

Analyzing Research Trend in Deep Learning with Knowledge Mining

A project using NLP, topic modeling, and citation analysis to study deep learning research trends (2019–2024).

Analyzing Research Trend in Deep Learning with NLP

- This study explores how topic modeling and keyword-based NLP techniques can uncover patterns in deep learning research from 2019–2024.

Data Collection

- The Scopus API was used to retrieve research papers on deep learning. The goal is to cover five years of research to analyze trends over time.
- 500 deep learning paper titles (2019–2024) were collected and cleaned. Each title was tokenized for topic modeling and trend analysis.

| | A | B | C | D |
|----|---------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Title | Year | Journal | Citations |
| 2 | Application of deep learning algor | 1/1/2026 | Skeletal Radiology | 0 |
| 3 | The Common Curricular Base and | 12/18/2025 | Encontros Bibli | 0 |
| 4 | Deep learning in flower quantifica | 12/10/2025 | Acta Scientiarum - Technolo | 0 |
| 5 | Perceived Information Revisited II | 12/9/2025 | IACR Transactions on Cryptoc | 0 |
| 6 | Vision Mamba and xLSTM-UNet for | 12/1/2025 | Scientific Reports | 0 |
| 7 | Predicting triage of pediatric patie | 12/1/2025 | International Journal of Em | 0 |
| 8 | Rolling bearing remaining useful l | 12/1/2025 | Scientific Reports | 0 |
| 9 | SignEdgeLVM transformer model fo | 12/1/2025 | Discover Computing | 0 |
| 10 | An intelligent ransomware based c | 12/1/2025 | Scientific Reports | 0 |
| 11 | Pixel level deep reinforcement lear | 12/1/2025 | Scientific Reports | 0 |
| 12 | Artificial intelligence-driven transl | 12/1/2025 | Journal of Translational Me | 0 |
| 13 | Assessing and developing college | 12/1/2025 | International Journal of Edu | 0 |
| 14 | Convolutional block attention gate | 12/1/2025 | BMC Medical Imaging | 0 |
| 15 | Myocardial perfusion imaging SPE | 12/1/2025 | EJNMMI Physics | 0 |
| 16 | CPHNet: a novel pipeline for anti-F | 12/1/2025 | Respiratory Research | 0 |
| 17 | Electrochemical ohmic memristor | 12/1/2025 | Nature Communications | 0 |
| 18 | Prediction of particulate matter PM | 12/1/2025 | Journal of Air Pollution and | 0 |
| 19 | Identification of enterotype for pat | 12/1/2025 | Journal of Translational Me | 0 |
| 20 | A large-scale open image dataset | 12/1/2025 | Scientific Data | 0 |
| 21 | A multi-dilated convolution netwo | 12/1/2025 | Scientific Reports | 0 |
| 22 | A novel approach for the detection | 12/1/2025 | Scientific Reports | 0 |
| 23 | A vehicle trajectory prediction moc | 12/1/2025 | Scientific Reports | 0 |
| 24 | Precise engineering of gene expres | 12/1/2025 | Genome Biology | 0 |
| 25 | Linear attention based spatiotemp | 12/1/2025 | Scientific Reports | 1 |
| 26 | Leveraging large language models | 12/1/2025 | Scientific Reports | 0 |

Data Processing

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Data Processing

- Each title was tokenized for topic modeling and trend analysis.

```
10
11 # Create corpus from the Title column
12 corp <- corpus(data, text_field = "Title")
13
14 # Tokenize and clean
15 toks <- tokens(corp, remove_punct = TRUE, remove_numbers = TRUE) %>%
16   tokens_remove(stopwords("en"))
17
18 # Create document-feature matrix
19 dfm <- dfm(toks)
20
21 # Trim rare terms (appear in only 1 doc)
22 dfm_trimmed <- dfm_trim(dfm, min_termfreq = 2)
23
24 dfm_trimmed
25
26 # Convert dfm to topicmodels-compatible format
27 dtm <- convert(dfm_trimmed, to = "topicmodels")
28
29 # Optional: Remove empty documents (just in case)
30 row_totals <- apply(dtm, 1, sum)
31 dtm <- dtm[row_totals > 0, ]
32
33 # Set number of topics
34 k <- 5
35
36 # Fit LDA model
37 lda_model <- LDA(dtm, k = k, control = list(seed = 1234))
38
39
```

```
> words_per_topic
  1    2    3    4    5
416 416 416 416 416
> |
```

