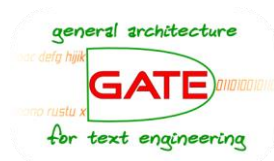


# Semantic Technologies for Understanding Knowledge Co-Creation in European Research

**Diana Maynard**

University of Sheffield, UK



# Aims of the KNOWMAK project

- Develop a web-based tool providing interactive visualizations and indicators on knowledge co-creation in the European research area
- Based around:
  - **Research topics** (SGC, KET)
  - **Research Actors** (organisations)
  - **Geographical spaces** (Locations)
  - at varying levels of granularity
- 5 data sources:
  - Established: **publications, patents, projects**
  - New: **social innovation projects** and user attention based on **social media**.

# Topics: Societal Grand Challenges

Health	Health, demographic change and wellbeing
Bioeconomy	Food security, sustainable agriculture and forestry, marine and maritime and inland water research, and the bio-economy
Energy	Secure, clean and efficient energy
Transport	Smart, green and integrated transport
Climate	Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials
Security	Secure societies - protecting freedom and security of Europe and its citizens
Society	Europe in a changing world - inclusive, innovative and reflective societies

# Topics: Key Emerging Technologies

IB	Industrial Biotechnology
NANO	Nanotechnologies
PHOT	Photonics
AMT	Advanced Manufacturing Technology
NME	Micro- and Nano-Electronics
AM	Advanced Materials

- Overlap between the topics
- AMT is designed to be cross-cutting over the other 5
- Problems for ontology design (and topic assignment)
- Different vocabulary is used in each

# The datasets

## CWTS-WoS

Enhanced version of Thomson Reuters publication and citation indexes, covering almost 13,000 current international peer reviewed journals and around 15 million publications and all their references

## IFRIS-PATSTAT

Global patent data recorded in PATSTAT (patent holders, inventors, technological classification, fine grain patents type selection, etc.), enriched by external data sources and cleaned/standardized information.

## EUPRO

Systematic information on R&D projects and all participating organizations funded by the European Framework Programmes (EU-FPs). EUPRO covers information on projects and participations (FP1-H2020)

# Potential user queries

- What kinds of research topic does a region specialise in?
- Who are the main actors on a particular topic in a particular region?
- How are they connected?
- How diversified is a region's knowledge base?
- What is the innovation performance of a region compared to other regions?
- How diversified is a region's knowledge base?

# The problem

- Traditional STIs are too rigid, and difficult to use for policy decisions
- Emerging S&T research is complex, dynamic and multi-disciplinary
- Knowledge production doesn't fit nicely into boxes
- Terms in different kinds of data vary widely
  - Policy makers do not use the same language as patents or publications
  - Terms change over time
  - Term-topic association changes (e.g. “deep learning” starts to get used in new fields)

# The solution: ontologies

- Ontologies enable mapping between user queries, indicators and topics
- Handle user searching by topic / keywords
- Allow user exploration of knowledge around topics
- Enable creation of indicators around topics
- Act as a bridge between user queries and information in the databases



# Ontologies connect information

Link with information from other sources  
(Nature.com, skos, DBpedia...)

The screenshot displays two panels from an ontology editor. The left panel, titled 'Class hierarchy: nanotechnology\_in\_cancer', shows a tree structure starting with 'owl:Thing' and 'KET'. Under 'KET', several classes are listed, with 'nanotechnology\_in\_cancer' highlighted in blue. The right panel, titled 'Annotations: nanotechnology\_in\_cancer', shows a list of annotations. The 'skos:definition' annotation is highlighted with a red box and contains the text: 'Cancer nanotechnology is a branch of nanotechnology concerned with the application of both nanomaterials (such as nanoparticles for tumour imaging or drug delivery) and nanotechnology approaches (such as nanoparticle-based theranostics) to the diagnosis and treatment of'. Below this, the 'Description: nanotechnology\_in\_cancer' panel shows 'Equivalent To' and 'SubClass Of' sections, with 'nanomedicine' listed as a subclass. A red arrow points from the 'SubClass Of' section to the 'skos:definition' annotation.

Link related topics

Find more information  
about the topic

# Topics can belong to multiple classes

The screenshot displays a software interface with two main panels. The left panel, titled 'Class hierarchy: drug\_delivery', shows a tree structure of classes under the root 'KET'. The 'drug\_delivery' class is highlighted in blue. The right panel, titled 'Annotations: drug\_delivery', shows three annotations: 'rdfs:label' with the value 'Drug delivery', 'skos:prefLabel' with the value 'Drug delivery' and language 'en', and 'skos:definition' with a detailed text description. Below the annotations, the 'Description: drug\_delivery' panel shows 'Equivalent To' and 'SubClass Of' sections. The 'SubClass Of' section is highlighted with a red box and contains two entries: 'biomaterials' and 'nanomedicine'. A red arrow points from this box down to the text below.

