

DeepSphere-Weather : Deep Learning on spherical unstructured grids for weather / climate applications

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(Image credit: ECMWF)

Objective of our work

- A scalable deep learning framework to perform convolution on the spherical unstructured grids commonly used by NWP and climate models
- Working on native spherical unstructured grid is:
 - computationally more efficient than previous approaches
 - provide similar / better results than modelling on planar projections of the data

Data-driven weather forecasting

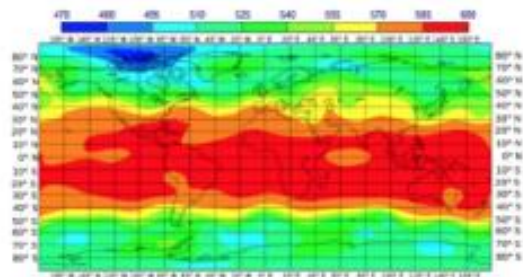
- WeatherBench Challenge (Rasp et al., 2020) **WeatherBench**
 - Provide a standardized dataset to benchmark DL models



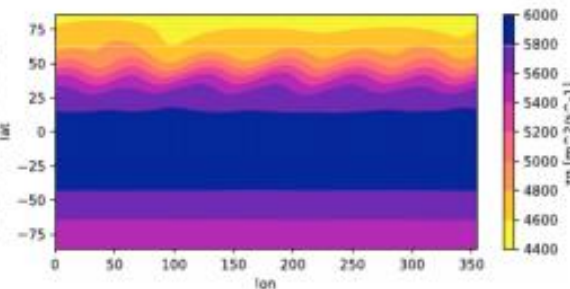
Previous solutions – “2D / image projection”

Planar
projections

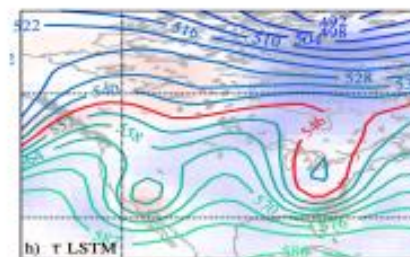
Düben and Bauer, 2018



Scher, 2018



Weyn et al., 2019



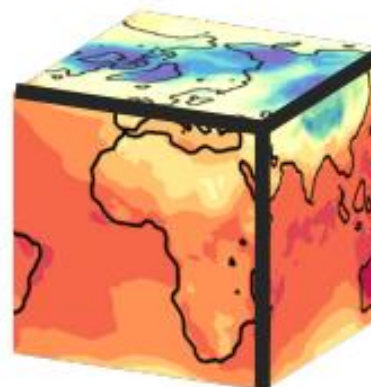
Spherical
approximations

Rasp et al., 2020



Adapted from Rasp, S., Düben, P. D., Scher S., Weyn, J. A., Mouatadid, S., and Thuerey, N. (2020). WeatherBench: A benchmark dataset for data-driven weather forecasting. arXiv.

Weyn et al., 2020



Adapted from Weyn, J. A., Durrant, D. R., and Caruana, R. (2020). Improving data-driven global weather prediction using deep convolutional neural networks on a cubed sphere. JAMES.

A possibility – Classical spherical convolutions

Method

1. Compute spectral projections of the data
 - ☐ Spherical Harmonic transform (SHT)
2. Convolution correspond to multiplication in the spectral domain
3. Inverse SHT transforms

SHT disadvantages

- Computational cost: $O(n^2)$
- For isolatitude sampling (i.e. equiangular, gaussian grids) cost can be reduced to $O(n^{3/2})$
- It's a global operation. Need to access all nodes and induce high communication on HPC.

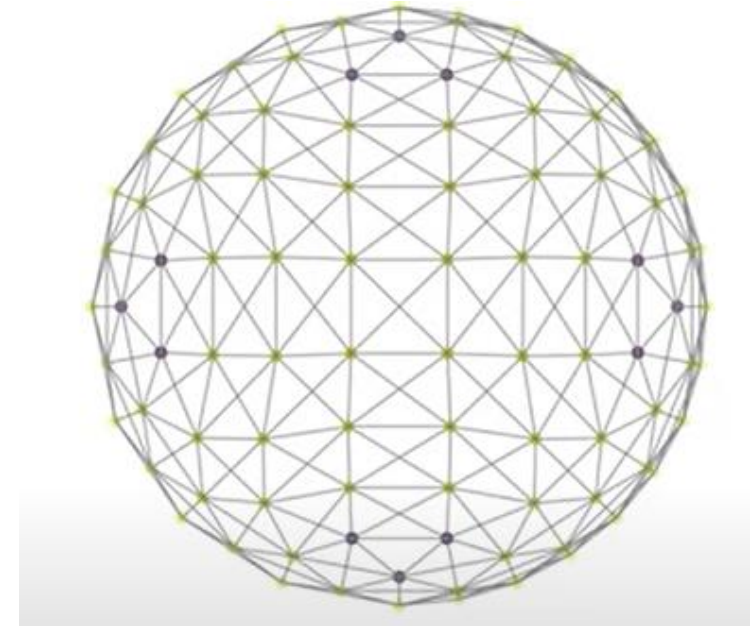
DeepSphere – Graph-based spherical convolutions

Method

- Spherical unstructured grids are represented as a graph of connected pixels
- The eigenvector of the graph Laplacian approximates the spherical harmonics basis
- Spectral graph convolutions are local operations:

$$W(L, w)x = \sum_l w_l L^l x$$

A weighted average of neighboring pixels

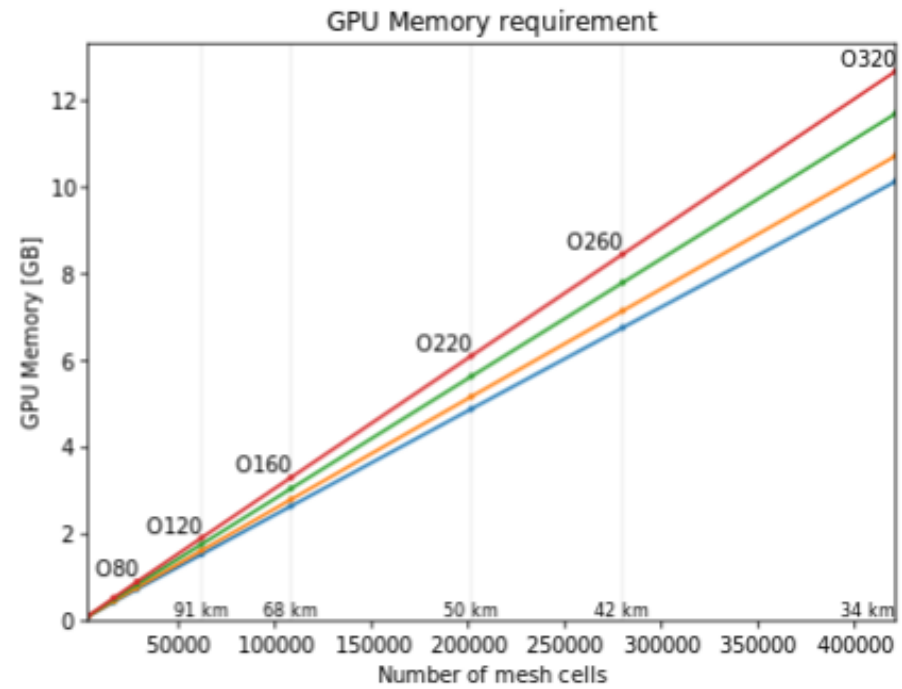
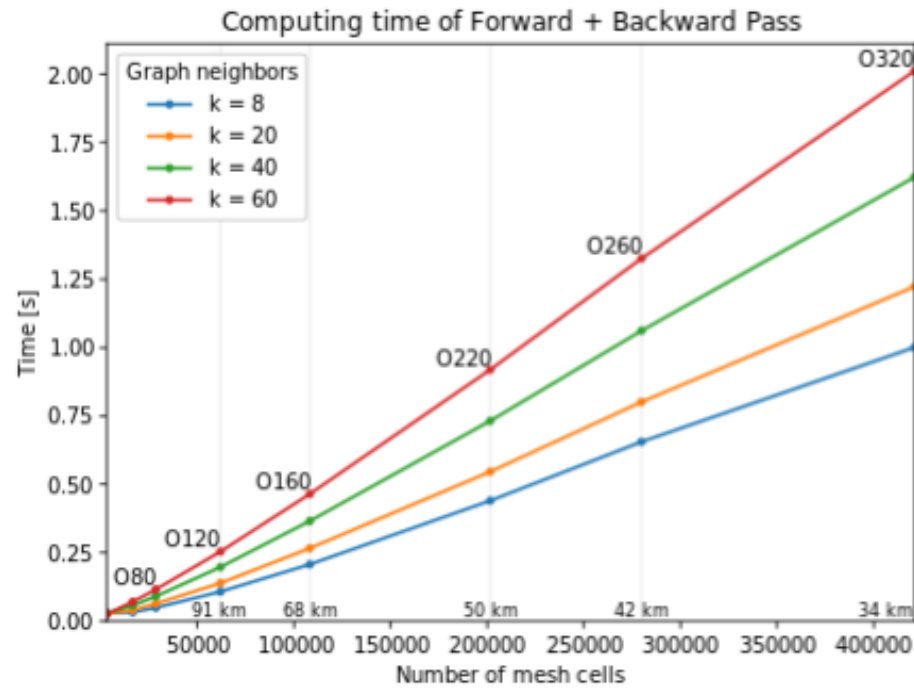


