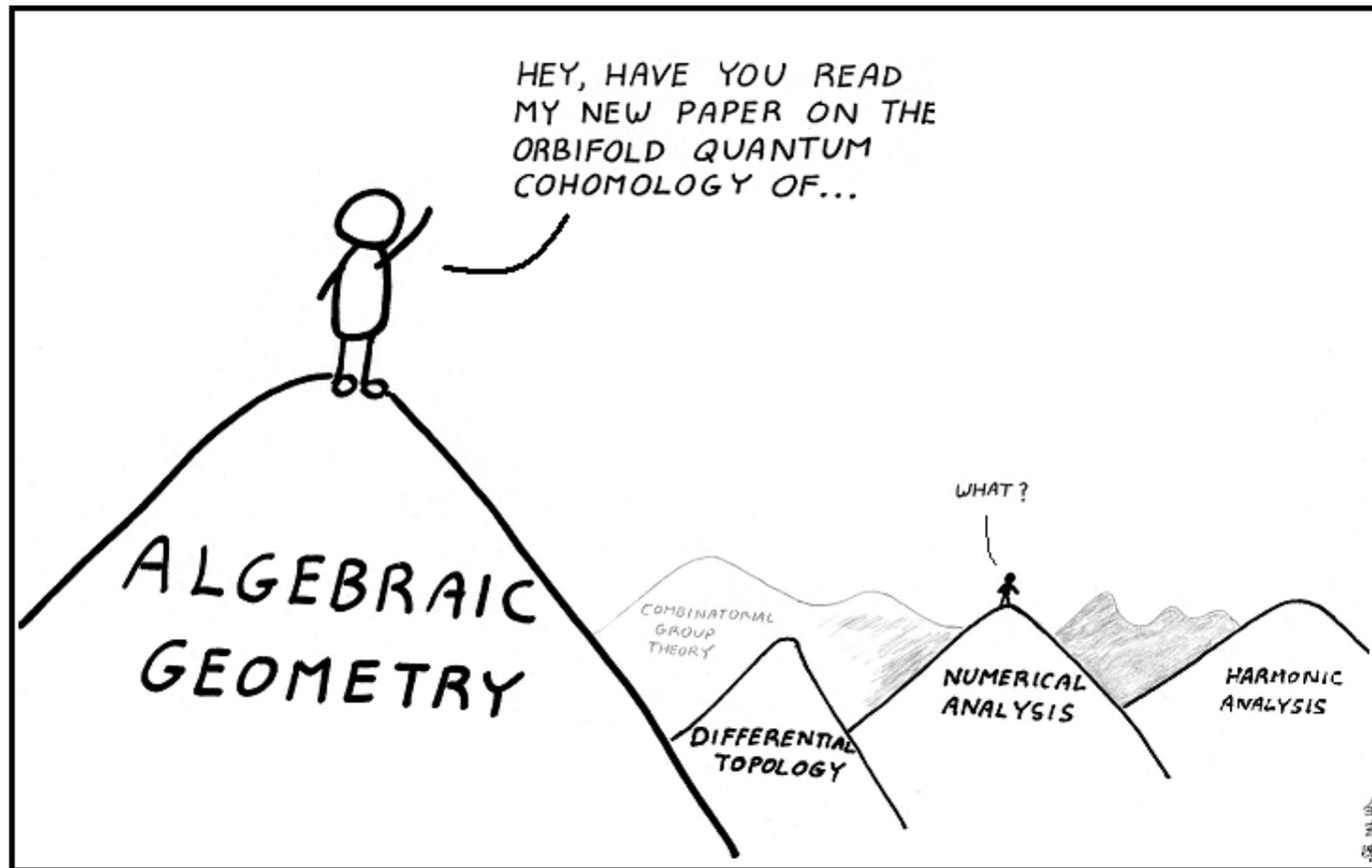


The jargon barriers of science



The Landscape of Modern Mathematics

Jevin West, Information School, University of Washington

Sante Fe Institute Speaker Series, March 17, 2016

The Center for Nonlinear Studies at Los Alamos National Laboratory is pleased to announce its
23rd Annual Conference on

NETWORKS: STRUCTURE, DYNAMICS AND FUNCTION

May 12 - 16, 2003, Hotel La Fonda, Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA

<http://cnls.lanl.gov/networks> , e-mail: networks@cnls.lanl.gov

Our world is a complex mesh of interacting elements, both natural and man-made. Recent observations suggest that the formation of such complex networks is not random, but rather follows fundamental organizing principles. *The 2003 CNLS Annual Conference* focuses on the search for underlying principles in the structure, dynamics, and function of complex networks. The conference will facilitate cross-disciplinary interactions by bringing together researchers from a diverse set of fields. The emphasis will be analysis of real-world data from information networks (internet, www, data networks), biological networks (in proteomics, gene networks, metabolic networks), social networks (including epidemiological networks) and infrastructure networks (power grid, transportation networks).

Sponsors: Center for Nonlinear Studies, B Division, P Division, T Division, LANSCE,
Los Alamos National Laboratory

LIST OF INVITED SPEAKERS

Lada A. Adamic
[Hewlett-Packard]

Shlomo Havlin
[Bar-Ilan]

Christos Papadimitriou
[Berkeley]

The Game of Leaf

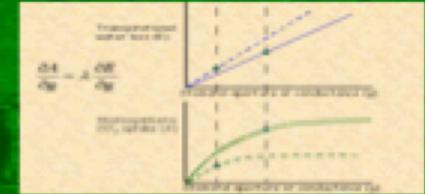
Evidence that Stomatal Networks are Cellular Computers

Jevin West, David Peak, Keith Mott, Susanna Messinger
Utah State University

PLANT'S DILEMMA

- During photosynthesis a plant incorporates CO₂ from and loses H₂O to the atmosphere
- This dilemma can be framed as a **constrained optimization** problem
- Stomata are the hardware the plant uses to resolve this dilemma

CONSTRAINED OPTIMIZATION



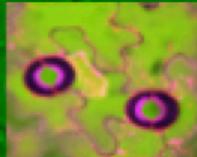
How does the plant do it?

STOMATA

- Tiny pores on the surface of a leaf
- Control H₂O and CO₂ exchange between leaf and atmosphere

• Responsible for 99% of terrestrial carbon fixation and 90% of terrestrial water loss

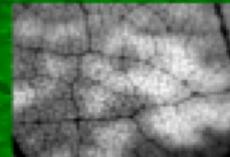
• Aperture size varies in response to light, CO₂, and humidity



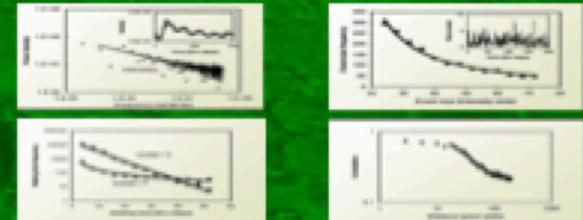
STOMATAL NETWORKS

- Stomata interact through short range hydraulic and chemical signals—stomata form a **locally connected network**
- These connected networks show spatially coordinated behavior that change in time

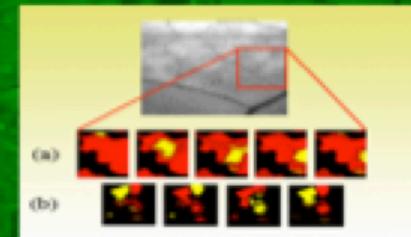
- 512 by 512 grayscale image of chlorophyll fluorescence containing ~10⁵ stomata—areas with open stomata are dark and areas with closed stomata are bright



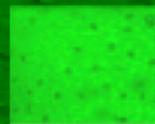
STOMATAL DYNAMICS IS COMPLEX (persistent correlations in time and space)



AND HAS GLIDERS



ARE STOMATAL NETWORKS CELLULAR COMPUTERS?



CELLULAR COMPUTERS

• Network of locally-connected processing information units that perform system wide computation—**emergent, distributed computation**

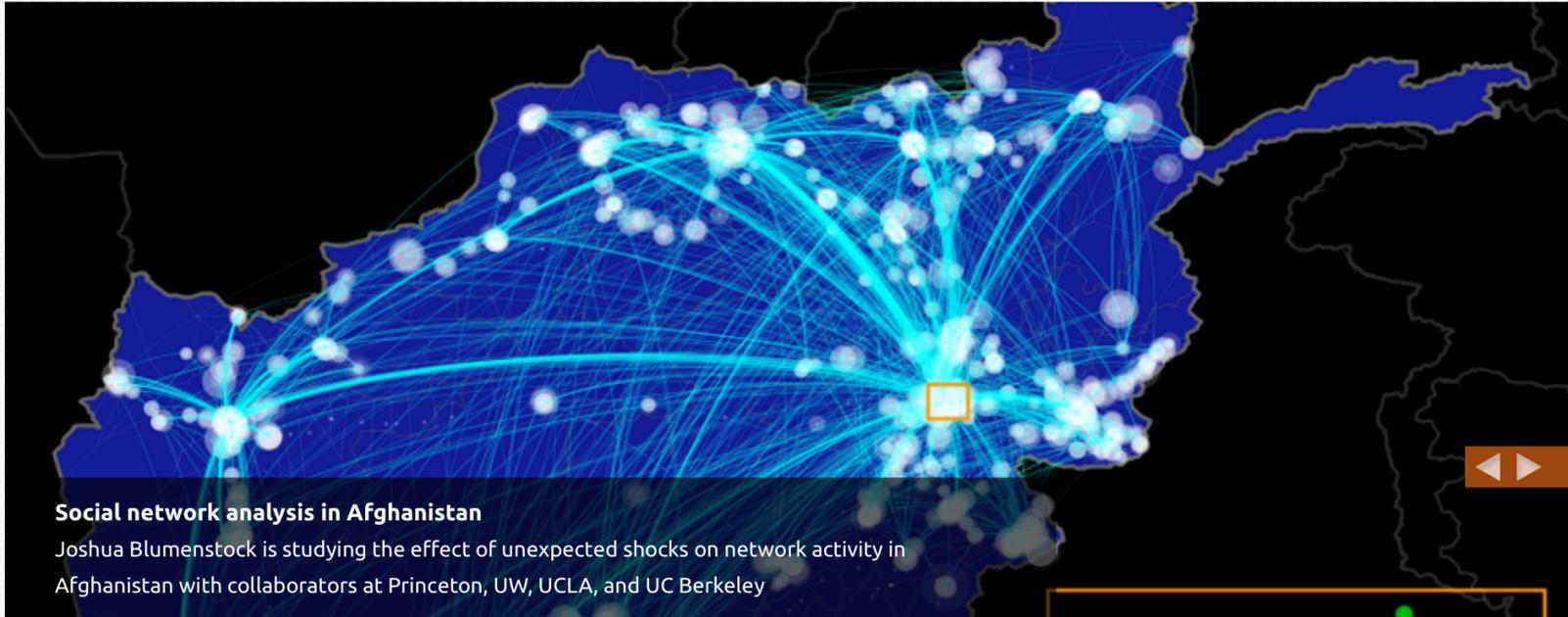
• Example: Density Classifier Automaton



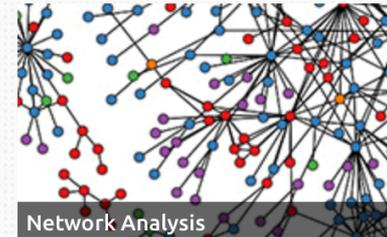
• Dynamics is **complex** and there are particles of information—**gliders**



Santa Fe Institute
Cowan Campus
1399



Research Focus Areas



News and Updates

28 Blumenstock at Population Association of America

What we do

The DataLab is the nexus for research on Data Science and Analytics at the UW iSchool. We study **large-scale, heterogeneous human data** in an



