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BIBLIOBICLUSTER:

A bicluster algorithm for Bibliometrics

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Abstract. Bibliographic coupling and co-citation analysis methodologies were proposed in the early 60's and 70's to study the structure and production of scientific communities. Bibliographic coupling is fundamental to understand the current state of a particular research area and its possible and potential future direction. Co-citation analysis, instead, is used to map the roots of academic works, fundamental to the development of a specific research field. With the first method, papers which have a common reference are grouped and the strength of their link results from the number of references in common. The second, instead, groups together the papers co-cited by one or more documents. Both methodologies assume that the papers citing the same articles or cited from the same article have similar aspects. Since until now these two methodologies have been considered separately, a new algorithm, based on bicluster analysis, which applies them together, is proposed. The importance of this new methodology is therefore to group together the paired bibliographic papers and the co-cited references but keeping them divided. In the resulting bicluster, the references grouped together represent the roots from which was born the trend to which the citing papers, grouped together, adhere.

Keywords: bibliographic coupling, co-citation analysis, direct citation, text mining

1 Introduction

Given the significant increase in academic and scientific production, its analysis becomes essential to understand the state of the art and the evolution of new currents in different scientific fields. To carry out this analysis, Bibliometrics mainly uses two procedures: performance analysis and science mapping [7]. Performance analysis analyzes the performance of groups of scientific actors, for example universities, departments, researchers [7]. Science mapping, instead, analyzes the structural and dynamic aspects of scientific research [7]. It is mainly based on the principle of information co-occurrence, i.e., if two or more elements are present together in one or more

documents, they are closely linked [17]. Both performance analysis and science mapping are based on the analysis of the citation [23].

The analysis of the citation to study performance, in its basic form, counts the number of citations of specific papers [23]. There are two measures to calculate performance: popularity and prestige. Popularity is measured considering the number of citations [9]. For example, in a network analysis, it is represented by the in-degree measure, which counts the number of head endpoints adjacent to a node [6]. The prestige, instead, is measured considering the number of citations obtained from the most cited papers [8,11].

To study science mapping, the scholar proceeds to the analysis of the citations dividing the main network into two secondary networks, defined as co-citation and bibliographic coupling, and grouping their elements in clusters using the strength of the link among the elements of the secondary networks [4]. Co-citation analysis groups the papers co-cited by one or more documents and the strength of their link is given by the number of citing papers in common [20]. Bibliographic coupling, instead, groups the papers which have a common reference, and the strength of their link is given by the number of references in common [14]. To illustrate this distinction, a network composed of four papers (see Fig. 1) is used. Paper A cites paper C, while paper B cites papers C and D. Then papers A and B are the citing papers, while papers C and D are the cited papers or references. For bibliographic coupling, papers A and B are linked, having both cited C. For co-citation analysis, papers C and D are linked because both are cited by paper B. Vogel and Güttel [24] consider the differences between these two methodologies. Bibliographic coupling is useful for understanding the state of the art and the possible and eventual developments of a particular research area, while co-citation analysis is used to map its roots. Bibliographic coupling is a static approach, while co-citation analysis is dynamic. Bibliographic coupling is an indicator of publication activity, while co-citation analysis is an indicator of the impact of the publications on research.

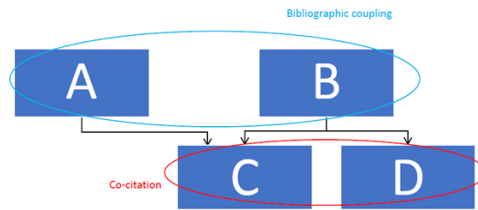


Fig. 1. Subdivision of a network into elements connected according to bibliographic coupling and those connected according to co-citation analysis

