

Neural Operator Models as Applied to Fluid Flow Systems and Real Ocean Dynamics

by

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S.B., Electrical Engineering and Computer Science and Mathematics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 2021

Submitted to the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ENGINEERING IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND COMPUTER
SCIENCE

at the

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

February 2024

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ABSTRACT

Data-driven, deep-learning modeling frameworks have been recently developed for forecasting time series data. Such machine learning models may be useful in multiple domains including the atmospheric and oceanic ones, and in general, the larger fluids community. The present work investigates the possible effectiveness of such deep neural operator models for reproducing and predicting classic fluid flows and simulations of realistic ocean dynamics. We first briefly evaluate the capabilities of such deep neural operator models when trained on a simulated two-dimensional fluid flow past a cylinder. We then investigate their application to forecasting ocean surface circulation in the Middle Atlantic Bight and Massachusetts Bay, learning from high-resolution data-assimilative simulations employed for real sea experiments. We confirm that trained deep neural operator models are capable of predicting idealized periodic eddy shedding. For realistic ocean surface flows and our preliminary study, they can predict several of the features and show some skill, providing potential for future research and applications.

Thesis supervisor: Asu Ozdaglar

Title: Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

Acknowledgments

I would first like to take this opportunity to express how grateful I am to have studied at MIT for both my Bachelor's and Master's degrees. I have met so many exceptional people along the way, and I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge some of them.

I would like to thank my advisor, Prof. Pierre F. J. Lermusiaux. From providing me with key insights regarding my work to helping me achieve my first ever publication, my contributions to science and engineering would have never happened without you. Thank you for pushing me to be my best as well as helping me reach new capacities I never thought imaginable.

Next, I would like to thank my fellow MSEAS students, past and present. I thank Anantha Narayanan Suresh Babu for helping me on my first ever publication. I thank Aditya Karthik, Manan Doshi, and Aaron Charous for always lending a helping hand and for always being willing to discuss my ideas with me. I thank Tony Ryu, Aman Jalan, and Alonso Rodriguez for looking out for me in my first days at the lab and always being available to talk. I thank Wael Hajj Ali for helping me navigate the extensive set of resources provided to me by MSEAS and for being able to do so on short notice. Finally, I thank Corbin Foucart for serving as a mentor to me both inside and outside of the context of grad school. You have helped me gain confidence in myself as both a student and a person, and I will never forget all of the laughs we've shared over absurd amounts of coffee.

I would also like to thank the MSEAS staff scientists, Dr. Patrick J. Haley and Dr. Christopher Mirabito. My first publication, as well as the work in this thesis, would not be possible without you two. I would like to thank you for sitting with me for hours debugging my code, and I would like to thank you for helping me format it so that it can be passed on to the next generation of MSEAS students. Your abilities and your work ethics never cease to amaze me. I would also like to thank our administrative assistant, Ms. Lisa Maxwell. You have always been a source of positivity and kindness, and you have made navigating the logistics of MSEAS a breeze.

I would also like to thank Prof. Leslie Kolodziejcki for your help in reviewing the content and formatting of this thesis.

I would also like to thank my my track & field and cross country teammates. Whether we're working out, eating dinner, watching shows, or even jamming out, I have so much fun every time. I will always cherish our time together, it has been an honor and a privilege knowing you guys.

Finally, and most importantly, I would like to thank my family for all of the support they have given me while I've been here. Mom, Dad, and Kirsi, I don't even know where to begin. I love you so much. Your everlasting encouragement, support, availability, and love for me have kept me going through both the high and low points. I'm so grateful to have you guys, you truly are the best.