



# Data Mining Technologies at the service of Open Knowledge

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# Data Mining Technologies at the service of Open Knowledge

Laurent Romary

*DARIAH & Inria (team ALMAAnaCH)*

*Additional credits:* Patrice Lopez, Luca Foppiano, Mohamed Khemakhem



# Short personal presentation

- Research
  - Directeur de Recherche Inria, team ALMAAnaCH
- Scientific information
  - Advisor at Inria (cf. open access policy)
- Infrastructures
  - Director General of the EU infrastructure DARIAH
- Standards
  - Chairman of ISO committee TC 37 (*language and terminology*; the ISO 639 people...)
  - Member of the TEI (Text Encoding Initiative) board

# Today's menu

- Text and data mining of scientific documents
  - Scientific documents, TDM, legal issues
- Specific applications
  - Scientific quantities
  - Structuring information from texts
- Additional issues
  - Standards, openness...

**ENTRÉE – SOME (NOT SO) LITE  
BITES**

**SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION?**

# Characterising scientific documents

- Expert documents describing a specific scientific and technical progress with respect to the state of the art
- Three main domains (leaving aside grey literature)
  - Scholarly publications
  - Standardisation documents
  - Patents
- Some common characteristics
  - Authorship: the basis of scientific attribution
  - Structure: usually a formal document organisation
  - Vocabulary: technical terms are essential to convey (or hide) meaning
  - Network of references: relating a document to the state of the art
  - Certification: workflow, responsibilities, metadata
  - Openness: how much do we have access to the documents?

# Authorship

## **Publications** - *The essence of publishing*

- Importance of attribution
- Reflects the context and time of the research (project, affiliation, biography)
- The hidden hand of reviewers

## **Standards** - *Priority to the institution*

- Consensus building => large expert group
- ISO: no authors but project leaders
- W3C: editors

## **Patents** - *A variety of roles*

- Applicant/inventor/representative
- Opponents
- ... and *examiners*

# Structure

## **Publications** - *Semi-formal*

- Title/authors/affiliations/abstract
- Loosely structured content
- Formulas, Tables, figures, graphics
- References

## **Standards** - *Very formal*

- Introduction/scope/terms and definitions/description/references/annexes
- Formulas, Tables, figures, graphics

## **Patents** – *Very formal*

- Title/inventors/claims/abstract/description
- Multilingualism (EPO)
- Formulas, Tables, figures, graphics

# Language

## **Publications** - *Semi-formal*

- Loose keywords, when any
- Community of practices
- Creativity is part of the publication process...

## **Standards** - *Very formal*

- Central role of the *terms and definitions* section
- Based on the principles of terminology

## **Patents** - *Obfuscating*

- Achieving widest coverage and preventing retrieval

# Network

## **Publications** - *Semi-formal*

- References pointing to previous publications in the same domain
- Citation is an essential aspect of scholarly fame...

## **Standards** - *Very formal*

- Section 2: normative references
- Possible additional bibliographic section at the end

## **Patents** - *Very formal*

- Citations in the application description
- Citations as annotations from the examiner
- Impact on acceptance or refusal

# Certification process

## **Publications** - *Semi-formal*

- Traditional (vestigial?) concept of peer-review
- From author's initial manuscript to publisher's version
- Evolution in the role of each version (e.g. prior art)

## **Standards** - *Very formal*

- Decision process reflecting membership structure
- ISO: WD, CD, DIS, FDIS, IS
- One single reference document

## **Patents** - *Very formal*

- Review by patent examiners
- Coordination of multiple submissions: national, US, Europe, etc.
- Importance of initial submission date

# Openness

## **Publications** – *on-going issue...*

- Traditional (vestigial?) concept of scholarly publishers
- Openness should be easy in the current digital context
- Debate on how to reach full openness to scholarly content...

## **Standards** – *various models*

- ISO: pay per document
- W3C, TEI: full openness

## **Patents** – *Open!*

- Openness is part of the patent design (18 months after first filing)
- Still, no open dissemination of content in standardised form
- WIPO, Google patent, etc.

# Scientific documents - summary

- More commonalities than differences
  - Similar organisational principles
  - Joint referencing mechanisms
  - Related scientific and technical content
- Possible to foresee similar processing techniques
  - Now focussing on scientific papers
  - See (Lopez & Romary; 2009 and 2010) for similar works on patents
- There remains the issue of content accessibility...

# **TEXT AND DATA MINING**

# Data mining and machine learning

- Text and data mining
  - Identifying and qualifying information from a corpus of documents or a database
- Machine learning techniques
  - Implementation of mathematical (probabilistic) models
  - Trained on a corpus of existing documents or databases
    - *Unsupervised*: the machine learning algorithm recognizes patterns without prior knowledge of the content
    - *Supervised*: the training corpus is tagged for the categories to be recognised
- Models have been around since the 70's;
  - e.g. neural networks, Markov models
- Huge recent progress with the availability of increased computer capacity (storage, speed)

# Text and Data mining of scientific documents

- Exploring all aspects of a document
  - Meta-data (title, authors, abstract, keywords)
  - Bibliographic references (list, anchors in the text)
  - Full text structure (divisions, paragraphs, figures, tables)
  - Scientific objects (stellar objects, molecules, etc.)
- A wide range of possible applications
  - Improving information retrieval tools
  - Linking documents (bibliography, similar content)
  - Building up databases of scientific knowledge
  - Automatic construction of scientific hypotheses

# Input is often noisy!



\\LT.HE; Eifos  
'SEETHE  
OF OUFIGOD"ISaluuu.  
THE OUTLOOK.  
AN EARNEST WORD.

N 1880 we had but 35 Missionaries, all told, in South America. Now we have 76, or more than double the number that we had 19 years ago. It would naturally be supposed that the income of the S.A.M.S. would have increased in something like the same proportion. Has this been the case? No! On the contrary, the income from all sources remains almost stationary. For instance, the average income for the past 18 years has been £12,305, while the actual income for the now distant year 1880 was £11,836, or only £669 less than tint average. The income for 181/1 was but £12,361, or only ^525 more thr.n in 1880 ' In 1X97 it was £7i573, but that was most exceptional, as it included one noble donation of £2,600.

