

Making Sense of Massive Amounts of Scientific Publications:

The Scientific Knowledge Miner Project

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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 KNOWLEDGESM



THOMSON REUTERS

arXiv.org



ELSEVIER

Scopus[®]

Information Overload (scientific repositories)

24,6M



WEB OF KNOWLEDGESM



THOMSON REUTERS

90M

1M

arXiv.org



ELSEVIER

Scopus[®]

57M

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

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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]. PubMed¹, Elsevier² Scopus² and Thomson Reuther's ISI Web of Knowledge³ 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 time-consuming 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

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

² <http://www.scopus.com>

³ <http://www.webofknowledge.com>

TITLE

ABSTRACT

(SUB)SECTION



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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CAPTION

BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRY

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
- ...

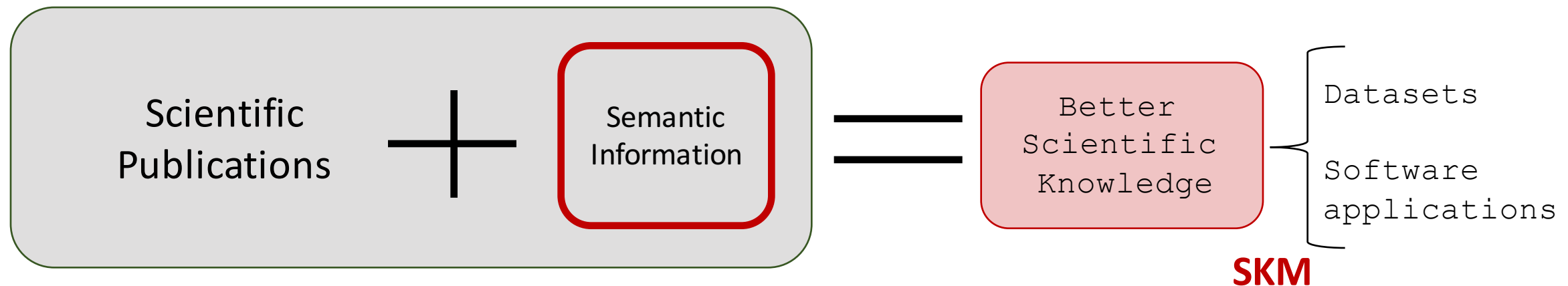
The Scientific Knowledge Miner Project (SKM)

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

Improve a variety of use cases such as:

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

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



The Scientific Knowledge Miner Project (SKM)



Search input field with a dropdown arrow and a search button.

Articles (include patents) Case law

Search input field with a search button.

Include Citations | Disambiguate [Advanced Search](#)

