

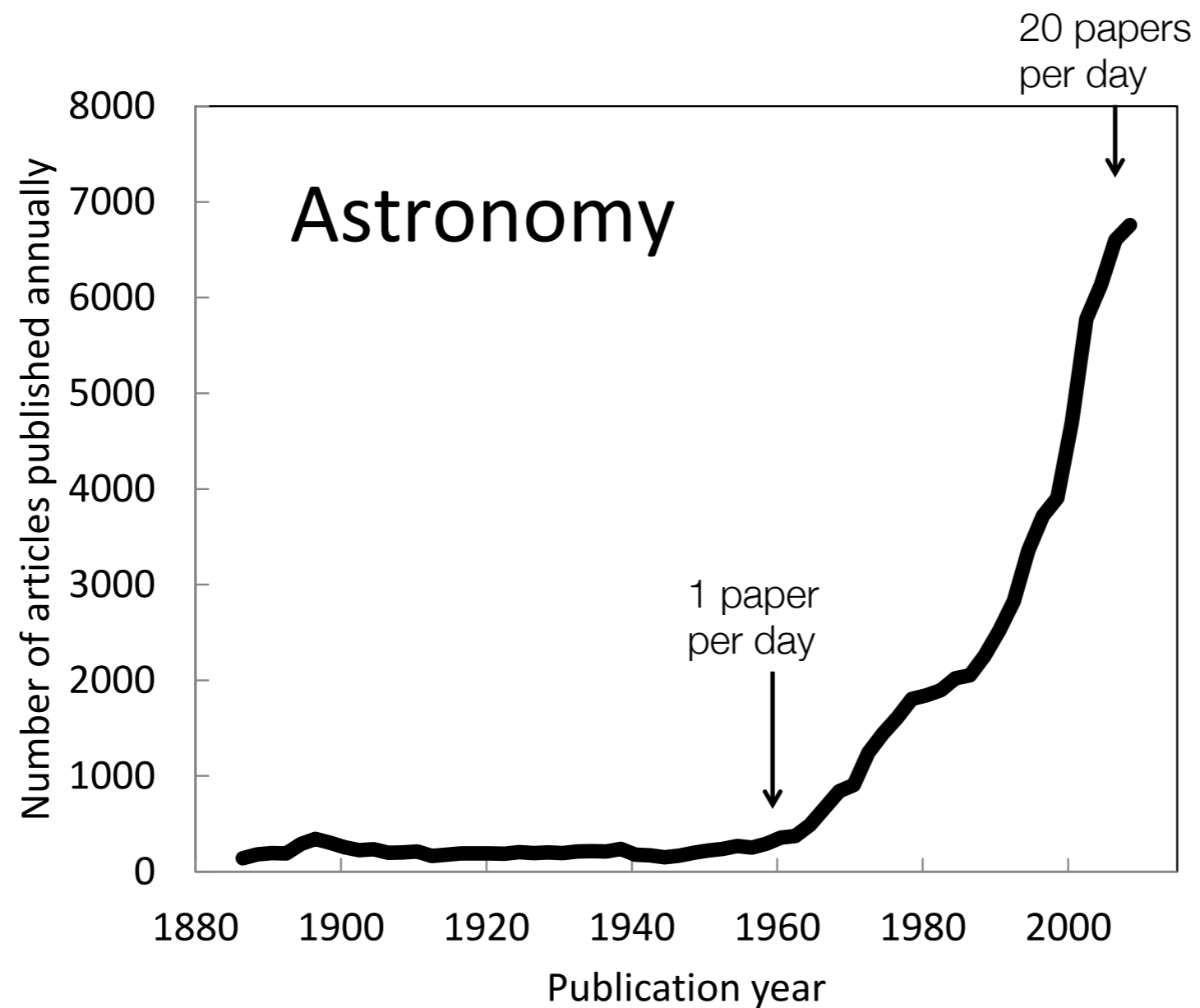
Intellectual diversity of scientific disciplines and research teams

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Exponential rise in scientific literature

- Doubling time 10-20 years

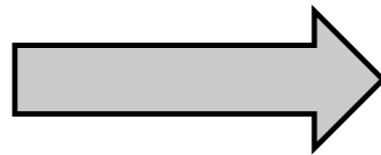


Is publication volume a good proxy for the growth of science?

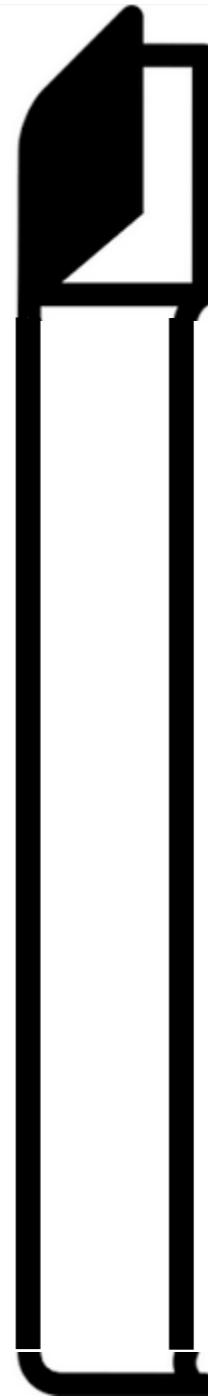
1960
textbook



?



2015
textbook?



