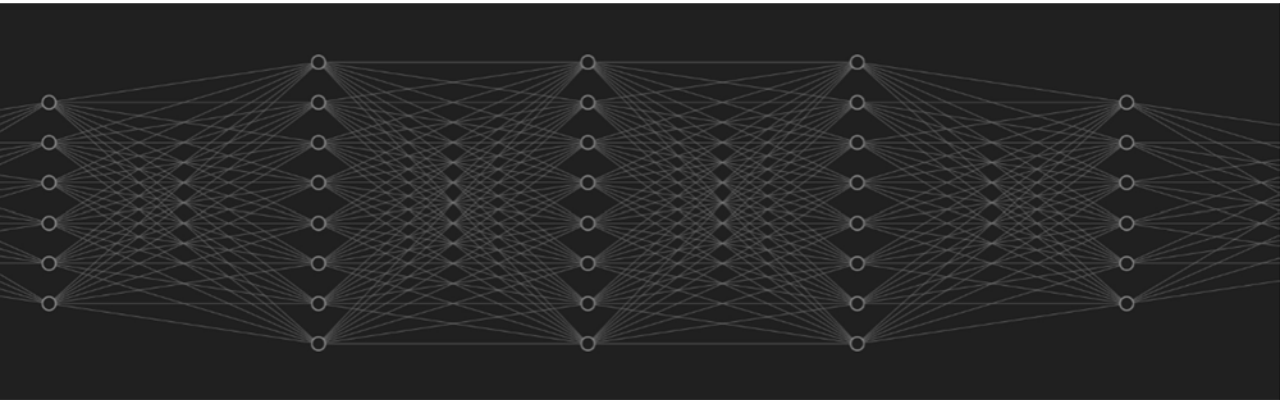




Uses and Applications of Machine Learning in

Subseasonal Forecasting, Extreme Weather Prediction, and Climate Variability



Maria J. Molina, Assistant Professor, University of Maryland, College Park, MD





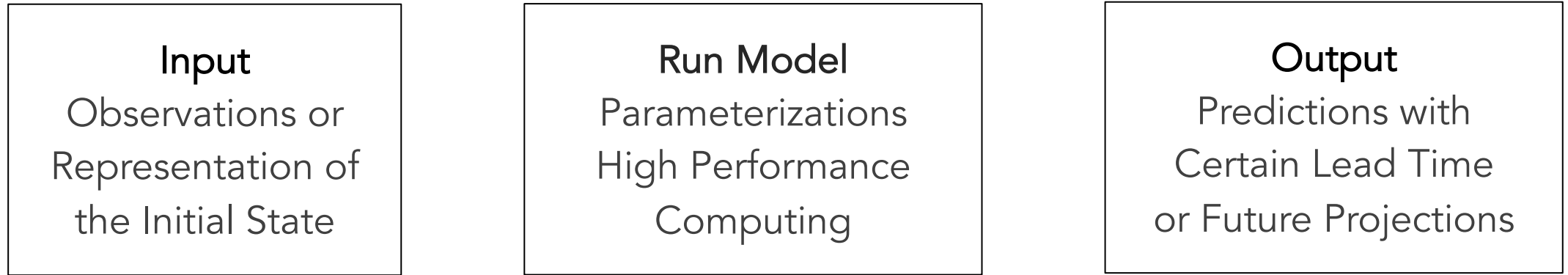
Subseasonal Prediction

AI/ML

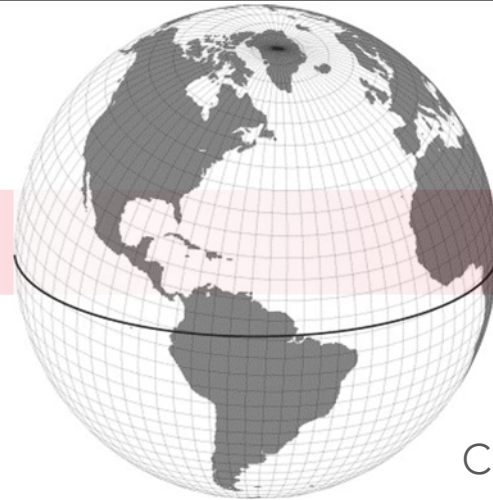
Climate Variability

Extreme Weather Prediction

“Traditional” numerical weather prediction / climate modeling

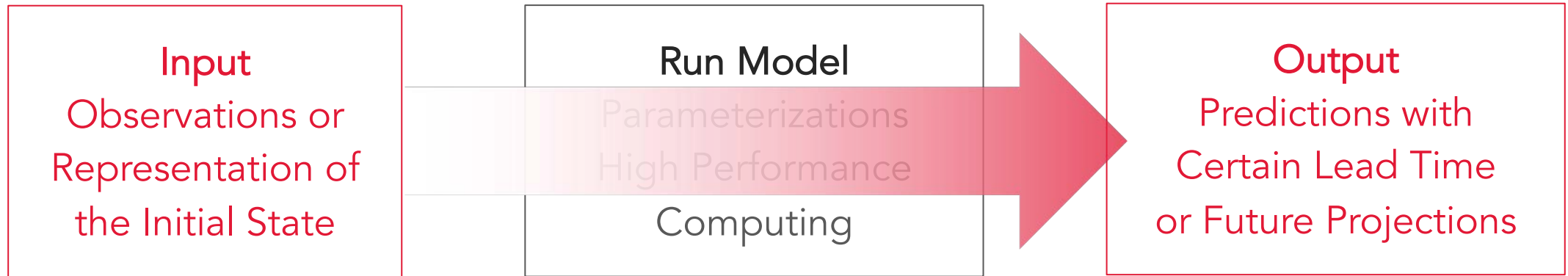


**Initial
State**

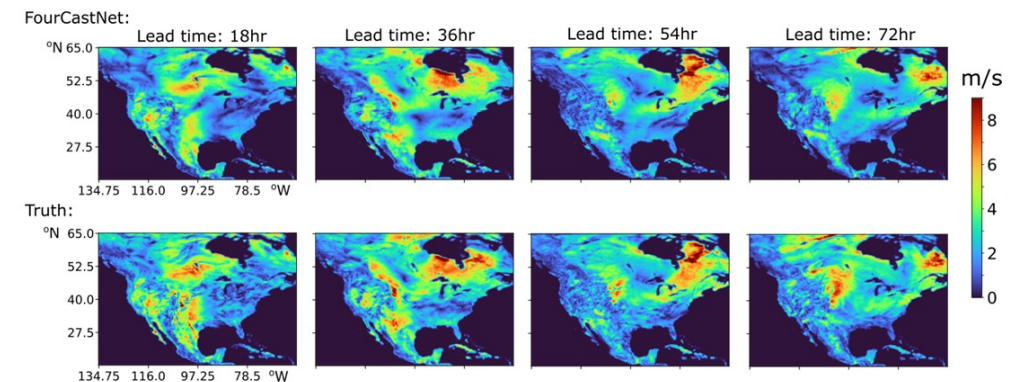


CESM Greenland Pole Grid.

ML-based numerical weather prediction / climate modeling



Pathak, J., et al., 2022. **Fourcastnet: A global data-driven high-resolution weather model using adaptive fourier neural operators.** arXiv:2202.11214.



Molina, M. J., T. A. O'Brien, G. Anderson, M. Ashfaq, K. E. Bennett, W. D. Collins, K. Dagon, J. M. Restrepo, and P. A. Ullrich (2023). A Review of Recent and Emerging Machine Learning Applications for Climate Variability and Weather Phenomena. Artificial Intelligence for the Earth Systems.

...and regardless of your approach, there will be **errors**.

Input

Observations or
Representation of
the Initial State

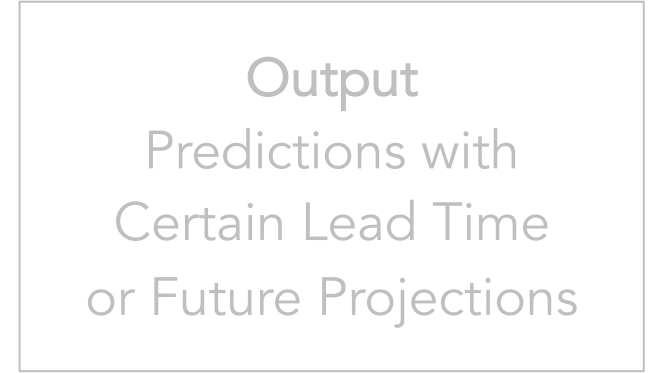
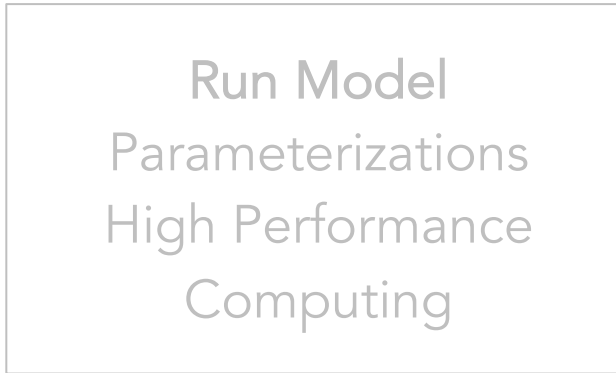
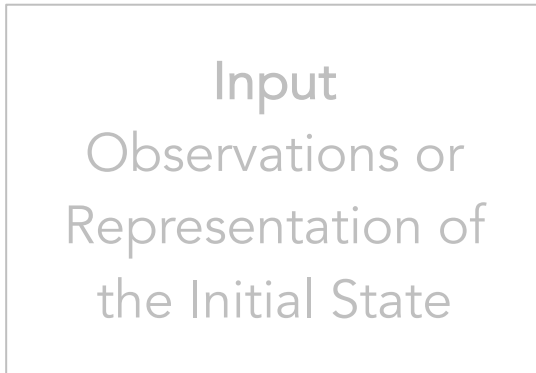
Run Model

Parameterizations
High Performance
Computing

Output

Predictions with
Certain Lead Time
or Future Projections

...and regardless of your approach, there will be errors.



