MICROPHYSICS

Aim

Emulate the warm rain processes within the Tel Aviv University (TAU) spectral bin microphysics scheme for use within the Community Atmosphere Model

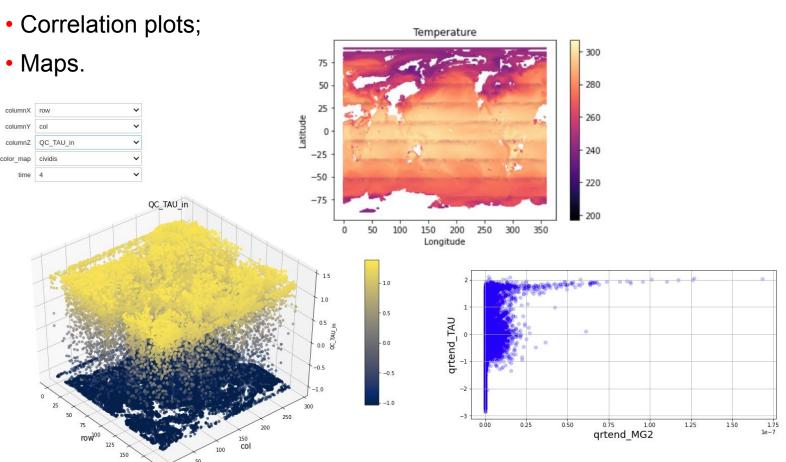
Team 59

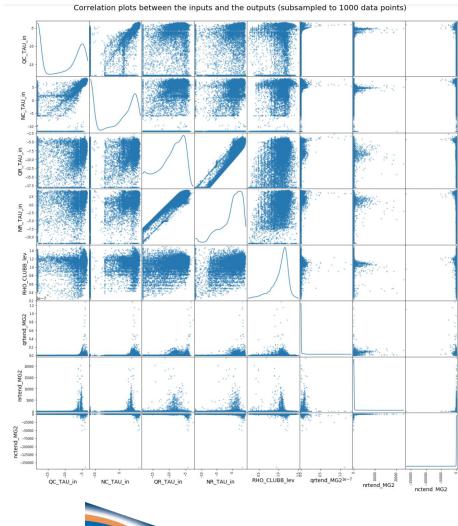
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Exploratory visualizations

For the preliminary analysis were made:

- Joined datasets have been prepared for training and testing;
- Interactive visualizations using the ipywidgets module;



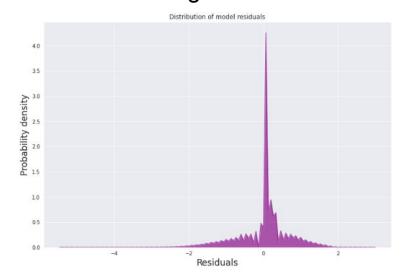


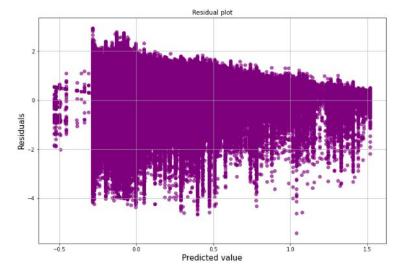


Implemented models

Baseline models for predict qrtend_TAU, nrtend_TAU and nctend_TAU:

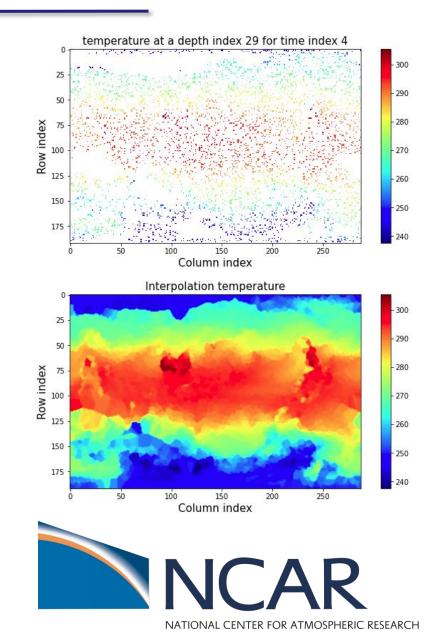
- Linear regression;
- Decision tree;
- Random forest regression.





Different architectures of artificial neural networks:

- Densely connected neural network;
- Convolutional Neural Network.

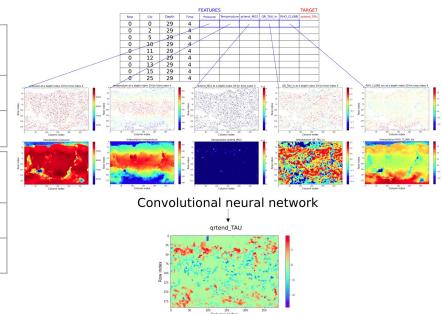


Conclusion

Metrics of models for test sample:

Linear Regression	qrtend_TAU	nrtend_TAU	nctend_TAU
MAE	0.43	0.51	0.50
RMSE	0.61	0.72	0.68
Random Forest	qrtend_TAU	nrtend_TAU	nctend_TAU
	qrtend_TAU 0.06	nrtend_TAU 0.08	nctend_TAU 0.04

Decision free	qrtend_TAU	nrtend_IAU	nctena_IAU
MAE	0.06	0.09	0.04
RMSE	0.24	0.27	0.17
Dense Neural Network	qrtend_TAU	nrtend_TAU	nctend_TAU
	qrtend_TAU 0.36	nrtend_TAU 0.43	nctend_TAU 0.22



Main conclusions:

- A CNN based model can emulate the behavior of a model on incomplete data, but the accuracy of the model is not very high at the moment (MAE for qrtend_TAU 0.36, RMSE 0.66);
- The most accurate model was Random Forest with mean absolute error 0.06 in the test sample.



