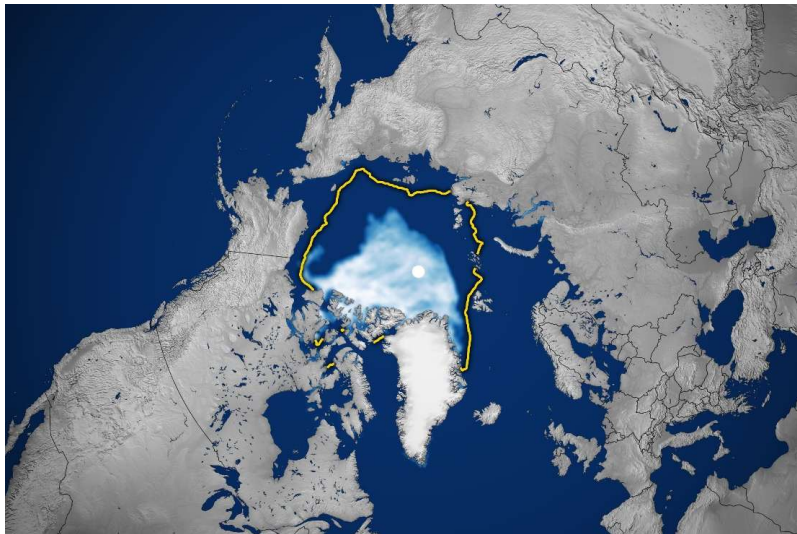


# 북극 해빙농도 예측 모델

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산지니 조



부산대학교 데이터사이언스대학원  
석사과정 김상현, 박민서, 박정민, 이하나

2025.06.10



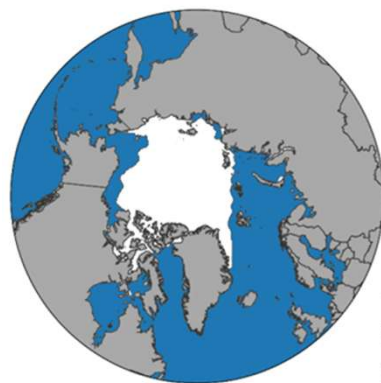
부산대학교  
PUSAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



PUSAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
Graduate School of Data Science

### 동기 및 영향

- ✓ **정확한 해빙 예측**은 북극 생태계, 글로벌 기후 대응에 매우 중요
- ✓ 특히 북극 해빙은 기후 변화의 **조기 경보 시스템** 역할을 통해 지구 온난화의 핵심 지표로 사용됨
- ✓ 북극 해빙은 햇빛을 반사해서(**알베도**) 지구 온난화를 막아주는 역할을 함
- ✓ 해빙은 **북극곰, 바다표범, 크릴** 등의 서식지를 제공하며, 해빙 변화는 먹이사슬 붕괴를 유발
- ✓ 북극의 기후 변화는 제트기류의 패턴을 바꾸어 이상 기후(폭염, 한파 등)에 영향



1979  
2.7 million  
square miles

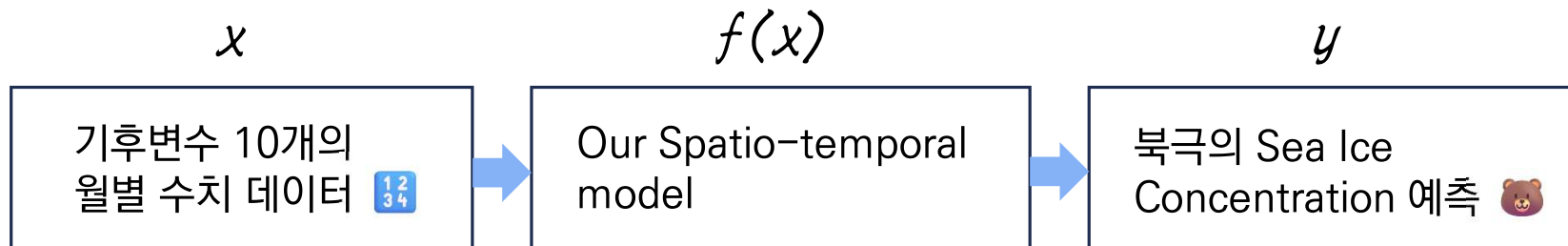


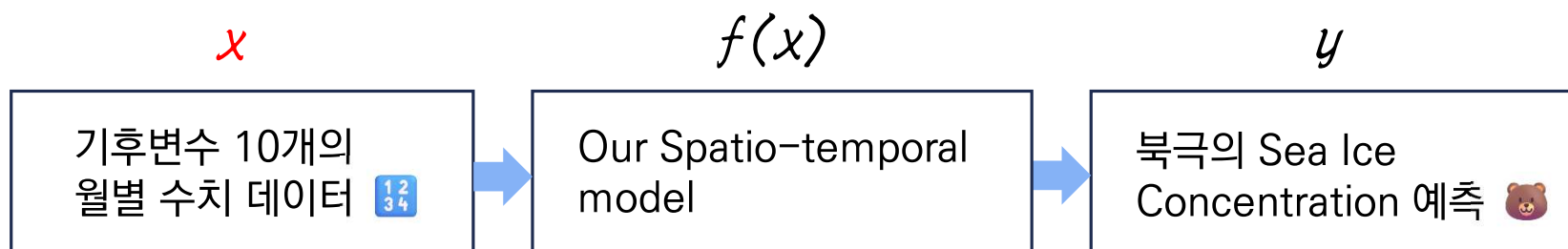
2023  
1.7 million  
square miles

ECMWF



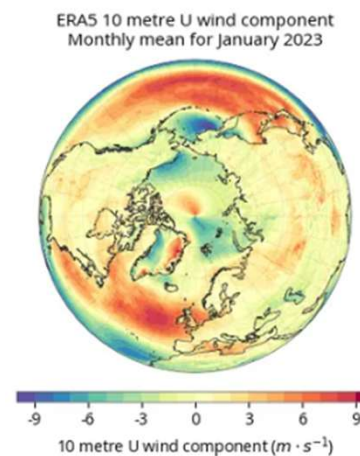
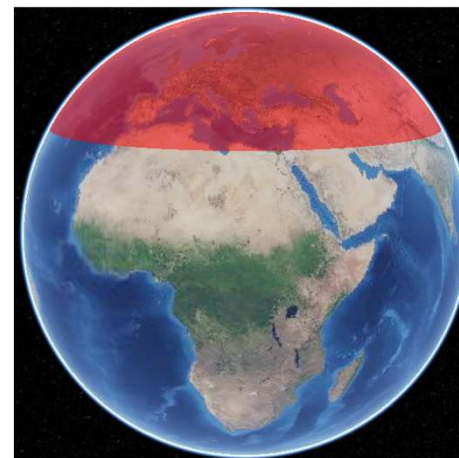
# 데이터 형태와 모델 구조

