

Tracing the Use of Practices through Networks of Collaboration

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Abstract

An active line of research has used on-line data to study the ways in which discrete units of information—including messages, photos, product recommendations, group invitations—spread through social networks. There is relatively little understanding, however, of how on-line data might help in studying the diffusion of more complex *practices*—roughly, routines or styles of work that are generally handed down from one person to another through collaboration or mentorship. In this work, we propose a framework together with a novel type of data analysis that seeks to study the spread of such practices by tracking their syntactic signatures in large document collections. Central to this framework is the notion of an *inheritance graph* that represents how people pass the practice on to others through collaboration. Our analysis of these inheritance graphs demonstrates that we can trace a significant number of practices over long time-spans, and we show that the structure of these graphs can help in predicting the longevity of collaborations within a field, as well as the fitness of the practices themselves.

Introduction

On-line domains have provided a rich collection of settings in which to observe how new ideas and innovations spread through social networks. A growing line of research has discovered principles for both the local mechanisms and global properties involved in the spread of pieces of information such as messages, quotes, links, news stories, and photos [2, 9, 13, 14, 12, 1, 6, 8, 5], the diffusion of new products through viral marketing [11], and the cascading recruitment to on-line groups [4, 3].

A common feature in these approaches has been to trace some discrete “unit of transmission” that can be feasibly tracked through the underlying system: a piece of text, a link, a product, or membership in a group. This is natural: the power of on-line data for analyzing diffusion comes in part through the large scale and fine-grained resolution with which we can observe things flowing through a network; therefore, to harness this power it is crucial for those things to be algorithmically recognizable and trackable. As a result, certain types of social diffusion have been particularly difficult to approach using on-line data—notably, a broad set

of cascading behaviors that we could refer to as *practices*, which are a collection of styles or routines within a community that are passed down between people over many years, often through direct collaboration, mentorship or instruction. Particular stylistic elements involved in writing software, or performing music, or playing football, might all be examples of such practices in their respective fields. While complex practices are one of the primary modes studied by qualitative research in diffusion [19], the challenge for large-scale quantitative analysis has been both to recognize when someone has begun to adopt a practice, and also to identify how it was transmitted to them.

Tracking the Spread of Practices. A natural approach to tracking the spread of a practice is to find a concretely recognizable “tag” that tends to travel with the practice as it is handed down from one person to another, rendering its use and transmission easily visible. A beautiful instance of this strategy was carried out by David Kaiser in his analysis of the use of *Feynman diagrams* in physics [10]. Feynman diagrams were proposed by Richard Feynman as a way to organize complex physics calculations, and due to the technical sophistication involved in their use, the initial spread of Feynman diagrams within the physics community proceeded in much the style described above, with young researchers adopting the practice through collaboration with colleagues who had already used it. In contrast to many comparable practices, Feynman diagrams had a distinctive syntactic format that made it easy to tell when they were being used. As a result, their spread could be very accurately tracked through the physics literature of the mid-20th-century. The result, in Kaiser’s analysis, was a detailed map of how an idea spread through the field via networks of mentorship. As he writes:

The story of the spread of Feynman diagrams reveals the work required to craft both research tools and the tool users who will put them to work. The great majority of physicists who used the diagrams during the decade after their introduction did so only after working closely with a member of the diagrammatic network. Postdocs circulated through the Institute for Advanced Study, participating in intense study sessions and collaborative calculations while there. Then they took jobs throughout the United States (and elsewhere) and began to drill their own students in how to use the diagrams.

To an overwhelming degree, physicists who remained outside this rapidly expanding network did not pick up the diagrams for their research. Personal contact and individual mentorship remained the diagrams' predominant means of circulation even years after explicit instructions for the diagrams' use had been in print. [10]

The Feynman diagram thus functions in two roles in this analysis: as an important technical innovation, and as a “tracking device” for mapping pathways of mentorship and collaboration. If we want to bring this idea to a setting with large-scale data, we must deal with the following question: where can we find a rich collection of such tracking devices with which to perform this type of analysis? We do not expect most objects in this collection to be technical advances comparable to the Feynman diagram, but we need a large supply of them, and we need to be able to mechanically recognize both their use and their spread.

The present work: Diffusion of practices in academic writing. In this paper, we describe a framework for tracking the spread of practices as they are passed down through networks of collaboration, and we demonstrate a number of ways in which our analysis has predictive value for the underlying system. We make use of a setting where practices have the recognizability that we need—a novel dataset of latex macros in the e-print arXiv recently developed by Rotabi et al [16]. While the earlier work that developed this dataset used macros for other purposes (specifically, treating macro names as instances of naming conventions), macros in our context have a number of the key properties we need. First, a latex macro is something whose presence can be tracked as it spreads through the papers in the arXiv collection; we can thus see when an author first uses it, and when their co-authors use it. Second, while an arbitrary macro clearly does not correspond in general to an important technical innovation, a sufficiently complex macro often does encode some non-trivial technical shorthand within a concrete sub-field, and hence its use signifies the corresponding use of some technical practice within the field. And finally, there are several hundred thousand latex macros in papers on the arXiv, and so we have the ability to track a huge number of such diffusion events, and to make comparative statements about their properties.

