

ADVANCING CONTEXT-AWARE PAPER CITATION RECOMMENDATION USING BERT AND CNN ENHANCED MULTI-MODEL DEEP LEARNING

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Reçu le:01/06/2024

Accepté le:09/06/2024

Publié le : 30/06/2024

ABSTRACT: Citation recommendation is crucial for researchers, but the exponential growth of scholarly literature poses significant challenges. Existing systems often rely on shallow features, resulting in low-quality recommendations. This study proposes a novel approach, "Advancing Citation Recommendation using Multimodal Learning Techniques," leveraging multimodal learning for high-quality recommendations. We integrate BERT and CNN, enhancing context-aware citation recommendations. The study uses the BookCover30 dataset for training and evaluation. Our multi-model deep learning framework combines BERT's contextual understanding with CNN's feature extraction, incorporating textual and visual information for precise recommendations. Evaluated using accuracy as the primary measure, our framework achieved 45% accuracy. These findings advance citation recommendation models, providing more accurate and personalized academic citations. This research contributes significantly to scientific writing, offering a valuable tool for researchers seeking relevant and tailored citations.

KEYWORDS: Recommendation systems, Citation recommendation, Multimodal learning, Deep learning

ملخص

تعتبر توصية الاقتباس مهمة جوهرية للباحثين، لكن النمو الهائل للمنشورات العلمية يفرض تحديات كبيرة، لأنه يتطلب التصفية من خلال مجموعة كبيرة من الأوراق. تعتمد الأنظمة الحالية على ميزات سطحية، مما يؤدي إلى توصيات منخفضة الجودة. نقترح في هذه الدراسة نهجًا مبتكرًا بعنوان "تعزيز توصية الاقتباس باستخدام تقنيات التعلم متعدد الوسائط"، الذي يدمج بين فهم اللغة السياقية لنموذج BERT وقدرات استخلاص الميزات للشبكة العصبية التلافيفية (CNN)، مما يعزز أداء توصية الاقتباس المدركة للسياق. استخدمنا مجموعة بيانات BookCover30 لتدريب وتقييم نموذجنا، مع التركيز على دمج المعلومات النصية والمرئية.

لتقييم أداء نموذجنا، استخدمنا مقاييس تقييم مختلفة، ومع كون الدقة هي المقياس الأساسي، قمنا بتقييم درجات الدقة لطرائق مختلفة. أظهرت النتائج أن نموذجنا حقق دقة بنسبة 45%، مما يدل على تحسن كبير في فعالية توصيات الاقتباس. تقدم هذه الدراسة أداة قيمة للباحثين، تساهم في توفير توصيات اقتباس أكثر دقة وتخصيصًا، مما يعزز مجال الكتابة العلمية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: أنظمة التوصية، توصية الاقتباس، التعلم العميق، التعلم متعدد الوسائط

1. Introduction

Citation recommendations stand as a pivotal component of contemporary academic discourse. It offers researchers a powerful tool to substantiate their scholarly contributions with pertinent and impactful references (Diko, 2023). However, the exponential surge in scholarly literature poses crucial challenges, necessitating researchers to navigate through an extensive and heterogeneous corpus of papers to unearth suitable references (M.Farber, 2020). Traditional citation recommendation systems, often relying on truncated or rudimentary features such as metadata, keywords, or direct citations, often yield recommendations of diminished quality or relevance (Ebesu, 2017). This scenario underscores the urgency for advanced methodologies that provide high-quality citation recommendations aligned with the context and objectives of the cited paper (Labaree, 2013). The interplay between citation recommendation and the evolving academic landscape sets the stage for this research. With a surge in scholarly content, researchers face challenges in selecting pertinent citations amidst a labyrinth of publications (Jiang, 2024). Existing recommendation systems based on metadata and keywords are inadequate in this dynamic environment (Isinkaye, 2015). Advanced methodologies are needed to curate high-quality citations aligned with expanding research domains and contextual nuances (Hsiao, 2023) (Li, 2023). This research aims to address these challenges and enhance the impact of scholarly work by guiding researchers towards judicious citation selection (Agarwal, 2016). Time constraints exacerbate challenges, limiting researchers' ability to navigate a growing sea of publications comprehensively, risking the omission of valuable references. Concerns about source quality rise as publications proliferate, necessitating meticulous source evaluation. Interdisciplinary research adds complexity, requiring time and knowledge synthesis. Identifying citations congruent with research topics persists as conventional systems struggle with nuanced relationships between papers. The "Advancing Citation Recommendation using Multimodal Learning Techniques" framework emerges, integrating multimodal. This approach streamlines citation selection, empowering researchers to navigate scholarly literature, identify quality sources, and enhance their work's credibility and impact.

