Machine Learning for Turbulent and Geophysical Flows: *Dangers and Opportunities*

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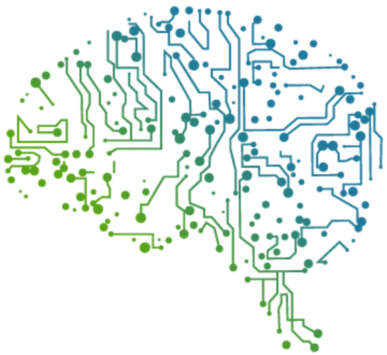
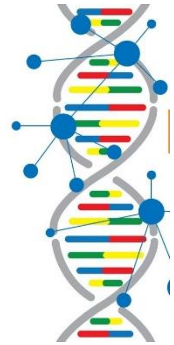
MACHINE LEARNING IN SCIENCE



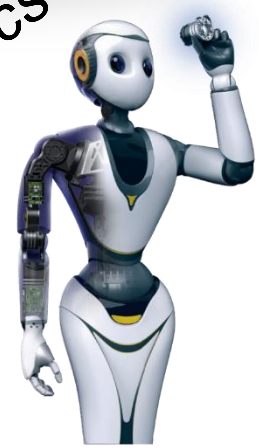
Neurosciences



Genomics

Traffic

Robotics



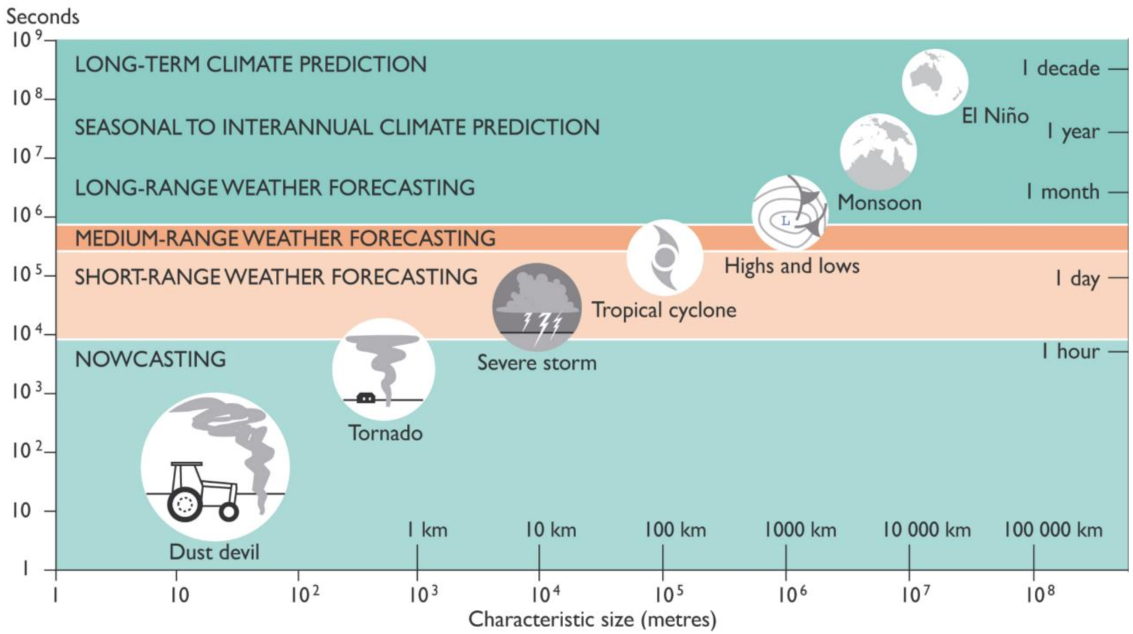
-**Complex** Systems

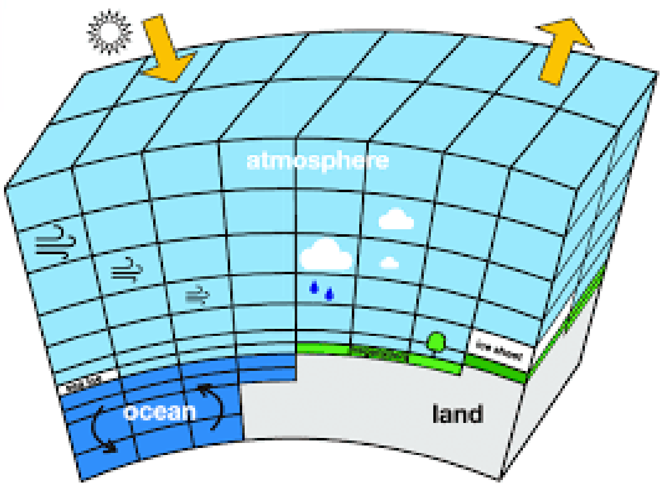
-Multiple **Spatial and time Scales**

-Large **Availability of Training Data**

-Missing Equations of State

MACHINE LEARNING IN CLIMATE SCIENCE





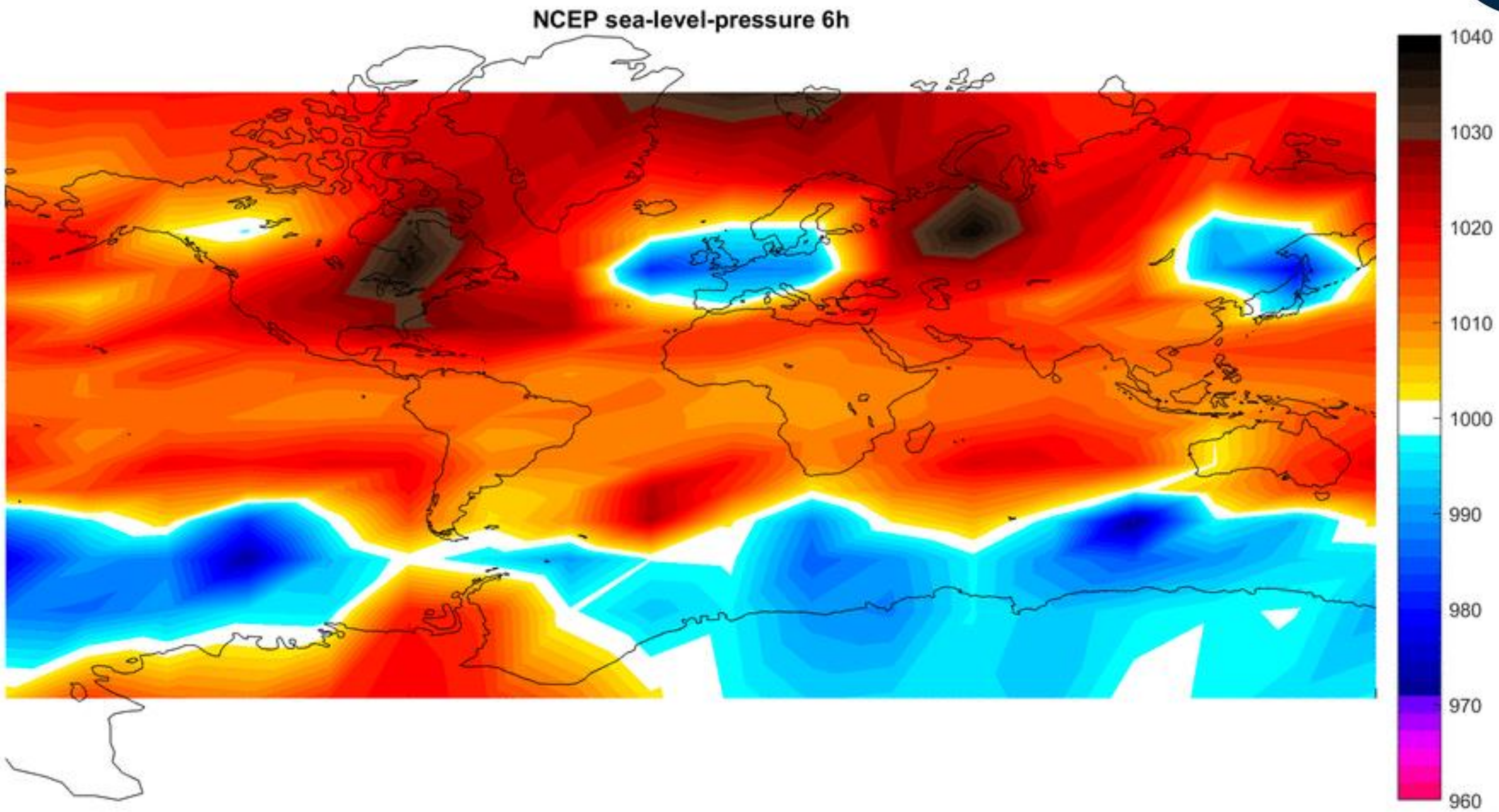
-**Complex** Systems

-Multiple **Spatial and time Scales**

