

Machine Learning Methods for Atmosphere, Ocean, and Climate Science

Lecture 3: Implementing CNNs in PyTorch

Mathematical modeling of Climate, Ocean, and Atmosphere processes
International Centre for Theoretical Sciences, TIFR, Bengaluru, India

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Lecture 1

- Parametric estimation
- Introduction to deep neural networks
- The training algorithm

Lecture 2

- The PyTorch library
- Implementing artificial neural nets in PyTorch



Lecture 3

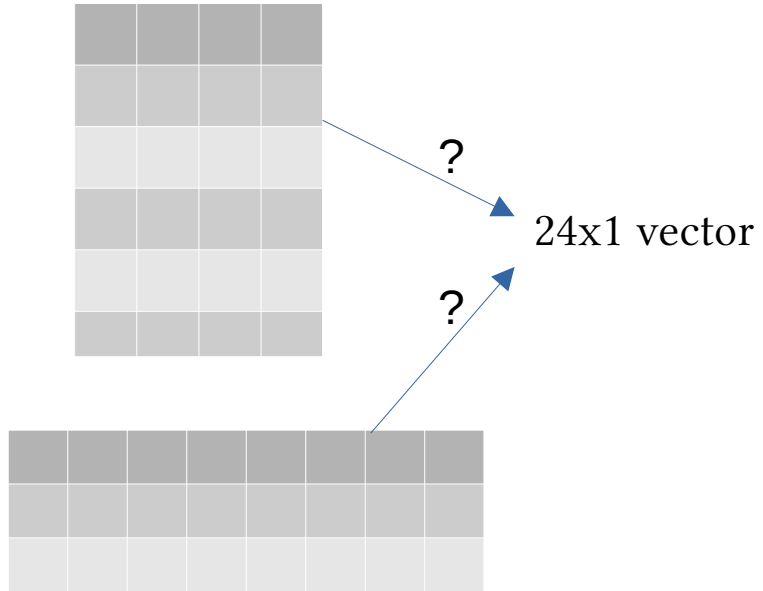
- Implementing Convolutional Neural Networks in PyTorch

Lecture 4

- Applications of ML in climate science

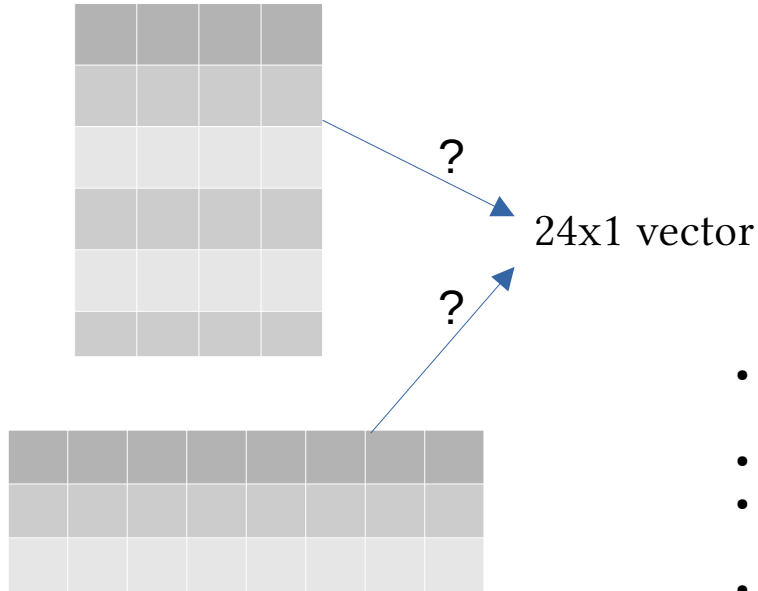
Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)

- Vanilla ANNs transformed the image to vectors.
Not shape invariant.
- Makes it challenging, especially when identifying small-scale features in an image



