

SCILIT: A Platform for Joint Scientific Literature Discovery, Summarization and Citation Generation

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Abstract

Scientific writing involves retrieving, summarizing, and citing relevant papers, which can be time-consuming processes. Although in many workflows these processes are serially linked, there are opportunities for natural language processing (NLP) to provide end-to-end assistive tools. We propose SCILIT, a pipeline that automatically recommends relevant papers, extracts highlights, and suggests a reference sentence as a citation of a paper, taking into consideration the user-provided context and keywords. SCILIT efficiently recommends papers from large databases of hundreds of millions of papers using a two-stage prefetching and re-ranking literature search system that flexibly deals with addition and removal of a paper database. We provide a convenient user interface that displays the recommended papers as extractive summaries and that offers abtractively-generated citing sentences which are aligned with the provided context and which mention the chosen keyword(s). Our assistive tool for literature discovery and scientific writing is available at <https://scilit.vercel.app>

1 Introduction

When we compose sentences like “Our experiments show that XXX performs significantly worse than YYY” in a manuscript, we may want to find papers that report similar performance evaluations (Cohan et al., 2019) and discuss these in our manuscript. This process is a non-trivial task requiring in-depth human involvement in finding, summarizing, and citing papers, which raises the question whether it is possible to partly automate this process to reduce users’ cognitive load in searching, retrieving, reading, and rephrasing related findings.

Recent advances in natural language processing (NLP) help answer this question. First, releases of large scientific corpora such as S2ORC (Lo et al., 2020) and General Index (Else, 2021) provide opportunities for building large databases of scientific

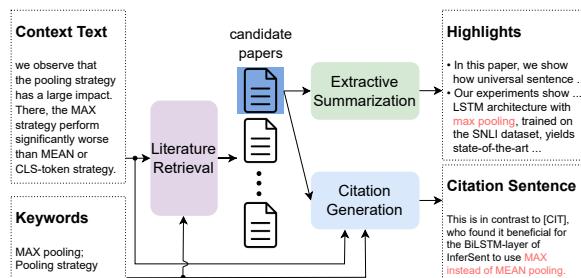


Figure 1: The main workflow of our platform.

papers. Second, such databases can be linked to systems for text retrieval (Guo et al., 2020), citation recommendation (Färber and Jatowt, 2020; Gu et al., 2022b; Medić and Snajder, 2020), extractive summarization (Zhong et al., 2020; Gidiotis and Tsoumakas, 2020; Gu et al., 2022a), and citation generation (Xing et al., 2020a; Ge et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2022), all of which can be tailored to meet the requirements of an author’s manuscript.

To build a comprehensive system that helps authors with finding, reading, and summarizing of literature, the following challenges must be overcome: The system must index many papers (e.g., S2ORC has over 136 million papers (Lo et al., 2020)) to achieve good coverage, it must respond quickly to queries, and it must be flexible to handle database additions and deletions. In addition, the overall architecture should be modular to make it simple to upgrade components when better algorithms become available.

To meet these challenges, we developed SCILIT, a platform for concurrent literature discovery, summarization, and citation generation. We propose a hierarchical architecture for paper retrieval that efficiently retrieves papers from multiple large corpora. On each corpus (e.g., S2ORC and PMCOA (of Medicine, 2003)), we build an efficient prefetching system based on a keyword inverted index and a document embedding index. The prefetched documents are then re-ordered (re-ranked) by a fine-

tuned SciBERT (Beltagy et al., 2019). Such an architecture allows us to dynamically add or remove databases and update one database and its index without significantly affecting the others. From a user-chosen document (i.e., target paper), we extract highlights using a light-weight extractive summarization model proposed in Gu et al. (2022a). Furthermore, using a fine-tuned T5 model (Raffel et al., 2020), we generate a citing sentence based on the abstract of the target paper, the context (the text surrounding the original citation sentence), and the keywords provided by users. We also develop a microservice-based architecture that allows easy updating of algorithms.

In summary, our main contributions are:

- We demonstrate SciLIT, a platform for searching, summarizing, and citing scientific papers.
- We evaluate SciLIT on scientific literature retrieval, paper summarization, and context-aware citation sentence generation, and showcase the generation of a related-work paragraph.
- A live demo website of our system is at <https://scilit.vercel.app> and our implementation and data are at <https://github.com/nianlonggu/SciLit> and a video demonstrating the system can be viewed at <https://youtu.be/PKvNaY5Og1Y>

2 SciLit

Figure 1 shows the workflow of our system. A literature discovery module receives a context text and keywords provided by a user and recommends a list of relevant papers that are semantically similar with the context and that match the keywords used as Boolean filters (Gökçe et al., 2020). For each recommended paper, an extractive summarizer selects a short list of sentences from the full text as highlights. From the target paper selected by the user, a citation generation module takes the abstract together with the context and keywords as inputs and generates a citation sentence that references the target paper and that fits the context and keywords.

