**EGI Scientific Discipline Classification Virtual Team**

**Final Report**

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**Abstract:**

This report provides a proposal for a new classification of scientific disciplines for EGI, methodology used, technical issues and a set of recommendations to be endorsed by EGI management for implementation.

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# The Virtual Team

## Overview

EGI is a multidisciplinary e-Infrastructure where users belong to a variety of different scientific disciplines. EGI needs to categorise these users by disciplines through a number tools (e.g. Accounting Portal, Applications Database, Operations Portal, Training Marketplace, Customer Relationship Management) as well as communicate externally as to who is using the infrastructure (e.g. funding agency, current and potential new user communities). Although a legacy classification was inherited from the predecessor project EGEE (Enabling Grids for E-sciencE), different tools have adopted different classifications and the expanded user base has many Virtual Organisations (VOs) falling into the "other", “multidisciplinary” and “Infrastructure” categories (approx. 50%) with the rest spread across only seven disciplines. As EGI has continued the expanded usage of the infrastructure operates within an open ICT ecosystem, this is no longer indicative of the current usage and does not allow for the accounting of new communities, therefore, it has become essential to agree on a common, coherent classification that is not only consistent across all tools, but allows for smooth inclusion of both current and future user communities.

The Scientific Discipline Classification Virtual Team [R1] (SDC VT) was formed to provide a proposal for a new classification of scientific disciplines for EGI that is verified with the VO managers, EGI tools operators and NGI International Liaisons (NILs). This activity was initiated to implement a recommendation from the Scientific Publications Repository VT adopted by the Council [R2]. The main activities of the SDC VT were to:

* Identify all possible uses of disciplines across EGI.
* Research publically available classifications.
* Define an aggregation of scientific disciplines.
* Understand the technical implications of integrating a new classification scheme.
* Present the proposed list for comments and recommendation by VO Managers, EGI tool operators and NILs.
* Submit an agreed and verified classification to EGI Management and Council for approval with a set of recommendations moving forward.

The following sections provide further details regarding each of these activities as a final report of the Virtual Team.

## Members

The Virtual Team and its objectives attracted a wide range of participants with varying expertise. A representative from each EGI tool was present as well as several NGI NILs and representatives. EGI.eu staff provided the overall coordination and management of the Virtual Team. The members are as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Sy Holsinger, EGI.eu / VT Leader
 | * Maciej Filocha, PL NGI
 |
| * Sergio Andreozzi, EGI.eu
 | * Cyril L'Orphelin, Operations Portal
 |
| * Gonçalo Borges, CRM
 | * Geneviève Romier, FR NIL
 |
| * Marios Chatziangelou, AppDB
 | * Alvaro Simon, Accounting Portal
 |
| * Claire Devereux, UK NIL / TMP
 | * Jelena Tamulienė, LT NIL
 |
| * Iván Díaz, Accounting Portal
 |  |

# Methodology and Research

In preparation for the Virtual Team, background research was conducted in order to better articulate the issues and formulate the rationale for the Virtual Team. An investigation was made into the various EGI tools, how and what scientific disciplines were being presented, coupled with what public classifications where already available. The research outlined how diverse scientific disciplines were being used as well as a number of public classifications that have been attempted by various organisations. It was important for the Virtual Team to not carry out work that had already been done and focus on applying the most appropriate classification to EGI balancing the level of detail with ease of use. The Virtual Team worked collaboratively through a Google Spreadsheet for tracking the work, providing comments and feedback and for ultimately defining the final classification for review [R3]. Further details are provided in the following sections.

## EGI Classifications and Uses

The first step of the Virtual Team was to understand what EGI tools use or present scientific disciplines and how they were being classified. There are a total five tools (Accounting Portal, Applications Database, Operations Portal, Training Marketplace, Customer Relationship Management) and a number of communication channels such as EGI presentations, reports, use cases and Virtual Research Communities that have specific scientific disciplines as well. These channels mentioned 38 total different disciplines with varying use. Only three channels use the same: Operations Portal, AppDB and the EGI Compendium. However, the AppDB does include more than 300 sub-disciplines, but with no connected structure.

The major issues have been that the majority of tools are very specific when defining the disciplines with limited or no flexibility, therefore, many fall into the “other” category. The “multidisciplinary” and “infrastructure” categories are also commonly used. The reasons differ, but are mainly because a single VO can cover a number of different disciplines, and some VOs have been set up to facilitate training and demonstrations, application porting, or be a “catch-all”.

