



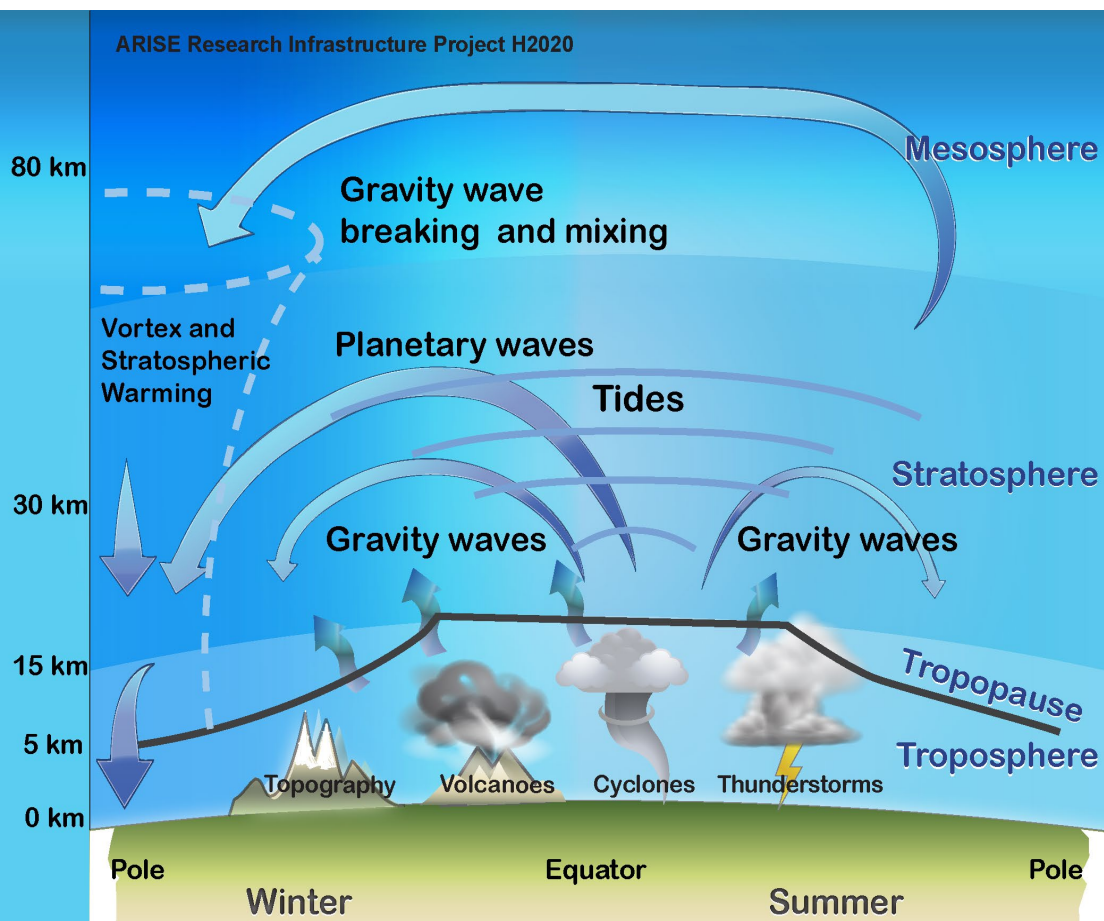
CAM-NET: An AI Foundation Model for Whole Atmosphere with Thermosphere-Ionosphere Extension

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Why AI-based model?



- **Gravity wave (GW)** modulate thermosphere winds, influence ionospheric dynamics
 - **Small-scale** modeling of GW effects is essential
- High-resolution climate models can resolve small scale waves, **BUT**
 - High computational cost
 - Time consuming
- **Drives developments of AI-based models to capture atmospheric variations**

Image credit: Atmospheric Dynamics Research Infrastructure in Europe (ARISE) ^[1]

From ChatGPT to climate model

- AI-foundation model
 - large-scale, pre-trained models on diverse data
 - Adaptive to many downstream tasks via fine-tuning
 - Examples: ChatGPT, Gemini, Claude
- Weather forecasting AI-foundation models
 - Based on different NN architectures: graph neural network (GNNs), vision transformer (ViT), **Fourier neural operators (FNO)**
 - Available training datasets
 - ECMWF Reanalysis v5 (ERA5)
 - Modern-Era Retrospective analysis for Research and Applications version 2 (MERRA-v2)

	Core techniques
GraphCast	GNN
ClimaX	Transformer + FNO
Pangu-weather	Transformer
FourCastNet	Adaptive FNO (AFNO)

