

EART60702:
Earth and Environmental Data Science
Literature review

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Literature Review

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APPLICATION PAPER  

Deep prior in variational assimilation to estimate an ocean circulation without explicit regularization

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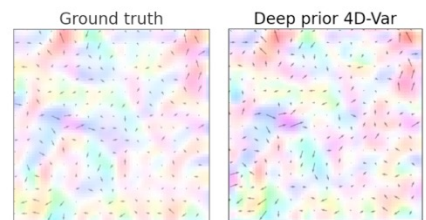
Ocean

Modelling

Special Issue

Python

Variational data assimilation with deep prior (CIRC23)



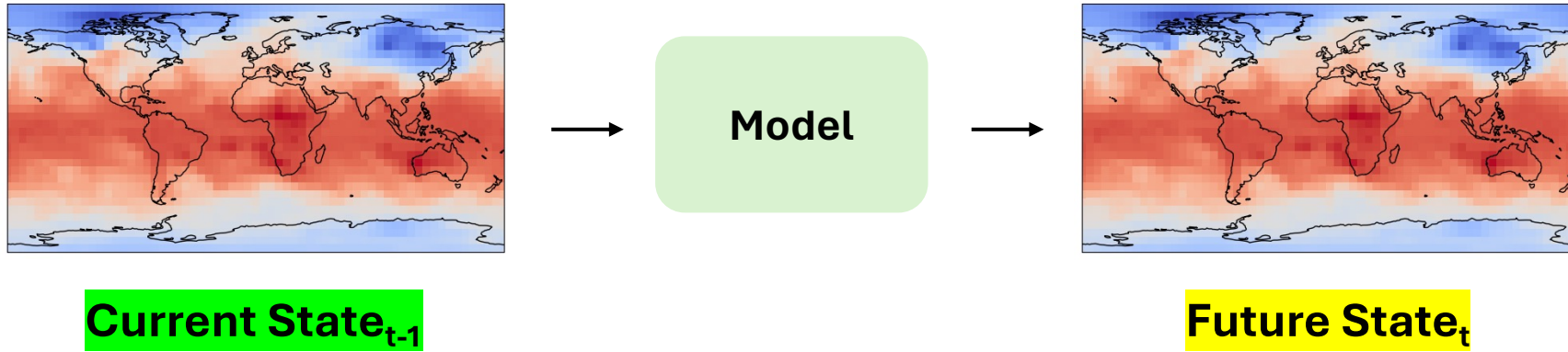
Pahari *et al.* (2023)

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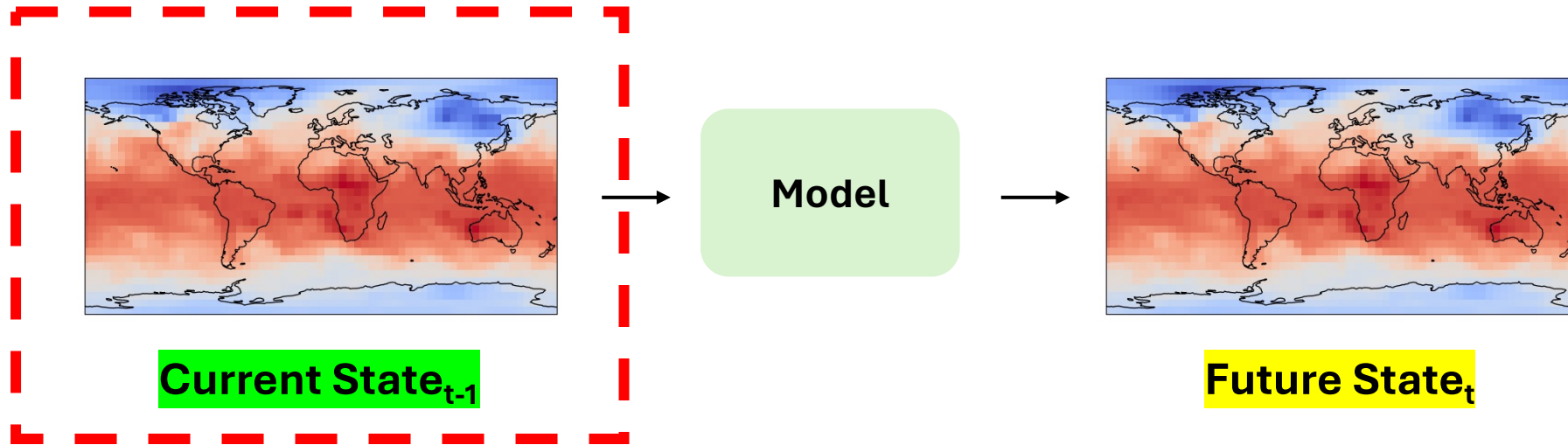
 render  passing

