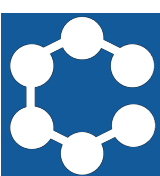


# Information Retrieval in Nanoscience and Technology



Ass. Prof. Dr. Wei Deng  
Institute of Functional Nano & Soft Materials  
College of Nano Science & Technology  
Soochow University  
Email: dengwei@suda.edu.cn

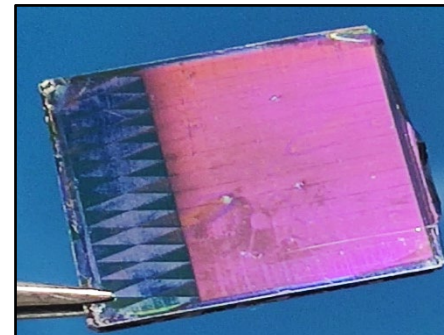
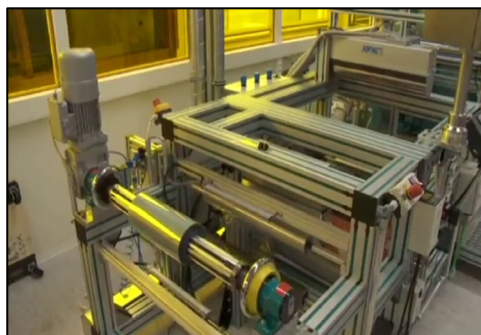
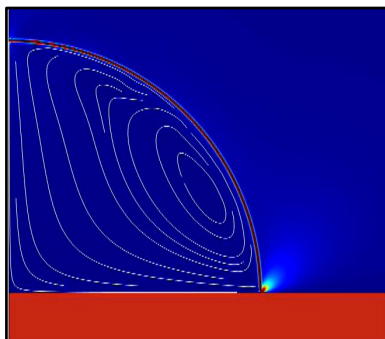


## 有机印刷电子材料与器件

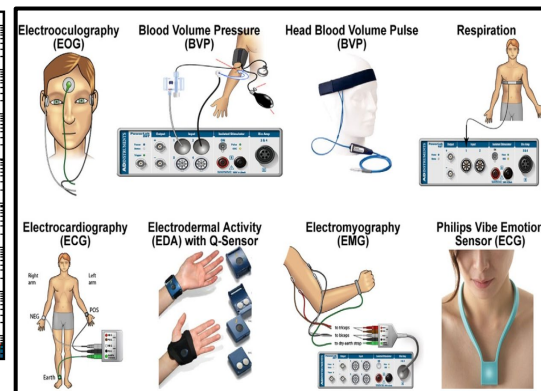
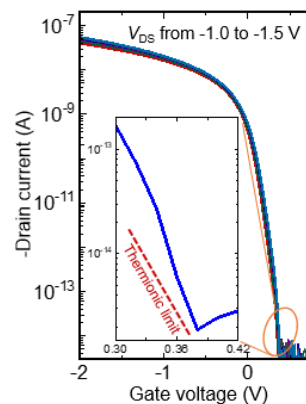
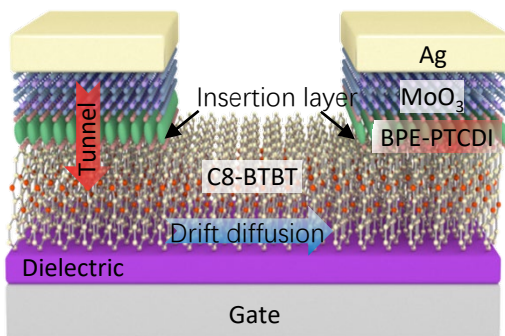
### 一、高性能材料的先进印刷制备技术开发

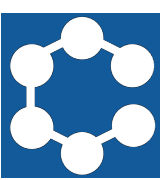


苏大优秀青年学者  
互联网+省赛二等奖  
指导教师



### 二、低功耗、高增益柔性晶体管电路研发





- Graduate student

Name: Yujian Zhang

- E-mail:

851596167@qq.com



- Undergraduate student

Name: Xinwei Zhang

- E-mail:

2628459712@qq.com

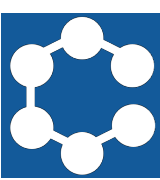


- After Class Assignment:

1. Mail: **724119768@qq.com**

2. Assignment naming format: **第\*周-本/硕-学号-姓名**



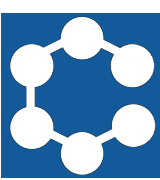


## Introduction of information retrieval

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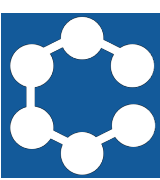
- Introduction to the Course
- Introduction to Information Retrieval
- Elementary Procedure of Information Retrieval
- Information Retrieval History and Developments





# Section 1: Course Introduction





# Introduction to the Course

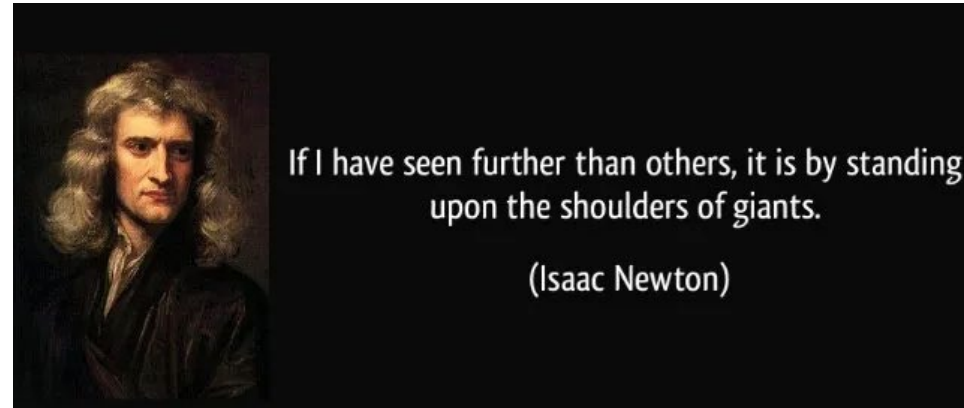
## 学会

如何从这浩如烟海的信息中

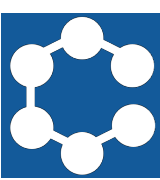
**快速**且**准确**地找出所需信息，

是我们应具备的一项**基本**技能。

主要指科技信息





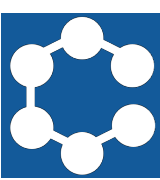


# Introduction to the Course

信息检索顾名思义就是把你想要知道的、了解的信息通过某种途径把它搜索出来。

德国柏林图书馆门前有这样一段话：  
这里是知识的宝库，你若掌握了它的钥匙，这里的全部知识都是属于你的。这里所说的钥匙即是指信息检索的方法。





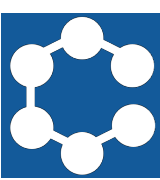
## Introduction to the Course

本课程致力于帮助同学们了解世界网络信息资源的类型、特点、分布，**认识网络搜索引擎、中外文数据库及其他网络信息资源获取途径**，掌握获取、利用、开发信息资源的策略与技巧。

