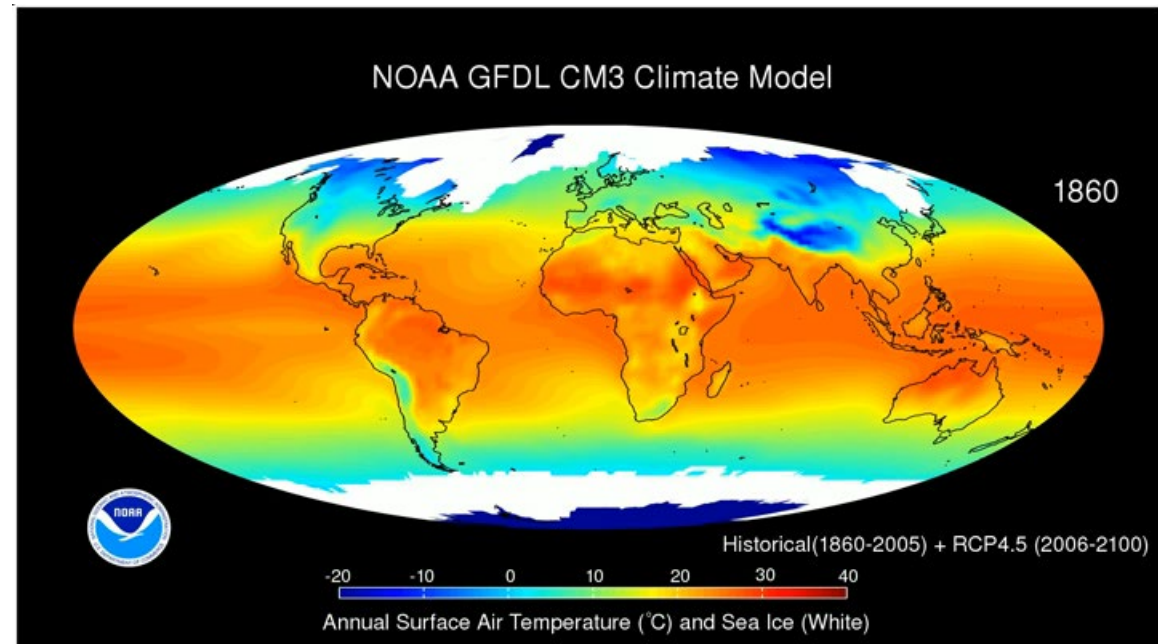
Abstract geometric lines in black on a white background, forming various overlapping polygons and shapes, primarily located in the upper left and center of the slide.

APPLICATION OF PHYSICS-INFORMED NEURAL NETWORKS (PINNS) ON CHAOTIC CLIMATE SYSTEMS

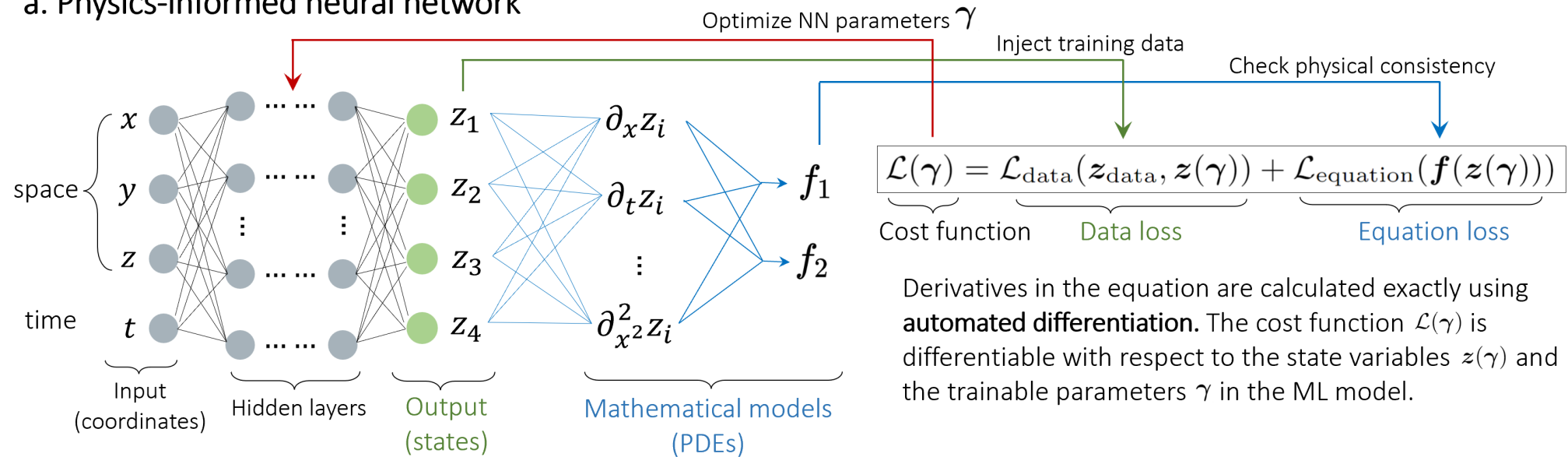
Why is predicting climate so hard?



