

DEEP LEARNING APPROACHES TO ELUCIDATE PHYTOPLANKTONIC CLIMATE INDUCED VARIABILITY

(ANR PRC DREAM, 2023-27)

Biogeochemistry

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Physics- Climate projections



M. Lengaigne

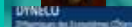


S. Kwatra

Ecology



M. Sourisseau



D. Raitos

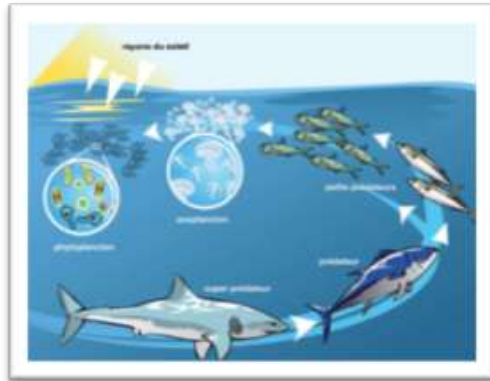


M. Messié



M. Roux

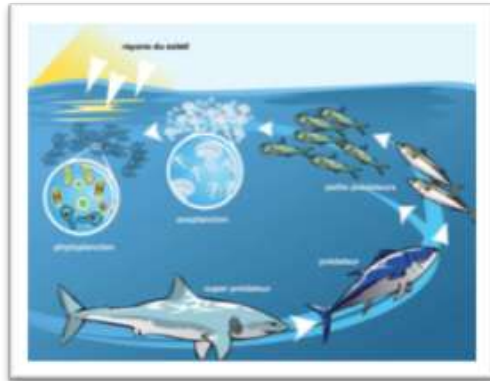
Context: Why do we care about phytoplankton ?



Support the oceanic foodweb

- Impact on the upper trophic levels

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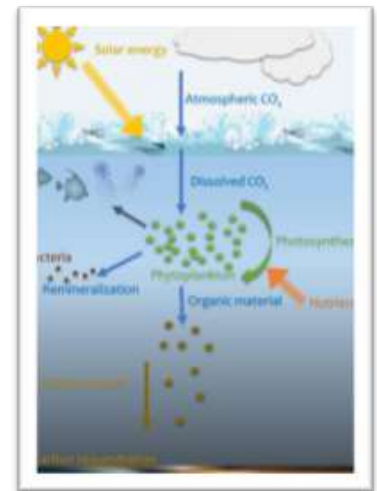


Support the oceanic foodweb

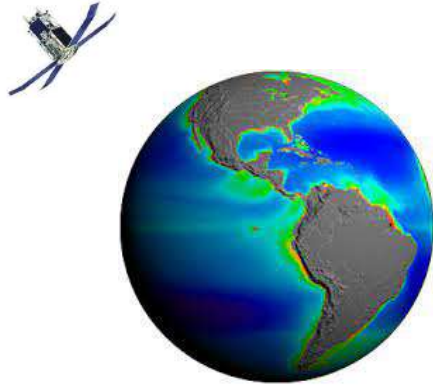
- Impact on the upper trophic levels

Key role in the global carbon cycle

- Sequestration of 2/3 of antropogenic Carbon (biological carbon pump; Takahashi et al., 2009)
- Production ½ of O₂ on earth



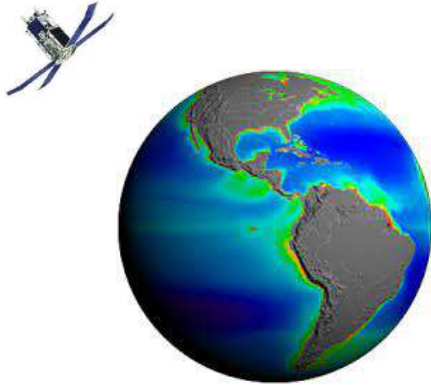
Satellite observations



In situ observations



Satellite observations

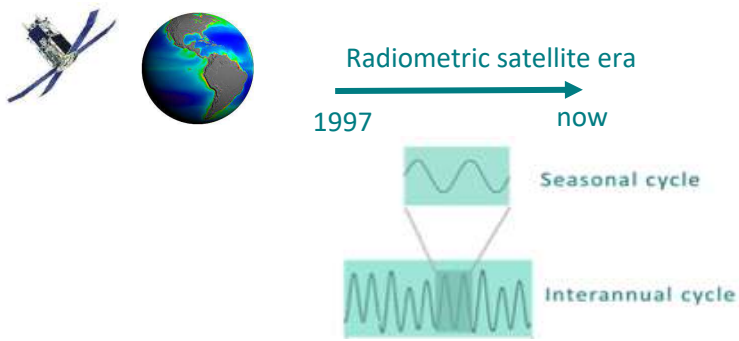


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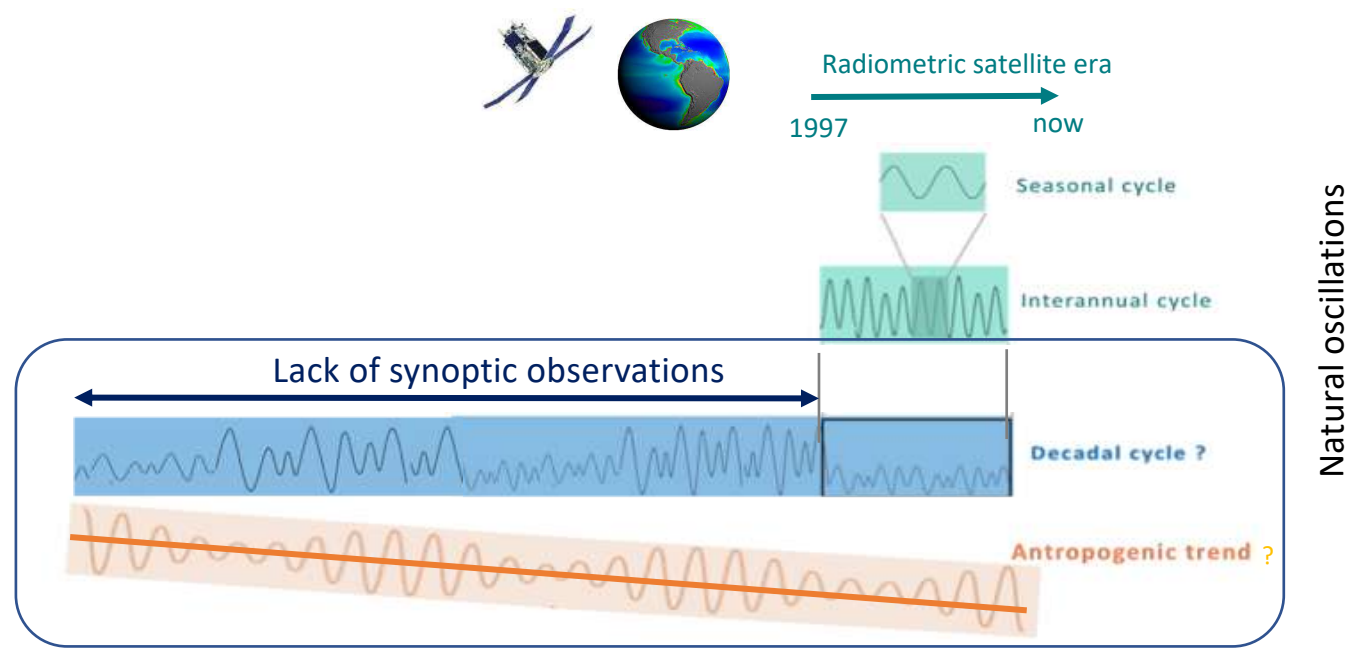
Numerical modelling



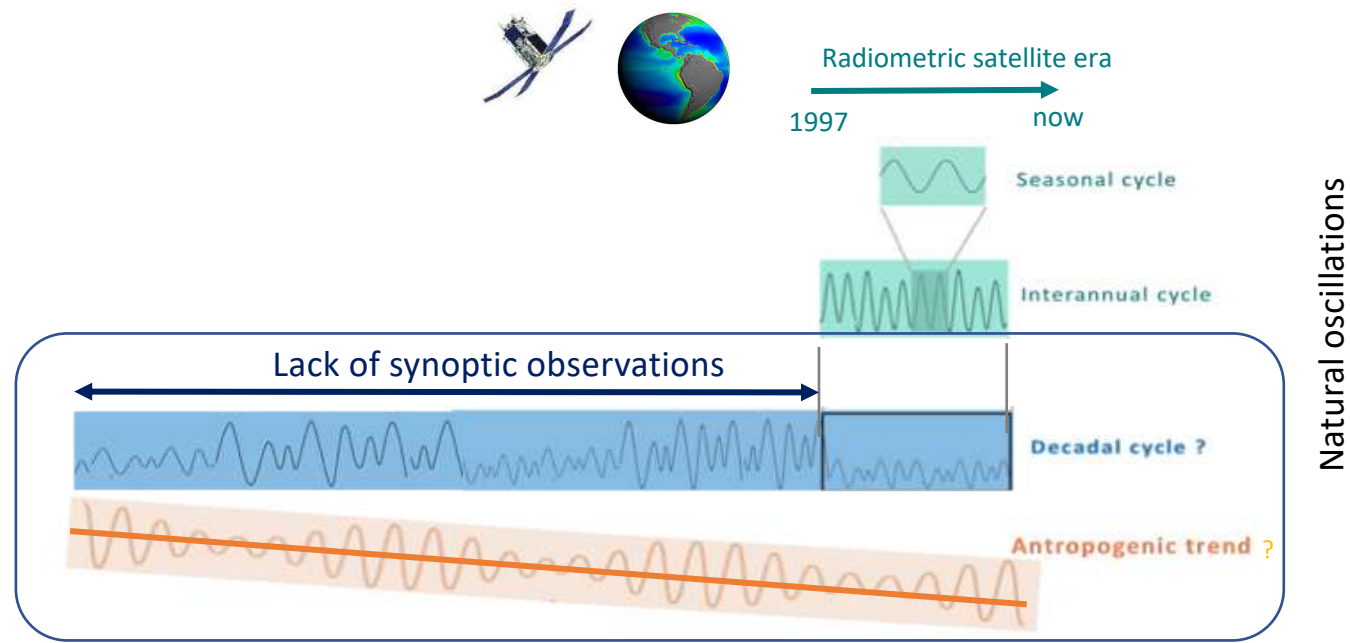


Natural oscillations

?