In this trajectory, multimodal learning techniques emerge as a potent avenue to enhance citation recommendations. Rooted in machine learning, multimodal learning techniques assimilate insights from

diverse data modalities, including text, images, audio, and video (Baltrušaitis, 2018). This convergence transcends the limitations of conventional unimodal analysis. It hypothesizes that citation recommendations can be amplified through diverse data sources.

Central to this exploration is a fundamental question: *How can multimodal learning elevate citation recommendations?* This question uncovers the interplay between techniques and dynamics, culminating in the framework, redefining citation recommendation by shifting focus to a comprehensive spectrum of data modalities for precision and contextual congruence. In summary, this research embarks on an innovative exploration of citation recommendations, leveraging multimodal learning techniques to generate nuanced and impactful citation suggestions. Through a comprehensive set of research inquiries, this study endeavors to shed light on the potential of multimodal learning methods for enhancing citation recommendations' quality, customization, and transparency. Rigorous evaluation of benchmark datasets is poised to authenticate the effectiveness of the proposed framework, establishing its superiority over existing systems. The amalgamation of multimodal learning with citation recommendation augments the scholarly landscape, facilitating seamless navigation through the intricate network of scholarly content. These foster endeavors characterized by wisdom, influence, and meticulous reference.

The article is structured into several sections for a comprehensive exploration of the suggested citation recommendation approach. Section 2 discusses various techniques, including content-based, context-based, network-based, and hybrid methods, comparing them with the proposed approach and critiquing current methods. Section 3 introduces the proposed approach, outlining the integration of multimodal learning techniques, and the importance of diverse data sources. Section 4 details the research methodology, covering data collection, preprocessing, implementation of multimodal learning techniques, and evaluation criteria for benchmark datasets. Section 5 presents experimental results, including detailed analysis, comparative studies with state-of-the-art systems, and discussions on model robustness and efficiency, supported by visualizations or tables. In Section 6, the discussion interprets experimental results, analyzing strengths and limitations of the proposed approach, addressing challenges, and outlining future research directions. It highlights the approach's novelty and contribution to filling gaps in the existing literature. Finally, Section 7 summarizes key findings and emphasizes

the contribution to the field of citation recommendation. This structured presentation aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the approach and its implications in the scholarly landscape.

1. Related Work

Citation recommendation has garnered considerable attention from researchers in information retrieval, natural language processing, and digital libraries. Various surveys and reviews, such as those by (M.Farber, 2020) , (Ali, 2021), and (Zhang, 2019), provide insights into existing methods, datasets, and evaluation metrics. In this section, we review recent works on citation recommendation, categorizing them into four groups: content-based, context-based, network-based, and hybrid techniques.

2.1 Content-based techniques: Content-based techniques are common and straightforward for citation recommendation, relying on textual content to generate recommendations. They use similarity measures like cosine similarity, Jaccard similarity, or BM25 to compare citation context with candidate citations' abstracts or titles and rank them based on similarity scores.

In 2018, Ortega introduced a scientific documentation dataset focused on utilizing citations, references, and co-authors lists in research papers (ORTEGA, 2018). This dataset facilitates testing of collaborative filtering methods with various quality measures.

In 2020, Kieu et al. proposed a scientific literature recommendation approach based on neural textual representations, utilizing Sentence-BERT to reduce retrieval time for similar papers (Kieu B. U., 2020). They evaluated their approach on the ACL Anthology Network corpus against several methods using metrics such as MRR and F1@k score, showing superior performance by a margin of 3.67% to 6.56%.