We define the context as the text before a citation sentence because we focus on the workflow of first finding papers and then writing citation sentences, rather than finding the missing citation in a

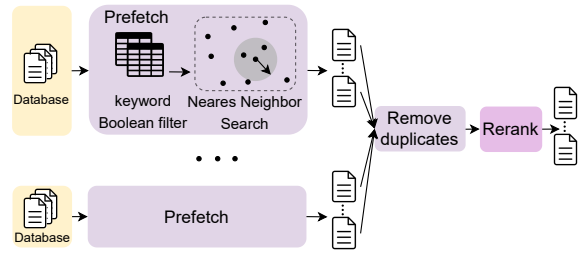


Figure 2: Schematic of literature retrieval. From each database, candidate documents are prefetched by a cascade of keyword boolean filter and embedding-based nearest neighbor search. Then, candidate documents are reranked by a fine-tuned SciBERT.

given sentence as in Gu et al. (2022b); Medić and Snajder (2020). The user-provided keywords are optional. When no keywords are explicitly given during training and evaluation of our system, we use the keywords occurring in both the context, the cited paper, and the citation sentence as a substitutes for user-provided keywords.

2.1 Literature Discovery

The literature discovery module takes as inputs the context and keywords and recommends papers that are worth citing in the current context. To strike a balance between query accuracy and speed on large scientific corpora, our document discovery module employs a two-stage prefetching-ranking strategy (Gu et al., 2022b) (Figure 2). For each scientific corpus, we build a database and create an efficient prefetching model that we use to pre-filter N_p (see the discussion of N_p in Table 2 and Section 3.2) candidate documents based on the provided keywords and context. After removing duplicates, we re-rank the prefetched documents from each database to produce the final order.

Databases. We dump each corpus into a separate SQLite (Hipp, 2000) database to allow flexibility in deploying and updating of independent prefetching servers. We further process documents from different corpora into a unified JSON schema so that we can use the same codebase to index, query, summarize, and display documents from different corpora. The JSON schema includes “Title”, “Author”, etc., for metadata, and “Content.Abstract_Parsed”, “Content.Fullbody_Parsed” for parsed full text, The details are given in Appendix B.

Prefetching. The prefetching model of a given SQLite database consists of an inverted index and an embedding index. The inverted index stores the paper IDs of all publications that contain a given

Corpus	Databases			Inverted Index				Embedding Index	
	# of papers	# papers with fullbody	until date	keywords length	# of keywords	data format	storage size	embedding dimension	storage size
S2ORC	136.60 M	12.44 M	2020-04-14		1.20 B		769 GB		169 GB
PMCOA	2.89 M	2.73 M	2022-06-17	unigram, bigram	0.30 B	sqlitedict	145 GB	256	2.9 GB
arXiv	1.69 M	1.69 M	2022-07-28		0.15 B		77 GB		1.7 GB

Table 1: Statistics of our literature discovery system. We indexed S2ORC (Lo et al., 2020), PMCOA (of Medicine, 2003), and arXiv (Kaggle, 2022), which contain large numbers of recent scientific papers in diverse fields.

keyword, such as a unigram like “computer” or a bigram like “machine learning”, where the paper ID is a unique identifier using which we can retrieve the paper’s content from the database. The embedding index is formed by the embeddings of all papers in the database. Embeddings are 256-dimensional vectors computed by Sent2Vec (Pagliardini et al., 2018) (we simply average the embeddings of all words in a document). We train Sent2Vec using sentences obtained from the full text of the papers contained in S2ORC.

Using the keywords and a specific syntax, we first perform Boolean filtering (Gökçe et al., 2020) of the inverted index. For example, given “POS tag;2010..2022”, we will filter papers published between 2010 and 2022 that mention “POS tag”. The filtered papers are then ranked based on the cosine similarity between the papers’ Sent2Vec embeddings and the context embedding. Such a hybrid of lexical filtering and semantic ranking allows users to find papers that are semantically similar to the context and that flexibly meet a constrained search scope.

Statistics for the database and indexing system are reported in Table 1. Details of the indexing implementation are shown in Appendix C.

Duplicate Removal. Since corpora can overlap, the prefetched candidates from multiple corpora can contain duplicate items. To remove duplicated candidates, we check the title and authors and keep only one record per paper for reranking.

