

Embedding-based Recommendations on Scholarly Knowledge Graphs

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Abstract.

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1 Introduction

With the rapid growth of digital publishing, researchers are increasingly exposed to an incredible amount of scholarly artifacts and their metadata. The complexity of science in its nature is reflected in such heterogeneously interconnected information. Knowledge Graphs (KGs), viewed as a form of information representation in a semantic graph, have proven to be extremely useful in modeling and representing such complex domains [8]. KG technologies provide the backbone for many AI-driven applications which are employed in a number of use cases, e.g. in the scholarly communication domain. Therefore, to facilitate acquisition, integration and utilization of such metadata, Scholarly Knowledge Graphs (SKGs) have gained attention [25,3] in recent years. Formally, a SKG is a collection of scholarly facts represented in triples including entities and a relation between them, e.g. (Albert Einstein, co-author, Boris Podolsky). Such representation of data has influenced the quality of services which have already been provided across disciplines such as Google Scholar⁵, Semantic Scholar [10], OpenAIRE [1], AMiner [17], ResearchGate [26]. The ultimate objective of such attempts ranges from service development to measuring research impact and accelerating science. Recommendation services, e.g. finding potential collaboration partners, relevant venues, relevant papers to read or cite are among the most desirable services in research of research enquiries [9,25]. So far, most of the

⁵ <https://scholar.google.de/>

approaches addressing such services for scholarly domains use semantic similarity and graph clustering techniques [2,6,27]. The heterogeneous nature of such metadata and variety of sources plugging metadata to scholarly KGs [18,14,22] keeps complex metaresearch enquiries (research of research) challenging to analyse. This influences the quality of the services relying only on the explicitly represented information. Link prediction in KGs, i.e. the task of finding (not explicitly represented) connections between entities, draws on the detection of existing patterns in the KG. A wide range of methods has been introduced for link prediction [13]. The most recent successful methods try to capture the semantic and structural properties of a KG by encoding information as multi-dimensional vectors (embeddings). Such methods are known as knowledge graph embedding (KGE) models in the literature [23]. However, despite the importance of link prediction for the scholarly domains, it has rarely been studied with KGEs [24,12] for the scholarly domain.

Our main contributions are:

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2 A Scholarly Knowledge Graph

A specific scholarly knowledge graphs has been constructed in order to provide effective recommendations for the selected use case (co-authorship). This knowledge graph is created after a systematic analysis of the scholarly metadata resources on the Web (mostly RDF data). The list of resources includes DBLP⁶, Springer Nature SciGraph Explorer⁷, Semantic Scholar⁸ and the Global Research Identifier Database (GRID)⁹ with metadata about institutes. A preliminary version of this KG has been used for experiments of the previous work [11] where suitability of embedding models have been tested of such use cases. Through this research work we will point to this KG as *SKGOLD*. Towards this objective, a domain conceptualization has been done to define the classes and relations of focus. Figure 1 shows the ontology that is used for the creation of these knowledge graphs. In order to define the terms, the OpenResearch [20] ontology is reused.

Each instance in the scholarly knowledge graph is equipped with a unique ID to enable the identification and association of the KG elements. The knowledge graphs consist of the following core entities of Papers, Events, Authors, and Departments.

In the creation of the our KG ¹⁰ which will be denoted as *SKGNEW* a set of 7 conference series have been selected (namely ISWC, ESWC, AAI, NeurIPS, CIKM, ACI, KCAP and HCAI have been considered in the initial step

⁶ <https://dblp2.uni-trier.de/>

⁷ <https://springernature.com/scigraph>

⁸ <https://semanticscholar.org>

⁹ <https://www.grid.ac>

¹⁰ The datasets created for SKGs are available here: <https://github.com/SmartDataAnalytics/OpenResearch>

