

Analysis of Gaps and Trends



Peter van der Keur, Klaus Hinsby, Mads Breum, Roald Frøsig and Astrid Bangsfelt, GEUS
Marco Petitta and Andrea Del Bon, Sapienza, Università di Roma
Viktória Mikita, University of Miskolc



Knowledge Inventory for hydrogeology research



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Outline

- **Scope and objectives of gaps and trends analysis**
- **Methodology:** HRC-SYS intersections, VOSviewer approach and Scopus / SciVal (Scopus analytical tool)
- **Examples of results from EIGR and Scopus analyses**
 - EIGR and Scopus resources distribution
 - Gaps analysis
 - Assessment of resources at Research Topics and Operational Actions intersections for Societal Challenges in EIGR and Scopus
 - VOSviewer visualisations: network and density maps
 - Scopus and SciVal
 - Trends analysis
 - Temporal changes in Research Topics and Operational Actions intersections
 - Temporal changes in network and density representations visualized by VOSviewer
 - Temporal changes in geographical distributions of network and density representations visualized by VOSviewer
 - Trends analyzed by SciVal
- **Observations and conclusions**

Scope and objectives of gaps and trends analysis

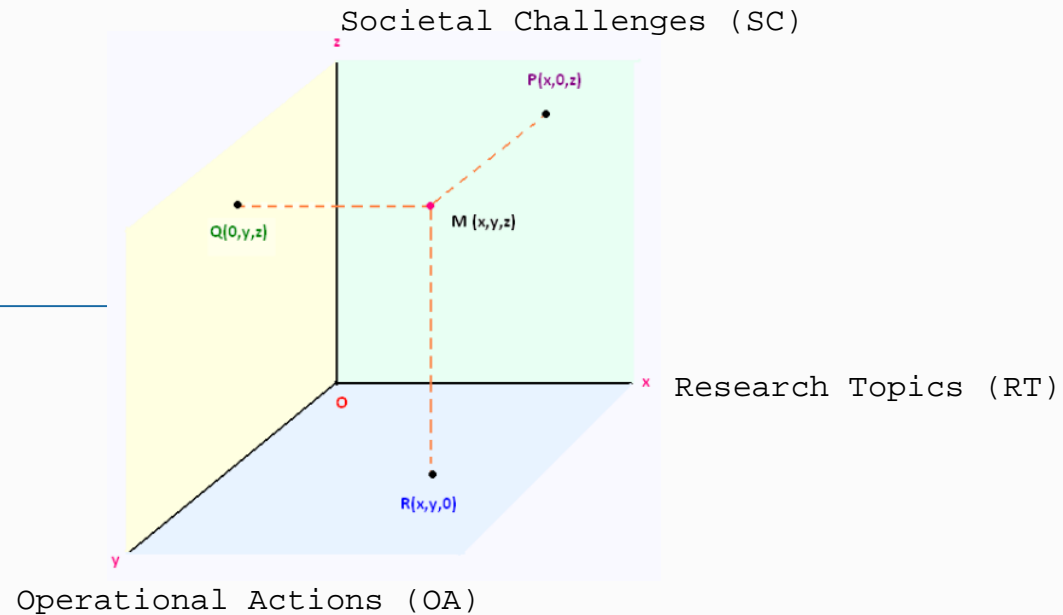
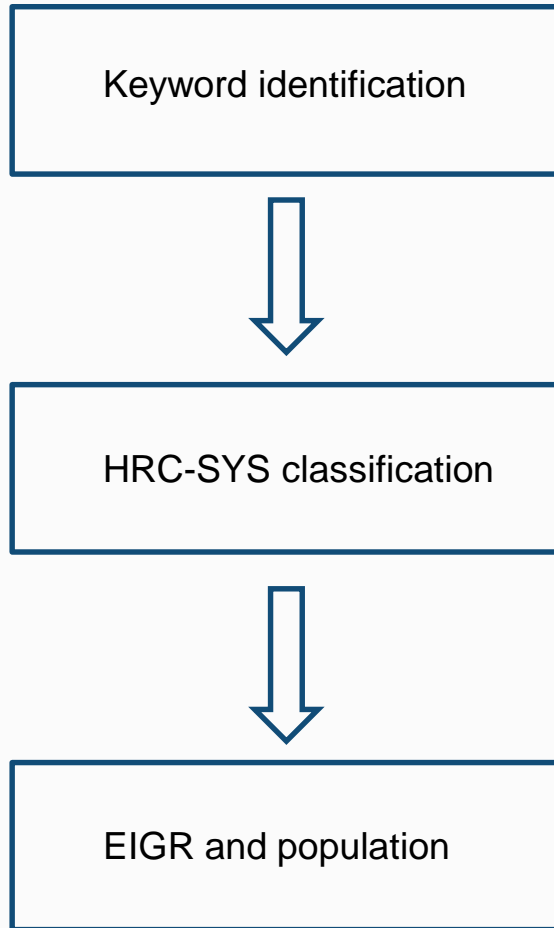
Gap analysis

To disclose knowledge gaps and research needs e.g. relevant for the implementation of the Water Framework and Groundwater directive (WFD and GWD)

Trend analysis

To disclose how knowledge and research have evolved over time (especially before and after adoption of the GWD in 2006)

Methodology (1/2)



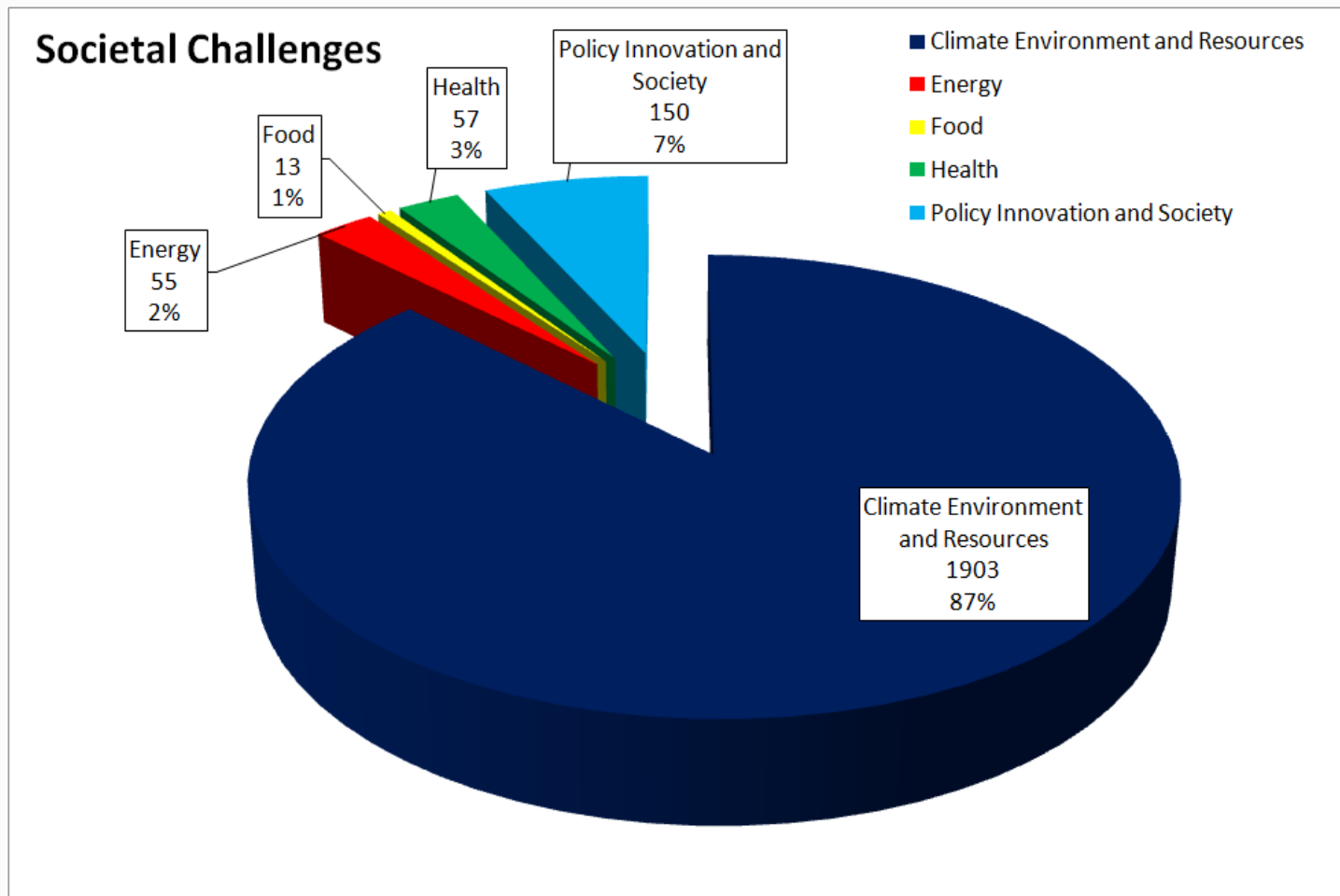
Gaps:

