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für Sozialwissenschaften

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Research Knowledge Graphs and scholarly
information extraction @ BERD@NFDI & GESIS

Focused Tutorial on Capturing, Enriching,
Disseminating Research Data Objects

Stefan Dietze, 25.11.2022

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BERD@NFDI

GESIS @ National Research Data Infrastructure (NFDI)

Relevant consortia with GESIS in leading roles

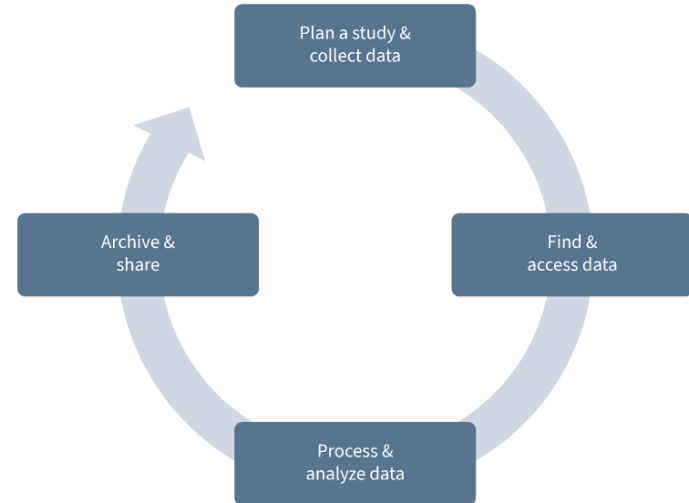
- BERD@NFDI
<https://www.berd-nfdi.de/>
- NFD4DataScience – National Research Data Infrastructure for Data Science & AI
<https://www.nfdi4datascience.de/>
- KonsortSWD
<https://www.konsortswd.de/en/>
- Base4NFDI
<https://base4nfdi.de/>



Provenance & Dependencies of Research Data, Resources, Knowledge



Relations between scientific resources, data, knowledge



Research Data Cycle

Provenance & Dependencies of Research Data, Resources, Knowledge



Common questions for researchers

- Which top-tier publications cite which data/method? („dataset authority“)
- Which data was used to train/evaluate which method? Which method to produce what data?
- Which claims are supported/cited/rejected by what dataset or publication?

Provenance & Dependencies of Research Data, Resources, Knowledge



Relations between scientific resources, data, knowledge

Challenges

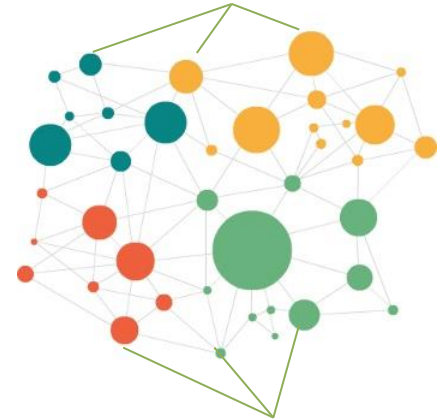
- Data & metadata about resources and concepts not represented in **structured, machine-interpretable, integrated manner** (hidden in publications, web pages etc)
- **Persistent identifiers** (e.g. DOIs) used inconsistently (e.g. on publications/datasets, to small degree on ML models)
- **Relations and semantics** not explicit
- **Reproducibility crisis** in CS/DS/AI

Knowledge Graphs for FAIR Research Data

- **Data interoperability and reuse** through established W3C standards for data sharing (on the Web), e.g. RDF, JSON, shared vocabularies (e.g. schema.org, DCAT, DDI), APIs for data reuse and linking
- Making **links** between resources and concepts explicit & **machine-interpretable** (e.g. which publications cite what dataset?)
- Consistent **use of persistent IDs** (e.g. URIs, DOIs) across all data, e.g. concepts, resources etc („*DOIs for all*“)

Resources

- Datasets
- Publications
- Code
- Software



Concepts

- Terms & Definitions
- Claims
- Methods
- Topics
- Entities

Research KGs in Practice: integrated search @ GESIS

<https://search.gesis.org/>

The screenshot displays the GESIS search interface. At the top, the logo 'gesis' (Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences) is visible, along with navigation links for German, Contact, and Help. A search bar contains the text 'search in GESIS...'. Below the search bar, there are tabs for Services, Research, and Institute. A sidebar on the left shows a total of 342,790 hits and various filters: Research data (89,919), Variables & Questions (12,539), Publications (99,901), Instruments & Tools (371), GESIS Webpages (4,846), and GESIS Library (134,802). The main content area shows search results for 'Facing Sorrow as a Group Unites. Facing Sorrow in a Group Divides.' by Rennung, Miriam; Göritz, Anja S. (2015). The abstract mentions a data file of an experiment. Below this, there are sections for 'Sicily and Calabria Extortion Database' and 'Political & Social Radicalism in Greece: Second Round'. On the right side, there is a detailed view for 'Immigrant children and youths in the German and Israeli educational systems (third transition)' by Adler, Irit; Bolotin-Chachashvili, Svetlana; Hämmerling, Aline (2013). This view includes metadata such as study number (ZA5086), current version (1.0.0, 2013-06-26), DOI (10.4232/1.11703), date of collection (02.11.2009 - 05.12.2010), number of units (2205), number of variables (312), analysis system (SPSS, Stata), and keywords (Migration). Below this, there is a section for 'Related publications (2)', with one entry titled 'Broader than a border? : origin and host county-specific cultural capital and educational aspirations in Germany and Israel' by Jacob, Konstanze; Saliklutuk, Zerrin (2016). The interface also features a 'Filter results' section with options for Topic, Person, Year, Source, and Study title, and a 'Data collections' section with radio buttons for 'only GESIS (6,359)' and 'GESIS and others (89,919)'. On the far right, there are buttons for 'Materials', 'Download data', 'Actions', and 'Cite' for each result.

