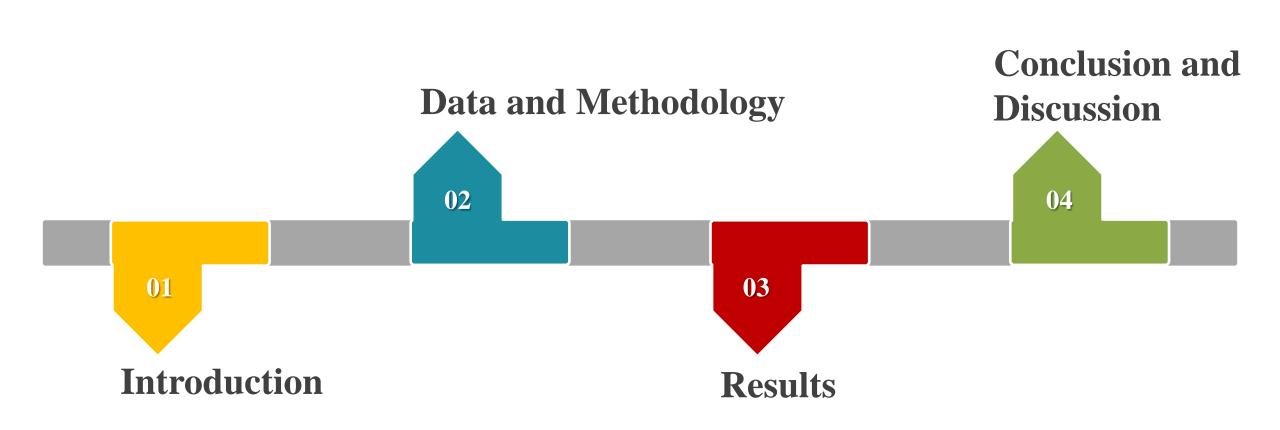


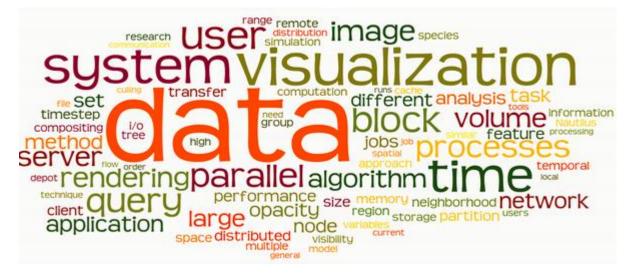
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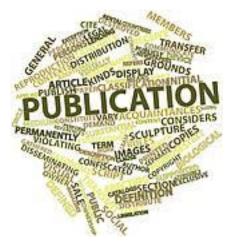
Introduction V



The **visualization** of knowledge or technological landscapes can not only benefit non-expert users to obtain a *basic landscape* of domain field, but also offer an incorporation of advanced *visual perception* for scholars in the field .

Mapping, as an effective visual interfaces to immense collections of data, depicting myriad objects in ways that allow us to effectively *discern apparent outliers, clusters and trends*.

Introduction



In the past many years, most scholars emphasis on *outcomes in research evaluation* in part represents an evolution in the nature of research. Compared to research publications that report the narrow outcomes that emerge from ongoing research programs and limit the scope of the reporting to specific findings or results, research proposals provide valuable research intelligence "upstream" of analyses of research outputs.

Funding proposals have the following typical advantages:

- **Contain a broader scope of data on the people, inputs and processes of science;**
- Describe overarching research programs, which typically generate multiple publications.

Program Element Codes (PEC) and **Program Reference Codes (PRC)** to track which NSF programs funded specific awards.

