

Maps & Microscopes: Drawing Actionable Insights From Data

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Opening Reception at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN

January 27, 2017



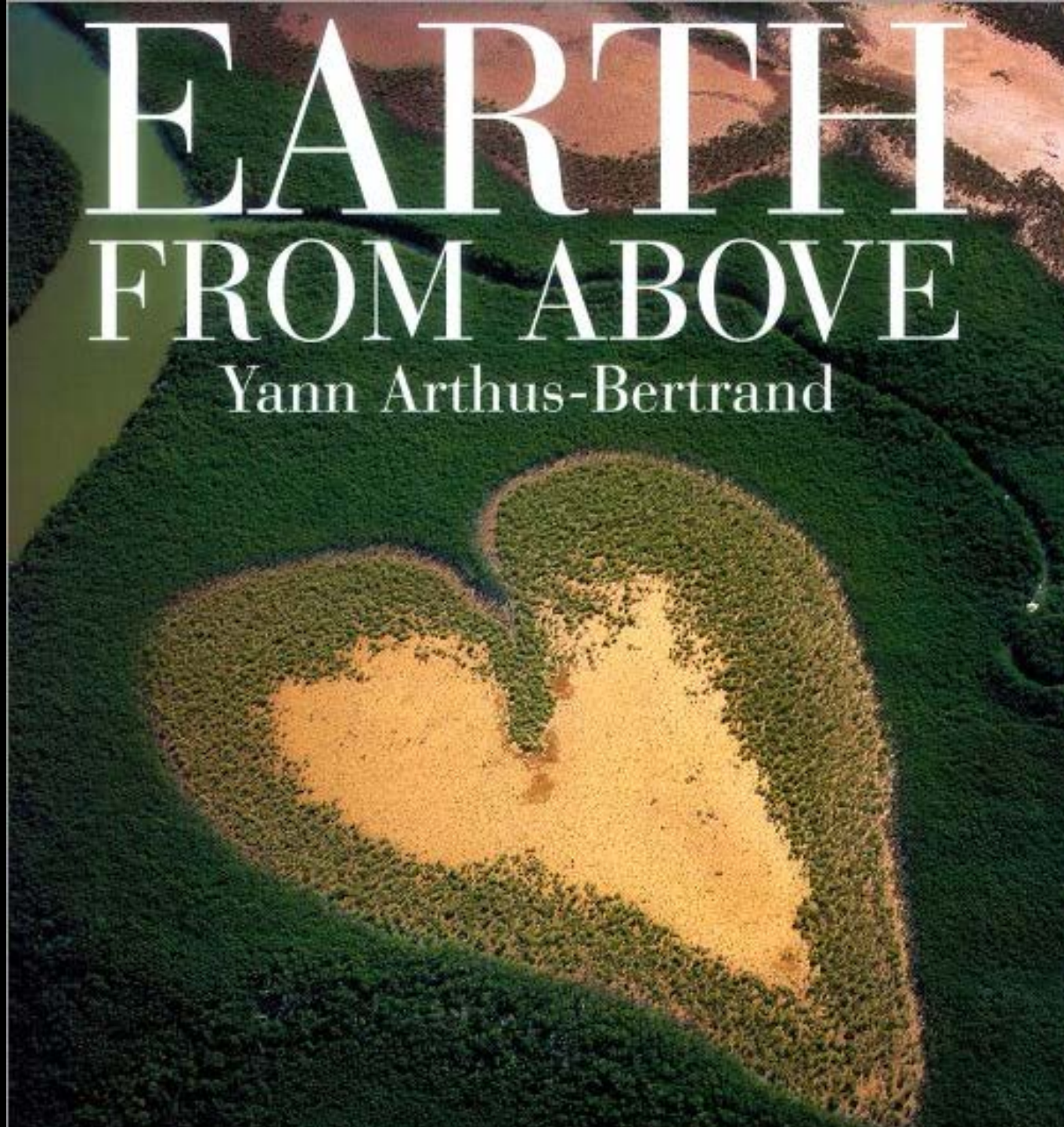
PLACES & SPACES

MAPPING SCIENCE

scimaps.org

EARTH FROM ABOVE

Yann Arthus-Bertrand





How can we communicate the beauty,
structure, and dynamics of science to a
general audience?



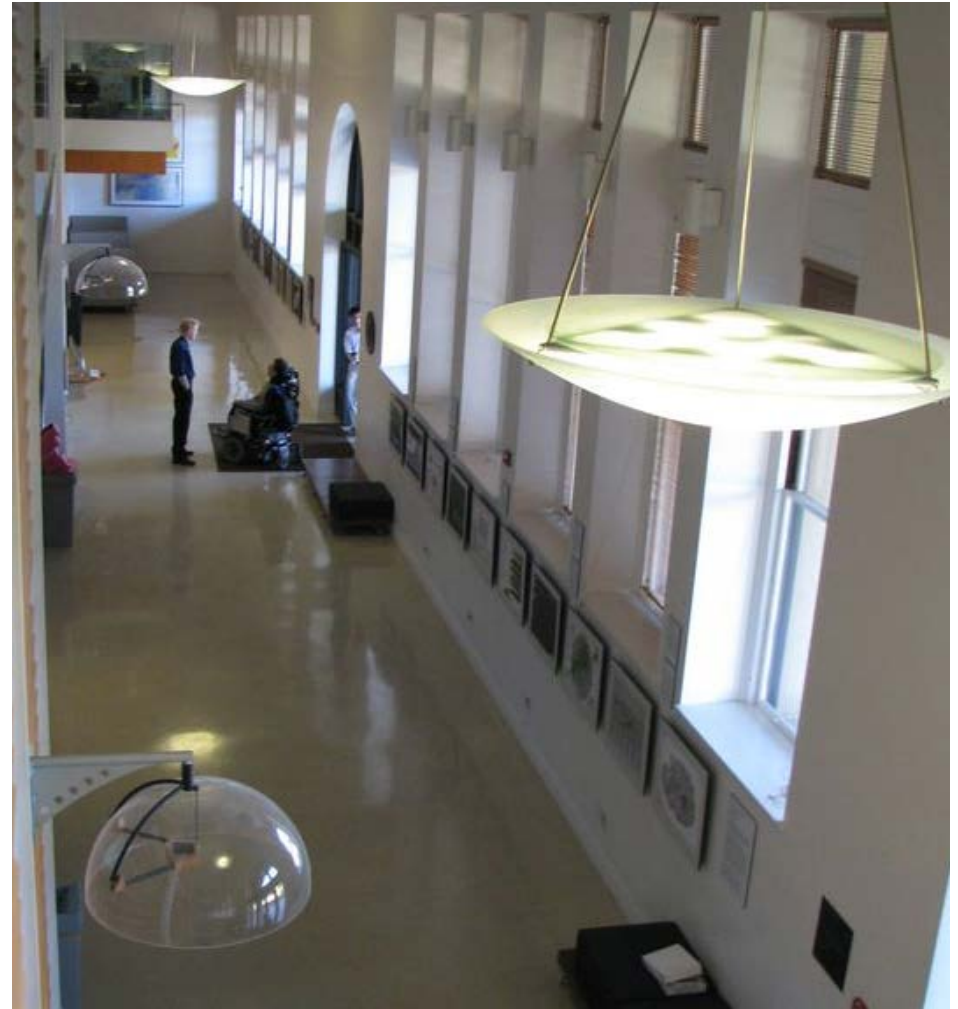
April, 2005: 101st Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographer, Denver, Colorado.



2005: 101st Annual Meeting
American Geographer, De







Debut of 5th Iteration of the Mapping Science Exhibit at MEDIA X in 2009 at Wallenberg Hall, Stanford University.



Science Maps in “Expedition Zukunft” science train visited 62 cities in 7 months.
Opening on April 23rd, 2009 by German Chancellor Merkel



Ingo Gunther's Worldprocessor globe design on display at the Museum of Emerging Science and Innovation in Tokyo, Japan.



Places & Spaces Digital Display in North Carolina State's Immersion Theater



Exhibit Advisors
and Ambassadors



Kristi Holmes @kristiholmes · Apr 30

Excited for @cnscenter Places&Spaces at @galterlibrary! @katycns
@NUCATSIstitute #unpackingcrates #viz

Places & Spaces at Northwestern University

May 14 - September 23, 2015

*Places & Spaces
Exhibit at the
David J. Sencer
CDC Museum,
Atlanta, GA
January 25-June
17, 2016.*



CDC Opening Event: Maps of Health

Tutorial and Symposium
February 4-5, 2016



Places & Spaces Exhibit at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN.
January 23-April 23, 2017 <http://scimaps.org/vanderbilt>

Maps



PLACES
SPACES &
MAPPING SCIENCE

scimaps.org



10 iterations over 10 years

equal

$10 \times 10 = 100$ maps!

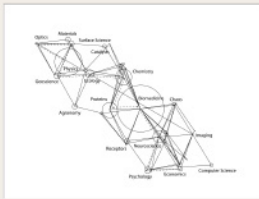
The Power of Maps 2005



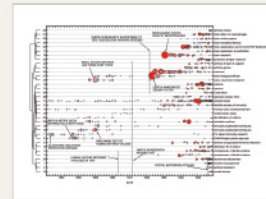
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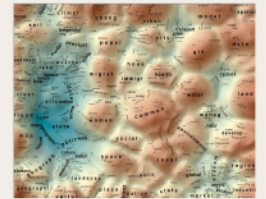
I.3



I.5



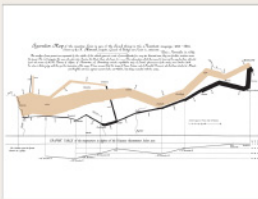
I.7



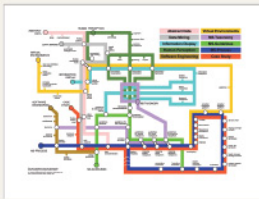
I.9



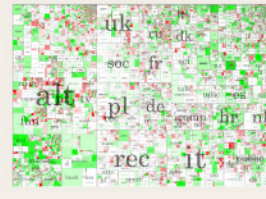
I.2



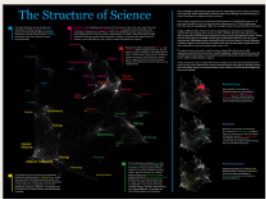
I.4




I.6



I.8



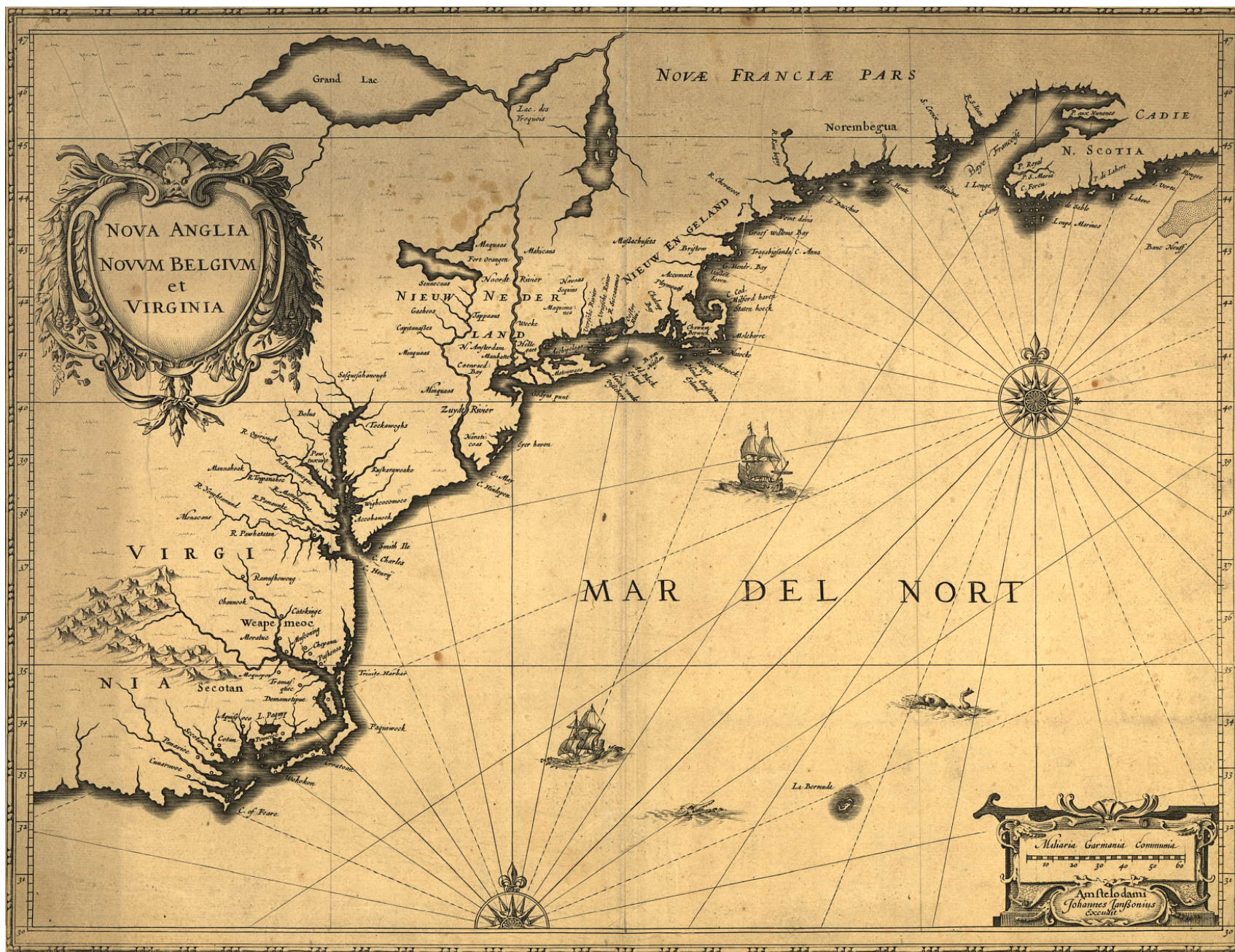
I.10



Cartographic maps of physical places have guided mankind's explorations for centuries.

They enabled the discovery of new worlds while also marking territories inhabited by the unknown.

Without maps, we would be lost.



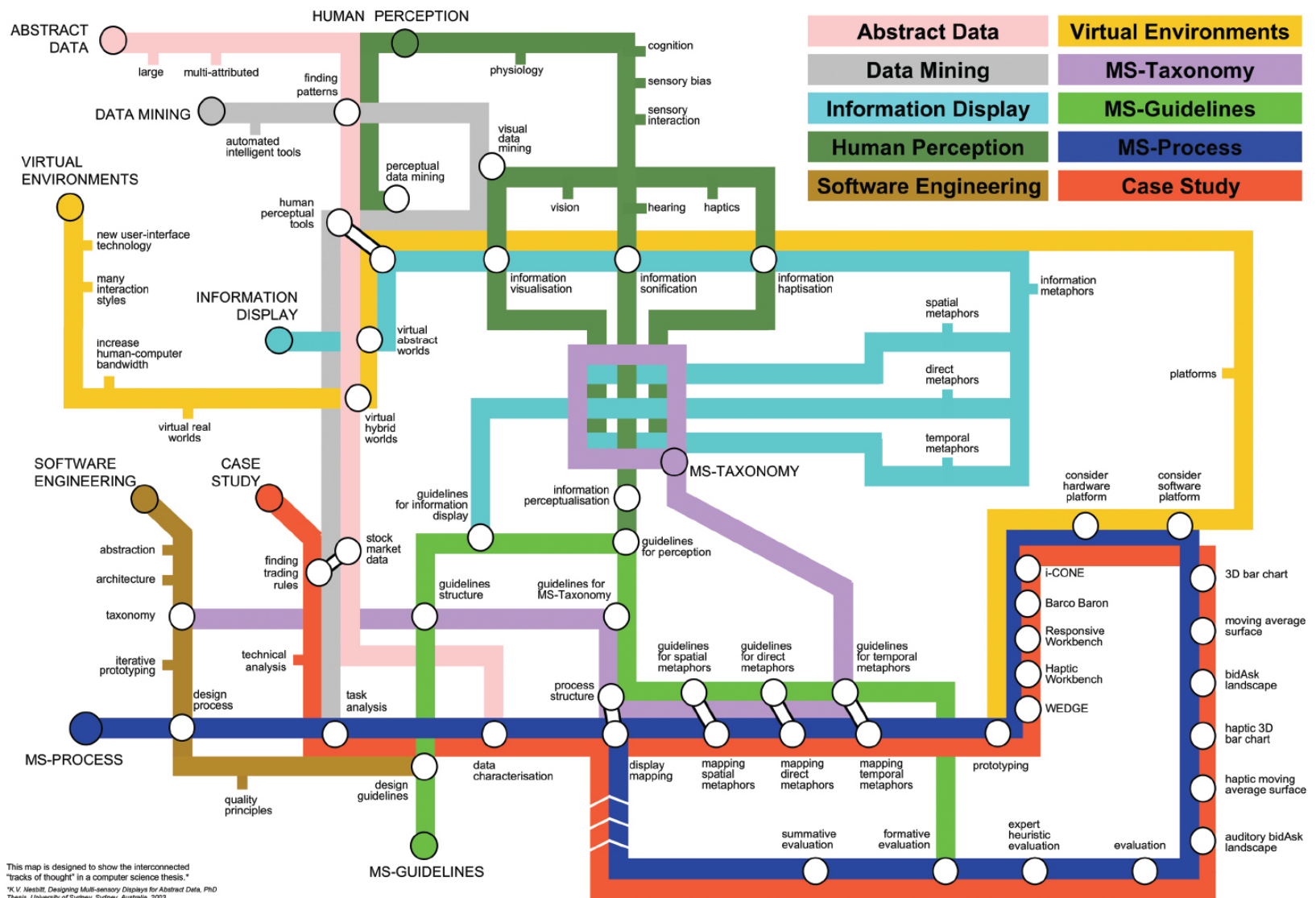
Nova Anglia, Novvm Belgivm et Virginia - Jan Jansson - 1642



A New Map of the Whole World with Trade Winds According to the Latest and Most Exact Observations - Herman Moll - 1736

Science maps of abstract semantic spaces aim to serve today's explorers navigating the world of science.

They can be used to identify objectively major experts, institutions, collections. They allow us to track the emergence, evolution, and disappearance of topics and help to identify the most promising areas of research.



Ph.D. Thesis Map - Keith B. Nesbitt - 2004

The Structure of Science

5 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.

1 **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.

2 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.

3 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.

4 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.

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.

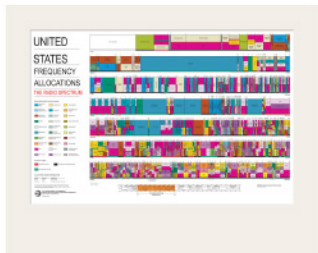
Proteomics

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.

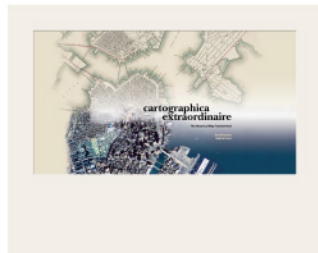
Pharmacogenomics

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.

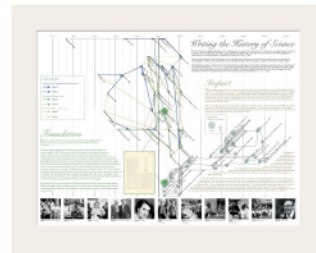
The Power of Reference Systems 2006



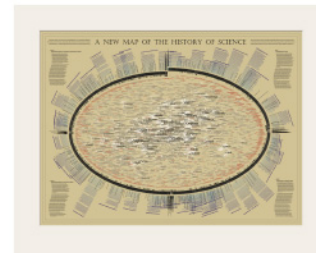
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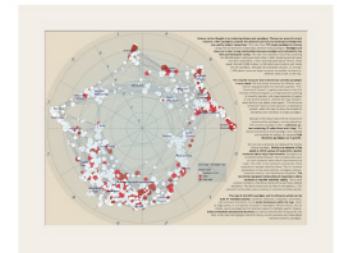
II.3



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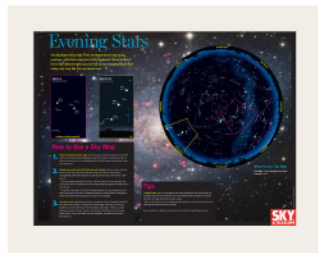
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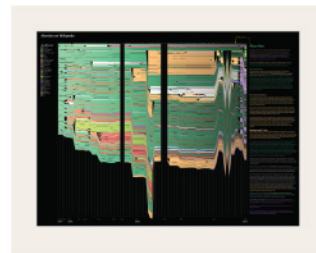
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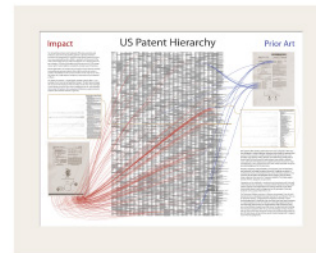
II.2



II.4



II.6



II.8



II.10

The Visual Elements Periodic Table

This chart shows the 111 currently known and officially named elements that comprise the Periodic Table (IUPAC 2004). Each element is represented visually by an image produced for the Visual Elements project.

The Periodic Table is an arrangement of all known elements in order of increasing atomic number. The Periodic Table fits all the elements, with their widely diverse physical and chemical properties, into a logical pattern. There are eighteen vertical columns in the table which divide the elements into groups. Elements within a group have closely related physical properties. Horizontal rows list the elements in order of their increasing mass and are called series or periods. Properties of elements change in a systematic way through a period.

Visual Elements is an arts and science collaborative project supported by the Royal Society of Chemistry which aims to explore and reflect upon the diversity of elements that comprise matter in as unique and innovative manner as possible. All the images displayed here, together with screensavers, postcards and chemical data for each element can be viewed on the Visual Elements web site, hosted by the RSC.

Visit the periodic table on the web at:
www.chemsoc.org/viselements

© Murray Robertson/Royal Society of Chemistry, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025

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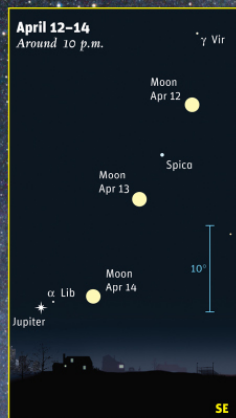
Visit the periodic table on the web at:
www.chemsoc.org/viselements

© Murray Robertson/Royal Society of Chemistry 1999-2006

Visual Elements Periodic Table - Murray Robertson, John Emsley - 2005

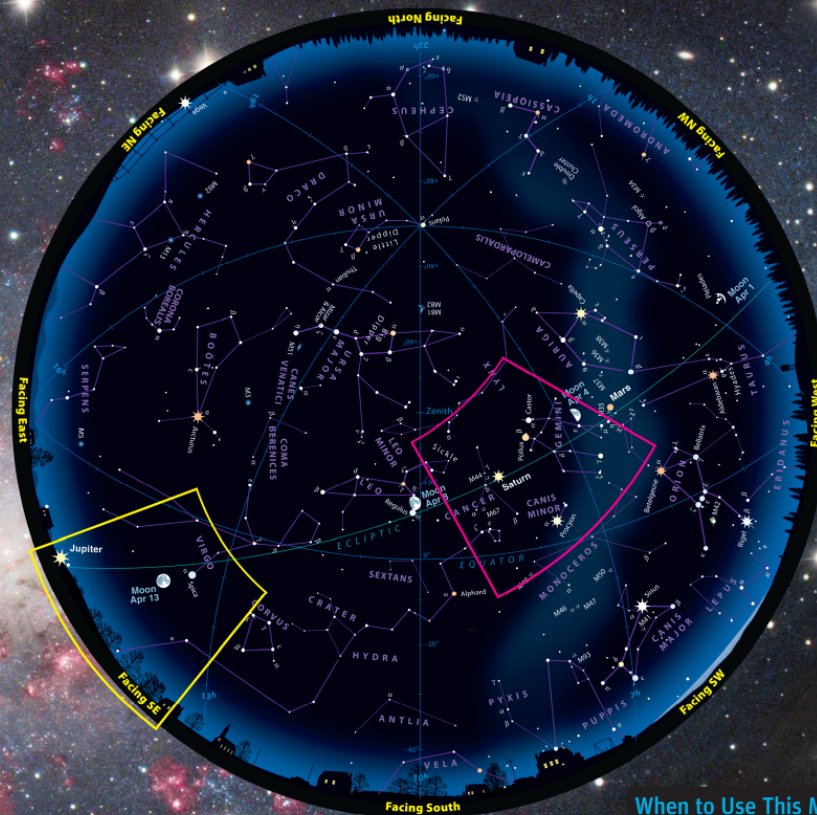
Evening Stars

The Big Dipper floats high in the northeast these early spring evenings, while Orion sinks low in the southwest. These are just a few of the celestial sights you can find on any clear evening in April using a sky map like the one shown here.



How to Use a Sky Map

- 1. Check the dates and times at right.** Take your map out under the night sky around the right time, and bring along a flashlight to read it by. It helps to attach a piece of red paper over the front or to use a flashlight with red LEDs; the dim red light won't spoil your night vision.
- 2. Outside, you need to know which direction you're facing.** (If you're unsure, just note where the Sun sets; that's west.) Whichever way you're facing, make sure the corresponding yellow label along the curved edge of the map is at the bottom, right-side up.
This curved edge represents the horizon. The stars above it on the map match the stars in front of you. The farther up from the map's edge they appear, the higher they'll be in the sky.
The center of the map is the zenith (straight overhead). So a star halfway from the edge of the map to the center will appear halfway from straight ahead to straight up. Ignore all the parts of the map above horizons you're not facing.
- 3. Let's give it a try!** Pretend you're facing the southwest horizon (labeled "Facing SW"). Just a little way up (that is, a little way in from the edge of the map) is Sirius, the brightest star in the night sky, in the constellation Canis Major. Farther up, nearly halfway overhead, is the star Procyon in Canis Minor. Still farther up is the ringed planet Saturn. Go out at the right time, face southwest, and look up into the sky — there they are!



When to Use This Map

Early April: 10 pm (daylight-saving time)
Late April: Dusk

Tips

A couple of tips: Look for the brightest stars and constellations first; light pollution or moonlight may wash out the fainter ones. And remember that star patterns in the sky will look a lot bigger than they do here on paper.

With a map like this, you can identify celestial sights all over the sky. Go out the next clear night and make some starry friends!

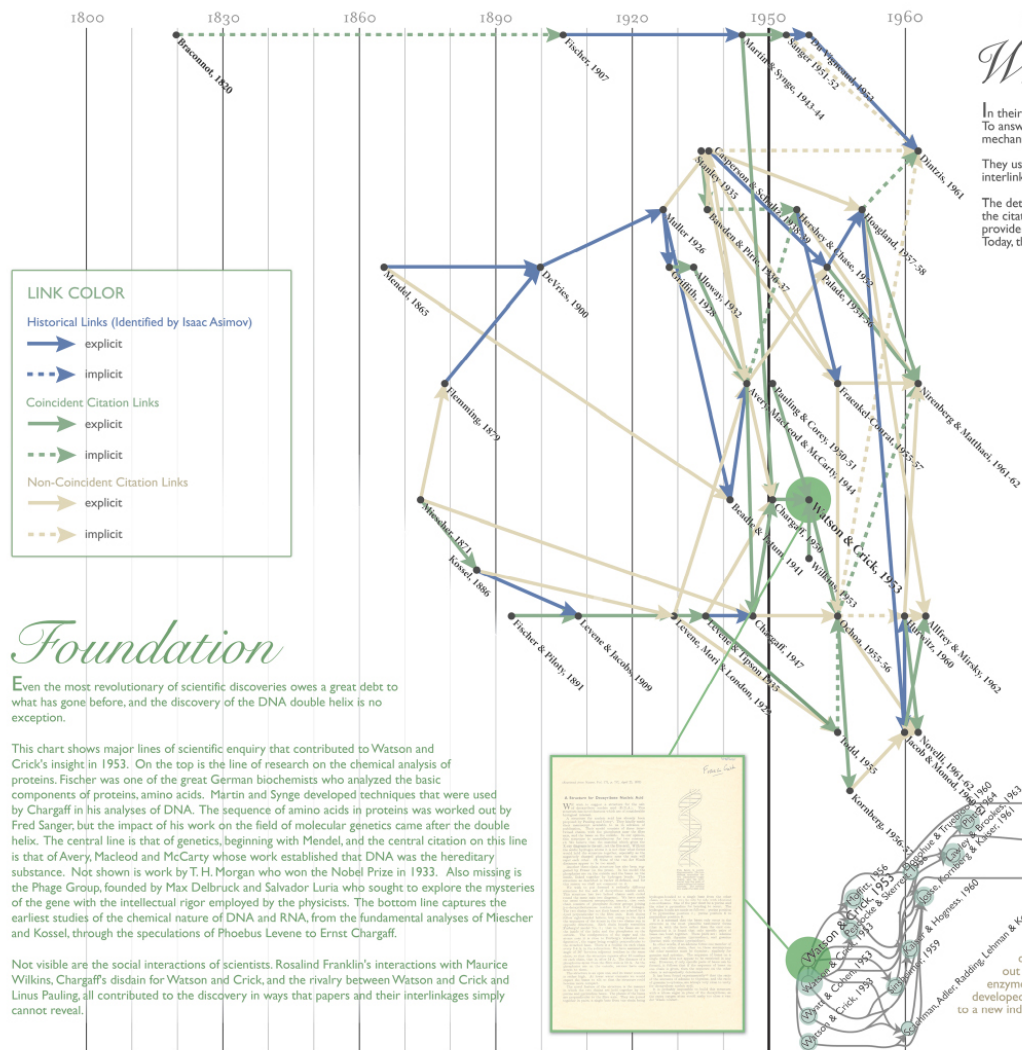
You can customize a night-sky map for any time and place at SkyandTelescope.com.