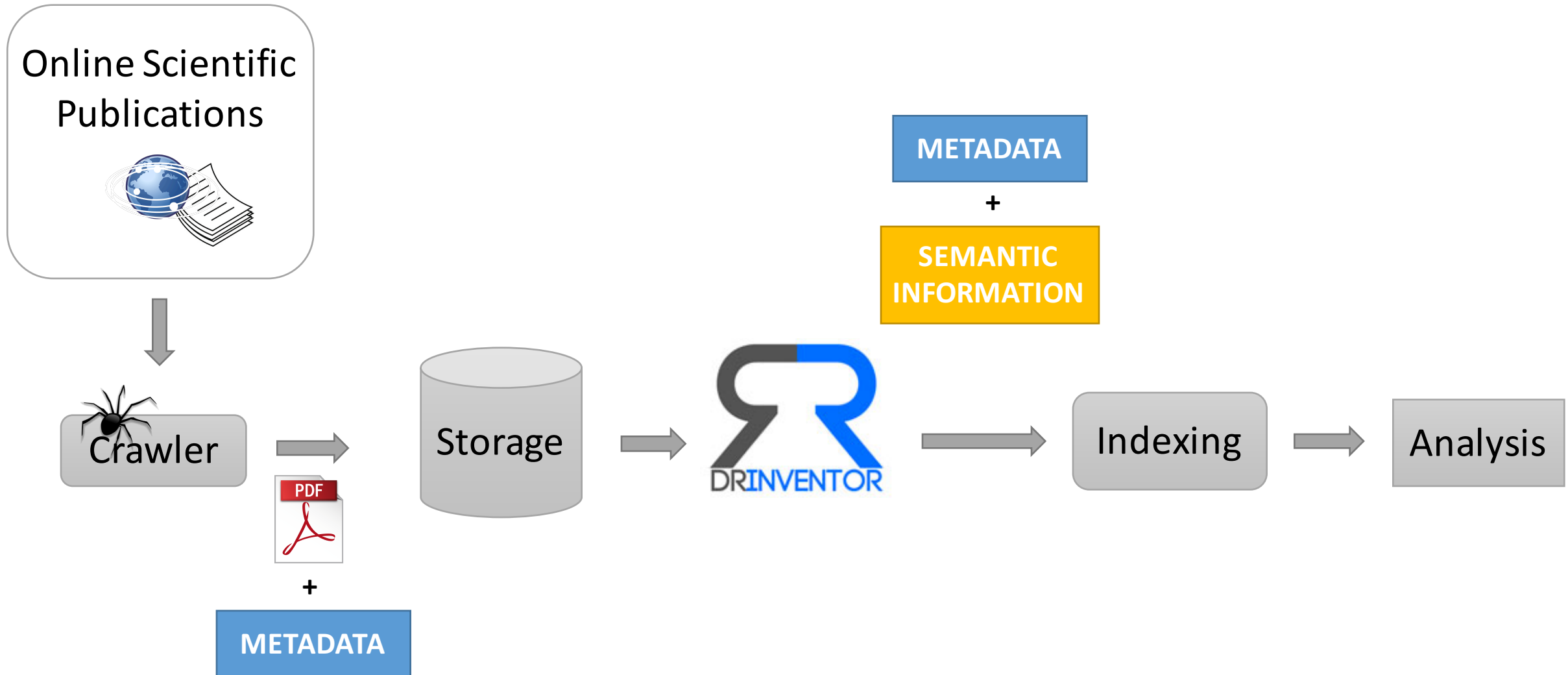


Most Cited: [Documents](#) , [Citations](#) , [Authors](#) , [Venue Impact Rating](#)

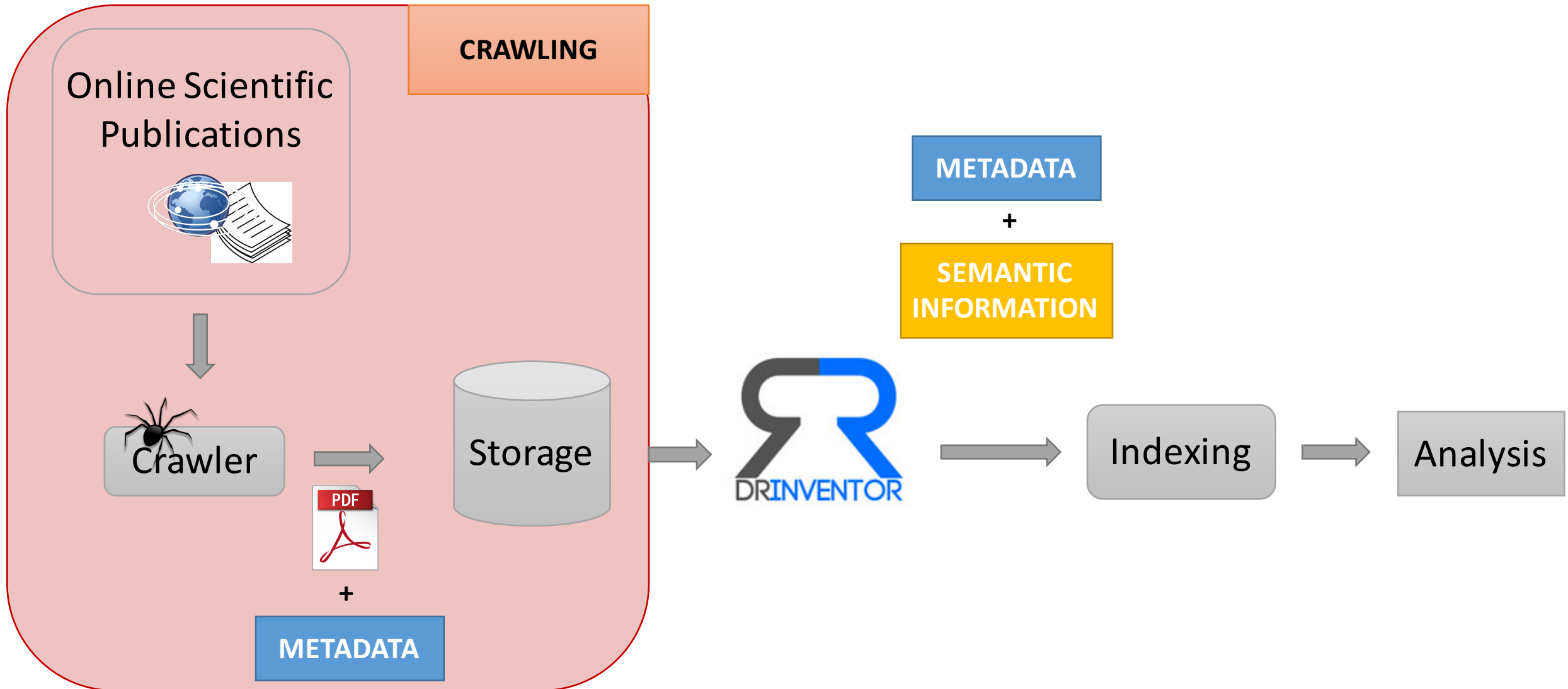
The SKM approach to the analysis of scientific literature:

- 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.

The Scientific Knowledge Miner Project (SKM)



The Scientific Knowledge Miner Project (SKM)



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. [Subscribe to the mailing list](#) to receive announcements and updates to the Anthology.

NEW The beta version of the new ACL Anthology goes live. 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.

