

# Patterns of Connections and Movements in Dual-Map Overlays: A New Method of Publication Portfolio Analysis

**Chaomei Chen**

*College of Information Science and Technology, Drexel University, 3141 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104. E-mail: chaomei.chen@drexel.edu*

**Loet Leydesdorff**

*Amsterdam School of Communication Research (ASCoR), University of Amsterdam, Kloveniersburgwal 48, 1012 CX Amsterdam, The Netherlands. E-mail: loet@leydesdorff.net*

**Portfolio analysis of the publication profile of a unit of interest, ranging from individuals and organizations to a scientific field or interdisciplinary programs, aims to inform analysts and decision makers about the position of the unit, where it has been, and where it may go in a complex adaptive environment. A portfolio analysis may aim to identify the gap between the current position of an organization and a goal that it intends to achieve or identify competencies of multiple institutions. We introduce a new visual analytic method for analyzing, comparing, and contrasting characteristics of publication portfolios. The new method introduces a novel design of dual-map thematic overlays on global maps of science. Each publication portfolio can be added as one layer of dual-map overlays over 2 related, but distinct, global maps of science: one for citing journals and the other for cited journals. We demonstrate how the new design facilitates a portfolio analysis in terms of patterns emerging from the distributions of citation threads and the dynamics of trajectories as a function of space and time. We first demonstrate the analysis of portfolios defined on a single source article. Then we contrast publication portfolios of multiple comparable units of interest; namely, colleges in universities and corporate research organizations. We also include examples of overlays of scientific fields. We expect that our method will provide new insights to portfolio analysis.**

## Introduction

Portfolio analysis has a critical role in strategic planning, policy, and performance evaluation. It concerns a

broad spectrum of scientific and technological domains. The primary goal of a portfolio analysis is to assess the performance of a unit of interest, such as an individual, an organization, or a discipline, and identify its strengths and weaknesses with reference to a baseline so that strategic adjustments can be made accordingly. Obtaining a holistic picture of the unit of analysis as a complex adaptive system is therefore of great significance. Methods of portfolio analysis can be applied to a wide range of application domains, including gap analysis, situation awareness, competitive intelligence, and research evaluation and assessments.

An important characteristic of a complex adaptive system is that the whole is usually more than the sum of its parts. In other words, in addition to studying individual components of such a system, it is essential to study how individual components are interrelated and how such interrelationships change over time in response to external events and internal perturbations. To be able to cover the structure and dynamics both at the component level and at the system level, analysts face a considerable challenge to associate patterns identified at one level with patterns identified at another. In this article, we focus on how this issue can be addressed in the context of portfolio analysis of publications produced by a unit of interest, including individual scientists, university colleges, research institutes, funding organizations, and scientific fields.

The notion of global science maps and local science maps has been addressed in the literature, especially in the literature of information science and information visualization. Global science maps, for example, focus on depicting interrelationships of disciplines whereas local science maps often focus on a specific field of study or a specialty. The

---

Received January 29, 2013; revised March 4, 2013; accepted March 5, 2013

© 2013 ASIS&T • Published online in Wiley Online Library (wileyonlinelibrary.com). DOI: 10.1002/asi.22968

existing approaches to the global and local science mapping are limited in terms of the types of organizing frameworks that can be offered to accommodate a portfolio analysis. A typical use of a global science map is to provide a base map over which a layer of additional information, or an overlay, can be superimposed. While existing solutions such as interactive overlays can provide insightful findings about research groups, many potentially significant analytical tasks are not readily supported. For example, each instance of citation in a publication involves a source and a target. The source is the article that initiates the citation, and the target is the reference that is being cited. To our knowledge, no global map overlays have explicitly depicted both sources and targets of citations simultaneously because it would require that both the citing and the cited points are depicted on a science map. Thus far, global science maps have represented one view of science at a time, either the citing view or the cited view, but not both simultaneously. The first step in our approach is to introduce a dual-map design in which two base maps will be displayed at the same time, one for the citing world of publications and the other for the cited world of references within these publications. The dual-map design can lead to a natural representation of a citation, from its origin to its destination, as if it is the track of a cross-continental flight.

Once the dual-map base is established, the new design offers several novel types of visual analytic tasks that could not be intuitively accomplished before. For example, it becomes straightforward to identify disciplinary regions in which an institution has strengths by finding the regions with the most citation launching pads on the citing portion of the map. It also is easy to tell whether a group of publications is integrating prior work from multiple disciplines by tracing the citation arcs to the number of concentrated landing areas branching off from the origin. In addition to the first-order patterns that can be directly discerned from the distributions of citation arcs, we introduce the notion of trajectories of a unit of analysis as a function of space and time. A point on a trajectory depicts the most representative position of the unit at a time. Adjacent positions of a trajectory indicate the movement of the unit of analysis holistically from one unit of time to the next. The second step of our approach introduces the notion of trajectories and several representative patterns that can be used in a new type of analysis of the collective behavior of an organization at meso and macro levels. The dual-map approach introduces a new method for publication portfolio analysis. In this article, we first outline related work and then describe the dual-map design in detail, followed by a series of examples of how portfolios of publications at various scales can be analyzed.

## Related Work

Derek de Solla Price was probably the first to anticipate that the *Science Citation Index (SCI)* may contain the information for revealing the structure of science. Price suggested that the appropriate units of analysis would be

journals, and aggregations of journals by journal–journal citations would reveal the disciplinary structure of science. An estimation mentioned in Leydesdorff and Rafols (2009) sheds light on the density of a science map at the journal level. Among the 6,164 unique journals in the 2006 *SCI*, there were only 1,201,562 pairs of journal citation relations of the possible 37,994,896 connections. In other words, the density of the global science structure is 3.16%.<sup>1</sup> How stable is such a structure at the journal level? How volatile is the structure of science at the document level or at the topic level? Where are the activities concentrated or distributed with reference to a discipline, an institution, or an individual?

A widely seen global map of science is the University of California San Diego (UCSD) map, which depicts 554 clusters of journals and how they are interconnected as subdisciplines of science. The history of the UCSD map is described in Börner et al. (2012). The map was first created by Richard Klavans and Kevin Boyack in 2007 for the UCSD. The source data for the map were a combination of Thomson Reuters' Web of Science (2001–2004) and Elsevier's Scopus (2001–2005). Similarities between journals were computed in 18 different ways to form matrices of journal–journal connections. These matrices were then combined to form a single network of 554 subdisciplines in terms of clusters of journals. The layout of the map was generated using the three-dimensional (3D) Fruchterman–Reingold layout function in Pajek. The spherical map was then unfolded to a two-dimensional (2D) map on a flat surface with a Mercator projection. Each cluster was manually labeled based on journal titles in the cluster. The 2D version of the map was further simplified to a one-dimensional (1D) circular map—the circle map. The 13 labeled regions were ordered using factor analysis. The circle map is used in Elsevier's SciVal Spotlight.

In a 2009 *Scientometrics* article, Boyack described how a disciplinary-level map can be used for collaboration. He collected 1.35 million papers from 7,506 journals and 1,206 conference proceedings. These papers contain 29.23 million references. Similarities between references were calculated in terms of bibliographic coupling. These reference-level similarities were then aggregated to obtain similarities between journals. For each journal, the top-15 most similar journals in terms of bibliographic coupling were retained for generating the final map.

Researchers have been developing another promising approach to generate global science maps and use them to facilitate the analysis of issues concerning interrelated disciplines and the interdisciplinarity of a research program. Ismael Rafols, Loet Leydesdorff, and Alan Porter have been studying interdisciplinary research, especially topics that present profound societal challenges such as climate change and the diabetes pandemic. Addressing such societal challenges requires the communication and incorporation of

<sup>1</sup>Assume this is a directed graph of 6,146 journals.

different bodies of knowledge, both from disparate parts of academia and from social stakeholders.

Interdisciplinary research involves a great deal of cognitive diversity. Rafols, Porter, and Leydesdorff (2010) developed a science overlay mapping method to study a number of issues concerning interdisciplinary research. The overlay method has two steps:

1. Create a global map of science as the base map.
2. Superimpose a specific set of publications, for example, from a given institution or topic.

Along with the method, the researchers have made a set of tools available so that anyone can use them to generate their own science overlay maps. The toolkit is freely available.<sup>2</sup> A collection of interactive science overlay maps are maintained on a website.<sup>3</sup> These interactive maps allow us to explore how disciplines are related and how individual publications from an organization are distributed across the landscape. The flexibility of the science overlay maps has been demonstrated in studies of the interdisciplinarity of fields over time (Porter & Rafols, 2009), comparing departments, universities, and research and development bases of large corporations (Rafols et al., 2010) as well as tracing the diffusion of research topics over science (Leydesdorff & Rafols, 2011). The new method introduced in this article can be seen as an integration of this thread of research and the study of the structure and dynamics of scientific literature, especially with a focus on patterns of citation links.

Many citation maps are designed to show either the sources or the targets of citations in a single display, but not both. The primary reason is that a representation with a mix of citing and cited articles may considerably increase the complexity in terms of structure and dynamics. There does not seem to be a clear gain if we combine together different dynamics in a single view. Although it is conceivable that a combined structure may be desirable in situations such as a heated debate, researchers are more concerned in general with differentiating various arguments before considering how to combine them.

The Butterfly designed by Mackinlay, Rao, and Card (1995) at Xerox shows both ends in the same view, but the focus is at the individual paper level rather than at a macroscopic level of thousands of journals. Eugene Garfield's HistCite depicts direct citations in the literature; however, as the number of citations increases, the network tends to become cluttered, which is a common problem with network representations (Garfield, Pudovkin, & Istomin, 2003; Lucio-Arias & Leydesdorff, 2008).

We introduce a dual-map overlay design that depicts both the citing overlay and the cited overlay maps in the same view. The dual-map overlay has several advantages over a single overlay map. First, it represents the entirety of a citation instance. One can see where a citation is originated

and where it points to in a single, noninterrupted view. Second, it makes it easy to compare patterns of citations made by distinct groups of authors, such as those from different organizations or those from the same organization at different points of time. Third, it opens up more research questions that can be addressed in new ways of analysis. For example, it becomes possible to study the interdisciplinarity at both source and target sides. It becomes possible to track the movements of scientific frontiers in terms of their footprints in both base maps.

