

Brief Bio and (PR)²: Problems & Pitches – Rants & Raves by Yves Gingras

Self Introduction

For all this simply go to my website: www.chss.uqam.ca

Some papers of interest for that workshop:

- 1) Gingras, Yves, “The Collective Construction of Scientific Memory: The Einstein-Poincaré Connection and Its Discontents, 1905-2005” , *History of Science*, vol. 46, no 1, mars 2008, pp. 75-114.
- 2) Gingras, Yves, “Revisiting the ‘Quiet debut’ of the Double Helix: A bibliometric and methodological note on the ‘impact’ of scientific publications” to appear in *Journal of the History of Biology*. (Accessible as “on line first” on the journal’s site)
- 3) Wallace, Matthew L., Yves Gingras, Russell Duhon, “A new approach for detecting scientific specialties from raw cocitation networks”, *JASIST*, vol. 60, no 2, 2009, pp. 240-246.
- 4) Gingras, Yves, “Mapping the Changing Centrality of Physicists (1900-1944) » in *Proceedings of the 11th Conference of the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics (ISSI)*, Madrid, Spain, 2007, pp.314-320. (pdf on my website).
- 5) Gingras, Yves, Matthew L. Wallace, « Why it has become more difficult to predict Nobel Prize winners: a bibliometric analysis of Nominees and Winners of the Chemistry and Physics Prizes (1901-2007)», to appear in *Scientometrics*. (Also on: <http://arxiv.org/abs/0808.2517>).

General Questions

- 1) What is (are) your main interest(s) in attending the workshop?

[Learning what other people are doing and have feedback about my own work on analyzing and mapping science over the period 1600-2000](#)

- 2) What would you like to learn / achieve at the workshop?

[I am curious to learn new techniques to map or simply analyze big data bases on science](#)

- 3) ***If you are a philosopher of an historian of science:*** In what ways might people that study and map science benefit from your work?

If you are a scientometrician/science map maker: In what ways might philosophers or historians of science benefit from your work?

[I do both scientometrics and history of science and think historians of science who like to talk about “scientific communities” often lack the tools to really grasp that community as a whole. Mapping based on big databases now make that possible.](#)