

5 其他奖励及荣誉

5.1 学科竞赛

5.1.1 中国国际“互联网+”大学生创新创业大赛全国总决赛铜奖-1



5.1.2 中国国际“互联网+”大学生创新创业大赛全国总决赛铜奖-2



5.1.3 大学生创新创业训练计划国家级立项：基于 STIRPAT 模型的“碳达峰”预测与实现路径研究——以河南省为例



5.1.4 第十五届蓝桥杯全国软件和信息技术专业人才大赛-软件类B组 全国总决赛一等奖



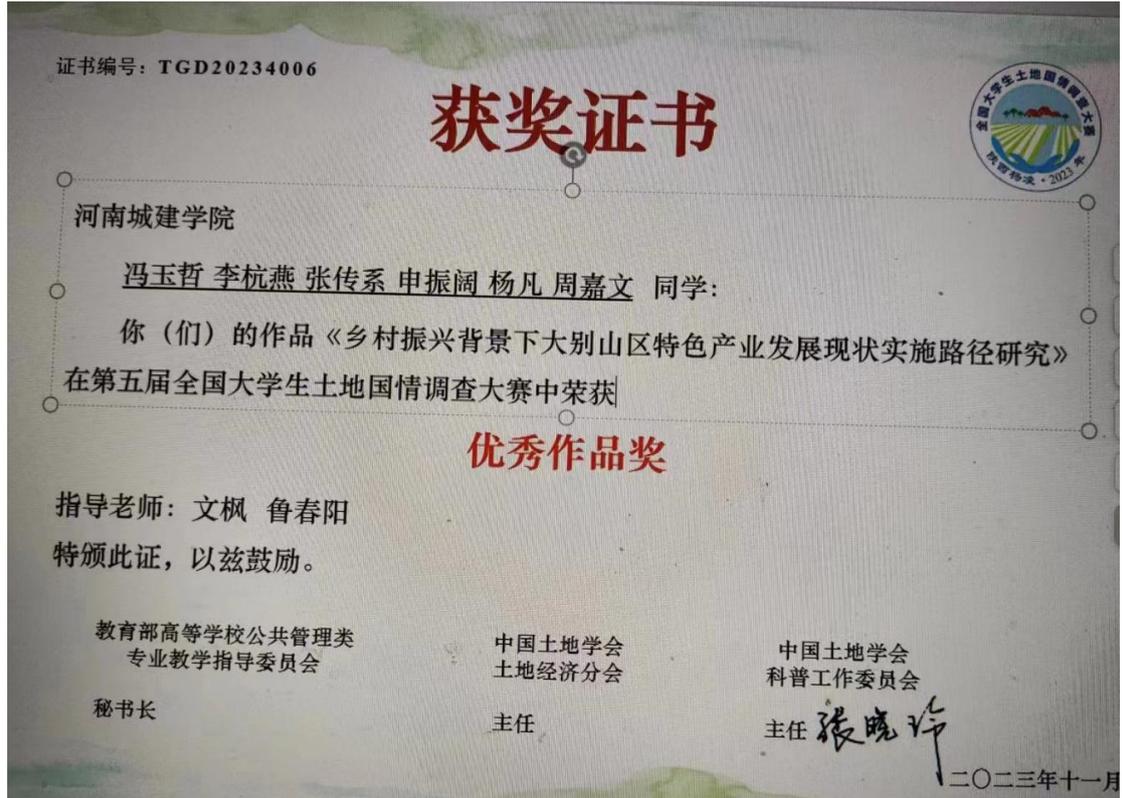
5.1.5 第十五届蓝桥杯全国软件和信息技术专业人才大赛-电子类
全国总决赛二等奖



5.1.6 第十二届蓝桥杯全国软件和信息技术专业人才大赛- 软件类B组 全国总决赛



5.1.7 第五届全国大学生土地国情调查大赛



5.1.8 第十一届蓝桥杯全国软件和信息技术专业人才大赛



5.2 发表论文

5.2.1 Imaginations Generate Images for Multi-modal Machine Translation[C] //International Conference on Computer Engineering and Networks (EI 收录)



Imaginations Generate Images for Multi-modal Machine Translation

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Abstract. Multi-modal machine translation (MMT) aims at exploring better translation systems by integrating the visual annotation which presents the content described in the bilingual parallel sentence pair into the conventional only-text neural machine translation (NMT). However, existing methods heavily rely on the manual annotated images data set. The cost of manual image annotation is relatively high at this stage. In this paper, we propose the generative imagination network with transformer to automatically generate visual annotations semantic-equivalent with source and target sentences. The proposed model receives the inputs of source-target bilingual sentences and generates visual annotations for MMT. Experiments analysis demonstrate that our model can generate high-quality annotated images and prompt the performance of MMT. Additionally, we use our model to generate annotated images for a famous English-German IWSLT-2015, the experimental results show the improvement for MMT.

