

Problem Definition and Contribution

Goal: Enhancing climate forecasting by integrating physics-informed neural ordinary differential equations (ODEs) with uncertainty quantification.

Motivations:

- Existing models neglect the underlying physics, lack of uncertainty quantification and are computationally intensive.
- Enhance efficiency and effectiveness in global and regional weather prediction tasks.

Problem Formulation

Statistical Mechanics: Weather can be described as a spatial movement of quantities over time, governed by the partial differential continuity equation:

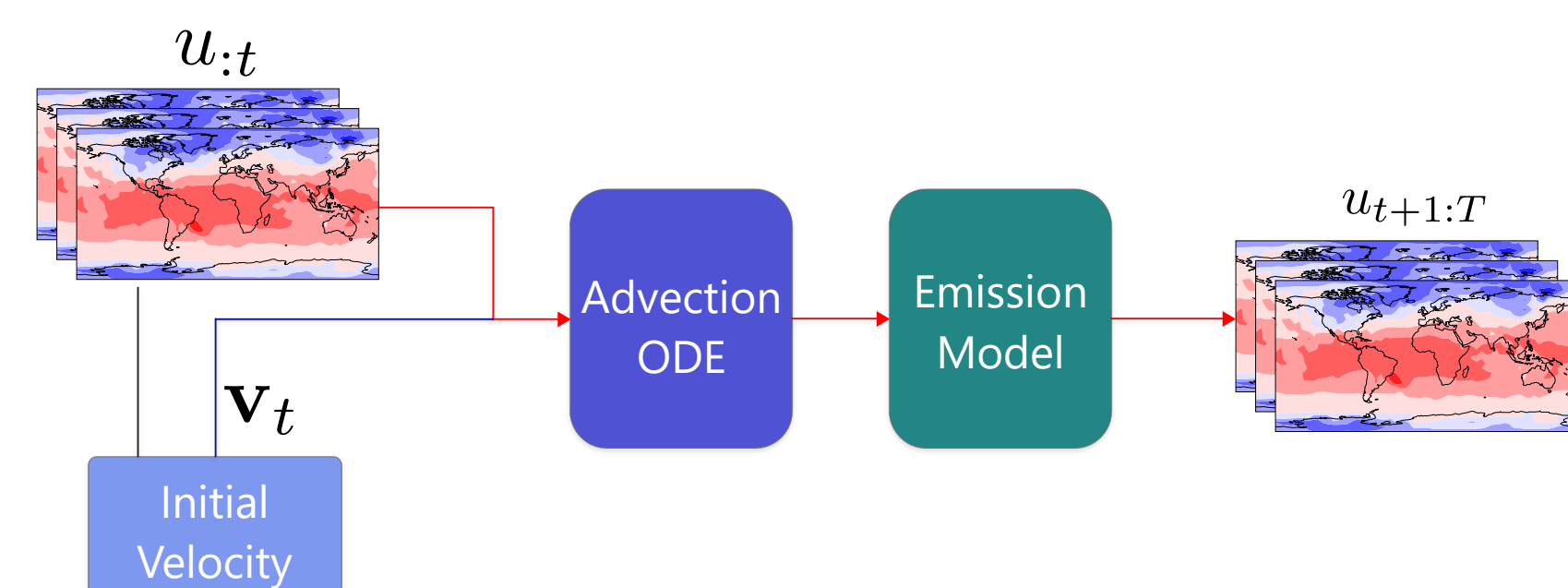
$$\underbrace{\frac{du}{dt}}_{\text{time evolution } \dot{u}} + \underbrace{\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla u + u \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}}_{\text{advection}} = \underbrace{s}_{\text{sources}},$$

where $u(x, t)$ is a quantity evolving over space \mathbf{x} and time t driven by a flow's velocity $\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, t)$.

Main Idea: We solve the continuity equation over entire Earth as a system of neural ODEs.

Method

Network Architecture:



Initial Velocity Inference:

$$\hat{\mathbf{v}}_k(t) = \arg \min_{\hat{\mathbf{v}}_k(t)} \left\{ \left\| \tilde{u}_k(t) + \mathbf{v}_k(t) \cdot \tilde{\nabla} u_k(t) + u_k(t) \tilde{\nabla} \cdot \mathbf{v}_k(x, t) \right\|_2^2 + \alpha \left\| \mathbf{v}_k(t) \right\| \right\}$$

Flow Velocity:

$$\dot{\mathbf{v}}_k(x, t) = f_{\text{conv}}(\mathbf{u}(t), \nabla \mathbf{u}(t), \mathbf{v}(t), \psi) + \gamma f_{\text{att}}(\mathbf{u}(t), \nabla \mathbf{u}(t), \mathbf{v}(t), \psi)$$

Advection ODE:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{u}(t) \\ \mathbf{v}(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \{u_k(t_0)\}_k \\ \{\mathbf{v}_k(t_0)\}_k \end{bmatrix} + \int_{t_0}^t \begin{bmatrix} \{-\nabla \cdot (u_k(\tau) \mathbf{v}_k(\tau))\}_k \\ \{f_\theta(\mathbf{u}(\tau), \nabla \mathbf{u}(\tau), \tau(t), \psi)_k\}_k \end{bmatrix} d\tau$$

Emission Model:

$$u_k^{\text{obs}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \sim \mathcal{N}(u_k(\mathbf{x}, t) + \mu_k(\mathbf{x}, t), \sigma_k^2(\mathbf{x}, t)), \mu_k(\mathbf{x}, t), \sigma_k(\mathbf{x}, t) = g_k(\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t), \psi)$$

Loss Function:

$$\mathcal{L}_\theta = -\frac{1}{NKHWW} \sum_{i=1}^N (\log \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{y}_i | \mathbf{u}(t_i) + \boldsymbol{\mu}(t_i), \text{diag } \boldsymbol{\sigma}^2(t_i))) + \log \mathcal{N}_+(\boldsymbol{\sigma}(t_i) | \mathbf{0}, \lambda_\sigma^2 I))$$

Experiments & Results

Critics