If we want to use macros to trace the diffusion of practices between collaborators, we first need to establish whether macros indeed spread via “inheritance” from co-authors: as with the Feynman diagram, can most of the initial set of uses of a macro trace a path back to a single early use through a chain of co-authorship? We find that this is true for a significant fraction of macros, by using an *inheritance graph* for each macro that records how each author's first use can be imputed to a co-authorship with an earlier user of the macro. Specifically, for each macro we can build a graph on the set of authors who have used it, and we include a directed *inheritance edge* from author u to author v if (i) u used the macro before v did, and (ii) v 's first use of the macro is in a paper with u . We find that many of these inheritance graphs contain giant directed subtrees rooted at a single early use of

the macro, indicating that a significant fraction of the users of the macro can indeed trace a direct path back to a single shared early ancestor under this inheritance relation.

These structures represent interesting instances of diffusion for several reasons. First, they are “organic” in a way that the spread of many on-line memes are not: when we study on-line diffusion in settings where a user's exposure to content is governed by a recommendation system or ranking algorithm, there is the added complexity that part of the diffusion process is being guided by the internals of the algorithms underlying the system. With macros in arXiv papers, on the other hand, while authors may use automated tools to format the source of their papers, there is relatively little influence from automated recommendations or rankings in the actual decisions to include specific macros. Second, we are studying processes here that play out over years and even decades; among other findings about the structure of our inheritance graphs, we observe that their diameters can take multiple years to increase even by one hop. We are thus observing effects that are taking place over multiple academic generations.

The present work: Estimating fitness. If these inheritance graphs—obtaining by tracing simple syntactic signatures in the source files of papers—are telling us something about the spread of practices through the underlying community, then their structural properties may contain latent signals about the outcomes of authors, topics, and relationships. In the latter part of the paper, we show that this is the case, by identifying such signals built from the inheritance structures, and showing that they have predictive value.

As one instance, suppose we wish to estimate the future longevity of a collaboration between two authors u and v —that is, controlling for the number of papers they have written thus far, we ask how many papers they will write in the future. If (u, v) is an edge of the inheritance graph for some macro, does this help in performing such an estimate? One might posit that since this edge represents something concrete that u passed on to v in their collaboration, we should increase our estimate of the strength of the relationship and hence its future longevity. This intuition turns out not to be correct on its own: the existence of a (u, v) edge by itself doesn't significantly modify the estimate. However, we find that something close to this intuition does apply. First, we note that since a (u, v) edge only means that a macro used by u showed up subsequently in a paper that u co-authored with v , it is providing only very weak information about v 's role in the interaction. We would have a stronger signal if (u, v) were an *internal edge* of some inheritance graph, meaning that v has at least one outgoing edge; in this case, v was part of a paper that subsequently passed the macro on to a third party w . We find that if (u, v) is an internal edge of an inheritance graph, this does in fact provide a non-trivial predictive signal for increased longevity of the u - v collaboration; informally, it is not enough that u passed something on to v , but that v subsequently was part of the process of passing it on to a third party w . In fact, we find something more: when (u, v) is an edge that is not internal (so that u 's passing on

