The structure of scientific collaboration networks in *Scientometrics*

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The structure of scientific collaboration networks in scientometrics is investigated at the level of individuals by using bibliographic data of all papers published in the international journal Scientometrics retrieved from the Science Citation Index (SCI) of the years 1978–2004. Combined analysis of social network analysis (SNA), co-occurrence analysis, cluster analysis and frequency analysis of words is explored to reveal: (1) The microstructure of the collaboration network on scientists' aspects of scientometrics; (2) The major collaborative fields of the whole network and of different collaborative sub-networks; (3) The collaborative center of the collaboration network in scientometrics.

Introduction

Since the pioneering work of Price [1] and Beaver & Rosen [2, 3, 4], a large number of scholars have stressed different forms and roles of scientific collaboration in different scientific fields. The investigation of these researches can be made by analysis at micro level (individuals), meso level (institutions), or macro level (countries) [5, 6]. In the field of scientometrics and informetrics many studies on international cooperation devoted into collaboration patterns and relationships between organizations and

institutions instead of constructing micro collaboration networks on scientists aspects [6, 7] Schubert [8] and Dutt etc. [9] presented international collaboration characteristics in the scientometrics community itself, focusing on country aspects at macro level.

Using social network analysis, Newman [7] began to construct the actual collaboration networks between scientists in the field of physics, biomedical research, and computer science. However, Newman [10] pointed out that bibliometric analysis examining networks of individuals is not so easy to find. Kretschmer [6] appealed to devote more efforts to investigations at micro level in the future because the knowledge at meso and macro level does not yet adequately reflect the trends in cooperation between individuals. In the present study, we attempt to construct actual collaboration networks between scientometricians at micro level to reveal the structure of collaboration network in the field of scientometrics.

Data and methodology

The study is based on bibliographic data retrieved from the Web of Science. The data contains all types of documents published in Scientometrics during 1978 to 2004. The data of each document includes author names, title, abstract, date, document type, addresses, and cited references. Author names were standardized because some authors may report their names differently in different papers. We identified each author by his or her surname and first initial only [7]. The retrieval was finally updated on May 25, 2005.

In this study we have adapted an integrated procedure of social network analysis (SNA), co-occurrence analysis, cluster analysis and frequency analysis of title words. Bibexcel is designed as a tool for manipulating bibliographic data, which is a free online-software published by Persson.[*] In the present study, Bibexcel is used to do co-occurrence analysis and cluster analysis. Social network analysis (SNA) was proved to be successful in studies of collaboration in bibliographic co-authorship networks and studies on networks visible on the Web [11, 12]. Following the methods of Otte & Rousseau [11], White [13] and Kretschmer & Aguillo [12], SNA was applied to display the microstructure of collaboration networks in scientometrics with Pajek.[**]

Moreover, we used frequency analysis of title words to display the main collaborative field of different sub-networks. The software for frequency analysis is demo version of Wordsmith Tools published by Oxford University Press and available online.[***]

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[*] Bibexcel [CP]. http://www.se/inforsk/Bibexcel/
[**] Pajek [CP]. http://vlado.fmf.uni-lj.si/pub/networks/pajek/default.htm
[***] Wordsmith Tools [CP]. http://www.lexically.net/wordsmith/index.html

Results and discussion

Basic results

There were 1927 documents published in *Scientometrics* during 1978 to 2004 (see Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of basic results of the whole dataset

	Basic results
Total papers	1927
Single-authored papers	1052
Co-authorship papers	875
Two-authored papers	522
Three-authored papers	233
Multi-authored papers	120
Total number of authors	1630
Total number of co-authors	3340
Mean papers per author	1.18
Mean authors per paper	1.73
Authors published 3 or more papers	234
Authors published co-authorship papers	163

The total number of authors is 1630. The total number of co-authors (the number of co-authors of a paper is equal to the number of collaborators of the paper) is 3340. Mean papers per author and mean authors per paper are 1.18 and 1.73, respectively. From Table 1, we found that the pattern of co-authorship was still dominated by single-authored papers as the conclusion drawn by Dutt etc. [9]. Taking no account of single-authored papers, the number of two-authored papers is the most, accounting for 59.66% of the 875 co-authorship papers. The number of three-authored papers accounts for 26.63%. While the number of multi-authored papers (the number of co-authors is more than 3) accounts for 13.71% only, which indicates that team size in scientometrics is not large.

