

# **Towards Using Neural Networks for Geoscientific Discovery**

Presenter: Ben Toms

# My Dissertation Collaborators



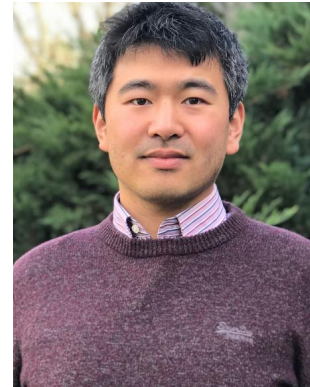
Prof. Elizabeth Barnes



Prof. Imme Ebert-Uphoff



Dr. Karthik Kashinath



Prof. Da Yang



Dr. Prabhat



Prof. James Hurrell

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

October  
2020





# What does a basic neural network look like?

## Knowns

Input  
Sample

$x_1$

$x_2$

$x_3$

⋮

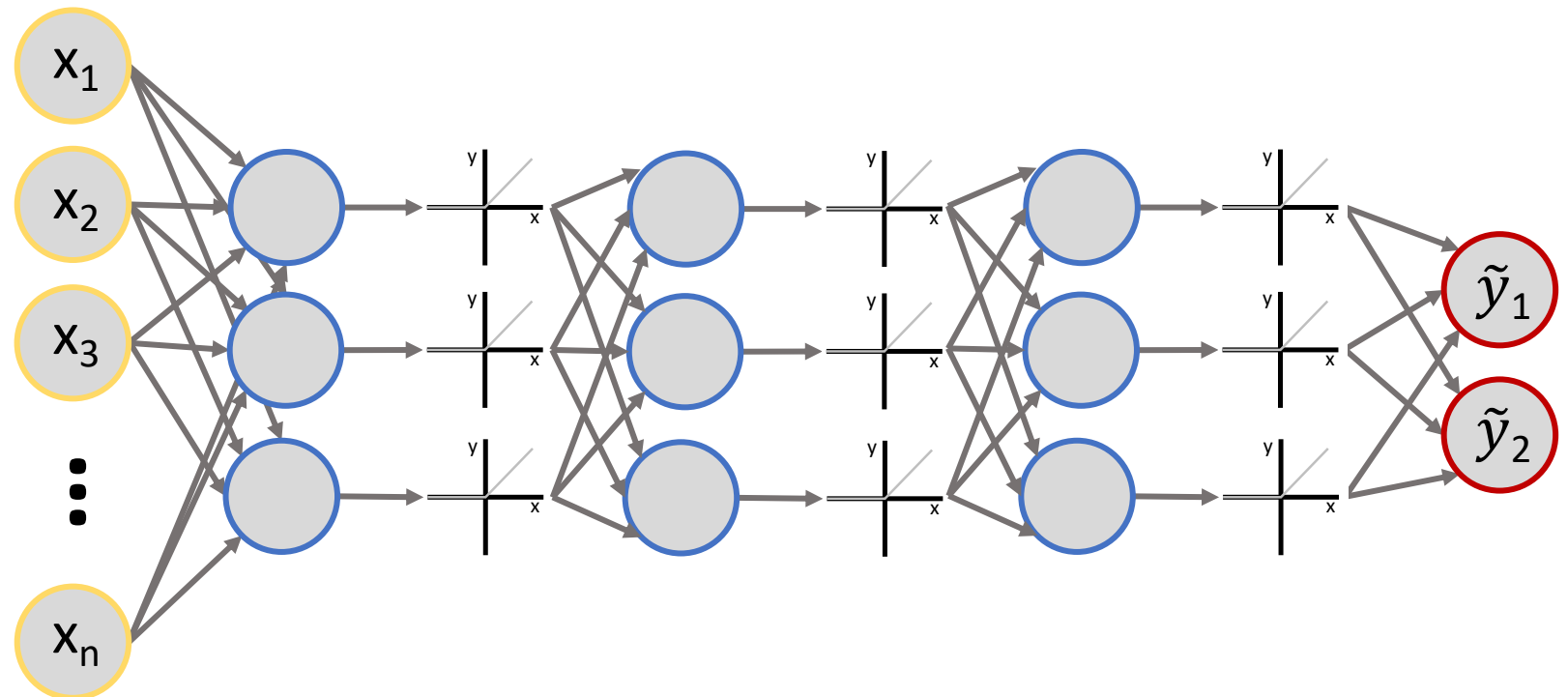
$x_n$

Input  
Label

$y_1$

$y_2$

Summary: connected layers of nonlinear regression



[MIND BENDER](#)

# Physicist: The Entire Universe Might Be a Neural Network

"The idea is definitely crazy, but if it is crazy enough to be true? That remains to be seen."

VICTOR TANGERMANN

SEPTEMBER 9TH 2020



# A brief overview of neural networks

Input Layer

(number of grid points)

Hidden Layers

(2 layers,  
8 nodes each)

Output Layer

(2 nodes)

Knowns

Input  
Sample

$x_1$

$x_2$

$x_3$

⋮

$x_n$

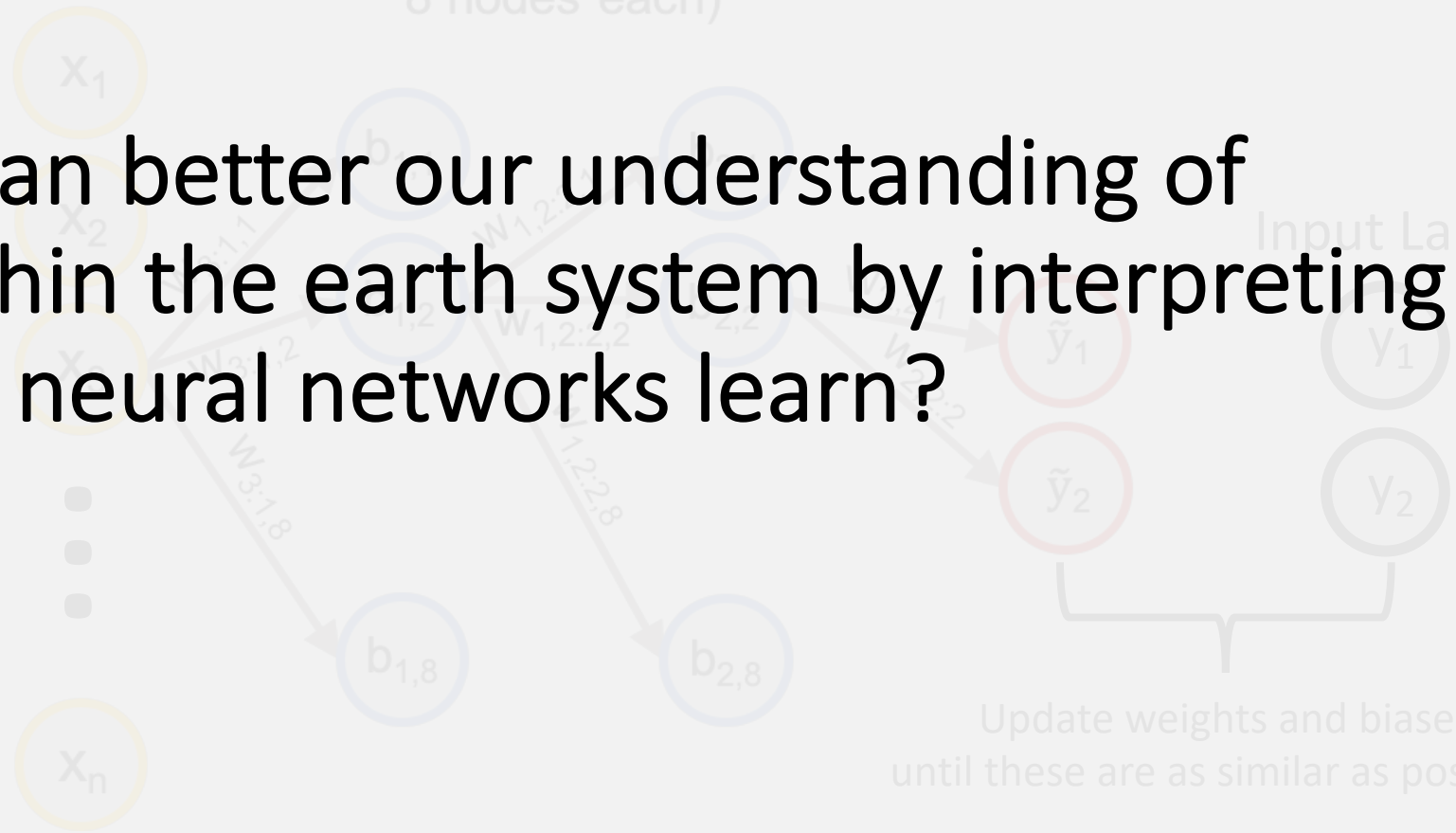
Label  
 $y_1$

$y_2$

Input Label  
 $y_1$

$y_2$

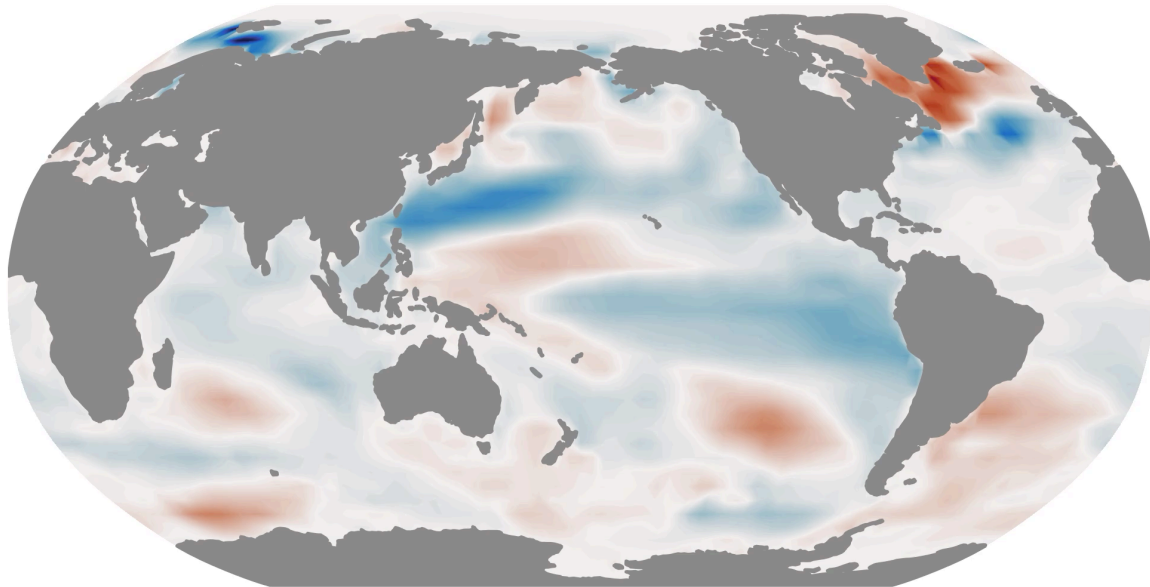
What if we can better our understanding of nonlinearities within the earth system by interpreting what neural networks learn?