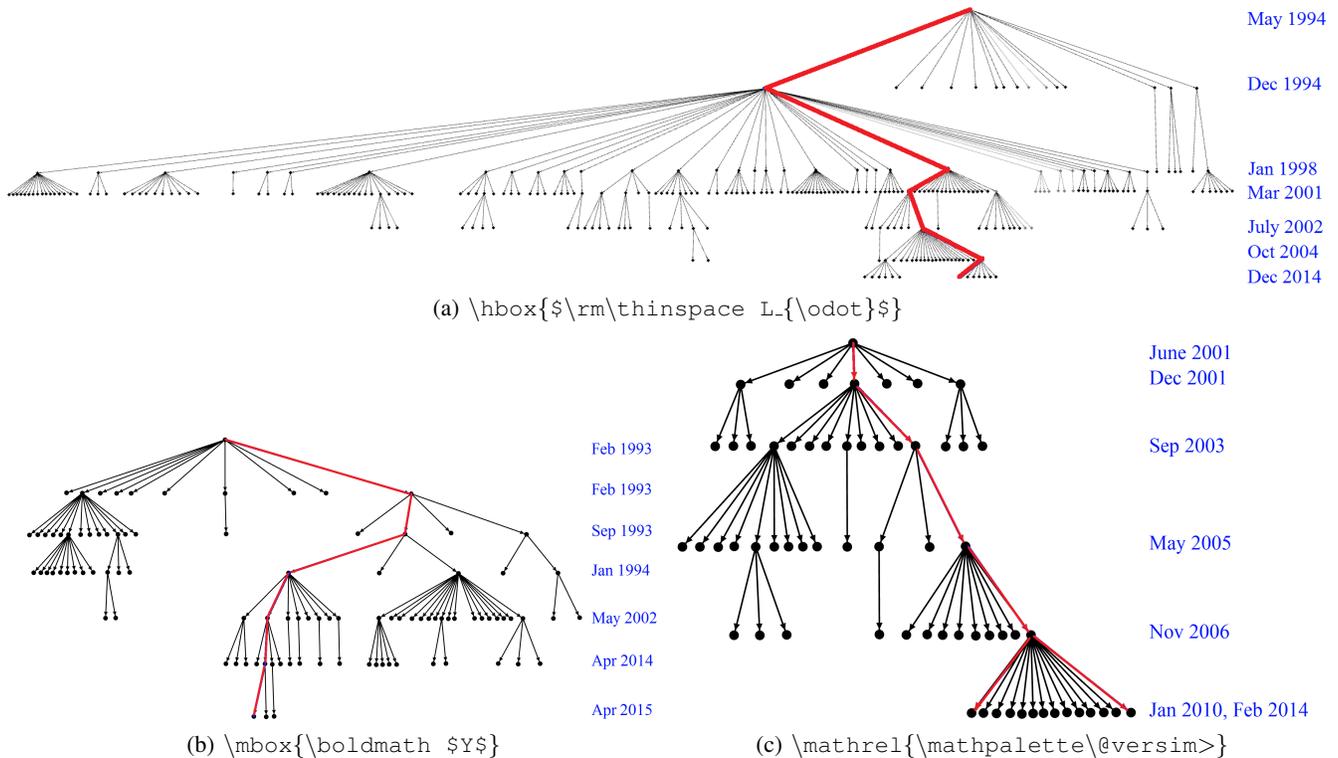


Figure 1: Sample subsets of BFS trees for three different macros. At each depth we show the date when the highlighted author (node) uses the macro for the first time; the highlighted edge is a paper in which an author passes on the macro to an author (node) in the next level of the tree.

of the macro “ends” at v), it in fact provides a weak predictive signal that the collaboration will actually have slightly *lower* longevity than an arbitrary collaboration between two co-authors (again controlling for the number of joint papers up to the point of observation).

In what follows, we formalize this analysis and its conclusion. We also develop analyses through which macro inheritance can be used to help estimate the future longevity of an author—how many papers will they write in the future?—and the fitness of an individual macro itself—how many authors will use it in the future?

The remainder of the paper is organized into three main sections. We first briefly describe the structure of the data and how it is used in our analyses. We then formally define the inheritance graphs and survey some of their basic properties. Finally, we analyze the relation between these inheritance structures and the longevity of co-authorships, authors, and macros.

Data Description

The dataset we study contains the macros used in over one million papers submitted to the e-print arXiv from its inception in 1991 through November 2015. The arXiv is a repository of scientific pre-prints in different formats, primarily in L^AT_EX. Macros have two major components, the `name` and the `body`. Whenever the author uses `\name` the L^AT_EX compiler replaces it with the `body` and compiles the text. In our

study the `body` serves as the “tracking device” discussed in the introduction, for studying how a macro is passed between collaborators over time. In general, when we refer to a “macro”, we mean a macro `body` unless specified otherwise. For our study we use macro `bodies` that have length greater than 20 characters, and which have been used by at least 30 different authors. We apply the length filter so that we can focus on macros that are distinctive enough that we expect them to move primarily through copying and transmission, rather than independent invention. Further information can be found in [16], which introduces this dataset.

Method

Inheritance Graphs

Defining inheritance graphs. We begin by formally defining the *inheritance graphs* described in the introduction. For each macro m we create a graph (V_m, E_m) where V_m is the set of authors who have used macro m in at least one of their papers. We add a directed edge (u, v) to the edge set E_m if there is a paper that uses m with u and v as co-authors, such that (i) this is v ’s first use of m , but (ii) u has used m in at least one previous paper. This is the formal sense in which m is being passed from u to v : v ’s first use of m occurs in collaboration with u , a prior user of m . Note that there can be multiple edges leading into a single node. For instance take a paper with authors u, v and z that uses