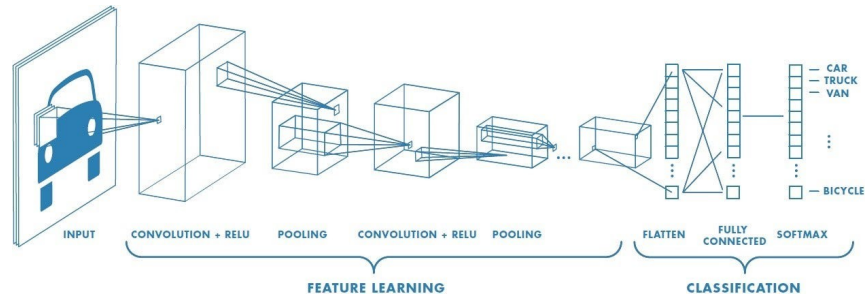
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CNNs are a special class of NNs, that allow working with images in a geometry-preserving way through the use of convolutions.

$$(f * g)(t) := \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)g(t - \tau) d\tau.$$



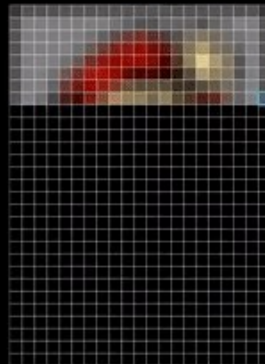
- Convolve the input image with a **kernel/filter by striding**, to create a **feature map**
- Can add padding to the image for shape preservation
- Downsample the image using **pooling** (helps with invariance):
max pooling, min pooling, average pooling etc.
- Input downsamples maps into a **fully connected ANN**
- Train to get the optimal weights and optimal filters

Applying a filter
to Mario

$1/9$	$1/9$	$1/9$
$1/9$	$1/9$	$1/9$
$1/9$	$1/9$	$1/9$



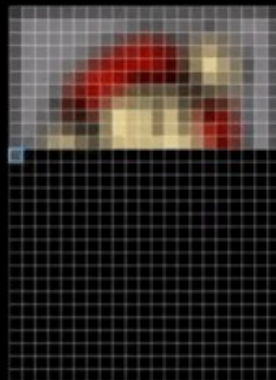
Image by @RetroArtist18



Creates a pixelated/blurred version of Mario

Applying a filter
to Mario

1/9	1/9	1/9
1/9	1/9	1/9
1/9	1/9	1/9



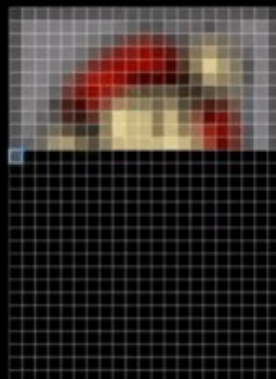
Creates a pixelated/blurred version of Mario



Input

Applying a filter to Mario

$1/9$	$1/9$	$1/9$
$1/9$	$1/9$	$1/9$
$1/9$	$1/9$	$1/9$



Creates a pixelated/blurred version of Mario

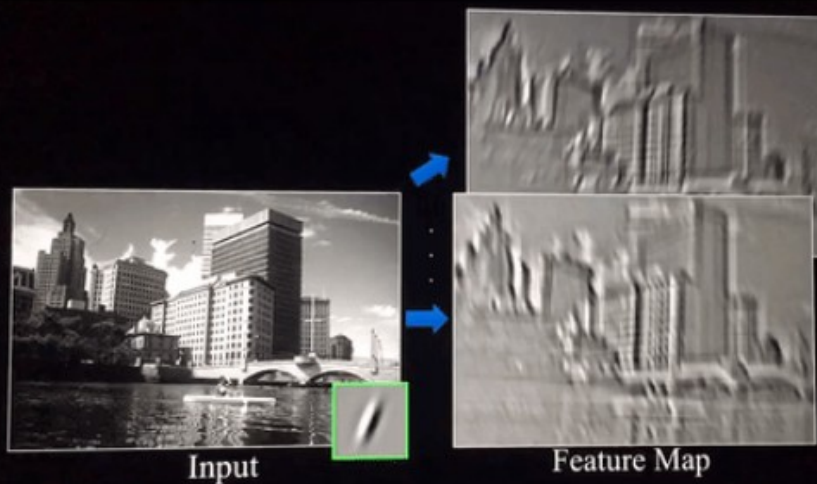
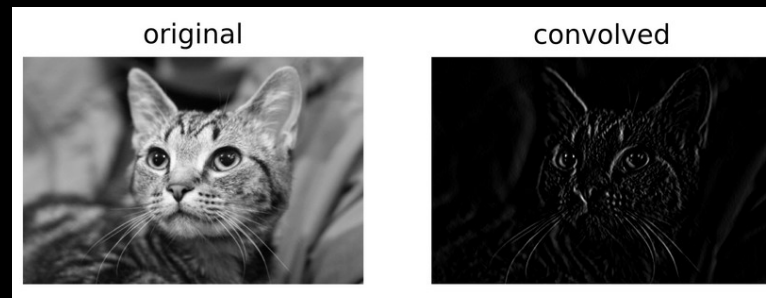
Different filters identify different features