DOI [10.5281/zenodo.10806392](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10806392)

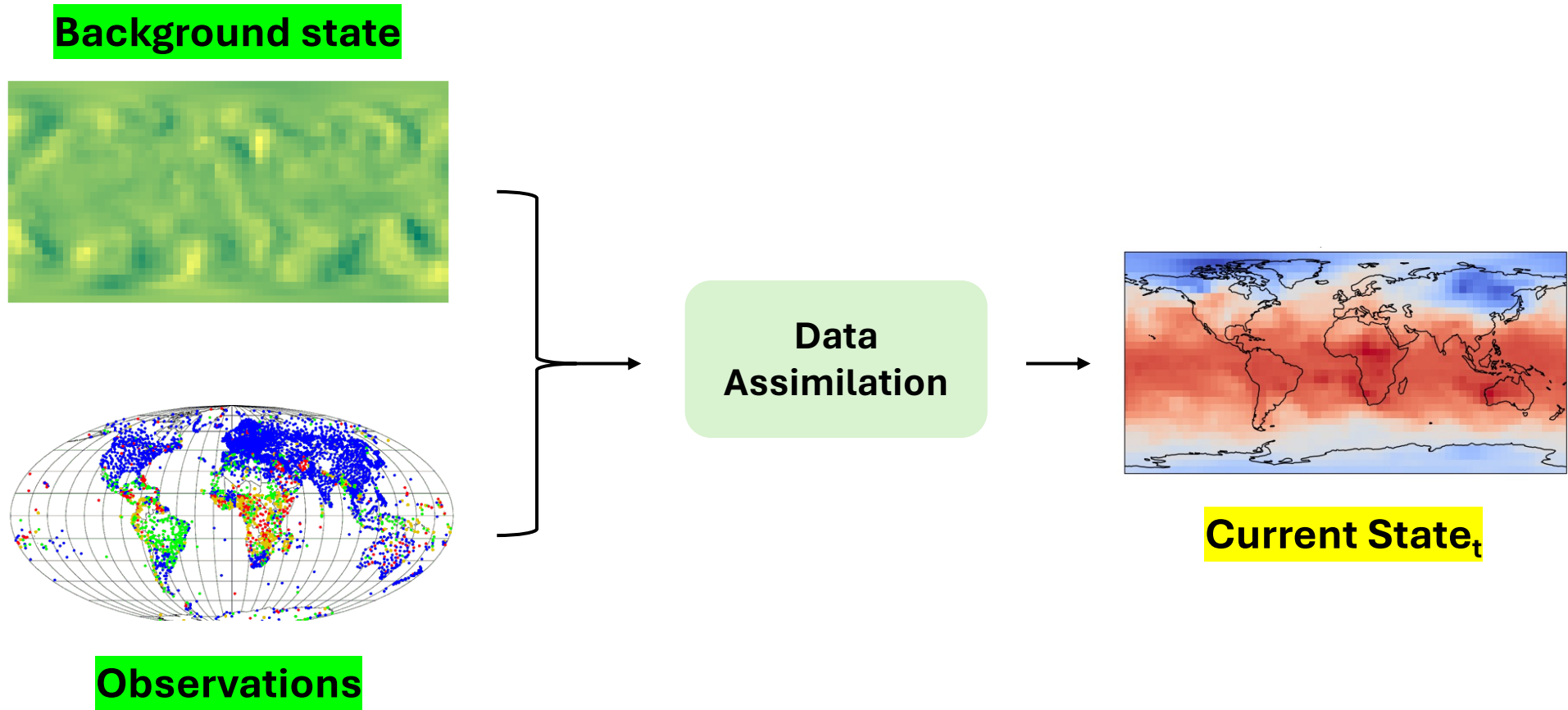
What is Data Assimilation?



