

# Collective Attention towards Scientists and Research Topics

(WebSci'18, Amsterdam)

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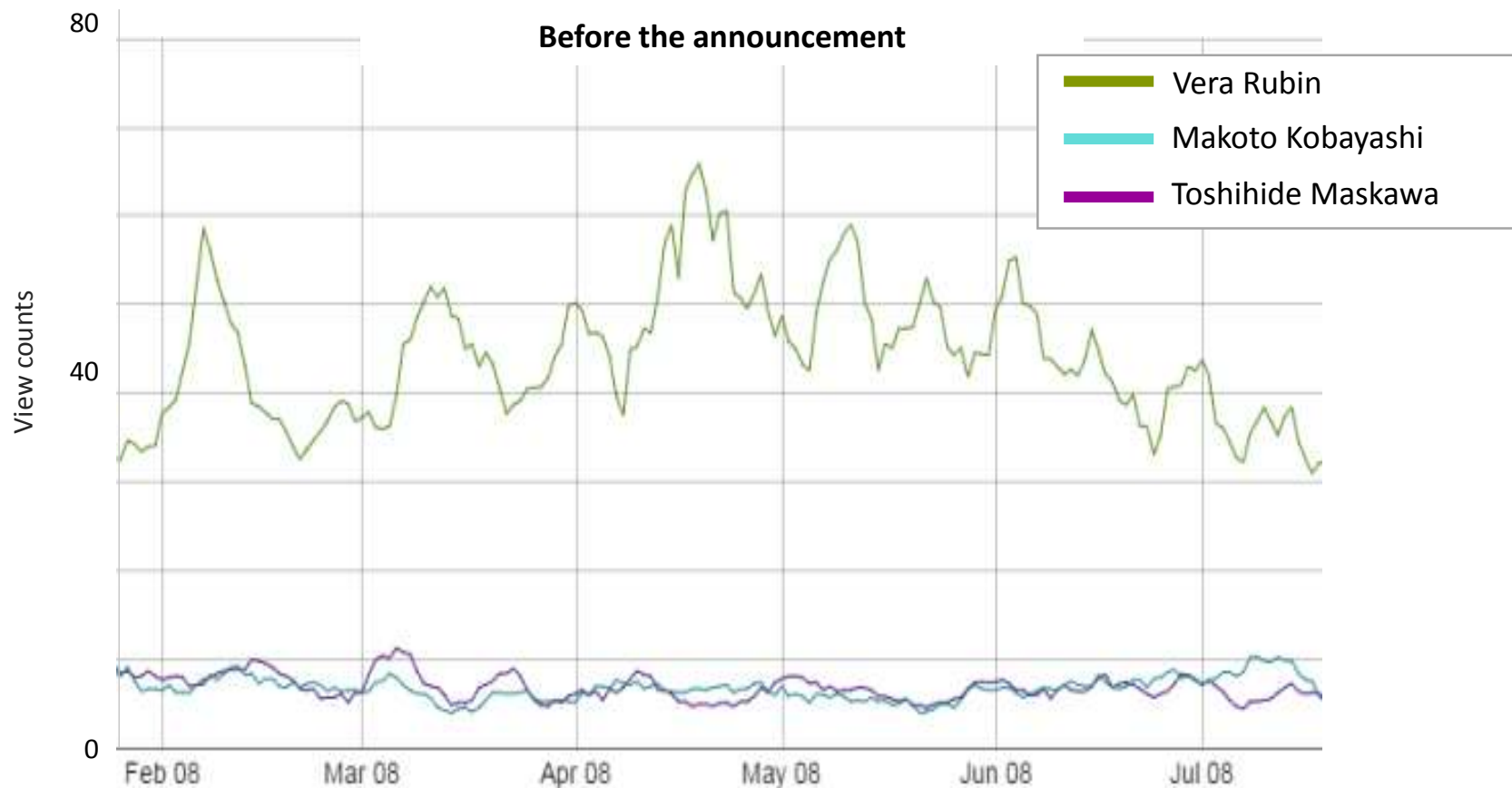


