



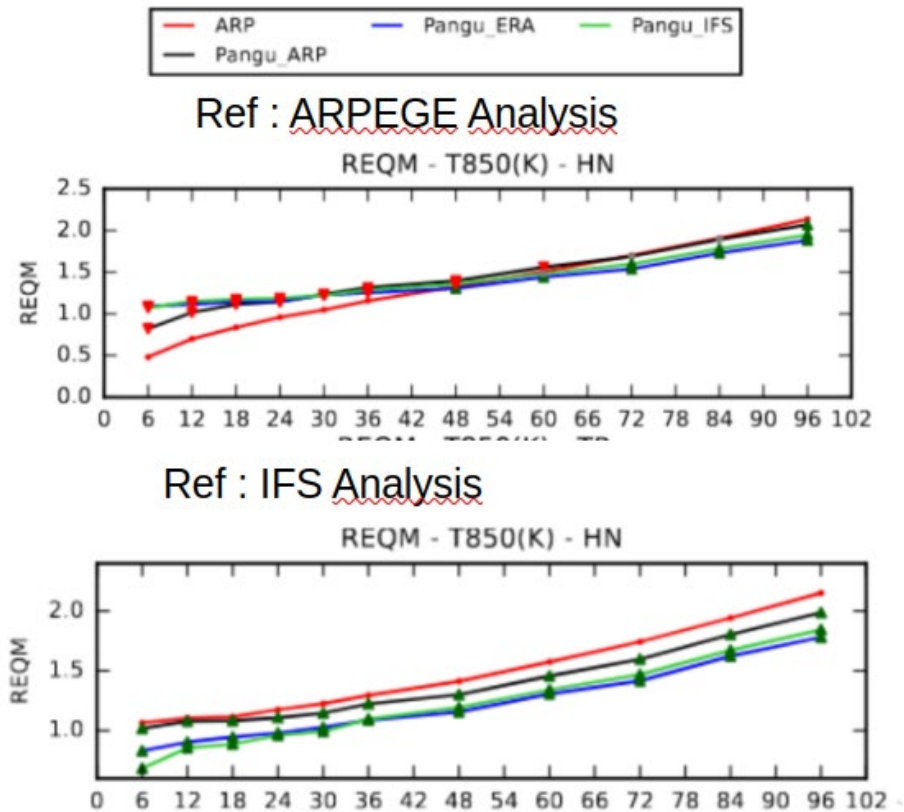
# AI and Data Assimilation at Météo-France

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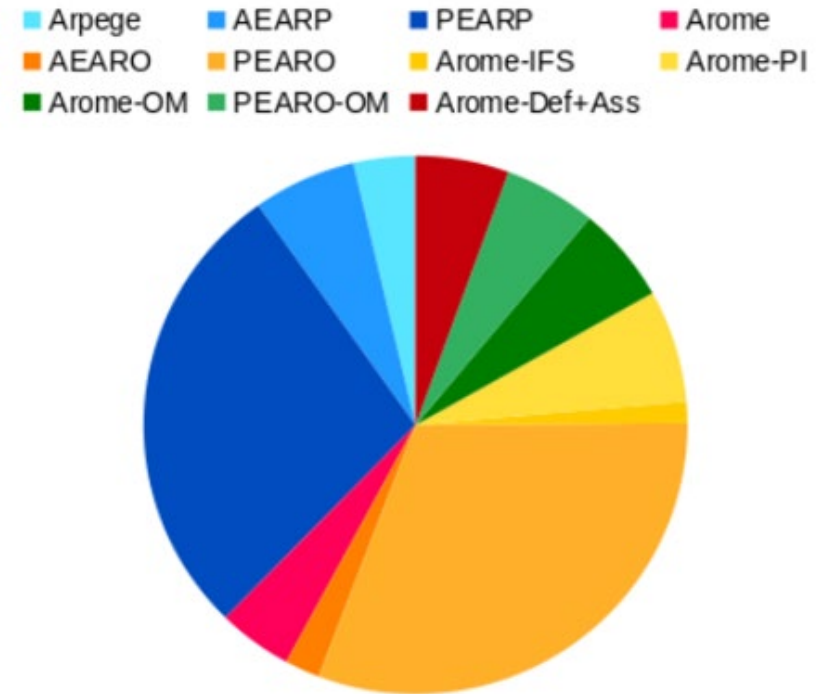
Vincent Chabot, Loïk Berre, Laure Raynaud, Etienne Arbogast, Jocelin Boely, Laurent Descamps, and others

