



Visual exploration of scientific literature using VOSviewer and CitNetExplorer

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**Universiteit
Leiden**

Explosive growth of scientific literature



Scientists are drowning in COVID-19 papers. Can new tools keep them afloat?

By Jeffrey Brainard | May. 13, 2020, 12:15 PM

Science's COVID-19 reporting is supported by the Pulitzer Center.

Timothy Sheahan, a virologist studying COVID-19, wishes he could keep pace with the growing torrent of new scientific papers about the disease and the novel coronavirus that causes it. But there are just too many—more than 4000 alone last week. “I’m not keeping up,” says Sheahan, who works at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. “It’s impossible.”

“A new scientific paper is published every 30 seconds and there are 10,000 updates to PubMed every day”

“It is impossible for humans alone to process all of the complex information potentially available to them for the advancement of scientific research”

James Chandler, November 2016, BenevolentAI

Bibliographic data sources

Scopus

Web of Science



Dimensions

PubMed



Crossref



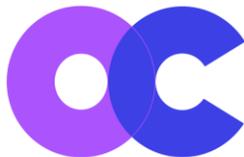
Europe PMC



Microsoft Academic



Semantic Scholar



OPEN ACCESS freely available online

Citation Analysis May Severely Underestimate the Impact of Clinical Research as Compared to Basic Research

Nees Jan van Eck^{1*}, Ludo Waltman¹, Anthony F. J. van Raan¹, Robert J. M. Klautz¹, Wilco C. Peul¹

Abstract

Background: Citation analysis has become an important tool for research performance assessment in the medical sciences. However, different areas of medical research may have considerably different citation practices, even within the same medical field. Because of this, it is unclear to what extent citation-based bibliometric indicators allow for valid comparisons between research units active in different areas of medical research.

Methodology: A visualization methodology is introduced that reveals differences in citation practices between medical research areas. The methodology extracts terms from the titles and abstracts of a large collection of publications and uses these terms to visualize the structure of a medical field and to indicate how research areas within this field differ from each other in their average citation impact.

Results: Visualizations are provided for 32 medical fields, defined based on journal subject categories in the Web of Science database. The analysis focuses on three fields: Cardiac & cardiovascular systems, Clinical neurology, and Surgery. In each of these fields, there turn out to be large differences in citation practices between research areas. Low-impact research areas tend to focus on clinical intervention research, while high-impact research areas are often more oriented on basic and diagnostic research.

Conclusions: Popular bibliometric indicators, such as the h-index and the impact factor, do not correct for differences in citation practices between medical fields. These indicators therefore cannot be used to make accurate between-field comparisons. More sophisticated bibliometric indicators do correct for field differences but still fail to take into account within-field heterogeneity in citation practices. As a consequence, the citation impact of clinical intervention research may be substantially underestimated in comparison with basic and diagnostic research.

Keywords: citation analysis, visualization, medical research, citation practices, bibliometrics, impact factor, h-index

Introduction

Citation analysis is widely used in the assessment of research performance in the medical sciences [1]. Especially the h-index [2] and the impact factor [3–5] are extremely popular bibliometric indicators. However, the use of these indicators for performance assessment has important limitations. In particular, both the h-index and the impact factor fail to take into account the extensive differences in citation practices between fields of science [6]. For instance, the average length of the reference list of a publication is much longer in molecular biology than in mathematics. As a consequence, publications in molecular biology can average an cited much more frequently than publications in mathematics. This difference can be more than ten orders of magnitude [7].

More sophisticated bibliometric indicators used by professional bibliometric centers perform a normalization to correct for differences in citation practices between fields of science [8]. These field-normalized indicators typically rely on a field classification system in which the boundaries of fields are explicitly defined (e.g. the journal subject categories in the Web of Science database). Unfortunately, however, practical applications of field-normalized indicators often suggest the existence of differences in citation practices not only between but also within fields of science. An obvious example of this phenomenon can be observed explicitly clearly in medical fields, in which the citation impact of clinical intervention research may be substantially underestimated in comparison with basic and diagnostic research. Within-field heterogeneity in citation practices is not corrected for by field-normalized bibliometric indicators and therefore poses a serious threat to the accuracy of these indicators.

This paper presents an empirical analysis of the above problem, with a focus on the medical sciences. An advanced visualization

References

1. van Eck NJ, Waltman L, van Raan AFJ, Klautz RJM, Peul WC (2013) Citation analysis may severely underestimate the impact of clinical research as compared to basic research. *PLOS ONE* 8(6): e62395. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0062395
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22. Waltman L, van Eck NJ (2009) On the use of citation and impact factor indicators. *Scientometrics* 81(2): 241–251.

Underestimation of the Impact of Clinical Research

Available bibliometric indicators, one should be aware of being caused by differences in citation practices between areas of medical research, especially between basic and clinical areas.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Cathelijne Waagjer for helpful suggestions in the early stages of this research.

Author Contributions

Concepted and designed the experiments: N.J.E., L.W., A.F.J.R., R.J.M.K., W.C.P. Performed the experiments: N.J.E., L.W., A.F.J.R., R.J.M.K., W.C.P. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: N.J.E., L.W., W.C.P. Wrote the paper: N.J.E., L.W., A.F.J.R., R.J.M.K., W.C.P.

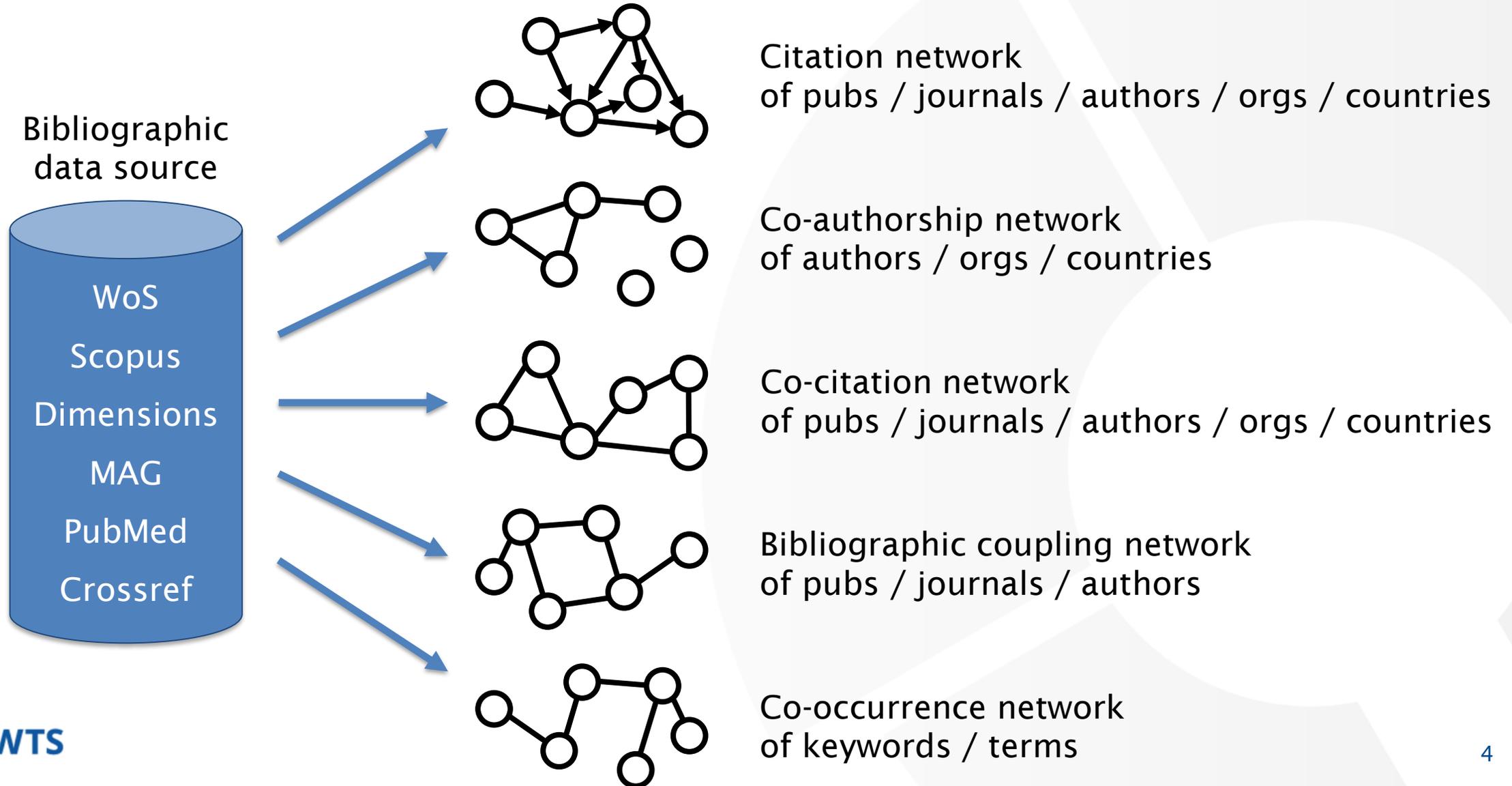
References

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2. Hirsch JM (2005) The h-index: A simple metric of academic achievement. *Curr Biol* 15(26): R676–R679. doi:10.1016/j.cub.2005.10.043
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4. Garfield E, Fontana R, Corbridge C (1988) Evolution of citation indexes. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 260(1): 100–102.
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22. Waltman L, van Eck NJ (2009) On the use of citation and impact factor indicators. *Scientometrics* 81(2): 241–251.

Bibliographic data sources

	Web of Science	Scopus	Dimensions
Journals	20,000	25,000	50,000
Publications	60 million	50 million	110 million
Citations	1.4 billion	1.5 billion	1.2 billion

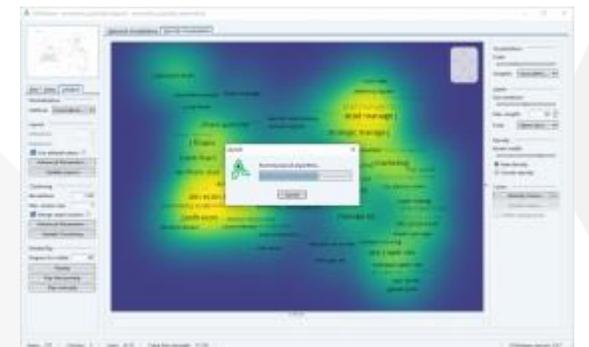
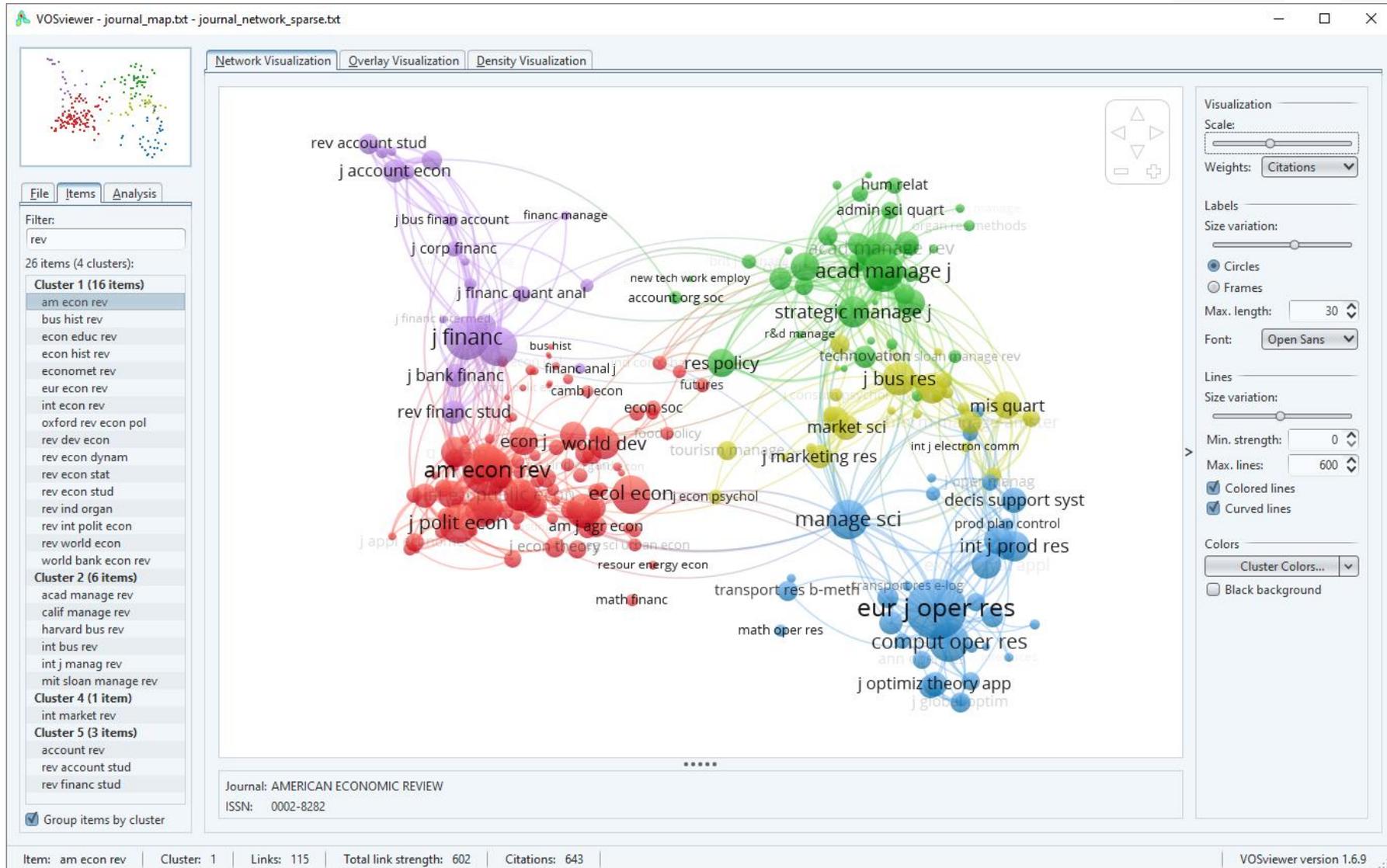
Bibliometric networks



