#### Making Sense of Massive Amounts of Scientific Publications:

#### The Scientific Knowledge Miner Project

Francesco Ronzano, Ana Freire, Diego Saez-Trumper, Horacio Saggion



## 20 seconds... 1 paper

#### The Rise of Open Access

*Science* 04 Oct 2013 Vol. 342, Issue 6154, pp. 58-59



## Information Overload (scientific repositories)



#### WEB OF KNOWLEDGE<sup>™</sup>



THOMSON REUTERS







## Information Overload (scientific repositories)



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**90M** 







Sometimes between 2017 and 2021, more than half of the papers available globally are expected to be published as Open Access articles.

Lewis, David W. "**The inevitability of open access**." College & Research Libraries 73.5 (2012): 493-506.



## The peculiarities of research publications

#### Making Sense of Massive Amounts of Scientific Publications: the Scientific Knowledge Miner Project

TITLE

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Abstract. The World Wide Web has become the hugest repository ever for scientific publications and it continues to increase at an unprecedented rate. Nevertheless, this information overload makes the exploration of this content a very time-consuming task. In this landscape, the availability of text mining tools to characterize and explore distinctive features of the scientific literature is mandatory. We present the Scientific Knowledge Miner (SKM) Project, that aims to investigate new approaches and frameworks to facilitate the extraction of knowledge from scientific publications across different disciplines. More specifically, we will focus on citation characterization, recommendation and scientific document summarization.

Keywords: text mining, information extraction, recommender systems, indexing, crawling, online resources.

#### 1 Introduction:

During the last decade the amount of scientific information available on-line increased at an unprecedented rate. Recent estimates reported that a new paper is published every 20 seconds [1]. PubMed<sup>1</sup>, Elsevier' Scopus<sup>2</sup> and Thomson Reuther's ISI Web of Knowledge<sup>3</sup> respectively contain more than 24, 57 and 90 million papers. In this scenario, the exploration of scientific literature has turned into an extremely complex and timeconsuming task. The availability of text mining tools able to extract, aggregate and turn scientific unstructured textual contents into well organized and interconnected knowledge is fundamental.

However, scientific publications are characterized by several structural (title, abstract, figures, citations...), linguistic and semantic peculiarities that make them difficult to analyze by relying on general purpose text mining tools. One of the special features of scientific papers is their network of citations, that are starting to be exploited in several context including opinion mining [2, 7] and scientific text summarization [3, 8]. Besides citations, the interpretation of the semantics of the actual textual contents of

<sup>1</sup> http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed

#### ABSTRACT

(SUB)SECTION



#### CAPTION

Fig. 2. Web based visualization of the information extracted from a paper thanks to the DRI Framework. In particular, we can see highlighted in bold the sentences of the paper classified as approach.

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#### BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRY



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> http://www.scopus.com

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> http://www.webofknowledge.com

#### Scientific publications: claims

In order to take full advantage of the knowledge present in scientific publications proper **semantic indexing**, **search** and **content aggregation** approaches, are required.

Benefits:

- Search of new information on specific scientific problems
- Semi-automatic assessment of papers and research proposals
- Hypothesis formulation
- Tracking of scientific and technological advances
- Scientific intelligence
- Assisted report and review writing
- Question answering
- ...



Facilitate the extraction of knowledge from scientific publications across many disciplines.

Improve a variety of use cases such as:

- Citation Characterization
- Citation Recommendation
- Summarization
- ...

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> KEY: Papers are enriched with structural, linguistic and semantic information





Most Cited: Documents , Citations , Authors , Venue Impact Rating

The SKM approach to the analysis of scientific literature:

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- Relies on a finer-grained analysis of the contents of publications
- Is grounded on the automated characterization of a varied set of semantic aspects of papers, including the rhetorical structure or the purpose of citations.







#### Crawling

#### ACL Anthology

A Digital Archive of Research Papers in Computational Linguistics

Search the Anthology	via Google	via Searchbench @ DFKI	via AAN @ UMich

via Saffron @ Insight

The ACL Anthology currently hosts over 37,000 papers on the study of computational linguistics and natural language processing. <u>Subscribe to the mailing list</u> to receive announcements and updates to the Anthology.

The <u>beta version of the new ACL Anthology goes live</u>. It will replace this current version of the Anthology as the default version starting 2016 (don't worry we will still maintain both for some duration for handover).

Do you love the Anthology? Not an ACL member yet? Please join as an ACL member to help keep the Anthology open for all to use.

June 2016: The Proceedings of the 2016 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies and its <u>14 associated workshops</u> has been added to the Anthology. Also, the Proceedings of the Joint Workshop on Bibliometric-enhanced Information Retrieval and Natural Language Processing for Digital Libraries (BIRNDL) has been added to the Anthology.

#### **ACL events**

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CL: Intro FS MT&CL 74-79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

TACL: UPDATED 16 15 14 13

ACL: Intro 79 80 81 82 83 84<sup>\*</sup> 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97<sup>\*</sup> 98<sup>\*</sup> 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06<sup>\*</sup> 07 08<sup>\*</sup> 09<sup>\*</sup> 10 11 12 13 14 15<sup>\*</sup>

EACL: <u>Intro</u> 83 85 87 89 91 93 95 97<sup>\*</sup> 99 03 06 09 12 14 NAACL: <u>Intro</u> 00<sup>\*</sup> 01 03 04 06<sup>\*</sup> 07<sup>\*</sup> 09<sup>\*</sup> 10<sup>\*</sup> 12<sup>\*</sup> 13<sup>\*</sup> 15<sup>\*</sup> NEW 16