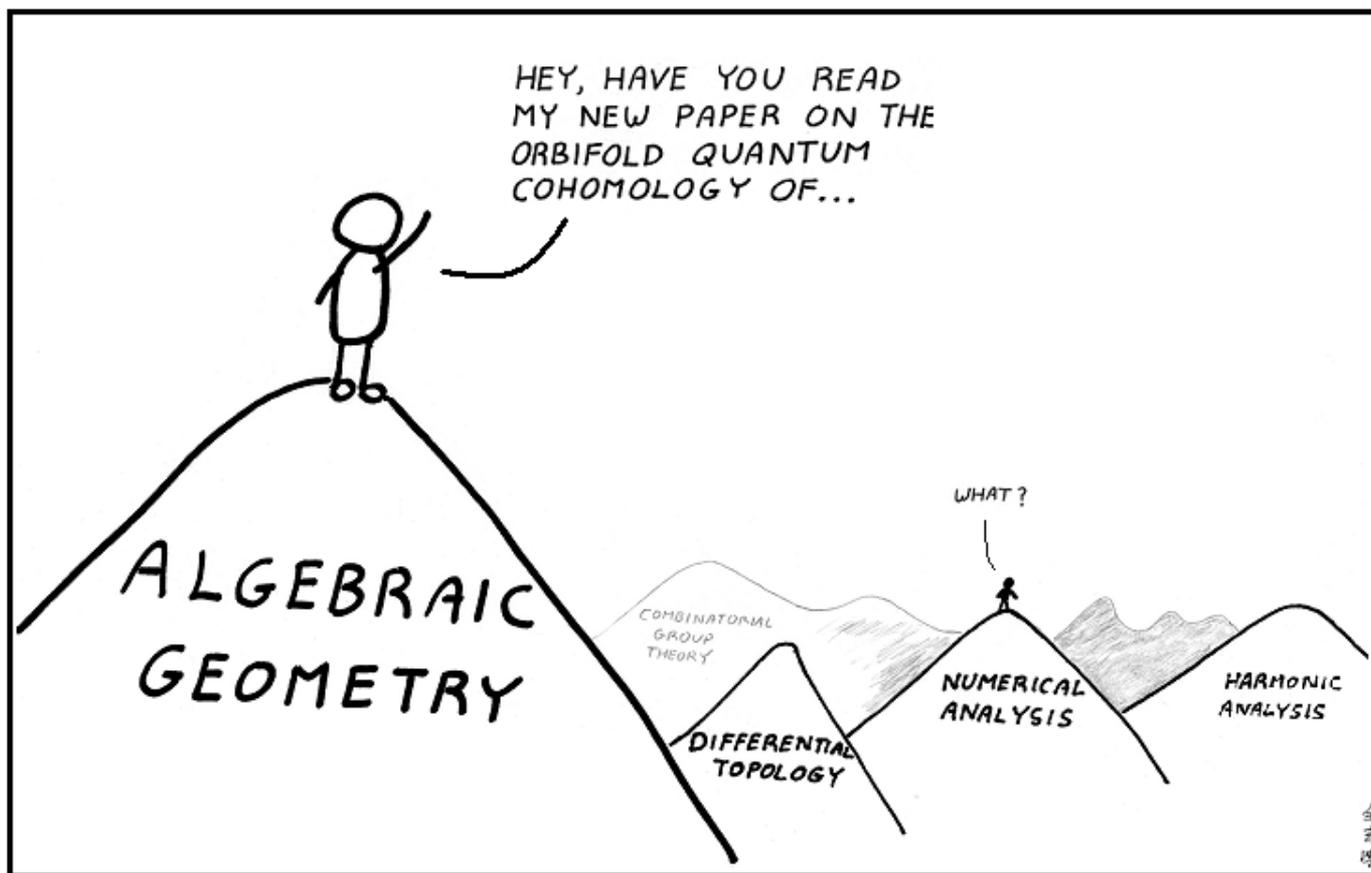
Courtesy of well-formed.eigenFACTOR.org

DATA-DRIVEN DISCOVERY

Data Science
Environments



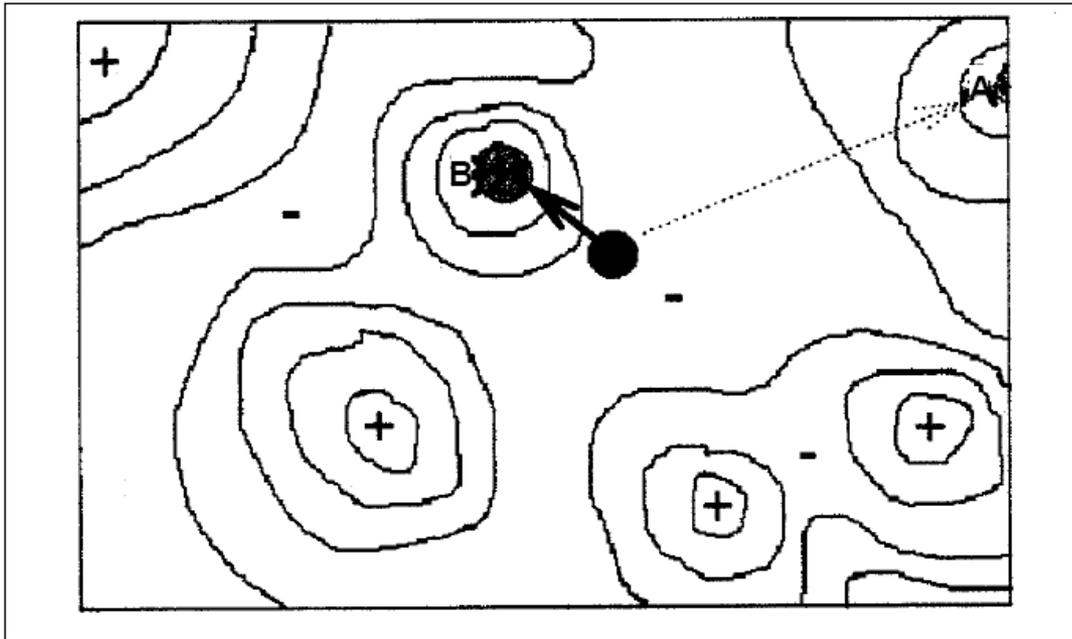
The jargon barriers of science



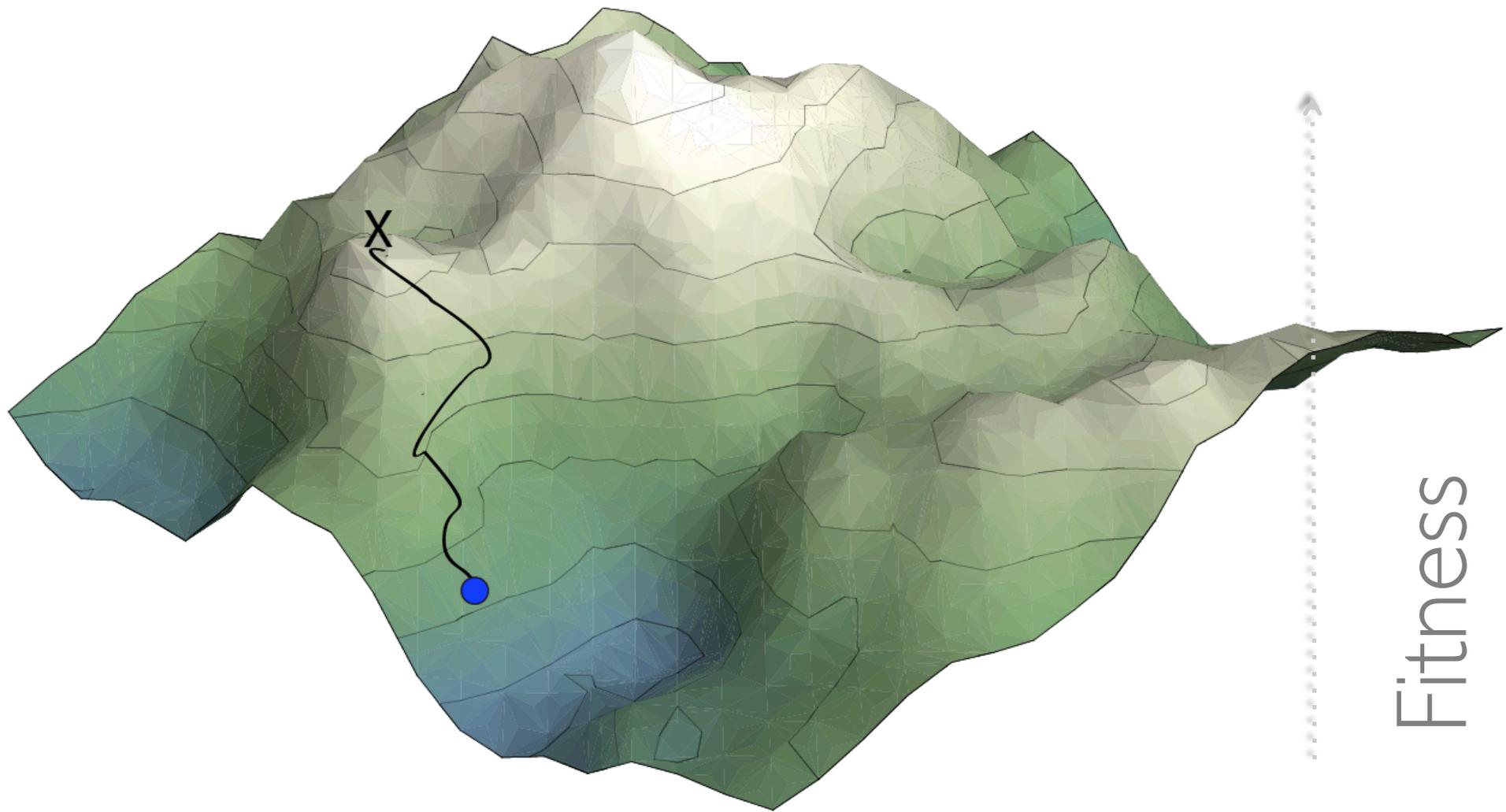
The Landscape of Modern Mathematics

Jevin West, Information School, University of Washington

Fitness Landscapes



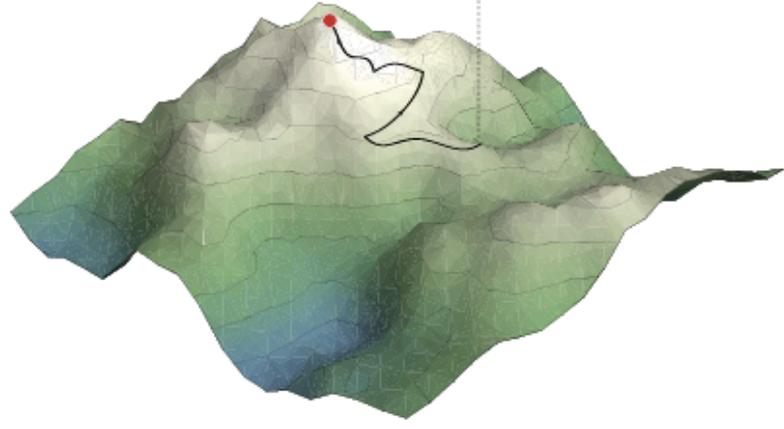
Wright, 1932



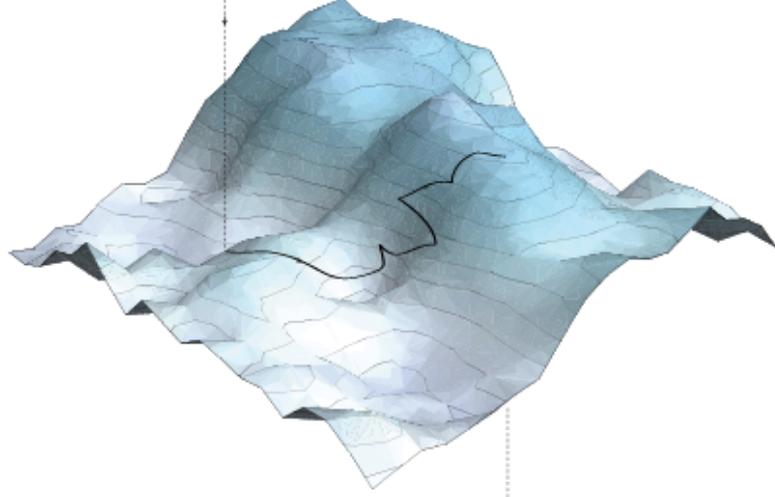
Genotype Space

Fitness

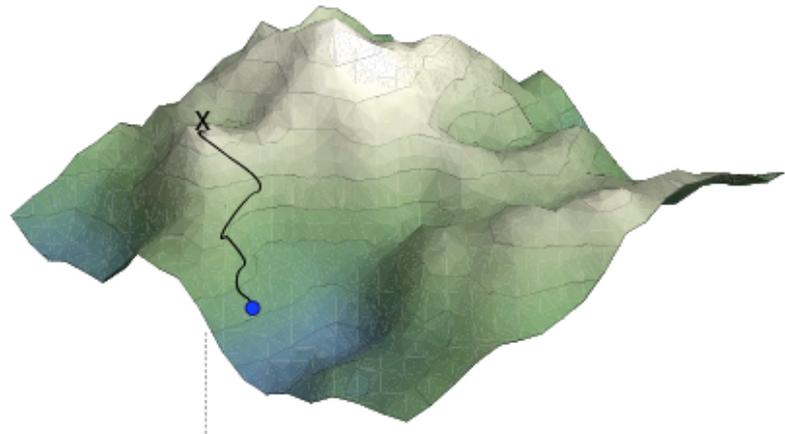
Environment A



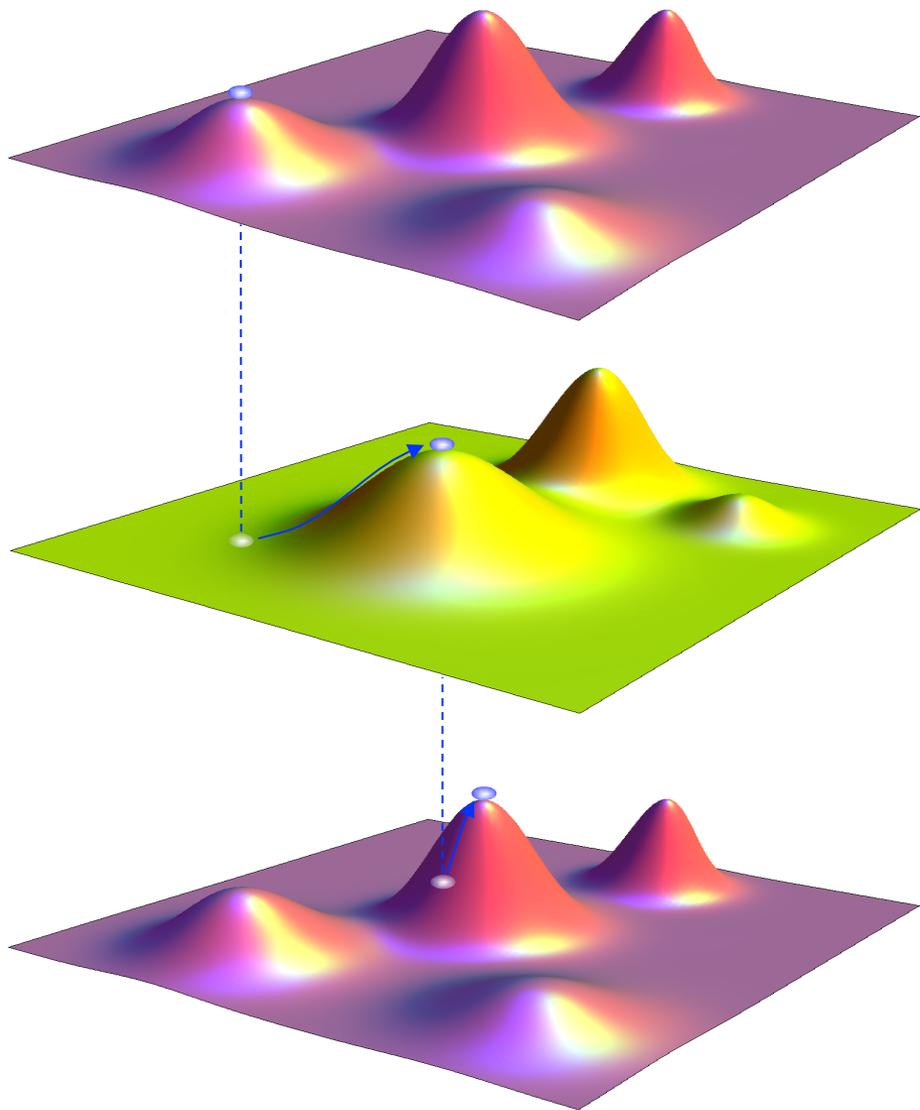
Environment B



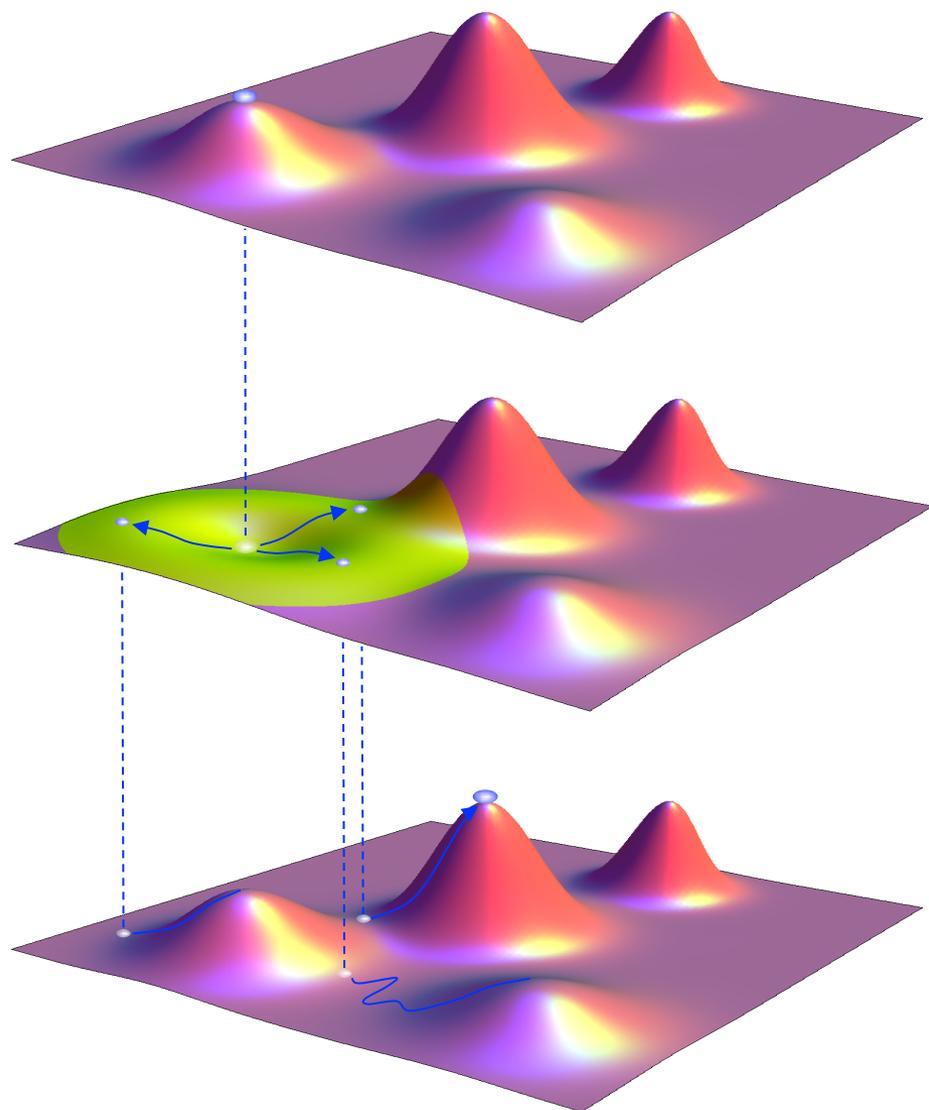
Environment A



Exogenous



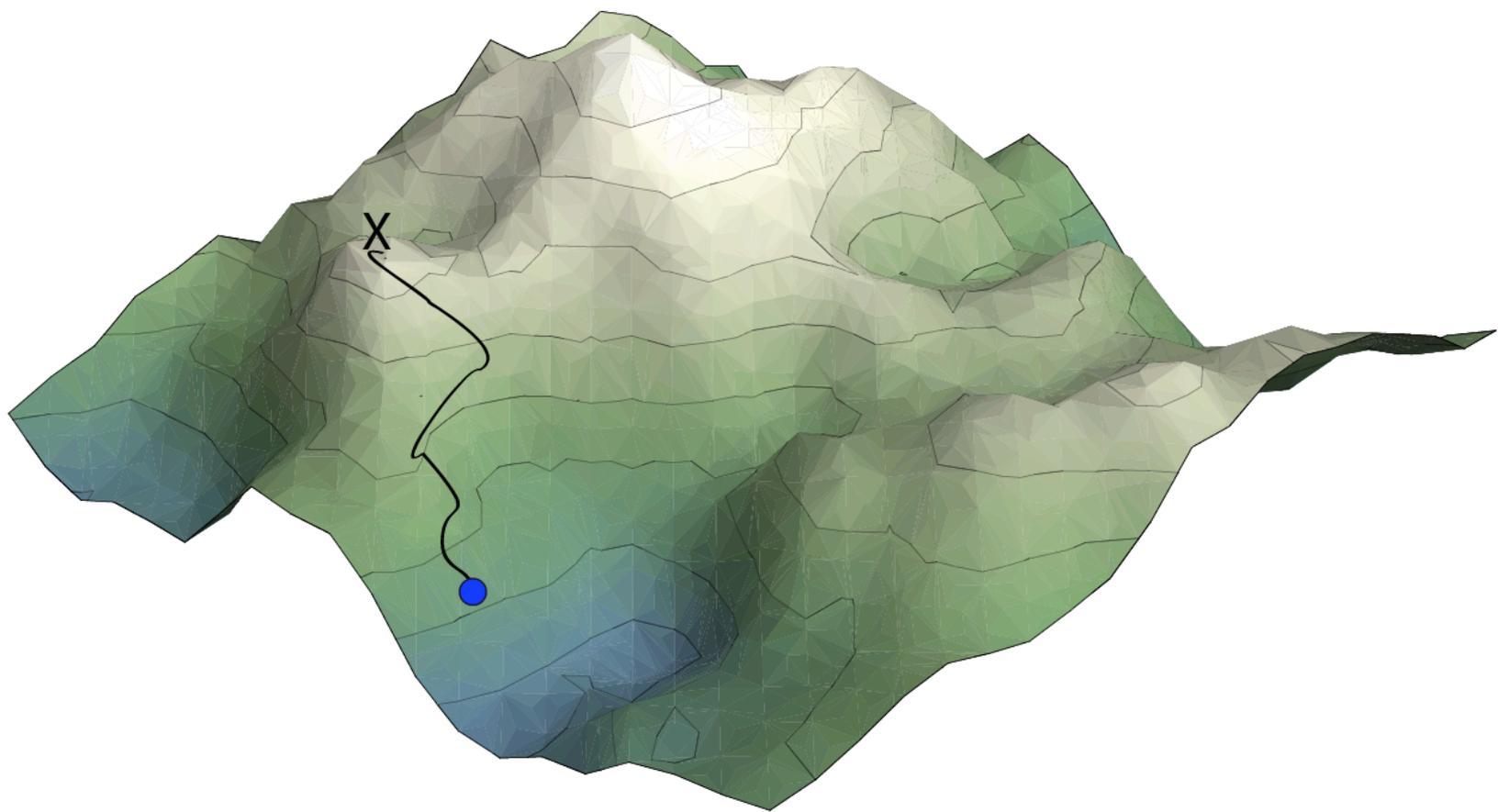
Endogenous



“Every science requires a special language,
because every science has its own ideas.”