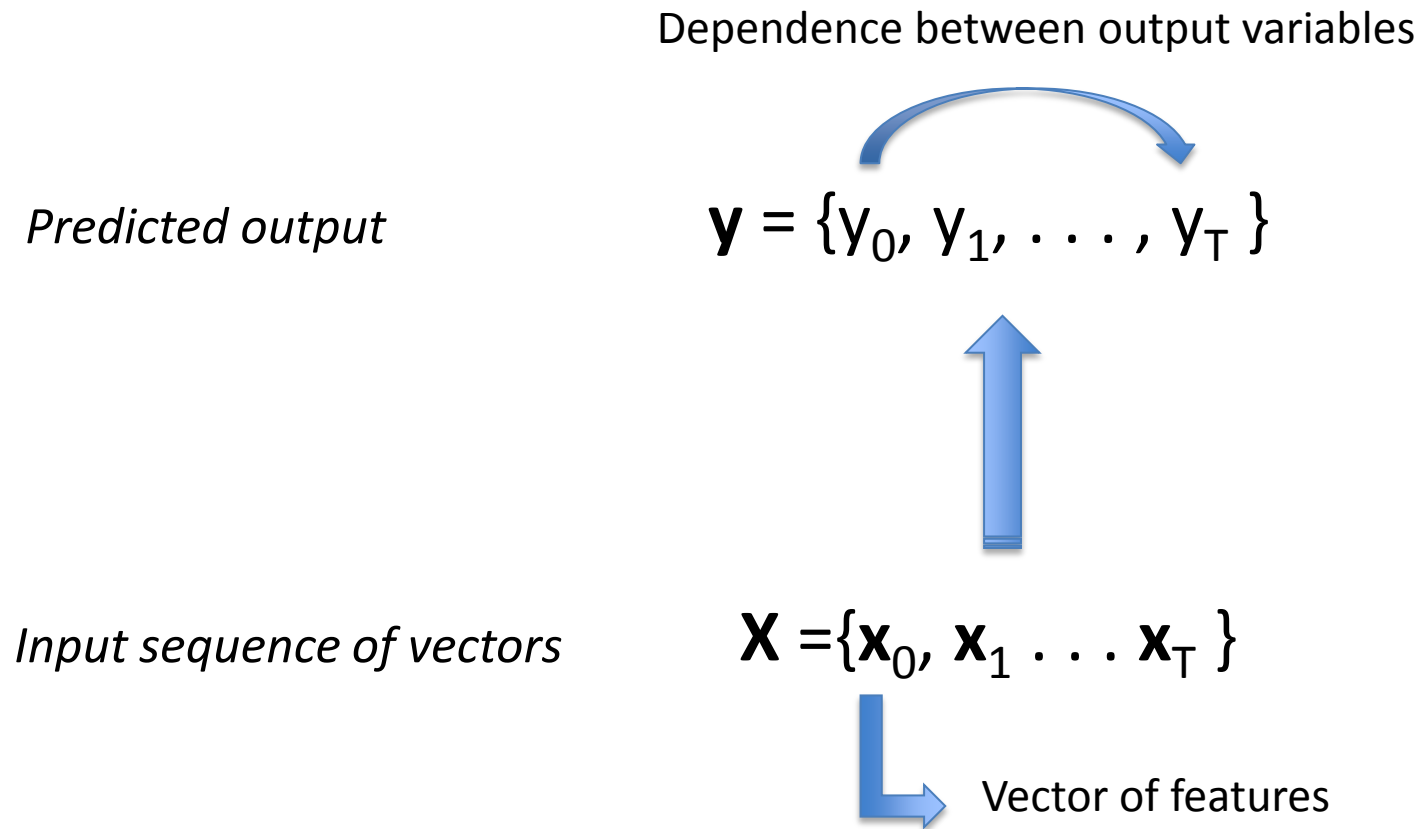
To state the present position in another way. the work of the Society for Cod and South America has increased 117 per cent., while the money entrusted to the Society, with which to sustain that work, has increased very little. It is manifest that such a result has not been attained  
APRIL, 1891,1

I am typing this on a manual typewriter. It's not very easy but it *is at least* doesn't mean I am using electricity pointlessly. I bought the typewriter on eBay, juts as I earlier bought an anñient treadle-powered sewing machine...

# Conditional random fields (CRF)

- Segmenting and assigning labels to a set of observations sequences
  - E.g. part of speech tagging
  - [Le DET][petit ADJ][chat NOUN][est COP][mort ADJ][. PCT]
- Part of the general class of *graphical models*
  - Expression of local factors between groups of variables
  - General distribution results in the combination of these local factors
    - E.g. Bayesian networks, neural networks, factor graphs, Markov random fields, Ising models
- CRFs are centred on solving the classification problem
  - Modelling the conditional distribution
  - CRFs typically outperform Hidden Markov Models

# Predicting variables from an input sequence of feature vectors



CRF: Modelling  $p(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x})$  for large set of features with complex dependencies

# Variables and features in practice

Osselton, N. E. 1979. 'Some Problems of Obsolescence in Bilingual Dictionaries'.  
In R. R. K. Hartmann (ed.), *Dictionaries and their Users: Papers from the 1978 B.A.A.L. Seminar on Lexicography*. Exeter: University of Exeter, 120–126.

# Training workflow

- Manually annotated examples
  - Possible bootstrap from previous iterations
- Automatically generated features
- Further training campaigns when new types of data come in
  - E.g. bibliography: Chicago etc. styles, various publisher's styles, ...
- Quick convergence when variables and features are well suited to the problem
  - A time-consuming activity: *Feature engineering*

**ARE WE JUST ALLOWED TO DO  
THIS?**

# Is the right to read a right to mine?

- Problem:
  - Wide quantity of produced scientific information
    - Text and data mining as a way to identify useful content
  - Fragmentation of the corpus
    - Necessity to copy and gather content
    - Heterogeneous re-use rights attached to each asset

# The European context

- European Copyright Directive (2001/29/EC )
  - Unclear re-use right for TDM
    - Even for legally acquired material (e.g. subscription)
    - Indirect protection of publishers through the EU database regulation
    - Looser situation in the US
  - The current situation “leaves authors in a vacuum not knowing whether what they are doing is legal or illegal”: Lidia Borrell-Damián, European University Association (EUA)
- Towards a TDM exception for research at EU level?
  - Non for-profit organisations?
  - Publishers fight to prevent a re-examination of the directive
    - Even introduce clauses preventing re-use rights in their licences ruling out mining
    - Foster restrictions even in the context of an exception (using publisher’s software, against the payment of a fee...)
    - Specific clause in article 3 of the current project for a future revision
  - Germany and UK already have an exception
  - And France?...