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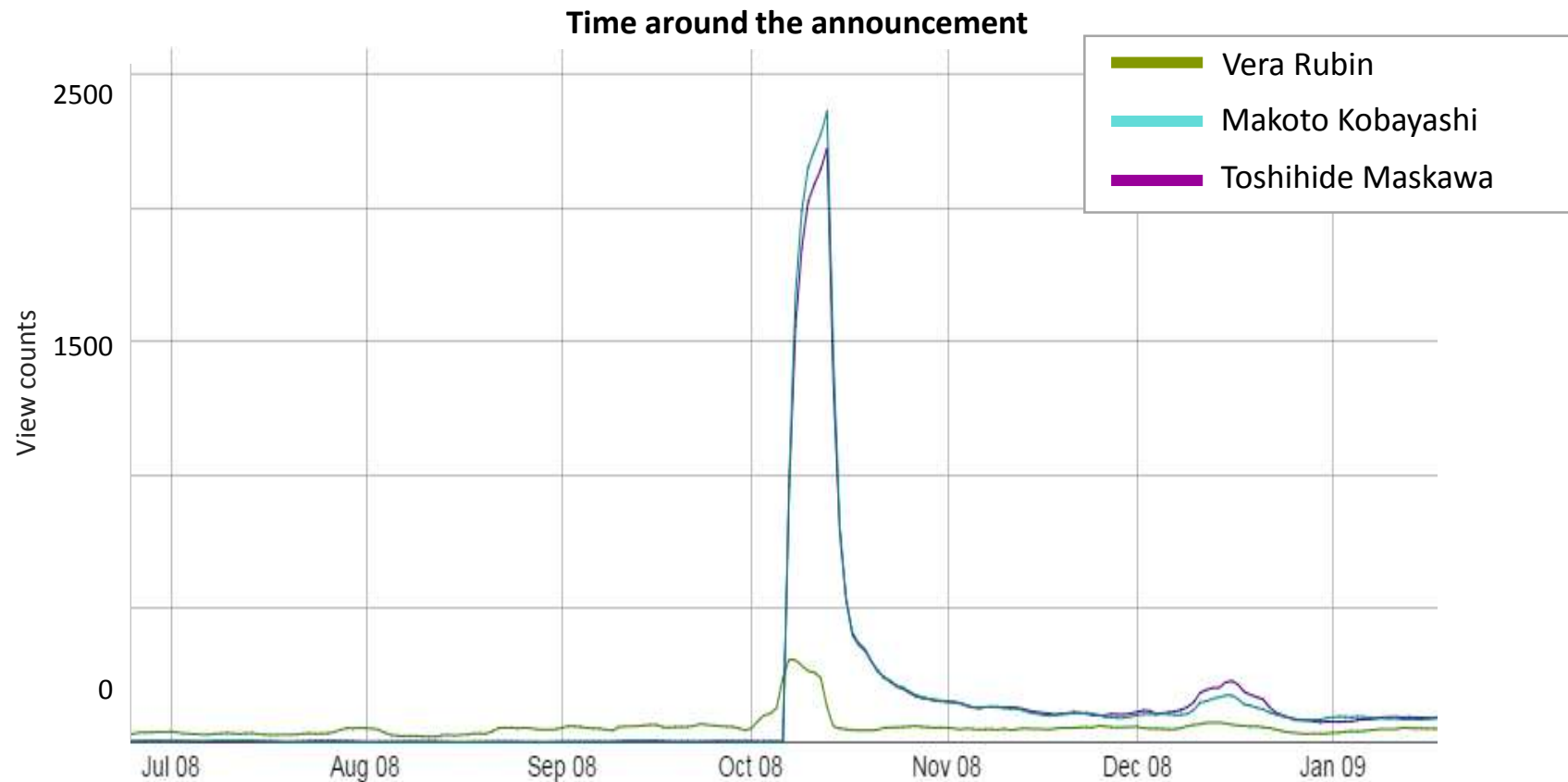
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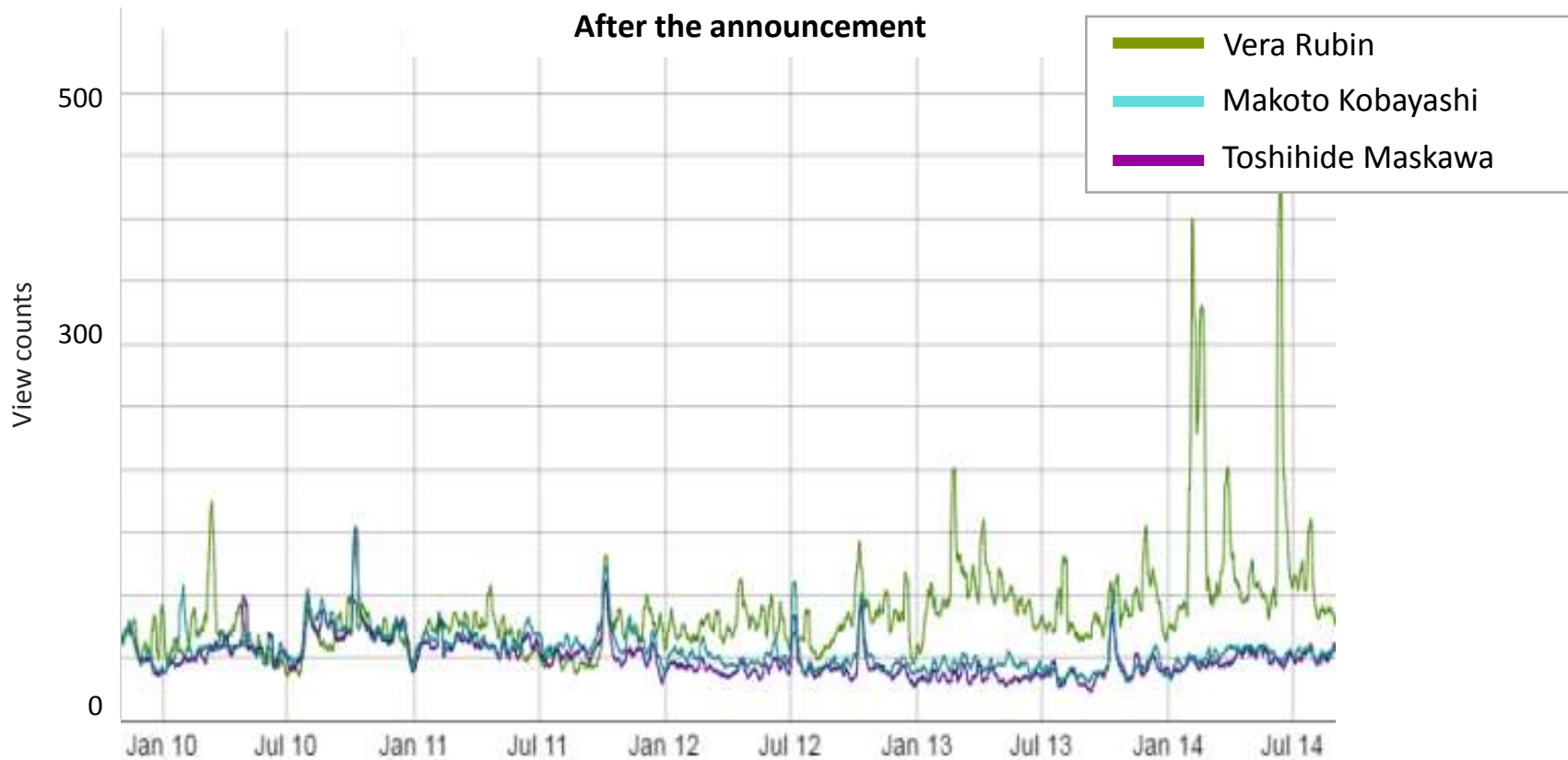
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# Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 Wikipedia Page Views Statistics



# Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 Wikipedia Page Views Statistics



# Research Question

- Impact of award on collective attention?
- Differences between awarded and non-awarded scientists?

# Data

## **Awarded scientists (2008 – 2015)**

- Nobel Prize
- Abel Prize
- Fields Medal
- Turing Award
- IEEE Medal of Honor
- International Prize for Biology
- Thomson Reuters Citation Laureates
  - ❖ 262 researchers

## **Non-awarded scientists (2008 – 2015)**

- influential, highly cited scientists (WoS) who worked at the same time, in the same scientific fields as the award winners
  - ❖ 262 researchers

- 57 Physicists
- 18 Mathematicians
- 18 Computer Scientists
- 50 Chemists
- 58 Medicine and Physiology
- 9 Biologists
- 54 Economists

# Method

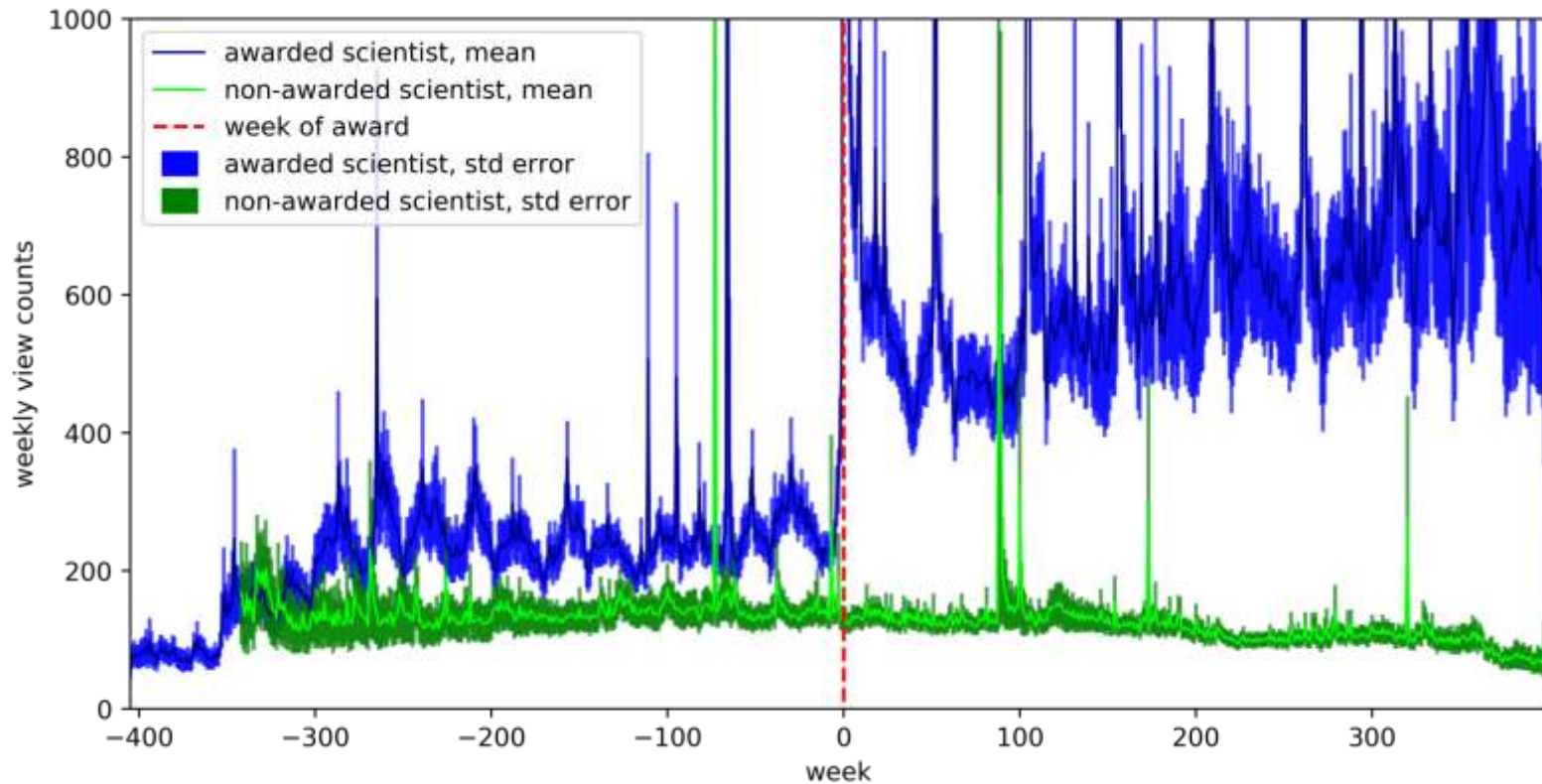
Two types of articles:

- Scientists
- Research topics related to the scientists
  - mined from Wikipedia knowledge graph
    - 1,911 topics of awarded scientists
    - 1,070 topics of non-awarded scientists

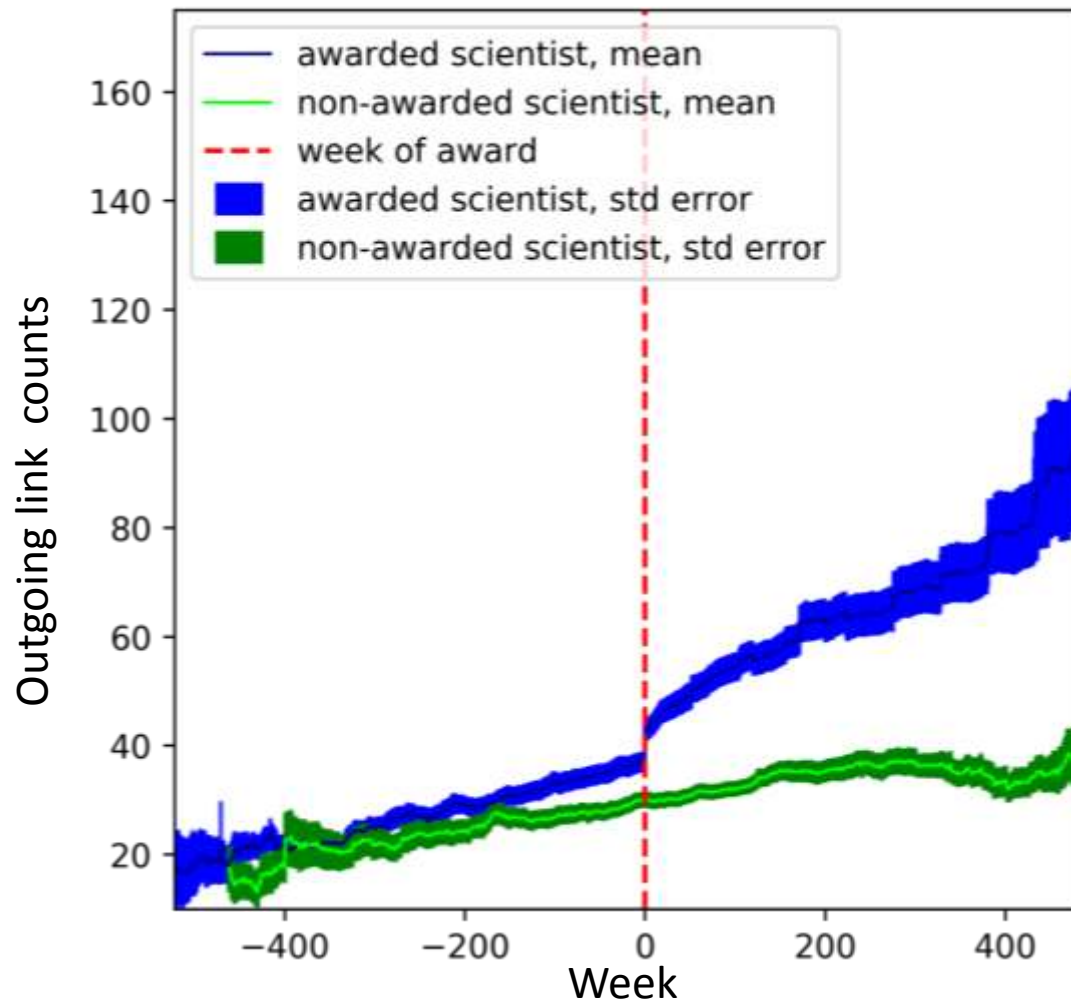
Measures: Views, Edits, Outlinks, Words



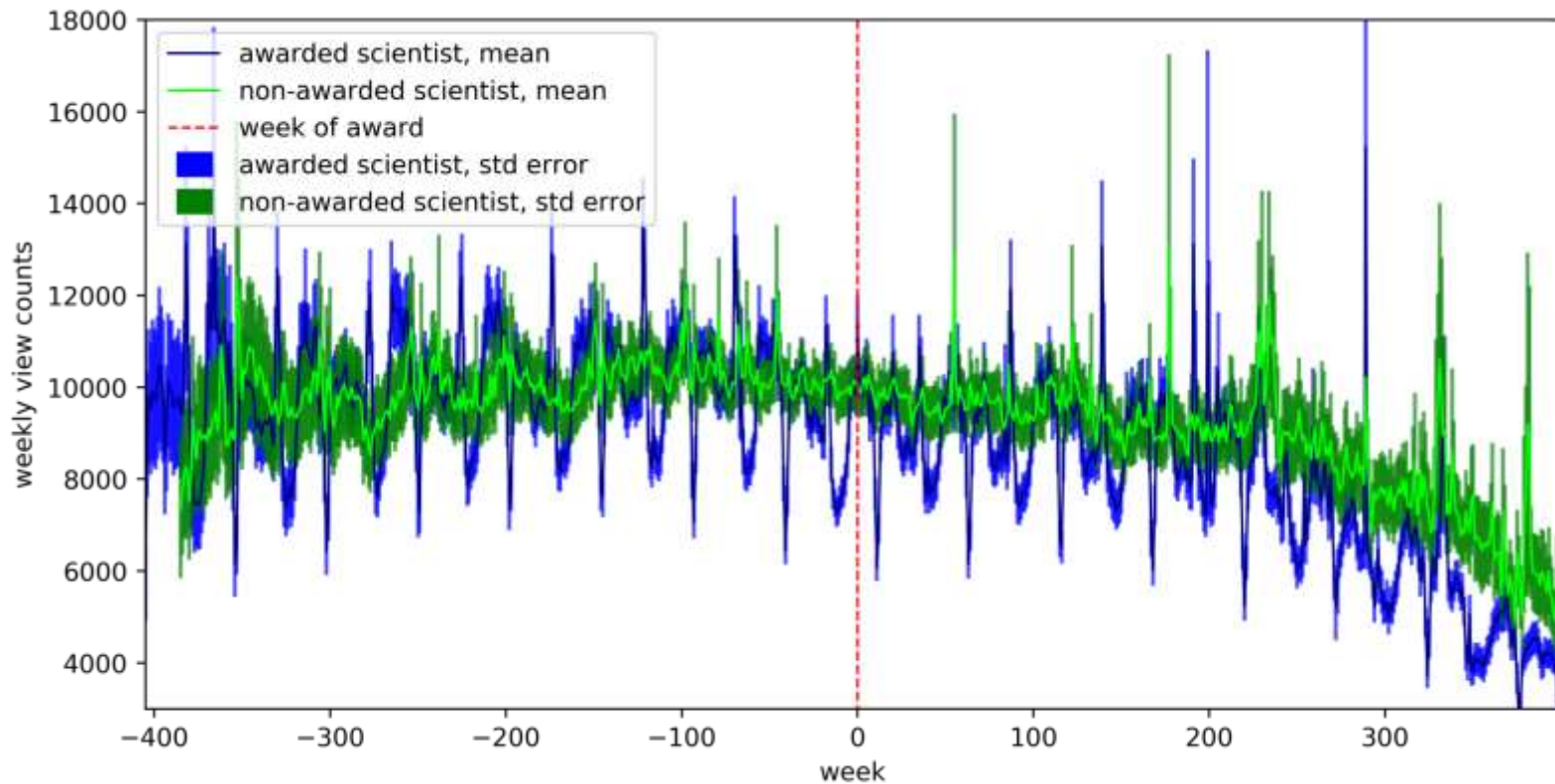
# Difference in public attention to awarded and non-awarded scientists?



