

Environmental Sensor Placement with Convolutional Gaussian Neural Processes

Tom Andersson



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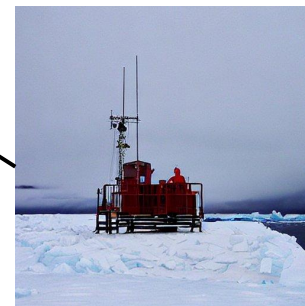
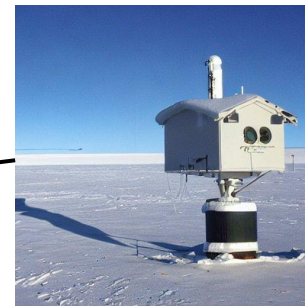
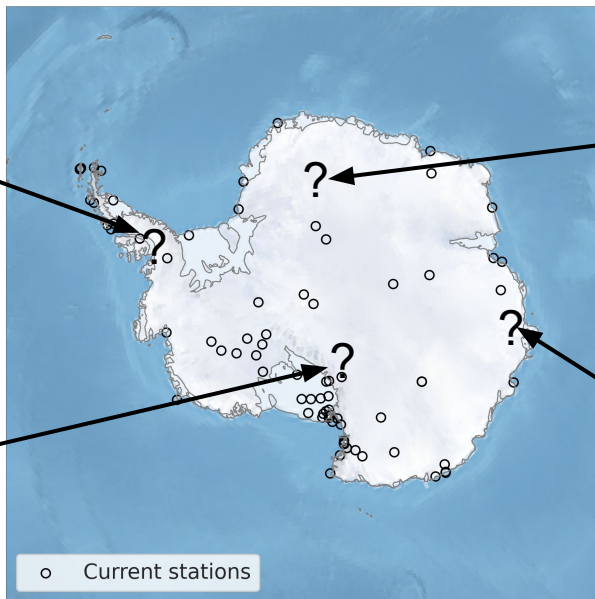
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Where to put the next Antarctic weather station?



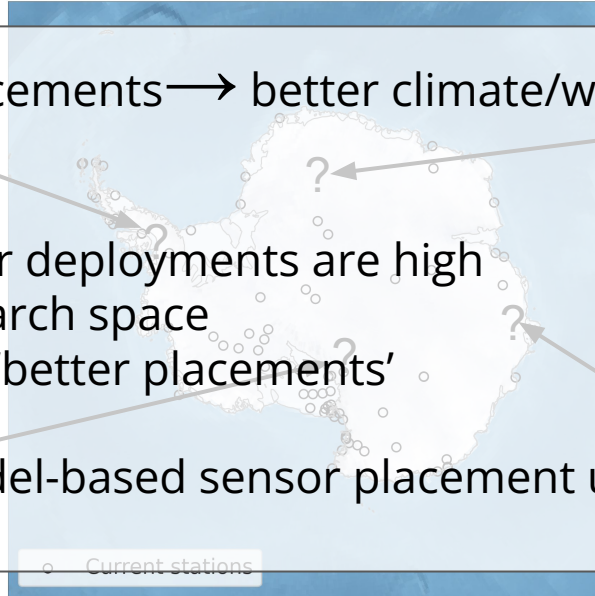
Where to put the next Antarctic weather station?

Better sensor placements → better climate/weather monitoring

But...

- cost of sensor deployments are high
- very large search space
- ambiguity of 'better placements'

Solution: ML model-based sensor placement using *active learning*



Sensor placement using active learning

- Two ingredients: **model** $p(\mathbf{y}|\text{data})$ + **acquisition function** $\alpha(x)$ \longrightarrow **placements** \mathbf{x}^*

↑
Belief about target
variable given
observed data

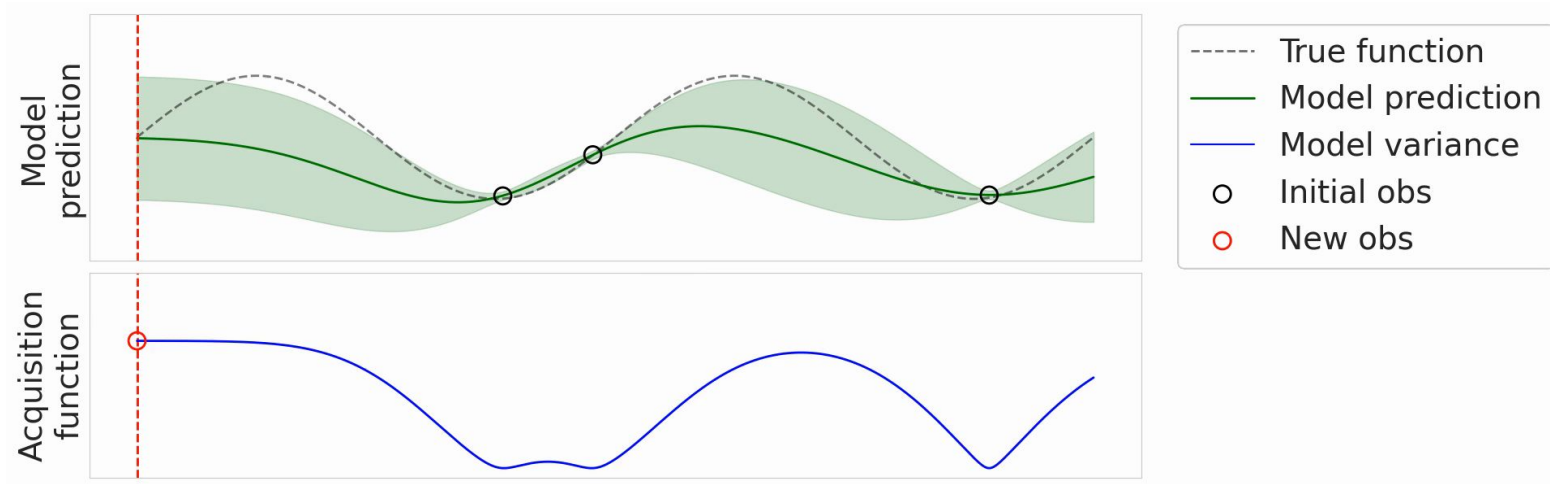
↑
Utility of new
observations at x (e.g.
variance of model at x)

↑
New x -locations that
maximise acquisition
function



Sensor placement using active learning

- Two ingredients: **model** $p(\mathbf{y}|\text{data})$ + **acquisition function** $\alpha(x)$ \longrightarrow **placements** \mathbf{x}^*
 - Gaussian processes (GPs) widely used for $p(\mathbf{y}|\text{data})$