Prewitt filter

$-1/2$	0	$1/2$
$-1/2$	0	$1/2$
$-1/2$	0	$1/2$

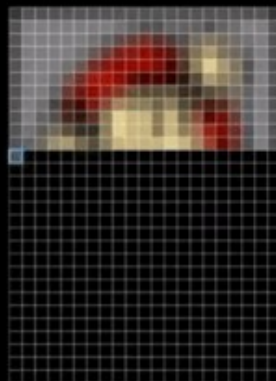
Sobel filter

$-1/2$	-1	$-1/2$
0	0	0
$1/2$	1	$1/2$



Applying a filter to Mario

$1/9$	$1/9$	$1/9$
$1/9$	$1/9$	$1/9$
$1/9$	$1/9$	$1/9$

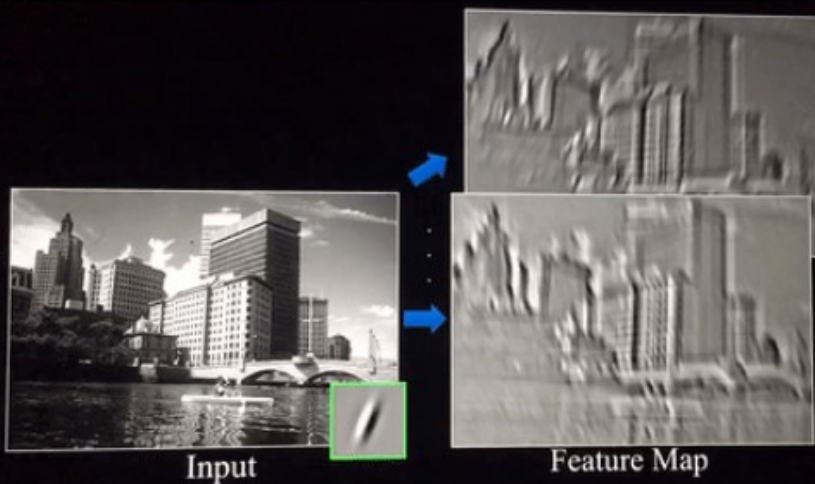
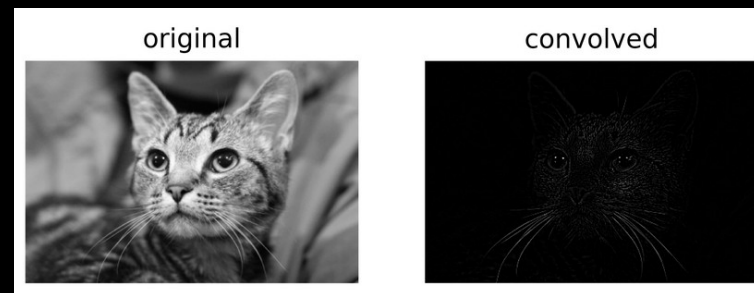