# How does an award impact article growth?



# Differences in public attention to scientific topics?



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# Michael Stonebraker

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Michael Ralph Stonebraker** (born October 11, 1943<sup>[3]</sup>) is a [computer scientist](#) specializing in database research. Through a series of academic prototypes and commercial startups, Stonebraker's research and products are central to many [relational database systems](#). He is also the founder of many database companies, including [Ingres Corporation](#), [Illustra](#), [Paradigm4](#), [StreamBase Systems](#), [Tamr](#), [Vertica](#) and [VoltDB](#), and served as [chief technical officer](#) of [Informix](#). He is also an editor for the book *Readings in Database Systems*.

Stonebraker's career can be broadly divided into two phases: his time at [University of California, Berkeley](#) when he focused on [relational database management systems](#) such as [Ingres](#) and [Postgres](#), and at [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](#) (MIT) where he developed more novel data management techniques such as [C-Store](#), [H-Store](#) and [SciDB](#). Major prizes include the [Turing Award](#) in 2015.<sup>[4]</sup> Stonebraker is currently a Professor Emeritus at UC Berkeley and an adjunct professor at MIT.<sup>[5][6]</sup>

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- 1 Life
  - 1.1 The Berkeley years (1971–2000)
    - 1.1.1 Ingres
    - 1.1.2 Postgres
    - 1.1.3 Mariposa and Cohera
  - 1.2 The MIT years (2001–present)
    - 1.2.1 Aurora and StreamBase
    - 1.2.2 C-Store and Vertica
    - 1.2.3 Morpheus and Goby
    - 1.2.4 H-Store and VoltDB

## Michael Stonebraker



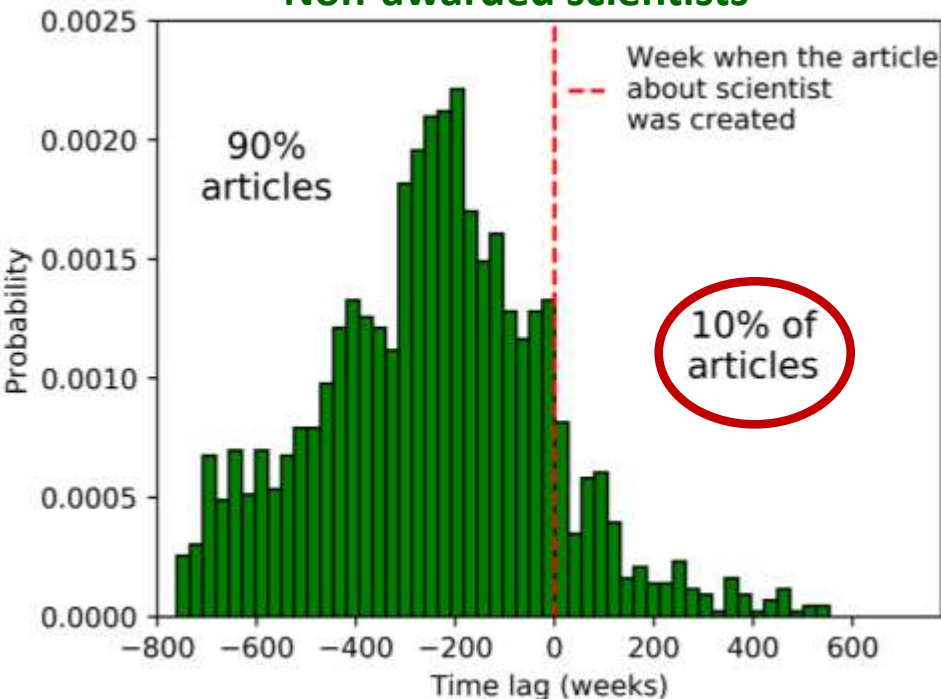
Michael Stonebraker giving the 2015 Turing lecture

