

Apsis - Big literature tools and methods

Max Callaghan



December 12, 2017

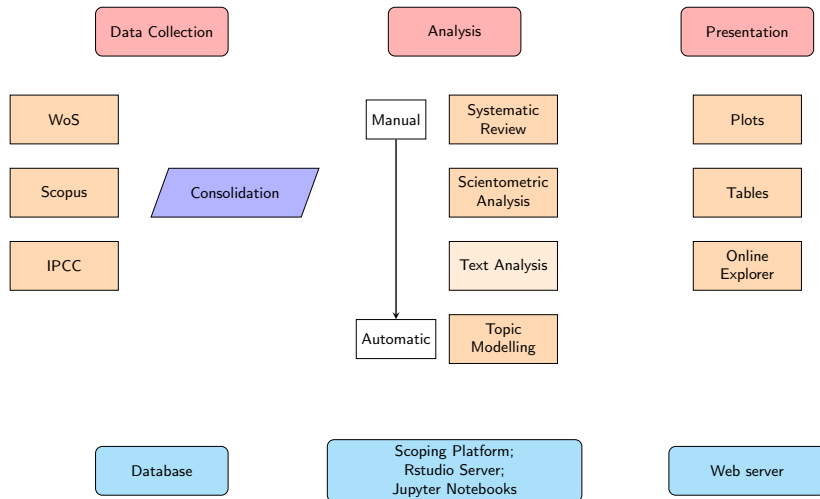
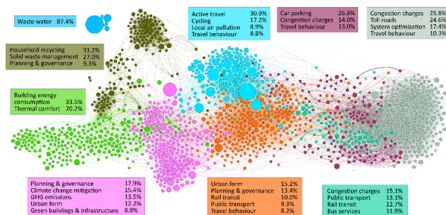


Figure 1 is a Gantt chart illustrating the duration of various work activities over time. The vertical axis (y-axis) lists 15 activity types, each followed by a number: snip, 301; pcb, 1; reset, 1; rinj, 276; lds, 505; lend, 114; larw, 599; khat, 502; hij, 236; harj, 127; garw, 6; galn, 496; fuss, 571; dore, 1219; cref, 319; blabla, 1; bert, 157; and atho, 600. The horizontal axis (x-axis) represents time, with dates ranging from 12/03/2017 to 19/08/2017. Each activity is represented by a horizontal bar of a specific color, indicating its duration. The chart shows that many activities are performed over a long period, with some activities like 'dore' and 'fuss' having multiple bars indicating repeated or concurrent periods of work.

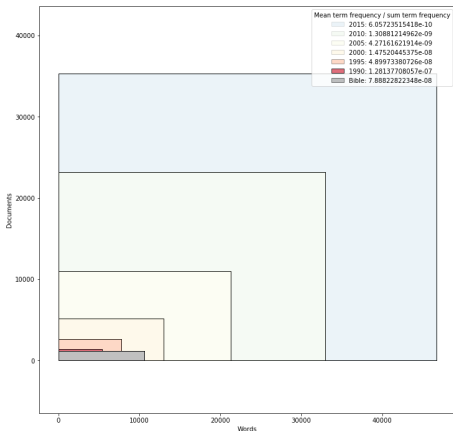
- ## Extensions

- Snowballing (getting more documents by looking through references and citations)
- Automatically emailing authors in the database and asking them to enter missing information

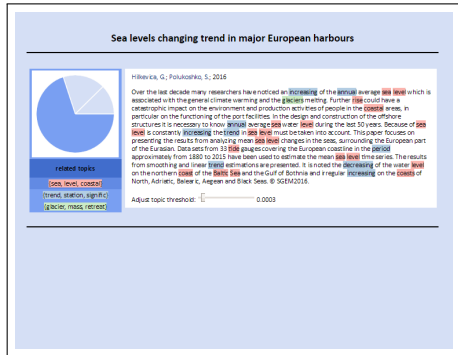


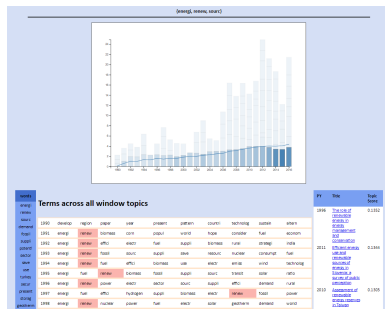
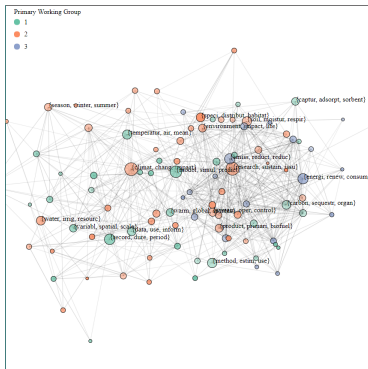
Scientometric Analysis uses the reference information of articles to answer questions about an area of literature:

- What authors/institutions/articles play an important role?
- What is the community structure of a network of papers?
- How has an area of literature evolved? What are the roots of ideas, and how can we trace their development?

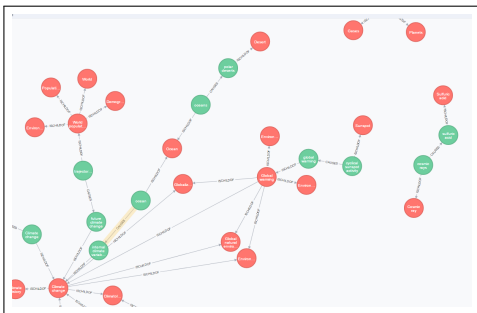


- Topic modelling is a way of reducing the dimensionality of a corpus of documents
- A large matrix of documents \times words is factorised by a matrix of topics \times words and a matrix of topics \times documents (Lee and Seung, 1999)
- Topics describe the latent structure of the document corpus
- There are a number of different models, with different assumptions, and different approaches to estimation. A very good introduction to the concept is found in Blei et al. (2012)





- How do topics relate to one another?
- How do topics change over time? (Greene and Cross, 2016)
- How can we incorporate other information into the topic model? (Tvinnereim and Fløttum, 2015; Roberts et al., 2014)
- Topic models of speech (El-Assady et al., 2016)



- ## Applications?

- Do we get more consolidated knowledge about causal relationships over time (in some WGs over others)?
- What can we learn about co-benefits and side-effects of different negative emission technologies?

- Blei, D., Carin, L., and Dunson, D. (2012). Probabilistic topic models. *Communications of the ACM*, 55(4):77–84.
- El-Assady, M., Gold, V., Acevedo, C., Collins, C., and Keim, D. (2016). ConToVi: Multi-Party Conversation Exploration using Topic-Space Views. *Computer Graphics Forum*, 35(3):431–440.
- Greene, D. and Cross, J. P. (2016). Exploring the Political Agenda of the European Parliament Using a Dynamic Topic Modeling Approach. pages 1–47.
- Lee, D. D. and Seung, H. S. (1999). Learning the parts of objects by non-negative matrix factorization. *Nature*, 401(6755):788–91.
- Roberts, M. E., Stewart, B. M., Tingley, D., Lucas, C., Leder-Luis, J., Gadarian, S. K., Albertson, B., and Rand, D. G. (2014). Structural topic models for open-ended survey responses. *American Journal of Political Science*, 58(4):1064–1082.
- Tvinnereim, E. and Fløttum, K. (2015). Explaining topic prevalence in answers to open-ended survey questions about climate change. *Nature Climate Change*, 5(8):744–747.