Populate the EIGR with (RT,OA,SC) data and
Assess the magnitude of combinations of RT and OA
For each SC

Trends:

Assess the temporal trend of combinations for SC

Results: EIGR Resources distribution (QA'ed # = 2178)

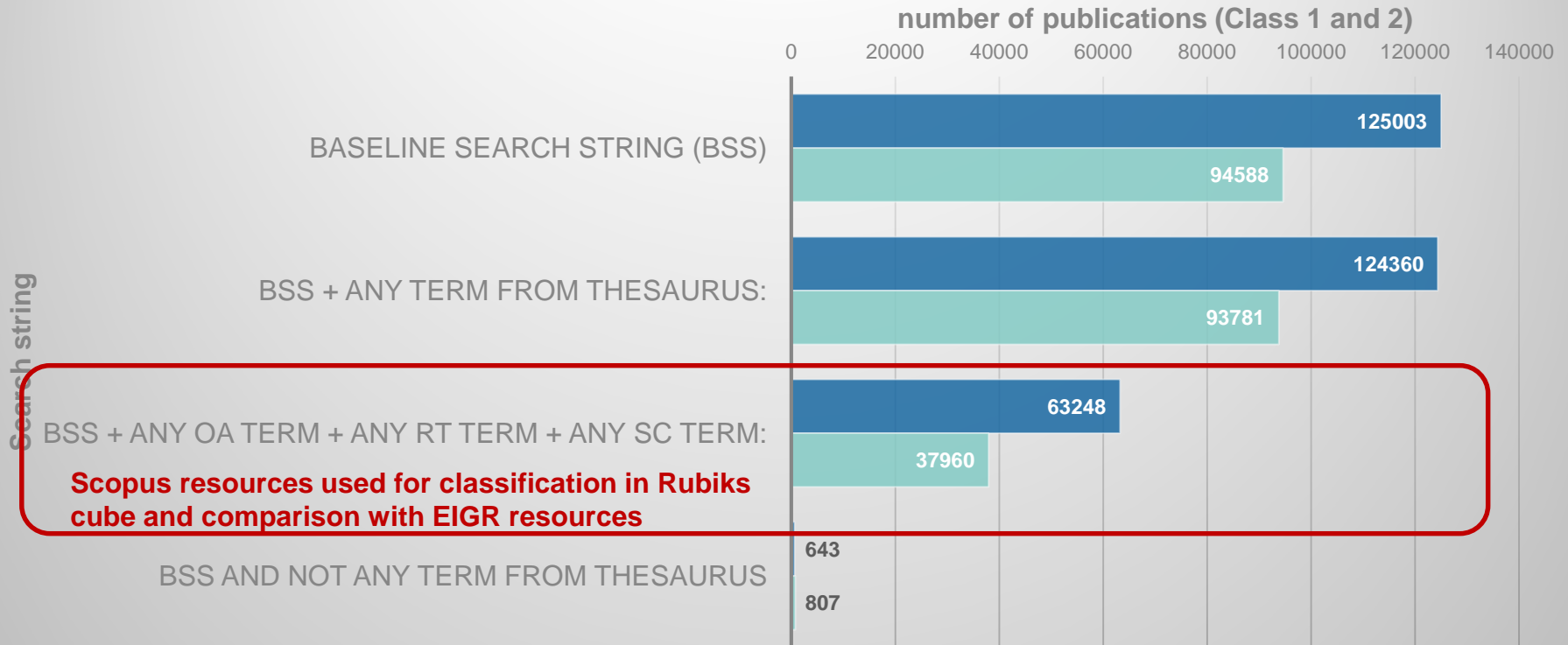


Groundwater publications in Scopus and WoS: 1997 – 2016, (e.g. searched by keywords in KINDRA/EIGR thesaurus).

Scopus vs WoS, 1997-2016

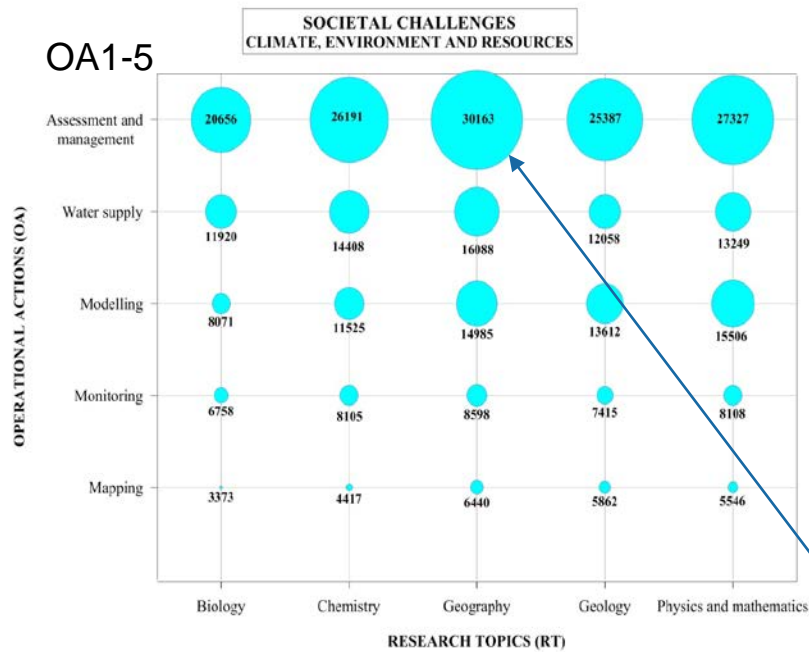
Baseline search string (BSS) = Groundwater or "Ground Water" or Hydrogeolog*

■ Scopus ■ WoS

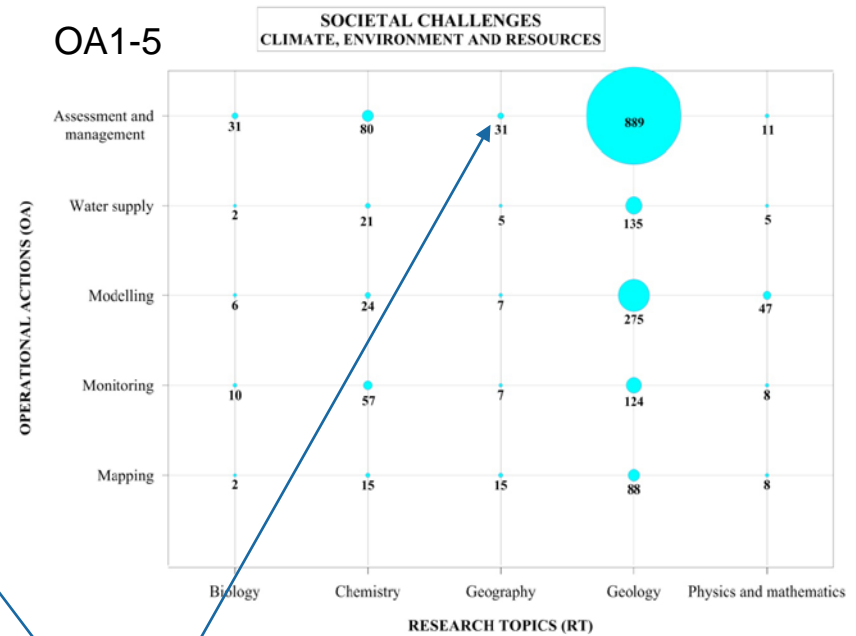


Results: Gap analysis – example: Climate, environment and resources (SC4)