-Large **Availability of Training Data**

~~-Missing Equations of State~~ **(we have Navier-Stokes eqs.)**

WHICH SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM?



Task: forecast and generate a sea-level pressure forecast and its long term statistics to mimic that of the NCEP reanalysis.

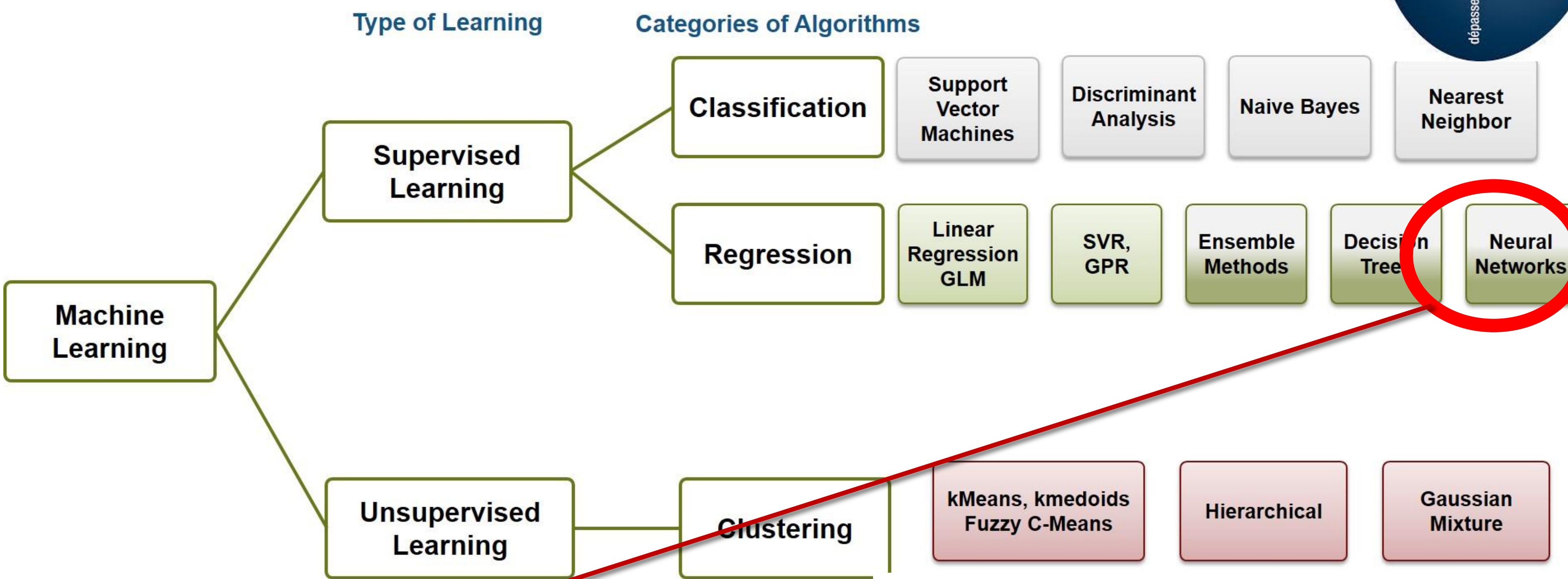
MACHINE LEARNING IN CLIMATE SCIENCE

If we are interested only in generating or forecasting a **small subset of variables** (**e.g. sea-level pressure forecast and its long term statistics**) :

Running a full General Circulation Model and resolve the NS equations

Using Machine Learning to forecast/generate only the required data

WHICH TECHNIQUE?