We also introduce the notion of a trajectory that represents the collective behavior of a collection of publications. A trajectory of a set of publications can be computed at the level of individual journals or at the level of disciplines in terms of clusters of journals identified by an algorithm by Blondel, Guillaume, Lambiotte, and Lefebvre (2008). We refer to such clusters as "Blondel clusters." A trajectory is a function of time in the space depicted by the dual-map visualization. The units of time can be years or months. For example, given a year, the position of a trajectory is represented by the weight center of the centroids of the clusters involved or the journals involved. The use of a weight center is found in the literature in aggregating the information from multiple points, such as the computation of a Barycenter (Jin & Rousseau, 2001).

## Dual-Map Overlays

The construction of a dual-map base shares the initial steps of interactive overlay maps, but differs in later steps. Once the coordinates are available for both citing and cited matrices of journals, a dual-map overlay can be constructed. It is not necessary to have cluster information, but additional functions are possible if cluster information is available. In the rest of the description, we assume that at least one set of clusters is available for each matrix. In this example, clusters are obtained by applying the Blondel clustering algorithm. Figure 1 shows an overview of the new method for a dual-map-based portfolio analysis of scientific publications. The method is extensible to other types of global base maps, but in this article, we limit our descriptions to base maps generated from *Journal Citation Reports* journals. Details of the base map generation can be found in Leydesdorff, Rafols, and Chen (2013).

In this article, some of the basic terminologies are outlined as follows. A portfolio is defined as a set of publications associated with an individual, an organization, a subject matter, or other units of interest. Each member of a portfolio is a source article, also known as a "citer," or a citing article. The journal in which a source article is published is called a "citing journal." A reference cited by a source article is called a "cited article," or a target article of an instance of citation, which may or may not be a source article in its own right. The journal in which a reference is published is called a "cited journal." References cited by the same source article are called "cocited references." The publication date of a source article can be identified either as the

<sup>2</sup><http://www.leydesdorff.net/overlaytoolkit>

<sup>3</sup><http://idr.gatech.edu/maps.php>

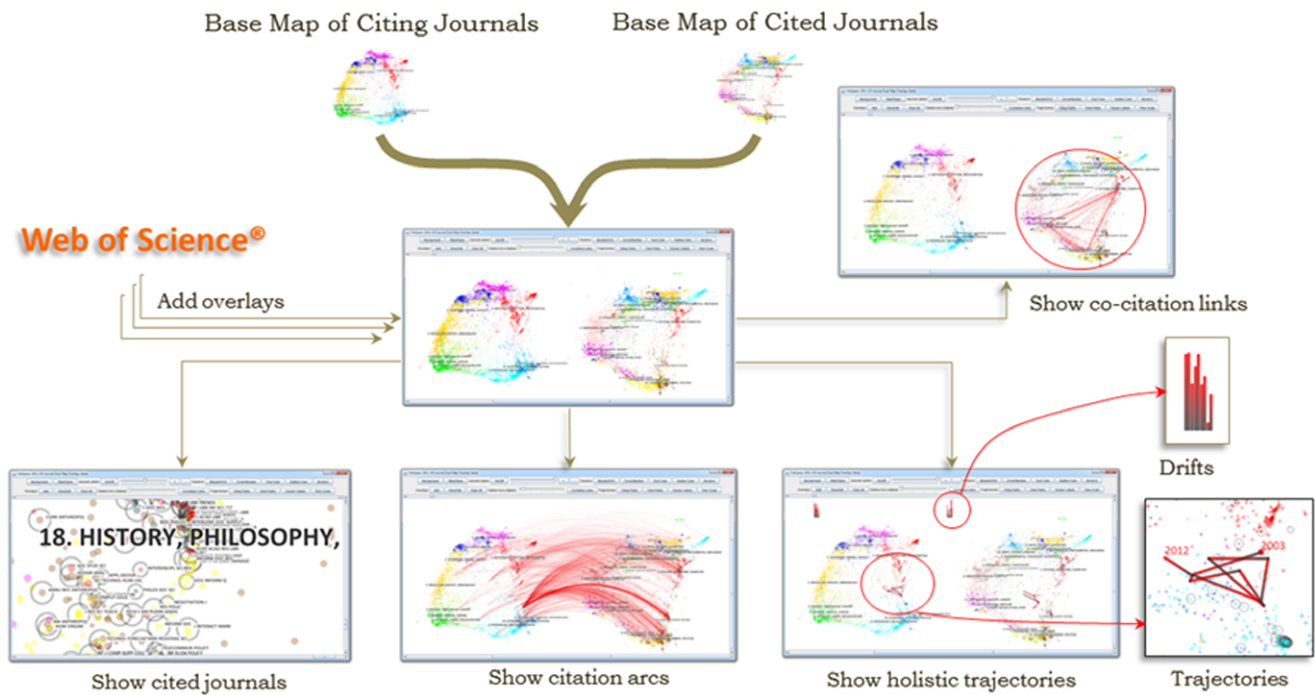


FIG. 1. An overview illustrates the construction and use of dual-map overlays. Citation arcs, cocitation links, and trajectories over time facilitate the study of multiple sets of publications at an interdisciplinary level, an organizational level, and the individual publication level. [Color figure can be viewed in the online issue, which is available at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com).]

year only or the year and the month of the publication. The publication date of a cited reference is the year in which it is published. A portfolio represents the output of a research unit whereas the references it cites as a whole represent the knowledge base on which the research activity is built.

The two base maps—a base map of citing journals and a base map of cited journals—are presented in the same user interface. The source of an overlay is a set of bibliographic records retrieved from the Web of Science and stored in a file directory on a computer where the software runs. For each overlay, the user may designate a specific color to distinguish citation arcs that belong to different overlays (see Figure 1, lower middle). The color chosen by the user also will be used for the trajectories of the overlay. In this article, each trajectory is depicted in a bar chart that shows the pace lengths of the moves made by the trajectory and a trajectory plotted on the two-dimensional base maps (see Figure 1, lower right). The starting and ending times of each trajectory are marked. Each segment of a trajectory points from the end with a darker color to the end with a brighter color. The circled area in the upper right part of Figure 1 shows cocitation links from an overlay.

Given an overlay, journals involved in the citing and cited base maps are marked with circles (see Figure 1, lower left). All journals on a base map are assigned to clusters obtained by the Blondel algorithm (Leydesdorff et al., 2013). Major clusters are labeled by terms chosen from the titles of journals in corresponding clusters. The label terms are selected by a log-likelihood ratio test

algorithm implemented in CiteSpace (C. Chen, Ibekwe-SanJuan, & Hou, 2010; C.M. Chen, 2006). For example, the cluster in the lower left part of Figure 1 is labeled by terms such as *history* and *philosophy*.

A series of overlays can be added one by one, and an existing overlay can be removed. There are a number of buttons and sliders for the user to control the display. In the following examples, the same base maps with the Blondel clustering configuration are used. There are over 10,000 journals on each side of the dual-map base.

Figure 2 shows an annotated user interface. It shows both the citing and cited base maps side by side. The citing base map of 10,330 citing journals is on the left, and the cited map of 10,253 cited journals is on the right. Each dot is a journal; its color denotes its Blondel cluster membership. Various controls are available, such as switching between Blondel clusters and VOSViewer's clusters, switching the unit of time between yearly and monthly (YR⇒MTH and MTH⇒YR), and switching between the calculation of trajectories at the cluster or journal level (C⇒J and J⇒C). The link style at the upper right controls the style of citation links. Our current design provides two types of styles: curves and arcs. The arc style depicts a citation link as a parabolic arc. The curve style depicts a citation link as a spline curve running from the source journal to the target journal of the citation. The curve style is designed to improve the clarity of the visualization of a large number of citation links. We include examples of both styles in this article.