SKY
& TELESCOPE



How would a reference system for all
of science look?

What dimensions would it have?



Writing the History of Science

In their 1964 paper, Eugene Garfield and his colleagues try to answer the question: Can a computer write the history of science? To answer this question, they selected a recent scientific breakthrough – the discovery of a structure for DNA suggesting a mechanism for its self-duplication – published by Watson & Crick in 1953.

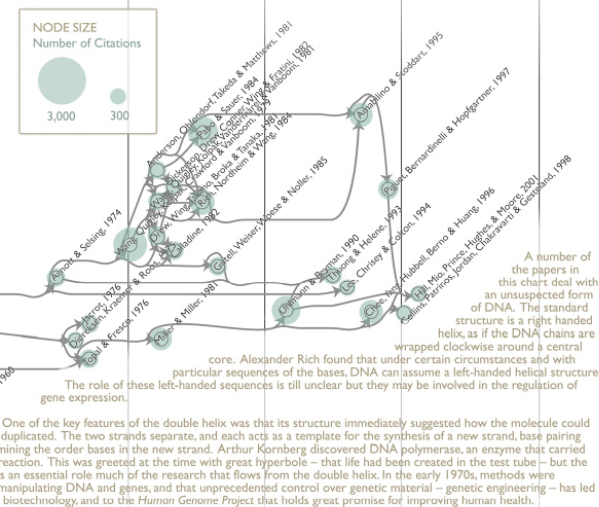
They use Isaac Asimov's book *The Genetic Code* to identify forty milestone works that lead to the discovery as well as their interlinkages. In addition, they identify the citation linkages among those forty papers using the 1961 *Science Citation Index*.

The detailed comparison of both networks demonstrates a high degree of coincidence between Asimov's account of events and the citation data, see also *Foundation* chart. They conclude that the use of citation data to write the history of science might provide a new modus operandi for the study of the history of science, research administration, and the sociology of science. Today, their HistCite™ tool generates interactive citation graphs automatically, see *Impact* chart.

Impact

Hardly a day goes by when we do not read of the gene for this or that disease, or see DNA fingerprinting on a television crime show. There is so much emphasis on the biological functions of DNA that it is easy to forget that it is a molecule, made of atoms in a particular spatial pattern. Determining the pattern of atoms in DNA was precisely what led to the double helix but the Watson and Crick 1953 paper, and the accompanying papers by Wilkins and Franklin and their colleagues, was not the end of the story. As the chart on the right shows, X-ray crystallographic studies of DNA continued for many years, and a rigorous confirmation of the structure did not come until the 1970s.

Not surprisingly, there were continuing discoveries and some surprises. One was that not all DNA was double stranded. Robert Sinsheimer found that a small bacteriophage – a virus that attacks bacteria – had a single DNA strand. Many years later, this bacteriophage played an important role when techniques were developed to sequence, to determine the order of the bases in DNA.



1947 A. Minsky & I. Goodman



1947 J. Monod



1947 E. Chargaff



1948 A. Minsky & P.C. Koller



1950 R. Franklin



1953 D. Watson & E. H.C. Crick



1963 V. Ingram, M. Nirenberg & P. Susskell



1963 S. Speyer & M. Nirenberg



1968 C. Thomas & A. Kornberg



1974 Participants



1978 A. Kornberg

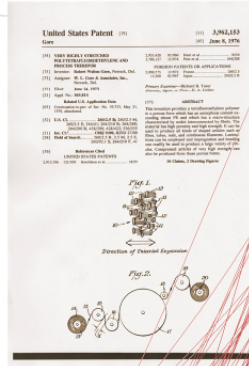
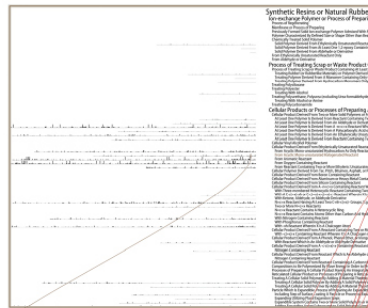
HistCite™ Visualization of DNA Development - Eugene Garfield, Elisha Hardy, Katy Börner, Ludmila Pollock, Jan Witkowski - 2006

Impact

The United States Patent and Trademark Office does scientists and industry a great service by granting patents to protect inventions. Inventions are categorized in a taxonomy that groups patents by industry or use, proximate function, effect or product, and structure. At the time of this writing there are 160,523 categories in a hierarchy that goes 15 levels deep. We display the first three levels (13,529 categories) at right in what might be considered a textual map of inventions.

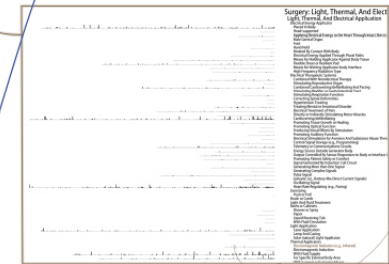
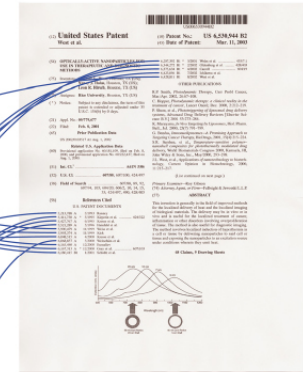
Patent applications are required to be unique and non-obvious, partially by revealing any previous patents that might be similar in nature or provide a foundation for the current invention. In this way we can trace the impact of a single patent, seeing how many patents and categories it affects.

The patent on Goretex—a lightweight, durable synthetic fiber—is an example of one that has had significant impact. The box below enlarges the section of the hierarchy where it is filed, and the red lines (arranged to start along a time line from 1981 to 2006) point to the 130 categories that contain 182 patents, from waterproof clothing to surgical cosmetic implants, that mention Goretex as ‘prior art.’



The US Patent Hierarchy

Prior Art



New patents often build on older ideas from many different categories. Here, blue lines originate in the sixteen categories that contain patents cited as prior art for a patent on ‘gold nanoshells.’ Gold nanoshells are a new invention: tiny gold spheres (with a diameter ten million times smaller than a human hair) that can be used to make tumors more visible in infrared scans; they have even helped cause complete remission of tumors in tests with laboratory mice. The blue lines show that widely separated categories provided background for this invention.

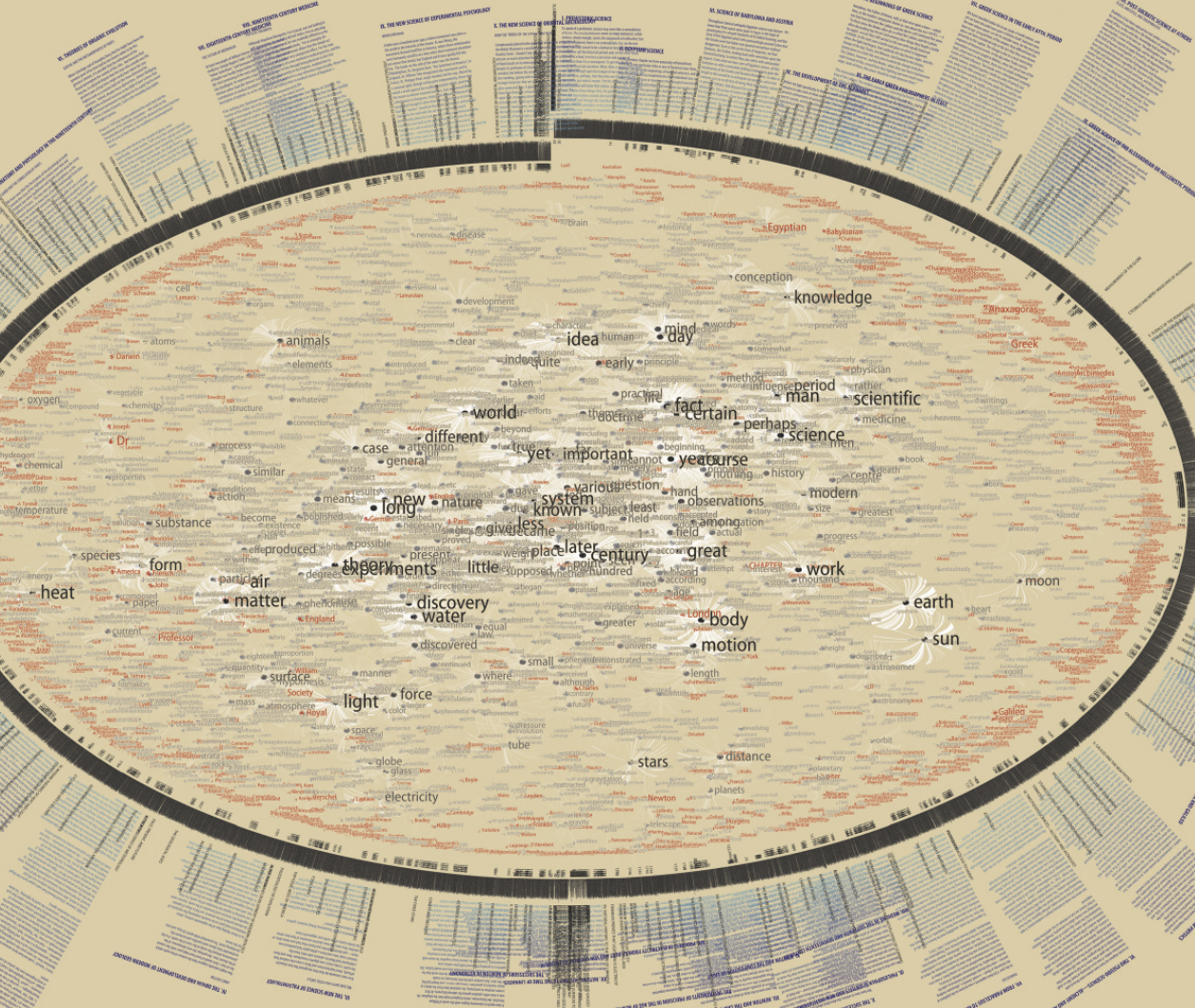
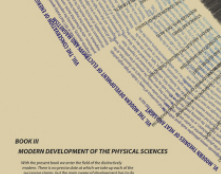
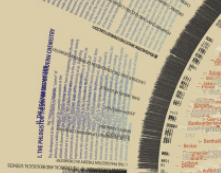
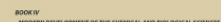
Keeping categories understandable is an important part of maintaining any taxonomy, including the patent hierarchy. Categories are easier to understand, search, and maintain if they contain elements that comfortably fit the definition of the category. The box above shows tiny bar charts, part of a *Taxonomy Validator* that reveals whether elements fit their categories. Categories may need to be redefined, and sometimes need to be split when they get too vague or large; a problem shared by many classification systems in this information-rich century. But how can we tell which ones to eliminate, add or revise—or how to revise them—in the complex, abstract sociolinguistic spaces we partition into ontologies?

Something as simple as a bar chart helps people see how entities in a category relate to that category. Here, each bar encodes a ‘distance to prototype’: how much each patent differs from an idealized ‘prototype patent’ for that category. A measure like this can be based on statistics, computational linguistics, or even human insight. Thus a category with mostly small bars is a good one, and a generally ragged one needs scrutiny or reorganization; but one that has only two or three tall bars may mean that only those few elements don’t belong.

Even simple visuals can make thinking easier by providing better distilled data to the eye: vastly more data than working memory can hold as words. They focus people on exactly the right issues, and support them with the comprehensive overviews they need to make more informed judgements.

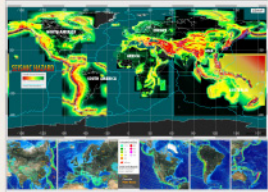
Taxonomy Visualization of Patent Data - Katy Borner, Elisha Hardy, Bruce Herr, Todd Holloway, Bradford Paley - 2006

while signs curve toward lines in which a word is redefined. Words get larger and darker the more they are used. This particular Textile has been enhanced to extract and enlarge historical context: numbers (mostly years) appear inside the arc, chapter headers & introductory paragraphs, back introductions in the reverse. Design and design in November 2005 by W. Bradford Doolittle. All rights reserved.



TexArc Visualization of “The History of Science” - W. Bradford Paley - 2006

The Power of Forecasts 2007



III.1



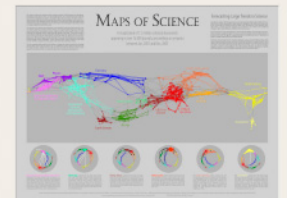
III.3



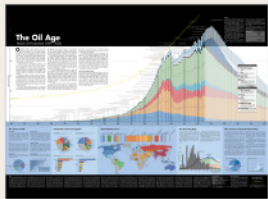
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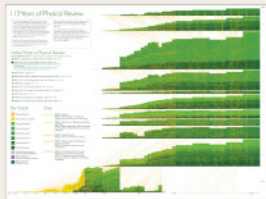
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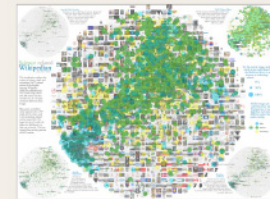
III.2



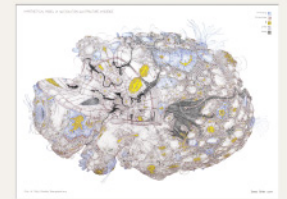
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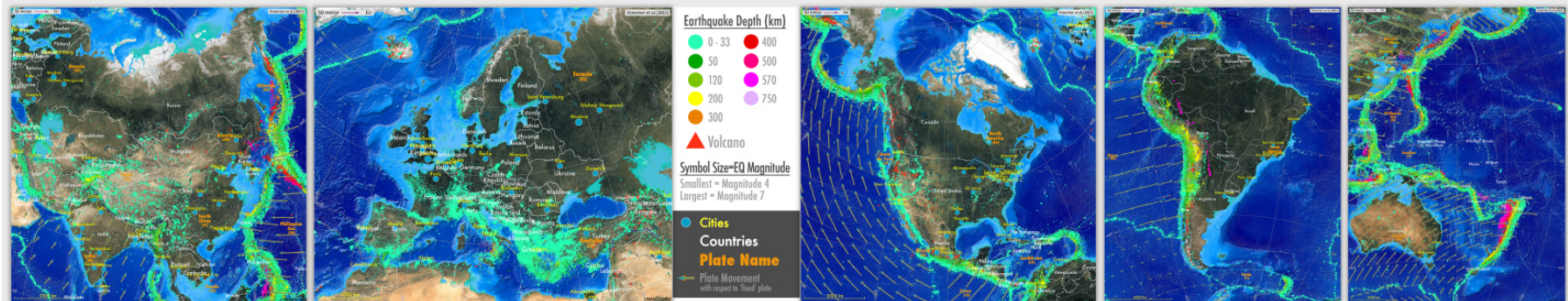
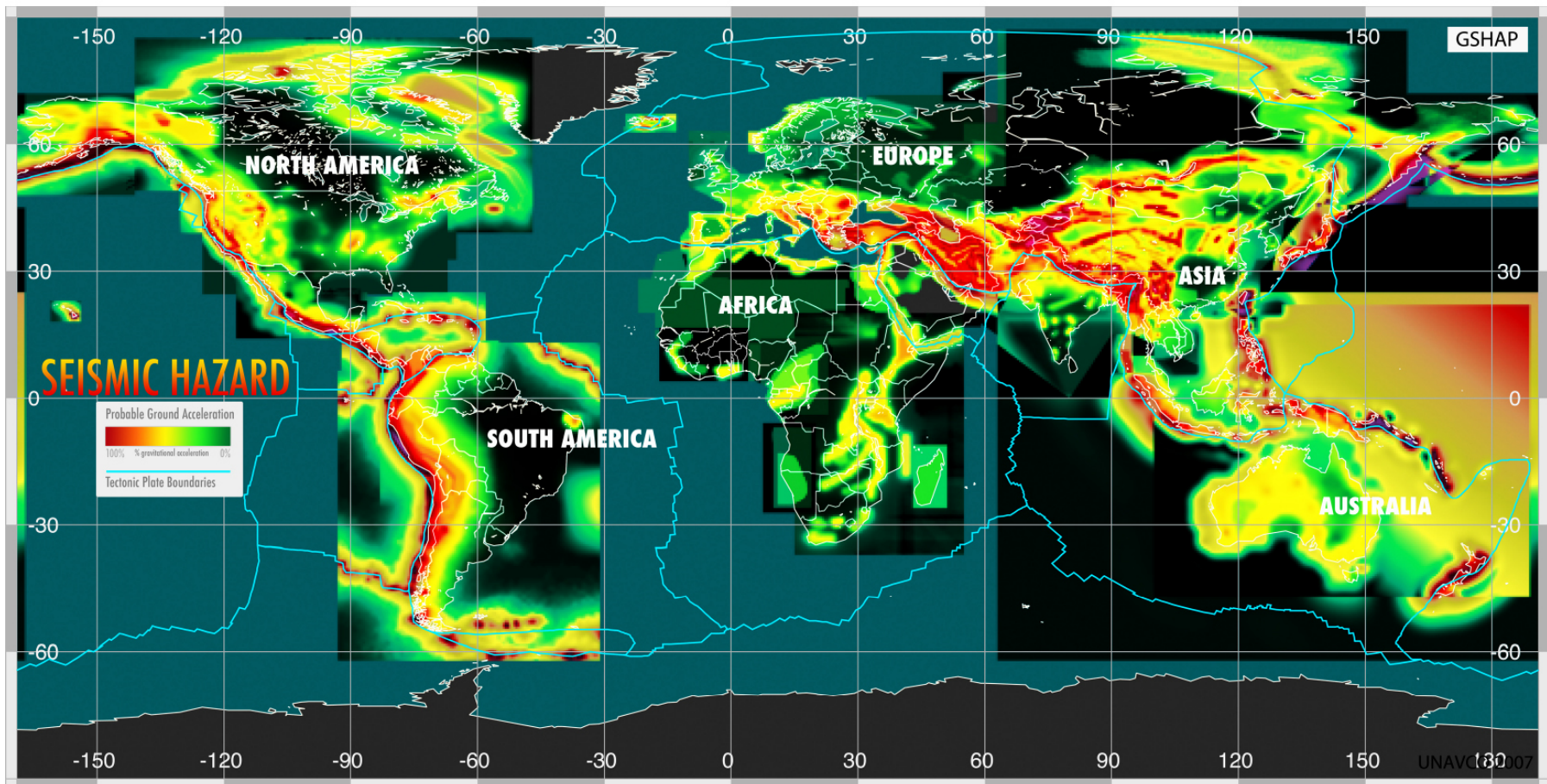
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III.8



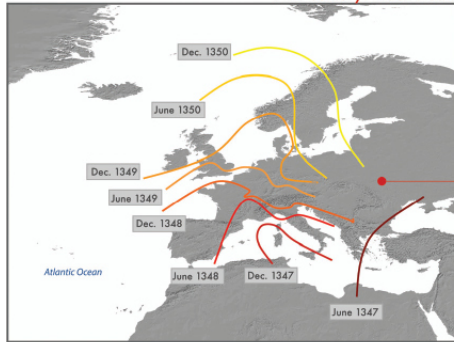
III.10



Tectonic Movements and Earthquake Hazard Predictions - Martin W. Hamburger, Lou Estey, Chuck Meertens, Elisha Hardy - 2005

Impact OF Air Travel ON Global Spread OF Infectious Diseases

14th Century: Black Death

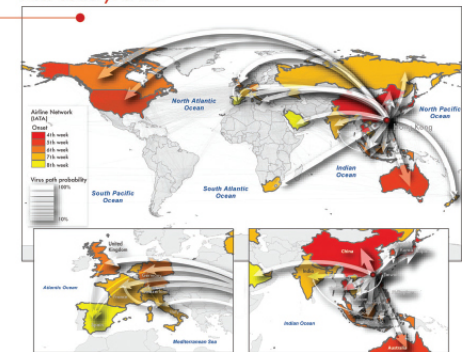


Epidemic spreading pattern changed dramatically after the development of modern transportation systems.

In pre-industrial times disease spread was mainly a spatial diffusion phenomenon. During the spread of Black Death in the 14th century Europe, only few traveling means were available and typical trips were limited to relatively short distances on the time scale of one day. Historical studies confirm that the disease diffused smoothly generating an epidemic front traveling as a continuous wave through the continent at an approximate velocity of 200-400 miles per year.

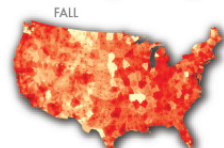
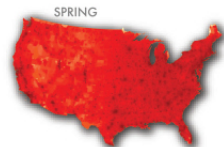
The SARS outbreak on the other hand was characterized by a patched and heterogeneous spatio-temporal pattern mainly due to the air transportation network identified as the major channel of epidemic diffusion and ability to connect far apart regions in a short time period. The SARS maps are obtained with a data-driven stochastic computational model aimed at the study of the SARS epidemic pattern and analysis of the accuracy of the model's predictions. Simulation results describe a spatio-temporal evolution of the disease (color coded countries) in agreement with the historical data. Analysis on the robustness of the model's forecasts leads to the emergence and identification of epidemic pathways as the most probable routes of propagation of the disease. Only few preferential channels are selected (arrows; width indicates the probability of propagation along that path) out of the huge number of possible paths the infection could take by following the complex nature of airline connections (light grey, source: IATA).

21st Century: SARS

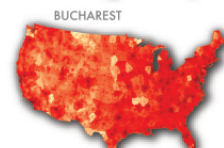


Forecasts OF THE Next Pandemic Influenza

Seasonal



Geographical

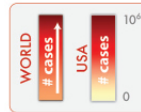


Forecasts are obtained with a stochastic computational model which explicitly incorporates data on worldwide air travel and detailed census data to simulate the global spread of an influenza pandemic.

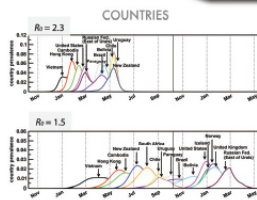
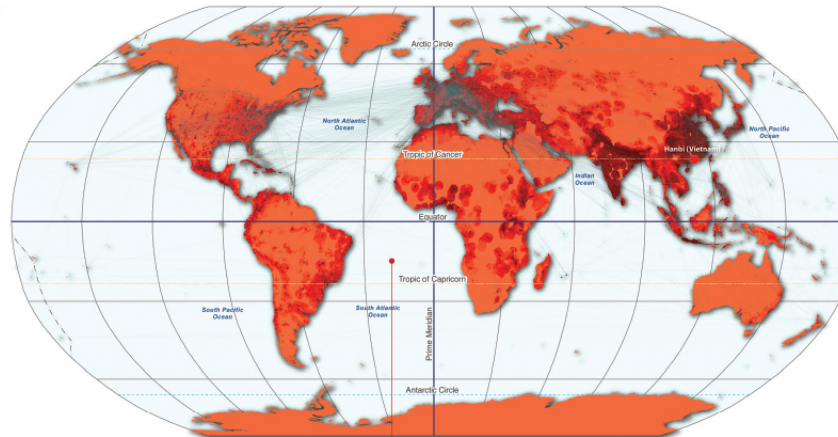
The modeling approach considers infection dynamics (i.e., virus transmission, onset of symptoms, infectiousness, recovery, etc.) among individuals living in urban areas around the world, and assumes that individuals are allowed to travel from one city to another by means of the airline transportation network.

Numerical simulations provide results for the temporal and geographic evolution of the pandemic influenza in 3,100 urban areas located in 220 different countries. The model allows to study different spreading scenarios, characterized by different initial outbreak conditions, both **geographical and seasonal**.

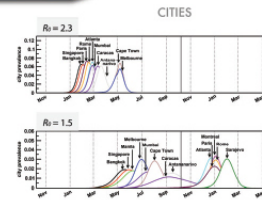
The central map represents the cumulative number of cases in the world after the first year from the start of a pandemic influenza with $R_0=1.9$ originating in Hanoi (Vietnam) in the Spring.



The US maps focus on the situation in the US after one year, and show the effect of changes in the original scenario analyzed. Different color coding is used for the sake of visualization.



Time evolution of a pandemic starting in Hanoi (Vietnam) in the Fall in the no intervention scenario. Profiles of the fraction of infectious individuals in time (prevalence) are shown for some representative countries (left) and cities (right). Two different values of the reproductive number are considered: $R_0=1.5$, consistently with the values shown for the US map (top right), and $R_0=2.3$, in order to provide the comparison with faster spreading.

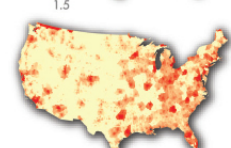
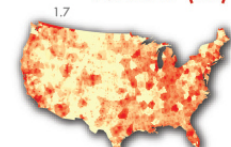


The model includes the worldwide air transportation network (source: IATA) composed of 3,100 airports in 220 countries and $E=17,182$ direct connections, each of them associated to the corresponding passenger flow. This dataset accounts for 99% of the worldwide traffic and is complemented by the census data of each large metropolitan area served by the corresponding airport.

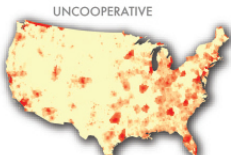
Additional spreading scenarios can be obtained by modeling different levels of infectiousness of the virus, as expressed in terms of the **reproductive number R_0** , representing the average number of infections generated by a sick person in a fully susceptible population.

Intervention strategies modeling the use of antiviral drugs can be considered. Two scenarios are compared: an uncooperative strategy in which countries only use their own stockpiles, and a cooperative intervention which envisions a limited worldwide sharing of the resources.

Reproductive Number (R_0)



Intervention



Can one forecast science?

What 'science forecast language' will
work to communicate results?



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MAP THEMES

Small World

After 20 years of basic research and development at the 100-nanometer scale, the importance of nanotechnology as a source of innovations and new capabilities in everything from materials

science to medicine is already well-understood. Three trends, however, will define how nanotechnology will unfold, and what impacts it will have. First, nanotechnology is not a single field with a coherent intellectual program; it's an opportunistic hybrid, shaped by the ambition of scientists to find new frontiers for promising technical applications, and venture and state capital. Second, nanotechnology is moving away from the original vision of small-scale mechanical engineering—in which assemblers build mechanical systems from individual atoms—toward one in which molecular biology and biochemistry contribute essential tools (such as proteins that build nanowires). Finally, nanotechnology will also serve as a model for transdisciplinary science. It will support both fundamental research and commercially oriented innovation, and it will conduct research in ways that transcend conventional academic or corporate research departments, but in institutional and social milieus that emphasize heterogeneity.

● **Intentional Biology**

For 3.6 billion years, evolution has governed biology on this planet. But today, Mother Nature has a collaborator: Inexpensive tools to read and rewrite the genetic code of life will bootstrap our ability to manipulate biology from the bottom up. We'll not only genetically re-engineer existing life but actually create new life forms with purpose. Still, we will not be blind to what nature has to teach us. Evolution's elegant engineering at the smallest scales will be a rich source of inspiration as we build the bio-nanotechnology of the next 50 years.

- Extended Self

In the next 50 years, we will be faced with broad opportunities to remake our minds and bodies in profoundly different ways. Advances in biotechnology, brain science, information technology, and robotics

will result in an array of methods to dramatically alter, enhance, and extend the mental and physical hand that nature has dealt us. Wielding these tools on ourselves, humans will begin to define a variety of different "transhumanist" paths—that is, ways of being and living that extend beyond what we today consider natural for our species. In the very long term, following these paths could someday lead to an evolutionary leap for humanity.

Mathematical World

The ability to process, manipulate, and ultimately understand patterns in enormous amounts of data will allow decoding of previously mysterious processes in everything from biological to social systems. Scientists are learning that at the core of many biological phenomena—reproduction, growth, repair, and others—are computational processes that can be decoded and simulated. Using techniques of combinatorial science to uncover such patterns—whether these are physical, biological, or social—will likely occupy an increasing share of computing cycles in the next 50 years. Such massive computation will also make simulation widespread. Computer simulation will be used not only to help make decisions about large complex scientific and social problems but also to help individuals make better choices in their daily lives.

- Sensory Transformation

In the next ten years, physical objects, places, and even human beings themselves will increasingly become embedded with computational devices that can sense, understand, and act upon their environment. They will be able to react to contextual clues about the physical, social, and even emotional state of people and things in their surroundings. As a result, increasing demands will be placed on our visual, auditory, and other sensory abilities. Information previously encoded as text and numbers will be displayed in richer sensory formats—such as graphics, pictures, patterns, sounds, smells, and tactile experiences. This enriched sensory environment will coincide with major breakthroughs in our understanding of the brain—in how we process sensory information and connect various sensory functions.

Humans will become much more sophisticated in their ability to understand, create, and manage sensory information and ability to perform such tasks will become keys to success.