不是一门方法课、技能课，培养学生深入到骨髓的信息检索意识

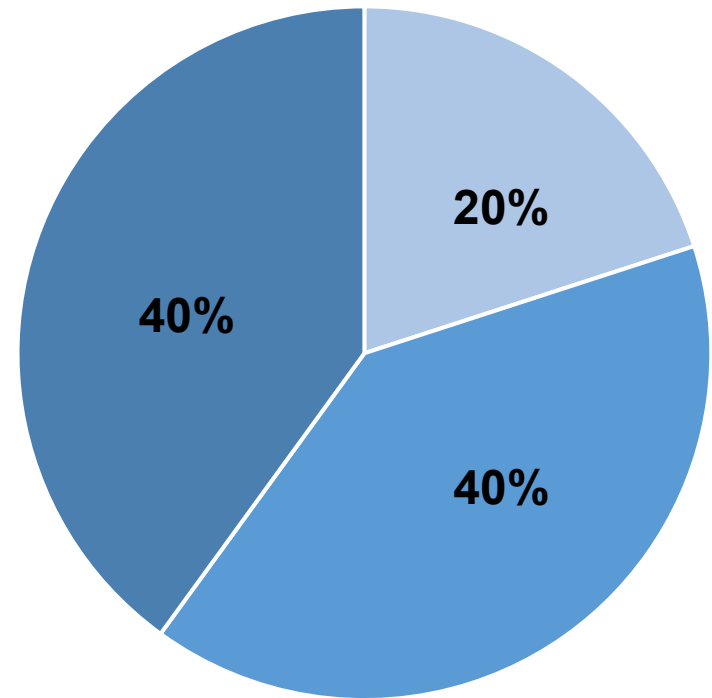


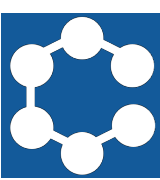




## Grading:

- After Class Assignment: 20%
- Presentation in Class: 40%
- Final Exam: 40%

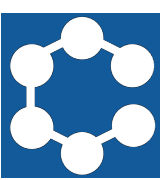




# Course Outline

- **Chapter 1:** Introduction of Modern Information Retrieval
  - **Chapter 2:** Fundamental theory of modern literature retrieval
  - **Chapter 3:** Technique for literature retrieval
  - **Chapter 4:** Literature retrieval strategies and procedures
- 
- **Chapter 5:** Introduction of modern information retrieval platform
  - **Chapter 6:** E-journal resources
  - **Chapter 7:** Internet resources
  - **Chapter 8:** Intellectual Property Right and Patent

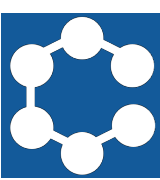




# Readings

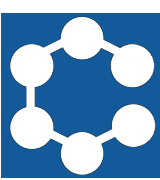
- 时雪峰、龚宏、陈萍秀、刘艳磊，《科技文献信息检索与利用》（第五版），清华大学出版社，2020年
- 马正飞、武文良、王彩凤等，《化学化工信息检索与英语阅读》，化学工业出版社，2015年
- 饶宗政，《现代文献检索与利用》，机械工业出版社，2016年
- Ricardo Baeza-Yates Berthier Ribeiro-Neto, Modern Information Retrieval: The Concepts and Technology behind Search, Addison-Wesley Professional, 2011





## Section 2: Information Retrieval Introduction



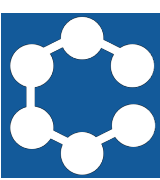


# Introduction Retrieval



What do you think is  
information retrieval?



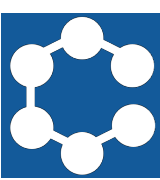


# Information Retrieval

- Information Retrieval (IR) is finding material of an unstructured nature that satisfies an information need from **within large collections.**



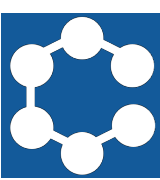




# Introduction

- Goal of IR is to retrieve all and only. The “relevant” documents in a collection for a particular user with a particular need for information.

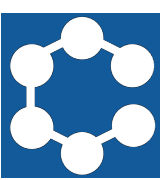




# Information Retrieval

- The goal is to search large document collections to retrieve small subsets relevant to the user's information need
- Examples are:
  - Internet search engines (Google, Yahoo! Web search, etc.)
  - Digital library catalogues(MELVYL, GLADYS)