# Article 3 – Text and Data Mining

1. Member States shall provide for an exception to the rights provided for in Article 2 of Directive 2001/29/EC, Articles 5(a) and 7(1) of Directive 96/9/EC and Article 11(1) of this Directive for **reproductions and extractions made by research organisations in order to carry out text and data mining** of works or other subject-matter to which they have **lawful access** for the purposes of scientific research.
2. Any contractual provision contrary to the exception provided for in paragraph 1 shall be unenforceable.
3. Rightholders shall be allowed to apply **measures to ensure the security and integrity of the networks and databases** where the works or other subject-matter are hosted. Such measures shall not go beyond what is necessary to achieve that objective.
4. Member States shall encourage rightholders and research organisations to define commonly-agreed best practices concerning the application of the measures referred to in paragraph 3.

# The French context

- Loi pour une République Numérique (article 38)
  - « *Les copies ou reproductions numériques réalisées à partir d'une source licite, en vue de l'exploration de textes et de données incluses ou associées aux écrits scientifiques pour les besoins de la recherche publique, à l'exclusion de toute finalité commerciale.* »
  - Legally acquired material – copies for the purpose of TDM – public research (no commercial purpose)
- *Waiting for Godot*
  - The article is not valid until application guidelines (*décret d'application*) are published
  - The French government declared that they would wait for the EU to finalize its text...

# In practice...

- How much can we trace from the source?
  - Cf. Machine Learning models
    - Data hidden behind numbers
  - Individual information extracted from the source
    - E.g. Named Entities, quantities
    - Anchors to the source text or individual information piece
      - Can this be seen as citations?
  - Full extraction of content
    - E.g. GROBID extracts
    - Impossible to re-publish content :-}

# **PLAT PRINCIPAL – A TWO COURSE MENU**

# **APPLICATION 1 – MINING QUANTITIES**

# A variety of measurement forms

A **20kg** ingot is made in a high frequency induction melting furnace and forged to **30mm** in thickness and **90mm** in width at **850** to **1,150°C**. Specimens No.2 to 4, 6 and 15 are materials embodying the invention. Others are for comparison. No.1 is a material equivalent to ASTM standard A469-88 class 8 for generator rotor shaft material. No. 5 is a material containing relatively high Al content.

These specimens underwent heat treatment by simulating the conditions for the large size rotor shaft centre of a large capacity generator. First, it was heated to **840°C** to form austenite structure and cooled at the speed of **100°C/hour** to harden. Then, the specimen was heated and held at **575** to **590°C** for **32 hours** and cooled at a speed of **15°C/hour**. Tempering was done at such a temperature to secure tensile strength in the range of **100** to **105kg/mm<sup>2</sup>** for each specimen.

# GROBID - Quantities

- CRF-based analysers of scientific quantities in texts
- Recognizes 120 base units and expressions of atomic, interval and lists of values
- Standardisation in SI units (JSR-363, ISO 80000 series, ...)
- Identifies and attaches the “quantified” substance or objects to the measurements
- Processes 1000 words per seconds (one thread)

# GROBID – Quantities (cont.)

- Independent from the scientific field
- Fills in a “hole” in the data mining landscape
- Open source under an Apache 2 licence
- Already used in large scale applications
  - NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory
  - Istex: corpus of scientific articles with a national subscription (France)

# Ex.: simple expressions of quantities

A mixture of **10kg** of silicon nitride powder was charged into the mixing chamber 20 of the mixing vessel 18.

## Atomic value

quantity type: mass

raw value: 10

raw unit name: kg

normalized value: 10

normalized unit name: kg

---

quantified (experimental):

raw: silicon nitride powder

normalized: silicon nitride powder

# Ex.: Interpreting intervals

## Introduction

There are an increasing number of severely injured patients who present to hospital each year. Trauma is the leading cause of death in all ages from 1 to 44 years. Haemorrhagic shock accounts for 80% of deaths in the operating theatre and up to 50% of deaths in the first 24 h after injury. Only 16% of major emergency departments in the UK use a massive haemorrhage guideline [1].

The management of massive haemorrhage is usually only one component of the management of a critically unwell patient. These guidelines are intended to

1153

## Interval

quantity type: **time**

raw: from 1 to 44

raw unit name: **years**

---

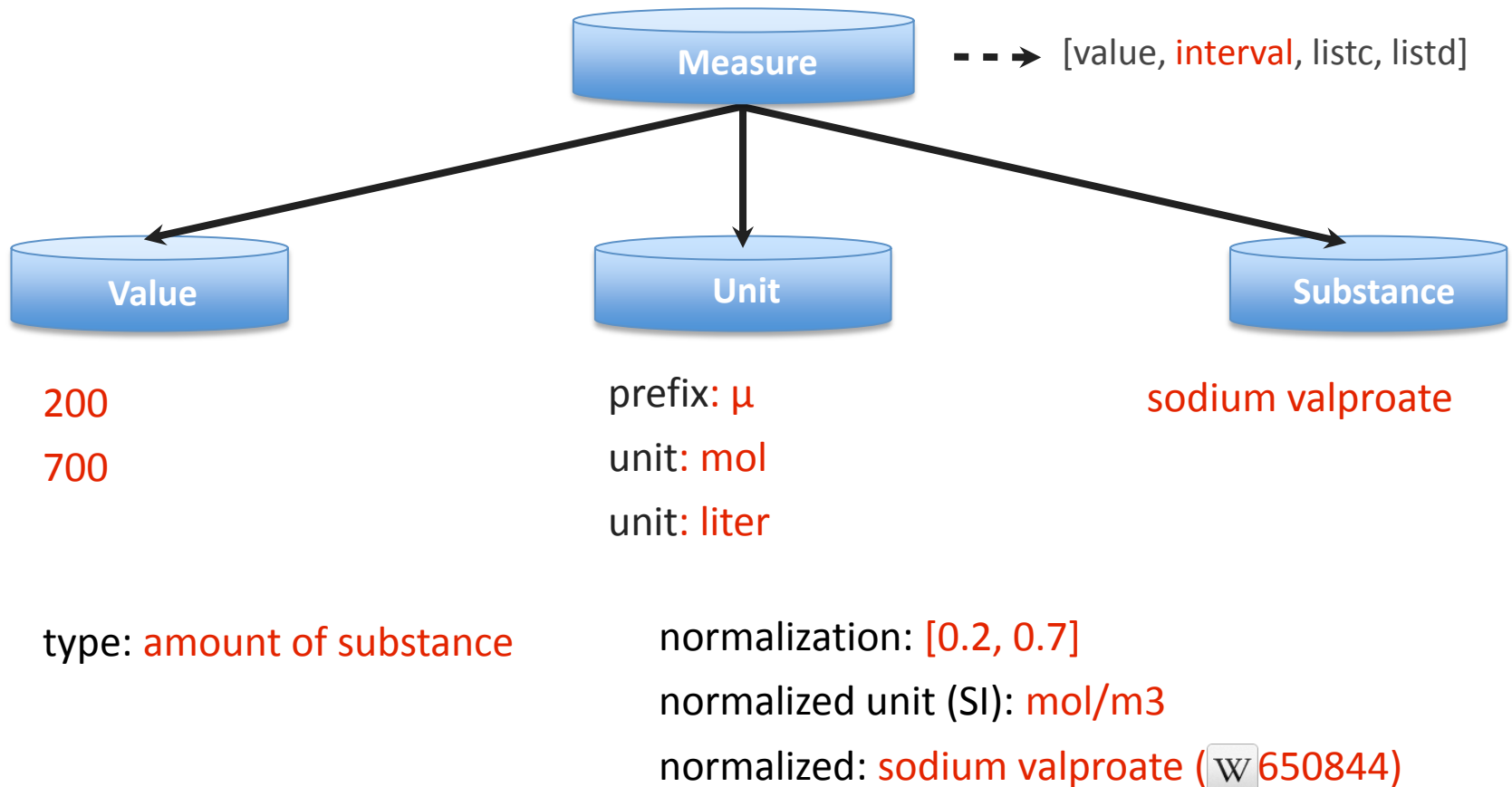
quantified (experimental):

