

An interactive, literature-integrated digital crust in support of critical minerals assessment

Daven P. Quinn¹, Shanan E. Peters¹, Shivaram Venkataraman², Brian Bockelman³

1. Macrostrat, Dept. of Geoscience, University of Wisconsin–Madison
2. Dept. of Computer Science, University of Wisconsin–Madison
3. Morgridge Institute of Research, Madison, WI



<https://macrostrat.org/map>

DARPA CriticalMAAS Kickoff, August 2023

MACROSTRAT / UW-MADISON TEAM

Department of Geoscience

Project and system design

- Daven Quinn, PI
- Shanan Peters, Co-PI

Morgridge Institute of Research

Infrastructure and software development

- Brian Bockelman, Co-PI
- Cannon Lock
- Brian Aydemir

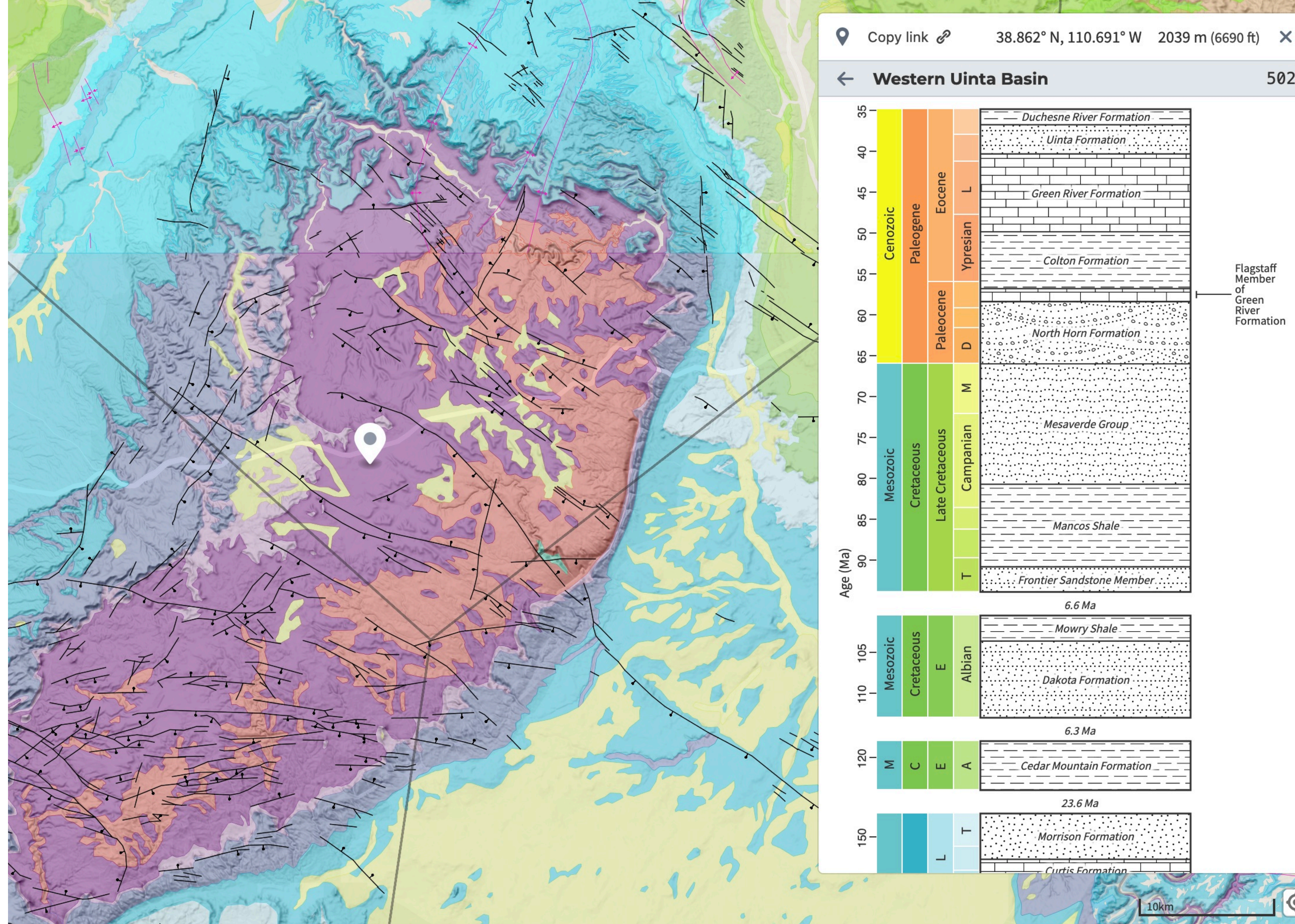
Department of Computer Science

xDD/Literature data extraction/Entity canonicalization

- Shivaram Venkataraman, Co-PI
- Ian Ross, xDD lead

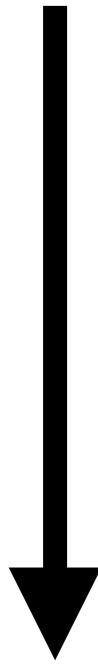


A quantitative, descriptive data system for geological information



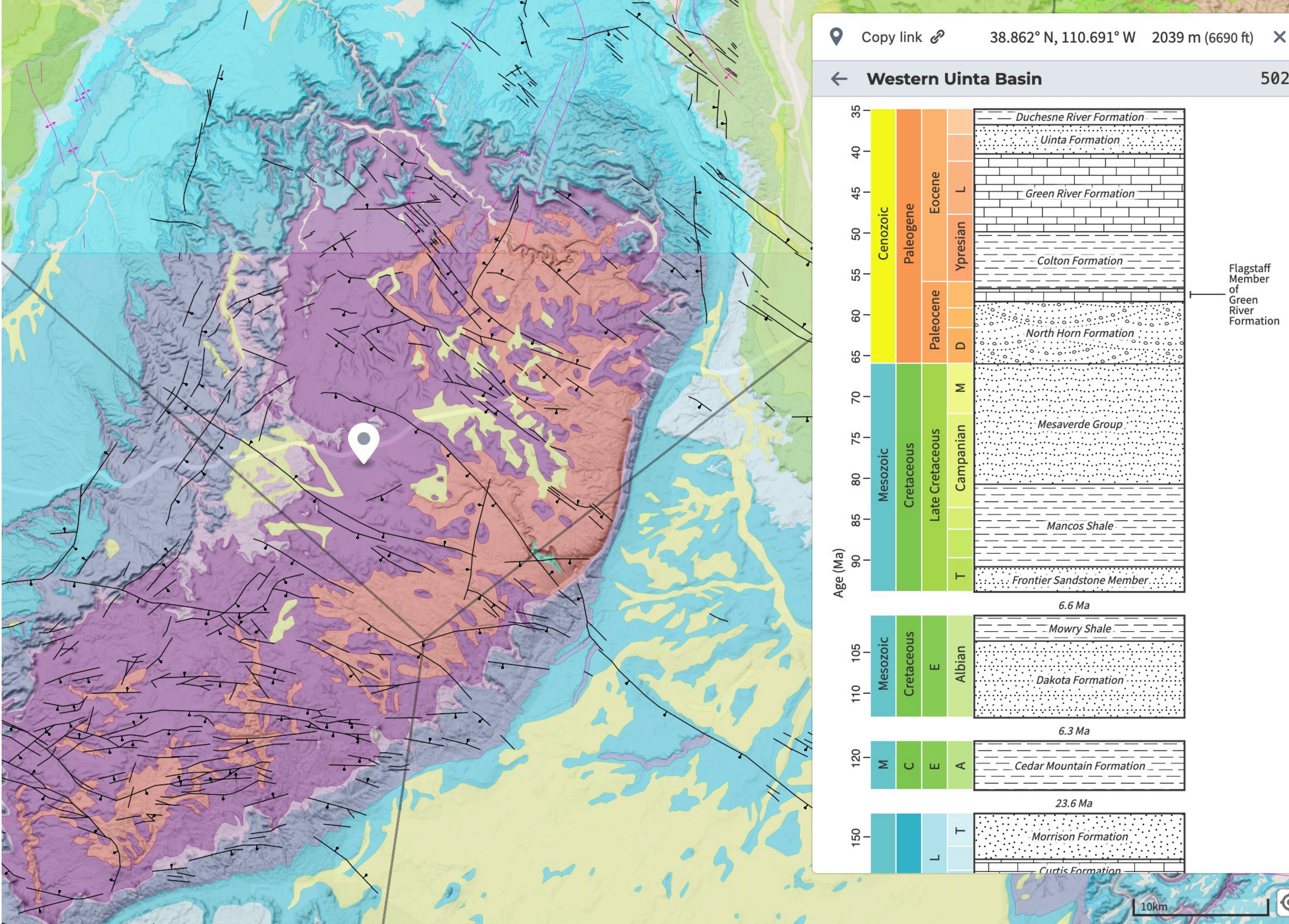
MACROSTRAT

A quantitative,
descriptive data
system for
geological
information

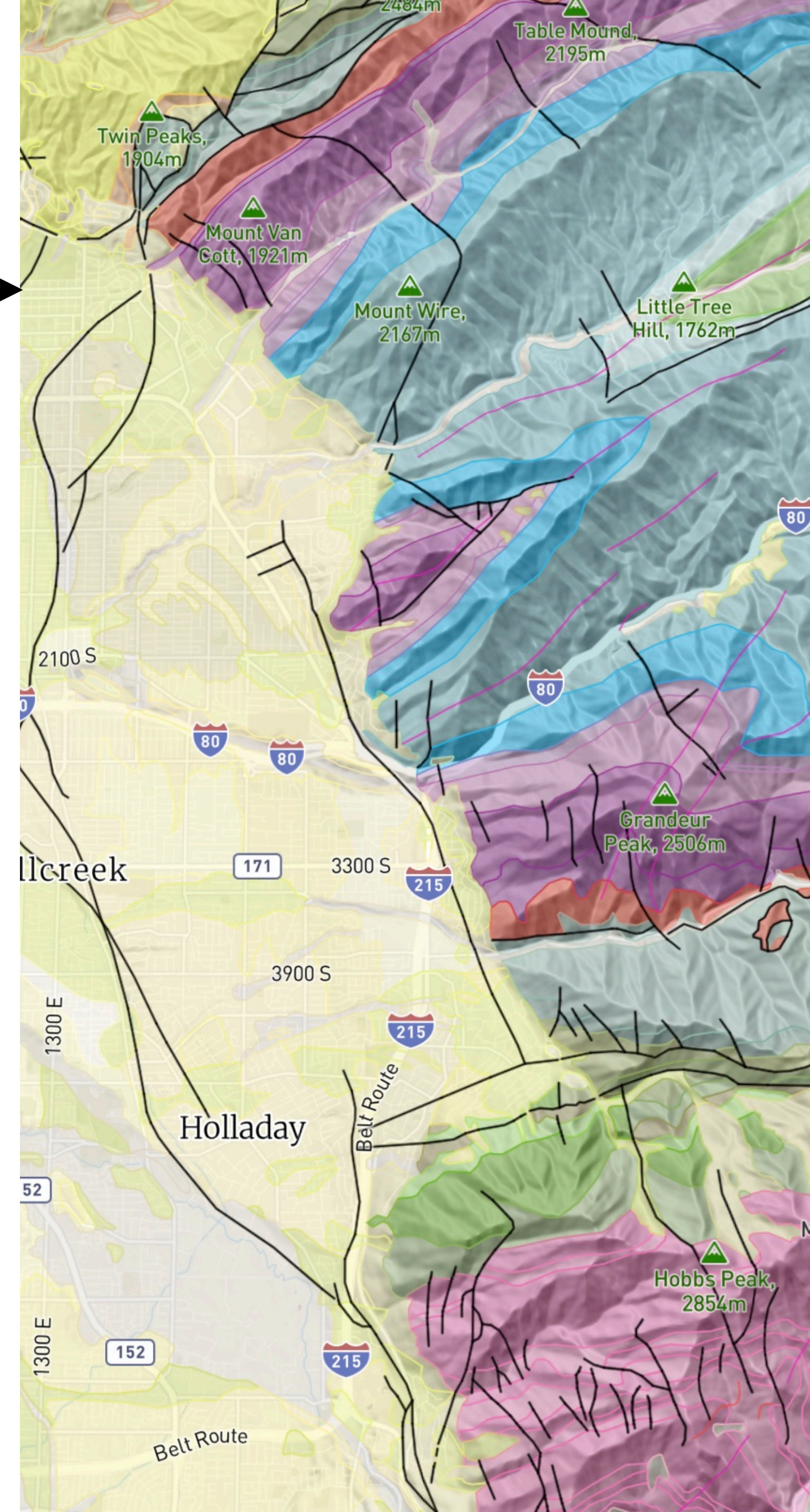
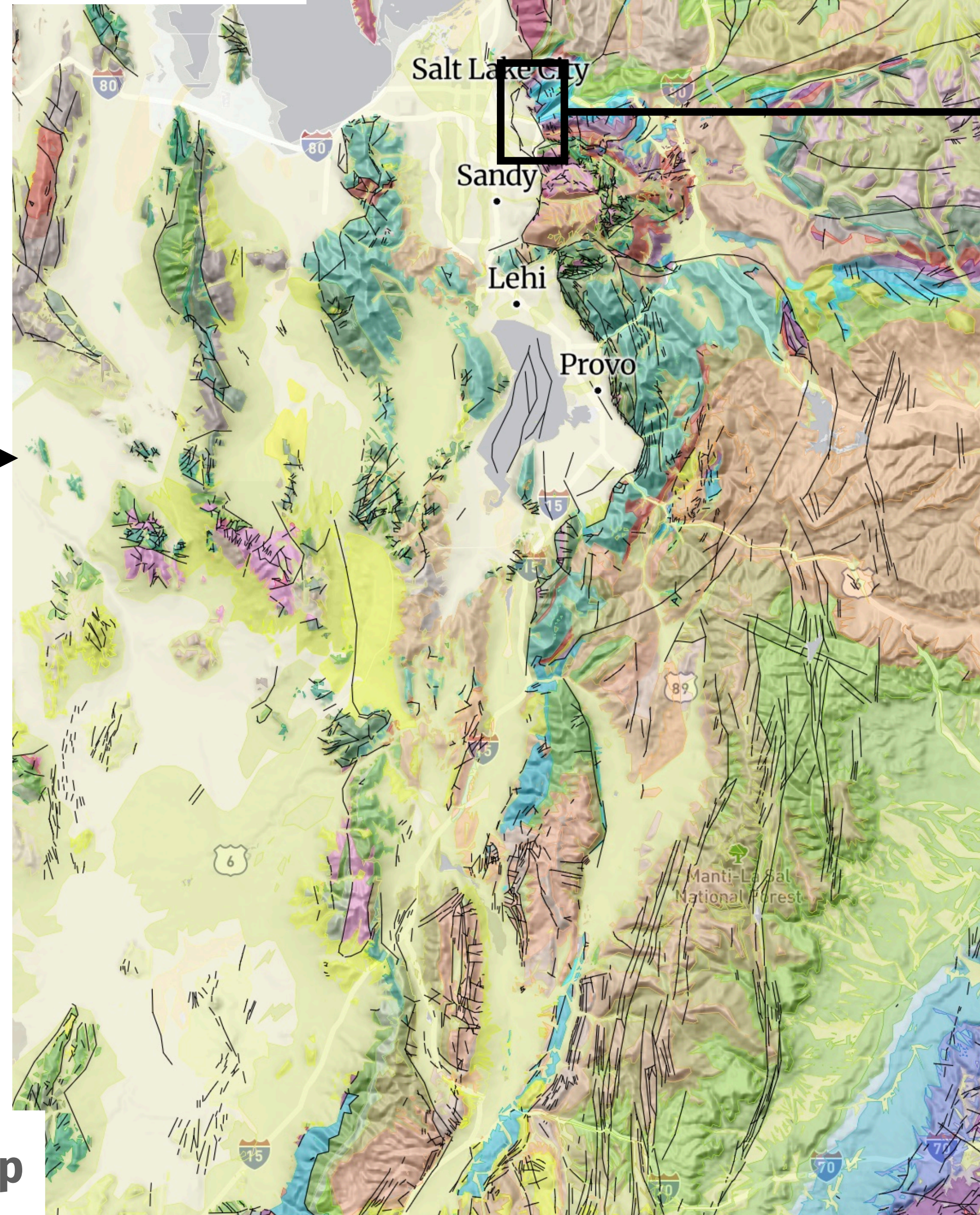
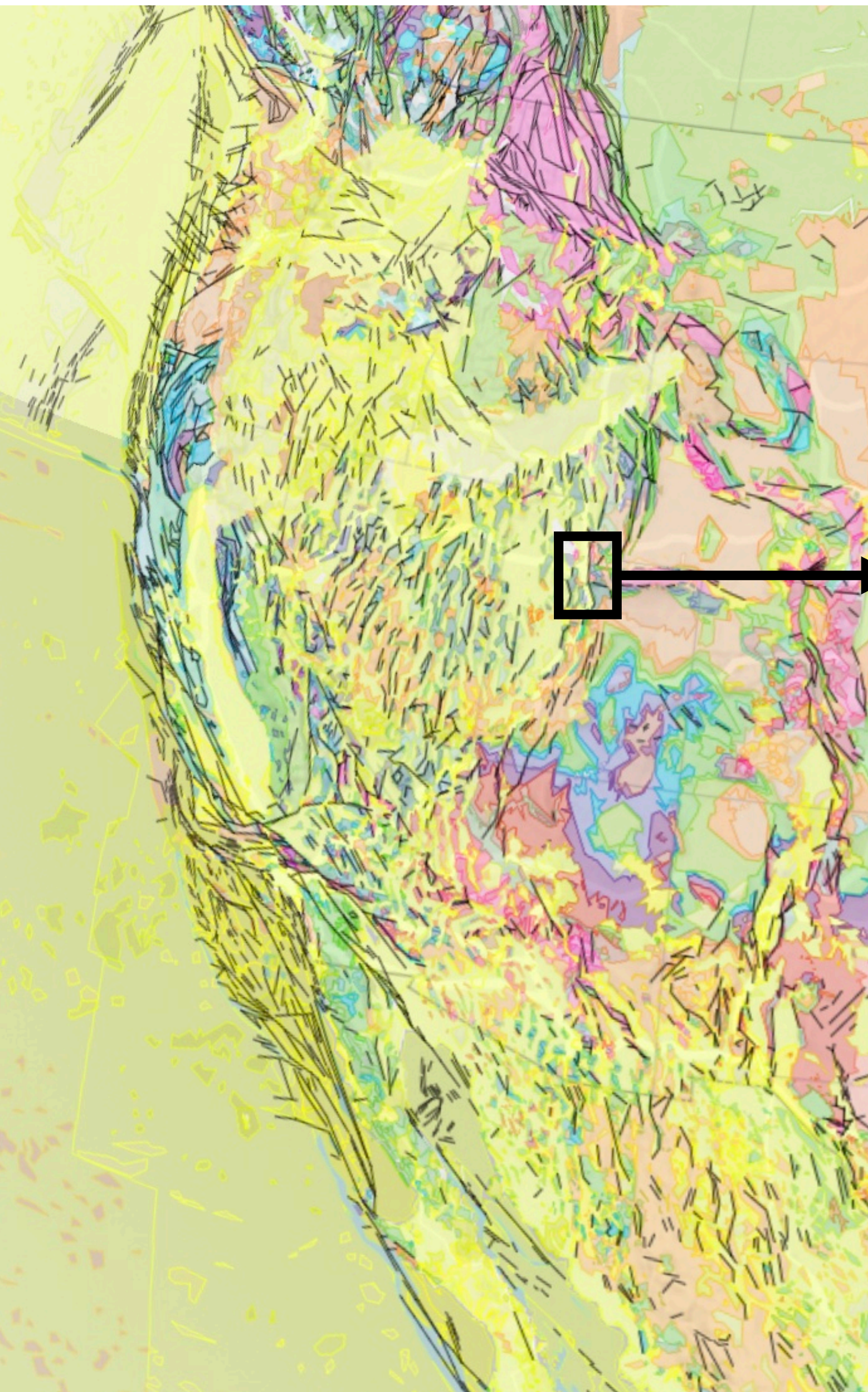


MACROMAAS

Macrostrat
extended for
Critical Minerals
assessment



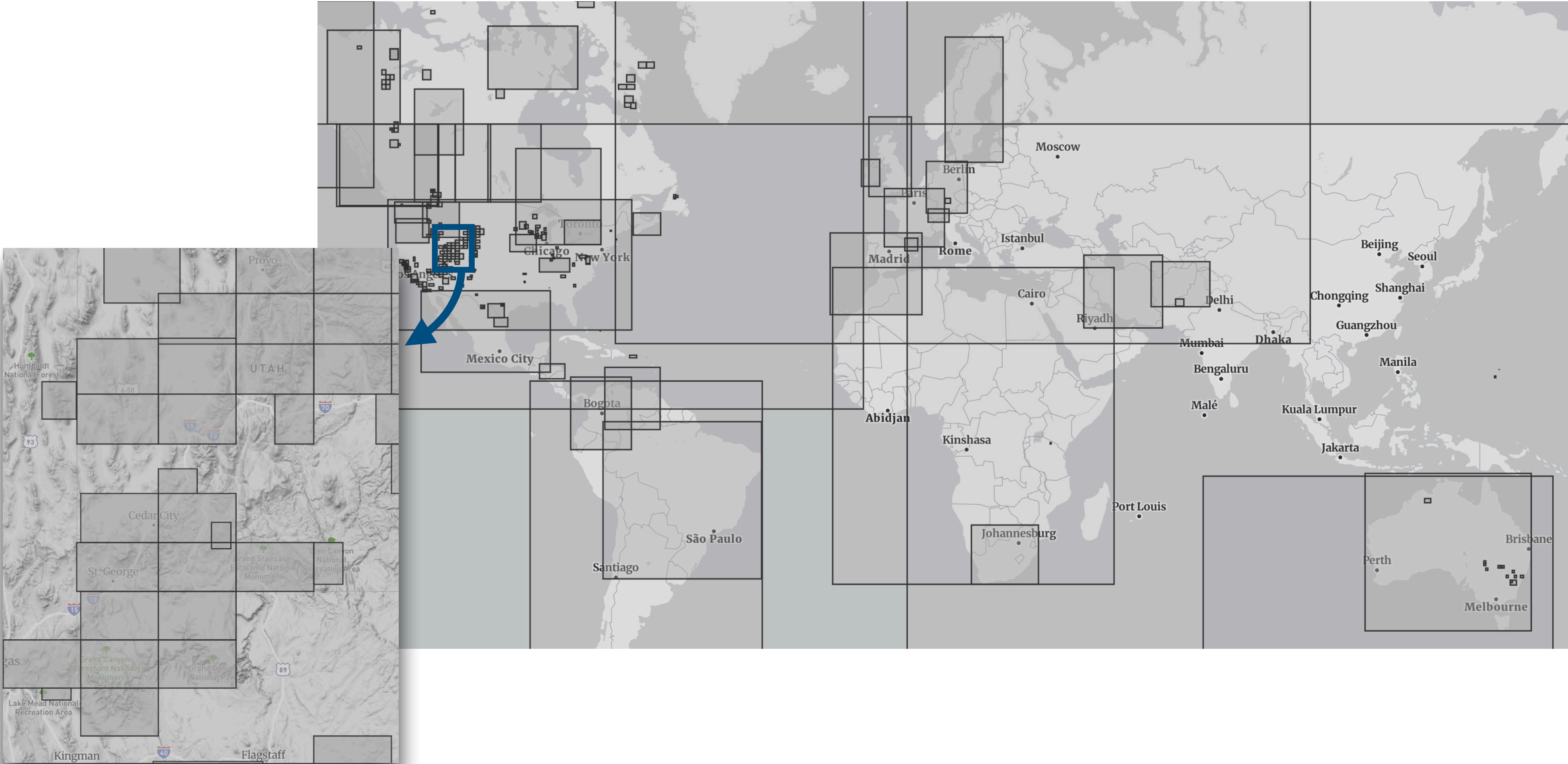
MACROSTRAT'S GEOLOGIC MAP



<https://macrostrat.org/map>

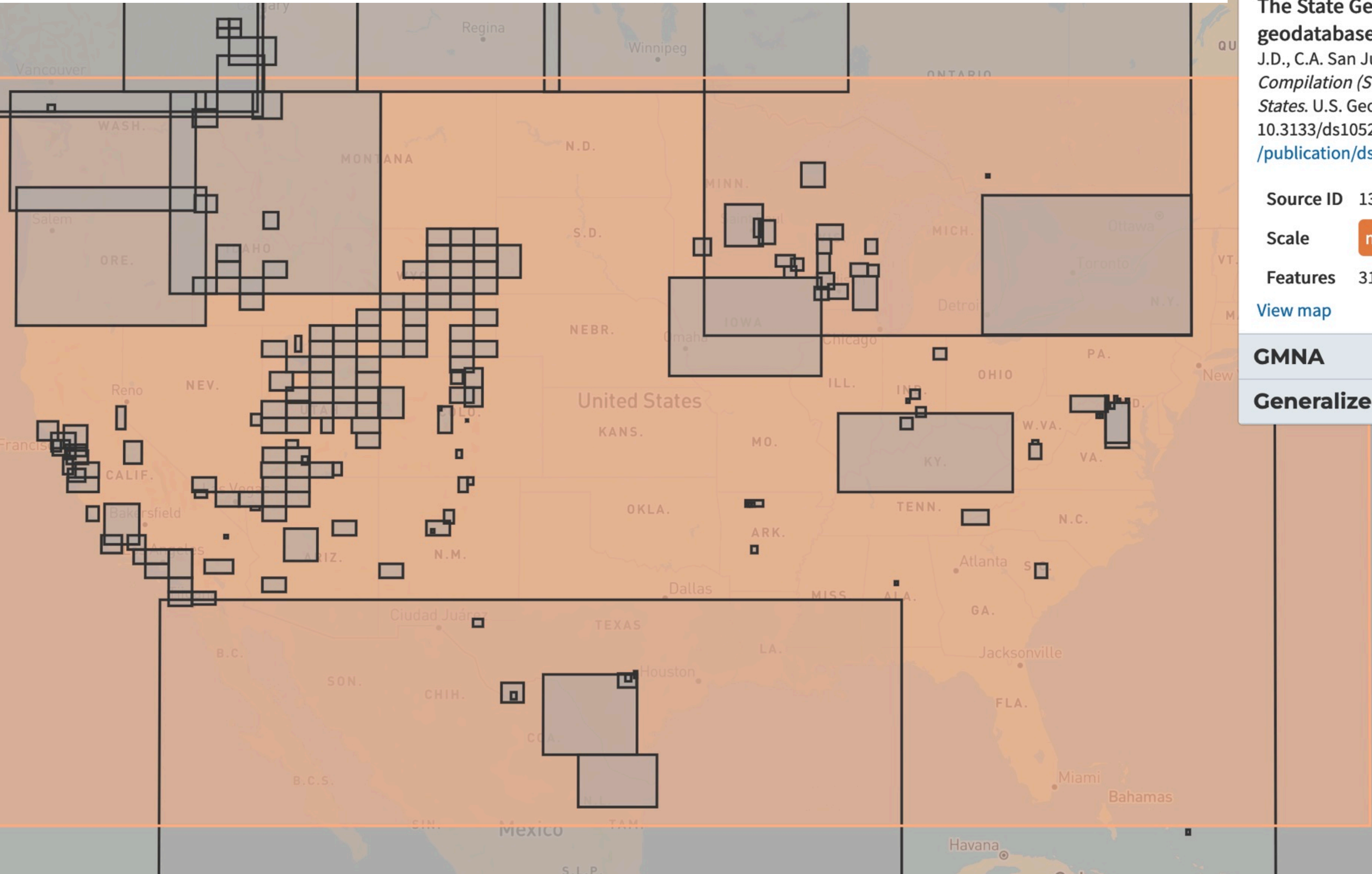
MACROSTRAT'S GEOLOGIC MAP

MORE THAN 300 SOURCES



Most maps are produced by USGS and state surveys

USGS State Map Compilation: ~10% of map polygons



[Back](#) [Selected Sources](#) [Options](#)

State Geologic Map Compilation

The State Geologic Map Compilation (SGMC) geodatabase of the conterminous United StatesHorton, J.D., C.A. San Juan, and D.B. Stoeser (2017). *The State Geologic Map Compilation (SGMC) geodatabase of the conterminous United States*. U.S. Geological Survey Data Series 1052.doi: 10.3133/ds1052. Retrieved from <https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/ds1052>.

Source ID 133

Scale **medium**

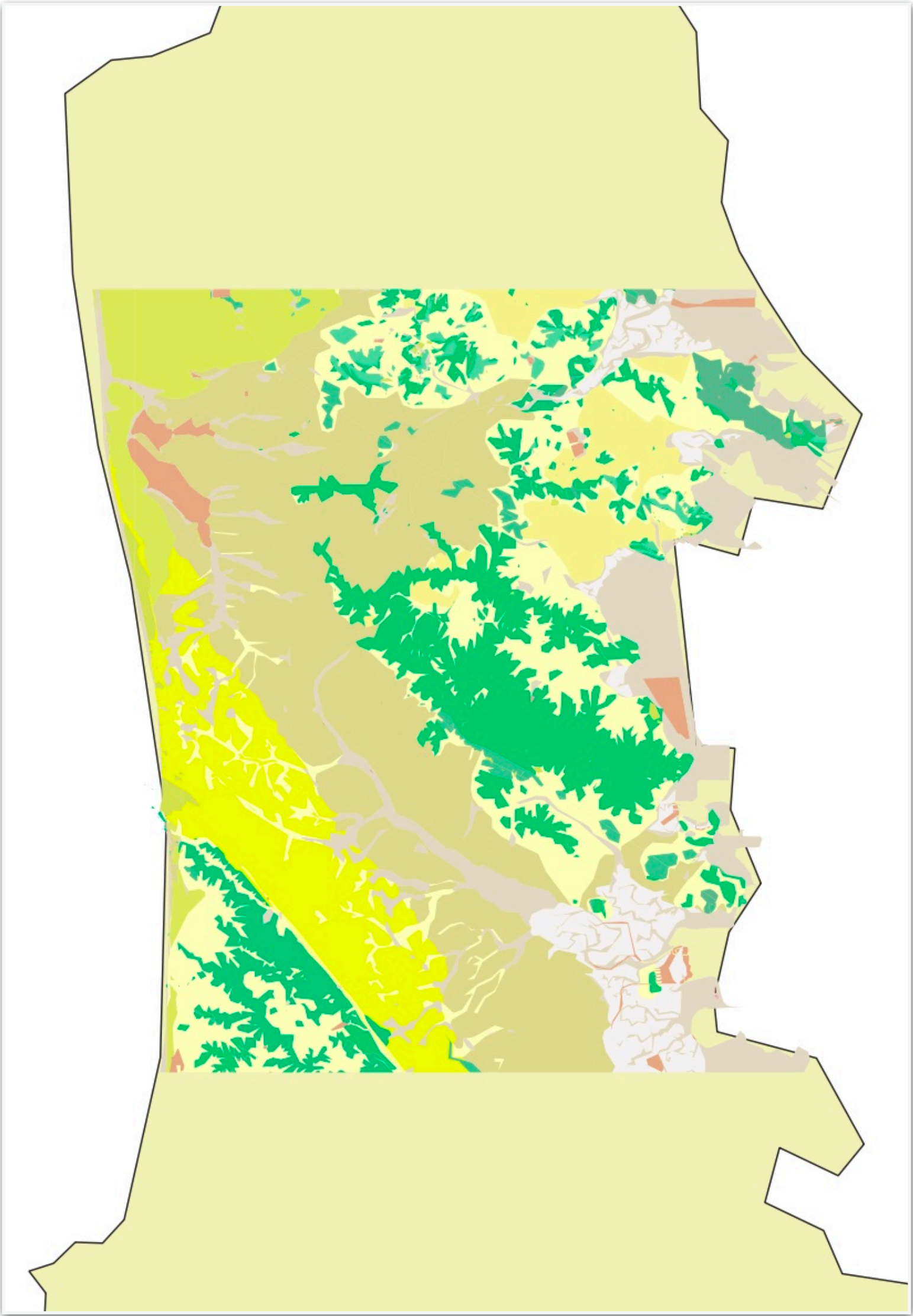
Features 312304

[View map](#)

GMNA

Generalized Geology of the World

Macrostrat's geologic map: Ingestion and harmonization



[Back](#) Selected Sources [Options](#) ^

South San Francisco ^

Preliminary geologic map of the San Francisco South 7.5' quadrangle and part of the Hunters Point 7.5' quadrangle, San Francisco Bay area, California Bonilla, M.G. (1998). *Preliminary geologic map of the San Francisco South 7.5' quadrangle and part of the Hunters Point 7.5' quadrangle, San Francisco Bay area, California*. U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 98-354.. Retrieved from <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/1998/of98-354/>.

