

Constructing and Interpreting Causal Knowledge Graphs from News

AAAI 2023 Summer Symposium, AI4FinTech, 18 – 19 July 2023

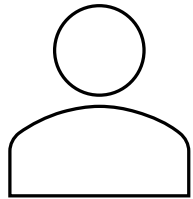
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<https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.09359>

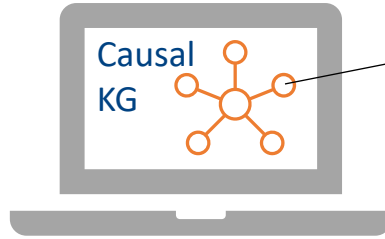
Understanding causal relationships in news helps users make informed decisions.

- Many jobs rely on news to learn about causal events in the past and present, to make informed decisions and predictions about the future.
- Such careers require stakeholders to have a general understanding of how one thing leads to another.
- How can we manage the **large volume of news** in an **automated** manner that **helps users understand and interpret causal events**?

When will there be a surge in batteries demand? What news do I need to look out for?



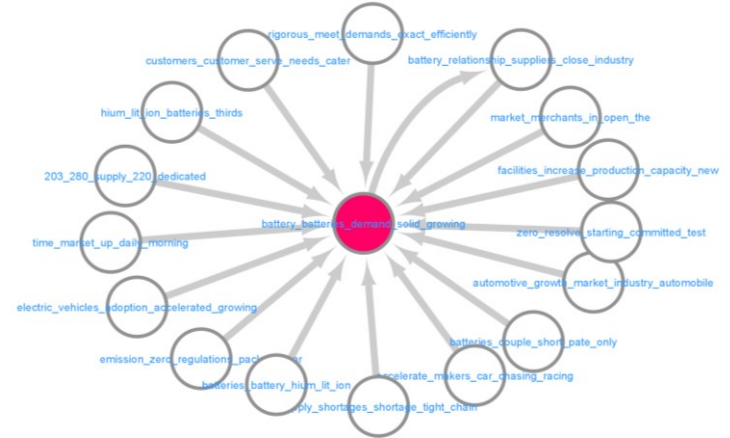
Parts Purchaser
for EV Batteries



1. Purchaser can search for relevant nodes to understand about the factors that affect battery demand from KG
2. Purchaser can set these *Cause* topics as new alerts

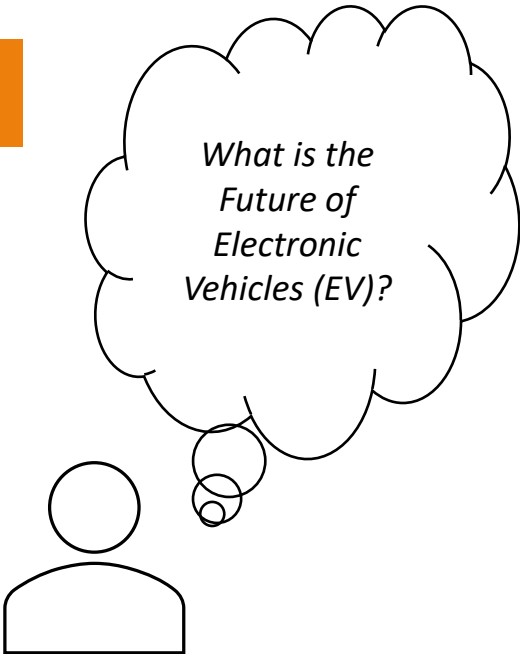
Search Node:

`battery_batteries_demand_solid_growing`



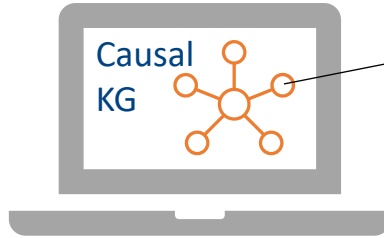
Identified Causes:

- `fuel_environmental_concerns_increasing_costs`: The increasing high fuel costs and environmental concerns
- `battery_relationship_suppliers_close_industry`: together with the TESLA project ... promoting as part of the European battery projects
- `electric_vehicles_adoption_accelerated_growing`: the electric vehicle revolution



What is the
Future of
Electronic
Vehicles (EV)?

