


# Machine Learning models to emulate Gravity Wave Drag by Atos Center of Excellence



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Matthew Chantry, Peter Düben - *ECMWF*

ECMWF 19<sup>th</sup> workshop on HPC in Meteorology  
24/09/2021

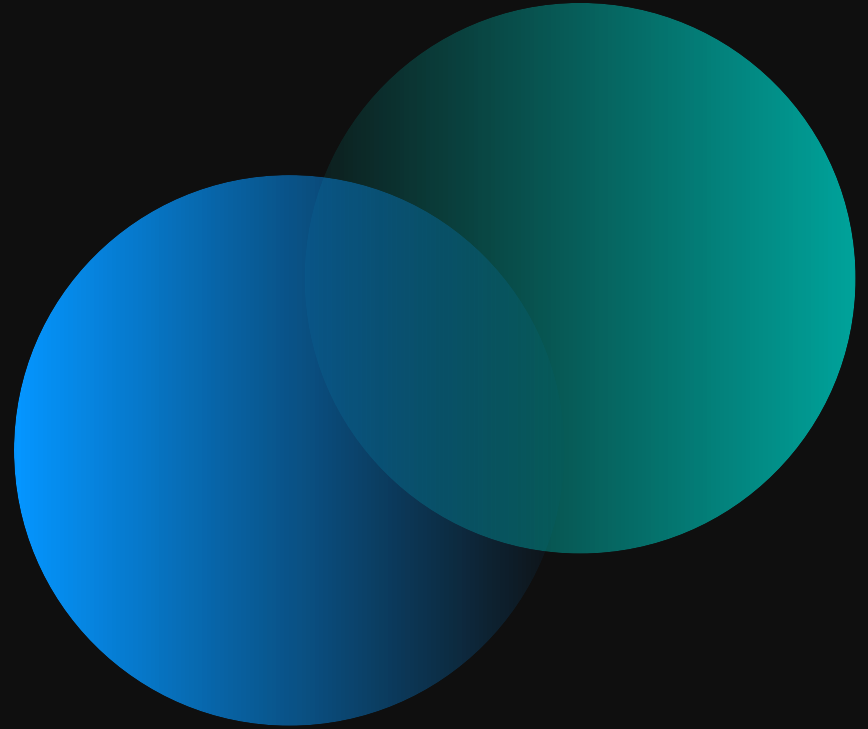
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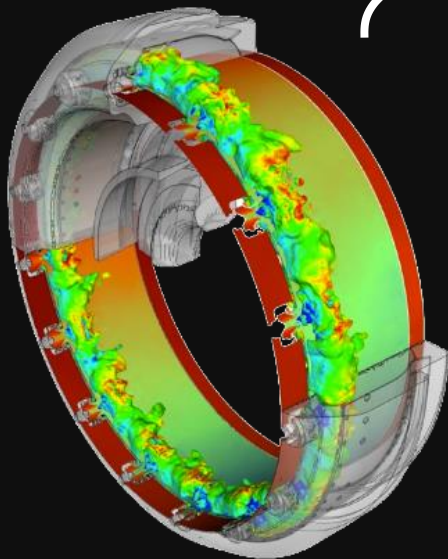


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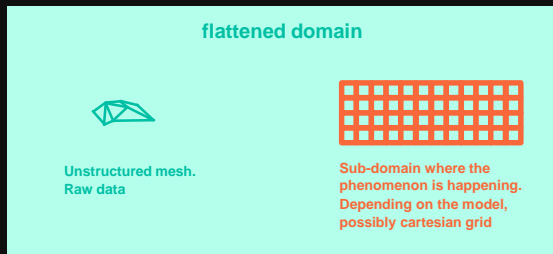
## 01. AI4Sim at a glance



Projection in a subspace where it's easy to work. Usually, domain reduced with symmetries, etc...



Real simulation within combustion chamber



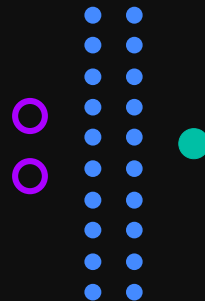
Solving the equations is an intractable computational nightmare.

