The Evolving Landscape of Neuroscience

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Abstract

Neuroscience emerged as a distinct academic discipline during the 20th century and has undergone rapid expansion since then. However, a comprehensive analysis of its evolving landscape remains lacking. The present study provides a large-scale, data-driven, mapping of neuroscience research. Leveraging large language models and clustering techniques to analyze 461,316 articles published between 1999 and 2023, this study reveals the field's structural organization and highlights dominant themes. Citation network analysis uncovers a surprisingly integrated picture and key intellectual hubs that shape the broader research landscape. An analysis of how research clusters align with pre-defined dimensions demonstrates a strong experimental focus, widespread reliance on micro theories, and a growing emphasis on applied and translational research. At the same time, fundamental research is at the risk of decline while theoretical work and cross-scale integration remain limited. This study provides a framework for understanding neuroscience's trajectory and identifies potential avenues for strengthening the field.

Introduction

We have a longstanding desire to decipher the mystery of our own mind[1]. While philosophy and psychology have provided important insights regarding our cognitive and emotional makeup, neuroscience is unique in its ambition to provide mechanistic explanations of the mind[2]. Modern neuroscience, rooted in early work of Camillo Golgi and Santiago Ramón y Cajal[3,4], has rapidly advanced through seminal work such as Sherrington's description of reflexes[5], Hebb's theories on synaptic plasticity[6], Hubel and Wiesel's work on the visual cortex[7–9], and the discovery of grid cells[10–12]. Hand in hand with an ever-increasing pace of scientific discoveries also came diversification of the field into increasingly specialized research domains, such as work specifically devoted to the neural mechanisms underlying rare neurological syndromes (e.g.[13–16]). While this is a natural tendency of scientific disciplines[17,18], it obfuscates the interconnectedness of phenomena and research questions and may thus hinder further progress[19,20].

Consequently, there is an urgent need to provide a high-level perspective on the evolving landscape of neuroscience[21] that may help to integrate the field by identifying unifying principles, methodological approaches, and shared open questions. Addressing this necessity, I have compiled an extensive dataset of neuroscientific abstracts and their metadata spanning from 1999 to 2023 from Q1 and Q2 journals in the respective years according to the SCImago Country & Journal Rank (SJR) database[22]. Utilizing state-of-the-art text embedding and clustering techniques, I categorized the literature into 175 distinct research clusters, enabling a granular examination of the field's dynamic trajectory over the past 25 years.

Through these clusters, I systematically map the structural organization of contemporary neuroscience, identifying dominant themes as well as trends and open questions. By analyzing inter-cluster citation networks, I reveal the extent to which different research domains interact, distinguishing between insular clusters that primarily cite their own work and integrative clusters that serve as intellectual bridges between domains. Furthermore, by characterizing clusters along key dimensions, I provide a detailed account of how neuroscientific research is organized. The work presented here thus offers a data-driven framework for understanding the evolution of neuroscience that can inform future research directions and promote new collaborative initiatives that bridge specialized domains and advance our collective understanding of the brain.

Results

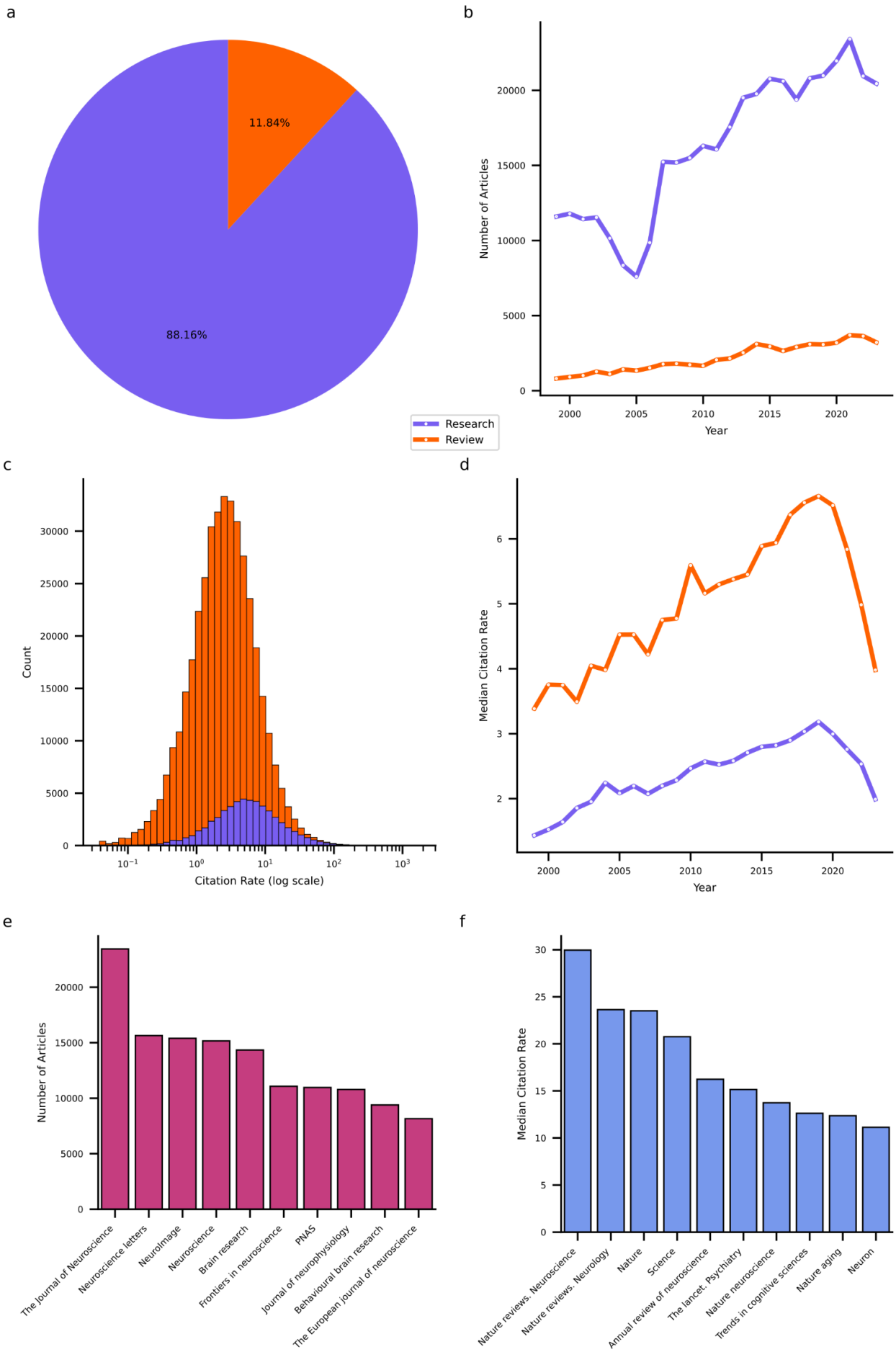
Neuroscience Publishing Trends Over the Last 25 Years

My first goal was to provide a global snapshot of neuroscience publishing trends in the period from 1999 to 2023. To that end, I first identified all neuroscience journals ranked in the top two quartiles in the respective years according to SCIMago Journal Rank. I supplemented these neuroscientific journals with Q1 multidisciplinary journals that publish neuroscientific research such as Nature, Science and Plos ONE. The next step involved querying PubMed for a maximum of 5,000 articles per year for each

selected journal. Through this procedure I obtained metadata and abstracts for research and review articles, excluding editorials and similar content. However, the procedure also yielded articles from disciplines other than neuroscience. To remove these, I embedded abstracts in a vector space using a general-purpose text embedding model from Voyage AI and created a custom discipline classifier neural network to filter out all non-neuroscience articles (see Methods for details).

This resulted in a dataset of 461,316 neuroscientific articles published in 375 journals between January 1999 and December 2023. The vast majority (88.16 %) of these are research articles. The total number of both types of articles that could be obtained from PubMed increased over time (Figure 1b), with a compound annual growth rate of 2.39% and 5.91% for research and review articles, respectively. While research articles heavily outnumber reviews, reviews exhibit higher citation rates, defined as the total number of citations divided by the article's age. On average, research articles receive 4.5 citations per year (median = 2.5), whereas review articles receive 10 citations per year (median = 5.3; see Figure 1c for distributions of log-transformed citation rates). Interestingly, the median citation rates (MCRs) of both types of articles increased from 1999 to a peak in 2019, followed by a sharp decline. This rise and fall pattern in MCR indicates that many articles experienced a period during which they were most frequently cited sandwiched between an early phase when they were not yet receiving many citations and a later phase when they were no longer receiving many citations. Indeed, most citations to articles occur within one to 10 years following their publication with the peak typically at around three years (see Supplementary Figure 1).

To further characterize the publishing landscape, I identified the top 10 primary outlets that published the highest volume of neuroscience articles over the past 25 years (see Figure 1e) and the top 10 high-impact journals (see Figure 1f), defined here by the highest MCRs for articles published therein. The primary outlets list encompasses largely neuroscience specific journals that cater to a broad range of subdisciplines such as *The Journal of Neuroscience*. The list of high-impact journals likewise comprises domain specific journals with a wide scope. However, in contrast to the list of primary outlets, it contains a larger proportion of review-focused and high-profile multidisciplinary journals such as *Nature* and *Science*.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Nature neuroscience
Trends in cognitive sciences
Nature aging
Neuron

*Figure 1: High-level descriptives. **a**, Division between research (purple) and review (orange) articles in the dataset. **b**, Division between research and review articles in the dataset broken down by publication year. **c**, Distribution of log-transformed citation rates of research and review articles. **d**, Median citation rates of research and review articles by the year they were published. **e**, Number of articles in the dataset by the journal they were published in. Only the top 10 outlets are shown. F, Median citation rates of articles published in a given journal. Only the journals with the top 10 MCR values are shown.*

Research Domain Clusters

My second goal was to identify the distinct research domains that divide neuroscientific work. To that end, I clustered abstracts based on their semantic similarity measured as cosine similarity between their domain specific text embeddings. To achieve this, I first further embedded the abstract embeddings obtained with the general-purpose Voyage AI embedding model into a lower-dimensional, domain-specific latent space (see Methods for details). I then constructed a semantic graph wherein each abstract is connected to its 50 semantically nearest neighbors, with each link weighted by the cosine similarity between its vertices. I then applied the Leiden community detection algorithm[23] on this graph to obtain clusters. For each cluster, I submitted abstracts of the 200 nearest neighbors to the cluster's centroid to a gpt-4o large language model (LLM) from OpenAI to describe the cluster. For clusters with less than 200 articles, I submitted all available abstracts.