# NWP Context at Météo France

## PanguWeather Scores



## HPC Shared for our NWP System



From : **L. Descamps**

# Outline

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- AI development for forecasting
- Hybrid AI-DA perspectives
- AI-DA perspectives



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# AROME AI emulator

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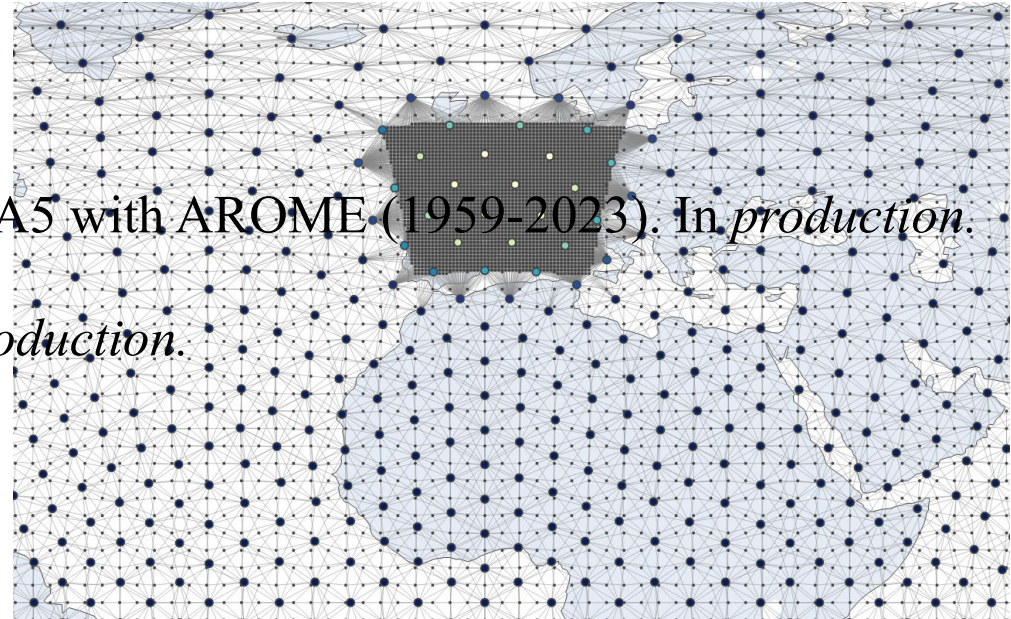
Moving from py4cast to anemoi to develop an operational stretched-grid approach, following t

Several training datasets to be considered :

- **Operational AROME** archive (~4years)

- **ERA5-Arome** : Dynamical downscaling of ERA5 with AROME (1959-2023). *In production.*

