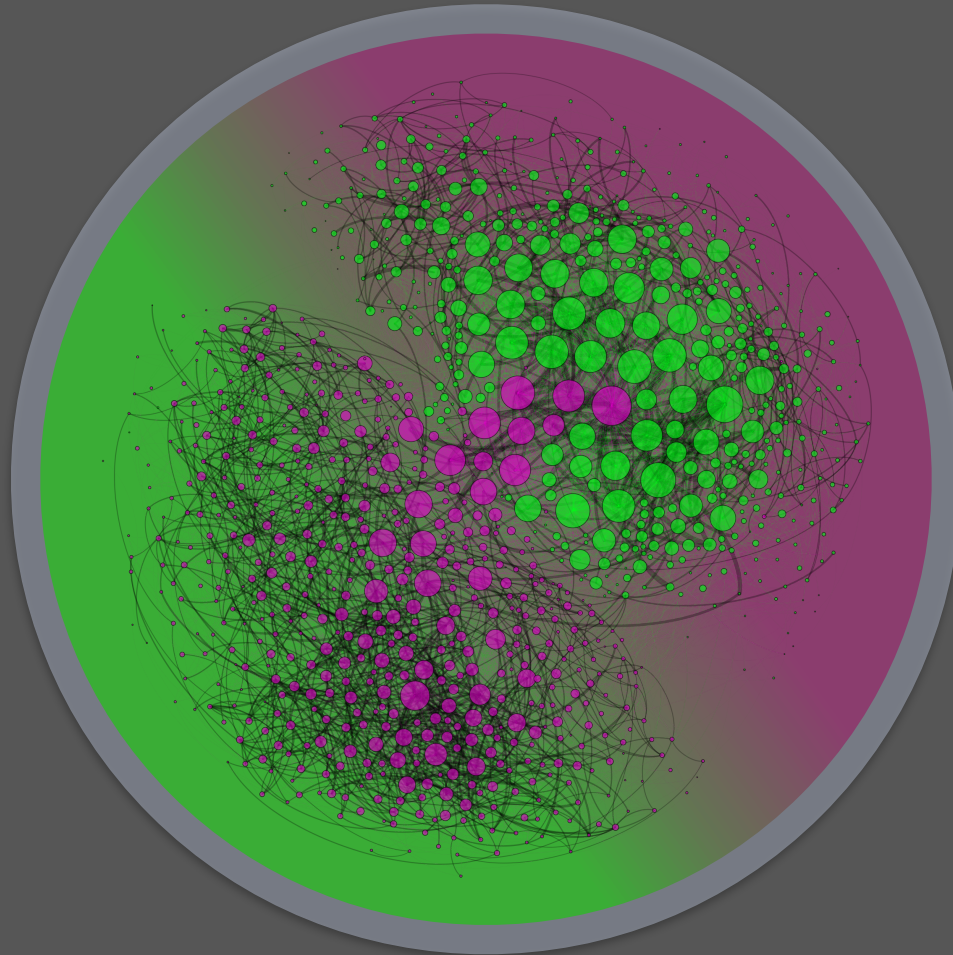


# — When scientists cross the line —

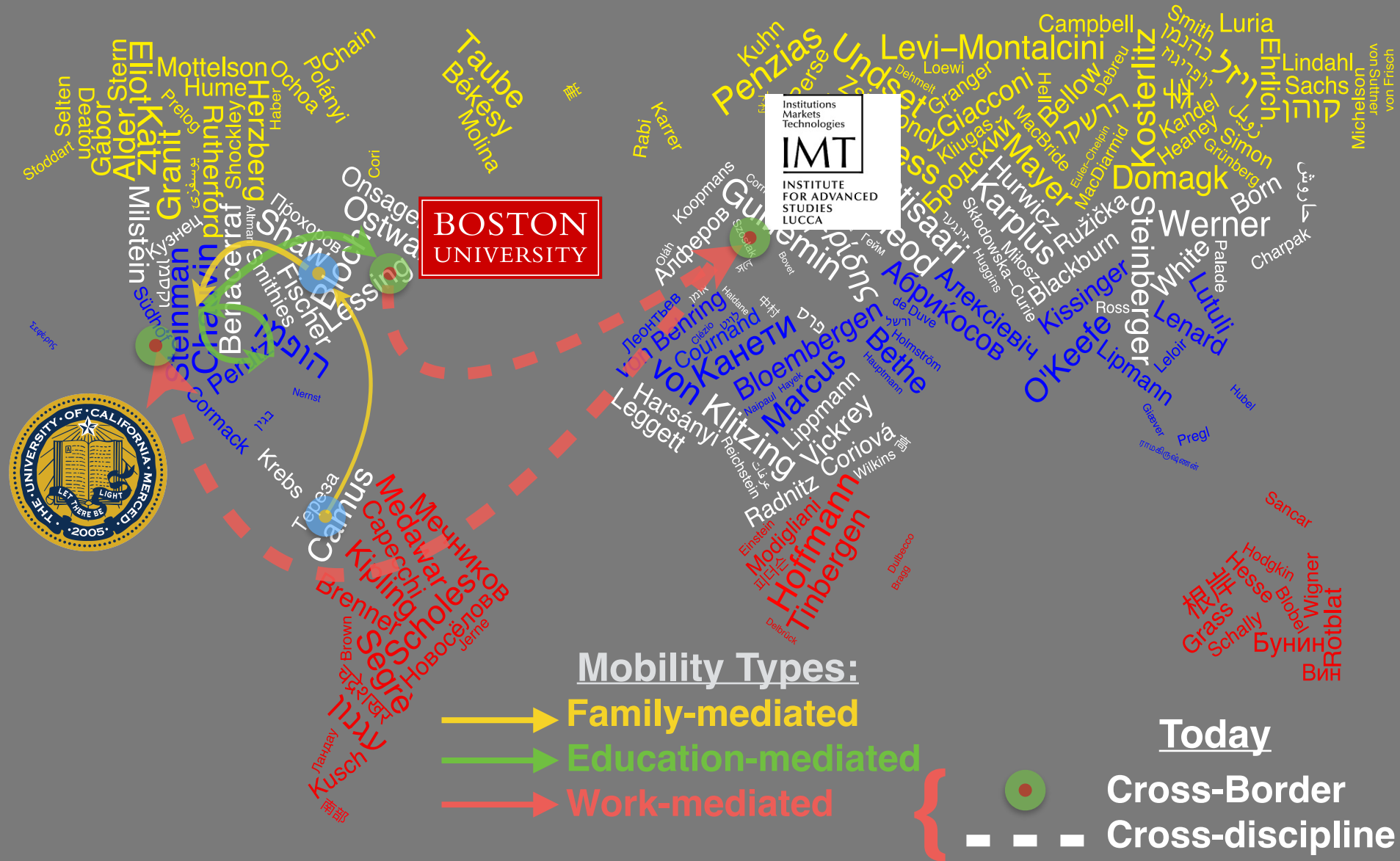


UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
**MERCED**

**Alexander M. Petersen**

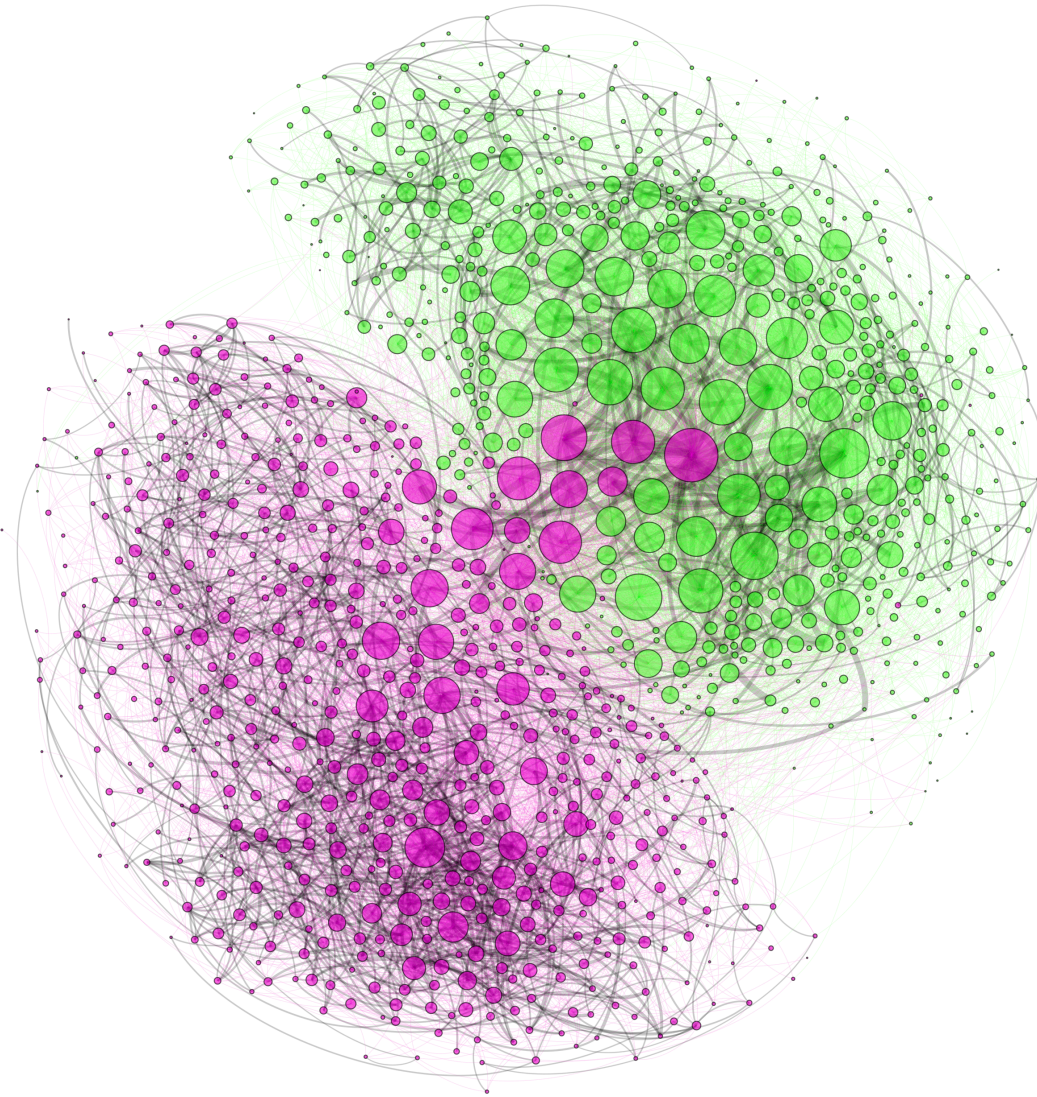
Management of Complex Systems Department  
Ernest and Julio Gallo Management Program — School of Engineering

