

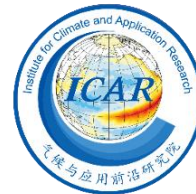
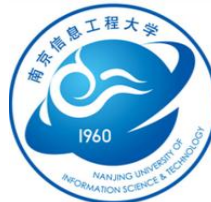
AI deep learning for weather-climate forecasts

Jing-Jia Luo (*jjluo@nuist.edu.cn*)

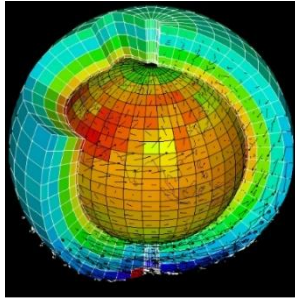
Institute for Climate and Application Research (ICAR) & Institute of AI for Meteorology,
School of AI and Future Technology
Nanjing University of Information Science & Technology (NUIST)
Nanjing, China

Collaborators:

Fenghua Ling, Shuxian Yang, Song Yang, Lei Bai, Yoo-Geun Ham, Pumeng Lvu, Zijie Guo,



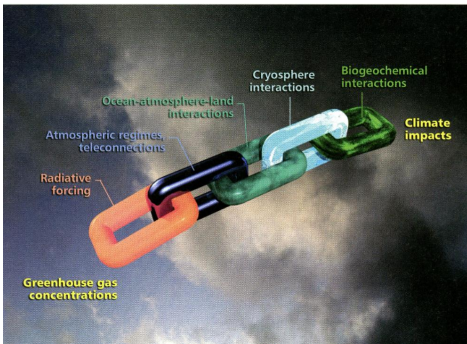
Current status of dynamical forecast systems and imperfections



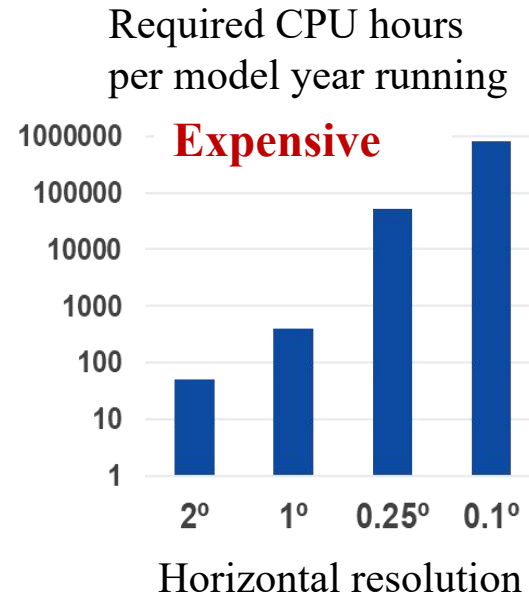
Numerical models based on
N-S equations



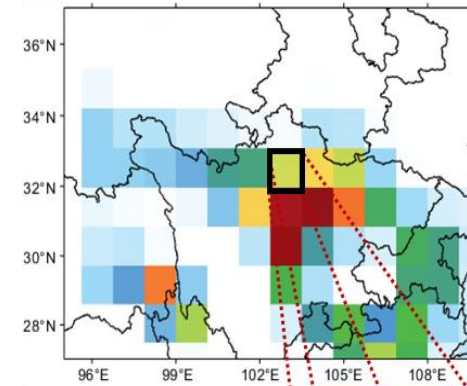
Super computers



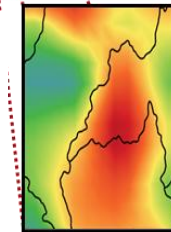
Weather-climate seamless
forecasts



Main defects

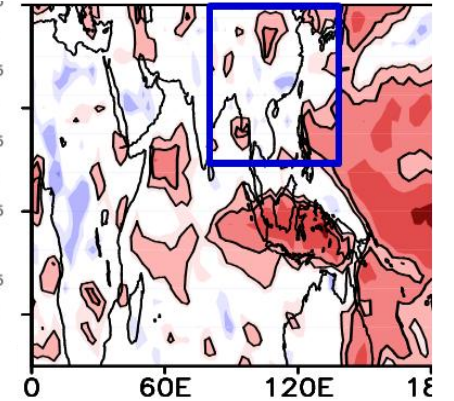


Global
model
(~100km)
Coarse



Societal demand
(~1km)

Summer rainfall prediction
skill

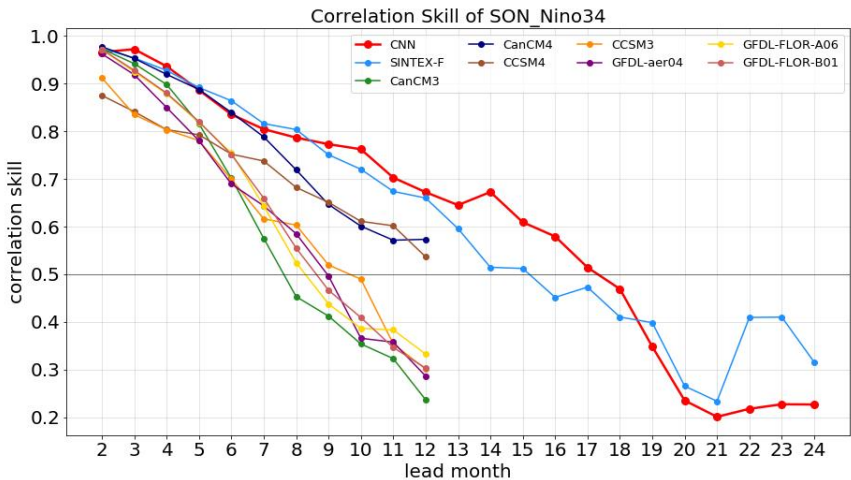


Poor skill

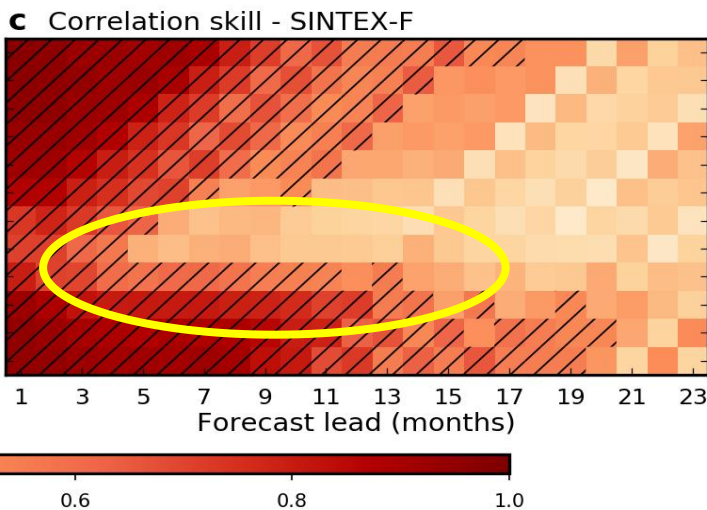
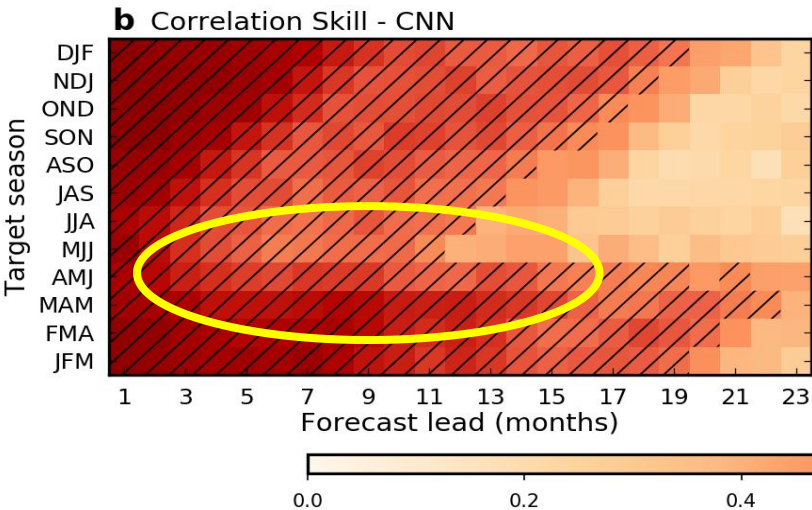
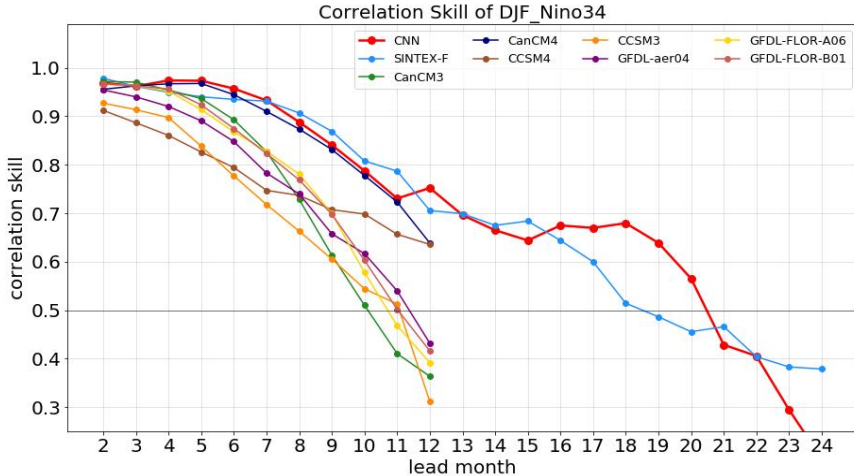


ENSO prediction based on LeNet-5 CNN and CGCMs

Prediction of SON Nino3.4 SSTA (1982-2019)