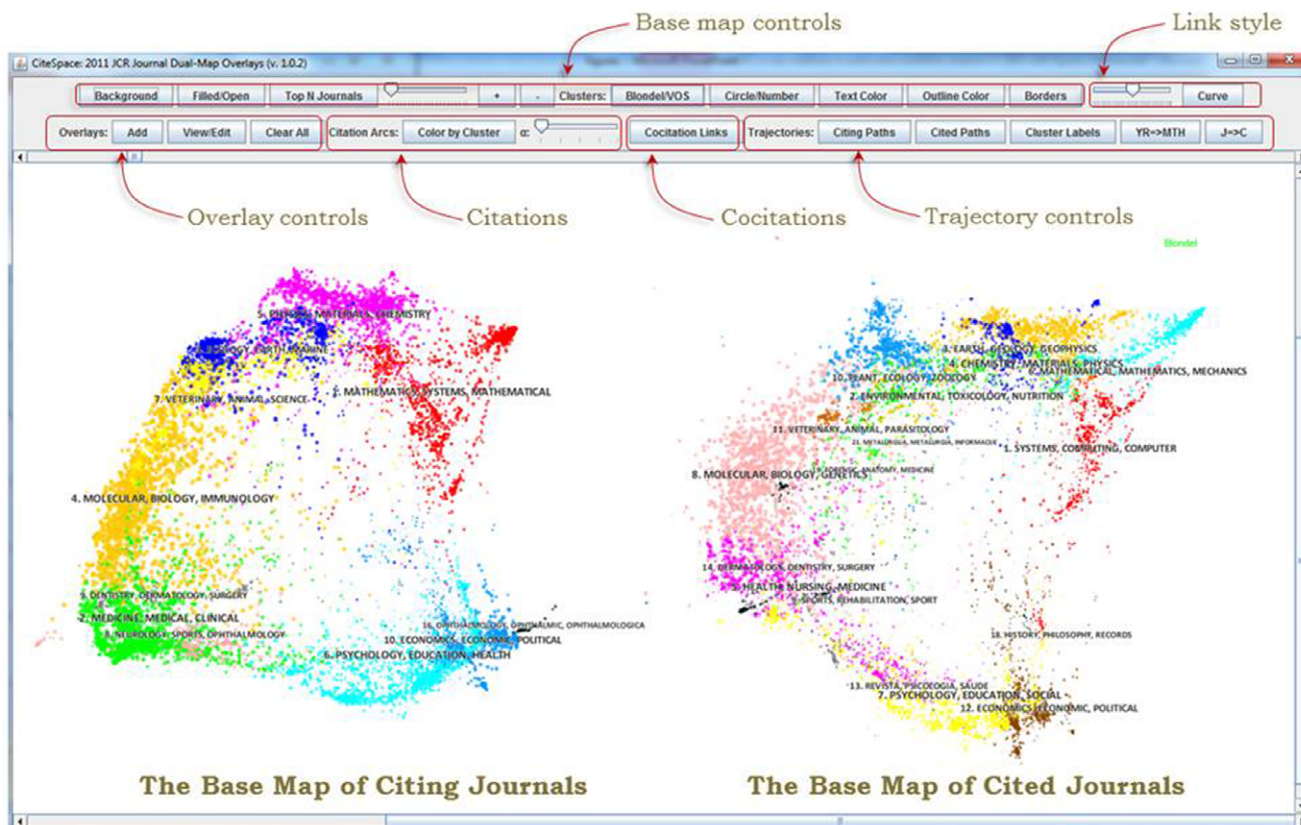


FIG. 2. The initial appearance of the user interface, simultaneously showing citing and cited journal base maps. The base map of 10,330 citing journals is on the left. The base map of 10,253 cited journals is on the right. The colors depict clusters identified by Blondel's clustering algorithm. [Color figure can be viewed in the online issue, which is available at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com).]

Clusters with less than five members are not shown labels. The label of a cluster is represented by terms selected from the titles of journals in the cluster. The label of a cluster is placed at the cluster centroid. As shown in Figure 3, the boundaries of Blondel clusters in both base maps have considerable overlaps between multiple clusters. It also is clear that journals are not evenly distributed. Since cluster memberships are exclusive, reducing the amount of overlapping would be a preferable move if layout algorithms can effectively separate nodes in different clusters (Dwyer et al., 2008). However, an examination of this issue is beyond the scope of this study. In this study, note that we make no assumptions concerning the presence or absence of overlapping clusters.

## Examples of Dual-Map Overlays

We demonstrate the use of dual-map overlays with examples of different types in terms of how a portfolio of publications is constructed. The first type is a *single source overlay*, which represents portfolios that are generated with a single seed article (i.e., a portfolio of this type consists of all the articles that cite the seed article). Examples of single source overlays include induced pluripotent stem cell (iPSC) research, autism, and vaccines, and the Hirsch index. The

second type is an *organizational overlay*, which represents a portfolio of an organization, including a department in a university, a corporate research lab, or a national laboratory. Examples of organizational overlays include publication portfolios of three iSchools in the United States and publication portfolios of three well-known corporations. The third type is a *subject matter overlay*, which is defined by the relevance to an underlying subject matter. Examples of subject matter include regenerative medicine, mass extinctions, visual analytics, and articles that cited this journal, the *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology (JASIST)*.

These examples are chosen because they are representative of several common types of scenarios one may encounter in the context of portfolio analysis, and we expect that we will be able to interpret at least the most prominent patterns that are likely to be revealed by the new method. For instance, each of the three single source overlay examples is essentially originated from a single publication. The three corporations in the organizational overlay examples are widely known. Examples of subject matter overlays are topics that we have either previously studied or are familiar with. The diversity of these examples is intended to demonstrate the scope and flexibility of the new method as well as identify challenges at more specific levels.

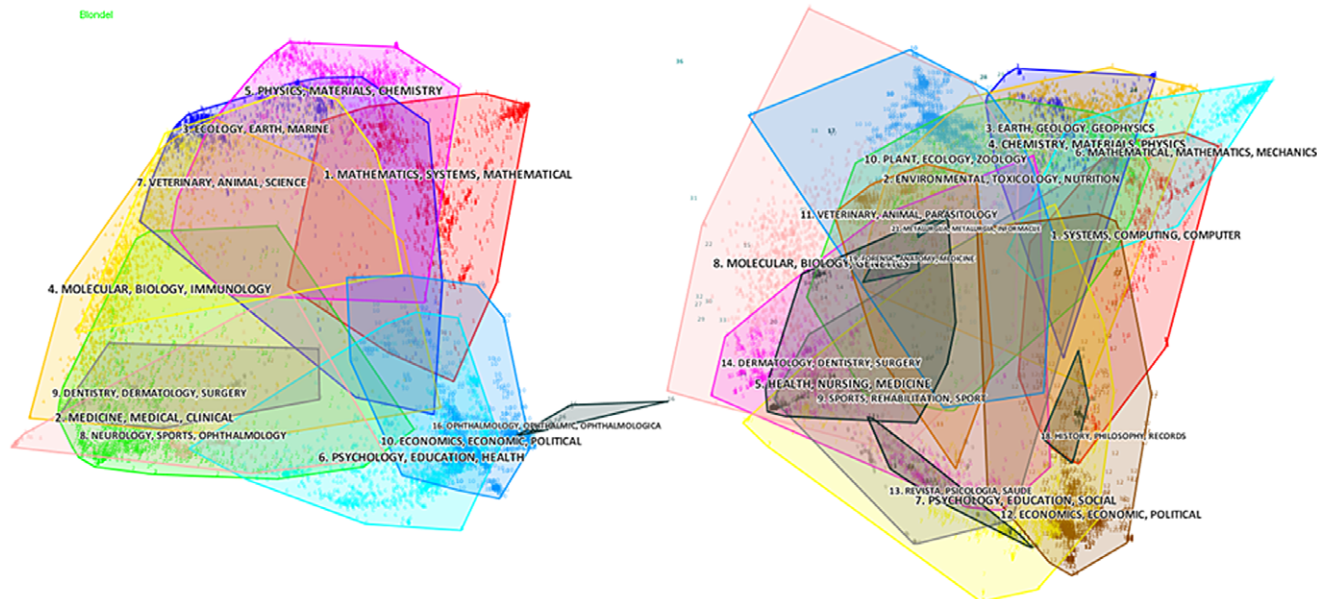


FIG. 3. The boundary of each cluster is shown to depict how its members are distributed. Clusters in both base maps overlap substantially. [Color figure can be viewed in the online issue, which is available at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com).]

### Single Source Overlay

A single source overlay represents citation patterns of articles concerning a seed article. All the articles that cite the same seed articles are used to form the overlay. A seed article can be a groundbreaking article that represents a scientific breakthrough or a transformative discovery. A seed article could be a controversial or even retracted article of interest. We include three examples of single source overlays. The seed article in the first one, Takahashi and Yamanaka (2006), represents the groundbreaking work in iPSC research, which was awarded the 2012 Nobel Prize in Medicine. The seed article in the second one, Wakefield et al. (1998), is a highly cited retracted article with profound implications for public health, especially on vaccine uptake from children. The seed article in the third example is the article in which the h-index, a combined measure of a scientist's quality and quantity, was first introduced (Hirsch, 2005).

For each single source overlay, we examine the citation patterns in terms of the distributions of the sources and targets of citation arcs. We also are interested in the trajectories of citing and cited patterns.

*iPSC Research (Takahashi & Yamanaka, 2006).* The 2012 Nobel Prize in Medicine was awarded jointly to Sir John B. Gurdon and Shinya Yamanaka for the discovery that mature cells can be reprogrammed to become pluripotent. The groundbreaking paper on iPSC research is the 2006 article published in *Cell* by Kazutoshi Takahashi and Shinya Yamanaka. As of January 2013, the 2006 *Cell* article has been cited by 4,412 documents in the Web of Science,

including 2,481 by original research articles (56.23%). The trajectory of the 2,481 citing articles is computed as a sequence of centroids of the citing articles published in each year since the publication of the Takahashi and Yamanaka article (Figure 4, left). The citing trajectory appears in the area of yellow dots, where it is dominated by journals relevant to cluster 4, molecular, biology, immunology.

Bar charts in cyan near the top of the figure depict the distribution of stepwise drifts of the weight center of all the citing journals involved in each year. The trajectory can be seen as the footprint of the community citing the Takahashi and Yamanaka (2006) article because the positions of participating journals influence the position of the weight center. The distance between the weight center in one year and the weight center in the following year captures the differences between the 2 years in terms of where relevant articles appeared on the base map. The greater the distance, the more changes there are at the disciplinary level. If scientists publish in the same set of journals in adjacent years, then the distance will be zero. In contrast, if scientists publish in journals located in the Western region in one year, but publish in journals located in the Eastern region in the following year, then the trajectory will be shifted from the West closer to the East.

The trajectory of citing journals as a whole made long-range movements in the initial 2 years whereas the movements in subsequent years are much more stable. In contrast, the trajectory of all the cocited journals scarcely drifted from the initial position. The cocited journals provide the knowledge base of the citing journals. This makes it interesting from the perspective of the disciplinarity/interdisciplinarity of the interreading community.

