

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

Disputation

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

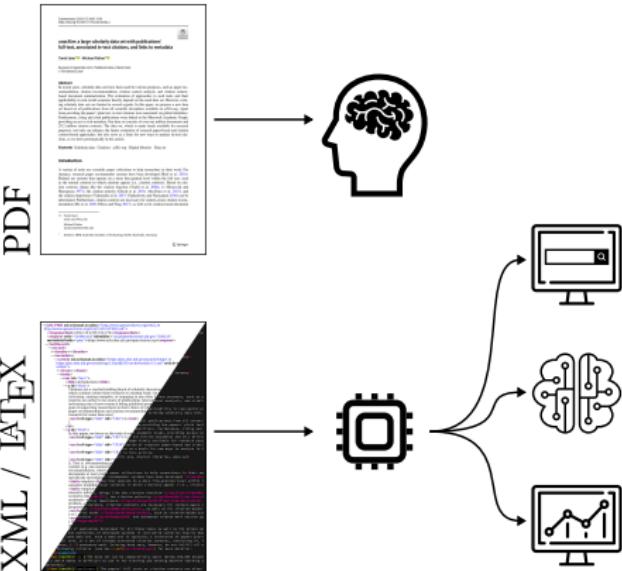
- Services (Search, Recommendation, Stats)
 - ML models (LLMs, summarization, recommender systems)
 - Analyses (temporal, geographic, institutional)

■ 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

Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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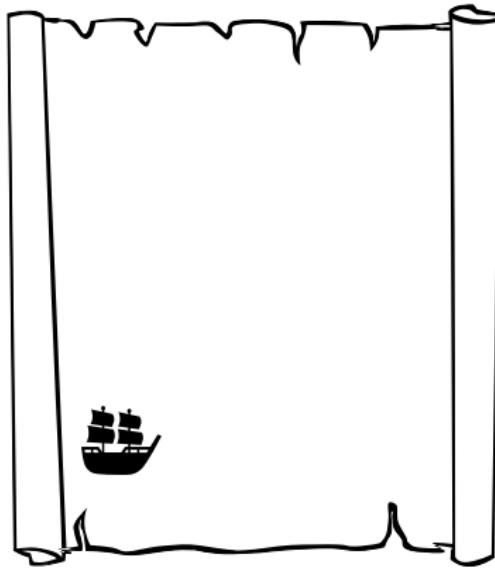
Parameters

Conclusion

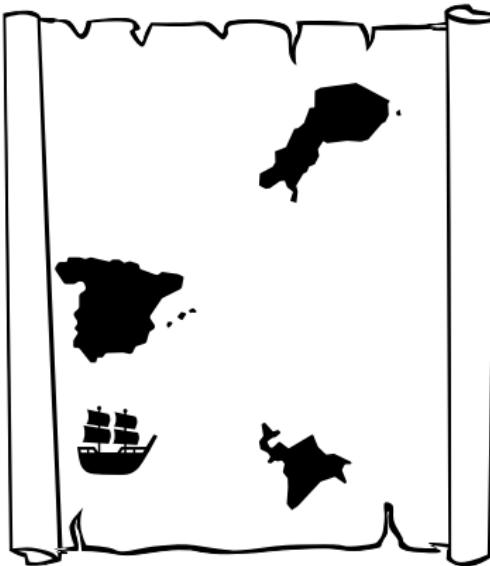
References

Analogy

Maps of the Sea



Maps of the Sea



Motivation



Background

Outline

Corpus

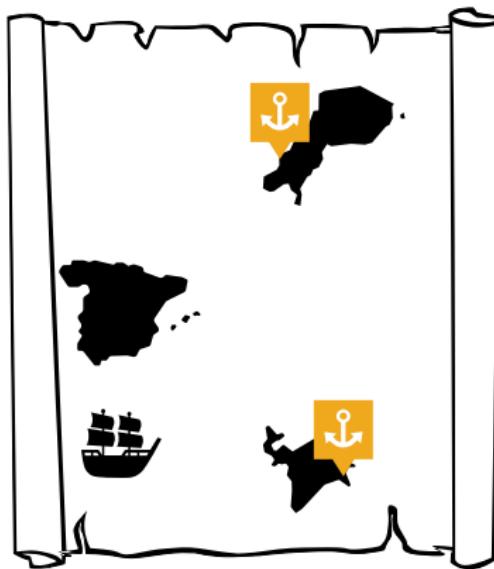
Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters

Conclusion

References

Maps of the Sea



Motivation



Background

Outline

Corpus

Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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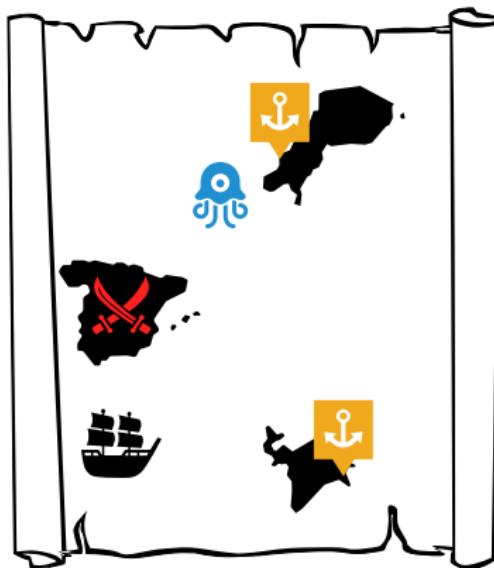
Parameters



Conclusion

References

Maps of the Sea



Motivation



Background

Outline

Corpus

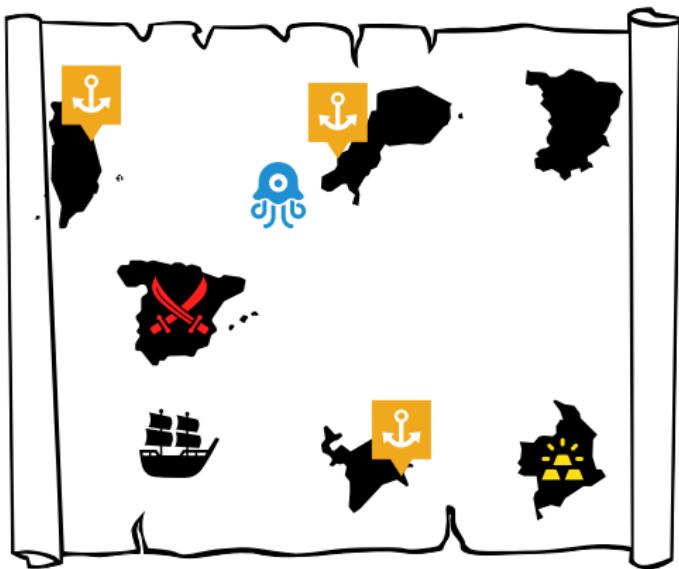
Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters

Conclusion

References

Maps of the Sea



Motivation



Background

Outline

Corpus

Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
ooo

Parameters

Conclusion

References

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

Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

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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Background
ooo

Outline
ooo

Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

Maps of the Sea / Maps of Science

The Trade Company looks for

- Routes to expand
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- Sailor to hire

The University/Funding Body looks for

- 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.

Motivation
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Background
ooo

Outline
ooo

Corpus
oooooooooooo

Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
ooo

Parameters
oooooooooooooooooooo

Conclusion
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References

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

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- 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



RQ How can large-scale scholarly data be improved?

Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

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

Maps of Science



Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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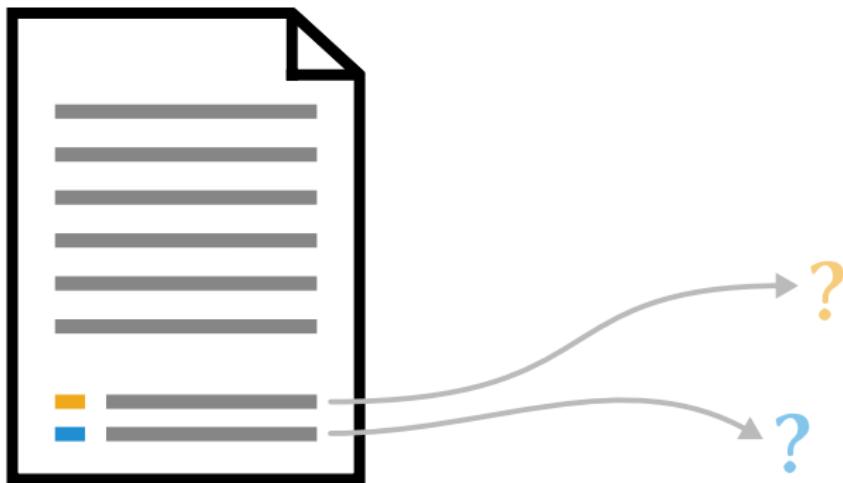
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Conclusion
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References

