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Valorisation de connaissances internes et gain de performances Projet Innosuisse Collective Memory Hatem Ghorbel - AI-days 2024- Lausanne **PICC Solution SA** Haute école Arc Ingénierie Haute école de gestion Arc (HEG Arc)









Projet Innosuisse Collective Memory: Transforming intelligence to actionnable knowledge

- 2023-2024
- PICC Solution SA
- Haute école Arc Ingénierie
- Haute école de gestion Arc (HEG Arc)







Problem: knowledge management





Problem

- Knowledge workers spend one working month each year searching for the right information
- Employee turnover causes permanent loss of unrecorded knowledge
- Existing solutions fail to keep people motivated to share and update knowledge
- 90% of employees want better opportunities to share knowledge
 - 122 million knowledge workers recreate existing solutions on a daily basis
 - Knowledge management comes up short in 82% of cases according a study recently conducted
 - <u>Ref : https://dzone.com/</u>
 <u>Ref : OECD</u>
 <u>Ref : https://www.starmind.ai/</u><u>Ref : https://www2.deloitte.com/</u>
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haute école





PICC Solution

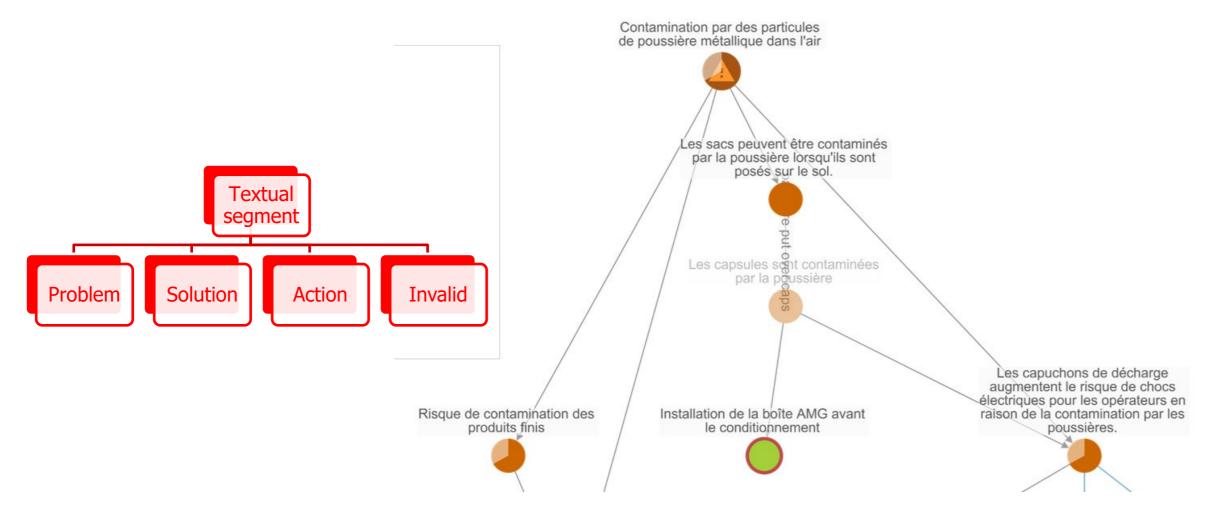








Knowledge modeling









Knowledge modeling: Problem-solution structure

- A problem is seen as a circumstance or state of affairs that presents a challenge or difficulty. It signifies an obstacle or an aspect of a situation that hinders the realization of a desired outcome.
- A solution is a means or method proposed to address and resolve a problem. Solutions are proactive measures intended to bring about (positive) change, alleviate issues, or prevent the recurrence of problems.
- An action is defined as an activity, something that has been done or performed and that is neither a solution nor a problem.







Knowledge decomposition

Problem

"The destruction of forests not only diminishes crucial habitats for countless species but also reduces the planet's capacity to absorb carbon dioxide, exacerbating the effects of climate change."

Solution

➡ "Implementing sustainable land management practices and undertaking large-scale reforestation efforts are critical to counteract deforestation."

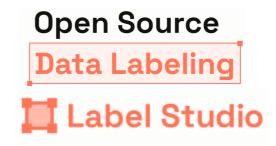
This includes promoting responsible logging practices, protecting existing forests, and restoring degraded areas to enhance biodiversity and carbon sequestration."