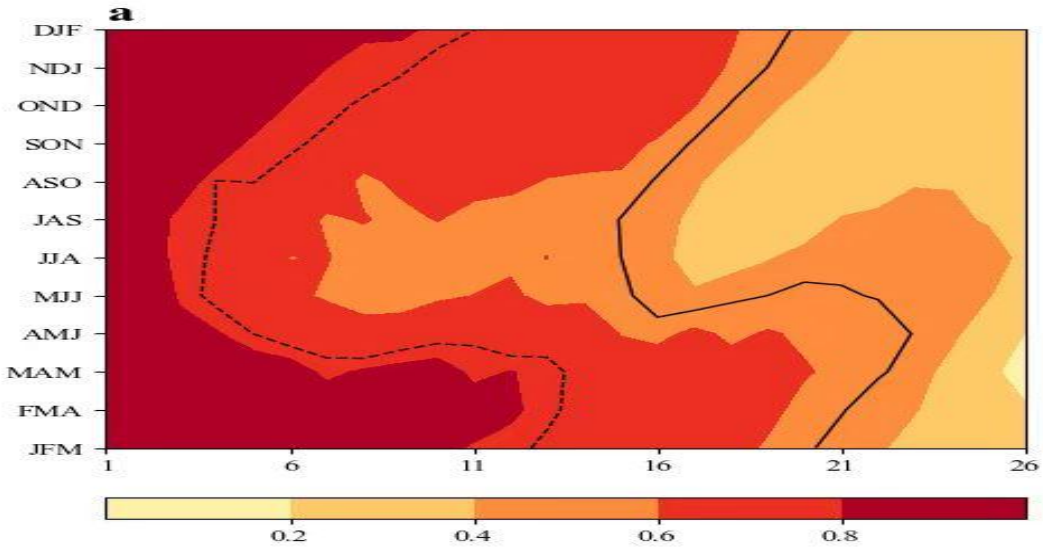
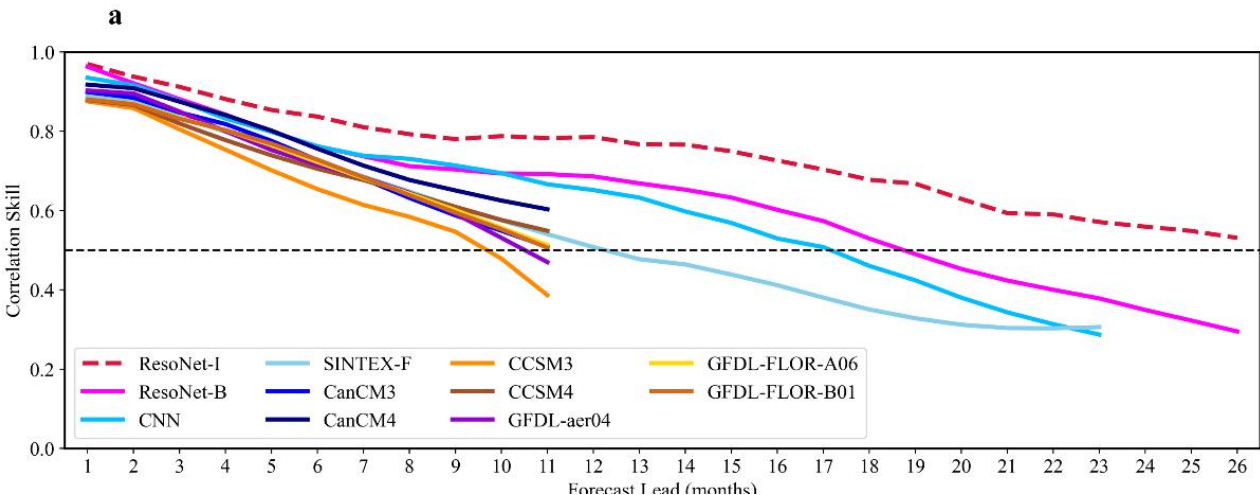
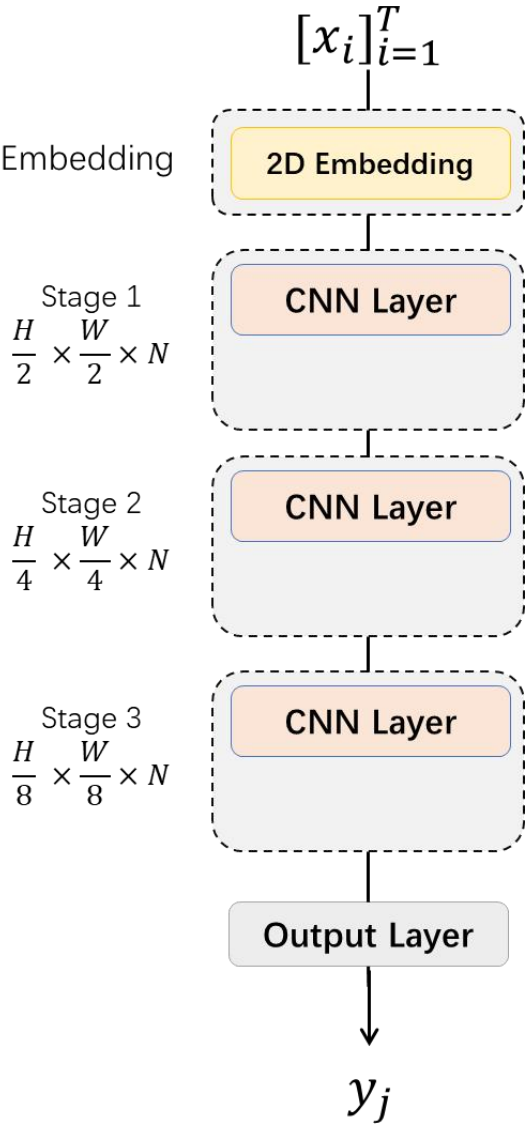


Prediction of DJF Nino3.4 SSTA (1982-2019)





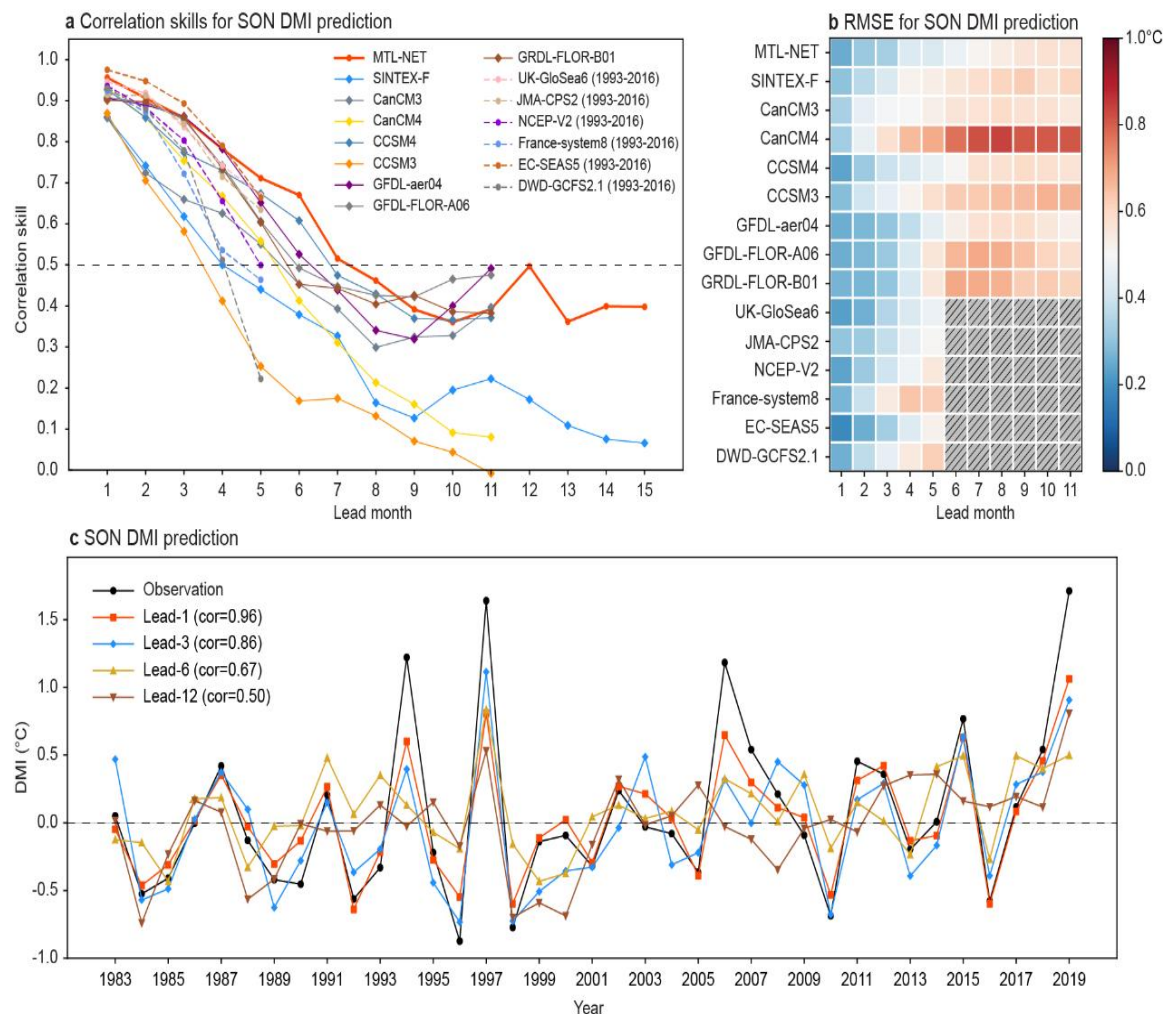
ResoNet: Combining CNN and Transformer for ENSO forecast



