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ECMWF



**Weather
Generator**

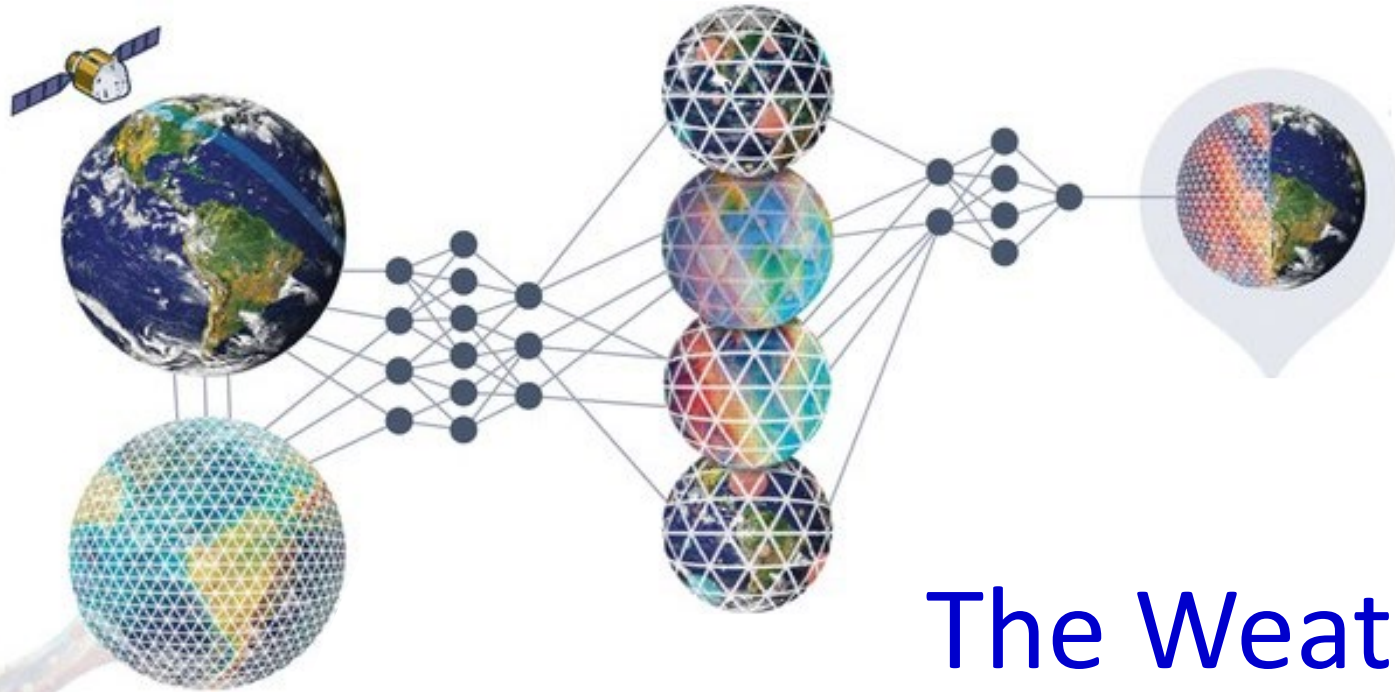


Image modified from: [link](#)

The WeatherGenerator

A foundation model approach for Weather and Climate

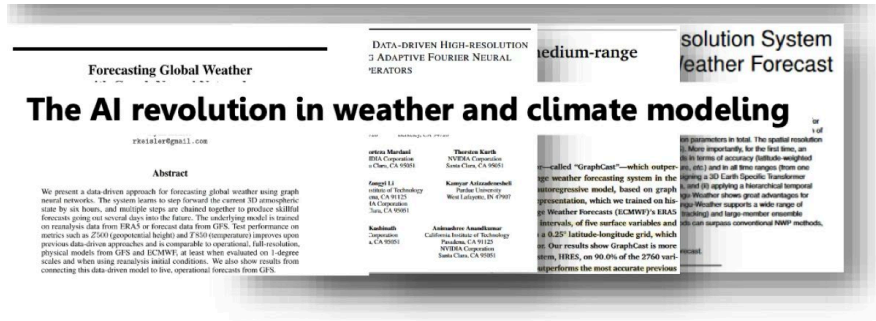
Ilaria Luise – ECMWF

On behalf of the WeatherGenerator Collaboration

Introduction



Exciting times for data driven weather modelling



25/02/2025

AIFS OPERATIONAL

Latest forecast
AIFS Single: Mean sea level pressure and 850 hPa wind speed

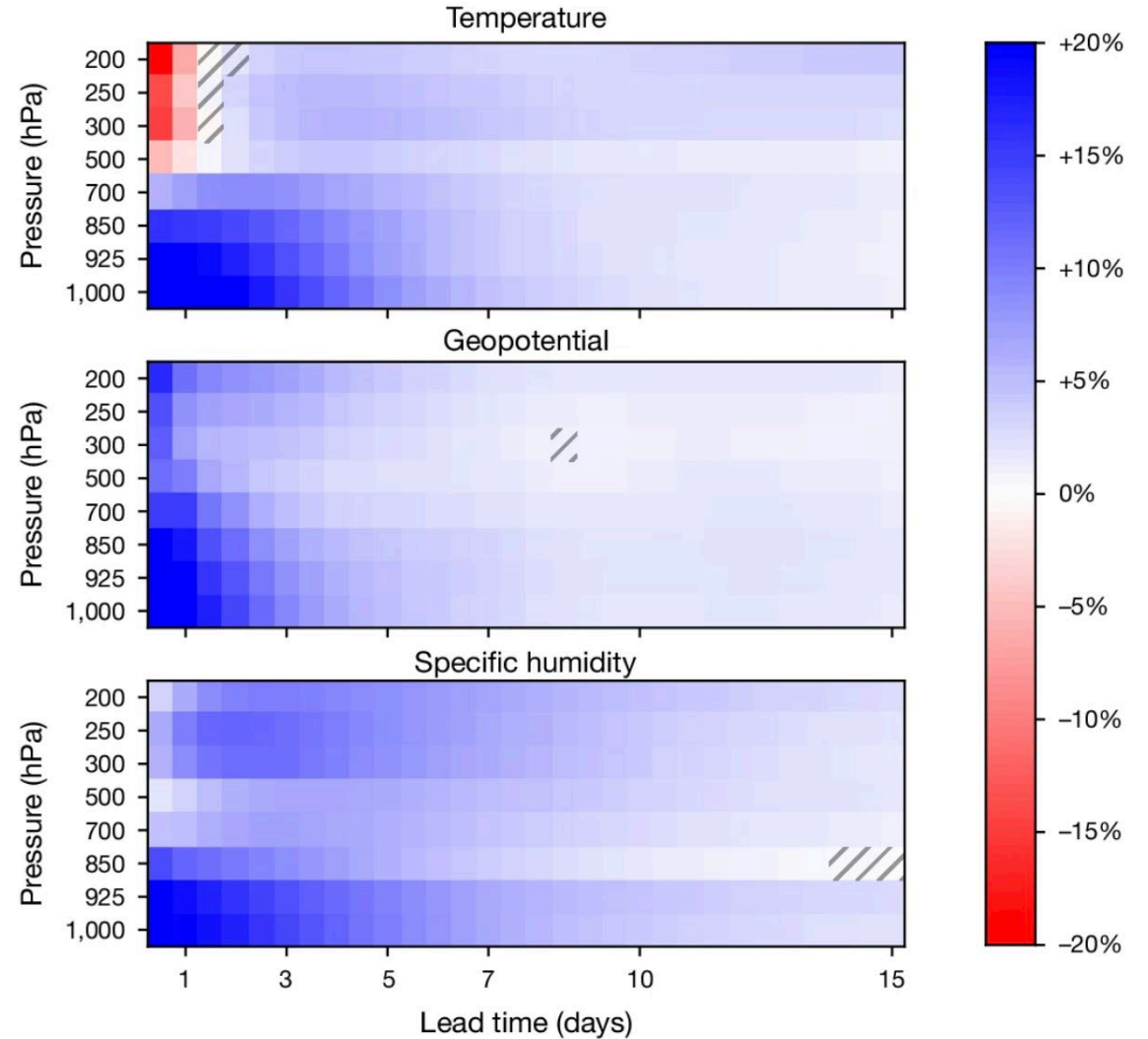
Wind speeds near the surface are roughly proportional to the distance between isobars so closely packed isobars mean strong surface winds...

Latest forecast
AIFS Single: 500 hPa geopotential height and 850 hPa temperature

The 850 hPa level is usually just above the boundary layer and at this level the day-night variation in temperature is generally negligible...