Scopus class 1 and 2 resources (63.248 records) EIGR class 3 and 4 resources (2178 records)



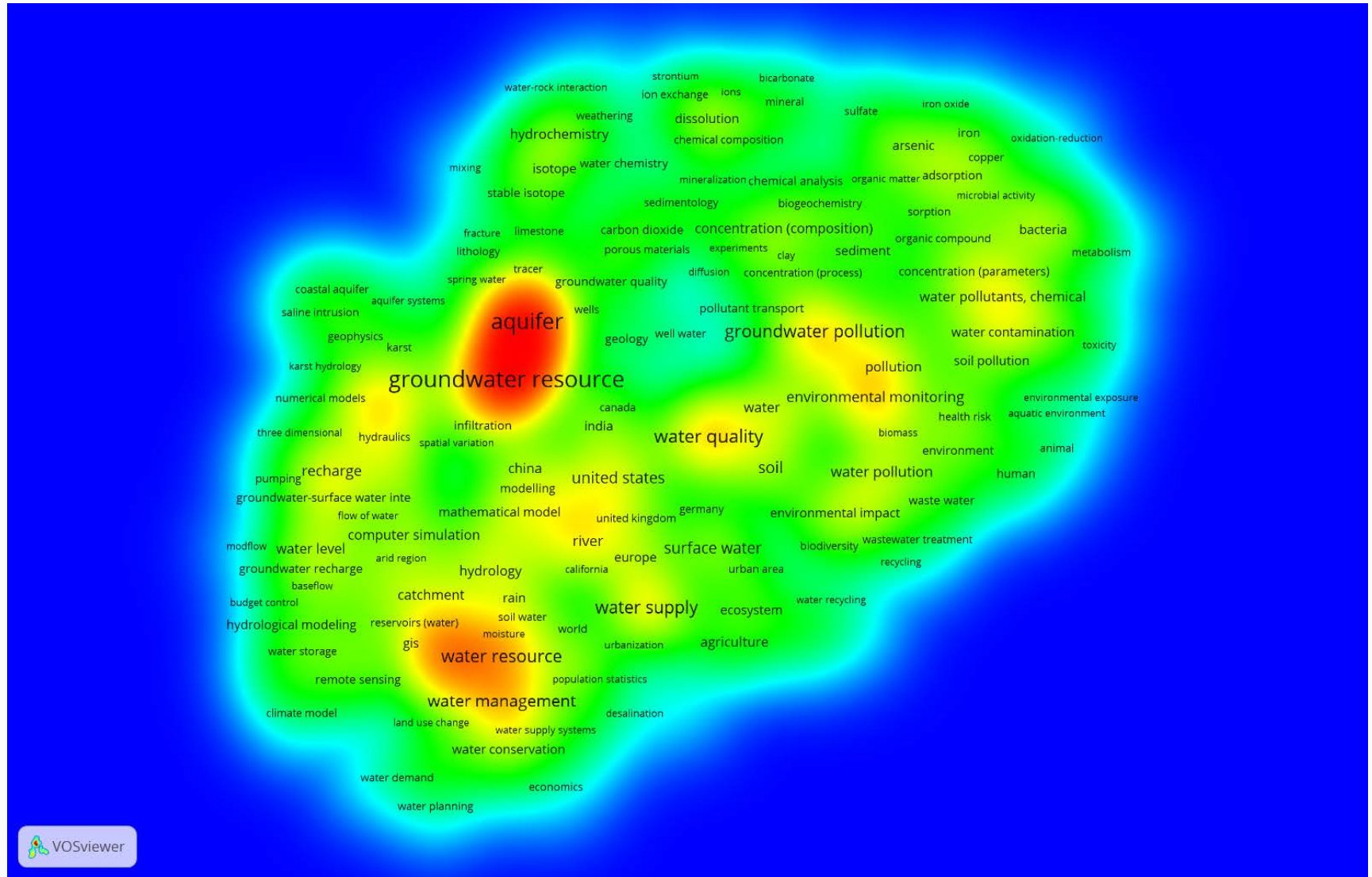
RT1-5



RT1-5

Gap in data in EIGR – missing data for the other natural science disciplines i.e. biology, chemistry, geography and physics & mathematics

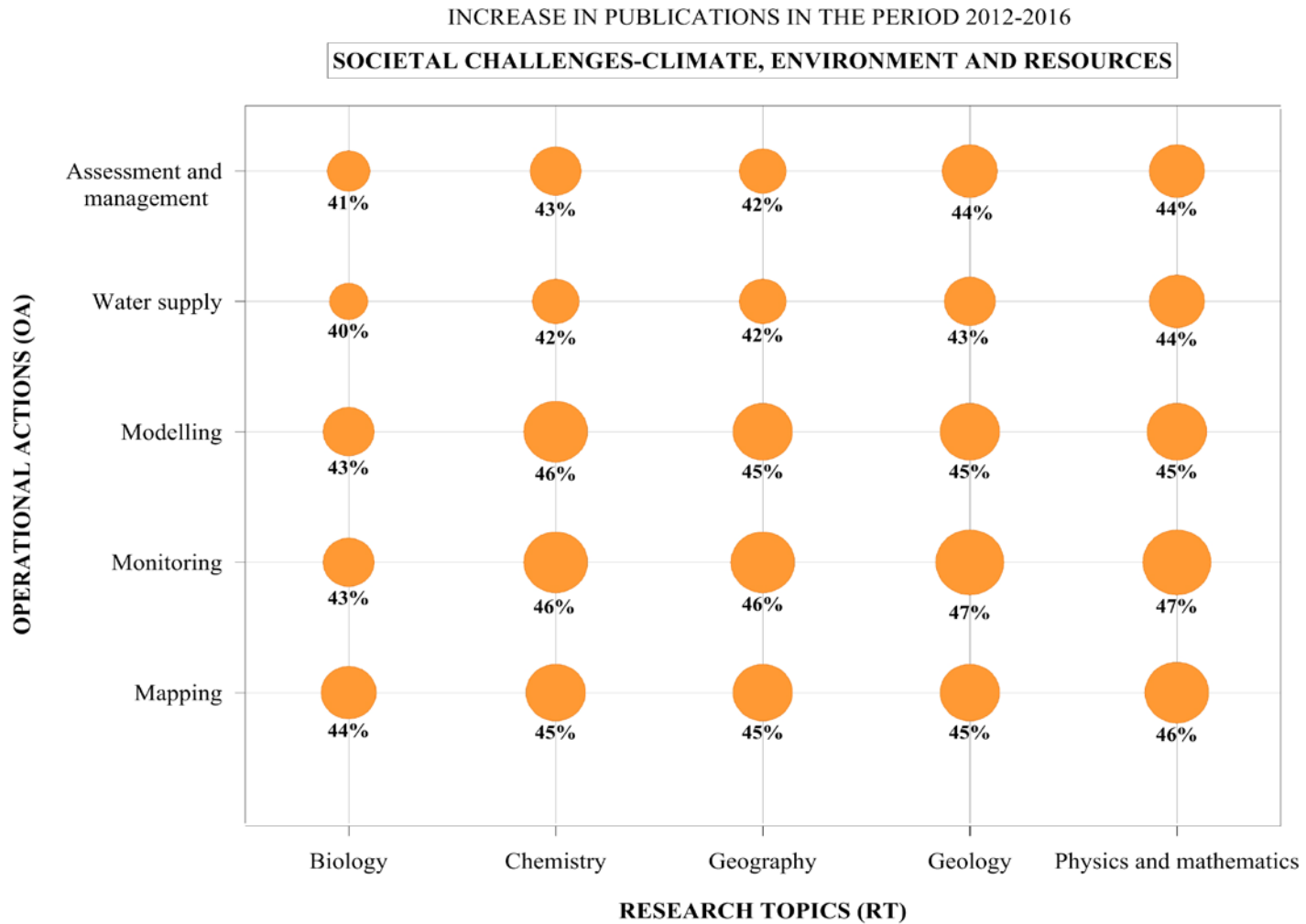
Results: Gap analysis by VosViewer density plot on Scopus data



