



# Extracting Key Phrases and Relations from Scientific Publications

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# Main Goals

1

Provide a solution to ScienceIE (from SemEval 2017) - Natural Language Processing

2

Produce a 'product like' proof of concept presenting a use of data produced

# What is ScienceIE?

- ▶ Key Phrase (KP) identification (A)
- ▶ KP classification into (B)
  - ▶ Task
  - ▶ Process
  - ▶ Material
- ▶ Relation extraction (C)
  - ▶ Hyponym-of
  - ▶ Synonym-of

**Task**  
Information extraction is the process of extracting structured data from unstructured text, which is relevant for several end-to-end tasks,  
including **Task**. This paper addresses the tasks of **Task** **same-as** **Task** **is-a** **Task**,  
**Process** **same-as** **Process** **Material**  
using conditional random fields (CRF). Our method is evaluated on the ConLL-2003 NER corpus.

# Example

# Formatted Example

## Original Text

In this paper a comparison between two popular feature extraction methods is presented. Scale-invariant feature transform (or SIFT) is the first method. The Speeded up robust features (or SURF) is presented as second. These two methods are tested on set of depth maps. Ten defined gestures of left hand are in these depth maps. The Microsoft Kinect camera is used for capturing the images [1]. The Support vector machine (or SVM) is used as classification method. The results are accuracy of SVM prediction on selected images.

## BRAT Annotated Format

T1	Process 88 121	Scale-invariant feature transform
T2	Process 126 130	SIFT
T3	Process 157 183	Speeded up robust features
T4	Process 188 192	SURF
*	Synonym-of T1 T2	
*	Synonym-of T3 T4	
T5	Material 257 267	depth maps
T6	Process 398 420	Support vector machine
T7	Process 425 428	SVM
*	Synonym-of T6 T7	
T8	Task 16 73	comparison between two popular feature extraction methods
T9	Process 332 355	Microsoft Kinect camera
T10	Process 492 495	SVM
T22	Task 47 65	feature extraction
T23	Process 441 455	classification
T27	Process 441 462	classification method
R2	Hyponym-of Arg1:T7 Arg2:T27	

# ScienceIE Data

- ▶ 50 development documents
- ▶ 350 training documents
- ▶ 100 test documents
- ▶ BRAT annotation format
- ▶ Short documents
  - ▶ Not full publications!

# Background

- ▶ At ScienceIE
  - ▶ Support Vector Machine (SVM)
  - ▶ Neural Networks
    - ▶ Recurrent Neural Networks
    - ▶ Long Short Term Memory networks
  - ▶ Conditional Random Fields
  - ▶ Gazetteers
- ▶ Other
  - ▶ Clustering
  - ▶ Rule based systems for relation extraction

# Background - Word2Vec

- ▶ A vector space containing word vectors, with similar words being near each other
- ▶ E.g.: “knee is to leg” as “elbow is to [forearm, arm, ulna\_bone]” (produced using Word2Vec)
- ▶ Several large pretrained models:
  - ▶ Google News (vocabulary size of 3 million different tokens)
  - ▶ Freebase (vocabulary size of 1.4 million)
  - ▶ Extension could be automatically build a model based on just scientific papers
    - ▶ All data from ScienceE was too small to build a meaningful vector space
- ▶ I use the ‘Deep Learning for Java’ (DL4J) Word2Vec library



# Project Architecture

- ▶ Java 8
- ▶ Maven 3
  - ▶ Supports importing libraries
  - ▶ Supports exporting this as a library (for part 2 of the project)



# Preprocessing

- ▶ All data passed through Stanford's CoreNLP. This produces:
  - ▶ Sentences
  - ▶ Tokenisation
  - ▶ Parse trees of sentences
- ▶ I utilise Java serialisation to help cut down experiment run times



# Key Phrase Extraction

- ▶ Support Vector Machine

- ▶ 12 support vectors
  - ▶ Didn't require dimension reduction
- ▶ Training data tokens labelled as key phrases
- ▶ Mainly based around position in text (and relation to other words)
- ▶ Word2Vec distances and other token attributes (e.g. TF-IDF) also considered
- ▶ Cross Validation to help with parameter optimisation

- ▶ Post processing

- ▶ Remove badly formed key phrases
- ▶ Remove low TF-IDF words

# Key Phrase Extraction (Other)

- ▶ Also attempted hierarchal clustering
  - ▶ Bag-of-words approach
  - ▶ Word2Vec to define spacing
  - ▶ Didn't work well...