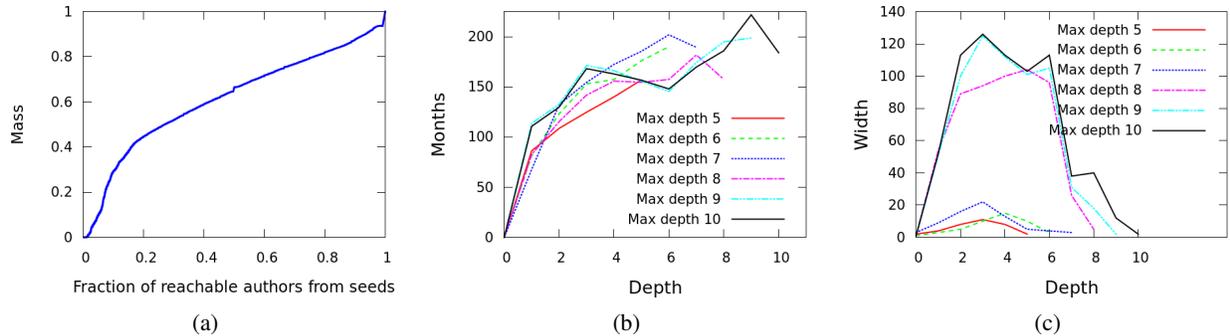


Figure 2: (a) The CDF for the ratio of the largest reachable set to the number of nodes in the graph. (b) The average number of months that pass from the date of appearance of the root paper to the date of appearance of nodes at a given depth, grouped by the maximum depth of the tree. (c) The average number of nodes in each depth, for the largest reachable set for each macro.

macro m , and assume that u and v have used m before but z is using it for the first time; then both the edges (u, z) and (v, z) are in the graph.

Now, if all authors of a paper p are using m for the first time, then the nodes corresponding to these authors will not have any incoming edges. (Nodes of this form are the only ones with no incoming edges.) For each such paper p , we replace the nodes corresponding to the authors of p with a single *supernode* corresponding to p . We will refer to this as a *source node*, and to the authors of p as *source authors*. The resulting graph, with supernodes for papers where no author has used the macro before, and with author nodes for all others, is the inheritance graph G_m for the macro m . Because the process of inheritance, as defined, goes forward in time, G_m is necessarily a directed acyclic graph (DAG).

Using these graphs we should be able to trace back a macro’s life to its inception and to the authors who first used it. Note that there might be multiple source papers, and hence several groups of co-authors who independently serve as “origins” for the macro. For portions of the analysis where we are interested in looking at the number of authors who all follow from a single source paper, we will identify the source paper that has directed paths to the largest number of nodes in the graph G_m . We will refer to this as the *seed paper*, and to the set of authors of this paper as the *seed authors*. (Note that the seed paper might not be the chronologically earliest paper to use the macro m ; it is simply the one that can reach the most other nodes.)

Analyzing the inheritance graphs. Our dataset contains several hundred thousand different macros, and as a first step we analyze the properties of the graphs G_m that they produce. In Figure 1 we take three sample macros and show subsets of the breadth-first search (BFS) trees that are obtained starting from the seed paper. For example in Figure 1(a) the graph is created on the macro, $\text{\hbox{\rm\thinspace L}\dot{\}}$ and the seed node is the paper **astroph/9405052** with authors Xavier Barcons and Maria Teresa Ceballos. The seed paper used this macro in 1994, and some of the nodes at depth 6 in the BFS tree are from 2014—a 20-year time span to reach a depth

of 6 in the cascading adoption of the macro. This reinforces the sense in which we are studying cascades that play out on a multi-generational time scale of decades, rather than the time scale of minutes or hours that characterizes many on-line cascades. The seed node of Figure 1(b) is the paper **hep-th/0106008** with authors Selena Ng and Malcolm Perry, and the seed node of Figure 1(c) is the paper **hep-ph/9302234** with authors Jose R Lopez et al. Since all other nodes in these BFS trees have incoming edges, they all correspond to individual authors who enter the graph at their first adoption of the macro, whereas the root node corresponds to a single paper and to the contracted set of authors of this paper.

We now consider some of the basic properties of these inheritance graphs. First, each source paper has a *reachable set* in G_m —the set of nodes it can reach by directed paths—and recall that we defined the seed paper to be the source paper with the largest reachable set. In Figure 2(a) we observe that a non-trivial fraction of the macros have a seed paper whose reachable set is a large fraction of all the authors who eventually adopt the macro. This provides a first concrete sense in which the inheritance patterns contained in G_m represent a global structure that spans much of the use of the macro m .

In Figure 2(b) and 2(c) we show the properties of the graphs and nodes grouped based on the maximum depth of the BFS tree and the depth of the individual nodes. Figure 2(b) shows the average time it takes for the macro to get from the root to the nodes in each depth grouped by the maximum depth of the tree. This figure shows how these cascades can take multiple years to add a single level of depth to the tree, and a decade or more to reach their eventual maximum depth. In Figure 2(c) we show the median width (number of nodes) of trees at each depth, again grouped by the maximum depth of the tree. Based on this plot we see that most of these trees have are narrow in their top and bottom layers, with fewer nodes, and are wider in the middle.

The plots thus far have been concerned with the global structure of the inheritance graph and its shortest paths as represented by breadth-first search trees. Now we take a deeper look at the properties of individual edges in the graph. For this we will first define the notions of local and

global experience, and we will use these two terms throughout the paper. At time t the *global experience* of an author is the number of papers the respective author has written. At time t the *local experience* of an author is defined with respect to a macro m and is the number of papers up to time t in which the author has used m . This is a version of the notion of local experience relative to an arbitrary term, as used in [17].