Latest forecast
AIFS Single: 100 m wind and mean sea level pressure

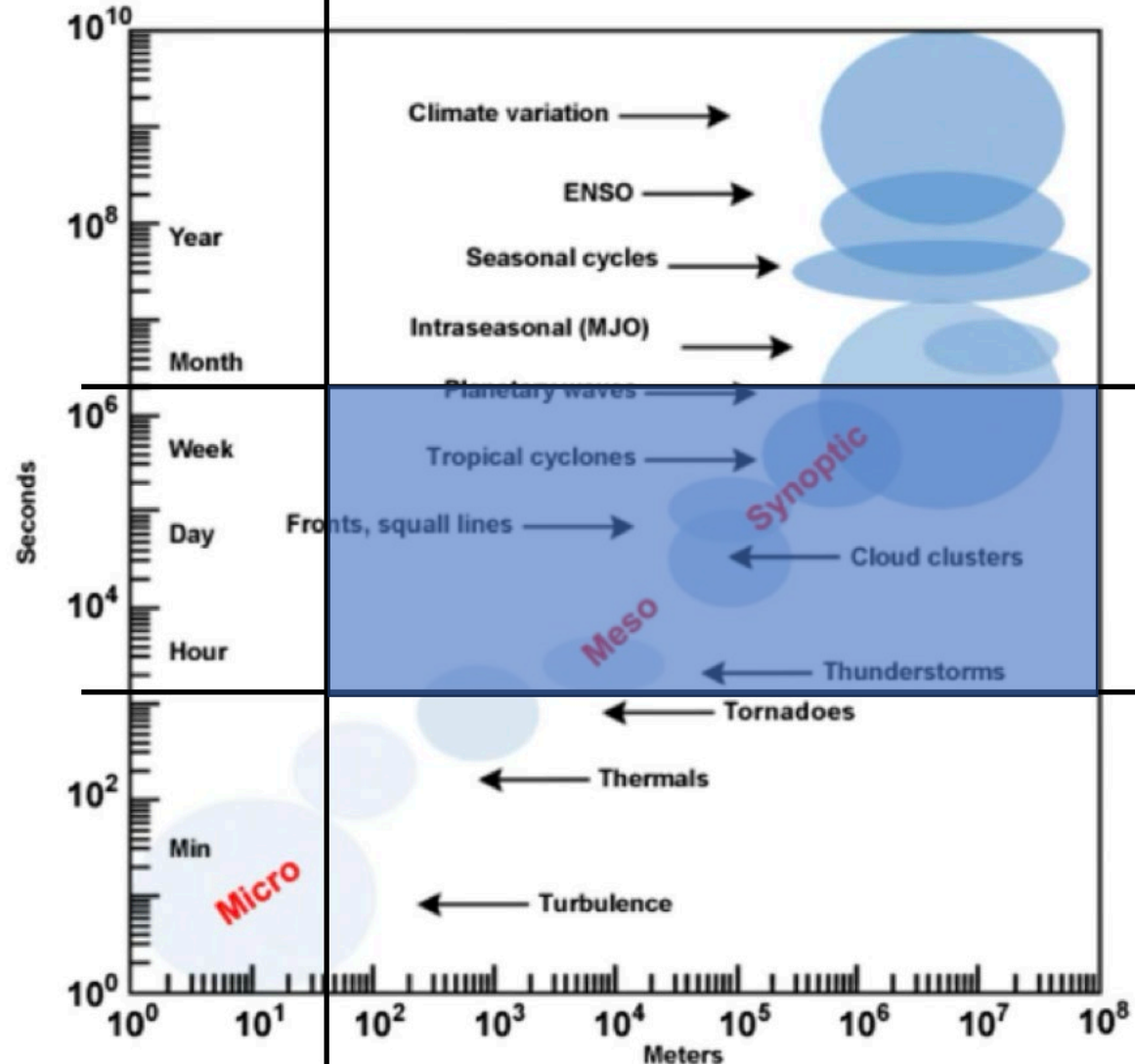
These charts show surface pressure patterns. Areas of high pressure (anticyclones) are usually associated with settled weather...



GenCast: [Probabilistic weather forecasting with machine learning](#), Nature 2024

But...

ERA5 ~30km



We are spanning "only" part of the phase space
still far from seamless ML models (but efforts ongoing e.g. BRIS)

We suffer from the (known) biases in ERA5

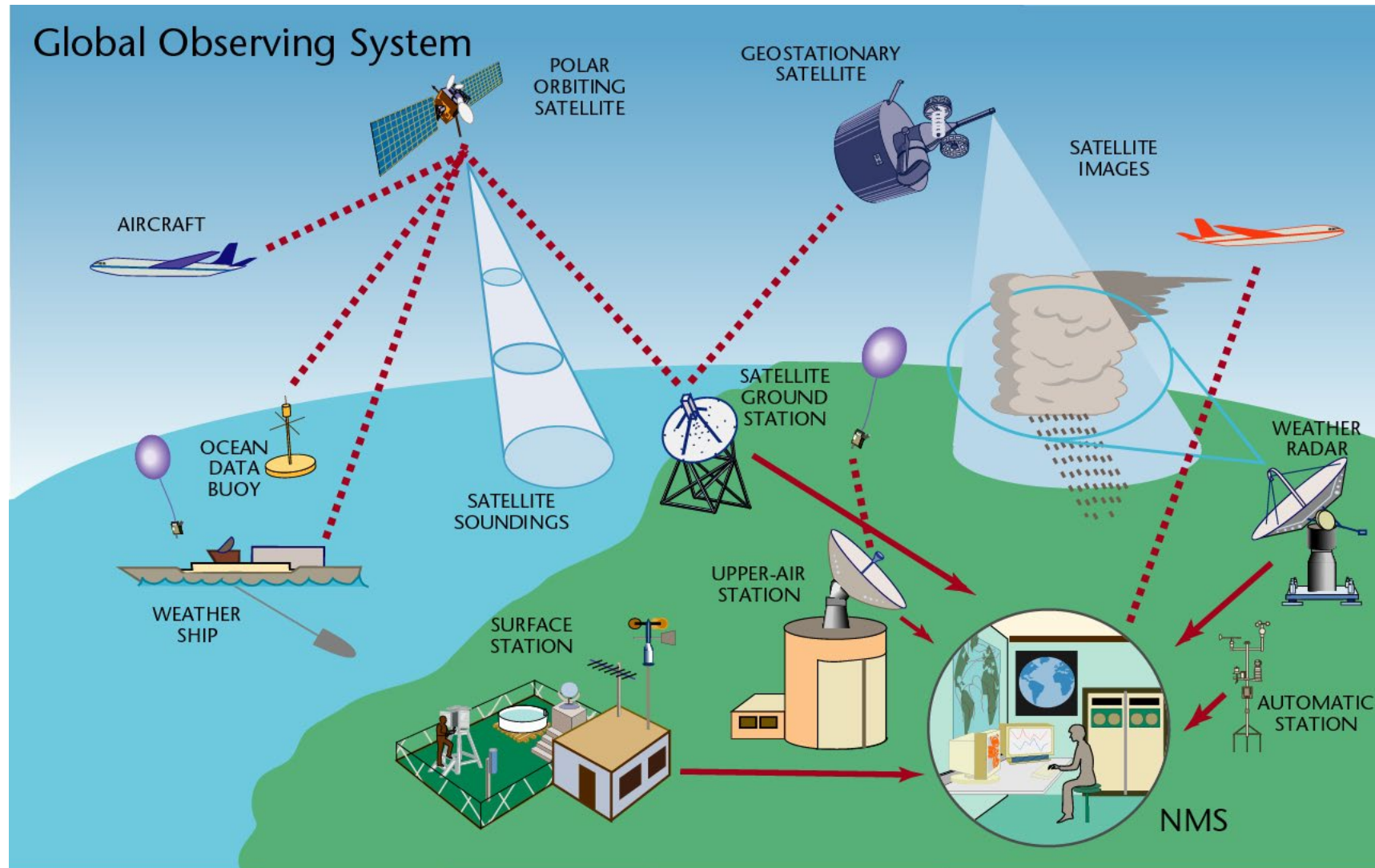
We have lots of other datasets available e.g. at higher resolution, that are *not currently used* in our models



Can we go beyond?

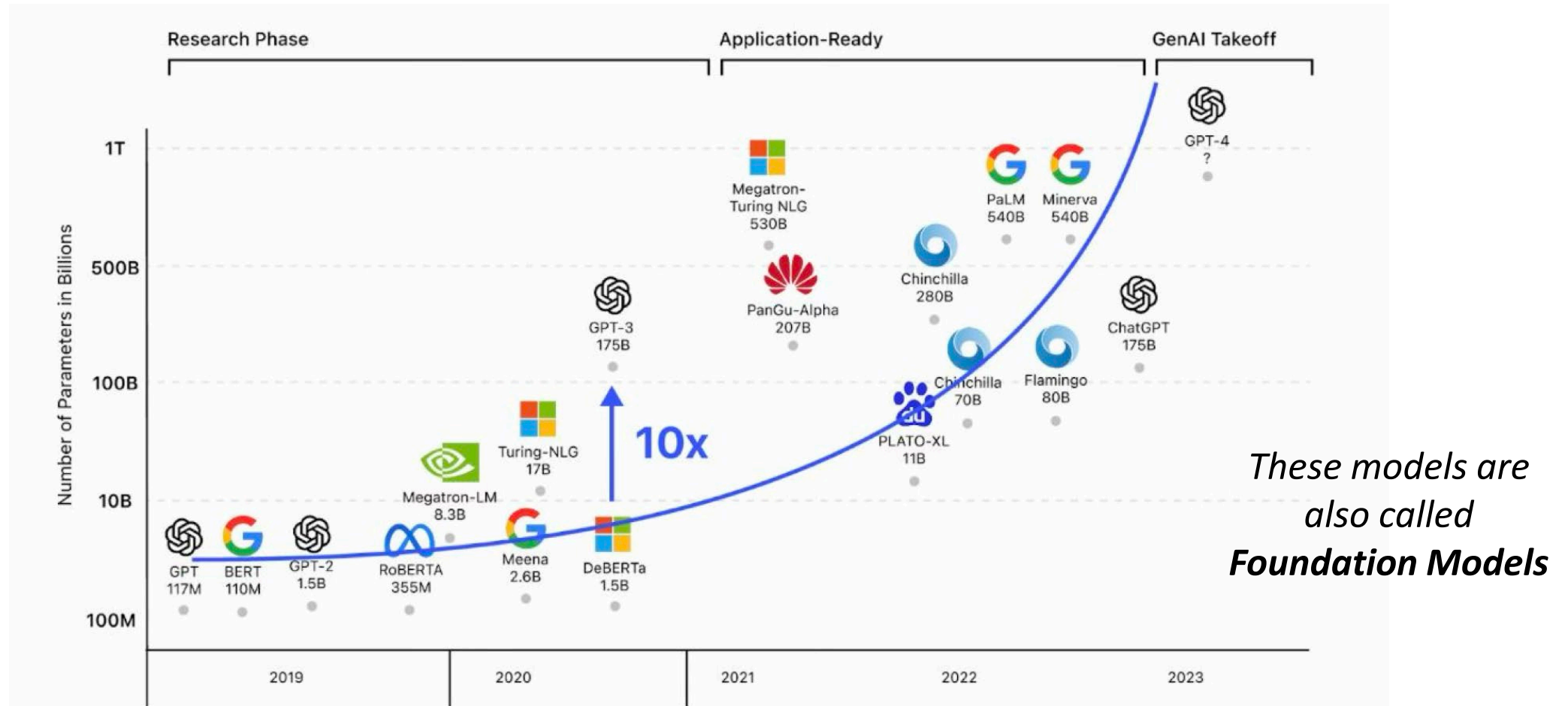
Towards a multi-resolution data driven model for Earth System science