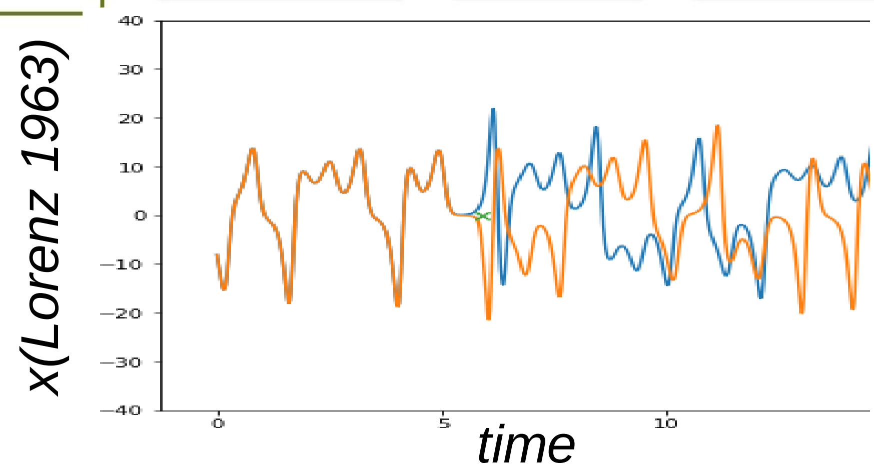


Pathak et al.– Phys. Rev. Lett. 2018

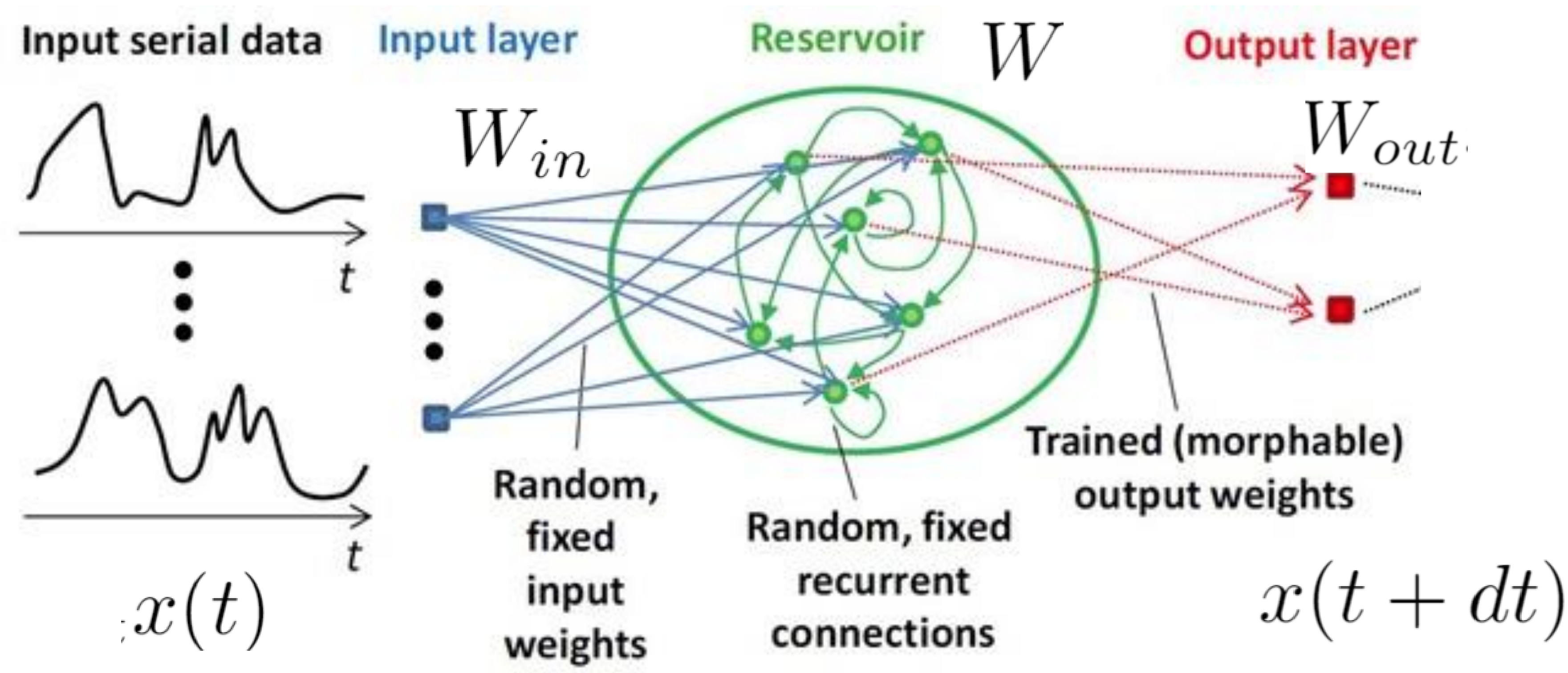
-Echo State Network for chaotic Systems

-Forecasts beyond the Lyapunov time!

- Equations VS machine learning



ECHO STATE NETWORKS + RECURRENCE

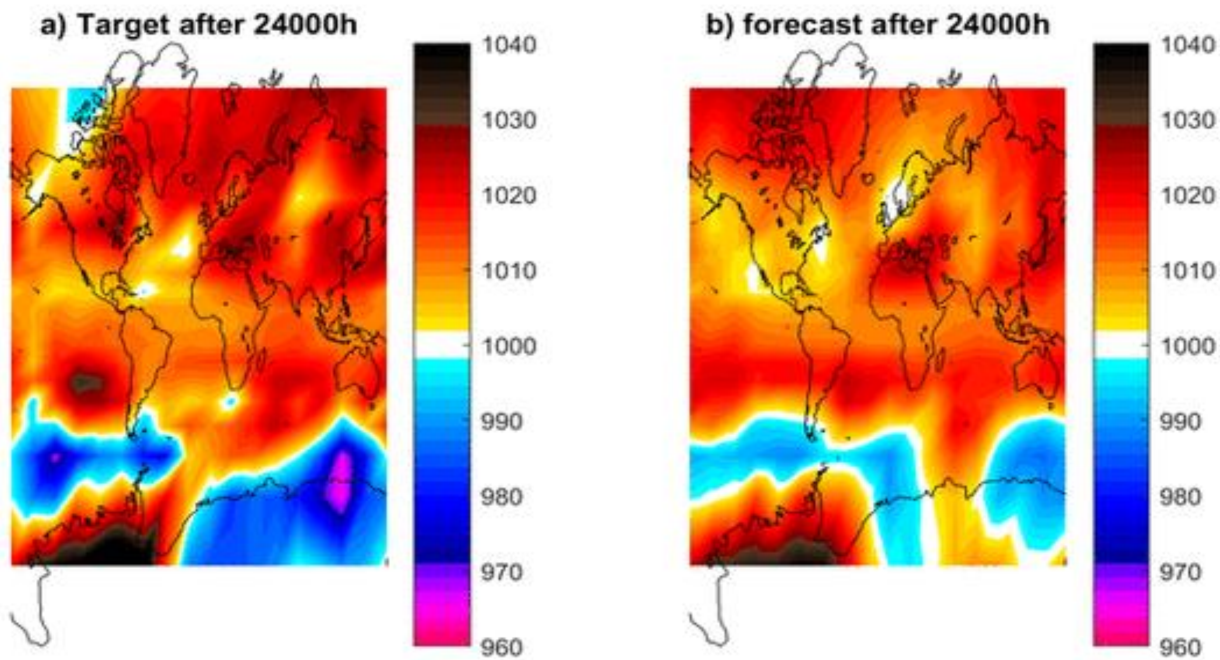


$$x(t+dt) = \tanh(Wx(t) + W_{in}W_{out}x(t))$$

FIRST TRIALS ON SEA-LEVEL PRESSURE

Network Size= 200 Neurons, Learning Time = 10 years Forecast Length = 10 years

At long time, the dynamics is stuck, it does not look realistic anymore (independently on the chosen parameters)



Similar results: Scher & Messori (2018,2019), Dueben & Bauer (2018)

=> We need to take one step back to assess what is wrong

TEST SYSTEMS

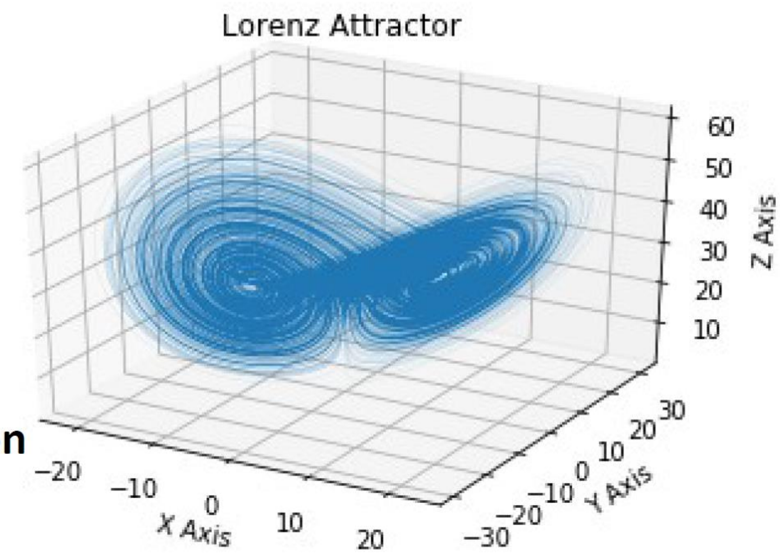
Lorenz 1963 equations

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sigma(y - x),$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = x(\rho - z) - y,$$

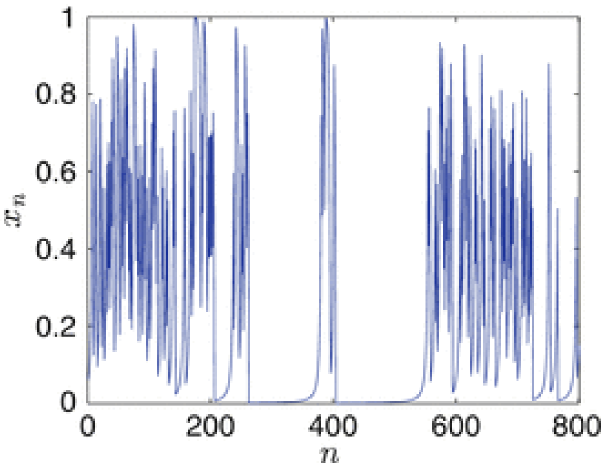
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t} = xy - \beta z.$$