We can now look at both **biomaterials** and **nanomedicine** to find related information

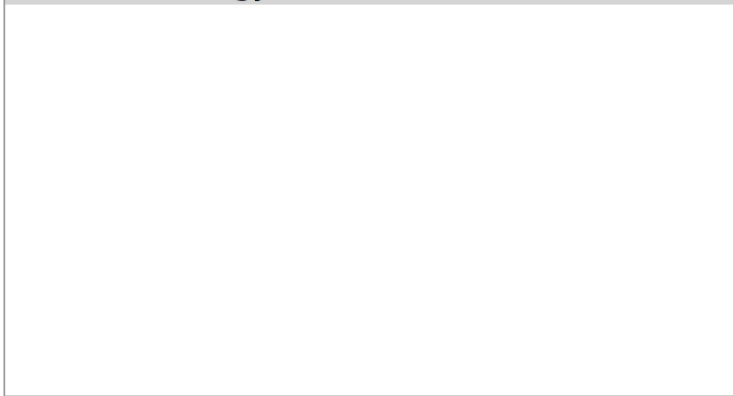
# KNOWMAK Filter Search

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This is a simple example of how a filtered search using the KNOWMAK ontology might look.

Match

Nanotechnology in cancer



Selected Class: [http://www.gate.ac.uk/ns/ontologies/knowmak/nanotechnology\\_in\\_cancer](http://www.gate.ac.uk/ns/ontologies/knowmak/nanotechnology_in_cancer)

Cancer nanotechnology is a branch of nanotechnology concerned with the application of both nanomaterials (such as nanoparticles for tumour imaging or drug delivery) and nanotechnology approaches (such as nanoparticle-based theranostics) to the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. Nanotechnology in cancer.

Related Keywords: application, approach, branch, cancer, concerned, delivery, diagnosis, drug, imaging, nanomaterials, nanoparticle-based, nanoparticles, nanotechnology, such, theranostics, treatment, tumour

# KNOWMAK Faceted Search

This is a simple example of how a faceted search using the KNOWMAK ontology might look.

<b>KEY EMERGENT TECHNOLOGY</b>	Applied immunology	Antagomir and rna sponge
Advanced Manufacturing Technology	Assay systems	Antibody fragment therapy
Advanced Materials	<b>Biologics</b>	Antibody therapy
<b>Biotechnology</b>	Biomaterials	Antisense oligonucleotide therapy
Micro and Nano electronics	Biomimetics	Cell therapies
Nanoscience and technology	Cell delivery	<b>Dna vaccines</b>
Optics and photonics	Environmental biotechnology	Gene therapy
<b>SOCIETAL GRAND CHALLENGE</b>	Expression systems	Locked nucleic acid
Bioeconomy	Functional genomics	Meganucleases
Climate	Gene delivery	Nucleic acid therapeutics

Selected Class: [http://www.gate.ac.uk/ns/ontologies/knowmak/dna\\_vaccines](http://www.gate.ac.uk/ns/ontologies/knowmak/dna_vaccines)

Dna vaccines. A DNA vaccine is a substance that is composed of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and encodes antigens. After administration of the DNA, antigens are produced and stimulate an immune response. DNA vaccines.

Related Keywords: acid, administration, antigen, composed, deoxyribonucleic, dna, immune, produced, response, substance, vaccine

# Ontology Design

- Built around the KET and SGC
- Topics based on existing principled classifications
  - KET/SGC subclasses in policy documents
  - Nature.com ontology
- Linked to the primary data sources (patents, publications, projects)
  - Mappings to topics in patents/publications/projects
- Keywords associated with topics
  - created from a combination of policy documents and primary data sources

# Annotating Data with Ontologies

- Data sources are annotated against the ontologies
  - each document is associated with one or more topics
- Sophisticated NLP matching of keywords in the documents (from titles, abstracts etc) with ontology
- Based on linguistic pre-processing, term recognition, frequency and some weighting mechanisms
- Multi-word terms are more important than single-word terms, e.g. “vapor deposition” is more useful than “vapor”
- Annotated data sources are then used to build indicators
  - e.g. for each topic, how many publications are there and in which region?

# Example: Project Abstract and Topics

I propose to investigate a new research frontier on spin physics at the boundaries (surfaces) of materials with strong spin-orbit interaction (SOI). Although the properties of these materials have been studied for more than half a century, researchers are just starting to grasp the richness of SOI phenomena that occur at them. SOI leads to surface and boundary states with unusually large spin splitting in simple heavy elements. It can also produce a nontrivial topology in band insulators that brings about metallic surface states with exotic spin textures that are protected by time reversal symmetry.

I plan to use our cutting-edge expertise on all-electrical lateral spin injection and detection methods to unravel the spin dynamics in them, providing a wealth of information that could not be otherwise obtained. A comprehensive set of objectives will include material integration with ferromagnets and insulators, and innovative devices and measurement protocols.



- Optical data storage
- Biotechnology
- Advanced materials

# Summary

- Project only started 6 months ago, so very early stages
- Ontologies and topics are the core of the system, but the hardest to develop
- Many problems with ontology population, annotation, ambiguity, and different use of language in different data sources
- Continuing development of ontologies and annotation methodologies
  - more sophisticated techniques
  - integrating with other knowledge sources
- High-risk but highly exciting!



# More information

- [Main project website](#)
- [Sheffield's KNOWMAK work](#)
- [RISIS project](#)
- [GATE tools](#)

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