



ENVIRONMENTAL  
SCIENCE  
DIVISION

# AI APPLICATIONS TO CLIMATE SCIENCE

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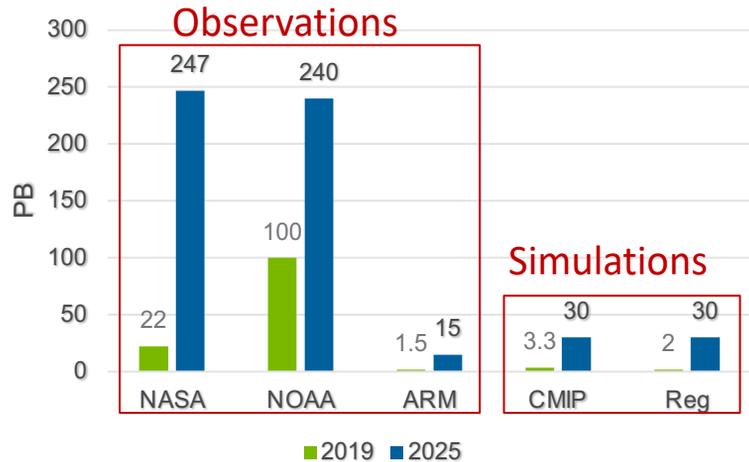
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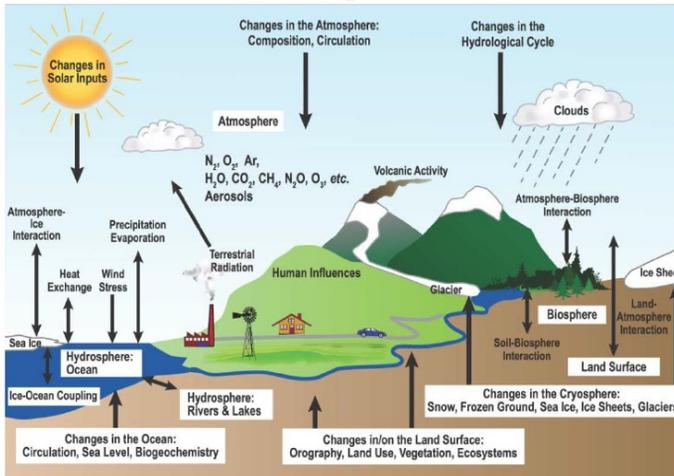
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# WHY?

- Multiscale datasets in earth sciences are abundant and increasing in volume



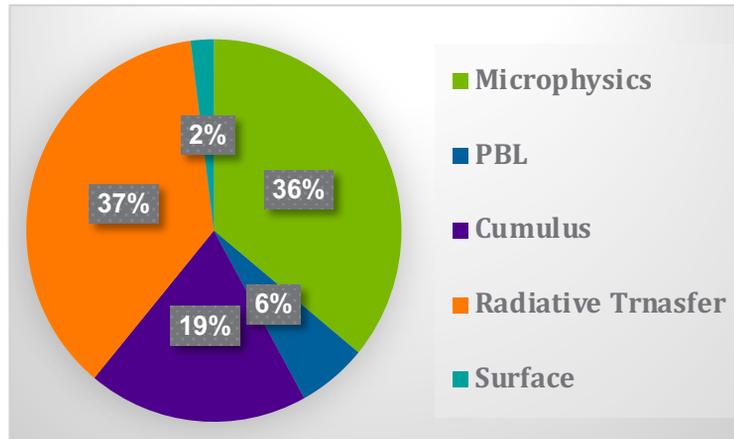
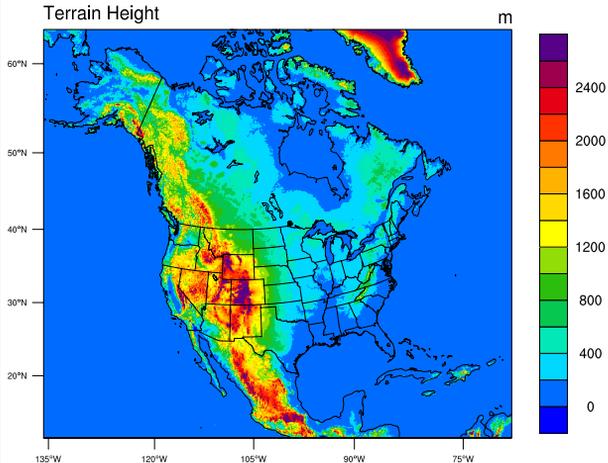
## Earth System