Strategy
Consultant



Actively explores causal relations leading to and from topics about EV

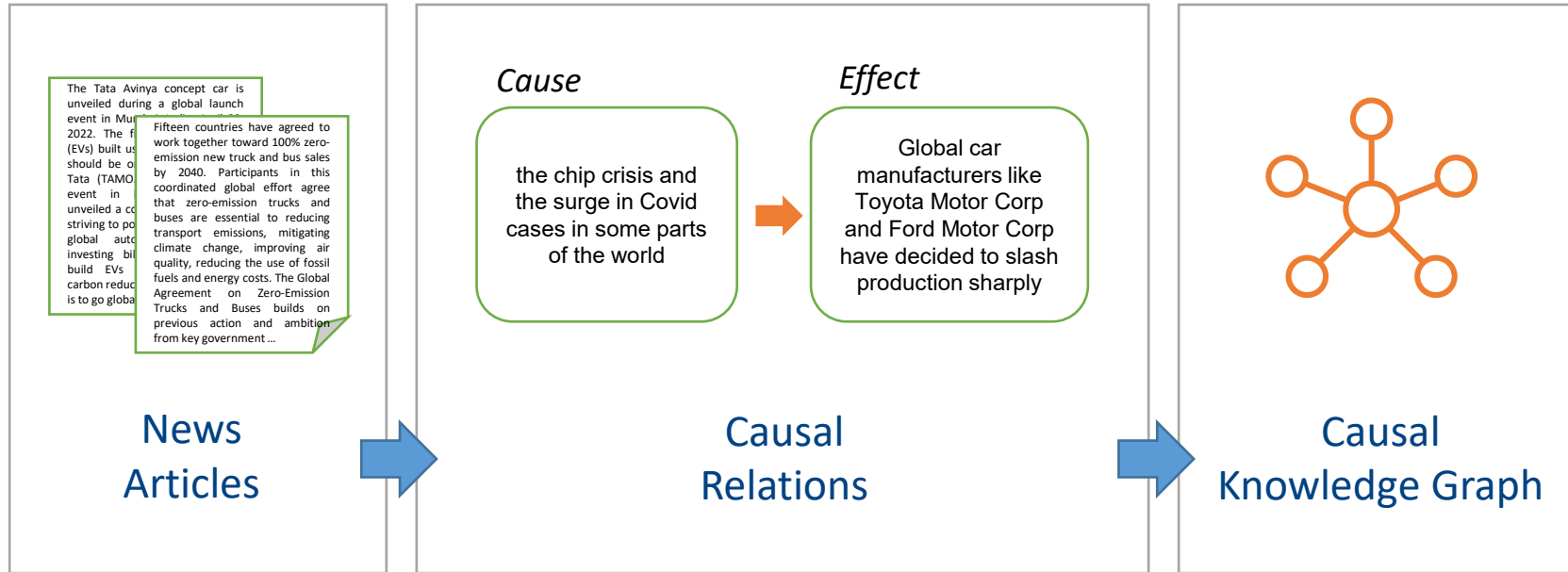
Drivers of EV Growth:

- Potential to save money and lower pollution
- Government decisions
 - Several governments now provide subsidies for the use of environment - friendly vehicles
 - CO2 Emissions target in Europe
 - China aiming to keep a key market growing as the broader economy slows
 - Singapore has announced ambitious targets for 2040 when we plan to phase out internal combustion engine vehicles
- New investments and advancements in technology; Billions spent on R&D

Consequences of EV Growth:

- Increase in battery charging stations and battery backers
 - Greater efforts are needed to roll out enough charging infrastructure
 - Already struggling to keep up with strong demand for lithium - ion batteries
- More partnerships & joint ventures in this arena
 - Automobile giants like Tesla, Tata, Maruti and Hyundai have already established several partnerships
- Growth of the luxury SUV market in north America
- Tesla over took Toyota as the world's most valuable auto maker in July; Tesla is more valuable than the next six auto makers combined

We extract, cluster and represent of causal relations in order to construct our knowledge graph.