This makes it difficult to:

* Understand from where the actual users come.
* Provide consistent communication and accurate statistics.
* Easily account/integrate new user communities.

The following figure graphically represents the number of times different scientific disciplines are used in EGI tools and communication channels.



## Available Public Classifications

As mentioned, it was important to not try and “reinvent the wheel” when looking to better classify scientific disciplines. Twelve public classifications were ultimately analysed: EuroStat; Cordis; ESFRI; Wikipedia; Google Scholar; SourceForge; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (‘Frascati’); Dewey Decimal; Library of Congress; Universal Decimal Classification; Australian Bureau of Statistics; Dutch Basic Classification.

The proposal offered in Section 5 uses the "Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development" also known as the “Frascati” classification as a baseline [R4]. In the opinion of the VT, it provided the best classification of scaling level of detail from general field of science to specific sub-functional fields that most appropriately reflected the disciplines currently involved in EGI and allowed for easy integration of future communities as well. In some areas, the classification of the sub-disciplines were vague and therefore the related Wikipedia page for academic disciplines was used [R5], especially in the area of Computer Science.

# EGI Tools: Technical Analysis and Considerations

One of the main issues that held back this work in the past was the difficulty in implementing any classification changes to the tools themselves. The first issue would be how to map the old disciplines being used to the new classification. The second would be the required changes to the functionality of the tools from the user perspective, such as the addition and required feature of “multi-selection” (i.e. allowing users to select more than one discipline as appropriate). Each tool has therefore been analysed separately as not only did each tool use different classifications, but each use different technical solutions for providing the tool. The following sections detail each of the technical analysis and implications by tool as well as estimated required effort for implementing the new classification.

## Accounting Portal

Currently, the Accounting Portal only has one level of classification (Astrophysics, Computational Chemistry, Computer Science and Mathematics, Earth Sciences, Fusion, High-Energy Physics, Infrastructure, Life Sciences, Multidisciplinary VOs, Others Disciplines, Unknown Discipline).

The mapping between VOs and disciplines is retrieved from the Operations Portal, so there is a strong dependence in that hierarchy. A multi-levelled hierarchy would mandate a change on the XML interface with the Operations Portal to add additional fields.

These classifications are available as a drop-down JavaScript menu in the left pane or as checkboxes on the VO Discipline view. This view already supports the multi-selection of disciplines and the aggregation of non-selected disciplines in the “Other” group. This functionality would be easy to extend to further sublevels.

Visually, some of the names in the left pane are expected to be truncated. As the space in the left pane affects all the views in the portal, perhaps JavaScript code or passive pop-ups to show the complete name on mouse rollover would be needed. For the forms on the VO Discipline view, no problems are expected.

*Estimated Implementation Effort:*

* 8-10 working days with strong dependencies with the Operations Portal. Would need to do it after their implementation, at least the feed part.

## Applications Database (AppDB)

Based on the current mapping available at the “Mapping (AppDB1)” Spreadsheet, there are two issues:

* ***Issue 1***: There are a couple of “multidiscipline” disciplines that are split into individual scientific fields into the new/proposed schema. For example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Original (old) discipline values | Proposed to be split into the scientific fields: |
| Astronomy, Astrophysics, Astro-Particle Physics | AstronomyAstrophysicsAstro-Particle Physics |
| Computer Science and Mathematics | Computer ScienceMathematics |

As of 21 Feb 2013, there were 60 (13% of the total) software items that are associated with “Astronomy, Astrophysics, Astro-Particle Physics” and 58 (13% of the total) software items that fall under the “Computer Science and Mathematics”.

Splitting the (old) disciplines into more than one (new) scientific fields, means that:

1. All the software items that used to be associated with the old discipline, will be mapped with **every** scientific field defined
2. Is it worth requesting a group/VT/body, having as main mission to review the metadata and map these software items one-by-one in a more proper and scientific manner (no automated process included)?
* ***Issue 2***: There are a couple of general/catch-all disciplines in the old schema, i.e. Infrastructure, Multidisciplinary and Others, which are not associated with a specific Functional Field of Level 2. Simply mapping these along with the Vos could be enough for services like the Operations Portal where the VO is a mandatory value but it is not enough for the AppDB since the VO is an optional field.