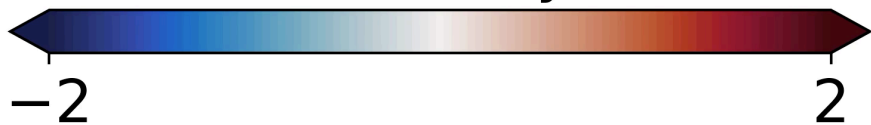
Update weights and biases until these are as similar as possible

We know this: oceanic patterns can be used to predict other weather and climate patterns years in advance

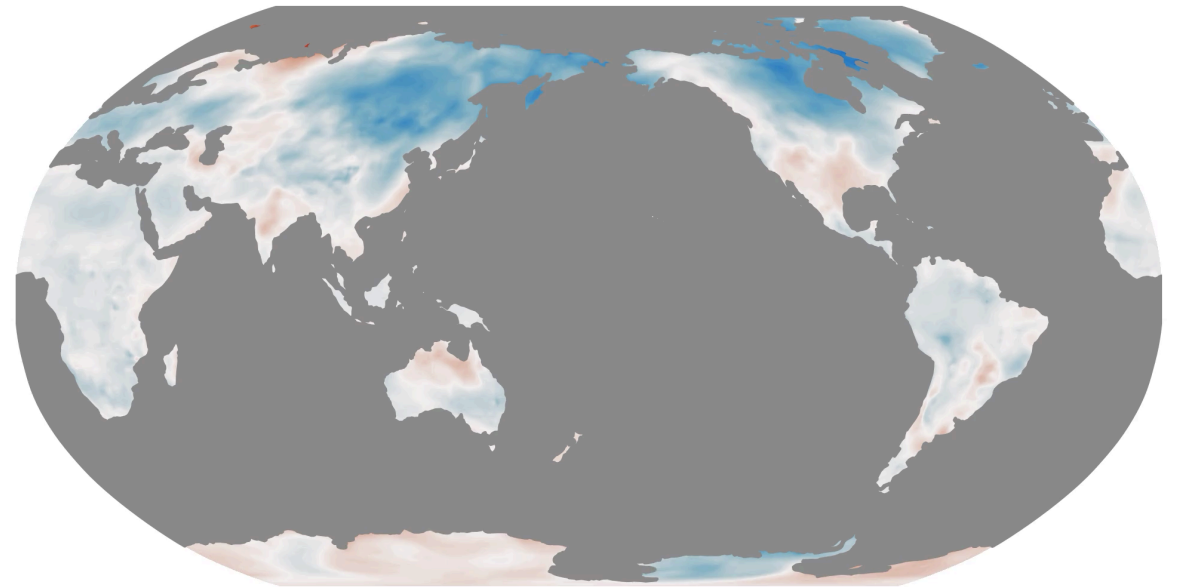
*Sea-surface temperature anomalies*



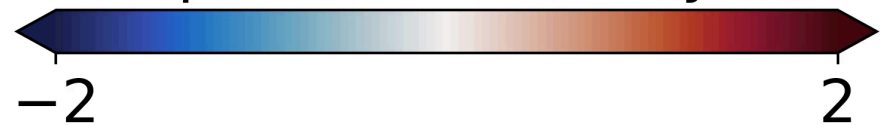
SST Anomaly (°C)



*Continental surface temperature anomalies*



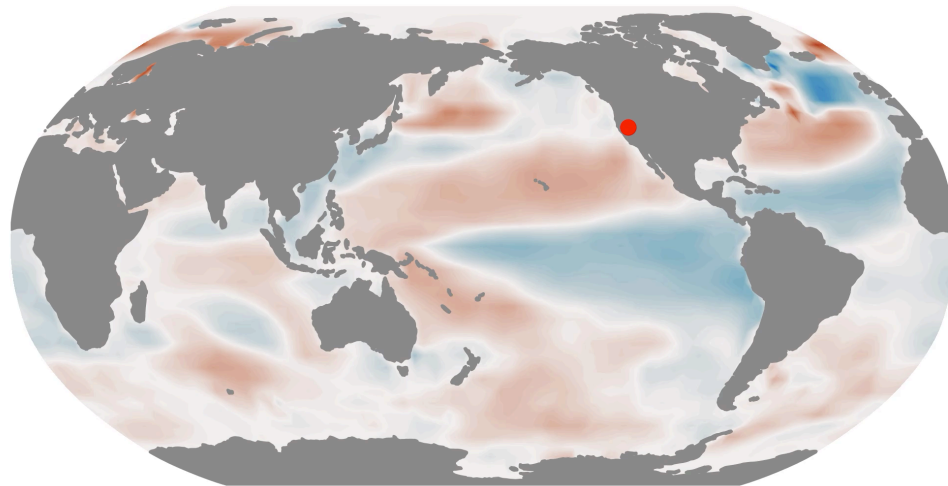
Temperature Anomaly (°C)



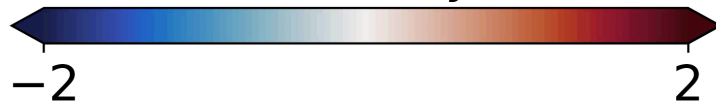
# The end-goal:

Identify oceanic patterns that lend multi-year predictability,  
then assess their nonlinearity

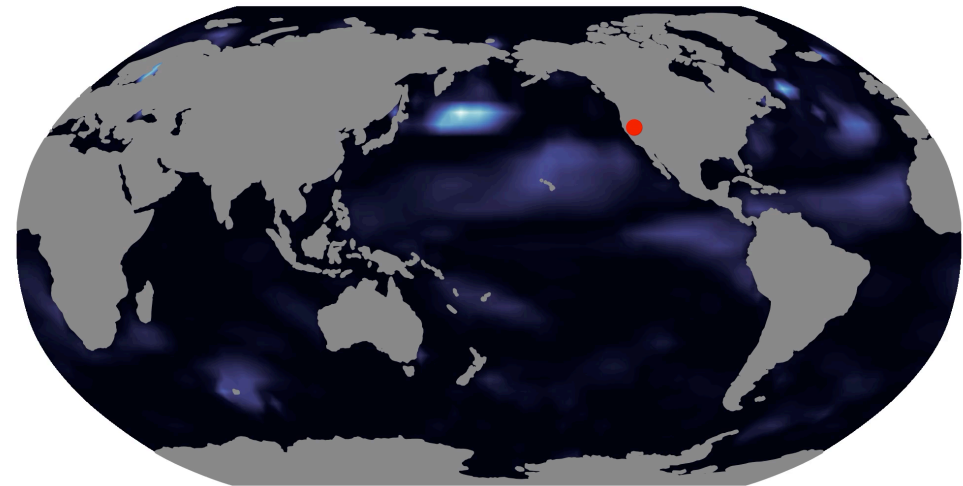
*Sea-surface temperature  
anomalies*



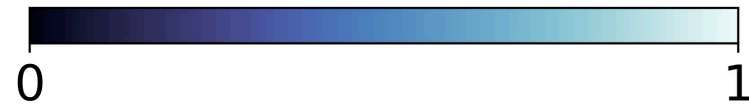
SST Anomaly ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )



*Regions of the anomalies  
that lend predictability*



Relevance (unitless)



## Problem #1

There isn't a framework for clearly understanding how and why neural networks make their decisions for geoscientific applications.

## Problem #2

If the framework is developed, it needs to be tested on multiple applications to ensure its reliability.

## Problem #3

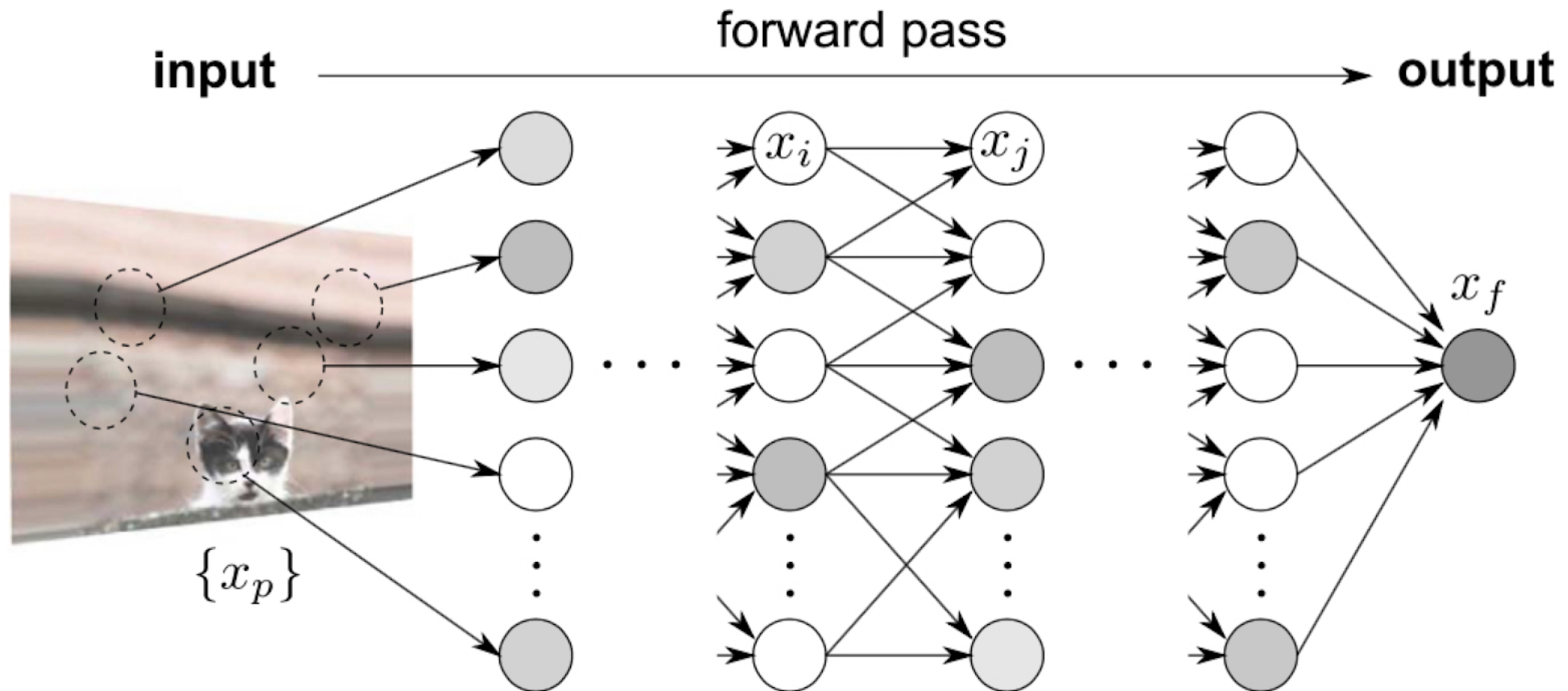
We can then start applying the framework to furthering our understanding of earth-system predictability.