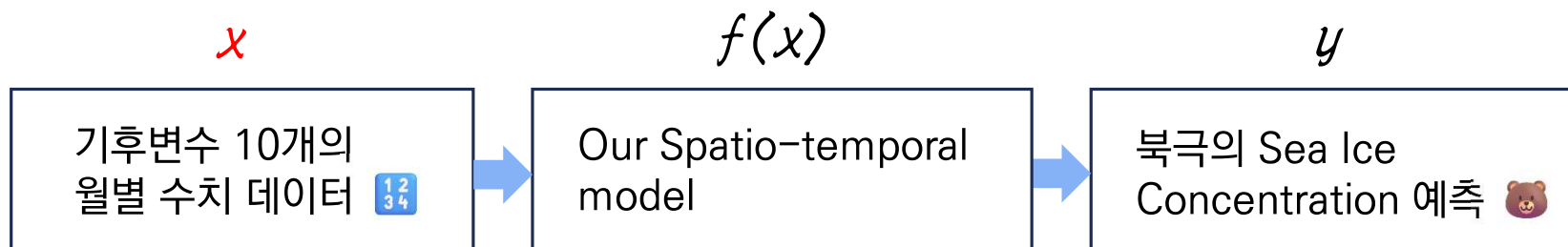




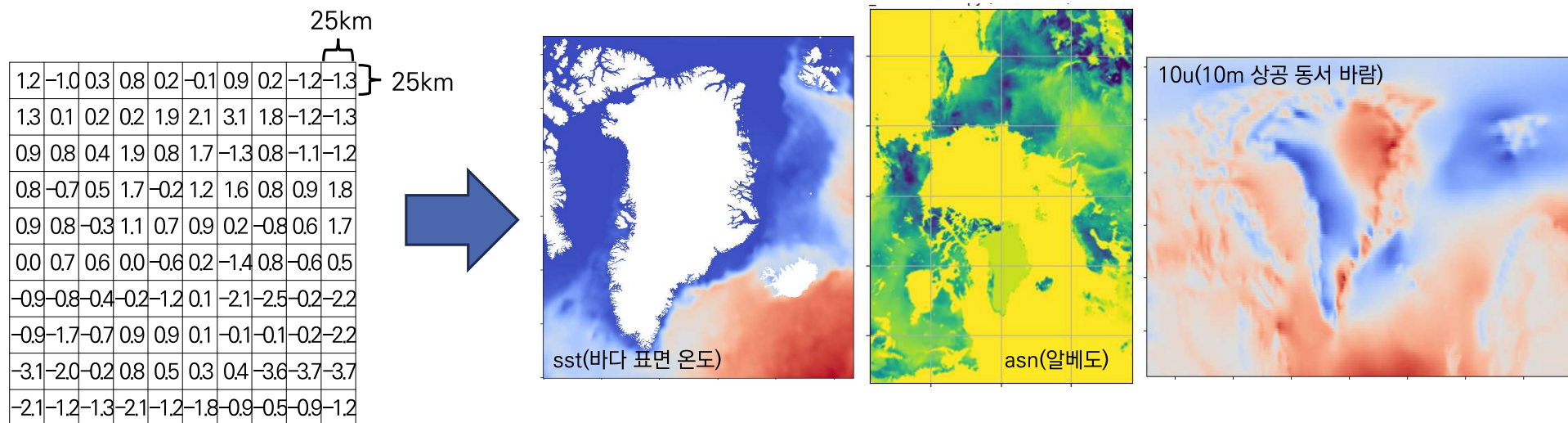
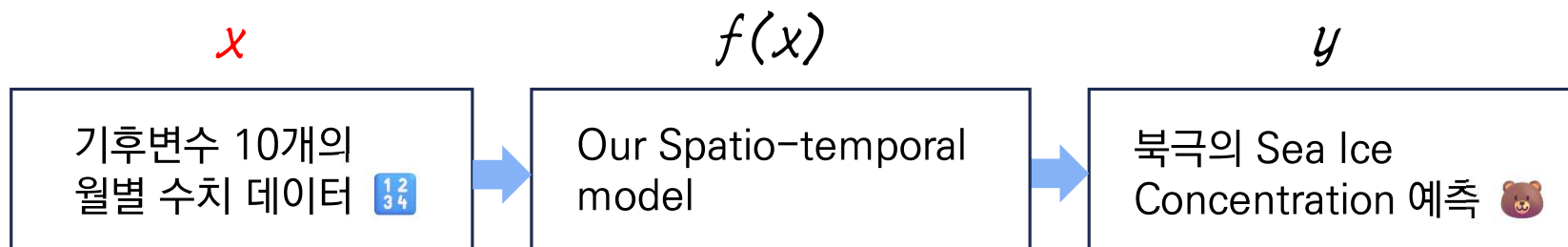
### 🌐 ERA5 월별 평균 단일레벨 데이터

- 출처: ECMWF (재분석 자료)
  - 전 세계 관측치와 모델 데이터를 결합한 데이터 셋
  - 대기, 해양, 지표면 관측량에 대한 추정치 제공
- 1995년 1월 ~ 2024년 12월(월별)
- 위도 범위: 30.98°(S) ~ 90°(N)  
경도 범위: -180°(W) ~ 180°(E)





Feature	Description
10u	지상 10m 동서 방향 바람 성분
10v	지상 10m 남북 방향 바람 성분
2t	지상 2m의 기온
asn	눈 덮인 영역의 반사율(알베도)
msl	해수면 기준 평균 기압
sf	누적 강설량
sshf	지표면에서 대기로 전달되는 감열 flux
tcc	전체 구름덮개 비율
tcwv	대기 전체 수증기 총량
tp	누적 강수량



$x$

$f(x)$

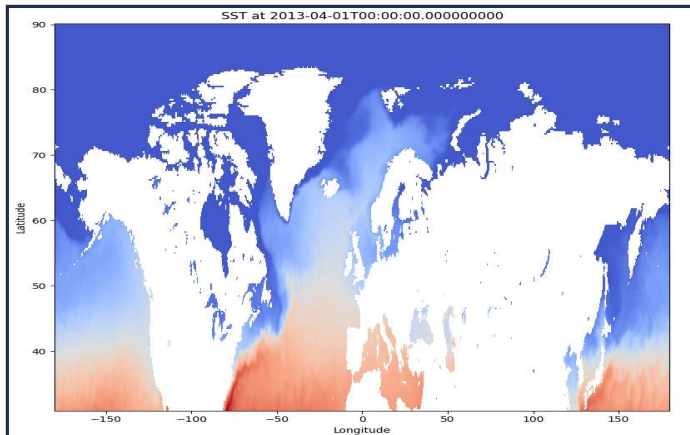
$y$

기후변수 10개의  
월별 수치 데이터

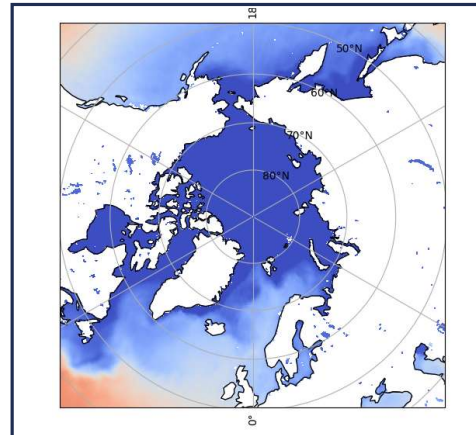
1 2  
3 4

Our Spatio-temporal  
model

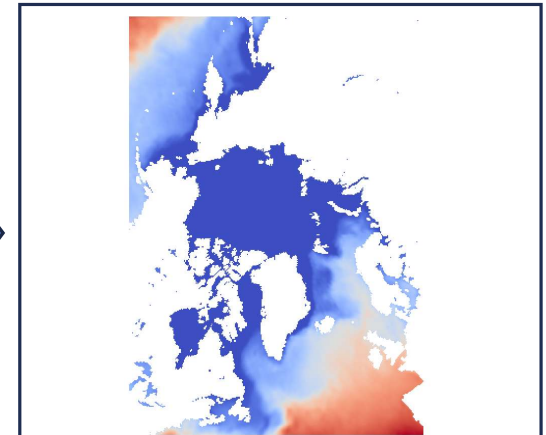
북극의 Sea Ice  
Concentration 예측 🐻



raw 파일 해상도  
(1440, 237)

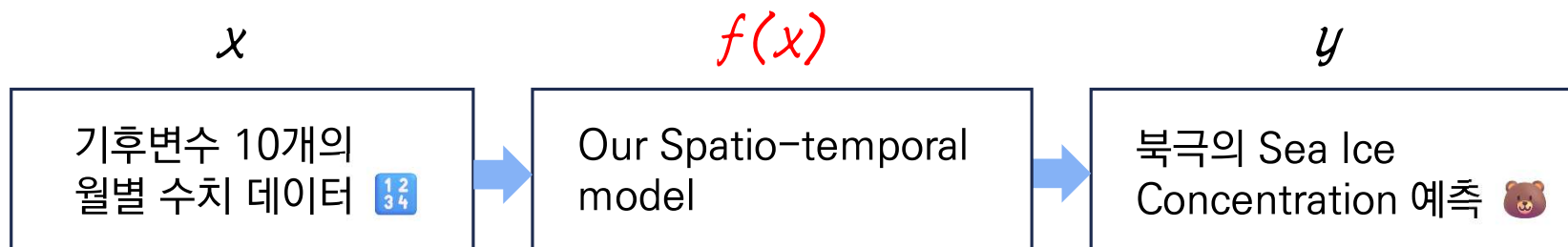


북극점을 중심으로  
위경도 조정  
(중심점 조절)



