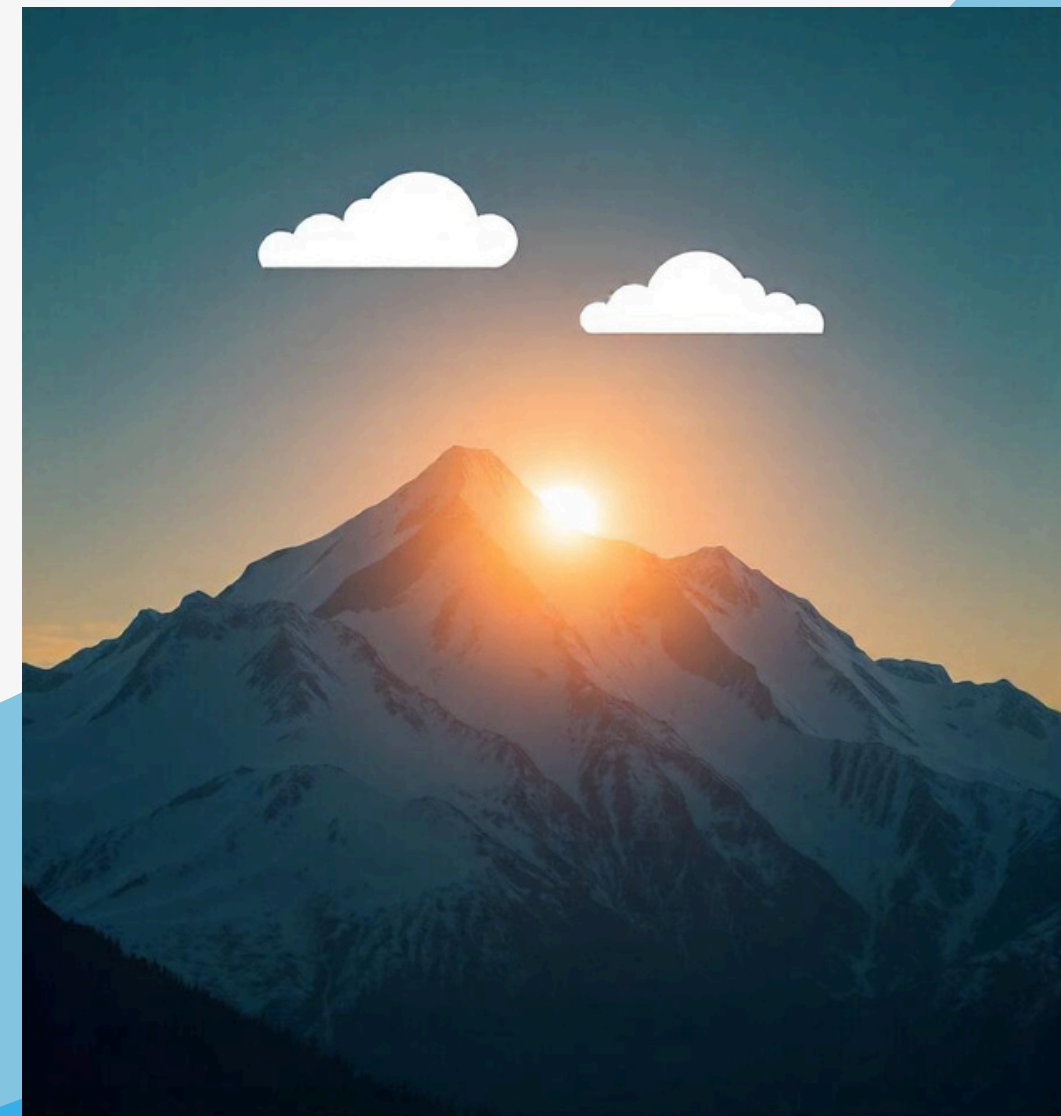


LARGE MACHINE LEARNING MODELS FOR WEATHER FORECASTING

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES AHEAD

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LLMs, BUT FOR WEATHER?