Horowitz, Larry. "NOAA GFDL CM3 CLIMATE MODEL". Data Visualizations – Climate Predictions. Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory. <https://www.gfdl.noaa.gov/visualization/visualizations-climate-prediction/>

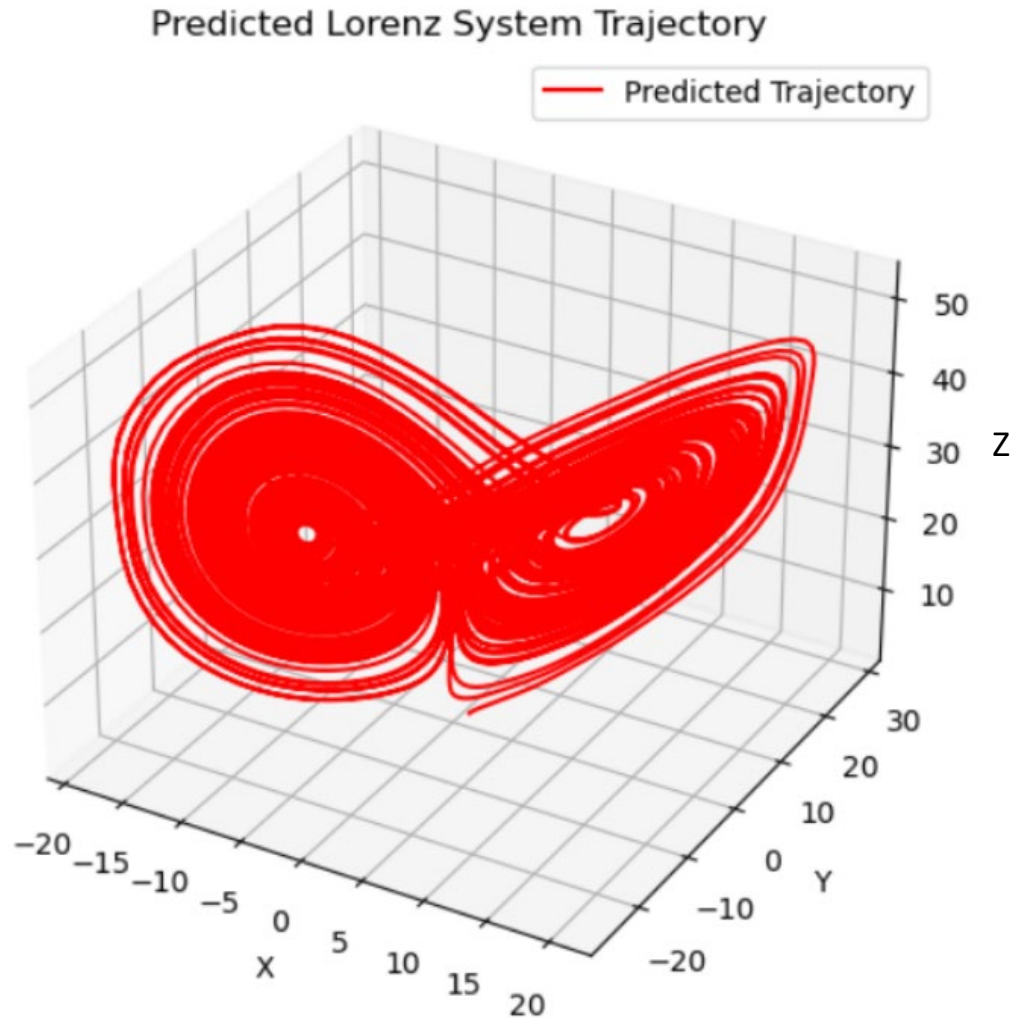
What are physics-informed neural networks (PINNs)?