Spherical Fourier Neural Operator

- Geometry-aware extension of FNO
 - Code package *modulus-makani* developed by NVIDIA [2]
 - Theory based on Bonev et al., 2023 [3]
- Captures long-range spatial correlations with rotational equivariances

	FNO	SFNO
Domain	Flat 2D grid (Euclidean)	Sphere (\mathcal{S}^2)
Transform technique	Fast Fourier	Spherical Harmonic
Spectral efficiency	$\mathcal{O}(l^2)$ filters	$\mathcal{O}(l)$ filters
Grid invariance	Partial: tied to grid resolution	Full: Generalize to new resolutions

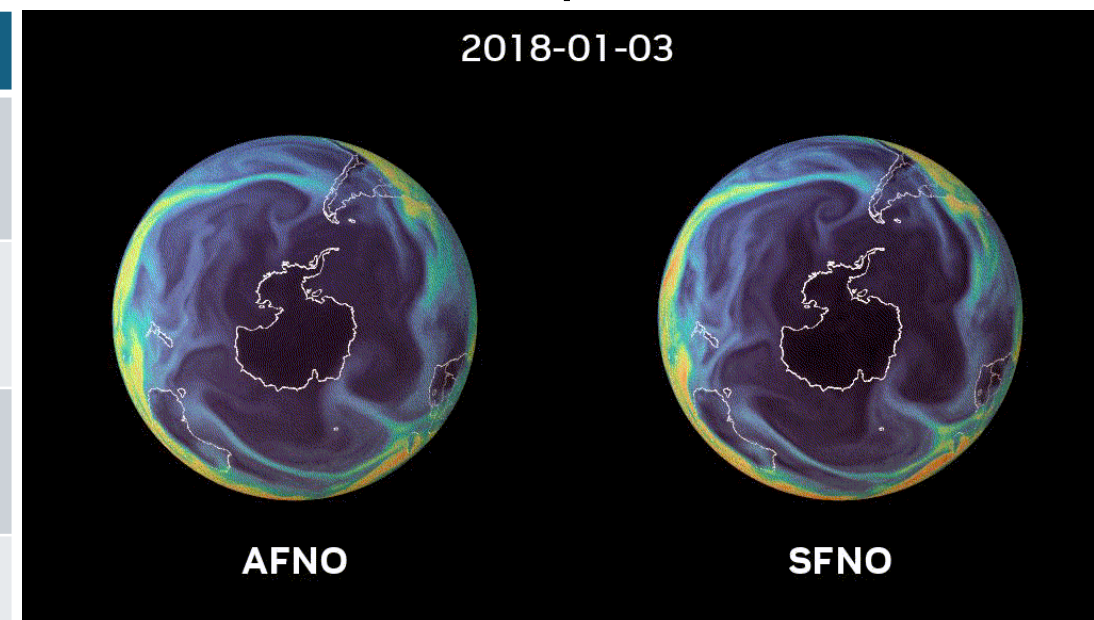
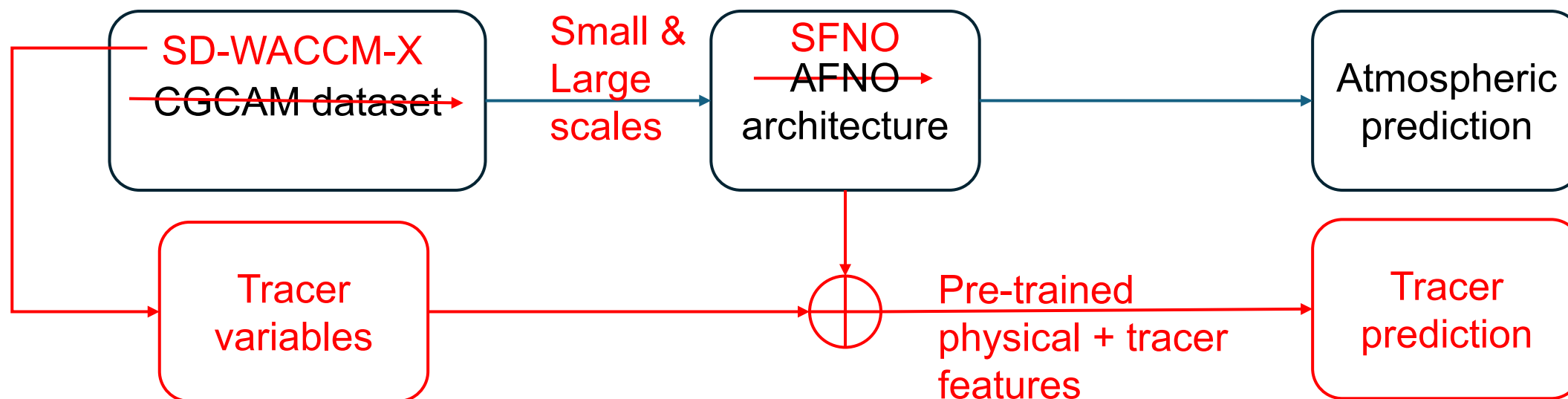