1. Can we reduce the errors with ML/AI?
2. Can we learn something new about the Earth system and/or our numerical models?

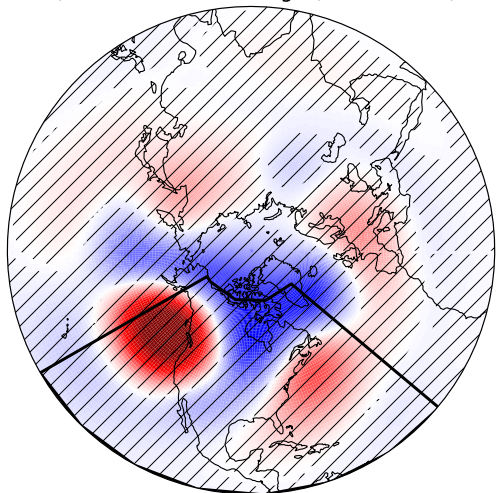


Subseasonal Prediction

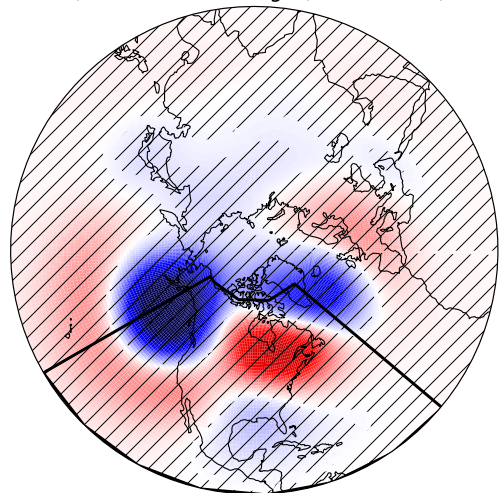
Climate Variability

Extreme Weather Prediction

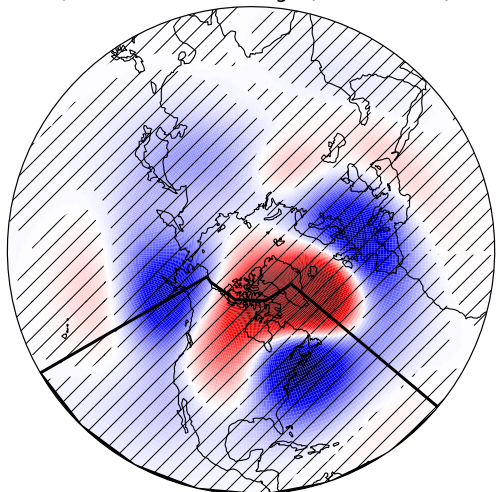
a) WR1: West Coast High (30% of total)



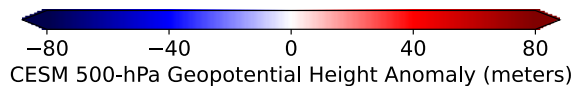
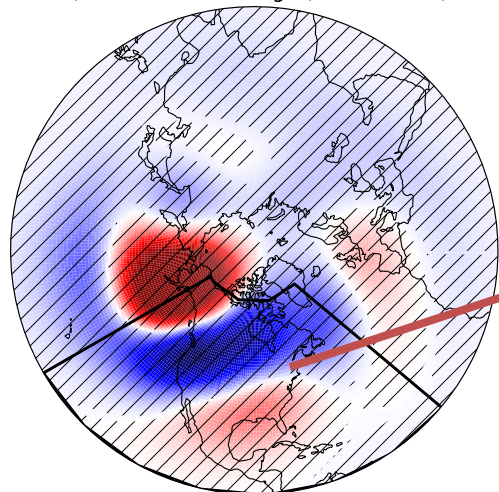
b) WR2: Pacific Trough (27% of total)



c) WR3: Greenland High (23% of total)

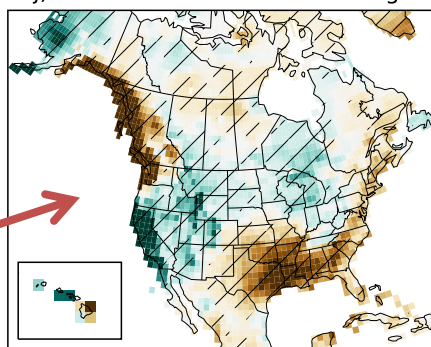


d) WR4: Alaskan Ridge (21% of total)

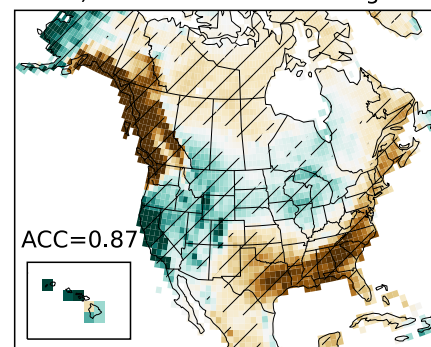


Prediction of precipitation on longer (than weather) timescales is challenging...

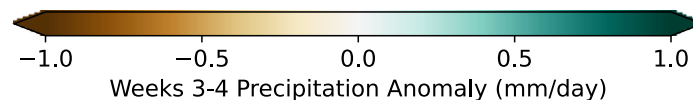
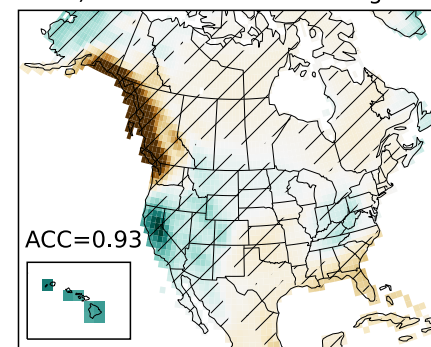
j) NOAA CPC WR4: Alaskan Ridge



