Communicating the Structure and Evolution of Science

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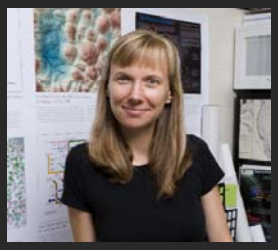
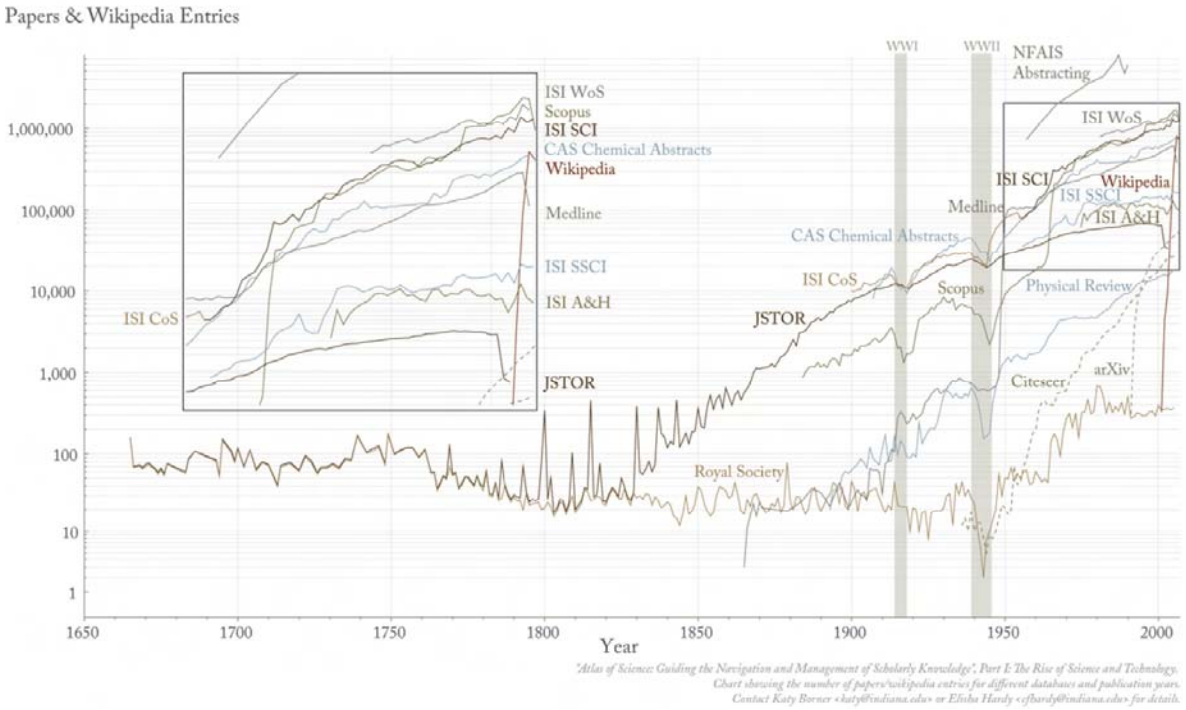


SAP Media X 2009 Winter Quarter Seminar Series
Y2E2 Room 292A, Jerry Yang and Akiko Yamazaki Environment & Energy Building
Stanford University

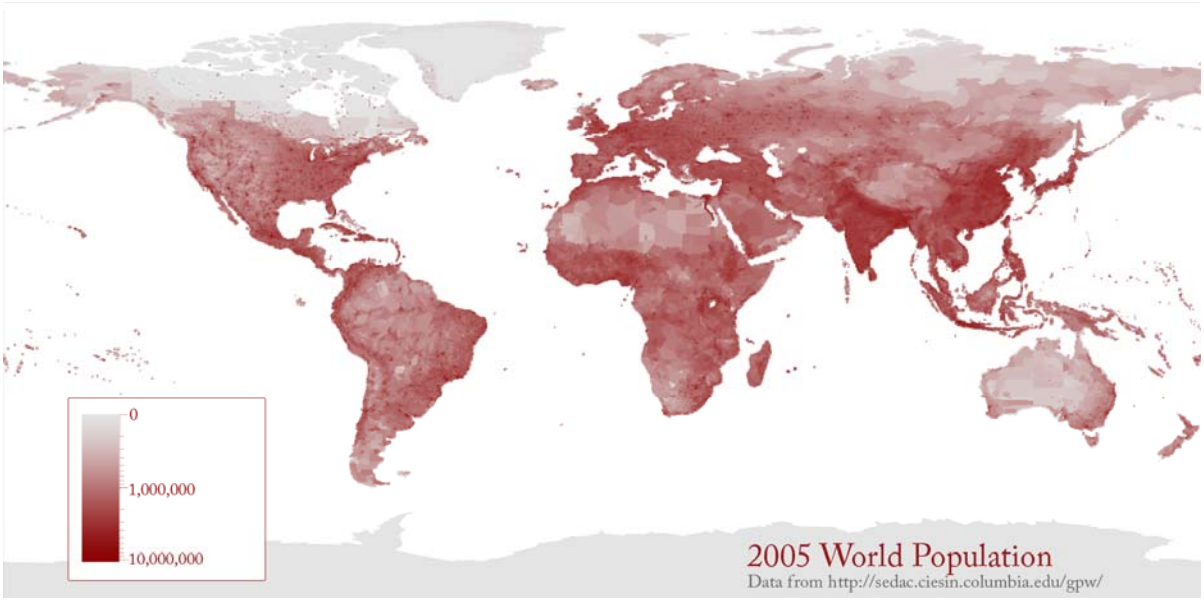
Wednesday, January 21, 2009

Growth of Scientific Knowledge, 1665 to 2006



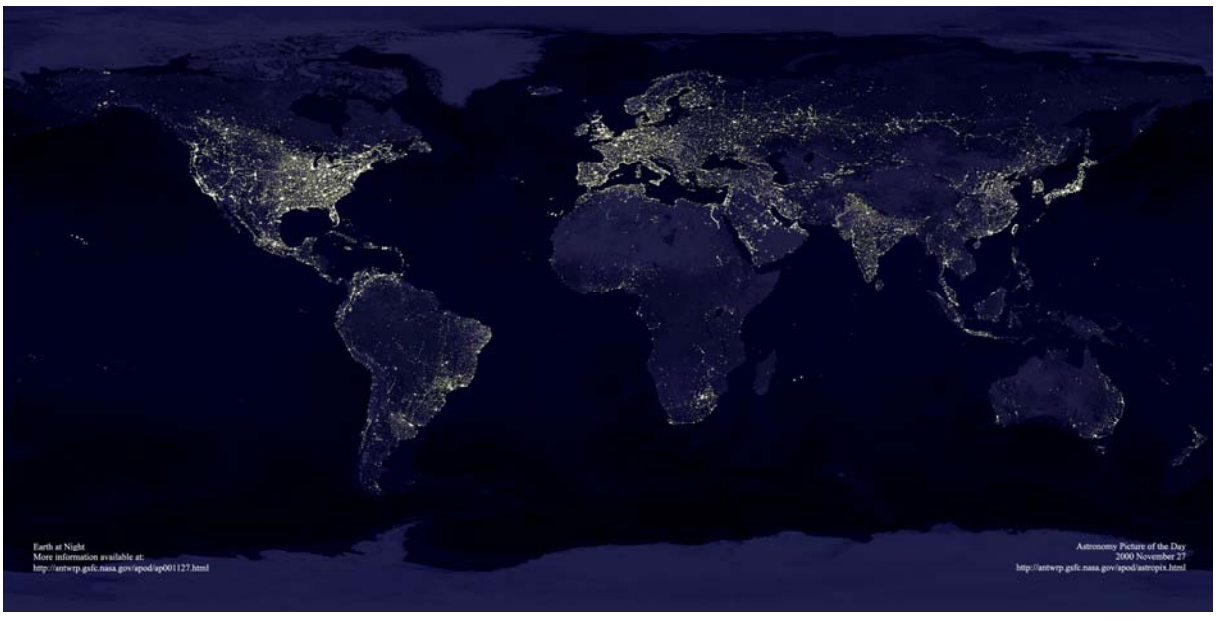
2005 World Population

The population map uses a quarter degree box resolution. Boxes with zero people are given in white. Darker shades of red indicate higher population counts per box using a logarithmic interpolation. The highest density boxes appear in Mumbai, with 11,687,850 people in the quarter degree block, Calcutta (10,816,010), and Shanghai (8,628,088).



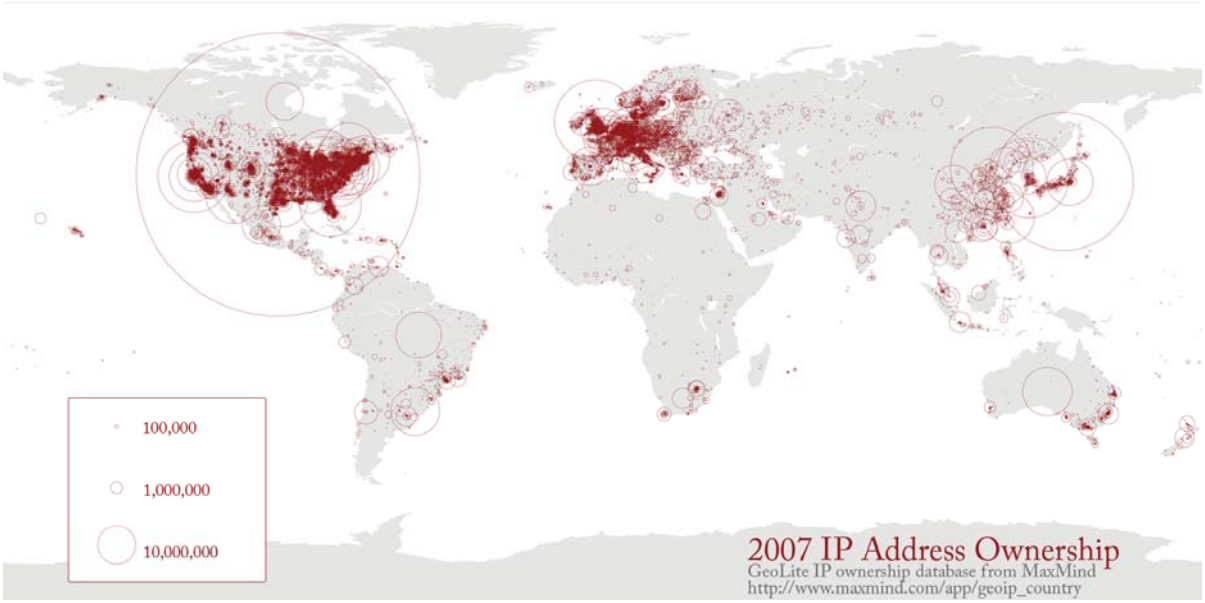
2000 Night on Earth

This image shows city lights at night. It was composed from hundreds of pictures made by orbiting satellites. The seaboards of Europe, the eastern United States, and Japan are particularly well lit. Many cities exist near rivers or oceans so that goods can be exchanged cheaply by boat. The central parts of South America, Africa, Asia, and Australia are rather dark despite their high population density, see map to the left.



