

Data-intensive approaches to digitized museum collections

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 @rdikow
@SIDataScience





A diversity of locations



Heterogeneous digital data



Lack of purpose-built software tools



Smithsonian Open Access Initiative



CREATE. IMAGINE. DISCOVER.

Open Access Launch Figures

2.8 million 2D and 3D objects
14 million metadata records
173 years of staff-created data

2,809 3D models
40,500 design objects
2.67 million scientific specimen images
20,000 library volumes

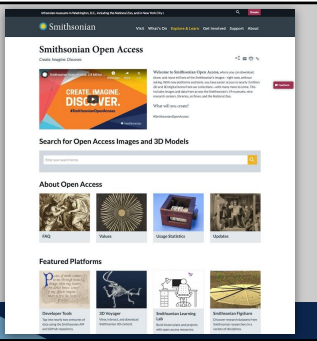


Open Access Vision

Make the nation's collection available to people around the world for any purpose: to make discoveries, build new knowledge, and to develop new art and creative projects to help us see the world a little differently.



<https://si.edu/openaccess>

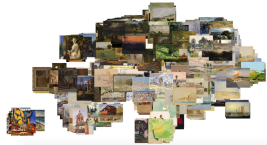


One way to engage directly with the OA collections data:

<https://github.com/sidatasciencelab/siopenaccess>

https://sidatasciencelab.github.io/siopenaccess/saam_clustering_tutorial.html

- The demo notebook has the following components:
- Using Jupyter to parse and filter collections metadata on AWS
 - Download image files from S3
 - Processing image feature vectors with Inception
 - Clustering images with t-SNE
 - Searching for semantically similar pairings using Arxiv
 - Next Steps





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Data Science Lab
Office of the CIO | @SIDataScience

Applying new tools to digitized collections
to elevate research and enable discovery

Machine Learning
Investigating global patterns of
morphology and biogeography

Data Science Training
Training in foundational data science skills

Biodiversity Genomics
Building genomic resources
for organisms across the tree of life

data-science@fells

Data Science is a team effort!

Geographic patterns of morphological diversity in ferns and fern allies

Digitizing the US National Herbarium

Scaling from thousands to millions:

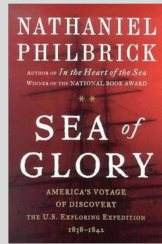
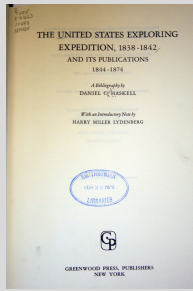


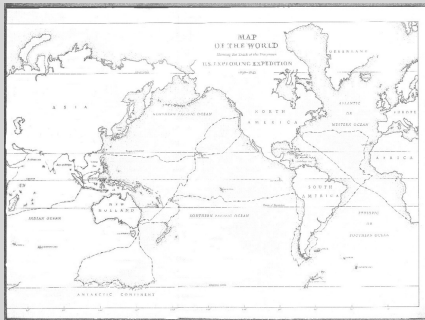
First pilot projects: detecting mercury staining and family ID





Wilkes Expedition: 1838-1842





Building a training dataset: mercury staining

•Visually inspected thousands of herbarium sheets for the presence of mercuric chloride crystallization

•Final dataset had ~7K "stained" and 7K "clean" sheets, partitioned 80% for training, 20% for testing/validation



Results: mercury staining and family ID models

		PREDICTED	
		unstained	stained
ACTUAL	unstained	882	46
	stained	77	682

		PREDICTED	
		clubmoss	spikemoss
ACTUAL	clubmoss	858	59
	spikemoss	23	901

Biodiversity Data Journal 5: e21139
DOI: 10.3897/BDJ.5.e21139

Research Article

Applications of deep convolutional neural networks to digitized natural history collections

Eric Schuettpeitz¹, Paul B. Frandsen², Rebecca B. Dilow³, Abel Brown¹, Sylvia Orit¹, Melinda Peters¹, Adam Metallo¹, Vicki A. Funk¹, Laurence J. Dorr²

¹ National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, United States of America
² Office of the Chief Information Officer, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, United States of America
³ NVIDIA, Santa Clara, CA, United States of America

How can we scale this work across collections?