- Development of an accepted process scale model (physics-based) takes several years

# STATE-OF-THE-ART CLIMATE MODELS

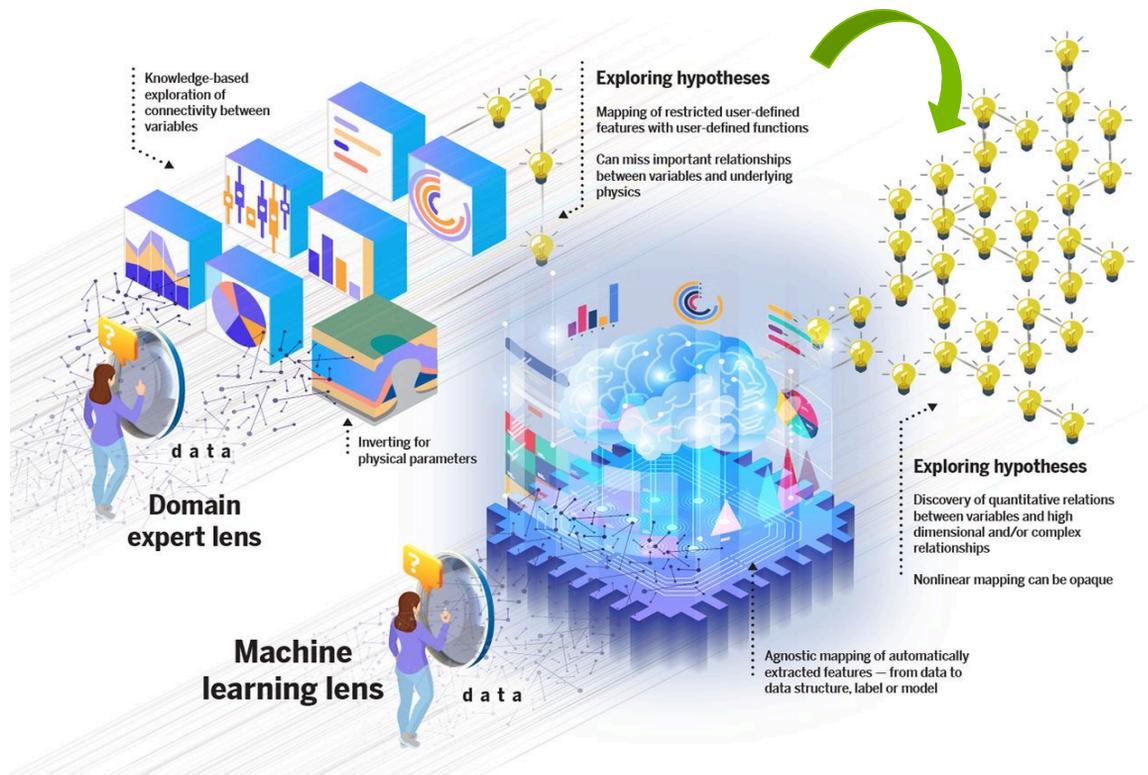
It takes 2 wks to simulate 1-yr over entire North America at 4km resolution using 300K CPU hours.