# — Where the winds blow, you go! —





# Part 1 — Cross-disciplinary Collaboration & Mobility



# Data & Methods: ~80 US Biology and Computing Departments faculty directories > Master List of Scholars

— we then collected data from their 4,190 Google Scholar profiles, comprising 413,565 publications

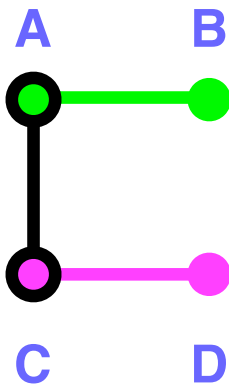
Author $i$	Coauthors	Department $\mathcal{F}_i$	Orientation $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{F}_i)$
A	B,C	BIO	XD
B	A	BIO	BIO
C	A,D	CS	XD
D	C	CS	CS

— Direct link: publication between scholar  $i$  and  $j$

● Mono-Disc. scholar :  $\mathcal{O}_i(\mathcal{F}) = \text{BIO}$

● Mono-Disc. scholar :  $\mathcal{O}_i(\mathcal{F}) = \text{CS}$

● Cross-Disc. scholar :  $\mathcal{O}_i(\mathcal{F}) = \mathcal{X}$



# Data & Methods: ~80 US Biology and Computing Departments faculty directories > Master List of Scholars

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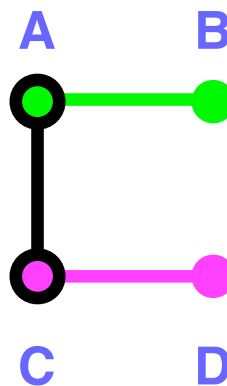
Author $i$	Coauthors	Department $\mathcal{F}_i$	Orientation $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{F}_i)$
<b>A</b>	<b>B,C</b>	<b>BIO</b>	<b>XD</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>BIO</b>	<b>BIO</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>A,D</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>XD</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>CS</b>	<b>CS</b>

— **Direct link:** publication between scholar  $i$  and  $j$

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● Cross-Disc. scholar :  $\mathcal{O}_i(\mathcal{F}) = \mathcal{X}$



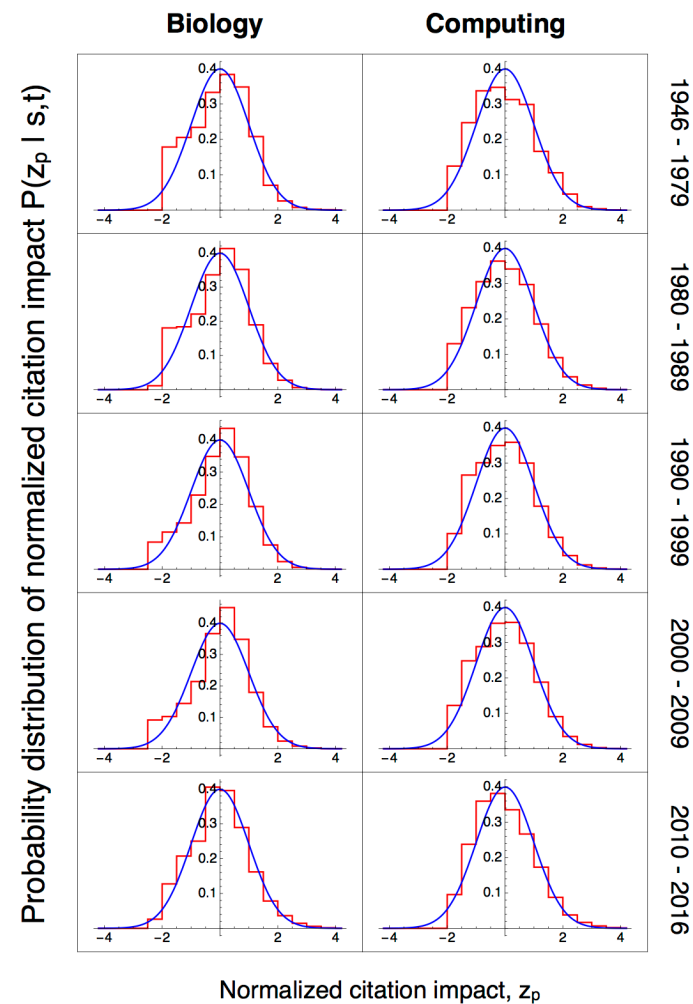
**Statistical Method:** to overcome temporal bias underlying citation measures

$C_{p,i,t}$  = Google citation total for article  $p$  published in year  $t$  by Scholar  $i$  belonging to faculty  $\mathcal{F}$

Normalized or “Detrended” citation impact:  **$z$ -score**  $\mapsto z_{p,i} = \frac{\ln(1 + c_{p,i,t}) - \mu_{\mathcal{F},t}}{\sigma_{\mathcal{F},t}}$

This method simply removes the time-dependent location and scale of the underlying log-normal citation distribution


$$\mu_{\mathcal{F},t} \equiv \langle \ln(1 + c_{p,t}) \rangle \quad \sigma_{\mathcal{F},t} \equiv \sigma[\ln(1 + c_{p,t})]$$



The resulting **normalized citation measure** is well-fit by the Normal  $N(0,1)$  distribution, and thus **stationary across time**



# Longitudinal Case Study of the Genomics Revolution (HGP, 1990-2003)

**Mono-D collab.**  
  
**Biology Dept**

**Cross-Disciplinary (XD) collaboration**

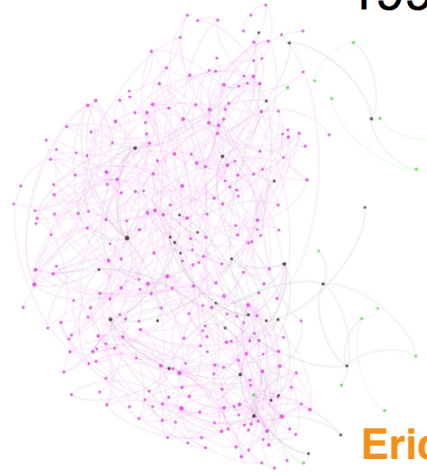


**Mono-D collab.**  
  
**CS/EECS Dept**

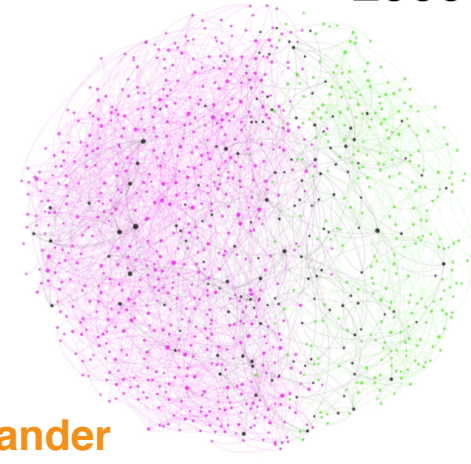
1990



1995

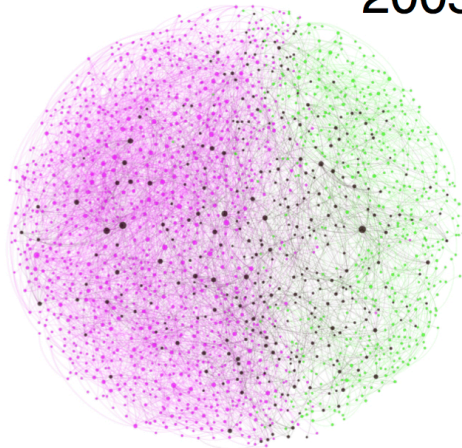


2000



**Eric Lander**

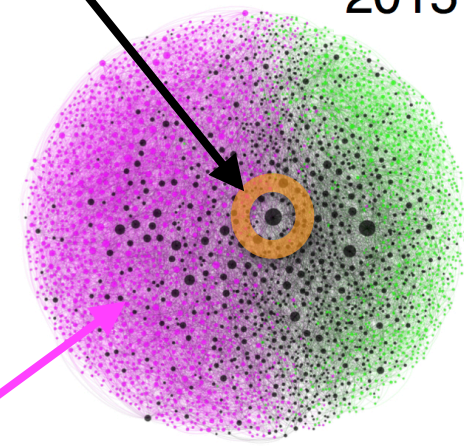
2005



2010

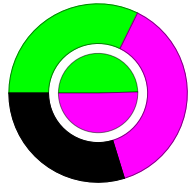


2015





### Model 0



Cross-sectional  
All Scholars

### Model 1



Panel  
All Scholars

### Model 2



Panel  
XD Scholars only

### Model 3

● XD

● Mono-D (1D)

Panel

Matched publications  
( XD Scholars only )

Matching procedure:  
same author  
~ same year  
~ same # coauthors

$$I_{i,p}^{\mathcal{X}} = 1$$

$$I_{i,p}^{\mathcal{X}} = 0$$

**Panel model specification:**  
(w/ Author Fixed Effects)  
Unit of Analysis = **Publication**

Normalized  
Citation impact

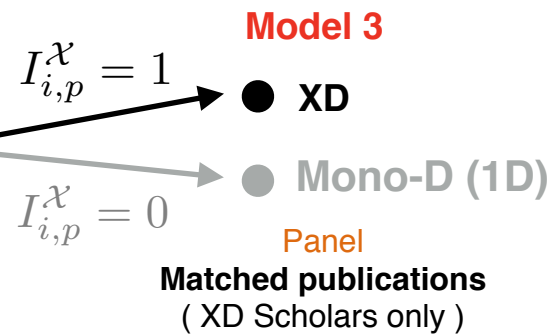
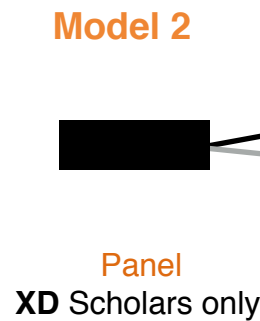
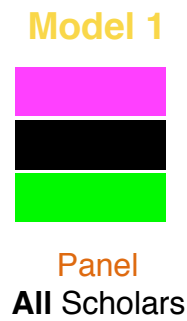
# coauthors