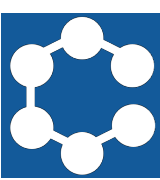




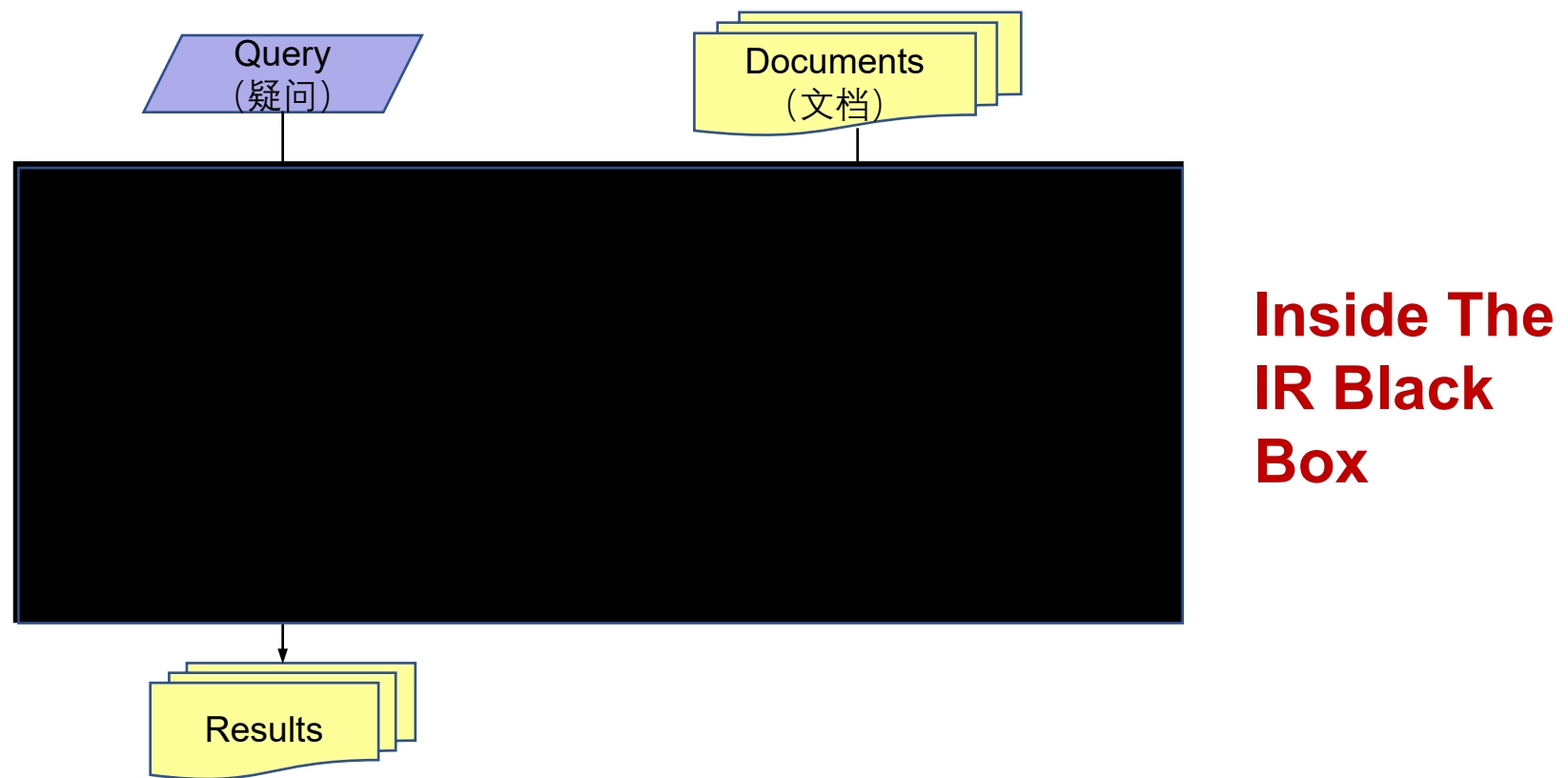
## Other IR tasks

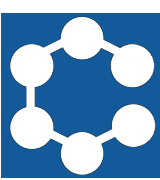
- **Clustering:** Given a set of docs, group them into clusters based on their contents.
- **Classification:** Given a set of topics, plus a new doc  $D$ , decide which topic(s)  $D$  belongs to (e.g. spam-nospam).
- **Information Extraction:** Find all snippets dealing with a given topic (e.g. *company merges*)
- **Question Answering:** deal with a wide range of question types including: list, definition, How, and Why questions.
- **Opinion Mining:** Analyze/summarize sentiment in a text (e.g. TripAdvisor)
- All the above, applied to images, video, audio