Lightweight Infrastructure

A confluence of new materials and distributed intelligence is pointing the way toward a new kind of infrastructure that will dramatically reshape the economics of moving people, goods, energy, and information. From the molecular level to the macro-economic level, these new infrastructure designs will emphasize smaller, smarter, more independent components. These components will be organized into more efficient, more flexible, and more secure ways than the capital-intensive networks of the 20th century. These lightweight infrastructures have the potential to boost emerging economies, improve social connectivity, mitigate the environmental impacts of rapid global urbanization, and offer new future paths in energy.

META-THEMES

Democratized Innovation

Before the 20th century, many of the greatest scientific discoveries and technical inventions were made by amateur scientists and independent inventors. In the last 100 years, a professional class of scientists and engineers, supported by universities, industry, and the state, pushed amateurs aside as a creative force. At the national scale, the capital-intensive character of scientific research made world-class research the property of prosperous advanced nations. In the new century, a number of trends and technologies will lower the barriers to participation in science and technology again, both for individuals and for emerging countries. The result will be a renaissance of the serious amateurs, the growth of new scientific and technical centres of excellence in developing countries, and a more global distribution of world-class scientists and technologists.

- Transdisciplinarity

In the last two centuries, natural philosophy and natural history fractured into the now-familiar disciplines of physics, chemistry, biology, and so on. The sciences evolved into their current form in response to intellectual and professional opportunities, philanthropic priorities, and economic and state needs. Through most of the 20th century, the growth of the sciences, and academic and career pressures, encouraged ever-greater specialization. In the coming decades, transdisciplinary research will become an imperative. According to Howard Rheingold, a prominent forecaster and author, "transdisciplinacy goes beyond bringing together researchers from different disciplines to work in multidisciplinary teams. It means educating new researchers who can speak languages of multiple disciplines—biologists who have understanding of mathematics, mathematicians who understand biology."

☒ Emergence

The phenomenon of self-organizing swarms that generate complex behavior by following simple rules—will likely become an important research area, and an important model for understanding how the natural world works and how artificial world can be designed. Emergent phenomena have been observed across a variety of natural phenomena, from physics to biology to sociology. The concept has broad appeal due to the diversity of fields and problems to which it can be applied. It is proving useful for making sense of a very wide range of phenomena. Meanwhile, emergence can be modeled using relatively simple computational tools, although those models often require substantial processing power. More generally, it is a richly suggestive way of thinking about designing complex, robust technological systems. Finally, emergence is an accessible and vivid concept for understanding nature. Just as the language of physics profited from popular treatments of Newtonian mechanics, so, too will scientific study and technical reproductions of emergent phenomena likely draw benefits from the popularization of its underlying concepts.

A map is a tool for navigating an unknown terrain. In the case of this map, **Science & Technology Outlook: 2005–2005**, the terrain we're navigating is the uncharted territory of science and technology (S&T) in the next 50 years. However, the map of the future is not a tool for prediction or, for that matter, the product of predictions. Nor is it comparable to modern navigation techniques in which we rely on a shrinking number of strong signals, like GPS coordinates, to show the right path. Rather, it is a tool for navigating the future using traditional techniques with their reliance on an array of weak signals such as wind direction, the look and feel of the water, and the shape of cloud formations. Taken together, these signals often prove more useful for navigation than high-tech methods because, in addition to aiding travelers in selecting the "right" path, the signals contextualize information and reveal interdependencies and connections between seemingly unrelated events, thus enriching our understanding of the landscape. That's precisely the intention of this map of the future of S&T – to give the reader a deeper understanding of the intricacies and interdependencies between trends.

While developing the map, the **Institute for the Future (ITFF)** team listened for and connected a variety of weak signals, including those generated during interviews and workshop conversations involving more than 100 eminent U.K. and U.S. experts in S&T—academics, policymakers, journalists, and corporate researchers. The ITFF team also compiled a database of outlooks on developments that are likely to impact the full range of S&T disciplines and practice areas over the next 50 years. We also relied on ITFF's 40 years of experience in forecasting S&T developments to create the map and an accompanying set of **S&T Perspectives** that discuss issues emerging on the S&T horizon and are important for organizations, policymakers, and society-at-large to understand.

On this map, six themes are woven together across the 50-year horizon, often resulting in important breakthroughs. These are supported by key technologies, innovations, and discoveries. In addition to the six themes, three meta-themes—democratized innovation, transdisciplinarity, and emergence—will overlay the future S&T landscape influencing how we think about, learn about, and practice science. Finally S&T trends won't operate in a vacuum. Wider social, demographic, political, economic, and environmental trends will both influence S&T trends and will be influenced by them. Some of these wider trends surround the map to remind us of the larger picture.

113 Years of Physical Review

This visualization aggregates 389,899 articles published in 720 volumes of 11 journals between 1893 and 2005. The 91,762 articles published from 1893 to 1976 take up the left third on the map. In 1977, the Physical Review introduced the Physics and Astronomy Classification Scheme (PACS) codes, and the visualization subdivides into the top-level PACS codes. The 217,503 articles from 1977 to 2000, for which good citation data is not available, occupy the middle third on the map. The 80,634 articles from 2001 to 2005, for which good citation data is available, fill the last third of the map.

Each vertical bar is subdivided vertically into the journals that appear in it with height proportional to the number of papers, and each journal is subdivided horizontally into the volumes of the journal appearing in the column.

On top of this base map, all citations from the papers in every top-level PACS code in 2005 are overlaid and then drawn from the source area to the individual volumes containing papers cited.

The small Nobel Prize medals indicate the 24 volumes containing the 26 papers appearing in Physical Review for 11 Nobel prizes between 1990 and 2005. Each year, Thomson ISI predicts three Nobel Prize awardees in physics based on citation counts, high impact papers, and discoveries or themes worthy of special recognition. Correct predictions by Thomson ISI are highlighted.

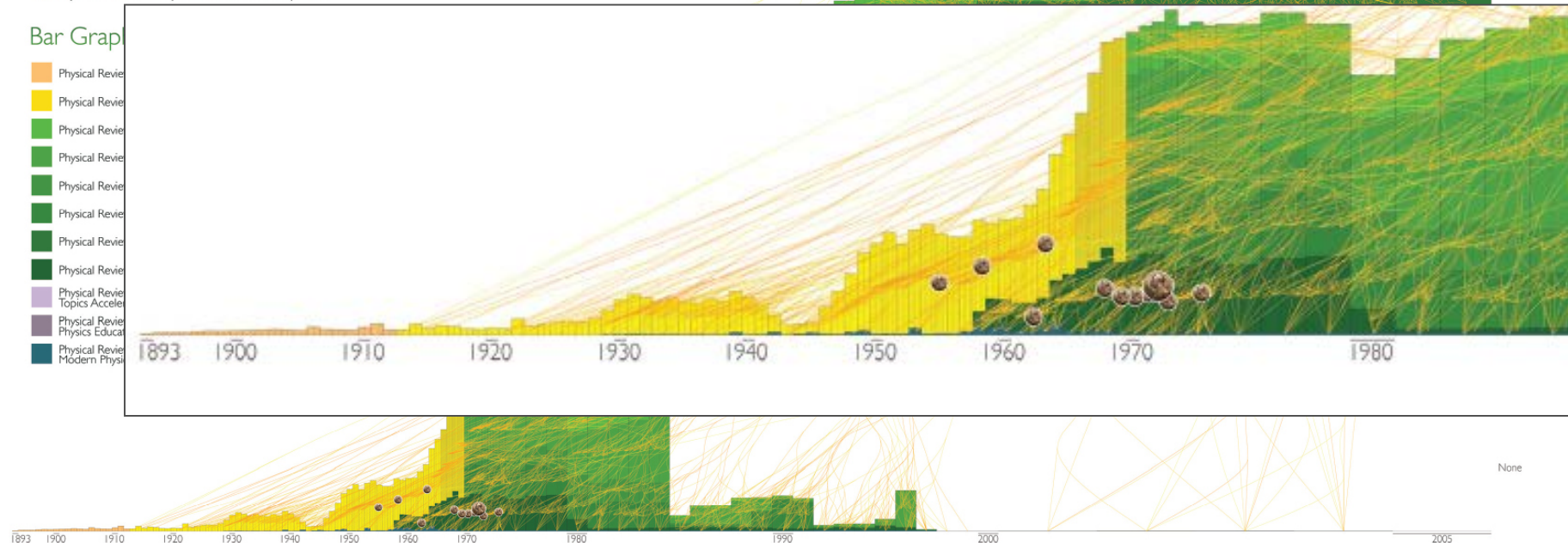
Nobel Prizes in Physical Review

Year of Nobel Prize Winners Publication Year(s) (indicated by Nobel Prize medals on the right)

- 2005 Roy J. Glauber, John L. Hall, and Theodor W. Hänsch 1963, 1971
- 2004 David J. Gross, H. David Politzer, and Frank Wilczek 1973
Thomson ISI successfully predicted a winner in this year, with the following paper:
Gross D, Wilczek F. Ultraviolet Behavior of Non-Abelian Gauge Theories. Physical Review Letters 30: 1343 & 1973
- 2003 Anthony J. Leggett 1970
- 2002 Raymond Davis Jr., Masatoshi Koshiba, and Riccardo Giacconi 1962, 1968, 1987
- 2001 Eric A. Cornell, Wolfgang Ketterle, and Carl E. Wieman 1995, 1996
- 1998 Robert B. Laughlin 1982, 1983
- 1997 Steven Chu and William D. Phillips 1985, 1986, 1988
- 1996 David M. Lee, Douglas D. Osheroff, and Robert C. Richardson 1972
- 1995 Martin L. Perl 1959, 1975
- 1994 Bertram N. Brockhouse and Clifford G. Shull 1955, 1958
- 1990 Jerome I. Friedman, Henry W. Kendall, and Richard E. Taylor 1969

Bar Graph

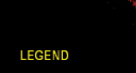
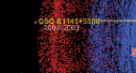
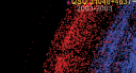
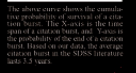
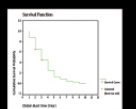
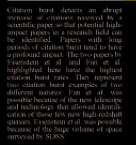
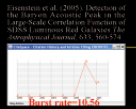
- Physical Review
- Physical Review
- Physical Review
- Physical Review
- Physical Review
- Physical Review
- Physical Review
- Physical Review
- Physical Review Topics Acceleration
- Physical Review Physics Education
- Physical Review Modern Physics



114 Years of Physical Review - Bruce W. Herr II, Russell Duhon, Katy Borner, Elisha Hardy, Shashikant Penumarthy - 2007

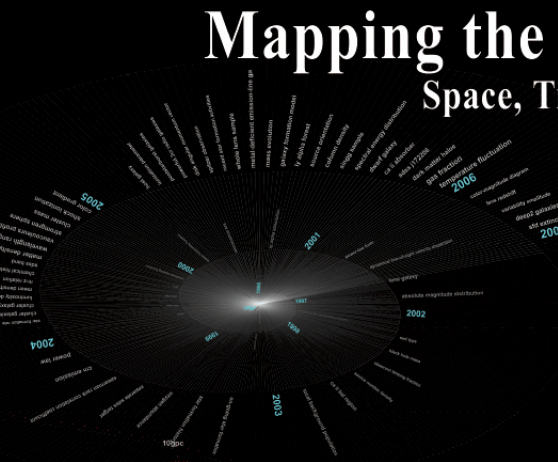
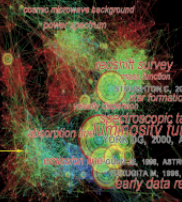
Mapping the Universe

Space, Time, Discovery!



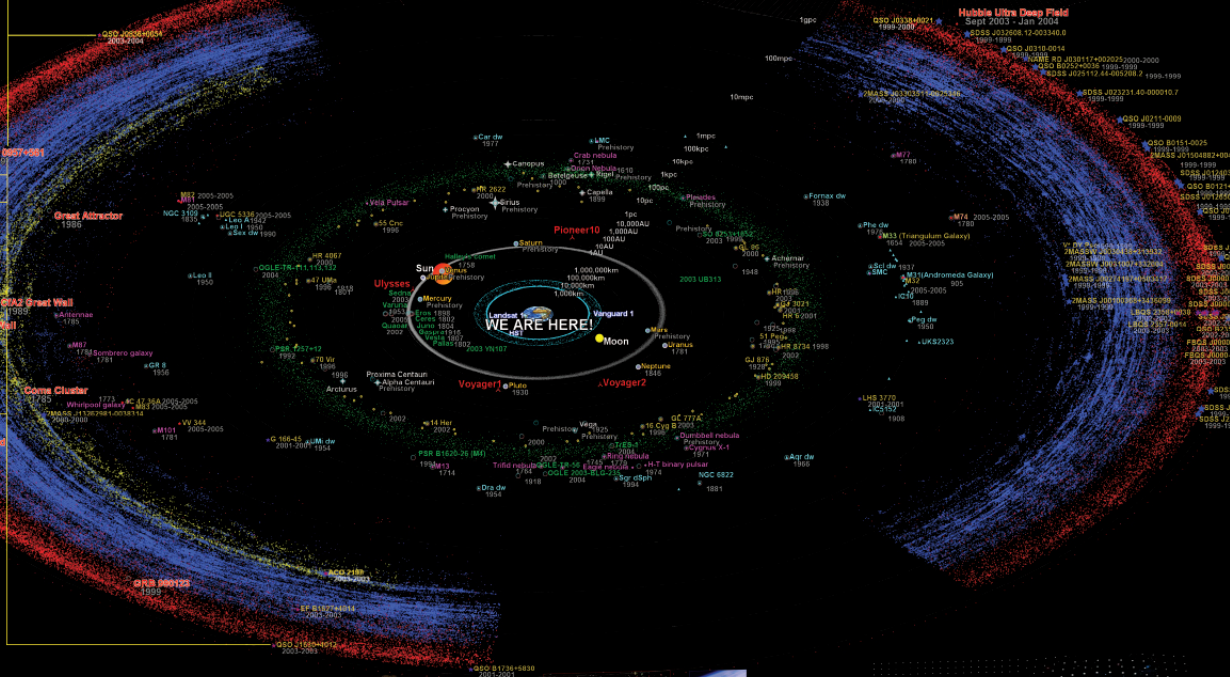
Network of Scientific Literature

The SDSS literature network gives an example of a collective and dynamic intellectual structure of a scientific community. The network consists of 1,302 nodes and 8,274 links. It contains two types of nodes: SDSS papers that have received five or more citations, i.e. referred by subsequent papers, and terms extracted from SDSS papers. Paper nodes are depicted as circles, whereas terms are shown as triangles. They are labeled if their frequency exceeds user-defined threshold values. Three types of links between nodes are defined: correlation between papers, co-occurrence between terms, and term-to-paper citations. Links added in earlier years are shown in blue, later years in light green, and the most recent ones in red. The shape represents the time measured by a corresponding paper over time. The distribution of colors reveals the dynamic nature of such intellectual structures.



Time Spiral

The time spiral depicts new topics that emerged each year in the SDSS literature. These topics are selected based on statistical tests of association between terms found in SDSS papers. Terms are included in the time spiral only if they appear in the first time. Subsequent appearances of the same term are not included in the time spiral. Terms in the time spiral are expected to indicate emerging areas of future growth of the SDSS literature.



Map of the Universe

The map of the universe depicts more than 600,000 astronomical objects. The map is identified by the Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS). Coordinates, names, galaxies, stars, and planets are also included in the map. Each object in the map is positioned based on its right ascension and a logarithmic transformation of the distance from the Earth. The right ascension is projected onto the celestial equator. Multiple scales of distance are used: nearby objects are shown in kiloparsecs, intermediate objects in megaparsecs, and distant objects in gigaparsecs. The map is color-coded by redshift, with blue representing low redshift and red representing high redshift. The map is also color-coded by object type, with different colors for different types of objects.

- 318,756 SDSS quasar, galaxies, and stars
- 218,579 Asteroids
- 8,600 CIA2 galaxies
- 8,620 Satellites
- 8,277 Hipparcos objects
- 214 Large-scale structures
- 118 Landmark discoveries
- 94 Extragalactic objects
- 46 Extragalactic clusters
- 43 Local group galaxies
- 24 Minor galaxies
- 11 Stars
- 11 The Sun, the Moon, and the planets in our Solar system
- 4 Star models

418,222 Objects shown in the map of the Universe



This map of science was constructed by sorting more than 16,000 journals into disciplines. Disciplines, represented as circles, are sets of journals that cite a common literature; links (the lines between disciplines) are pairs of disciplines that share a common literature. A three-dimensional model was used to determine the position of each discipline on the surface of a sphere based on the linkages between disciplines. The model treats links like rubber bands attempting to bring two disciplines close to each other. Pairs of disciplines without links tend to end up on different sides of the map.

The spherical map, which is not shown here, was unrolled in a mercator projection (the same one used to show the continents of the earth on a two-dimensional map) to give the large map shown below. This projection allows inspection of the entire map of science at once. Note that the disciplines tend to string along the middle of the map – if this were a map of the earth it would be like a single continent undulating along the equator. There are no disciplines at the top (north pole) or the bottom (south pole). Mercator projections also introduce distortions. We tend to forget that the left side is connected to the right side, and assume that the middle is most important. In this map, the social sciences (yellow) on the right connect with the computer sciences (pink) on the left in one continuous swath.

The six map projections shown at the bottom are images of what one would see if looking directly down at the south pole of the map, at six different rotations. When viewed this way, the map looks like a wheel with an inner ring and outer ring. This wheel of science corresponds very closely with the two-dimensional maps we have previously produced.

MAPS OF SCIENCE

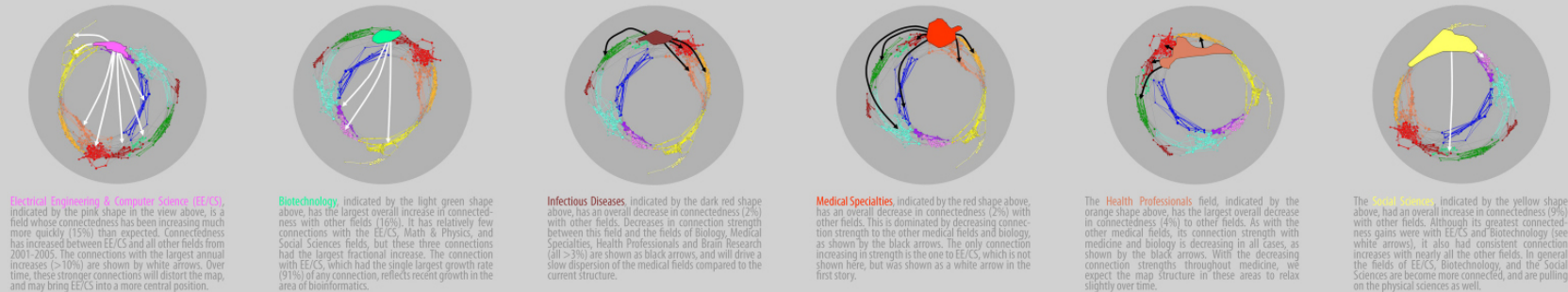
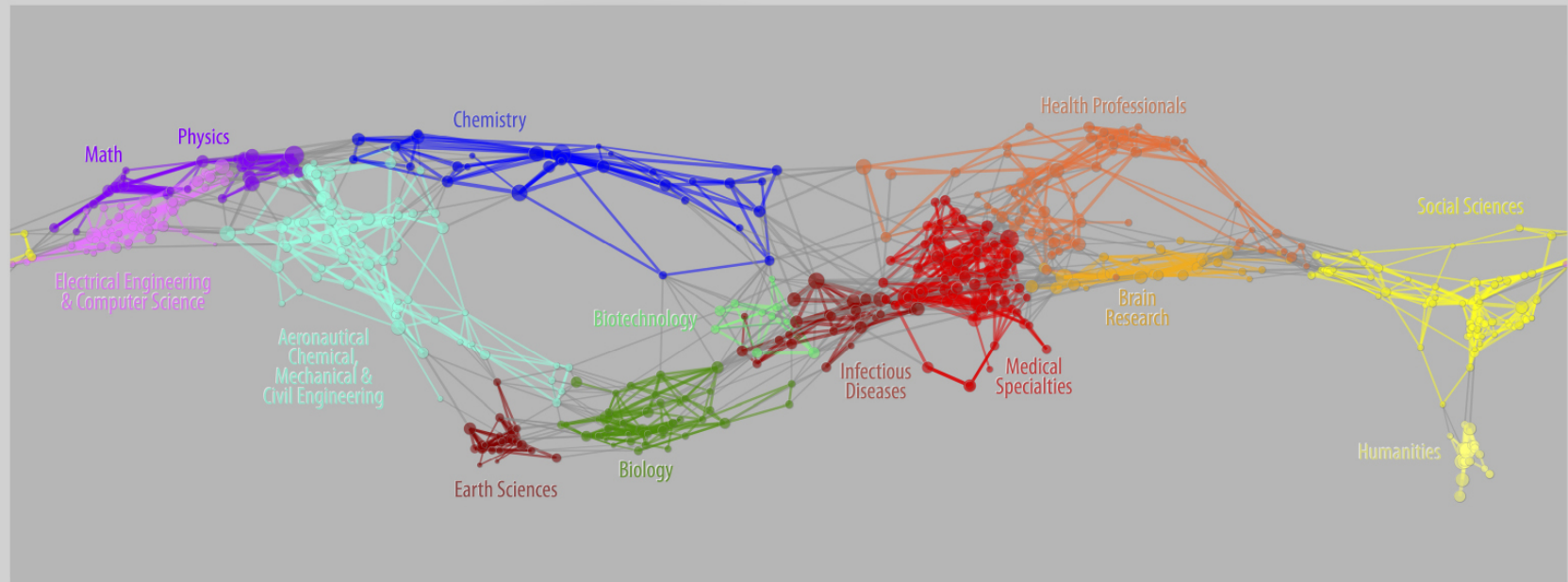
A visualization of 7.2 million scholarly documents
appearing in over 16,000 journals, proceedings or symposia
between Jan, 2001 and Dec, 2005

Forecasting Large Trends in Science

Calculations were performed using the large colored groupings of disciplines (fields) to determine if any of them were likely to cause large scale changes in the structure of science over time. Connectedness coefficients between fields were calculated for each individual year, 2001-2005. A simple regression analysis was conducted to see if there were significant changes in these connectedness coefficients from year-to-year.

If the structure of science shown below is moving toward stability, we would expect connectedness between neighboring fields to increase, and connectedness between distant fields to decrease. We found the opposite, suggesting that the underlying structure is unstable and likely to change dramatically over the next decade.

Six stories, representing how the structure is likely to change, are provided below. Maps with white arrows represent instances of distant fields that are likely to be pulled closer to each other in the future. Maps with dark arrows represent fields that are currently close-knit, that are likely to become more dispersed. We expect that future maps of science will show changes in structure corresponding to these observations. Medicine will disperse slightly, while the physical sciences will tighten and draw closer to the medical fields.

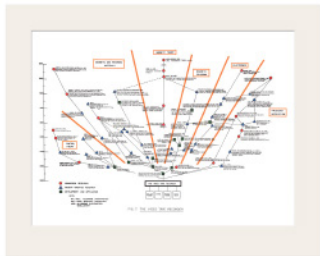


Source: University of California, San Diego Knowledge Mapping Laboratory. Color Images: © Regents of the University of California. The underlying data came from two sources: Thomson ISI and Scopus. Mapping methodology and descriptive text by Dick Klavans, President, SciTech Strategies, Inc., and Kevin Boyack, Sandia National Laboratories. Graphics & typography by Ethan Meillier and Mike Patek. Special acknowledgements to Katy Borner, Art Ellis, W. Bradford Paley, Len Simon, and Henry Small. © 2007 by Dick Klavans, all rights reserved.

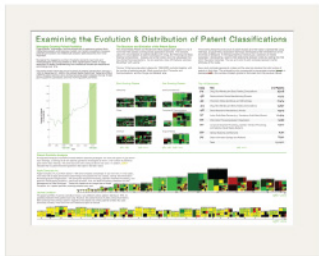
Science Maps for Economic Decision Makers 2008



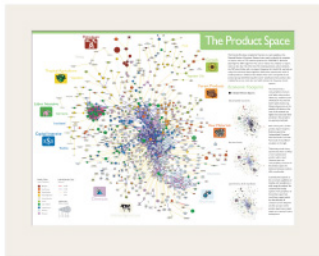
IV.1



IV.3



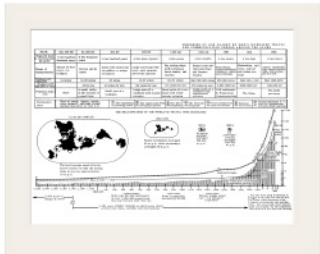
IV.5



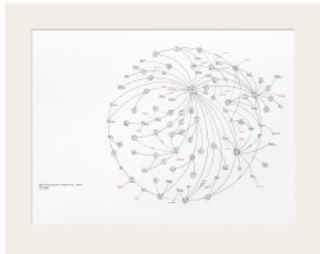
IV.7



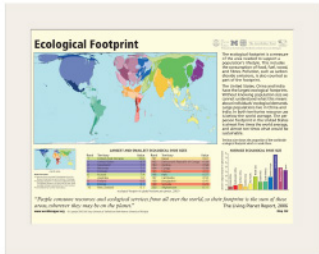
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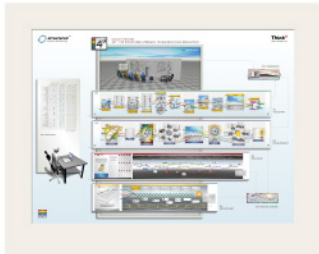
IV.2



IV.4



IV.6



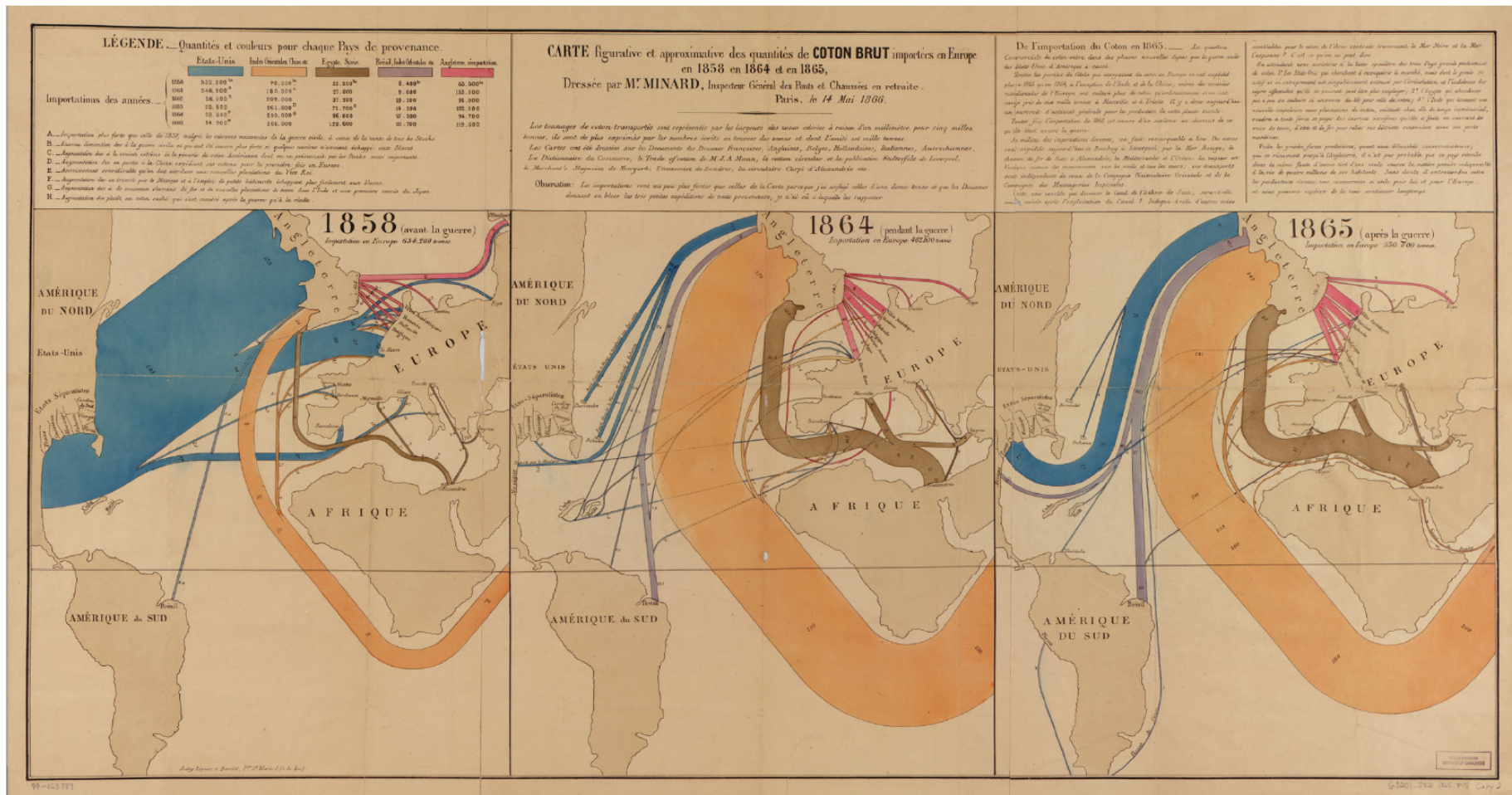
IV.8



IV.10

What insight needs do economic
decision makers have?