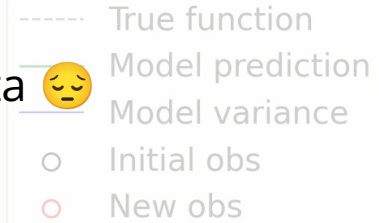
Sensor placement using active learning

- Two ingredients: **model** $p(\mathbf{y}|\text{data})$ + **acquisition function** $\alpha(x)$ \longrightarrow **placements** \mathbf{x}^*
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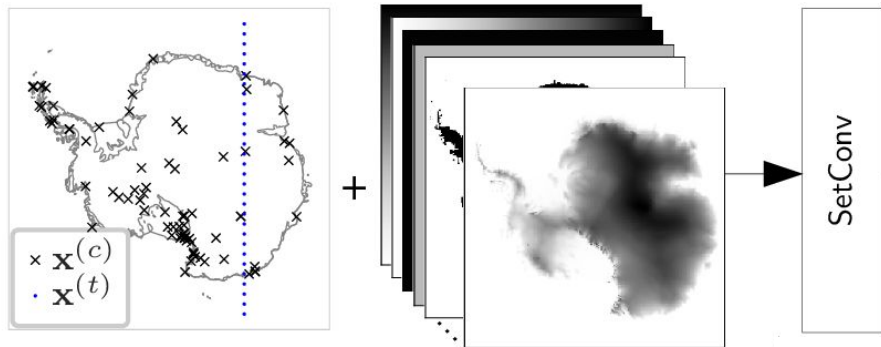
- **However**, GPs are poorly suited to environmental data

Model prediction
Acquisition function

- ✗ Hard to design a good covariance function
- ✗ Computationally prohibitive for large datasets
- ✗ Tricky to input multiple data streams



Problem set-up and the ConvGNP

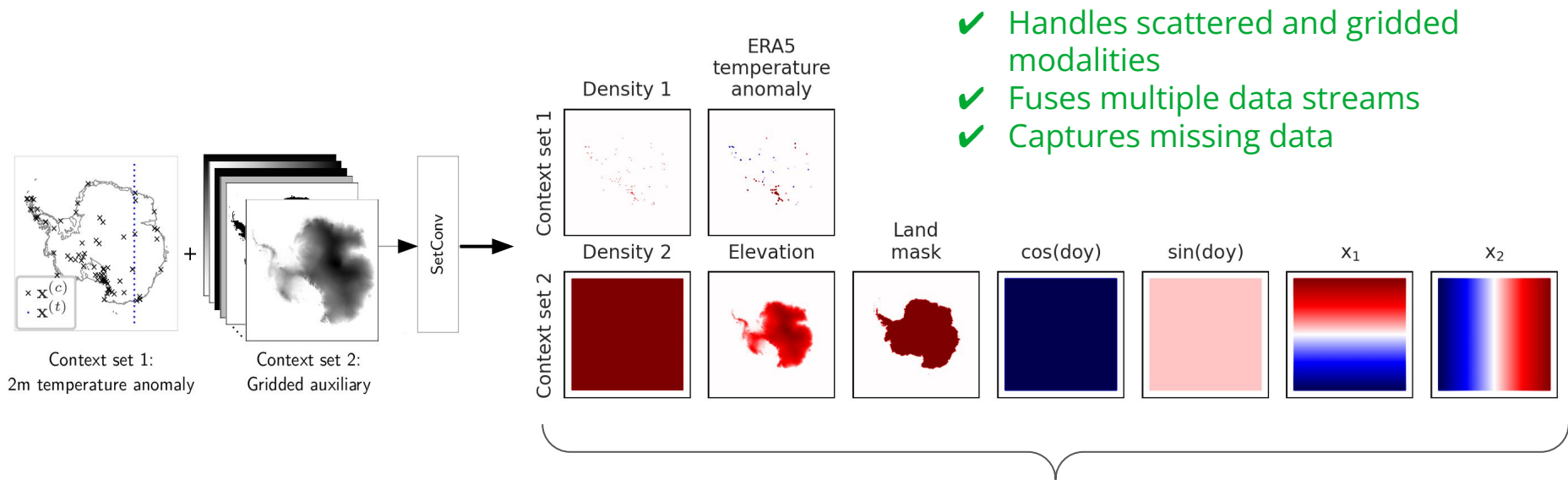


Context set 1:
2m temperature anomaly

Context set 2:
Gridded auxiliary



Problem set-up and the ConvGNP

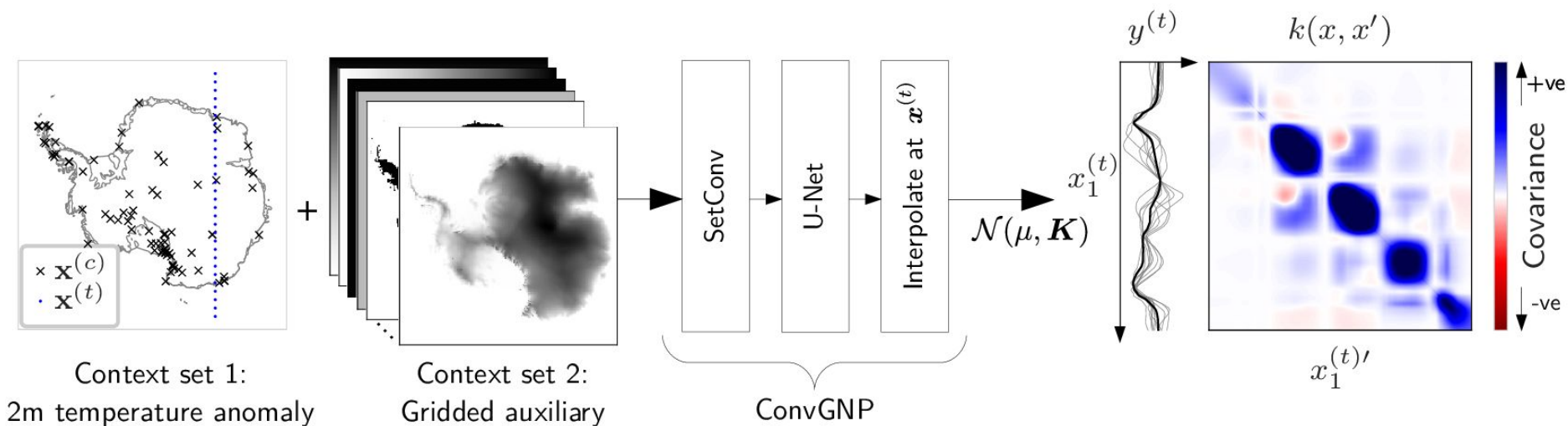


3D tensor output by SetConv encoder

- Density channels: observation *locations*
- Data channels: observation *values*