NEW June 2016: The [Proceedings of the 2016 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies](#) and its [14 associated workshops](#) 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

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](#)

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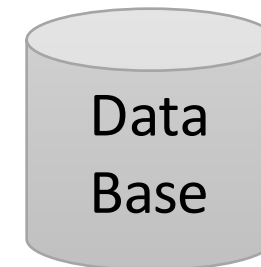
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ANLP: [Intro](#) [83](#) [88](#) [92](#) [94](#) [97](#) [00*](#)

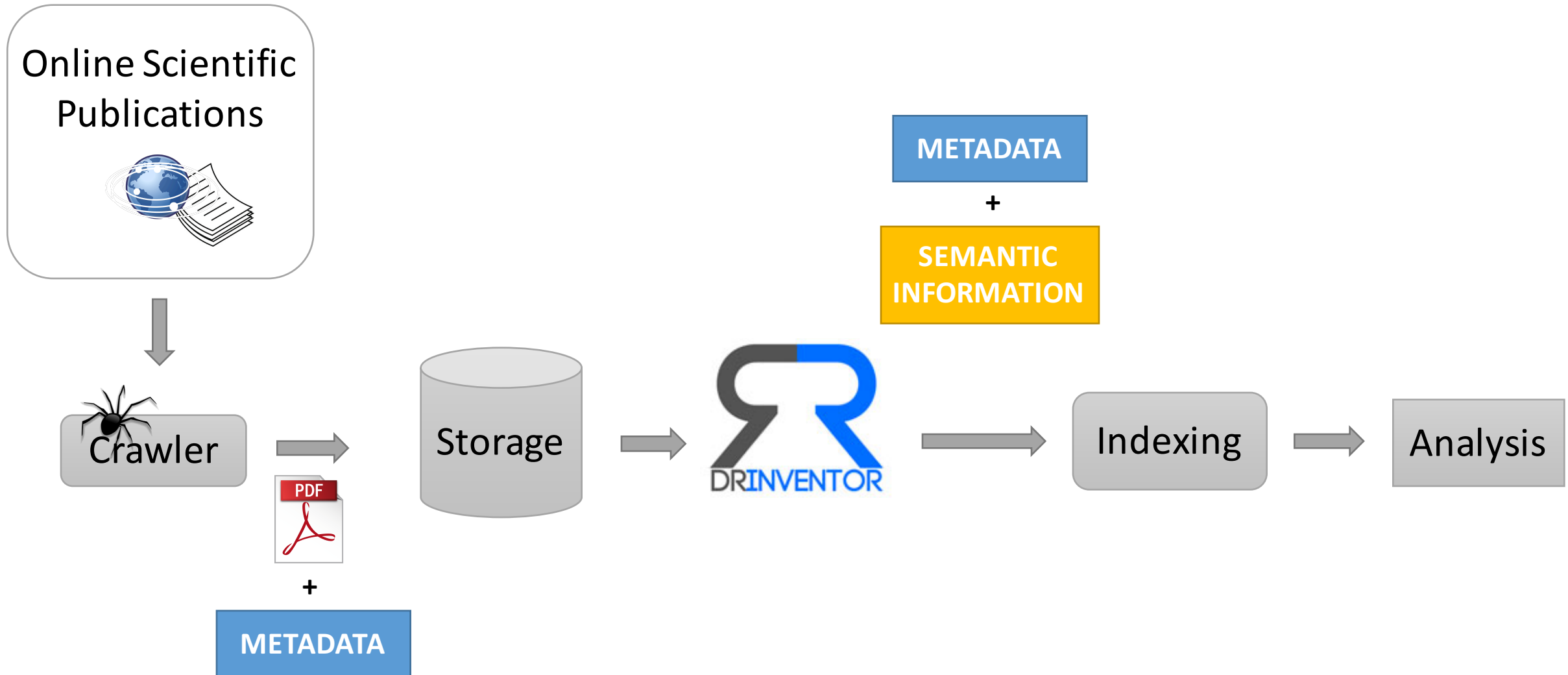


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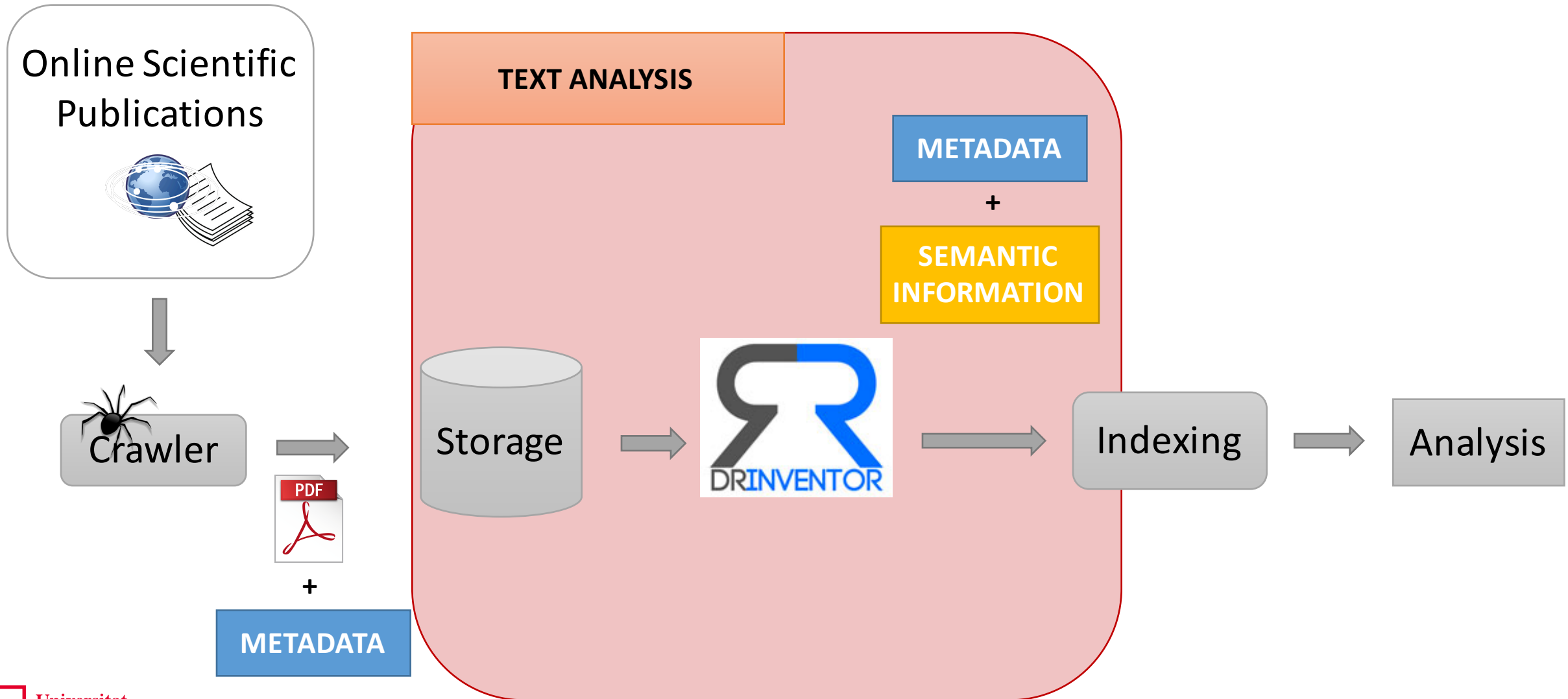
METADATA
Title, author,
conference,
year, etc.



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The Scientific Knowledge Miner Project (SKM)