Extraction

Clustering & Representation

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Extraction

Clustering & Representation

Input Sentence

Thus, the growing number of electric vehicles will result in an increased demand for automotive smart display systems.

Pattern-based

Causal Noun Pairs

- number → demand
- number → display
- number → systems
- vehicles → demand
- vehicles → display
- vehicles → systems

Causal Pattern

```
'[[cause]]/N|t-ns|sub|tresult/VB|t+nmod:in|t[[effect]]/N
```

BERT-based

Causal Sequence Classification

Causal

Cause-Effect Span Detection

Thus <ARG0>, the growing number of electric vehicles</ARG0> will result in <ARG1>an increased demand for automotive smart display systems .</ARG1>

Causal Relations

Cause Arg

, the growing number of electric vehicles

Effect Arg

an increased demand for automotive smart display systems .

Cluster & Get Topics

Dataset of Args → Remove NER words → Word Embeddings → Cluster Args into Topics

India factories are producing more EVs in China are producing more

factories are producing more EVs in are producing more

Knowledge Graph

Dataset of KG

Subgraph retrieval of Target Node

Cause Arg Keywords

electric, mobility, vehicles, erative, increase

Effect Arg Keywords

sensors, systems, electronic, electronics, components

What causes growing number of EVs?

What causes increased demand for smart display systems?

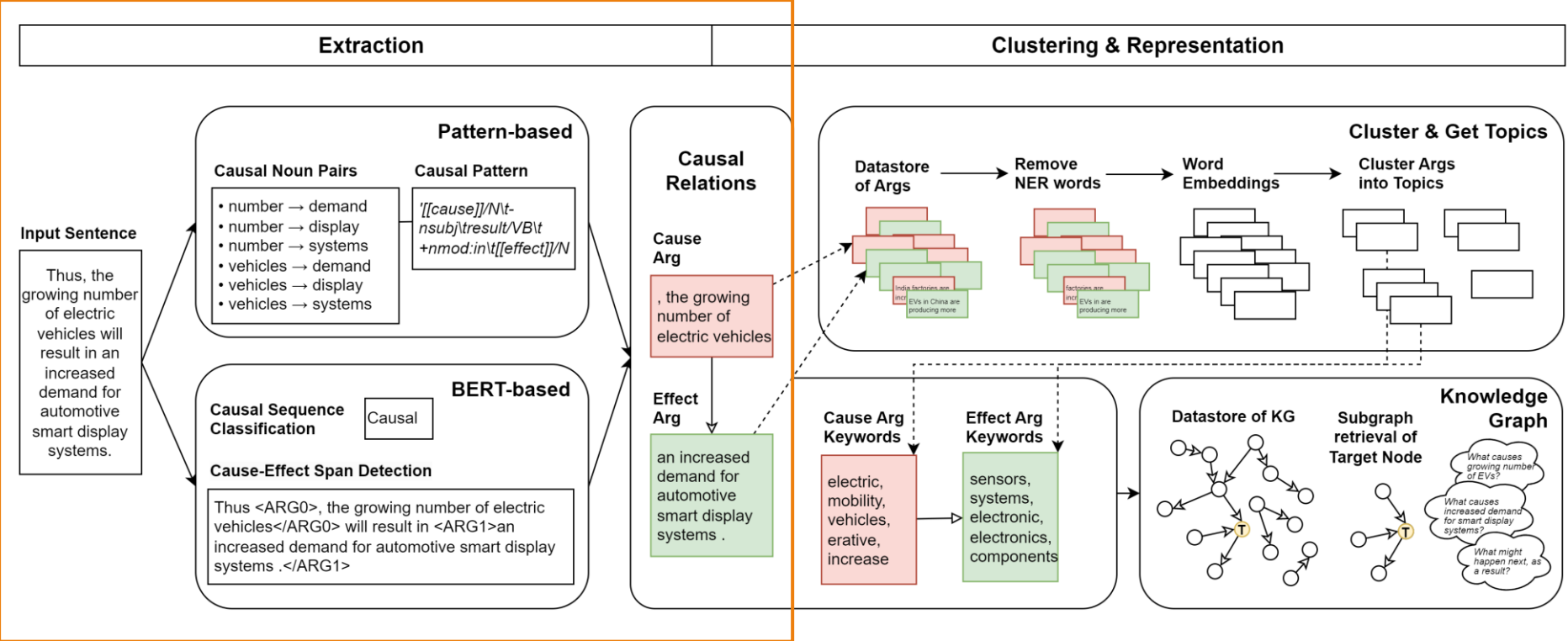
What might happen next, as a result?