raw: **all ages from**

normalized: **age**

# CRF models in grobid-quantities

... and 200–700  $\mu\text{mol/l}$  of sodium valproate with ...



# Input text and features

## A 20 kg ingot is...

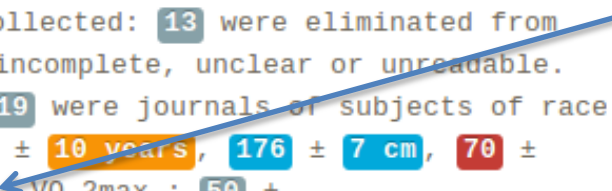
**A** a A A A A A A A A ALLCAPS NODIGIT 1 NOPUNCT X X 0 0  
**20** 20 2 20 20 20 0 20 20 20 NOCAPS ALLDIGIT 0 NOPUNCT dd d 0 0  
**kg** kg k kg kg kg g kg kg kg NOCAPS NODIGIT 0 NOPUNCT xx x 1 0  
**ingot** ingot i in ing ingo t ot got ngot NOCAPS NODIGIT 0 NOPUNCT xxxx x 0 0  
**is** is i is is is s is is is NOCAPS NODIGIT 0 NOPUNCT xx x 0 0

*token ; lowercase ; prefix (1,2,3,4) char ; suffix (1,2,3,4) char ; capitalisation ; digit ;  
single char (0/1) ; punctuation ; word shape (Xxxx) ; word shape trimmed; is known  
unit token; is number token*

And there goes the training...

# Ex.: Interpreting percentages

Fifty-three journals were collected: 13 were eliminated from analysis, because they were incomplete, unclear or unreadable. 40 journals were analysed: 19 were journals of subjects of race Z ( 4 women and 15 men, 30 ± 10 years, 176 ± 7 cm, 70 ± 9 kg, 15 ± 5 % of fat mass,  $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$  : 50 ± 8 ml · kg<sup>-1</sup> · min<sup>-1</sup> and 21 of race A ( 6 women and 15 men, 40 ± 7 years, 176 ± 7 cm, 72 ± 10 kg, 18 ± 8 % fat mass,  $\text{VO}_{2\text{max}}$  : 58 ± 8 ml · kg<sup>-1</sup> · min<sup>-1</sup> ). Energy, macronutrients (CHO, fat and proteins) and liquid intakes were analysed.



## Interval

quantity type: fraction

raw: from 10 to 20

raw unit name: %

---

quantified (experimental):

raw: fat mass

normalized: fat mass

# Ex.: Unit normalisation

## II. EXPERIMENT

The experiments are done in a near IR optical tweezers setup described in [8, 10]. The trapping laser wavelength is 975 nm and it is focused by a 100 $\times$ /1.25 NA microscope objective with a transmitted power of 62 mW. The microparticles are magnetic beads (Promag Bangs) with a mean diameter of 3.16  $\mu$ m immersed in water. The aqueous sample is placed between two microscope coverslips with a separation  $\sim$  100  $\mu$ m. The dynamics are captured with high speed video recorder at 2,000 and 300,000 frames per second (fps). The slower recording speed is used to capture the overall dynamics for a few seconds while the higher speed can capture the explosions in a single frame to measure the maximum sizes of the cavitation bubbles.

The trapping beam waist is raised above the bottom coverslip at a height of between 15 and 25  $\mu$ m. Initially, the particles are near the bottom and within a few micrometers (radial) from the center of the beam waist. The particles are pulled to the waist and later are pushed away by the explosion, the total displacement and direction are random as these depend on the size of the bubble and the location where the bubble is created. Typical displacements are on the order of 10  $\mu$ m in the axial  $z$  direction and a few microns in the transverse plane  $xy$

### Interval

quantity type: **length**

raw: from 15 to 25

raw unit name:  $\mu$ m

normalized: from 0.000015 to 0.000025

normalized unit: m

quantified (experimental):

raw: **a height of**

normalized: **height**

# Demo time!

<http://quantity.science-miner.com>

# **IMPLEMENTING GROBID-QUANTITIES IN A REAL-LIFE PROJECT: ISTEX**

# The national Istex project

- ANR funded project (*Investissement d'avenir*)
- Currently 15 million objects (target: 20M)
  - Specific requirements concerning archival and re-use (text and data mining)...
- Production line
  - Conversion of publishers' formats
    - Metadata, unstructured full-text, structured full-text
    - TEI (Text Encoding Initiative) as a pivot format
  - Automatic meta-data extraction from PDF (Grobid)
- anHALytics as a content browsing platform

# The Istex document repository

Requête [https://api.istex.fr/document/?q=\\*&size=10&from=0&facet=corpusName,pdfVersion,refBibsNative,wos,language,copyrightDate,publicationD](https://api.istex.fr/document/?q=*&size=10&from=0&facet=corpusName,pdfVersion,refBibsNative,wos,language,copyrightDate,publicationD) Réponse brute complète

Q Affiner les résultats



Résultats obtenus : 14393989 en 2198 ms

## Corpus

7

- ☐ elsevier 6002665
- ☐ wiley 4654379
- ☐ springer 2304667
- ☐ bmj 722425
- ☐ nature 377774
- ☐ ecco 207614
- ☐ eebo 124465

Copyright

Publication

Langue(s)

10

## Peak flow variability, methacholine responsiveness and atopy as markers for detecting...

BACKGROUND: There is increasing evidence that wheezing during childhood may be a heterogeneous condition, and that different forms of wheezing may be associated with different risk factors and prognosis. The aim of this study was to determine if measures of airway lability and of atopy could identify distinct wheezing phenotypes during childhood...