a. Physics-informed neural network



Ching-Yao Lai, Pedram Hassanzadeh, Aditi Sheshadri, Maike Sonnewald, Raffaele Ferrari, Venkatramani Balaji. *Machine Learning for Climate Physics and Simulations* arxiv.org/html/2404.13227v1.

PINN on Lorenz System



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sigma(y - x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = x(\rho - z) - y$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = xy - \beta z$$

where $\sigma = 10$, $\rho = 28$, $\beta = \frac{8}{3}$.

Fig. 1. Our model's prediction of the Lorenz System

PINN on Burgers' Equation

Model's prediction on full dataset

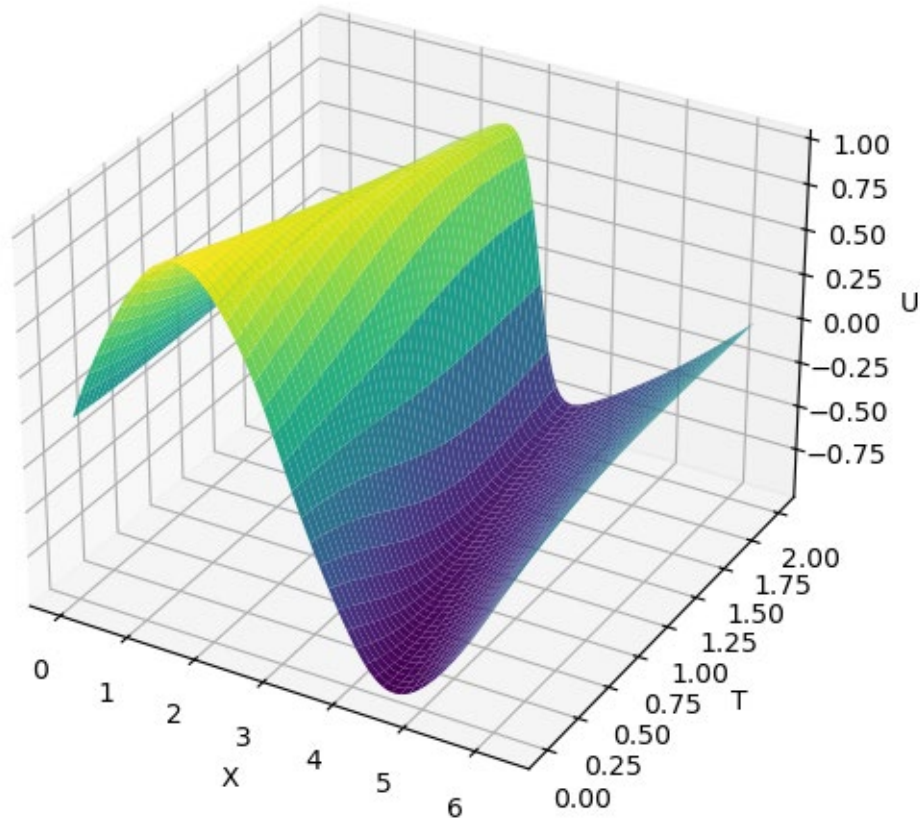
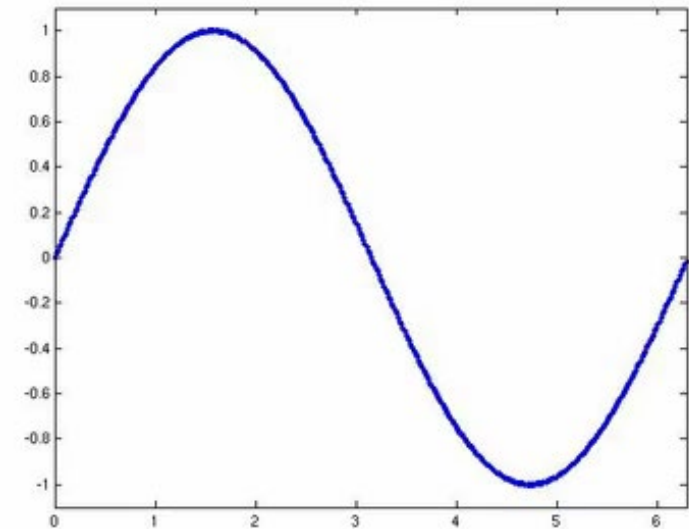


