Scholarly Data, Network Science, and (Google) Maps – Modeling, Mapping, and Exploring the Landscape of Science

Dr. Katy Börner
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Talk at Google
2007.01.31

The Story of Science Maps

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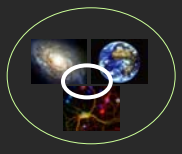
The Problem:
Being Lost in Space

15th Century: One person can make major contributions to **many areas of science**

Mankind's Knowledge



use

contribute

Human Brain

Amount of knowledge on brain can mange

Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519)

20th Century: One person can make major contributions to **a few areas of science**

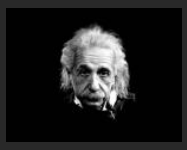
Mankind's Knowledge

use

contribute

Human Brain

Amount of knowledge
on brain can mange



Albert Einstein
(1879-1955)

21th Century: One person can make major contributions to **a specific area of science**

Mankind's Knowledge

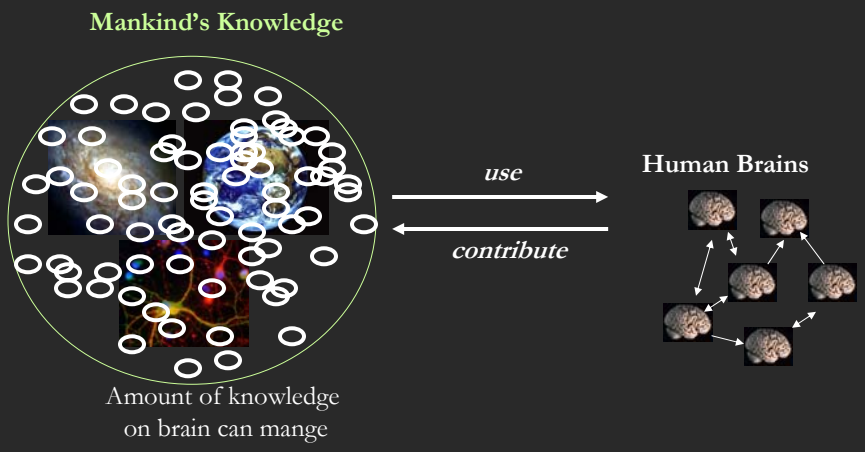
use

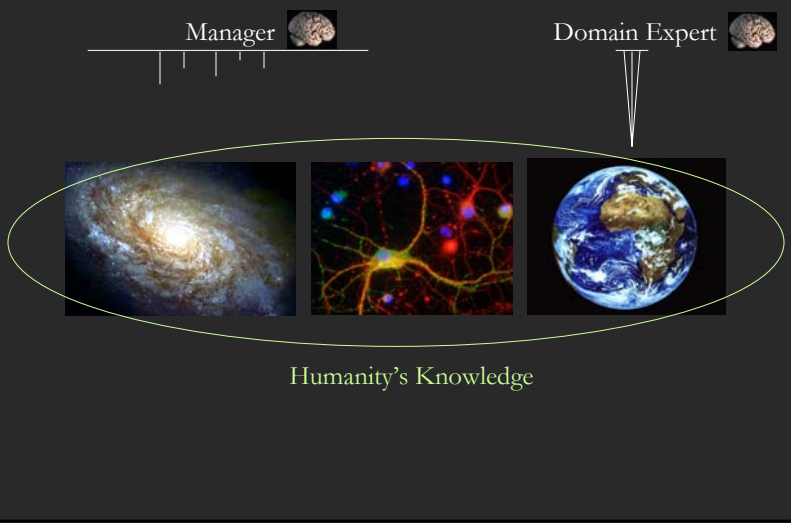
contribute

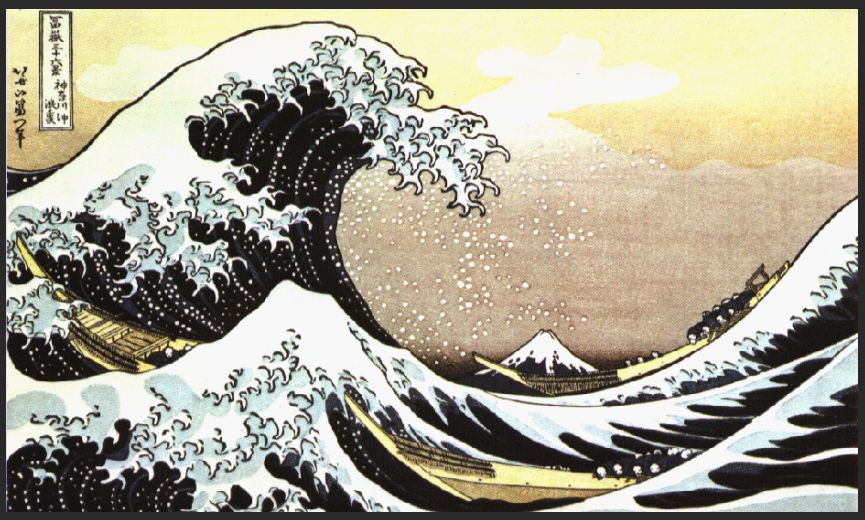
Human Brain

Amount of knowledge
on brain can mange

21th Century: One person can make major contributions to **a specific area of science**







The Great Wave Off Kanagawa (Katsushika Hokusai, 1760-1849)

A Solution:
Science Maps

Places & Spaces: Mapping Science

a science exhibit that introduces people to maps of sciences, their makers and users.

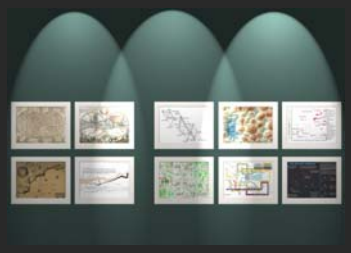
Scimaps.org

Exhibit Curators:

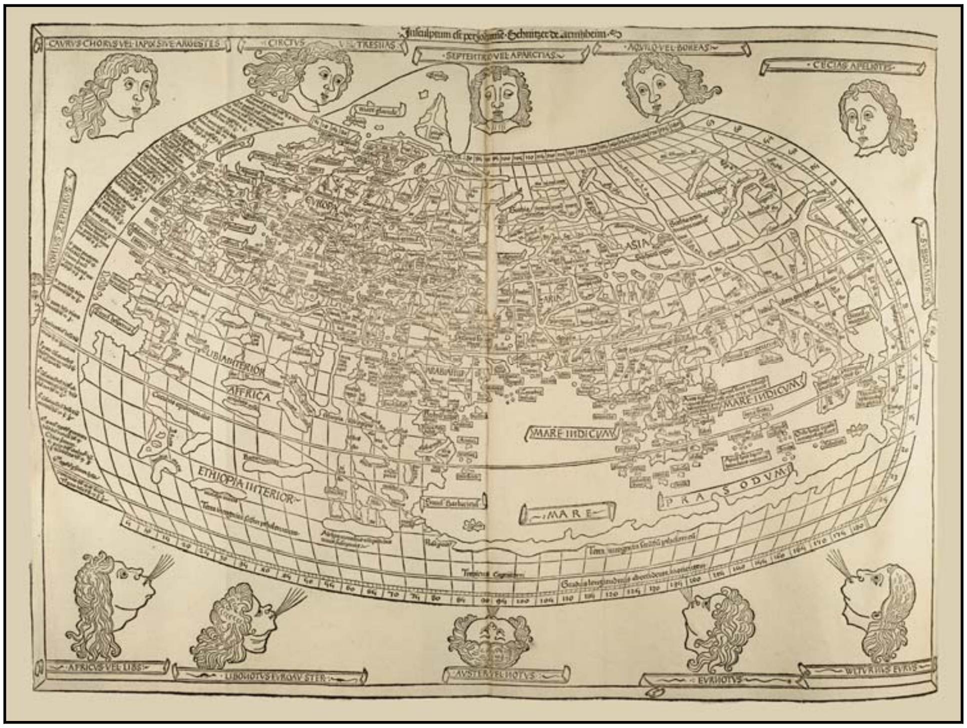
Dr. Katy Börner &
Julie Smith

The Power of Maps

Four Early Maps of Our World
VERSUS
Six Early Maps of Science



(1st Iteration of Places & Spaces Exhibit - 2005)


EVROPA
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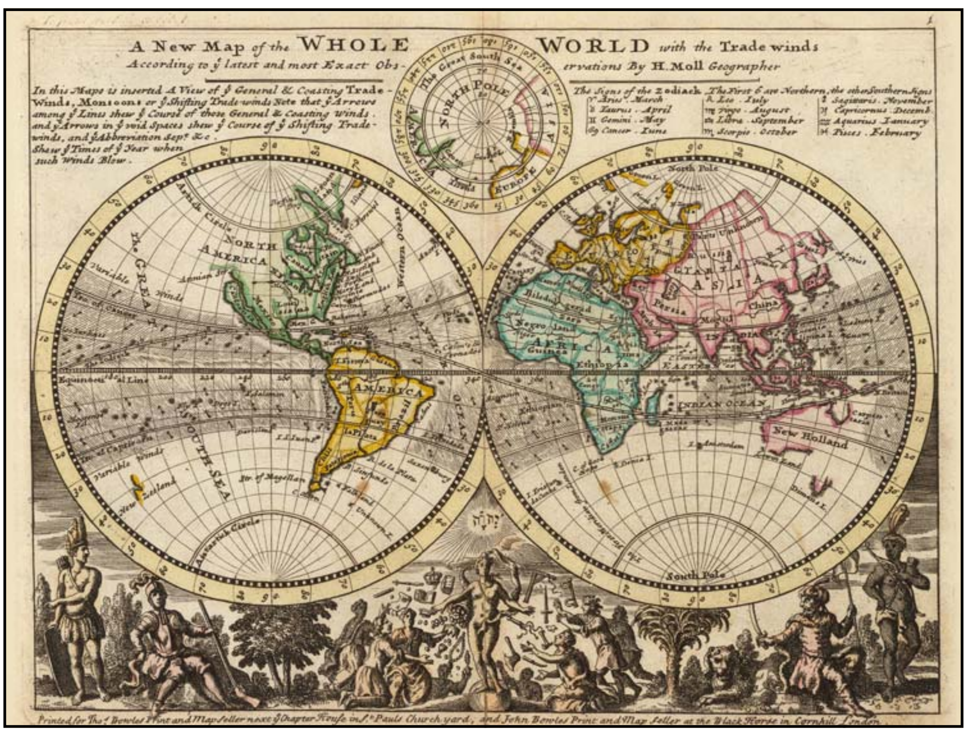
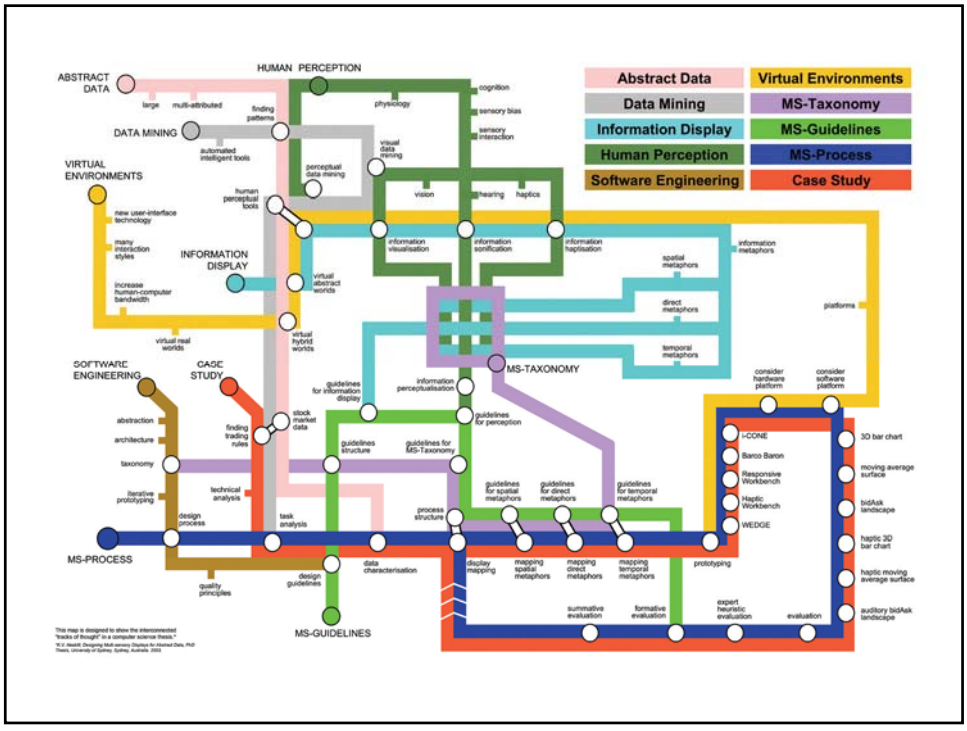
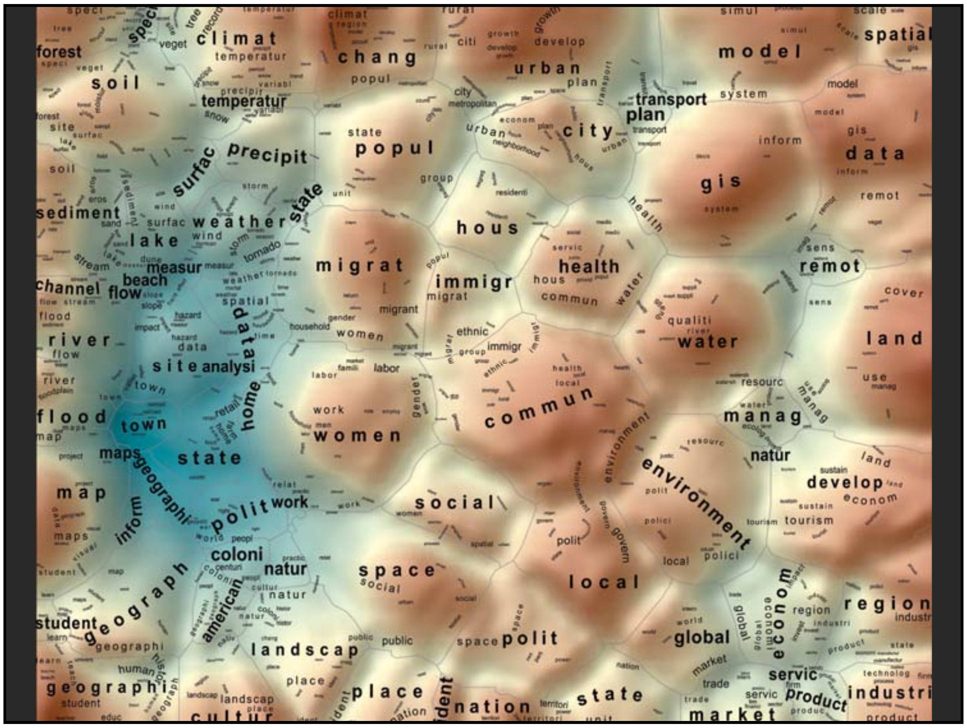
PRASODVM


A New Map of the WHOLE WORLD with the Trade winds
According to ÿ latest and most Exact Observations By H. Moll Geographer
In this Maps is inserted A View of ÿ General & Coasting Trade-Winds, Monsoons or ÿ Shifting Trade-winds Note that ÿ Arrows among ÿ Lines shew ÿ Course of those General & Coasting winds. and ÿ Arrows in ÿ void Spaces shew ÿ Course of ÿ Shifting Trade-winds, and ÿ Abbreviation Sept. &c. Shew ÿ Times of ÿ Year when such Winds Blow.
The Signs of the Zodiack. The First 6 are Northern, the other Southern Signs
Aries . March
Taurus . April
Gemini . May
Cancer . June
Leo . July
Virgo . August
Libra . September
Scorpio . October
Sagittaris . November
Capricornus . Decemb.
Aquarius . January
Pisces . February
NORTH POLE
North Pole
South Pole
NORTH AMERICA
AMERICA
SOUTH SEA
ASIA
AFRICA
EUROPE
INDIAN OCEAN
New Holland

How would a map of science look?

What metaphors would work best?