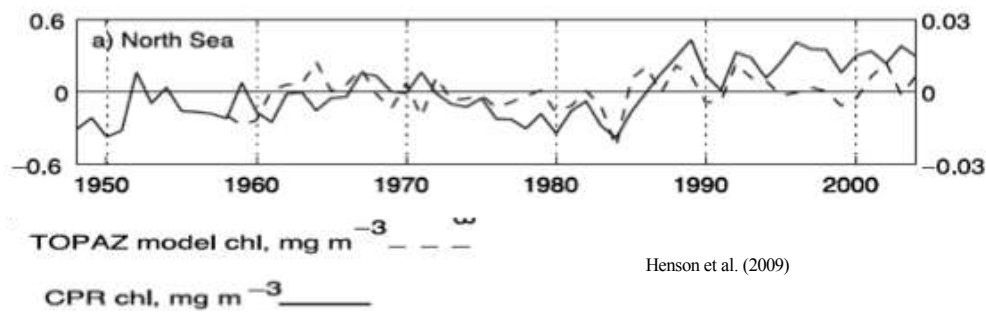
scientific lock 1: • Too short satellite obs. time-series



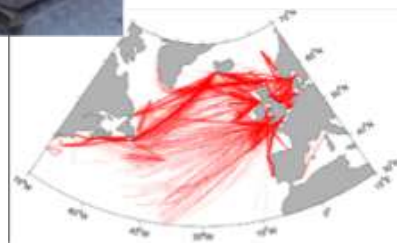
scientific lock 1:

Aim 1:

- Too short satellite obs. time-series
- Identify the natural oscillations vs. anthropic trend
- Understand the underlying BGC-physical processes

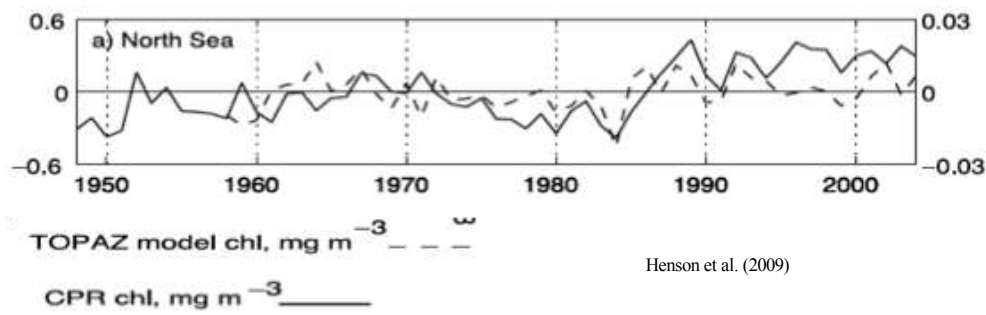


Henson et al. (2009)

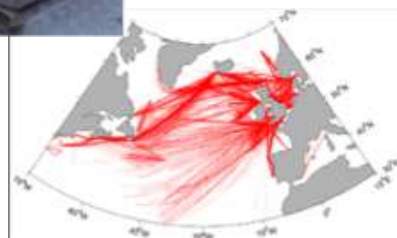


Continuous Plankton Recorder (CPR) since 1960

scientific lock 2: • Difficulty in parameterizing biology in BGC models (i.e., multi-decadal and regime shifts)



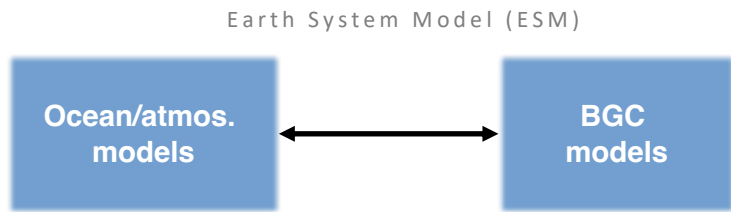
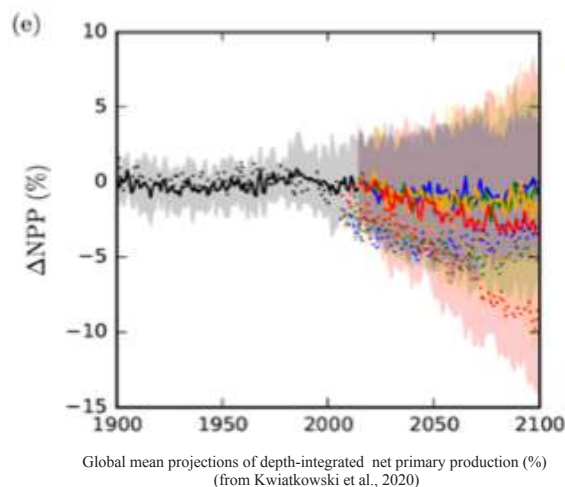
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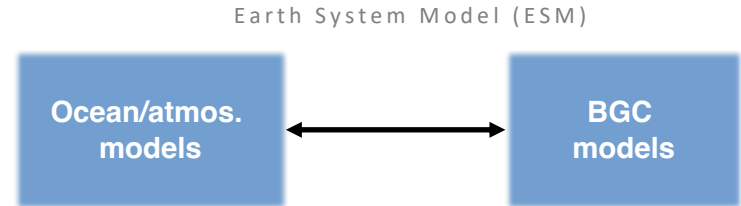
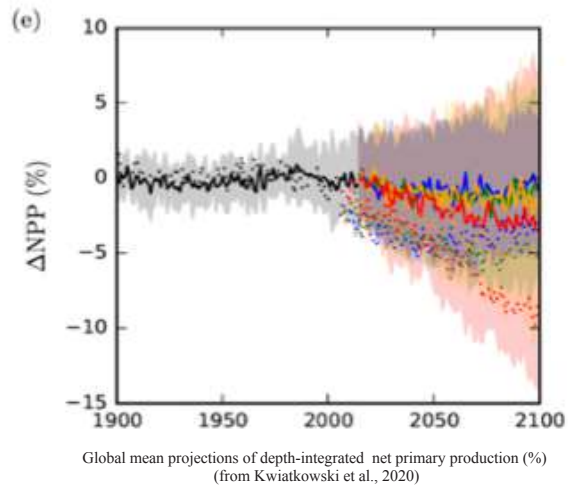
scientific lock 2: • Difficulty in parameterizing biology in BGC models (i.e., multi-decadal and regime shifts)

Aim 2: • Better understand biotic and abiotic interactions on the phyto- & zoo plankton biomass and communities



scientific lock 3:

- Wide cone of uncertainty on climate projections



scientific lock 3:

- Wide cone of uncertainty on climate projections

Aim 3:

- Quantification of ESM's uncertainty related to physical forcing & to biogeochemical model formulation
- Identification of physical processes

Aim:

- assess multi-decadal variability & trends of phytoplankton biomass
- Understand the underlying physical and BGC processes



WP1 Improve the deep learning architectures through various emulators

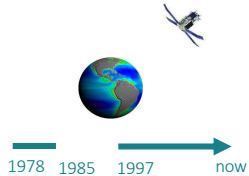
- Data-driven: $Y = f(X)$
- Ordinary and Partial Differential Equations:
 $\partial_t Y = f(\partial_t X), \quad \partial_t Y = f(\partial_t X, \partial_t Y) \dots$

Aim:

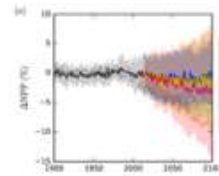
- assess multi-decadal variability & trends of phytoplankton biomass
- Understand the underlying physical and BGC processes



WP2a: reconstruct past multi-decadal reconstruction at global scale



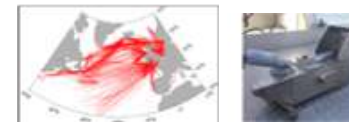
WP3: quantify physical & bgc uncertainties in climate models



WP1 Improve the deep learning architectures through various emulators

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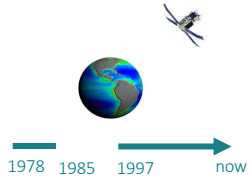
WP2b: better understand the link between phyto and zooplankton biomass and communities



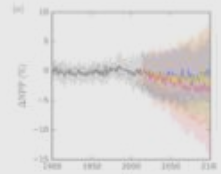
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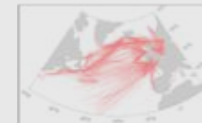
WP3: quantify physical & bgc uncertainties in climate models

