

Data Mining and Information Extraction Methods for Large-Scale High Quality Representations of Scientific Publications

Dissertation Defense

Tarek Saier | 22. April 2024



Data Mining and Information Extraction Methods
for Large-Scale High Quality
Representations of Scientific Publications

**Data Mining and Information Extraction Methods
for Large-Scale High Quality
Scholarly Data**

Scholarly Data

■ Usage

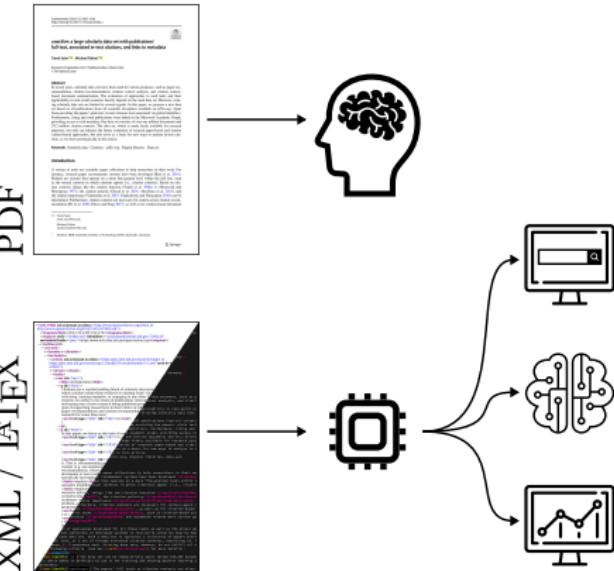
- Services (Search, Recommendation, Stats)
 - ML models (LLMs, summarization, recommender systems)
 - Analyses (temporal, geographic, institutional)

■ Flavors

- Metadata (MAG, OpenAlex, ORKG, crossref)
 - Documents (Core, arXMLiv, PMC)
 - Linked Documents (unarXive, S2ORC)

■ Data Sources

- PDF (Core, ACL Anthology)
 - XML (PubMed, PLOS, publisher internal)
 - LaTeX (arXiv)



Motivation

Background

Outline

Corpus
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Citations & Non-English ooo

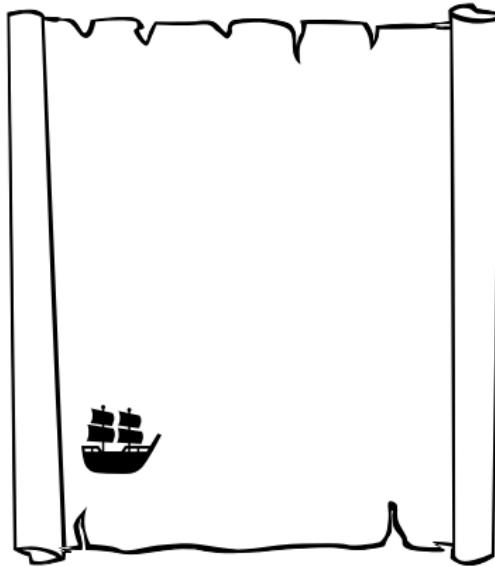
Artifact Parameters

Conclusion

References

Analogy

Maps of the Sea



Motivation



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Citations & Non-English
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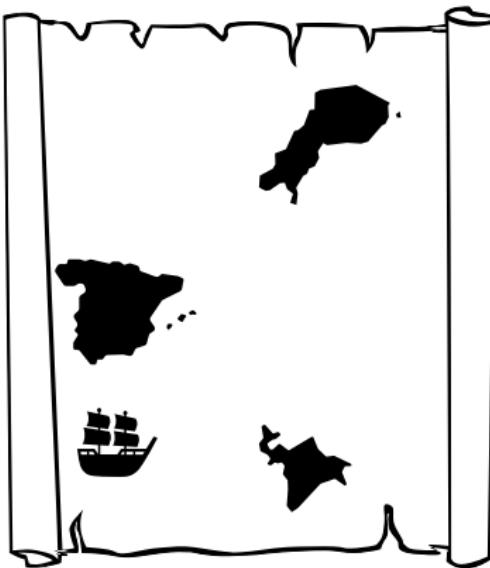
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Maps of the Sea



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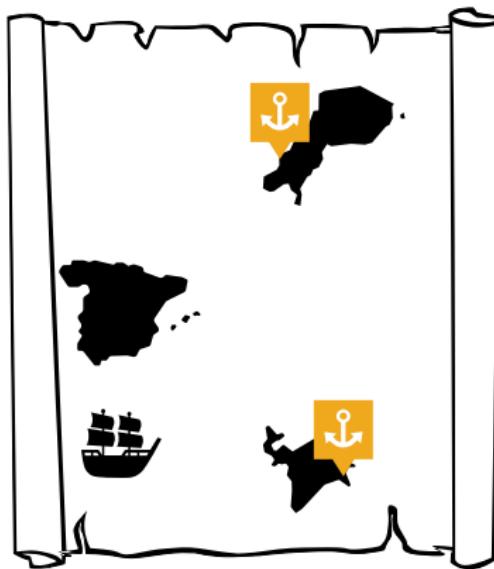
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Artifact Parameters

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Maps of the Sea



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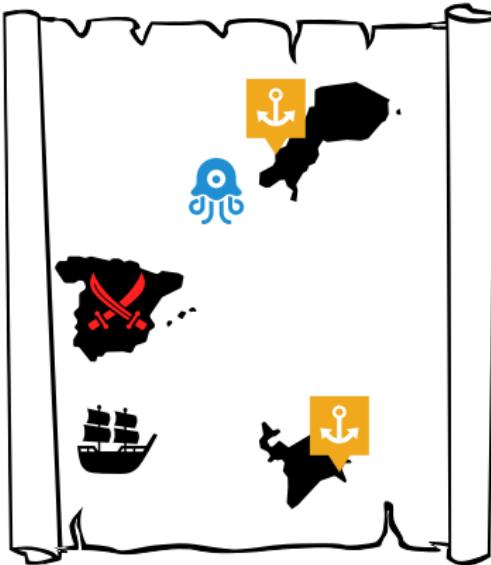
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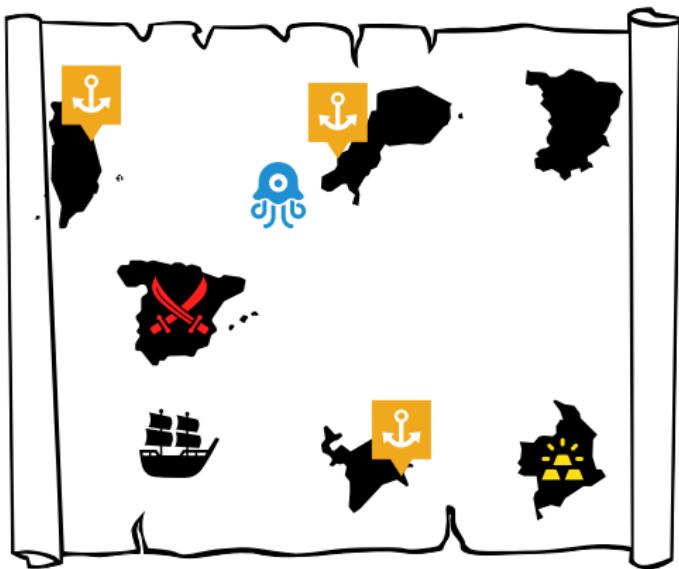
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Maps of the Sea



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Maps of the Sea / Maps of Science

The Sailor looks for

- Port to trade
- Island to explore

The Scientist looks for

- Paper to read
- Venue to publish at
- Research idea to explore

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Maps of the Sea / Maps of Science

The Trade Company looks for

- Routes to expand
- Ports to build
- Sailor to hire

The University/Funding Body looks for

- Research to fund
- Researcher to hire
- Policy to establish

Motivation
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Maps of the Sea / Maps of Science

The Trade Company looks for

- Routes to expand
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- Research to fund
- Researcher to hire
- Policy to establish

better maps¹ ⇒ better decisions

¹Abstract representations of the real world

Maps of the Sea / Maps of Science

The Trade Company looks for

- Routes to expand
- Ports to build
- Sailor to hire

The University/Funding Body looks for

- Research to fund
- Researcher to hire
- Policy to establish

false maps ⇒ misleading/false analyses, models, etc.

Maps of the Sea / Maps of Science

The Trade Company looks for

- Routes to expand
- Ports to build
- Sailor to hire

The University/Funding Body looks for

- Research to fund
- Researcher to hire
- Policy to establish

our maps of science are insufficient¹

¹Used data sets are small, incomplete, noisy, etc.

Maps of the Sea / Maps of Science

The Trade Company looks for

- Routes to expand
- Ports to build
- Sailor to hire

The University/Funding Body looks for

- Research to fund
- Researcher to hire
- Policy to establish



Research Objective

Develop methods for generating high-quality scholarly data.

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Data Mining and Information Extraction Methods
for **Large-Scale High Quality**
Representations of Scientific Publications

Maps of Science



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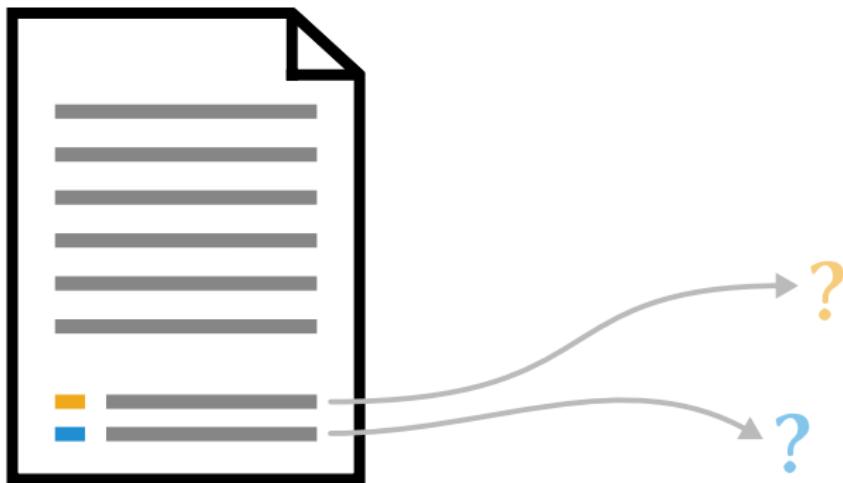
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Maps of Science