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home
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map
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develop
social
tourism
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space
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region
student
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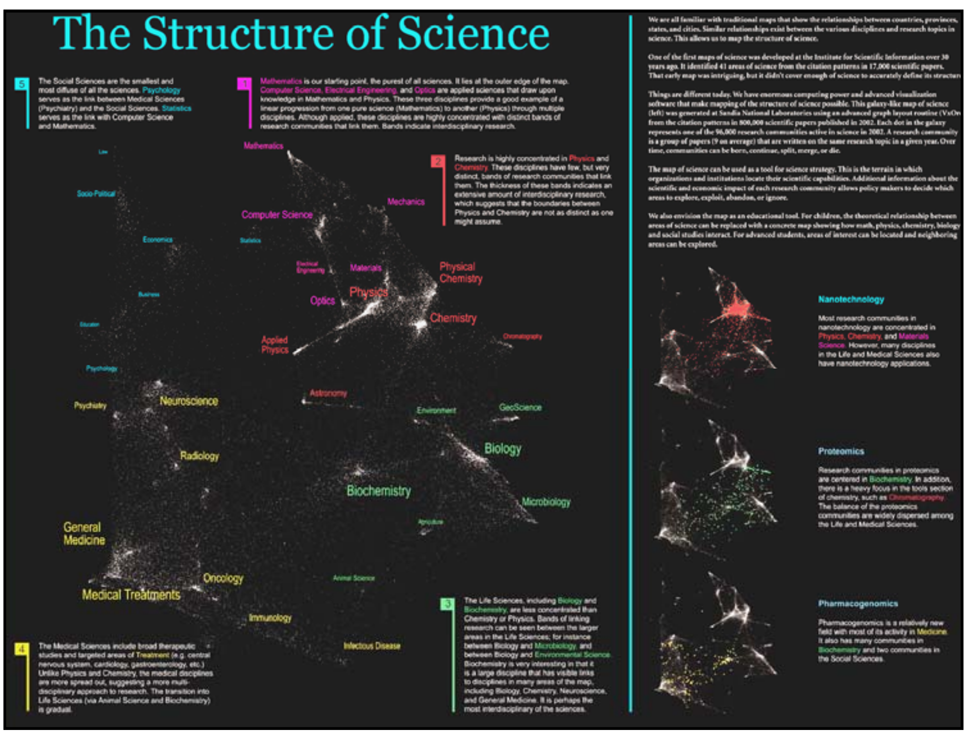
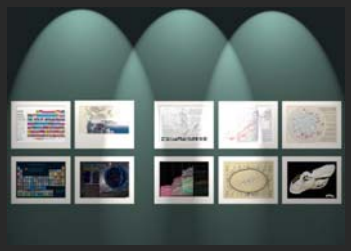
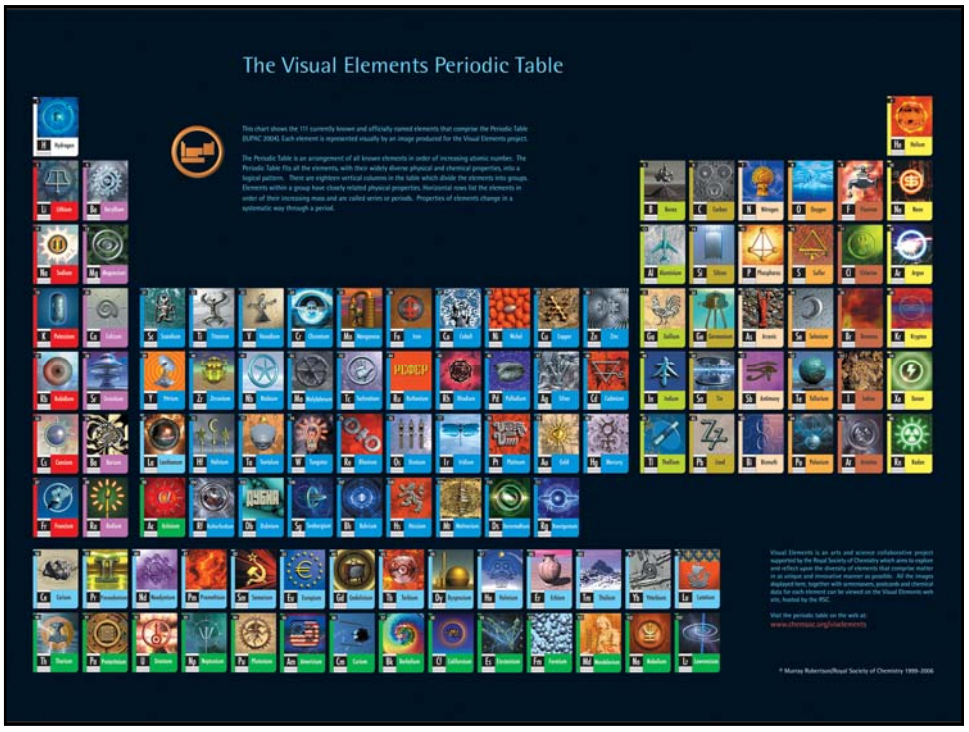

The Structure of Science
The Social Sciences are the smallest and most diffuse of all the sciences. Psychology serves as the link between Medical Sciences (Psychiatry) and the Social Sciences. Statistics serves as the link with Computer Science and Mathematics.
Mathematics is our starting point, the purest of all sciences. It lies at the outer edge of the map. Computer Science, Electrical Engineering, and Optics are applied sciences that draw upon knowledge in Mathematics and Physics. These three disciplines provide a good example of a linear progression from one pure science (Mathematics) to another (Physics) through multiple disciplines. Although applied, these disciplines are highly concentrated with distinct bands of research communities that link them. Bands indicate interdisciplinary research.
Research is highly concentrated in Physics and Chemistry. These disciplines have few, but very distinct, bands of research communities that link them. The thickness of these bands indicates an extensive amount of interdisciplinary research, which suggests that the boundaries between Physics and Chemistry are not as distinct as one might assume.
Mathematics
Computer Science
Mechanics
Physical Chemistry
Optics
Physics
Chemistry
Applied Physics
Astronomy
Neuroscience
Radiology
Environment
GeoScience
Biology
Biochemistry
Microbiology
General Medicine
Oncology
Medical Treatments
Immunology
Infectious Disease
The Medical Sciences include broad therapeutic studies and targeted areas of Treatment (e.g. central nervous system, cardiology, gastroenterology, etc.) Unlike Physics and Chemistry, the medical disciplines are more spread out, suggesting a more multi-disciplinary approach to research. The transition into Life Sciences (via Animal Science and Biochemistry) is gradual.
The Life Sciences, including Biology and Biochemistry, are less concentrated than Chemistry or Physics. Bands of linking research can be seen between the larger areas in the Life Sciences; for instance between Biology and Microbiology and between Biology and Environmental Science. Biochemistry is very interesting in that it is a large discipline that has visible links to disciplines in many areas of the map, including Biology, Chemistry, Neuroscience, and General Medicine. It is perhaps the most interdisciplinary of the sciences.
We are all familiar with traditional maps that show the relationships between countries, provinces, states, and cities. Similar relationships exist between the various disciplines and research topics in science. This allows us to map the structure of science.
One of the first maps of science was developed at the Institute for Scientific Information over 30 years ago. It identified 41 areas of science from the citation patterns in 17,000 scientific papers. That early map was intriguing, but it didn't cover enough of science to accurately define its structure.
Things are different today. We have enormous computing power and advanced visualization software that make mapping of the structure of science possible. This galaxy-like map of science (left) was generated at Sandia National Laboratories using an advanced graph layout routine (VxOrd) from the citation patterns in 800,000 scientific papers published in 2002. Each dot in the galaxy represents one of the 96,000 research communities active in science in 2002. A research community is a group of papers (9 on average) that are written on the same research topic in a given year. Over time, communities can be born, continue, split, merge, or die.
The map of science can be used as a tool for science strategy. This is the terrain in which organizations and institutions locate their scientific capabilities. Additional information about the scientific and economic impact of each research community allows policy makers to decide which areas to explore, exploit, abandon, or ignore.
We also envision the map as an educational tool. For children, the theoretical relationship between areas of science can be replaced with a concrete map showing how math, physics, chemistry, biology and social studies interact. For advanced students, areas of interest can be located and neighboring areas can be explored.
Nanotechnology
Most research communities in nanotechnology are concentrated in Physics, Chemistry, and Materials Science. However, many disciplines in the Life and Medical Sciences also have nanotechnology applications.
Proteomics
Research communities in proteomics are centered in Biochemistry. In addition, there is a heavy focus in the tools section of chemistry, such as Chromatography. The balance of the proteomics communities are widely dispersed among the Life and Medical Sciences.
Pharmacogenomics
Pharmacogenomics is a relatively new field with most of its activity in Medicine. It also has many communities in Biochemistry and two communities in the Social Sciences.

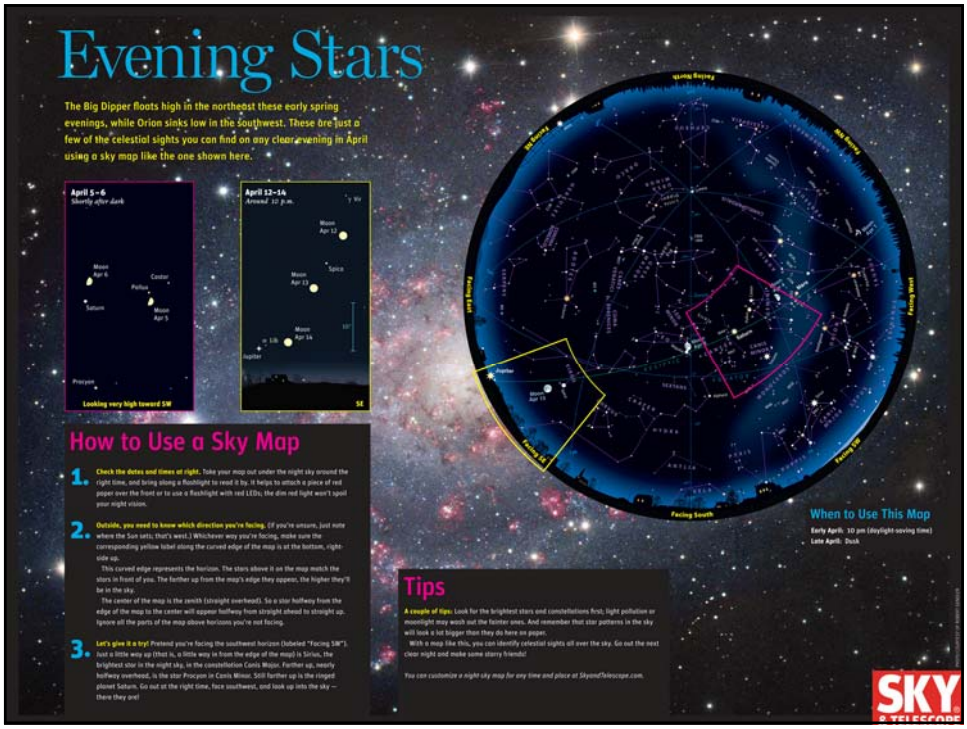
The Power of Reference Systems

Four Existing Reference Systems
VERSUS
Six Potential Reference Systems of Science



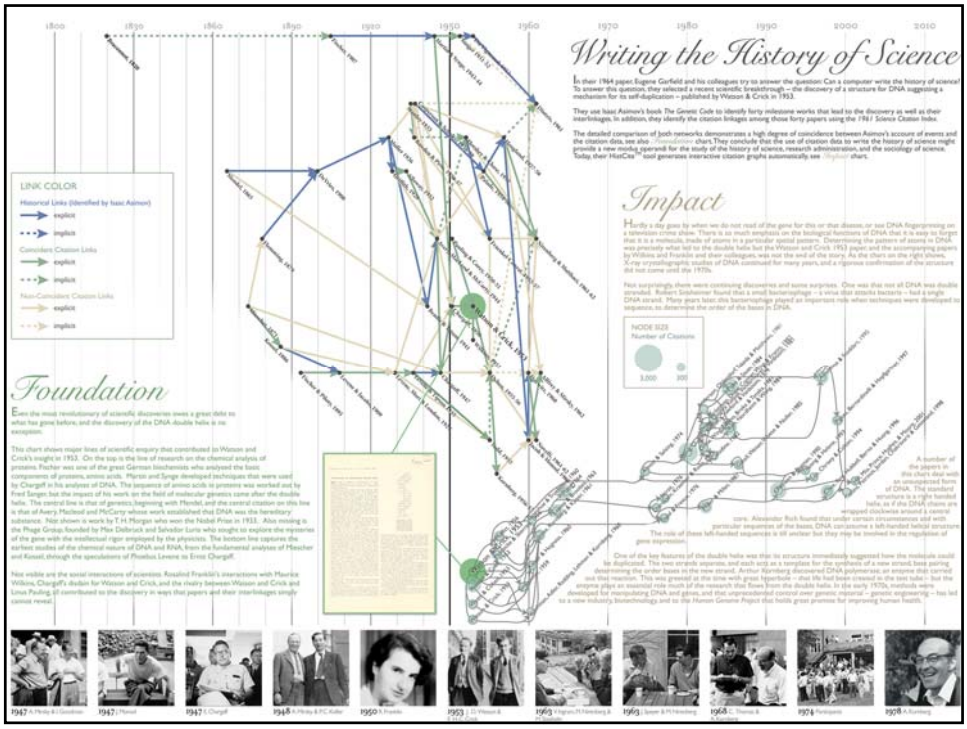
(2nd Iteration of Places & Spaces Exhibit - 2006)





How would a reference system for all of science look?

What dimensions would it have?


Writing the History of Science
Impact
Foundation
LINK COLOR
Historical Links (identified by Isaac Asimov)
explicit
implicit
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NODE SIZE
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1,000
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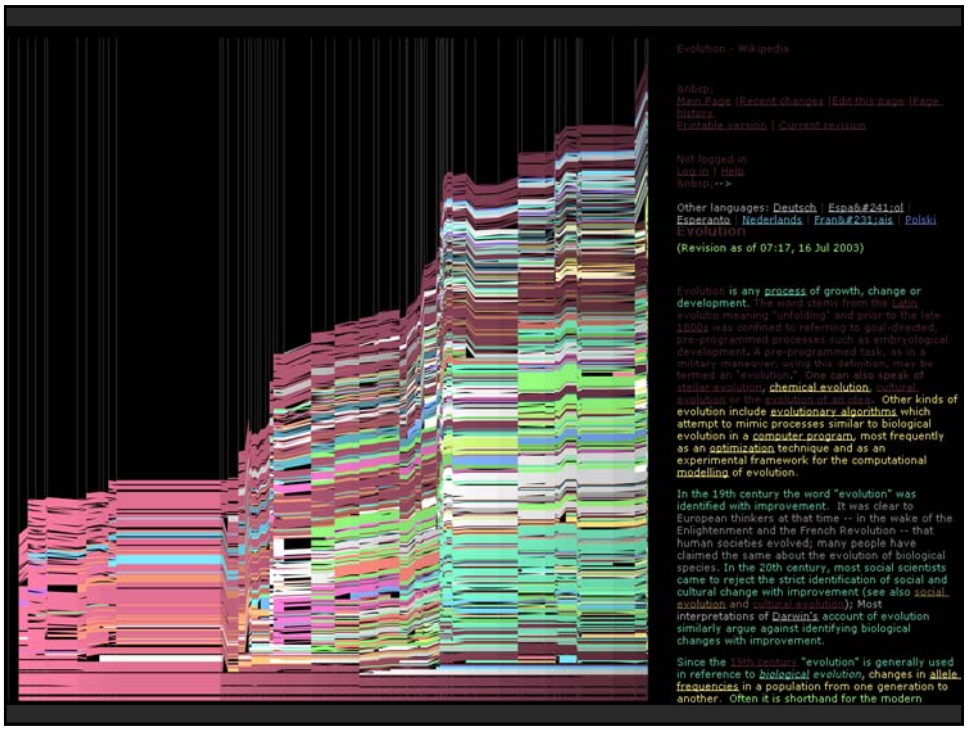
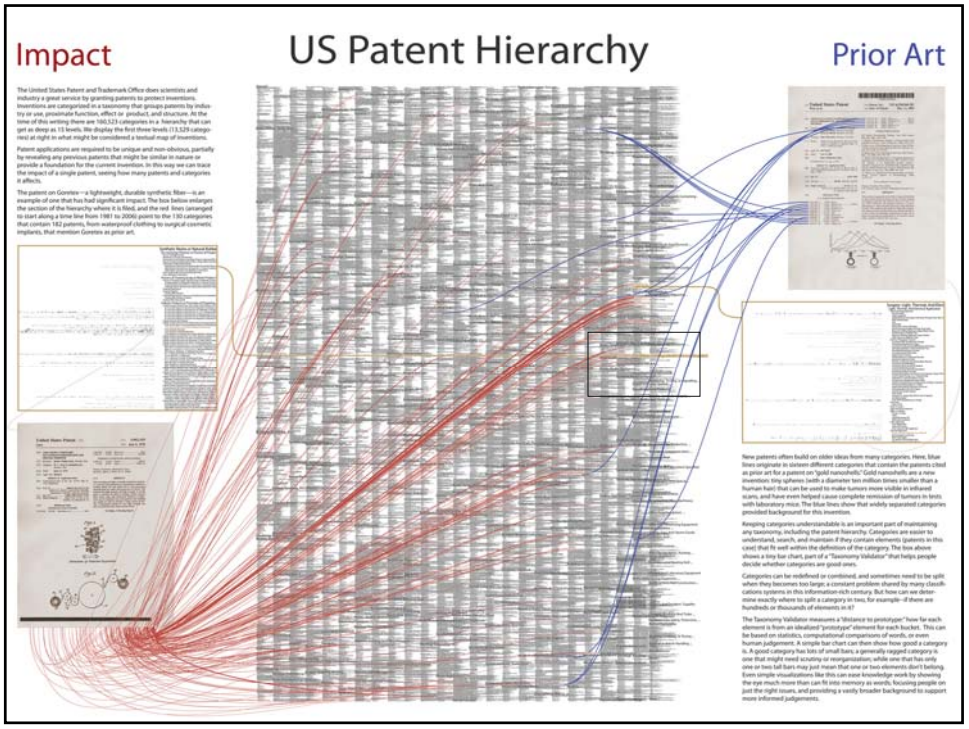
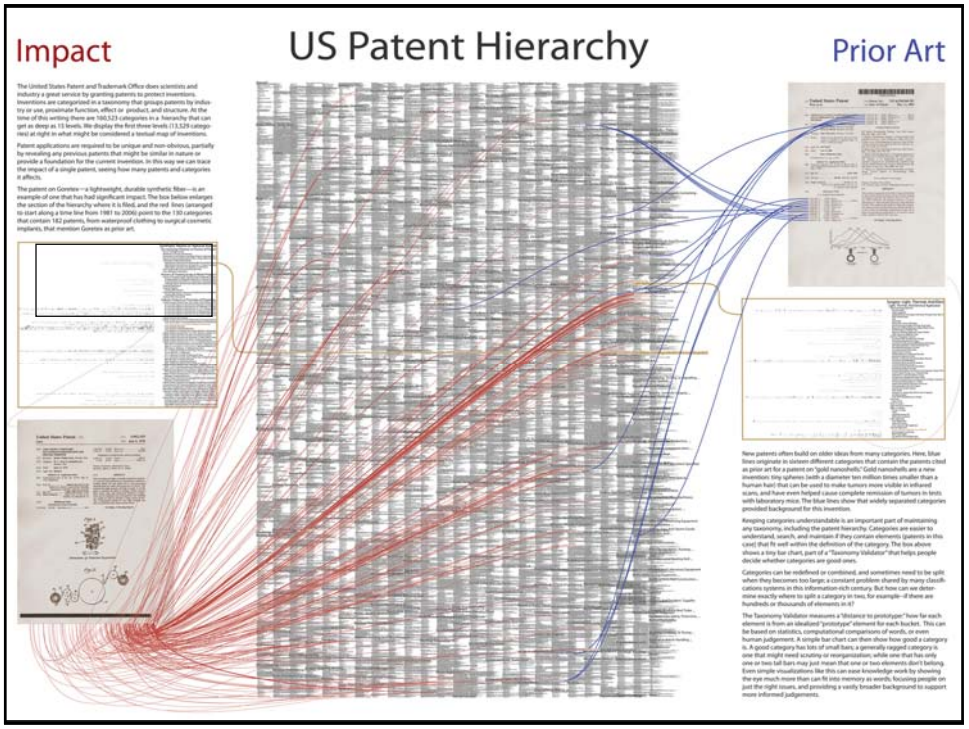

Evolution - Wikipedia
Main Page | Recent changes | Edit this page | Page history
Printable version | Current revision
Not logged in
Log in | Help
Other languages: Deutsch | Español | Esperanto | Nederlands | Français | Polski
Evolution
(Revision as of 07:17, 16 Jul 2003)
Evolution is any process of growth, change or development. The word stems from the Latin evolutio meaning "unfolding" and prior to the late 1800s was confined to referring to goal-directed, pre-programmed processes such as embryological development. A pre-programmed task, as in a military maneuver, using this definition, may be termed an "evolution." One can also speak of stellar evolution, chemical evolution, cultural evolution or the evolution of an idea. Other kinds of evolution include evolutionary algorithms which attempt to mimic processes similar to biological evolution in a computer program, most frequently as an optimization technique and as an experimental framework for the computational modelling of evolution.
In the 19th century the word "evolution" was identified with improvement. It was clear to European thinkers at that time -- in the wake of the Enlightenment and the French Revolution -- that human societies evolved; many people have claimed the same about the evolution of biological species. In the 20th century, most social scientists came to reject the strict identification of social and cultural change with improvement (see also social evolution and cultural evolution); Most interpretations of Darwin's account of evolution similarly argue against identifying biological changes with improvement.
Since the 19th century "evolution" is generally used in reference to biological evolution, changes in allele frequencies in a population from one generation to another. Often it is shorthand for the modern


Impact
US Patent Hierarchy
Prior Art


Extruding a solid polymer containing material to
Synthetic Resins or Natural ...
Coating Processes
Rotary Shafts, Gudgeons, ...
Data Processing: Structural ...
Synthetic Resins or Natural ...
Measuring, Testing
Data Processing: Speech
Data Processing: Financial, ...
Jewelry, Symbolic
Threaded, Headed Fastener, ...
Synthetic Resins or Natural ...
Data Processing: Artificial ...
Data Processing: Database ...
Synthetic Resins or Natural ...
Electrical Computers: Arithmet
Amusement Devices
Electrical Computers And ...


