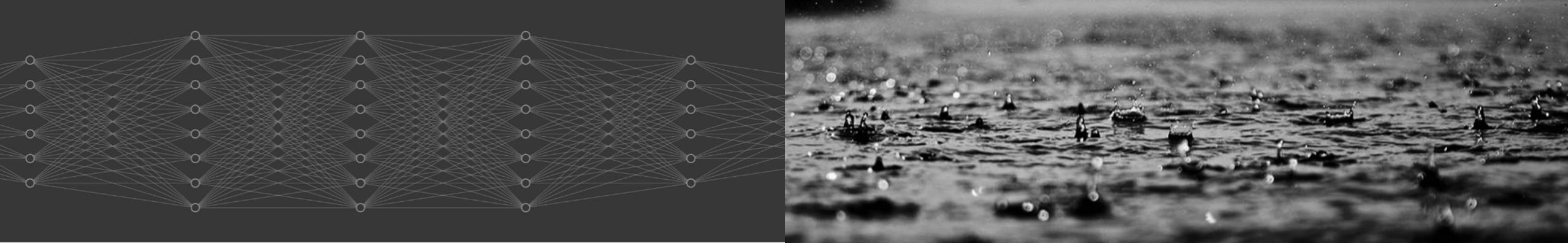


# Machine Learning for the Geosciences



Maria J. Molina

National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colorado

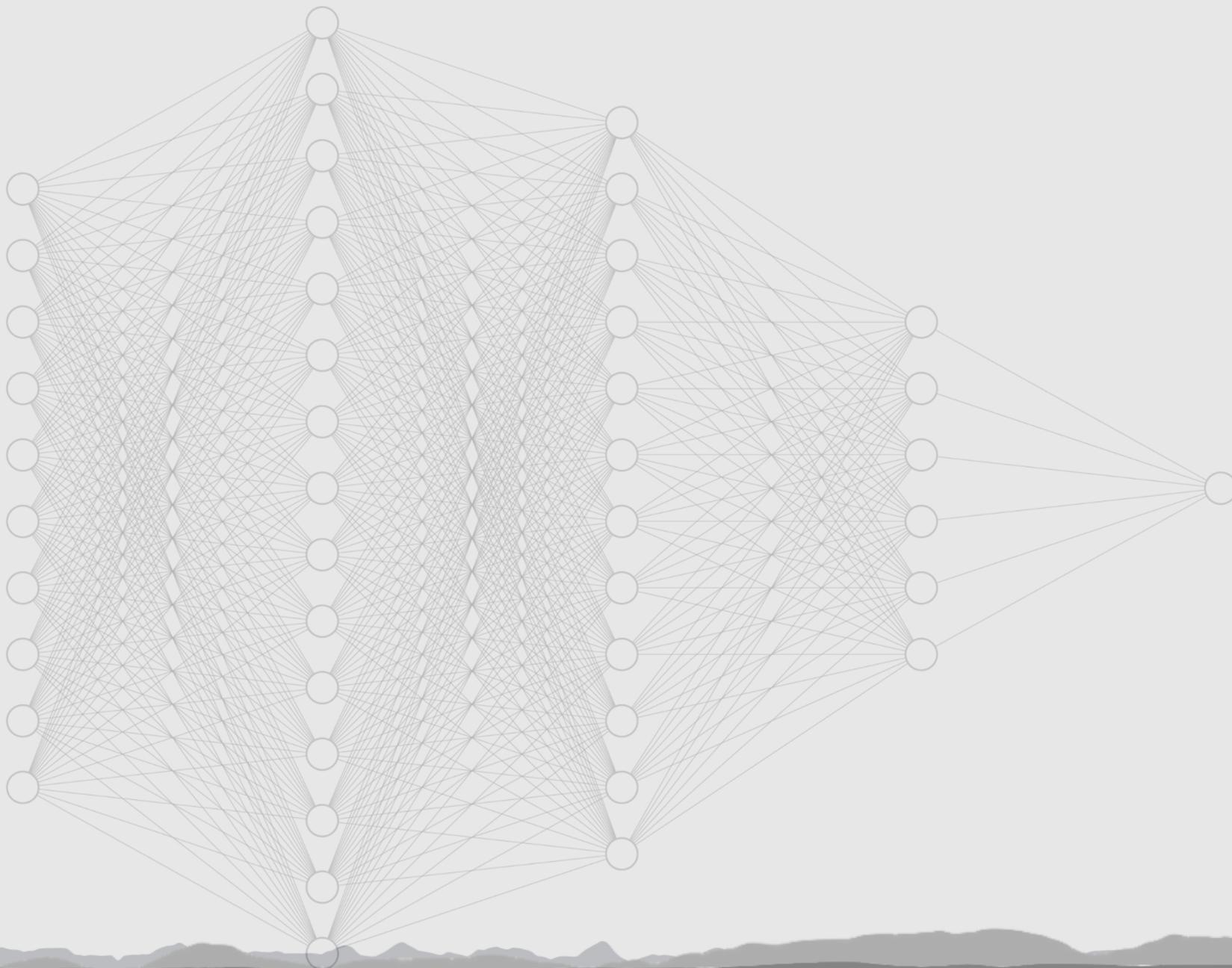
Pronouns: She/her; Email: molina@ucar.edu

*WALL-E*



*Star Wars*





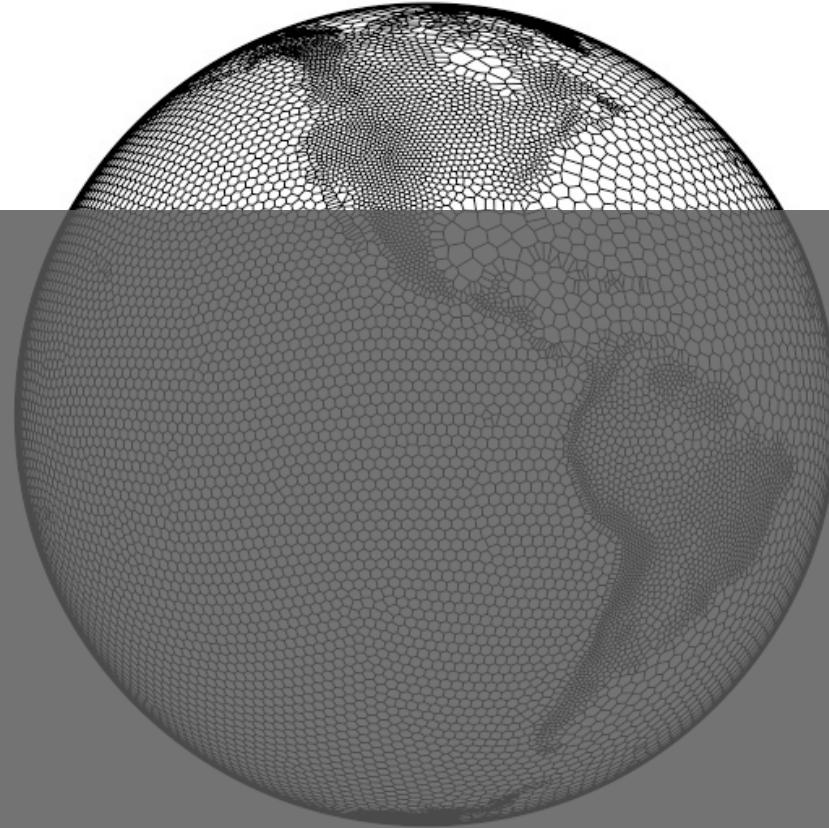
1959, ML defined

1986,  
Backpropagation

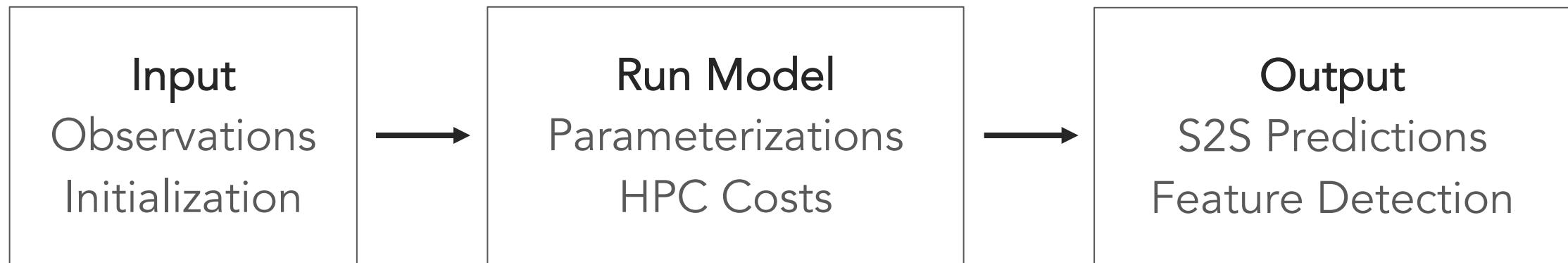
Since 1990s,  
GPUs  
ImageNet  
DL advances

ML for Earth system modeling should incorporate:

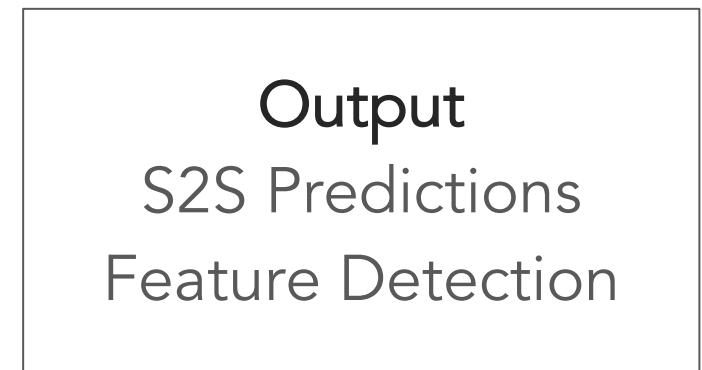
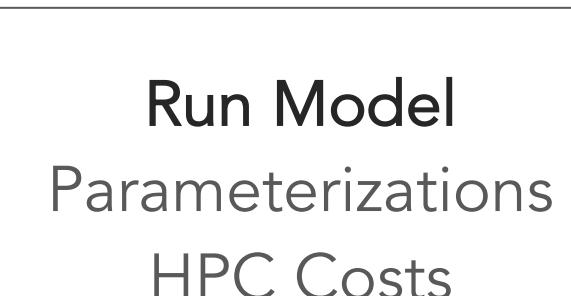
- Physics and Domain Knowledge
- Robustness
- Interpretable ML and Explainable AI



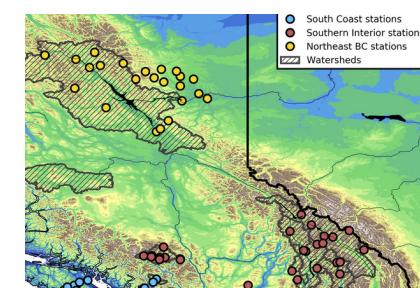
# Where does machine learning fit in Earth system modeling?



