

comparison of **methods for clustering** citation networks

Lovro Šubelj
University of Ljubljana
Faculty of Computer and
Information Science

Nees Jan van Eck
Leiden University
Centre for Science and
Technology Studies

Ludo Waltman
Leiden University
Centre for Science and
Technology Studies

NetSci-X '16

study overview

problem

grouping publications into clusters based on citation relations

means

graph partitioning/community detection methods on citation networks

goals

clusters of topically related publications or research areas

wishes

experts should recognize cluster topics

small differences in cluster sizes

limited number of tiny clusters

robustness to small perturbations

reasonable computational complexity

citation networks

data

in-house version of **Web of Science** database of CWTS

networks

citation networks represented as **simple undirected graphs**

field	period	# publications	# nodes	# links
Scientometrics	2009-2013	2,402	1,998	5,496
L&IS	1996-2013	43,741	32,628	131,989
Physics	2004-2013	1,314,458	1,233,542	9,838,008
WoS	2004-2013	11,780,132	11,063,916	122,148,955

Scientometrics — journals **Journal of Informetrics**, **Scientometrics** and **JASIST**

L&IS — **Information Science & Library Science** journal subject category

Physics — eight **Physics** journal subject categories and **Astronomy & Astrophysics**

WoS — all journal subject categories in **Web of Science**

clustering methods

methods

30 basic/derived graph partitioning/community detection methods

class	method	description
Spectral analysis	Graclus(S L) METIS(S L)	<i>k</i> -means clustering iteration multi-level <i>k</i> -way partitioning
Map equation	Infomap Hiermap	information flows compression hierarchical flows compression
Modularity optimization	Louvain Mouvain SLM	greedy hierarchical optimization multi-level hierarchical optimization smart local moving optimization
Statistical methods	OSLOM	order statistics local optimization method
Label propagation	LPA BPA DPA HPA COPRA	label propagation algorithm balanced propagation algorithm diffusion-propagation algorithm hierarchical propagation algorithm community overlap propagation algorithm
Random walks	Walktrap	random walks hierarchical clustering
Link clustering	Links(S L)	link similarity hierarchical clustering
Graph models	BigClam(S L) CoDA(S L)	cluster affiliation matrix factorization communities through directed affiliations
Ego-networks	DEMON	democratic estimate of modular organization
Cliques	SCP GCE	sequential clique percolation greedy clique expansion
2-step methods	Metilus Gracmap Metimap Louvmap Labmap	METIS+Graclus Graclus+Infomap METIS+Infomap Louvain+Infomap LPA+Infomap

2-step — second method applied to clusters obtained by first method

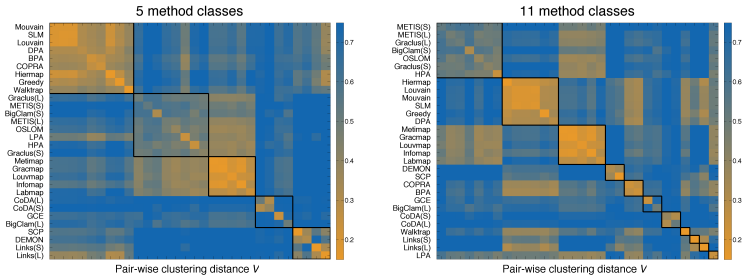
S|L — small|large clusters

clustering distances

clusterings

distances between clusterings by considered methods

10/15 selected representative methods

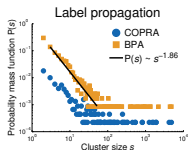
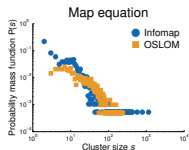
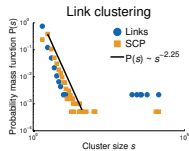
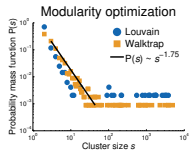
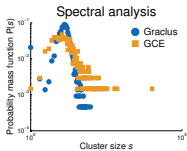


distance — normalized variation of information of clusterings

clustering distributions

sizes

size distributions of clusterings by representative methods
from homogeneous to inhomogeneous distributions

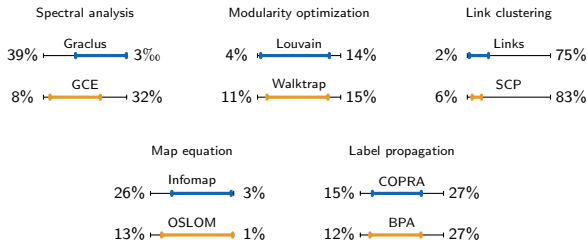


clustering degeneracy

ranges

degeneracy diagrams of clusterings by representative methods

narrowing effective ranges from left to right



left-hand side — % nodes in tiny clusters < 15 nodes

right-hand side — % nodes in largest cluster

clustering metrics

metrics

standard metrics of clusterings by representative methods

≈ 1500 clusters and decreasing Flake score from top/bottom

method	# clusters	degree	expansion	Flake	modularity
Graclus	2175	2.4	5.8	52%	0.29
OSLOM	1914	3.8	4.4	37%	0.45
Infomap	1871	5.0	3.2	19%	0.60
Louvain	488	6.8	1.2	3%	0.73
Walktrap	1127	6.5	1.6	7%	0.69
BPA	1002	7.0	1.0	3%	0.66
COPRA	3826	6.8	1.2	15%	0.65
Links	2933	6.4	1.8	20%	0.09
SCP	1969	4.9	3.2	37%	0.22
GCE	682	4.1	4.0	29%	0.43