Reranking. We use SciBERT (Beltagy et al., 2019) to rerank prefetched candidates, aiming at highly ranking papers that can be cited given the context and keywords. We follow Gu et al. (2022b) to compute an affinity score as follows: we pass an input text “[CLS]*query*[PAD]*paper*[PAD]” to SciBERT, where the *query* q is a concatenation of the context and the keywords, and *paper* d is a concatenation of the title and the abstract of the candidate paper. The encoded output of the “[CLS]” token is passed to a linear layer, which outputs a scalar $s(q, d)$ that

we interpret as the affinity score between the query q and the paper d . To train the reranker, we use the cross-entropy loss:

$$L = -\log \frac{\exp s(q, d^+)}{\exp s(q, d^+) + \sum_{i=1}^N \exp s(q, d_i^-)}, \quad (1)$$

where d^+ is the paper actually cited in the query, and d_i^- is one of N ($N = 10$) uncited papers that are randomly sampled from prefetched candidate at each training iteration.

2.2 Extractive Summarization

The extractive summarization module extract a short list of sentences from the full text of a paper to highlight the main points to a reader. We choose the summary to be extractive rather than abstractive to prevent readers from being misled by the potential hallucinations introduced in abstractive summarization models (Nan et al., 2021; Xu et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2020). The extractive summarization model must efficiently select sentences from a given document so that users do not experience obvious delays.

In this paper, we employ MemSum, an RNN-based extractive summarizer that models the extraction process as a Markov decision process in a reinforcement learning framework. MemSum has been trained on the PubMed dataset Gu et al. (2022a) and it can summarize long papers without exhausting GPU memory due to its lightweight model structure. Also, MemSum is computationally efficient, taking only 0.1 sec on average to summarize a paper. These features make it a suitable model for our extractive summarization module.

2.3 Citation Generation Module

The citation generation module acts as an abstract summarizer that takes as input the context, the keywords, and the target paper to be cited; it then generates a sentence that cites the target paper and narrates it in context.

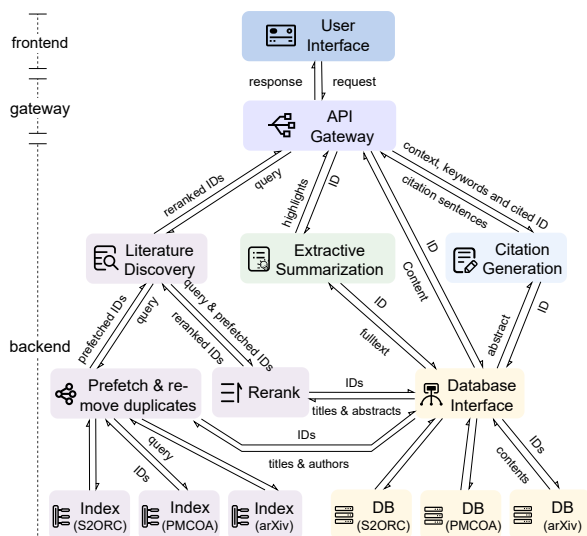


Figure 3: The architecture of our platform. The direction of an arrow represents the direction of data flow.

By providing keywords as inputs to a sequence-to-sequence model, our input differs from previous works on automatic citation generation (Ge et al., 2021; Xing et al., 2020b), which use only the context as inputs but no keywords. We consider keywords to be an important source of input because we believe that authors usually have a clear intention when citing a paper, and a keyword can sometimes more easily convey this intention than a long text. In the case shown in Figure 1, for example, after writing the context “MAX pooling performs worse than MEAN pooling”, the author naturally intends to discuss papers about “MAX pooling”. Therefore, the keyword “MAX pooling” should be used as a thematic cue for citation sentence generation. Moreover, making the citation generation model conditional on keywords also allows users to fine-tune the generated citation text by simply adjusting the keywords, thus making the system interactive and conveniently tunable.

To make the generation conditional on context, keywords, and cited papers, we fine-tuned a T5 (Raffel et al., 2020) so that its input is a concatenation of three attributes: keywords, context, and the abstract of a cited paper, each preceded by a special field name to make attributes distinguishable to the model: `keywords: XXX. context: XXX. target abstract: XXX`. The corresponding decoding output is the actual citation sentence that cites the target paper.