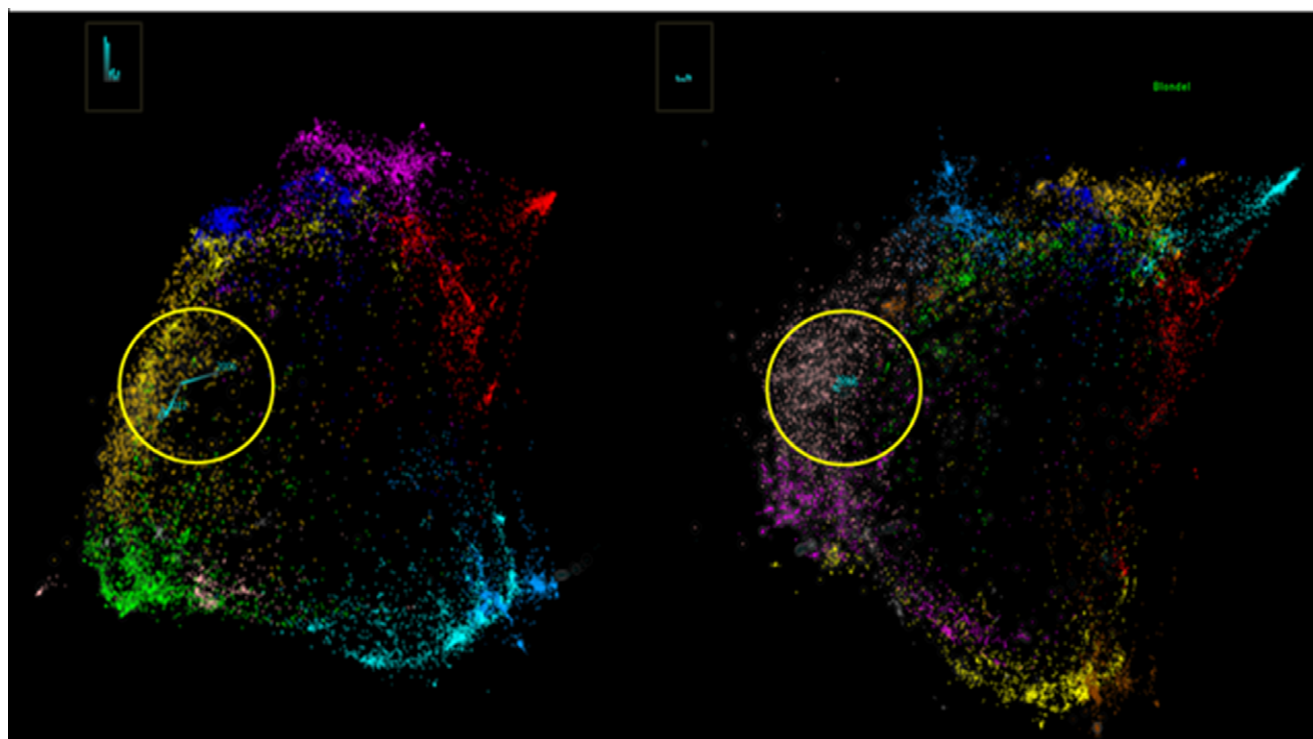


FIG. 4. Trajectories of citing and cited journals to the 2006 article published in *Cell* by Takahashi and Kamanaka. The article has been cited by 4,412 publications in the Web of Science, including 2,481 original research articles versus reviews and other types of papers. Both trajectories are compact, indicating a high stability of relevant journals. [Color figure can be viewed in the online issue, which is available at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com).]

TABLE 1. Number of citing and cited journals matched in each year.

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Citing journals	2	44	108	145	210	269	236
Cited journals	357	1,146	1,457	1,494	1,606	1,950	1,773

Table 1 shows the number of citing and cited journals matched in each year. Eight articles published in 2006 cited the Takahashi and Yamanaka (2006) article. The eight articles appeared in two journals, *Nature* and *Stem Cell Reviews*. In contrast, the eight articles cited references from 357 journals. The relatively small number of citing journals in the first 2 years explains the large movement in the citing trajectory. Likewise, the large number of cited journals explains why the trajectory of cited journals is much more stable over the years.

In summary, the trajectory of iPSC research in relation to Takahashi and Yamanaka's (2006) article indicates that the research is highly concentrated. The trajectory of cited journals is remarkably compact.

*Autism and vaccines (Wakefield et al., 1998).* In 1998, an article by Wakefield et al. that was published in *The Lancet* suggested a possible link between a combination of vaccines against measles, mumps, and rubella and autism. In 2004, *The Lancet* partially retracted the Wakefield article, and in

2010, the journal finally retracted the article altogether. *The Lancet's* retraction in February 2010 noted that several elements of the 1998 article were incorrect, contrary to the findings of an earlier investigation, and that the article made false claims of an "approval" of the local ethics committee.

The Wakefield et al. (1998) article had been controversial for years prior to its retraction and had drawn a considerable amount of attention. According to the Web of Science, this is the most cited article that has been retracted. Over 740 articles have cited the controversial paper. Two of the most prominent citing articles have 384 and 360 citations, respectively. Articles that cited the Wakefield et al. article were in turn cited by more than 6,600 articles in the Web of Science. These articles cited an even larger body of literature of over 12,000 references. The original article's citation count peaked in 2002. A detailed analysis of citation contexts associated with retracted articles, including the Wakefield et al. article, can be found in our recent study of retracted scientific articles (C. Chen, Hu, Milbank, & Schultz, 2013).

We use the Wakefield et al. (1998) article as an example to illustrate various patterns that can be discerned from a dual-map overlay. The source of the overlay is a set of 405 articles that cited the Wakefield et al. paper. Figure 5 shows the overlay with annotations to key points of interest. The bar charts near the top of the figure depict stepwise drifts in trajectories aggregated from the citing behavior of the 405 articles. The first bar on the left of the bar chart represents the amount of shift in 1999 with reference to the weight



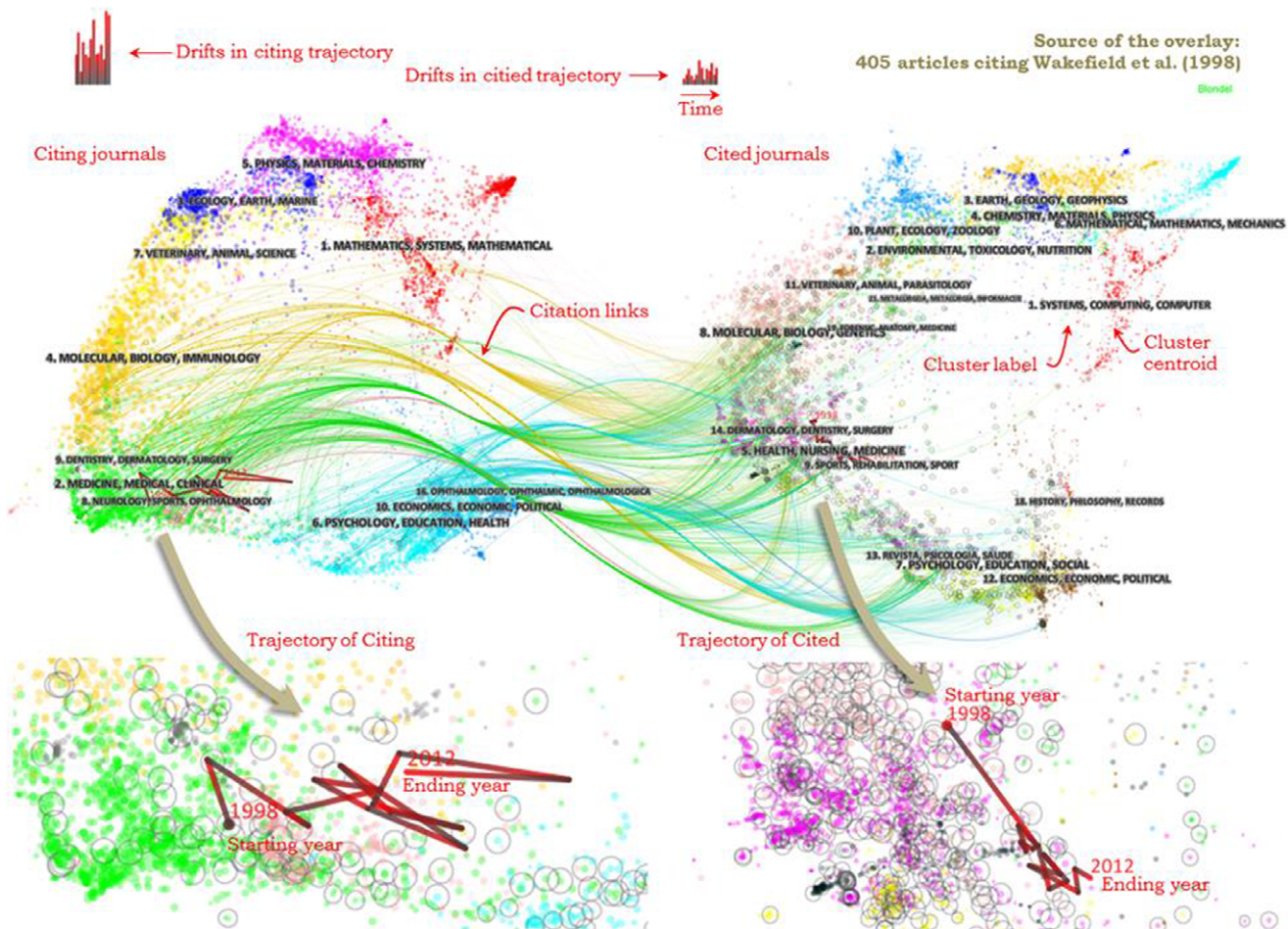


FIG. 5. Citation patterns in an overlay of 405 articles that cited the Wakefield et al. (1998) article. [Color figure can be viewed in the online issue, which is available at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com).]

center of the disciplines involved in 1998. The chart shows that the distance of the shifts increased substantially from 2005 to 2006 and 2011 to 2012. Given that the Wakefield et al. article was partially retracted in 2004 and fully retracted in 2010, is it reasonable to hypothesize that a significant change in relevant scientific disciplines may attract new publications from new perspectives? New perspectives would result in publications in different journals.

Citations made by these source articles are shown as the spline waves, which are primarily in yellow, green, and cyan. Each spline curve starts from a citing journal in the base map on the left and points to a cited journal in the base map on the right. Labels in the vicinity of the launching areas indicate corresponding disciplines in which citing articles were published. Each label is centered at the cluster centroid of the corresponding journals. In this example, relevant disciplines include medicine, clinical, biology, immunology, psychology, education, and health on the citing side of the dual map. The majority of the citations was directed to disciplinary areas such as health, nursing, and medicine in the cited base map. Cocitation links that connect different

disciplines can be displayed as dashed lines (not shown in Figure 5).