Until now, these two methodologies have never been considered together, but it would be interesting to be able to do it so to understand the roots from which the state of the art and its future developments are developed. For this reason, this work proposes a new bicluster (abbreviation BCL) method which considers together bibliographic analysis, co-citation analysis and text analysis, which is generally applied to the results of the first two. Liu and Hsu [12] tried to link bibliographic coupling, co-

citation analysis and text mining, proposing a method of bibliographic coupling with a grouping rule based on co-citation analysis and text analysis. Unlike Liu and Hsu [12], which have only the citing papers as result of their methodology, the analysis proposed in this work, using BCL methodology to link the three methods together, becomes more complete because its results contain both the citing papers and the cited papers. This new proposed method can be considered as a co-citation analysis and a bibliographic coupling done together, while the method proposed by Liu and Hsu [12] is a bibliographic coupling with only the addition of the information obtained from co-citation analysis. The advantage of the proposed method is given by the use of the bicluster technique.

BCL analysis was developed to study biological data [5] and has subsequently been applied to many fields, but until now never to Bibliometrics. A bicluster algorithm groups both rows and columns simultaneously. There are many types of BCL depending on the similarity which is considered: bicluster with constant values, with constant values in the rows or columns, BCL with consistent values on the rows and columns and bicluster with consistent correlation on the rows and columns [16]. This paper proposes a BCL method which produces biclusters with constant values, and which is based on the BCL methodology for binary data proposed by Prelić et al. [18] and its modified version [10,25]. The difference between the method proposed by Prelić et al. [18] and the modified version [10,25] consists in the possibility of the biclusters to be overlapping. In Prelić's method the BCLs can have both columns and rows in common, while in the modified version only the columns can be in common. The bicluster algorithm, which is proposed in this work, finds BCLs with only columns in common. The difference between the method proposed in this paper and that proposed by Dolničar et al. [10] and by Wang et al. [25] consists in the training and selection procedure of the biclusters.

2 Methodology

Linking co-citation analysis, which determines the roots, to bibliographic coupling, which determines the current state of the art and its future direction, it is possible to better study the evolution of a particular research area. This paper introduces a modified version of the bicluster methodology for binary data, in order to link the two approaches. This new algorithm, which is called BIBLIOBICLUSTER (abbreviation BIBICL), simultaneously groups the references and the citing papers. The references grouped together represent the roots from which the trend of the citing papers, grouped together, is developed. The simplified example in Figure 2 explains the result of the algorithm. To study a specific research area, the scholar considers only papers A and B, which cite papers C, D and E. Co-citation analysis finds the link only among the three references and therefore finds only the roots of this specific field of research. Applying to the titles a textual analysis, based on the frequency of the words, it is found that this field of research is mainly based on the study of dogs and cats. Bibliographic coupling links the two citing papers and, applying again textual analysis based on the frequencies, finds three main trends: food, health, and environment. By

combining the two analyses, the algorithm obtains that, from a generic study of dogs and cats, scholars have moved on to focus on their food, their health, and the environment in which they live.

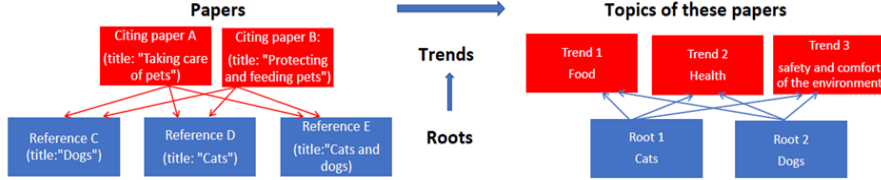


Fig. 2. Example of data interpretation

The algorithm analyses a matrix (see Fig. 3) in which the columns represent the references and the rows the citing papers. If paper 1 cites reference 1, a_{11} is equal to 1, if it does not cite it, a_{11} is equal to 0, so the input of the algorithm is a matrix of 0 and 1. If a citing paper is also a cited paper, it compares in the dataset both as reference and as citing paper. For example, if paper A is both citing and cited paper, it is called both Paper 1 and Reference 1. The relative a_{11} is equal to 0, so in each bicluster the argument of paper A is only root or trend.