Dr. Inventor Text Mining Framework

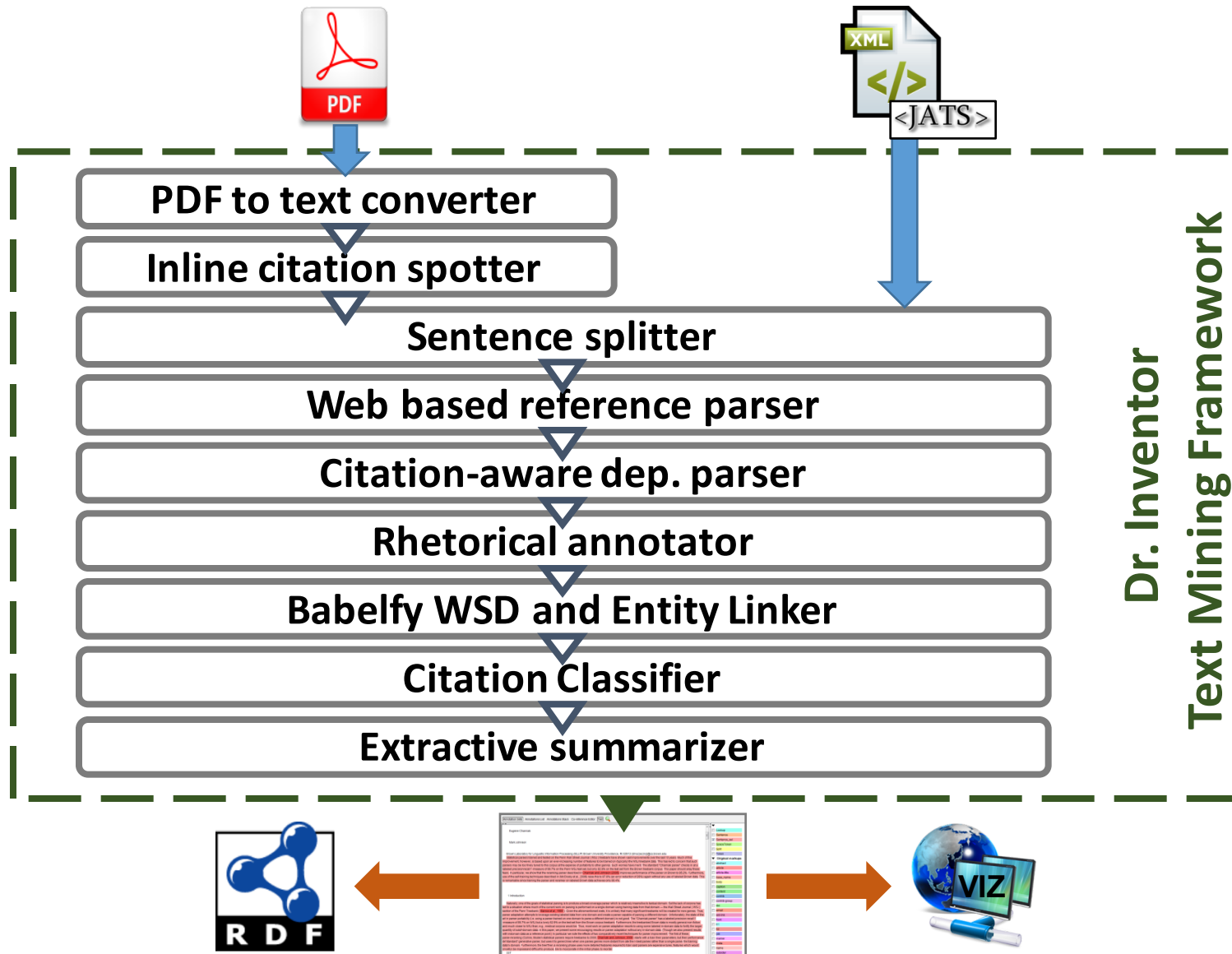


- Integrate and customize **text mining tools** and **on-line services** to enable and ease a wide range of scientific publication analyses
- Papers are enriched with **structural, linguistic** and **semantic information**

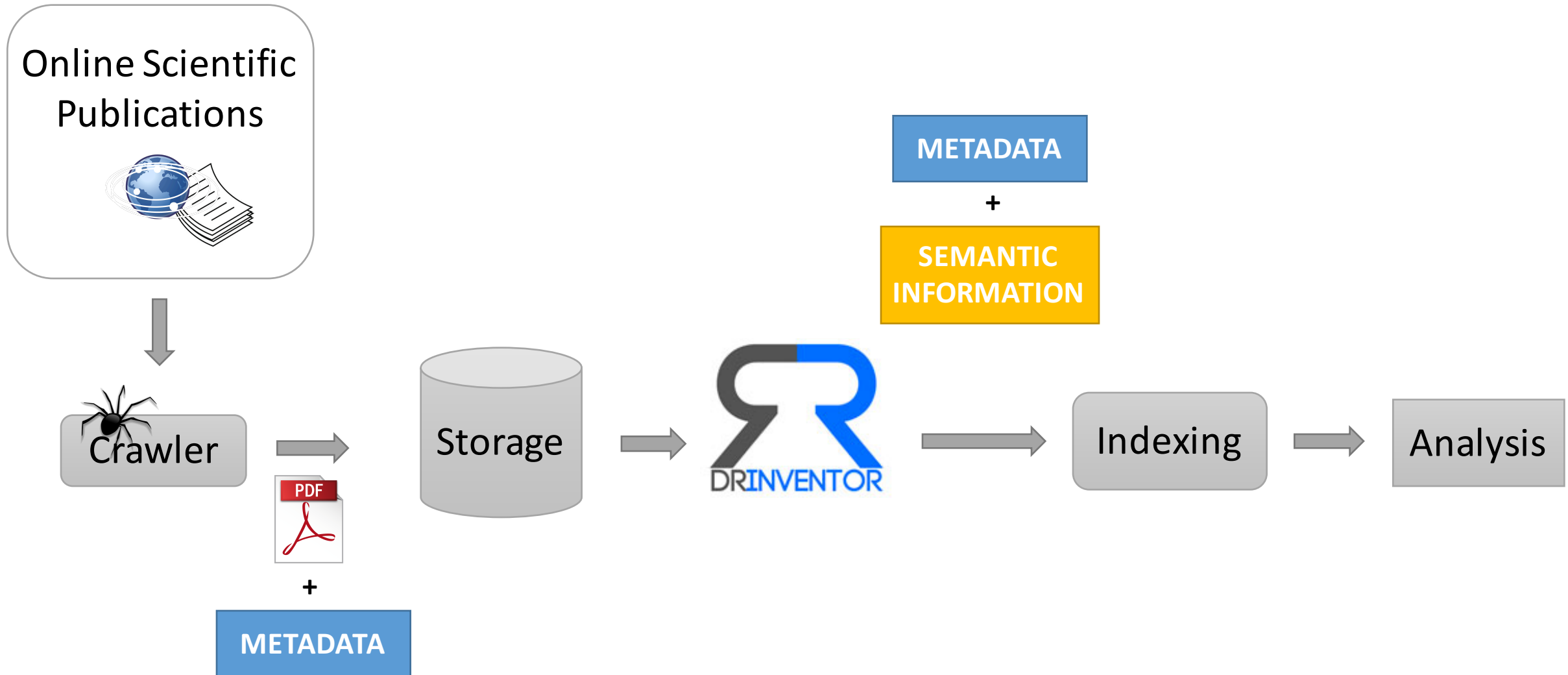
<http://backingdata.org/dri/library/>

- Self-contained  library managed by **Maven**[™]
- 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  **GATE**⁰¹¹ *general architecture for text engineering* to manage **textual annotations**