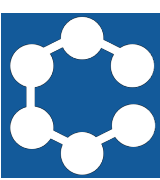
# The IR Black Box



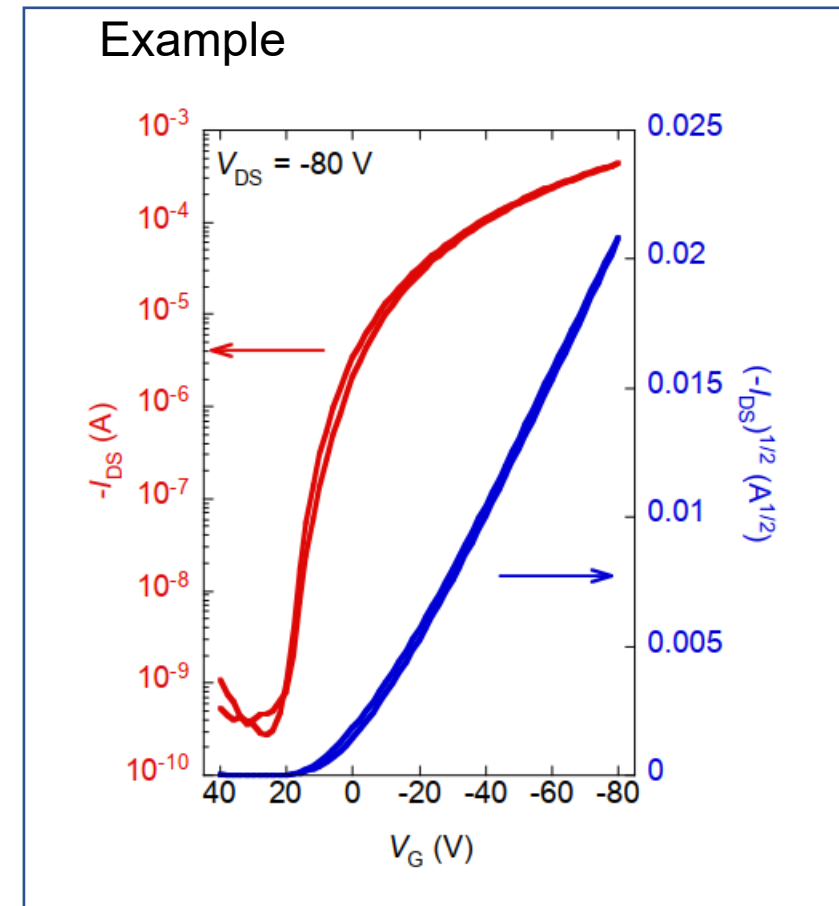
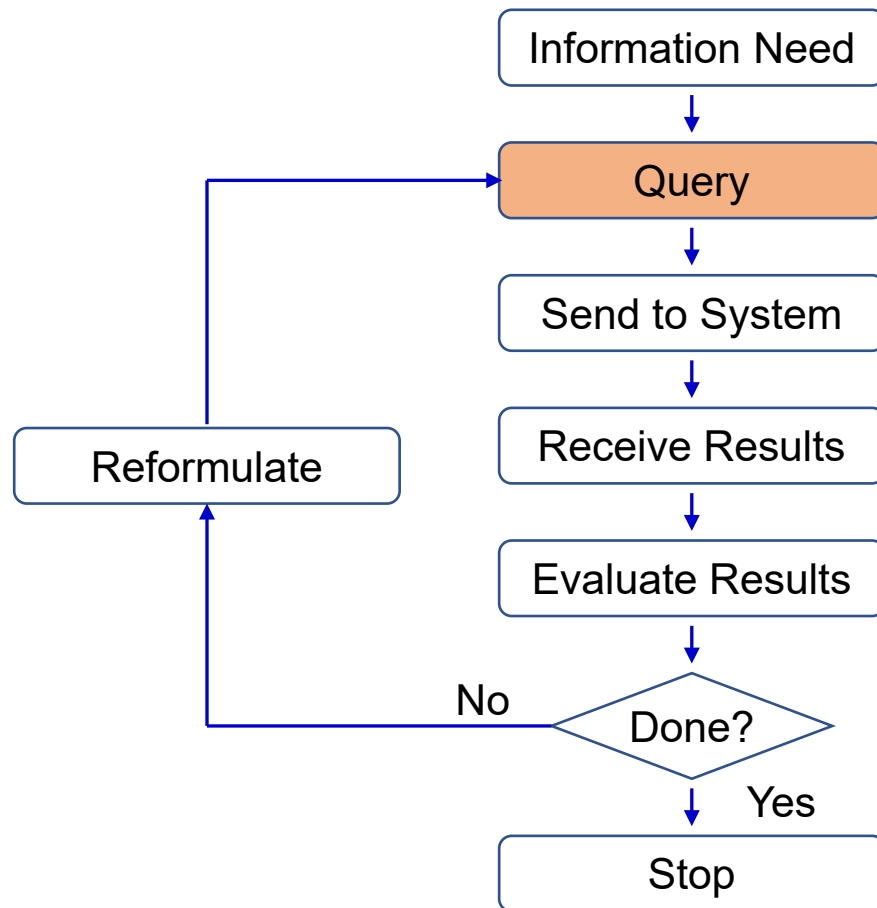