- Need to be sure collection-specific features are “masked”

- Potential sources of bias include lighting, labels, color bar, stamps, barcodes



White et al., in review, *Applications in Plant Sciences*

Applications
in Plant Sciences


APPLICATION ARTICLE

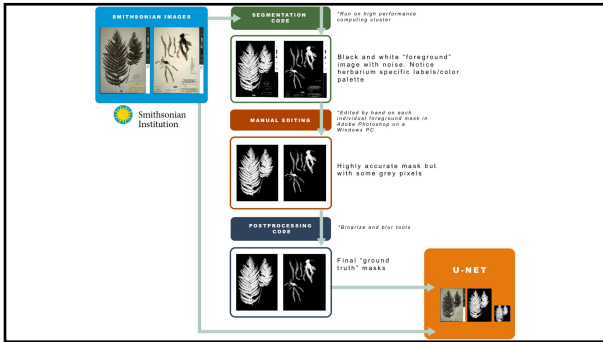
INVITED SPECIAL ARTICLE
For the Special Issue: Machine Learning in Plant Biology: Advances Using Herbarium Specimen Images

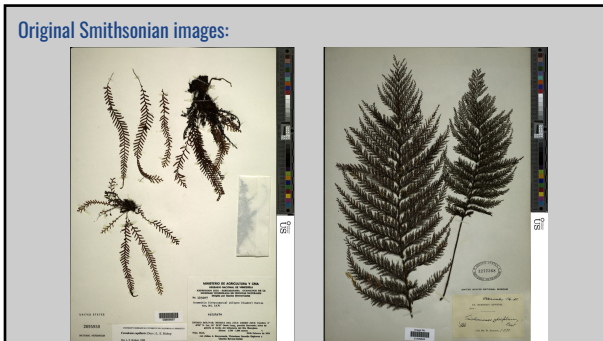
Generating segmentation masks of herbarium specimens and a data set for training segmentation models using deep learning

Alexander E. White¹, Rebecca S. Dixon¹, Makinon Baugh¹, Abigail Jenkins¹, and Paul B. Francher¹

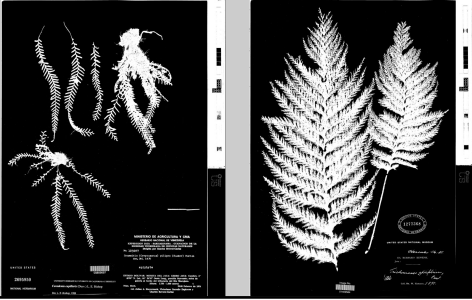
Alex White, postdoctoral fellow



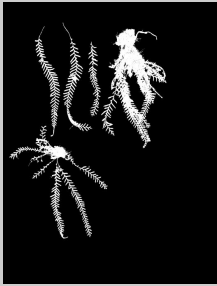




After running segmentation code (built using PlantCV and OpenCV):



After manual processing to remove any residual non-plant material:



These processed images are called masks: images of identical resolution that define the identity of each pixel in the original image.

400 ground-truth masks were used to train a U-Net:

U-Net: Convolutional Networks for Biomedical Image Segmentation

Olaf Ronneberger, Philipp Fischer, and Thomas Brox
 Computer Science Department and BIOS Center for Biological Signalling Studies,
 University of Freiburg, Germany
 ronneber@informatik.uni-freiburg.de,
 WWW home page: <http://lab.informatik.uni-freiburg.de/>