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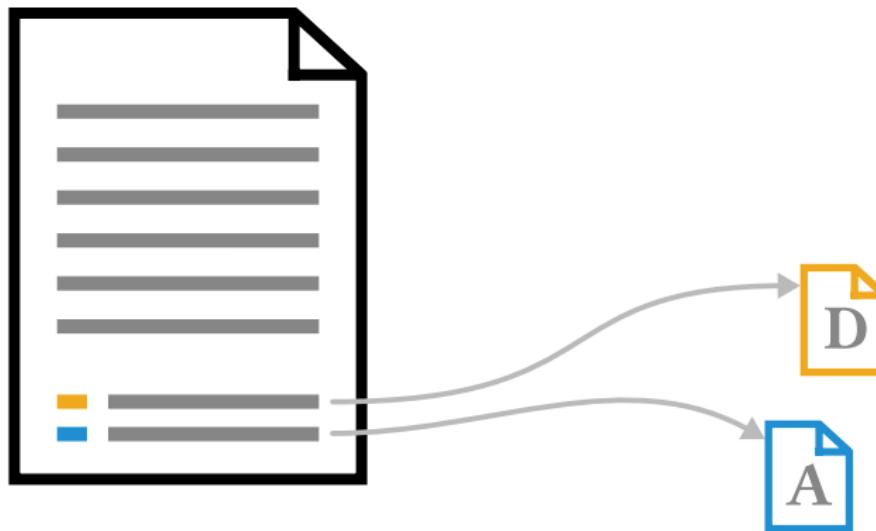
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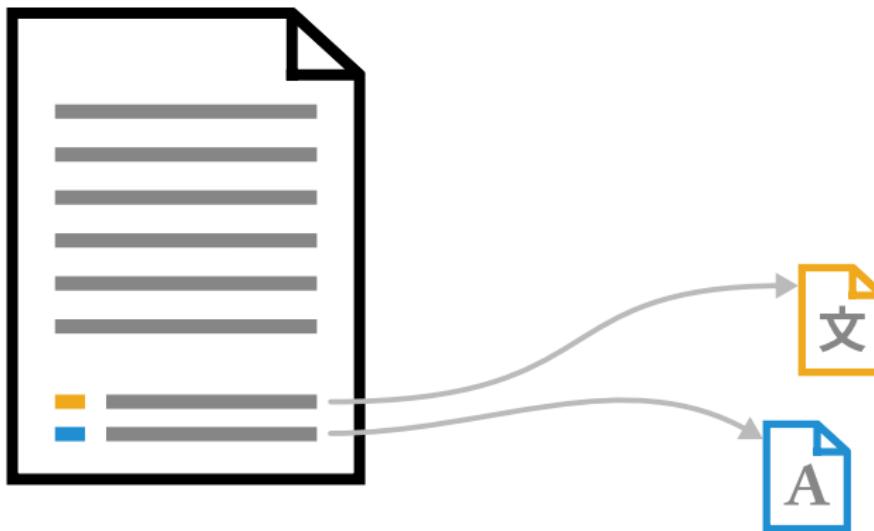
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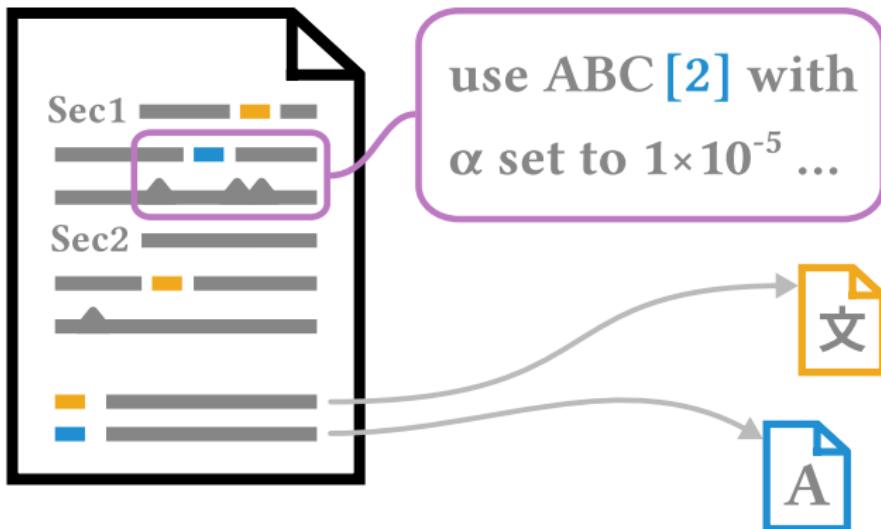
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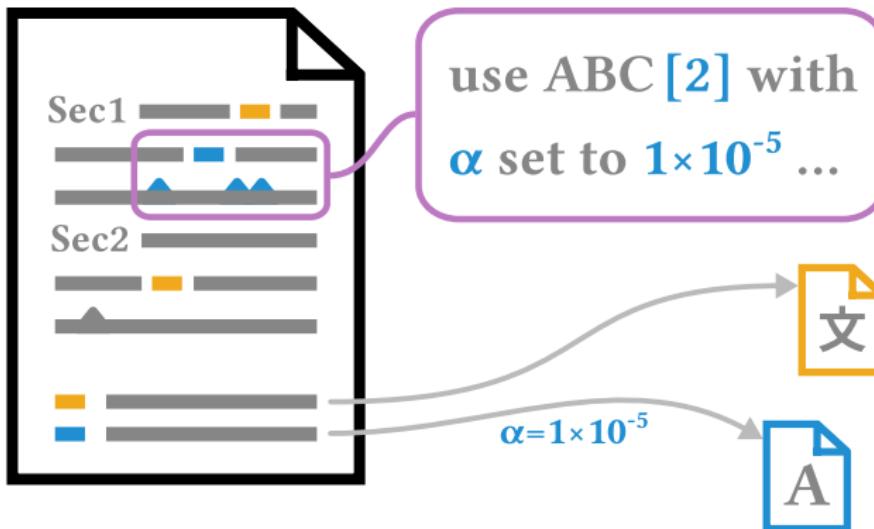
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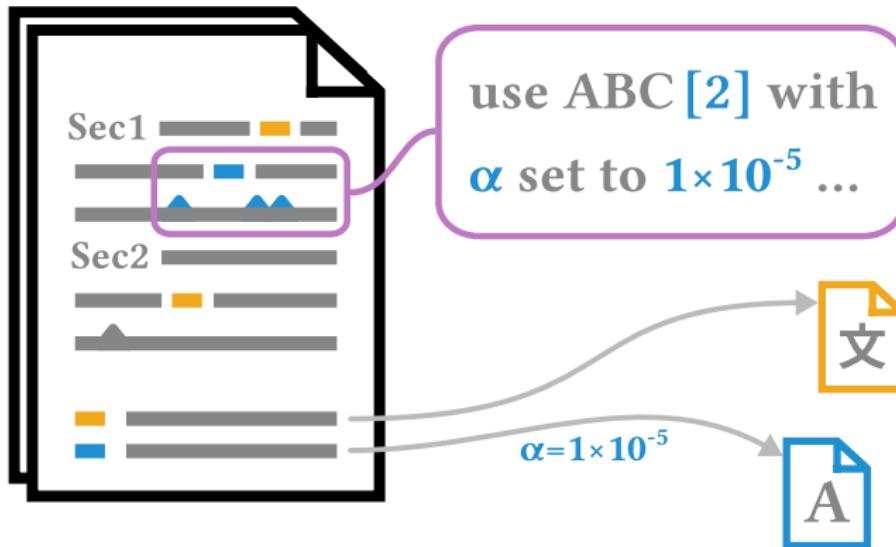
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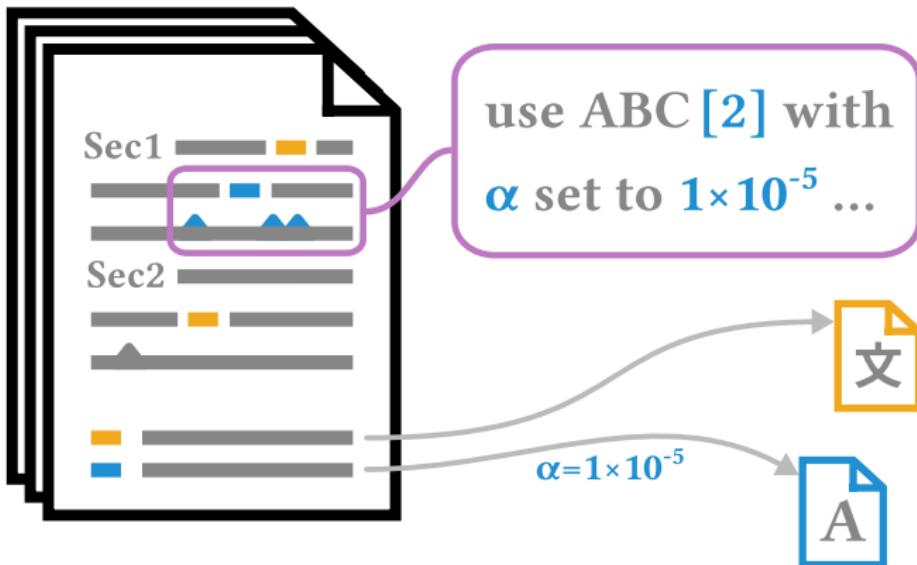
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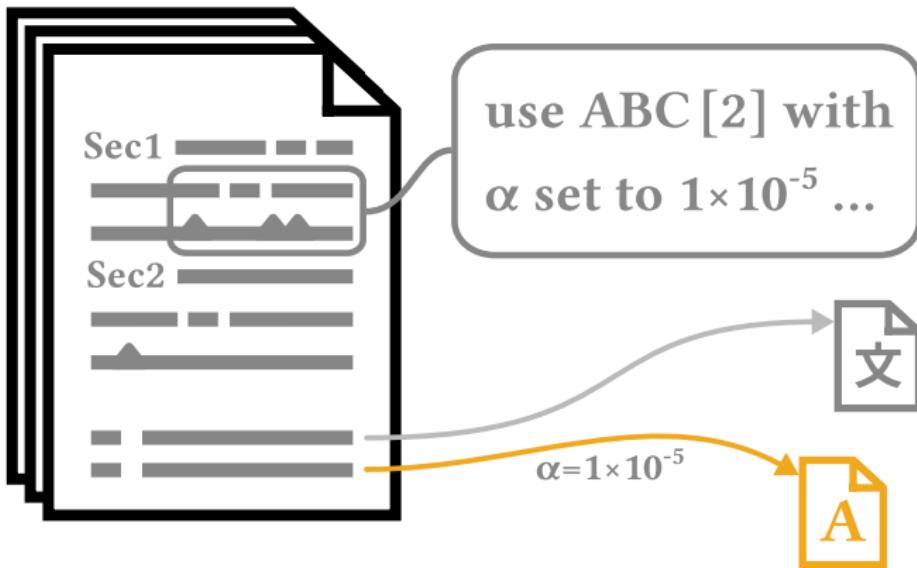
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Research Gap: Citation Network



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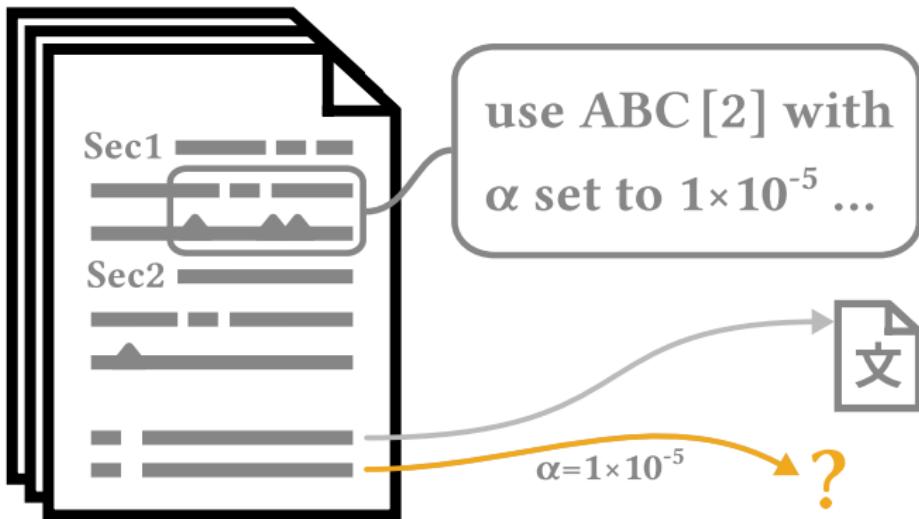
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Research Gap: Citation Network



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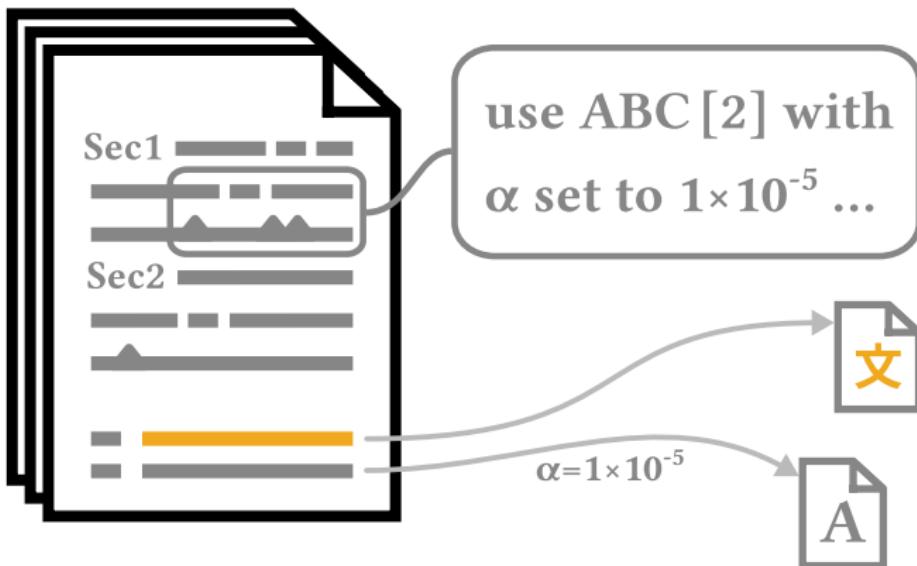
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Research Gap: Non-English Documents



