

# Design and Analysis of Experiments

01 - What is Science

Version 2.11

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"Somewhere, something incredible is waiting to be known."

Carl E. Sagan (1934 – 1996) American astronomer



### Some common misconceptions

- Science is a collection of facts; x
- Science is the creation of new gadgets; x
- Scientific ideas are absolute and unchangeable; x
- Scientific ideas are subject to change, therefore unreliable; x
- ullet Observations give answers directly to the scientists; imes
- Science proves stuff; ×
- Science can only disprove stuff; x
- The scientist works to **show** that his/her theory is right;×

STAND BACK

I'M GOING TO TRY

SCIENCE

A good operational definition

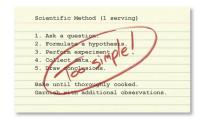


"What do you think science is?
There's nothing magical about science.
It is simply a systematic way for carefully and thoroughly observing nature and using consistent logic to evaluate results."

Steven P. Novella

### The scientific process

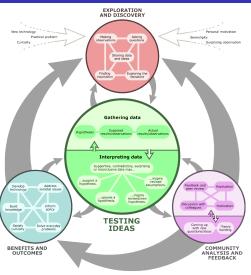
- Normally shown as a flowchart or a sequence of steps;
- Oversimplification of a complex and iterative process;
- Suggests an "end" to the process.



### • Actually includes:

- Several activities, performed at different stages;
- Interaction with the scientific community;
- Creative, "outside the box" thinking;
- Preliminary conclusions, subject to revision as new and better data become available;
- Learning from failures as much as from successes.

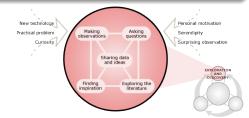
### The scientific process



The scientific process

"Dans les champs de l'observation le hasard ne favorise que les esprits préparés." – Louis Pasteur (Univ. Lille, France, 1854).

- Observations → questions;
- Exploratory experimentation;
- Preparation + serendipity.



### Benzene (1865)



Kekule

### Radioactivity (1896)



Becquerel

### Penicillin (1928)



Fleming

Top image: http://goo.gl/fy8Glh-(c) Understanding Science, 2015. Used with permission. Scientists: http://goo.gl/SG6sqp | http://goo.gl/rhLC9C | http://goo.gl/CFi8Ml

### The scientific process

- Drawing and testing hypotheses;
- Comparing alternative explanations;
- Accepting / rejecting ideas based on evidence;
- Predictions versus observation: corroboration or refutation?

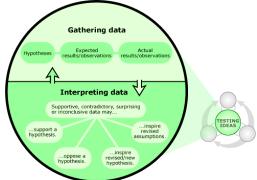


Image:  $\texttt{http://goo.gl/aOgSqT-(c)} \ \textbf{Understanding Science, 2015}. \ \textbf{Used with permission}.$ 

The scientific process

### **James Lind** (1747):

- Observation: scurvy in sailors;
- Conjecture: Caused by the body rottenning;
- Idea: attempt to avoid/reverse effects with acidic substances;



Separation of a group of 12 affected sailors in six groups with identical diets, except for the addition of a supplement:

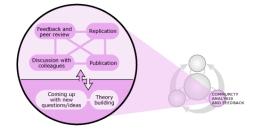
Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Cider.	Vitriol.	Vinegar.
Group 4	Group 5	Group 6
Sea water.	Oranges and lemons.	Tea.

Image: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:James Lind by Chalmers.jpg

The scientific process

Interaction with the scientific community is **fundamental**:

- Colleagues;
- Collaborators;
- Reviewers;
- Rivals:



This interaction plays essential roles for the progress of research:

# Criticism

# Inspiration



# Vigilance



## Motivation



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### The scientific process

## Publication and peer review.



 Additionally, post-publication review by the wider scientific community;

- Replication and verification of results;
- Reproducibility is essential.

to the scientists who may then revise and resubmit the article for further review. If an article does not maintain sufficiently high scientific standards, it may be rejected at this point.

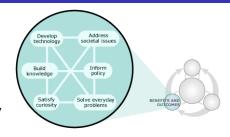


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The scientific process

The scientific process is a way of building knowledge:

- Generate and test new ideas about how the world works;
- Iteratively increasing the reliability of the knowledge;









To wrap it up



"It is important to be literate in the scientific method, not only for the sake of your own research. We are also agents of change in the population and, as such, we need to be aware of good and bad science, and able to point the difference to the society."

- Claus C. Aranha

# Bibliography

### Required reading

- Understanding Science. 2014. University of California Museum of Paleontology. 3 January 2014. http://www.understandingscience.org
- 2 F.L.H. Wolfs, APPENDIX E: Introduction to the Scientific Method. http://goo.gl/osGpU

#### Recommended reading

- Carl Sagan, The demon-haunted world: science as a candle in the dark, Random House, 1996.
- The Skeptics Guide to the Universe. http://www.theskepticsguide.org

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