

AI and Data Science - Machine Learning as Digital Catalyst for Data Curation



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Humanities Data

ROIS-DS Center for Open Data in the Humanities (CODH)



Our team consists of 1 professor, 4 post-docs, and 5 appointed professors.

2016 Pre-center started.

2017 Officially launched.

Member: One director and four project researchers (NII and ISM).

Direction 1: Innovate humanities research by computer science and statistical technologies and tools.

Direction 2: Innovate non-humanities research by data and questions from humanities.

CODH Datasets

<http://codh.rois.ac.jp/dataset/>



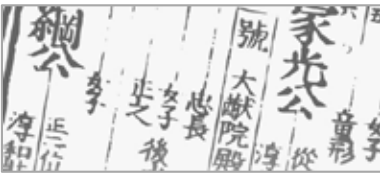
Dataset of Pre-Modern Japanese Text



Kuzushiji Dataset



Dataset of Edo Cooking Recipes



Bukan Complete Collection



Collection of Facial Expressions



Dataset of Historical Administrative Boundaries

How to Access Humanities Data?

Humanities data are mainly textual data, but **visual and spatial data requires metadata and annotation** to enable **deep access** to content.

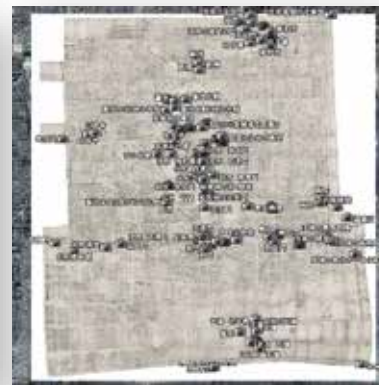
Images



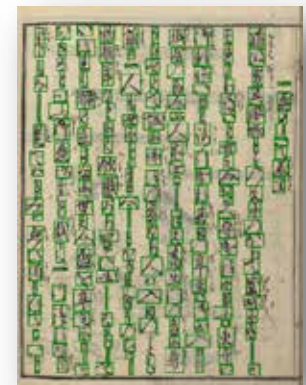
Photographs



Maps



Characters



Knowledge Representation

The screenshot shows the DataCite Search interface. The search bar contains 'weather.noaa.gov'. Below the search bar, there are 213 works listed. The first result is 'Long-term observations on the Bering Sea shelf: biophysical mooring data from site 2. Version 1.0' by P. Stabeno, J. Nigo, and T. Whitledge. The second result is 'SWL11 Marine Mammal Watch. Version 1.0' by S. Moore, J. Gettleman, and S. Vagle. The third result is 'HLY12-01 Marine Mammal Watch. Version 1.0' by S. Moore and J. Gettleman. The fourth result is 'SWL13 Marine Mammal Watch. Version 1.0' by S. Moore, J. Gettleman, and S. Vagle. The interface includes filters for Resource Types, Publication Year, Registration Year, and Data Centers.

DataCite - DOI

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

The screenshot shows the Google Dataset Search interface. The search bar contains 'weather site: noaa.gov'. Below the search bar, there are several results listed. The first result is 'Mariners Weather Log' by data.nodc.noaa.gov. The second result is 'Monthly Weather Review' by data.nodc.noaa.gov. The third result is 'Lapeer Monthly weather data' by data.nodc.noaa.gov. The interface includes filters for Resource Types, Publication Year, Registration Year, and Data Centers.

**Google Dataset Search
– Schema.org**

<https://toolbox.google.com/datasetsearch>

Interoperable metadata and Semantic Web can increase findability.

Manual Image Annotation

<https://tropy.org/>

The screenshot displays the Tropy web interface. On the left is a sidebar with a navigation menu under 'Tropical Medicine' containing 'Lists' (Introduction, Chapter 1-5, Conclusion, Last Import, Deleted Items) and 'Tags' (Apothecary, Botanist, Caribbean, Indian Ocean, North America, Physician, Surgeon). The main area shows a grid of 16 manuscript images. At the top of this area, there are controls for view (three horizontal lines), zoom (a slider), a grid icon, a plus sign, and the text '38 Items in this view'. A search bar is located to the right of these controls. On the right side, a 'Metadata' sidebar is open, showing details for an item from the 'Société Royale de Médecine' collection. The metadata includes: Title (Observations météorologiques ...), Creator (Ycard, Étienne), Date (10 May 1789), Type (Mémoire), Archive (Académie nationale de médecine), Collection (Société royale de médecine), Box (160B), Folder (35), Piece (6), and Rights (Public domain). Below the metadata, there are sections for '34 Photos' (listing IMG_5282 and IMG_5283), '2 Notes', and a preview of the notes content.

