QEarth: A Quantum AI for Climate for forecasting

Womanium Quantum+AI Project | Final Project

The Importance of Predicting Daily Temperatures

Agricultural Impact

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), accurate weather forecasts can increase crop yields by up to 20%.

Energy Management

A study by the International Energy Agency (IEA) found that accurate temperature forecasting could reduce energy consumption by 5-10%

Disaster Preparedness

The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that heatwaves have caused over 70,000 deaths across Europe in the past two decades alone.

Problems with Traditional Weather Prediction

Challenge 1

Complexity and Computational Intensity

Numerical weather models involve solving complex partial differential equations, which require significant computational power

Challenge 2

Slow Adaptation to New Data

They are updated at fixed intervals, which limits their ability to incorporate new data and adjust forecasts dynamically.

Challenge 3

Linear Assumptions

They often assume linear relationships between variables, which can oversimplify the reality of atmospheric dynamics. This can result in significant errors

Leveraging ML for Temperature Prediction

The Power of AI/ML in Weather Prediction

History of ML in climate forecasting

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2016 — Machine Learning Applied to Weather Forecasting

2020 — NOAA reported that ML forecasting models has led to a 30% reduction in the MSE

2022 — According to a study by ECMWF ML models have improved the accuracy by 15-20%

2023 — Comparison of machine learning techniques for weather prediction

2024 — Prediction of land surface temperature of major coastal cities of India using bidirectional LSTM neural networks

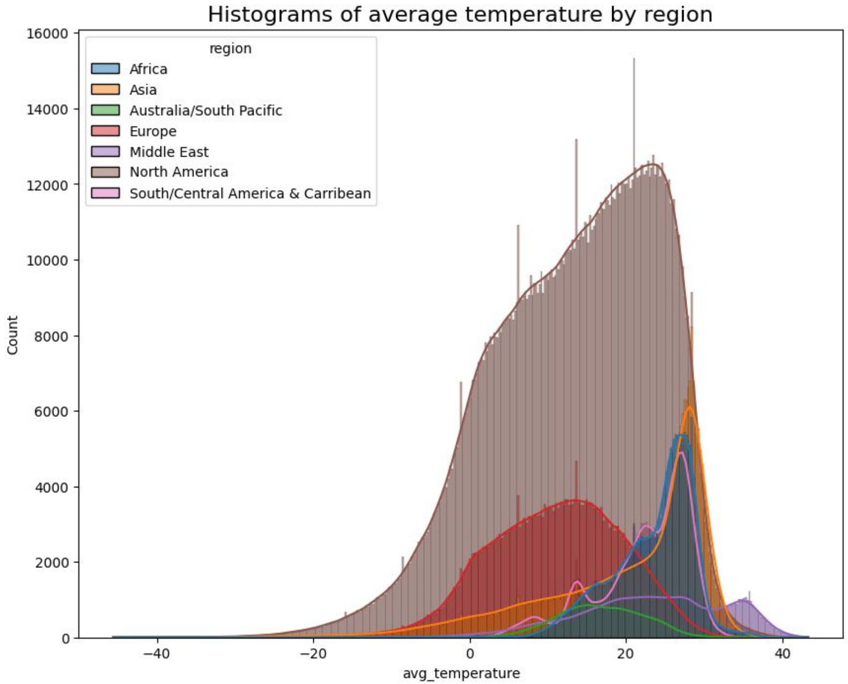
Dataset

Daily Temperature of Major Cities

Daily Temperature of Major Cities

➔ This dataset contains historical daily temperature data for 125 cities across the world. The data is collected over several years from 1995 to 2020

➔ Number of Records: Approximately 2.9 million rows of temperature data.



