

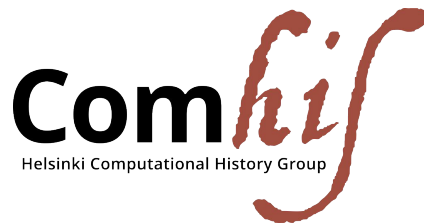
HPC in the Humanities

How high-performance computing supports and enables humanities (and social science) research

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Why do I use HPC?

1. Big, messy, data

- Historical archives going digital (or linked)
- Social media as cultural record
- Cross-platform, multi-format sources
- Resource-Intensive Methods

2. Resource-intensive methods

- GPU-dependent language models
- Large-scale network analysis
- Real-time processing pipelines

But fundamentally: No just 'faster' - the ability to ask fundamentally different questions

My HPC use cases



1. HPC as **Convenience**

- Could do on desktop, but HPC is more practical
- Example: Running RStudio remotely while traveling

2. HPC as **Enabler**

- Technically possible locally, but HPC makes it feasible
- Example: Parallel analyses on millions of documents
- Example: The ability to re-run computationally intensive scripts iteratively

3. HPC as **Necessity**

- Simply cannot be done without HPC resources
- Example: Processing data that won't fit into memory
- Example: Using GPUs for LLM tasks (sentiment analysis, toxicity detection)



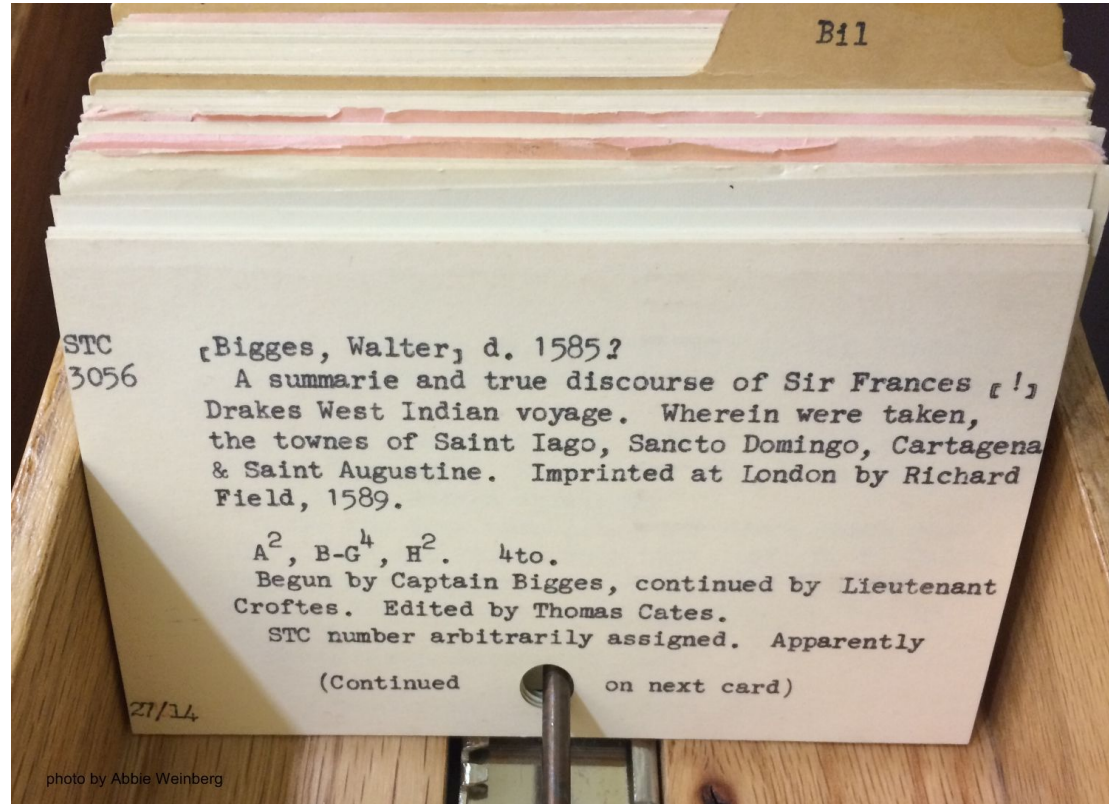
These categories are NOT mutually exclusive