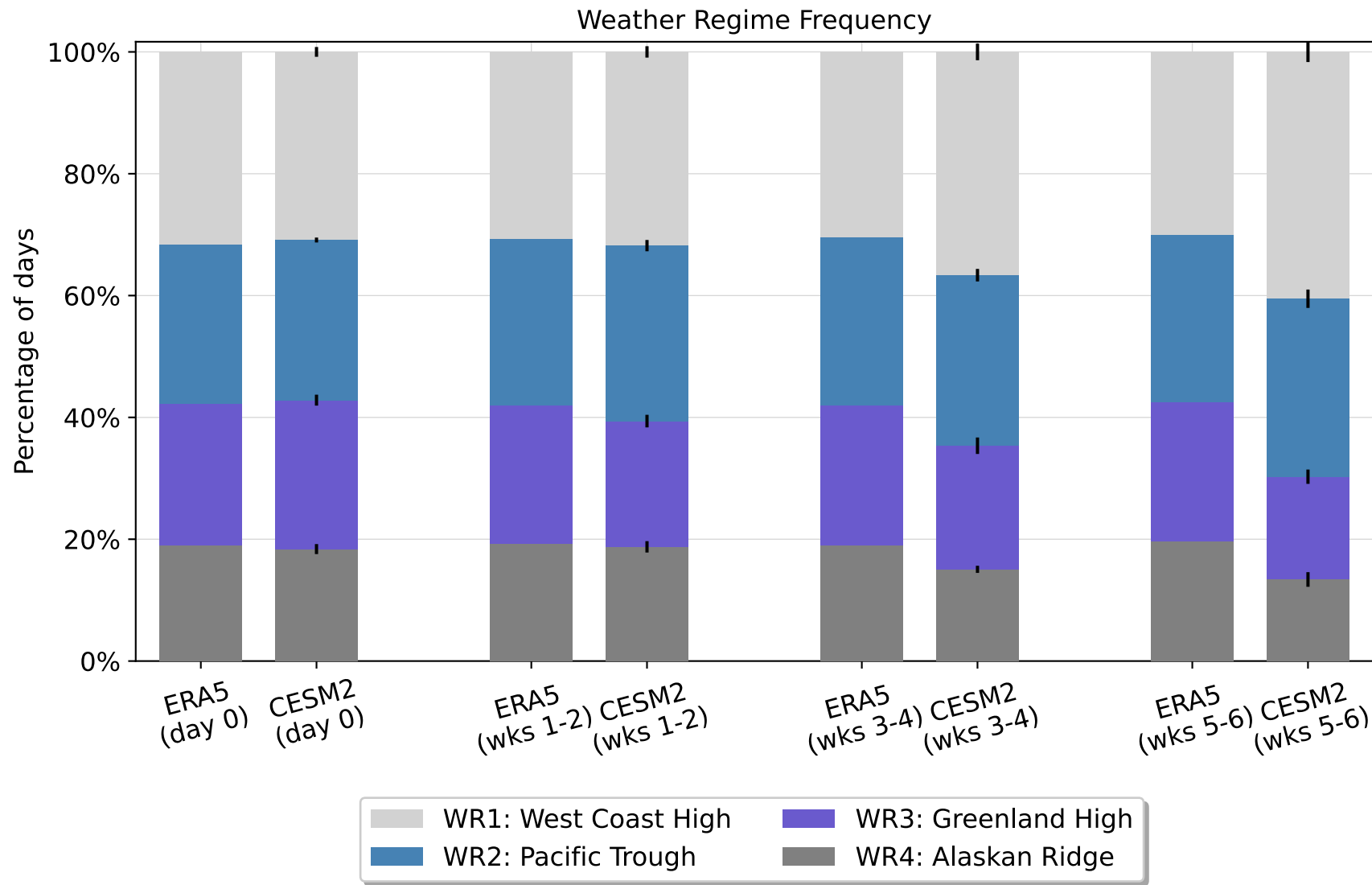
k) ERA5 WR4: Alaskan Ridge



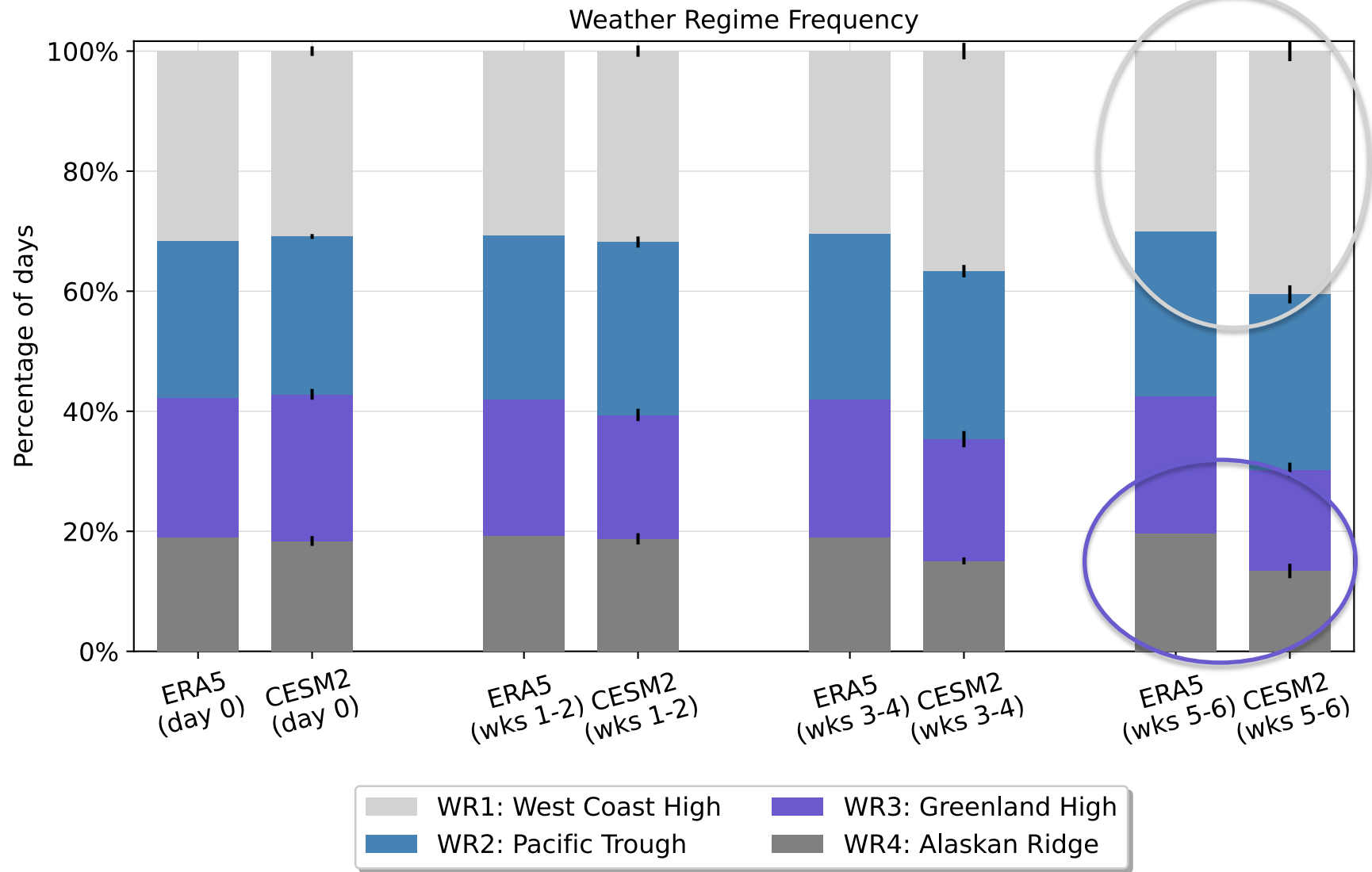
l) CESM WR4: Alaskan Ridge



Molina, M. J., Richter, J.H., Glanville, A.A., Dagon, K., Berner, J., Hu A., Meehl, G.A., 2023. Subseasonal Representation and Predictability of North American Weather Regimes using Cluster Analysis. AMS AI for the Earth Systems.



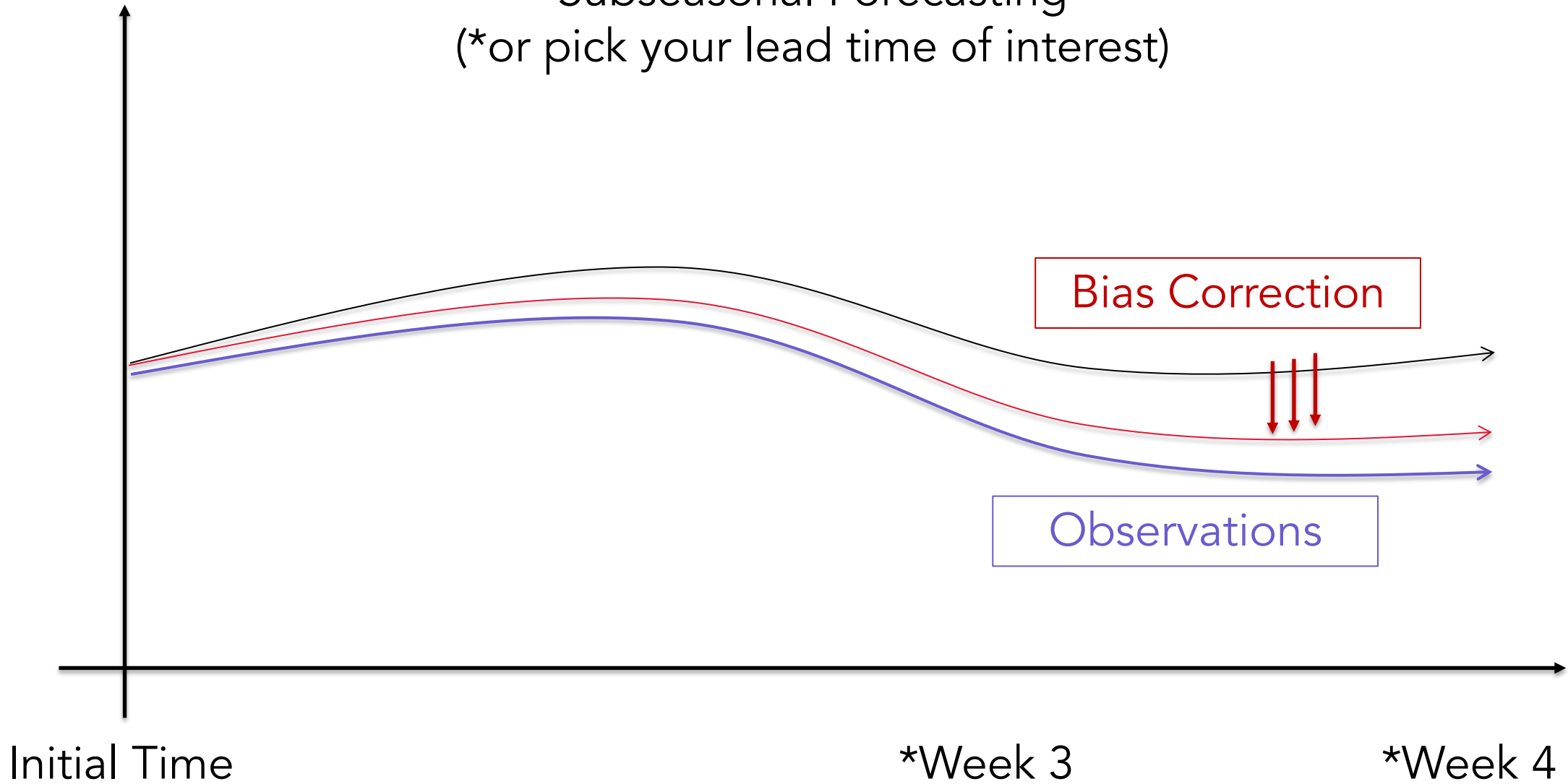
Molina, M. J., Richter, J.H., Glanville, A.A., Dagon, K., Berner, J., Hu A., Meehl, G.A., 2023. Subseasonal Representation and Predictability of North American Weather Regimes using Cluster Analysis. AMS AI for the Earth Systems.