Fig. 2. Our model's prediction of the Burgers' Equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$



Balbás, Jorge. "One Dimensional Burgers' Equation". California State University, Northridge.
<https://www.csun.edu/~jb715473/examples/burgers1d.htm#here>

PINN on Navier-Stokes Equations

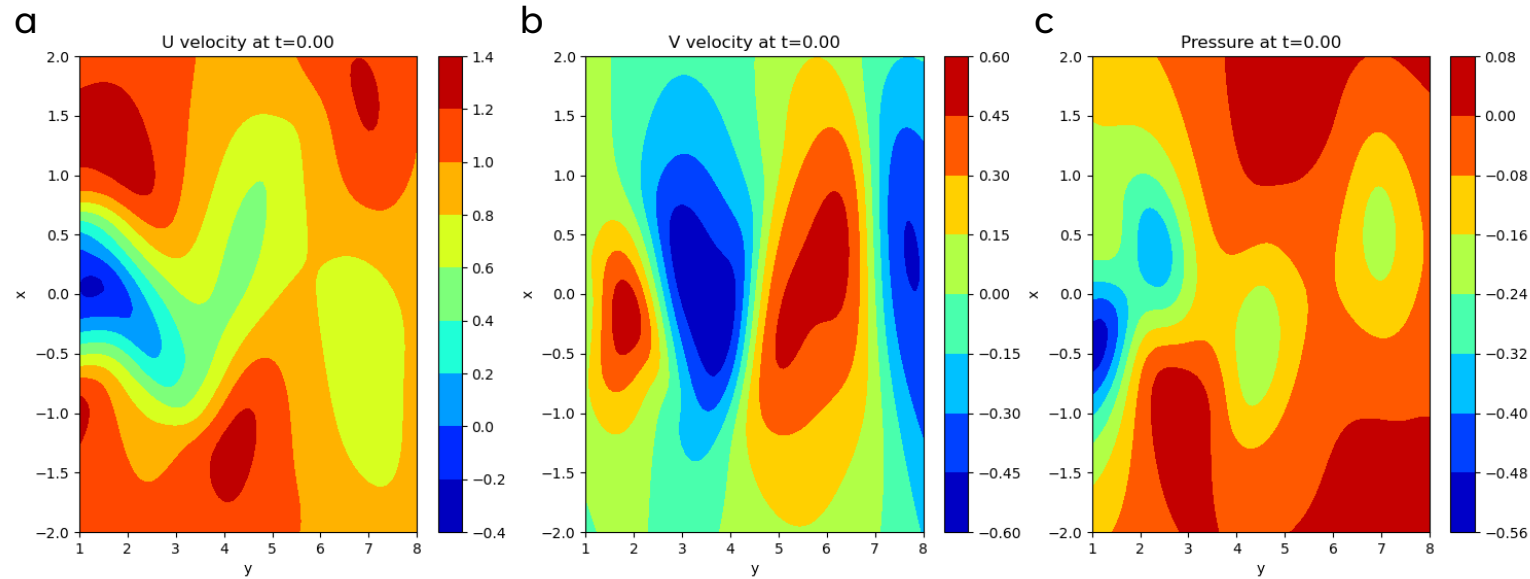


Fig. 3. Our model's prediction of the Navier-Stokes equations.

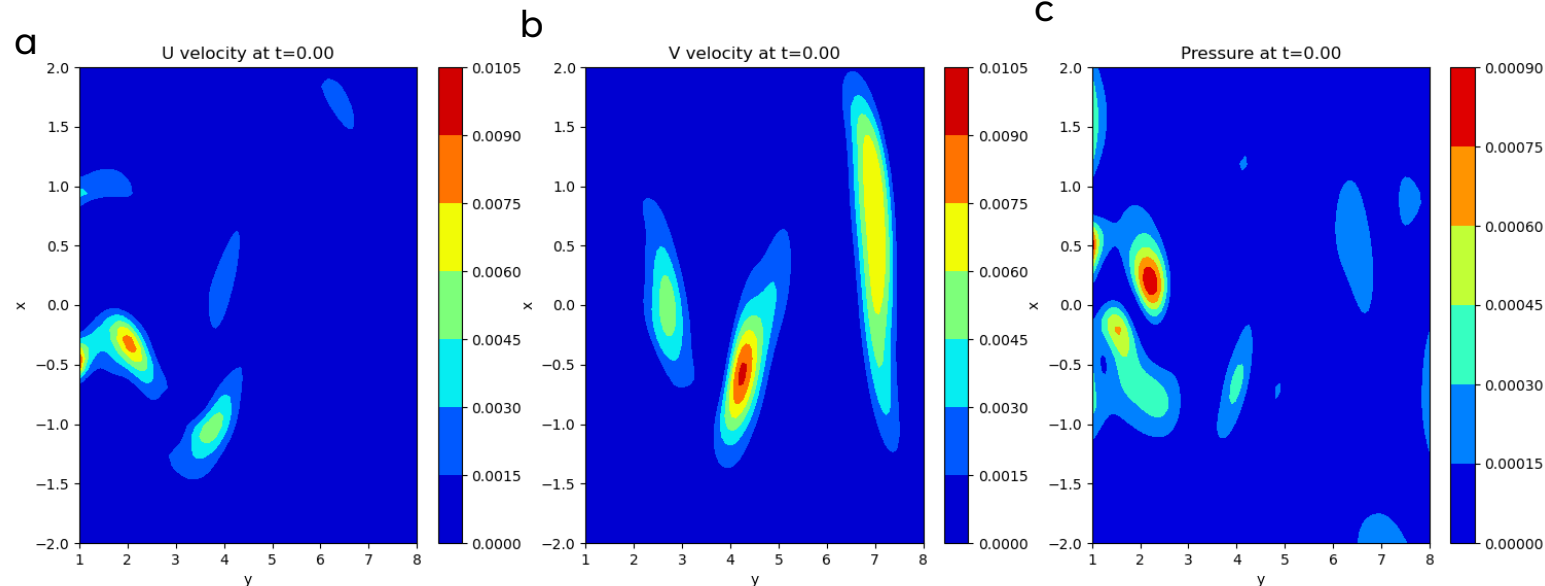


Fig. 4. The residual between the true and predicted solutions of the Navier-Stokes equations.