<b>Born</b>	October 11, 1943 (age 74) <a href="#">Newburyport, Massachusetts</a> <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Alma mater</b>	<a href="#">Princeton University</a> , <a href="#">University of Michigan</a>
<b>Known for</b>	<a href="#">Ingres</a> , <a href="#">Postgres</a> , <a href="#">Vertica</a> , <a href="#">Streambase</a> , <a href="#">Illustra</a> , <a href="#">VoltDB</a> , <a href="#">SciDB</a>
<b>Spouse(s)</b>	Beth
<b>Awards</b>	<a href="#">IEEE John von Neumann Medal</a> (2005) <b><a href="#">ACM Turing Award</a> (2014)</b>
<b>Scientific career</b>	
<b>Institutions</b>	<a href="#">University of California, Berkeley</a> , <a href="#">University of Michigan</a> , <a href="#">Massachusetts Institute of Technology</a>

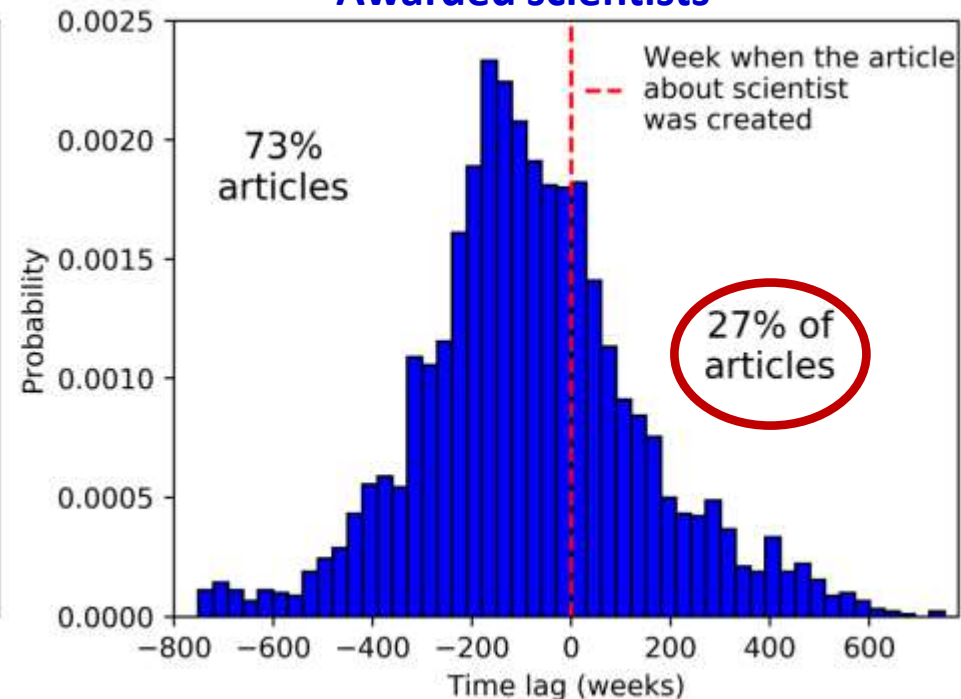
# What came first: the scientist or the research topic?

Time lag between article creation about **scientists** and about their **research topics**

**Non-awarded scientists**



**Awarded scientists**



# Conclusions & Future Work

- Awards function as external shocks
- Awarded scientists and their research topics are temporally more clustered
  
- Which topics are created after the scientist?
- Could we predict award winners?
  - Collective attention before the award
  - Network of research topics & scientists

# Research team

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