# Where does machine learning fit in Earth system modeling?



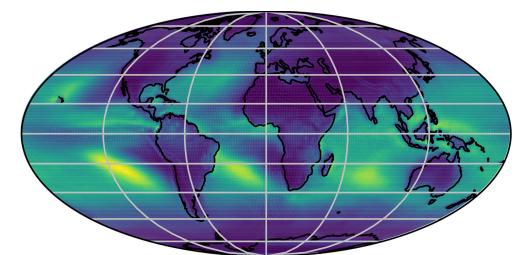
Sha, Y., Gagne, D.J., West, G. and Stull, R., 2021. **Deep-learning-based precipitation observation quality control.** Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology.



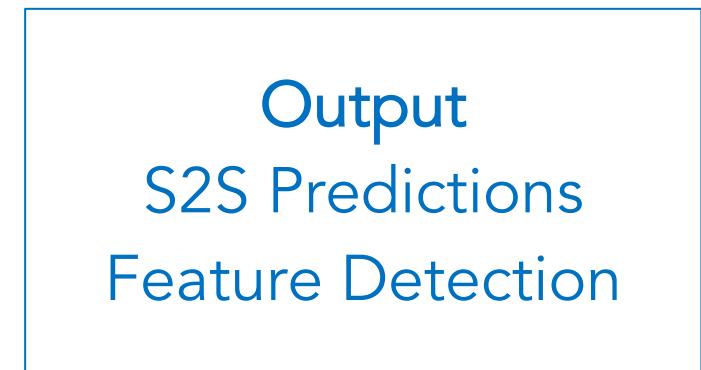
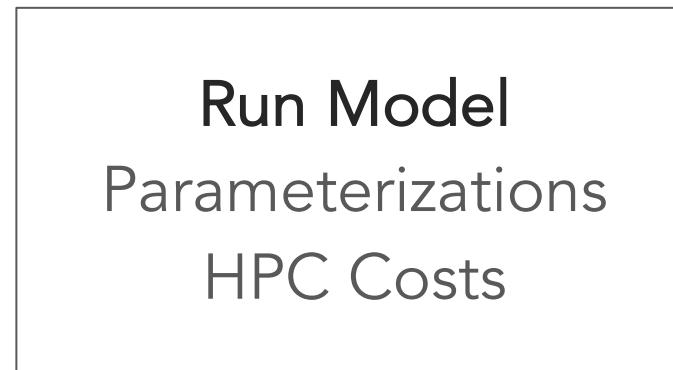
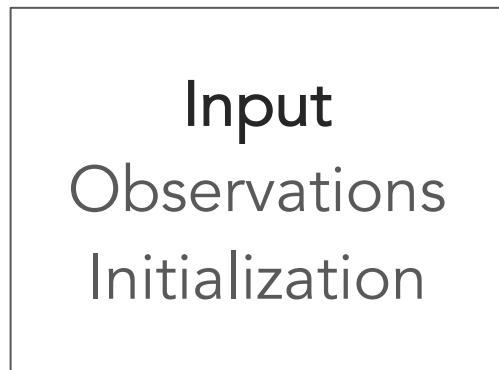
# Where does machine learning fit in Earth system modeling?



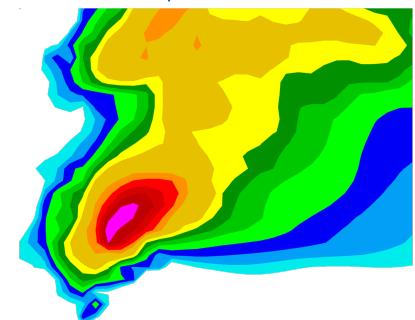
Gettelman, A., Gagne, D.J., Chen, C.C., Christensen, M.W., Lebo, Z.J., Morrison, H. and Gantos, G., 2021. **Machine learning the warm rain process.** Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems.



# Where does machine learning fit in Earth system modeling?



Molina, M.J., Gagne, D.J., Prein, A.F., 2021. **A benchmark to test generalization capabilities of deep learning methods to classify severe convective storms in a changing climate.** Earth and Space Science.

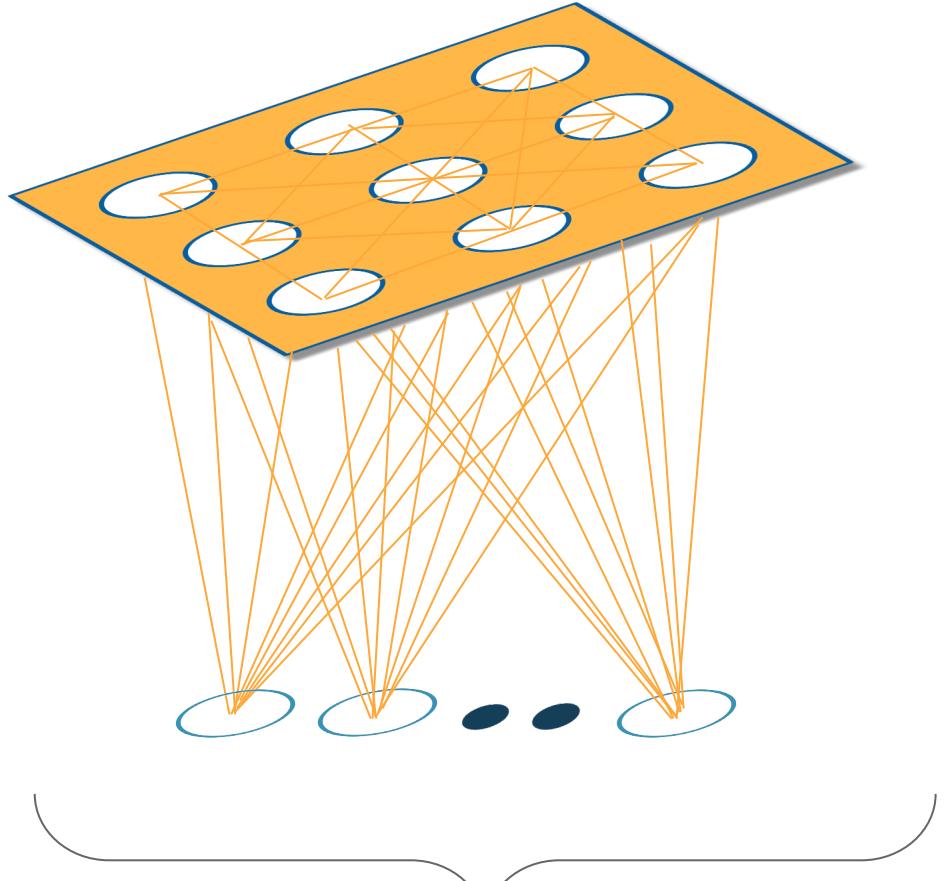


# Three Applications of ML for Earth system modeling:

1. **Characterization** of atmospheric, synoptic-scale patterns preceding Antarctic polynya development.

2. Classification of potentially severe thunderstorms from high-resolution numerical model output.

3. Prediction of subseasonal (2 weeks or more) prediction errors of temperature generated by a coupled climate model.



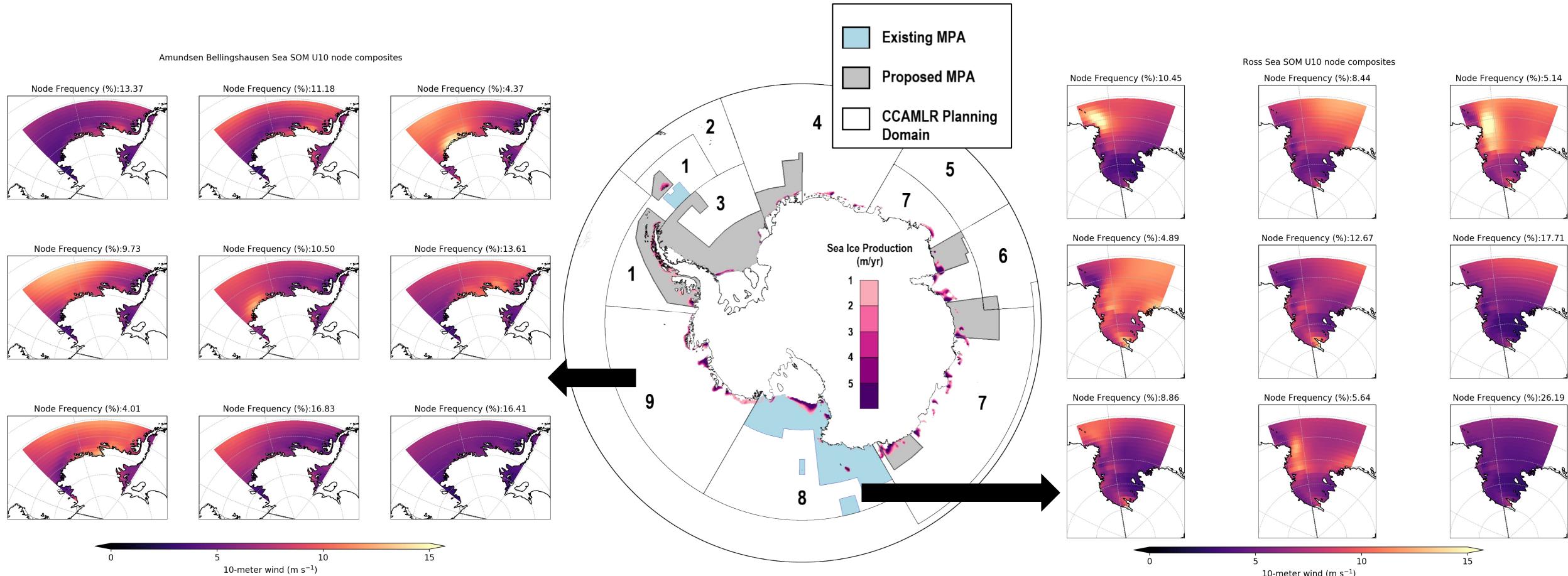
Input vector

Kohonen (2013)

Unsupervised learning can be used to group synoptic-scale patterns without the need for labels (Sheridan and Lee 2011).