Outline

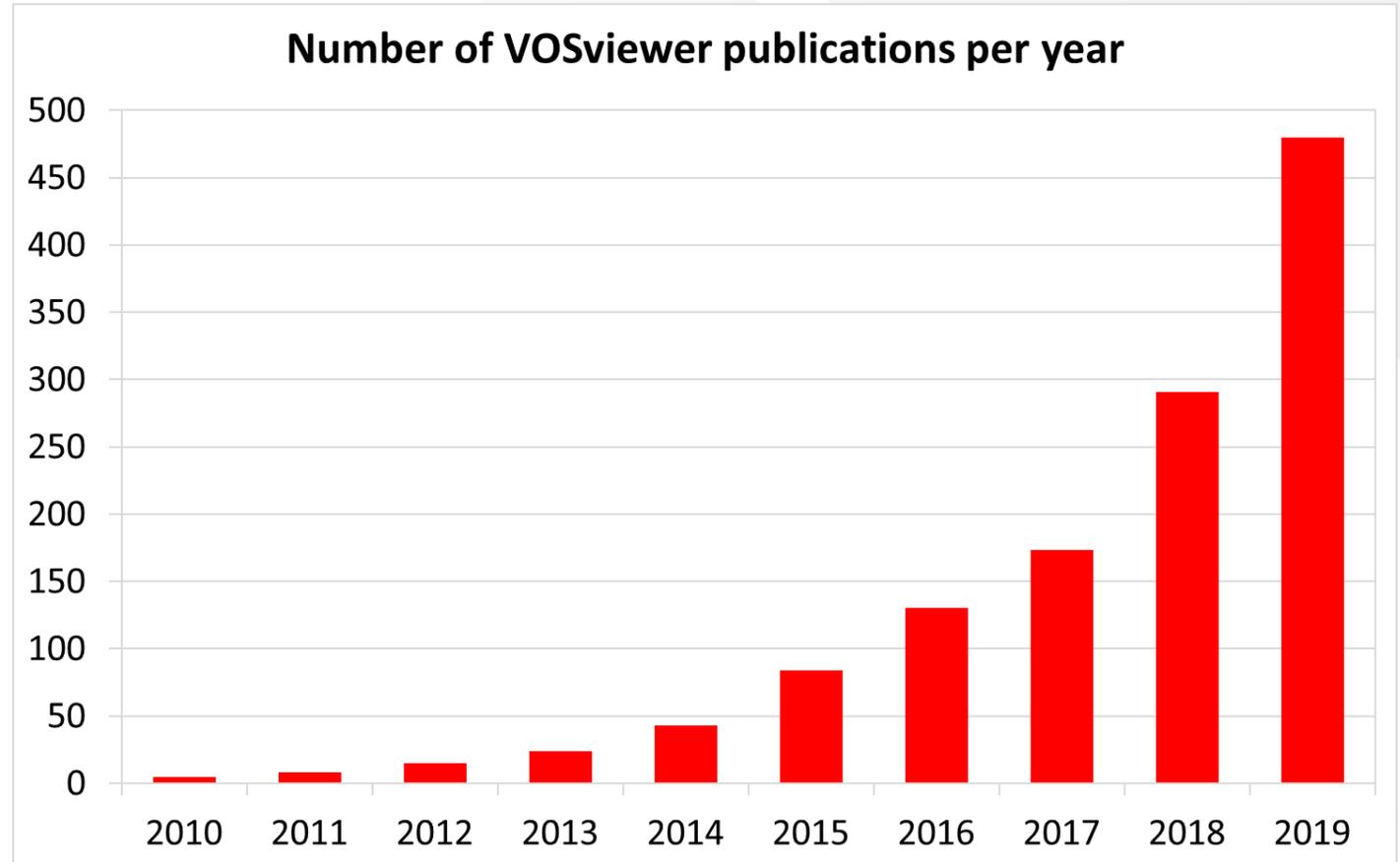
- Software tools
 - VOSviewer
 - CitNetExplorer
- Network analysis techniques
- Algorithmically constructed classification system of science

VOSviewer

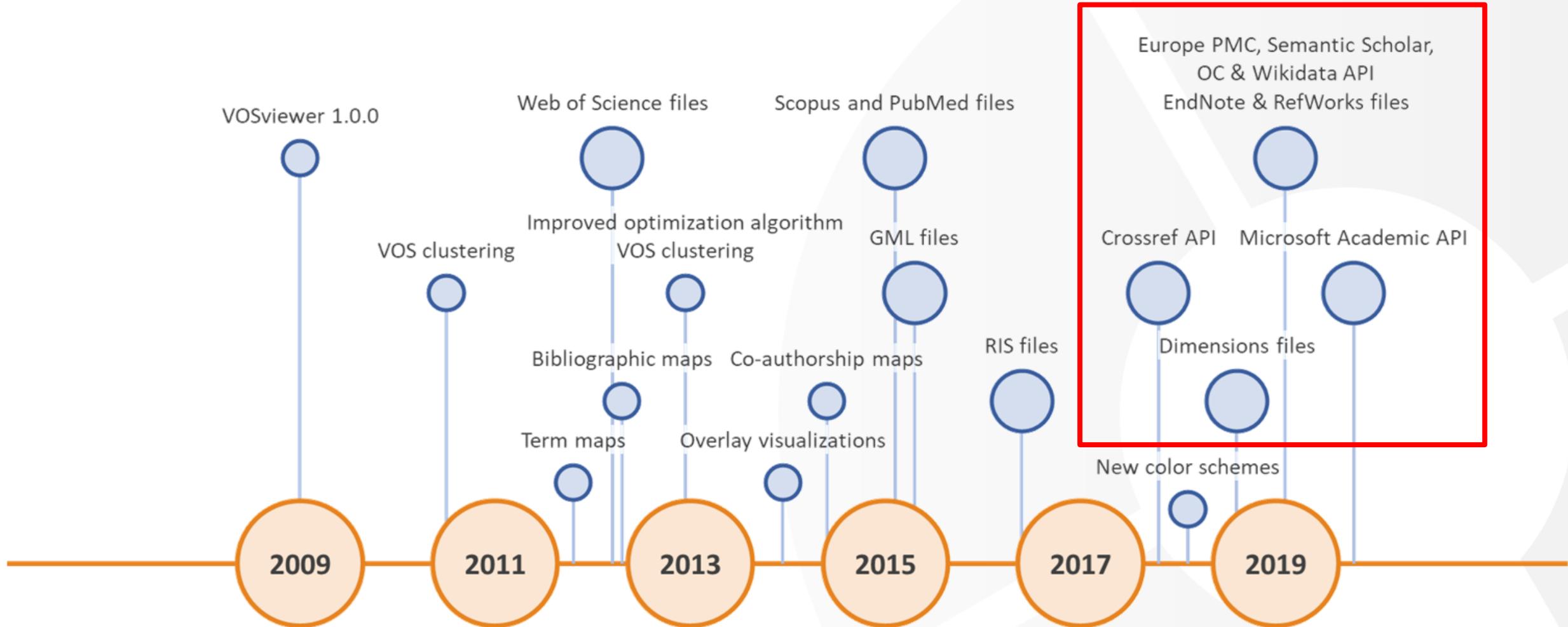


Users of VOSviewer

- Researchers
- Research institutions
- Research funders
- Scientific publishers
- Industry



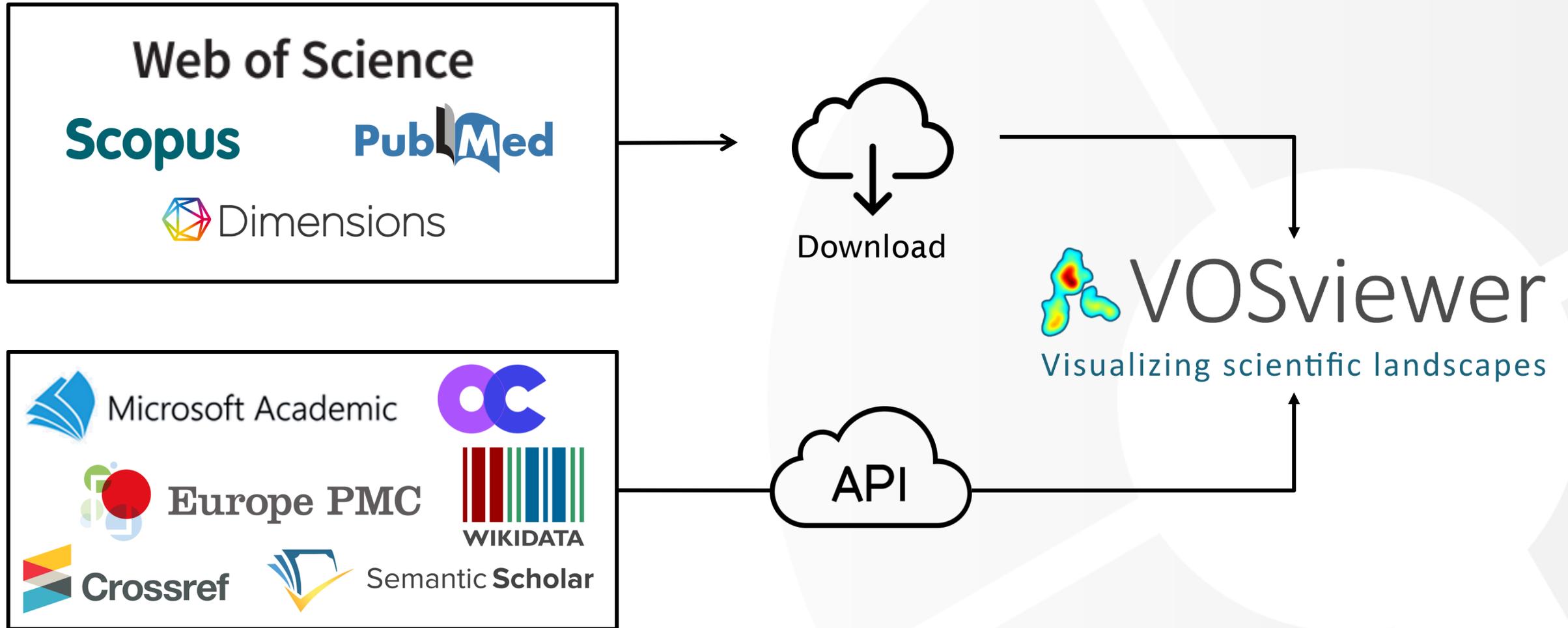
Development



Types of networks supported by each data source

	Co-authorship	Co-occurrence	Citation	Bibliographic coupling	Co-citation
Web of Science	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scopus	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dimensions	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PubMed	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Crossref	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Europe PMC	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Microsoft Academic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Semantic Scholar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
OCC / COCI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Wikidata	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

Data access



Interactive querying

Create Map ✕

 Specify search query or select files

Search Query DOI JSON

API:

Author: ? ORCID:

Affiliation:

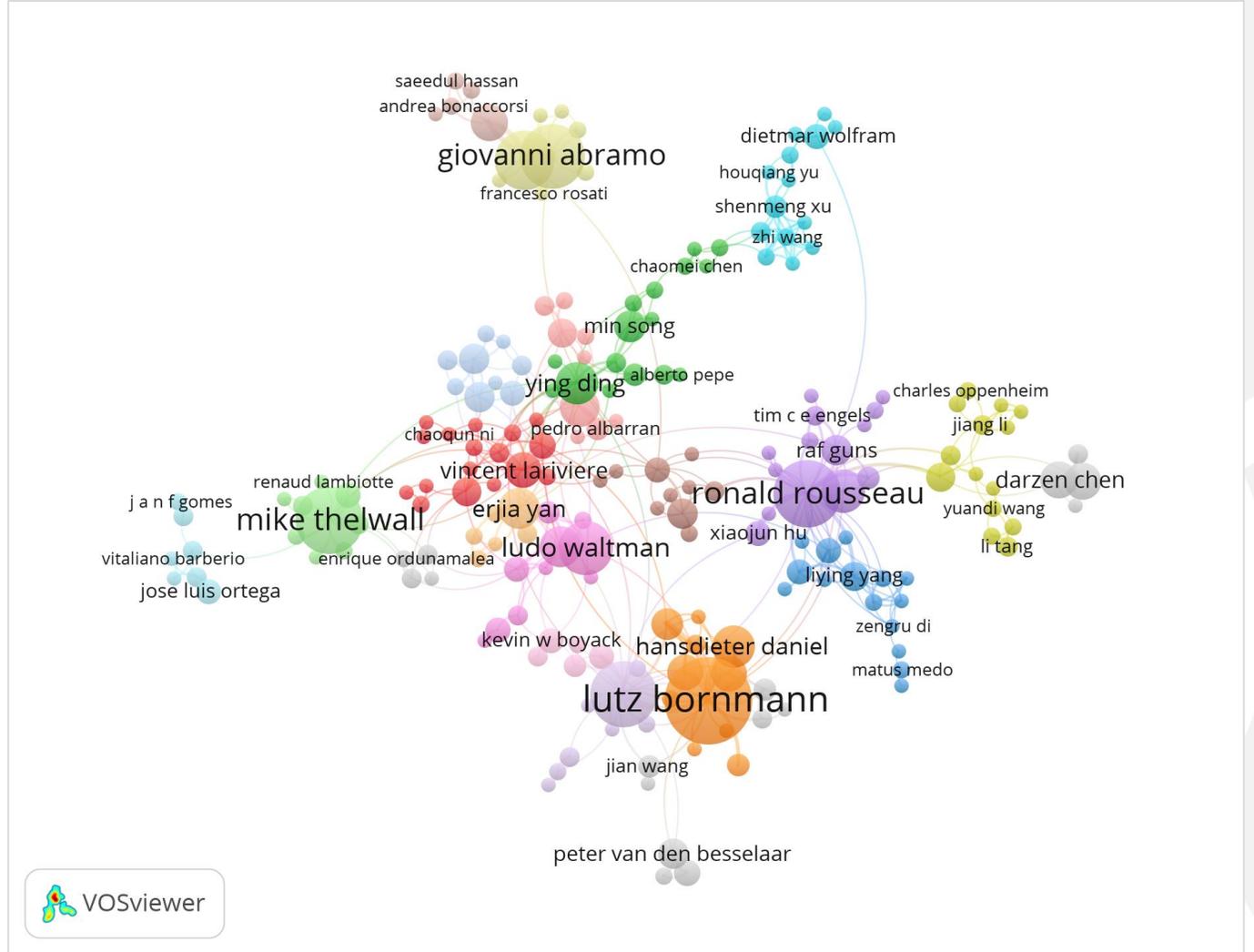
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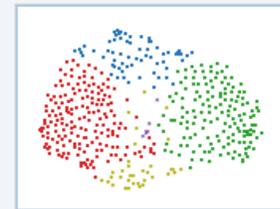
Text: Year: to

