# Clifford Neural Operators on Atmospheric Data Influenced Partial Differential Equations



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### MERRA-2 climate reanalysis dataset

Trained on the Modern-Era Retrospective analysis for Research and Applications, Version 2 (MERRA-2) dataset at an hourly temporal resolution with the following data variables:

- **SLP** (sea-level pressure)
- **U10M** (zonal 10m wind)
- **V10M** (meridional 10m wind)

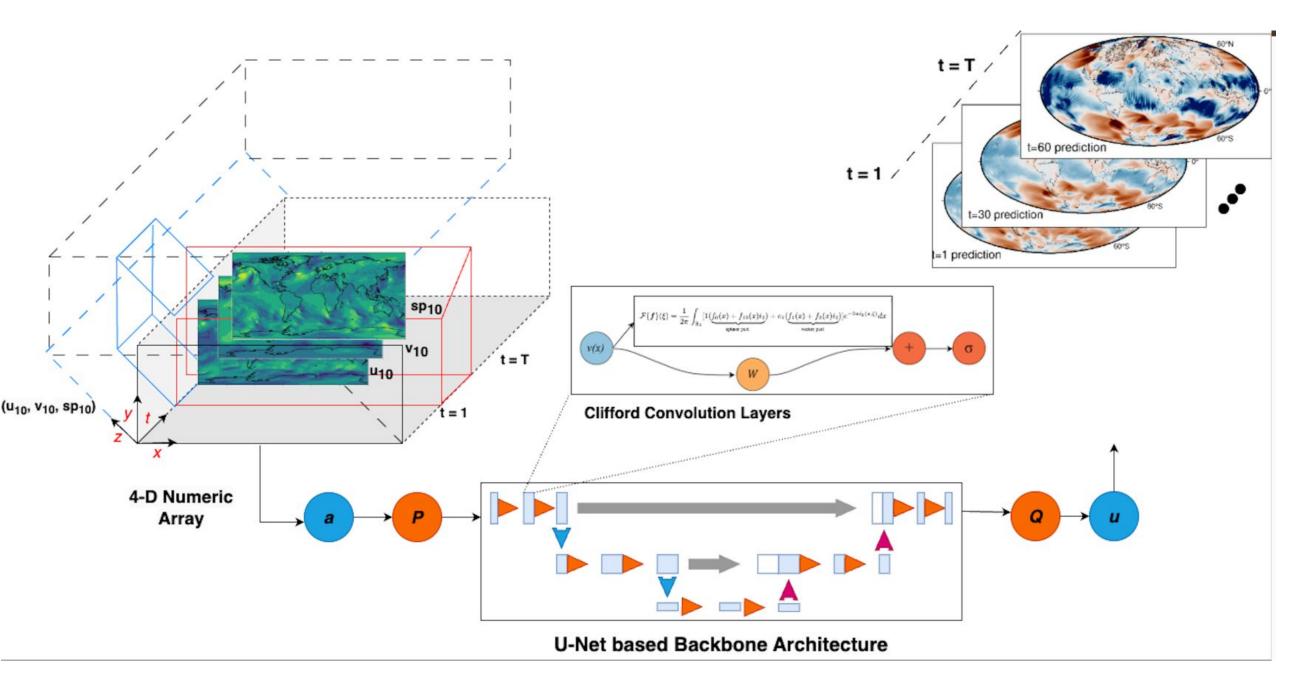
# Implementation

1. Defining 2 basis vector  $e_1$ ,  $e_2$  and 1 multi-vector  $e_1e_2$ 2. Take input multivector and create a dual function given by:  $a = a_0 + a_1 e_1 + a_2 e_2 + a_{12} e_1 e_2$  $(a_{0} + a_{12}i_{2}) + e_{1}(a_{1} + a_{2}i_{2})$ 

