

# network analysis in bibliometrics

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*University of Ljubljana,  
Faculty of Computer and Information Science*

CWTS '17

# Slovenia “chicken”



# University of Ljubljana

- **since 1919** *271<sup>st</sup> in CWTS Leiden Ranking 2017*
- **26 members** *23 faculties & 3 academies*
- **40,110 students & 5,730 staff** *in 2016*



# Faculty of Computer and Information Science

- **since 1996** *cs study since 1973*
- **≈1,300 students & ≈180 staff**
- **BSc, MSc, PhD** *cs, prog, math, mm*
- **research** *cs, db, is, dm, ml, ai, nets*



# networks courses



## elective courses on **NETWORKS** in 2017/18

Networks or graphs are ubiquitous in everyday life. Examples include online social networks, the Web, references between WikiLeaks cables, Supervizor, terrorist affiliations, LPP bus map, plumbing systems and your brain. Many such real networks reveal characteristic patterns of connectedness that are far from regular or random. Networks have thus been a prominent tool for investigating real-world systems since the 18th century. However, while small networks can be drawn by hand and analyzed by a naked eye, real networks require specialized computer algorithms, techniques and models. This led to the emergence of a new scientific field about 20 years ago...

# INA

Introduction to Network Analysis

### Network analysis concepts and techniques

Course code **63545B** | eUčilnica **#183**  
**MSc** students | Lecturer Lovro Šubelj  
**Summer** semester | Starts **Feb 19, 2018**  
**Introductory 15 week course to get started**

# ASI

Social and Information Network Analysis

### Modern analysis of large-scale real networks

Course code **63225B** | eUčilnica **#66**  
**MSc** students | Lecturer Jure Leskovec  
**Winter** semester | Starts **Sep 25, 2017**  
**Fast pace 10 week course by a leading expert**

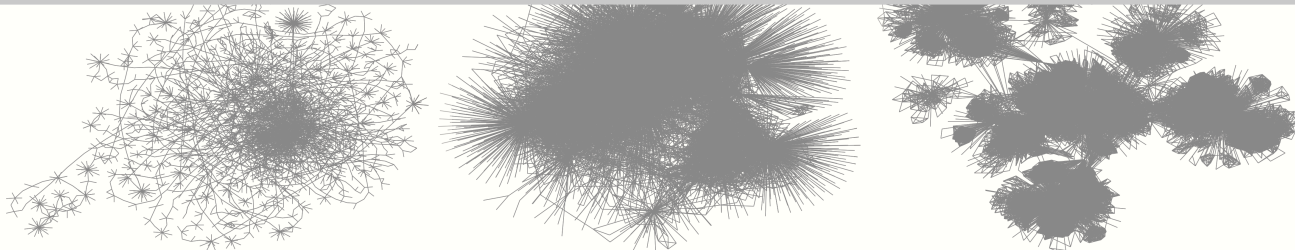
# ANTS

Advanced Topics in Network Science

### Thorough review of modern network science

Course code **63835A** | eUčilnica **#170**  
**PhD** students | Lecturers Šubelj & Leskovec  
**Summer** semester | Starts **Feb 26, 2018**  
**Research-oriented 12 week course & invited talks**

Course enrollment is **not** possible in order **from right to left** | [lovro.subelj@fri.uni-lj.si](mailto:lovro.subelj@fri.uni-lj.si)



# talk outline

## 1. reliability of bibliographic databases

*Šubelj, L., Fiala, D., & Bajec, M. (2014). Scientific Reports, 4, 6496.*

*Šubelj, L., Bajec, M., Boshkoska, B. M., et al. (2015). PLoS ONE, 10(5), e0127390.*

## 2. modeling paper citation networks

*Šubelj, L., & Bajec, M. (2013). In Proceedings of the LSNA '13, pp. 527–530.*

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## 3. clustering paper citation networks

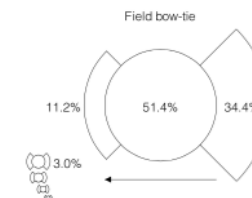
*Šubelj, L., Van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2016). PLoS ONE, 11(4), e0154404.*