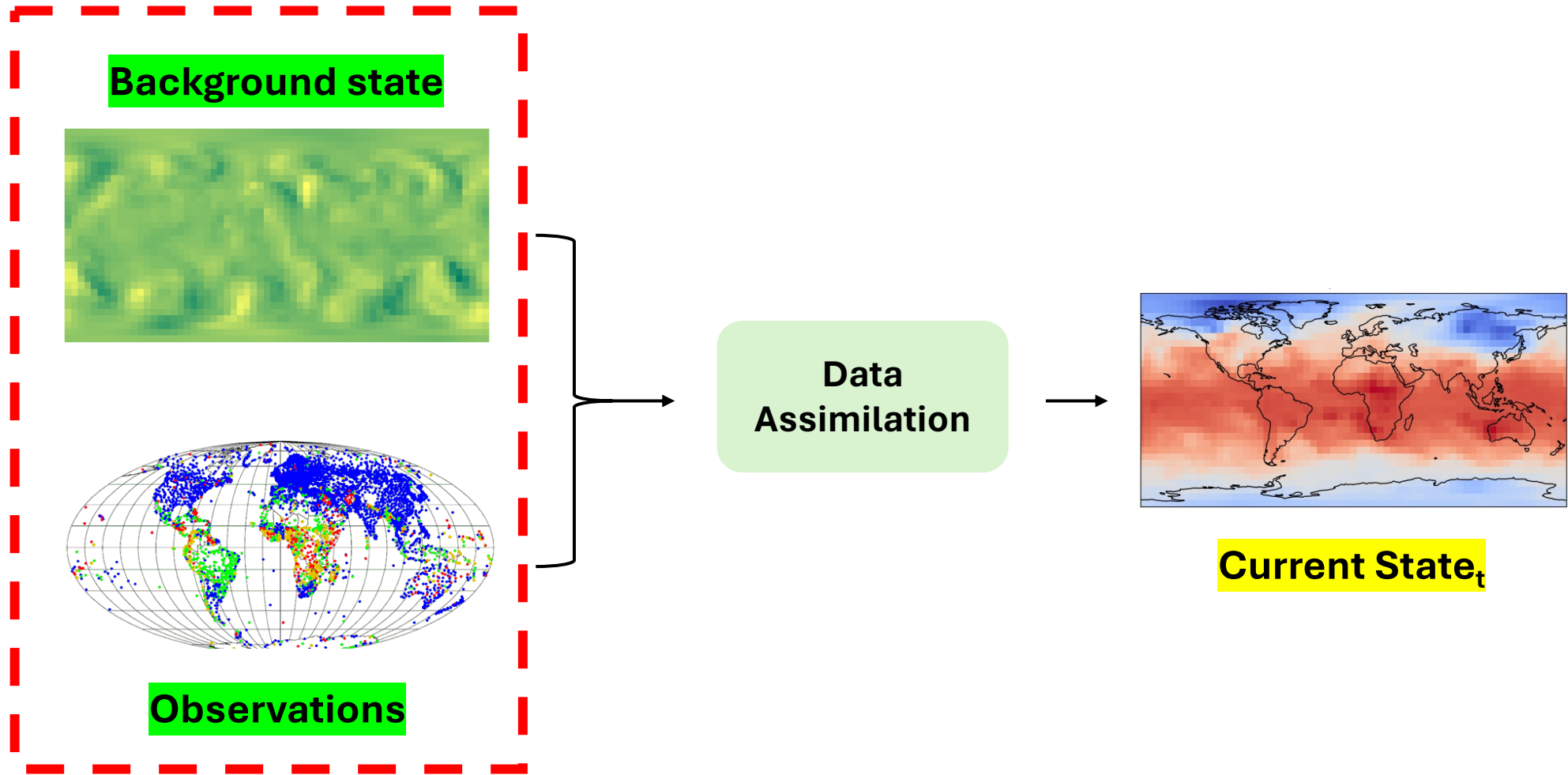
What is Data Assimilation?