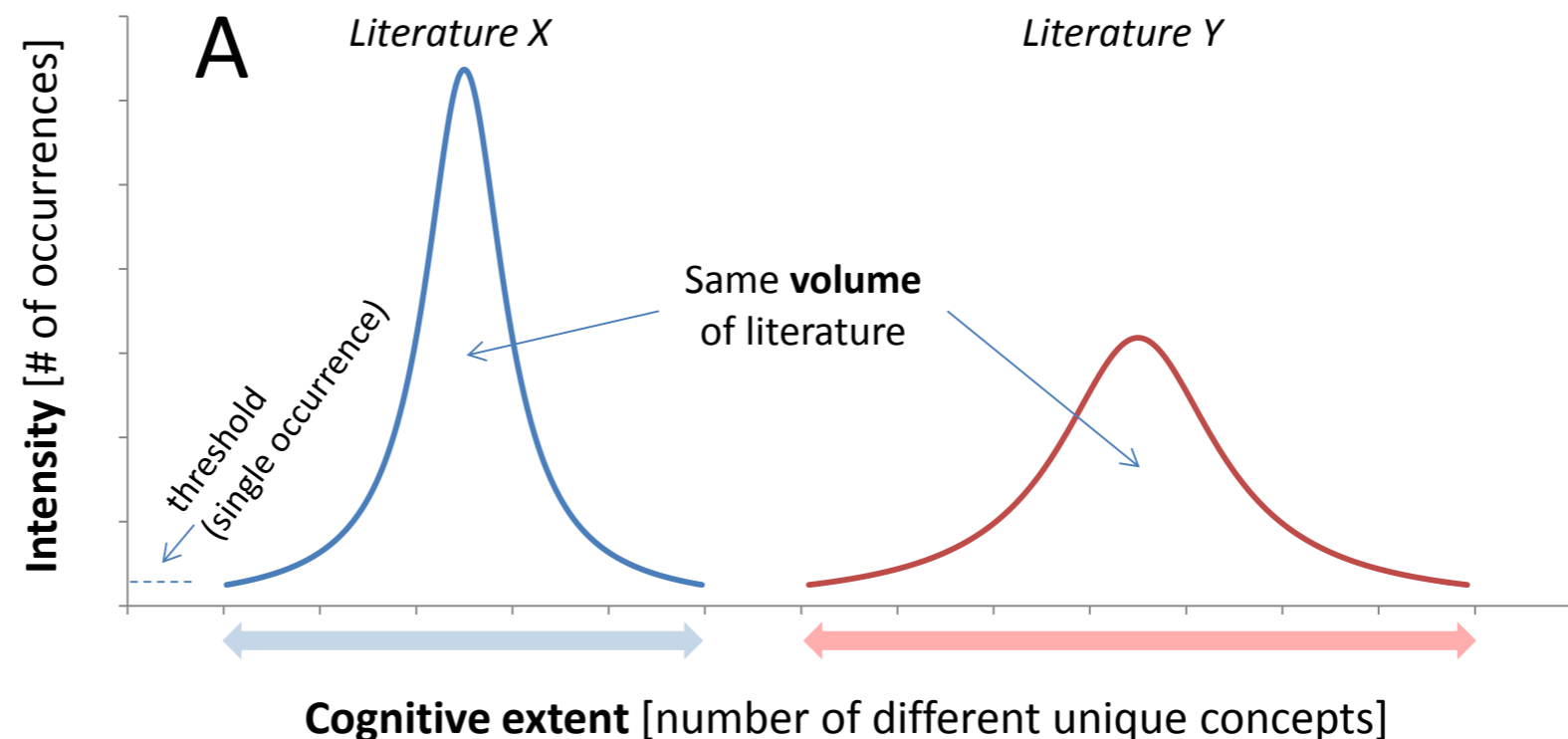
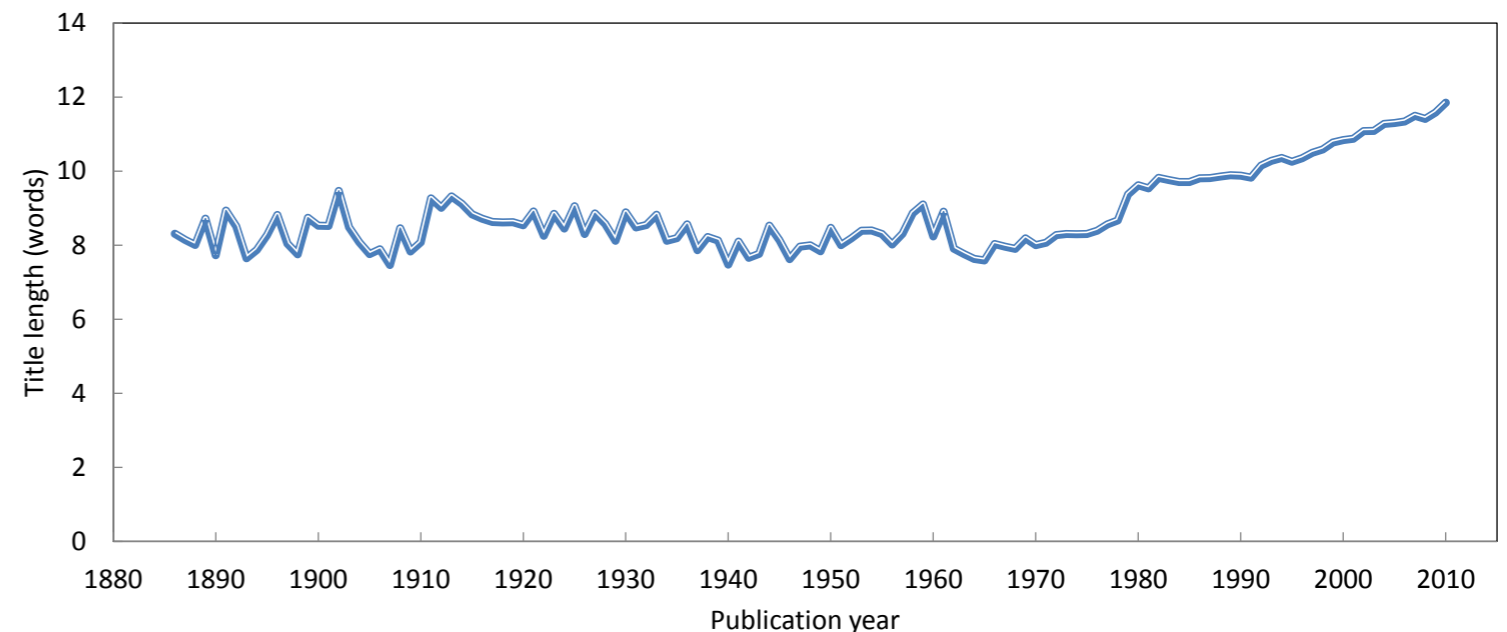
Measure concepts instead of publications!

Cognitive concepts from document titles

- Full text not normally available
- Abstracts: availability incomplete
- Keywords: very restricted
- Titles function as “attention triggers” (Bazerman 1985,1989)
- Titles have undergone a change during the 20th century, becoming
 - More informative
 - More specific
 - Containing a larger number of words that indicate article content
- Any given article title captures the concepts only crudely and incompletely
 - => Use very large number of articles!

Measuring cognitive content from titles

- Idea: count number of unique phrases in titles
 - Must normalize for unequal volume of literature
- => **Cognitive content: number of unique phrases in 10,000 title words (~1000 articles)**

