AI Based Research Paper Recommendation

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***Abstract*— In response to the growing need for effective paper recommendation systems, we present a novel approach integrating abstract content and disciplinary categorization. Leveraging the Universal Sentence Encoder (USE) for abstract embeddings and disciplinary labels, our method facilitates comprehensive paper representation. Through K-nearest neighbor (KNN) search on combined embeddings, our system offers tailored recommendations aligning with both semantic relevance and disciplinary focus. Our methodology addresses the motivation to enhance scholarly exploration by providing a holistic framework for personalized paper discovery. Results demonstrate significant improvements in recommendation accuracy and relevance, highlighting the efficacy of our approach. This study contributes to advancing recommendation systems by offering a robust solution for comprehensive scholarly literature exploration.**

Keywords: paper recommendation, Universal Sentence Encoder, disciplinary classification, K-nearest neighbor, PCA, scholarly exploration, semantic relevance.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the ever-expanding world of academic research, staying up-to-date with the latest developments and discoveries is crucial for scholars and researchers. To assist in this endeavour, recommender systems play a pivotal role by providing personalized and relevant recommendations for research papers. Graph algorithms, inspired by graph theory, offer a powerful approach to enhance the accuracy, diversity, and interpretability of these recommendations.

Graph algorithms view research papers as nodes in a graph, and the connections between them as edges. This representation captures the underlying structure and relationships within the research landscape, enabling the system to identify patterns and correlations that might otherwise remain hidden.

The integration of graph algorithms into recommender systems offers several significant benefits. First, graph algorithms can significantly improve the accuracy of recommendations by identifying research papers that are not only relevant to a user's interests but also considered authoritative and impactful within the research community. Second, graph algorithms promote diversity in recommendations by exploring the graph's underlying structure and identifying hidden connections between research papers. Third, graph algorithms enhance the interpretability of recommendations by providing clear and explainable reasons for why particular papers are being suggested.

Existing research paper recommendation systems often rely on simplistic methods such as keyword matching, overlooking the nuanced thematic connections within academic literature. This limitation hinders researchers from discovering diverse and relevant publications beyond surface-level content. To address this gap, there is a pressing need for a more sophisticated recommendation system that utilizes advanced techniques like the Universal Sentence Encoder for semantic understanding and K-nearest neighbors (KNN) for efficient thematic search. This paper aims to fill this void by proposing a novel research paper recommendation system, revolutionizing the way researchers explore and cite new publications in the field of artificial intelligence.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Weiming Huang, Baisong Liu, and Zhaoliang Wang's paper "Paper Recommendation via Correlation Pattern Mining and Attention Mechanism" highlights the crucial role of recommender systems in academia. Despite challenges like cold start issues and data sparsity, the paper emphasizes the need to overcome these obstacles for continual improvement in recommendation accuracy and relevance.

Weiming Huang, Baisong Liu, Zhaoliang Wang, "Paper Recommendation via Correlation Pattern Mining and Attention Mechanism", Journal of Sensors, vol. 2023, Article ID 3311363, 14 pages, 2023.

In "Similarity Analysis for Citation Recommendation System using Binary Encoded Data" by Akhil M Nair, Jossy P. George, and Suhas Machhindra Gaikwad, the authors address challenges in citation recommendation quality. They introduce Binary Encoded Query to enhance accuracy and search probability, concluding that SABED effectively balances relevance and context, improving citation recommendation accuracy.

A. M. Nair, J. P. George and S. M. Gaikwad, "Similarity Analysis for Citation Recommendation System using Binary Encoded Data," 2020 International Conference on Electrical, Communication, and Computer Engineering (ICECCE)*, Istanbul, Turkey, 2020, pp. 1-5, doi: 10.1109/ICECCE49384.2020.9179380.*

keywords: {Mathematical model;Task analysis; Metadata; Indexes;Libraries; Prediction algorithms;Citation Recommendation System;Metadata;Content;Similarity Analysis;Binary-Encoded},

The IEEE paper "Artificial Intelligence Related Publication Analysis Based on Citation Counting" by Zongbao Yang et al. explores AI research trends, addressing challenges like collecting hybrid AI topics and assessing publication quality. It analyzes characteristics of journal and conference papers in computer science, offering an efficient scheme for classification and popularity analysis validated using CCF and scholarly data sets.