Data Preprocessing

Data Cleaning

- ➔ Handling Missing Values
- ➔ Duplicate Removal

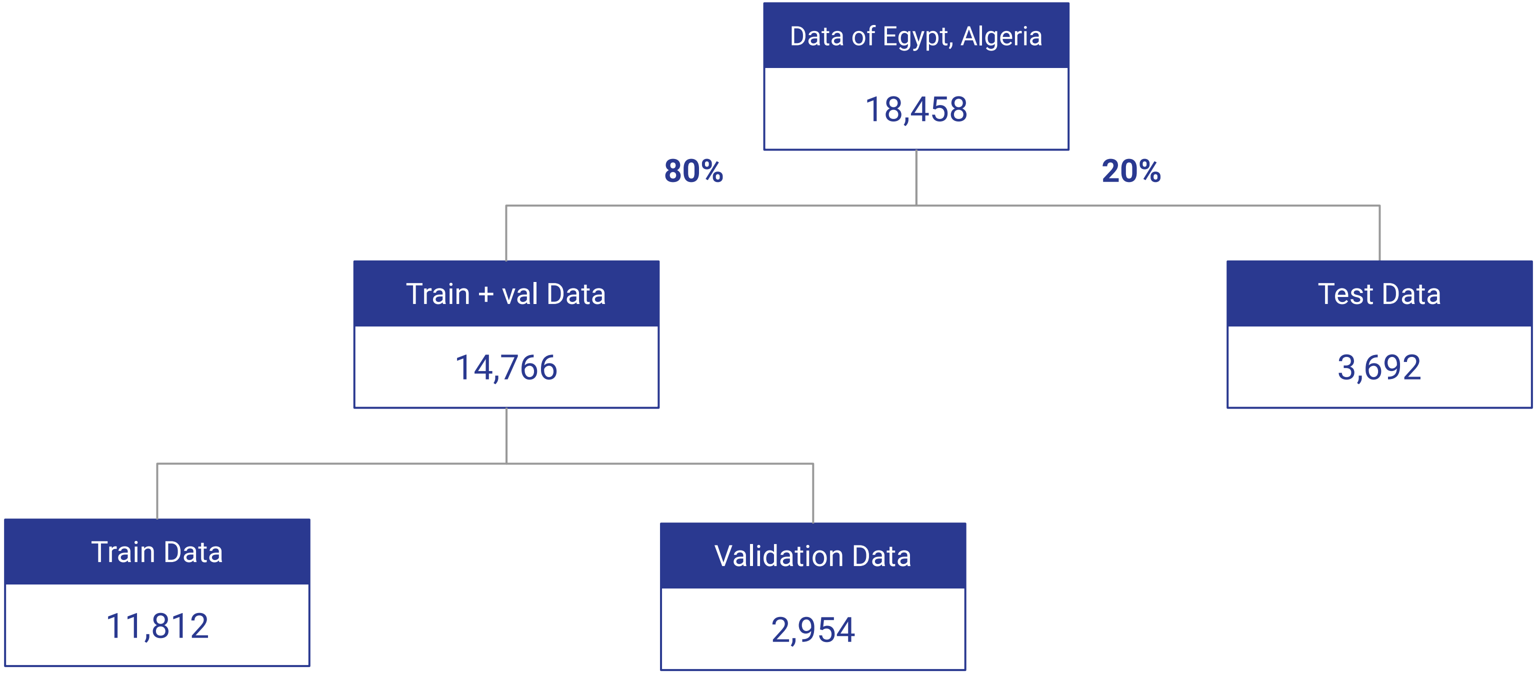
Enhanced Feature Representation

- ➔ Columns Encoded as each feature is transformed into a binary feature representing its presence or absence.
- ➔ Increase feature from 8 to 73