The lower half of the figure shows the trajectory of citing patterns on the left and the trajectory of cited patterns on the right. Properties of a citing trajectory can tell us about the dynamics of publications concerning the Wakefield et al. (1998) article at a disciplinary level. For example, if the citing trajectory shows a shift from one region to another on the base map of citing journals, we would know that there was a change of the primary disciplines in terms of relevant articles that were published in a different set of journals. In this case, the citing trajectory is drifting toward the right-hand side of the citing base map. Based on the citation links shown in the upper half of the overlay map, the starting position of the citing trajectory is predominated by publications in the disciplines of medicine and clinical medicine whereas the ending position of the trajectory appears to be influenced by activities in areas near the disciplines of psychology, education, and health.

The most active citing journal after 2004 is *Social Science Medicine*. For example, an article published in 2005



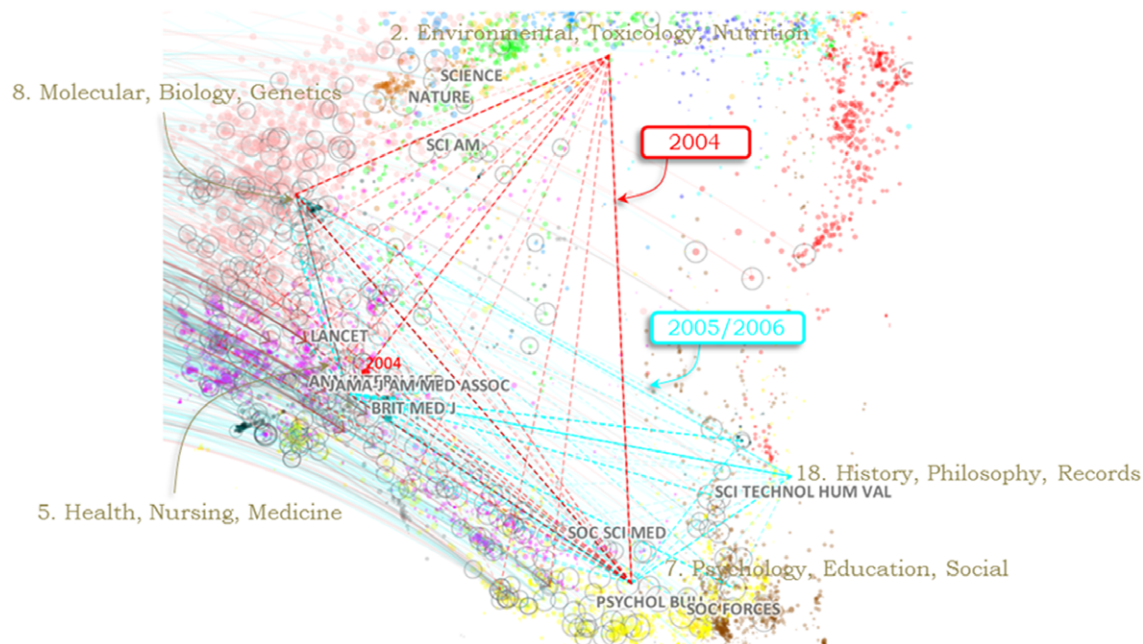


FIG. 6. Citation patterns from 2005 to 2006 differ from those in 2004. In terms of the cited patterns, the citations to environment, toxicology, and nutrition in 2004 were no longer observable in 2005 to 2006. Instead, a group of new publications to history, philosophy, and records appeared. [Color figure can be viewed in the online issue, which is available at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com).]

in the journal reported an ethnographic study of the choice of vaccine (Poltorak, Leach, Fairhead, & Cassell, 2005):

In the context of the high-profile controversy that has unfolded in the UK around the measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine and its possible adverse effects, this paper explores how parents in Brighton, southern England, are thinking about MMR for their own children (p. 709).

As shown in Figure 6, the collective citation behavior from 2005 to 2006 shows a different pattern from that of 2004. In 2004, citations were made to the disciplines related to environmental/toxicology/nutrition. In contrast, these disciplines were no longer cited in 2005 and 2006. Instead, citations to new disciplines such as history/philosophy/records were found. This example illustrates the potential of this type of analysis to reveal changes at the discipline level.

*The Hirsch index (Hirsch, 2005).* The Hirsch index also is known as the “h-index.” It is defined for an individual scientist as a number  $h$  such that the scientist has a maximum of  $h$  publications that have been cited over  $h$  times. The portfolio of h-index research consisted of all the articles that cited the original 2005 *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* article by Hirsch that first introduced the h-index.

Four concentration areas of publications are recognizable in the dual-map visualization: the areas marked as “A,” “B,” “C,” and “D” (Figure 7). Publications in area A belong to journals associated with topics such as ecology,

earth, and marine. Slightly to the right, relevant publications are found in journals related to physics, materials, and chemistry. Since no individual journals are labeled in this area, the concentration is identified at the disciplinary level, but not at the individual journal level. In contrast, area B corresponds to mathematics as a cluster of citing journals. A number of journals are marked in the vicinity, which means that these journals frequently publish papers relevant to the h-index. Journals in this area include *Mathematical and Computer Modeling*, *Information Sciences*, *Data Knowledge Engineering*, and *International Journal of Production Economics*. As shown in the map, the major journal associated with the h-index in area C is *Journal of Informetrics*. Finally, area D is associated with multiple clusters of citing journals, notably medicine, neurology, and dentistry. The most active journal is *Medica Clinica* (Med Clin–Barcelona).

In summary, h-index research is widely distributed in terms of the journals involved. At the disciplinary level, there are at least four broad disciplinary concentrations. At the level of individual journals, there are interesting patterns. In area C, for example, relevant publications are highly concentrated in the *Journal of Informetrics*; in area A, however, no single journal stands out, but the citation arcs reveal a concentration at the disciplinary level.

#### Organizational Overlays

The construction of an organizational overlay is based on a search in the address field in the Web of Science. For example, the portfolio of the College of Information Science





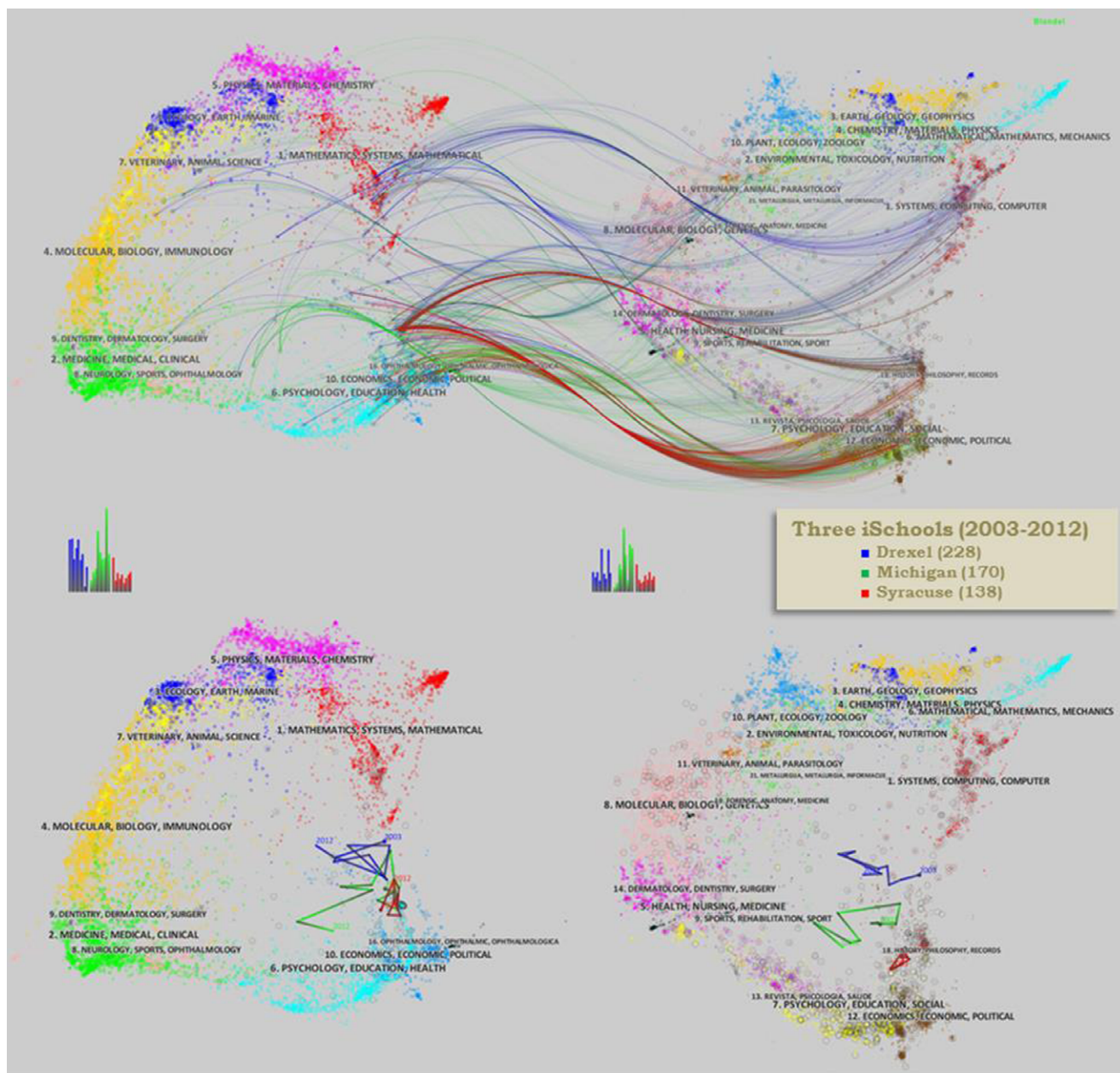


FIG. 8. Overlays of three iSchools show major threads of citations that may characterize the publication portfolios of these institutions. The lower half of the figure shows the citing and cited trajectories in each of the base maps. [Color figure can be viewed in the online issue, which is available at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com).]

TABLE 2. Portfolios of three organizations' publications during 2008 and 2012.