# bibliographic databases **reliability**

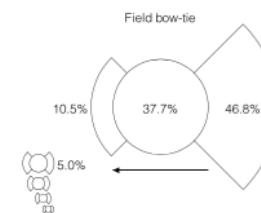
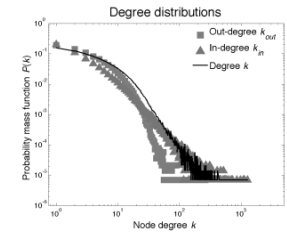
- databases basis for research & **evaluation**
- databases can **differ substantially**  
*different databases often give quite different conclusions*
- content & **structure** can differ substantially  
*coverage, timespan, features, accuracy, acquisition etc.*
- only informal notions on their **reliability**  
*particular case of reliability of structure of citation networks*

# structure of citation networks

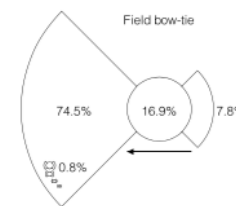
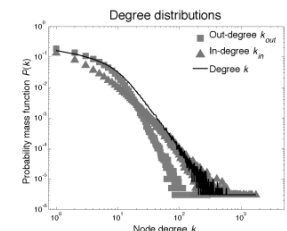
- **statistics** of citation networks
- mostly **consistent** with **outliers**  
*outliers due to data acquisition in most cases*
- comparison over **one statistic**
- comparison over **many statistics?**  
*same problem in machine learning community*



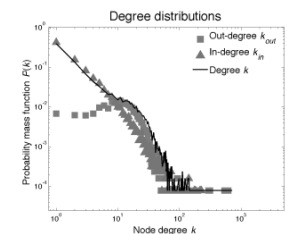
WoS



CiteSeer



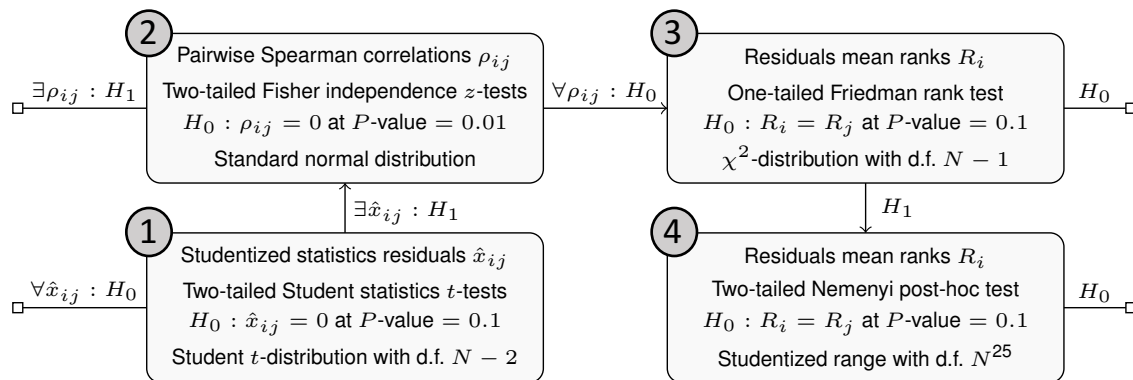
DBLP





# methodology of database comparison

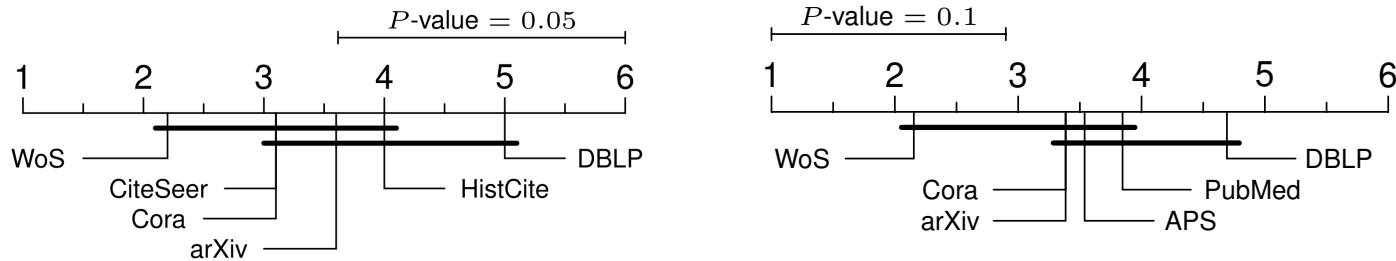
- network **statistics** — residuals — database rank
- mean **ranks** of databases over many statistics
- **residuals** since “true database” is not known  
*database reliability seen as consistency with other databases*