# A method for interpreting neural networks...

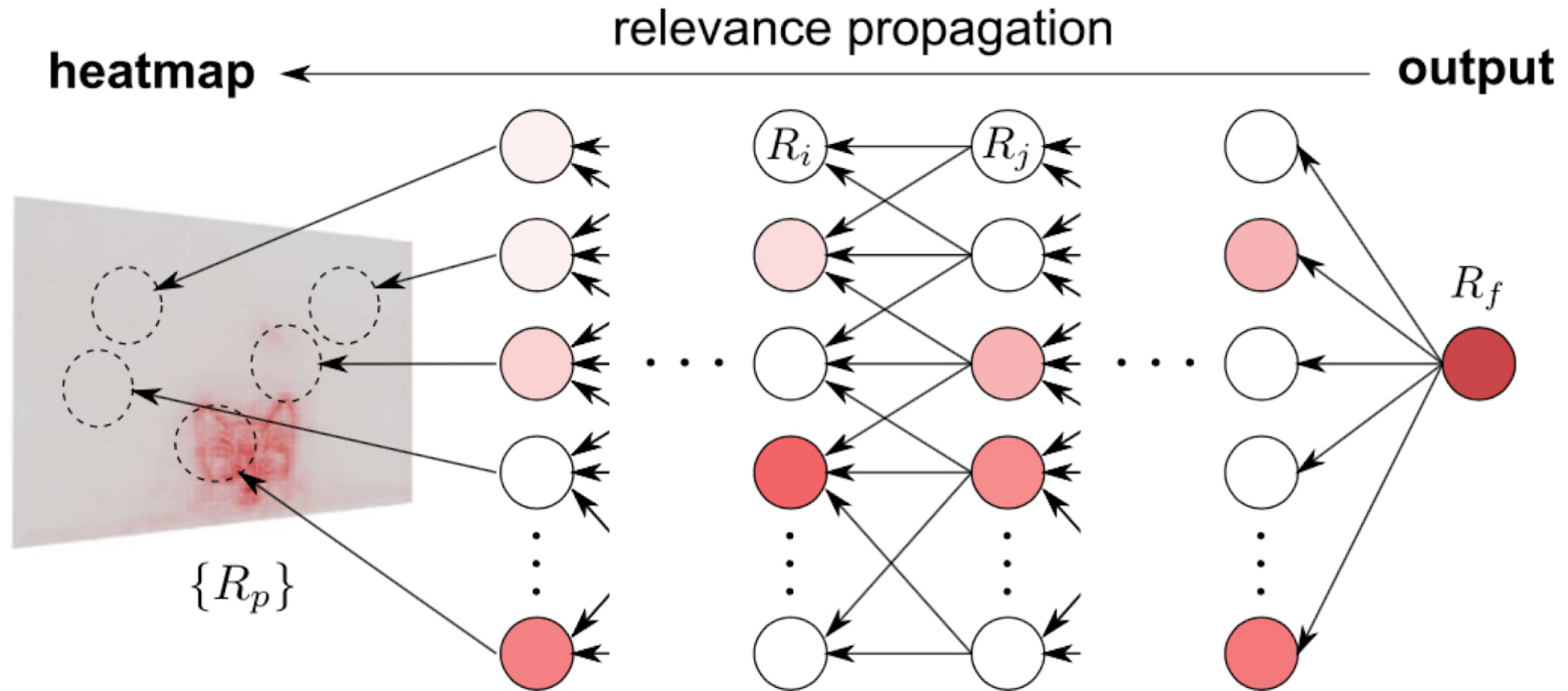
Step 1) Input a sample into a trained network...





# A method for interpreting neural networks...

Step 2) Trace backwards to find which inputs were most relevant for the output...



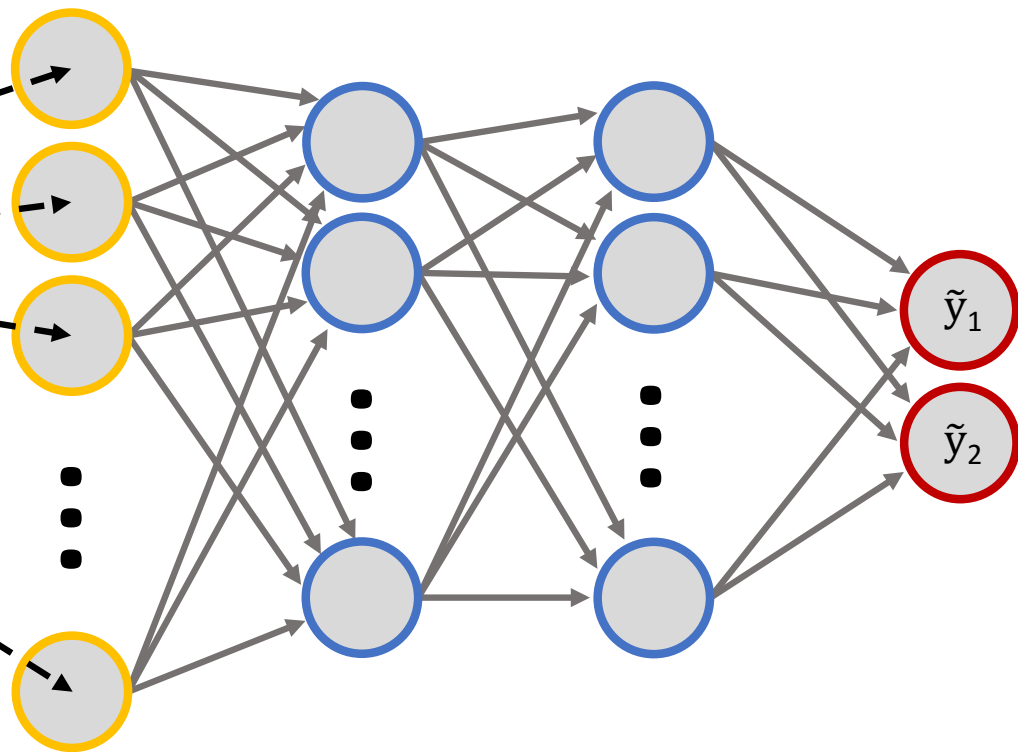
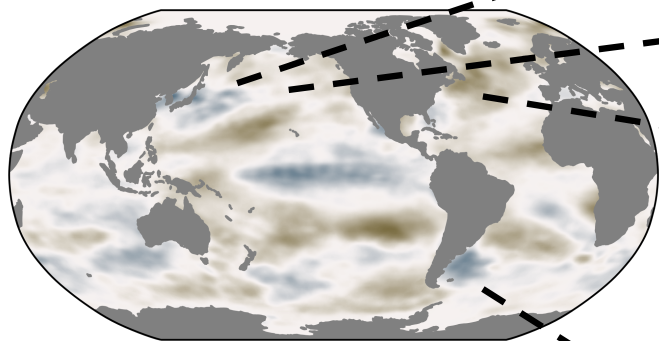


# Testing the interpretations using a simple application

## Inputs

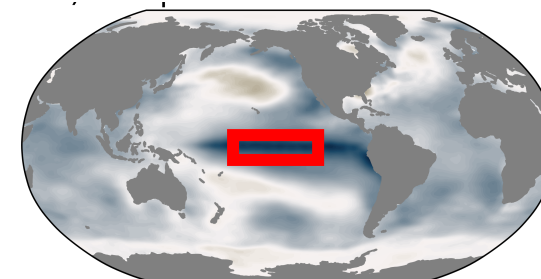
Global maps of sea-surface temperature

Each input node = SST at one grid point



## Outputs

The sign of surface temperature in the red box

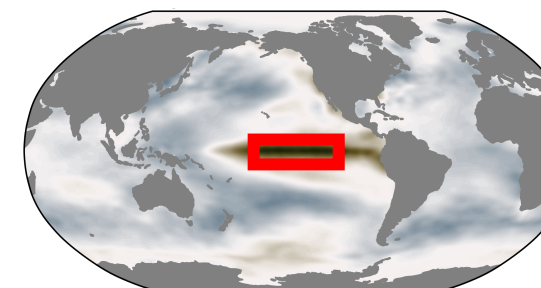


Likelihood of La Niña

$\tilde{y}_1$

Likelihood of El Niño

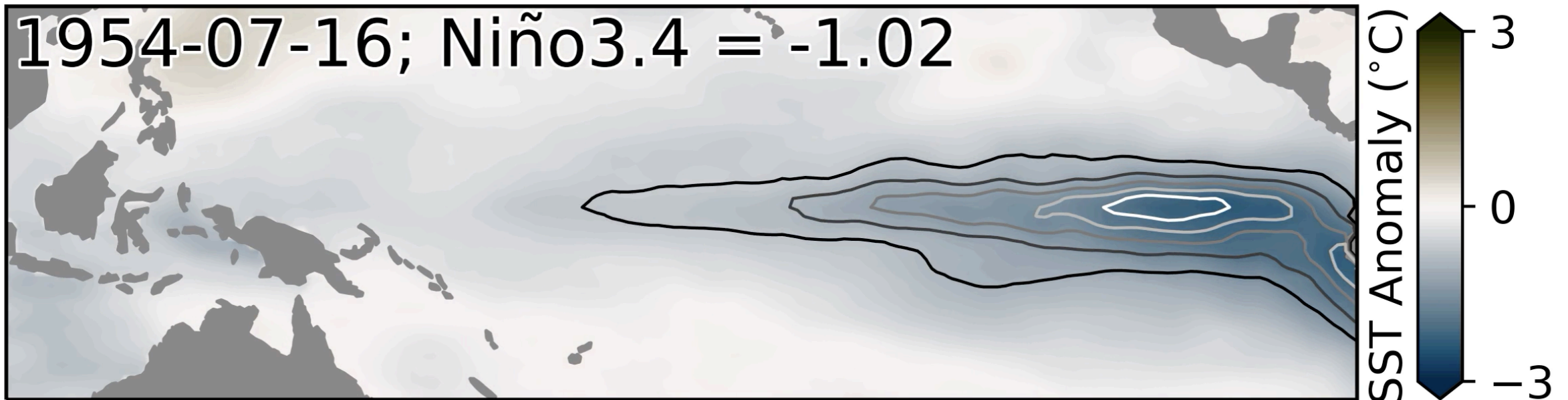
$\tilde{y}_2$





# The interpretability method works well in this case

Where does the neural network focus its attention for each sample?





## Problem #1

There isn't a framework for clearly understanding how and why neural networks make their decisions for geoscientific applications.



## Problem #1

There isn't a framework for clearly understanding how and why neural networks make their decisions for geoscientific applications.

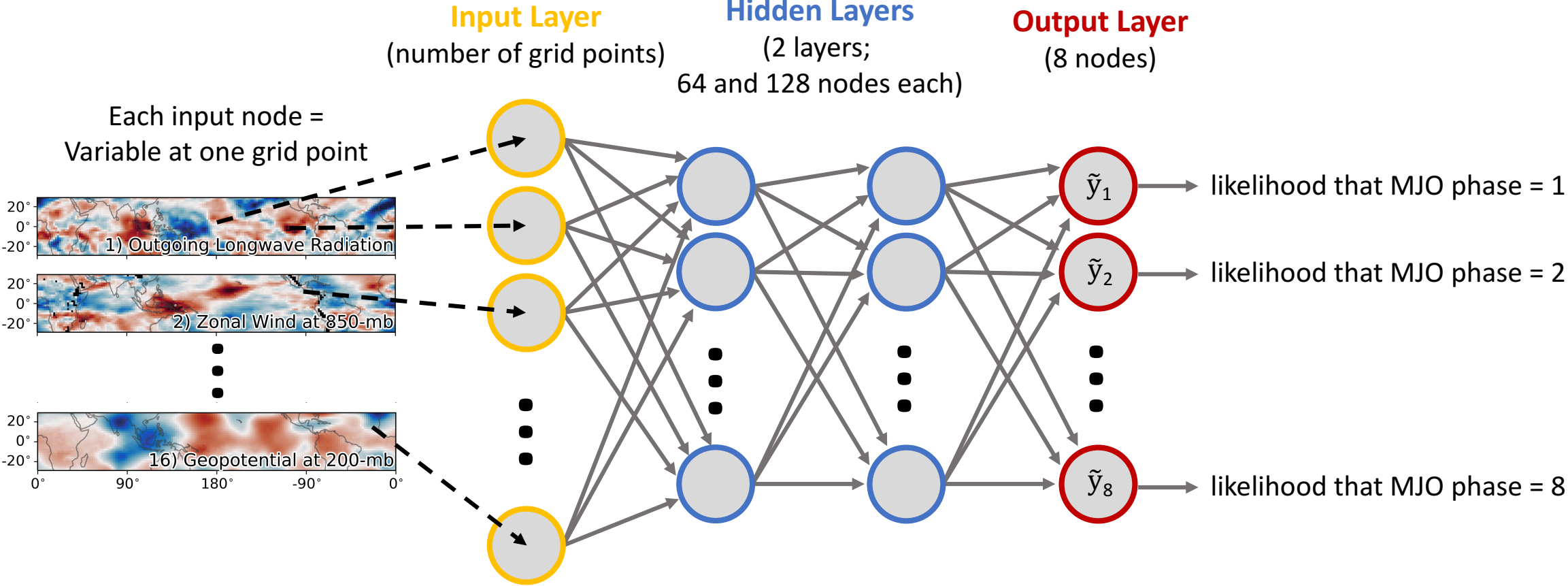
## Problem #2

If the framework is developed, it needs to be tested on multiple applications to ensure its reliability.