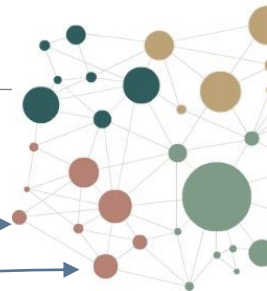


From publications to machine-interpretable metadata KGs

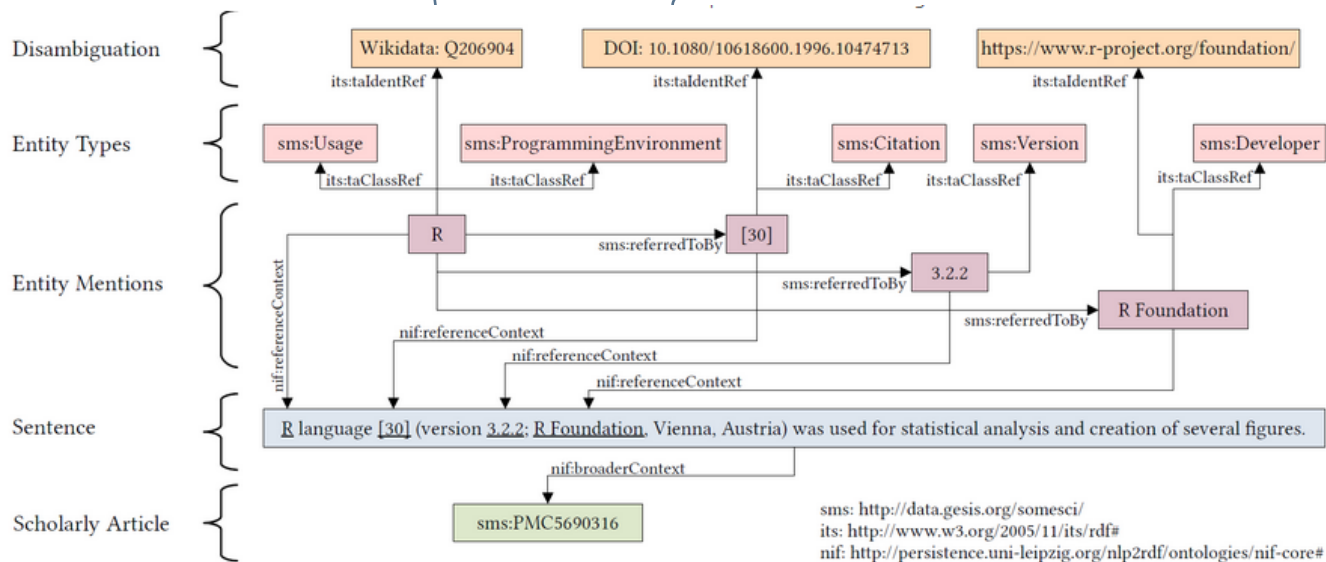
Disambiguation of dataset & software/script citations

<https://data.gesis.org/softwarekg>

<https://data.gesis.org/somesci>



- Manual annotation (“SomeSci”)
- Training deep learning-based model for extraction software & data references in large-scale data (3.5 M publications)
- Data lifting into KG (“SoftwareKG”)
- 300+ M triples / statements
- Search across data/software/publications (GESIS Search)



From publications to machine-interpretable metadata KGs

Understanding scientific software/data usage

<https://data.gesis.org/softwarekg>

(Schindler et al., CIKM2021)

- Understanding SW usage, citation habits and their evolution across disciplines
- Rise of data science = rise of software usage