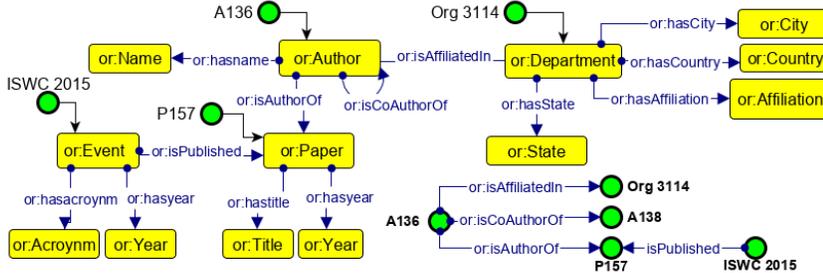


Fig. 1: Ontology of a Scholarly Knowledge Graph for Experimenting Embedding Models in Co-authorship Link Prediction.

of retrieving raw metadata from the source). In addition, the metadata fitted for the temporal interval of 2013 - 2018. The second version of the same KG has been generated directly from Semantic Scholar.

	Entities			Relations		
Dataset	Author	Publication	Venue	hasAuthor	hasCoauthor	hasVenue
SKGOLD	4,660	2,870	7	9,934	12,921	6,614
SKGNEW	12,472	5,001	42	14,933	21,279	5,001

Table 1: **Dataset Statistics.** The number of triples that are used in different datasets are shown per each entity and relationship.

The datasets, used for model training, which in total comprise 70,682 triples where 29,469 triples are coming from the *SKGOLD* and 41,213 triples are generated in *SKGNEW*. In each set of experiments, both datasets are split into triples of training/validation/test sets. Table 1 includes the detailed statistics about the datasets only considering three relationships between entities namely hasAuthor (paper - author), hasCoauthor (author - author), hasVenue (author/paper - venue). Due to the low volume of data, isAffiliated (author - organization) relationship is eliminated due in *SKGNEW*.

3 Preliminaries and Related Work

In this section we focus on providing required preliminaries for this work as well as the related work. The definitions required to understand our approach are:

- **Knowledge Graph.** Let \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{R} be the sets of entities and relations respectively. A Kg is roughly represented as a set $\mathcal{K} = \{(h, r, t) | h, t \in \mathcal{E}, r \in \mathcal{R}\}$ in which h, t, r refer to the subject and object and relation respectively.

- **Embedding Vectors.** The vector representation of symbolic entities and relations in a KG are considered as embeddings. The vectors of a triple h, r, t are depicted as $\mathbf{h}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t} \in \mathbb{R}^d$, where d refers to the dimension of the embedding space.
- **Score Function.** Each KGE model defines an score function $f_r(h, t)$. The score function gets the embedding vectors of a triple (h, r, t) and returns a value determining if the triple is a fact or not. A lower value for the score function indicates that the triple is more plausible comparing to those triples with higher values.
- **Loss Function.** Each KGE model utilizes a loss function to adjust embedding. In the beginning of the learning process, the model initializes the embedding vectors randomly. Then it updates the vectors by optimizing a loss function \mathcal{L} . Since typically many variables should be adjusted in the learning process, Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD) method is commonly used for the optimization of the loss function.
- **Negative Sampling.** KGs contain only positive samples. Most of KGE models generate artificial negative samples to have a better discrimination from positive ones. Uniform negative sampling (*unif*) is the most widely used negative sampling technique in which a negative sample is generated for a triple (h, r, t) by replacement of either h or t with a random entity (h' or t') existing in \mathcal{E} .

3.1 Review of TransE and RotatE Models

The proposed loss is trained on a classical translation-based embedding models named TransE and a model for complex space as RotatE. Therefore, we mainly provide a description of TransE and RotatE and further focus on other state-of-the-art models.

TransE. It is reported that TransE [4], as one of the simplest translation based models, outperformed more complicated KGEs in [11].