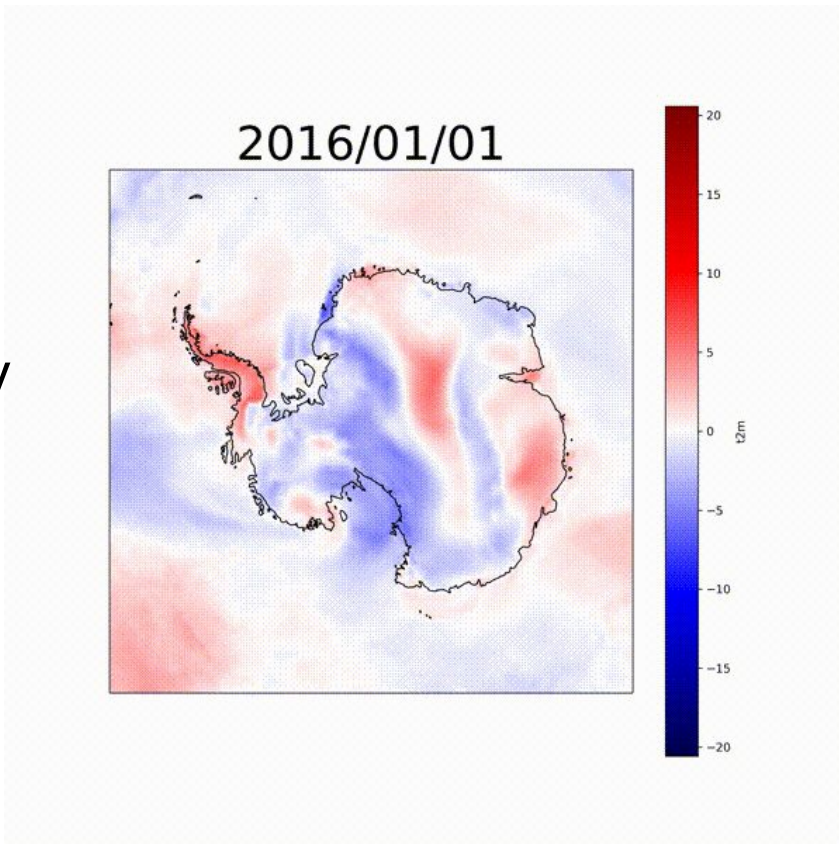
Problem set-up and the ConvGNP



- ✓ Learns to output arbitrary mean & covariance functions given context data
- ✓ Inference scale linearly with dataset size

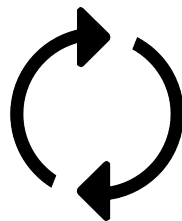
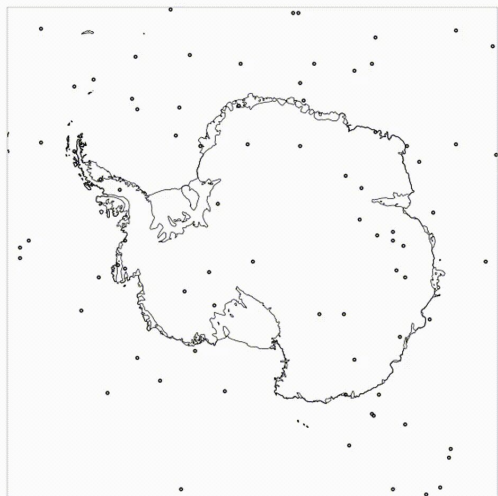
Training the ConvGNP

We train a ConvGNP to spatially interpolate ERA5 daily-average 2-metre temperature anomaly



Training the ConvGNP

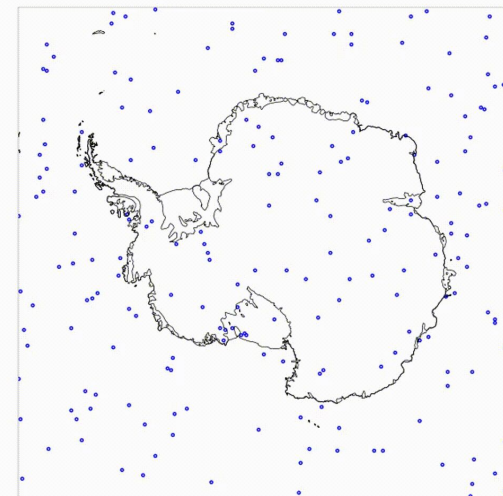
ERA5 2m temperature anomaly **context** points



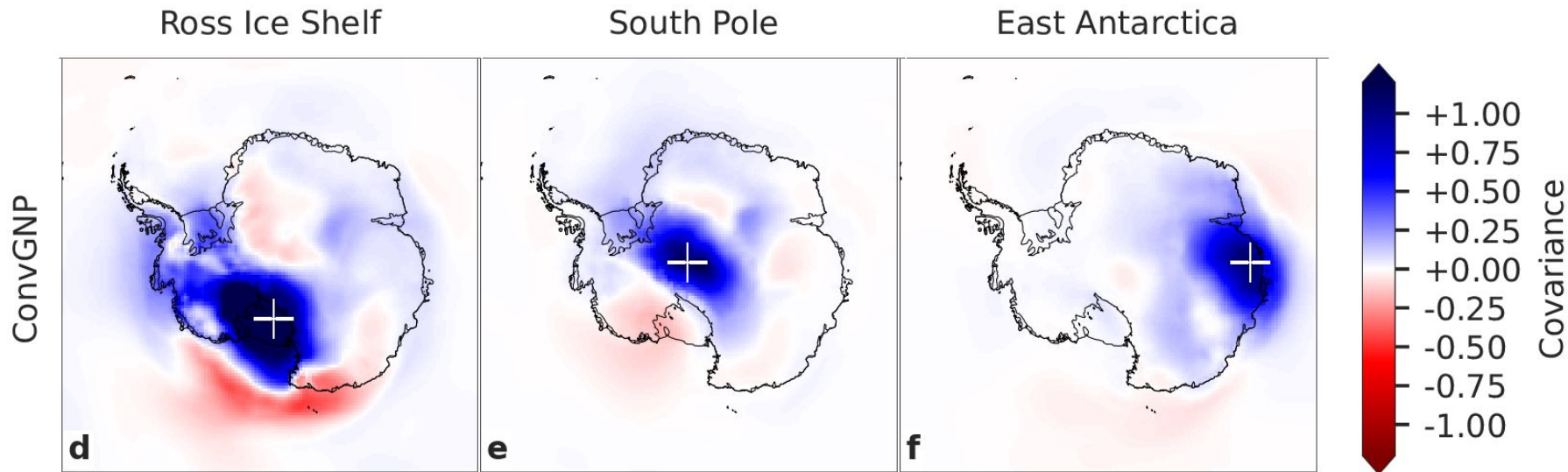
Train ~4 million parameters to maximise target probability