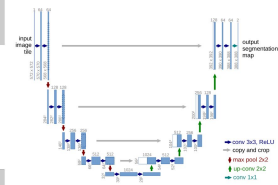
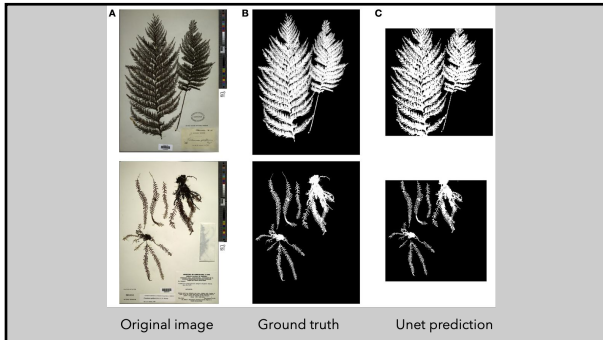


Fig. 1. U-net architecture (example for 32x32 pixels in the lowest resolution). Each blue box corresponds to a multi-channel feature map. The number of channels is denoted on top of the box. The \times -value is provided at the lower left edge of the box. White boxes represent up-sampled feature maps. The arrows denote the different operations.



Paper, code, model, and data available:

White et al., 2020: <https://doi.org/10.1002/aps3.11352>

https://github.com/sidatascience/fern_segmentation

Original images (<https://doi.org/10.25573/data.9922148>)

Curated masks (<https://doi.org/10.25573/data.9922232>)

Metadata (<https://doi.org/10.25573/data.11771004>)

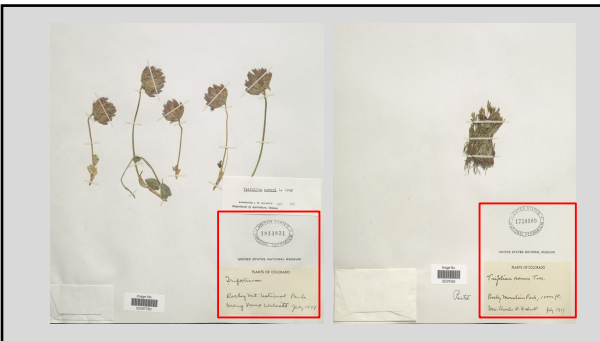
Uncovering the Scientific Impact of Women at the Smithsonian Using Machine Learning



Mirian Tsuchiya, postdoctoral fellow

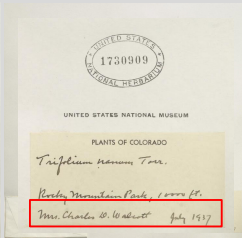
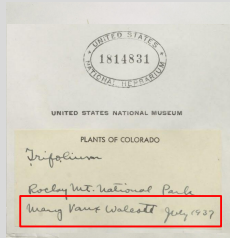


Mary Vaux Walcott



Mary Vaux Walcott, July 1937

Mrs. Charles B. Walcott, July 1937



More details about this project: <https://datascience.si.edu/news/whatsiname>

The Funk List:

includes more than 400 current and past Smithsonian women in science



NAME	INSTITUTION	ADDRESS	PHONE	EMAIL	WEBSITE
Adams, Nancy	Smithsonian Institution	Washington, DC			
Adams, Nancy	Smithsonian Institution	Washington, DC			
Adams, Nancy	Smithsonian Institution	Washington, DC			
Adams, Nancy	Smithsonian Institution	Washington, DC			
Adams, Nancy	Smithsonian Institution	Washington, DC			
Adams, Nancy	Smithsonian Institution	Washington, DC			
Adams, Nancy	Smithsonian Institution	Washington, DC			
Adams, Nancy	Smithsonian Institution	Washington, DC			
Adams, Nancy	Smithsonian Institution	Washington, DC			
Adams, Nancy	Smithsonian Institution	Washington, DC			

Photo of Vicki Funk by Mauricio Diazgranados

How do we measure scientific impact?