The initial idea of TransE model is to enforce embedding of entities and relation in a positive triple (h, r, t) to satisfy the following equality:

$$\mathbf{h} + \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{t} \tag{1}$$

where \mathbf{h} , \mathbf{r} and \mathbf{t} are embedding vectors of head, relation and tail respectively. TransE model defines the following scoring function:

$$f_r(h, t) = \|\mathbf{h} + \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{t}\| \tag{2}$$

RotatE. Here, we address RotatE [16] which is a model designed to rotate the head to the tail entity by using relation. This model embeds entities and relations in Complex space. By inclusion of constraints on the norm of entity vectors, the model would be degenerated to TransE. The scoring function of RotatE is

$$f_r(h, t) = \|\mathbf{h} \circ \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{t}\|$$

in which \circ is the element-wise product.

Loss Function. Margin ranking loss (MRL) is one of the most used loss functions which optimizes the embedding vectors of entities and relations. MRL computes embedding of entities and relations in a way that a positive triple gets lower score value than its corresponding negative triple. The least difference value between the score of positive and negative samples is margin (γ). The MRL is defined as follows:

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{(h,r,t) \in S^+} \sum_{(h',r',t') \in S^-} [f_r(h,t) + \gamma - f_r(h',t')]_+ \quad (3)$$

where $[x]_+ = \max(0, x)$ and S^+ and S^- are respectively the set of positive and negative samples.

MRL has two disadvantages: 1) the margin can slide, 2) embeddings are adversely affected by false negative samples. More precisely, the issue of margin sliding is described with an example. Assume that $f_r(h_1, t_1) = 0$ and $f_r(h'_1, t'_1) = \gamma$, or $f_r(h_1, t_1) = \gamma$ and $f_r(h'_1, t'_1) = 2\gamma$ are two possible scores for a triple and its negative sample. Both of these scores get minimum value for the optimization causing the model to become vulnerable to a undesirable solution. To tackle this problem, Limited-based score [28] revises the MRL by adding a term to limit maximum value of positive score:

$$\mathcal{L}_{RS} = \sum \sum [f_r(h,t) + \gamma - f_r(h',t')]_+ + \lambda [f_r(h,t) - \gamma_1]_+ \quad (4)$$

It shows \mathcal{L}_{RS} significantly improves the performance of TransE. Authors in [28] denote TransE which is trained by \mathcal{L}_{RS} as TransE-RS. Regarding the second disadvantage, MRL enforces a hard margin in the side of negative samples. However, using relations with many-to-many characteristic (e.g., co-author), the rate of false negative samples is high. Therefore, using a hard boundary for discrimination adversely affects the performance of a KGE model.

3.2 Review of Other State-of-the-art Models

With a systematic evaluation (performance under reasonable set up) of suitable embedding models to be considered in our evaluations, we have selected two other models that are described here.

ComplEx. One of the embedding models focusing on semantic matching model is ComplEx [19]. In semantic matching models, the plausibility of facts are measured by matching the similarity of their latent representation, in other words it is assumed that similar entities have common characteristics i.e. are connected through similar relationships [13,23]. In ComplEx the entities are embedded in the complex space. The score function of ComplEx is given as follows:

$$f(h, t) = \Re(\mathbf{h}^T \text{diag}(\mathbf{r}) \bar{\mathbf{t}})$$

in which $\bar{\mathbf{t}}$ is the conjugate of the vector \mathbf{t} .

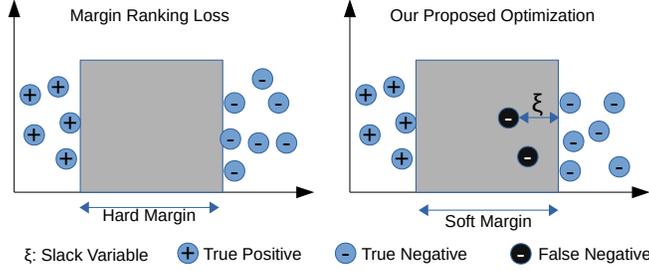


Fig. 2: Optimization of margin ranking loss.