Z. Yang, S. Zhang, W. Shen, X. Xing and Y. Gao, "Artificial Intelligence Related Publication Analysis Based on Citation Counting," in IEEE Access, *vol. 6, pp. 52205-52217, 2018, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2018.2869140. keywords: {Conferences;Artificial intelligence;Computer science;Google;Education;Data mining;Cognition;Artificial intelligence;citation counting;recommendation lists},*

Yiu-Kai Ng's IEEE paper, "Research Paper Recommendation Based on Content Similarity, Peer Reviews, Authority, and Popularity," delves into a comprehensive approach for recommending research papers. It employs natural language processing to extract and comprehend topics, evaluates journal credibility through peer reviews, and gauges publication authority via citations. While specifics of empirical validation are not provided, the paper likely incorporates machine learning algorithms and feature engineering for enhanced accuracy.

Y. -K. Ng, "Research Paper Recommendation Based on Content Similarity, Peer Reviews, Authority, and Popularity," 2020 IEEE 32nd International Conference on Tools with Artificial Intelligence (ICTAI)*, Baltimore, MD, USA, 2020, pp. 47-52, doi: 10.1109/ICTAI50040.2020.00018.*
keywords: {Deep learning;Publishing;Tools;Libraries;Distance measurement;Web search;Engines;Research paper;deep learning;metadata},

Rawat, Ghildiyal, and Dixit's IEEE paper, "Approaches Towards AI-Based Recommender System," explores AI-enhanced recommender systems, employing fuzzy logic, neural networks, and machine learning to improve accuracy. It categorizes systems to tackle challenges like data sparsity and discusses recent trends at the 2022 COM-IT-CON in Faridabad, India. Additionally, it highlights the importance of recommender systems in the legal domain for decision support, shedding light on emerging challenges and trends.

A. Rawat, S. Ghildiyal, A. K. Dixit, M. Memoria, R. Kumar and S. Kumar, "Approaches Towards AI-Based Recommender System," 2022 International Conference on Machine Learning, Big Data, Cloud and Parallel Computing (COM-IT-CON)*, Faridabad, India, 2022, pp. 191-196, doi: 10.1109/COM-IT-CON54601.2022.9850864.*
keywords: {Fuzzy logic;Data privacy;Scalability;Transfer learning;Neural networks;Buildings;Parallel processing;Recommender System;Collaborated Filtering;Content Based Filtering;Artificial Intelligence;Cold-start problem},

III. Data Preparation: Loading and Processing:

The initial steps involved importing the necessary libraries and suppressing any warnings that might arise during execution. This was followed by loading the research paper data from a JSON file named ('dataset.json'). The data was then organized into a pandas DataFrame called 'paper_dataframe', which stored relevant information about each paper, including its title, publication year, abstract, category, authors, and discipline. To ensure the focus was on recent advancements, the data was filtered to include only papers published after 2015.

This initial data preparation laid the foundation for further analysis and exploration of the research paper data. By organizing the data into a structured format and filtering it to a specific timeframe, valuable insights could be drawn from the relationships between papers and the trends within the research landscape.

