

# Exploiting Publication Contents and Collaboration Networks for Collaborator Recommendation

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## Abstract

In academia, studies show that researchers are usually prolific by well collaboration with collaborators. However, due to the expansion of academic researches in diverse domains, the problem of finding most relevant and potential collaborators from a large volume of big scholarly data has become cumbersome and time-consuming. In this work, we propose an academic collaborators recommendation model called CCRec, an innovative model that combines content-based method with networks-based method. A topic clustering model and a random walk model are adopted to help effectively seek the most potential collaborators for researchers. Using DBLP data sets, we conduct benchmarking experiments to examine the performance of CCRec. Our preliminary experimental results show that CCRec outperforms other state-of-the-art methods in precision, recall and  $F1$  score, additionally in addressing the topic drift problems.

*Keywords:* Collaboration recommendation, publication contents, collaboration networks, topic clustering, random walk.

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## 1. Introduction

Nowadays, with rapid development of Internet technology, the scale of Internet is beyond the imagination of people. Internet gradually becomes the main carrier of sharing information. Thus, how to obtain the useful one from vast information has become a complex task with the problem of information overload phenomena occurring. Therefore, recommender systems and techniques immensely help people by providing easier access to the specific resources they really need.

In academia, cooperation among researchers is of vital necessary. Studies show that researchers are usually prolific by well collaboration with collaborators [1]. This is to say, the collaborator is a considerable factor well connected with the productivity of a scholar. So researchers tend to discover the most potential collaborators (MPCs, some influential scholars who are similar in interests and have never collaborated with before), or reinforce the collaboration with the most valuable collaborators (MVCs, some influential scholars or colleagues who are active and valuable in adjacent circles and have ever collaborated). Considering the inherently requirements, there has been a variety of methods proposed recommending collaborators who they have ever collaborated with or never.

In this context, previous studies have exploited mainly three aspects for academic collaboration recommendation, content-based, social network-based and hybrid recommendation. Some traditional content-based methods extract researchers academic features from interests tags, user profiles, publications etc, then make collaborators recommendation by computing interests similarities [2, 3, 4]. However, in general, a researcher shows bias on various academic domains. Such behaviors usually reveal academic features of researchers in different domains. Thus, it would be imperative considering academic domains when recommending collaborators. Our previous work proposed a network-based model, ACRec [5], which solved the problem of recommending MVCs. ACRec made it easier for scientists to collaborate with colleagues in their social

networks. However, many scientists also initiate collaborations outside of their social networks. It is burdensome and fraught with risk of initiating collaboration with socially unconnected researchers. In addition, considering the less value of recommending already known collaborators, unconnected researchers  
35 are more deserve to be recommended as MPCs. What’s more, some excellent hybrid models are offered in recent years [6, 7, 8], which provide us many good references.

In this paper, we propose a novel hybrid model exploiting publication contents and collaboration networks for collaborators recommendation (CCRec).  
40 Utilizing a topic clustering model [9] [10] and a random walk model, CCRc integrates the features of publications contents and collaboration networks. We extract the subject terms from all researchers’ publications and cluster these terms into several topics, then distribute researchers to corresponding domains. To represent the feature vectors of each researcher, we run the random walk  
45 with restart model (RWR) on each domain, which has been proved to be competent for calculating the rank score of node in social networks. After that, the MPCs recommendation is provided by computing the similarities of researchers’ feature vectors.

In summary, we make the following contributions in this paper. 1) To make  
50 the most potential collaborators recommendation, we develop a model CCRc, which combines the content-based method and social networks-based method. That is more favourable to achieve remarkable personalized collaborators recommendation. 2) To reveal researchers’ academic features in different domains, we present the feature vectors by utilizing a topic clustering model and a random  
55 walk model. 3) We conduct extensive experiments on a subset of DBLP data set to evaluate the performance of CCRc in various scenarios as compared against our previous model ACRc and the normal common neighbors-based model (CNRc). Promising results are presented and analyzed.