Scopus density graph for SC4-ClimEnvRes, 500 keywords and period 1997-2016

Trends analysis

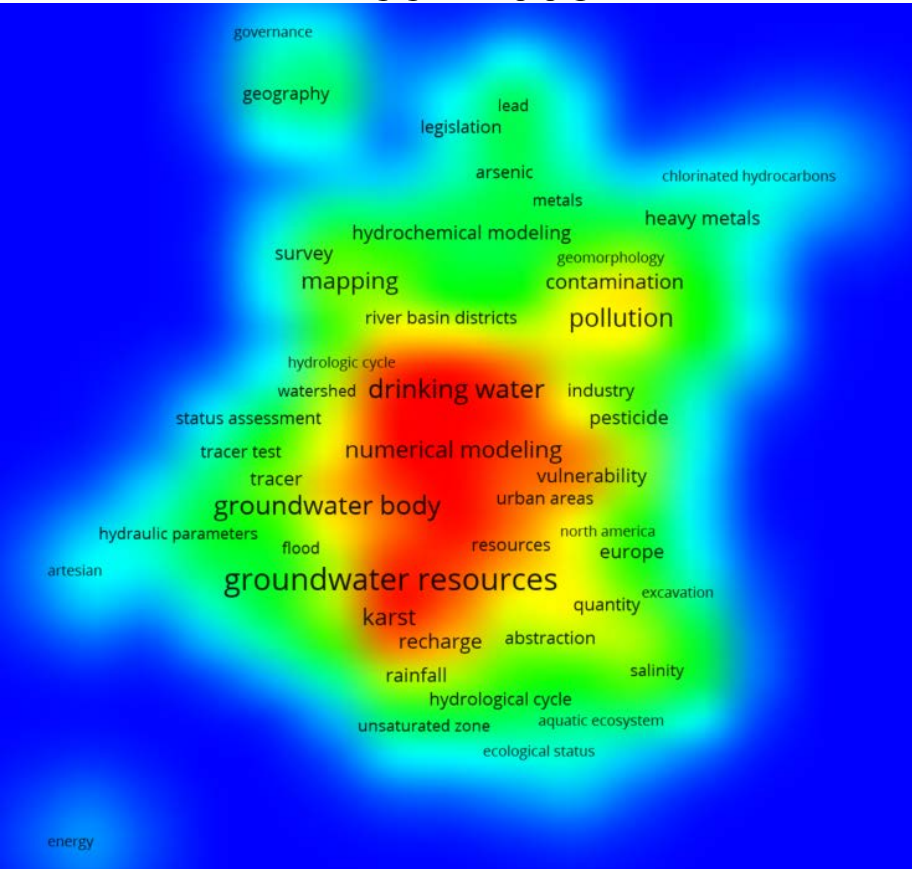
Results: Trend analysis on Scopus data



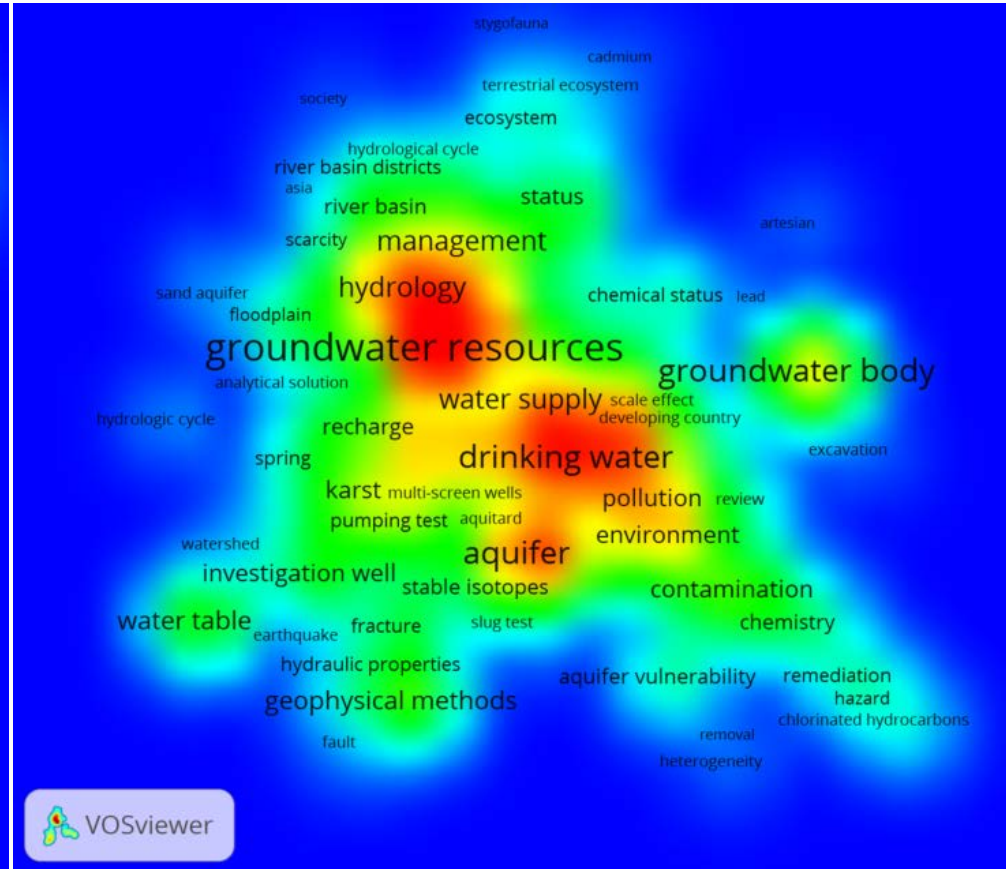
Scopus: 41-47 % of increase in resources in period 1997-2016 is in 2012-2016

Results: Trend analysis by VosViewer density plots for different periods, EIGR data