Example 1: ESTC

LIBRARY
HSILIRB
ENGLISH
SHORT
TITLE
CATALOGUE

English Short Title Catalogue (ESTC)

- Bibliographic database
- Chronologically, its scope extends from the earliest printed work in British Isles (ca. 1473) through the last item printed in 1800
- Geographically:
 - British Isles
 - North America
 - British governed territories
 - Items printed in English, any part of the world
- Held by over 2000 institutions in North America, the United Kingdom, Europe, Australia and New Zealand
- 483,331 documents



FMT	BK	500	a Running title reads: Sir Frances Drakes VWest Indian voyage.
LDR	cam a2200469 4500	500	a Signatures: A² B-G⁴ H².
001	006196908	500	a Another state (STC 3056.5) has three additional lines in the title and a line of errata on the last page.
003	Uk-ES	500	a Often bound with maps, which were evidently sold separately. Those with letterpress English captions are separately listed as STC 3171.6, which see for information on states and combinations.
005	20130916220616.0	500	a Stationers' Register: Entered to W. Ponsonby 26 November 1588.
008	900830s1589 enk 00 eng c	509	a Signatures from Dfo.
009	S722	5104	a STC (2nd ed.), c 3056
035	a (CU-RivES)S722	5104	a Luborsky & Ingram. Engl. illustrated books, 1536-1603, c 3056
040	a CU-RivES c CU-RivES d CStRLIN d Uk-ES e dcrb	533	a Microfilm. b Ann Arbor, Mich. c University Microfilms International, d 1983. 1 microfilm reel ; 35 mm. f (Early English books, 1475-1640; 1772:10).
1001	a Bigges, Walter, d -1586.	60010	a Drake, Francis, c Sir, d 1540?-1596.
24512	a A summarie and true discourse of Sir Frances Drakes VWest Indian voyage. b VWherein were taken, the townes of Saint Iago, Sancto Domingo, Cartagena & Saint Augustine.	648 7	a 1473-1640 2 local
2463	a Summarie and true discourse of Sir Frances Drakes West Indian voyage	650 0	a Explorers z England v Biography v Early works to 1800.
2463	a Sir Frances Drakes VWest Indian voyage	650 0	a West Indies Expedition, 1585-1586 v Early works to 1800.
2463	a Sir Frances Drakes West Indian voyage	651 0	a America x Discovery and exploration x English v Early works to 1800.
260	a Imprinted at London : b <u>By Richard Field, dwelling in the Blacke-Friars by Ludgate,</u> c 1589.	7001	a Croftes, c Lieutenant.
300	a [4], 52 p. ; c 4°.	7001	a Gates, Thomas, c Sir, d -1621, e ed.
500	a "Begun by Captaine Bigges ... the same being afterwarde finished (as I thinke) by his lieutenant Maister Croftes, or some other, I knowe not well who"--A2r.	752	a Great Britain b England d London.
500	a Editor's dedication signed: Thomas Cates.	852	a bL b British Library e London, England, U.K. j [Shelfmark not available] x C> q imp., e [CM] r 1116038

Actor Fields (100, 110, 700, 710)

- Extracted 557,847 actors from 397,061 documents (for which there were named actors)
- Cleaned up and standardized unicode.
- Created individual actor records per document.
- Assigned roles when known.
- Harmonized by string matching (when appropriate) and with **Virtual International Authority File (VIAF)**
 - Problems: VIAF often has duplicate records; single records are clearly for multiple individuals, IDs change.
- **558,243 actor records harmonized into 92,044 unique actors.**

Imprint Field (260)