ConvE. Here we present a multi-layer convolutional network model for link prediction named as ConvE. The score function of the ConvE is defined as below:

$$f(h, t) = g(\text{vec}(g([\bar{\mathbf{h}}, \bar{\mathbf{r}}] * \omega)) \mathbf{W})\mathbf{t}$$

in which g denotes a non-linear function, $\bar{\mathbf{h}}$ and $\bar{\mathbf{r}}$ are 2D reshape of head and relation vectors respectively, ω is a filter and \mathbf{W} is a linear transformation matrix. The core idea behind the ConvE model is to use 2D convolutions over embeddings to predict links. ConvE consists of a single convolution layer, a projection layer to the embedding dimension as well as an inner product layer.

4 Soft Marginal Loss

This section proposes a new model independent optimization framework for training KGE models. The framework fixes the second problem of MRL and its extension mentioned in the previous section. The optimization utilizes slack variables to mitigate the negative effect of the generated false negative samples. In contrast to margin ranking loss, our optimization uses soft margin. Therefore, uncertain negative samples are allowed to slide inside of margin.

Figure 2 visualizes the separation of positive and negative samples using margin ranking loss and our optimization problem. It shows that the proposed optimization problem allows false negative samples to slide inside the margin by using slack variables (ξ). In contrast, margin ranking loss doesn't allow false negative samples to slide inside of the margin. Therefore, embedding vectors of entities and relations are adversely affected by false negative samples. The mathematical formulation of our optimization problem is as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \min_{\xi_{h,t}^r} \sum_{(h,r,t) \in S^+} \xi_{h,t}^r{}^2 \\ \text{s.t.} \\ f_r(h, t) \leq \gamma_1, (h, r, t) \in S^+ \\ f_r(h', t') \geq \gamma_2 - \xi_{h,t}^r, (h', r, t') \in S^- \\ \xi_{h,t}^r \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

where $f_r(h, t)$ is the score function of a KGE model (e.g., TransE or RotatE), S^+, S^- are positive and negative samples sets. $\gamma_1 \geq 0$ is the upper bound of score of positive samples and γ_2 is the lower bound of negative samples. $\gamma_2 - \gamma_1$ is margin ($\gamma_2 \geq \gamma_1$). $\xi_{h,t}^r$ is slack variable for a negative sample that allows it to slide in the margin. $\xi_{h,t}^r$ helps the optimization to better handle uncertainty resulted from negative sampling.

The term $(\sum \xi_{h,t}^r)$ represented in the problem 5 is quadratic. Therefore, it is convex which results in a unique and optimal solution. Moreover, all three constraints can be represented as convex sets. The constrained optimization problem (5) is convex. As a conclusion, it has a unique optimal solution. The optimal solution can be obtained by using different standard methods e.g. penalty method [5]. The goal of the problem (5) is to adjust embedding vectors of entities and relations. A lot of variables participate in optimization. In this condition, using batch learning with stochastic gradient descent (SGD) is preferred. In order to use SGD, constrained optimization problem (5) should be converted to unconstrained optimization problem. The following unconstrained optimization problem is proposed instead of (5).

$$\min_{\xi_{h,t}^r} \sum_{(h,r,t) \in S^+} (\lambda_0 \xi_{h,t}^r{}^2 + \lambda_1 \max(f_r(h, t) - \gamma_1, 0)) + \sum_{(h',r,t') \in S_{h,r,t}^-} \lambda_2 \max(\gamma_2 - f_r(h', t') - \xi_{h,t}^r, 0) \quad (6)$$

The problem (5) and (6) may not have the same solution. However, we experimentally see that if λ_1 and λ_2 are properly selected, the results would be improved comparing to margin ranking loss.