Source ID 88

Scale **large**

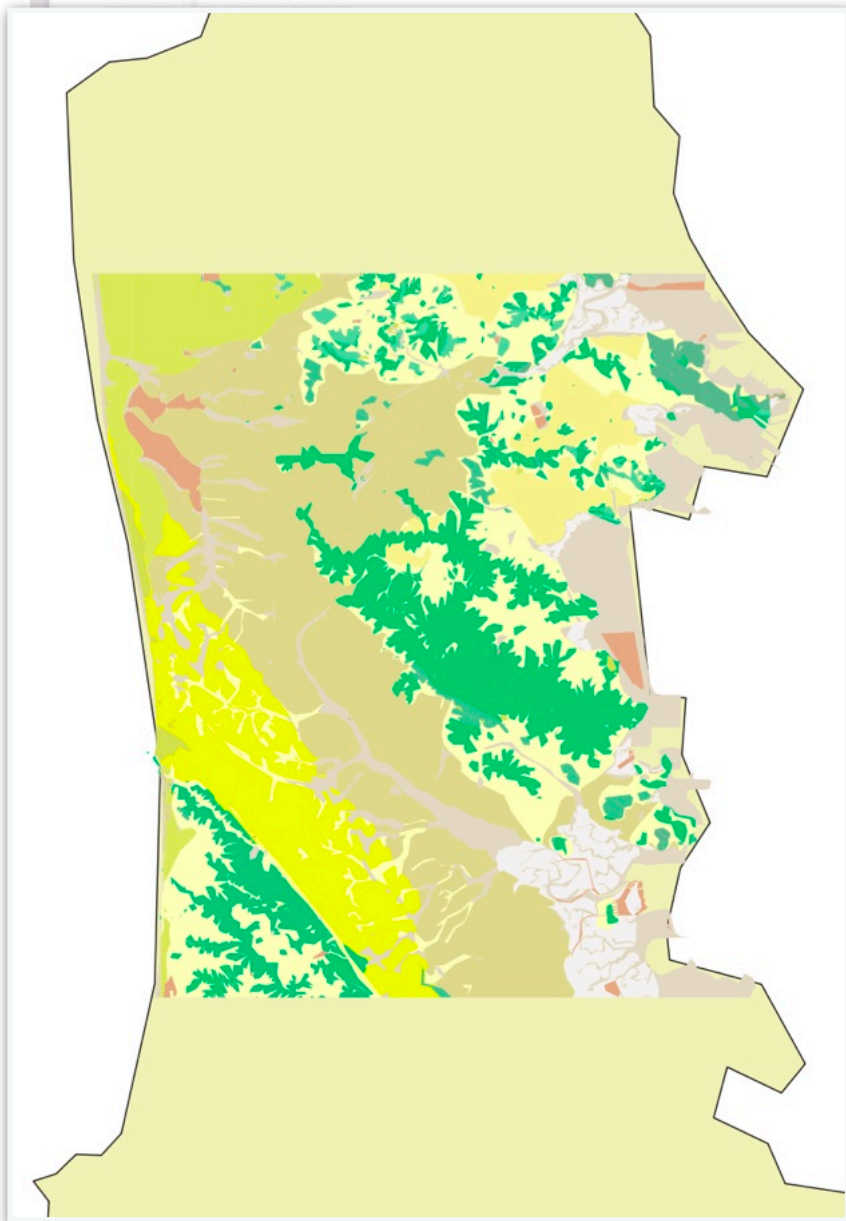
Features 1441

[View map](#)

Starting point: a *vector* geologic map

Macrostrat's geologic map: Ingestion and harmonization

d	ptype	age	early_id	late_id	name
4	Qya	Holocene and late Pleistocene	492	3	Young alluvia
5	Qoa	late to middle Pleistocene	502	492	Old alluvial fl
6	Qyc	Holocene and late Pleistocene	492	3	Young colluv
7	Qya	Holocene and late Pleistocene	492	3	Young alluvia
8	Qyf	Holocene and late Pleistocene	492	3	Young alluvia
9	Tcs	early Pliocene and late Miocene	488	489	Capistrano F
10	Tcs	early Pliocene and late Miocene	488	489	Capistrano F
11	Qls	Holocene and Pleistocene	4	3	Landslide de
		NULL	NULL	NULL	water
		Holocene and Pleistocene	4	3	Landslide de
		Holocene and late Pleistocene	492	3	Young colluv
		Holocene and Pleistocene	4	3	Landslide de
		Cretaceous	33	33	Heterogeneo
		Holocene and late Pleistocene	492	3	Young alluvia
		Holocene and Pleistocene	4	3	Landslide de
		early Pliocene and late Miocene	488	489	Capistrano F
		Holocene and Pleistocene	4	3	Landslide de
21	Qls	Holocene and Pleistocene	4	3	Landslide de



Map ingestion into open-source
PostGIS geospatial database

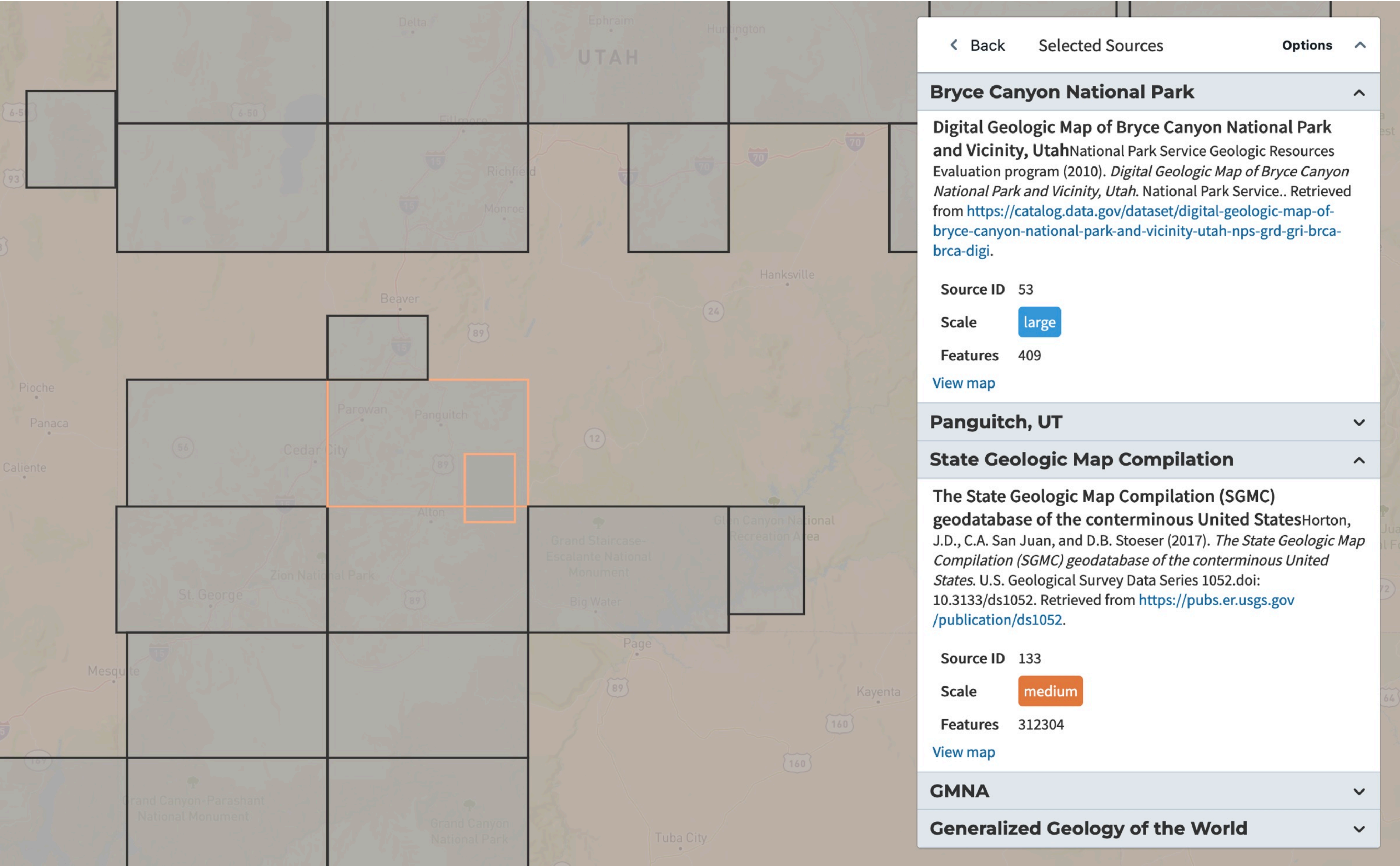


Attributes are minimally
cleaned

Unit names and age ranges are
linked to common definitions

Manual ingestion assisted by
Python scripts

Geologic map sources are categorized into four scales and composited



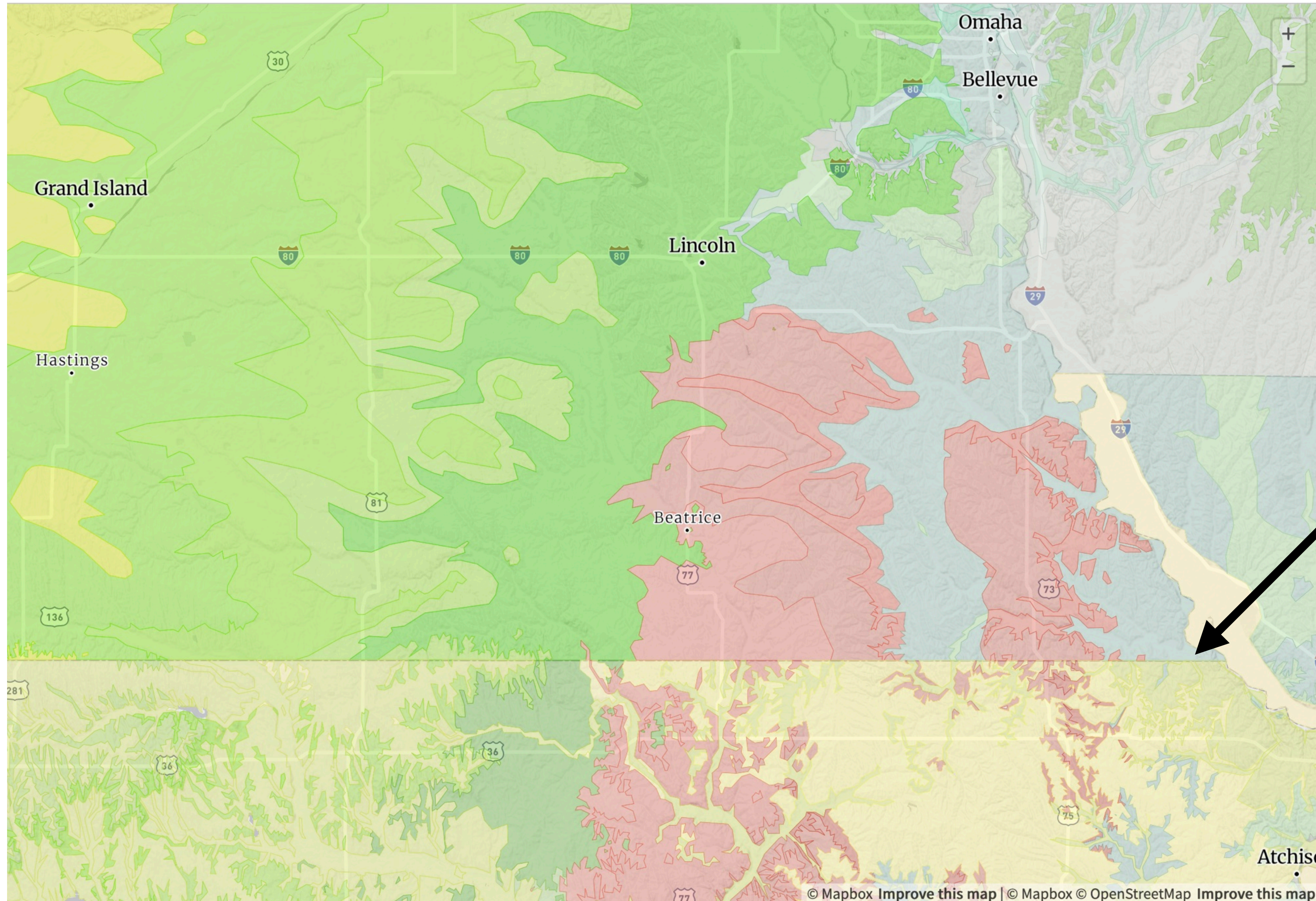
large

medium

small

tiny

Macrostrat's geologic map: Ingestion and harmonization

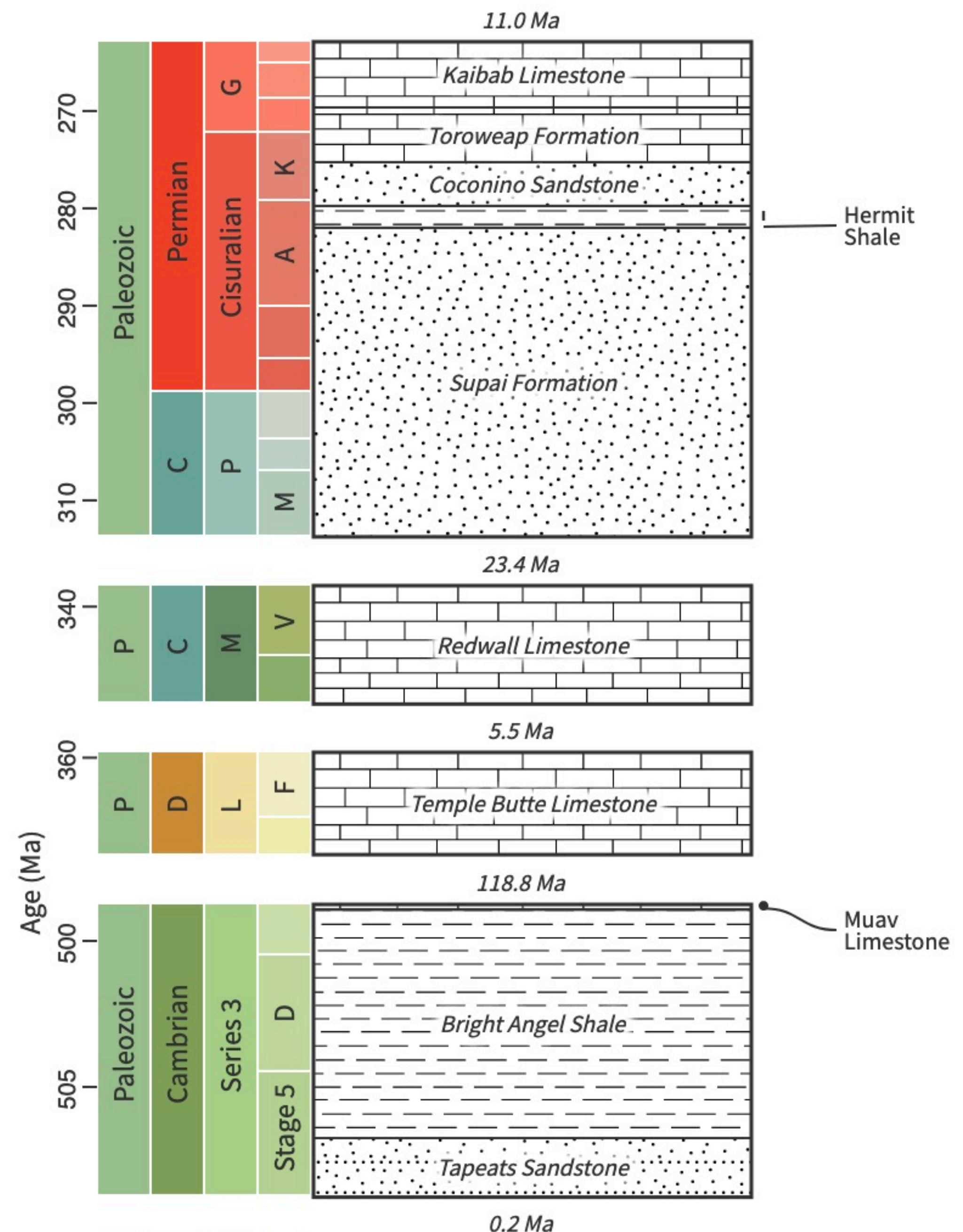


- Maps are composited into a topologically seamless product
- This is computationally intensive

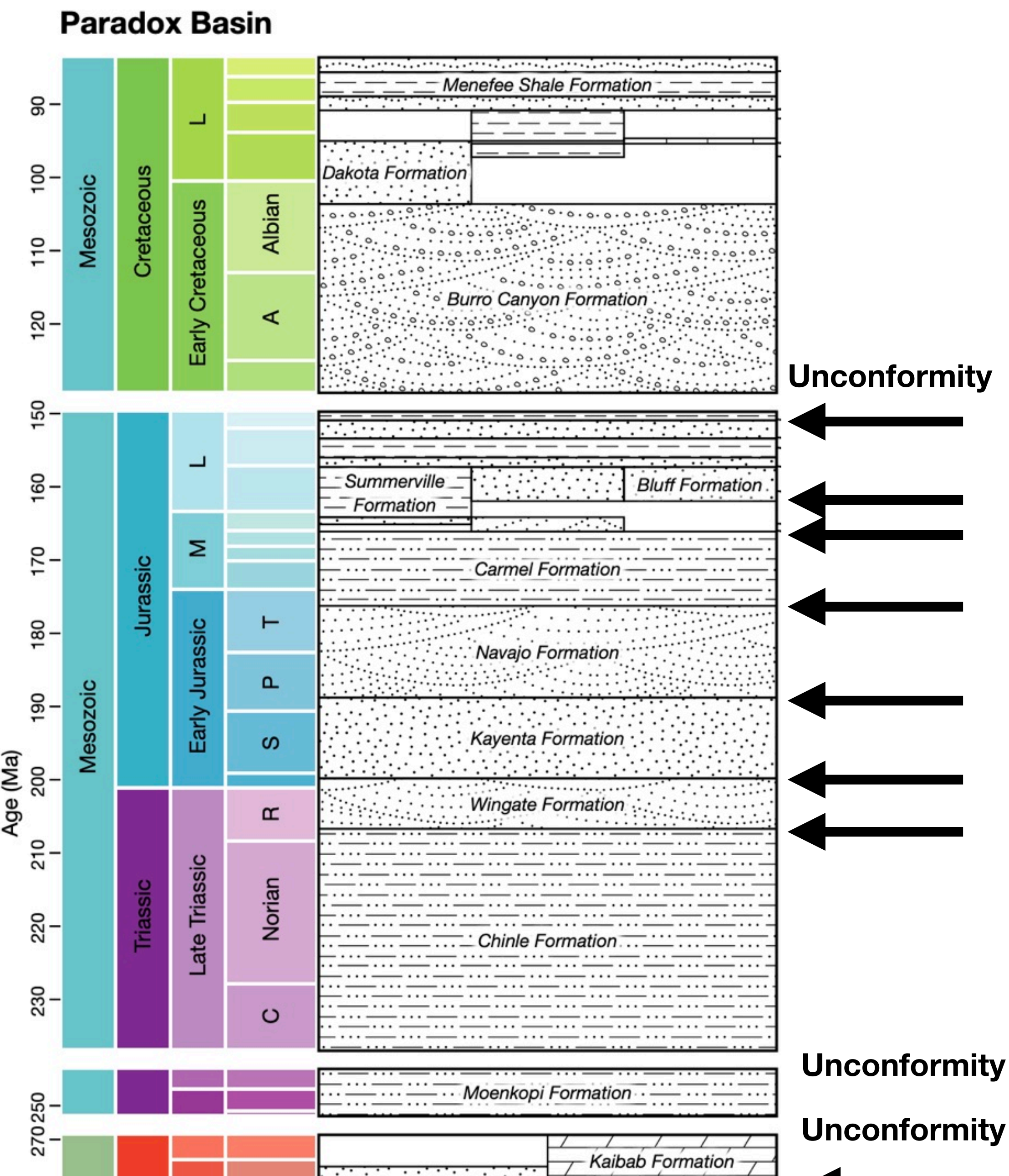
- **NOT seamless map units**
- Source boundaries are often quite apparent

It is not a single map...it is a harmonized “view” of many maps with some standardization

Stratigraphy: another representation of geological framework



Macrostrat stratigraphic column database: continuous time age model











boundaries between units acquire a unique chronostratigraphic identity:

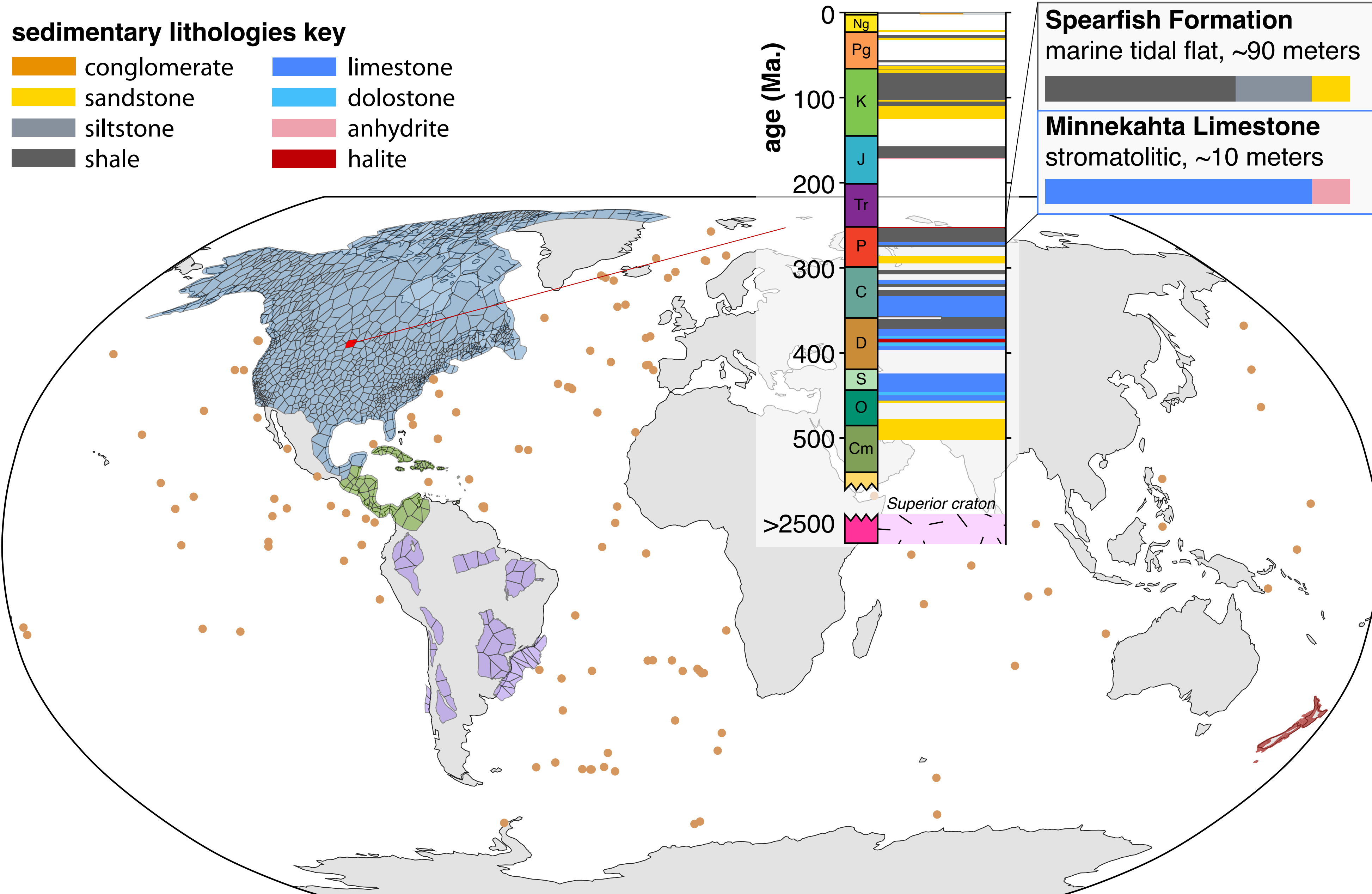
- relative ages: position in a chronostratigraphic bin expressed as a proportion (e.g., 25% through “Middle Cambrian”)
- absolute ages: position on a numerical time line (e.g., 511 Ma)
- Interpolating between boundaries produces a high-resolution, continuous record of geologic time

Macrostrat column database

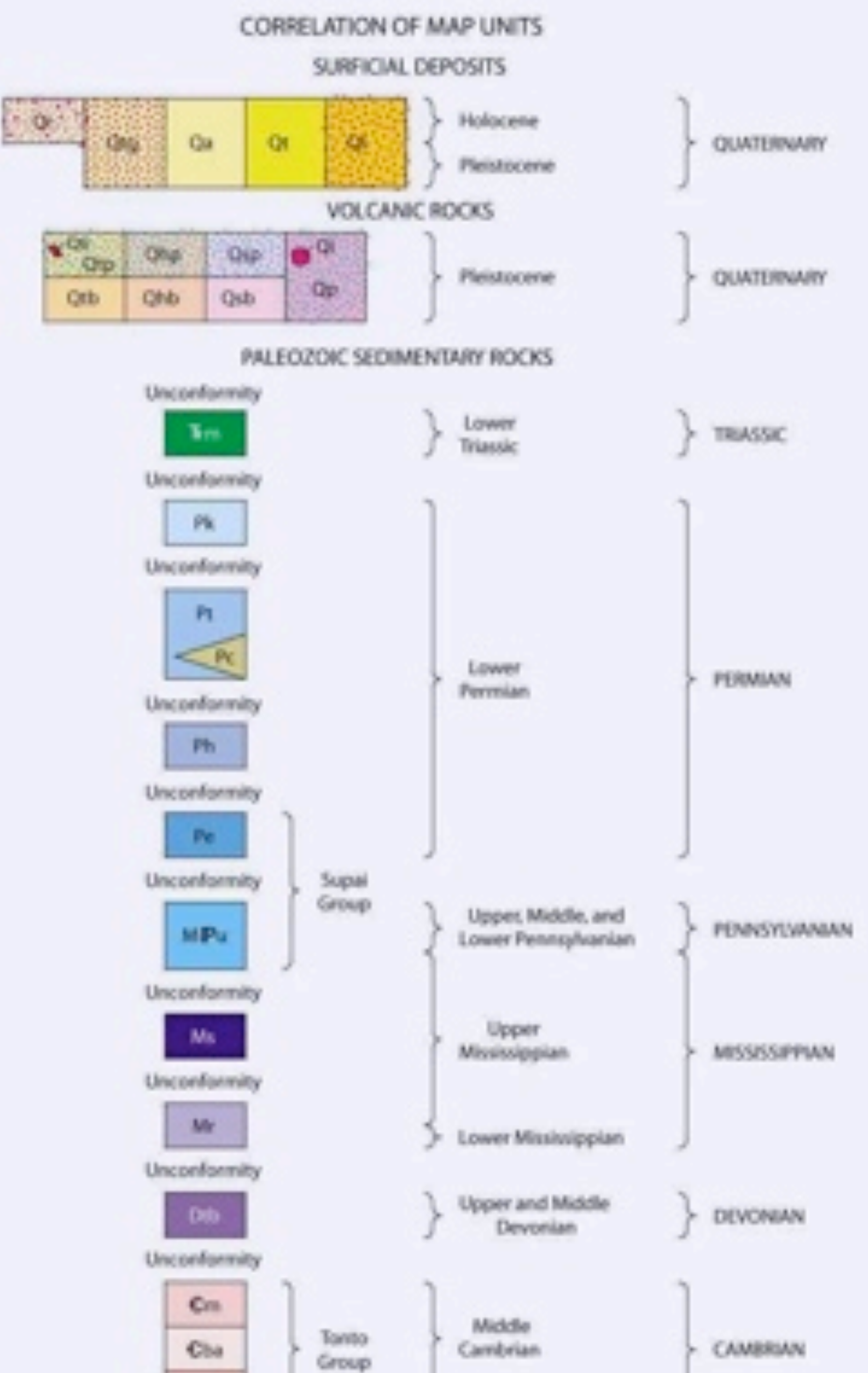
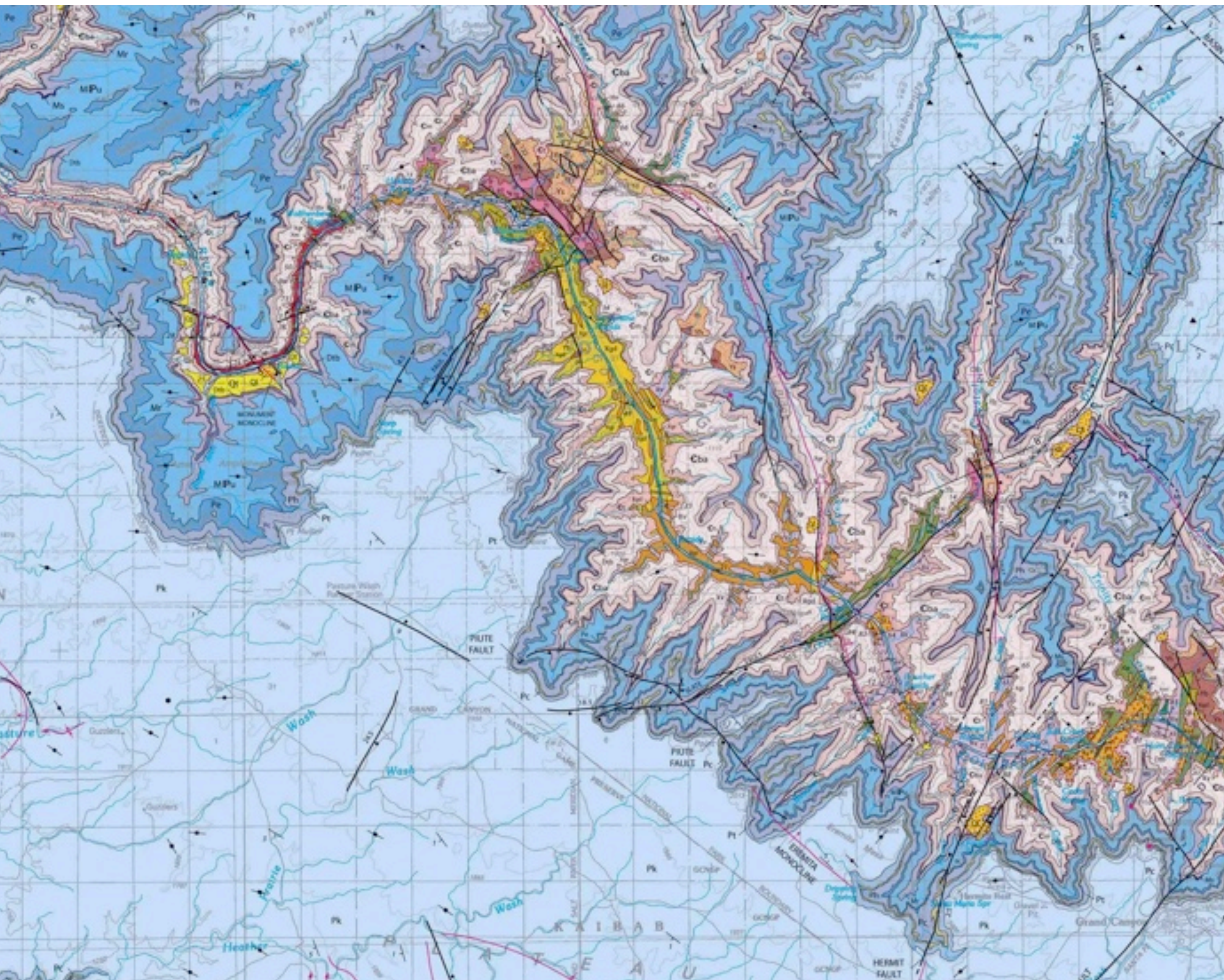
Comprehensive
and harmonized
(at least within
North America)