Creates a pixelated/blurred version of Mario

Different filters identify different features

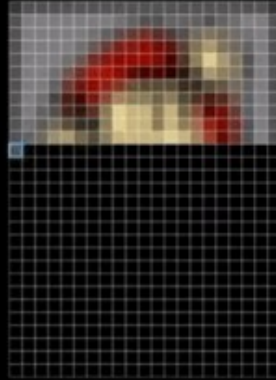
Laplacian filter

$-1/9$	$-1/9$	$-1/9$
$-1/9$	$8/9$	$-1/9$
$-1/9$	$-1/9$	$-1/9$



Applying a filter to Mario

1/9	1/9	1/9
1/9	1/9	1/9
1/9	1/9	1/9



Creates a pixelated/blurred version of Mario

Different filters identify different features

Prewitt filter

-1/2	0	1/2
-1/2	0	1/2
-1/2	0	1/2

Sobel filter

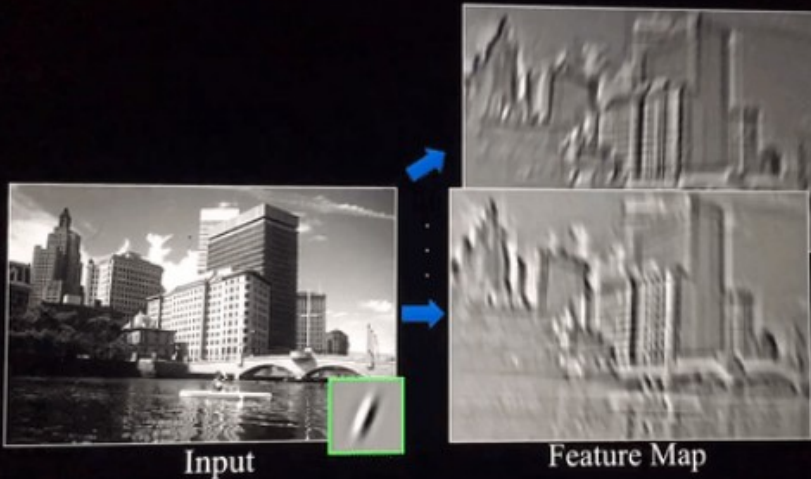
-1/2	-1	-1/2
0	0	0
1/2	1	1/2

Laplacian filter

-1/9	-1/9	-1/9
-1/9	8/9	-1/9
-1/9	-1/9	-1/9

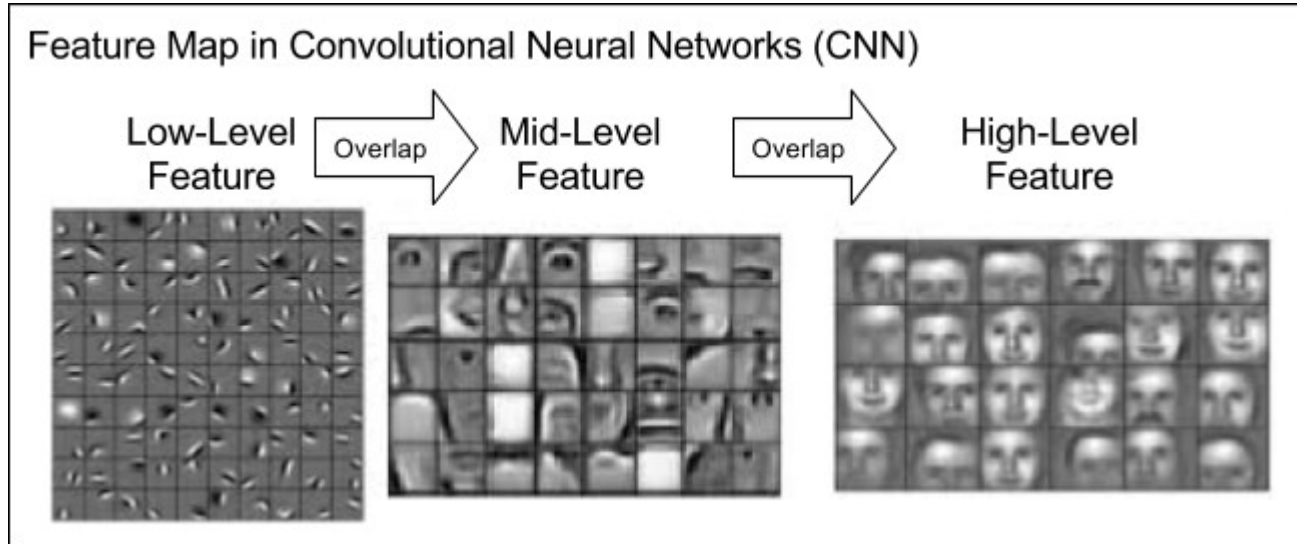
1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	1

