Fracking AGU

Jordan Landers

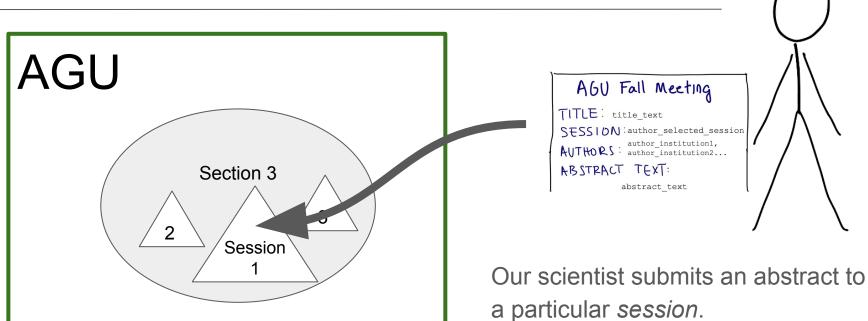
Thinkful Final Capstone | July 12, 2019



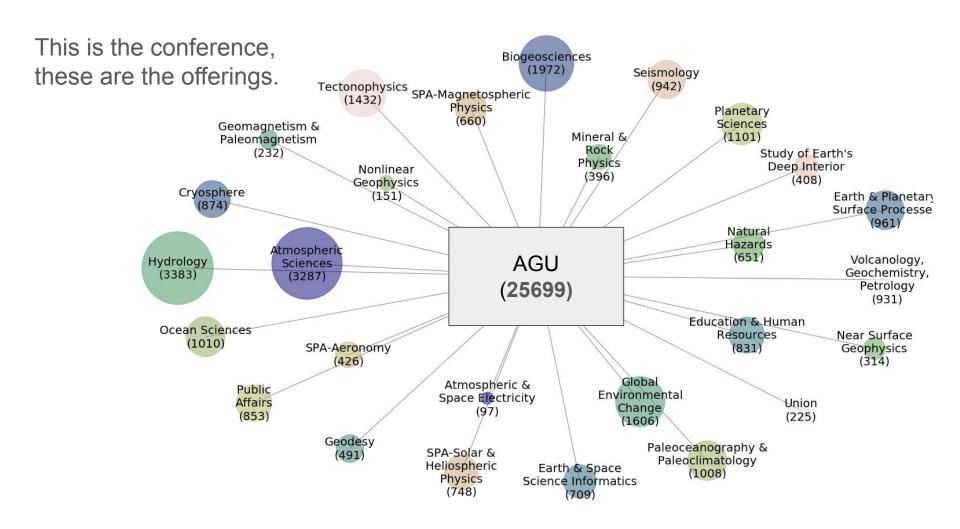
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AGU Fall Meeting
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There once was an earth scientist with an accepted abstract...

Organizing AGU



25699 abstracts distributed across 1993 sessions that belong to 27 sections

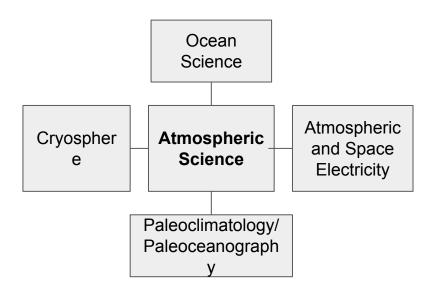


As a matter of practicality, our scientist will likely limit itinerary planning to...

(1) the section their abstract is in

Atmospheric Science Sub-Km Grid Spacing Simulations Over the Vale do Cobro Using the WRF-ARW During Perdigao 2017 Stratification Effects on Flow through a Microscale Gap A Comparison of Atmospheric Profilers and Environmental Soundings in Complex Terrain during the 2017 VORTEX-SE Field Campaign Characteristics of Boundary-Layer Convection in a Deep and Wide Valley: A Large-Eddy Simulation Study Weather Patterns Associated with the US-Bangla BS211 Aircraft Accident at TIA, Kathmandu Valley, Nepal as Revealed by WRF-ARW Simulation Fast-response, high-resolution wind modeling over complex terrain Effects of Topography on Residence Time and Export Fraction of Gases **Emitted within Forests** On the Parameterization of Turbulence in Katabatic Flow etc...

