Ethnicity Sensitive Author Disambiguation Using Semi-supervised Learning

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The MAJORANA DEMONSTRATOR: A Search for Neutrinoless Double-beta Decay of Germanium-76

E.W. Hoppe (PNL, Richland), M. Hofton, S. Howard (South Dakota Sch. Mines Tech.), M.A. Howe (North Carolina U. & TUNL, Durham), R.A. Johnson (Washington U., Seattle), K.J. Keeter (Black

Sep 2011 - 3 pages

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Proceedings

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Finley, B.T. Flemina, R. Foird, F.G. Garcia, G.T. Garvey, C. Green, J.A. Green, T.L. Hart, E. Hawker, R. Imlay, R.A. Johnson, P. Kasper, T. Katori, T. Kobilarcik, I. Kourbanis, S. Oct 2007 - 3 pages

FERMILAB-PUB-07-559-E e-Print: arXiv:0710.3897 [hep-ex] | PDF Experiment: FNAL-E-0898

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Experiment: FNALE-2088

X Different authors

Effects of Limited Calorimeter Coverage on ET

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Jan 2013 - 11 pages

Phys.Lett. B721 (2013) 171-189 (2013-04-25)

DOI: 10.1016/j.physletb.2013.03.016 CERN-PH-EP-2012-344 e-Print: arXiv:1301.1583 [hep-ex] | PDF Experiment: CERN-LHC-ATLAS

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✓ Same authors

Homonymy in Asian Names Written in English

Please meet Yang Wang, Wang Yang, and Yang Wang!



Author Disambiguation as Entity Resolution Problem

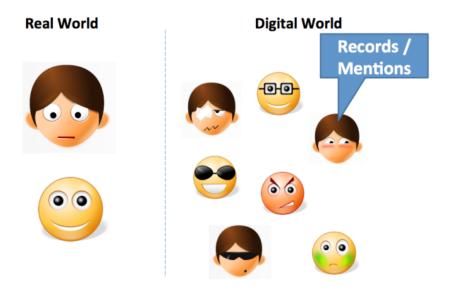


Image source : datacommunitydc.org

Definitions



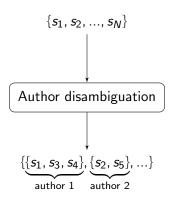
Problem to Solve

For each author, group together all his publications, and only those.

Inspirehep.net is a digital library contains

- Over 1M publication forming more than 10M signatures
- 1.2M signatures are claimed by :
 - Authors themselves (similar to Google Scholar).
 - Universal identifiers (ORCiD) .
 - Professional curators .

Problem Formulation



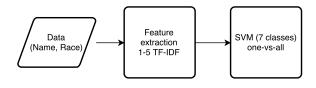
Learning from data

- Manual disambiguation is long and difficult, even for experienced curators.
- Couldn't we automatically find a set of rules to disambiguate two signatures?

$$\phi(s_1, s_2) =
\begin{cases}
0 & \text{if } s_1 \text{ and } s_2 \text{ belong to the same author,} \\
1 & \text{otherwise.}
\end{cases}$$

This is a machine learning task called supervised learning.

Ethnicity Features



From (IPUMS-USA) we extracted :