What data views are most useful?



Europe Raw Cotton Imports in 1858, 1864 and 1865 - Charles Joseph Minard - 1866

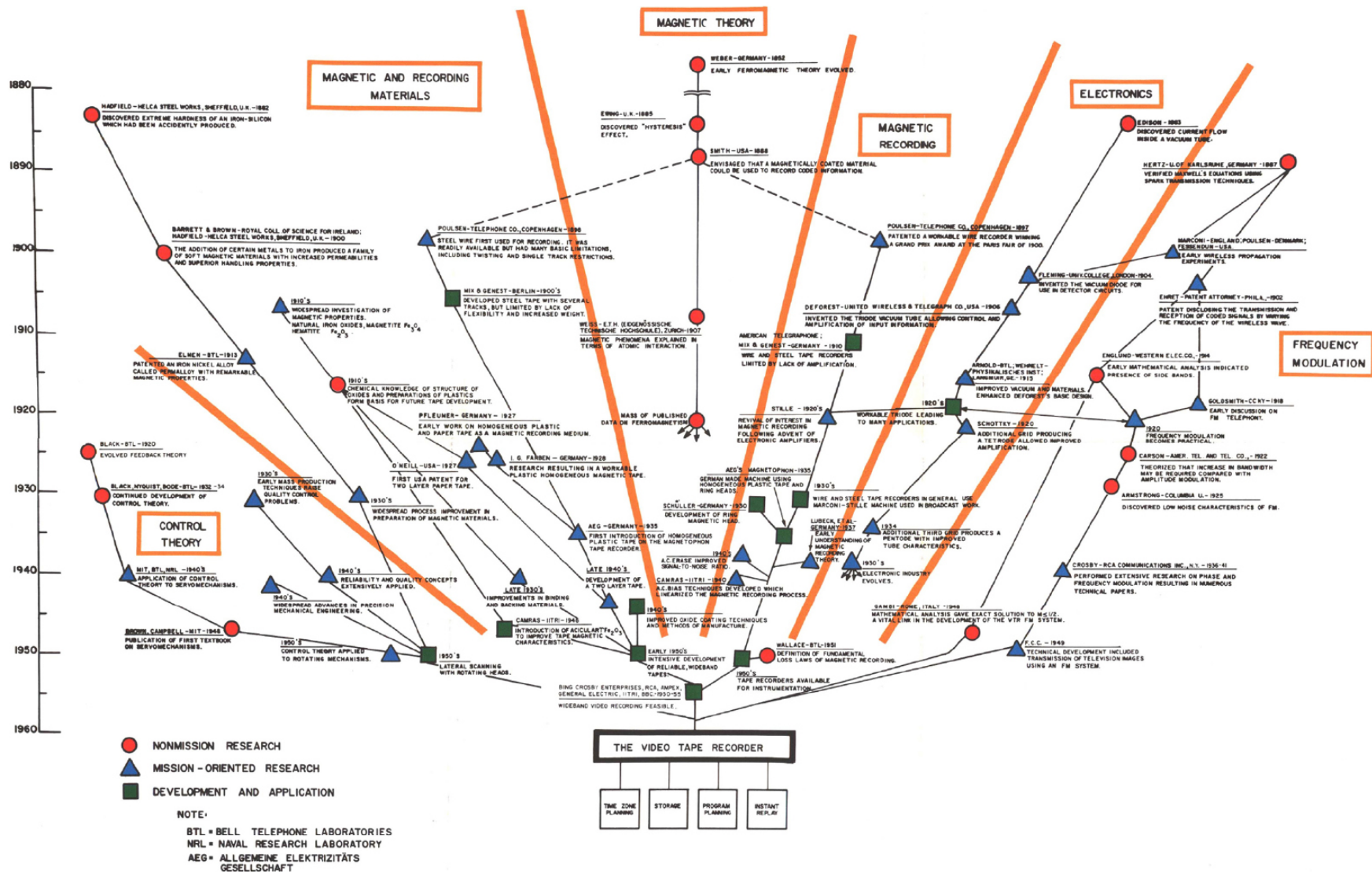
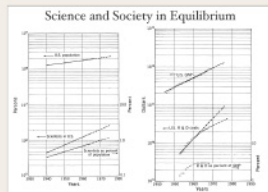


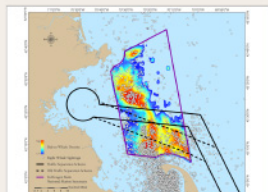
FIG. 7. THE VIDEO TAPE RECORDER

Tracing of Key Events in the Development of the Video Tape Recorder - Mr. G. Benn, Francis Narin - 1968

Science Maps for Science Policy Makers 2009



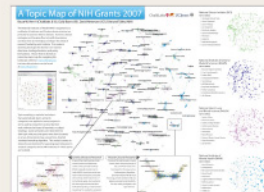
V.1



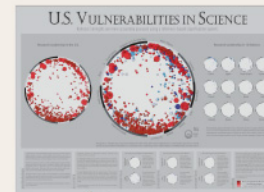
V.3



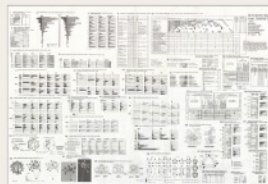
V.5



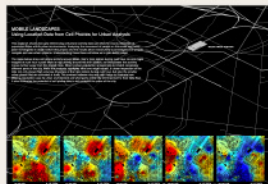
V.7



V.9



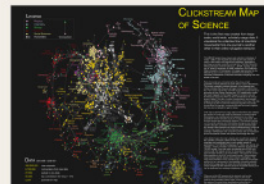
V.2



V.4



V.6



V.8

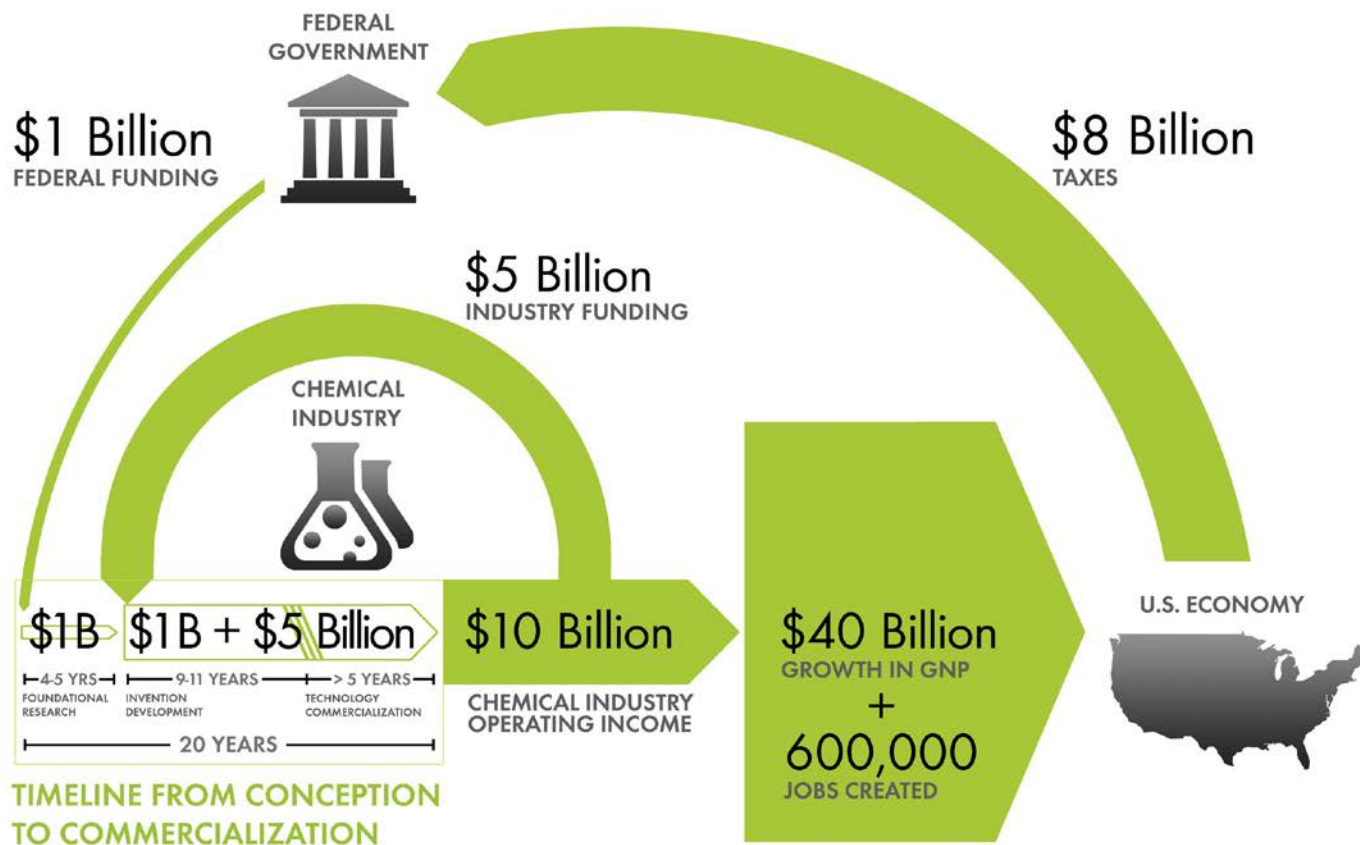


V.10

Chemical Research & Development Powers the U.S. Innovation Engine

Macroeconomic Implications of Public and Private R&D Investments in Chemical Sciences

INVESTMENT IN CHEMICAL SCIENCE R&D



The Council for Chemical Research (CCR)

has provided the U.S. Congress and government policy makers with important results regarding the impact of Federal Research & Development (R&D) investments on U.S. innovation and global competitiveness through its commissioned 5-year two phase study. To take full advantage of typically brief access to policy makers, CCR developed the graphic below as a communication tool that distills the complex data produced by these studies in direct, concise and clear terms.



The design shows that an input of \$1B in federal investment, leveraged by \$5B industry investment, brings new technologies to market and results in \$10B of operating income for the chemical industry, \$40B growth in the Gross National Product (GNP) and further impacts the US economy by generating approximately 600,000 jobs, along with a return of \$8B in taxes. Additional details, also reported in the CCR studies, are depicted in the map to the left. This map clearly shows the two R&D investment cycles; the shorter industry investment cycle at the innovation stage to commercialization cycle; and the longer federal investment cycle which begins in basic research and culminates in national economic and job growth along with the increase tax base that in turn is available for investment in basic research.



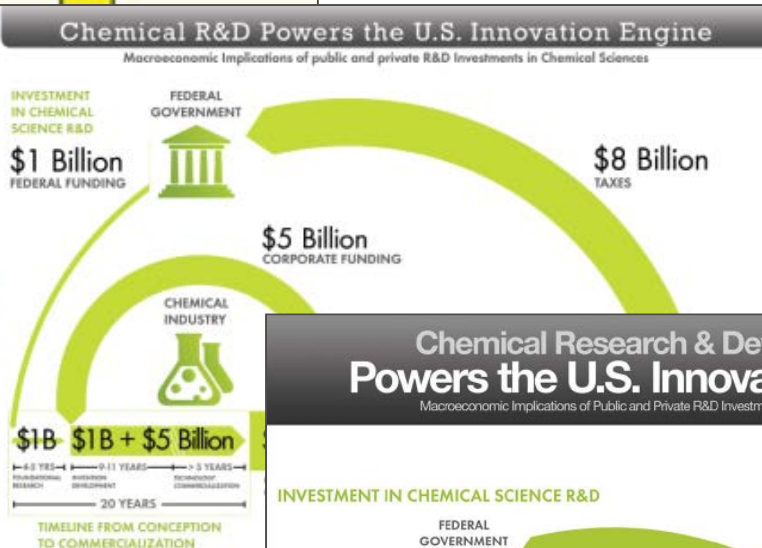
Notes:
*Estimated from CCR study
**Extrapolated from LANS study by Thayer, et al. April 1999 using R&M economic model

The Council

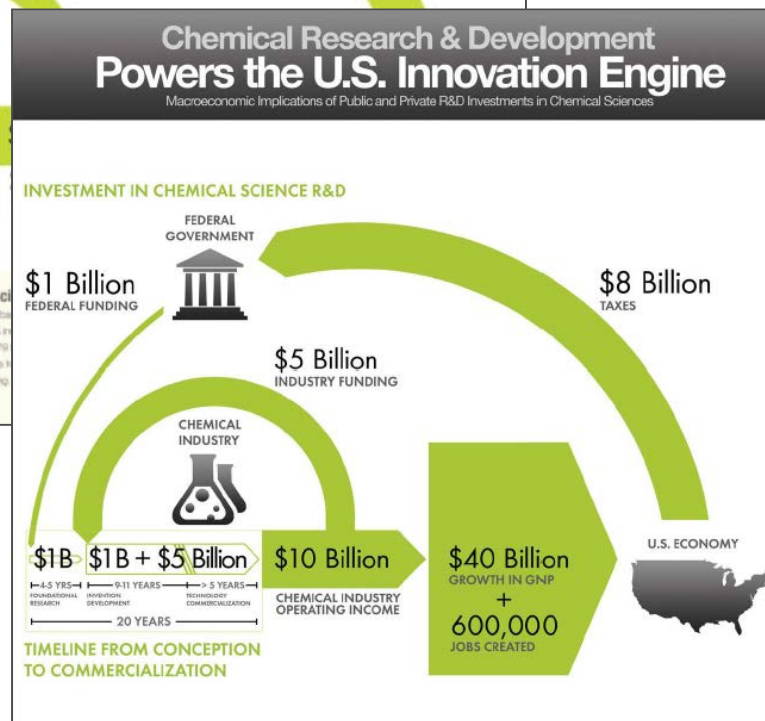
The Council for Chemical Research (CCR) has provided the US Congress and government policy makers with important results regarding the impact of Federal R&D investments on US innovation and global competitiveness through its commissioned 5-year two phase study. To take full advantage of typically brief access to policy makers, CCR developed the graphic below as a communication tool that distills the complex data produced by these studies in direct, concise and clear terms.



Simply put, the design shows that an input of \$1B in federal investment, leveraged by \$5B industry investment, brings new technologies to market and results in \$10B of operating income for the chemical industry, \$40B growth in the GNP and further impacts the US economy by generating approximately 600,000 jobs, along with a return of \$8B in taxes. Additional details, also reported in the CCR studies, are depicted in the map to the right. This map clearly shows the two R&D investment cycles: the shorter industry investment at the innovation stage to commercialization cycle; and the longer federal investment cycle which begins in basic research and culminates in national economic and job growth along with the increase in base that in turn is available for investment in basic research.



About the Council
CCR is an organization that membership represents in CCR was formed in 1979 research and encourage the sciences and engineering.



The Council for Chemical Research (CCR)

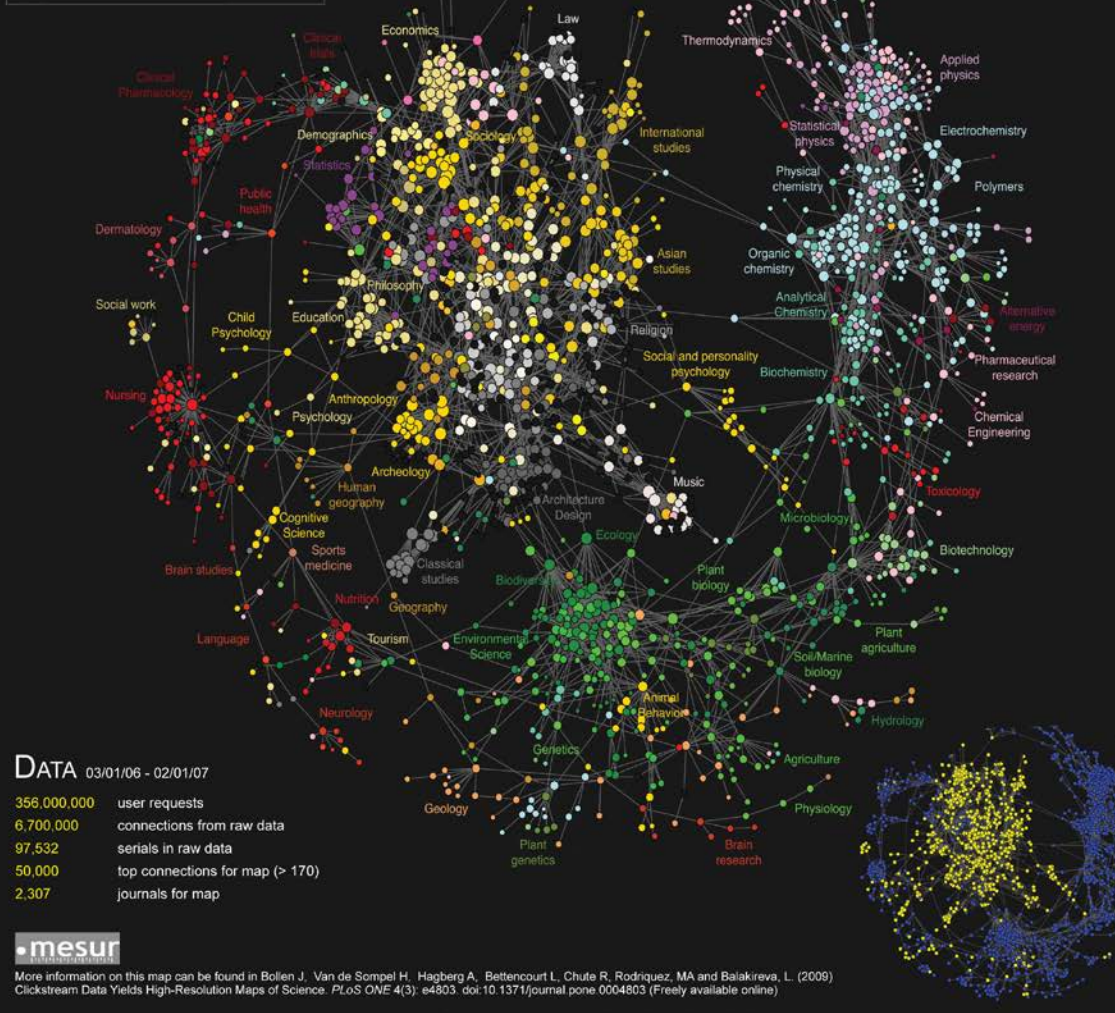
has provided the U.S. Congress and government policy makers with important results regarding the impact of Federal Research & Development (R&D) investments on U.S. innovation and global competitiveness through its commissioned 5-year two phase study. To take full advantage of typically brief access to policy makers, CCR developed the graphic below as a communication tool that distills the complex data produced by these studies in direct, concise and clear terms.



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CLICKSTREAM MAP OF SCIENCE

LEGEND



This is the first map created from large-scale, world-wide, scholarly usage data. It visualizes the collective flow of scientists' movements from one journal to another in their online navigation behavior.

The MESUR project (www.mesur.org) collected a database of nearly 1 billion user requests recorded by the web portals of some of the world's most significant publishers, aggregators and large university consortia, among them Thomson Scientific (Web of Science), Elsevier (Scopus), JSTOR, Ingenta, University of Texas (9 campuses, 6 health institutions), and California State University (23 campuses). All usage logs acquired by the MESUR project contain session identifiers that identify the individual clickstreams of individual scientists navigating from one article to the next.

Pairs of journals are connected when they have a high probability of being followed by each other in users' clickstreams. The circles represent individual journals. A line between two circles indicates that they are strongly connected in either direction. The colors indicate the scientific domain a journal belongs to according to their Dewey Decimal and JCR classification codes that were mapped into the Getty Research Center's Arts and Architecture Taxonomy (AAT) to allow classifications at various levels of detail. The size of circles corresponds to the strength (degree centrality) of a journal's connections in the map. The map is arranged by the Fruchterman-Reingold algorithm that treats connections like springs: connected journals are drawn together, but they are not allowed to get too close.

This map is derived from usage data and therefore also reflects the actions of those who read the literature but rarely publish themselves, e.g. practitioners and laypersons. As a result, practitioner-driven domains such as nursing, social work, and tourism studies are prominently featured. The natural sciences vs. the social sciences and humanities emerge as two distinct clusters that are connected via various specific interdisciplinary spokes. Most domains are highly interdisciplinary, but this is more so the case for the social sciences and humanities. Surprisingly, mathematics and computer science are not represented as one specific cluster, but spread-out through the map.

Like citation maps, this map is based upon a particular sample of the scientific community, albeit one that includes non-publishing scientists and practitioners and a much greater sample of publications. From MESUR's database of 1 billion user events, we created a matrix of 6 million connections between approximately 100,000 serials. From that matrix we selected only 50,000 connections with the highest number of observations, ranging from approximately 40,000 to 170 observations. This subset of connections pertained to the 2,307 most used journals. This procedure may introduce specific biases which require investigation. This map should therefore not be construed as a final map of scientific activity, but as a showcase for the feasibility of tracking scientific activity from usage data. We hope this methodology will provide unique insights into the real-time structure of scientific activity as it can be observed from scholarly clickstream data.

When we cut the AAT taxonomy at the top level, only two distinctions remain: natural science (blue nodes) vs. the social sciences and humanities (yellow nodes). Some journals along the spokes of the wheel have classifications (colors) that do not correspond to their location in the map. This indicates either that journal in question is highly interdisciplinary, and/or has been assigned a classification that does not correspond to how scientists actually use the particular journal.

DATA 03/01/06 - 02/01/07

358,000,000	user requests
6,700,000	connections from raw data
97,532	serials in raw data
50,000	top connections for map (> 170)
2,307	journals for map

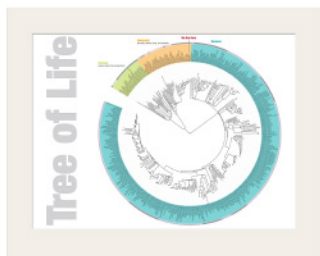


More information on this map can be found in Bollen J, Van de Sompel H, Hagberg A, Bettencourt L, Chute R, Rodriguez, MA and Balakireva, L. (2009) Clickstream Data Yields High-Resolution Maps of Science. *PLoS ONE* 4(3): e4803. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0004803 (Freely available online)

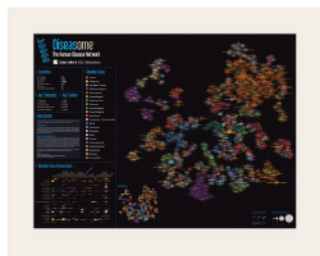
Design layout by: Jeremy D. Chacon

A Clickstream Map of Science. Johan Bollen, Herbert Van de Sompel, Aric Hagberg, Luís M. A. Bettencourt, Ryan Chute, Marko A. Rodriguez, and Lyudmila Balakireva - 2008

Science Maps for Scholars 2010



VI.1



VI.3



VI.5



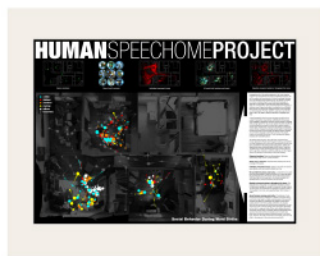
VI.7



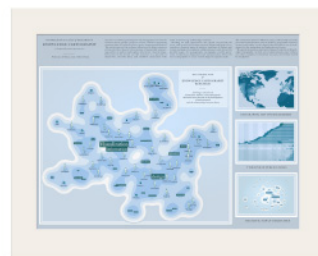
VI.9



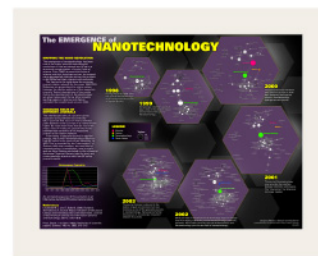
VI.2



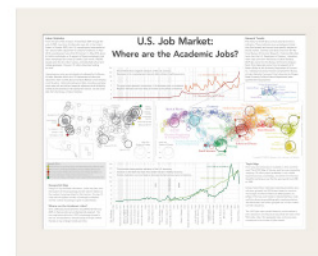
VI.4



VI.6



VI.8



VI.10



Diseasome

The Human Disease Network

Explore online at <http://diseasome.eu>

Statistics

of Nodes: 516
of Edges: 1188
Density: 0,0089
Average Degree: 9,20
Diameter: 15
Average Shortest Path: 6,5

Top 5 Diseases

1. Deafness
2. Leukemia
3. Colon Cancer
4. Retinitis Pigmentosa
5. Diabetes Mellitus

Top 5 Genes

1. TP53
2. PAX6
3. FGFR2
4. RTN1
5. MSH2

Description

The map presents a network of 516 diseases linked by 1188 known disorder-gene associations, indicating the common genetic origin of many diseases.

MAIN INSIGHTS GAINED

The map offers a rapid visual reference of the genetic links between disorders and a valuable global perspective for physicians, genetic counselors, and biomedical researchers alike. This new approach may lead to previously unknown insights regarding the shared genetic origin of many diseases, improve the understanding of the causes of disease, and the functions of particular genes.

NETWORK REDUCTION TECHNIQUE APPLIED

The map was done using the force-directed layout algorithm ForceAtlas in Gephi. Nodes color corresponds to the disorder class to which the disease belongs, and the size is proportional to its node degree, the overall number of links. Link's width is proportional to the number of genes that are involved in both diseases and are shared with the average color between source and target nodes. Isolated diseases are not shown and only the gene-connection has been kept. The Clusters Map may identify most remarkable disorder clusters and shows largest visual clusters.

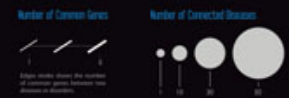
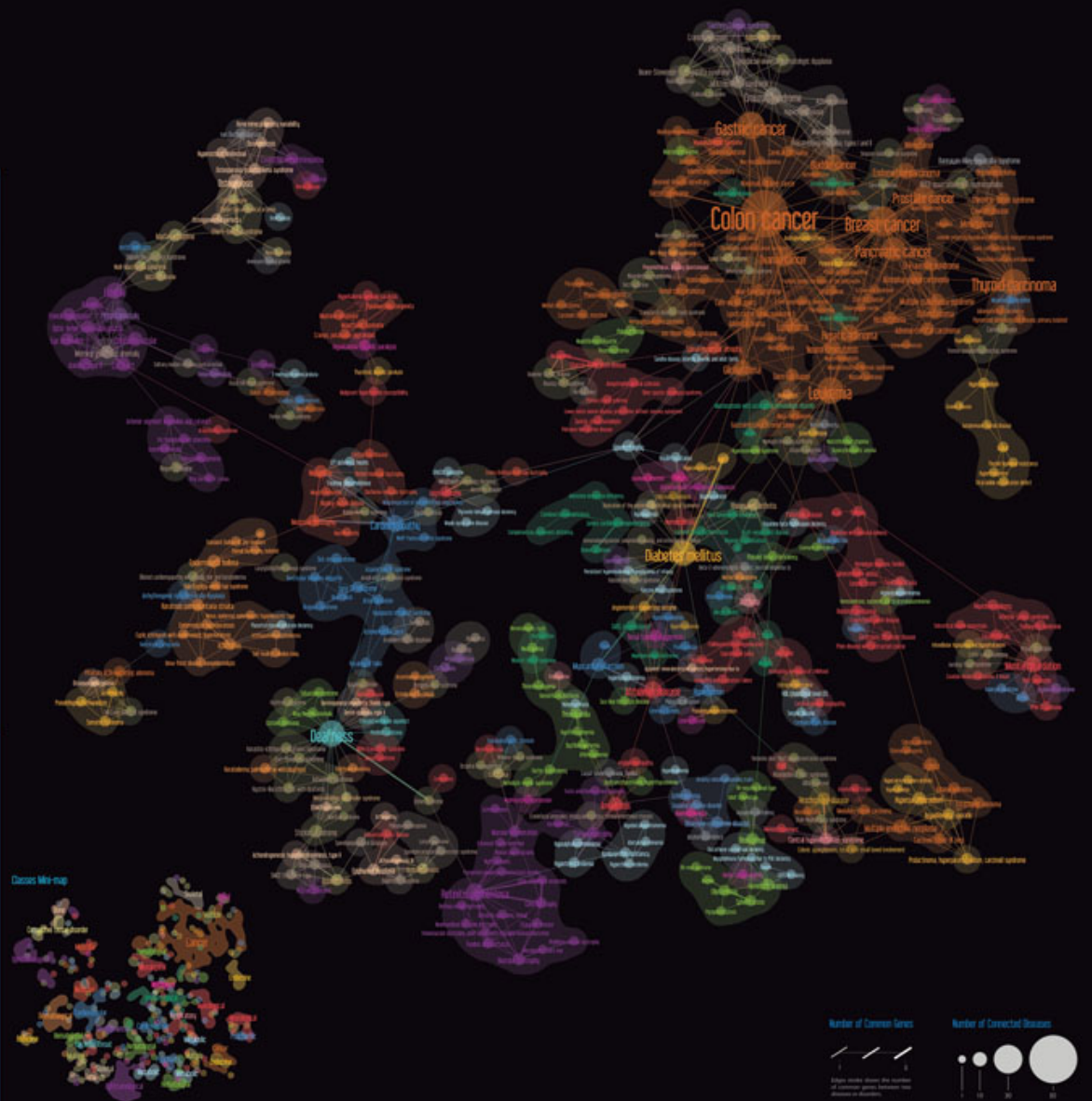
The Disorder Class Interactions graph below shows the interaction level between disorder classes, representing the number of shared genes, up to 80.