Methodology: Annotation guideline

- **Problem** : automatique Extraction of problems/solutions from textual spans?
- **Solution**: Machine learning approach
- Methodology



1. Manual annotation

- Make the annotation as objective as possible: annotation guideline
 - Two annotators annotate a same set of texts
 - Annotation agreement should go beyond 80% (kappa ratio)



A golden stardard dataset for ML is ready





Human challenges

- Human annotation / correction of weak labels
 - Subjectivity
 - annotations guidelines
 - Inter-annotation agreement
 - Golden stardard
 - Motivation
 - Gamification
 - User profiling
 - Notification
 - User experience (UX)





Scientific challenge

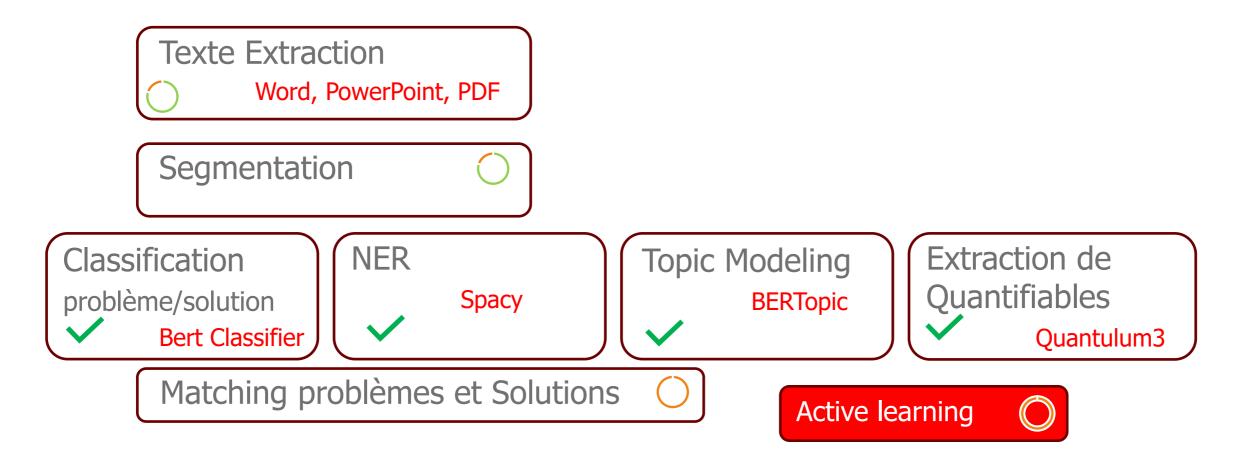
- 2. Text extractio nfrom documents (PDF, word, ppt, XLS, HTML)
- 3. Text segmentation
 - Sentences, ok but very short/long sentences...
- 4. Text categorizations
 - Classification into problem, solution, action, invalid
 - Classical NLP tasks: NER, topic modeling, quantifier extraction
- 5. Problem solution matching
 - A problem could generate an other problem
 - A solution could match to more than one problem
- 6. Domain specificity
 - Warm start using transfert learning (LLM)
 - Adaptation by iteration using active learning







Module IA NLP







Problem/solution classification

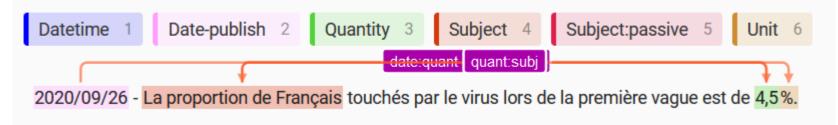
- A first ML model is developped to classify a sentence in 3 classes
 - Problem
 - Solution
 - Invalid
- Dataset:
 - Already segmented sentences
 - Dataset of 4000 annotated sentences
- Embeddings using XML-RoBERTa (multilingual model)
- Fine-tuned with additional dense network layer
- F1_score : 82% on test-unseen data