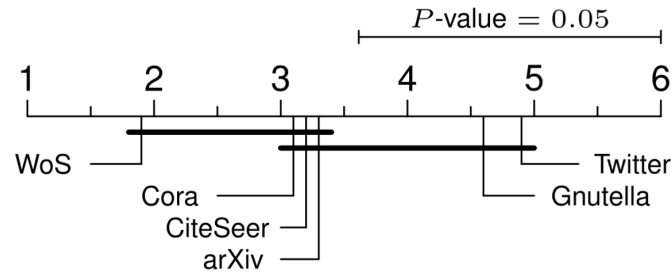
# comparison of citation networks

- comparison of different **citation networks**

*results robust to selection of networks, statistics, patterns etc.*

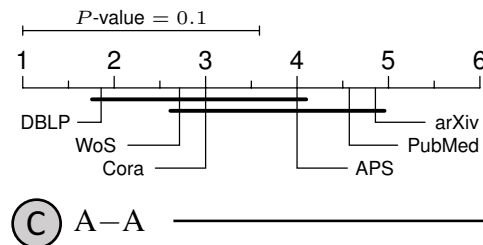
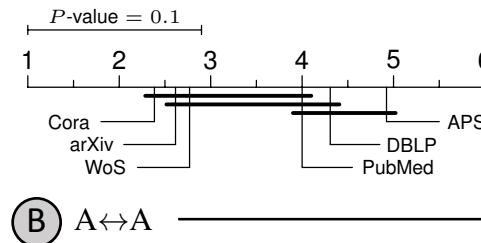
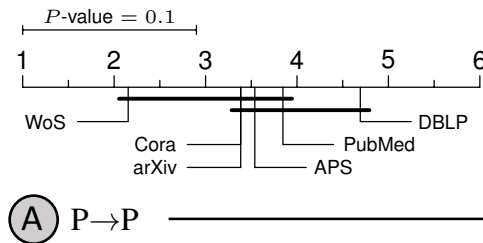


- comparison of different **information networks**



# comparison of bibliographic networks

- A paper citation networks *information networks*
- C author collaboration networks *social networks*
- B author citation networks *social-information networks*



there is no  
“best” database!

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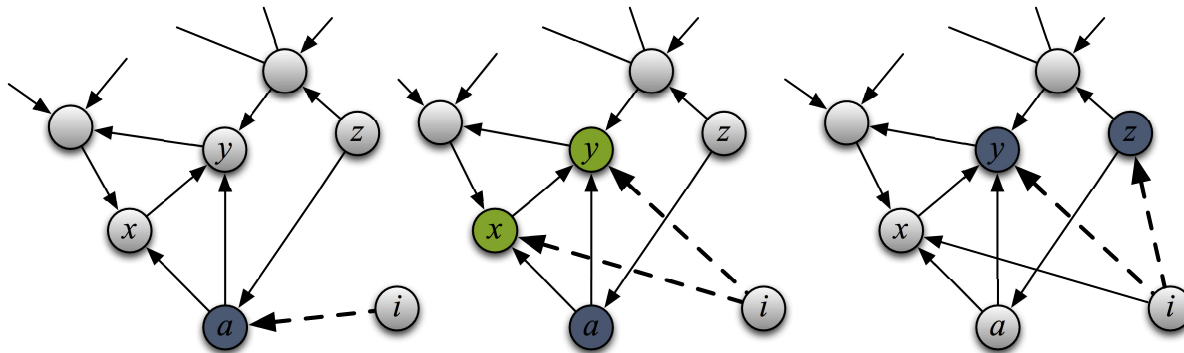
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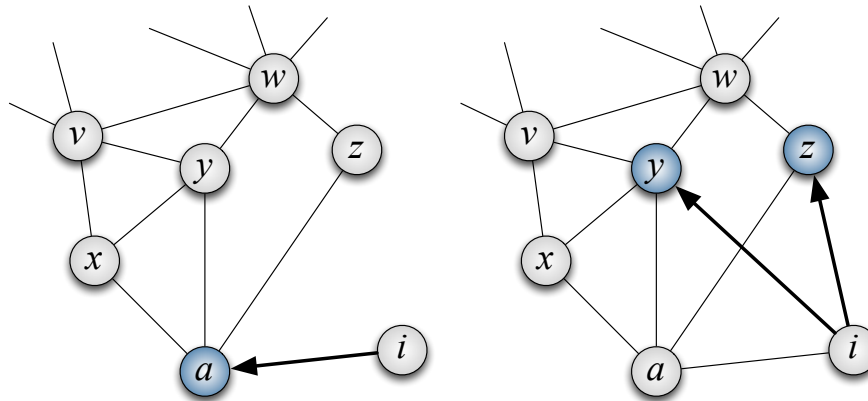
# models of citation networks