Microstructure of the collaboration network

Bibexcel was used to do co-occurrence analysis to extract author names to list the collaborative pairs, and then do cluster analysis to identify the sub-networks, which represented different collaborative communities in the whole network. We used Pajek to perform social network analysis to construct the map of the collaboration network. In order to show the main structure of the network, each author must published 3 papers or more to be included in this integrated analysis. This threshold resulted in a total of 234 prolific authors publishing 3 or more papers during 1978 to 2004, among them there are 163 authors published co-authorship papers, accounting for 69.66% of the prolific authors.

These 163 authors formed an undirected co-authorship map visualizing the structure of collaboration network in the field of scientometrics (see Figure 1). The Kamada-Kuwai spring embedder in Pajek placed 163 nodes freely from a circular starting position [13]. We repositioned some authors slightly to prevent overlapping labels and varied the sizes of the authors by reweighting them by their degree centrality measure, which made the size of the authors proportional to their number of co-workers [13]. We resized the lines linking collaboration pairs with the number of co-authorship papers between the two collaborators.

Central authors of sub-networks (number of co-workers)
1 Glanzel W (18)
2 Moed HF (13)
3 Kretschmer H, Liang LM (7)
4 Courtial JP (7)
5 Gomez I (7)
6 Garg KC (7)
7 Narin F (6)
8 Arvanitis R, Narvaez-Berthelemot N (4)
9 Meyer M (5)
10 Rousseau R (9)
11 Davis M , Markusova VA (4)
12 Gupta BM (8)
13 Persson O (7)
14 Zitt M (5)
15 Okubo Y (5)
16 Gonzalez RN, Quimby FW, Deshler JD, Rivas AL (3)
17 Grupp H (4)
18 Luwel M (4)
19 Leta J (2)
20 Shirabe M (2)
21 Bruckner E, Bonitz M, Scharnhorst A (2)
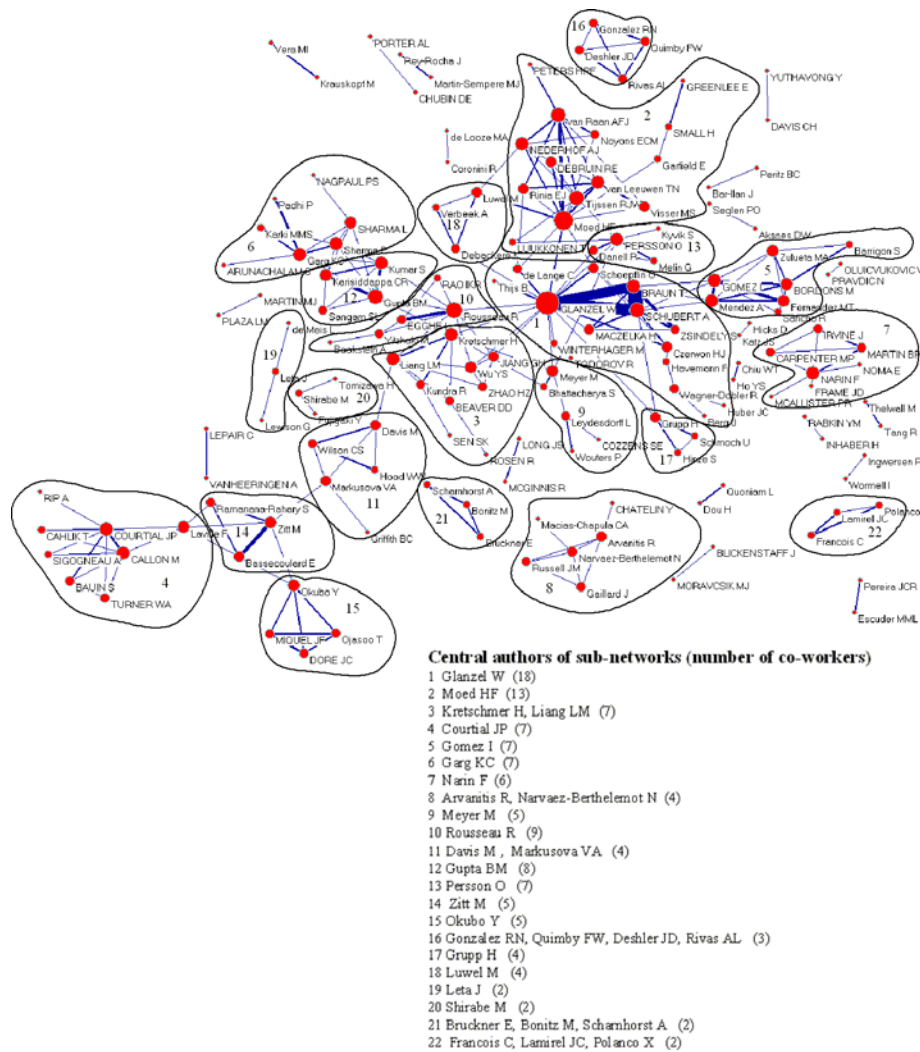22 Francois C, Lamirel JC, Polanco X (2)