Current distribution:

* Infrastructure = 5 (2% of the total)
* Multidisciplinary = 26 (6% of the total)
* **Others 108 (24% of the total)**

The issue here is, how should the mapping of the software items proceed under the disciplines mentioned above.

As far as the sub-functional field:

* ***Issue 3:*** It will be quite difficult to implement a user interface that will offer all these options to the end-user in a friendly and handy manner. However, for the mapping process, no problems are foreseen, as there is a one-to-one relation between the old sub-disciplines with the new Sub-Functional Fields of Level 3.

*Estimated Implementation Effort:*

* Total implementation = 30 days
	+ 10 days up to level 2
	+ 10 days to level 3
	+ 10 days developing the users interface
	+ 2-3 working days to do the mapping – If up to the level 2 and develop a descent solution on the issues 1 and 2 identified above. In the case that we want to cover the 3rd classification level as well, then we are going to need much more time.

## Customer Relationship Management (CRM)

Given the proposed mapping for scientific disciplines in EGI CRM, there are some technical concerns that have to be taken into consideration during the migration / implementation phase:

* ***Issue 1:*** The proposed mapping implies that some of the current scientific disciplines are divided into two or more. Pragmatically, there is no automatic way to decide if a Project or Research Institute should be linked to one, or to several, or even to all scientific discipline values in which the original scientific discipline was split. Given the same number of entries under such circumstances (~ 50 entries), the CRM team can assess what should be the correct values. Nevertheless, the teams responsible for the follow-up of those entries should always correct the final values.
* ***Issue 2:*** One of the current scientific disciplines in the CRM (Research Infrastructure in all Scientific and Technological fields) does not have a direct mapping under the new classification. Once again, one has to go through all the records with that attribute to understand if a more relevant mapping is adequate. If not, there is also the option to tag such records as “Supporting Activities”.
* ***Issue 3:*** The initial import of records in the CRM system was made using Excel (transformed to CSV) information collected by the ESFRI VT. Some of the fields did not have scientific disciplines information. As a consequence, a big fraction of records (~570) still do not have scientific discipline information since the responsible persons for following up such records failed to complete this task.
* ***Issue 4:*** The CRM has the possibility for inserting large amounts of data via XLS/CSV files. The major number of options in the new classification categorisation makes these insertions very difficult since it becomes impossible for someone filling an Excel sheet to properly tag the scientific discipline associated to large amounts of records.
* ***Issue 5:*** The actual implementation of the new classification in the CRM user interface may be a problem due to the extensive number of options, and which may compromise the usability of the tool.

*Estimated Implementation Effort:*

* 15-20 working days for a FTE to implement the new classification until level 3 and proper map the current entries.

## Operations Portal

Some of the current disciplines with the Operations Portal directly map to the 3rd level in the classification. This therefore places a high priority to implement this level of detail. The integration of 3 levels will require a bit of development effort, which has been outlined below. The initial assumption was to keep only 2 levels into the Portal, which would lead potential issues listed below. Other issues are within the structure of the database and technical changes required as well as with VO ID cards, also defined below.

* **Issue 1:** Potential loss of existing information, mostly importantly High-Energy Physics, which would be combined into a more general category of “Physics”. Would VO Managers be happy to be considered in a more global category that the current one? A potential solution could be to implement level 2 and 3, leaving out the generic level 1, but will leave a long list of disciplines making it difficult for presenting statistics.
* **Issue 2:** The current data structure does not allow a VO into 2 or more different disciplines. It means to not only add a new level of information, but completely reviewing the structure in the DB. This part is not possible in the short-term and would require development.
* **Issue 3:** The new classification implies that a significant number of VO ID cards should be changed. This more than a generic mapping, but would require a long campaign with all VO Managers to ensure that all VO are updated.

*Estimated Implementation Effort:*

* Around 35 working days for a FTE:
	+ Global Tasks
		- Database refactoring + Modification of the classes = 2 days
		- Update of the current and known VO = 5 days
	+ VO ID card
		- Integration of a multi level selection = 4 days
		- Modification of the search tool = 5 days
		- Modifications of the work-flow = 5 days
		- Modifications of the interfaces of visualisation = 4 days
	+ Metrics and charts
		- Integration of a multi level selection = 1 days
		- Modification of the metrics per discipline = 7 days
		- Modifications of the interfaces = 3 days
		- Modifications of the charts = 3 days

## Training Marketplace

The Training Marketplace (TMP) currently does not classify its events and materials by discipline although it is something that is high on the TMP priority list. A classification is required so that we can customise the TMP for projects and communities that wish to filter their TMP gadget instance to display events relevant to a scientific discipline. Rather than bring in our own version of a classification we have been waiting on the output of the VT. The eventual use of the new classification within the TMP will only require Level 2, as any further detail is not required or would be useful. Technically there are no issues in implementing the proposed classification in the TMP. The TMP is built on the Drupal framework and will use a pre-built module to implement the changes. Users will be able to multi-select classifications using the standard “control+click” method.