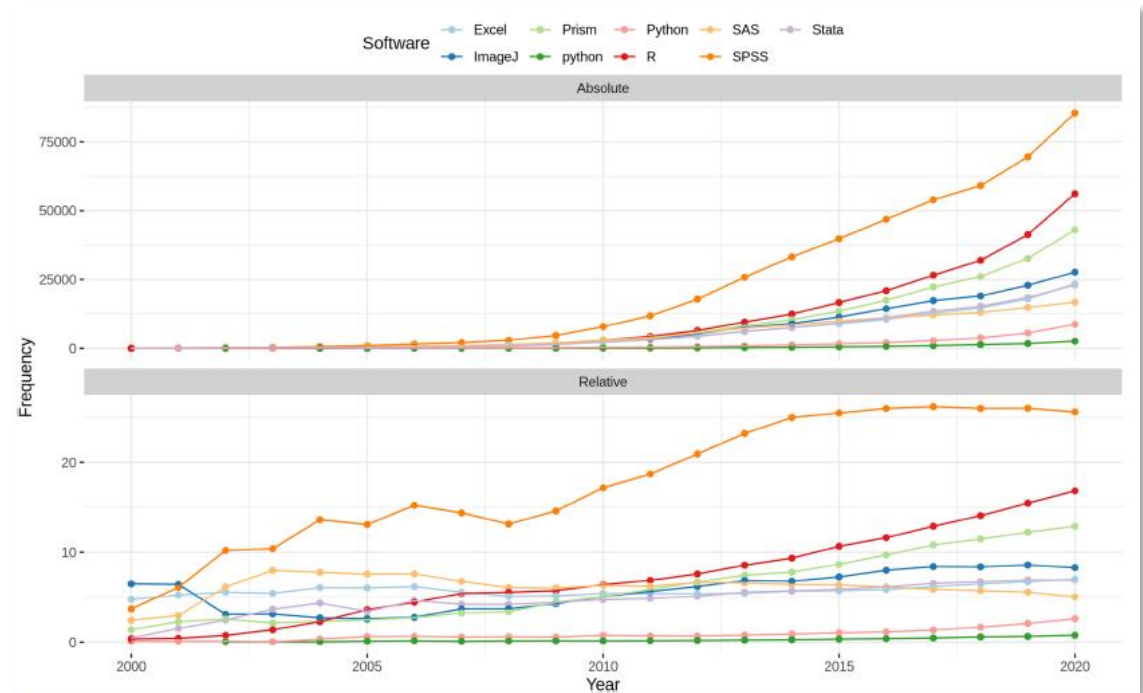


Figure 15 Relative and absolute amount of articles per year mentioning the top statistical software.

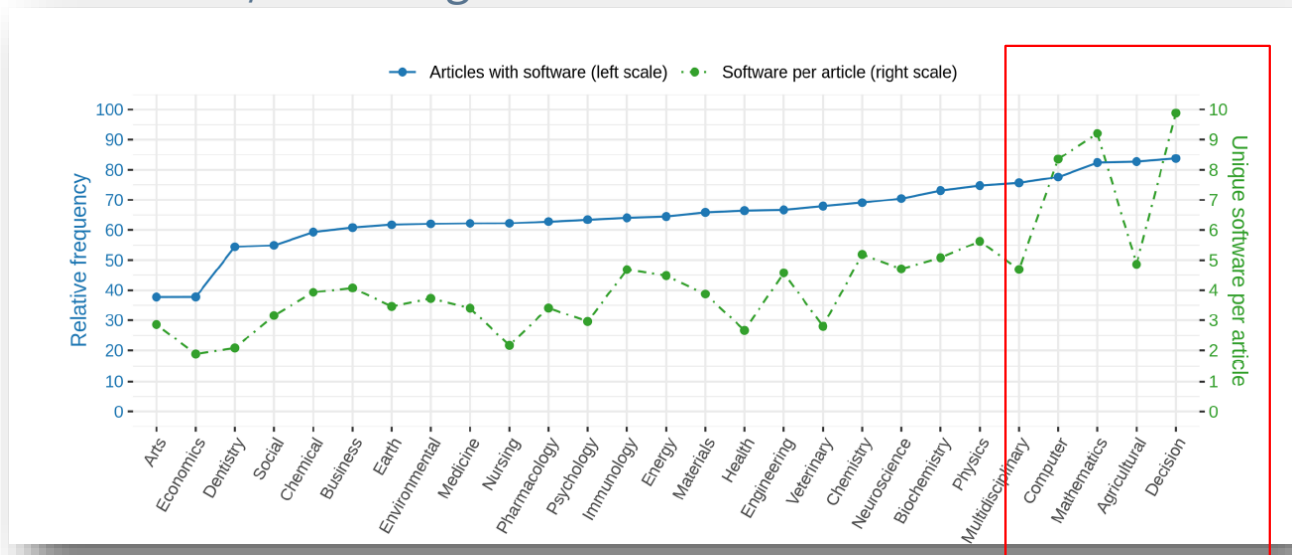
Full-size DOI: 10.7717/peerj-cs.835/fig-15

From publications to machine-interpretable metadata KGs

Understanding scientific software/data usage

<https://data.gesis.org/softwarekg>

- Top adopters of data science/AI/software...



From publications to machine-interpretable metadata KGs

Understanding scientific software/data usage

<https://data.gesis.org/softwarekg>

- Top adopters of data science/AI/software...
- ...follow the worst citation habits

