



Building subset models for short term forecast of extreme events

Al for extreme events

INRIA- BRASIL: Workshop on Digital Agriculture





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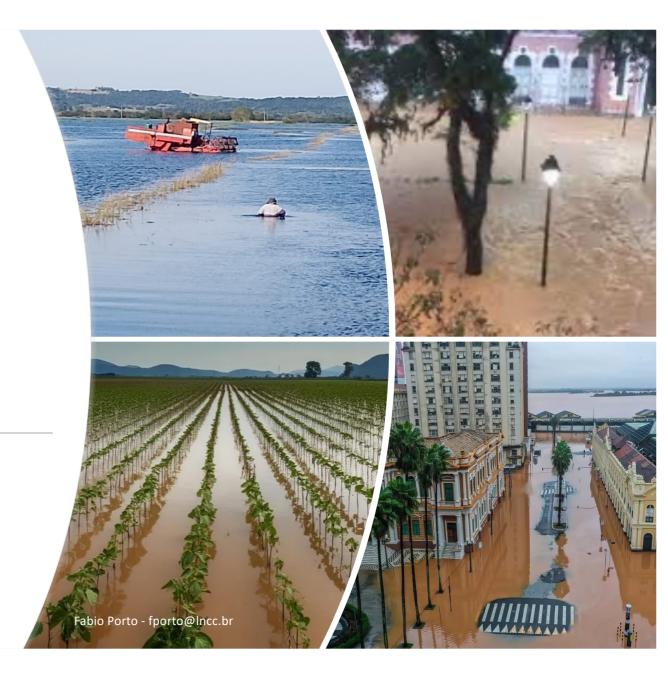


- Extreme Events Challenges
- 4 steps Approach
- Subset Models
- Final Comments





Extreme Events: Rainfall in Brazil

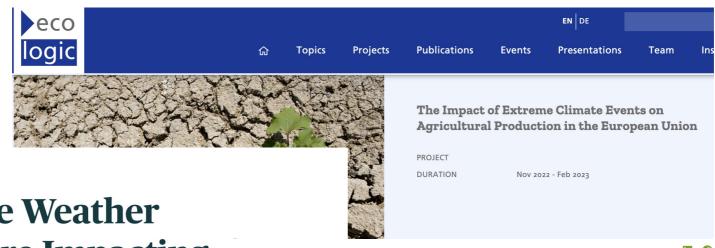




2 MARS 2023



EE and Agriculture in the rest of the world



How Extreme Weather
Conditions Are Impacting
Agrifood Chain?





Ínría_

Laboratório Nacional de Computação Científica

Forecast x Observation

02/03/2020 - Rio de Janeiro - 4 deaths



Padre Miguel 220,2 mm
Santa Cruz 205,2 mm
Realengo 191,0 mm
Bangu 182,6 mm
Alto da Boa Vista 181,8 mm
Anchieta 171,2 mm
Vargem Pequena 163,8 mm
Jacarepaguá 158,6 mm
Grota Funda 157,4 mm
Barra/Barrinha 152,8 mm

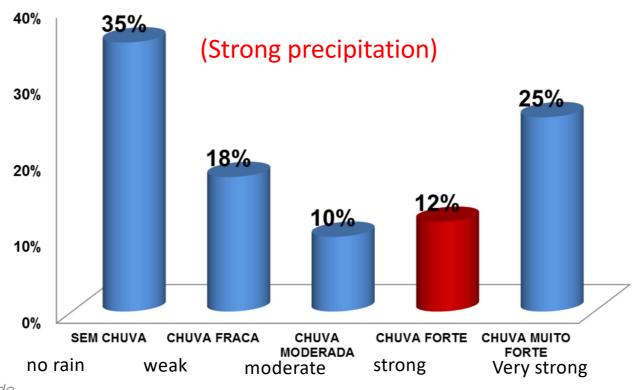




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Laboratório Nacional de Computação Científica

Forecast x Observation



Alerta Rio System



Source: Fabricio Polificke da Silva, Final report, Alerta Rio, 2019





https://rionowcast.dexl.lncc.br/





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Subprojects

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ws Events

Datasets

Highlights

News: Projeto de inteligência artificial pode prever desastres climáticos

Rionowcast

"A research and development project to improve extreme rainfall forecast using meteorological data and artificial intelligence models."