sedimentary lithologies key

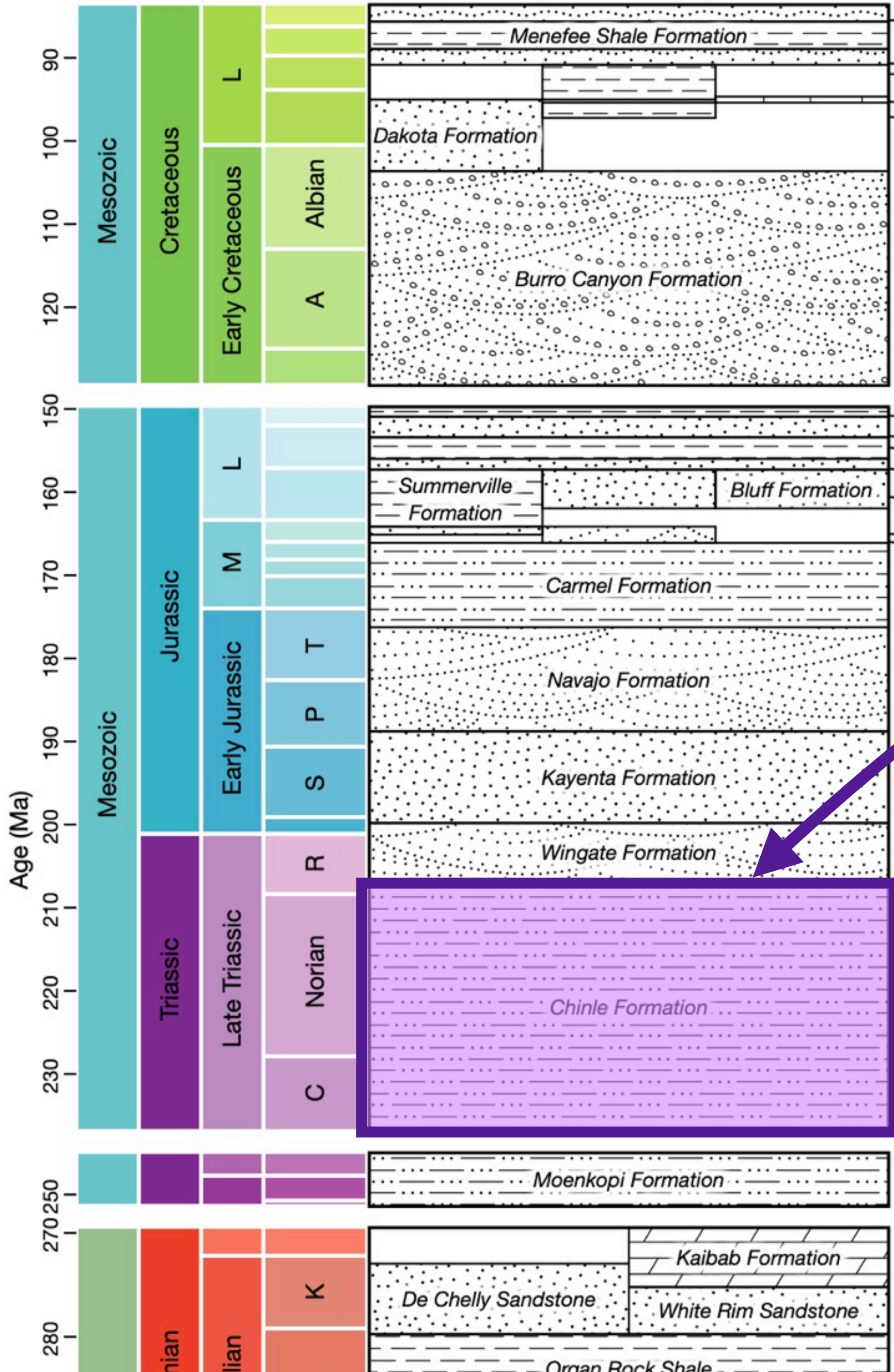
- | | |
|--|---|
|  conglomerate |  limestone |
|  sandstone |  dolostone |
|  siltstone |  anhydrite |
|  shale |  halite |



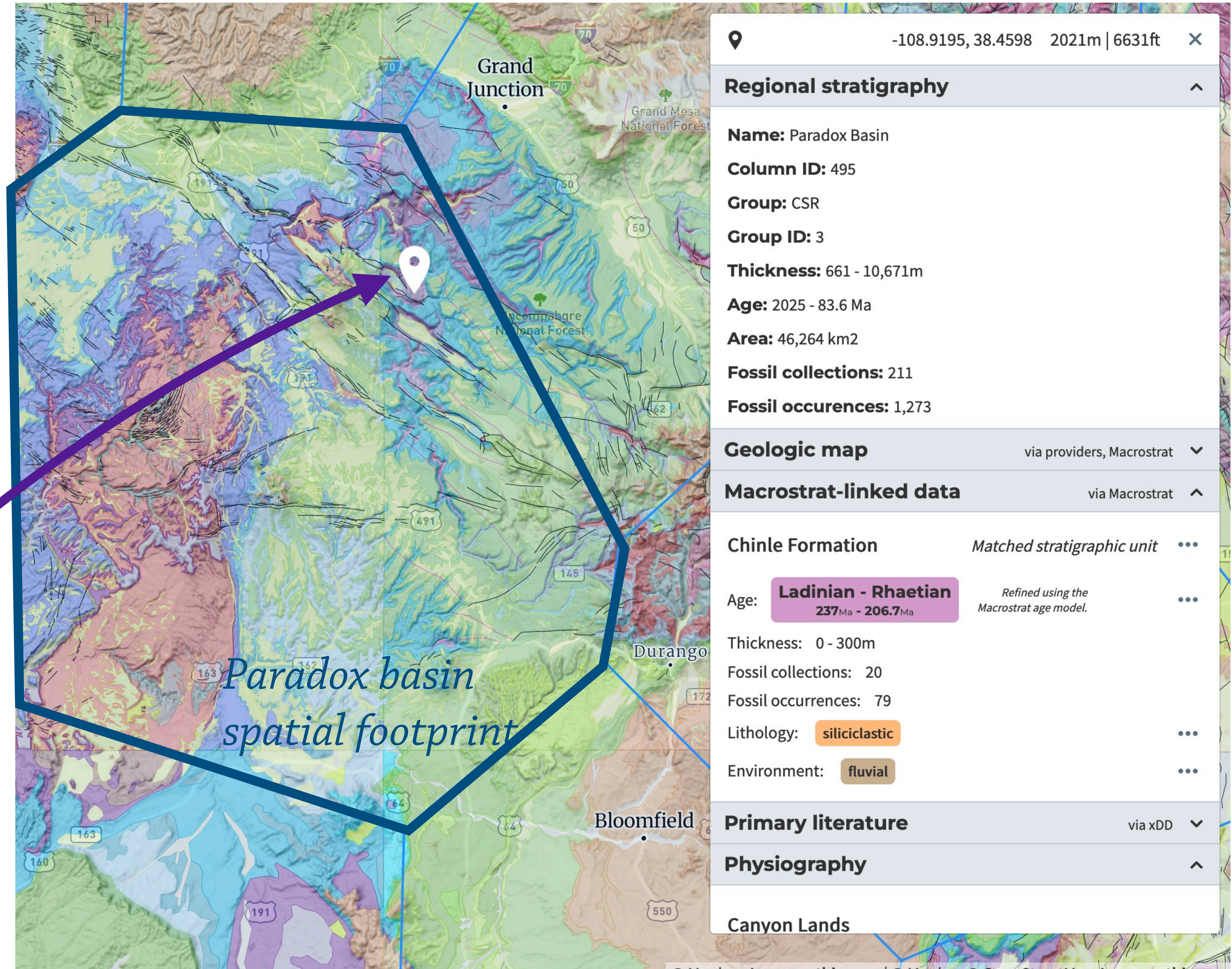
Geologic maps have a stratigraphic representation



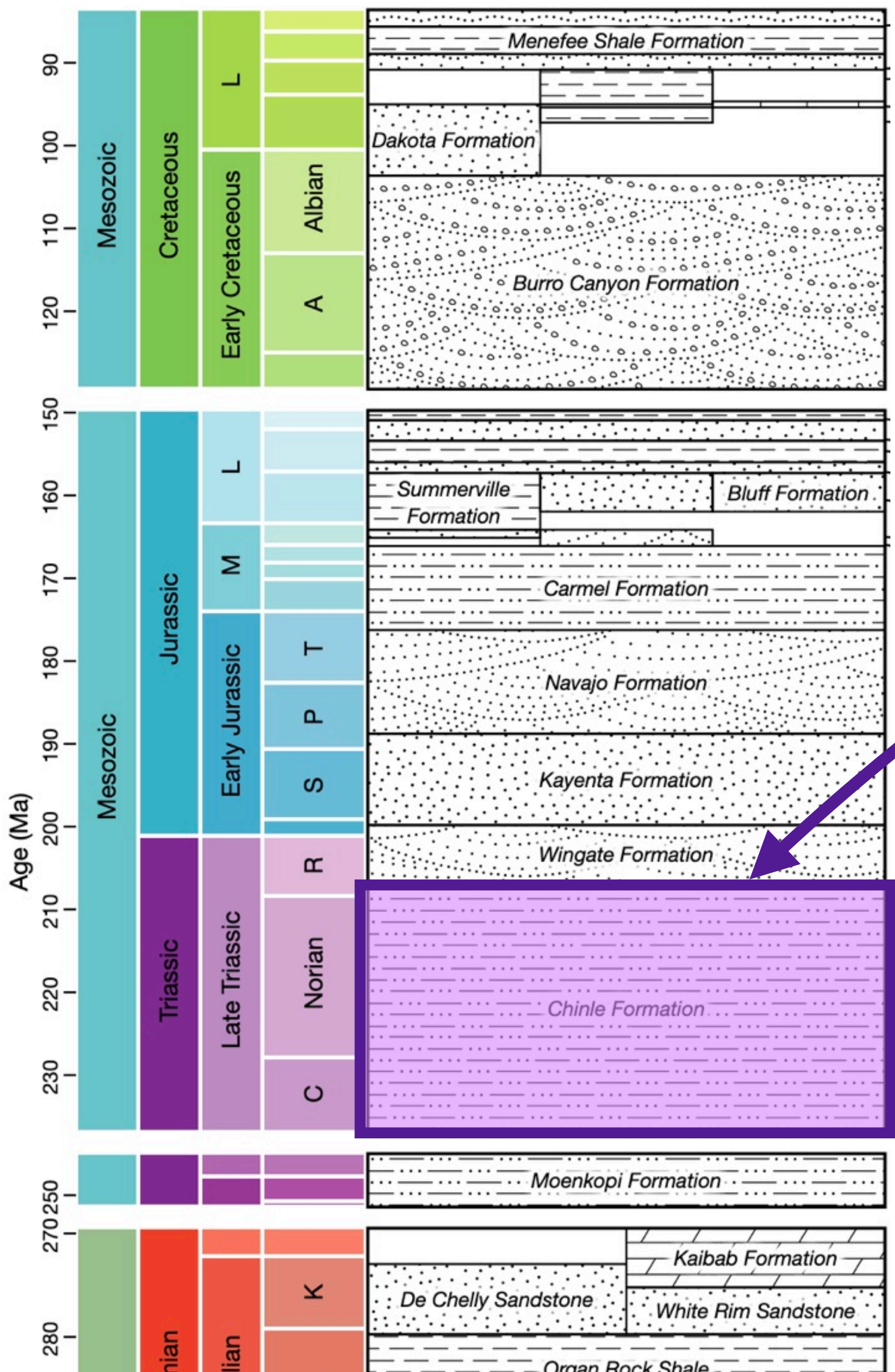
Paradox Basin



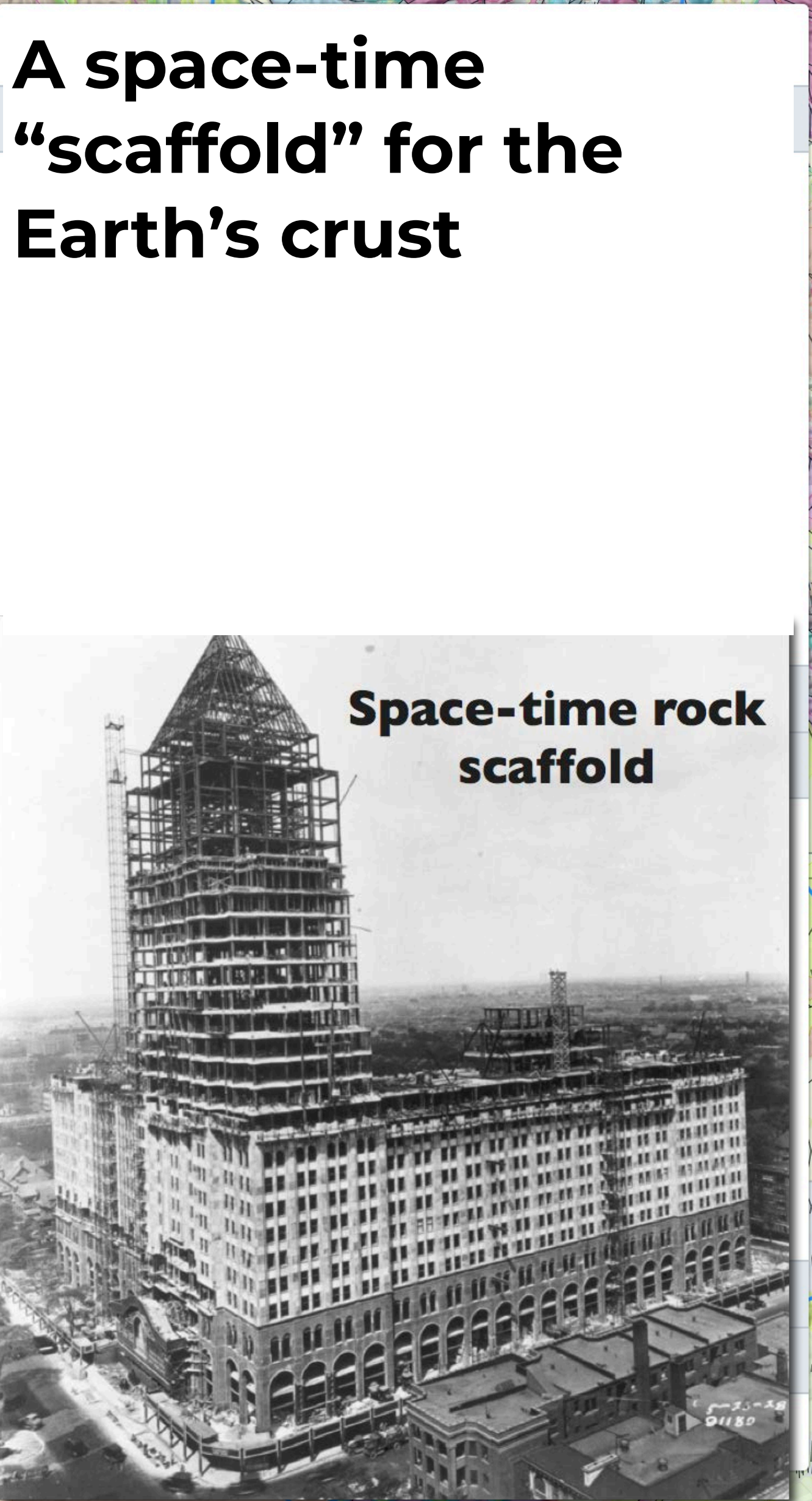
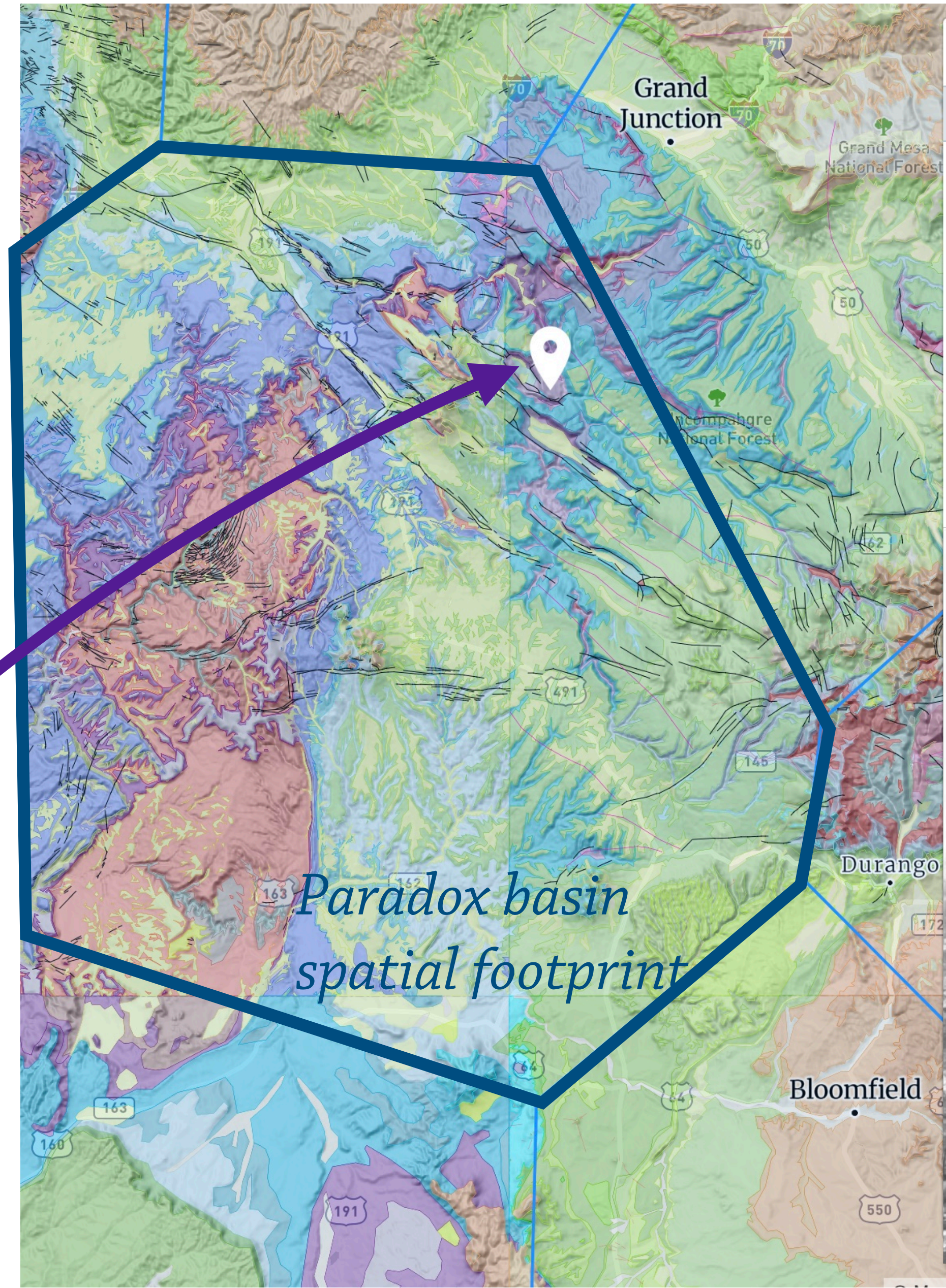
Map harmonization: Linking columns to maps



Paradox Basin



Map harmonization: Linking columns to maps



COLUMNS + MAPS + GEOCHRONOLOGY

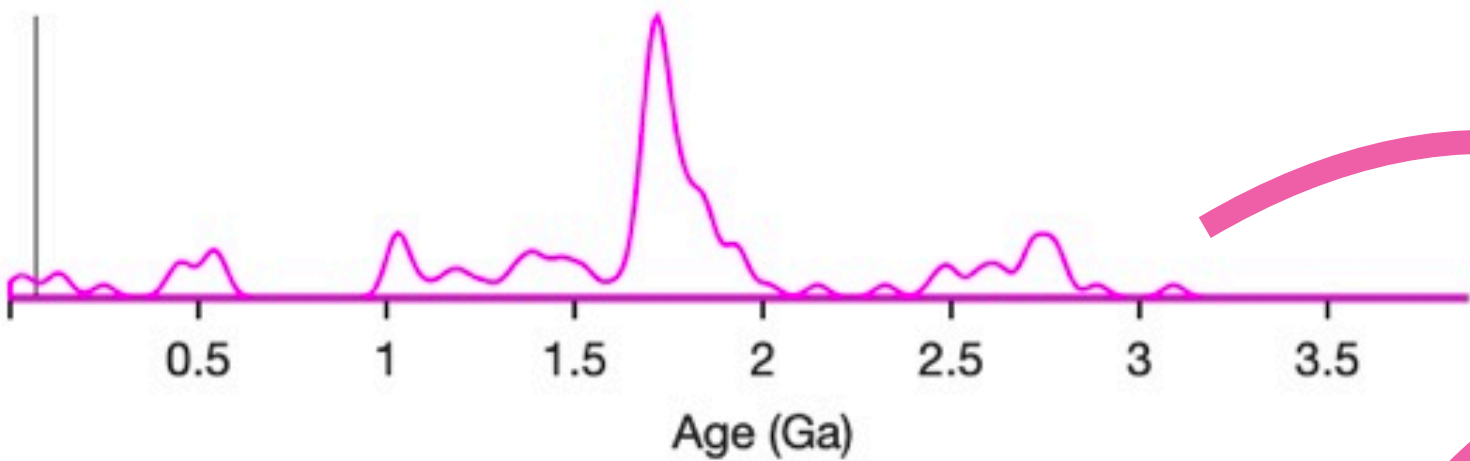
RESEARCH ARTICLE | JUNE 24, 2021

Igneous rock area and age in continental crust

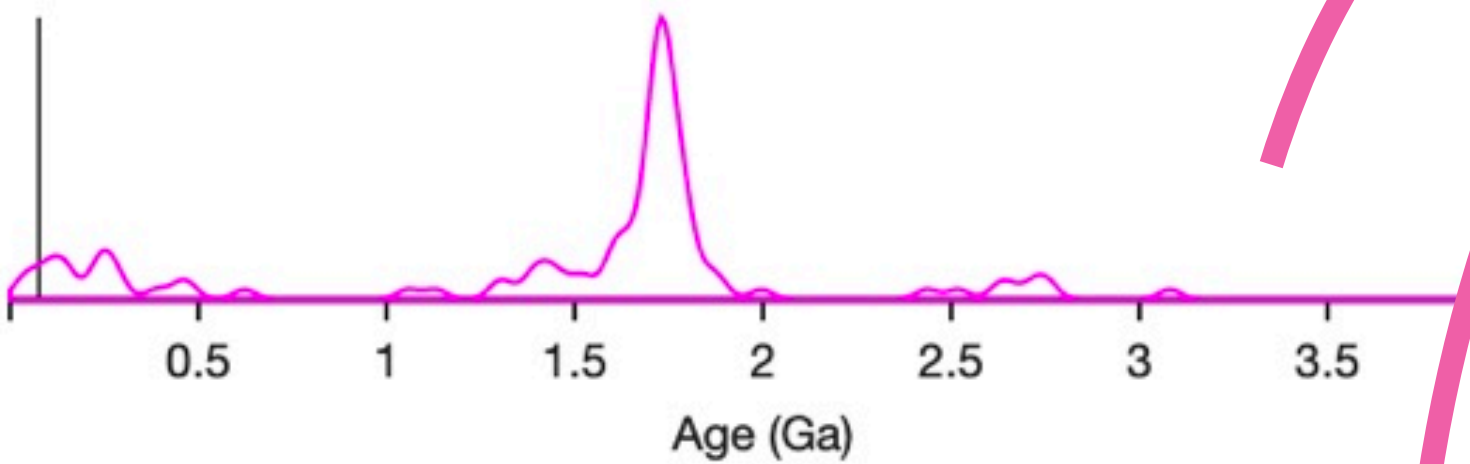
Shanan E. Peters; Craig R. Walton; Jon M. Husson; Daven P. Quinn; Oliver Shorttle;
C. Brenhin Keller; Robert R. Gaines

Geology (2021) 49 (10): 1235–1239.

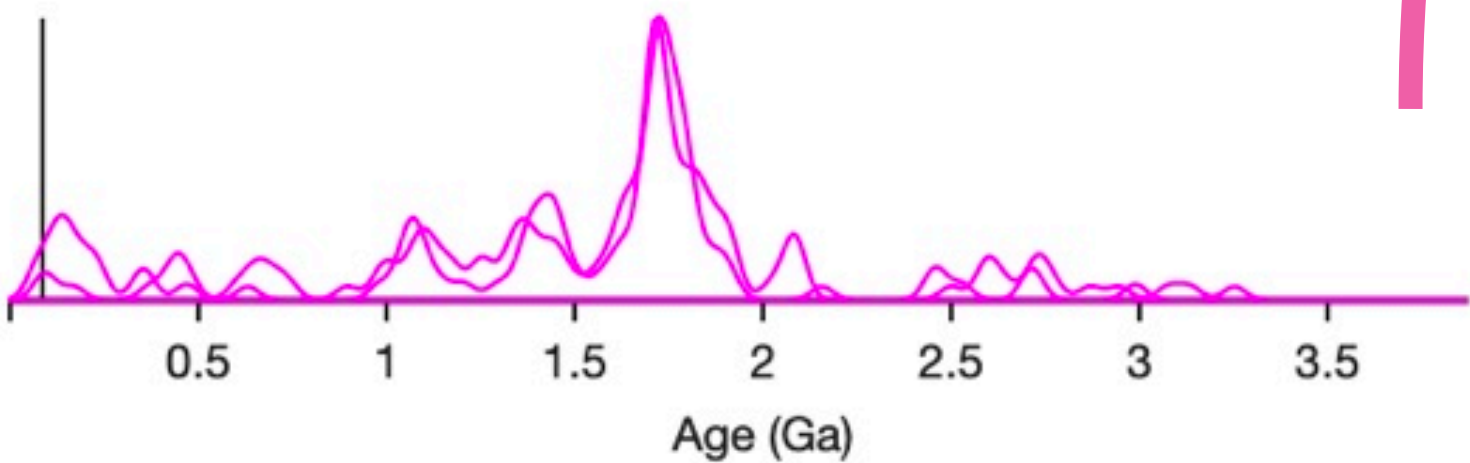
Lance Formation



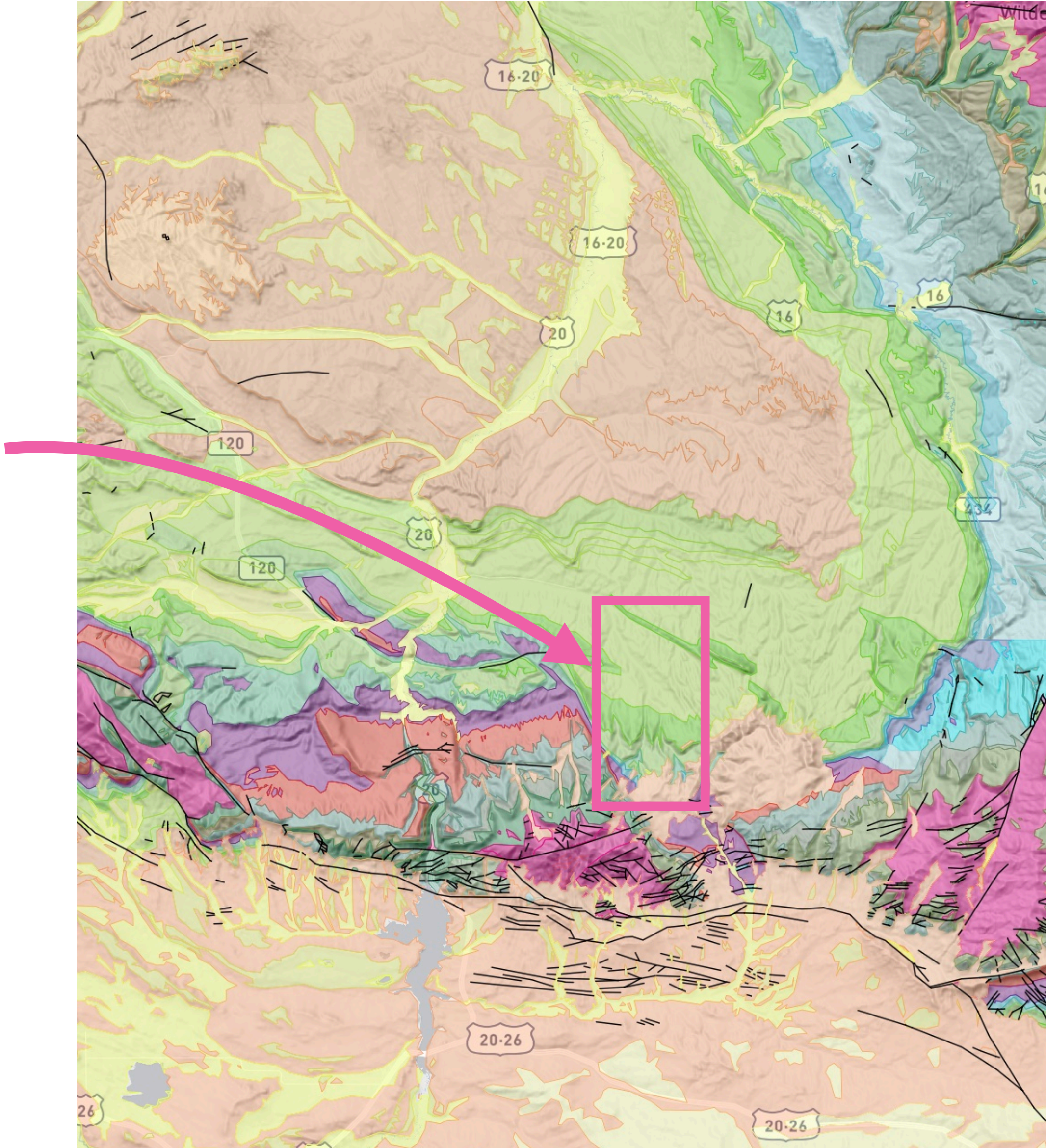
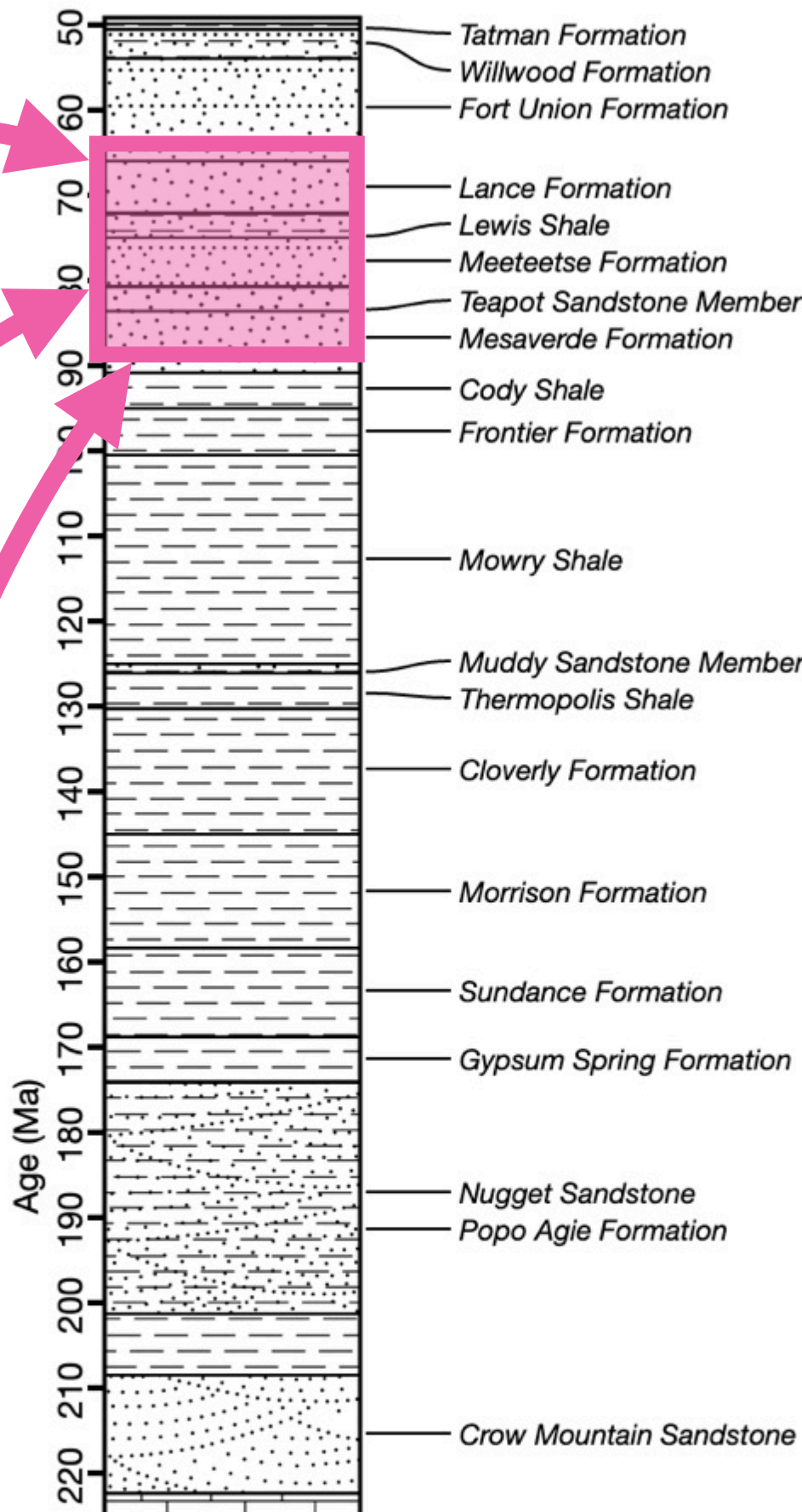
Meeteetse Formation