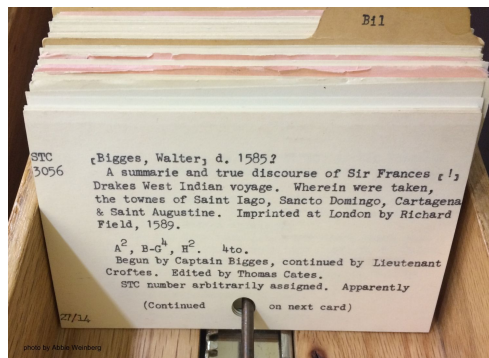
- Extracted named entities from ESTC field 260 (imprint/publisher statement)
 - printed for Bernard Lintott at the Cross-Keys, between the two Temple-Gates, in Fleet-Street. The Double Gallant: Or, the Sick Lady's Cure. A Comedy. Written by Mr. Cibber
 - printed by E: Coates. 1655. Sould by Thomas Heath in Covent garden, and Henry Herringman at the Ancker on the lowest side of the New-Exchange.
- On above used **Stanford NLP Parser** to:
 - Assign roles (publisher, printer, bookseller) and addresses
 - Corrected and enriched names
 - Using town, address, matching initials and name, name combinations, years of activity, etc, harmonized and expand on existing named entities.
 - Verified against BBTI (British Book Trade Index), VIAF, and our own data.
- **332,410 named actors in tag 260 unified as 35,252 unique actors..**

ESTC as historic, quantitative, and network data source

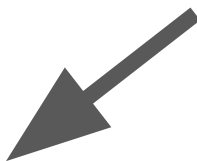
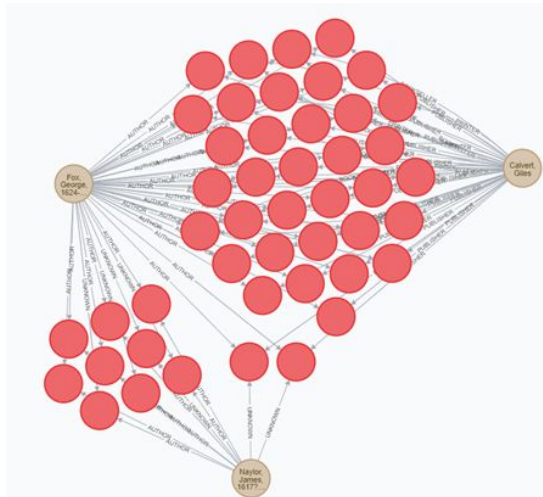
Extracted roughly 1,000,000 actors from the 400k+ documents for which there are named actors.

Got those actors through time consuming harmonisation process down to 142,407 unique actors.

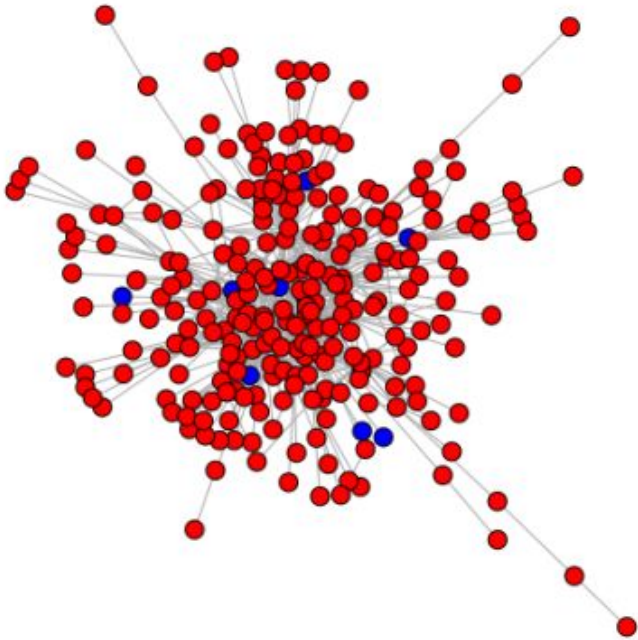
Create a graph (social network) of those actors where the document they worked on (authored, published, edited) links them to other historical actors.