Туре	Science overlay mapping	Patent overlay mapping	Funding proposal overlap mapping		
Data source	Publication (Web of Science)	Patent (EPO, USPTO)	Awards (NSF)		
Classification basic	Content-based classification; ISI subject category; Web of Science category ;	IPC	PEC		
Purposes	Locate bodies of research within the sciences, both at each moment of time and dynamically and explore the ongoing sociocognitive transformations of science and technology systems.	landscape as well as a method to locate the patent data of individual organizations, countries and	Show changes in distribution of proposals on a given subject matter or by a research unit over time and contrast the emphases of different research units for science and technology management.		
Factor relationship	Citing-to-Cited relationship	Citing-to-Cited relationship	Co-occurrence relationship		
Cluster method	Cosine similarity matrix and factor analysis	Cosine similarity matrix and factor analysis	Maximum membership degree		
Main reference	Rafols and Leydesdorff (2009) Leydesdorff and Rafols (2009) Rafols et al. (2010)	Kay et al. (2014) Leydesdorff et al. (2014)			

Methodology

Simple Search

Download Aw



Three data search methods:

- ➢ Simple Search;
- Advanced Search;
- Popular Search (for ARRA Awards)

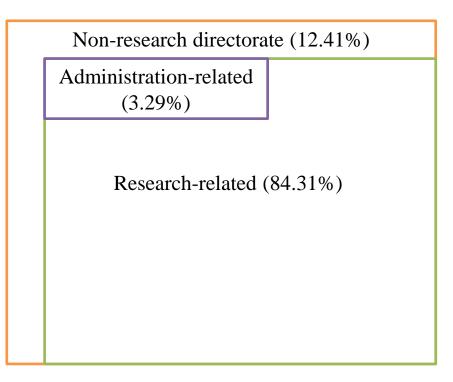
ARRA: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

The **National Science Foundation (NSF)**, as a United States government agency that supports research and education in all the *non-medical fields of science and engineering*, has tried to narrow the gap between science and society with its broader impacts criteria.

h Advanced Search Popular	Searches Download Awards	Send Comments A	ward Search Help			Timos
wards by Year						Times 2000 t
	Click on a link below	to download a zipped f	ile with all awards made in tha format. <u>View XML schema</u> .		September 30) in XML	20001
	The "Historical Awards"	link contains all awar	ds made prior to 1976. Please available for these older awa		as text abstracts, are not	
	<u> 2014 - 24 MB</u>	<u> 2003 - 21 MB</u>	<u> 1992 - 15 MB</u>	<u> 1981 - 6 MB</u>	<u> 1970 - 668 KB</u>	Result
	<u>2013 - 22 MB</u>	<u>2002 - 19 MB</u>	<u> 1991 - 14 MB</u>	<u> 1980 - 7 MB</u>	<u> 1969 - 106 KB</u>	17107
	<u> 2012 - 23 MB</u>	<u> 2001 - 16 MB</u>	<u> 1990 - 14 MB</u>	<u> 1979 - 7 MB</u>	<u> 1968 - 108 KB</u>	1/10/
	<u>2011 - 22 MB</u>	<u>2000 - 17 MB</u>	<u> 1989 - 12 MB</u>	<u> 1978 - 7 MB</u>	<u> 1967 - 41 KB</u>	
	<u>2010 - 24 MB</u>	<u> 1999 - 17 MB</u>	<u> 1988 - 12 MB</u>	<u> 1977 - 7 MB</u>	<u> 1966 - 17 KB</u>	
	<u> 2009 - 29 MB</u>	<u> 1998 - 15 MB</u>	<u> 1987 - 11 MB</u>	<u> 1976 - 7 MB</u>	<u> 1965 - 14 KB</u>	
	<u>2008 - 24 MB</u>	<u> 1997 - 16 MB</u>	<u> 1986 - 8 MB</u>	<u> 1975 - 4 MB</u>	<u> 1964 - 9 KB</u>	
	<u> 2007 - 22 MB</u>	<u> 1996 - 15 MB</u>	<u> 1985 - 7 MB</u>	<u> 1974 - 3 MB</u>	<u> 1963 - 21 KB</u>	
	<u>2006 - 20 MB</u>	<u> 1995 - 15 MB</u>	<u> 1984 - 7 MB</u>	<u> 1973 - 1 MB</u>	<u> 1962 - 11 KB</u>	
	<u> 2005 - 20 MB</u>	<u> 1994 - 15 MB</u>	<u> 1983 - 6 MB</u>	<u> 1972 - 1 MB</u>	<u> 1961 - 5 KB</u>	
	<u> 2004 - 19 MB</u>	<u> 1993 - 15 MB</u>	<u> 1982 - 6 MB</u>	<u> 1971 - 583 KB</u>	<u> 1960 - 1 KB</u>	
	<u> 1959 - 22 KB</u>					
	Historical - 73 MB					

Timespan: 2000 to2014

Results: 171074 awards



Non-research directorate:

- □ Office of the Director (O/D);
- □ National Science Board (NSB);
- □ Office of the Inspector General (OIG);
- □ Directorate for Education & Human Resources (HER);
- □ Office of Budget, Finance, and Award Management (BFA);
- □ Office of Information & Resource Management (IRM).