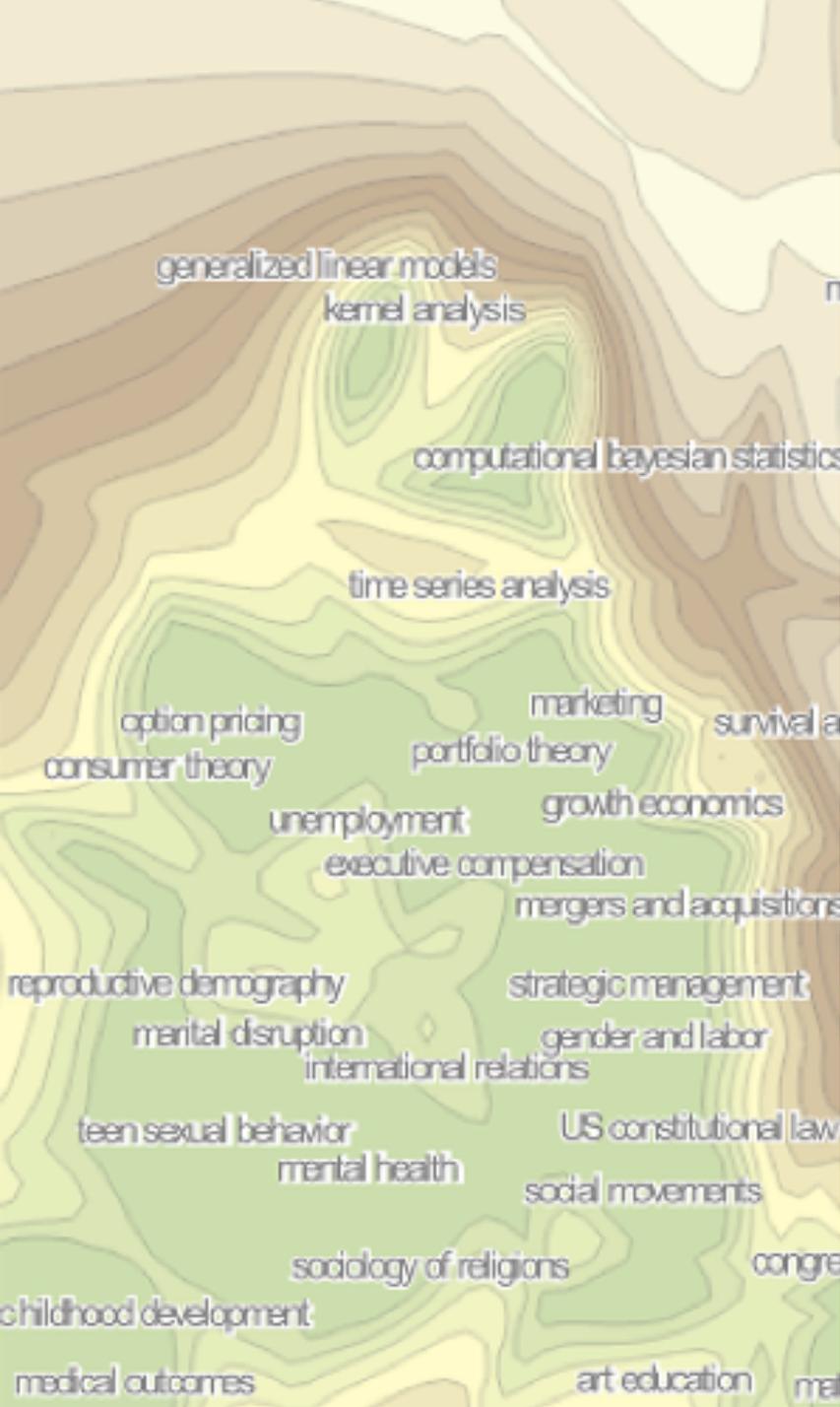
Étienne Bonnot de Condillac, 1752



Jargon Barrier



Citation Proximity



Outline

- Background
- Method
- Data
- Results
- Future Directions

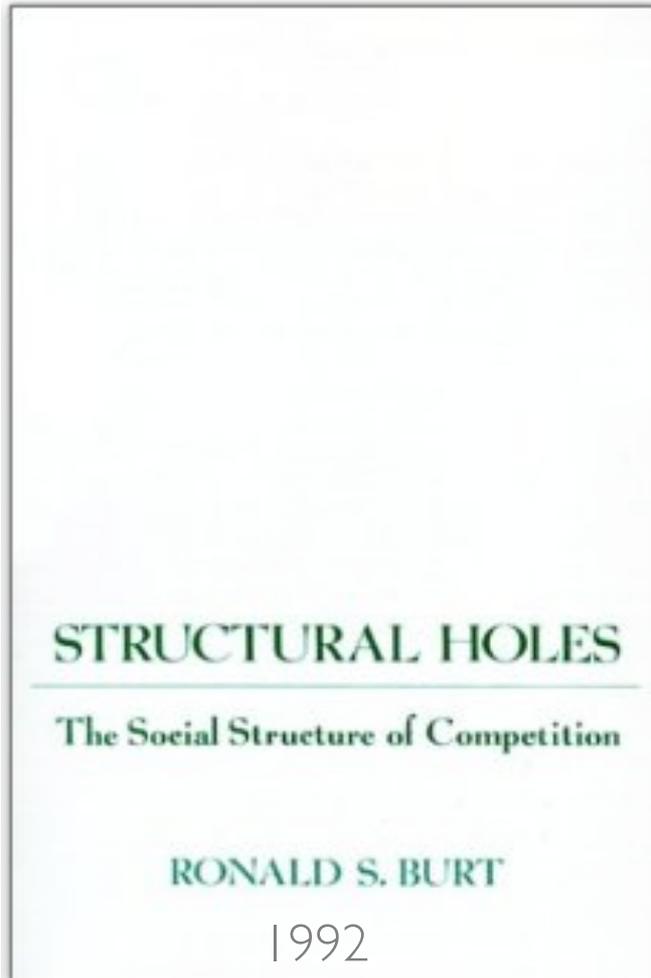


CULTURAL

pollination, pollen, pollinators, flowers, flower, seed set, number flowers, pollinator, pollinated, nectar, stigmas, bees, anthers, outcrossing, floral, fruit set, pollen grains, breeding system, seed production, flowering, pollination ecology, selfing, ovules, number pollen, inbreeding depression, breeding systems, pollen transfer, flowers visited, flowering plants, stigma, pollen dispersal, inflorescence, inflorescences, nectar production, open flowers, flowers produced, inbreeding, bee, number seeds, individual flowers, floral display, flowers open, corolla, amount pollen, hermaphroditic, pollination biology, pollinator visitation, fruit seed, bumblebees, male function, flowers plants, floral traits, flowering season, visitation, experimental pollination, seeds produced, pollen production, flowers had, fruit production, pollinator behavior, pollinator visits, selfed, pollinations, pollen flow, outcrossing rate, fruit, visit flowers, pollen deposition, flower number, floral morphology, seeds, pollen limitation, outcrossing rates, female function, anthesis, seed, variation floral, plant reproductive, s c h, principles pollination, anther, variation pollen, grains, pollen deposited, flowers pollinated, flowering period, plants, reproductive biology, pollen donors, ipomopsis aggregata, pollen tubes, flowers plant, pollen load, flowers have, nectar pollen, plant populations, number ovules, floral biology, hummingbirds, flowering phenology, flower visitors, set fruit, pollen tube growth, visitors, handbook experimental, mating system, pollination success, pollen tube, visitation rates, visiting flowers, pollinator limitation, visited flowers, flower production, flower size, dioecy, hummingbird pollination, natural populations, journal botany, pollination systems, visited, flower fruit, seeds fruit, bumble bees, effects pollen, van der pijl, c h barrett, effect pollen, inflorescence size, pollinator activity, insect visitors, stamens, pollen removal, plant, b charlesworth, sex allocation, seed number, stigmatic, evolution dioecy, evolution floral, bagged, outcrossed, floral visitors, pollinator attraction, c e jones, fruits

STRUCTURAL

Structural Holes



Ronald Stuart Burt
University of Chicago

“It is hardly possible to overrate the value...of placing human beings in contact with persons dissimilar to themselves...Such communication [is] one of the primary sources of progress.” - Stuart Stuart Mill (1909)

Cultural Holes

2010



ANNUAL REVIEWS Further

Click here for quick links to Annual Reviews content online, including:

- Other articles in this volume
- Top cited articles
- Top downloaded articles
- Our comprehensive search

Cultural Holes: Beyond Relationality in Social Networks and Culture

Mark A. Pachucki¹ and Ronald L. Breiger²

¹Department of Sociology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138; email: pachucki@fas.harvard.edu

²Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721; email: breiger@arizona.edu

Key Words

interaction, meaning, structure, boundaries, local practices

Abstract

A burgeoning literature spanning sociologies of culture and social network methods has for the past several decades sought to explicate the relationships between culture and connectivity. A number of promising recent moves toward integration are worthy of review, comparison, critique, and synthesis. Network thinking provides powerful techniques for specifying cultural concepts ranging from narrative networks to classification systems, tastes, and cultural repertoires. At the same time, we see theoretical advances by sociologists of culture as providing a corrective to network analysis as it is often portrayed, as a mere collection of methods. Cultural thinking complements and sets a new agenda for moving beyond predominant forms of structural analysis that ignore action, agency, and intersubjective meaning. The notion of “cultural holes” that we use to organize our review points both to the cultural contingency of network structure and to the increasingly permeable boundary between studies of culture and research on social networks.

Common Culture

(shared meanings, tastes, interests)

- enables ties between individuals and institutions
- when absent, ‘holes’ exist
- social actors may be structurally close but far away in ‘matters of concern’

Annu. Rev. Sociol. 2010.36:205–24

First published online as a Review in Advance on April 20, 2010

The *Annual Review of Sociology* is online at soc.annualreviews.org

This article's doi: 10.1146/annurev.soc.012809.102615

Copyright © 2010 by Annual Reviews. All rights reserved.

0360-0572/10/0811-0205\$20.00



CULTURAL

STRUCTURAL

pollination, pollen, pollinators, flowers, flower, seed set, number flowers, pollinator, pollinated, nectar, stigmas, bees, anthers, outcrossing, floral, fruit set, pollen grains, breeding system, seed production, flowering, pollination ecology, selfing, ovules, number pollen, inbreeding depression, breeding systems, pollen transfer, flowers visited, flowering plants, stigma, pollen dispersal, inflorescence, inflorescences, nectar production, open flowers, flowers produced, inbreeding, bee, number seeds, individual flowers, floral display, flowers open, corolla, amount pollen, hermaphroditic, pollination biology, pollinator visitation, fruit seed, bumblebees, male function, flowers plants, floral traits, flowering season, visitation, experimental pollination, seeds produced, pollen production, flowers had, fruit production, pollinator behavior, pollinator visits, selfed, pollinations, pollen flow, outcrossing rate, fruit, visit flowers, pollen deposition, flower number, floral morphology, seeds, pollen limitation, outcrossing rates, female function, anthesis, seed, variation floral, plant reproductive, s c h, principles pollination, anther, variation pollen, grains, pollen deposited, flowers pollinated, flowering period, plants, reproductive biology, pollen donors, ipomopsis aggregata, pollen tubes, flowers plant, pollen load, flowers have, nectar pollen, plant populations, number ovules, floral biology, hummingbirds, flowering phenology, flower visitors, set fruit, pollen tube growth, visitors, handbook experimental, mating system, pollination success, pollen tube, visitation rates, visiting flowers, pollinator limitation, visited flowers, flower production, flower size, dioecy, hummingbird pollination, natural populations, journal botany, pollination systems, visited, flower fruit, seeds fruit, bumble bees, effects pollen, van der pijl, c h barrett, effect pollen, inflorescence size, pollinator activity, insect visitors, stamens, pollen removal, plant, b charlesworth, sex allocation, seed number, stigmatic, evolution dioecy, evolution floral, bagged, outcrossed, floral visitors, pollinator attraction, c e jones, fruits

How do we model the communicative burden
imposed by cultural holes?

STRUCTURAL HOLES

The Social Structure of Competition

RONALD S. BURT



ANNUALS Further

Click here for quick links to Annual Reviews content online, including:

- Other articles in this volume
- Top cited articles
- Top downloaded articles
- Our comprehensive search

Cultural Holes: Beyond Relationality in Social Networks and Culture

Mark A. Pachucki¹ and Ronald L. Breiger²

¹Department of Sociology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138; email: pachucki@fas.harvard.edu

²Department of Sociology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721; email: breiger@arizona.edu

Annu. Rev. Sociol. 2010. 36:205–24

First published online as a Review in Advance on April 20, 2010

The *Annual Review of Sociology* is online at soc.annualreviews.org

This article's doi:
10.1146/annurev.soc.012809.102615

Copyright © 2010 by Annual Reviews.
All rights reserved.

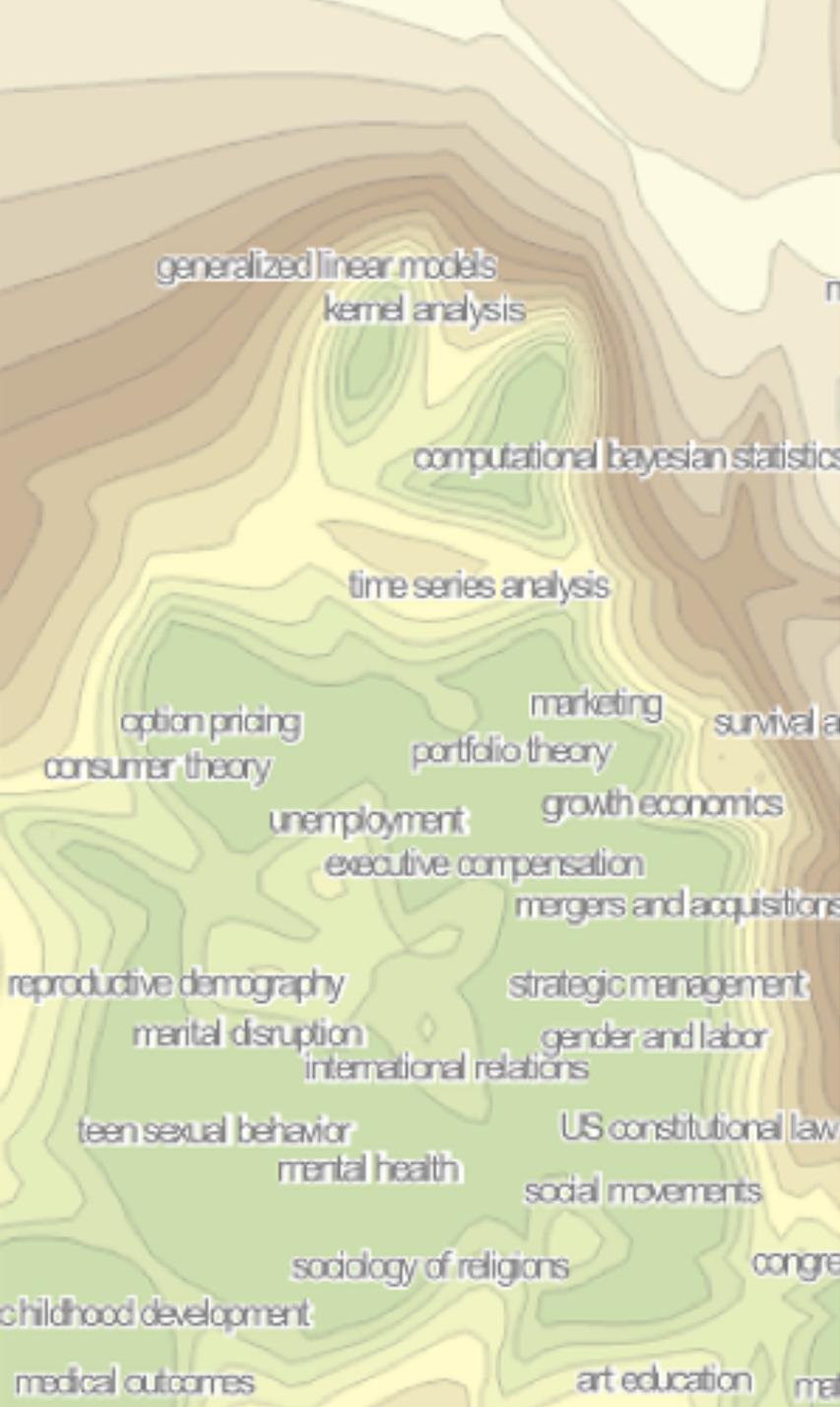
0360-0572/10/0811-0205\$20.00

Key Words

interaction, meaning, structure, boundaries, local practices

Abstract

A burgeoning literature spanning sociologies of culture and social network methods has for the past several decades sought to explicate the relationships between culture and connectivity. A number of promising recent moves toward integration are worthy of review, comparison, critique, and synthesis. Network thinking provides powerful techniques for specifying cultural concepts ranging from narrative networks to classification systems, tastes, and cultural repertoires. At the same time, we see theoretical advances by sociologists of culture as providing a corrective to network analysis as it is often portrayed, as a mere collection of methods. Cultural thinking complements and sets a new agenda for moving beyond predominant forms of structural analysis that ignore action, agency, and intersubjective meaning. The notion of “cultural holes” that we use to organize our review points both to the cultural contingency of network structure and to the increasingly permeable boundary between studies of culture and research on social networks.