Maps of Science



Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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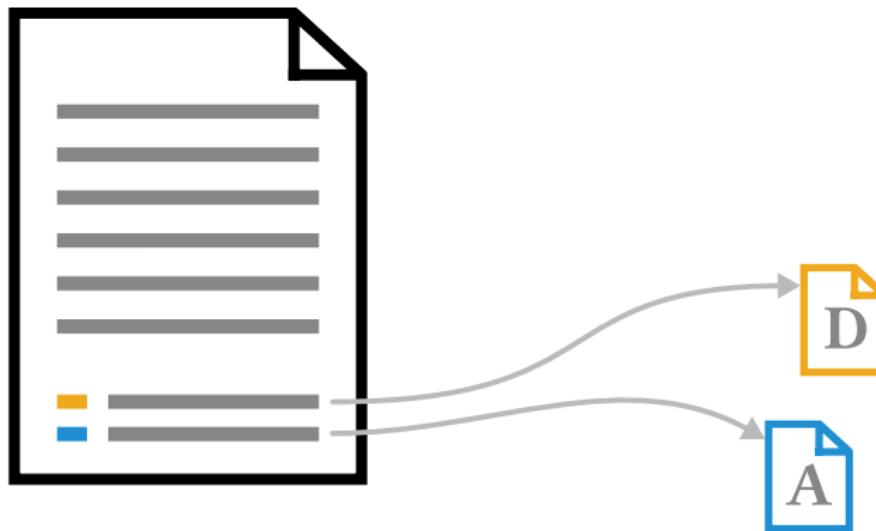
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Maps of Science



Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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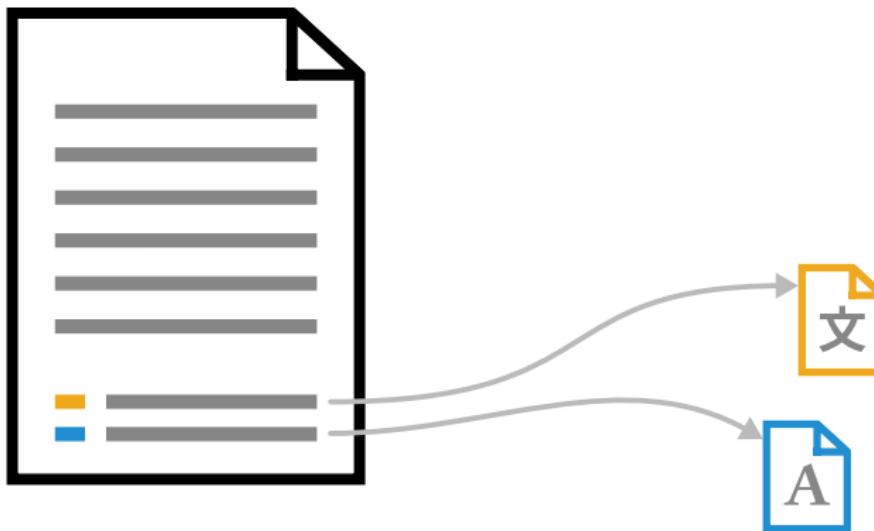
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

Maps of Science



Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

Maps of Science



Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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References

Maps of Science



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Background
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Outline
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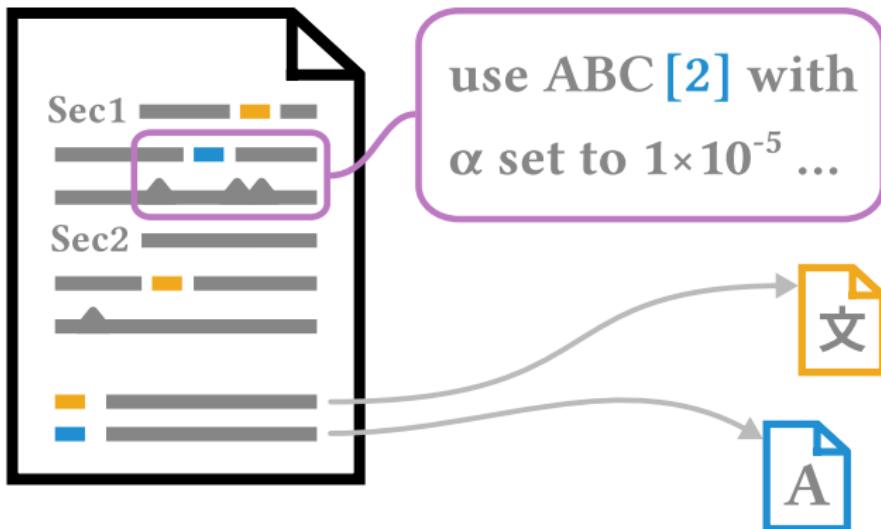
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Conclusion
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References

Maps of Science



Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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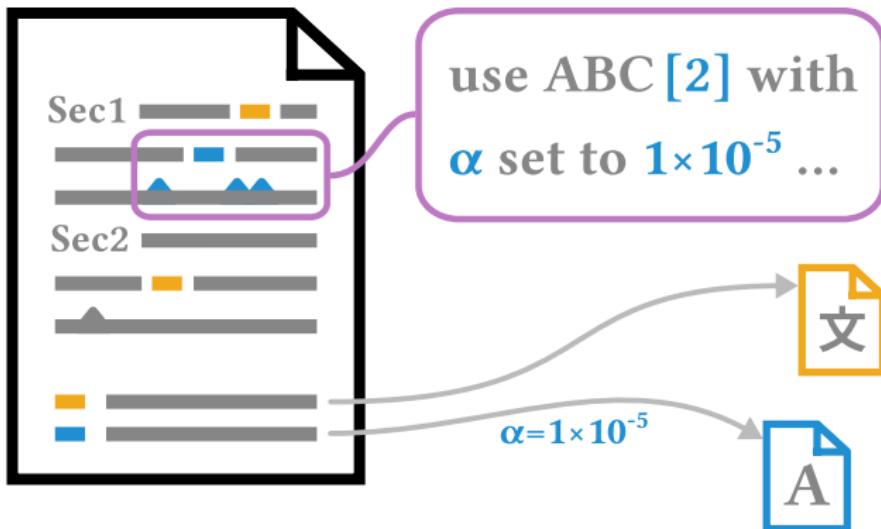
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Conclusion
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References

Maps of Science



Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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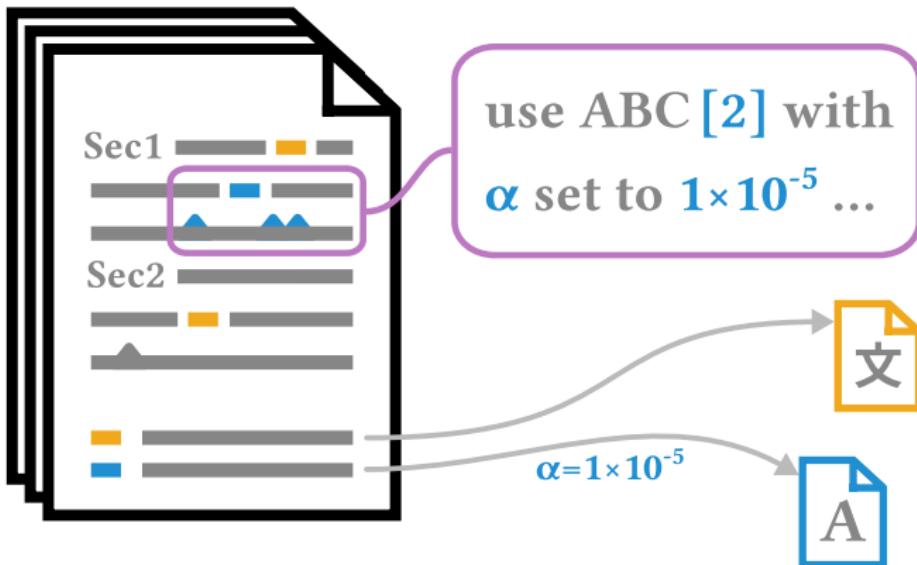
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References

Maps of Science



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Background
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Outline
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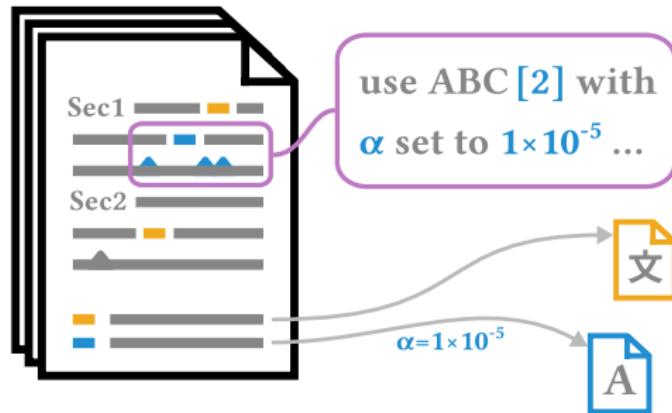
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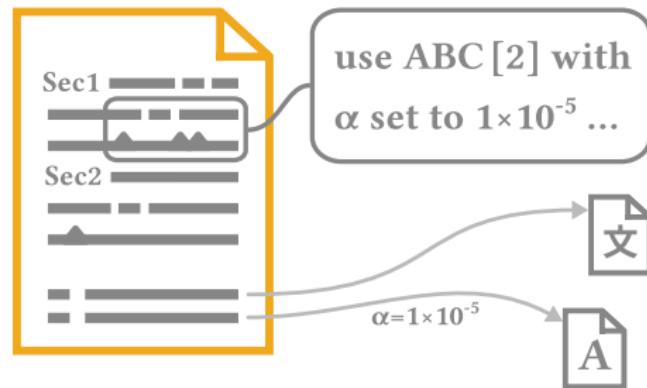
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References