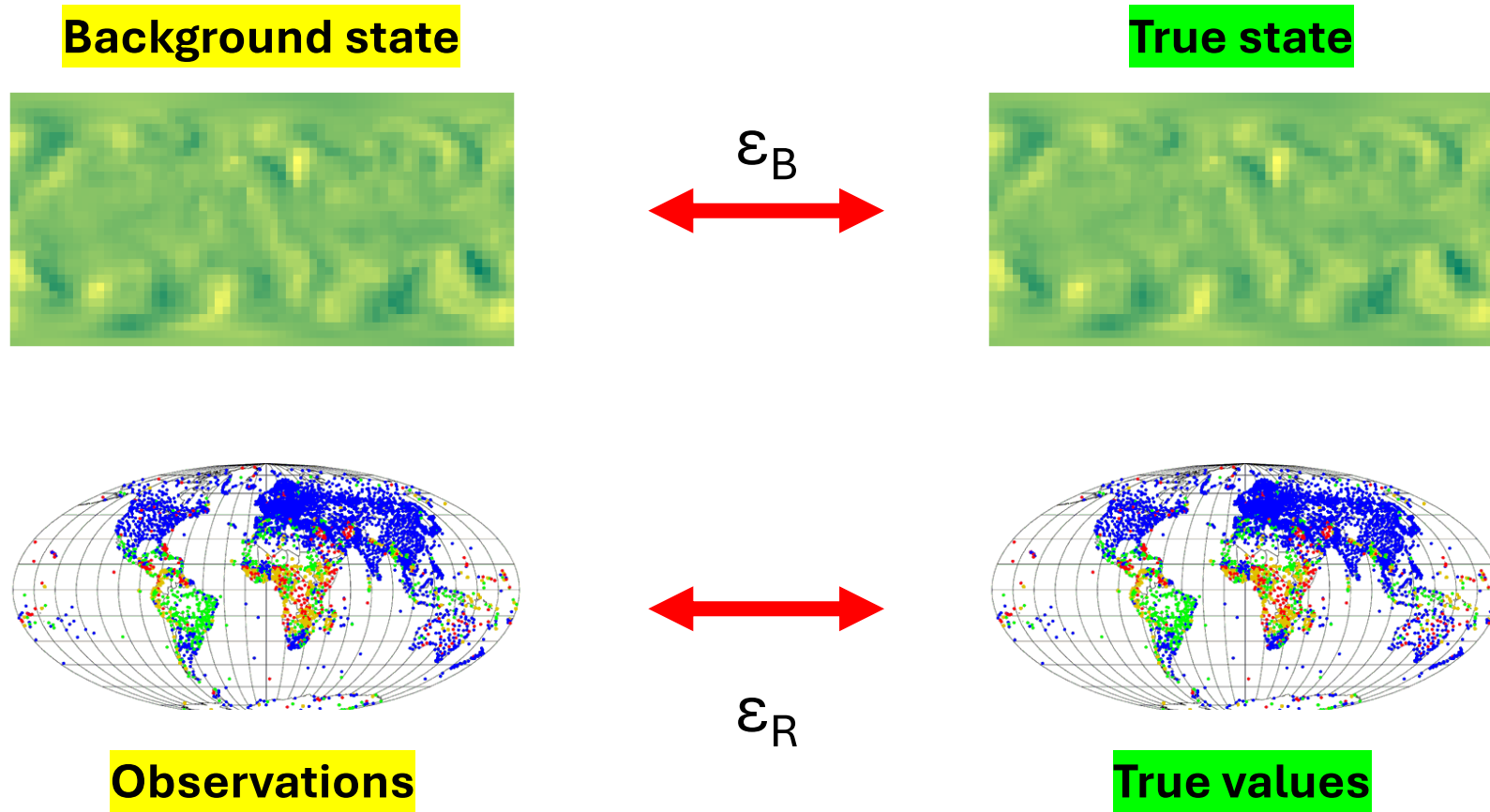
What is Data Assimilation?



What is Data Assimilation?



What is Data Assimilation?



