

Editorial

We bring the second issue of the **Journal of Science & Technology Metrics** with the papers listed below.

The Bradford's Law has been tested, applied and modified by several researchers since 1934. In the paper on "**Applying Modified Bradford's Law of Scattering to Identify Core Journals of Surgical Robotics**", the author *Kutty Kumar* has used PubMed database and collected 6897 publications from 772 journals on the topic surgical robotics. He ranked the journals and identified zones based on productivity. The results indicated that for the Bradford Multiplier (k) at 8.75, the dispersion of journal publications did not satisfy either the Bradford Scattering law or the Leimkuhler model in this analysis.

In the next paper on "**Russian Pattern of Altmetrics Usage based on SCI-E Statistics**", the authors *Valentina Markusova, Anna Zolotova, Natalia Kotel'nikova* and *Alexander Libkind* have assessed the Russian scholarly publications' impact measured by the classical indicator (citation score) and the altmetrics indicators "Usage Count Last 180 days" (U1) and "Usage Count Since 2013" (U2) during the 14 years period from 2006 to 2019. They found that the altmetric indicator used in this study could attract attention to a publication at least a year before it could draw a significant number of citations. They stated that this indicator is now being used by many members of the Russian science community as an essential science indicator. Further they have observed that the U2 and TC do not contradict each other, but they do measure different behaviors.

In the third and last paper on "**Scholarly Publications on Information Literacy (1989-2020): A Bibliometric Study**", the authors *Ch. Ibohal Singh Gyanajeet* and *Yumna* have organized a bibliometric study based on scholarly communications on the subject within 31 years during 1989-2020 in the discipline 'Information Literacy'. Using the Web of Science database, and bibliometric packages such as bibliometrix R-package Biblioshiny and VOSviewer, they have produced analysis of 1764 documents from different 357 sources having a total of 35558 references. They have identified highly productive authors, countries and journals.

We do hope that the papers are more refined and provide a solid contribution to bibliometrics and scientometrics.

Editors