38 Items in this view

Search

Tropical Medicine

Lists

- Introduction
- Chapter 1
- Chapter 2
- Chapter 3
- Chapter 4
- Chapter 5
- Conclusion
- Last Import
- Deleted Items

Tags

- Apothecary
- Botanist
- Caribbean
- Indian Ocean
- North America
- Physician
- Surgeon

Metadata

Tags

Item

Société Royale de Médecine

Title Observations météorologiques ...

Creator Ycard, Étienne

Date 10 May 1789

Type Mémoire

Archive Académie nationale de médecine

Collection Société royale de médecine

Box 160B

Folder 35

Piece 6

Rights Public domain

34 Photos

IMG_5282

IMG_5283

2 Notes

Excellent manuscript on medical geography. Nosology and climate in Saint Domingue.

La ville du Cap était, autrefois, très mal saine à raison des marais infects qui la bornaient au...

Machine Learning (ML)



Credit: David Stanley,
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/davidstanleytravel/>

Tags ?

Coconut

Grove

Beach

Resort

Elmina

Ghana

landscape

shore

seaside

outdoor

coast

sand

Gray: Human annotated tags,
White: Machine annotated tags.

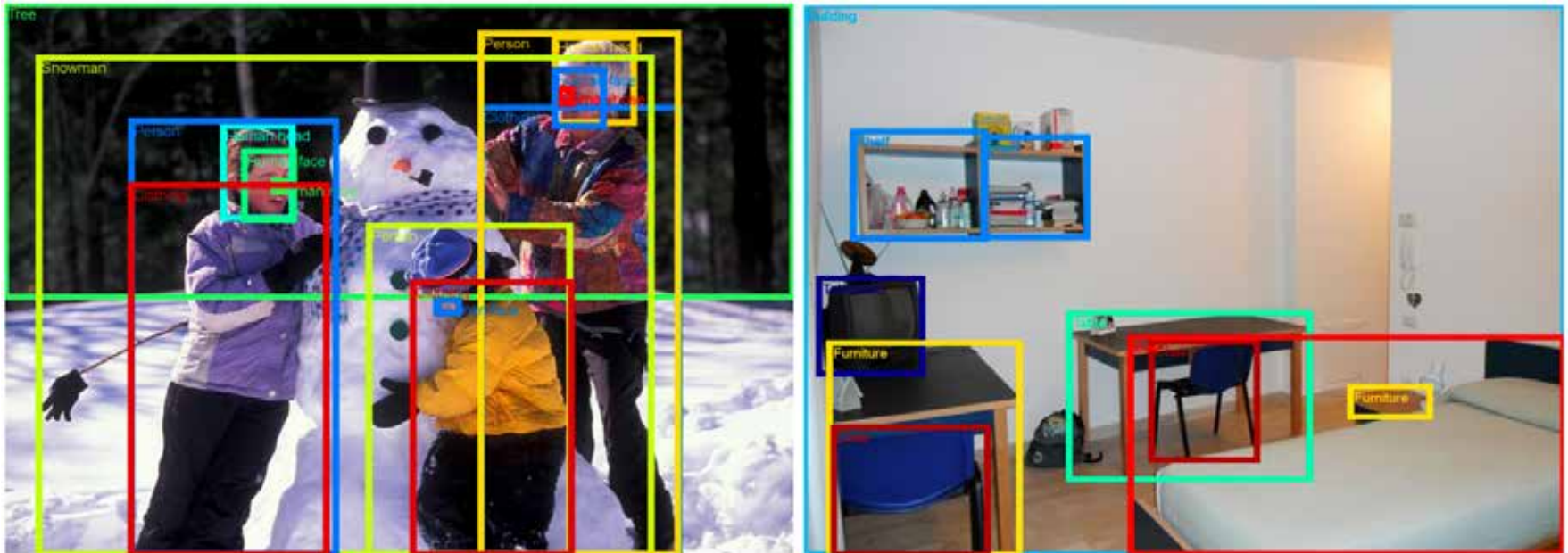
Machine Learning for Photographic Database

Best Practices for AI-assisted Data Curation

1. **What could be done by AI, and not by AI?**
Hype and criticism should be corrected.
2. **Machine learning**: especially effective for learning patterns from image data.
3. **Images, especially photographs**: selected as the initial target of the work.
4. **General numerical datasets**: content-based access is still a challenge.