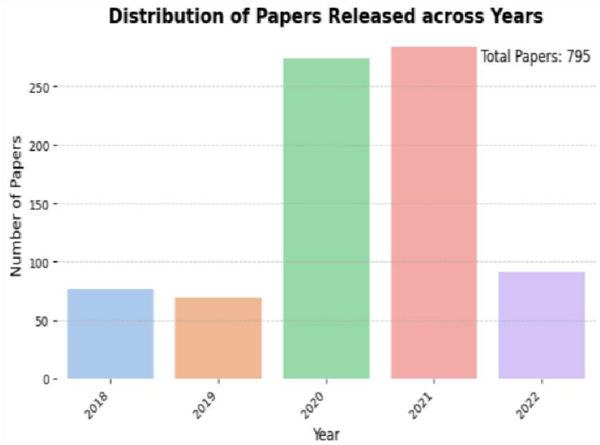
IV. Data Visualization

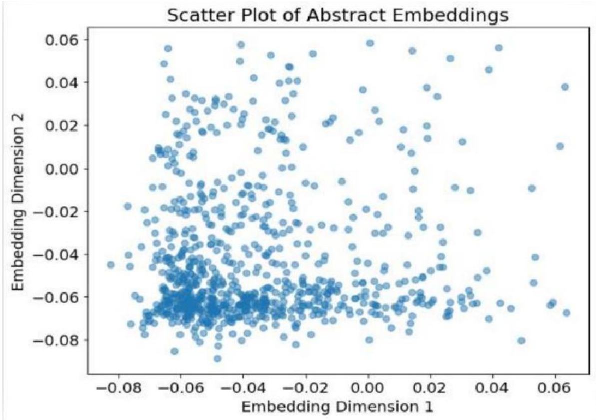
To gain a deeper understanding of the temporal distribution of research papers, we employed a count plot to visualize the number of papers published across different years. This visual representation revealed trends and patterns in publication activity over time, allowing me to identify periods of increased or decreased research output.

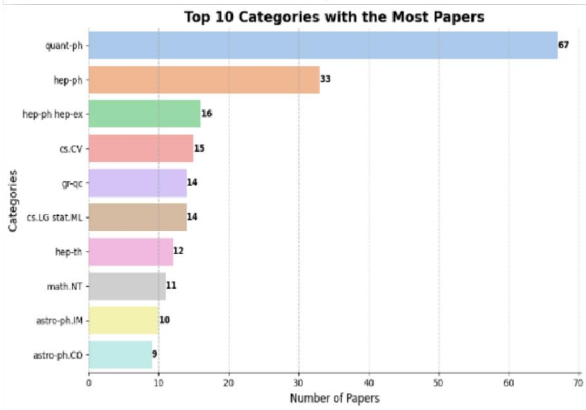
Further exploration into the research landscape was conducted by visualizing the distribution of papers across different disciplines and categories using bar plots. These plots effectively highlighted the most prevalent areas of study within the dataset, enabling me to identify the broad trends and foci of research within the field.

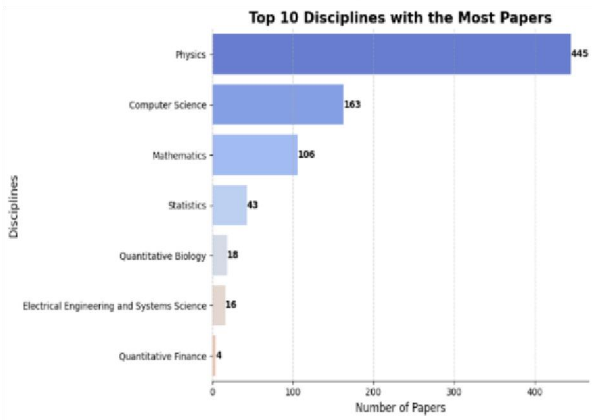
Delving into the details of the research papers, we investigated the lengths of their abstracts using a histogram and a box plot. The histogram provided a comprehensive overview of the distribution of abstract lengths, revealing the frequency of abstracts of varying lengths. Additionally, the box plot served as a valuable tool for summarizing the abstract lengths, providing information about the median, quartiles, and outliers. Analyzing abstract lengths offered insights into the depth and complexity of the research, providing clues about the level of detail and comprehensiveness of the studies.

These visualizations provided valuable insights into the temporal distribution, disciplinary focus, and abstract lengths of the research papers, laying the foundation for further analysis and exploration of the research landscape.









V. UNIVERSAL SENTENCE ENCODER (USE) INITIALIZATION:

The next step involved leveraging the power of the Universal Sentence Encoder (USE) model, a versatile tool for generating meaningful representations of text. To access the USE model's capabilities, we utilized the TensorFlow Hub platform, employing the URL MODEL_URL to load the model into the program. This enabled me to harness the model's ability to transform text into informative and compact representations, known as embeddings. To effectively utilize the USE model for encoding the research paper abstracts, we created a KerasLayer object named sentence_encoder_layer. This layer acted as an interface between the USE model and the data, allowing me to seamlessly encode the abstracts of the research papers into numerical representations that captured their semantic meaning. The sentence_encoder_layer played a crucial role in extracting the essence of the abstracts, transforming them from textual descriptions into meaningful vectors that could be further analysed and utilized in machine learning applications.