We have lots of data that capture different scales



... and large scale ML can exploit very large data

- Models with trillions of parameters that can **fit very large dataset** and fulfill **multiple-tasks**

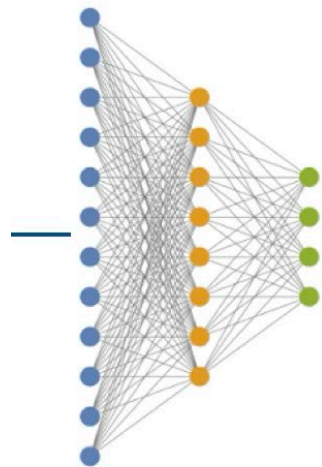
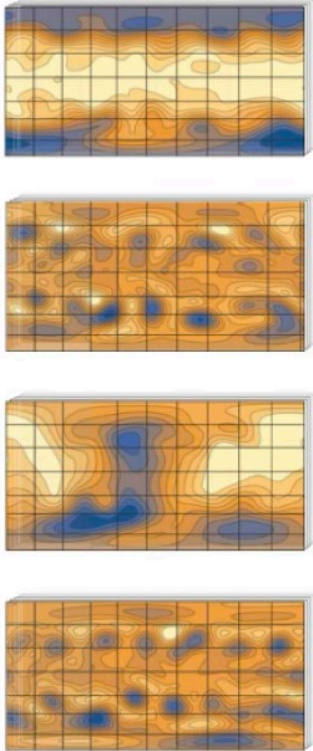


Can we use these ideas in Earth system science?

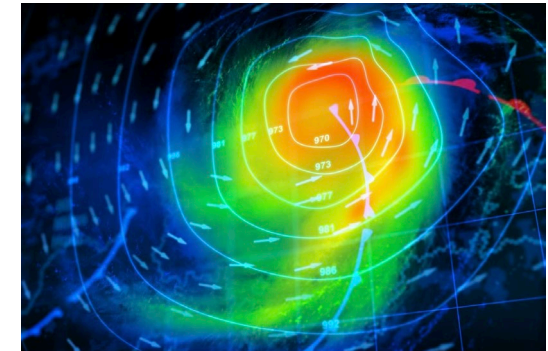
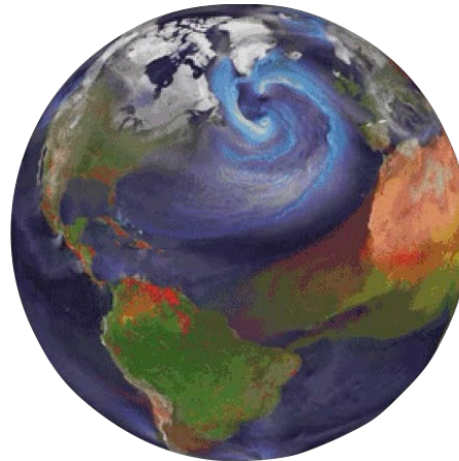
Current data driven models (the majority)

AIFS

ERA5 reanalysis



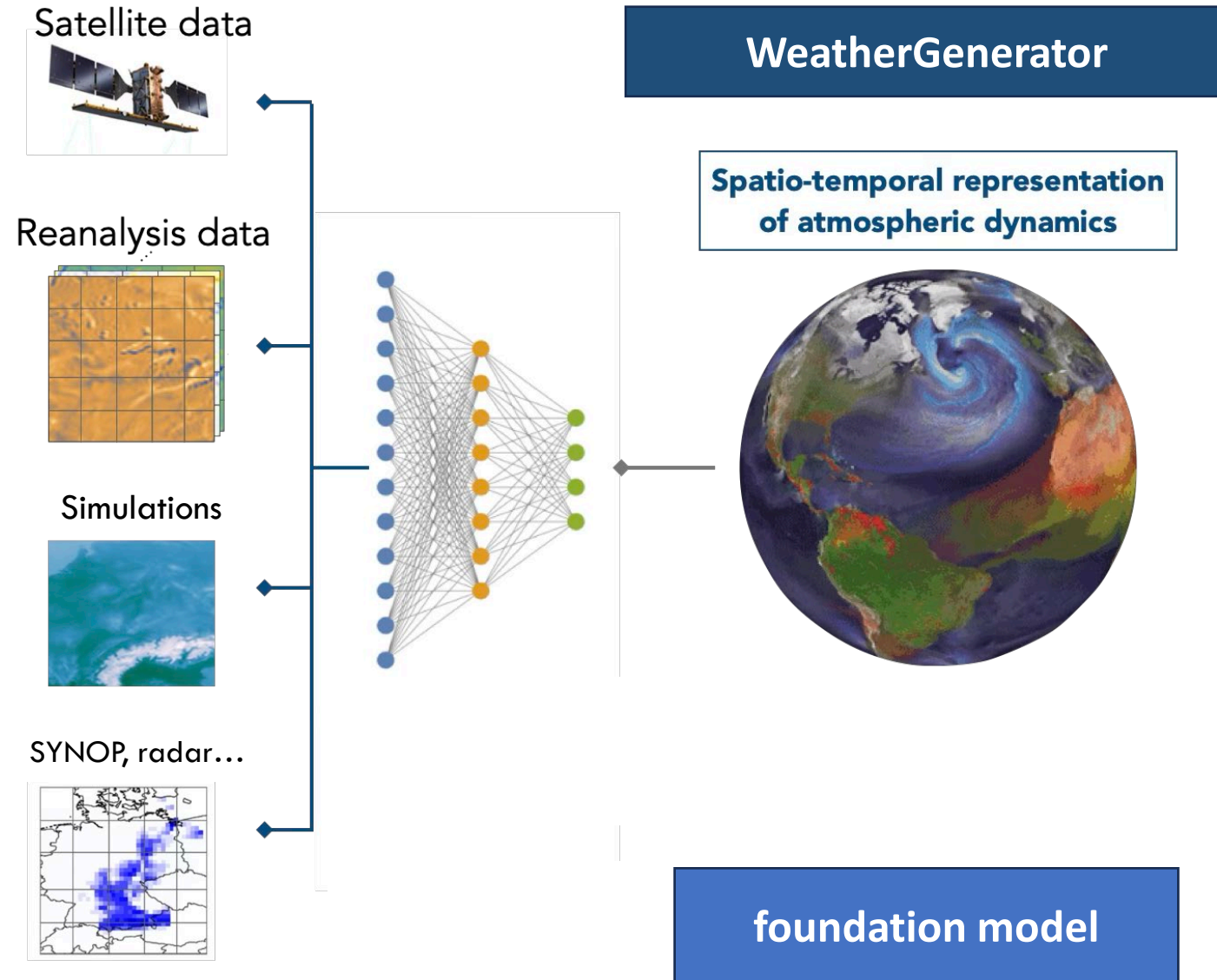
model trained and tested for forecasting