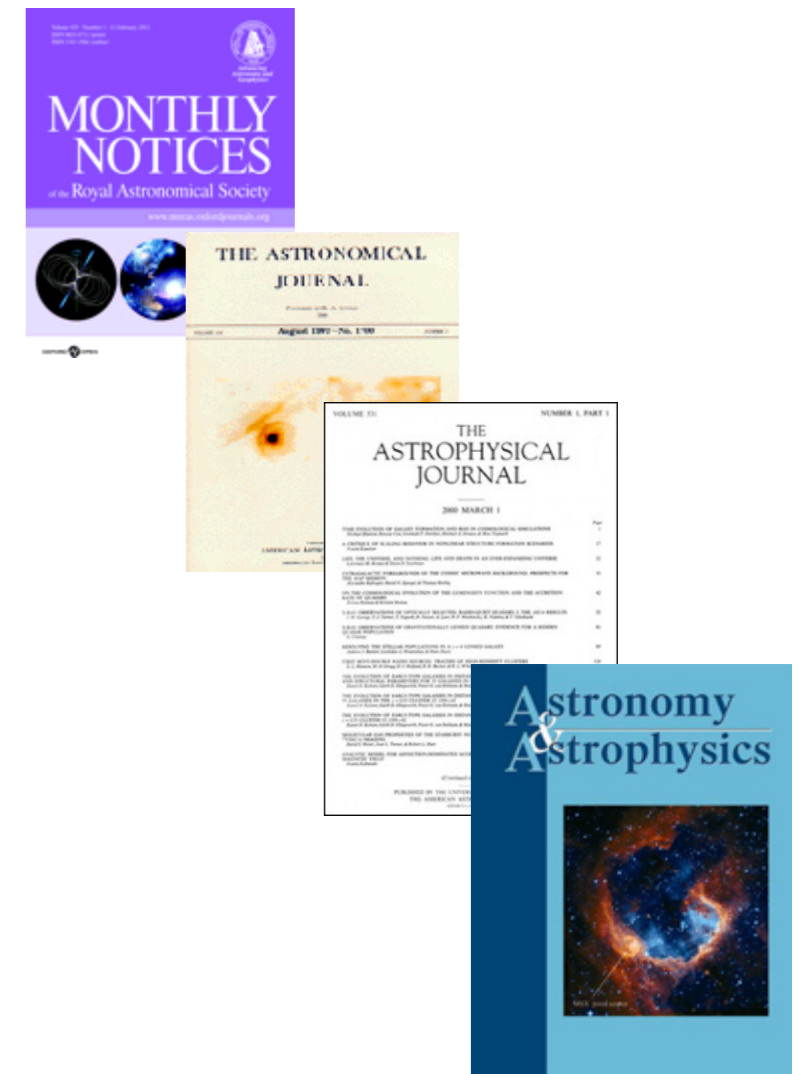


Concepts from titles

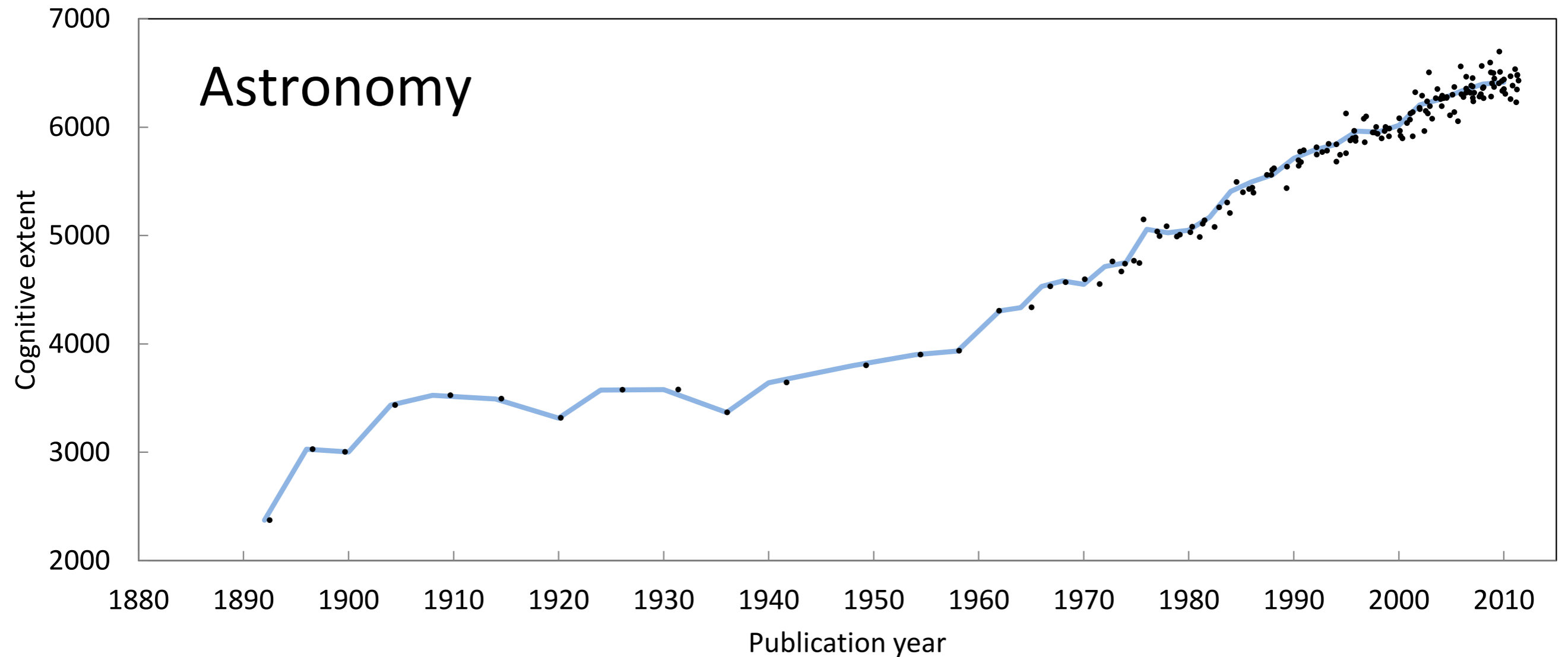
- Automatically identify phrases
- Use general words to separate phrases
- General words: prepositions, articles + non-specific words, such as:
study, analysis, result, determination, comparison, discovery
- Examples of titles with phrases capitalized:
 - HALOS and VOIDS in MULTIFRACTAL+MODEL of COSMIC+STRUCTURE
 - COLLISION+STRENGTHS for ELECTRON+IMPACT+EXCITATION of FINE+STRUCTURE+LEVELS in FE+XIII
- Old words in new context:
 - MASS, ENERGY -> MASS-ENERGY EQUIVALENCE
 - considered a new phrase (introduced in relativity theory)

Data

- Research articles for:
 - Astronomy (160,000 articles since 1892)
 - Physics (440,000 articles since 1895)
 - Biomedicine (20 million articles since 1946)
- Sources:
 - Thompson-Reuters Web of Science
 - NASA ADS
 - American Physical Society
 - PubMed