Title only Title and abstract

API key: [Request API key](#)

JSON file (optional): ?





File Items Analysis

Map

Create...

Open...

Save...

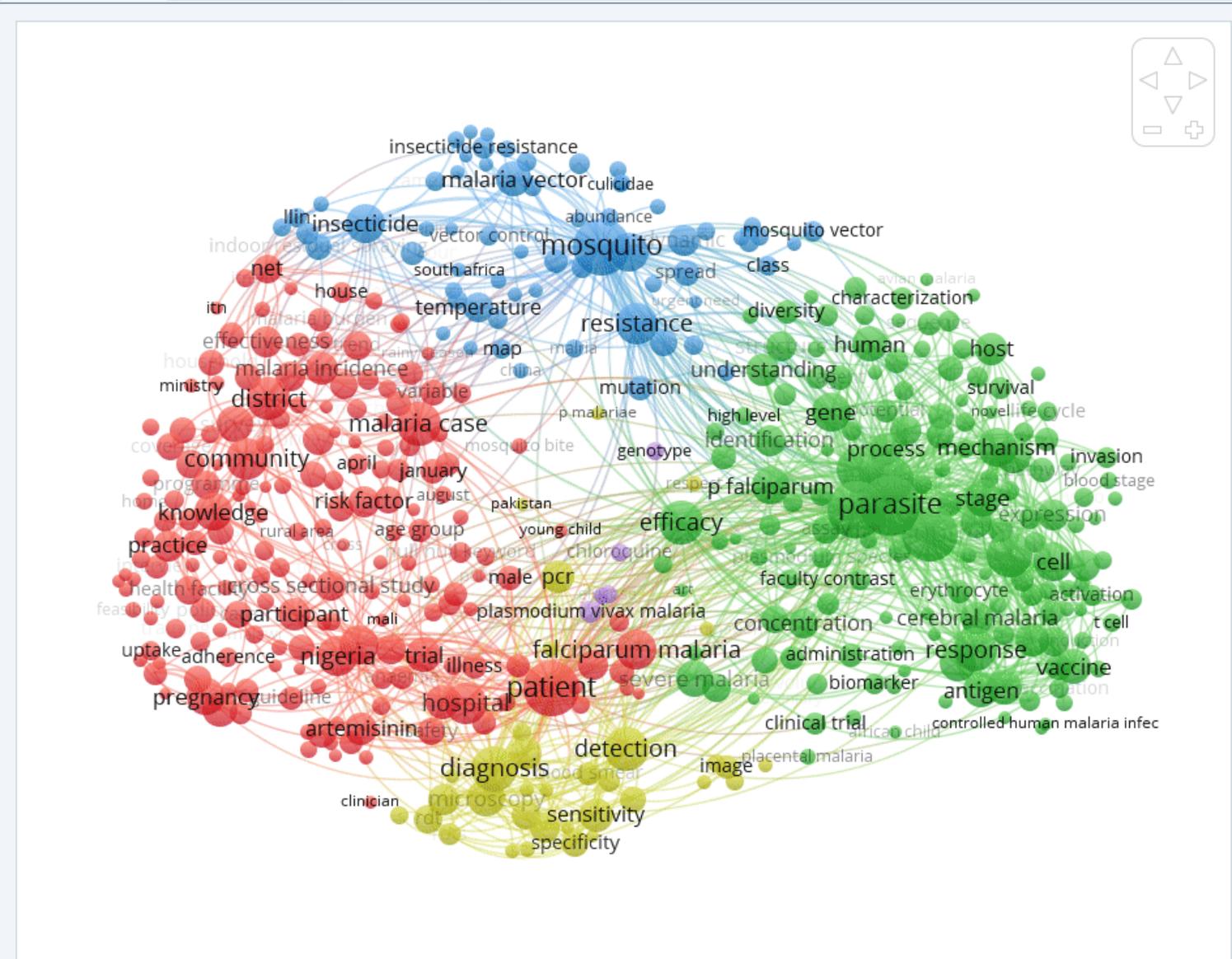
Screenshot...

Info

Manual

About VOSviewer

Network Visualization Overlay Visualization Density Visualization



Visualization

Scale:

Weights: Occurrences

Labels

Size variation:

Circles Frames

Max. length: 30

Font: Open Sans

Lines

Size variation:

Min. strength: 0

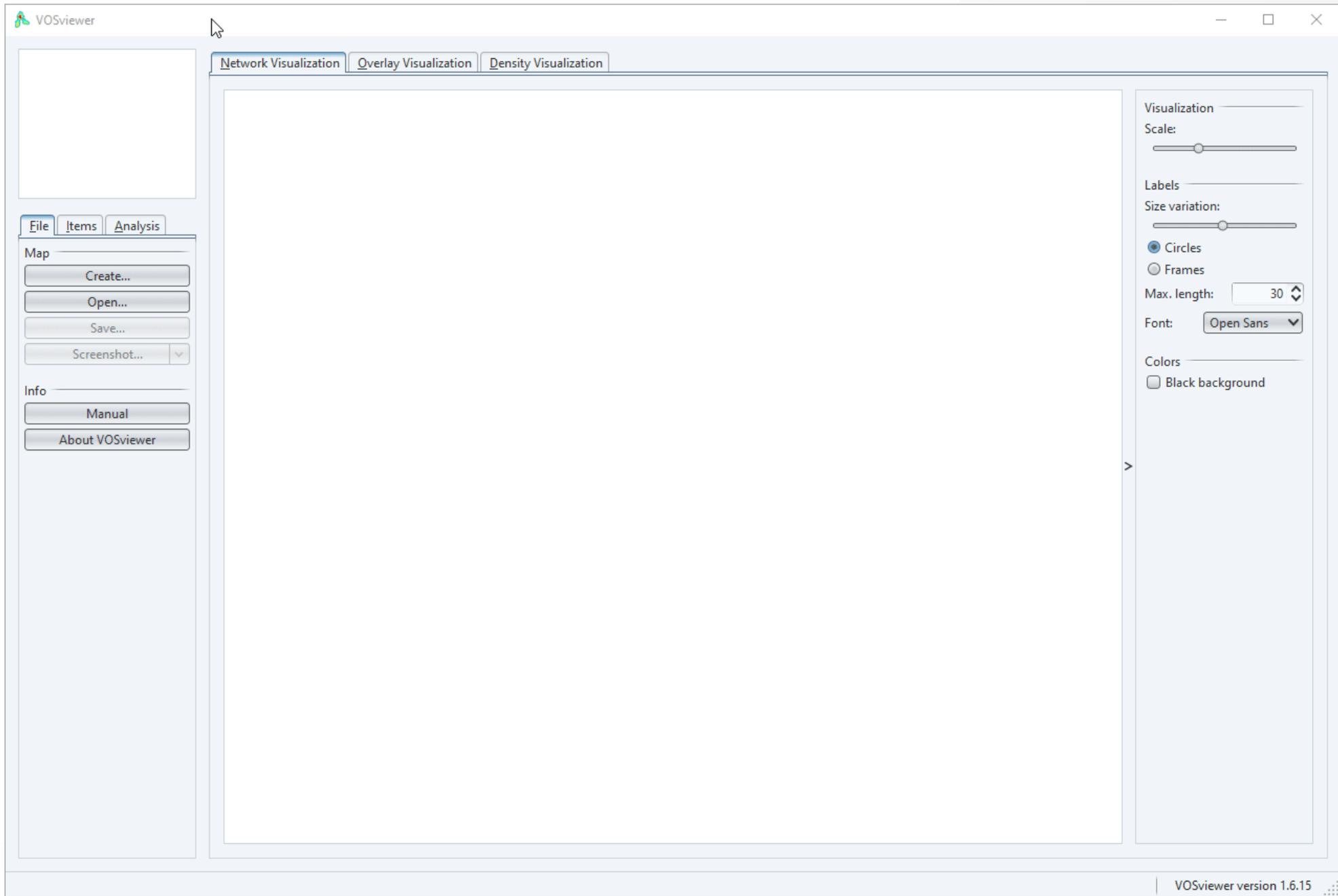
Max. lines: 1000

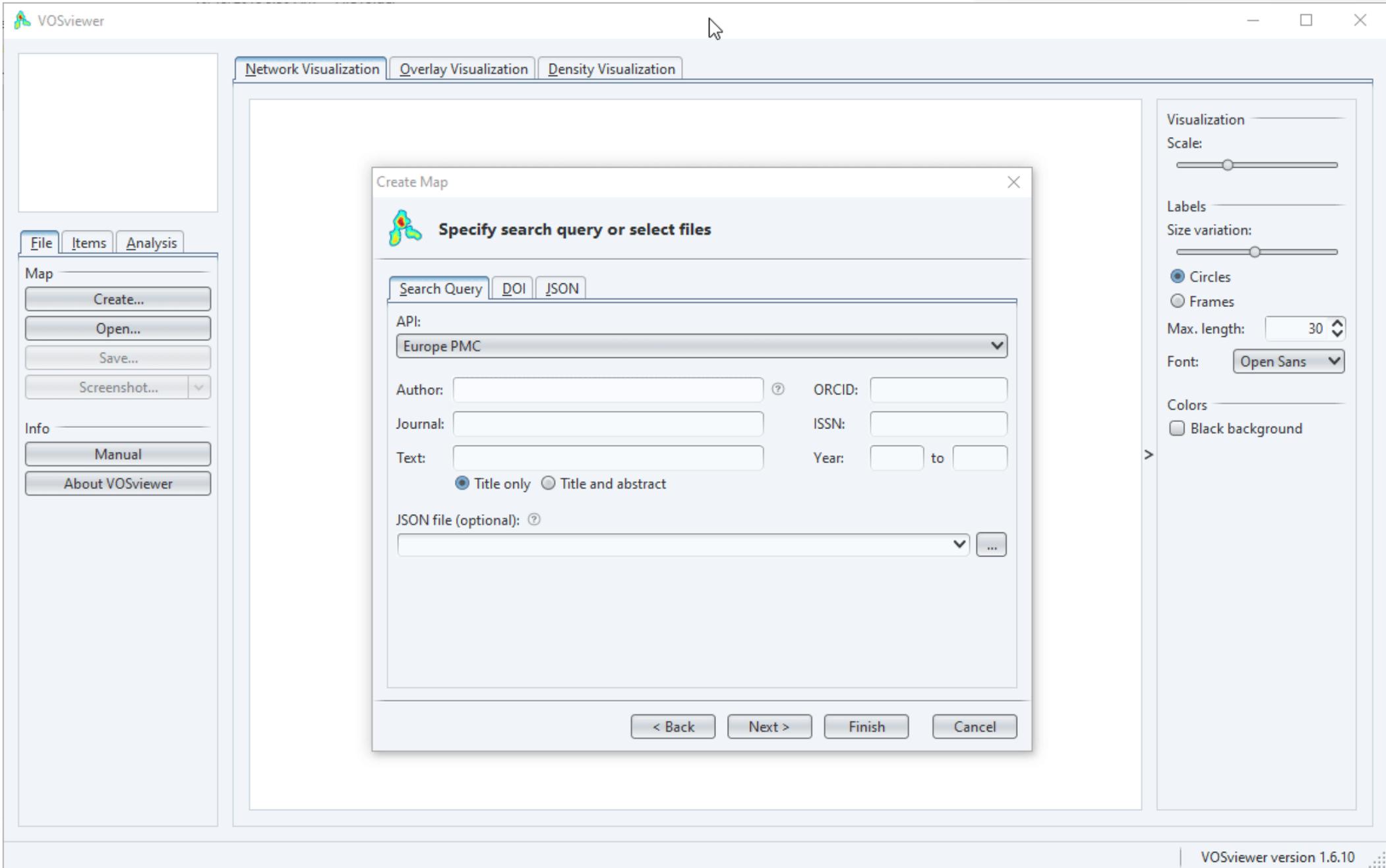
Colored lines Curved lines

Colors

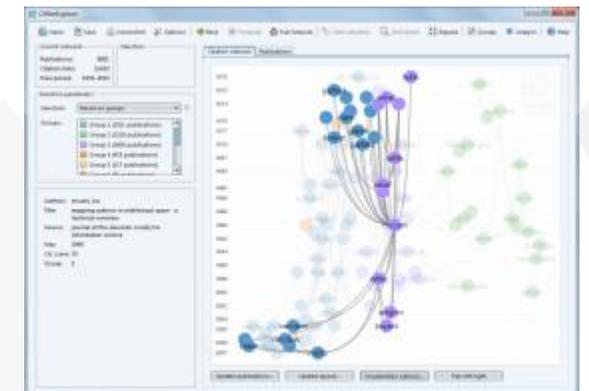
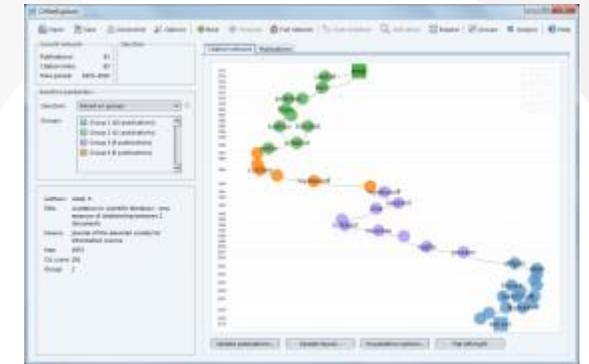
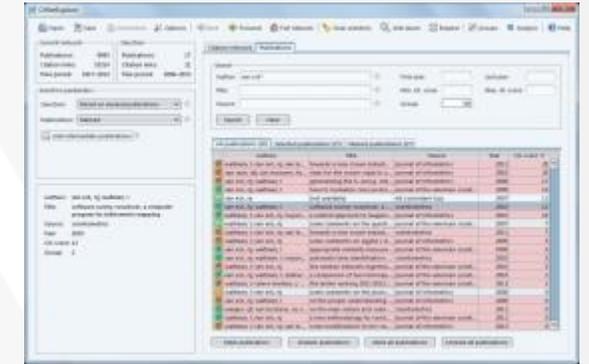
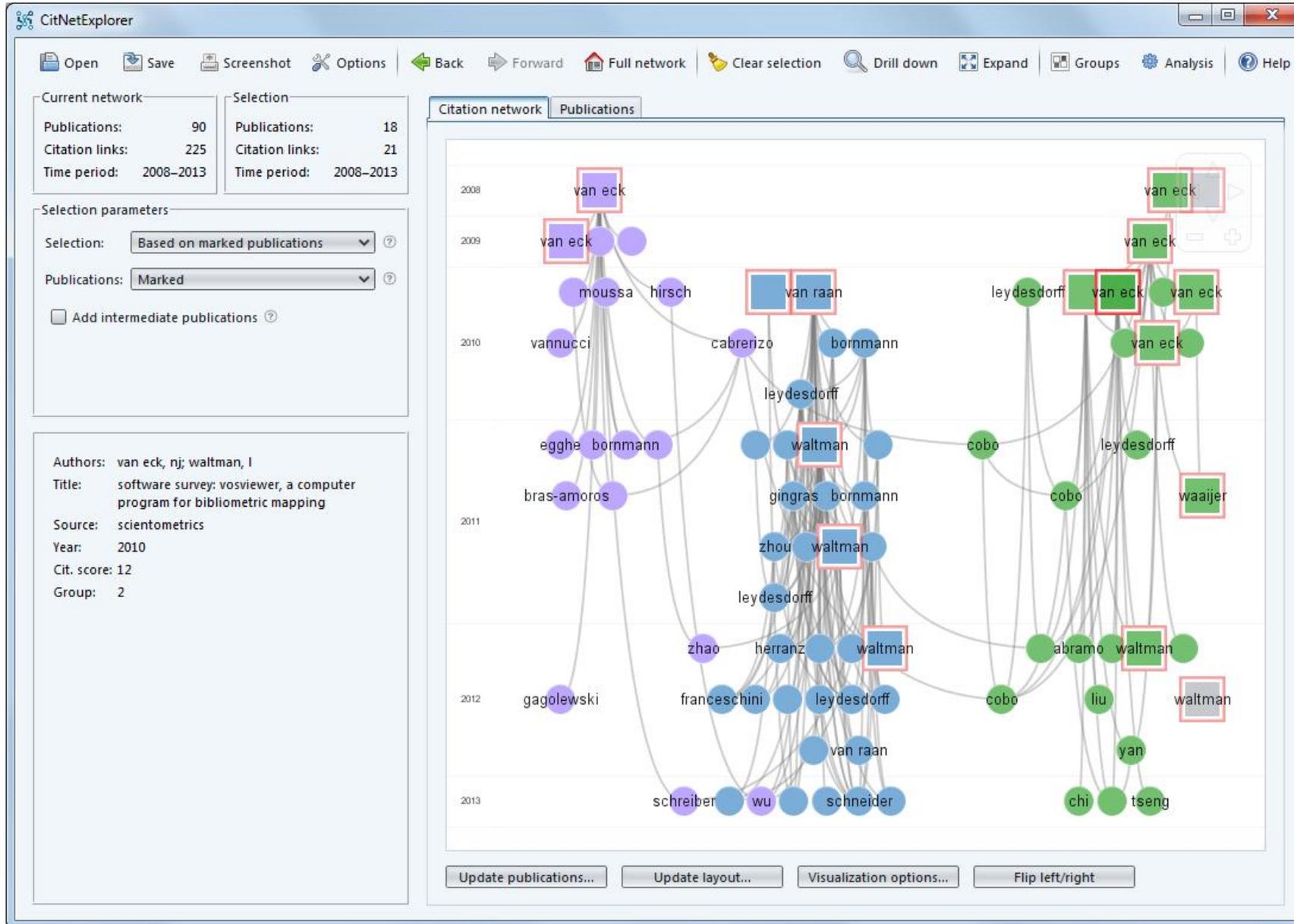
Cluster Colors...

Black background



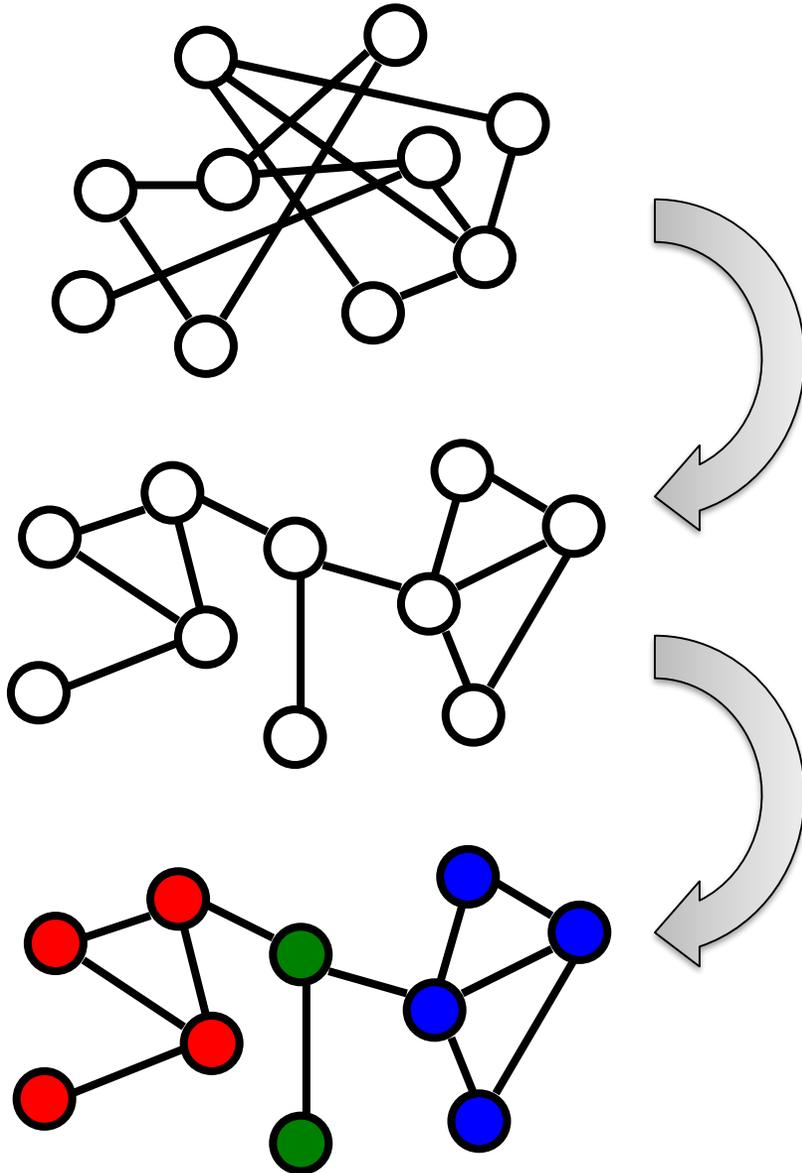


CitNetExplorer



Network analysis techniques

Network analysis techniques



Layout:

- AKA mapping
- Visualization of similarities (VOS)

Clustering:

- AKA community detection
- Leiden algorithm

Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology / Volume 61, Issue 12

Research Article | [Full Access](#)

A comparison of two techniques for bibliometric mapping: Multidimensional scaling and VOS

Nees Jan van Eck , Ludo Waltman , Rommert Dekker , Jan van den Berg 

First published: 15 December 2010

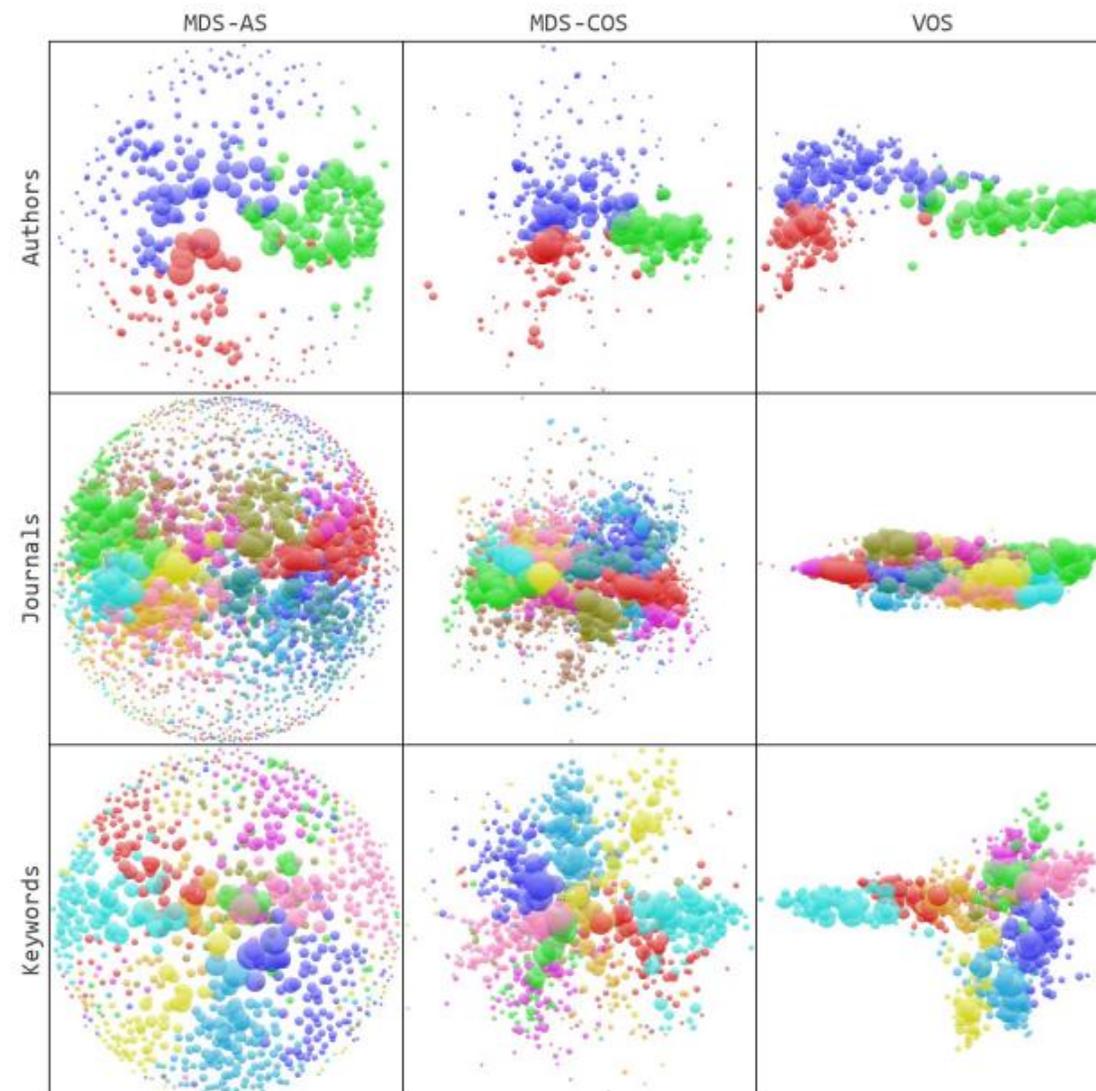
<https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.21421>

Cited by: 88

GetIt@Leiden

Abstract

VOS is a new mapping technique that can serve as an alternative to the well-known technique of multidimensional scaling (MDS). We present an extensive comparison between the use of MDS and the use of VOS for constructing bibliometric maps. In our theoretical analysis, we show the mathematical relation between the two techniques. In our empirical analysis, we use the techniques for constructing maps of authors, journals, and keywords. Two commonly used approaches to bibliometric mapping, both based on MDS, turn out to produce maps that suffer from artifacts. Maps constructed using VOS turn out not to have this problem. We conclude that in general maps constructed using VOS provide a more satisfactory representation of a dataset than maps constructed using well-known MDS approaches.