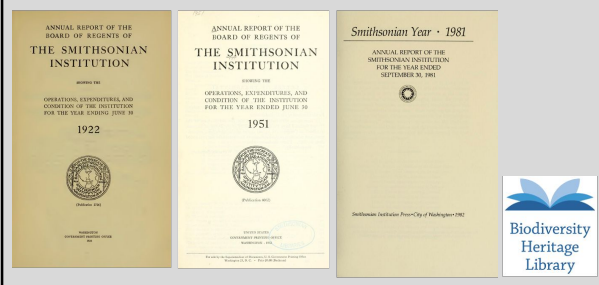


- Publications
- Service
- Collections
- Public outreach

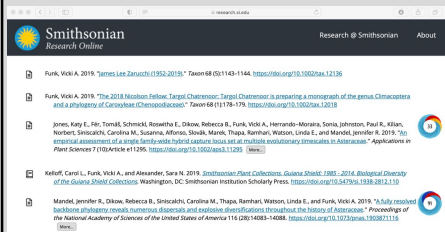
From left to right: Vicki Funk, Sophie Lutterlough, and Jessie Cohen

Machine learning tools can help us connect women on the Funk List to Smithsonian archives and collections data to help us better understand their scientific impact.

Smithsonian Annual Reports



SRO – Smithsonian Research Online



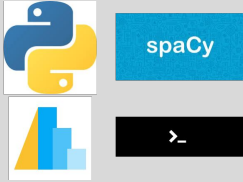
Sample search for publications by Vicki Funk



Methods

Used a combination of Natural Language Processing in spaCy and shell scripting to:

- Extract and count mentions of women on the Funk List in Annual Reports
- Count publications for women on the Funk List from Smithsonian Research Online
- Extract and count occurrences first names and words related to science in the Annual Reports



NER – Named Entity Recognition

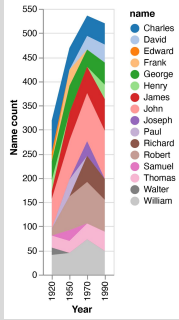
William J. Bennett PERSON , Secretary of Education ORG
John S. Herrington PERSON , Secretary of Energy Board of Regents ORG
Warren E. Burger PERSON , Chief Justice of the United States GPE
ex officio , Chancellor
George H. W. Bush PERSON , Vice President of the United States GPE , ex officio
Edwin J. PERSON (Jake) Garn PERSON , Senator from Utah GPE
Barry Goldwater PERSON , Senator from Arizona GPE
James R. Sasser PERSON , Senator from Tennessee GPE

A portion of the 1985 Annual Report - this section lists the members of the Board of Regents

Methods

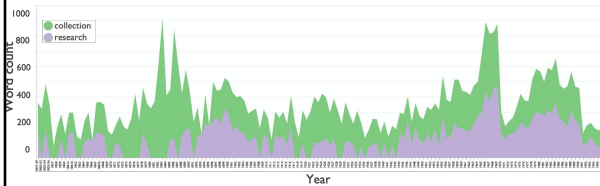
- Included all women from the Funk List no longer at the Smithsonian – 127 total
- Analyzed Annual Reports from 1846-1999
- Downloaded all citations from SRO