Keywords: Multi-modal machine translation · Visual annotation

1 Introduction

Multi-modal machine translation (MMT) aims at exploring better translation systems by integrating the visual annotation which presents the content described in the bilingual parallel sentence pair into the conventional only-text neural machine translation (NMT). Many recent studies have already reported the obvious improvements when equipping their NMT models with visual annotations [1–4].

Although many existing MMT methods can get an obvious improvement than the conventional only-text NMT, those methods all rely on triplets of bilingual sentence-image for training and tuples of source sentence-image for inference [5–8]. It means that the advantage of MMT depends on the availability of data sets, especially the quantity and quality of annotated images, to improve the quality of translation. However, the data sets are still relatively small in several datasets

5.2.2 Efficient Incorporation of Knowledge Graph Information for Enhanced Graph-to-Text Generation (EI 收录)

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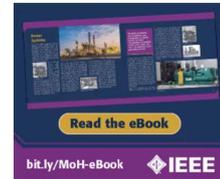
Efficient Incorporation of Knowledge Graph Information for Enhanced Graph-to-Text Generation

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Zhenlin Xia; Shaobo Tao; Youwei Qin; Yingjie Zhou; Jingjing Liu; Xiayang Shi [All Authors](#)



- Abstract
- Document Sections
- I. Introduction
- II. Related Work
- III. Methodology
- IV. Experiments
- V. Results and Analysis
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Abstract: Previous research on Knowledge Graph-to-Text Generation (KG-to-Text) primarily introduced auxiliary pretraining tasks to enhance pre-trained generative models, aiming to address their limitations in handling graph structural information. However, this approach not only imposes substantial computational demands but also results in limited improvements. To address this issue, we propose an innovative method that effectively incorporates the structural information of knowledge graphs into pre-trained generative models without modifying their core architectures. Our approach involves inputting the original knowledge graph data into a graph convolutional network. Additionally, we feed linearized sequences derived from the knowledge graph into the pre-trained generative model to fully leverage its rich semantic information. By using a multi-head attention mechanism, we combine the obtained graph feature representations with the pre-trained generative model to address the model's deficiencies in handling structural information. Experiment results on WebNLG and EventNarrative show that our approach not only reduces computational overhead but also achieves superior performance.

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Efficient Incorporation of Knowledge Graph Information for Enhanced Graph-to-Text Generation

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Abstract—Previous research on Knowledge Graph-to-Text Generation (KG-to-Text) primarily introduced auxiliary pretraining tasks to enhance pre-trained generative models, aiming to address their limitations in handling graph structural information. However, this approach not only imposes substantial computational demands but also results in limited improvements. To address this issue, we propose an innovative method that effectively incorporates the structural information of knowledge graphs into pre-trained generative models without modifying their core architectures. Our approach involves inputting the original knowledge graph data into a graph convolutional network. Additionally, we feed linearized sequences derived from the knowledge graph into the pre-trained generative model to fully leverage its rich semantic information. By using a multi-head attention mechanism, we combine the obtained graph feature representations with the pre-trained generative model to address the model's deficiencies in handling structural information. Experiment results on WebNLG and EventNarrative show that our approach not only reduces computational overhead but also achieves superior performance.

Keywords—Knowledge Graph, KG-to-text, Graph neural network.

I. INTRODUCTION

Knowledge graphs constitute a graphical storage format employed for knowledge representation, utilizing graphs to store various entities and their interrelationships. By transforming real-world information into structured data, knowledge graphs effectively organize and depict extensive knowledge. The generation of textual content from knowledge graphs is a pivotal direction within the data-to-text field. This task aims to convert information from knowledge graphs into easily understandable natural language text. Converting entities and relationships from a knowledge graph into natural language sentences can assist users in better comprehending and utilizing the knowledge contained within the knowledge graph. The utility of KG-to-text generation transcends disciplinary boundaries, finding application in various domains, such as question answering systems [1] and text summarization [2].

While pre-trained language models excel in text generation tasks [3], they still face certain challenges when dealing with graph-structured data like knowledge graphs. This arises from the fact that knowledge graphs cannot be directly utilized as input for pre-trained models' training. The prevailing approach involves linearizing knowledge graphs into text sequences familiar to pre-trained language models [4], thus effectively harnessing the models' rich semantic knowledge.

However, directly linearizing knowledge graphs can diminish their structural information, making it difficult for the model to distinguish between different entities and their intrinsic relationships. This limitation constrains the model's ability to comprehend and utilize the structured information within the graph. Consequently, this may lead to generated text lacking a complete representation of the knowledge graph, thereby reducing the accuracy and richness of information in the generated text.