Mesaverde Formation



Bighorn Basin



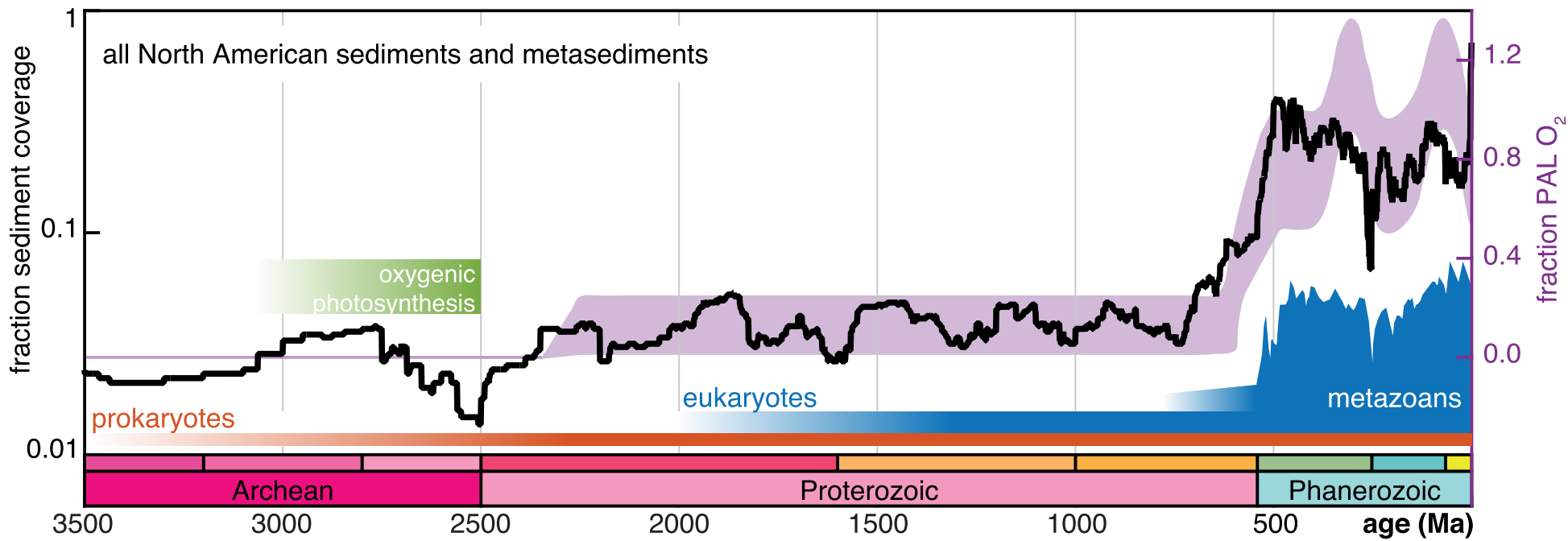
MACROSTRAT’S
ORIGINAL
GOAL

ANSWER “BIG”
SCIENCE
QUESTIONS
ABOUT THE
EVOLUTION OF
THE EARTH

Atmospheric oxygenation driven by unsteady growth of the
continental sedimentary reservoir

Jon M. Husson*, Shanan E. Peters

Department of Geoscience, University of Wisconsin–Madison, 1215 W. Dayton Street, Madison, WI, 53706, USA

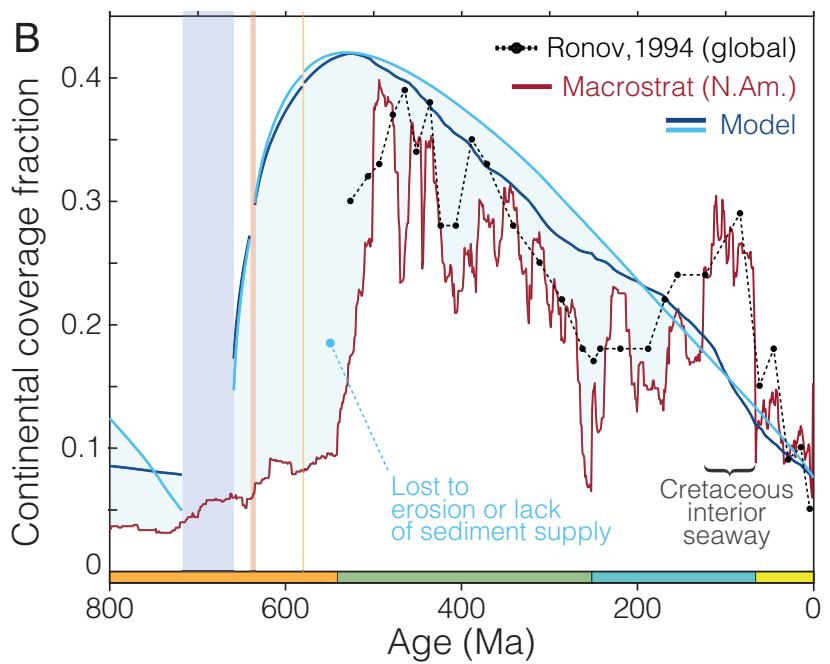


Neoproterozoic glacial origin of the Great
Unconformity

C. Brenhin Keller^{a,b,1}, Jon M. Husson^c, Ross N. Mitchell^d, William F. Bottke^e, Thomas M. Gernon^f, Patrick Boehnke^{g,h}, Elizabeth A. Bellⁱ, Nicholas L. Swanson-Hysell^g, and Shanan E. Peters^j

^aBerkeley Geochronology Center, Berkeley, CA 94709; ^bDepartment of Earth and Planetary Science, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720; ^cSchool of Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC V8W 2Y2, Canada; ^dDepartment of Applied Geology, Curtin University, Perth, WA 6845, Australia; ^eSouthwest Research Institute, Boulder, CO 80302; ^fOcean and Earth Science, University of Southampton, Southampton SO17 1BJ, United Kingdom; ^gDepartment of the Geophysical Sciences, The University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637; ^hChicago Center for Cosmochemistry, Chicago, IL 60637; ⁱDepartment of Earth, Planetary, and Space Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095; and ^jDepartment of Geoscience, University of Wisconsin–Madison, Madison, WI 53706

The Great Unconformity, a profound gap in Earth’s stratigraphic record often evident below the base of the Cambrian system, has remained among the most enigmatic field observations in Earth science for over a century. While long associated directly or indirectly with the occurrence of the earliest complex animal fossils, a conclusive explanation for the formation and global extent of the Great Unconformity has remained elusive. Here we show that the Great Unconformity is associated with a set of large global oxygen and hafnium isotope excursions in magmatic zircon that suggest a late Neoproterozoic crustal erosion and sediment subduction event of unprecedented scale. These excursions, the Great Unconformity, preservational irregularities in the terrestrial bolide impact record, and the first-order pattern of Phanerozoic sedimentation can together be explained by spatially heterogeneous Neoproterozoic glacial erosion totaling a global average of 3–5 vertical kilometers, along with the subsequent thermal and isostatic consequences of this erosion for global continental freeboard.



LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature10969

Formation of the ‘Great Unconformity’ as a trigger
for the Cambrian explosion

Shanan E. Peters¹ & Robert R. Gaines²

The transition between the Proterozoic and Phanerozoic eons, beginning 542 million years (Myr) ago, is distinguished by the diversification of multicellular animals and by their acquisition of mineralized skeletons during the Cambrian period¹. Considerable progress has been made in documenting and more precisely correlating biotic patterns in the Neoproterozoic–Cambrian fossil record with geochemical and physical environmental perturbations^{2–5}, but the mechanisms responsible for those perturbations remain uncertain^{1,2}. Here we use new stratigraphic and geochemical data to show that early Palaeozoic marine sediments deposited approximately 540–480 Myr ago record both an expansion in the area of shallow epicontinental seas and anomalous patterns of chemical sedimentation that are indicative of increased oceanic alkalinity and enhanced chemical weathering of continental crust. These geochemical conditions were caused by a protracted period of widespread

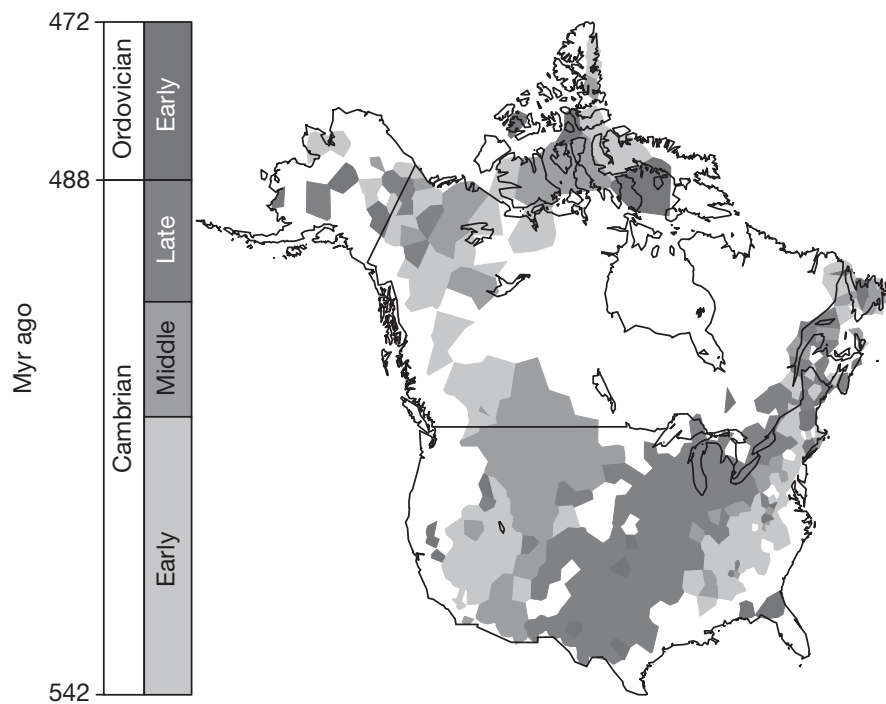
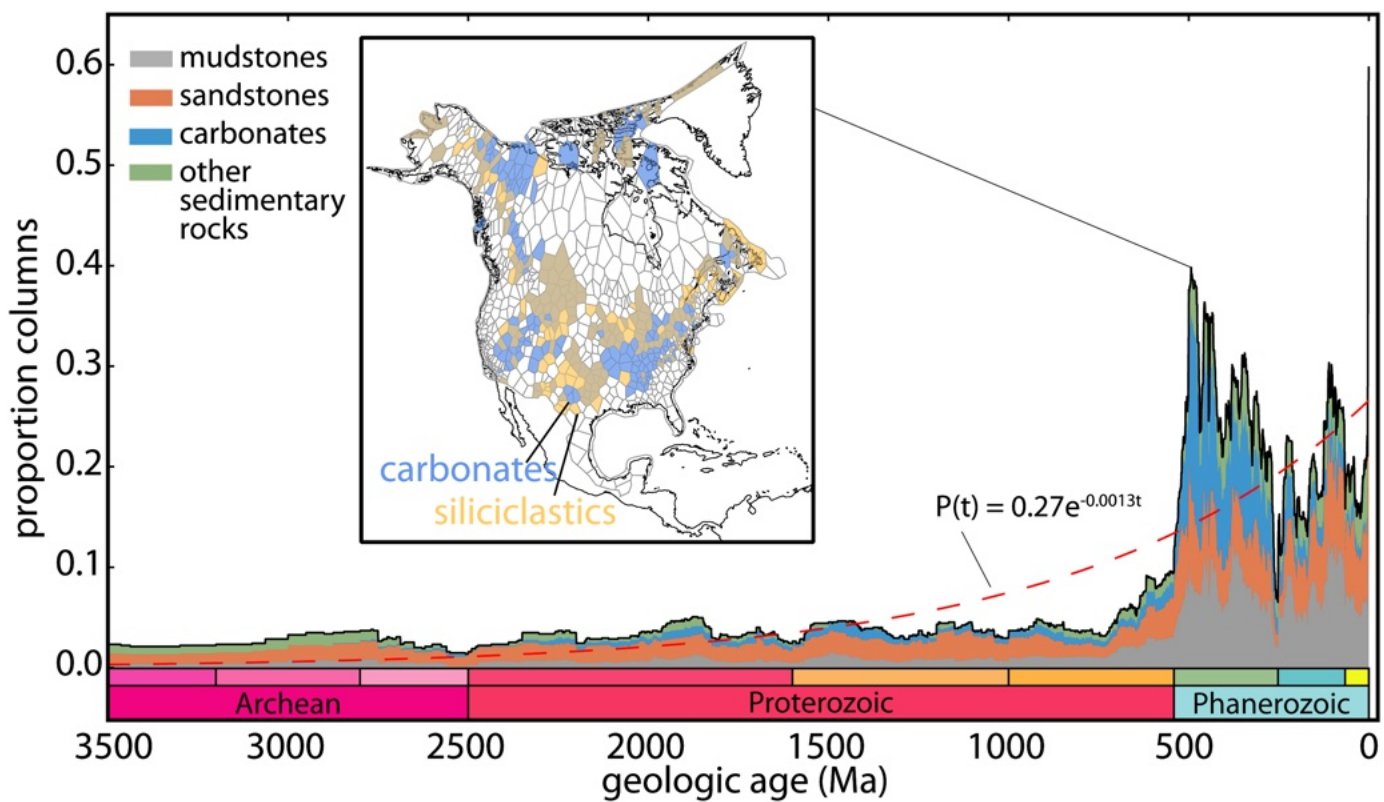


Figure 1 | Sauk Sequence in North America. Distribution and age of the oldest Phanerozoic sedimentary rocks in North America.

Nature of the sedimentary rock record and its
implications for Earth system evolution

Jon M. Husson¹ and Shanan E. Peters²

¹School of Earth and Ocean Sciences, University of Victoria, Victoria, Canada; ²Department of Geoscience, University of Wisconsin–Madison, Madison, WI, USA



Macrostrat – A platform for geological exploration

Public, web-based “application programming interface” (API)





<https://macrostrat.org/api/v2>


1,534	9,162	35,478	1,245,645
columns	packages	units	measurements


2,540,323 geologic map polygons	51,212 stratigraphic names
------------------------------------	-------------------------------


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Macrostrat – A platform for geological exploration


   


 Bedrock


 Lines

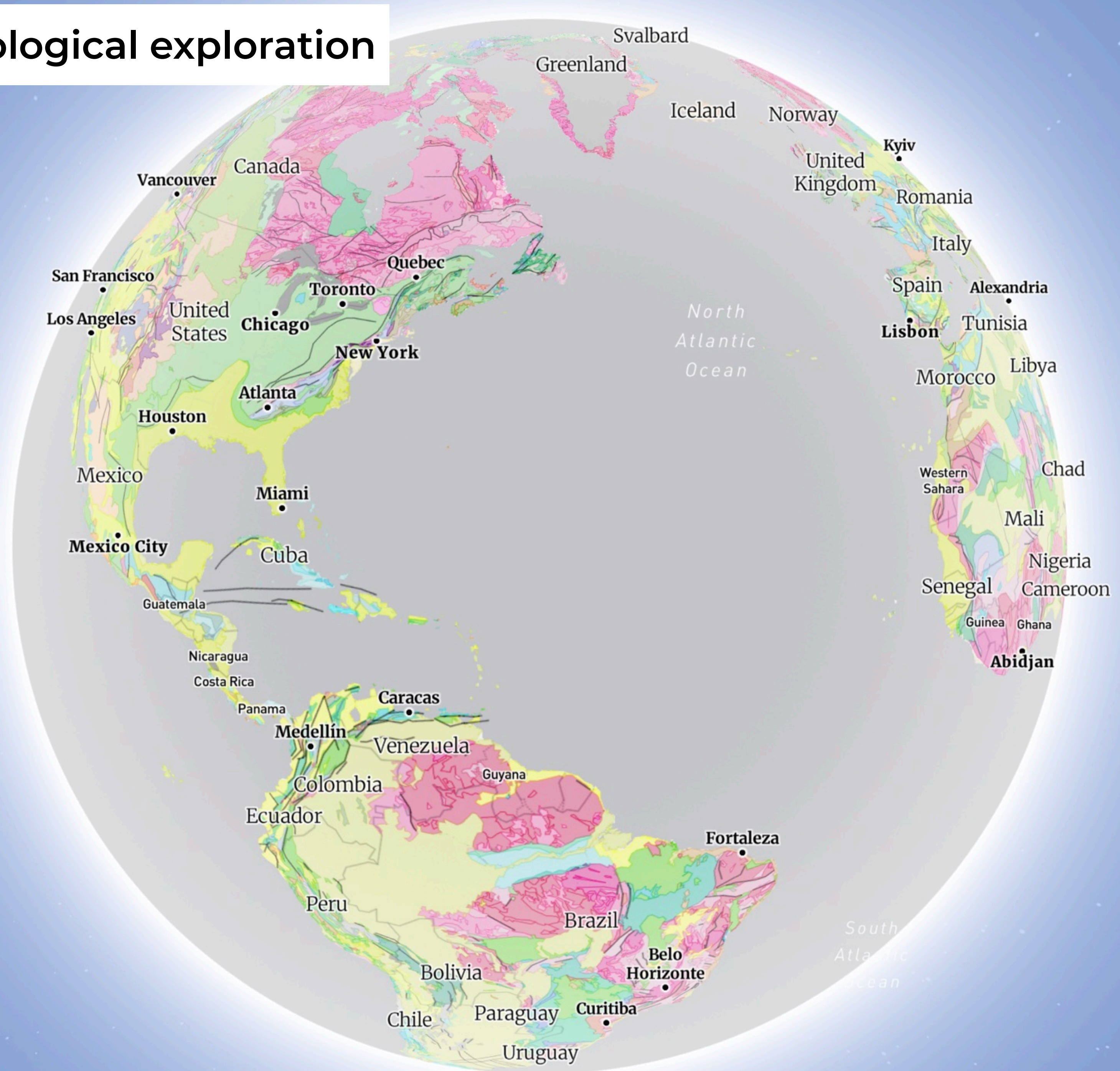
 Columns

 Fossils

 Satellite

 Your location

 Elevation profile

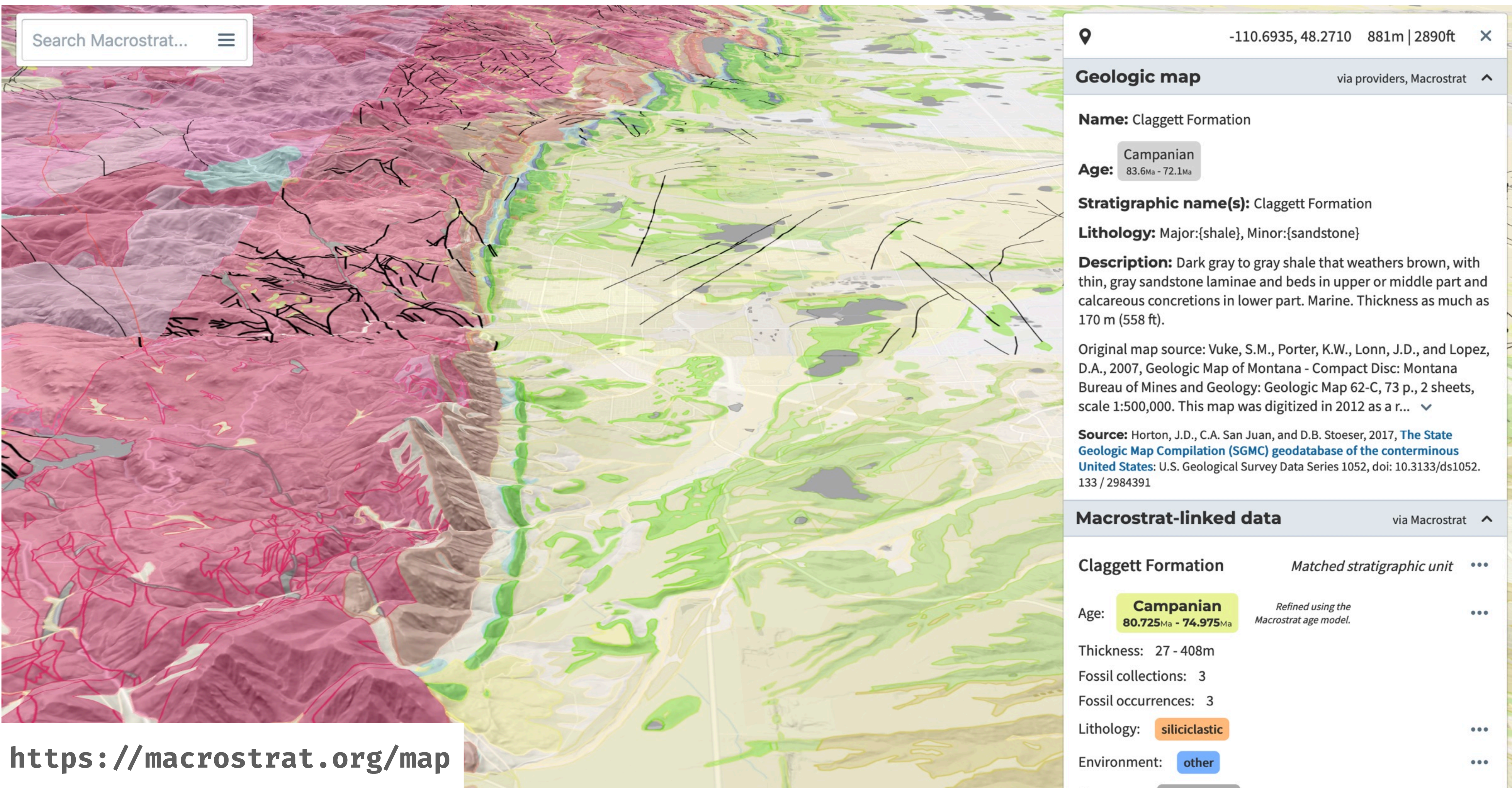


<https://macrostrat.org/map>



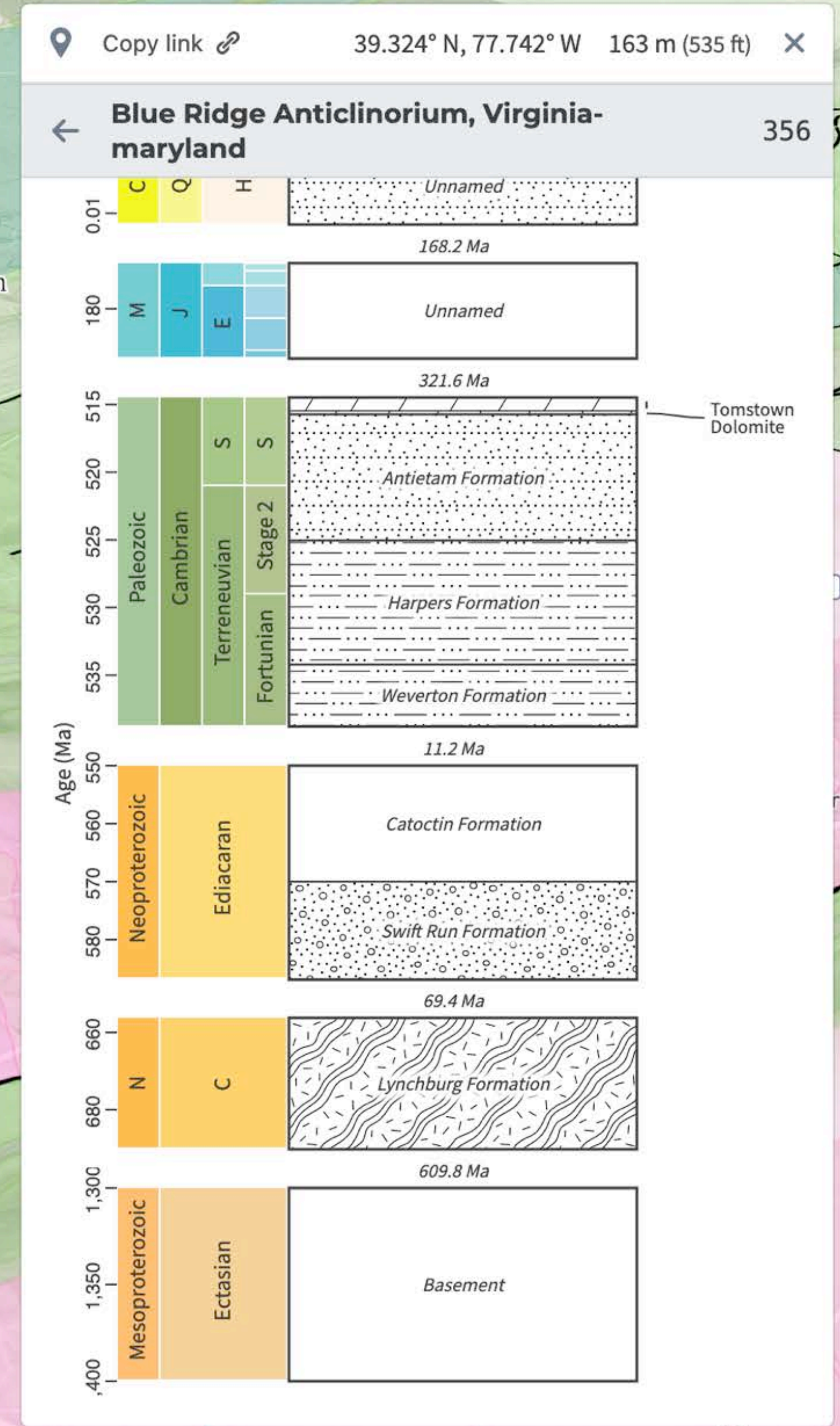
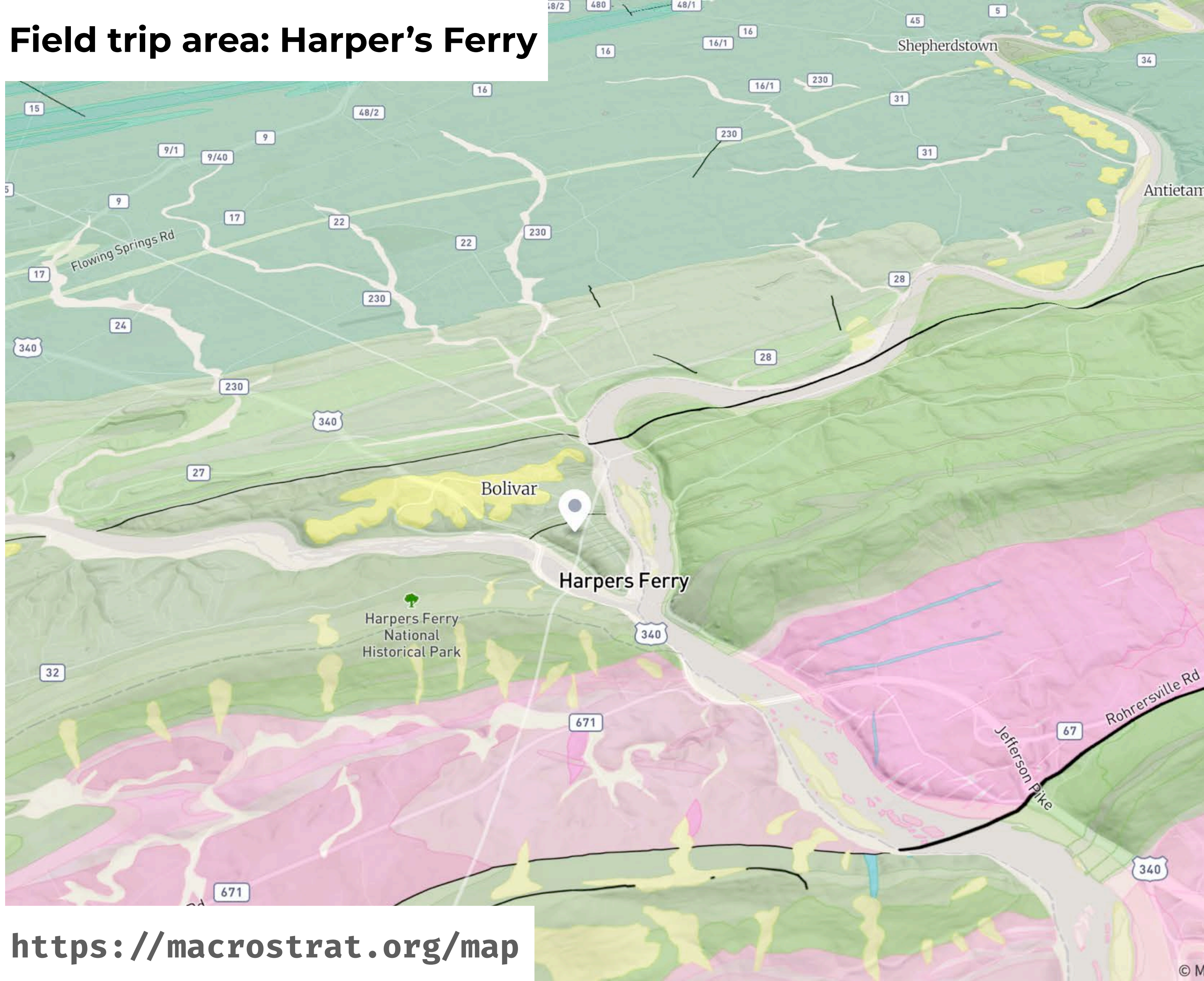
Macrostrat – A platform for geological exploration

