Progress in the neural network parameterisation of wave spectra onto nonlinear interaction source terms

Kathrin Wahle Heinz Günther



Helmut Schiller



Brockmann Consult

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Motivation

- development of operational wave models require improvement of approximative methods for calculation of nonlinear interaction source (S_{nl}) term
- exact solution too time consuming
- a fast yet accurate estimate of S_{nl} term is needed
- Neural Nets (NN) are well suited to parameterise complex functional relations such as the mapping of wave spectra onto S_{nl} terms
- idea first introduced by Krasnopolsky et al. 2001 (separability in frequency and direction) and Tolman et al. 2005 (2D EOF for single peaked spectra)

Methodology

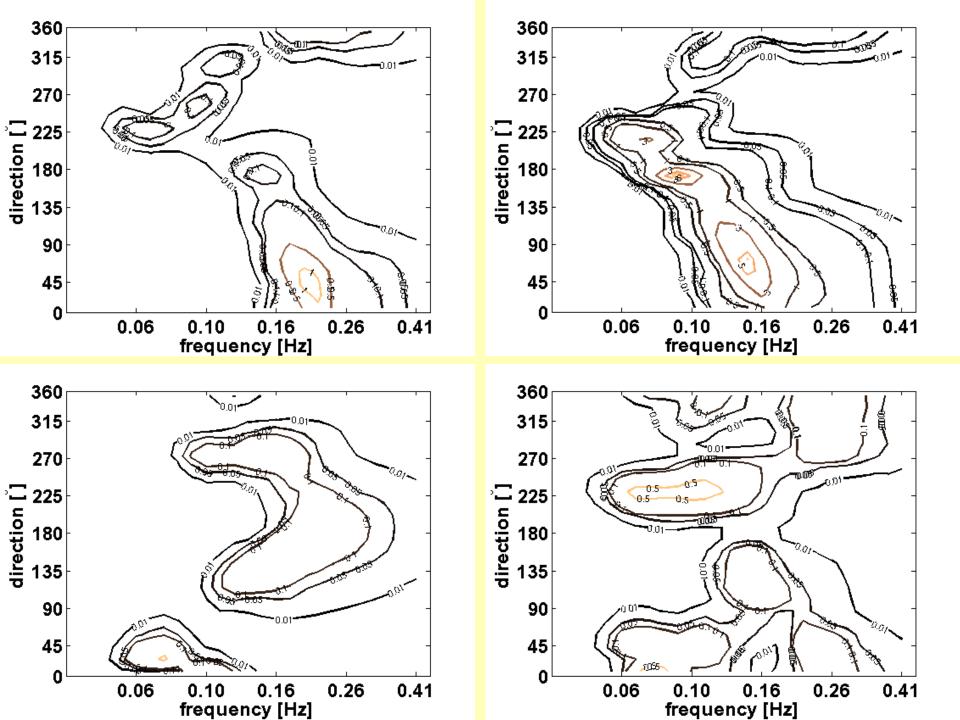
- discrete wave spectra are directly mapped onto S_{nl} terms (grid: 25 frequ. X 24 direc. = 600 dim.)
- assumption: there is a continuous mapping with a number of free parameters << 600
- no further assumptions (such as separability or convergence of an expansion series) about wave spectra and S_{nl} terms
- dataset for training of the NN utilises the complexity of wave spectra in an operational wave model

Summary

- we (Wahle et al. 2009) demonstrated the feasibility of direct mapping of discrete wave spectra onto S_{nl} terms
- number of free parameters of the mapping (intrinsic dimensionality of wave spectra) was found to be ≈ 40
- choices of wave spectra for training of the NN based on automatic classification scheme (cluster analysis)

Dataset for training

- choice of training data essential for NN (interpolation ↔ extrapolation)
- simulated spectra from a hindcast with WAM cycle 4 (> 5 million spectra)
- choose representative subset (wind sea, swell, complex combinations of the two)
- multi-modal spectra should be well presented
 automatic classification of the wave
 spectra using a nonhierachical cluster algorithm