To address this issue, we propose a novel approach that effectively incorporates the graph information of a knowledge graph with a pre-trained language model without altering the model's structure. Initially, we feed the raw data from the knowledge graph into a Graph Convolutional Network (GCN) to obtain a graph-encoded representation that contains rich node information. Subsequently, we input the linearized sequence of the knowledge graph into a pre-trained language model to fully leverage its rich semantic information. This approach enables us to establish associations between entities and relationships from the knowledge graph and the context within the pre-trained language model, thereby enhancing the model's understanding of text generation tasks. After employing a multi-head attention mechanism, we incorporate graph-encoded information into the pre-trained model to address its lack of structured information. This incorporation enhances the model's ability to utilize knowledge graph-derived structural insights for guiding the text generation process. The proposed model achieves better results on two KG-to-text datasets.

II. RELATED WORK

KG-to-Text is a significant research direction in the Data-to-Text domain. Early studies primarily employed neural networks to process the triples within knowledge graphs, aiming to achieve end-to-end text generation [5]. However, due to limitations in model structure, these approaches resulted in subpar text generation quality. In recent years, with scholars delving deeper into graph research, graph neural networks have been harnessed to better capture the structured information within knowledge graphs [6]. Some studies [7] suggest that using graph neural network encoders can yield superior generation results compared to traditional encoders. Furthermore, by enhancing specific structures within the transformer, it's possible to effectively strengthen the model's ability to acquire graph-structured information. However, these meth-

5.2.3 我国耕地非农化研究进展及展望（中文核心）

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· 资源利用 ·

我国耕地非农化研究进展及展望*

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摘 要 [目的] 通过梳理我国耕地非农化的研究进展, 研判现有研究成效及不足, 并结合新时代耕地非农化的诉求, 厘定未来研究导向和重点, 为增强耕地非农化成果精准性提供参考和借鉴。[方法] 该文采用文献综述法和对比分析法总结我国耕地非农化的研究及发展趋势。[结果] (1) 从研究内容上看, 我国耕地非农化研究内容丰富, 耕地非农化发展现状主要涉及耕地非农化时空演变特征及规律, 发展异质性显著; 耕地非农化对经济发展的正面影响较为明显, 但对社会及生态环境的负面影响更为突出; 驱动力及驱动机制对耕地非农化的作用具有两面性; 耕地非农化体制机制、技术层面的调控因地区性发展差异而有所不同; 研究多以耕地非农化的静态为主, 动态性不强, 对耕地非农化发展过程的控制与管控研究存在不足。(2) 从研究尺度上看, 我国耕地非农化研究集中在以全国和省域为主的宏观地域上, 对全国以及各省份及其内部范畴的耕地非农化做出研究分析, 该尺度范围内耕地非农化发展大体呈不均衡态势, 而目前我国对于微观层面上的研究相对较少。(3) 从研究方法上看, 学者们多以定性方法为主, 采用定性与定量相结合的方法研究土地利用问题, 通过数理统计分析研究耕地非农化的驱动机制, 并结合遥感与GIS技术对土地利用变化进行动态监测, 但多目标、多学科综合集成的智能体技术应用较少。[结论] 创新耕地非农化的研究方法, 构建智能决策模型; 加强耕地非农化过程管控研究, 提高实时监控力度与吻合度; 厘清微观主体的行为特征, 完善多尺度、多层次结构是今后研究的重点。

关键词 耕地 非农化 研究进展 风险评估 展望

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0 引言

耕地非农化是社会经济发展的必然现象, 由我国社会经济体制改革大背景、大问题引申而出, 由此带来的影响受到国内外政府和学术界的高度关注。我国关于耕地非农化的理论与实践研究起步较晚, 20世纪90年代以来, 学者们关于耕地非农化的研究较多, 主要涉及耕地非农化时空演变特征及规律, 耕地非农化社会、经济、生态环境等的正负面影响, 驱动力及驱动机制研究, 耕地非农化体制机制、技术层面的调控等方面。保有一定数量和质量的耕地, 降低耕地非农化的外部不经济性, 事关我国全面建成小康社会目标。

因此, 文章系统梳理我国耕地非农化的研究进展, 研判现有研究成效及不足, 厘定未来研究导向和重点, 为增强耕地非农化成果精准性提供参考和借鉴。

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5.3 专利:

5.3.1 一种基于人工智能的产品追溯标签读取设备（实用新型专利）

证书号第16000970号



实用新型专利证书

实用新型名称：一种基于人工智能的产品追溯标签读取设备

发明人：孙文利;胡梦莹;张明哲;师夏阳;程佩;袁佳琪;夏振林

专利号：ZL 2021 2 2571819.1

专利申请日：2021年10月26日

专利权人：郑州轻工业大学

地址：450000 河南省郑州市金水区东风路5号

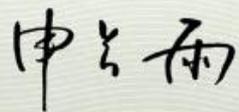
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2022年03月11日

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其他事项参见续页

5.3.2 一种基于人工智能的户外新能源汽车充电桩（实用新型专利）



5.4 其他成效:

5.4.1 学生刘畅获得河南省优秀毕业生



5.4.2 学生范智博获得河南省三好学生