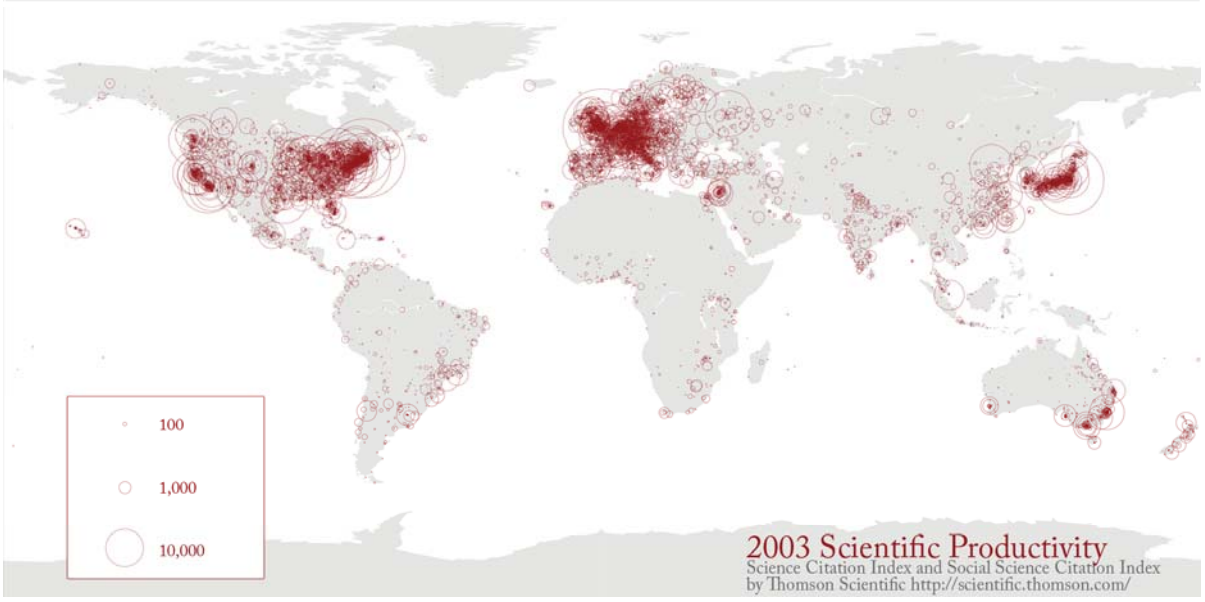
2007 IP Address Ownership

This map shows IP address ownership by location. Each owner is represented by a circle and the area size of the circle corresponds to the number of IP addresses owned. The larges circle denotes MIT's holdings of an entire class A subnet, which equates to 16,581,375 IP addresses. The countries that own the most IP addresses are US (560 million), Japan (130 million), Great Britain (47 million).

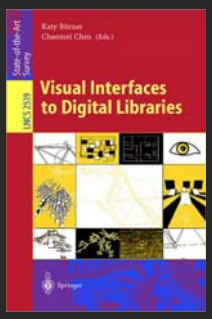


2003 Scientific Productivity

Shown is where science is performed today. Each circle indicates a geographic location at which scholarly papers are published. The larger the circle the more papers are produced. Boston, MA, London, England, and New York, NY are the top three paper production areas. Note the strong resemblance with the Night on Earth and the IP Ownership maps and the striking differences to the world population map.

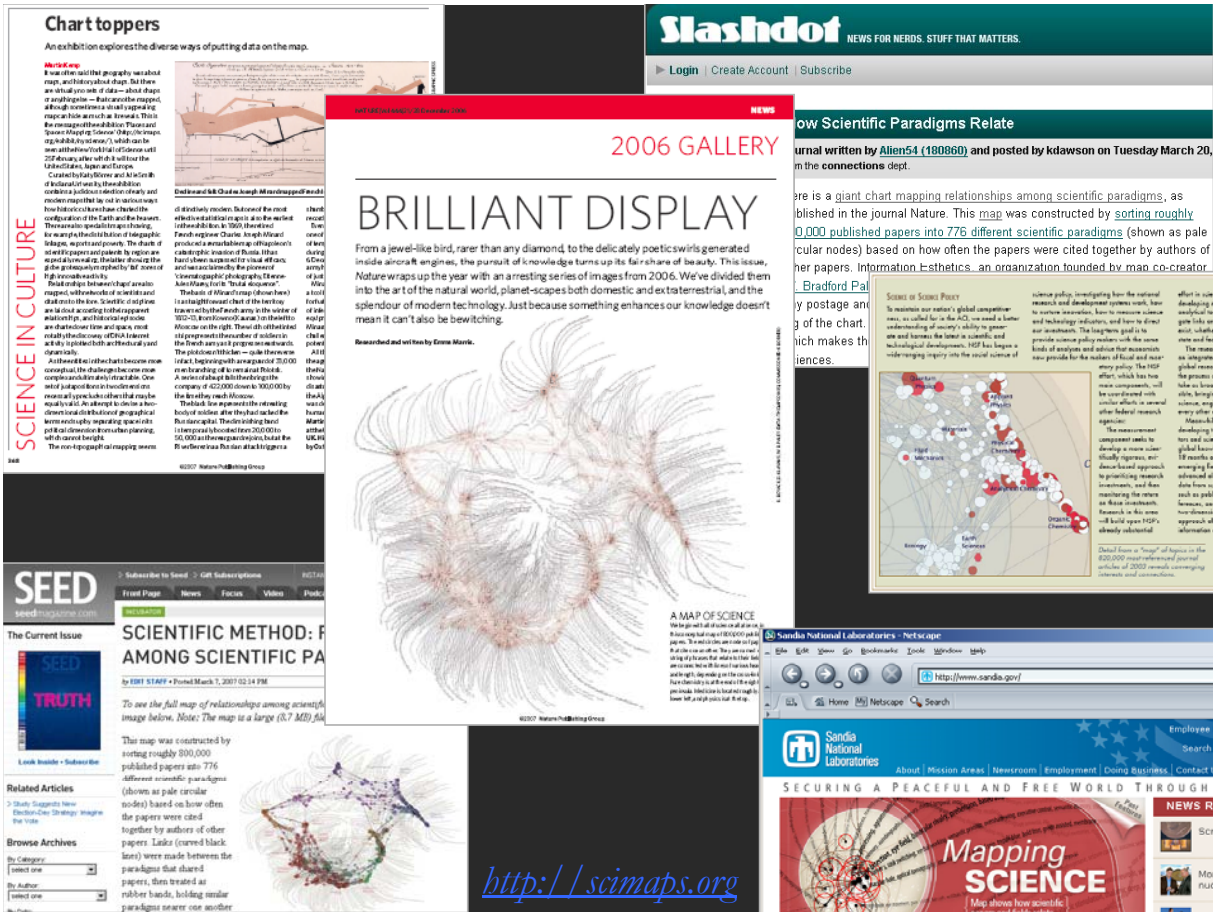


Computational Scientometrics: Studying Science by Scientific Means



- *Börner, Katy, Chen, Chaomei, and Boyack, Kevin. (2003).* ***Visualizing Knowledge Domains.*** *In Blaise Cronin (Ed.), Annual Review of Information Science & Technology, Medford, NJ: Information Today, Inc./American Society for Information Science and Technology, Volume 37, Chapter 5, pp. 179-255.* http://ivl.slis.indiana.edu/km/pub/2003-borner-arist.pdf
- *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).* http://www.pnas.org/content/vol101/suppl_1/
- *Börner, Katy, Sanyal, Soma and Vespignani, Alessandro (2007).* ***Network Science.*** *In Blaise Cronin (Ed.), Annual Review of Information Science & Technology, Information Today, Inc./American Society for Information Science and Technology, Medford, NJ, Volume 41, Chapter 12, pp. 537-607.* http://ivl.slis.indiana.edu/km/pub/2007-borner-arist.pdf

- ***Places & Spaces: Mapping Science*** *exhibit, see also http://scimaps.org.*



"Science of Science" Opportunities

Advantages for Funding Agencies

- Supports monitoring of (long-term) money flow and research developments, evaluation of funding strategies for different programs, decisions on project durations, funding patterns.
- Staff resources can be used for scientific program development, to identify areas for future development, and the stimulation of new research areas.

Advantages for Researchers

- Easy access to research results, relevant funding programs and their success rates, potential collaborators, competitors, related projects/publications **(research push).**
- More time for research and teaching.

Advantages for Industry

- Fast and easy access to major results, experts, etc.
- Can influence the direction of research by entering information on needed technologies **(industry-pull)**.

Advantages for Publishers

- Unique interface to their data.
- Publicly funded development of databases and their interlinkage.

For Society

- Dramatically improved access to scientific knowledge and expertise.

Process of Analyzing and Mapping Knowledge Domains

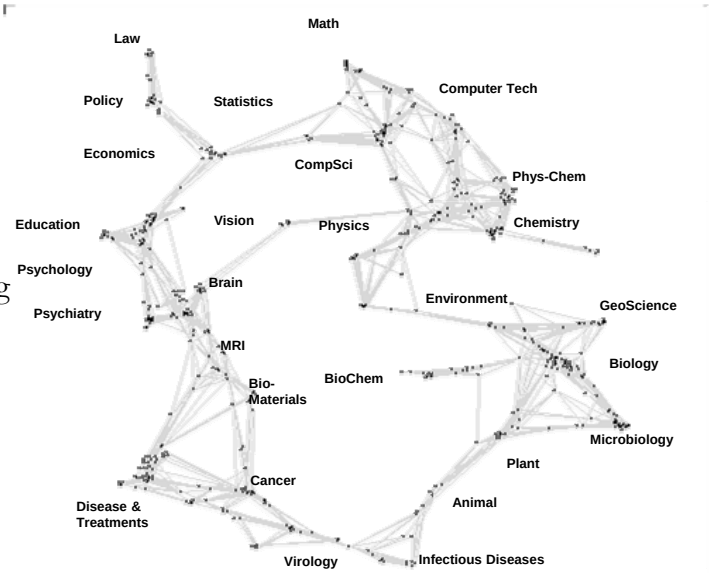
DATA EXTRACTION	UNIT OF ANALYSIS	MEASURES	LAYOUT (often one code does both similarity and ordination steps)		DISPLAY
			SIMILARITY	ORDINATION	
SEARCHES ISI INSPEC Eng Index Medline ResearchIndex Patents etc. BROADENING By citation By terms	COMMON CHOICES Journal Document Author Term	COUNTS/FREQUENCIES 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, **Topics** 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

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.

Latest 'Base Map' of Science

Kevin W. Boyack, Katy Börner, & Richard Klavans (2007). Mapping the Structure and Evolution of Chemistry Research. 11th International Conference on Scientometrics and Informetrics. pp. 112-123.

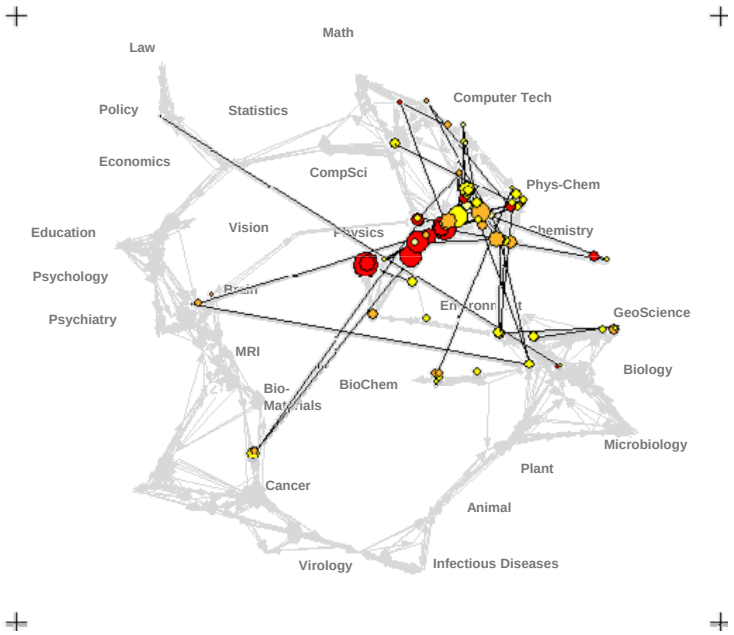
- Uses combined SCI/SSCI from 2002
  - 1.07M papers, 24.5M references, 7,300 journals
  - Bibliographic coupling of papers, aggregated to journals
- Initial ordination and clustering of journals gave 671 clusters
- Coupling counts were reaggregated at the journal cluster level to calculate the
  - (x,y)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



Science map applications: Identifying core competency

Kevin W. Boyack, Katy Börner, & Richard Klavans (2007).