# EXAMPLES OF AI APPLICATIONS

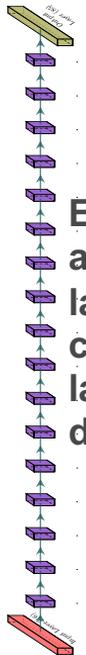
- **Develop AI emulators/surrogates for the most expensive physics schemes.**
  - **A lot of simulations to better quantify uncertainties.**
- **Increase spatial and temporal resolutions to enable climate risk assessment at neighborhood scale.**

# IMPORTANCE OF COLLABORATIONS

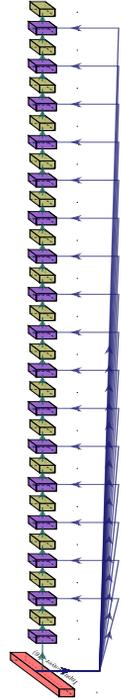


Bergen et al., Science, 2019

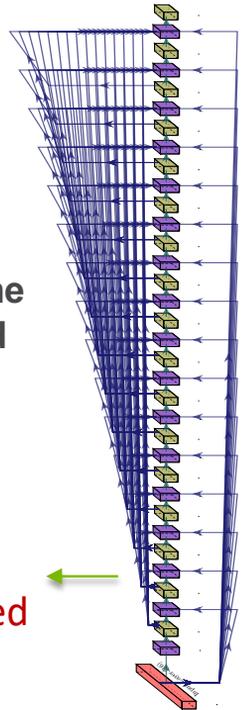
# BUILDING A BOUNDARY LAYER AI-EMULATOR: TESTING THREE DIFFERENT HYPOTHESIS



Each atmospheric layer is only connected to the layer below (K diffusion)



Each layer is connected to the layer below and the surface (hybrid)



Each layer is connected to all layers below (non-local mixing)

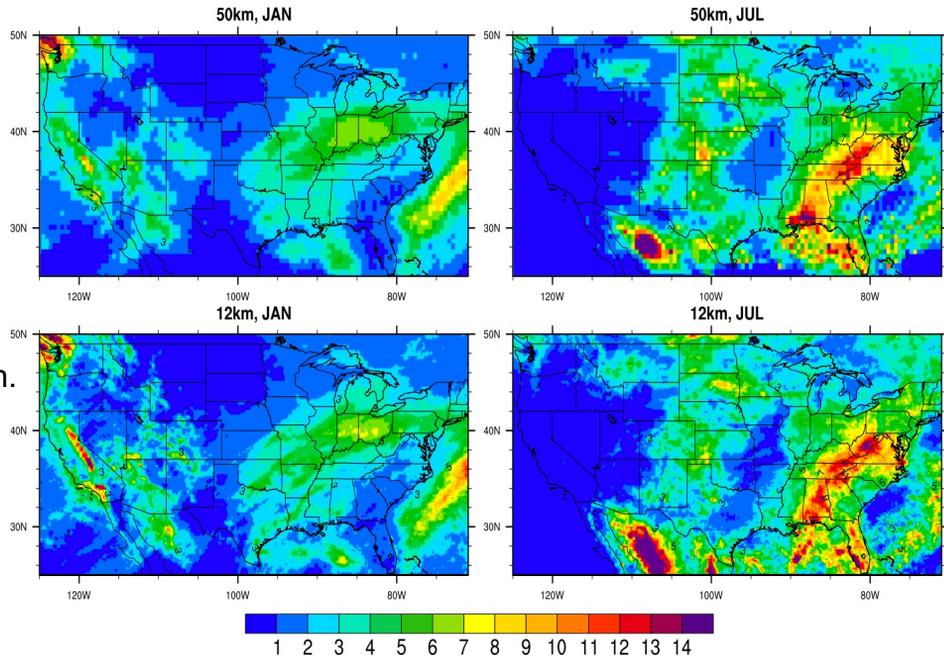
Physics embedded

Wang, Balaprakash and Kotamarthi 2019

# FAST AND ACCURATE DOWNSCALING FOR PRECIPITATION

Regional climate model resolution causes image differences not only in resolution but also in geospatial pattern of precipitation. Because:

1. Resolution effect on physics parameterization.
2. Resolution effect on terrain.
3. Computing time steps.
4. Domain coverage.



Wang, Liu, Foster, Kotamarthi et al. 2021



# THANK YOU AND QUESTIONS?