Legend
The Human Disease Network
Link: P. A. Casals, M. S. Vello, S. Chadi, B. Tardif, M. Bastian, B. L. (2007)
Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 104: 10455-10460

Disorder Class

- Cancer
- Endocrine
- Ear, Nose, Throat
- Ophthalmological
- Neurological
- Hematological
- Cardiovascular
- Muscular
- Immunological
- Dermatological
- Nutritional
- Connective Tissue Disorder
- Renal
- Psychiatric
- Metabolic
- Bone
- Skeletal
- Developmental
- Gastrointestinal
- Respiratory
- Multiple
- Unclassified

Disorder Class Interactions



The EMERGENCE of NANOTECHNOLOGY

MAPPING THE NANO REVOLUTION

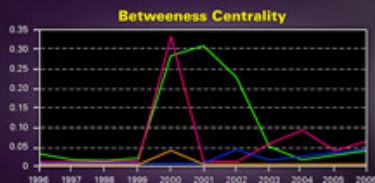
The emergence of nanotechnology has been one of the major scientific-technological revolutions in the last decade and it led to a structural reorganization of major fields of science. Price (1965) showed that fields of science and their development can be mapped using aggregated citations among the journals in the fields and their relevant environments.

The frames to the right show the evolving journal citation network for the years 1998-2003. Distances are proportional to cosine values between the citation patterns of the respective journals. Textual descriptions of key events during the development of *Nanotechnology* are given below each frame. Most notably, leading papers in *Science* and *Nature* catalyzed the breakthrough around 2000.

CHANGING ROLES OF DIFFERENT JOURNALS

The interdisciplinarity of a journal can be measured using betweenness centrality (BC)—journals that occur on many shortest paths between other journals in a network have higher BC value than those that do not. In the maps, sizes of nodes are proportional to the betweenness centrality of the respective journal in the citation network.

From being a specialist journal in applied physics, the journal *Nanotechnology* obtains a high BC value in the years of the transition, ca. 2001. This is preceded by the "intervention" of *Science*. After the transition, the new field of nanotechnology is established, new journals such as *Nano Letters* published by the influential American Chemical Society take the lead, and a new specialty structure with low BC value journals results.



An animated sequence of this evolution is at: <http://www.leydesdorff.net/journals/nanotech>.

References

Leydesdorff, L. and T. Schank, 2008. Dynamic Animations of Journal Maps: Indicators of Structural Change and Interdisciplinary Developments. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 59(11), 1810-1818.

Price, Derek J. de Solla (1965). Networks of scientific papers. *Science*, 149, no. 3683, 510- 515.

1998

During the period 1996-2000, the journal *Nanotechnology* is part of a group of journals in applied physics.

1999

Increasingly, chemistry journals play a role in the citation environment of the journal *Nanotechnology*.

LEGEND

- Science
- Nature
- Nanotechnology
- Nano Letters

Values



2000

The journal *Science* interfaces with relevant journals in both sets: chemistry and applied physics. *Nanotechnology* emerges as core journal.

2001

The journal *Nanotechnology* now provides the interface between chemistry and physics. The "intervention" by *Science* is no longer needed.

2003

The journal *Science* is relevant in the citation impact environment, but now functions as one of the specialist journals in nanotechnology. *Nanoscience* further develops as an increasingly integrated network of journals.

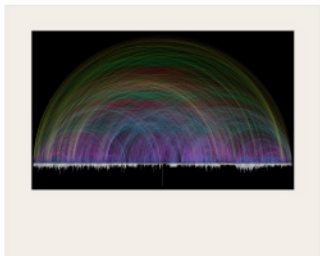
2002

Other journals in nanoscience and technology begin to emerge, and the bridging role of the journal *Nanotechnology* gradually subsides. *Nano Letters* and the *Journal of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology* join the new field of nanotechnology.

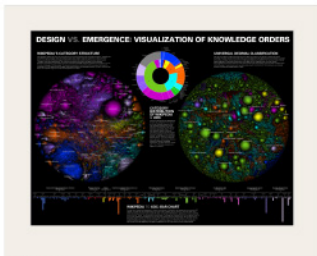
Science Maps as Visual Interfaces to Digital Libraries 2011



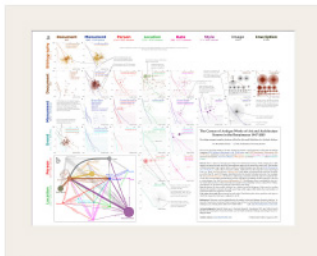
VII.1



VII.3



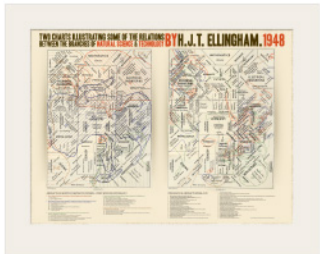
VII.5



VII.7



VII.9



VII.2



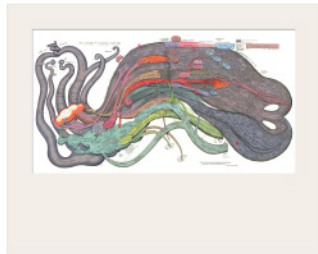
VII.4



VII.6



VII.8



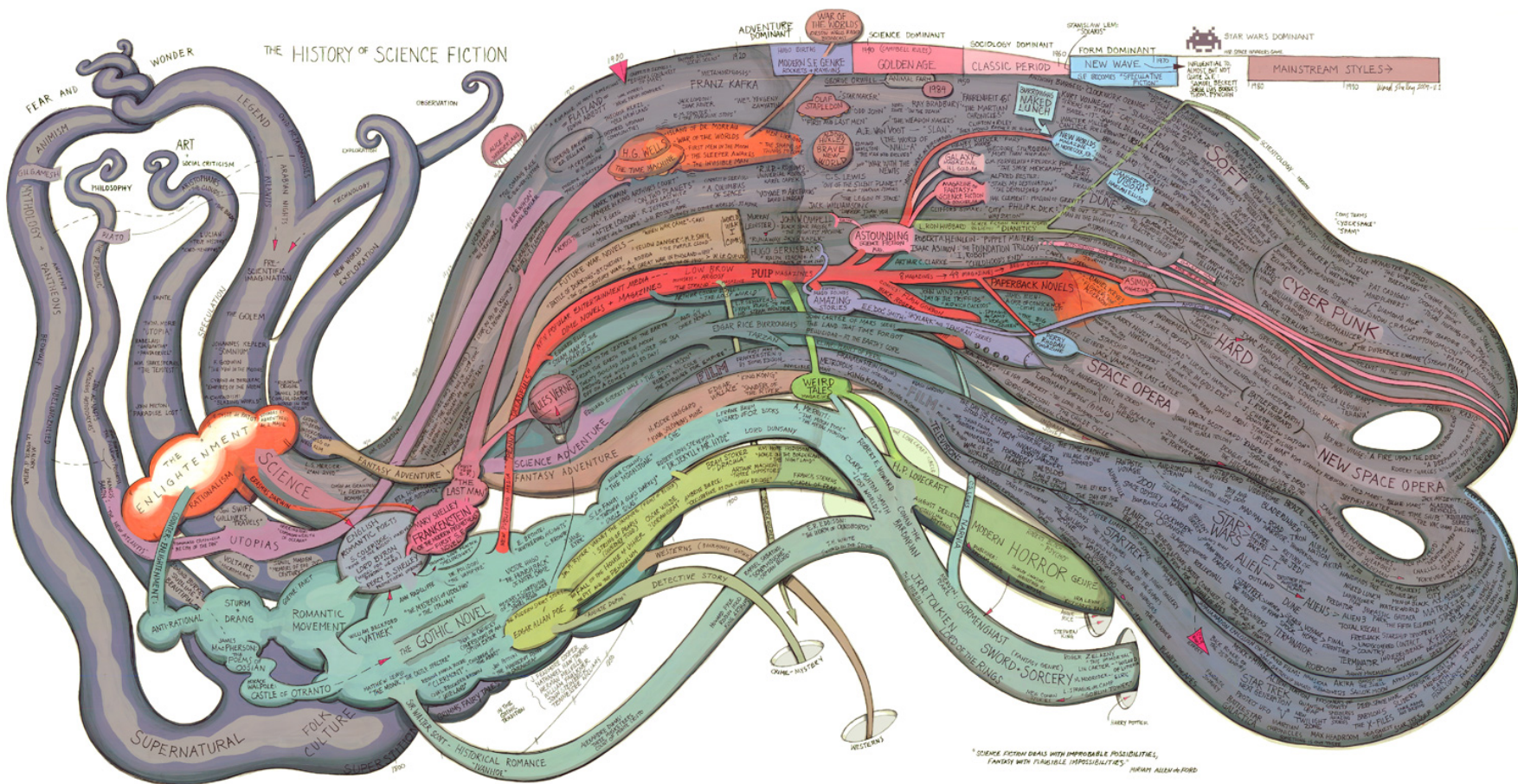
VII.10

Map of Scientific Collaborations from 2005-2009



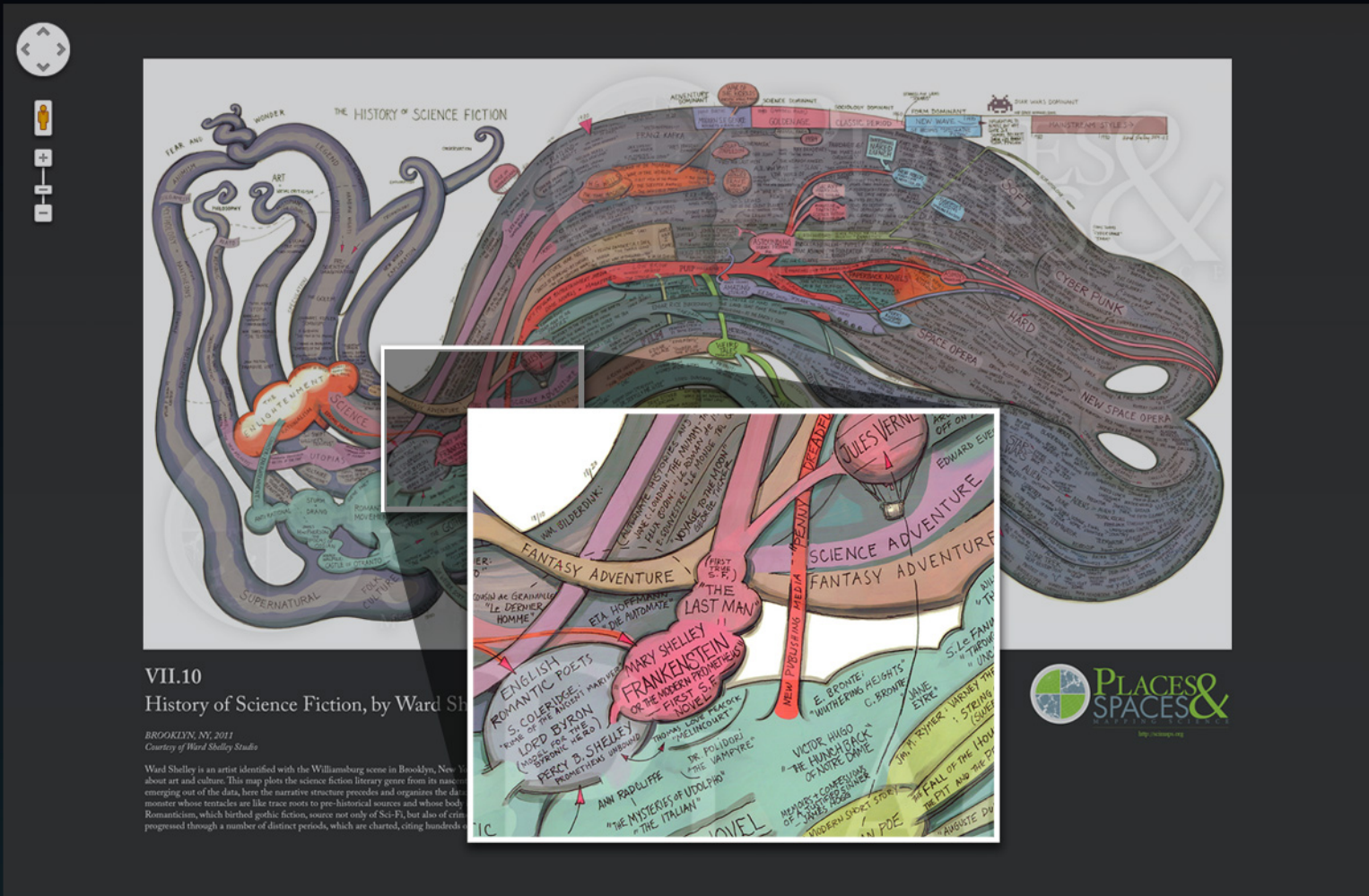
Computed Using Data from Elsevier's Scopus

Stream of Scientific Collaborations Between World Cities - Olivier H. Beauchesne - 2012



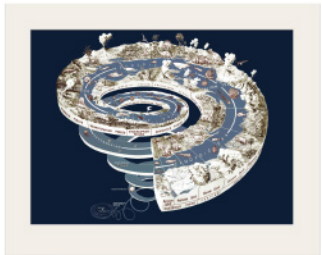
History of Science Fiction - Ward Shelley - 2011

Check out our **Zoom Maps** online!

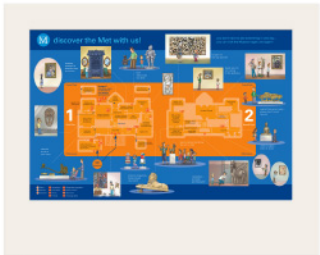


Visit **scimaps.org** and check out all our maps in stunning detail!

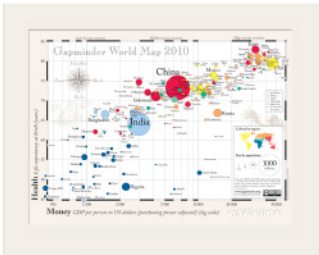
Science Maps for Kids 2012



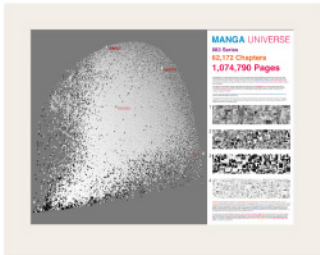
VIII.1



VIII.3



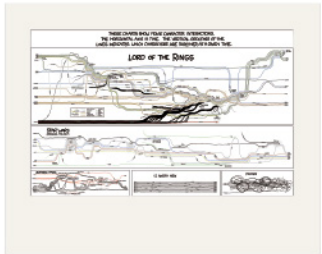
VIII.5



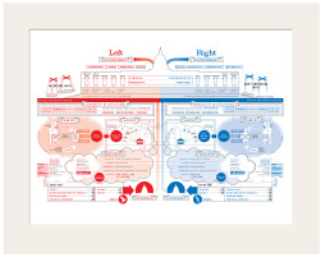
VIII.7



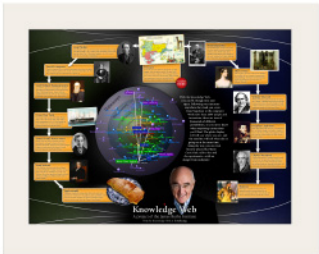
VIII.9



VIII.2



VIII.4



VIII.6



VIII.8



VIII.10

MANGA UNIVERSE

883 Series

62,172 Chapters

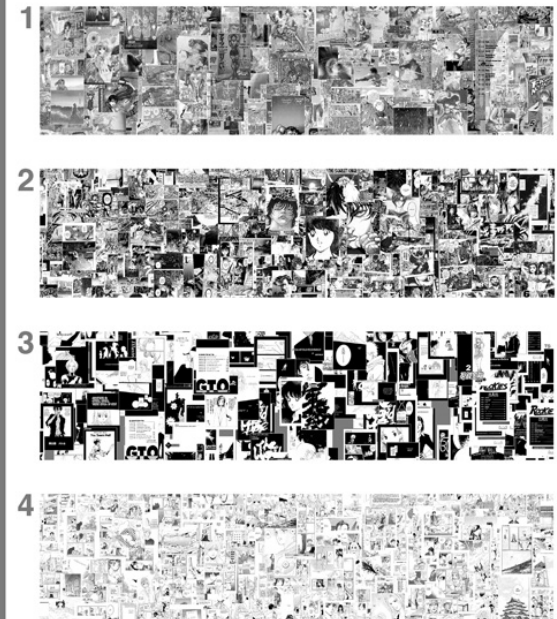
1,074,790 Pages

The digitization of cultural artifacts and the rise of social media create unprecedented opportunities for the study of visual culture. But how can we explore patterns and relations between sets of photographs, designs, or videos which may number in hundreds of thousands, millions, or billions? In 2007, we set up the [Software Studies Initiative](http://www.softwarestudies.com) (www.softwarestudies.com) at University of California, San Diego (UCSD) and California Institute for Telecommunication and Information (Calit2) to address these challenges.

In fall 2008, we downloaded all pages of 883 different manga series from DreadManga.com, the most popular web site for "scanslations," which refer to manga publications that are digitized and translated by fans. The resulting data set contains **1,074,790 manga pages**. Each page is in the form of a JPEG image; average image resolution is 850 x 1150 pixels. The complete image set is 100 GB.

The map on the left shows the complete set of over one million pages organized according to **contrast** (horizontal axis) and **amount of detail and texture** (vertical axis).

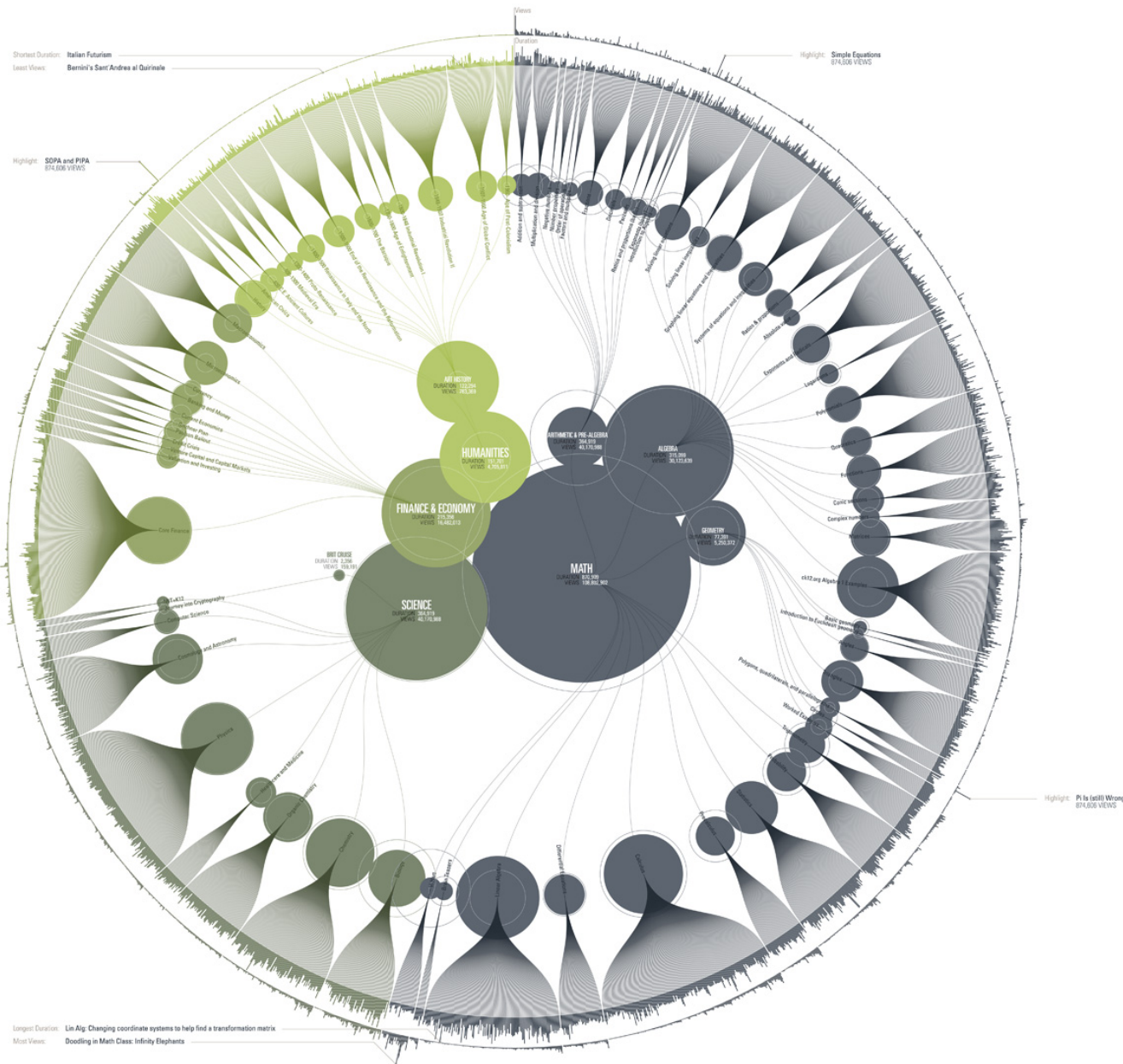
The pages in the lower left of the map consist of a small number of flat areas, with minimum detail and no texture. The pages situated in the top part have lots of detail and texture. Pages with the lowest contrast are on the extreme left; pages with the highest contrast are on the extreme right.



In between the four graphical extremes corresponding to the left, right, top, and bottom edges of the pages "cloud" we see **practically infinite graphic variations**. The density of this map suggests that the **concept of style** as it is normally used may become problematic when we consider very large cultural data sets. The concept assumes that we can partition a set of works into a small number of discrete categories. However, if we find a very large set of **variations** with very small differences between them, any attempt to divide this space into discrete stylistic categories will be **arbitrary**. It is important to keep in mind that this map only shows graphic variations along two dimensions—mapping other visual characteristics such as composition or representation of characters and their faces might split the cloud into distinct clusters.

Our map also shows which graphical choices are **more commonly used by manga artists** (the central part of the cloud of pages) and which appear **much more rarely** (bottom and left parts). If you are a beginning manga artist and want to establish a unique style, you may want to position yourself in either bottom or left parts of the map, which so far have not been explored by other artists. To see other visualizations and read papers about the **one million manga pages project**, visit www.softwarestudies.com.
Credits: Lev Manovich, Jay Chow.

Manga Universe - Lev Manovich and Jay Chow - 2012



KHAN

ACADEMY

The Khan Academy is an organization with the goal of changing education for the better by providing a free world-class education to anyone anywhere. It doesn't matter if you are a student, teacher, home-schooler, principal, adult returning to the classroom after 20 years, or a friendly alien just trying to get a leg up in earthly biology. The Khan Academy's materials and resources are available to you completely free of charge.

KHAN ACADEMY LIBRARY OVERVIEW

3,101 LECTURES
445 HOURS OF VIDEO
170 MILLION VIEWS



ABOUT THE VISUALIZATION: The diagram shows the complete library of over 3,000 videos published by Khan Academy and their organization in topics, subtopics, and playlists.

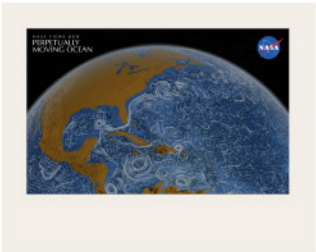
HOW TO READ THE VISUALIZATION: Total Amount of Views Relative to maximum views, Total Duration of Videos Relative to maximum minutes

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: This visualization was designed and developed by Benjamin Wiederkehr with the support of Jérôme Cukier.

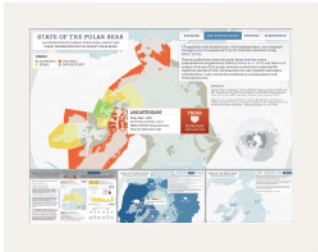
ABOUT THE DATA: The data that drives this visualization was collected using the official API provided by Khan Academy on May 13th 2012.

<http://interactiverthings.com>
<https://github.com/khan>

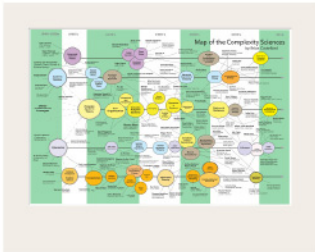
Science Maps Showing Trends and Dynamics 2013



IX.1



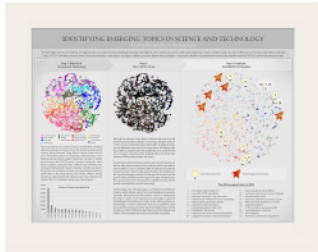
IX.3



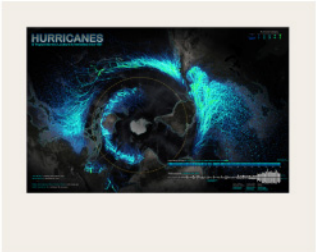
IX.5



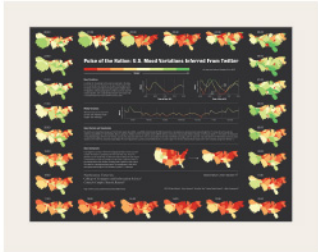
IX.7



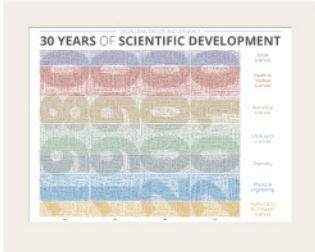
IX.9



IX.2



IX.4



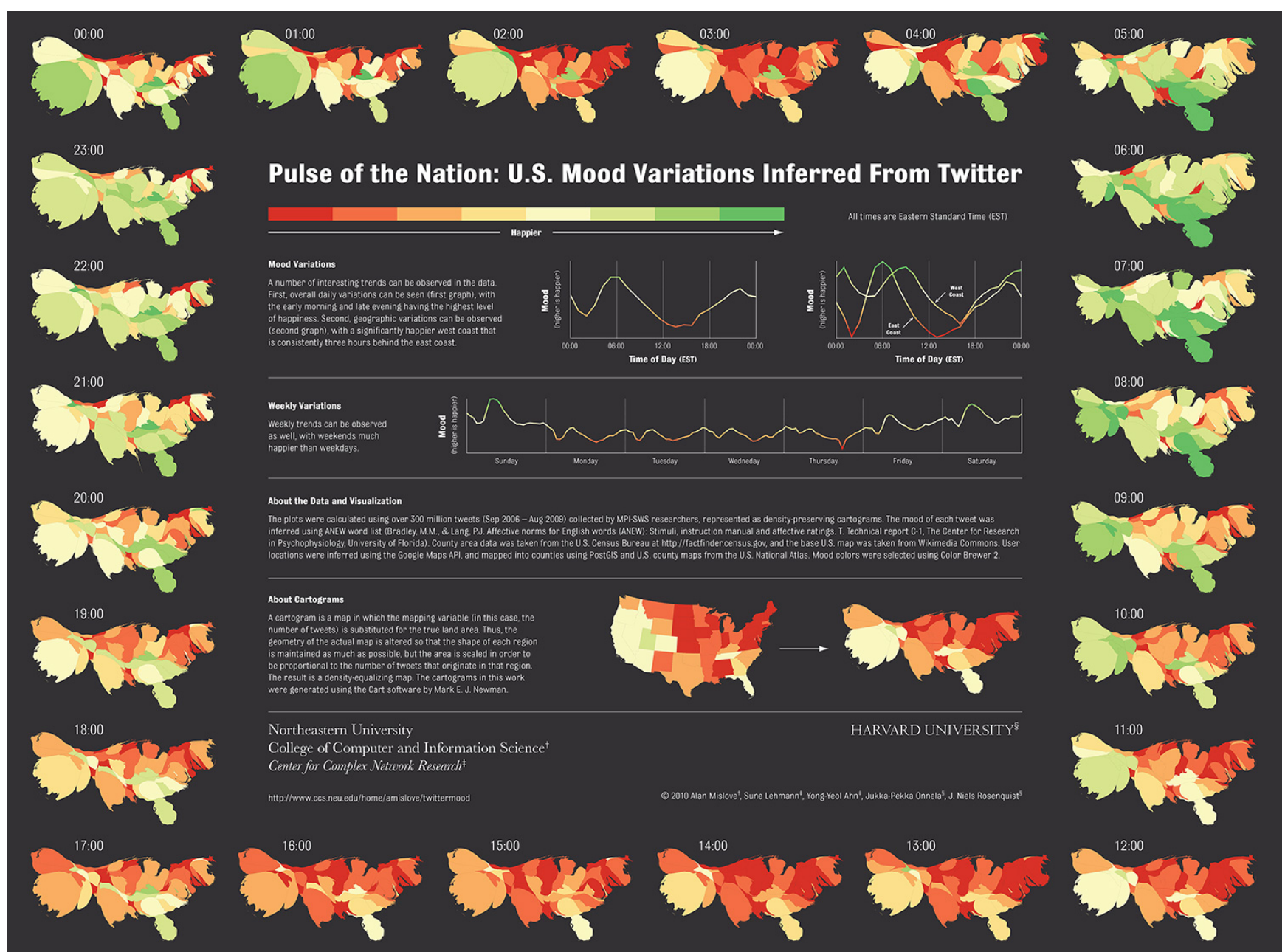
IX.6



IX.8



IX.10



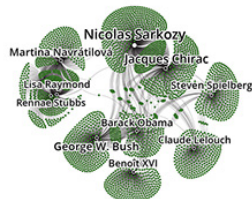
Pulse of the Nation - Alan Mislove, Sune Lehmann, Yong-Yeol Ahn, Jukka-Pekka Onnela, and James Niels Rosenquist - 2010

Who Really Matters in the World

LEADERSHIP NETWORKS IN DIFFERENT-LANGUAGE WIKIPEDIAS



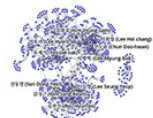
CHINESE 2011
Threshold of 30



FRENCH 2011
Threshold of 250



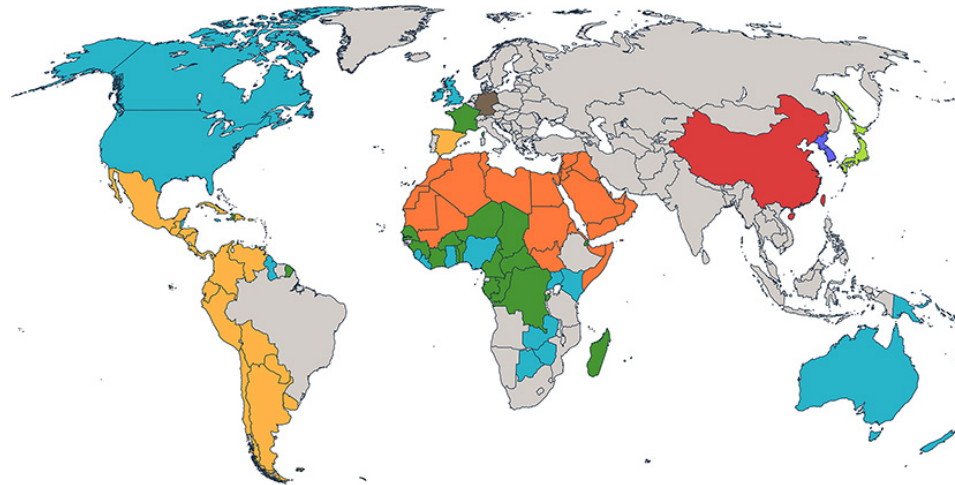
ARABIC 2011
Threshold of 10



KOREAN 2011
Threshold of 10



ENGLISH 2003
Threshold of 10



Shown are the networks of living people and their friendship, business, and animosity links retrieved from eight different-language Wikipedias. Network nodes, geospatial regions in which the languages are spoken, and the tabular listing of the number of living people in 2011 are color-coded. The networks show living people interconnection for eight different languages. Because the size of the complete networks was too large, different thresholds were applied (see numbers on map). Native language names and English translations were listed for key people nodes. Different networks have rather different global and local structures revealing the (dis)connectedness of politicians, musicians, athletes, and others. The lower five figures showcase the evolution of the English network between 2003-2011. For example, the U.S. President Barack Obama becomes dominant when he is elected in 2009 and shows a major increase in importance in 2011, providing a near real-time window into current history and culture through the lens of Wikipedians.