1997-2006



2007-2016

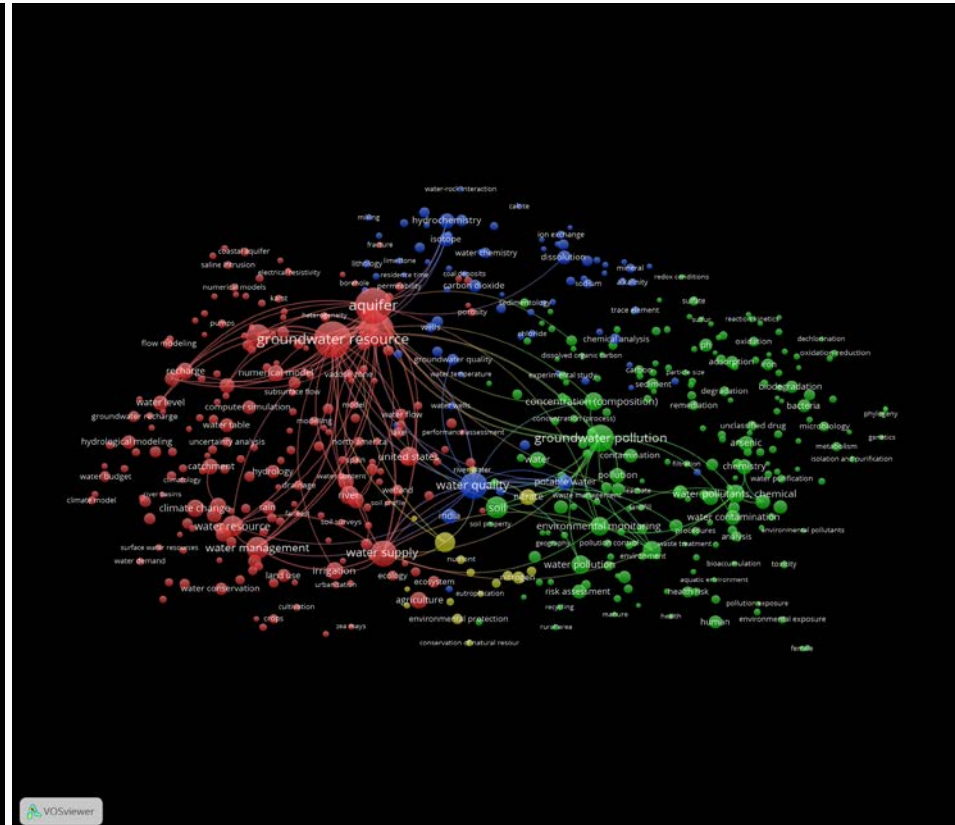
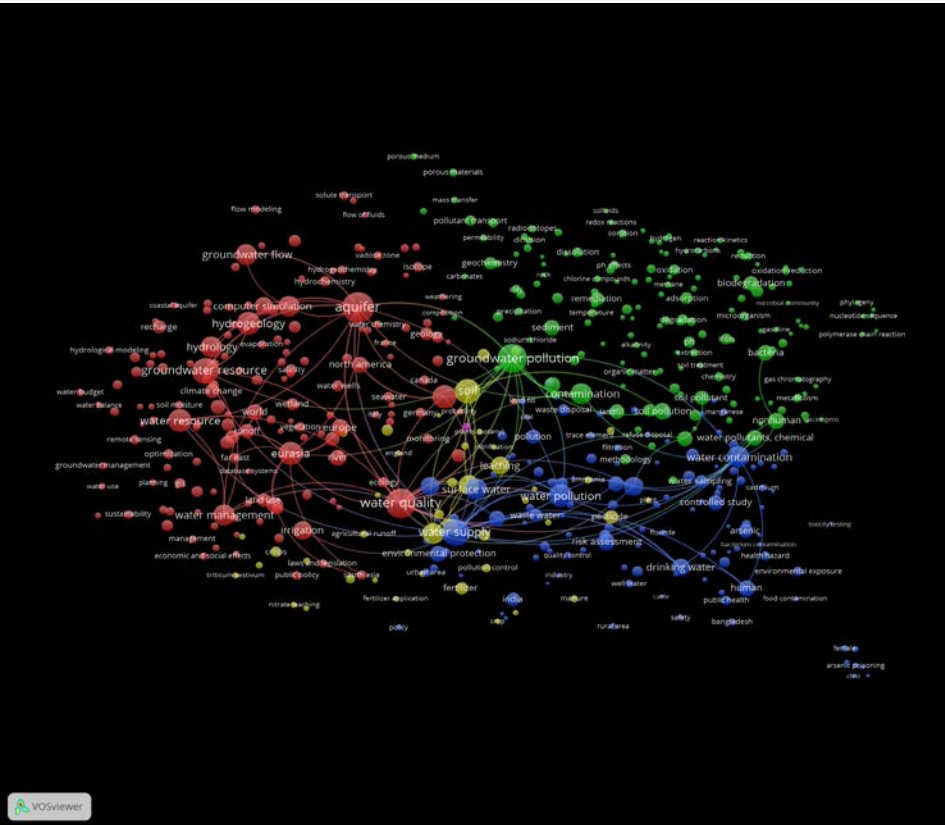


ElGR network graph for period 1997-2006 and 2007-2016

Results: Trend analysis by VosViewer network plots for different periods, Scopus data

1997-2006

2007-2016



Scopus network graph for period 1997-2006 and 2007-2016

Hungary

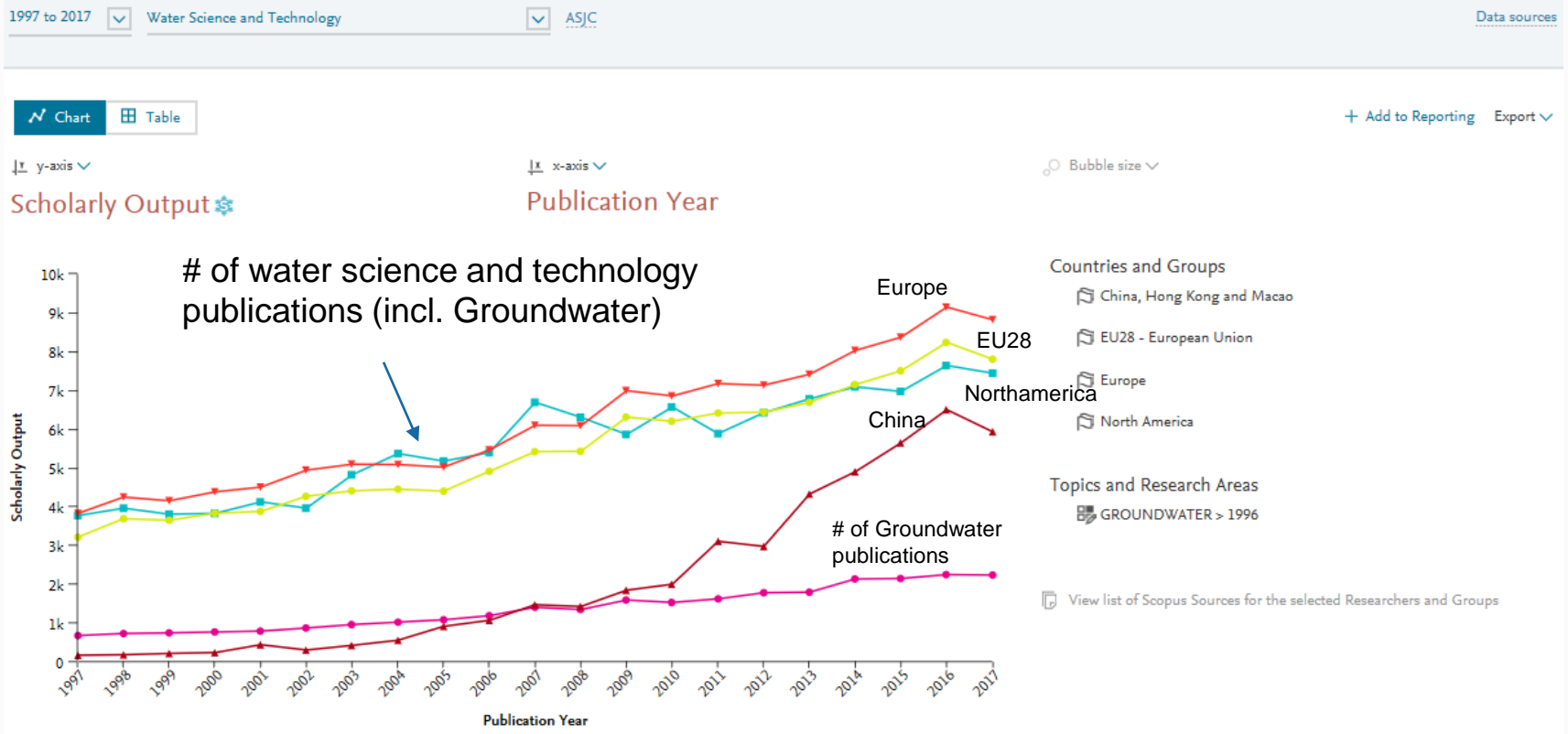
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KINDRA final conference, Brussels, February 27 2018