Career year

**XD indicator**

Year dummy

$$z_{i,p} = \beta_i + \beta_a \ln a_{i,p} + \beta_{\tau} \tau_{i,p} + \beta_I I_{i,p}^{\mathcal{X}} + D_t + \epsilon_{i,p}$$



Matching procedure:  
same author  
~ same year  
~ same # coauthors

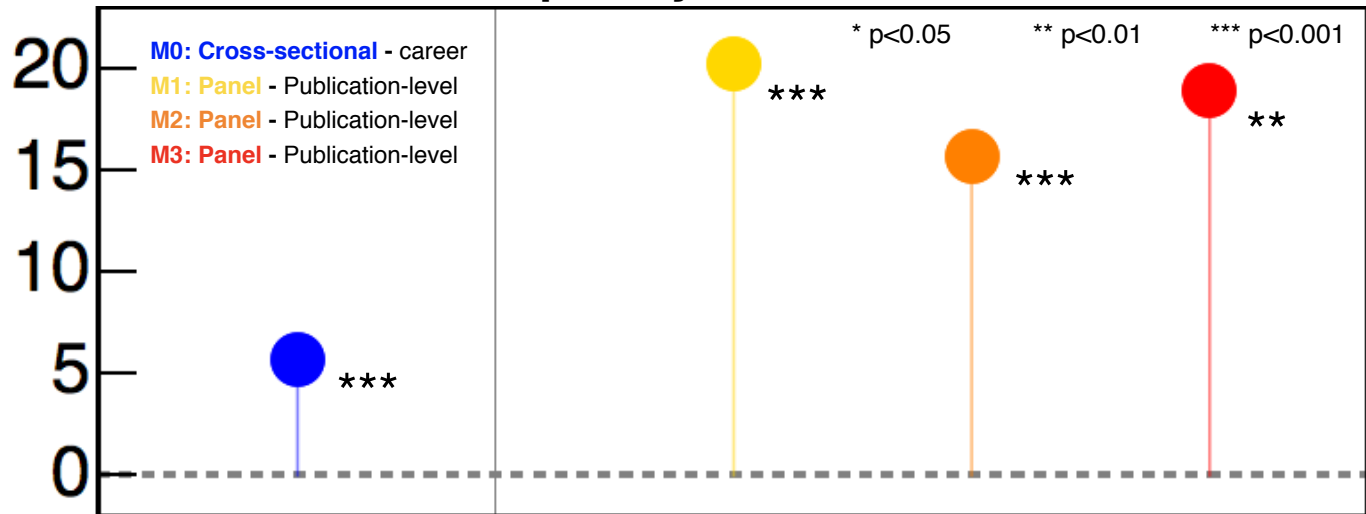
**Panel model specification:**  
(w/ Author Fixed Effects)  
Unit of Analysis = **Publication**

$$z_{i,p} = \beta_i + \beta_a \ln a_{i,p} + \beta_\tau \tau_{i,p} + \beta_I I_{i,p}^X + D_t + \epsilon_{i,p}$$

Normalized Citation impact      # coauthors      Career year      XD indicator      Year dummy

### Cross-disciplinary Citation Premium

Percent difference (%)  
in citations  
for XD  
relative to  
baseline  
counterfactual  
= 1D



Coefficient estimates  
relation between:

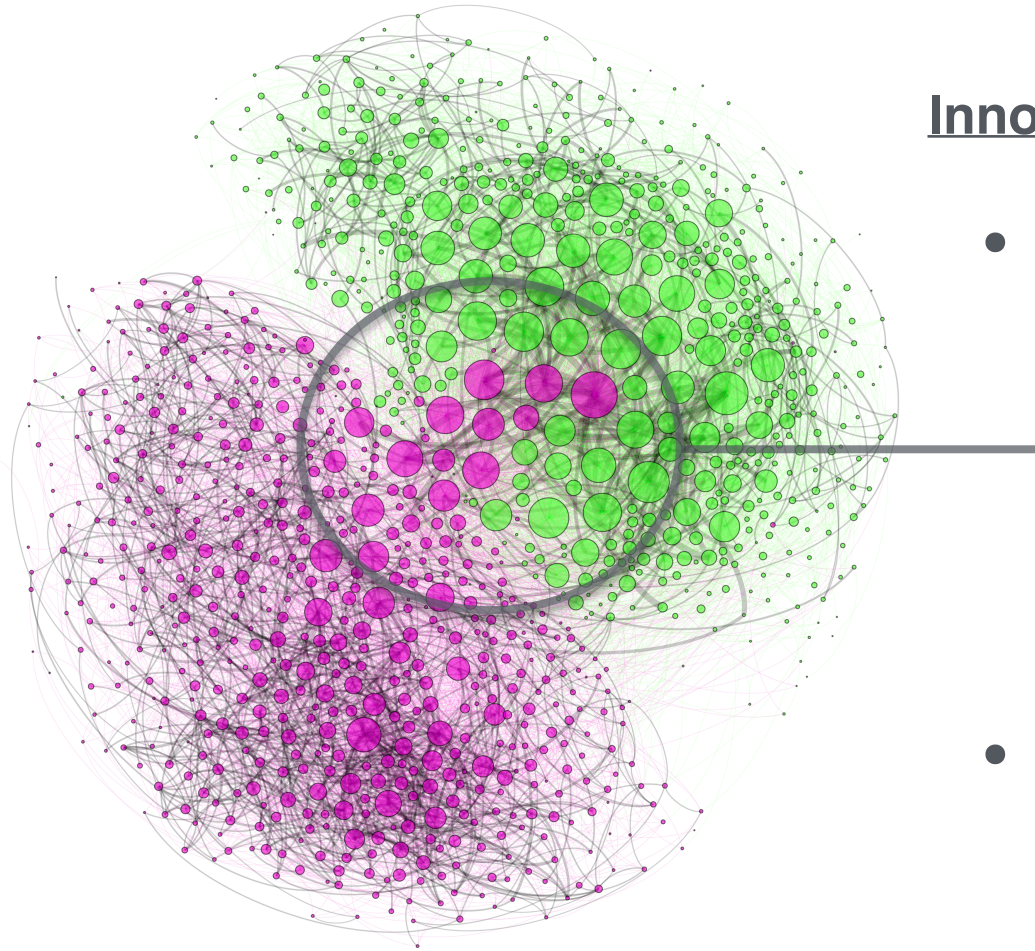
$$\beta_X = \text{Career citations and Fraction of coauthors that are XD}$$

$$\beta_I = \text{Article citations and XD coauthors [coauthors from both BIO and CS, } I_{i,p}^X = 1 \text{ ]}$$

Scholars with 10% XD-Collaborators are cited ~ 6% more than 1D Scholars from the same discipline  
Articles featuring cross-disciplinary combination of authors are cited ~20% more than 1D articles by same author

# The HGP — a cross-disciplinary bridge facilitating a highly functional marriage

## Biology Faculty



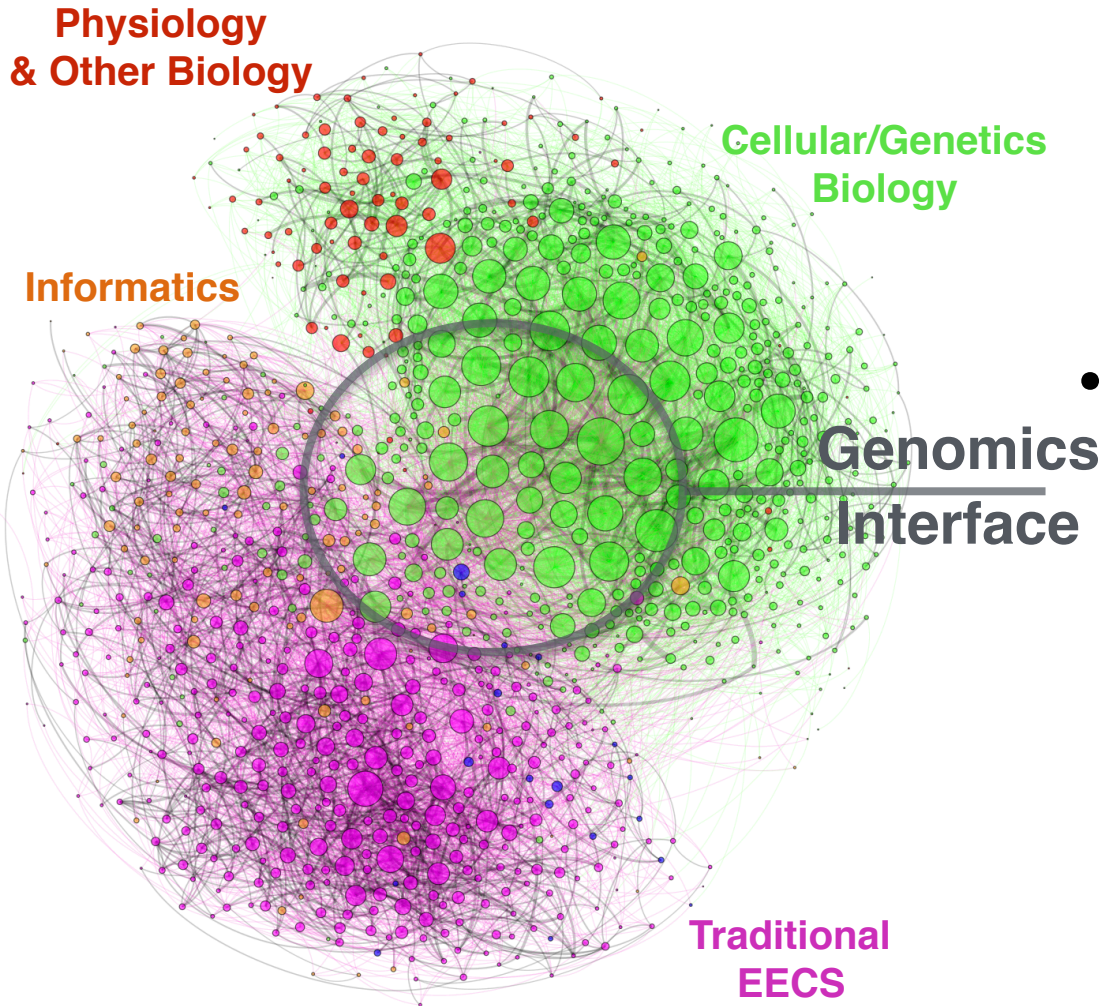
## Innovation @ the genomics interface

- **Success factors:**
  - Methodological diversity leveraging common language
  - Cultural assimilation: XD collaboration facilitates XD mobility of CS into elite BIO
- **Outcomes:**
  - Transformative research
  - Flagship program model
  - Consortium model — *teams of teams*