## Section 3: Elementary Procedure of Information Retrieval

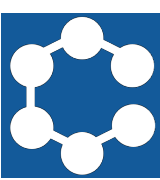




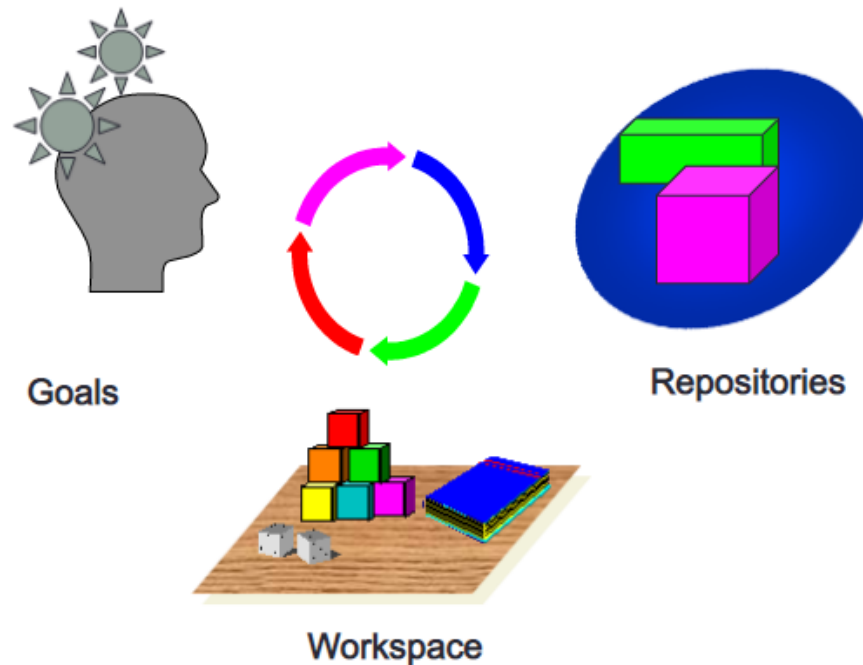
# The Standard Retrieval Interaction Model





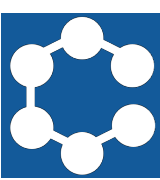


# IR is an Iterative Process

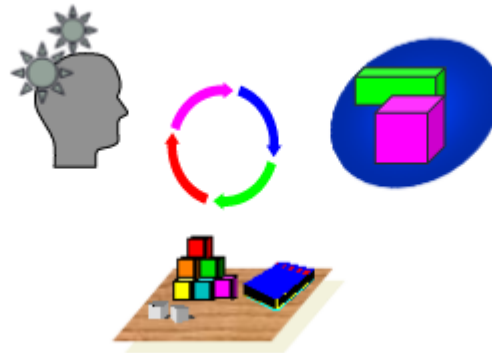


**Iteration** is the repetition of a process in order to generate an outcome. The sequence will approach some end point or end value. Each repetition of the process is a single iteration, and the outcome of each iteration is then the starting point of the next iteration.



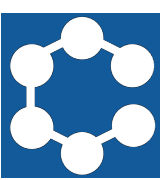


# IR is a Dialog



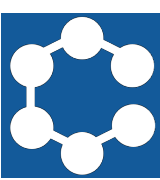
- The exchange doesn't end with first answer.
- Users can recognize elements of a useful answer, even when incomplete.
- Questions and understanding changes as the process continues.





# Section 4: Information Retrieval History and Developments

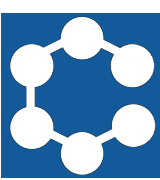




# IR History Overview

- Non-Computer IR (mid 1950's)
- Interest in computer-based IR from mid 1950's
- Modern IR-Large-scale evaluations, Web-based search and Search Engines—1990's





## 一、手工检索（1876年）：参考咨询员

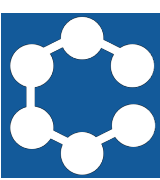
## 二、数字图书馆 / 文档电子化时代（1954年）

美国军队研究机构与高校研究机构的合作，脱机式检索到联机式发展

## 三、互联网时代（1991年）

## 四、人工智能时代 内容与行为的精准，弹窗





## Computer-Based Systems

- Bagley's 1951 MS thesis from MIT suggested that searching 50 million item records, each containing 30 index terms would take approximately **41,700 hours**