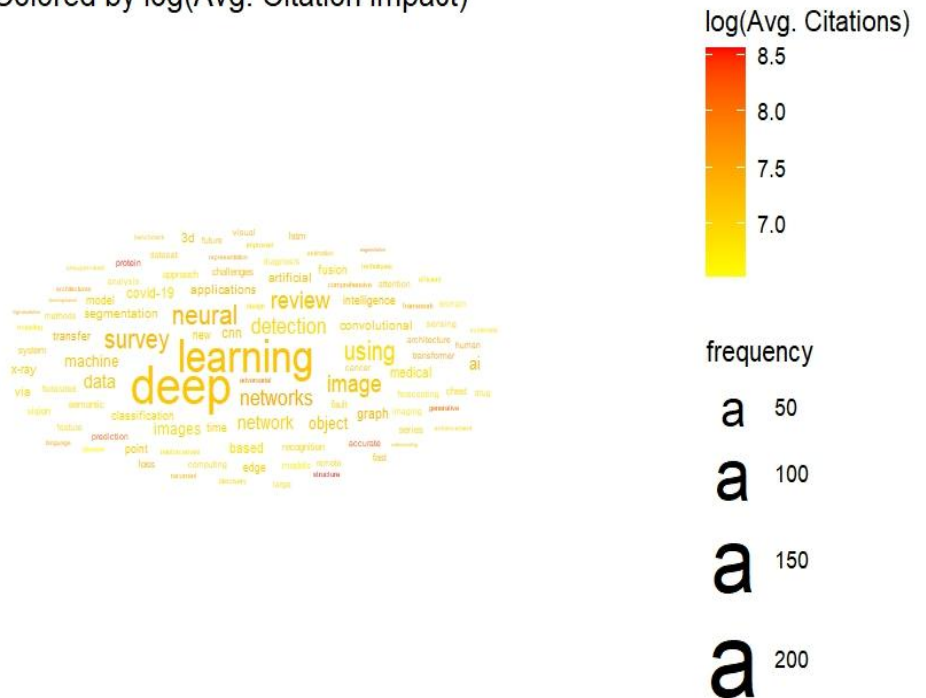
- Initial wordclouds revealed frequent terms like 'deep', 'learning', 'neural', and 'medical'. These guided our manual topic group creation.