A model of atmospheric convection

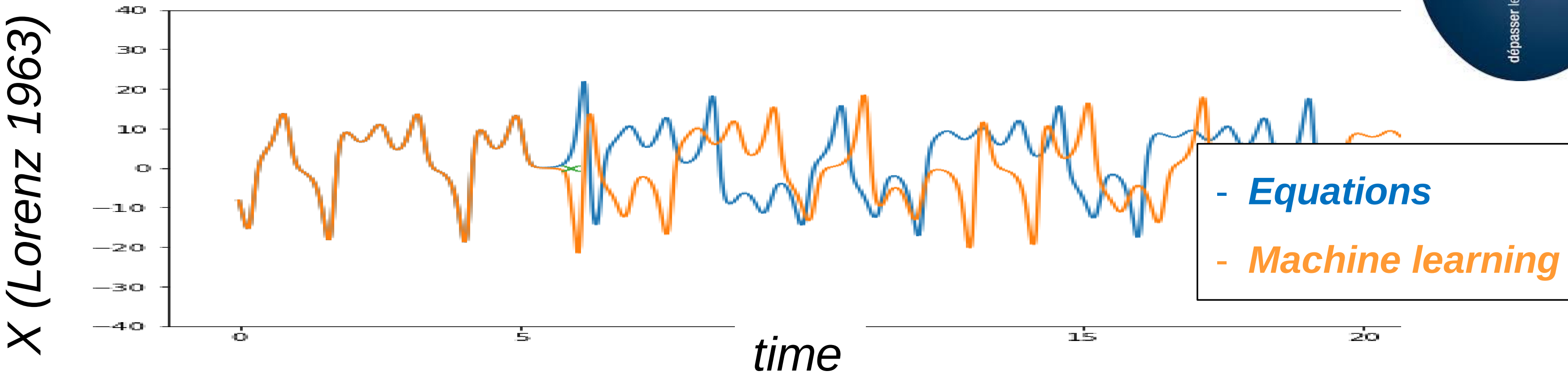


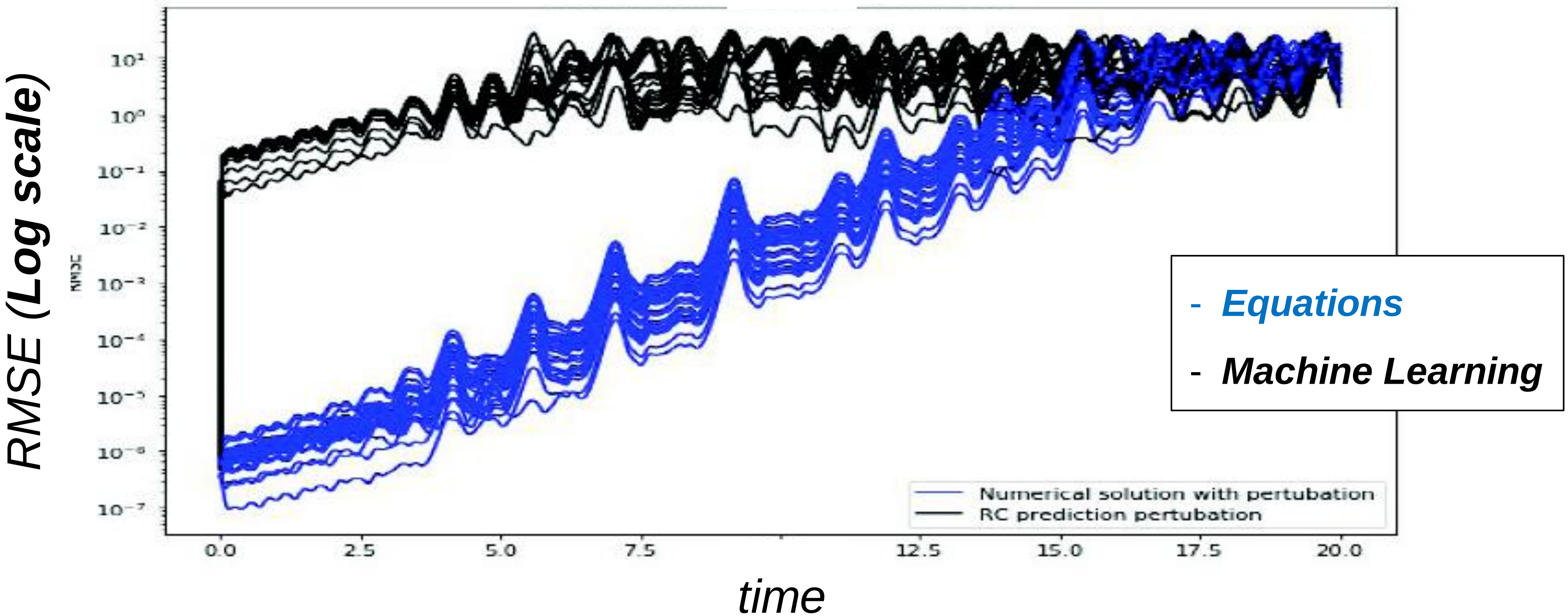
Pomeau Manneville intermittent map

$$x_n = x_{n-1}(1 + 2^{\beta}x_{n-1}) \quad \text{if } x_n < .5$$
$$x_n = 2x_{n-1} - 1 \quad \text{if } x_n > .5$$