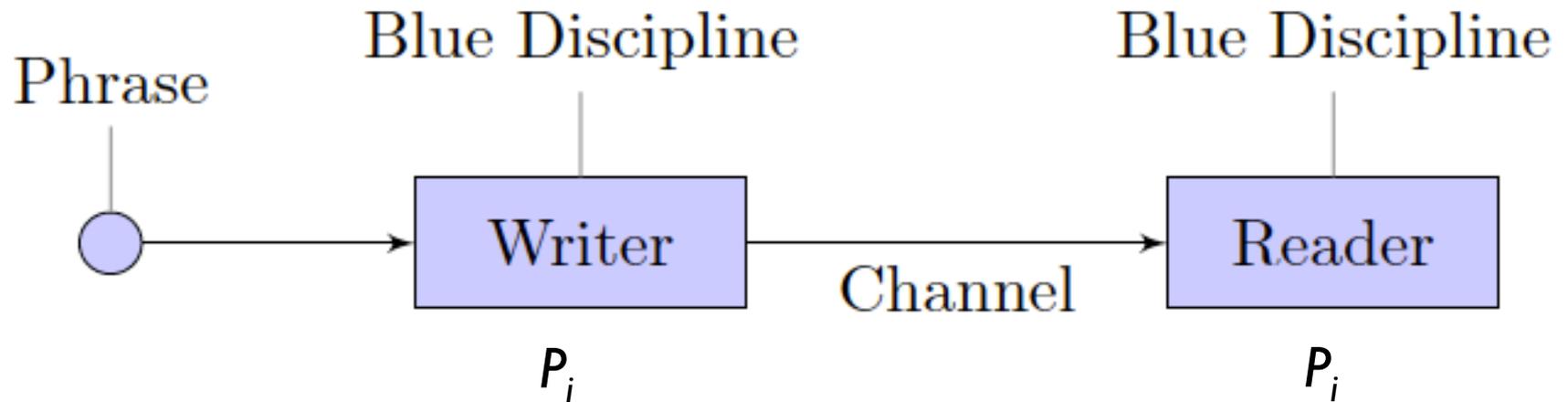


Outline

- Background
- **Method**
- Data
- Results
- Future Directions

Methods

- Model of optimal communication
- Penalty for communicating across language sets
- Operationalize building blocks of model



\mathbf{X} ~ space of all phrases

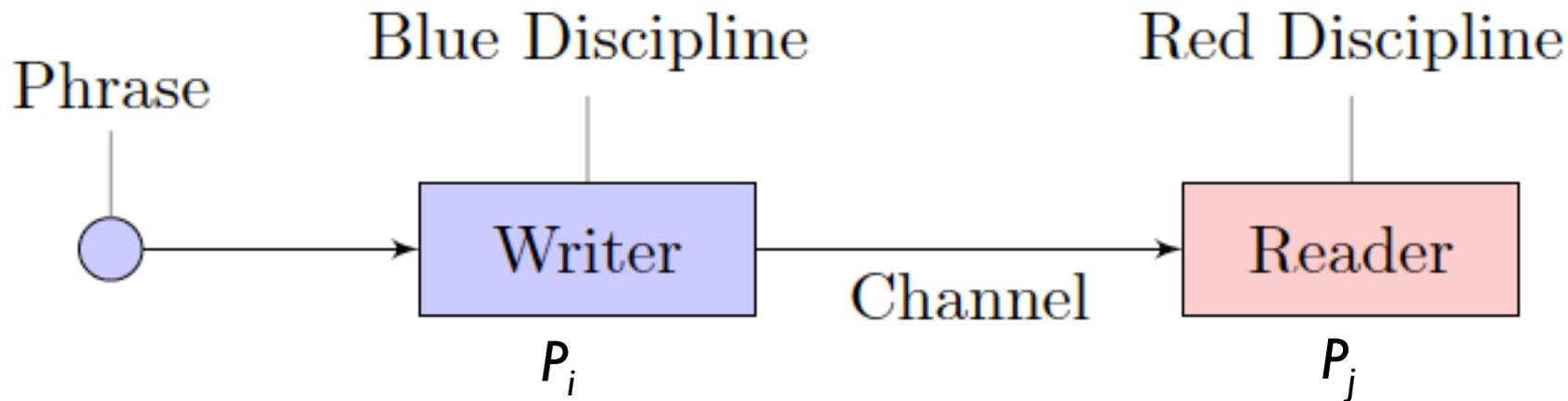
P_i ~ probability distribution over \mathcal{X}_i with values $x \in \mathbf{X}$

- writer chooses phrases with probability $p_i(x)$

- optimal codeword has length $-\log_2 p_i(x)$

expected message length: $H(X_i) = - \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p_i(x) \log_2 p_i(x)$

assumption: language of each scientific field is *optimized* based on frequency of phrases



cross entropy

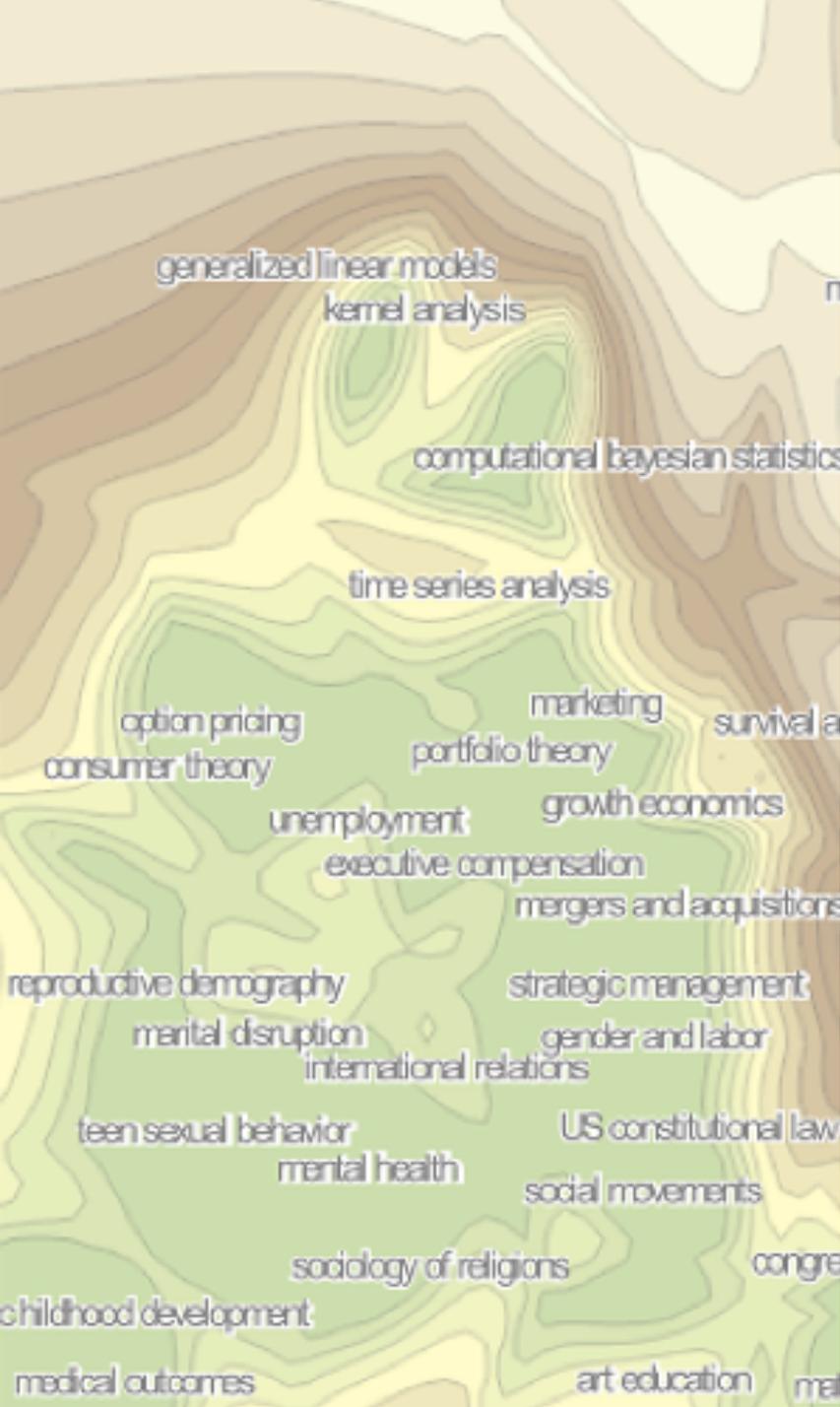
expected message length: $Q(p_i||p_j) = - \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p_i(x) \log_2 p_j(x)$

efficiency of communication

$$E_{ij} = \frac{H(X_i)}{Q(p_i||p_j)} = \frac{- \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p_i(x) \log_2 p_i(x)}{- \sum_{x \in \mathcal{X}} p_i(x) \log_2 p_j(x)}$$

$$C_{ij} = 1 - E_{ij}$$

cultural hole



Outline

- Background
- Method
- **Data**
- Results
- Future Directions



345 years

8,000,000 full text articles

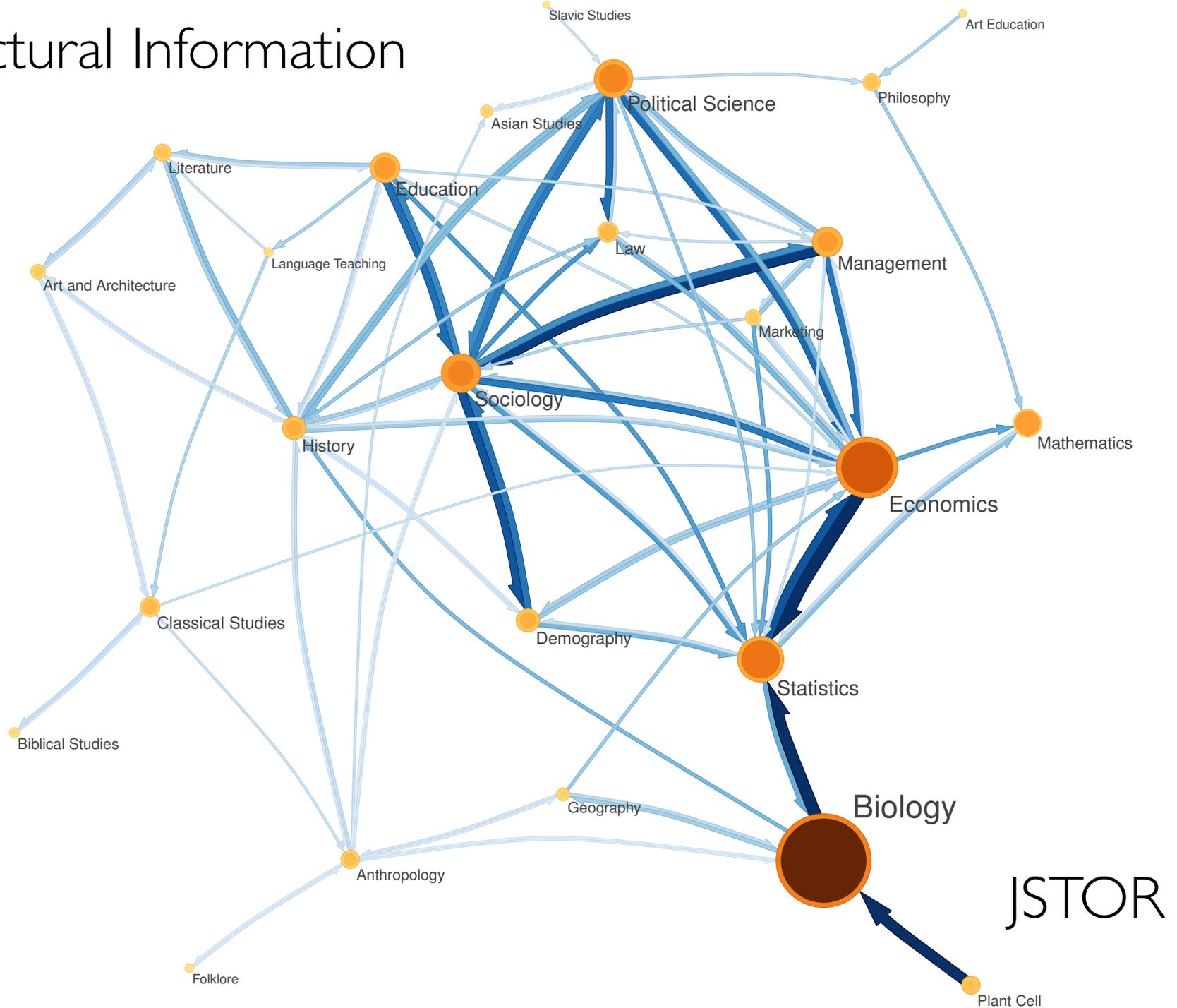
500,000 unique authors

1. Identify the disciplinary boundaries using citation patterns. Select the 60 largest research areas for study.

The map equation

$$L(M) = q_{\curvearrowright} H(\mathcal{Q}) + \sum_{i=1}^m p_{\circlearrowleft}^i H(\mathcal{P}^i)$$

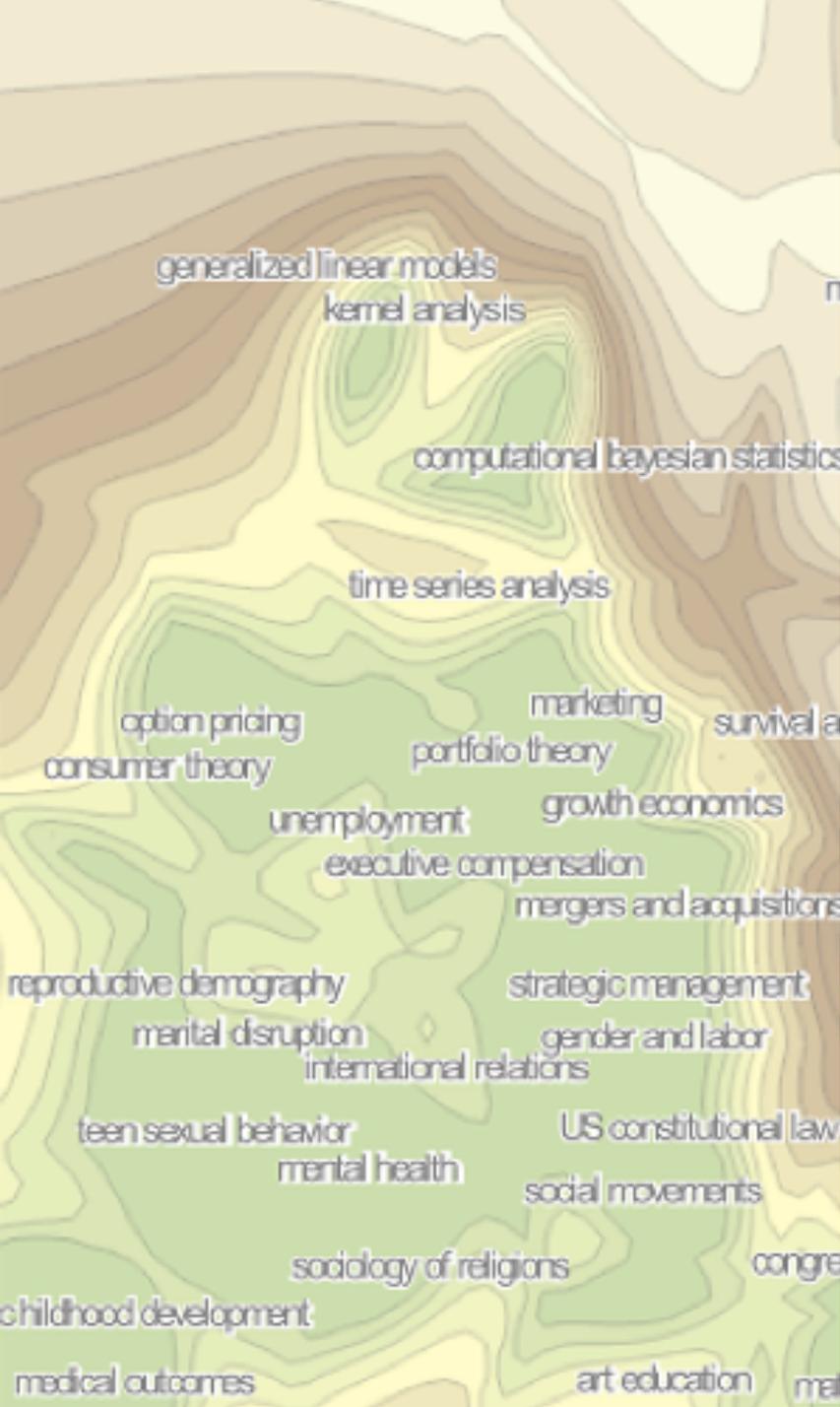
Structural Information



Cultural Information

“The phrase frequency distribution for each scholarly field was assembled using the empirical frequency of each triplet of consecutive words (trigram).”