Two type of PECs:

- **Research-related funding;**
- □ Administration-related funding;

PEC Processing

Туре	PEC Number	Award Records	Rate	Cumulative number	Acculate rate
1000= <award< td=""><td>43</td><td>62332</td><td>43.48%</td><td>62332</td><td>43.48%</td></award<>	43	62332	43.48%	62332	43.48%
500= <award<1000< td=""><td>60</td><td>39731</td><td>27.72%</td><td>95654</td><td>66.73%</td></award<1000<>	60	39731	27.72%	95654	66.73%
100= <award<500< td=""><td>264</td><td>56363</td><td>39.32%</td><td>136805</td><td>95.43%</td></award<500<>	264	56363	39.32%	136805	95.43%
50= <award<100< td=""><td>101</td><td>6939</td><td>4.84%</td><td>140478</td><td>98.00%</td></award<100<>	101	6939	4.84%	140478	98.00%
10= <award<50< td=""><td>195</td><td>4926</td><td>3.54%</td><td>142549</td><td>99.54%</td></award<50<>	195	4926	3.54%	142549	99.54%
Award<10	248	656	0.46%	142821	100.00%

Methodology

Category Method

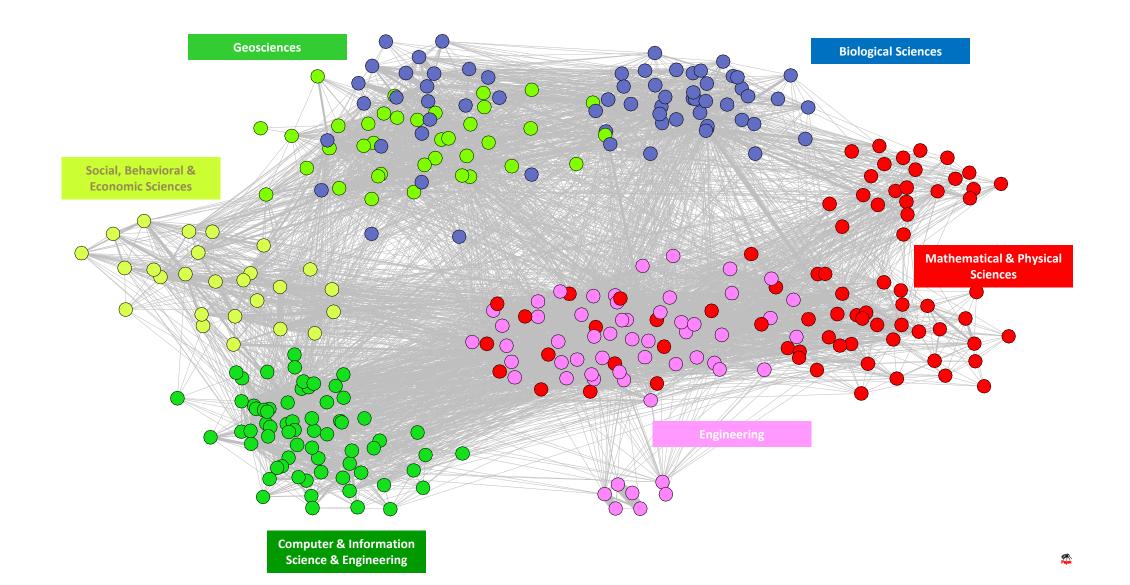
Reset		PEC	1	2	3	4	5	6
		# Records	35491	30148	25903	21365	21166	15774
NSFOrganizationCode (long name)	# Records	Show Values >= 1 and <= 4151 Cooccurrence # of Records	Directorate for Mathematical & Physical So	Directorate for Engineering	Directorate for Geosciences	Directorate for Computer & Information Sc	Directorate for Biological Sciences	Directorate for Social, Behavioral & Econo
1	4152	5371		4151				1
2	3876	1189	1374	781	512	327	773	109
3	3321	9150	775	833	566	380	556	211
		1201	2200			-		
5	2194	1281	2193	1				
6	2172	1266	2066	65	16	3	18	4
7	1949	1320	10	5		17	1	1916
8	1900	1517	34	1849		17		
9	1755	1640	17	29	2	1686	9	12
10	1728	1620		1	1722	1	3	1
11	1674	1253	1361	92	25	122	45	29
12	1668	7298	372	417	383	139	210	147
13	1599	1271	1460	51	26	24	37	1
14	1563	1182	18		16		1519	10
15	1555	5373		1555				
16	1515	7363	2	3	2	1508		
17	1486	1650			1409		77	
18	1456	1574	6	3	1445	2		
19	1429	1352		8	44	1	19	1357
20	1405	1573	3	5	1396			1