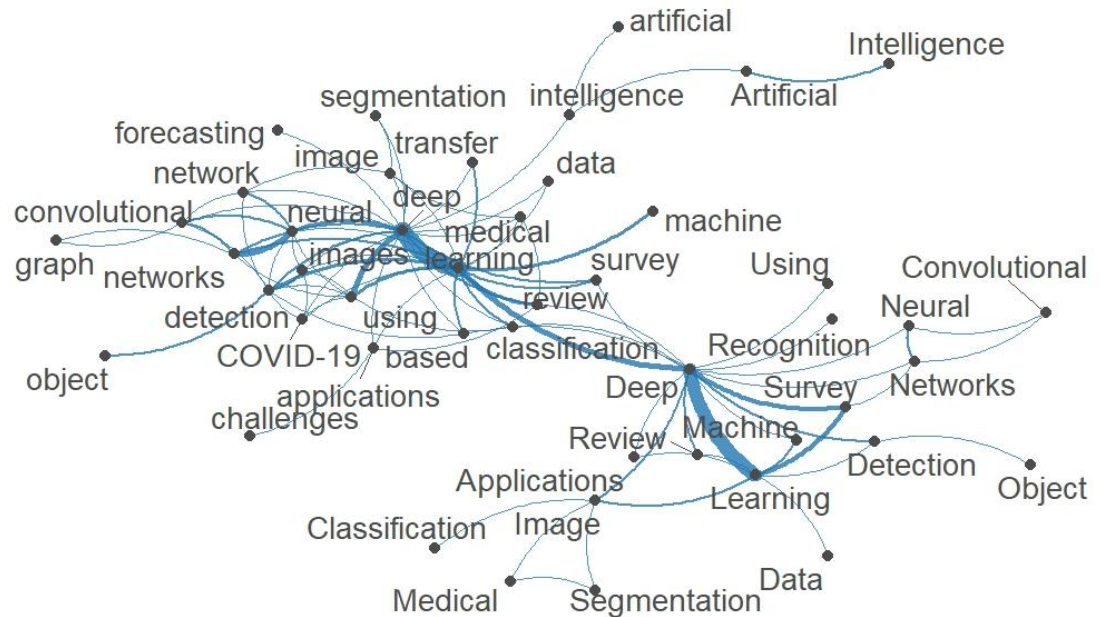
Understanding Text Data with Wordclouds

- This visualization highlights frequently occurring keywords from deep learning paper titles. Word size indicates frequency, while color intensity (yellow to red) reflects average citation impact.

Word Cloud Colored by log(Avg. Citation Impact)

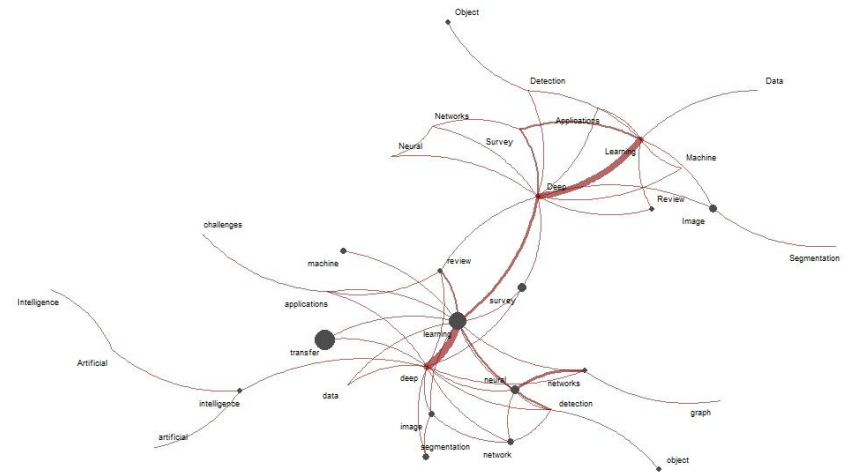
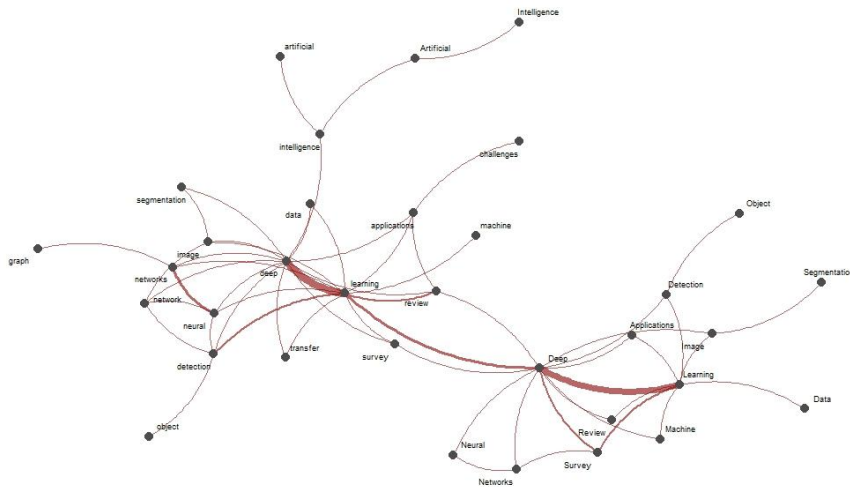


- Visualized how key terms are co-occurring. Terms like 'image', 'segmentation', and 'covid-19' formed meaningful clusters related to medical AI and vision tasks.