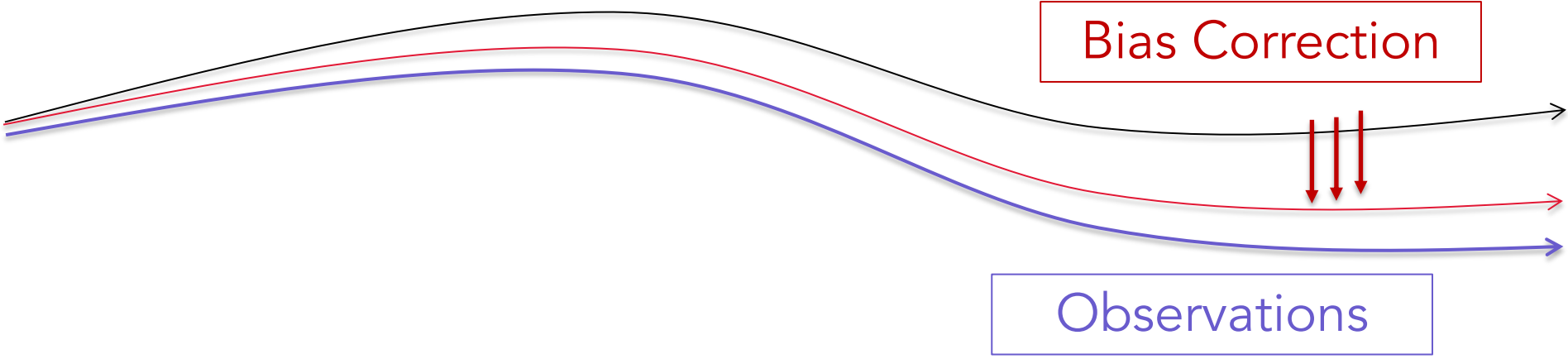


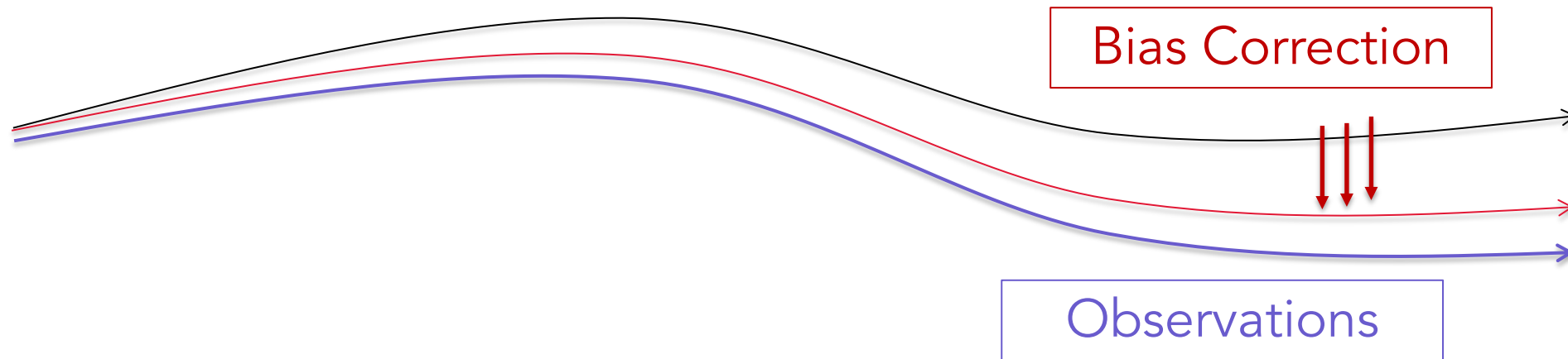
Molina, M. J., Richter, J.H., Glanville, A.A., Dagon, K., Berner, J., Hu A., Meehl, G.A., 2023. Subseasonal Representation and Predictability of North American Weather Regimes using Cluster Analysis. AMS AI for the Earth Systems.

Subseasonal Forecasting

(*or pick your lead time of interest)



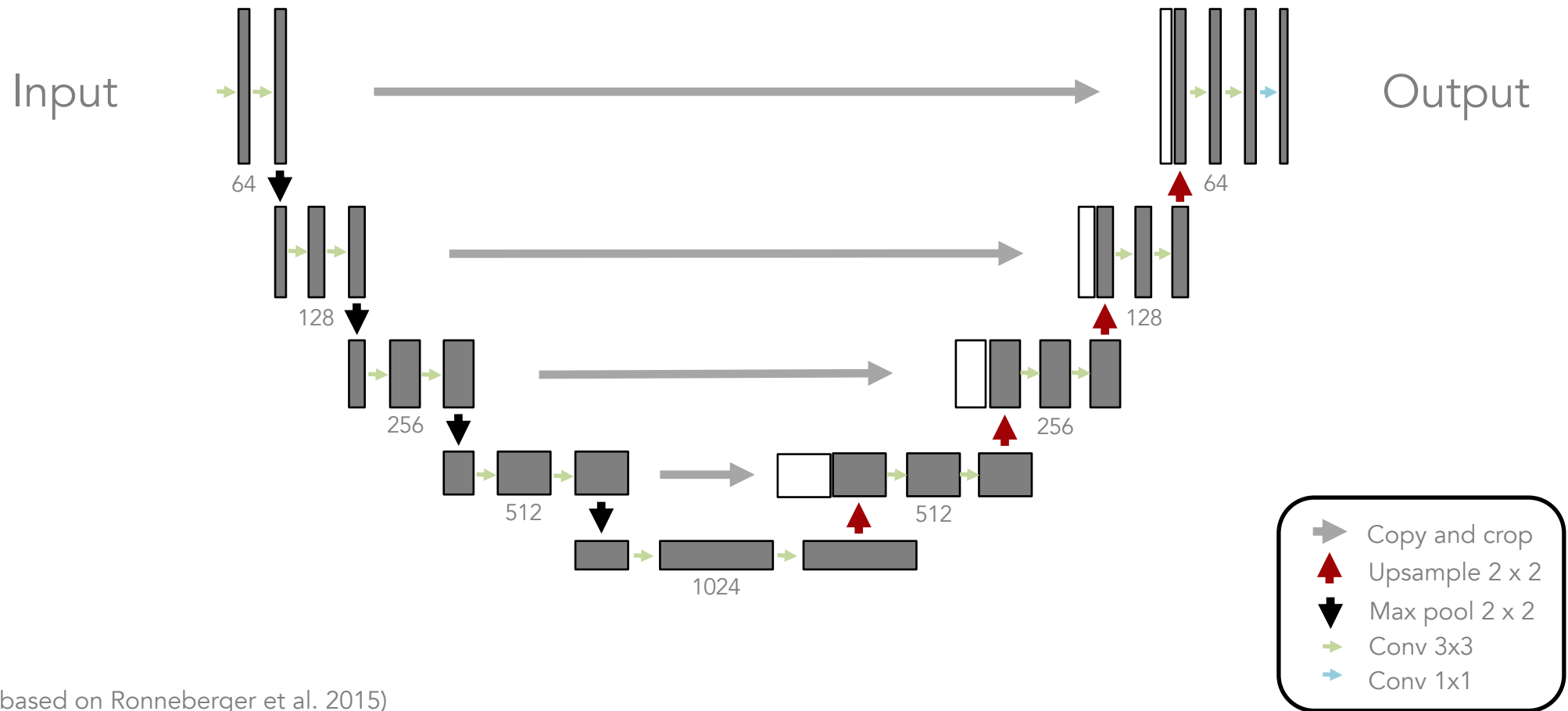




[Online] e.g., train ML to bias correct the numerical model *while it is running*.

[Offline] e.g., train ML to bias correct the numerical model *after it has run*.

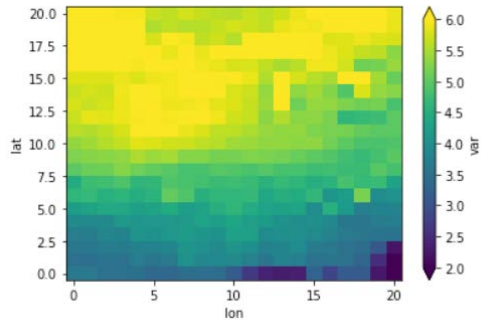
U-Net Architecture



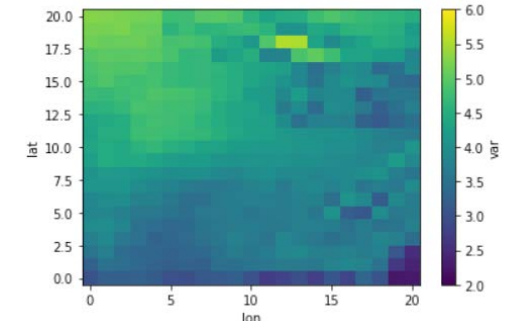
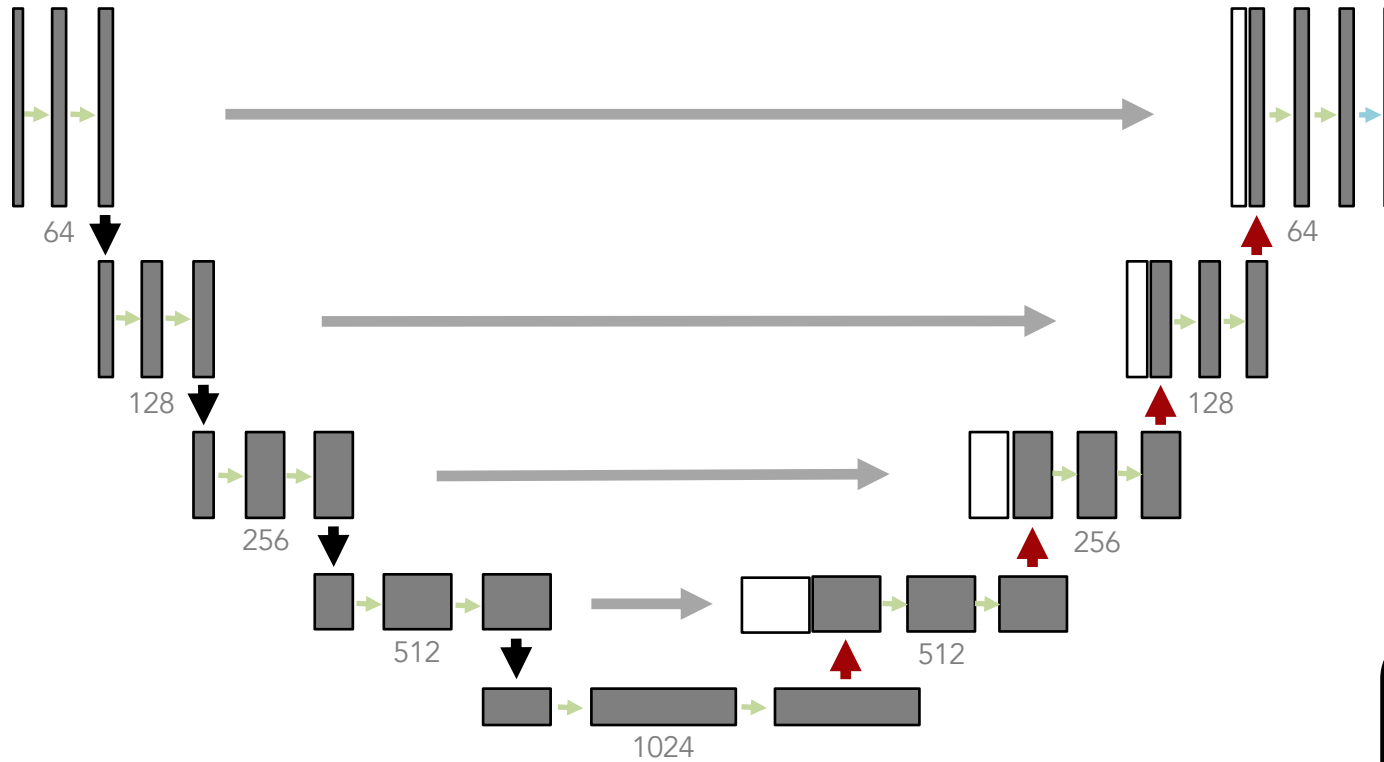
(U-Net architecture based on Ronneberger et al. 2015)

