Simulating Aerosol Chemistry with Graph Neural Networks

Fabiana Ferracina, Laura Fierce, Mahantesh Halappanavar, Bala Krishnamoorthy

April 27, 2024





Why should we care about aerosol dynamics?

Radioactive forcing

- Radioactive forcing
- Cloud formation

- Radioactive forcing
- Cloud formation
- Regional variations

- Radioactive forcing
- Cloud formation
- Regional variations
- Feedback mechanisms

Why use simulation?

Why use simulation?

Aerosols are difficult to measure

Why use simulation?

- Aerosols are difficult to measure
- Study behavior and interactions for different scenarios

Ferracina et al. Chem GNS April 27, 2024 3 / 16

Why use simulation?

- Aerosols are difficult to measure
- Study behavior and interactions for different scenarios

What about existing simulators?

Why use simulation?

- Aerosols are difficult to measure
- Study behavior and interactions for different scenarios

What about existing simulators?

• MOSAIC: Model for Simulating Aerosol Interactions and Chemistry

Why use simulation?

- Aerosols are difficult to measure
- Study behavior and interactions for different scenarios

What about existing simulators?

- MOSAIC: Model for Simulating Aerosol Interactions and Chemistry
- Computational complexity associated with the detailed representations of aerosol

Why use simulation?

- Aerosols are difficult to measure
- Study behavior and interactions for different scenarios

What about existing simulators?

- MOSAIC: Model for Simulating Aerosol Interactions and Chemistry
- Computational complexity associated with the detailed representations of aerosol
- Closed-source

Can we do better?

Maybe

Can we do better?

Maybe

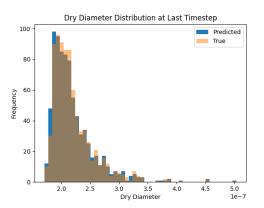


Figure: Results from Chem GNS on a simple particle-gas system. 142 timesteps, 808 particles, 3 time changing features, 3 time fixed particle properties, 2 chemical types. MSE $\approx 8.126\times 10^{-7}$ in rate of change rate. Time to predict ≈ 0.4 seconds

Ferracina et al. Chem GNS April 27, 2024 4/16

 Inspired by Kumar and Vantassel 2022's Pytorch GNS: https://www.geoelements.org/gns

- Inspired by Kumar and Vantassel 2022's Pytorch GNS: https://www.geoelements.org/gns
- Multi-dimensional time-changing features

- Inspired by Kumar and Vantassel 2022's Pytorch GNS: https://www.geoelements.org/gns
- Multi-dimensional time-changing features
- Multi-dimensional node properties

- Inspired by Kumar and Vantassel 2022's Pytorch GNS: https://www.geoelements.org/gns
- Multi-dimensional time-changing features
- Multi-dimensional node properties
- Alternative activation functions

- Inspired by Kumar and Vantassel 2022's Pytorch GNS: https://www.geoelements.org/gns
- Multi-dimensional time-changing features
- Multi-dimensional node properties
- Alternative activation functions
- Prediction pipeline

- Inspired by Kumar and Vantassel 2022's Pytorch GNS: https://www.geoelements.org/gns
- Multi-dimensional time-changing features
- Multi-dimensional node properties
- Alternative activation functions
- Prediction pipeline
- Data transformation pipeline

- Inspired by Kumar and Vantassel 2022's Pytorch GNS: https://www.geoelements.org/gns
- Multi-dimensional time-changing features
- Multi-dimensional node properties
- Alternative activation functions
- Prediction pipeline
- Data transformation pipeline
- Output analysis pipeline

Graph Neural Networks (Scarselli et al. 2008)

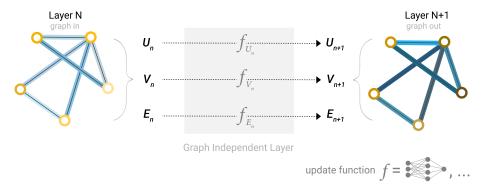
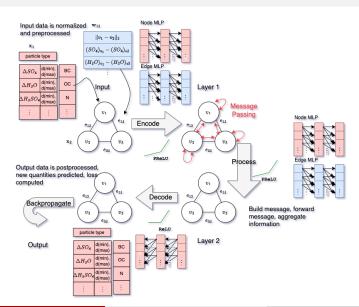


Figure: A single layer of a simple GNN. A graph is the input, and each component (V,E,U) gets updated by a MLP to produce a new graph. Each function subscript indicates a separate function for a different graph attribute at the n-th layer of a GNN model. source: https://distill.pub/2021/gnn-intro/

