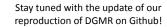


Presentors

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Check out our abstract!

Unraveling the mystery of DeepMind's rainfall nowcasting: a step-by-step tutorial for hydrologists **DGMR: Deep Generative Models of Radar proposed by DeepMind**



In 2021, DeepMind proposed a deep-learning-based model, *Deep Generative Models of Radar*, that achieved a great success in the field of **short-term rainfall nowcasting** (Ravuri et al., 2021).

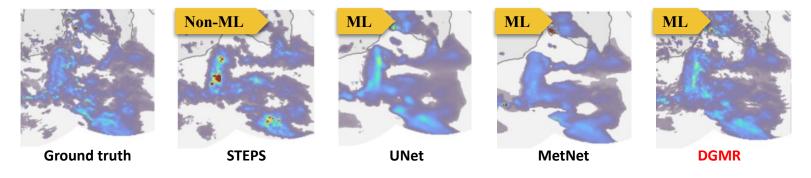


Figure. Case study of performance on a challenging precipitation event starting on = 24 June 2019 at 16:15 UK, showing convective cells over eastern Scotland (Ravuri et al., 2021).

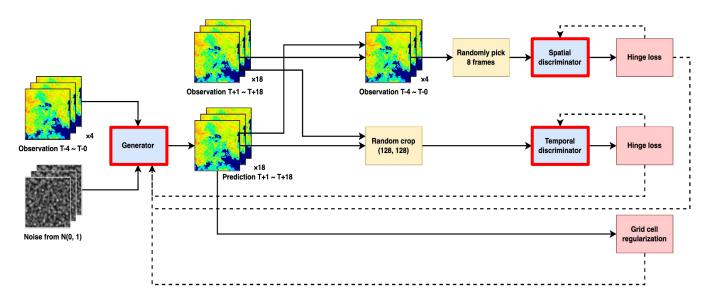


DGMR: A rainfall nowcasting model trained with the GAN technique

DGMR includes three main models, which are trained simultaneously via an adversarial process.

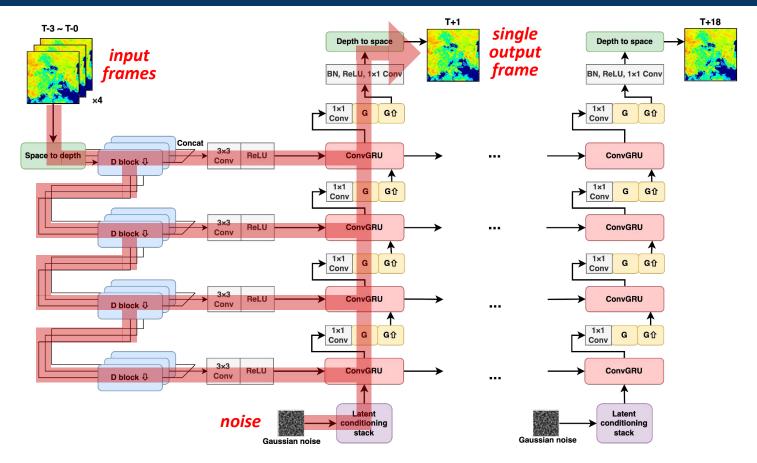
These models are:

- A Generator that produces rainfall nowcasts.
- **Two Discriminators** that discriminate if the generated nowcasts are 'similar enough' to the ground truth in terms of their spatial and temporal features, respectively.





Overview of the DGMR generator





Unraveling the mystery of DeepMind's rainfall nowcasting: a step-by-step tutorial for hydrologists **DGMR: Key techniques leading to better nowcasts**



Through reproducing the DGMR, we identify the following four key techniques that make DGMR better than other Al-based models:

Space to Depth (S2D)

- A downsampling method.
- Reduce image size with S2D, rather than pooling, can better preserving spatial details.

Hierachical feature extractor

- A feature extraction framework.
- Extract image features across a wide range of spatial scales.