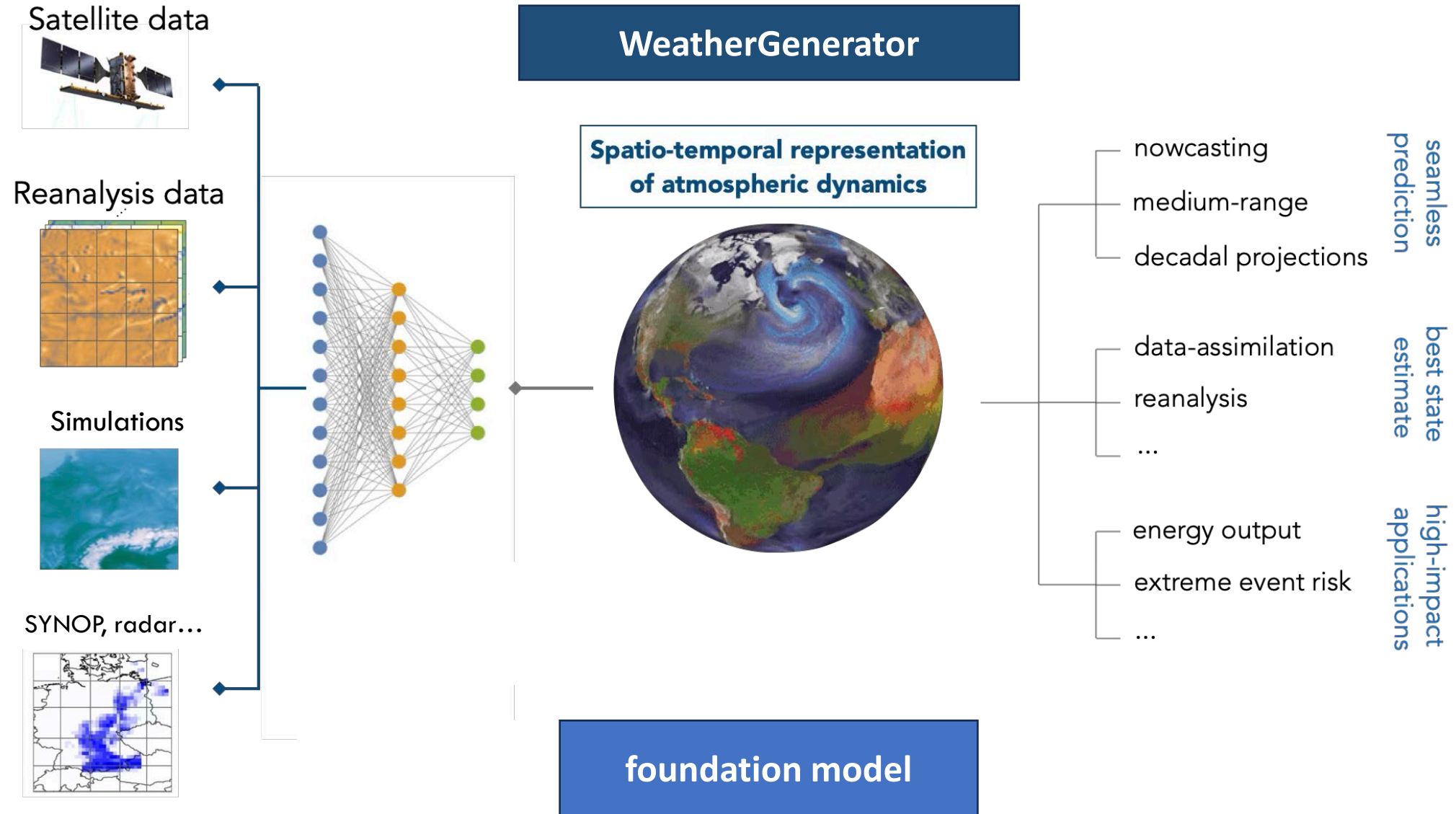
- Medium range forecasting
- Hurricane tracking
- ...

supervised learning

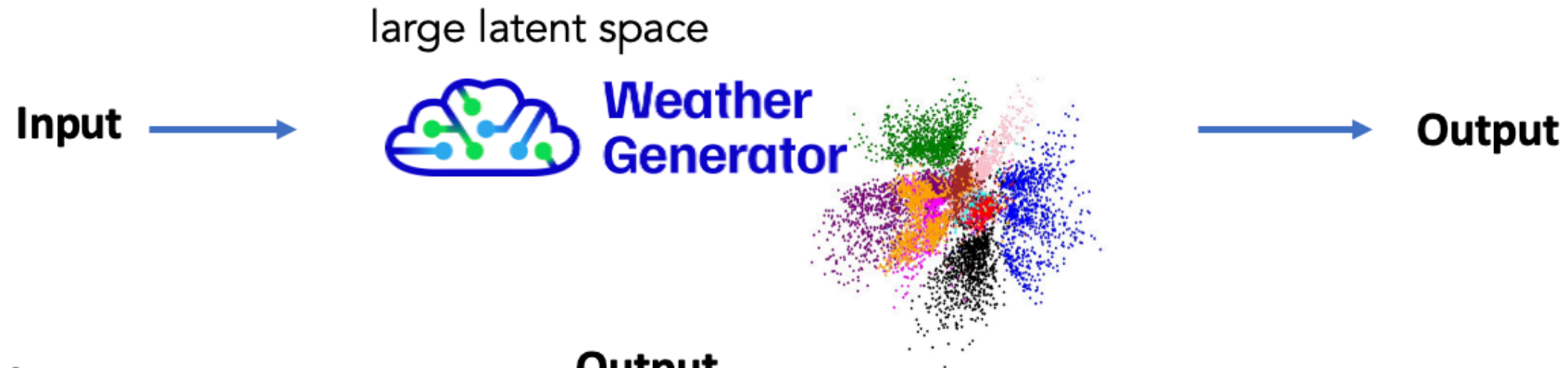
The WeatherGenerator in a nutshell



The WeatherGenerator in a nutshell

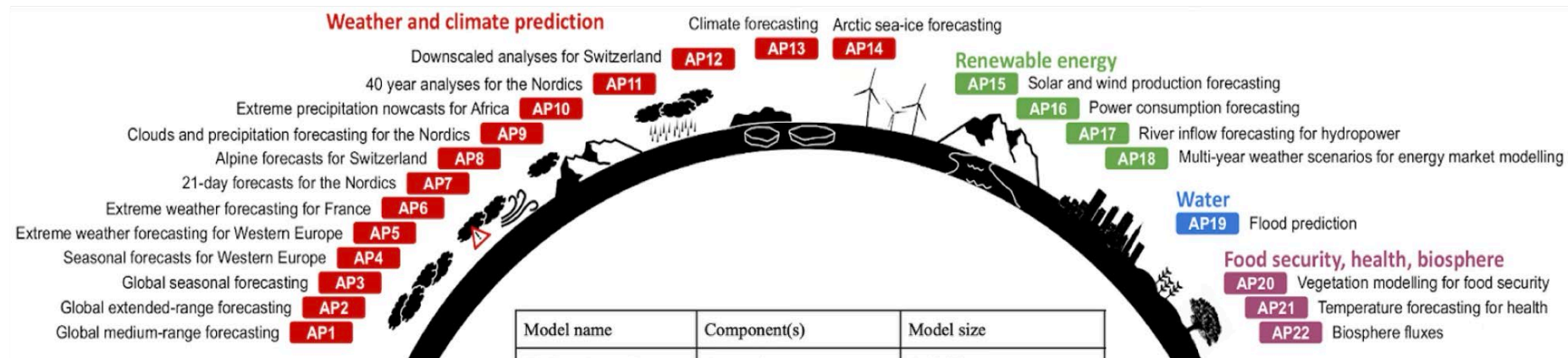


Scientific potential: multiple applications



Input	Output	Application
Satellite and synoptic observation	→ ERA (35km) and CERRA (5km)	→ Data assimilation
IFS initial conditions (9km)	→ IFS state in the future (9km)	→ Global weather forecast
IFS forecast (9km)	→ OPERA (2km)	→ Model downscaling
<u>DestinE</u> Extremes Twin (4km)	→ synoptic observations	→ Post-processing
Sentinel-1	→ AROME (2km)	→ Observation operator
<u>DestinE</u> Climate Twin (4km)	→ ECOSTRESS (100m)	→ Vegetational water stress predictor
A date	→ IFS state	→ A climate emulator
...		

WeatherGenerator downstream applications



Model name	Component(s)	Model size
WeGen-Atmo-S	Atmosphere	4-6 billion
WeGen-Atmo-M	Atmosphere	10-20 billion
WeGen-Atmo-L	Atmosphere	50-100 billion
WeGen-Land	Land	100 million
WeatherGenerator	Atmosphere, Land	4-6 billion/50-100 billion





Where do we stand?

The first step: a multi-resolution forecasting model

Overview



latent space that fuses
input datasets into
coherent, very rich
representation of Earth
system state