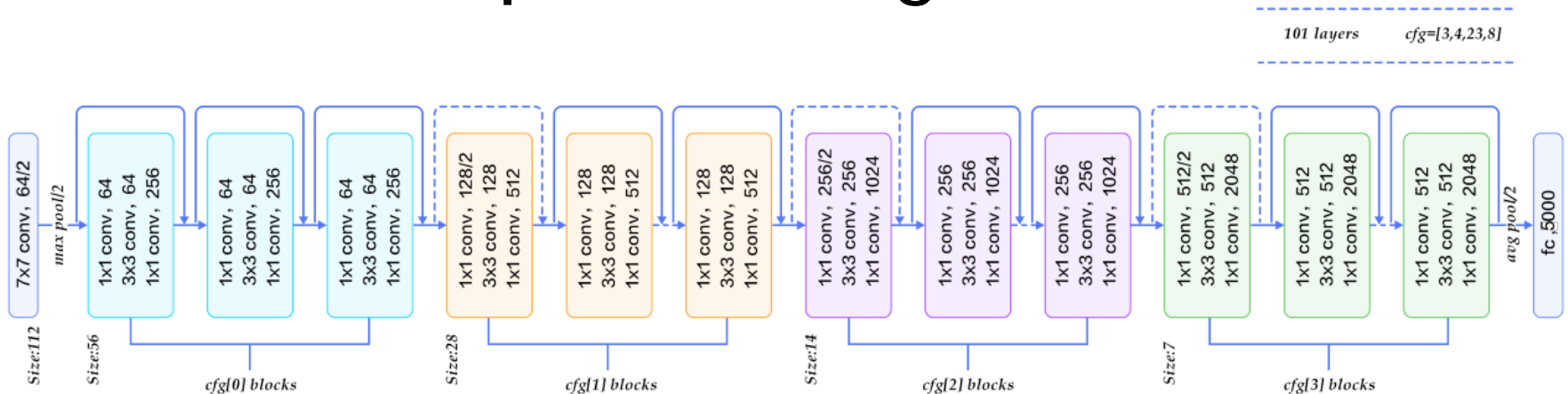
Open Images Dataset V2

<https://github.com/openimages/dataset/blob/master/READMEV2.md>



Annotated images from the Open Images dataset. Left: FAMILY MAKING A SNOWMAN by mwwchamber. Right: STANZA STUDENTI.S.S. ANNUNZIATA by ersupalermo. Both images used under CC BY 2.0 license.

Deep Learning Model



https://medium.com/@siddharthdas_32104/cnns-architectures-lexnet-alexnet-vgg-googlenet-resnet-and-more-666091488df5

1. ResNet 101 classifier learns 5000 tags from 9 million images (Open Images Dataset V2).
2. We used the model already trained on general photographs, not on our dataset.