Impact
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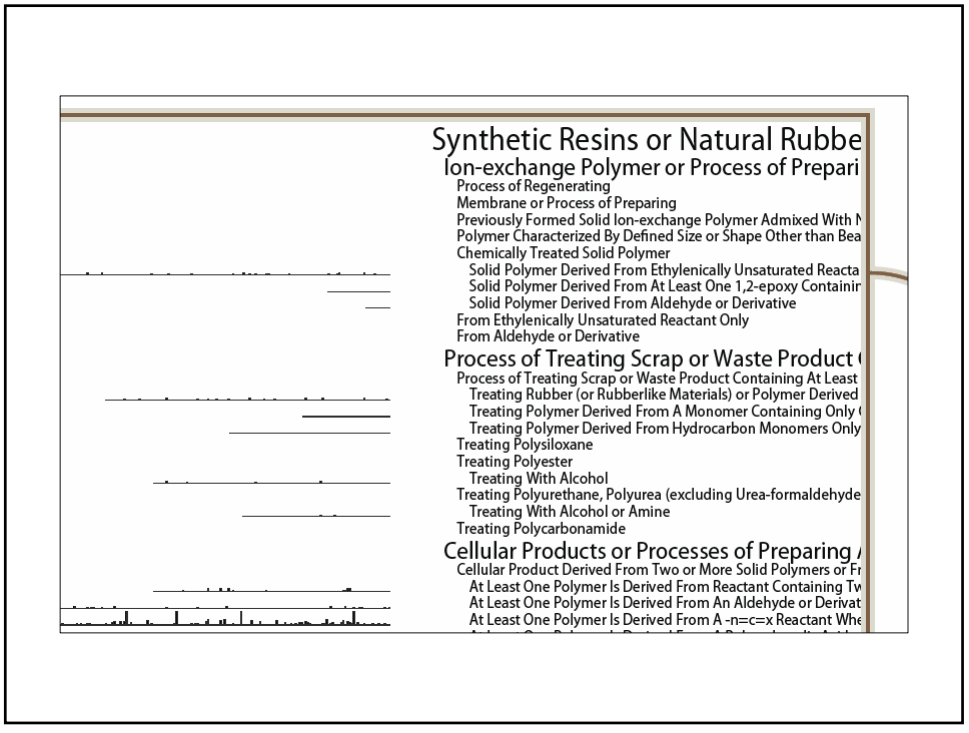
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Process of Treating Scrap or Waste Product Containing At Least
Treating Rubber (or Rubberlike Materials) or Polymer Derived
Treating Polymer Derived From A Monomer Containing Only
Treating Polymer Derived From Hydrocarbon Monomers Only
Treating Polysiloxane
Treating Polyester
Treating With Alcohol
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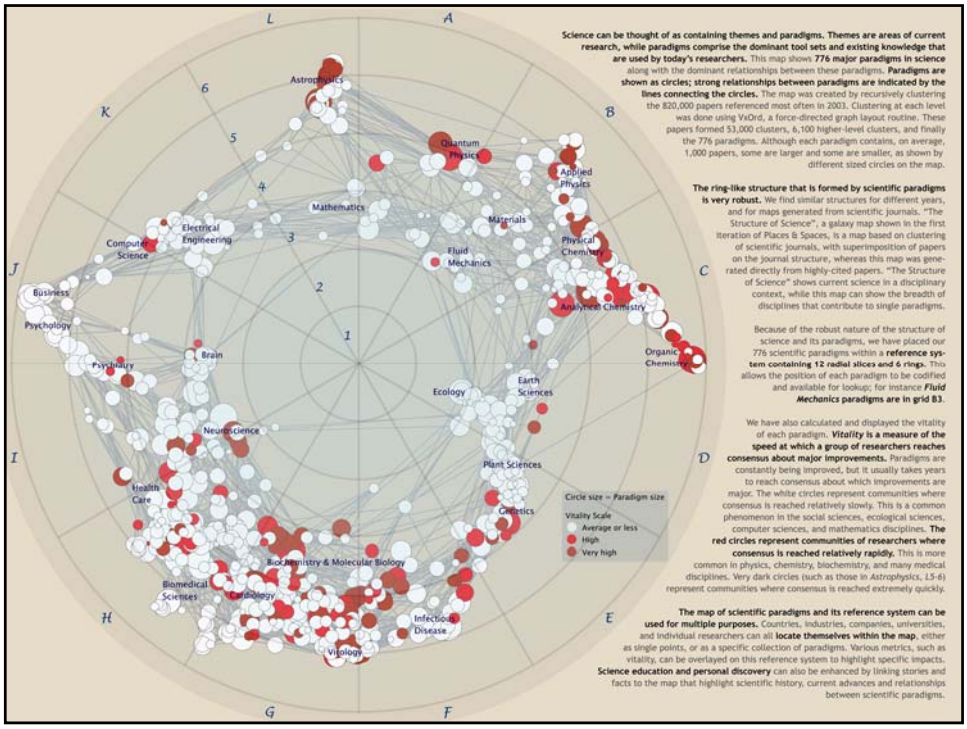
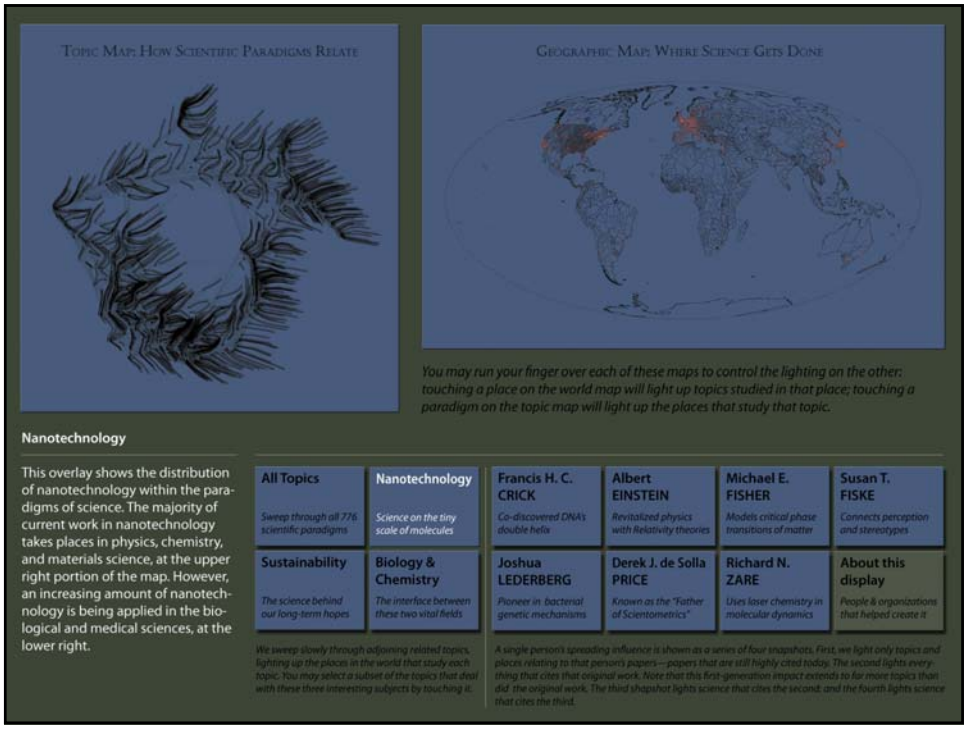
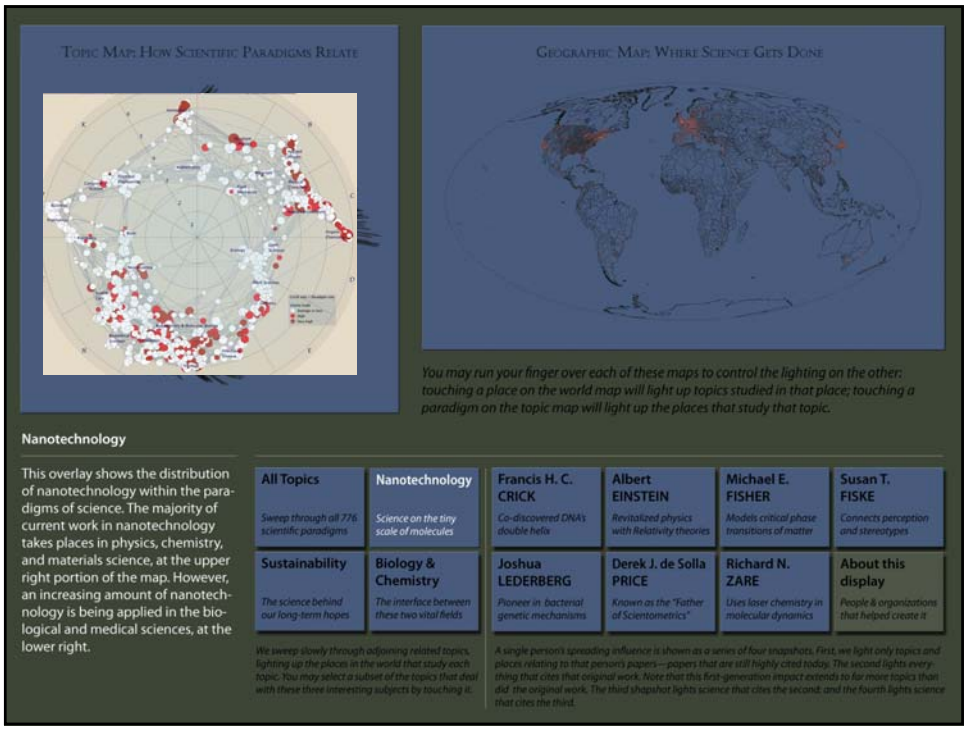


"Places & Spaces: Mapping Science"
on display at the New York Hall of Science
(5 mins from LaGuardia Airport)

December 9th, 2006 – February 25th, 2007.