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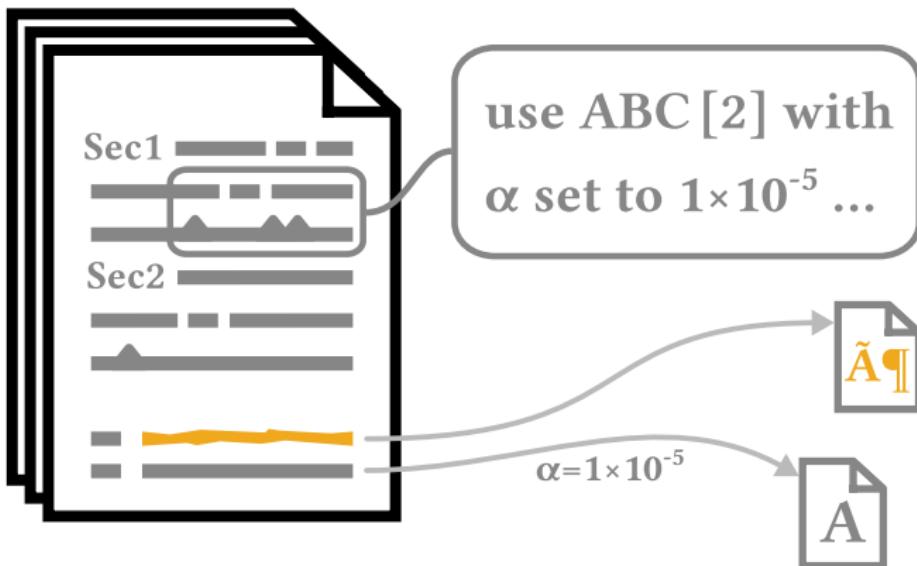
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Research Gap: Non-English Documents



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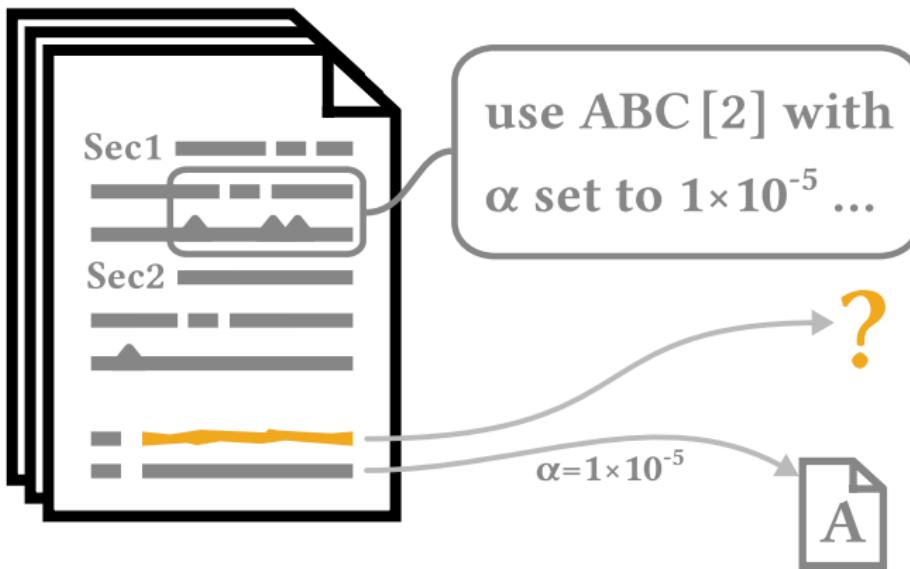
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Research Gap: Non-English Documents



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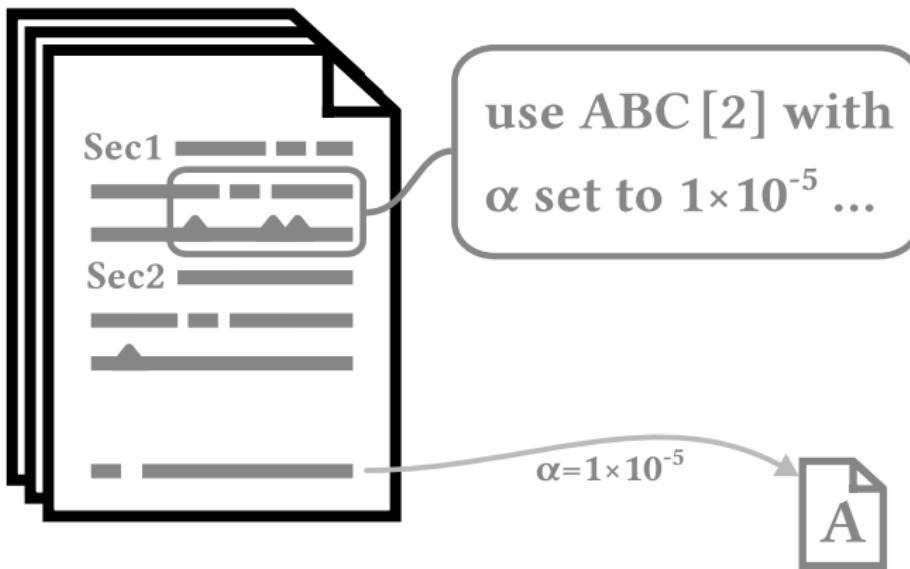
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Research Gap: Non-English Documents



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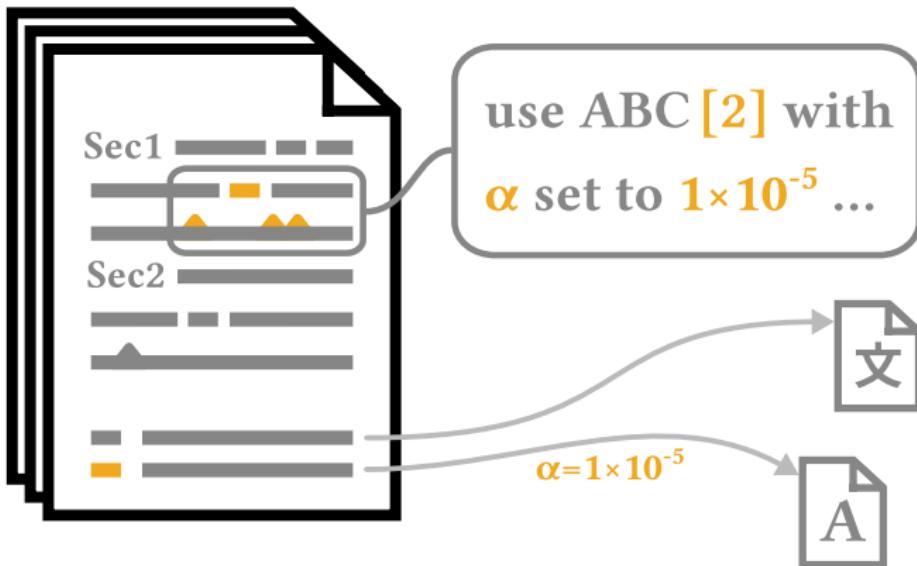
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Research Gap: Artifact Parameters



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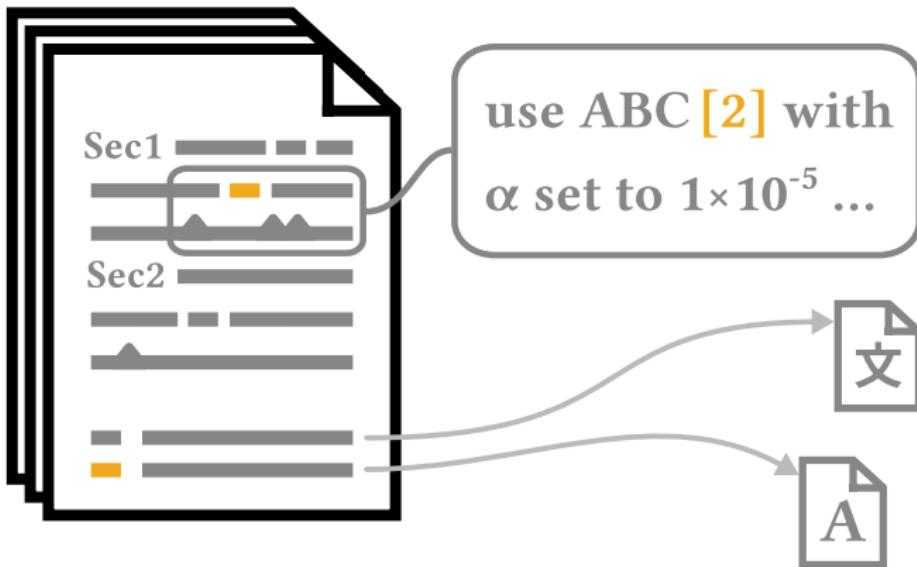
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Research Gap: Artifact Parameters



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Data Mining and Information Extraction Methods

for Large-Scale High Quality Representations of Scientific Publications



Research Objective



Research Objective

Research Gap

RT2: Citations

RT3: Non-English

RT4: Artifacts



Research Objective

Base

RT1: Corpus

Research Gap

RT2: Citations

RT3: Non-English

RT4: Artifacts



Research Objective



Data Quality

Base

RT1: Corpus

Research Gap

RT2: Citations

RT3: Non-English

RT4: Artifacts



Research Objective



Base

Research Gap

RT1: Corpus

RT2: Citations

RT3: Non-English

RT4: Artifacts

Data Quality





Research Objective



Data Quality

Base

Research Gap

RT1: Corpus

RT2: Citations

RT3: Non-English

RT4: Artifacts



✓ | X



✓ | X



✓ | X



✓ | X



✓ | X

✓ | X

✓ | X

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Research Objective



Data Quality



Base

RT1: Corpus

- ① conversion and linking pipeline
- ② extensive corpus analysis

[Scientometrics'20]

RT2: Citations

- ① improved corpus pipeline
- ② blocking method for reference linking

[ULITE'22]
[JCDL'23]

Research Gap

RT3: Non-English

- ① extraction method for cross-lingual cit.
- ② extensive citation analysis

[ICADL'20]
[IJDL'22]

RT4: Artifacts

- ① novel IE task and data set
- ② IE model development and eval.

[ECIR'24]



Research Objective



Data Quality



Base

RT1: Corpus

- ① conversion and linking pipeline
- ② extensive corpus analysis

[Scientometrics'20]

Research Gap

RT2: Citations

- ① improved corpus pipeline
- ② blocking method for reference linking

[ULITE'22]
[JCDL'23]

RT3: Non-English

- ① extraction method for cross-lingual cit.
- ② extensive citation analysis

[ICADL'20]
[IJDL'22]

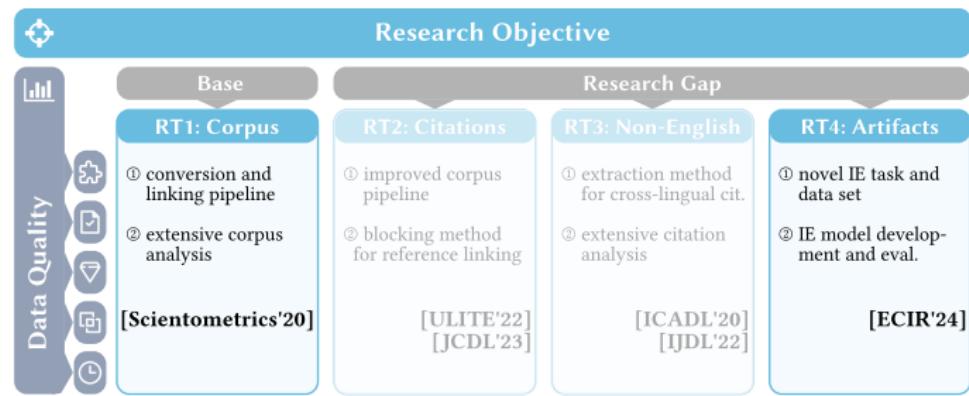
RT4: Artifacts

- ① novel IE task and data set
- ② IE model development and eval.

