

Models of Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI)

STI models use qualitative and quantitative data about scholars, papers, patents, grants, jobs, news, etc. to describe and predict the probable structure and/or dynamics of STI itself.

They are developed in economics, science policy, social science, scientometrics and bibliometrics, information science, physics, and other domains.

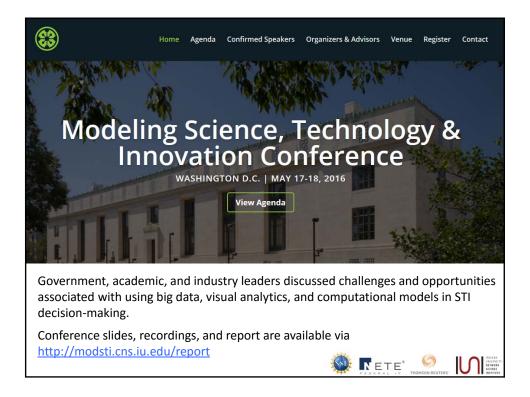
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Modelling Advantage

Models are widely used in the construction of scientific theories as they help

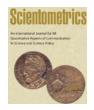
- Make assumptions explicit
- Describe the structure and dynamics of systems
- Communicate and explain systems
- Suggest possible interventions
- · Identify new questions

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Forthcoming Special Issue of *Scientometrics*: Simulating the Processes of Science, Technology, and Innovation

Bruce Edmonds, Andrea Scharnhorst, Katy Börner & Staša Milojević (Editors)



- Rogier De Langhe: Towards the Discovery of Scientific Revolutions in Scientometric Data
- Sabine Brunswicker, Sorin Matei, Michael Zentner, Lynn Zentner and Gerhard Klimeck: Creating Impact in the Digital Space: Digital Practice Dependency in Scientific Developer Communities
- Johan Bollen et al.: An Efficient System to Fund Science: From Proposal Review to Peer-to-Peer Distributions
- Petra Ahrweiler: Agent-based Simulation for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy
- David Chavalarias: What's Wrong With Science? Modeling Collective Discovery Processes With the Nobel Game
- Jeff Alstott, Giorgio Triulzi, Bowen Yan and Jianxi Luo: Mapping Technology Space by Normalizing Patent Technology Networks

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