	Reference 1	Reference 2	...	Reference k	...	Reference K
Paper 1	a_{11}	a_{12}	...	a_{1k}	...	a_{1K}
Paper 2	a_{21}	a_{22}	...	a_{2k}	...	a_{2K}
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
Paper j	a_{j1}	a_{j2}	...	a_{jk}	...	a_{jK}
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
Paper J	a_{J1}	a_{J2}	...	a_{Jk}	...	a_{JK}

Fig. 3. Example of analysed dataset

From this matrix, the algorithm derives all possible BCLs using the method proposed by Prelić et al. [18]. Among these found biclusters, the algorithm selects the one that maximizes the function

$$C_m * R_m + \lambda \max \text{freq of } B_m \quad (1)$$

where C_m and R_m respectively represent the number of the columns and that of the rows of the generic BCL B_m , "max freq of B_m " represents the frequency of the word mostly present in the titles of the papers in B_m and λ is a parameter whose value is included in the interval $[0,1]$, measuring the importance of text analysis. If the parameter λ is equal to 0, text analysis is not considered. The introduction of λ can eliminate one of the weaknesses of bibliographic coupling. Bibliographic coupling, indeed, can group two unrelated articles just because they cited the same reference [12]. The introduction of the study of the titles of the references seeks to reduce this problem trying to favor biclusters in which the references have titles with similar words and therefore more connected.

There are cases in which two or more BCLs maximize formula (1) and then among them the algorithm chooses the one that maximizes the following function

$$Index = \sum_k \left(\frac{(\sum_j a_{jk} - 1)_+}{R_m} + I(\sum_j a_{jk})_{\sum_j a_{jk}=0} \right) \quad (2)$$

where a_{jk} is the value of dataset relative to the row j and the column k (j is selected among the rows included and k among the columns excluded from the bicluster B_m) and R_m is the number of rows of the BCL B_m . This index analyzes the goodness of the bicluster considering the ungrouped columns. They represent the references and therefore the more a reference is cited by the members of a BCL, the more similar are the elements of the bicluster. Indeed, it is sufficient that only one of the members of the bicluster does not mention this reference and this column is excluded. The same consideration is valid if no member of the BCL mentions a reference. The more the number of references which are not cited by any member of a bicluster increases, the more the goodness of the BCL increases because there are no other arguments.

To explain how this mechanism works, the matrix of Figure 4 is used and λ equal to 0 is chosen. The blue and pink biclusters have the same size ($C_{blue} * R_{blue} = C_{pink} * R_{pink} = 2 * 4 = 8$) and then the algorithm applies formula (2) to choose the best.

	Reference 1	Reference 3	Reference 4	Reference 2
Paper A	1	1	0	0
Paper B	1	1	0	1
Paper C	1	1	0	1
Paper D	1	1	1	0
Paper E	0	1	1	0
Paper F	0	1	1	0
Paper G	0	1	1	0

Fig. 4. Choice between two biclusters with the same size

The analysed columns are those in blue for the blue BCL and the pink ones for the pink bicluster. For simplicity, the rows are denoted as A, B, C, D, E, F, G and the columns as 1,3,4,2. Using formula (2), the algorithm selects the pink BCL. Reference 2 represents a sub-topic of the blue bicluster and therefore confirms an even closer link among some papers of the BCL. Reference 2 is never cited by the pink bicluster papers, thus confirming a close link among them.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Index_{blue} &= \sum_{k=4,2} \left(\frac{(\sum_{j=A,B,C,D} a_{jk} - 1)_+}{R_{blue}} + I(\sum_{j=A,B,C,D} a_{jk})_{\sum_{j=A,B,C,D} a_{jk}=0} \right) \\
 &= \frac{(1-1)_+}{4} + I(1)_{\sum_{A,B,C,D} a_{j4}=0} + \frac{(2-1)_+}{4} + I(2)_{\sum_{A,B,C,D} a_{j2}=0} \\
 &= 0 + 0 + 0.25 + 0 = 0.25
 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Index_{pink} &= \sum_{k=1,2} \left(\frac{(\sum_{j=D,E,F,G} a_{j,k-1})_+}{R_{pink}} + I(\sum_{j=D,E,F,G} a_{jk})_{\sum_{j=D,E,F,G} a_{jk}=0} \right) \\
&= \frac{(1-1)_+}{4} + I(1)_{\sum_{D,E,F,G} a_{j1}=0} + \frac{(0-1)_+}{4} + I(0)_{\sum_{D,E,F,G} a_{j2}=0} \\
&= 0 + 0 + 0 + 1 = 1
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