*Estimated Implementation Effort:*

* Effort was already part of work plan and changes are already being implemented as it will not require significant effort to make small changes later on and need it for the demo to be run at the EGI CF’13 in Manchester.

# Recommendations

The SDC VT performed an in-depth analysis of public classifications, current uses within EGI tools and have defined how a new classification scheme could be implemented and related issues. It is out of the scope of the VT to have implemented such changes, but to provide a set of recommendations and decision points for EGI management to decide on how to move forward.

Recommendation 1

* EGI management to prioritize work based on the estimated effort required to make the technical changes and mandate the tool operators to implement them.

It was out of the scope of the VT to make effort and resource decisions for where and how much to dedicate to the technical changes. Therefore, it is a recommendation from the VT for the EGI management to evaluate closely the required changes and allocated the necessary resources to make it happen.

Recommendation 2

* All tools should implement to level 3

Using a connected structure, selecting level 3 provides scalable information based on the communication channel used (e.g. presentations, statistic reporting). Therefore, encouraging users to select a scientific discipline from level 3 would provide the most useful information. It is understood that the level of detail may be difficult for some tools to implement and visual representation may be difficult. If some tools provide only level 2, there is a chance that some information (even information already currently available) may be lost. It is understood that the TPM will only integrate up to Level 2 as Level 3 is not required information for their purpose, however this would not be the case of tools such as the Operations Portal.

Recommendation 3

* All tools should enable multiple selection of disciplines

The added functionality of “multiple selection” is one of the key recommendations made by the VT. Multiple-selection provides a full understanding of what disciplines are being covered by a single VO, which also avoids a catch-all classification of “multidisciplinary”. Each tool is to ensure that this can be implemented.

Recommendation 4

* Central hosting and automated processing of master classification

In order to distribute the common scientific classification tree among the EGI services and keep them up-to-date on potential new changes (new additions, updates or even deletions), a single end-point could be created that will offer the EGI scientific classification to the rest of the EGI services over a simple, developer-friendly, stable/reliable and well defined API.

An indicative sample response, in a pseudo-XML format, could be:

* <discipline>
* <discipline id=”7” level=”1” parentId=”8” state=”**active**” updated=”XXX”>Humanities</discipline>
* <discipline id=”7.1” level=”2” parentId=”7” state=”active” updated=”XXX”>History and Archaeology</discipline>
* <discipline id=”7.2” level=”2” parentId=”7” state=”active” updated=”XXX”>Languages and literature</discipline>
* <discipline id=”7.3” level=”2” parentId=”7” state=”active” updated=”XXX”>Philosophy, ethics and religion</discipline>
* <discipline id=”7.4” level=”2” parentId=”7” state=”**obsoleted**” updated=”XXX”>Arts</discipline>
* <discipline id=”7.1.1” level=”3” parentId=”7.1” state=”active” updated=”XXX”>Archaeology</discipline>
* …

Since the EGI AppDB (appdb.egi.eu) service makes a significant use of technologies related to APIs, actually the entire service has been built on the top of a RESTful (XML and JSON) API, the service should be considered as one of the potential candidates of holding and offering such an API to the rest of the services. A user interface accessible only form members authorized to perform changes on the scientific classification schema could also be implemented.

Recommendation 4

* Change management and process ownership

One of the main goals of the VT was to ensure that the agreed classification would not need to be frequently changed or would become obsolete within the short-term leading to another massive overhaul. However, as the community evolves, the classification will still need to be periodically reviewed. This requires a defined process and ownership to ensure that the classification is not only maintained but reviewed and update following an agreed systematic process.

# Proposed New Classification

## Overview

The proposed classification scales the scientific disciplines from general field of science into functional fields and then further into sub-functional fields. The third level was necessary as many of the disciplines used in EGI are specific in addition to the largest community, High Energy Physics, falling into this category. The VT is fully aware that there are many very specific sub-functional scientific disciplines that could be included in a “Level 4”, but it is out of the scope of the VT and not pragmatic in any current or future context within EGI, therefore stops at Level 3.