5 Evaluation

This section presents the evaluations of TransE-SM and RotatE-SM (TransE and RotatE trained by SM loss), over a scholarly knowledge graph. The evaluations are motivated for a link prediction task in the domain of scholarly communication in order to explore the ability of embedding models in support of metaresearch enquiries. In addition, we provide a comparison of our model with other state-of-the-art embedding models (selected by performance under a reasonable set up) on two standard benchmarks (FreeBase and WordNet). Four different evaluation methods have been performed in order to approve: 1) better *performance* and *effect* of the proposed loss, 2) *quality and soundness* of the results, 3) *validity* of the discovered co-authorship links and 4) *sensitivity* of the proposed model to the selected hyperparameters. More details about each of these analyses are discussed in the remaining part of this section.

5.1 Performance Analysis

The proposed loss is model independent, however, we prove its functionality and effectiveness by applying it on different embedding models. In the first evaluation method, we run experiments and assess *performance* of TransE-SM model as well as RotatE-SM in comparison to the other models and the original loss functions. In order to discuss this evaluation further, let (h, r, t) be a triple fact with an assumption that either head or tail entity is missing (e.g., $(?, r, t)$ or $(h, r, ?)$). The task is to aim at completing either of these triples $(h, r, ?)$ or $(?, r, t)$ by predicting head (h) or tail (t) entity. Mean Rank (MR), Mean Reciprocal Rank (MRR) [23] and Hits@10 have been extensively used as standard metrics for evaluation of KGE models on link prediction.

In computation of Mean Rank, a set of pre-processing steps have been done such as:

- head and tail of each test triple are replaced by all entities in the dataset,
- scores of the generated triples are computed and sorted,
- the average rank of correct test triples is reported as MR.

Let rank_i refers to the rank of the i -th triple in the test set obtained by a KGE model. The MRR is obtained as follows:

$$MRR = \sum_i \frac{1}{\text{rank}_i}.$$

The computation of Hits@10 is obtained by replacing all entities in the dataset in terms of head and tail of each test triples. The result is a sorted list of triples based on their scores. The average number of triples that are ranked at most 10 is reported as Hits@10 as represented in Table 2.

Experimental Setup A Python-based computing package called PyTorch¹¹ has been used for the implementation of TransE-SM and RotatE-SM¹². Adagrad was selected as an optimizer. The whole training set is reshuffled in each epoch. Then 100 mini-batches are generated on the reshuffled samples. Batches are taken sequentially and the parameters of the model are optimized on the selected batches in each iteration. The parameters λ_1, λ_2 are set to one for simplicity of our experiments. Sub-optimal embedding dimension (d) is selected among the values in $\{50, 100, 200\}$. Upper bound of positive samples (γ_1) and lower bound of negative samples (γ_2) are selected from the sets $\{0.1, 0.2, \dots, 2\}, \{0.2, 0.3, \dots, 2.1\}$ respectively. It should be noted that $\gamma_1 \leq \gamma_2$. The regularization term (λ_0) is adjusted among the set $\{0.01, 0.1, 0.1, 10, 100\}$. For each positive sample in a batch, we generate a set of $\alpha = \{1, 2, \dots, 10\}$ negative samples.

Both for TransE-SM and RotatE-SM, the optimal configurations are $\lambda_0 = 10, \gamma_1 = 0.6, \gamma_2 = 0.7, \alpha = 1, d = 100$ for SKGOLD and $\lambda_0 = 10, \gamma_1 = 0.2, \gamma_2 =$

¹¹ <https://pytorch.org/>

¹² The code for Soft margin loss is available here: <https://github.com/mojtabanayyeri/Soft-Margin-Loss>

	SKGOLD – Filtered		SKGNEW – Filtered			
	FMR	FHits@10	FMRR	FMR	FHits@10	FMRR
TransE [4]	<u>647</u>	50.7	-	1150	<u>77.2</u>	-
ComplEx [19]	-	56.2	0.326	-	73.9	<u>0.499</u>
ConvE [7]	1215	49.3	0.282	1893	71.3	0.442
RotatE [15]	993	<u>60.6</u>	<u>0.346</u>	1780	69.5	0.486
TransE-RS [28]	-	-	-	<u>762</u>	75.8	0.443
TransE-SM (our work)	910	61.4	0.347	550	79.5	0.430
RotatE-SM (our work)	990	60.9	0.347	1713	76.7	0.522

Table 2: **Link prediction results.** Results of TransE (reported from [11]), TransRS, and our proposed model (TransE-SM) are obtained. The others are obtained from original code. Dashes: results could not be obtained. The underlined values show the best competitor model and the bold results refer to the cases where our model outperforms other competitors.