# Comparing nonlinear and linear approaches

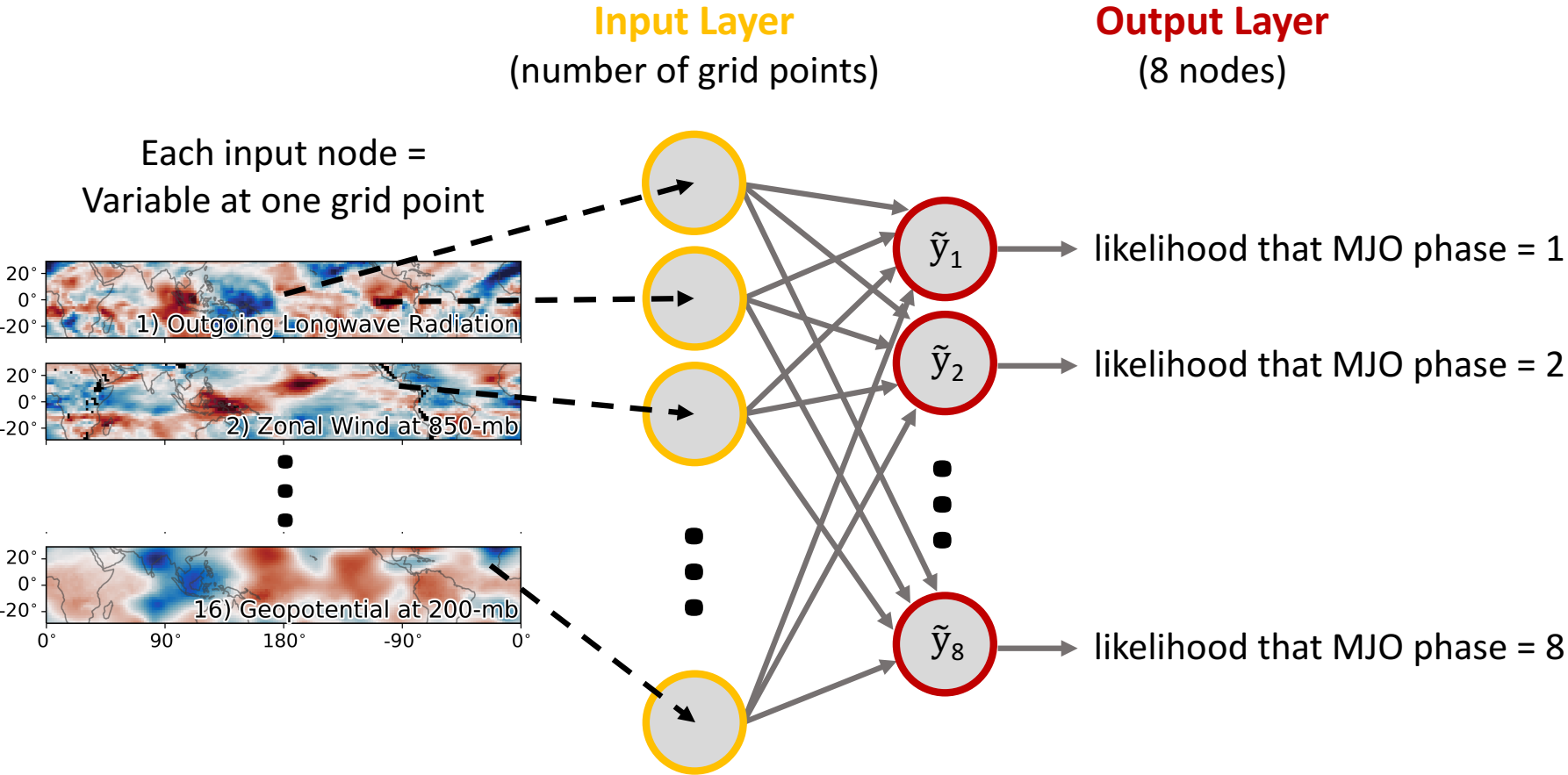
## Nonlinear





# Comparing nonlinear and linear approaches

## Linear

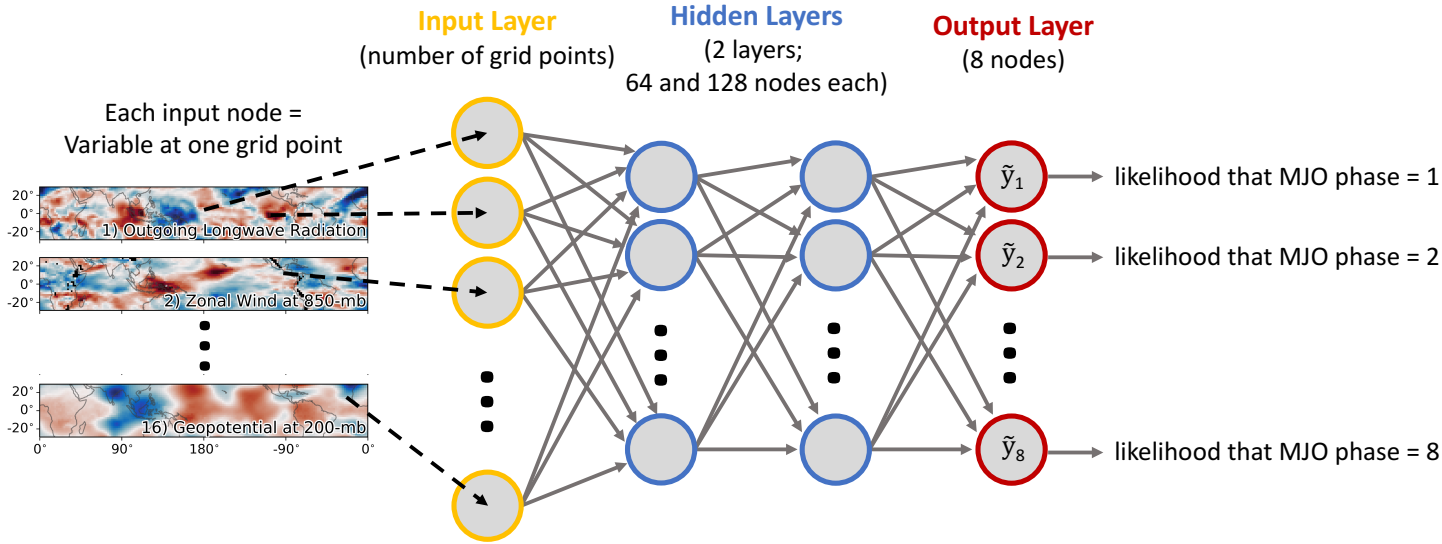




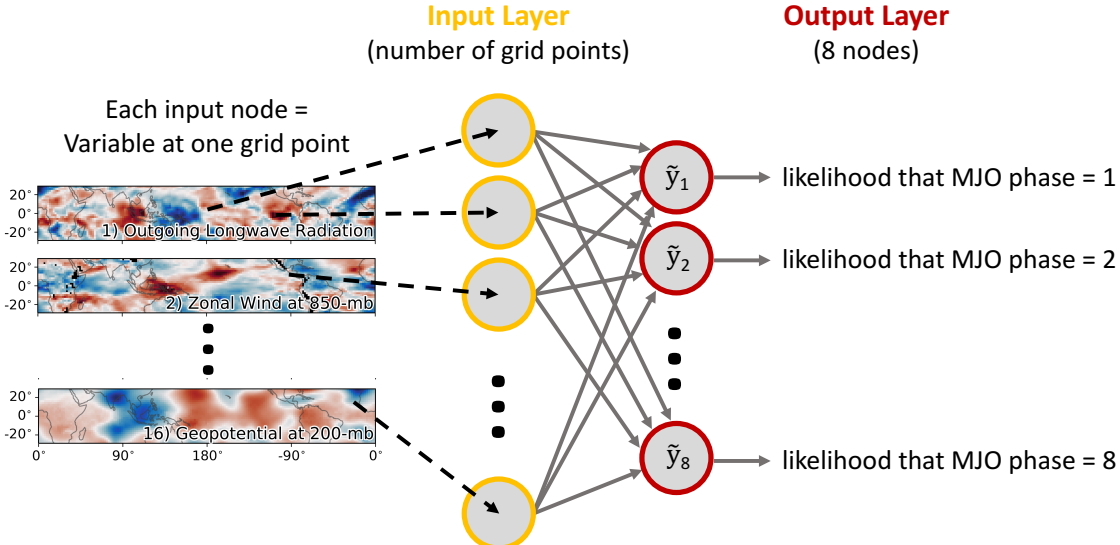


# Comparing nonlinear and linear approaches

Nonlinear



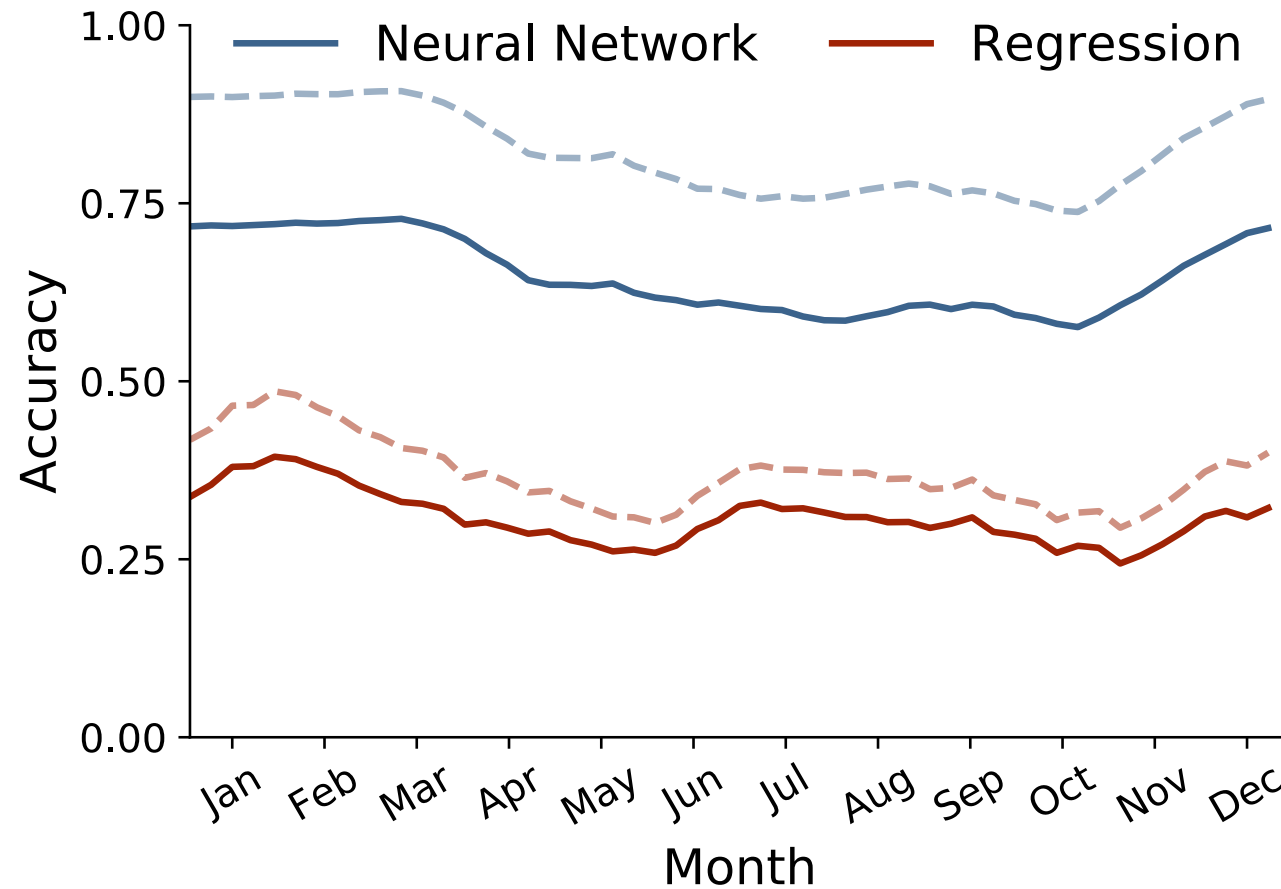
Linear





# Nonlinear vs linear accuracy

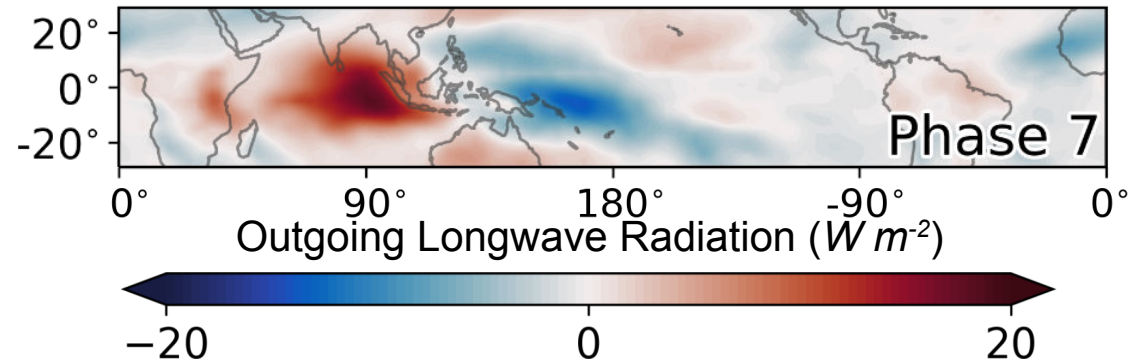