- **generative models** of citation networks  
to reason about structure, evolution, dynamics, future etc.
- many possible **applications** in bibliometrics



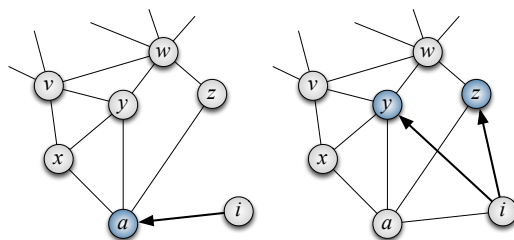
# forest fire network model

- each new **node  $i$**  forms links as follows
  1.  $i$  selects initial **ambassador  $a$**  and **links to  $a$**
  2.  $i$  selects its **neighbors  $y, z$**  and **links to  $y, z$**
  3.  $y, z$  are taken as **new ambassadors of  $i$**



# forest fire citation model

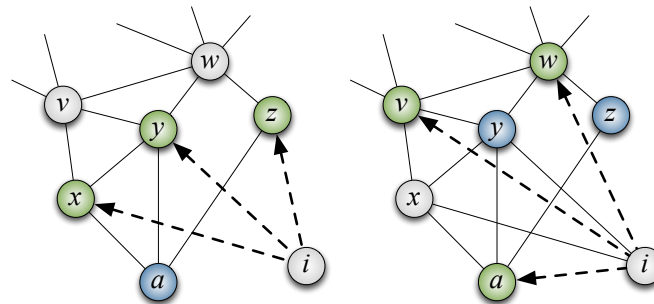
- each new **paper  $i$  cites** as follows
  1.  $i$  selects initial **paper  $a$  and cites  $a$**
  2.  $i$  selects its **references  $y, z$  and cites  $y, z$**
  3.  $y, z$  are taken as **new reading** for  $i$



- then authors **read all cited** papers and vice-versa
- only  **$\approx 20\%$  references read** (Simkin & Roychowdhury, 2003)

# realistic citation model

- each new **paper  $i$  cites** as follows
  1.  $i$  selects initial **paper  $a$**  and **can cite  $a$**
  2.  $i$  selects its **references  $y, z$**  and **can cite  $y, z$**
  3. some **references** are taken as **new reading** for  $i$