Figure 1. The microstructure of the collaboration network in the field of scientometrics during 1978–2004

Based on cluster analysis embedded in Bibexcel, we gained 22 clusters circled by solid lines (see Figure 1). We identified these clusters as sub-networks in the field of scientometrics. We numbered the sub-networks according to the size. The largest sub-network is number 1 that has 15 collaborators, and the second largest one is number 2, which has 14 collaborators, and so on. We noticed that there was totally 15 sub-networks connected with each other composing the largest central component, which had 96 numbers accounting for 58.90% of the prolific authors published co-authorship papers. Other authors formed one component of seven authors, one component of six authors, one component of four authors, four components of three authors, and 19 components of two authors.

Density and centrality

Density is an indicator for the general level of connectedness of the graph. According to Otte & Rousseau [11], the density of the network is defined by the number of links divided by the number of vertices in a complete graph with the same number of nodes. In the present study, there are totally 401 links in the network, so the density of the network is 0.03, which indicates that the collaborative network in the field of scientometrics is very loose.

Table 2. Top ranks on normed centrality measures in collaboration networks in scientometrics

Degree	Score (%)	Betweenness	Score (%)	Closeness	Score (%)
Glänzel W	11.11	Glänzel W	21.12	Glänzel W	19.36
Moed HF	8.02	Liang LM	11.87	Rousseau R	18.40
Rousseau R	5.56	Davis M	11.14	Kretschmer H	18.34
Gupta BM	4.94	Markusova VA	9.81	Wu YS	17.59
Schubert A	4.94	Rousseau R	9.17	Meyer M	16.75

There are three centrality measures available in Pajek, degree, closeness and betweenness. In the collaborative network, degree centrality is equal to the number of co-workers or collaborators that an author has. So an author who has high degree centrality must has collaborated with many other authors, which means the author is a central collaborator of the whole network. In the present study, Glänzel who has 18 co-workers is the central author of the whole network.

According to Otte & Rousseau [11], closeness centrality of a node is equal to the total distance (in the graph) of this node from all other nodes. Glänzel has got the highest closeness in the whole network again. Betweenness centrality is the number of shortest paths that pass through a given node. Glänzel still has the highest betweenness, which indicates that he is the middleman connecting different groups and controlling the flow of information between most others [7, 11, 12]. We normalized the centrality by dividing the score by the maximum possible value. The three normed centralities of the top-ranked authors are listed as a percentage in Table 2 [13].

Table 3. Top ranked authors on number of co-workers, output and normed centrality measures
in each sub-network