Evolution of the cognitive extent of astronomy

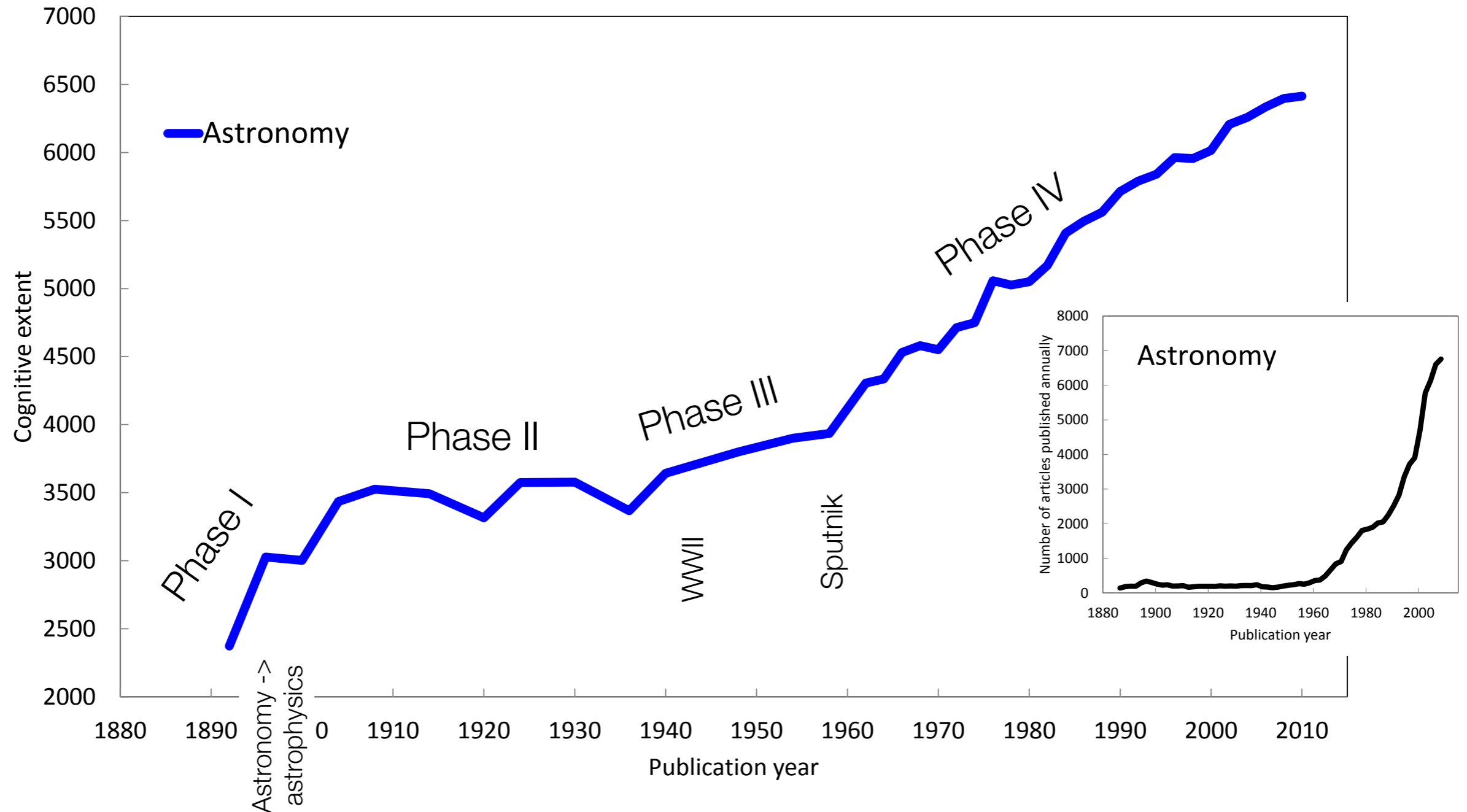


Dot = ca. 1000 articles

Blue line = 2-year average

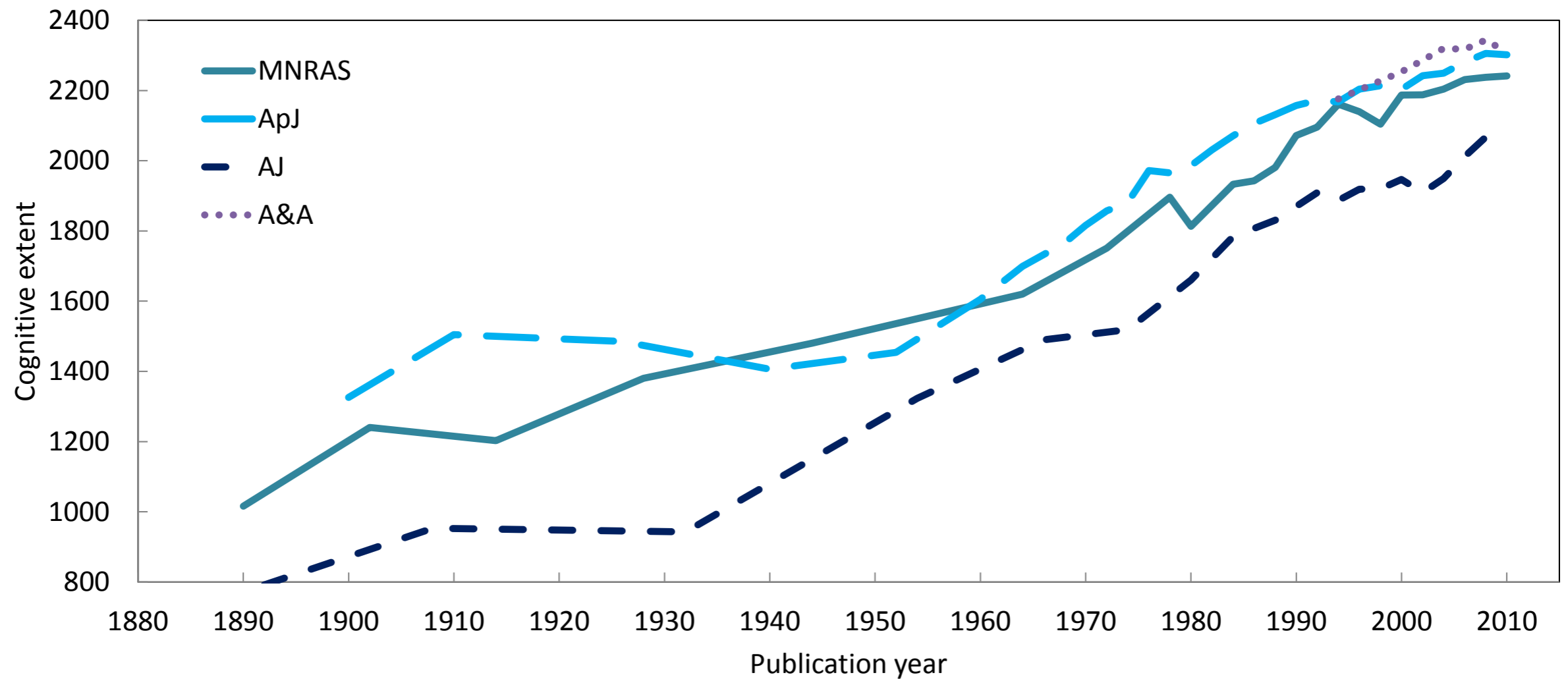
Standard deviation from independent batches of articles: $\sim 1.5\%$

Evolution of the cognitive extent of astronomy



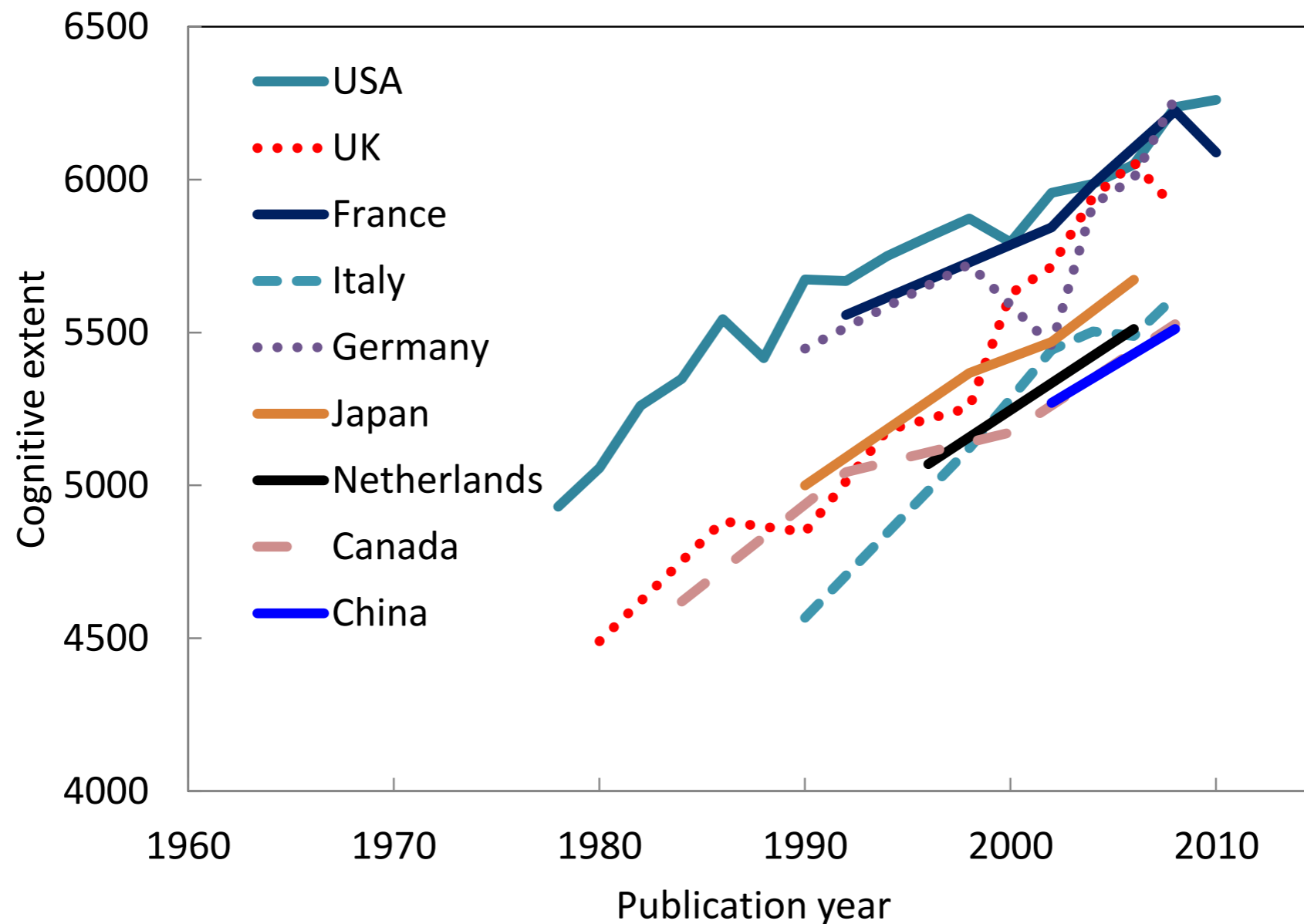
Cognitive extent by journal

- Cognitive extent should not be equaled with quality!