2.4 Microservice-based Architecture

We build our platform as a network of microservices (Figure 3). An API gateway routes requests from the frontend to the target microservice on the backend. The microservices run separate modules on their respective Flask servers (Aggarwal, 2014) and communicate with each other by sending HTTP requests and waiting for responses. When a query request arrives, the API gateway forwards the query to the literature discovery service, which calls the prefetching and reranking services to get the reranked IDs. The API gateway then sends the paper IDs to the extractive summarization service to receive the highlights of each recommended paper. The gateway also sends the context, keywords, and recommended paper IDs to the citation generation service to suggest citation sentences. The database interface service manages the databases of multiple scientific corpora and provides a unified interface to access the paper content given its ID. Each microservice runs in an independent environment, which makes it easy to upgrade backend systems online, such as adding or removing a database or updating an algorithm.

3 Evaluation

In this section, we first show how SCILIT works and then we evaluate its performance.

3.1 Demonstration

Our user interface runs on a web page (Figure 4) created with ReactJS¹. The left sidebar is an input panel where users can enter context and keywords and trigger a query by clicking the *search* button. Retrieved papers are displayed in the search-results panel on the right. Users can scroll up and down or paginate to browse through the recommended papers. Each paper is accompanied by highlights and a suggested citation sentence generated by our extractive summarization and citation generation services, respectively. Users can cite a paper by clicking on the *cite* button and the suggested citation sentence will jump to the editing area on the left where users can tweak the sentence by changing keywords and clicking on the *fine-tune generation* button, or they can edit the sentences manually. Exporting citation information is also supported.

¹<https://reactjs.org/>

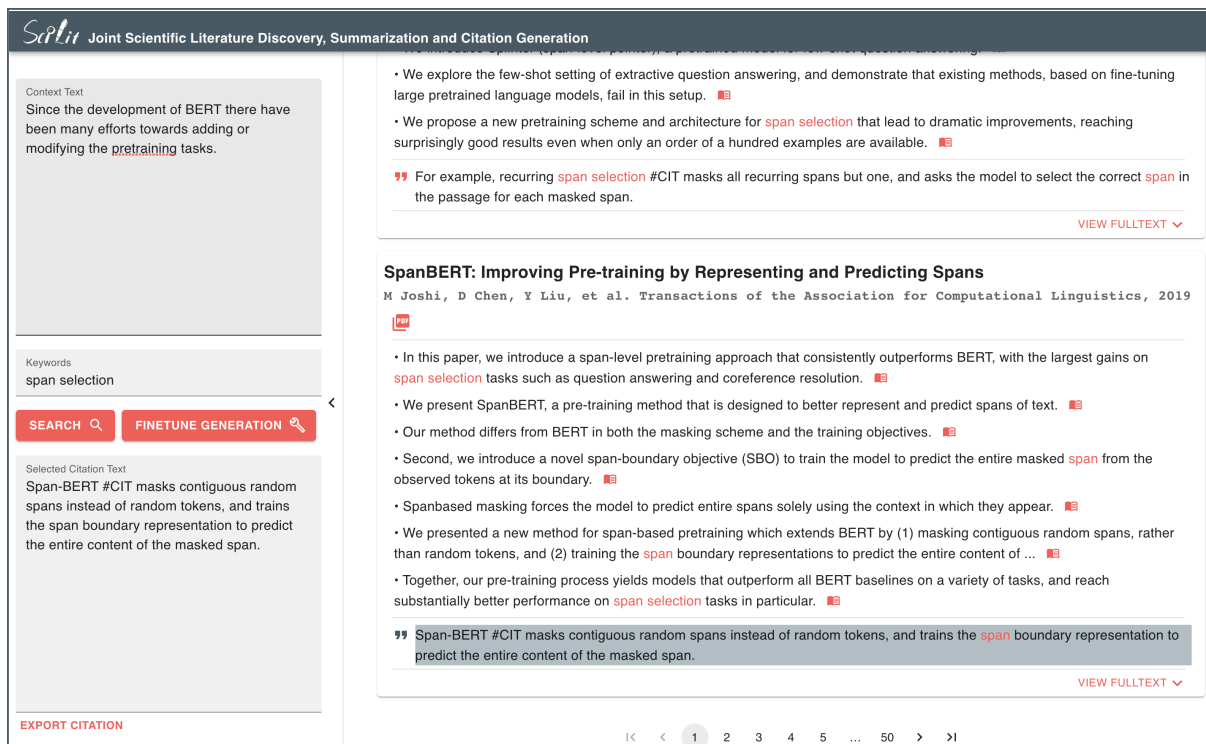


Figure 4: Overview of the user interface. The context text comes from the related work section in Glass et al. (2020).