ConvGRU along downsampling axis

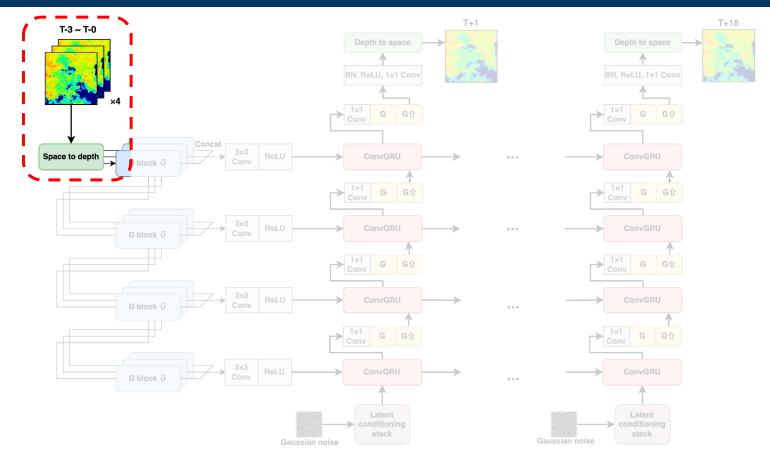
- A feature extraction framework.
- Establish relationship across multi-scale spatial and temporal features.

Generative Adversarial Network (GAN)

- A model training framework.
- Reduce smoothness between spatial details.



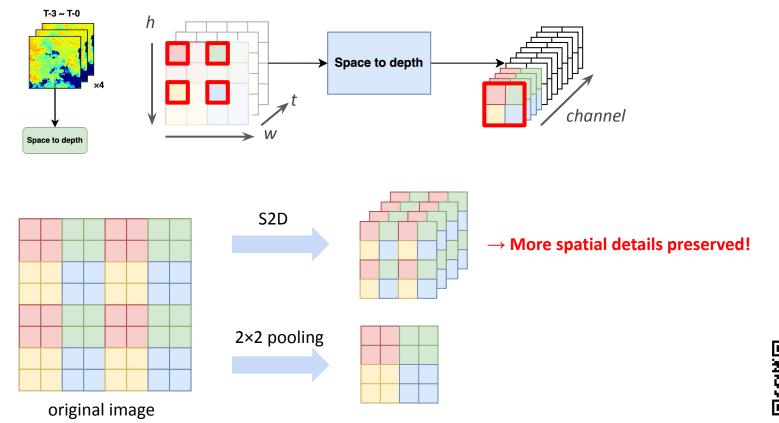
DGMR: Space to depth (S2D)





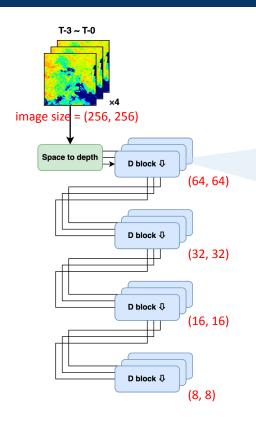
Check out our abstract!

(1) Space to depth: Reduce image size while preserving spatial details



(2) Hierachical feature extractor: Extract features across a wide range of spatial scales





Operations a single D block contains:

- (1) 1×1 convolution
- (2) 3×3 convolution

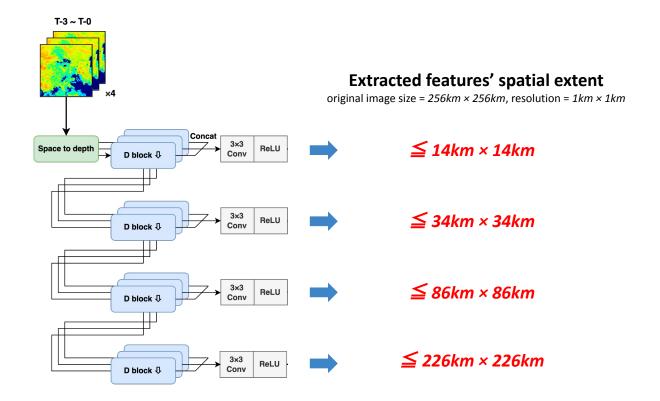
operates in parallel

(3) space to depth (after convolutions)



(2) Hierachical feature extractor: Extract features across a wide range of spatial scales



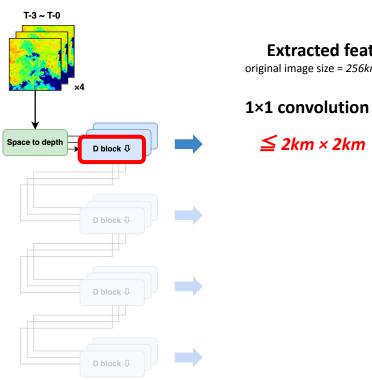








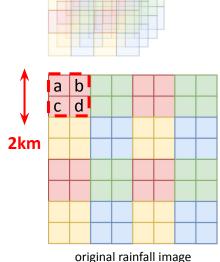
images (after 1 space to depth)



