

Using QPINNs in Climate Change Modelling

Team Kickoff Meeting

April 6, 2024

Meet the Team – Introduce Yourselfs

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Some Rules

- 1 Please be respectful of everyone (your team members, GGRP staff, fellow participants, etc.) at all times irrespective of their culture, ethnicity, country of origin, religion, gender identification, etc.
- 2 We are all aware of what's going on in the world right now: Wars, riots, dissent against governments, etc. Please, this group is neither the platform, and this programme is nor the place, to discuss this. Let's strive to be professional, and become better Scientists.
- 3 Please be punctual for meetings, and do not spam groups with irrelevant posts / messages.
- 4 Please honour your commitments to deliver work, and deliver work that is of high quality in a timeous manner.
- 5 Strictly, no plagiarism, and copying and pasting from ChatGPT, etc.
- 6 Please do not share links to our papers, code, or any material with anyone outside of our team!
- 7 Please respect all edicts you've signed up for in the GGRP, and do not participate in any illegal activities.

Why is this Project Beneficial for you?

- To teach you how to go about doing research, and give you a flavour of all that comes along with it.
- Climate change is a hot topic right now! So is ML! Thus, by combining the two, you gain valuable research skills, and have solid grounds for attracting funding for graduate school research.
- Having a published research paper on your resume looks really good, especially if you want to pursue a career in a research lab, like DeepMind or FAIR, or want to study further – Trust me it really helps your graduate school applications.
- Makes for a cool LinkedIn post!

What is Climate Change?

The alteration of weather conditions such as global temperatures, sea levels, changing levels of precipitation (rainfall), that has a lasting and disastrous affect on our planet.

- There is a big drive by governments, the UN, the IPCC, the WHO, presidential bodies and special committees, etc. to try and curb climate change. Thus, big money for anyone / organisation that can make some impact!
- The foremost driver behind climate change is industrialisation, and human activities that release greenhouse gases such as CO_2 , CH_4 , and N_2O . These gases get trapped in the atmosphere, and increase the global temperature over time.

Impacts of Climate Change

- Rising global temperatures.
- Abnormal precipitation patterns which results in flash floods, storms, droughts, and other extreme weather conditions.
- Melting glaciers and polar ice caps which result in rising sea levels. This results in coastal erosion, lose of global landmass and islands, and even cities (apparently Venice is sinking).
- Disruption of natural ecosystems. This results in decrease in population numbers, and oftentimes complete obliteration, of plant and animal life.
- Impact on human beings – Health related issues, airborne diseases, etc.

Why is Combating Climate Change Important?

- 1 Safeguarding biodiversity and the environment.
- 2 Safeguarding human health.
- 3 Ensuring food security for all people.
- 4 Curbing risks associated with the economic implications.

And many many more.

Equations of Climate Change Which We Will Attempt to Solve

- 1 Geostrophic Motion:** Movement of a fluid (air or water) in the atmosphere. It occurs at low Rossby number ($\varepsilon = U/2\Omega L$), where U is the characteristic speed relative to the earth, Ω is the angular speed of the earth, and L is a characteristic length. In \mathbb{R}^3 , it is given by

$$-2\Omega u = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

$$2\Omega v = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\rho g,$$

where $p = p(x, y, z)$, or in compact vector form $\mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{v} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p(x, y, z)$.

- 2 Shallow Water Wave Equation:** Describes the behaviour of waves in shallow water. Mathematically,

$$\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial t^2} + c^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0,$$

where $h(x, y, t)$ is the surface elevation of water above a reference level, c is the wave speed.

- 3 The Sea-Ice-Thickness Model:** We model the ice-thickness field, $H(\mathbf{x}, t)$, and meltwater pond depth, $w(\mathbf{x}, t)$ as

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} &= -f(H, w), \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} &= -\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{u}w) + \frac{\rho_{\text{ice}}}{\rho_{\text{meltwater}}} f - s(H, w), \end{aligned}$$

where f is the melting rate, s is the seepage rate, and $\mathbf{u}w$ is the meltwater flux (flow per cross-sectional area, per unit time).