The concept expressed by this index is summarized in Figure 5. Therefore, formula (2) tries to eliminate the second and final weakness noted by Liu and Hsu [12] of bibliographic coupling. Liu and Hsu [12] noted that two related articles may cite different references. The study of non-grouped references, therefore, determines the goodness of the BCL, preferring biclusters whose non-grouped references are similar or those which group all the references.

Number of excluded References	Concept	Similarity
Number of references >1	Subgroup topic	similarity (\uparrow number \Rightarrow \uparrow similarity)
Number of references =1	Different topic	dissimilarity
Number of references =0	No excluded topics	maximum similarity

Fig. 5. Concepts expressed by the goodness index

Once the BCL has been chosen, the algorithm eliminates the rows which belong to the selected bicluster from the data matrix. Then the algorithm keeps repeating as long as it continues to find BCLs with a size greater than or equal to two. The elimination of the rows and not of the columns is to emphasize that the same roots can lead to more trends. This last step determines that the obtained biclusters have exclusive rows, i.e. that only the columns can belong to more BCLs. Formula (1) and formula (2) highlight the main difference between BIBICL and the bicluster method proposed by Dolničar et al. [10] and by Wang et al. [25].

3 Comparison with other methods

To better explain the functioning of BIBICL algorithm and to compare it with the methods already present in the literature, some simplified datasets are used. The methods of comparison are direct citation, also called inter citations [15,19,3], co-citation analysis [20] and bibliographic coupling [14]. Small [21,22] grouped the three methods together, considering all the papers, cited and citing, and, using the three methodologies, he calculates the strength of the relationships. The difference between the proposed method and Small's method is substantial. The approach introduced in this paper distinguishes between the citing papers and the cited ones, while he considers them together without distinguishing them. To implement these analyses, Gephi software [1] is used with the modularity algorithm [2] implemented in the software itself. In order to highlight the main difference between BIBICL and the three methodologies, the substantial difference between a bicluster and a cluster must be well understood. BIBICL produces BCLs, while the three methodologies present in the literature produce clusters. Bicluster method groups a set of objects considering two variables, the cluster method, instead, considers only one variable. For this reason,

direct citation has the limitation of not being able to distinguish between the citing papers and the cited papers, co-citation analysis that of considering only the cited papers and the bibliographic coupling that of considering only the citing papers. BIBICL, instead, manages to group both the cited papers and the citing papers considering them together, but distinguishing them. The first example shows how the solution of the algorithm varies using $\lambda = 0$ and $\lambda = 2$. The dataset used is shown in Figure 6 and it is created with titles without any underlying scientific theory, just to show the functioning of the algorithm. In the dataset the first row is represented by the titles of the references and therefore, for example, reference 1 has the title “Animals: white cat”. Since it assumes that the citing papers are selected using the word Animals, this vocable is deleted from text analysis, assuming that even the references often have the word animals in the title.

	Animals: white cats	Animals: European cat	Animals: dog	Animals: pets
Paper A	1	0	1	0
Paper B	1	1	1	0
Paper C	1	1	1	0
Paper D	1	0	1	1