# Antarctic Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

## Alice DuVivier, Maria J. Molina, and Marika Holland (in prep.)



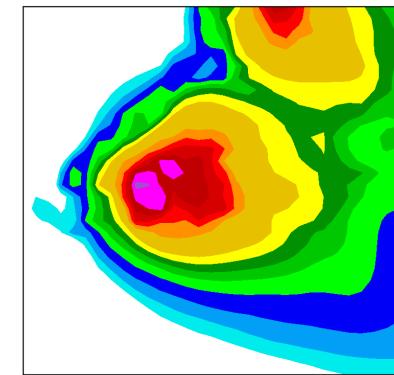
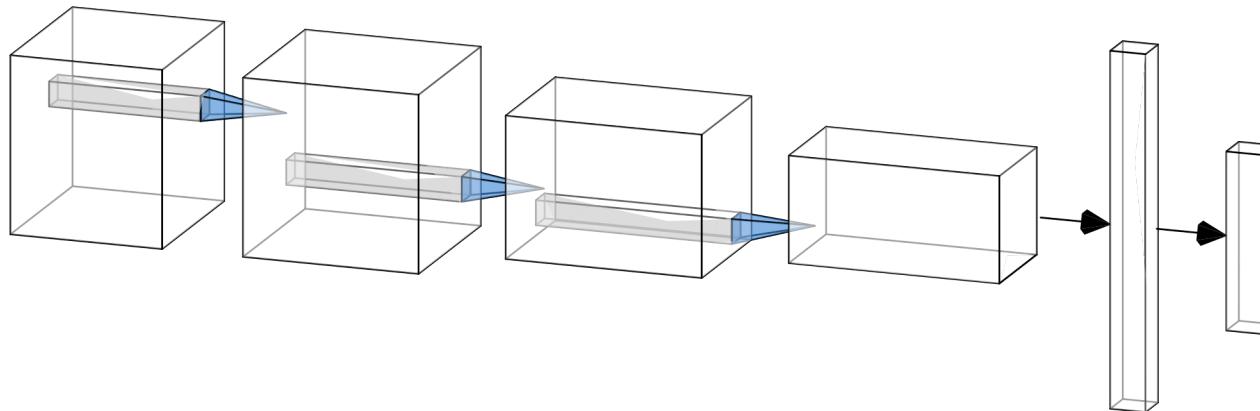
# Three Applications of ML for Earth system modeling:

1. Characterization of atmospheric, synoptic-scale patterns preceding Antarctic polynya development.

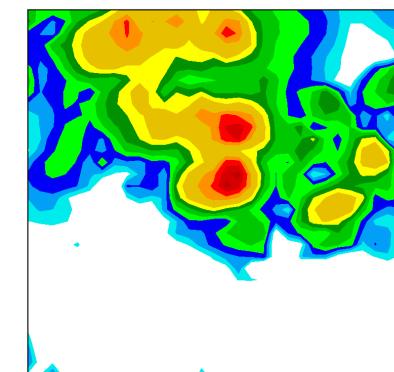
**2. Classification** of potentially severe thunderstorms from high-resolution numerical model output.

3. Prediction of subseasonal (2 weeks or more) prediction errors of temperature generated by a coupled climate model.

# Convolutional Neural Network (ConvNet)

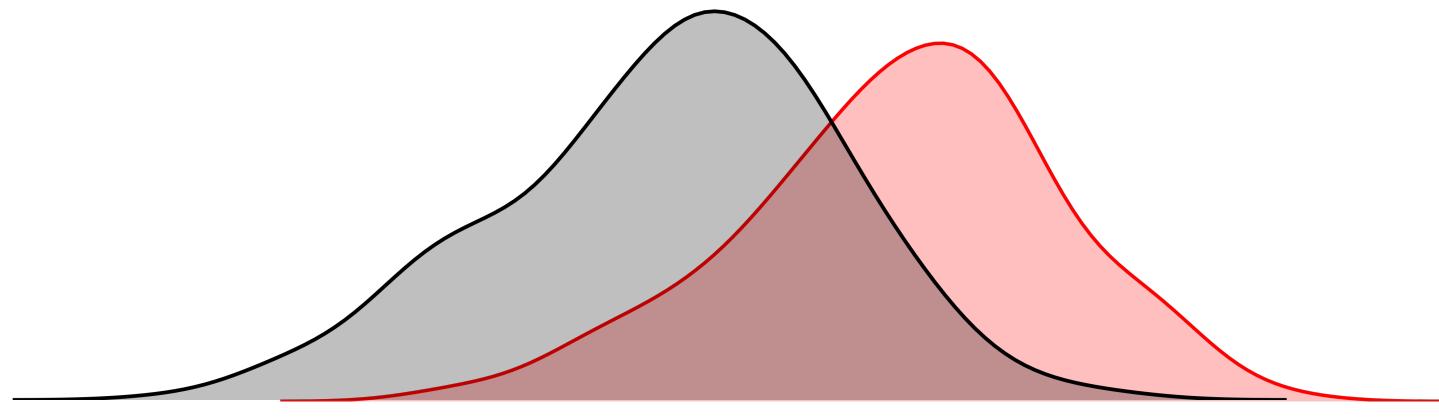


**Strongly Rotating**  
( $\geq 75 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$ )



**Non-strongly Rotating**  
( $< 75 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$ )

# The climate is changing...

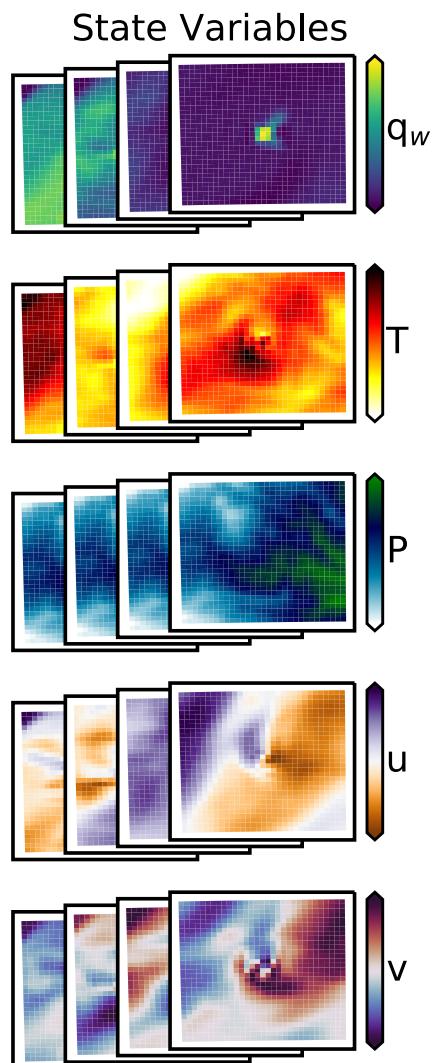
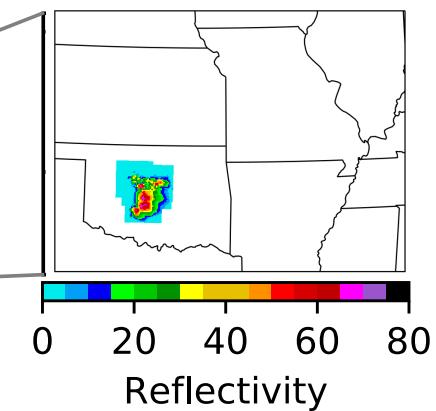


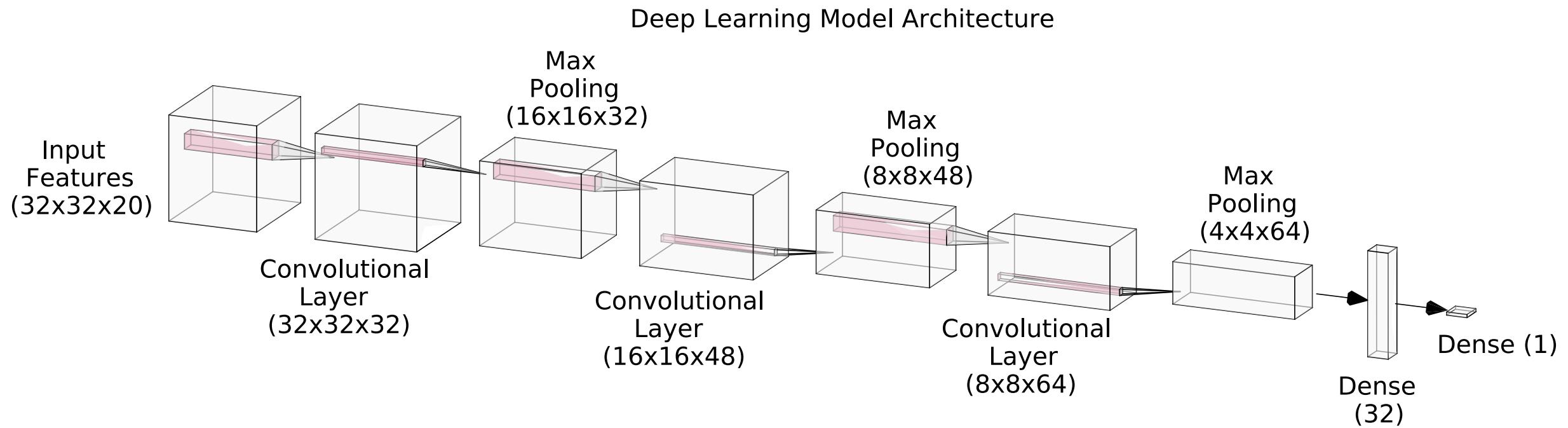
How will the ConvNet perform well when evaluated with **outlier** storms?