# Key Phrase Classification

- ▶ Word2Vec distances
  - ▶ Average and closest distance between bag-of-words tested
  - ▶ Option to ignore unimportant words
  - ▶ Default classification (catches words not in dictionary)
    - ▶ 221 couldn't be classified: 3 "task", 81 "process" and 137 "material"
    - ▶ Attempted to see if these were in WordNet but unfortunately not
- ▶ Also prove the position of words doesn't really give any indication of class (similar SVM to before)

# Relation extraction

- ▶ Based on Word2Vec relative distances
- ▶ SVM
  - ▶ One for hyponyms (218 pairs), one for synonyms (207 sets)
    - ▶ Around 50,000 possible combinations
  - ▶ Relative distances between phrases
  - ▶ Angle and length of distance also tested between phrases
- ▶ Simple rules

# Testing

- ▶ How to test key phrases?
- ▶ ScienceIE evaluation scripts use BRAT libraries
- ▶ My evaluation
  - ▶ Key phrase extraction comes in flavours:
    - ▶ Harsh (exact phrase matches)
    - ▶ Reasonable (matching gold and predicted phrases)
    - ▶ Generous (gold phrases are equal to or subphrases of predicted)
  - ▶ Classification compared gold to predicted (on gold key phrase extraction)
  - ▶ Relation correctness between gold key phrases

# Results - ScienceIE Scripts (F1 Scores)

Section	ScienceIE		My Evaluation	
	Individual Best / Average	End-To-End Best / Average	Individual Best	End-To-End Best
KP Extraction	0.56 / 0.38	0.56 / 0.38	0.20	0.20
KP Classification	0.67 / 0.57	0.44 / 0.26	0.55	0.11
Relation extraction	0.64 / 0.43	0.28 / 0.07	0.1	0.02
Overall	N/A	0.43	N/A	0.11



# Results - My Evaluation

- ▶ Key phrase extraction F1 scores:
  - ▶ Very strict: 0.2 (I agree with the ScienceIE score)
  - ▶ When matching on just the phrase: 0.36
  - ▶ When being generous: 0.74

# The Product: The Website: ExtractorIE

- ▶ Java based web project, with the NLP discussed as a library through Maven
- ▶ MySQL database
- ▶ Uses Spring Boot 1.5
  - ▶ Produces convenient self-contained jar
    - ▶ Integrated Apache Tomcat
  - ▶ Useful libraries for MySQL
    - ▶ Hibernate
- ▶ Interesting Visualisations:
  - ▶ Donut chart (using d3.js)
  - ▶ Word Cloud (using jqcloud.js)
- ▶ Custom search prioritising search results with key phrases connected to query





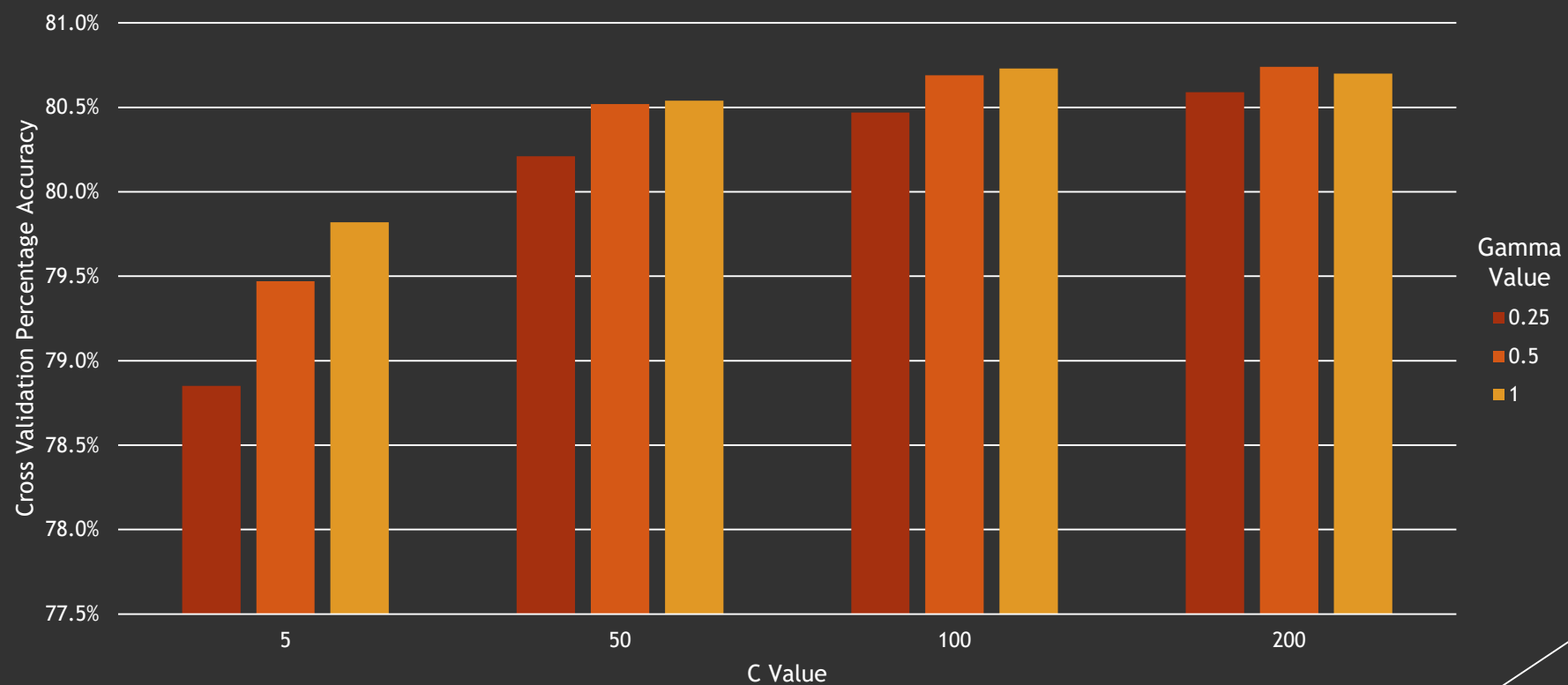
# Thank you for listening!

