

# Introduction to Research! (How to Read Research Papers)

**2/25/2025**

# Session Agenda

- P3 Announcements
- ARC Introduction (3:45~4:45)
- Introduction to Research



# P3 Announcements

- Check for anomalous imports
- Training Faster\_CNN may fail alone, retrain



# ARC Introduction

- Several services require VPN access to use from off-campus
- VPN clients and setup information is available:

<https://its.umich.edu/enterprise/wifi-networks/vpn/getting-started>



# ARC Introduction

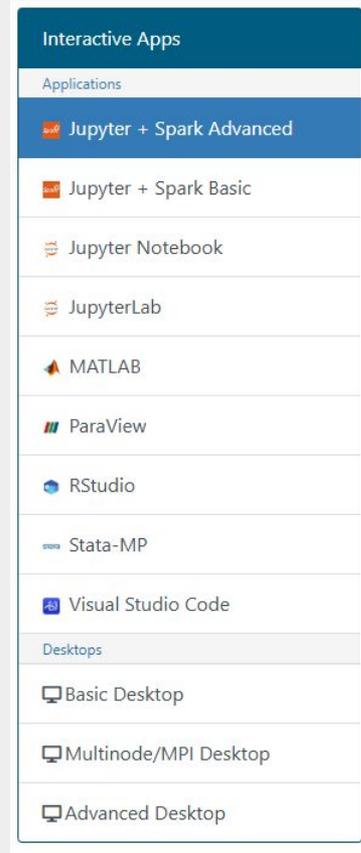
- Some forms of data are **SENSITIVE**
- Examples of sensitive data (health, etc)
- Sensitive Data Guides are available from here:

[https://safecomputing.umich.edu/dataguide?check\\_logged\\_in=1](https://safecomputing.umich.edu/dataguide?check_logged_in=1)



# ARC Introduction

Class staffs' goal is to provide larger compute resources to the class. Available platforms shown to right:



# ARC Interlude

Guest Speaker from ARC

# Break

~5 Minutes

# Learning Objectives

- Understand purpose of research
- Understand how research papers fit into the paradigm
- Identify economics of research operations

# Purpose of Research

- Why bother?
- What are the different forms research can take?
- How do the results of research get communicated?



# Why bother?



# Why bother?

- Advance human knowledge
- Takes place in the private and public realms
- Public is primarily academia
- Private is corporate R&D

# How is public research created?

- Research Labs (national labs, etc)
- Universities
- Government agencies

# Research Labs



# Government Agencies



# How is research communicated?

- Conferences (Posters and Presentations)
- Workshops
- Professional Orgs (IEEE)
- **Papers! (Will return to shortly)**

# Understanding the economics

- Money comes in through grants (and tuition)
- Money is spent in several buckets:
  - Equipment
  - Personnel
  - Space



# Understanding the economics

- Principal Investigators (PIs) publish to get grants
- Better publishing means more grants
- Better publishing means better recruits
- Better publishing means more prestige
- Better publishing means appointments
- **But also any adverse incentives!**

# Adverse Incentives

- Many famous cases
- Recommend listening to authors of Data Colada



# Case Study



Any Guesses?

# Case Study



John Leonard

Professor of Mechanical and Ocean Engineering, [MIT](#)

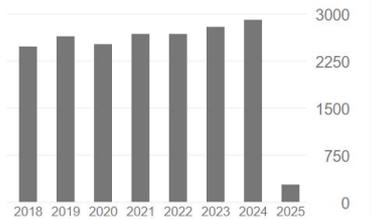
Verified email at mit.edu - [Homepage](#)

[Robotics](#) [SLAM](#) [Marine Robotics](#)

<https://robotics.umich.edu/people/advisory-board/>

Cited by [VIEW ALL](#)

	All	Since 2020
Citations	39706	13888
h-index	87	51
i10-index	232	165





# What does “Better” mean?

- Surface level - Citations
- More impactful
- Helps move the needle of subsequent papers

## How to identify advancement (and read papers)

- First, what is claimed?
- Second, how is it supported?
- Third, how does it support moving forward?