Y값과 동일하게  
각도 조정, 해상도 통일  
(300, 428) 1pixel = 25km





LSTM

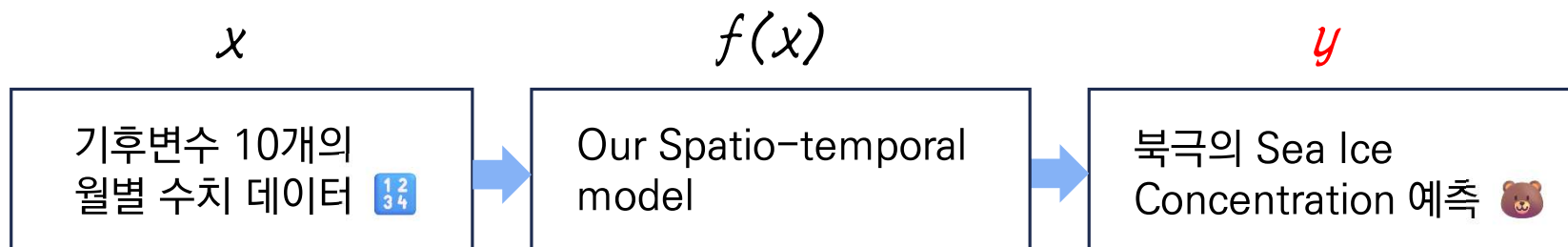
GRU

Transformer

ConvLSTM

STUNet(PNUNet: Polar Numeric Unet)





🐻 Sea Ice Concentration(해빙농도 데이터)

출처: NSIDC

1달 단위

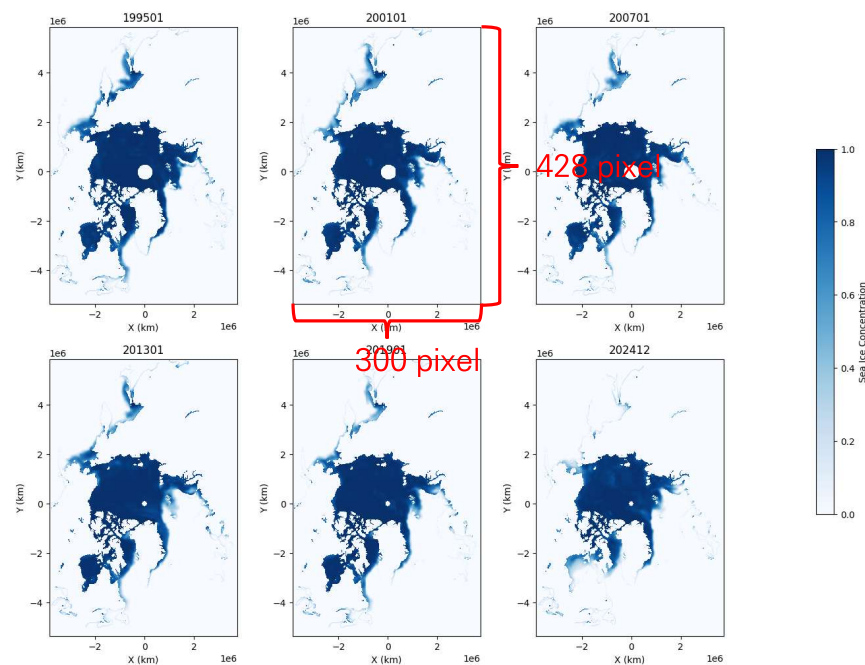
위·경도 25km (= 1픽셀) → 이미지로 변환 가능

X: 304(→300) 픽셀

y: 428 픽셀

북극점 (0, 0)

육지값: masking



# 방법론 및 실험

npj | climate and atmospheric science

Published in partnership with CECOR at King Abdulaziz University

Article



<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41612-025-01058-0>

## Seasonal forecasting of Pan-Arctic sea ice with state space model

Check for updates

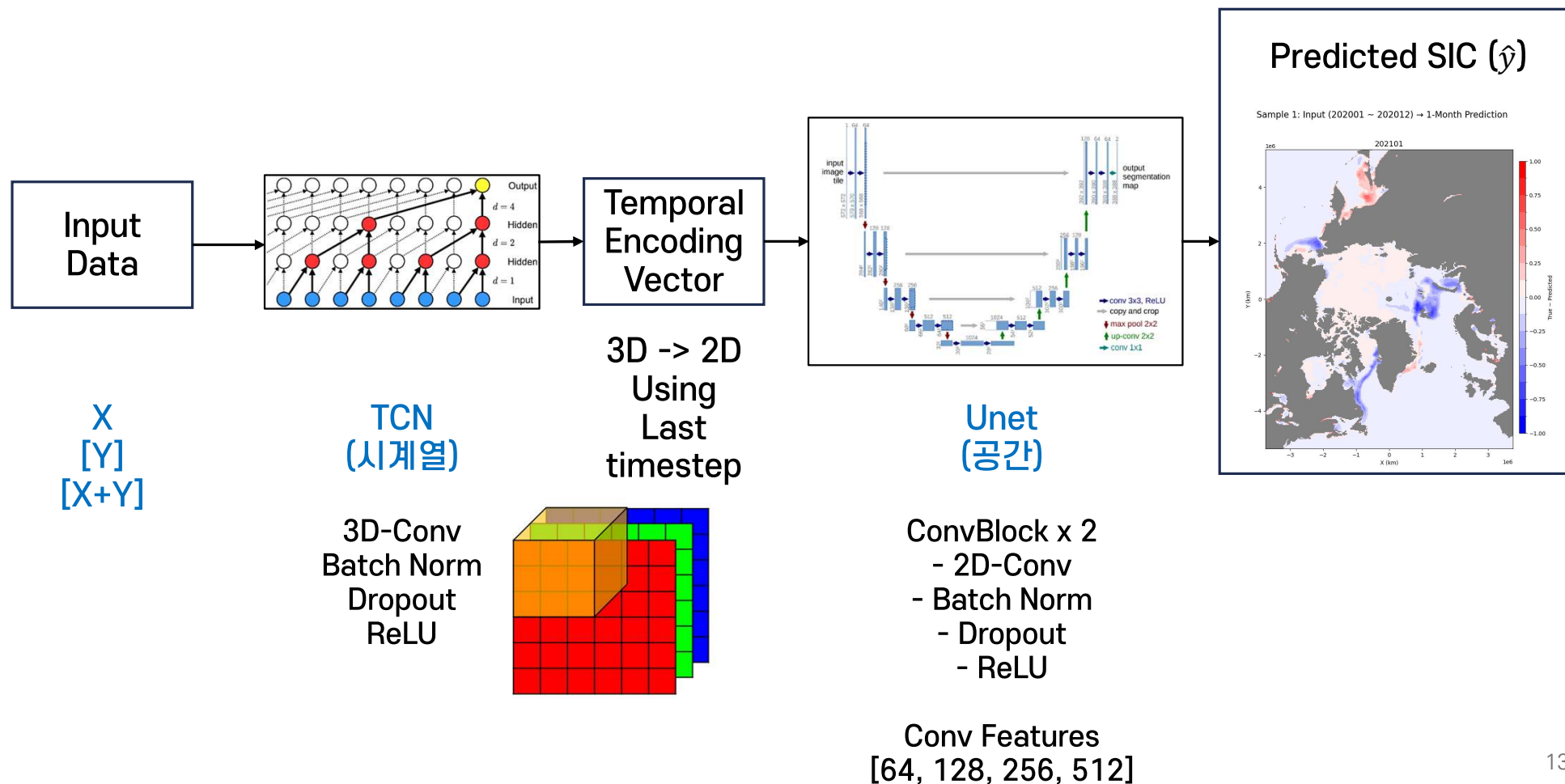
Wei Wang<sup>1</sup>, Weidong Yang<sup>1</sup> ✉, Lei Wang<sup>2,3</sup>, Guihua Wang<sup>2,3</sup> & Ruibo Lei<sup>4</sup>