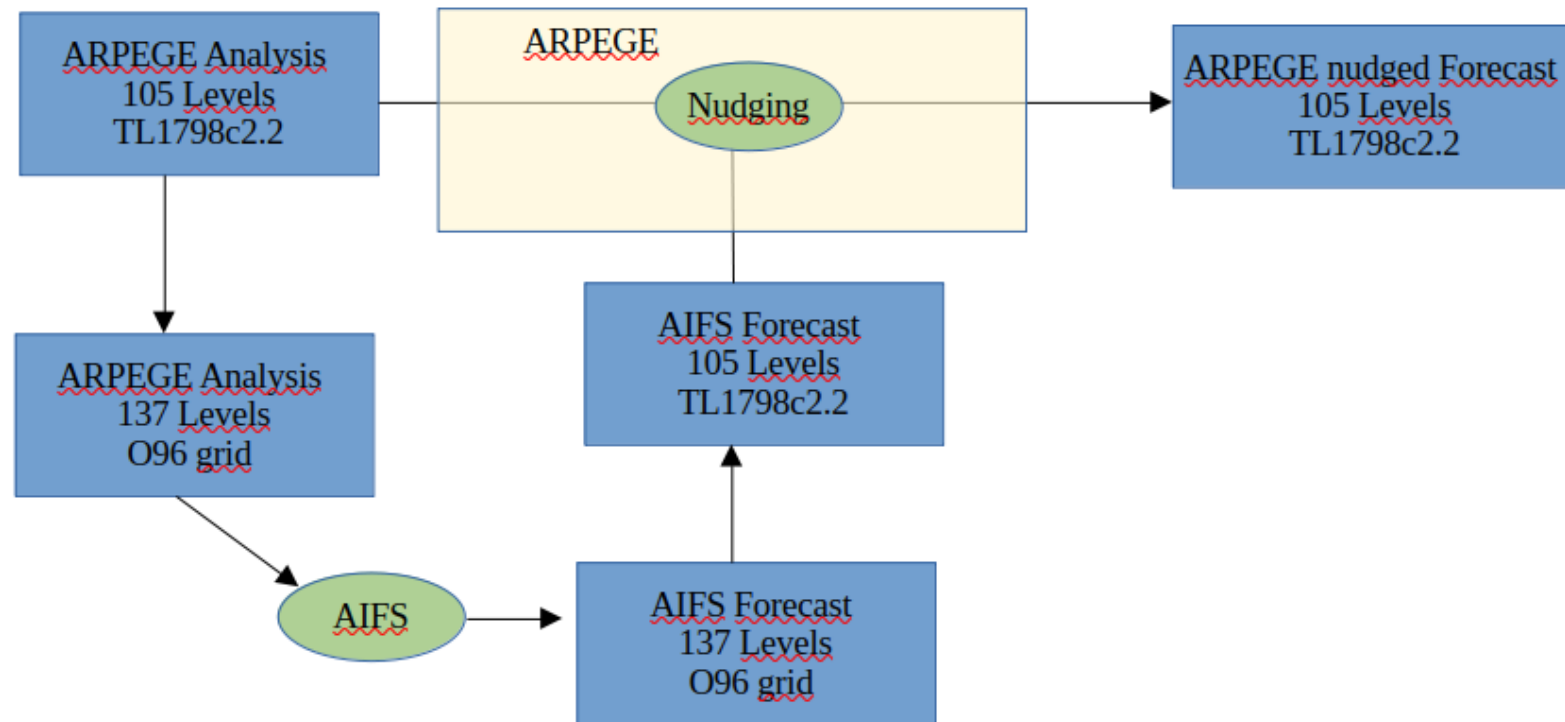
- **ARRA** : An Arome analysis (1970-2020). *In production.*



**From AI-NWP Team**

# Hybrid forecasting : AIFS nudging with ARPEGE

Following *Hussain et al. 2024* and ECMWF approach to perform a spectral nudging between AIFS on model level (thanks to ECMWF to provides this) initiated by ARPEGE analysis and ARPEGE forecast (stretched grid).



# Outline

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- AI development for forecasting
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# Hybrid AI Data Assimilation

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$$J = \|x^a - x^b\|_B + \|\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{M}(x^a)) - y^o\|_R$$

- **Tuning** and/or filling R
- Observation operator, e.g. Radar observation operator ([ANR PRAISE](#) (submitted))
- *Using the TL/AD of a model emulator for 4DVar ?*
- *Using a model emulator to produce the ensemble forecast for 4DEnVar ?*

# Observation error variances estimation

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Use deep learning in order to solve the R tuning problem:

Find  $\tilde{\sigma}_o = NN(X)$  with  $X$  a set of variables giving information on the error

Exploit the fact that we know/nostrnone :

$$d_o^b = \mathcal{H}(x^b) - y^o \sim \mathcal{N} \left( 0, \sqrt{\sigma_b^2 + \sigma_o^2} \right)$$

**Negative Log Likelihood** (act on a sample)

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ \log \tilde{\sigma}_o^2 + \frac{d^2}{\tilde{\sigma}_o^2 + \sigma_b^2} \right]$$