Count of mentions of 10 most common first names in four Annual Reports



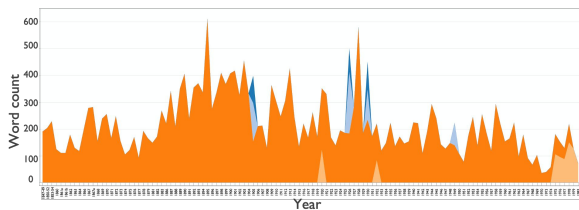
Annual Report word counts through time

Mentions of the words: research and collection



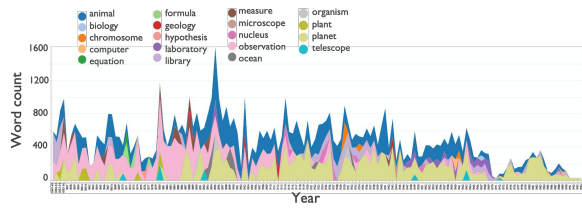
Annual Report word counts through time

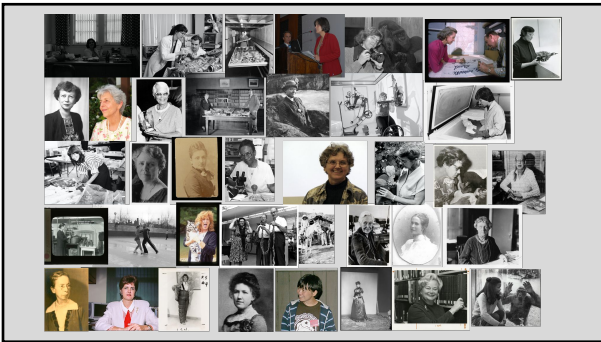
Mentions of the words: man, male, women, and female



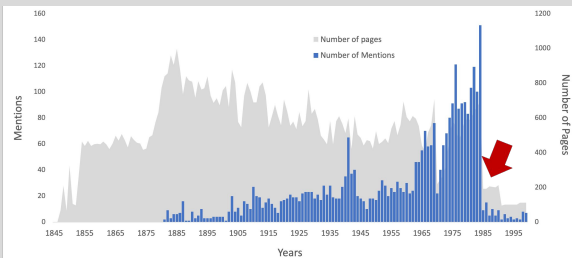
Annual Report word counts through time

Mentions of some common science words

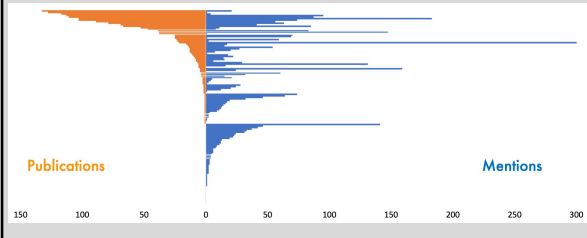




Total number of mentions per Annual Report



Number of mentions in the report do not correspond to scientific publications



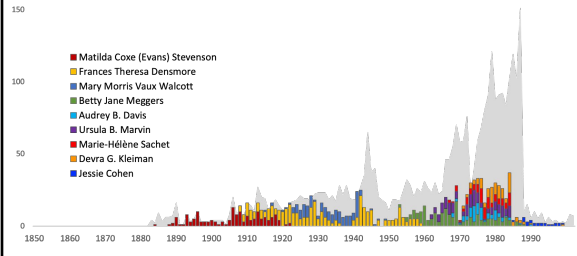
Number of mentions in the report do not correspond to scientific publications

<p>Betty Jane Meggers NMNH Tenure: 1954-2012 Mentions: 183 Publications: 103</p>	<p>Frances Theresa Densmore NMNH Tenure: 1907-1957 Mentions: 330 Publications: 22</p>	<p>Matilda C. Stevens NMNH Tenure: 1889-1915 Mentions: 159 Publications: 5</p>

Number of mentions in the report do not correspond to scientific publications

<p>Gayle Howard NPS/SCBI Tenure: 1994-2011 Mentions: 4 Publications (until 1999): 117</p>	<p>Vicki A. Funk NMNH Tenure: 1981-2019 Mentions: 21 Publications (until 1999): 133</p>	<p>Pamela B. Vandiver MCI Tenure: 1985-2003 Mentions: 1 Publications: 128</p>

Who are the most-mentioned women in each decade?



find more online: <https://datascience.si.edu/AWHISymposium>

Many contributors, many thanks



Partners:
 NMNH Botany
 OCIO DPO
 OCIO DAMS
 Smithsonian Institution Archives
 American Women's History Initiative
 United States Holocaust Memorial Museum
 Tiana Curry
 Megan Glenn
 Liz Harmon
 Effie Kapsalis
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 Grace May
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 Jenn Schneider
 Kerri Thompson
 Mike Trizna

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