Organization	Color	Articles	Citing journals	Cited journals
Google	Blue	620	550	8,724
Microsoft	Red	1,968	1,050	21,193
IBM	Green	3,965	1,593	27,617

trajectories appeared slightly lower in the map, relatively closer to psychology and other humanity-related disciplines.

Figure 10 shows the citation overlays of the three organizations. At the top of the figure, on the base map of citing journals on the left, citations made by Google mostly originated from the area labeled as *mathematics and systems* (not shown in the figure, but accessible interactively). The majority of the citation arcs led to the corresponding area of the same discipline in the base map of cited journals on the right. The overlay in red below

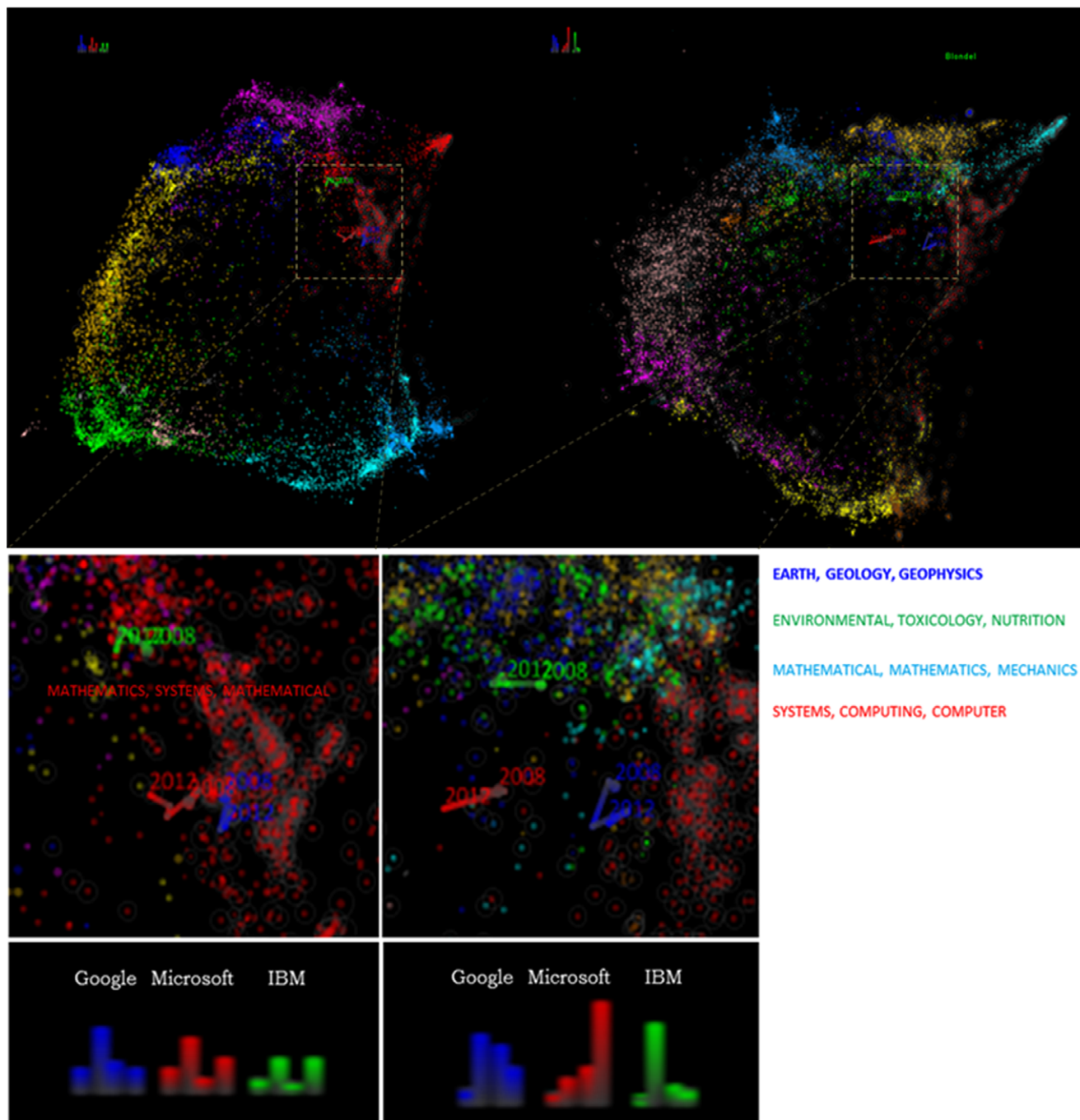


FIG. 9. Trajectories of Google (blue), Microsoft (red), and IBM (green). [Color figure can be viewed in the online issue, which is available at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com).]

Google's overlay is from Microsoft. In addition to the same citation passageway as Google's citations, Microsoft's citation arcs followed a wider range of citation passageways. For example, Microsoft's citations reached several areas located in the upper left part of the citing map whereas these areas were not active in Google's portfolio. IBM's portfolio shows an even broader scope. The prominent trail of green arcs at the top of IBM's overlay chart signifies some of IBM's major competencies with

more hardware-related areas. In contrast, this passageway was not prominent in the portfolio overlays of Google and Microsoft, which dominate in more software-oriented areas.

With portfolio overlays and aggregated trajectories of these organizations, one can quickly glean insightful patterns of these organizations. Furthermore, these patterns draw our attention to a subset of publications in a portfolio. We can then pursue more detailed information about publications



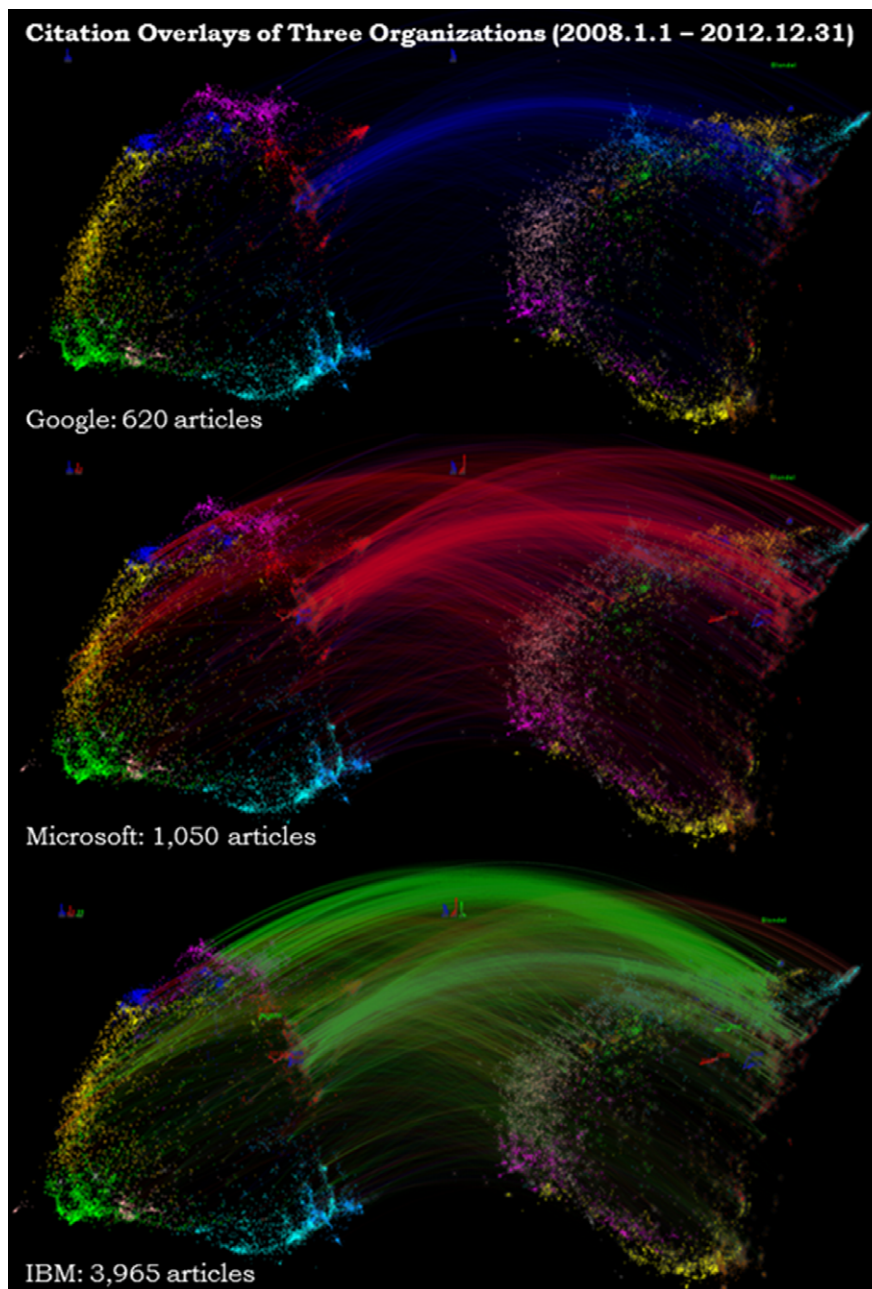


FIG. 10. Citation overlays of Google, Microsoft, and IBM. [Color figure can be viewed in the online issue, which is available at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com).]

associated with a particular pattern. Overlay and trajectory patterns at a macroscopic level provide a useful gateway to the study of the dynamics at both macroscopic and microscopic levels.

#### *Subject Matter Overlays*

A subject matter portfolio consists of publications relevant to the subject matter. Such portfolios can be constructed by a topic search in the Web of Science. A portfolio of research in regenerative medicine, for

example, can be obtained by searching for bibliographic records relevant to “regenerative medicine” in the Web of Science.