ConvGNP

ERA5 2m temperature anomaly **target** points

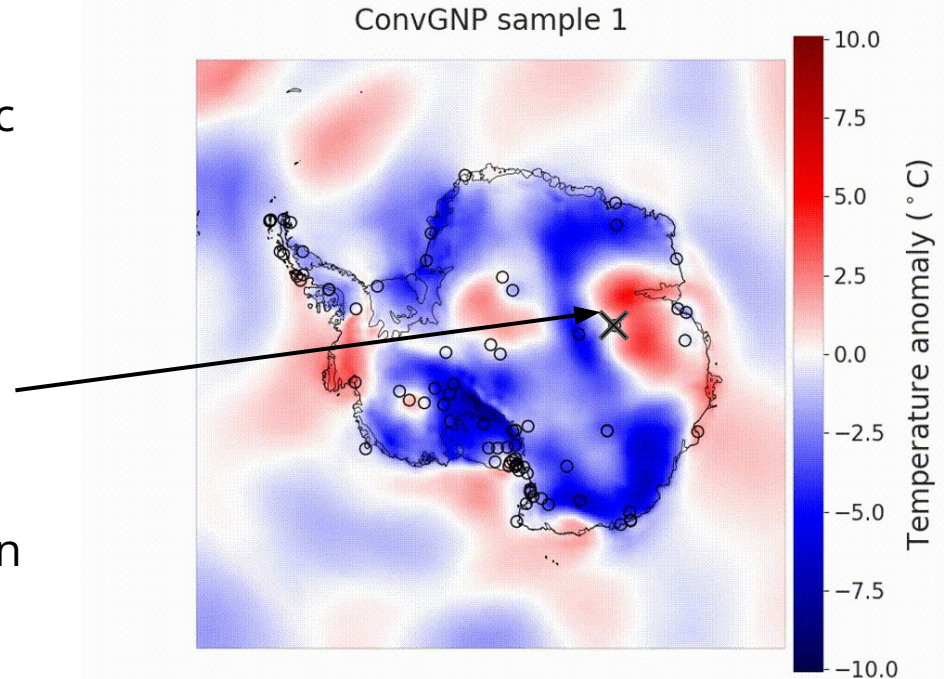


The ConvGNP learns non-stationary covariance, $k(x_1, x_2)$



Sensor placement experiment

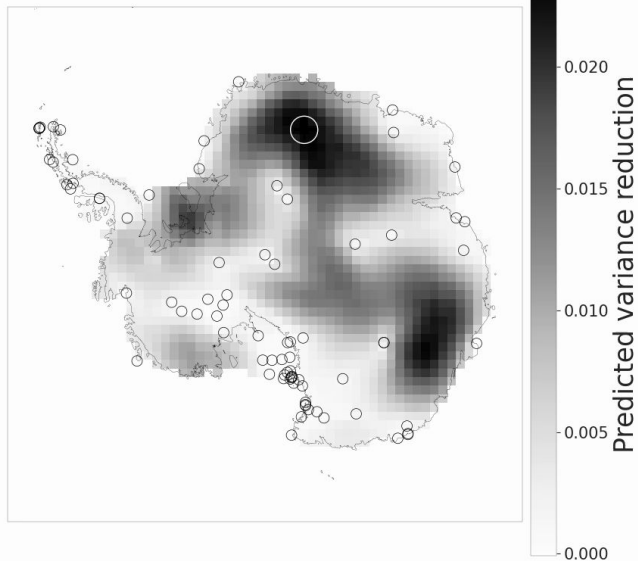
- 1) Initialise with ERA5 context points (○) fixed at real Antarctic station locations
- 2) $\alpha(x)$ = predicted change in variance across continent with query observation at x appended to context set
- 3) Append best query observation to context set and repeat