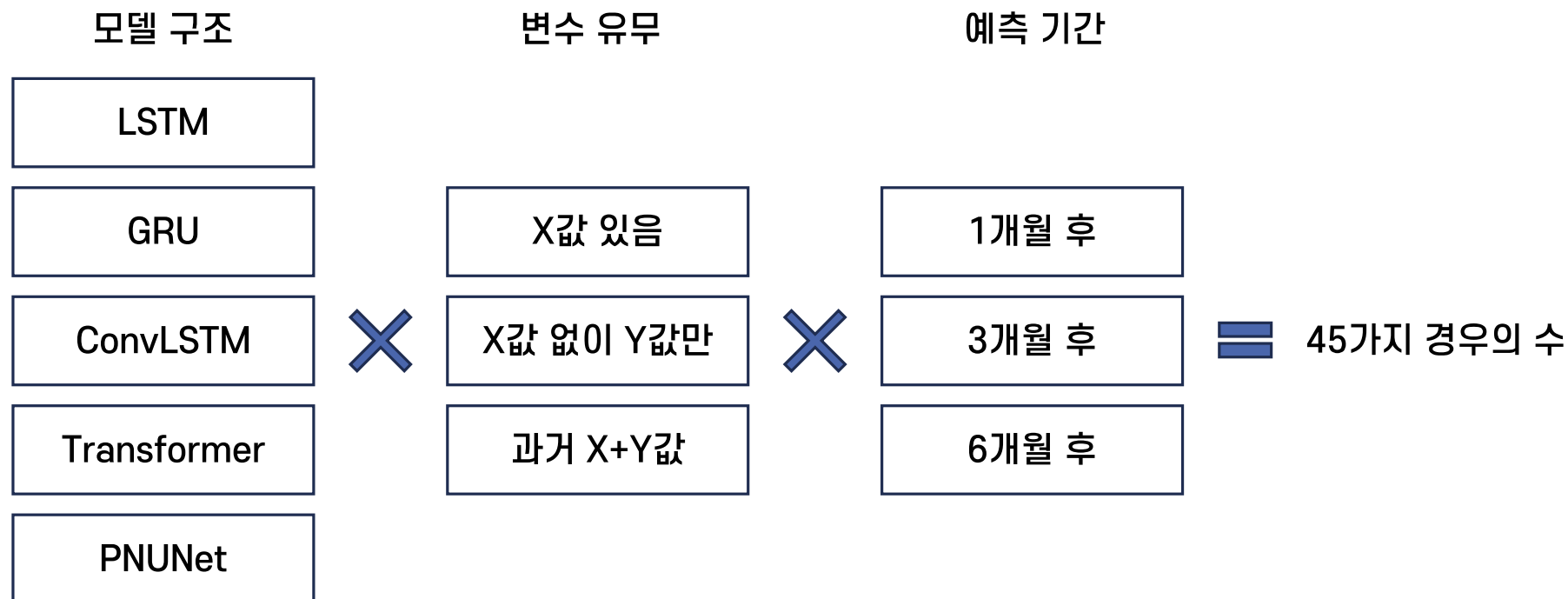
The rapid decline of Arctic sea ice resulting from anthropogenic climate change poses significant risks to indigenous communities, ecosystems, and the global climate system. This situation emphasizes the immediate necessity for precise seasonal sea ice forecasts. While dynamical models perform well for short-term forecasts, they encounter limitations in long-term forecasts and are computationally intensive. Deep learning models, while more computationally efficient, often have difficulty managing seasonal variations and uncertainties when dealing with complex sea ice dynamics. In this research, we introduce IceMamba, a deep learning architecture that integrates sophisticated attention mechanisms within the state space model. Through comparative analysis of 25 renowned forecast models, including dynamical, statistical, and deep learning approaches, our experimental results indicate that IceMamba delivers excellent seasonal forecasting capabilities for Pan-Arctic sea ice concentration. Specifically, IceMamba outperforms all tested models regarding average RMSE and anomaly correlation coefficient (ACC) and ranks second in Integrated Ice Edge Error (IIEE). This innovative approach enhances our ability to foresee and alleviate the effects of sea ice variability, offering essential insights for strategies aimed at climate adaptation.

### 📄 논문 설명

- 상태 공간 모델을 이용한 범북극 해빙의 계절 예측
- Nature, Climate and Atmospheric Science
- IceMamba라는 State Space Model 기반 딥러닝 아키텍처를 제안
- RESSB (Residual Efficient State Space Block) 라는 새로운 블록을 통해 시간적·변수간 상호작용을 효과적으로 포착
- 기존 25개의 모델(물리, 통계, DL)과 비교하여 매우 우수한 성능을 나타냄