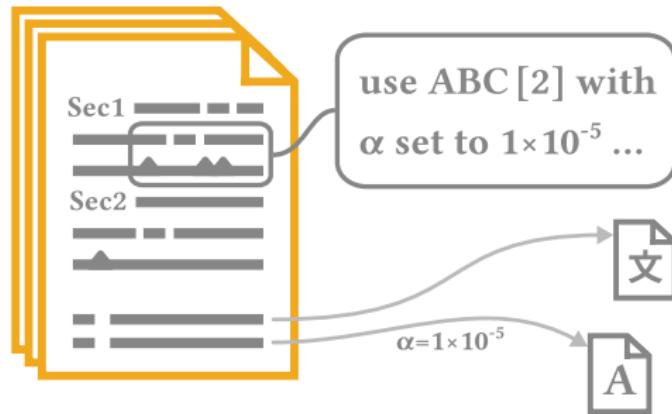
Quality Aspects



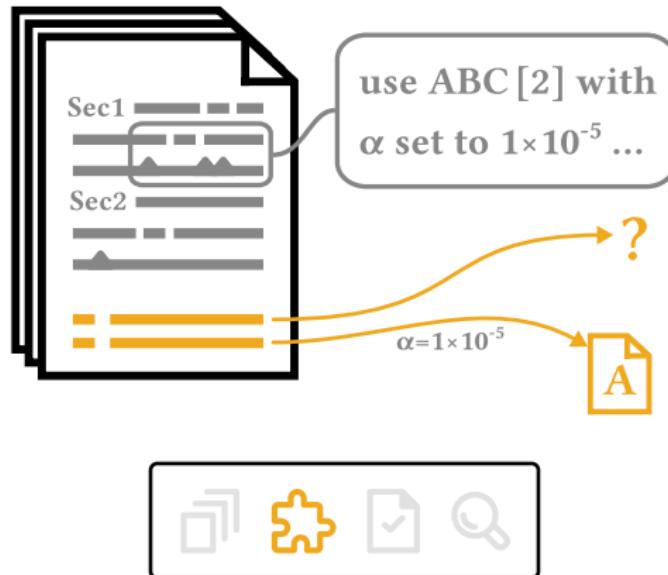
Quality Aspects



Quality Aspects



Quality Aspects



Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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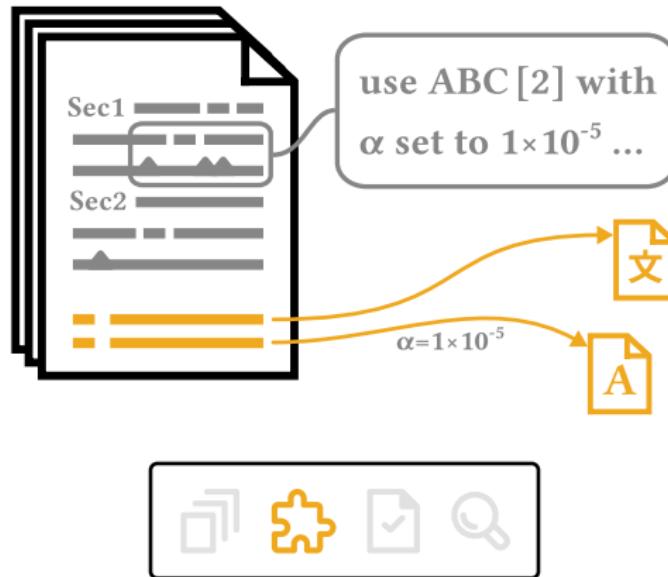
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Parameters
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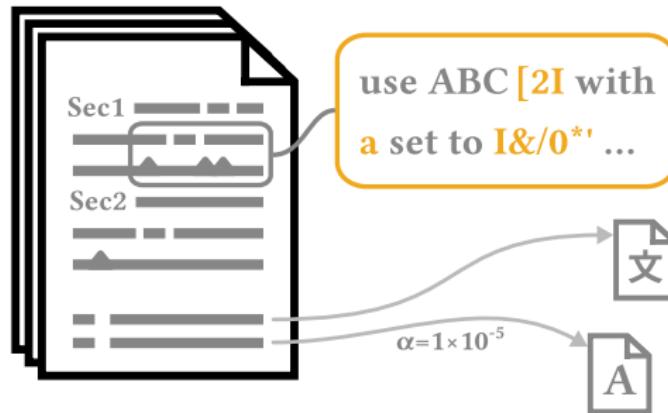
Conclusion
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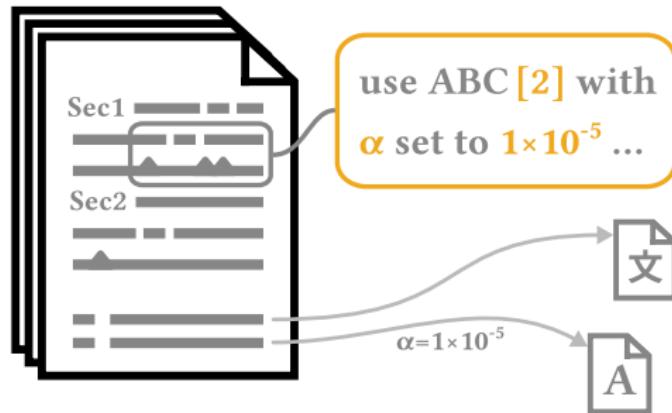
Quality Aspects



Quality Aspects



Quality Aspects



Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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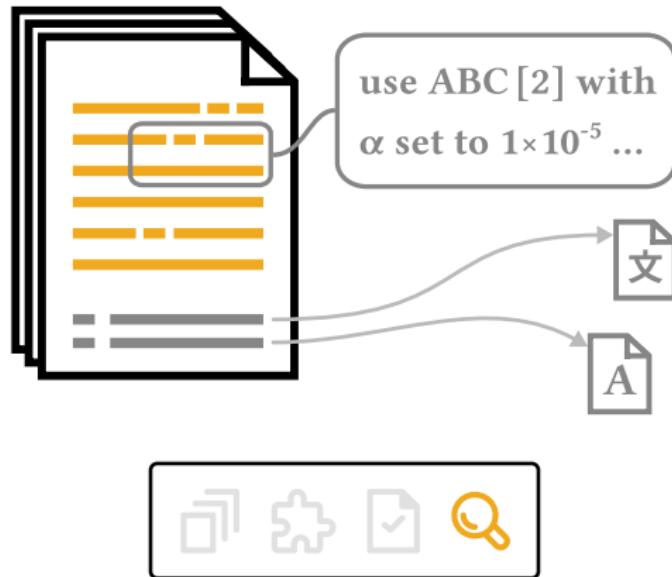
Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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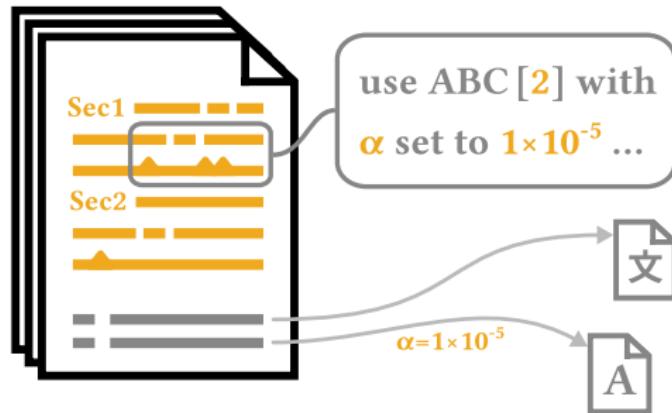
Conclusion
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References

Quality Aspects



Quality Aspects



Data Mining and Information Extraction Methods

for Large-Scale High Quality Representations of Scientific Publications

Citation Network

- ① improved pipeline
- ② blocking method for reference linking



[ULITE'22]
[JCDL'23]

Cross-Linguality

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



[ICADL'20]
[IJDL'22]

Usage Parameters

- ① novel IE task formalization
- ② IE model development



[ECIR'24]

Corpus

- ① conversion + linking pipeline
- ② extensive analysis



[Scientometrics'20]

Citation Network

- ① improved pipeline
- ② blocking method for reference linking



[ULITE'22]
[JCDL'23]