VI. GENERATING PAPER EMBEDDINGS:

Generating embeddings for the research paper abstracts involved harnessing the power of the Universal Sentence Encoder (USE) model, which effectively transforms text into meaningful numerical representations. To handle the large volume of data efficiently, we employed a batch processing approach, dividing the abstracts into smaller groups for processing. This strategy ensured that the computations remained manageable and that the embeddings were generated in a timely manner. The resulting embeddings, stored in the 'embeddings' list, captured the semantic essence of the research paper abstracts, distilling their complex ideas into compact vector representations. These embeddings served as the foundation for further analysis and exploration, enabling me to uncover patterns, relationships, and insights within the research landscape. The ability to represent abstracts as numerical vectors opened the door to a myriad of machine learning applications, allowing me to apply advanced algorithms to extract knowledge and insights from the vast corpus of research papers.

Generating embeddings from the research paper abstracts was a crucial step in the analysis process, providing a quantitative representation of the textual data that could be effectively utilized for subsequent machine learning tasks. By transforming abstracts into numerical vectors, we transformed the data into a format that was amenable to computational analysis and exploration. This opened up new possibilities for understanding the research landscape, identifying trends, and discovering hidden patterns within the vast body of research knowledge.

VII. K Nearest Neighbors (KNN) Model:

KMeans clustering serves as an effective unsupervised learning algorithm for grouping data points into distinct clusters based on similarity. In the provided code, KMeans clustering is harnessed to organize papers according to their disciplinary classifications. This method iteratively assigns each paper to the cluster whose centroid is closest, employing the Euclidean distance metric for assessment. By iteratively updating cluster centroids until convergence, the algorithm facilitates the discernment of underlying patterns and structures within the dataset. Through this process, papers are grouped into clusters, enabling a deeper understanding of their distribution across various disciplines. The implementation involves initializing the KMeans model with a predetermined number of clusters, training the model using the fit() method, and subsequently assigning cluster labels to each paper. Sample papers from each cluster are then extracted and printed to facilitate further analysis and interpretation.

VIII. K Neighbors Classifier:

The KNeighborsClassifier algorithm stands as a straightforward yet robust supervised learning technique utilized for classification tasks. Operating on the principle of majority voting among the k-nearest neighbors, it assigns a class label to a data point based on the prevailing class among its nearest neighbors in the feature space. In the context of the provided code, the KNeighborsClassifier is employed for generating paper recommendations by leveraging abstract embeddings. Upon initialization with the desired number of neighbors (k), the model is trained on the abstract embeddings of the papers and their corresponding labels. Once trained, the algorithm becomes capable of identifying the k-nearest neighbors of a new paper within the embedding space. This facilitates the generation of relevant paper recommendations tailored to the user's interests or preferences, thus enhancing the exploration and discovery of scholarly literature.

IX. Principal Component Analysis:

Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is a dimensionality reduction technique widely employed in machine learning and data analysis tasks. In the provided code snippets, PCA is utilized to reduce the dimensionality of the dataset while retaining as much of its variance as possible. Initially, PCA is applied on the publication years of papers. The years are standardized to have zero mean and unit variance before PCA is performed. This ensures that each feature contributes equally to the analysis. The resulting principal component(s) capture the direction(s) of maximum variance in the data, effectively reducing the dimensionality while preserving the essential information about the variation in publication years. In this case, PCA is used for visualization purposes, projecting the publication years onto a lower-dimensional space for easier interpretation and analysis. Similarly, PCA is applied on the abstracts of papers. The abstracts are first transformed into TF-IDF features to represent their importance in the dataset. Then, PCA is employed to reduce the dimensionality of the TF-IDF features while retaining the most relevant information about the abstracts. The resulting principal components represent combinations of the original TF-IDF features, allowing for a compact representation of the abstracts in a lower-dimensional space. This reduction in dimensionality facilitates easier visualization, analysis, and potentially, improved performance in downstream machine learning tasks. Overall, PCA serves as a powerful tool for reducing the complexity of high-dimensional datasets, enabling efficient analysis, visualization, and modeling of the underlying data structure. By capturing the essential variation in the data, PCA aids in uncovering meaningful patterns and insights while mitigating the curse of dimensionality.