@kindraproject   

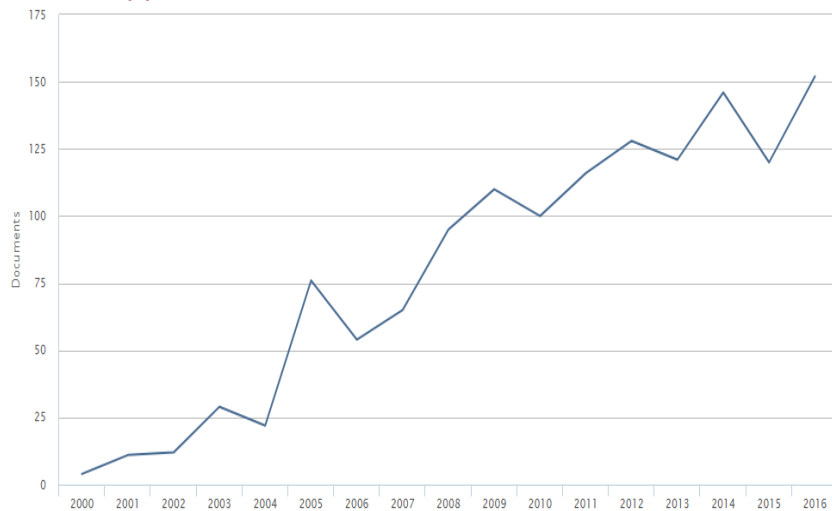
Annual number of groundwater publications in relation to "Water Science and Technology" publications, (subgroup to "environmental science" in Scopus), 1997-2017:

Benchmarking



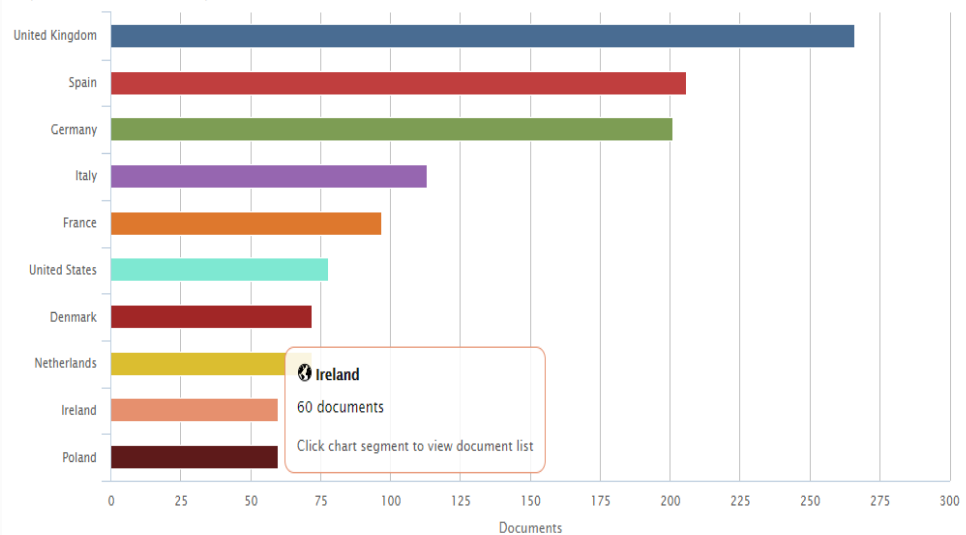
Groundwater and Water Framework Directive (1381 publications, 2000 -2016)

Documents by year



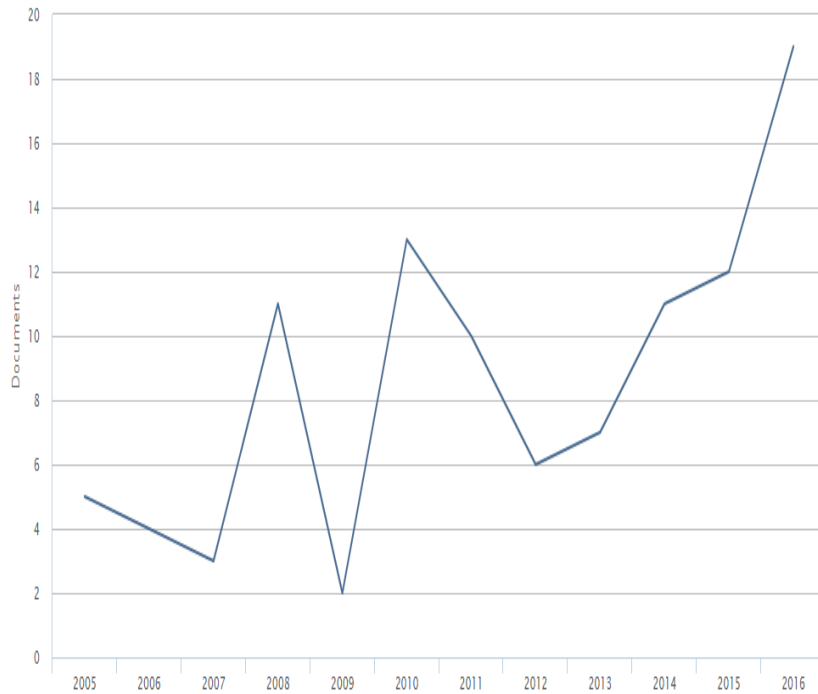
Documents by country/territory

Compare the document counts for up to 15 countries/territories



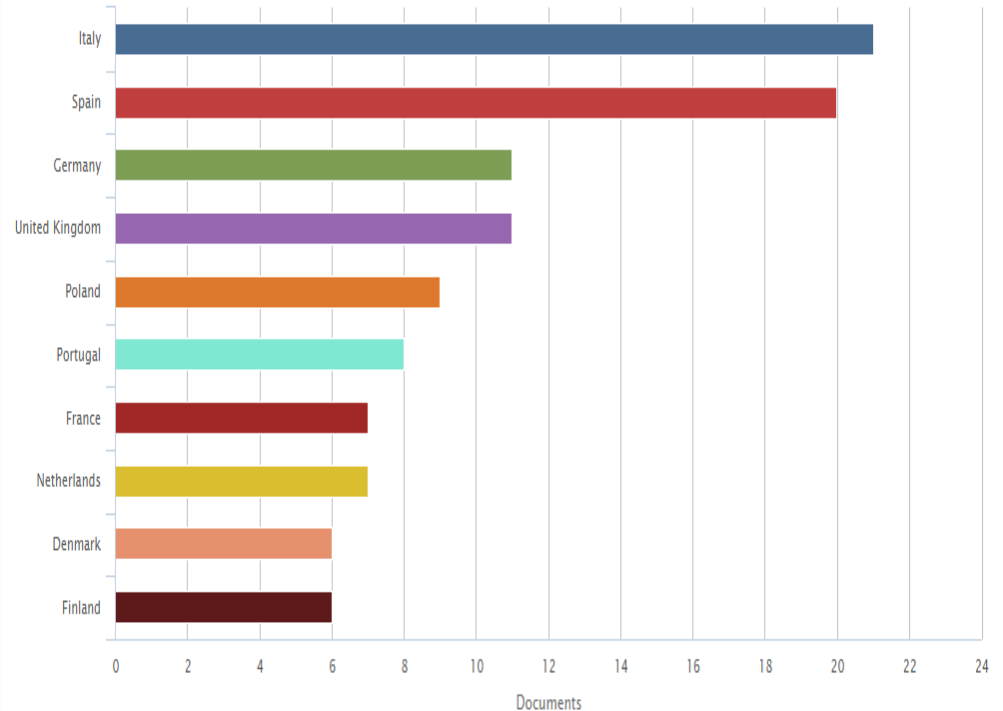
Groundwater and Groundwater Directive (103 publications, 2005 -2016)