?

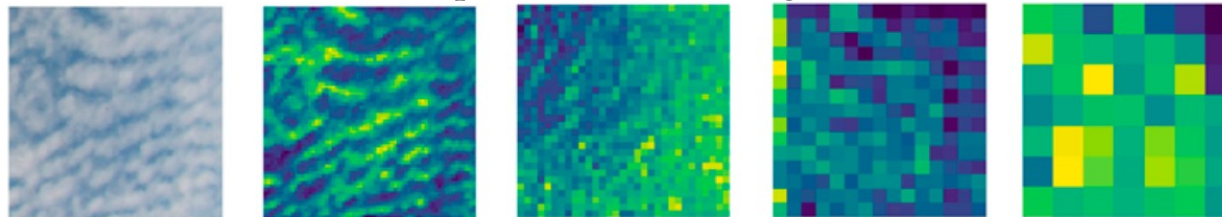


Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) learn the optimal filters through training. They do not use these pre-defined filters

Feature Maps can be Complex

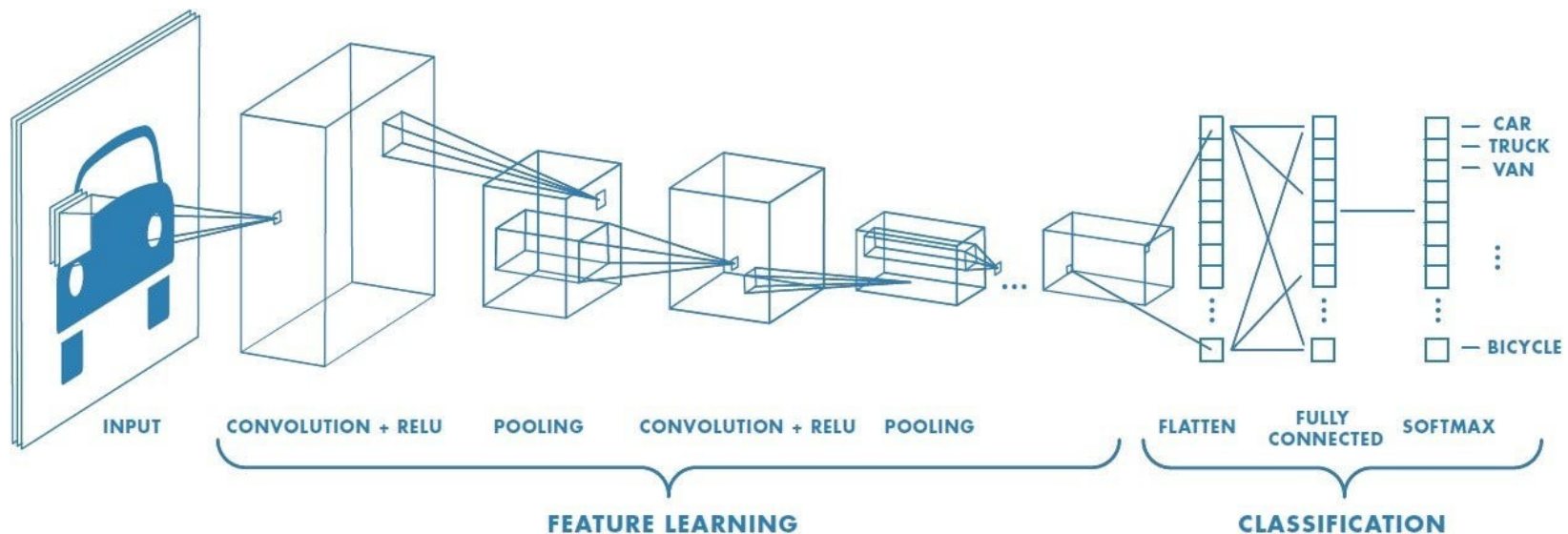


