# Homogeneous and heterogeneous scientific collaboration

(DEKiF case study 4 and bibliometrics)

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DZHW.

- 1 Case study 4 on Berlin region
- Data and methods
- Organization name disambiguation, why is it a must?!
- 4 A look at Heterogeneity of collaboration
- 6 Bipartite community detection
- 6 Bibliometric case study on iDIV (an introduction)

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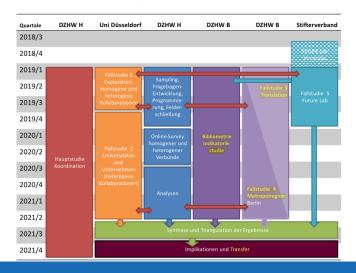
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#### DEKiF case studies structure

- · Berlin region case study (analysis still in progress)
- A brief view to Bibliometric case study on iDIV





- **1** What forms can **scientific collaboration** take? (e.g., co-authorship, co-invention, co-funded, ...)
- What is Homogeneous or Heterogeneous collaboration?
- Meterogeneity based on organization sectors?
- 4 Heterogeneity based on internationalization?
- 6 Heterogeneity based on disciplines?
- 6 Heterogeneity based on spatial proximity?
- 7 Heterogeneity based on clusters of co-authorships network



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#### DZ

- Network based (e.g., I. UNIBUND (ancestor of iDIV from 1995), II. iDIV as a fuzzy network)
- Organization based (e.g., I. iDIV as a DFG founded center. II. BIH at highest level)
- Oroject based (e.g., CRG/TRG projects in BIH)
- 4 Region based (e.g., Berlin metro-pole region)

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#### DΖΗΜ

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- 2 Article, Review and Conference proceeding as document types
- With at least one author/institution from Berlin, Germany
- 4 Number of publications, fractional count, 3 years citations, disciplines, journals, etc
- Wikidata 27<sup>th</sup> March 2019, GRID (Global Research Identifier Database) 17<sup>th</sup> February 2019 (10<sup>th</sup> December 2019 for address complements)
- 6 Research Organization Registry (ROR) [local] API (18<sup>th</sup> December 2019)

Table 1: Descriptive metrics on Berlin metropolitan region articles, organizations, countries and cities (WOS and Scopus from 1990-2017)

Metric	Value
Articles and Reviews and proceedings (WOS)	265,004
Articles and Reviews and proceedings (Scopus)	256,909
Organisations (WOS)	283,745
Organisations (Scopus)	356,918
Countries (WOS)	198
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#### Brief on data and methods

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# German publications (baseline)

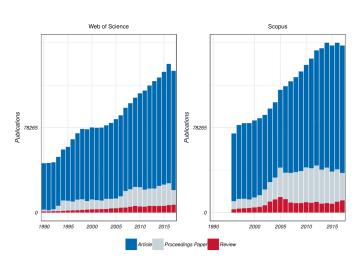
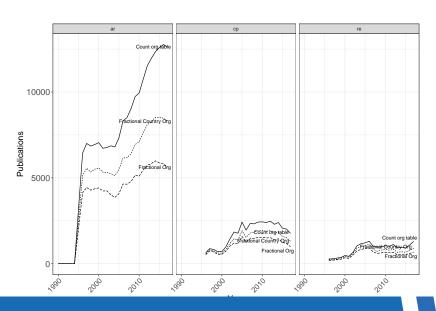


Figure 2: Articles, Reviews and Conference proceedings published by German institutes and universities in WOS and Scopus in 1990 - 2017

# Berlin publications (Scopus)



# In matching, Wikidata was limited

- To instances of:
  - 'Comprehensive university' (Q1767829)
  - 'Public university' (Q875538)
  - 'University' (Q3918)
  - 'Academic institution' (Q4671277)
  - 'Fraunhofer Institute' (Q20168706)
  - 'Research institute' (Q31855)
  - 'Scientific society' (Q748019)
  - 'Scientific organisation' (Q45103187)
  - 'Max Planck Society' (Q158085)
  - 'Max Planck Institute' (Q6019423).
- These limited our data from over 55 million cases to 106,794 entities.
- In 2<sup>nd</sup> phase, all items with geographical coordinates (4,723,171 items) were used

# Unique organizations (problematic?!)

Organization name disambiguation, why is it a must?!

