Optimal Transportation for Data Assimilation

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Data assimilation

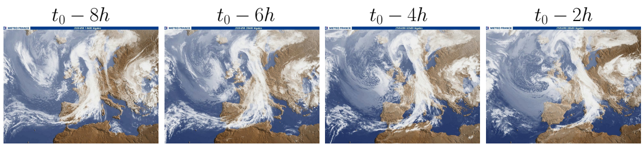
Given

- a physical system and its state $\mathbf{x}(t,x)$;
- partial observations of the system $(\mathbf{y}_i^o)_i$;
- a (numerical) model $\mathcal{M}$ simulating the evolution of $\mathbf{x}$;

E.g., for the atmosphere, the state $\mathbf{x}(t,x,y)$ gathers the different variables

- humidity $H(t,x,y)$;
- velocities $\mathbf{u}(t,x,y)$;
- temperature $T(t,x,y)$;
- pressure $p(t,x,y)$.

Can we estimate the initial condition $\mathbf{x}_0$ of the system?



Variational data assimilation consists in retrieving $\mathbf{x}_0$ by minimizing

$$\mathcal{J}(\mathbf{x}_0) := \sum_i d\Big(\underbrace{\mathcal{H}_i\mathcal{M}_i(\mathbf{x}_0)}_{\text{Mapping of } \mathbf{x}_0 \text{ on the space of } \mathbf{y}_i^o}, \mathbf{y}_i^o\Big)^2 \quad + \quad \omega\, d\Big(\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{x}_0^b\Big)^2. \tag{1}$$

It is common for the distance d to be a weighted $\mathcal{L}^2$ distance. Our main goal to use the Wasserstein distance $\mathcal{W}_2$ instead, which seems very interesting when dealing with dense data (see right panel). The Wasserstein cost function writes

$$\mathcal{J}_W(\mathbf{x}_0) := \sum_i \mathcal{W}_2\Big(\mathcal{H}_i\mathcal{M}_i(\mathbf{x}_0), \mathbf{y}_i^o\Big)^2 + \omega\, \mathcal{W}_2\Big(\mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{x}_0^b\Big)^2. \tag{2}$$

Optimal transportation and the Wasserstein distance

For two functions $\rho_0(x)$ and $\rho_1(x)$, the square of the **Wasserstein distance** $\mathcal{W}_2(\rho_0,\rho_1)$ is defined as the minimal kinetic energy necessary to transport ρ_0 to ρ_1,

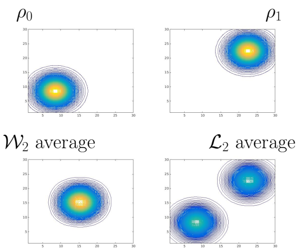
$$\mathcal{W}_2(\rho_0,\rho_1)^2 := \inf_{\substack{(\rho(t,x),\mathbf{v}(t,x)) \\ \partial_t\rho + \operatorname{div}(\rho\mathbf{v}) = 0 \\ \rho(0,x)=\rho_0(x),\, \rho(1,x)=\rho_1(x)}} \frac{1}{2}\iint_{[0,1]\times\Omega} \rho|\mathbf{v}|^2\, \mathrm{d}t\mathrm{d}x.$$

For the Wasserstein distance to be well-defined, one needs

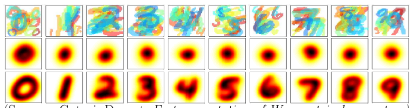
$$\rho_0 \geq 0, \rho_1 \geq 0 \text{ and } \int_\Omega \rho_0 = \int_\Omega \rho_1 = 1.$$

Average w.r.t the Wasserstein distance

The average, or barycenter, minimizes $\mathcal{W}_2(\rho,\rho_0)^2 + \mathcal{W}_2(\rho,\rho_1)^2$. It is also the optimal ρ in the definition of $\mathcal{W}_2(\rho_0,\rho_1)^2$ at time $t = 1/2$.