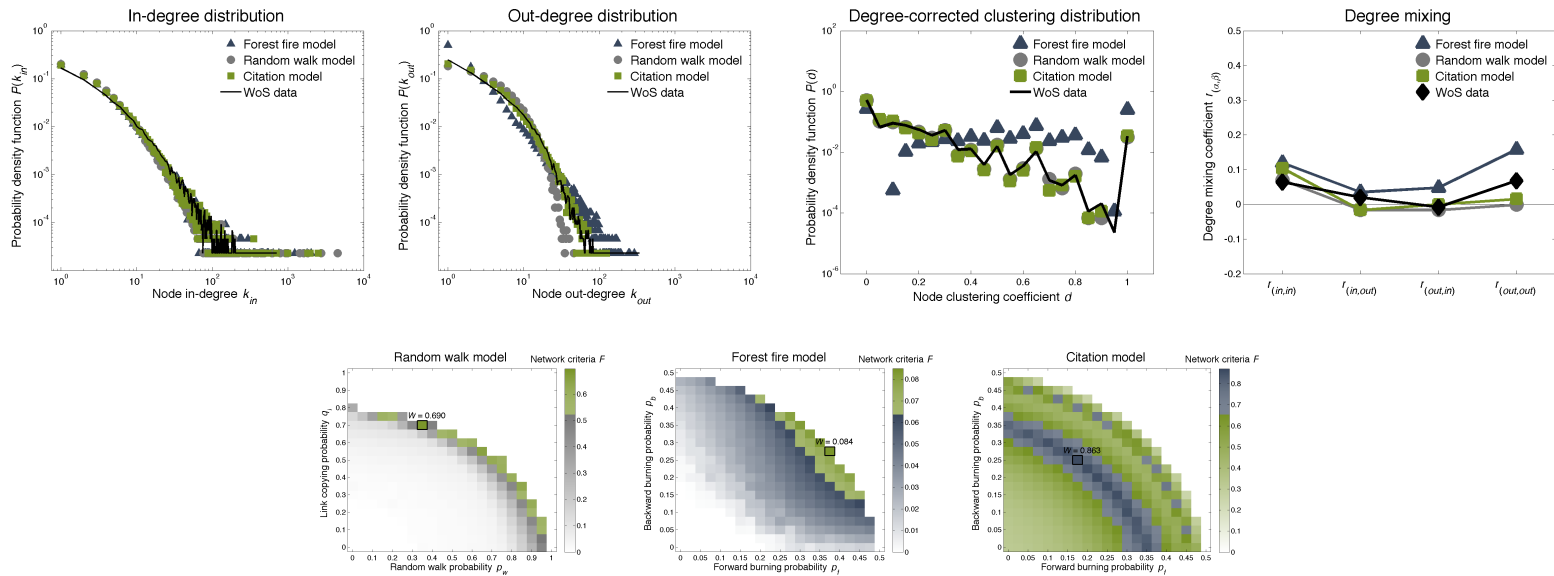


- read & cited papers **modeled independently**

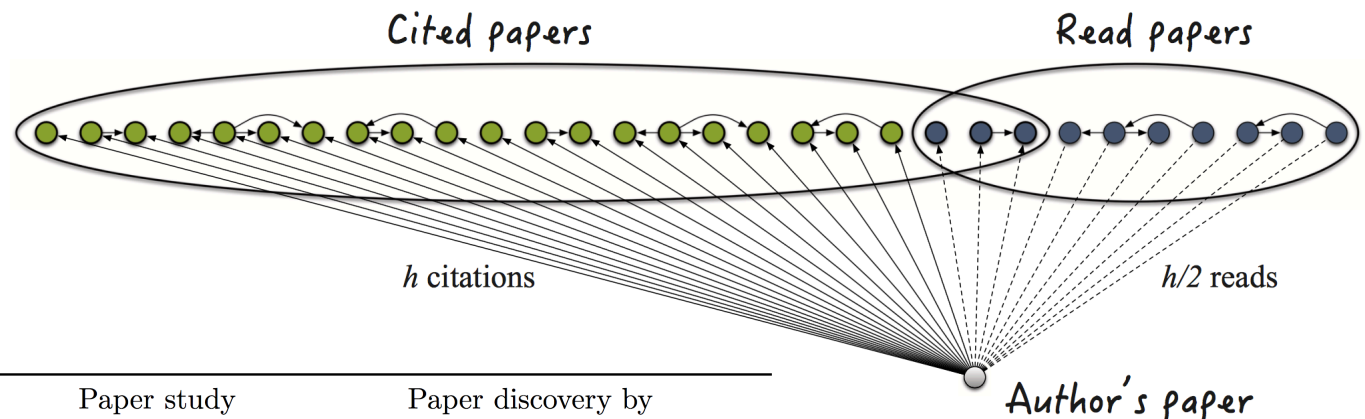


# directed citation model

- **directed dynamics** much more complicated
- model **reproduces WoS** citation networks
- **clear optima** (peak) in model parameters



