

# **SE Business & Analytics**

**Sponsor: CCDC** 

By

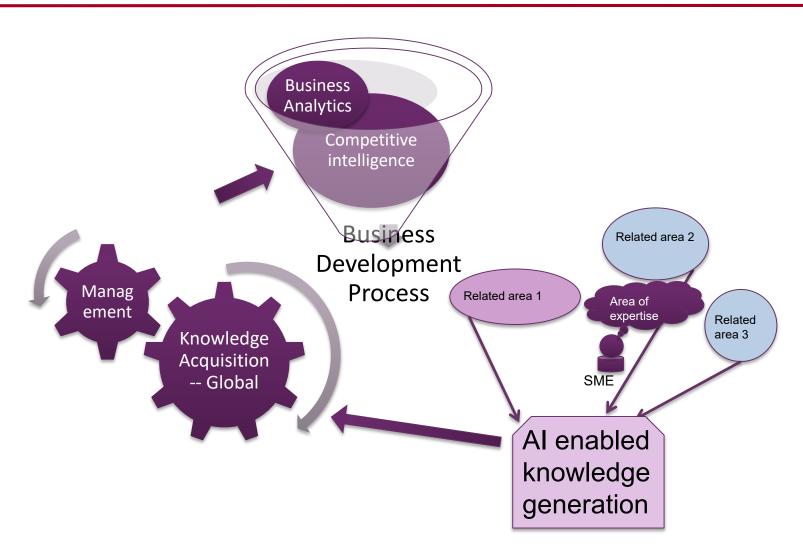
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# RT-213: SE Business & Analytics



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# **AI Enabled Keyphrase Extraction**

- Keyphrase extraction is the first step for a lot of downstream NLP tasks needed for competitive intelligence
  - —Select relevant articles for SME's attention
  - —Rank ideas according to importance ...
  - —Extract trends
  - Discover areas of interest



# **Project Steps**

- Use sponsor provided keyphrases to gather relevant datasets
- Clean dataset
- Implement basic keyphrase extraction algorithms
- Propose improvements on these
- Test extensively on bespoke and standard datasets
- Keyphrases provided by CCDC

Additive technology
Chemical additive to solutions
Cryogenic milling
Microfluidics
Nanopowder
Nanoscale



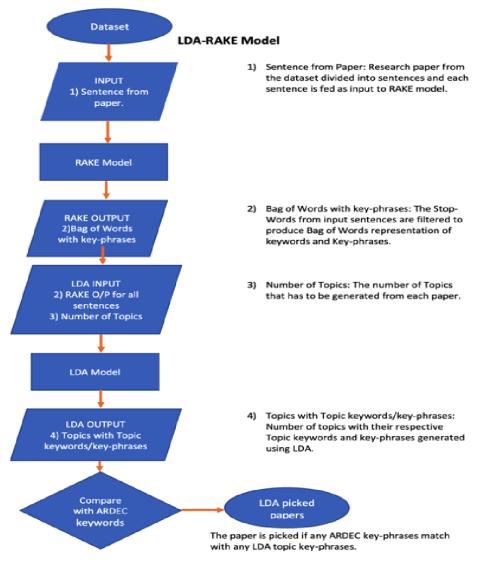
## **Datasets**

Dataset	Articles	Number of
		Papers
CCDC	Propellants_Explosives_Pyrotechnics2010,	684 <del>→</del> 139
	Propellants_Explosives_Pyrotechnics2011,	
	Propellants_Explosives_Pyrotechnics2013,	
	Propellants_Explosives_Pyrotechnics2014,	
	Propellants_Explosives_Pyrotechnics2015,	
	Propellants_Explosives_Pyrotechnics2016,	
	Propellants_Explosives_Pyrotechnics2017,	
	Propellants_Explosives_Pyrotechnics2018	
ACS Dataset	ACS Environmental Science & Technology	681
	2011	
	ACS Nano 2007	
	ACS Nano 2011	
	ACS Environmental Science & Technology	
	2012	
	70 Random papers selected from ACS	
	journals targeting the keywords provided by	
	CCDC	
NUS Dataset	This is one of the original datasets that was	215
	used for Position Rank Analysis(PRA) [4]	

- PDF → text conversion using tool PDFMiner
- Non-standard formatting of papers introduced lot of noise in the form of special characters
- Removed using python filters.



#### The Architectures: LDA-RAKE



#### Some quick notes:

- LDA (Latent Dirichlet Allocation) is a topic modeler. Generates n topics, which are essentially probability density functions
- RAKE (Rapid Automated Keyword Extraction) is a keyword extractor, but works only on a sentence to sentence basis.