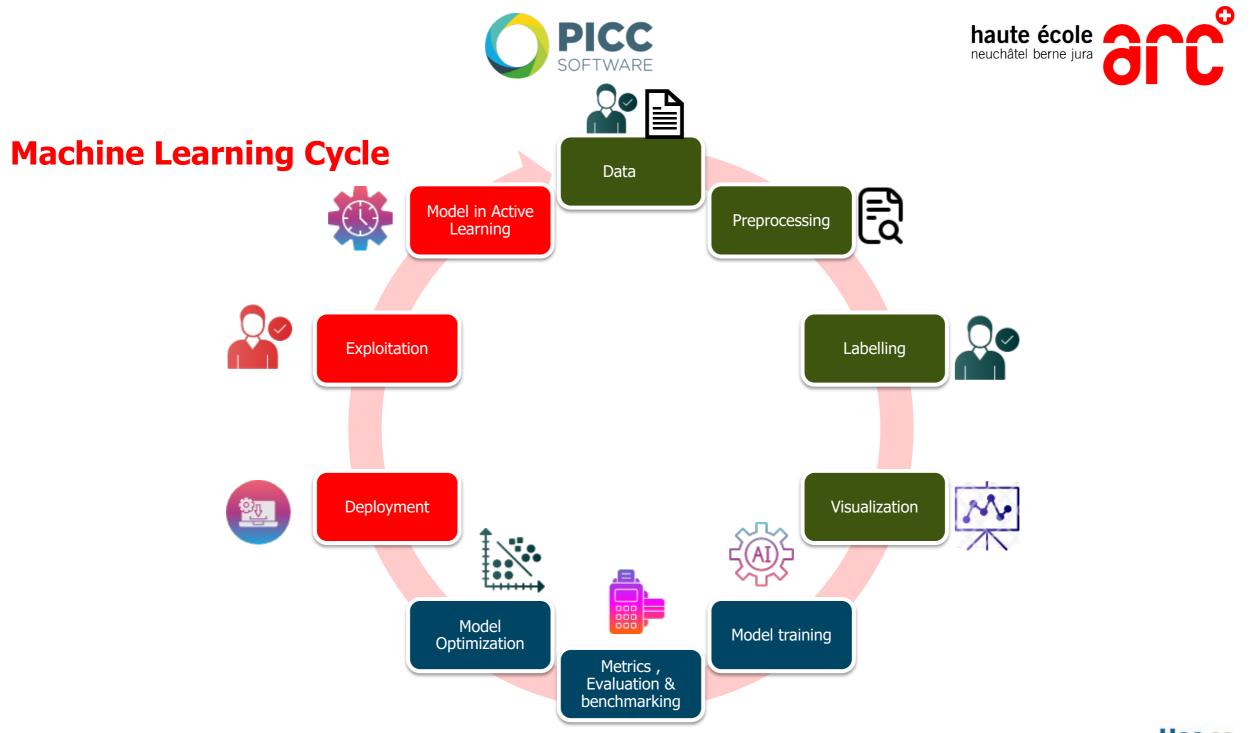


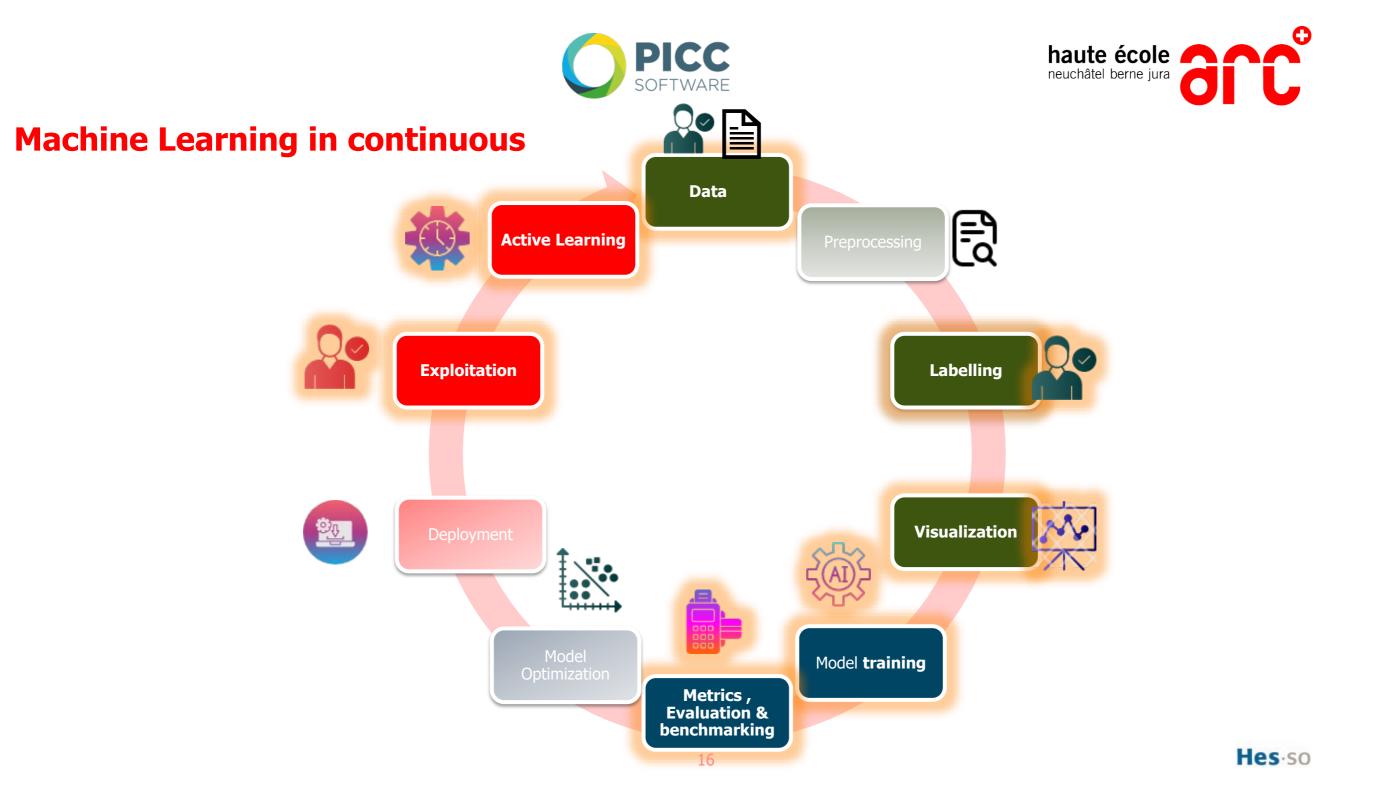


Extraction of quantifiers

- Using **quantulum3** a Python library for information extraction of quantities, measurements and their units from unstructured text.
 - based on their k-nearest neighbours in their GloVe vector
 - >>> parser.parse('Sound travels at 0.34 km/s')
 Unit="kilometre per second"
 Entity="sound speed"
 Quantity = 0.34
- Multilingual solution in progress



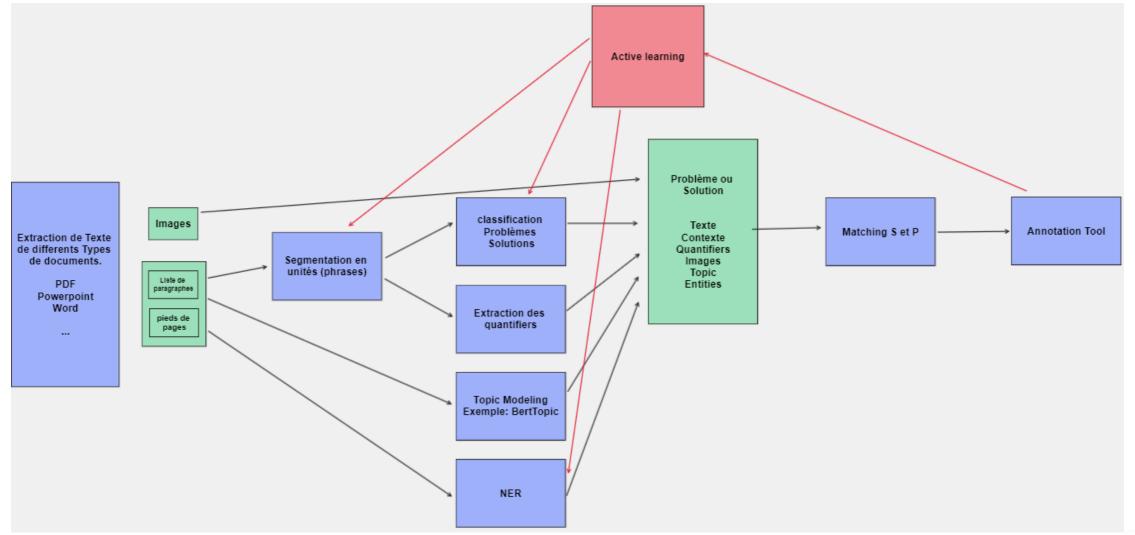








Architecture



Hes·so





Conclusions and next steps

- Problem/solution pattern is well adapted to the technical and industrial knowledge
- The pattern could variate from one field to an other -> need to use fundamental models to fine-tune
- Matching Problem/solution is an endless process: new problems and new solutions to problems could raise -> ML model continuously learn from new incoming data (active learning)
- Human in the loop for fine-tuning and correcting weak labeling
- LMM : why not problem scalability





Thank you

Questions?