(2) the sections instinctively similar to the section their abstract is in



AGI) Fall Meeting

Stratification Effects on Flow through a Microscale Gap

SESSION

Boundary Layer Processes and Turbulence III

['Vassallo, D*, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN, AUTHORS: United States'], ['Krishnamurthy, R, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN, United States'],...]

ABSTRACT TEXT:

While the flow effects of mesoscale gaps and passes in mountains are

well documented, studies into flow response to microscale topographic anomalies under various stability conditions are few and far between. Small gaps between localized peaks on a ridge may play an important role in the immediate surrounding environment by causing flow distortion and jetting, thus changing potential loads on wind turbines, affecting the dispersion of pollutants, and modifying the spread of forest fires.

The Perdigão Campaign, which occurred in the Spring of 2017, aimed to study flow in/over a parallel double ridge configuration, with a focus on microscale flow. One of the ridges had a densely instrumented gap that was approximately 700 m in length and 60 m in depth, allowing for an analysis of microscale gap flows. A novel triple Doppler lidar system was used to obtain data both within the gap region and on the leeward slope, while a dual Doppler lidar system collected flow information on the windward slope. Additionally, well instrumented

They will review abstracts based on:

title text and author list

 OR

title text, author list AND abstract text

Section labels make the conference program less daunting, but do they help an attendee accurately build an itinerary consistent with their interests?

Do they reflect the underlying structure of the content presented at the AGU Fall Annual Meeting?

Study Design

- Acquire data and process into title_features and abstract features
- 2. Are all ways of picking abstracts to investigate created equal?

 Here we simulate the scientist's similar-abstract-search strategies using doc2vec representations of the abstracts and compare them to the average similarity across the set of abstracts returned from an analysis of the whole program.
- 3. All else equal, are section labels the best way to cluster abstracts?

 Here we algorithmically cluster abstracts and compare them to section label clustering
- 4. With training, can a classifier learn to predict section labels?

 Here we compare the performance of classifiers trained on cluster labels and section labels

Collecting and Cleaning Data

- Abstract text and metadata from the 2018 Fall Meeting was scraped using scrapy and selenium
- Raw HTML data were stripped of tags, stop words, numbers, and punctuation, set to lower case and lemmatized using nltk

```
"title": ["<h2>Unexpected and significant biospheric CO<sub>2</sub> significant biospheric co2 fluxes in the Los Angeles Basin indicated by atmospheric radiocarbon (<sup>14</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>)</h2>"] "title": unexpected significant biospheric co2 fluxes los angeles basin indicated by atmospheric radiocarbon 14co2
```

Author names and institutions were formatted to create unique identifiers

Miller, J B*, Global Monitoring Division,
NOAA/ESRL, Boulder, CO, United States'

millerjbglobalmonitoringdivisionnoaa
esrlbouldercounitedstates

Concept of Doc2Vec

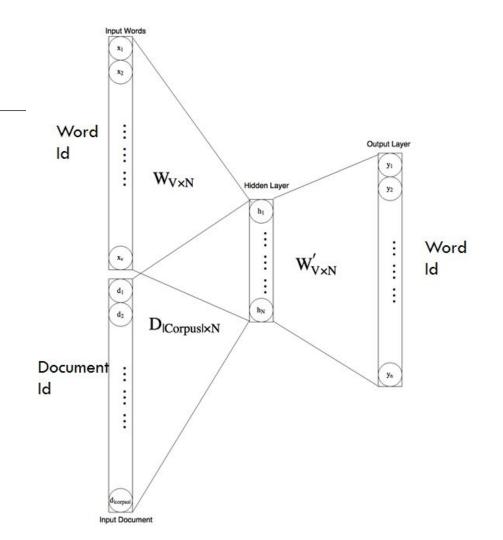
"The bug in her code caused her computer to crash."

"The little kid spent the afternoon in the backyard digging in the dirt and putting bugs in her jar."

- Word2Vec uses these examples to build word context for "bug"
- 2. Doc2Vec adds information about each sentence

Ex: "The bug in her ____ caused her computer to crash."