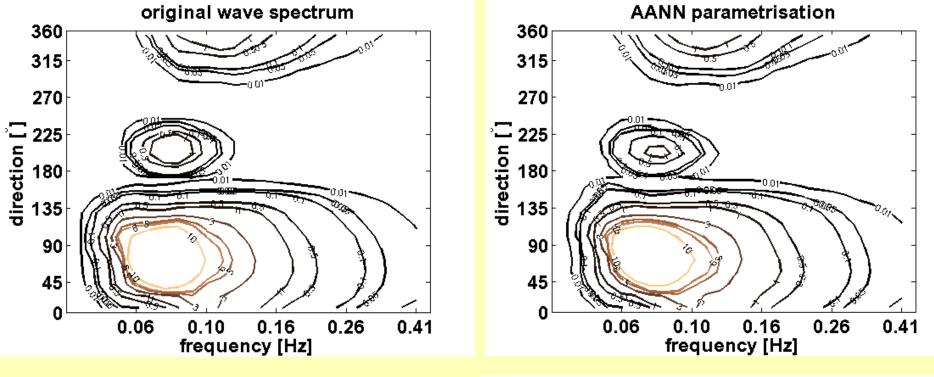
Auto-Associative Neural Net (AANN)

- non-linear reduction mapping of data onto themselves with a Neural Net
- AANN → intrinsic dimensionality
- AANN → nonlinear version of PCA