Fig. 6. Dataset of the example 1

When $\lambda = 0$, the algorithm finds only a bicluster (rows: Paper A, Paper B, Paper C, Paper D; columns: “Animals: white cat”, “Animals: dog”). When $\lambda = 2$ is set, the algorithm finds 2 BCLs (see Fig. 7). Without text analysis the algorithm selects only the bicluster with the maximum size (green BCL in Figure 7), with text analysis the algorithm, when it applies formula (1), finds 2 biclusters (green BCL and blue bicluster in Figure 7) which have the same value. To choose, therefore, the best of them, the algorithm applies formula (2). From the algorithm without text analysis, the papers on the white cat and on the dog are the roots of all of the four citing papers, while from the algorithm with text analysis, the papers on the white cat and on the dog are the roots of the trend of papers A and D, while the same papers, together with the one on the European cat, represent the basis of the trend of papers B and C. In citation analysis, co-citation analysis and bibliographic coupling, text analysis is carried out subsequently and then the two results obtained by BIBICL are compared with a single result for each method. Direct citation finds three clusters, while the other methodologies find only one cluster (see Fig. 8). The thickness of the lines, which join the various elements, represents the strength of the link between the two documents. BIBICL, without text analysis, groups the two references, which are more closely linked by co-citation analysis, and the four citing papers grouped together by bibliographic coupling. BIBICL, therefore, considers the groups of bibliographic coupling and the strong relationships of co-citation analysis. The results of BIBICL with text analysis, adding information which the other three methods do not consider, find new and unprecedented links. BIBICL is also useful as a method of data reduction, indeed, both with text analysis and without text analysis, the algorithm eliminates the references which are less cited, while the three methods proposed in the literature continue to consider all the data.

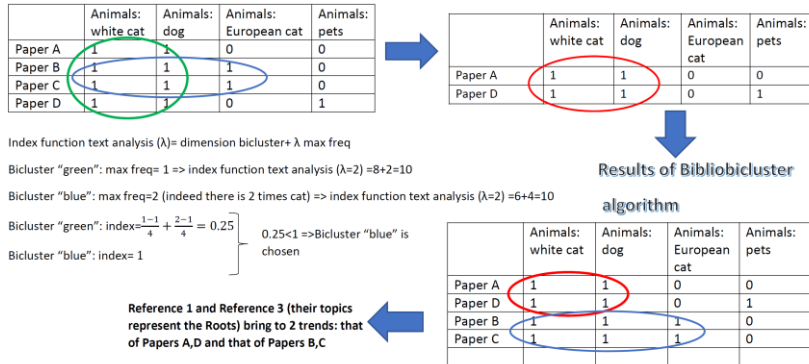


Fig. 7. BIBLIOBICLUSTER applied to the first example with $\lambda = 2$

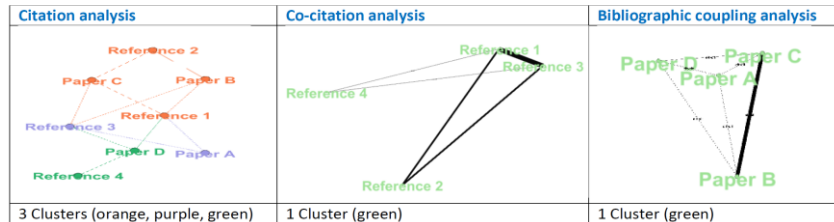


Fig. 8. Results of the methodologies present in the literature relating to example 1

To further show the functioning of BIBICL and compare it with the 3 methods proposed in the literature, a second example is used, whose dataset is shown in Figure 4. With this example it is possible to better understand the problem of the different references of related articles. To analyse this problem, it is better not to consider text analysis and therefore to set λ equal to 0. In the first step, the algorithm finds two biclusters with the same size (see Fig. 9), the pink one and the blue one and, applying formula (2), the pink BCL is chosen. The blue bicluster has, indeed, as residual columns reference 4 and reference 2, which are cited respectively 1 and 2 times. The pink BCL, instead, has reference 1 and reference 2 as residual columns, which are cited 1 and 0 times respectively. Since it is more likely that the linked papers of the pink bicluster did not mention different references, having a column equal to 0 and one with only 1, the pink BCL is preferred to the blue bicluster. Now the rows relative to the citing papers of the pink BCL are removed and the biclusters are looked for again. As in the previous step, also in this case there are two BCLs with the same size (the green one and the red one) and, always applying formula (2), the green one is chosen. The green bicluster has, indeed, as residual columns reference 2 and reference 4, which are cited 2 and 0 times respectively. The red BCL, instead, has reference 4 as its residual column, which is cited 0 times. Since reference 2 is cited 2 times out of 3 by the green bicluster papers, it is very likely that paper A is linked to B and C even if they have cited different articles, being reference 4 not cited by anyone. The red BCL cannot be chosen because it excludes only one column of all zeros. In this case, the

exclusion of a single column of all zeros is insufficient to determine the goodness of the bicluster.