Leiden algorithm

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

Article | OPEN | Published: 26 March 2019

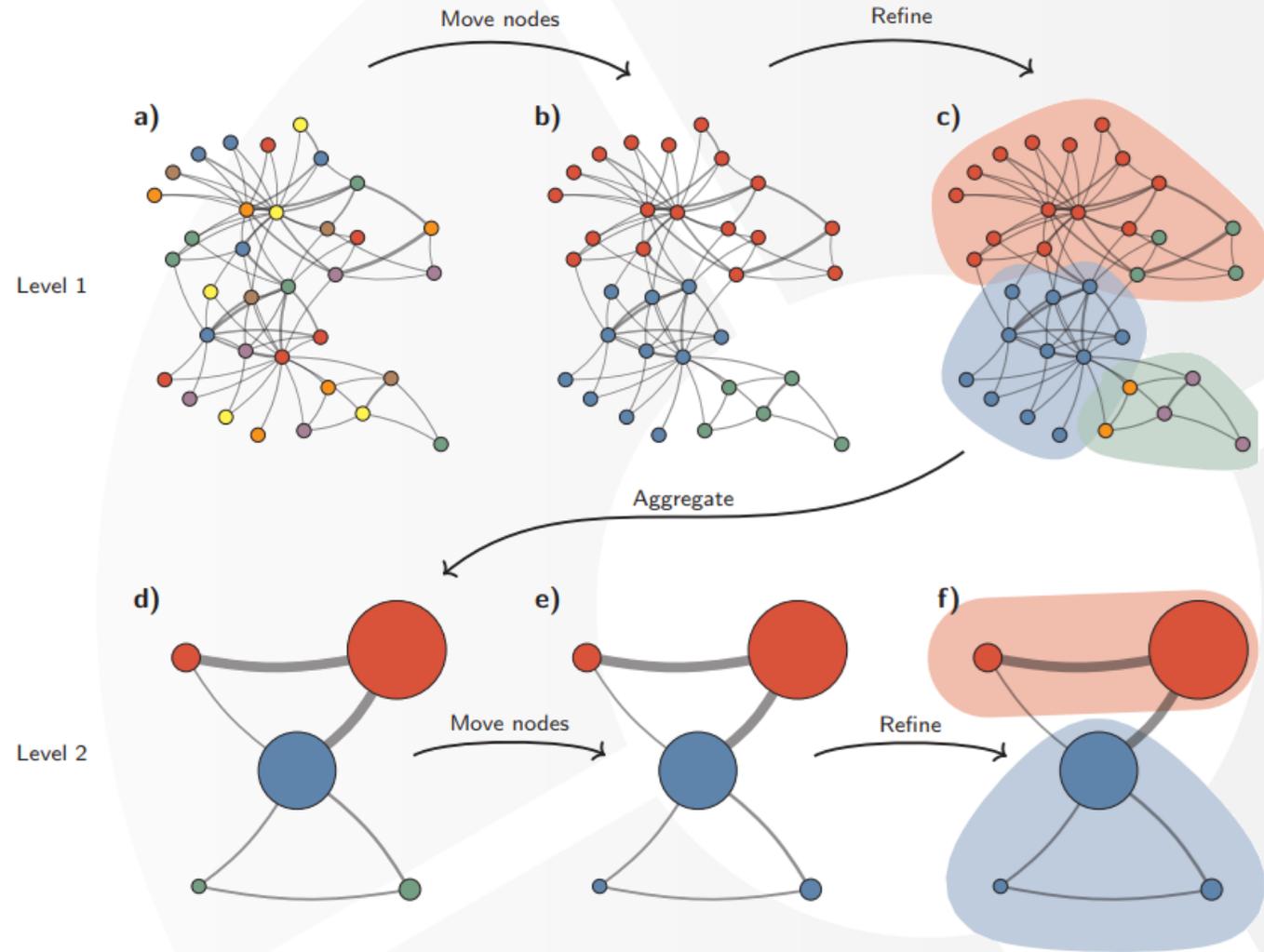
From Louvain to Leiden: guaranteeing well-connected communities

V. A. Traag, L. Waltman & N. J. van Eck

Scientific Reports 9, Article number: 5233 (2019) | Download Citation

Abstract

Community detection is often used to understand the structure of large and complex networks. One of the most popular algorithms for uncovering community structure is the so-called Louvain algorithm. We show that this algorithm has a major defect that largely went unnoticed until now: the Louvain algorithm may yield arbitrarily badly connected communities. In the worst case, communities may even be

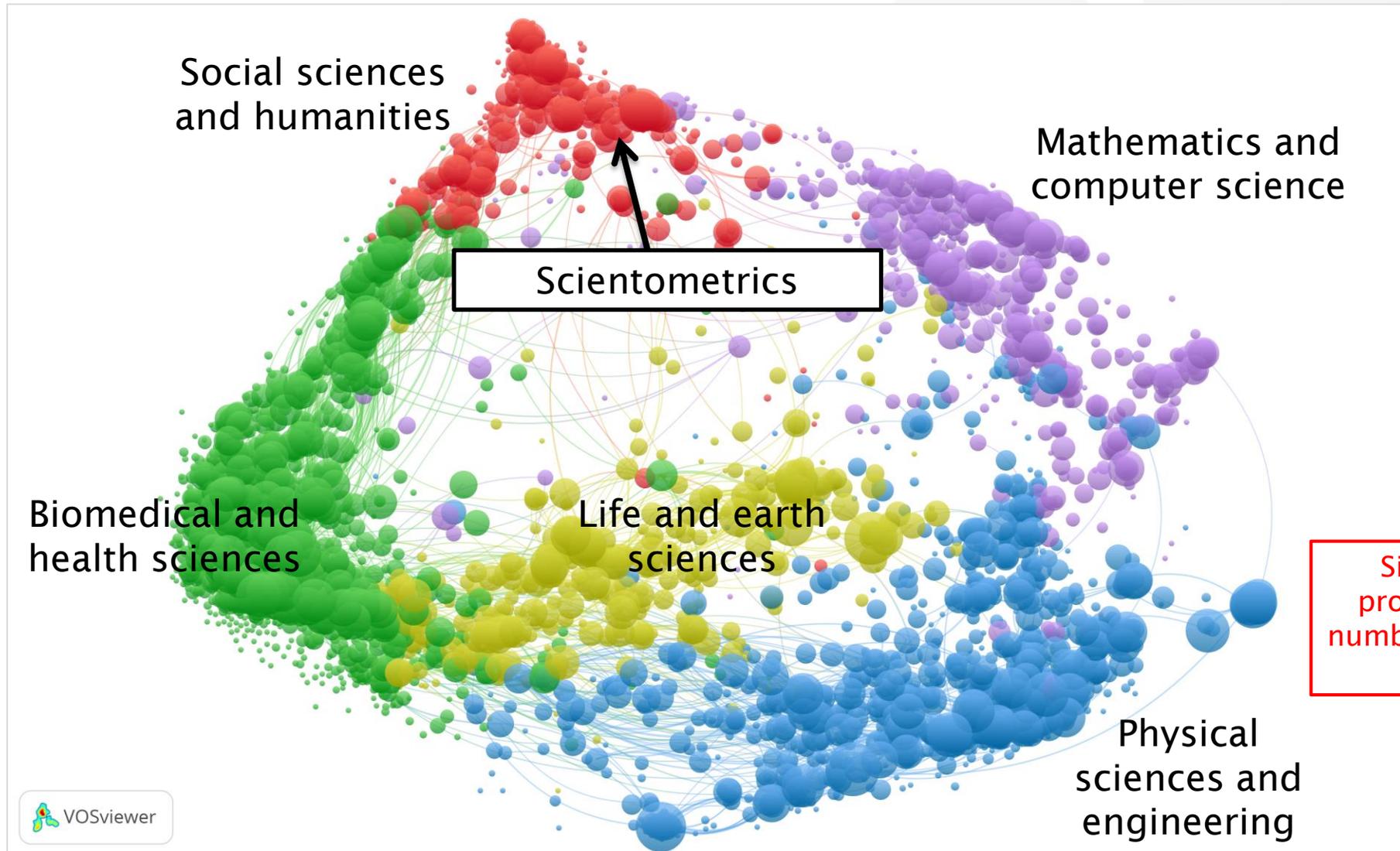


Algorithmic classification systems of science

CWTS publication-level classification system of science

- Based on all articles, reviews, and proceedings papers in Web of Science from the period 2000-2019
- 29.8 million publications
- 520.5 million citation links
- Classification system of 3 hierarchical levels:
 - 23 broad disciplines
 - 805 fields
 - 4,013 subfields
- Computational performance using the Leiden algorithm: less than 2hrs

Breakdown of scientific literature into 4,013 subfields

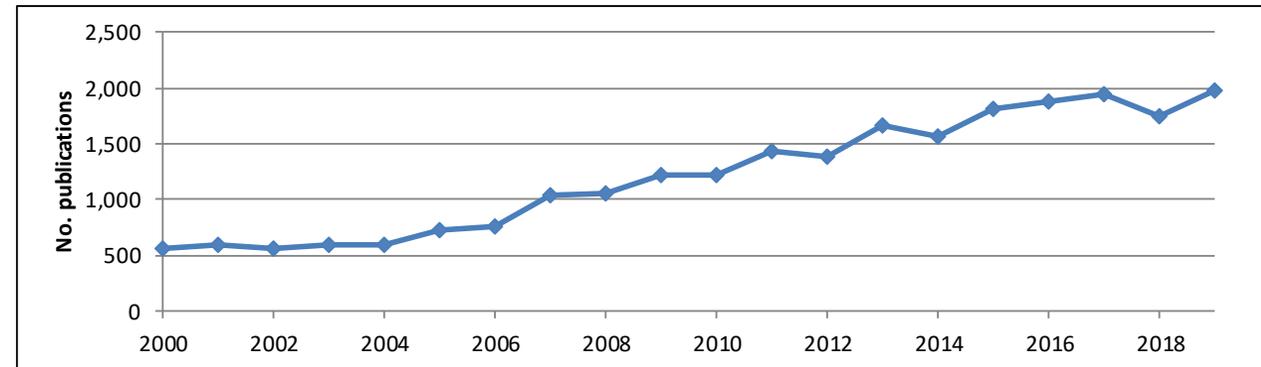


Summary of scientometrics subfield

Cluster: 108

No. publications: 24,317

Top 5 terms	No. pubs
peer review	802
bibliometric analysis	1,563
h index	347
publication	2,255
impact factor	718



Top 5 publications	No. cites
hirsch, je (2005). an index to quantify an individual's scientific research output. <i>proc nat acad sci usa</i> , 102(46), 16569	3,690
wuchty, s; et al. (2007). the increasing dominance of teams in production of knowledge. <i>science</i> , 316(5827), 1036	995
van eck, nj; et al. (2010). software survey: vosviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. <i>scientometrics</i> , 84(2), 523	988
chen, cm (2006). citespace ii: detecting and visualizing emerging trends and transient patterns in scientific literature. <i>j am soc inf sci technol</i> , 57(3), 359	801
moss-racusin, ca; et al. (2012). science faculty's subtle gender biases favor male students. <i>proc nat acad sci usa</i> , 109(41), 16474	789

Top 5 authors	No. pubs
bornmann, l	281
leydesdorff, l	252
rousseau, r	199
thelwall, m	164
glanzel, w	154