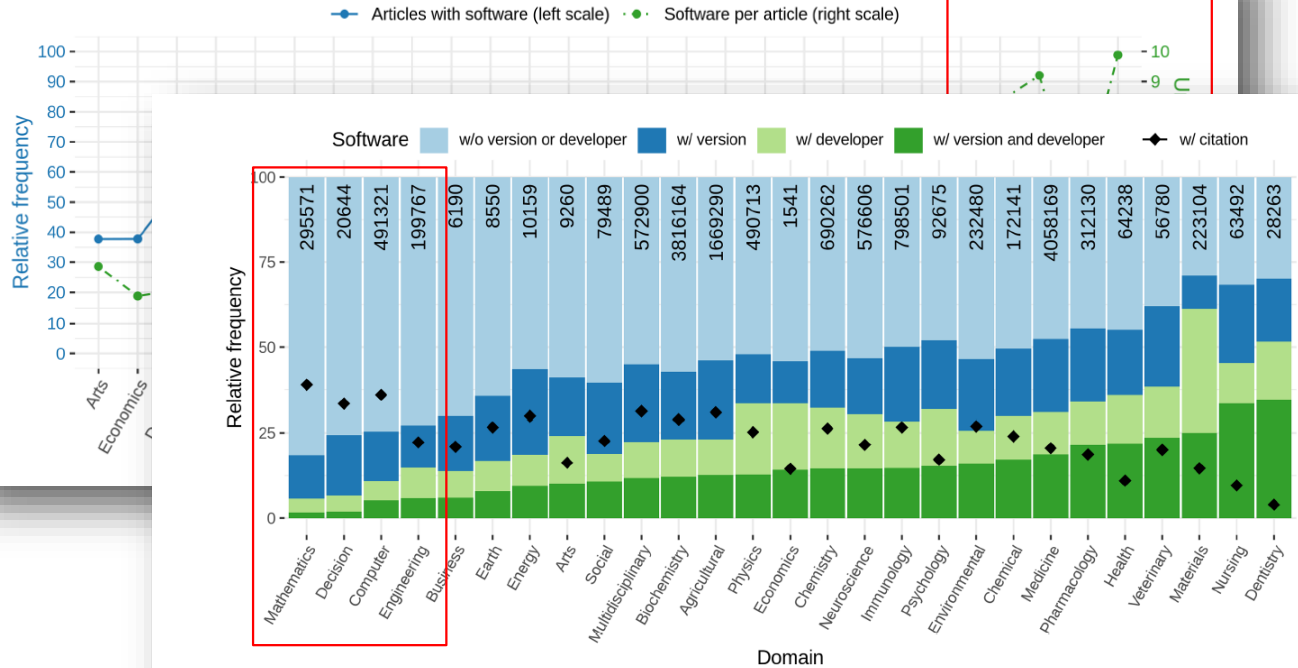
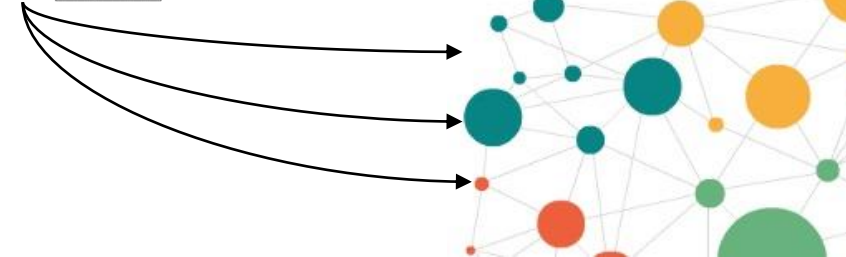
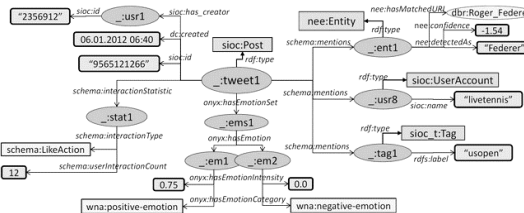
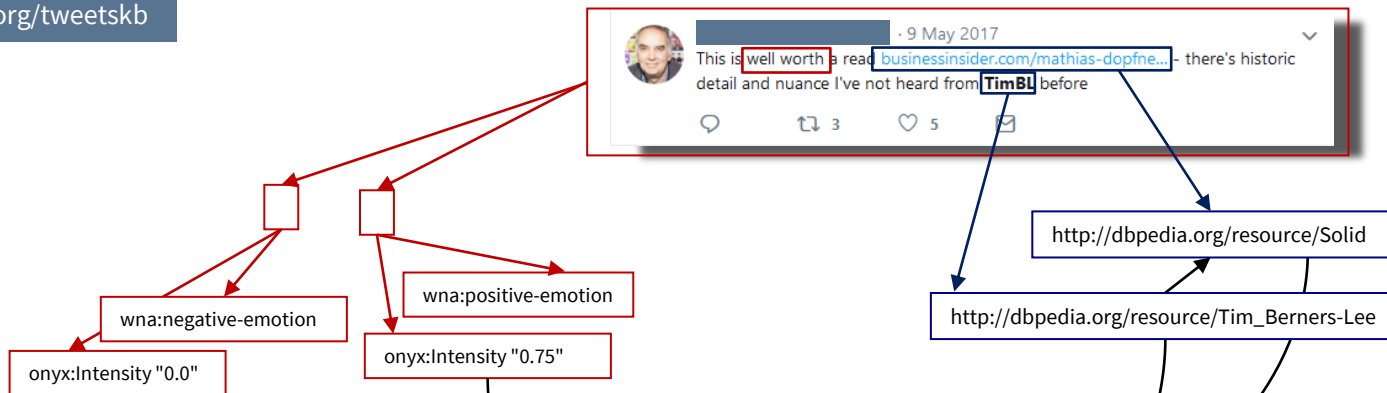


Figure 12 Distribution of software completeness per research domain. The numbers at the top of the bars represent the absolute numbers of software considered per domain. Please note that articles may belong to multiple categories. [Full-size DOI: 10.7717/peerj-cs.835/fig-12](https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj-cs.835/fig-12)