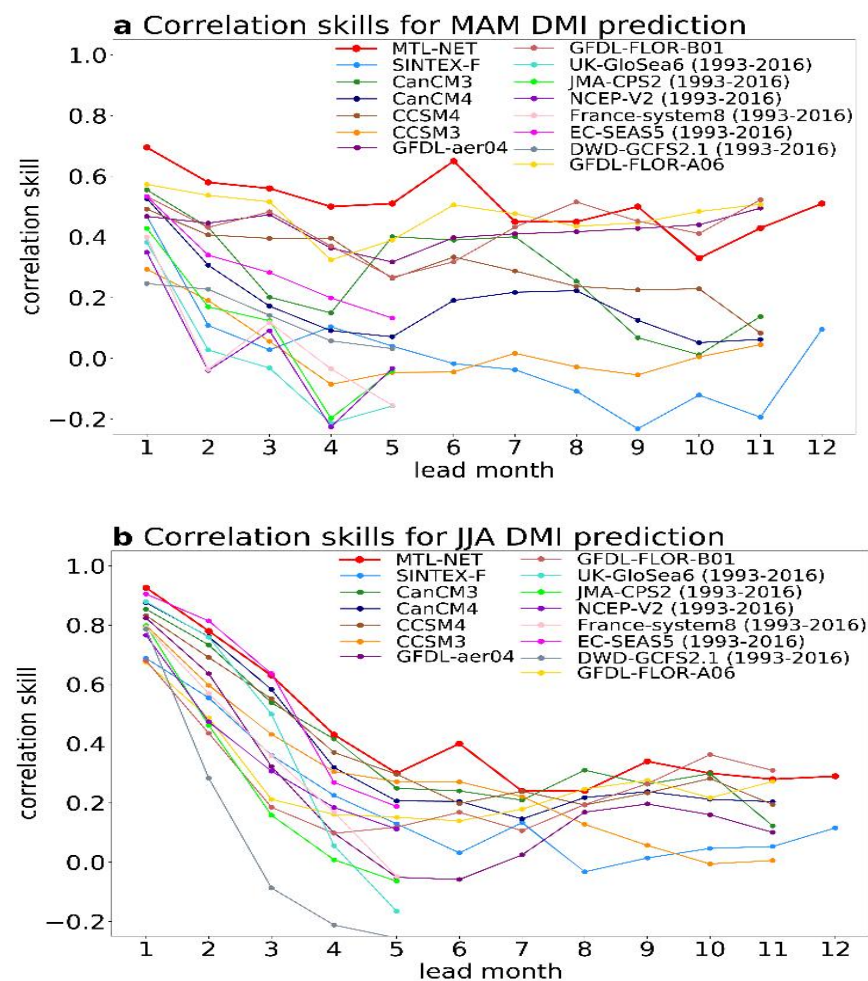


Predictions of IOD using a multi-tasking DL model

SON



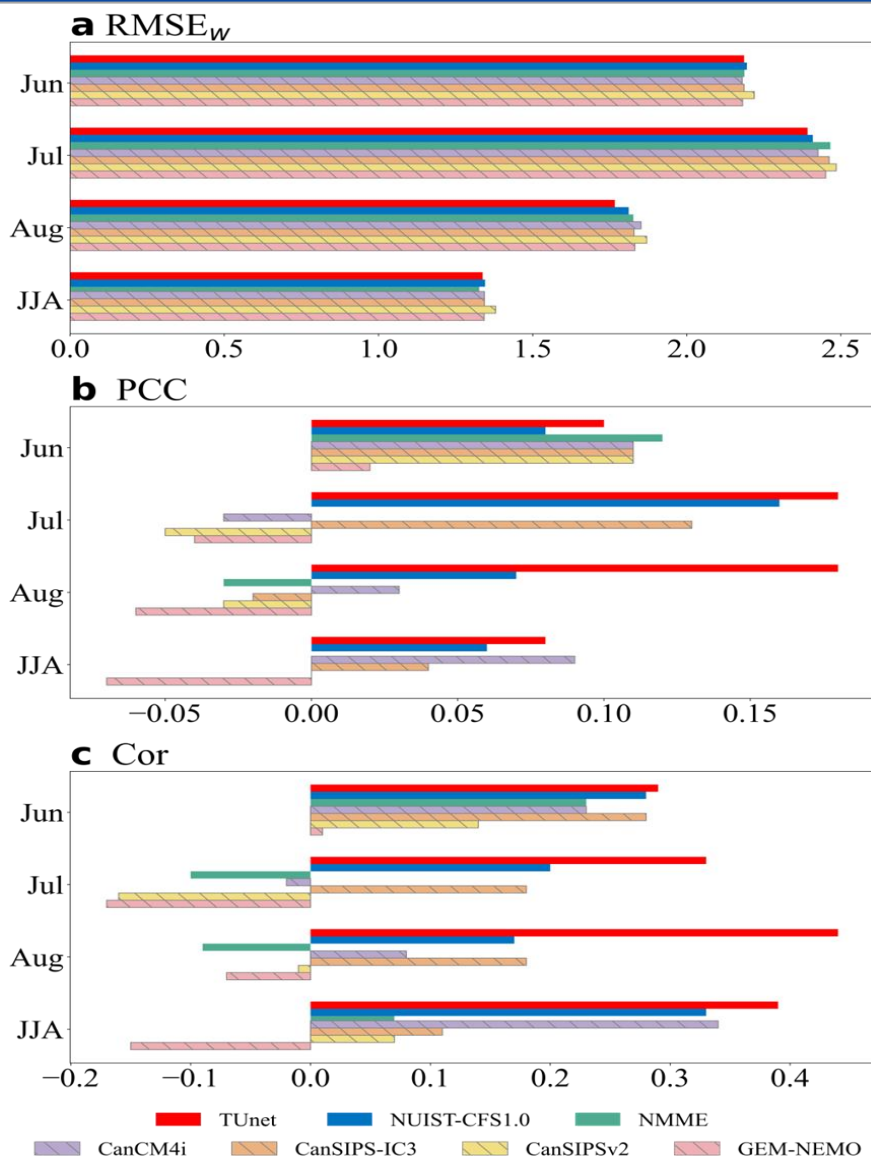
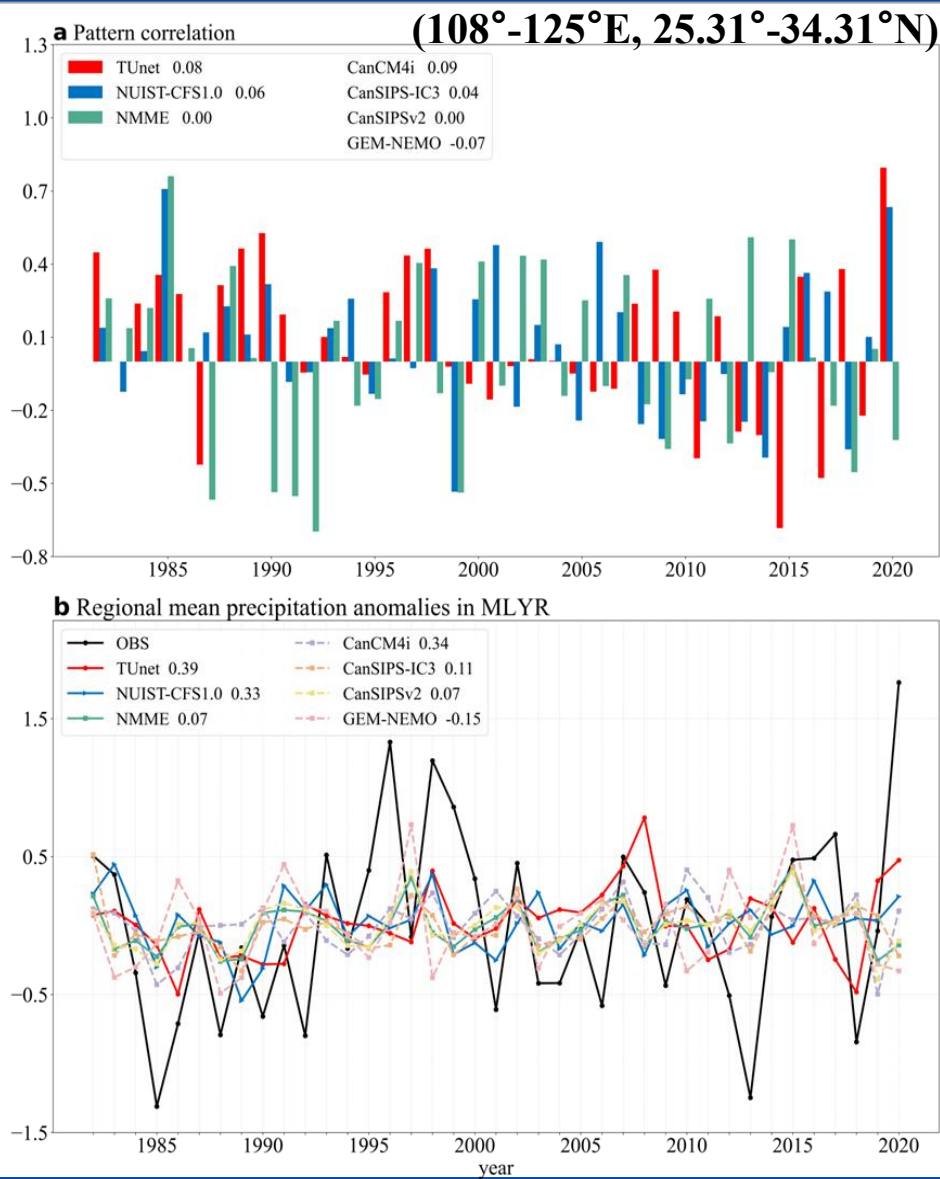
MAM & JJA



F Ling, J-J Luo, Y Li, T Tang, L Bai, W Ouyang, and T Yamagata,
Nature Communications, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-35412-0>



Improve JJA precipitation prediction using two-step UNet

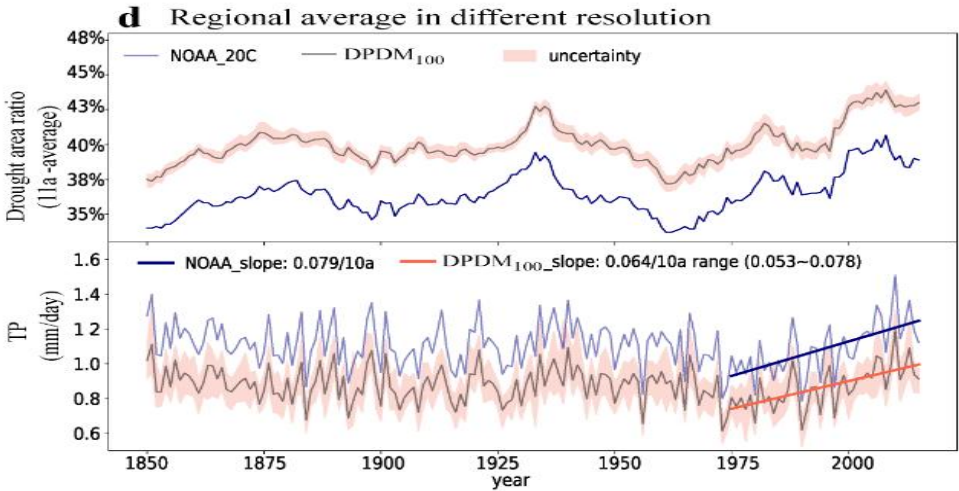
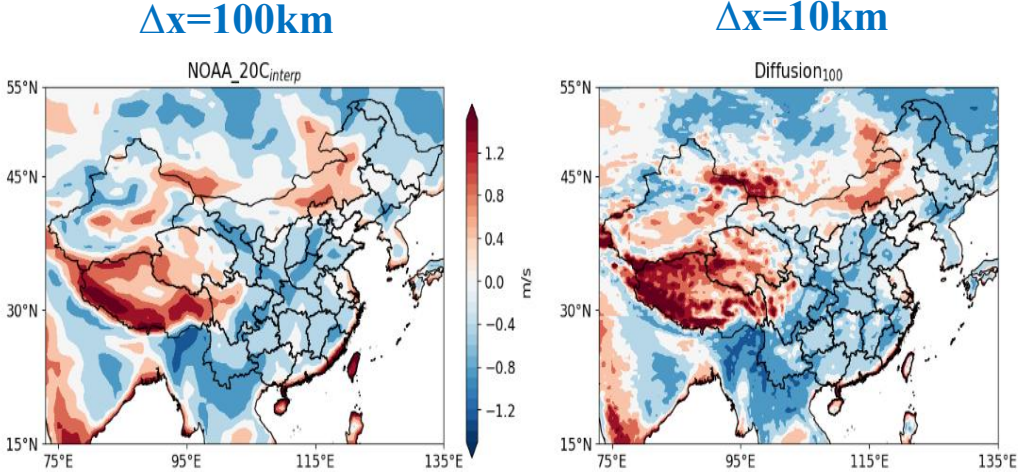
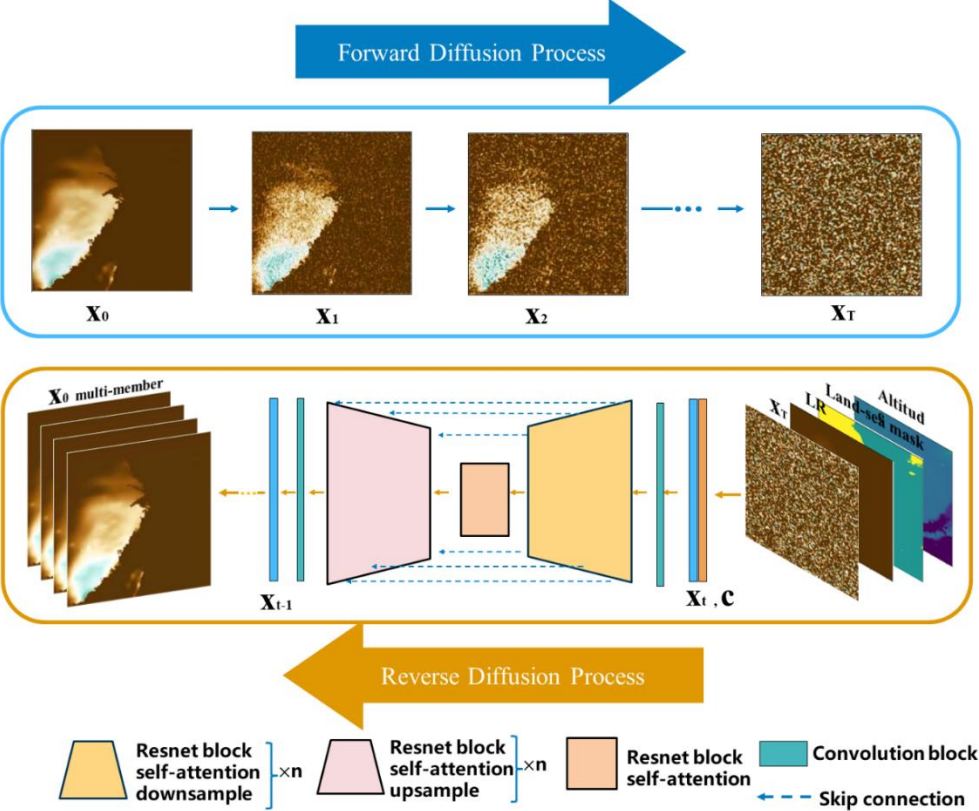