Current:
Transformer based
forecasting engine

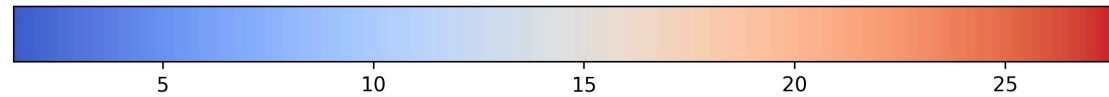
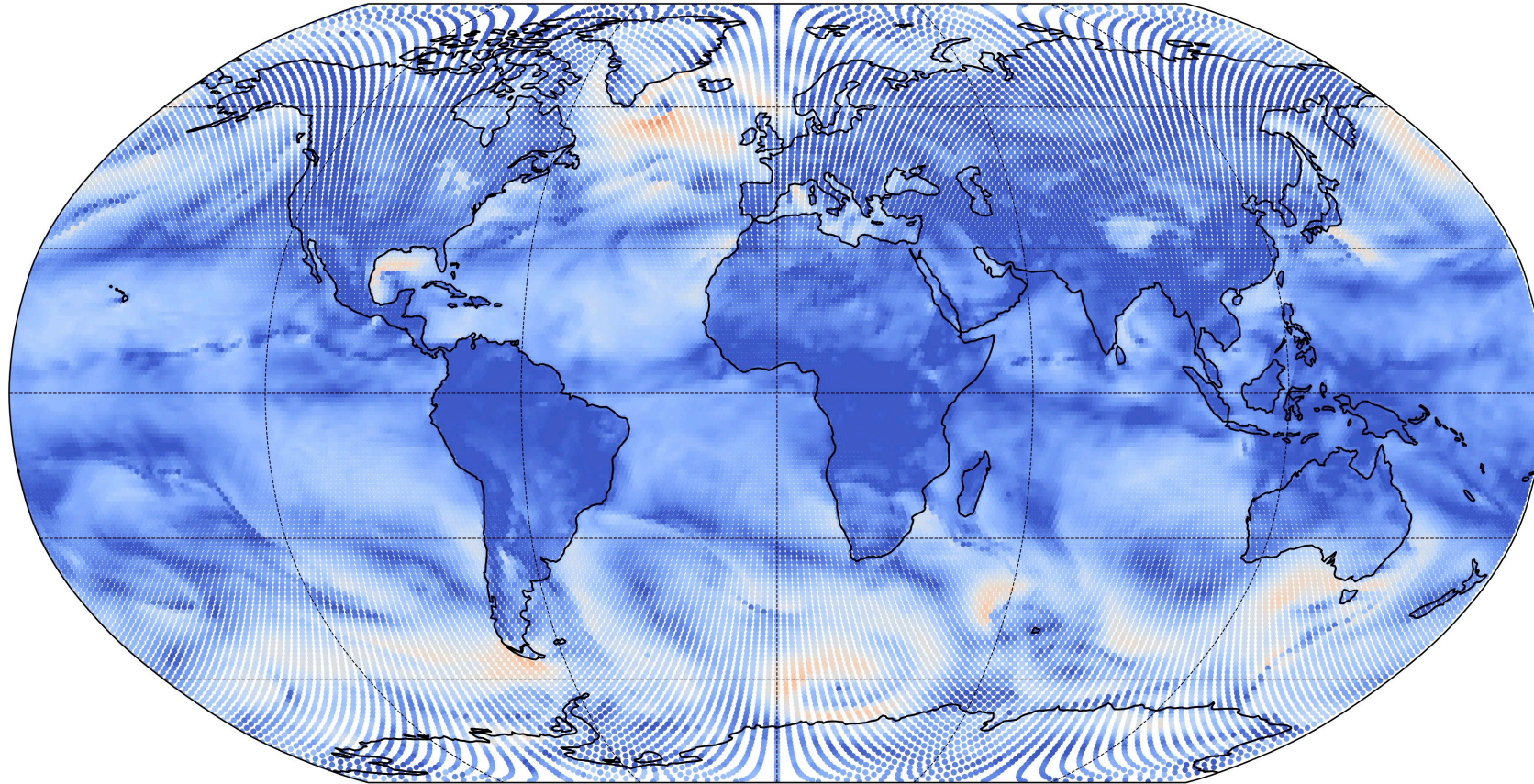
Future (WIP):
diffusion model to capture
dynamic uncertainty



latent space allows us to decode arbitrary
fields not in the input and training data

Overview

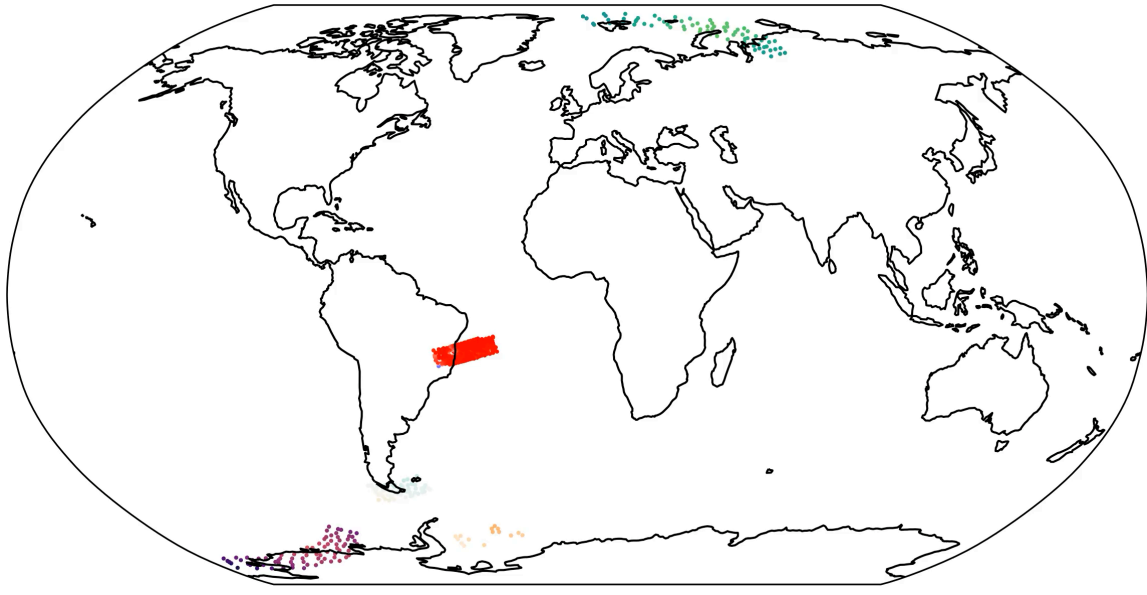
qablr2hn | ERA5 | sample 10 | prediction | 10uvspeed | 2022-11-20T06:00:00Z



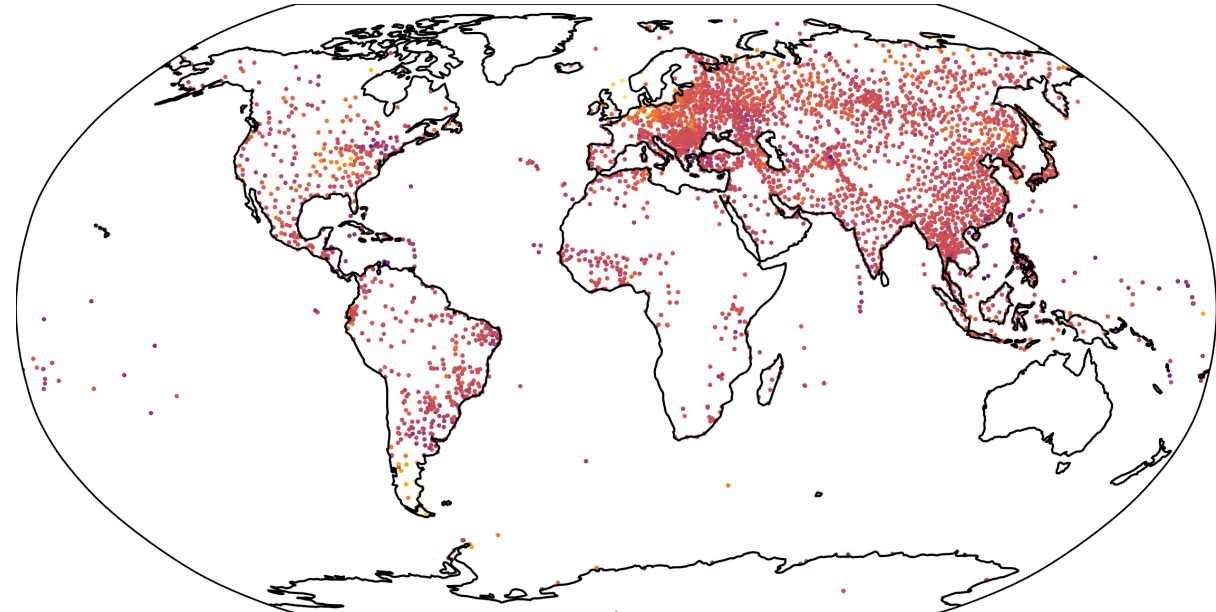
Overview



polar orbiting satellites
(infrared and microwave sounders)