Funding patterns of the US Department of Energy (DOE)



Science map applications: Identifying core competency

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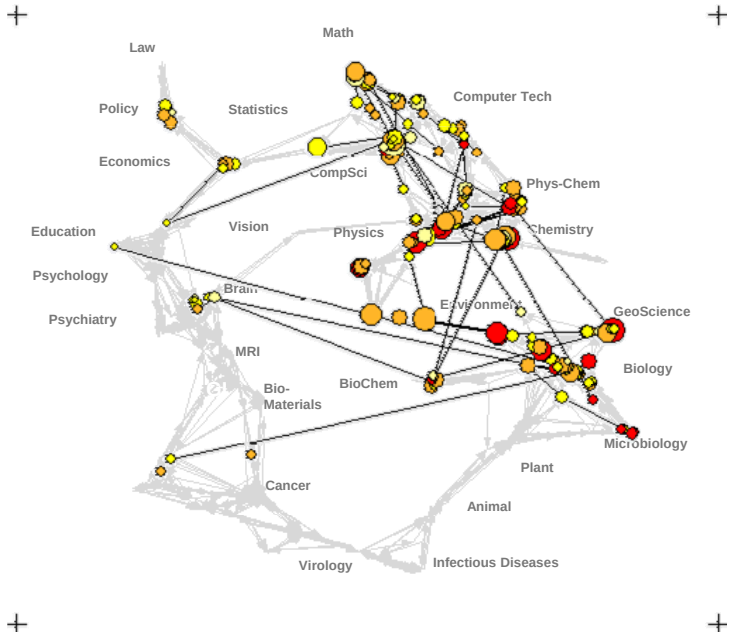
Funding Patterns of the National Science Foundation (NSF)



Science map applications: Identifying core competency

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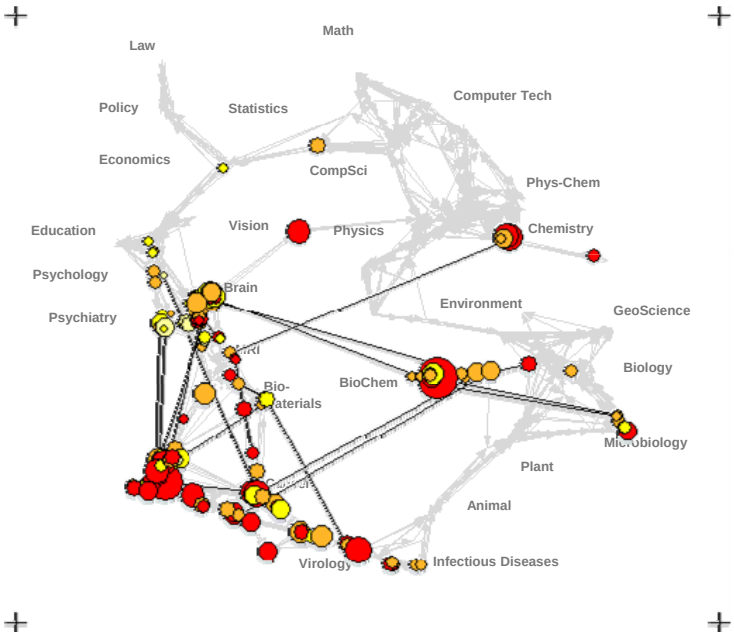
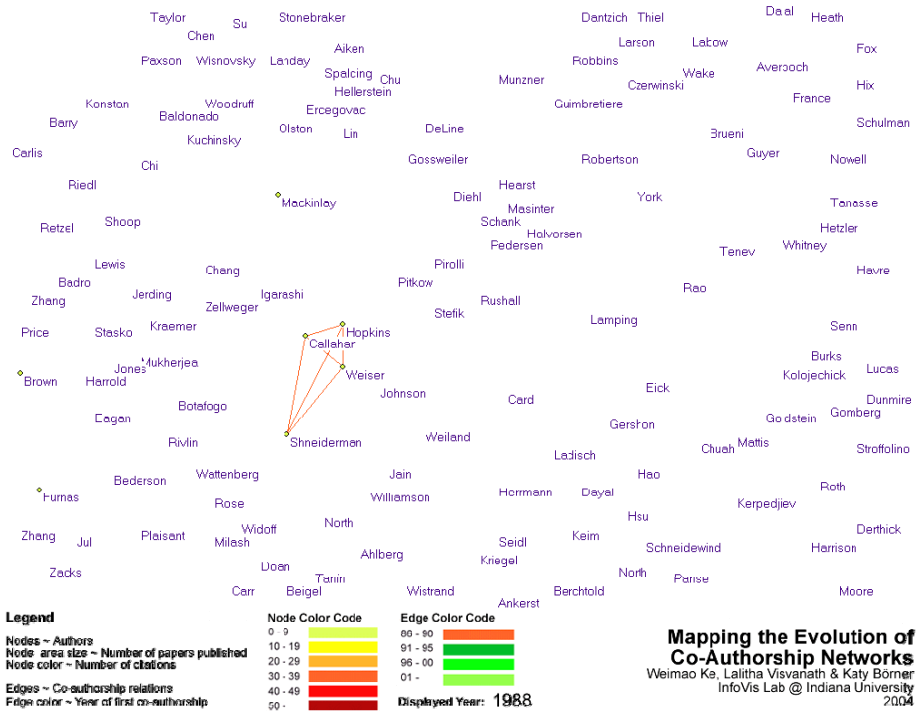
Funding Patterns of the National Institutes of Health (NIH)



Sample Science Studies

Mapping the Evolution of Co-Authorship Networks

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



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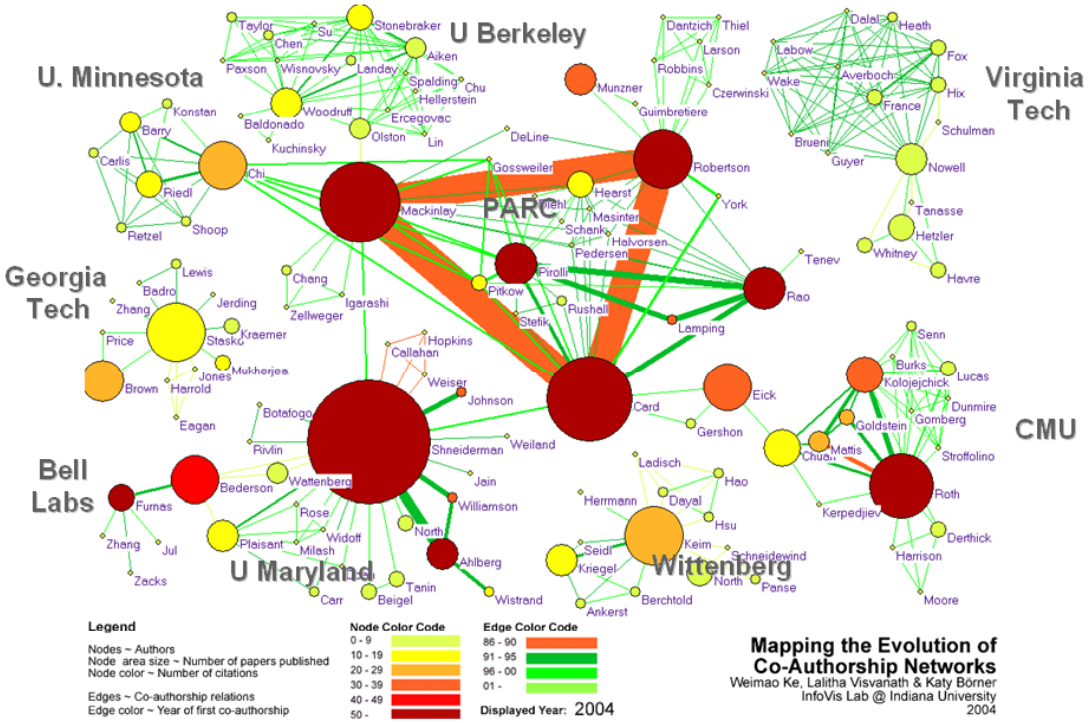
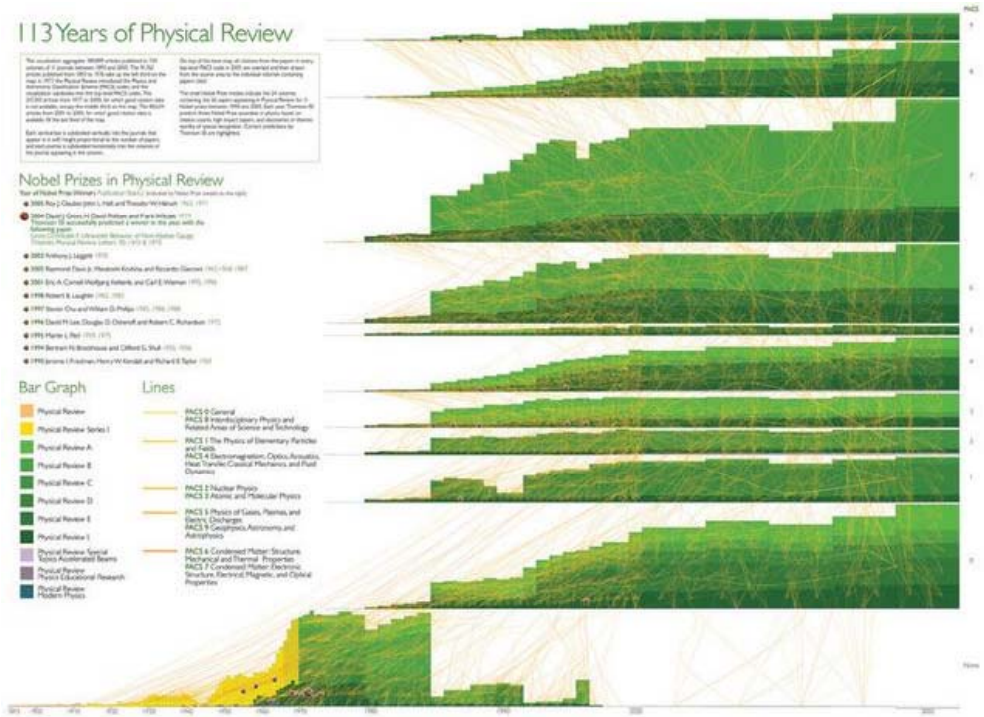


113 Years of Physical Review

http://scimaps.org/dev/map_detail.php?map_id=171

Bruce W. Herr II and Russell Duhon (Data Mining & Visualization), Elisha F. Hardy (Graphic Design), Shashikant Penumarthy (Data Preparation) and Katy Börner (Concept)



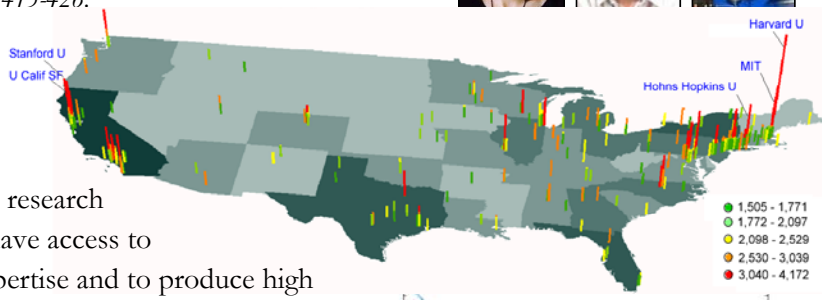
Spatio-Temporal Information Production and Consumption of Major U.S. Research Institutions

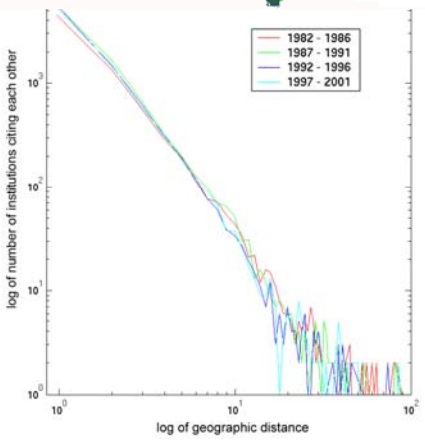


Börner, Katy, Penumarthy, Shashikant, Meiss, Mark and Ke, Weimao. (2006) Mapping the Diffusion of Scholarly Knowledge Among Major U.S. Research Institutions. Scientometrics. 68(3), pp. 415-426.

Research questions:

1. Does space still matter in the Internet age?
2. Does one still have to study and work at major research institutions in order to have access to high quality data and expertise and to produce high quality research?
3. Does the Internet lead to more global citation patterns, i.e., more citation links between papers produced at geographically distant research instructions?

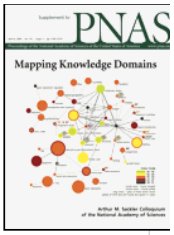




Contributions:

- Answer to Qs 1 + 2 is YES.
- Answer to Qs 3 is NO.
- Novel approach to analyzing the dual role of institutions as information producers and consumers and to study and visualize the diffusion of information among them.