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 briefly presents  
60 the related work. We discuss the details of our model in section 3, which highlights the structure of the model. In section 4, we conduct a mass of experiments

and analyzes the results. At last, section 5 concludes the paper.

## 2. RELATED WORK

Collaboration plays an important role in academia research, a large body of  
65 work focuses on two key issues, reinforcing and discovering collaborators, which  
are respectively defined as MVCs recommendation and MPCs recommendation  
in this work. Lopes et al. [2] work on identifying new partners to execute joint  
research and enhancing the cooperation of current partners for researchers.  
Chen et al. [11] proposed that the purpose of friends recommendation is "Make  
70 new friends, but keep the old". Research on enterprise social networking [12]  
shows that users in a corporate context are interested in discovering valuable  
contacts not yet known to them, or connecting to weak ties, in addition to stay-  
ing in touch with their close colleagues. Our previous work [5] focuses on  
recommending MVCs for researchers and enhancing the cooperation with col-  
75 leagues in their academic social networks. In this work, CCRec has an aptitude  
for discovering new collaborators with high similarity (i.e. MPCs recommenda-  
tion).

In general, collaborators recommender systems are studied in three different  
perspectives according to the methodologies used to perform recommendation:  
80 *content-based*, *social networks-based* and *hybrid approach*. The related works  
presented following are all correlation with these three types models.

*content-based*, which recommends items classified according to the user pro-  
file and early choices considering semantic issues. Das G. et al. [3] propose  
models for computing the similarity between researchers based on expertise  
85 profiles extracted from their publications and academic homepages. Lopes et  
al. [2] considered researchers' publications area and the vector space model to  
make collaboration recommendation. Kim et al. [4] propose a collaborative  
filtering method to provide an enhanced recommendation quality derived from  
user-created tags. However, researchers often behave differently across multi-  
90 ple domains of interests, thus, there may be topic drift problems in general

recommendation systems [13].

*social networks-based*, which recommends items considering the structural of social networks or some social factors. Ma et al. [14] analyse how social networks information can benefit recommender systems and proposed a method improving the performance of recommender systems by incorporating social networks information. T. Huynh et al. [15] propose a method based on combination of probability theory and graph theory for modeling and analysing co-author network. They explore the similar vertices as potential candidates for collaboration recommendation, their main contribution is taking the trend information into considering similarity of vertices. Many other approaches have been presented to formalize academic collaboration recommendation as a link prediction problem [16] [17] in social networks. Some of these approaches have been applied to large social networks and results show good performance. Lichtenwalter et al. [18] examine some important factors for link prediction and proposed a general framework, in addition to our previous work [5].

*hybrid*, which combines the content-based and social networks-based method to integrate their benefits. Lee et al. [6] exploit how well content-based, social networks-based and hybrid recommendation algorithms predict coauthor relationship, and results show that a hybrid algorithm combining content and social networks information outperforms better. Chen et al. [7] discuss CollabSeer, an open system to recommend potential research collaborators for scholars and scientists, which discovers collaborators based on the structure of coauthor networks and the user’s topic of research interests. Cohen et al. [8] also work on solving the collaborators recommendation problem, by combining traditional techniques for structural link prediction in social networks with textual relevancy and global importance metrics.

### 3. DESIGN OF CCRec

Our proposed design scheme for CCRec is inspired by the reality and truth that a researcher usually desires to know other researchers who have similar