Previous category method: *Cosine similarity matrix; Factor analysis;*

Current category method: *Maximum membership degree; Manual check;*

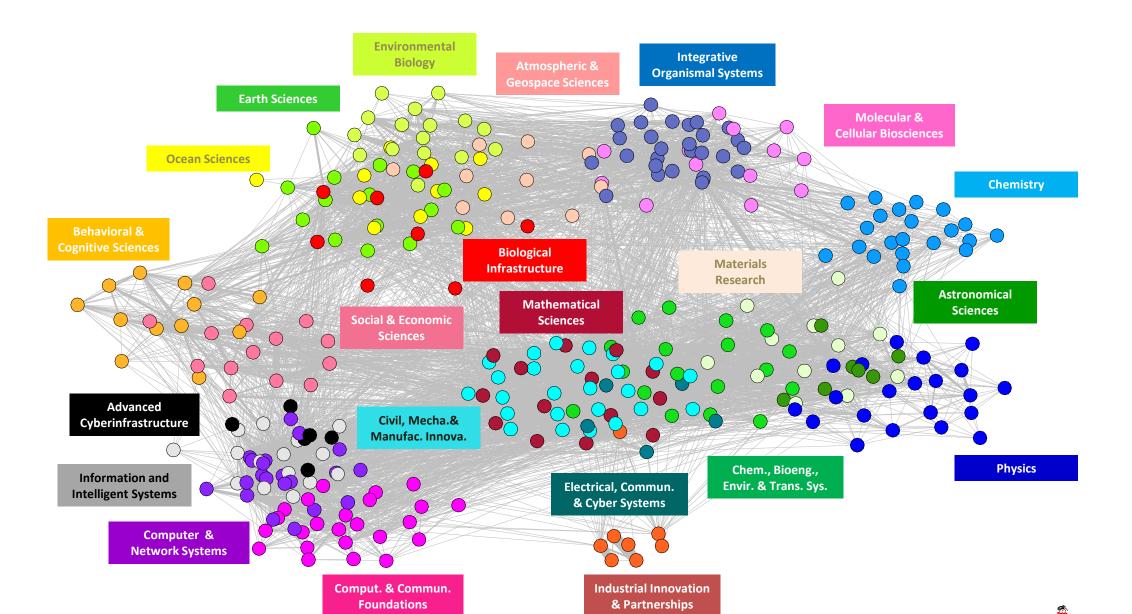
Basemap (6 factors)