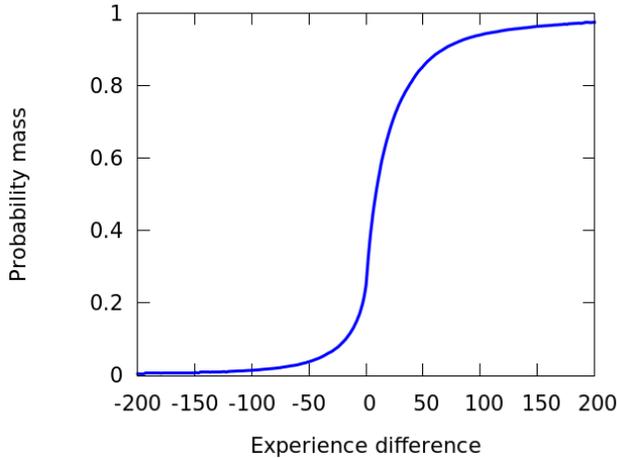


Figure 3: The Cumulative Distribution Function of the global experience difference between the source and destination of an edge.

Consider an edge (u, v) in the inheritance graph for a macro m . At the moment when the macro is passed from u to v , the local experience of v with respect to m is 0 by definition, and the local experience of u with respect to m is greater than 0. What do we expect about the global experience of these two nodes? To the extent that passing on a macro is a form of “teaching” from one person to another, we may expect the global experience of u (the “teacher”) to be higher than the global experience of v (the “learner”). On the other hand, there is a history of sociological work in the diffusion of innovations suggesting that innovations often originate with outsiders who come from the periphery of the system [7, 15, 18, 20], which would be consistent with v having higher global experience than u . Figure 3 addresses this question by showing the cumulative distribution of the global experience difference between u and v . The median experience difference is clearly shifted in the positive direction, consistent with the “teacher” node u having the higher global experience in general.

Fitness

Now that we have some insight into how the information diffusion process unfolds in our data, we investigate whether these inheritance structures can provide predictive signal for the outcomes of co-authorships, authors, and the macros themselves. In all cases we will think in terms of the *fitness* of the object in question—the extent to which it survives for a long period of time and/or produces many descendants.

Fitness of collaborations

We start by considering the fitness of collaborations—given two authors u and v who have written a certain number of papers up to a given point in time, or perhaps who have not yet collaborated, can we use anything in the structure of macro inheritance to help predict how many more papers they will write in the future?

A natural hypothesis is that if v inherits macros from u , then this indicates a certain strength to the relationship (following the teacher-learner intuition above), and this may be predictive of a longer future history of collaboration. To examine this hypothesis, we perform the following computational test as a controlled paired comparison. We find pairs of co-authorships $u-v$ and $u'-v'$ with properties that (i) neither pair has collaborated before, (ii) their first co-authorship happens in the same month, (iii) (u, v) is an edge in an inheritance graph, and (iv) (u', v') is not. (Note that since we are looking at pairs of co-authorships, we are looking at four authors in total for each instance: u, v, u' , and v' .) Now we can ask, aggregating over many such pairs of co-authorships, whether there is a significant difference in the future number of papers that these pairs of authors write together. (Since their initial co-authorships took place in the same month, they have a comparable future time span in which to write further papers.)

In fact, we find that there isn’t a significant difference, at odds with our initial hypothesis about macro inheritance. However, there is more going on in the inheritance structure that we can take advantage of. We divide the edges of the inheritance graphs into two sets: *internal edges* (u, v) , where the node v has at least one outgoing edge, and *terminal edges* (u, v) , where the node v has no outgoing edge. Internal edges add extra structural information, since they indicate that not only u passed the macro m to v , but that v was then part of the process of passing m in a collaboration subsequent to the one in which they originally inherited it.

We find that the fitness of $u-v$ co-authorships is significantly higher when (u, v) forms an internal edge, in contrast to the lack of effect when (u, v) is an arbitrary edge. We evaluate this using an extension of our previous paired comparison: in conditions (i)-(iv) above for forming pairs of co-authorships, we replace conditions (iii) and (iv) with the following:

- Internal edge vs. arbitrary co-authorship: (iii) (u, v) is an internal edge and (iv) (u', v') is not an edge.
- Internal edge vs. terminal edge: (iii) (u, v) is an internal edge and (iv) (u', v') is a terminal edge.
- Terminal edge vs. arbitrary co-authorship: (iii) (u, v) is a terminal edge and (iv) (u', v') is not an edge.