Sub-network	Collaborator	Number of co-workers	Output	Degree (%)	Betweenness (%)	Closeness (%)
1	Glänzel W*	18	68	11.11	21.12	19.36
	Schubert A	8	84	4.94	2.83	15.59
	Braun T	7	58	4.32	2.37	15.46
2	Moed HF*	13	30	8.02	7.17	15.85
	Tijssen RJW	8	12	4.94	0.47	13.10
	Van Raan AFJ	8	37	4.94	0.76	12.86
3	Kretschmer H*	7	21	4.32	7.94	18.34
	Liang LM*	7	7	4.32	11.87	16.50
	Wu YS	5	3	3.09	2.70	17.59
4	Courtial JP*	7	19	4.32	2.10	8.19
	Callon M	6	6	3.70	1.38	8.18
	Laville F	5	3	3.09	4.72	9.33
5	Gomez I*	7	14	4.32	2.06	12.77
	Mendez A	6	11	3.70	1.36	12.75
	Fernandez MT	5	10	3.09	0.02	10.62
	Bordons M	5	8	3.09	0.36	10.62
	Zulueta MA	5	3	3.09	0.36	10.62
6	Garg KC*	7	20	4.32	1.78	12.41
	Sharma P	6	6	3.70	0.36	12.38
	Sharma L	5	4	3.09	0.73	12.35
7	Narin F*	6	13	3.70	0.09	4.29
	Irvine J	3	3	1.85	0.00	2.86
	Carpenter MP	3	5	1.85	0.00	2.86
	Martin BR	3	12	1.85	0.00	2.86
8	Arvanitis R*	4	5	2.47	0.03	3.07
	Narvaez-Berthelemot N*	4	3	2.47	0.03	3.07
	Gaillard J	3	3	1.85	0.00	2.63
	Russell JM	3	9	1.85	0.00	2.63
9	Meyer M*	5	11	3.09	2.67	16.75
	Leydesdorff L	3	32	1.85	1.43	13.20
	Bhattacharya S	2	8	1.23	0.00	14.35
10	Rousseau R*	9	32	5.56	9.17	18.40
	Eggehe L	3	29	1.85	0.01	14.16
	Yitzhaki M	3	5	1.85	0.72	14.16
11	Davis M*	4	4	2.47	11.14	14.16
	Markusova VA*	4	5	2.47	9.81	12.27
	Wilson CS	3	13	1.85	0.07	11.88
12	Gupta BM*	8	23	4.94	4.58	15.25
	Kumar S	6	7	3.70	1.41	14.76
	Karisiddappa CR	5	9	3.09	0.02	12.30
13	Persson O*	7	15	4.32	2.21	15.41
	Danell R	3	6	1.85	0.27	14.84
	Melin G	2	5	1.23	0.00	12.27

Table 3. (cont.)

Sub-network	Collaborator	Number of co-workers	Output	Degree (%)	Betweenness (%)	Closeness (%)
14	Zitt M*	5	13	3.09	8.83	10.72
	Bassecoulard E	4	10	2.47	0.14	9.28
	Ramanana-Rahary S	3	3	1.85	0.00	9.22
15	Okubo Y*	5	9	3.09	2.12	9.19
	Dore JC	3	8	1.85	0.00	7.98
	Miquel JF	3	9	1.85	0.00	7.98
	Ojasoo T	3	5	1.85	0.00	7.98
16	Gonzalez RN*	3	3	1.85	0.00	2.45
	Quimby FW*	3	3	1.85	0.00	2.45
	Deshler JD*	3	3	1.85	0.00	2.45
	Rivas AL*	3	4	1.85	0.00	2.45
17	Grupp H*	4	9	2.47	1.43	15.12
	Hinze S	2	6	1.23	0.00	12.08
	Schmoch U	2	5	1.23	0.00	12.08
18	Luwel M*	4	8	2.47	0.17	12.66
	Debackere K	3	7	1.85	0.88	14.80
	Verbeek A	2	3	1.23	0.00	12.22
19	Leta J*	2	6	1.23	0.01	1.84
	De Meis L	1	4	0.62	0.00	1.23
	Lewison G	1	16	0.62	0.00	1.23
20	Shirabe M*	2	3	1.23	0.01	1.84
	Fujigaki Y	1	4	0.62	0.00	1.23
	Tomizawa H	1	3	0.62	0.00	1.23
21	Bruckner E*	2	20	1.23	0.00	1.84
	Bonitz M*	2	4	1.23	0.00	1.84
	Scharnhorst A*	2	6	1.23	0.00	1.84
22	Francois C*	2	4	1.23	0.00	1.84
	Lamirel JC*	2	3	1.23	0.00	1.84
	Polanco X*	2	4	1.23	0.00	1.84

In terms of the whole network, the degree centrality of the network is 9.44%, which indicates that many authors do not collaborate at all. The network betweenness centrality is 20.38%. The closeness centrality cannot be computed with Pajek since the network is not strongly connected.

With respect to sub-networks, there are also authors who have higher degree centrality than other authors in the same sub-network, so we identify such authors as the central authors of the sub-networks (see Figure 1). Five sub-networks have two or more central authors respectively who have the same score of degree centrality and the same number of co-workers. So there are 32 central authors in the whole network (see Table 3).

Table 4. Correlations between output and centrality measures

Pearson correlation	Output	Degree	Betweenness	Closeness
Output	1	0.648	0.473	0.338
Degree	0.648	1	0.685	0.461
Betweenness	0.473	0.685	1	0.406
Closeness	0.338	0.461	0.406	1

We found a positive and significant correlation between output of authors and the centrality measures (r=0.648, 0.437, 0.338 respectively at the 0.01 level, see Table 4) after investigating the correlations between output and the three centralities of the 125 authors in the 22 sub-networks, which indicated that most of the prolific authors are also active in collaboration network in the field of scientometrics.