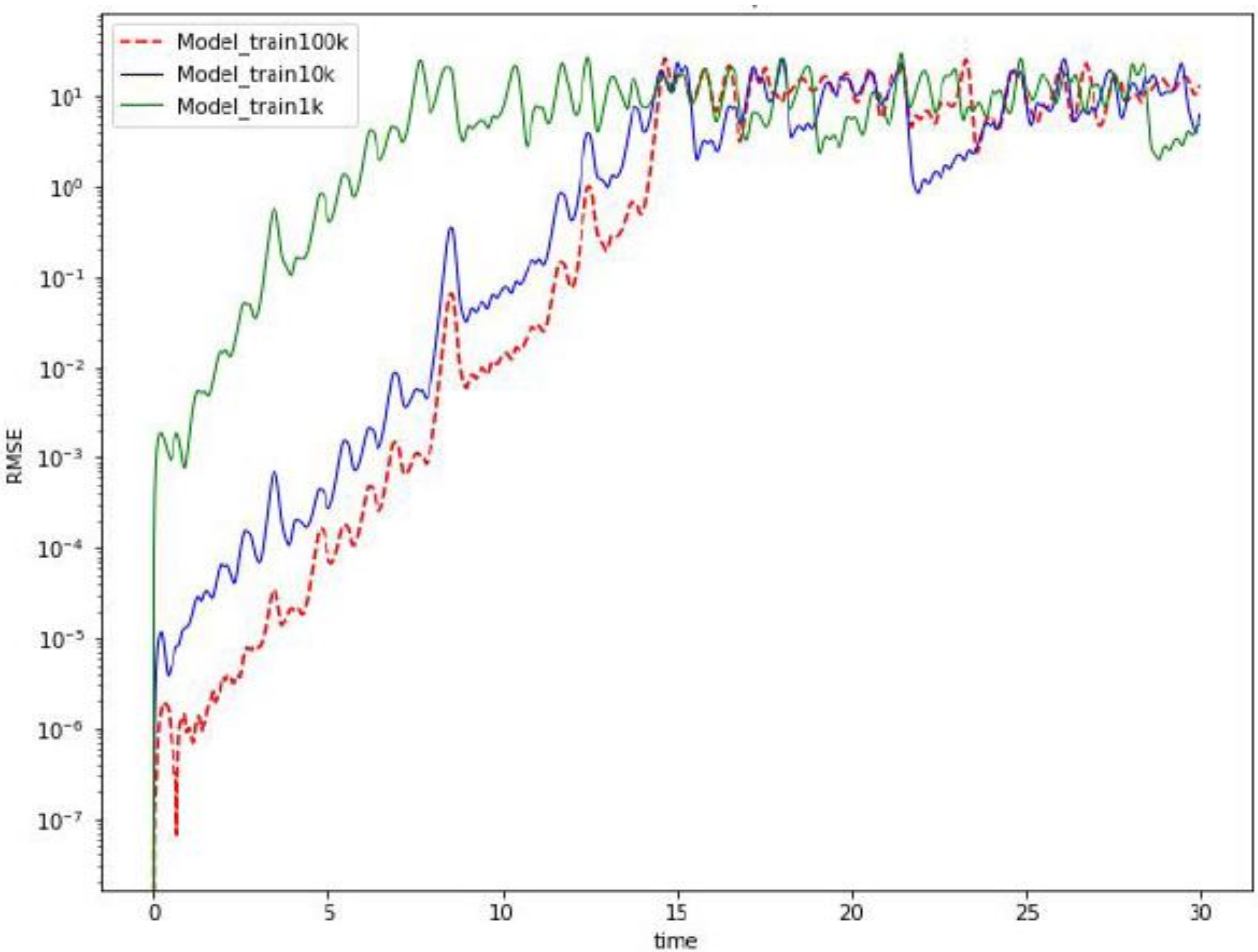


DANGER #1: LEARNING TIME





DANGER #1: LEARNING TIME



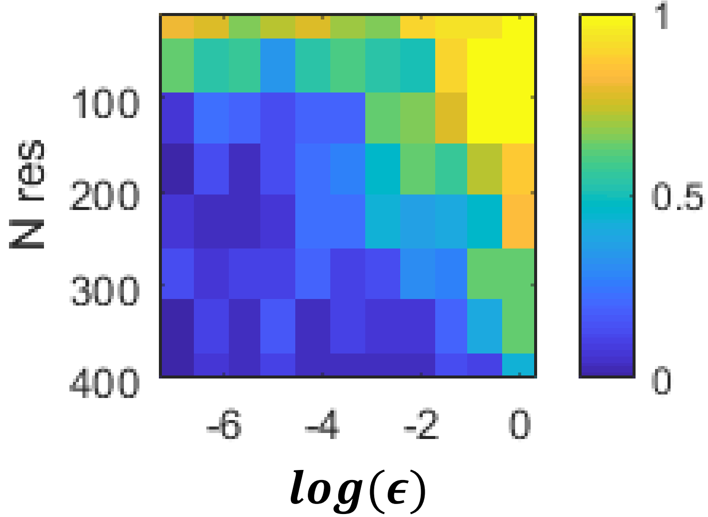
DANGER #2 NOISE & INTERMITTENCY

Additive noise to the Lorenz 1963 equations & Pomeau-Manneville Intermittent map:

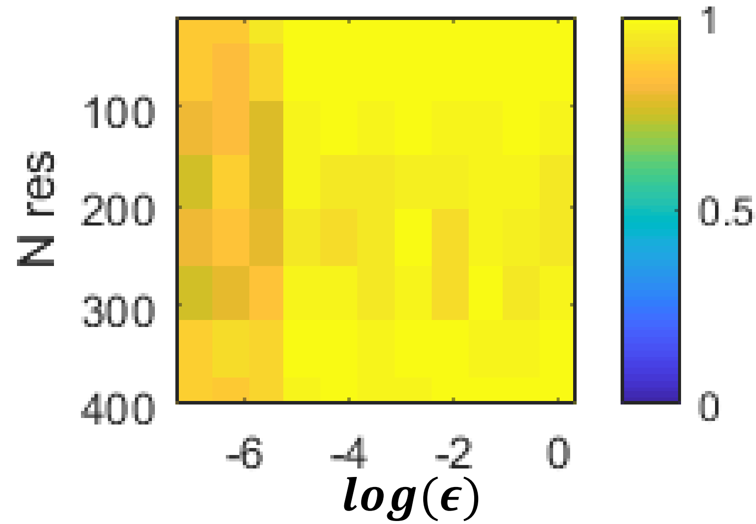
$$x(t+dt) = f\big(x(t)\big) + \epsilon\xi(t)$$

where $\xi(t)$ is a random variable uniform in [-0.5 0.5]

Lorenz



Pomeau - Manneville



Percentage of failure in reproducing the attractor

(0 means never fail,   1 means always fail)

POSSIBLE SOLUTION: SCALE SEPARATION

1) **Filter the noise**

There are countless methods, but we use the simplest possible one:

Moving Average filter *with window size:*

$$ws \ll \tau$$

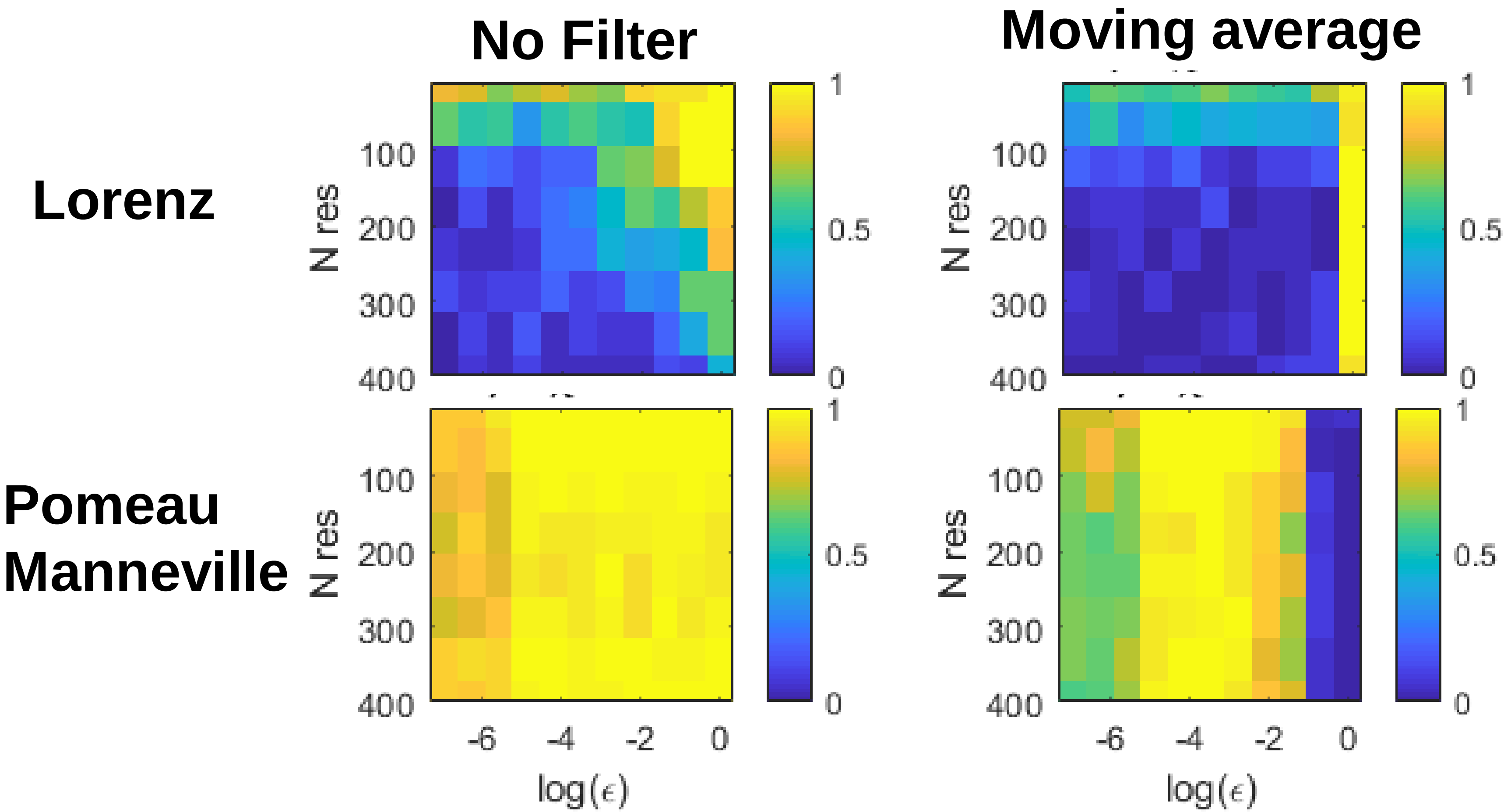
where τ is the Lyapunov time

2) **Apply Echo State Network to the filtered system only**

3) **Add back the residual to the forecast**

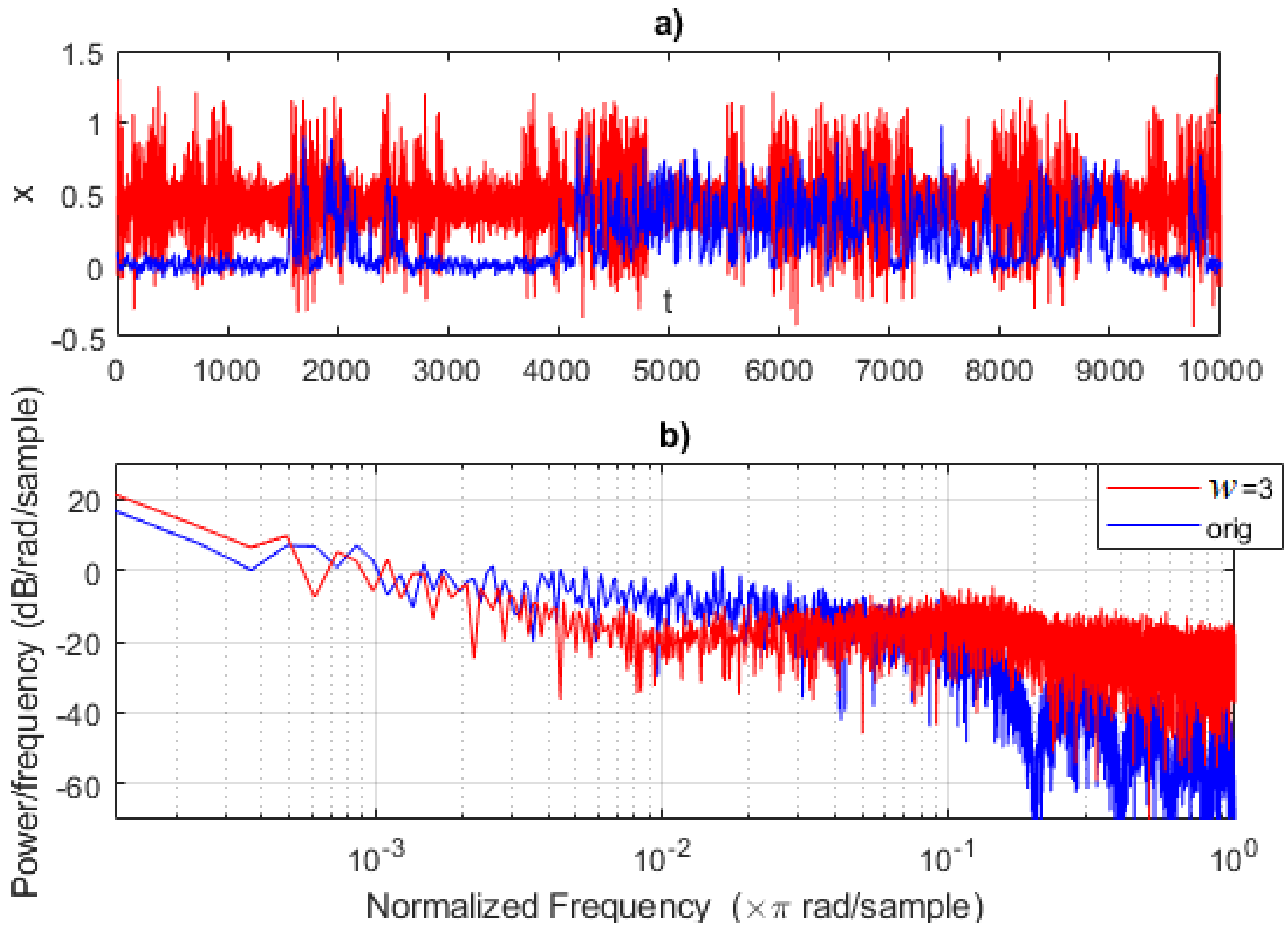
IMPROVEMENTS FOR LOW D SYSTEMS

Percentage of failure in reproducing the attractor
(0 means never fail,   1 means always fail)