• White: 20M

Black: 3M

American Indian or Alaska Native: 150K

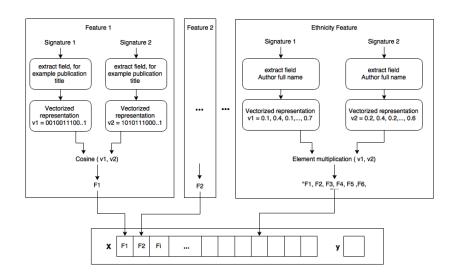
Chinese: 50K

Japanese : 50K

• Other Asian or Pacific Islander: 30K

• Other race: 1K

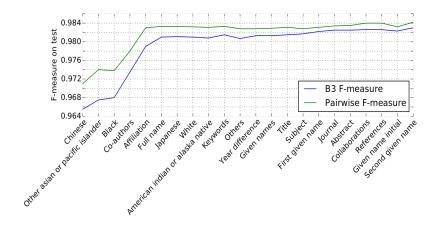
Pair-wise Features Extraction



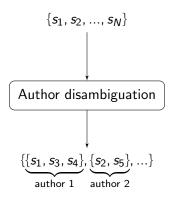
Features set

| Feature | Combination operator | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| Full name | Cosine similarity of (2, 4)-TF-IDF | | |
| Given names | Cosine similarity of (2, 4)-TF-IDF | | |
| First given name | Jaro-Winkler distance | | |
| Second given name | Jaro-Winkler distance | | |
| Given name initial | Equality | | |
| Affiliation | Cosine similarity of (2, 4)-TF-IDF | | |
| Co-authors | Cosine similarity of TF-IDF | | |
| Title | Cosine similarity of (2, 4)-TF-IDF | | |
| Journal | Cosine similarity of (2, 4)-TF-IDF | | |
| Abstract | Cosine similarity of TF-IDF | | |
| Keywords | Cosine similarity of TF-IDF | | |
| Collaborations | Cosine similarity of TF-IDF | | |
| References | Cosine similarity of TF-IDF | | |
| Subject | Cosine similarity of TF-IDF | | |
| Year difference | Absolute difference | | |
| Any ethnicity feature | Product of probabilities estimated by SVM | | |

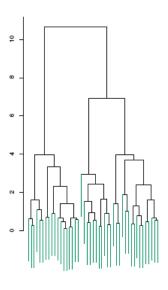
Feature Importances by Recursive Elimination



Disambiguation as a clustering problem



Hierarchical Clustering

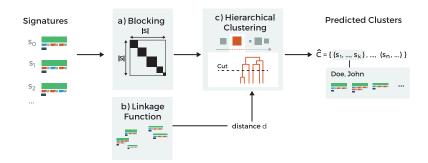


- General family of clustering algorithms that build nested clusters by merging them successively.
- This hierarchy of clusters is represented as a tree (or dendrogram).
- The root of the tree is the unique cluster that gathers all the samples, the leaves being the clusters with only one sample.

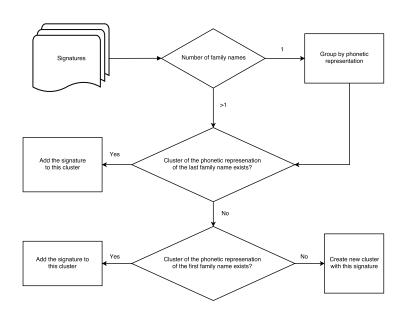
Clustering Issues

- The complexity of hierarchical clustering is $O(N^2)$. For $N=10^7$ signatures, this is impractical. Solution: partitioning into blocks all signatures with the same last name + first initial, then cluster each of these blocks.
- How do you set the cut-off threshold?
 Solution: using training data (e.g., claimed signatures), pick the threshold that locally maximizes some criterion.

General Pipeline



Solving Issue 1 : Partitioning into Blocks

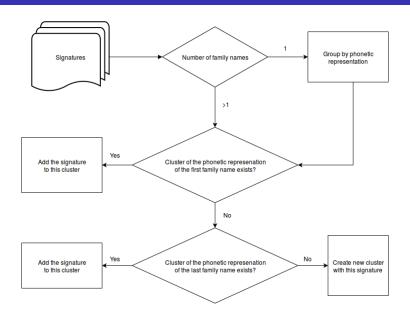


Cases

Analysis of data showed that author can have multiple names in few cases :

- "Mueller, R." and "Muller, R."
- "Martinez Torres, A." and "Torres, A. Martinez"
- "Smith-Jones, A." and "Smith, A."
- "Smith, Jack" and "Smith, A. J."
- An authors surname changed (e.g., due to marriage).

