

Attribute-driven Capsule Network for Entity Relation Prediction

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Motivation

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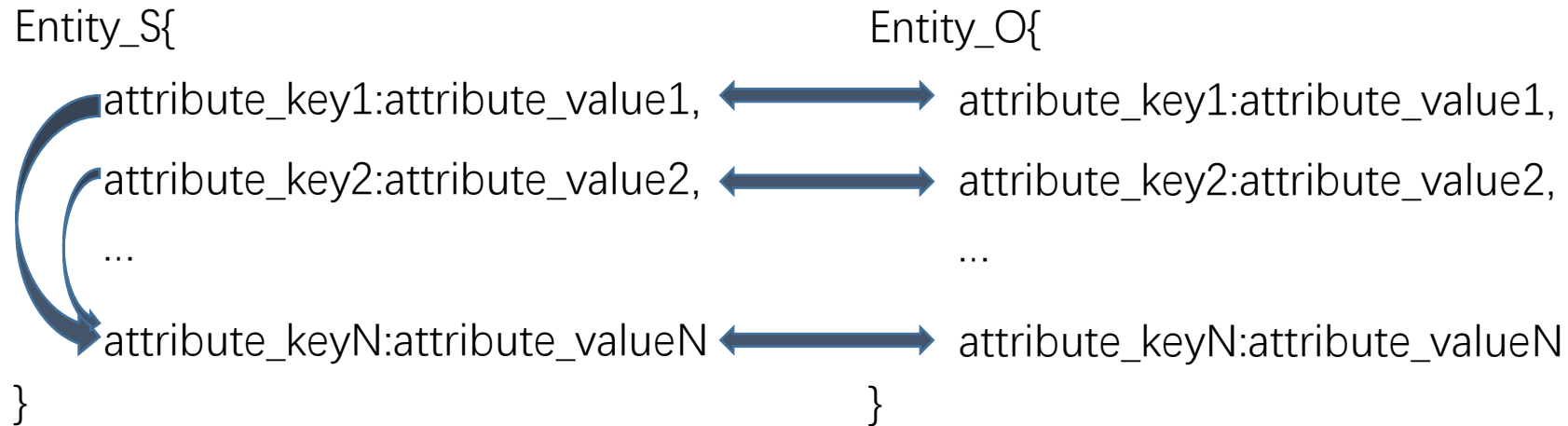
business_scope

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Task: predict relationship between a pair of entities with common multi-attribute.

Motivation

Problem1: How to learn semantic correlations between attributes?



Problem2: How to learn relation information between common attributes of a pair entities?

Motivation

A real-world scenario CompanyRelationCollection(CRC) dataset

| < Entity_S | Customer | Entity_O > |
|---|----------|--|
| <pre>"Entity_S": { "company_name": "红星美凯龙家居集团股份有限公司", "company_address": "上海市浦东新区临御路***号*楼***室", "company_type": "股份有限公司/外商投资企业", "industry_category": "商业贸易 — 零售", "business_scope": "为所投资企业提供管理服务, 企业管理咨询..." "abstract": "红星美凯龙家居集团股份有限公司 (简称: 红星美凯龙) ..." }</pre> | | <pre>"Entity_O": { "company_name": "郑州华商汇房地产开发有限公司", "company_address": "新郑市郭店镇***号", "company_type": "有限责任公司", "industry_category": "房地产业", "business_scope": "房地产开发、经营。(凭有效资质证经营)", "abstract": "郑州华商汇房地产开发有限公司成立于..." }</pre> |

The relations of CRC include customer(C), provider(P), rival(R)