The neural network approach is more accurate than the linear approach.



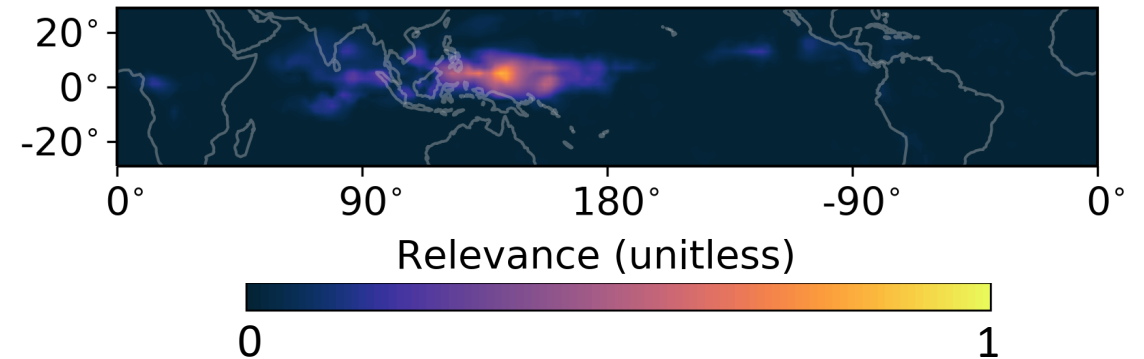
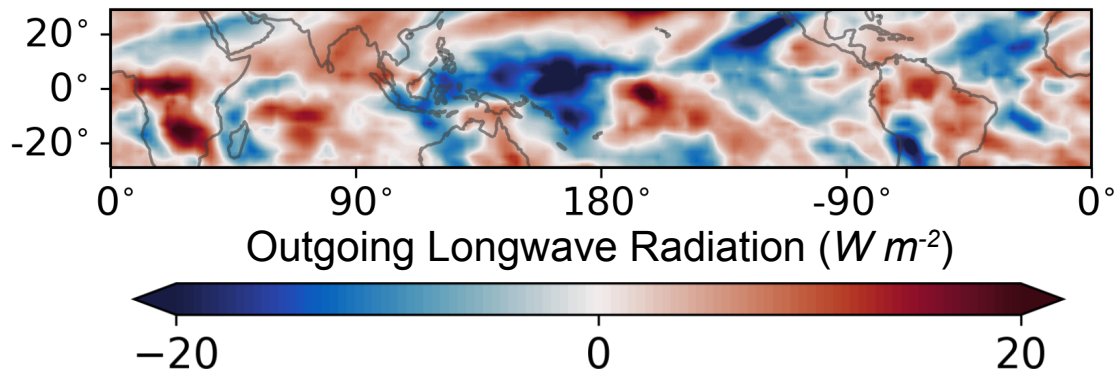


# Case-by-case examples of MJO nonlinearity

## Composite Phase 7 Cloud Pattern



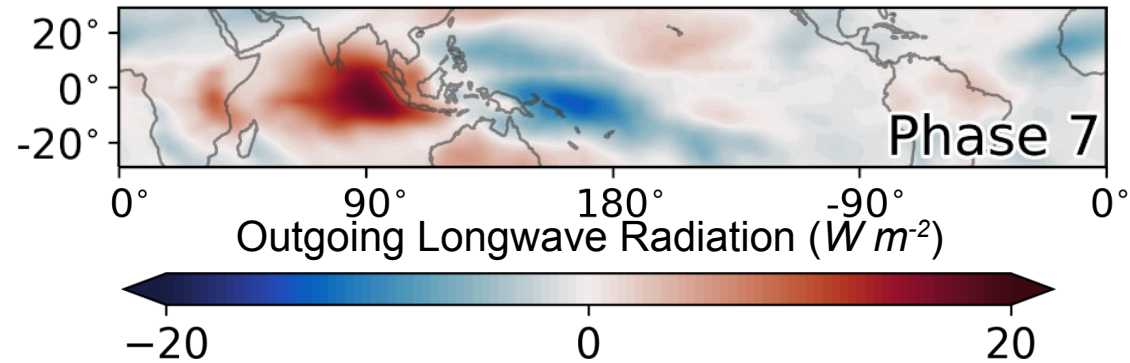
## Example Phase 7 - January 16, 1989



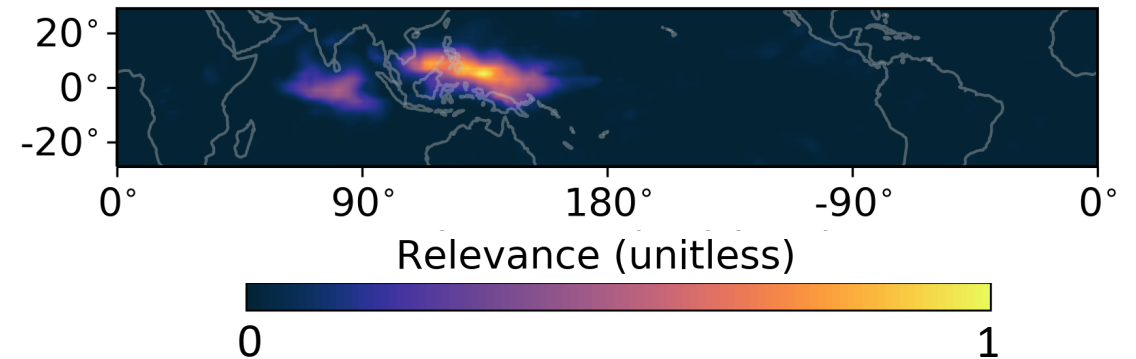
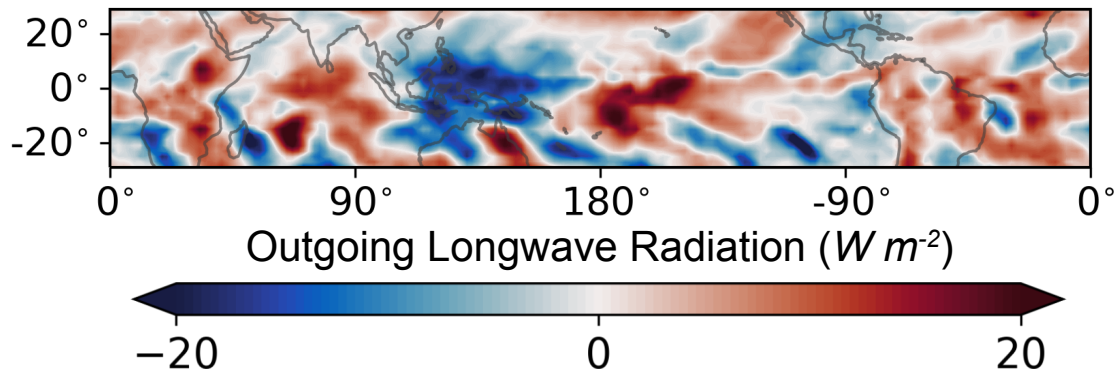