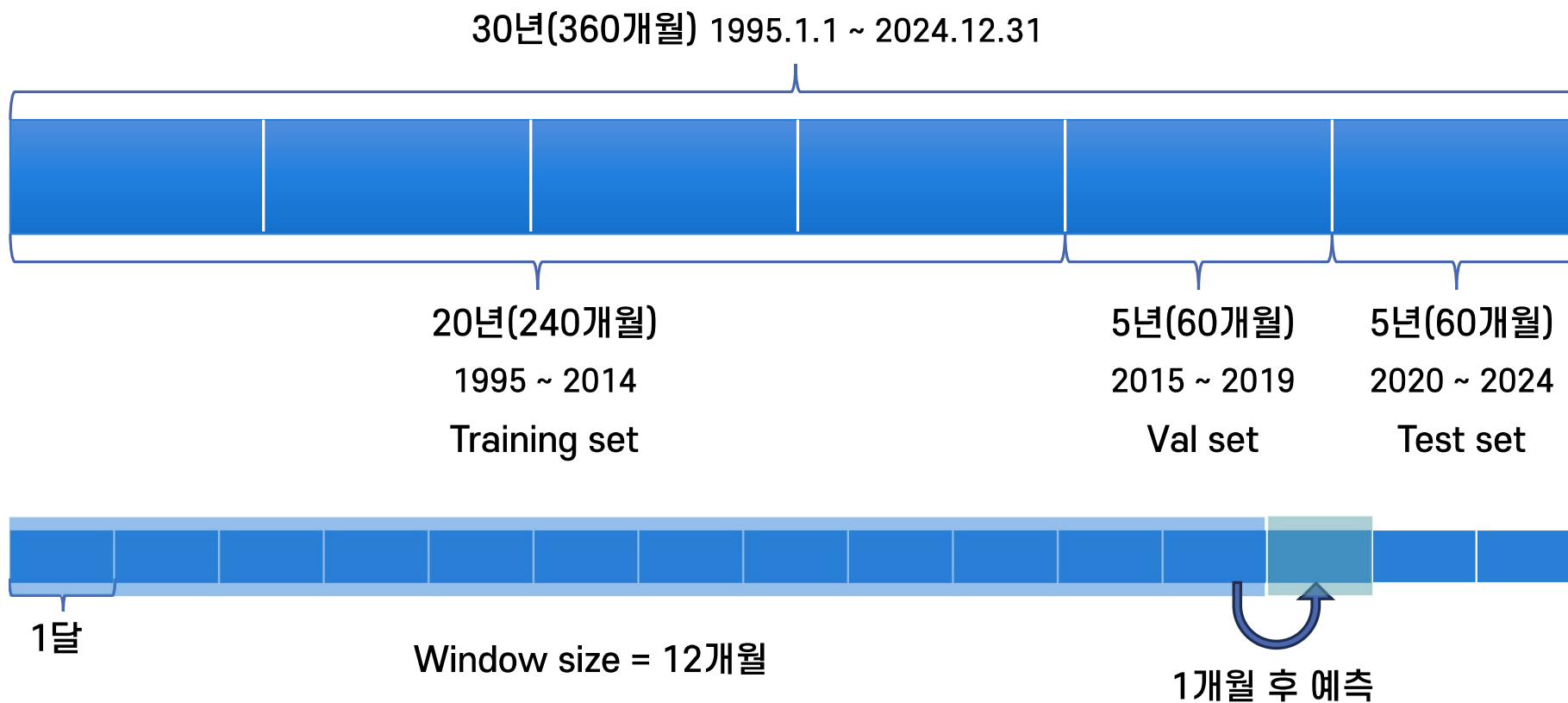
# Model architecture





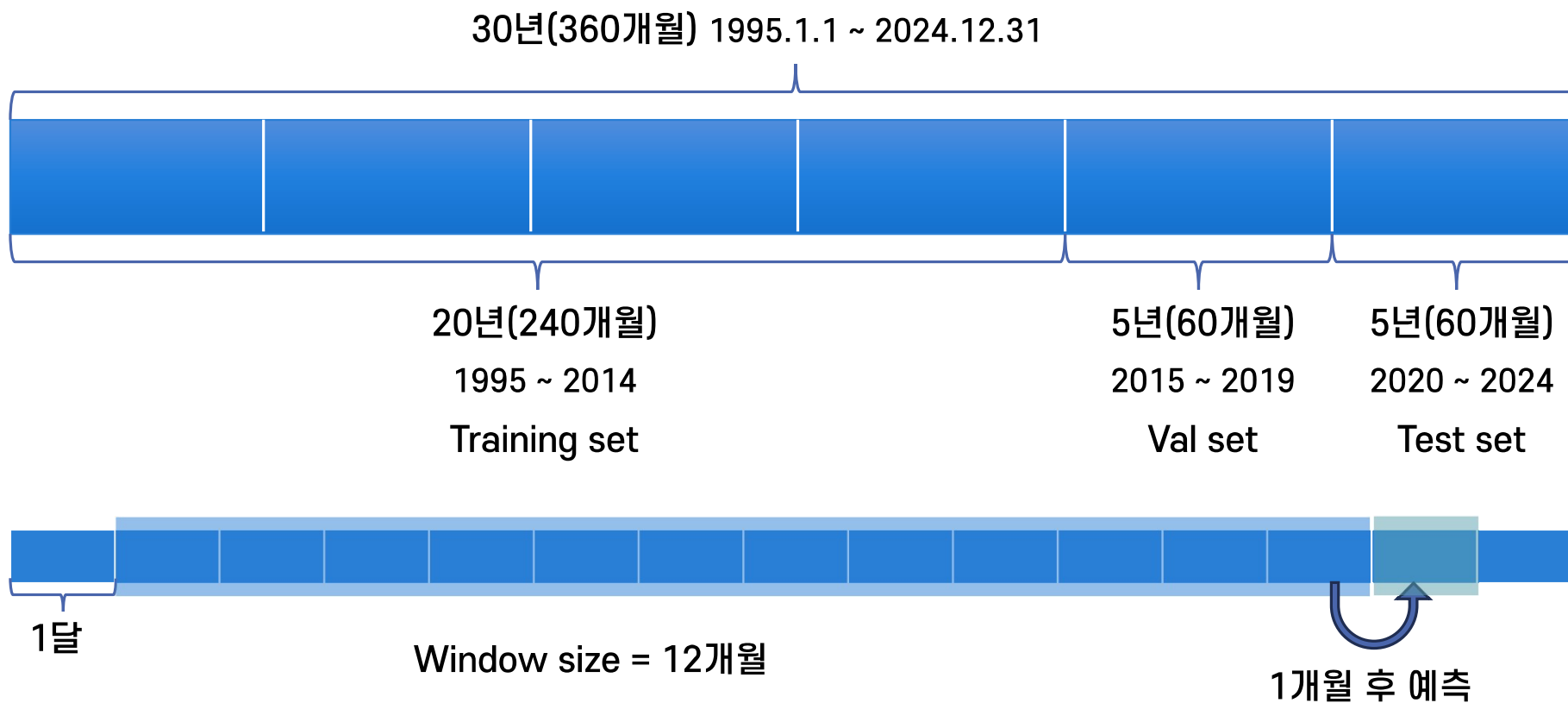


## Training strategy

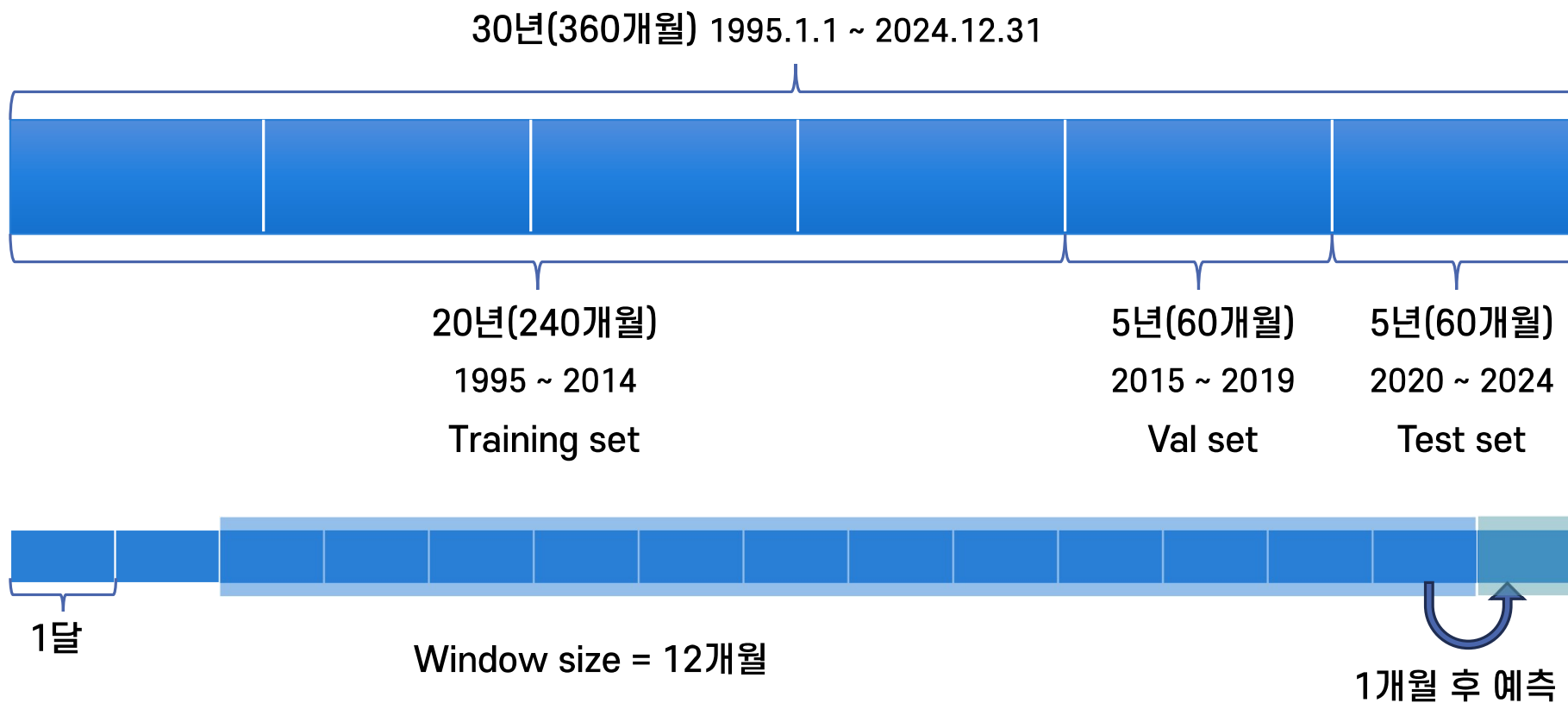




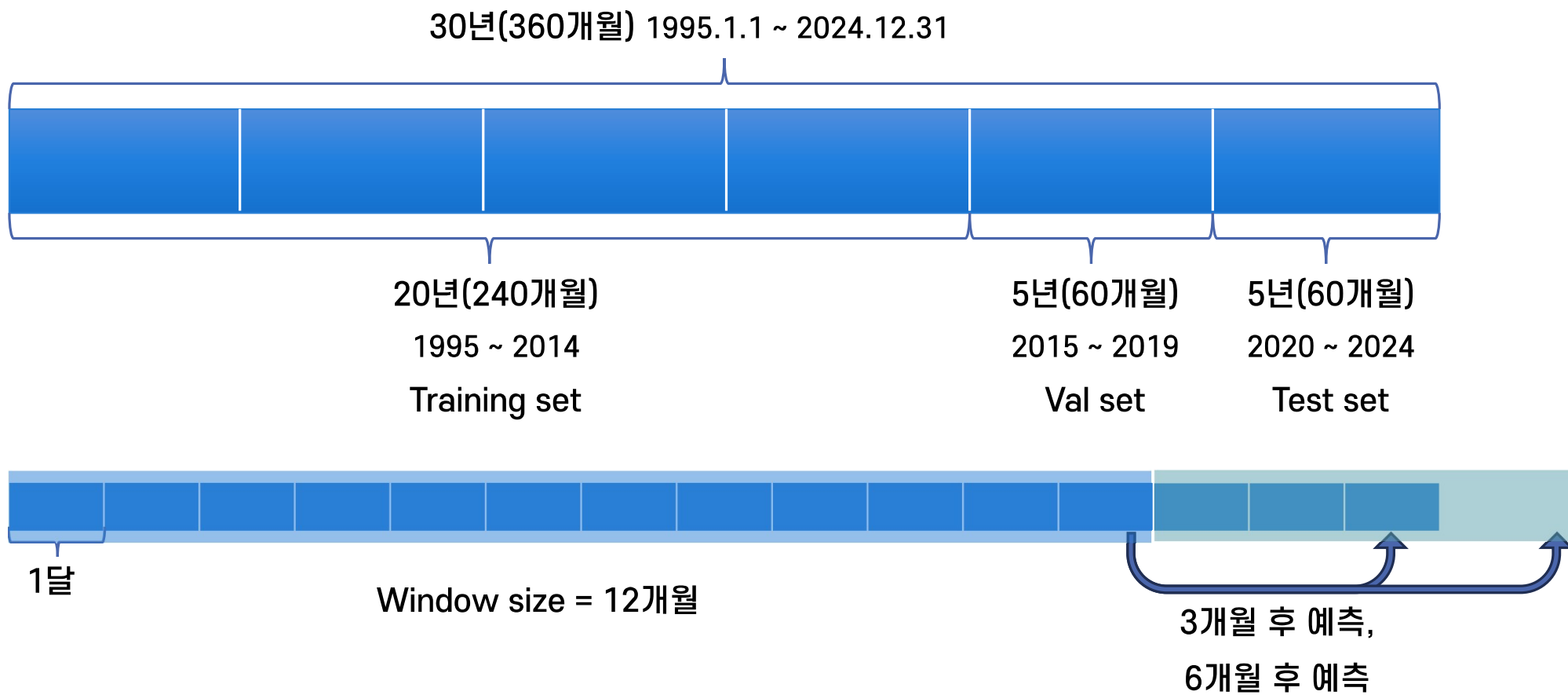
## Training strategy



## Training strategy



## Training strategy



### Server

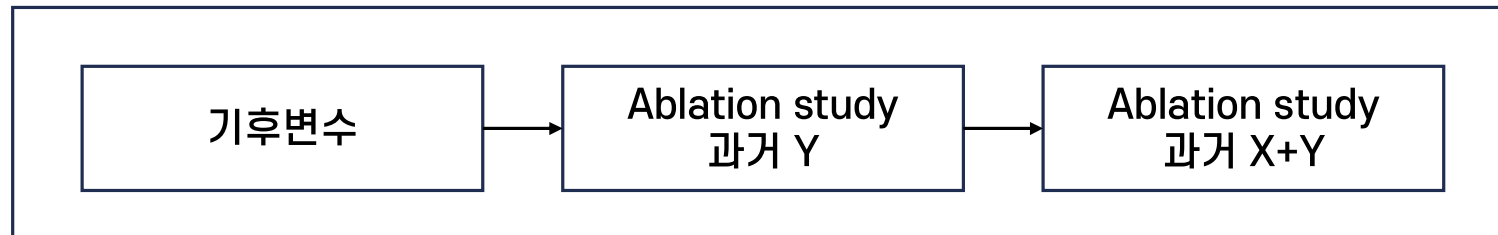
**CPU** 2\*16 Core Xeon Gold 6226R  
**GPU** NVIDIA L40S VRAM 46GB x 1  
**RAM** 93GB

### Implement (모듈 버전)

Python 3.11.11  
Torch 2.5.1 + cu121

### Experimental Settings

batch\_size = 4  