## Study Domain for Extraction of Thunderstorm Objects and Corresponding State Variables



Thunderstorm Object

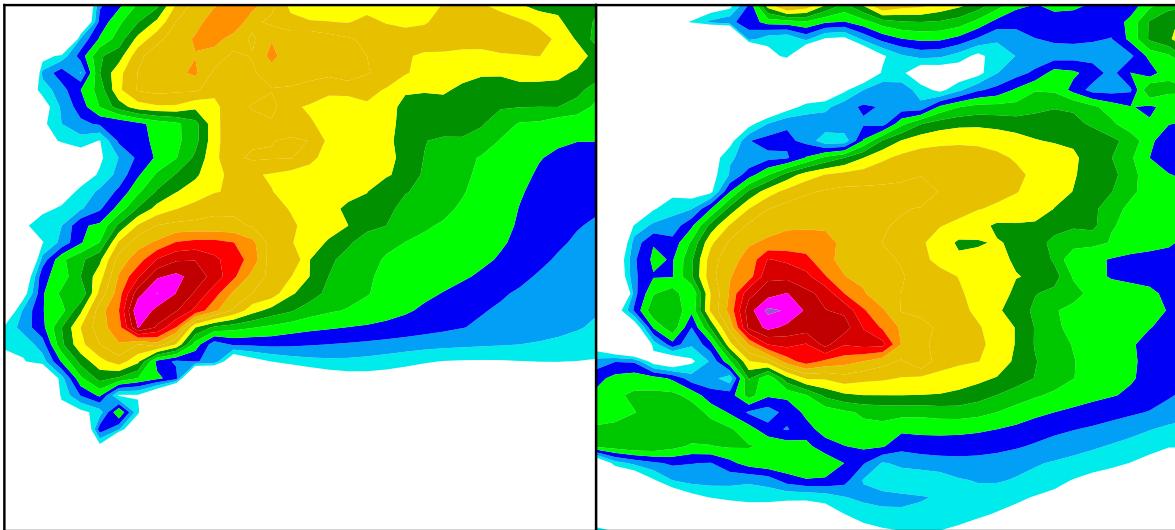




Visualization: LeNail, 2019: NN-SVG.

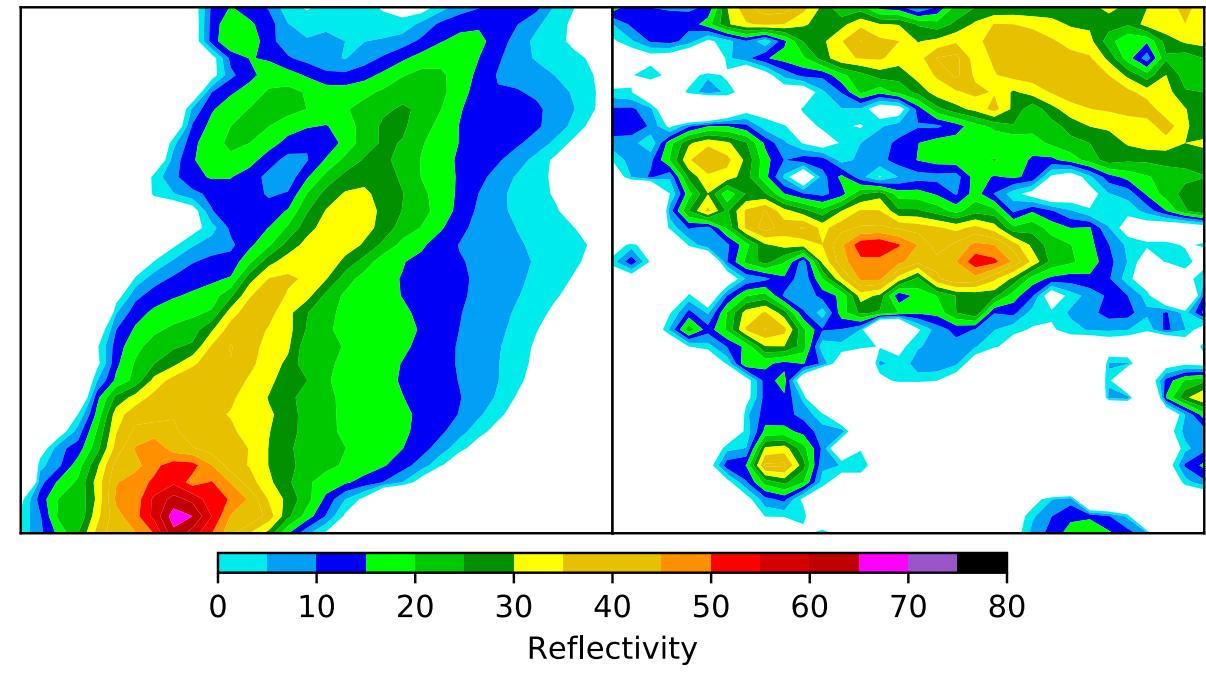
Hit

False Alarm

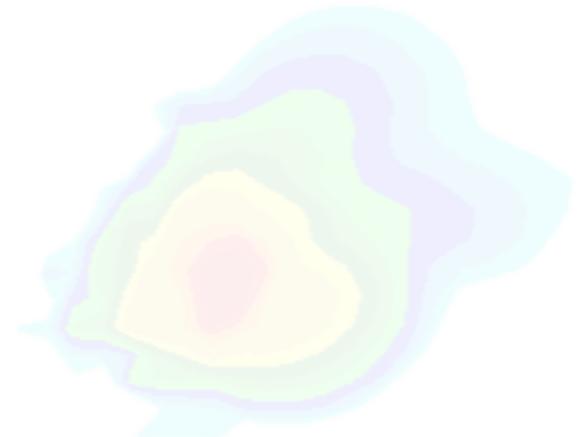


Miss

True Negative



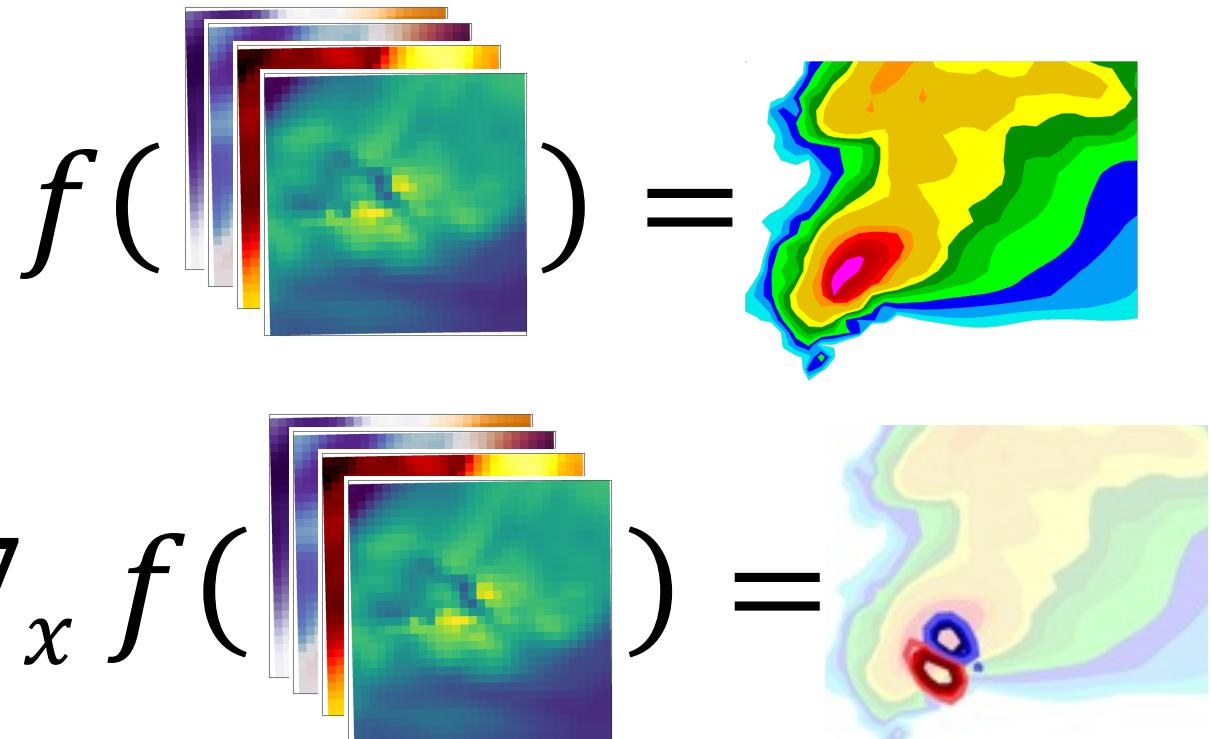
# What are the **physical** reasons for the model's performance?



Saliency maps highlight areas that contribute to the ConvNet's prediction  
(Simonyan et al., 2013).

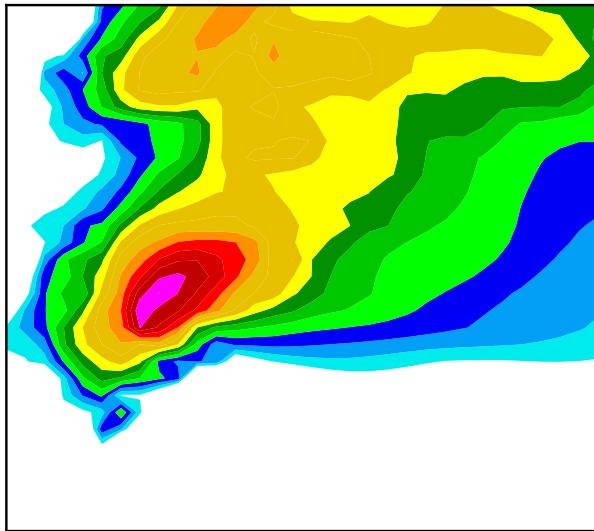
$$f(x) = y$$
$$\nabla_x f(x) = S$$

$f$  = CNN  
 $x$  = Input variables  
 $y$  = Model prediction  
 $S$  = Saliency maps