## Computer Science Faculty

# *Disciplinary Propensity* revealed by Scholar-Scholar interactions

## Implications for Funding Policy/Design

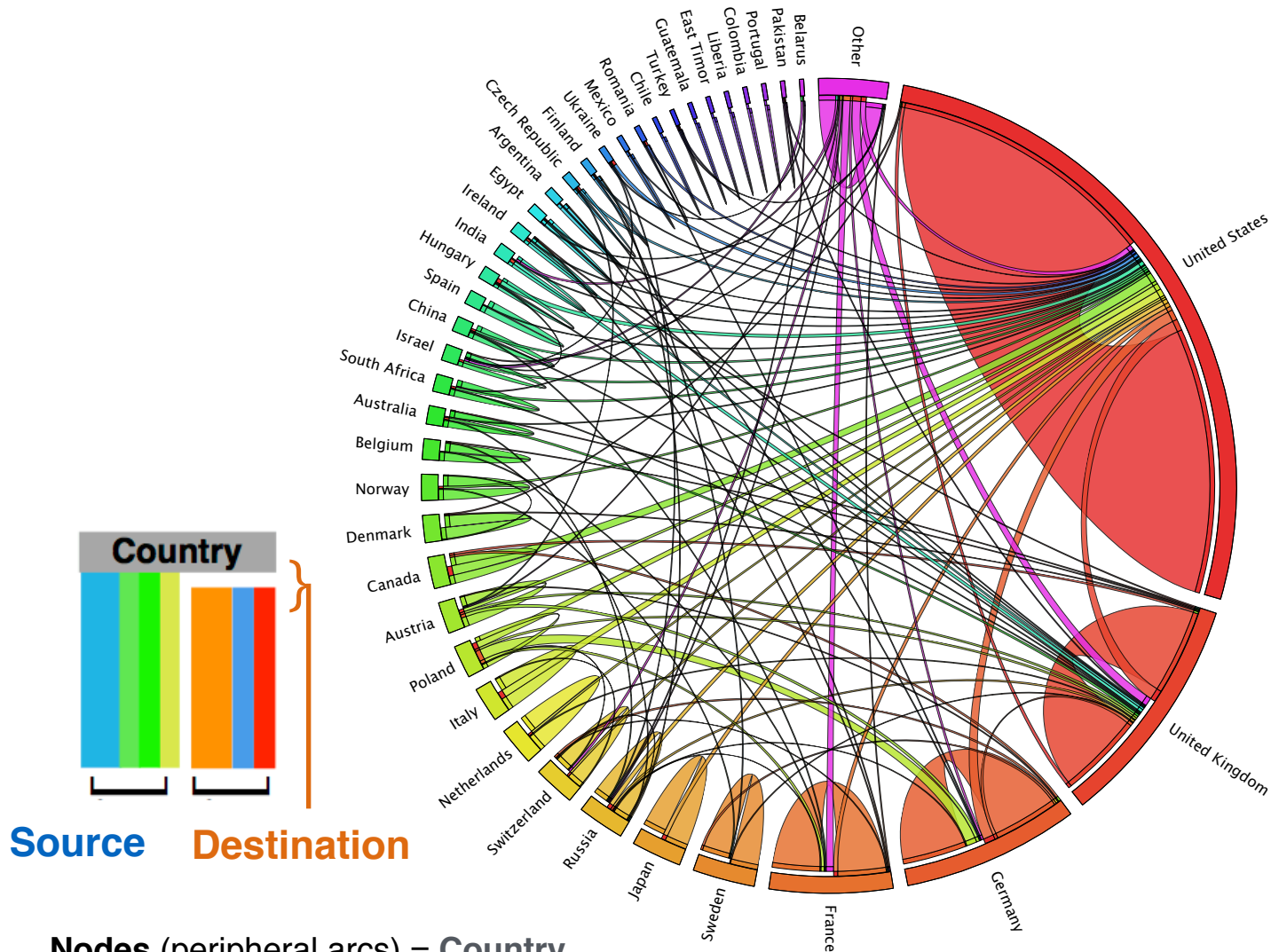


- **Flagship Programs:** funding around Grand Challenges may reduce the barriers associated with disciplinary borders, thereby **incentivizing cross-disciplinary collaboration & mobility**
- **“Consortium Science”:** *teams of teams* coalesce with common objectives, including sharing benefits equitably within and beyond institutional boundaries — **an organizational model championed by the HGP and further developed by numerous follow-up “Omics” consortiums**



# Part 2 — Cross-Border Mobility

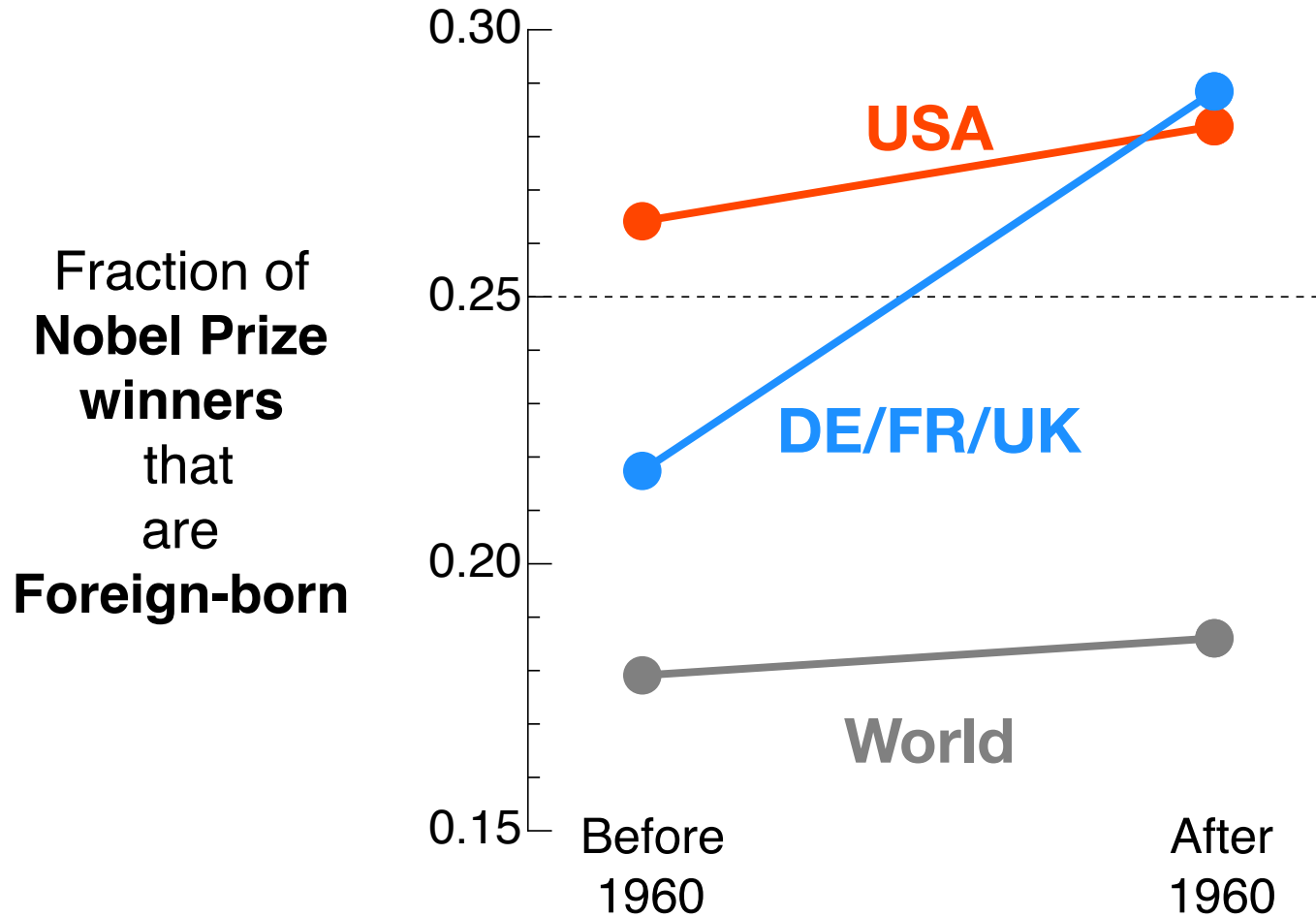
## Network of Nobel Prize Winners



Nodes (peripheral arcs) = Country

Directed links: connect birth country (source) and Nobel-achievement country (destination)