Case 1: Ethnology Field Work

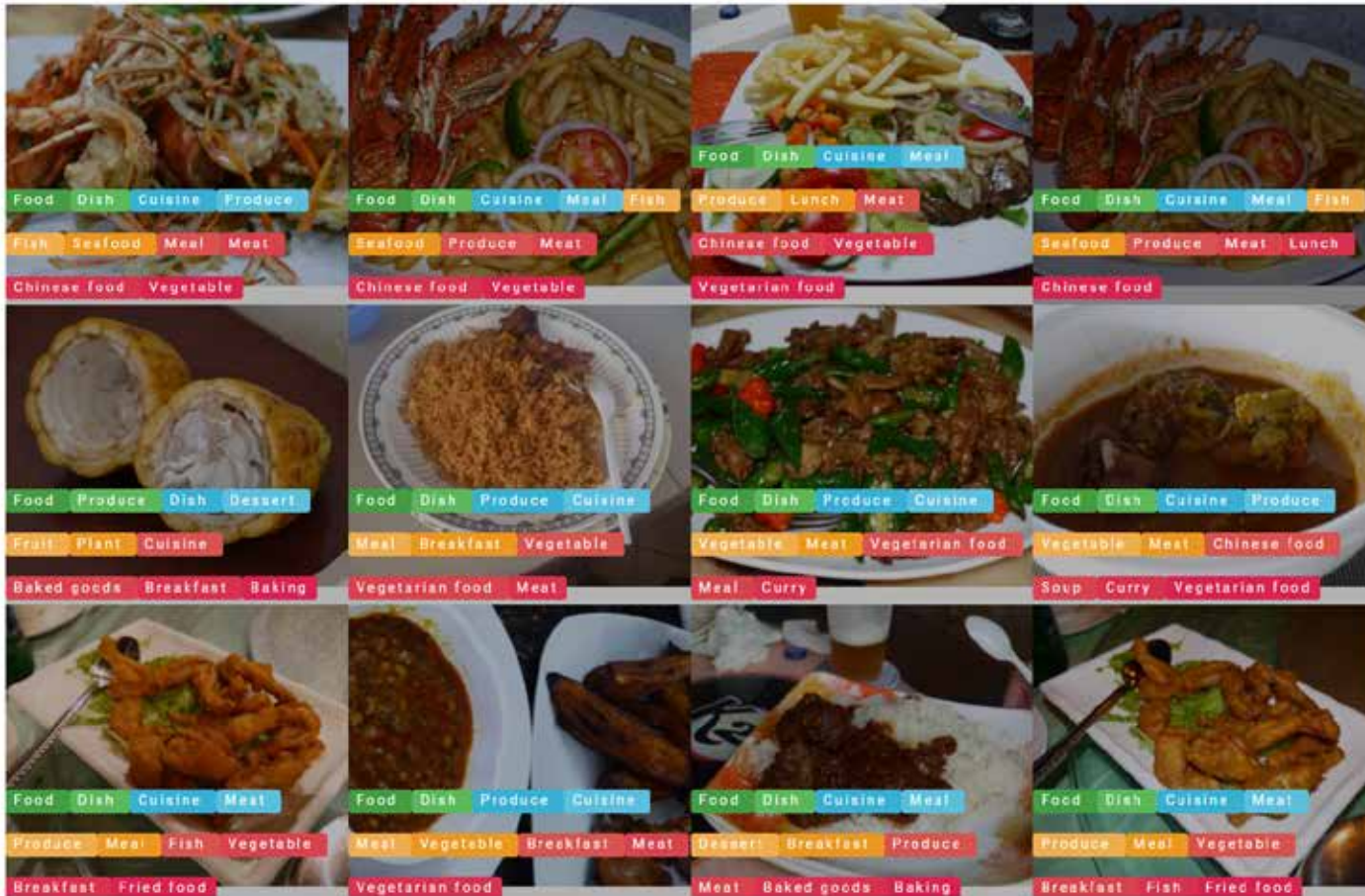


1. Field work in Ghana, in August 2017.
2. About 3,700 photographs, yet to be released to the public.
3. Collaboration with National Museum of Ethnology (Prof. Yoshida, Prof. Iida and others).