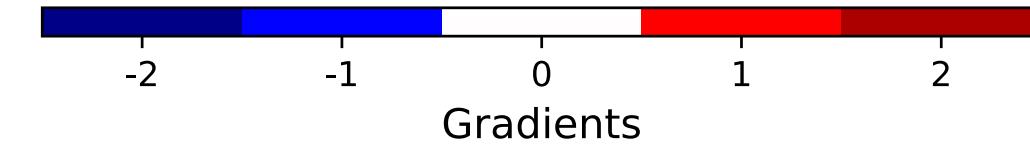
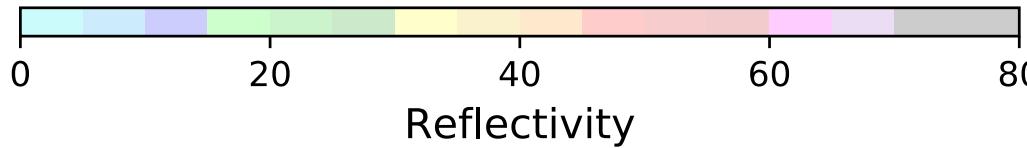
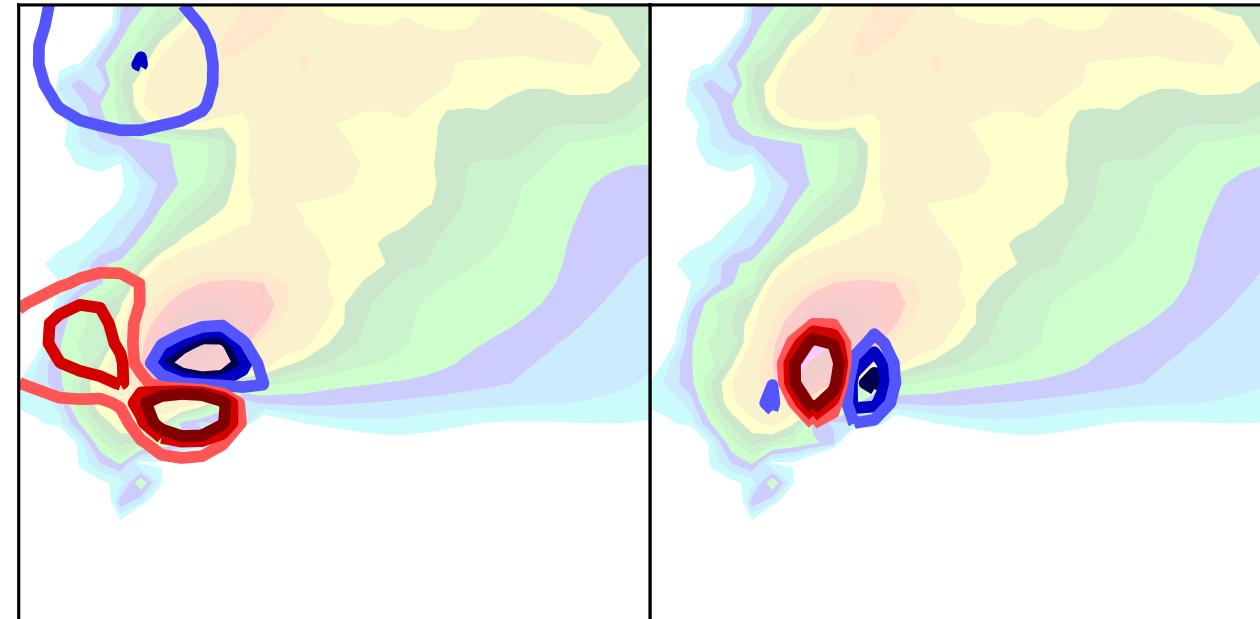


Simonyan, K., Vedaldi, A., & Zisserman, A. (2013). Deep inside convolutional networks: Visualising image classification models and saliency maps.

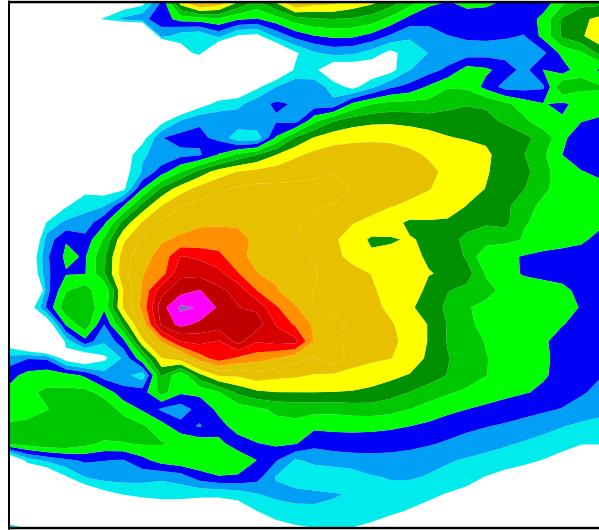
# Correct Classification



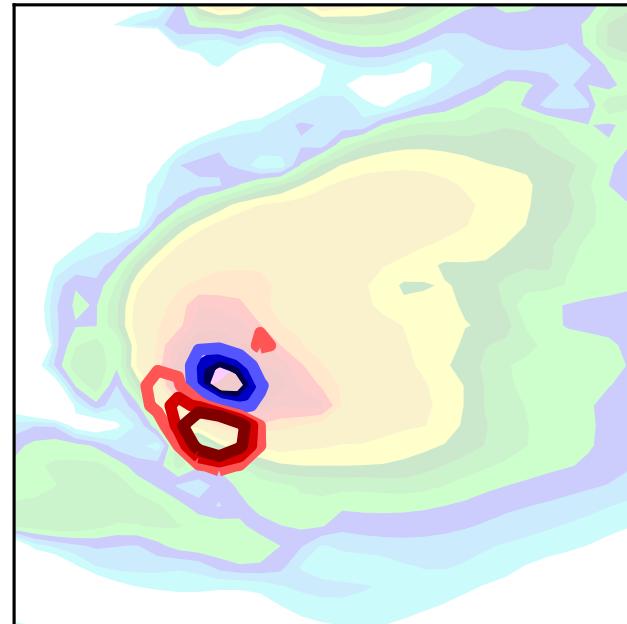
U-wind (3 km)



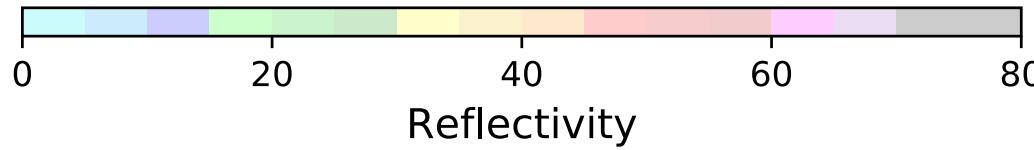
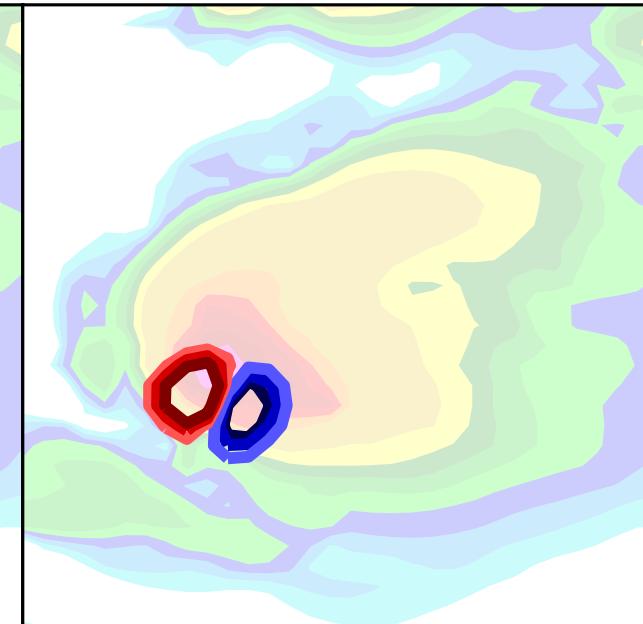
# False Alarm



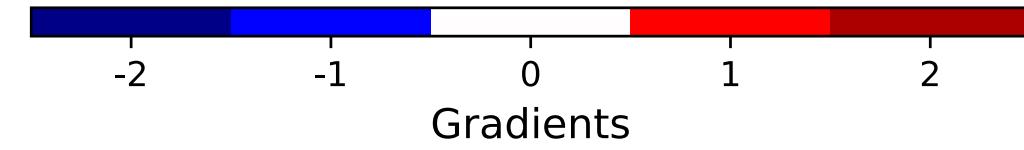
U-wind (3 km)



V-wind (3 km)

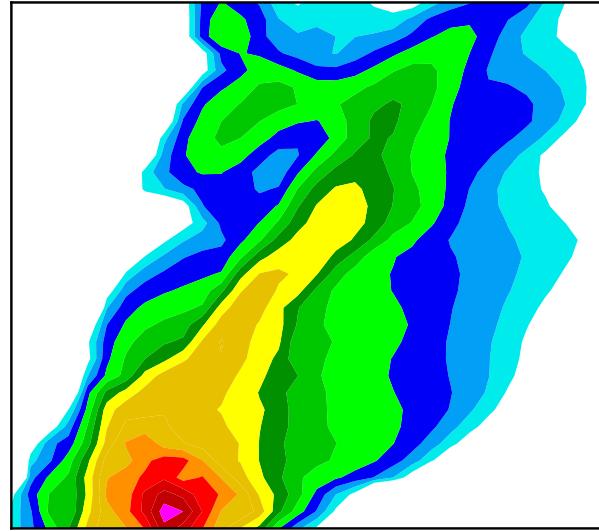


Reflectivity

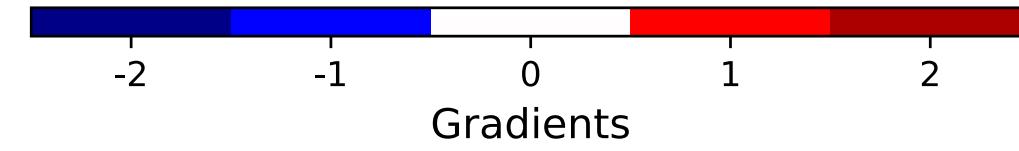
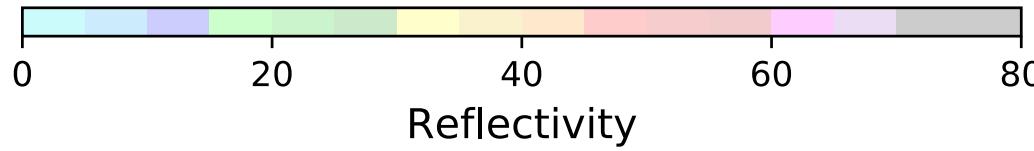
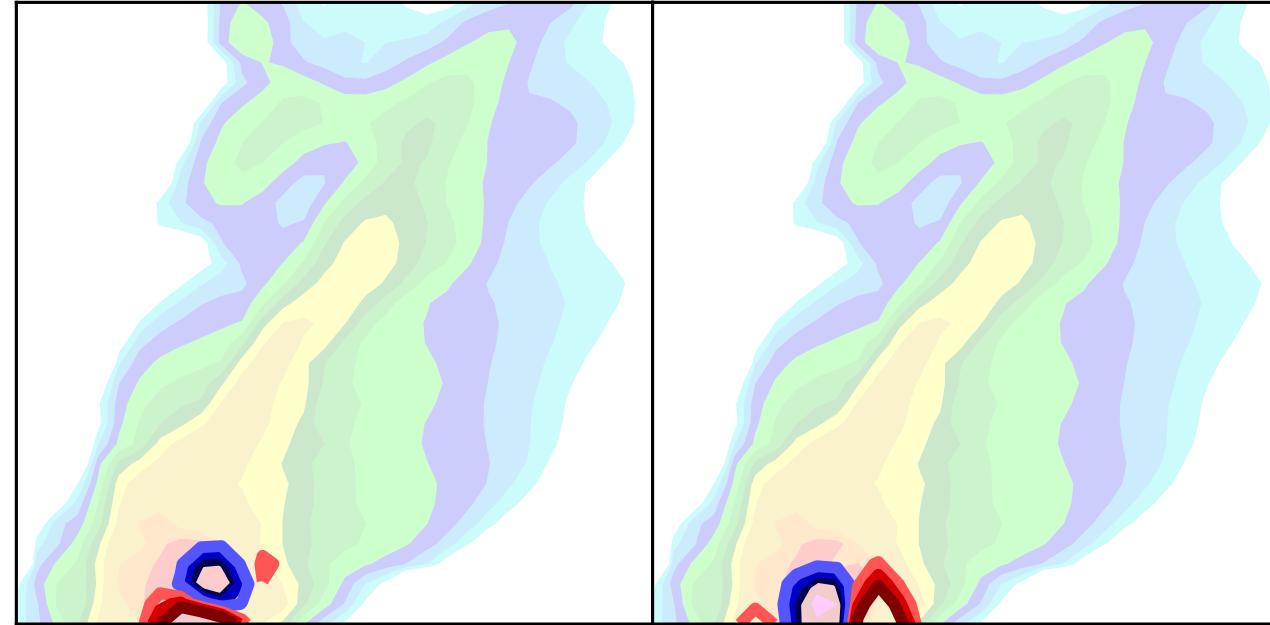