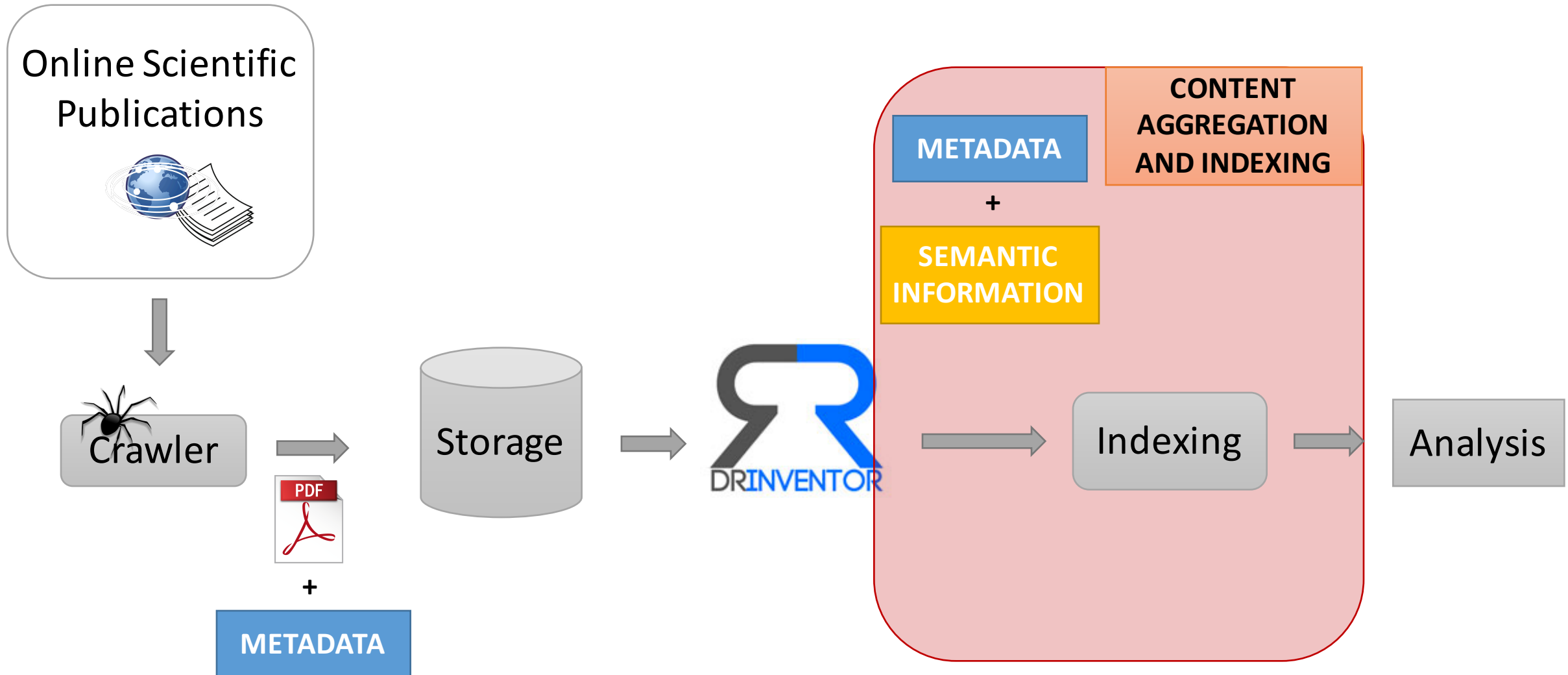
Dr. Inventor Text Mining Framework



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