# Case Study - GraphCast

GraphCast: AI model for faster and more accurate global weather forecasting

[Learning skillful medium-range global weather forecasting](#)

R Lam, A Sanchez-Gonzalez, M Willson, P Wirnsberger, M Fortunato, ...  
Science, eadi2336

919

2023

## What is claimed?

- Generally, the main idea is in the abstract
  - New model
  - Predicts weather
  - Performs well
  - Is novel
  - *By what metrics?*

### Abstract

Global medium-range weather forecasting is critical to decision-making across many social and economic domains. Traditional numerical weather prediction uses increased compute resources to improve forecast accuracy but does not directly use historical weather data to improve the underlying model. Here, we introduce GraphCast, a machine learning–based method trained directly from reanalysis data. It predicts hundreds of weather variables for the next 10 days at 0.25° resolution globally in under 1 minute. GraphCast significantly outperforms the most accurate operational deterministic systems on 90% of 1380 verification targets, and its forecasts support better severe event prediction, including tropical cyclone tracking, atmospheric rivers, and extreme temperatures. GraphCast is a key advance in accurate and efficient weather forecasting and helps realize the promise of machine learning for modeling complex dynamical systems.



## What is claimed?

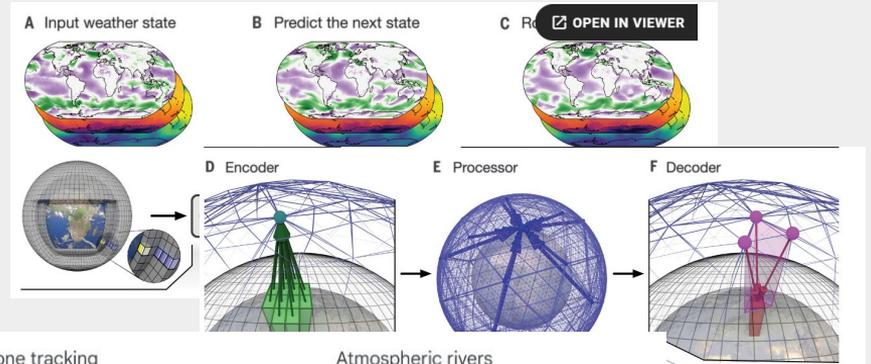
- Abstract is a good place to gather vocabulary
- What vocabulary haven't you seen before?

### Abstract

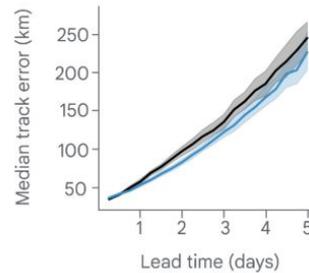
Global medium-range weather forecasting is critical to decision-making across many social and economic domains. Traditional numerical weather prediction uses increased compute resources to improve forecast accuracy but does not directly use historical weather data to improve the underlying model. Here, we introduce GraphCast, a machine learning–based method trained directly from reanalysis data. It predicts hundreds of weather variables for the next 10 days at 0.25° resolution globally in under 1 minute. GraphCast significantly outperforms the most accurate operational deterministic systems on 90% of 1380 verification targets, and its forecasts support better severe event prediction, including tropical cyclone tracking, atmospheric rivers, and extreme temperatures. GraphCast is a key advance in accurate and efficient weather forecasting and helps realize the promise of machine learning for modeling complex dynamical systems.

# How is it supported?

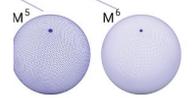
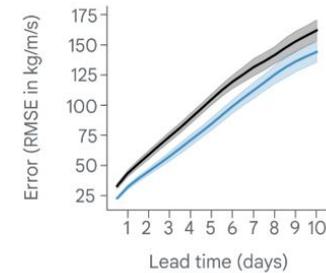
- Implementation details
- Useful graphics
- Open datasets



Cyclone tracking



Atmospheric rivers



representing a total of 721 × 5 = 3605 variables, including the five surface variables, pressure levels (5 × 6 × 37 = 1110 values). (B) GraphCast is a relatively applying GraphCast



# How is it supported?

- CODE!!!