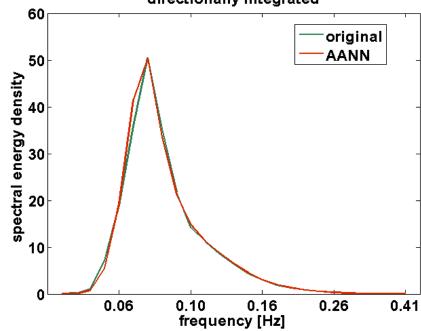
bottleneck layer non-linear mapping

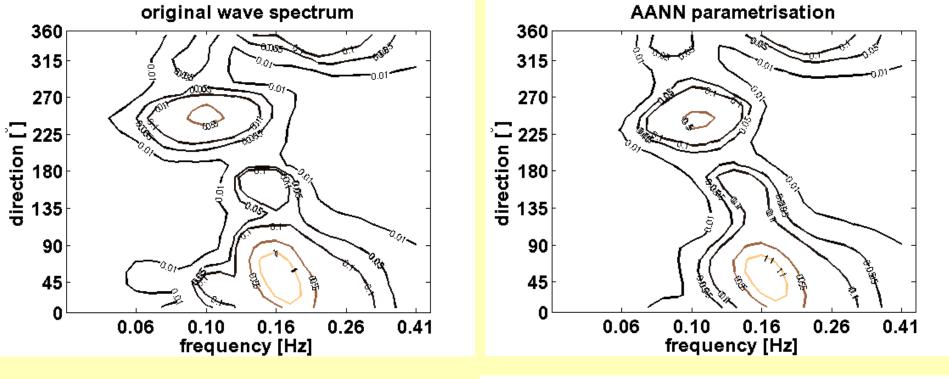
input layer (25x24)spectrum

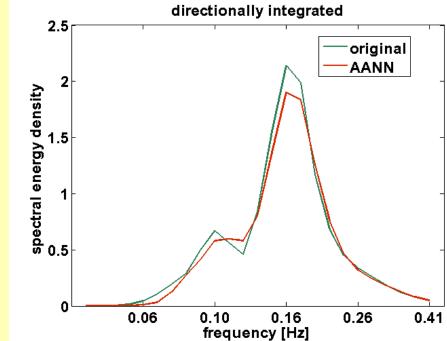
output layer (25x24)spectrum

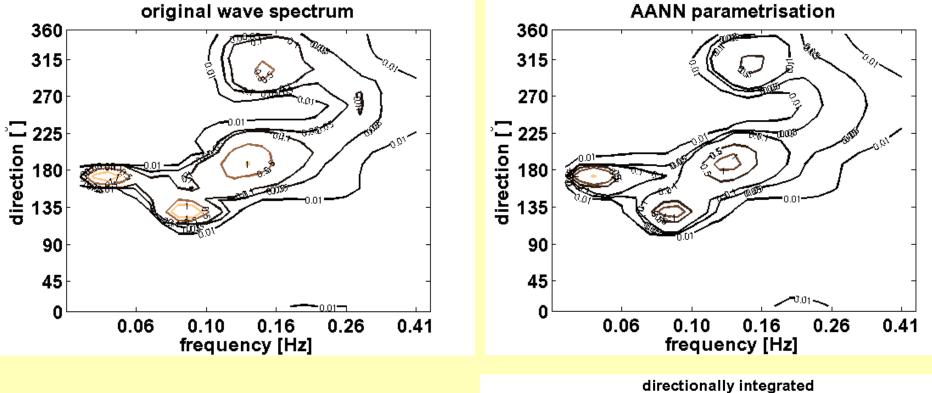


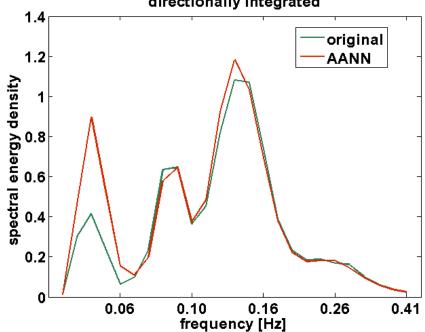
directionally integrated