Cross-Linguality

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



[ICADL'20]
[IJDL'22]



Usage Parameters

- ① novel IE task formalization
- ② IE model development



[ECIR'24]



Corpus

- ① conversion + linking pipeline
- ② extensive analysis



[Scientometrics'20]

Outline

■ Corpus

- Challenges
- Solutions
- Resulting Corpus

■ Citation Network

■ Cross-Linguality

■ Usage Parameters

- Task Definition
- Methods
- Results

■ Conclusion

- Contributions
- Impact

Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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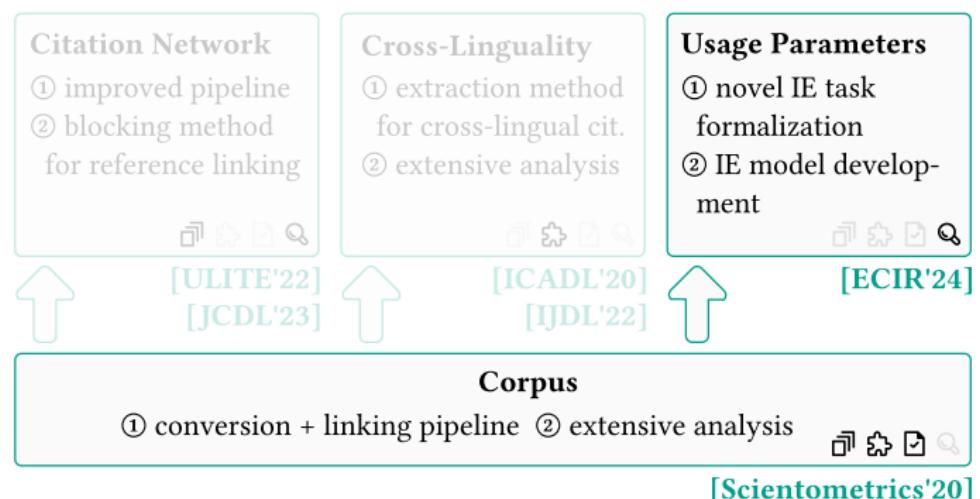
Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References



Corpus

unarXive

Corpus - Digest

■ Research gap

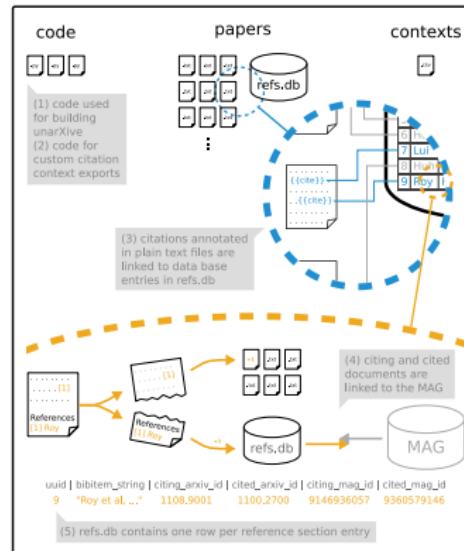
- Corpus size
- Data cleanliness
- Reference linking

■ Approach

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

■ Results

- Corpus creation methodology
- More extensive, complete; less noisy data
- Large corpus for further research



Scientometrics'20 [1]

Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

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}
```

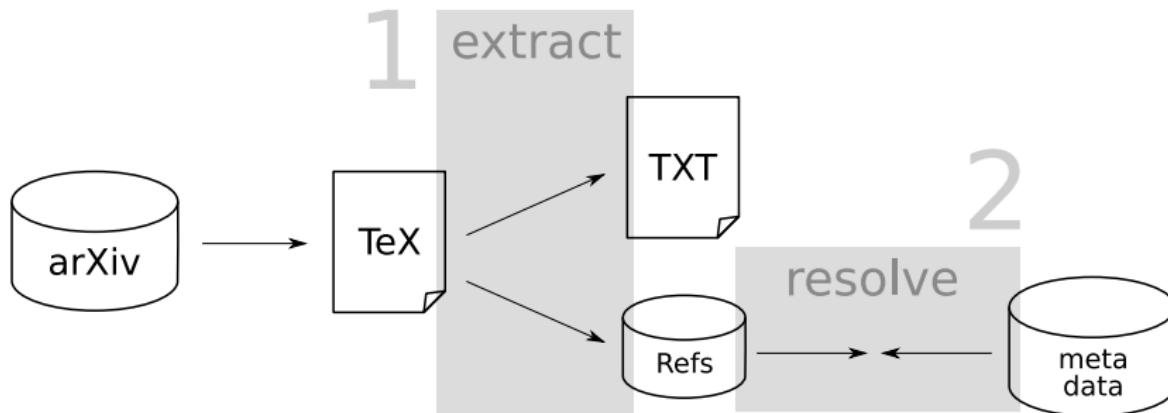
[10] I. Bonalde et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **85**, 4775 (2000).

[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

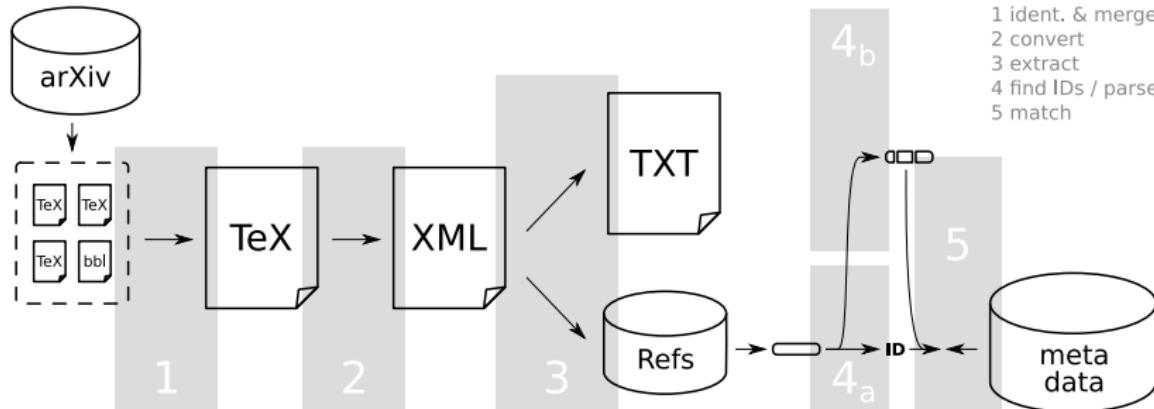
[4] Jaume, S.C. and Sykes, L.R., Pure and Applied Geophysics **155**, 279-305.

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.

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

Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
oooooooooooooooooooo

Conclusion
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References

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].

Motivation
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Background
ooo

Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

Corpus - Result (2022)

Data Set	Source Data	Format	Citation Network ^a				Purpose
			general	compare	# Docs	Disciplines	
CORE [10]	multiple	PDF	0%	-	>100 M	various	general NLP
S2ORC (PDF) [11]	multiple	PDF	69.4%	-	12 M	various	general NLP
unarXive 2020 [1]	arXiv.org	L <small>A</small> T <small>E</small> X	42.6%	42.6%	1.2 M	phys., maths, CS	general NLP
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	general NLP
arXMLiv [12]	arXiv.org	L <small>A</small> T <small>E</small> X	0%	0%	1.6 M	phys., maths, CS	maths linguistics
SciXGen [13]	arXiv.org	L <small>A</small> T <small>E</small> X	41.6%	-	205 k	CS	text generation
PMC-OAS [7]	PubMed	XML	mixed ^b	-	3.3 M	biomedical	not NLP specific
unarXive 2022 [14]	arXiv.org	L <small>A</small> T <small>E</small> X	44.4%	44.4%	1.9 M	phys., maths, CS	general NLP

^a “general”: whole data set; not directly comparable. “compare”: arXiv.org data from 1991–2020; directly comparable.

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

Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

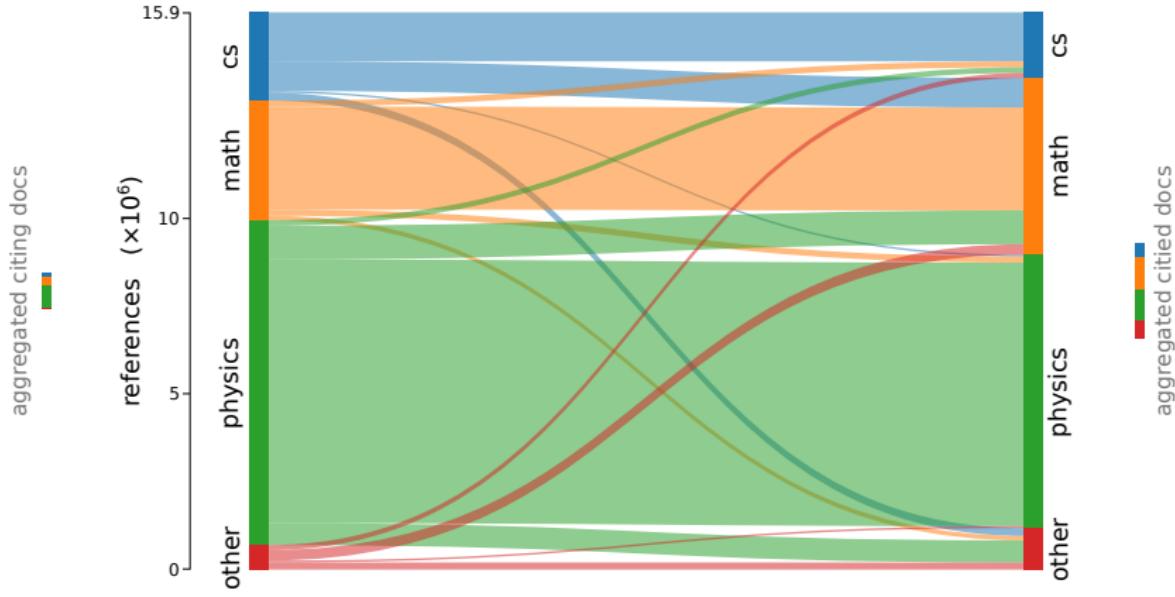
Corpus - Link Correctness

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



Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

Corpus - Conclusion

■ Advancements

- More extensive
 - single domain vs multi domain
 - 90 k vs 1.2 M / 2022: 1.6 M vs 1.9 M
- More complete, high quality citation network
 - 13.3% increase in matched references
- Less noise due to \LaTeX as source
- Novel types of analyses possible

■ Foundation for further studies

Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.

Citation Network - Digest

■ Research gap

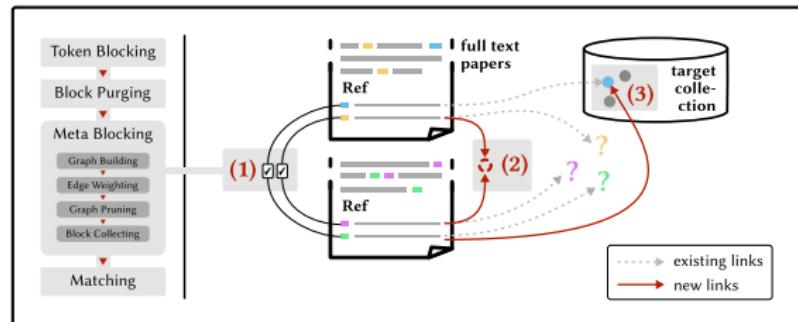
- Reference linking coverage
- Reliance on target data set

■ Approach

- Use unarXive data
- Improved reference parsing pipeline
- Blocking approach used within set of references

■ Results

- 2% increase in base matching success
- Manifold increase in bibliographic coupling matches



ULITE'22 [16]

JCDL'23 [14]

Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

Cross-Linguality - Digest

■ Research gap

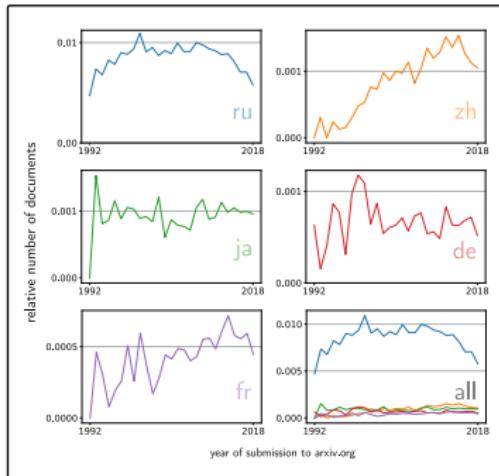
- Restriction of existing work to English
- Limited scale of existing studies

■ Approach

- Use unarXive data
- Document language from raw reference strings
- Temporal and geographic analyses

■ Results

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



ICADL'20 [17]

IJDL'22 [18]

Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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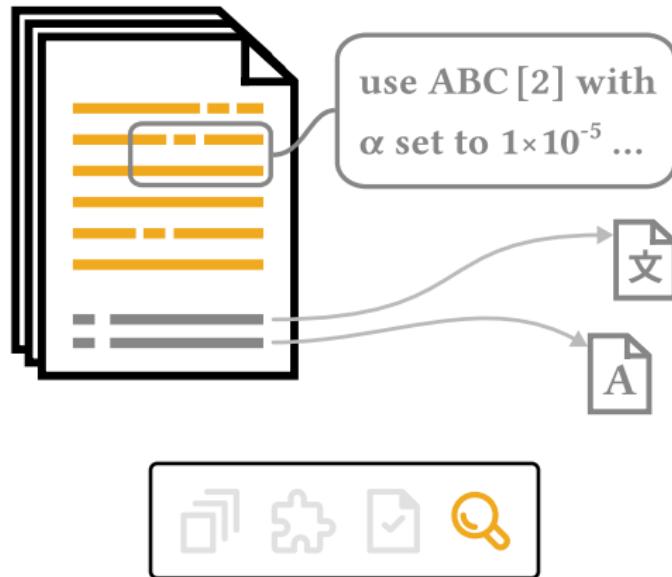
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Conclusion
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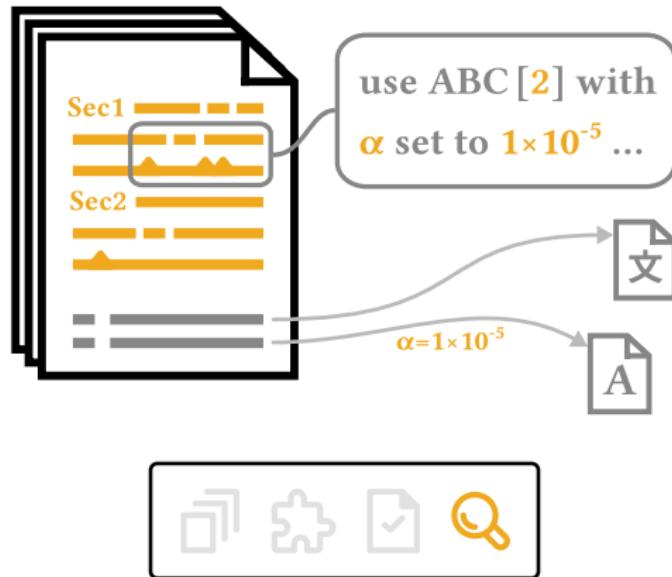
References

Parameters

Parameters



Parameters



Parameters - Digest

■ Research gap

- Important information not considered
 - Lack of link granularity
 - No formalization/approaches

■ Approach

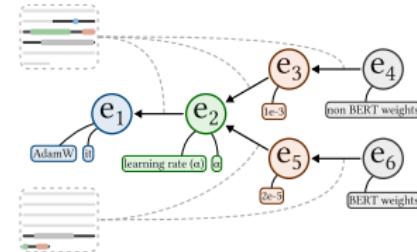
- Task formalization
 - Data annotation (data from unarXive)
 - Two lines of approaches
 - BERT based model approach
 - LLM based approach

■ Results

- Novel task, novel data
 - Improvements over SOTA baselines

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



relation entities \bigcirc , relations \leftarrow , and evidence entity mentions \triangleleft extracted



ECIR'24 [19]

Parameters - Task Definition

■ Goal

- Automatically extract parameter information from paper text

■ Motivation

- Reproducibility indication [20], automation [21]
- Uncover conventions and trends