We focused on news from the electronics and supply-chain industry.

- **Focus:** Electronics and supply-chain industry news
- **Size:** 6,384 article summaries and 62,151 sentences
- **Time period:** 2017 and 2022
- **Source:** Google News

Causal relations were extracted using two methods: (1) Pattern-based and (2) BERT-based.



Pattern-based extraction uses linguistic patterns to identify causal relations, based on CauseNet (Heindorf et al., 2020).

- Identify shortest dependency path between two nouns
- Identify as causal based on a list of causal linguistic patterns

Rank	Linguistic Pattern	[ReIs]
(A) Directly ($n_{patterns} = 53$)		
1	[[cause]]/N -nsubj cause/VB +dobj [[effect]]/N	904,385
2	[[cause]]/N -nmod:with associated/VBN -acl [[effect]]/N	892,908
3	[[cause]]/N -nsubj lead/VB +nmod:to [[effect]]/N	783,860
(B) Reverse-Engineered ($n_{patterns} = 477$)		
1	[[cause]]/N -nsubj led/VBD +nmod:to [[effect]]/N	67,255
2	[[cause]]/N -nsubj produced/VBD +obj [[effect]]/N	43,188
3	[[cause]]/N -nsubj brought/VBD +obj [[effect]]/N	35,065

Table 1. Common linguistic patterns used.

Original	Pattern-based Ex- traction	Post-processing	Pre-processing for Clustering
... implementing a furlough scheme aimed at mitigating the impact of a fall in output brought on by a global chip shortage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shortage → impact • shortage → fall • shortage → output Pattern: '[[cause]]/N -nmod:by brought/VBN +nmod:of [[effect]]'	... implementing a furlough scheme aimed at mitigating the <ARG1>impact of a fall in output</ARG1> brought on by a global chip <ARG0>shortage </ARG0>.'	... implementing a furlough scheme aimed at mitigating the <ARG1>impact of a fall in output</ARG1> brought <ARG0>on by a global chip shortage</ARG0>.'

Table 2. Processing of pattern-based extracted causal relations.

BERT-based extraction uses pre-trained models to get causal information, based on UniCausal (Tan et al., 2023).

- Pre-trained models trained on **Causal Sentence Classification (CSC)**, **Cause-Effect Span Detection (CESD)** and **Causal Pair Classification (CPC)** tasks on external datasets
 - *Causal* sentences based on CSC: Takes arguments from CESD + post-processing
 - *Non-causal* sentences based on CSC: If sentence contains only one pair of arguments and if CPC finds them to be *Causal*, then these arguments are accepted.

Table 3. Processing of BERT-based causal relations.

Original	BERT-Based Extraction		Post-Processing	
	CSC	CESD	Final	Method
Ford is shutting its car factories in India after Ford India racked up more than \$2bn in losses over the past decade.	0	<ARG1>Ford is shutting its car factories in India</ARG1> after <ARG0>Ford India racked up more than \$2bn in losses over the past decade.</ARG0>	<ARG1>Ford is shutting its car factories in India</ARG1> after <ARG0>Ford India racked up more than \$2bn in losses over the past decade.</ARG0>	Add Causal Relations based on CPC

It is important to focus on both precision-driven pattern-based and recall-driven BERT-based approaches.

