# Automatic Metadata Extraction The High Energy Physics Use Case

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August 20, 2015

## Motivation

## Aims

- Introduction
- 2 Theory
- Automatic Metadata Extraction
- 4 Data, Methods, and Implementation
- Key Results
- Conclusions

# Why CRFs?

#### Mathematical Formulation

# Solution Approach

- Introduction
- 2 Theory
- 3 Automatic Metadata Extraction
- 4 Data, Methods, and Implementation
- 6 Key Results
- 6 Conclusions

#### Metadata Extraction

## **GROBID**

### GROBID - CRF Cascade

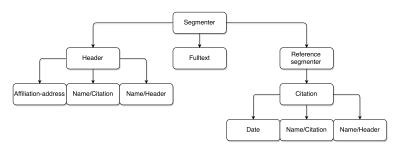


Figure: Cascade of models used by Grobid

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#### Identification of beauty and charm quark jets at LHCb

The LHCb collaboration<sup>†</sup>

#### Abstract

Identification of iets originating from beauty and charm quarks is important for measuring Standard Model processes and for searching for new physics. The performance of algorithms developed to select b- and c-quark iets is measured using data recorded by LHCb from proton-proton collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$  in 2011 and at  $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$  in 2012. The efficiency for identifying a b(c) jet is about 65%(25%) with a probability for misidentifying a light-parton jet of 0.3% for jets with transverse momentum  $p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$  and pseudorapidity 2.2 < n < 4.2. The dependence of the performance on the  $p_T$  and  $\eta$  of the jet is also measured.

#### Submitted to JINST

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#### (a) Collaboration field in header section

#### LHCb collaboration

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encode different attribute dimensions of an input data space. A good glyph design can enable users to conduct visual search more efficiently during interactive visualization, and facilitate effective learning, memorizing and using the visual encoding scheme. A less effective visual design may suffer from various shortcomings such as being perceptually confusing, semantically ambiguous, difficult to learn and remember, or unable to accommodate low-resolution display devices.

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Manuscript received 31 March 2012; accepted 1 August 2012; posted online 14 October 2012: mailed on 5 October 2012.

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#### (b) Discontinuous header data.

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Model	HEP	CORA
Header	157 papers	2506 papers
Segmentation	169 papers	125 papers

Table: Number of training instances for each model from each dataset.

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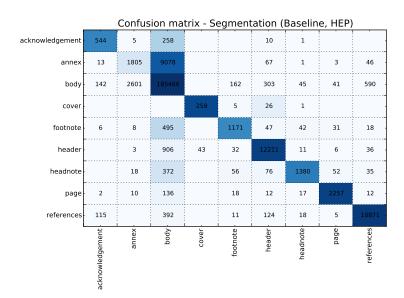


Figure: Baseline confusion segmentation

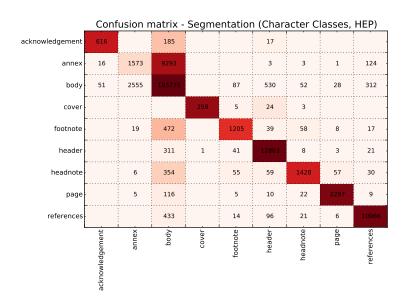


Figure: Classes confusion segmentation

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