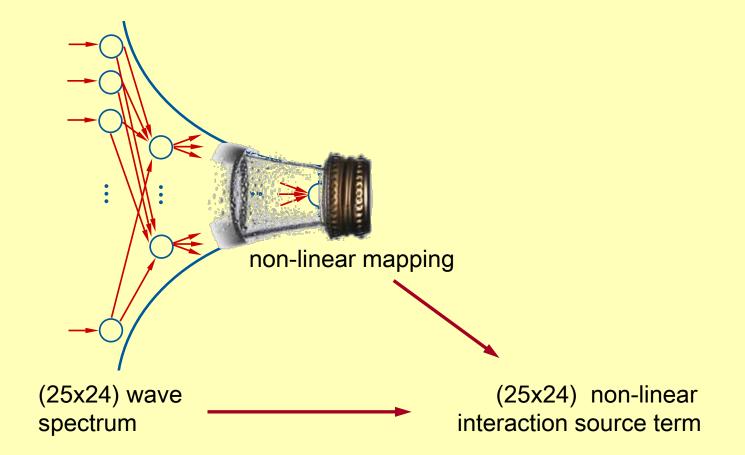




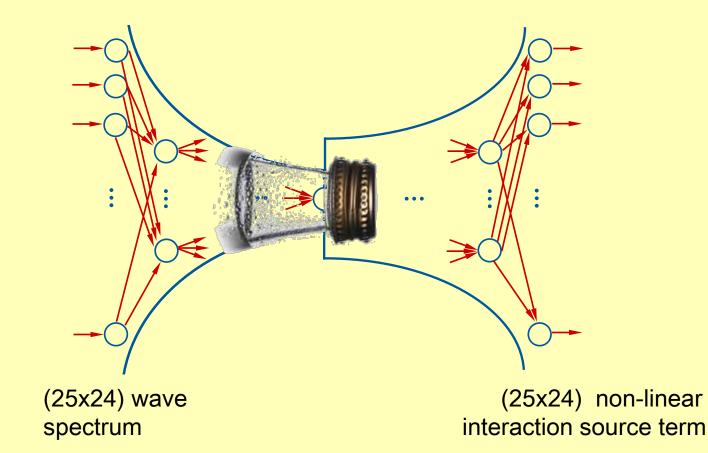




NN mapping of non-linear interaction



NN mapping of non-linear interaction



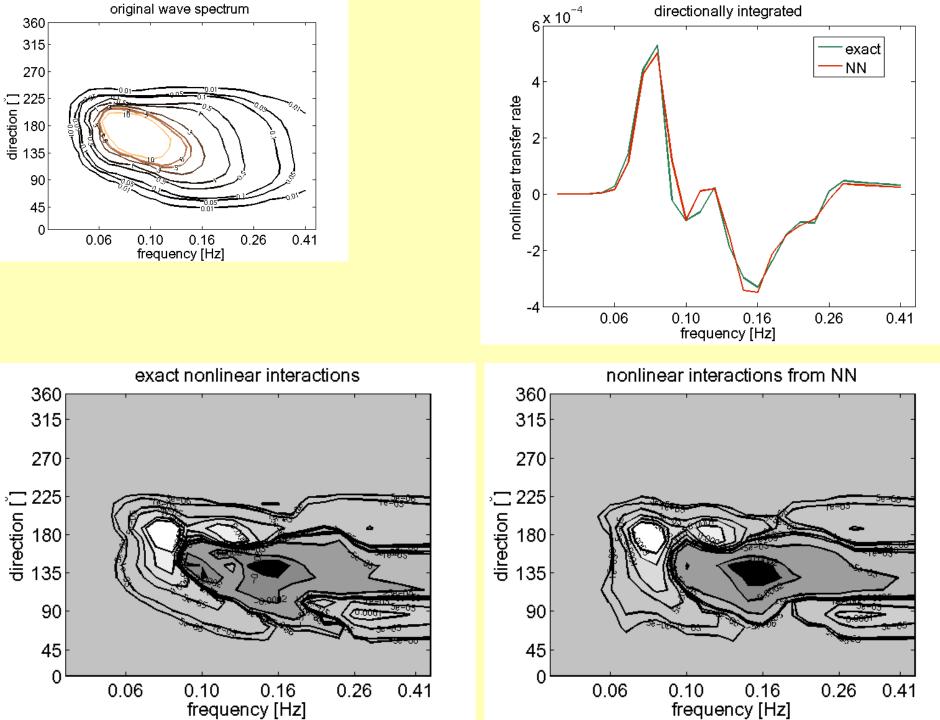
Runtime comparison

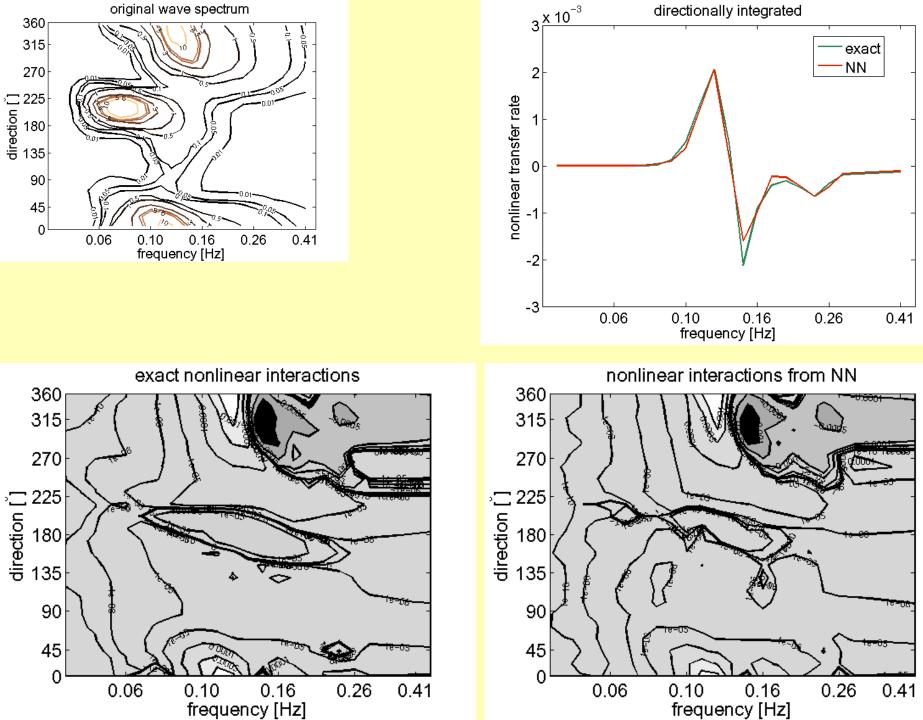
 calculation of exact nonlinear interaction source terms:

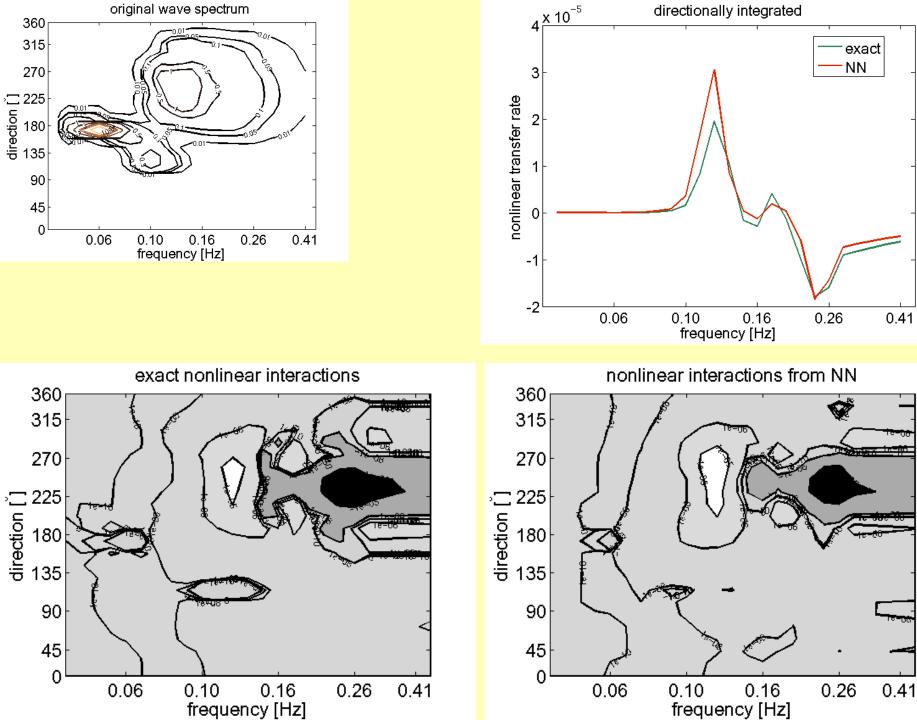
2460 seconds / 1000 spectra emulation of nonlinear interaction source terms with Neural Net:

4.1 seconds /1000 spectra

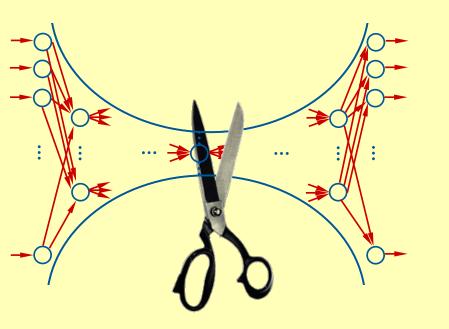
x 600



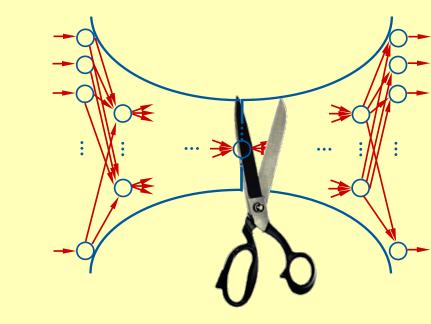




Concluding remarks

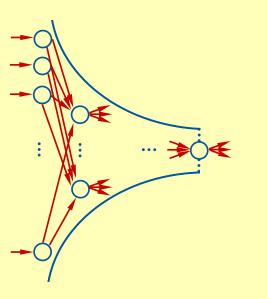


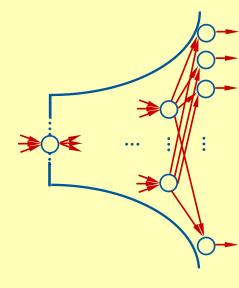
 nonlinear reduction mapping of wave spectra onto themselves



 nonlinear reduction mapping of S_{nl} terms onto themselves

Concluding remarks

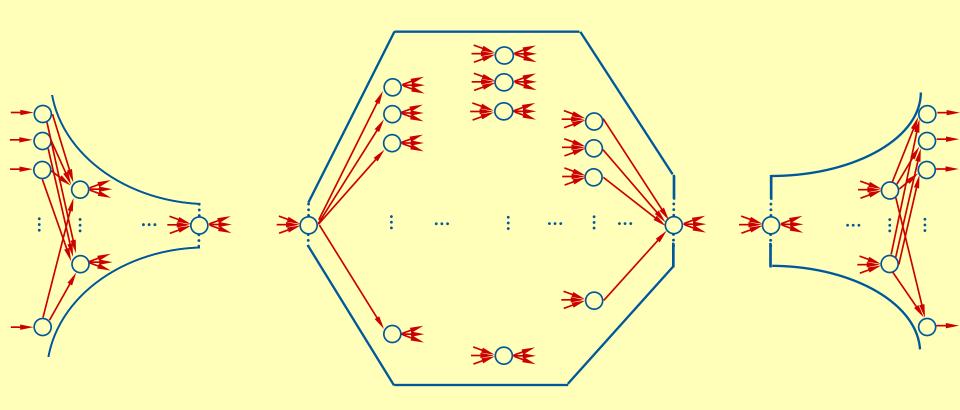




 (24x25) wave spectra
 → compressed (39 dim.) wave spectra

compressed (50 dim.)
 S_{nl} terms
 → (24x25) S_{nl} terms

Concluding remarks

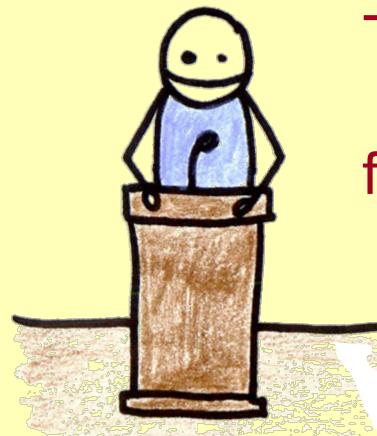


map compressed representations onto each other

- + more complex NN architectures
- + independent of wave model resolution

References

- Krasnopolsky V.M., Chalikov D.V., Tolman H.L., (2001). Using neural network for parameterization of nonlinear interactions in wind wave models. In: International Joint Conference on Neural Networks, 15--19 July, 2001, Washington DC, pp. 1421-1425, ISBN 0-7803-7044-9.
- Tolman H.L., V. M. Krasnopolsky, Chalikov D.V. (2005). Neural network approximation for nonlinear interactions in wind wave spectra: direct mapping for wind sea in deep water. Ocean Modelling 8, 253-278.
- Wahle K., Günther H., Schiller, H., (2009). Neural network parameterisation of the mapping of wave spectra onto nonlinear four-wave interactions. Ocean Modelling 30, 48-55.



Thank you

for your attention!