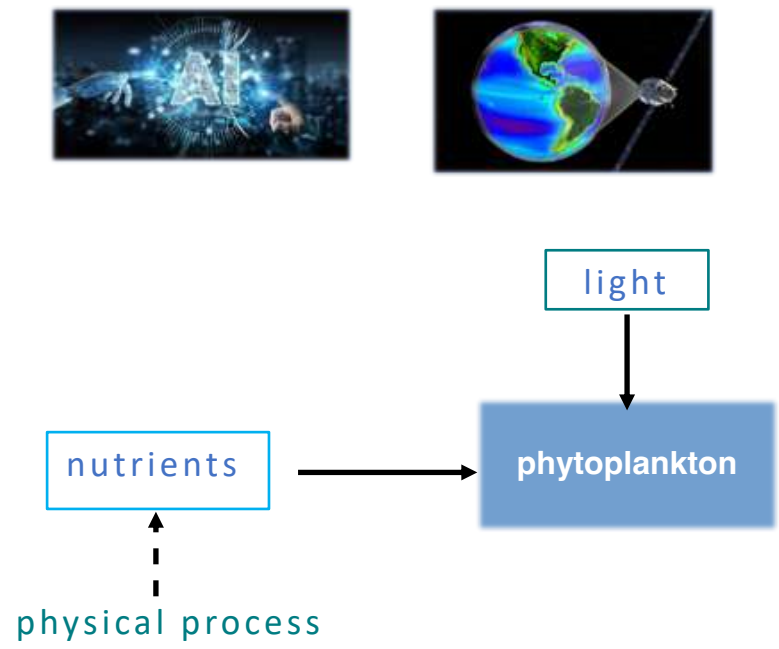


WP1 Improve the deep learning architectures through various emulators

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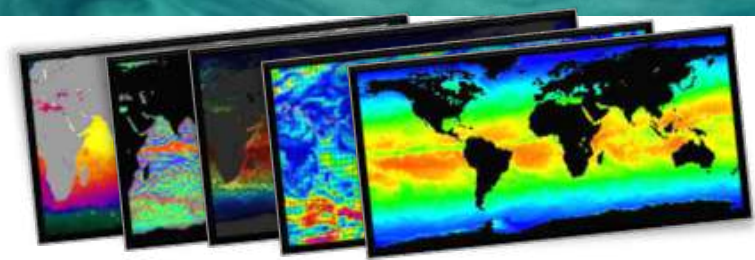
WP2b: better understand the link between phyto and zooplankton biomass and communities



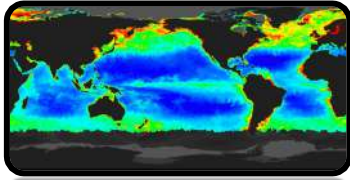


Hypothesis: physically driven at global scale

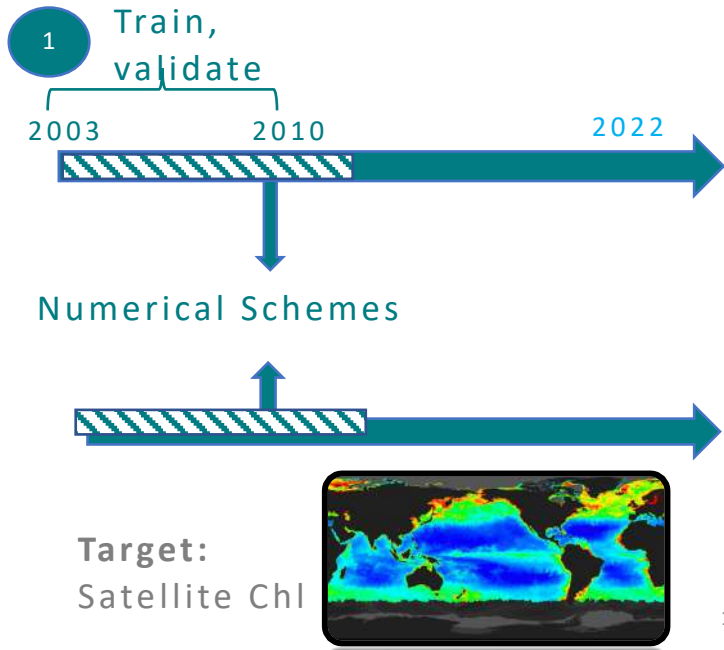
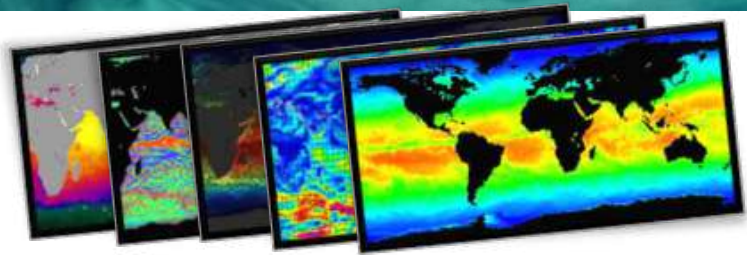
- Physical predictors:**
- Sea surface temperature
 - Sea level anomaly
 - Surface currents
 - Light
 - ...



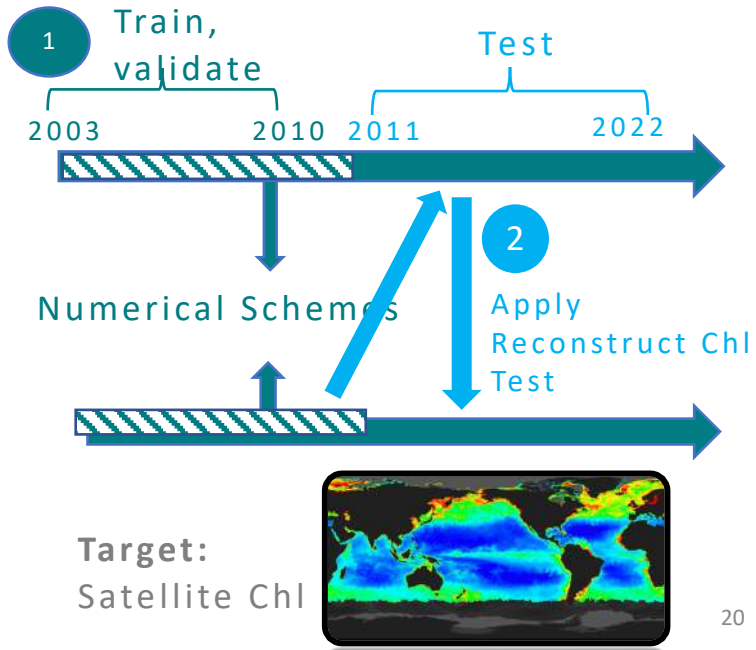
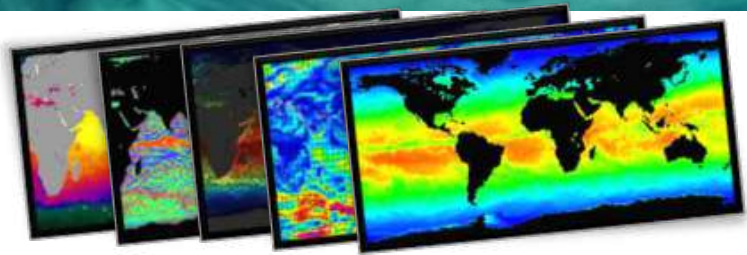
Target:
Satellite Chl