- More fine-grained paper representations (similarity measures, recommendation, search)

■ Task Type

- (Named) Entity Recognition, Relation Extraction

For ADAM, we set $\beta_2 = 0.999$

Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

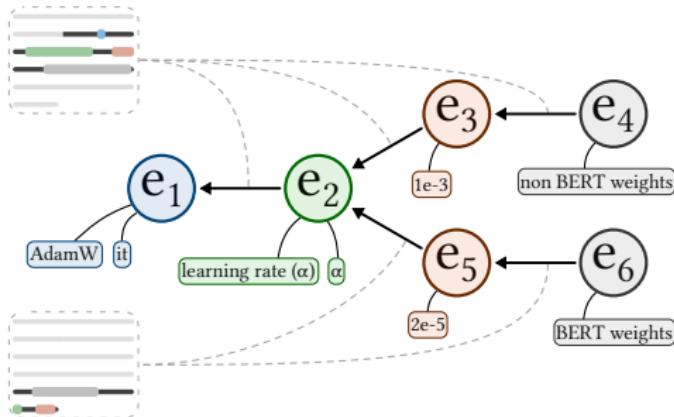
Parameters - Scope & Annotation Scheme

- 4 entity classes
 - (1) research **artifact**: model, method, data set, ...
 - descriptions of how authors use the artifacts
 - (2) **parameter** (α , learning rate, k, ...)
 - (3) **value** (1e-3, five, $\frac{1}{3}$, ...)
 - (4) **context** (for fine-tuning, during grid search, ...)
- 1 relation type
- out of scope
 - measurements ("We obtain an AUC value of 0.75")

Scope & Annotation Scheme

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



relation
evidence entities ○, relations ←, and
entity mentions ◻ extracted

Parameters - Data

- Annotation approach
 - Guidelines based on ACL RD-TEC guidelines [22]
 - 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

The screenshot shows two main sections of the RD-TEC guidelines:

- Annotation Guidelines:** This section contains detailed instructions for annotation, including:
 - General:** Describes the scope of annotations (whole paper) and the types of annotations (e.g., author, title, abstract).
 - Entity Types:** Lists entity types such as "Author", "Title", "Abstract", "Text", "Section", "Figure", "Table", and "Equation".
 - Relationship Types:** Lists relationship types such as "Authorship", "Title", "Text", "Section", "Figure", "Table", and "Equation".
 - Annotations:** Provides examples of how to annotate specific parts of a paper.
- Research Article:** This section provides a detailed example of how to annotate a research article, showing the original text and the annotated version with various annotations highlighted.

Motivation
ooooo

Background
ooo

Outline
ooo

Corpus
oooooooooooo

Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
oooooooo●oooooooooooo

Conclusion
ooooo

References

Parameters - Data

- Annotation approach
 - Guidelines based on ACL RD-TEC guidelines [22]
 - 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

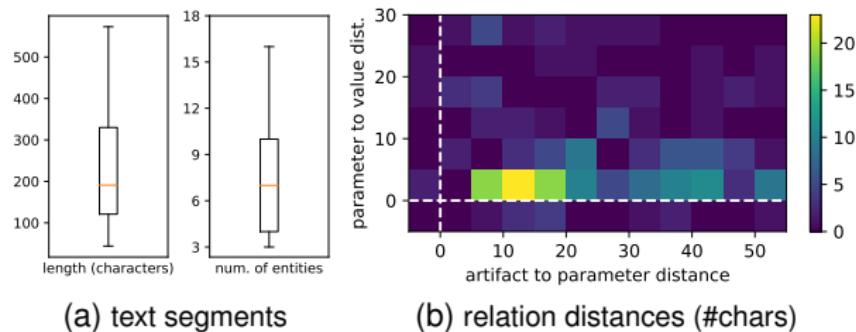


Figure: Observations of initial annotation round

Parameters - Related Work: Fine-tuned models

- SciERC dataset
 - SCIIE [23]
 - PL-Marker [24]
 - → overlap
- SciREX dataset
 - TempGen [25] (only RE)
- SemEval 2022 (math symb. to descr.)
 - JBUU-CCLab [26]
 - AIFB [27]
- SemEval 2021 (measurements)
 - LIORI [28]
 - → mention patterns

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 .
....

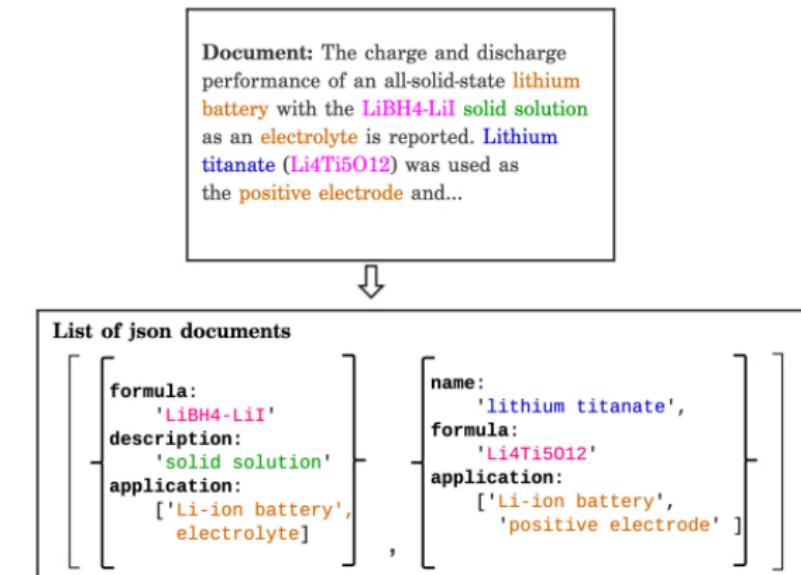
Section : Results .

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 .

Parameters - Related Work: LLMs

- Medical science [29]
 - singular values
 - lists
- Material science [30–32]
 - singular values
 - lists
 - complex [32] (see right)

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



Parameters - Approach

■ Fine-tuned, supervised

- PL-Marker (SciERC SOTA)
- Mention pattern aware RE (ours)

■ LLM, zero-/few-shot

- 6 models
- JSON approach (MatSci)
- YAML approach (ours)

Motivation
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Background
ooo

Outline
ooo

Corpus
oooooooooooo

Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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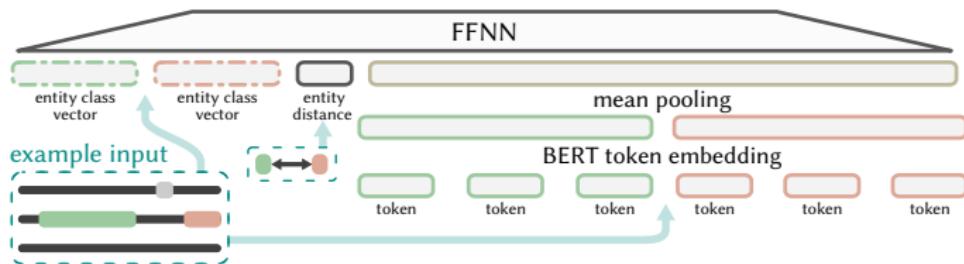
Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

Parameters - Methods: Fine-tuned models

- Based on PL-Marker
- New RE module
- Include entity class emb. + distance in model input



Parameters - Methods: LLMs

- Test various prompting techniques
 - Multi-stage
 - In-text annotation
 - Data serialization format ✓
- Compare 6 models
- Base prompt + tuning for each
- Few-shot only with Vicuna_{16k}

Model	Variant	Size
WizardLM [33]	WizardLM-13B-V1.1	13 B
Vicuna _{4k} [34]	vicuna-13b-v1.3	13 B
Vicuna _{16k} [34]	vicuna-13b-v1.5-16k	13 B
Falcon [35]	falcon-40b-instruct	40 B
GALACTICA [36]	galactica-120b	120 B
GPT-3.5 [37]	text-davinci-003	175 B

Motivation
ooooo

Background
ooo

Outline
ooo

Corpus
oooooooooooo

Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
ooo

Parameters
oooooooooooo●oooooooo

Conclusion
ooooo

References

Parameters - Methods: LLMs

In the context of machine learning and related fields, what (if any) are the entities (datasets, models, methods, loss functions, regularization techniques) mentioned in the LaTeX Input Text below? What (if any) are their parameters and values?