Advantages

- No need to compute the Spherical Harmonic transform (SHT)
- The convolution operation scales linearly with number of grid nodes: $O(n)$
- Convolutions on a sub-region of a sphere cost the number of nodes involved

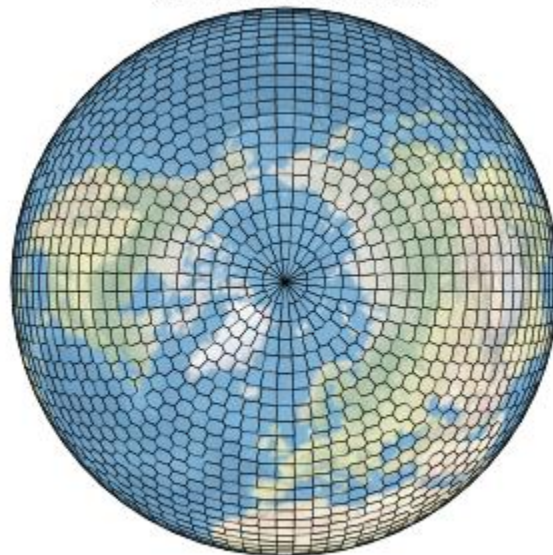
Scalability

Model scalability on ECMWF Octahedral Reduced Gaussian Grids

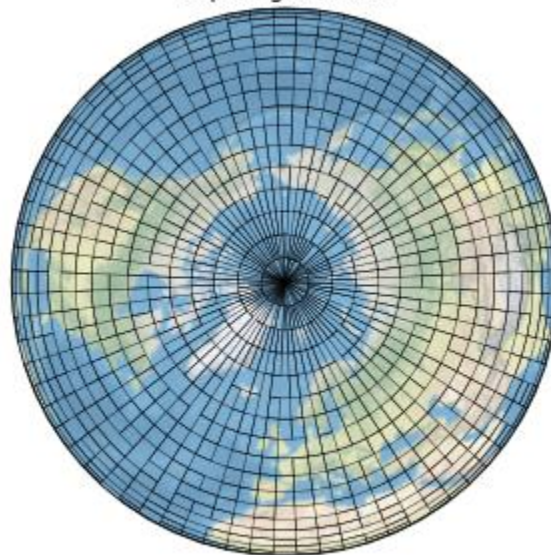


Spherical grids

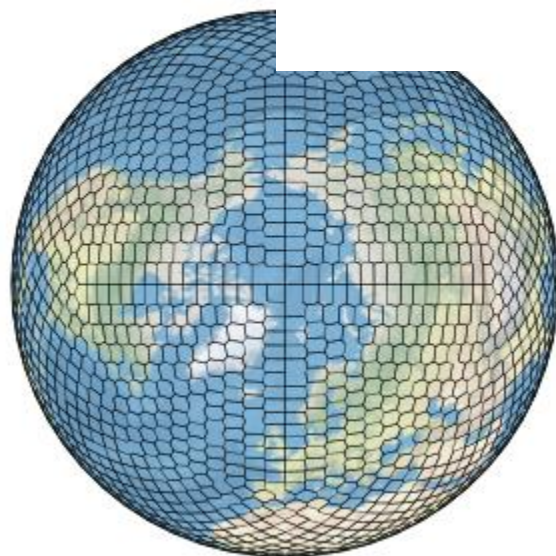
Reduced Gaussian Grid



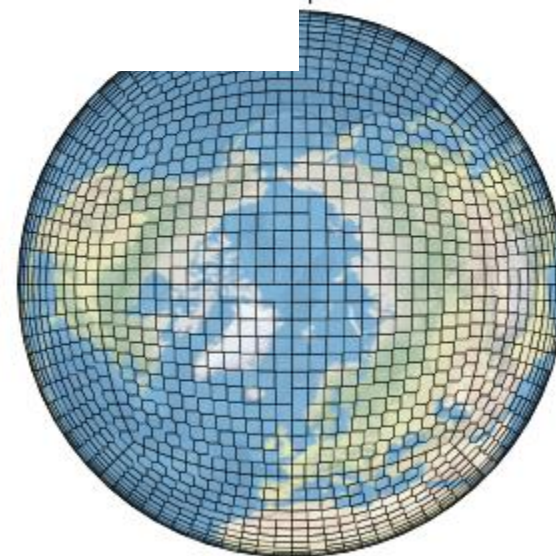
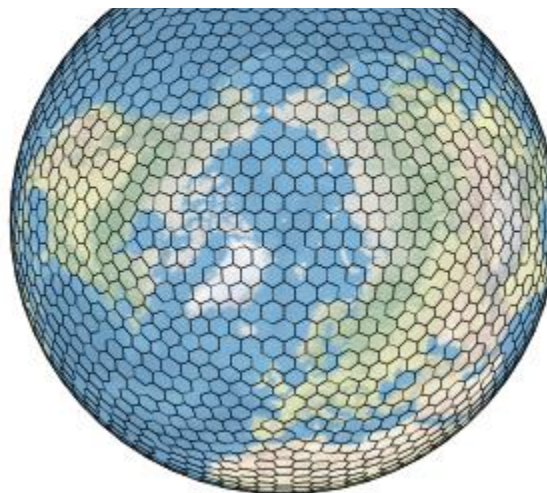
Equiangular Grid