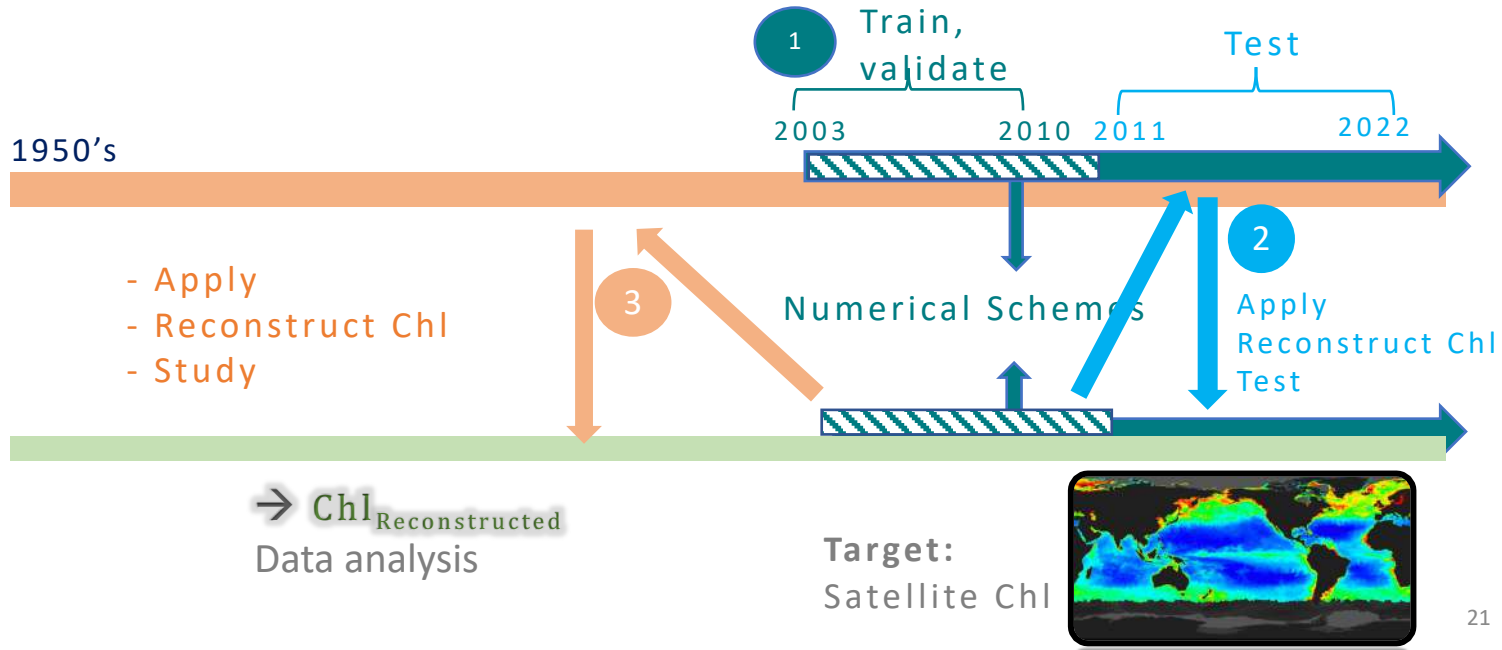
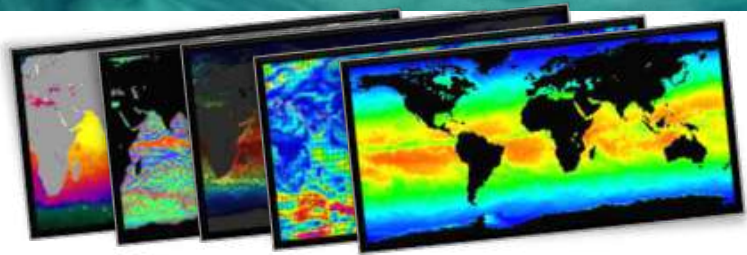
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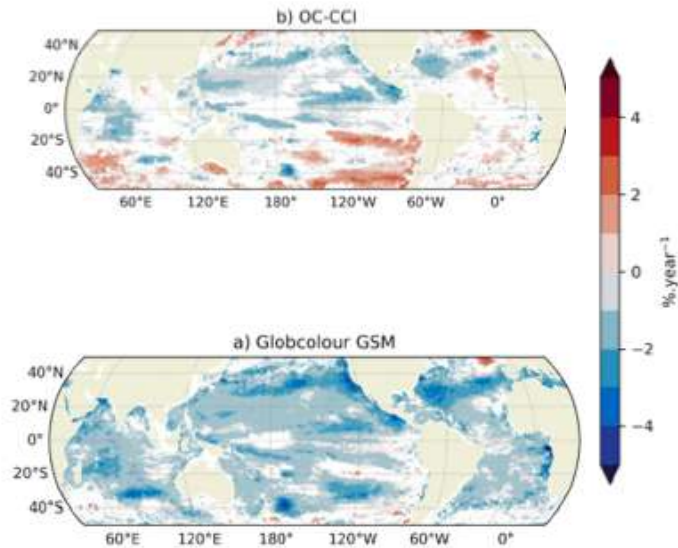
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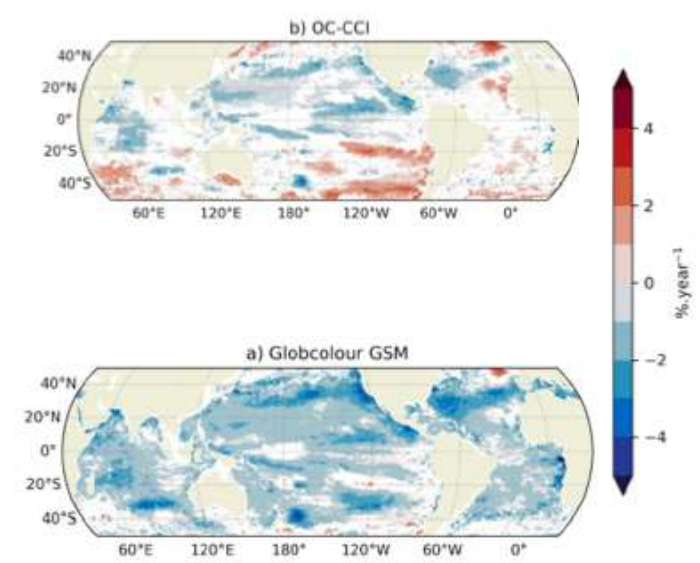
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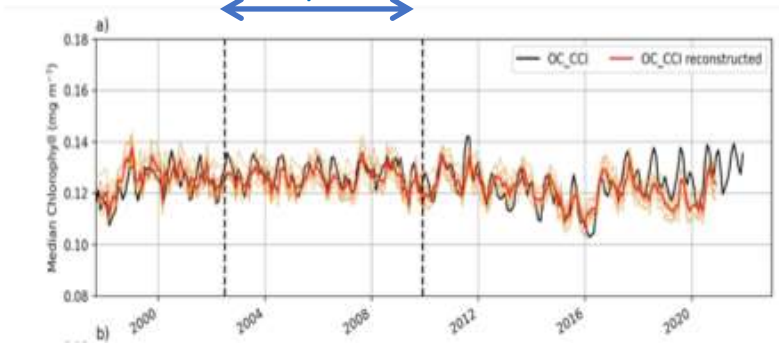
Satellite Chl trends over 2002-2020



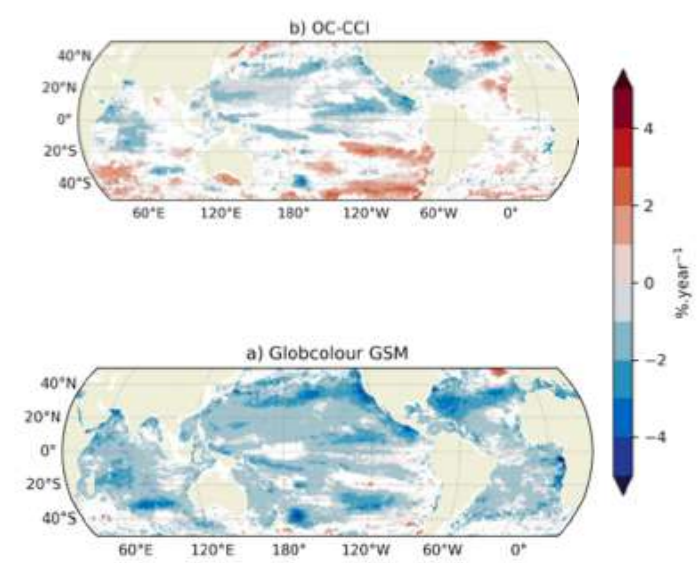
Satellite Chl trends over 2002-2020



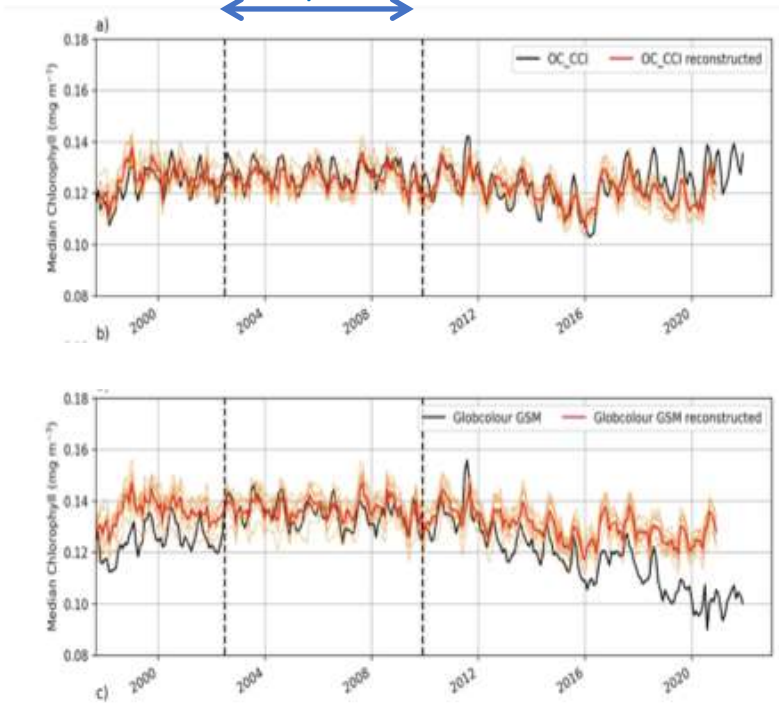
CNN
Train/valid



Satellite Chl trends over 2002-2020



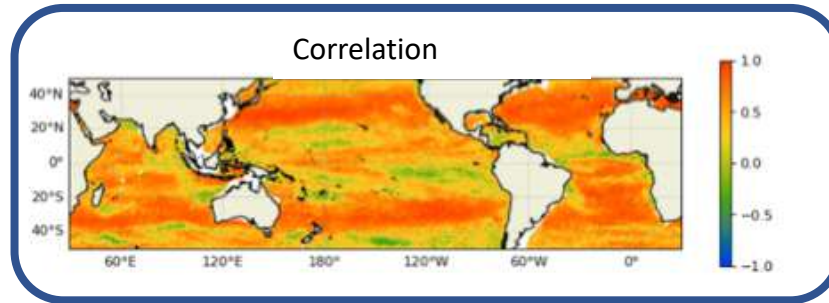
CNN
Train/valid



Still a bias: Underestimation Chl in reconstructed trend

Satellite vs. reconstructed Chl over the test period [2012-2017]