One aspect that was required to be added to the OECD classification was “interdisciplinary”, which was not covered. These are fields of science that span multiple disciplines or other infrastructure activities. This is not meant to be “multidisciplinary”, which is a single VO covering multiple different disciplines. Examples of these have been provided in the table to avoid becoming a catch-all category (e.g. analytical facilities). The added functionality of “multi-selection” will provide clarity in not only what fields of science are covered, but which are in fact “multidisciplinary”. The following table provides an overview of the first two levels with the third, sub-functional fields, provided further below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Field of Science | Functional Field |
| “Level” 1 | “Level” 2 |
| 1. Natural Sciences
 | * 1. Mathematics
	2. Computer sciences
	3. Information sciences
	4. Earth sciences
	5. Biological sciences
	6. Space sciences
 |
| 1. Physical Sciences
 | * 1. Physics
	2. Chemical sciences
 |
| 1. Engineering and Technology
 | * 1. Civil engineering
	2. Electrical, electronic and information engineering
	3. Mechanical engineering
	4. Aerospace engineering
	5. Chemical engineering
	6. Materials engineering and science
	7. Bioengineering and Biomedical engineering
	8. Environmental engineering
	9. Environmental biotechnology
	10. Industrial Biotechnology
	11. Nano-technology
 |
| 1. Medical and Health Sciences
 | * 1. Basic medicine
	2. Clinical medicine
	3. Health sciences
	4. Medical biotechnology
 |
| 1. Agricultural Sciences
 | * 1. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries
	2. Animal and dairy science
	3. Veterinary science
	4. Agricultural biotechnology
 |
| 1. Social Sciences
 | * 1. Psychology
	2. Economics, finance and business
	3. Educational sciences
	4. Sociology
	5. Law
	6. Political Science
	7. Social and economic geography
	8. Media and communications
 |
| 1. Humanities
 | * 1. History and Archaeology
	2. Languages and literature
	3. Philosophy, ethics and religion
	4. Arts
 |
| 1. Support Activities
 | * 1. Analytical Facilities
	2. Training/Demonstrations
	3. Infrastructure Development
	4. Other
 |

## Detailed Classification

The following sections provide the detailed classification that includes the third level of sub-functional fields.