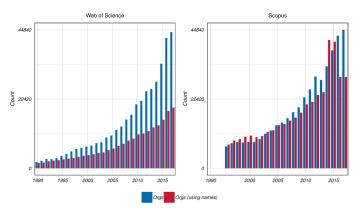
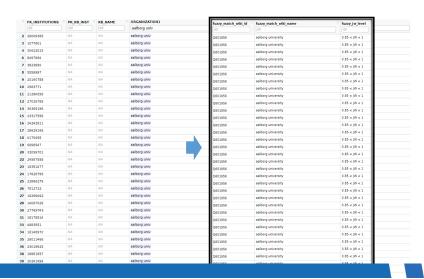


Figure 10: Unique organizations with which Berlin region institutes and universities have collaborated in Articles, Reviews and Conference proceedings in WOS and Scopus in 1990 - 2017

# International organization example (1/2)



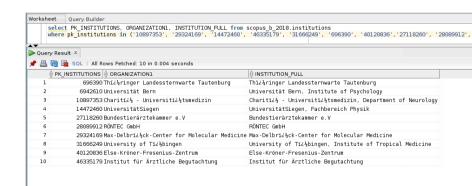
# German organization example (2/2)

÷	FK_INSTITUTIONS •	PK_KB_INST *	KB_NAME *	ORGANIZATION1	CITY 0	COUNTRYCODE 0	POSTALCODE
1	24966247	NA	NA	alexander von humboldt inst internet & gesell	berlin	deu	D-10117
2	26263851	NA	NA	alexander von humboldt inst internet & gesell	berlin	deu	NA
3	25284785	NA	NA	alexander von humboldt inst internet & soc	berlin	deu	NA
4	19041909	NA	NA	alexander von humboldt inst internet & soc	berlin	deu	D-10117
5	23459193	NA	NA	alexander von humboldt inst internet & soc	berlin	deu	NA
6	9814790	NA	NA	alexander von humboldt inst internet & soc	berlin	deu	D-10117
7	5548014	NA	NA	alexander von humboldt inst internet & soc	berlin	deu	NA
8	32465471	NA	NA	alexander von humboldt inst internet & soc	berlin	deu	D-10117
9	6357212	NA	NA	alexander von humboldt inst internet & soc	berlin	deu	NA
10	2595255	NA	NA	alexander von humboldt inst internet & soc hiig	berlin	deu	NA



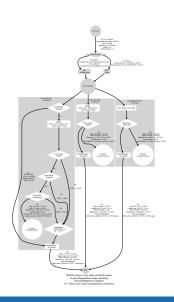
fuzzy_match_wiki_id ‡	fuzzy_match_wiki_name	fuzzy_jw_level ‡	fuzzy_city_status
NA	Only matched with English Wikipedia, "gesell"	NA	NA
NA	NA Only matched with English Wikipedia, gesell	NA	NA
Q30261359	alexander von humboldt institute for internet and society	0.85 < JW < 1	Matches
Q30261359	alexander von humboldt institute for internet and society	0.85 < JW < 1	Matches
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# Encoding (problematic?!)



# Disambiguation & geo-coding logic & results





# Comparison of different disambiguation methods

X	Non_disamb	Exact	Fuzzy	ROR
Number of connected components Number of biparitite nodes Number of biparitite edges Number of biparitite nodes G Number of biparitite nodes G Number of biparitite edges G	10,269 613,827 1,083,775 582,958 95 1,063,001 98	181 251,133 670,309 250,715 100 670,071	696 202,134 561,431 200,498 99 560,487	282 247,826 751,833 247,168 100 751,455
Number of opparitte edges G //0 Density G Number orgs Number orgs G Number papers Number papers G	356,918 337,755 256,909 245,203	100 0 11,743 11,551 239,390 239,164	100 0 17,144 16,419 184,990 184,079	14,787 14,484 233,039 232,684

# Descriptive figures on map and sectors

- If pubs > 20,000 name on map, if 1,000 < pubs < 20,000 number on map
- KB Sectors (left) vs. GRID/ROR organization types (right)

index	SECTOR	index	org_type
nan	14223	Education	4281
Sonstige	176	Healthcare	2980
Hochschulen	131	Facility	2960
Max-Planck-Gesellschaft	62	Company	1600
Wirtschaft	59	Nonprofit	1105
Leibniz-Gemeinschaft	53	Government	899
Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft	41	Other	634
Ressortforschung	32	Archive	221
Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft	10	nan	107