Ferracina et al. Chem GNS April 27, 2024 6/16

GNN Schematics



Graph Network Simulator (GNS) by Sanchez-Gonzalez et al. 2020

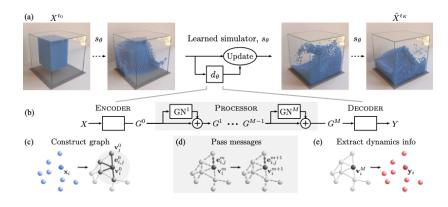


Figure: d_{θ} uses an "encode-process-decode" scheme, which computes dynamics information, Y, from input state, X

Ferracina et al. Chem GNS April 27, 2024 8/16

Chem GNS

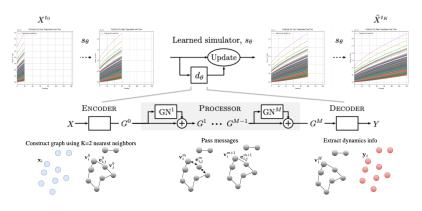


Figure: Uses an "encode-process-decode" scheme, which computes dynamics information, Y, from input state, X

Ferracina et al. Chem GNS April 27, 2024 9 / 16

Results from GNS Simulations: Water

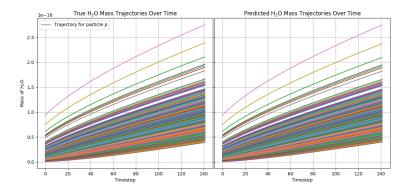


Figure: Results from Chem GNS on a simple particle-gas system. 142 timesteps, 808 particles, 3 time changing features, 3 time fixed particle properties, 2 chemical types. NMAE $\approx 0.004.$ Time to predict ≈ 0.4 seconds

 Ferracina et al.
 Chem GNS
 April 27, 2024
 10 / 16

Results from GNS Simulations: Sulfate

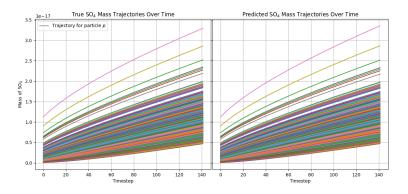


Figure: Results from Chem GNS on a simple particle-gas system. 142 timesteps, 808 particles, 3 time changing features, 3 time fixed particle properties, 2 chemical types. NMAE $\approx 0.007.$ Time to predict ≈ 0.4 seconds

Results from GNS Simulations: Sulfuric Acid

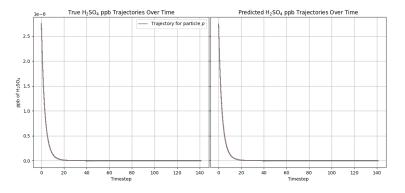


Figure: Results from Chem GNS on a simple particle-gas system. 142 timesteps, 808 particles, 3 time changing features, 3 time fixed particle properties, 2 chemical types. NMAE $\approx 0.011.$ Time to predict ≈ 0.4 seconds

Training on Different Examples

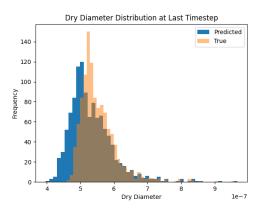


Figure: Results from Chem GNS trained on 9 different simple particle-gas systems. 142 timesteps, 1132 particles, 3 time changing features, 3 time fixed particle properties, 2 chemical types. MSE \approx 0.03 in rate of change rate. Time to predict \approx 0.03 seconds

Future Directions

Performance issues in high dimensions may require more careful selection of functions

Ferracina et al. Chem GNS April 27, 2024 14 / 16

Future Directions

- Performance issues in high dimensions may require more careful selection of functions
- Particle-particle interaction

Future Directions

- Performance issues in high dimensions may require more careful selection of functions
- Particle-particle interaction
- Global nodes with environmental information

Conclusion

 Originally proposed for physics applications, GNS can work in chemical domain

Conclusion

- Originally proposed for physics applications, GNS can work in chemical domain
- Making it bigger and better will require thinking outside Euclidean space

 Ferracina et al.
 Chem GNS
 April 27, 2024
 15 / 16

Conclusion

- Originally proposed for physics applications, GNS can work in chemical domain
- Making it bigger and better will require thinking outside Euclidean space
- If fasts speeds can be maintained, inclusion in climate models would be significant

 Ferracina et al.
 Chem GNS
 April 27, 2024
 15 / 16

References

- Kumar, Krishna and Joseph Vantassel (2022). "GNS: A generalizable Graph Neural Network-based simulator for particulate and fluid modeling". In: arXiv preprint arXiv:2211.10228.
- Sanchez-Gonzalez, Alvaro et al. (2020). "Learning to simulate complex physics with graph networks". In: *International conference on machine learning*. PMLR, pp. 8459–8468.
- Scarselli, Franco et al. (2008). "The graph neural network model". In: *IEEE transactions on neural networks* 20.1, pp. 61–80.

Ferracina et al. Chem GNS April 27, 2024 16 / 16