- Pattern-based approach:
High precision, low recall
- BERT-based approach:
High recall, low precision

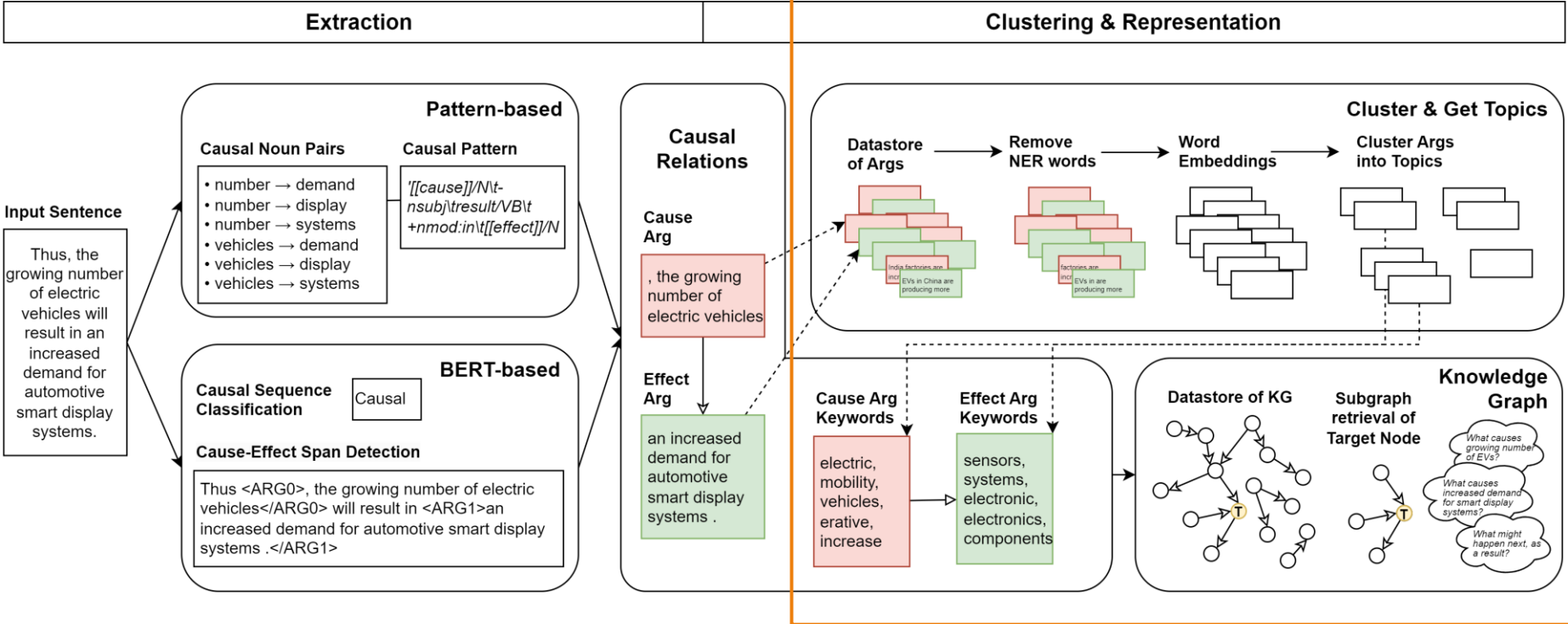
Extraction				
Method	<i>Sents</i>	<i>Sents</i>	<i>Rel</i> s	Avg Rel Support
Pattern-based	1,006	611	975	1.032
BERT-based	19,250	15,702	19,192	1.003
Total	20,255	15,902	20,086	1.008

Table 4. Summary Statistics from Extraction step.

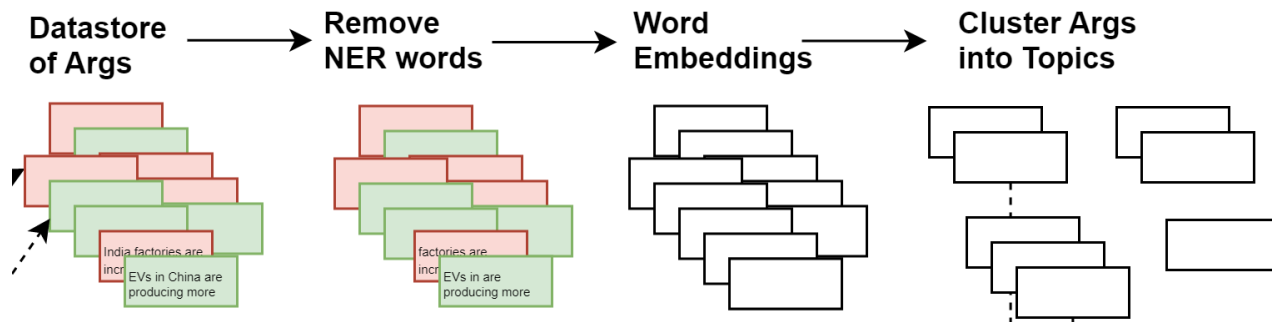
Extraction Method	P	R	F1
Pattern-based	100.00	4.08	7.84
BERT-based	76.09	71.43	73.68
Both	75.00	73.47	74.23