Gradients

Miss



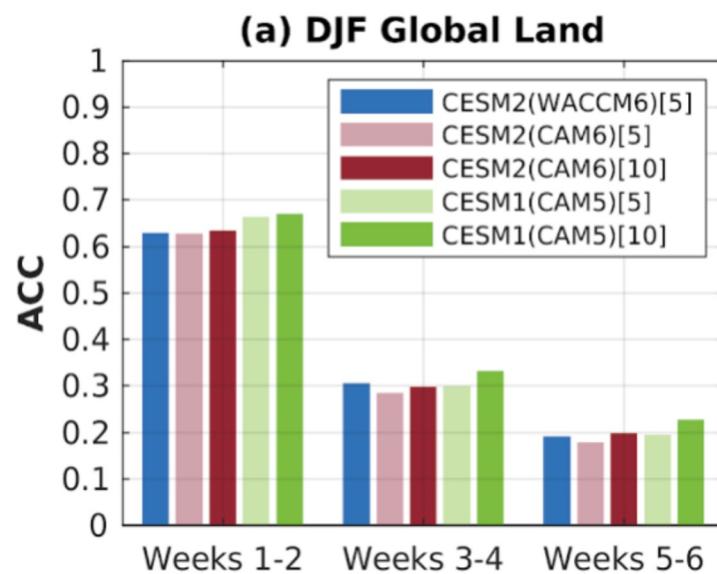
U-wind (3 km)



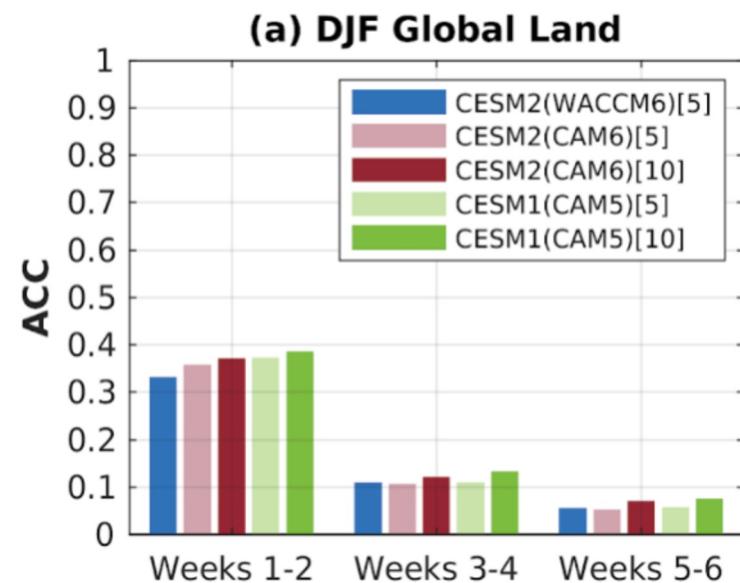
# Three Applications of ML for Earth system modeling:

1. Characterization of atmospheric, synoptic-scale patterns preceding Antarctic polynya development.
2. Classification of potentially severe thunderstorms from high-resolution numerical model output.
3. **Prediction** of subseasonal (2 weeks or more) prediction errors of temperature generated by a coupled climate model.

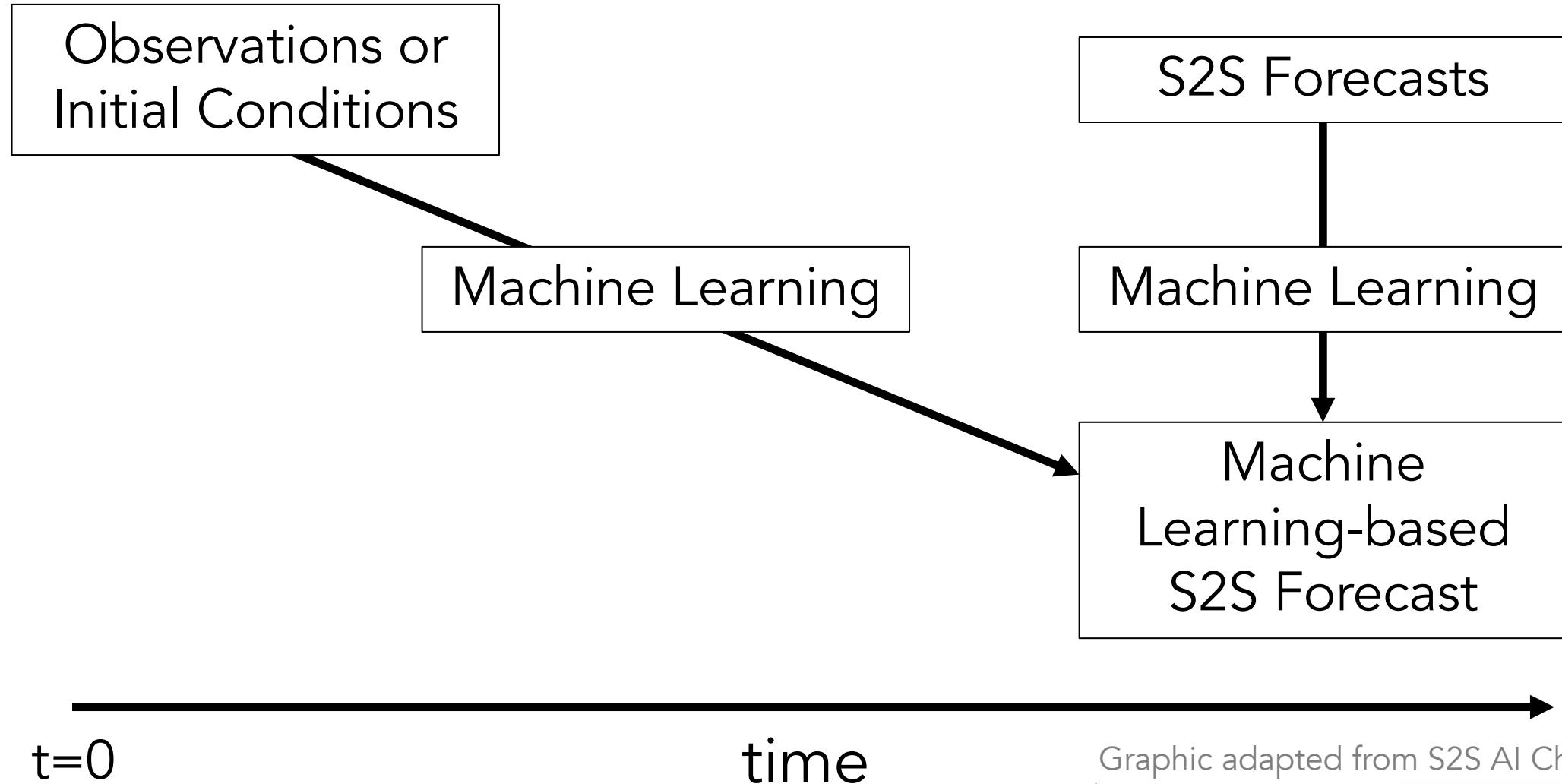
## Temperature skill



## Precipitation skill



(Richter et al. 2022; under review)