#### Dataset Paper split into widows: Each paper is split into INPUT small windows based on window size 'w'. 1) Paper split into windows POS Model POS OUTPUT POS tagged segments: Each word in the 2) POS tagged segment(window) is tagged with their respective Segments parts of speech. PRA INPUT 3) PRA INPUT: from all the POS tagged words in a 3) Extract Nouns segment, only those Nouns and Adjectives tagged and Adjectives words are extracted and fed to PRA an input. PRA Model 4) Key-Phrases Key-Phrases: Only the top 10 key-phrases from the ranked based on PRA key-phrases are considered for analysis position Compare PRA picked with ARDEC papers keywords

PRA Model

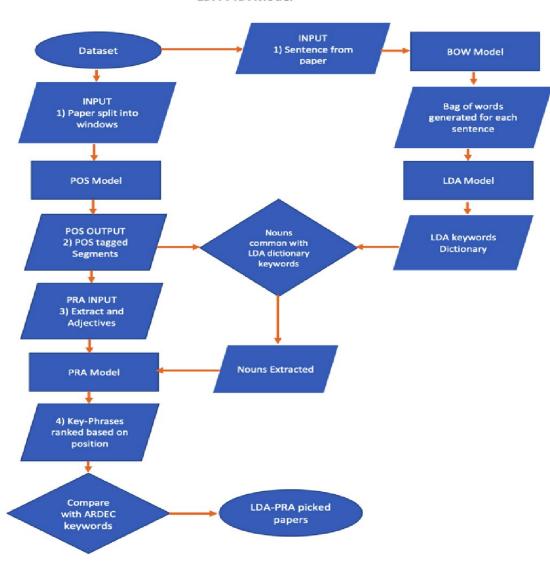
#### The Architectures: PRA

- Position Rank Analysis (PRA)
  - unsupervised frequencybased keyphrase extractor based on ranks from a text corpus
  - co-occurrence score of keywords is calculated based on position of sentence in document
    - Earlier => higher
  - Candidate keyphrases are consecutive adjective noun pairs



### The Architectures: LDA-PRA

#### LDA-PRA Model



#### LDA-PRA

- Uses LDA picked keywords as the nouns instead of just any noun in the LDA-PRA architecture
- Should allow more customization for the paper at hand



# **Reducing SME Workload**

Number of LDA topics	LDA-RAKE (for ACS dataset 681 papers)					
	Avg Precision	Average Recall	Avg F- Score	Total # papers picked		
10	0.1	0.166	0.125	19		
15	0.1	0.166	0.125	19		
20	0.1	0.166	0.125	13		

- Extracting articles of interest based on SME's general description keyphrase
- LDA-RAKE extracted 6 papers out of CCDC dataset



# **Results: NUS Dataset**

# LDA topics2 0	Only-PRA (# LDA topics not relevant here)				LDA-PRA			
	Avg. Precision	Average Recall	Average F-Score	# papers with matching keyphrases	Avg Precision	Avg Recall	Average F-Score	# papers with matchin g keyphras es
10	0.2211	0.2328	0.2060	180	0.2012	0.2117	0.1895	161
15	0.2211	0.2328	0.2060	180	0.2061	0.2161	0.1934	162
20	0.2211	0.2328	0.2060	180	0.2068	0.2150	0.1932	160

PRA does better on all metrics



# Results: CCDC Dataset – CCDC provided keyphrases

# LDA topics	(# LI		nly-PRA not releva	nt here)		LDA	-PRA	
	Avg. Precision	Average Recall	Average F-Score	# papers with matching keyphrases	Avg Precision	Avg Recall	Average F-Score	# papers with matchin
								g keyphras es
10	0.1	0.166	0.125	3	0.1	0.166	0.125	4
15	0.1	0.166	0.125	3	0.1	0.166	0.125	3
20	0.1	0.166	0.125	3	0.1	0.166	0.125	4

LDA-PRA does better in terms of number of papers it identifies as relevant



# Results: CCDC Dataset (139 papers) – Author provided keyphrases

# LDA		Or	nly-PRA			LDA	-PRA	
topics	(# LDA topics not relevant here)							
	Avg. Precision	Average Recall	Average F-Score	# papers with matching keyphrases	Avg Precision	Avg Recall	Average F-Score	# papers with matchin
								g keyphras
40	0.4600	0.4040	0.0004	07	0.4005	0.000	0.404.4	es
10	0.1632	0.4248	0.2291	87	0.1395	0.3289	0.1914	48
15	0.1632	0.4248	0.2291	87	0.1395	0.3348	0.1925	48
20	0.1632	0.4248	0.2291	87	0.1387	0.3273	0.1909	49

Note that only 139 papers had author provided keyphrases in this dataset



### **Conclusions**

- Bespoke datasets were constructed for the sponsor
- Several keyphrase extraction algorithms were tried and proposed
- SME workload is cut, by using these keyphrase extraction algorithms to match the right paper for the SME's reading consideration
- Extensive experimentation shows that:
  - PRA works better in finding keyphrases that match the author provided keyphrases
  - —PRA and LDA-PRA have mixed results with the bespoke dataset when it comes to finding papers that are of interested to any set of keyphrases provided
  - Better optimization of LDA parameters could change the result trend