[ECIR'24]

Outline

- **Corpus**
 - Challenges
 - Solutions
 - Resulting Corpus
- **Citation Network**
- **Non-English Documents**
- **Artifact Parameters**
 - Task Definition
 - Methods
 - Results
- **Conclusion**
 - Contributions
 - Impact



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Corpus

unarXive

Corpus - Digest

■ Research Task

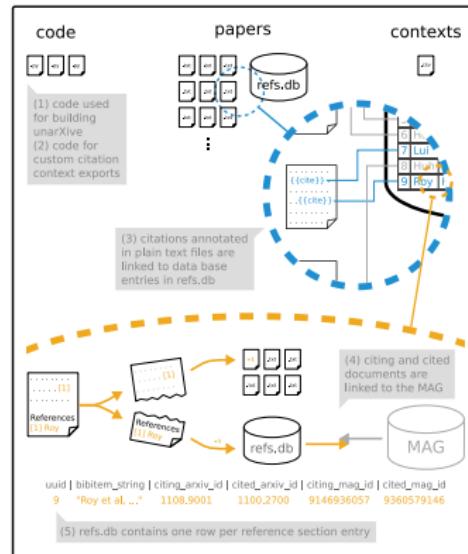
Develop a method for creating large-scale, high quality “base corpus”

■ Method

- Conversion of / IE from \LaTeX
- Joint handling of text + references
- Reference parsing + linking to metadata records

■ Results

- Corpus among 3 largest full-text corpora
- More extensive, complete, less noisy data
- State of the art reference linking



Scientometrics'20 [1]

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Corpus - Challenges

■ General

- Volume ($\sim 10^6$ docs, $\sim 10^7$ refs)
- Bridging visual medium and text information

■ Parsing

- Parser efficiency
- Typesetting info \neq semantic info
- \LaTeX is powerful and people are creative

■ Reference linking

- Choice of target set
- Parsing (bb1, not bib)
- Variance and information sparsity

```
\begin{document}
\newcommand{\nc}{\newcommand}
\nc{\be}{\begin{equation}}
\nc{\ee}{\end{equation}}
\nc{\bib}{\bibitem}
```

[10] I. Bonalde et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **85**, 4775 (2000).

[25] Bonalde I, Yanoff B D, Salomon M B, Van Harlingen D J, Chia E M E, Mao Z Q and Maeno Y 2000
Phys. Rev. Lett. **85** 4775

[4] Jaume, S.C. and Sykes, L.R., Pure and Applied Geophysics **155**, 279-305.

Jaume, S.C. and L.R. Sykes, Evolving Towards a Critical Point: A Review of Accelerating Seismic
Moment/Energy Release Prior to Large and Great Earthquakes, Pure Appl. Geophys., 155, 279, 1999.

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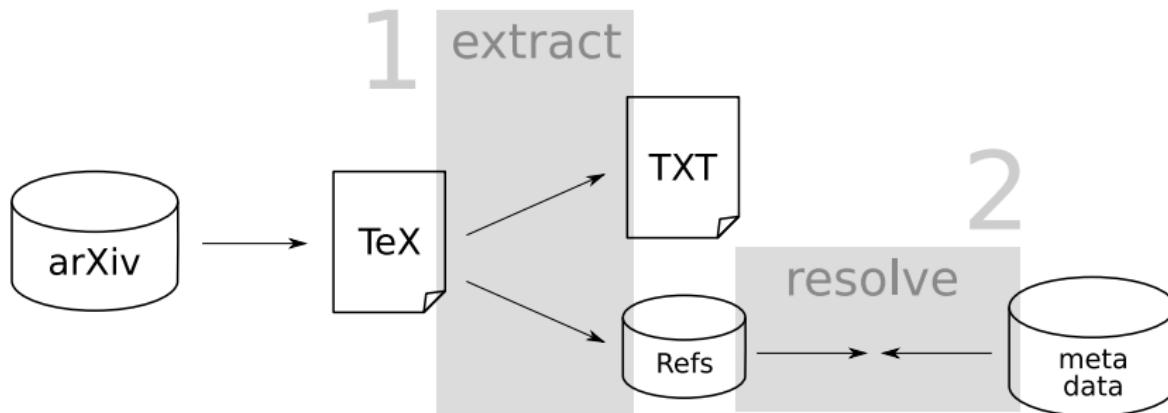
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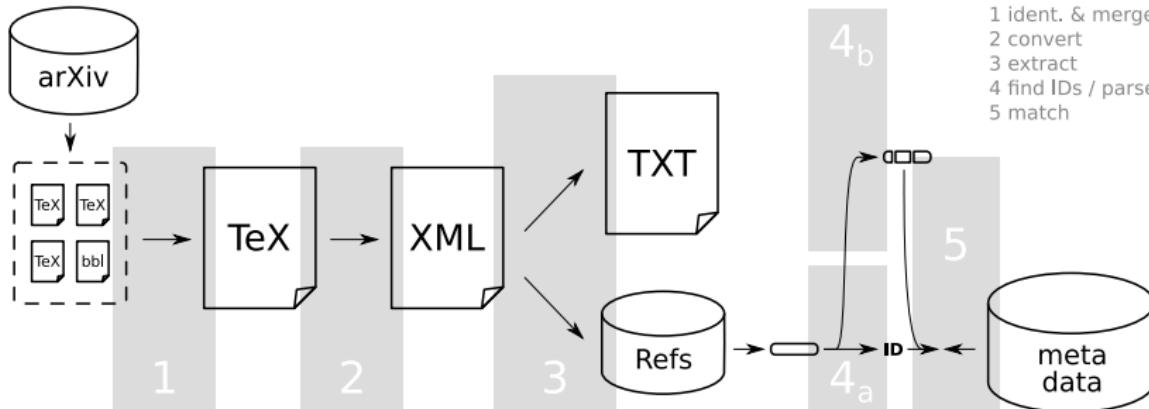
Conclusion
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References

Corpus - Solutions



Corpus - Solutions



Corpus - Result

■ Size

- 1.2 M documents (2.7 M cited)
- 16 M references
- 29 M in-text citation markers

■ Scope

- 1991–2018 (current: 2022)
- physics (63%), maths (23%), CS (11%), other (3%)

■ Reference matching

- 53% by parsing + matching
- 28% by DOI
- 19% by arXiv ID

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Corpus - Result

Data set	# Docs	Cit. markers	Disciplines	Full text	Linked
ACL-ARC [2]	11 k	no	comp. ling.	PDF	✗
ACL-AAN [3]	18 k	no	comp. ling.	PDF	✗
Scholarly Dataset 2 [4]	100 k	no	CS	PDF	✗
CiteSeerX [5] / RefSeer [6]	1 M	ambiguous	mixed	400 char excerpts	✗
PMC OAS [7]	2.3 M	exact	biomedical	XML	mixed ^a
arXiv CS [8]	90 k	exact	CS	text	✓
unarXive [1]	1.2 M	exact	phys., maths, CS	text	✓

^a No citation network due to mixed set of IDs (PubMed, MEDLINE, DOI) [9].

Corpus - Result (2022)

Data Set	Source		Citation Network ^a			# Docs	Disciplines
	Data	Format	general	compare			
CORE [10]	multiple	PDF	0%	-	>100 M		various
S2ORC (PDF) [11]	multiple	PDF	69.4%	-	12 M		various
unarXive 2020 [1]	arXiv.org	L <small>A</small> T <small>E</small> X	42.6%	42.6%	1.2 M		phys., maths, CS
S2ORC (L <small>A</small> T <small>E</small> X) [11]	arXiv.org	L <small>A</small> T <small>E</small> X	31.1%	31.1%	1.5 M		phys., maths, CS
arXMLiv [12]	arXiv.org	L <small>A</small> T <small>E</small> X	0%	0%	1.6 M		phys., maths, CS
SciXGen [13]	arXiv.org	L <small>A</small> T <small>E</small> X	41.6%	-	205 k		CS
PMC-OAS [7]	PubMed	XML	mixed ^b	-	3.3 M		biomedical
unarXive 2022 [14]	arXiv.org	L <small>A</small> T <small>E</small> X	44.4%	44.4%	1.9 M		phys., maths, CS

^a “general”: all data; incomparable. “compare”: arXiv.org data 1991–2020; directly comparable.

^b No citation network due to mixed set of IDs (PubMed, MEDLINE, DOI) [9].

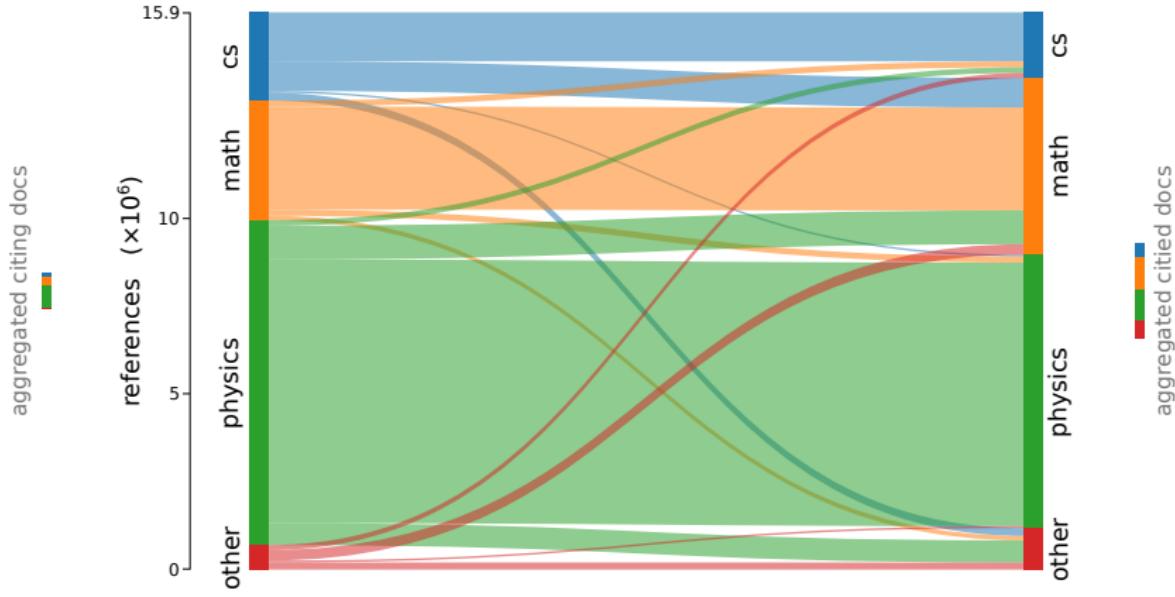
Corpus - Link Correctness

Table: Link correctness (n = 300)

Confidence level	Method ^a	Lower limit	Upper limit
0.99	Wilson	0.9613	0.9975
	Jeffreys	0.9666	0.9983
0.95	Wilson	0.9710	0.9966
	Jeffreys	0.9736	0.9972

^a Confidence interval given as Wilson score interval and Jeffreys interval [15].

Corpus - Citation Flow



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Corpus - Conclusion

■ Advancements

- More extensive
 - single domain vs multi domain
- More complete, high quality citation network
 - 13.3% increase in linked references (\leftrightarrow S2ORC_{LATEX})
 - 4% more accurate reference links (\leftrightarrow S2ORC_{LATEX})
- Less noise due to LATEX as source
- Novel types of analyses possible

■ Foundation for further studies

- → RT1 ✓

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Citations & Non-English

Citation Network - Digest

■ Research Task

Develop a method linking references more successfully without compromising accuracy

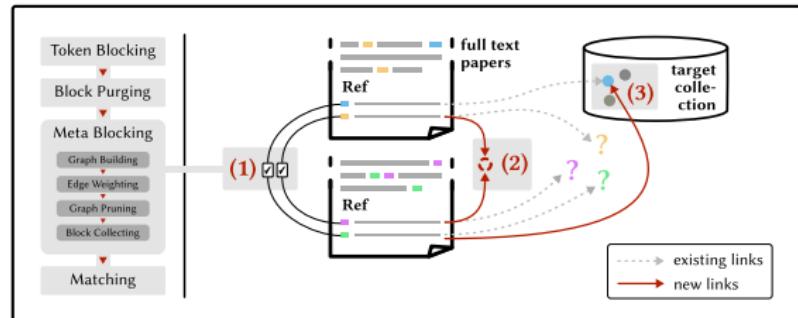
■ Method

- Use unarXive data
- Improved reference linking pipeline
(parser & target set choice, heuristics)
- Blocking & matching within set of references

■ Results

- +2% in base matching success (SOTA)
- Manifold increase in bibliographic coupling matches

■ → RT2 ✓



ULITE'22 [16]

JCDL'23 [14]

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Non-English Documents - Digest

■ Research Task

Develop an approach to include non-English publications into large-scale scholarly data

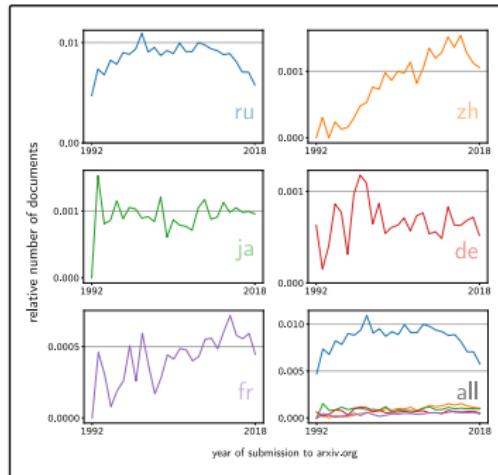
■ Method

- Use unarXive data
- Identify cross-lingual citations by reference strings
- Temporal and geographic analyses