degree — average node intra-cluster or internal degree

expansion — average node inter-cluster or external degree

Flake — % nodes with larger external than internal degree

bibmetrics

bibliometric metrics of clusterings by **representative** methods

orders $\gg 1$ and **increasing coverage** from top/bottom

method	size	orders	diameter	coverage	uncertainty
Graclus	15.0	1.1	3.4	29%	0.42
OSLOM	16.0	2.6	4.8	46%	0.36
Infomap	17.3	2.7	4.3	62%	0.13
Louvain	66.7	3.3	9.1	85%	0.19
Walktrap	29.0	3.4	7.8	80%	0.00
BPA	32.0	3.6	7.3	86%	0.21
COPRA	8.8	4.0	6.9	85%	0.22
Links	10.1	4.3	11.1	78%	0.05
SCP	16.6	4.2	23.1	61%	0.02
GCE	47.8	3.3	12.0	50%	0.24

orders — **orders of magnitude** spanned by **cluster sizes**

diameter — average within **cluster effective diameter**

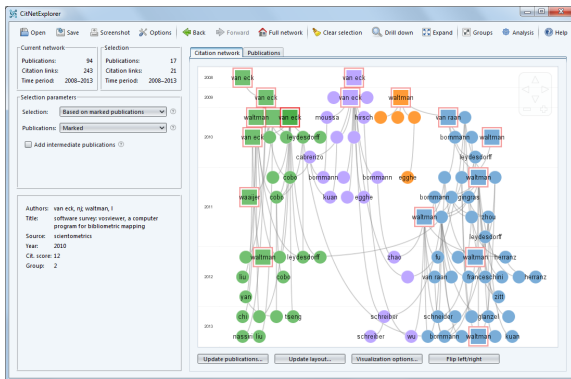
uncertainty — **variation of information** of clusterings

coverage — % links **covered by clusters**

assessment tool

CitNetExplorer for analyzing citation networks

freely available at www.citnetexplorer.nl



clustering resolution

clusterings for L&IS by representative methods
hands-on expert assessment for scientometrics using CitNetExplorer

low resolution

Walktrap and BPA

BPA returns one cluster covering scientometrics

high resolution

Graclus(S|L) and METIS(S|L)

Graclus returns four clusters covering h-index

topics resolution

OSLOM, Louvain, Metimap and Infomap

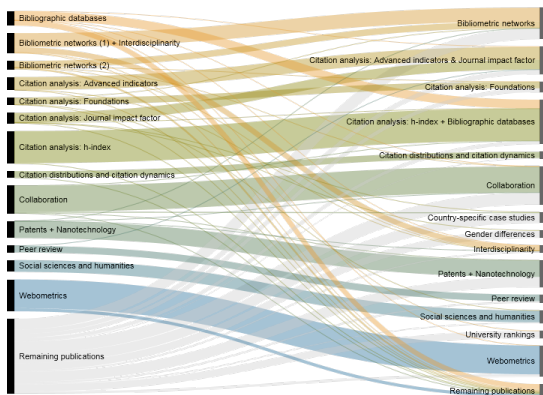
OSLOM, Louvain return ambiguous/heterogeneous clusters

clustering assessment

expert assessment

largest **scientometrics clusters** by **Metimap** and **Infomap** methods

identified **research topics** of clusters covering $\approx 75\%$ publications



clustering metrics for WoS by fastest methods

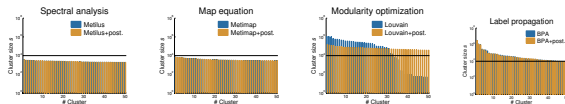
method	size	orders	degree	coverage	Flake	complexity
Metilus	50.0	2.3	5.9	27%	69%	30 min
Metimap	33.2	3.6	10.3	47%	45%	94 min
Louvain	334.4	5.7	18.5	84%	5%	52 min
BPA	105.4	6.2	18.5	84%	7%	66 min

post-processing

tiny clusters < 15 nodes merged by maximizing likelihood

method	size	orders	degree	coverage	Flake	complexity
Metilus+post.	51.5	2.2	5.9	27%	69%	34 min
Metimap+post.	58.9	3.6	10.3	47%	45%	99 min
Louvain+post.	320.9	4.9	15.2	69%	17%	79 min
BPA+post.	167.1	6.2	18.0	82%	9%	114 min

giant clusters > 10⁴ nodes repartitioned by same method



conclusions

methods return substantially different clusterings

no method performs satisfactory by all criteria

straightforward post-processing performs poorly

map equation methods provide good trade-off

limitations

limitations of expert assessment of clusterings

limited number of methods with default parameters

no directed, overlapping, multi-resolution, principled methods

no equivalence clusters or co-citation and bibliographic coupling

arXiv:1512.09023

Lovro Šubelj

University of Ljubljana

lovro.subelj@fri.uni-lj.si

lovro.lpt.fri.uni-lj.si

Nees Jan van Eck

Leiden University

ecknjpvan@cwts.leidenuniv.nl

www.neesjanvaneck.nl

Ludo Waltman

Leiden University

waltmanlr@cwts.leidenuniv.nl

www.ludowaltman.nl