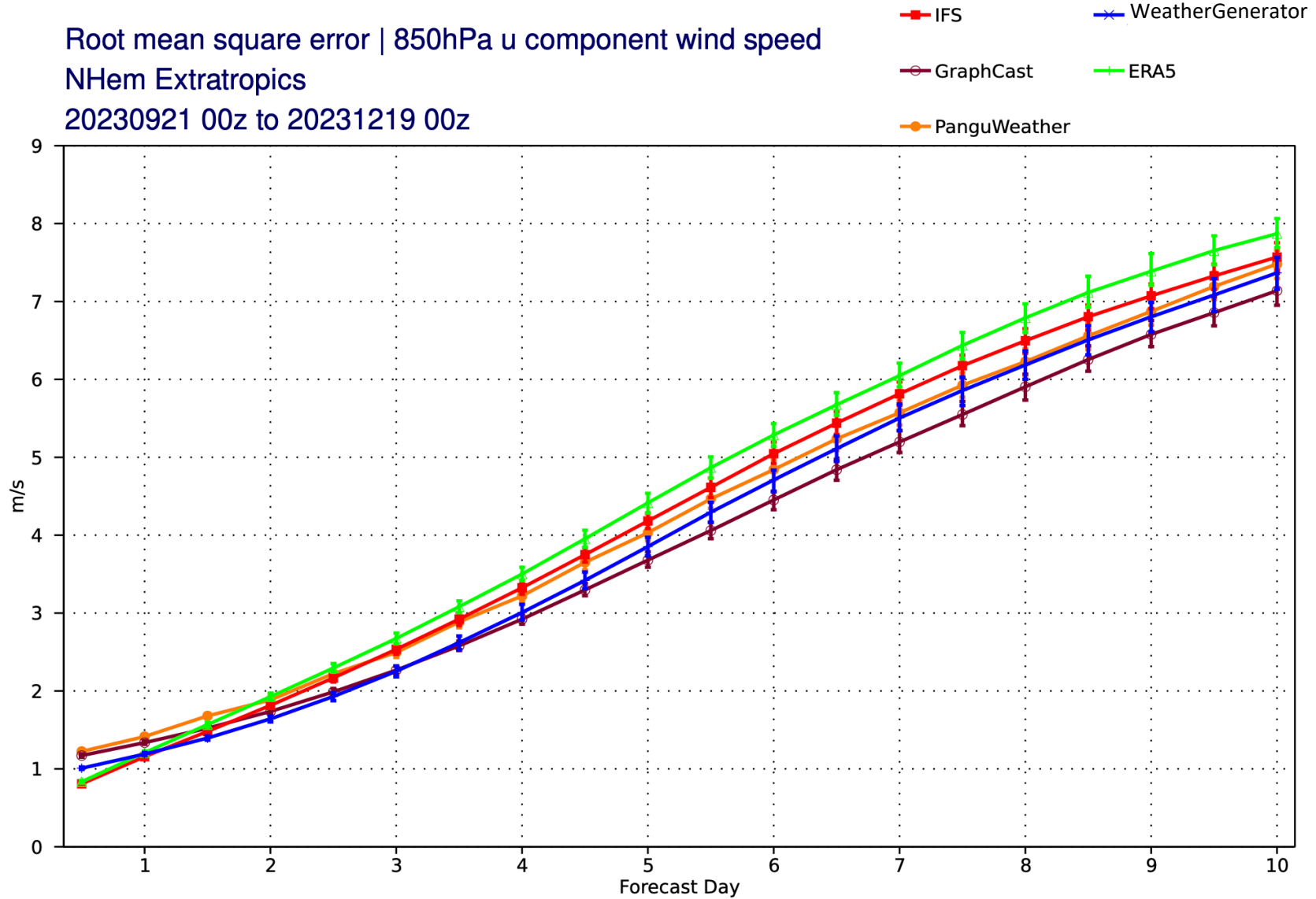
ground stations



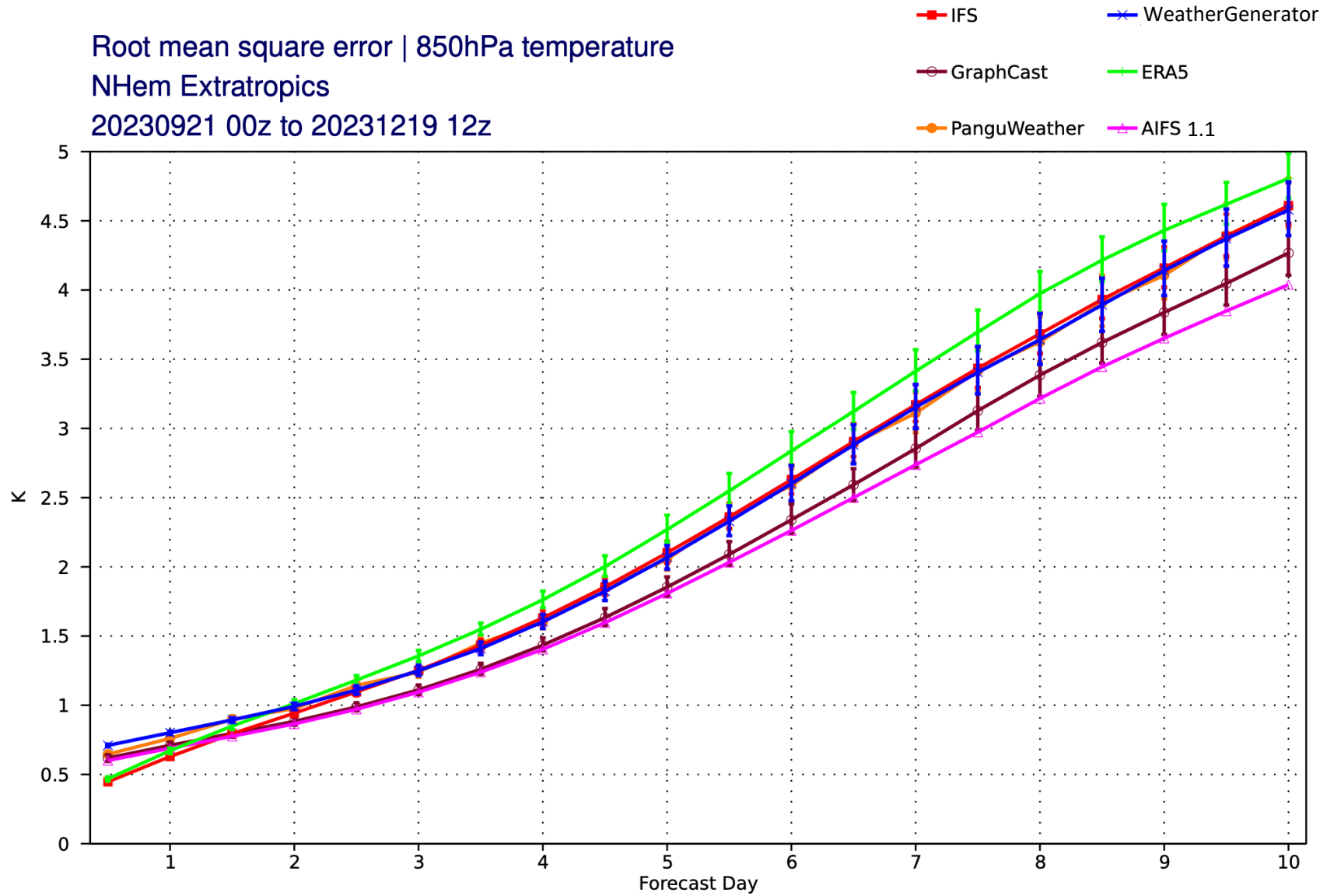
Forecasting



Root mean square error | 850hPa u component wind speed
NHem Extratropics
20230921 00z to 20231219 00z