1. ***Natural Sciences***
	1. **Mathematics**
		1. Applied mathematics
		2. Pure mathematics
		3. Statistics and probability
		4. Other
	2. **Computer sciences**
		1. Algorithms
		2. Artificial Intelligence
		3. Computer architecture
		4. Computer communications
		5. Computer graphics
		6. Computer security and reliability
		7. Data structures
		8. Distributed computing
		9. Human-computer interaction
		10. Operating systems
		11. Parallel computing
		12. Programming languages
		13. Quantum computing
		14. Software engineering
		15. Theory of computation
		16. Other
	3. **Information sciences**
		1. Data management
		2. Data mining
		3. Information retrieval
		4. Information management
		5. Knowledge management
		6. Multimedia, hypermedia
		7. Other
	4. **Earth sciences**
		1. Atmospheric sciences
		2. Climate research
		3. Geochemistry
		4. Geology
		5. Geophysics
		6. Hydrology
		7. Mineralogy
		8. Oceanography
		9. Palaeontology
		10. Physical geography
		11. Volcanology
		12. Other
	5. **Biological sciences**
		1. Aerobiology
		2. Bacteriology
		3. Behavioural sciences biology
		4. Biochemistry and molecular biology
		5. Biodiversity conservation
		6. Biological rhythm
		7. Biophysics
		8. Cell biology
		9. Cryobiology
		10. Developmental Biology
		11. Ecology
		12. Evolutionary Biology
		13. Genetics and heredity
		14. Marine and Freshwater Biology
		15. Mathematical Biology
		16. Microbiology
		17. Mycology
		18. Plant sciences
		19. Reproductive Biology
		20. Structural Biology
		21. Taxonomy
		22. Theoretical Biology
		23. Thermal Biology
		24. Virology
		25. Zoology
		26. Other
	6. **Space Science**
		1. Astrobiology
		2. Astronomy
		3. Astrophysics
		4. Planetary Science
		5. Other
2. ***Physical Sciences***
	1. **Physics**
		1. Acoustics
		2. Aerosol physics
		3. Atomic
		4. Chemical Physics
		5. Condensed matter physics
		6. Cryogenics
		7. Fluids and plasma physics
		8. Fusion
		9. High Energy Physics
		10. Medical Physics
		11. Molecular Physics
		12. Nuclear Physics
		13. Optics
		14. Particle Physics
		15. Quantum physics
		16. Other
	2. **Chemical sciences**
		1. Analytical chemistry
		2. Chemistry
		3. Colloid chemistry
		4. Computational Chemistry
		5. Electrochemistry
		6. Inorganic and nuclear chemistry
		7. Organic chemistry
		8. Physical chemistry
		9. Polymer science
		10. Other
3. ***Engineering and Technology***
	1. **Civil Engineering**
		1. Architecture engineering
		2. Civil engineering
		3. Civil Protection
		4. Construction/Structural engineering
		5. Transport engineering
		6. Other
	2. **Electrical, electronic and information engineering**
		1. Communication engineering and systems
		2. Computer hardware and architecture
		3. Electrical and electronic engineering
		4. Robotics, Automation and Control Systems
		5. Other
	3. **Mechanical engineering**
		1. Applied mechanics
		2. Audio engineering
		3. Nuclear related engineering
		4. Reliability analysis
		5. Thermodynamics
		6. Other
	4. **Aerospace engineering**
		1. Aeronautical engineering
		2. Astronautical engineering
		3. Other
	5. **Chemical engineering**
		1. Chemical engineering (plants, products)
		2. Chemical process engineering
		3. Other
	6. **Materials engineering and science**
		1. Ceramics
		2. Coating and films
		3. Composites
		4. Paper and wood
		5. Textiles
		6. Other
	7. **Bioengineering and Biomedical engineering**
		1. Bioengineering
		2. Biomedical engineering
		3. Other
	8. **Environmental engineering**
		1. Energy and fuels
		2. Geological engineering
		3. Geotechnics
		4. Ocean engineering
		5. Mining and mineral processing
		6. Petroleum engineering
		7. Remote sensing
		8. Sea vessels
		9. Other
	9. **Environmental biotechnology**
		1. Bioremediation
		2. Diagnostic biotechnologies
		3. Other
	10. **Industrial Biotechnology**
		1. Bio-derived novel materials
		2. Biocatalysis
		3. Bioderived bulk and fine chemicals
		4. Biofuels
		5. Biomaterials
		6. Bioprocessing technologies
		7. Bioproducts
		8. Fermentation
		9. Other
	11. **Nano-technology**
		1. Nano-materials
		2. Nano-processes
		3. Other
4. ***Medical and Health Sciences***
	1. **Basic medicine**
		1. Anatomy and morphology
		2. Human genetics
		3. Immunology
		4. Medicinal chemistry
		5. Neurosciences
		6. Pathology
		7. Pharmacology and pharmacy
		8. Physiology
		9. Toxicology
		10. Other
	2. **Clinical medicine**
		1. Allergy
		2. Anaesthesiology
		3. Andrology
		4. Cardiac and Cardiovascular systems
		5. Critical care/Emergency medicine
		6. Dentistry, oral surgery/medicine
		7. Dermatology and venereal diseases
		8. Gastroenterology and hepatology
		9. General and internal medicine
		10. Geriatrics and gerontology
		11. Hematology
		12. Integrative and Complementary medicine
		13. Medical imaging
		14. Nuclear medicine
		15. Obstetrics and gynaecology
		16. Oncology
		17. Ophthalmology
		18. Orthopaedics
		19. Otorhinolaryngology
		20. Paediatrics
		21. Peripheral vascular disease