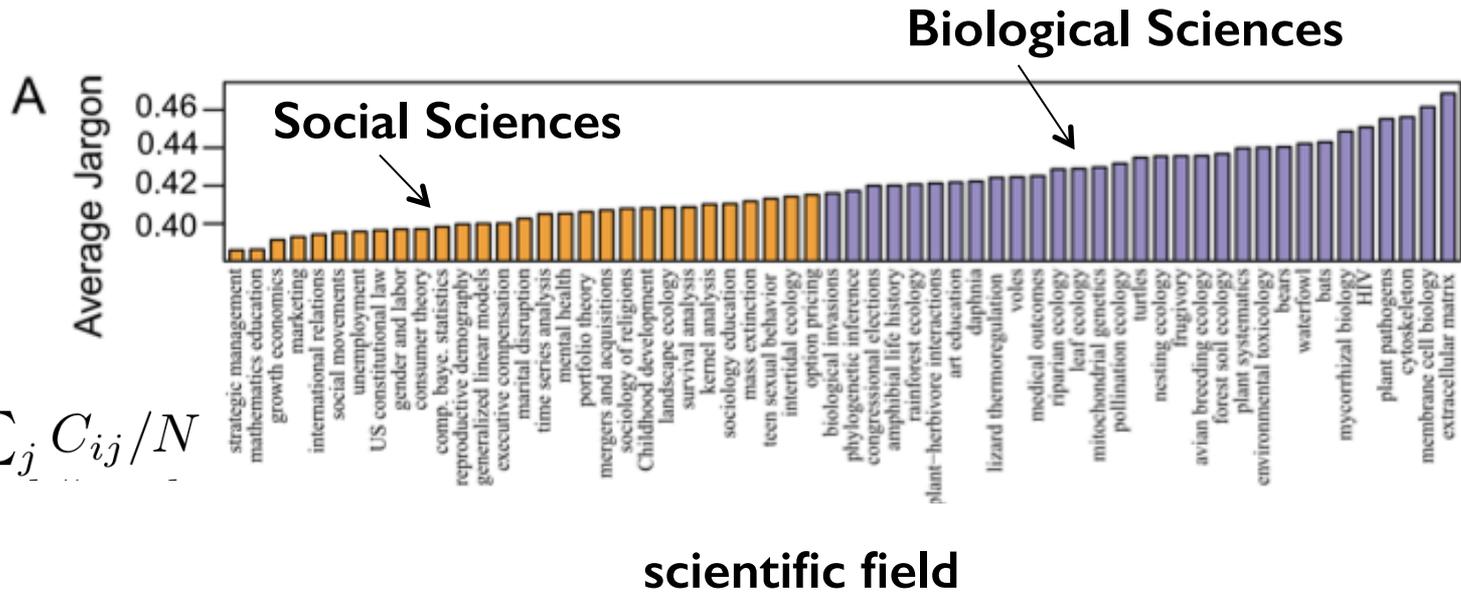
trigrams: *the phrase frequency, phrase frequency distribution...*



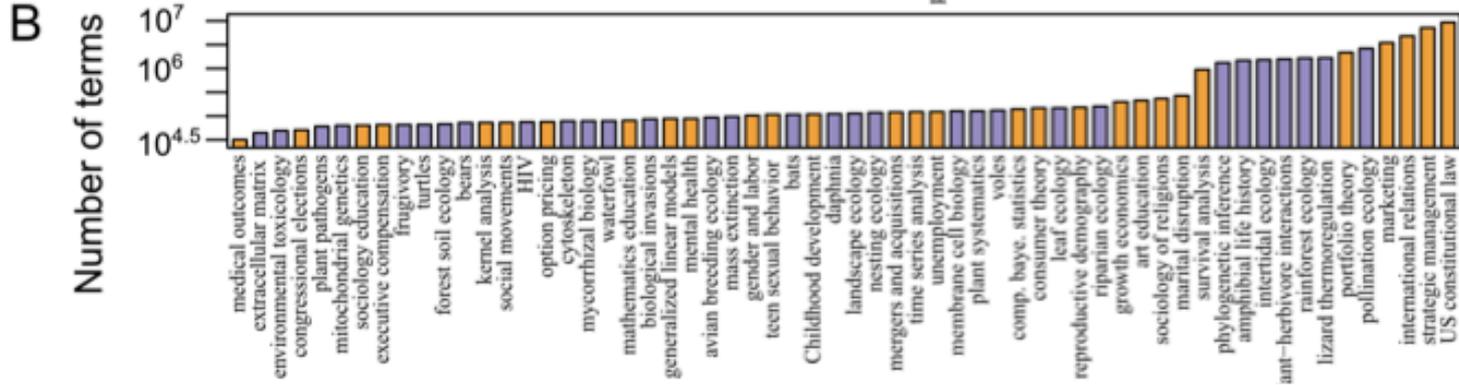
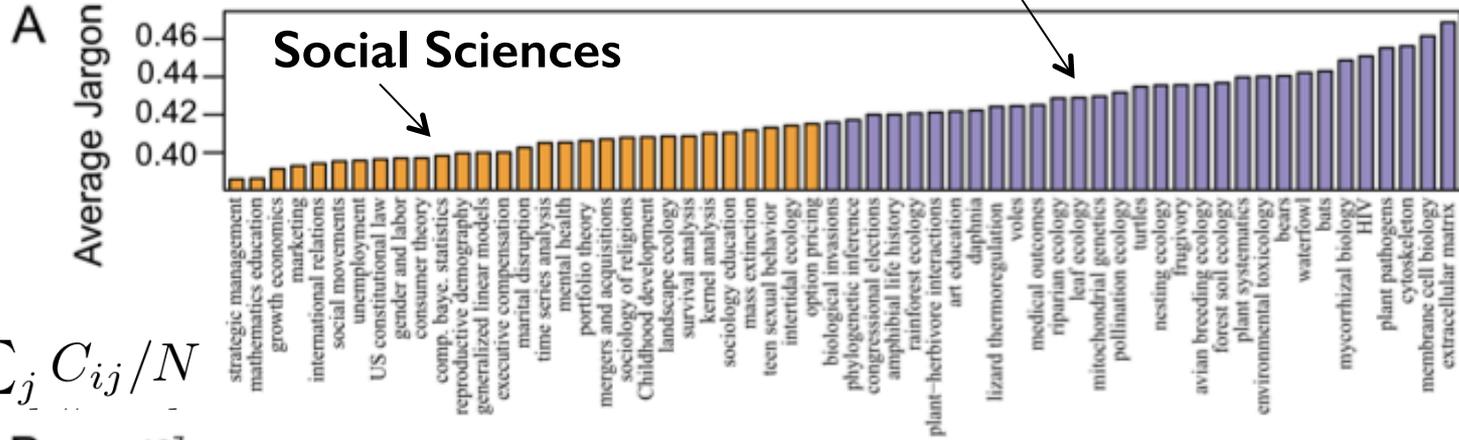
Outline

- Background
- Method
- Data
- Results
- Future Directions

$$C_i = \sum_j C_{ij} / N$$

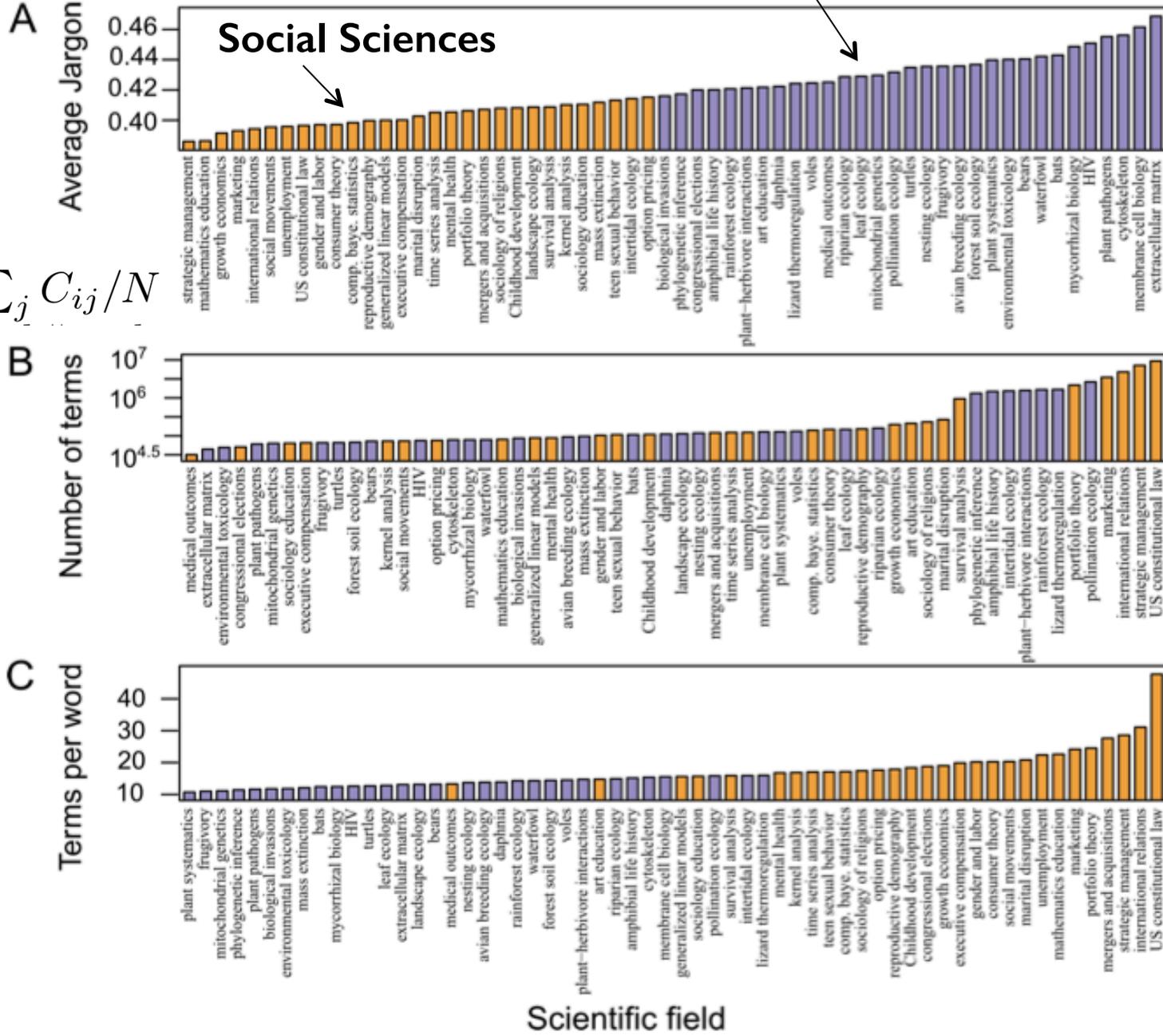


$$C_i = \sum_j C_{ij} / N$$



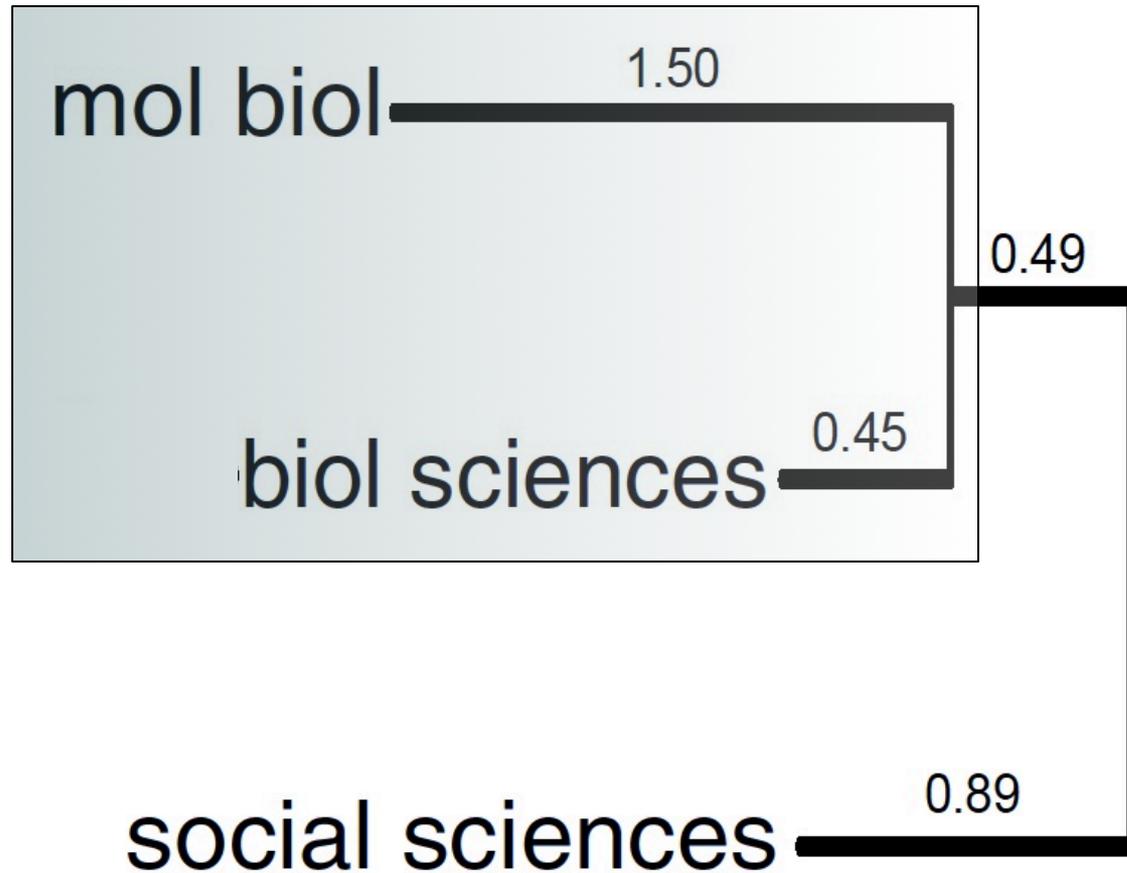
scientific field

$$C_i = \sum_j C_{ij} / N$$



3. Cluster according to citation distance or communication cost using UPGMA.

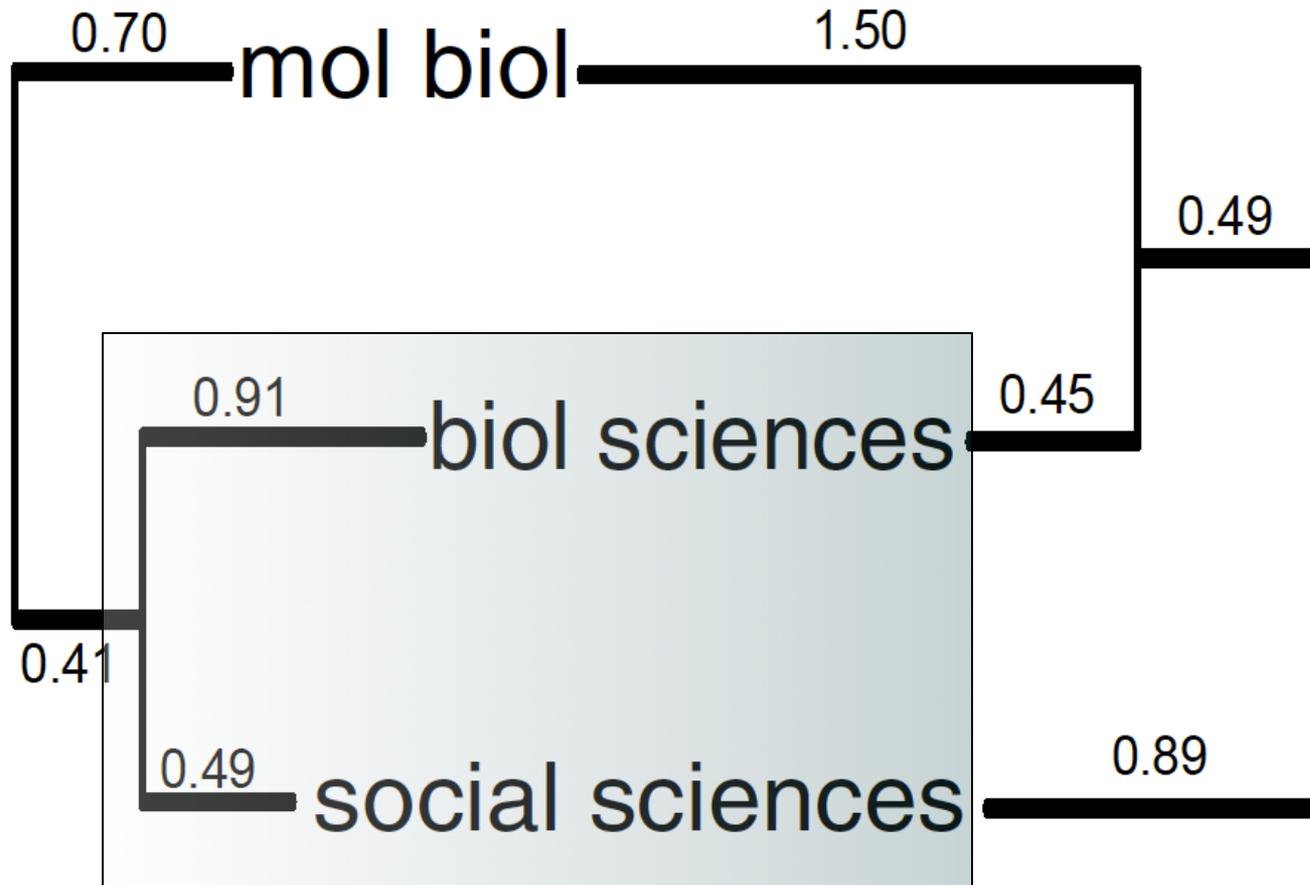
Citation clustering



Method: hierarchical clustering (UPGMA) on the average shortest citation path between fields