He

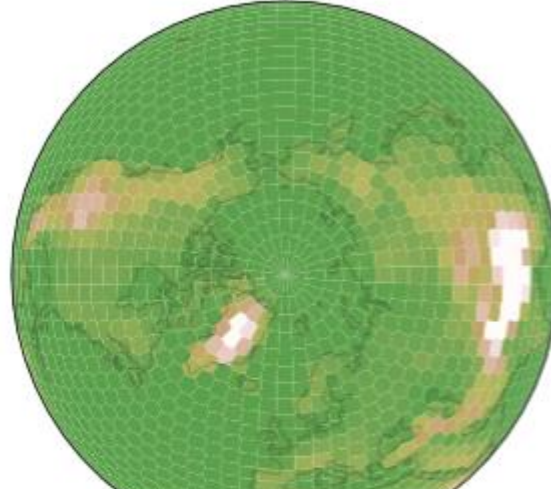


sphere

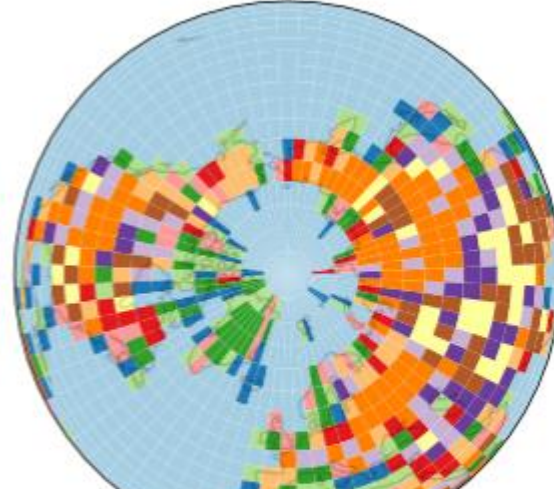


Model variables

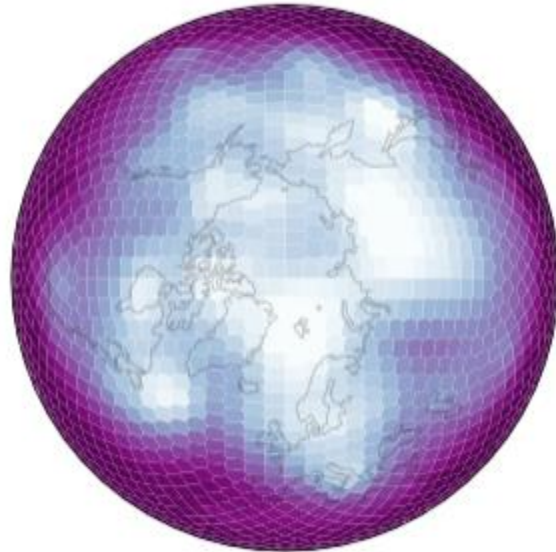
Topography



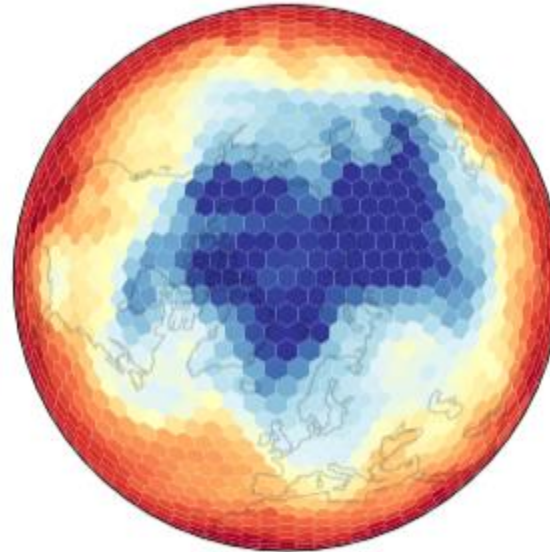
Soil type



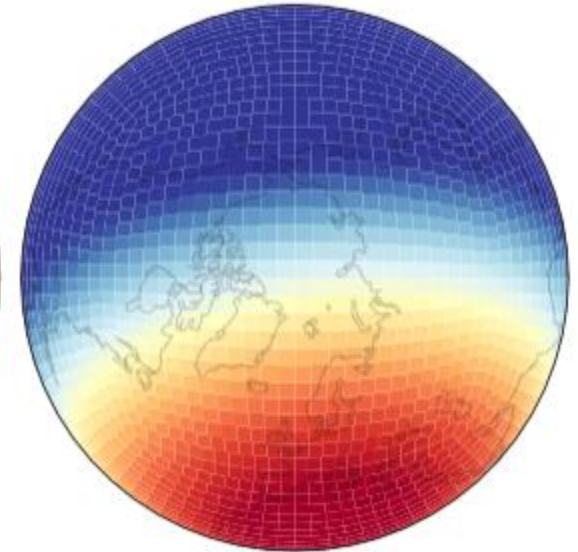
Z500



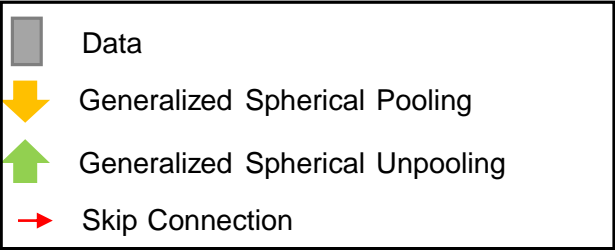
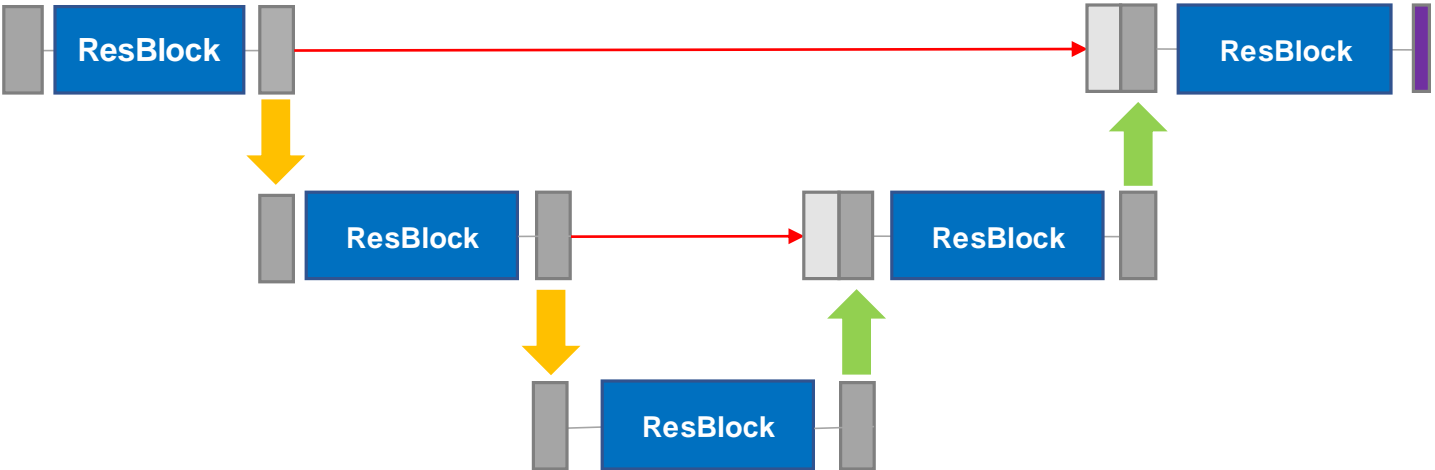
T500



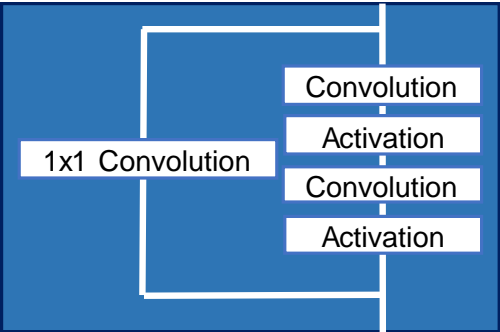
TOA Radiation



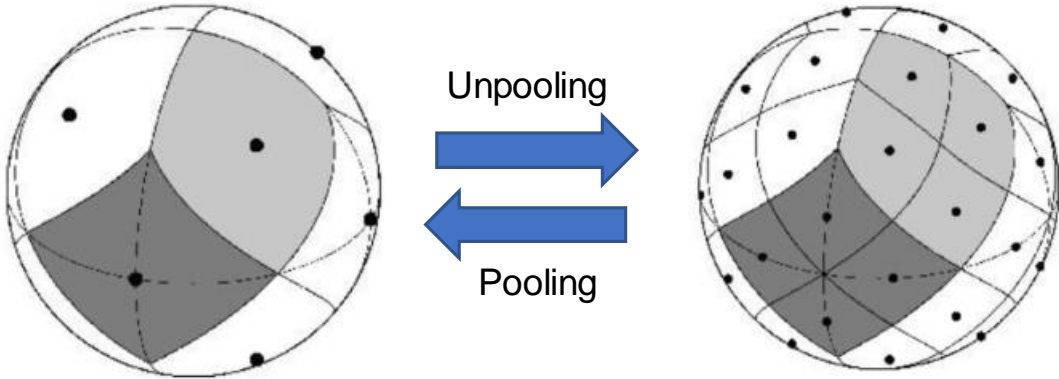
Residual UNet Model



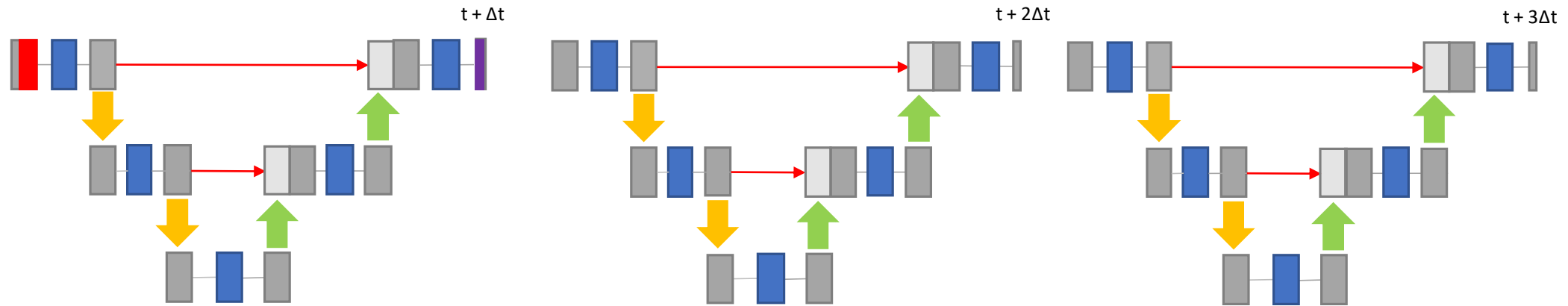
ResBlock



Generalized Spherical Pooling / Unpooling



Autoregressive training



AR settings

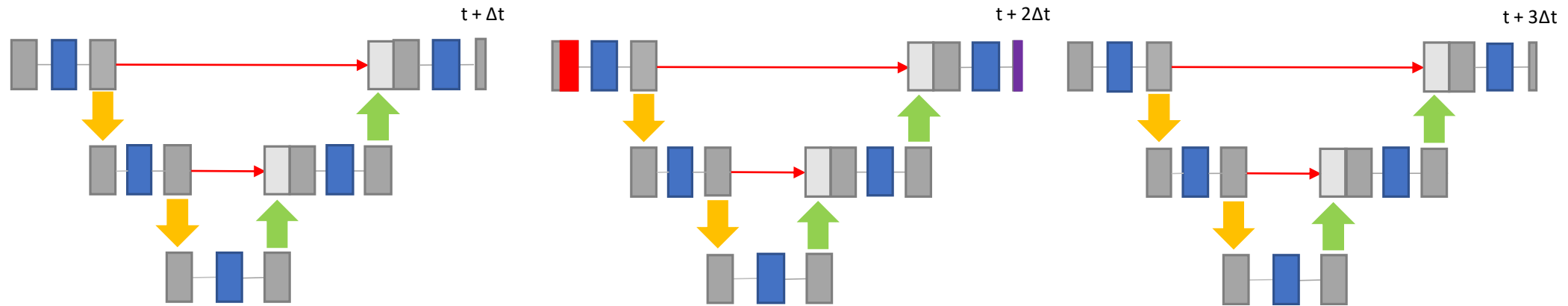
Forecast cycle: 6h

Input k: [-18h, -12h, -6h]

Output k: [0h]