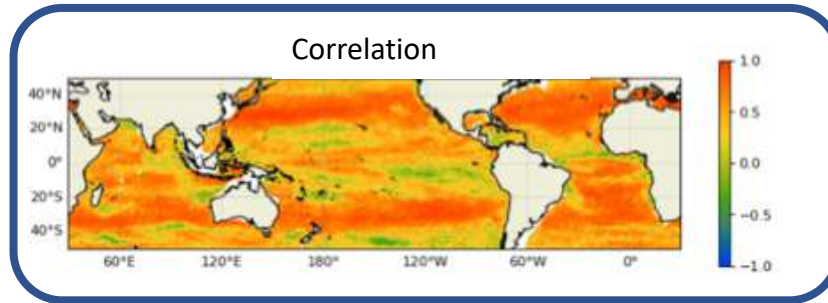
CNN



- Data driven (static) : $Y = f(X)$ (CNN, ConvLSTM, FourCastNet, Unet)

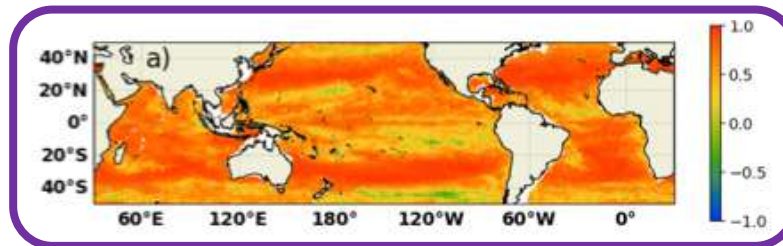
Satellite vs. reconstructed Chl over the test period [2012-2017]

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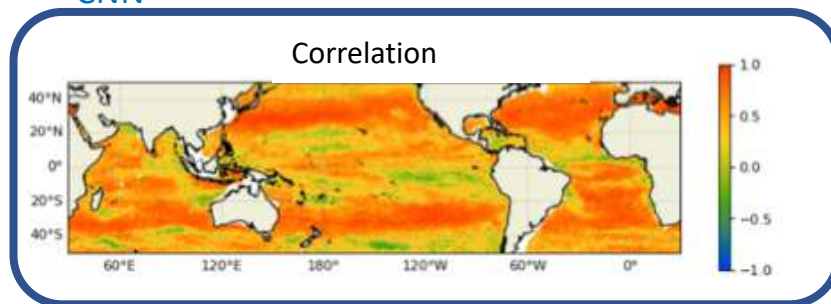
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U-Net



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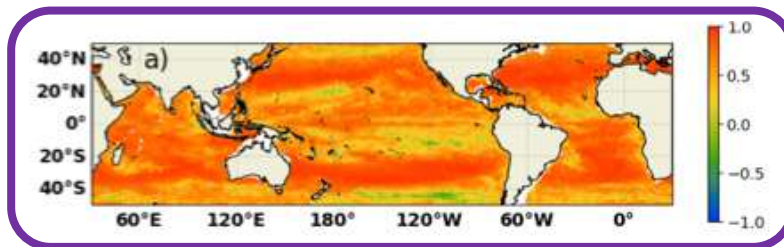
CNN



- Data driven (static) : $Y = f(X)$ (CNN, ConvLSTM, FourCastNet, Unet)
- Sequence to sequence (forecasting): $\partial_t Y = f(\partial_t X)$, $\partial_t Y = f(\partial_t X, \partial_t Y) \dots$ (1 to 6 months)

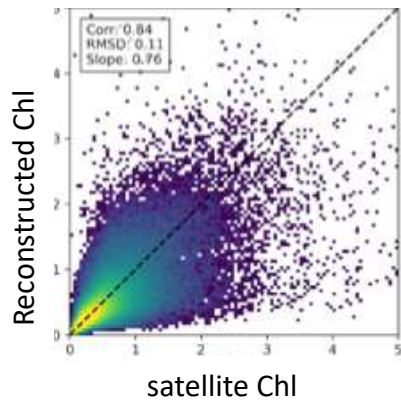
Lakra et al., IEES to be submitted

U-Net



Satellite vs. reconstructed Chl (U-Net) over the test period [2012-2017]

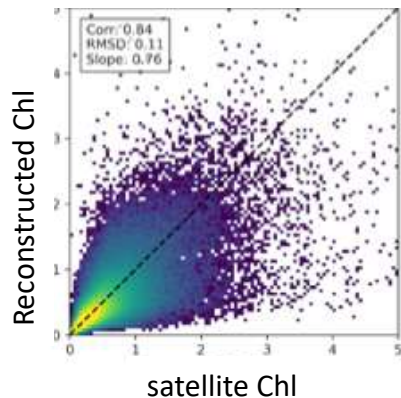
Several predictors +SST (proxy MLD)



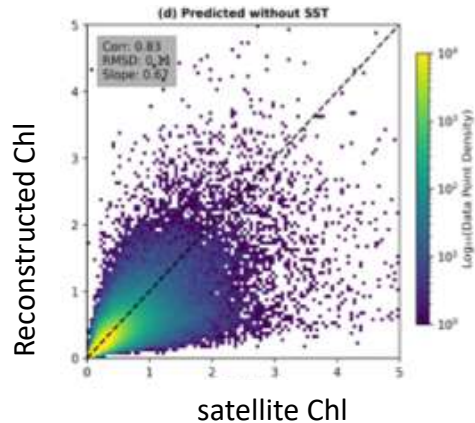
- Reconstruction OK

Satellite vs. reconstructed Chl (U-Net) over the test period [2012-2017]

Several predictors + SST (proxy MLD)



Several predictors + heat flux & wind (MLD forcing)

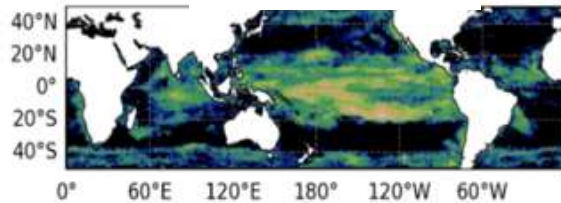


- Reconstruction OK
- Use forcing rather than proxy OK → better understanding of process

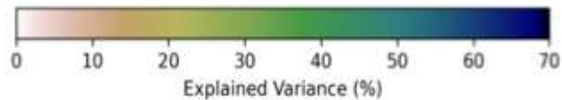
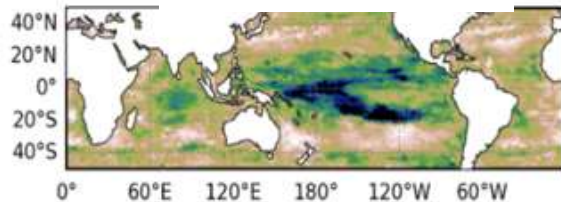
Test period [2012-2017]:

Satellite Chl

Seasonal signal



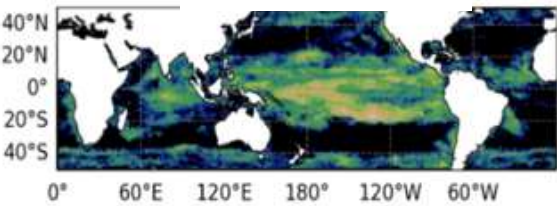
Interannual signal



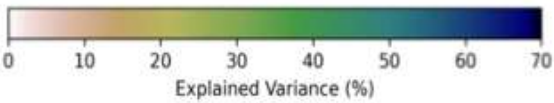
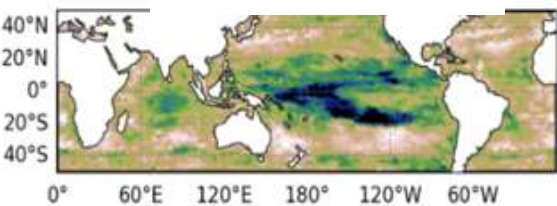
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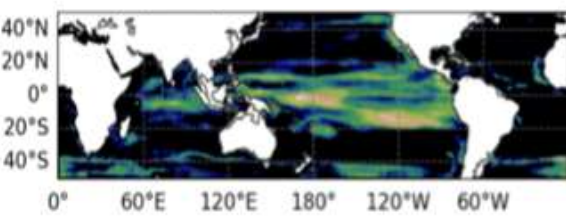


Interannual signal

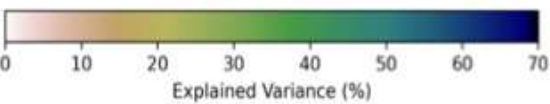
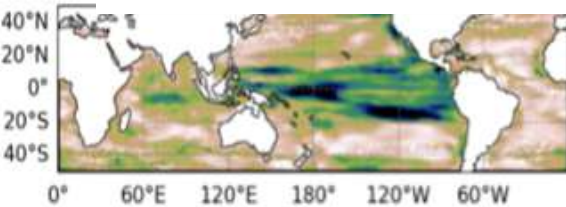