0.7, $\alpha = 5$, $d = 200$ for SKGNEW. The results of TransE and TransE-RS are obtained by our implementation. The results corresponding to ConvE, ComplEx are obtained by running their codes.

The results mentioned in the Table 2 validate that TransE-SM and RotatE-SM significantly outperformed other embedding models in all metrics.

In addition, evaluation of the state-of-the-art models have been performed over the two benchmark datasets namely FB15K and WN18. While our focus has been resolving problem of KGEs in presence of many-to-many relationships, the evaluations of the proposed loss function (SM) on other datasets show the effectiveness of SM in addressing other types of relationships.

Table 3 shows the results of experiments for TransE, ComplEx, ConvE, RotatE, TransE-RS, TransE-SM and RotatE-SM. The proposed model significantly outperforms the other models with an accuracy of 87.2% on FB15K. The evaluations on WN18 shows that RotatE-SM outperforms other evaluated models. The optimal settings for our proposed model corresponding to this part of the evaluation are $\lambda_0 = 100$, $\gamma_1 = 0.4$, $\gamma_2 = 0.5$, $\alpha = 10$, $d = 200$ for FB15K and $\lambda_0 = 100$, $\gamma_1 = 1.0$, $\gamma_2 = 2.0$, $\alpha = 10$, $d = 200$ for WN18.

5.2 Quality and Soundness Analysis

With the second evaluation method, we aim at approving quality and soundness of the results. In order to do so, we additionally investigate the quality of the recommendation of our model. A sample set of 9 researchers associated with the Linked Data and Information Retrieval communities [21] are selected as the foundation for the experiments of the predicted recommendations. Table 4 shows the number of recommendations and their ranks among the top 50 predictions

	FB15k			WN18		
	FMR	FMRR	FHits@10	FMR	FMRR	FHits@10
TransE [4]	125	-	47.1	251	-	89.2
ComplEx [19]	106	67.5	82.6	543	94.1	94.7
ConvE [7]	51	<u>68.9</u>	85.1	504	94.2	<u>95.5</u>
RotatE [15]	49	68.8	85.9	388	<u>94.6</u>	<u>95.5</u>
TransE-RS [28]	<u>38</u>	57.2	<u>82.8</u>	<u>189</u>	47.9	95.1
TransE-SM	46	64.8	87.2	201	47.8	95.2
RotatE-SM	40	70.4	87.2	213	94.7	96.1

Table 3: **Experimental Results for FB15K and WN18.** Results of TransE-RS and TransE-SM are based on our code. For RotatE we ran the code of authors. Results of other models are taken from the original papers.

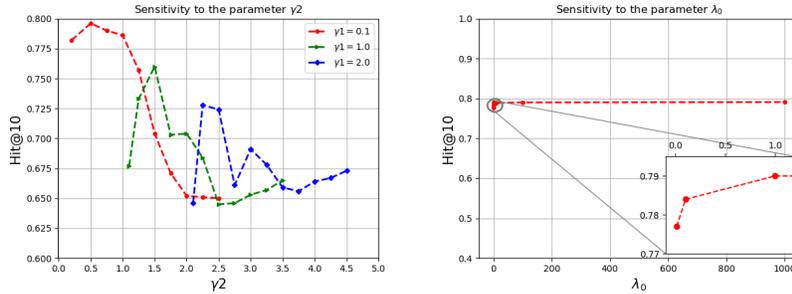
for all of the 9 selected researchers. These top 50 predictions are filtered for a closer look. The results are validated by checking the research profile of the recommended researchers and the track history of co-authorship. In the profile check, we only kept the triples which are indicating:

1. close match in research domain interests of scholars by checking profiles,
2. none-existing scholarly relation (e.g., supervisor, student),
3. none-existing affiliation in the same organization,
4. none-existing co-authorship.