**Wasserstein** distance (act on a batch)

Distance between the normalized departure and  
 $\mathcal{N}(0, 1)$



# Observation error variances estimation (Synthetic example)

Noise Generation (50 « global » samples)

$$X \sim \text{LogN}(1, 0.8) \quad Y \sim \text{LogN}(1.2, 0.8)$$

$$\sigma_o = 0.2 + \frac{\alpha}{20} f(\text{lat}) \sqrt{X \frac{(X + Y)}{2} (|X - Y| + 0.1)}$$

$$\sigma_b = 0.1 + \frac{\beta}{20} f(\text{lon}) \sqrt{X^2 \left( \left| X - \frac{Y}{2} \right| + 0.1 \right)}$$

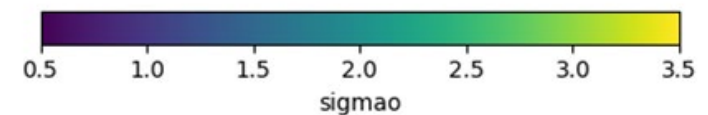
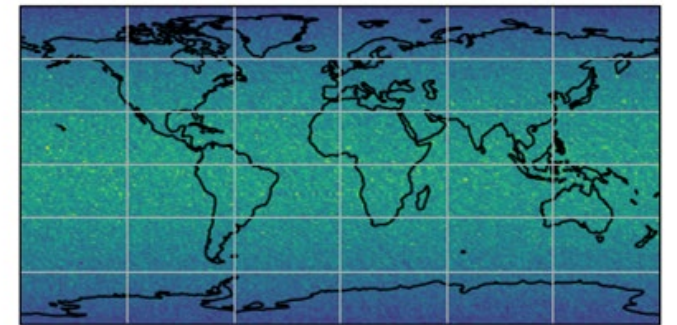
$$\alpha \sim U[0.5, 2] \quad \beta \sim U[0.5, 2]$$

$$d_o^b \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sqrt{\sigma_o^2 + \sigma_b^2})$$

Neural Network inputs :

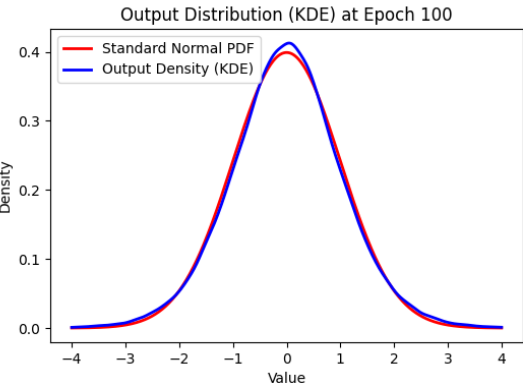
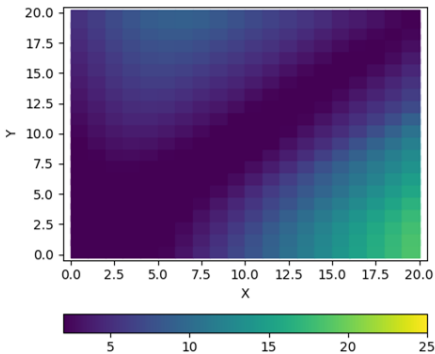
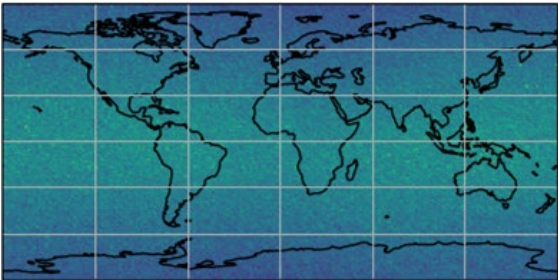
- X, Y
- cos(lat), sin(lat), cos(lon), sin(lon)

Spatial structure (mean over samples)