```
[LaTeX Input Text start]
We use AdamW with a learning rate ($\alpha$) of 1e-3 for /* [...] */
[LaTeX Input Text end]
```

Answer in the following YAML format.

Format:

```
---
text_contains_entities: true/false
entities:
  - entity<N>:
    id: e<N>
    name: "<entity name>"
    type: dataset/model/method/loss function/regularization technique
    has_parameters: true/false
    parameters:
      - parameter<M>:
        id: p<N.M>
/* [...] */
...
```

Only include entities that are of type dataset, model, method, loss function, or regularization technique. Do not output entities that are of another type. Do not include entities of type task, metric, library, software, or API.

Only produce output in the YAML format specified above. Output no additional text.

Output:

Parameters - Experiments: Fine-tuned models

5-fold cross-validation, stratified sampling

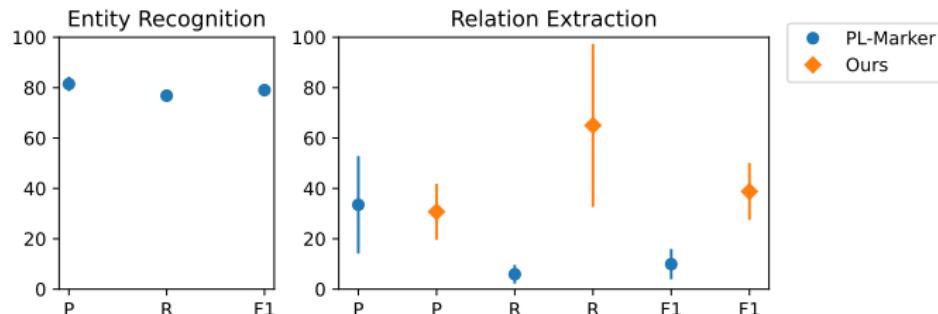


Table: Ablation study results (model inputs are: T = BERT token embeddings, C = entity class embeddings, D = entity distance)

Used	P [%]	R [%]	F ₁ [%]
TCD	15.5	8.8	11.1
T _{CD}	16.6	29.8	19.6
T _C D	26.5	65.0	35.5
TCD	30.7	65.0	38.8

Parameters - Experiments: LLMs

Zero-shot		Entity Recognition			Relation Extraction		
Model	Output	P [%]	R [%]	F ₁ [%]	P [%]	R [%]	F ₁ [%]
WizardLM	JSON	6.9	11.3	8.6	0.1	0.8	0.1
	YAML	9.7	35.6	15.3 _{△+6.7}	0.1	1.5	0.1 _{△+0.0}
Vicuna _{4k}	JSON	15.1	9.3	11.5	0.7	3.8	1.2
	YAML	17.3	31.5	22.3 _{△+10.8}	0.0	0.8	0.1 _{△-1.1}
Falcon	JSON	37.1	5.9	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	YAML	32.7	14.2	19.8 _{△+9.6}	0.0	0.0	0.0 _{△+0.0}
GALACTICA	JSON	25.9	15.7	19.5	0.1	2.3	0.3
	YAML	23.1	19.5	21.1 _{△+1.6}	0.0	0.8	0.1 _{△-0.2}
GPT-3.5	JSON	27.9	42.8	33.8	5.4	10.7	7.2
	YAML	<u>34.0</u>	<u>41.7</u>	<u>37.4_{△+3.6}</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>7.8_{△+0.6}</u>
5-shot		Entity Recognition			Relation Extraction		
Vicuna _{16k}	JSON	34.4	<u>46.7</u>	39.6	0.8	4.6	1.3
	YAML	43.9	44.1	<u>44.0_{△+0.4}</u>	4.5	9.9	6.1_{△+4.8}

Motivation
ooooo

Background
ooo

Outline
ooo

Corpus
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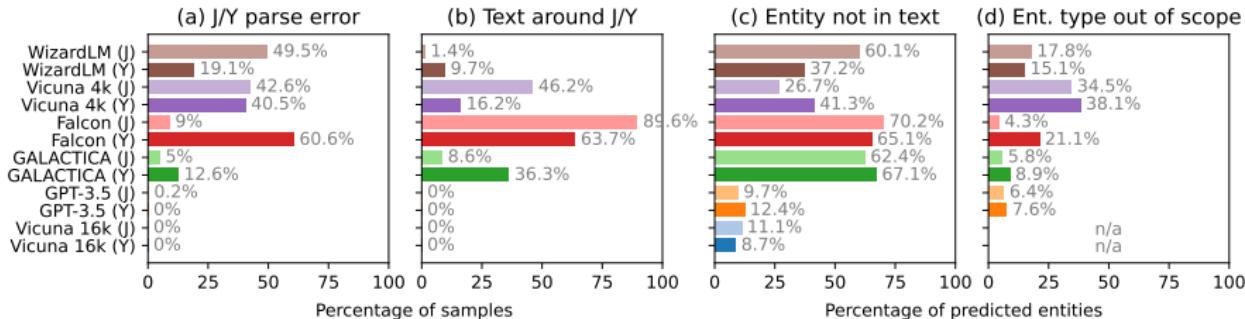
Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
oooooooooooooooo●ooo

Conclusion
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References

Parameters - Experiments: LLMs



Motivation
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Background
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Outline
ooo

Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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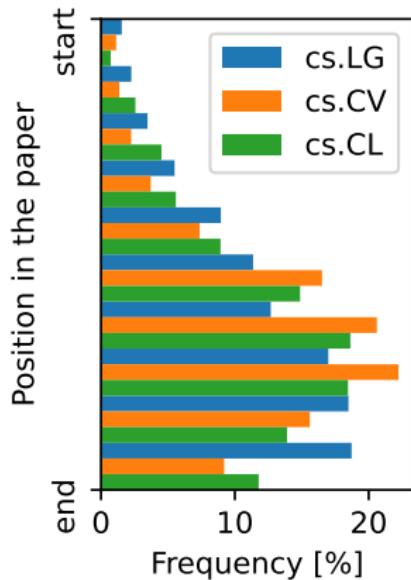
Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

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



Motivation
ooooo

Background
ooo

Outline
ooo

Corpus
oooooooooooo

Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
ooooo

References

Parameters - Discussion

- Applicable on large scale
- LLMs not on par with BERT based model
- **Advancements**
 - Task formalization (scope, data scheme, annotation guidelines)
 - High quality manually annotated data set
 - BERT model based approach
 - 29% F_1 increase for RE
 - LLM approach
 - avg. 5.5% F_1 increase for NER
 - consistent across all LLMs

Motivation
ooooo

Background
ooo

Outline
ooo

Corpus
oooooooooooo

Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
ooo

Parameters
oooooooooooooooooooo●

Conclusion
ooooo

References

Conclusion

Overall Conclusion



RQ How can large-scale scholarly data be improved?

Motivation
ooooo

Background
ooo

Outline
ooo

Corpus
oooooooooooo

Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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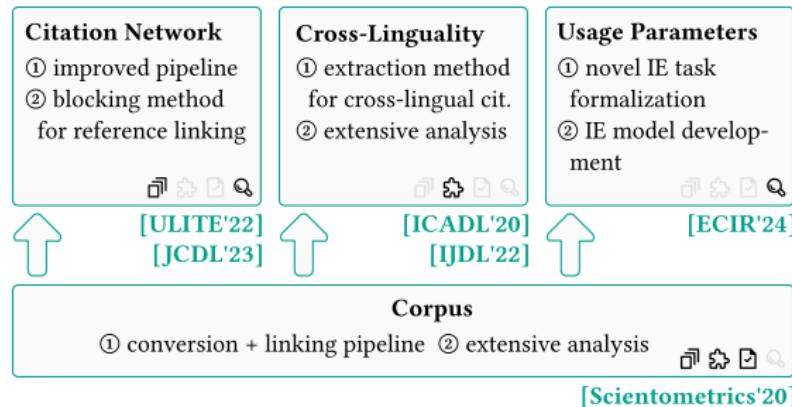
References

Overall Conclusion



RQ How can large-scale scholarly data be improved?

like this:



Motivation
ooooo

Background
ooo

Outline
ooo

Corpus
oooooooooooo

Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
ooo

Parameters
oooooooooooooooooooo

Conclusion
o●ooo

References

Overall Conclusion



RQ How can large-scale scholarly data be improved?

- 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

Motivation
ooooo

Background
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Outline
ooo

Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
o●ooo

References

Overall Conclusion

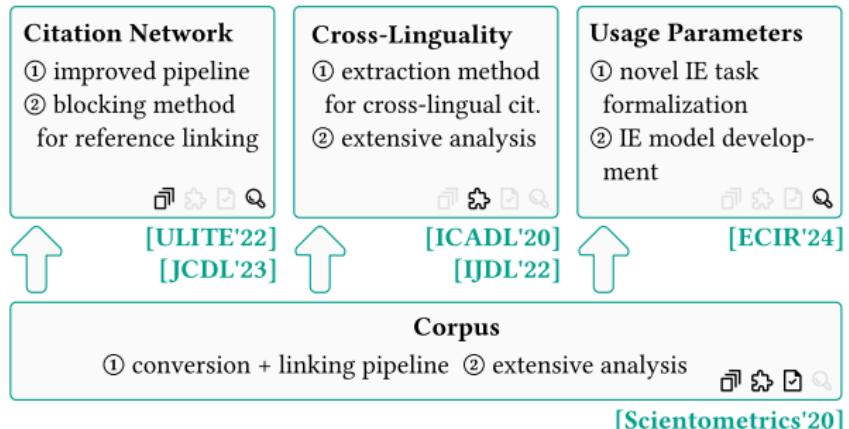
■ Big Picture

- Corpus creation method
- Advances in three focus areas
 - Citation Network
 - Cross-Linguality
 - Usage Parameters

■ Improved

- Volume
- Completeness
- Correctness
- Granularity

■ Impact on research community



Motivation
ooooo

Background
ooo

Outline
ooo

Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
oo●oo

References

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Adoption by the research community.

■ Methodology

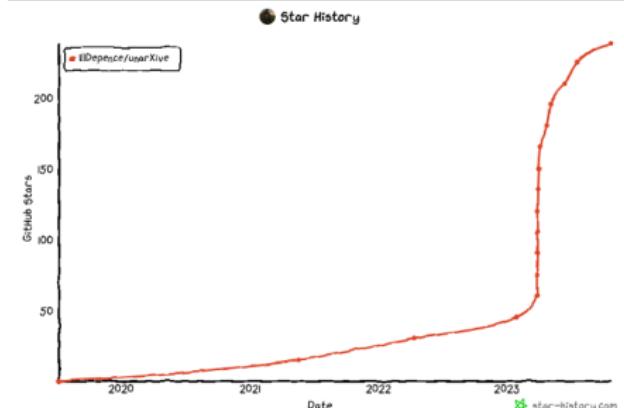
- Document Parsing Methodology [11]

■ 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])



Motivation
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Background
ooo

Outline
ooo

Corpus
oooooooooooo

Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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Thank You ☺

Questions?

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Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

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Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

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Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