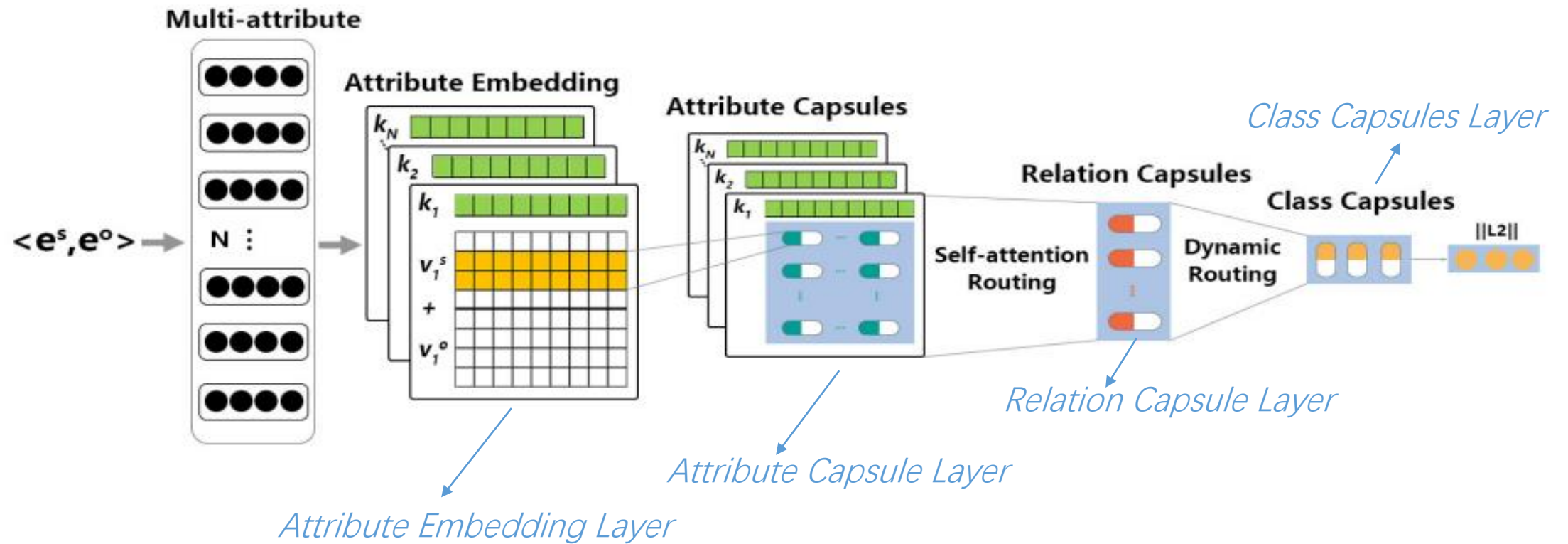


Approach

What we do :

- Apply capsule networks to entity relation prediction.
- Propose self-attention routing method for attribute information representation.
- Construct a new real-world multi-attribute entity relation dataset.

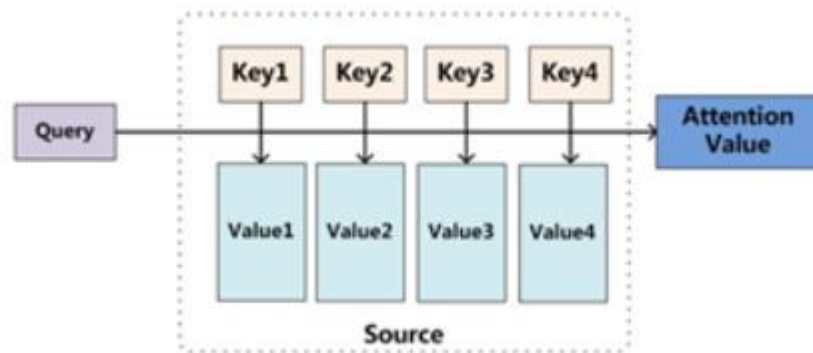
Approach



The whole framework of our model that consists of four layers.

Approach

self- attention



$$Attention(Q, K, V) = softmax\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V$$

self- attention routing(our proposed)

$$a_i = softmax\left(\frac{E^{k_j} W^q (F_s W^k)^T}{\sqrt{d_w}}\right)$$

$$Q = E^{k_j} W^q \quad K = F_s W^k$$

$$A = [a_1, a_2, \dots, a_B]$$

$$S = C \odot A$$

C represents attribute capsules

A represents weights of attribute capsules

Results

datasets:

- CompanyRelationCollection (CRC)
<https://github.com/cjymz886/ACNet>
- BlurbGenreCollection(BGC)
<https://github.com/uhh-lt/BlurbGenreCollection-HMC>

Baselines:

- CNN, PCNN,
- BLSTM, ATT-BLSTM
- BERT
- Basic-Caps (our model without self-attention routing)
- ACNet (our model with self-attention routing)

Table 1. Quantitative characteristics of both datasets

| | CRC | BGC |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Number of entities | 58,013 | 91,892 |
| Number of attributes per entity | 6 | 3 |
| Total number of relationships | 3(C,P,R) | 3(S,P,D) |
| Number of relational pairs | 61,441 | 918,920 |
| Train set | 43,009 | 735,136 |
| Validation set | 9216 | 91,892 |
| Test set | 9216 | 91,892 |

Evaluation metrics:

- Precision
- Recall
- F1

Results

Table 3. The results of Comparison of different methods. Best scores are in bold.