Web interface



<https://macrostrat.org/map>

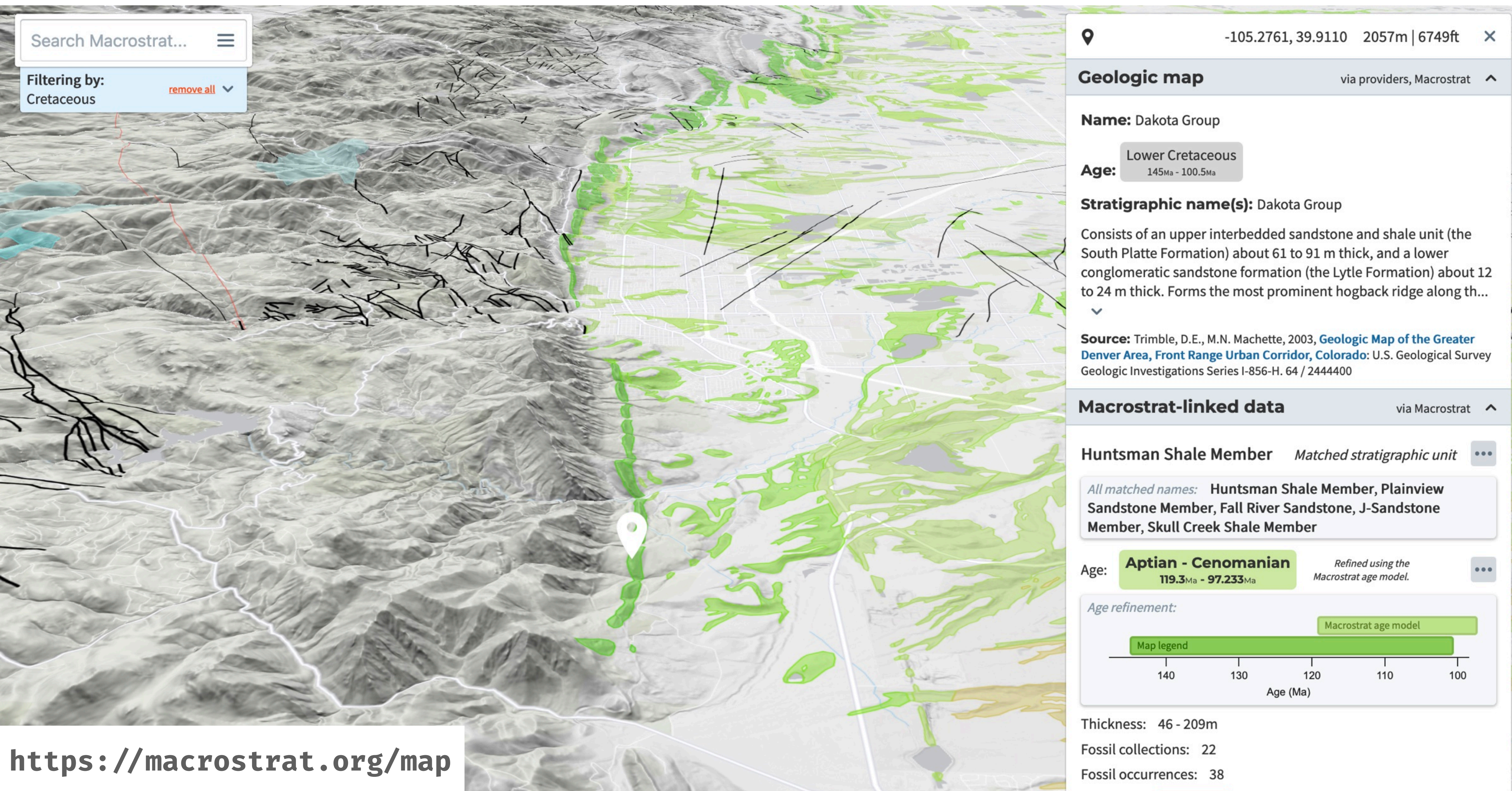
Field trip area: Harper's Ferry



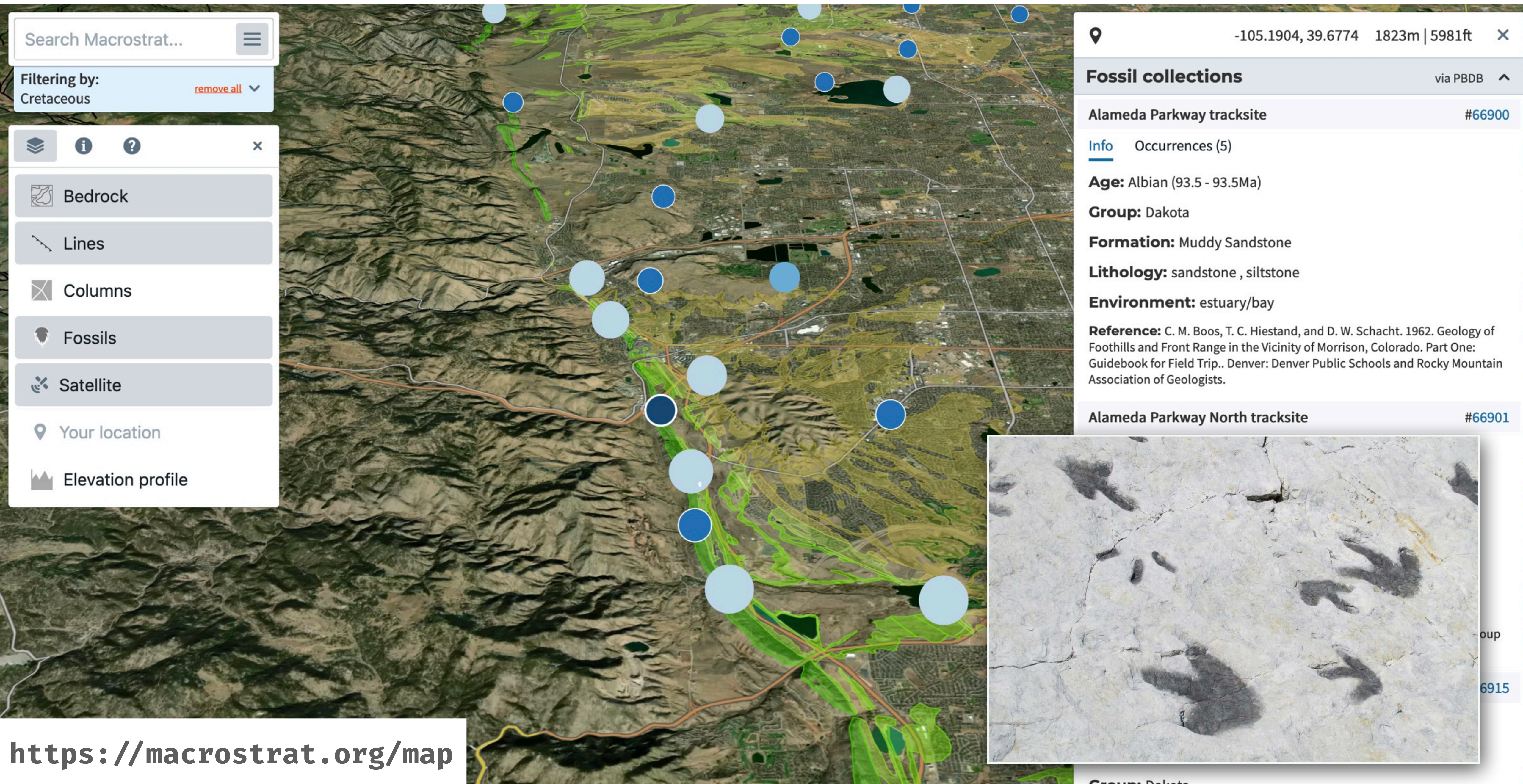
<https://macrostrat.org/map>

Macrostrat – A platform for geological exploration

Map filtering



Macrostrat – A platform for geological exploration

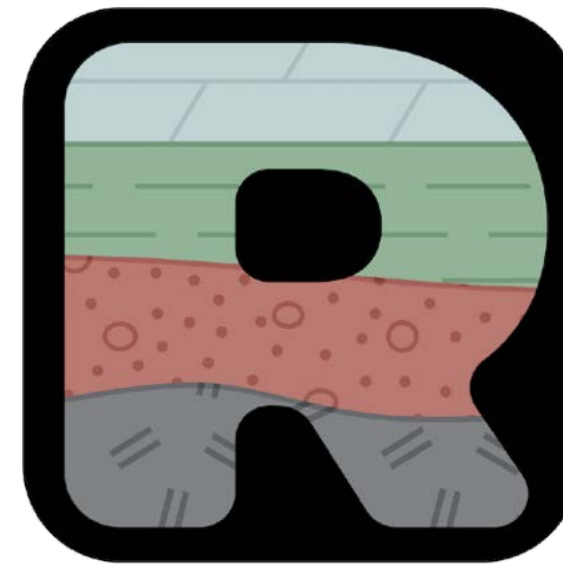


<https://macrostrat.org/map>

Macrostrat API – provides mapping data to other projects

Rockd – *our own app!*

<https://rockd.org>



Mancos



Flyover Country



StraboSpot



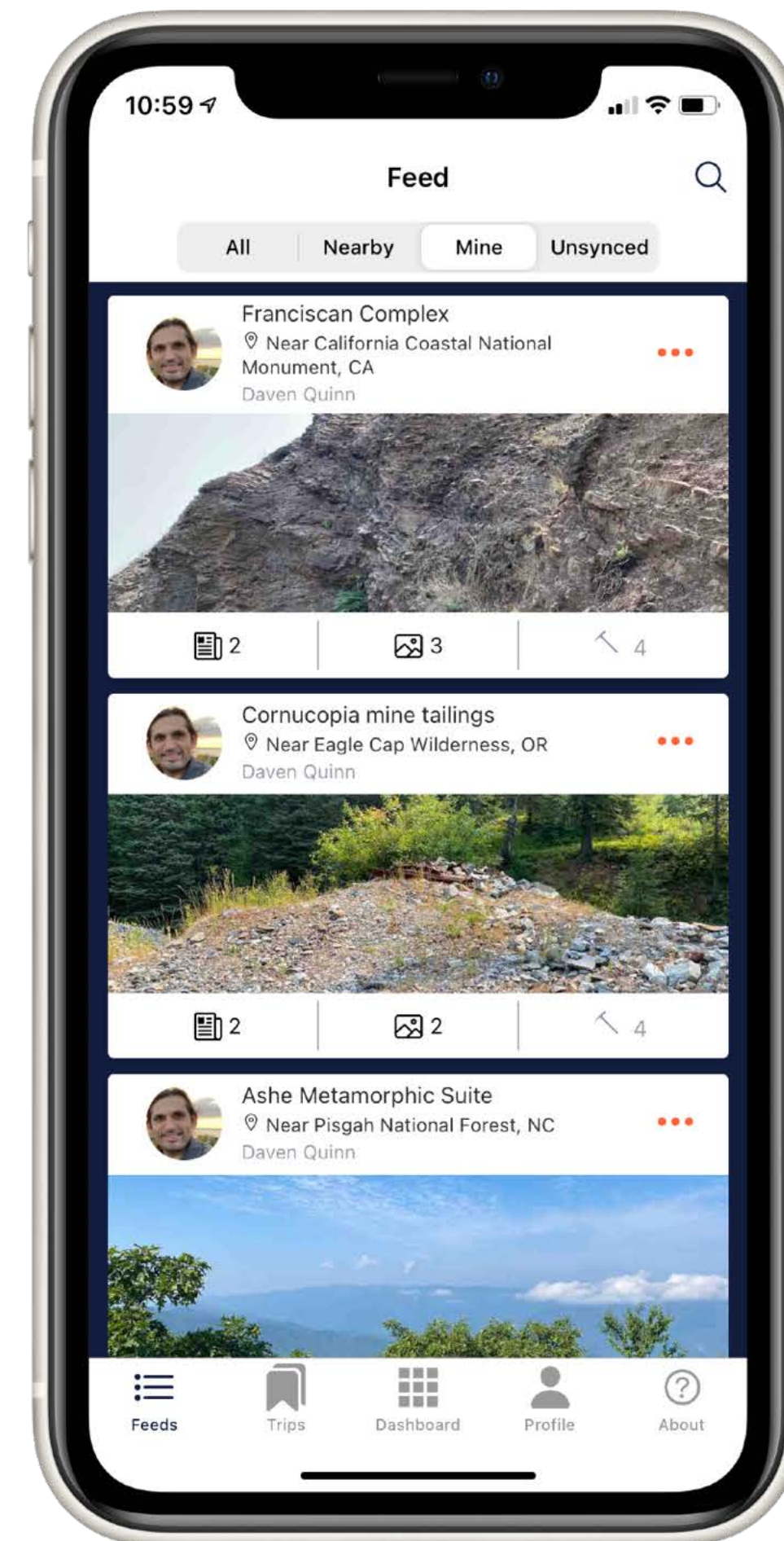
...and many more!



<https://rockd.org>

EXPLORE THE GEOLOGY AROUND YOU

COLLECT AND VIEW
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS

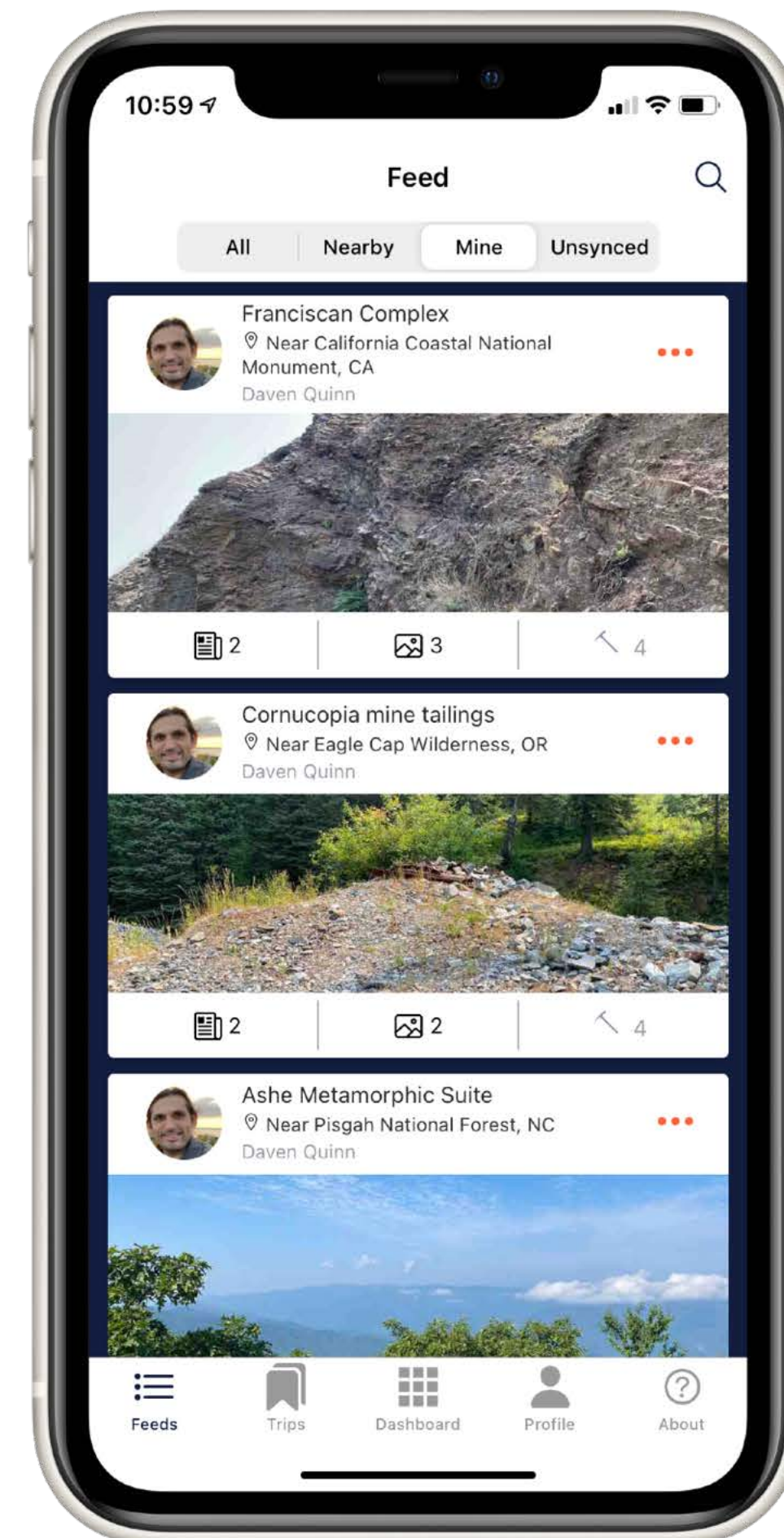
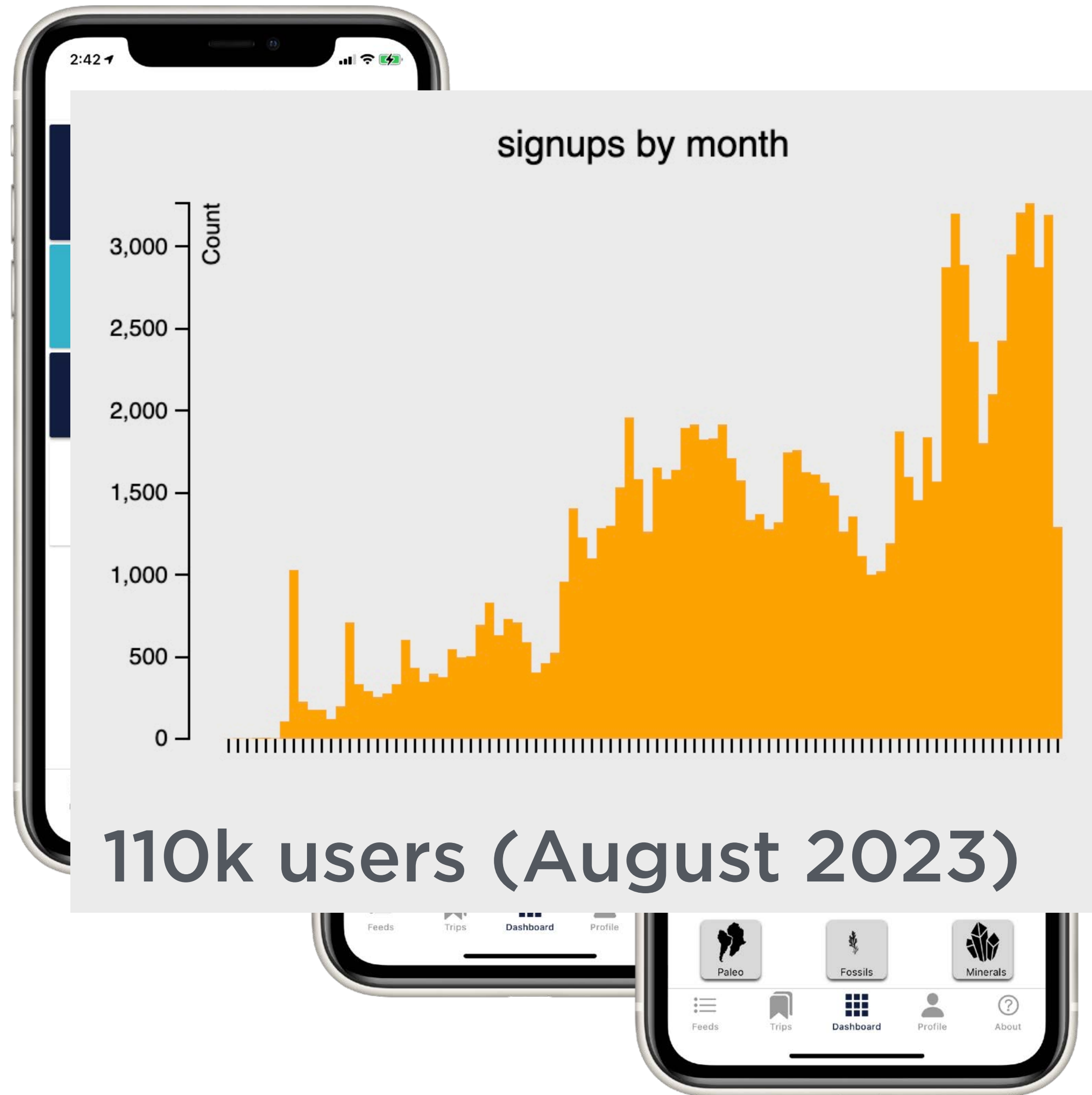




<https://rockd.org>

EXPLORE THE GEOLOGY AROUND YOU

COLLECT AND VIEW
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



Macrostrat system architecture

Geologic maps



from

National agencies

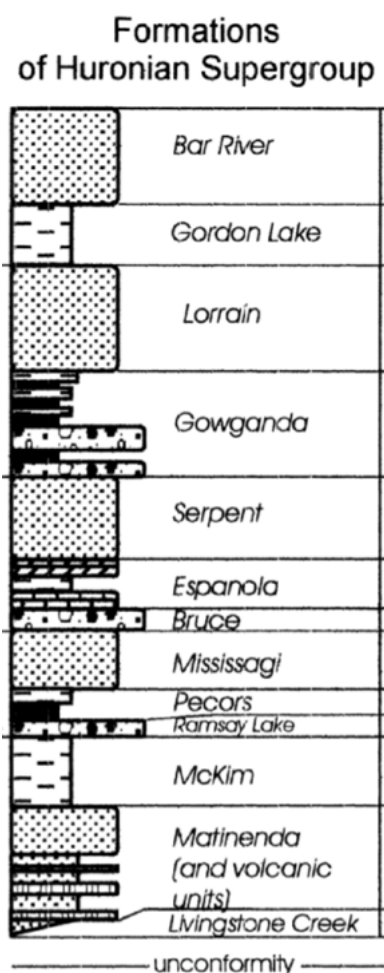


State surveys

Academic curators

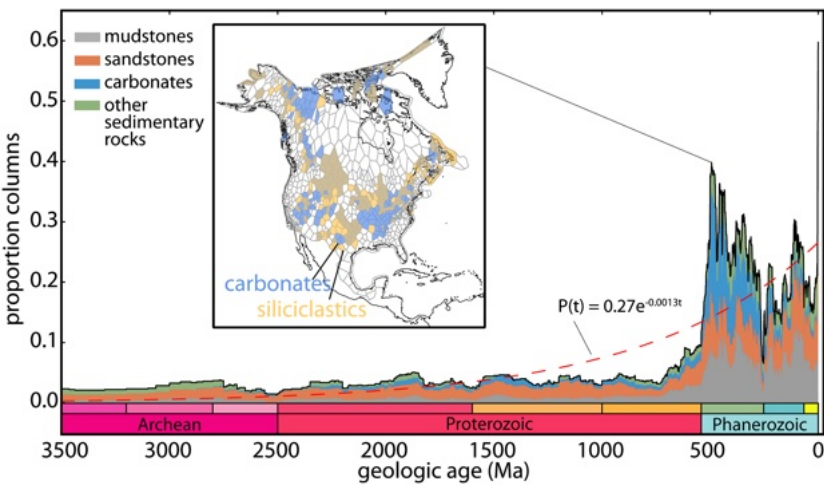


...and other sources

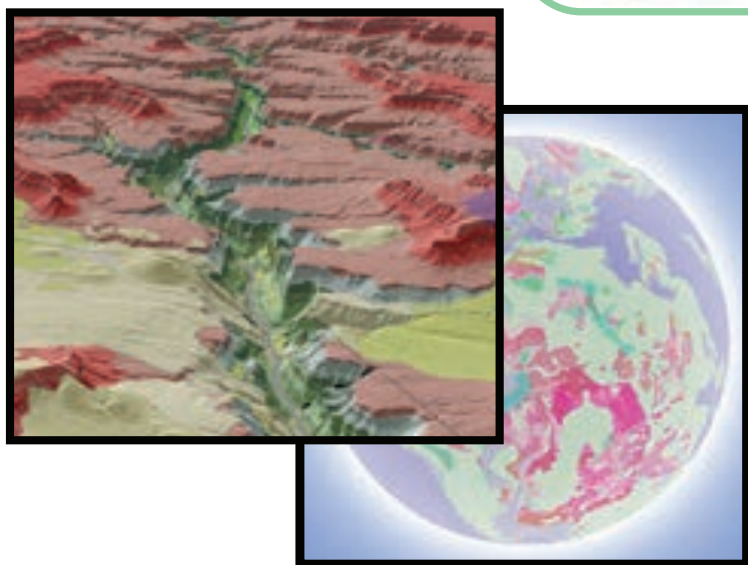


Stratigraphic columns

Global, integrative science



Apps + web viewers



PostGIS relational geodatabase

Tile server

Macrostrat software platform

Ingestion + harmonization
Partially automated

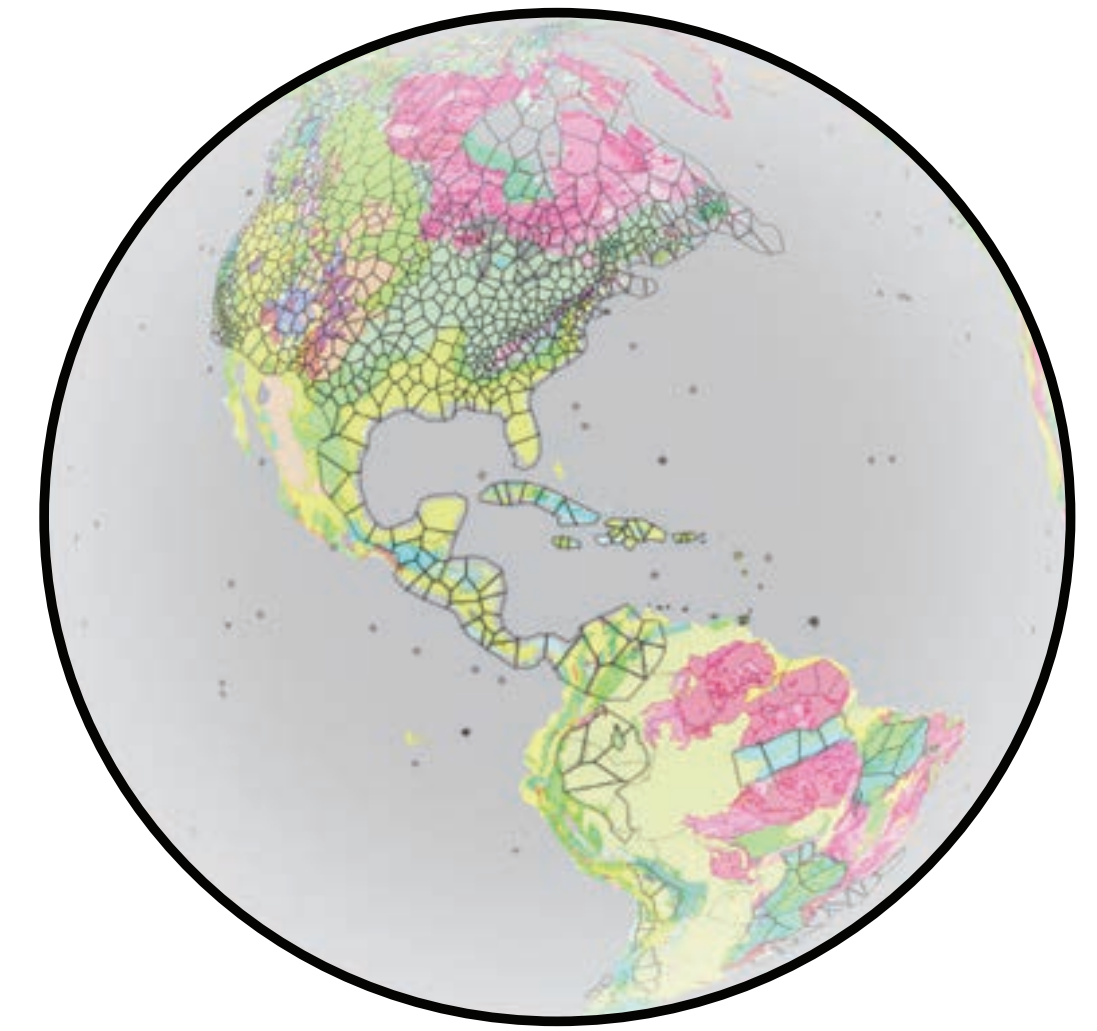
Open APIs
Automated

GIS platforms



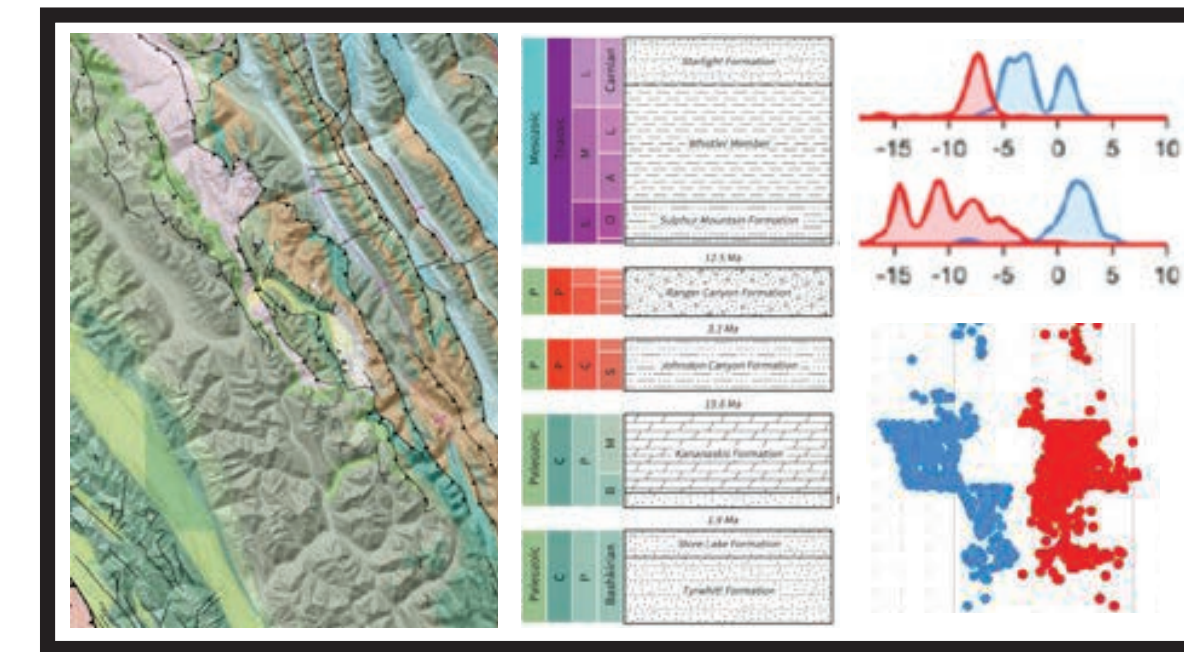
Macrostrat

- Software infrastructure that adds context to geologic datasets
- APIs to serve harmonized geologic information to other systems
- Human-computer interfaces for geological data visualization