Mapping Topic Bursts

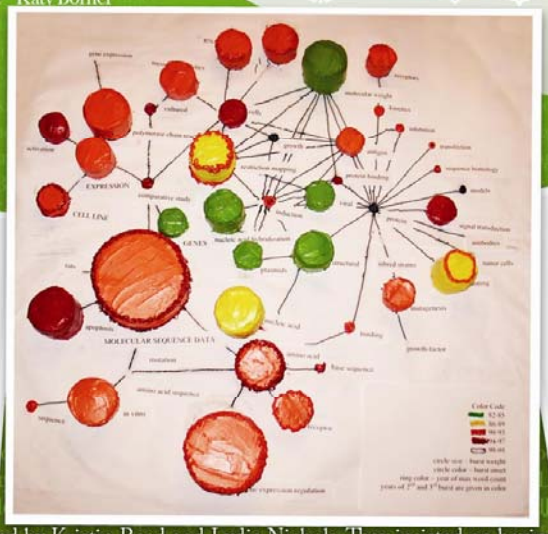


Co-word space of the top 50 highly frequent and bursty words used in the top 10% most highly cited PNAS publications in 1982-2001.

Mane & Börner. (2004) PNAS, 101(Suppl. 1): 5287-5290.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year! 2008

Jon Burgoyne Katy Börner
Russell J. Duhon
Shravan Rajagopal
Heng (Michael) Zhang
Bruce W. Herr II
Julie M. Smith
Chung-Yang (Kenneth) Lee
Kristin E. Reed
Stacy Kowalcyzk Micah Linnemeier
Bryan J. Hook
Nianli Ma
Carol Walter
Renpeng Hu
Richard Pinapati
Todd Holloway
Peter A. Hook
Weixia (Bonnie) Huang
Elisha F. Hardy Fileve Palmer
Benjamin Ray Gonzalez

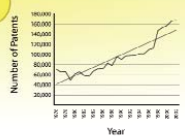


Cake created by Kristin Reed and Lydia Nichols. They insisted on having a legend!

http://ella.slis.indiana.edu/~katy http://scimaps.org http://ivl.slis.indiana.edu

Examining the Evolution and Distribution of Patent Classifications

1 Patents Granted Over the Last 20 Years



Top Classes 1978 - 1982

Class	Title	Patents
260	Chemistry of Carbon Compounds	13,269
424	Drug, Bio-Affecting and Body Treating Compositions	9,621
252	Compositions	5,868
128	Surgery	5,304
428	Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles	4,884
75	Metallurgy and Treating	4,855
123	Internal-Combustion Engines	4,142
340	Communications: Electrical	4,043
364	Electrical Computers and Data Processing Systems	3,780
29	Metal Working	3,004
	Total	59,426

Top Classes 1998 - 2002

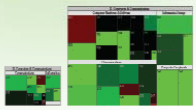
Class	Title	Patents
514	Drug, Bio-Affecting and Body Treating Compositions	18,778
438	Semiconductor Device Manufacturing Process	17,779
435	Chemistry, Molecular Biology and Microbiology	17,474
424	Drug, Bio-Affecting and Body Treating Compositions	15,037
428	Stock Material or Miscellaneous Articles	15,514
257	Active Solid-State Devices (e.g., Transistors, Solid-state Diodes	12,004
395	Information Processing System Organization	9,955
345	Computer Graphics Processing, Operator Interface Processing, and Selective Visual Display Systems	9,010
257	Optical systems and elements	8,131
365	Static Information Storage and Retrieval	8,052
	Total	136,093

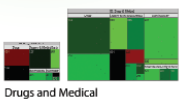
In the United States, each patent gets assigned to one out of more than 450 classes covering broad application domains. An examination of the size and growth of patent classes provides insight about patenting trends.

Treemaps, a space filling technique developed in the HCI Lab at the University of Maryland, are used to communicate major results. Treemaps represent a tree structure as nested rectangles with each rectangle representing a node. A rectangular area is first allocated to hold the representation of the tree, and this area is then subdivided into a set of rectangles that represent the top level of the tree. This process continues recursively on the resulting rectangles to represent each lower level of the tree. The parent-child relationship is indicated by enclosing the child rectangle by its parent rectangle. Typically, the size of each rectangle corresponds to the size of the node. Additional information about a node, e.g., its age or value, can be represented by the color of the respective rectangle.

2 Fast Growth Domains 1983 - 1987 / 1998 - 2002


Electrical and Electronic

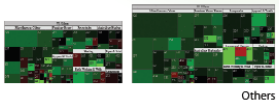

Computers and Communications


Drugs and Medical

Slow Growth Domains 1983 - 1987 / 1998 - 2002

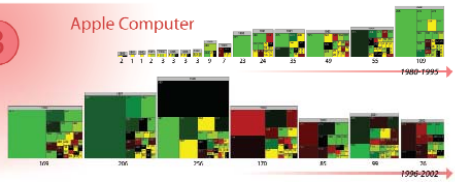

Mechanical


Chemical


Others

Shown is a comparison of the patent class space for 1983 to 1987 and 1998 to 2002. There is a predominance of growth in the 1998 to 2002 patent space, which correlates to the increase in patent grants during this period. By comparing the growth in categories, one can distinguish between domains that have been receiving a larger amount of patent grants.

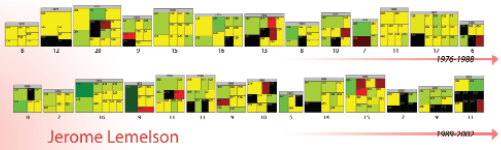
3 Apple Computer



Depicted above is how Apple Computers' portfolio has changed in yearly increments from 1980 to 2002.

Lemelson's patent holdings below show a more even distribution over multiple classes. No class dominates over a majority of the years for granted patents; instead they are distributed more broadly over the intellectual space.

Legend:
Green = Increase in number of patent grants in particular class.
Red = Decrease in number of patent grants in particular class.
Yellow = No patents granted in that class in the past five years.
Size = Number of patent grants in a particular class.



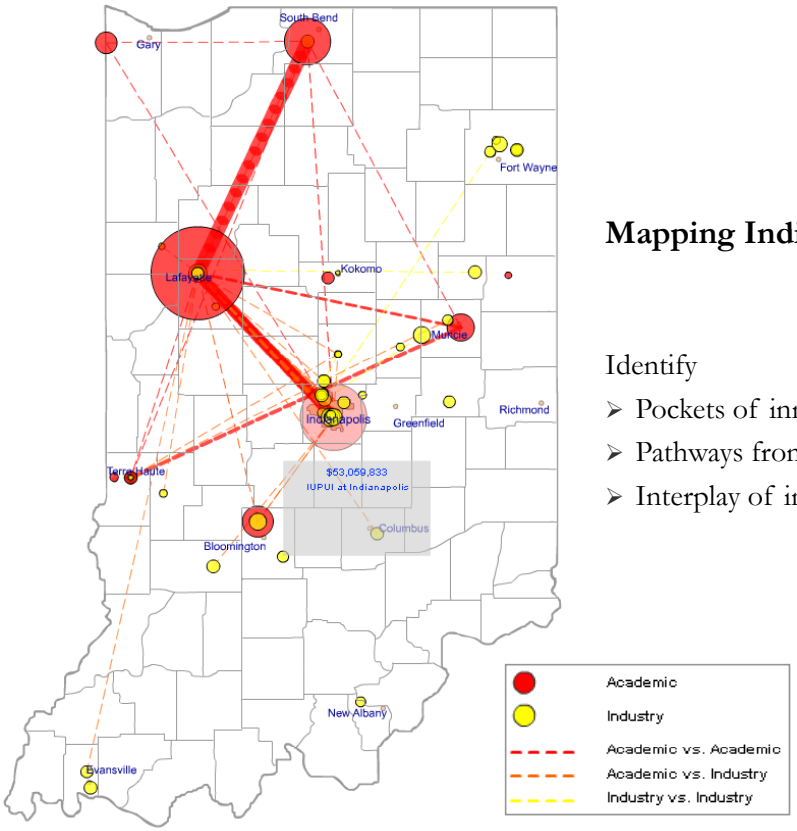
Jerome Lemelson

InfoVis

Kutz, Daniel O. Examining the Evolution and Distribution of Patent Classifications. Accepted for the Information Visualization Conference, London, UK, July 2004.

The material is based upon work supported bythe National Science Foundation under Grant No. IIS-0238261.

For more Information, contact Katy Borner at katy@indiana.edu.



Mapping Indiana's Intellectual Space

Identify

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

Wikipedian Activity

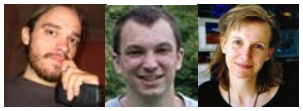
Studying large scale social networks such as Wikipedia

Vizzards 2007 Entry

Second Sight: An Emergent Mosaic of Wikipedian Activity, The NewScientist, May 19, 2007

Rendered as Google Map:
http://scimaps.org/maps/wikipedia

Jan 8th, 2008 Data Version on Gigapan:
http://gigapan.org/viewGigapan.php?id=5042



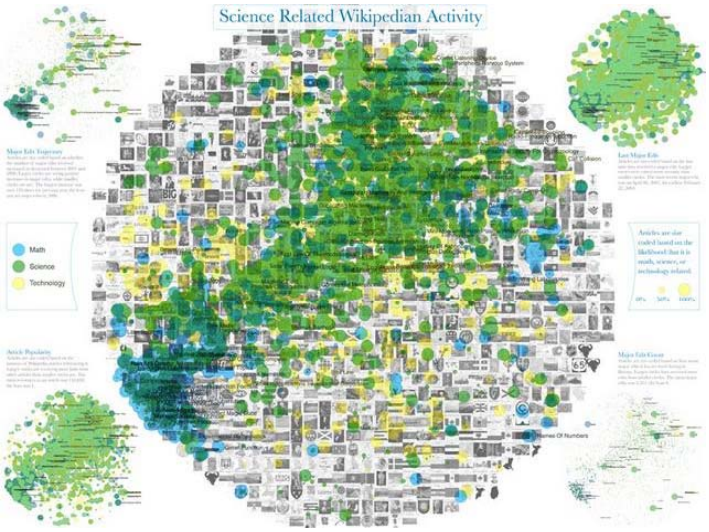
Science Related Wikipedian Activity

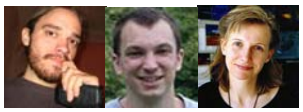
http://scimaps.org/dev/map_detail.php?map_id=165

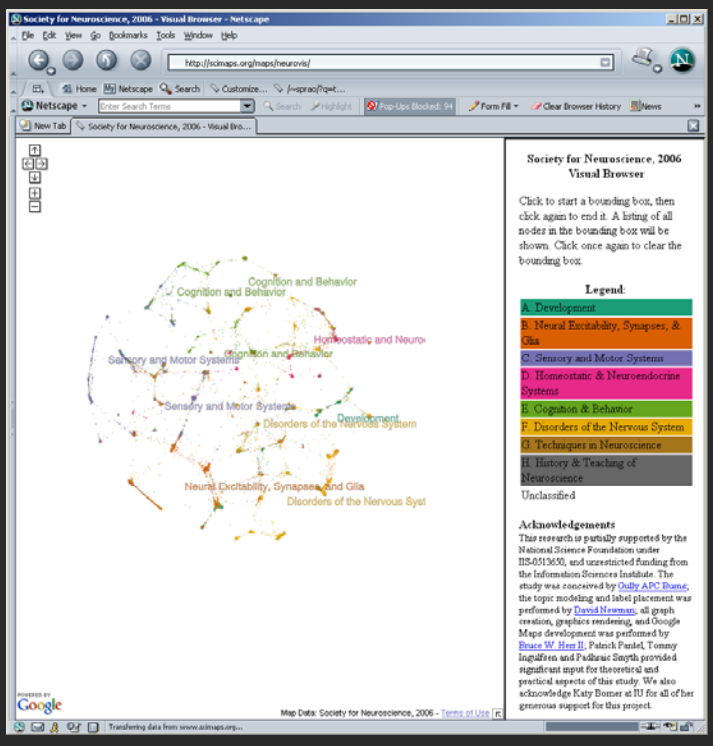
Same base map.