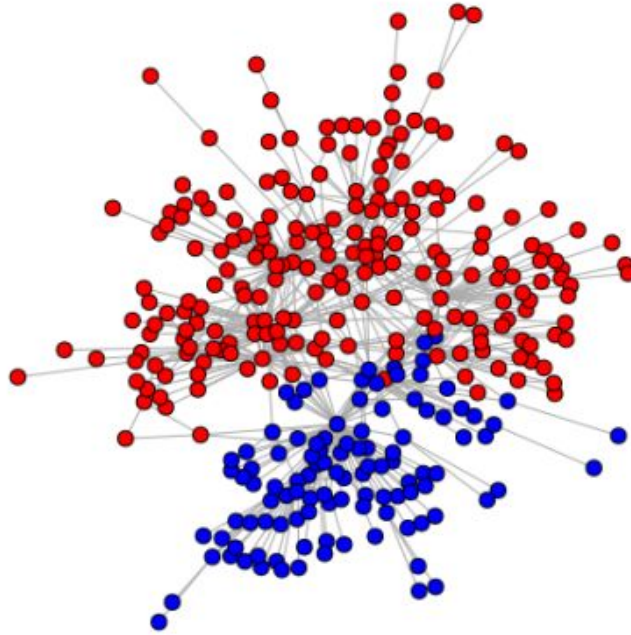
036 ja (CU-RIVES)R469744
040 ja CU-RIVES jc CU-RIVES je dorb
1001 ja Fox, George, jd 1624-1691.
ja Saul's errand to Damascus: with his packet of letters from the high-priests against the disciples of the Lord. Or A faithful transcript of a petition contrived by some persons in Lancashire, lb who call themselves ministers of the Gospel, breathing out threatnings and slaughters against a peaceable & godly people there, by them nick-named Quakers. Together with the defence of the persons thereby traduced against the slanderous and false suggestions of that petition, and other untruths charged upon them. Published to no other end, but to draw out the bowels of tender compassion from all that love the poor despised servants of Jesus Christ, who have been the scorn of carnall men in all ages.
260 ja London : lb printed for Giles Calvert, at the black Spread-Eagle at the west end of Pauls, jc 1654.
300 ja [x], 38 p. : jc 4*.
500 ja Attributed by Wing to George Fox.
500 ja Title has been reset, line 9 ends 'Petition'.
500 ja Caption title on leaf E4r: The examination of James Nayler, upon an indictment of blasphemy, at the sessions at Appleby, in January, 1652.
500 ja Caption title on leaf F3r: Accusations against Jo. Lawson, by him answered.
500 ja Catchword on A2r is 'and' & on A3r is 'When'.
500 ja Signatures: A-F*.
5104 ja Wing (CD-ROM, 1996), jc F1895
5104 ja Smith, J. Descriptive catalogue of Friends' books, jc l. p. 647
61020 ja Society of Friends lv Early works to 1800.
6487 ja 1641-1700 j2 local
6500 ja Quakers lv Apologetic works lv Early works to 1800.
6500 ja Quakers lv Persecutions lv Early works to 1800.
7001 ja Nayler, James, jd 1617?-1660.
7001 ja Lawson, John, jc of Lancaster.



Community split (1645-1659)