Topic Map: How Scientific Paradigms Relate
Geographic Map: Where Science Gets Done
You may run your finger over each of these maps to control the lighting on the other: touching a place on the world map will light up topics studied in that place; touching a paradigm on the topic map will light up the places that study that topic.
Nanotechnology
This overlay shows the distribution of nanotechnology within the paradigms of science. The majority of current work in nanotechnology takes places in physics, chemistry, and materials science, at the upper right portion of the map. However, an increasing amount of nanotechnology is being applied in the biological and medical sciences, at the lower right.
All Topics
Sweep through all 776 scientific paradigms
Nanotechnology
Science on the tiny scale of molecules
Francis H. C. CRICK
Co-discovered DNA's double helix
Albert EINSTEIN
Revitalized physics with Relativity theories
Michael E. FISHER
Models critical phase transitions of matter
Susan T. FISKE
Connects perception and stereotypes
Sustainability
The science behind our long-term hopes
Biology & Chemistry
The interface between these two vital fields
Joshua LEDERBERG
Pioneer in bacterial genetic mechanisms
Derek J. de Solla PRICE
Known as the "Father of Scientometrics"
Richard N. ZARE
Uses laser chemistry in molecular dynamics
About this display
People & organizations that helped create it
We sweep slowly through adjoining related topics, lighting up the places in the world that study each topic. You may select a subset of the topics that deal with these three interesting subjects by touching it.
A single person's spreading influence is shown as a series of four snapshots. First, we light only topics and places relating to that person's papers—papers that are still highly cited today. The second lights everything that cites that original work. Note that this first-generation impact extends to far more topics than did the original work. The third shapshot lights science that cites the second; and the fourth lights science that cites the third.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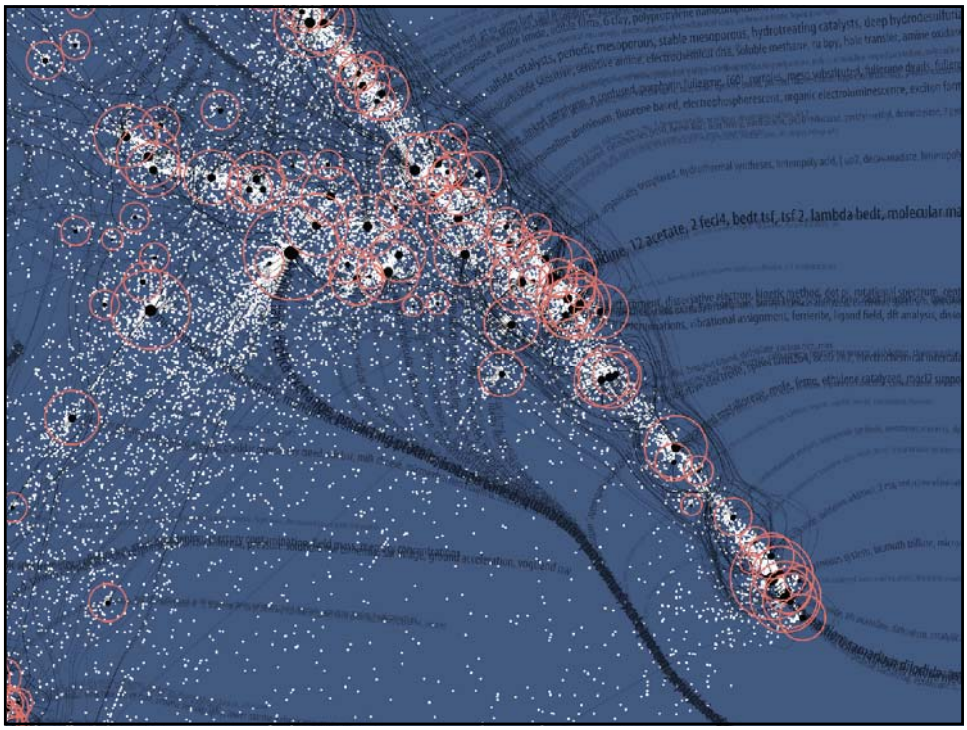
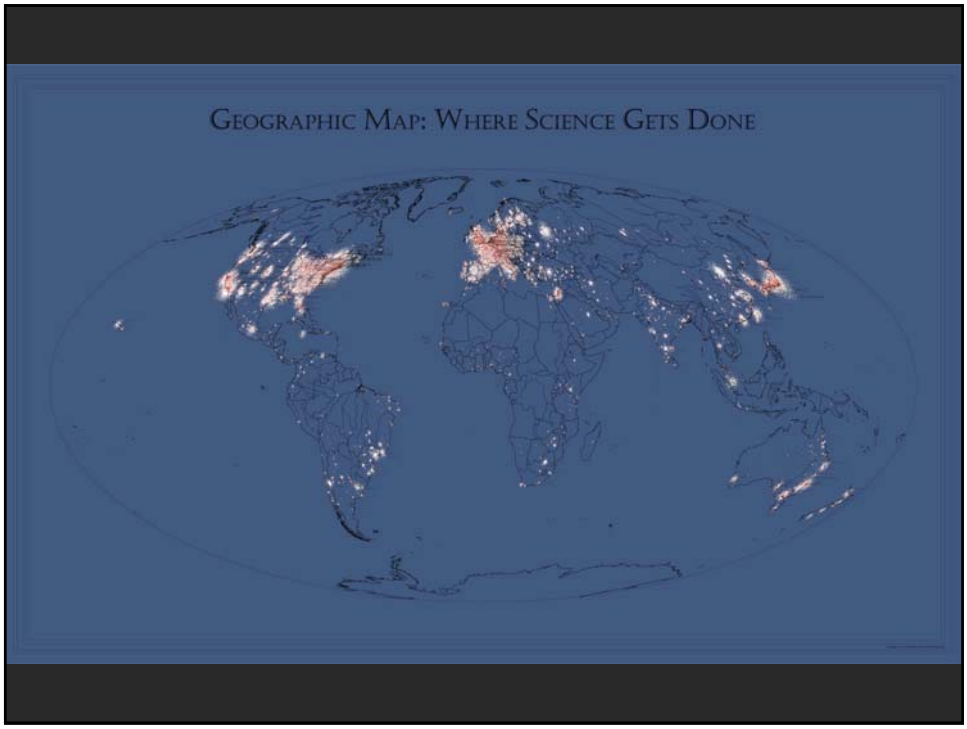
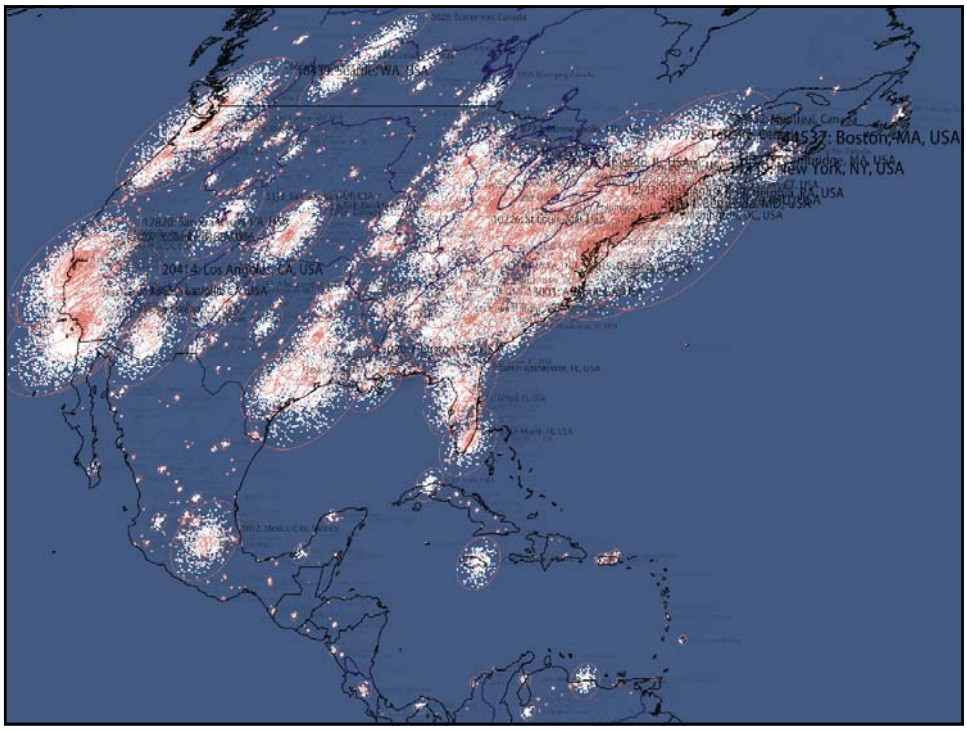
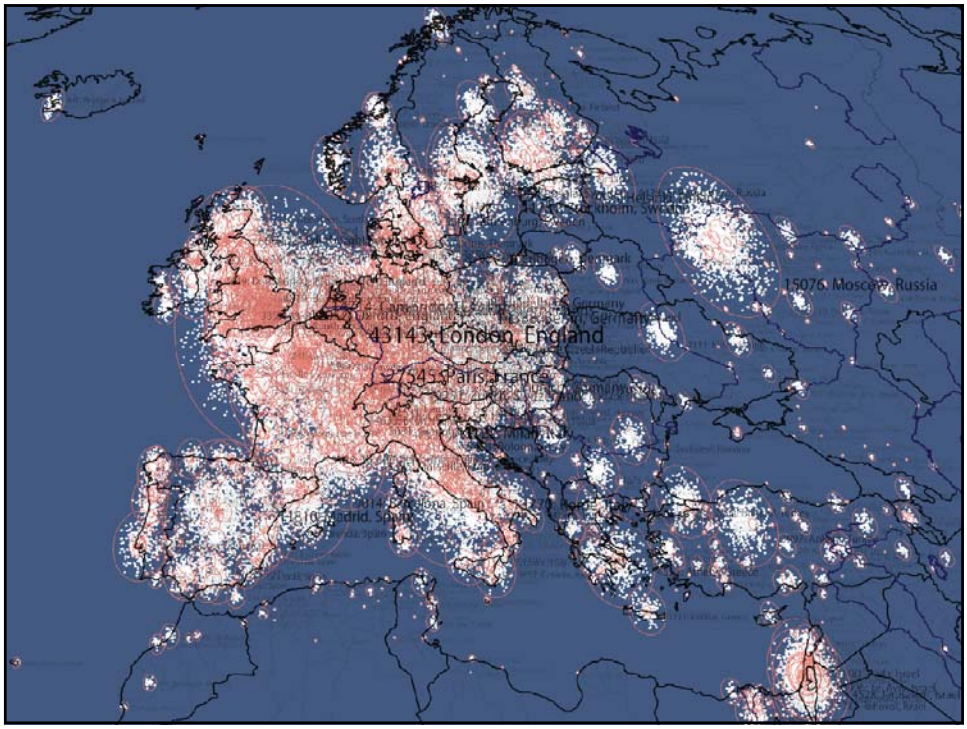
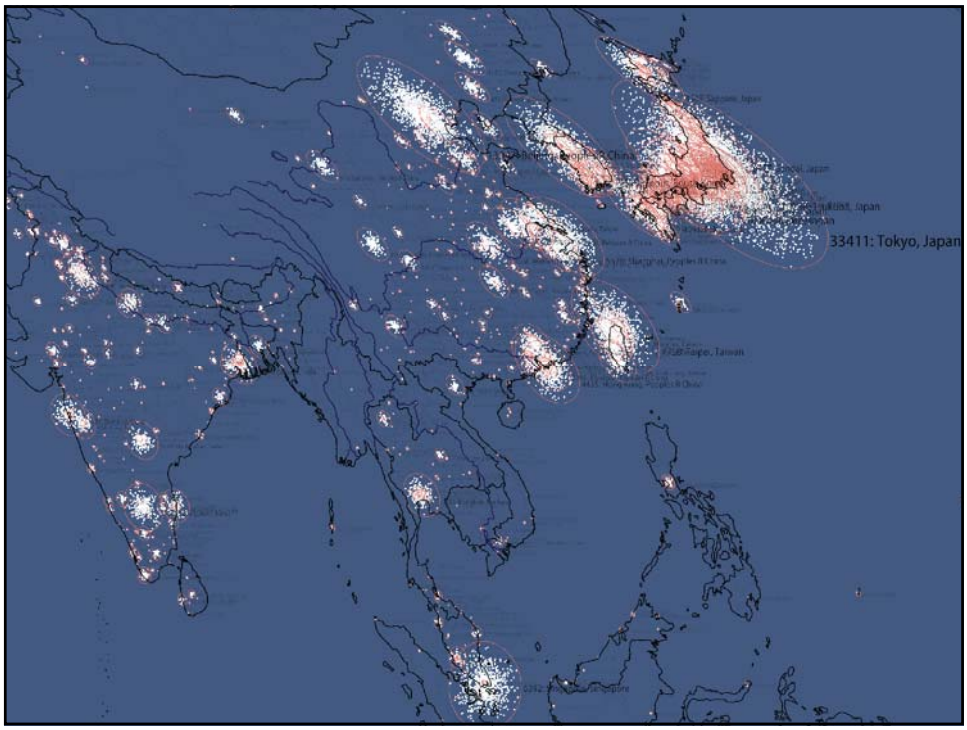



Geographic Map: Where Science Gets Done

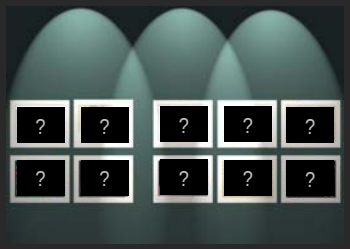

44537: Boston, MA, USA
New York, NY, USA
20414: Los Angeles, CA, USA


15076: Moscow, Russia
43143: London, England

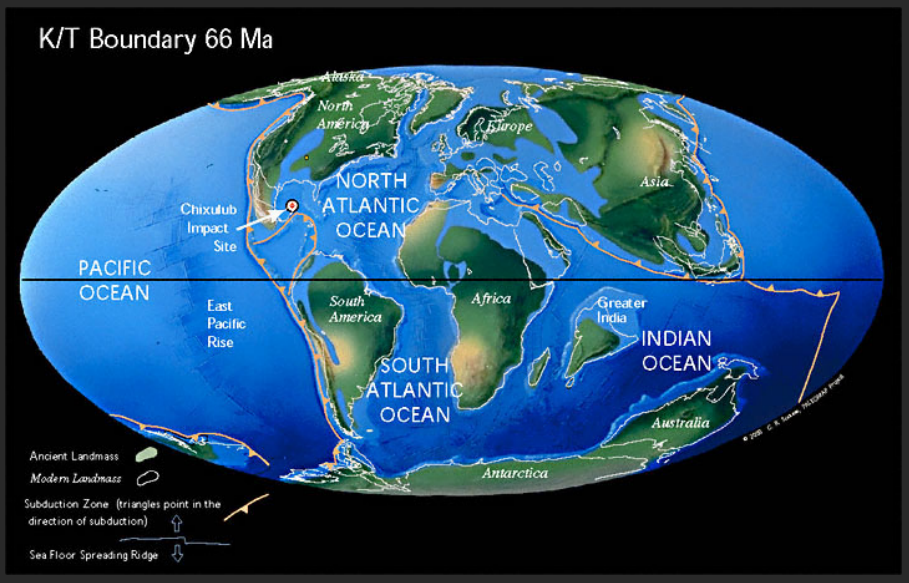

33411: Tokyo, Japan

The Power of Forecasts

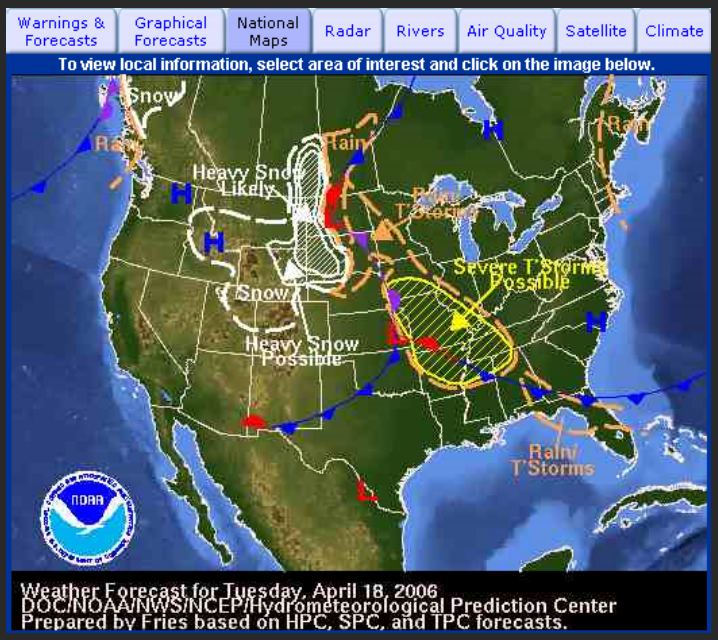
Four Existing Forecasts
VERSUS
Six Potential Science 'Weather' Forecasts



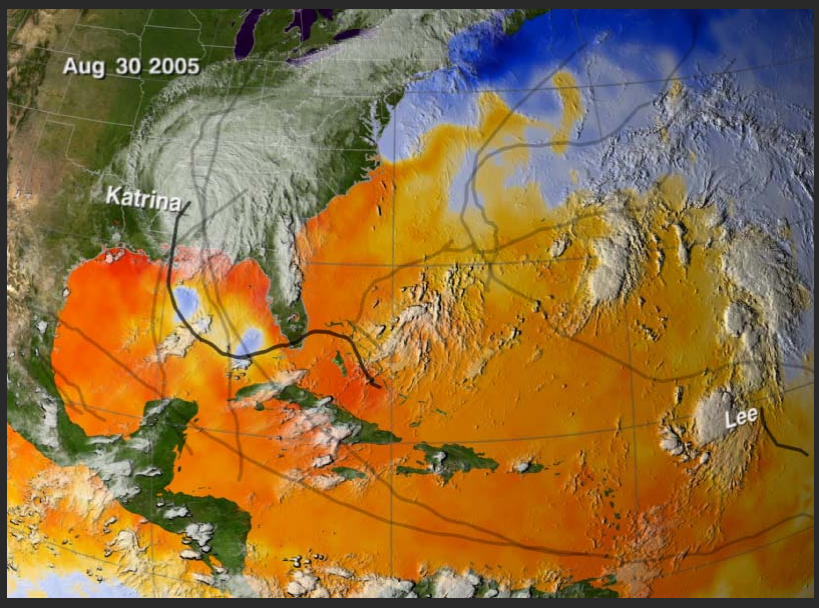
(3rd Iteration of Places & Spaces Exhibit - 2007)



http://www.scotese.com/



http://www.weather.gov

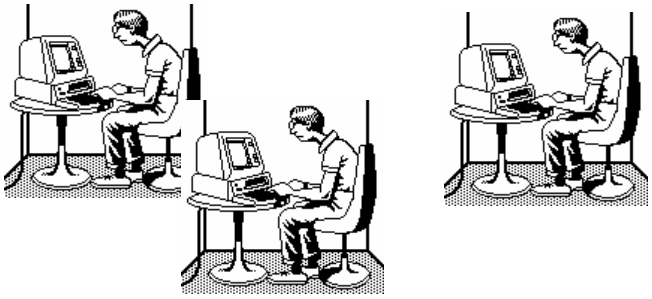


Named Storms, available online at http://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/vis/a000000/a003200/a003279

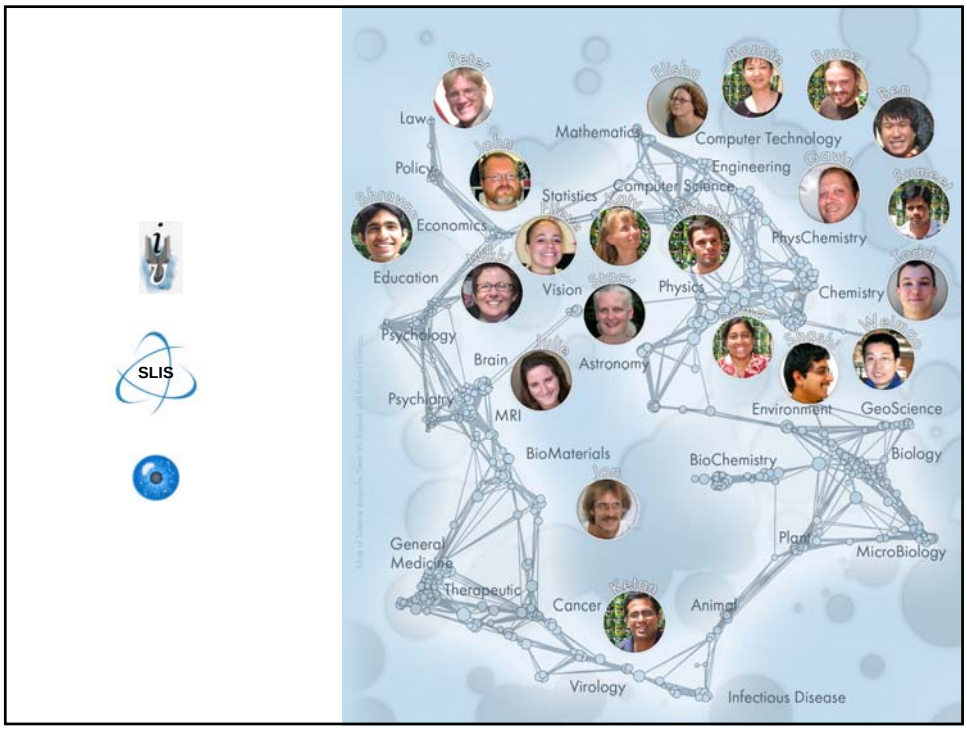
Behind the Scene:

- **People**
- **Scholarly Data Integration**
- **Network Science & (Google) Maps**

The Cyberinfrastructure Developers



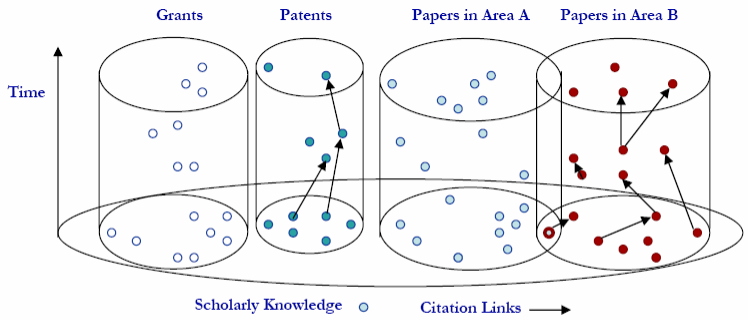

The Map Makers


SLIS
Peter
Elsbo
Ronnie
Bruce
Ben
Law
Mathematics
Computer Technology
Policy
Engineering
Statistics
Computer Science
Economics
PhysChemistry
Education
Vision
Physics
Chemistry
Psychology
Brain
Astronomy
Psychiatry
MRI
Environment
GeoScience
BioMaterials
BioChemistry
Biology
General Medicine
Plant
MicroBiology
Therapeutic
Cancer
Animal
Virology
Infectious Disease

Behind the Scene:

- People
- **Scholarly Data Integration**
- Network Science & (Google) Maps

Challenges - Interlink $ Input & Publication/Patent Citation Output

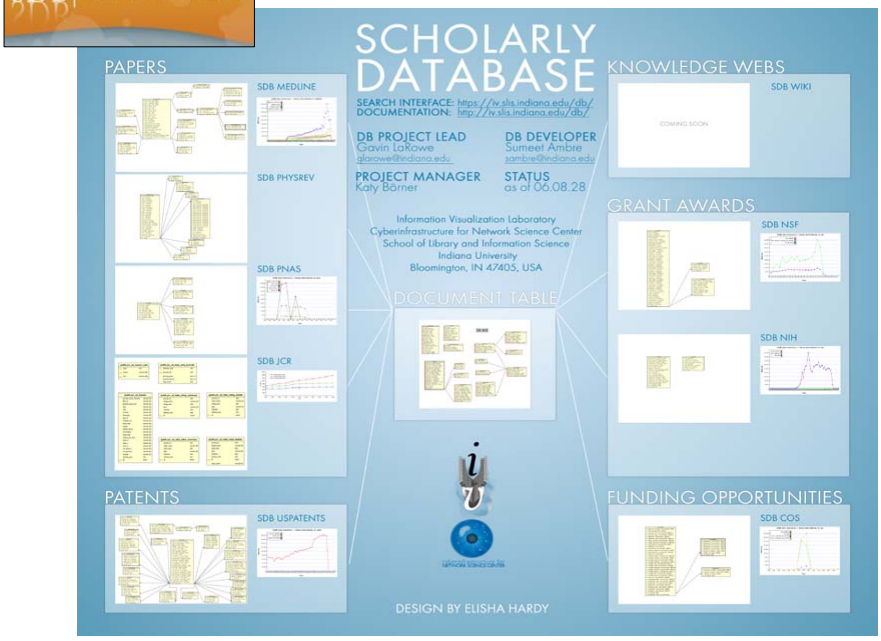


Need to interlink

- Grants and papers/patents.
- Grants/papers/patents and their PIs/authors/inventors, etc.