Diffusion probabilistic model for climate downscaling

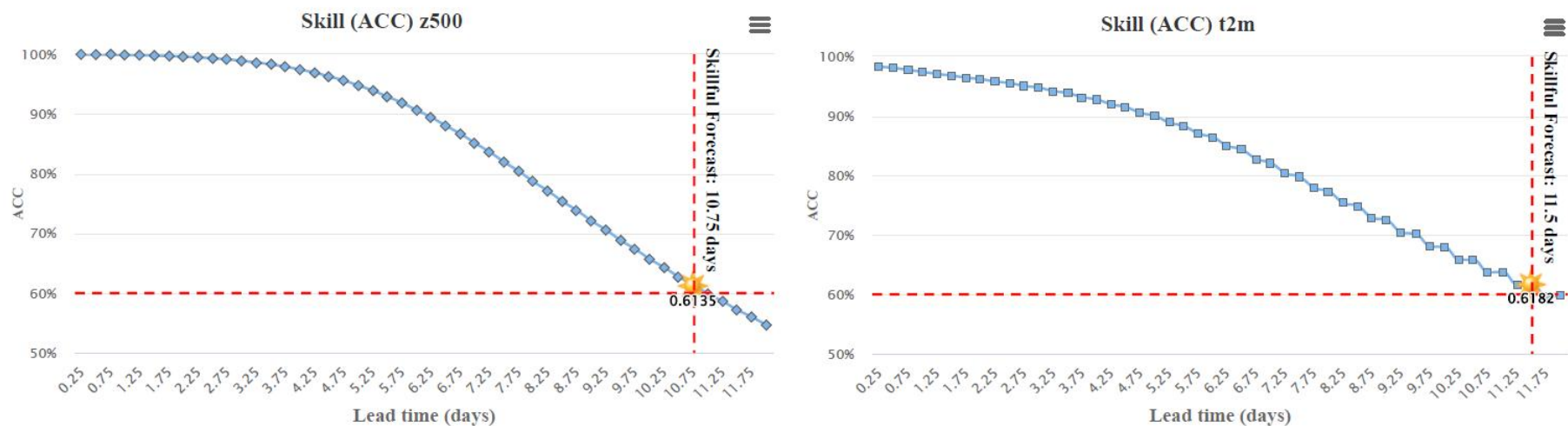
Reconstruction of past 180yr



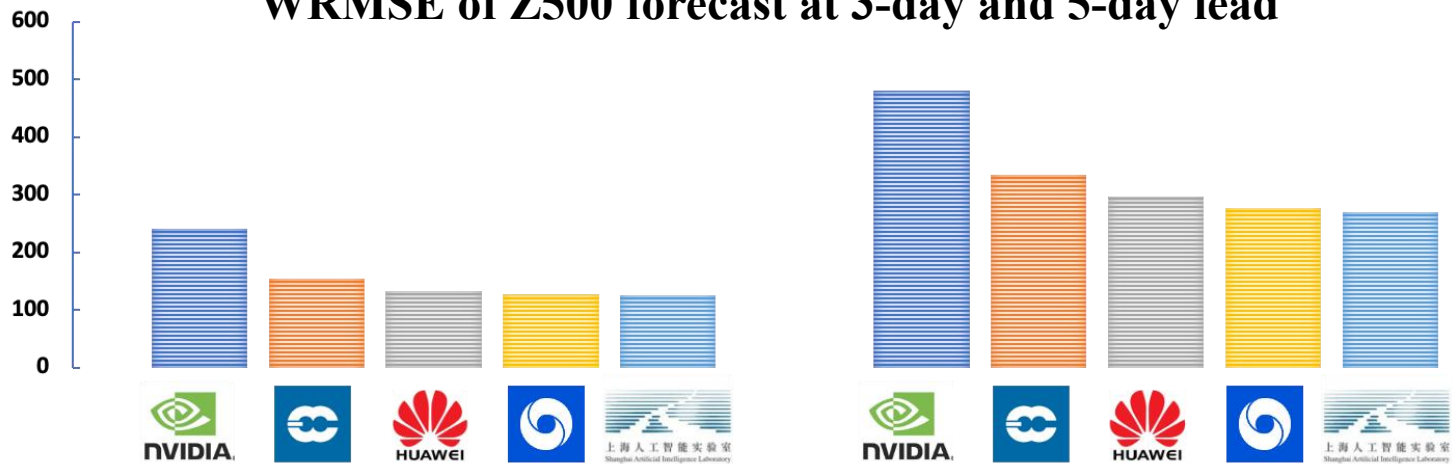


AI global weather forecast model (Fengwu)

0-14 days forecasts ($\Delta x = 25$ km, global)

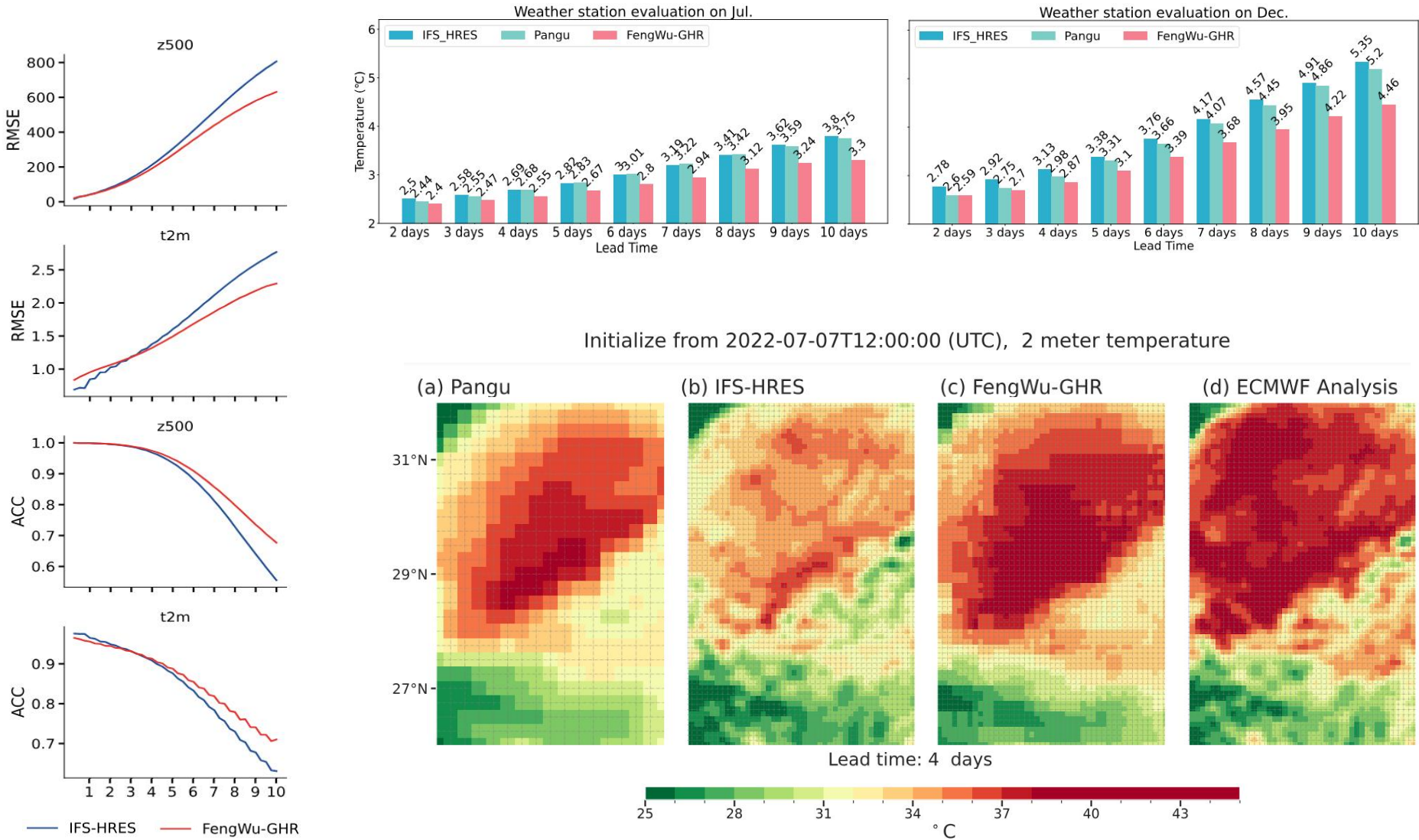


WRMSE of Z500 forecast at 3-day and 5-day lead





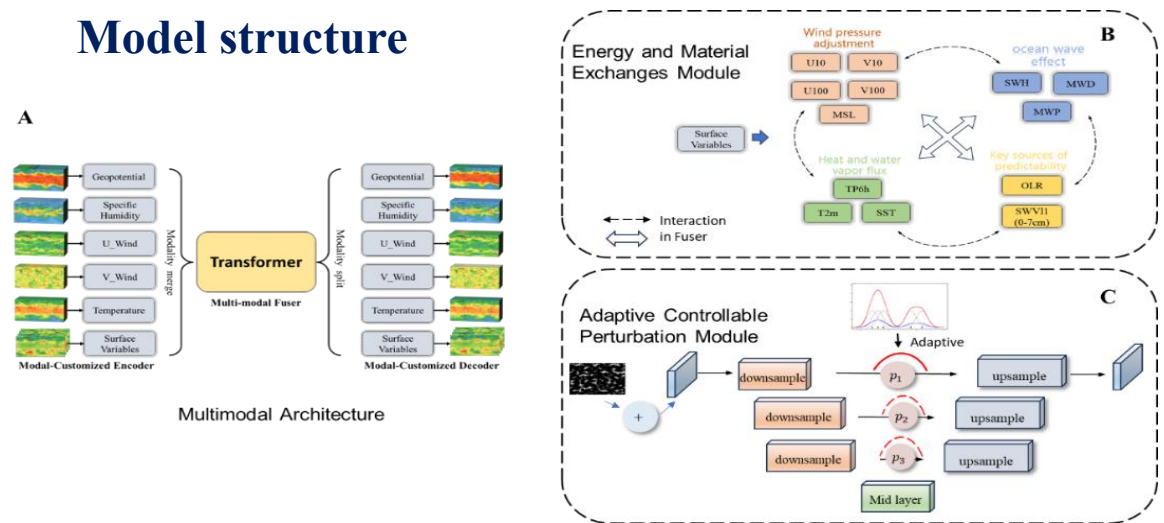
Fengwu-GHR model ($\Delta x = 9$ km, global)