# Case-by-case examples of MJO nonlinearity

## Composite Phase 7 Cloud Pattern



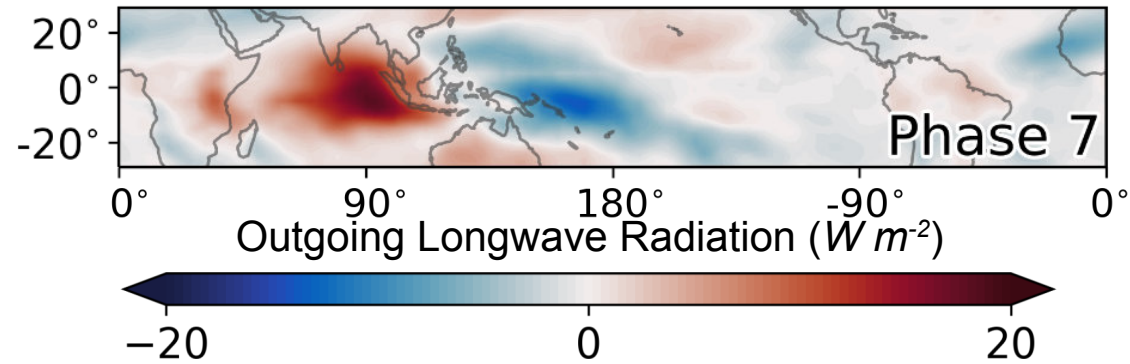
## Example Phase 7 – November 27, 1998



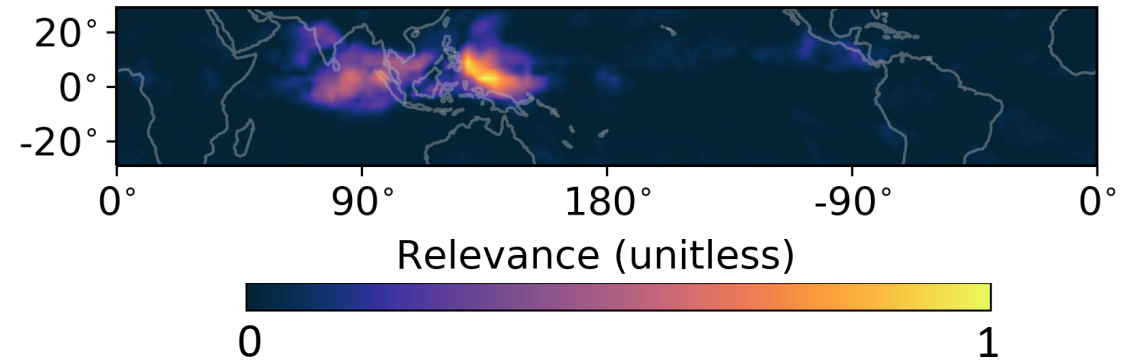
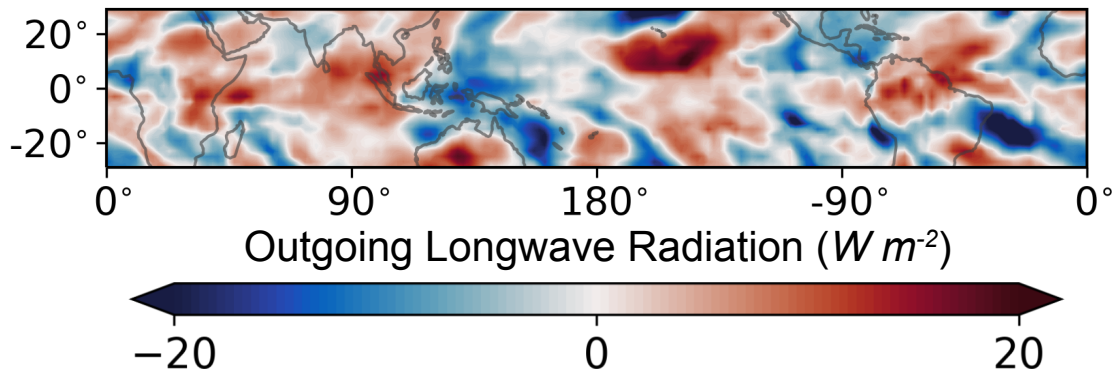


# Case-by-case examples of MJO nonlinearity

## Composite Phase 7 Cloud Pattern



## Example Phase 7 – February 2, 1985





## Problem #1

There isn't a framework for clearly understanding how and why neural networks make their decisions for geoscientific applications.



## Problem #2

If the framework is developed, it needs to be tested on multiple applications to ensure its reliability.



## Problem #1

There isn't a framework for clearly understanding how and why neural networks make their decisions for geoscientific applications.



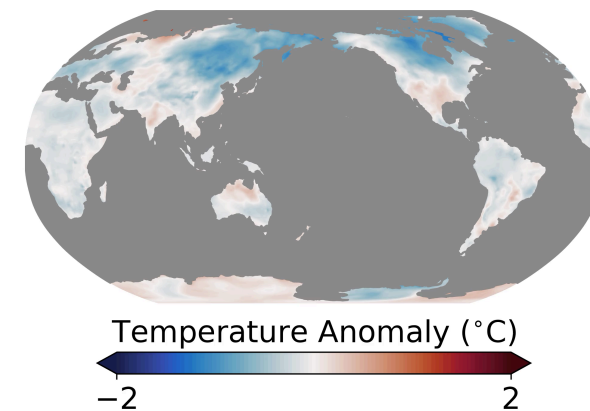
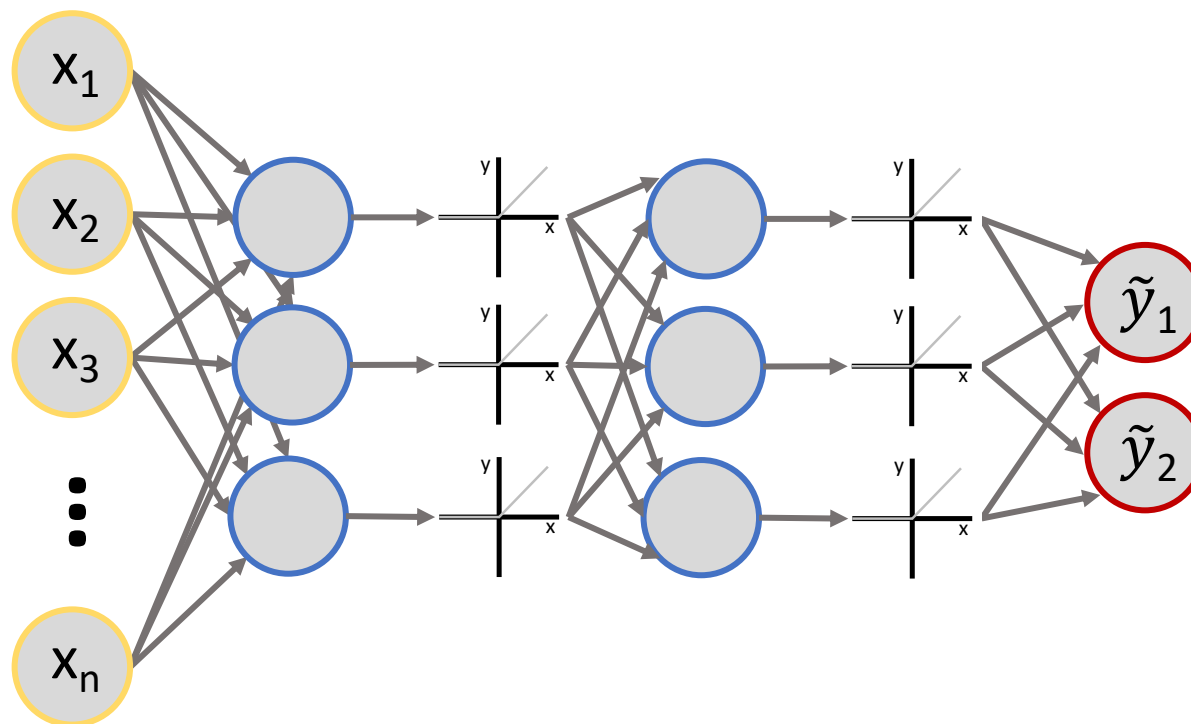
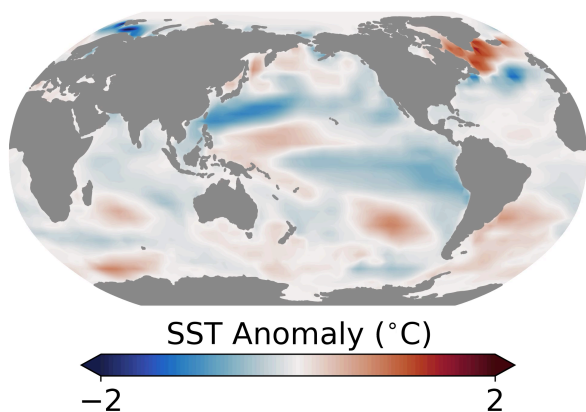
## Problem #2

If the framework is developed, it needs to be tested on multiple applications to ensure its reliability.

## Problem #3

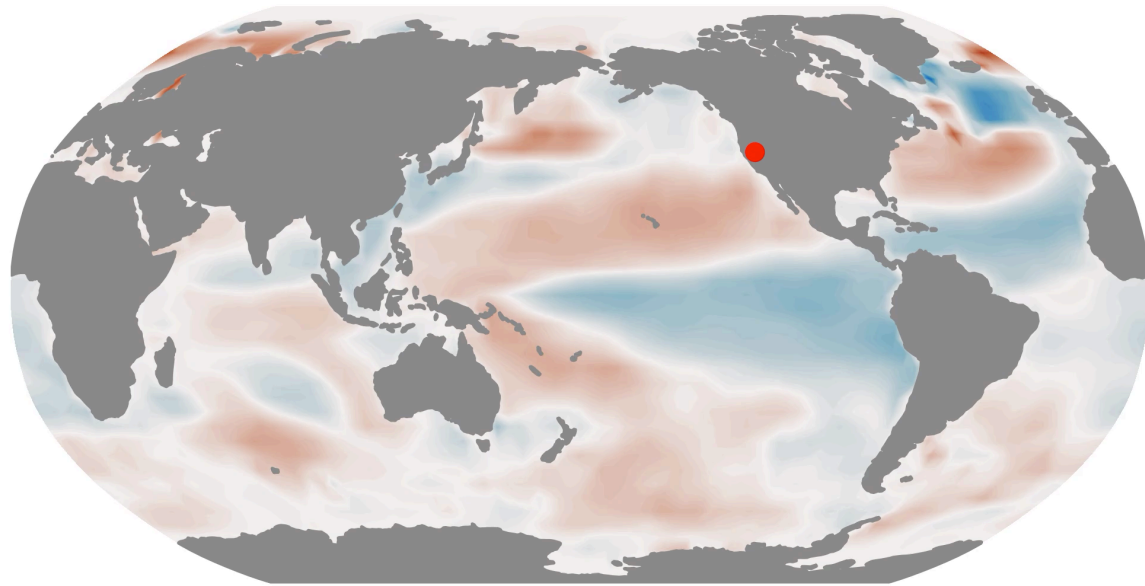
We can then start applying the framework to furthering our understanding of earth-system predictability.

