2 or more.* For example, the top 10 articles of an author with a g index of 10, ranked according to the number of citations, have received 100 or more citations cumulatively.
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| m-index | It is the h-index value of an author divided by the number of years since the author's first publication.* For example, if an author with an h index of 10 published his/her first article 5 years ago, that author's m index is 2(10÷5=2).
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| Eigenfactor Score | Essentially, it is the total number of citations to articles published by a journal in the previous 5 years divided by the number of articles published in that journal within 5 years. However, calculations are made by giving more weight to citations made by journals with more impact and less weight to citations from less influential journals. This weight calculation is calculated using a ranking algorithm. Eigenfactor Score for journals can be accessed at eigenfactor.org. |
| Local Citation | It measures the number of times an author or a document in a collection of publications has been cited by other authors/documents in the collection. |
| Bradford’s Law | Bradford's law describes how literature on a particular topic is scattered or distributed in journals.* For example, if journals publishing in a certain subject area are divided into 3 groups containing the same number of articles, the number of journals in each group will gradually increase. In other words, the first group contains 1/3 of the total articles, and the number of journals in this group is small (the first group shows the core journals of this field). While the second group includes 1/3 of the total articles, the number of journals is higher than the first group. The third group includes 1/3 of the total articles and the largest number of journals. There are many formulations of the law.
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| Lotka’s Law | The ratio of the number of authors who wrote n articles in a field in a certain time period to the authors who wrote 1 article is shown as 1/n2.* For example, the number of authors who wrote 2 articles is almost 1/4 of those who wrote one article; The number of people who wrote 3 articles is almost 1/9 of those who wrote one article.
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| Impact Factor | A citation-based measure calculated by dividing the total number of citations to a journal's articles published in the previous 2 calendar years by the number of articles published in the previous 2 calendar years. |
| Article Influence Score | It indicates the average influence of articles published in a journal within the first 5-year period after publication. The average article influence score for each article is 1.00. Values above 1.00 indicate that each article in the journal has an above-average influence, and any value below 1.00 indicates that each article in the journal has a below-average influence.$$AIS= \frac{0,01×EigenFactor Score}{(5-year Journal Article Count)÷(5-year Article Count from All Journals)}$$ |
| Citation Count | Number of times a publication has been cited by other publication(s) |
| Publication Count | Generally, refers to the number of publications such as articles and case reports published in peer-reviewed journals indexed in databases. Less frequently, book chapters, editorials and opinion pieces are included in the issue. |