Citation-Weighted Network

- Word node sizes and colors were scaled by citation count, showing impactful terms like 'transfer', 'networks', and 'survey'.

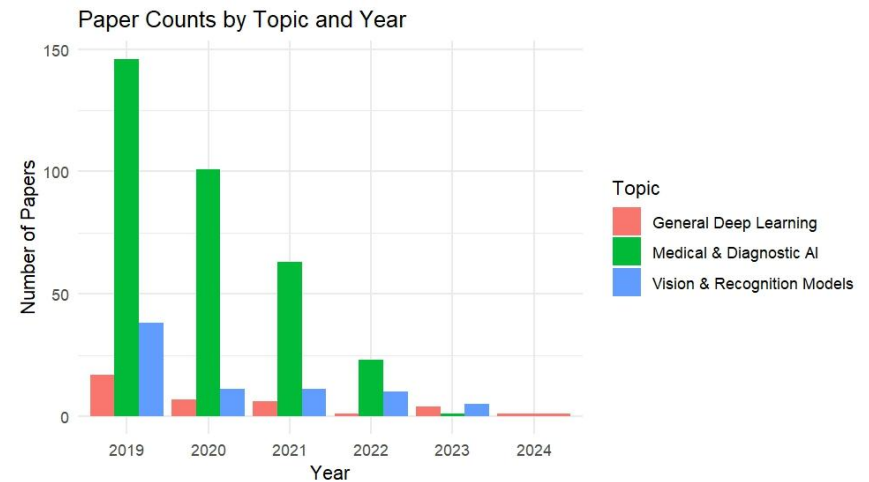
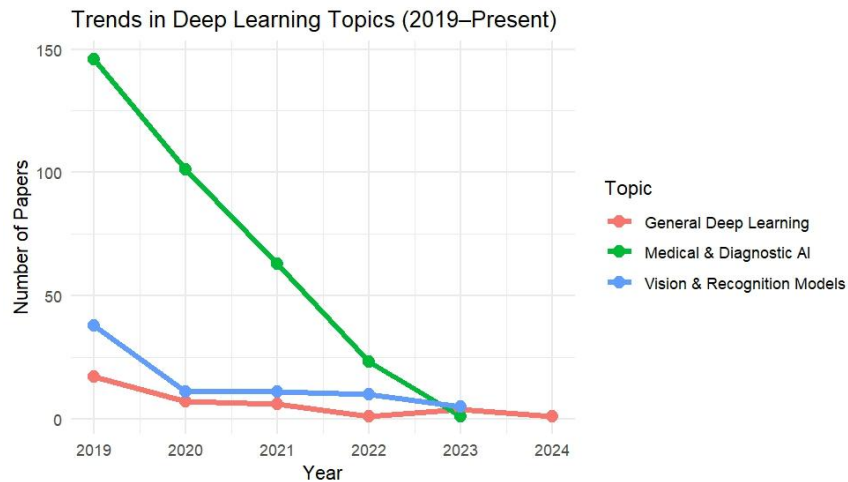


1

[illegible]