*Regenerative medicine (2005–2012).* Regenerative medicine is a rapidly growing area of research. It has many clinical implications and potential. In a recent study, we found that the topic of iPSCs plays a leading role in regenerative medicine research (C. Chen, Hu, Liu, & Tseng, 2012). Figure 11 shows the trajectories of regenerative medicine. We updated the data set with a new topic search



TABLE 4. Number of journals involved in articles citing the *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology (JASIST)*.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Citing journals	8	40	61	100	131	179	250	336	374	439
Cited journals	58	289	655	999	1,480	1,763	2,211	3,176	3,230	3,711

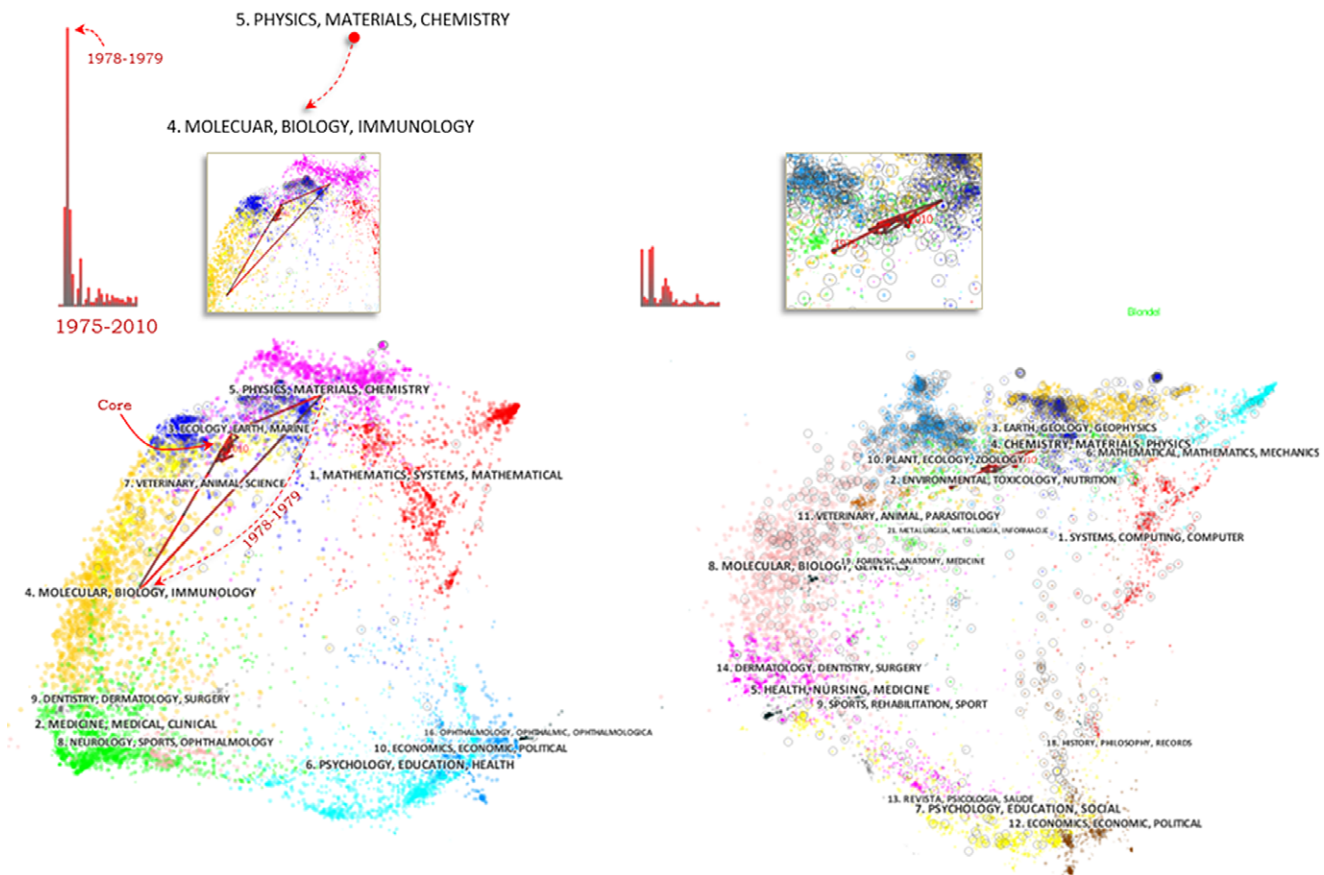


FIG. 12. Trajectories of research in mass extinctions (1975–2010) at the discipline level. The core discipline of the research is identified as Blondel Cluster 3 on ECOLOGY, EARTH, MARINE. The longest single-year shift occurred between 1978 and 1979 as the disciplinary center of the journals moved from Blondel Cluster 5 on PHYSICS, MATERIALS, CHEMISTRY to Blondel Cluster 4 on MOLECULAR, BIOLOGY, IMMUNOLOGY. [Color figure can be viewed in the online issue, which is available at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com).]

Cocitation links between clusters of cited journals show that visual analytics is primarily drawn upon the work in disciplines such as (a) computing and systems; (b) psychology and sociology; (c) economics and politics; and (d) plant, ecology, and zoology.

*Articles citing JASIST publications (2002–2011).* Articles citing *JASIST* between 2002 and 2011 were retrieved from the Web of Science (See Table 4). An overlay was generated to reveal the impact of the journal (see Figure 14). Figure 14 shows the same overlay in two different styles. The style used in the upper overlay depicts citation links in spline curves whereas the style used in the lower overlay shows

citation links in arcs. Both styles of citation links are colored by the corresponding source clusters of journals.

The overlay map shows that two areas on the citing map are particularly active, area A: computer science and area B: information science. The most frequently seen journals in area A include the *Journal of Intelligent Information Systems*, *Data and Knowledge Engineering*, and *IEEE Computer Graphics and Applications*. The top journals in area B include the *Journal of Informetrics*, *JASIST*, and *Scientometrics*. The citation arcs reveal three areas: C, D, and E. The patterns revealed by citation arcs connecting disciplinary areas in the two base maps are straightforward to interpret once the user becomes familiar with the “geography” of the base maps.



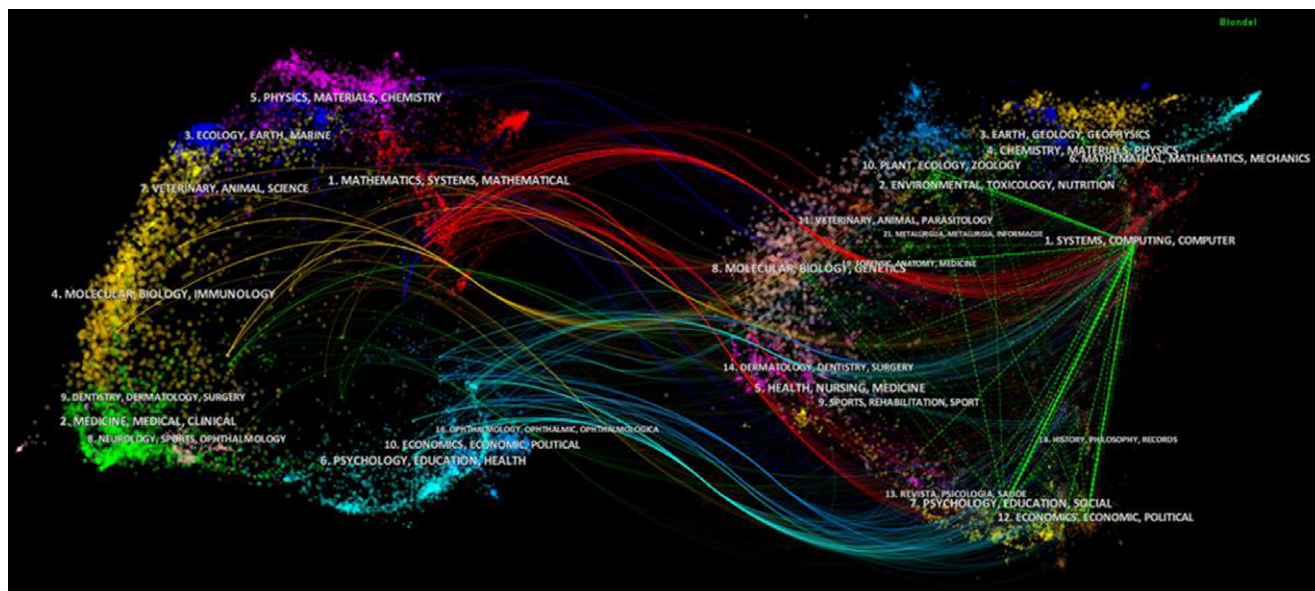


FIG. 13. An overlay of publications in visual analytics (2006–2012). Wavelike curves depict citation links. They are colored by their source clusters. Dashed lines depict cocitation links across disciplinary boundaries. [Color figure can be viewed in the online issue, which is available at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com).]

## Discussion

We have demonstrated the potential of simultaneously displaying two global maps of science at the discipline level. The dual-map design enables an explicit, intuitive, and easy-to-interpret representation of citations made by a wide variety of publications portfolios. The dual-map space provides a flexible and extensible framework to support a new set of visual analytic tasks that are essential for portfolio analysis, gap analysis, and competitive intelligence. The notion of an aggregated trajectory of a portfolio provides an additional new gateway from the study of macroscopic patterns to the dynamics at microscopic levels.

Several issues need to be addressed and have room to improve in the future. One issue that we have not addressed in the development of the dual-map overlay design is the stability of global science maps, and how their stability would influence the validity of patterns revealed. Pragmatically, how often do we need to update the underlying base maps to maintain the reliability of patterns of an overlay? Although the stability issue is concerned with science mapping in general, the increasing role played by thematic overlays in portfolio analysis highlights the need to investigate this issue in particular. Another issue is related to the layout of the base maps. Our visualization has revealed a substantial amount of overlaps among Blondel clusters in both citing and cited base maps. Future research may investigate feasible trade-offs between the layout of base maps and their role as a gateway to integrate analytical tasks at various levels of granularity.

Our examples have demonstrated the flexibility of global maps of science at the level of journals and clusters

of journals. A related issue is to what extent the new method introduced here can be applied to other types of global maps of science, such as a global map of science constructed at higher or lower levels of granularity than journals; in particular, a topic map of science derived from promising techniques such as topic modeling. Leydesdorff, Kushnir, and Rafols (2012) extended the base map construction process from scholarly publications to patents. The method described here is applicable to a dual-map overlay of patent portfolio analysis as well as a hybrid publication and patent portfolio analysis. We are actively pursuing an extension of the dual-map method to patent portfolio analysis. Our experience with the dual-map overlays also suggests that it may be worth considering multi-map overlays for a comprehensive portfolio analysis that may involve multiple types of entities and relations such as publications, patents, and grants.