The ConvGNP finds highly informative sensor placements

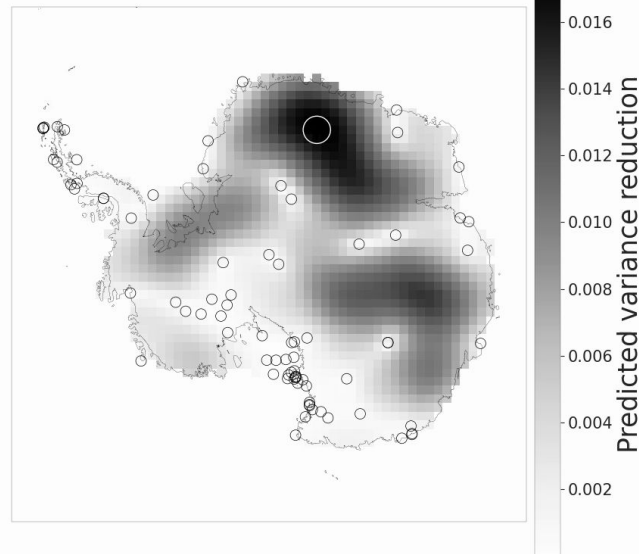
ConvGNP

Station 1



GP baseline

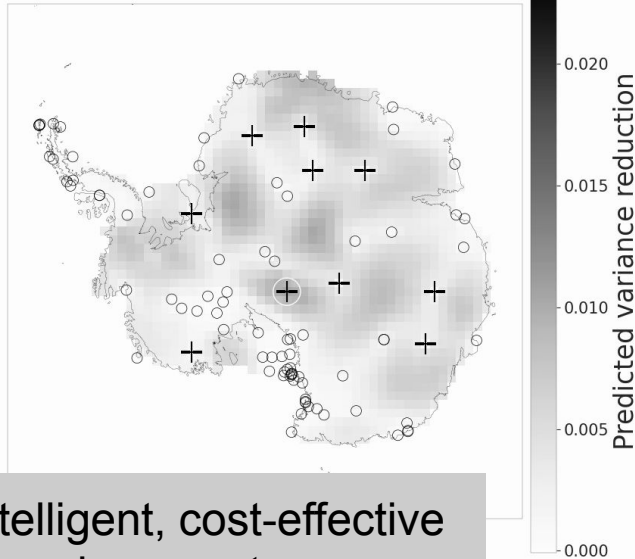
Station 1



The ConvGNP finds highly informative sensor placements

ConvGNP

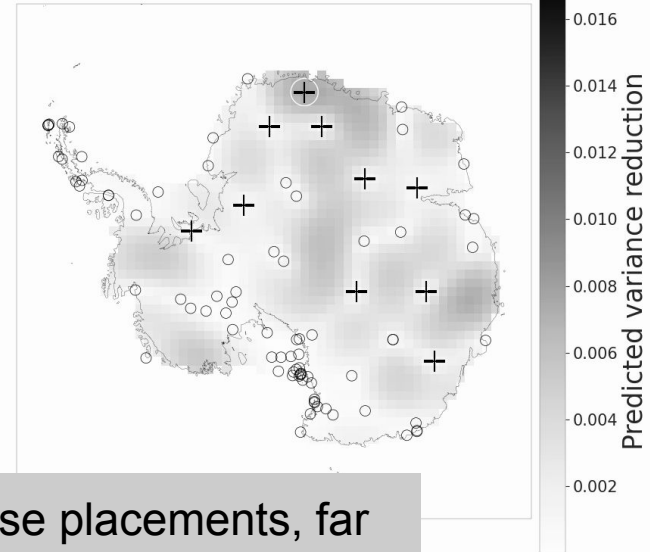
Station 10



Intelligent, cost-effective placements

GP baseline

Station 10



Diffuse placements, far away from current stations



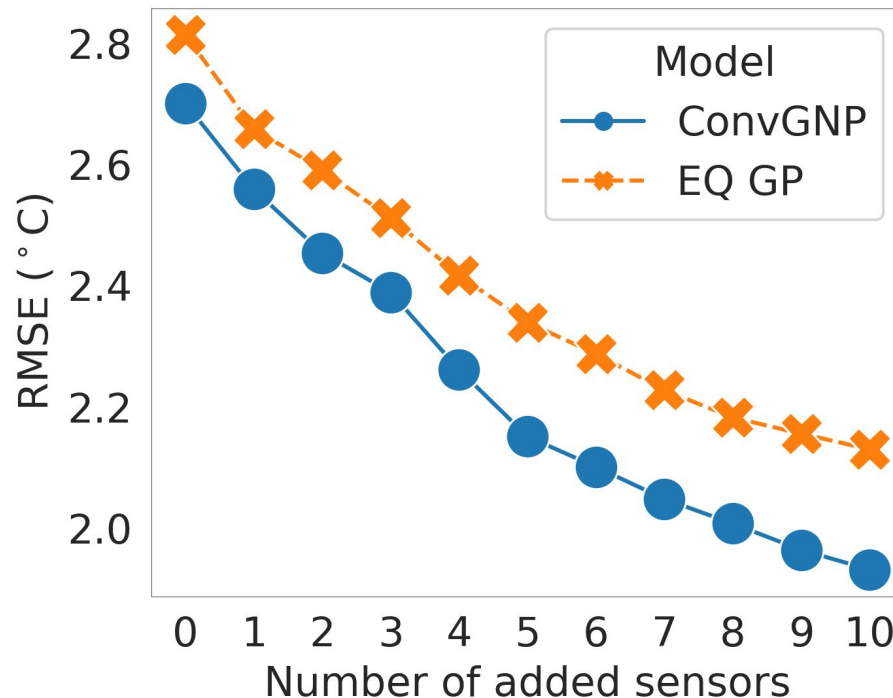
The ConvGNP finds highly informative sensor placements

Reveal ground truth to models in order of proposals.

ConvGNP:

- ✓ starts off with better RMSE
- ✓ reduces its error faster

(see paper for probabilistic metrics)



Limitations

1. Our training procedure: Model learns from reanalysis, not real observations
2. ConvGNP: Data hungry (needs to *learn how to condition on data*)

Some future work

- Sim2Real by fine-tuning on real observations (Jonas Scholz's Cambridge MPhil project)
- Python package (`deepsensor`)
- Propose sensor *trajectories* for AUVs





The future = ConvGNP as a Digital Twin component?



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Thanks for listening!

Pre-print

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Contact



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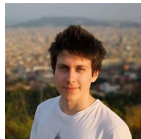


[tom_r_andersson](https://twitter.com/tom_r_andersson)

People



Wessel
Bruinsma



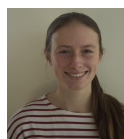
Stratis
Markou



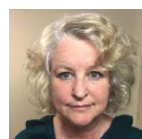
James
Requiema



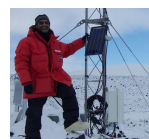
Alejandro
Coca-Castro



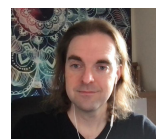
Anna
Vaughan



Anna-Louise
Ellis



Matthew
Lazzara



Dani Jones



Scott Hosking



Rich Turner

Places



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Appendix



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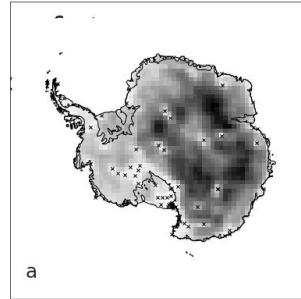
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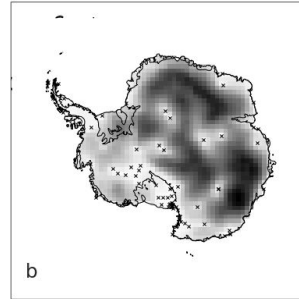
The ConvGNP accurately predicts true performance gain

Uncertainty-based
ConvGNP **prediction**

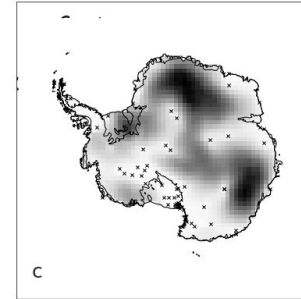
Spatial pattern
(joint) probability



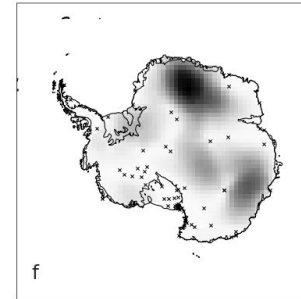
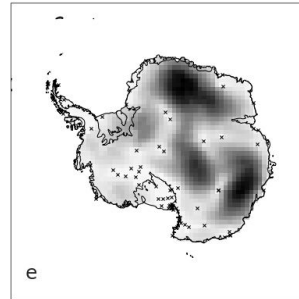
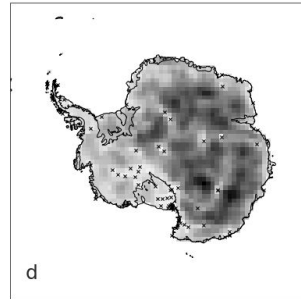
Point-wise (marginal)
probability