■ Results

- Reliable method for identification
- Largest study so far ($<1k \rightarrow >1M$)
- Identification of trends and challenges

■ → RT3 ✓



ICADL'20 [17]

IJDL'22 [18]

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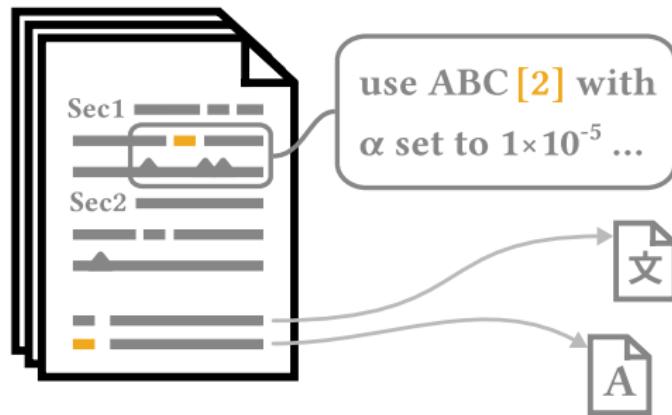
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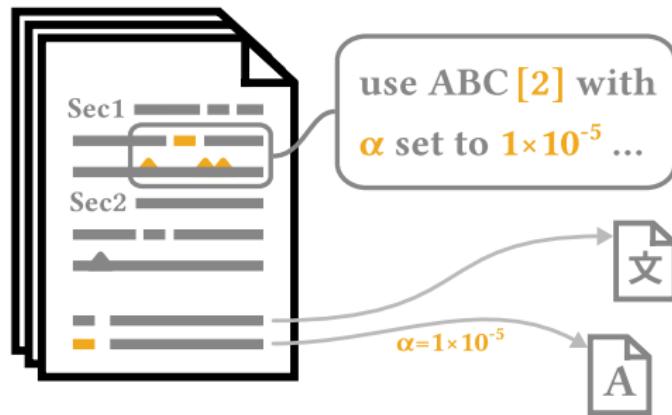
References

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Artifact Parameters

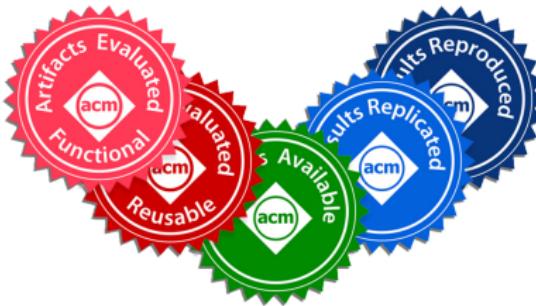


Artifact Parameters



Artifact Parameters - Motivation

The image shows two screenshots of scientific platforms. On the left, the D4Science homepage displays a "Trending Research" section featuring a paper titled "Visual Autoregressive Modeling: Scalable Image Generation via Next-Scale Prediction". The paper has 1,386 citations and was published by FoundationVision/VRL on Python on 3 April 2024. It includes links to the paper and code. On the right, the "Dataset Search" interface from Google shows a search bar with the placeholder "Search for Datasets" and a link to "Learn more about Dataset Search".



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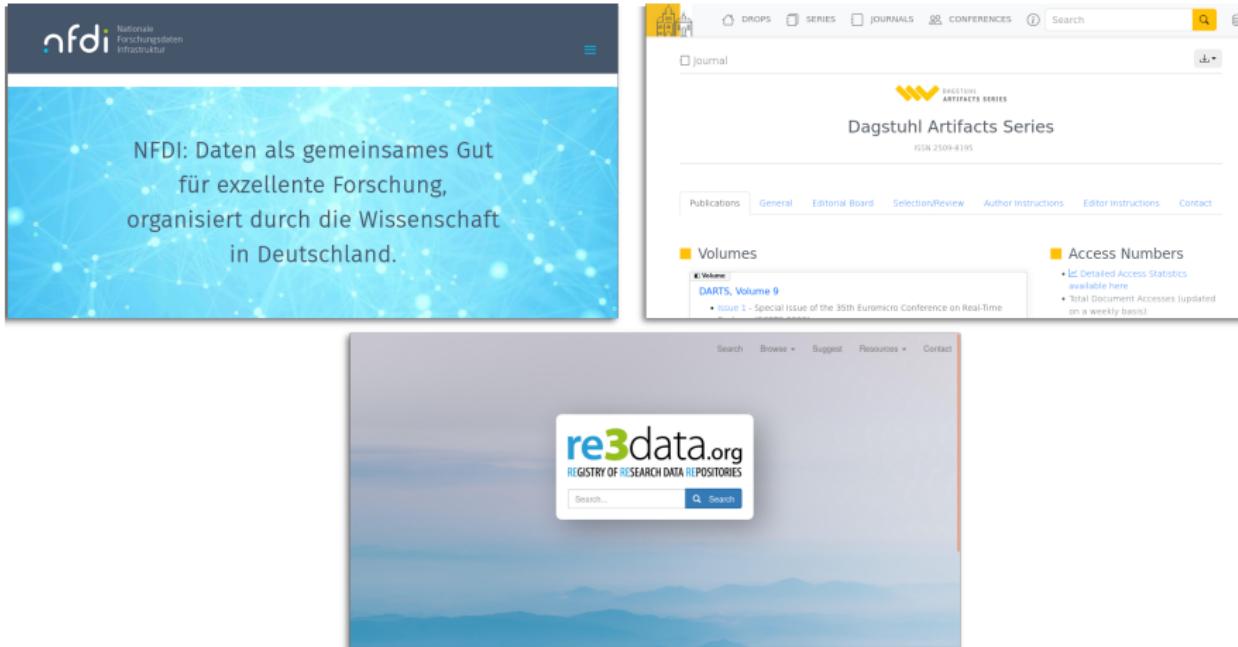
Citations & Non-English
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Artifact Parameters - Motivation



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Artifact Parameters - Motivation

NLP field increasing focus on **data** and its **algorithmic processing**

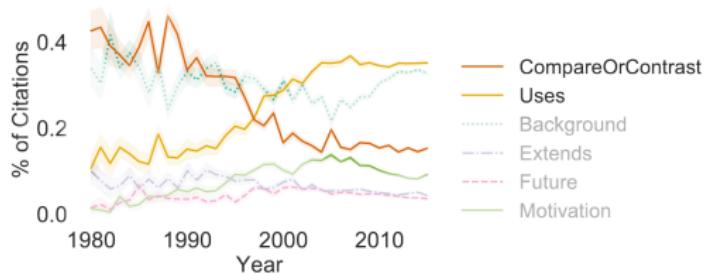


Figure 5: Changes in the average citation frame in ACL papers reveals a continued decline in the percentage of COMPARISON OR CONTRAST and increase in USES citations. The increase in BACKGROUND citations circa 2010 marks the start of the era of unlimited references in ACL conferences. Shaded regions show bootstrapped 95% confidence intervals.

Jurgens, D. et al. Measuring the Evolution of a Scientific Field through Citation Frames. *Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics* 6, 391–406 (2018)

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Artifact Parameters - Digest

■ Research Task

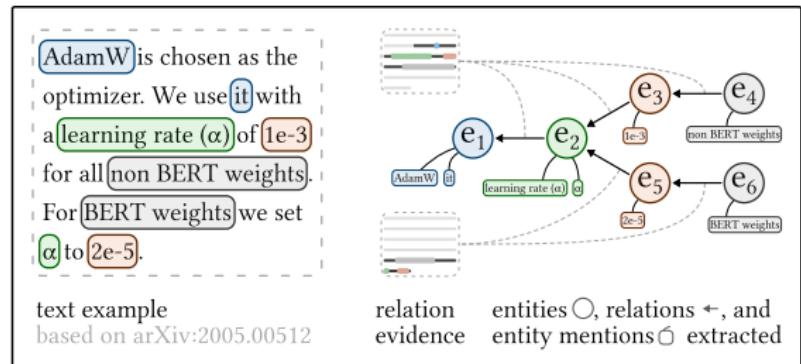
Develop a method to extract fine-grained research artifacts information

■ Method

- Task formalization
- Data annotation (data from unarXive)
- Two lines of approaches
 - BERT based model approach
 - LLM based approach

■ Results

- Novel task, novel data
- Improvements over SOTA baselines
- Methods applicable to large data sets



ECIR'24 [19]

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Artifact Parameters - Task

AdamW is chosen as the optimizer. We use it with a learning rate (α) of 1e-3 for all non BERT weights. For BERT weights we set α to 2e-5.

text example
based on arXiv:2005.00512

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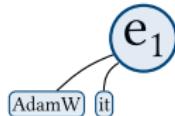
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Artifact Parameters - Task

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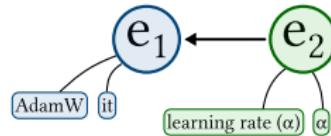


text example
based on arXiv:2005.00512

entity type
artifact

Artifact Parameters - Task

AdamW is chosen as the optimizer. We use it with a learning rate (α) of 1e-3 for all non BERT weights. For BERT weights we set α to 2e-5.



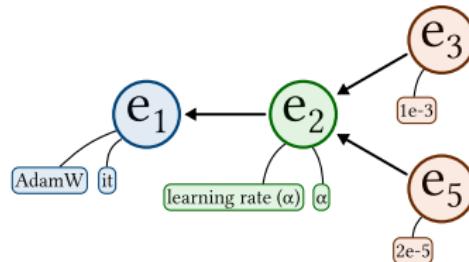
text example
based on arXiv:2005.00512

entity type
artifact parameter

Artifact Parameters - Task

AdamW is chosen as the optimizer. We use it with a learning rate (α) of $1e-3$ for all non BERT weights. For BERT weights we set α to $2e-5$.

text example
based on arXiv:2005.00512

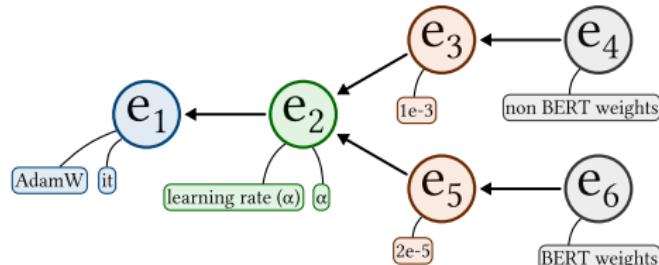


entity type
artifact parameter value

Artifact Parameters - Task

AdamW is chosen as the optimizer. We use it with a learning rate (α) of $1e-3$ for all non BERT weights. For BERT weights we set α to $2e-5$.

text example
based on arXiv:2005.00512



entity type
artifact parameter value context

Artifact Parameters - Related Work: Fine-tuned models

- SciERC dataset
 - SCIEE [23]
 - PL-Marker [24]
 - → **entity type overlap**
- [...]
- SemEval 2021 (measurements)
 - LIORI [28]
 - → **utilize mention pattern regularities**

We evaluate our model on the task of **question answering** using

Section : Dataset

SQuAD is a **machine comprehension** dataset on a large set of **Wikipedia articles** , Two metrics are used to evaluate models: **Exact Match (EM)** and a softer metric , **F1 score**

Section: Model Details .

... Each paragraph and question are tokenized by a regular - expression - based word tokenizer (**PTB Tokenizer**) and fed into the model .
....

Section : Results .

The results of our model and competing approaches on the hidden test are summarized in Table [reference]. **BiDAF (ensemble)** achieves an **EM** score of 73.3 and an **F1** score of 81.1 , outperforming all previous approaches .

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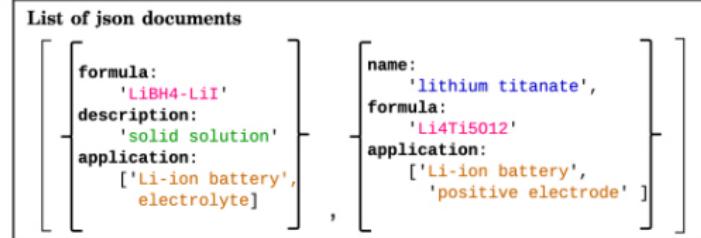
References

Artifact Parameters - Related Work: LLMs

- Medical science [29]
 - singular values
 - lists
- Material science [30–32]
 - singular values
 - lists
 - hierarchical [32] (see right)
→ **data serialization format**

Note: all of the above evaluate on GPT models only.

Document: The charge and discharge performance of an all-solid-state lithium battery with the LiBH4-LiI solid solution as an electrolyte is reported. Lithium titanate ($\text{Li}_4\text{Ti}_5\text{O}_{12}$) was used as the positive electrode and...