The dual-map design enables analysts to perform several new and intuitive types of visual analytic tasks for portfolio analysis, including comparing dynamic patterns and trends of multiple portfolios at multiple levels of granularity, from individual citation arcs to dynamic patterns of trajectories aggregated over an entire portfolio. The dual-map design provides a new conceptual framework in which one can derive a variety of new metrics and algorithms. For example, we have introduced the concept of structural variation and its implications for detecting and predicting potentially transformative contributions of scientific publications in the framework of a complex adaptive system (C. Chen, 2012). The dual-map design provides an opportunity to study the predictive effects of structural variation from an alternative perspective. We will pursue this opportunity in subsequent studies.



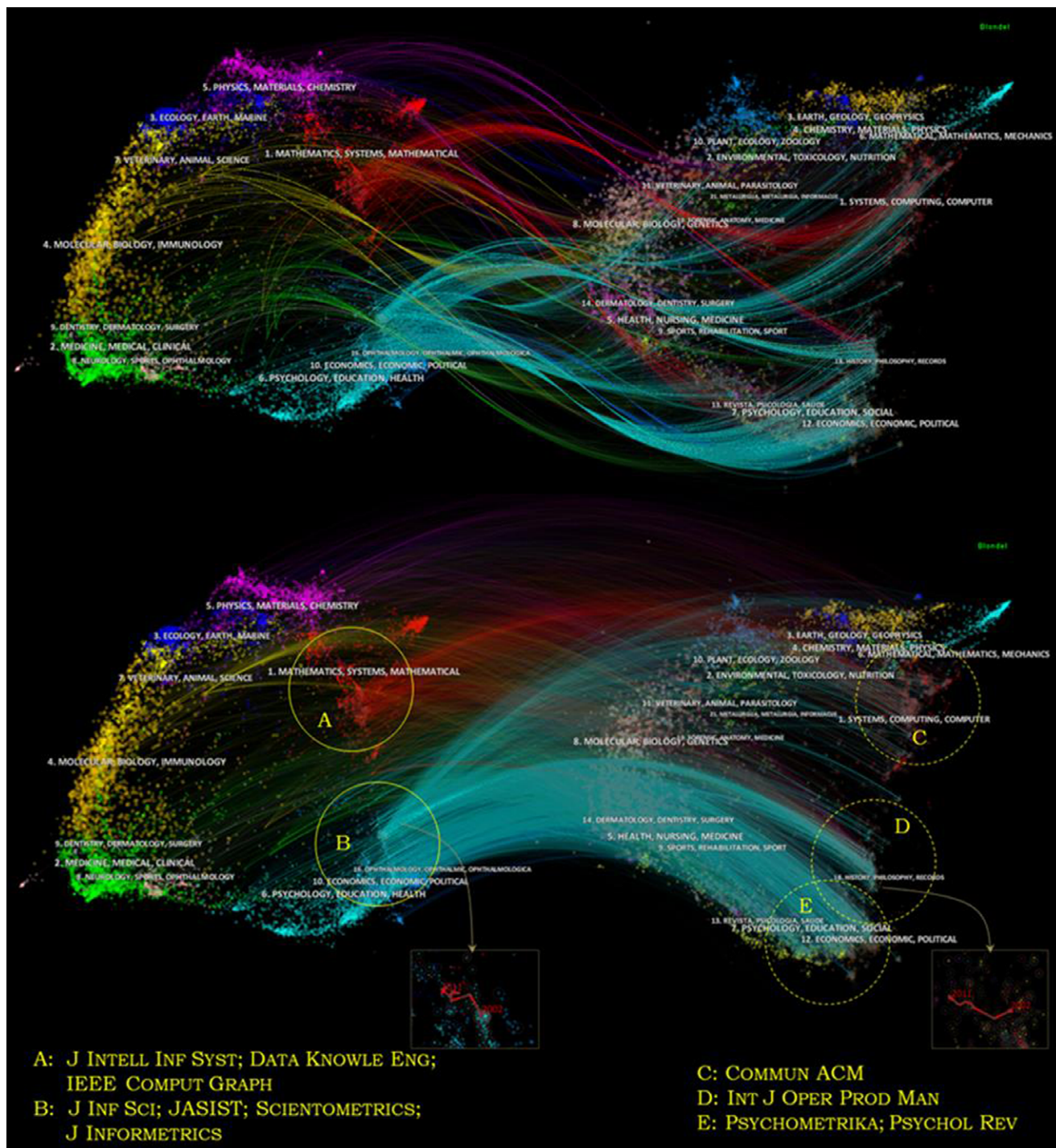


FIG. 14. An overlay of articles citing *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology (JASIST)* (2002–2011). [Color figure can be viewed in the online issue, which is available at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com).]

## Conclusion

We have introduced a new method for portfolio analysis based on a dual-map design. The potential of the method is demonstrated through a series of examples of a variety of portfolios of publications, ranging from individual scientists, organizations, and subject-matter focused fields of research. We have shown how multiple overlays on the dual-map visualization can facilitate the analysis of portfolios in terms of identifying the areas of competencies and patterns of movements with reference to multiple disciplines. The dual-map overlays provide an intuitive gateway to integrate the study of scientific disciplines at a macroscopic level and the study of more specific specialties at a lower level of granularity. We expect that the new method may lead to fruitful further research and enrich the available methodologies for portfolio analysis, gap analysis, and competitive intelligence.

## References

- Blondel, V.D., Guillaume, J.L., Lambiotte, R., & Lefebvre, E. (2008). Fast unfolding of communities in large networks. *Journal of Statistical Mechanics: Theory and Experiment*, 8(10), 10008.
- Börner, K., Klavans, R., Patek, M., Zoss, A.M., Biberstine, J.R., Light, R.P., . . . , Boyack, K.W. (2012). Design and update of a classification system. The UCSD map of science. *PLoS ONE*, 7(7), e39464. DOI: <http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0039464>
- Boyack, K.W. (2009). Using detailed maps of science to identify potential collaborations. *Scientometrics*, 79(1), 27–44.
- Chen, C. (2012). Predictive effects of structural variation on citation counts. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 63(3), 431–449.
- Chen, C., Cribbin, T., Macredie, R., & Morar, S. (2002). Visualizing and tracking the growth of competing paradigms: Two case studies. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 53(8), 678–689.
- Chen, C., Hu, Z., Liu, S., & Tseng, H. (2012). Emerging trends in regenerative medicine: A scientometric analysis in CiteSpace. *Expert Opinions on Biological Therapy*, 12(5), 593–608.
- Chen, C., Hu, Z., Milbank, J., & Schultz, T. (2013). A visual analytic study of retracted articles in scientific literature. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 64(2), 234–253.
- Chen, C., Ibekwe-SanJuan, F., & Hou, J. (2010). The structure and dynamics of co-citation clusters: A multiple-perspective co-citation analysis. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 61(7), 1386–1409.
- Chen, C.M. (2006). CiteSpace II: Detecting and visualizing emerging trends and transient patterns in scientific literature. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 57(3), 359–377.
- Dwyer, T., Marriott, K., Schreiber, F., Stuckey, P.J., Woodward, M., & Wybrow, M. (2008). Exploration of networks using overview+detail with constraint-based cooperative layout. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, 14(6), 1293–1300.
- Garfield, E., Pudovkin, A.I., & Istomin, V.S. (2003). Why do we need algorithmic historiography? *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 54(5), 400–412.
- Hirsch, J.E. (2005). An index to quantify an individual's scientific research output. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA*, 102(46), 16569–16572.
- Jin, B., & Rousseau, R. (2001). An introduction to the Barycenter method with an application to China's mean centre of publication. *Libri*, 51(4), 225–233.
- Leydesdorff, L., Kushnir, D., & Rafols, I. (2012). Interactive overlay maps for US patent (USPTO) data based on International Patent Classifications (IPC). *Scientometrics*.
- Leydesdorff, L., & Rafols, I. (2009). A global map of science based on the ISI subject categories. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 60(2), 348–362.
- Leydesdorff, L., & Rafols, I. (2011). Local emergence and global diffusion of research technologies: An exploration of patterns of network formation. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 62(5), 846–860.
- Leydesdorff, L., Rafols, I., & Chen, C. (2013). Interactive overlays of journals and the measurement of interdisciplinarity on the basis of aggregated journal–journal citations. *arXiv:1301.1013*.
- Lucio-Arias, D., & Leydesdorff, L. (2008). Main-path analysis and path-dependent transitions in HistCite™-based historiograms. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 59(12), 1948–1962.
- Mackinlay, J.D., Rao, R., & Card, S.K. (1995). An organic user interface for searching citation links. *Proceedings of ACM SIGCHI'95*. Denver, Colorado, USA. May 7–11, 1995, pp. 67–73.
- Poltorak, M., Leach, M., Fairhead, J., & Cassell, J. (2005). “MMR talk” and vaccination choices: An ethnographic study in Brighton. *Social Science Medicine*, 61(3), 709–719.
- Porter, A.L., & Rafols, I. (2009). Is science becoming more interdisciplinary? Measuring and mapping six research fields over time. *Scientometrics*, 81(3), 719–745.
- Rafols, I., Porter, A.L., & Leydesdorff, L. (2010). Science overlay maps: A new tool for research policy and library management. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 61(9), 1871–1887.
- Takahashi, K., & Yamanaka, S. (2006). Induction of pluripotent stem cells from mouse embryonic and adult fibroblast cultures by defined factors. *Cell*, 126(4), 663–676.
- Wakefield, A.J., Murch, S.H., Anthony, A., Linnell, J., Casson, D.M., Malik, M., . . . , Walker-Smith, J.A. (1998). Ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder in children (Retracted article; see Vol. 375, p. 445, 2010). *The Lancet*, 351(9103), 637–641.