Feature maps for clouds (Phung and Rhee 2019)



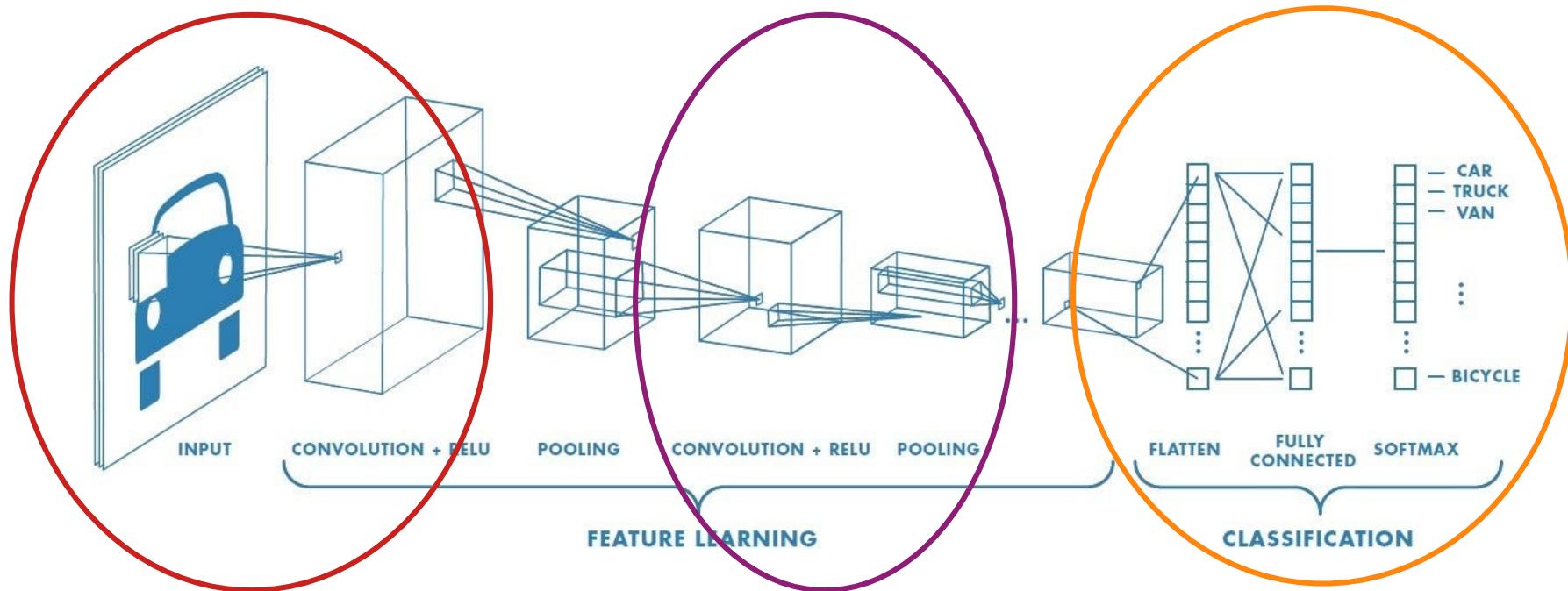
Let's Code our First Convolutional Neural Network!

Jupyter Notebook URL: tiny.cc/coaps_lec3
tiny.cc/coaps_html



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tiny.cc/coaps_html



We know this part already!