The model might predict "code" rather than "dirt"

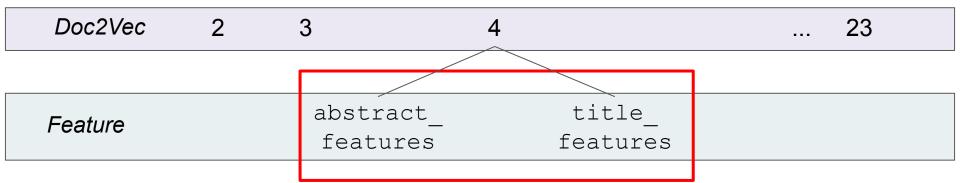


Building Doc2Vec models

Train Doc2Vec models for abstract_features **and** title_features **on each of 22 parameter sets**.

Doc2Vec parameters combinations were created from:

- min_alpha = [.0001, .0003], min_count = [8, 12, 16], vector_size = [15, 35], window = [3, 6]

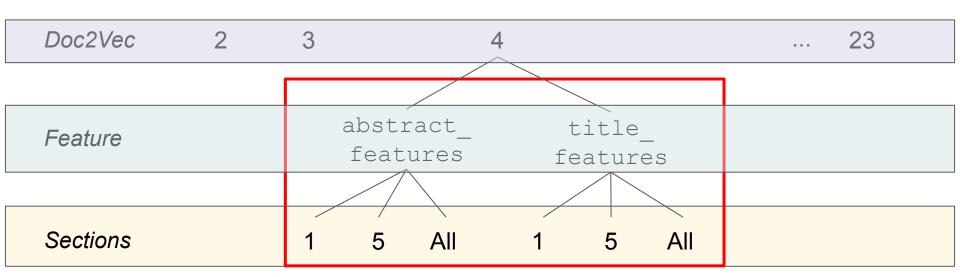


Doc2Vec Similarity Analysis

Experiment 1:

Experiment 1: Overview

Does "filter by my section and maybe a few similar sections" yield the most similar set of abstracts to my seed?



Experiment 1: "Closest 4 sections"

The data structure to keep in mind: { Atmospheric Sciences: { Ocean Sciences: [], Natural Hazards: []

(all sections) }

For every **section**:

(all sections) }

For every abstract:

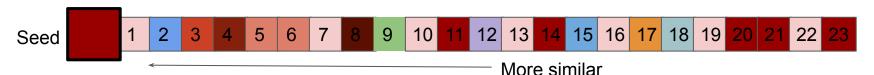
- 1. calculate the 50 most similar abstracts by doc2vec.most_similar()
- Identify the section for each add the *corresponding score* to the corresponding section list

Average the lists for each section

Pick the four top scoring sections to be the "closest 4"

For each model (call it model n):

- For each of the 25699 abstracts:
 - 1. Identify the 60 most similar abstracts to seed (subject to section limitation)



2. Calculate the mean and standard deviation of those similarity scores

Model n			
Limitation: Seed section only			
Seed Mean of similarity between seed and			
1	4, 11, 14, 20, 21, 23		
25699			
Model avg.			

Model n		
Limitation	: Seed section + 4 similar	
Seed	Mean of similarity	
	between seed and	
1 1,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,13,14		
	16,19,20,21,22,23	
25699		
Model avg.		

Model n		
	Limitation: All sections	
Seed	Mean of similarity between seed and	
1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,1 7,18,19,20,21,22,23	
25699		
Model avg.		

[Example: Doc2Vec parameter set 5, title_features, abstract 6085]

```
df_agu.iloc[agu_inds][['title2', 'section', 'session']][:60]
```