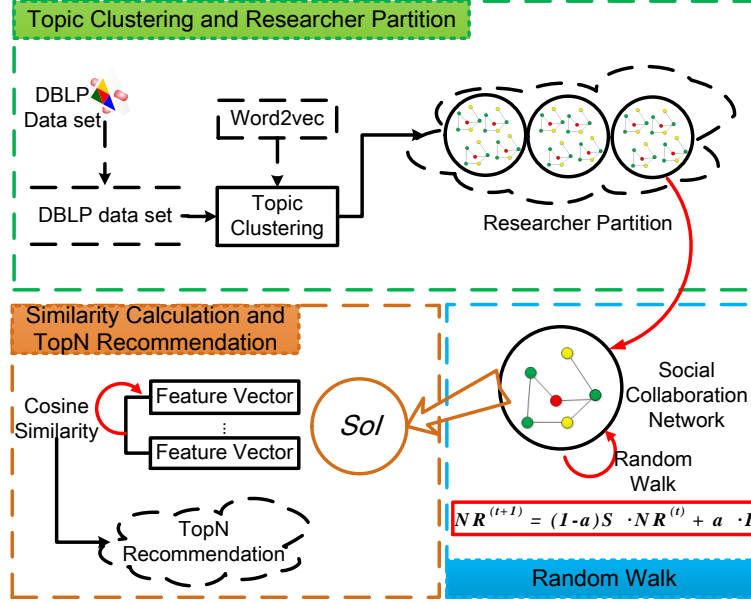


Figure 1: The architecture diagram of CCRec model

research interests and strong influence in academia. As mentioned above, researchers often behave differently across multiple domains of interests. Such behaviors usually reveal academic features of researchers in different domains. Besides, as a social-based model, the RWR model has been proved to be competent for calculating the rank score of node in social networks derived from the co-authorship [5], researchers' strength of influence in specific domains can be well reflected by RWR. In this work, we first adopt a content-based method to acquire multiple domains of interests. and then using the social network-based method of RWR to measure the researchers' strength of influence in different domains. After that, We use the feature vector to evaluate the similarity of researchers and then obtain the recommendation list. The detailed process is described bellow and the corresponding pseudo-code is illustrated in Algorithm 1. Figure 1 depicts three components of CCRec.

### 3.1. Topic Clustering and Researcher Partition

It is a content-based method for topic clustering and researcher partition,  
135 which generates various domains and maps all researchers into these domains.  
In this work, we use a famous tool of NLP (Natural Language Processing),  
word2vec, which provides an efficient implementation of the continuous of *bag-*  
*of-words* and *skip-gram* architectures for computing vector representations of  
words. It takes a text corpus as the input and produces the word vectors as  
140 the output. The final word vector file can be used as features in many natural  
language processing and machine learning applications. The word vectors can  
be also used for deriving word classes from huge data sets. This is achieved  
by performing K-means clustering on top of the word vectors. The output is  
a vocabulary file with words and their corresponding domains IDs. In case of  
145 CCRec model, the input data is a set of titles from all the papers created by  
each researcher. The titles are split in many sequential words. In addition,  
there is necessary to filter out some irrelevant words, e.g. "of", "the", "and",  
etc. For extracting from titles, this set of preprocessed words can outline the  
core contents of papers, which are signified as valuable and reliable corpus to  
150 denote a variety of academic topics. With this English corpus, word2vec obtains  
various domains and clusters the words into the domains.

In addition, CCRec partitions researchers to specific domains with following  
method. 1, Extract subject terms from a researcher's publications. 2, Traverse  
all the terms and check the word vector. The model tags the researcher for  
155 particular domains which contains these subject terms. It should be emphasized  
that one researcher always belongs to several domains and there are also many  
researchers in one domain. Fig. 2 describe an example. Assuming that CCRec  
extracts 12 subject terms from the publications titles of researcher *S1*. After  
topic clustering, we can see that, three of these subject terms are assigned to  
160 domain *A*, and seven in *B*, two in *C*. Thus, researcher *S1* is tagged for domains  
*A*, *B* and *C*. Through this method, each domains contain numerous researchers.

