

¹Dept. of Physics, Creighton University

²Dept. of Computing Sciences, Coastal Carolina University
josheason@Creighton.edu



1. Analyze and evaluate Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) topic model performance.
2. Analyze semantic interpretation, sentiment, and volume of tweets surrounding disasters.

- Text mining has been used to model public opinion and sentiment about various topics
- Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) topic models have limitations when used to model data collected from Twitter
- Terms in topic/word
- Sentiment and volume analysis can provide human intelligence to emergency managers

Collection

- 2,728,730 tweets collected from Twitter Stream API
- Location: North Carolina & South Carolina
- Sept 1 – Oct 1, 2018 (Hurricane Florence)

- Dataset was reverse geotagged
- Keyword searched and filtered using 31 hurricane-related terms
- Duplicate tweets removed
- Datasets created for experiments

Latent Dirichlet Allocation Experimentation

- Coherence experimentation 120 models
- 5-60 topics, 5 pooling methods, 2 stemming methods
- Semantic interpretation (qualitative)

- Geospatial (state-level) analysis
- Temporal analysis
- Responses to specific events

Tweet-Pooling Method

Pooling Method	Mean Coherence
Tweetid	0.667
Author	0.667
City	0.667
City/Period	0.667
State	0.557

[illegible]

State-Pooling Method

[illegible]

LDA Topic Model Performance

- LDA topic models struggle to model narrow, event-based discourse with Twitter data
- Disaster-related tweets account for 0.7% of overall discussion in the states affected over the month of the hurricane event (Sept. 2018)
- Limitations exist in semantic interpretability across all pooling methods, but models become unintelligible when document sizes become too large

- Public sentiment is highly correlated to events
- Public sentiment and volume can be used to show to what extent the public cares about a topic or event
- Public sentiment and volume regarding the disaster closely follows the severity and temporal proximity of the event

- Event-based methodology for improved topic model performance
- Use of audio-video-image data to provide more context
- Geospatial analysis/location accuracy
- Real-time analysis of sentiment per topic

- Funding for C-SURF was provided by NSF REU Award AGS 1560210
- Dr. Zhenlong Li, Department of Geography, University of South Carolina, Columbia
- Michael Bunker, Department of Computing Sciences, Coastal Carolina University