session	section	title2	
Plate Motion, Continental Deformation, and Int	Geodesy	Have we seen the largest earthquakes in easter	1666
Earthquake Source Physics Inferred from Macros	Seismology	Energetic onset of earthquakes	5584
Induced Seismicity in the United States and Ca	Seismology	Aftershock density decay in space and time: Ob	5634
Seismotectonic Processes Along Active Latin Am	Tectonophysics	Slip Distribution of the 1960 Chile Earthquake	12822
The Hazards of Hazard Communication: Importanc	Public Affairs	Sifting Fact from Science Fiction for the Publ	18756
Leveraging Social Media, Crowdsourcing, Citize	Public Affairs	Hey Alexa, Open USGS Did You Feel It? Explori	25653
The 2018 Eruptions of Klauea Volcano, Hawaii,	Volcanology, Geochemistry, Petrology	Shear Wave Splitting Tomography at Kilauea	18604
Extracting Information from Geophysical and Ge	Seismology	Rapid Characterization of Large Earthquakes wi	5430
Earthquake Source Physics: Unified Perspective	Seismology	The Weak Determinism of Large Earthquakes	5892
Shallow Subduction Zone Structure and Dynamics II	Tectonophysics	Quantifying seismic hazard from interseismic I	13149
Recent Progress in Nuclear Test Monitoring Cap	Seismology	Earthquake Similarity through Graphical Modeli	6266
Whose Fault Is It? Relating Structural and Com	Tectonophysics	Uncovering the physical controls of episodic t	14392
Three-Dimensional Fault Architecture and Geome	Tectonophysics	Normal fault connectivity through time: an exa	14479
Integrated Approach for Earth, Ocean, Atmosphe	Natural Hazards	Hydroacoustic records from non-tsunamigenic ev	9111
The KPg Mass Extinction and the Chicxulub Impa	Paleoceanography and Paleoclimatology	The Chicxulub Impact Produced a Powerful Globa	5283
Seismology Contributions: Earthquakes II Posters	Seismology	Increasing complexity of earthquake cycle with	5391
Science to Action: Education for Community/Sci	Public Affairs	Bridging the Gap between Earthquake Hazards Re	25617
Numerical and Laboratory Analogue Models of Dy	Tectonophysics	Vent location forecasts at calderas: a physics	14898
New Frontiers in Global Seismic Monitoring and	Seismology	The USGS National Earthquake Information Cente	5872

Model n			
Limitati	Limitation: Seed section only		
Seed	Mean of similarity		
	between seed and		
1 5584, 5634, 5430, 5892			
25699			
Model avg.			

[Example: Doc2Vec parameter set 5, title_features, abstract 6085]

```
df_agu.iloc[agu_inds][['title2', 'section', 'session']][:60]
```

title2

	uuez	section	session
1666	Have we seen the largest earthquakes in easter	Geodesy	Plate Motion, Continental Deformation, and Int
5584	Energetic onset of earthquakes	Seismology	Earthquake Source Physics Inferred from Macros
5634	Aftershock density decay in space and time: Ob	Seismology	Induced Seismicity in the United States and Ca
12822	Slip Distribution of the 1960 Chile Earthquake	Tectonophysics	Seismotectonic Processes Along Active Latin Am
18756	Sifting Fact from Science Fiction for the Publ	Public Affairs	The Hazards of Hazard Communication: Importanc
25653	Hey Alexa, Open USGS Did You Feel It? Explori	Public Affairs	Leveraging Social Media, Crowdsourcing, Citize
18604	Shear Wave Splitting Tomography at Kilauea	Volcanology, Geochemistry, Petrology	The 2018 Eruptions of Klauea Volcano, Hawaii,
5430	Rapid Characterization of Large Earthquakes wi	Seismology	Extracting Information from Geophysical and Ge
5892	The Weak Determinism of Large Earthquakes	Seismology	Earthquake Source Physics: Unified Perspective
13149	Quantifying seismic hazard from interseismic I	Tectonophysics	Shallow Subduction Zone Structure and Dynamics II
6266	Earthquake Similarity through Graphical Modeli	Seismology	Recent Progress in Nuclear Test Monitoring Cap
14392	Uncovering the physical controls of episodic t	Tectonophysics	Whose Fault Is It? Relating Structural and Com
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9111	Hydroacoustic records from non-tsunamigenic ev	Natural Hazards	Integrated Approach for Earth, Ocean, Atmosphe
5283	The Chicxulub Impact Produced a Powerful Globa	Paleoceanography and Paleoclimatology	The KPg Mass Extinction and the Chicxulub Impa
5391	Increasing complexity of earthquake cycle with	Seismology	Seismology Contributions: Earthquakes II Posters
25617	Bridging the Gap between Earthquake Hazards Re	Public Affairs	Science to Action: Education for Community/Sci
14898	Vent location forecasts at calderas: a physics	Tectonophysics	Numerical and Laboratory Analogue Models of Dy
5872	The USGS National Earthquake Information Cente	Seismology	New Frontiers in Global Seismic Monitoring and

section

session

Model n			
Limitation	Limitation: Seed section + 4 similar		
Seed	inoun or ominanty		
1	between seed and		
1 2004, 3004, 12022,			
25 699			
Model avg.			