Forecasting

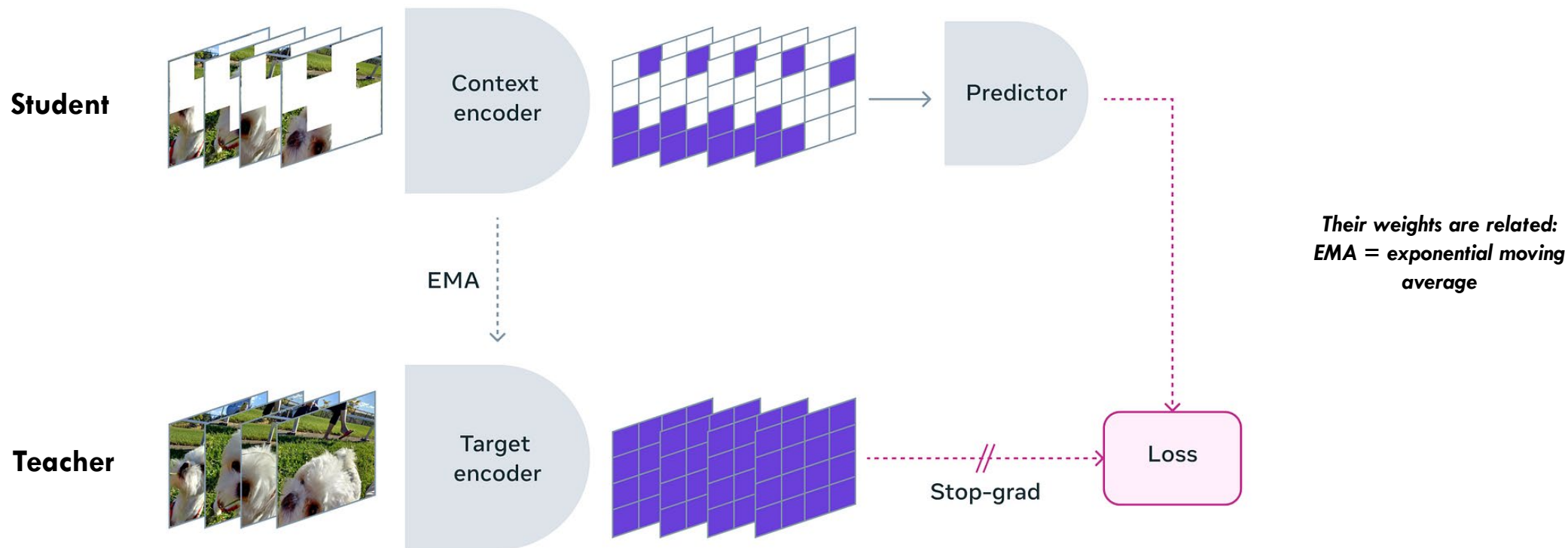




Latest developments

The next step: self supervised learning and training in latent space

The student-teacher training in latent space

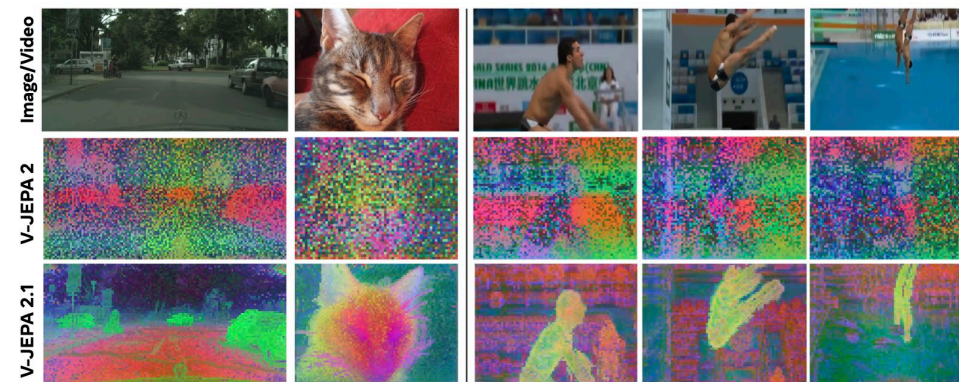


Multimodal alignment
connects multiple datasets in the same space

Transfer learning
reusable representations across tasks

Better generalization
reduces noise and overfitting

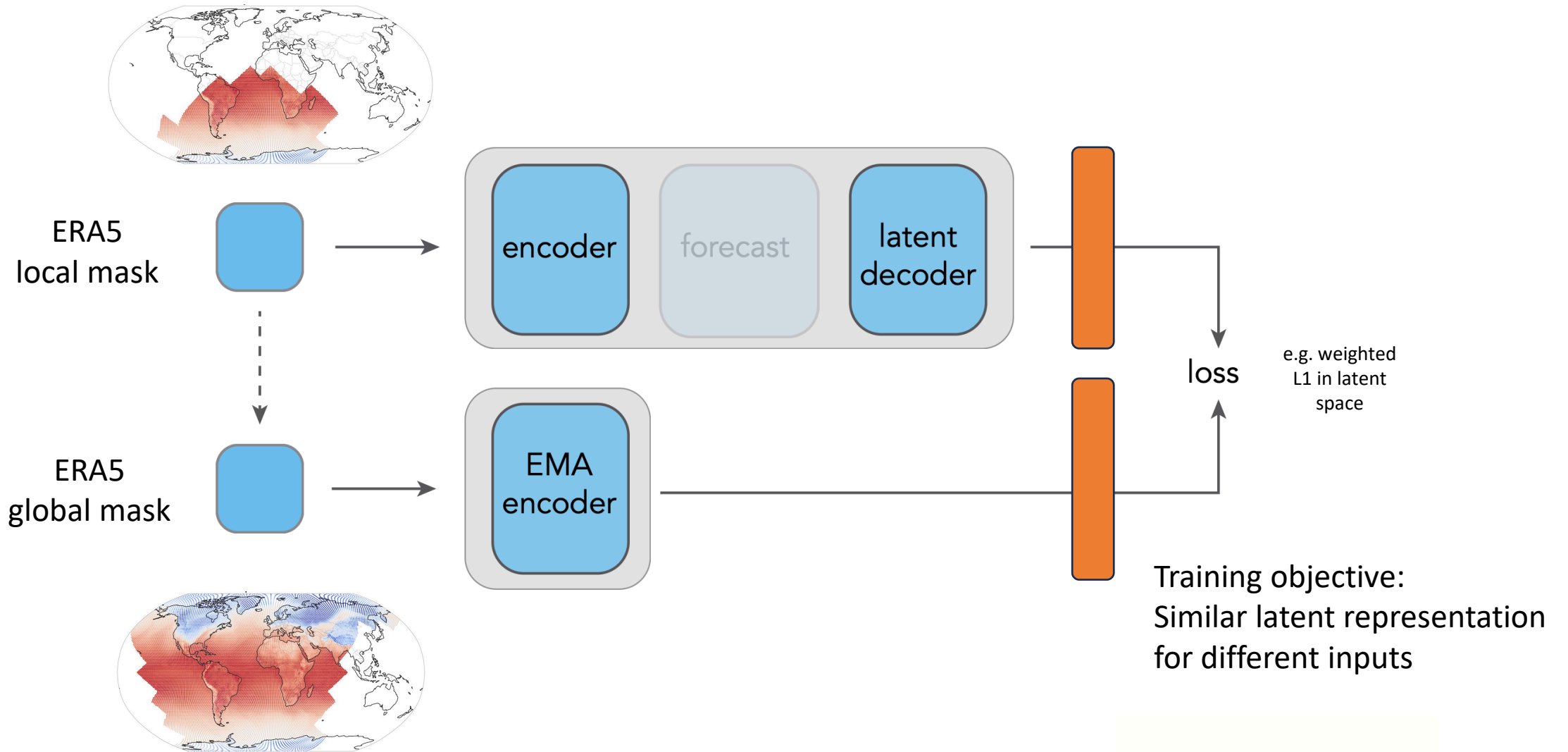
Captures meaningful structure
encodes semantic and spatial features



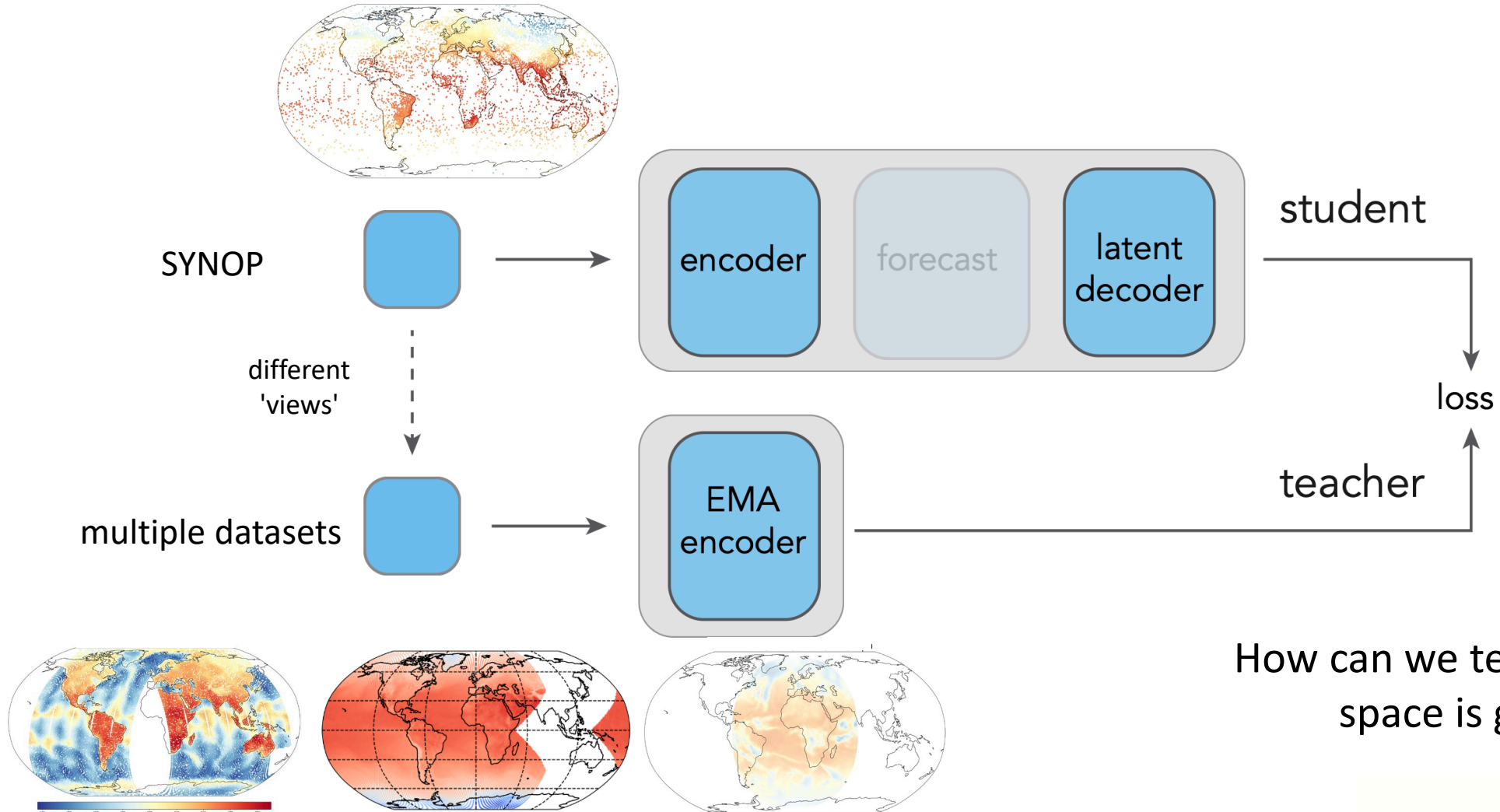
The training protocol



Learning in latent space



Why student-teacher for our data?



How can we tell if a latent space is good?