window\_size = 12 (1 year)  
Optimizer: AdamW  
Learning rate = 0.0001  
Scheduler =  
'ReduceLROnPlateau'



Loss: MSE

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2$$

Metrics: MSE,  
RMSE, MAE

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}$$

$$\text{MAE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i - \hat{y}_i|$$

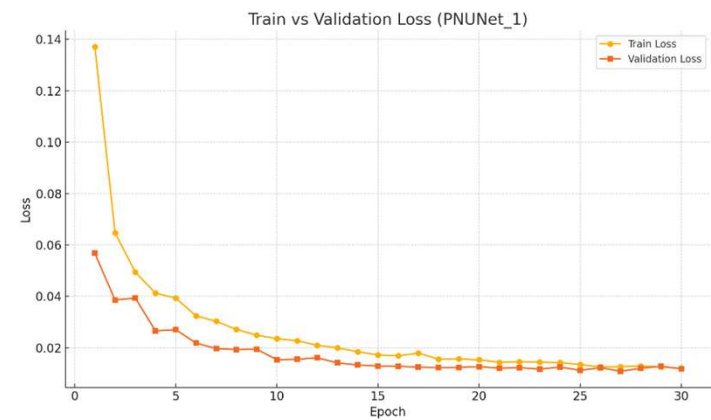
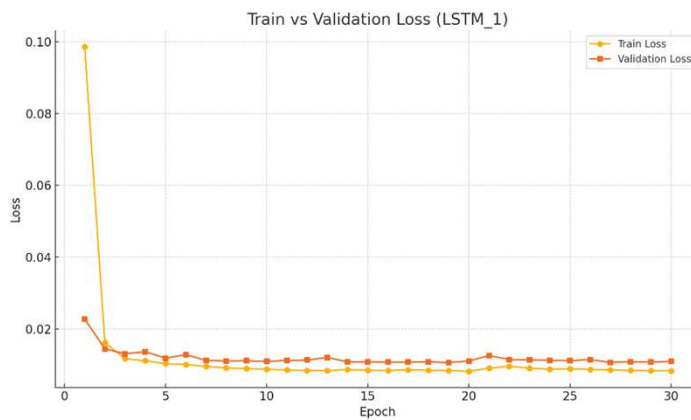
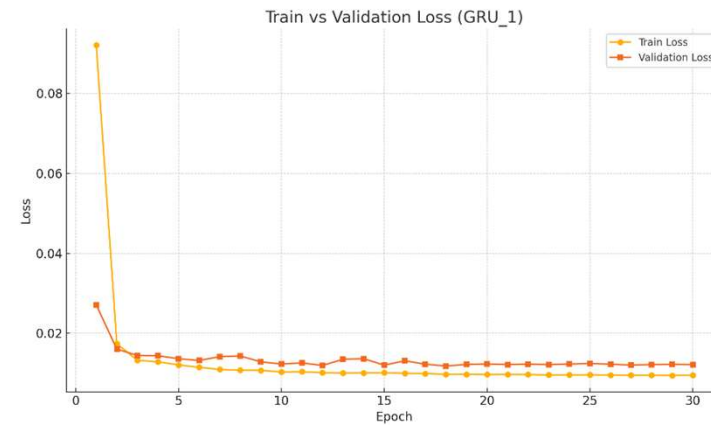
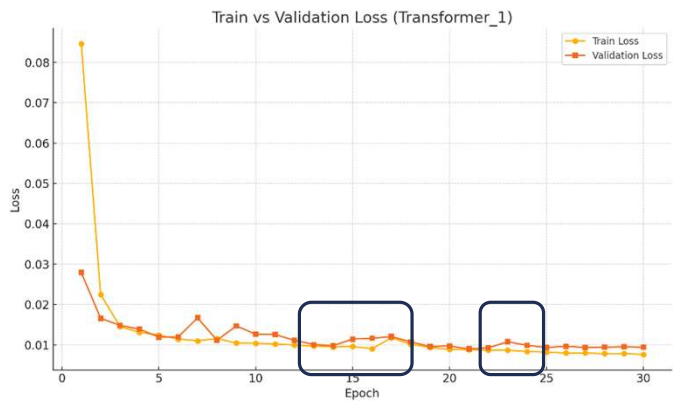
## Results