title2

[Example: Doc2Vec parameter set 5, title_features, abstract 6085]

```
df_agu.iloc[agu_inds][['title2', 'section', 'session']][:60]
```

	uuez	Section	Session
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5584	Energetic onset of earthquakes	Seismology	Earthquake Source Physics Inferred from Macros
5634	Aftershock density decay in space and time: Ob	Seismology	Induced Seismicity in the United States and Ca
12822	Slip Distribution of the 1960 Chile Earthquake	Tectonophysics	Seismotectonic Processes Along Active Latin Am
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18604	Shear Wave Splitting Tomography at Kilauea	Volcanology, Geochemistry, Petrology	The 2018 Eruptions of Klauea Volcano, Hawaii,
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section

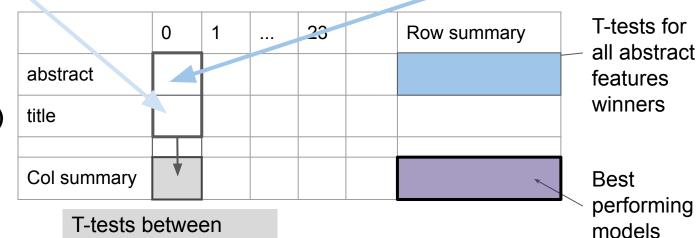
session

Model n			
Limitat	Limitation: None (all sections)		
Seed	Mean of similarity		
	between seed and		
1	1 1666, 5584, 5634, 12822,		
18756			
25699			
Model avg.			

Experiment 1a: How many sections to search?

1_title_feat_S1	1_title_feat_S5	1_title_feat_SA	1_abstract_feat_S1	1_abstract_feat_S5	1_abstract_feat_SA
index mean std	index mean std	index mean std	index mean std	index mean std	index mean std
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc
25699	25699	25699	25699	25699	25699

Run t-test between sets, record significant set(s) w/ higher mean score(s)



T-tests between param set # winners

Experiment 1a: Results

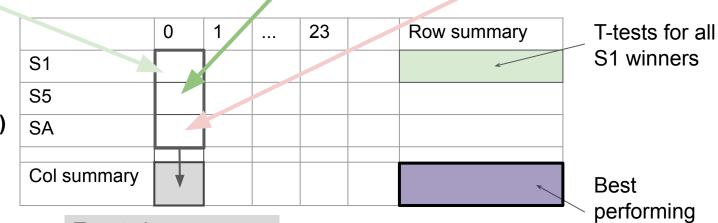


- Combing through all abstracts yielded more similar sets (on average) for every doc2vec parameterization for both full abstract text features and just title features.
- Except for models 19 and 23, title features were more predictive of similar titles than abstracts were of similar abstracts. For models 19 and 23, the abstract and title features were not significantly different.

Experiment 1b: Search based on title or abstract text?

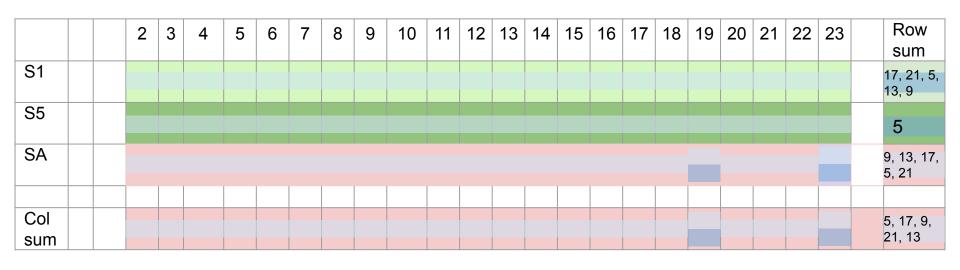
1_title_feat_S1	1_abstract_feat_S1	1_title_feat_S5	1_abstract_feat_S5	1_title_feat_SA	1_abstract_feat_SA
index mean std	index mean std	index mean std	index mean std	index mean std	index mean std
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
etc	etc	etc	etc	etc	etc
25699	25699	25699	25699	25699	25699

Run t-test between sets, record significant set(s) w/ higher mean score(s)