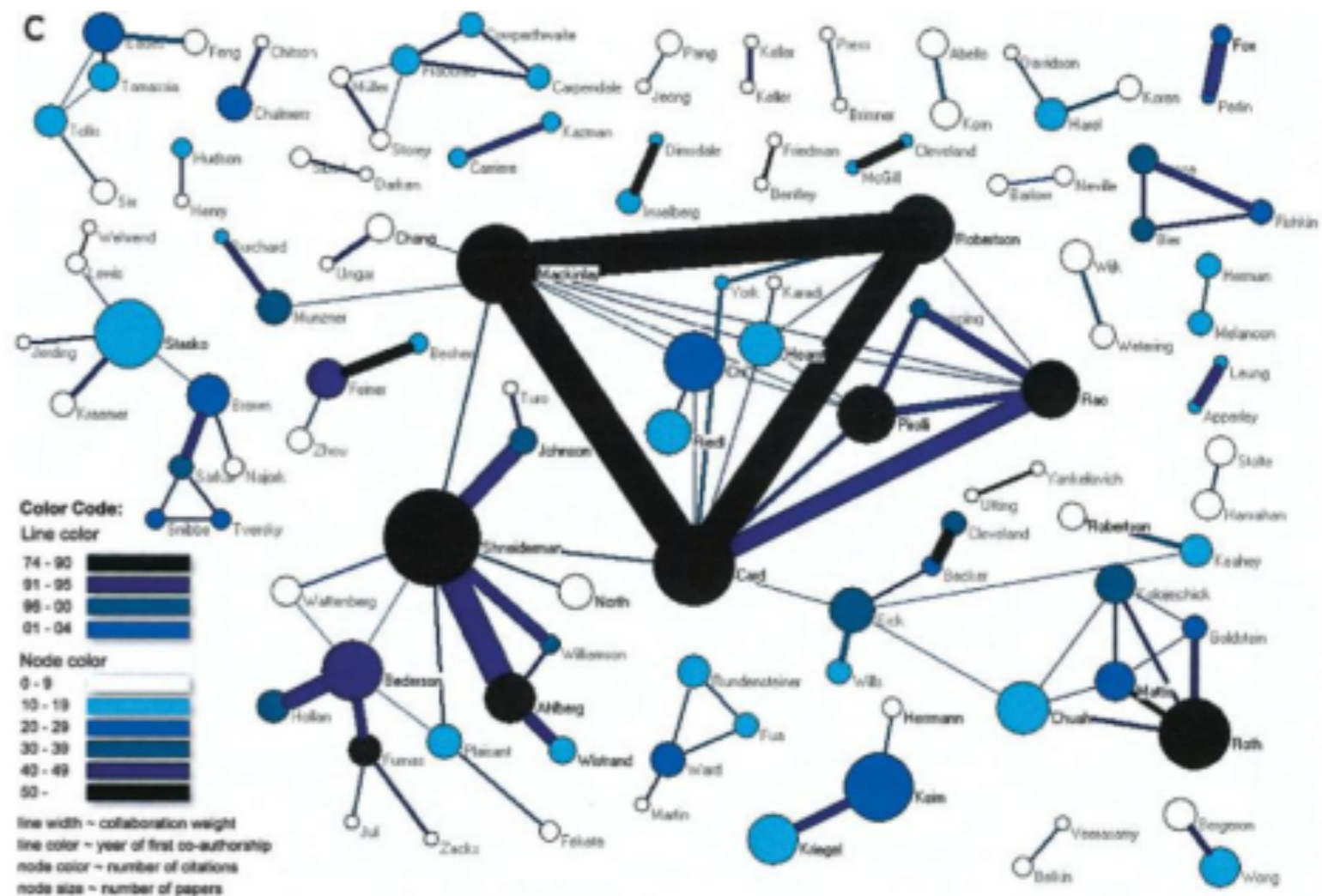
Cognitive content by country

- Country of lead author
- Again, this is all normalized to the same publication volume



Science as a collaborative effort

- Collaboration is one of the defining features of modern science
- Most common way of studying collaboration: through **coauthorship networks**
 - Connect authors on a paper
 - Add to the network