Molina, M.J., K. Dagon, J. Schreck, J. S. Perez Carrasquilla, K. J. Mayer, N. Sobhani, D. J. Gagne, I. Ebert-Uphoff, C. A. Metzler, and G. A. Meehl. (In Preparation). Macro- and Micro- Large Ensemble Methods along the Pareto Frontier for Bias Correction of Subseasonal Forecasts. JAMES.

U-Net Architecture (training and validation: 1999-2015; evaluation: 2016-2019)



CESM weeks 3,4
(temperature or
precipitation)



ERA5 or
NOAA
CPC/GPCP

- Copy and crop
- Upsample 2 x 2
- Max pool 2 x 2
- Conv 3x3
- Conv 1x1

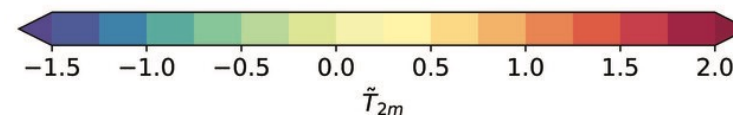
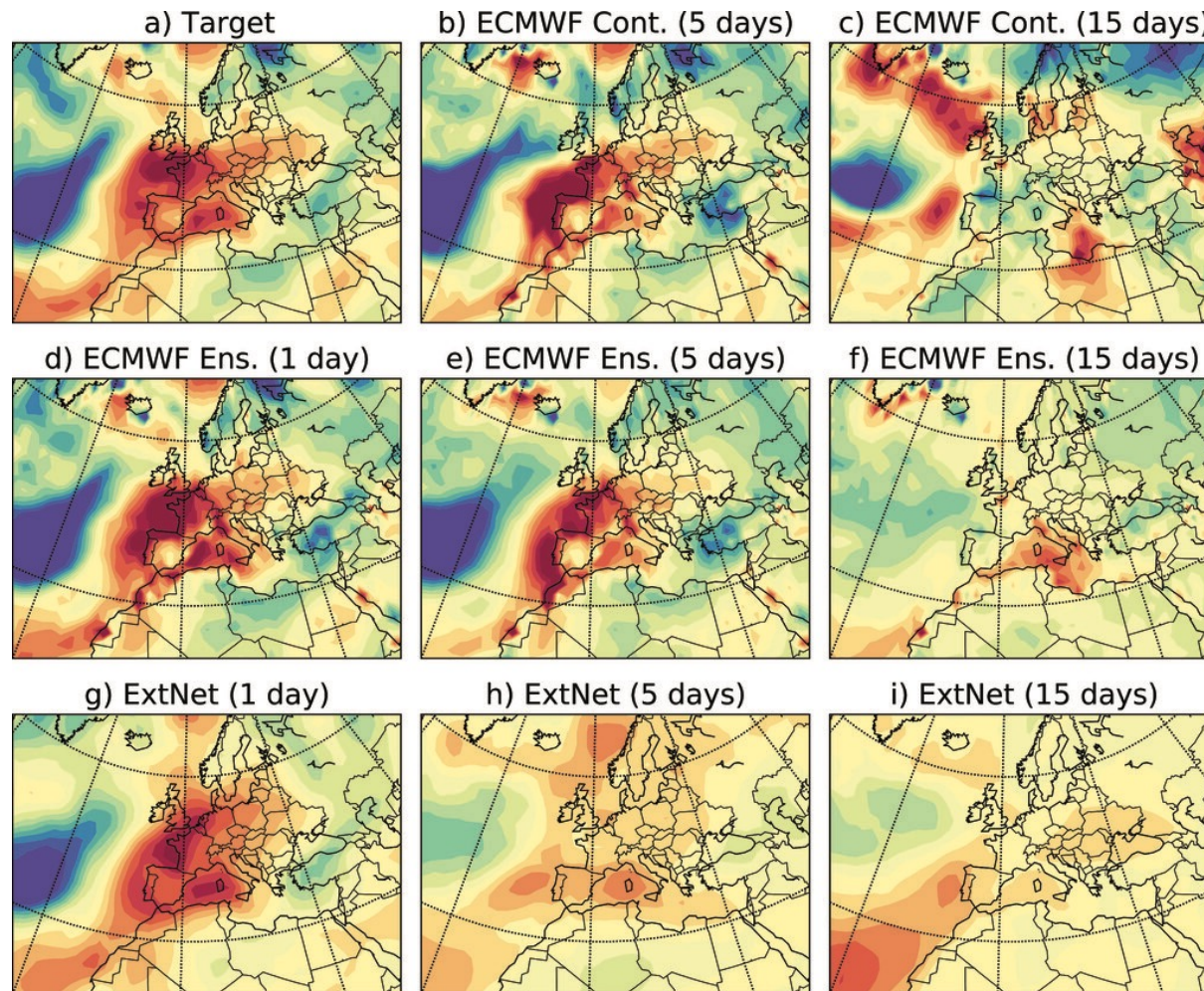
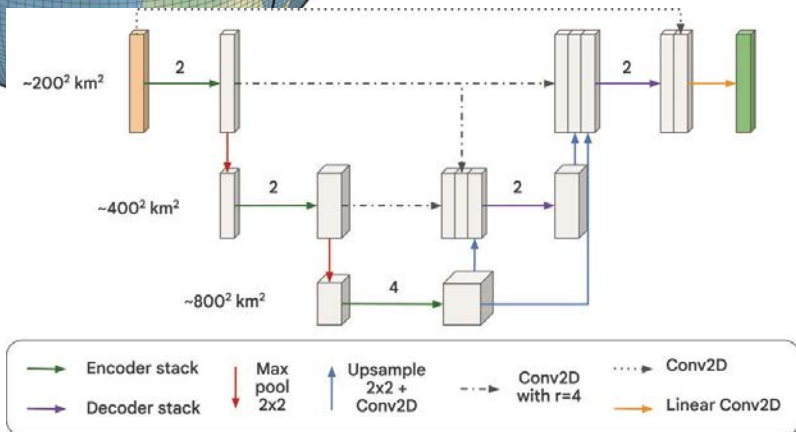
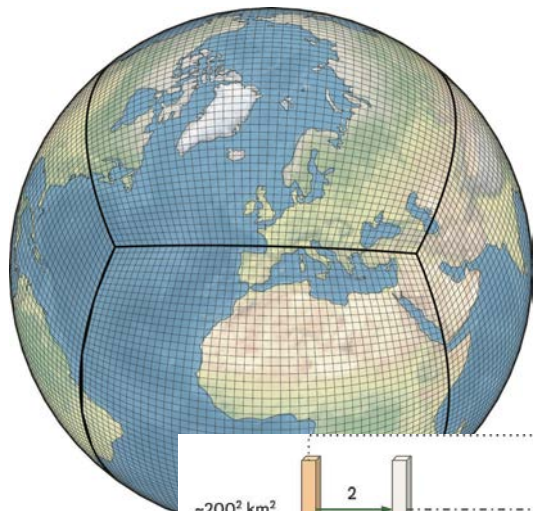
(U-Net architecture based on Ronneberger et al. 2015)

Molina, M.J., K. Dagon, J. Schreck, J. S. Perez Carrasquilla, K. J. Mayer, N. Sobhani, D. J. Gagne, I. Ebert-Uphoff, C. A. Metzler, and G. A. Meehl. (In Preparation). Macro- and Micro- Large Ensemble Methods along the Pareto Frontier for Bias Correction of Subseasonal Forecasts. JAMES.