Tag: Person



Tag: Food

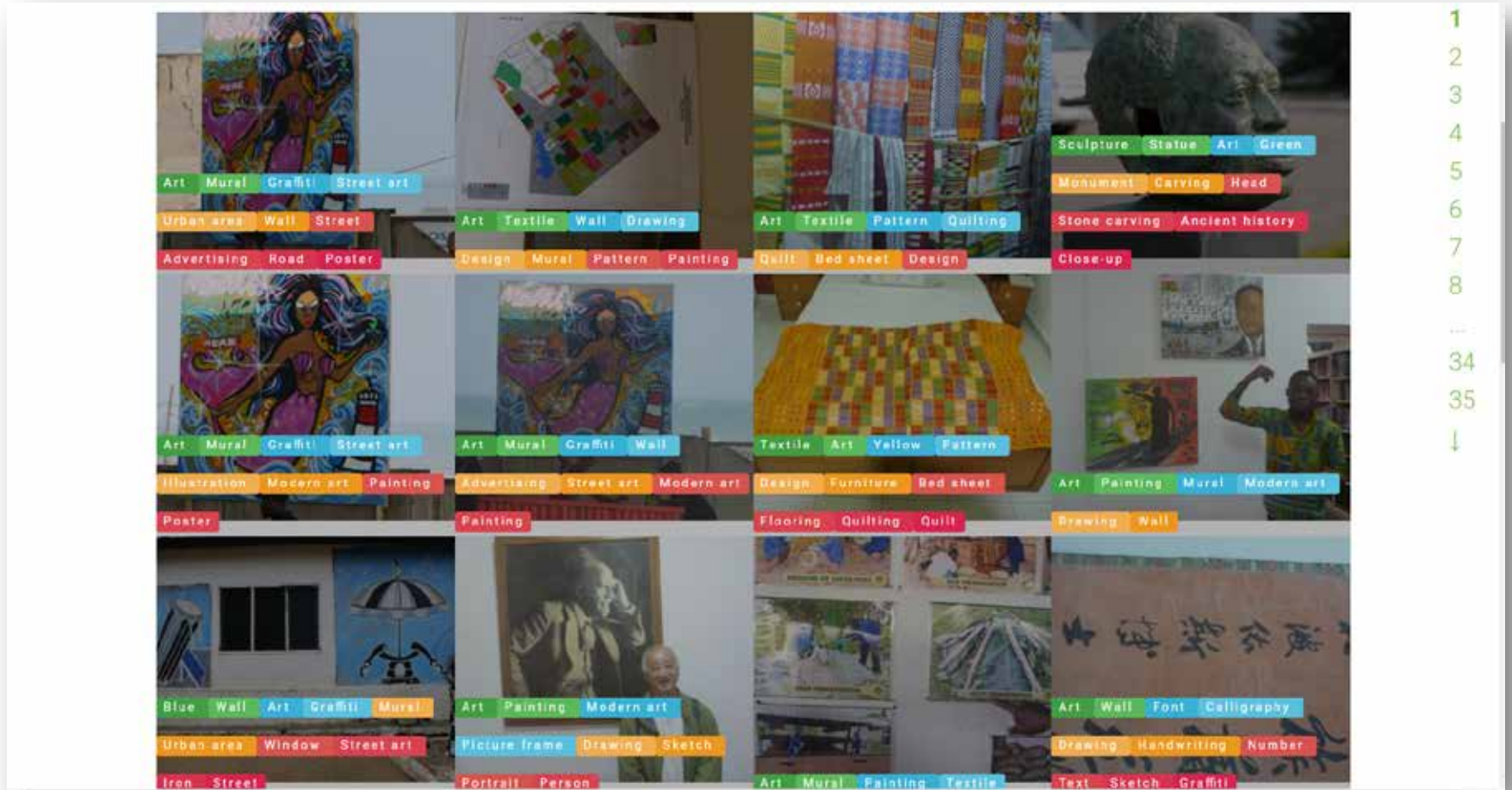


1
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↓

Tag: Beer

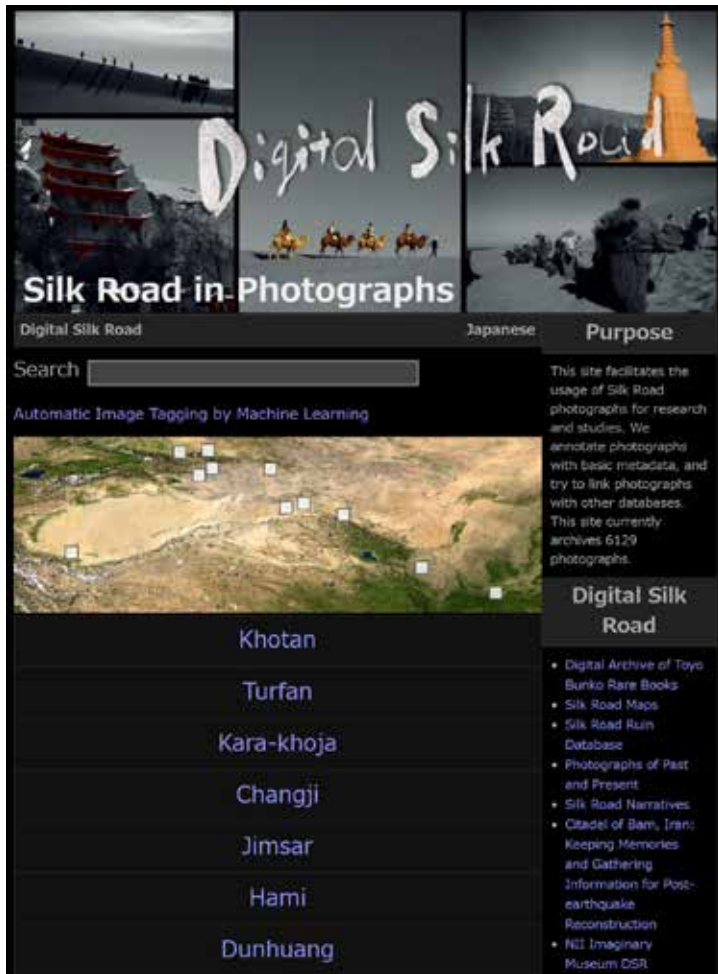


Tag: Art



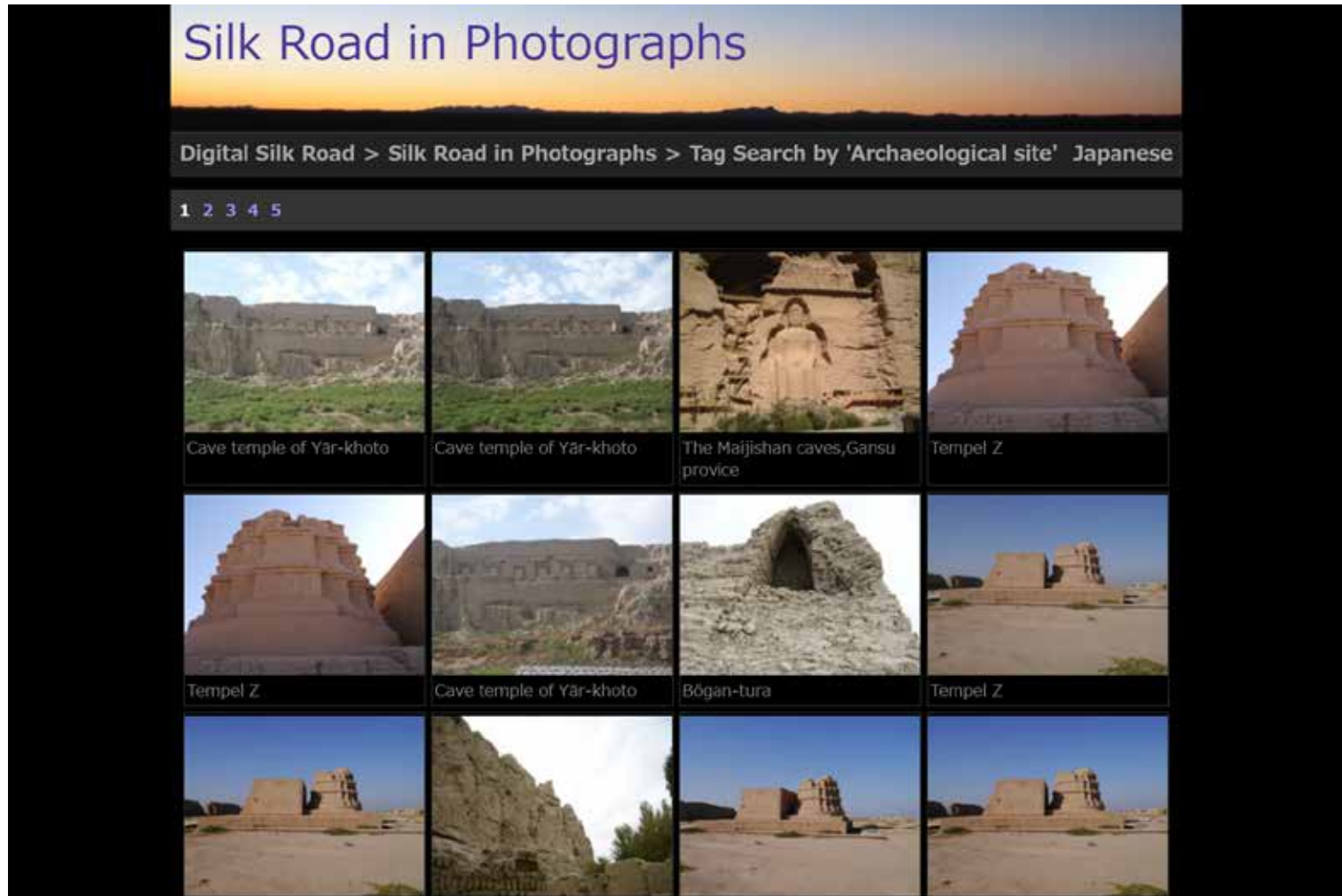
Case 2: Archaeology Field Work

<http://dsr.nii.ac.jp/photograph/>



1. Photographs of the Silk Road, mainly about old ruins.
2. 6,129 photographs across long time span.
3. Many photographs were taken by Dr. Nishimura in Toyo University.

Tag: Archaeological Site









Tag: Snow

Silk Road in Photographs

Digital Silk Road > Silk Road in Photographs > Tag Search by 'Snow' Japanese

1 2 3 4

			
Ruined town of Nanhu (Ancient city of Shou'chang)	Ruined town of Nanhu (Ancient city of Shou'chang)	Ruined town of Nanhu (Ancient city of Shou'chang)	Ruined town of Nanhu (Ancient city of Shou'chang)
			
Ruined town of Nanhu (Ancient city of Shou'chang)	Ruined town of Nanhu (Ancient city of Shou'chang)	Ruined town of Nanhu (Ancient city of Shou'chang)	Ruined town of Nanhu (Ancient city of Shou'chang)
			

Tag: Wood

Silk Road in Photographs

Digital Silk Road > Silk Road in Photographs > Tag Search by 'Wood' Japanese

1 2 3 4

 <p>Khohmarl caves</p>	 <p>Ruined buddhist shirines, Ara-tam</p>	 <p>Tempel Z</p>	 <p>Tempel Z</p>
 <p>Tempel Z</p>	 <p>Tempel x</p>	 <p>Tempel Z</p>	 <p>Tamguluk-tash</p>
			

Different Responses from Users

Ethnology Field Work

Image tagging has **great potential** for grouping photographs by theme.

Even if the tag is not correct, it gives **some hints about the content**.

Archaeology Field Work

Grouping by machine-generated tags is **less useful** than grouping by entity names.

Some tags are simply wrong due to **different training images and domains**.

Why Different Responses?

General Noun Metadata

Ethnology
photographs are so
diverse that **tags of
general nouns** are
effective for grouping.

It motivates experts
to describe **deeper
metadata**.

Proper Noun Metadata

Archaeology
photographs are
usually **taken with
intentions**.

Entity names are
difficult to identify by
machine learning.