# 1 in 4 (STEM) Nobel Prize winners are Foreign-born!

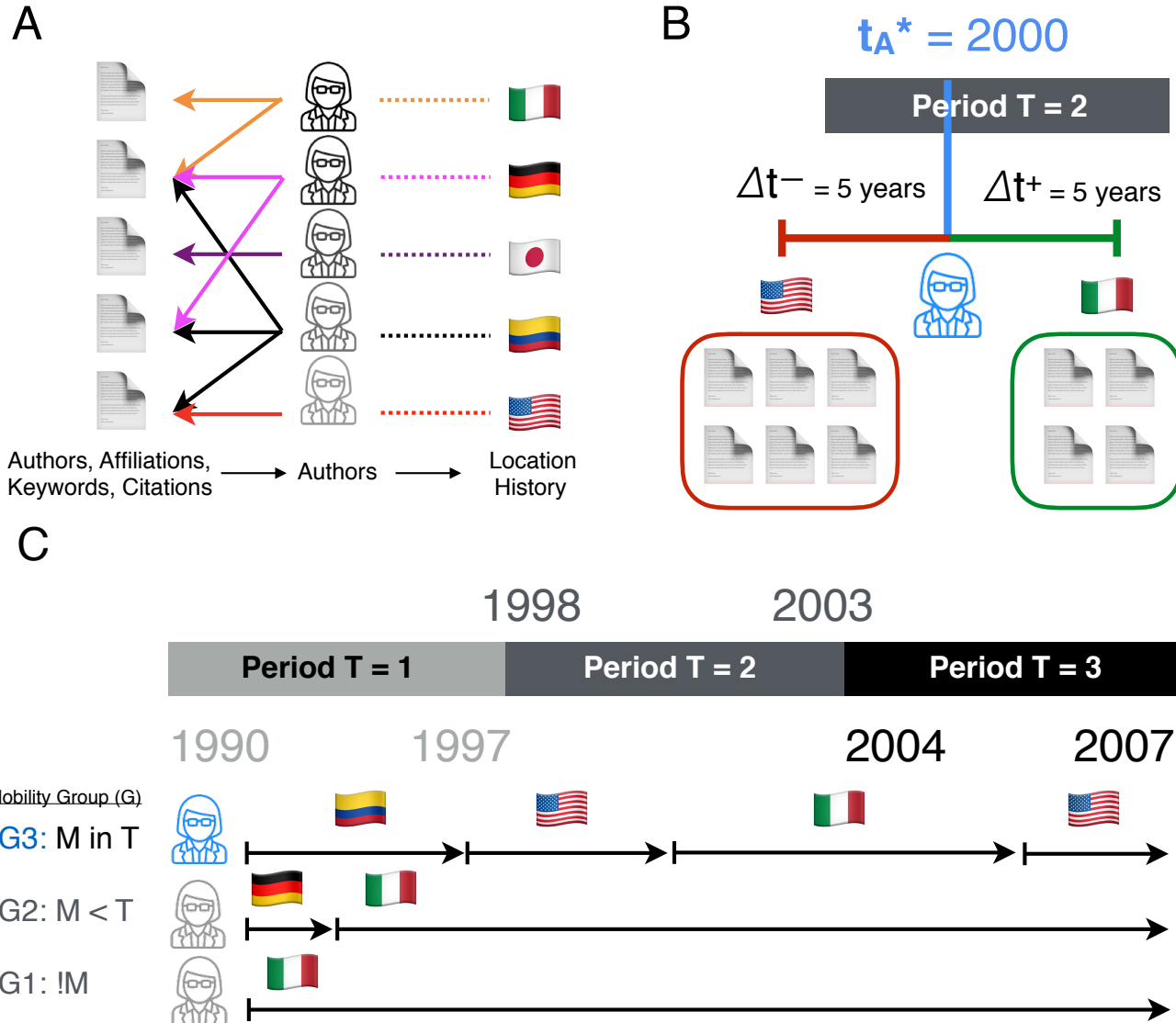


highlights increasingly competitive **international market** for **elite scientists**

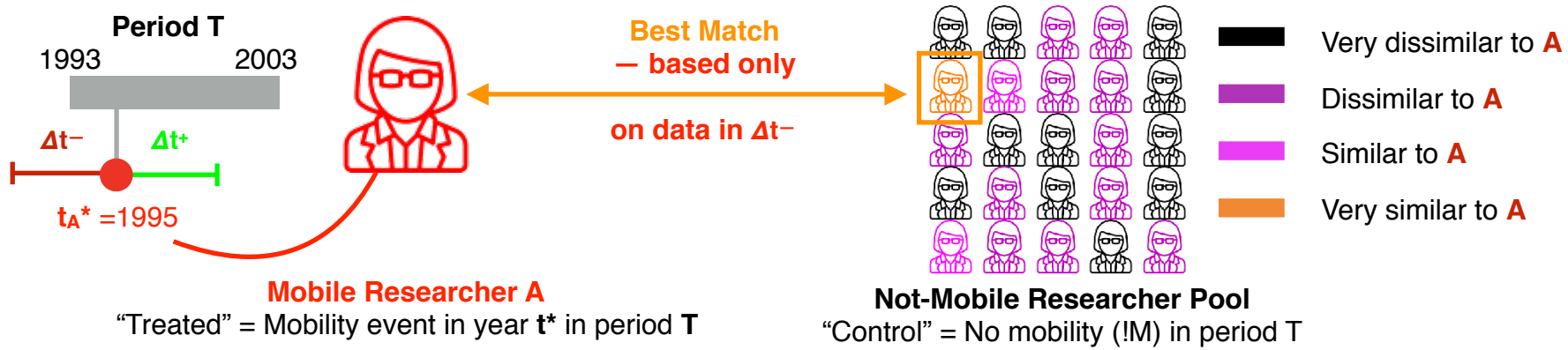
# — Fishing in Big Data —

...for counterfactual outcomes that facilitate causal identification

**Data & Methods:** ~26,000 researcher profiles (1980-2009) extracted from ~350,000 **Physics research articles** published by the *American Physical Society* (1900-2009) — e.g. *Physical Review Letters*, *Physical Review E*, etc.

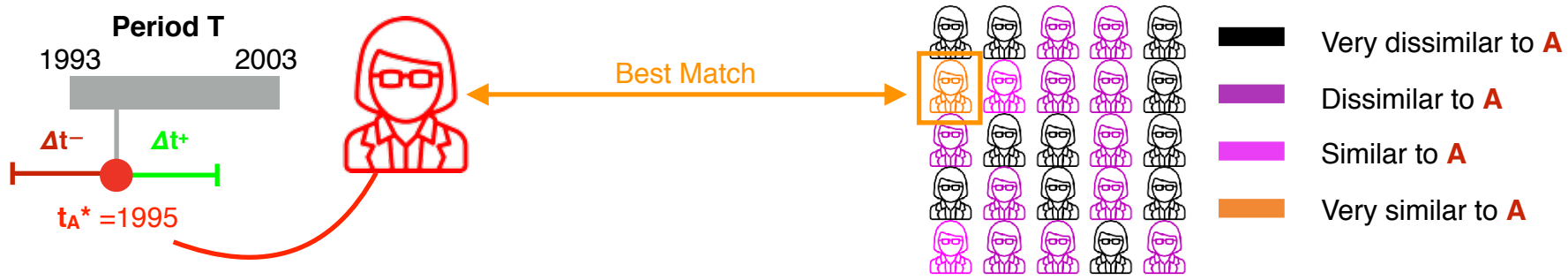


**Counterfactual matching method** — compare each mobile researcher with the most similar non-mobile researcher and compute difference in **outcome variable Y**  $\mapsto$  estimation of **“treatment effect on treated” (TET)**





**Counterfactual matching method** — compare each mobile researcher with the most similar non-mobile researcher and compute difference in **outcome variable Y** → estimation of **“treatment effect on treated” (TET)**



**Mobile Researcher A**  
 “Treated” = Mobility event in year  $t^*$  in period T

**Not-Mobile Researcher Pool**  
 “Control” = No mobility (!M) in period T

**Mobility effect (TET)**  

$$\Delta Y_A = Y_A^+(M) - Y_{bestmatch}^+(!M)$$

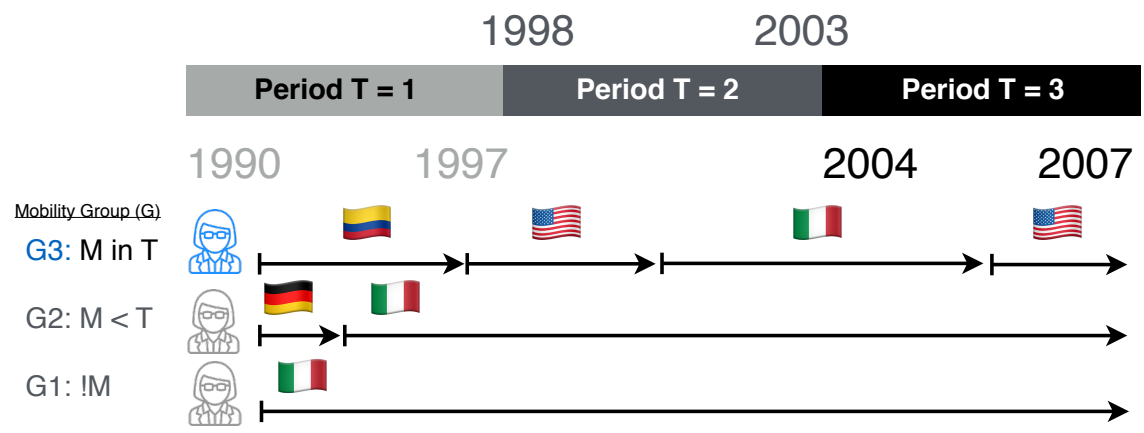
● **G2 = Treatment Group** = Moved < T  
 ● **G1 = Control Group** = Never-moved

● **G3 = Treatment** = Moved in T  
 ● **G2 = Control** = Moved < T

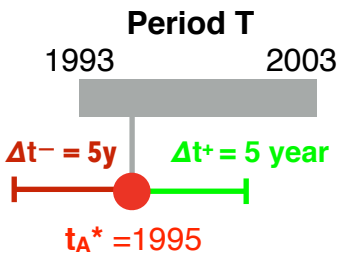
● **G3 = Treatment Group** = Moved in T  
 ● **G1 = Control** = Never-moved

