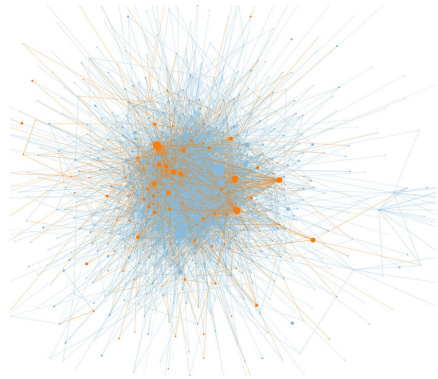


Brexit's and research networks: Lower efficiency, reorganization of research communities

23 June 2020



The collaboration network of European projects belonging to the Horizon 2020 Excellent Science program, showing only the top 1,000 organizations involved. U.K. institutions are shown in orange, European institutions are in blue. Credit: the authors and Kampal Data Solutions

The United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union, a move known as Brexit, took effect Jan. 31, 2020. The results of this change affected trade and security, but scientists wanted to know how it might affect the EU Framework Programmes for Research, known as Horizon 2020.

"Brexit is an unprecedented perturbation of a research and development collaboration network," author Jesús Gómez-Gardeñes said. "The departure of a large number of institutions from a single country that is one of the research and innovation leaders cannot be compared to any other situation in the modern history of research."

In a study published this week in *Chaos*, the authors examined a network of 19,200 research organizations to determine how removing U.K. [research organizations](#) affects three Horizon 2020

programs: Excellent Science, Industrial Leadership and Societal Changes.

To examine risks, they looked at percolation theory, the idea that [complex networks](#) are more sensitive to random deletion of nodes than to attacks on the system that target specific, tightly related organizations. In a network of interconnected nodes, Brexit is viewed as targeted attack compared to random removal of organizations from the research network.

Networks were examined in terms of global efficiency (the ability to facilitate connections between organizations), local efficiency (how well local neighbors in the network maintain the ability to collaborate and share information) and mesoscopic-scale effects.

"When large-scale networks are examined in detail, it is common to find modular organization, the grouping of institutions into modules or communities, and make a mesoscopic analysis," Gómez-Gardeñes said. "The European network seems very robust in its mesoscale organization, with the exception of the Excellent Science program, for which the leave of U.K. institutions yields a reorganization of the largest collaboration clusters."

The analysis used centrality measures, such as an organization's position in the path between other pairs of organizations, its distance from local neighbors in the network and its importance relative to its neighbors, to characterize the connectedness of organizations in the research network and their role in collaborations and formations of new projects.

The study showed a greater reduction in global efficiency when U.K. organizations are removed,

with a larger negative impact for the Excellent Science program due to high measures of centrality of U.K. institutions in this collaboration [network](#). However, the impact of Brexit in local efficiency is weaker, pinpointing that local [collaboration](#) clusters will retain their structure after Brexit.

More information: "Analyzing the potential impact of BREXIT on the European research collaboration network," *Chaos* (2020).

aip.scitation.org/doi/10.1063/1.5139019

Provided by American Institute of Physics

APA citation: Brexit's and research networks: Lower efficiency, reorganization of research communities (2020, June 23) retrieved 17 June 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2020-06-brexit-networks-efficiency.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.