From social media to machine-interpretable research data KGs

Building a public research knowledge graph from Twitter data

<https://data.gesis.org/tweetskb>

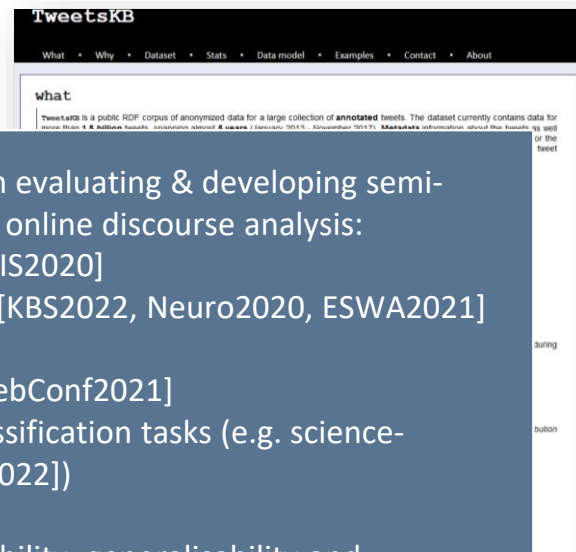


From social media to machine-interpretable research data KGs

TweetsKB – a large-scale research KG of societal opinions

<https://data.gesis.org/tweetskb>

- **Harvesting & archiving of 10 Billion tweets** (permanent collection from Twitter 1% sample since 2013)
- **Information extraction pipeline** to build a KG of entities, interactions & sentiments (distributed Map/Reduce batch processing)
 - Entity linking with knowledge graph/DBpedia (“*president*”/“*potus*”/“*trump*” => *dbp:DonaldTrump*)
 - Sentiment analysis/annotation
 - Geotagging
 - Lifting into knowledge graph schema



KTS research focused on evaluating & developing semi-supervised methods for online discourse analysis:

- Stance detection [IJS2020]
- Sentiment analysis [KBS2022, Neuro2020, ESWA2021]
- Entity linking
- Georeferencing [WebConf2021]
- More fine-grain classification tasks (e.g. science-relatedness [CIKM2022])

But: focus here on scalability, generalisability and robustness towards evolving data/vocabulary => unsupervised approaches

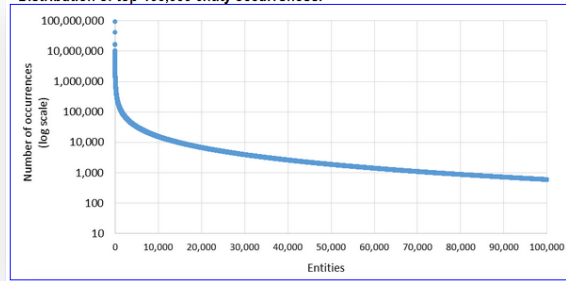
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 - Lifting into knowledge graph schema
- **Public, privacy-aware, large-scale research corpus of public opinions and their evolution**
=> **interdisciplinary research**

• Distribution of top-100,000 entity occurrences:



Number of tweets	1,560,096,518
Number of distinct users	125,104,569
Number of distinct hashtags	40,815,854
Number of distinct user mentions	81,238,852
Number of distinct entities	1,428,236
Number of tweets with sentiment	772,044,599
Number of RDF triples	48,207,277,042

TweetsKB

What • Why • Dataset • Stats • Data model • Examples • Contact • About

what

TweetsKB is a public RDF corpus of anonymized data for a large collection of **annotated tweets**. The dataset currently contains data for **1.8 billion tweets**, spanning almost **8 years** (January 2013 - November 2017). **Metadata** information about the tweets as well as **entities**, **sentiments**, **hashtags** and **user mentions** are exposed in RDF using established RDF's vocabularies. For the **privacy**, we encrypt the usernames and we do not provide the text of the tweets. However, through the tweet IDs, actual tweet text is available at the following paper:

V. Jossifidis, E. Ntoutos, and S. Dietze,
A Public and Large-Scale RDF Corpus of Annotated Tweets,
18th Semantic Web Conference (ISWC'18), Heraklion, Crete, Greece, June 3-7, 2018.
Awarded for the "Best Resource Paper" award!

Helping data consumers from the computationally intensive process of extracting and processing tweets, facilitating a variety of multi-aspect data consumption, exploration and analytics scenarios. These include:

- Time-aware and entity-centric exploration of the Twitter archive
- Data integration by directly exploiting existing knowledge bases (like DBpedia)
- Entity-centric analytics and knowledge discovery by inferring multi-aspect information related to one or more entities during certain time periods (like popularity, attitude or relations with other entities)

Tweets count

- 0 - 1k
- 1k - 10k
- 10k - 100k
- 100k - 500k
- 500k+

RKG-based social science research using TweetsKB

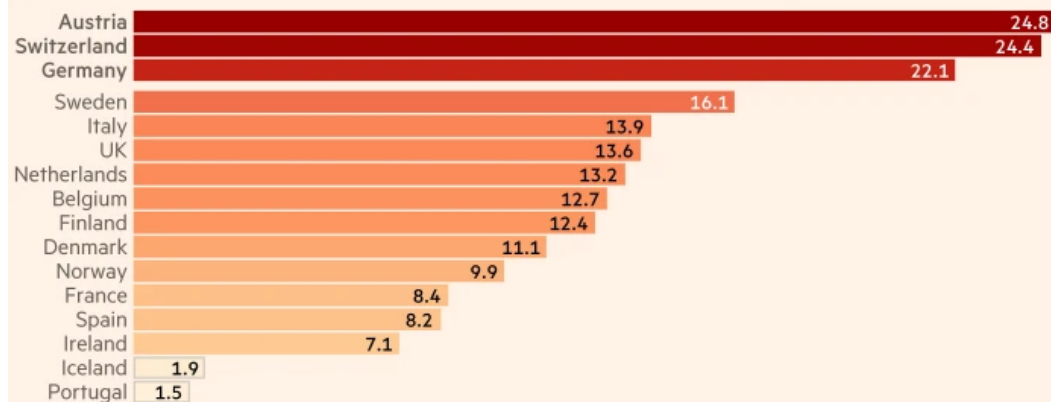
Investigating Vaccine Hesitancy in DACH countries