2.2 Context-based techniques: Context-based techniques improve citation recommendations by considering additional information beyond textual content. They utilize metadata, user profiles, feedback, or situational factors to enhance recommendations.

- CiteSense: A web-based tool offering citation recommendations for researchers, utilizing a contextual similarity model based on metadata and user feedback (CiteSense). It represents citation context and

candidate citations as vectors and computes cosine similarity for ranking (Huang, 2016).

- CiteSpace: A Java application aiding researchers in visualizing and analyzing scientific literature, providing citation recommendations based on a contextual relevance model (CiteSpace). It uses metadata and situational factors to compute relevance scores for candidate citations, considering their co-occurrence with other citations (Chen, 2006).

2.3 Network-based techniques: Network-based techniques utilize the structure of the scientific literature as a graph, where nodes represent publications and edges represent citations. They employ graph-based methods like link analysis, path analysis, or network embedding to measure the relevance of candidate citations to the citation context.

In 2019, Xiao et al. devised a personalized scientific paper recommendation technique based on heterogeneous graph representation, utilizing content extraction for author and paper profiles (X. Ma, 2019). Their method initialized node vectors using word embedding and selected recommended papers via meta-path-based proximity measures, showing effectiveness on the DBLP network compared to state-of-the-art methods.

In 2020, Chanwoo et al. introduced the FullTextPeerRead dataset for context-aware paper citation recommendation (C. Jeong, 2020) and developed a model using BERT (Devlin, 2018) and graph convolution networks (GCN) (Kipf, 2016). Their model, comprising a document encoder and a context encoder, significantly improved over previous approaches, with mean average precision and recall@k showing over 28% enhancements.

2.4 Hybrid techniques: Hybrid techniques are techniques that combine two or more of the previous techniques to generate citation recommendations. They aim to overcome the limitations of each individual technique by integrating their strengths and compensating for their weaknesses. They typically use various methods, such as feature fusion, model fusion, or ensemble learning, to combine different types of features or models from different techniques.

In 2015, Meilian et al. proposed the Advanced Hyperlink Induced Topic Search (AHITS) algorithm to recommend academic papers with varying quality levels in network-based systems (L. Meilian, 2015). Utilizing a tripartite graph called UPT (User-Paper-Topic), AHITS assesses the quality and authority of academic resources, aiming to

broaden users' horizons. While promising in addressing quality issues, the cold start problem persisted.

In 2020, Hui et al. suggested a hybrid paper recommendation approach based on a multilevel citation heterogeneous graph called AMHG (Hui, 2020). To tackle the cold start problem, they incorporated paper metadata and considered similar papers by the same author, prioritizing the candidate list based on author influence factors. Using the DBLP-REC dataset, AMHG demonstrated significant recommendation accuracy improvements. However, it lacks personalized recommendations due to the absence of user logs and important metadata such as published journal information.

3. Comparison with Our Approach

After reviewing and analyzing various citation recommendation models, we selected the 10 most important ones and compared them based on four criteria: (1) methodologies adopted, (2) information used, (3) data representation model, and (4) problems addressed, as illustrated in Tables 1. However, existing methods suffer from limitations affecting their performance and utility. Here are some of the main limitations:

3.1 Overreliance on Text-Based Features: Current citation recommendation approaches overly rely on textual features of academic papers, neglecting other valuable sources of information such as visual elements like figures, tables, graphs, or diagrams, and multimedia content like photos. Incorporating these features can enrich recommendations.

3.2 Lack of Context-Awareness: Existing approaches often lack context-awareness, essential for providing personalized and relevant recommendations. Considering user research objectives, domain of interest, and specific context is crucial for meaningful suggestions.

3.3 Low Interpretability and Explainability:

Many current approaches, especially those using complex machine learning models, lack interpretability and explainability. Understanding the reasons behind recommendations is vital for user trust. To address these limitations, citation recommendation approaches should adopt multimodal methods leveraging various information types and improve context awareness, interpretability, and explainability. Our approach stands out in several ways: it employs multimodal learning, adapts to user needs, and provides explanations for recommendations, improving relevance and user trust (Hui, 2020) (X. Ma, 2019) (L. Meilian W. X., 2015) (C. Jeong, 2020).