Corpus : bmj

Score : 10

Mots : 5217

### Fulltext



### Metadata



## Comparison of out of hours care provided by patients' own general practitioners and...

Objectives: To compare the process of out of hours care provided by general practitioners from patients' own practices and by commercial deputising services. Design: Randomised controlled trial. Setting: Four urban areas in Manchester, Salford, Stockport, and Leicester. Subjects: 2152 patients who requested out of hours care, and 49 practice doctors and 183...

Corpus : bmj

Score : 10

Mots : 15132

### Fulltext



### Metadata



## Comparison of out of hours care provided by patients' own general practitioners and...

Objective: To compare the outcome of out of hours care given by general practitioners from patients' own practices and by commercial deputising services. Design: Randomised controlled trial. Setting: Four urban areas in Manchester, Salford, Stockport, and Leicester. Subjects: 2152 patients who requested out of hours care, and 49 practice doctors and 183...

Corpus : bmj

Score : 10

Mots : 15132

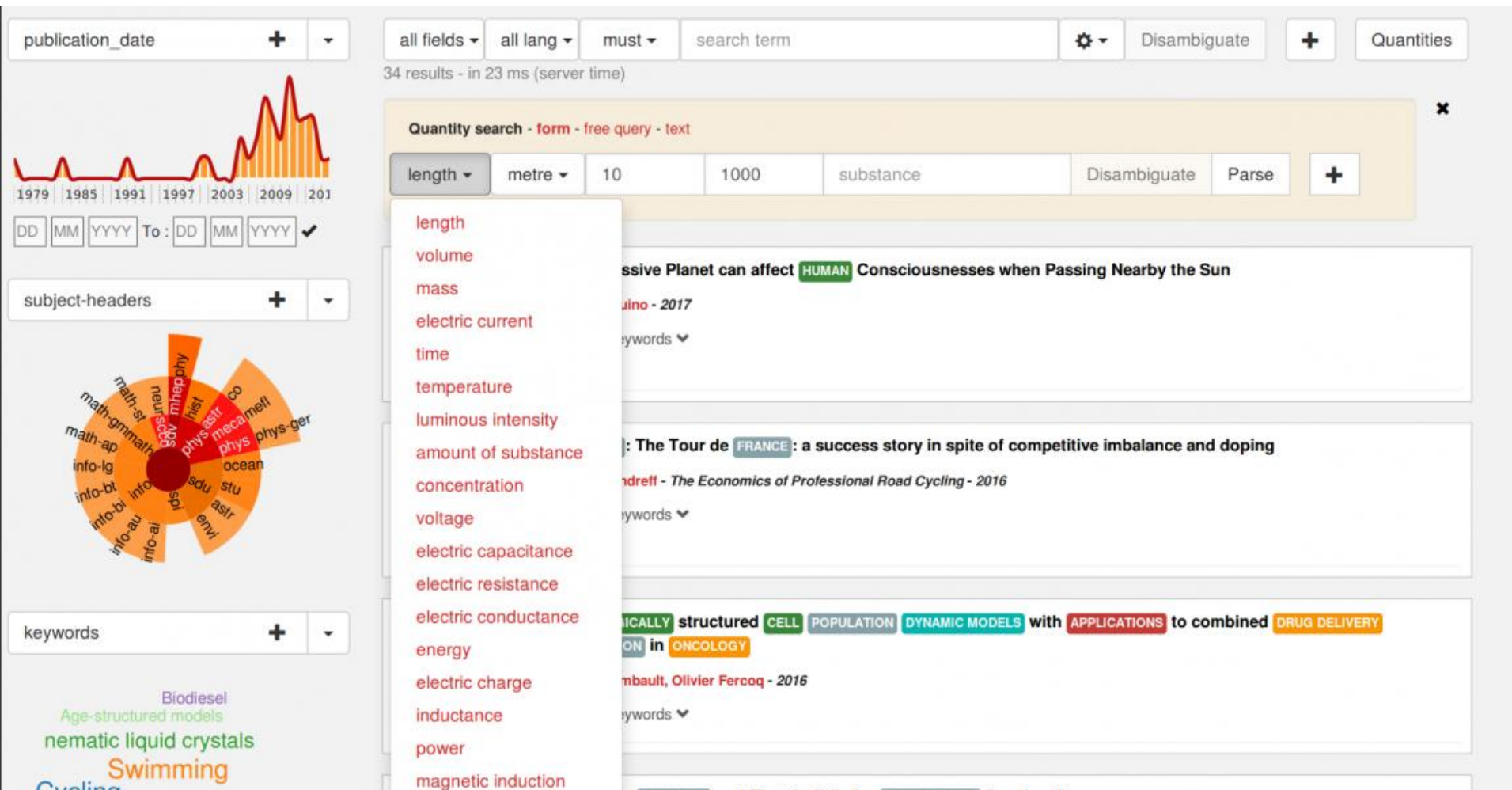
### Fulltext



### Metadata

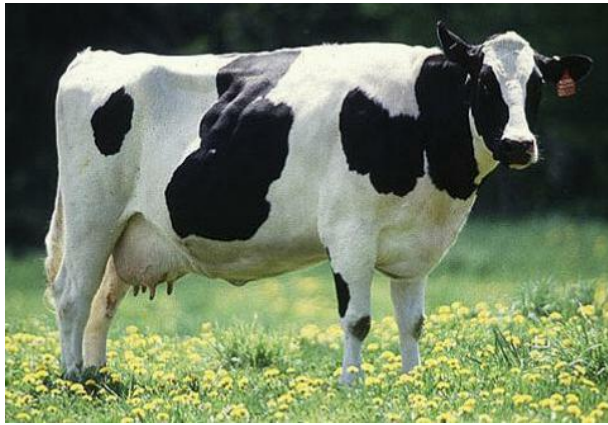


# Searching quantities in a corpus of scientific text (anHALytics)

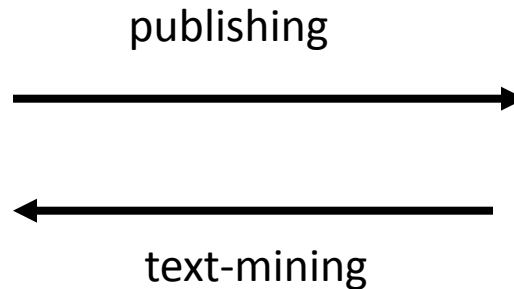


# **APPLICATION 2 – STRUCTURING CONTENT FROM PDF DOCUMENTS**

# Beyond PDF documents...



Cow (structured data)



Hamburger  
(unstructured data)

“Converting PDF to XML is a bit like converting hamburgers into cows. You may be best off printing it and then scanning the result through a decent OCR package.”