<https://dd4p.gesis.org>

German-speaking countries have the highest shares of unvaccinated people in western Europe

Share of population aged 12+ that has not had any Covid vaccine dose (%)



Source: FT analysis of figures from national sources and Our World in Data. Rates shown are as of November 9

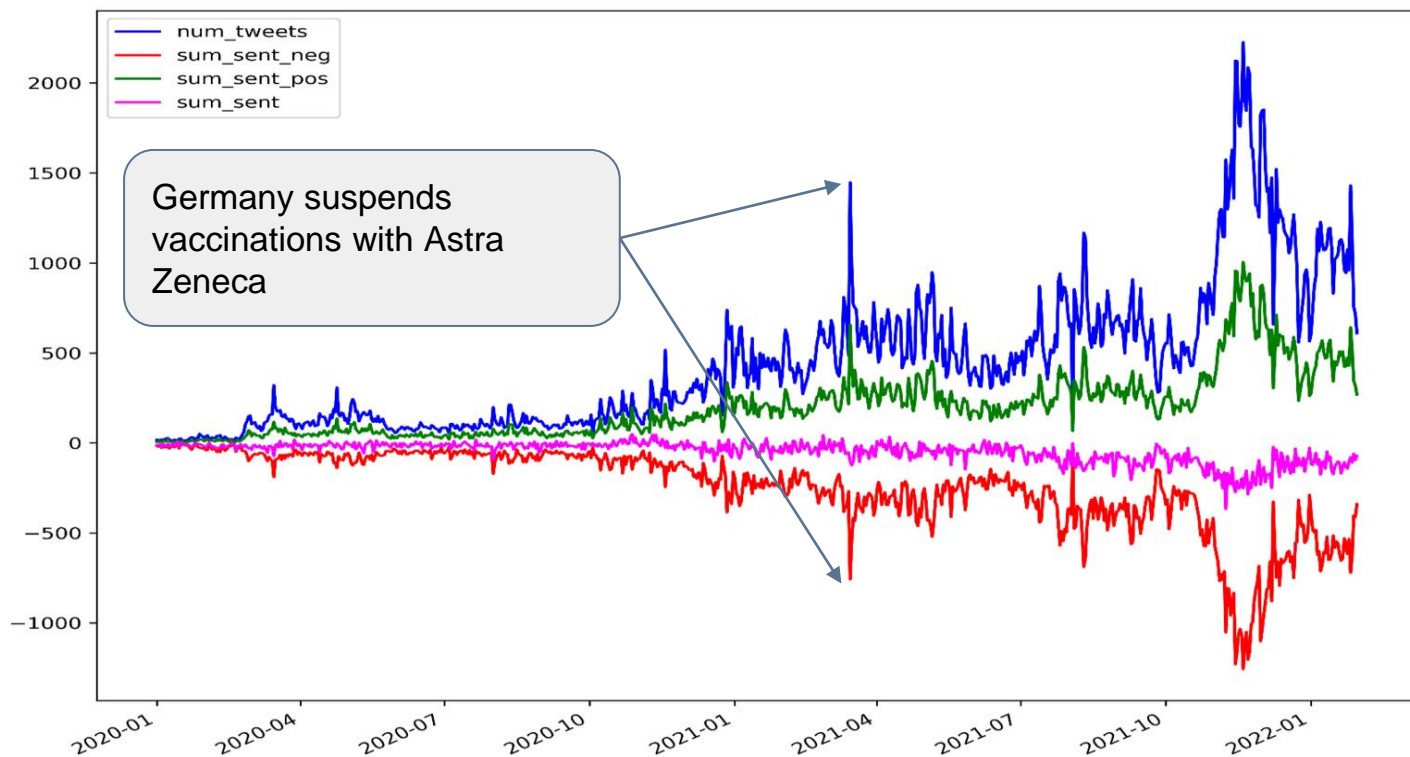


RKG-based social science research using TweetsKB

Investigating Vaccine Hesitancy in DACH countries

<https://dd4p.gesis.org>

Twitter discourse zu "Impfbereitschaft"



RKG-based discourse analysis using TweetsKB

Vaccine Hesitancy- key topics in “safety” category



<https://dd4p.gesis.org>

„Alter“

booster 63 mind geimpfte
eine impfdosis
vollständig
mind eine
impfdosis 68 66 71 geimpfte 69

„Nebenwirkungen“

zweiteweh
hatte arm
kopfschmerzen
war impfung am
impftermin

„Herzinfarkt“

myokarditis nach
impfung von
mrna herzinfarkt studie nach impfung
risiko
höher bei jungen

„Schwangerschaft“

der schwangerschaft
frauen
nicht unfruchtbar
impfen die zu
kind ich baby

„Zulassung“

zulassung von
arzneimittelbehörde ema
die europäische
biontech auffrischungsimpfungen
ema hat eu von
ema warnt die

„Kimmich“

nicht impfen langzeitfolgen
joshua nicht
nagelsmann hat weil er
impfen hat nicht
dass kimmich

How about mentions of science resources on the Web?