Jargon

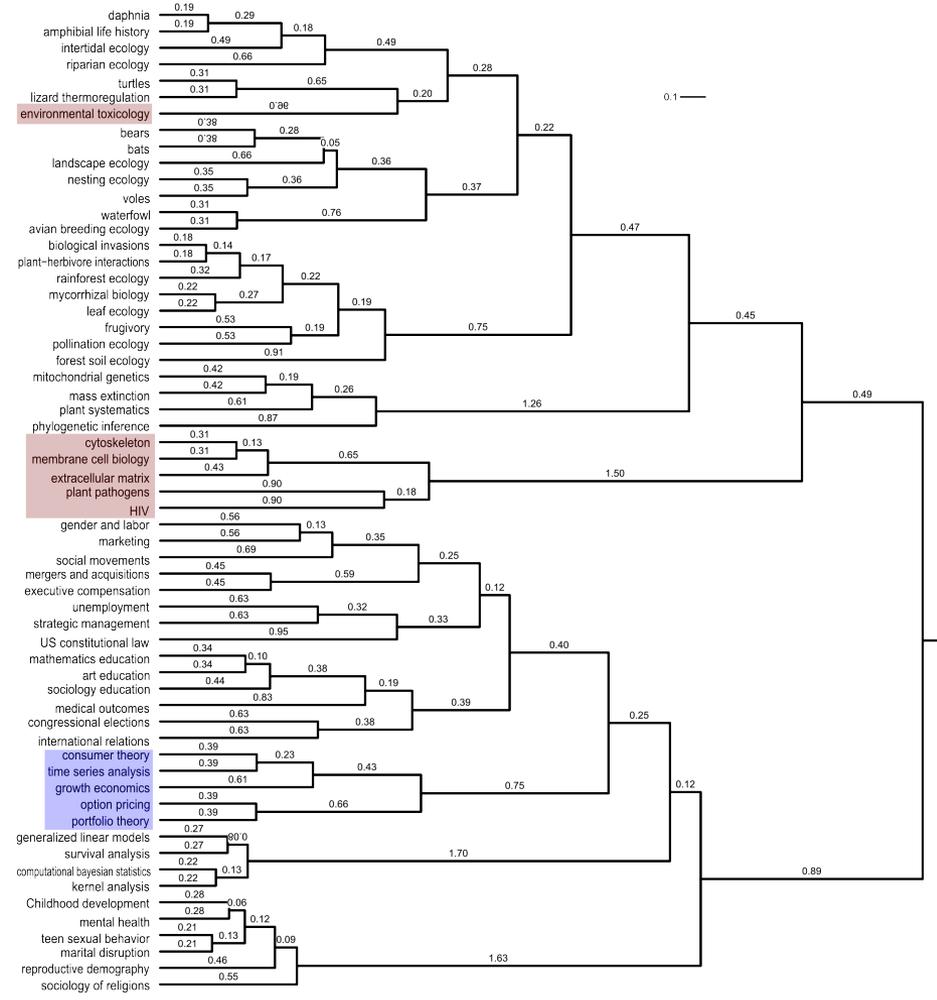
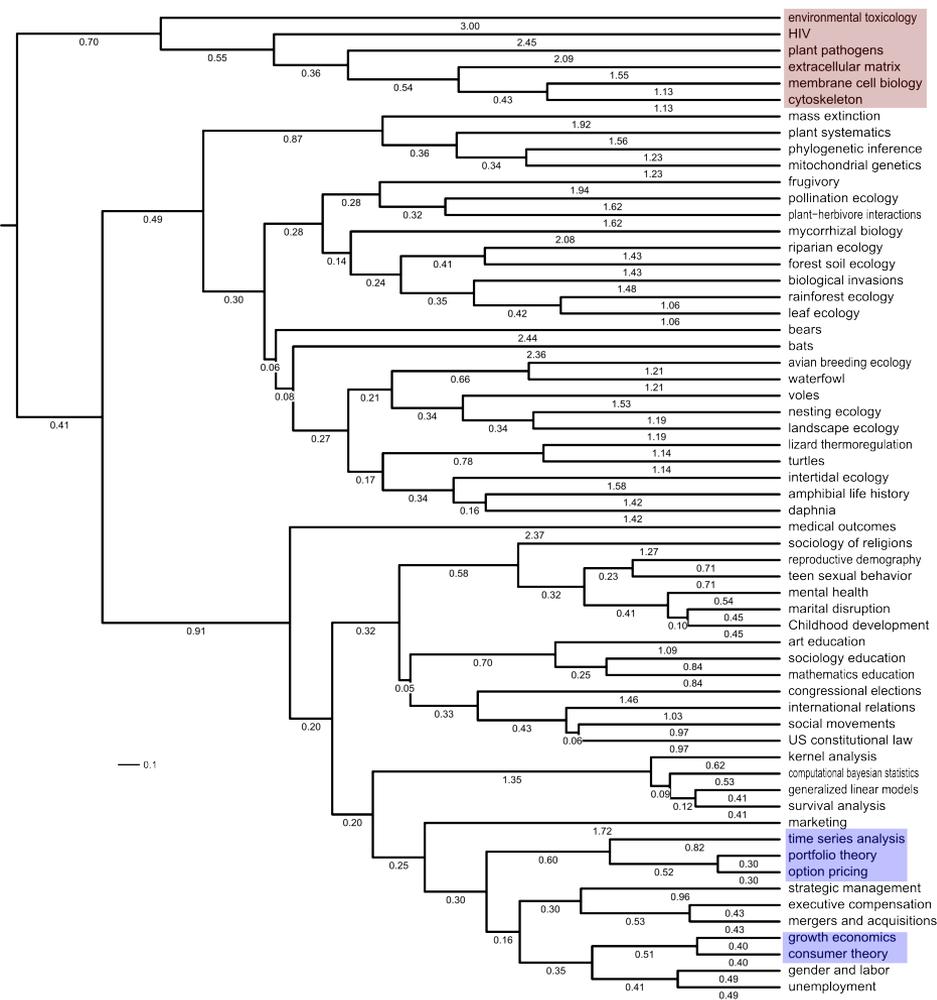
Citation

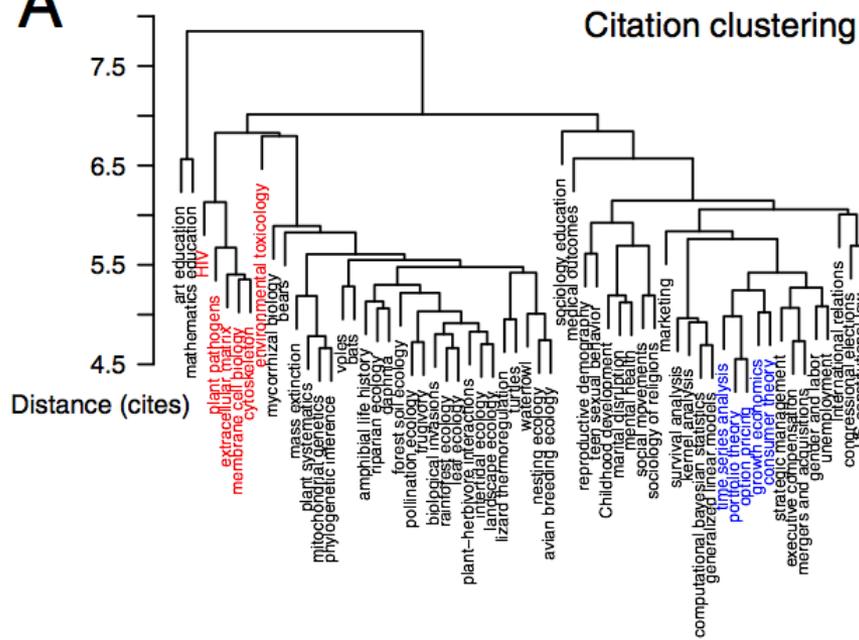
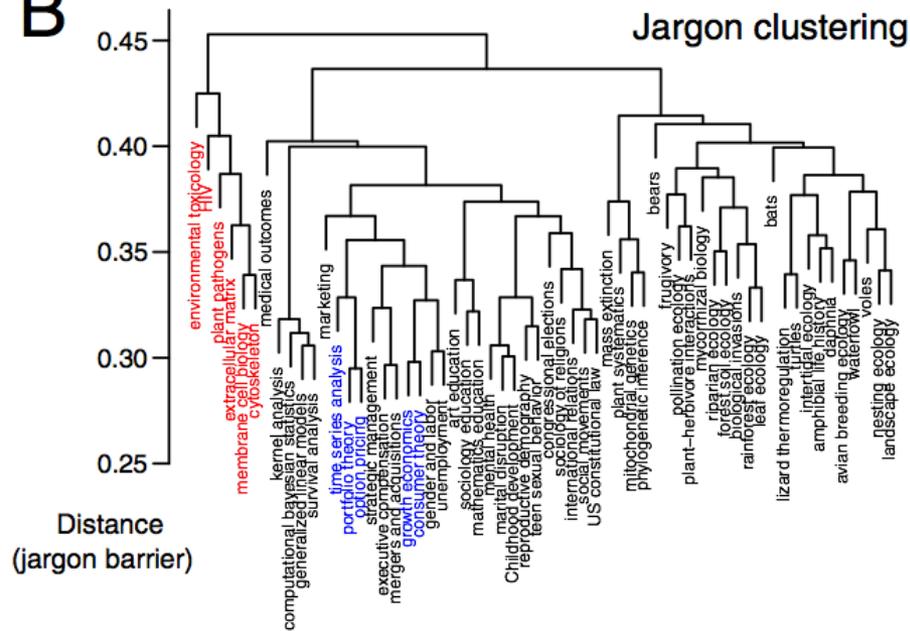