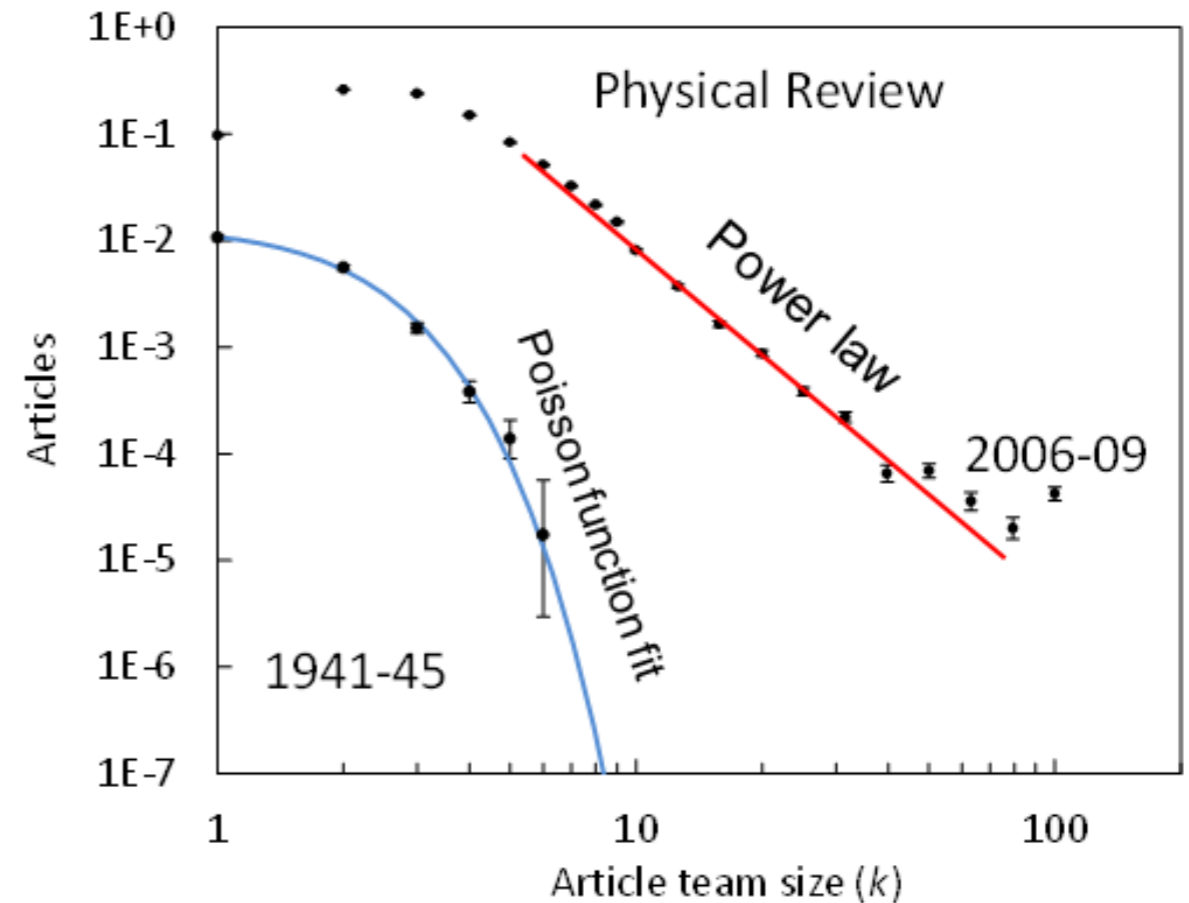
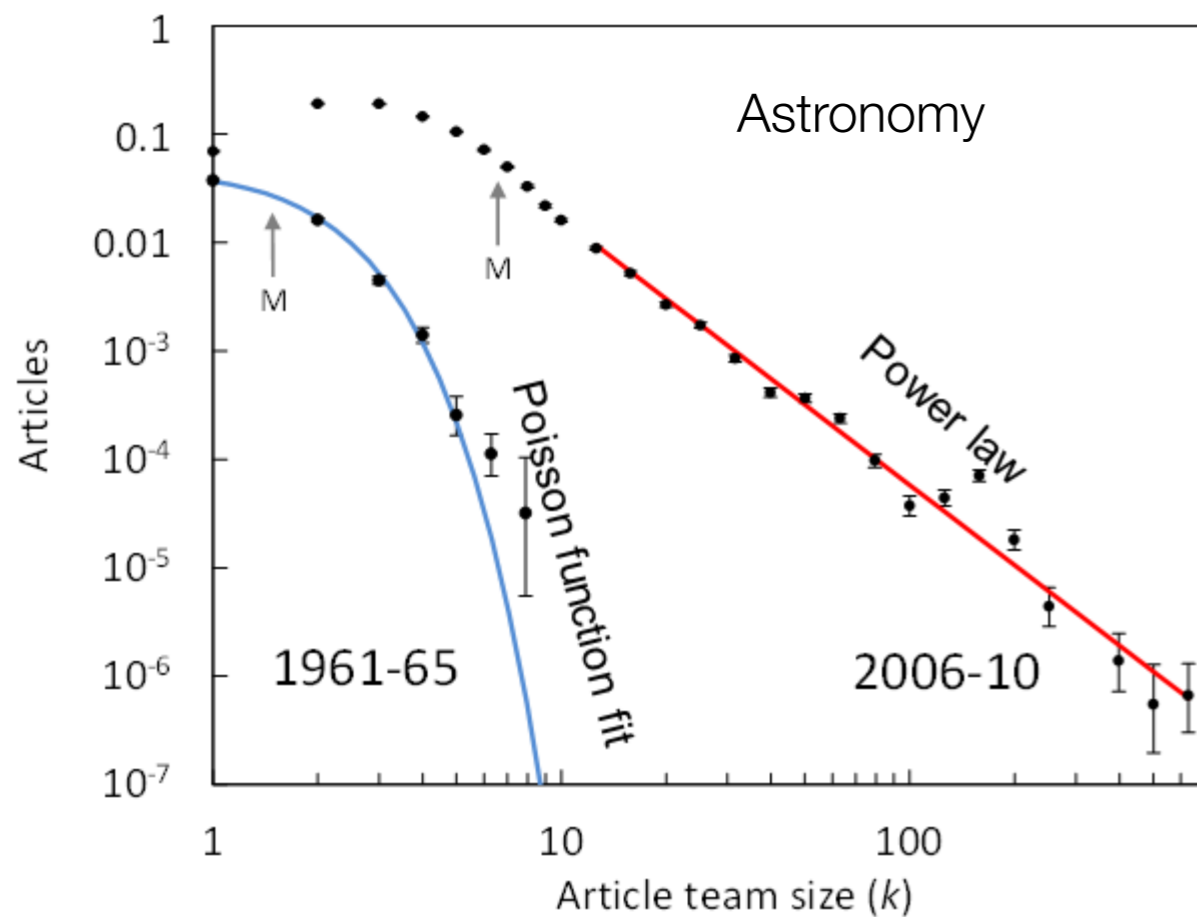


Teams as foundation for collaboration

- Teams are becoming dominant in the production of knowledge (Wuchty, Jones, & Uzzi 2007)
- Teams are growing in size (Bordons & Gomez 2000)
- High-impact research is increasingly attributed to large teams (Wuchty, Jones, & Uzzi 2007; Börner *et al.* 2010)
- Research that features novel ideas is attributed to large teams (Uzzi, Mukherjee, Stringer, & Jones 2013)

Change in the character of team size distribution

- Poisson function used to be a good fit, but not any more!