Clustering applied to embedded abstracts identified 175 unique clusters ranging in size from 9,155 (cluster 0) to 117 (cluster 174) articles (Figure 2a). For a detailed overview of all clusters see Supplementary Table 1. The largest cluster involves research on the mechanisms of neuropathic pain including spinal cord modulation, glial activation, and receptor-mediated processes. The smallest cluster is concerned with the effects of electromagnetic fields emitted by mobile devices on brain function. While most clusters are dominated by research articles, intriguingly two clusters contain more review articles. Cluster 171, which investigates the pathophysiology and potential long-term effects of SARS-CoV-2 on the nervous system, and cluster 173, which investigates the role of exosomes in neurodegenerative disease. Cluster 171 also presents with the highest MCR for both research (8.1) and review (11.1) articles, likely explained by the immense interest in SARS-CoV-2 generated by the global pandemic[24–26].

In terms of content, several clusters exhibit some degree of thematic overlap. A total of 14 clusters are devoted to Alzheimer's disease (AD), each investigating distinct but complementary aspects. For example, cluster 1 investigates the role of amyloid beta peptides in the pathogenesis of AD whereas Cluster 47 focuses on the pathophysiological mechanisms involving tau protein modifications. Furthermore, cluster 73 focuses on neuroinflammatory processes involved in AD and cluster 85 explores the use of cerebrospinal fluid biomarkers and neuroimaging techniques to advance diagnostic accuracy. This pattern is not unique to AD. There are nine clusters devoted to Parkinson's, indicating that neurodegenerative diseases form their own group of clusters. Apart from clusters devoted to specific conditions, I also observed modality (e.g., vision and audition), cognitive/behavioral (e.g., decision-making, language, and memory), and methodological (functional neuroimaging, brain stimulation) groups of clusters. Curiously, my examination did not reveal any theory-specific clusters, suggesting that theoretical frameworks may be embedded within, rather than defining, research domains.

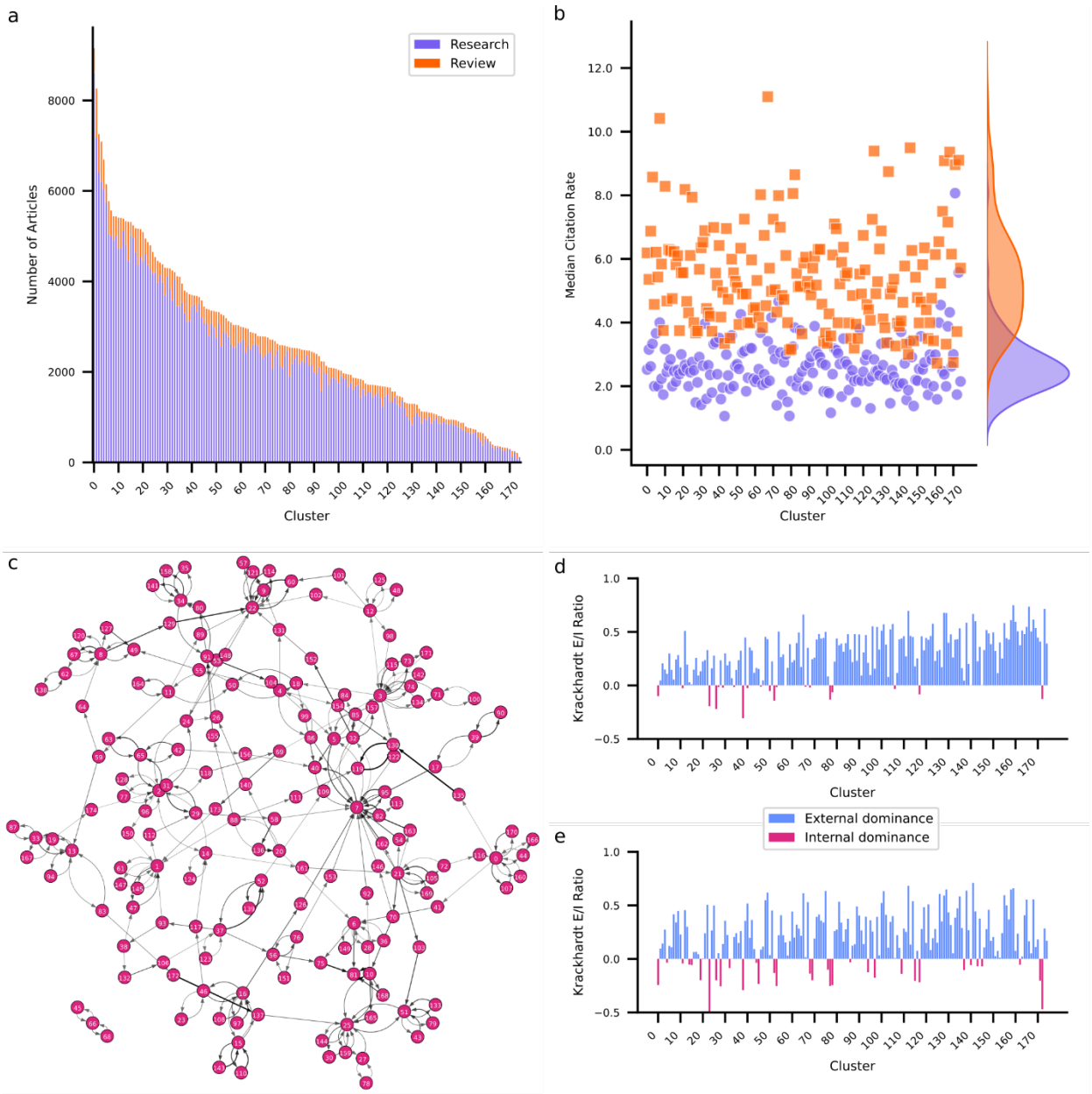

*Figure 2: Research domain clusters. **a**, Number of articles within each cluster with review articles (orange) stacked on top of research articles (purple). **b**, Median citation rates of research and review articles per cluster. Distributions of MCRs are superimposed on the right. **c**, Cluster citation graph. Darker edges indicate higher citation density among articles within the connected clusters. **d**, Reference Krackhardt coefficient for each cluster. Positive values (blue) indicate that articles within a cluster primarily cite articles from other clusters. Negative values (red) indicate that articles within a cluster primarily cite articles in the same cluster. **e**, Citation Krackhardt coefficient for each cluster. Positive values (blue) indicate that articles within a cluster are primarily cited by articles from other clusters. Negative values (red) indicate that articles within a cluster are primarily cited by articles from the same cluster.*

To further examine how clusters relate to each other and fit into the global neuroscientific landscape, I examined the interactions between clusters in terms of their citation structure. To that end, I identified for each cluster which other cluster most frequently cites its articles, and which other cluster most frequently gets cited by its articles. I used this information to construct a

citation graph among clusters (Figure 2c). Each edge in the graph is weighted by the citation density (fraction of articles that are cited to the fraction of articles that could be cited; see Methods for details). Additionally, I computed the Krackhardt coefficient[27] for each cluster's incoming links (citations) and outgoing links (references). For an overview of graph metrics per cluster see Supplementary Table 2. Notably, 74.86% of clusters exhibit positive Krackhardt coefficients for both citations and references. These clusters predominantly cite and are cited externally, suggesting diffusion of knowledge across clusters. These clusters lean on research from other clusters (indicated by a positive Krackhard coefficient for their references) but also provide insights for other clusters (indicated by a positive Krackhardt coefficient for their citations). Cluster 159, which focuses on the neural underpinnings of consciousness, is a notable example of an externally focused cluster. Conversely, only 6.86% of clusters contain articles that frequently cite and are cited internally, indicated by negative Krackhardt coefficients for both their reference and citation patterns. For example, Cluster 23, which studies the mechanisms and outcomes of auditory damage and repair, exhibits this pattern. Clusters such as these exhibit high internal cohesion and specialization but are siloed off from the remainder of the field. Some clusters exhibit mixed patterns. One such group (13.14%) maintains positive Krackhard coefficient for their references but negative Krackhardt coefficient for their citations. This suggests that while these clusters predominantly cite externally, their own articles are primarily cited internally. This pattern arises for clusters that rely on insights and methodologies from other clusters but are thematically niche. One example of this is cluster 28 which investigates the effects of adolescent binge drinking on brain development. The obverse are clusters that cite internally while being predominantly cited externally. I observed this pattern in 5.14% of clusters, but with negative Krackhard coefficients for references close to zero implying that these clusters have only a slight tendency towards citing internally. Cluster 40 is an example of this and focuses on advanced neuroimaging for characterizing brain anatomy.

It is important to note that while the Krackhardt coefficient is useful for assessing whether a cluster is more inward- or outward-focused, it does not necessarily indicate the overall influence of a cluster. A cluster that is cited more frequently by articles outside its own domain may still not be a major hub if it lacks high overall citation counts or network centrality. To gain a clearer picture of which clusters play a pivotal role, I examined key citation graph metrics, including in-degree (number of citing clusters), PageRank (influence within influential clusters), and betweenness centrality (how well a cluster bridges different research areas). Several clusters emerge as critical nodes within the neuroscience research network. Cluster 7 stands out as the most influential, with the highest weighted in-degree (0.0125), highest PageRank (0.079), and high betweenness centrality (10,789). Cluster 22 is another major hub, with a high in-degree (0.0057), PageRank (0.051), and betweenness centrality (14,899). Looking at which clusters cite research in these clusters suggests that they are central because they provide complementary insights or relevant methodologies for other clusters. For example, cluster 22 (Molecular Mechanisms of Synaptic Plasticity in the Hippocampus) feeds into cluster 60 (Mechanisms and Dynamics of AMPA Receptor Trafficking and Synaptic Plasticity) and cluster 7 (Dynamic Functional Connectivity in Resting-State

fMRI) feeds into cluster 5 (Functional Connectivity and Network Dynamics in Preclinical and Clinical Alzheimer's Disease). By contrast, clusters 150 and 72 are highly isolated with low in-degree (0.00004 and 0.00009 respectively), PageRank scores (0.0010 and 0.0009) and betweenness centrality (2,158 and 2,212). These clusters exhibit highly specialized research focuses on thyroid hormones and vitamin D in neurodevelopment (cluster 150) and neuroendocrine and autonomic mechanisms in cardiovascular regulation (cluster 72) which likely restrict their integration into the broader neuroscientific landscape.