Table 1. Comparison between citation recommendation models.

4. Proposed Approach

4.1 Description of the Approach

In this paper, we introduce an innovative approach to enhance citation

Model	Filtering method										Information used					Data model	Problem faced				
	Collaborative	Content-based	Graph-based	Machine	Deep	Multimodal	Hybrid	Context-	Paper	Tags/Keyword	Author profile	Venue	Citation	Social	Rating	Semantic	Matrix-based	Graph-based	Sparsity	Cold-start	Accuracy
Simseerx (K. Williams, 2014)	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lee(2015) (J. Lee, 2015)	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-
LIU(2015) (LIU, 2015)	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-
Hanyurwimfura(2015) (D. Hanyurwimfura, 2015)	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	√
Sugiyama(2015) (Sugiyama and M.-Y Kan, 2015)	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	√	-	-
ORTEGA(2018) (ORTEGA, 2018)	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	√	-	-	√	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	√
PaperBot (Maraver, 2019)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-
Ma(2019) (X. Ma, 2019)	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	√
Sakib(2020) (Sakib, 2020)	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	√	√	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	√
Kieu(2020) (Kieu B. U., 2020)	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	√

recommendation using a multimodal learning. Our approach is designed to address the limitations of existing citation recommendation systems by harnessing diverse information from multiple modalities present in academic papers. It comprises three essential components: multimodal feature extraction, feature fusion, and a comprehensive citation recommendation strategy.

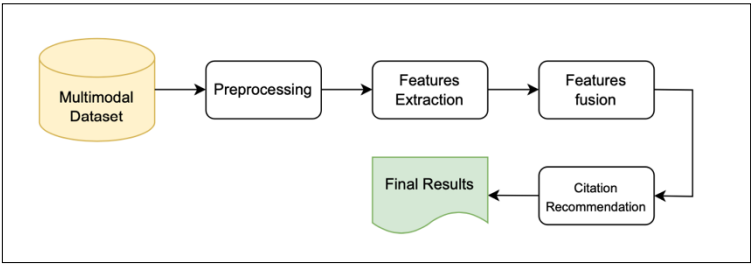


Fig 1. Proposed Approach Architecture

4.1.1 Multimodal Feature Extraction: In this pivotal component, we extract informative features from different modalities within academic papers using deep learning models. For textual content, we leverage

the power of a pre-trained language model, BERT, to transform paper elements like titles, into meaningful vector representations. Similarly, we employ a convolutional neural network, ResNet, to encode visual features such as figures, tables, graphs, and diagrams into vectorized representations.

4.1.2 Citation Recommendation

Leveraging the fused multimodal representations, we determine the semantic similarity between different academic papers and offer pertinent citation recommendations for a given text. Our approach relies on a ranking-based technique that ranks potential citations based on their similarity scores with the query text. The top-k citations with the highest scores are then presented as recommendations.

The architectural representation of our system is depicted in Figure 1. It illustrates the flow of information and the interaction between the components within our proposed framework.

Multimodal learning techniques are methods that can integrate information from different modalities, such as text, image, audio, or video, into a unified representation or model. Multimodal learning techniques can enhance the performance and robustness of various tasks, such as classification, recognition, retrieval, or recommendation, by exploiting the complementary and supplementary information from different modalities.

In this paper, we integrate multimodal learning techniques in the multimodal feature extraction module.

4.1.3 Data Sources: Text and Images from Academic Papers

In this module, we explore the data sources that form the basis of our approach, which enhances citation recommendation by integrating text and visual information from academic papers. We highlight the importance of using both textual content and visual representations, and their synergistic potential in enriching the recommendation process. The integration of diverse data sources, especially images and figures, into our citation recommendation system poses a crucial challenge. Most of the existing datasets contain only textual data features, as shown in Table 2. This implies difficulty in obtaining multimedia data sources. After an extensive search, we acquired the Book Cover Dataset. This dataset contains 57,000 books from the Amazon.com, Inc. marketplace. It includes book cover images, titles, authors, and categories for each respective book.