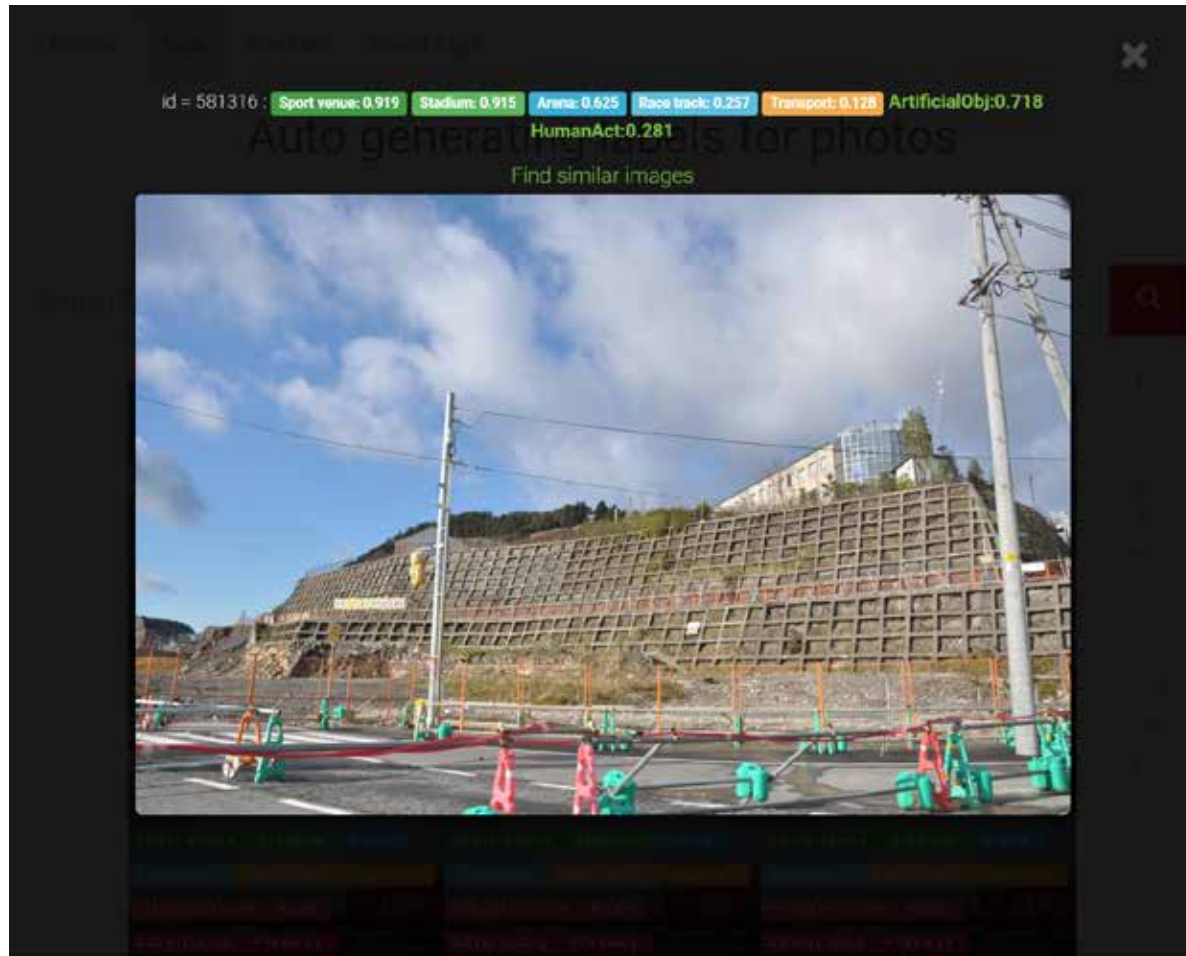
Case 3: Post-Disaster Survey



1. Photographs of East Japan Earthquake 2011 and Kumamoto Earthquake 2016.
2. More than 10,000 photographs, yet to be released to the public.
3. Collaboration with National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Resilience (NIED).

Serendipity

Tag: Stadium



Semantic Grouping of Low-Level Tags



Domain experts need higher-level semantic grouping of low-level tags.

ArtificialObj 107508

HumanAct 93060

Natural 38392

Case 4: Historical Photographs

<http://codh.rois.ac.jp/north-china-railway/>



1. Photographs of North China Railway, a company existed around 1940.
2. More than 35,000 photographs will be released in Feb. 2019.
3. Collaboration with Kyoto University.

Image Tagging



Road, Street, Black-and-white, Monochrome photography, Monochrome, Infrastructure, Transport, Lane, Vehicle, Photograph

Image Colorization



Image Tagging after Colorization



Road, Street,
Infrastructure, Town,
Transport,
Photograph, Urban
area, Vehicle, Lane,
Pedestrian

Lessons from Two Collections

1. Two photographic collections are **too large** for humans to annotate one by one.
2. **Automatic tagging** may be useful as the **initial step for improving findability**.
3. **Statistical research questions**, such as thematic distribution may be answered.
4. Other methods can improve findability, such as **colorization and object detection**.