Data Transformation

- ➔ Date Parsing: Convert date strings to datetime
- ➔ Convert Temperature unit

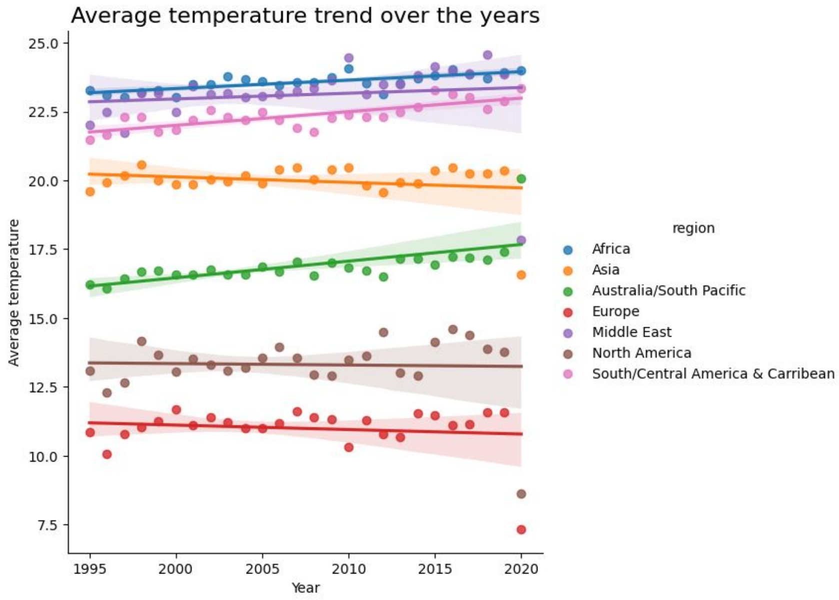
Data Splitting



Linear regression

➔ After thorough analysis, we identified that the core task is to predict continuous temperature values, making it a regression problem.

➔ We plotted linear regression lines for various regions, showing how temperature trends evolve over time.



Implementations

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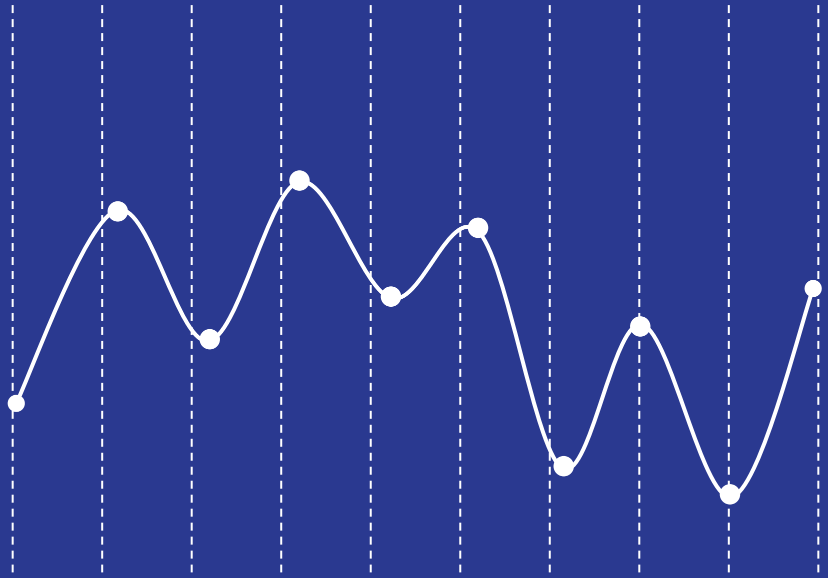
Baseline Model

Long Short-Term Memory



Long Short-Term Memory

- Inspired by the approach used in the paper "Prediction of Land Surface Temperature of Major Coastal Cities of India Using Bidirectional LSTM Neural Networks." This study demonstrated the effectiveness of LSTM models in predicting temperature variations in coastal regions.

- LSTM is a type of Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) particularly well-suited for time series data, making it a popular choice for weather forecasting tasks.

- Its ability to capture long-term dependencies in sequential data allows it to model the complex temporal patterns found in climate and temperature data effectively.

LSTM Performance

Prediction of Land Surface Temperature of Major Coastal Cities of India Using Bidirectional LSTM Neural Networks

Table 6 | Overview of ML model's performance measures for each major coastal city

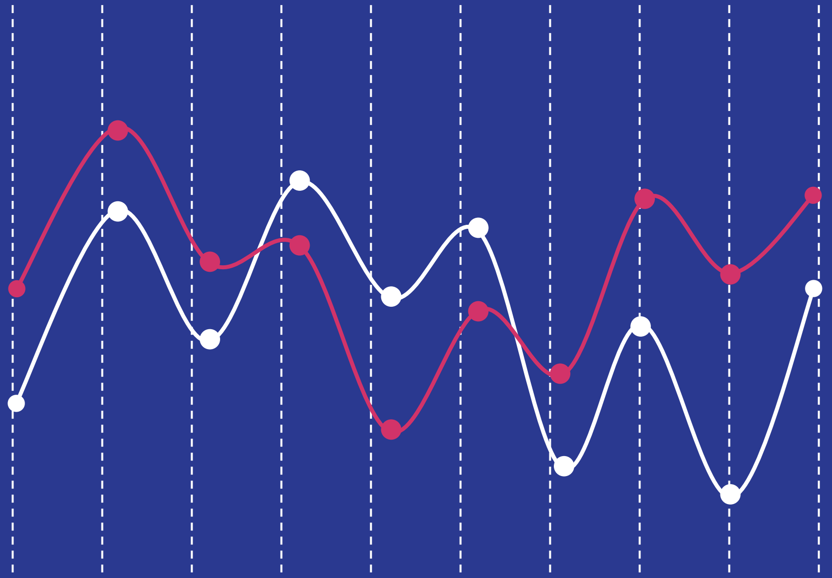
City	Model	MSE	MAE	R^2	NSE	Norm	RSR	PBIAS
Chennai	ANN	1.78	1.03	0.74	0.66	90.30	0.58	3.00
	RNN	0.89	0.55	0.87	0.85	63.89	0.39	1.15
	LSTM	1.06	0.64	0.84	0.80	69.77	0.45	0.82
	BiLSTM	1.04	0.64	0.84	0.80	69.23	0.45	1.19