Inria Relevant data sources

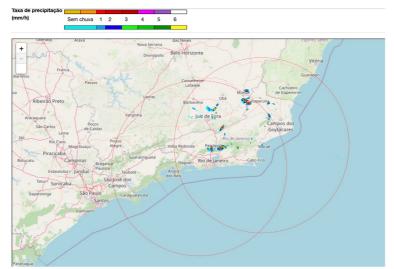






Numerical simulations (GFS-25, WRF), Reanalysis (ERA-5 ECMWF)

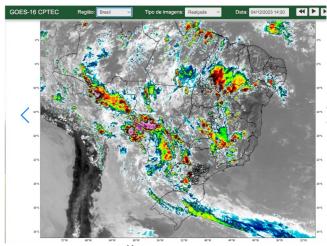




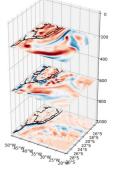
Radars: Guaratiba, Macaé, Sumaré



Rain gauges / Weather station



Satellite: Goes 16



ERA5



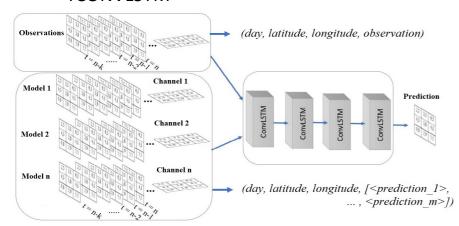






Rainfall Prediction Models

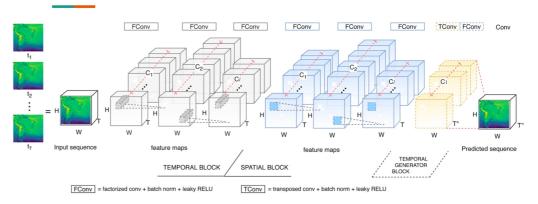
YCONVLSTM



Source: Yania Souto et al., A Spatiotemporal ensemble approach to Rainfall Forecasting, IJCNN, 2018

Inteligência Artificial

STConvS2S architecture



source: Nascimento, R.C. et al, STConvS2S: Spatiotemporal Convolutional Sequence to Sequence Network for Weather Forecasting, Neurocomputing, 2021







- Complex and chaotic phenomenon
- Heterogeneos data sources
- Continous and voluminous data
- Extremely unbalanced data distribution (no rain 90%)
- Numerical Models : frequent data assimilation
- Spatio-temporal ML models: irregular and regular spatial data; unbalanced and missing data; plethora of learning algorithms

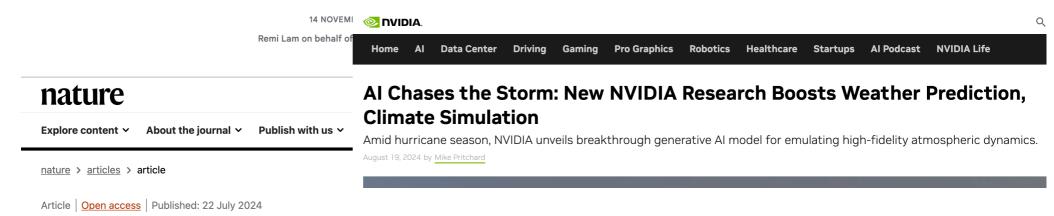








GraphCast: Al model for faster and more accurate global weather forecasting



Neural general circulation models for weather and climate

Dmitrii Kochkov ☑, Janni Yuval ☑, Ian Langmore, Peter Norgaard, Jamie Smith, Griffin Mooers, Milan Klöwer, James Lottes, Stephan Rasp, Peter Düben, Sam Hatfield, Peter Battaglia, Alvaro Sanchez-Gonzalez, Matthew Willson, Michael P. Brenner & Stephan Hoyer ☑

Inteligência Artificial

Fabio Porto, for







- Data Management
- Gypscie System
- Data-centric approaches for model construction
- Spatio-temporal ML models
- Data integration through Knowledge graphs





Ínría Data

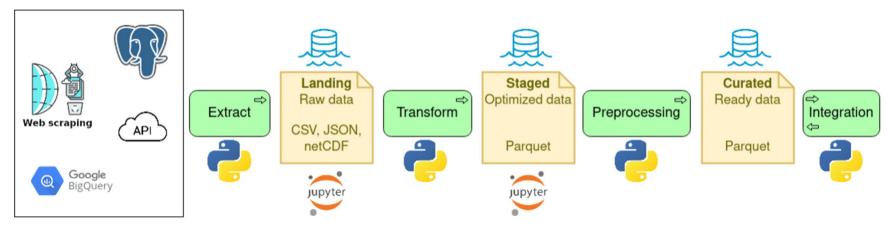
Data Management



DATA EXTREME LAB



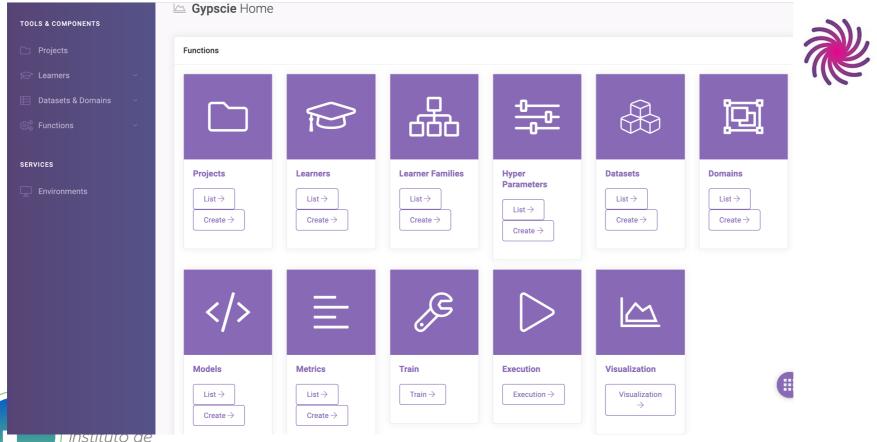
Data Lake built with MinIO.