Michael Kay (<http://lists.xml.org/archives/xml-dev/200607/msg00509.html>)

Inspired from: Duncan Hull

# Getting acquainted to GROBID

GROBID (GeneRation Of  
Bibliographic Data)

(Lopez et al. 2015)

- Cascading content extraction from PDF
- CRF: Conditional Random Fields
- TEI: corpus annotation and final output



# Example: GROBID for meta-data extraction

GROBID (GeneRation Of Bibliographic Data) (*Lopez et al. 2015*)

**Depth-resolved analysis of spontaneous phase separation in the growth of lattice-matched AlInN**

title

A. Redondo-Cubero<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, K. Lorenz<sup>3</sup>, R. Gago<sup>4</sup>, N. Franco<sup>3</sup>, M.-A. di Forte Poisson<sup>5</sup>, E. Alves<sup>3</sup> and E. Muñoz<sup>1</sup>

authors

- 1 ISOM and Dpt. de Ingeniería Electrónica, ETSI Telecomunicación, Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, E-28040 Madrid, Spain.
- 2 Centro de Micro-Análisis de Materiales, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, E-28049 Madrid, Spain.
- 3 Instituto Tecnológico e Nuclear, Estrada nacional 10, 2686-953 Sacavém, Portugal.
- 4 Instituto de Ciencia de Materiales de Madrid (CSIC), E-28049 Madrid, Spain.
- 5 Thales Research & Technology/TIGER, 91461 Marcoussis Cedex, France.

affiliation

**ABSTRACT:**

We report the detection of phase separation of an Al<sub>1-x</sub>In<sub>x</sub>N/GaN heterojunction grown close to lattice matched conditions (x=0.18) by means of Rutherford backscattering spectrometry in channeling geometry and high resolution x-ray diffraction. An initial pseudomorphic growth of the film was found, with good single crystalline quality, the

abstract

**Grobid**  
About **TEI** PDF Patent Admin Doc

Service to call

☒ Consolidate  
Laurent Romary, Mike Mertens, Anne Balliot. Data fluidity in DARIAH – pushing the agenda forward. BIBLIOTHEK Forschung und Praxis, De Gruyter, 2016, 39 (3), pp.350-357. <hal-01285917v2>

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Bibliographic reference

# From GROBID to GROBID-Dictionary

- Numerous projects dealing with legacy (unstructured) dictionaries
  - Cf. Borchmann et alii, Widmann & Buchanan @eLex 2018
    - Monolingual, Bilingual
    - Old, modern
- Possible transition?
  - from costly manual and rule based
  - to Machine Learning techniques
- Need for exchangeable lexical resources
  - Using the Text Encoding Initiative guidelines (again)

# Approach: a complex cascading of CRF models

## CON

Eugène IV à Ferrare en 1438-1439, puis à Florence de 1439 à 1442), de Latran (1512-1517), de Trente (1545-1563) [où fut décidée la réforme générale de l'Eglise catholique en face de la Réforme protestante], de Vatican I (1870) [où fut défini le dogme de l'infailibilité pontificale], de Vatican II (1962-1965) [où fut définie l'attitude de l'Eglise romaine à l'égard du monde moderne].

**conciliable** adj. Qui peut se concilier avec une autre chose.

**conciliabule** [kɔ̃siljabyl] n. m. (lat. *conciliabulum*). Réunion secrète de personnes soupçonnées de mauvais desseins : *tenir des conciliabules*. | Entretien plus ou moins secret et suspect.

**conciliaire** adj. Relatif à un concile : *décret conciliaire*.

**conciliant**, e adj. Porté à la conciliation : *caractère conciliant*. | Propre à concilier : *des paroles conciliantes*.

**conciliateur**, *trice* n. Personne qui concilie, aime à concilier.

**conciliation** n. f. Action de concilier ; résultat de cette action. | Accord de deux personnes en litige, réalisé par un juge.

**conciliatoire** adj. Propre à concilier : me-

**concordant**, e adj. Qui s'accorde : *témoignages concordants*.

**concordat** [kɔ̃kɔʁda] n. m. (lat. *concordatum*). Traité entre le pape et un gouvernement sur les affaires religieuses. | Dr. Accord entre le commerçant qui, ayant déposé son bilan, a été admis par le tribunal de commerce au règlement judiciaire et ses créanciers.

Les plus anciens *concordats* sont le concordat de Worms (1122), entre Calixte II et Henri V ; le concordat de 1516, entre Léon X et François I<sup>er</sup>. Le concordat entre Bonaparte et Pie VII, conclu le 16 juillet 1801, a réglé les rapports de la France avec le Saint-Siège, et de l'Etat avec l'Eglise jusqu'à la loi du 9 décembre 1905. Au xix<sup>e</sup> s., et au xx<sup>e</sup> s., de nombreux concordats furent signés par les papes.

**concordataire** adj. Relatif à un concordat : *loi concordataire*. | Dr. Se dit du commerçant qui a obtenu un concordat.

**concorde** n. f. (lat. *concordia*). Accord des sentiments et des volontés : *rétablir la concorde entre les citoyens*.

**concorde** [kɔ̃kɔʁd] v. t. (lat. *concordare*). Avoir des rapports de similitude, de correspondance : *dates qui concordent*.

**concupiscence** n. f. (du lat. *concupiscere*, désirer). Penchant à jouir des biens terrestres, particulièrement des plaisirs sensuels.

**concupiscence** [kɔ̃kypɛ̃sɛ̃s]. • [-ɑ̃] adj. Qui exprime la concupiscence : *regards concupiscent*. | Attaché aux plaisirs sensuels.

**concurrentement** [kɔ̃kypɛ̃sɛ̃s] adv. Par concurrence. | Par un concours mutuel, de concert : *agir concurrentement avec quelqu'un*.

**concurrence** n. f. Rivalité entre plusieurs personnes qui visent un même but : *entrer en concurrence avec quelqu'un*. | Rivalité d'intérêts entre commerçants ou industriels qui tentent d'attirer à eux la clientèle par les meilleures conditions de prix, de qualité, etc. • Régime de libre concurrence, système économique qui ne comporte aucune intervention de l'Etat en vue de limiter la liberté de l'industrie et du commerce, et qui considère les coalitions de producteurs comme des délits. | — Jusqu'à concurrence de los. *trés* Jusqu'à la somme de.