Datasets	Papers	Authors	Venues	Citation relations	Citation context	Tags	Key phrases	Title	Abstract	Full text	Year info	Ratings	Figures	Release
	60,90,000	80,30,000	23,672	√	-	-	√	√	√	-	√	-	-	2018
OpenCorpus														
RARD II	24,00000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	2018
DBLP	4,107,340	318,406	23,709	√	-	-	-	√	√	-	√	-	-	2019
ACL anthology	23766	18862	373	√	-	-	-	√	√	√	-	-	-	2016
RefSeer	855.735	-	-	√	√	-	√	-	√	√	√	-	-	2015
Aminer	3,680,007	212,567	12,770	√	-	-	-	√	√	-	√	-	-	2017
arXiv CS	90.278	269,194	1,489	√	√	-	√	√	√	-	√	-	-	2018
Scholarly Dataset	100351	50	-	√	-	-	-	-	√	√	-	-	-	2013
Book Cover Dataset	57000	16116	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	√	2016

Table 2. Datasets specifications.

4.1.4 Feature Extraction Modal: BERT for Text and ResNet for Images

- BERT: Transforming Textual Content: BERT, a transformer-based model, excels in deciphering contextual relationships within textual content due to its bidirectional architecture, capturing nuances by considering both preceding and succeeding words. In our approach, BERT encodes various textual components of academic papers, including titles, abstracts, keywords, and full texts. By transforming these elements into vector representations, BERT preserves semantic information, aiding subsequent modules in extracting valuable insights (Koroteev, 2021).
- ResNet: Capturing Visual Elements: ResNet, a convolutional neural network architecture, excels in image analysis tasks due to its deep structure and residual learning framework, overcoming the vanishing gradient problem for training deeper networks. In our approach, ResNet is vital for converting visual elements of scholarly papers into vectorized representations, enriching the integration of visual features with textual data for comprehensive analysis (Targ, 2016).
- Leveraging Pretrained Models: The approach's strength lies in strategically adopting pretrained models BERT and ResNet, trained on vast corpora to capture intricate linguistic and visual patterns. Leveraging these pretrained models accelerates feature extraction while maintaining high accuracy. BERT's pretraining on diverse textual data sources grants it a robust grasp of semantics, enabling

decoding of intricate meanings within academic texts. Similarly, ResNet's pretraining on various visual datasets equips it with insight into visual intricacies in academic figures. Integrating BERT and ResNet as feature extraction models empowers the system to comprehend and represent both textual and visual aspects of academic papers. This enriched representation forms the foundation for subsequent stages, such as feature fusion and citation recommendation.

5. Citation Recommendation Module

5.1 data pre-processing

The data preprocessing stage plays a crucial role in preparing the input data for the context-aware citation recommendation system. This process involves several steps aimed at cleaning, formatting, and transforming the raw textual and potentially visual information into a suitable format for further analysis and modeling.

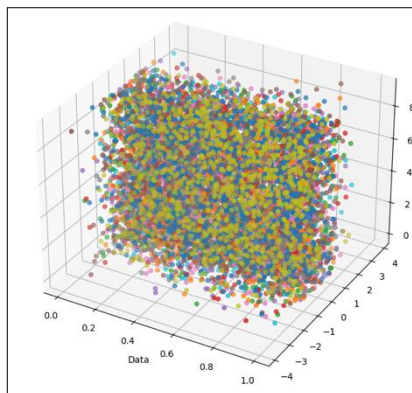


Fig 2. Data visualization

5.2 Features Extraction

Feature extraction is a critical step aiming to capture the essence of textual and visual information through advanced models like BERT and ResNet. By processing tabular features with embedding layers and multimodal features with modality-specific encoders like CNN for images and BERT for text, the system effectively extracts representations for each item that incorporate both tabular and multimodal information, enabling accurate and contextually enriched recommendations.