**So the idea is to capture the essence of the Physics with a data-driven approach.**

+ mesh-free, @ every energy scale

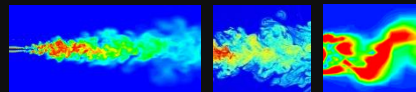
- **RAISE.** H2 combustion chamber
- **ECMWF.** Weather Forecast
- **AIRSEA.** Oceanic-atmospheric coupling

Replace computation of terms of the equation traditionally done by the solver by a pre-trained neural model, coupled with the solver

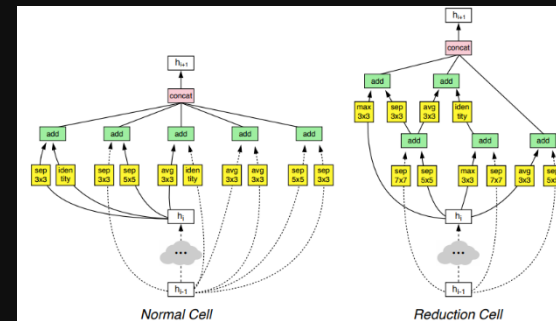
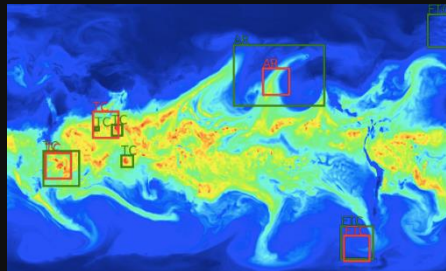
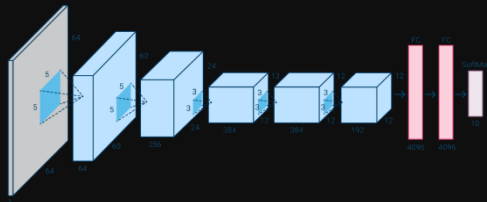


- MLPs
- CNNs
- Unets
- GNNs
- PINNs

NN trained on simpler simulations that isolate the Physics to capture. Look for good generalization properties



**AI4Sim at a glance**  
AI to back simulations



## Model Architecture

- Exploring DL to surrogate Physical Models (MLP, CNN)
- Working with unstructured grids, mesh-free approach (GNN), Physics-Informed modeling (PINN, HNN)

## Coupling AI + Sim

- Advanced data coupling between ML inference engine & numerical solvers
- AI/HPC workflow orchestration for continuous improvement

## Meta-learning

- HPO and topologies Optimization (Bayesian, NAS)
- Automatic data refinement for surrogate modeling and simulation efficiency

## AI4Sim at a glance

General approach to fluid simulation problems

## 02. Center of Excellence in Weather & Climate modeling



# Center of Excellence in Weather & Climate modelling

## AI for Weather Forecast objectives



- ✓ Develop vanilla solutions (DL Models) for the emulation of physical parametrization schemes
- ✓ Develop vanilla solutions for ML applications that take the 3D state of the atmosphere on unstructured grids as well as scale interactions in both space and time into account.
- ✓ Develop vanilla solutions for feature detection in 3D IFS model output.
- ✓ Deliver a fully functional workflow ML-IFS (coupling IFS with ML libraries, enhance data workflow to enhance ML applications that use IFS outputs, integrate ML in the product-generation workflow)