The Dimensions of Neuroscientific Research

I followed up these cluster-level analyses with a systematic effort to characterize the underlying dimensions that define neuroscientific research. To that end, I defined 10 dimensions (Appliedness, Methodological Approach, Species, Spatial Scale, Temporal Scale, Modality, Cognitive Complexity, Theory Engagement, Theory Scope, and Interdisciplinarity) and submitted abstracts of the 250 nearest neighbors to a cluster's centroid to the LLM to characterize each cluster along these dimensions. A detailed assessment of the dimensions in each cluster is provided in Supplementary Table 2. Note that the categories that characterize a dimension are not mutually exclusive. A quantitative overview of how many clusters qualify for categories is shown in Figure 3a and reveals a predominantly experimental landscape (96% of clusters) that employs both hypothesis-driven (77%) and data-driven (67%) research. A large segment of neuroscientific research contains a theoretical element in the sense that it employs computational modeling (46%). However, only 3% of clusters contain work that develops, refines, or critiques conceptual frameworks and theories. This aligns with the observation that neuroscience tends to employ micro-theories (64%), i.e., narrowly scoped mechanistic accounts. Theories of intermediate scope in the form of domain-specific (35%) and disease-specific (39%) are also prevalent. However, only 17% of clusters contain research that employs overarching theoretical frameworks aiming to explain fundamental principles of brain function. I observed that translational (55%) and clinical (30%) work sit atop a broad base of fundamental science (81%). Many clusters contain work on rodents (74%) or humans (71%), though non-human primates (33%) and other mammals (30%) also feature prominently. Neuroscience generally shows a balanced division between spatiotemporal scales, though work at the microsecond scale is sparse (6%). Finally, neuroscience displays high levels of interdisciplinarity, with 82% of clusters scoring high or very high on this dimension.

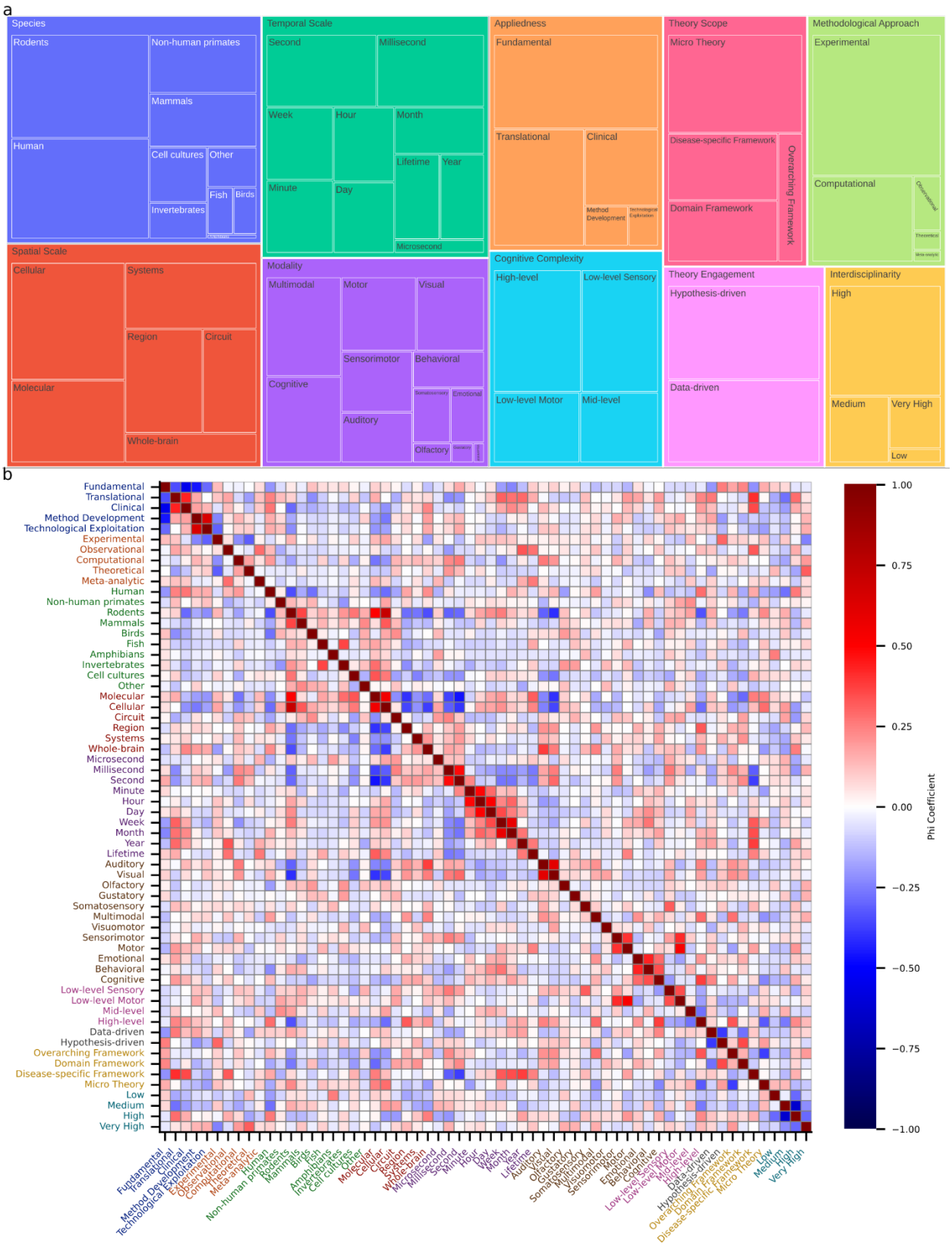
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*Figure 3: Dimensions that characterize neuroscience domain clusters. **a**, tree map visualizing number of clusters qualifying for a given category separated by dimension. Size of region reflects the number of clusters. Note that dimensions are not exclusive, and the same cluster may count towards several categories even within the same dimension. **b**, Phi correlation coefficients between all pairs of categories. Colors of category labels correspond to colors in panel a and indicate the dimension.*

I next sought to understand the extent to which dimensions co-occur by examining the Matthews correlation (phi) coefficient between pairs of categories (Figure 3b). The Matthews phi coefficient is the Pearson correlation coefficient estimated for two binary variables[28]. Please note that all reported p-values are Bonferroni corrected for multiple comparisons. Focusing first on spatial and temporal scales, it can be observed that molecular- and cellular-level investigations frequently go hand in hand (ϕ = 0.5502, t(173) = 8.667, p << 0.0001). By contrast, both molecular and cellular scales are negatively correlated with regional scale (ϕ = –0.4048, t(173) = –5.822, p << 0.0001 and ϕ = –0.3631, t(173) = –5.126, p = 0.00148, respectively). The cellular scale also exhibits a negative correlation with the whole-brain scale (ϕ = –0.3773, t(173) = –5.359, p = 0.000497). Given that other correlations among spatial scales are not significant, this suggests a separation of the micro from the meso and macro scales. For temporal scales the interesting pattern emerges that neighboring scales are significantly correlated. For example, minute and hour exhibit a correlation of 0.4880 (t(173) = 7.353, p << 0.0001) and hour and day a correlation of 0.5142 (t(173) = 7.887, p << 0.0001). Only the consecutive pair of second and minute does not exhibit a significant correlation. This suggests that temporal scales are bridged through pairwise interactions rather than collectively. Interestingly, the molecular spatial scale is positively associated with the lifetime temporal scale (ϕ = 0.3144, t(173) = 4.356, p = 0.04262). Otherwise, fast temporal scales are negatively associated with small spatial scales (molecular – second: ϕ = –0.4640, t(173) = –6.890, p << 0.0001; cellular – millisecond: ϕ = –0.3131, t(173) = –4.337, p = 0.04622; cellular – second: ϕ = –0.3968, t(173) = –5.686, p = 0.000102; molecular – millisecond: ϕ = –0.3734, t(173) = –5.294, p = 0.0006745).

I next examined how appliedness and theoretical scope interrelate. Notably, there is a sharp division between fundamental and all forms of applied research. Specifically, fundamental research is significantly anticorrelated with clinical (ϕ = –0.5496, t(173) = –8.6535, p << 0.0001), translational (ϕ = –0.3441, t(173) = –4.8206, p = 0.00587), and method development (ϕ = –0.4553, t(173) = –6.7260, p << 0.0001) approaches. At the same time, translational and clinical research (ϕ = 0.4321, t(173) = 6.3024, p << 0.0001) and method development and technological exploitation (ϕ = 0.6530, t(173) = 11.3418, p << 0.0001) are positively associated. For theoretical scope, there is a negative correlation between micro theories and overarching theoretical frameworks (ϕ = –0.3752, t(173) = –5.3234, p = 0.000588). Perhaps unsurprisingly, both clinical and translational research is positively associated with work utilizing disease-specific theoretical frameworks (clinical: ϕ = 0.3539, t(173) = 4.9763, p = 0.00293; translational: ϕ = 0.4082, t(173) = 5.8821, p << 0.0001).

Lastly, I examined how modality and cognitive complexity interrelate. Note that modality refers to the type of function being investigated, whereas cognitive complexity pertains to the complexity of the function under study, ranging from basic sensory processing to advanced functions like decision-making and social cognition. Behavioral and cognitive modalities (ϕ = 0.3482, t(173) = 4.8852, p = 0.00441), sensorimotor and motor modalities (ϕ = 0.3996, t(173) = 5.7331, p << 0.0001), auditory and visual

modalities (ϕ = 0.6082, t(173) = 10.0770, p << 0.0001) were positively correlated. In terms of complexity, low-level sensory and low-level motor processes were significantly related (ϕ = 0.3469, t(173) = 4.8652, p = 0.00482). Motor (ϕ = 0.5305, t(173) = 8.2318, p << 0.0001) and sensorimotor modalities (ϕ = 0.4142, t(173) = 5.9864, p << 0.0001) associate primarily with low-level motor processes. The somatosensory modality is associated with low-level sensory functions (ϕ = 0.3143, t(173) = 4.3540, p = 0.04306) and the cognitive modality with high cognitive complexity (ϕ = 0.3810, t(173) = 5.4200, p = 0.0003715).