		After 1 month			After 3 months			After 6 months		
with X	model	MSE	RMSE	MAE	MSE	RMSE	MAE	MSE	RMSE	MAE
	LSTM	.007726	.087900	.037830	.009759	.098788	.042115	.017673	.132939	.063593
	ConvLSTM	.022046	.148480	.068451	.023971	.154825	.072791	.024305	.155902	.073972
	GRU	.009421	.097060	.040757	.010723	.103552	.046293	.036906	.192110	.098665
	Transformer	.006727	.082016	.040809	.007087	.084182	.043955	.007175	.084705	.040428
	PNUNet	.009464	.097284	.052200	.010616	.103036	.059882	.011776	.108516	.067051
With Y	model	MSE	RMSE	MAE	MSE	RMSE	MAE	MSE	RMSE	MAE
	LSTM	.006203	.078761	.034715	.008244	.090799	.040340	.009080	.095288	.045901
	ConvLSTM	.009937	.099686	.047761	.022438	.149792	.065989	.015316	.123757	.054848
	GRU	.006584	.081142	.034784	.010723	.103552	.046293	.014008	.118355	.056023
	Transformer	.006666	.081644	.040185	.007212	.084921	.044344	.007555	.086917	.044519
	PNUNet	.005309	.072862	.033218	.007941	.089111	.045474	.008675	.093138	.050901

## Results

		After 1 month			After 3 months			After 6 months		
with X	model	MSE	RMSE	MAE	MSE	RMSE	MAE	MSE	RMSE	MAE
	LSTM	.007726	.087900	.037830	.009759	.098788	.042115	.017673	.132939	.063593
	ConvLSTM	.022046	.148480	.068451	.023971	.154825	.072791	.024305	.155902	.073972
	GRU	.009421	.097060	.040757	.010723	.103552	.046293	.036906	.192110	.098665
	Transformer	.006727	.082016	.040809	.007087	.084182	.043955	.007175	.084705	.040428
	PNUNet	.009464	.097284	.052200	.010616	.103036	.059882	.011776	.108516	.067051
with X + Y	model	MSE	RMSE	MAE	MSE	RMSE	MAE	MSE	RMSE	MAE
	LSTM	.007688	.087684	.036933	.010214	.101067	.044148	.011725	.108281	.050624
	ConvLSTM	.008032	.089623	.040217	.013837	.117629	.051032	.011952	.109323	.046575
	GRU	.012542	.111993	.049275	.015402	.124106	.057655	.016502	.128460	.058139
	Transformer	.007475	.086460	.041012	.009817	.099081	.055821	.007581	.087072	.046229
	PNUNet	.007641	.087410	.040609	.008532	.092368	.050685	.010221	.101099	.057715