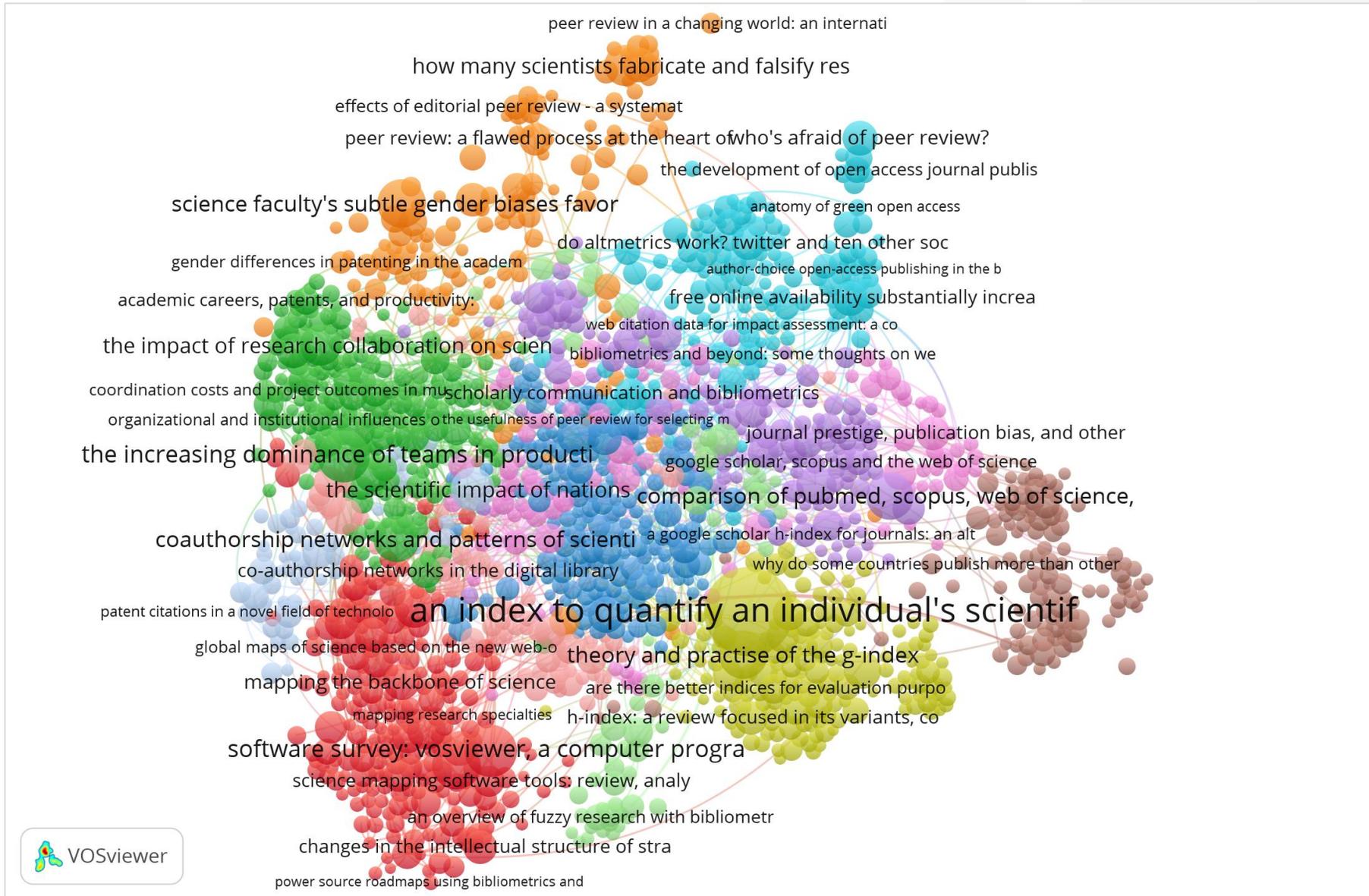
Top 5 journals	No. pubs
scientometrics	3,285
proceedings of the international conference on scientometrics and informetrics	1,003
journal of informetrics	837
journal of the american society for information science and technology	576
plos one	424

Top 5 institutes	No. pubs
leiden univ	382
indiana univ	370
katholieke univ leuven	354
univ granada	306
univ amsterdam	293

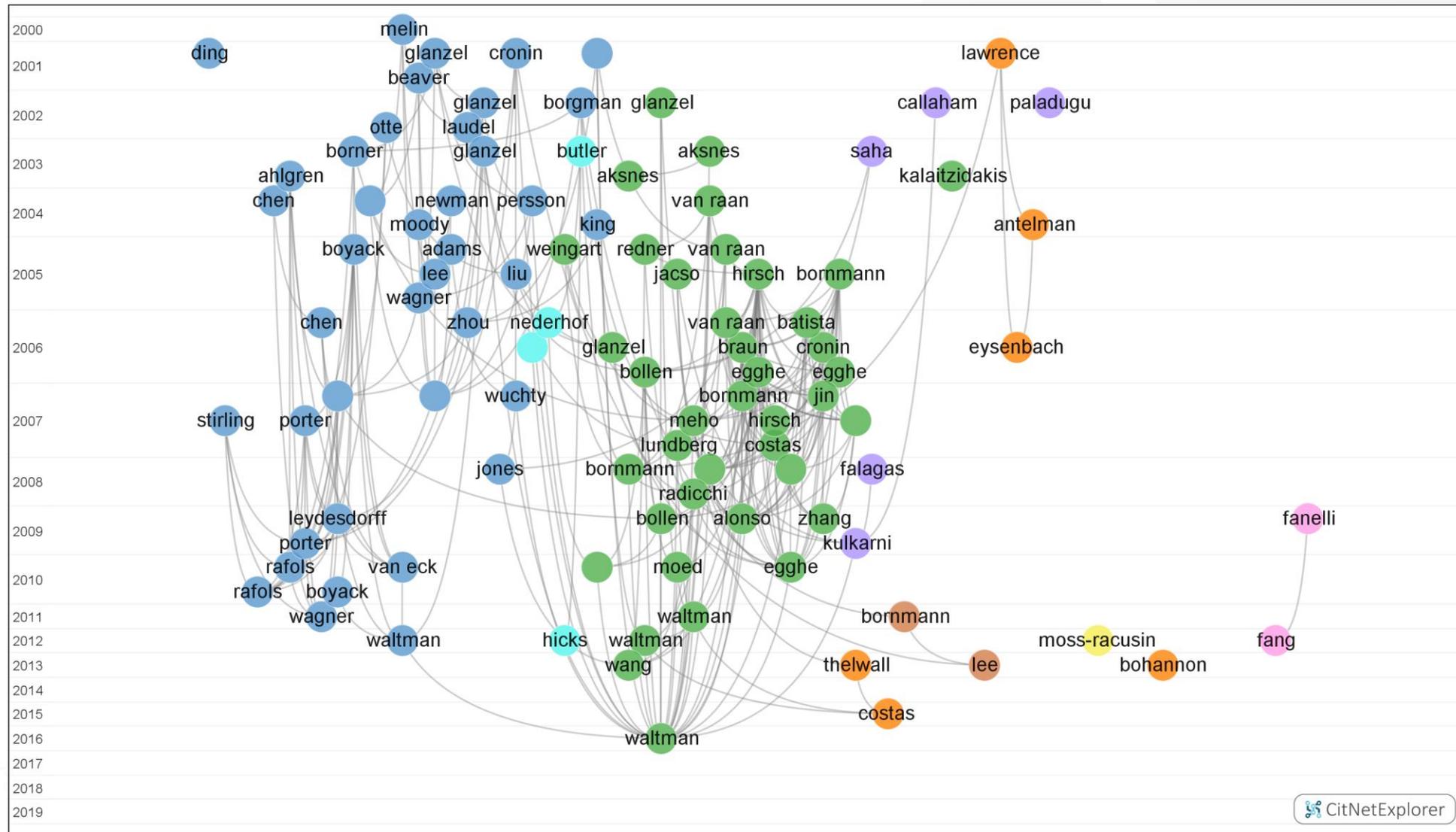
Top 5 departments	No. pubs
ctr sci & technol studies (leiden univ)	167
ctr sci & technol studies cwts (leiden univ)	149
amsterdam sch commun res ascor (univ amsterdam)	146
sch informat management (wuhan univ)	144
sch lib & informat sci (indiana univ)	141



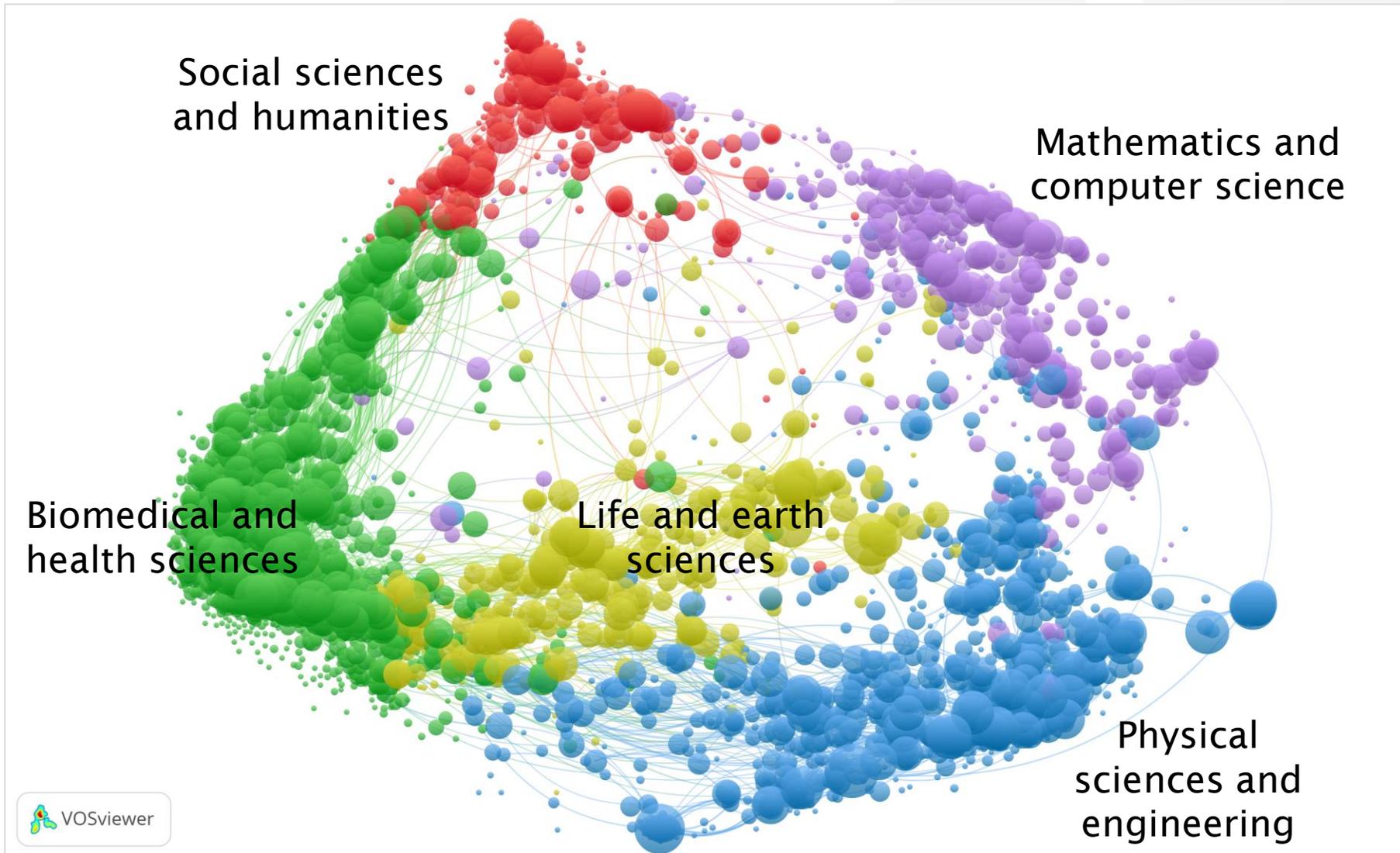
Publications in scientometrics subfield



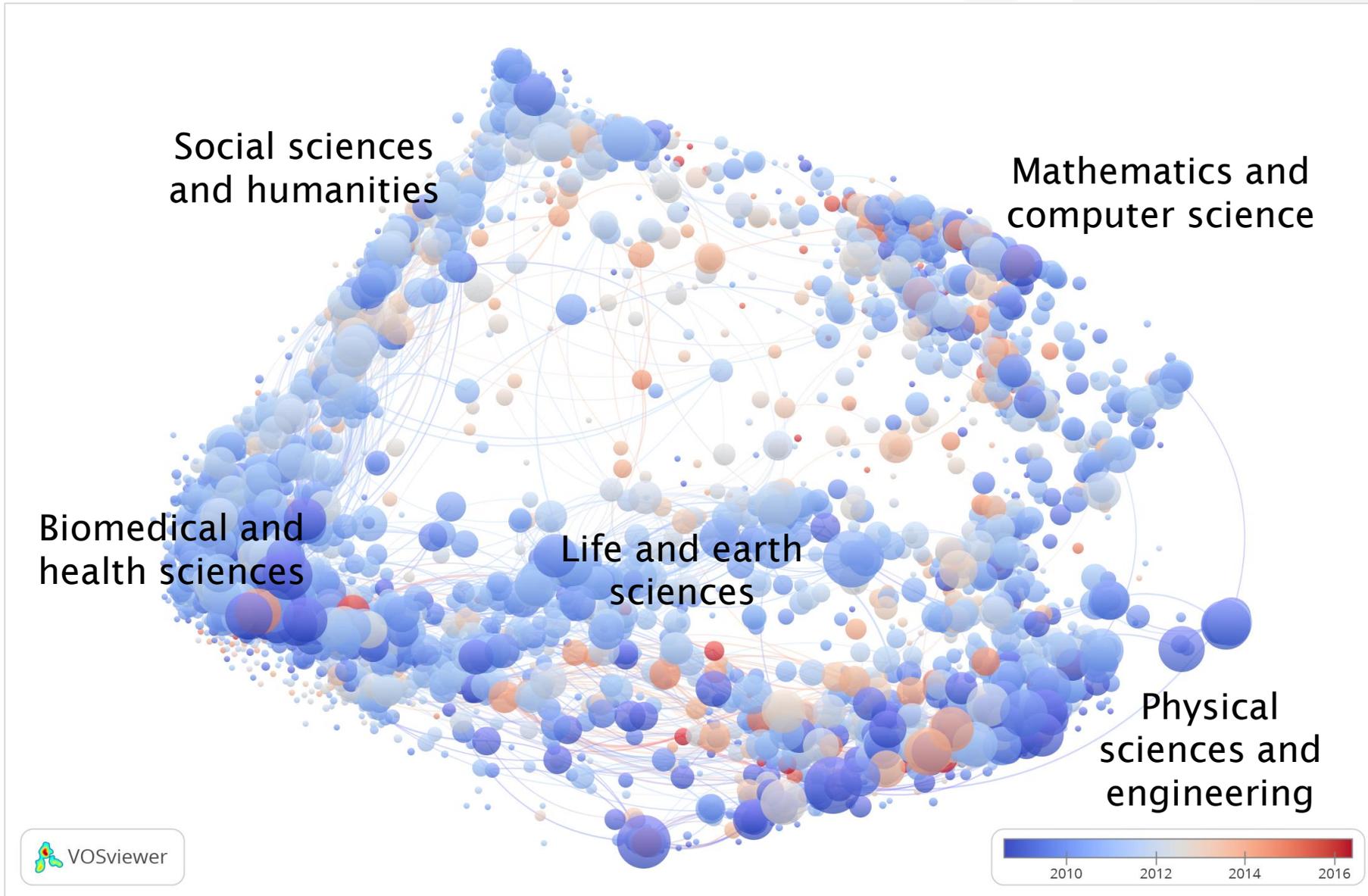
Time-line map of highly cited scientometrics publications