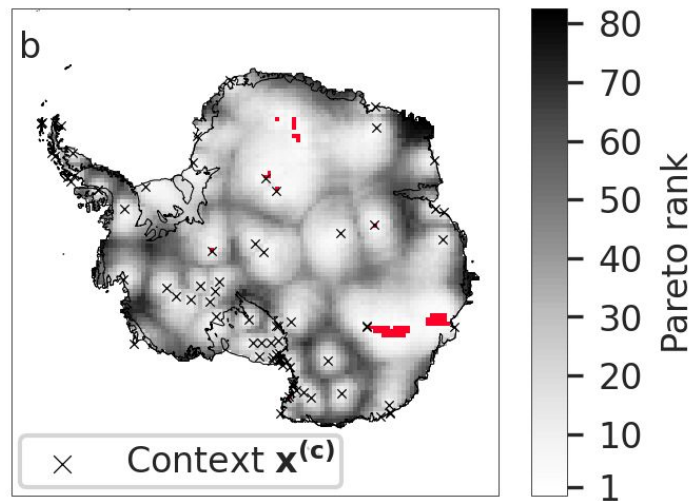
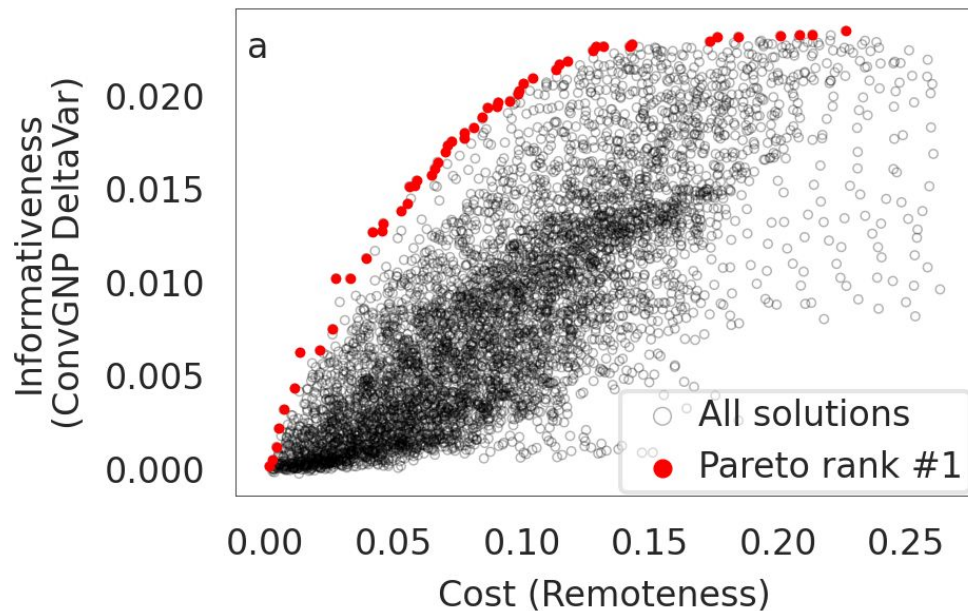
RMSE



