

IE7500 APPLIED NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING

RESEARCH PAPER RECOMMENDER AND SUBJECT AREA PREDICTION

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Introduction

Objective :

- Discovering relevant research papers among millions of academic publications
- Automatically categorizing papers into appropriate subject areas.

Previous Work:

- **Keyword Matching:** Limited by shallow keyword-based search.
- **Collaborative Filtering:** Relies on user behavior but struggles with cold-start problems and capturing complex semantic relationships.

Proposed Solution:

- **BERT Embeddings:** Leverages deep learning for semantic similarity-based recommendations.
- **Deep Learning Models:** Automated, accurate classification into subject areas

About the Corpus

| id | submitter | authors | title | comments | journal-ref | doi | abstract | report-no | categories | versions |
|----|-----------|--|---|---|---|----------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 0 | 0704.0001 | C. Bal'azs, E. L. Berger, P. M. Nadolsky, C. ... | Calculation of prompt diphoton production cross... | 37 pages, 15 figures; published version | Phys.Rev.D76:013009,2007 | 10.1103/PhysRevD.76:013009 | A fully differential calculation in perturba... | ANL-HEP-PR-07-12 | [hep-ph] | [v1, v2] |
| 1 | 0704.0002 | Ileana Streinu and Louis Theran | Sparsity-certifying Graph Decompositions | To appear in Graphs and Combinatorics | None | None | We describe a new algorithm, the $\mathcal{S}(k, \text{val})$... | None | [math.CO cs.CG] | [v1, v2] |
| 2 | 0704.0003 | Hongjun Pan | The evolution of the Earth-Moon system based o... | 23 pages, 3 figures | None | None | The evolution of Earth-Moon system is descri... | None | [physics.gen-ph] | [v1, v2, v3] |
| 3 | 0704.0004 | David Caillaud | A determinant of Stirling cycle numbers counts... | 11 pages | None | None | We show that a determinant of Stirling cycle... | None | [math.CO] | [v1] |
| 4 | 0704.0005 | Alberto Torchinsky | From dyadic $\mathcal{S}(\text{Lambda}, \alpha)$ to $\mathcal{S}(\text{Lambda}, \text{va}...$ | None | Illinois J. Math. 52 (2008) no.2, 681-689 | None | In this paper we show how to compute the $\mathcal{S}(\text{L}...$ | None | [math.CA math.FA] | [v1] |
| 5 | 0704.0006 | Yue Hin Pong | Bosonic characters of atomic Cooper pairs acro... | 6 pages, 4 figures, accepted by PRA | None | 10.1103/PhysRevA.75:043613 | We study the two-particle wave function of p... | None | [cond-mat.mes-hall] | [v1] |

Corpus: arXiv Abstracts 2021 (~2M papers, with metadata like title, abstract, authors, categories).

Dominant Fields: Physics, Mathematics, and Computer Science, with hep-ph and hep-th leading.

Insights: Visualizations show the dominance of physics-related categories

Data Preprocessing

To ensure high-quality inputs for the recommendation and classification tasks, a systematic data preprocessing pipeline was implemented. The following steps were applied:

1. **Handling Missing Values:** Removed papers lacking titles or abstracts; retained non-critical metadata.
2. **Text Cleaning:** Standardized text by converting to lowercase and removing noise (e.g., special characters, punctuation).
3. **Stopword Removal:** Filtered out common stopwords using NLTK to retain meaningful words.
4. **Tokenization:** Split text into individual words/phrases for granular analysis.
5. **Lemmatization:** Standardized words to root forms for uniformity (e.g., "running" → "run").
6. **TF-IDF Vectorization:** Converted text into numerical vectors to emphasize key terms unique to each document.

Recommendation Engine

The recommendation engine uses **BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers)** to derive the semantic meaning of the research paper abstract and find similar papers.

1. **Embedding Creation:**
 - Processes abstracts using the **pre-trained BERT model** (*bert-base-uncased*).
 - Converts text into numerical embeddings that encapsulate meaning.
2. **Similarity Calculation:**
 - Computes **cosine similarity** between the query and paper embeddings.
 - Ranks papers by similarity to the query.
3. **Results:**
 - **Query Example:** "Machine Learning for Physics Simulations"
 - **Result:** A ranked list of semantically relevant research papers, aiding faster literature discovery.

Subject Area Classification

- Machine Learning Models:
 - Logistic Regression: Best overall performance with **78% accuracy** and balanced metrics.
 - XGBoost: Competitive results with **72% accuracy** and strong precision (**71%**).
- Deep Learning Models:
 - CNN (Convolutional Neural Network): Achieved **75% accuracy**, excelling in pattern detection.
 - MLP Classifier (Multi-Layer Perceptron): High precision (**77%**) and competitive F1-score, reducing false positives.

| Model | Accuracy | Precision | Recall | F1-Score |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|
| Logistic Regression | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.77 | 0.77 |
| XGBoost | 0.72 | 0.71 | 0.72 | 0.71 |
| CNN | 0.75 | 0.76 | 0.75 | 0.75 |
| MLP Classifier | 0.67 | 0.77 | 0.71 | 0.74 |

Model Comparison

| Logistic Regression: | XGBoost: | CNN: | MLP: |
|---|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Best performing model• Highest accuracy and balanced metrics• Well-suited for text classification tasks• Handles linear relationships in high-dimensional spaces effectively | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Slightly lower performance than logistic regression• May have struggled with high dimensionality of text data | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Performed better than XGBoost but slightly worse than logistic regression• Good at capturing local patterns in text• Slightly lower accuracy might be due to overfitting | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Showed Low accuracy but relatively better precision• Needs better tuning and architectural enhancement |

Conclusion

- Developed Recommendation Engine and Classification Model
- Achieved reliable performance across various model

Future Work

- Perform extensive hyperparameter optimization to boost model performance
- Extend functionality to classify research papers in multiple languages