Overlaid are 3,599 math (blue), 6,474 science (green), and 3,164 technology relevant articles (yellow).
All other articles are given in grey.

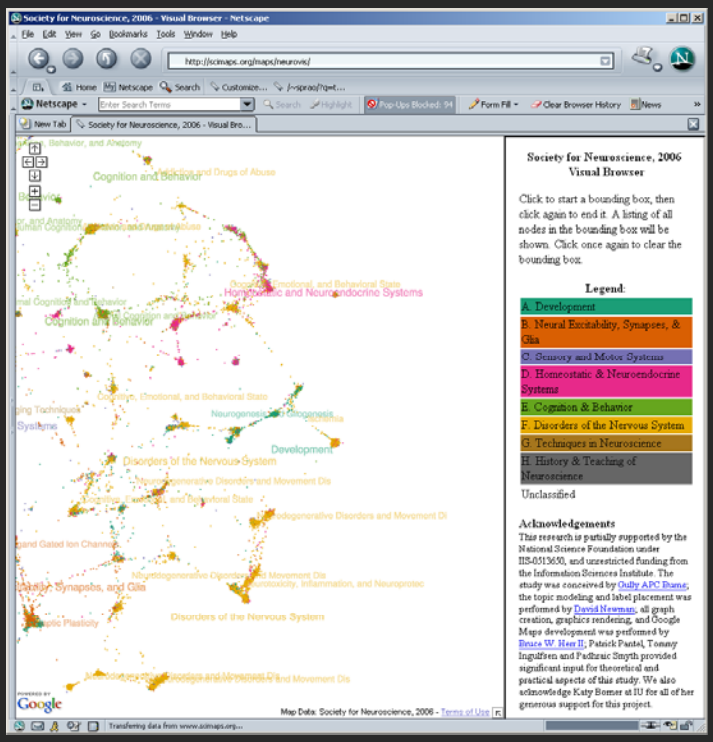
Corners show articles size coded according to
-article edit activity (top left),
- number of major edits (top right),
- number of bursts in edit activity (bottom, right)
- indegree (bottom left).







Bruce W. Herr II, Gully Burns (USC), David Newman (UCI), Society for Neuroscience, 2006 Visual Browser, 2007, http://scimaps.org/maps/neurovis/



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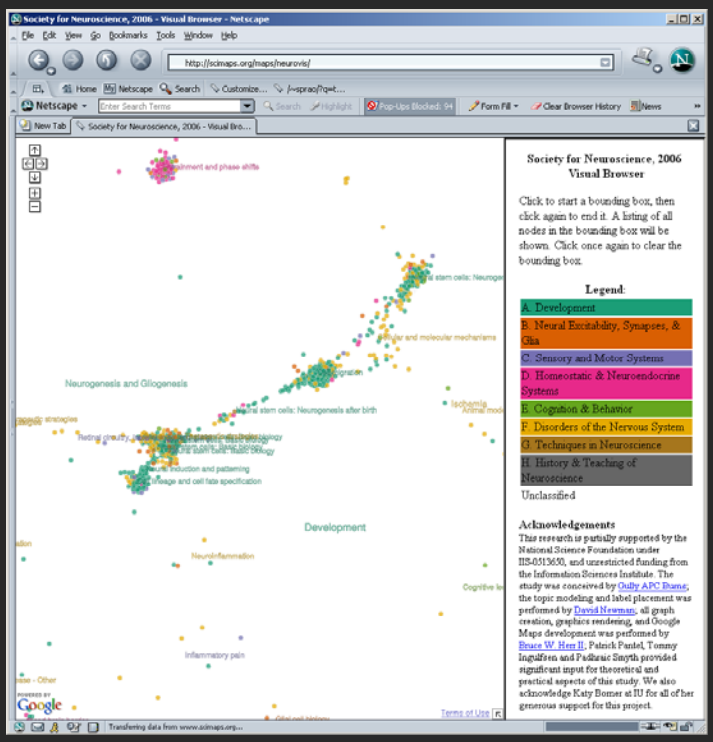

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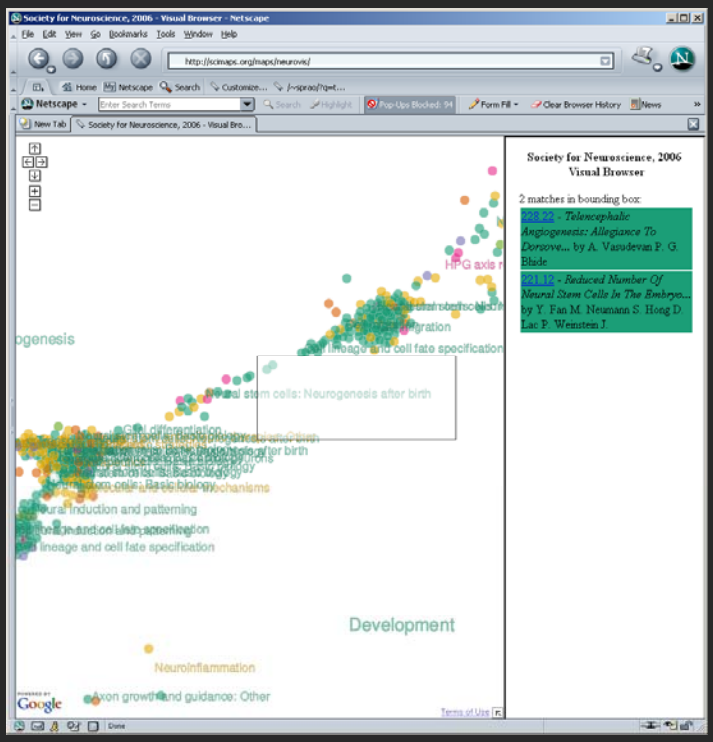
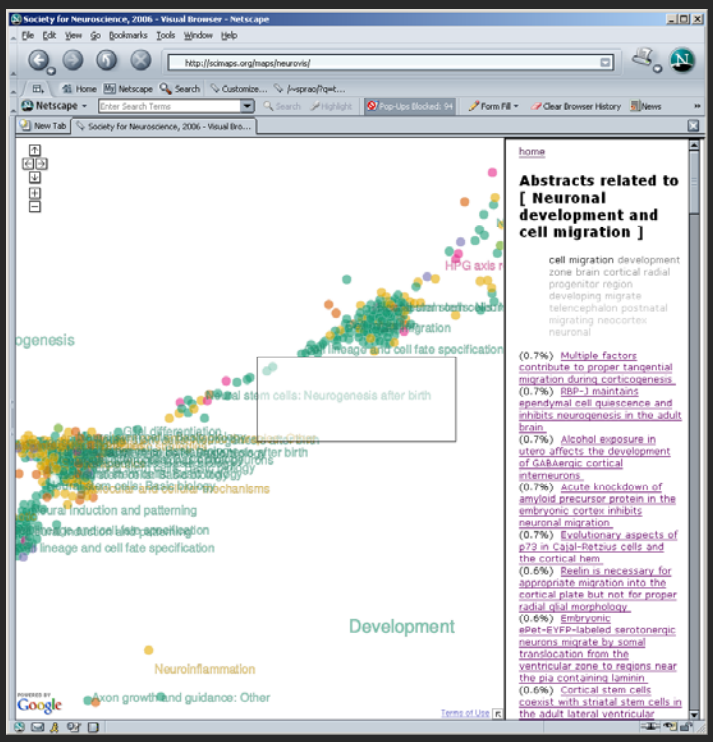
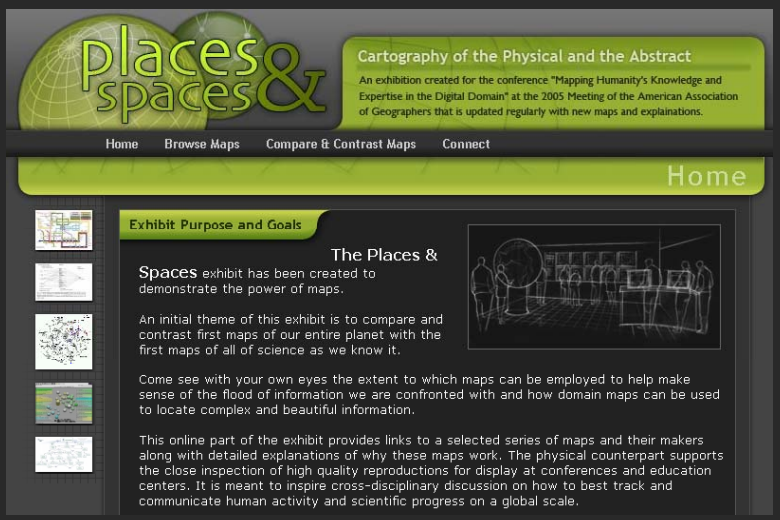


Bruce W. Herr II, Gully Burns (USC), David Newman (UCI), Society for Neuroscience, 2006 Visual Browser, 2007, http://scimaps.org/maps/neurovis/



Bruce W. Herr II, Gully Burns (USC), David Newman (UCI), Society for Neuroscience, 2006 Visual Browser, 2007, http://scimaps.org/maps/neurovis/

Mapping Science Exhibit



Places & Spaces: Mapping Science

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

http://scimaps.org.

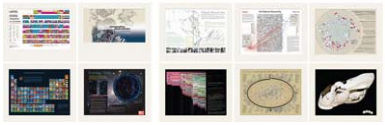
Exhibit Curators: Dr. Katy Börner & Elisha F. Hardy

Mapping Science Exhibit – 10 Iterations in 10 years

http://scimaps.org/

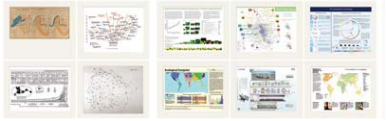
The Power of Maps (2005)

The Power of Reference Systems (2006)



The Power of Forecasts (2007)

Science Maps for Economic Decision Makers (2008)



Science Maps for Science Policy Makers (2009)
Science Maps for Scholars (2010)
Science Maps as Visual Interfaces to Digital Libraries (2011)
Science Maps for Kids (2012)
Science Forecasts (2013)

How to Lie with Science Maps (2014)

Exhibit has been shown in 49 venues on four continents. Also at
- NSF, 10th Floor, 4201 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA.
- Chinese Academy of Sciences, China, May 17-Nov. 15, 2008.
- University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, Nov 10-Jan 31, 2009
- Center of Advanced European Studies and Research, Bonn, Germany, Dec. 11-19, 2008.

Illuminated Diagram Display

W. Bradford Paley, Kevin W. Boyack, Richard Kalvans, and Katy Börner (2007) Mapping, Illuminating, and Interacting with Science. SIGGRAPH 2007.

Large-scale, high resolution prints illuminated via projector or screen.