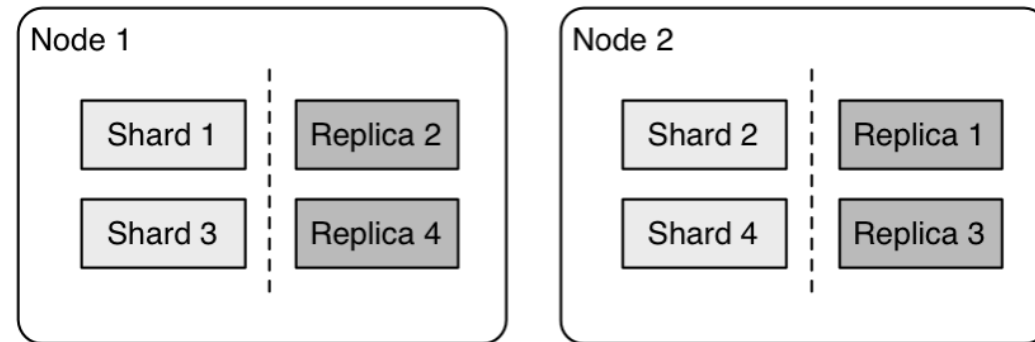
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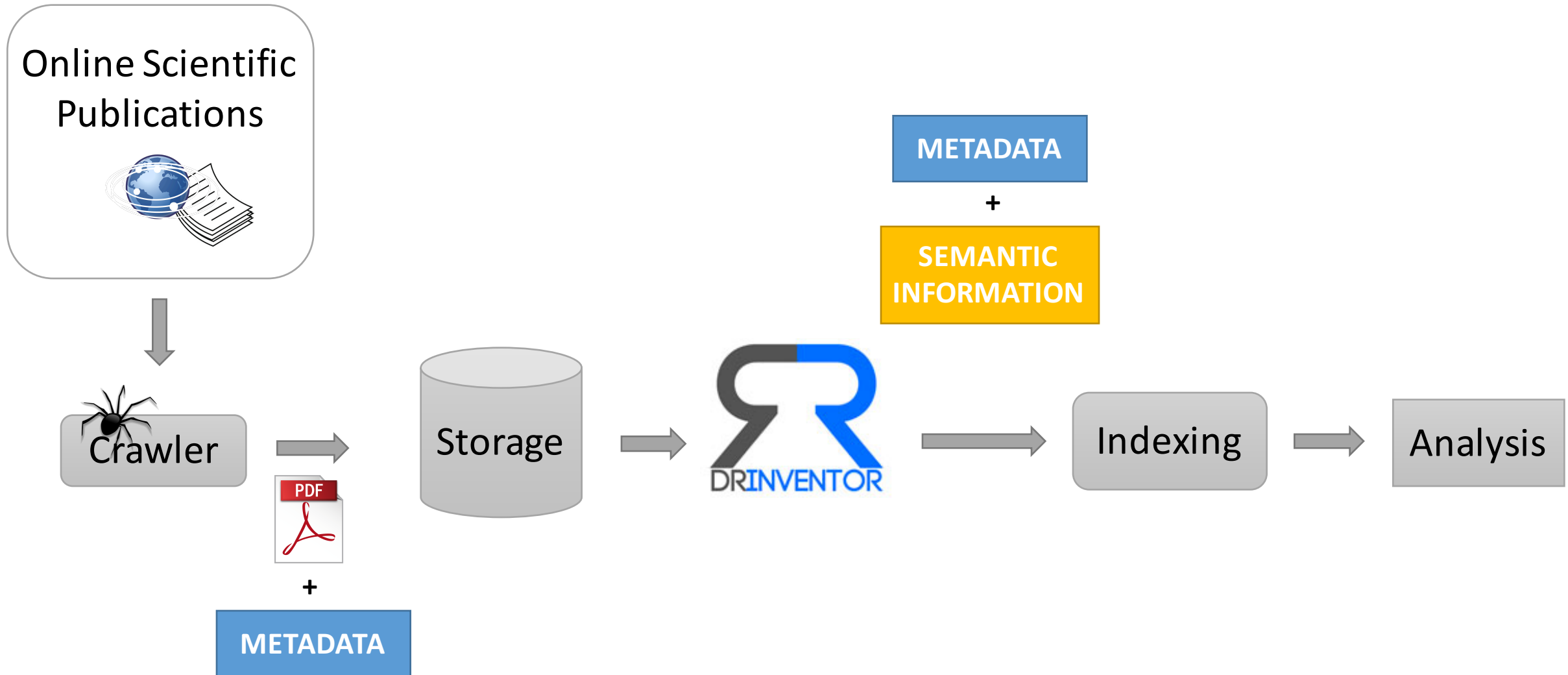
Indexing