Documents by year



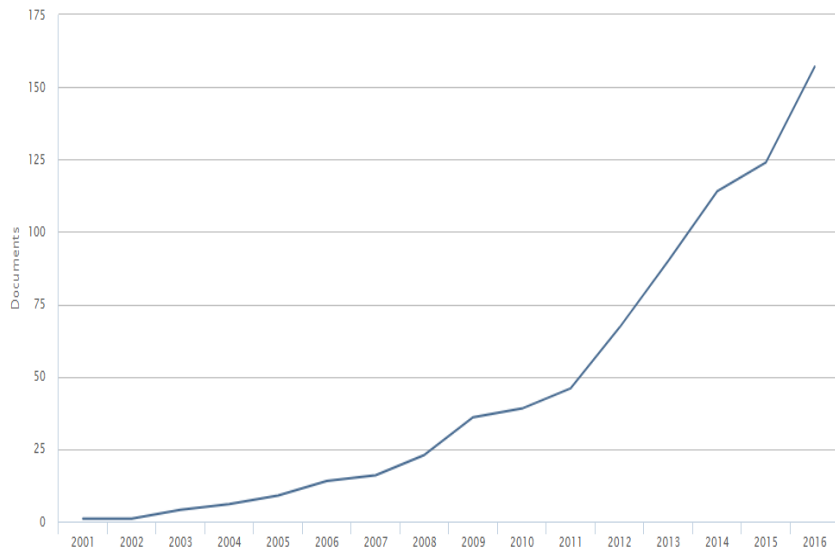
Documents by country/territory

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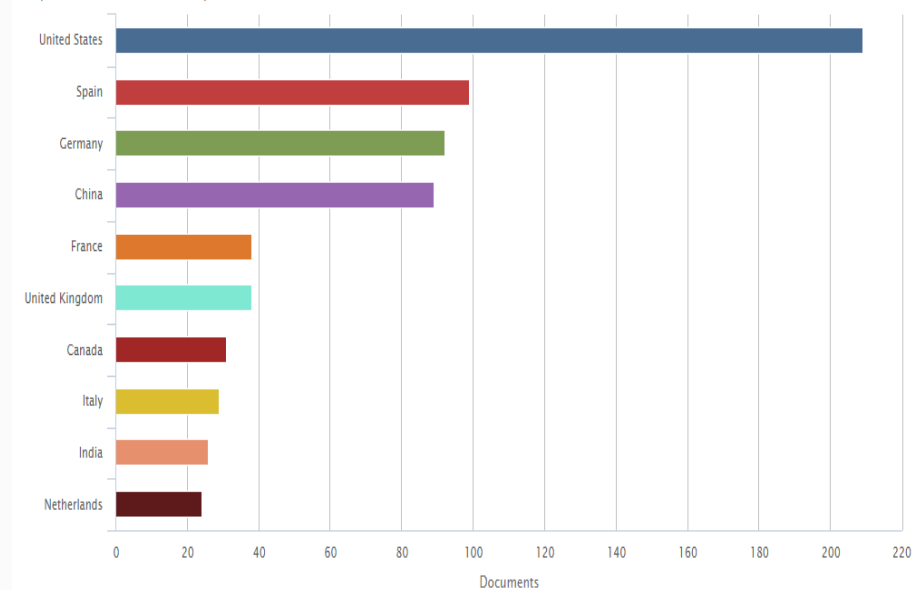
Groundwater and "emerging contaminants" or "emerging pollutants" (747 publications, 2001-2016)

Documents by year



Documents by country/territory

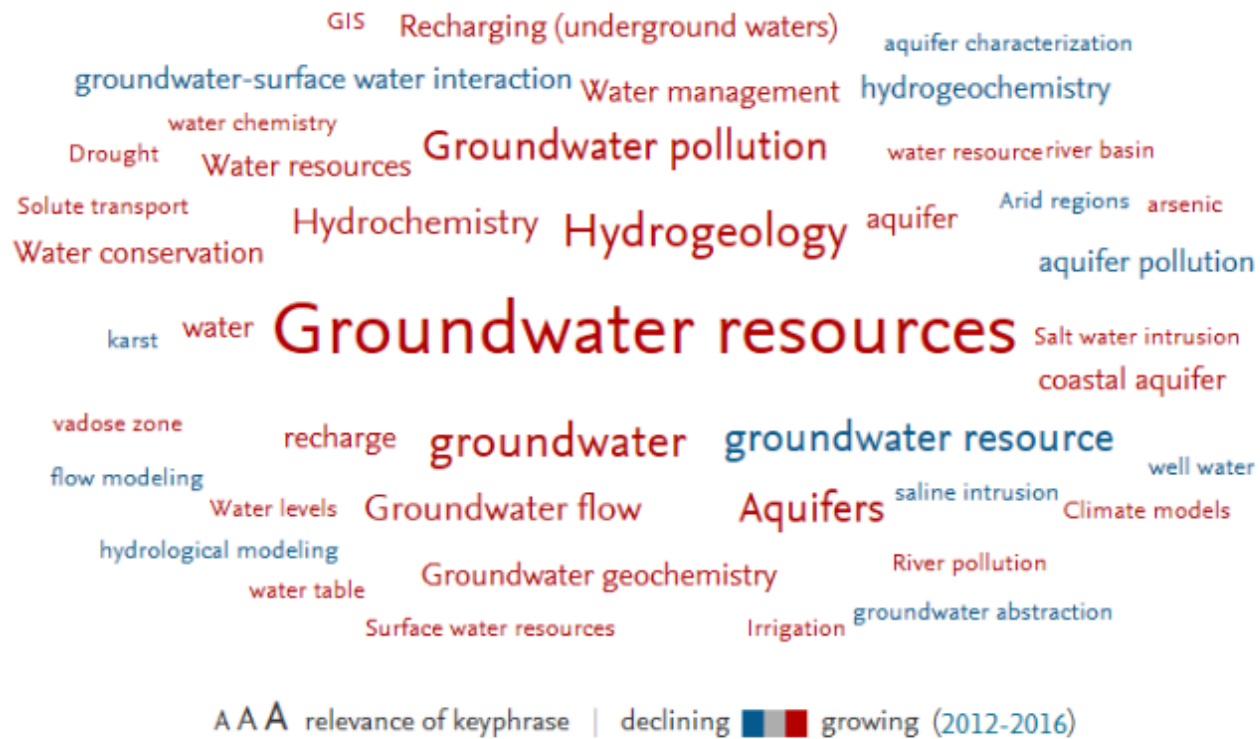
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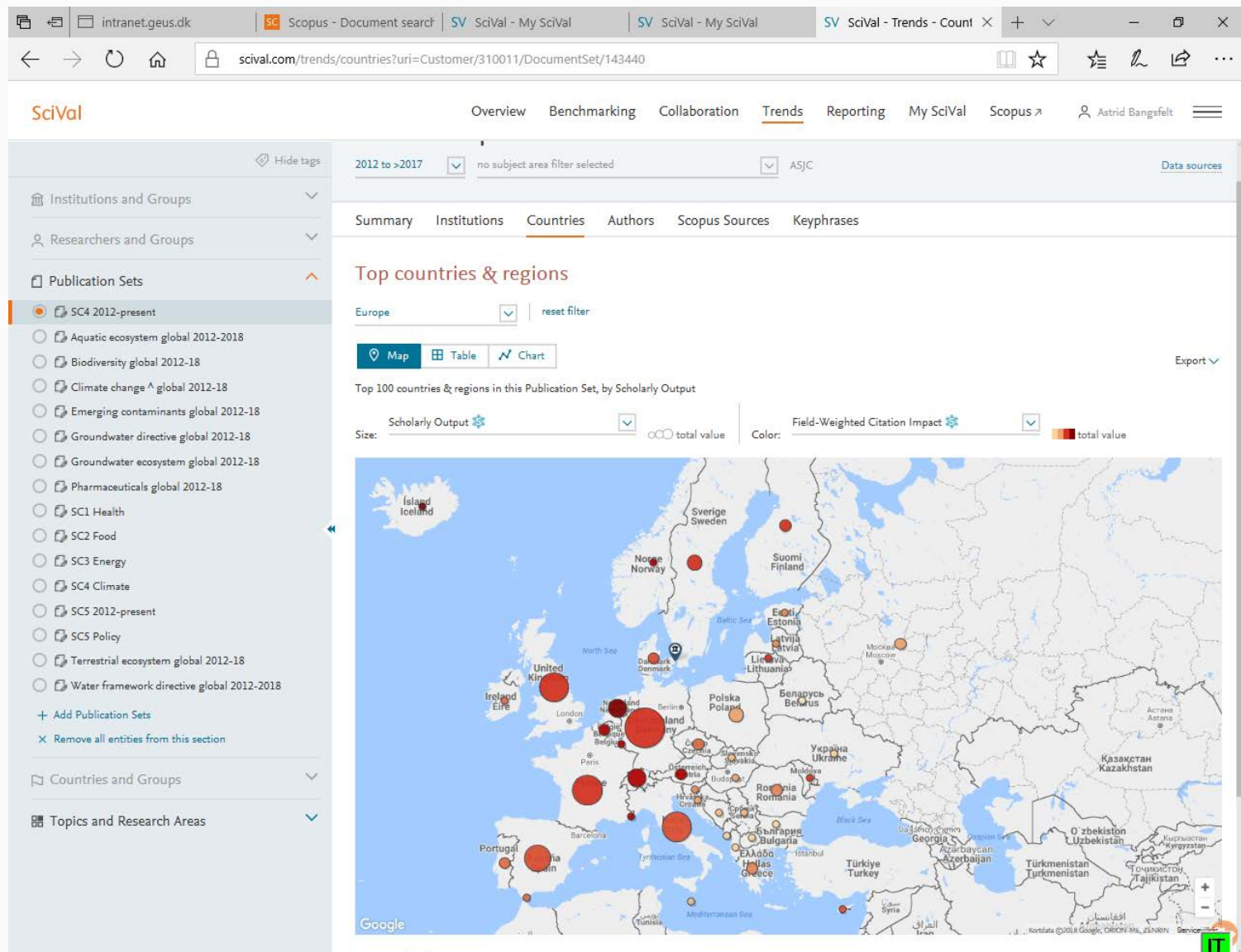
SC4 – Climate, environment and resources