		22. Psychiatry
		23. Radiology
		24. Respiratory systems
		25. Rheumatology
		26. Surgery
		27. Transplantation
		28. Urology and nephrology
		29. Other
	3. **Health sciences**
		1. Epidemiology
		2. Health care sciences and services
		3. Health policy and services
		4. Infectious diseases
		5. Medical ethics
		6. Nursing
		7. Nutrition and Dietetics
		8. Occupational health
		9. Parasitology
		10. Public and environmental health
		11. Social biomedical sciences
		12. Sport and fitness sciences
		13. Substance abuse
		14. Tropical medicine
		15. Other
	4. **Medical biotechnology**
		1. Biomaterials (as related to medical implants, devices, sensors)
		2. Health-related biotechnology
		3. Medical biotechnology related ethics
		4. Technologies involving the manipulation of cells, tissues, organs or the whole organism
		5. Technologies involving identifying the functioning of DNA, proteins and enzymes and how they influence the onset of disease and maintenance of wellbeing (gene-based diagnostics and therapeutic interventions (pharmacogenomics, gene-based therapeutics)
		6. Other
5. ***Agricultural Sciences***
	1. **Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries**
		1. Agriculture
		2. Agronomy, plant breeding, plant protection
		3. Fishery
		4. Forestry
		5. Horticulture and viticulture
		6. Soil science
		7. Other
	2. **Animal and dairy science**
		1. Animal science
		2. Dairy science
		3. Husbandry
		4. Pets
		5. Other
	3. **Veterinary science**
		1. Veterinary anaesthesiology
		2. Veterinary medicine
		3. Veterinary ophthalmology
		4. Veterinary pathobiology
		5. Veterinary radiology
		6. Veterinary reproduction
		7. Veterinary surgery
		8. Other
	4. **Agricultural biotechnology**
		1. Biomass feedstock production tech.
		2. Biopharming
		3. Diagnostics
		4. Food biotechnology
		5. GM technology (crops, livestock)
		6. Livestock cloning
		7. Marker assisted selection
		8. Other
6. ***Social Sciences***
	1. **Psychology**
		1. Biological Psychology
		2. Clinical Psychology
		3. Cognitive Psychology
		4. Comparative Psychology
		5. Developmental Psychology
		6. Educational and school Psychology
		7. Evolutionary Psychology
		8. Industrial–organisational Psychology
		9. Personality Psychology
		10. Positive Psychology
		11. Social Psychology
		12. Other
	2. **Economics, finance and business**
		1. Business and Management
		2. Economics and Econometrics
		3. Finance
		4. Industrial relations
		5. Other
	3. **Educational sciences**
		1. General Education
		2. Special Education (learning disabilities)
		3. Other
	4. **Sociology**
		1. Anthropology
		2. Demography
		3. Ethnology
		4. Family studies
		5. Social issues
		6. Social work
		7. Sociology
		8. Women’s and gender studies
		9. Other
	5. **Law**
		1. Canon Law
		2. Civil Law
		3. Comparative Law
		4. Competition Law
		5. Constitutional Law
		6. Criminal Law
		7. Islamic Law
		8. Jewish Law
		9. Jurisprudence (Philosophy of Law)
		10. Other
	6. **Political Science**
		1. Comparative Politics
		2. Empirical Data Analysis
		3. International Relations
		4. Organisation theory
		5. Political economy
		6. Political Philosophy
		7. Public administration
		8. Theories of the state
		9. Other
	7. **Social and economic geography**
		1. Cultural and economic geography
		2. Transport planning
		3. Urban studies
		4. Other
	8. **Media and communications**
		1. Information science (social aspects)
		2. Journalism
		3. Library science
		4. Media and socio-cultural communication
		5. Other
7. ***Humanities***
	1. **History and Archaeology**
		1. Archaeology
		2. History (Prehistory; Ancient; Modern world)
		3. Other
	2. **Languages and literature**
		1. General language studies
		2. General literature studies
		3. Linguistics
		4. Literary theory
		5. Specific languages
		6. Specific literatures
		7. Other
	3. **Philosophy, ethics and religion**
		1. Ethics
		2. Philosophy of science/technology
		3. Philosophy
		4. Religious studies
		5. Theology
		6. Other
	4. **Arts**
		1. Architectural design
		2. Folklore studies
		3. Media Studies (Film, Radio, TV)
		4. Music
		5. Performing arts studies
		6. Other
8. ***Support Activities***
	1. **Analytical Facilities**
	2. **Training/Demonstrations**
	3. **Infrastructure Development**
	4. **Other**

# References

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| **R 1** | Scientific Discipline Classification VT Wiki page: <https://wiki.egi.eu/wiki/VT_Scientific_Discipline_Classification> |
| **R 2** | Scientific Publications Repository VT Final Report – <https://documents.egi.eu/document/1369> |
| **R 3** | SDC VT Google Spreadsheet – <http://go.egi.eu/lbhrc> |
| **R 4** | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – <http://www.oecd.org/science/innovationinsciencetechnologyandindustry/38235147.pdf>  |
| **R 5** | Wikipedia List of Academic Disciplines -http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_academic\_disciplines  |