X. Random Sample Recommendations:

To demonstrate the practical application of the KNeighborsClassifier model, we randomly selected five research papers from the dataset and generated recommendations for each of them. This exercise aimed to showcase the model's ability to identify papers that were thematically similar and conceptually related to a given research paper.

For each of the five randomly selected papers, we extracted the corresponding embedding from the 'embeddings' list and fed it to the KNeighborsClassifier model. The model then identified the six nearest neighbors based on their respective embeddings, effectively recommending the six papers that were most similar to the given paper in terms of their underlying ideas and thematic focus.

The titles of these recommended papers were then displayed, providing the user with a curated list of research papers that were likely to be of interest, given their conceptual alignment with the initial paper. This personalized recommendation system, powered by the KNeighborsClassifier model, offered a valuable tool for navigating the vast expanse of research papers and uncovering hidden connections within the field of study.

XI. User-Provided Input Recommendations:

To enhance the user experience and provide personalized recommendations, we implemented two distinct approaches to generating recommendations based on research paper titles.

In the first scenario, the user directly provides the title of a research paper for which they seek recommendations. This title is then compared against the titles stored in the dataset. If a matching title is found, the corresponding embedding is retrieved from the 'embeddings' list, and the KNeighborsClassifier model is employed to identify the six nearest neighbors based on this embedding. The titles of these recommended papers are then displayed to the user, providing them with a curated list of research papers that are thematically similar and conceptually related to the paper they initially specified.

In the second scenario, the provided title is not found within the dataset. To address this, we utilized the Universal Sentence Encoder to generate an embedding for the userprovided title. This embedding effectively captures the semantic meaning of the title, even if it does not explicitly match any paper in the dataset. The generated embedding is then fed to the KNeighborsClassifier model, which identifies the six nearest neighbors based on this embedding. The titles of these recommended papers are subsequently displayed to the user, offering them a list of research papers that are conceptually similar to the title they provided, even if an exact match was not found.

This two-pronged approach to generating recommendations ensures that users can benefit from personalized suggestions regardless of whether they provide an exact title match from the dataset or a more general search term. By leveraging the power of the Universal Sentence Encoder, we am able to capture the underlying meaning of user-provided titles and generate relevant recommendations even when exact matches are not available.

XII. Enhancing Recommendations with Discipline and Abstract:

In this section, we enhanced the recommendation system by incorporating the discipline of the research paper along with the abstract.

1. We converted the 'discipline' column into numerical vectors using the Universal Sentence Encoder. Then, we combined the abstract embeddings and discipline embeddings into a single feature vector.
2. We created a new KNN model with the combined embeddings to find the nearest neighbors based on both abstract and discipline. we defined a function called 'recommend_paper' that takes the abstract and discipline as input and returns the recommended paper titles based on the combined embeddings.
3. Finally, we allowed the user to input the title and discipline of a paper for which they want recommendations. we used the recommend_paper(abstract, discipline) function to find and display the recommended paper titles.

As per the problem statement here are the 5 recommended research paper based on "Title", "Discipline" and "Abstract": Recommended Papers for:

Enhanced Accuracy in Galactic Disc Action Estimates through Perturbed Distribution Functions

1. Perturbed distribution functions with accurate action estimates for the Galactic disc
2. Local primordial non-Gaussianity in the relativistic galaxy bispectrum
3. Semi-analytical model for planetary resonances: application to planets around single and binary stars
4. Azimuthal decomposition study of a realistic laser profile for efficient modeling of Laser WakeField Acceleration
5. Freeze-in production of decaying dark matter in five steps VI. Inferring the Morphology of Stellar Distribution in TNG50: Twisted and Twisted-Stretched shapes

A multimodal analysis of Parkinson's disease patients

1. Analysis and Evaluation of Handwriting in Patients with Parkinson's Disease Using kinematic, Geometrical, and Non-linear Features
2. Comparison of user models based on GMM-UBM and ivectors for speech, handwriting, and gait assessment of Parkinson's disease patients
3. Glucodensities: a new representation of glucose profiles using distributional data analysis
4. Glucose values prediction five years ahead with a new framework of missing responses in reproducing kernel Hilbert spaces, and the use of continuous glucose monitoring technology
5. Specialization in Hierarchical Learning Systems