5.3 Features Fusion

Fusing features from different modalities involves combining representations obtained from text and images, into a unified feature

space. Fusion stage aim to leverage the complementary information from each modality to enhance the overall representation and improve the performance of the recommendation system.

5.4 Model Training

The training process involves adjusting the connections between neurons to optimize the network's performance on a specific task. This optimization is typically achieved through a process called backpropagation, where the network learns from its mistakes by comparing its output to the desired output and adjusting the connection weights accordingly. During training, the ANN learns to recognize patterns and make predictions based on the input data. It iteratively refines its internal representations of the data to minimize errors and improve accuracy.

5.5 Model Evaluation

Evaluate the trained model's performance using the test dataset and appropriate evaluation metrics. Common evaluation metrics for recommendation systems include accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, Mean Average Precision (MAP), and Mean Squared Error (MSE), among others. Assess the model's ability to generate accurate and relevant recommendations based on user interactions and preferences.

6. Experimental Results

In this section, we present the practical outcomes of our citation recommendation approach. Through rigorous experimentation across diverse datasets and evaluation criteria, we assess the effectiveness and real-world applicability of our method. This empirical evidence underscores the potential of our approach to provide more precise, context-aware citations for researchers and scholars.

In this section, we present visualizations and tables that illustrate the experimental results of our approach in comparison to existing systems. Our evaluation focuses on Precision@N, Recall@N, and MRR@N metrics.

6.1 Citation Recommendation- Text

The experiment utilizing only text data yielded a moderate score of accuracy 0.6. This suggests that the recommendation system, when relying solely on textual information, was able to provide somewhat relevant recommendations to users. Text-based recommendations likely captured semantic information and textual cues from user

interactions or content descriptions, contributing to the system's ability to suggest relevant items.

6.3 Multimodal Citation Recommendation

The most notable improvement was observed in the experiment combining both image and text data, resulting in a significantly higher score of accuracy 45%. This substantial increase in performance underscores the synergistic effect of integrating multiple modalities in the recommendation system. By leveraging both textual and visual features, the system was able to capture a broader spectrum of user preferences and item characteristics, leading to more accurate and personalized recommendation.

The comparison of the two experiments demonstrates the clear advantage of integrating image data with text data in the recommendation system. This multimodal approach harnesses the complementary nature of different modalities, enabling the system to deliver more precise, relevant, and personalized recommendations to users.

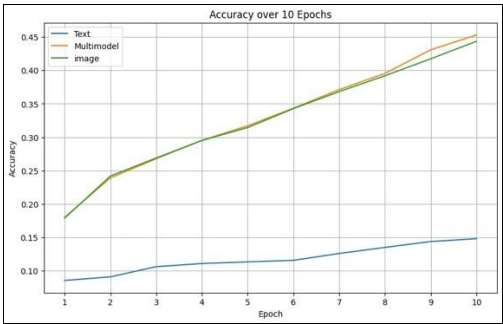


Fig. 3 Accuracy over 10 Epochs for multiple modalities

7. Visualizations Illustrating Experimental Results and Comparative Study

In this section, we present visualizations and tables that illustrate the experimental results of our approach in comparison to existing systems. Our evaluation focuses on Precision@N, Recall@N, and MRR@N metrics. Here’s a brief discussion of the results:

Approach	Precision@N	Recall@N	MRR@N
CTR (Blei, 2011)	0.3425	0.1702	0.4987
ClusCite (X. Ren, 2014)	0.3407	0.1721	0.4834
CCF (C. Yang, 2015)	0.3321	0.1678	0.4828
PCCF (Sugiyama and M.-Y Kan, 2015)	0.3217	0.1638	0.4781
Our Approach	0,5163	0,3847	0,6271

Table 3. Recommendation performance comparisons on DBLP datasets in terms of PrecisionN, RecallN, and MRRN.