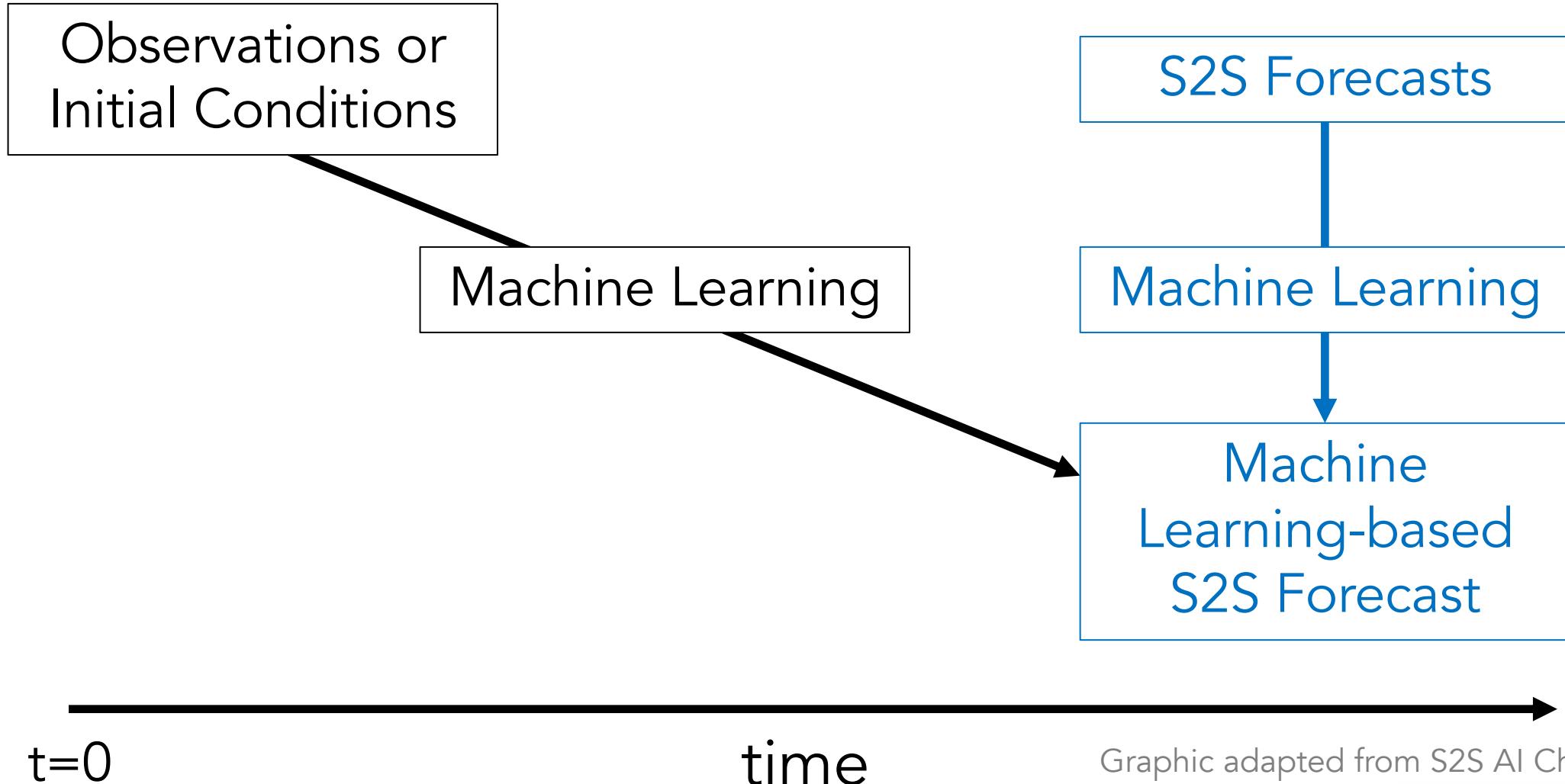
t=0

time

(Pegion et al. 2019, Merryfield et al. 2020, Barnes et al. 2020, Meehl et al. 2021)

Graphic adapted from S2S AI Challenge 2021





t=0

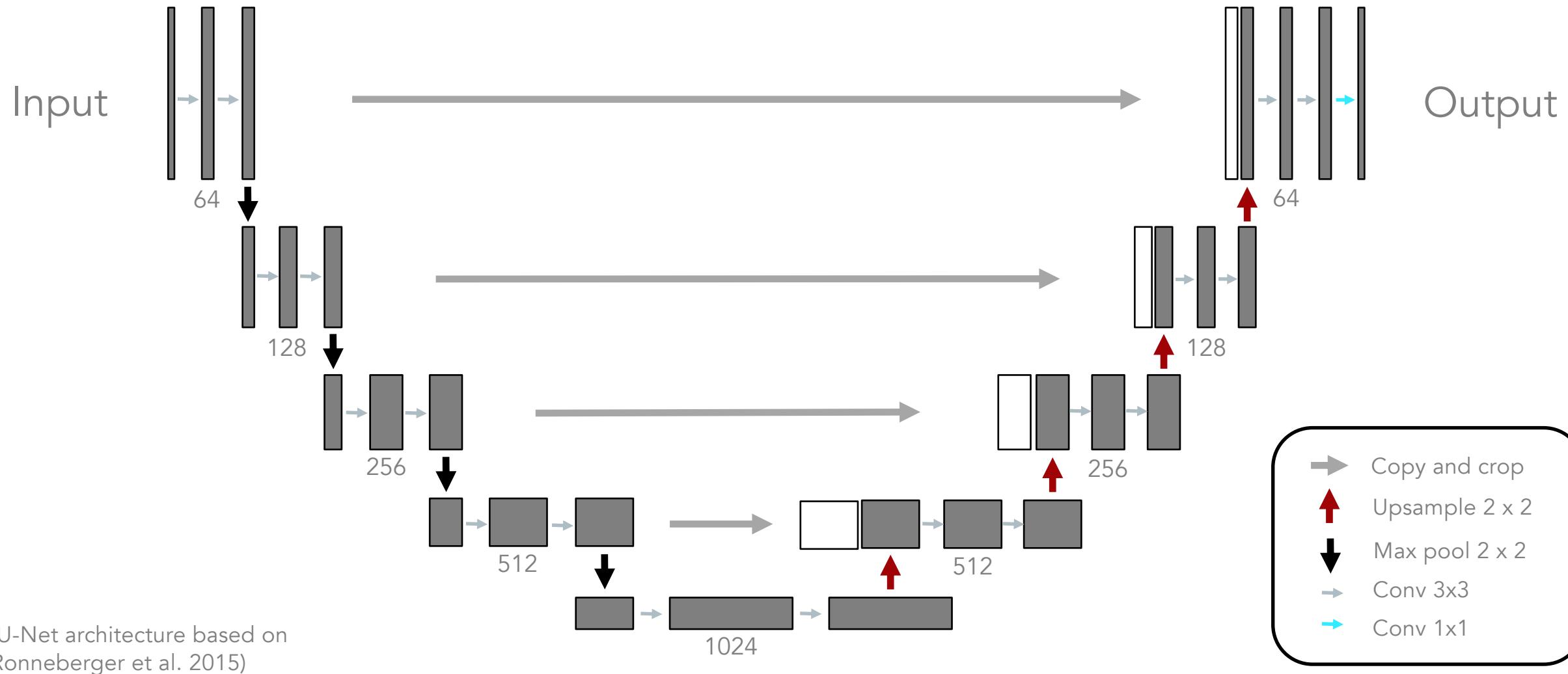
time

(Pegion et al. 2019, Merryfield et al. 2020, Barnes et al. 2020, Meehl et al. 2021)

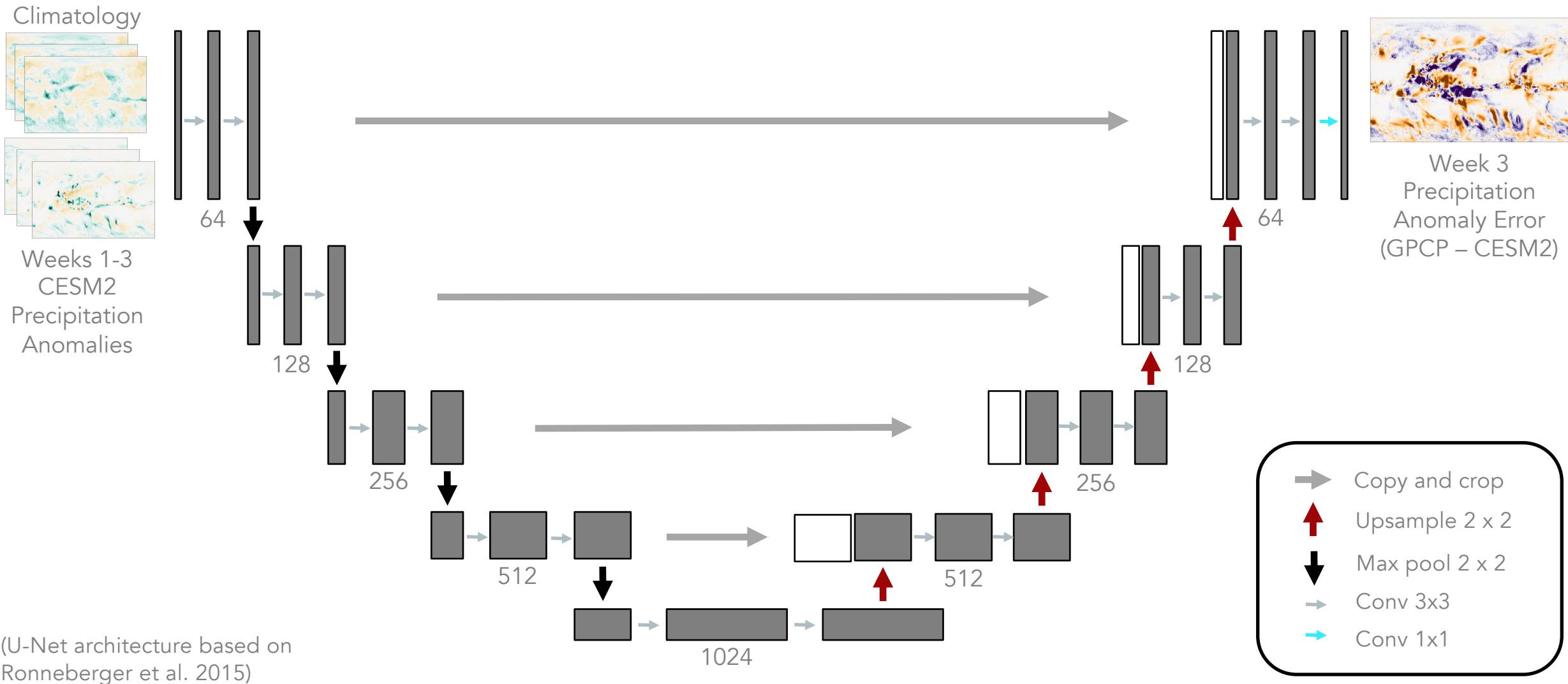
Graphic adapted from S2S AI Challenge 2021