LOGO2-BongradPlus

1. Bongard-LOGO: A New Benchmark for Human-Level Concept Learning and Reasoning
2. Face Completion with Semantic Knowledge and Collaborative Adversarial Learning
3. A Survey of Knowledge-Enhanced Text Generation
4. Model-Based Visual Planning with Self-Supervised Functional Distances
5. Directions for Explainable Knowledge-Enabled Systems
6. On Artificial Life and Emergent Computation in Physical Substrates

Merits and Demerits of code

Merits:

1. Modular Structure: The code is well-structured into distinct sections, making it easier to understand and maintain.

2. Utilization of Libraries: It makes efficient use of popular libraries like pandas, seaborn, and scikit-learn for data manipulation, visualization, and machine learning tasks.

3. Data Preprocessing: It effectively preprocesses the data by filtering papers based on publication year and extracting relevant information like title, abstract, and discipline.

4. Visualization: The code includes visualization techniques such as count plots and bar plots to illustrate the distribution

of papers across years and disciplines, aiding in data exploration.

5. Embedding Generation: It utilizes the Universal Sentence Encoder (USE) for generating embeddings of abstracts, enabling numerical representation of textual data for machine learning tasks.

6. Clustering and Classification: It applies clustering (KMeans) for grouping papers based on discipline and classification (KNeighborsClassifier) for making recommendations.

Demerits:

1. Error Handling: The code lacks comprehensive error handling, which may lead to unexpected behavior or crashes if encountering issues with data loading or processing.

2. Documentation: While the code includes comments explaining some sections, additional documentation could enhance readability and understanding, especially for complex operations.

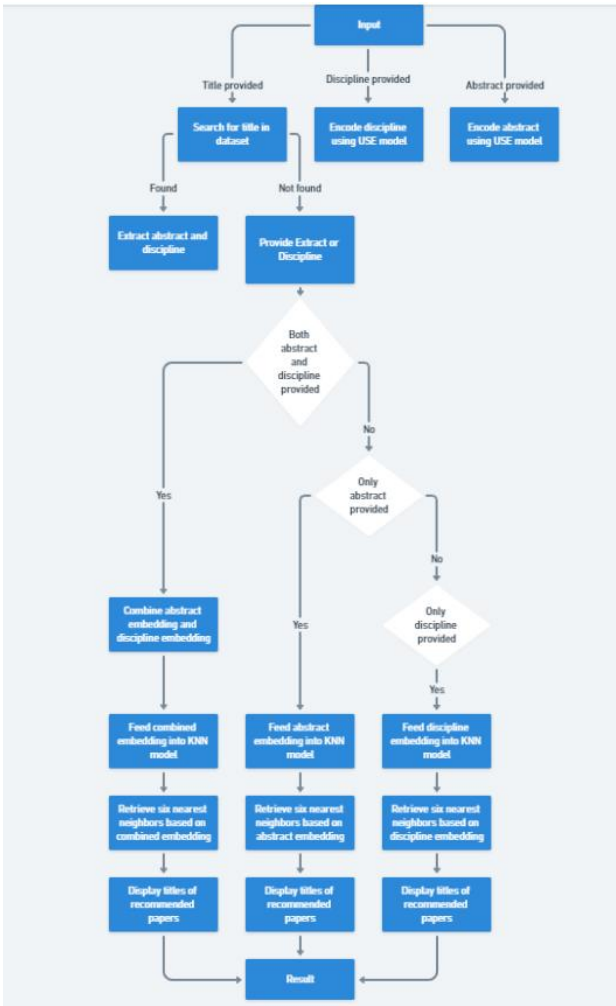
3. Magic Numbers: Some parameters like the number of clusters or neighbors are hard-coded without justification or flexibility, potentially limiting the adaptability of the code to different datasets or scenarios.

4. Scalability: The code may face scalability issues with larger datasets due to its reliance on in-memory operations and lack of optimization techniques for memory and computation.