**concurrence** v. t. (conq.). Faire concurrence à.

**concurrent** [kɔ̃kypɛ̃s]. • [-ɑ̃] adj. et n. Qui tend au même but : *une action*

**condenser** [kɔ̃dɑ̃se] v. t. (lat. *condensare*, rendre épais). Rendre plus dense, réduire à un moindre volume. | Liquéfier un gaz par refroidissement ou compression : *le froid condense la vapeur d'eau*. | Fig. Exprimer d'une manière concise, en peu de mots :

chacune des parties dans un procès. | Ecrit exposant ces prétentions. | Réquisition du ministère public. | — En conclusion loc. adv. En conséquence, pour conclure.

**concocter** v. t. Fam. Elaborer avec soin : *concocter un plan*.

**concombre** [kɔ̃kɔ̃br] n. m. (anc. *proverg*, *concombre*). Plante potagère de la famille des cucurbitacées, cultivée pour ses fruits allongés que l'on consomme comme légume ou en salade. | Ce fruit.

**concomitamment** adv. De façon concomitante.

**concomitance** [kɔ̃kɔ̃mitas] n. f. Coexistence, simultanéité de deux ou de plusieurs faits.

**concomitant**, e adj. (lat. *concomitans*). Qui accompagne, qui se produit en même temps : *des faits concomitants*. • Variations concomitantes, variations simultanées et proportionnelles de certains phénomènes.

**concordance** n. f. Conformité, accord : *concordance de témoignages*. | Géol. Disposition parallèle des couches sédimentaires. • Concordance de phases (Phys.), état de plusieurs vibrations sinusoïdales de même nature et de même période, dont la différence de phases est nulle. | Concordance des temporelles de syntaxe d'après lesquelles le temps du verbe d'une subordonnée varie selon celui du verbe de la principale.

**concrètement** adv. De façon concrète.

**concréter** v. t. (conq.). Rendre concret, solide.

**concrétion** [kɔ̃kɔ̃ʁesjɔ̃] n. f. (de *concre*). Action de s'épaissir : la concrétion de l'huile, du sang. | Réunion de parties en un corps solide : *concrétion saline*. | Aggrégation solide dans les tissus vivants : *concrétions biliaires*.

**concrétiser** v. t. Rendre concret ce qui est abstrait : *concrétiser une idée, un avantage*.

**concubine**, e adj. (lat. *concubina*). Relatif au concubinage. | — N. Personne qui vit en concubinage.

**concubinage** [kɔ̃kybinaʒ] n. m. Etat d'un homme et d'une femme qui vivent ensemble sans être mariés. (On dit aussi union libre.)

**condamné**, e n. Personne qui a subi une condamnation. | — Adj. Qui ne peut échapper à un sort prévu : *malade condamné*.

**condamner** [kɔ̃dɑ̃ne] v. t. (lat. *condemnare*). Prononcer un jugement contre un plaideur ou un inculpé : *condamner un criminel*. | Astreindre, réduire à : *condamner au silence, à l'immobilité*. | Désapprouver, blâmer : *condamner une opinion, un usage*. | Interdire : *la loi condamne la bigamie*.

**condamner** [kɔ̃dɑ̃ne] v. t. (lat. *condemnare*). Déclarer perdu, incurable : *les médecins l'ont condamné*. | Battrer, muter : *condamner une porte*.

**condensable** adj. Qui peut être condensé, réduit à un moindre volume.

**condensateur** n. m. Phys. Appareil servant à emmagasiner une charge électrique : la bouteille de Leyde est un condensateur électrique. | Lemille servant à éclairer un objet dont on veut former une image.

**condensation** n. f. Action de condenser ou effet qui en résulte. | Liquéfaction d'un gaz. | Soudure de plusieurs molécules chimiques, avec élimination d'eau.

**condensé** n. m. Résumé d'une œuvre littéraire.

**condensé** [kɔ̃dɑ̃se] v. t. (lat. *condensare*, rendre épais). Rendre plus dense, réduire à un moindre volume. | Liquéfier un gaz par refroidissement ou compression : *le froid condense la vapeur d'eau*. | Fig. Exprimer d'une manière concise, en peu de mots :

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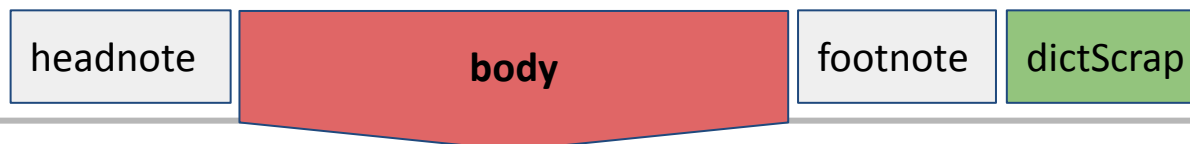
# GROBID-Dictionaries: LI Processing



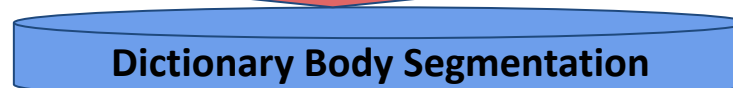
CRF model



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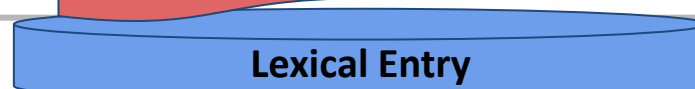
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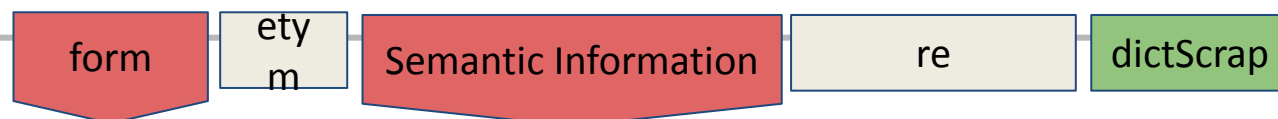
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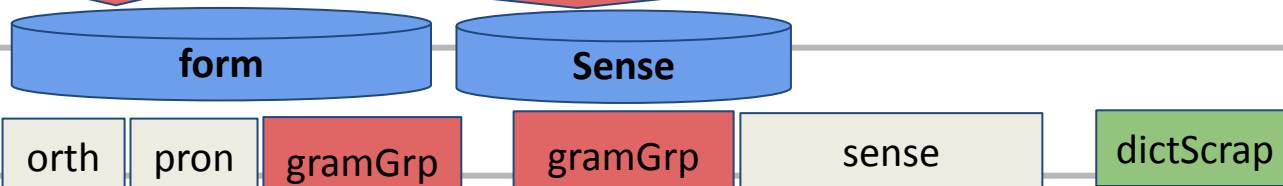
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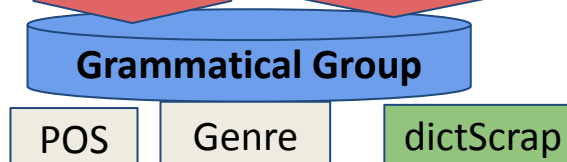
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CRF models



Segmented form/sense



CRF model...