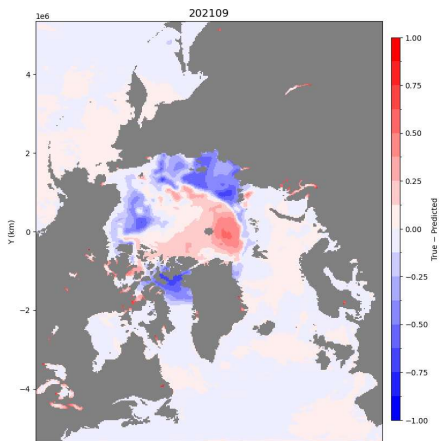
# Results





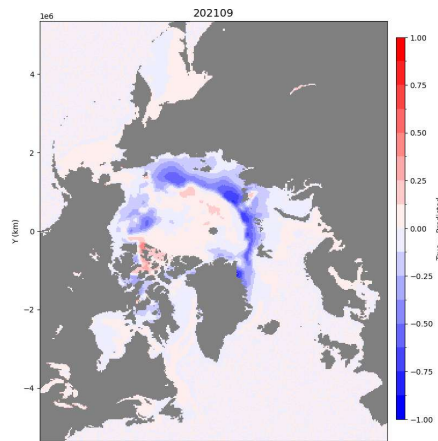
# Results

Sample 9: Input (202009 ~ 202108) → 1-Month Prediction



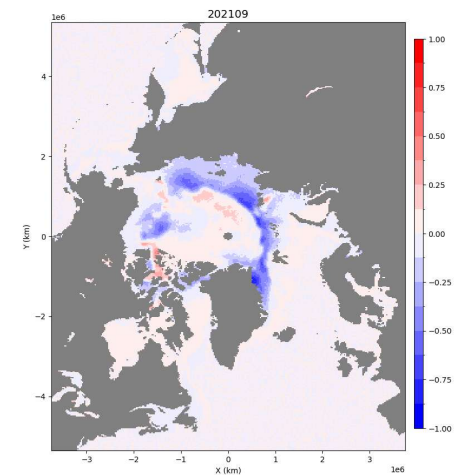
ConvLSTM

Sample 9: Input (202009 ~ 202108) → 1-Month Prediction



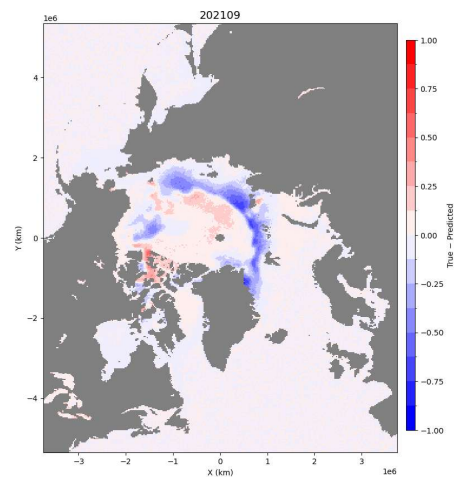
GRU

Sample 9: Input (202009 ~ 202108) → 1-Month Prediction



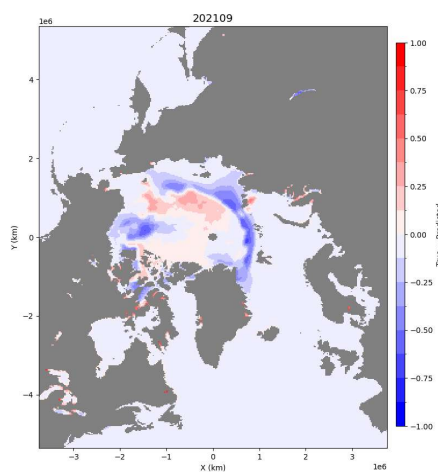
LSTM

Sample 9: Input (202009 ~ 202108) → 1-Month Prediction



Transformer

Sample 9: Input (202009 ~ 202108) → 1-Month Prediction

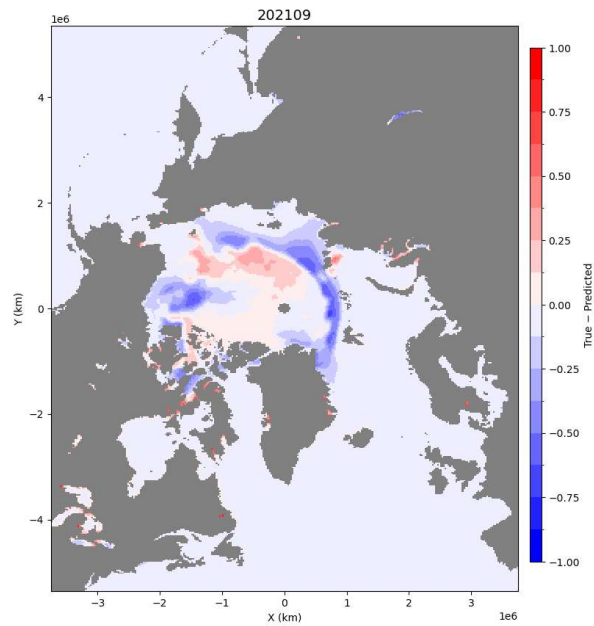


PNUNet



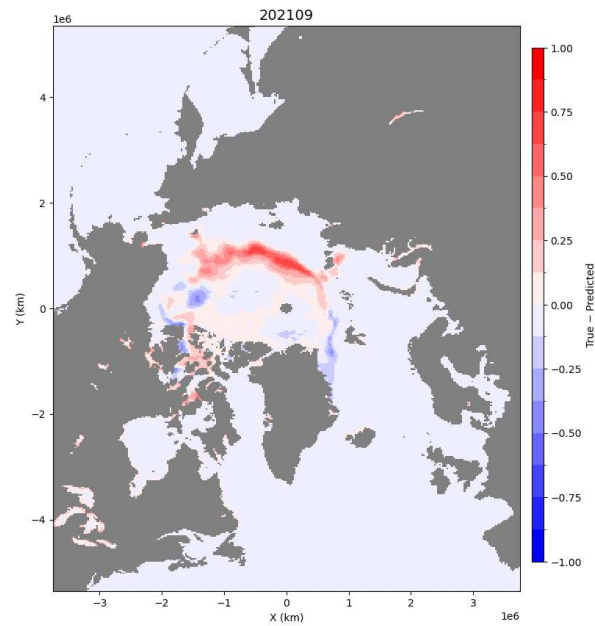
# Results

Sample 9: Input (202009 ~ 202108) → 1-Month Prediction



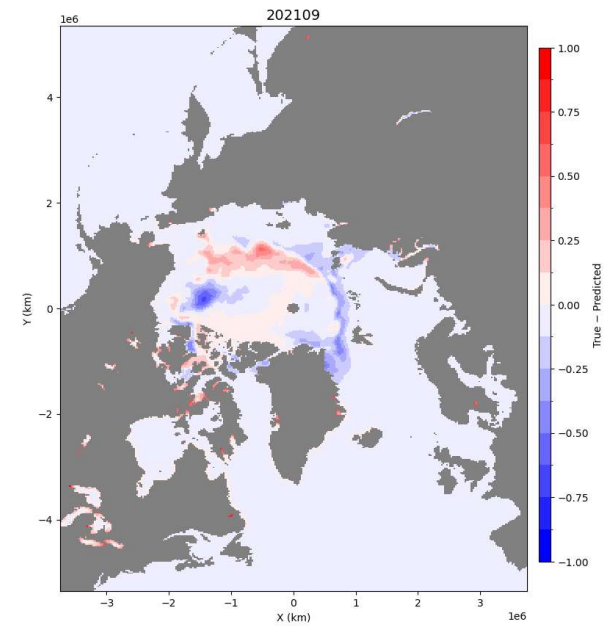
PNUNet with X

Sample 9: Input (202009 ~ 202108) → 1-Month Prediction



PNUNet with Y

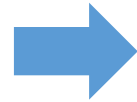
Sample 9: Input (202009 ~ 202108) → 1-Month Prediction



PNUNet with X + Y

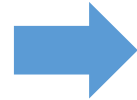
# 비판적 성찰

결측치로 인한 모델 학습 불가  
육지 부분 nan 값 존재



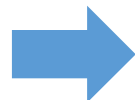
sst(Sea Surface Temperature) 삭제 🕒

X값의 scale 불균형으로 인한  
모델 성능 저하 (모델 실행 후 발견)



X값 정규화

결측치로 인한 모델 학습 불가  
육지 부분 nan 값 존재



sst(Sea Surface Temperature) 삭제 

X값의 scale 불균형으로 인한  
모델 성능 저하 (모델 실행 후 발견)



X값 정규화

채널 0: min=0.52, max=0.88, mean=0.84, std=0.07

채널 1: min=97806.93, max=104919.13, mean=101337.55, std=709.23

채널 2: min=0.00, max=0.03, mean=0.00, std=0.00

채널 3: min=-41571752.00, max=6170440.00, mean=-1203203.00, std=2260625.50

채널 4: min=nan, max=nan, mean=nan, std=nan → SST

채널 5: min=222.58, max=305.95, mean=272.25, std=13.69

채널 6: min=0.05, max=1.00, mean=0.74, std=0.15

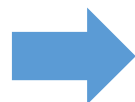
채널 7: min=0.35, max=50.13, mean=10.53, std=7.18

채널 8: min=0.00, max=0.04, mean=0.00, std=0.00

채널 9: min=-13.78, max=12.01, mean=0.80, std=2.20

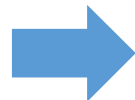
채널 10: min=-15.96, max=11.93, mean=-0.05, std=1.86

데이터의 크기가 너무 커서  
**feature importance**의 어려움



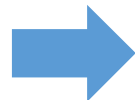
논문을 참고하여 Domain Knowledge를  
활용해 feature 선정 📄

grib, nc 파일 사용  
(csv보다 사용이 어렵지만 가벼움)



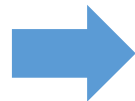
npz, npz 더 가벼우면서도  
활용이 쉽도록 파일 변환

데이터 전처리의 어려움



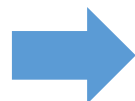
X값과 y값의 해상도 통일에 시간이 오래  
걸림 (각도, 크기, 픽셀 단위 등)

Y값 육지 부분이 오류에 포함됨



육지 부분 **masking**으로 오류 정확도 높임

4070s GPU 사용에서  
모델 한 번 수행에 39시간이 걸림



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# 종합 & 전망

## Conclusion & Future work

### ■ Conclusion

- 북극 해빙 농도라는 시공간 데이터 분석을 위한 **TCN + UNet** 구조의 예측 모델 구축, 높은 수준의 예측 성능을 보임
- 특히, 중장기 기간의 예측에서 **Transformer와 비슷한 성능**을 보였고 이보다 **파라미터 수가 적다는 측면에서 효율적인** 모델을 구축했다고 볼 수 있음
- 과거의 기후 변수와 해빙 농도를 결합하여 모델에 입력하는 시도를 하였으나, **불필요한 기후 변수들이** 입력 데이터에 들어가 **예측에 부정적인 영향**을 끼침

### ■ Future work

- 기존에는 전체 map에서 북극 해빙 농도를 예측한 후 mask를 씌우는 방식에서 모델이 mask된 map 정보를 미리 학습할 수 있게 **모델 구조를 변경하는 시도**도 할 수 있을 것 같음
- 기후 변수들의 **Feature importance**를 **분석**하거나 기후 관련 도메인 지식을 참고하여 예측에 더 도움이 되는 변수들을 선택한 후 모델에 입력하는 것이 필요



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# Q & A

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