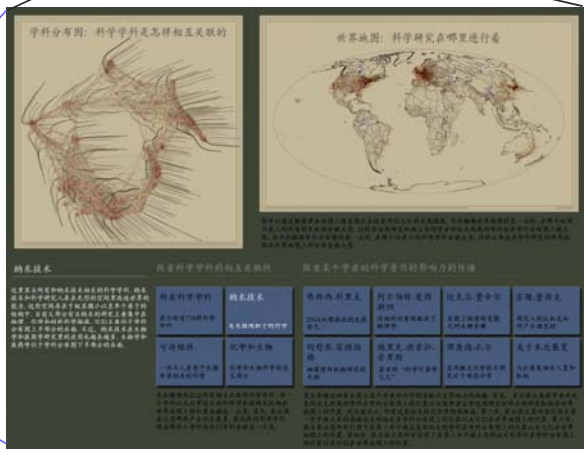
Questions:

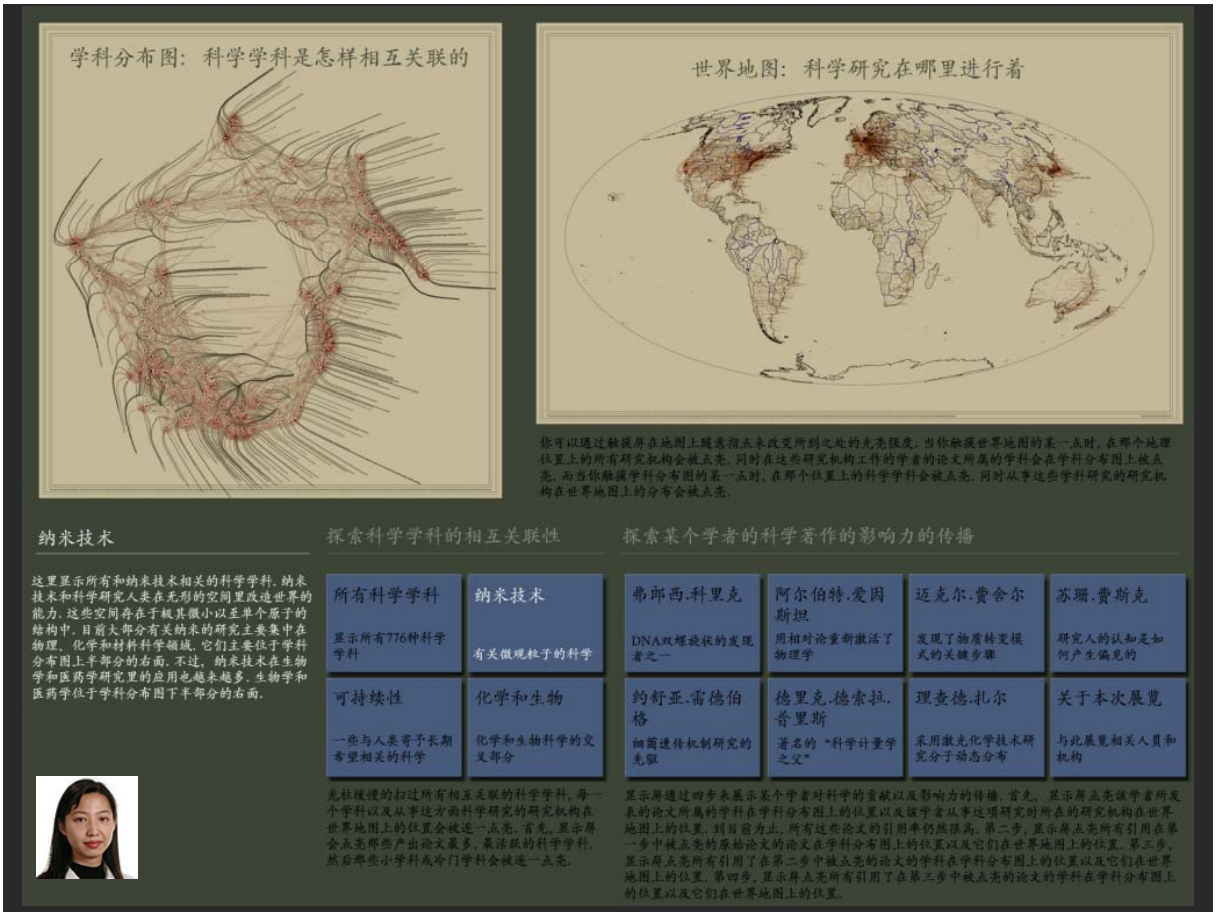
- Who is doing research on what topic and where?
- What is the 'footprint' of interdisciplinary research fields?
- What impact have scientists?

Interactive touch panel.

Contributions:

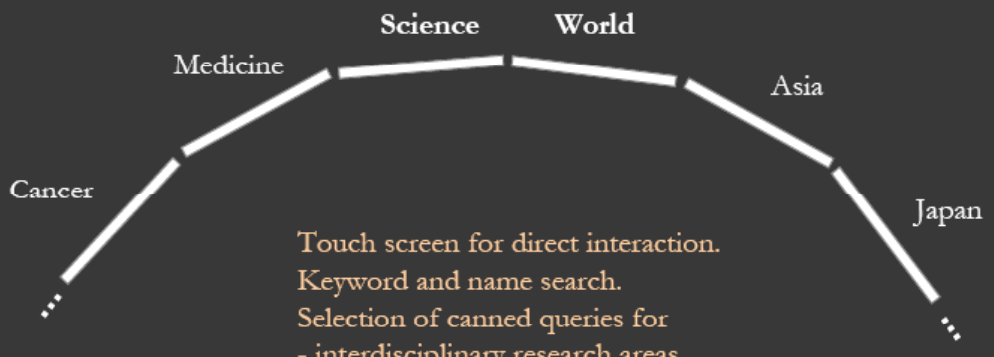
- Interactive, high resolution interface to access and make sense of data about scholarly activity.



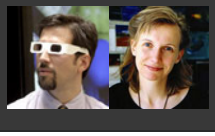


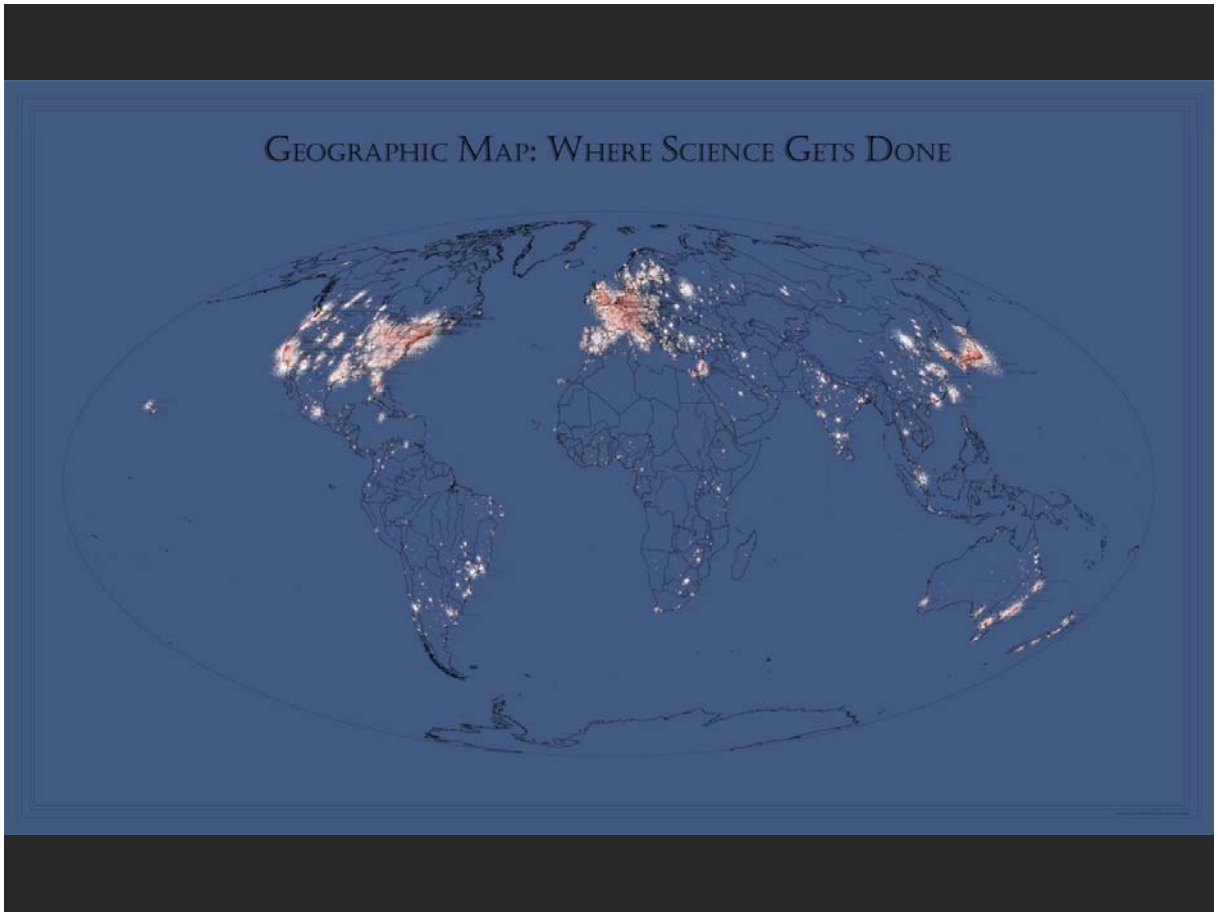
Re-implementation of Illuminated Diagram Software
by Advanced Visualization Lab, Indiana University

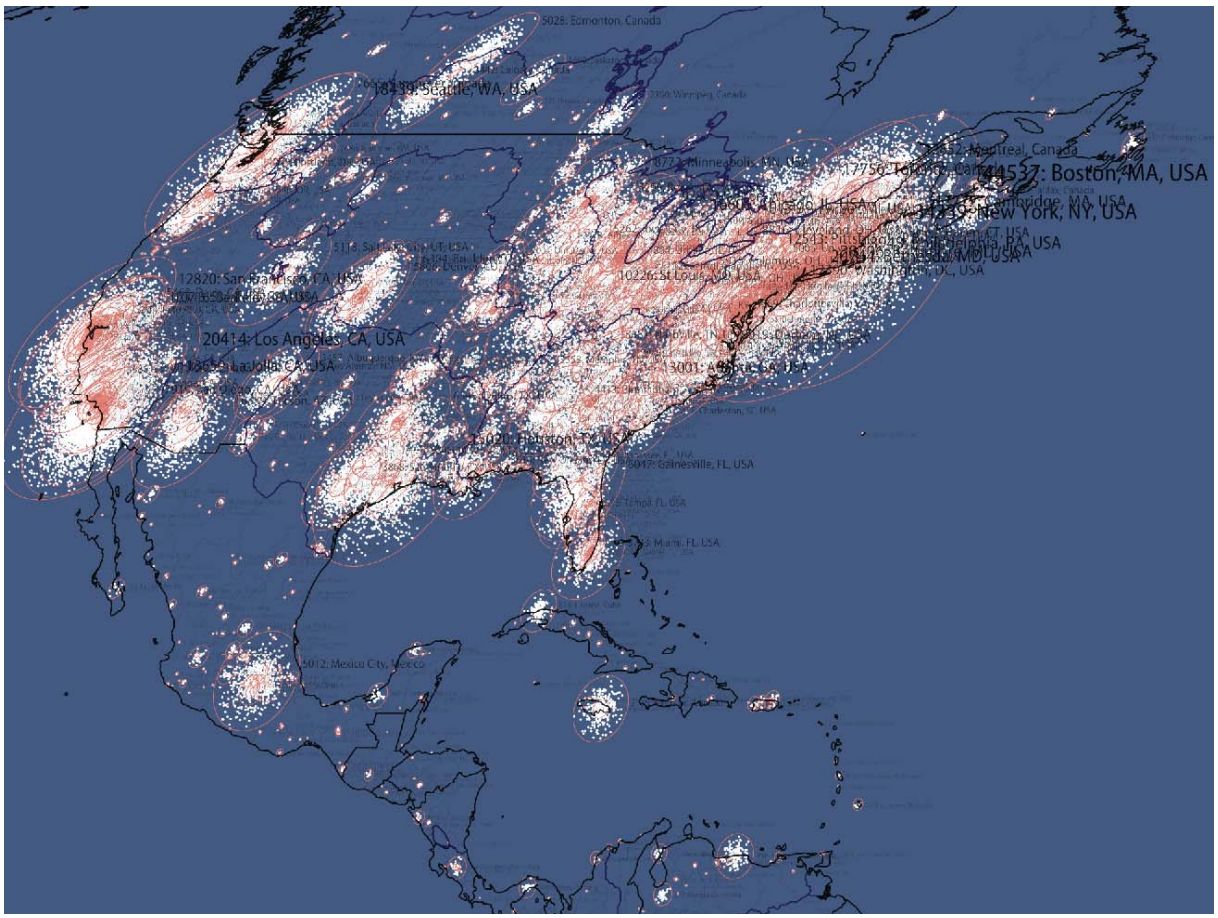
Drives unlimited number of ID screens.