AR iterations: 6

Autoregressive training



AR settings

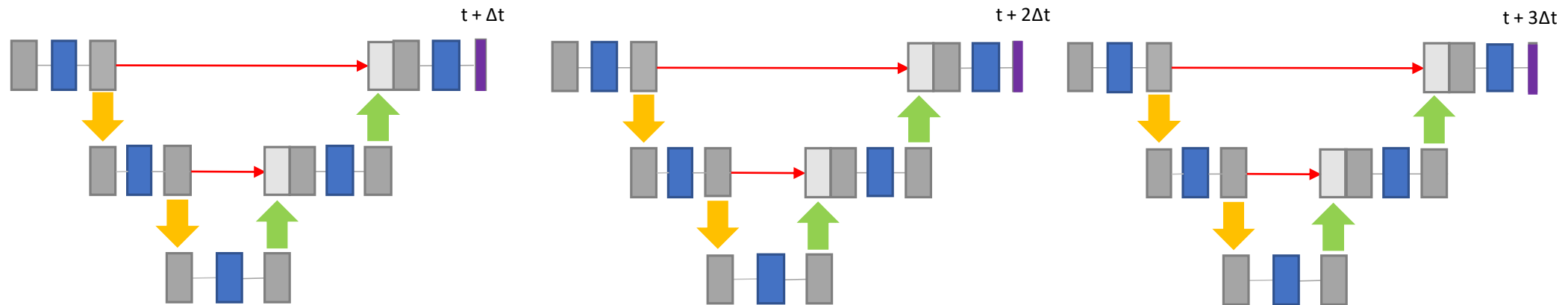
Forecast cycle: 6h

Input k: [-18h, -12h, -6h]



Output k: [0h]

AR iterations: 6

Autoregressive training



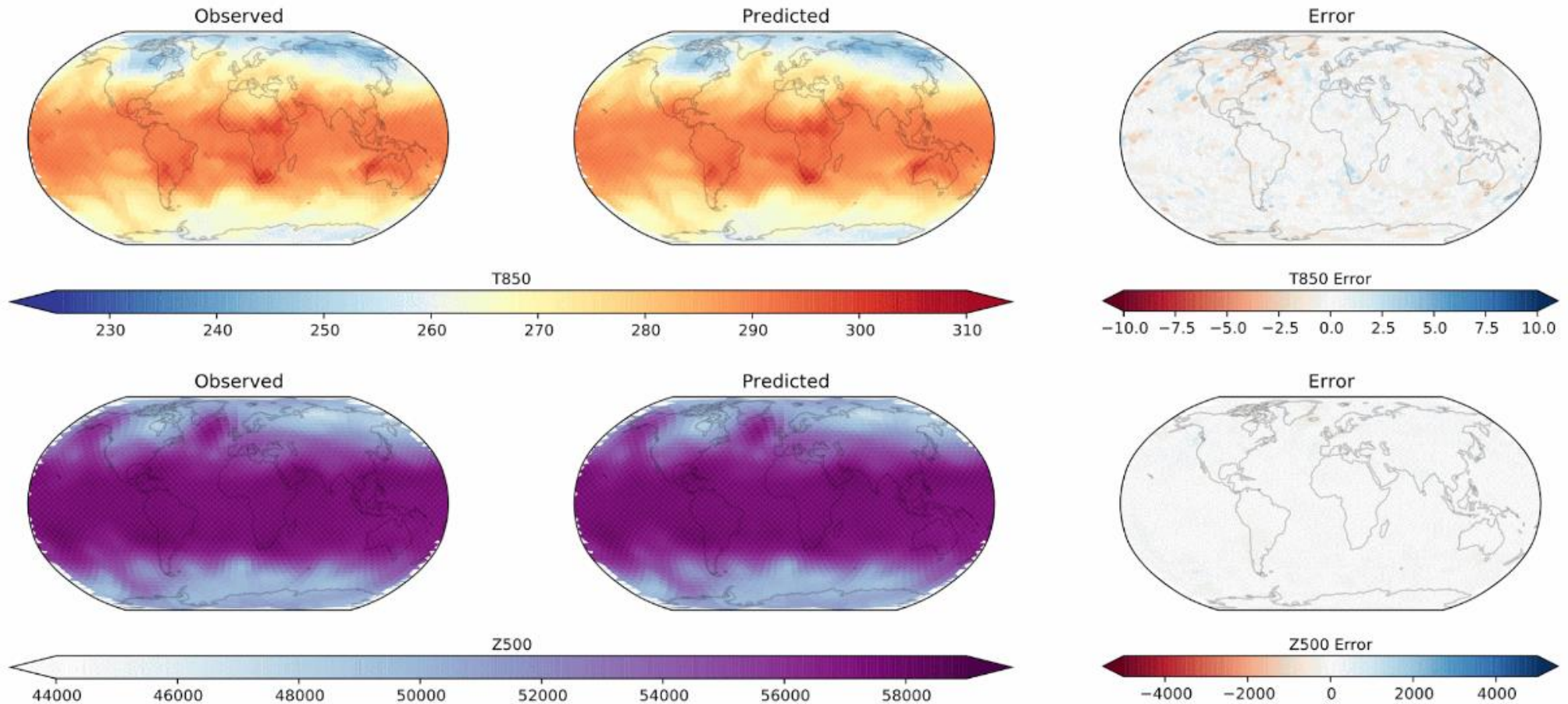
$$\text{Loss function} = L(\text{Predictions}, \text{Observations})$$

 Predictions
 Observations

AR settings
Forecast cycle: 6h
Input k: [-18h, -12h, -6h]
Output k: [0h]
AR iterations: 6

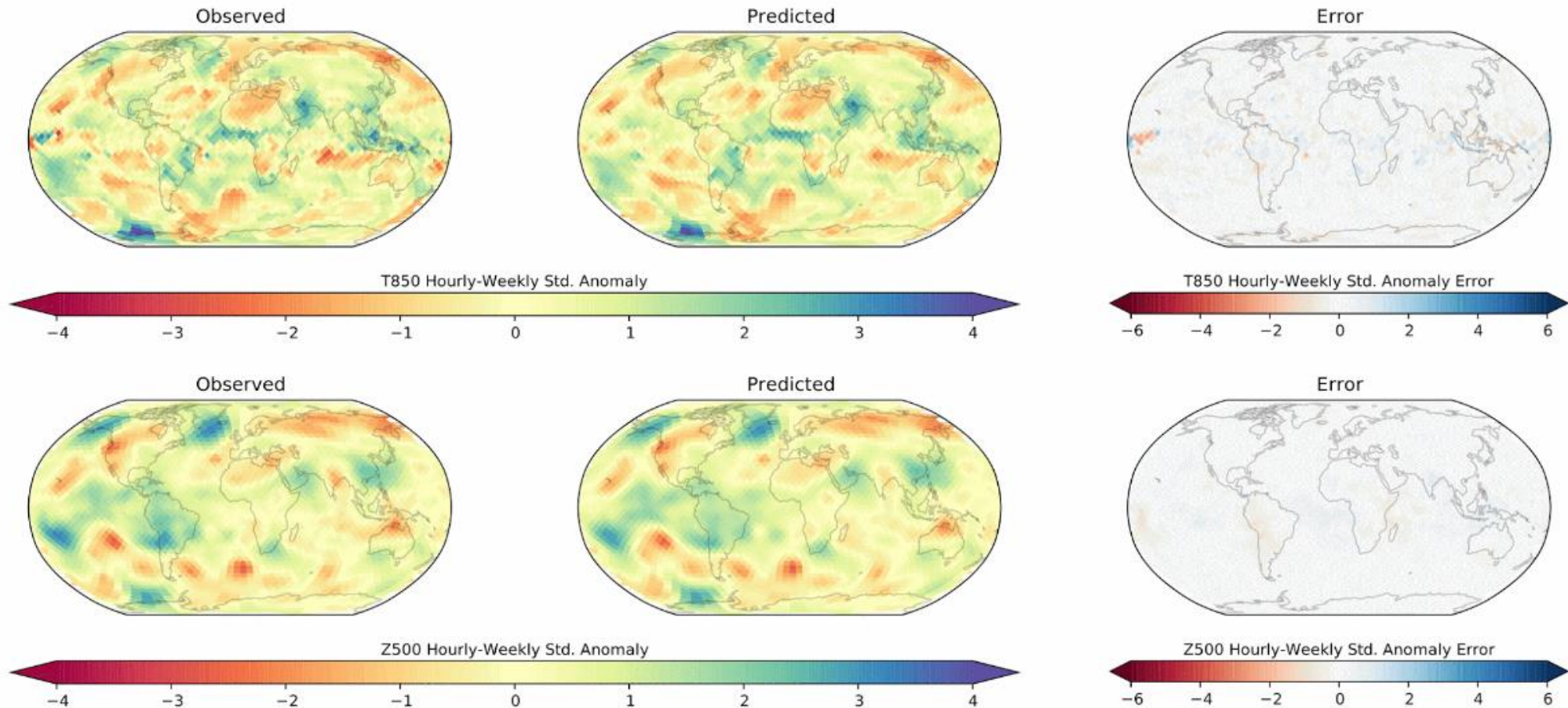
How predictions look like ...