MacroMAAS (Macrostrat for Mineral Assessment with AI Support)

- + Make it modular + scalable!
- + Ingest candidate geologic datasets provided by AI pipelines
- + Include contextual data sources relevant to critical minerals assessment
- + Add interfaces for feedback/correction of candidate datasets



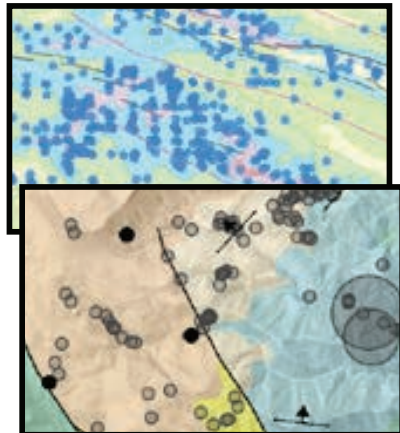
MacroMAAS

Proposed system architecture

New data sources



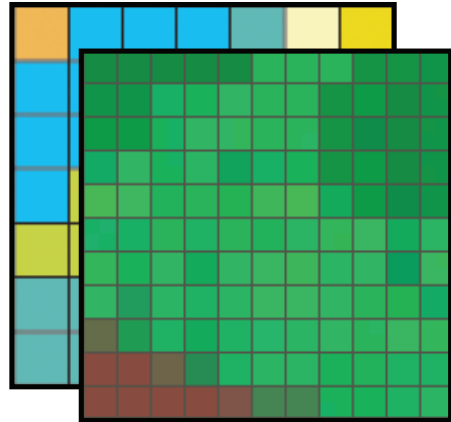
Measurements



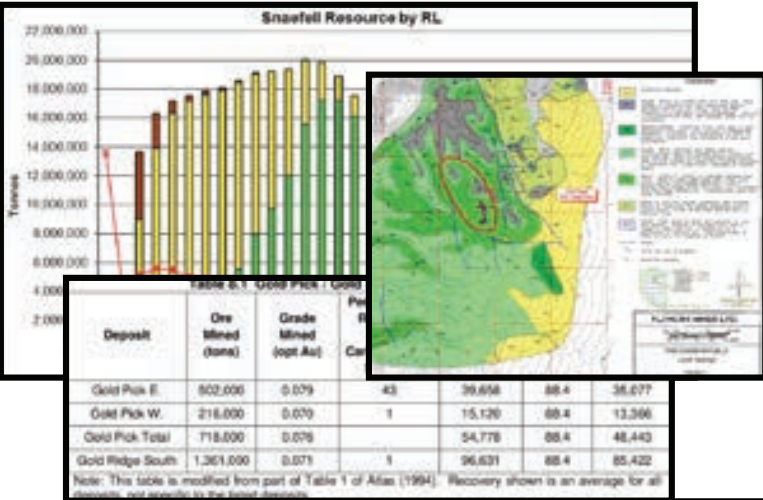
Raster maps



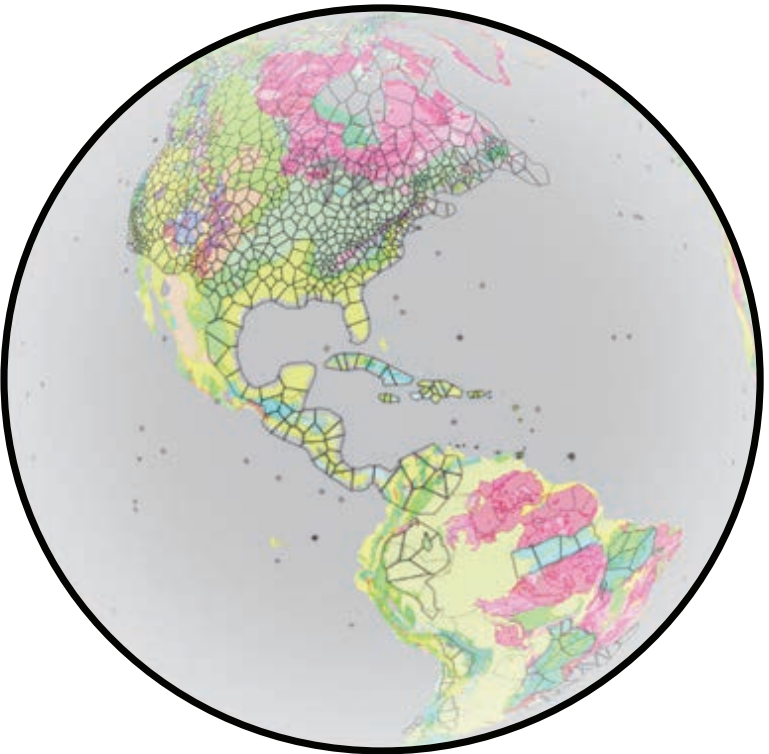
Geophysics



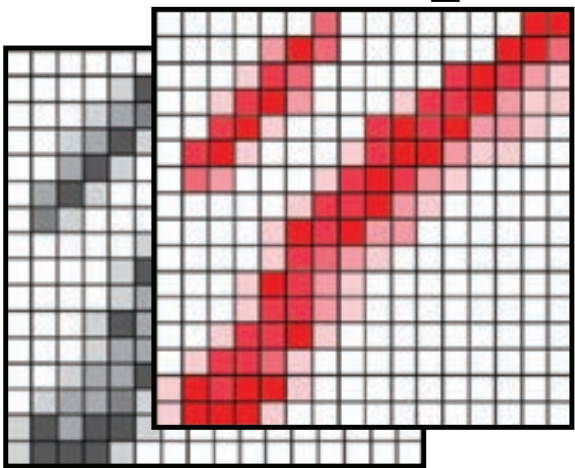
Literature extractions



Macrostrat



Predictive mineral maps



TA1-2

PostGIS relational geodatabase

Tile server

TA3

Macrostrat software platform

Ingestion + harmonization

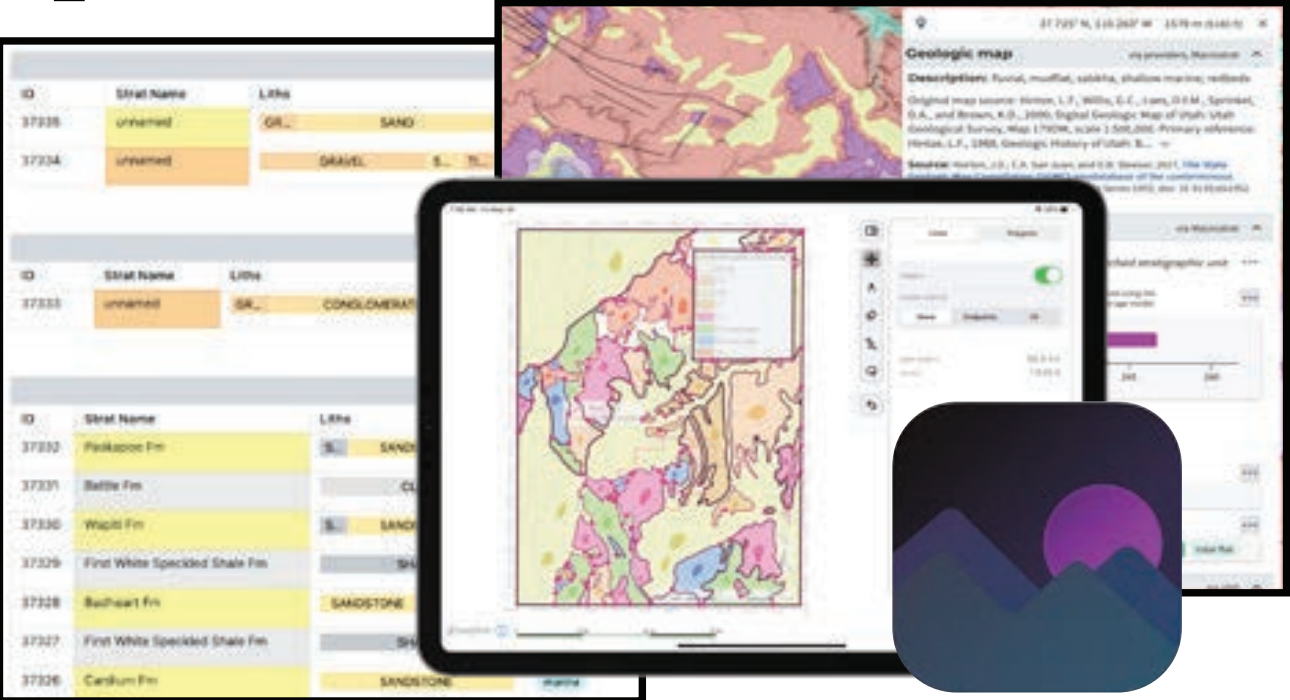
Partially automated

Fully automated

Feedback

“Human in the loop”

Expert feedback interfaces



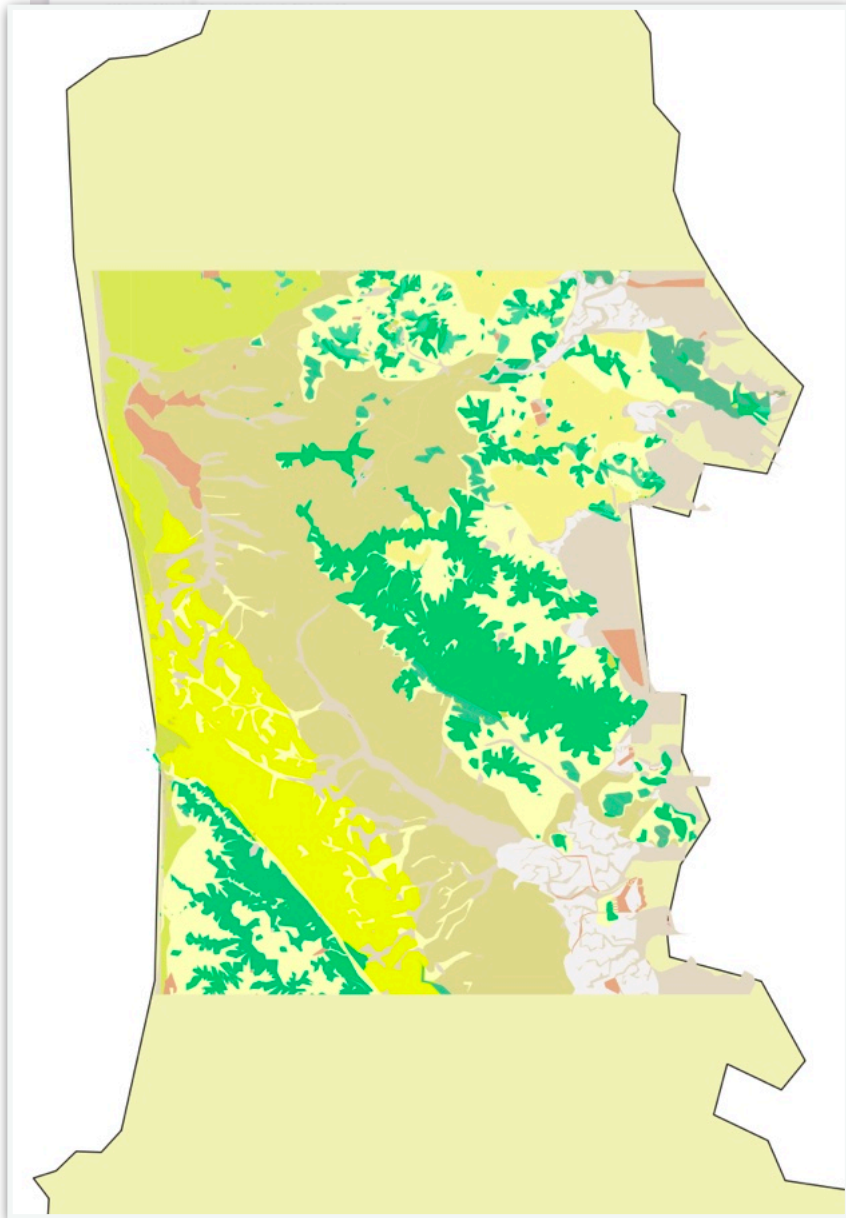
GIS platforms



Ingestion of AI-generated candidate map datasets (TAI output)

Planned

d	ptype	age	early_id	late_id	name
4	Qya	Holocene and late Pleistocene	492	3	Young alluvia
5	Qoa	late to middle Pleistocene	502	492	Old alluvial fl
6	Qyc	Holocene and late Pleistocene	492	3	Young colluv
7	Qya	Holocene and late Pleistocene	492	3	Young alluvia
8	Qyf	Holocene and late Pleistocene	492	3	Young alluvia
9	Tcs	early Pliocene and late Miocene	488	489	Capistrano F
10	Tcs	early Pliocene and late Miocene	488	489	Capistrano F
11	Qls	Holocene and Pleistocene	4	3	Landslide de
		NULL	NULL	NULL	water
		Holocene and Pleistocene	4	3	Landslide de
		Holocene and late Pleistocene	492	3	Young colluv
		Holocene and Pleistocene	4	3	Landslide de
		Cretaceous	33	33	Heterogeneo
		Holocene and late Pleistocene	492	3	Young alluvia
		Holocene and Pleistocene	4	3	Landslide de
		early Pliocene and late Miocene	488	489	Capistrano F
		Holocene and Pleistocene	4	3	Landslide de
21	Qls	Holocene and Pleistocene	4	3	Landslide de



Map ingestion into open-source
PostGIS geospatial database



- Attributes are minimally cleaned
- Unit names and age ranges are linked to common definitions

Manual ingestion assisted by
Python scripts

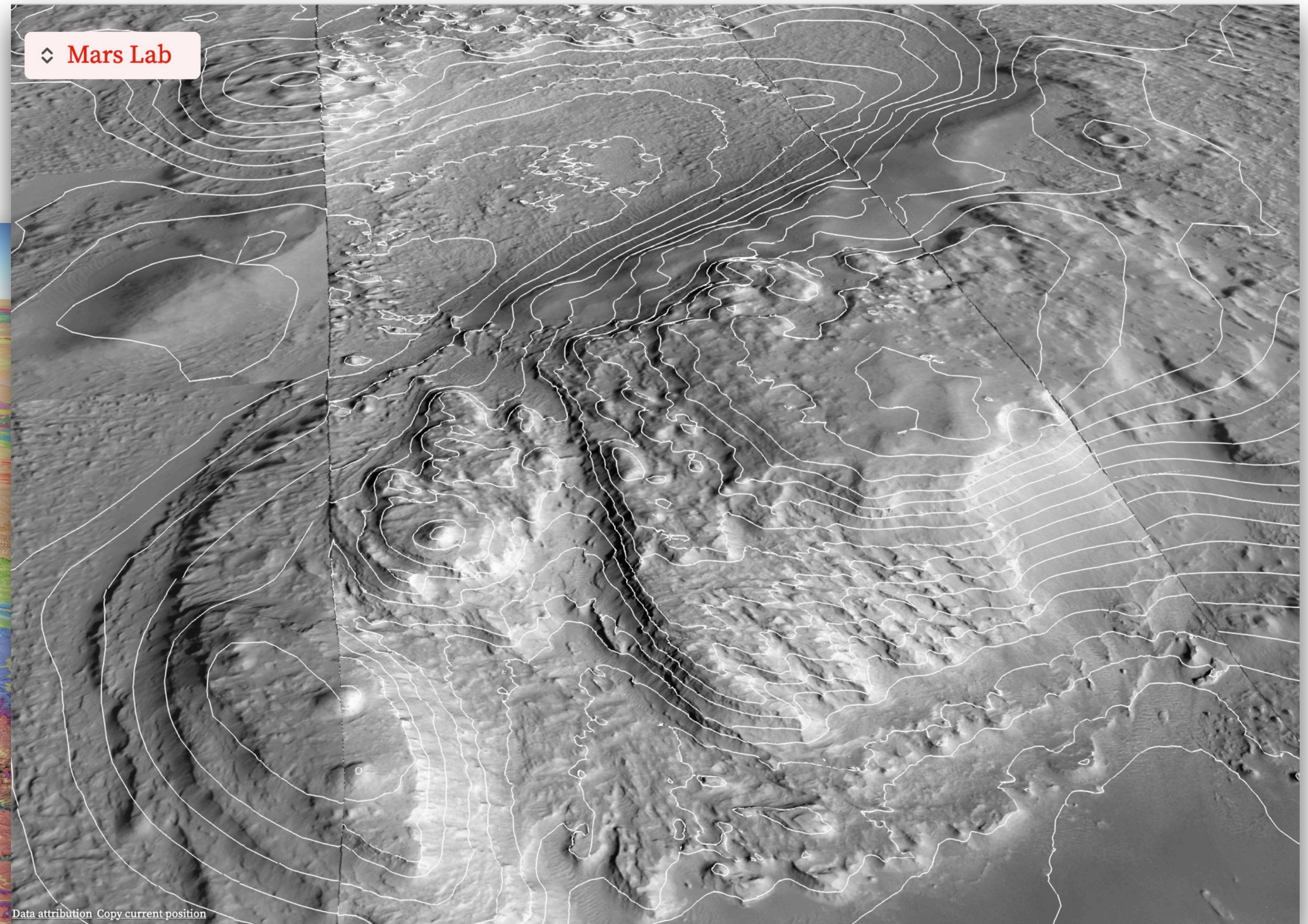
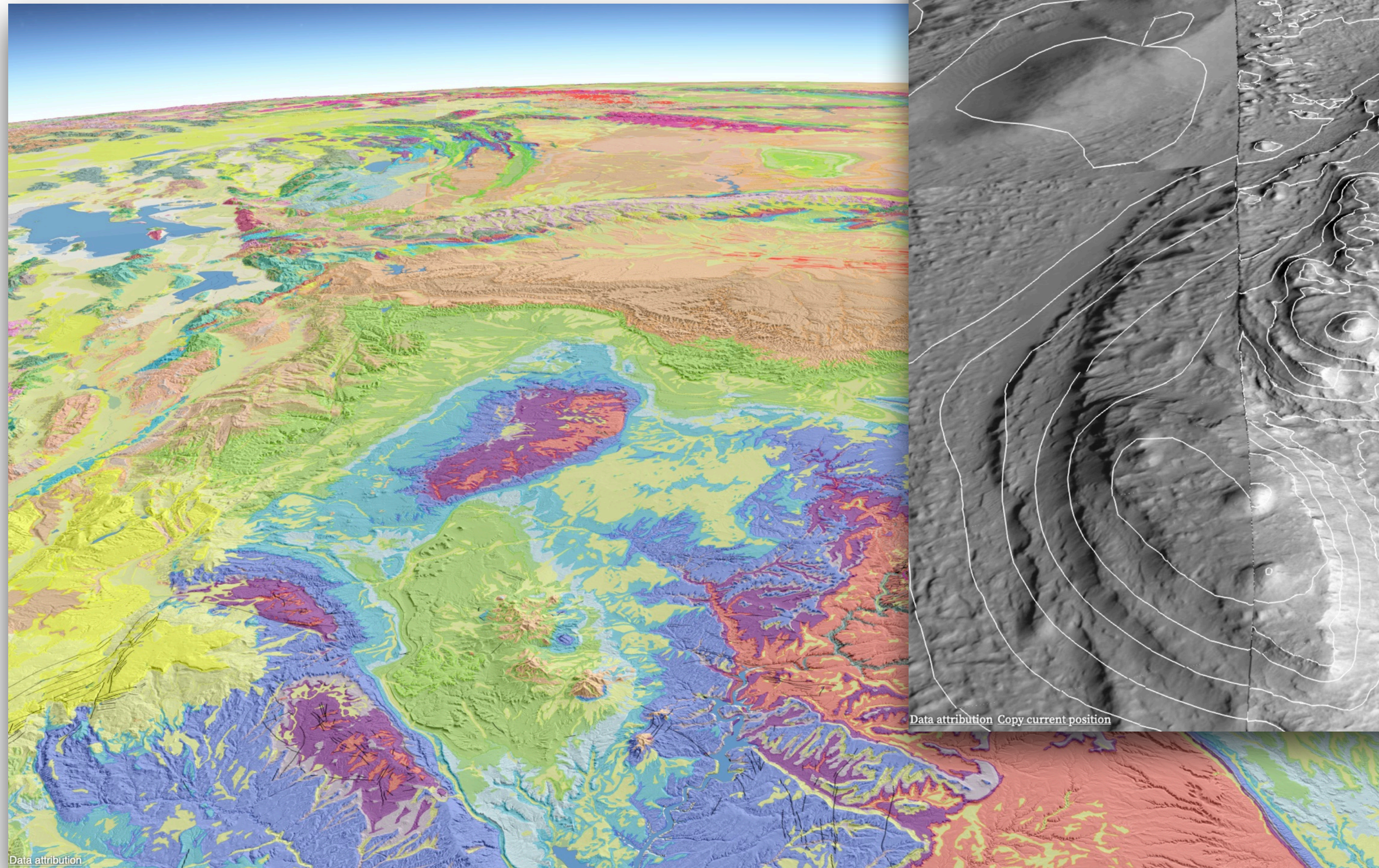
Automated “best-effort”
ingestion

Integrating new contextual data sources

Prototype capability

A dynamic tile server for raster datasets

<https://argyre.geoscience.wisc.edu/app/>



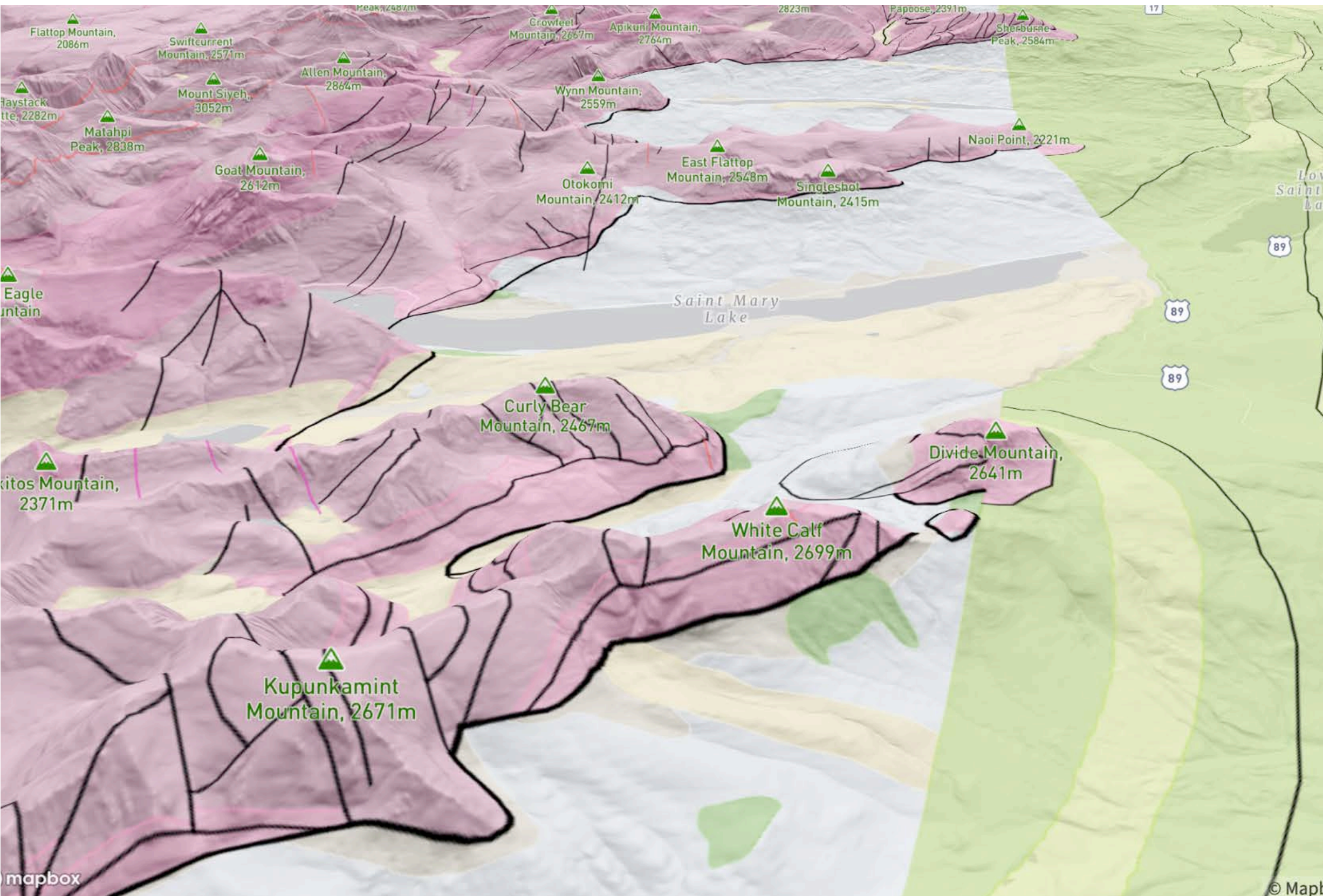
In collaboration with

JPL
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology

Integrating new contextual data sources

Prototype capability

A dynamic tile server for raster datasets



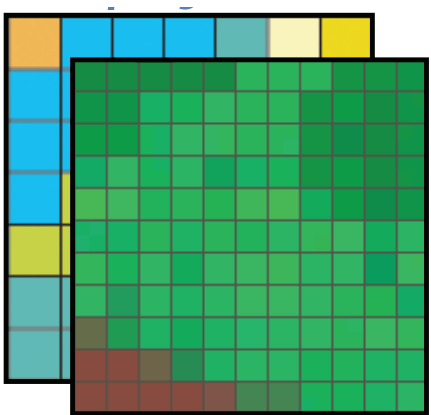
Macrostrat web interface showing raster geologic map

Vectorized version of same map

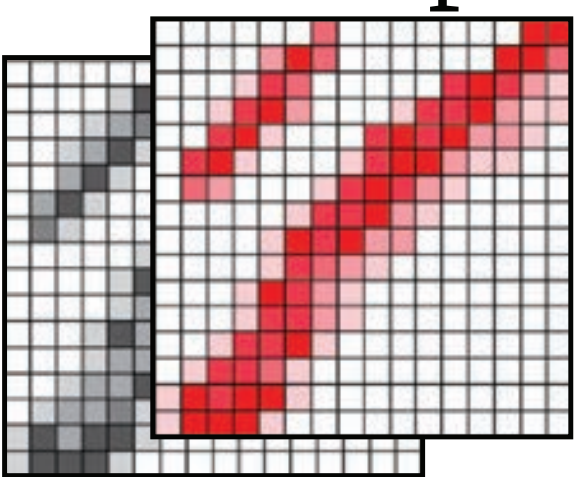
Critical for surfacing
Geologic basemaps



Geophysical
evidence layers



Predictive
mineral maps

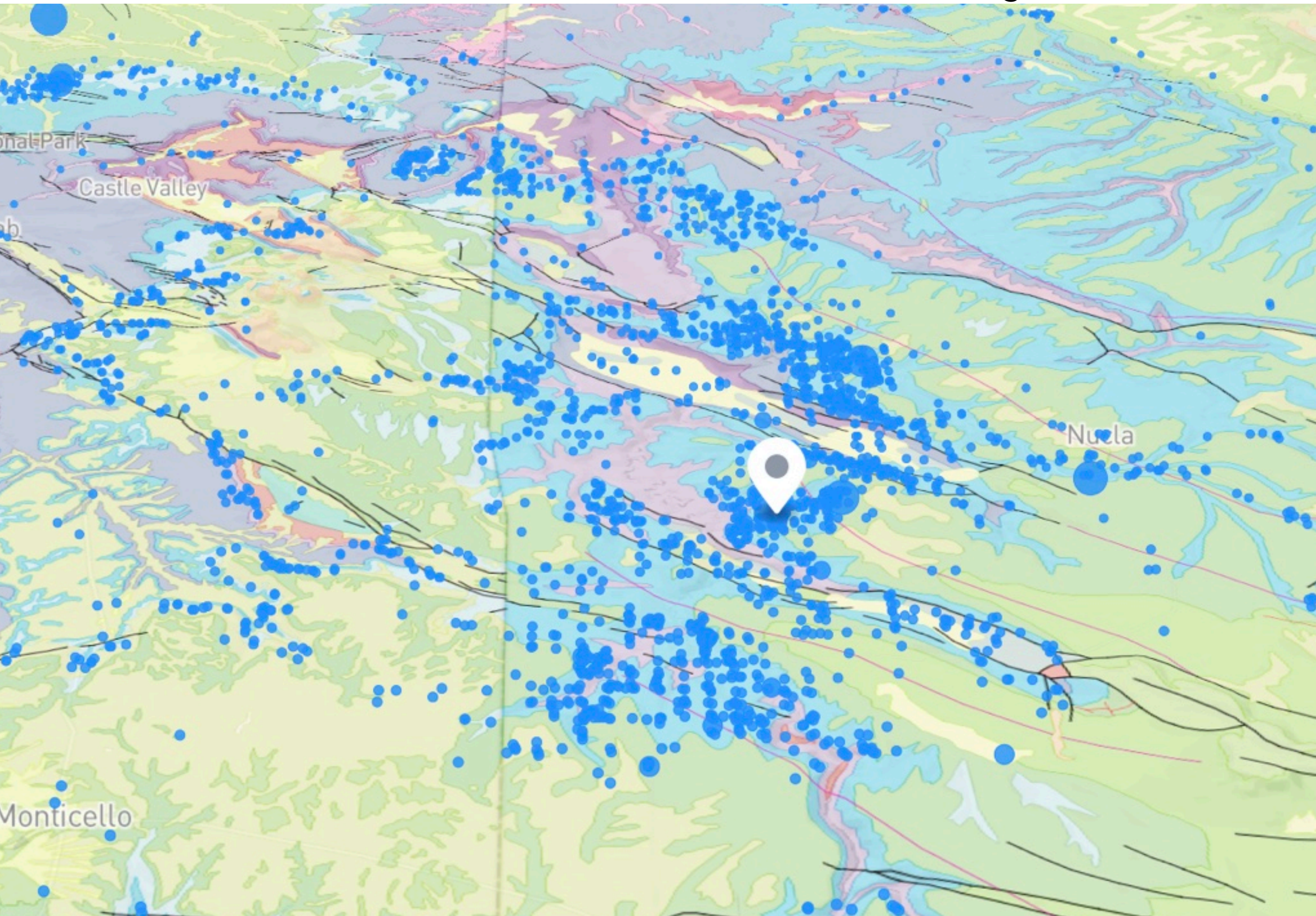



Integrating new contextual data sources

Prototype capability

A flexible system for integrating/representing station-based data

Site data from Mineral Resources Data System





Mineral Resources / Online Spatial Data / Mineral Resource Data System (MRDS)