Emerging Trends and Developments

My last goal was to identify current trends in neuroscience. At the individual cluster level, I examined growth trends in terms of the size-adjusted annual growth rate, which quantifies the yearly increase in article count for each cluster relative to its total number of articles. Figure 4 summarizes the results and shows that a majority (52.0%) of clusters have increased their output above what is expected based on increases in output of the discipline as a whole. One third of clusters exhibit stable output as they neither decline nor exceed the growth of the discipline. It must be noted that depending on their exact growth rate, these clusters may be considered to exhibit a relative decline as their growth is outpaced by that of the discipline. Finally, 15.4% of clusters exhibit an absolute decline in their output. Notably, the SARS-CoV-2 cluster (171) is among the ten fastest growing clusters. Generally, it appears that growing clusters share a strong applied focus and target overarching themes such as neurodegeneration (clusters 69 and 141), neuromodulation (clusters 167 and 168), and technological advancements in neuroscience (clusters 94 and 120). By contrast, declining clusters reflect predominantly fundamental research with a focus on receptor dynamics (clusters 9, 55, 60, 75, 89, 101, 124, and 135) and signaling pathways (clusters 48 and 102). These extremes of the spectrum reflect larger trends across clusters. While clusters containing fundamental research together are growing at a compound annual growth rate of 1.89%, this is less than the growth exhibited by neuroscience as a whole (2.39%). By contrast, clusters involving translational research, clinical research, method development, and technological exploitation exhibit compound annual growth rates of 3.57%, 4.78%, 7.51%, and 7.80%, respectively.

I followed up on these quantitative analyses with a more in-depth, qualitative, analysis of recent trends in neuroscience. First, I investigated the evolving themes within each research cluster by randomly selecting up to 100 articles published between 2010 and 2021, along with the top 100 cited articles from the same clusters since 2021. These selections were analyzed using an LLM with the objective to identify both emerging and declining thematic and methodological trends. Furthermore, for each cluster, I curated five review articles published in 2023 (part of the dataset) or 2024 and concurrently submitted all full articles to the LLM to synthesize the major open questions highlighted therein. The detailed, cluster-specific findings are presented in Supplementary Table 4. To develop a more holistic understanding of overarching trends, I aggregated all cluster-specific trends and questions and tasked the LLM with identifying overarching trends, transcendental questions, and necessary developments to move the field forward. These results are summarized in table 1. Trends, questions and developments are predominantly aligned with applied research. This is consistent with the growth patterns of the research clusters, where applied areas are experiencing increased output. Notably, there is an

absence of calls to develop or test theoretical frameworks. This does not imply that such efforts are absent in neuroscience, but they are less prominent relative to other trends.

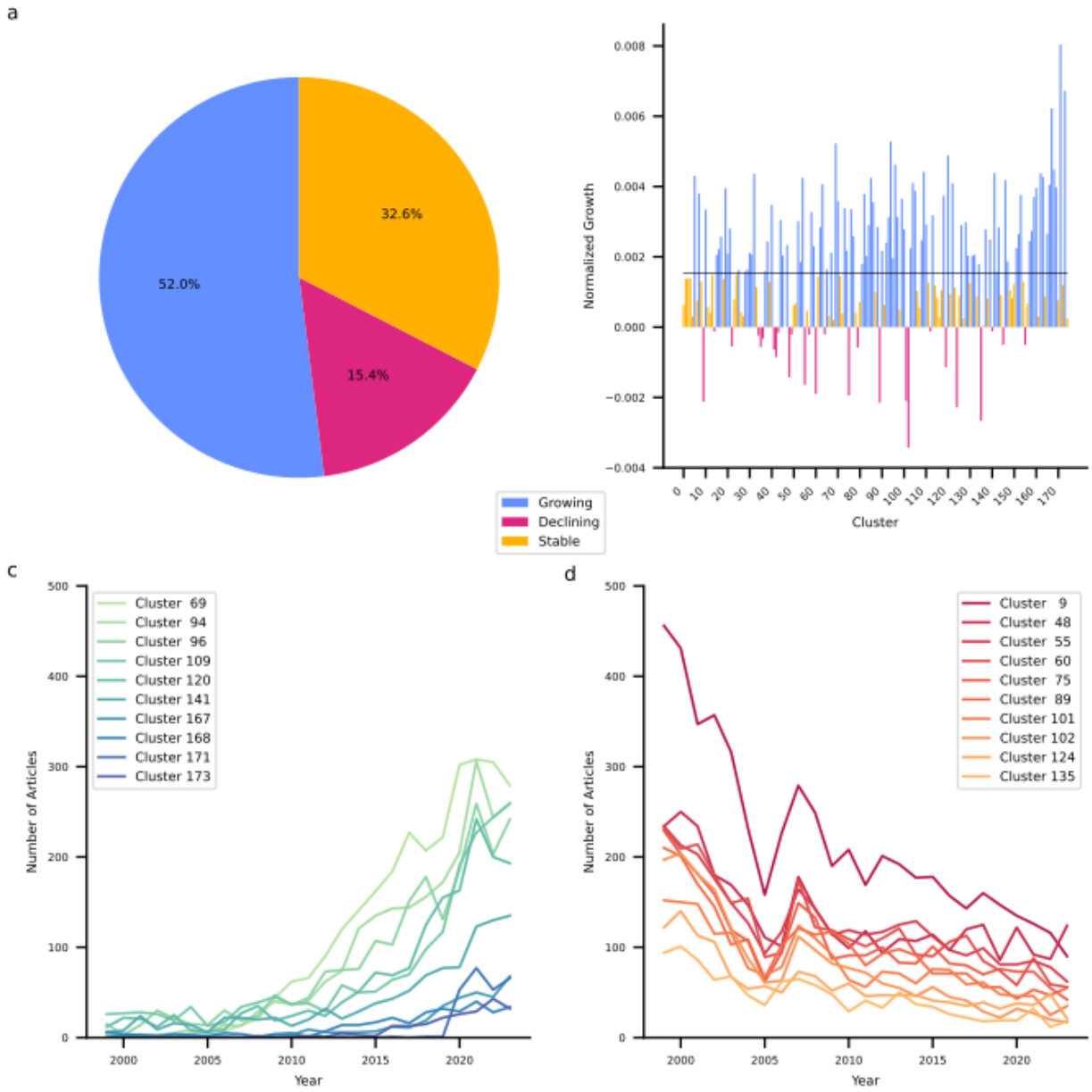

Figure 4: Quantitative growth trends. ***a****, Fractions of clusters that exhibit growth (blue), decline (red), or remain stable relative to neuroscience as a whole.* ***b****, Normalized growth rates of each cluster. Colors as in panel a. The horizontal black line indicates the normalized growth rate of neuroscience.* ***c****, Number of articles in the dataset for the ten most growing clusters broken down by year.* ***d****, Number of articles in the dataset for the ten most declining clusters broken down by year.*

Table 1: Emerging Trends, Key Scientific Questions, and Necessary Developments in Neuroscience

Overarching Trends	Transcendental Questions	Necessary Developments
Integration of multi-omics and advanced imaging techniques in neuroscience research is gaining momentum, providing a comprehensive understanding of neurological disorders and cognitive functions by combining genomic, transcriptomic, proteomic, and imaging data.	How can novel methodologies like single-cell RNA sequencing and cryo-electron microscopy be used to uncover the precise mechanisms of synaptic plasticity and neuronal connectivity in various neurological disorders?	Integration of multi-modal imaging and sequencing technologies to understand complex brain network dynamics in real-world environments, highlighting the need to combine advanced neuroimaging with gene expression data.
There is an increasing focus on sex differences and individualized approaches in the study of neurological disorders and therapeutics, emphasizing the importance of personalized medicine and targeted interventions.	How do genetic and environmental factors interact to influence susceptibility to neurological diseases, and how can this knowledge inform personalized medicine approaches?	Development of comprehensive, personalized therapeutic interventions targeting neurodegenerative and psychological disorders by leveraging insights from genetic, environmental, and neuroinflammatory factors.
The use of machine learning and artificial intelligence in analyzing complex datasets such as neuroimaging, electrophysiological recordings, and behavioral data is enhancing the precision of diagnostic and therapeutic strategies across various neurological and psychiatric conditions.	In what ways can artificial intelligence and machine learning be integrated with neuroimaging and other 'omics' data to enhance our understanding of brain disorders and improve diagnostic and therapeutic approaches?	Integration of AI and machine learning across neuroscience research to improve diagnostic accuracy and develop predictive models for neurological and psychiatric condition progression, incorporating multi-modal datasets.
Neuroinflammation and immune pathways are recognized as critical components in the pathogenesis and progression of neurodegenerative diseases, highlighting novel therapeutic targets and the importance of glial cell functions.	What roles do neuroimmune interactions and inflammation play across different neurodegenerative and psychiatric disorders, and can they be harnessed for therapeutic interventions?	Advancement in the understanding and therapeutic targeting of neuroimmune and neuroinflammatory pathways in diseases like Alzheimer's, which requires integrating genomic data with inflammation and gut-brain axis research.
The importance of neuroplasticity and the dynamic reconfiguration of neural networks is emphasized in understanding cognitive processes, learning, memory, and recovery from brain injuries, offering new insights into adaptive neural changes.	What are the mechanisms behind neuroplasticity and connectivity changes in response to both pathological and therapeutic interventions, and how can this knowledge be applied to enhance cognitive and motor recovery?	Expansion of high-resolution and non-invasive brain imaging technologies to better capture and predict neurodegenerative and neuropsychiatric disease progression in personalized medicine approaches.
Emerging non-invasive and precise neuromodulation techniques, such as ultrasound and optogenetics, show promise in modulating neural circuits for therapeutic interventions in neurological disorders, focusing on targeted and adaptable treatment strategies.		Breakthrough in targeted modulation of specific brain circuits using non-invasive technologies like focused ultrasound, emphasizing the need for precision in neuromodulation therapies for conditions like depression and epilepsy.
Neurodevelopmental and neurodegenerative diseases are increasingly being studied through advanced models like organoids, induced pluripotent stem cells, and detailed human-specific studies, refining insights into disease mechanisms and therapeutic approaches.	How can single-cell and multi-modal data from transcriptomics, proteomics, and imaging be combined to elucidate cell-type-specific roles in neural development and neurodegeneration?	Innovation in regenerative medicine and organoid technology to provide new insights into human developmental disorders and neurodegeneration, using advanced materials and engineering methods.
Research into the gut-brain axis and its influence on neurodegenerative and psychiatric disorders is expanding,	How do gut-brain interactions contribute to the onset and progression of neurodegenerative	Comprehensive modeling of the gut-brain axis to uncover its involvement in neurological health and disease