3. Perform Clifford Fourier transform on each

# **Architecture Details**

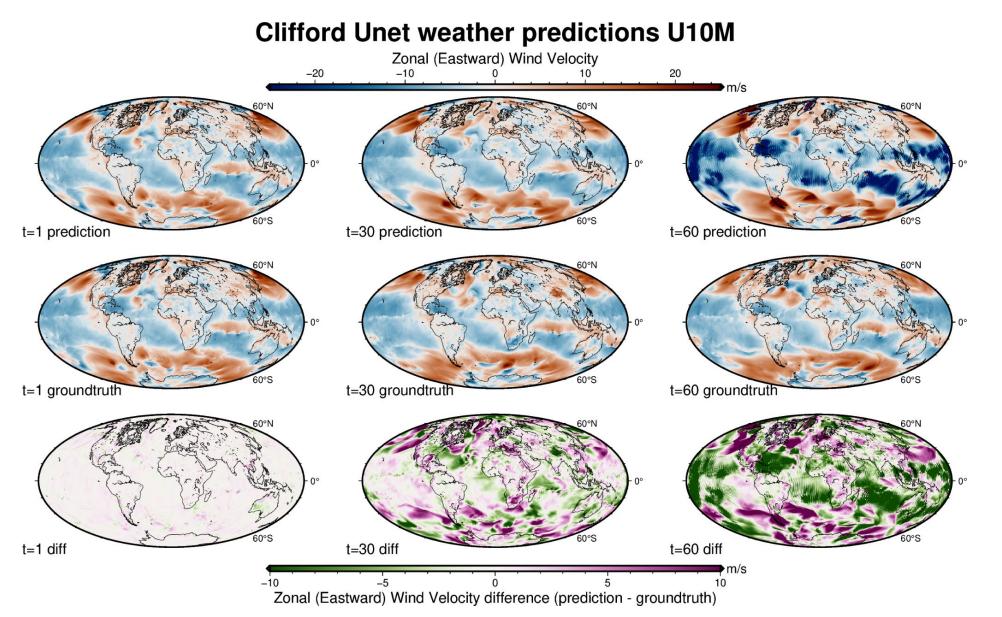
part and revert back and concatenate both



Instead of treating SLP/U10M/V10M as three different 'channels', we use Clifford convolutions Clifford and Fourier transform layers as neural partial differential equation (PDE) surrogates to capture the geometric relationship between scalar fields (SLP) and vector fields (U10M, V10M).

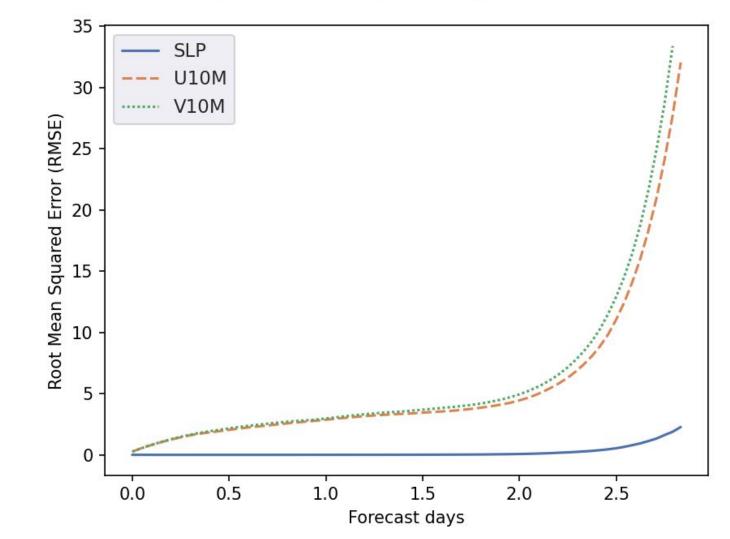
Fig. 2 (above) Illustration of the Clifford-based Neural Operator model with U-Net3 backbone. Inputs (left) are passed in as a 4D tensor of shape [time(t), latitude(y), longitude(x), blades(z)], where blades are surface pressure (sp10), zonal wind (u10) and meridional wind (v10). The model is trained to make weather predictions one timestep ahead, i.e. passing input at t=0 will produce an output at t=1. Example zonal wind outputs are shown on the top right for auto-regressive predictions t=1 hr, t=30 hr and t=60 hr (2.5 days).

#### Results



U10 prediction from the initial condition at t = 0 to 60 timesteps based on Clifford Fourier convolutions using U-Net as backbone

Clifford model (Unet backbone) forecast prediction RMSE over time



RMSE of U10M, V10M and SLP prediction from the initial condition at t=0 to 2.5 days based on Clifford Fourier convolutions with U-Net as backbone

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