Unet reconstructed Chl

Seasonal signal

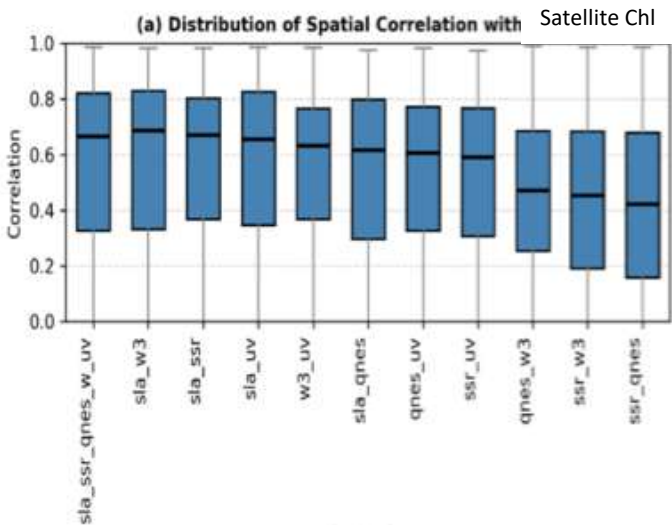


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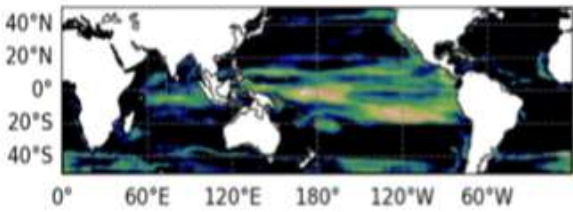
Test period [2012-2017]:

- Investigate physical process

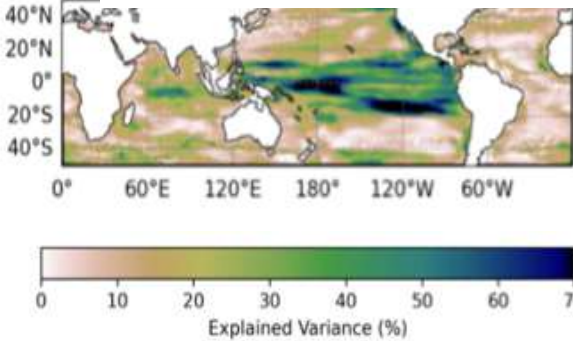


Unet reconstructed Chl

Seasonal signal



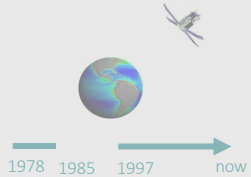
Interannual signal



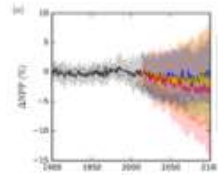
Aim:

- assess multi-decadal variability & trends of phytoplankton biomass
- Understand the underlying physical and BGC processes

WP2a: reconstruct past multi-decadal reconstruction at global scale



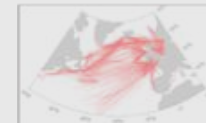
WP3: quantify physical & bgc uncertainties in climate models



WP1 Improve the deep learning architectures through various emulators

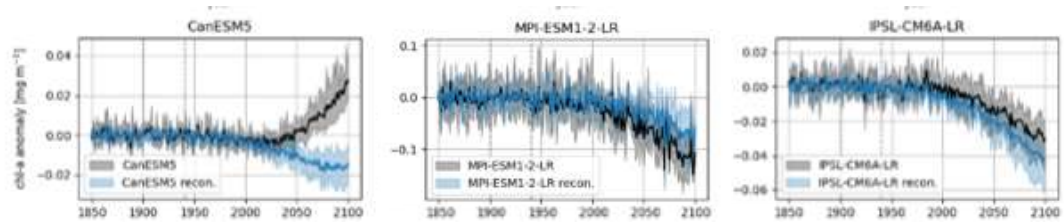
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WP2b: better understand the link between phyto and zooplankton biomass and communities



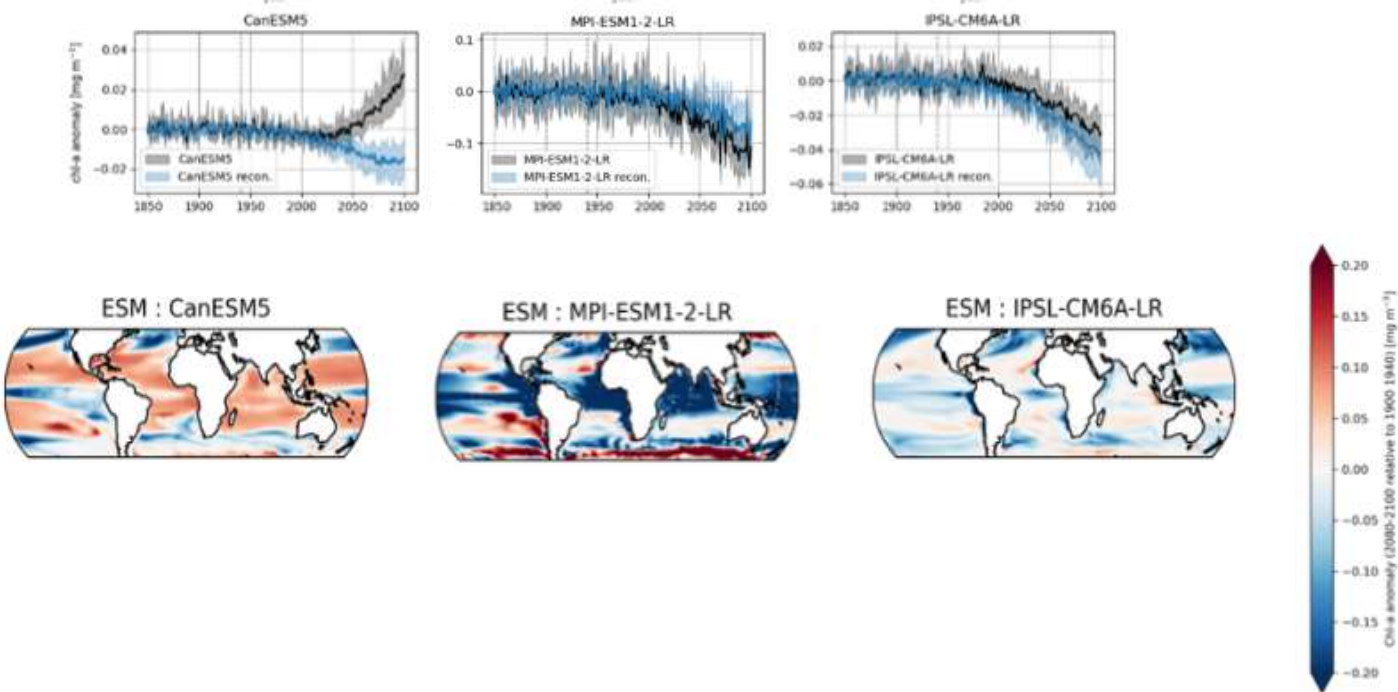
1 Succeed to reconstruct trends in time & space

15 Earth System Models (ESM)



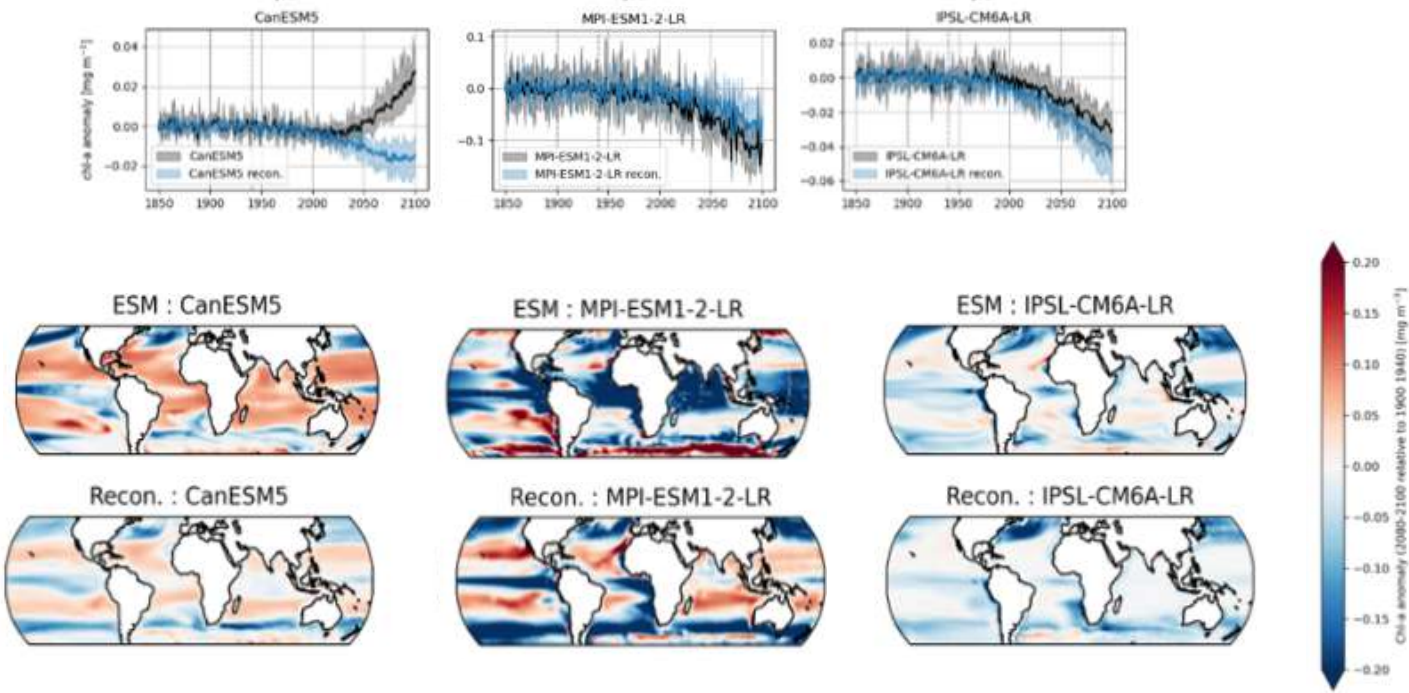
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15 Earth System Models (ESM)