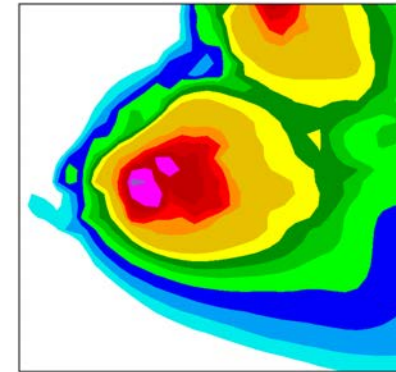
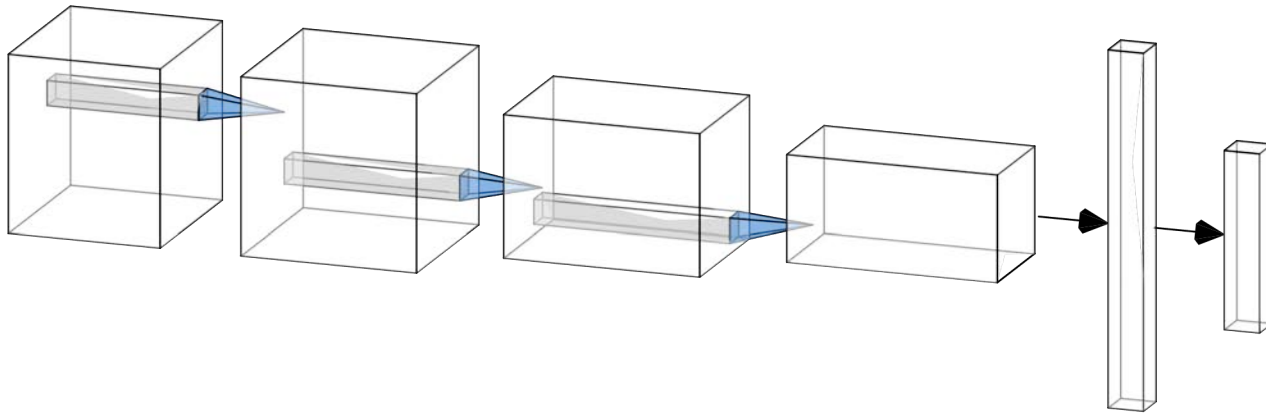
Subseasonal Prediction

Climate Variability

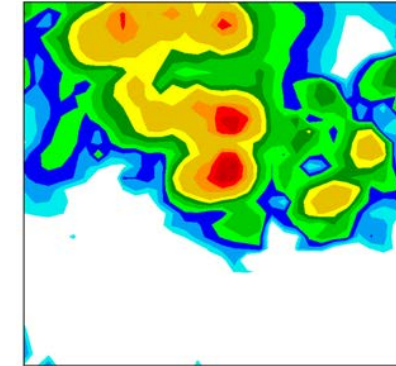
Extreme Weather Prediction



Convolutional Neural Network

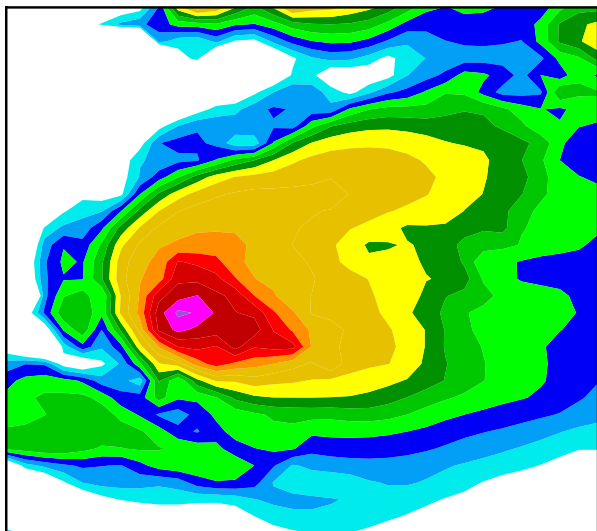


Strongly Rotating
($\geq 75 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$)

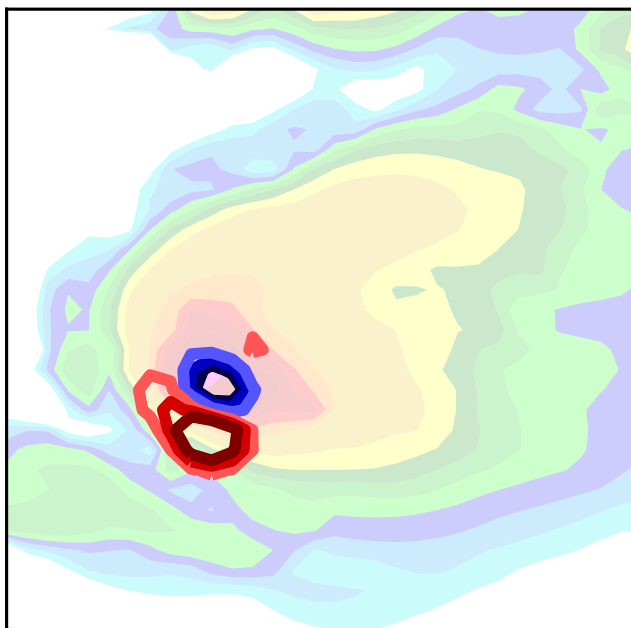


Non-strongly Rotating
($< 75 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$)

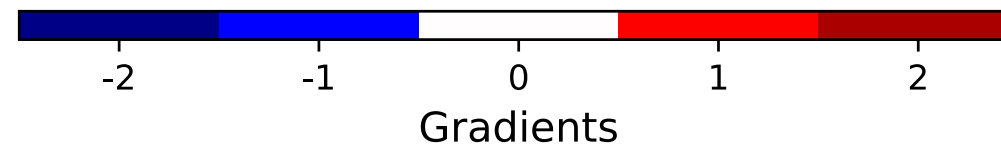
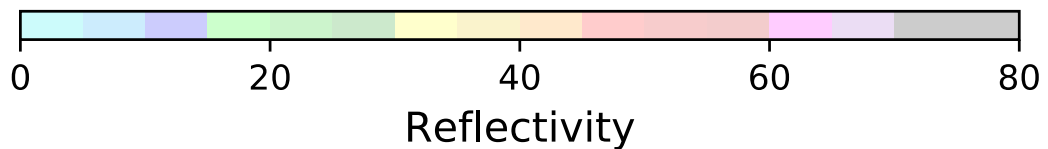
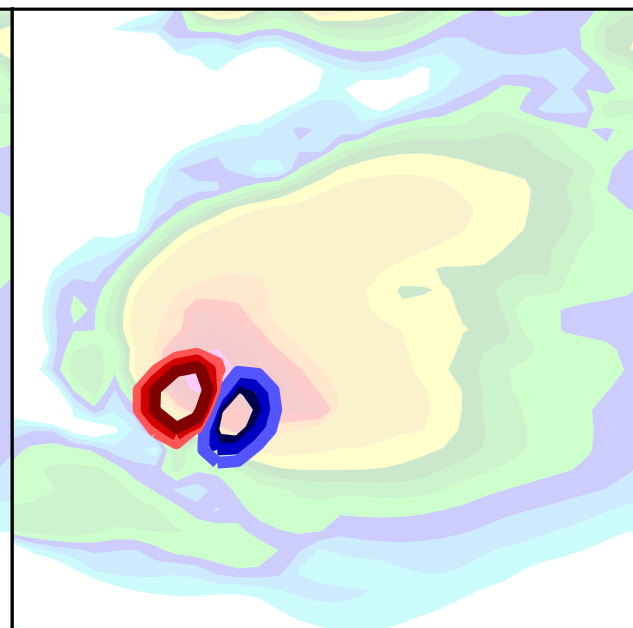
False Alarm



U-wind (3 km)



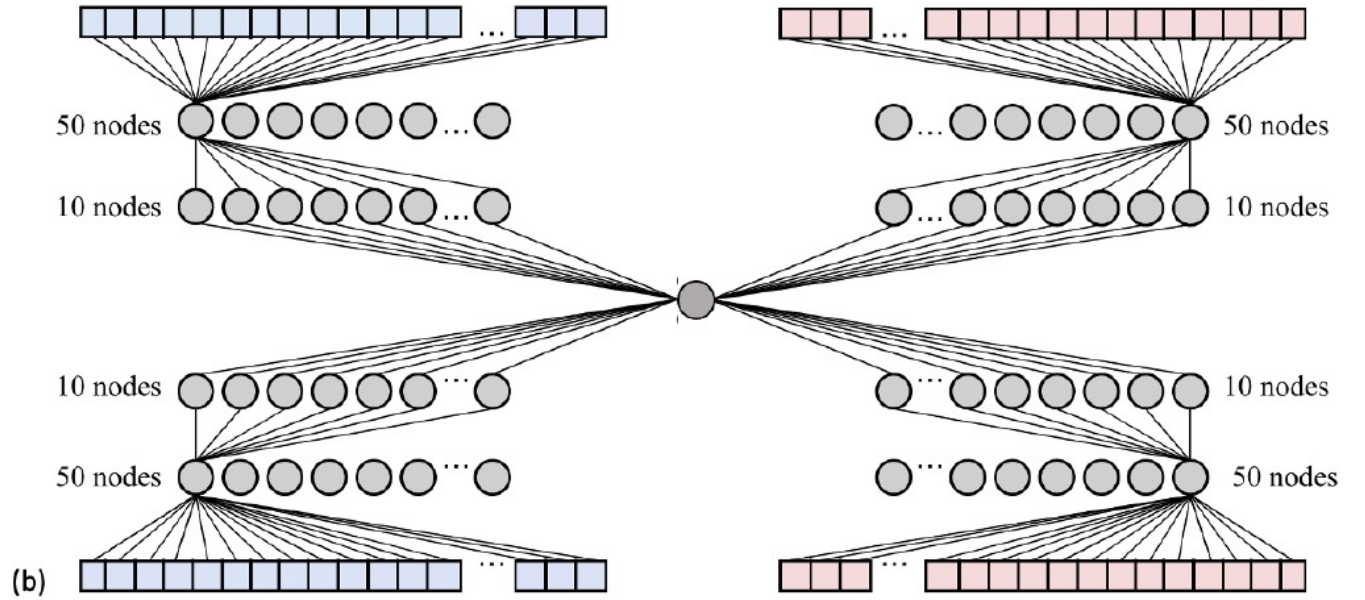
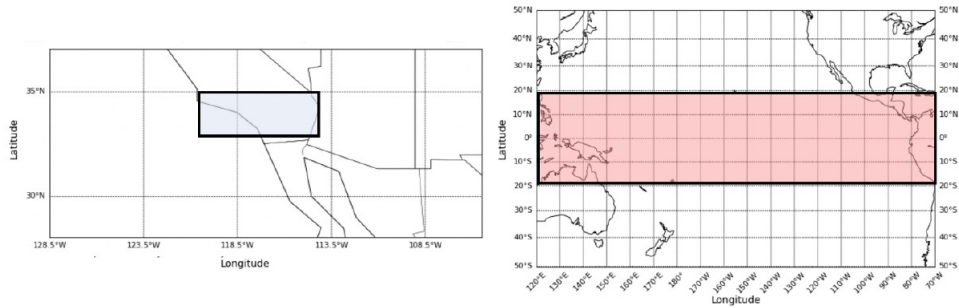
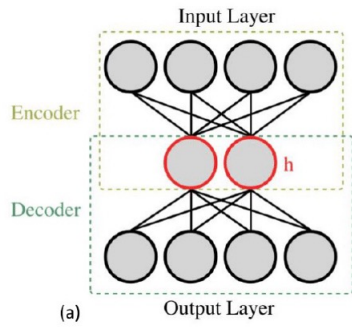
V-wind (3 km)