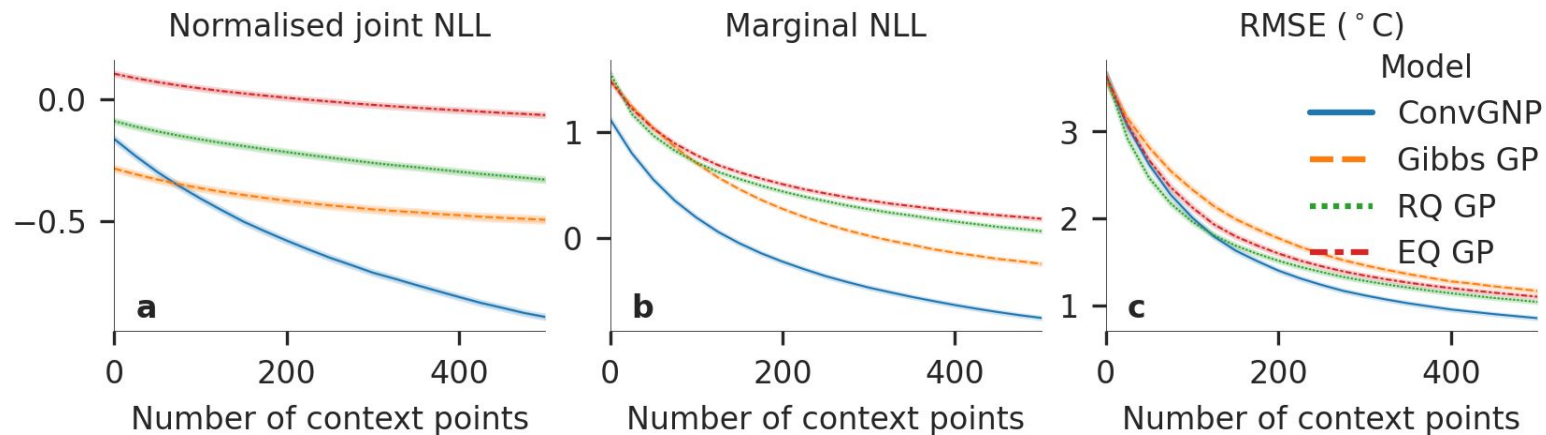
True ConvGNP
performance gain



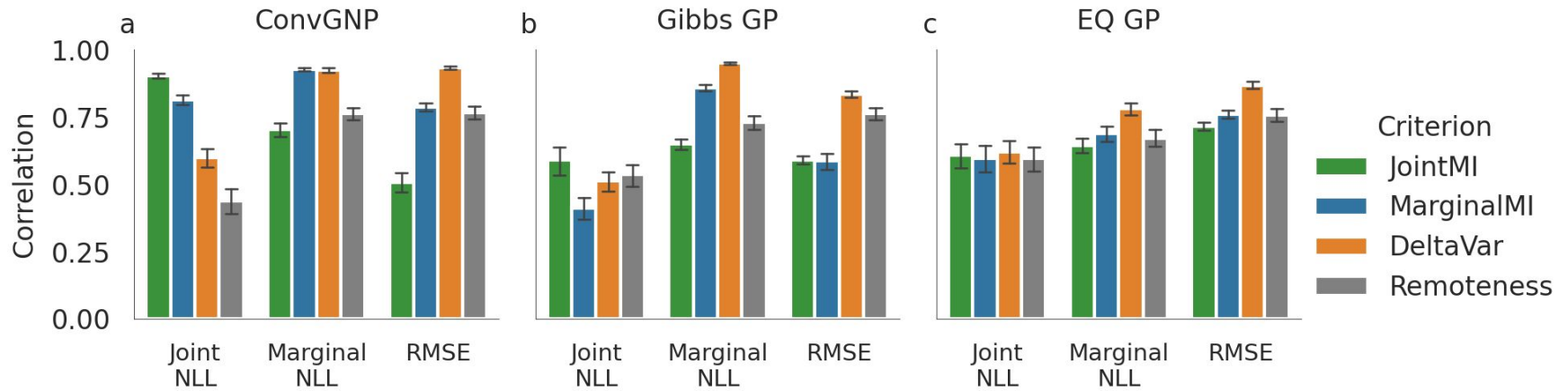
Trading off informativeness with cost



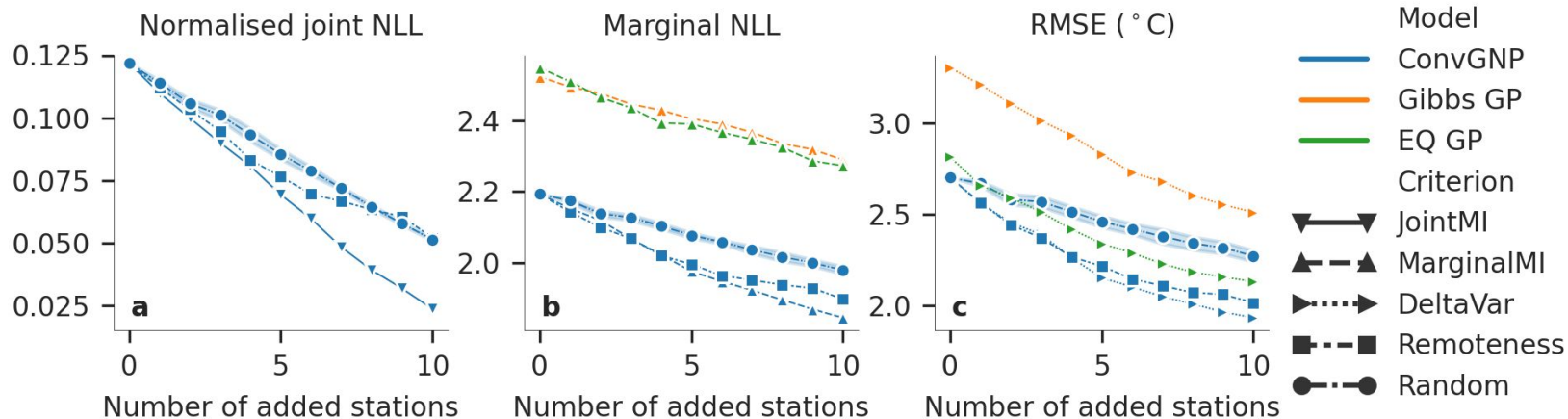
Regression results on unseen data (2018-2019)