[Access GraphCast on Github](#) 

 [graphcast\\_demo.ipynb](#)

Adding GenCast support.

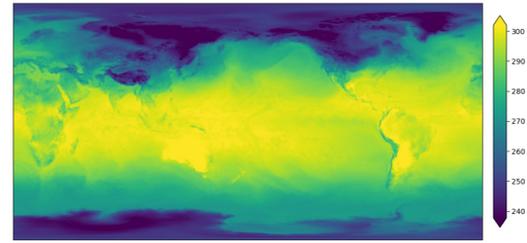
2 months ago



 graphcast\_demo (1).ipynb  

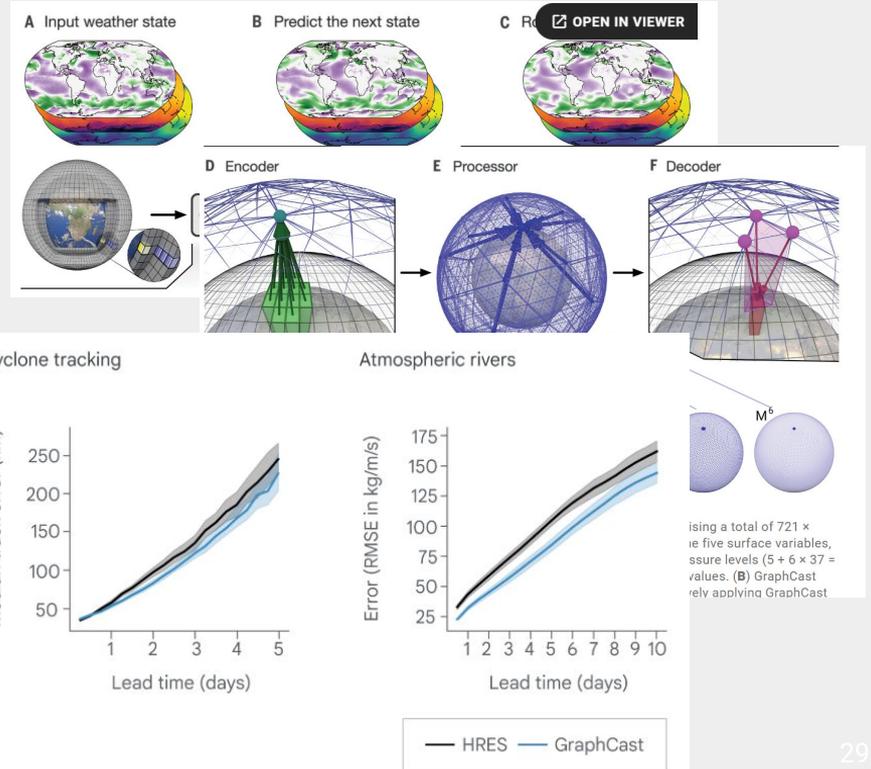
File Edit View Insert Runtime Tools Help

2m\_temperature, 0:00:00



## Questions to ask

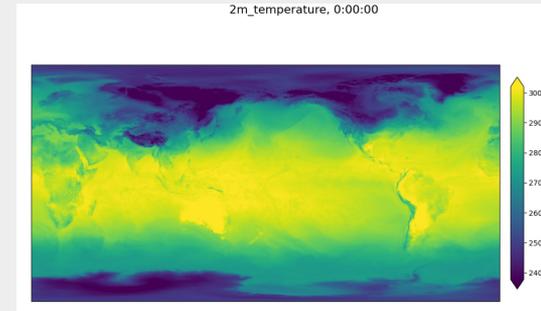
- Does the data relate to the claims?
- Do the figures convey the data?
- Is the data relevant?





## How does it support moving forward?

- Does the research help subsequent projects?
- Is the data made available or indications on availability made?



## Closing Remarks

- Questions?
- When reading papers, consider what makes it easier on your readers

Have a wonderful break!