Use resulting networks to

- Count #papers, #citations, etc.
- Determine strength of co-PI/author/inventor relations, etc.

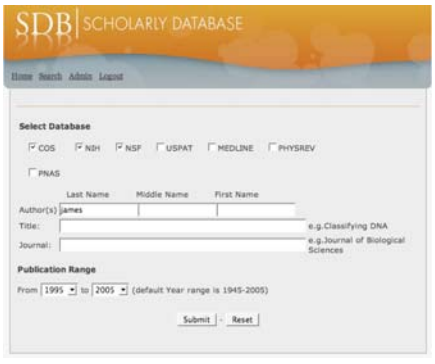


SDB SCHOLARLY DATABASE

Scholarly Database: Web Interface

Search across publications, patents, grants.

Download records and/or (evolving) co-author, paper-citation networks.

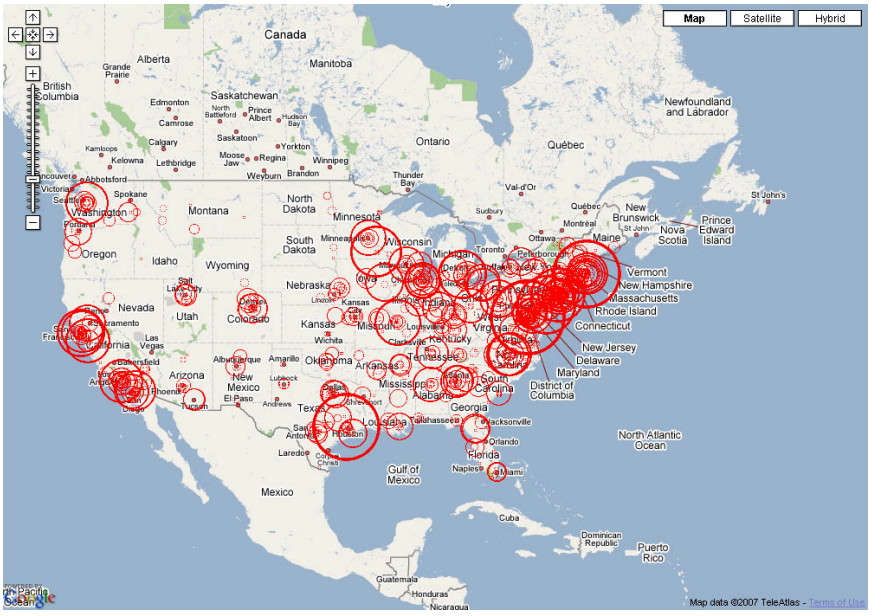


Scholarly Database: # Records & Years Covered

Datasets available via the Scholarly Database (* future feature)

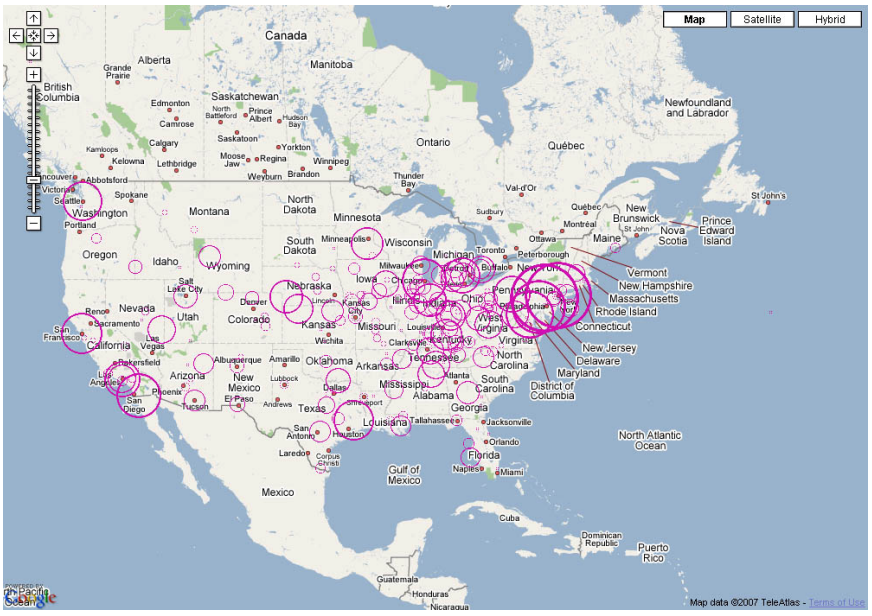
Dataset	# Records	Years Covered	Updated	Restricted Access
Medline	13,149,741	1965-2005	Yes	
PhysRev	398,005	1893-2006		Yes
PNAS	16,167	1997-2002		Yes
JCR	59,078	1974, 1979, 1984, 1989 1994-2004		Yes
USPTO	3,179,930	1976-2004	Yes*	
NSF	174,835	1985-2003	Yes*	
NIH	1,043,804	1972-2002	Yes*	
Total	**18,021,560**	**1893-2006**	**4**	**3**

Medline Publications



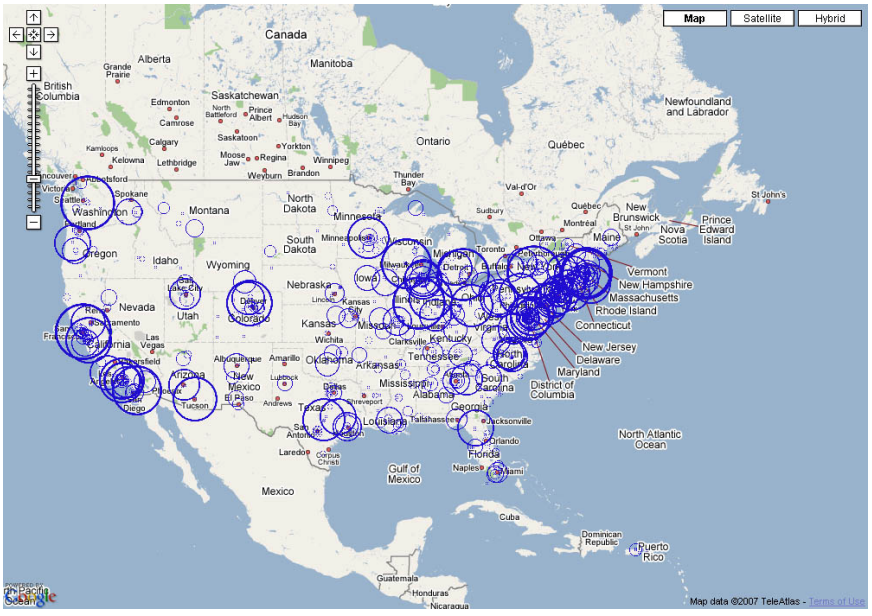
SDB | SCHOLARLY DATABASE

NIH



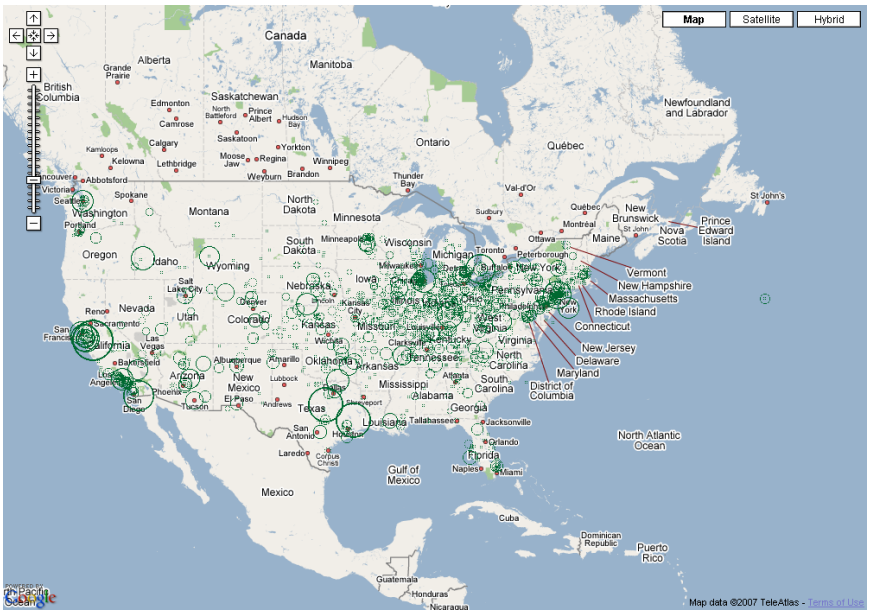
SDB | SCHOLARLY DATABASE

NSF Funding



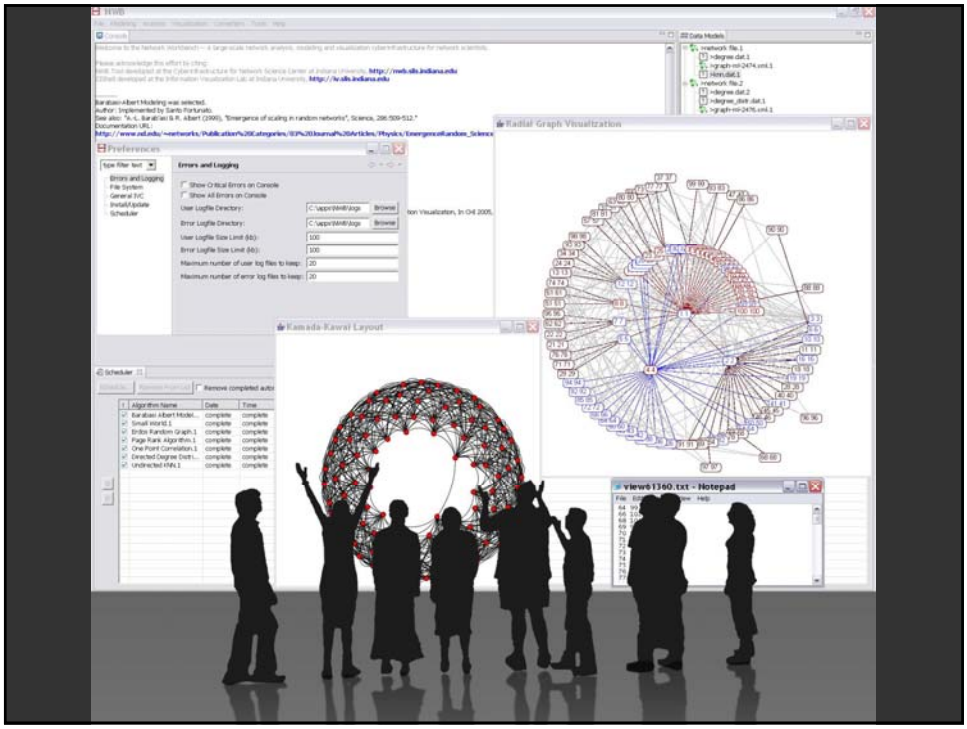
SDB | SCHOLARLY DATABASE

US Patents



Behind the Scene:

- People
- Scholarly Data Integration
- **Network Science & (Google) Maps**



Building Market Places not Cathedrals

- Requires the design & implementation of 'software glue' that can interlink datasets and algorithms written in different languages using different data formats.
- The smaller the glue or 'CI Shell', the more likely it can be maintained.
- Dataset and algorithm 'plugins' are provided by application holders/ community.
- Applications resemble custom 'fillings'.

Cyberinfrastructure Shell (CIShell)

http://cishell.org

CIShell is an 'empty shell' that supports

- Easy integration of new datasets and algorithms by algorithm developers and
- Easy usage of algorithms by algorithm users.

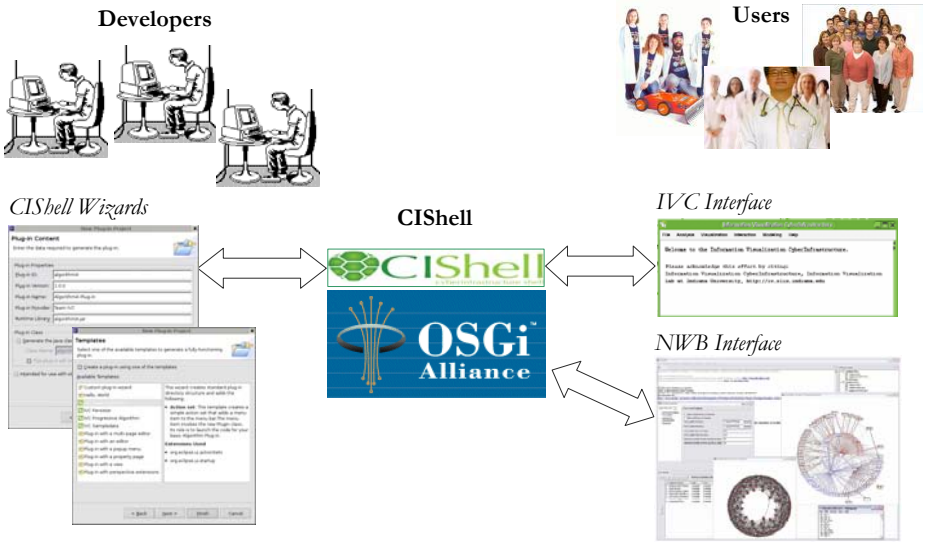
Its plug-and-play architecture supports the integration and utilization of diverse

- Datasets, e.g., stored in files, databases, steaming data.
- Algorithms, e.g., data processing, analysis, modeling, visualization.
- Interfaces, e.g., remote services, scripting engines, peer-to-peer clients.
- Services, e.g., workflow support, scheduler.

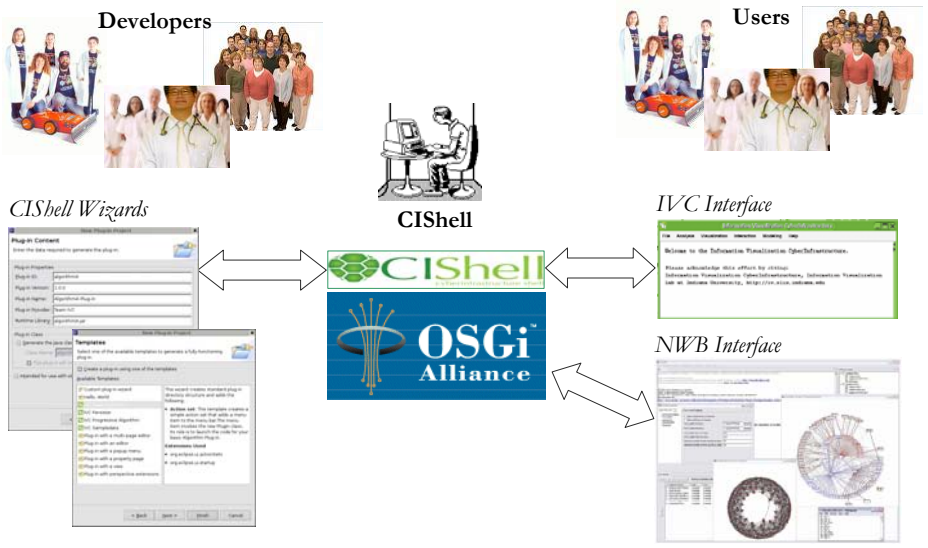
Hence, it can be used for custom UI/Toolkit development.

Network Workbench: A Large-Scale Network Analysis, Modeling and Visualization Toolkit for Biomedical, Social Science and Physics Research. NSF IIS-0513650 award (Katy Börner, Albert-Laszlo Barabasi, Santiago Schnell, Alessandro Vespignani & Stanley Wasserman, Eric Wernert (Senior Personnel), $1,120,926) Sept. 05 - Aug. 08.
http://nwb.slis.indiana.edu

CIShell – Needs of Algorithm Developers & Users



CIShell – Needs of Algorithm Developers & Users



CIShell – Technical Details

CIShell is built upon the Open Services Gateway Initiative (OSGi) Framework.

OSGi (http://www.osgi.org) is

- A standardized, component oriented, computing environment for networked services.
- Successfully used in the industry from high-end servers to embedded mobile devices since 7 years.
- Alliance members include IBM (Eclipse), Sun, Intel, Oracle, Motorola, NEC and many others.
- Widely adopted in open source realm, especially since Eclipse 3.0 that uses OSGi R4 for its plugin model.

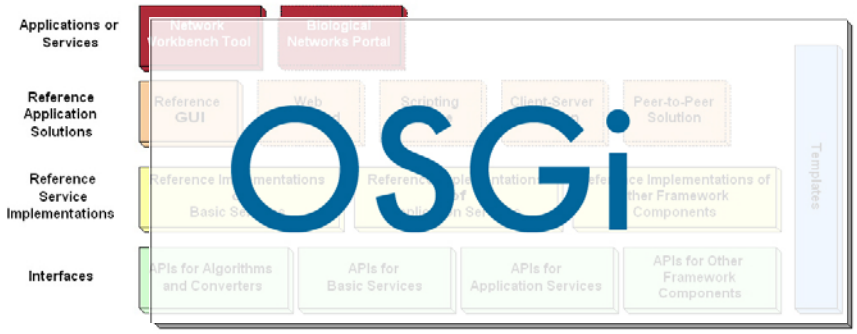
Advantages of Using OSGi

- Any CIShell algorithm is a service that can be used in any OSGi-framework based system.
- Using OSGi, running CIShells/tools can connected via RPC/RMI supporting peer-to-peer sharing of data, algorithms, and computing power.