In each of these three settings, we look at the fraction of times that one of the categories produced the co-authorship with more future papers. In our paired setting, if we were to draw two co-authorships uniformly at random over all possible co-authorships (without regard to the type of the edge), there is a 50% chance that the first would produce the higher number of future papers. Thus, we can calibrate each of the three comparisons listed above using this 50% baseline. Figure 4 shows these results, grouped into two-year bins: we

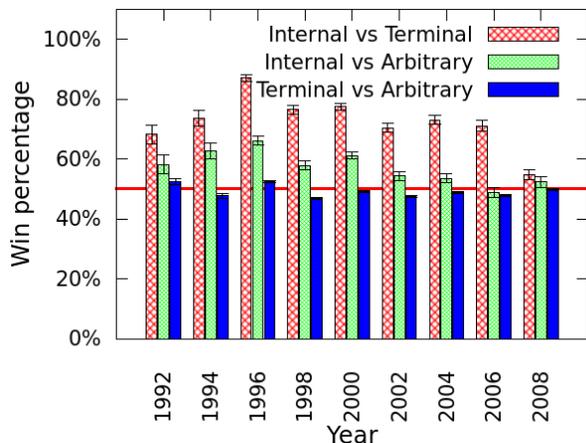


Figure 4: Comparison of three different co-authorship settings through different years in the data. The bars show the win percentage of the first of the two listed categories; e.g., the red bar indicates the percentage of times co-authors with internal edges end up writing more papers than the matched co-authors with terminal edges. The horizontal red line indicates the 50% baseline.

find that internal edges win a large fraction of the comparisons against each of the other two categories, whereas there is little difference between terminal edges and arbitrary co-authorships.

Fitness of authors

We now consider the fitness of the authors themselves; we will show that the way authors use macros can provide a weak but non-trivial signal about how many papers they will eventually write, a quantity that we refer to as the *fitness* of the author.

The particular property we consider is a type of “stability” in the usage of the macro. For a given macro body, there are many possible names that can be used for it, and authors differ in the extent to which their papers preserve a relatively stable choice of names for the same macro body: some almost always use the same name, while for other authors the name changes frequently. (For example, an author who almost always uses the name `\vbar` for the macro body `\overline{v}`, versus an author whose papers alternate between using `\vbar`, `\barv`, `\vb`, `\vbarsymb`, and others, all for this same macro body.) We could think of the first type of author as exerting more control over the source of her papers than the second type of author, and this distinction between the two types of authors—based on their behavior with respect to macros—naturally raises the question whether the stability of macro names could provide predictive value for author fitness.

Here is how we formally define this measure. For a particular author a , we say they change the name of macro m on paper p if the previous time they used m ’s macro body, the name was different. Then, for a set of authors A and a set of macros M , we define $f(A, M, x)$ to be the probability of

an author in A changing the name of a macro in M the x^{th} time they use it. We consider this *name-change probability*, $f(A, M, x)$ for $x \in [0, 40]$ and different groups of authors and macros. In particular we look at groups of authors that have more than θ papers in the entire corpus. We set θ to be 40, 50, . . . , 130 and we let M range over three possible sets: the set of all macros; the set of *wide-spread macros* (more than 250 authors use the macro body); and the set of *narrow-spread macros* (at least 20 authors used it and at most 250).

One source of variability in this analysis is that even once we fix the minimum number of papers θ written by an author a , as well as the usage number x of the macro m that we are considering, it is still possible that author a ’s x^{th} use of the macro might come toward the end of their professional lifetime or early in their professional lifetime. (It must come at the x^{th} paper they write or later, since they need time to have used the macro m a total of x times, but this is all we know.) It is easy to believe that authors who use a macro in their early life stages might exhibit different phenomena from those who use it in a later life stage. Therefore, in addition to the measures defined so far, we also consider analyses involving only the set of macro uses that come early in the authors’ professional lifetime—specifically only macro uses that happen in the author’s first 40 papers.

The results for all these settings are shown in Figure 5: the three sets of macros (all macros, wide-spread macros, and narrow-spread macros); for each of these sets, we consider both the authors’ full lifetimes and just their early life stages. In each case, the x-axis shows the number of macro uses (i.e. the authors’ local experience with respect to the macro), and the different curves represent authors grouped by different values of the minimum number of papers θ .

This suggests that overtime authors build a certain “loyalty” to the names they have used consistently; this is consistent with our previous findings regarding the competition between macro-naming conventions[16].

But we also find something else: that (eventually) more prolific authors (larger θ) have a lower name-change probability (compare ordering of curves in each subplot of Figure 5. This suggests that the macro name change probability might be a signal with predictive value for author fitness (which, again, we define as the number of papers the author will eventually write).

To test this idea, we set up an author fitness prediction task as follows. For a given minimum number of papers θ we consider the low-fitness authors to be the ones with fitness below the 20th percentile and high-fitness authors to be those above the 80th percentile. We then see whether simply using the frequency with which an author changes macro names in the first θ papers can serve as a predictor for this two-class problem: whether an author’s fitness is below the 20th percentile or above the 80th percentile.