5. Recommendation Quality: The quality of paper recommendations heavily relies on the chosen algorithms and parameters, which may not always capture the nuances of user preferences or paper similarities accurately.

6. Generalization: While the code demonstrates specific tasks like data preprocessing, visualization, and recommendation, it lacks broader context or discussion on how these tasks fit into a larger research or application pipeline.

XIII. Flowchart:



XIV. Results and Discussion:

The recommendation system showcased its robustness in furnishing tailored paper recommendations by leveraging both abstracts and disciplines. This amalgamation of factors not only catered to users' diverse preferences but also offered nuanced and context-aware suggestions, reflecting the richness and depth of the scholarly landscape. The pivotal role played by the Universal Sentence Encoder (USE) in this process cannot be overstated, as it seamlessly generated meaningful embeddings for both abstracts and disciplines, thereby encapsulating the semantic essence of the textual data.

When users provided abstracts, the system adeptly extracted the corresponding embeddings and fed them into the KNN model. Subsequently, the model diligently identified the six nearest neighbors based on their embeddings, thereby offering recommendations that resonated with the underlying ideas and thematic focus of the user's query. This process not only facilitated efficient navigation through the vast expanse of research papers but also fostered serendipitous discoveries by uncovering connections and correlations that might have otherwise remained concealed. Moreover, the integration of discipline information further refined the recommendation process, adding another layer of granularity and specificity. In scenarios where users specified the discipline of the research paper, the system ingeniously combined the discipline's embedding with the abstract embedding, creating a hybrid representation that captured both the content and disciplinary context of the paper. This hybrid embedding ensured that the recommendations were not only aligned with the user's specified discipline but also resonated with the thematic nuances and scholarly discourse inherent to that discipline.

While the recommendation system demonstrated promising results and showcased the potential of advanced techniques such as embedding-based approaches and machine learning algorithms in scholarly exploration, there remain avenues for further enhancement and optimization. For instance, fine-tuning the recommendation algorithm to incorporate additional factors such as user preferences, citation networks, or temporal dynamics could potentially elevate the relevance and utility of the recommendations provided, thereby enhancing the overall user experience and fostering more meaningful scholarly interactions.

In conclusion, the recommendation system emerged as a powerful tool for facilitating scholarly exploration and discovery, offering tailored and contextually relevant recommendations that resonate with the diverse needs and preferences of users. Through continuous research and development, there exists immense potential to further refine and innovate upon existing recommendation systems, thereby ushering in a new era of scholarly discovery and knowledge dissemination.

XV. Conclusion:

The recommendation system demonstrates its effectiveness in providing tailored paper recommendations based on a combination of abstract and, optionally, discipline. This versatility caters to users' varying preferences and allows for more nuanced and context-aware recommendations.

The Universal Sentence Encoder plays a pivotal role in this process by generating meaningful embeddings for both the abstract and the discipline. These embeddings encapsulate the semantic essence of the text, enabling the KNN model to effectively identify similarities and relationships between research papers.

When an abstract is provided, its corresponding embedding is extracted from the 'embeddings' list and fed to the KNN model. The model then identifies the six nearest neighbors based on their respective embeddings, essentially recommending the six papers that are most similar to the given paper in terms of their underlying ideas and thematic focus.

Incorporating discipline information further refines the recommendation process. If the user provides the discipline of the research paper for which they seek recommendations, the discipline's embedding is extracted from a predefined set of discipline embeddings. This embedding is then combined with the abstract embedding, creating a hybrid embedding that captures both the paper's content and its disciplinary context. The KNN model then utilizes this hybrid embedding to identify the six nearest neighbors, ensuring that the recommendations are aligned with the user's specified discipline.

By effectively leveraging the power of the Universal Sentence Encoder and the KNN model, the recommendation system provides a valuable tool for navigating the vast expanse of research papers and uncovering hidden connections within the field of study.

Acknowledgment

We would like to acknowledge the valuable contributions of Dr. Noel Jeygar Robert V to the development of this recommendation system. Their expertise in graph algorithms and recommender systems has been instrumental in creating a system that is both effective and user-friendly. We would also like to thank the reviewers for their constructive feedback, which has helped to improve the quality of the paper.

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