Table 5. Performance metrics for extraction. Scores reported in percentages (%). Top score per column is in bold.

Causal relations were extracted using two methods: (1) Pattern-based and (2) BERT-based.



We wish to cluster the arguments that have similar meaning together into the same topic/ node.



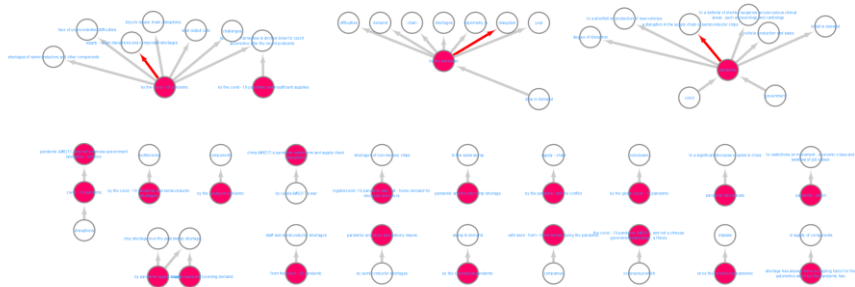
1. Remove named-entities from span ([Stanford NER Tagger](#) – Finkel et al., 2005)
2. Generate BERT-based word embeddings from each span ([SimCSE](#) – Gao et al., 2021)
3. Cluster spans using K-Means

Clustering helps to create denser graphs that allows for more meaningful causal relationships to be learnt.

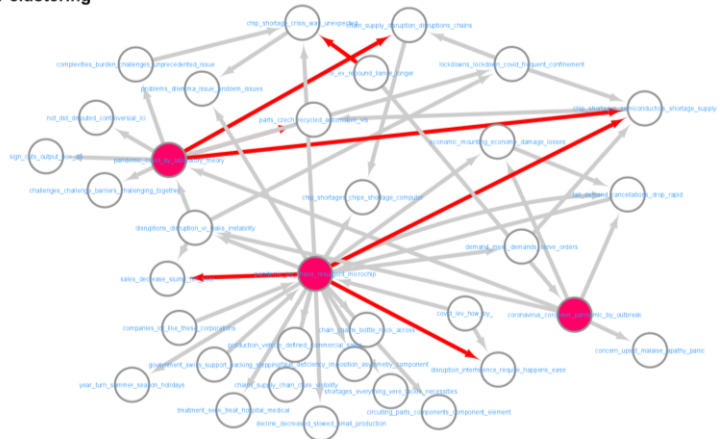
	Before Clustering	After Clustering
No. of Unique Nodes, $ V $	35,230	3,000
No. of Unique Edges, $ E $	20,086	17,801
Total Weight, $\sum s$	20,254	19,965
No. of Subgraphs	15,686	1
Avg Clustering Coefficient	$9.81e^{-06}$	$1.75e^{-02}$
Avg Degree Centrality	$3.24e^{-05}$	$3.96e^{-03}$
Avg Eigenvector Centrality	$6.64e^{-05}$	$1.32e^{-02}$
Transitivity	$4.17e^{-04}$	$8.81e^{-03}$

Table 6. Graph summary statistics.