Example: Twitter

<https://ai4sci-project.org/>

Table 1: Examples (tweets 1 to 4) and Counterexamples (tweet 5) of scientific online discourse tweets

Science claim	(1) Donating blood not only helps others, but reduces the rate of cancer and heart disease in the donor.
<u>Science reference</u>	(2) via @medical_xpress A new in vitro (test tube) study, ""Dietary functional benefits of Bartlet http://t.co/Qv1C1GjQin #UFO4UBlogHealth
Science relevance	(3) How is @UChicagoIME shaping the future of science? Find out on April 6!
<u>Science reference</u>	(4) Study: Shifts in electricity generation spur net job growth, but coal jobs decline - via @DukeU http://t.co/AXGmKUPata
No science	(5) My father got COVID-19.

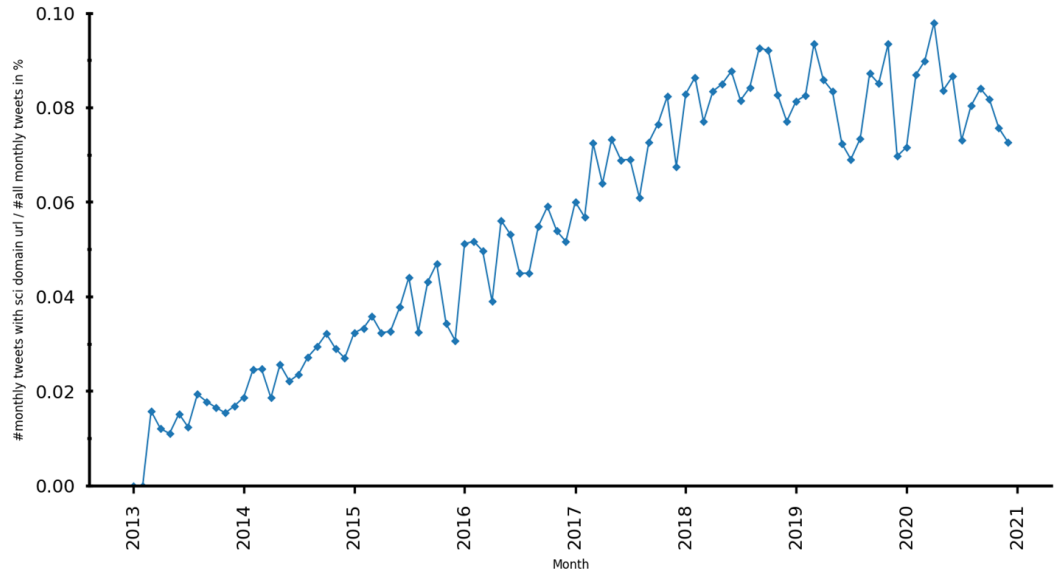


How about mentions of science resources on the Web?

Example: Twitter

<https://ai4sci-project.org/>

- Percentage of tweets containing links to scientific articles (journals, publishers, science blogs etc)
- Uses list of > 30 K science web domains
- Data source: TweetsKB (<https://data.gesis.org/tweetskb/>), > 10 bn tweets archived since 2013



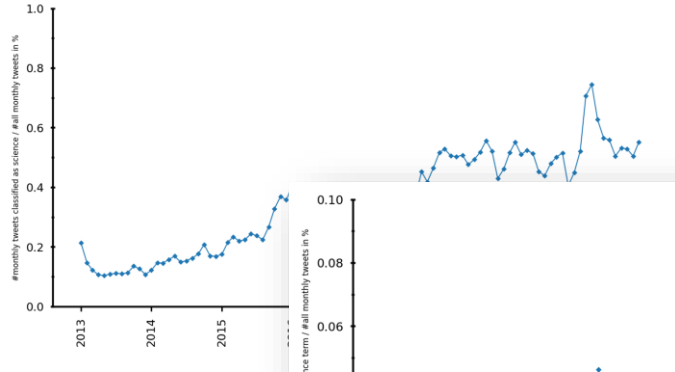
- AI4Sci project: understanding and classification of science discourse online (news, social Web)

How about mentions of science resources on the Web?

