

The illusion of certainty

KOS problems in science

Fluidity of scientific vocabulary

Sketches towards an approach



The Demon Uncertainty

How does one go about "incorporating uncertainties" into ontologies when domain experts are in disagreement regarding the terms, relationships, assertions, and so on that should be part of them? Probabilistic ontologies? *TaxoCop May 31 2013*

through consensus building, governance, ontology mapping, use of thesauri, and, perhaps, leveraging PR-OWL

typically handled by the use of SEE, SEE ALSO and PREFERRED or NON-PREFERRED references to address uncertainties. In addition, and to break out of arguments revolving around personal term preferences, reference known authorities such as Library of Congress and others. Trying to build on idiosyncrasies is a slippery slope.

seems like an ideal application for a Topic Map. One of the more important features of Topic Maps is the concept of scope, which allows you to state what context a particular statement/assertion in the model is valid in, such as the context of a particular domain expert's worldview.

Scope Notes clarify how a term is to be interpreted for your project, if it could have another meaning in another context. Another differentiator, Related Terms also reflect intended meaning. As for the term selection, ultimately the person managing the vocabulary must settle the squabble and make the decision.

the W3C's SKOS, in addition to allowing for storing things like scope notes and information about related terms, includes properties for storing exact match relationships but also broad match and close match relationships.

ontologies are part of the larger definition of "controlled vocabularies" after all, so keep it controlled. Adding too much ambiguity and potential for uncertainties makes the results uncertain.

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Pursuing Science

"The ability to achieve innovation in a competitive global information society hinges on the capability to swiftly and reliably find, understand, share, and apply complex information from widely distributed sources

for discovery, progress, and productivity."

(Interagency Working Group on Digital Data, 2009).

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Contribution of research to GDP, productivity, wages, employment?
Flow of new knowledge into economic activity?
Solutions to industrial problems, infrastructure, health?
Socio-economic outcomes and policy challenges?
Short term benefits vs long term benefits of basic research?

CPC Frascati-NABS

CIP

Frascati- Research Type NAICS

SOC

KEY

Modeling Knowledge Diffusion

ISKO Conference 2013 - Mon July

Relatively unproblematic, granular, maintained Problematic, not granular, or in development Severely problematic, subject of inquiry Unavailable, unaddressed?

Typology of career trajectories?

FOSE (1978) Frascati- FOS (2006)

NRC (2010)

Are we providing the right kind of STEM education?
What are the skill sets we need to be developing?
Which science-related job areas should we be focusing on?
How do we match supply to the demands of the job market?

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CIP

NAICS

O*NET

SOC

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•How do we assess the nation's

•How do we know where future

efforts should be directed?

measure new opportunities

when the ecosystem keeps

•How do we identify and

progress in science &

technology?

changing?

Typology of career trajectories?

Typology of networks?

FOSE (1978) Frascati-FOS (2006)

NRC (2010)

Inter-disciplinarity

Emergence of new fields

Topic Modeling & Science Mapping

Modeling Knowledge Diffusion

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Frascati-NABS

Frascati-Research

CIP

CPC

KEY

The Big Picture

Facets? Can a faceted classification system meaningfully describe science activity? Technology Knowledge Commercial Science and Translation Transfer Transaction Innovation Policy RESEARCH DEVELOPMEN PRODUCTIO MARKETPLACE ACTIVITY ACTIVITY ACTIVITY for the generation OUTCOMES GENERATING ENERATING SENERATIN of technology-AND IMPACTS DISCOVERY INVENTION OUTPUTS OUTPUTS OUTPUT based devices and services Joe Lane, Stage Gate Model from Research to Commercialisation (NSF Expert Meeting October 2012) **Types of Research ??Socio-economic objectives?? ??Disciplines?? Data accessibility** Data inaccessibility ISKO Conference 2013 - Mon July 8 - slide 17

Communities?

Political Science and

△ Anthropology and

Archaeology

× Area Studies

Public Administration

▲ Information Science &

+ Language & Linguistics

Library Science

Sociology

Philosophy

Can communities of researchers be used as a proxy for measuring and describing a field of research?

Cassidy Sugimoto, Percentage of authors also publishing in another specialty for indicated specialties, 1956-2010 (NSF Expert Meeting October 2012)

Topic Models?

Can topic modelling be used to identify stable fields of research and track their evolution?

Scale of cluster	Stability	
~ 10 fields for all of science	100% are stable over a year	
~500 disciplines for all of science	> 99% are stable over a year	
~8,000 specialties	95% are stable over a year	
~100,000 problems	56% are stable over a year	

This model reveals that a clustering technique based on citations and text analytics could reveal topic organization in science and technology; however, it is highly dependent on the scale. The classification system is stable on the aggregate level, but not stable on the highly detailed level.