Any questions?

# Key Phrase Extraction SVM: Support Vectors

1. Word length / max word length
2. Part-Of-Speech type
3. TF-IDF
4. Whether the word is a stop word
5. Depth in document (position / total tokens)
6. Depth in sentence
7. Whether the token is in the first sentence
8. Whether the token is in the last sentence
9. Parse tree depth
10. Whether the previous token was a key phrase
11. Similarity to “task”
12. Similarity to “process”
13. Similarity to “material”

# Key Phrase Extraction SVM: Cross Validation



# ExtractorIE

Extracting Key Phrases and Relations from Scientific Publications

For more information on what the project is based upon, see the [SciencelE shared task](#).

Search the database

Add a new paper



8

Hyponyms

14

Synonyms

Search for papers

Enter terms to search for and focus on task, process or material related items:

Focus on: ☐ Task ☐ Process ☐ Material



# Search for papers

Enter terms to search for and focus on task, process or material related items:

support vector machine

Submit

Focus on: ☐ Task ☒ Process ☐ Material

Search for "support vector machine" completed in 0.257 seconds, finding 7 papers.

ID	Paper Title	KPs / Rels
63	<b>S221267161400105X</b> Kinect camera is used for capturing the images [1]. The <b>support vector machine</b> (or SVM) is used as classif...	15 / 0
84	<b>S1877750315000460</b> and build HemeLB on any remote resource, to reuse <b>machine</b> -specific configurations, and to organize a...	22 / 6
26	<b>S0021999112003579</b> We order the discrete unknowns so that the <b>vector</b> of unknowns, $xPS=[X,L]$ , contains the $nx$ unk...	14 / 0
70	<b>S0098300414000259</b> event that future versions of Hadoop are optimized to <b>support</b> paradigms other than MapReduce, Pig script...	19 / 0
81	<b>S107158191630074X</b> the simulation (e.g., the input buffer of a certain <b>machine</b> at the time of refilling it). A relatively...	22 / 0
97	<b>S002002551630384X</b> hulls, such as Vizster [22]. However, they do not <b>support</b> visualizing set overlaps. ...	12 / 0
18	<b>S1877750313001269</b> is itself very important. Grid and cloud computing <b>support</b> different interaction models. In grid comp...	20 / 0

## Search for papers

Enter terms to search for and focus on task, process or material related items:

test Submit

Focus on: ☒ Task ☐ Process ☐ Material

Search for "test" completed in 0.613 seconds, finding 19 papers.