Collaborative fields of the whole network

Through frequency analysis of the title words of the co-authorship papers published by the 163 authors, we find that the main collaborative field in scientometrics is science and scientific activity while technology is far less attractive than science (see Table 5). Authors concentrate on publications, journals, literature, authors, etc, to reveal rules of science, scientific research and collaboration. The most favorite fields are physics and chemistry. The main methods they use are basic scientometric and bibliometric methods, especially citation analysis. Mapping of science is another method used frequently and case studies are still popular in scientometrics. In terms of study region, the whole collaborative communities in scientometrics concentrate more on the whole world than national level.

Table 5. Top ranks on title words frequently used by the whole network

Title words	Frequency	Title words	Frequency
Science(s) (-tific)	153	Performance	17
Research	72	World	17
Citation (s) (ed)	59	Literature	16
Indicator (s)	40	Physics	16
Scientometric (s)	38	Database (s)	15
Journal (s)	37	Patent (s)	15
International	35	Growth	14
Publication (s)	34	National	14
Bibliometric	33	Patterns	14
Collaboration	29	Case	13
Impact	27	Chemistry	13
Technology (-ical)	23	Mapping	12
Output	21	Author (s)	12
Country (-ies)	19	Productivity	10
Field (s)	18		

Collaborative fields of different sub-networks

We counted the frequency of title words of the co-authorship papers published by the collaborators within each sub-network and listed the result in Figure 2. Terms with a frequency of one were excluded in order to exclude isolate aspects of collaborative field [14].

The biggest sub-network mainly concentrates on publication output and citation impact and other scientific indicators with scientometric analysis. The collaborative fields of the second largest sub-network are similar to sub-network 1, but they use more bibliometric analysis than scientometric methods.

From Figure 2, we found some sub-networks having very clear and unique collaborative fields. Many authors of sub-network 3 are COLLNET members, and the two central authors Kretschmer and Liang together with Kundra are the very founders of COLLNET, which is a global interdisciplinary research network concentrating on the study of scientific collaboration.

From the frequency list of title words, we can clearly find that the main collaborative field of sub-network 3 is scientific collaboration. In addition, because most of the authors are come from China and India, both "Chinese" and "Indian" occurred twice, revealing that the regional feature is also clear in this sub-network.

Sub-network 13 is another sub-network concentrating on scientific collaboration, which is led by Persson who collaborated with the other two colleagues to perform scientometric research in the Nordic countries, especially Sweden. Gupta and the other three Indian scientists modeled the scientific productivity and collaboration patterns in the area of theoretical population genetics in sub-network 12. Sub-network 5 took Spanish pharmacy and pharmacology as their main subjects as well as scientific collaboration. It is interesting that these four sub-networks dealing with scientific collaboration did not collaborate with each other except sub-network 3 and 12 collaborating on collaboration patterns in theoretical population genetics via one co-authorship paper.

The most frequently occurred title word of sub-network 4 is co-word, which indicates the main collaborative field of Courtial and his collaborators is co-word analysis. Mapping of science is another method they used to study scientific research. As the central author in sub-network 7, Narin and others devoted themselves to bibliometric studies of science policy and scientific performance. Theory on "own-language preference", a new measure of relative language self-citation, is one of the favorite topics of Rousseau and others in sub-network 10. Davis and Markusova led the sub-network 11 to perform informetric studies on scientific literature, especially in Russia.

sub-network 1: Glanzel W

43 Science(s)(-tific)
25 Citation(s), cited
20 Scientometric(s)
19 Publication
17 Countries,
   nations(-nal)
15 Indicator(s)
14 Output
14 Impact
13 International
12 Research
11 Journal(s)
10 Facts
10 Figures
10 World
8 Collaboration,
   Cooperation
9 Chemistry
9 Physics
8 Relative
7 Performance(s)
7 Mathematics
7 Version
6 Assessment(s)(-ing)
6 Approach
6 Basic
6 Bibliometric
5 Datafiles
5 European
5 Fields
5 Flash
5 Patterns
4 Author(s)
4 Measures(-ing)
4 Item
4 Life
4 Model
3 Authorship
3 Classification
3 Distribution
3 East
3 Engineering
3 Field
3 Literature
3 logic
3 Papers
3 Reference
3 Relational
3 Subfields
3 Subject
2 Areas
2 case
2 Central
2 Charts
2 Combined
2 Comparative
2 Database
2 Distributions
2 Double
2 Editorial
2 Eighties
2 Germany
2 Growth
2 Highly
2 Influence
2 Major
2 Modelling
2 Moravcsik
2 Multidisciplinary
2 Multilateral
2 Part
2 Price
2 production
2 Published
2 Quantitative
2 Self
2 Set
2 Standards
2 statistical
2 Types
2 Weight