### 3.2. Feature Vector Calculation

As mentioned in section 2, in general, researchers devote to several adjacent domains. But in the case of attention and strength of influence in various domains, they are offering some biases. To measure the distribution of researchers' interests, we define the *SoI* (Strength of Influence) to denote the academic values (Rank Score) of researchers in different domains, which can be regarded as the elements of feature vector of researchers. Considering each of the domains, there are numerous researchers with similar research interests. Their co-author relationships can be modeled by a social network. Thus, there are many co-author networks corresponding to different domains. The *SoI* is measured by RWR model based on the co-author networks. The core equation of the RWR model is shown below:

$$R_d^{(t+1)} = \alpha \mathbf{S} R_d^{(t)} + (1 - \alpha) q \quad (1)$$

where  $R_d$  represents the rank score vector of all researchers in domain  $d$ ,  $q$  is the initial vector  $R^0$ , and  $\alpha$  denotes the damping coefficient. RWR is an iterative process. After limited iterations, the vector  $R$  will be convergent. In this scenario,  $SoI_s = R_{d,s}$ . That is, the final value of the vector item  $R_{d,s}$  is the *SoI* of researcher  $s$ .

In addition, with the help of RWR, The *SoI* in various domains is quantified for each researcher. To measure researchers academic feature, we define the vector  $F$  with *SoI*.

### 3.3. Collaboration Recommendation by Feature Vector Similarity

CCRec recommends collaborators for researchers based on their similarities. To measure the academic features similarities of researchers, we borrow a standard method, *cosine similarity* (CS). CS is employed to define the similarity between two users  $s_1$  and  $s_2$  based on their feature vectors  $F_{s_1}$  and  $F_{s_2}$ .

$$Sim(s_1, s_2) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (F_{s_1,i} * F_{s_2,i})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n F_{s_1,i}^2} * \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n F_{s_2,i}^2}} \quad (2)$$



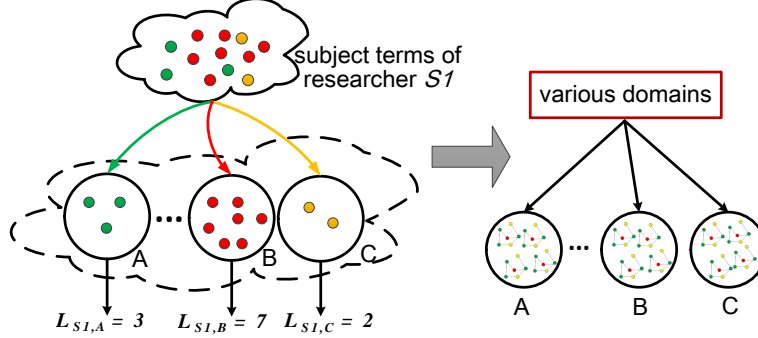


Figure 2: Researcher Partition

Finally, we consider that researchers with high similarities have common interests, they should be recommended to each other as potential academic collaborators. Hence, CCRec provides a TopN recommendation list for each researcher.

#### 190 4. Evaluation and Analysis

We conduct various experiments using data from DBLP [19], a computer science bibliography website hosted at University Trier. We extracted the subsets of the entire data using the required information, which are all in the field of data mining involving 34 journals and 49 conferences. The data was modeled  
 195 by an academic social network, which contains 59659 nodes (authors) and 90282 edges (coauthor relations). We divided the data set into two parts: the data before year 2011 as a training set, and others as a testing set.

We embarked on benchmarking experiments on CCRec. To evaluate the performance of CCRec model in a better way, we use three metrics which are  
 200 widely used in the recommender systems, *Precision*, *Recall* and *F1* [20]. We compared CCRec with the two following approaches. ACRec: a random walk recommendation model based on collaboration networks [5]. CNRec: a common neighbors based recommendation model [2]. Four groups of experiments were conducted. 1, Find the most valuable collaborators, who may have known each  
 205 other before, or be active in adjacent circles. 2, Recommend most potential