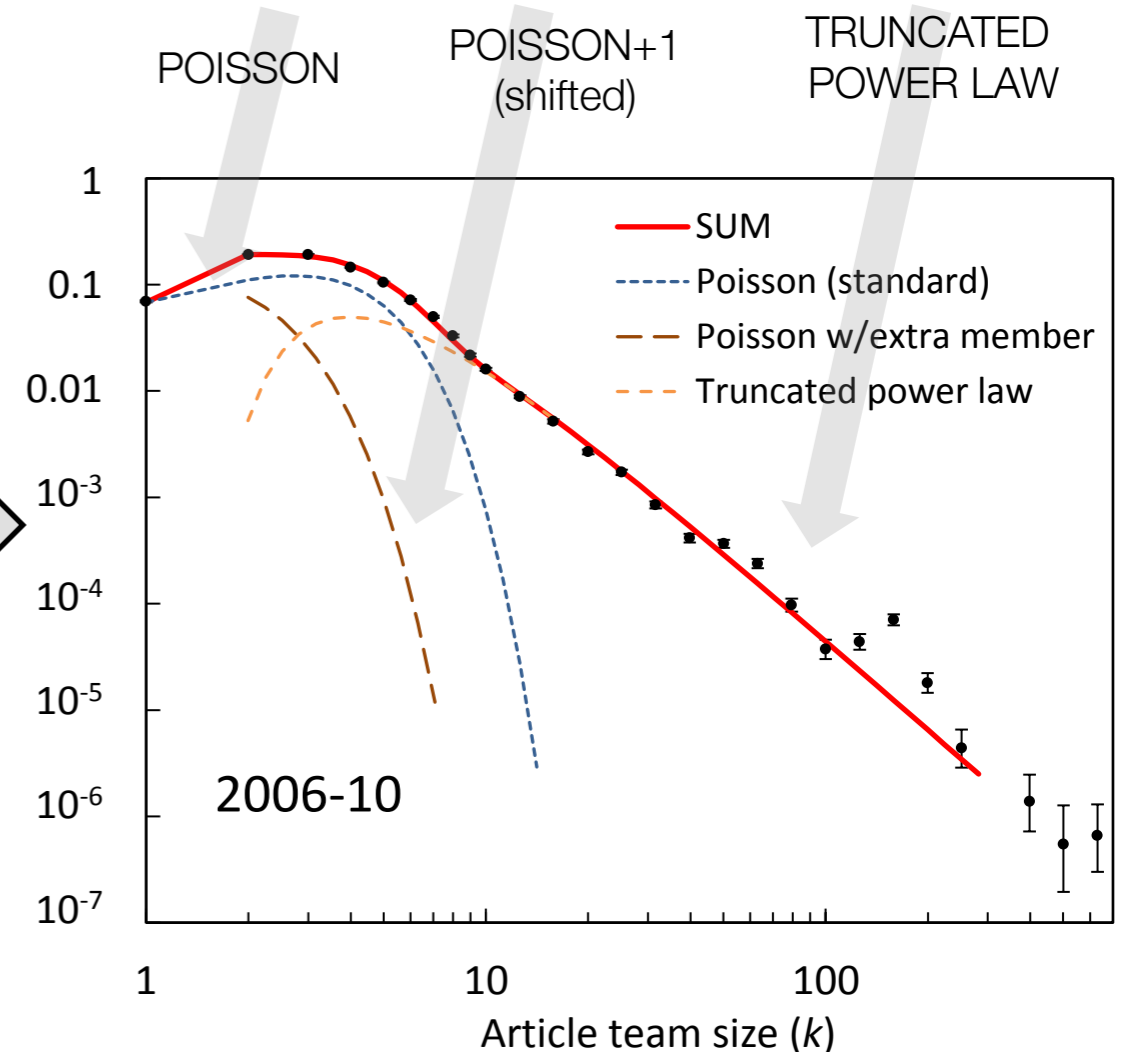
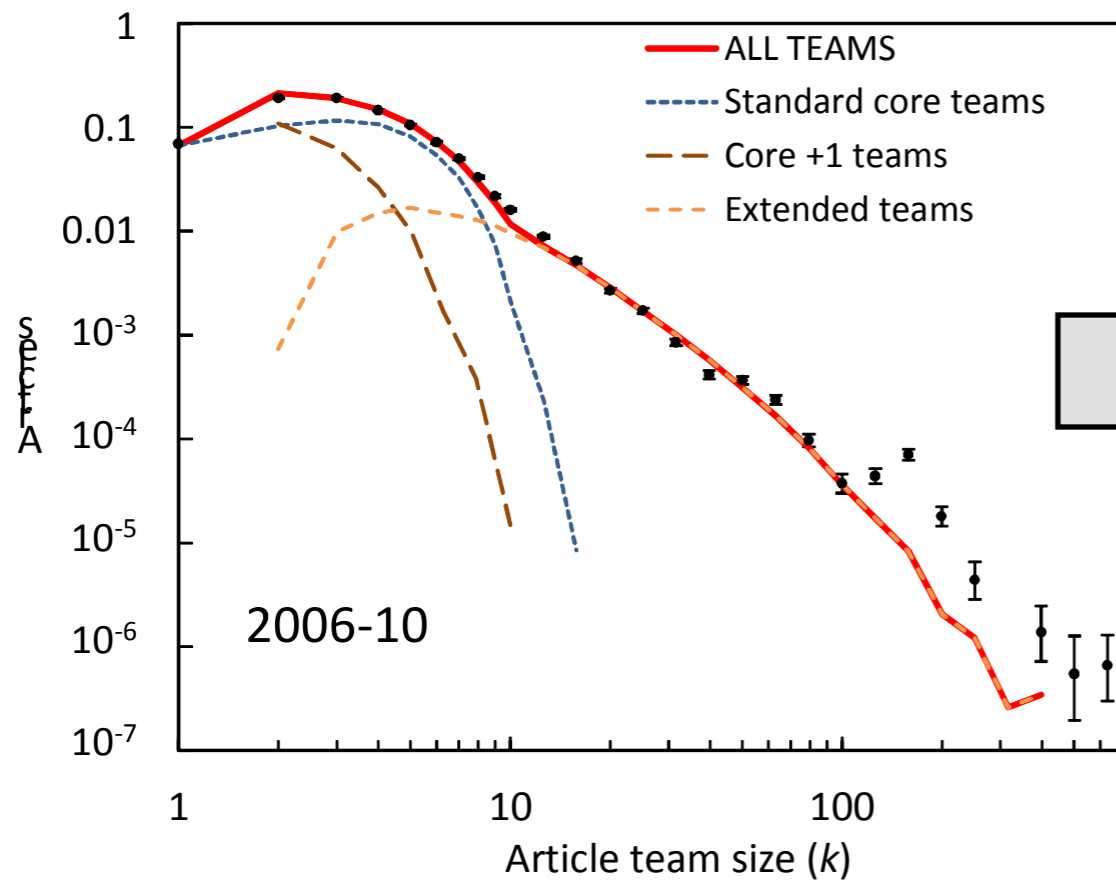
Team formation essentially a Poisson process, which somehow transformed

Functional description of different team types

Distribution of each team type, as determined in the modeling, can be described by a corresponding analytical function

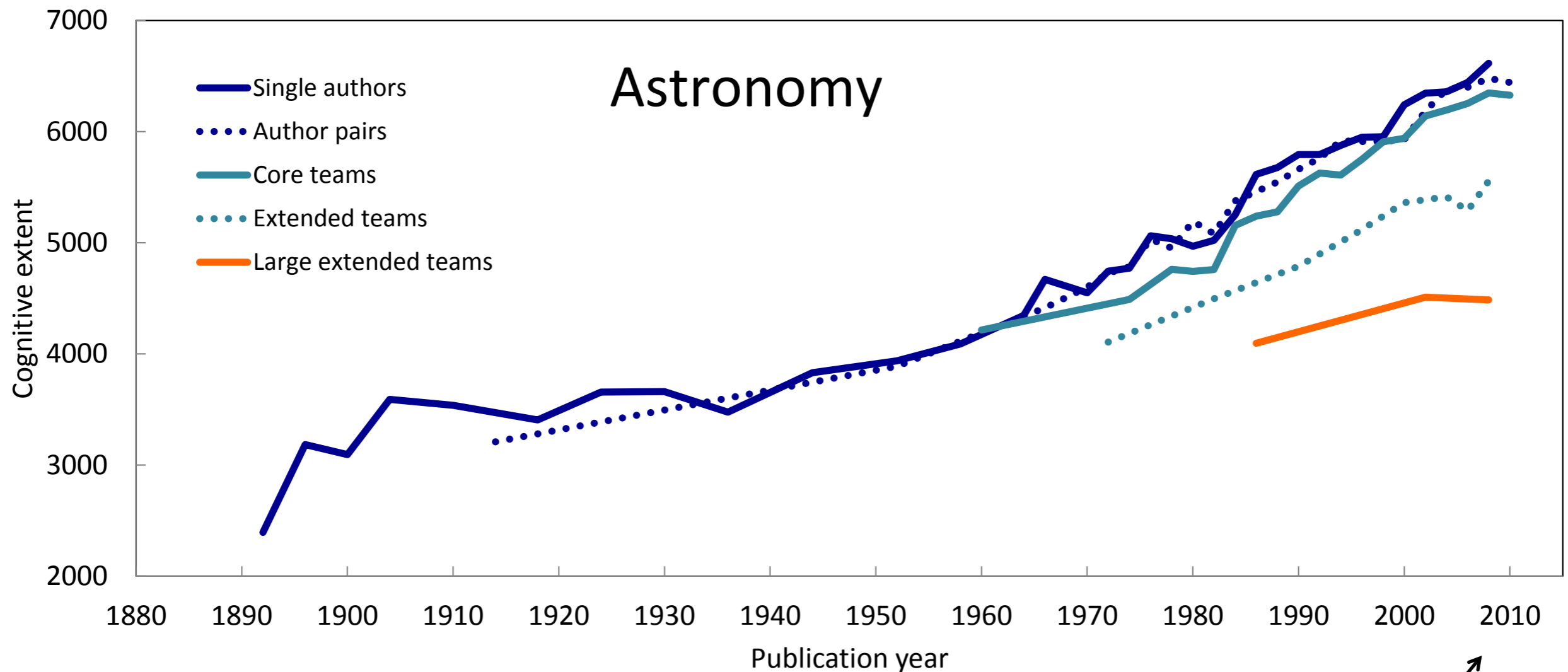
$$F(k) = n_1 \frac{\lambda_1^k e^{-\lambda_1}}{k!} + n_2 \frac{\lambda_2^{k-1} e^{-\lambda_2}}{(k-1)!} + n_3 e^{-\beta/(k-1)} k^{-\alpha}$$