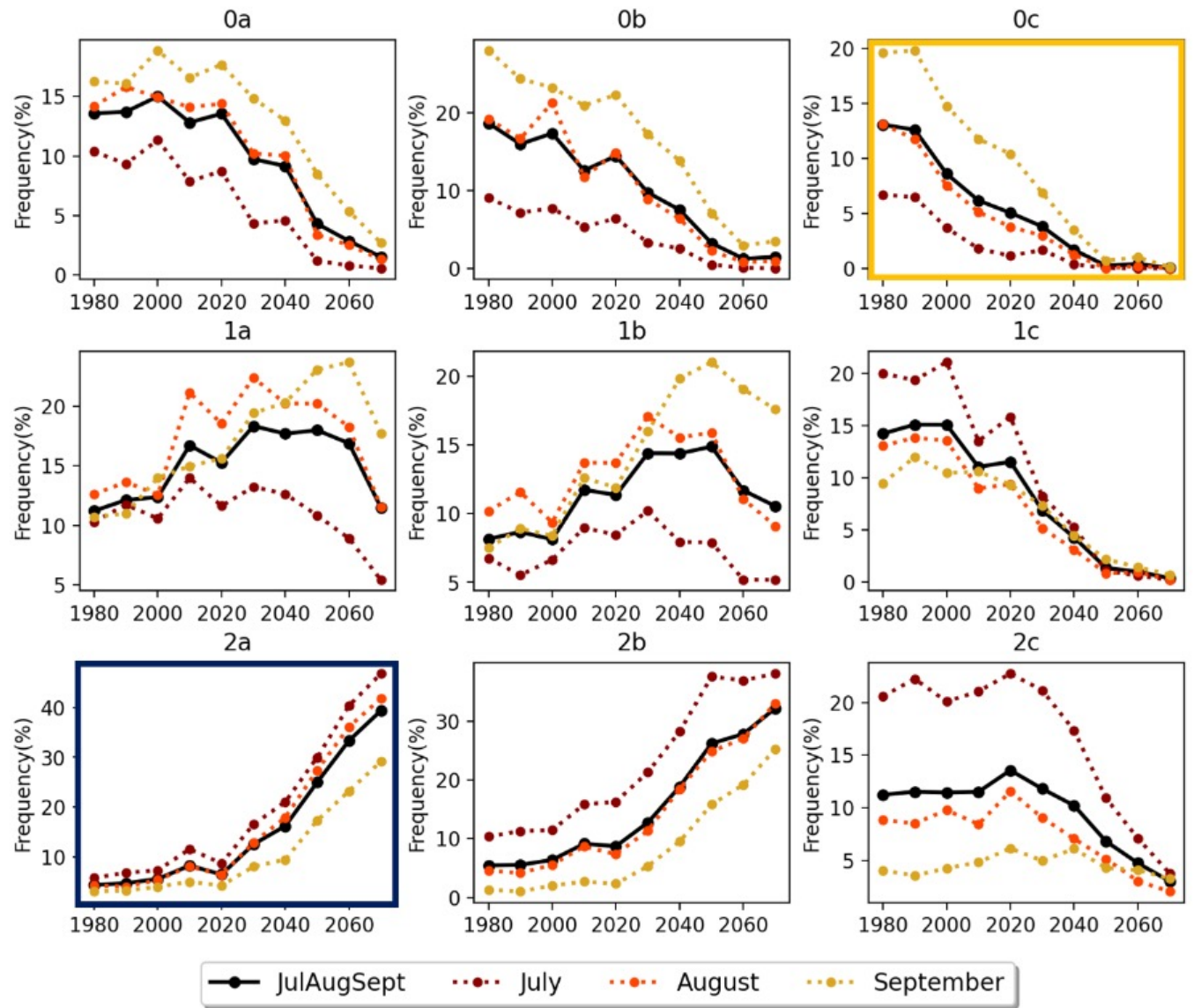
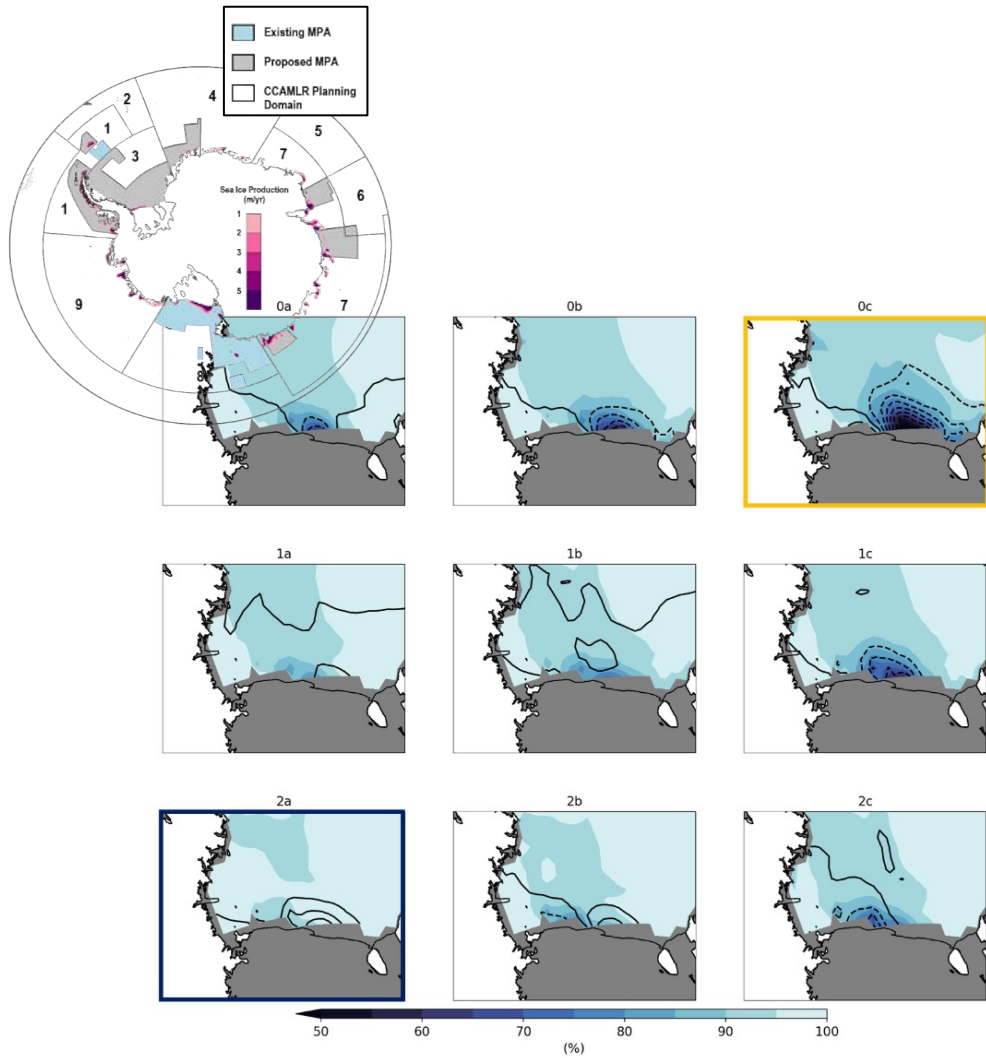


Subseasonal Prediction

Climate Variability

Extreme Weather Prediction





DuVivier, A. K., M. J. Molina, A. L. Deppenmeier, M. M. Holland, L. Landrum, K. Krumhardt, and S. Jenouvrier (Under Review). Projections of Winter Polynyas and Their Biophysical Impacts in the Ross Sea Antarctica. *Climate Dynamics*.

Subseasonal forecasting

Molina, M. J., J. H. Richter, A. A. Glanville, K. Dagon, J. Berner, A. Hu, and G. A. Meehl (2023). Subseasonal Representation and Predictability of North American Weather Regimes using Cluster Analysis. Artificial Intelligence for the Earth Systems.

Molina, M.J., K. Dagon, J. Schreck, J. S. Perez Carrasquilla, K. J. Mayer, N. Sobhani, D. J. Gagne, I. Ebert-Uphoff, C. A. Metzler, and G. A. Meehl. (In Preparation). Macro- and Micro- Large Ensemble Methods along the Pareto Frontier for Bias Correction of Subseasonal Forecasts. JAMES.

Extreme weather prediction

Lopez-Gomez, I., McGovern, A., Agrawal, S. and Hickey, J., (2023). Global extreme heat forecasting using neural weather models. Artificial Intelligence for the Earth Systems, 2(1), p.e220035.

Molina, M. J., D. J. Gagne, and A. F. Prein (2021). A benchmark to test generalization capabilities of deep learning methods to classify severe convective storms in a changing climate. Earth and Space Science.

Climate variability / change

Passarella, L.S. and Mahajan, S., (2023; In Press). Assessing Tropical Pacific-induced Predictability of Southern California Precipitation Using a Novel Multi-input Multi-output Autoencoder. Artificial Intelligence for the Earth Systems, pp.1-30.,

DuVivier, A. K., M. J. Molina, A. L. Deppenmeierinter, M. M. Holland, L. Landrum, K. Krumhardt, and S. Jenouvrier (Under Review). Projections of Winter Polynyas and Their Biophysical Impacts in the Ross Sea Antarctica. Climate Dynamics.