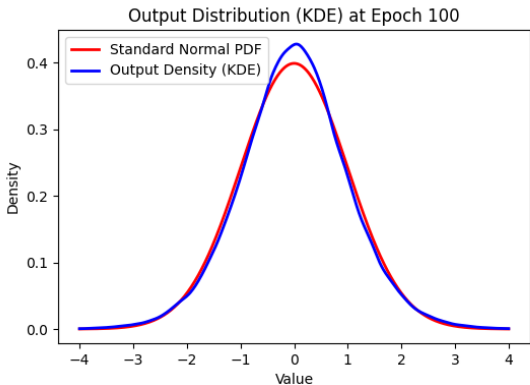
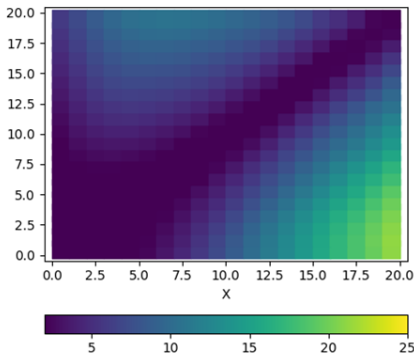
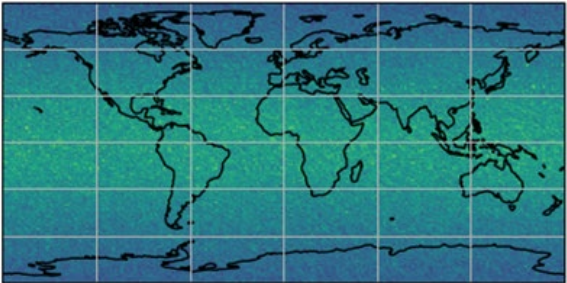


# Observation error variances estimation (Synthetic example)

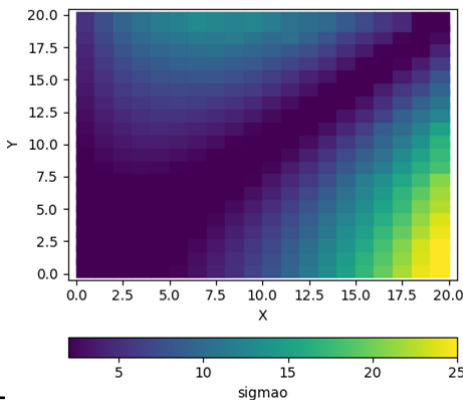
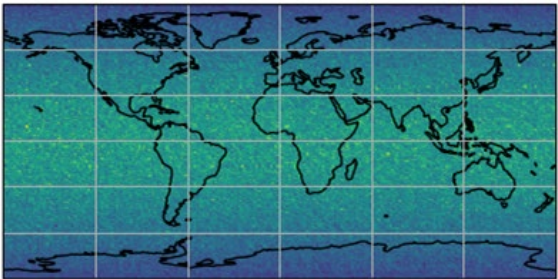
Wasserstein



Negative Log Likelihood



True Mean



	MSE	$\overline{\ln\left(\frac{\sigma_o}{\tilde{\sigma}_o + \epsilon}\right)}$
Wasserstein	1.62	0.23
NLLL	1.35	0.22
MSE (TRUE)	1.18	0.31

Mean structure in  $X^T$  space



# Observation error variances estimation

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Plan to try this with real data:

- For tuning NEMOVar system (with M. Chrust)
- 
- For Land Surface Temperature observation (S. Marimbordes)
- For microwave observation (all-sky) (A. Dauriac Internship, just starting)

How to account for crude background error variances estimates in observation space or too large wrt first guess departure ?

# Hybrid AI Data Assimilation

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$$J = \|x^a - x^b\|_B + \|\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{M}(x^a)) - y^o\|_R$$