Extracted features' spatial extent

original image size = $256km \times 256km$, resolution = $1km \times 1km$

3×3 convolution

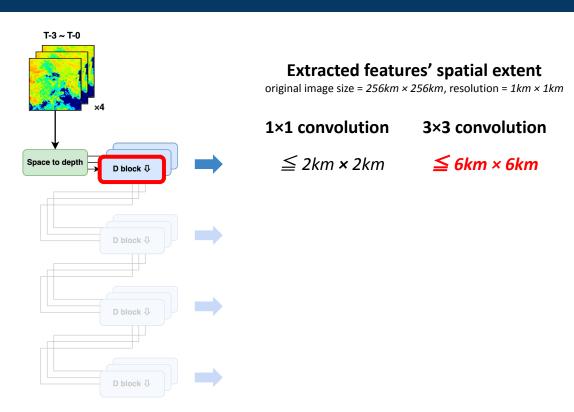


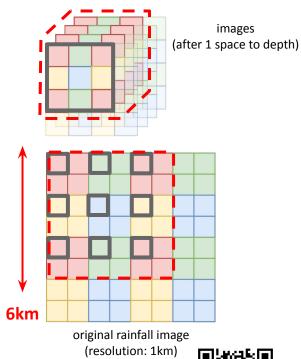
(resolution: 1km)







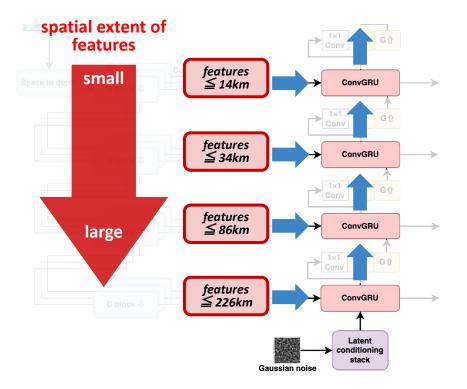








ConvGRU (Gated Recurrent Unit) is a gating mechanism that **decided whether the inputs make a long term or short term impact or little impact on the output** .



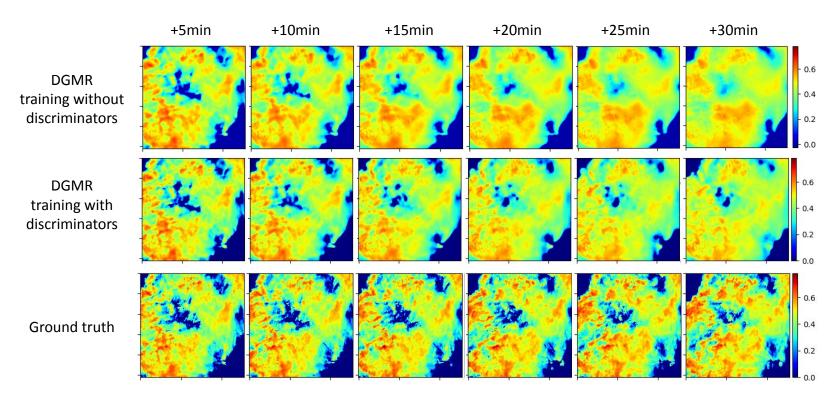
Features in larger spatial extent are able to effect features in smaller spatial extent.



Unraveling the mystery of DeepMind's rainfall nowcasting: a step-by-step tutorial for hydrologists (4) GAN: Reduce smoothness of spatial details



More details can be perserved in the fields with GAN.





A more detailed explanation can be found in our full tutorial!



Tutorial Outline

- Deep Learning 101: How does DL work?
- What is Convolution?
 - How does it work on a 2-dimensional images?
- What is Space to Depth?
 - How does it work?
 - Space to Depth + Convolution
 - Hierachical feature extractor
- What is GRU (Gated Recurrent Units)?
 - How does GRU work?
 - The role of ConvGRU in DGMR
- What is GAN?
 - GAN framework in a nutshell
 - The benefit of using GAN



Article of DGMR



Our abstract



Full tutorial on YouTube!



Our reproduction of DGMR on Github

(weights are yet to update)

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