Forecast reference time: 2017-01-01T18:00:00, Leadtime: 0 hours

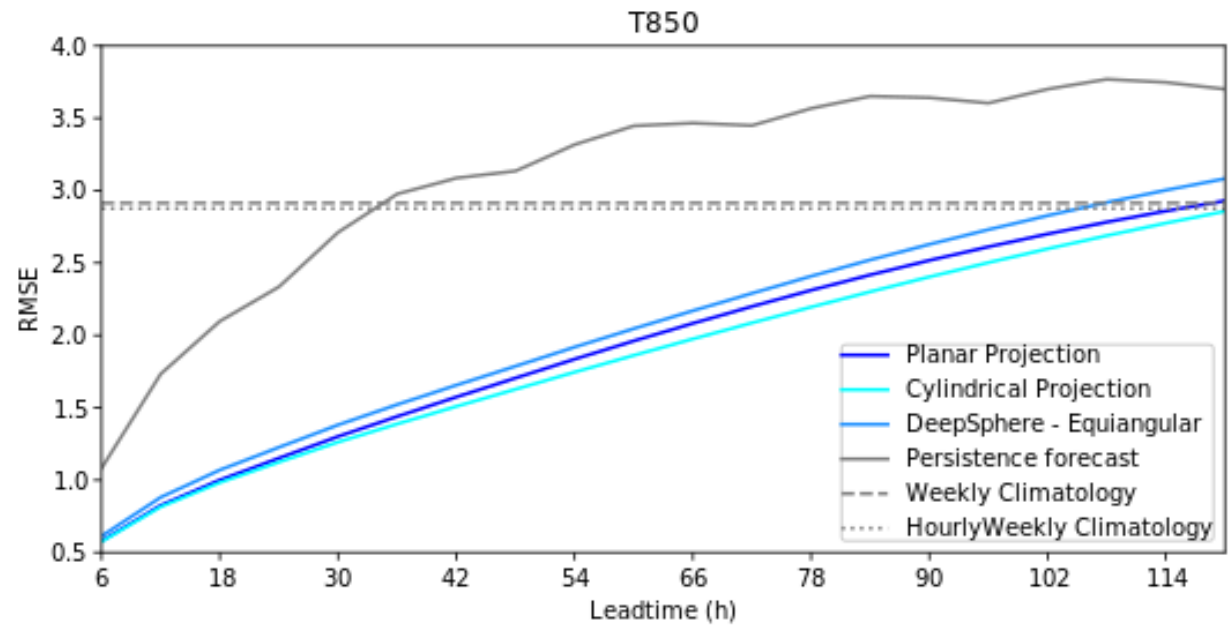
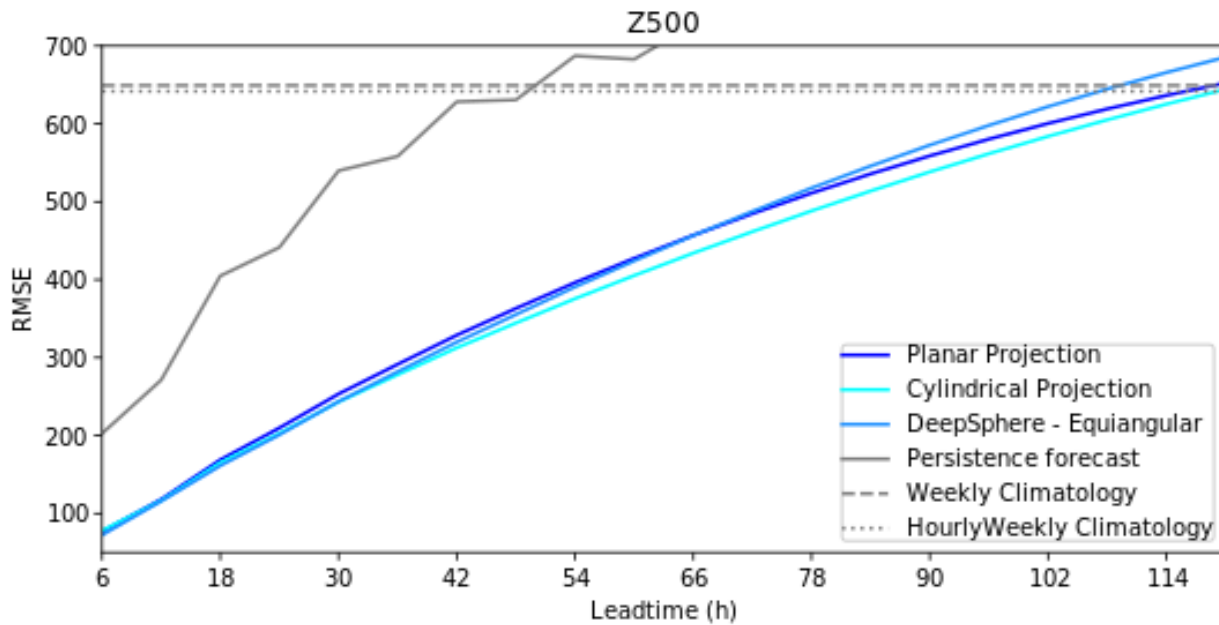


How predictions look like ...

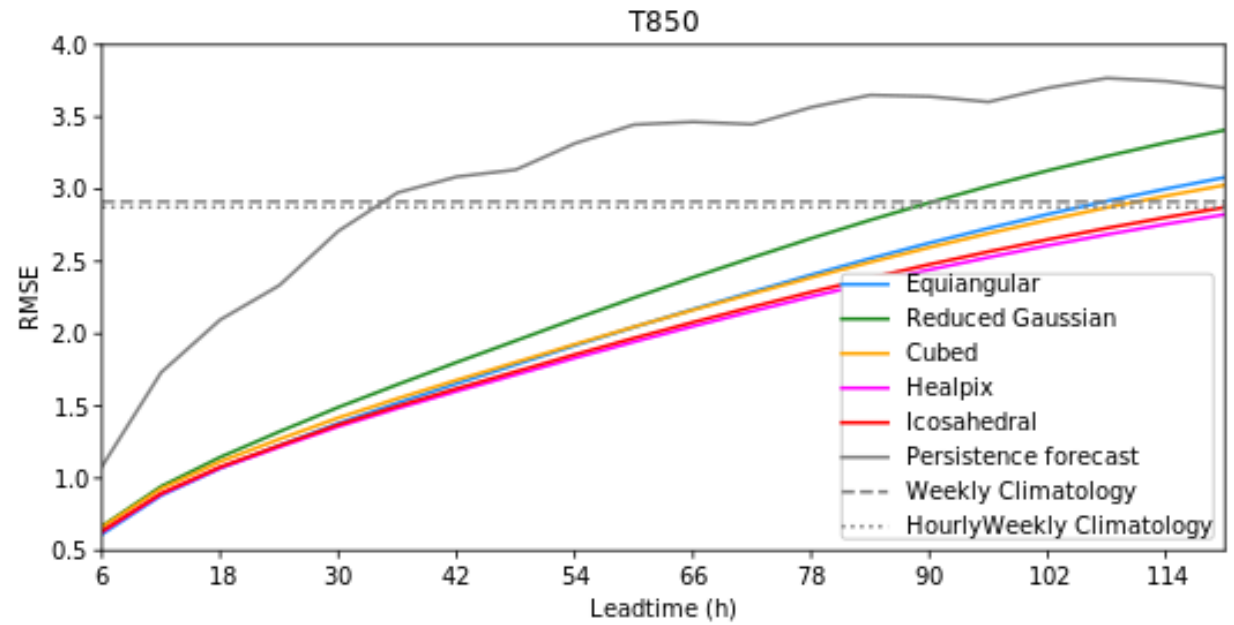
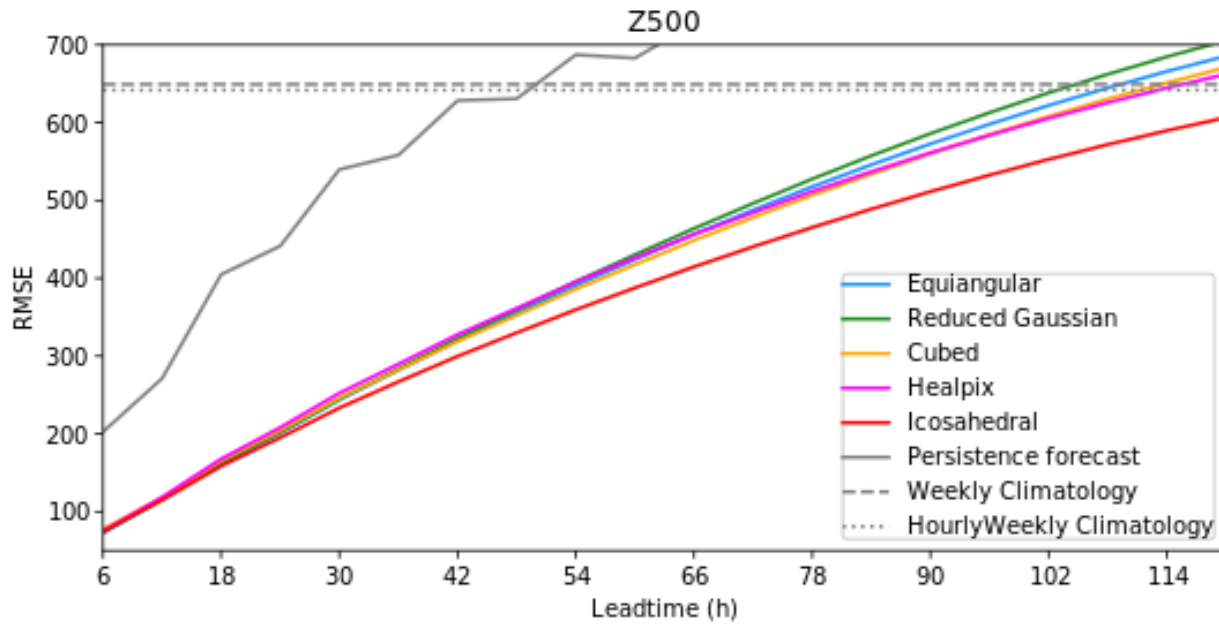
Forecast reference time: 2017-01-01T18:00:00, Leadtime: 0 hours