By using the probability of macro name changes, we are able to predict which of these two classes an author belongs to with a performance that exceeds the random baseline of 50% by a small but statistically significant amount. Figure 6 shows the performance for different values of θ . We emphasize that predicting an author’s fitness is a challenging task for which one doesn’t expect strong performance even

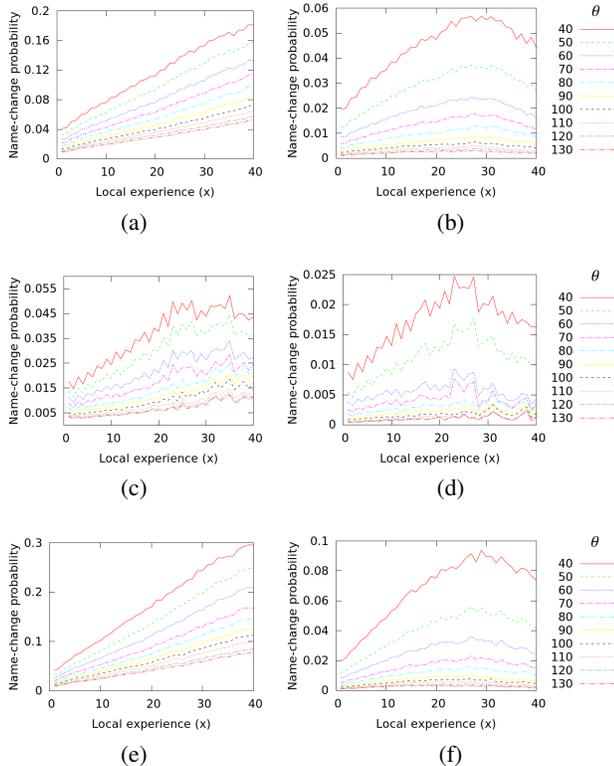


Figure 5: Each panel shows the probability an author changes the name of a macro on their x^{th} use of it. A single curve in each plot shows the set of all authors with at least θ papers, for θ equal to 40, 50, \dots , 130. Each row of panels corresponds to a different set of macros: the first row shows results for the set of all macros; the second for the set of narrow-spread macros; and the third for the set of wide-spread macros (as defined in the text). The left column of panels shows the analysis for each of these three sets over the authors’ full professional lifetimes. The right column of panels shows the analysis for each of these three sets restricted to the authors’ early life stages (first 40 papers only). Thus, the panels are (a) full lifetimes, all macros; (b) early life stages, all macros; (c) full lifetimes, narrow-spread macros; (d) early life stages, narrow-spread macros; (e) full lifetimes, wide-spread macros; (f) early life stages, wide-spread macros.

from rich feature sets; this makes it all the more striking that one can obtain non-trivial performance from the frequency of macro name changes, a very low-level property about the production of the papers themselves. Moreover, for settings involving large values of θ the name-change probability is more predictive than a number of arguably more natural features, such as the author’s total number of co-authors (Figure 6). This low-level property also manages to outperform other properties, including the total number of macros used and the total number of distinct macro bodies used by the author.

Papers revealed (θ)	20 th Percentile	80 th Percentile
10	13	38
20	25	58
30	36	73
40	47	87
50	58	99

Table 1: Global experience thresholds used in defining the author fitness classes for each number θ of papers revealed.

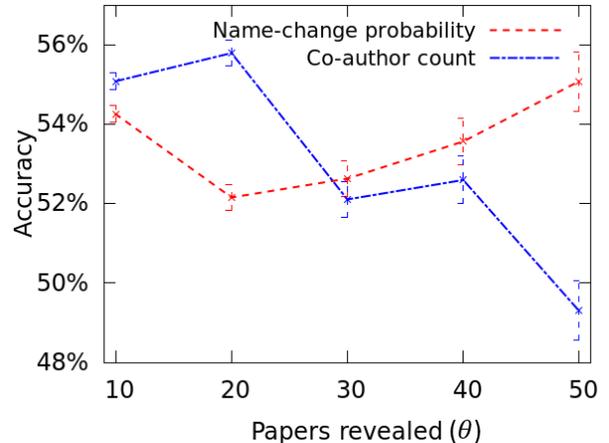


Figure 6: The accuracy of predicting the number of publications of an author given her first few papers, θ . We compare the performance of the name-change probability features with the features based on number of co-authors.

Fitness of macros

Finally, we consider the fitness of the macros themselves. We define the fitness of a macro to be the total number of authors who eventually use the macro body, and investigate which features are predictive of this variable.

We set up a prediction task as follows. We first find all macros that get adopted by at least k authors. Each of these macros has a fitness (of at least k), and we define $\sigma(k)$ to be the median of this multiset of fitness values: of all macros that reach at least k authors, half of them have a fitness of at most $\sigma(k)$, and half of them have a fitness of at least $\sigma(k)$. In table 2 we report $\sigma(k)$ and the number of macro instances for different values of k .