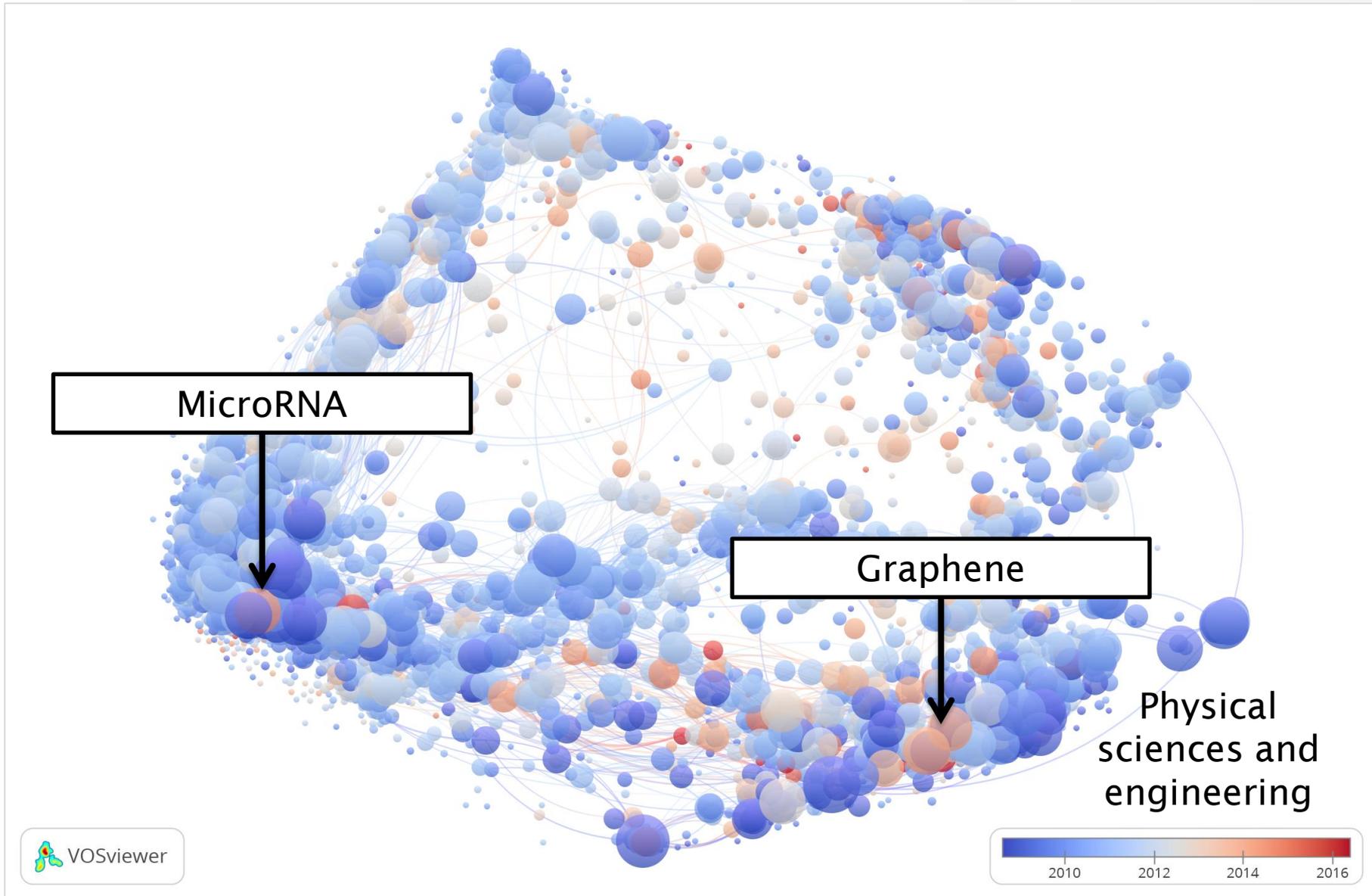
Overlay visualizations



Time trend



Time trend

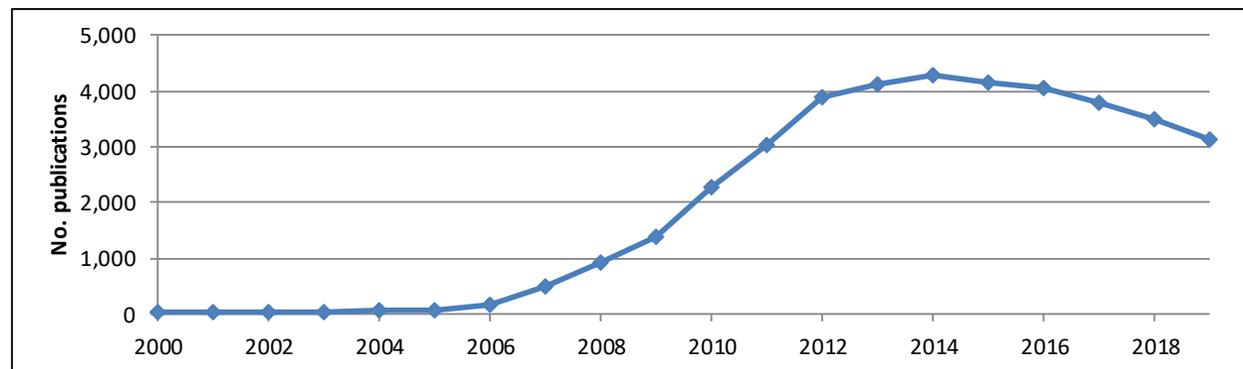


Summary of graphene subfield

Cluster: 14

No. publications: 39,564

Top 5 terms	No. pubs
graphene oxide	10,327
epitaxial graphene	596
bilayer graphene	1,046
graphene field effect transistor	309



Top 5 publications	No. cites
novoselov, ks; et al. (2004). electric field effect in atomically thin carbon films. <i>science</i> , 306(5696), 666	36,165
geim, ak; et al. (2007). the rise of graphene. <i>nat mater</i> , 6(3), 183	25,419
castro neto, ah; et al. (2009). the electronic properties of graphene. <i>rev mod phys</i> , 81(1), 109	14,462
novoselov, ks; et al. (2005). two-dimensional gas of massless dirac fermions in graphene. <i>nature</i> , 438(7065), 197	13,791
ferrari, ac; et al. (2006). raman spectrum of graphene and graphene layers. <i>phys rev lett</i> , 97(18)	11,432

Top 5 authors	No. pubs
taniguchi, t	349
watanabe, k	346
wang, y	263
zhang, y	256
peeters, fm	219

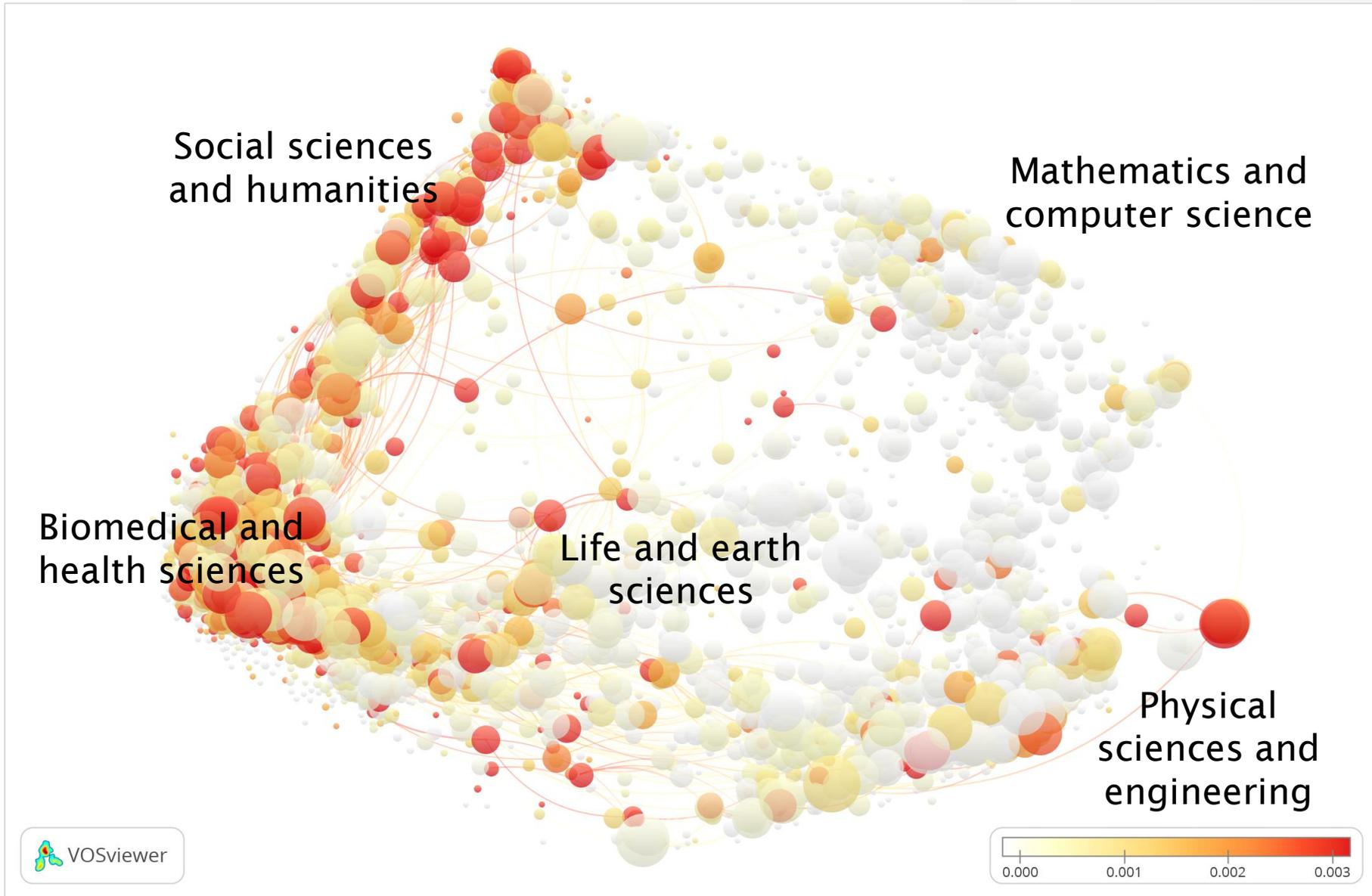
Top 5 journals	No. pubs
physical review b	3,510
carbon	1,772
applied physics letters	1,676
rsc advances	921
nano letters	870

Top 5 institutes	No. pubs
chinese acad sci	2,023
russian acad sci	686
tsinghua univ	629
nanyang technol univ	628
peking univ	608