sub-network 2: Moed HF

38 Science(s)(-tific)
13 Research
12 Bibliometric
12 Citation(s)
7 Indicators
7 Journal
7 Performance
6 Impact
6 Mapping
5 International
4 Factors
4 National
4 Technology(-ical)
4 University
3 Assessing
3 Assessment
3 Comparative
3 Comparison
3 Development
3 Doctorates
3 Field
3 Physics
2 Application
2 Cluster(-ing)
2 Case
2 Chemical
2 Cum
2 Database
2 Delimitation
2 Departments
2 Dependent
2 Dutch
2 Excellence
2 Exercise
2 Index
2 Interdisciplinary
2 Knowledge
2 Laude
2 Multidimensional
2 Neural
2 Output
2 Papers
2 Peer
2 Problems
2 Scientometric
2 Structures
2 Tools

sub-network 3:
Kretschmer H, Liang LM

12 Science(-tific)
7 Collaboration
3 Co-authorship
2 Age
2 Chinese
2 COLLNET
2 Distribution
2 Foundation
2 Indian
2 Research
2 Scientists
2 Center
2 Professional(-ization)

sub-network 5: Gomez I

8 Research
6 Pharmacy(-ology)
6 Spain, Spanish
5 Science(-tific)
5 Bibliometric
5 Cooperation(-ive),
   Collaboration(-ive)
5 International
4 ISI, SCI
4 Indicators
3 Interdisciplinary(-ity),
   Multidisciplinary
3 Subfield(s)
3 Domestic, National, Country
2 Activity
2 Latin-American
2 Biomedical
2 Contribution
2 Databases
2 Fields
2 Performance
2 Pharmacologists
2 Physics
2 Publications
2 Assessment(-ing)
2 Citation(s)

sub-network 4: Courtial JP

5 Co-word
5 Research
3 Science(-tific)
3 Mapping, Maps
2 Network
2 Scientometrics
2 Cognition(-ive)
2 Database(s)
2 Identification(-ing)
2 Interaction(s)

sub-network 6: Garg KC

10 Research
7 Laser
7 Science(s)
7 Scientometric(s)
4 India(-n)
3 Literature
3 Technology
3 Chemistry(cal)
2 Organic
2 Power
2 Prolific
2 Solar
2 World
2 Collaboration,
   Cooperation
2 Country(-ries)
2 Industry(-rial)

sub-network 7: Narin F

8 Science(-tific)
5 Research
3 UK(British)
3 Performance
2 Bibliometric
2 Evaluation(-ing)
2 Policy

sub-network 8: Arvanitis R,
Narvaez-Berthelemot N

6 Science(-tific)
2 Africa
2 Bibliometric
2 Case
2 Database
2 National

sub-network 9: Meyer M

5 Science(-tific)
3 Technology
2 Citation(s)
2 Journal(s)
2 Patent(s)

sub-network 12: Gupta BM

6 Theoretical Population
  Genetics
5 Growth
5 Productivity
5 Science(-tific)
4 Literature
3 Authors
3 Collaboration
2 Author
2 Modeling
2 Modelling
2 Speciality
2 World
2 Specialty(-ies)

sub-network 10: Rousseau R

4 Citation
4 Language
3 Preference
3 Relative
3 Measure(s)
2 Applications
2 Concentration
2 Growth
2 Self
2 Theory
2 Define(-ition)
2 Set(s)

sub-network 13: Persson O

4 Research
3 Collaboration
3 Science(-tifci)
2 Bibliometric
2 Indicator(s)
2 Nordic
2 Swedish

sub-network 11:
Davis M, Markusova VA

4 Science(s)(-tific)
3 Informetric(s)
3 Literature
3 Russia(-n), Soviet
2 Biodefense
2 Changes
2 Citation, Cited
2 Collaboration(-ive)
2 Databases
2 Journals
2 Ophthalmology
2 Records
2 Researchers, Scientists