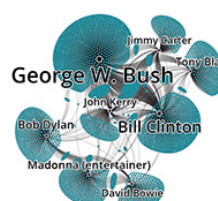
Largest node:
3240 links

Median node:
1553 links

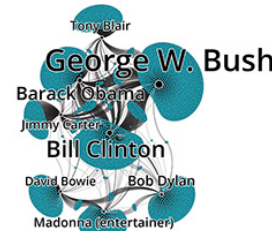
Smallest node:
11 links



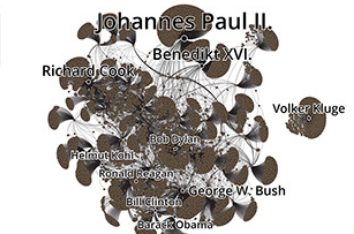
ENGLISH 2005
Threshold of 30



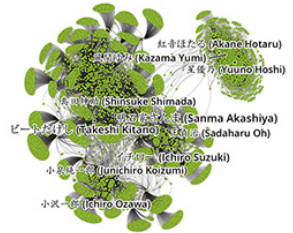
ENGLISH 2007
Threshold of 300



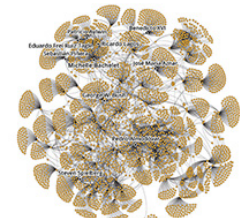
ENGLISH 2009
Threshold of 500



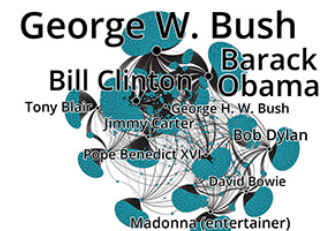
GERMAN 2011
Threshold of 150



JAPANESE 2011
Threshold of 150



SPANISH 2011
Threshold of 50



ENGLISH 2011
Threshold of 500

Who Really Matters in the World—Leadership Networks in Different-Language Wikipedias
Peter A. Gloor, Keiichi Nemoto, Samuel T. Mills, and David E. Polley - 2013

Visit us on Facebook!

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Facebook page for "Places & Spaces: Mapping Science". The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://www.facebook.com/mappingscience>. The page header includes the Facebook logo, the page name "Places & Spaces: Mapping Science", and a search bar. Below the header, a status bar indicates the user is logged in as "Places & Spaces: Mapping Science" and provides a link to "Change to Samuel Mills".

The main content area features a large post titled "The 9th Iteration is Coming Soon!". The text of the post reads: "Curators, mapmakers and designers are hard at work preparing the 9th Iteration of for public viewing. Look out for the online debut at scimaps.org!". To the right of the text is a large, vibrant image of a world map with glowing blue and green lines representing data patterns. Below the image, a caption states: "The 9th iteration is devoted to science maps that show general trends and patterns in science and technology (S&T) and predict future developments of S&T. Micro to macro studies using quantitative and/or qualitative data were welcome, and mixed methods approaches were encouraged. Shown here: detail of John Nelson's *Hurricanes & Tropical Storms: Locations & Intensities since 1851*."

On the left side of the post, there is a smaller image of a book cover titled "PLACES & SPACES & MAPPING SCIENCE". To the right of the main post, a "Promote Page" button is visible, along with a "Recent" section showing the years 2013, 2012, 2011, and "Founded".

Below the main post, the page's name "Places & Spaces: Mapping Science" is displayed, followed by "508 likes · 7 talking about this". There are buttons for "Update Page Info", "Liked", and a settings icon. Below this, a navigation bar includes links for "About", "Photos", "Likes", "Map", and "Events". The "About" section is expanded, showing a welcome message: "Welcome to the official Places & Spaces: Mapping Science Facebook page!". The "Likes" section shows a thumbs-up icon and the number "508". The "Map" section shows a location pin icon and the text "loomington". The "Events" section shows a book cover icon and the text "Atlas of Science: Unraveling What We Know".

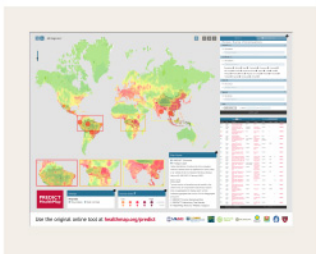
Become a fan and see many great photos of the exhibit—
plus find out when it's coming to a venue near you!

facebook.com/mappingscience

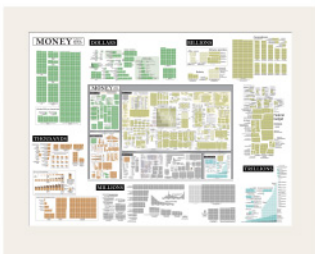
The Future of Science Mapping 2014



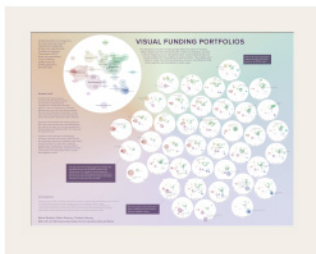
X.1



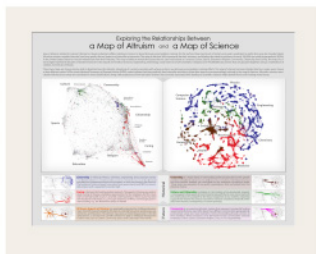
X.3



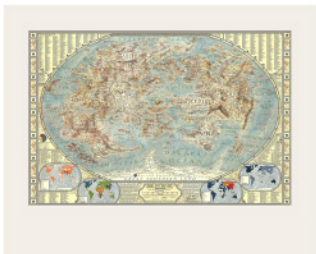
X.5



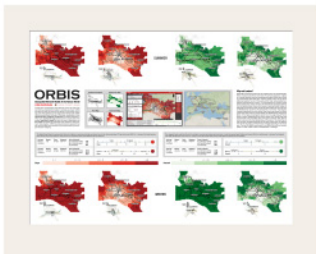
X.7



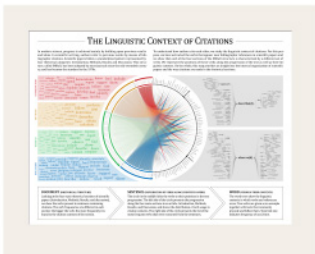
X.9



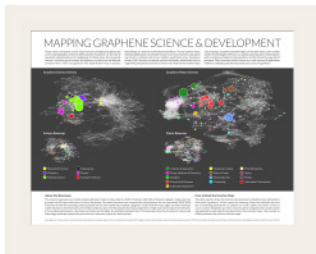
X.2



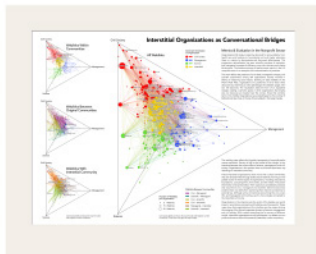
X.4



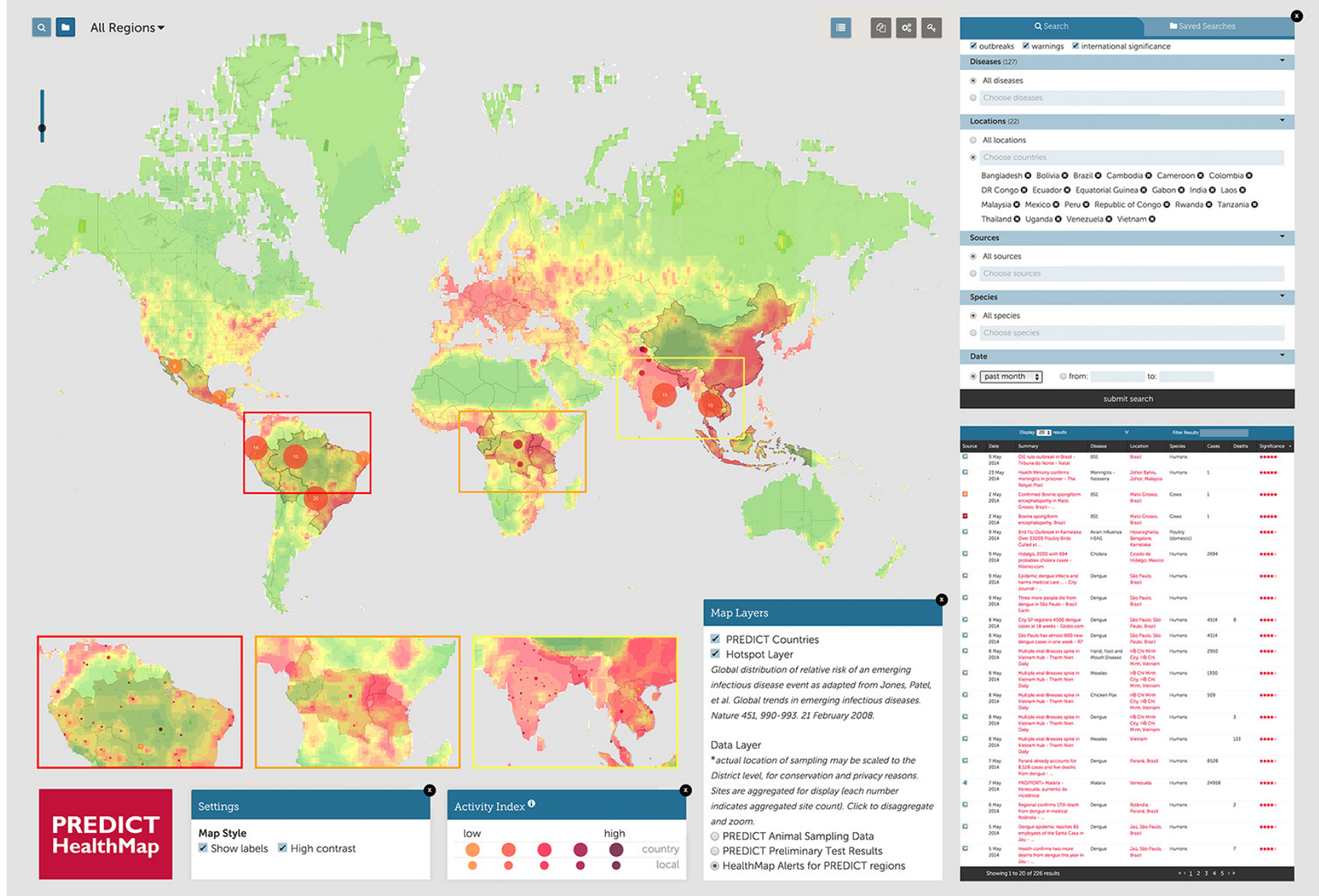
X.6



X.8



X.10



Use the original online tool at healthmap.org/predict

PREDICT: HealthMap - John Brownstein, Damien Joly, William Karesh, Peter Daszak, Nathan Wolfe, Tracey Goldstein, Susan Aman, Clark Freifeld, Sumiko Mekaru, Tammie O'Rourke, Stephen Morse, Christine Kreuder Johnson, Jonna Mazet, and the PREDICT Consortium - 2014



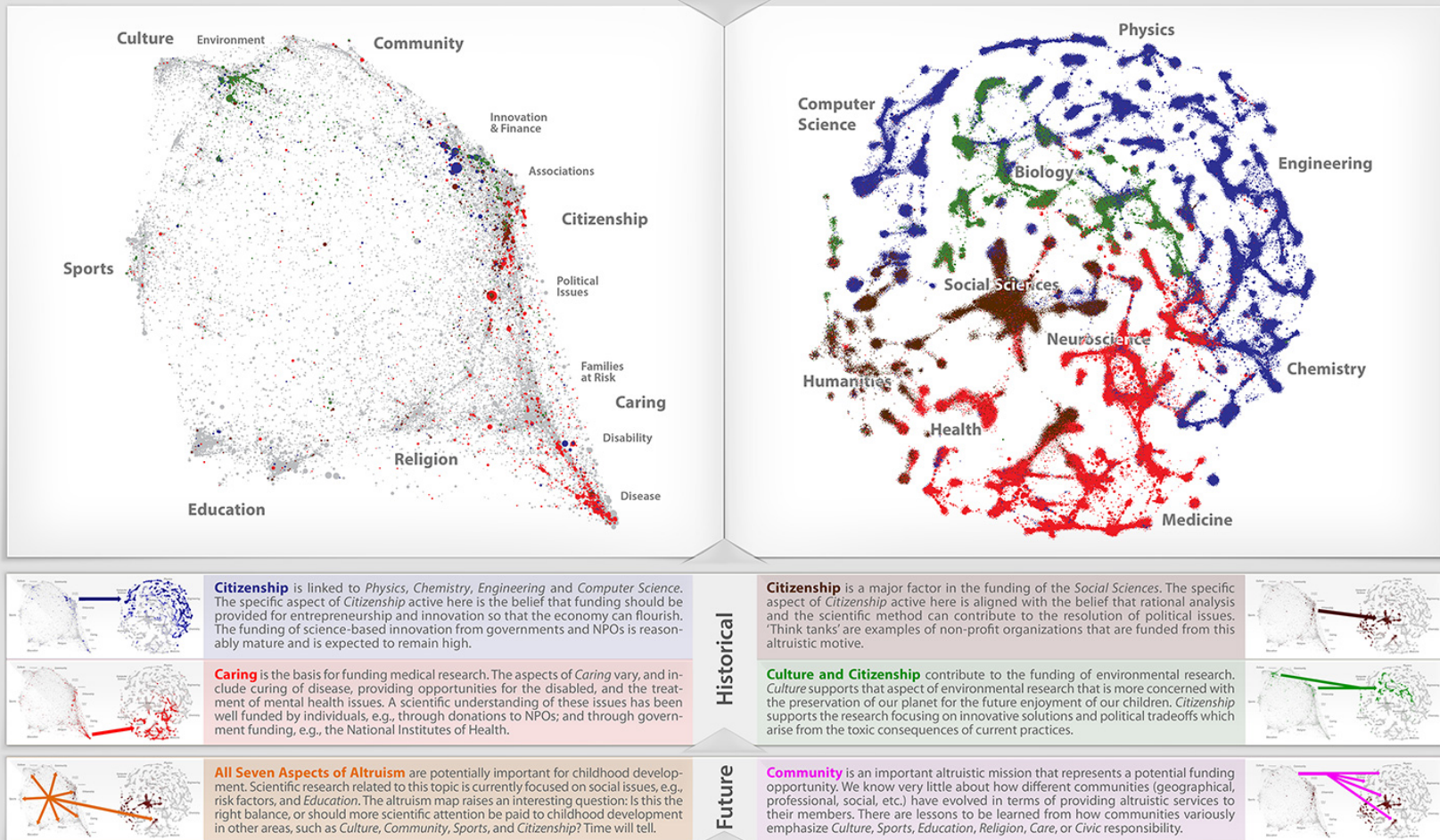


Map of the Internet - Martin Vargic - 2014

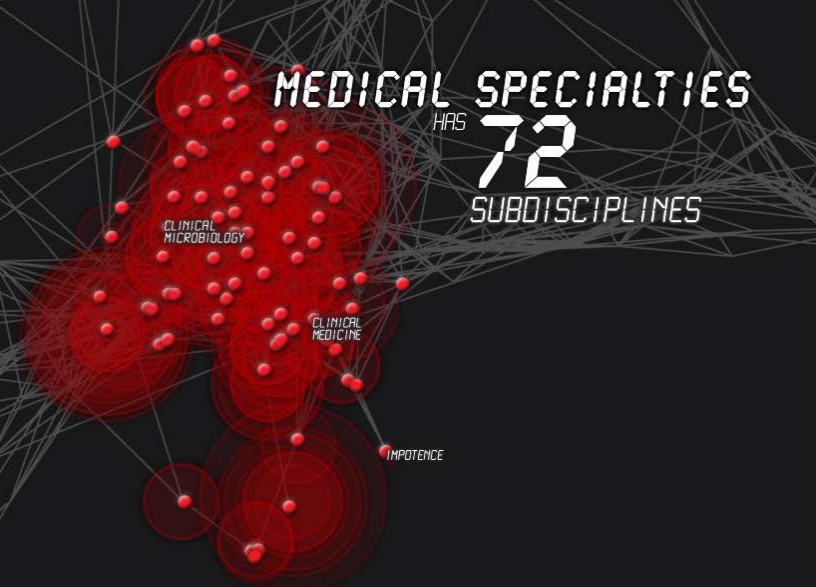
Exploring the Relationships Between a Map of Altruism and a Map of Science

How is altruism related to science? Altruism is about individual selfless intentions. Science is about discovery and problem solving. On the surface these two facets of society may seem unrelated. In reality they may be strongly linked. Altruistic missions explain historical (and may predict future) patterns of scientific investments. The map of altruism (left) represents altruistic missions, and displays the relative positions of nearly 100,000 non-profit organizations (NPOs) in the United States based on mission-related text from their websites. This map of altruism reveals the issues that we care most about as a society: *Culture, Sports, Education, Religion, Community, Citizenship, and Caring*. The map of science (right) represents decades of funded research in the natural and medical sciences, engineering, technology, social sciences and humanities. It displays over 43,000,000 documents that are grouped together using a combination of citation and textual similarity.

These two maps are shown side-by-side to illustrate how the altruistic intentions of a society correlate with where we focus our discovery and problem solving efforts. The map of science has been divided into four major areas, shown in four different colors. NPOs whose National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE) codes indicate that they explicitly fund scientific activities in these four areas are correspondingly colored in the map of altruism. Altruistic missions associated with these four areas are considered in more detail below, along with projections of how altruistic missions not currently associated with funding of scientific research might benefit from such funding in the future.



Exploring the Relationships between a Map of Altruism and a Map of Science - Richard Klavans
and Kevin W. Boyack - 2014



Science Forecast S1:E1, 2015



Explore the maps
and background
information at
<http://scimaps.org>



Curated by the Cyberinfrastructure for Network Science Center

search scimaps.org

Search



About

Maps & More

Exhibitions

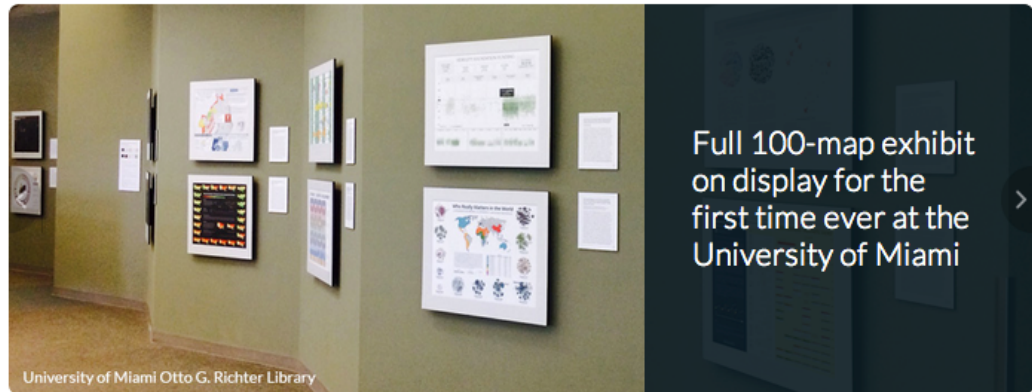
Host the Exhibit

Mapmakers

Store

News

Contact



What IS a Science Map?



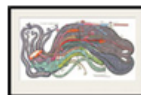
If you're new to science mapping or data visualization, here's an overview

See the Maps



Zoom in to all 100 maps that comprise the *Places & Spaces* exhibit to see them in stunning detail

Purchase Maps & More



Have a favorite map? Have it printed and framed to hang in your home or office!

P&S Around the World



Browse photos of *Places & Spaces* exhibits from around the world and see a full list of venues

Meet the Mapmakers



Over the years, the exhibit has employed over 240 mapmakers from around the world

Host the Exhibit



Put your institution on the map by hosting the exhibit at your university, museum, or library

TweetsFollow

Katy Borner @katycns 22 Aug
Big data visualization "Jax and the Big Data Beanstalk" theater piece now playing at SMM, bit.ly/1v5atVb #ivmoooc
Retweeted by Places & Spaces
Expand

Places & Spaces @mappingscience 18 Aug
Enjoy a FREE night out @IUcinema & see Humanexus on the big screen! 9/8 at 7pm. FREE tix @ box office night of show. cinema.indiana.edu/?post_type=fil...

Places & Spaces @mappingscience 18 Aug
Randall Munroe @xkcd (featured in ITB & soon in IT10) won a Hugo for "best graphic" explainxkcd.com/wiki/index.php... ... thehugoawards.org

