Hidden Stories: Topic Modeling in Hydrology Literature

Mashrekur Rahman¹, Jonathan M. Frame¹, Jimmy Lin², Grey S. Nearing^{1,3}

4	¹ Department of Geological Sciences, University of Alabama
5	² David R. Cheriton School of Computer Science, University of Waterloo
6	³ Upstream Tech Public Benefit Company, Natel Energy

Key Points:

1

2

3

7

20

8 9	• Topic Modeling is a form of unsupervised machine learning for Natural Language Processing (NLP)
10	• Topic Modeling can provide a high-level overview of topics and trends in hydrol-
11	ogy literature
12	• This is a first step toward building a tool to help researchers navigate and syn-
13	thesize a growing body of literature
14	Keywords:
15	• Hydrology Literature
16	Science Communication
17	• Machine Learning
18	• Unsupervised Learning
19	Natural Language Processing
20	• Topic Modeling

 $Corresponding \ author: \ Mashrekur \ Rahman, \verb|mrahman18@crimson.ua.edu|$

21 Abstract

22 Hydrologic research generates large volumes of peer-reviewed literature across a num-

²³ ber of evolving sub-topics. It's becoming increasingly difficult for scientists and practi-

tioners to synthesize this full body of literature. This study explores topic modeling with

Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) as a form of unsupervised learning applied to 42,154

article-abstracts from six high-impact (Impact Factor > 0.9) journals (Water Resources

²⁷ Research WRR, Hydrology and Earth System Sciences HESS, Journal of Hydrology

 $_{28}$ JH, Hydrological Processes HP, Hydrological Sciences Journal HSJ, Journal of Hydrom-

eteorology JHM) to provide a high-level contextual analyses of hydrologic science literature since 1991. We used a hybrid quantitative/qualitative approach to label a num-

ber of broad topics in this body of literature, and used these labeled topics to analyze

topic trends, inter-topic relationships, and journal diversity. As an example of what we

can learn from this type of analysis, results showed that data-driven research topics are

 $_{34}$ gaining in popularity while some subsurface related topics lose popularity within our jour-

nal set and time period. While no journal in our sample was completely homogeneous,

JHM and WRR exhibited the most notable preferences for certain topics over others.

The methods and outcomes of this paper are potentially beneficial to scientists and researchers who aim to gain a contextual understanding of the existing state of hydrologic

science literature. In the long term, we see topic modeling as a tool to help increase the

efficiency of literature reviews, science communication, and science-informed policy and

⁴¹ decision making.

-2-