1645-1654



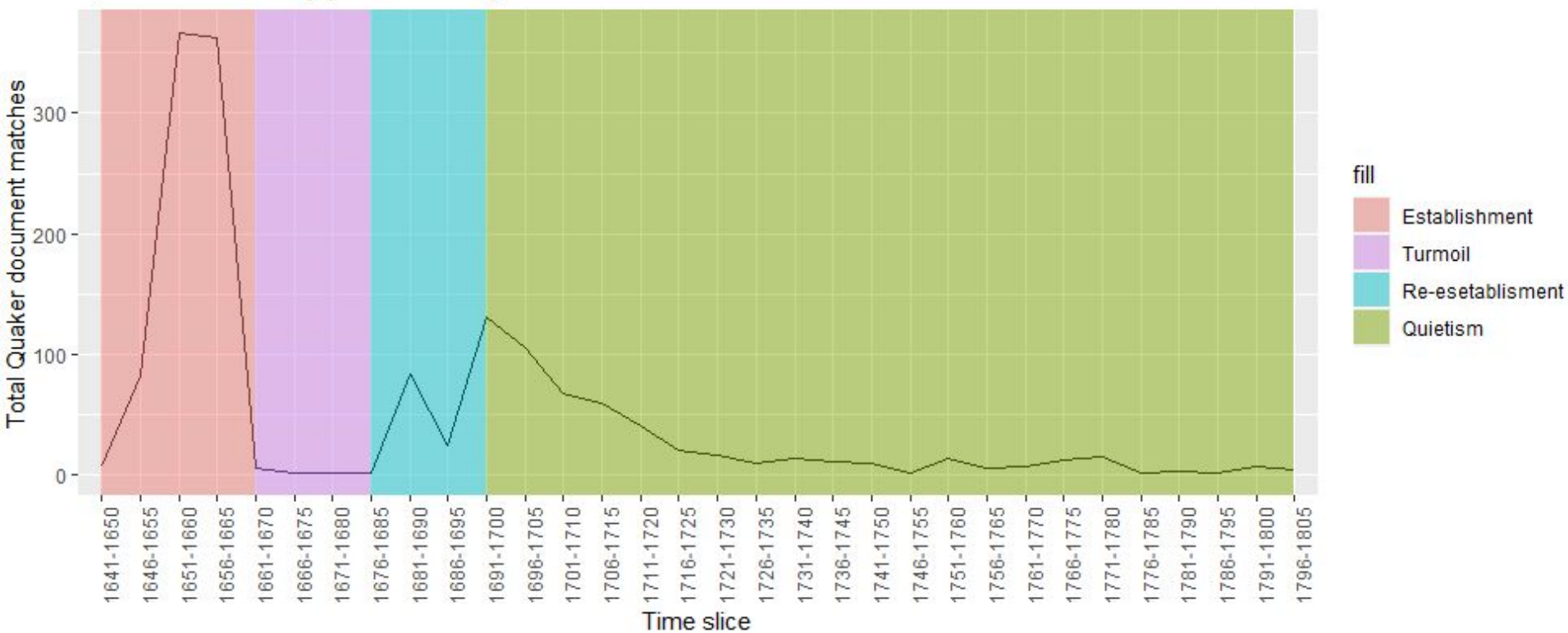
1650-1659

Left: One community of general religious actors. Blue nodes: Quaker founders George Fox, Edward Burrough, and Francis Howgill.

Right: Two communities. One made up of Quakers (blue) - nearly half of the “Valiant Sixty” - and a second general religious community (red).

Early Modern Quakers as a case study

Quaker community publications per time slice



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Example 2: Social Media Data



Catching Stray Balls

Research Question: Do real-world events trigger toxic behaviour that spreads across unrelated online communities?

The Scale:

62+ million Reddit posts from 41 football club subreddits (2008-2021)

20,764 match results aligned with posting times

575,863 paired posts by same users in football and non-football subreddits

10-minute time windows for cross-community analysis

Why Football? A "natural experiment" with clear, time-stamped emotional triggers

Research Question & Motivation

Do real-world events trigger toxic behaviour that spreads across unrelated online communities?

Toxicity has been defined as "interactions directed at an entity designed to be inflammatory" (Hansson et al. 2024).

Why it Matters:

- Users encountering toxic online discourse experience negative psychological consequences (Dougherty et al. 2022; Alcott et al. 2020)
- Social media amplifies emotional content through platform design (Milli et al. 2025; Kraemer et al. 2014)
- Those exposed to maliciously targeted content are more likely to express similar sentiments (Berman and Yang 2015; Brady et al. 2017)

Gap: Limited understanding of how toxicity emerges and moves between communities.

Approach: Football as a "natural experiment" with clear, time-stamped emotional triggers to trace sentiment spillover across digital spaces.

Data & Methods

Scale: 62+ million Reddit posts from 41 football club subreddits (2008-2021)

Matched Events: 20,764 match results aligned with posting times and football club subreddits

Cross-Community Analysis: Over half a million pairs of posts by same users in football and non-football subreddits (within 10-minute windows)

Match Result	Posts	%
Wins	6,177,264	49.6
Draws	2,690,511	20.6
Losses	3,902,086	29.9

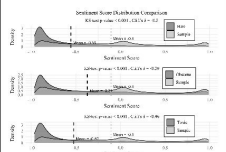
Analysis Pipeline:

- Reddit-based sentiment and toxicity analysis
- Match outcome correlation with sentiment shifts
- Cross-community sentiment spillover measurement
- Linguistic feature analysis of negative content

Finding 1: Negative Sentiment & Toxicity

How do we measure toxicity?

Toxicity is contextual. Posts in football subreddits after a loss may be perceived as negative rather than toxic. That same emotion, however, may be toxic in unrelated subreddits. Therefore we use sentiment and toxicity detection, as well as propensity features to assess the relationship.

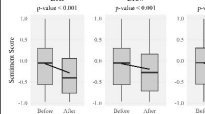


Strong correlation between negative sentiment and problematic content.

Implication: Sentiment is reliable proxy and early warning signal.