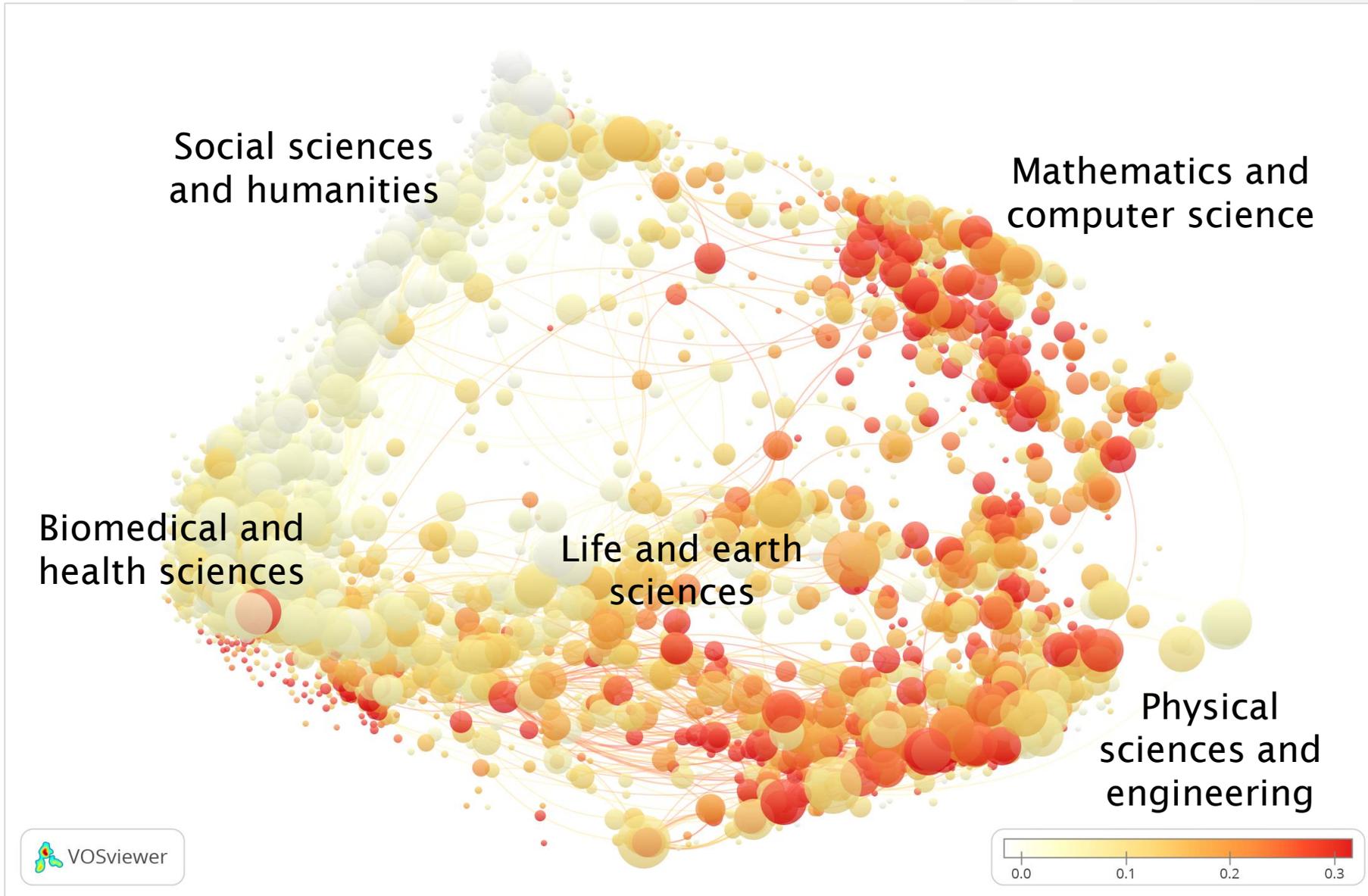
Top 5 departments	No. pubs
inst phys (chinese acad sci)	314
sch phys & math sci (nanyang technol univ)	307
dept phys (natl univ singapore)	287
sch phys & astron (univ manchester)	231
inst ciencia mat madrid (csic)	216



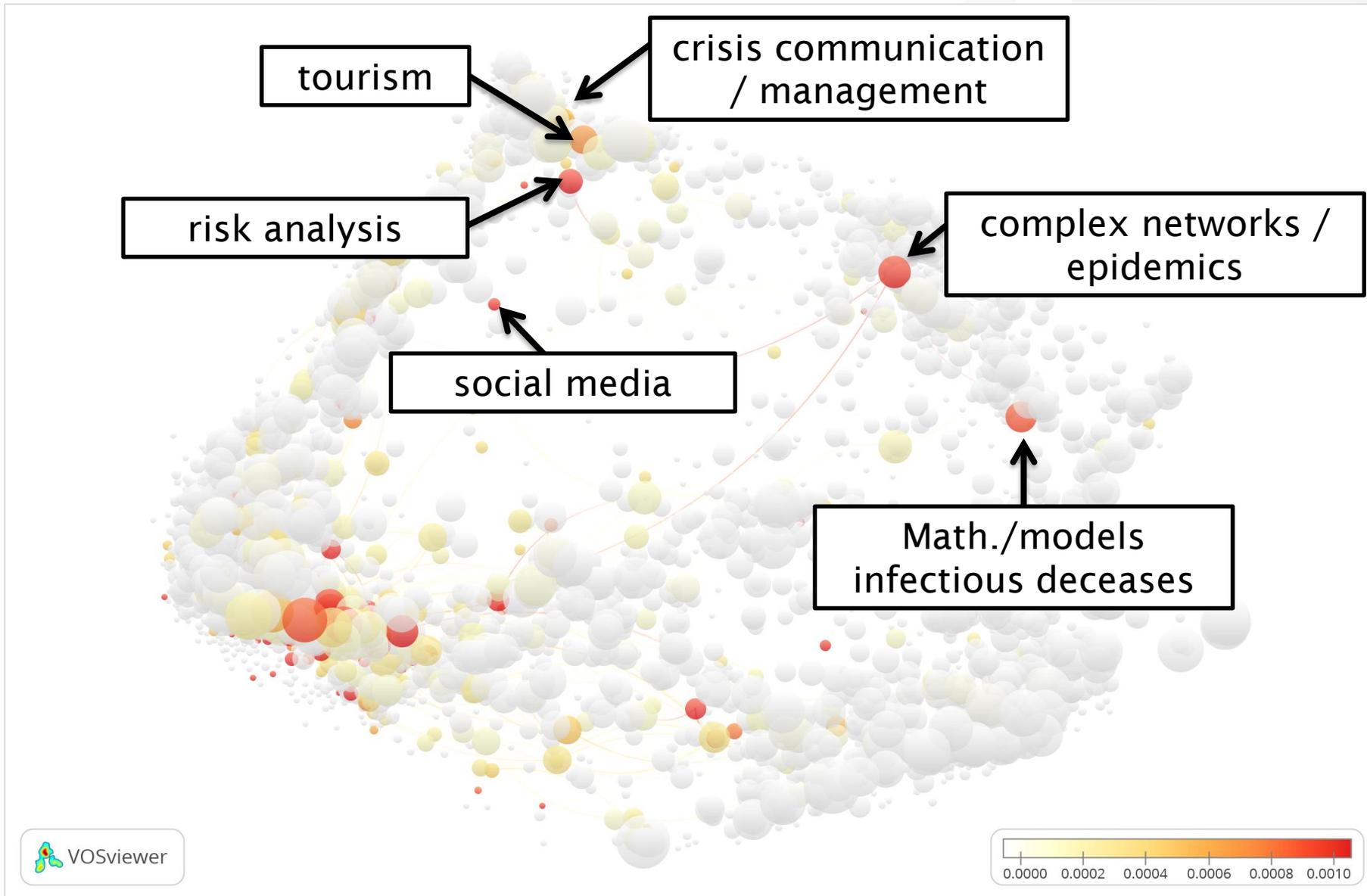
Leiden University



China



Coronavirus related research



Do it yourself!

www.vosviewer.com

The screenshot shows the VOSviewer website homepage. The header includes the VOSviewer logo and the tagline "Visualizing scientific landscapes". Navigation tabs include Home, Features, Getting Started, Download, Publications, Products, and Contact. The main content area features a colorful, abstract visualization of a network. Below this, a "Welcome to VOSviewer" section provides a brief description of the tool's capabilities. At the bottom, there are two call-to-action boxes: "VOSviewer version 1.6.1" and "VOSviewer web start".

Home Features Getting Started Download Publications Products Contact

Welcome to VOSviewer

VOSviewer is a software tool for constructing and visualizing bibliometric networks. These networks may for instance include journals, researchers, or individual publications, and they can be constructed based on co-citation, bibliographic coupling, or co-authorship relations. VOSviewer also offers text mining functionality that can be used to construct and visualize co-occurrence networks of important terms extracted from a body of scientific literature.

VOSviewer version 1.6.1
VOSviewer version 1.6.1 was released on March 16, 2015. This version includes the following improvements:

VOSviewer web start
Click the button below to launch VOSviewer directly from this web page. This requires a system with Java

www.citnetexplorer.nl

The screenshot shows the CitNetExplorer website homepage. The header includes the CitNetExplorer logo and the tagline "Analyzing citation patterns in scientific literature". Navigation tabs include Home, Features, Screenshots, Getting Started, Download, Publications, and Contact. The main content area features a complex network graph visualization. Below this, a "Welcome to CitNetExplorer" section provides a brief description of the tool's capabilities. At the bottom, there is a "Why use CitNetExplorer?" section with a list of applications and two small screenshots of the software interface.

Home Features Screenshots Getting Started Download Publications Contact

Welcome to CitNetExplorer

CitNetExplorer is a software tool for visualizing and analyzing citation networks of scientific publications. The tool allows citation networks to be imported directly from the Web of Science database. Citation networks can be explored interactively, for instance by drilling down into a network and by identifying clusters of closely related publications.

Why use CitNetExplorer?

Examples of applications of CitNetExplorer include:

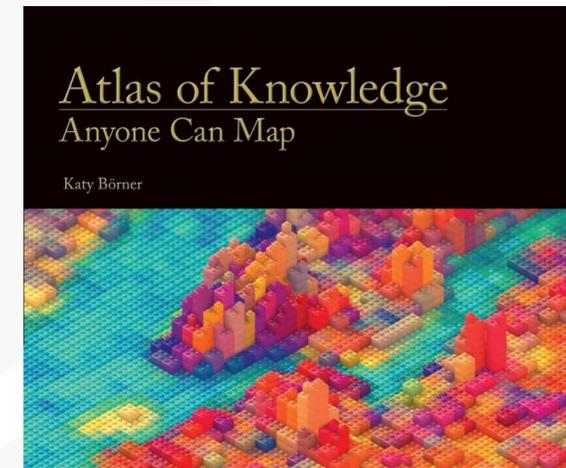
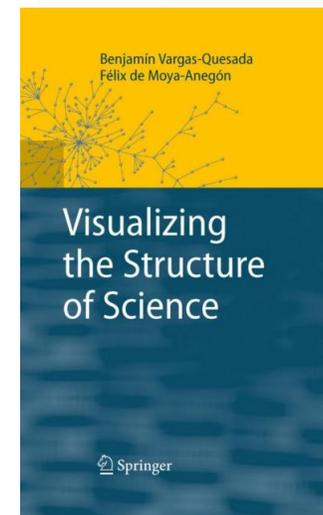
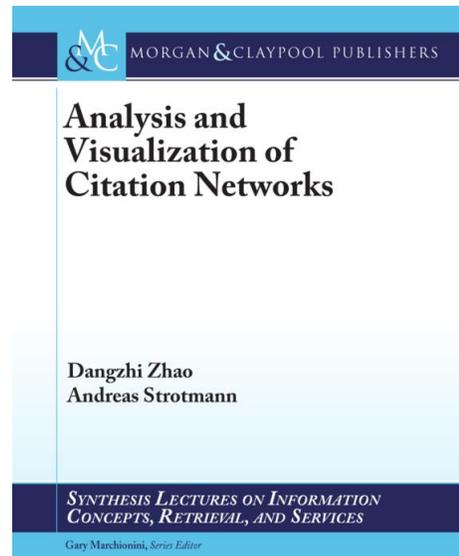
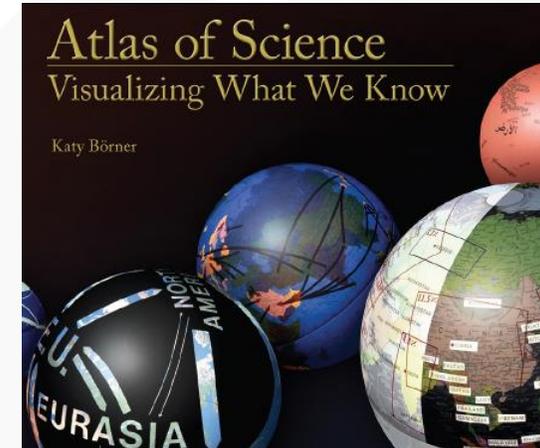
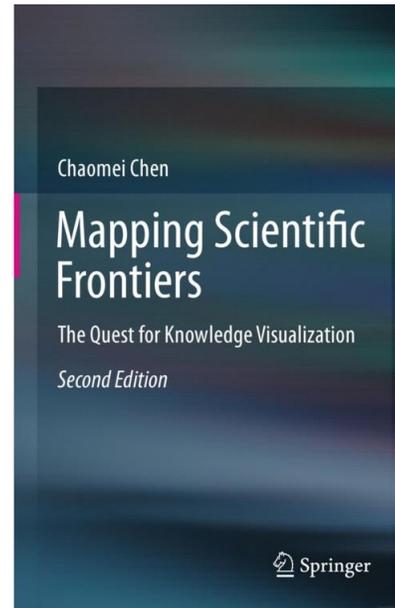
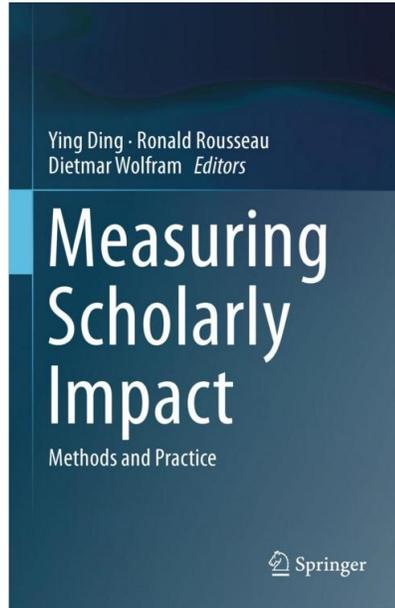
- Analyzing the development of a research field over time. CitNetExplorer visualizes the most important publications in a field

Course: Visualizing Science Using VOSviewer

- January 26-29, 2021
- 4 half-day online sessions
- Participants are introduced into the main techniques for visualizing science
- Special attention is paid to applications in a research evaluation and research management context
- The course has an interactive format and the small group size allows participants to practice extensively with the VOSviewer software
- www.cwts.nl

Thank you for your attention!

Further reading



Further reading