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Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

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Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

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Motivation
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Background
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Outline
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Corpus
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Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
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Parameters
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Conclusion
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References

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49. Shapiro, I., Saier, T. & Färber, M. *Sequence Labeling for Citation Field Extraction from Cyrillic Script References*. in *SDU 2022: Scientific Document Understanding 2022; Proceedings of the Workshop on Scientific Document Understanding; co-located with 36th AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence (AAAI 2022)* (Mar. 2022).
50. Nishioka, C., Färber, M. & Saier, T. *How Does Author Affiliation Affect Preprint Citation Count? Analyzing Citation Bias at the Institution and Country Level*. in *Proceedings of the 22nd ACM/IEEE Joint Conference on Digital Libraries* (Association for Computing Machinery, 2022). ISBN: 9781450393454. doi:10.1145/3529372.3530953.

Motivation
ooooo

Background
ooo

Outline
ooo

Corpus
oooooooooooo

Cit. Netw. & Cross-Ling.
ooo

Parameters
oooooooooooooooooooo

Conclusion
ooooo

References

Extra Slides

Corpus - Stats

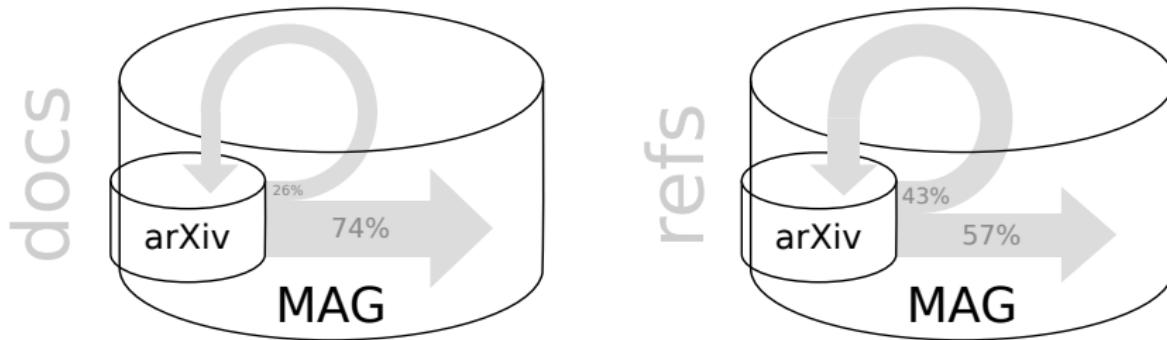
	citing documents	references		cited documents
		outgoing	incoming	
<i>full data set:</i>	1,043,126	15,954,664	15,954,664	2,746,288
full text	1,043,126	15,954,664	7,181,576	736,597
linked to MAG	994,351	15,846,351	15,954,664	2,746,288
<i>by discipline:</i>				
physics	662,894	9,300,576	7,827,072	921,852
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

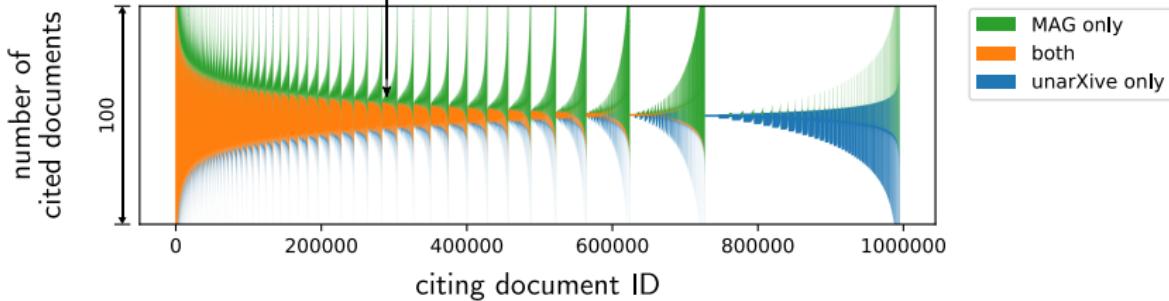
Exemplary visualization
of a single data point
on the x-axis.

document #288983

[...]

References

- [1] Example, A. (1970). Giving an example. *Journal of Examples*, 3, 11-27.
- [2] Füller, F. (2019). Schnibberäte. *Zeitschrift der Schreibgeräte*, 77, 115-137.
- [3] Beispiel, B. (1990). Beispieldokumentation. *Zeitschrift der Beispiele*, 1, 62-66.
- [4] Tateo, T. (2015). Rönnji no Re. *Journal of Transcribed Titles*, 8, 8-30.
- [5] Illustratio, I. (2017). Another Example. *Journal of Examples*, 40, 7-19.
- [6] Hahn, R. (2016). The Art of Transcribing Titles. *Journal of Titles*, 1, 1-17.
- [7] Pfeiffer, P. (2015). A Fair Article. *Transactions on Examples*, 18, 88-92.
- [8] Sample, S. (2017). Yet Another Example. *Journal of Samples*, 79, 9-17.
- [9] Example, E. (2011). Exemplaristik. *Zeitschrift der Exempli*, 13, 92-103.
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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).



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)

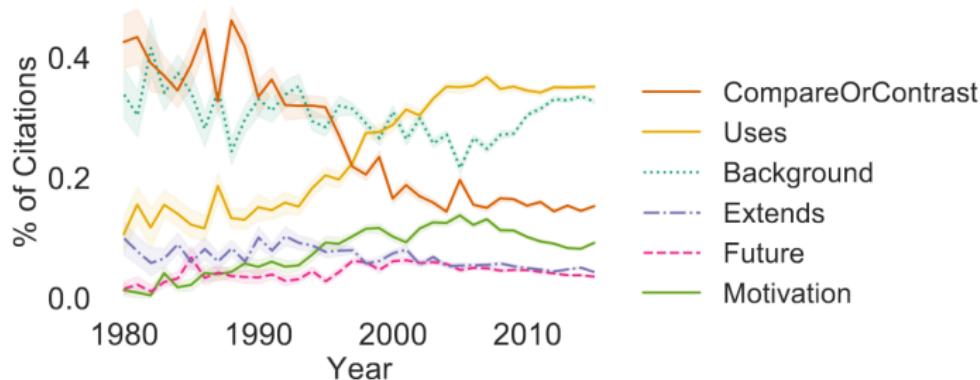


Figure 5: Changes in the average citation frame in ACL papers reveals a continued decline in the percentage of COMPARISON OR CONTRAST and increase in USES citations. The increase in BACKGROUND citations circa 2010 marks the start of the era of unlimited references in ACL conferences. Shaded regions show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



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 "ARTIFACTS SERIES" featuring a stylized yellow 'W'. The main title "Dagstuhl Artifacts Series (DARTS)" is centered above a horizontal menu bar with tabs: GENERAL, EDITORIAL BOARD, SELECTION/REVIEW, AUTHOR INSTRUCTIONS, EDITOR INSTRUCTIONS, and RECENTLY PUBLISHED. The "SELECTION/REVIEW" tab is currently active. A vertical orange sidebar on the right is titled "QUICK LINKS". The main content area contains several sections: "Publications" (linking to the DARTS webportal), "Aims and Scope" (describing the series as a periodical of one volume per year focused on special issues related to a conference), "Open Access Policy" (mentioning peer-reviewed electronic publication and CC BY license), and "License" (mentioning Open Source license for artifacts). There is also a note about metadata availability in XML or BibTeX formats.

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.

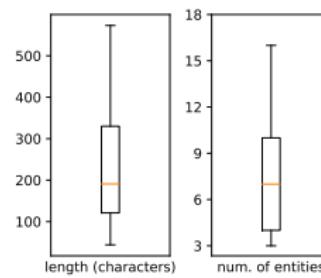
Open Access Policy Artifacts in DARTS are peer-reviewed and are published electronically according to the principles of open access, i.e., they are available online and free of charge.

License Each artifact description is published under a Creative Commons CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>). The actual artifact is published under a Open Source license to be found in the artifact description. The metadata provided by Dagstuhl Publishing on its webpages, as well as their export formats (such as XML or BibTeX) available at our website, is released under the CC0 1.0 Public Domain Dedication license (<https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain>)

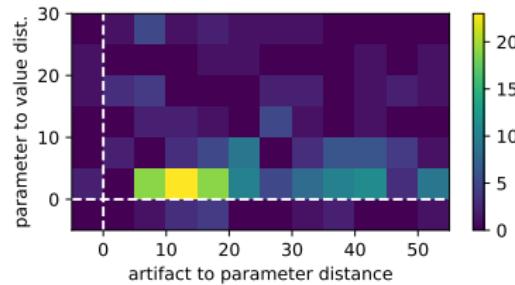


Parameters - Data

- 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)	*	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**

- \LaTeX required (no humanities)

- **Cit. Netw.**

- Blocking method scalability

- **Cross.-Ling.**

- Single “direction”
 - Dependency on author notation

- **Parameters**

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