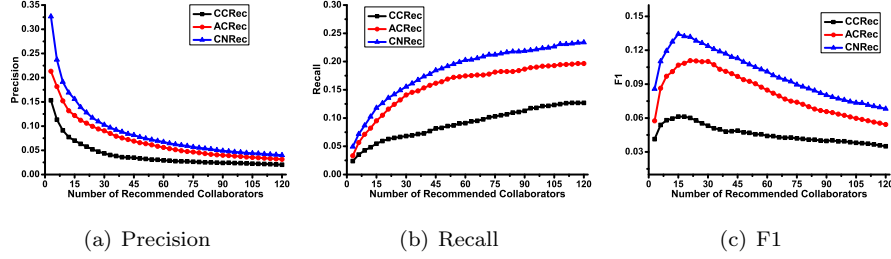


Figure 3: Performance of CCRec and ACRec on most valuable collaborators recommendation

collaborators, who have never cooperated with the target researcher before. 3, Evaluate how domains clustering impact the performance of CCRec. 4, Exploit the impact of clustered domains number on CCRec. For each experiment, we randomly chose 100 constant researchers who are at least somewhat active in academic activities, that is they have co-authored more than 30 person-time with others. We make collaborators recommendation for these 100 researchers, moreover compute the average of precision, recall and  $F1$ .

All experiments were performed on a 64-bit Linux-based operation system, Ubuntu 12.04 with a 4-duo and 32GHz Intel CPU, 4-G Bytes memory. All the programs were implemented with Python.

#### 4.1. Most Valuable Collaborators Recommendation

In our previous work [5], We proposed the ACRec model to make the most valuable collaborators recommendation for researchers. In this section, we explored the performance of CCRec and ACRec on making most valuable collaborators recommendation. The comparative results are shown in Fig. 2.

As shown in Fig. 2, The number of recommended collaborators has an obvious influence on the metrics with a clear trend. In the case of CCRec, as shown in Fig. 2(a), the precision drops when the number of recommended collaborators is increasing. At the same time, the recall in Fig. 2(b) rises with the increase of recommendation list, which approximates to 20% in the end. As for ACRec, it has the same trend with CCRec on precision and recall. Thus it can be seen, the precision and recall are a pair of contradictory metrics.

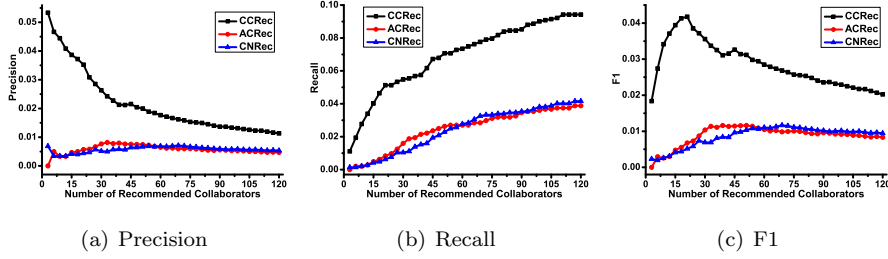


Figure 4: Performance of CCRec, ACRec and CNRec on most potential collaborators recommendation

Weighing the two metrics to maximum the profit, G. Shani et al. [20] adopt the metric  $F1$ . Fig. 2(c) describes the performance of CCRec and ACRec on  $F1$ . In case of CCRec model, the  $F1$  generally increases until the number of recommended collaborators is over 15, and then decreases gradually. Since the point 15 is exactly the peak of  $F1$ . We can see that, CCRec performs best when recommend 15 collaborators to each researcher, and the  $F1$  can reach 6.13%. However, in this scenario, ACRec gets its' highest  $F1$  score 11.01% at point 30.

In terms of Fig. 2, It is much in evidence that ACRec model outperforms CCRec model on making most valuable collaborators recommendation. This is because, ACRec based on the link-importance guiding random walk, considering the walk distance and rank score, seeks the most valuable collaborators who may have known each other before, or active in adjacent circles. Thus, compared with ACRec, there is no obvious superiority for CCRec to find the most valuable collaborators in adjacent circles.

#### 4.2. Most Potential Collaborators Recommendation

We define the Most Potential Collaborators as collaborators who are worthy of being recommended and have never cooperated with the target researcher. Making the most potential collaborators recommendation is of great significance as the new collaborators are more meaningful and practical in academia reality. In this section, we explored the performance of CCRec, ACRec and CCRec on making most valuable collaborators recommendation.