The Value of Data and FAIR Principle

The Value of Data

1. Intrinsic Value

Raw data

scientists / scholars

2. Basic Value

Organized data

(data) librarians

3. Added Value

Integrated data

(data) curators

4. Persistent Value

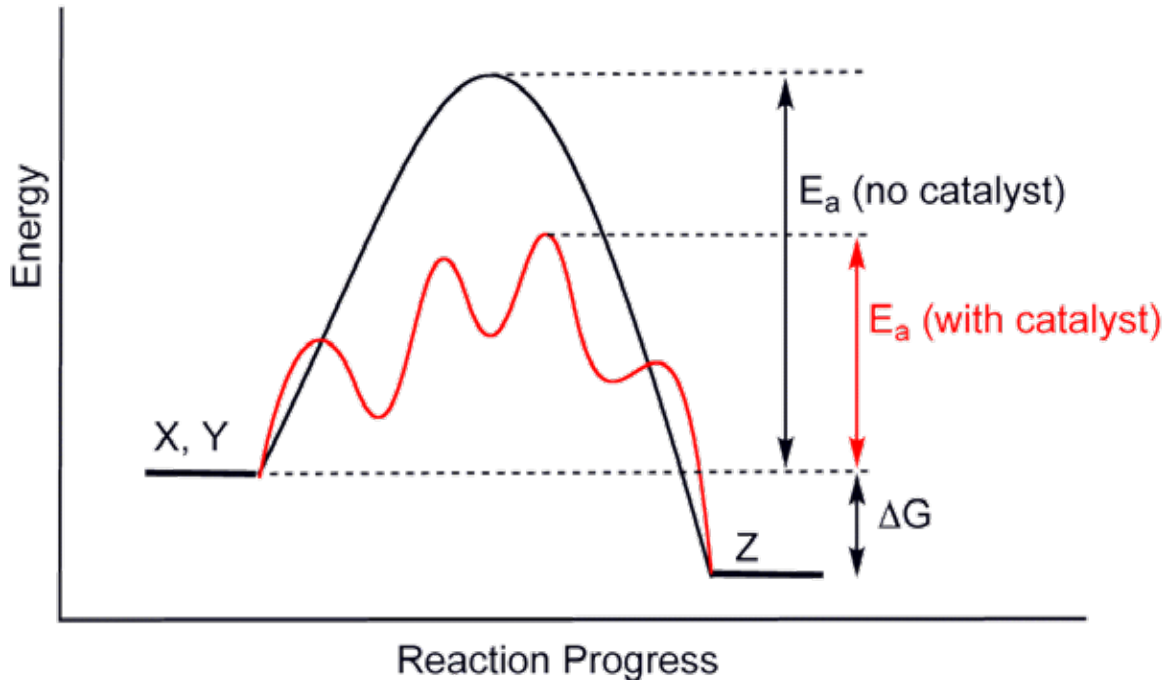
Preserved data

(data) archivists

Machine Learning for Increasing the Value of Data

1. **Basic value** and **added value** need high quality metadata for higher value.
2. **FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) principle** asks for good metadata.
3. **Humans procrastinate** in adding metadata, hence the workflow does not start.
4. **Use machines** to quickly reach **a state which is better than nothing**.

Digital Catalyst



<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:CatalysisScheme.png>

To reach a state of curated data, we need to go beyond the **high energy barrier**.

Machine learning as digital catalyst reduces the barrier, requiring less human motivation to pass the barrier.

Human-Machine Collaborative Workflow

1. **Machines** can automatically add general noun tags for **coarse grouping**.
2. **Humans** can manually add proper noun tags for **fine meaning** as metadata.
3. **Domain experts** can add **high-level metadata** and **semantic grouping**.
4. **ML models** can use added metadata as **new training data** to improve performance.

Conclusion

1. Machine learning, e.g. image tagging, is **beneficial for improving findability**.
2. **General nouns** are useful for some apps; other apps require higher level metadata.
3. Better findability (curation) increases the **basic value** and **added value** of data.
4. **Digital catalyst** is a concept of machine-assisted data curation to motivate humans.

Acknowledgment and Links

Photograph collections were provided from the following collaborators:

Dr. Taku Iida in National Museum of Ethnology

Dr. Yoko Nishimura in Toyo University

Ms. Hinako Suzuki in National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Resilience

Dr. Toshihiko Kishi and his colleagues in Kyoto University.

A part of the machine learning workflow was developed by:

Hoàng Văn, Hà (Vietnam National University, HCMC) during NII internship.

- Center for Open Data in the Humanities
 - <http://codh.rois.ac.jp/>
- Open Science
 - <http://agora.ex.nii.ac.jp/~kitamoto/research/open-science/>
- Researchmap
 - <http://researchmap.jp/kitamoto/>