# Network Based Modeling for the Spread of Scientific Ideas

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Motivations

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Definitions needed

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Elements of the model

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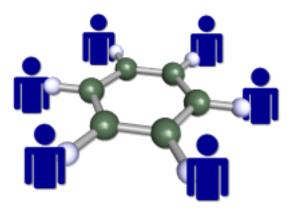
Questions

Simulation

Results

Spread of scientific ideas Motivations Definitions needed Elements of the model Model Questions Simulation Results

# Spread of scientific ideas



In this slide I' would like to add a figure very similar to the last one but with some labels and different color in the nodes. A draft of it is the Figure1beamer. I haven't manage to put here! Hopefully I'll do it later!

## Introduction and Motivations

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## **Fundamental Questions**

The main goals of this simulation study are to investigate how network structure influences the distribution of ideas, and how the distribution of ideas influences network structure.

# Some terminology

What other definitions should I put here? Paralell, nonparallel???

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**Diameter of network:** The longest of all the calculated shortest paths in a network.

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#### **Parameters**

- Probability of rewiring  $\phi$
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 $\delta$ : The node threshold to the general model in order to investigate the behaviour of **complex contagion**.

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  - It is a fraction

### Network structures

I'll include here some images to illustrate them

### Idea distributions

also images with cave man model

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  - Rewires to connect with a node that has the same ideaor
  - Generates a novel idea (this is the innovation parameter).

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should we mention something about the initial idea distribution in phase 2?? (parallel, nonparallel, random)

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**Step 3:** At this step a series of functions are called to get the results.

We have too many results and I don't think that we have time enough to mention everything, what du you think? In case you think the same, which ones do you think are the most interestings?

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#### Conclusions

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Thus, in addition to the structure of networks and the pattern of ideas in them, complex contagion thresholds, innovation rates, and the probability of creating new connections (while reflecting 'preferences' of being connected with like-minded others) tend to influence features of the network.

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