1 Succeed to reconstruct trends in time & space

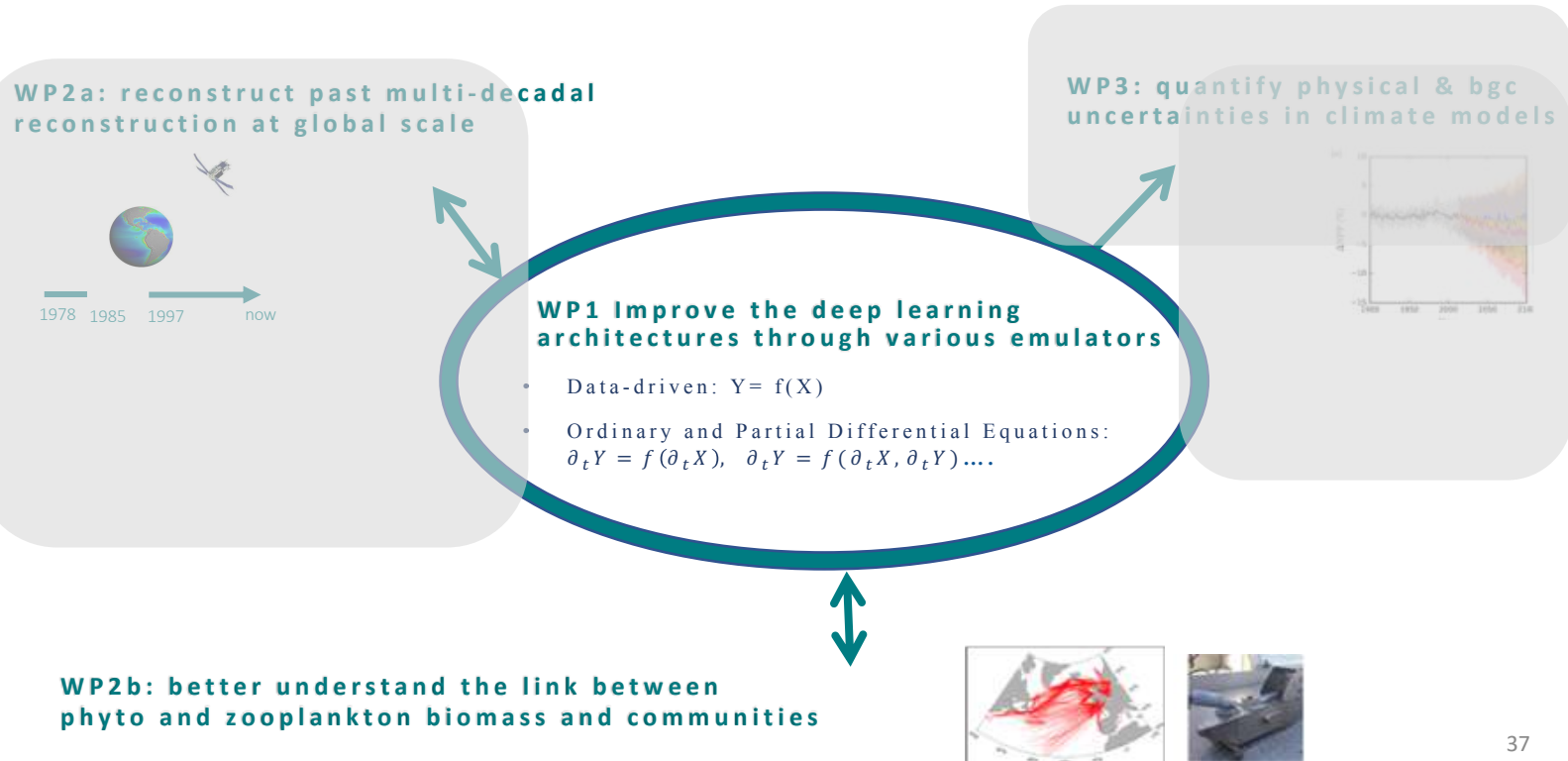
15 Earth System Models (ESM)

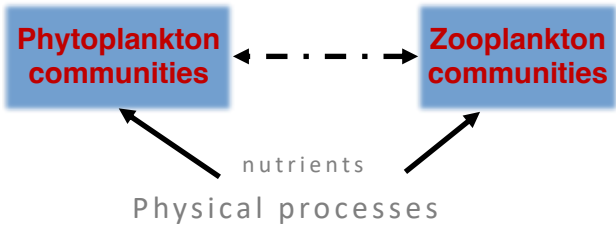


2. Allowed us to deconvolute the physical from BGC signal

Aim:

- assess multi-decadal variability & trends of phytoplankton biomass
- Understand the underlying physical and BGC processes

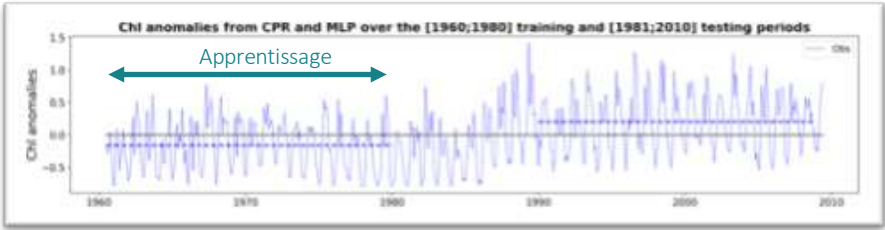


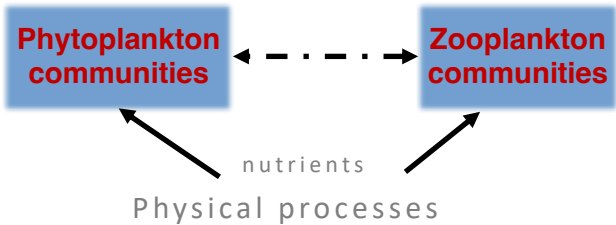


In situ obs. in
contrasted BGC environment:

- Oligotrophic area (Hawaii)
- Coastal upwelling (California)
- High latitudes (North Atlantic)

In situ obs.(Mer du Nord)
Continuous Plankton Recorder (CPR)

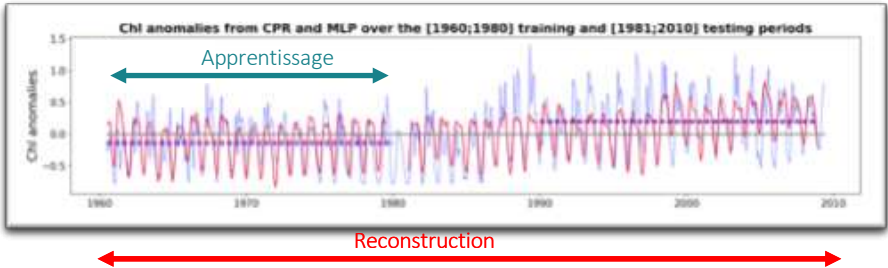




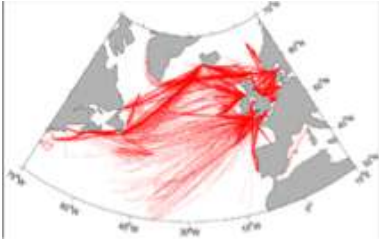
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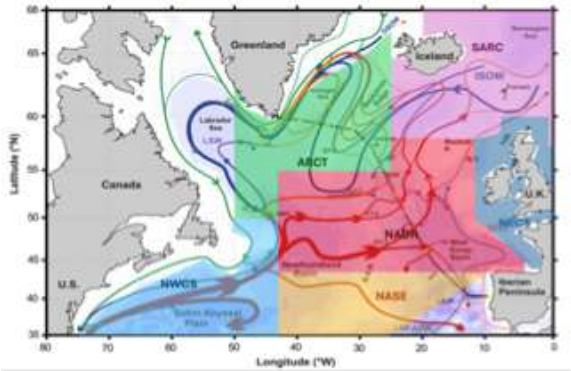
In situ obs. (Mer du Nord)
Continuous Plankton Recorder (CPR)