exploring the role of microbiota and gut-derived metabolites in brain health and disease, with potential for microbiome-based interventions.	diseases, and what therapeutic interventions can modulate these pathways for disease prevention and treatment?	states, particularly in the context of neurodegenerative and psychiatric disorders.
	What are the signaling pathways involved in the neuroprotective mechanisms against stress and trauma, and can they be modulated for therapeutic benefits in neuropsychiatric conditions?	
Astrocytes and glial cells are increasingly recognized for their active roles in neurophysiology and neuroprotection, influencing synaptic plasticity, neuroinflammation, and disease progression, representing potential therapeutic targets for CNS disorders.	How can advances in real-time and multi-modal imaging technologies deepen our understanding of dynamic brain processes and guide the development of effective interventions for cognitive and behavioral disorders?	Elucidation of the mechanistic role and therapeutic potential of astrocytes and microglia in synaptic plasticity and neurodegenerative conditions, using advanced tools like optogenetics and CRISPR for functional insights.
Neurosymbolic integration and neuromorphic computing are advancing in neuroscience, emulating biological brain functions in artificial systems and enhancing understanding in cognition and decision-making processes.		
	What role do epigenetic modifications and regulatory RNA molecules play in the pathogenesis of psychiatric and neurodegenerative disorders, and how can these be targeted for novel therapies?	
		Improvement in the understanding of synaptic interaction mechanisms using advanced imaging and computational tools, focusing on neurotransmitter dynamics and synaptic plasticity in health and disease.

Discussion

The present study provides a comprehensive, data-driven mapping of the evolving landscape of neuroscience over a quarter of a century. Over that time, neuroscience publishing has expanded steadily[21], with broad neuroscientific journals as primary outlet. Research articles consistently outnumber reviews. The latter, however, exhibits vastly higher citation rates. The journals with the highest impact thus unsurprisingly comprising review-focused neuroscientific journals, but also high-prestige multidisciplinary journals. A clustering analysis identified 175 distinct research domains, revealing the structural organization of neuroscience with diverse themes such as neuropathic pain, neural underpinnings of consciousness, and EEG-based brain-computer interfaces. While several clusters are devoted to specific diseases, modalities, methods, and cognitive function, notably not a single cluster is dedicated to a theoretical framework.

An analysis of the cluster-level citation network revealed that most clusters integrate and spread insights from diverse research domains. Key hub clusters play a central role in shaping neuroscience by providing methodological and conceptual foundations for other clusters. Some clusters, however, are highly specialized and remain largely isolated from the broader research landscape. The dimensional analysis of neuroscientific research reveals that the field is predominantly experimental, with both hypothesis-driven and data-driven approaches. While computational work is prevalent, theoretical work remains limited. Furthermore, the field tends to employ micro theories more than overarching theoretical frameworks. This observation aligns with the lack of theory-focused clusters. Additionally, neuroscience exhibits clear structural divides, including a sharp distinction between fundamental and applied research and a separation of micro- and macro-level spatial scales. Interestingly, temporal scales are pairwise, but never fully integrated. Finally, a trends analysis revealed that neurosciences exhibit a shift towards more applied and translational research, with growing clusters focusing on neurodegeneration, neuromodulation, and technological advancements, while traditionally dominant fundamental research areas, such as receptor dynamics and intracellular signaling pathways, are in decline. The rapid growth of the SARS-CoV-2 cluster indicates that neuroscience is quick to respond to global events. Additionally, I observed an increasing emphasis on multi-omics integration, machine learning applications, precision neuromodulation, and neuroimmune interactions.

Overall, neuroscience appears to be thriving as it maintains a high output across diverse topics ranging from neurodegenerative diseases, neuromodulation, cognitive functions, to technological advances. Despite this diversity, neuroscience achieves a high level of integration and extensive knowledge exchange across its domains. Targeted collaborations across clusters could further enhance this integration. The field also maintains a good balance between fundamental and applied research as well as between hypothesis-driven and data-driven approaches. Finally, neuroscience spans all levels of organization, from molecular and cellular studies to whole-brain dynamics and is highly interdisciplinary.

However, the field also faces challenges. First, while there is still a balance, fundamental research is losing ground. Growth trends show that applied research is expanding, while fundamental research is in relative decline. The underlying reasons for this shift remain unclear. It could reflect a change in funding priorities, where agencies increasingly emphasize clinical and technological applications. Alternatively, it may indicate a natural progression, where certain foundational questions have been sufficiently addressed, allowing researchers to pivot toward more application-driven investigations. Regardless of the cause, this trend raises important questions about the long-term trajectory of neuroscience. If the shift toward applied research continues, will neuroscience still generate foundational discoveries at a sufficient rate? To address this, future studies could systematically assess the distribution of funding across fundamental and applied domains. In the meantime, funding agencies should establish dedicated initiatives supporting fundamental research to prevent erosion of the foundational knowledge upon which future breakthroughs depend.

Second, while neuroscience spans all spatial and temporal scales, integration across these scales remains limited. There is, for instance, a clear divide between small and large spatial scales. Additionally, temporal scales are only integrated in a pairwise manner, leaving connections between different timescales indirect. An important question is whether these divisions reflect a meaningful organizational

principle of the brain. Processes unfolding at certain scales may simply not be relevant for understanding processes at other scales as each constitutes a self-contained system whose governing principles, despite emerging from smaller scales, nevertheless operate independently[29,30]. For example, network dynamics in large-scale brain activity may follow principles that are not directly predictable from individual neuronal processes. If this is the case, neuroscience may need to develop better theoretical models to formalize and justify these separations. Alternatively, the divide between research at different scales may simply be a byproduct of disciplinary specialization. In that case neuroscientists should explore systematic ways to more comprehensively bridge spatial and temporal scales. The development of standardized methods to analyze multi-modal datasets at different levels of neural organization will be essential for this[31–33]. Additionally, computational modeling may offer a means to connect findings across scales and to reveal unifying principles underlying neural organization[34,35].

A third and perhaps more fundamental limitation is the field's predominant reliance on highly specific micro theories rather than broader theoretical frameworks. While computational models are widely used to test mechanistic hypotheses, theoretical work that develops and refines conceptual frameworks is notably scarce. This raises the question whether neuroscience should actively seek to develop unifying theories, or whether its empirical diversity is best served by maintaining a collection of specialized models. A focus on micro theories allows for targeted, mechanistically detailed explanations that are closely tied to empirical data, but it may also lead to redundant or disconnected research efforts. As a first step, neuroscience could benefit from explicit efforts to determine whether different micro theories represent truly distinct explanations or special cases of more general principles. Encouraging theoretical work that systematically connects micro theories may help to uncover hidden commonalities across seemingly disparate mechanisms, potentially leading to more cohesive explanatory paradigms. Funding agencies should therefore support theoretical initiatives that aim to unify disparate mechanistic accounts, and theoretical neuroscience must be recognized as an essential component of the field.

The dataset compiled in this study provides a valuable foundation for addressing the challenges faced by neuroscience. It enables researchers to trace the evolution of theories, identifying how certain frameworks, such as predictive coding, emerge and integrate into different research domains. Additionally, the dataset allows for future work to provide a more granular investigation of the interactions between different research dimensions, such as methodological approaches, spatial and temporal scales, and appliedness, through association rule mining. By assessing citation patterns within and between clusters over time, the dataset provides a means to evaluate whether specific clusters have become more insular or have increasingly engaged with the broader neuroscientific community. Finally, the dataset also enables an article-level analysis of citation dynamics that may be used to uncover why certain articles gain prominence while others remain relatively obscure despite potential thematic similarities. By making this dataset openly available, I aim to accelerate meta-research in neuroscience and to drive the next generation of neuroscientific discoveries.

Equally important, the thematic diversification evident in my dataset highlights that the next generation of neuroscientists need to be comfortable working across multiple domains and able to synthesize diverse insights into cohesive frameworks. Programs such as the Brain Science bachelor's degree at Maastricht University exemplify an educational approach that actively promotes such integration.

Expanding such transdisciplinary education is crucial for cultivating researchers who can connect fundamental and applied research, integrate findings across scales, and develop more comprehensive theoretical models

In conclusion, neuroscience is a thriving and interdisciplinary field, but recognizing and addressing its structural limitations is crucial for future progress. The findings of this study highlight that ensuring that fundamental research remains valued, greater integration across spatiotemporal scales, and increased theoretical synthesis could strengthen the field.

Methods

Data Source and Extraction

The PubMed database (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Pubmed) was used as data source for obtaining abstracts and metadata of neuroscientific articles published between 1999 and 2025. I used the Bio.Entrez (version 1.71) package for Python (version 31.12) to programmatically query the database with the following query search query: **("{journal}"[Journal]) AND (("{year}/01/01"[Date - Publication] : "{year}/12/31"[Date - Publication]))**. Here *journal* and *year* were variables that were assigned based on yearly journal ranks provided by the SCImago Country & Journal Rank (SJR) database[22]. Specifically, for each year from 1999 to 2023, I queried all journals ranked within the first two quartiles of the neuroscience rankings provided by SJR. Additionally, for each year, I queried all journals within the first quartile of multidisciplinary rankings provided by SJR. These were included because multidisciplinary journals such as Nature and Science are valuable outlets for neuroscientific research. Finally, I queried journals that ranked in the first quartile for all other disciplines defined by SJR for the years 2000, 2010, and 2020. These were included to train a discipline classifier (see below). For each query, a maximum of 5,000 PubMed entries was obtained. Queries were performed between April 15th 2024 and April 18th 2024. For each article resulting from PubMed queries, I extracted its PubMed ID, its digital object identifier (doi), the journal it was published in as well as the month and year of publication, its title, abstract, its type. I rejected all articles that were not of research or review type and removed all articles whose abstracts had less than 50 or more than 500 words. Between December 27th 2024 and January 3rd 2025, I obtained citation counts for articles in the dataset, ensuring that each article had at least one full year for accumulating citations. Based on the publication date, I computed article age in years with respect to January 3rd 2025 and used this age to compute citation ratios as the citation count divided by age.