Club #3 Mine

Unknown in Montrose county in Colorado, United States with commodities Uranium, Vanadium

Map XML JSON KML D

Geologic information

Identification information	
Deposit ID	10305115
MAS/MILS ID	0080850689
Record type	Site
Current site name	Club #3 Mine

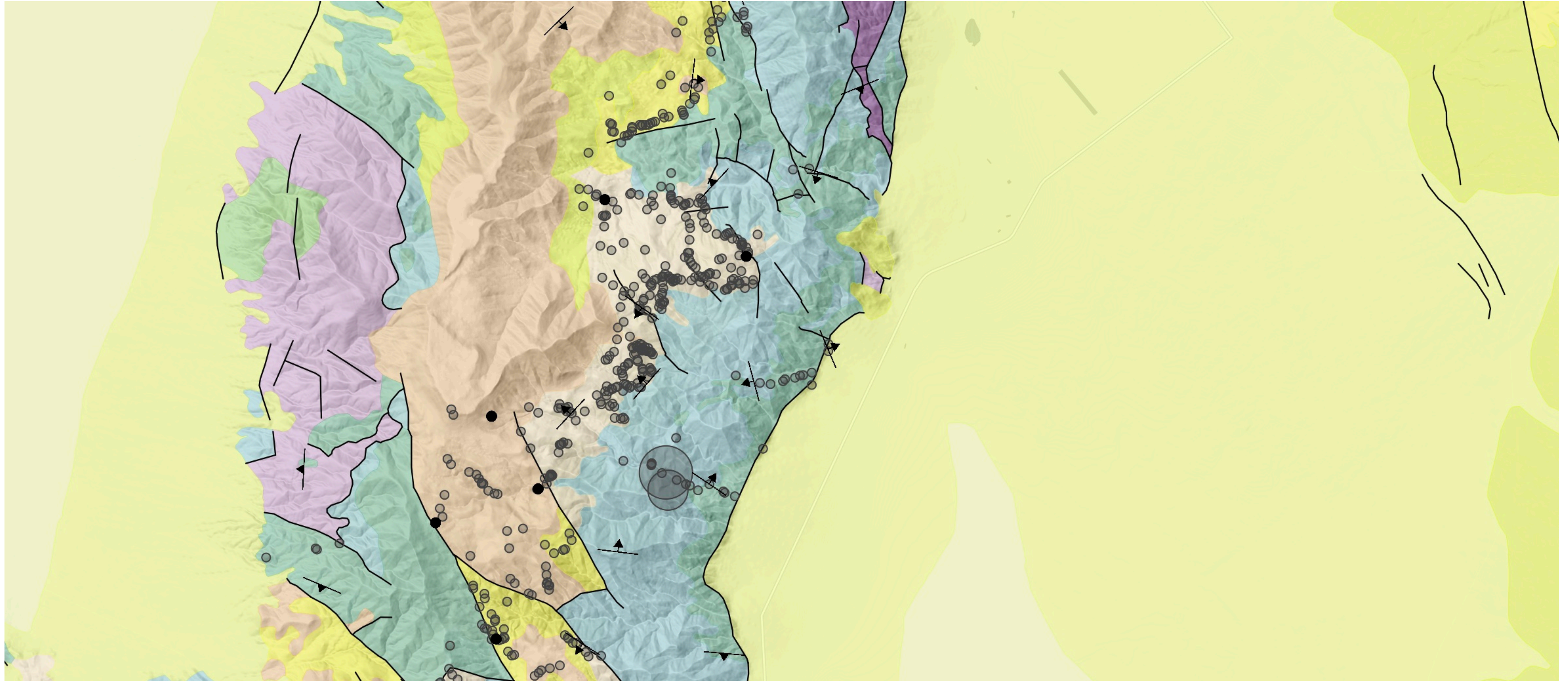
Geographic coordinates	
Point of reference	Main Entrance
Geographic coordinates:	-108.78288, 38.39079 (WGS84)
Elevation	1701
Location accuracy	10 (meters)
Political divisions (FIPS codes)	
Montrose (county)	

Integrating new contextual data sources

Prototype capability

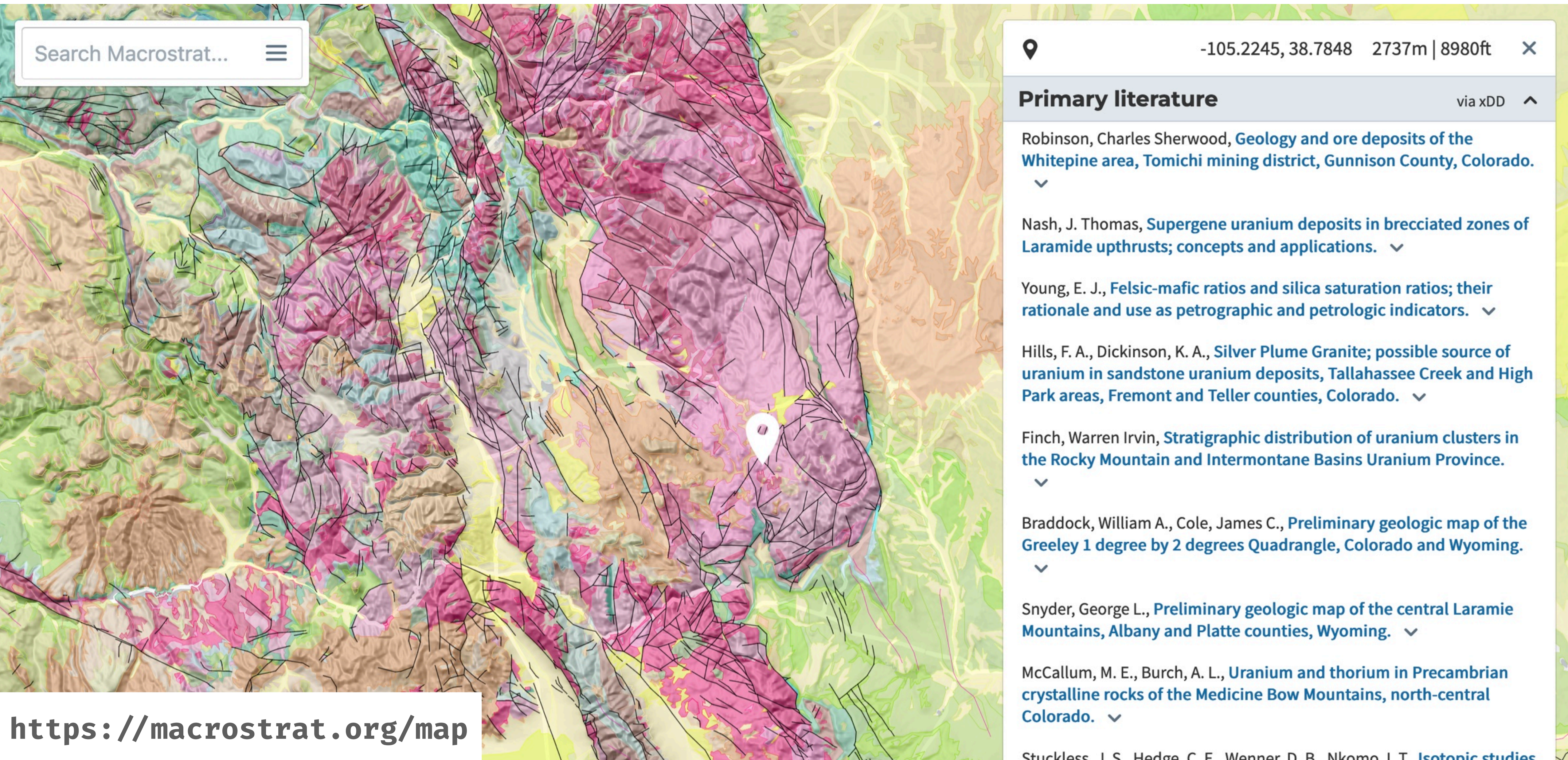
A flexible system for integrating/representing station-based data

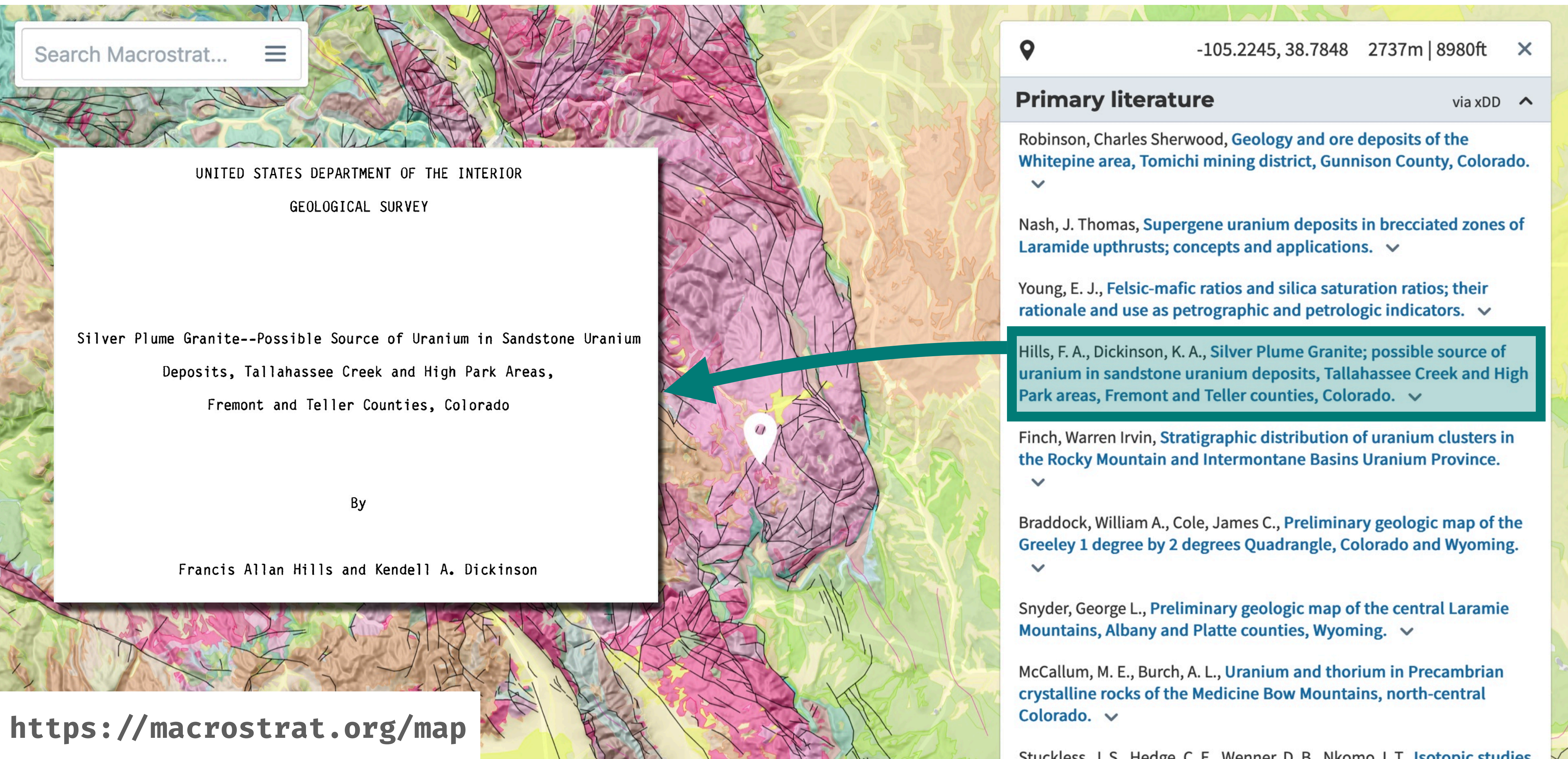
Structural data from StraboSpot



Integrating contextual data from the geologic literature

Established capability





xDD: Integrating contextual data from the geologic literature

Established capability

-105.2245, 38.7848

2737m | 8980ft

×

Primary literature

via xDD

^

Robinson, Charles Sherwood, [Geology and ore deposits of the Whitepine area, Teller County, Colorado](#)

▼

Nash, J. Thomas, [Sedimentary geology of the Laramide upthrust belt, Teller County, Colorado](#)

▼

Young, E. J., [Geologic interpretation and use of the Silver Plume Granite, Teller County, Colorado](#)

▼

Hills, F. A., Dickinson, K. A., [Silver Plume Granite; possible source of uranium in sandstone uranium deposits, Tallahassee Creek and High Park areas, Fremont and Teller counties, Colorado](#)

▼

Finch, Warren Irvin, [The geology of the Rocky Mountain area, Teller County, Colorado](#)

▼

Braddock, William, [Geology of the Greeley 1 degree block, Teller County, Colorado](#)

▼

Snyder, George L., [Geology of the Teller Mountains, Albany and Platte counties, Wyoming](#)

▼

Hills, F. A., Dickinson, K. A., [Silver Plume Granite; possible source of uranium in sandstone uranium deposits, Tallahassee Creek and High Park areas, Fremont and Teller counties, Colorado](#)

...Anomalously high concentrations of thorium and of the light rare earth elements lanthanum and cerium suggest that the actinides and light lanthanides were enriched to an abnormal degree by the magmatic processes that formed the Proterozoic Y **Silver Plume Granite** in areas adjoining Tallahassee Creek and High Park

...Although a significant contribution of uranium from Tertiary volcanic rocks can not be ruled out and is even probable (Dickinson and Hills , 1982) , it appears probable that some of the uranium in deposits of the Tallahassee Creek area was derived from **Silver Plume Granite**

...Although uranium presently does not appear to be significantly enriched in sampled outcrops of **Silver Plume Granite** , a large part of the original uranium content of Silver Plume may have been removed by oxidizing ground waters , leaving behind mainly the uranium bound in resistate minerals such as zircon and monazite

...Creek area was **Silver Plume Granite** , and Tertiary volcanic rocks also probably supplied significant amounts of uranium (Dickinson and Hills , 1982) , the inferred fertility of the **Silver Plume Granite** , its abundance in areas adjoining Tallahassee Creek , and the demonstrated former existence of an appropriate paleohydrologic system for transporting lead from the Silver Plume and depositing it in the Tallahassee Creek area make highly probable that the **Silver Plume Granite** supplied part of the uranium now found in the Tallahassee Creek deposits

Macrostrat is linked to the xDD (formerly, GeoDeepDive) machine reading library, data infrastructure, and API

16,909,371 documents

108,486 added this month

25,112 added this week

3,683 added in the last 24 hours

<https://xdd.wisc.edu>

XDD + COSMOS

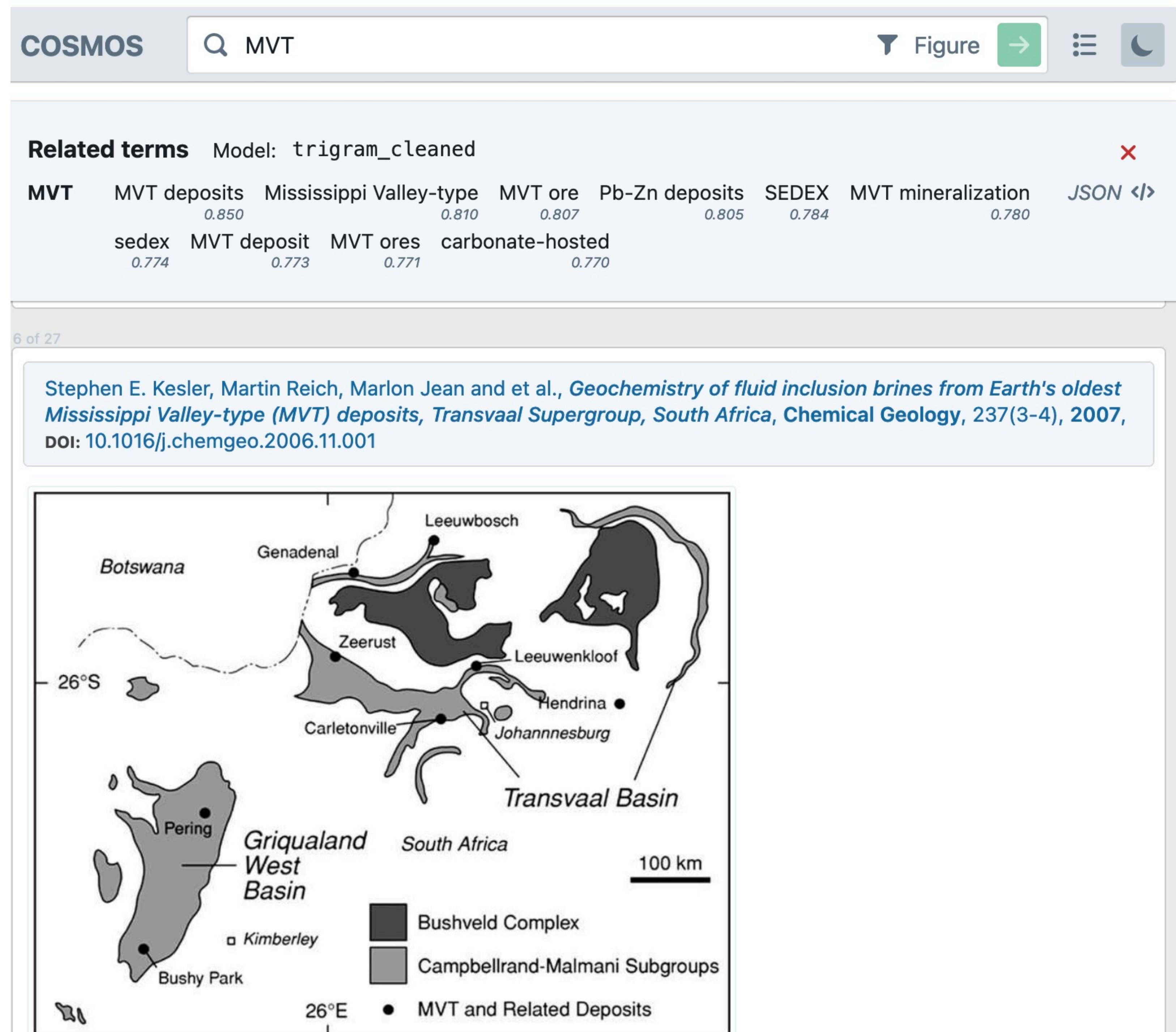
Established capability

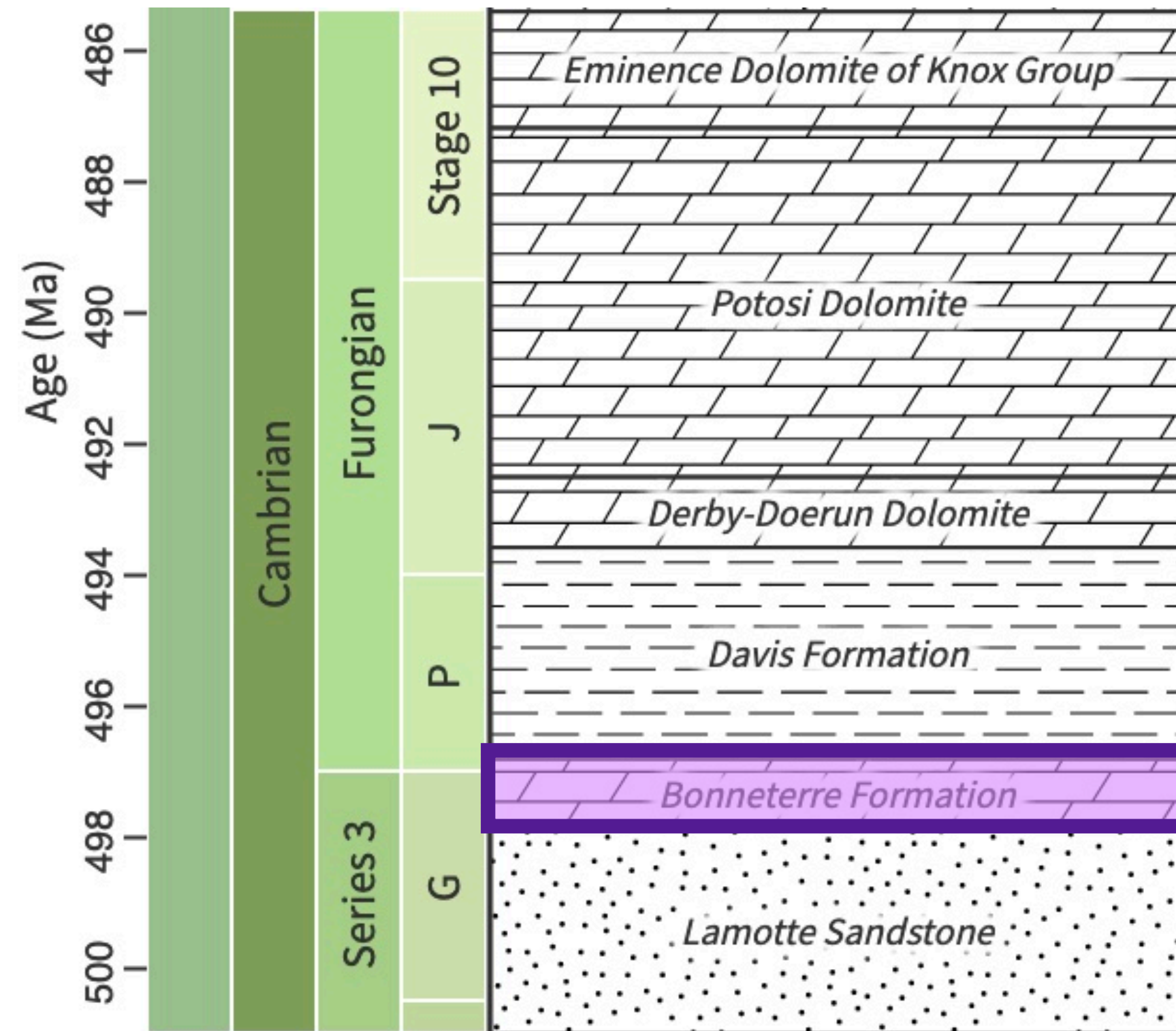
Surface relevant information
from the geologic literature

Example: Mississippi Valley-type
ore deposits

- Surface source data for TA1-3
- Datasets filtering on arbitrary
criteria can be created on
demand (ex. *dolomite*)

https://xdd.wisc.edu/set_visualizer/sets/dolomites?query=MVT&type=Figure





Macrostrat-linked data

via Macrostrat ^

Bonneterre Formation *Matched stratigraphic unit* ...

Age: **Guzhangian - Jiangshanian** *Refined using the Macrostrat age model.* ...
497.85Ma - 492.5Ma

Thickness: 0 - 228m

Fossil collections: 60

Fossil occurrences: 172

Lithology: **siliciclastic** **carbonate** ...

Environment: **other** ...

Economy: **mineral** **aquifer** **construction** ...

xDD + COSMOS

Planned capability

IMPROVE MACROSTRAT GEOLOGIC ENTITIES

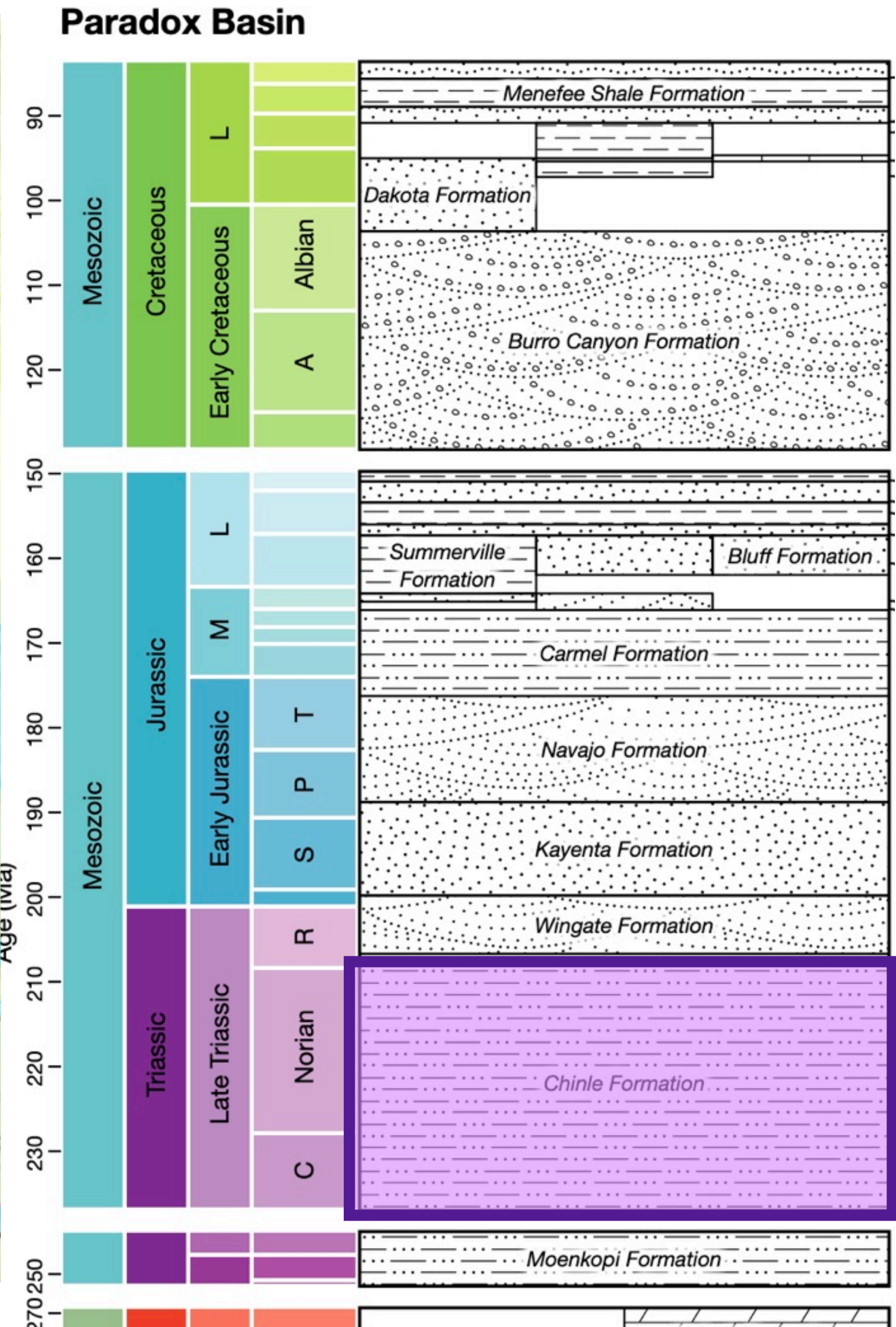
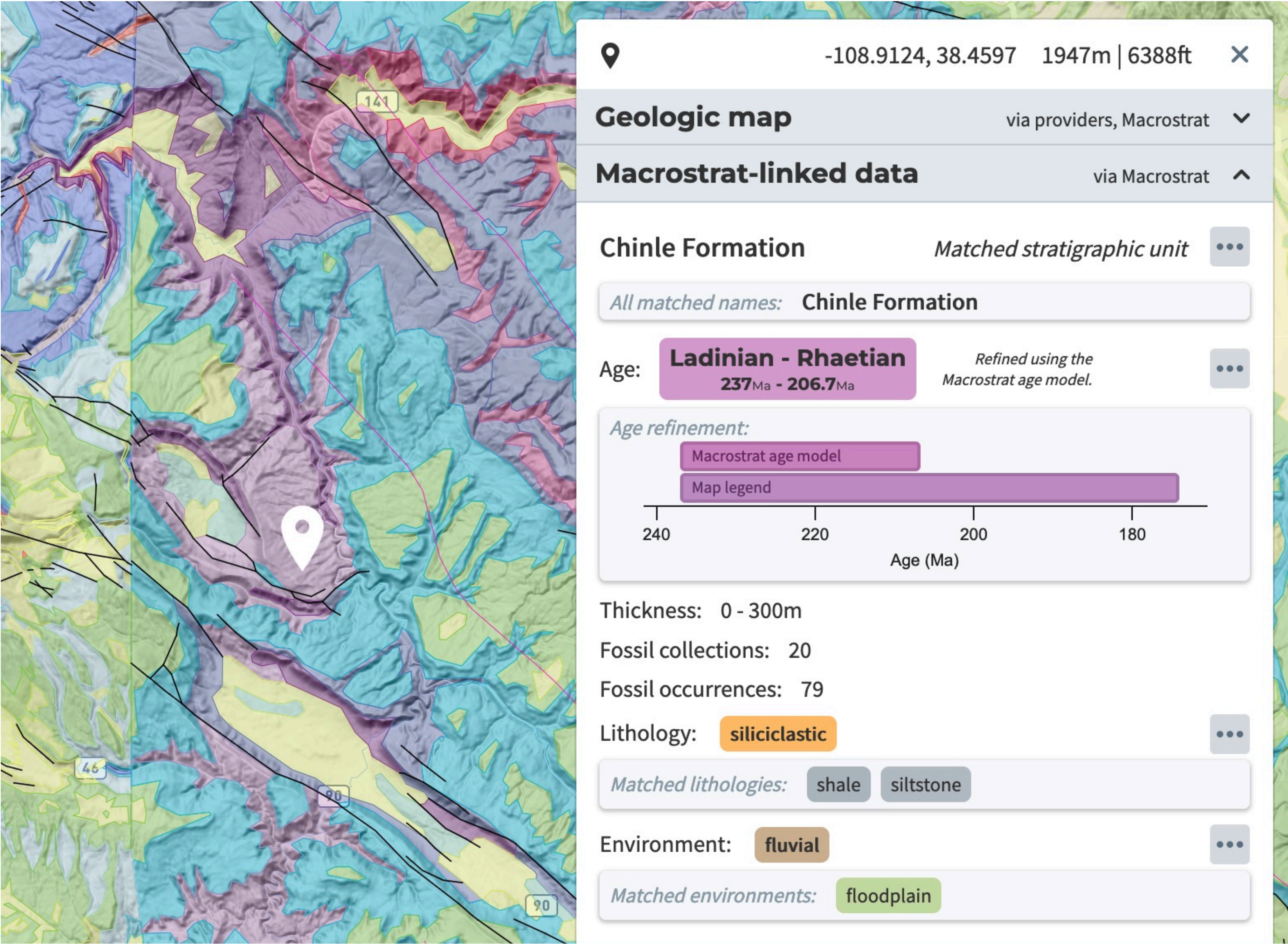
Improve the quality of structured geological information by “canonicalizing” literature mentions

Regional epigenetic dolomitization in the Bonneterre Dolomite (Cambrian), southeastern Missouri

1972). The **backreef** or nearshore facies consists of interbedded planar **stromatolites** and mudstones, probably representative of **lagoonal**, **high intertidal**, and **supratidal** environments (Howe, 1968). The stromatolite reef complex is pervasively dolomitized and is the host rock of the Mississippi Valley-type **lead and zinc sulfide ores** of the **Viburnum Trend** (Gerdemann and Myers, 1972).