Background : $\mathbf{X}_0 = \mathbf{X}_B + \epsilon_B$

Observation : $\mathbf{Y}_t = \mathbb{H}_t(\mathbf{X}_t) + \epsilon_{R_t}$

Traditional approach

Accurate Estimation

\approx Minimising Error

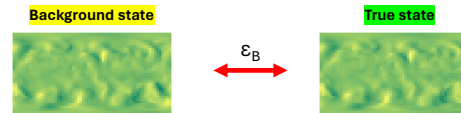
\approx Minimising Cost Function

Traditional approach

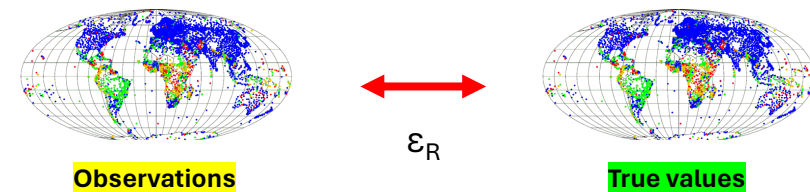
Accurate Estimation

\approx Minimising Error

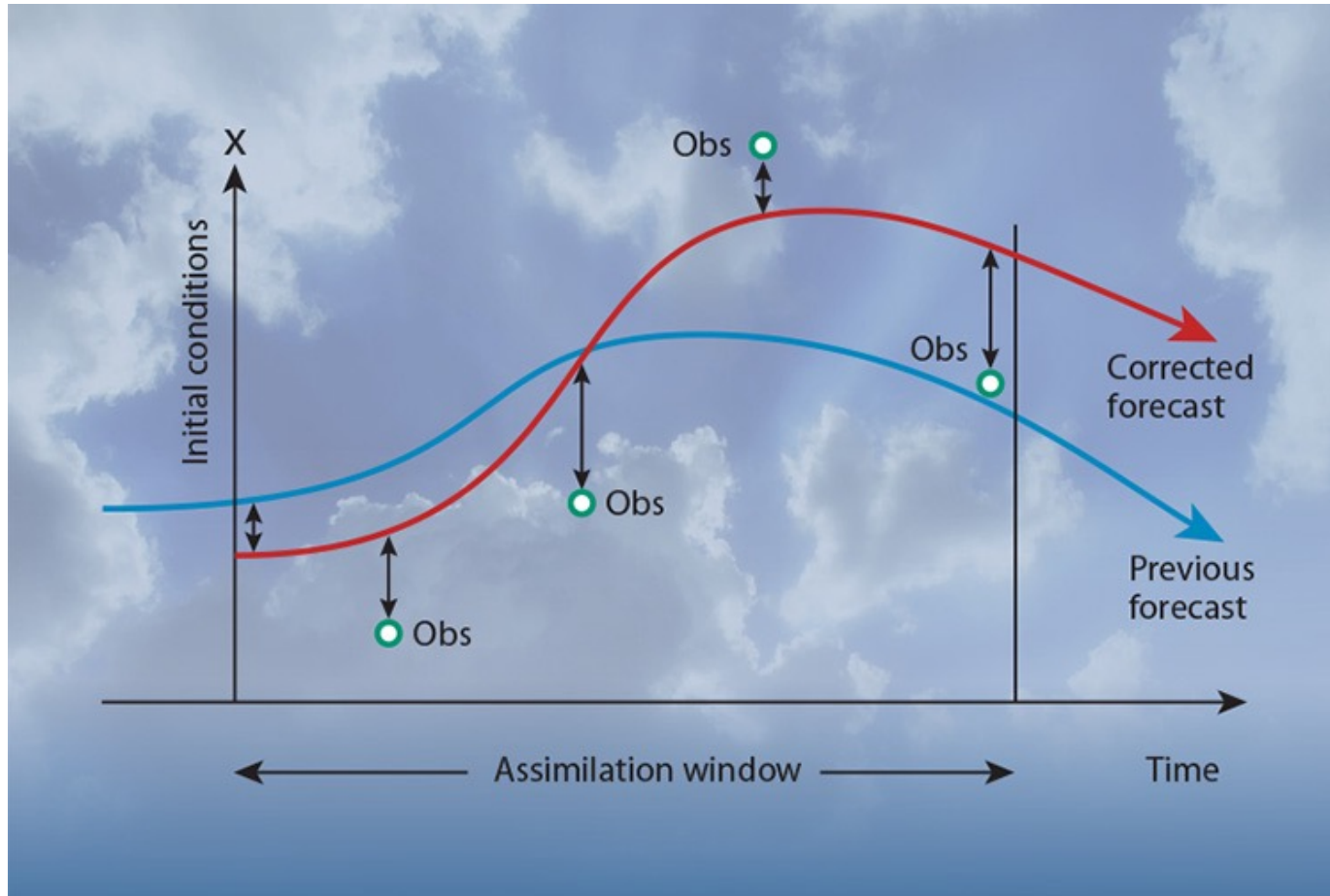
\approx Minimising Cost Function