Data Filtering

The journals used in my queries do not exclusively publish neuroscientific work. To reduce the dataset to neuroscientific articles, I used a neural network trained on a multi-label discipline classification task. The discipline classifier network is a fully connected neural network. The architecture consisted of an input layer receiving 1024-dimensional text embeddings, two hidden layers with 256 and 64 exponential linear units (ELUs), and an output layer with 26 sigmoid-activated units, each corresponding to a discipline. To prevent overfitting, a dropout layer with a probability of 0.5 was applied before the final classification layer. The input embeddings were generated using the *voyage-lite-02-instruct* model from Voyage AI, a general-purpose text embedding model.

To train the discipline classifier, a labeled training dataset was constructed. First all articles from non-neuroscientific journals were included. Then 5% of all articles in journals publishing neuroscience were included. Labels for each article were obtained from the discipline assessment provided by SJR for each journal. Importantly, these labels are accurate at the journal level but not at the article level. A particular article published in a journal that publishes neuroscience but also other subdisciplines of life science, might nevertheless be a pure neuroscientific article. For this reason, training was performed in

three stages. In a pre-training phase, the classifier was trained for 25 epochs on a subset of the training data limited to articles from journals that exclusively publish in a single discipline.

Following pretraining, the classifier was applied to a broader set of articles, including those from multidisciplinary journals. All discipline labels falling below 99% of the maximum class probability were removed. Note that this does not remove any articles; rather, only discipline labels were discarded while simultaneously ensuring that each article retained at least one label. The classifier was then trained for 50 additional epochs, incorporating these high-confidence self-labeled samples. In the final stage, the model was fine-tuned for 10 additional epochs using again only articles from journals that exclusively publish in a single discipline. In all stages, data was subdivided into training (80%), validation (10%), and test (10%) subsets. No explicit class balancing techniques, such as resampling or weighting in the loss function, were applied. Training in all stages was conducted using binary cross-entropy loss, an Adam optimizer with a learning rate of 0.0002, and a batch size of 64.

After training, the labeled articles used for training were assessed for inclusion in the final neuroscience dataset. The articles originally selected from exclusively neuroscience journals were automatically retained since they were already part of the intended dataset. For each article published in journals that do not exclusively publish neuroscientific work, I used the discipline classifier network to identify whether neuroscience was within 80% of the most probable discipline. This threshold was chosen to ensure that only articles with a strong neuroscientific focus were included while minimizing the risk of discarding relevant research. Articles that did not meet this criterion were removed.

Semantic Clustering

To identify domain clusters in neuroscience, I initially embedded abstracts of all articles in the final dataset in a neuroscience-specific latent space to be able to assess semantic similarity between articles. This proceeded in two stages. First, I embedded all abstracts using the general-purpose *voyage-large-02-instruct* text embedding model from Voyage AI. Then I further embedded the resulting vector representations using a custom neural network to obtain neuroscience-specific representation of article abstracts. The network comprised three fully connected layers with progressively smaller dimensions, reducing the input 1024-dimensional embeddings to a 64-dimensional domain-specific embedding space. Batch normalization was applied after the first and second fully connected layers to improve training stability and accelerate convergence. An ELU activation function followed each of these layers to introduce non-linearity, and dropout was applied immediately after the ELU activation in both the first and second hidden layers, with a dropout rate of 0.1 to mitigate overfitting. The output of the final layer was L2-normalized, ensuring that all embeddings had unit length.

The network was trained using a contrastive learning approach with an N-pair loss function. The objective was to learn a representation where semantically similar articles were mapped closer together while dissimilar articles were pushed apart. To define training pairs dynamically, cosine similarity was computed between the general-purpose embeddings that served as input to the network. Pairs of articles with an initial embedding cosine similarity of at least 0.85 were designated as positive pairs, while pairs with a similarity below 0.75 were assigned as negative pairs. Intermediate cases, where similarity fell between these thresholds, were excluded from training. Similarity cutoffs for defining

positive and negative pairs were defined based on domain knowledge and manual inspection. Specifically, I computed the cosine similarity between the embedded representations of a set of abstracts that I had judged to be part of the same research domain and compared this to the similarity between abstracts that I classified as belonging to different subdomains. A substantial portion of the dataset, approximately 95%, served as training dataset. The remaining 5% of the dataset was reserved for validation to monitor convergence and prevent overfitting. The training dataset was used to optimize the embedding network with an Adam optimizer, an initial learning rate of 0.0001, and an L2 weight decay of 0.01 to improve generalization. A batch size of 256 was used. The learning rate was scheduled to decrease exponentially over the course of 2000 epochs, with a decay factor of 0.995 per epoch. Additionally, an L2 regularization weight of 0.01 and a correlation weight of 0.1 were applied to further constrain the learned representations and promote meaningful structure in the latent space. To accelerate training convergence and improve generalization, I incorporated Grokfast[36], a method that amplifies slow gradients during optimization, with a smoothing coefficient of 0.98 and an amplification factor 2.

Following training, the learned embeddings were used to construct a similarity graph of neuroscientific research, where each node represents an article and edges between nodes are weighted by their cosine similarity. A K-NN search was performed using FAISS to retrieve the top 50 most similar neighbors for each article and add these as edges to the graph. This results in a directed graph because an article might be among the top 50 nearest neighbors of another article, but not vice versa. I symmetrized the graph by adding bidirectional edges.

The resulting undirected, weighted graph served as the foundation for clustering neuroscience into distinct research domains using Leiden community detection[23]. Leiden clustering was performed using the Constant Potts Model (CPM)[37], which allows for resolution tuning to optimize the balance between intra-cluster density and inter-cluster separation. To systematically determine the optimal resolution parameter, clustering was conducted across 1000 resolution values, evenly spaced between 0.001 and 1.0. To identify the optimal resolution, modularity scores were monitored, and clustering was halted early if modularity exhibited a consistent downward trend across five consecutive resolution steps. The best resolution parameter was selected as the value that maximized modularity across the examined range. Articles were then assigned to clusters based on the optimal Leiden partition, and these cluster assignments were mapped back to the original dataset.

Citation Density Graph

To construct a citation density graph at the cluster level, I first extracted citation and reference relationships for each article in the dataset. For each article, I retrieved the PubMed IDs of all articles citing it (incoming citations) and all articles it cited (outgoing references). Only linked PubMed IDs present in the dataset were retained. I next computed citation density between all pairs of clusters by identifying all articles that cite across clusters and normalizing this by the number of possible citations, taking the relative article ages into account. Additionally, for each cluster I identified the clusters whose articles most frequently cite articles in the clusters and whose articles most frequently get cited by articles in the cluster. Finally, I constructed a weighted and directed citation density graph by connecting

each cluster to their most citing and most cited clusters and weighing these connections by the citation density.

Metrics

Compound Annual Growth Rate

The com =pound annual growth rate over the period from t_0 to t_n is given by $\left(\frac{V(t_n)}{V(t_0)}\right)^{\frac{1}{t_n - t_0}} - 1$, where $V(t_0)$ is the is the initial value and $V(t_n)$ is the final value.

Size-Adjusted Annual Growth Rate

The size-adjusted annual growth rate is given by $\frac{\beta_c}{N_c}$, where β_c is the slope obtained from a linear regression of the number of articles in cluster c as a function of years and N_c is the total number of articles in cluster over the entire period.

Krackhardt Coefficient

The Krackhardt coefficient (E/I-ratio) is given by $\frac{E_{out} - E_{in}}{E_{out} + E_{in}}$, where E_{out} is the number of external citations and E_{in} the number of internal citations.

LLM-Based Analyses

I conducted several semantic analyses of the domain clusters with the aid of OpenAI's *gpt-4o-2024-08-06* large language model (LLM). First, I obtained a title, short description, relevant keywords, and a classification of the primary focus (thematic or methodological) for each cluster by submitting up to 200 abstracts of each cluster to the LLM. For clusters with less than 200 articles, I submitted all abstracts. For clusters with more than 200 articles, I selected those whose abstracts were most similar to the cluster centroid in the previously computed semantic embedding space. The selected abstracts were formatted and submitted to the LLM using the LangChain API (version 0.3.4 of langchain and 0.1.2 of langchain_voyageai), with the following prompt:

```
You are provided with a list of scientific abstracts that belong to a
specific research cluster. Your task is to:

1. **Identify the most frequent and relevant keywords and phrases** used in
the abstracts within this cluster. The keywords should accurately
characterize the research within the cluster and avoid wrong assertions.

2. **Provide a descriptive title** for the cluster that encapsulates the main
themes and methodologies.

3. **Write a brief summary** (1-2 sentences) that describes the main themes
and methodologies of the cluster.

4. **Determine the main focus** of the cluster, whether it is on the themes
or methodologies. A methodological focus is when a cluster focuses on method
development or consistently applies a specific methodology. A thematic focus
is when a cluster consistently studies a specific phenomenon.

**Output Format:**
```

```
Please present your findings in **JSON format** with the following structure:

"Keywords": ["keyword1", "keyword2", "keyword3", ...],

"Title": "Descriptive Cluster Title",

"Description": "Brief summary of the cluster's main themes and
methodologies."

"Focus": "The main focus of the cluster is either on the themes or
methodologies."
```

```
**Instructions:**

- **Accuracy is crucial**: Ensure all information is directly supported by
the provided abstracts. Do not include information not present in the
abstracts or make external assumptions.

- **Clarity and Precision**: The keywords, title, and description should be
clear and accurately reflect the content of the abstracts.

- **Conciseness**: Do not include any additional text or explanations beyond
the specified JSON output. Do not generate more output than necessary.

**Here are the abstracts:**

{abstracts}
```

The generated JSON data was automatically extracted and integrated into the dataset. The prompt was designed to minimize the risk of hallucination or speculative assertions by the model, as it was explicitly instructed to rely solely on the provided abstracts.