Finding 2: Football Results Correlate to Online Sentiment

Post Sentiment by Match Result (48 hour window)



Result	Posts per Match	Average Sentiment
Loss	739 (0.89***)	-0.25***
Draw	764 (0.92***)	-0.11***
Win	524 (1.12***)	0.07***

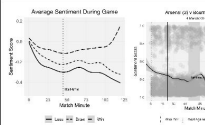
Within 120 Minutes	Posts per Match	Average Sentiment
Loss	739 (0.89***)	-0.25***
Draw	764 (0.92***)	-0.11***
Win	524 (1.12***)	0.07***

Within 8 Hours	Posts per Match	Average Sentiment
Loss	577 (0.89***)	-0.17***
Draw	605 (0.84***)	-0.09***
Win	501 (1.20***)	0.06***

Asymmetric Effect: Losses decrease sentiment and posting; wins increase posts but have smaller impact on sentiment

Temporal Correlation: Clear relationship between match events and sentiment shifts

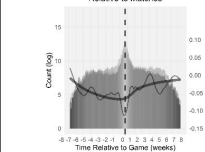
Real-Time Emotional Dynamics



Left: Aggregated sentiment per minute across all matches.

Right: Individual match (Arsenal vs. Bournemouth, 2023)

Below: Post count and sentiment relative to match timing



Key patterns:

- Universal sentiment drop at kick-off (anxiety)
- Diverging patterns based on (final) match outcome
- Negative reactions more sustained than positive
- Immediate measurable responses to key match events
- Sentiment is lower nearer to matches
- Sentiment decay over time following matches

Finding 3: Emotional Spillover Across Communities

Emotional states in football subreddits correlate to sentiment in unrelated subreddits

Time Period	Kendall's τ	n
All Paired Pairs	0.085***	275,863
During Matches	0.115***	234,024
Outside Matches	0.059***	341,839

Finding: Small correlation, but relative changes and statistical significance across large sample represent meaningful patterns of user behaviour at scale. The doubling of τ during matches suggests real world events amplify cross-community emotional spillover. This represents (within this sample) thousands of additional active posts in unrelated subreddits.

	Negative	Neutral	Positive
Negative	80.00	-18.76	-26.73
Neutral	18.92	22.74	7.58
Positive	-27.19	-5.12	11.66

N = standardised residuals

Finding: Matching sentiment across communities occurs more than chance

Finding 4: Linguistic Spillover of Toxic Features

Method: Measured correlations between linguistic features in paired posts across subreddits.

Feature	Outside	Match	Difference
Profanity	0.001***	0.100***	0.098***
Violent words	0.022***	0.049***	0.027***
Insults	0.029***	0.071***	0.042***
Exclamations	0.124***	0.154***	0.030***
All caps	0.092***	0.133***	0.041***

Finding: All linguistic toxicity markers strengthen during matches

Implication: Heightened emotional state from football events intensify toxic communication patterns across unrelated digital spaces

Implications & Applications

Digital communities are interconnected emotional ecosystems

For Research:

- Methods to measure emotional contagion cascading
- Apprehend beyond football (elections, breaking news)

For Platform Design:

- Predictive moderation during high-risk events
- Early warnings through cross-platform monitoring

Indicators for temporarily limiting cross-community posts

For Society:

- Understanding online-to-offline harm pathways
- Hidden mechanisms of toxicity propagation

Broader Impact: Computational evidence of real-world cross-domain emotional spillover across unrelated digital communities

How HPC made this research possible

1. Initial Data Parsing

- 4TB+ compressed Reddit data (billions of posts)
- Streaming identification of football-related posts
- Result: 62M posts from 41 club subreddits

2. GPU-Intensive Text Analysis

- RoBERTa-based sentiment models on tens of millions of posts
- Transformer architecture requires GPU acceleration
- Parallel processing across multiple nodes

3. Cross-Community Matching

- Re-parsing billions of posts to find same users in non-football subreddits
- 575,863 paired posts within 10-minute windows
- Complex temporal alignment across communities

Digital communities as interconnected emotional ecosystems

Key Findings:

- 1) Asymmetric emotional response: Losses decrease sentiment more than wins increase it
- 2) Cross-community spillover
- 3) Linguistic toxicity markers strengthen during live matches
- 4) Real-time emotional contagion measurable minute-by-minute

The "Different Questions" Enabled:

Traditional: "How do fans react to their team losing?"