Functional forms allow the empirical distribution to be analyzed without running a model simulation



Cognitive extent covered by different types of teams

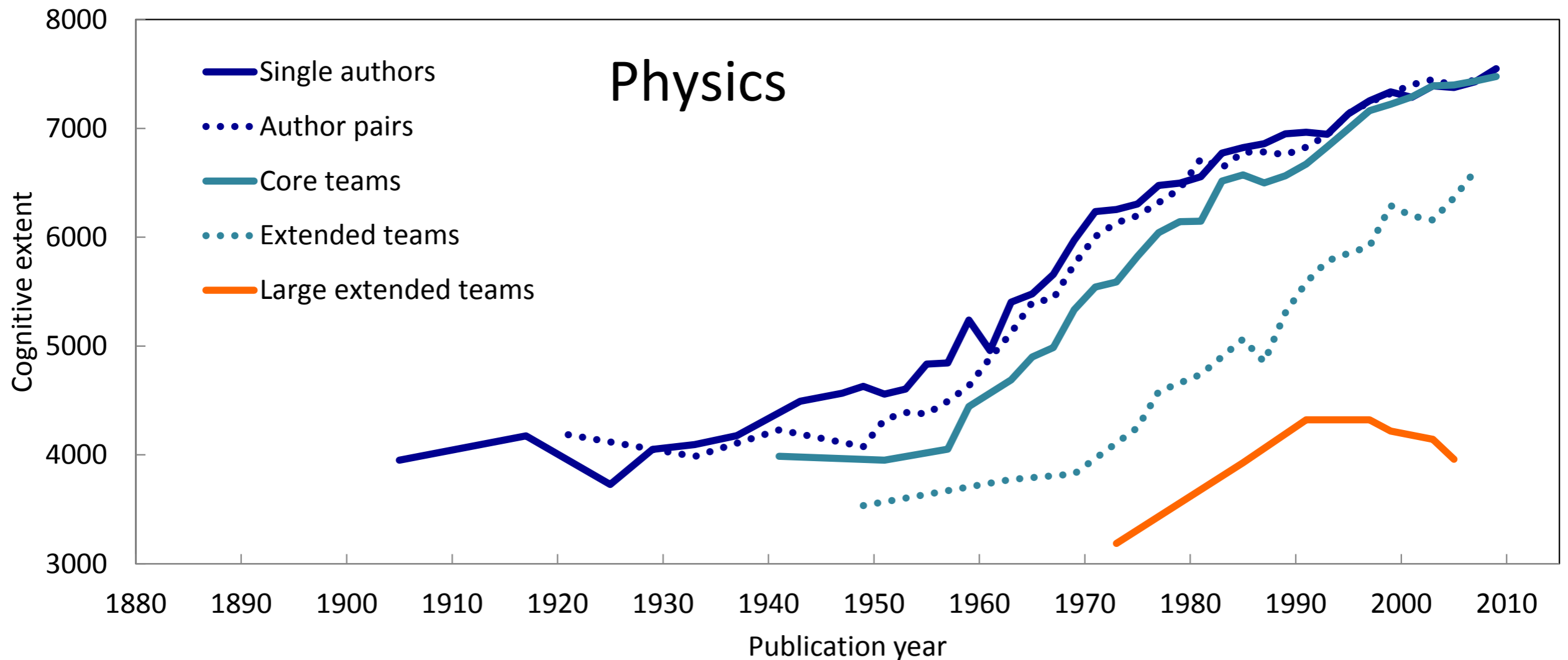
- Large teams do not (yet) cover the entire field



Currently: core (3-9 authors), extended (10-20), large extended (>20)

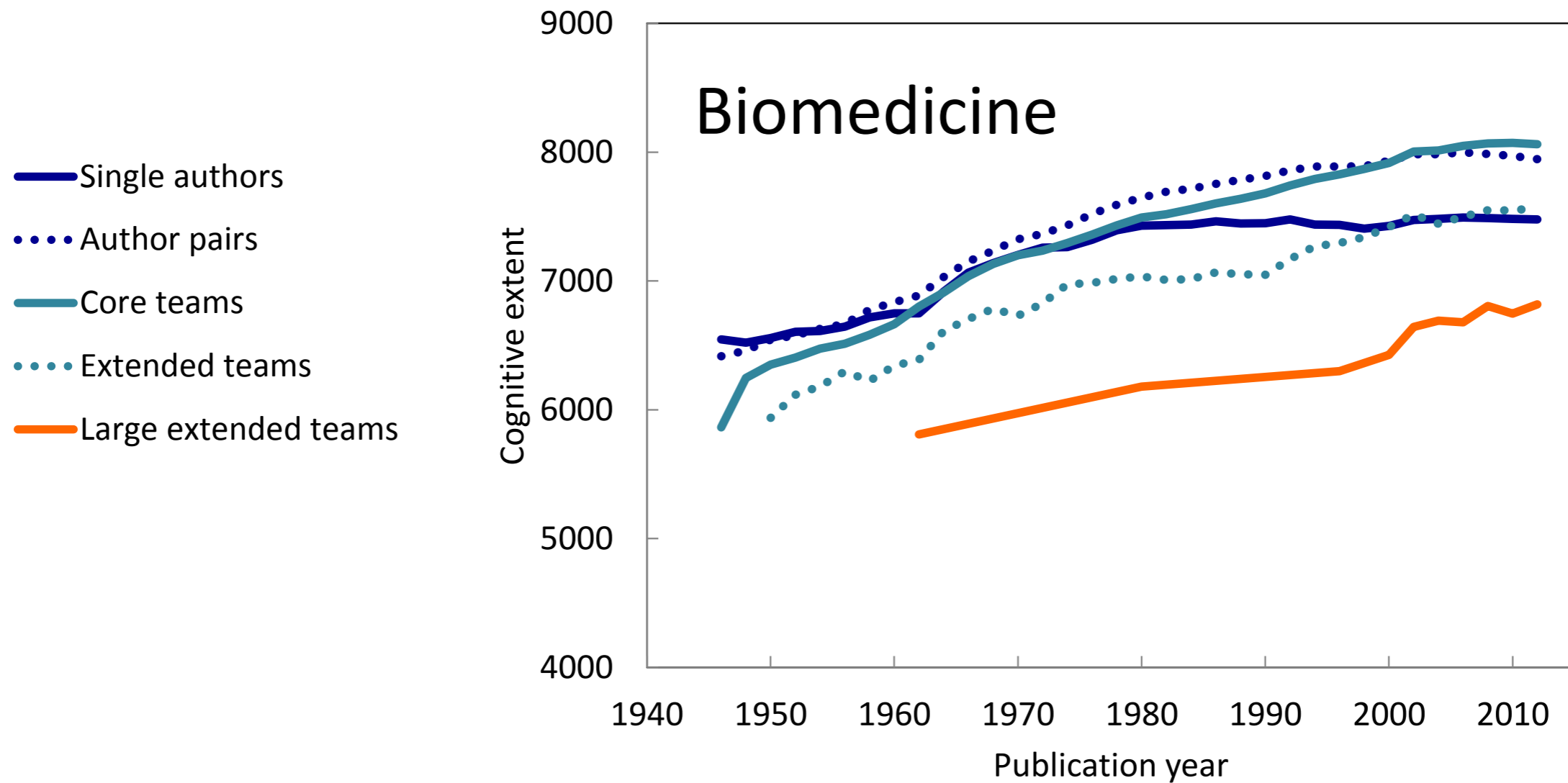
Cognitive extent covered by different types of teams

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Cognitive extent covered by different types of teams

- Single authors cover less than small teams



Thank you!

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