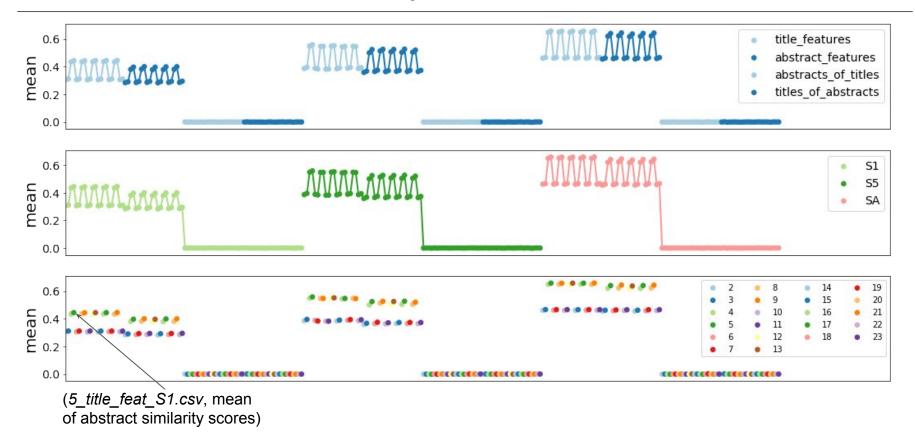
T-tests between param set # winners performing models

Experiment 1b: Results

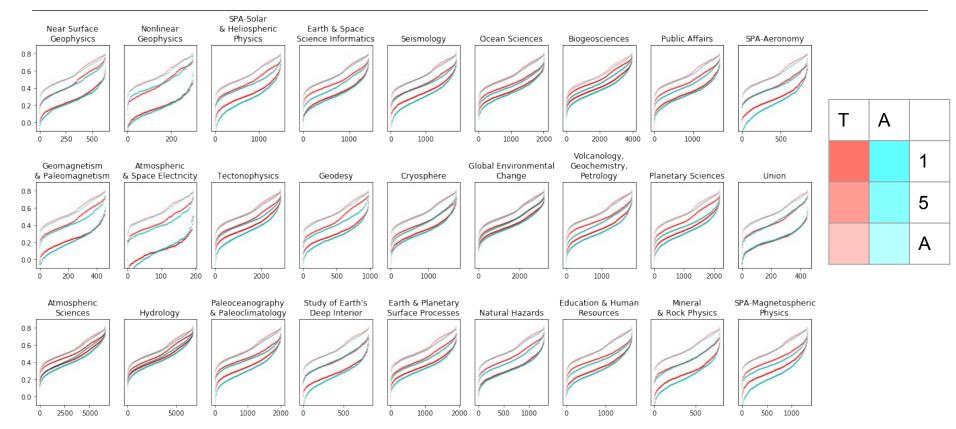


S1	S5 SAII	Title	Abstract
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Experiment 1: Summary



Results Breakdown by Section



Checking the results

Seed: Fully Physics-Based PSHA: Coupling RSQSim with Deterministic Ground Motion Simulations

Section: Seismology, Session: 'Beyond the Earthquake Cycle: Field and Modeling Constraints of Earthquake

Rupture Along Complex-Geometry Fault Systems and Implications for Seismic Hazard Assessment II'

df_agu.iloc[agu_inds][['title2', 'section', 'session']][:60]

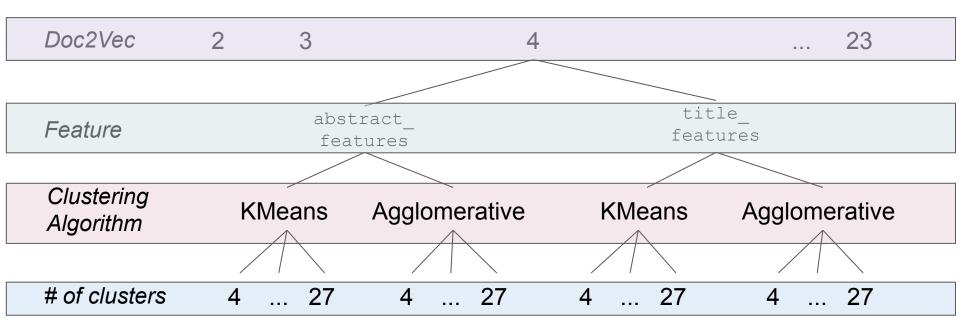
	title2	10 sections	section	session
1666	Have we seen the largest earthquakes in easter	featured in top 60!	Geodesy	Plate Motion, Continental Deformation, and Int
5584	Energetic onset of earthquakes		Seismology	Earthquake Source Physics Inferred from Macros
5634	Aftershock density decay in space and time: Ob	•	Seismology	Induced Seismicity in the United States and Ca
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Experiment 2:

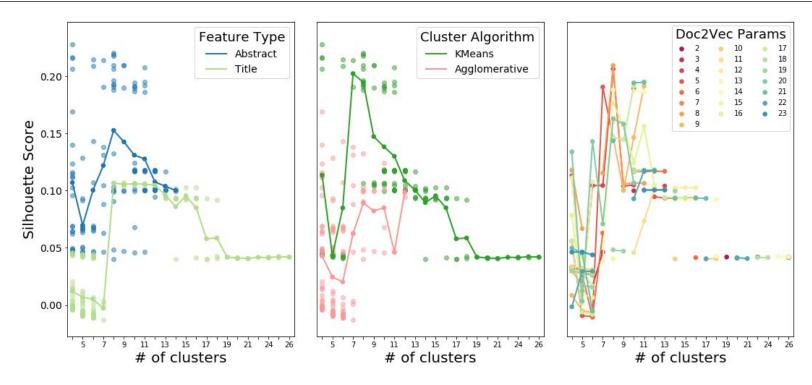
Clustering

Experiment 2: Overview

Are Section Labels the best description of the underlying group structure of the AGU offerings?

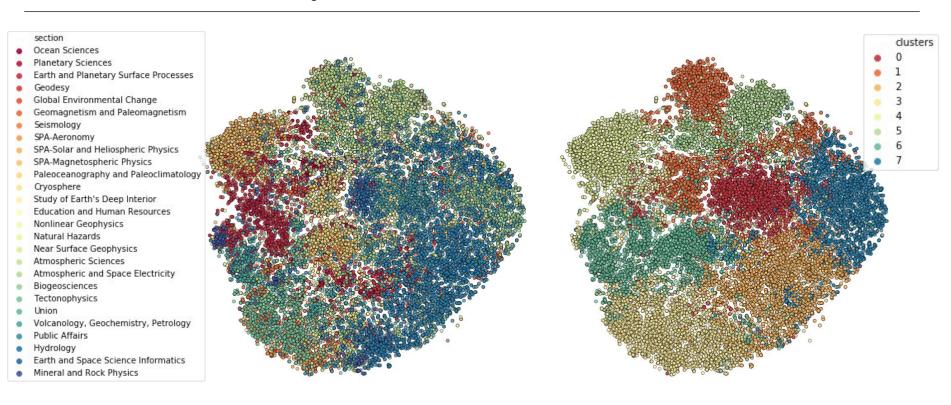


Results Summary

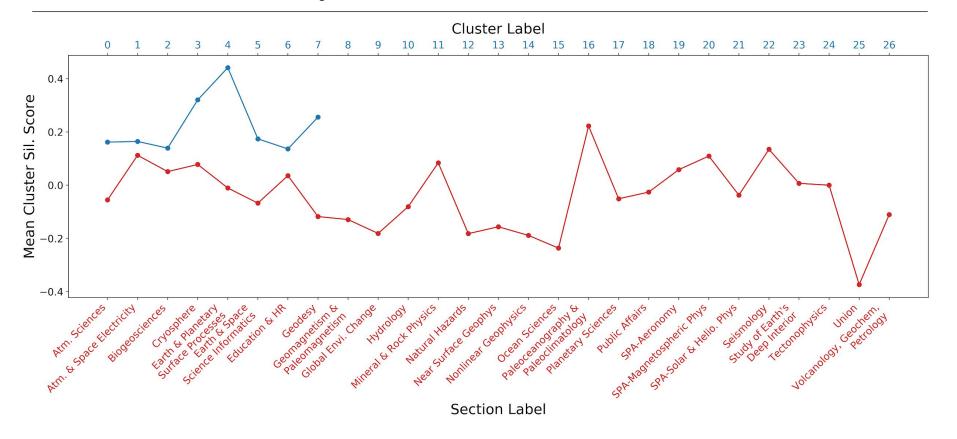


of clusters for the three highest scoring models for each feature_type-cluster_alg-doc2vec configurations

