

RESEARCH COMMUNITY

Self-citation rates higher for men

The trend has taken off over the past 20 years.

BY DALMEET SINGH CHAWLA

Men are more likely than women to cite their own papers, according to an analysis of 1.5 million studies published between 1779 and 2011 — although the reason remains unclear.

The study, led by sociologist Molly King at Stanford University in California, looked at papers across disciplines in the digital library JSTOR. On average, men cited themselves 56% more than women. But over the past two decades, men's self-citation rates rose to 70% more than women, despite an increase of women in academia. Between 1779 and 2011, about 10% of a given paper's references were likely to be self-citations, regardless of the author's gender.

There are some limitations to the conclusions of the study, which was released on 5 July (M. King *et al.* Preprint at <http://arxiv.org/abs/1607.00376>; 2016). Men tend to hold more-senior positions in academia, publish more papers and so have more work to self-cite, says Cassidy Sugimoto, an information scientist at Indiana University Bloomington. So whether this trend is a by-product of the under-representation of women in senior academic positions, or some separate effect, is unclear.

King and her colleagues also deciphered the gender of authors listed on a publication using their first names and their associated sex in US Social Security Administration records. They discarded gender-neutral names and authors listed with only a first initial, which may have disproportionately excluded women, who might be more likely to use their initials to obscure their gender.

The researchers could match a sex to only 56.4% of the authors. "That's a very big portion left out, especially considering that women may be actively hiding their gender," says Adrian Letchford, a data scientist at the University of Warwick in Coventry, UK. Despite these caveats, the trend is still important and must be addressed, says Sugimoto.

Some self-citations could be deliberate attempts to boost an academic's citation count, King says. Hiring and tenure committees should consider this when assessing the impact of a researcher's work, she adds. ■



Renewable power sources such as wind now provide about one-third of Germany's electricity.

RENEWABLE POWER

And now for the energy forecast

Germany works to predict wind and solar power generation.

BY QUIRIN SCHIERMEIER

The rows of towering wind turbines and legions of glistening solar panels spread across Germany's landscape are striking emblems of the country's shift to non-nuclear, low-carbon power. But although Germany is the world's poster child for renewable energy, its grids cannot yet cope with the erratic nature of wind and solar power.

In June, German meteorologists, engineers and utility firms began to test whether big data and machine learning can make these power sources more grid-friendly.

"To operate the grid more efficiently and keep fossil reserves at a minimum, operators need to have a better idea of how much wind and solar power to expect at any given time," says Malte Siefert, a physicist at the Fraunhofer Institute for Wind Energy and Energy System Technology in Kassel, Germany, and a leader on the project, called EWeLiNE.

At about 45,000 megawatts, Germany's

wind-power capacity is the third largest in the world, behind China's and the United States'. And Germany is outperformed only by China in solar capacity. But the pace of the country's switch to renewables and its ambitions are unrivalled. Renewables now provide about one-third of domestic electricity and the government has promised that by 2050, at least 80% of the country's electricity will come from renewables.

The trouble is that on calm and cloudy days, grid operators still need to call on conventional power stations to meet expected demand. And on unusually sunny and windy days — such as on 8 May, when for about 4 hours wind and solar power generated more than 90% of the electricity that Germany consumed — they must swiftly order coal and gas-fired power stations to reduce their output lest an influx of power 'congests' the grid and increases the risk of failures.

Such requests, called re-dispatches, cost German customers more than €500 million

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