# implications of citation model



| Data | Paper citation |        | Paper study |        | Paper discovery by |           |         |
|------|----------------|--------|-------------|--------|--------------------|-----------|---------|
|      | # Cite         | % Copy | # Read      | % Cite | % Citation         | % Service | % Other |
| ILS  | 3.98           | 86.1%  | 2.14        | 27.9%  | 29.2%              | 41.0%     | 29.8%   |
| TM   | 2.93           | 79.7%  | 1.47        | 45.2%  | 74.7%              | 0.5%      | 24.9%   |
| AI   | 4.52           | 87.3%  | 1.47        | 40.9%  | 25.8%              | 47.6%     | 26.6%   |
| SE   | 2.78           | 81.5%  | 1.58        | 36.4%  | 68.8%              | 2.0%      | 29.2%   |
| CY   | 2.18           | 69.6%  | 1.59        | 43.2%  | 24.5%              | 37.8%     | 37.6%   |

| Period    | Paper citation |        | Paper study |        | Paper discovery by |           |         |
|-----------|----------------|--------|-------------|--------|--------------------|-----------|---------|
|           | # Cite         | % Copy | # Read      | % Cite | % Citation         | % Service | % Other |
| 1945–2013 | 3.98           | 86.1%  | 2.14        | 27.9%  | 29.2%              | 41.0%     | 29.8%   |
| 1970–1980 | 2.23           | 52.1%  | 3.39        | 33.5%  | 41.4%              | 0.0%      | 58.5%   |
| 1980–1990 | 2.62           | 65.1%  | 2.96        | 33.0%  | 48.3%              | 1.1%      | 50.6%   |
| 1990–2000 | 3.42           | 81.6%  | 2.38        | 29.0%  | 40.3%              | 23.2%     | 36.5%   |
| 2000–2010 | 5.06           | 83.6%  | 2.90        | 32.2%  | 40.7%              | 27.5%     | 31.7%   |

**one read paper  $\approx$   
five two cited  
papers!**

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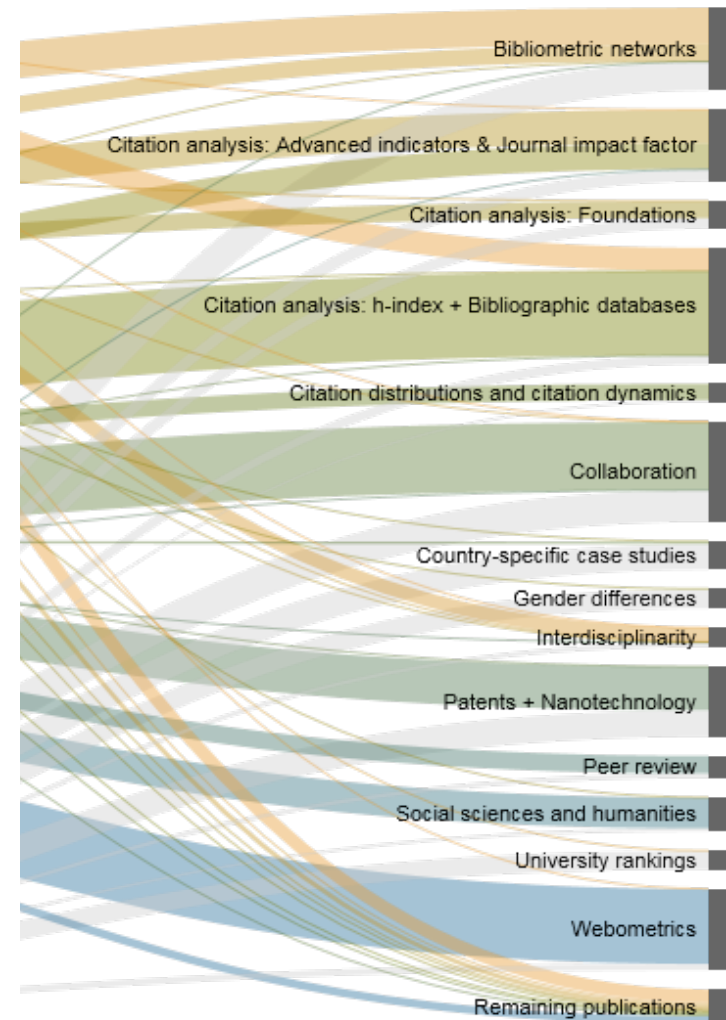
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# clustering citation networks

- **clustering papers** based on direct citation relations  
research areas or topics of papers
- **systematic comparison** of large number of methods  
network clustering and partitioning

there is **no**  
“**best**” method!



**thank you!**

network convexity

LCN2 seminar next Friday at 4pm in Snellius