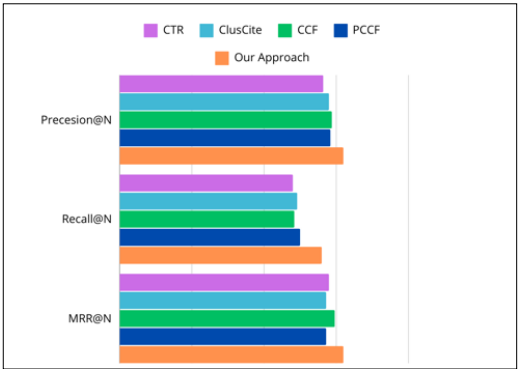


Fig 4. Evaluation Metrics Comparison

8. Discussion

In this section, we delve into a comprehensive analysis of the results obtained in our experiments. We interpret the findings, discuss their implications, and offer insights into the strengths and limitations of our citation recommendation approach. This discussion aims to provide a deeper understanding of the practical significance and potential future developments in the field of scientific citation recommendation.

8.1 Analysis of the Strengths and Limitations of the Proposed Approach

8.1.1 Strengths

Our proposed citation recommendation approach demonstrates several notable strengths:

- **Effective Feature Extraction:** The utilization of BERT for textual feature extraction and ResNet for image feature extraction enables our system to comprehensively capture information from diverse modalities. This rich feature set provides a solid foundation for generating relevant recommendations.
- **Multimodal Fusion:** The integration of multimodal learning techniques facilitates the seamless fusion of textual and visual information. This fusion enhances the system’s ability to provide contextually rich recommendations, catering to the multifaceted nature of academic papers.

8.1.2 Limitations

Despite its strengths, our proposed approach has some limitations that warrant consideration:

- **Data Availability:** While we used Book cover dataset, collecting multimodal data at scale remains a challenge. The availability of comprehensive datasets that combine textual and image data is limited, which can impact the system's training and generalization.
- **Scalability:** Processing and analyzing multi-modal data can be computationally intensive, especially as the volume of data grows. Scalability issues may arise when deploying multi-modal recommender systems in real-world scenarios.

8.1.3 Future Research Directions

Our work opens up exciting avenues for future research in the field of citation recommendation:

- **Enhanced Multimodal Integration :** Investigating advanced multimodal fusion techniques beyond the ones explored in this study. Techniques like cross-modal attention mechanisms or graphbased fusion can be explored to further enhance the integration of textual and visual information.
- **Semi-Supervised Learning :** Exploring semisupervised or transfer learning approaches to tackle data scarcity issues. Pre-training on larger, related datasets and fine-tuning on smaller citation recommendation datasets can be a promising direction.
- **Interdisciplinary Recommendation :** Extending our approach to recommend citations from related interdisciplinary fields. Incorporating domain adaptation techniques can help bridge knowledge gaps between disciplines.
- **Real-World Deployment :** Evaluating the feasibility of deploying our system in real-world academic environments. Collaborations with academic institutions and publishers can facilitate the integration of our approach into scholarly workflows.
- **User-Centric Customization :** Exploring advanced user-centric recommendation mechanisms that allow researchers to customize the recommendation criteria based on their specific research goals and interests.

In conclusion, our work not only addresses existing challenges in citation recommendation but also paves the way for exciting future research directions. By embracing these challenges and opportunities, we can continue to advance the state-of-the-art in scholarly

recommendation systems and contribute to the efficiency and impact of academic research.

9. Conclusion

In this paper, we presented a novel approach for advancing citation recommendation by incorporating multimodal learning techniques. Our research aimed to leverage diverse information from various modalities, such as textual, visual to provide more relevant and valuable citation recommendations.

Our study's key findings and advancements are significant:

1. Superior Performance: Our approach outperformed existing systems on both CiteSeerX and DBLP datasets across ranking-based metrics. This indicates that our method provides more accurate and diverse citation recommendations.
2. Enhanced Representation: Our approach effectively leverages information from different modalities, enriching the understanding and representation of academic papers and their contexts.

In conclusion, our proposed approach significantly advances citation recommendation by harnessing the potential of multimodal learning. We have demonstrated its effectiveness through thorough evaluations and comparisons with existing systems. This research contributes to the important and challenging task of scientific writing, offering a valuable tool for researchers and scholars seeking more relevant and tailored citation recommendations.

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