Planar vs. Cylinder vs. Sphere



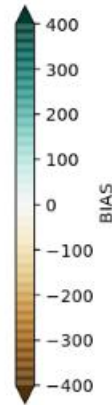
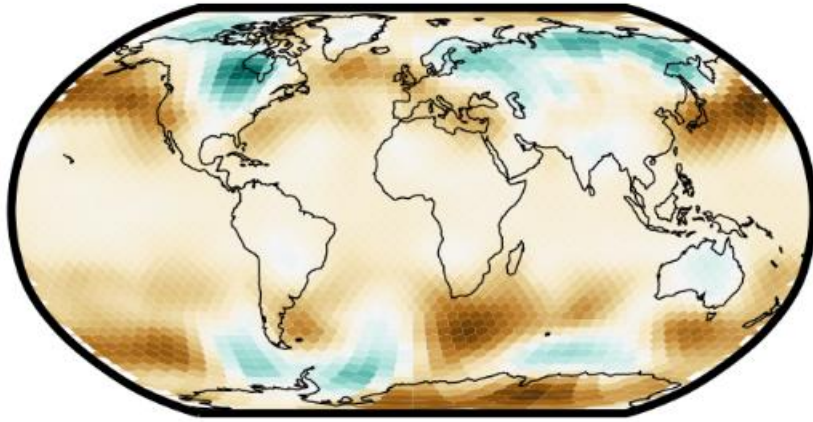
Spherical samplings



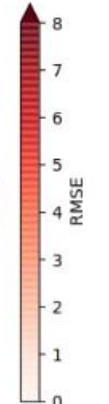
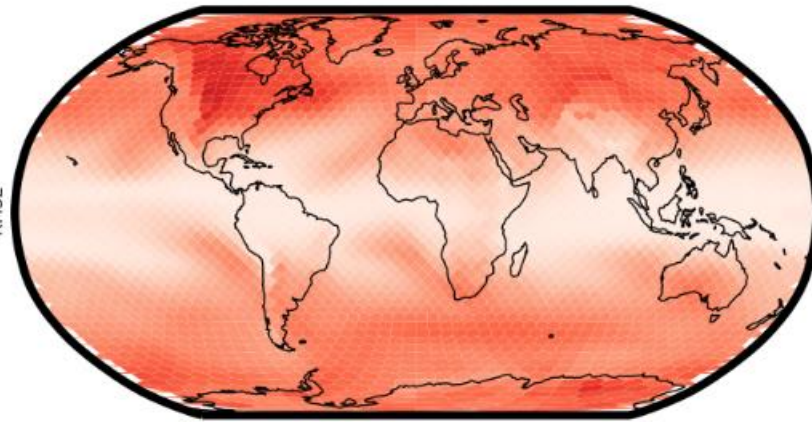
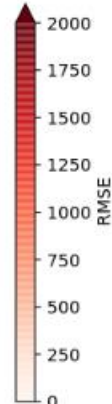
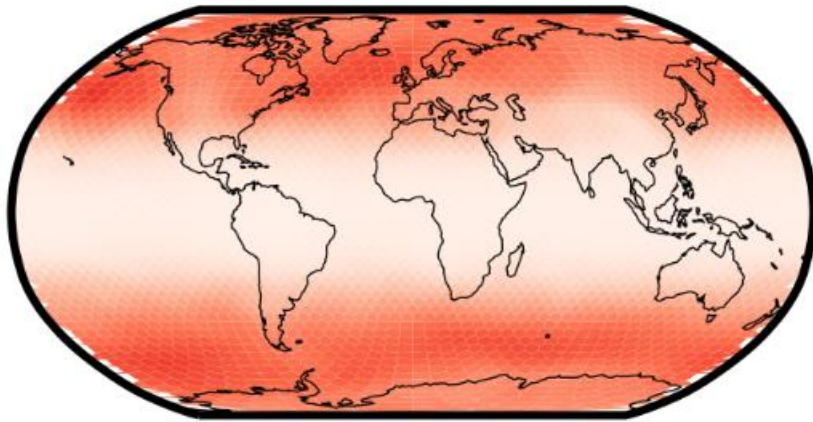
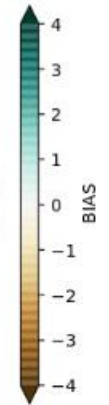
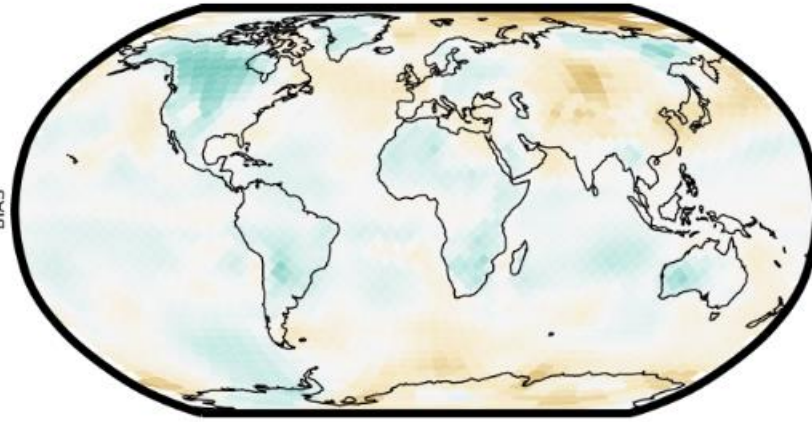
Spatial skill summary

Forecast skill at lead time: 72 hours

Z500



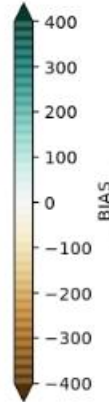
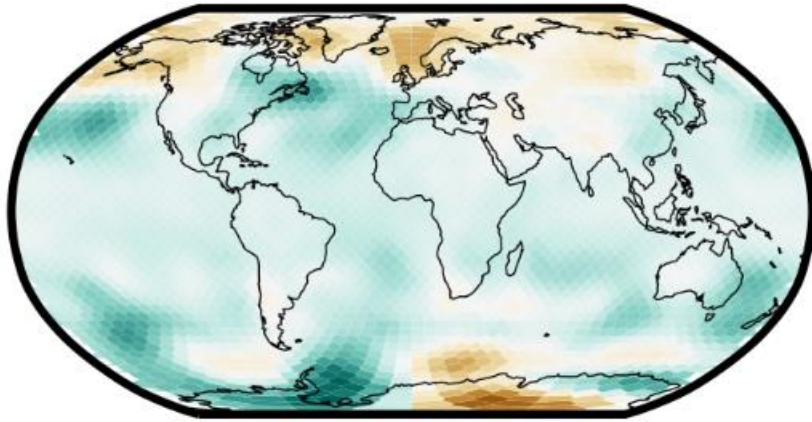
T850



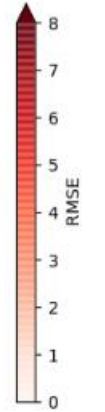
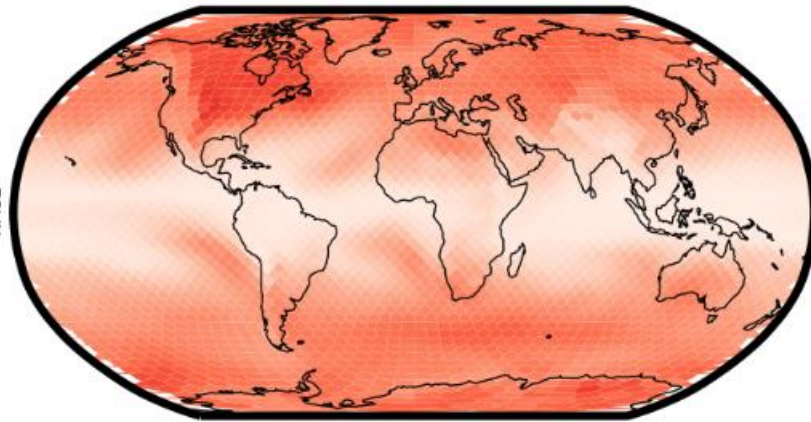
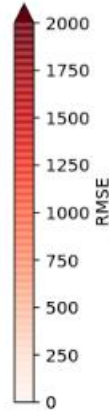
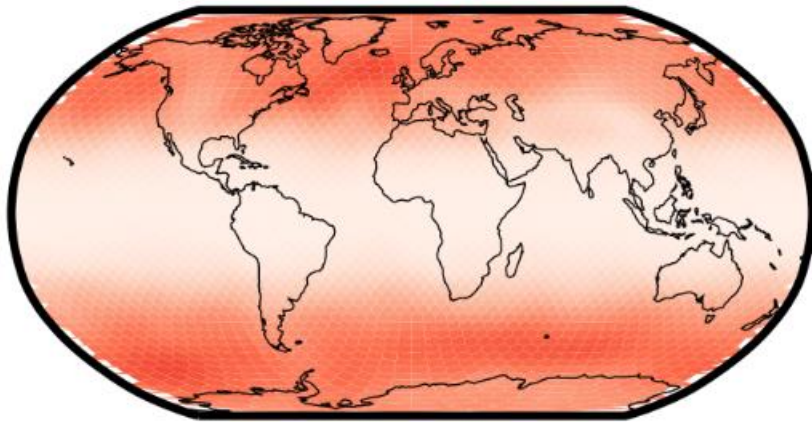
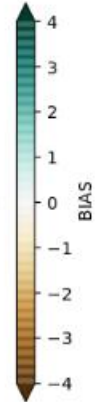
Spatial skill summary