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Inteligência Artificial

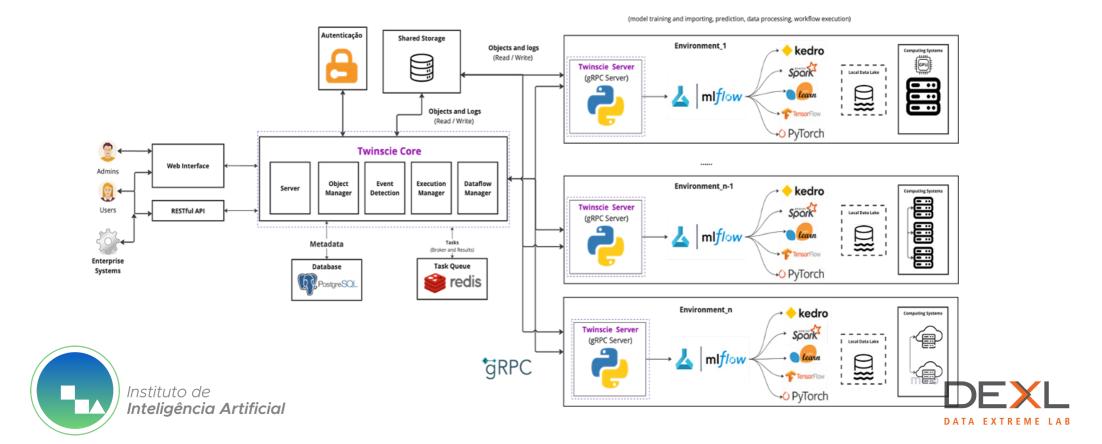
Gypscie: AI Model Management Cientific





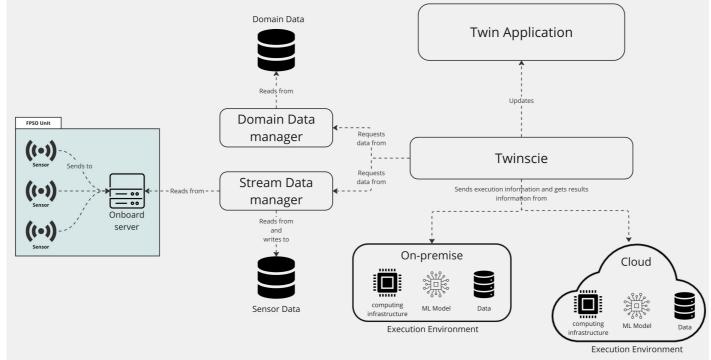


management of data and models.

















Subset ML Models

- Let's asssume a dataset D=(X,Y) representing a phenomena ρ
 - *D*={p1,p2,..,pm}
 - in most of our experiments pi is a time-series at a location i
 - could be an independent sample, eg: an individual of a species
- A ML model M(X)->Y is trained in a training dataset D_{tr} having as predictors X values and as target Y values.
 - supervised learning

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Inteliaência Artificial

- mostly regression tasks but it can be a classification problem too
- Global Model An ML model M built using a complete dataset (D)
- $lue{}$ ocal Model An ML model M_i built on a subset of a dataset $D, S \sqsubseteq D$



Inria The case for Volume: CRAIG (coresets)



- ullet A model is trained on a full domain coverage ${\mathcal D}$
 - ullet for large ${\mathcal D}$ time and computational costs may become prohibitive
- Can one quickly find a subset $S \sqsubset \mathcal{D}$ s.t. the model is trained on S samples and (approx.) converges to the optimal solution (i.e. the same parameters that would have been found had \mathcal{D} been used instead)
 - where should we find the samples in S: on the boundaries; the most diverse set of points ??
 - Thus, we want to find *S* s.t.:
 - $S^* = argmin_{S \sqsubseteq D, \gamma_j \ge 0 \ \forall j} \gamma_j |S| \text{ s.t.}$ $max_{w \in W} \left\| \sum_{i \in D} \nabla f_i(w) - \sum_{j \in S} \gamma_j \nabla f_j(w) \right\| \le \varepsilon.$







- Graph Neural Nets to data interpolation using radar data.
- Evaluation of Transformed-based models for EE prediction
- Constructing a Knowledge Graph to integrate historic, current and predicted state of variables
 - data analytics; explainability; reproducibility









- Our Research on data + models management can be applied to Agriculture problems -> Gypscie system
- We will be working on
 - Construction of Subset ML Models
 - Efficient ML dataflows execution
 - Similarity among extreme events multi-variate time series
 - Knowledge graph construction
 - Physics constrained ML models









Thank You!!

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