Machine learning weather models

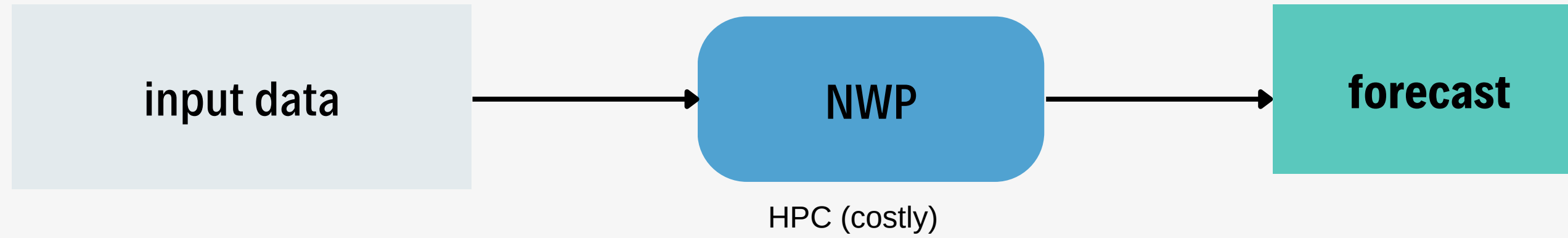
AI-based weather models

Data-driven models

Model is built directly from data

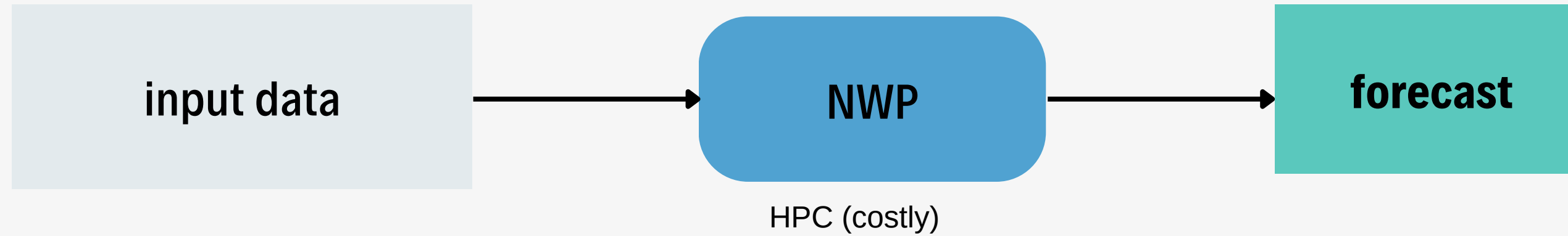
NWP MODEL VS. ML MODEL

NWP model application

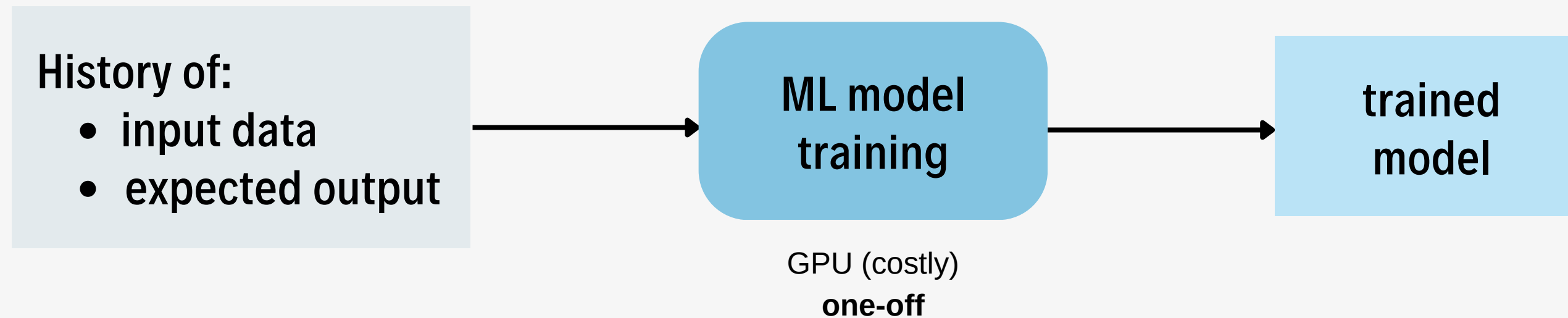


NWP MODEL VS. ML MODEL

NWP model application

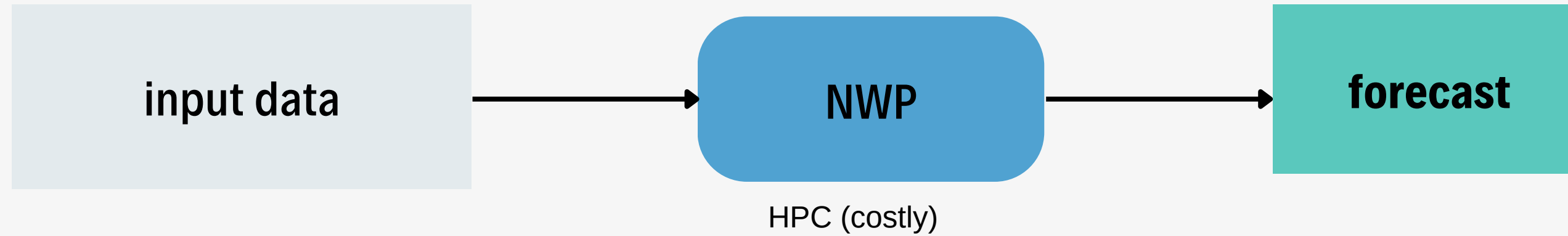


ML model training

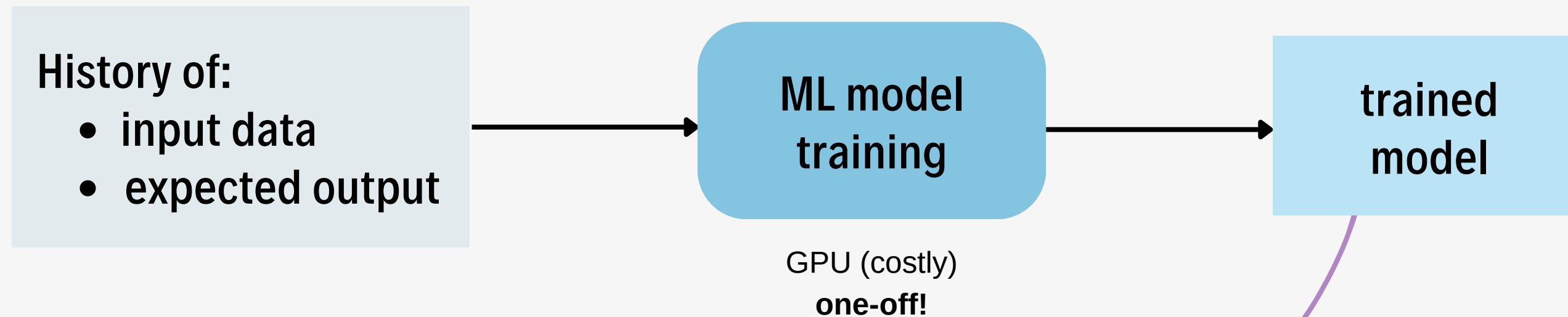


NWP MODEL VS. ML MODEL

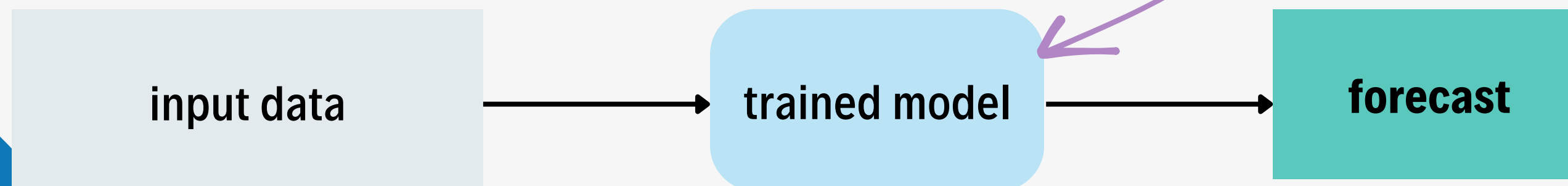
NWP model application



ML model training



ML model application



ML

NWPP

Training phase + application phase

Training is costly, application is easy

Works best on GPU architectures

No configuration flexibility

Limited output

Difficult to build

No training phase

Application is costly

Works on CPU-based HPC

Multiple configuration options

Rich output

Well established

ML WEATHER MODELS

AIFS (ECMWF)

GraphCast (Google)

MetNet (Google)

ClimaX (Microsoft)

FourCastNet (Nvidia)

CorrDiff (Nvidia)

PanguWeather (Huawei)

AtmoRep (ECMWF/JSC/CERN)

ADVANTAGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF APPLYING TRAINED ML MODELS

- ✓ Forecast can be obtained **within minutes** of the processing time
- ✓ We get forecasts easier and at **little cost** - no HPC needed
- ✓ **More people** can experiment with the models
- ✓ We can run **large ensembles** at a fraction of the cost

LIMITATIONS

A machine learning model
is only **as good as the data**
it learns from

POSSIBLE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

- ▶ **Regional models** based on downscaled data
- ▶ Closer **interdisciplinary work** between meteorologists and ML engineers
- ▶ NWP to **improve the resolution** of the training data



WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE LIKE?