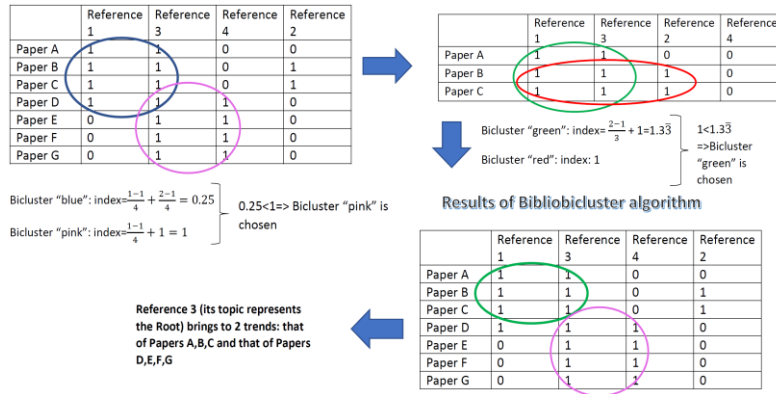


Fig. 9. BIBIOLUSTER applied to the second example with $\lambda = 0$

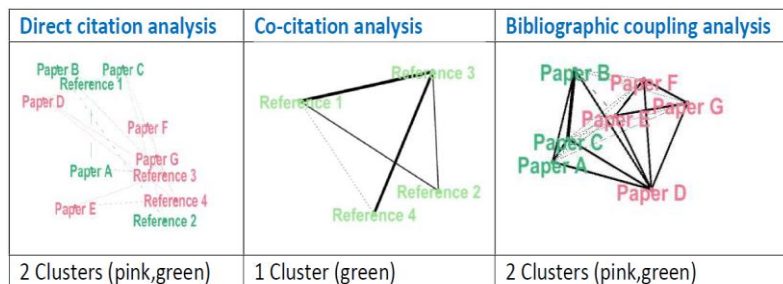


Fig. 10. Results of the three methodologies present in the literature relating to example 2

In conclusion, BIBICL finds two BCLs and excludes reference 2 from the analysis. If, instead, direct citation, co-citation analysis and bibliographic coupling are applied to the same dataset, the results are shown in Figure 10. Therefore, the three methods do not delete the reference 2, as BIBICL does. Direct citation produces two clusters, co-citation analysis one cluster and bibliographic coupling two clusters. As in example 1, also in this case BIBICL considers the strong relationships of co-citation analysis and the clusters of bibliographic coupling.

Now an example, where the papers A and B are both citing and cited, is presented. Paper A cites Paper B, Reference C and Reference D, while Paper B cites Paper A, Reference C and Reference D. BIBICL finds 1 bicluster (rows: Paper A, Paper B; columns: Reference C, Reference D). Co-citation analysis finds 1 cluster with elements Paper B, Paper A, Reference C and Reference D, while bibliographic coupling finds 1 cluster with elements Paper A and Paper B. Direct citation finds 1 cluster with elements Paper B, Paper A, Reference C and Reference D. As in the previous exam-

ples, BIBICL considers the strong relation of co-citation analysis (Reference C and Reference D) and the cluster of bibliographic coupling.