# List of Disciplines (and abbreviations)

- From OECD mapping by Stephan using Scopus ASJC categories
- Some publications are assigned to multiple disciplines, that is why on maps they appear multiple times (as interdisciplinary collaboration)
- Please remember these abbreviations:
  - 1 Agricultural Sciences = 'AS'
  - 2 Engineering Technology = 'ET'
  - **3** Humanities =  ${}^{'}$ **H** ${}^{'}$
  - 4 Medical Health Sciences = 'MHS'
  - **5** Natural Sciences = '**NS**'
  - **6** Social Sciences = '**SS**'

## Comparison of Disciplines

Х	AS	ET	Н	MHS	NS	SS
Number of connected components	80	195	77	126	208	165
Number of biparitite nodes	17,130	59,859	6,376	99,549	164,105	27,363
Number of biparitite edges	32,971	144,680	8,791	263,586	542,856	54,628
Number of biparitite nodes G	16,939	59,387	6,197	99,262	163,631	26,966
Number of biparitite nodes G %	99	99	97	100	100	99
Number of biparitite edges G	32,858	144,402	8,688	263,424	542,589	54,395
Number of biparitite edges G %	100	100	99	100	100	100
Density G	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number orgs	3,678	5,190	1,165	9,403	11,541	4,378
Number orgs G	3,585	4,979	1,078	9,263	11,321	4,191
Number papers	13,452	54,669	5,211	90,146	152,564	22,985
Number papers G	13,354	54,408	5,119	89,999	152,310	22,775

## A legend of organization colors

- Education = red
- Nonprofit = yellow
- Government = blue
- Facility = orange
- Healthcare = green
- Company = brown
- Other = pink
- Archive = gray
- NA = white

#### DZHW.

## Map of All disciplines



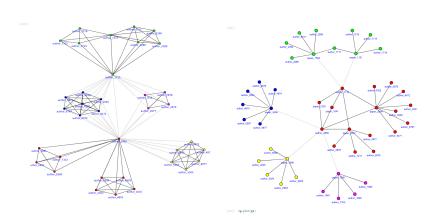
#### Five main institutes in Berlin

- HU berlin = 'HU'
- FU berlin = 'FU'
- TU\_berlin = 'TU'
- CH\_berlin (charite) = 'CH'
- BIH\_berlin = 'BIH'

#### Five Berlin institutes networks

X	HU	FU	TU	CH	BIH	Union.5
Number of connected components	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of biparitite nodes	39,402	37,825	37,669	66,667	976	161,253
Number of biparitite edges	252,426	80,688	71,220	189,332	2,157	553,641
Number of biparitite nodes G	39,402	37,825	37,669	66,667	976	161,253
Number of biparitite nodes G %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of biparitite edges G	252,426	80,688	71,220	189,332	2,157	553,641
Number of biparitite edges G %	100	100	100	100	100	100
Density G	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number orgs	4,913	4,514	3,655	6,955	622	11,364
Number orgs G	4,913	4,514	3,655	6,955	622	11,364
Number papers	34,489	33,311	34,014	59,712	354	149,889
Number papers G	34,489	33,311	34,014	59,712	354	149,889

## Bipartite community detection (1/2)



## Bipartite community detection (2/2)

- Constant Pots Model in Leidenalg library
- · Emphasizes the importance of links within communities vs. between
- Communities such that the link density between the communities (external density) is lower than  $\gamma$  and the link density within communities (internal density) is higher than  $\gamma$
- $\gamma = 3 \times 10^{-4}$
- Yield 6,088 communities with a uniform distribution of org/pubs

					_
cluster	type2	Count org/papers	cluster	COUNTRYCODE	Count org
0	org	476	0	DEU	193
0	paper	183469	1	DEU	27
1	org	1469	2	DEU	18
1	paper	16952	3	DEU	19
2	org	136	4	DEU	11
2	paper	4763			
3	org	189			
3	paper	1248			
4	org	485			
4	paper	310			

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## Communities based on network structure (1/2)