- **Tuning** and/or filling R
- Observation operator, e.g. Radar observation operator ([ANR PRAISE](#) (submitted))
- Using the *TL/AD of a model emulator* for 4DVar ?
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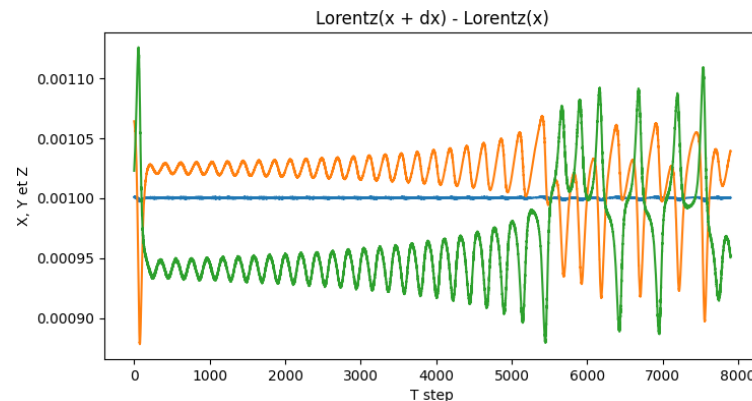
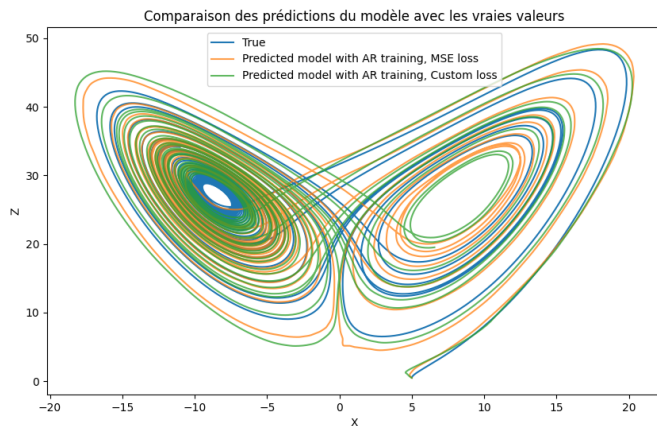
# TL control for Lorenz63 (Boely internship)

Add a constraint on the Tangent Linear of the emulator  $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_x$  when learning the non-linear emulator  $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$

$$\alpha \|\tilde{\mathcal{M}}_x dx - (\mathcal{M}(x + dx) - \mathcal{M}(x))\|$$

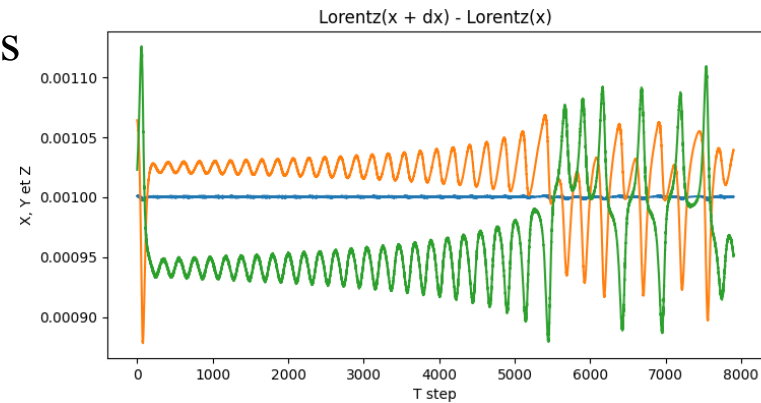
$\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ : Feed forward neural network      $\alpha$ : weight in the cost function