# Orkney Scots dictionary

**chap** v. 1 knock, *‘He chappid fower or five times at the door and got no reply.’* 2 mash potatoes, *‘I like me tatties chappid.’* 3 chop wood, *‘Ah’ll go and chap twa three sticks for the fire.’*  
**chappeen tree** potato masher.

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<sense>

<sense>1 knock, *‘He chappid fower or five times at the door and got no reply.’*</sense>

<sense>2 mash potatoes, *‘I like me tatties chappid.’*</sense>

<sense>3 chop wood, *‘Ah’ll go and chap twa three sticks for the fire.’* chappeen tree potato masher</sense>

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Mueller (1878) (“Etymologisches Wörterbuch der englischen Sprache”, 2nd ed., Cöthen 1878/1879)

**Cabbage 1.** *kohl*; *altengl.* *cabage*, *bei* *Hal.* 226 *cabes*, *cabishes*; *mlat.* *gabusia*, *fr.* *cabus*, *it.* *cappuccio*; *vgl.* *ndl.* *cabuis*, *cabuyscoole*, *nhd.* *kappes*, *worüber* *Weigand* 1, 562: „*Im* vocab. incip. teut. ante *lat.* *kabbas*, *mhd.* *der kapa3*, *kape3*, *spätahd.* *kabu3*, *capu3*. *Aus fr.* *der cabus*, *it.* *capuccio*, *welches wie russ.* *die kapusta kohl*, *aus mlat.* *caputium kapuze* *hervorging und der geschlossene kohl schien einer mönchskappe ähnlich*;*“ vgl.* *Diez* 1, 110 *und unter den nhd.* *kabisz*, *kabis* *Grimm* 5, 9.

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      <lang>lat.</lang> <mentioned>kabbas</mentioned>,
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      <mentioned>kape3</mentioned>, <lang>spätahd.</lang>
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      <mentioned>capu3</mentioned>. Aus <lang>fr.</lang>
      der <mentioned>cabus</mentioned>, <lang>it.</lang>
      <mentioned>capuccio</mentioned>, welches wie
      <lang>russ.</lang> die <mentioned>kapusta</mentioned>
      <def>kohl</def>, aus <lang>mlat.</lang>
      <mentioned>caputium</mentioned> <def>kapuze</def>
      hervorging und der geschlossene kohl schien einer
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# Grobid - perspectives

- A generic machinery for text document analysis
  - Online services, Open source software
- Still some work ahead
  - Tables, figures, etc.
  - More models for more forms of documents (books, PhD theses) or dictionaries (related entries)
- Application: Re-publishing content
  - E.g. public domain material
    - *Petit Larousse illustré* – joint project with Univ. Montpellier
  - The XML-TEI as a pivot format
    - Generation of HTML, ePub, simplified versions (e.g. learners' dictionary)
    - ... or Braille output for visually impaired persons
      - Specific exception in France since 2006 or from the [Marrakech treaty](#) (2013)

# **LE DESSERT – CAFÉ GOURMAND**

# **STANDARDS – AN ESSENTIAL ASPECT OF OPEN KNOWLEDGE**

# Why do we actually need standards?

- A paradox in science
  - Freezing knowledge, overhead in a creativity phase, forcing scholars to produce comparable results...
- Some obvious arguments
  - Long term legibility of data
  - Facilitate re-use and, yes, comparison of results
  - Simplifies the development of generic tools (queries, visualisation, etc.)

# The text and language standardisation landscape

- Generic horizontal standards
  - ISO 639 series and BCP 47 for languages
  - Scripts, times and dates, etc.
  - XML for document representation
- Specific vertical standards
  - Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) for textual content
    - Covers a variety of textual forms: prose, drama, manuscript transcription, dictionaries
    - 569 XML elements: shared culture for digital projects in the humanities
    - Open licence: CC-BY + BSD 2 clauses
    - Continuous revision: 2 releases per year

# How to be standards-oriented?

- Advocate
  - As an implementer, but also as a research manager ... or a funder (DFG, ANR)
- Train
  - The role of DARIAH (cf. #DARIAHTeach)
  - Introducing basic standards literacy in university curricula
- Participate
  - Standards are not frozen and must reflect on-going practices
  - Contributing to standards as a way to transfer knowledge
    - E.g. elected members of the TEI technical council

# **THE UNDERLYING NEED OF AN OPEN ACCESS POLICY/STRATEGY**

# Open science - Acting at all levels

- Principles and policies
  - Data seal of approval, FAIR principles, benefits of open science
- Formats and standards
  - Documented, re-usable and comparable data
- Attribution
  - Acknowledging authorship in the wide sense: authors, institutions, projects
- Licences
  - Eliciting re-use possibilities
- Repositories
  - Making data visible and re-usable

# Open access issues and questions

- How do we gain maximal access and re-use rights on scientific publications?
- Do we want to leave the publication landscape unchanged?
  - When the digital turn has already changed so much...
- Do we let the private sector take care of it for us?
- How do we preserve our digital sovereignty as scholars?

# The French context

- Inria – a strong open access policy since 2014
  - Deposit mandate in the HAL national repository (annual report)
  - Forbidding hybrid APCs (Article Processing Charges)
  - Central budget for APCs corresponding to full open access journal
- Loi pour une République Numérique
  - Article 30: for publicly funded research (50%), right to make post-print available online, 6/12 month embargo, publisher's version if available online
- Appel de Jussieu - <http://jussieucall.org>
  - Reducing subscription budgets to invest in new publication models
- HCERES - Haut Conseil de l'évaluation de la recherche et de l'enseignement supérieur
  - Assessment institution for higher education and research
  - Announced (Jan. 2018) that HAL will be the only source for publications

# Digestif

- Where do we go from here?
  - Be open
    - Publications, data, software, services
    - This is the role of the EU infrastructure DARIAH to facilitate this...
  - Understand the magic behind models
    - Increasing computer literacy is a must in the digital turn
      - But this does not necessarily mean “programming”
  - Re-use and cite
    - A necessary condition for the success of the openness agenda

# Merci de votre attention!

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