To better understand what distinguishes similar clusters, I identified the most similar cluster for each of the 175 clusters. For each cluster, I then submitted the 100 articles that were most similar to the other cluster's centroid as well as the 100 articles of the other cluster that were most similar to its centroid to the LLM with the following prompt:

```
You are provided with two sets of neuroscientific abstracts from Cluster A
and Cluster B, which are similar in nature. Analyze the abstracts from both
clusters and identify the most distinguishing features that separate Cluster
A from Cluster B with high accuracy and conciseness.


**Instructions:**

- Return your findings **only** in JSON format.

- The JSON should contain a single field named `"Distinguishing Features"`.

- Do **not** include any other text, explanations, or comments.

- Do **not** include more than three features.

- Always contrast the features of Cluster A with Cluster B.

- Keep the feature descriptions short (1 or 2 sentences) and simple. Non-
experts must be able to understand.


**Example Output:**
```

```
```json
{{
"Distinguishing Features": "Feature 1 description; Feature 2 description; Feature 3 description"
}}



**Cluster A Abstracts:**
{cluster_a_abstracts}


**Cluster B Abstracts:**
{cluster_b_abstracts}
```

The generated JSON data was automatically extracted and integrated into the dataset.

Subsequently, I utilized the LLM to assess research within each cluster along 9 research dimensions: appliedness, modality, spatiotemporal scale, cognitive complexity, species, theory engagement, theory scope, methodological approach, and interdisciplinarity. To that end, I submitted up to 250 abstracts of each cluster together with the cluster title to the LLM using the following prompt:

```
You are an expert in neuroscience and scientific text analysis.
You are provided with a list of neuroscientific abstracts that belong to the cluster '{title}'.
Your task is to identify **key neuroscience dimensions** that best describe the cluster, guided by the following 9 dimensions:


1. Appliedness: The extent to which the research is basic science (fundamental mechanisms) or applied (translational, clinical, method development, advancing technology).
2. Modality: The sensory and/or motor modality under investigation (e.g., visual, auditory, gustatory, somatosensory, motor, sensorimotor, multimodal).
3. Spatiotemporal Scale: The spatial (e.g., molecular, cellular, circuit, region, systems, whole-brain) and temporal (e.g., microsecond, millisecond, second, minute, hour, day, week, month, year, lifetime) scale of the research.
4. Cognitive Complexity: The level of cognitive complexity under investigation from low level (e.g., sensory processing, motor control) to high level (e.g., language, decision making, social cognition).
5. Species: The species under investigation (e.g., human, non-human primate, rodent, drosophila, zebrafish, C. elegans).
6. Theory Engagement: The extent to which the research is theory-driven (hypothesis testing) or data-driven (exploratory, descriptive).
7. Theory Scope: The scope of the theory under investigation, ranging from specific mechanisms to broad overarching theories of the brain. Intermediate between these are theories focusing on pathophysiology of a specific disorder
```
```

and highly influential theories with narrow domain coverage. Indiciate the specific unifying theoretical frameworks (e.g., Predictive Coding, Critical Brain Hypothesis, Communication through Coherence, Free Energy Principle, Active Inference, Global Neuronal Workspace, Integrated Information Theory, etc.) if applicable (else, no general theory). There might be more than one framework.

8. Methodological Approach: The methodological approach used in the research (e.g., experimental, computational, theoretical, modeling, simulation, data analysis, review, meta-analysis, etc.). Identify specific methods if applicable (e.g., optogenetics, fMRI, EEG, MEG, TMS, lesion studies, single-unit recordings, etc.). There might be more than one method.

9. Interdisciplinarity: The extent to which the research is interdisciplinary, combining methods and concepts from multiple fields (e.g., medicine, biology, chemsitry, psychology, computer science, physics, engineering, mathematics, philosophy).

Examples are not exhaustive and abstracts may contain multiple dimensions.

Output Format:

Please present your findings in **JSON format** with the following structure:

{{

"Dimension 1 - Appliedness": "Brief assessment of the research's appliedness.",

"Dimension 2 - Modality": "Brief overview of the sensory and/or motor modality under investigation.",

"Dimension 3 - Spatiotemporal Scale": "Brief description of the spatial and temporal scale of the research.",

"Dimension 4 - Cognitive Complexity": "Brief assessment of the research's cognitive complexity.",

"Dimension 5 - Species": "Brief overview of the species under investigation.",

"Dimension 6 - Theory Engagement": "Brief assessment of the research's theory engagement.",

"Dimension 7 - Theory Scope": "Brief assessment of the research's theory scope. Identify specific theoretical frameworks if applicable. There might be more than one framework. Not all articles need to fall under any specific framework, but a significant portion should (one or two are not enough).",

"Dimension 8 - Methodological Approach": "Brief overview of the methodological approach used in the research. Identify specific methods if applicable. There might be more than one method.",

"Dimension 9 - Interdisciplinarity": "Brief assessment of the research's interdisciplinarity."

}}

```
```

```
**Instructions:**

- **Accuracy is crucial**: Ensure all information is directly supported by
the provided abstracts. Do not include information not present in the
abstracts or make external assumptions.


- **Clarity and Precision**: Assessments and descriptions should be clear and
accurately reflect the content of the abstracts.


- **Conciseness**: Do not include any additional text or explanations beyond
the specified JSON output. Do not generate more output than necessary.


**Here are the abstracts:**

{abstracts}
```

The generated JSON data was automatically extracted and integrated into the dataset. It was also used for a second-level assessment of research dimensions along specific categories within each dimension. For this analysis, I split spatiotemporal scale into two dimensions, spatial scale and temporal scale. To obtain a binary judgment whether a cluster qualifies for a particular category, I submitted the verbal assessment of a cluster's dimensions to the LLM together with specific instructions to evaluate a particular category belonging to a particular dimension. I used the following prompt for this purpose:

```
You are an expert in neuroscience.

You are provided with an analysis of research within a neuroscientific
cluster along the following 9 dimensions:


1. Appliedness: The extent to which the research is basic science
(fundamental) or applied in one of several ways.

2. Modality: The sensory and/or motor modality under investigation.

3. Spatiotemporal Scale: The spatial and temporal scale of the research. Can
vary from microscale to macroscale for both space and time.

4. Cognitive Complexity: The level of cognitive complexity under
investigation from low level (e.g., sensory processing, motor control) to
high level (e.g., language, decision making, social cognition).

5. Species: The species under investigation.

6. Theory Engagement: The extent to which the research is theory-driven
(hypothesis testing) or data-driven (exploratory, descriptive).

7. Theory Scope: The scope of the theory under investigation. Overarching
Framework: In neuroscience, an overarching framework is a broad theoretical
approach that aims to explain fundamental principles of brain function across
multiple cognitive and neural domains.

Domain Framework: In neuroscience, a domain framework is an integrative
theory focusing on a specific subfield, offering cohesive principles for that
area.
```

Disease-specific Framework: In neuroscience, a disease-specific framework is a theory that details the neural causes, mechanisms, and manifestations of a particular neurological or psychiatric condition.

Micro Theory: In neuroscience, a micro theory is a narrowly scoped, mechanistic account or model that explains one specific process or phenomenon in the brain.

8. Methodological Approach: The methodological approach used in the research. Experimental: Studies in which researchers deliberately manipulate one or more variables under controlled conditions to test for causal effects.

Observational (Correlational / Descriptive): Studies that measure variables in naturally occurring settings without introducing any active intervention, focusing on describing or correlating observed phenomena.

Computational / coding: Studies that construct or test mathematical, algorithmic, or simulation-based models to predict, explain, or interpret empirical data or biological processes.

Theoretical / Conceptual: Work that develops, refines, or critiques conceptual frameworks and theories without generating new empirical data or running computational simulations.

Meta-Analytic / Systematic Review: Research that synthesizes and reanalyzes existing primary studies, systematically aggregating findings using quantitative (meta-analysis) or rigorous protocol-based (systematic review) methods.

9. Interdisciplinarity: The extent to which the research is interdisciplinary, combining methods and concepts from multiple fields. From low (confined to a single discipline) to very high (incorporating multiple disciplines in a transcdisciplinary manner).

Multidisciplinary: Multiple disciplines study the same problem in parallel, each applying its own methods and perspectives but with little cross-integration.

Interdisciplinary: Researchers from different disciplines integrate theories, methods, or data to create shared frameworks or solutions that transcend any single field.

Transdisciplinary: Collaboration goes beyond standard academic boundaries, involving non-academic stakeholders or merging disciplines so completely that new fields or holistic approaches emerge.

Your task is to focus solely on the dimension of {dimension} and provide a binary indication ("yes" or "no") of whether the research within the cluster falls within the specified categories.

Here are the categories for this dimension:

{categories}

Output Format:

Please present your findings in **JSON format** with the following structure:

{{

```
"Category 1": "yes" / "no",
"Category 2": "yes" / "no",
"Category 3": "yes" / "no",
...
category n: "yes" / "no"
}}

```


Instructions:
- **Accuracy is crucial**: Ensure all information is directly supported by the provided analysis. Do not include information not present in the analysis or make external assumptions.

- **Consisteny**: Ensure that the evaluation of the dimension does not contradict the provided analysis (including other dimensions).
- **Focus and Precision**: Only evaluate the dimension of {dimension} and provide a binary response for each category. Do not include any additional information or explanations.

- **Proper Category Naming**: Ensure that the categories are named correctly and accurately reflect the content of the analysis. ONLY use the provided categories and replace Category 1, Category 2, etc. with the actual category names.

- **Binary Response**: Ensure that the response for each category is binary (yes or no) and does not include any other text or explanations.

Here is the analysis of the research within the cluster along the dimension of {dimension}:
{analysis}
```

The generated JSON data was automatically extracted and integrated into the dataset.

Next, I used the LLM to analyze emerging trends in the field. To that end, I submitted abstracts of up to 200 randomly selected articles published between 2010 and 2021 labeled as older abstracts as well as abstracts of up to 200 articles published since 2021 labeled as younger abstracts to the LLM. For younger articles, I selected articles based on their citation rate. For clusters with more than 200 articles published from 2021 this means I selected the 200 most impactful articles. The LLM was instructed to identify emerging themes and methodological approaches as well as declining themes and methodological approaches using the following prompt:

```
You are an expert in neuroscience and scientific text analysis.
```
```

You are provided with a set of older neuroscientific abstracts and recent neuroscientific abstracts that belong to the cluster '{title}'.

Your task is to compare older abstracts (pre-{year}) to recent abstracts (post-{year}), focusing on:

Emerging thematic trends: New or increasingly emphasized topics (as well as theories) that appear predominantly in the recent set.

Emerging methodological trends: New tools, techniques, or approaches introduced or significantly gaining traction in the recent set.

Declining themes: Topics or themes that were prominent in the older set but are less emphasized or absent in the recent set.

Declining methodological approaches: Tools, techniques, or approaches that were commonly used in the older set but are now less represented or obsolete.

Provide your analysis in a structured JSON format.