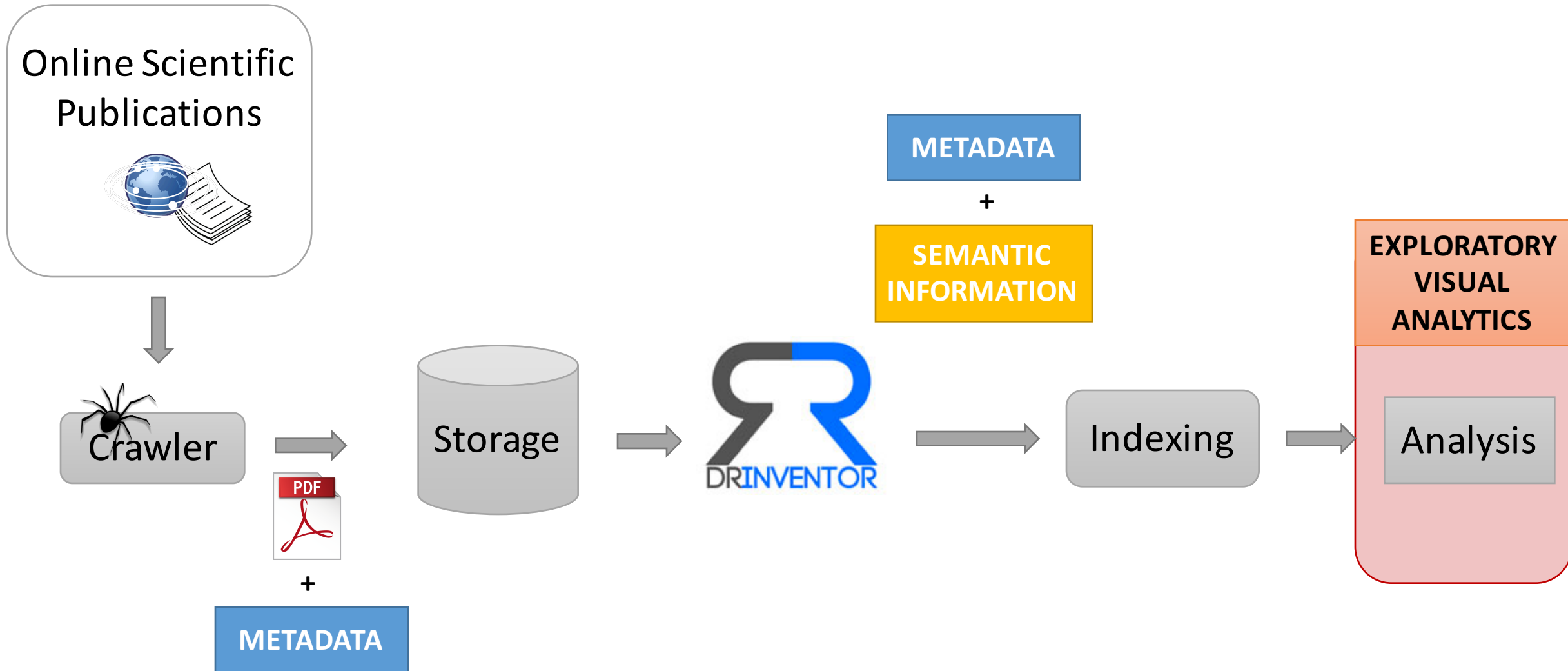
ElasticSearch Cluster



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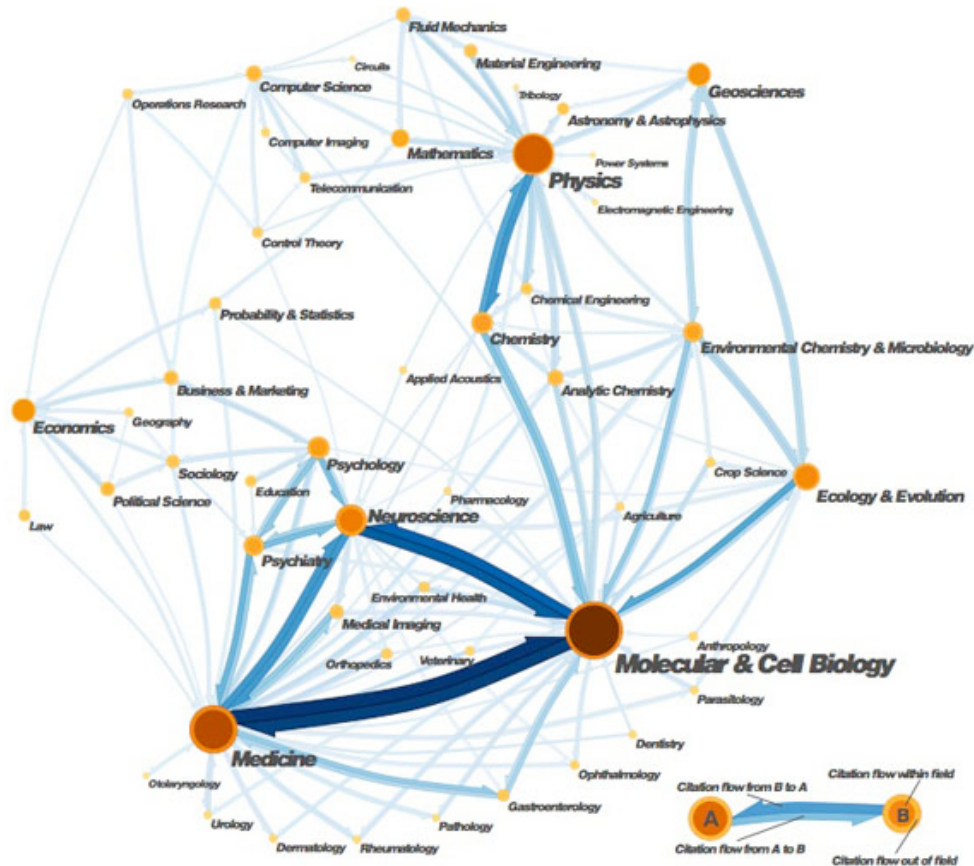


The Scientific Knowledge Miner Project (SKM)



Use Case 1: Citation Characterization

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



Enrich citation counts with semantics



CITATION PURPOSE

Criticism

Comparison

Use

Substantiation

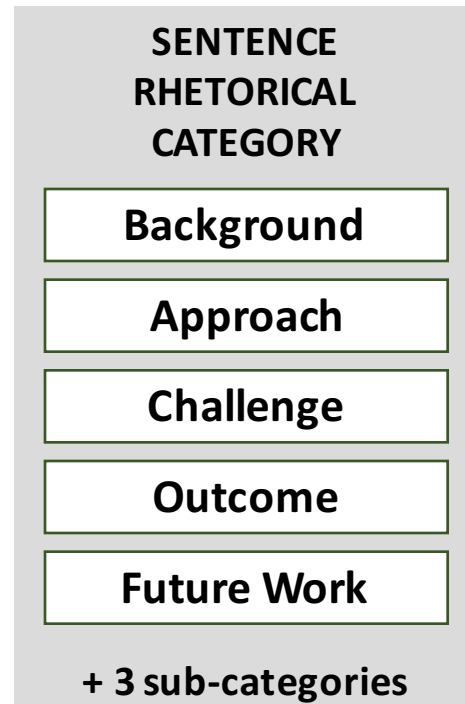
Basis

Neutral

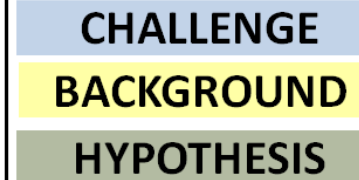
+ 17 sub-purposes

Use Case 2: Citation Recommendation

Recommend similar papers / authors



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.



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:
 - Alternative metrics to evaluate a paper based on citation semantics
 - Semantically motivated recommendation of scientific publications
 - Summarization of scientific literature

Acknowledgements



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