I. Before clustering



II. After clustering

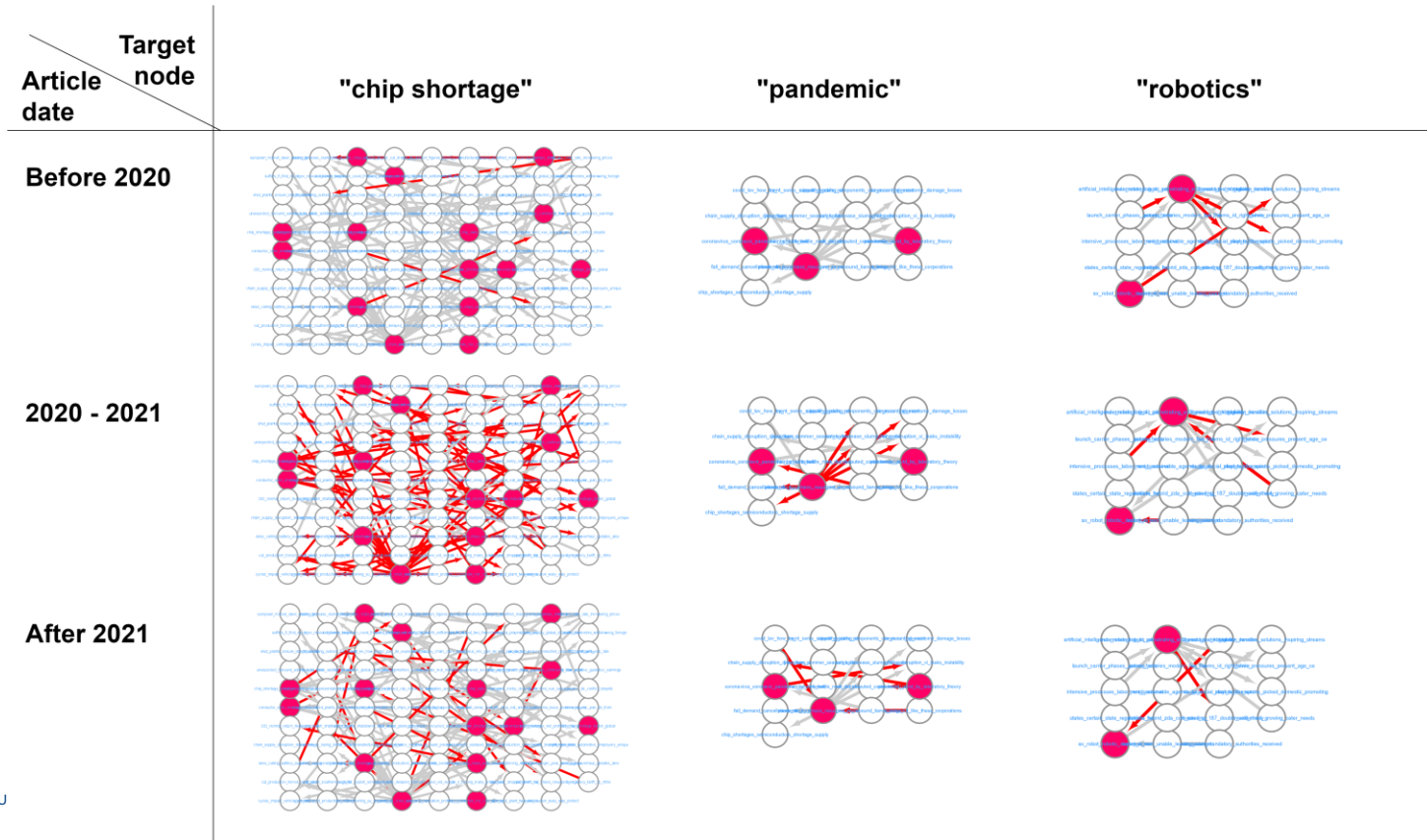




Applications

- Summarization:
 - Collect relations in news across time
 - Search and monitor on-going trends in news
- Answering causal questions and predicting future events
- Inferring transitive causal relations
- Trend monitoring

Our KG can be helpful for monitoring heated causal topics and news trends across time.





Conclusion

- For extraction, it is important to focus on both precision-driven pattern-based and recall-driven BERT-based approaches.
- Clustering creates denser graphs that allows for meaningful causal relationships to be learnt (E.g. causal chains).
- Our work can be replicated onto many other domains and has various real-life applications in the workplace.
- Future Directions:
 - Readability of nodes/ topics
 - Expand coverage

References

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Thank you.

- Link to Preprint: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.09359>
- For questions/ feedback, feel free to contact us:

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