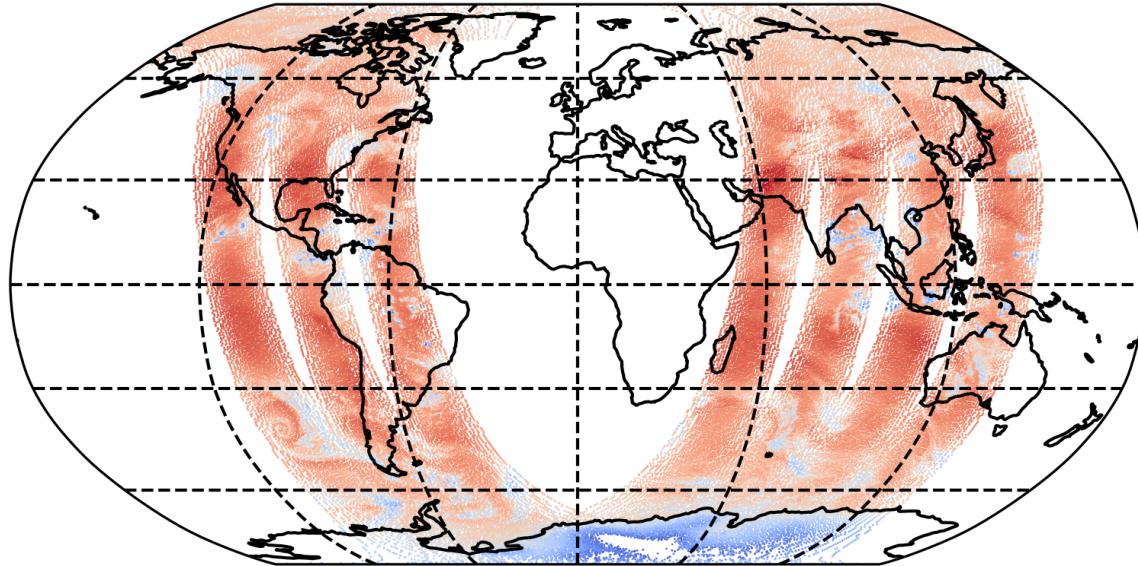
Pretraining-EMA Teacher



1. Decode on a different dataset never seen in training

e.g. Pretraining on ERA5 and decode IASI

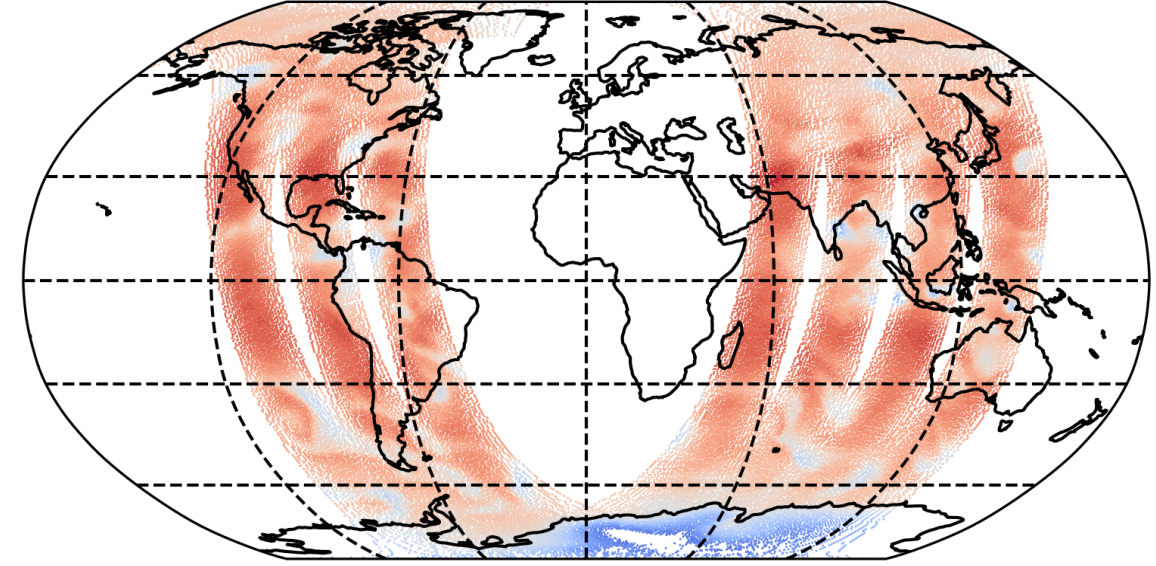
IASI, target



200 220 240 260 280

Variable: obsvalue_rawbt_5383

IASI, prediction



200 220 240 260 280

Variable: obsvalue_rawbt_5383

Progress on catching up with the forecast model



2. Test on a different task (e.g. forecasting)

Progress on catching up with the forecast model



2. Test on a different task (e.g. forecasting)

Some thoughts



Nobody knows where ML models will stand in 5 years from now

- How many models do we need?
- How will we integrate them with current NWP's?

There is no guarantee that this approach will work better than having multiple models

but

We need to stretch the boundaries of what we think is possible with ML to shape the next generation of Earth system models



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Coordinated by
ECMWF



Weather Generator

THANK YOU

www.weathergenerator.eu



MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE
FOR BIOGEOCHEMISTRY



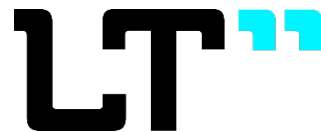
Royal Netherlands
Meteorological Institute
Ministry of Infrastructure
and Water Management



 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

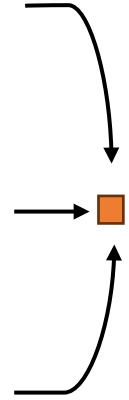
Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Home Affairs FDHA
Federal Office of Meteorology and Climatology MeteoSwiss



The WeatherGenerator project (grant agreement No101187947) is funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

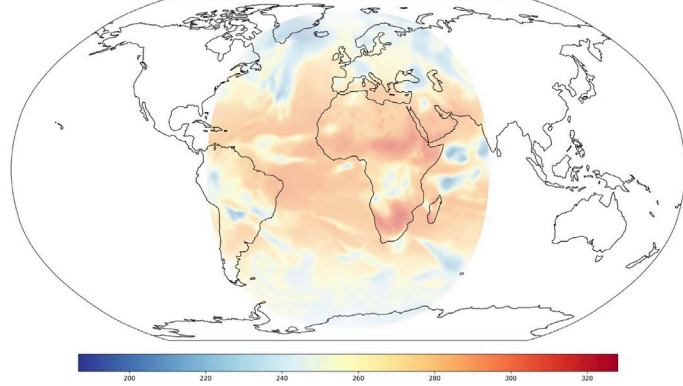
Intermezzo: the multi-resolution approach



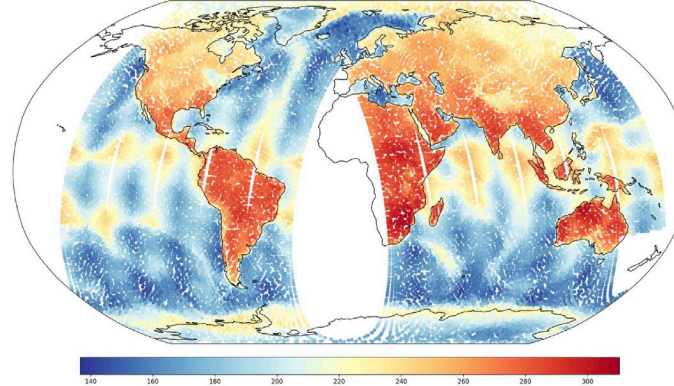
Preliminary results: multi-resolution model

Examples of generated predictions

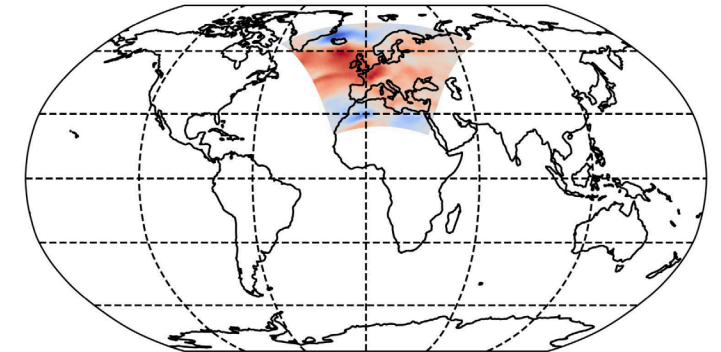
METEOSAT 11, SEVIRI, ch. IR 87, win 1, step 2



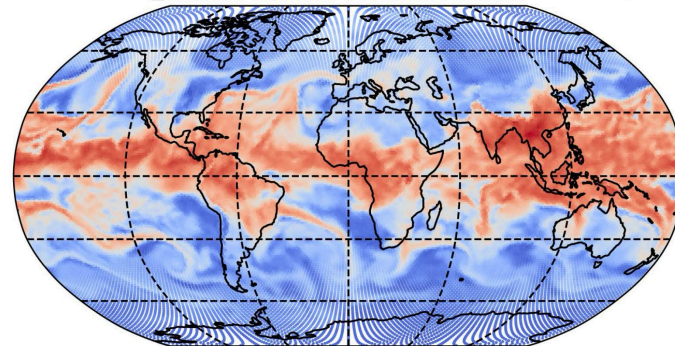
NPP-ATMS, ch. 1, 18h window



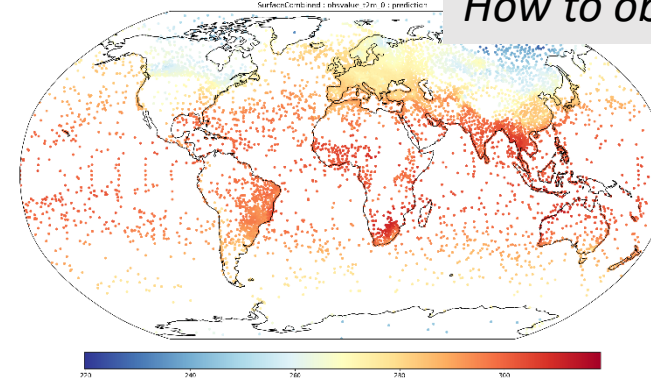
CERRA, u_850 : fstep = 001 (2022-10-01T06:00:00)



ERA5, q_850 : fstep = 001 (2022-10-01T06:00:00)



How to obtain SYNOP?



<https://github.com/ecmwf/WeatherGenerator>

Overview



Overview



Overview



latent space that fuses input datasets into
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Earth system state

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Overview



latent space allows to decode arbitrary fields not in the input and training data



Overview



Current:
Transformer based
forecasting engine

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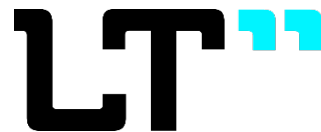
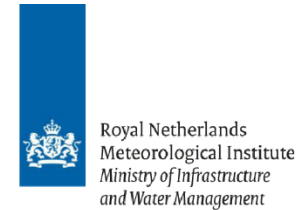
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