Results



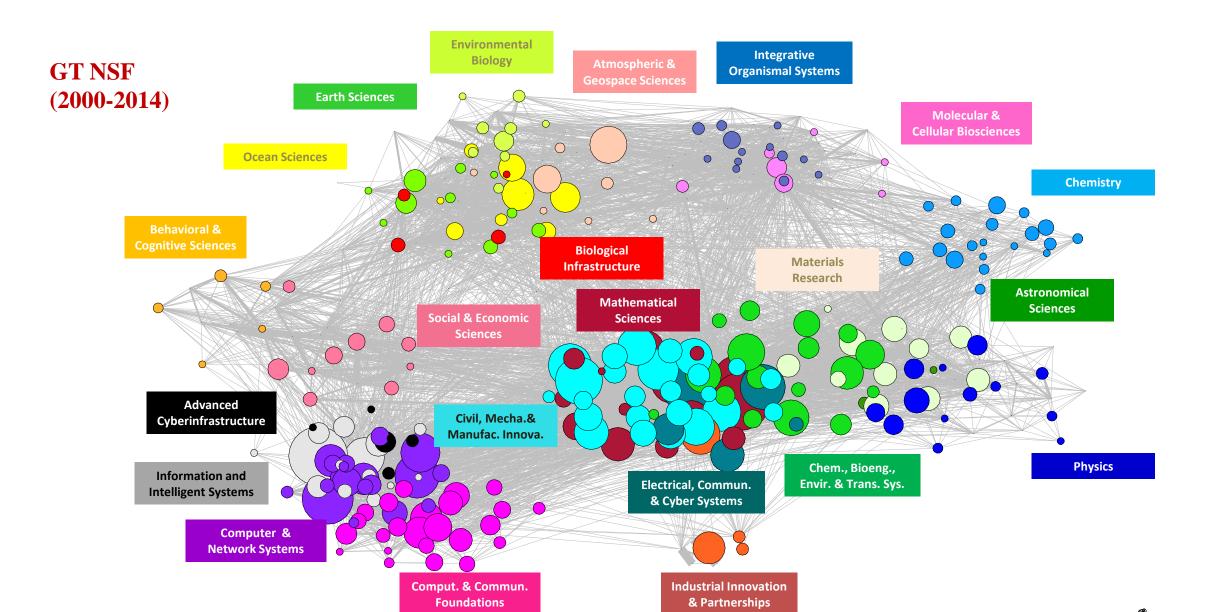
Basemap (22 factors)