For example, out of all the recommendations that our approach has provided for researcher with id A136, 10 of them have been identified sound and new collaboration target. The rank of each recommended connection is shown in the third column.

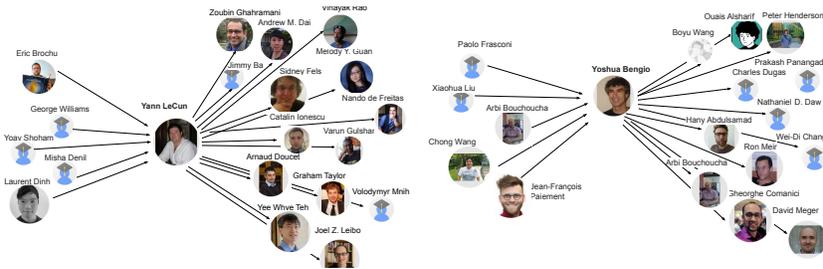
Author	#Recom.	Rank of Recom.
A136	10	23, 26,31, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 47, 49
A88	4	2, 19, 30, 50
A816	10	3, 7, 8,9, 12, 13, 15, 44, 48
A1437	1	21
A138	6	5, 27, 28, 29, 36, 40
A128	1	24
A295	7	1, 11, 14, 18, 22, 39, 41
A940	3	1, 16, 17
A976	8	6, 20, 25, 33, 42, 43, 45, 46

Table 4: **Co-authorship Recommendations.** The rank links of discovered potential co-authorship for 9 sample researchers.



(a) Sensitivity to γ_2 when γ_1 is 0.1, 1.0 and 2.0. (b) Sensitivity to λ_0 when γ_1 and γ_2 are fixed.

Fig. 3: Sensitivity analysis of TransE-EM to the parameter γ_2 (with fixed values of γ_1) and λ_0 .



(a) Discovered network of “Yann LeCun” among top 50 links without a history of co-authorship in the time interval of KG. (b) Discovered network of “Yoshua Bengio” among top 50 links without a history of co-authorship in the time interval of KG.

Fig. 4: Example of Co-authorship Recommendations.

5.3 Validity Analysis

Furthermore, the discovered links for co-authorship recommendations have been examined with a closer look to the online scientific profile of two top machine learning researchers, *Yoshua Bengio*¹³, *A860* and *Yann LeCun*¹⁴, *A2261*. The recommended triples have been created in two patterns of $(A860, r, ?)$ and $(?, r, A860)$ and deduplicated for the same answer. The triples are ranked based on scores obtained from TransE-SM and RotatE-SM. For evaluations, a list of top 50 recommendations has been selected per considered researcher, Bengio and LeCun. In order to validate the profile similarity in research and approval of not existing earlier co-authorship, we analyzed the profile of each recommended

¹³ <http://www-labs.iro.umontreal.ca/~bengio/>

¹⁴ <http://yann.lecun.com/>

author to “Yoshua Bengio” and “Yann LeCun” as well as their own profiles. We analyzed the scientific profiles of the selected researchers provided by the most used scholarly search engine, Google Citation ¹⁵. Due to author name-ambiguity problem, this validation task required human involvement. First, the research areas indicated in the profiles of researchers have been validated to be similar by finding matches. In the next step, some of the highlighted publications with high citations and their recency have been controlled to make sure that the profiles of the selected researchers match in the machine learning community close to the interest of “Yoshua Bengio” – to make sure the researchers can be considered in the same community. As mentioned before, the knowledge graphs that are used for evaluations consist of metadata from 2013 till 2018. In checking the suggested recommendations, a co-authorship relation which has happened before or after this temporal interval is considered valid for the recommendation. Therefore, the other highly ranked links with none-existed co-authorship are counted as valid recommendations for collaboration. Figure 4 shows a visualization of such links found by analyzing top 50 recommendations to and from “Yoshua Bengio” and Figure 4 shows the same for “Yann LeCun”.