$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \quad & \arg \min_{\mathbf{X}_0} \mathcal{J}_{4DVar}(\mathbf{X}_0) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{X}_0 - \mathbf{X}_b\|_{\mathbf{B}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=0}^T \|\mathbf{Y}_t - \mathbb{H}_t(\mathbf{X}_t)\|_{\mathbf{R}_t}^2, \\ & \text{s.t.} \quad \mathbf{X}_{t+1} = \mathbb{M}_t(\mathbf{X}_t). \end{aligned}$$



Traditional approach



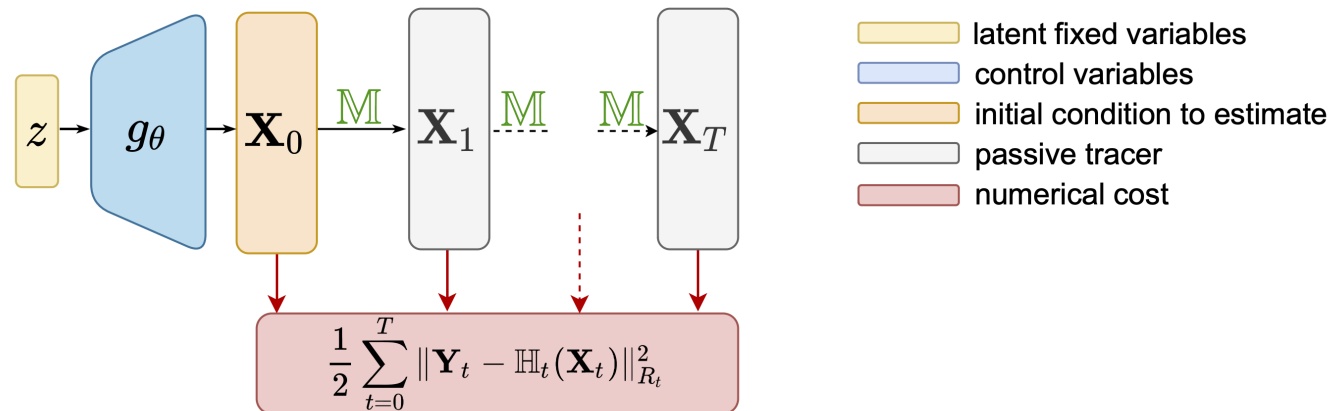
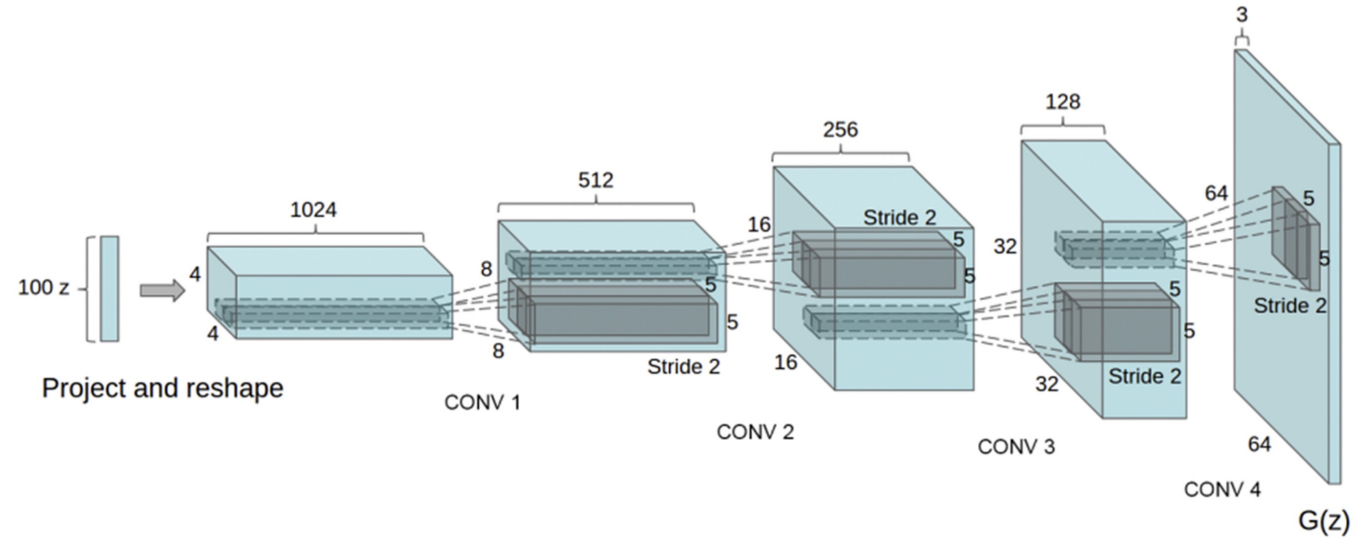
‘Deep prior’ approach