Tweet to @mappingscience

Macrosopes

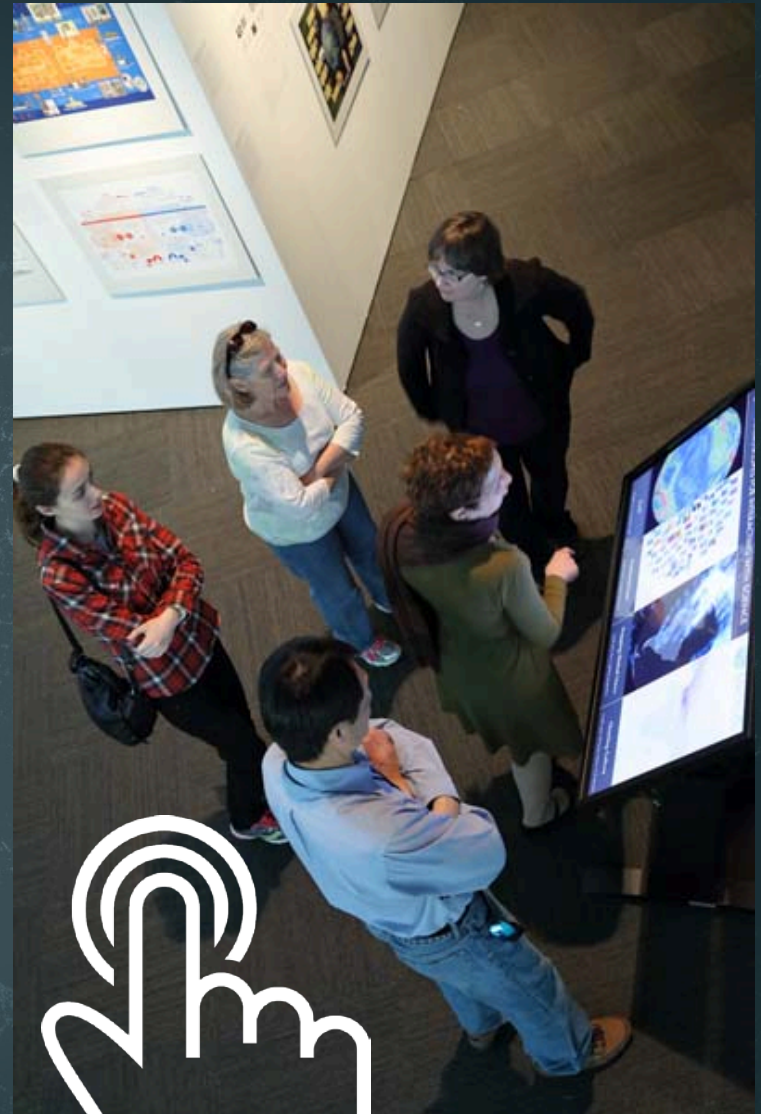


PLACES
SPACES &
MAPPING SCIENCE

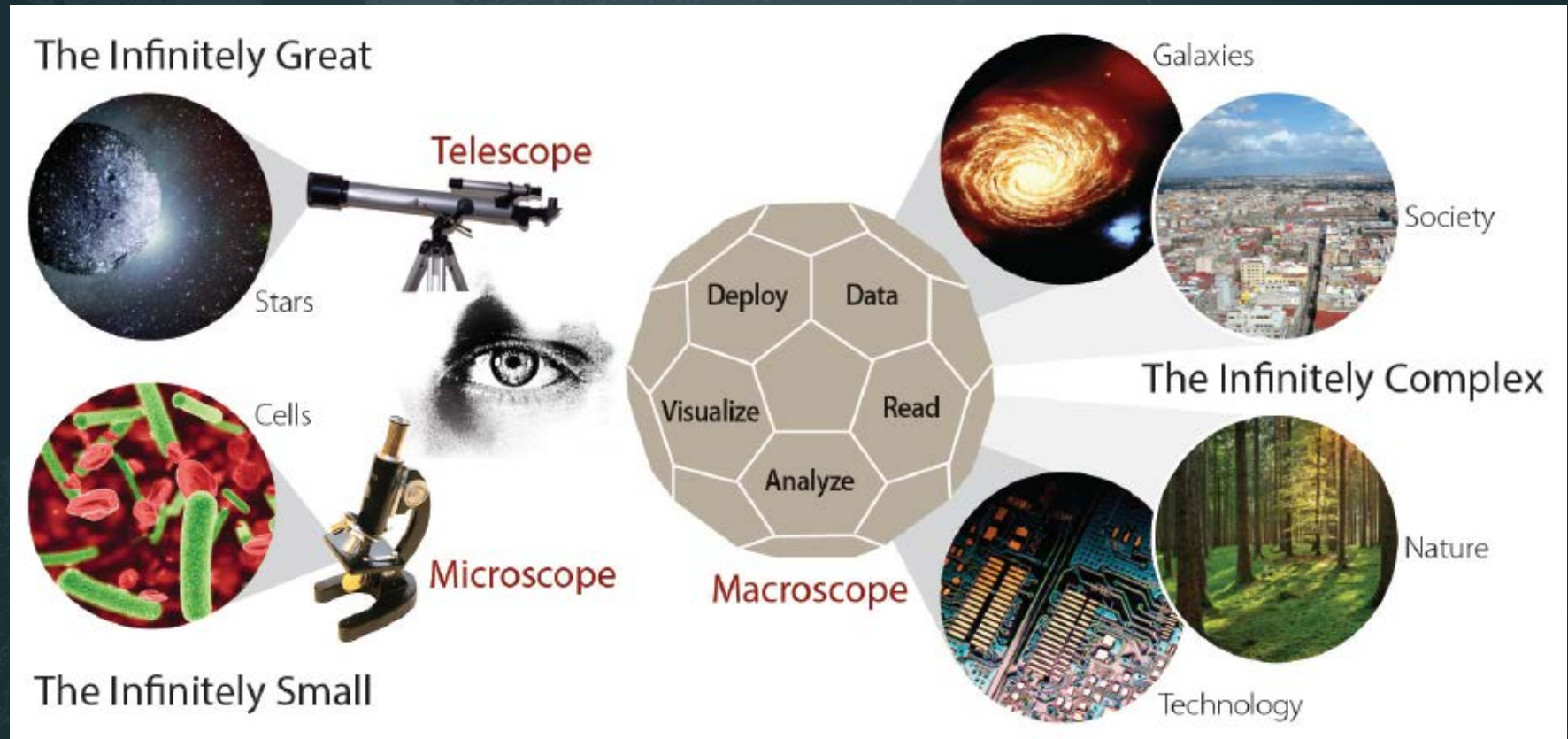
scimaps.org



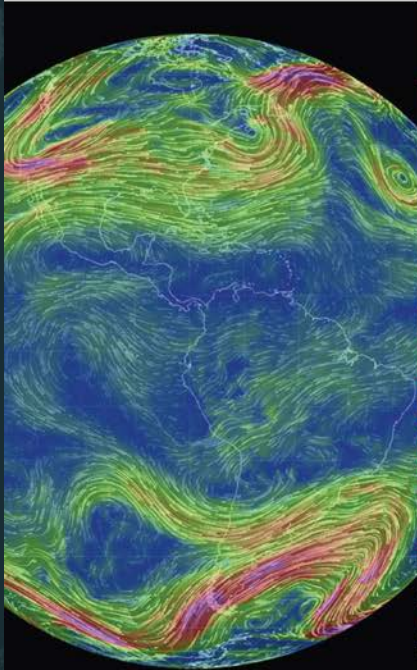
MAPS vs. MACROSCOPES



Microscopes & Telescopes vs. MACROSCOPES



i MACROSCOPES FOR INTERACTING WITH SCIENCE



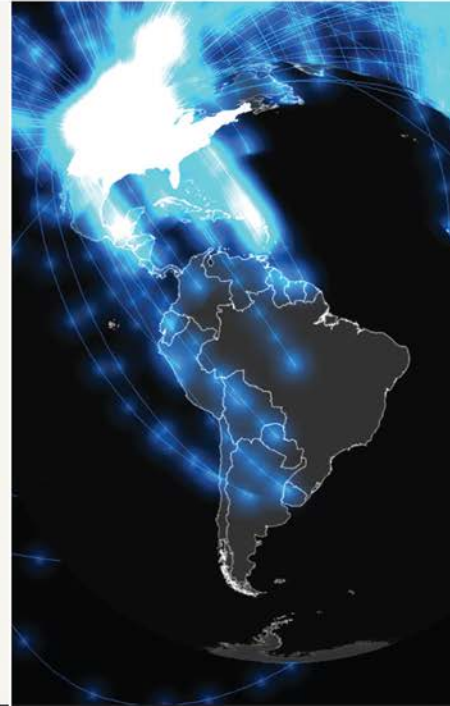
Earth

Weather on a worldwide scale



AcademyScope

Exploring the scientific landscape



Mapping Global Society

Local news from a global perspective

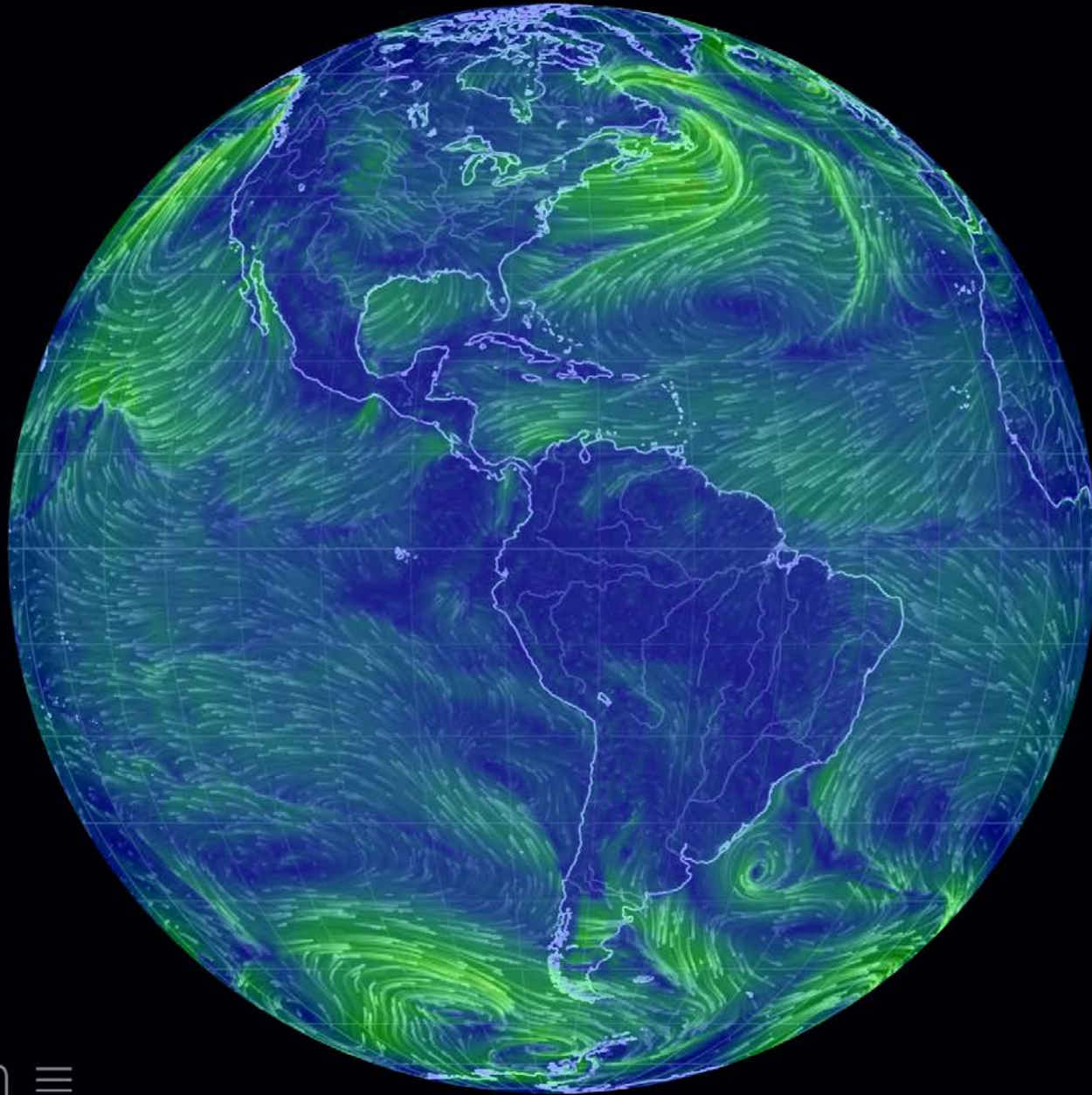


Charting Culture

2,600 years of human history in 5 minutes

Iteration XI (2015): Macroscopes for Interacting with Science

<http://scimaps.org/iteration/11>



earth \equiv

Earth – Cameron Beccario

Top downloads



- Agriculture
- Behavioral and Social Sciences
- Biography and Autobiography
- Biology and Life Sciences
- Computers and Information Technology
- Conflict and Security Issues
- Earth Sciences
- Education
- Energy and Energy Conservation
- Engineering and Technology
- Environment and Environmental Studies
- Explore Science
- Food and Nutrition
- Health and Medicine
- Industry and Labor
- Math, Chemistry and Physics
- Policy for Science and Technology
- Space and Aeronautics
- Transportation

opic=282

An interactive visualization of how countries are mentioned together in the world's news media

An interactive visualization of how countries are mentioned together in the world's news media

COOCCUR%

```
cooccurrences in: 2,922%
cooccurrences out: 80%
```



OUT%

Feb 22	Mar 1	Mar 8	Mar 15	Mar 22	Mar 29	Apr 5	Apr 12	Apr 19	Apr 26	May 3	May 10	May 17	May 24
-----------	----------	----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Mapping Global Society –Kalev Leetaru – 201XXXX



Smelly Maps

Charting urban smellscape



HathiTrust

Storehouse of knowledge



Excellence Networks

Publish or perish together

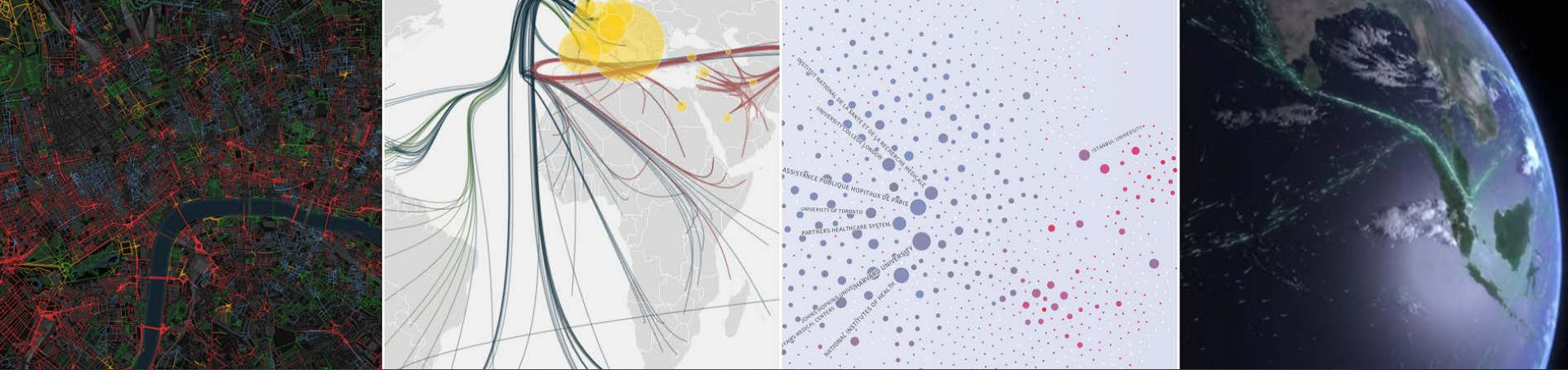


FleetMon Explorer

Tracking the seven seas

Iteration XII (2016): Macrosopes for Making Sense of Science

<http://scimaps.org/iteration/12>



Four new macroscopes debut at Vanderbilt University:

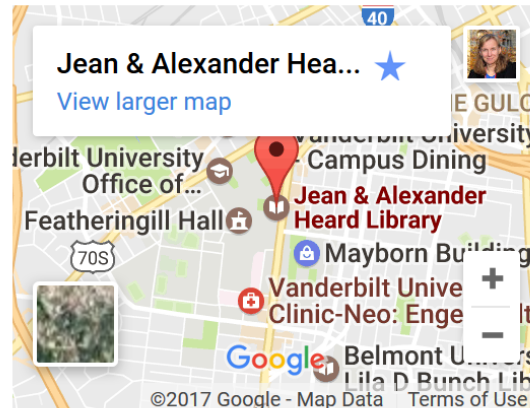
1. **Smelly Maps:** Features a “smellscape” of 12 cities mapped by smell using social media
2. **HathiTrust:** Highlights the diversity of publications collected in digital form by HathiTrust.
3. **Excellence Networks:** Compares how research institutions, such as Indiana and Vanderbilt universities, collaborate with one another.
4. **FleetMon:** Shows how the amount of shipping traffic that navigates the Strait of Malacca compared to other major shipping lanes of the world.

<http://scimaps.org/vanderbilt>

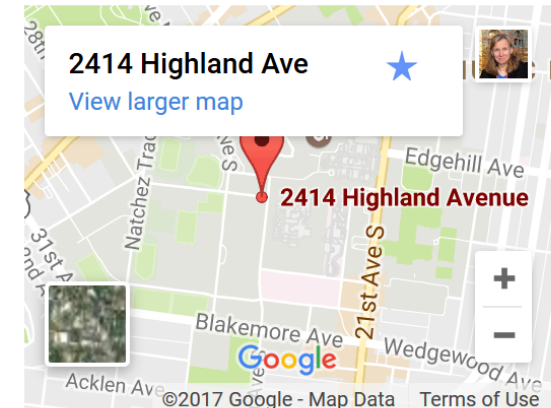
Sarratt Student Center | Rand Hall
West Side Row
Nashville TN 37240



Central Library
419 21st Ave S
Nashville, TN 37240



The Wond'ry
2414 Highland Avenue, Suite 102
Nashville, TN 37240



Special Events:

- **Friday, January 27** - Reception. **Katy Börner**, curator of *Places & Spaces* will deliver the inaugural lecture, “Maps & Macroscopes” in the Central Library Community Room, 3-4 p.m.

Workshops held at the Wond'ry at the Innovation Pavilion

- **Tuesday, February 7** - Creating Illustrations and Figures with Inkscape, 11 a.m.
- **Wednesday, February 8** - Interactive Data Analysis with R & ggvis, 11 a.m.
- **Thursday, February 9** - Visualizing Data with Tableau, 11 a.m.
- **Thursday, March 16** - Using a GoPro Camera, 11 a.m.
- **Wednesday, March 22** - The Artistic, Scientific, and Political Impact of Drone Technology: A Panel Discussion with Artist Tivon Rice, 11 a.m.

Competition

- **April 2017** - Undergraduate, graduate, and professional students compete for the best data visualization.



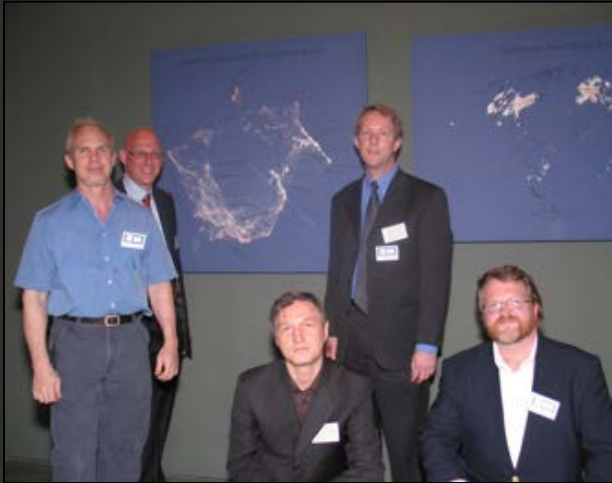
A visitor explores the macroscope kiosk at the Eskenazi Museum of Art at Indiana University.

Call for Macroscope Tools for the *Places & Spaces: Mapping Science* Exhibit (2017) <http://scimaps.org/call>

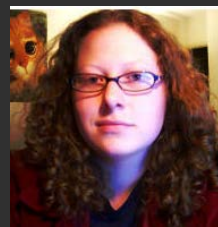
Background and Goals

The *Places & Spaces: Mapping Science* exhibit is designed to open people's hearts and minds to the value, complexity, and beauty of maps of science and technology.

Drawing from across cultures and across scholarly disciplines, the *Places & Spaces: Mapping Science* exhibit demonstrates the



Join the map makers &
exhibit ambassadors.



IVMOOC.cns.iu.edu



PLACES
SPACES &
MAPPING SCIENCE

scimaps.org

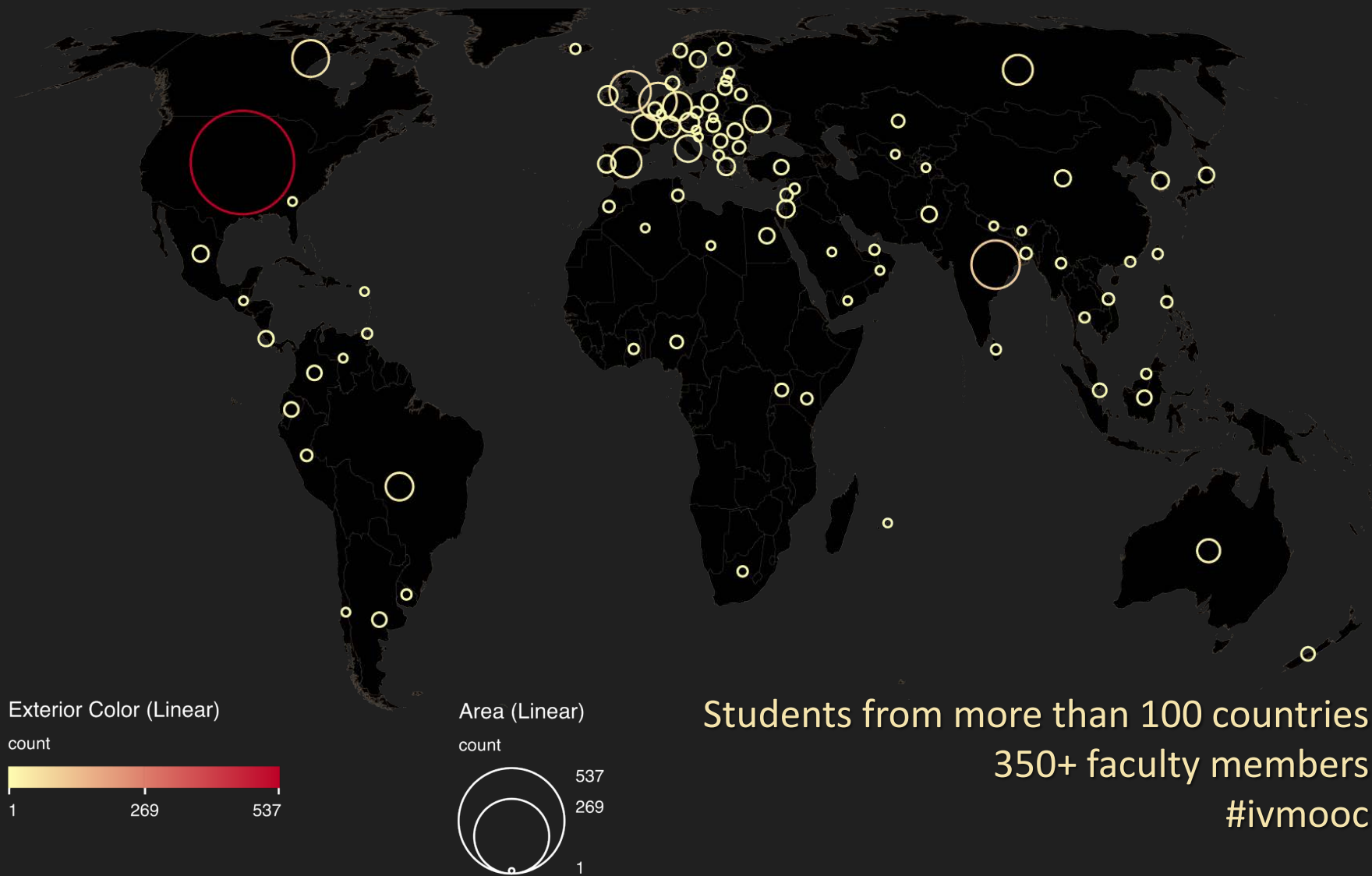


Register for free: <http://ivmooc.cns.iu.edu>. Class started Jan 10, 2017.

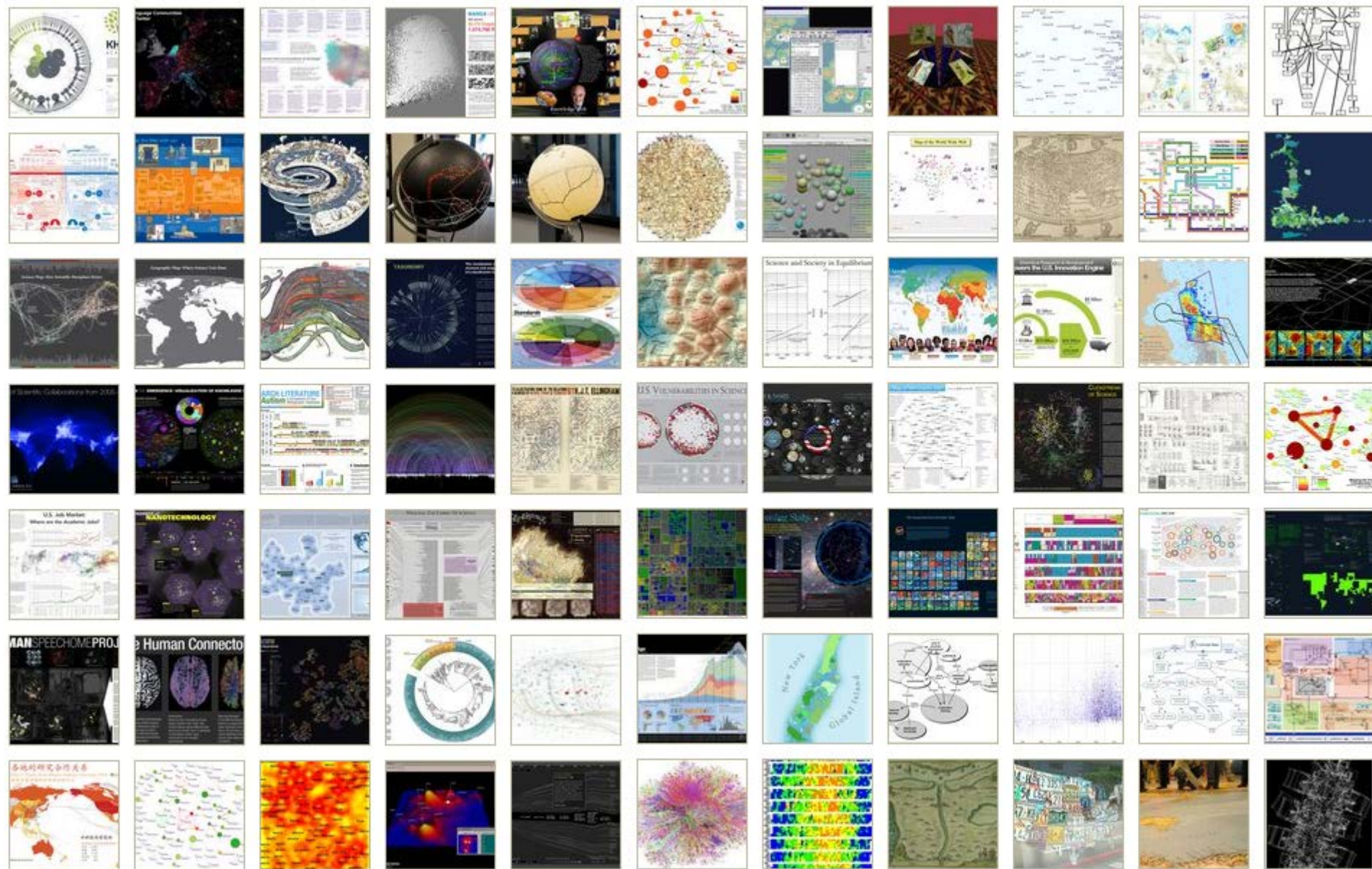


The Information Visualization MOOC

ivmooc.cns.iu.edu



Students from more than 100 countries
350+ faculty members
#ivmooc



How to Classify Different Visualizations?

By

- User insight needs?
- User task types?
- Data to be visualized?
- Data transformation?
- Visualization technique?
- Visual mapping transformation?
- Interaction techniques?
- Or ?

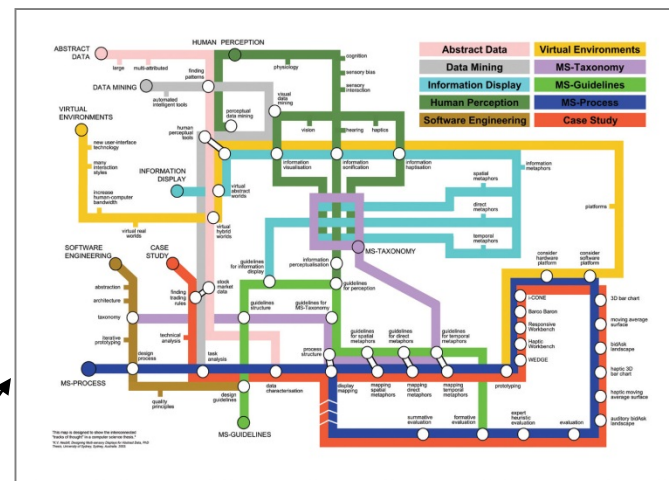


Different Question Types



Terabytes of data

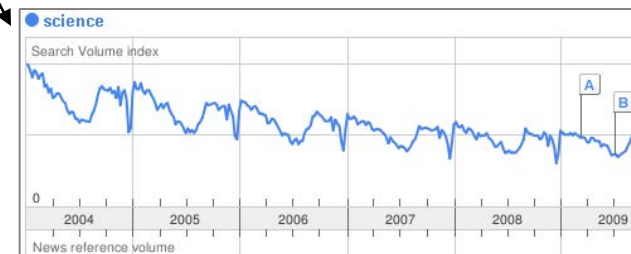
Descriptive &
Predictive
Models



Find your way



Find collaborators, friends

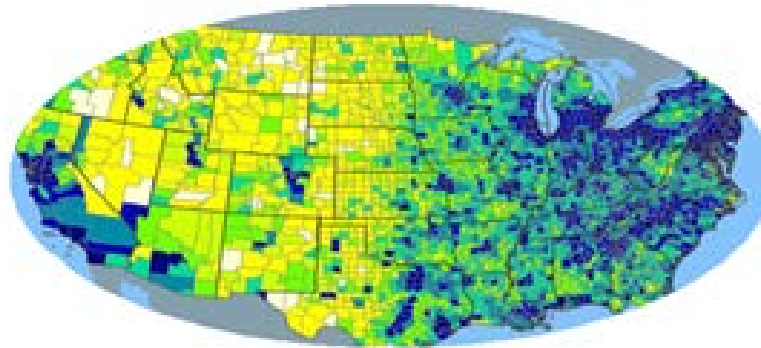


Identify trends

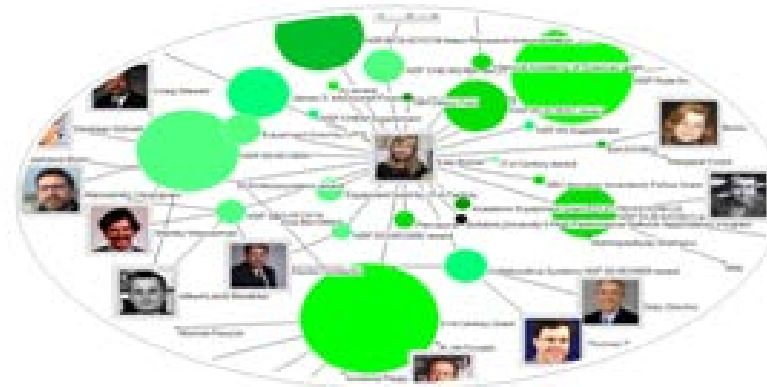


Different Levels of Abstraction/Analysis

Macro/Global
Population Level



Meso/Local
Group Level






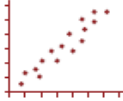



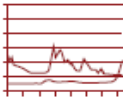


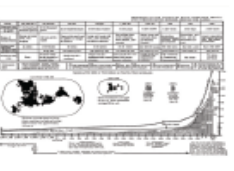

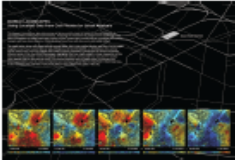
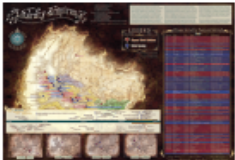