Kevin Boyack, Scale and Stability of Topic Clusters Over Time (NSF Expert Meeting October 2012)

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Phenomenon in Search of a Mechanism

- Investigating mechanisms for how genes get silenced when external RNA is introduced
- 1990 Cosuppression both introduced genes and endogenous genes silenced
- 1992 Quelling introduced gene "quells" endogenous genes

- 1995 RNA silencing par-1 mRNA message silenced by introduced RNA
- 1998 RNA interference (RNAi) the trigger for silencing is double stranded (dsRNA) not single stranded (ssRNA) - authors coined "RNAi" - term adopted because the research represented a critical move forward in understanding the mechanism for gene silencing
- 1999 Subsequent research refines finding to show short strand dsRNA mediates suppression - foundation for gene therapeutics patent (later rescinded)
 - 2001 Further research shows that short dsRNA (small interfering RNAs siRNA) can suppress genes in mammals without inducing interferon response another important therapeutic patent is granted

From Transposons to Mobile DNA via Horizontal Gene Transfer

Mechanisms in Search of a Field

Mechanisms in Search of a Field

- Genetic engineering convergence of multiple lines of enquiry
- 1940s Transposons and other mobile DNAs can move between locations in a genome, or between species
- 1959 Mobile genetic traits mobile antibiotic resistance genes in bacterias
- 1971 Horizontal gene transfer (HGT) to explain how unrelated flowering plants can share similar traits within the same ecosystems
- 1975 Recombinant DNA safety standards to guard against risks of unintended consequences of gene transfer between species
- 1980s Transgenic research Recombinant drugs (human insulin), genetic modifications of plants and mice, US approval for foreign gene transfer into humans
- 1990s HGT used as a framework to explain evolutionary conflicts; first commercially grown genetically modified crops
- 2010 Mobile DNA new journal launched

Battle for the Field

- Genetic Algorithms vs Evolutionary Computing
- 1950s Adaptive systems research algorithms for adaptive computing systems behaved differently in small vs large population samples parallels with variation genetic drift in large populations
- 1962 Principles of genetic algorithms formulated (John Holland)
- 1962 Evolutionary programming (Larry Fogel)

- 1966 Evolutionary computing (Larry Fogel et al)
- 1975 Genetic algorithms classic textbook and research on adaption in natural and artificial systems
- 1980s Genetic algorithms applicability to oil pipelines, search, machine learning; first international conference on GA; patents and products
- Today: some practitioners still insist that evolutionary computing is the proper label and do not accept genetic algorithms as the name for the field

Led by the Crowd

Popular imagination leads the language and the rejection of the language

- 1934 Rutherford attempts low temperature nuclear fusion
- 1947 Muon-catalyzed fusion postulated

- 1956 "Cold fusion" coined by New York Times to describe Luis Alvarez' discovery of muon-catalyzed fusion
- 1980s Muon-catalyzed fusion, cold fusion, piezonuclear fusion parallel terms for funded projects in the same field of research
- 1989 Pons and Fleischmann claim to have achieved cold fusion on a table top apparatus at room temperature - nobody can replicate their results; National Cold Fusion Institute founded
- 1992 Japan founds New Hydrogen Energy Program (closed 1997); Pons and Fleischman hired by Toyota IMRA Lab
- 1998 Toyota IMRA Cold Fusion Lab closes

2011 - NASA begins Low Energy Nuclear Reaction (LENR) program
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Umbrella Constructs

JT Dillon 'The multidisciplinary study of questioning' JEdPsych 74.2 1982

• 15 disconnected disciplines studying questioning ranging from logic, linguistics, psychology, education, investigation, library science, research methods - with common issues and complementarities

Umpleby & Dent 'The origins and purposes of several traditions in systems theory and cybernetics' *Cybernetics & Systems* 30 1999

 Systems thinking emerged in 7 distinct traditions for different purposes: general systems theory, systems approach, operational research, system dynamics, learning organisation, total quality management, cybernetics - different traditions have different understandings of the same language

Berry et al 'Three traditions of network research' *Public Administration Review* 64.5 2004

Social network analysis, policy change networks, public
management networks - parallel disciplines investigating similar
issues, leads to confusion about network studies - scope for cross
fertilisation identifying issues and using methodologies

KM articles by profession 1990-2000

"... a consequence of the stylizing of KM by different professional groups is that, when applied in organizations, it could become an example of the very problems that it seeks to address. These concern problems of developing, sharing, integrating and re-cycling knowledge that is increasingly distributed across organizational, occupational and professional boundaries."

Swan and Scarborough 'The paradox of "Knowledge Management" Informatik 1 2002

Knowledge Audit Antecedents

Sensemaking - things seem to belong together

•

Strategic ambiguity - to generate dialogue between disciplines where there is no unifying paradigm - eg organisational studies

Hirsch & Levin 'Umbrella advocates versus validity police: a life-cycle model' Organization Science 10.2 1999

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Cons:

- •Data availability diminishes the closer you get to commercialisation
- •Curation and technologyintensive
- Adoption

Pros:

- •Can provide some input to some policy questions
- •Can describe interdisciplinarity and emerging fields
- •Can provide data for modelling research trajectories over time

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