N_p	time (s/query)	Recall@ K (R@ K)					
		R@1	R@5	R@10	R@20	R@50	R@100
50	2.02	0.107	0.208	0.263	0.305	0.327	0.331
100	2.55	0.096	0.215	0.278	0.328	0.384	0.401
200	3.26	0.095	0.220	0.275	0.339	0.420	0.452
300	3.93	0.095	0.204	0.273	0.330	0.422	0.482

Table 2: Paper retrieval performance measured by the recall of the top K recommendations. N_p denotes the number of prefetched candidates per corpus.

3.2 Performance

Evaluation Dataset. We evaluated SCILIT on a test set containing 1530 samples, mainly from papers published in 2022 in the fields of computer science and biomedical science. Each sample contains the following information: 1) context, up to 6 sentences preceding the citation sentence and within the same section; 2) keywords, up to 2 uni- or bi-grams that occur in all of the context, the citation sentence, and the cited paper; 3) ID of the cited paper; 4) the citation sentence following the context, which is the ground truth for evaluating generated citations. For quality control, we only include citation sentences in the test set that cite one paper.

Paper Retrieval. For each sample in the evaluation dataset, we use context and keywords as queries and invoke the literature search service to

Model	Rouge-1	Rouge-2	Rouge-L
BertSum (Liu, 2019)	42.53	16.89	39.18
MemSum (Gu et al., 2022a)	46.40*	19.61*	42.66*

Table 3: The extractive summarization performance. "*" indicates statistical significance in comparison to baselines with a 95% bootstrap confidence interval.

first prefetch N_p candidates from each of the three corpora (S2ORC, PMCOA, and arXiv). We remove duplicates and then we rank the prefetched candidates. The top K recommendations serve to evaluate the retrieval performance (Table 2). We observed that for large K ($K = 50, 100$), the recall increases as N_p increases, whereas for small K ($K = 5, 10, 20$), the recall first increases and then starts to decrease, indicating that the reranking performance is impacted by more prefetched candidates. We choose $N_p = 100$ as the default value, which was fast and achieved the best performance for R@10.

Extractive Summarization. To evaluate the summaries, following Zhong et al. (2020); Xiao and Carenini (2019), we computed the ROUGE F1 scores between the summary sentences extracted from the full body and the corresponding abstract. MemSum significantly outperformed BertSum (Liu, 2019), a Bert-based summarizer that

generation pipeline	Rouge-1	Rouge-2	Rouge-L
generation-only	32.96	9.19	24.52
Best of top 1 paper	28.62	6.00	21.05
Best of top 5 papers	34.92	9.59	26.23
Best of top 10 papers	36.83*	10.98*	28.10*

Table 4: The performance of citation generation.

retrieval ($N_p = 100$)	R@1	R@5	R@10	R@20	R@50	R@100
w keywords	0.096	0.215	0.278	0.328	0.384	0.401
w/o keywords	0.013	0.050	0.085	0.125	0.199	0.250

citation generation	Rouge-1	Rouge-2	Rouge-L
w keywords	32.96	9.19	24.52
w/o keywords	26.57	5.56	20.39

Table 5: Ablation study on retrieval and citation generation performance.

requires truncation of long documents, indicating the effectiveness of MemSum in extractively summarizing scientific documents.

Citation Generation. To evaluate our joint retrieval and citation generation pipeline, we let our system first recommend papers based on context and keywords and then we let it generate K citation sentences, one for each of the top K recommended papers. Then, we calculate the ROUGE F1 score between the ground truth citation sentence and each of the K sentences and record the highest ROUGE F1 score of them. We compared the “Best-of-top- K ” pipeline to the “generation-only” pipeline, where we directly provide the truly cited paper for citation generation.

We observed that for $K = 5$ and 10, the “Best-of-top- K ” pipeline achieved significantly higher ROUGE scores than the “generation only” pipeline (Table 4), indicating that the paper retrieval module contributes positively to the citation generation process and increases the chance of suggesting appropriate citation sentences. We believe that this result further supports our idea of developing an integrated system for joint retrieval and generation.

3.3 Ablation Study

To analyze the impact of keywords, we evaluated retrieval and generation systems without keywords. For document retrieval, we first prefetch $N_p = 100$ candidates from each corpus and then rank them based on context only. For citation generation, we trained a T5 model to learn to generate citation sentences with only the context and the title and abstract of the cited paper and evaluated it on the

evaluation dataset. We observe a significant degradation in the performance of literature retrieval and citation generation (Table 5), which demonstrates the utility of keywords for recommending relevant papers and generating accurate citations on our platform.