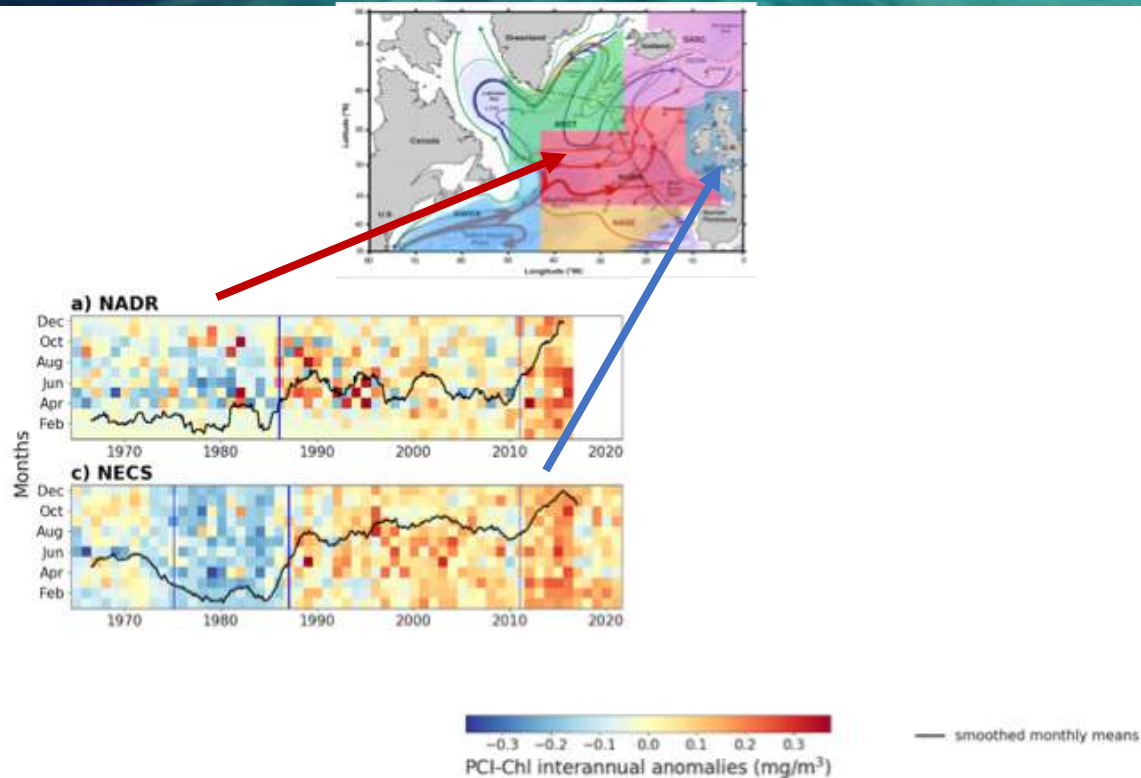


WP2.b: Elucidating abiotic and phyto-zooplankton relationships from *in situ obs*

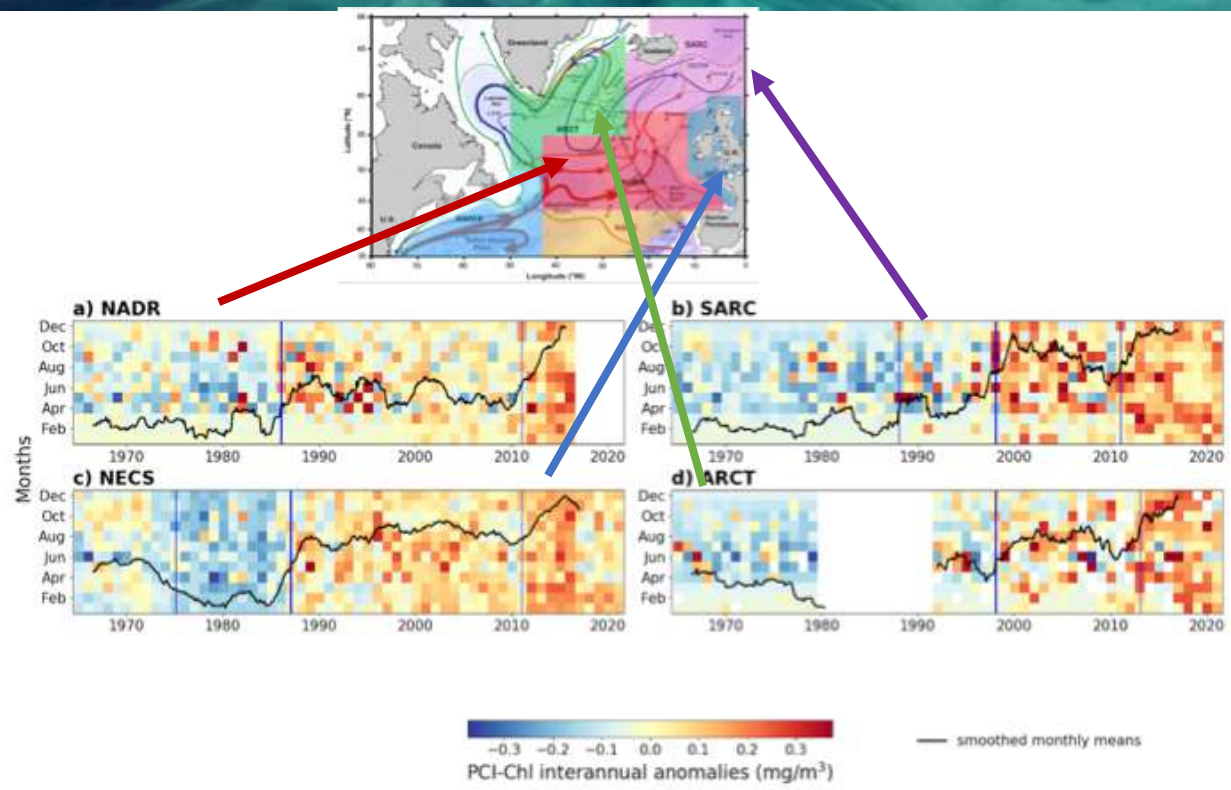


Continuous Plankton Recorder (CPR) dataset (1960-now)





- + changes in phyto & zooplankton communities
- + physical process & climate modes at stake



- + changes in phyto & zooplankton communities
- + physical process & climate modes at stake

Il reste 1,5 ans (2?).

Que reste t'il à faire ?

WP2a: reconstruct past multi-decadal reconstruction at global scale

- Reconstruct decadal scale
- Investigate process (integrated gradient)

WP3: quantify physical & bgc uncertainties in climate models

- Investigate process

WP1 Improve the deep learning architectures through various emulators

- Diffusion model (analogue)

WP2b: better understand the link between phyto and zooplankton biomass and communities

- IA in the different area of the North Atlantic
- In the californian upwelling
- Oligotrophic area (Hawaii)

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION
ANY QUESTIONS?

Ingénieur d'étude 24 mois (au LOPS, brest), possible ouverture de poste
en intelligence artificielle/machine learning appliqué à l'océanographie
Site de l'IRD (elodie.martinez@irdf.fr)

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

ANY QUESTIONS?

Biogeochemistry

Thomas Gorgues



Elodie Martinez



Keerthi Madhavan



Etienne Pauthenet

IA



R. Fablet, L. Dumetz
M. Lakra



O. Pannekoucke



Physics- Climate projections



M. Lengaigne

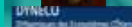


S. Kwatra

Ecology



M. Sourisseau



D. Raitsos

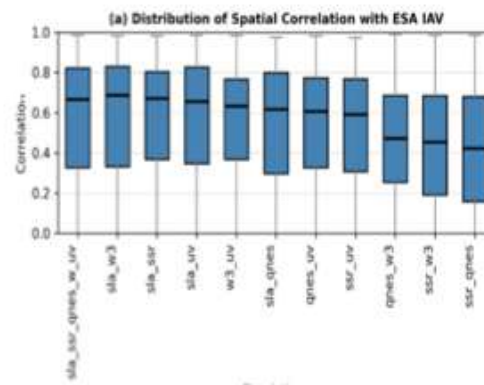
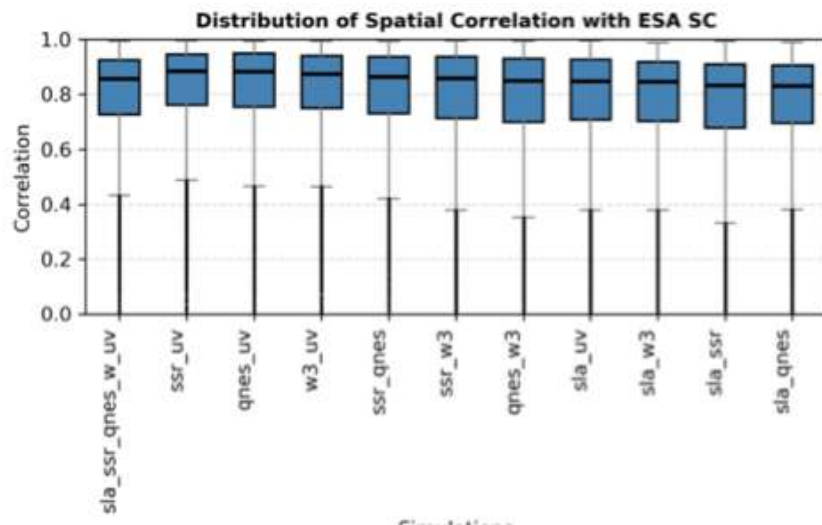


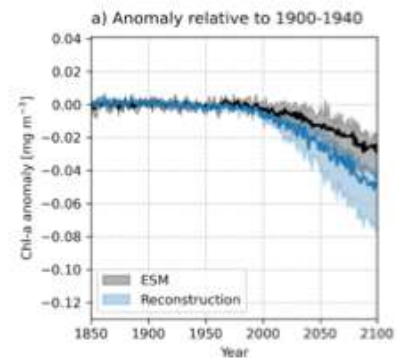
M. Messié



M. Roux







- 1 Succeed to reconstruct trends in time & space
- 2. Allowed us to deconvolute the physical from BGC signal