**“Placebo” model** - comparing researchers that were not mobile (!M) in T

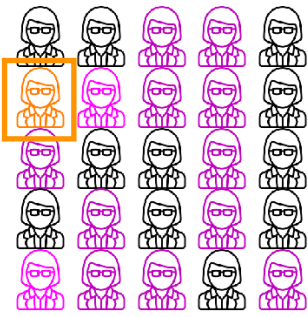
**Treatment model** - comparing **Mobile to Not-Mobile** researchers in T



**Counterfactual matching method** — compare each mobile researcher with the most similar non-mobile researcher and compute difference in **outcome variable Y**  $\mapsto$  estimation of **“treatment effect on treated” (TET)**



Best Match  $\longleftrightarrow$



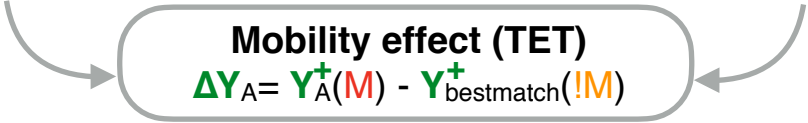
- Very dissimilar to **A**
- Dissimilar to **A**
- Similar to **A**
- Very similar to **A**

**Mobile Researcher A**

“Treated” = Mobility event in year  $t^*$  in period T

**Not-Mobile Researcher Pool**

“Control” = No mobility (!M) in period T



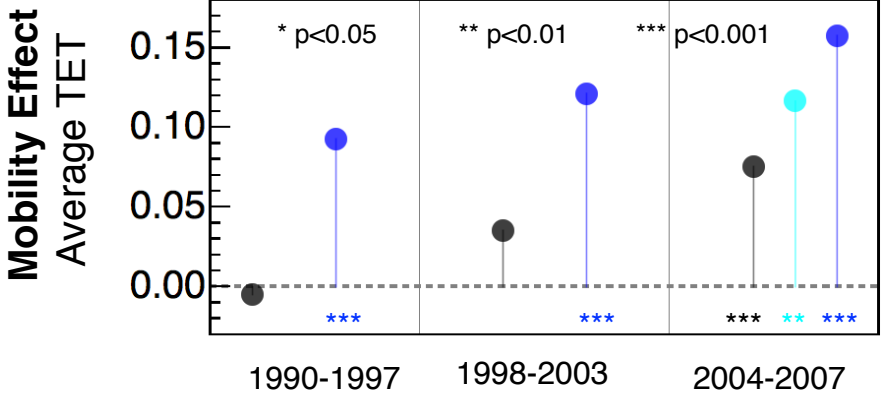
**Mobility effect (TET)**  
 $\Delta Y_A = Y_A^+(M) - Y_{\text{bestmatch}}^+(\text{!M})$

● **Treatment Group** = Moved < T  
 ● **Control Group** = Never-moved

● **Treatment** = Moved in T  
 ● **Control** = Moved < T

● **Treatment Group** = Moved in T  
 ● **Control** = Never-moved

$Y = Z^+ =$  (Log-Normalized) Mean Citation Impact

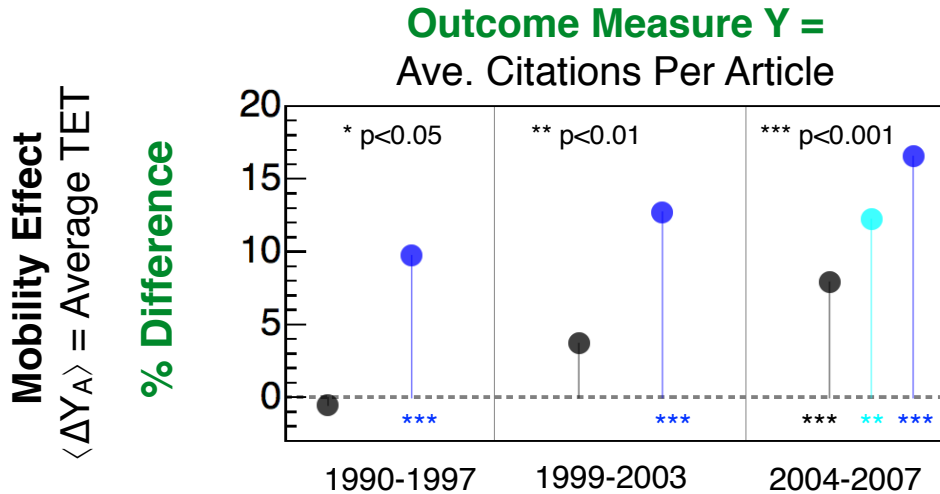


$$z_{p,i} = \frac{\ln(1 + c_{p,i,t}) - \mu_t}{\sigma_t}$$

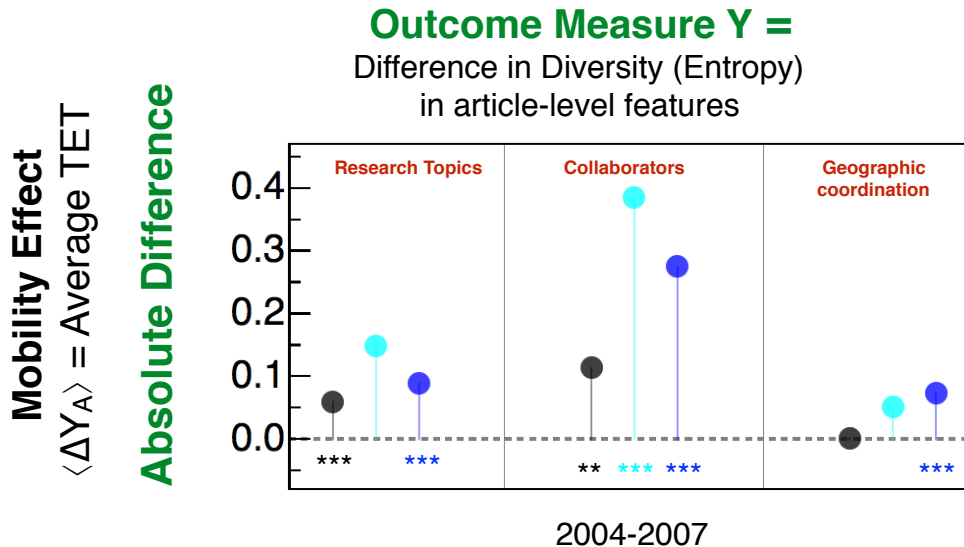
$$Z_i^+ \equiv \langle z_{p,i}^+ \rangle = (1/N_i^+) \sum_{p \in N^+} z_{p,i}^+$$

## Cross-Border Mobility effect:

Relative to non-mobile researchers that are similar in research profile attributes prior the mobility event  
 — Mobile researchers gain up to a 10-17% increase in citations corresponding to ~100 **APS** citations....

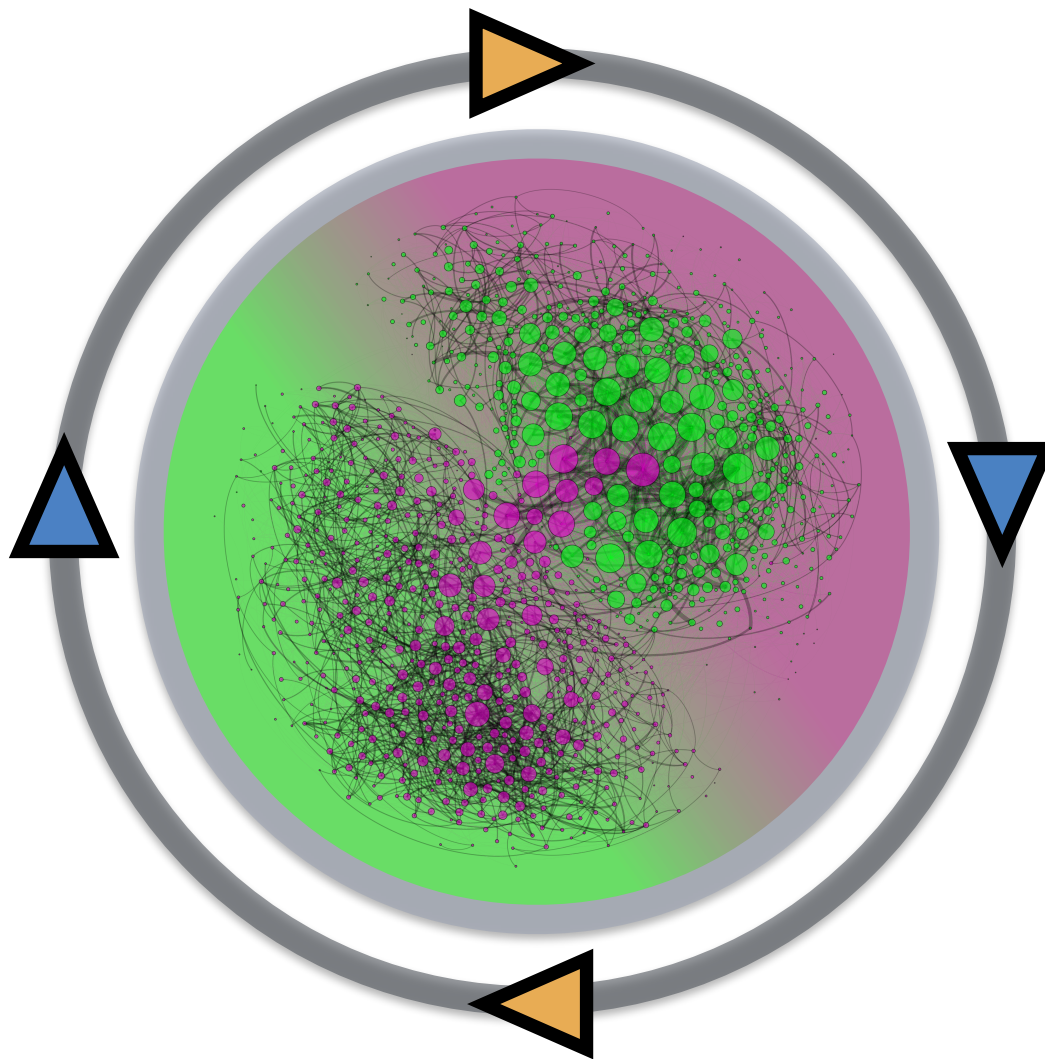


.... Coincident with higher diversity of research topics & collaborators & geographic coordination