Dunn, A. et al. *Structured information extraction from complex scientific text with fine-tuned large language models*. Dec. 2022. doi:10.48550/arXiv.2212.05238

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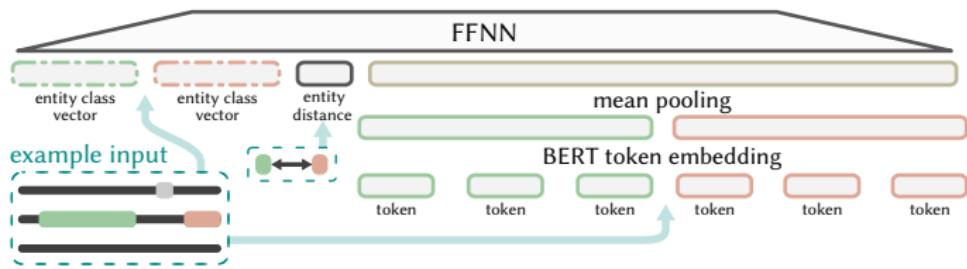
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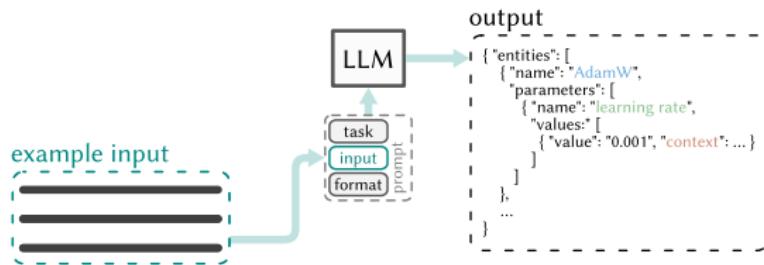
Approach: Fine-tuned models

- Based on PL-Marker (SciERC SOTA)
- (N)ER: used as is
- RE: new module, utilizing
 - Entity class embeddings
 - Entity distance



Approach: LLMs

- Data serialization format
 - JSON → YAML
- Compare 6 models
- Base prompt + tuning for each
- Zero-shot: all
- Few-shot: only Vicuna_{16k}



Approach: LLMs

- Data serialization format
 - JSON → YAML
- Compare 6 models
- Base prompt + tuning for each
- Zero-shot: all
- Few-shot: only Vicuna_{16k}

Model	Size
WizardLM [33]	13 B
Vicuna _{4k} [34]	13 B
Vicuna _{16k} [34]	13 B
Falcon [35]	40 B
GALACTICA [36]	120 B
GPT-3.5 [37]	175 B

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Artifact Parameters - Data

- No existing data sets
→ use unarXive ML/CV/CL/DL
- Annotation approach
 - Paragraph level, whole papers
- Extent
 - 444 paragraphs
 - 1,971 entities
(1,134 a, 131 p, 662 v, 44 c)
 - 614 relations
- IAA
 - 0.867 for entities
 - 0.737 for relations



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Artifact Parameters - Experiments: Fine-tuned models

■ Setting

- 5-fold cross-validation
- Stratified sampling

■ Results (F_1 [%])

- ER: 78.0
- RE: 9.9 → 38.8

■ Analysis

- Parameter: low performance
- Contexts: not predicted

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Artifact Parameters - Experiments: Fine-tuned models

■ Setting

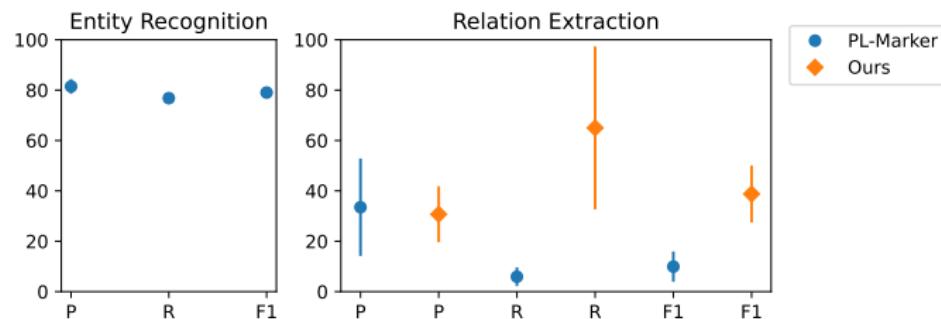
- 5-fold cross-validation
- Stratified sampling

■ Results (F_1 [%])

- ER: 78.0
- RE: 9.9 → 38.8

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Artifact Parameters - Experiments: Fine-tuned models

■ Setting

- 5-fold cross-validation
- Stratified sampling

■ Results (F_1 [%])

- ER: 78.0
- RE: 9.9 → 38.8

■ Analysis

- Parameter: low performance
- Contexts: not predicted

Table: Ablation study results (model inputs are: T = BERT token embeddings, C = entity class embeddings, D = entity distance)

Used	P [%]	R [%]	F_1 [%]
¬CD	15.5	8.8	11.1
T¬D	16.6	29.8	19.6
TC¬	26.5	65.0	35.5
TCD	30.7	65.0	38.8

Artifact Parameters - Experiments: LLMs

■ Setting

- Zero-/5-shot
- Compare JSON w/ YAML variant

■ Results (best ER / RE F₁ [%])

- Zero-shot: 37.4 / 7.8
- 5-shot: 44.0 / 6.1

■ Analysis

- Very low RE performance
- YAML: avg. +5% in ER
- 5-shot: +27% ER, +6% RE
- Format adherence
+ entity hallucinations

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Artifact Parameters - Experiments: LLMs

■ Setting

- Zero-/5-shot
- Compare JSON w/ YAML variant

■ Results (best ER / RE F_1 [%])

- Zero-shot: 37.4 / 7.8
- 5-shot: 44.0 / 6.1

■ Analysis

- Very low RE performance
- YAML: avg. +5% in ER
- 5-shot: +27% ER, +6% RE
- Format adherence
+ entity hallucinations

Zero-shot		ER	RE
Model	Output	F_1 [%]	F_1 [%]
WizardLM	JSON	8.6	0.1
	YAML	15.3 <small>△+6.7</small>	0.1 <small>△+0.0</small>
Vicuna _{4k}	JSON	11.5	1.2
	YAML	22.3 <small>△+10.8</small>	0.1 <small>△-1.1</small>
Falcon	JSON	10.2	0.0
	YAML	19.8 <small>△+9.6</small>	0.0 <small>△+0.0</small>
GALACTICA	JSON	19.5	0.3
	YAML	21.1 <small>△+1.6</small>	0.1 <small>△-0.2</small>
GPT-3.5	JSON	33.8	7.2
	YAML	37.4 <small>△+3.6</small>	7.8 <small>△+0.6</small>
5-shot		ER	RE
Vicuna _{16k}	JSON	39.6	1.3
	YAML	44.0 <small>△+0.4</small>	6.1 <small>△+4.8</small>

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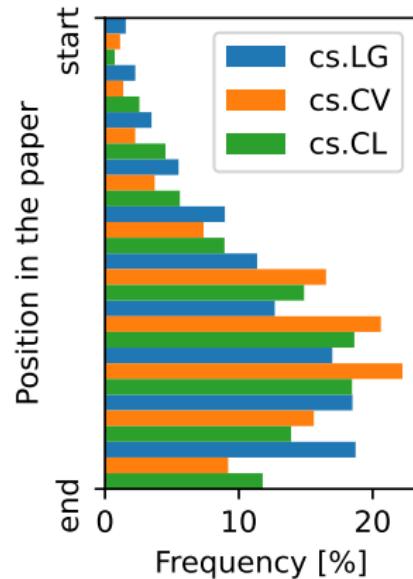
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Artifact Parameters - Experiments: Application

- Apply best model (BERT based) on 15k paper sample
- Parameters information given in
 - 36% of ML papers
 - 42% of CV papers
 - 36% of CL papers
 - 7% of DL papers
- Distribution towards second half of paper across disciplines



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Artifact Parameters - Conclusion

■ Advancements

- Novel, relevant task
(data scheme, annotation guidelines)
- High quality manually annotated data set
- Approaches based on BERT, LLMs
 - BERT model based approach
29% F_1 increase for RE
 - LLM approach
Avg. 5.5% F_1 increase for ER
(consistent across all used LLMs)
- Trained model applicable on large scale

■ → RT4 ✓

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Research Objective

Develop methods for generating high-quality scholarly data.

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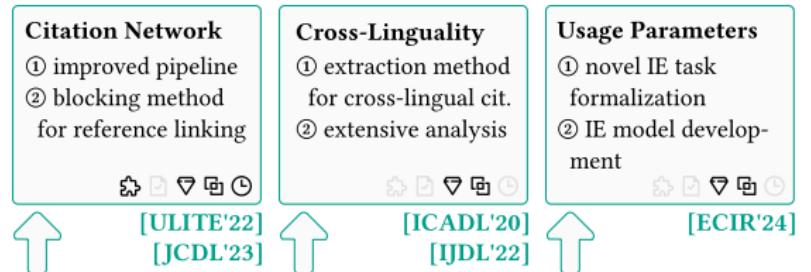
Overall Conclusion



Research Objective

Develop methods for generating high-quality scholarly data.

like this:



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[Scientometrics'20] oooooo

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Research Objective

Develop methods for generating high-quality scholarly data.

- Scholarly data from source formats
- Joint handling of docs & references
- Identifier aware references parsing
- Intra references clustering & matching
- Extraction of non-English content
- Identification of cross-lingual references from raw references
- Extraction of usage parameters from full text
- Mention pattern aware relation extraction

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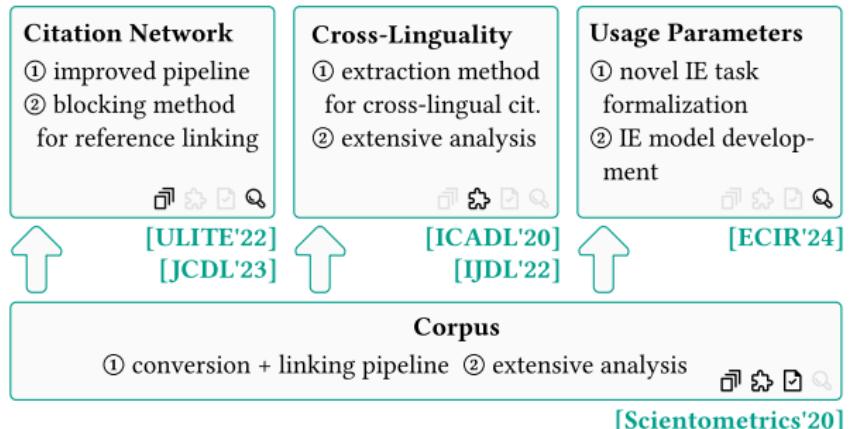
■ Big Picture

- Corpus creation method
- Advances in three focus areas
 - Citation Network
 - Non-English Documents
 - Artifact Parameters

■ Improved

- Volume
- Completeness
- Correctness
- Granularity

■ Impact on research community



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Impact

Adoption by the research community.

■ Methodology

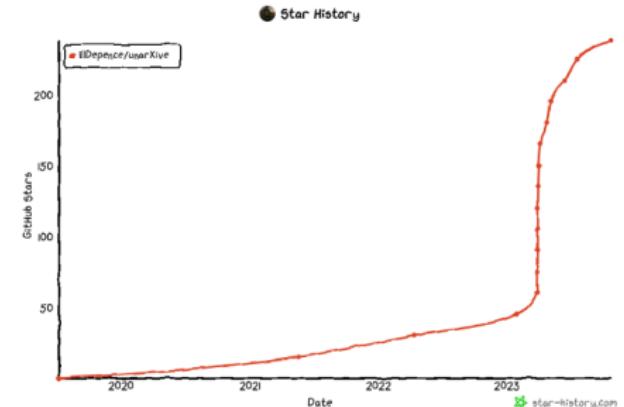
- Document Parsing Methodology [11]

■ Model dev/eval

- Citation Recommendation [38] ([39, 40])
- Citation Analysis [41, 42] ([17, 18])
- Document Retrieval [43]
- Researcher Profile Embeddings [44]
- Reference Linking ([16])

■ Dataset extension

- Link Prediction ([45])
- NER+RE ([19])



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References

Thank You ☺

Questions?