sub-network 14: Zitt M

8 Science(-tific)
6 Citation(s)
4 International(-ization)
3 Indicators
3 Journals
3 Research
3 Development
2 Function
2 Collaboration,
  Cooperation
2 Reference(-ing)

sub-network 15: Okubo Y

3 Countries
3 Publication
3 Multivariate,
  Multidimensional
3 Science
3 Trends
2 Collaboration
2 Comparisons(-ative)
2 Indicator
2 International
2 Link
2 Medical
2 Structure
2 Evaluation(-ing)

sub-network 16:
Gonzalez RN, Quimby FW,
Deshler JD, Rivas AL

3 Interdisciplinary
3 Bovine Mastitis-related,
  Veterinary
2 Research
2 Validity(-ation)

sub-network 17: Grupp H

3 Germany
3 International
2 Indicators
2 Research
2 Sciences(-tific)
2 Patent(s)
2 Technology(-ical)

sub-network 18: Luwel M

5 Technology
4 Science
4 Patent(s)
2 Bibliographic
2 Citation, Cited
2 Linkage(-ing)

sub-network 19: Leta J

4 Brazil(-ian)
3 Science(-tific)

sub-network 20: Shirabe M

3 Citations, Cited, Citing
3 Inbound, Outbound, Overseas
2 Access
2 Likelihood
2 Authorship(s)

sub-network 21: Bruckner E,
Bonitz M, Scharnhorst A

4 Matthew
2 Core journals
2 Index
2 Science

sub-network 22: Francois C,
Lamirel JC, Polanco X

3 Mapping, Maps
3 Technology, Technical
2 Artificial
2 Classification
2 Information
2 Neural
2 Science(-tific)
2 Network(s)

Figure 2. Collaborative fields of different sub-networks

Four sub-networks focused on technology and science as their main collaborative topic, whereas, they never collaborated with each other on this topic at all. Scientometric study of laser science and technology in India is the most favorite collaborative field of sub-network 6 leading by Garg. Meyer and his collaborators in sub-network 9 characterized the intellectual spaces between science and technology. Science-technology interactions and linkage are the main topic of sub-network 18 leading by Luwel. Meanwhile, Francois, Lamirel and Polanco collaborated to perform mapping of science and technology based on artificial neural networks in sub-network 22.

Collaborative center

In the whole collaboration network, sub-network 1 is the most influential sub-network, which collaborates with eight other sub-networks (see Figure 3). Sub-network 3 collaborates with 4 sub-networks. Sub-network 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14 collaborate with 3 other sub-networks respectively. There are two sub-networks have two collaborative sub-networks. And five sub-networks just link with one other sub-network.
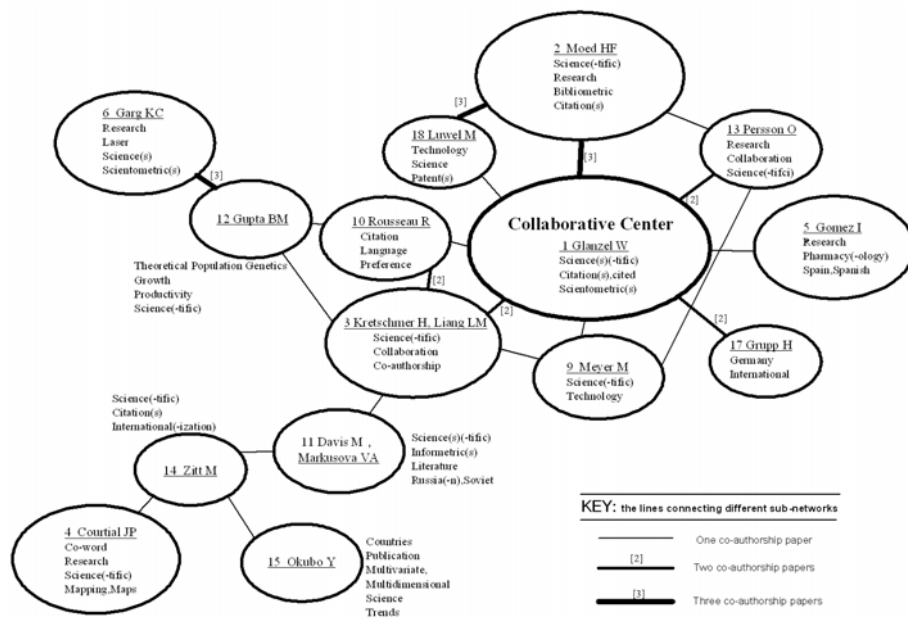
Figure. 3. Collaborative center of the collaboration network