EMNLP: 96 97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07<sup>\*</sup> 08 09 10 11 12<sup>\*</sup> 13 14 15

CoNLL: <u>97 98 99 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15</u>

\*Sem/ <u>98 01 04 07 10 12 13 14 15</u> SemEval:

ANLP: Intro 83 88 92 94 97 00\*







## Dr. Inventor Text Mining Framework



• Integrate and customize **text mining tools** and **on-line services** to enable and ease a wide range of scientific publication analyses

• Papers are enriched with **structural**, **linguistic** and **semantic information** 

#### http://backingdata.org/dri/library/

• Self-contained Java 8 library managed by **Mayen** 

general architecture for text engineering

- Focused on textual content
- Relying on a shared data model (java classes) to represent a paper
- Exposing a convenient API to access the mined information

• Based on GAT

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to manage textual annotations



#### Dr. Inventor Text Mining Framework













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#### Indexing



#### ElasticSearch Cluster









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#### Analysis

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up

#### http://backingdata.org/dri/viz/

#### Non-linear Learning for Statistical Machine Translation

Huang Shujian - Chen Huadong - Dai Xinyu - Chen Jiajun (2015) (URL: <u>http://arxiv.org/abs/1503.00107</u>)

				Main vi		tations Sentend	e Graph Abstract grap	h Babel senses cloud		
collapse all tiems - f	constrains that each feature interacts w the quality of translation hypotheses b	ith the rest features in an linear mann ased on neural networks, which allow	mbination of features to model the quality rer, which might limit the expressive powe vs more complex interaction between feat erformance. Experimental results show tha	of the r Tota	l bibliog	graphic entries:	30			
phy al class	1 Introduction One of the core problems in the researce , where each e i is the ith target word translation model and a language mode	and f j is the jth source word. The v I. The modeling method is extended to	he modeling of translation hypotheses. Ead well-known modeling method starts from o log-linear models by Och and Ney (2002	h modeli the Sour , as sho	l in-line	citations: 49				
y a	shown in Equation 3. The log-linear mod translation settings (Yamada and Knigh try to separate good and bad translatio cits: Clark et al., 2014 ) Taking comm	dels are flexible to incorporate new feat nt, 2001 ; Koehn et al., 2003 ; Chiang, n hypotheses using a linear hyper-plar on features in a typical phrasebased (	me for all translation hypotheses of the sau tures and show significant advantage over , 2005; Liu et al., 2006). ( cits: Yamada a nne. However, complex interactions betwee ( Koehn et al., 2003) or hierarchical phr: Koehn et al., 2003, Chiang, 2005) Th	the tradi nd Knigl Cita n featur isebasec	tions by	year:				
	sometimes is long with a lower translat choice of translations. Simply use the w	tion probability, as in translating name reighted sum of their values may not b	ed entities or idioms; sometimes is short be the best choice for modeling translation	out with . As a re	0	1995	2000	2005	2010	20
			lation hypotheses based on neural network e modeled, resulting in much stronger exp							
	issues to be tackled. The first issue is the	he parameter learning. Log-linear mode	lels rely on minimum error rate training (N	ERT) (C	4					
			calculated and enumerated. Thus MERT is							
			ssification task, a unified objective functio ficient nodes are capable of learning any co		3.5					
	functions with less nodes, but also bring	gs the problem of vanishing gradient (	(Erhan et al., 2009). (cits: Erhan et al.,	2009) W 3.	25					
			on is that there are too many local minimu pare various settings and verify the effect		3					_
	translation quality even with the same t			2.	75					
	2 Related work				.5					
		bring nonlinearity into the training of S	SMT. These efforts could be roughly divide							
			use a deep belief network to learn represe	tations	2					
			a set of binary indicator features. ( cits: Clause of binary indicator features. ( cits: Clause of the set of		-					
	combination are performed implicitly du	uring the training of the network and i	integrated with the optimization of transla	tion qua						
			ing method to combine several results of M		5					
			mbedding-based features. ( cits: Liu et al. with iterative training, instead of re-ranking		25					
	these efforts, our proposed method take				4					
	features/components into the log-linear	r learning framework. Neural network	based models are trained as language metal, 2013, Auli and Gao, 2014, Gao et a		75					

# Use Case 1: Citation Characterization

Experiment new metrics: what do others say about one paper?



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# Use Case 2: Citation Recommendation

Recommend similar papers / authors



+ 3 sub-categories

CHALLENGE BACKGROUND HYPOTHESIS



#### Use Case 3: Scientific Document Summarization

#### Extractive summarization

Some alternative phrase alignment approaches have been developed, which do not rely on the Viterbi word alignment. Both (Marcu, 2002) and (Zhang, 2003) consider a sentence pair as different realizations of a sequence of concepts. These alignment approaches segment the sentences into a sequence of phrases.

Summary: Some alternative phrase alignment approaches have been developed, which do not rely on the Viterbi word alignment. These alignment approaches segment the sentences into a sequence of phrases.



SENTENCE SUMMARY RELEVANCE (1 to 5 ratings)

and

HAND-WRITTEN SUMMARY



# Conclusions and future work

Scientific Knowledge Miner (SKM) aims at facilitating the extraction, aggregation and navigation of knowledge from scientific publications.

- Consolidate the SKM publication mining infrastructure
- Exploit the semantics of papers to perform large scale investigations of:
  - o Alternative metrics to evaluate a paper based on citation semantics
  - o Semantically motivated recommendation of scientific publications
  - o Summarization of scientific literature



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#### Making Sense of Massive Amounts of Scientific Publications:

#### The Scientific Knowledge Miner Project

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