We can thus use $\sigma(k)$ to construct a balanced prediction task, in the style of the cascade prediction analyses from [6]. For a given macro that reaches at least k authors, we observe all the information on the papers and authors up to the point at which the k^{th} author adopts the macro, and the task is then to predict if this macro will eventually reach $\sigma(k)$ authors. We learn a logistic regression model for different values of k and report the accuracy in Figure 7 on an 80-20 train-test

k	$\sigma(k)$	Instances
40	98	49,415
80	156	30,107
120	242	20,119
160	340	14,662
200	437	11,794

Table 2: Summary of the macro fitness prediction dataset: For a macro that reaches at least k authors, the task is to predict whether it will eventually reach $\sigma(k)$ authors (the median fitness of such macros).

split.¹

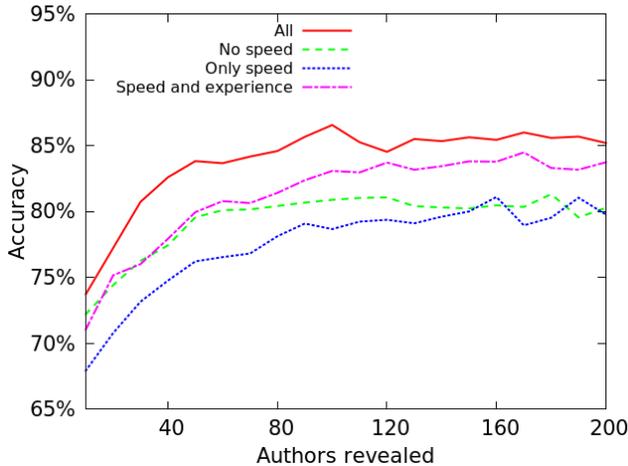


Figure 7: The accuracy of predicting how widely a macro spreads, using different subsets of features.

We use the following features.

- Features related to the *diffusion speed* of the macro: the number of papers that the macro needs in order to reach $\frac{k}{2}$ and k distinct authors; and the number of months that the macro needs in order to reach $\frac{k}{2}$ and k distinct authors.
- *Experience of the macro users*: the average usage experience of the first k authors who adopted it.
- *Structural features of the macro users*: the local and global clustering coefficients of the co-authorship graph on the first k authors to use the macro.
- *Structural features of the macro body*: the length of the macro body, the number of dollar signs in the macro (generally used for mathematical notation), the number of non-alphanumerical characters, and the maximum depth of nested curly brackets.

In Figure 7 we show the prediction performance for different subsets of these features, as a function of k ; note

¹We can achieve a 1% to 4% better accuracy by using a non-linear classifier such as decision trees, but we opt to use the more interpretable model.

that performance increases with increasing k . As observed above, predicting macro fitness is a problem whose syntactic form is closely analogous to the prediction of cascade size for memes in social media [6]; given this, and the fact that the spread of macros plays out over so much longer time scales, and without the role of ranking or recommendation algorithms, it is interesting to note the similarities and contrasts in the prediction results. One of the most intriguing contrasts is in the role of diffusion speed features: for cascade prediction in social media, the speed features alone yielded performance almost matching that of the full feature set, and significantly outperforming the set of all non-speed features[6]. For our domain, on the other hand, the speed features perform 5-10% worse than the full feature set; they also perform worse for most values of k than the set of all non-speed features. This suggests that for macro fitness, the speed features are considerably less powerful than they are in the social media context, indicating that there may be more to be gained from the synthesis of a much broader set of features.

Conclusions

The spread of practices between collaborators is a challenging form of diffusion to track, since one needs to be able to recognize when someone has begun using a practice, and how it was conveyed to them. Motivated by work that used the Feynman diagram as an easily recognizable “tracer” of a complex practice [10], we track the spread of several hundred thousand macros through the papers of the e-print arXiv over a 25-year period. Long macros often serve as technical shorthand within a defined sub-field, and their syntactic precision makes it easy to follow their flow through the collaboration network. We construct *inheritance graphs* showing how the macro spread between collaborators, and we find that many macros have a clear “seed set” of authors with the property that a large fraction of the subsequent users of the macro can trace a direct inheritance path back to this seed set. The resulting diffusion patterns are intriguing, in that they span multiple academic generations and several decades, and unlike cascades in social media, the spread of these macros takes place with very little influence from ranking or recommendation algorithms.

We also find that properties of macro inheritance provide signals that are predictive for larger-scale properties that have nothing to do with macros. These include predictions about the longevity of collaborations and the number of papers that an author will write over their professional lifetime on the arXiv.

Our work suggests a number of directions for future research. First, it would be interesting to develop a comparative analysis between the structure of our inheritance graphs and the corresponding structures for the diffusion of on-line memes. Are there systematic ways in which the two types of diffusion patterns differ, and can these be connected to differences in the underlying mechanisms? Second, we believe that there may well be additional links between inheritance structures and prediction problems for the trajectory of the overall system; for example, can we evaluate the future course of larger sub-areas based on the inheritance patterns

that exhibit? And finally, identifying “tracers” for complex practices is a style of analysis that can be applied in other domains as well; as we broaden the set of contexts in which we can perform this type of analysis, we may better understand the ways in which the flow of practices helps reinforce and illuminate our understanding of large collaborative communities.

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