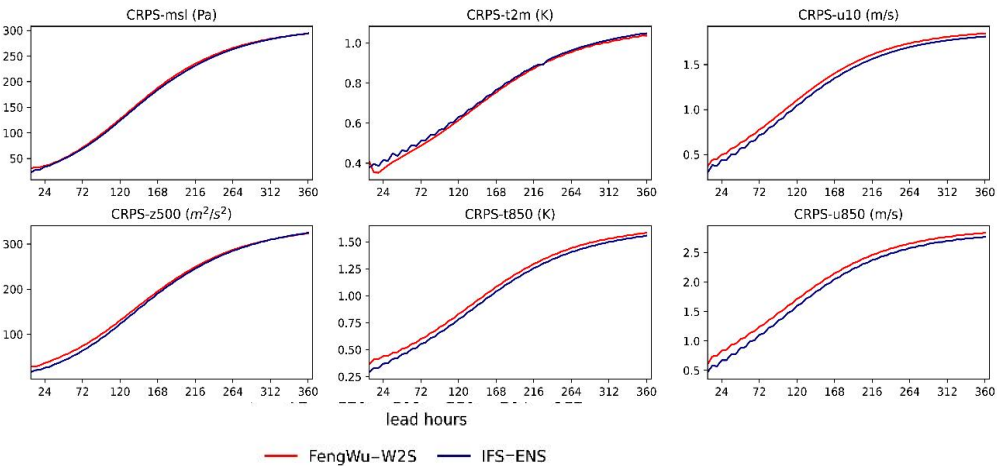
Fengwu-W2S: weather-to-subseasonal ensemble forecast model

Model structure



($\Delta x = 140$ km, global)

Weather forecast skill

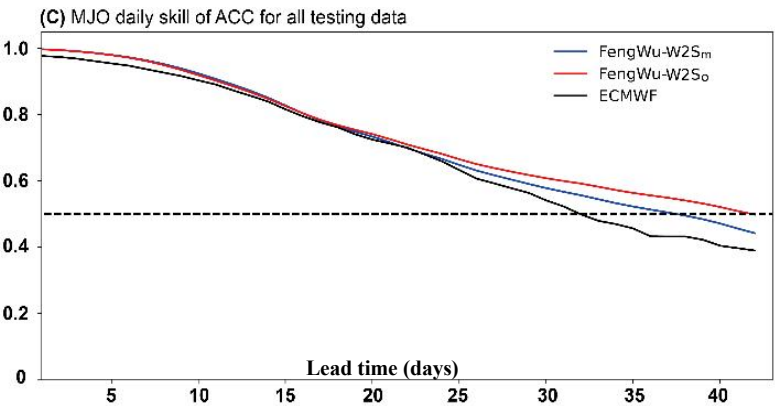


forecast variables

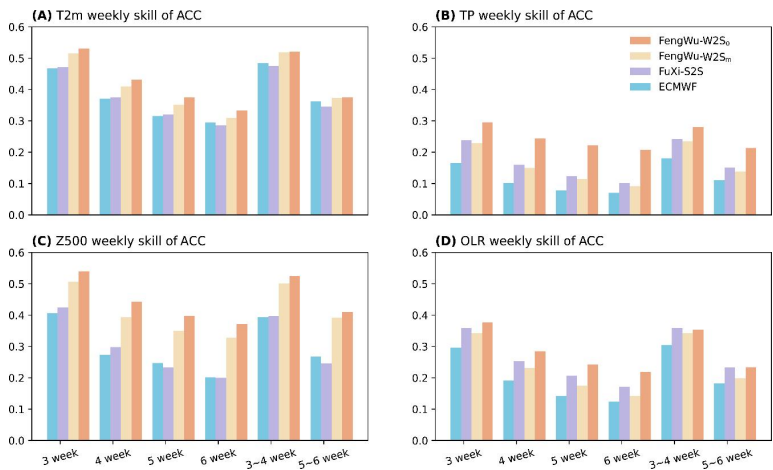
Supplementary Table 1 A summary of all variable names and their abbreviations

Type	Long name	Abbreviation
Upper-air variable (13 levels)	Geopotential	Z
	Temperature	T
	Zonal wind	U
	Meridional wind	V
	Specific humidity	Q
	Temperature at 2 meters	T2m
	Total precipitation	TP
	Mean sea-level pressure	MSL
	Zonal wind at 10 meters	U10
	Meridional wind at 10 meters	V10
	Zonal wind at 100 meters	U100
	Meridional wind at 100 meters	V100
	Outgoing longwave radiation	OLR
	Sea surface temperature	SST
	Significant wave height	SWH
	Mean wave direction	MWD
	Mean wave period	MWP
	Water volume in the soil layer from 0 to 7 cm	SWVLI
	Training period: 1979-01-01–2016-12-31	
	Time resolution: 6 hourly	
	Spatial resolution 1.4° latitude longitude	

MJO forecast skill



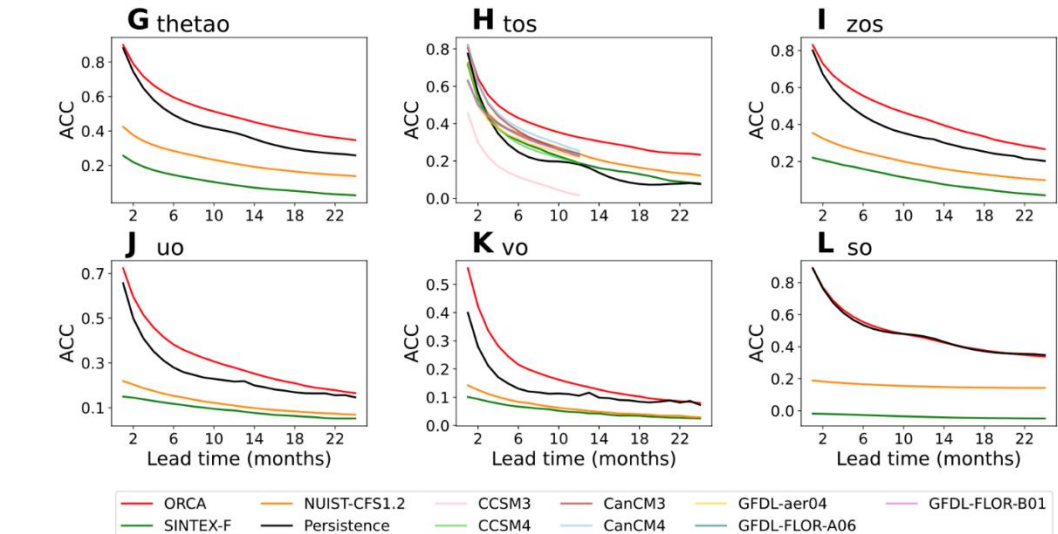
Subseasonal forecast skill



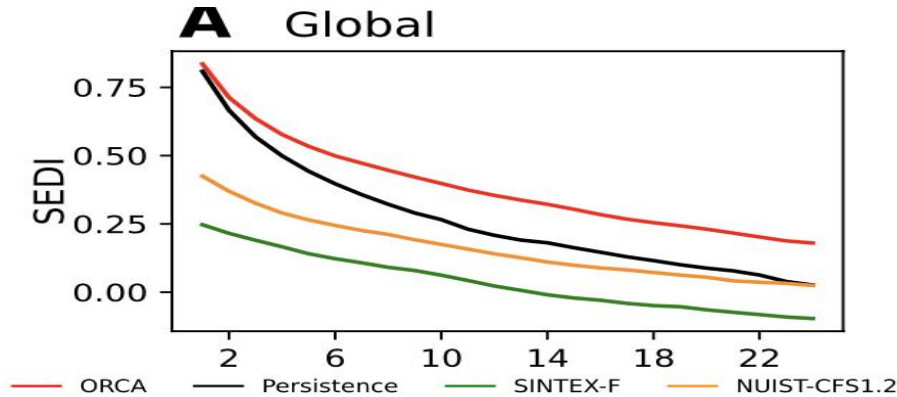
ORCA-DL: A global ocean emulator for seasonal to decadal predictions

($\Delta x=100$ km, 16 layers within 0-1000m)

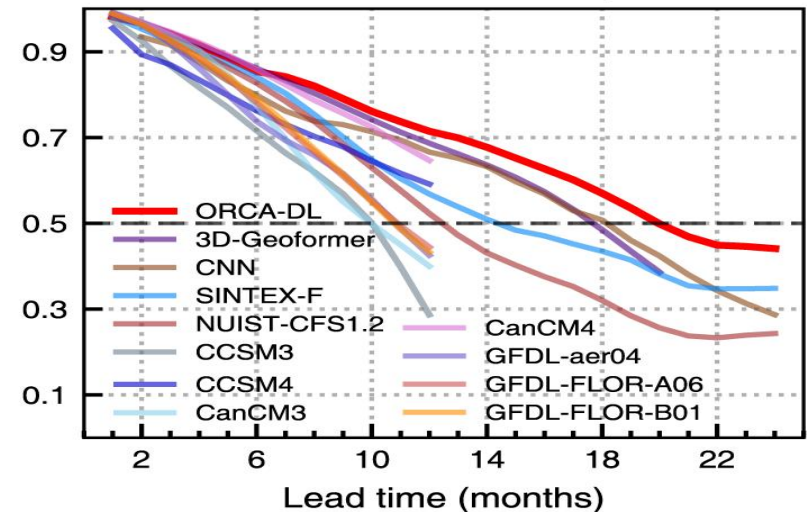
Global ocean forecast



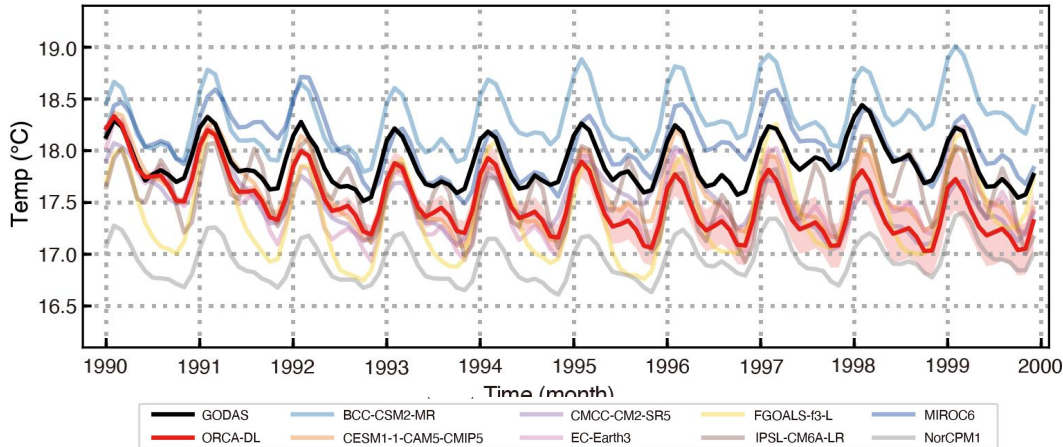
Global marine heatwave forecast



ENSO forecast



A Stable runing of ORCA-DL initialized from December 1989



Thank you!