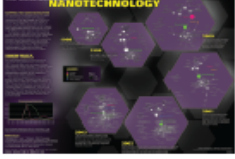




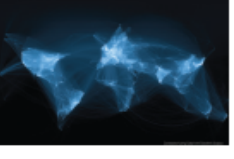
Micro
Individual Level

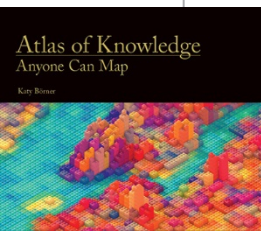


Tasks

LEVELS

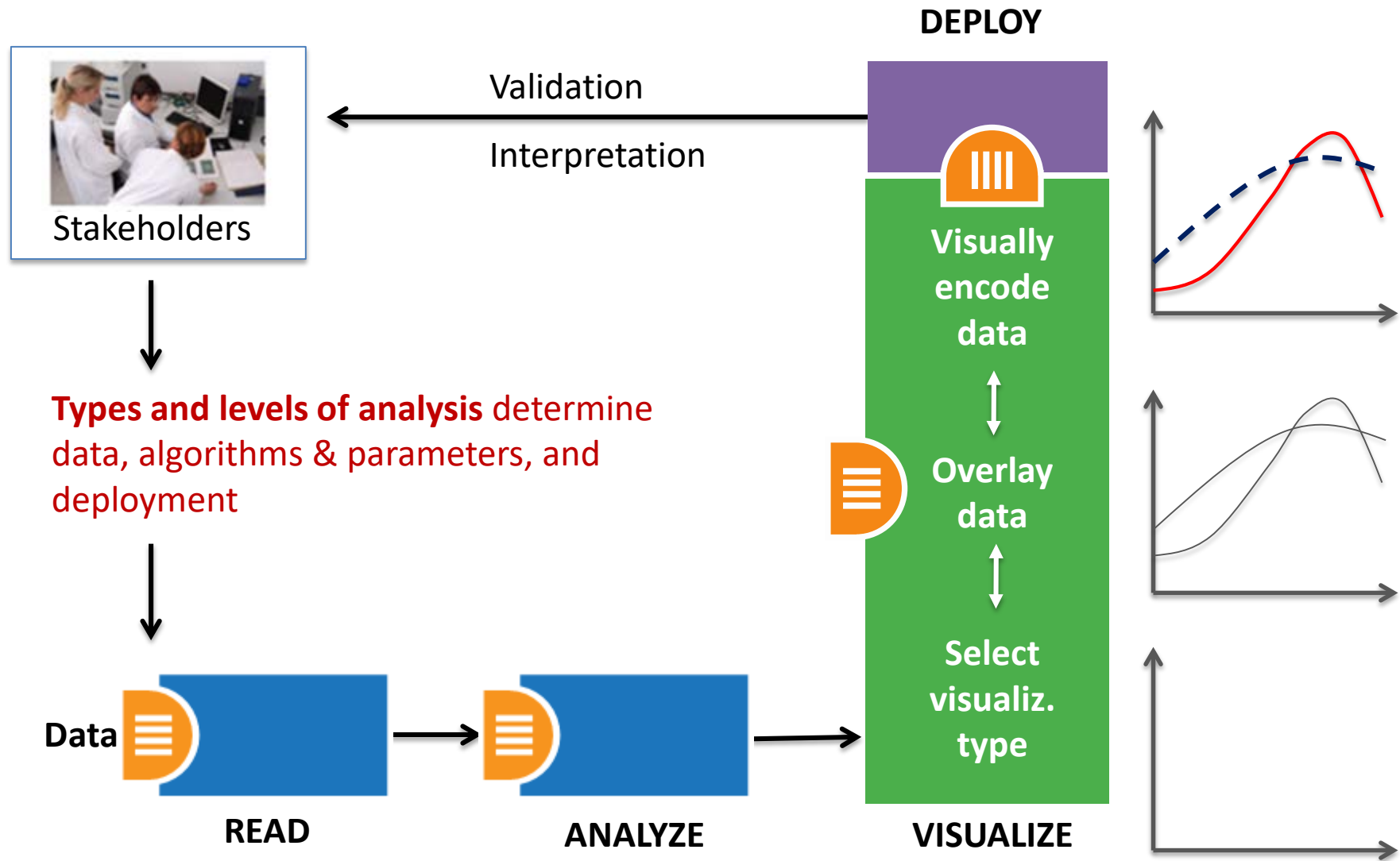
TYPES

	MICRO: Individual Level about 1–1,000 records page 6 	MESO: Local Level about 1,001–100,000 records page 8 	MACRO: Global Level more than 100,000 records page 10 
Statistical Analysis page 44 	 Knowledge Cartography page 135	 Productivity of Russian life sciences research teams page 105	 Science and Society in Equilibrium Number of scientists versus population and R&D costs versus GNP. page 103
WHEN: Temporal Analysis page 48 	 Visualizing decision-making processes page 95	 Key events in the development of the video tape recorder page 85	 Increased travel and communication speeds page 83
WHERE: Geospatial Analysis page 52 	 Cell phone usage in Milan, Italy page 109	 Victorian poetry in Europe page 137	 Ecological footprint of countries page 99
WHAT: Topical Analysis page 56 	 Evolving patent holdings of Apple Computer, Inc. and Jerome Lemelson page 89	 Evolving journal networks in nanotechnology page 139	 Product space showing co-export patterns of countries page 93
WITH WHOM: Network Analysis page 60 	 World Finance Corporation network page 87	 Electronic and new media art networks page 133	 World-wide scholarly collaboration networks page 157

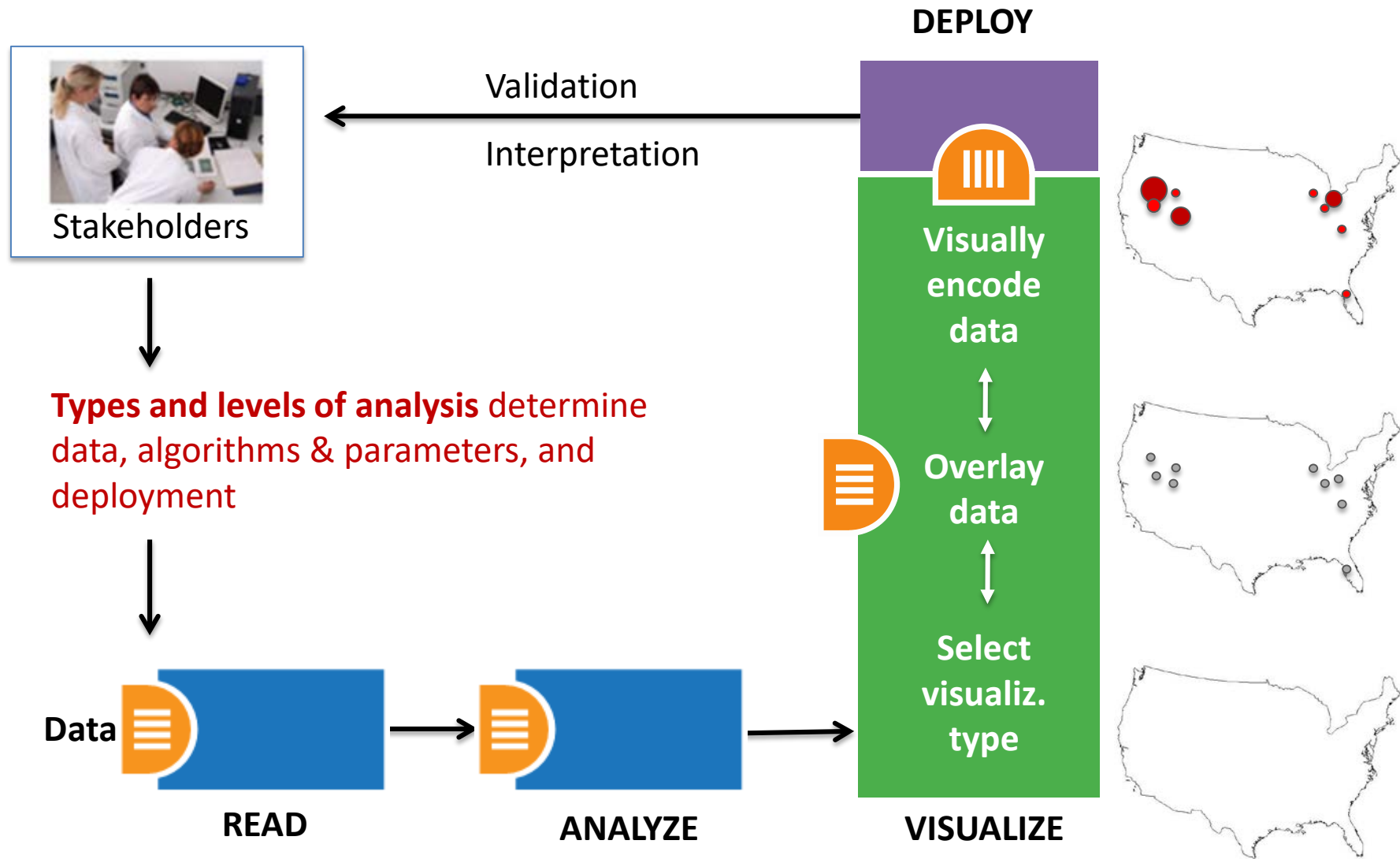


See page 5

Needs-Driven Workflow Design

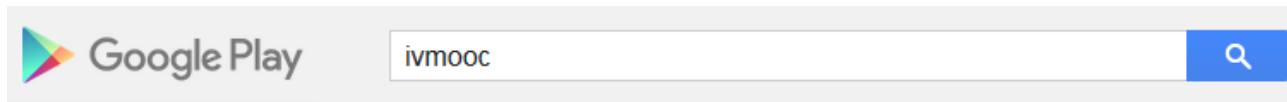


Needs-Driven Workflow Design



IVMOOC App – More than 60 visualizations

The “IVMOOC Flashcards” app can be downloaded from Google Play and Apple iOS stores.



IVMOOC Flashcards

Studio Cypher Education

Everyone

This app is compatible with all of your devices.

★★★★★ 0

Installed



IVMOOC Flashcards

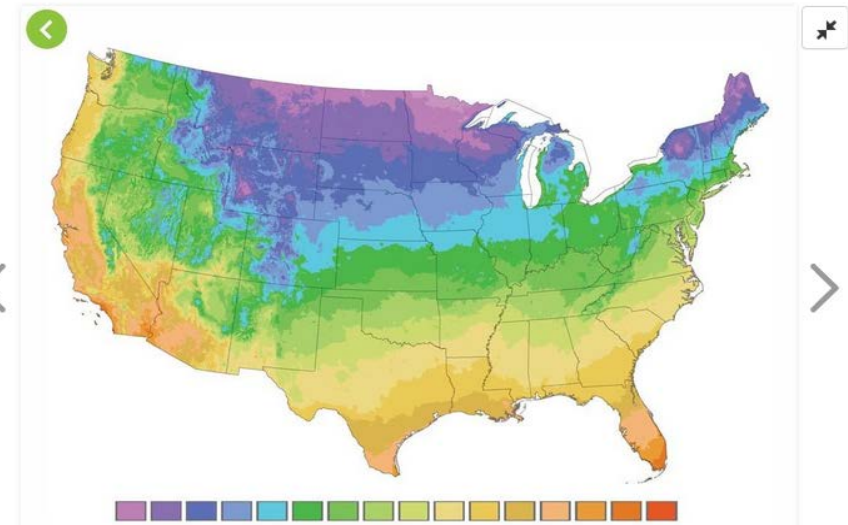
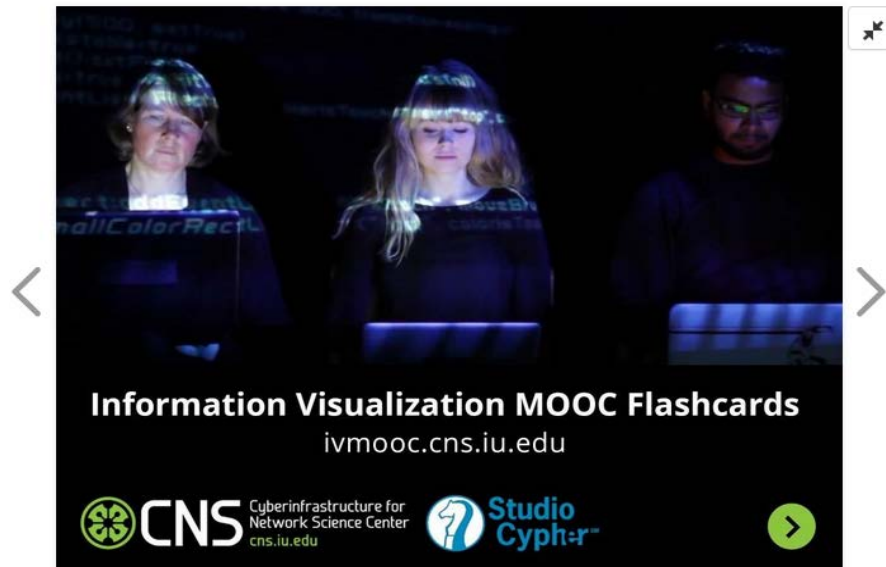
Studio Cypher Education

Everyone

This app is compatible with all of your devices.

★★★★★ 0

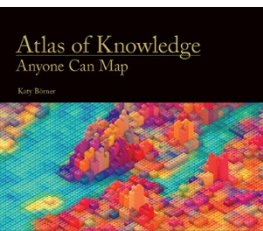
Installed





Visualization Framework

Insight Need Types page 26	Data Scale Types page 28	Visualization Types page 30	Graphic Symbol Types page 32	Graphic Variable Types page 34	Interaction Types page 26
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• categorize/cluster• order/rank/sort• distributions (also outliers, gaps)• comparisons• trends (process and time)• geospatial• compositions (also of text)• correlations/relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nominal• ordinal• interval• ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• table• chart• graph• map• network layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• geometric symbols<ul style="list-style-type: none">pointlineareasurfacevolume• linguistic symbols<ul style="list-style-type: none">textnumeralspunctuation marks• pictorial symbols<ul style="list-style-type: none">imagesiconsstatistical glyphs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• spatial<ul style="list-style-type: none">position• retinal<ul style="list-style-type: none">formcoloropticsmotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• overview• zoom• search and locate• filter• details-on-demand• history• extract• link and brush• projection• distortion



See page 24

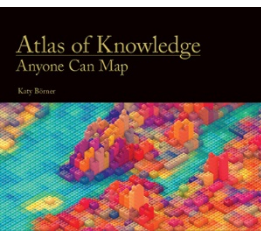
Visualization Framework

Basic Task Types								
Bertin, 1967	Wehrend & Lewis, 1996	Few, 2004	Yau, 2011	Rendgen & Wiedemann, 2012	Frankel, 2012	Tool: Many Eyes	Tool: Chart Chooser	Börner, 2014
selection	categorize			category				categorize/ cluster
order	rank	ranking					table	order/rank/ sort
	distribution	distribution					distribution	distributions (also outliers, gaps)
	compare	nominal comparison & deviation	differences		compare and contrast	compare data values	comparison	comparisons
		time series	patterns over time	time	process and time	track rises and falls over time	trend	trends (process and time)
		geospatial	spatial relations	location		generate maps		geospatial
quantity		part-to- whole	proportions		form and structure	see parts of whole, analyze text	composition	compositions (also of text)
association	correlate	correlation	relationships	hierarchy		relations between data points	relationship	correlations/ relationships



Visualization Framework

Insight Need Types page 26	Data Scale Types page 28	Visualization Types page 30	Graphic Symbol Types page 32	Graphic Variable Types page 34	Interaction Types page 26
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• categorize/cluster• order/rank/sort• distributions (also outliers, gaps)• comparisons• trends (process and time)• geospatial• compositions (also of text)• correlations/relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• nominal• ordinal• interval• ratio	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• table• chart• graph• map• network layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• geometric symbols<ul style="list-style-type: none">pointlineareasurfacevolume• linguistic symbols<ul style="list-style-type: none">textnumeralspunctuation marks• pictorial symbols<ul style="list-style-type: none">imagesiconsstatistical glyphs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• spatial<ul style="list-style-type: none">position• retinal<ul style="list-style-type: none">formcoloropticsmotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• overview• zoom• search and locate• filter• details-on-demand• history• extract• link and brush• projection• distortion



See page 24

Graphic Variable Types Versus Graphic Symbol Types

			Geometric Symbols					
			Point		Line		Area	
Spatial	x	quantitative						
	y	quantitative						
	z	quantitative						
Retinal	Form	Size	quantitative	NA (Not Applicable)				
		Shape	qualitative	NA				
		Rotation	quantitative	NA				
		Curvature	quantitative	NA				
		Angle	quantitative	NA				
		Closure	quantitative	NA				
	Color	Value	quantitative					
		Hue	qualitative					
		Saturation	quantitative					

Graphic Variable Types Versus Graphic Symbol Types

		Geometric Symbols					Linguistic Symbols Text, Numerals, Punctuation Marks	Pictorial Symbols Images, Icons, Statistical Glyphs
Symbol		point	line	area	surface	volume		
	1							
	2							
Form	size	NA (not applicable)						
	shape	NA						
	isolation	NA						
	curvature	NA						
	angle	NA						
	closure	NA						
Color	value							
	hue							
	saturation							
Texture	spacing							
	contiguity							
	pattern							
	orientation	NA						
	coherent							
	blur							
	transparency							
	shading							
	stereoscopic depth	Point in foreground — background	Line in foreground — background	Area in foreground — background	Surface in foreground — background	Volume in foreground — background	Text in foreground — background	Icons in foreground — background
	speed							
Motion	velocity							
	rhythm	Blinking point slow — fast	Blinking line slow — fast	Blinking area slow — fast	Blinking surface slow — fast	Blinking volume slow — fast	Blinking text slow — fast	Blinking icons slow — fast

Load **One** File and Run **Many** Analyses and Visualizations

Times Cited	Publication Year	City of Publisher	Country	Journal Title (Full)	Title	Subject Category	Authors
12	2011	NEW YORK	USA	COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ACM	Plug-and-Play Microscopes	Computer Science	Borner, K
18	2010	MALDEN	USA	CTS-CLINICAL AND TRANSLATIONAL SCIENCE	Advancing the Science of Team Science	Research & Experimental Medicine	Falk-Krzesinski, HJ Borner, K Contractor, N Fiore, SM Hall, KL Keyton, J Spring, B Stokols, D Trochim, W Uzzi, B
13	2010	WASHINGTON	USA	SCIENCE TRANSLATIONAL MEDICINE	A Multi-Level Systems Perspective for the Science of Team Science	Cell Biology Research & Experimental Medicine	Borner, K Contractor, N Falk-Krzesinski, HJ Fiore, SM Hall, KL Keyton, J Spring, B Stokols, D Trochim, W Uzzi, B

Statistical Analysis—p. 44

Location	Count	# Citations
Netherlands	13	292
United States	9	318
Germany	11	36
United Kingdom	1	2

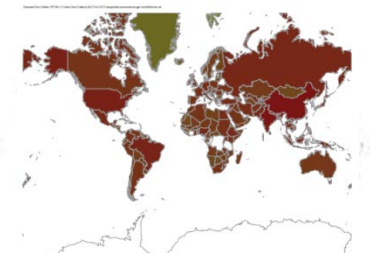
Temporal Burst Analysis—p. 48



Geospatial Analysis—p. 52



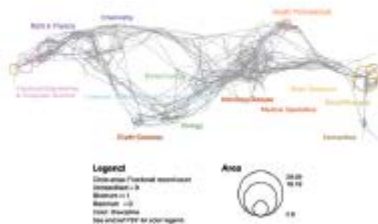
Geospatial Analysis—p. 52



Load **One** File and Run **Many** Analyses and Visualizations

Times Cited	Publication Year	City of Publisher	Country	Journal Title (Full)	Title	Subject Category	Authors
12	2011	NEW YORK	USA	COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ACM	Plug-and-Play Macroscopes	Computer Science	Borner, K
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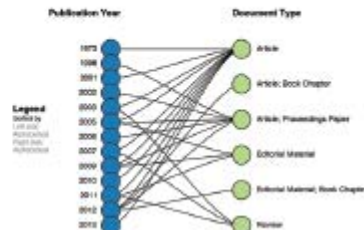
Topical Analysis—p. 56



Paper Citation Network—p. 60



Bi-Modal Network—p. 60



Co-author and many other bi-modal networks.

Course Schedule

Part 1: Theory and Hands-On

- **Session 1** – Workflow Design and Visualization Framework
- **Session 2** – “When:” Temporal Data
- **Session 3** – “Where:” Geospatial Data
- **Session 4** – “What:” Topical Data

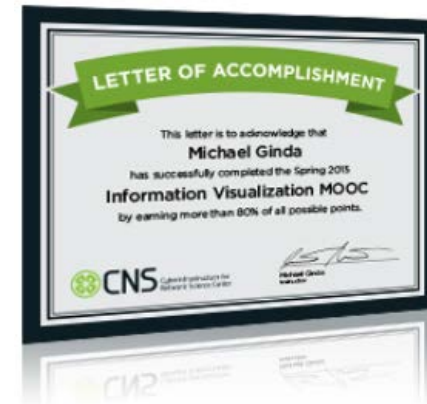
Mid-Term

- **Session 5** – “With Whom:” Trees
- **Session 6** – “With Whom:” Networks
- **Session 7** – Dynamic Visualizations and Deployment

Final Exam

Part 2: Students work in teams on client projects.

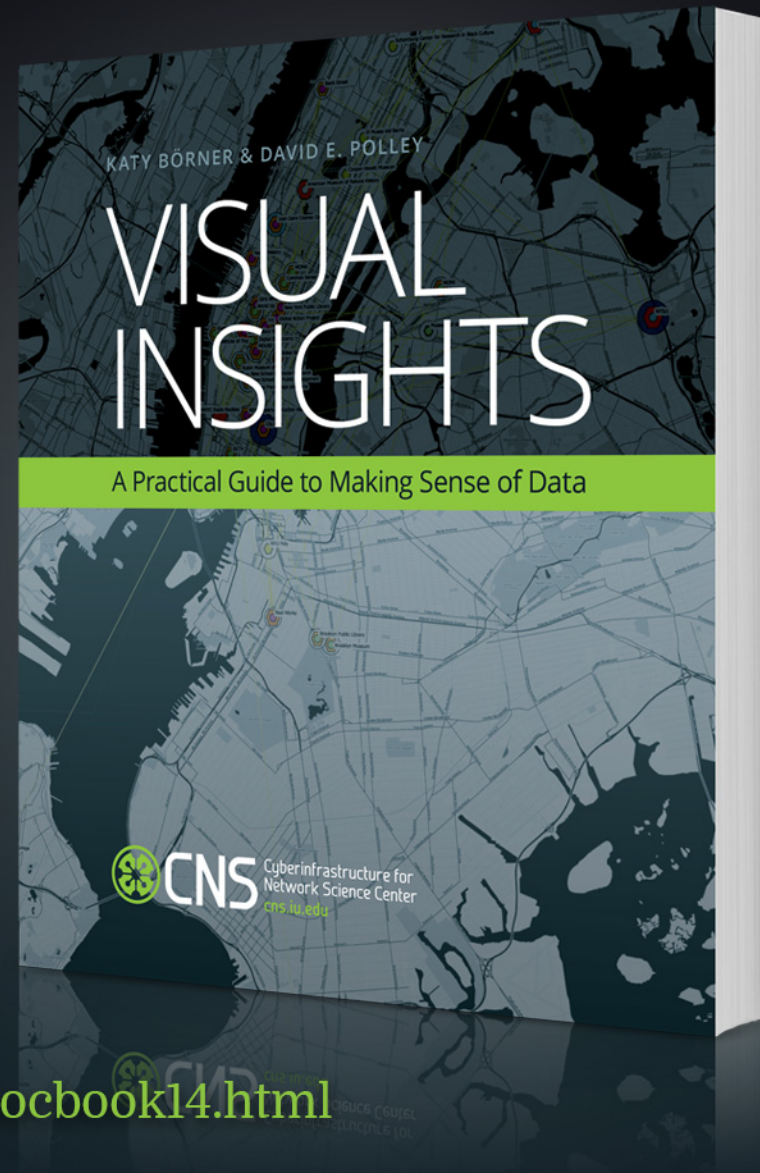
Final grade is based on Homework and Quizzes (**10%**), Midterm (**20%**), Final (**30%**), Client Project (**30%**), and Class Participation (**10%**).



The IVMOOC Companion Textbook

This textbook offers a gentle introduction to the design of insightful visualizations. It seamlessly blends theory and practice, giving readers both the theoretical foundation and the practical skills necessary to render data into insights.

The book accompanies the Information Visualization MOOC that attracted students, scholars, and practitioners from many fields of science and more than 100 different countries.



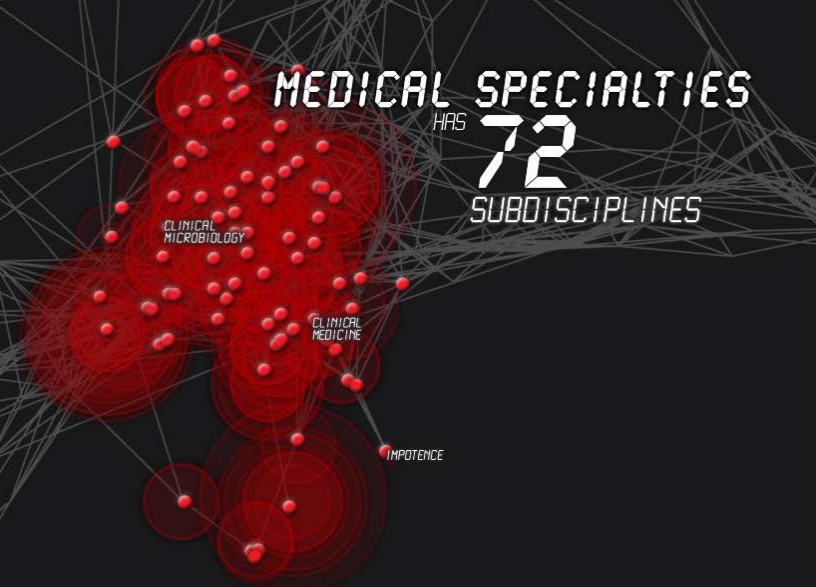
cns.iu.edu/ivmooobook14.html

Forecasting S&T



PLACES
& SPACES
MAPPING SCIENCE

scimaps.org



Science Forecast S1:E1, 2015





Government, academic, and industry leaders discussed challenges and opportunities associated with using big data, visual analytics, and computational models in STI decision-making.

Conference slides, recordings, and report are available via <http://modsti.cns.iu.edu/report>





Upcoming Colloquia

Unless otherwise indicated, most Sackler colloquia are held at the Arnold and Mabel Beckman Center, in Irvine, California.

Reproducibility of Research: Issues and Proposed Remedies

March 8-10, 2017; Washington, D.C.
 Organized by David B. Allison, Richard Shiffrin and Victoria Stodden
[Registration now open](#)

Science of Science Communication III

November 15-16, 2017; Washington, D.C.
 Organized by Karen Cook, Baruch Fischhoff, Alan I. Leshner and Dietram A. Scheufele
 Registration will open May 2017

Modelling and Visualizing Science and Technology Developments

December 4-5, 2017; Irvine, CA
 Organized by Katy Börner, William Rouse and H. Eugene Stanley
 Registration will open August 2017

References

Börner, Katy, Chen, Chaomei, and Boyack, Kevin. (2003). **Visualizing Knowledge Domains**. In Blaise Cronin (Ed.), *ARIST*, Medford, NJ: Information Today, 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

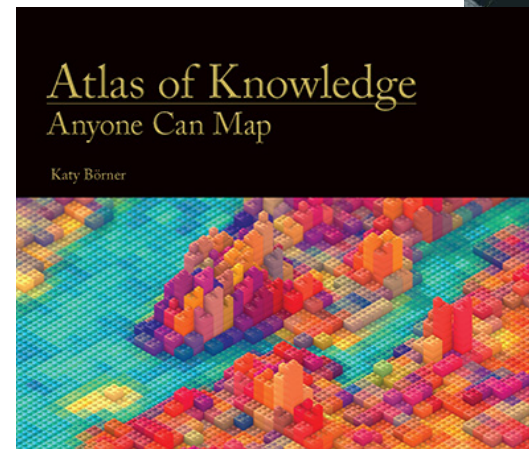
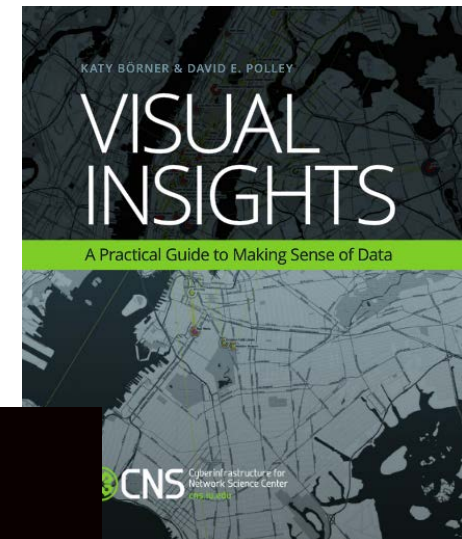
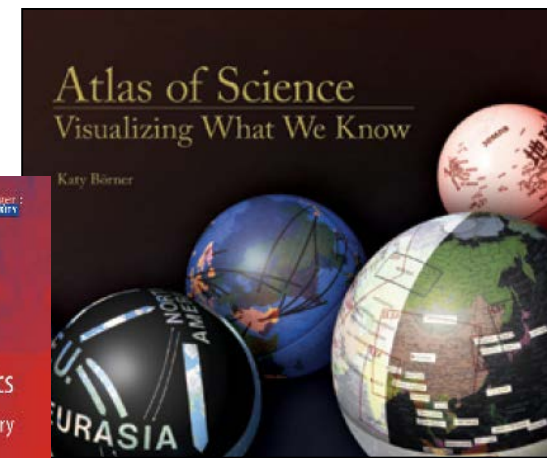
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Scharnhorst, Andrea, Börner, Katy, van den Besselaar, Peter (2012) **Models of Science Dynamics**. Springer Verlag.

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Research



Open Data and Open Code for Big Science of Science Studies

Latest News



Put your money where your citations are: a proposal for a new funding system (website accessed 9/05/13)

Upcoming Events

OCT 1 Katy Börner attends PIUG 2013 Northeast Conference

10.13 Katy Börner presents Mapping Science Exhibit at WSSF

10.15 Ted Polley & Google Team present IVMOOC at EDUCAUSE

10.22 Katy Börner presents at the SciELO 15 Years Conference

Development



Behind the scenes of the design and development of AcademyScope

Outreach



See some of the most fascinating data visualizations in the world.

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We work closely with clients to provide custom-made data, visualization, and software solutions

Videos



Watch Katy Börner's full presentation from TEDxBloomington

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Successful IVMOOC will be offered again in January of 2014

All papers, maps, tools, talks, press are linked from <http://cns.iu.edu>

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