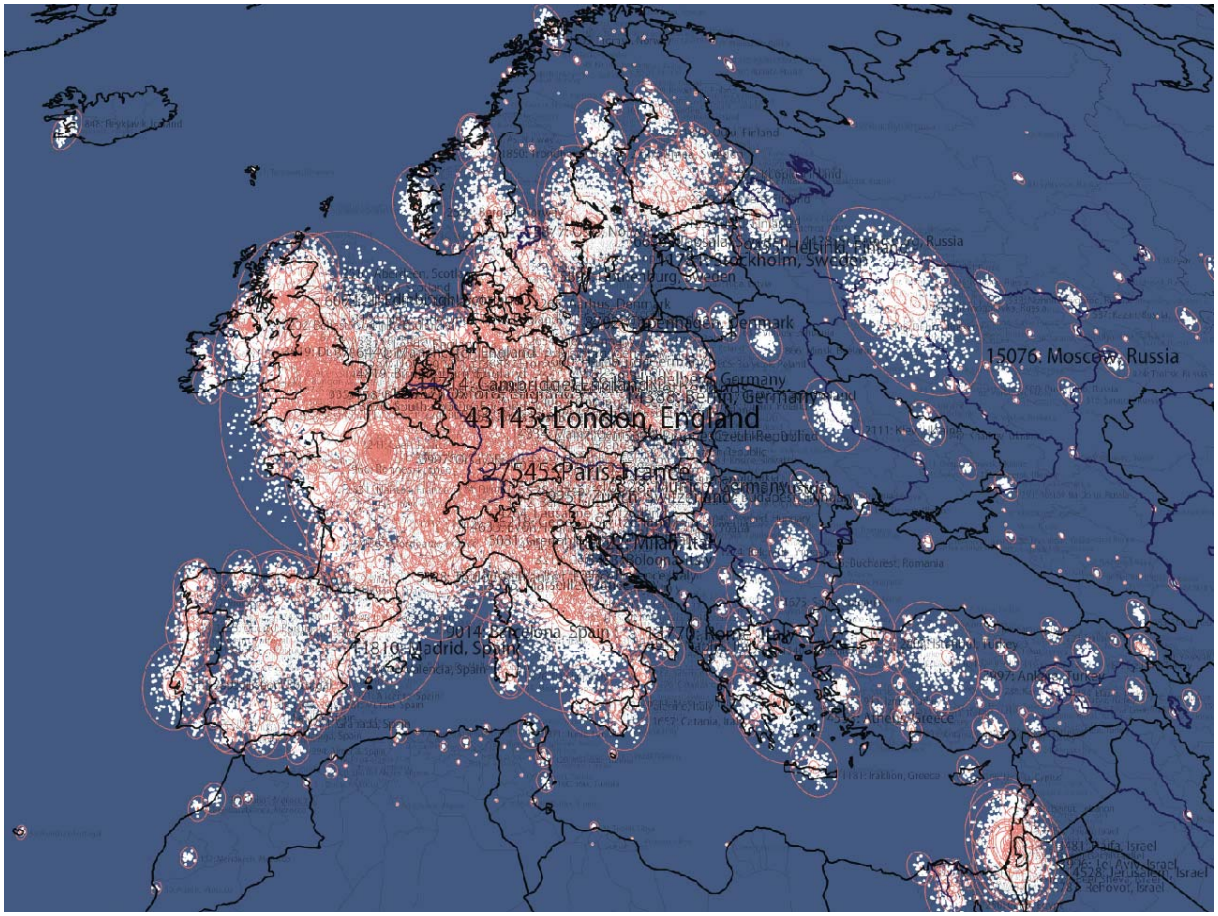


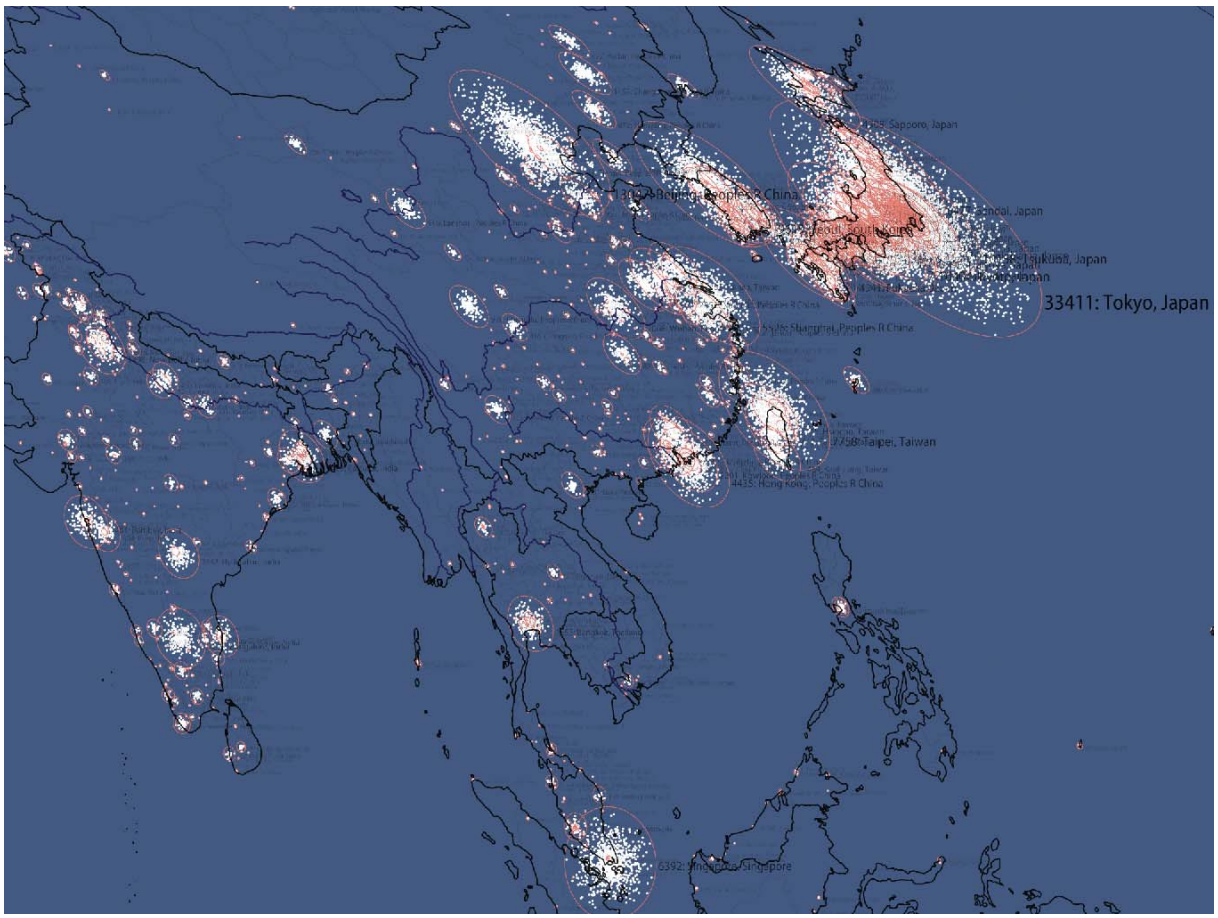
Touch screen for direct interaction.
Keyword and name search.
Selection of canned queries for
- interdisciplinary research areas
- famous people
- activity patterns, e.g., bursts, trends, etc.



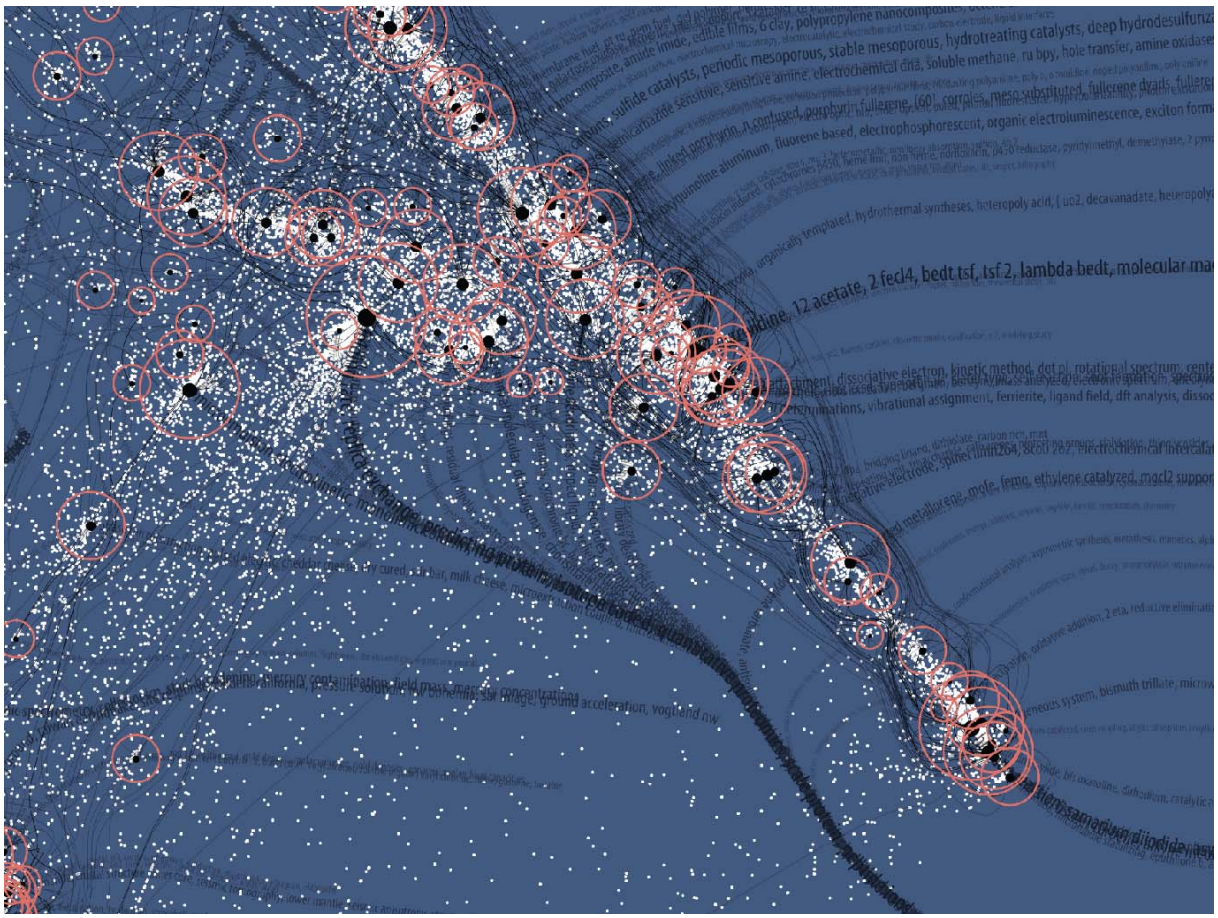

Geographic Map: Where Science Gets Done


5028: Edmonton, Canada
18439: Seattle, WA, USA
Montreal, Canada
44537: Boston, MA, USA
12543: Philadelphia, PA, USA
20414: Los Angeles, CA, USA
12820: San Francisco, CA, USA
10226: St Louis, MO, USA
5017: Gainesville, FL, USA
5012: Mexico City, Mexico


15076: Moscow, Russia
43143: London, England
27545: Paris, France


33411: Tokyo, Japan


Topic Map: How Scientific Paradigms Relate



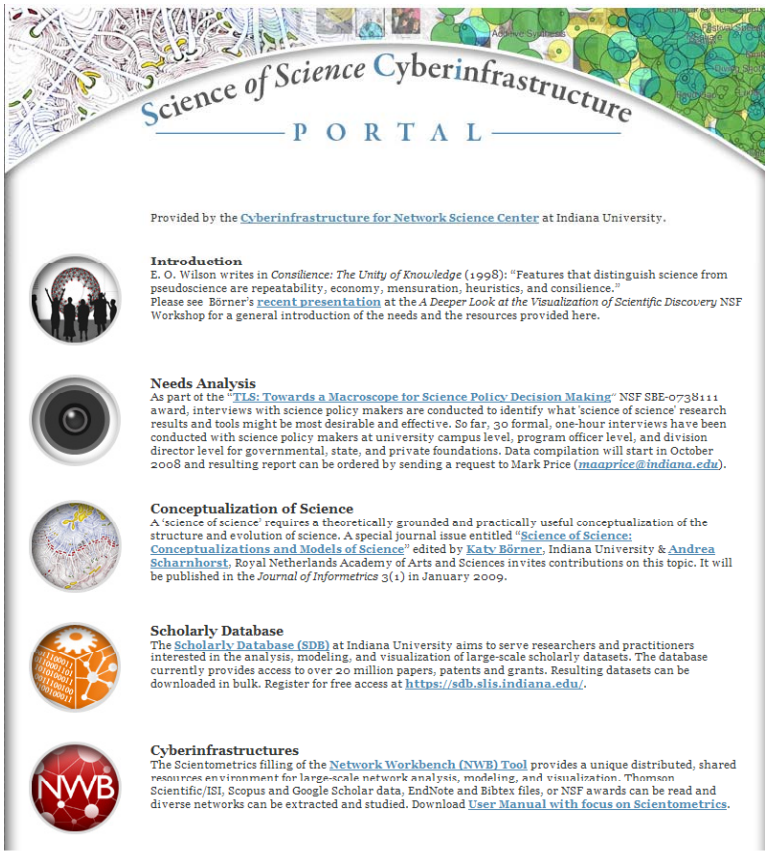

Inventors & Inventions
ASTRONOMY
PHYSICS
ENGINEERING
COMPUTER SCIENCE
MATH
SOCIAL SCIENCE
PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY
BRAIN
MENTAL HEALTH
EARTH SCIENCES
ORGANIC THEORY
ECOLOGY
HEALTH CARE
BIOLOGY
THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH
CELL BIOLOGY
VIRUSES
INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Hands-On Science Maps for Kids, by Fileve Palmer (Paintings), Julie Smith (Data Acquisition), Elisha Hardy and Katy Börner (Graphic Design). BLOOMINGTON, IN, 2006. Courtesy of Indiana University. Learn more at www.scimaps.org. This map plots the locations of where scientific papers were published; each light green dot represents 10 or fewer papers; they are scattered around the exact location for visibility, within a labelled green circle whose size is proportional to the number of papers published in that place. The base map is part of an "Illuminated diagram" display which used a computer and two projectors, projecting spots of light on the prints to highlight different kinds of scientific research (on a sibling map of scientific paradigms) and the areas in the world where such

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.)