*For future communications,
Email: jjluo@nuist.edu.cn; wechat: ensochat*



Jing-Jia Luo



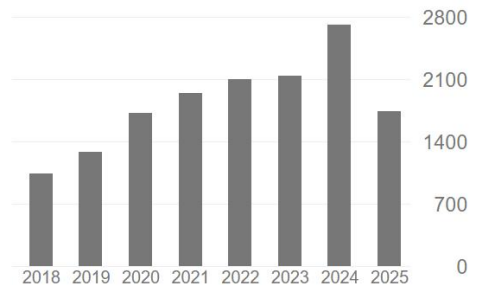
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Projected changes in population exposure to drought across the Philippines under CMIP6 forcing scenarios SJL Ignacio-Reardon, J Luo, AO Onyango Environmental Research Communications 7 (6), 065026		2025
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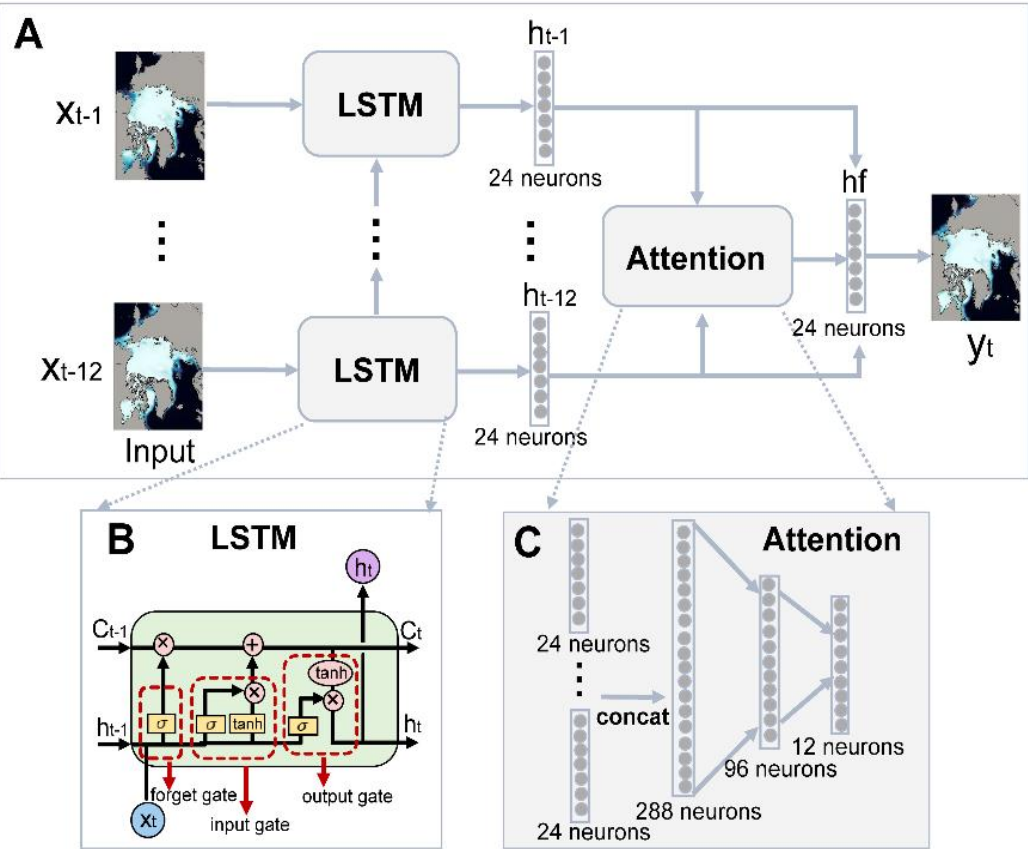
<https://scholar.google.com.au/citations?user=WT6Zn94AAAAJ&hl=en>



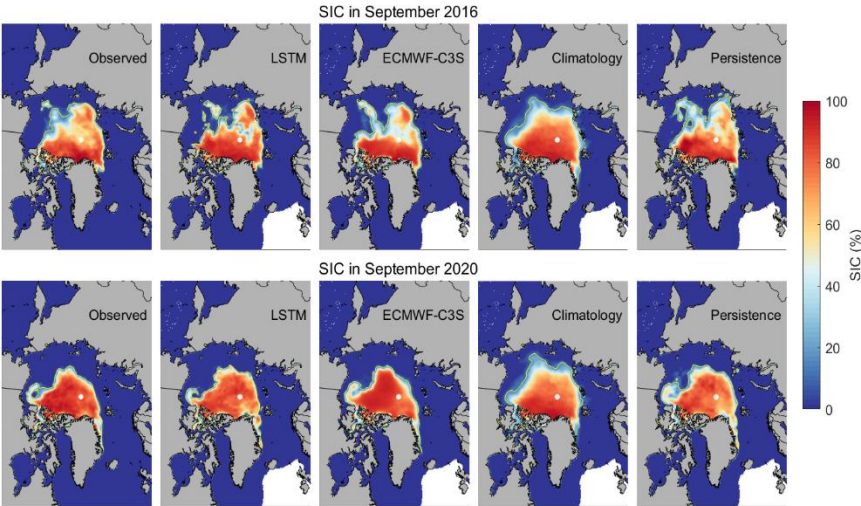
A LSTM model for Arctic sea ice prediction

The skill based on long short-term memory networks is comparable to ECMWF-C3S

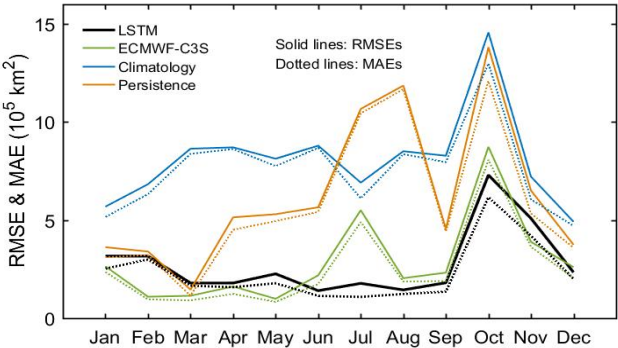
LSTM network structure



Predicted sea ice cover in Sep.

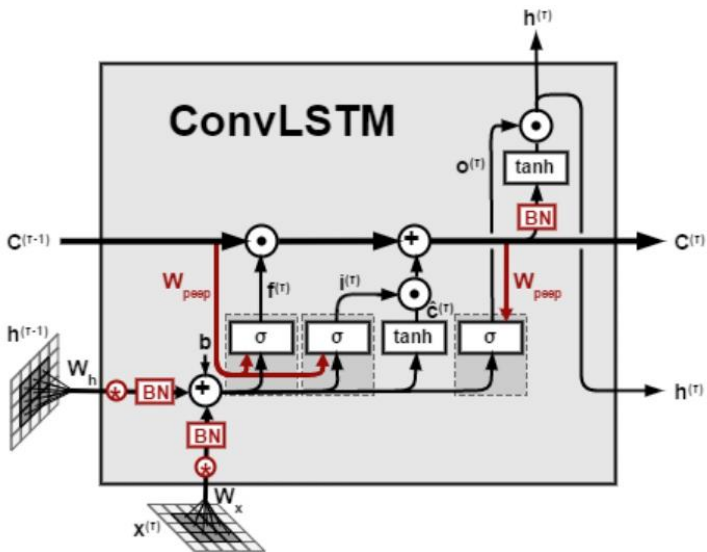


RMSE of 1-month lead prediction



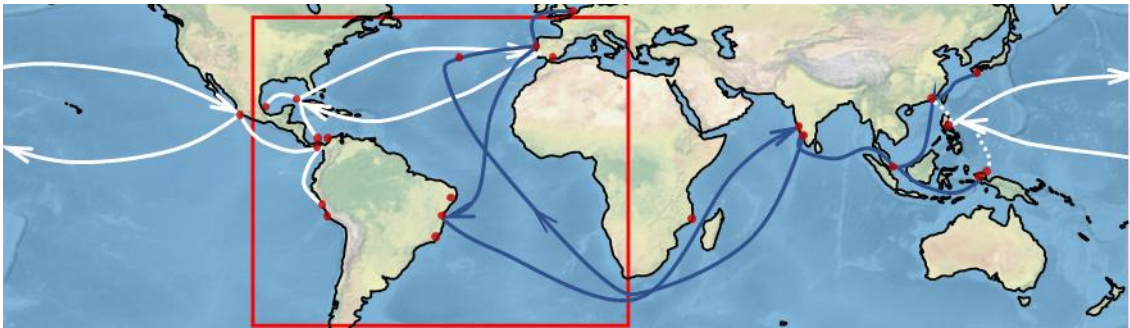


AI forecast of ocean wave

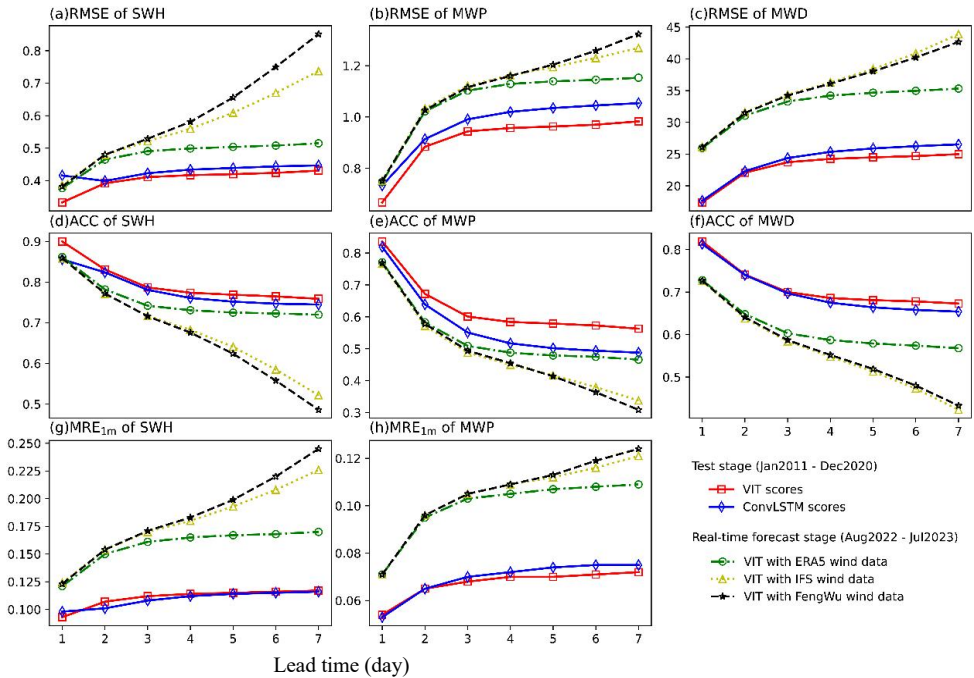


The Atlantic Ocean

	RMSE	ACC
SWH d1	0.27	0.941
SWH d2	0.351	0.879
SWH d3	0.388	0.827
MWP d1	0.555	0.909
MWP d2	0.875	0.733
MWP d3	0.999	0.617
MWD d1	28.038	0.871
MWD d2	36.143	0.769
MWD d3	39.767	0.698



Vision Transformer (global)