Keyphrase analysis

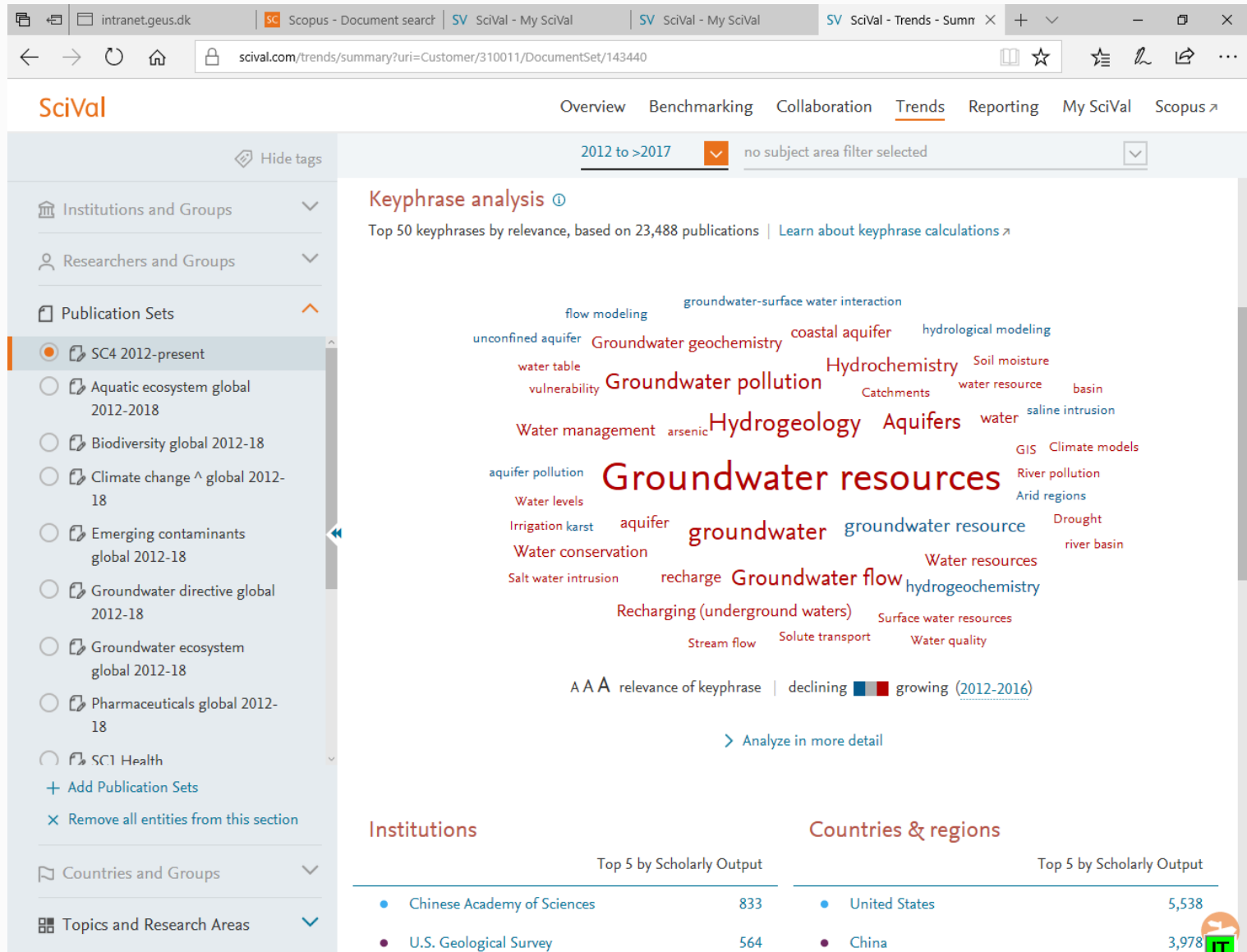
Top 50 keyphrases by relevance, based on 18,908 publications | [Learn about keyphrase calculations](#) ↗



SC4 – Climate, environment and resources, scholarly output, 2012-2018



SC4 – Climate, environment and resources 2012-2018 wordcloud



Observations and conclusions from EIGR and Scopus analyses of groundwater research and knowledge – some examples (1)

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON SCHOLARLY OUTPUT / # OF PUBLICATIONS

- The highest number of publications within societal challenges is for **SC4: Climate, environment and resources** - being the most dominant both in EIGR and Scopus – but significant amounts of research is conducted within all SCs according to Scopus
- The highest number of publications in Scopus within Operational Actions is for **OA5: Assessment and Management**
- The highest number of publications in Scopus within Research Topics is for **RT3: Geography** - (EIGR is significantly biased towards geology due to EIGR population by EFG experts)
- The scholarly output / number of **class 1 and 2 publications in a global assessment is highest for total Europe, with EU28 second**, Northamerica third and China fourth according to Scopus
- The Water Framework and Groundwater directives are drivers for groundwater research in Europe, but there's room for improvement

NOTE! Not all observations and conclusions are supported by illustrations shown in the presentation

Observations and conclusions from EIGR and Scopus analyses of groundwater research and knowledge – some examples (2)

OBSERVATIONS ON TRENDS IN GROUNDWATER RESEARCH

- Groundwater **research increases significantly during the past 20 years** and nearly half of this increase generally occurred during the past five years
- The increase is **highest in China**
- Research on some issues **e.g. emerging contaminants** increases more than for other research topics

OBSERVATIONS ON GAPS IN GROUNDWATER RESEARCH e.g. IN RELATION TO WFD IMPLEMENTATION

- EIGR has **added value by including Class 3+4 knowledge** which to some extent can cover identified research gaps, but population still too small for making strong inferences.
- The method of **inspecting intersections of Research Topics and Operational Actions for different Societal Challenges gives insight in where gaps may occur**, but expert elicitation and judgements on how to infer and apply such information is needed
- Emerging contaminants is a strong/hot new research topic in Europe, China and the USA etc. Highly cited papers e.g. from the UK (BGS) – however, research and monitoring is only conducted in a limited number of countries
- Publication analyses confirms that studies on **groundwater threshold values (TVs)** established to ensure good status of groundwater dependent terrestrial or groundwater associated aquatic ecosystems according to the Water Framework and Groundwater directives are very limited. This support results from assessments performed by Working Group Groundwater of the Common Implementation Strategy for the Water Framework Directive.

NOTE! Not all observations and conclusions are supported by illustrations shown in the presentation

Thank you for listening 😊

For additional information please contact:

pke@geus.dk

khi@geus.dk

Marco.Petitta@uniroma1.it