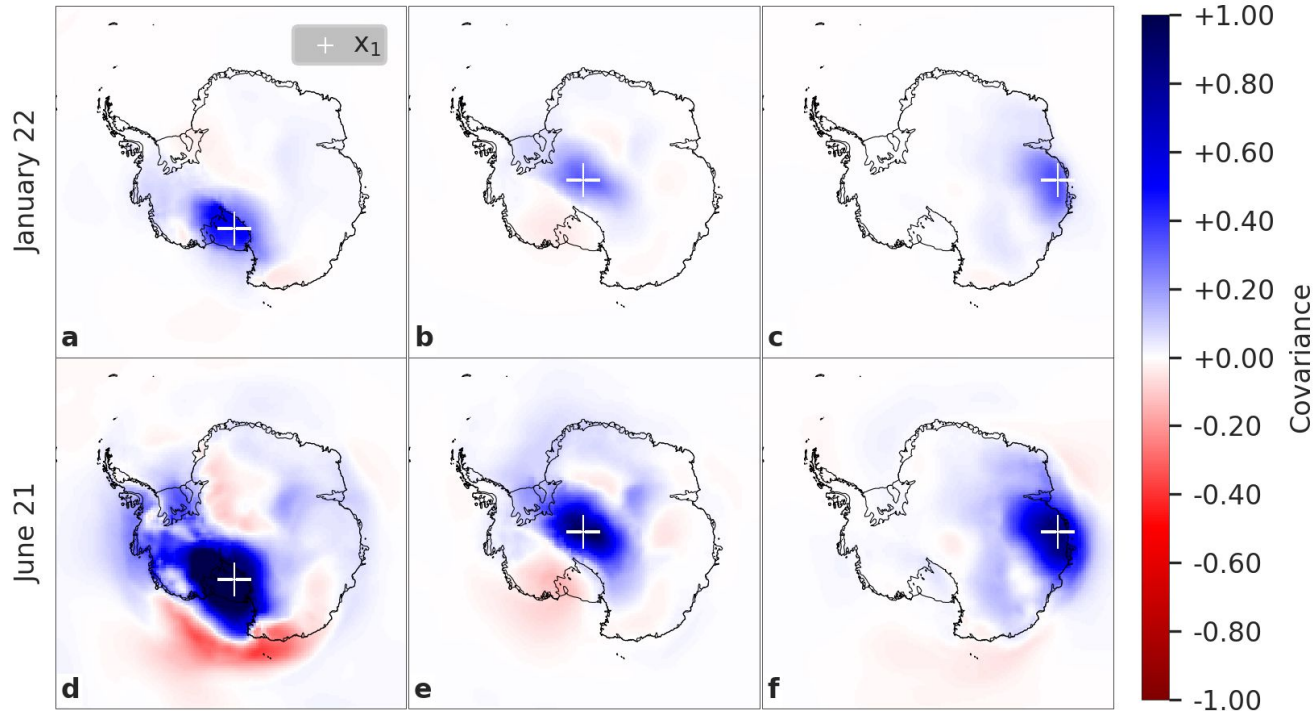
Oracle acquisition function results



Sensor placement results



The ConvGNP learns seasonally-varying non-stationary covariance

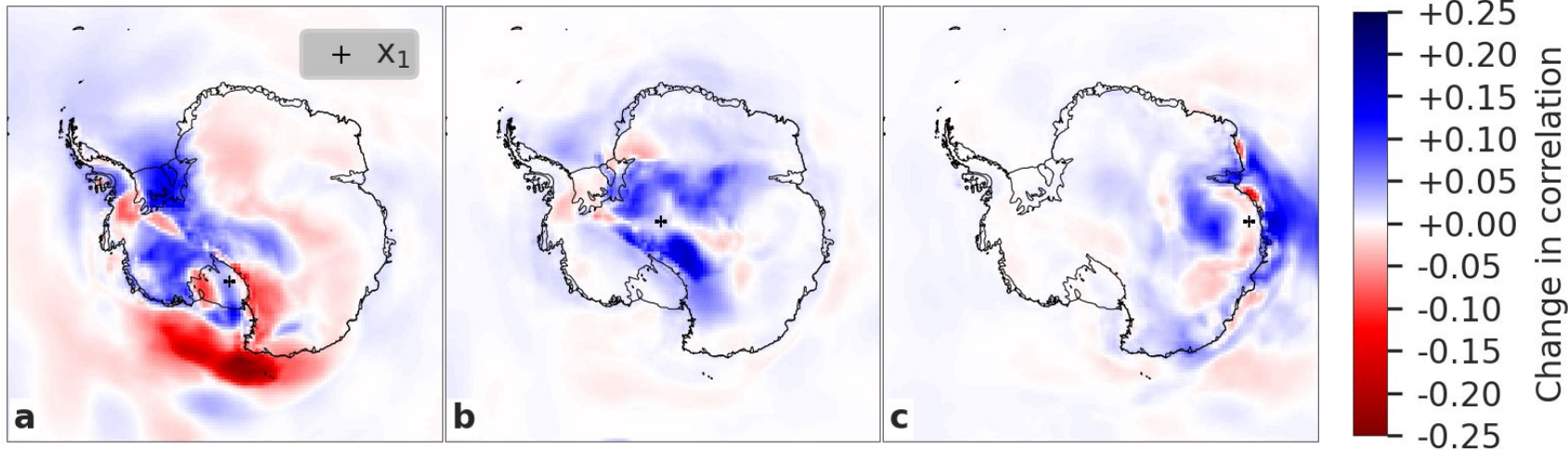


The ConvGNP learns seasonally-varying correlation

Ross Ice Shelf

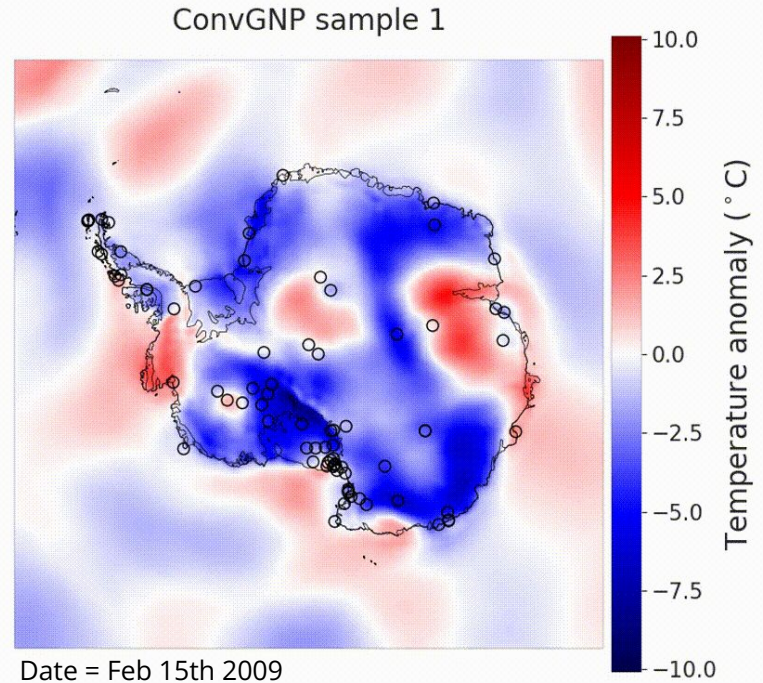
South Pole

East Antarctica

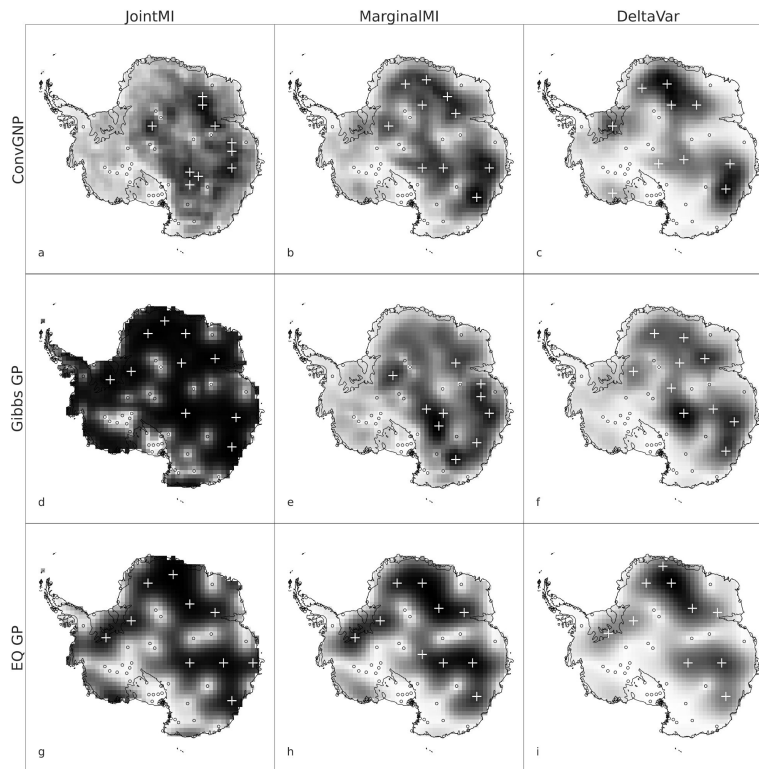


After training, the ConvGNP extrapolates plausible scenarios away from data

ConvGNP samples with ERA5 context points (○) fixed at real Antarctic station locations



Comparison of models and acquisition function



Comparison/integration of ML and physics-based observing system design

Numerical modelling approach	Machine learning analogue(?)
Observing system experiments (OSEs)	Variable ablation interpretability techniques
Adjoint modelling	Saliency analysis using backpropagation
Ensemble sensitivity analysis (ESA)	Uncertainty-based active learning (<u>our work</u>)



Neural process timeline

- 2018: M. Garnelo et al., “Conditional Neural Processes.” *ICML*
- 2020: J. Gordon et al., “Convolutional Conditional Neural Processes.” *ICLR*
- 2021: W.P. Bruinsma et al., “The Gaussian Neural Process.” *AABI*
- 2022: S. Markou et al., “Practical Conditional Neural Processes via Tractable Dependent Predictions.” *ICLR*
- 2022: A. Vaughan et al., “Convolutional Conditional Neural Processes for Local Climate Downscaling.” *GMD*
- 2023: T.R. Andersson et al., “Environmental Sensor Placement with Convolutional Gaussian Neural Processes.” *EDS*, *in review* (our work)