4 Related Work

Recently, AI-driven platforms focused on literature recommendation and scientific paper summarization have been proposed. (keywords: platform, paper: #2) *One such platform is AI Research Navigator (Fadaee et al., 2020), which combines classical keyword search with neural retrieval to discover and organize relevant literature.* (keywords: scientific; summarization; platform, paper #3) *Another platform is Anne O’Tate, which supports user-driven summarization, drill-down and mining of search results from PubMed, the leading search engine for biomedical literature (Smalheiser et al., 2021).* (keywords: related work generation, paper #9) *Chen and Zhuge (2019) automatically generates related work by comparing the main text of the paper being written with the citations of other papers that cite the same references.*

In the previous paragraph, the italicized citation sentences are generated from SCILIT. In generating each sentence, we use all the preceding sentences in the paragraph as contexts and use the keywords in parentheses to obtain the recommended papers and the corresponding citation sentences. The paper index in parentheses indicates the ranked order of recommended papers.

5 Conclusion and Future Work

This paper demonstrates SCILIT, a platform for joint scientific literature retrieval, paper summarization, and citation generation. SCILIT can efficiently recommend papers from hundreds of millions of papers and proactively provides highlights and suggested citations to assist authors in reading and discussing the scientific literature. In addition, our prefetching, reranking, and citation generation system can be conditioned on user-provided keywords, which provides flexibility and adjusts the platform’s response to user intention. In the future, we will further improve the performance of each module, especially the citation generation part, and collect feedback from users to improve the overall workflow and the frontend user experience.

Acknowledgements

We thank the anonymous reviewers for their useful comments.

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A Hardware Information

We run the backend of SCILIT on a server with dual 64-Core AMD EPYC 7742 2.25GHz Processors, 2TB DDR4 3200MHz ECC Server Memory, and 4×7.68TB NVME GEN4 PM9A3 for storage. The server is also equipped with two nVidia RTX A6000 48GB GPU. The frontend is hosted on Vercel².

B JSON Schema for Database

The details of our unified JSON schema is shown in Listing 1. As metadata we define “Author”, “Title”, “Abstract”, “Venue”, “DOI”, “URL”, and as parsed full text we define “PublicationDate”, “Content.Abstract_Parsed”, and “Content.Fullbody_Parsed”. The parsed abstract or full body contains a list of parsed sections. Each section contains a list of parsed paragraphs, each including a list of parsed sentences. If a sentence cites a paper, we create a “cite span” that records the citation marker such as “[1]”, the position of the citation marker in the sentence, and the cited paper’s index in the “Reference” list.

We implemented a S2ORC parser to convert documents in the S2ORC corpus to our JSON format. For PDFs in the arXiv corpus, we first used the s2orc-doc2json (Lo et al., 2020) to convert them into S2ORC format and then we applied our S2ORC parser. For XML files in the PMCOA corpus, we implemented an XML parser

²<https://vercel.com/>

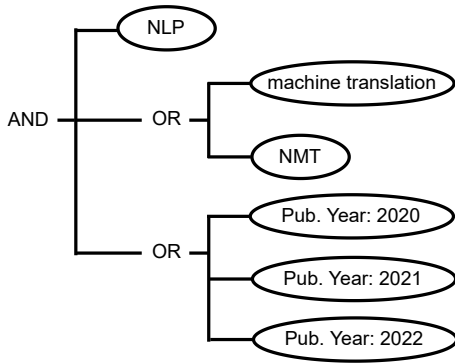


Figure 5: The parsed tree structure of the given keywords string: `NLP; machine learning|NMT; 2020..2022`".

based on Achakulvisut et al. (2020) to convert XML to S2ORC format and then we applied again the S2ORC parser to convert it into our JSON format.

C Prefetching Indexing Implementation

C.1 Inverted Index

The inverted index is a mapping table from keywords (unigrams and bigrams) to paper IDs. We extract keywords from the full text of each document and keep a bigram only if neither word is a stopword. We use `sqlitedict`³ to store the inverted index for each corpus, which is an on-disk hashmap based on an SQLite database that allows us to efficiently obtain the paper ID for a given keyword without loading the entire inverted index into RAM.

Syntax Parsing. Our platform allows users to filter documents using syntax-rich keyword strings. For example, to filter papers that contain the keywords 'NLP' and either 'machine translation' or 'NMT' and that has been published between 2020 and 2022, one can compose a keyword string `NLP; machine learning|NMT; 2020..2022`". We transform this keyword string into a tree of logical operations (Figure 5), wherein each node we denote the logical operations applied to the sub-nodes, and each leaf node contains a keyword. We implemented the tree using a Python dictionary (Listing 2). Then, we recursively traverse all nodes in the tree in a depth-first search, obtain the paper IDs with the keyword in each leaf node, and apply the logical operations indicated in each node to obtain the final paper ID at the root node.