## Exemple (Lorenz63)

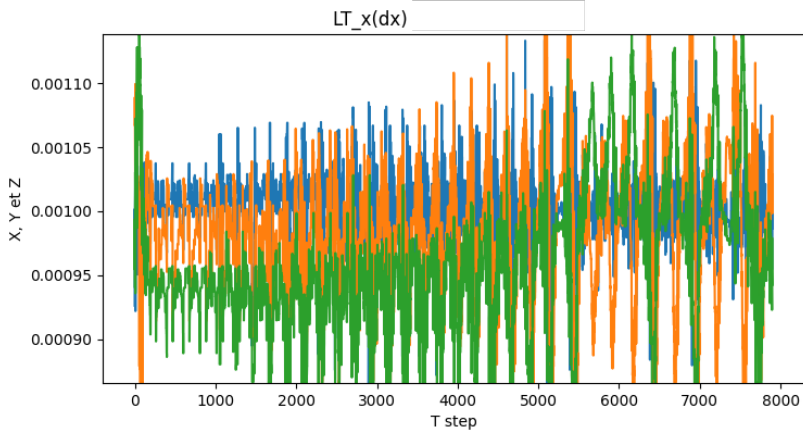


# Impact of the penalty term

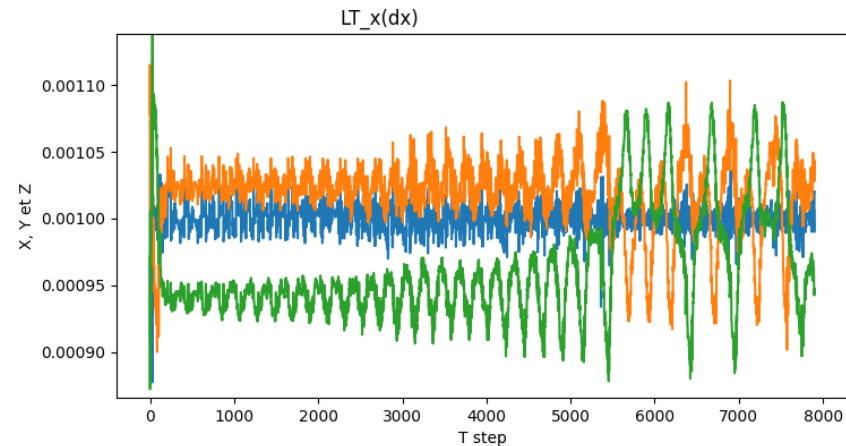
$dx$  is fixed (over the trajectory) in order to see s



**Tangent Linear without constraint**



**With constraint**



# What we learned (in this simple case)

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- Constraint on TL needed since the beginning (Finetuning does not work well)
- Relaxing the constraint on TL during the minimisation leads to the best results.

=> decrease  $\alpha$  up to 0.

- Better Lorenz63 emulator (wrt MSE criterion) when adding the TL penalization term

■

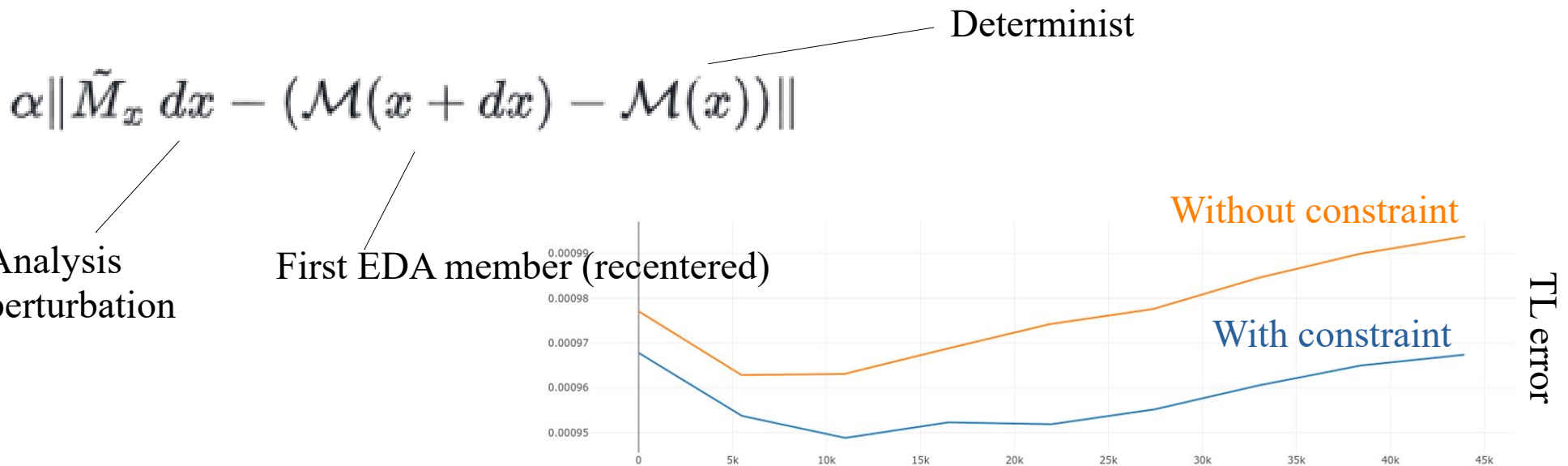
Can this be generalized to (some) real application ?