Results

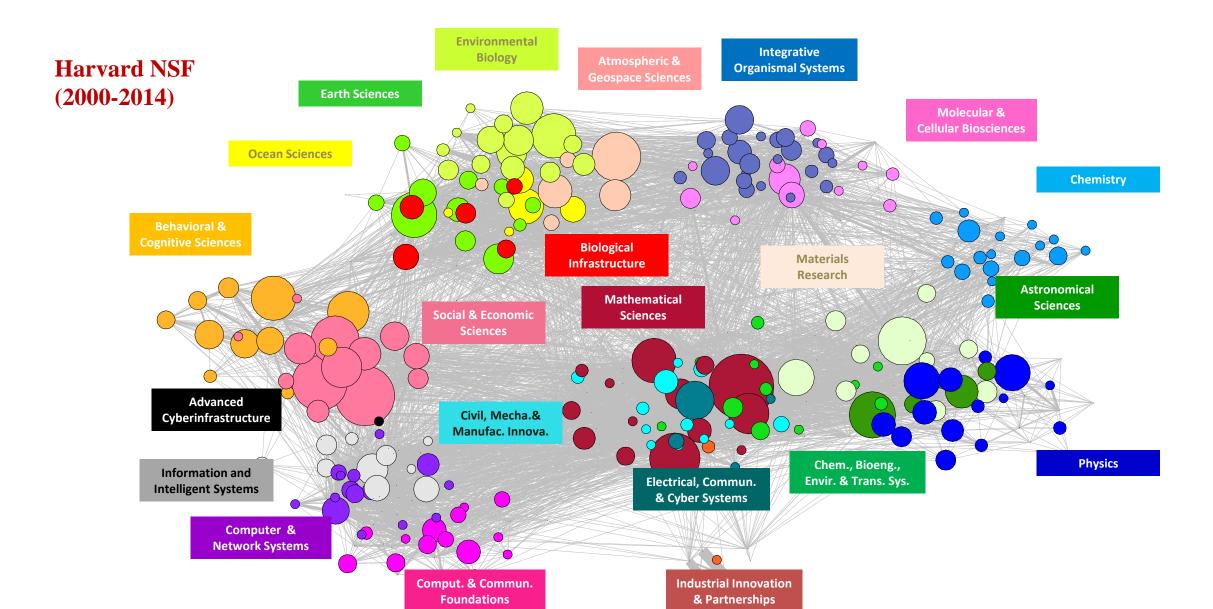


Application–Locate Organization Research Fileds

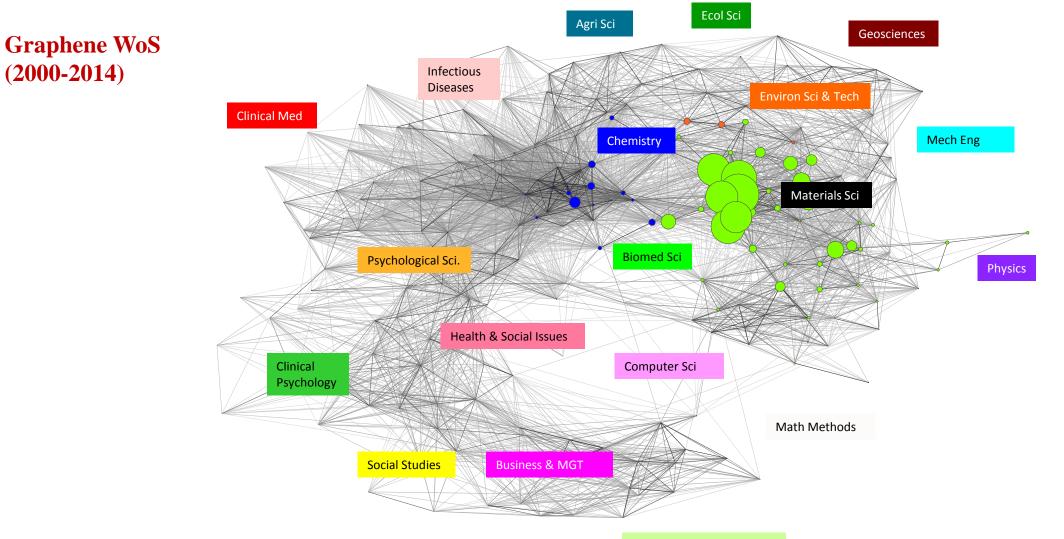
- 12 -



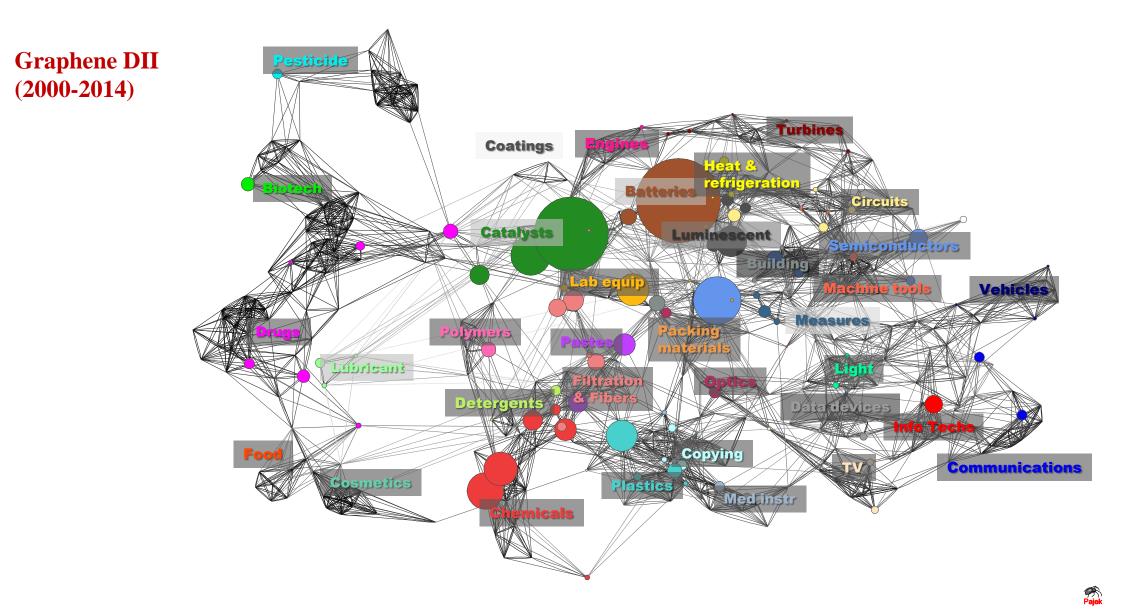
Application–Locate Organization Research Fileds