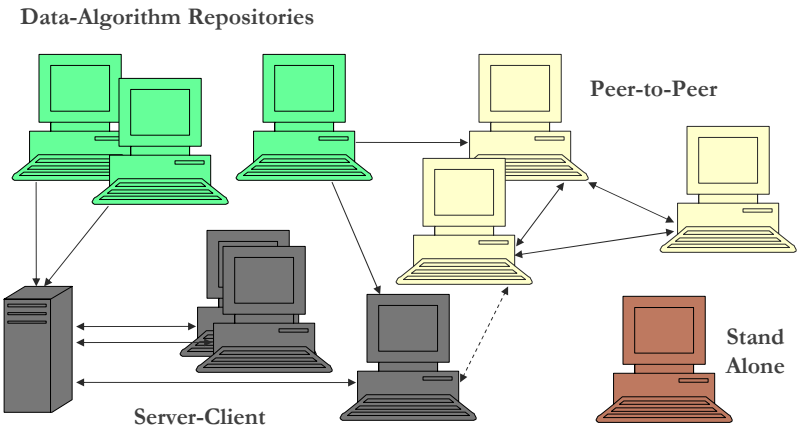
Ideally, CIShell becomes a standard for creating OSGi Services for algorithms. Developed Tools/CI, e.g., IVC & NWB, provide a reference GUI for underlying services.

CIShell – Technical Details

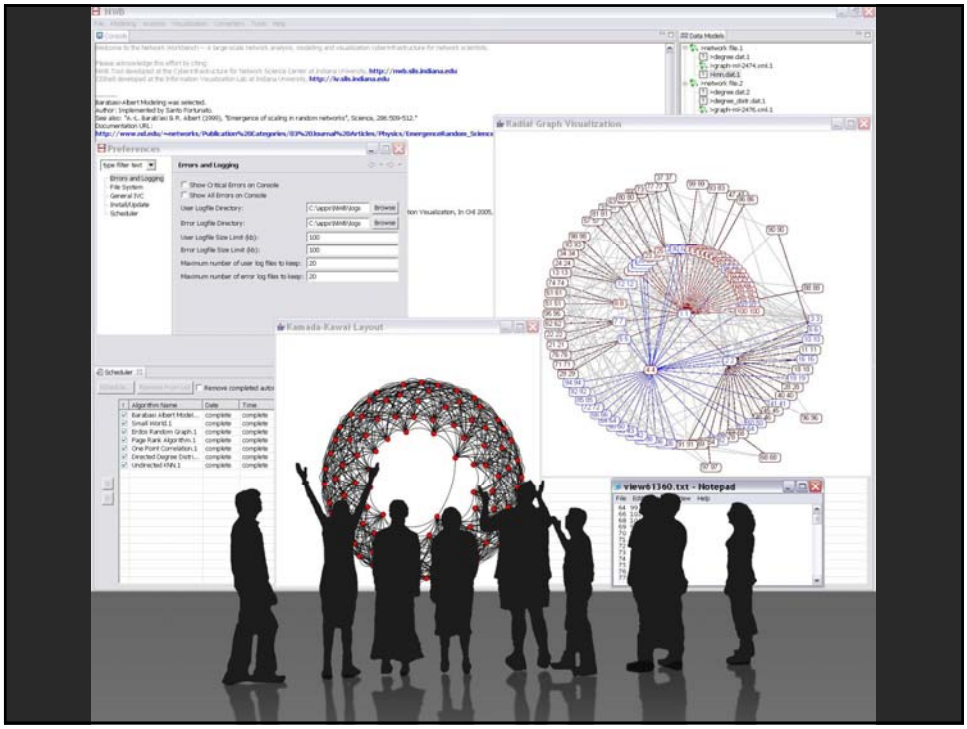
CIShell layer cake.



CIShell – Deployment



CIShell applications can be deployed as distributed data and algorithm repositories, stand alone applications, peer-to-peer architectures, and server-client architectures.



Network Workbench (NWB)

Investigators: Katy Börner, Albert-Laszlo Barabasi, Santiago Schnell, Alessandro Vespignani & Stanley Wasserman, Eric Wernert

Software Team: Lead: Weixia (Bonnie) Huang

Developers: Bruce Herr, Ben Markines, Santo Fortunato, Cesar Hidalgo, Ramya Sabbineni, Vivek S. Thakre, & Russell Duhon

Goal: Develop a large-scale network analysis, modeling and visualization toolkit for biomedical, social science and physics research.

Amount: $1,120,926 NSF IIS-0513650 award.

Duration: Sept. 2005 - Aug. 2008

Website: http://nwb.slis.indiana.edu

NWB Advisory Board

- James Hendler (Semantic Web)
- Jason Leigh (CI)
- Neo Martinez (Biology)
- Michael Macy, Cornell University (Sociology)
- Ulrik Brandes (Graph Theory)
- Mark Gerstein, Yale University (Bioinformatics)
- Stephen North (AT&T)
- Tom Snijders, University of Groningen (Social Science)

NWB CI Deliverables

Glue:

- CIShell — Core programmer team lead by Bonnie Huang

Tools, Services & Portals:

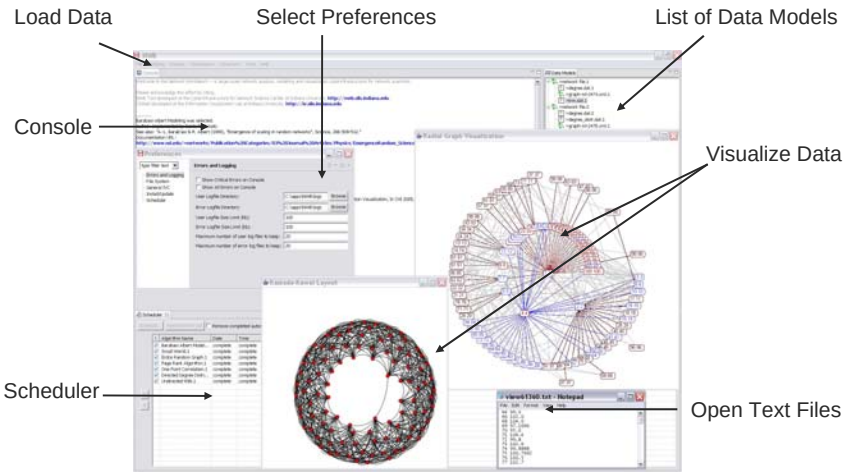
- NWB Tool — Lead by Alex Vespignani with input from other PIs
- SciMaps Service Online — Lead by Katy Borner
- Bio Portal — Lead by Laszlo Barabasi & Santiago Schnell

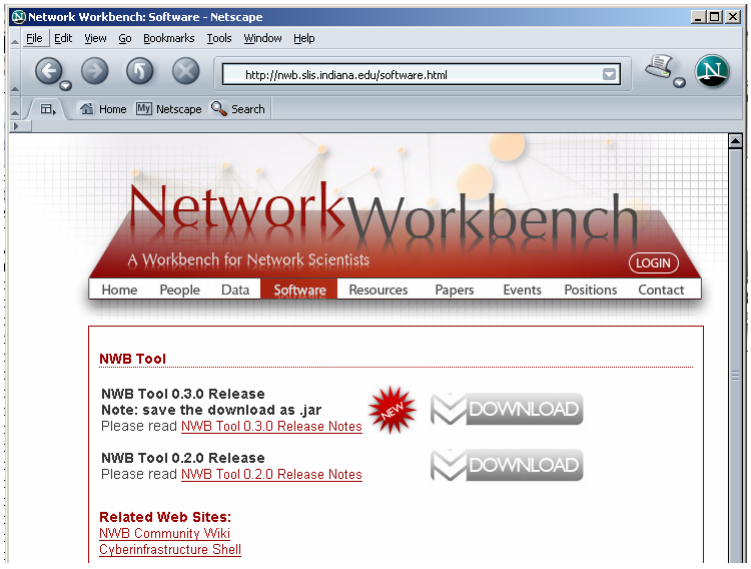
All three are prototypical instantiations of CIShell serving as reference implementations.

Documentation/Registry/Market Place:

- NWB Community Wiki — Lead by Katy Borner

NWB Tool: Interface Elements

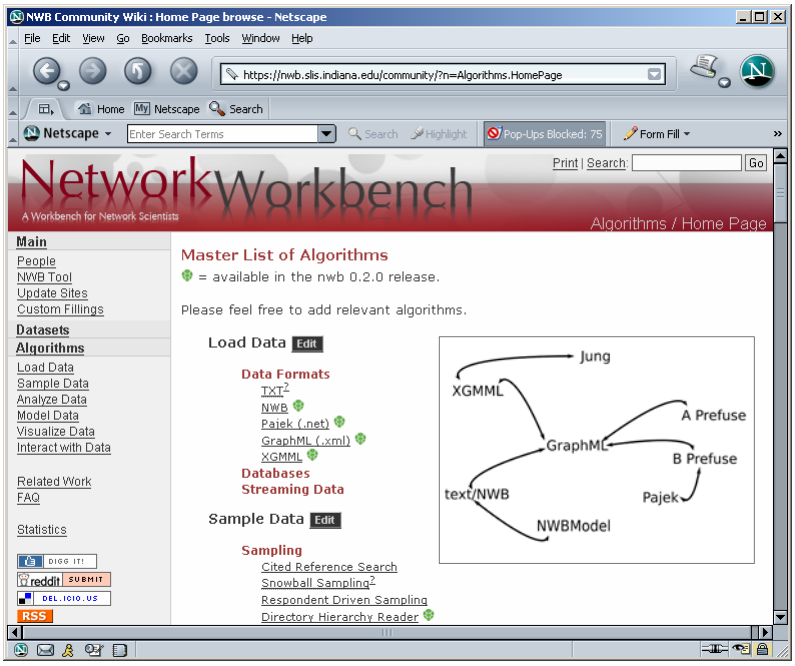




NWB Tool 0.2.0: List of Algorithms

Category	*Algorithm*	*Language*
Preprocessing	Directory Hierarchy Reader	JAVA
Modeling	Erdös-Rényi Random	FORTRAN
	Barabási-Albert Scale-Free	FORTRAN
	Watts-Strogatz Small World	FORTRAN
	Chord	JAVA
	CAN	JAVA
	Hypergrid	JAVA
	PRU	JAVA
Visualization	Tree Map	JAVA
	Tree Viz	JAVA
	Radial Tree / Graph	JAVA
	Kamada-Kawai	JAVA
	Force Directed	JAVA
	Spring	JAVA
	Fruchterman-Reingold	JAVA
	Circular	JAVA
	Parallel Coordinates (demo)	JAVA
Tool	XMGrace	

Analysis Algorithm	*Language*
Attack Tolerance	JAVA
Error Tolerance	JAVA
Betweenness Centrality	JAVA
Site Betweenness	FORTRAN
Average Shortest Path	FORTRAN
Connected Components	FORTRAN
Diameter	FORTRAN
Page Rank	FORTRAN
Shortest Path Distribution	FORTRAN
Watts-Strogatz Clustering Coefficient	FORTRAN
Watts-Strogatz Clustering Coefficient Versus Degree	FORTRAN
Directed k-Nearest Neighbor	FORTRAN
Undirected k-Nearest Neighbor	FORTRAN
Indegree Distribution	FORTRAN
Outdegree Distribution	FORTRAN
Node Indegree	FORTRAN
Node Outdegree	FORTRAN
One-point Degree Correlations	FORTRAN
Undirected Degree Distribution	FORTRAN
Node Degree	FORTRAN
k Random-Walk Search	JAVA
Random Breadth First Search	JAVA
CAN Search	JAVA

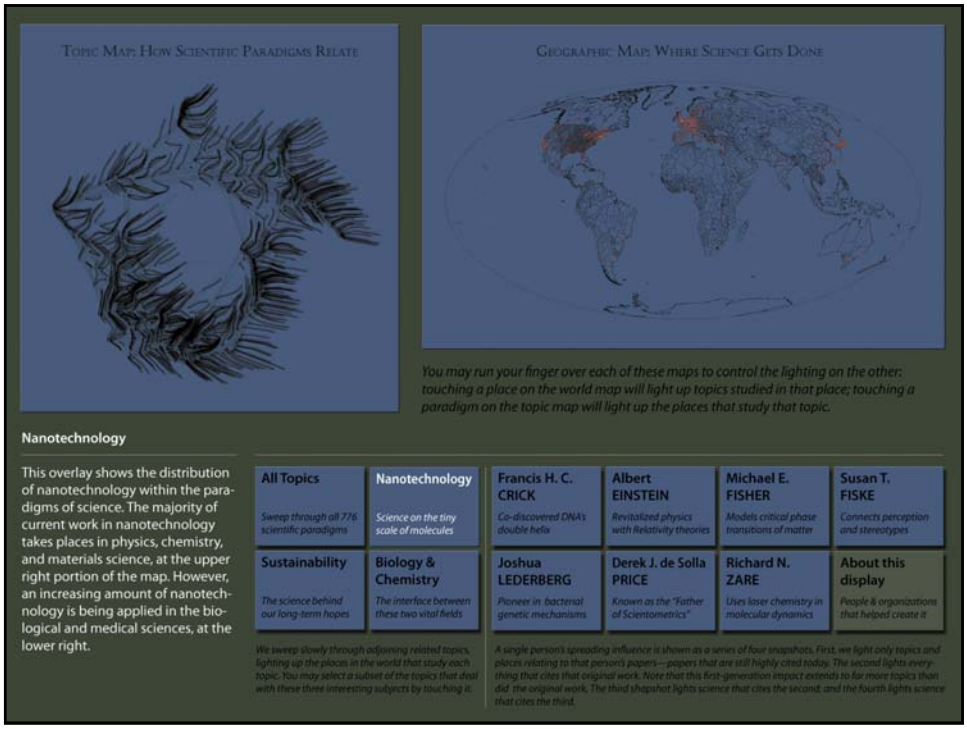


https://nwb.slis.indiana.edu/community

A Potential Future:
Science Maps in Action

KIDS first …

All maps of science are on sale
via http://scimaps.org



Science Puzzle Map for Kids by Fileve Palmer, Julie Smith, Elisha Hardy and Katy Börner, Indiana University, 2006. (Base map taken from Illuminated Diagram display by Kevin Boyack, Richard Klavans, and W. Bradford Paley.)


Inventors


Inventors & Inventions
ASTRONOMY
PHYSICS
ENGINEERING
COMPUTER SCIENCE
MATH
SOCIAL SCIENCE
PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY
BRAIN
MENTAL HEALTH
EARTH SCIENCES
ORGANIC THEORY
ECOLOGY
HEALTH CARE
BIOLOGY
THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH
INFECTIOUS DISEASE
CELL BIOLOGY
VIRUSES


Inventors
ASTRONOMY
PHYSICS
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BRAIN
MENTAL HEALTH
EARTH SCIENCES
ORGANIC THEORY
ECOLOGY
HEALTH CARE
BIOLOGY
THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH
CELL BIOLOGY
INFECTIOUS DISEASE
VIRUSES


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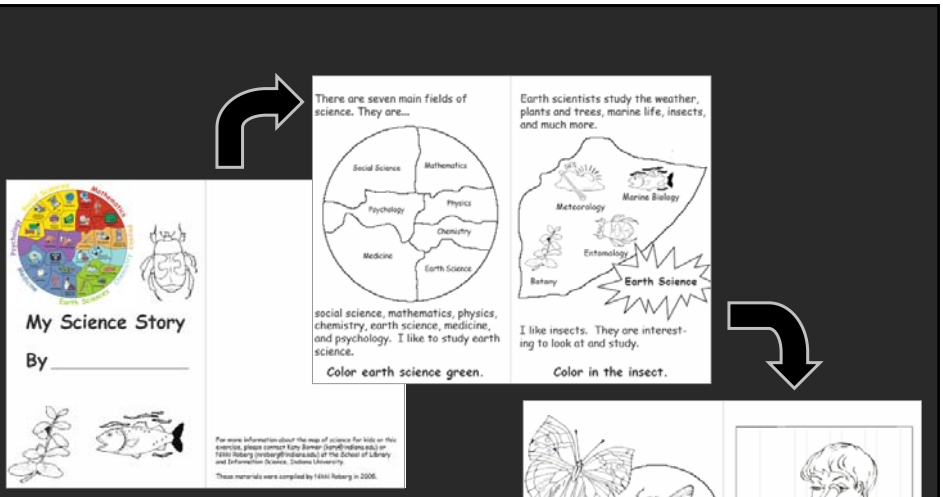
SOCCER



Activities:

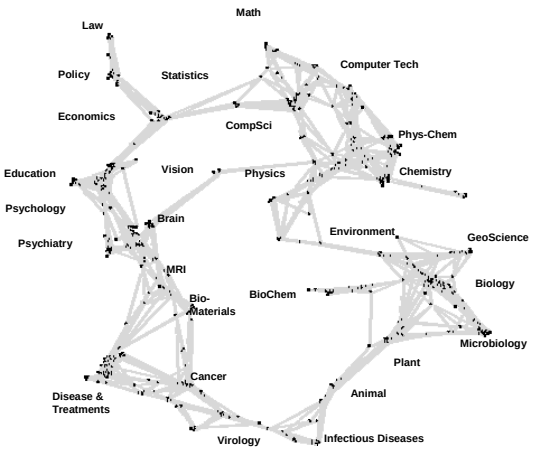
- Solve the puzzle.
- Navigate to 'Earth Science'.
- Identify major inventions.
- Place major inventors.
- Find your dream job on the map.
- Why is mathematics important?

… my SPONSORS next …

Latest 'Base Map' of Science

Kevin W. Boyack & Richard Klavans, unpublished work.

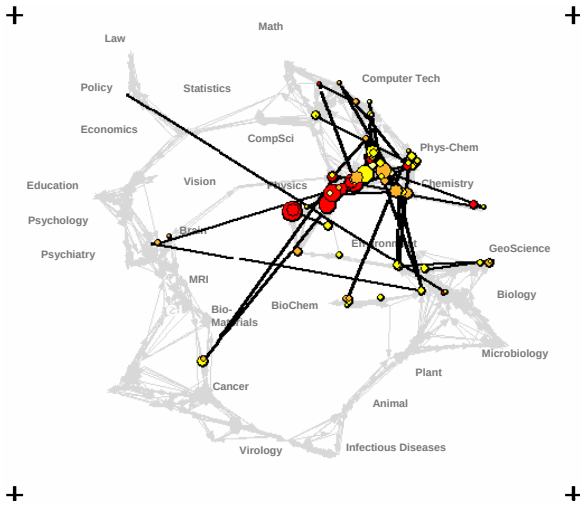
- Uses combined SCI/SSCI from 2002
  - 1.07M papers, 24.5M references, 7,300 journals
  - Bibliographic coupling of papers, aggregated to journals
- Initial ordination and clustering of journals gave 671 clusters
- Coupling counts were reaggregated at the journal cluster level to calculate the
  - (x,y) positions for each journal cluster
  - by association, (x,y) positions for each journal



Science map applications: Identifying core competency

Kevin W. Boyack & Richard Klavans, unpublished work.