³<https://github.com/RaRe-Technologies/sqlitedict>

C.2 Embedding Index

Structure of the Embedding Index. The embedding index consists of three main components:

The first component is a matrix $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{R}^{N \times D}$, where N is the number of documents and D is the dimensionality of document embeddings. Each document's embedding is L2-normalized so that given an L2-normalized query embedding $e_q \in \mathcal{R}^{D \times 1}$, the matrix multiplication $\mathcal{M}e_q \in \mathcal{R}^{N \times 1}$ represents the cosine similarity between the query embedding and all document embeddings. We use $\mathcal{M}e_q$ to rank documents and to obtain the indices of most similar paper embeddings.

The second component is a mapping table from the index of a paper embedding in the matrix \mathcal{M} to the corresponding paper ID in our databases. With this mapping table we can get the papers' content given the top ranked indices during K nearest neighbor search (KNN).

The last component is a reversed mapping table from the paper ID to the corresponding index in the embedding matrix. In our prefetching system, we first use the inverted index to pre-filter a subset of paper IDs based on given keywords. Then we use this reversed mapping table to obtain the corresponding paper embeddings and perform KNN among them.

Multi-Processing Speedup for Brute-Force Nearest Neighbor Search. For a large corpus like S2ORC, the embedding matrix contains up to 136.6 million vectors, and performing matrix multiplication in a single thread is very time-consuming. To take full advantage of the multiple CPU cores on our server, we divide the embedding matrix into 137 shards, each containing about 1 million embeddings. We first run a brute-force nearest neighbor search in parallel to obtain N_p candidates on each shard, and then we rank the $137 \times N_p$ candidates again to obtain the final N_p candidates. Given that our server has 128 cores, we can achieve a nearly linear speedup using multiprocessing KNN with slicing, and mathematically it is equivalent to performing a single KNN over the entire embedding matrix to obtain the closest N_p candidates.

D Joint Retrieval and Citation Generation Examples

We show some specific results of joint paper retrieval and automatic generation of citation sentences. The contexts and keywords we used were obtained from papers in arXiv (Figure 6) and PM-

```

1 {'Author': [{'GivenName': 'Daisuke', 'FamilyName': 'Ida'}, ...],
2 'Title': 'Topology Change of Black Holes',
3 'Abstract': 'The topological structure of the event horizon has been investigated
4 ...',
5 'Venue': '',
6 'DOI': '',
7 'URL': '',
8 'PublicationDate': {'Year': '2007', 'Month': '3'},
9 'Content': {
10   'Abstract': '',
11   'Abstract_Parsed': [{
12     'section_id': '0',
13     'section_title': 'Abstract',
14     'section_text': [{
15       'paragraph_id': '0',
16       'paragraph_text': [{
17         'sentence_id': '0',
18         'sentence_text': 'The topological structure of the event horizon
19 has been investigated in terms of the Morse theory.',
20         'cite_spans': []},
21       # ...
22     ]},
23     # ...
24   ]},
25   'Fullbody': '',
26   'Fullbody_Parsed': [{
27     'section_id': '0',
28     'section_title': 'Introduction',
29     'section_text': [{
30       'paragraph_id': '0',
31       'paragraph_text': [
32         # ...,
33         {
34           'sentence_id': '2',
35           'sentence_text': '[1, 2] This follows from the fact that the total
36 curvature, which is the integral of the intrinsic scalar curvature over the
37 horizon, is positive under the dominant energy condition and from the Gauss-
38 Bonnet theorem.',
39           'cite_spans': [{'start': '4', 'end': '6', 'text': '2'}, {'ref_id': '0
40 '}]
41         },
42         # ...
43       ]
44     }],
45     'Reference': [{
46       'Title': 'The large scale structure of space-times',
47       'Author': [{'GivenName': 'S', 'FamilyName': 'Hawking'},
48                 {'GivenName': 'G', 'FamilyName': 'Ellis'}],
49       'Venue': '',
50       'PublicationDate': {'Year': '1973'},
51       'ReferenceText': '2. Hawking, S, and G Ellis. "The large scale structure of
52 space-times." (1973).',
53       # ...
54     ]
55   }],
56 }

```

Listing 1: An example of the JSON schema that we used for parsing and storing scientific papers.

```

1 {
2   'operation': 'AND',
3   'elements': [
4     {'operation': 'AND',
5      'elements': [{'operation': None, 'elements': ['nlp']}]},
6     {'operation': 'OR',
7      'elements': [
8        {'operation': 'AND',
9         'elements': [{'operation': None,
10                    'elements': ['machine translation']}]},
11       {'operation': 'AND',
12        'elements': [{'operation': None, 'elements': ['nmt']}]}}],
13    {'operation': 'OR',
14     'elements': [
15      {'operation': None, 'elements': ['publicationdate.year:2020']},
16      {'operation': None, 'elements': ['publicationdate.year:2021']},
17      {'operation': None, 'elements': ['publicationdate.year:2022']}
18    ]
19  }]
20 }

```

Listing 2: The dictionary representation of the tree structure shown in Figure 5.

