Deep Learning on a Novel Ising Model to Study Arctic Sea Ice Dynamics

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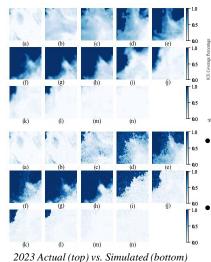
(Project ID: PHYS-432)

Q1: Research Question



- Can classical physics identify the fundamental principles underlying the Arctic sea ice dynamics, a crucial indicator of climate change?
- When combined with modern deep learning methods, how much explanatory power will the 100-year-old Ising Model in statistical physics have for this task?

Q3: Data Analysis & Results



- * The simulated sea ice images
- the actual configurations.
 The simulated ice coverage percentage and ice extent closely match the real data.

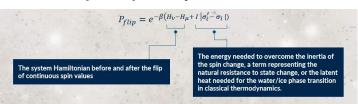
display excellent similarity with

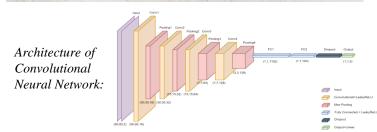
Q2: Methodology

Classical Ising model:

$$H(\sigma) = -\sum_{\langle i,j\rangle} J_{ij}\sigma_i\sigma_j - \sum_i B_i\sigma_i$$

 $Novel\ model\ features\ for\ Metropolis\ Monte\ Carlo\ simulation:$





Q4: Interpretation & Conclusions

	6/16 to 7/1	7/1 to 7/16	7/16 to 8/1	8/1 to 8/16	8/16 to 9/1	9/1 to 9/16	9/16 to 10/1	10/1 to 10/16	10/16 to 11/1	11/1 to 11/16	11/16 to 12/1	12/1 to 12/16	12/16 to 1/1
J	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	1.5
B0	9.2	4.7	6.1	5.6	4.5	0.8	-3.9	-14.6	-15.5	-14.2	-15.9	-16.4	-3.4
Bx	-0.9	-0.8	-5.1	-4.6	-14.3	-2.0	2.2	-6.2	-9.0	-16.7	-9.2	-3.3	-0.2
Ву	-5.3	-1.0	-6.3	3.3	-15.3	4.8	-2.2	-5.5	-11.4	1.1	-6.1	0.5	2.7
I	12.7	7.9	10.3	10.9	10.6	9.3	10.7	9.8	8.5	9.7	9.8	9.1	4.8

- When trained with Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), the continuous spin Ising model with the novel inertia factor proves to have extraordinary power to replicate and explain sea ice dynamics.
- The CNN predicted Ising parameters reveal the substantial impact of the external forces in climate change research.
- This study validates the vast potential of classical physics and modern deep learning in interdisciplinary research.