Application– Trace Technology Area

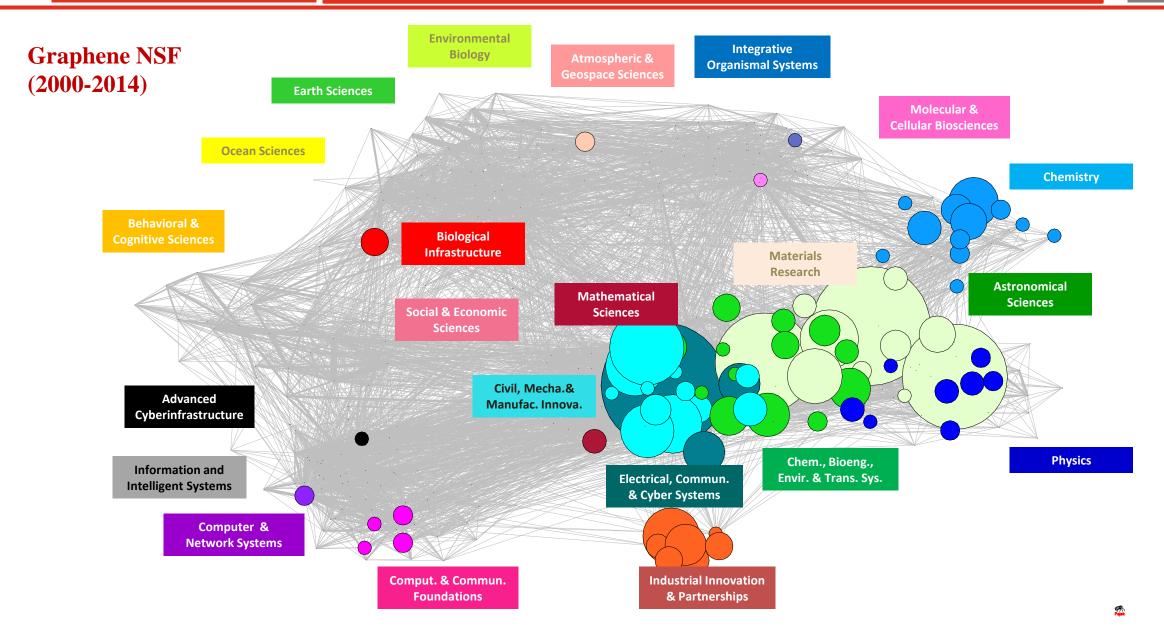


Application– Trace Technology Area



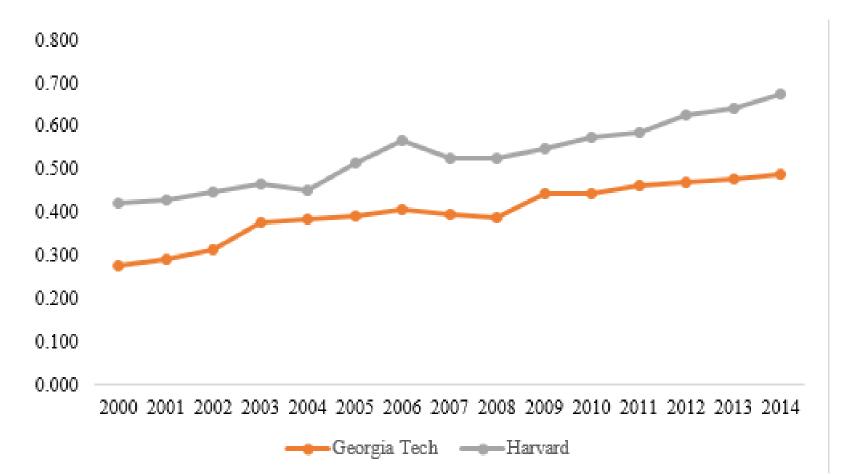
- 15 -

Application– Trace Technology Area



17 -

Interdisciplinarity: Georgia Tech VS Harvard University



Discussion

Funding Proposal Overlap Mapping offers some potential advantages:

- Provides an effective visualization way in showing changes over time, as in distribution of proposals on a given technology;
- Contrasts the emphases of different research units, including academic institutes and universities;
- Contributes a new approach to measuring interdisciplinarity;

Discussion

Funding Proposal Overlap Mapping has some limitations:

- Only frequent PECs have been considered to building the co-occurrence network;
- Discipline categories are mainly based on the organization NSF divisions;
- ◆ NSF cannot comprehensively reflects the all funding activities.

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