| Method | CRC | | | BGC | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Precision | Recall | F1 | Precision | Recall | F1 |
| CNN [10] | 0.7706 | 0.7012 | 0.7343 | 0.8420 | 0.8265 | 0.8342 |
| PCNN [11] | 0.7825 | 0.7103 | 0.7447 | 0.8578 | 0.8299 | 0.8436 |
| BLSTM [12] | 0.7682 | 0.7066 | 0.7361 | 0.85378 | 0.8122 | 0.8324 |
| ATT-BLSTM [13] | 0.7694 | 0.7043 | 0.7359 | 0.8621 | 0.8017 | 0.8308 |
| BERT [27] | 0.8067 | 0.6936 | 0.7459 | 0.8628 | 0.8345 | 0.8484 |
| Basic-Caps | 0.7528 | 0.7331 | 0.7428 | 0.8534 | 0.8304 | 0.8417 |
| ACNet | 0.7662 | 0.7405 | 0.7531 | 0.8612 | 0.8405 | 0.8507 |

- Our attribute-driven capsule network achieves the highest F1 scores.
- The self-attention routing approach is effective.
- Powerful pre-training model can achieve richful representation information.

Results

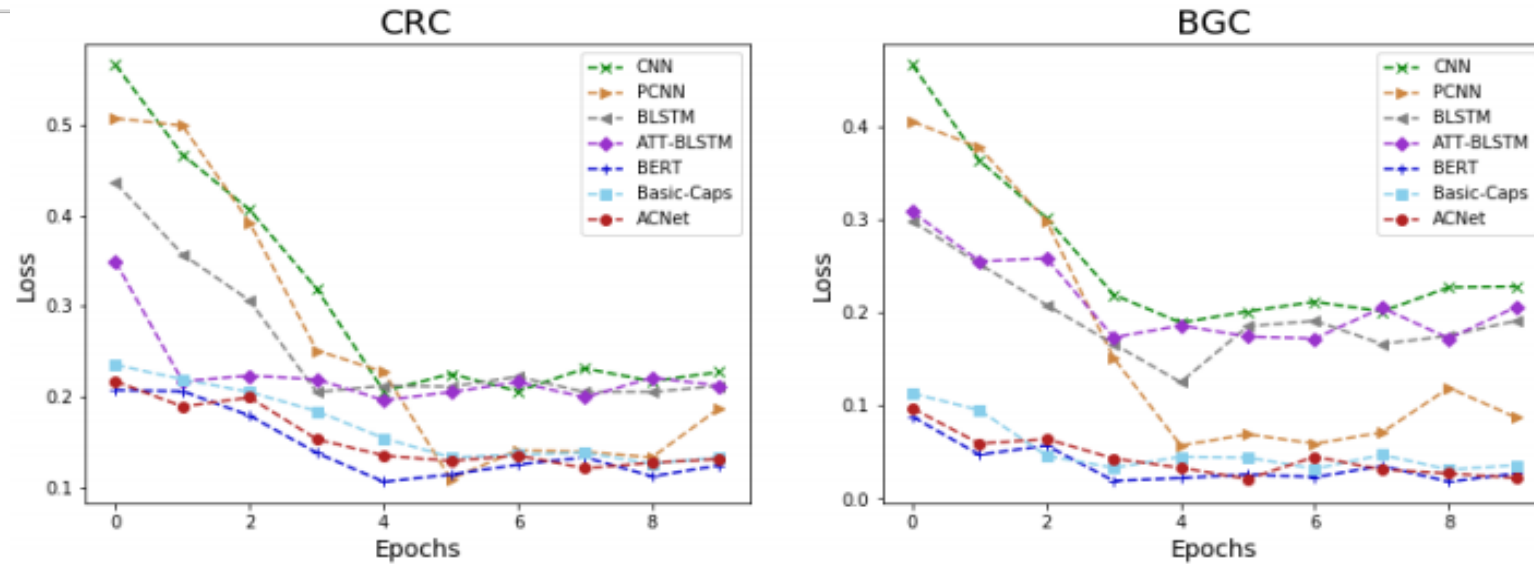
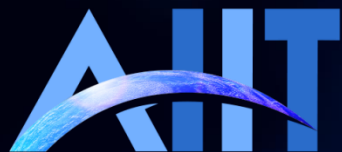


Fig. 3. The result of training loss from all models on two datasets.

- Convergence of capsule networks is much faster than other models.
- Capsule networks get a stable training process and achieve less fluctuation.



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