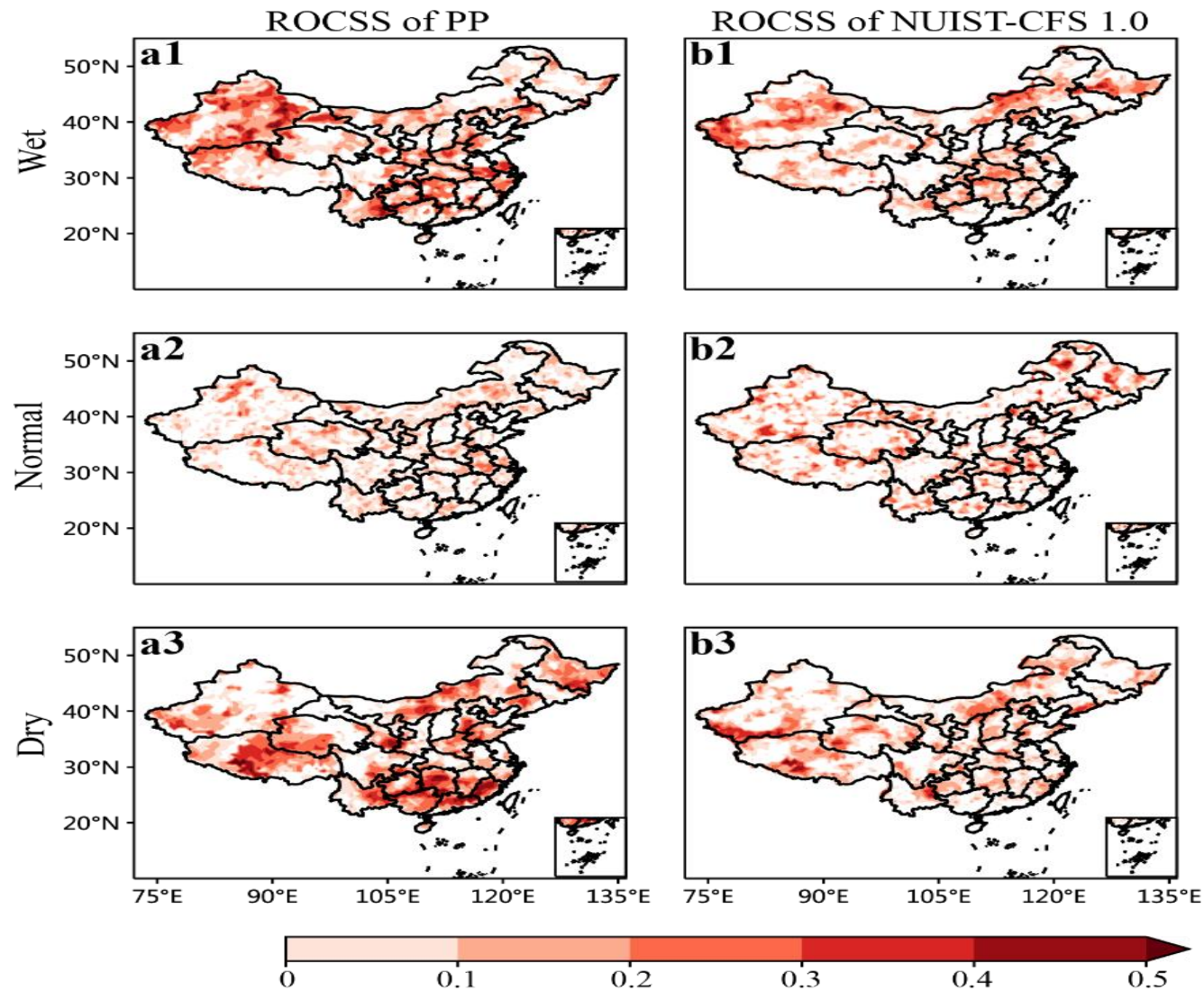


L Ouyang, F Ling, Y Li, L Bai, and J-J Luo, *AOSL*, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aosl.2023.100347>

F Ling, L Ouyang, B R Larbi, J-J Luo, T Han, X Zhong, L Bai, *Science China Earth Sciences*, 2024, 10.1007/s11430-024-1452-3.

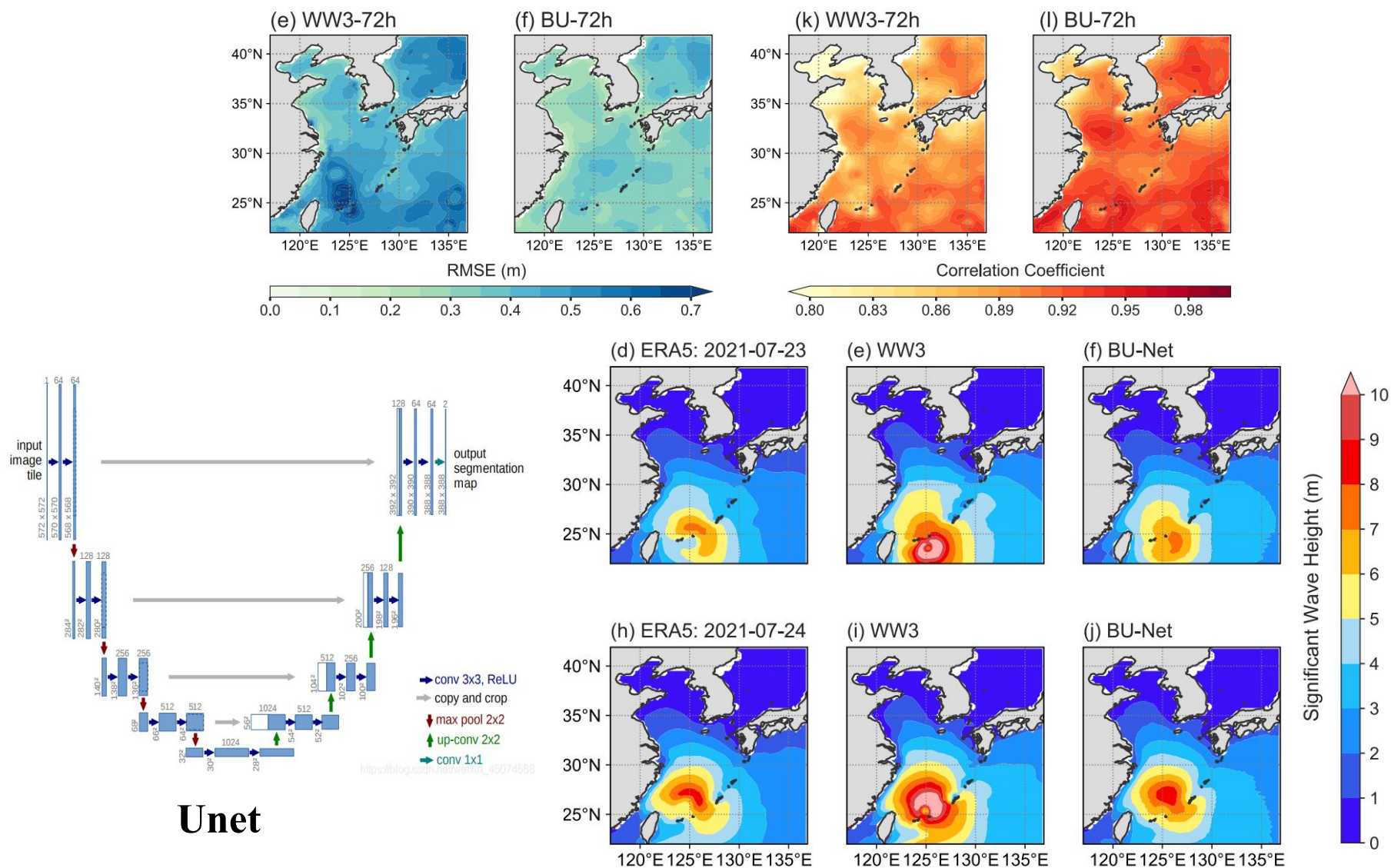


Improve probabilistic forecast of JJA precipitation using Conditional Variational auto-Encoder



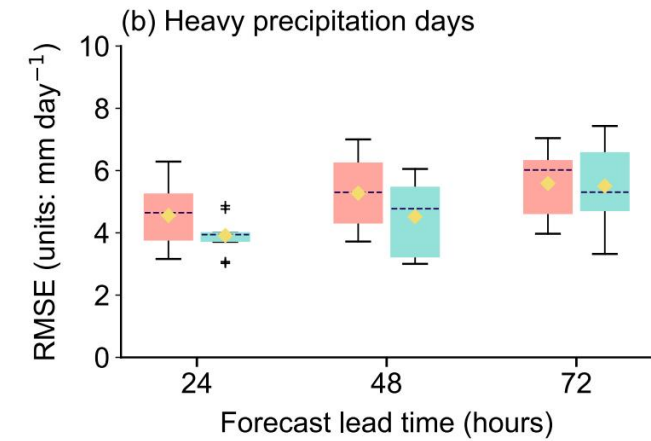
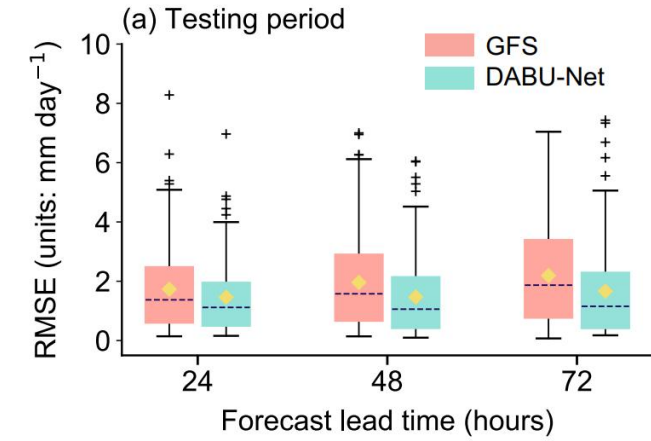
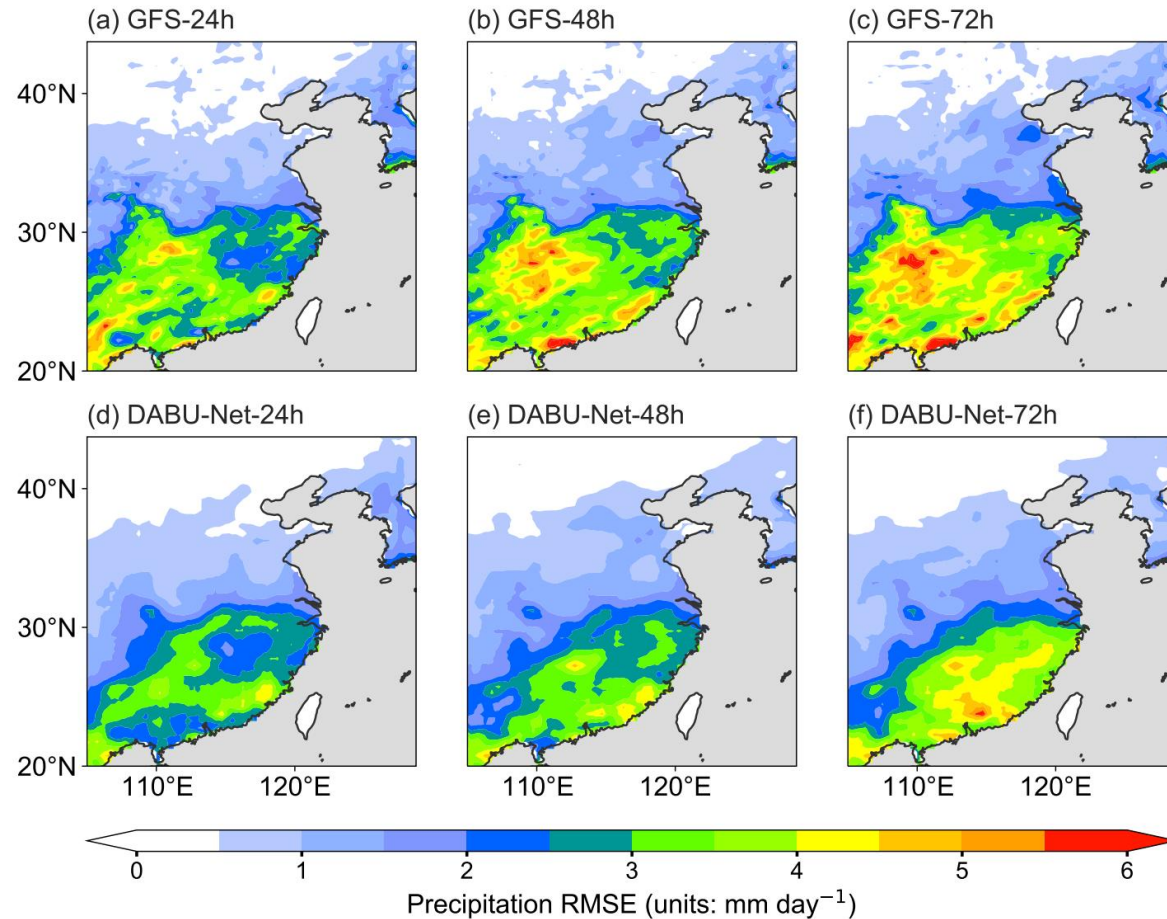