Hands-On Science Maps for Kids, by Fileve Palmer (Painting), Julie Smith (Data Acquisition), Elisha Hardy and Katy Börner (Graphic Design), BLOOMINGTON, IN, 2006, Courtesy of Indiana University. Learn more at www.scimaps.org. This map plots the locations of where scientific papers were published: each light green dot represents 10 or fewer papers; they are scattered around the exact location for visibility, within a labelled green circle whose size is proportional to the number of papers published in that place. The base map is part of an "Illuminated Diagrams" display which used a computer and two projectors, projecting shots of light on the prints to highlight different kinds of scientific research (on a sibling map of scientific paradigms) and the areas in the world where such science was performed. Base map research by Kevin Boyack and Dick Klavans, cartography by John Burgoon, data from Thompson ISI, graphics and typography by W. Bradford Paley. Copyright © 2006 W. Bradford Paley, all rights reserved.

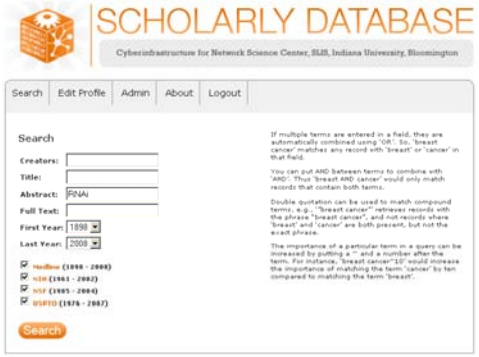
Science of Science Cyberinfrastructure



http://sci.slis.indiana.edu

Scholarly Database: Web Interface

Search across publications, patents, grants.
Download records and/or (evolving) co-author, paper-citation networks.



Register for free access at http://sdb.slis.indiana.edu

Scholarly Database: # Records & Years Covered

Datasets available via the Scholarly Database

Dataset	#Records	Years Coverage	updated	Restricted Access
Medline	16,053,495	1898-2008	Yes	
PhysRev	398,005	1893-2006		Yes
PNAS	16,167	1997-2002		Yes
JCR	59,078	1974,1979,1984,1989,1994-2004		Yes
USPTO	3,710,952	1976-2007	Yes	
NSF	174,835	1985-2003	Yes	
NIH	1,043,804	1972-2002	Yes	
Total	**21,456,336**	**1893-2008**	**4**	**3**

Aim for comprehensive temporal, geospatial, and topic coverage.

Network Workbench (NWB) Project

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

Software Team: Lead: Micah Linnemeier

Members: Patrick Phillips, Russell Duhon, Tim Kelley & Ann McCranie

Previous Developers: Weixia (Bonnie) Huang, Bruce Herr, Heng Zhang, Duygu Balcan, Bryan Hook, Ben Markines, Santo Fortunato, Felix Terkhorn, Ramya Sabbineni, Vivek S. Thakre & Cesar Hidalgo

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

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

Duration: Sept. 2005 - Aug. 2009

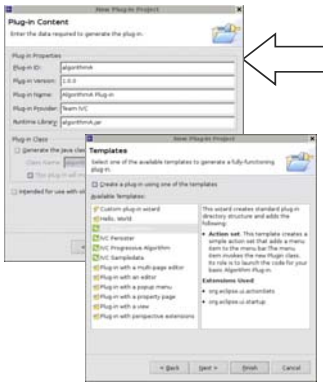
Website: http://nwb.slis.indiana.edu

Serving Non-CS Algorithm Developers & Users

Developers

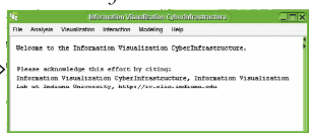
Users

CIShell Wizards

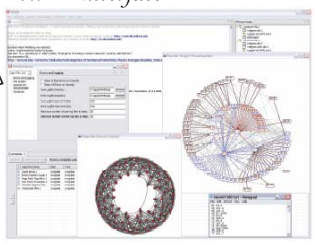


CIShell

IVC Interface



NWB Interface



See https://nwb.slis.indiana.edu/community July 1st, 2008

Algorithms Currently Available

Preprocessing Edit

- **Remove Nodes**
  - Extract Top Nodes
  - Extract Nodes Above or Below Val
  - Delete High Degree Nodes
  - Delete Random Nodes
  - Delete Isolates
- **Remove Edges**
  - Extract Top Edges
  - Extract Edges Above or Below Val
  - Remove Self Loops
  - Trim By Degree[2]
  - Pathfinder Network Scaling
- **Sampling**
  - Snowball Sampling (n nodes)
  - Node Sampling
  - Edge Sampling
- **Transformations**
  - Symmetrize
  - Dichotomize
  - Multipartite Joining

Modeling Edit

- **General**
  - Random Graph
  - Watts-Strogatz Small World
  - Barabási-Albert Scale-Free
- **Structured**
  - CAN
  - Chord
- **Unstructured**
  - Hypergrid
  - PRU
- **Other**
  - TARL
  - Discrete Network Dynamics

Analysis Edit

- **General Purpose**
  - Network Analysis Toolkit[2]
- **Unweighted & Undirected**
  - **Based on degree/**
    - Node Degree
    - Node Distribution
  - **Based on clustering**
    - k-Nearest Neighbor
    - Watts Strogatz Clustering Coefficie
    - Watts Strogatz Clustering Coefficie
  - **Based on path**
    - Diameter
    - Average Shortest Path
    - Shortest Path Distribution
    - Node Betweenness Centrality
  - **Based on components**
    - Connected Components
    - Weak Component Clustering
  - **K-Core**
    - Extract K-Core[2]
    - Annotate K-Coreness[2]
- **Unweighted & Directed**
  - **Based on degree**
    - Node Indegree
    - Node Outdegree
    - Indegree Distribution
    - Outdegree Distribution
  - **Based on local graph structure**
    - k-Nearest Neighbor
    - Single Node In-Out Degree Correla
  - **Unnamed Category?**
    - Page Rank
  - **Based on local graph structure**
    - Dyad Reciprocity[2]
    - Arc Reciprocity[2]
    - Adjacency Transitivity[2]
  - **Based on components**
    - Weak Component Clustering
    - Extract Attractors[2]

Visualization Edit

- **Tools**
  - GUESS
  - GnuPlot[2]
- **Predefined Positions Layout**
  - DrL (VxOrd)
  - Pre-defined Positions (prefuse beta)[2]
- **Move**
  - Circular
- **Tree Layouts**
  - Radial Tree (prefuse alpha)
  - Radial Tree with Annotations (prefuse beta)[2]
  - Tree Map
  - Tree View
  - Balloon Graph (prefuse alpha)[2]
- **Network Layouts**
  - Force Directed with Annotation (prefuse beta)
  - Kamada-Kawai (JUNG)
  - Fruchterman-Reingold (JUNG)
  - Fruchterman-Reingold with Annotation (prefuse beta)
  - Spring (JUNG)
  - Small World (prefuse alpha)
- **Other Layouts**
  - Parallel Coordinates (demo)[2]
  - LaNet (k-Core Decomposition)

Scientometrics Edit

- **Extract Network From Table**
  - Extract Co-Authorship Network
  - Extract Co-Occurrence Network From Table[2]
  - Extract Directed Network From Table[2]
- **Extract Network From Another Network**
  - Extract Bibliographic Coupling Similarity Network
  - Extract Co-Citation Similarity Network[2]
- **Cleaning**
  - Remove ISI Duplicate Records
  - Detect Duplicate Nodes
  - Remove Rows With Multitudinous Fields[2]

NetworkWorkbench
A Workbench for Network Scientists

EpiC will Build on and Extend NWB

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

IU News Room

IU News from all eight campuses

Sunday, May 4, 2008

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Multimedia News

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Newsroom Home > Indiana University Media Relations > News Release

Last modified: Tuesday, April 8, 2008

$1.2 million NIH project will help track and predict epidemics

E-mail this page | Print this page

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 8, 2008

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. -- The National Institutes of Health has given $1.2 million to Indiana University researchers to build the ultimate international epidemic research tool.

Media Contacts
- Neal Moore
  ngmoore@indiana.edu
  317-278-9208
- David Bricker
  brickerd@indiana.edu
  812-856-9035

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- Life Sciences
- Science
- Technology

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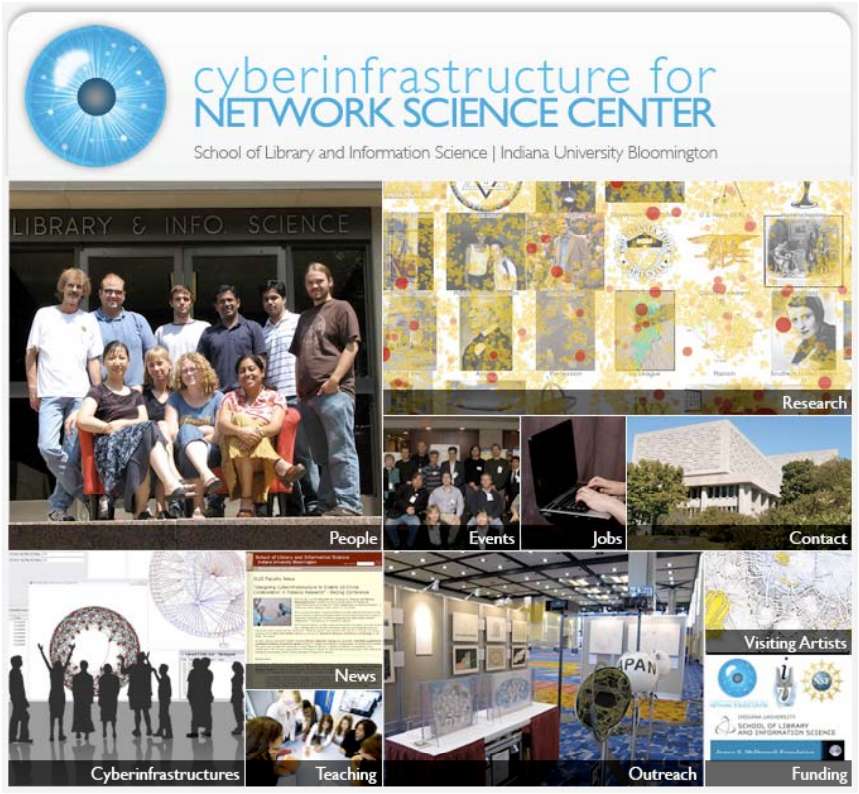

http://cns.slis.indiana.edu