HPC-Enabled: "How do emotional states cascade across unrelated digital communities in real-time?"

Ownership as discourse

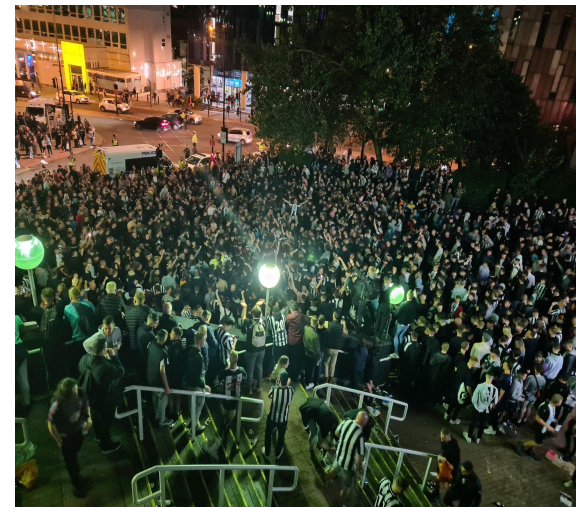
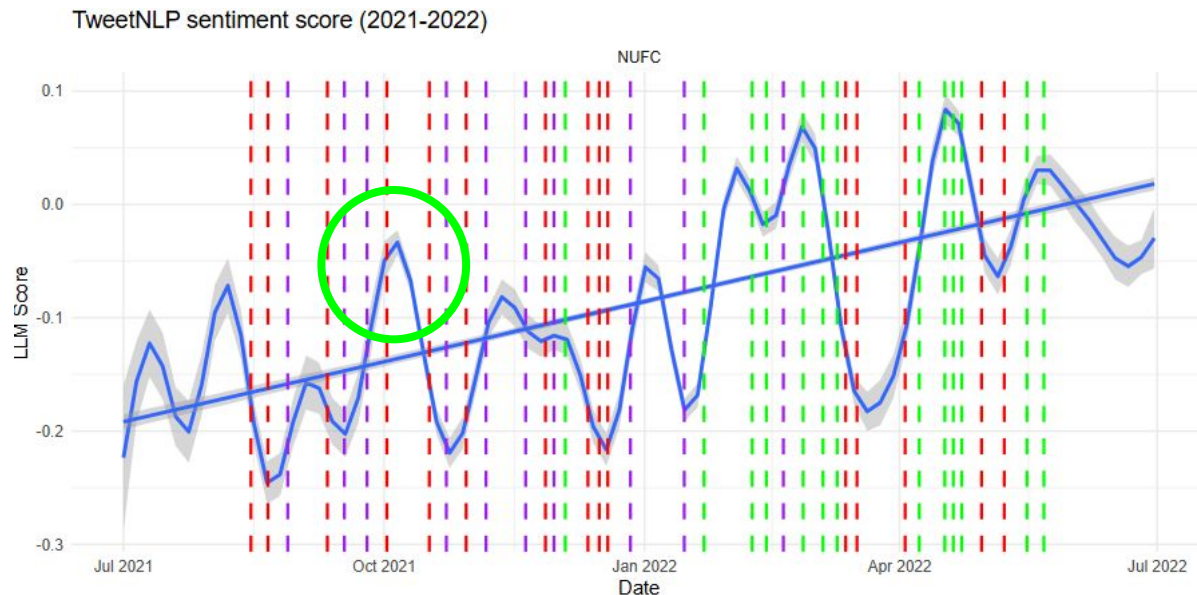


Image from *Newcastle Fans TV*, showing fans celebrating outside St James' Park on 7 October 2021, following change of ownership from Mike Ashley to Saudi backed PID (Source: wikipedia)

What HPC Enables for Humanities (or me)

Traditional Humanities Questions:

"How do people talk about X?"

"What does this text mean?"

"How does this community behave?"

HPC-Enabled Questions:

"How do conceptualizations vary across contexts and communities?"

"How do meanings shift over time and space?"

"How do emotional states cascade across digital ecosystems?"

- 1) Scale reveals patterns invisible to traditional methods
- 2) Enables computational grounded theory approaches
- 3) From case studies to systematic cultural analysis

Thanks!