Example of use of the Wasserstein distance



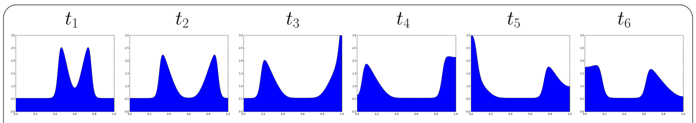
(Source : Cuturi, Doucet, *Fast computation of Wasserstein barycenters*)

Results on a Shallow-water equation

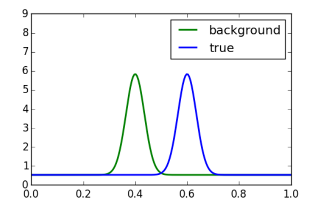
Let the model $\mathcal{M}$ be a Shallow-Water equation, with initial condition (h_0, u_0),

$$\mathcal{M}: \quad \begin{cases} \dfrac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\rho u) = 0 \\ \dfrac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u\cdot\nabla u = -g\nabla h. \end{cases}$$

We control the initial condition h_0 only, thanks to the Wasserstein cost function $\mathcal{J}_W$. We set $u_0 = 0$.

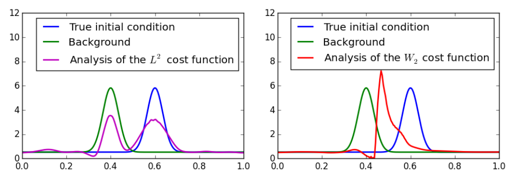


The observations of h^{true} at times t_i

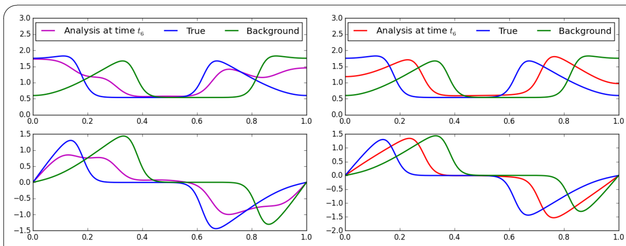


True and background initial conditions

Results :



Analysis h_0 of the assimilation when using the Euclidean ($\mathcal{L}^2$) or the Wasserstein ($\mathcal{W}_2$) distance.



Values of h and u for the background and true states, as well as analysis for Euclidean and Wasserstein distances, at time $t = t_6$

Specifities on using the Wasserstein distance

- The Wasserstein distance is only defined for probability measures, *i.e.* ρ s.t.

$$\rho \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \int_\Omega \rho = 1$$

  Relaxations of the latter constraint are possible, however complex;
- the $\mathcal{W}_2$ interpolation works well if ρ_0 and ρ_1 are of distinct support;
- when $\mathcal{J}(\rho_0^n) \to \min_{\rho_0}\mathcal{J}(\rho_0)$, then there is only **weak convergence** of ρ_0^n to ρ_0^{opt} : oscillations or diracs can occur!
- Computing the Wasserstein distance is expensive [Peyré, Papadakis, Oudet, 2013];
- The minimization of $\mathcal{J}_W$ is performed through a gradient descent, using the Wasserstein gradient, arising from the use of the following Wasserstein scalar product depending on ρ_0,

$$\text{For } \eta, \eta' \text{ s.t. } \int_\Omega \eta = \int_\Omega \eta' = 0$$

$$\text{Let } \Phi, \Phi' \text{ s.t. } \quad -\operatorname{div}(\rho_0\nabla\Phi) = \eta \ \text{ (with Neumann BC)}, \quad -\operatorname{div}(\rho_0\nabla\Phi') = \eta'$$

$$\text{Then } \langle\eta,\eta'\rangle_W = \int_\Omega \rho_0 \nabla\Phi\cdot\nabla\Phi'\,\mathrm{d}x.$$

[Reference] Nelson Feyeux, Maëlle Nodet, Arthur Vidard. Optimal Transport for Data Assimilation. 2016. <hal-01342193>

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