West of the reef complex the **Bonneterre** grades into an offshore limestone facies of argil-

FEEDBACK AND ASSESSMENT TOOLS BASED ON MACROSTRAT WEB INTERFACES

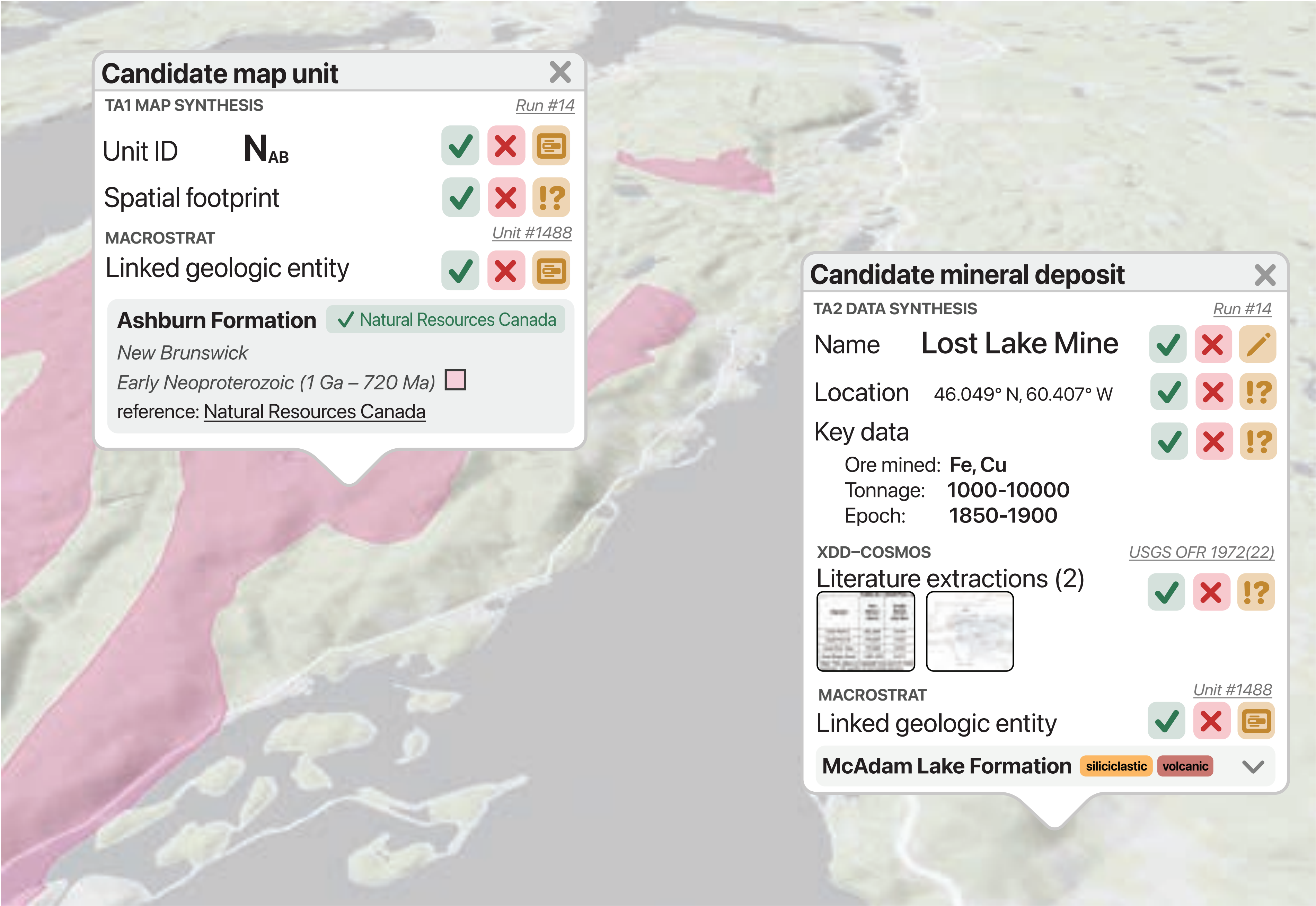


Map assessment widgets

for evaluation of
TA1-3 outputs in
geologic context

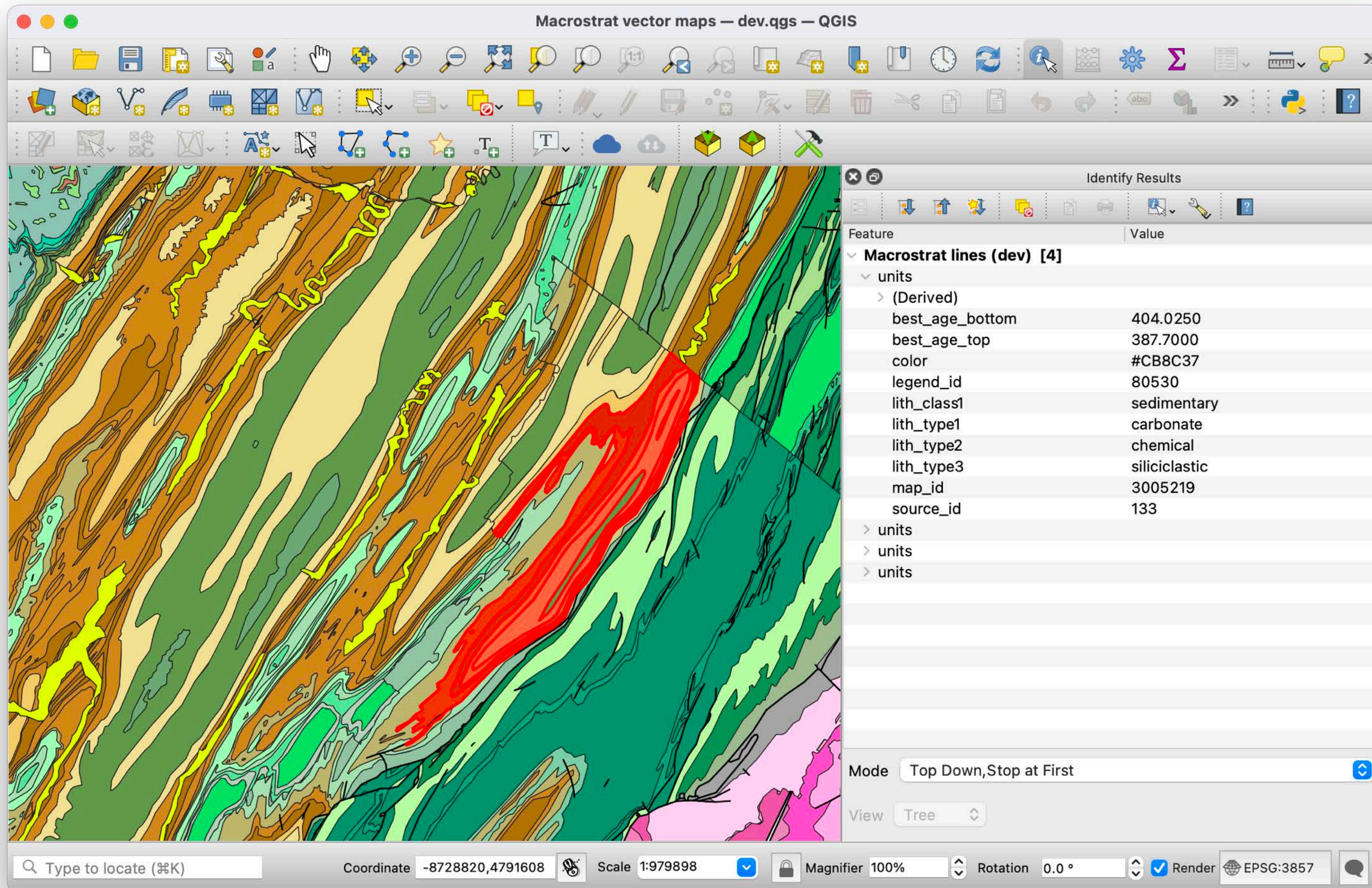
Will sit within
Macrostrat web
interface and benefit
from context

Planned



Expert feedback/correction interfaces: Compatibility with GIS tools

Prototype capability



- Macrostrat works well with standard GIS tools (especially QGIS)
- Compatibility will be maintained for CriticalMAAS outputs



Expert feedback/correction interfaces: Rapid geologic map capture/correction

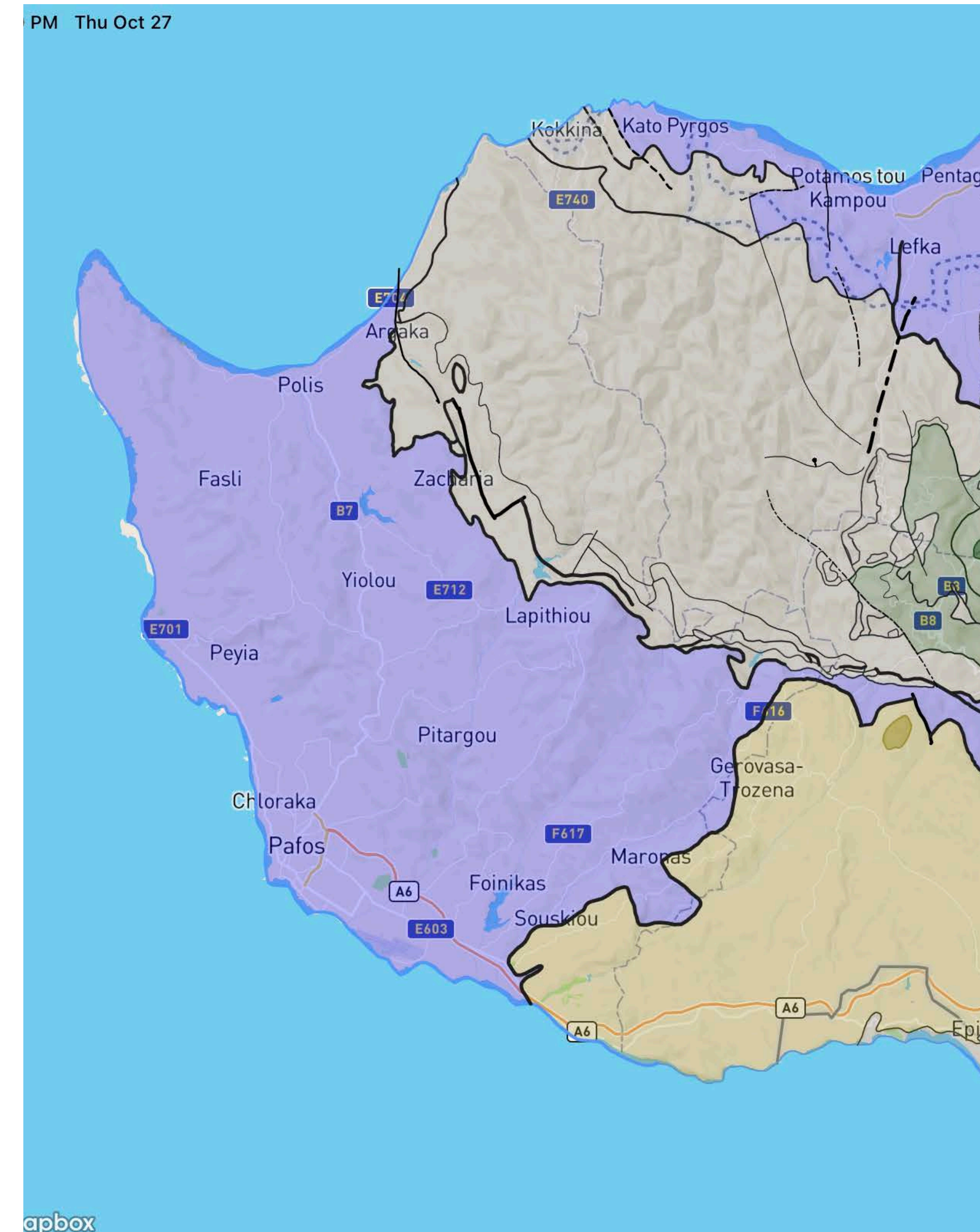
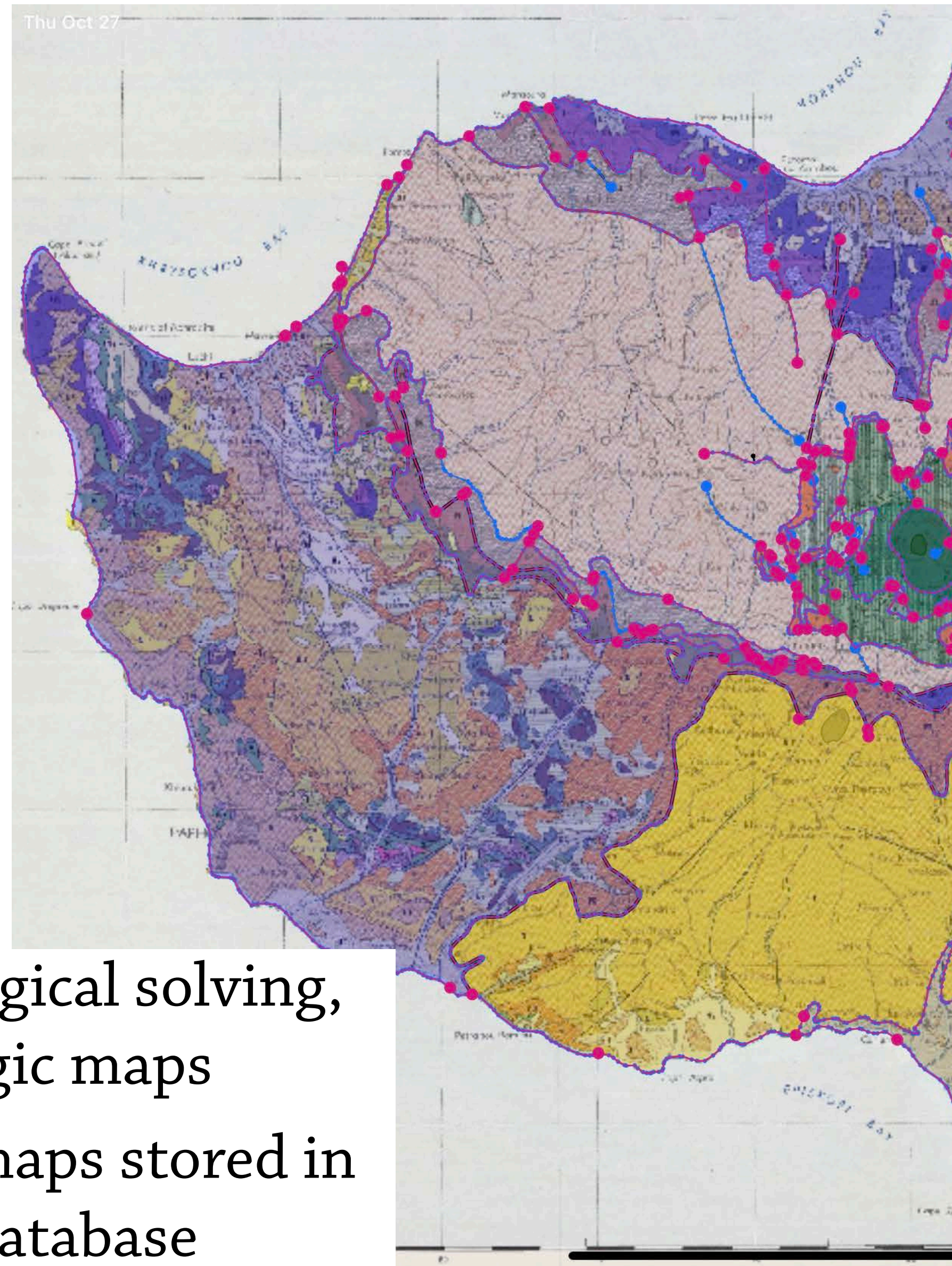


Integrate with
Mapboard GIS
iPad app

<https://mapboard-gis.app>

Planned

- Fluid drawing, topological solving, and revision of geologic maps
- Works directly with maps stored in Macrostrat PostGIS database



Expert feedback/correction interfaces: Data entry tools for geologic columns

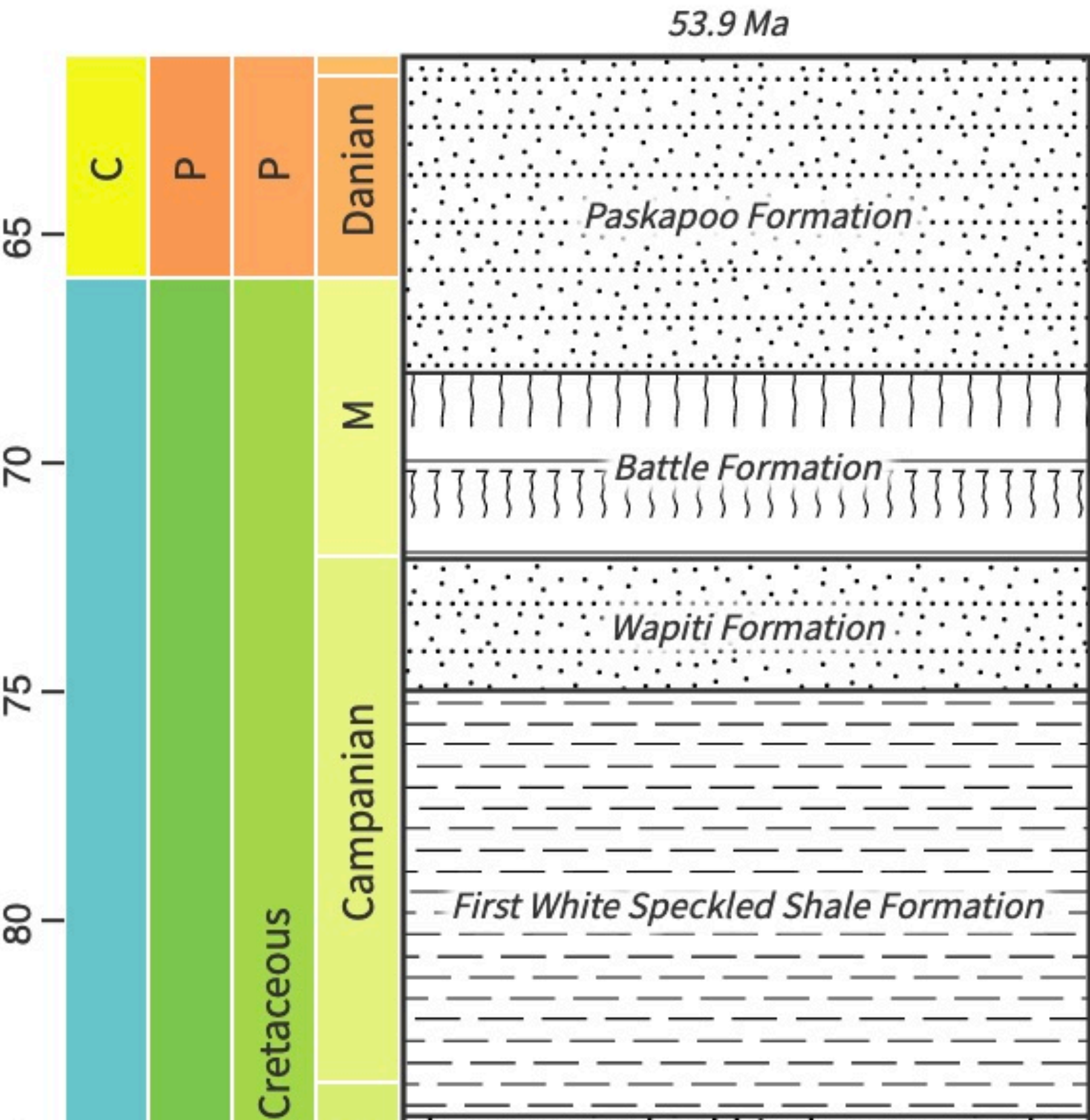
Allows correction of the time-stratigraphic component of geologic maps

Prototype

Projects > Column Groups > Column

Sections for Column: Swan Hills

Unit view Section View Reorder Units



+ Add Section

Section #9560							
ID	Strat Name	Liths			Envs	Interval	Thickness
37335	unnamed	GR...	SAND		fluvial indet.	Holocene	0
37334	unnamed	GRAVEL		S... TI...	glacial indet.	Pleistocene	0

+ Add Section

Section #9561						
ID	Strat Name	Liths		Envs	Interval	Thickness
37333	unnamed	GR...	CONGLOMERATE	inferred marine	Messinian – Pliocene	0

+ Add Section

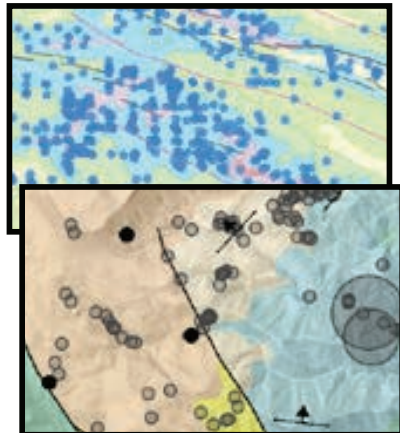
Section #9562							
ID	Strat Name	Liths			Envs	Interval	Thickn
37332	Paskapoo Fm	S...	SANDSTONE	C..	non-marine	Maastrichtian - Paleocene	30
37331	Battle Fm	CLAY			non-marine	Maastrichtian	3
37330	Wapiti Fm	S...	SANDSTONE	C..	non-marine	Campanian - Maastrichtian	350
37329	First White Speckled Shale Fm	SHALE			inferred marine	Santonian - Campanian	100
37328	Badheart Fm	SANDSTONE IRONSTONE			marine	Santonian	50
37327	First White Speckled Shale Fm	SHALE			inferred marine	Coniacian - Santonian	100

Thanks! Any questions?

New data sources



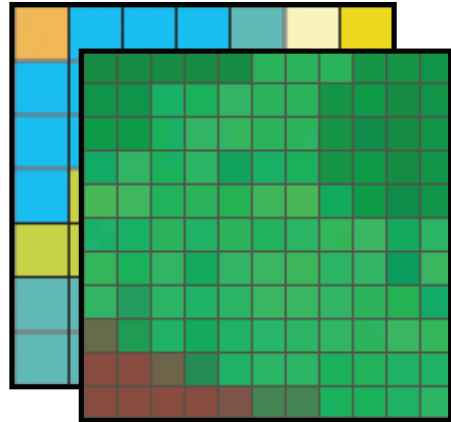
Measurements



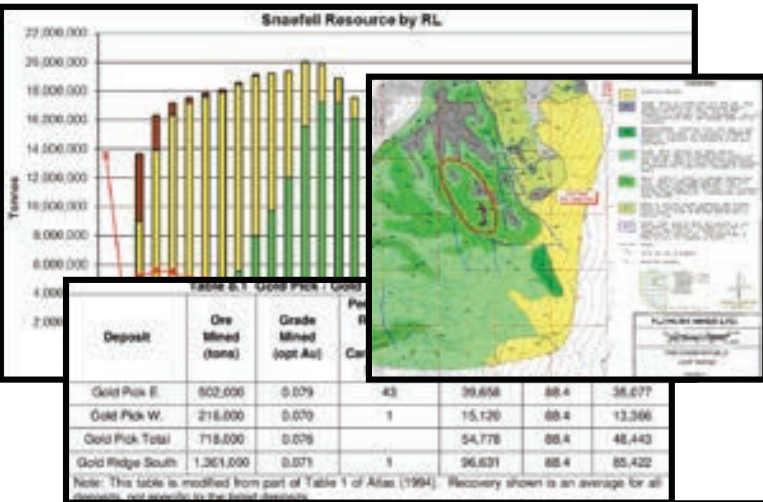
Raster maps



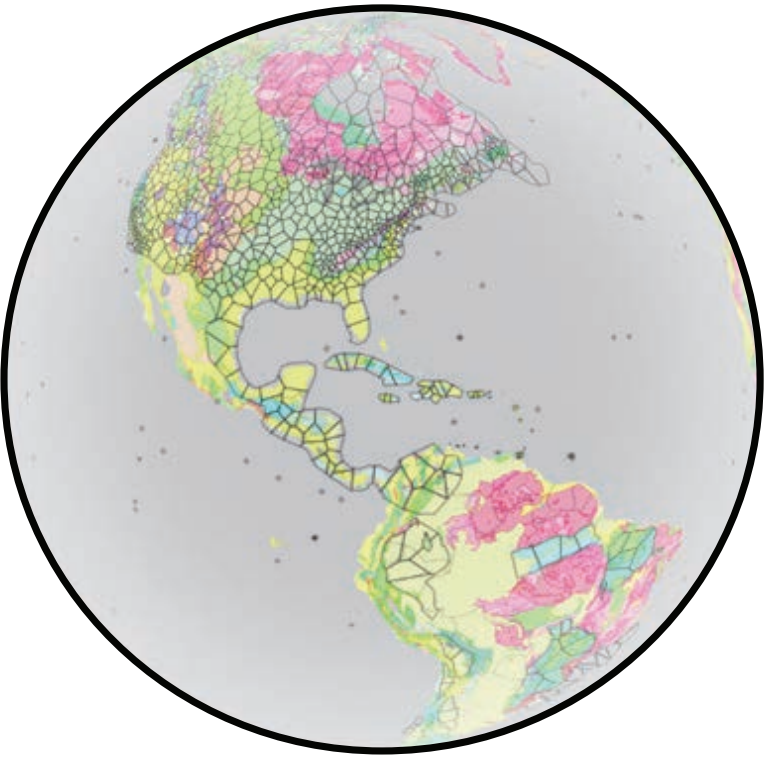
Geophysics



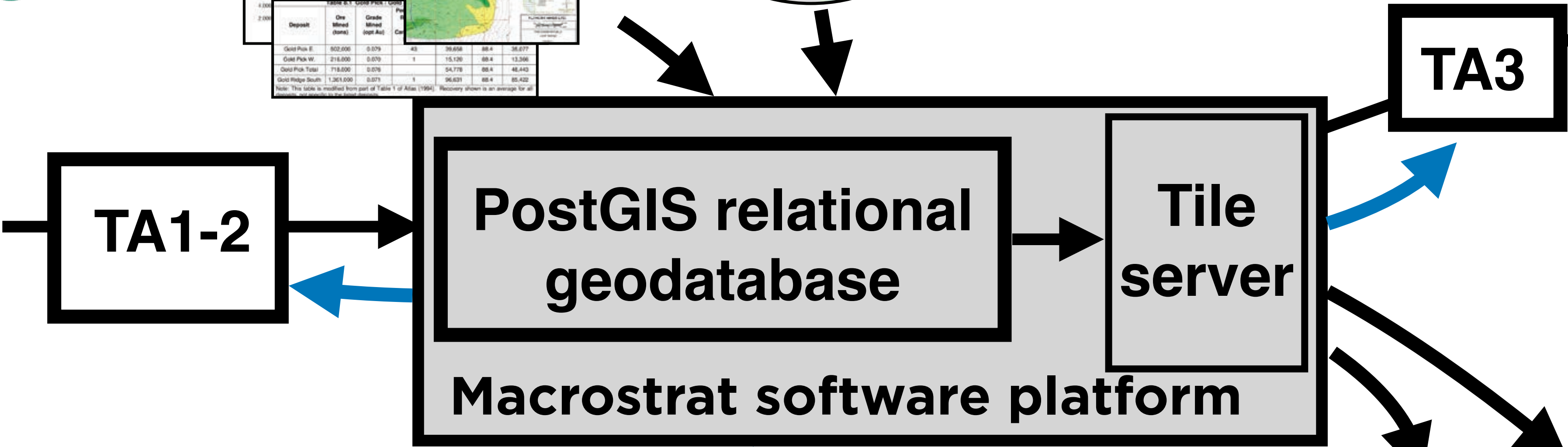
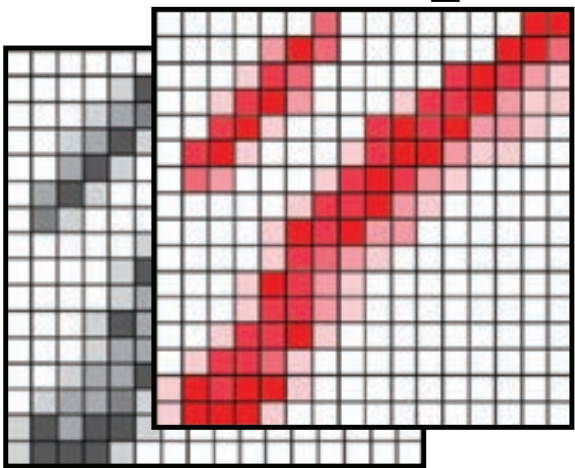
Literature extractions



Macrostrat



Predictive mineral maps



Ingestion + harmonization

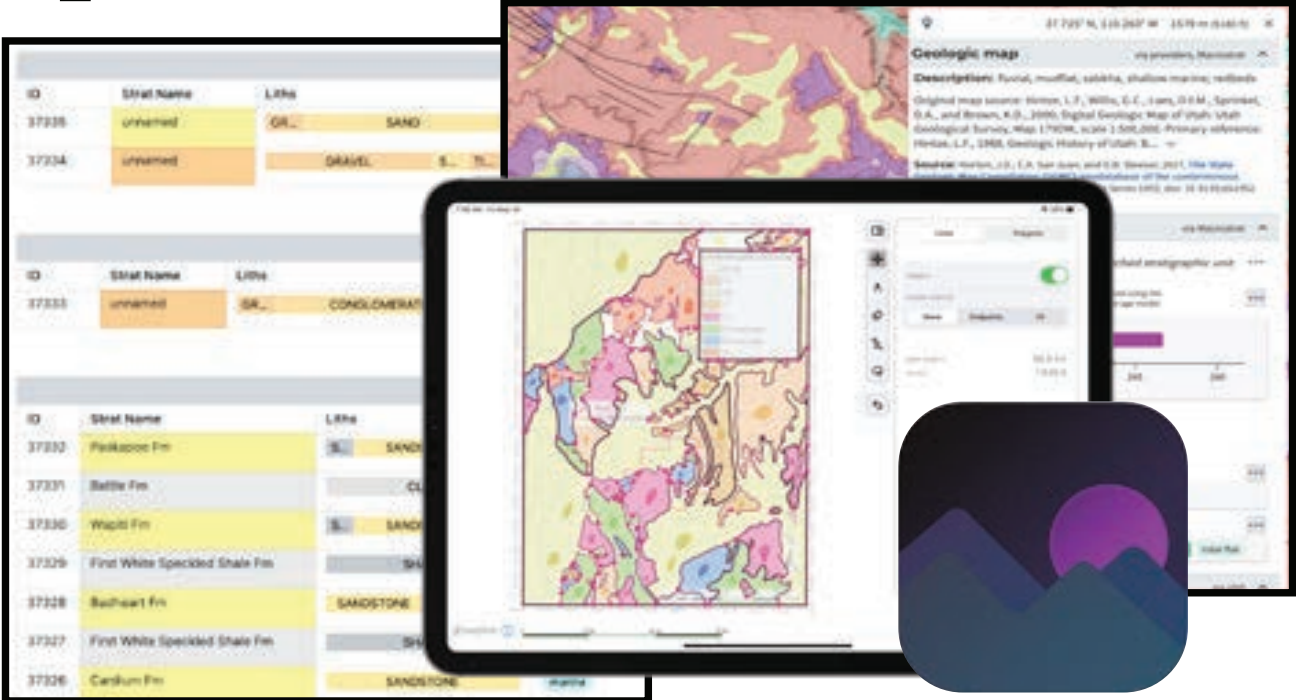
Partially-automated

Fully automated

Feedback

“Human in the loop”

Expert feedback interfaces



GIS platforms