$$\tilde{C}_{ij} = (C_{ij} + C_{ji})/2$$

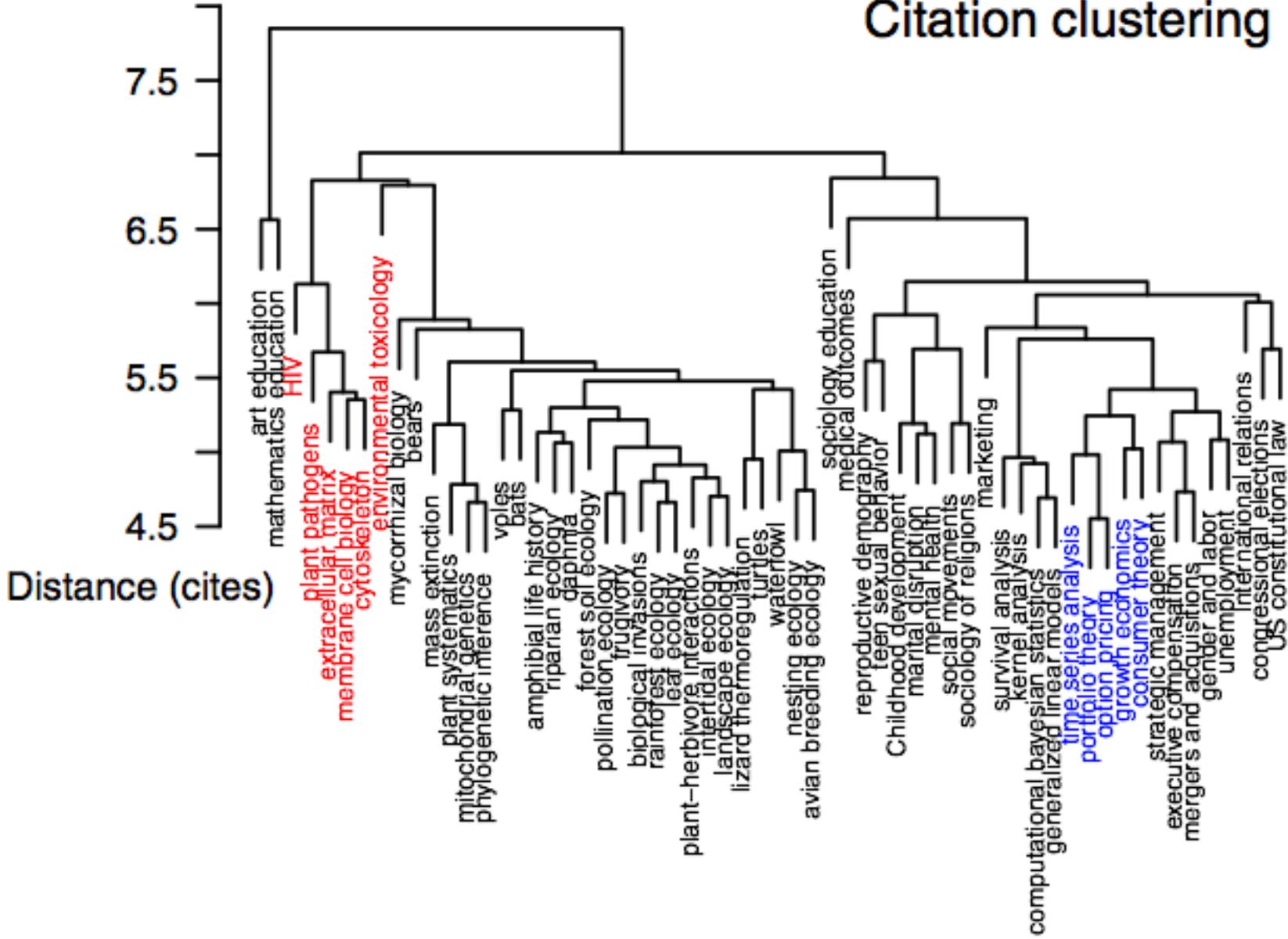
Jargon

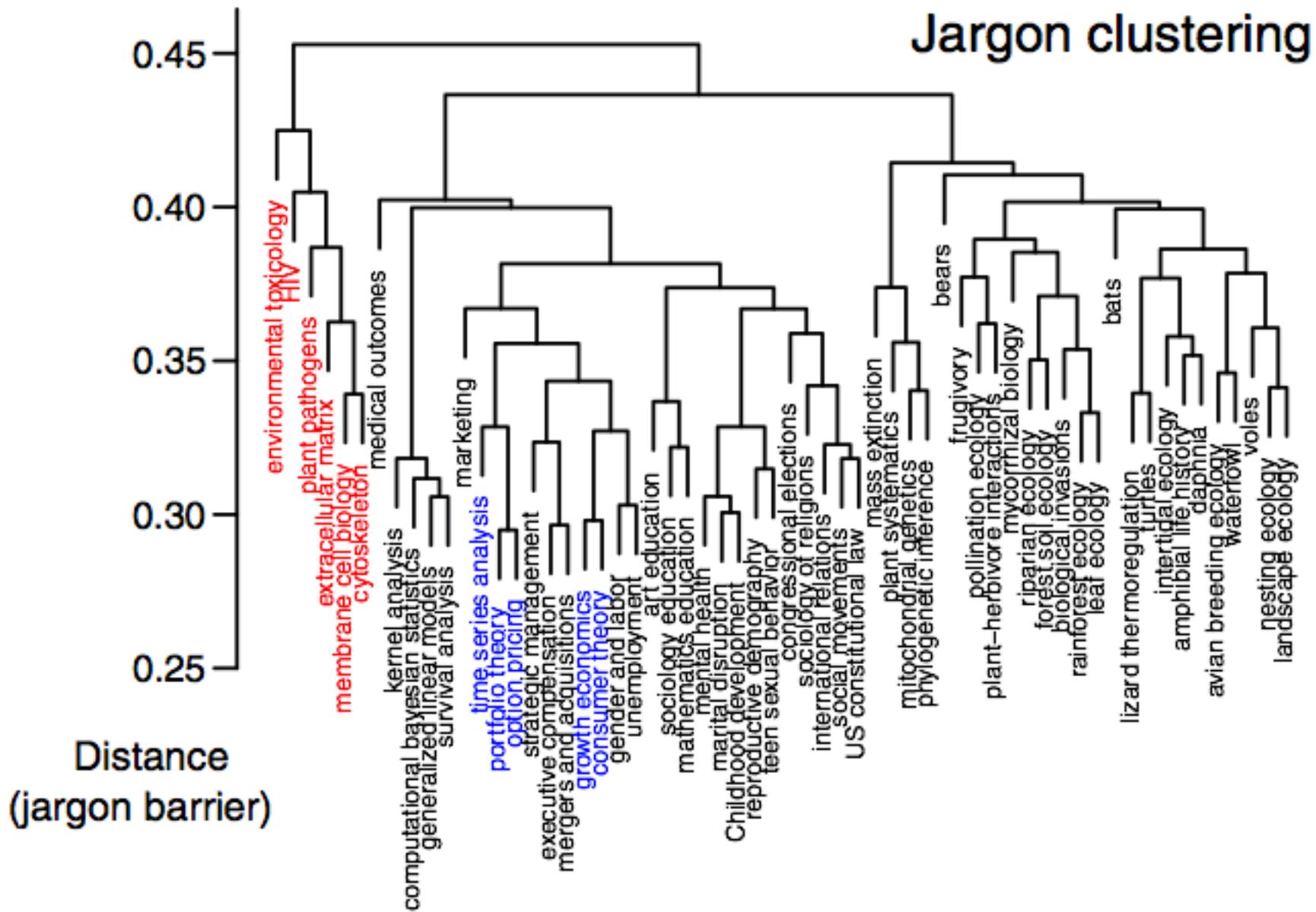
Citation



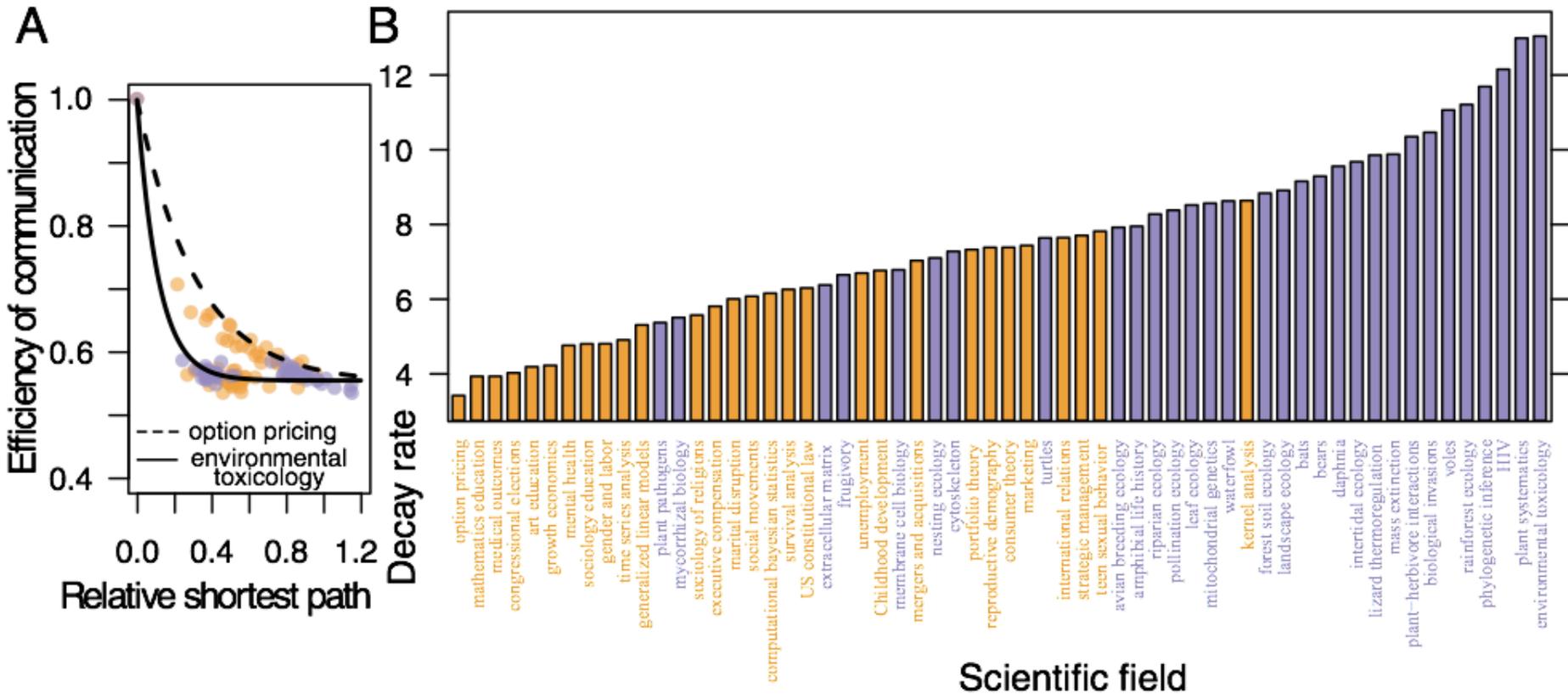
A**B**

Citation clustering



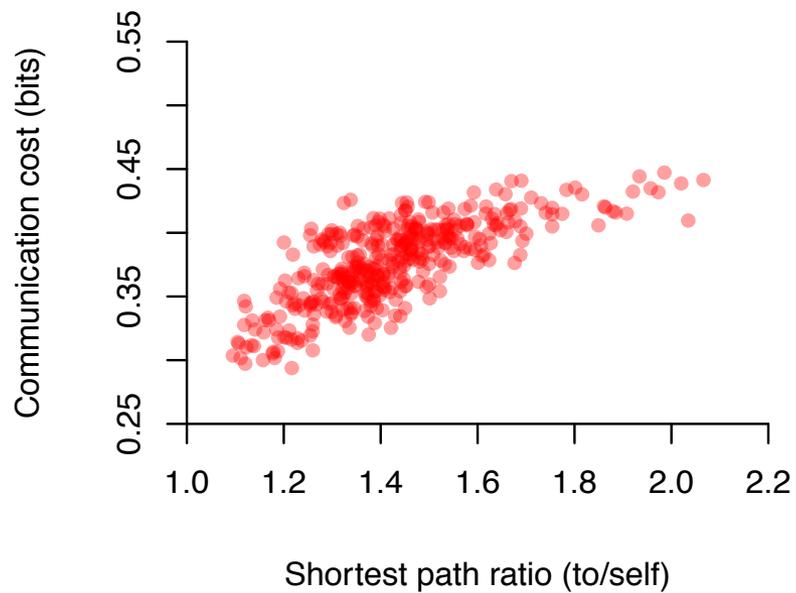


Decay in communication efficiency

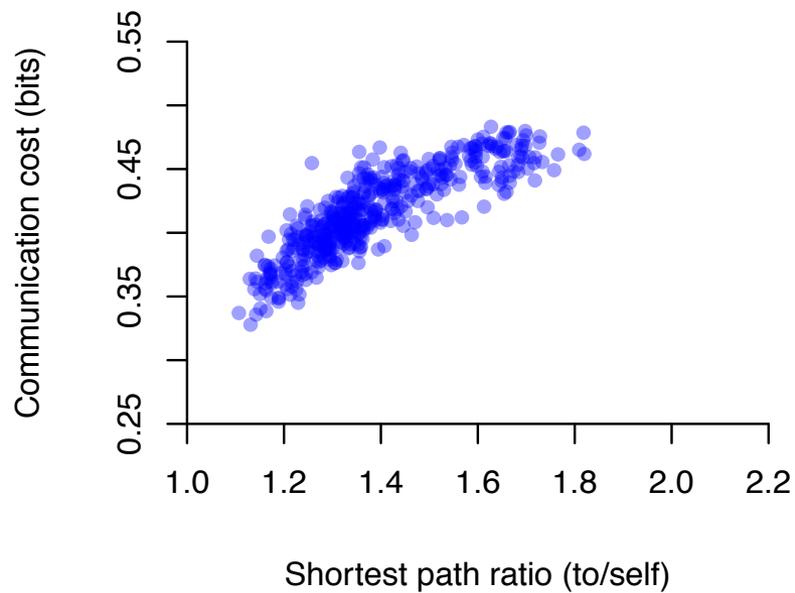


$$E_{ij} = 1 - \beta(1 - e^{-\gamma d_{ij}})$$

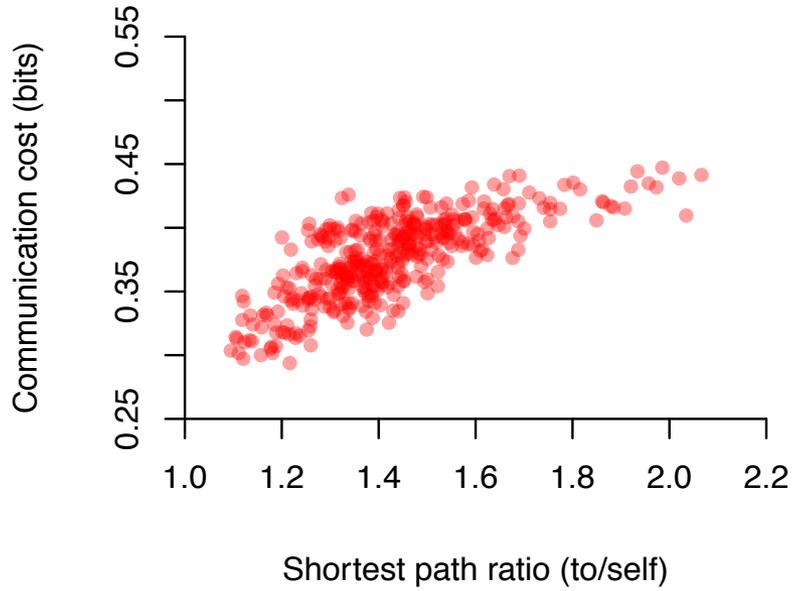
within social sciences



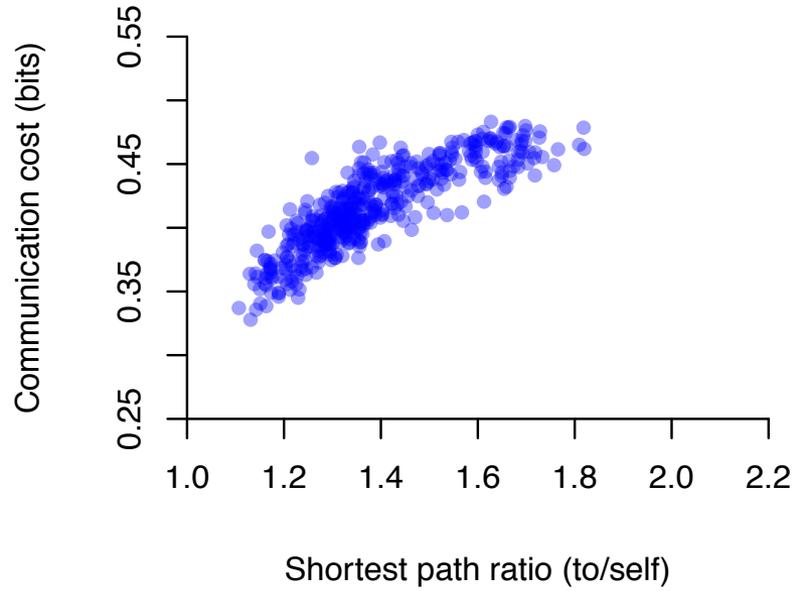
within biological sciences



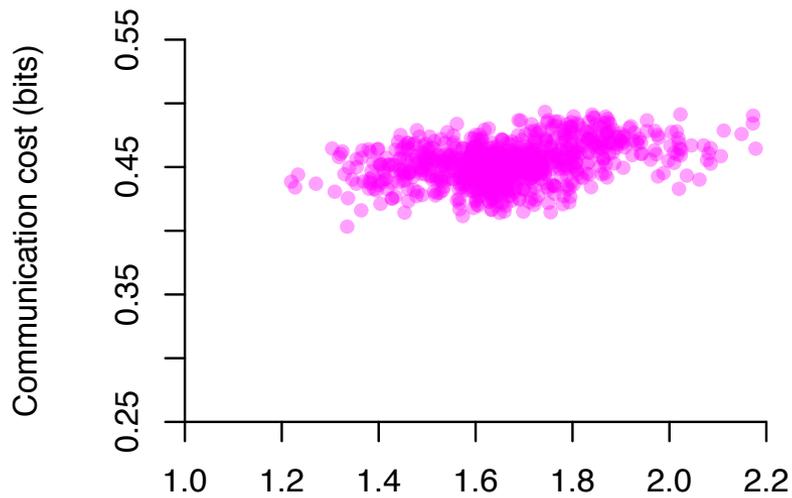
within social sciences



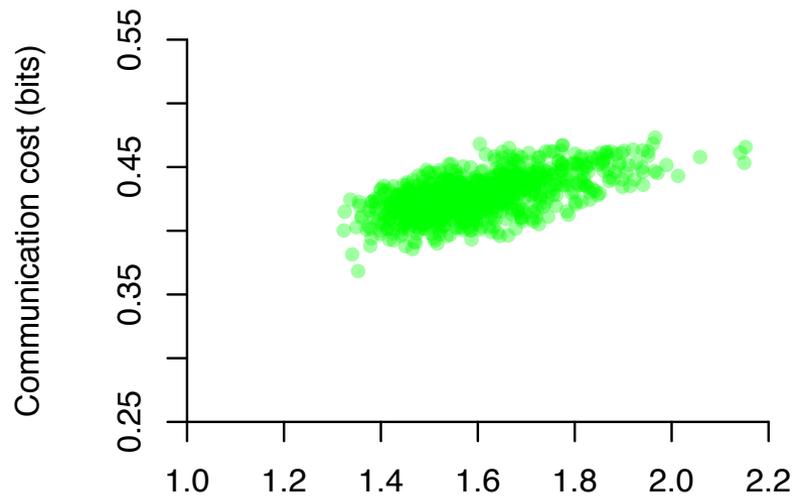
within biological sciences



social sciences reading biology



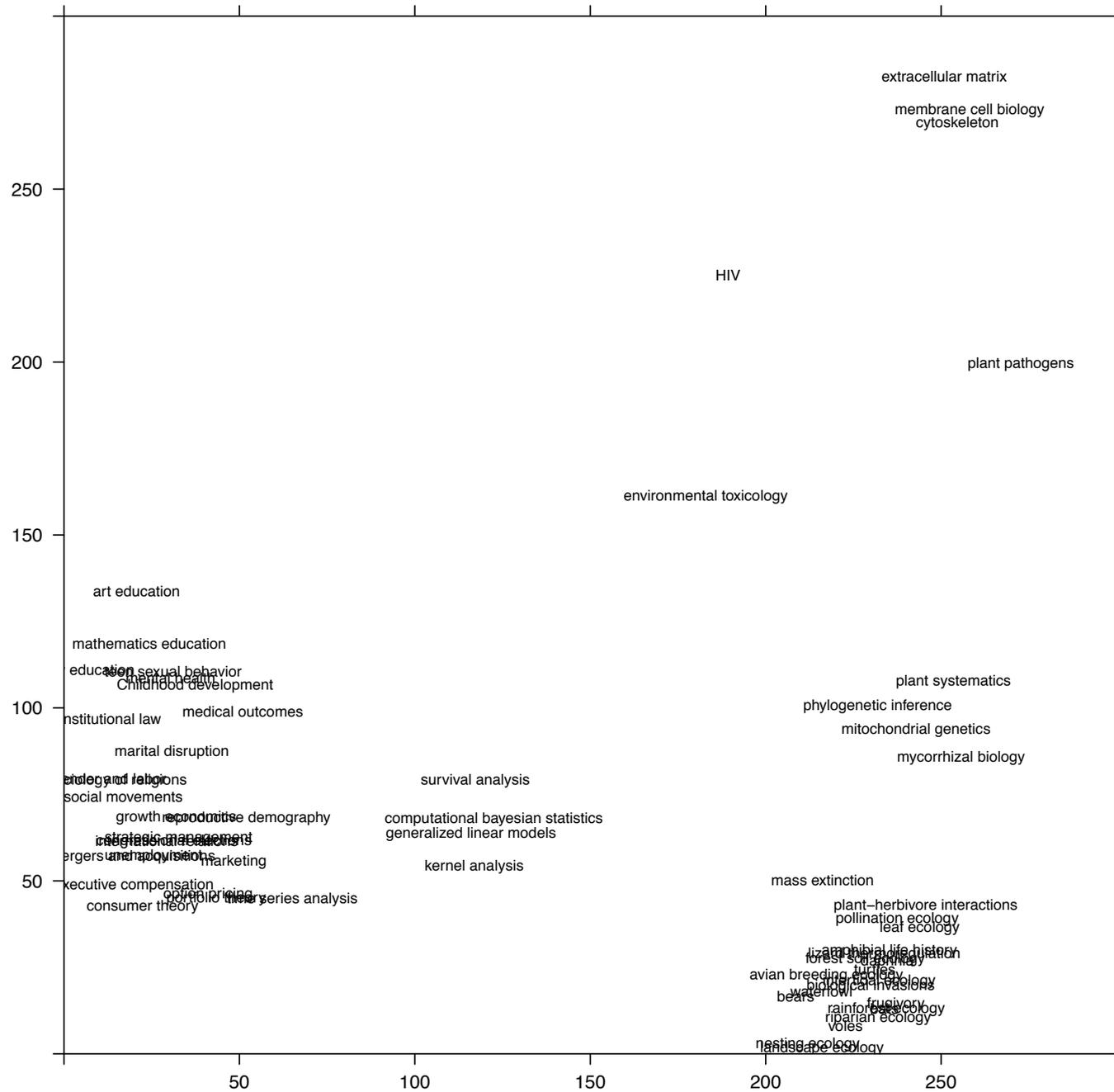
biology reading social sciences

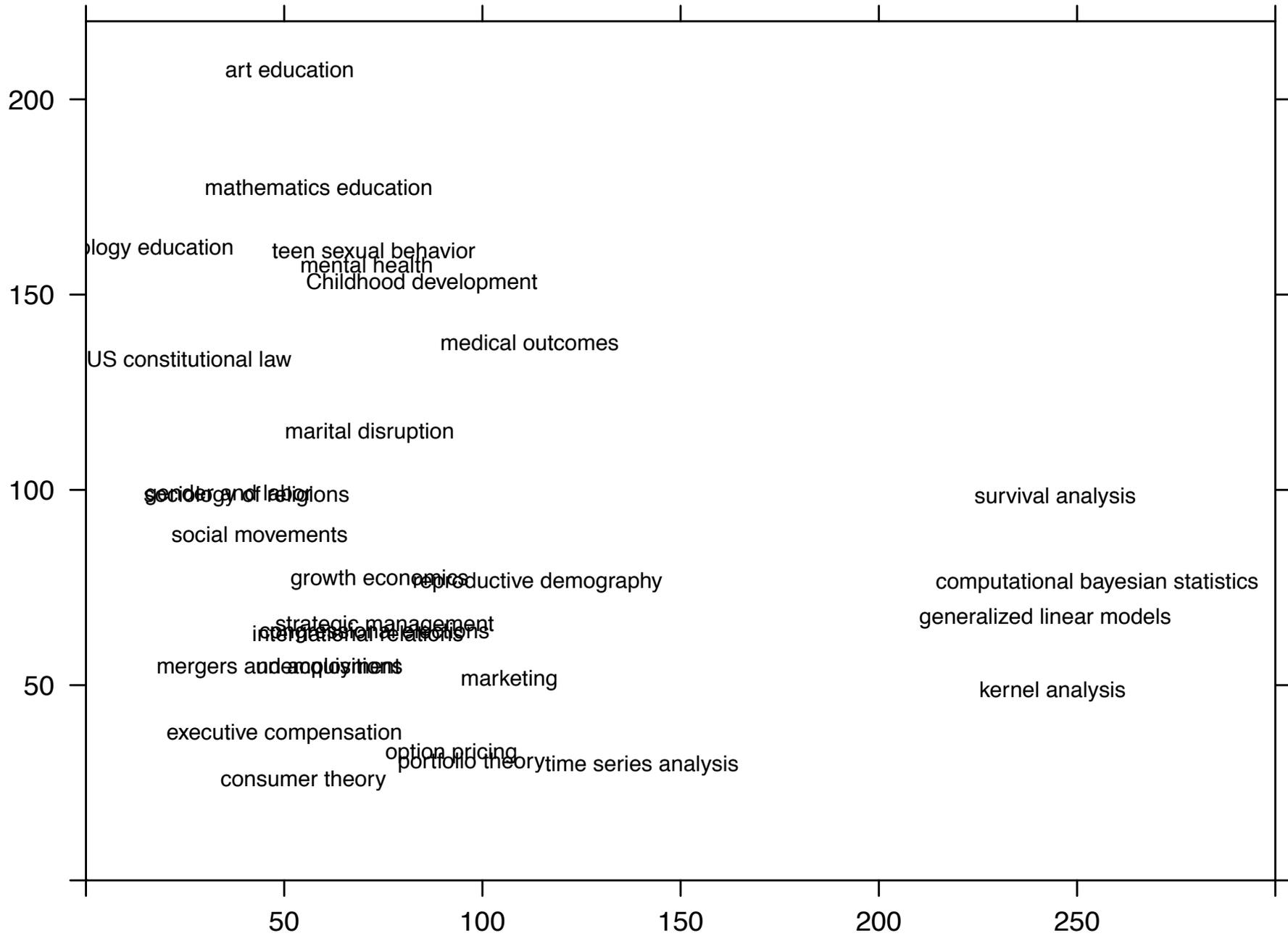


Mapping 'cultural holes'

Step 1: Compute x-y position of each discipline based on mean citation distance between disciplines.