- One specific case, clusters 1 and 2 in Berlin G comp.
- Cluster 1: 16,952 papers / 1,469 orgs = 12 (avg)
- Cluster 2: 4,763 papers / 136 orgs = 35 (avg)

cluster	org_type	Count org	total_pubs	total_pubs_clu
1	'Archive'	22	1525	270085
1	'Company'	18	1167	270085
1	'Education'	734	206983	270085
1	'Facility'	327	38471	270085
1	'Government'	96	10065	270085
1	'Healthcare'	149	5027	270085
1	'Nonprofit'	87	4447	270085
1	'Other'	30	2323	270085
1	NA	6	77	270085
2	'Company'	14	251	9650
2	'Education'	50	2561	9650
2	'Facility'	55	6265	9650
2	'Government'	5	53	9650
2	'Healthcare'	3	96	9650
2	'Nonprofit'	5	280	9650
2	'Other'	4	144	9650

# Countries in communities based on network structure (2/2)

cluster	COUNTRYCODE	Count org	cluster	COUNTRYCODE	Count org
1	USA	344	2	RUS	21
1	GBR	105	2	DEU	18
1	JPN	88	2	FRA	18
1	FRA	81	2	USA	11
1	AUS	70	2	CHN	10
1	ITA	67	2	ESP	5
1	ESP	62	2	KOR	5
1	CAN	45	2	POL	4
1	CHN	33	2	CAN	3
1	RUS	32	2	JPN	3
1	DEU	27	2	UKR	3
1	IND	24	2	UZB	3
1	KOR	20	2	BEL	2
1	SWE	20	2	BIH	2
1	TUR	20	2	BLR	2

#### Limitations



- Success stories only!
- No view on conflict in collaborations
- No view on unfinished works or unsuccessful collaboration
- No view on the motivations behind collaborations

### Summary



- 1 Need for lengthy & time consuming disambiguation
- 2 It is a must as 1 in 8 WOS (1/10 or 1/11 or 1/15 SCP) unique organization IDs proved reliable
- Network analysis view to collaboration, composition & temporal evolution will be biased without disambiguation

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Brief on Bibliometric case study on iDIV

## Possible delineation scenarios for iDIV pubs

- Each answer a different research question
- Take all publications of 11 main members and limit to iDIV (already done)
- Take all publications of cities of those 11 main members and limit to iDIV
- Take all bio-diversity field in world and limit to iDIV
  - Starting from known journals of the field
  - Starting from themes and keyword search
- Our selected approach to be most feasible:
  - Starting from iDIV pub list online, take all publications of members/scientists from Scopus (during their career) and then limit to biodiversity
  - Starting from iDIV pub list online, extract disciplines of them on Scopus, take all those disciplines and position iDIV in them

## Discrepancies between data sources

iDiv \_ Publication List Analysis

Part III KB database

Search strategy (a)

- · Field: DOIs extracted from iDiv's publication list
- Data source: WoS & Scopus B 2019

Data (a)

Table 7. Records by source

PY	iDiv_Publ	iDiv_Publist		Web-Version		KB_WoS_2019		KB_SCP_2019	
	Counts	DOI	Wos	Scopus	Counts	DOI	Counts	DOI	
2013	40	37	32	33	26	26	29	29	
2014	179	171	154	164	139	139	155	155	
2015	277	264	246	249	216	216	230	230	
2016	359	352	335	341	321	321	327	327	
2017	445	442	420	425	400	400	414	414	
2018	386	378	350	353	338	338	345	345	
2019	368	367	328	333	132	132	174	174	
SUM	2054	2011	1865	1899	1572	1572	1674	1674	

#### Explanation Table 7

- Data obtained by doi are less compared to others mentioned above, which might be easily understood because publications in 2019 are not fully covered by our KB database
- 2. In this case, SCP\_b\_2019 has more matched documents in comparison with WOS\_b\_2019
- 3. Data extracted from KB database herein are not limited to journal articles, conference proceedings and review

#### What happens next?

- Further analysis on co-authorship view to scientific collaboration (e.g., homophily effects, highest effects in probability of collaboration ties)
  - comparing community compositions in different organizational scenarios
- In order to not reinvent the wheel:
  - We are negotiating data sharing on R&R project collaborations (based on Forderkatalogue)
  - We are negotiating data sharing on patent collaborations (based on different sources)
- Multiplex view to these different forms of scientific collaboration

DZHW.

Thanks for your attention!