Out of the 50 discovered triples for “Yoshua Bengio” being head, 12 of them have been approved to be a valid recommendation (relevant but never happened before) and 8 triples have been showing an already existing co-authorship. Profiles of 5 other researchers have not been made available by Google Citation. Among the triples with “Yoshua Bengio” considered in the tail, 8 of triples have been already discovered by the previous pattern. Profile of 5 researchers were not available and 7 researchers have been in contact and co-authorship with “Yoshua Bengio”. Finally, 5 new profiles have been added as recommendations.

Out of 50 triples ($YannLeCun, r, ?$), 14 recommendations have been discovered as new collaboration cases for “Yann LeCun”. In analyzing the triples with a pattern of the fixed tail ($?, r, YannLeCun$), there have been cases either without profiles on Google Citations or have had an already existing co-authorship. By excluding these examples as well as the already discovered ones from the other triple pattern, 5 new researchers have remained as valid recommendations.

5.4 Sensitivity Analysis

In this part we investigate the sensitivity of our model to the hyperparameters ($\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \lambda_0$). To analyze sensitivity of the model to the parameters γ_2 , we fix γ_1 to 0.1, 1 and 2. Moreover, λ_0 is also fixed to one. Then different values for γ_2 are tested and visualized. Regarding the red dotted line in Figure 4a, the parameter γ_1 is set to 0.1 and $\lambda_0 = 1$. It is shown that by changing γ_2 from 0.2 to 3, the performance increases to reach the peak and then decreases by around 15%. Therefore, the model is sensitive to γ_2 . The significant waving of results can be seen when $\gamma_1 = 1, 2$ as well (see Figures 4a). Therefore, proper selection of γ_1, γ_2 is important in our model.

¹⁵ <https://scholar.google.com/citations?>

We also analyze the sensitivity of the performance of our model on the parameter λ_0 . To do so, we take the optimal configuration of our model corresponding to the fixed γ_1, γ_2 . Then the performance of our model is investigated in different setting where the $\lambda_0 \in \{0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100, 1000\}$. According to Figure 4b, the model is less sensitive to the parameter λ_0 . Therefore, to obtain hyper parameters of the model, it is recommended that first (γ_1, γ_2) are adjusted by validation when λ_0 is fixed to a value (e.g., 1). Then the parameter λ_0 is adjusted while (γ_1, γ_2) are fixed.

6 Conclusion and Future Work

The aim of the present research was to develop a novel loss function for embedding models used on KGs with a lot of many-to-many relationships. Our use case is scholarly knowledge graphs with the objective of providing predicted links as recommendations. We train the proposed loss on embedding model and examine it for graph completion of a real-world knowledge graph in the example of scholarly domain. This study has identified a successful application of a model free loss function namely SM. The results show the robustness of our model using SM loss function to deal with uncertainty in negative samples. This reduces the negative effects of false negative samples on the computation of embeddings. We could show that the performance of the embedding model on the knowledge graph completion task for scholarly domain could be significantly improved when applied on a scholarly knowledge graph. The focus has been to discover (possible but never happened) co-author links between researchers indicating a potential for close scientific collaboration. The identified links have been proposed as collaboration recommendations and validated by looking into the profile of a list of selected researchers from the semantic web and machine learning communities. As future work, we plan to apply the model on a broader scholarly knowledge graph and consider other different types of links for recommendations e.g, recommend events for researchers, recommend publications to be read or cited.

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