- 4** If time permits, we can explore the control of an invasive species model, governed by dynamical systems.

What are PINNs?

- *Physics-Informed Neural Networks* (PINNs) are a supervised learning ML algorithm that combines data and the constraints imposed by the physics of a scenario to solve the underlying differential equations that govern the system under study.
- Given a system Ω with varying quantities $\mathbf{u} = \langle u_1(t, \mathbf{x}), u_2(t, \mathbf{x}), \dots, u_n(t, \mathbf{x}) \rangle$ that possess the governing system of equations

$$f\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial t^2}, \dots, \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}, \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial \mathbf{x}^2}, \dots\right) = 0,$$

where $\mathbf{x} = \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m \rangle$ are the spatial variables, having loss function

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{physics}} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N |f|^2,$$

where N is the number of data points, and data loss $\mathcal{L}_{\text{data}}$, we write a combined loss function

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{physics}} + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{\text{data}},$$

where $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ is a hyperparameter.

- The loss function is minimised in order to determine the optimal weights, which are found found using gradient descent

$$\mathbf{w} \longleftarrow \mathbf{w} - \alpha \nabla_{\mathbf{w}} \mathcal{L},$$

where α is the learning rate / step size.

- The data is obtained by sampling from the domain of interest. Oftentimes, if data is unavailable, it is synthetically created, and then sampled from.
- The loss function for the data is the data MSE loss, or any other variant,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{data}} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^M |u_i(t, \mathbf{x}) - \hat{u}_i(t, \mathbf{x})|^2,$$

where M is the number of datapoints.

What are QPINNs?

- Essentially, the quantum version of classical PINNs.
- They are useful because they can potentially offer a quicker way to compute gradients, and solve the underlying governing PDEs due to superposition of states.
- Additionally, QPINN algorithms may be less computationally expensive and may be easier to implement.
- I'm hoping you can tell me, and teach me more!

Recommend Readings and Literature Papers

- 1 Cai, S., Mao, Z., Wang, Z., Yin, M., & Karniadakis, G. E. (2021). *PINNs for Fluid Mechanics: A Review*. Acta Mech. Sin. pp. 1727-1738,
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2105.09506.pdf>.
- 2 de Wolff, T., Carrillo, H., Marti, L., & Sánchez-Pi, N. (2021). *Assessing Physics Informed Neural Networks in Ocean Modelling and Climate Change Applications*,
<https://inria.hal.science/hal-03262684/>.
- 3 "...", *Towards Optimally Weighted PINNs in Ocean Modelling*, <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2106.08747.pdf>.
- 4 QPINNs: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fams.2022.1036711/full>
- 5 QPINNs: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2304.11247.pdf>

Project Plan

In order to get a preprint, and hopefully a fully published paper, we will start writing from the beginning.

- The link to the research paper for this project is: <https://www.overleaf.com/4455198112nhzntdxhkjwn#1796af>.
- The link to our GitHub is: <https://github.com/MuhammadAlZafarKhan/QPINNs-for-Climate-Change>.
- We will run the programme on a lean 8-week cycle, with weekly check-ins, and *occasional* check-ins during the course of each week – Might be through Discord, or if the need arises, the calling up of a meeting.
- **Note:** We will use American English in writing papers, presentations, etc. in order to keep abreast with international standards.

- **Week 1:** Familiarise yourselves with the underlying material, and start writing up the Introduction, and Literature Review, based on your readings, while it's still fresh in your mind.
- **Week 2:** Continuation and completion of initial Introduction and Literature Review (we will gradually add to, and remove stuff as we go along), and write-up of the Theory aspect of the paper.
- **Weeks 3-6:** Completion of the Theory, starting and completion of any experiments.
- **Week 7:** Writing up of Conclusion, and touch-ups to the paper. Thereafter, submission to arXiv, and maybe, depending in the quality of the results, to a journal / conference (we will discuss which journal as time progresses).
- **Week 8:** Creating a presentation on the work we've done, lessons learned, and practice delivering the presentation.

The End Questions?