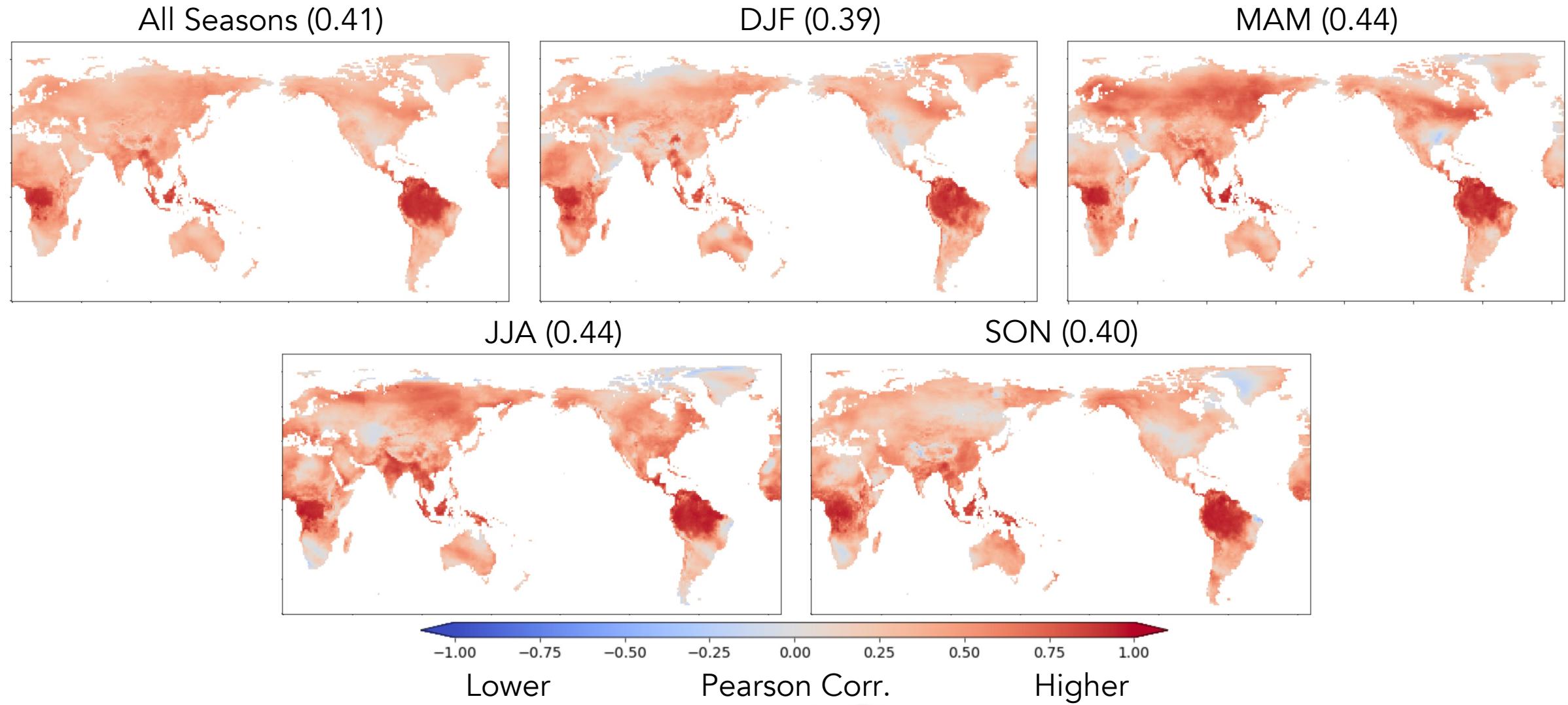
# U-Net Architecture (training and validation: 1999-2015)

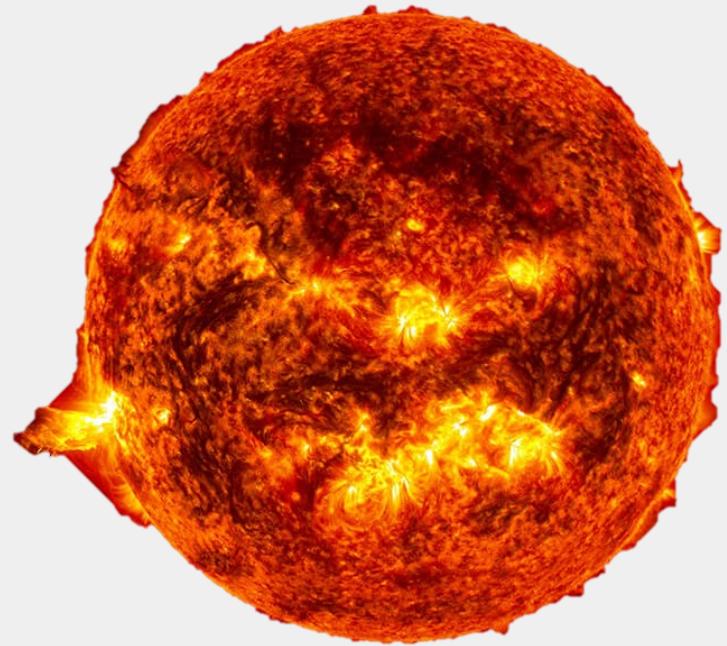


# U-Net Architecture (training and validation: 1999-2015)



# Skill of Week 3 Temperature Error Prediction (2016-2019)





Credit: NASA/SDO

# Opportunities for Cross-Discipline Collaboration?



[molina@ucar.edu](mailto:molina@ucar.edu)



# Ethics in AI

Face-Depixelizer  
<https://github.com/tg-bomze/Face-Depixelizer>



# Ethics in AI for Weather and Climate

## Are Black Americans Underserved by the NWS Radar Network?

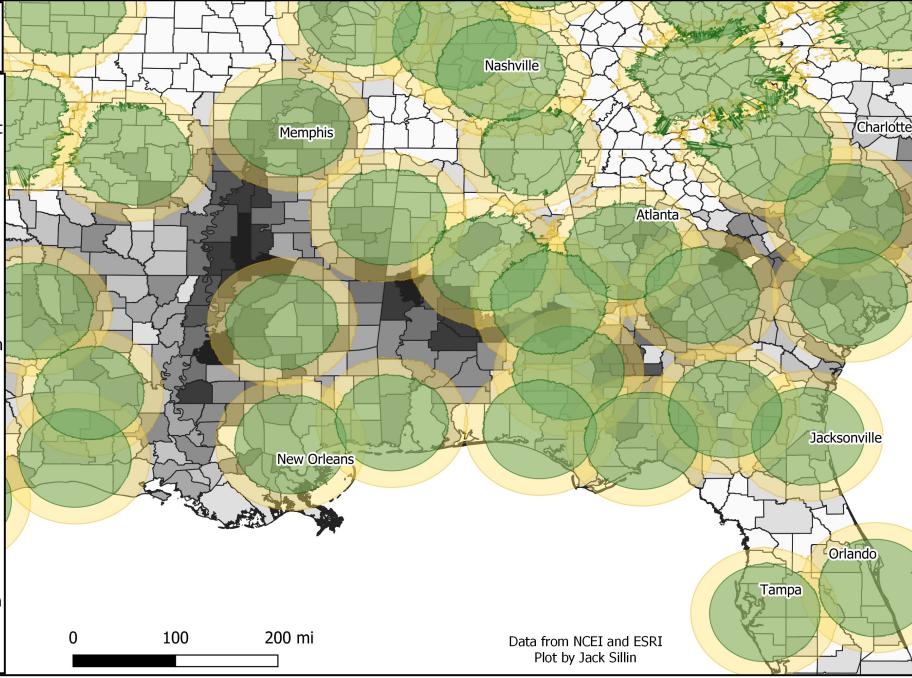
Excellent Radar Coverage  
Good Radar Coverage

Weather radars detect storms by sending beams of energy out into the atmosphere and listening for energy that bounces back off rain, snow, hail, and anything else in the atmosphere.

The farther a storm is from a radar site, the less information we can get about it due to the beam height rising farther off the ground, and the beam width expanding leading to lower resolution.

High resolution radar data near the ground can be critical in many situations such as when severe thunderstorms and tornadoes threaten.

Many majority-Black parts of the Southeast are relatively far from radar sites, meaning that it's harder to gather information about storms impacting these areas.



Black Population Share

0-10% 10-20% 20-30% 30-40% 40-50% 50-60% 60-70% 70-80% 80-90% 90-100%

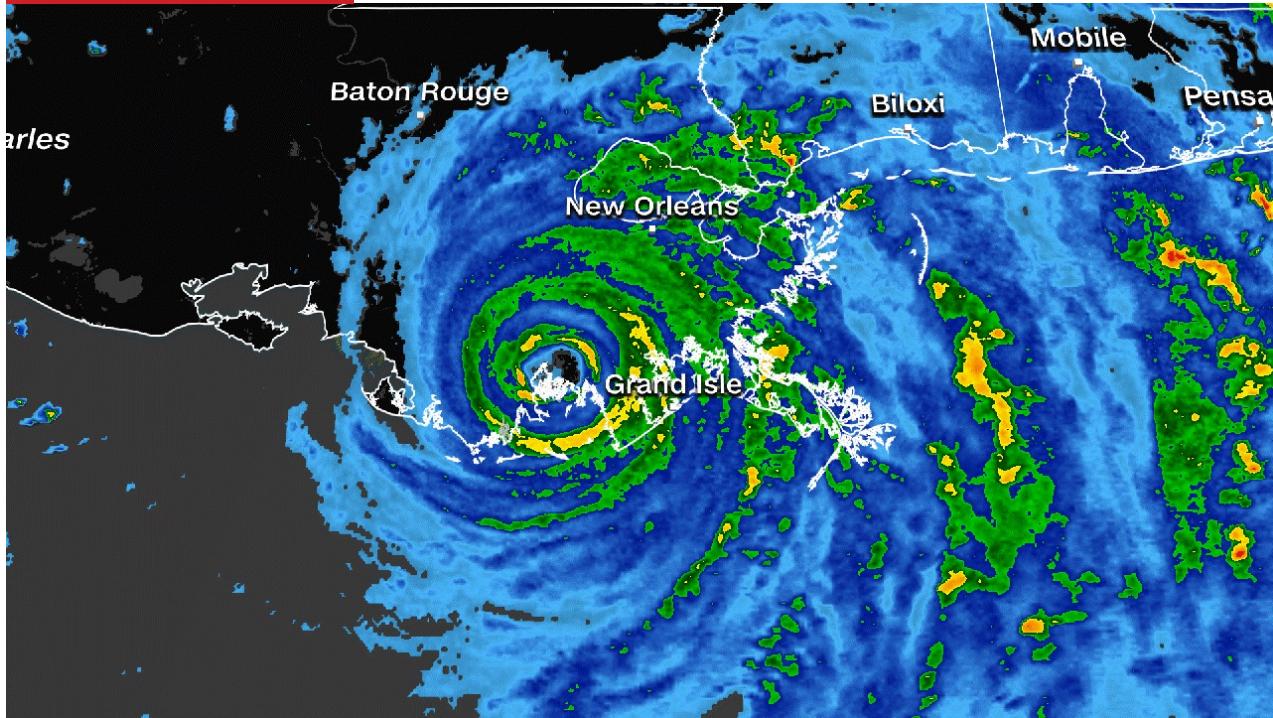
Funded NCAR Innovator Program  
grant led by Dr. Amy Yeboah  
(Howard University; 2021-23).





# NYPD rescues more than 800 passengers from city's subways, chief says

From CNN's Mark Morales



Thursday, Sept. 2: Highway 440 flooded in Jersey City of New Jersey as hundreds of cars stuck in water as Hurricane Ida left behind flash floods east coast.  
Tayfun Coskun/Anadolu Agency via Getty Images

**Ida remained a Category 4 hurricane for about 6 hours after landfall**