Continuity equation

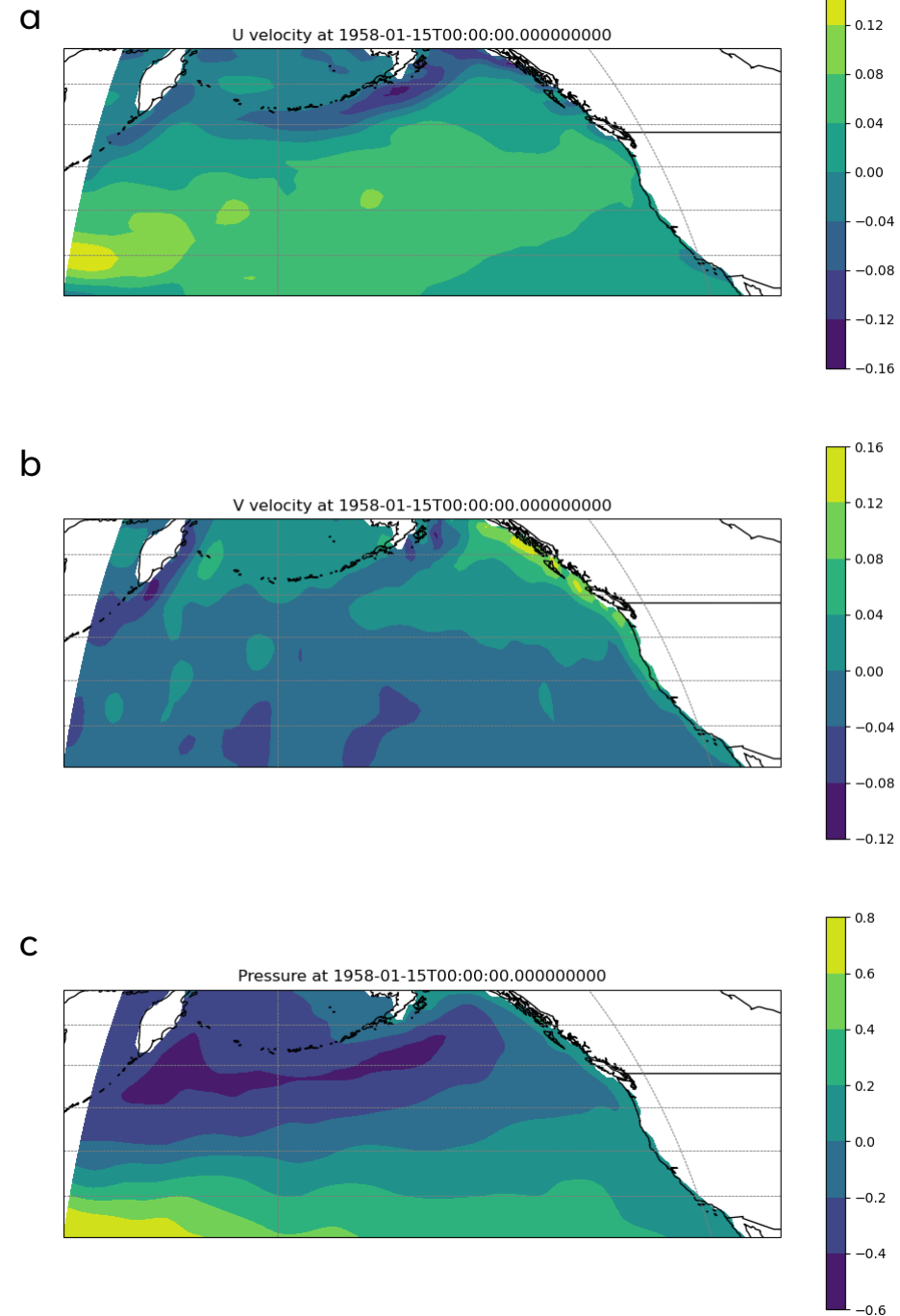
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

Momentum equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \nu \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

Fig. 5. Colormaps of
ORAS4 (Ocean
Reanalysis System 4)
Data from 1958-2017



Thank you to Gian Giacomo Navarra for being an amazing mentor!

Thank you to Rematch+ and all the staff for giving me the opportunity!

Thank you for listening!