Figure 3 shows the performance of CCRec, ACRec and CNRec in terms of precision, recall and  $F1$  with the number of recommended collaborators increasing. It can be observed that CCRec significantly outperforms ACRec and CNRec all the time on these three metrics. CCRec shows a downtrend for precision and an uptrend for recall rate. In the case of  $F1$ , it reaches the peak 4.18% when recommending 21 researchers. We also see the evidence that when making most potential collaborators recommendation, ACRec performs similarly to CNRec.

In a nutshell, CCRec outperforms ACRec and CNRec with higher precision, recall and  $F1$  on making the most potential collaborators. We analysed the theory. Each researcher is represented by the feature vector, as well as CCRec model combines publications contents and collaboration networks to define the vector, which has distinct advantages (e.g. rich information, more accurately to represent researchers' feature) in recommending new collaborators.

#### 4.3. Impact of clustered Domains number

In this section, we exploit the impact of clustered domains number on the performance of CCRec. We adopted the following experiment settings. 1, Evaluating how the  $F1$  changes with the number of collaborators recommended. 2, Make the most potential collaborators recommendation for those 100 researchers selected above. 3, Recommend 21 potential collaborators for each researcher. Fig. 4 shows the experimental results.

In terms of Fig. 4, the number of clustered domains does have certain effect on the performance of CCRec. If the number of clustered domains is appropriate, the  $F1$  score can get some enhancement. In this situation, when clustering the data mining academia into 300 or 500 domains, CCRec performs best for  $F1$ , which reaches 4.18%.

In summary, we can still claim that the model combining content-based method and social networks-based method is really effective. Moreover, in terms of precision, recall and  $F1$ , CCRec outperforms ACRec and CNRec on making most potential collaborators recommendation for academic researchers.

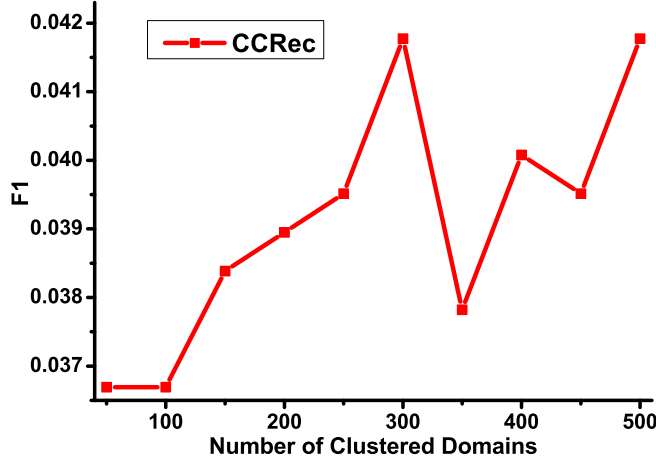


Figure 5: The impact of clustered domains number on CCRec

## 5. Conclusions

280 In this paper, we focused on how to find researchers' MPCs based on big scholarly data which is necessary in current academia. To this end, we proposed a novel model named CCRec, by combining the features of publications content and collaboration networks. A topic clustering model and A random walk model are adopted to obtain the scholars features, and make MPCs recommendation  
 285 for researchers. We conducted extensive experiments on a subset of DBLP data set to evaluate the performance of CCRec. We also conducted the ACRec and CNRec on the data set as comparisons. The experimental results show that, CCRec outperforms ACRec and CNRec in precision, recall and  $F1$  score. With employing topic clustering model, the problem of topic drift has been solved to  
 290 some extent.

Our research on CCRec reveals that the combination of content-based method and networks-based method can improve the generation of effective academic collaborations. Nonetheless, there is still room for future study in this direction. We extracted the titles of publications as the corpus of topic clustering  
 295 model, which are not more comprehensive than the abstract and main body of publications. Besides, an exactly metric should be confirmed to evaluate the

topic drift problem. As future work, more experiments and studies should be conducted.

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