Results Summary



Results Summary

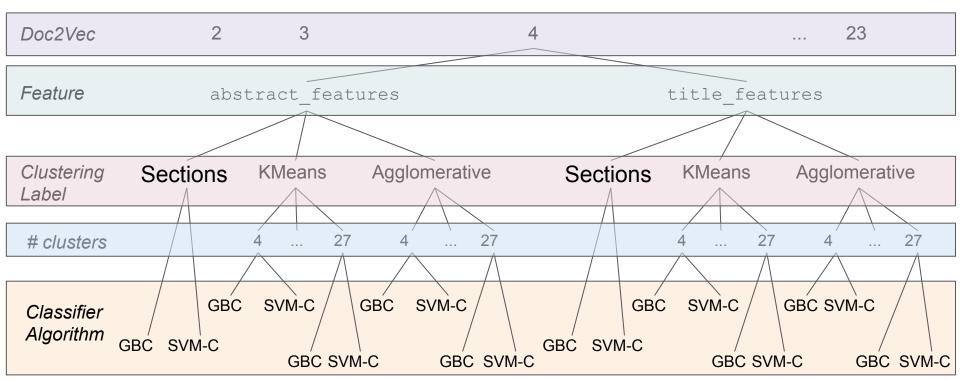


Supervised Classifiers

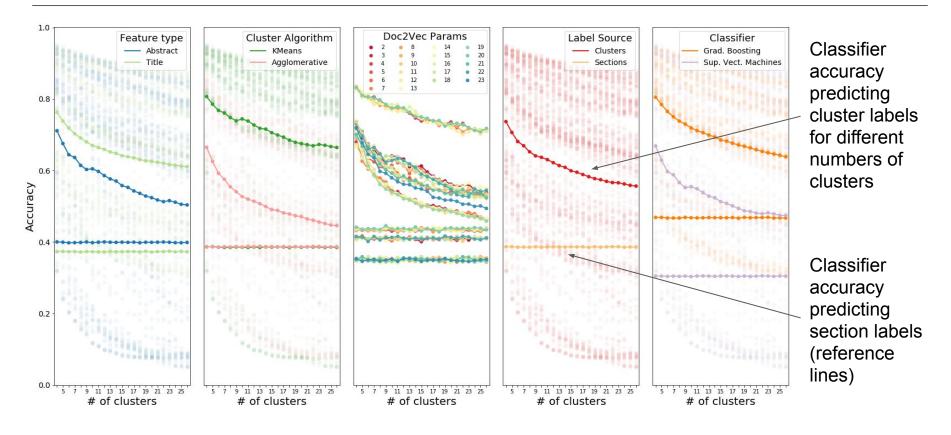
Experiment 3:

Experiment 3: Overview

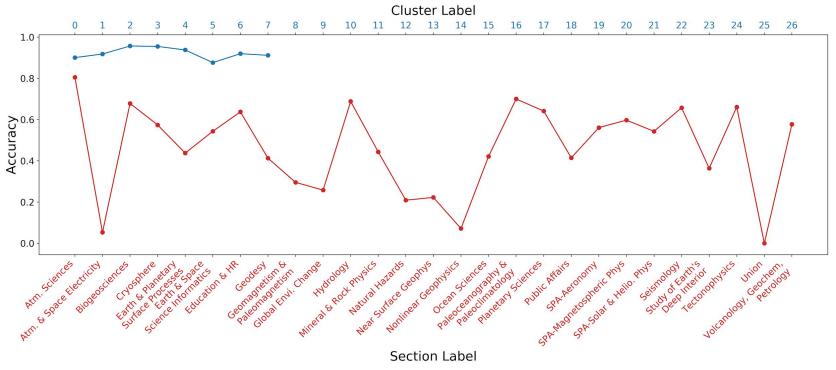
Given training, are section labels the most intuitive labels for abstracts?



Results: Overall Classifier Accuracy



Results: Classifier Accuracy by Label



Doc2Vec param set 8, K-means cluster labels (n=8), Gradient Boosting Classifier

Final Thoughts

- "Similar abstracts" vary considerably with Doc2Vec parameterization
- Can tune parameters to improve d2v similarity score, but haven't yet calibrated with a human so usefulness varies
- Spot checks do suggest that there are abstracts outside of closest four that are relevant and were otherwise undiscovered
- Section labels are useful but potentially not the only or best way to describe the structure of the AGU program (seen by both clustering coherence and classifier study)
- Different models may perform better for different sections, sessions, or even abstracts