Output Format:

Please present your findings in **JSON format** with the following structure:

{{

"Emerging Themes": "Semicolon separated list of emerging thematic trends with brief descriptions",

"Emerging Methodological Approaches": "Semicolon separated list of emerging methods or techniques with brief descriptions",

"Declining Themes": "Semicolon separated list of themes with brief descriptions that are less emphasized or absent",

"Declining Methodological Approaches": "Semicolon separated list of older methods or techniques with brief descriptions that are now less used"

}}

Instructions:

- **No colons**: Do not use colons in the JSON output.

- **Accuracy is crucial**: Ensure all information is directly supported by the provided abstracts. Do not include information not present in the abstracts or make external assumptions.

- **Clarity and Precision**: Assessments and descriptions should be clear and accurately reflect the content of the abstracts.

- **Conciseness**: Do not include any additional text or explanations beyond the specified JSON output. Do not generate more output than necessary.

Here are the older abstracts:

{old_abstracts}

```
**Here are the recent abstracts**:

{recent_abstracts}
```

To further understand developments within each cluster, I used the LLM to extract open questions for each neuroscientific cluster. To that end I first obtained five full review articles per cluster in portable document format (PDF). These review articles were published either in 2023 or 2024. Those published in 2023 were directly selected from the dataset based on their abstracts' similarity to cluster centroid and whether I had access. Candidates for review articles published in 2024 for each cluster were identified by a PubMed query with the cluster's keywords. Abstracts and digital object identifiers of the top 100 responses were obtained. Abstracts were then embedded and compared to the cluster centroid. Those articles with the highest similarity to which I had access were selected. I included three articles from the dataset (published in 2023) and two articles not in the dataset (published in 2024) unless access limitations required adjustments to this distribution. The list of review articles I used is shown in Supplementary Table 5. The set of five review articles of a cluster were then submitted to the LLM with the instruction to identify the major open questions that are explicitly or implicitly discussed in these articles defined in the following prompt:

```
You are a domain expert in neuroscience. You have the combined text of
several recent neuroscience review articles that all pertain to the same
cluster entitled "{cluster_title}".

{cluster_definition}

Your task is to synthesize and prioritize the major open questions explicitly
or implicitly mentioned in these articles.


Below are the texts (or substantial excerpts) of several review articles that
cover this cluster. Each article might mention multiple open questions,
challenges, or research gaps. Please read them carefully and produce a
consolidated list of the major open questions in this subdomain.


**Instructions:**

- Return your findings **only** in JSON format (valid JSON, no extra text).

- The JSON should contain a single field named `"Open Questions"`.

- Do **not** include any other text, explanations, or comments.

- Do **not** include more than five Open Questions.

- No lists: Provide the Open Questions as a single string separated by
semicolons, not as a list.

- Highlight overlap: Prioritize questions that appear in multiple reviews.

- Avoid fabrications: Only list questions that are actually stated or
strongly implied by the articles.

- Condense duplication: If multiple reviews mention the same open question,
merge them into a single entry.

- Preserve specificity: Include enough detail to capture the essence of each
open question.
```

```
- Be concise: Keep each open question short (2 or 3 sentences) and simple.
Non-experts must be able to understand.


**Example Output:**
```json
{{
"Open Questions": "Open question 1; Open question 2; Open question 3"
}}



**Reviews:**
{reviews}
```

To synthesize overarching trends and key open questions that transcend individual research clusters, I systematically aggregated the results obtained from cluster-specific analyses. Each cluster's trends and open questions were concatenated into a single document and submitted to the LLM with the instruction to identify patterns that generalize across multiple clusters, distinguishing between emerging research directions, methodological developments, and critical gaps in the field. I used the following prompt:

```
You are an expert in neuroscience and scientific text analysis.
You are provided with a set of emerging trends and open questions in specific
neuroscience clusters.
Your task is to analyze the trends and questions in the clusters and provide
an overview of the 10 {type}s that transcend the clusters and reflect the
current state of neuroscience as a whole.
Any {type} may focus on thematic developments, methodological developments,
or both. For trends both negative and positive developments can be
interesting, but necessary developments should focus on which shortcomings
need to be addressed.


Provide your analysis in a structured JSON format.


**Output Format:**


Please present your findings in **JSON format** with the following structure:
{{
"{type} 1": Brief assessment and description of the first {type},
"{type} 2": Brief assessment and description of the second {type},
"{type} 3": Brief assessment and description of the third {type},
"{type} 4": Brief assessment and description of the fourth {type},
"{type} 5": Brief assessment and description of the fifth {type},
```
```

```
"{type} 6": Brief assessment and description of the sixth {type},
"{type} 7": Brief assessment and description of the seventh {type},
"{type} 8": Brief assessment and description of the eighth {type},
"{type} 9": Brief assessment and description of the ninth {type},
"{type} 10": Brief assessment and description of the tenth {type}
}}


**Instructions:**
- **Importance**: Focus on the most important {type}s that are relevant to the field of neuroscience as a whole.
- **Big Picture View**: {type}s that only apply to a single or very small number of cluster should not be included. Focus on {type}s that transcend the clusters and reflect the broader field of neuroscience. A {type} that is relevant to many clusters, though not necessarily all, should be included.
- **Accuracy is crucial**: Ensure all information is directly supported by the provided text. Do not include information not present in the text or make external assumptions.
- **Clarity and Precision**: Assessments and descriptions should be clear and accurately reflect the content of the text.
- **Conciseness**: Do not include any additional text or explanations beyond the specified JSON output. Do not generate more output than necessary.


**Here are the cluster specific trends and open questions**:
{text}
```

As can be appreciated from the prompt, the particular analysis the LLM should perform is variable. The prompt was constructed in this way to enable separate analyses focusing on (1) overarching trends, (2) necessary developments, and (3) transcendental research questions. In each case, the LLM was prompted to generate exactly ten items that encapsulate broad, field-wide patterns rather than localized trends specific to a single or small subset of clusters.

Data Availability

The data described in this study are available on Zenodo at https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14865161

Code Availability

All code is available at https://github.com/ccnmaastricht/NeuroScape.git

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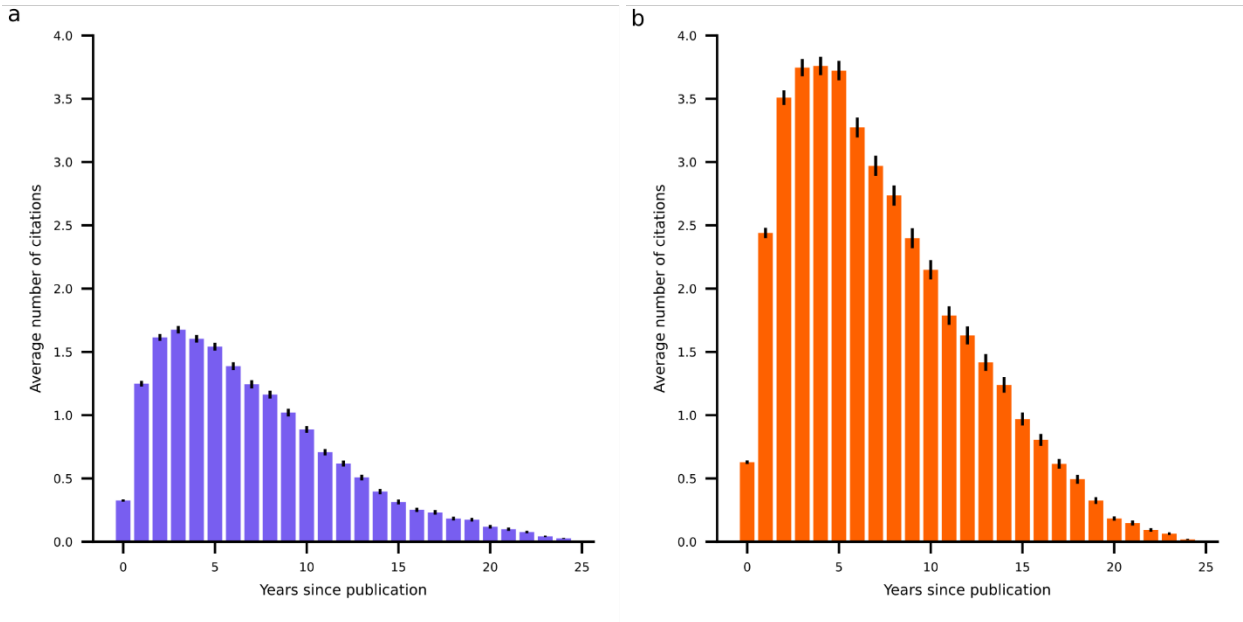
Supplementary Materials

Figures



***Supplementary Figure** 1: Average number of citations articles received as a function of their age for research (**a**) and review (**b**) articles. Estimated from a sample of 10,000 randomly chosen articles of each type published between 1999 and 2019. Error bars reflect standard error of measurement.*

Tables

Supplementary Table 1: Overview of Neuroscience Domain Clusters.
This table presents a structured summary of the 175 research clusters identified through text embedding and clustering analysis of neuroscientific literature from 1999 to 2023. Each cluster is characterized by a unique identifier, the number of articles it contains, a descriptive title, and a detailed summary of its thematic content. The table also includes a set of relevant keywords that capture the core topics and methodologies associated with each cluster.

Supplementary Table 2: Citation Network Metrics for Neuroscience Domain Clusters.
This table presents key network metrics describing the citation structure of each research cluster, including Krackhardt coefficients for references and citations, in-degree (number of citing clusters), out-degree (number of referenced clusters), betweenness centrality (a measure of a cluster's role as a bridge in the citation network), and PageRank (an indicator of a cluster's relative influence based on citations from other influential clusters).

Supplementary Table 3: Characterization of Neuroscience Domain Clusters Across Key Dimensions.
This table provides a systematic classification of each research cluster along nine fundamental dimensions of neuroscientific inquiry, including appliedness, modality, spatiotemporal scale, cognitive complexity, species studied, theory engagement, theory scope, methodological approach, and interdisciplinarity. Note that spatiotemporal scales are divided into spatial and temporal scales in the manuscript.

Supplementary Table 4: Emerging and Declining Trends in Neuroscience Domain Clusters.
This table summarizes the evolving thematic and methodological landscape within neuroscience research clusters. It highlights emerging research themes and methodological approaches, as well as declining areas of focus. Additionally, key open questions are listed for each cluster, reflecting unresolved scientific challenges and potential future research directions.

Supplementary table 5: Bibliography of Review Articles.

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