Funding patterns of the US Department of Energy (DOE)



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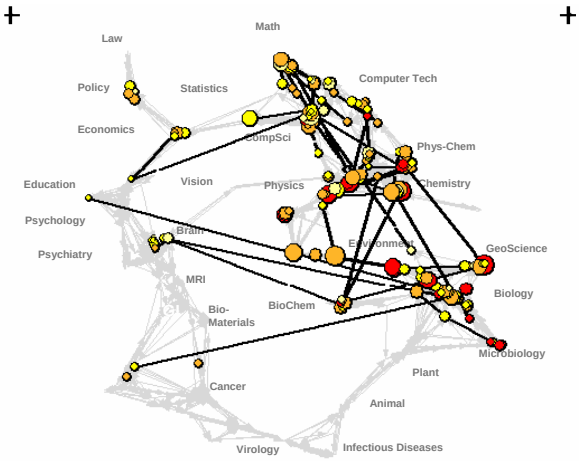
Kevin W. Boyack & Richard Klavans, unpublished work.

Funding Patterns of the National Science Foundation (NSF)



Science map applications: Identifying core competency

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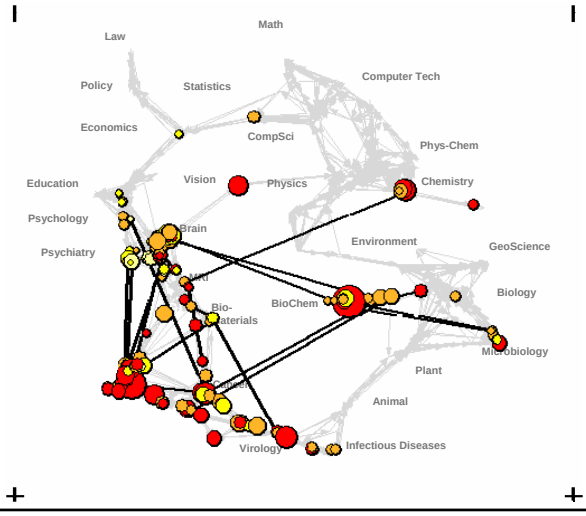
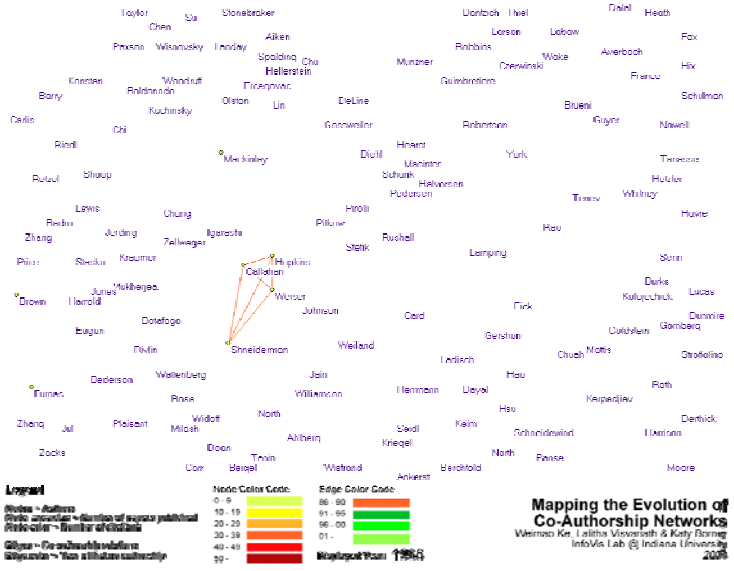
Funding Patterns of the National Institutes of Health (NIH)



… then SCIENTISTS …

Mapping the Evolution of Co-Authorship Networks

Ke, Visvanath & Börner, (2004) Won 1st price at the IEEE InfoVis Contest.



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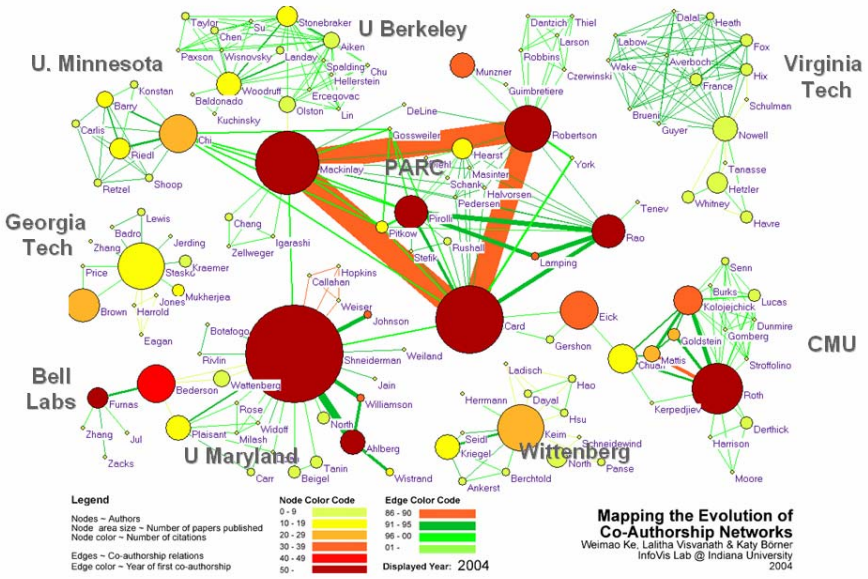
Mapping the Evolution of Co-Authorship Networks

Ke, Visvanath & Börner, (2004) Won 1st price at the IEEE InfoVis Contest



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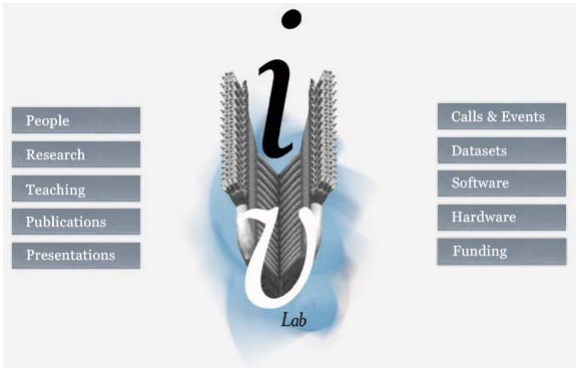
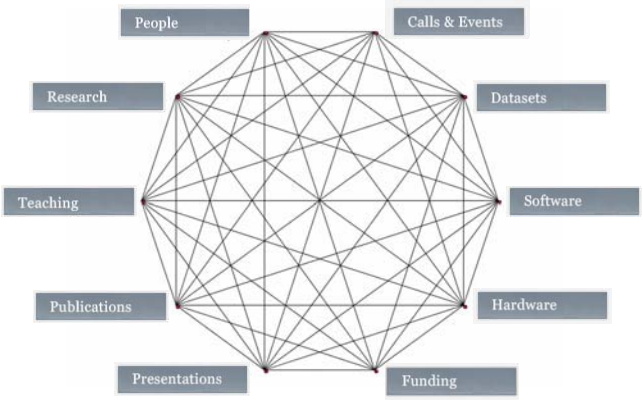
Lab/Center Management System

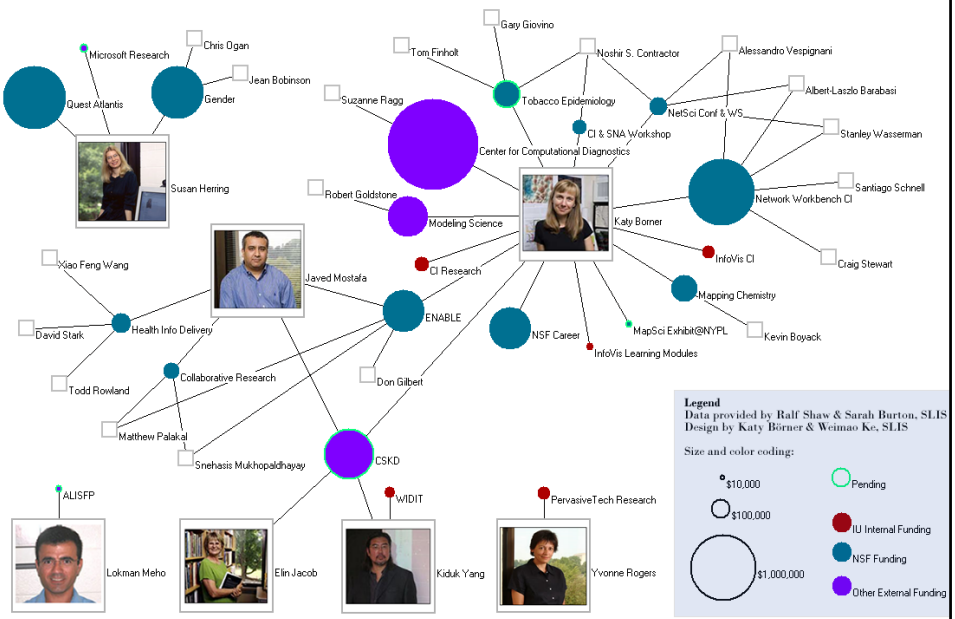


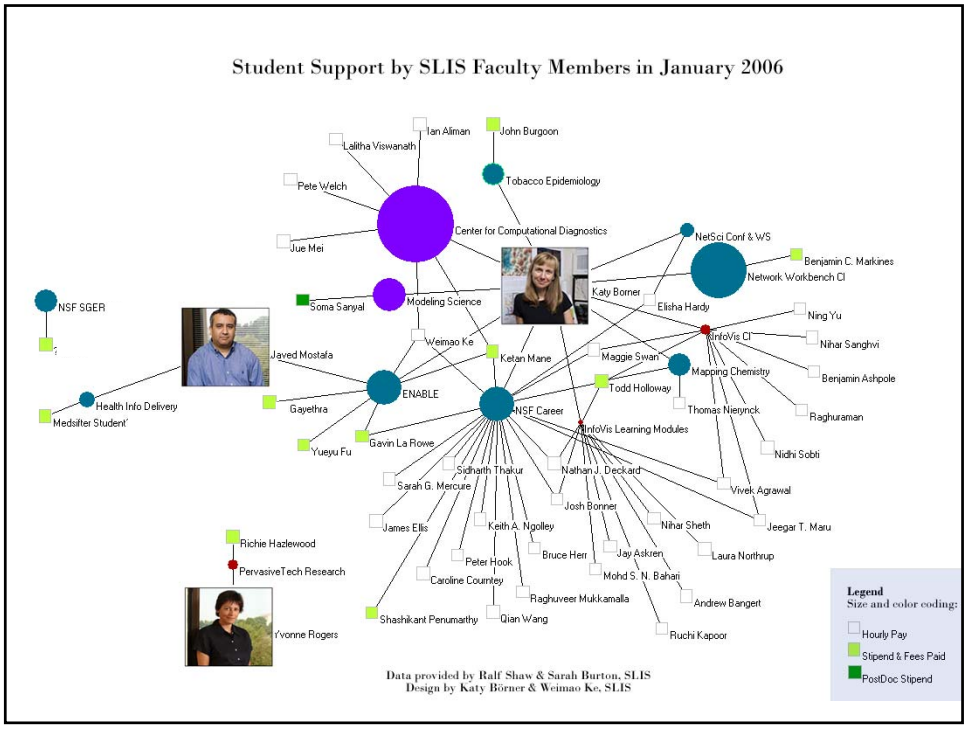
https://ivl.slis.indiana.edu

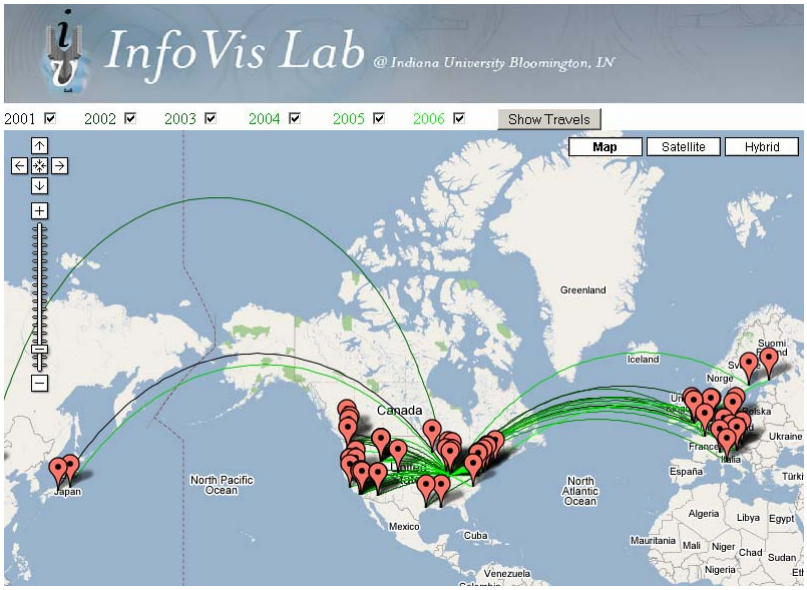
Data Entities and Interlinkages



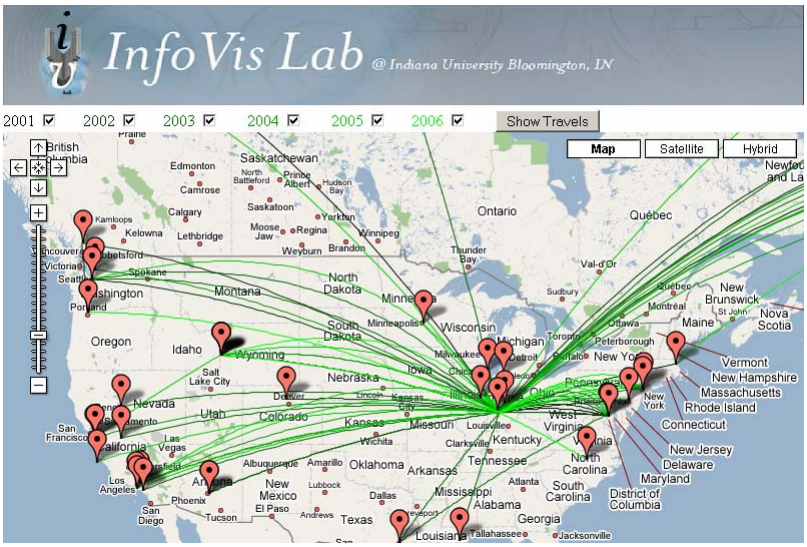
Awarded & Pending Funding of SLIS Faculty Members in January 2006



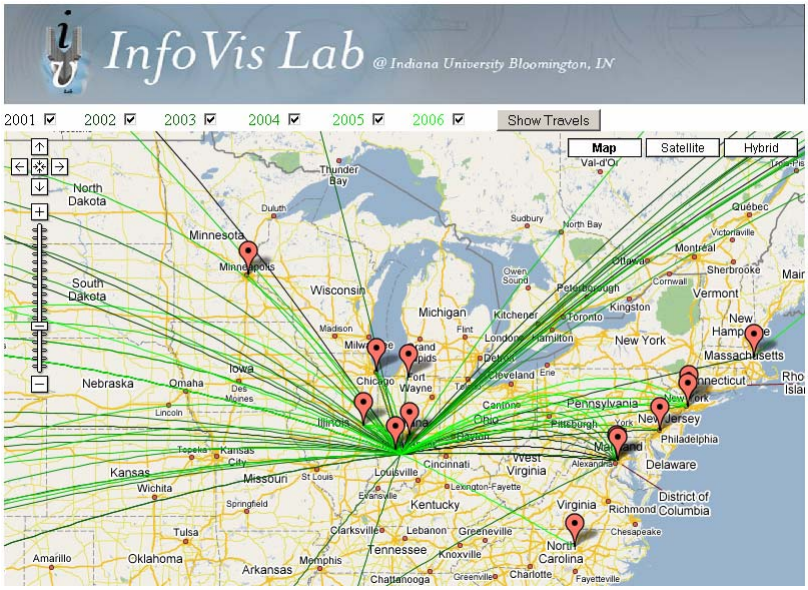




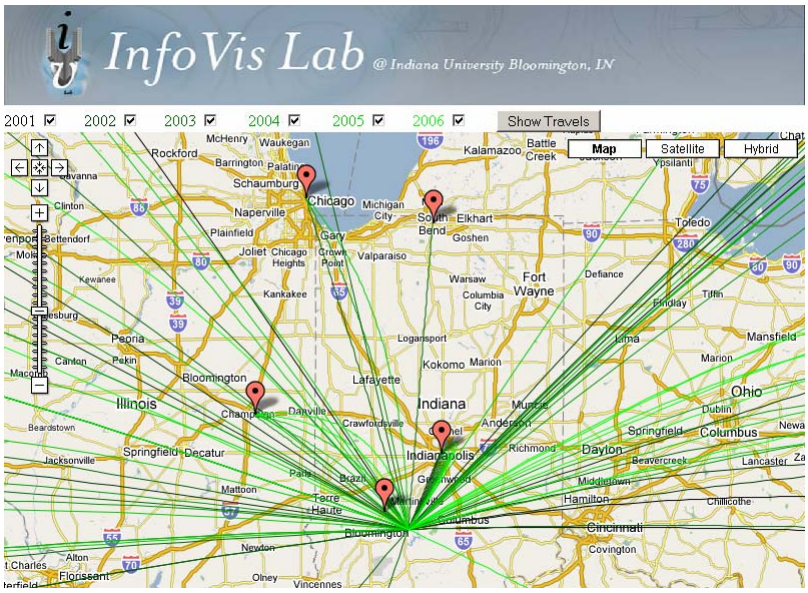
By Thomas Neirynck, 2007.