ID	Paper Title	KPs / Rels
6	S0263822312000657 bamboo shows that they are all graded with their <b>greatest</b> strength on the outside, in areas where the g...	④ 18 / 1 ④
61	S0301679X14003272 Q <sub>i</sub> is measured and recorded throughout the entire <b>test</b> by a piezoelectric load cell which is connect...	④ 19 / 0 ④
68	S0021999113006955 The <b>test</b> cases confirm that the high-order discretisat...	④ 34 / 0 ④
79	S0370269303017222 making the predicted Roper mass heavier than the <b>lightest</b> negative parity baryon mass. Pairwise spin-de...	④ 19 / 0 ④
91	S0011227514002136 thermometry (which was not available at the time of <b>testing</b> but which will be used for the mKCC), as t...	④ 13 / 0 ④
85	S0021999113004555 Three Runge–Kutta IMEX schemes were <b>tested</b> by Ullrich and Jablonowski [23] for the HEV...	④ 19 / 0 ④
87	S0257897213004131 Fig. 7 shows the relationship between the <b>testing</b> time and friction coefficients of various ...	④ 19 / 0 ④
89	S0011227515000648 #1/#2 and the others is the most influential on the <b>test</b> results. The redesign and upgrade to 110-nm p...	④ 16 / 0 ④
98	S0301679X14000449 RH ceramics was smaller than Sc,critical under all <b>tested</b> conditions during the initial stage of fric...	④ 28 / 0 ④
63	S221267161400105X SURF) is presented as second. These two methods are <b>tested</b> on set of depth maps. Ten defined gestures ...	④ 15 / 0 ④
Show 9 more		

# Search for papers

Enter terms to search for and focus on task, process or material related items:

test

Submit

Focus on: ☒ Task ☐ Process ☐ Material

Search for "test" completed in 0.597 seconds, finding 19 papers.

ID	Paper Title	KPs / Rels
6	<b>S0263822312000657</b> bamboo shows that they are all graded with their greatest strength on the outside, in areas where the g...	🔍 18 / 1 🔍
61	<b>S0301679X14003272</b> Q <sub>i</sub> is measured and recorded throughout the entire test by a piezoelectric load cell which is connect...	🔍 19 / 0 🔍
85	<b>S0021999113004555</b> Three Runge–Kutta IMEX schemes were tested by Ullrich and Jablonowski [23] for the HEV...	🔍 19 / 0 🔍
98	<b>S0301679X14000449</b> RH ceramics was smaller than Sc,critical under all tested conditions during the initial stage of fric...	🔍 28 / 0 🔍
63	<b>S221267161400105X</b> SURF) is presented as second. These two methods are tested on set of depth maps. Ten defined gestures ...	🔍 15 / 0 🔍
68	<b>S0021999113006955</b> The test cases confirm that the high-order discretisat...	🔍 34 / 0 🔍
44	<b>S0370269304012638</b> SU(N?1)×U(1). There have appeared two independent F6 tests of this conjecture [19,20], with conflicting...	🔍 15 / 0 🔍
79	<b>S0370269303017222</b> making the predicted Roper mass heavier than the lightest negative parity baryon mass. Pairwise spin-de...	🔍 19 / 0 🔍
91	<b>S0011227514002136</b> thermometry (which was not available at the time of testing but which will be used for the mKCC), as t...	🔍 13 / 0 🔍
28	<b>S221450951400014X</b> According to Fig. 2 and the results of the Marshall tests, the optimum bitumen measures decrease signi...	🔍 28 / 0 🔍
Show 9 more		

S0927025615006357

Download Paper

Download Extractions

In this paper, **crystal plasticity model**, in combination with **XFEM**, has been applied to study **cyclic deformation** and fatigue crack growth in a nickel-based **superalloy LSHR** (Low Solvus High Refractory) at **high temperature**. The first **objective of this research** was to develop and evaluate a RVE-based finite **element model** with the **incorporation** of a realistic **material microstructure**. The second **objective of this work** was to determine the **parameters** of a **crystal plasticity constitutive model** to describe the **cyclic deformation behaviour of the material** by using a user-defined **material subroutine (UMAT) interfaced** with the **finite element package ABAQUS**. The **model parameters** were **calibrated** from extensive finite **element analyses** to fit the **monotonic**, stress relaxation and **cyclic test data**. The third **objective** was to predict crack **growth** by combining the **XFEM technique** and the **calibrated crystal plasticity UMAT**, for which accumulated plastic strain was used as the **fracture criterion**.

Key Phrases

crystal plasticity model	Material
XFEM	Material
cyclic deformation	Material
superalloy LSHR	Material
high temperature	Material
objective of this research	Task
element model	Process
incorporation	Material
material microstructure	Material
objective of this work	Task
parameters	Process
crystal plasticity constitutive model	Process
cyclic deformation behaviour of the material	Material
material subroutine (UMAT) interfaced	Material
finite element package ABAQUS	Process
model parameters	Process
calibrated	Process
element analyses	Material
monotonic	Material
cyclic test data	Process
objective	Task
growth	Process
XFEM technique	Process