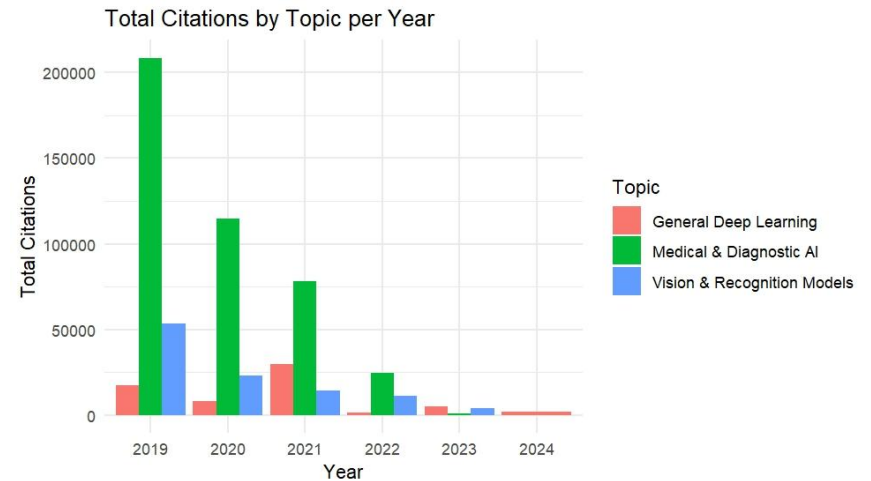
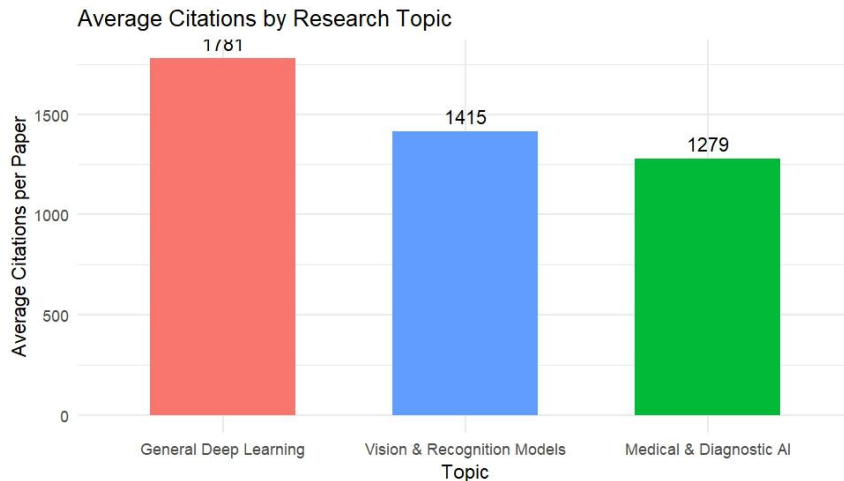
Topic Trends Over Time

- Paper counts for each topic were tracked yearly. Medical AI peaked early (COVID-19), while Vision topics showed steady interest.



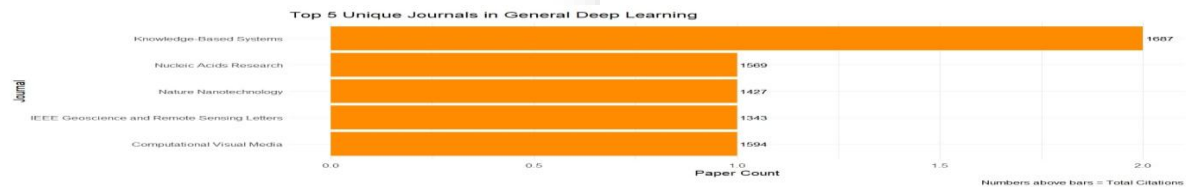
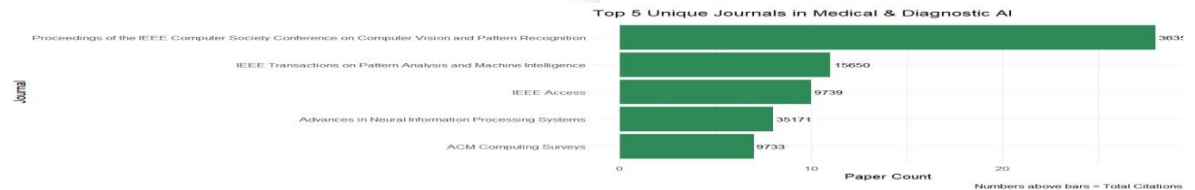
Citation-Weighted Topic Impact

- General DL had highest average citations per paper. Medical AI had high volume but lower per-paper influence.



Journal vs. Topic Mapping

- Each journal was uniquely assigned to one dominant topic. Top 5 per topic showed specialization in medical, vision, or general DL areas.



Conclusion

- Using NLP, topic modeling, and citation analysis, we identified evolving interests and influential subfields in deep learning research.