# Part 3 — Coevolution of Collaboration & Mobility

Collaboration



Mobility



# European Research Area (ERA) — a cross-border labor, funding, and mobility scheme aimed at fostering innovation and growth across Europe



**National borders**

Which map is more representative of the ERA according to cross-border collaboration



**EU borders**

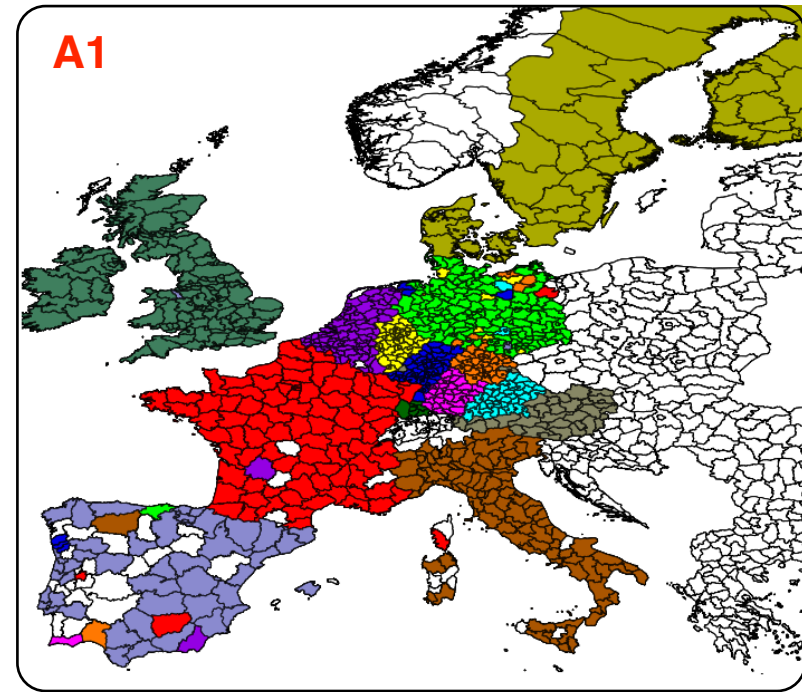


**Data:** 2.4 million patents filed at the EPO → Co-inventor & Inventor mobility networks

Is Europe Evolving Toward an Integrated Research Area? — Science (2013)

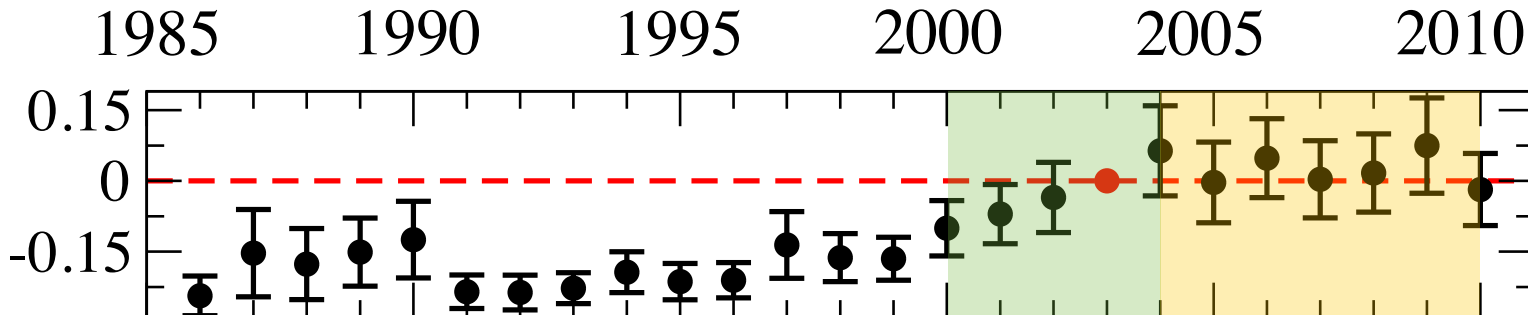
**Q1 - Structurally:** Are the ERA R&D borders integrated beyond geo-political borders?

**Q2 - Temporally:** has there been an intensification in cross-border R&D activity in Europe — i.e. evidence for integration



**A2**

**EU Integration**  
change in cross-border links  
due to  
EU-specific  
factors



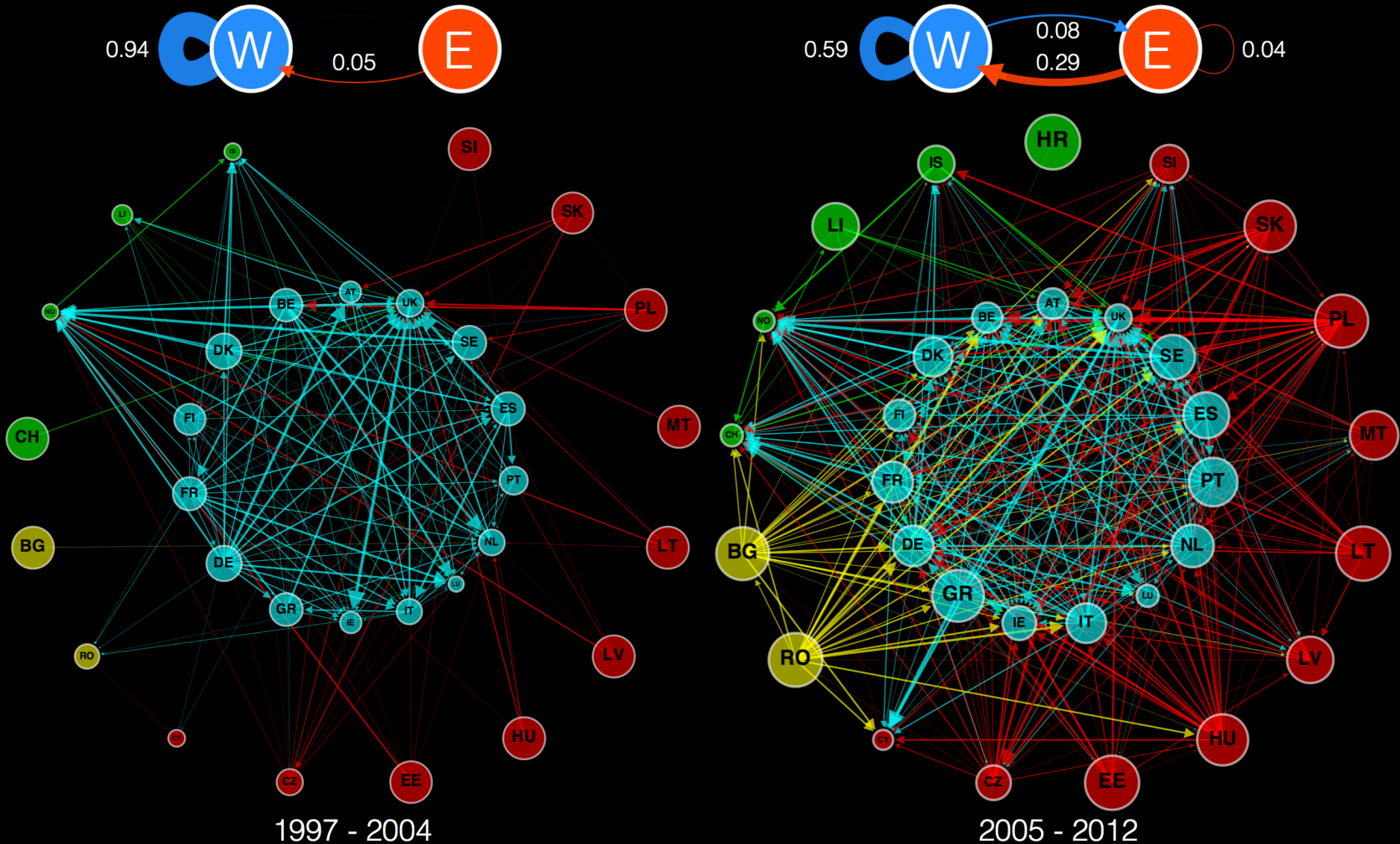
Period of  
positive  
relative  
integration

Period of  
stagnation

**Why stagnation since ~2004???**

In this analysis we incorporate a key factor:

**'Brain drain'** — *Asymmetric Migration* — largely from Eastern to Western European countries



**EU Enlargement:** useful for identifying an important mechanism connecting:

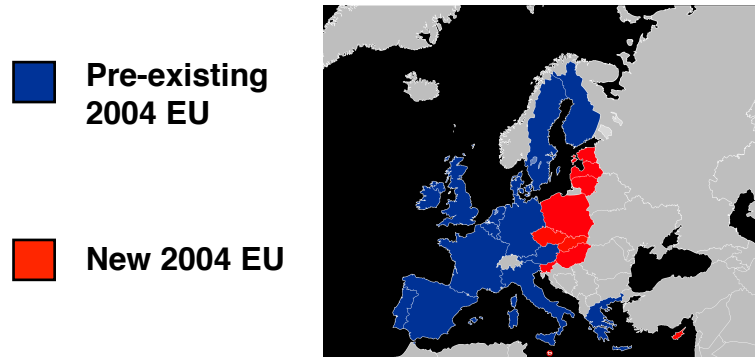
**the formation of international social capital** (cross-border collaboration) and **the flow of human capital** (migration)

Quantifying the negative impact of brain drain on the integration of European science — Science Advances (2017)

High-skilled labour mobility in Europe before and after the 2004 enlargement — J Royal Society Interface (2017)

**Objective:** use the **Synthetic Control Method (SCM)** to **estimate cross-border collaboration rates** in Europe under the counterfactual — **no 2004/07 EU enlargement**