Forecast skill at lead time: 72 hours

Z500



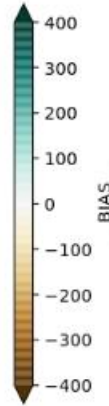
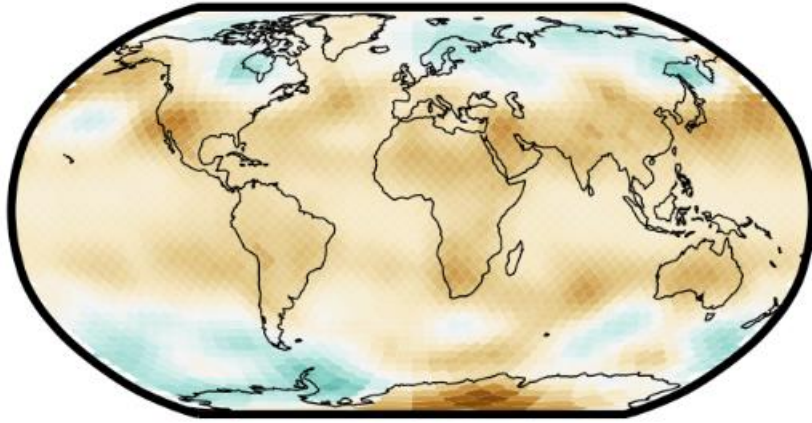
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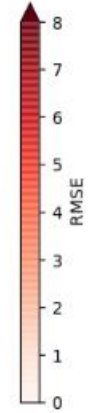
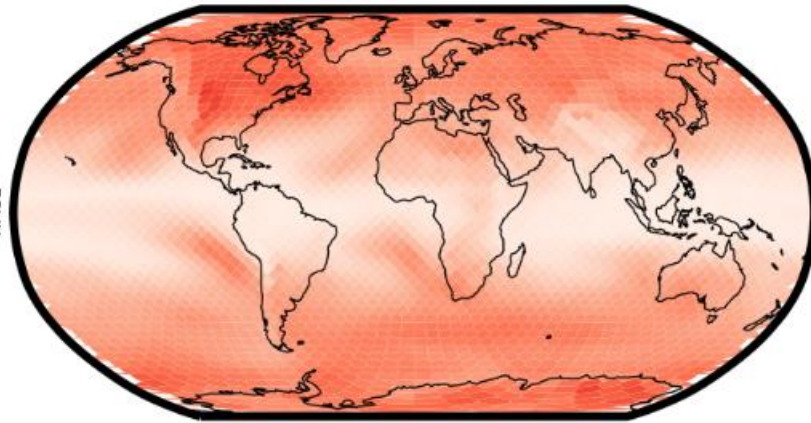
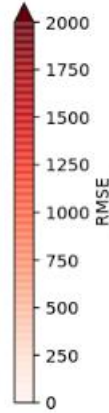
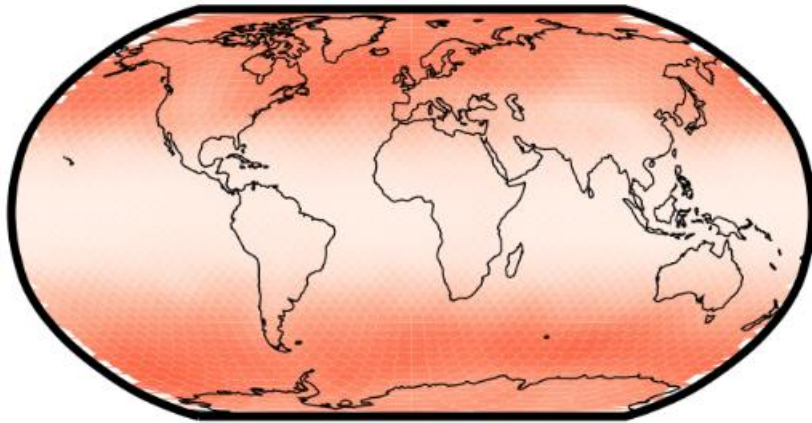
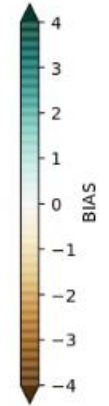
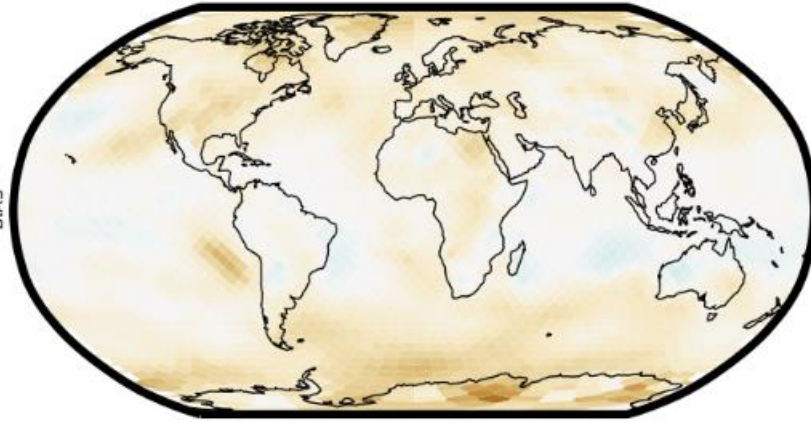
Spatial skill summary

Forecast skill at lead time: 72 hours

Z500



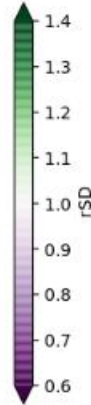
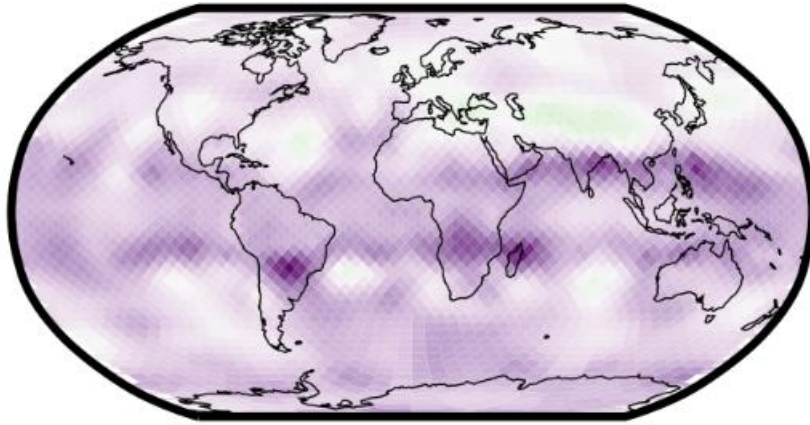
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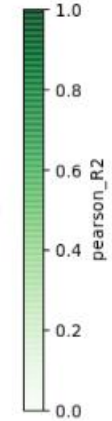
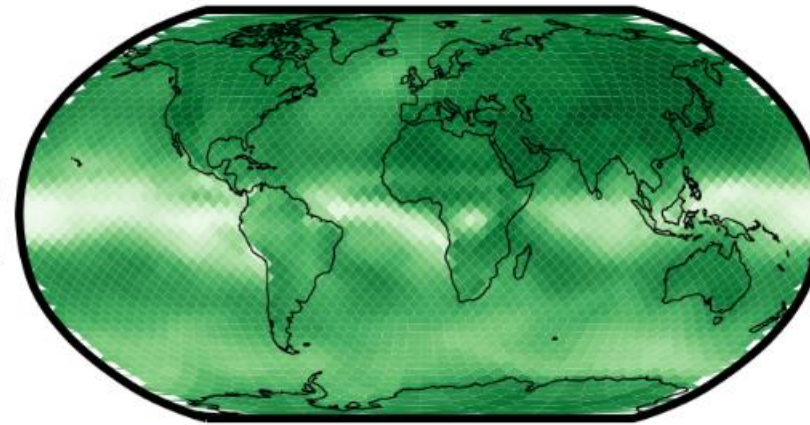
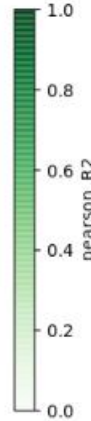
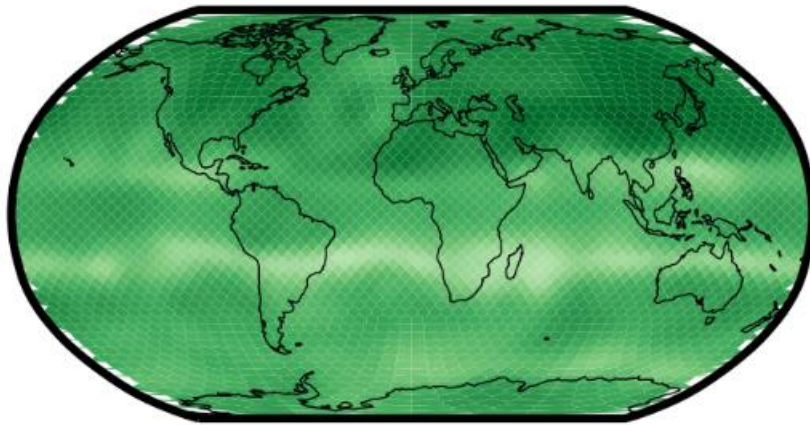
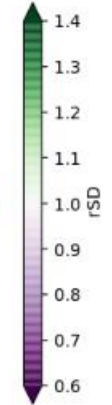
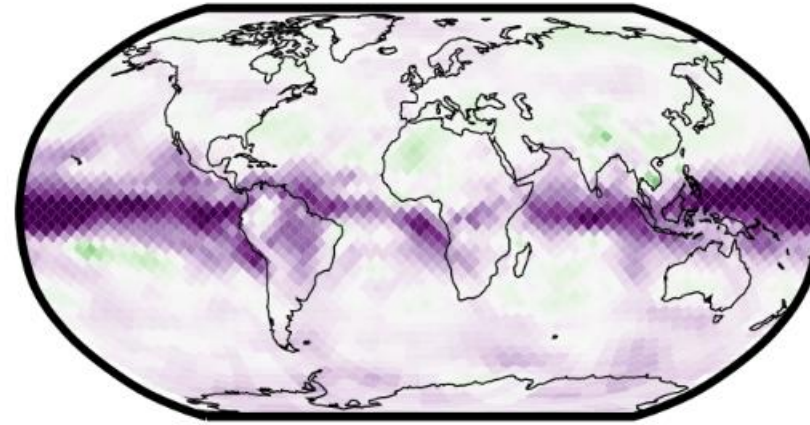
Spatial skill summary