AI correction of WW3 wave forecasts



D Sun, W Huang, Y Luo, J-J Luo, J S Wright, H Fu, and B Wang,
GRL, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1029/2022GL100916>

AI correction of GFS winter precipitation forecast





Fengwu-Adas for “end-to-end” forecast ($\Delta x = 25\text{ km}$)

Data assimilation

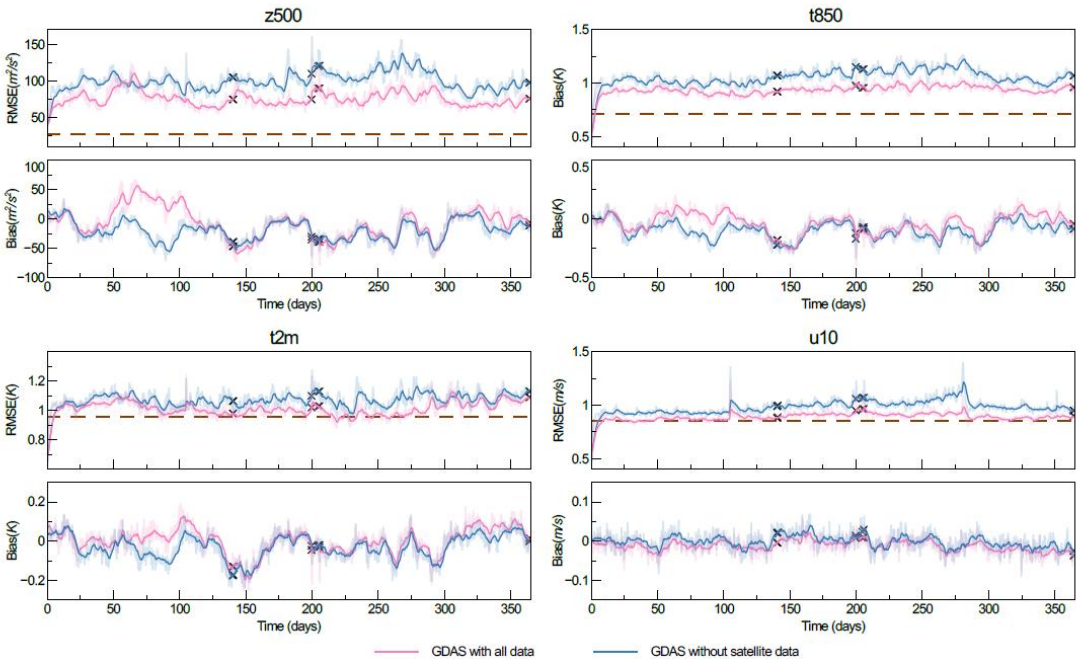
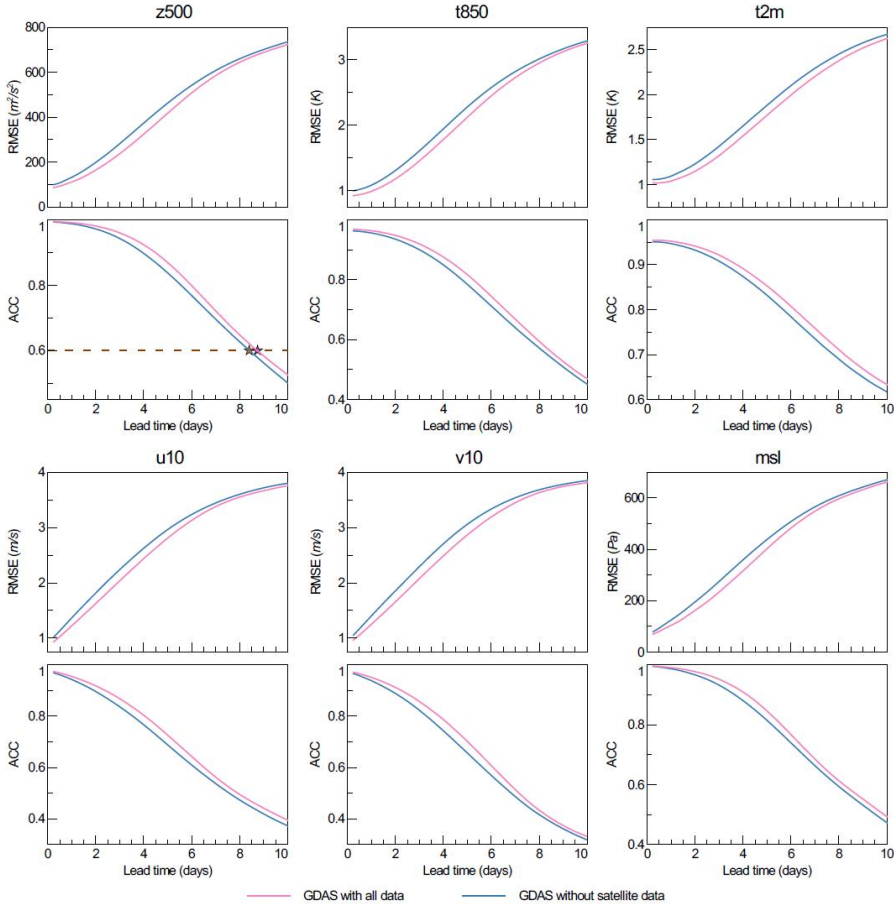


Fig. 5 RMSE and Bias skill of FengWu-Adas in GDAS experiments. Rows 1 and 3 show the RMSE of the analyses for main variables over the year, and rows 2 and 4 show the Bias for them. The different colors represent the analyses after assimilating all data and non-satellite data, as marked in the bottom, and the black crosses indicate that the observations at the corresponding time are missing. The results indicate the ability of our method to assimilate real observational data and the potential for practical applications. See the caption of Fig. 3 for all other details.

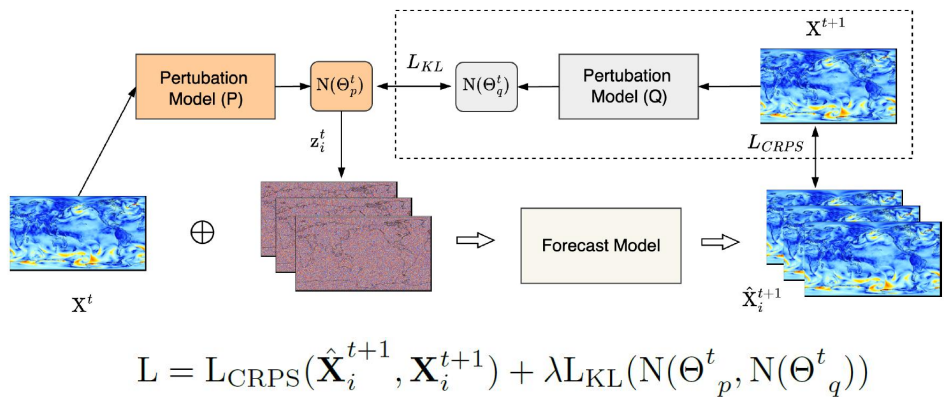
global forecast



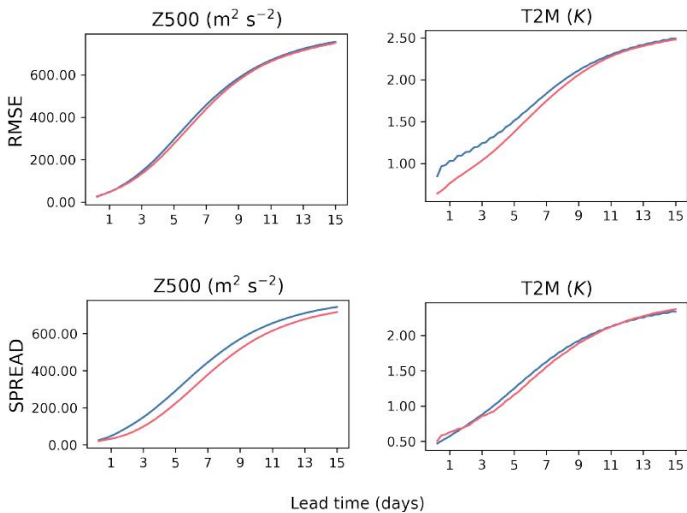


AI ensemble global weather forecast (FuXi-ENS)

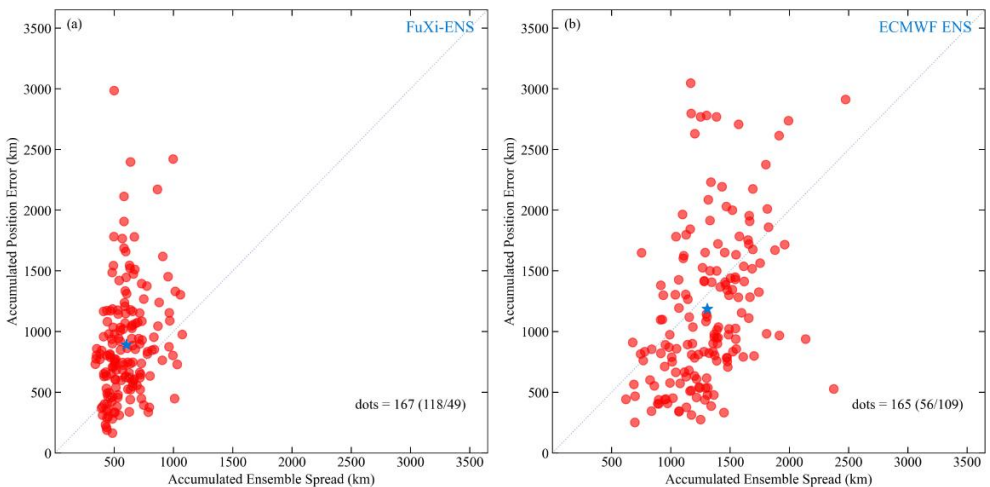
Model structure



48 members



72-hr forecast of TC



Heat wave on July 23, 2018