Our work

- ➔ R^2 (Coefficient of Determination): 0.89
- ➔ Mean Squared Error (MSE): 1.25°C²
- ➔ Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 0.04°C
- ➔ Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 0.41°C

Support Vector Machines

Support Vector Machine for regression



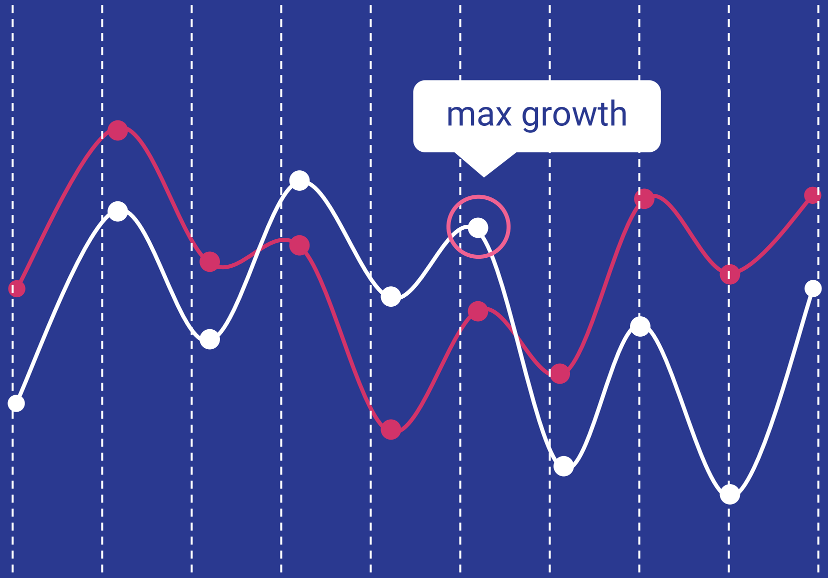
Support Vector Regression

- ➔ Support Vector Regression (SVR) extends the principles of SVM to regression tasks. SVR aims to predict continuous outcomes rather than classifying data.
- ➔ The use of kernel functions allows SVM and SVR to model complex relationships and handle a wide range of data types.
- ➔ Results

```
R^2: 0.87
Mean Absolute Error: 1.03
Mean Squared Error: 0.3
Root Mean Squared Error: 0.38
```

Quantum Support Vector Machines

Support Vector Machine for regression



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Quantum Support Vector Regression

- ➔ Quantum algorithms can potentially process large datasets and perform complex computations more quickly than classical algorithms. This speedup is particularly advantageous for high-dimensional data and complex models, where classical SVM may face limitations.

- ➔ Quantum Support Vector Regression (QSVR) leverages the unique capabilities of quantum computing to enhance the performance of traditional support vector regression methods.

Results of QSVR

Hardware	Accuracy
ibm_osaka	0.93215454211545
ibm_sherbrooke	0.92864372115432
ibm_brisbane	0.93451239874561

Demo

Mobile Application

Future work

Challenges and Future scope

Limited Hardware Resources	Lack of access to real quantum hardware with efficient time quota and small queue time, Same for GPU.
Model Tuning	By refining the model, enhancing data preprocessing, and exploring data augmentation techniques, the performance could be further optimized.
Predict more Features	Model's architecture is versatile and can be extended to predict other variables like **CO2** and **methane** emissions, **rainfall**, and **humidity**.
Business Development	Conduct market analysis to create a business model canvas and develop the idea into a **SaaS** platform offering solutions for various industries

Thank you

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