Forecast skill at lead time: 72 hours

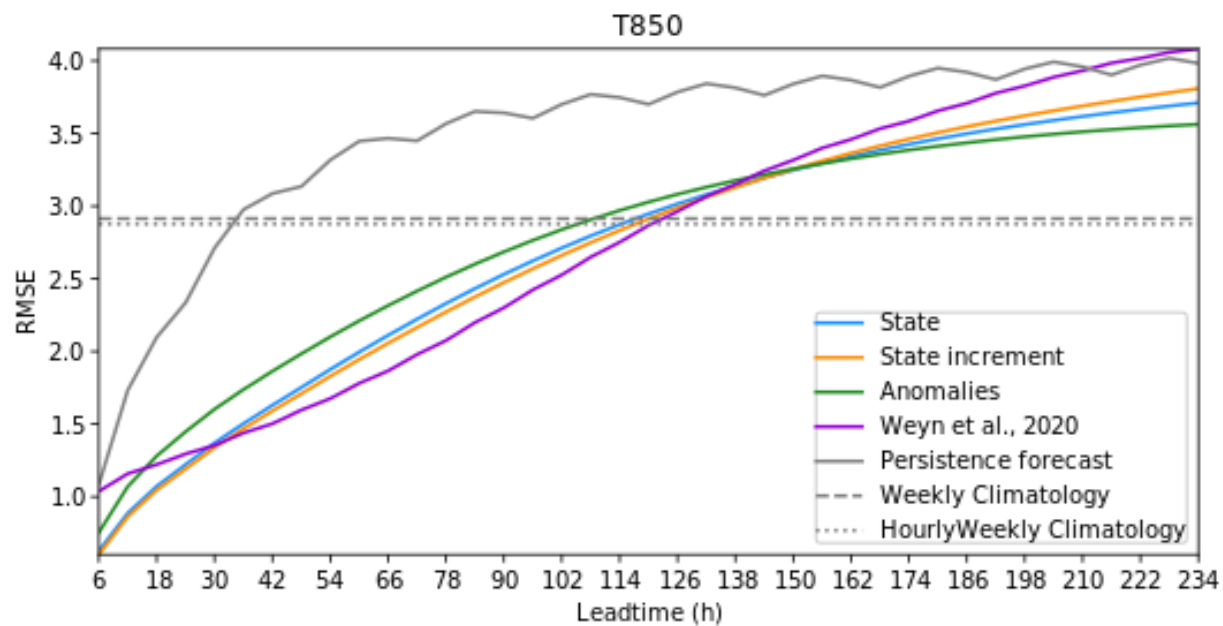
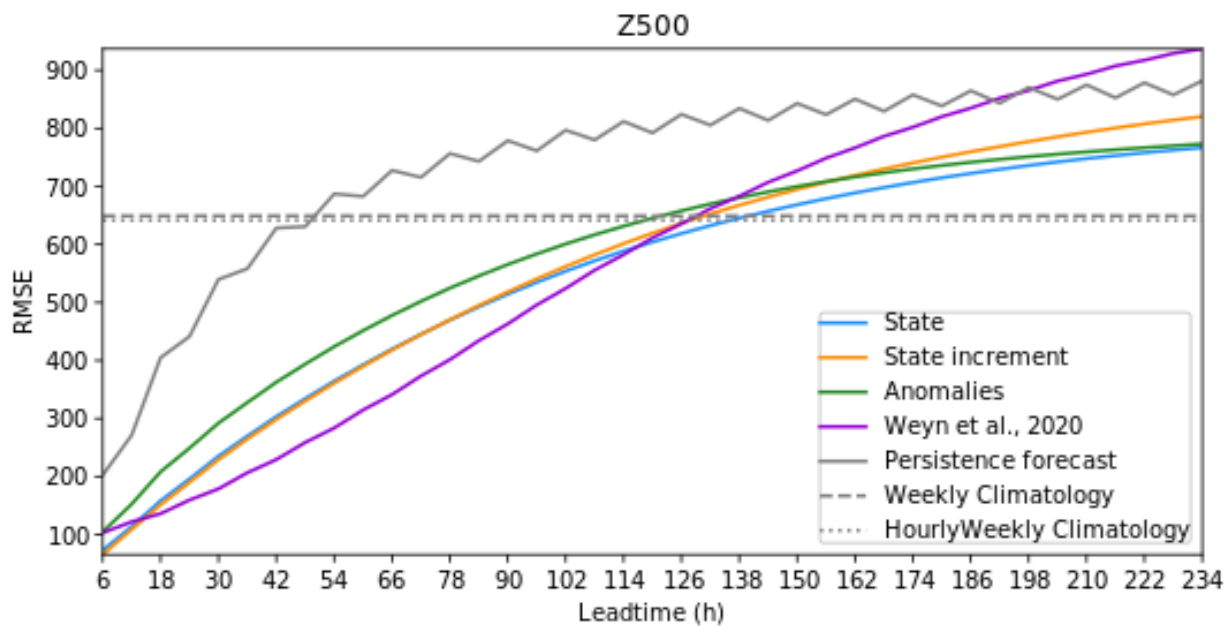
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T850

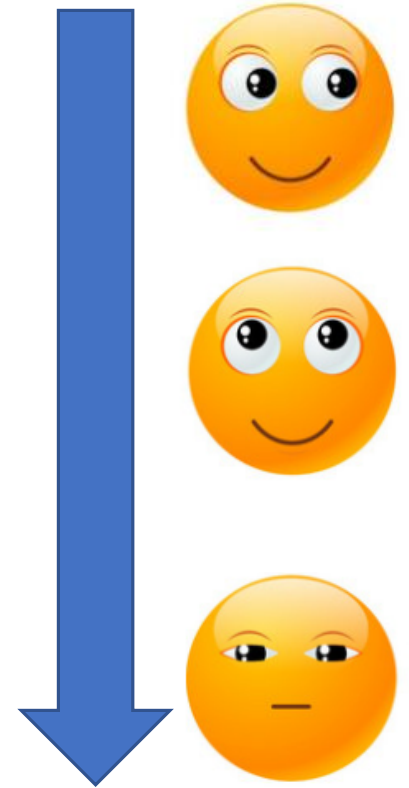


Modelling strategies



Foreseen applications

- Bias-correction, downscaling, post-processing of NWP model output
- Classification tasks (i.e. feature detection, segmentation, ...)
- Emulation of climate model outputs
- Stochastic space-time realizations
- Model (i.e. PDE) error correction
- Model component emulation
-



References

Papers

- Ghiggi, Feng, Bolon Brun, Lloréns Jover, ..., Defferrard.
DeepSphere-Weather: scalable deep learning on spherical unstructured grids for weather/climate applications, Geoscientific Model Development (GMD). **In preparation**
- Defferrard, Milani, Gusset, Perraudin.
DeepSphere: a graph-based spherical CNN, ICLR, 2020.
[[arXiv](#), [ICLR](#), [OpenReview](#), [latex](#), [slides](#), [video](#), [code](#)]
- Defferrard, Perraudin, Kacprzak, Sgier.
DeepSphere: towards an equivariant graph-based spherical CNN, RLGM workshop at ICLR, 2019.
[[arXiv](#), [RLGM@ICLR](#), [reviews](#), [latex](#), [poster](#), [code](#)]

Code

- <https://github.com/deepsphere>
- <https://github.com/deepsphere/deepsphere-weather>