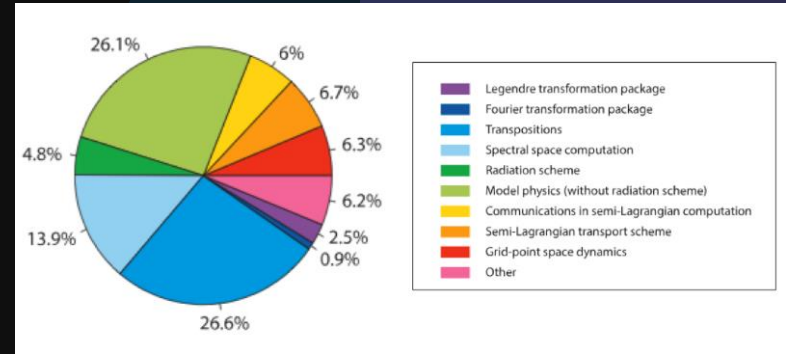


### 03. Emulating the Orographic Gravity Wave Drag parameterization

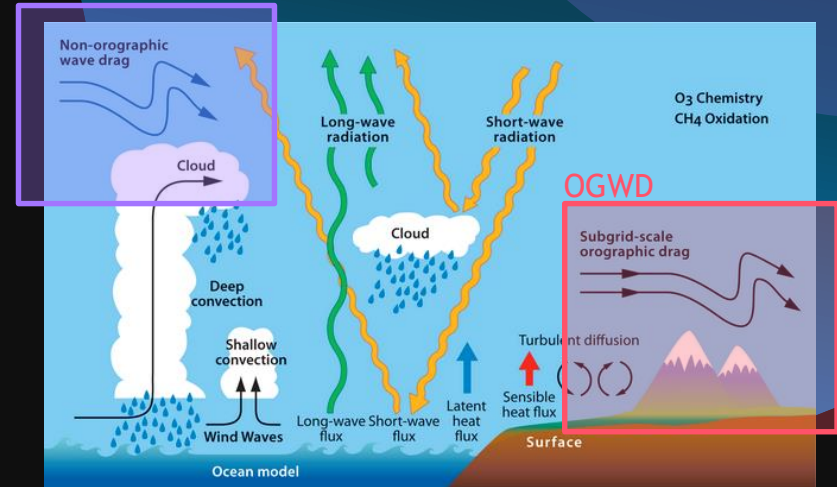
# General Context

## Physical parameterizations

- Within IFS, not all physical processes are explicitly resolved by the model **BUT** they need to be represented. They account for 30% of the computational cost
- **Parameterization** (subgrid-scale scheme) = simplified representation of physical processes that are too complex or too small-scale ( $<$  grid resolution)
- Within IFS, one parameterization has been successfully emulated (**non-orographic gravity wave drag** by Chantry et al., 2021)
- The “real” evaluation is done by injecting the trained NN into IFS



### NOGWD

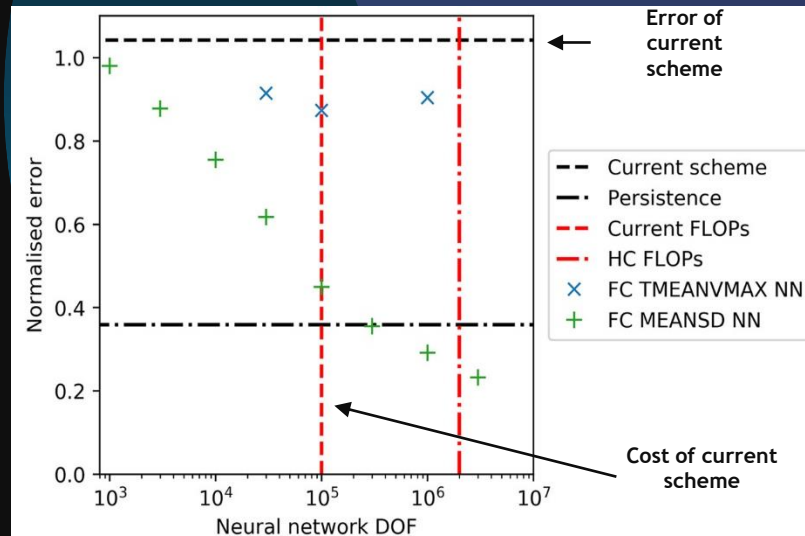


Bauer et al., 2015

# Chantry et al.'s study

## Emulation of the Non-Orographic Gravity Wave drag (NOGWD) parameterization

- Training set comes from a higher complexity version of the operational NOGWD parameterization
- The accuracy linearly increases with the NN DoF
- The NN version of NOGWD outperforms the operational version within the same time constraint
- Dramatic performance gain when inference is done on GPU
- More complicated to export to the OGWD scheme

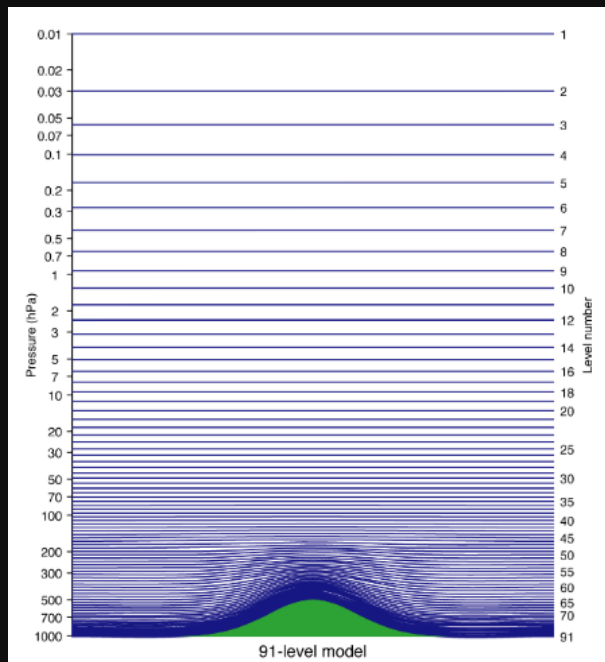


Chantry et al.,  
2021

Chantry, M., Hatfield, S., Dueben, P., Polichtchouk, I., & Palmer, T. (2021). Machine learning emulation of gravity wave drag in numerical weather forecasting. *Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems*, 13, e2021MS002477. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2021MS002477>