Solution



Solving Issue 2 : Threshold Cut-off Strategy



Evaluation

Protocol: Use the claimed signatures (about 1M) to form ground truth clusters. Keep 10% as a training set to find model parameters, and 90% as a test set for evaluation.

$$B^{3} \text{ Precision} = \mathbb{E}_{s} \{ \frac{|\hat{C}(s) \cap C(s)|}{|\hat{C}(s)|} \}$$
 (1)

$$B^{3} \operatorname{Recall} = \mathbb{E}_{s} \{ \frac{|\hat{C}(s) \cap C(s)|}{|C(s)|} \}$$
 (2)

$$B^3$$
 F-score = $\frac{2 \times \text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}}$ (3)

where C(s) (resp., $\hat{C}(s)$) is the true (resp., predicted) set of signatures to which s belongs.

Results 1 of 2

| | | B^3 | |
|---|--------|--------|------------|
| Description | Prec. | Recall | <i>F</i> 1 |
| Baseline | 0.9024 | 0.9828 | 0.9409 |
| Blocking = Surname & First Initial | 0.9901 | 0.9760 | 0.9830 |
| $\overline{Blocking} = Double metaphone$ | 0.9856 | 0.9827 | 0.9841 |
| Blocking = NYSIIS | 0.9875 | 0.9826 | 0.9850 |
| Blocking = Soundex | 0.9886 | 0.9745 | 0.9815 |
| Classifier = Gradient Boosting Classifier | 0.9901 | 0.9760 | 0.9830 |
| $\overline{Classifier} = Random \; Forests$ | 0.9909 | 0.9783 | 0.9846 |
| Classifier = Linear Regression | 0.9749 | 0.9584 | 0.9666 |
| Training pairs = Non-blocked, uniform | 0.9793 | 0.9630 | 0.9711 |
| Training pairs = Blocked, uniform | 0.9854 | 0.9720 | 0.9786 |
| Training pairs $=$ Blocked, balanced | 0.9901 | 0.9760 | 0.9830 |

Results 2 of 2

| | | B^3 | |
|--|--------|--------|------------|
| Description | Prec. | Recall | <i>F</i> 1 |
| Baseline | 0.9024 | 0.9828 | 0.9409 |
| Clustering = Average linkage | 0.9901 | 0.9760 | 0.9830 |
| $\overline{Clustering} = Single \ linkage$ | 0.9741 | 0.9603 | 0.9671 |
| $Clustering = Complete \ linkage$ | 0.9862 | 0.9709 | 0.9785 |
| No cut (baseline) | 0.9024 | 0.9828 | 0.9409 |
| Global cut | 0.9892 | 0.9737 | 0.9814 |
| Block cut | 0.9901 | 0.9760 | 0.9830 |
| Combined best settings | 0.9888 | 0.9848 | 0.9868 |
| Best settings without ethnicity features | 0.9862 | 0.9819 | 0.9841 |

Summary Results

| Method | B ³ F-score |
|---|------------------------|
| Full name | 0.8183 |
| ${\sf Last\ name} + {\sf First\ initial}$ | 0.9409 |
| Our model | 0.9868 |

Implementation

The solution is currently being used by the INSPIRE and INVENIO projects at CERN.

Execution time: 20 hours for 10M signatures, on a 16 cores machine with 32GB of RAM.

But, even only few minutes for incremental disambiguation!

Our solution is open-source 1 and we released the dataset 2 .

^{1.} github.com/inspirehep/beard

^{2.} github.com/glouppe/paper-author-disambiguation/data

Conclusions

- Semi-supervised approach on the biggest dataset ever used for author disambiguation.
- Novel blocking technique based on phonetization.
- Showing the significancy of inferred name ethnicity.
- Showing the importance of balancing the training set.

Future Work

- · Error analysis.
- Build or find more comprehensive name-ethnicity dataset.
- Explore author embedding approaches as a blocking strategy.
- Build phonetic algorithm tailored to the disambiguation task.
- Archive and utilize user's feedback to enhance the model.
- Try our disambiguation solution for other tasks.