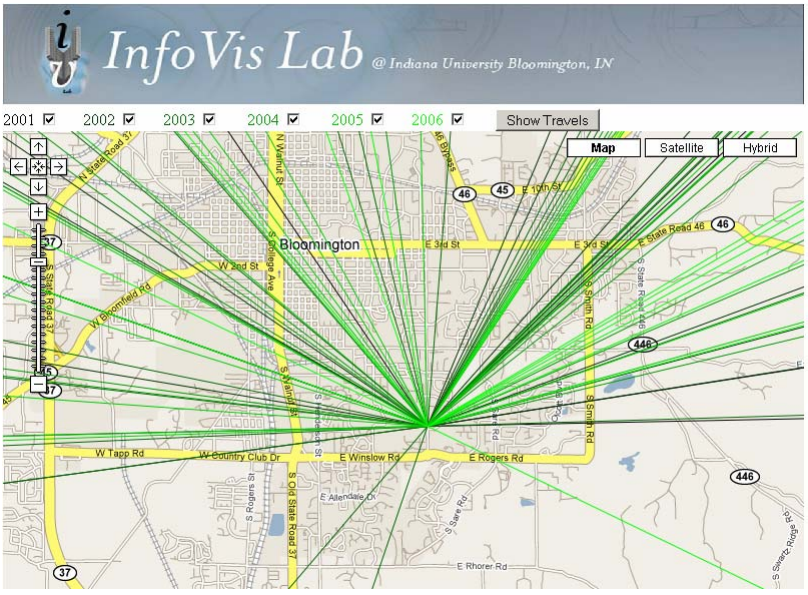
By Thomas Neirynck, 2007.



By Thomas Neirynck, 2007.

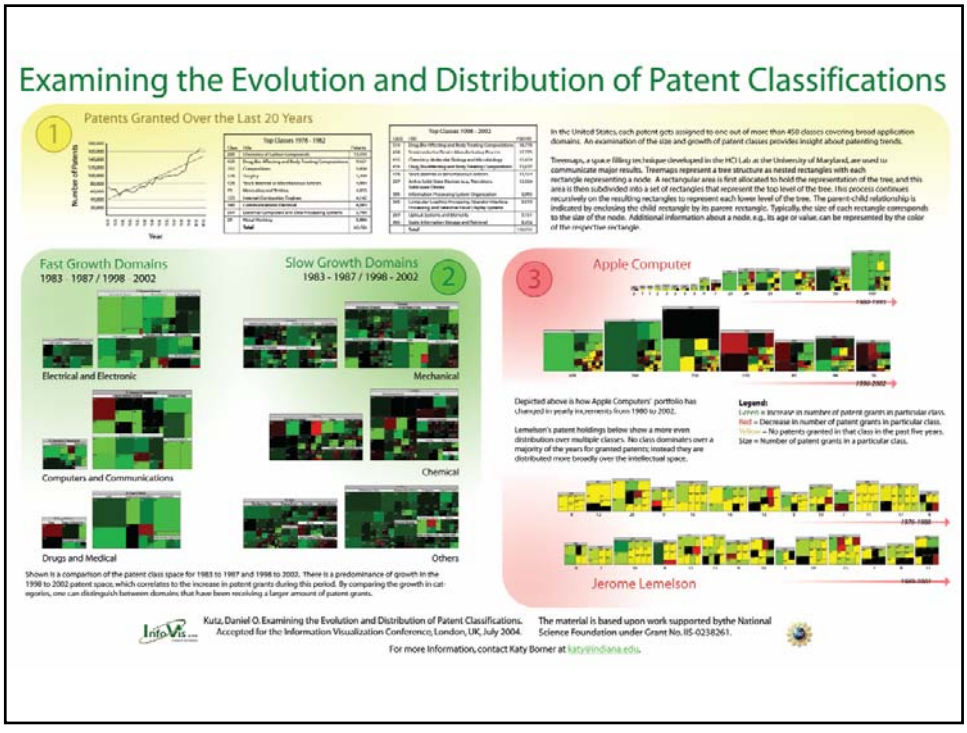


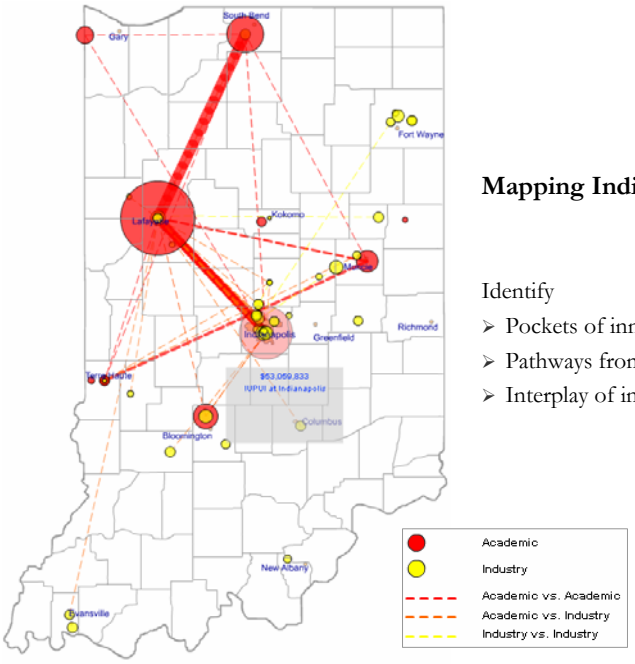
By Thomas Neirynck, 2007.



By Thomas Neirynck, 2007.

… and INDUSTRY too.





Mapping Indiana's Intellectual Space

Identify

- Pockets of innovation
- Pathways from ideas to products
- Interplay of industry and academia

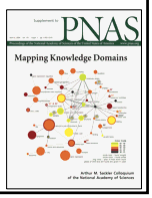
The End.

How to Make a Science Map

DATA EXTRACTION	UNIT OF ANALYSIS	MEASURES	LAYOUT (often one code does both similarity and ordination steps)		DISPLAY
			SIMILARITY	ORDINATION	
SEARCHES ISI INSPEC Eng Index Medline ResearchIndex Patents etc. BROADENING By citation By terms	COMMON CHOICES Journal Document Author Term	COUNTS/FREQUENCIES Attributes (e.g. terms) Author citations Co-citations By year THRESHOLDS By counts	SCALAR (unit by unit matrix) Direct citation Co-citation Combined linkage Co-word / co-term Co-classification VECTOR (unit by attribute matrix) Vector space model (words/terms) Latent Semantic Analysis (words/terms) incl. Singular Value Decomp (SVD) CORRELATION (if desired) Pearson's R on any of above	DIMENSIONALITY REDUCTION Eigenvector/ Eigenvalue solutions Factor Analysis (FA) and Principal Components Analysis (PCA) Multi-dimensional scaling (MDS) LSA Pathfinder networks (PFNet) Self-organizing maps (SOM) includes SOM, ET-maps, etc. CLUSTER ANALYSIS SCALAR Triangulation Force-directed placement (FDP)	INTERACTION Browse Pan Zoom Filter Query Detail on demand ANALYSIS

Shiffrin, Richard M. and Börner, Katy (Eds.) (2004). Mapping Knowledge Domains. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 101(Suppl_1).

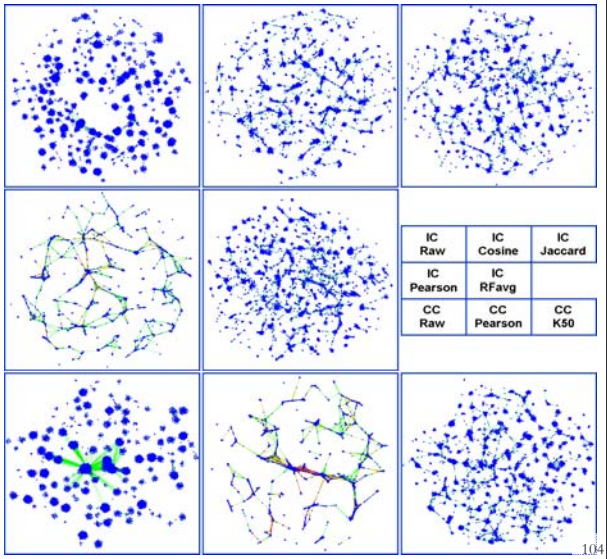
Börner, Katy, Chen, Chaomei, and Boyack, Kevin. (2003). Visualizing Knowledge Domains. In Blaise Cronin (Ed.), Annual Review of Information Science & Technology, Volume 37, Medford, NJ: Information Today, Inc./American Society for Information Science and Technology, chapter 5, pp. 179-255.



Comparison of Similarity Metrics

- ISI file year 2000, SCI and SSCI: 7,121 journals.
- Different similarity metrics
  - Inter-citation (raw counts, cosine, modified cosine, Jaccard, RF, Pearson)
  - Co-citation (raw counts, cosine, modified cosine, Pearson)
- Maps were compared based on
  - regional accuracy,
  - the scalability of the similarity algorithm, and
  - the readability of the layouts.

Boyack, Kevin W., Klavans, R. and Börner, Katy. (2005). Mapping the Backbone of Science. Scientometrics. 64(3), 351-374.



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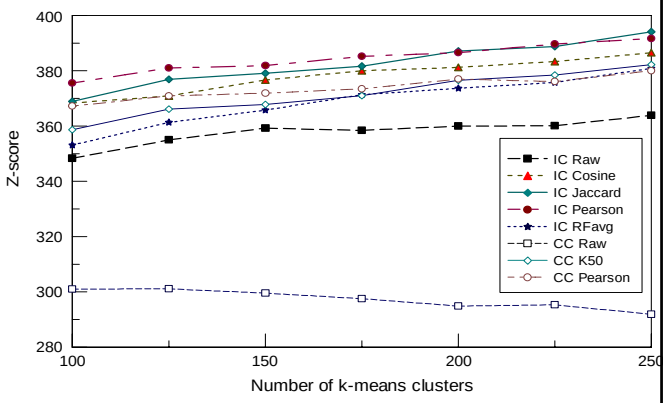
Selecting the similarity measure with the best regional accuracy

- For each similarity measure, the VxOrd layout was subjected to k-means clustering using different numbers of clusters.
- Resulting cluster/category memberships were compared to actual category memberships using entropy/mutual information method by Gibbons & Roth, 2002.
- Increasing Z-score indicates increasing distance from a random solution.
- Most similarity measures are within several percent of each other.



Boyack, Kevin W., Klavans, R. and Börner, Katy. (2005). Mapping the Backbone of Science. Scientometrics. 64(3), 351-374.

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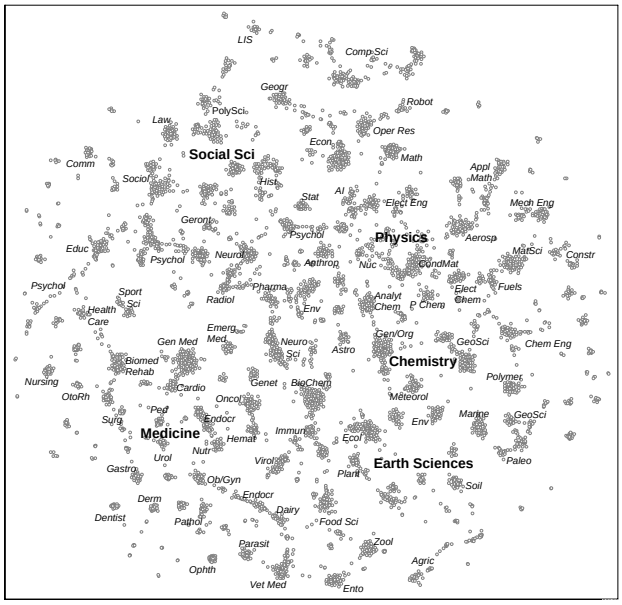
A 'Backbone' Map of Science & Social Science

- The map is comprised of 7,121 journals from year 2000.
- Each dot is one journal
- An *IC-Jaccard* similarity measure was used.
- Journals group by discipline.
- Groups are labeled by hand.
- Large font size labels identify major areas of science.
- Small labels denote the disciplinary topics of nearby large clusters of journals.



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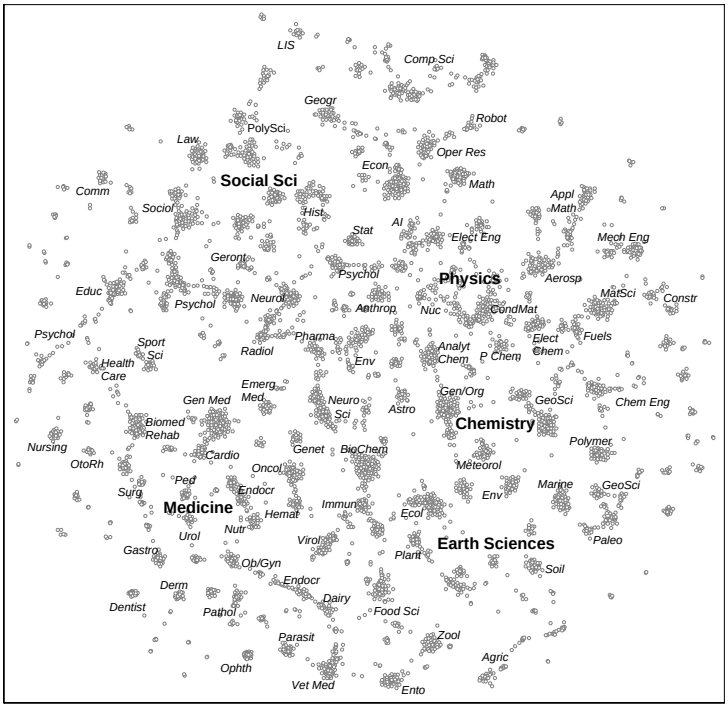

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Structural Map: Studying Disciplinary Diffusion

- The 212 nodes represent clusters of journals for different disciplines.
- Nodes are labeled with their dominant ISI category name.
- Circle sizes (area) denote the number of journals in each cluster.
- Circle color depicts the independence of each cluster, with darker colors depicting greater independence.
- Lines denote strongest relationships between disciplines (citing cluster gives more than 7.5% of its total citations to the cited cluster).

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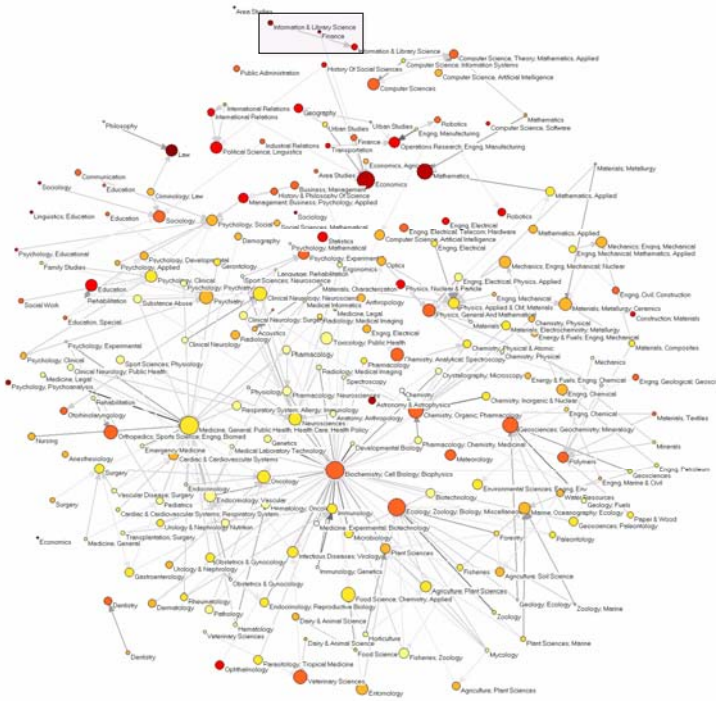
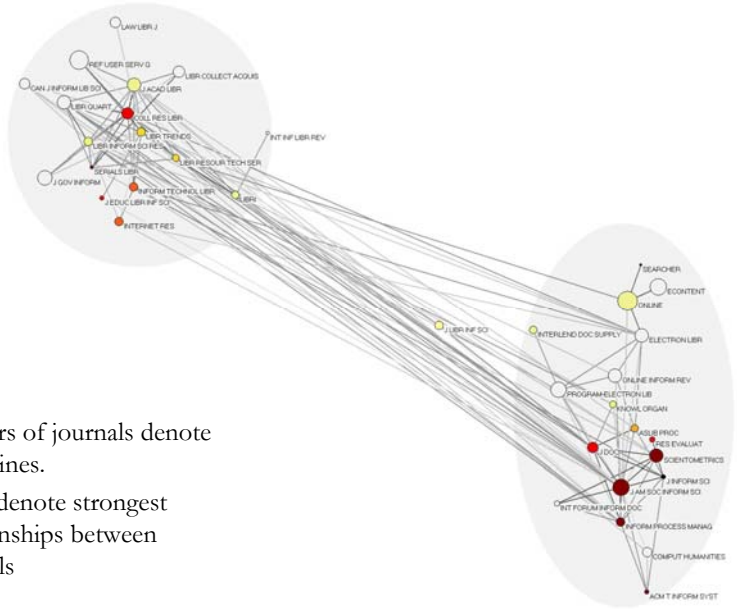


Zoom Into Structural Map



- Clusters of journals denote disciplines.
- Lines denote strongest relationships between journals

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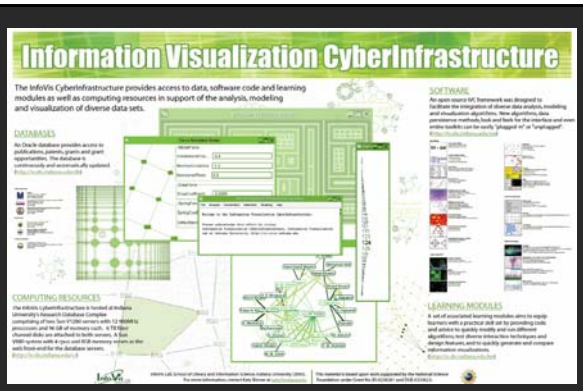

CAREER: Visualizing Knowledge Domains. NSF IIS-0238261 award (Katy Börner, $440,000) Sept. 03-Aug. 08.
http://iv.slis.indiana.edu/

SEI: Network Workbench: A Large-Scale Network Analysis, Modeling and Visualization Toolkit for Biomedical, Social Science and Physics Research. NSF IIS-0513650 award (Katy Börner, Albert-Laszlo Barabasi, Santiago Schnell, Alessandro Vespignani & Stanley Wasserman, Craig Stewart (Senior Personnel), $1,120,926) Sept. 05 - Aug. 08. http://nwb.slis.indiana.edu