# Emulation of the OGWD parameterization

## Problem and Inputs



IFS L91 model levels

Supervised regression problem

Raw dataset (~60 Gb) from IFS simulations

$N \sim 28M$

$X$  ( $5 \times 91 + 4 = 459$  features)

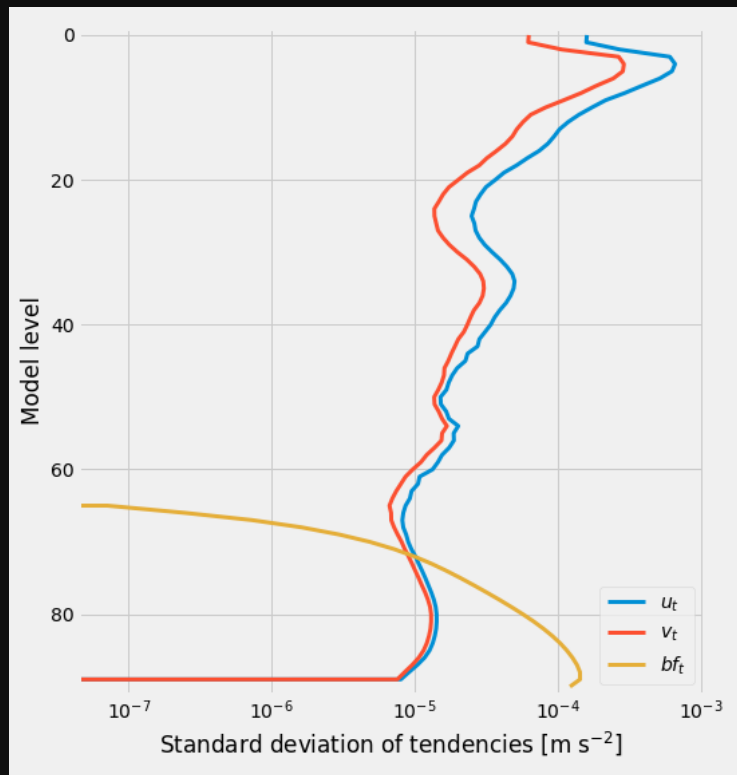
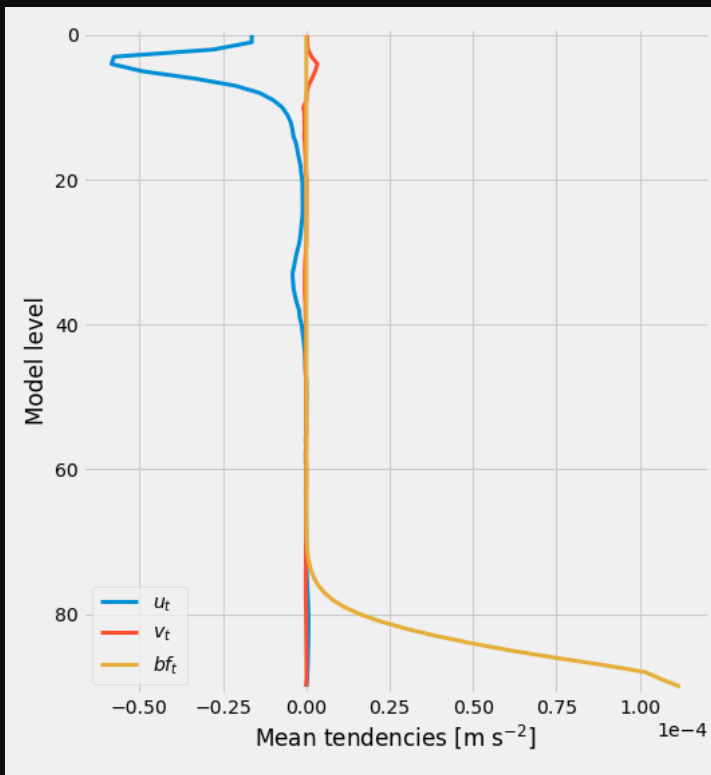
- *on each model level*
  - $u, v$  horizontal wind velocities
  - $T$  temperature
  - $p$  pressure
  - $g$  geopotential
- + 4 *surface params* defining the subscale orography