COA (Figure 7), respectively. In each example, the actual cited paper occurs in the top 5 paper recommendations, which we have highlighted with an underline.

Context:

#OTHERCIT apply a multi-stream CNN model to extract and fuse deep features from the designed complementary shape-motion representations. Zhu et al. #OTHERCIT organize the pairwise displacements between all body joints to obtain a cuboid action representation and use attention-based deep CNN models to focus analysis on actions. Inspired by the fact that the skeleton data is naturally a topological graph, where the joints and bones are regarded as the nodes and edges, Graph Convolutional Network (GCN) is adopted to boost the performance of skeleton based action recognition #OTHERCITS .

Keywords:

skeleton

Recommended Papers and Generated Citations:

UNIK: A Unified Framework for Real-world Skeleton-based Action Recognition

Generated Citation: UNIK #CIT is a generic skeleton-based action recognition model pre-trained on Posetics, a large-scale human skeleton video dataset.

ANUBIS: Skeleton Action Recognition Dataset, Review, and Benchmark

Generated Citation: The ANUBIS dataset #CIT is a large-scale 3D skeleton dataset, which mainly consists of 3D joints, bones, and limbs.

SkeletonNet: Mining Deep Part Features for 3-D Action Recognition

Generated Citation: SkeletonNet #CIT is proposed to extract body-part-based features from each frame of the skeleton sequence, which are translation, rotation, and scale invariant.

Spatial Temporal Graph Convolutional Networks for Skeleton-Based Action Recognition

Generated Citation: ST-GCN #CIT learns both the spatial and temporal patterns from the skeleton data, which leads to greater expressive power and stronger generalization capability.

Real Citation: ST-GCN #CIT firstly constructs the skeleton as a graph and uses GCN to automatically capture the patterns embedded in the spatial configuration of the joints as well as their temporal dynamics.

SKELETON-BASED ACTION RECOGNITION WITH CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS

Generated Citation: In #CIT, a novel skeleton transformer module is designed to rearrange and select important skeleton joints automatically.

Figure 6: Example of joint paper retrieval and citation generation. The context text was obtained from arXiv.

Context:

Quadracuspid aortic valve (QAV) is a rare congenital heart disease that is less common than bicuspid and unicuspid aortic valve [#OTHERCITS]. Coronary artery and coronary ostium anomalies are present in 2-10% of patients with QAV [#OTHERCIT, #OTHERCIT, #OTHERCITS]. The functional status of QAV is predominantly pure aortic regurgitation (AR) [#OTHERCIT, #OTHERCIT].

Keywords:

functional status

Recommended Papers and Generated Citations:

ESC Guidelines for the management of grown-up congenital heart disease (new version 2010): The Task Force on the Management of Grown-up Congenital Heart Disease of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC)

Generated Citation: The functional status of QAV is characterized by the presence of aortic regurgitation (AR), aortic stenosis (AR), and aortic stenosis (AR) [#CIT].

Quadracuspid Aortic Valve: A Comprehensive Review

Generated Citation: The clinical manifestations of QAV depend on the functional status of the QAV and the associated disorders [#CIT].

Real Citation: Clinical manifestations, such as palpitations, dyspnea, fatigue, and chest pain, depend on the functional status of QAV and usually present in the fifth or sixth decade of life [#CIT].

A classification system for the bicuspid aortic valve from 304 surgical specimens.

Generated Citation: The functional status of QAV is characterized by the presence of a number of raphe, spatial position of cusps or raphe, and number of raphe [#CIT].

Functional status of the quadracuspid aortic valve/an uncommon coincidence of congenital quadracuspid aortic valve accompanied by hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy.

Generated Citation: The functional status of QAV is characterized by hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy (HOMC) and hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy (HOCM) [#CIT].

Congenital coronary artery fistulae: a rare cause of heart failure in adults

Generated Citation: The functional status of QAV can be improved by epicardial fistula ligation and coronary artery bypass grafting with marked improvement in functional status [#CIT].

Figure 7: Example of joint paper retrieval and citation generation. The context text was obtained from PMCOA.