Table 6. Top ten collaboration pairs

Collaboration pairs	Co-authorship papers	Number of sub-network
Braun T/ Schubert A	40	1
Glänzel W/ Schubert A	32	1
Braun T / Glänzel W	27	1
Bassecoulard E/ Zitt M	10	14
Gupta BM/ Karisiddappa CR	9	12
Gomez I/ Mendez A	8	5
Gomez I / Fernandez MT	8	5
Rousseau R / Egghe L	8	10
Moed HF/ Van Raan AFJ	7	2
Braun T / Zsindely S	7	1

We listed the top ten collaboration pairs of the whole network (see Table 6). All of the top three pairs belong to sub-network 1 and the three authors involved are working in the same Hungarian institute. In Figure 1, we can clearly notice that the lines linking Glänzel, Braun and Schubert are significantly thick, forming the closest linking and the most active collaborative triple of the whole network. Linking with many sub-networks and containing the central author and the most active collaborative triple, sub-network 1 is identified to be the core collaborative center of the whole collaboration network in the field of scientometrics.

From Figure 3, we noticed that sub-network 1 and 2 collaborated through three co-authorship papers (two of them are editorial materials) concentrating on journal impact measures. The two co-authorship papers between sub-network 1 and 13 were mainly about scientific collaboration and science indicators. Sub-network 1 and 17 mainly collaborated on the scientometrics weight of 50 nations in 27 scientific areas. The two co-authorship papers between sub-network 1 and 3 are all prefaces. Collaboration in Editorials (such as prefaces to special issues) indicates a more formalized, administrative-organizational co-operation. These are, for instance, the result of collaboration in preparing a scientific meeting, a conference proceedings etc, rather than of doing joint research. This reflects the special character of collaboration between sub-network 1 and 3. In terms of the number of co-authorship papers between sub-network 1 and the others, we can make the conclusion that although sub-network 1 links withmany other sub-networks, it has not yet become a strong collaborative center of the whole network.

Conclusions

By using integrated analysis of social network analysis (SNA), co-occurrence analysis, cluster analysis and frequency analysis of words, we have constructed and visualized the microstructure of the scientific collaboration network in scientometrics.

We found that there were 163 authors in the whole network and among them there were 96 authors connected with each other that composed a very large central component.

We also noted that the density, the degree centrality, and the betweenness centrality of the whole network were all very low, which indicated that the network was not strongly connected and the collaborative network in the field of scientometrics was very loose.

We have also investigated the centrality measures on each author. The result shows that Glanzel is the central author of the whole network in terms of the highest degree, betweenness and closeness centralities, which indicates that he is the most influential person in the network. With respect to sub-networks, we have identified the 32 central authors of sub-networks. Moreover, through correlation analysis, we found a positive and significant correlation between output of authors and the centrality measures, which revealed that most of the prolific authors were also active in collaboration network in the field of scientometrics.

We have presented that the main collaborative field of the whole network in scientometrics is science and scientific activity, while technology is far less attractive than science. Authors concentrate more on publications, journals, literature, authors, etc, to reveal the rules of science, scientific research and collaboration in the international arena.

We have also presented the main collaborative field of different sub-networks in scientometrics and found that the two biggest sub-networks have the similar collaborative topic with slightly methodological difference. In addition, we found an interesting phenomenon that four sub-networks dealing with scientific collaboration didn't collaborate with each other except sub-network 3 and 12. Moreover, four sub-networks studying technology and science never collaborated with each other at all.

We noticed that sub-network 1 was the core collaborative center of the whole collaboration network in the field of scientometrics, which collaborated with eight other sub-networks and included the central author and the most active collaborative triple. Nevertheless, in terms of the small number of co-authorship papers between sub-network 1 and the others, we have made the conclusion that the linkage between sub-network 1 and others was weak and it has not yet become a strong collaborative center of the whole network.

The investigation in the present study still represents a small part of the whole study. "Networks change over time, both because people enter and leave the professions they represent and because practices of scientific collaboration and publishing change" [7]. In our subsequent study, we will examine the dynamics of the collaboration network in the field of scientometrics.

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