# The simple neural network design for multi-year forecasts:

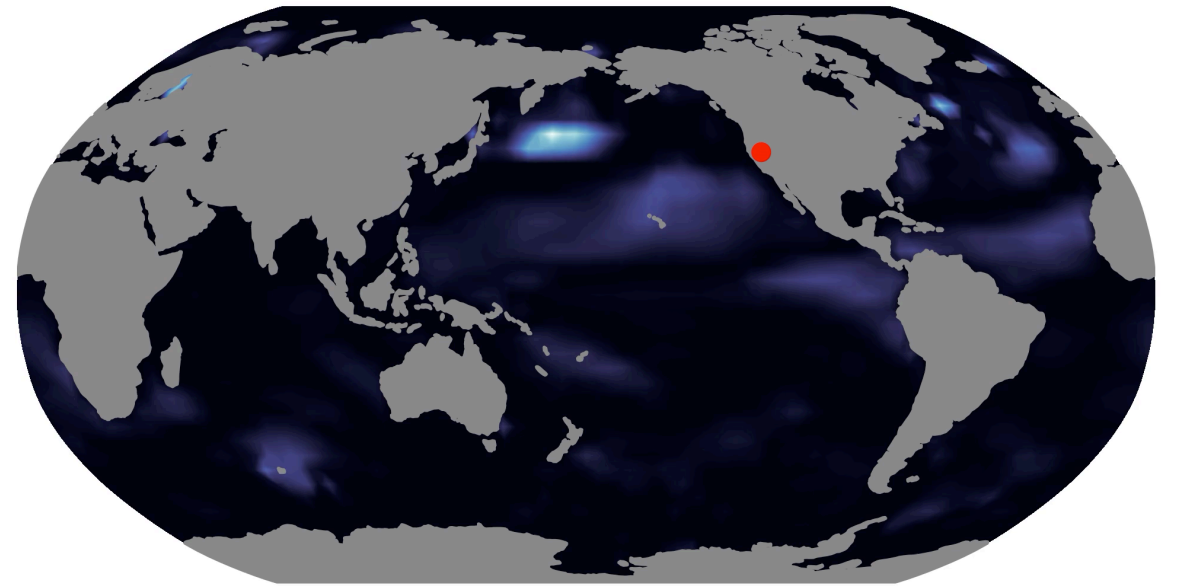
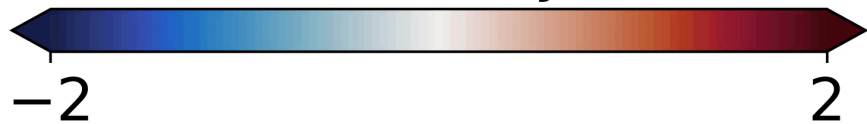




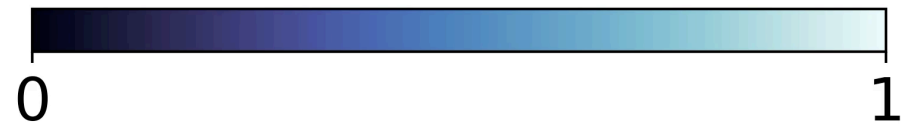
Looking at where the neural network looks to make its predictions....



SST Anomaly ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )



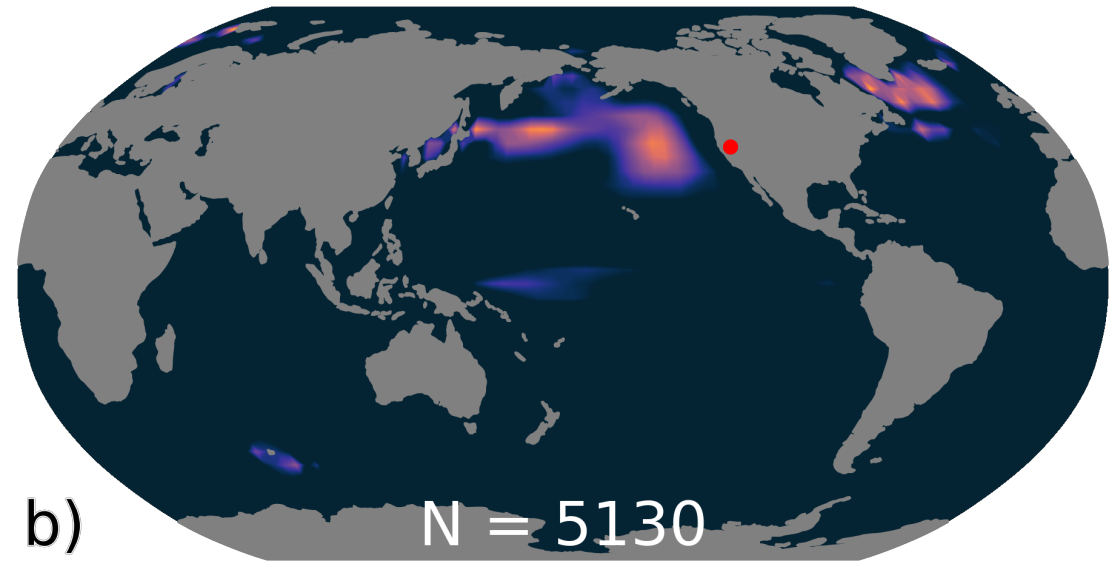
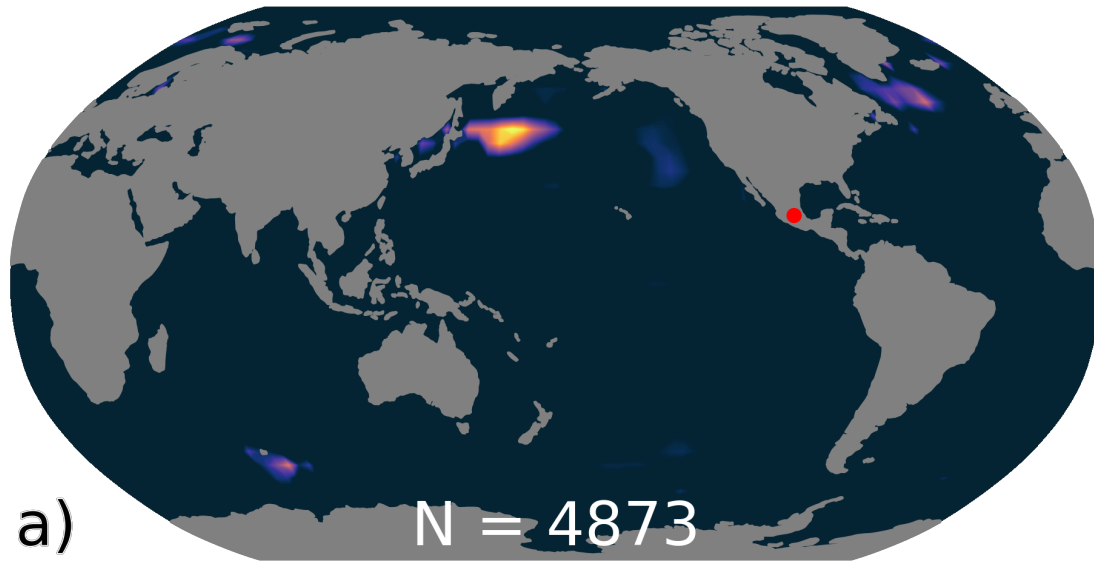
Relevance (unitless)





# Composite interpretation maps for different locations

The interpretations can be used to understand which oceanic patterns lead to predictability at any location.

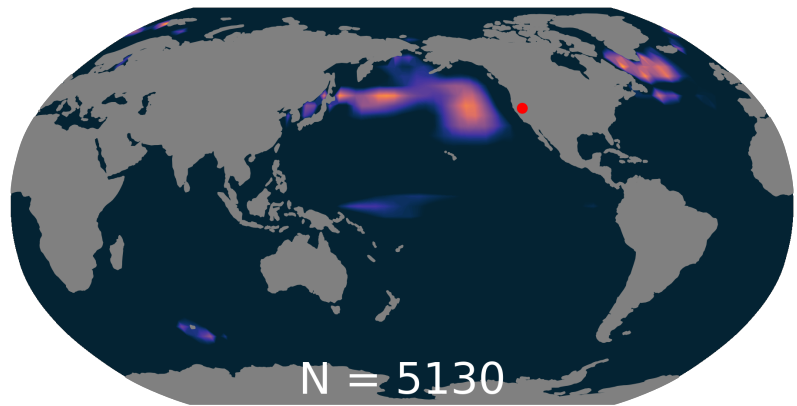




# Interpretation map clusters for one location

Distinct regimes of predictability become apparent when the LRP heatmaps are clustered into their dominant patterns.

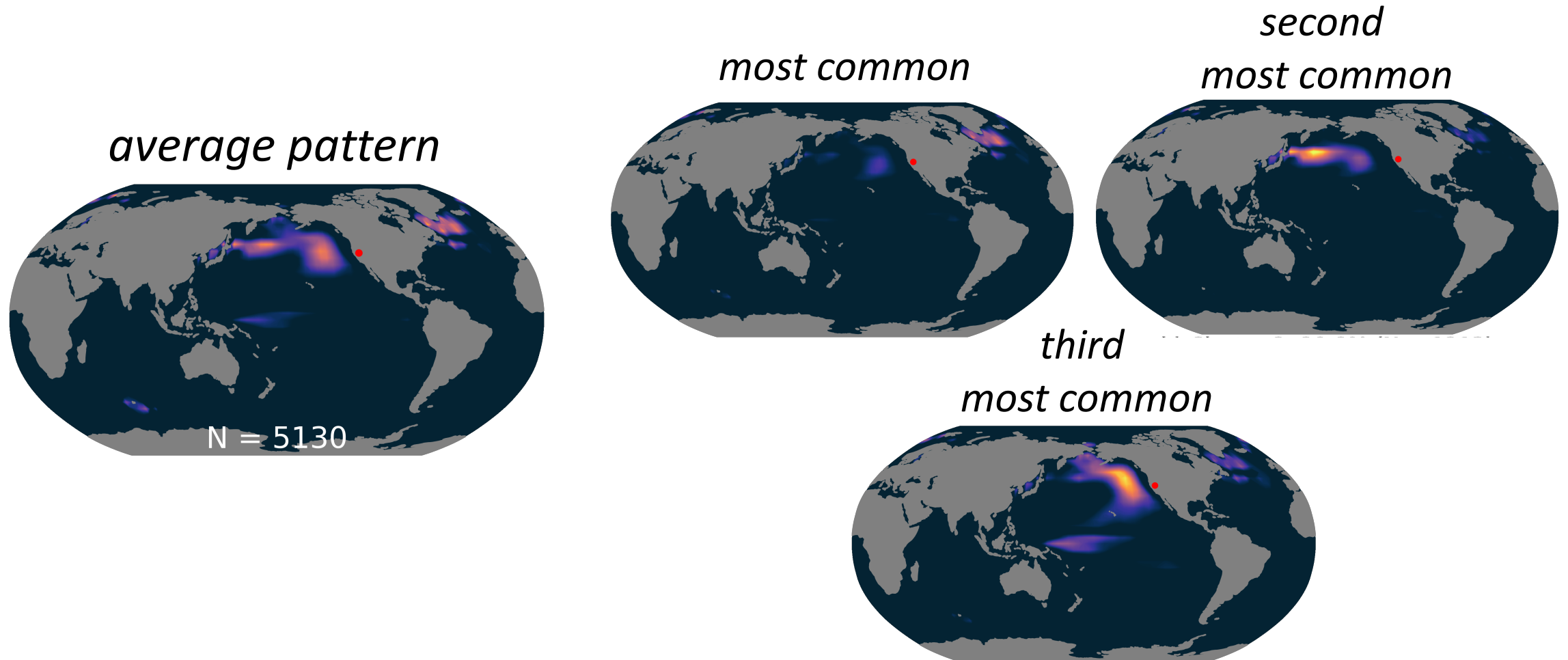
*average pattern*





# Interpretation map clusters for one location

Distinct regimes of predictability become apparent when the LRP heatmaps are clustered into their dominant patterns.