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References

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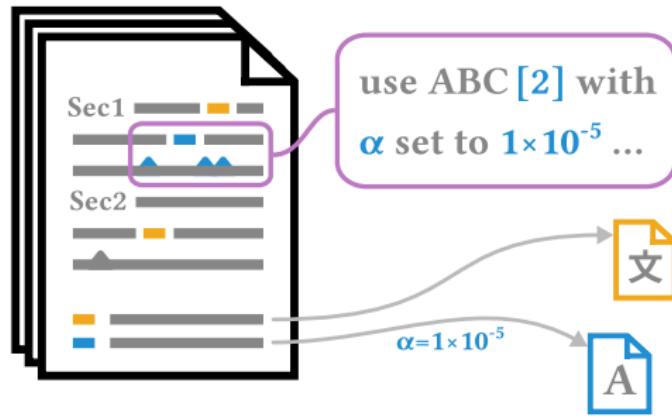
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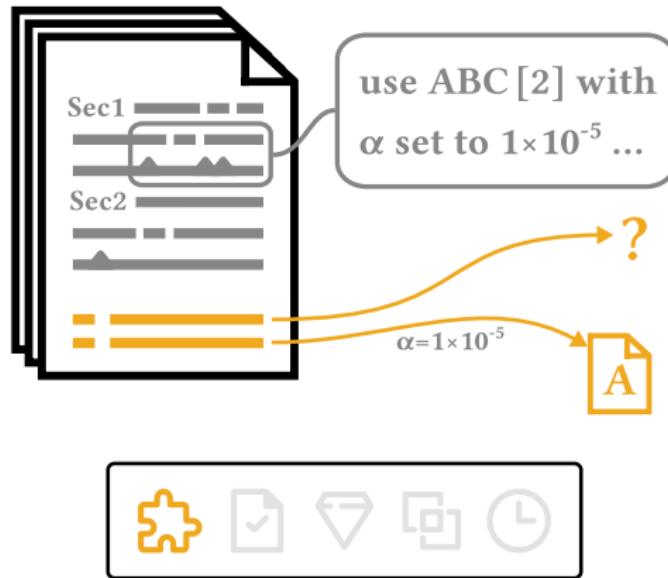
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Extra Slides

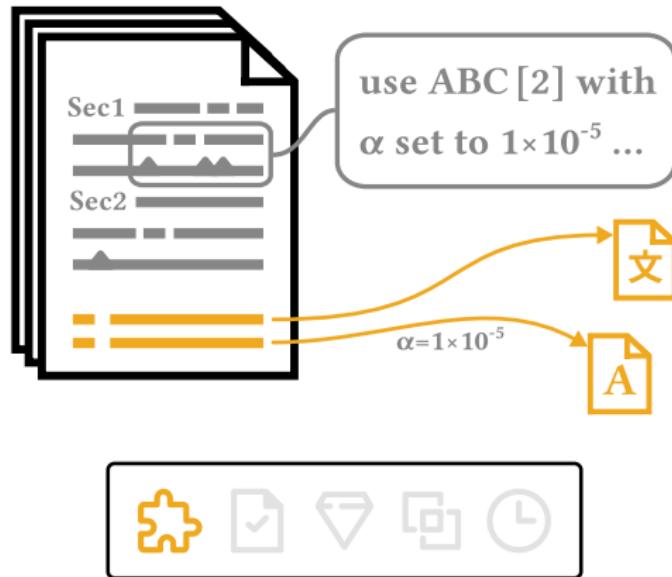
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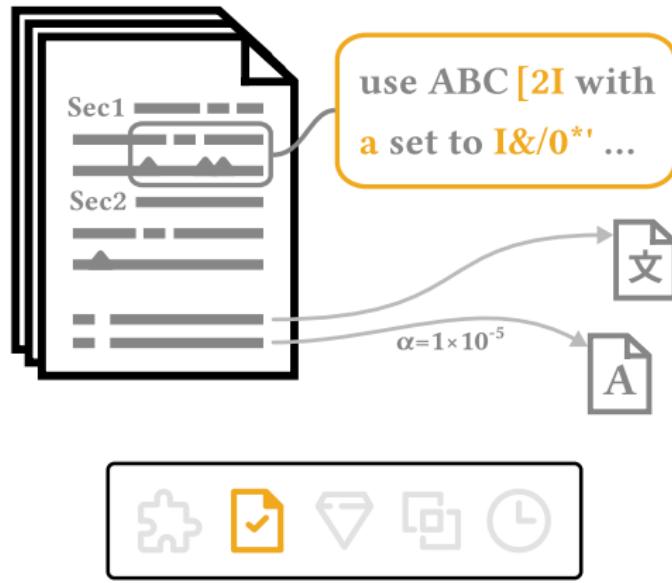
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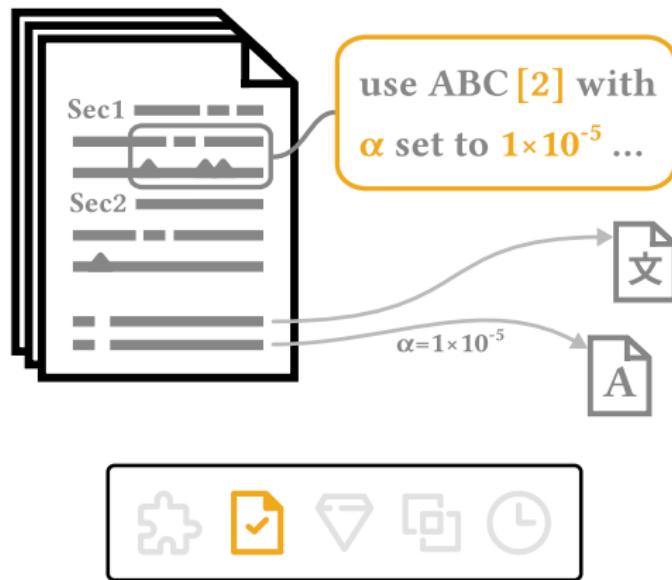
Quality Dimensions: Completeness



Quality Dimensions: Accuracy



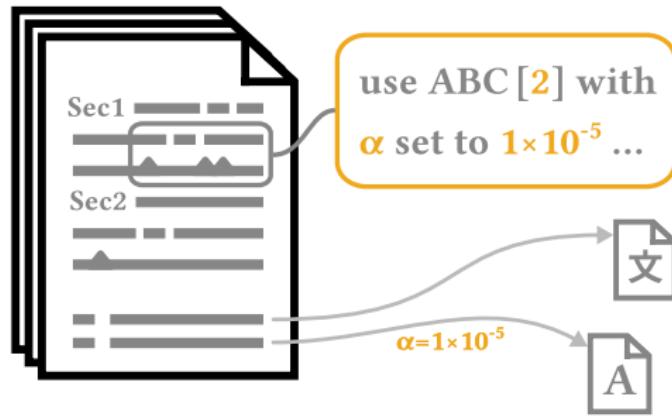
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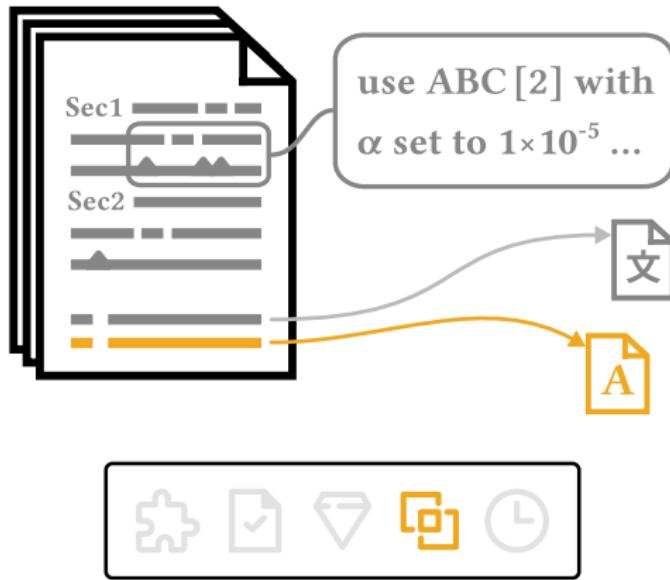
Quality Dimensions: Relevance



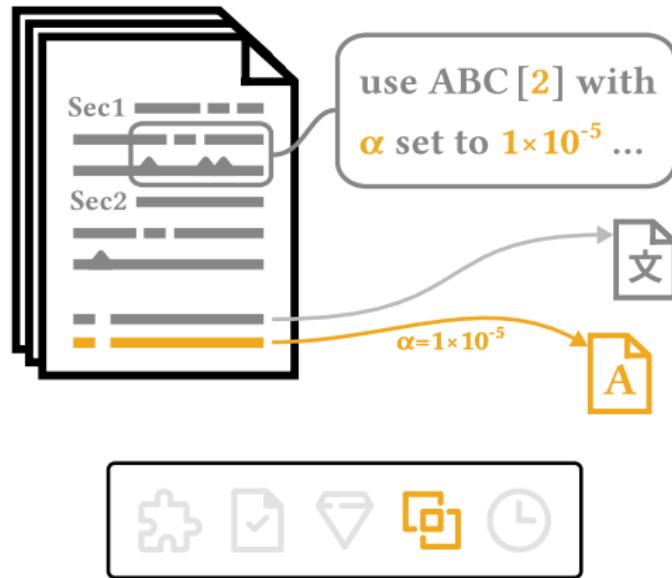
Quality Dimensions: Relevance



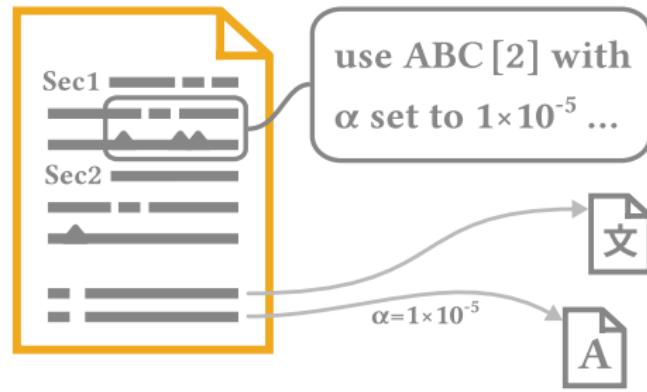
Quality Dimensions: Comparability



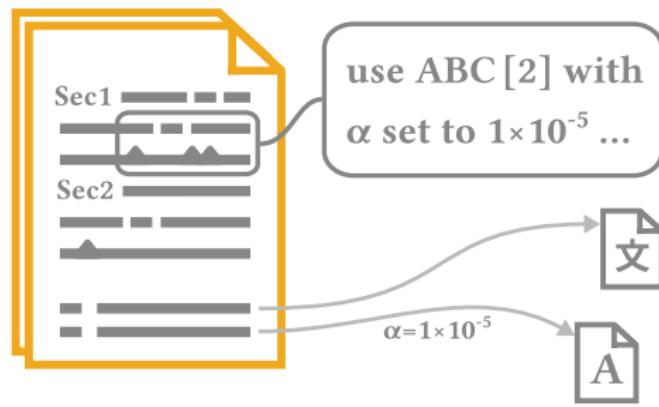
Quality Dimensions: Comparability



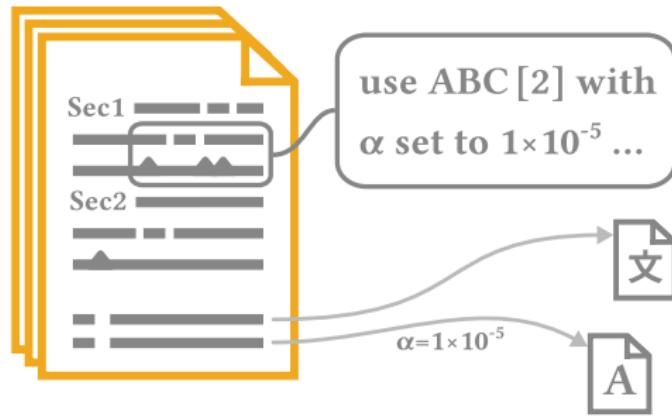
Quality Dimensions: Timeliness



Quality Dimensions: Timeliness



Quality Dimensions: Timeliness



Corpus - Stats

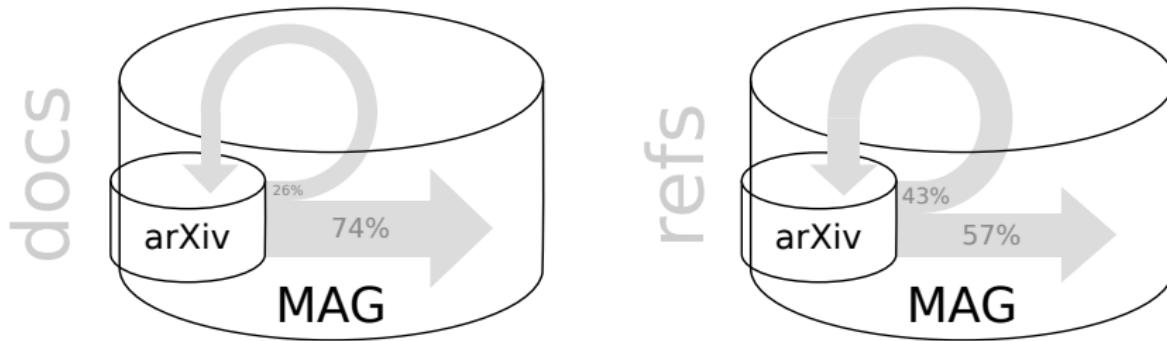
	citing documents	references	cited documents	
			outgoing	incoming
<i>full data set:</i>	1,043,126	15,954,664	15,954,664	2,746,288
full text	1,043,126	15,954,664	7,181,576	736,597
linked to MAG	994,351	15,846,351	15,954,664	2,746,288
<i>by discipline:</i>				
physics	662,894	9,300,576	7,827,072	921,852
mathematics	237,422	3,426,117	5,062,033	906,301
computer science	111,694	2,526,656	1,876,401	425,860
other	31,116	701,315	1,189,158	492,275