- No Explicit Background State
- Implicit Regularization

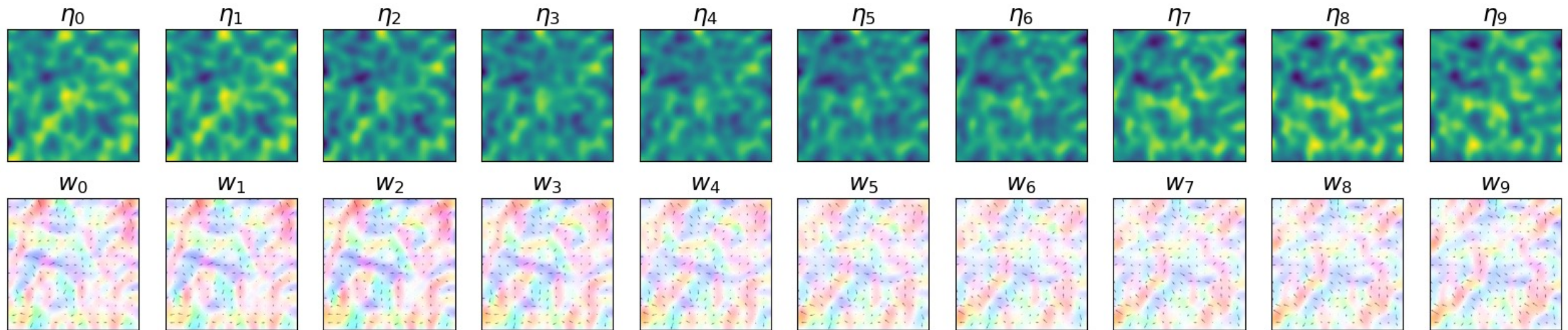
$$\mathcal{J}(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=0}^T \|\mathbf{Y}_t - \mathbb{H}_t(\mathbb{M}_{0 \rightarrow t}(\underbrace{g_\theta(z)}_{\text{Neural Network}}))\|_{R_t}^2$$

Neural Network

‘Deep prior’ approach



Data

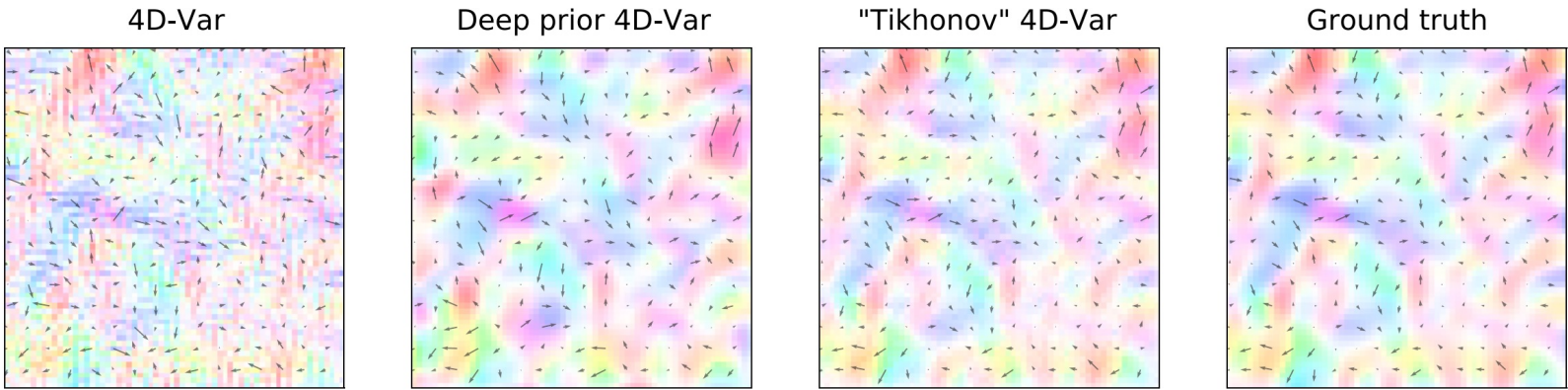


Simulated data from shallow water model

Result

Table 1. Metrics quantifying the quality of the estimated motion field \mathbf{w}_0 over the assimilated database.