**SCM:** Abadie et al., *American Economic Review* **93** (2003); Abadie et al., *J. Amer. Stat. Assoc.* **105** (2010)

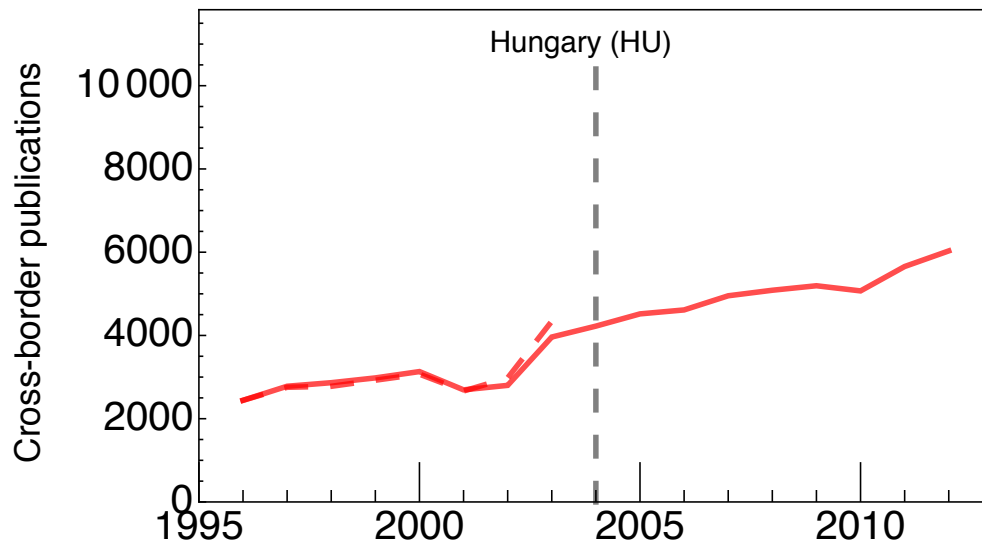


**26 non-EU control group countries:**

AR, AM, AZ, BY, CA, CN, CO, CU, IN, IL, JP, KZ, KW, KG, MG, MX, MN, PA, RU, RS, SG, KR, TT, TR, UA, US

**Country-level control/matching variables:**

[Scimago] Cross-border pubs, Total pubs, Citations  
[World Bank] GDPpercapita, Govt. Expenditure on R&D



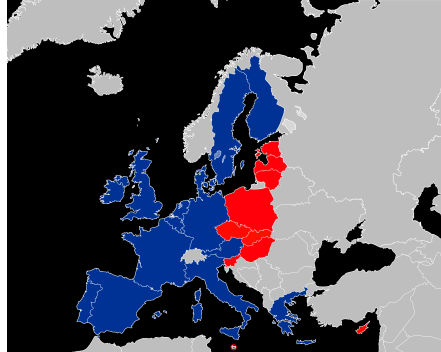
# Counter-intuitive consequences of the 2004/2007 EU Enlargement

**Objective:** Estimate cross-border collaboration rates in Europe under the counterfactual — no 2004/07 EU enlargement — using the **Synthetic Control Method (SCM)**

**SCM:** Abadie et al., *American Economic Review* **93** (2003); Abadie et al., *J. Amer. Stat. Assoc.* **105** (2010)

■ Pre-existing 2004 EU

■ New 2004 EU

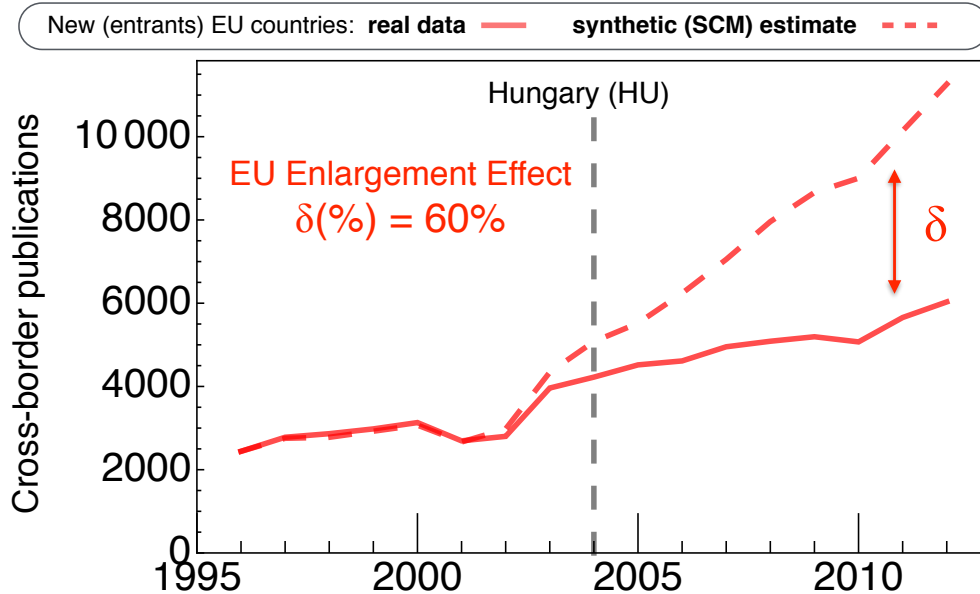


## 26 non-EU control group countries:

AR, AM, AZ, BY, CA, CN, CO, CU, IN, IL, JP, KZ, KW, KG, MG, MX, MN, PA, RU, RS, SG, KR, TT, TR, UA, US

## Country-level control/matching variables:

[Scimago] Cross-border pubs, Total pubs, Citations  
[World Bank] GDPpercapita, Govt. Expenditure on R&D



11 of 12 Countries show negative impact of EU enlargement on cross-border collaboration (fraction of total publications AND total publication volume)

**BG, CZ, EE, HU, LT, LV, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK**

$\delta(\%) > 0$

$\delta(\%) < 0$

1 Country shows positive impact: **CY**

Results indicate more cross-border integration among EU entrants — if there had been **no EU enlargement!**



# — When scientists cross *controversial* lines —

Journal of Informetrics 13 (2019) 100974



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Journal of Informetrics

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/joi](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/joi)



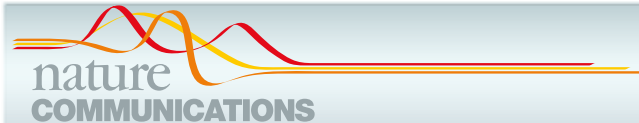
Regular article

## Megajournal mismanagement: Manuscript decision bias and anomalous editor activity at PLOS ONE



Alexander M. Petersen

*Ernest and Julio Gallo Management Program, Management of Complex Systems Department, School of Engineering, University of California, Merced, CA 95343, United States*



ARTICLE

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-09959-4>

OPEN

## Discrepancy in scientific authority and media visibility of climate change scientists and contrarians

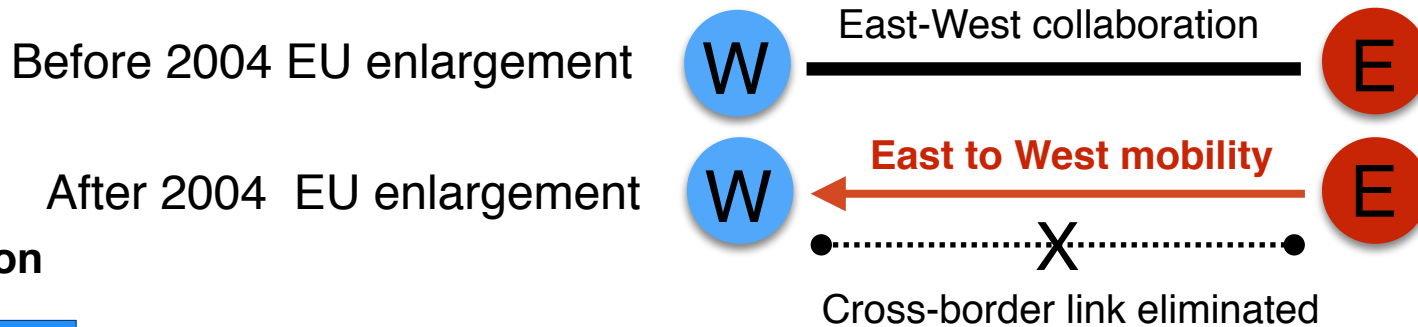
Alexander Michael Petersen <sup>1</sup>, Emmanuel M. Vincent<sup>2,3</sup> & Anthony LeRoy Westerling<sup>1,3,4</sup>

# A mobility-mediated collaboration dis-integration mechanism

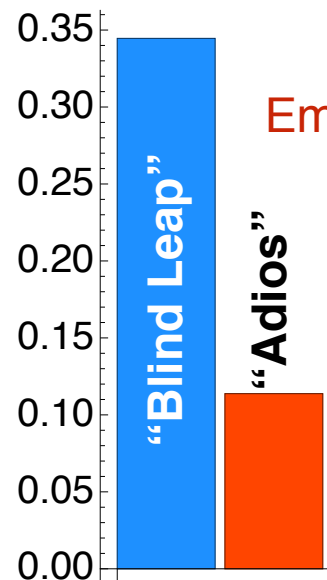
Brain drain: largely from Eastern to Western European countries



## Mechanism connecting Cross-border Collaboration & Mobility



Fraction



Empirical evidence from analysis of ~ 27,000 researcher mobility events

← Fraction of mobility events in which there is no overlap between past and future researcher location.

“Blind Leap” mobility (34%): researcher does not follow previous collaboration channel

$$C^+ \cap c_i^- = 0$$

“Adios” mobility (11%): researcher does not maintain any previous collaborations

$$C^- \cap c_i^+ = 0$$

# Thanks for your attention!

... and also thanks to my esteemed collaborators in these works

Fabio Pammolli (Milano Politecnico), Ioannis Pavlidis (U. Houston), Orion Penner (EPFL)

Petersen, Majeti, Kwon, Ahmed, Pavlidis — **Cross-disciplinary evolution of the genomics revolution**  
Science Advances (2018)

Petersen — **Multiscale impact of researcher mobility**  
J. Royal Society Interface (2018)

Doria, Pammolli, Petersen — **Quantifying the negative impact of brain drain on the integration of European science**  
Science Advances (2017)

Petersen, Puliga — **High-skilled labour mobility in Europe before and after the 2004 enlargement**  
J. Royal Society Interface (2017)

Chessa, Moreschalci, Pammolli, Penner, Petersen, Riccaboni —  
**Is Europe evolving toward an integrated research area?** Science (2013)



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