$Y$  ground truth ( $3 \times 91 = 273$  targets)

- $u_t, v_t$  gravity-wave drag tendencies
- $bf_t$  blocking drag tendencies

# Description of the targets

## Mean and Variance of targets

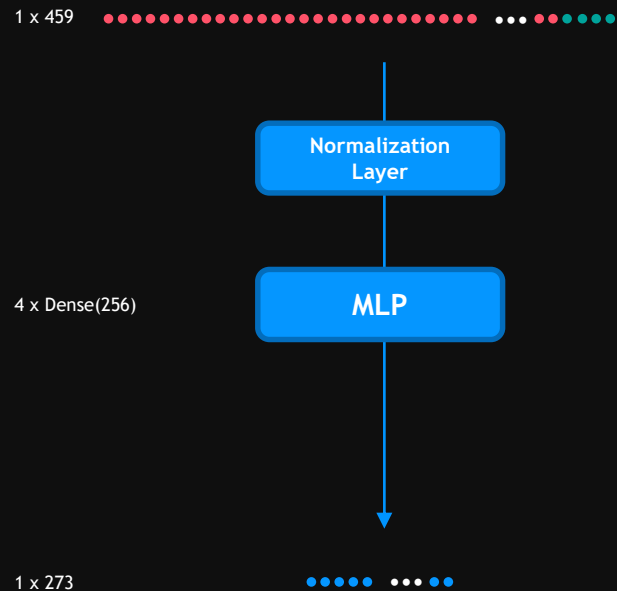


# Models

Currently, two approaches

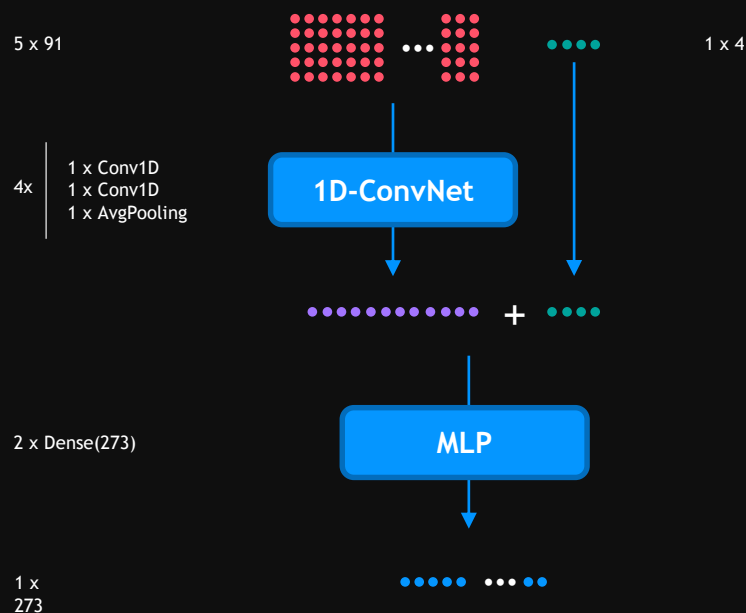
## Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP)

Input = raw X



## 1D Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

Input = 2D map built from X, then normalized



# Emulation of OGWD

## Preliminary results

- Current best fit (Sazna) models on splitted labels.
  - 1x MLP for  $u_t$  and  $v_t$
  - 1x MLP for  $bf_t$
- The emulation of physical parameterizations is a challenging and ongoing task
- We are still working side-by-side with Matthew and Peter to achieve the emulation of OGWD scheme

# Conclusions and Perspectives

- Active collaboration between Atos and ECMWF through the CoE in Weather & Climate modeling
  - Partner's results and approach reproduced
  - OGWD, a challenging problem !
  - Current implementations are limited by the triggering method of the scheme
  - Still exploring modeling options to improve the model quality
  - A good model quality in train/test process does not necessarily imply a proper behavior within IFS
1. Improving the input data 'quality'
    - Better understanding the data distribution
    - Filter data when scheme is not active
  2. Atos AI-Simulation coupling solutions
    - **Weak coupling** : inter-nodes inference engine containerized in Docker/Singularity images with MPI communication
    - **Strong coupling** : intra-nodes C++ Tensorflow/PyTorch (binding C++ and Fortran) with zero copy data exchange
  3. Modeling
    - Train a NN to predict the blocking drag tendencies
    - Ongoing experiments with GNNs

# Thank you!

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