Metric ^a	Assimilation score		Smoothness statistics		
	Endpoint error($\times 10^2$)	Angular error	$\ \nabla \mathbf{w}_0\ _2$	$\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{w}_0\ _2$	$\ \Delta \mathbf{w}_0\ _2$
4D-Var	04.2 ± 0.4	028.4 ± 9.8	06.1 ± 0.6	05.3 ± 0.5	09.9 ± 1.0
Deep prior 4D-Var	04.6 ± 2.0	026.7 ± 5.0	01.9 ± 0.1	01.6 ± 0.9	01.0 ± 0.3
“Tikhonov” 4D-Var	01.6 ± 0.6	09.9 ± 9.8	02.0 ± 0.1	01.8 ± 0.1	01.9 ± 0.1
Ground truth	00	00	01.7 ± 0.9	01.6 ± 0.1	00.7 ± 0.3



Result

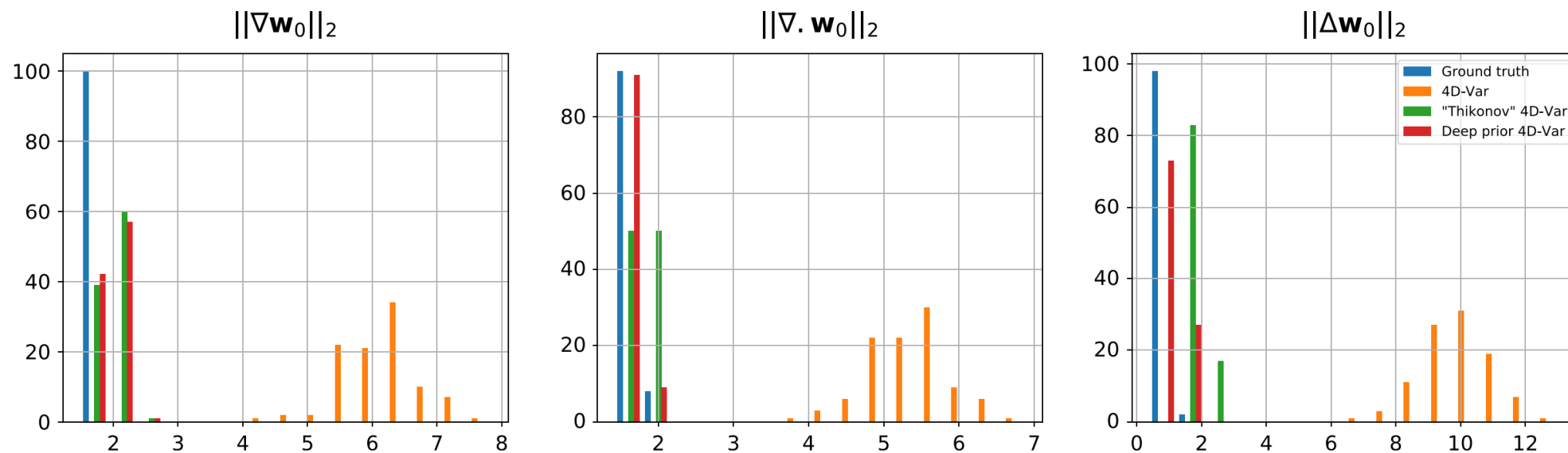


Figure 5. Histograms of smoothness statistics from the estimated motion field \mathbf{w}_0 with various algorithms.

Code

- Dataset
- Modelling
- Experiments
- Figures

Conclusion

- Neural network approach for substituting data assimilation.
- This approach can be an alternative when prior knowledge is not available since it shows comparable accuracy.
- However, still expert-driven handcrafted regularization provides better performances.