How do we rectify the need for the "best-performing" ML/AI model in a climate prediction problem vs. gaining the necessary understanding of the fundamental climate processes (i.e., is there a conflict between best prediction models and realistic ML/AI models?)

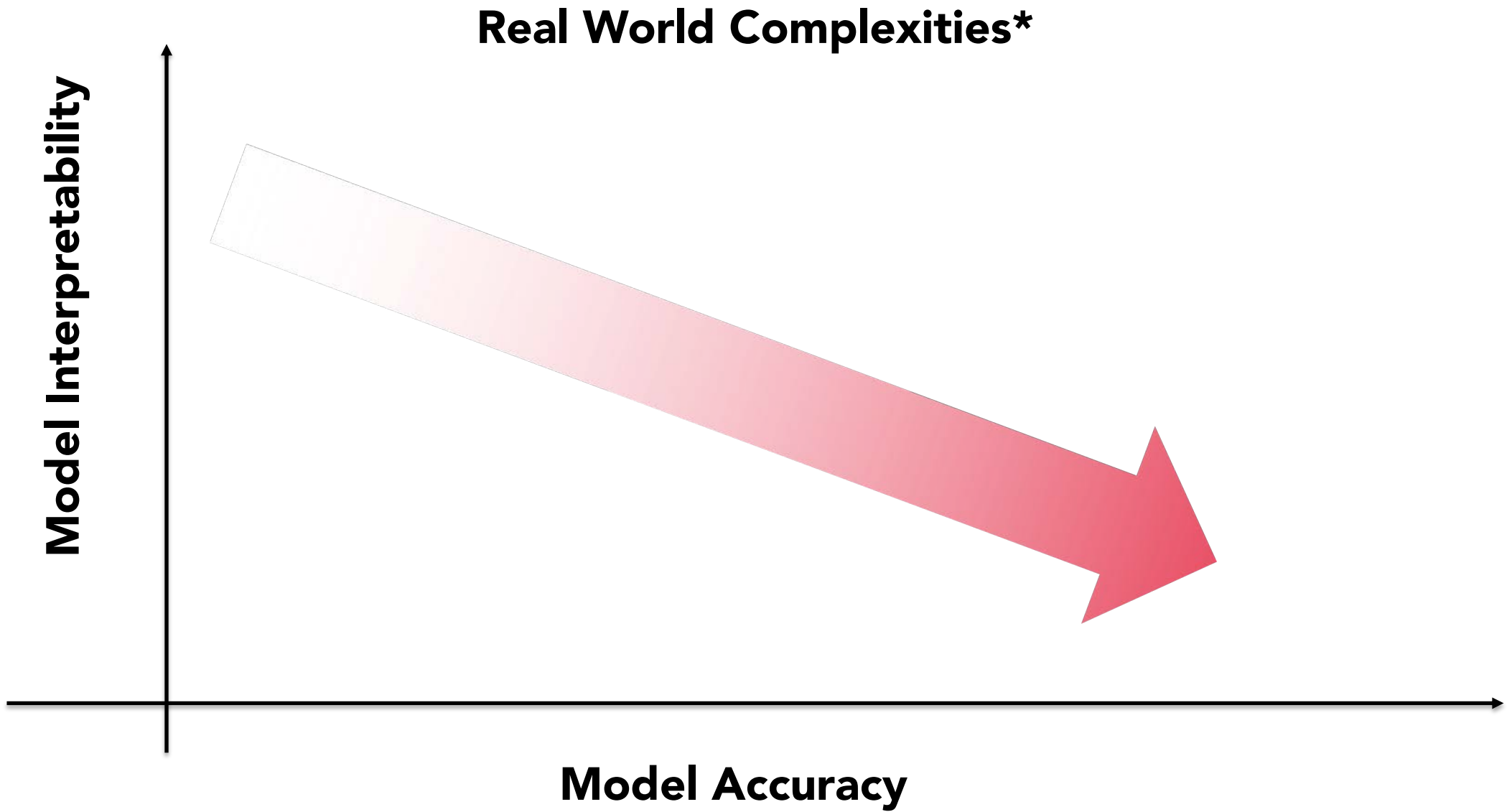
What is a **"best-performing"** weather forecast / climate projection?

How do we rectify the need for the "best-performing" ML/AI model in a climate prediction problem vs. gaining the necessary understanding of the fundamental climate processes (i.e., is there a conflict between best prediction models and realistic ML/AI models?)

Yes! Consider image sharpness for example...



Forthcoming work led by Imme Ebert-Uphoff (CSU/NOAA CIRA)



*this is for illustration purposes (not real data)

What "best practices" should we implement for performing ML studies in climate prediction? Are there specific metrics, verification datasets, and problems that should be considered?

Very problem specific. Plus, how do you do this without **stifling creativity**?

What "best practices" should we implement for performing ML studies in climate prediction? Are there specific metrics, verification datasets, and problems that should be considered?

On the use of **metrics...**

Better performance

Competing Objective 2

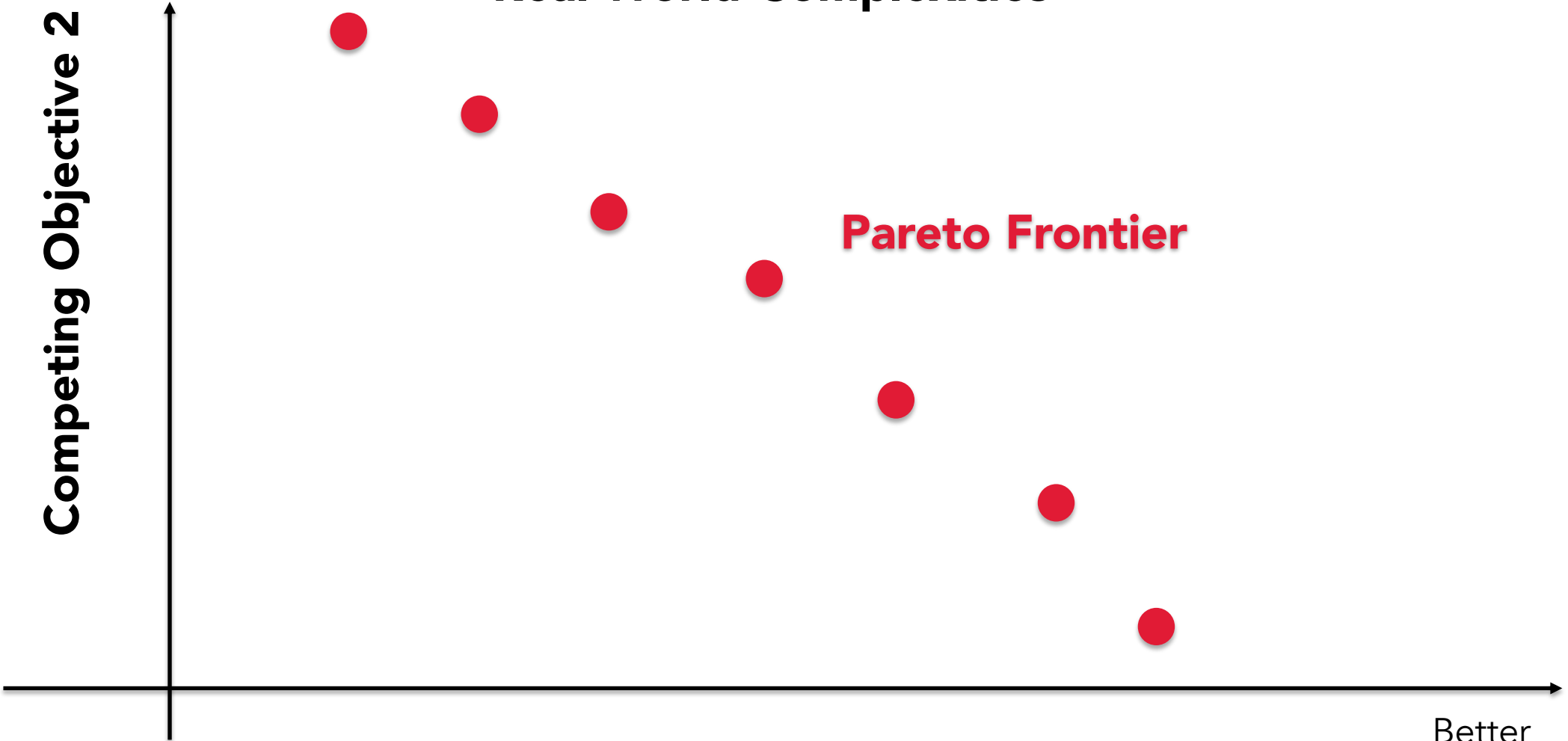
Real World Complexities*

Pareto Frontier

Competing Objective 1

Better performance

*this is for illustration purposes (not real data)



What can US CLIVAR and others do to promote the open and free distribution of datasets (reanalysis, observations, model output) to use for ML/AI applications in climate prediction?

Don't do this **alone!**
(Also, software!)

What can US CLIVAR and others do to promote the open and free distribution of datasets (reanalysis, observations, model output) to use for ML/AI applications in climate prediction?

Home

Meeting Notes

Membership

Upcoming Events

Short Courses

AI Datasets

Past Conferences and Events

Terms of Reference

Committee on Artificial Intelligence Applications to Environmental Science

📅 Important Dates

Updates

1. 2-4-2022: Machine Learning in Python 2022 Short Course materials now available on our Short Course page.
2. 7-19-2021: AMS Annual Meeting submission deadline extended to Sept 1 with new virtual option available.
3. 1-10-2021: New web community: <http://ml>

AMS 



PANGEO ML DATASETS



AGU

Subseasonal forecasting

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