data: <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3385851>

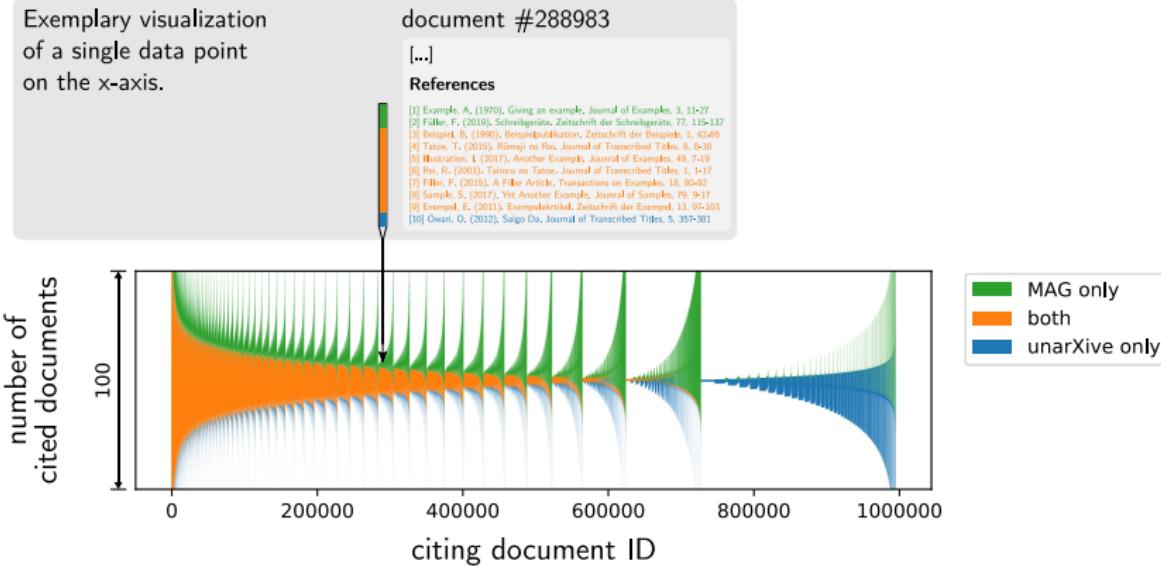
code: <https://github.com/IllDepence/unarXive>



Corpus - Citation Flow



Corpus - Reference Composition



Corpus - Target Sec. Specific Refs

	Discipline ^a	Count	Normalization factor	Normalized ratio (%)
Citing	Mathematics	298,009	4.66	8.70
	CS	9,123	6.31	0.36
	Physics	30,593	1.72	0.33
Cited	Mathematics	313,651	3.15	6.20
	CS	12,179	8.50	0.65
	Physics	31,087	2.04	0.40
Pairs	<u>Math[†]→Math[‡]</u>	200,859	5.41	6.81
	<u>Math[†]→CS</u>	5,134	92.13	2.96
	<u>Math[†]→Phys</u>	3,114	89.88	1.75
	<u>CS→Math[‡]</u>	3,456	18.82	0.41
	<u>Phys→Math[‡]</u>	3,859	16.49	0.40
	<u>CS→CS</u>	2,500	11.38	0.18
	<u>Phys→Phys</u>	10,374	2.12	0.14
	<u>CS→Phys</u>	50	307.16	0.10
	<u>Phys→CS</u>	137	101.40	0.09

^a \dagger : Mathematics citing document, \ddagger : Mathematics cited document, X→X: Citing and cited document are from the same discipline.



Artifact Parameters - Motivation

Jurgens, D. et al. Measuring the Evolution of a Scientific Field through Citation Frames. *Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics* 6, 391–406 (2018)

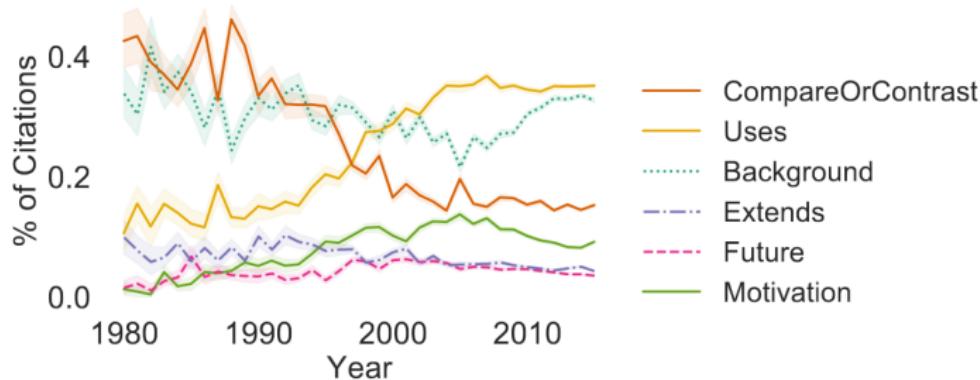


Figure 5: Changes in the average citation frame in ACL papers reveals a continued decline in the percentage of COMPARISON OR CONTRAST and increase in USES citations. The increase in BACKGROUND citations circa 2010 marks the start of the era of unlimited references in ACL conferences. Shaded regions show bootstrapped 95% confidence intervals.



Artifact Parameters - Motivation

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Dagstuhl Artifacts Series (DARTS) website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links to THE INSTITUTE, SEMINARS, PUBLISHING, DBLP, GUEST INFORMATION, and CONTACT. On the right side of the navigation bar are search fields, a magnifying glass icon, and language links for EN and DE. Below the navigation bar is a logo for "DAGSTUHL ARTIFACTS SERIES" featuring a stylized yellow 'W'. The main title "Dagstuhl Artifacts Series (DARTS)" is centered above a horizontal menu bar with links for GENERAL, EDITORIAL BOARD, SELECTION/REVIEW, AUTHOR INSTRUCTIONS, EDITOR INSTRUCTIONS, and RECENTLY PUBLISHED. To the right of the menu is a vertical orange sidebar labeled "QUICK LINKS". The main content area contains several sections: "Publications" (link to DARTS webportal), "Aims and Scope" (description of the series aims and scope), "Open Access Policy" (description of open access principles), and "License" (information about artifact descriptions and licenses). The footer of the page includes a decorative pattern of colored circles.

THE INSTITUTE SEMINARS PUBLISHING DBLP GUEST INFORMATION CONTACT

Search EN DE

DAGSTUHL ARTIFACTS SERIES

Dagstuhl Artifacts Series (DARTS)

GENERAL EDITORIAL BOARD SELECTION/REVIEW AUTHOR INSTRUCTIONS EDITOR INSTRUCTIONS RECENTLY PUBLISHED

The *Dagstuhl Artifacts Series (DARTS)* publishes evaluated research data and artifacts in all areas of computer science. An artifact can be any kind of content related to computer science research, e.g., experimental data, source code, virtual machines containing a complete setup, test suites, or tools. In contrast to existing repositories for research data and artifacts like [Zenodo](#) or [figshare](#), DARTS focuses on artifacts that underwent an evaluation process before their publication.

An artifact should be related to a research paper (which does not necessarily have to be published within a series of Dagstuhl Publishing but which should be clearly citable, e.g., by a DOI) and should help to verify the repeatability and correctness of the experiments/implementations described in the related paper.

The series is organized as a periodical consisting of one volume per year. Each volume can consist of several issues. Thereby, DARTS currently focuses on special issues that are related to a conference.

Publications [DARTS webportal](#): Archive of all published DARTS volumes.
[DARTS @ dblp](#)

Aims and Scope The DARTS series aims at the provision of a publication venue for evaluated research data and artifacts. An artifact can be any kind of content related to computer science research, e.g., experimental data, source code, virtual machines containing a complete setup, test suites, or tools. In contrast to existing repositories for research data and artifacts, DARTS focuses on artifacts that underwent an evaluation process before their publication.

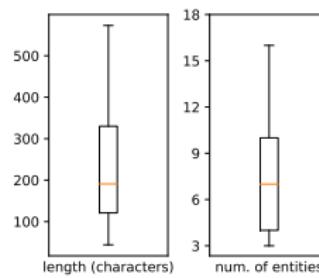
The scope of DARTS covers all areas of computer science.

Open Access Policy Artifacts in DARTS are peer-reviewed and are published electronically according to the principles of open access, i.e., they are available online and free of charge.

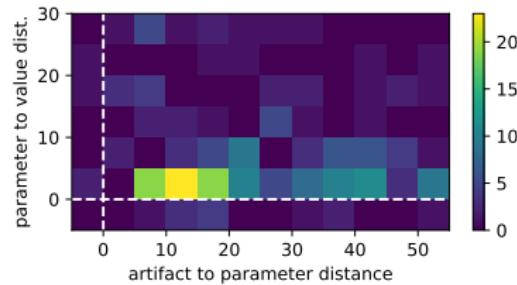
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Artifact Parameters - Data

- Two annotation rounds
- Initial (pre-filtered text, exploratory, to fine-adjust scheme)
 - 151 text segments
 - 1,345 entities
 - 1,110 relations
- Main (full papers, eval data)
 - 444 paragraphs
 - 1,971 entities
(1,134 a, 131 p, 662 v, 44 c)
 - 614 relations
- IAA
 - 0.867 for entities
 - 0.737 for relations



(a) text segments



(b) relation distances (#chars)

Figure: Observations of initial annotation round



Publications - primary

Chap.	Venue	Year	Type	Length	Author Position	Venue Rating	Ref.
3	Scientometrics	2020	Journal	Full	1 of 2	SJR Q1	[1]
4	JCDL	2022	Workshop	Full	1 of 3	Core A*	[16]
	JCDL	2023	Conference	Short	1 of 3	Core A*	[14]
5	ICADL	2020	Conference	Full	1 of 2	Core A	[17]
	IJDL	2022	Journal	Full	1 of 3	SJR Q2	[18]
6	ECIR	2024	Conference	Full	1 of 4	Core A	[19]

Venue ranks from Core¹ (conferences) and SJR² (journals).³

¹See <http://portal.core.edu.au/conf-ranks/> (last accessed 2023-10-12).

²See <https://www.scimagojr.com/> (last accessed 2023-10-12).

³Ratings for publication year or, if not listed, most up-to-date ranking. Workshops ranks are that of the hosting conference.



Publications - secondary

Venue	Year	Type	Length	Author Position	Venue	Ref.
ECIR	2019	Workshop	Full	1 of 2	Core A	[39]
ECIR	2020	Conference	Full	1 of 3	Core A	[47]
NAACL	2021	Workshop	Short	3 of 4	Core A	[48]
AAAI	2022	Workshop	Full	2 of 3	Core A*	[49]
JCDL	2022	Conference	Full	3 of 3	Core A*	[50]
JCDL	2023	Conference	Short	1 of 3	Core A*	[45]

Additional publications (co-)authored leading up to and during the research period which are not a direct part of the dissertation, but nevertheless informed the overall research trajectory. Especially [39] and [48], which constitute the results of the master's thesis preceding the doctoral research period, paved the way for the dissertation.



Limitations

- **Corpus**

- L^AT_EX required (no humanities)

- **Citation Network**

- Blocking method scalability

- **Non-English Documents**

- Single “direction”
 - Dependency on author notation

- **Artifact Parameters**

- IE from text, not tables, code, etc.
 - ML specific
 - English only