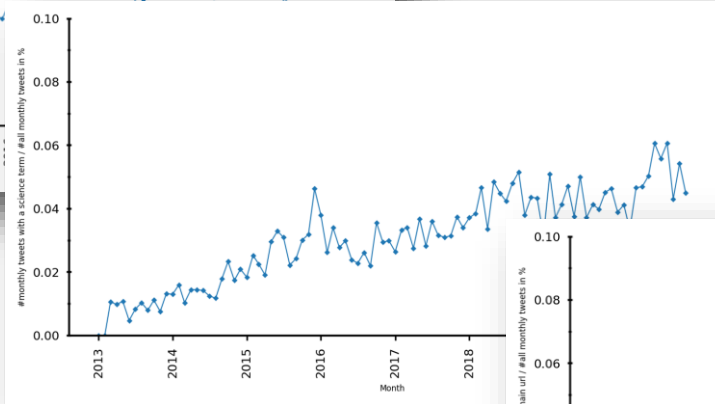
Example: Twitter

<https://ai4sci-project.org/>

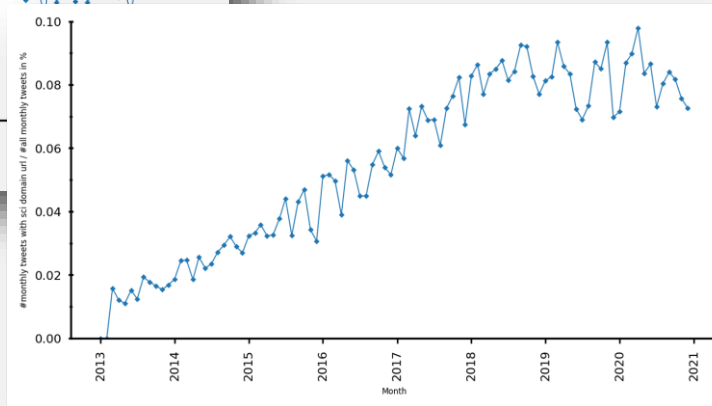
SciBERT classifier



Heuristic: Sci term



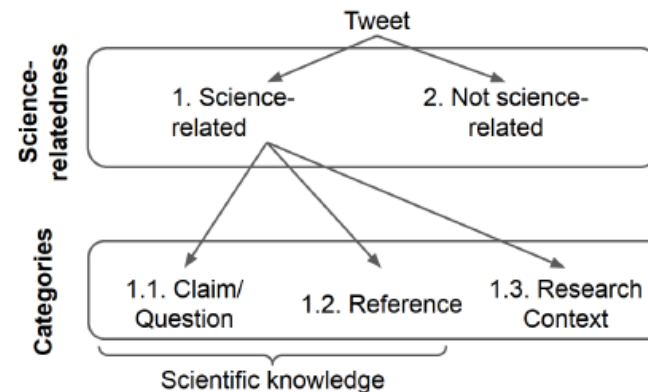
Sci subdomain



SciTweets dataset & classifier

<https://ai4sci-project.org/>

- Ground truth dataset, heuristics-based sampling strategy and annotation framework for testing classification models
- 1261 expert-labeled tweets across all classes/labels
- Baseline classifiers based on SciBERT transformer model (fine-tuned/tested on SciTweets)
- Ongoing: analysis of large-scale science discourse and its evolution



Task	Category	Precision	Recall	F1
binary	1 - Science-related	84.70	83.99	84.34
	2 - Not Science-related	92.67	93.03	92.85
multi	1.1 - Scientific Claim	75.00	81.18	77.97
	1.2 - Reference	76.19	77.01	76.60
	1.3 - Research Context	81.06	79.65	80.35

Summary: Research KGs @ GESIS

Tools for constructing scholarly knowledge graphs

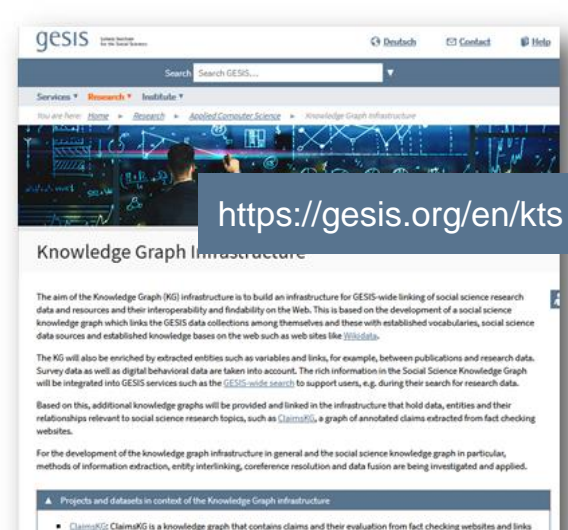
- NLP and deep learning-powered methods for extracting large-scale KGs about methods, claims, data, software involved in the scientific process

Large-scale scholarly KGs, e.g.

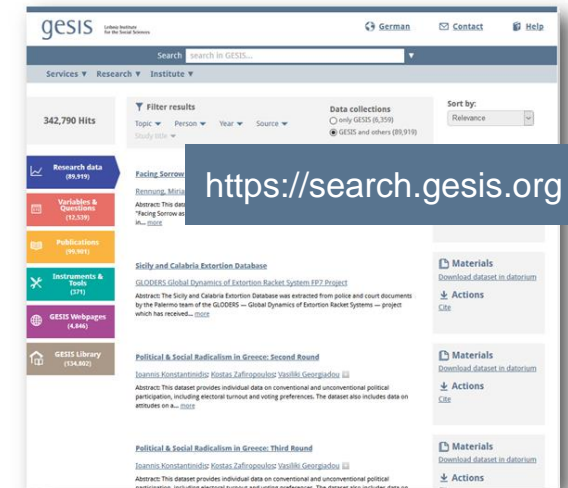
- KGs about scholarly use of software & research data (e.g. **SoftwareKG**: 1.8 M disambiguated software mentions extracted from 3 M publications, <https://data.gesis.org/softwarekg/>)
- Web mined KGs of social science research data, e.g. public opinions, claims and attitudes expressed on social media (e.g. **TweetsKB**: > 10 Bn semantically annotated tweets, sentiments, <https://data.gesis.org/tweetskb>)

Semantic Search powered by KGs and related tools

- RKG-powered search across scholarly publications, datasets, methods and their relations (e.g. **GESIS Search**, <https://search.gesis.org>)



<https://gesis.org/en/kts>



<https://search.gesis.org>

Outlook: shared tasks on scholarly information extraction

Engaging with the community to advance progress in RKGs & scholarly IE

Creating large training/testing corpora and run shared tasks for

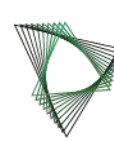
- Software / code detection and disambiguation
- Leaderboard extraction / task-dataset-metric detection (TDM)
- Dataset mention detection & disambiguation
- Machine learning model detection & disambiguation
- Research field classification

More to be announced soon.

@stefandietze
<http://stefandietze.net>

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