4 Application to a real case

The new proposed algorithm is applied to the analysis of economic papers relative to accounting published between 2011 and the first quarter of 2020, which have big data among the keywords. As it can be seen from Figure 11, the papers on big data tend to increase in number, demonstrating the increase in importance of this topic. From the keywords cloud graph, in which the increase in font size of the word demonstrates the highest frequency, it can be seen that big data is the word with the greatest frequency actually. Precisely this term is the discriminating factor in order that a paper is included in the dataset. The initial dataset is made up of 160 documents extracted from Scopus. These documents are articles, books, book chapters, conference articles, editorials and short questionnaires. The dataset is composed of only 91 articles, eliminating, however, three of them because they have no references.

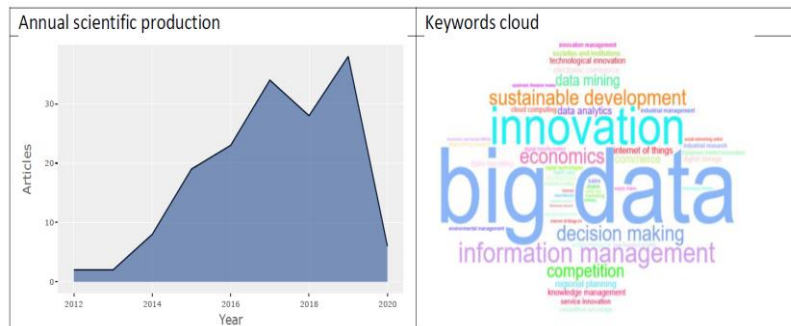


Fig. 11. Graph of the number of articles per year of production and keywords cloud

The algorithm without text analysis ($\lambda = 0$) is applied to the dataset, to show how this can be done later, as in the methods already present in the literature. BIBICL finds sixteen biclusters, but text analysis is applied only to the BCLs that are larger than 8, believing that the smallest ones represent niche topics. Of course, all biclusters could also be analyzed. In this case both the titles of the references and those of the citing papers are examined. This analysis considers both the frequency with which a word is found in titles and the one with which it is found next to another word [13]. Of course, this analysis, or other similar ones, can also be applied to the results of the algorithm with λ greater than 0. The results of the text analysis are shown in Table 1. For example, if BCL 1 is considered, it is found that the study of the ability to learning about the business and its performance led to three main analyses: the innovation, the role of intuition and the impact of data on businesses.

Table 1. Results of the text analysis applied to the ten biclusters

	trends	roots
Bicluster 1	1)Innovation and enhance of the firm 2)Role of insight in the firms 3)The impact of the data on the firms	The capacities of learning of firm and its performance
Bicluster 2	Resilient enterprise and sustainability	The sustainability: innovation, the keys and the drivers, ecologic and social aspects (for example psychology and work)
Bicluster 3	Understanding the determinants of the use of the big data	Adoption of different technologies (cloud and data, e-commerce and its process, communication and electronic interchange)
Bicluster 4	Innovation and big data analysis	Competition and management
Bicluster 5	Green innovation management	New data and environmental
Bicluster 6	Business model (initiative and process, impacts and success)	Business model (innovation, strategy, design)
Bicluster 7	Innovation service and incubators	Services (innovation, research, learning)
Bicluster 8	Empirical analysis	Business and technological performance
Bicluster 9	Technology systems and emergent technology	Emergent technologies and innovation: information and competition
Bicluster 10	Relation among supply chain, performance and innovation	Supply chain prediction

5 Conclusions

Until now, co-citation analysis, bibliographic coupling and text analysis have been applied separately with consequent limitations. This work proposes a new algorithm, called BIBICL, to solve these limitations. This algorithm produces biclusters, in which the references, grouped together, represent the roots from which is born the trend to which the citing papers, grouped together, belong. BIBICL can be used both considering only the citations and considering together the citations and text analysis. Obtaining a mixed method is fundamental and, indeed, some authors [12] are trying to link bibliographic coupling, co-citation analysis and text mining using the theory of clusters. Liu and Hsu [12], indeed, propose a method of bibliographic coupling with a selection rule based on co-citation analysis and text analysis. Indeed, linking them together using the BCLs, the proposed algorithm obtains a more complete analysis and with cited papers and citing papers present in the results, unlike them which group only the citing papers.

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