IMPROVEMENTS FOR LOW D SYSTEMS

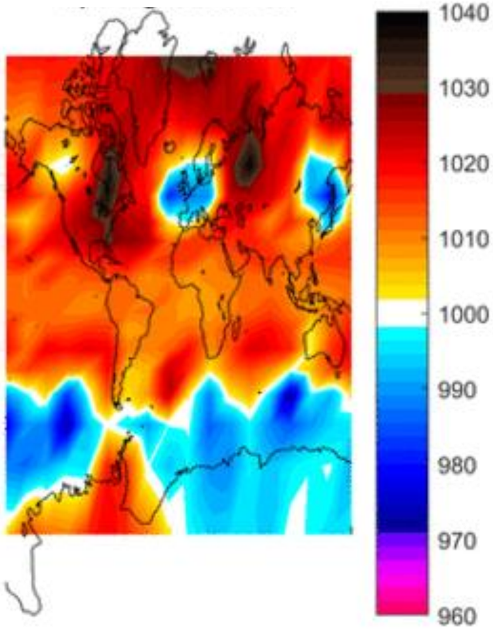
Pomeau Manneville



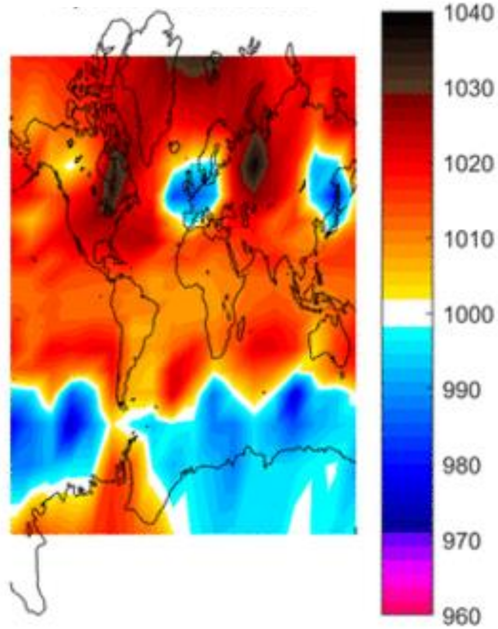
TEST ON NCEP SEA-LEVEL PRESSURE

Network Size= 200 Neurons, Learning Time = 10 years Forecast Length = 10 years

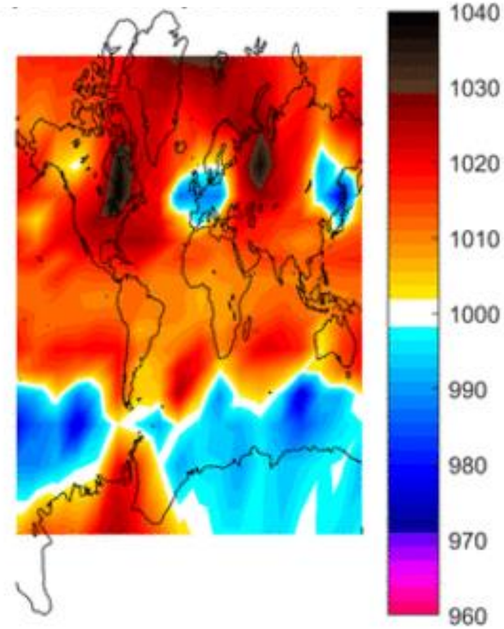
Target



No Filter



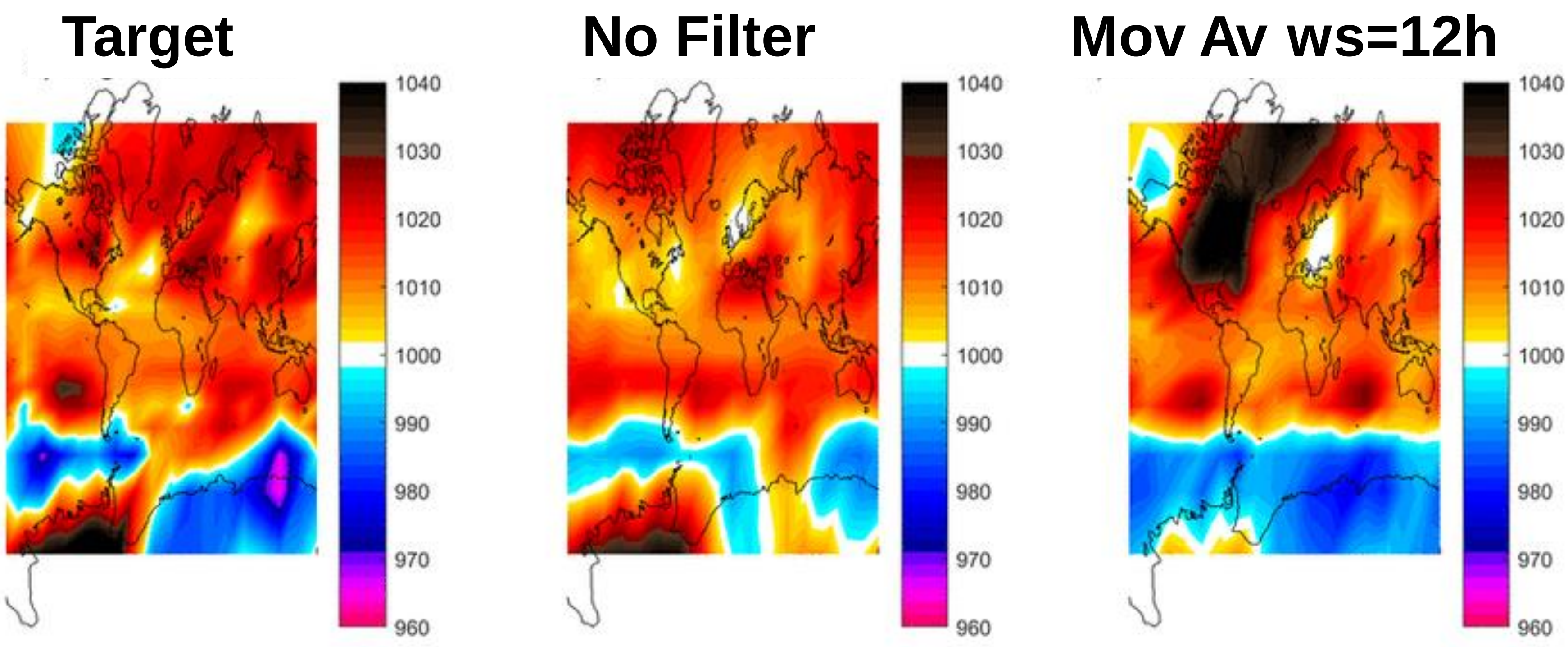
Mov Av ws=12h



For the ***short term forecast****, there is no much improvement*

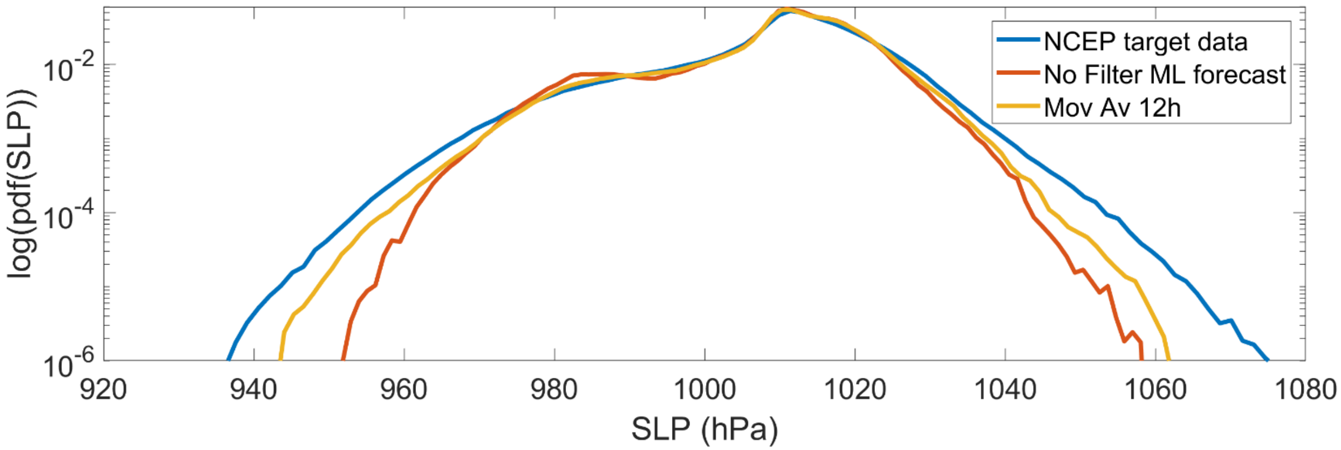
TEST ON NCEP SEA-LEVEL PRESSURE

Network Size= 200 Neurons, Learning Time = 10 years Forecast Length = 10 years

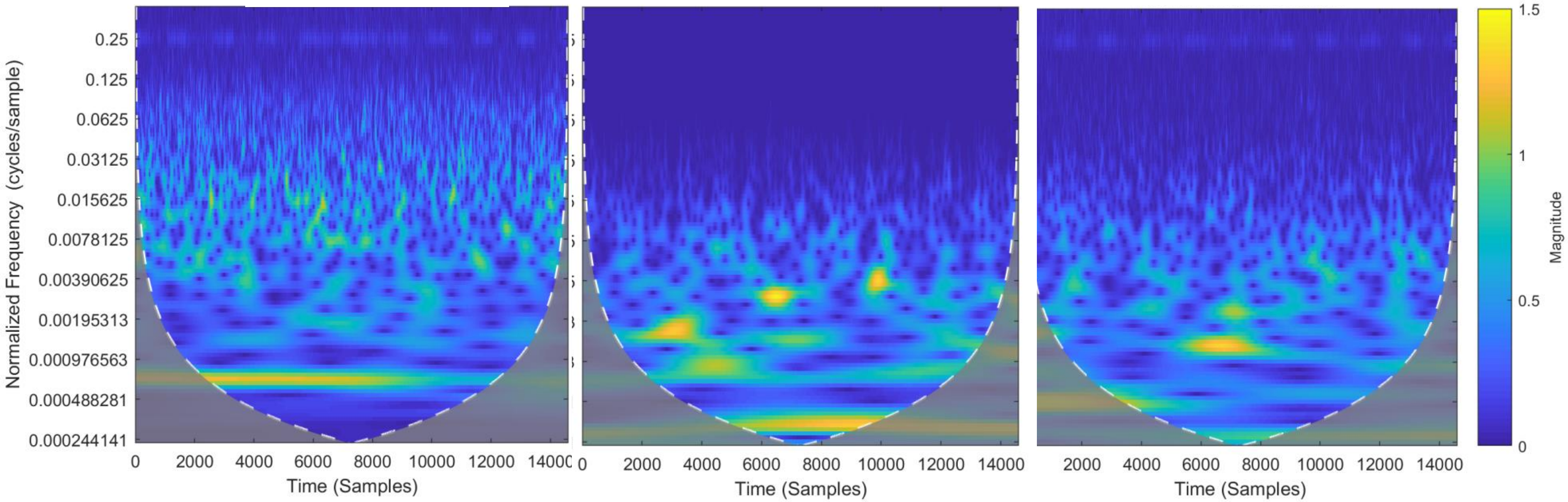


*If we look at the **long term behavior**, it is evident that the simulation with moving average is more realistic*

SPACE TIME STATISTICS



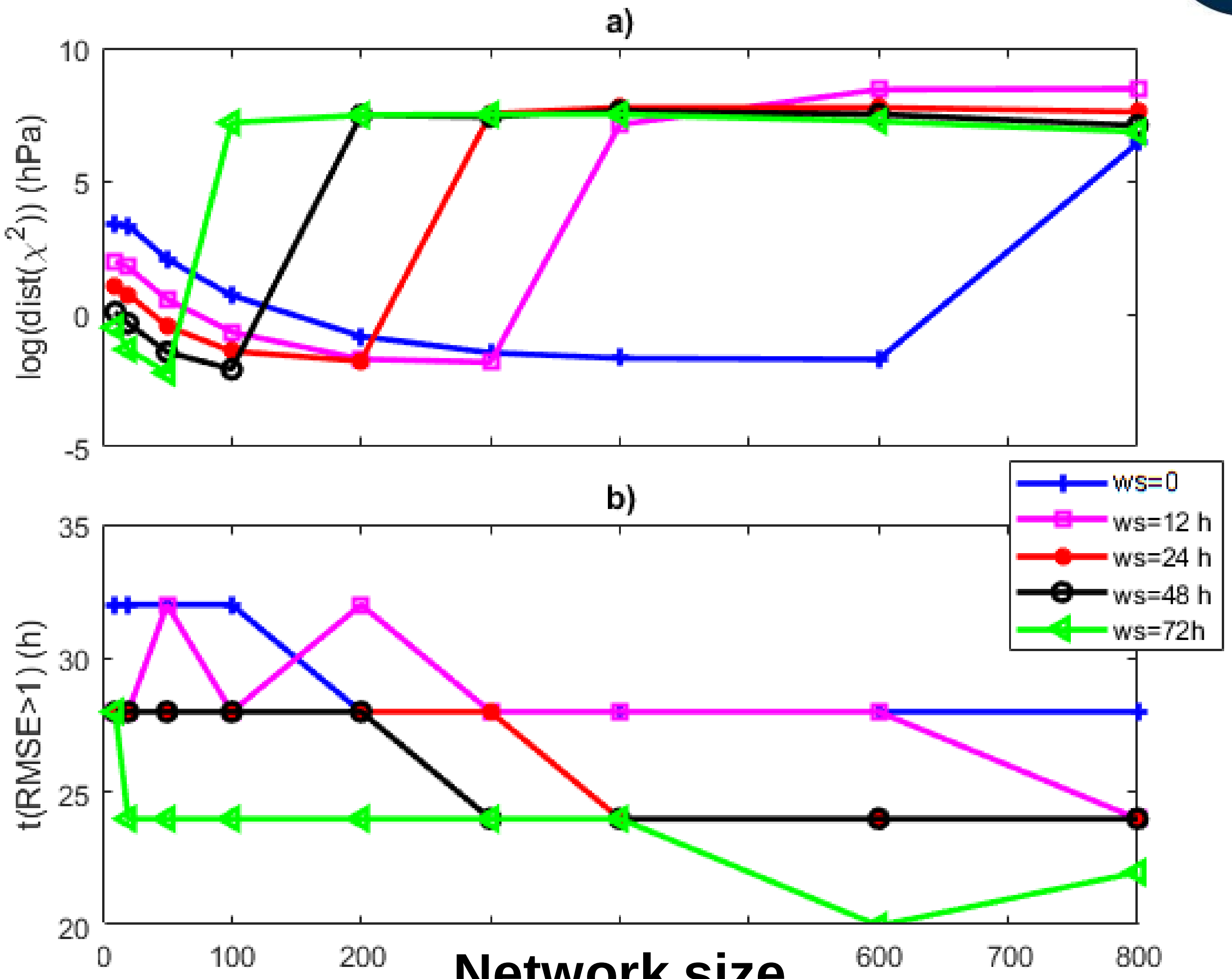
Target **No Filter** **Mov Av ws=12h**



A MORE QUANTATIVE ASSESSMENT

Distance from the NCEP data

Predictability horizon (in hours)



Network size

CONCLUSIONS

1) It is not straightforward to apply Machine Learning techniques to geophysical flows: turbulence and intermittency worsen the performance

2) Partial predictability can be recovered by separating large from small scale dynamics (e.g moving average, PCA, wavelets)

3) Possible developments will largely benefit from interactions with the stochastic dynamical systems community

REFERENCES

[1] J. Pathak, B. Hunt, M. Girvan, Z. Lu, and E. Ott, Model free prediction of large spatiotemporally chaotic systems from data: A reservoir computing approach, Physical review letters 120, 024102 (2018)

[2] S. Scher and G. Messori, Weather and climate forecasting with neural networks: using general circulation models (gcms) with different complexity as a study ground, Geoscientific Model Development 12, 2797 (2019)

[3] D. **Faranda**, M. Vrac, P. Yiou, F.M.E. Pons, A. Hamid, , G. Carella, C.G. Ngoungue Langue, S. Thao, V Gautard. Boosting performance in Machine Learning of Turbulent and Geophysical Flows via scale separation. Phys Rev Letters (in review) (2019)

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Thank You for the Attention