- principle coordinate analysis (**PCoA**), dissimilarity matrix uses average shortest path







Mapping 'cultural holes'

Step 1: Compute x-y position of each discipline based on mean citation distance between disciplines.

- principle coordinate analysis (**PCoA**), dissimilarity matrix uses average shortest path

Step 2: Map jargon barriers on to the z-axis

$$\rightarrow w_{P_{xy}}^i = \left(\sqrt{(x - F_x^i)^2 + (y - F_y^i)^2} \right)^{-\kappa}$$

$$\rightarrow P_{xy} = \sum_{i \neq \max(\overrightarrow{w_{P_{xy}}})} \sum_{j \neq \max(\overrightarrow{w_{P_{xy}}}), j \neq i} w_{P_{xy}}^i w_{P_{xy}}^j \tilde{C}_{ij}$$

Map height

Jargon distance

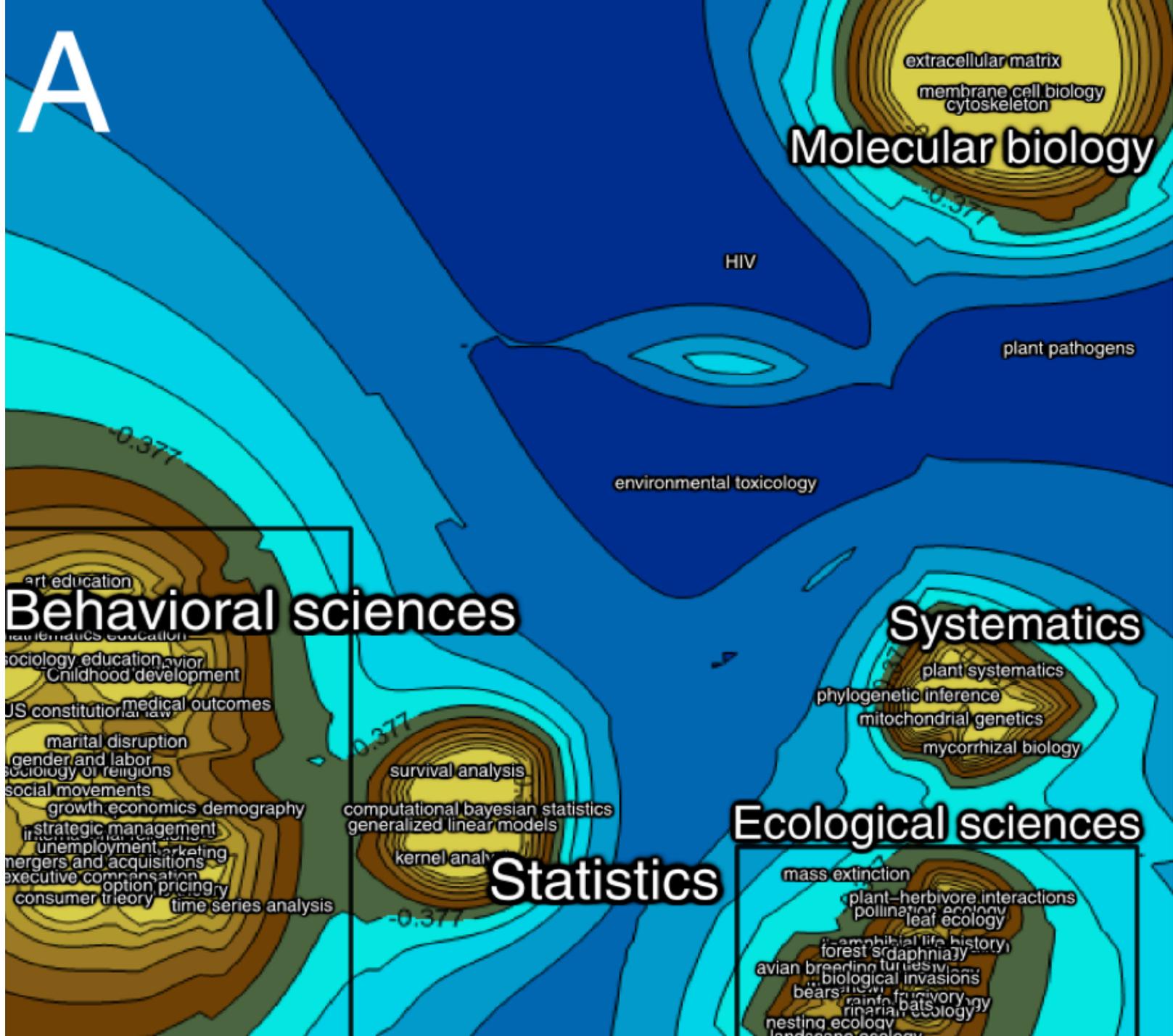
Weighting function

$$P_{xy} = \sum_{i \neq \max(\overrightarrow{w}_{P_{xy}})} \sum_{j \neq \max(\overrightarrow{w}_{P_{xy}}), j \neq i} \overrightarrow{w}_{P_{xy}}^i \overrightarrow{w}_{P_{xy}}^j J_{ij}$$

where

$$\overrightarrow{w}_{P_{xy}} = \left(\sqrt{(x - F_x^i)^2 + (y - F_y^i)^2} \right)^{-\alpha}$$

A



environmental

Behavioral sciences

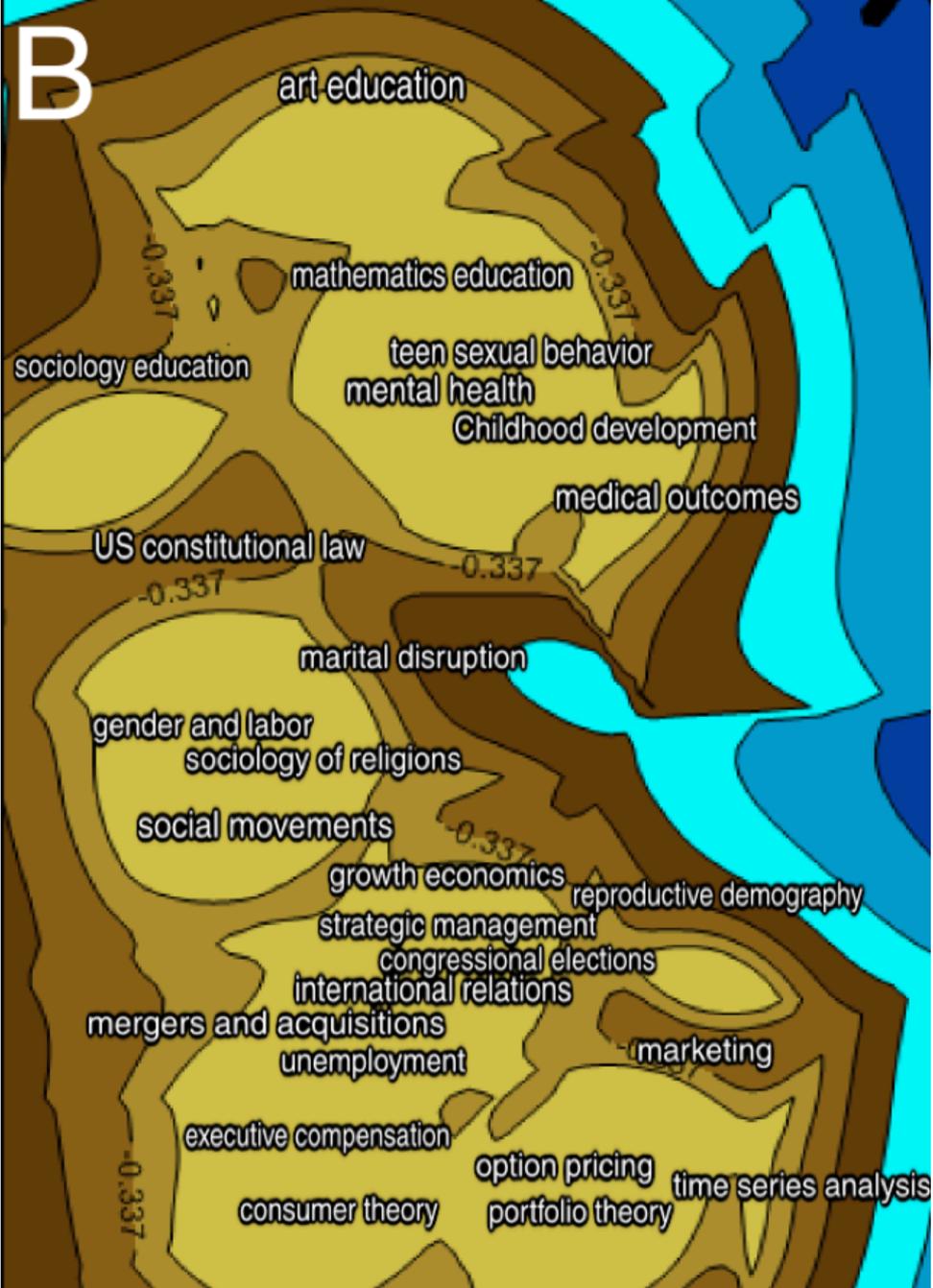
art education
mathematics education
sociology education behavior
Childhood development
US constitutional law
medical outcomes
marital disruption
gender and labor
sociology of religions
social movements
growth economics demography
strategic management
unemployment marketing
mergers and acquisitions
executive compensation
option pricing
consumer theory
time series analysis

0.377
survival analysis
computational bayesian statistics
generalized linear models
kernel analysis

Statistics

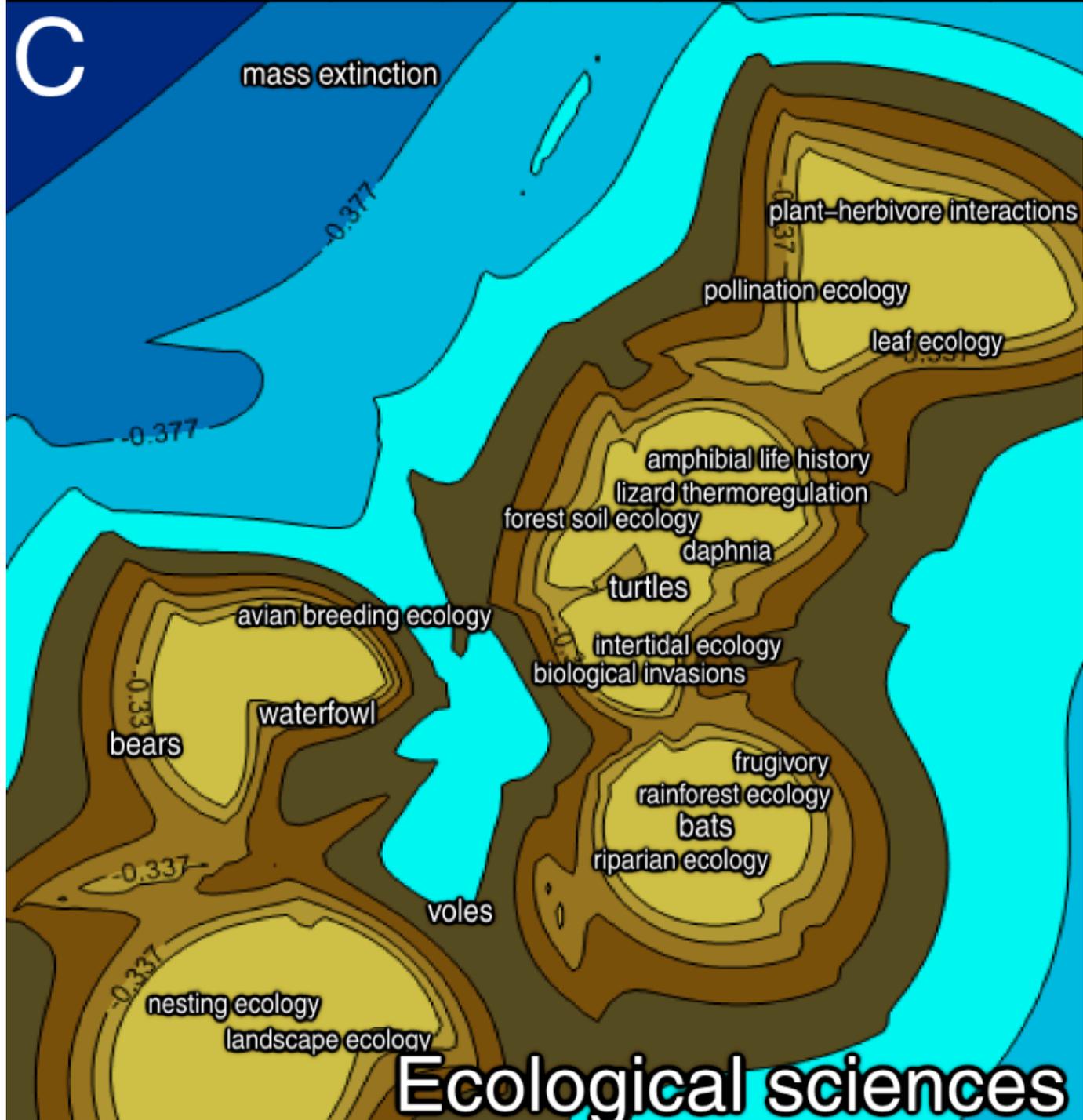
-0.377

B



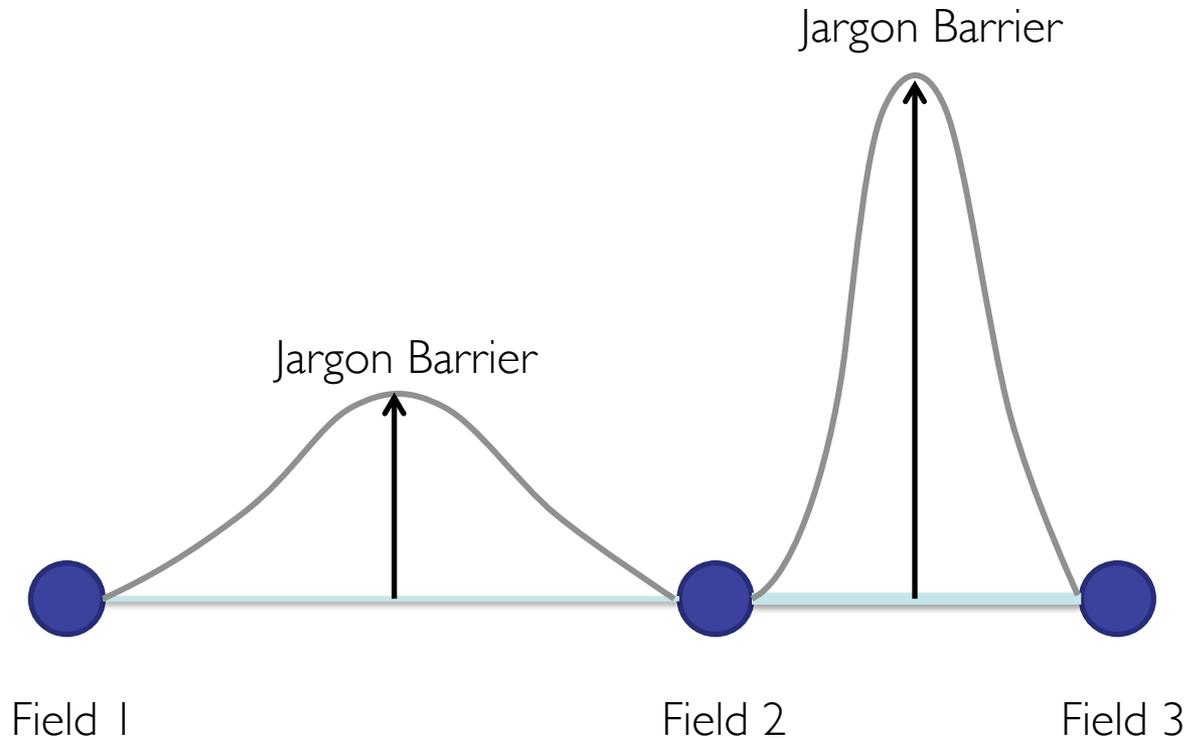
Behavioral sciences

C



Ecological sciences

Mapping Jargon in Science



paper screening



information retrieval

Summary

- Modeled communication barriers for spanning 'cultural holes'
- Found that structural and cultural information don't perfectly align
- Communicative efficiency decays with citation distance specific to fields
- Ecological sciences balkanized by jargon more so than social sciences

Future Directions

- Continue to refine the model and our assumptions of the model
- Generalize model to other forms of cultural communication
- Apply to other disciplines and other non-scientific corpora
- Look at the evolution of cultural and structural holes
- Make the code available so that others can build these kinds of maps

Acknowledgements



Jacob Foster, Department of Sociology, UCLA

Daril Vilhena, Amazon Data Science Division

Carl Bergstrom, Department of Biology, University of Washington

James Evans, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago

Martin Rosvall, Department of Physics, Umea University