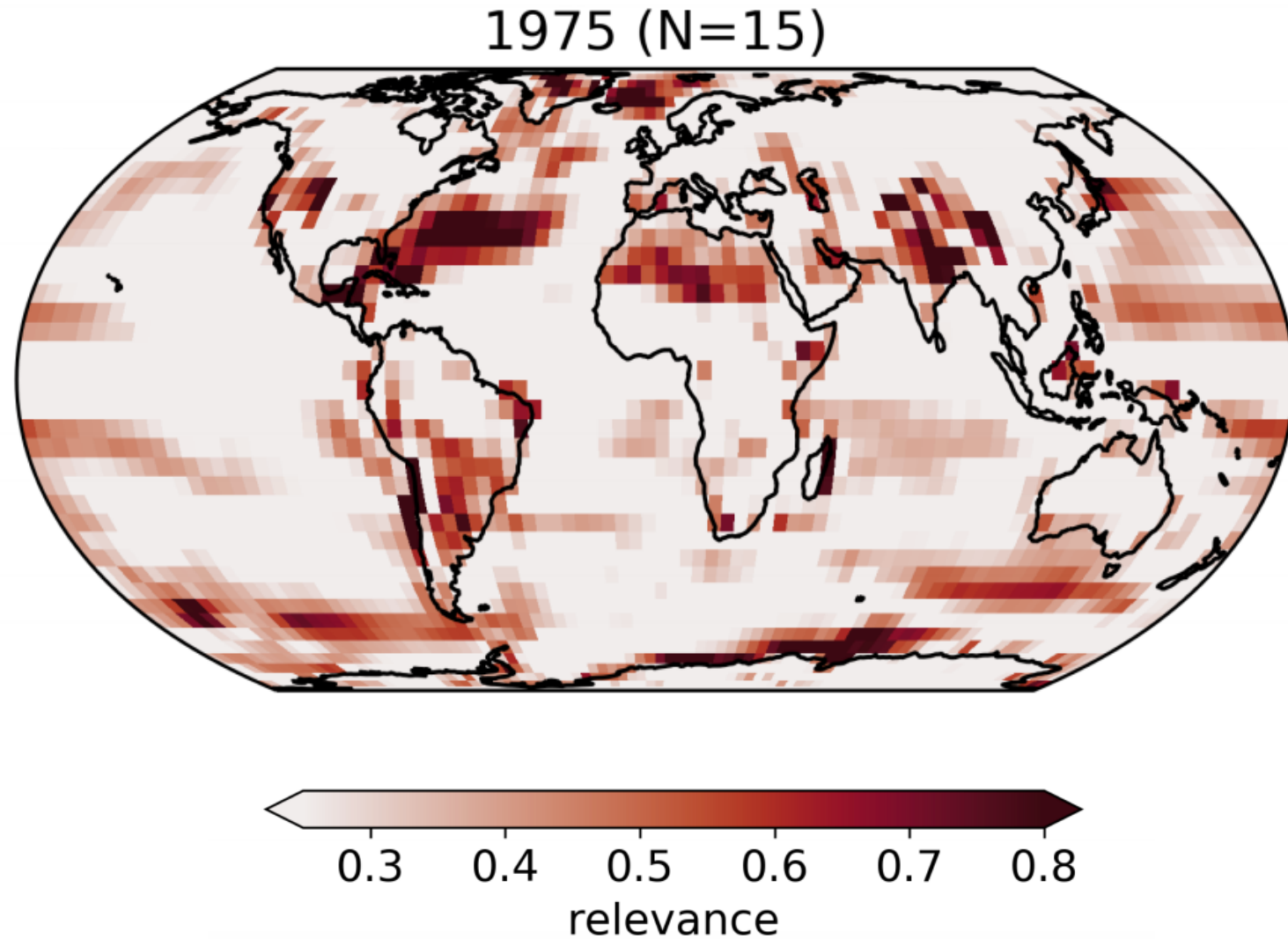
## **Another interesting application:**

Identifying time-evolving patterns of climate change

(talk with CSGF fellow Jamin Rader for more information)



# Identifying time-evolving patterns of climate change

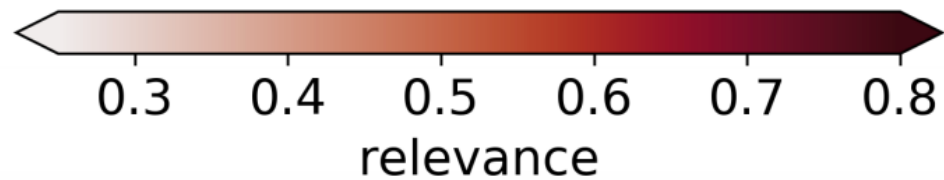
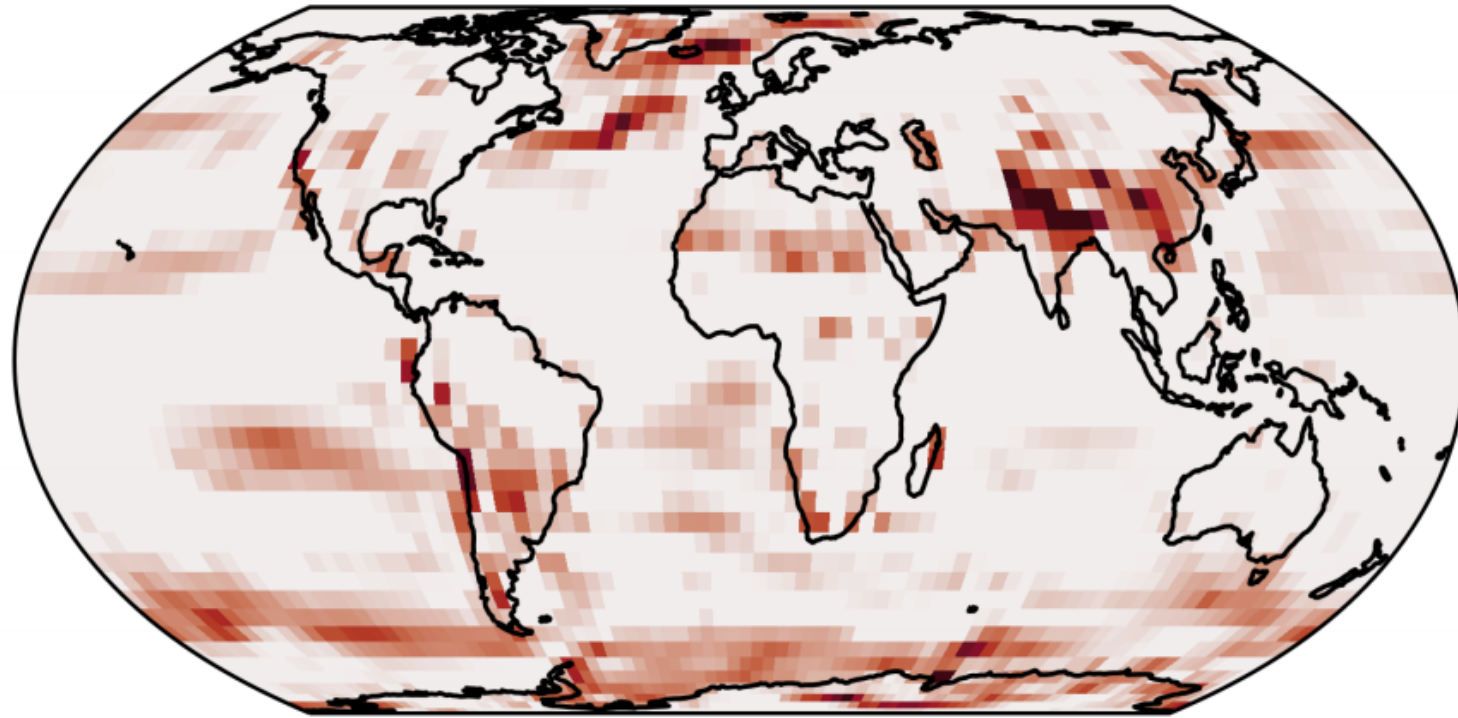


From Barnes et al. (2020); talk with CSGF fellow Jamin Rader for more information



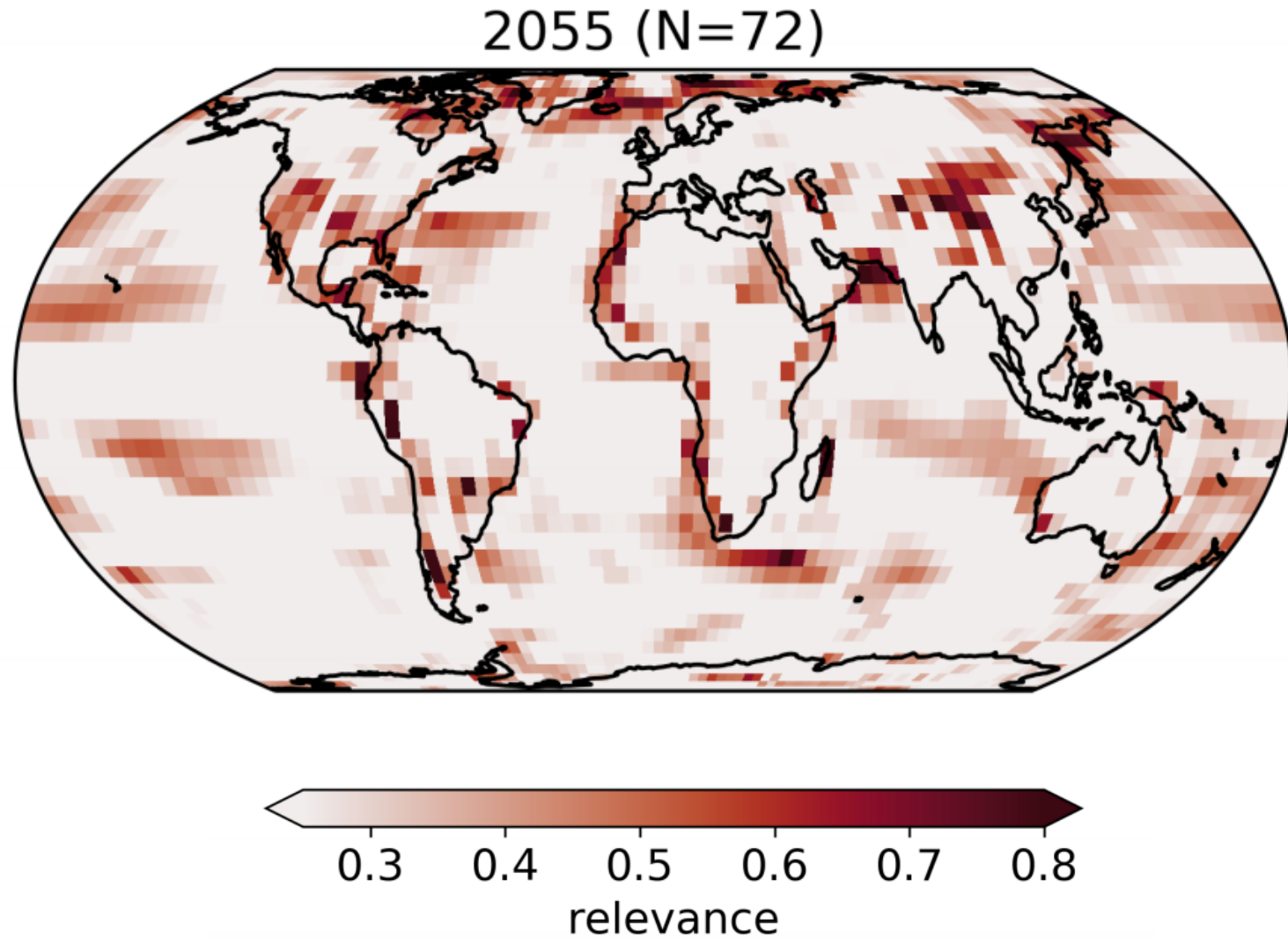
# Identifying time-evolving patterns of climate change

2015 (N=60)





# Identifying time-evolving patterns of climate change



From Barnes et al. (2020); talk with CSGF fellow Jamin Rader for more information





You



Zane Martin



Ben Toms



Zachary Labe



WeiTing Hsiao



Charlotte Connolly



Jamin Rader



Daniel Hueholt



Kirsten Mayer



Antonios Mamalakis



Emily Gordon



Turn on cap

Group Photo ^