# TL control in ANEMOI (Just starting)

Penalty term memory and GPU costs are dependent of the model (architecture at least).

With the current implementation (a few tricks) and with O96 grid, training with the penalty term

- x3 in GPU RAM
- x2 in GPU Cost





# Outline

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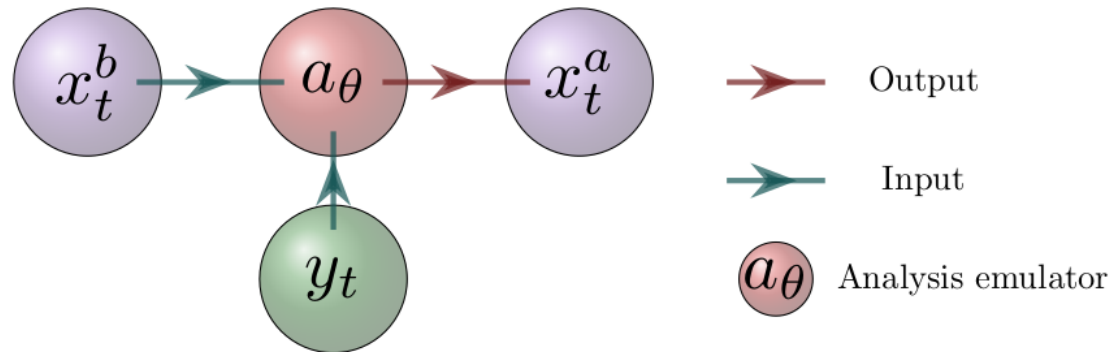
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# Analysis emulation (Ongoing internship)

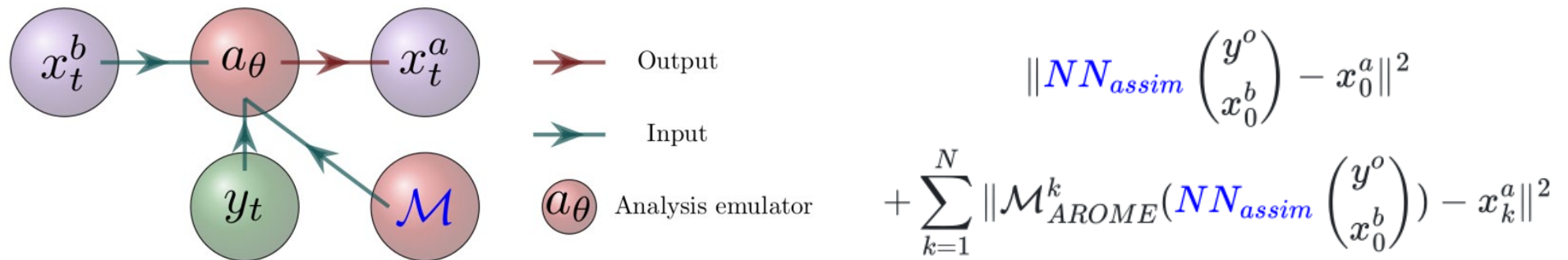


$$\|NN_{assim} \begin{pmatrix} y^o \\ x_0^b \end{pmatrix} - x_0^a\|^2$$

Dataset 3 years of hourly low resolution for AROME (5.2 km) :

- AROME 3DVar analysis and background fields
- SEVIRI data (without thinning)

# Analysis emulation : Changing the view point



with  $\mathcal{M}_{AROME}^k$  an AI-AROME model.

Is it possible to find an **analysis state** which provides the best forecast for a given emulator ?

Follow and evaluate emerging approaches developed by our academic partners, such as Data Assimilation Network (**DRUIDS** project, **LITCHI** project).

# Conclusion / Perspective

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- Investigate Hybrid AI-DA and AI-DA perspectives
- Plan to use ANEMOI when we can (e.g. analysis emulation, or TL/AD of emulator)
- AI-DA workforce at Météo-France may mostly comes from research projects
- We will also follow and evaluate theoretical developments from our academic partners.