Image credit: Modeling Earth's Atmosphere with SFNO by NVIDIA developer [4]

Compressible Atmospheric Model -NET

- CAM-NET developed by Dong et al., 2023 ^[5]
 - Simulate non-linear atmospheric GW dynamics
 - AFNO-based model trained by Complex Geometry Compressible Atmosphere Model (CGCAM) datasets
- Major developments (denoted in red)

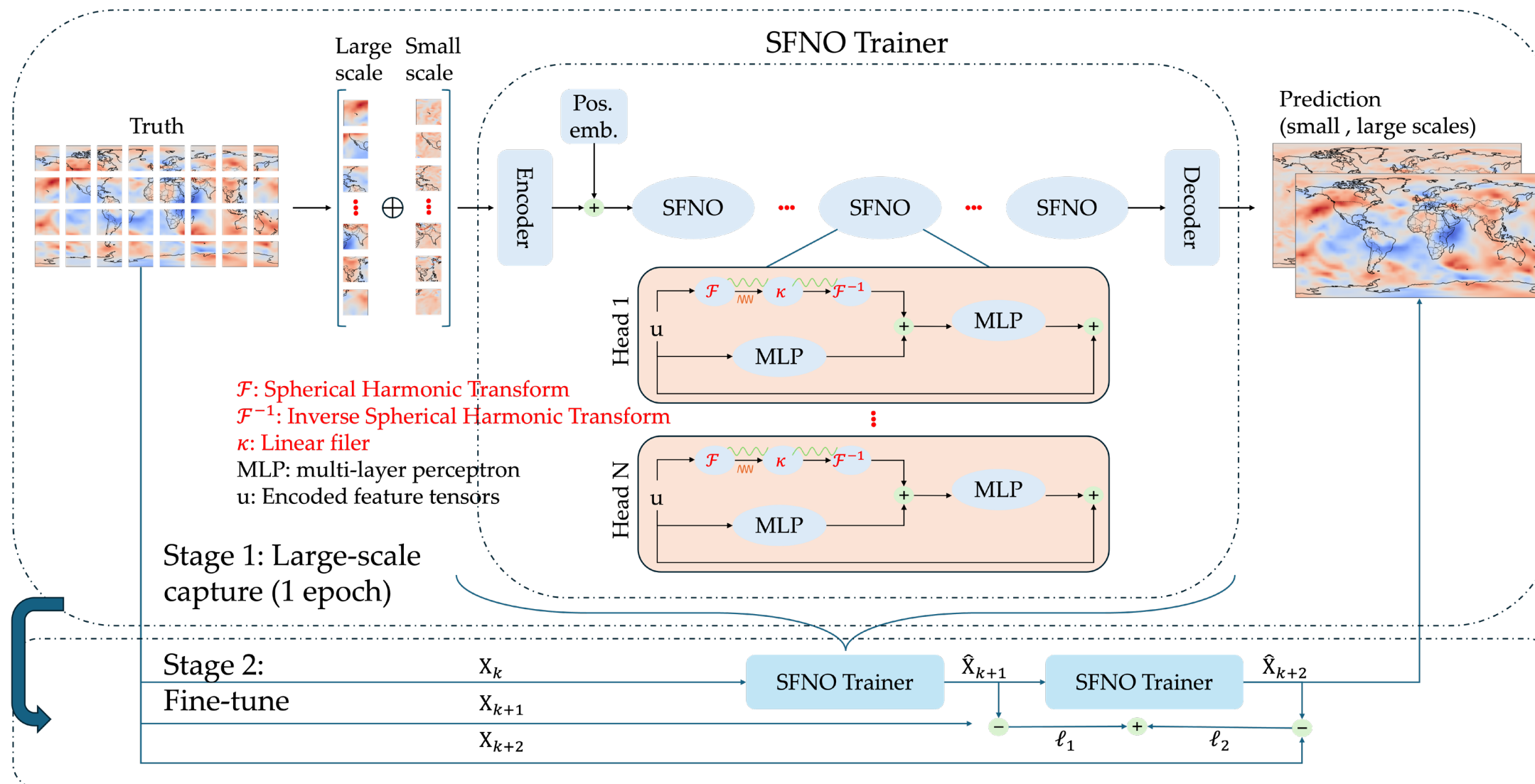




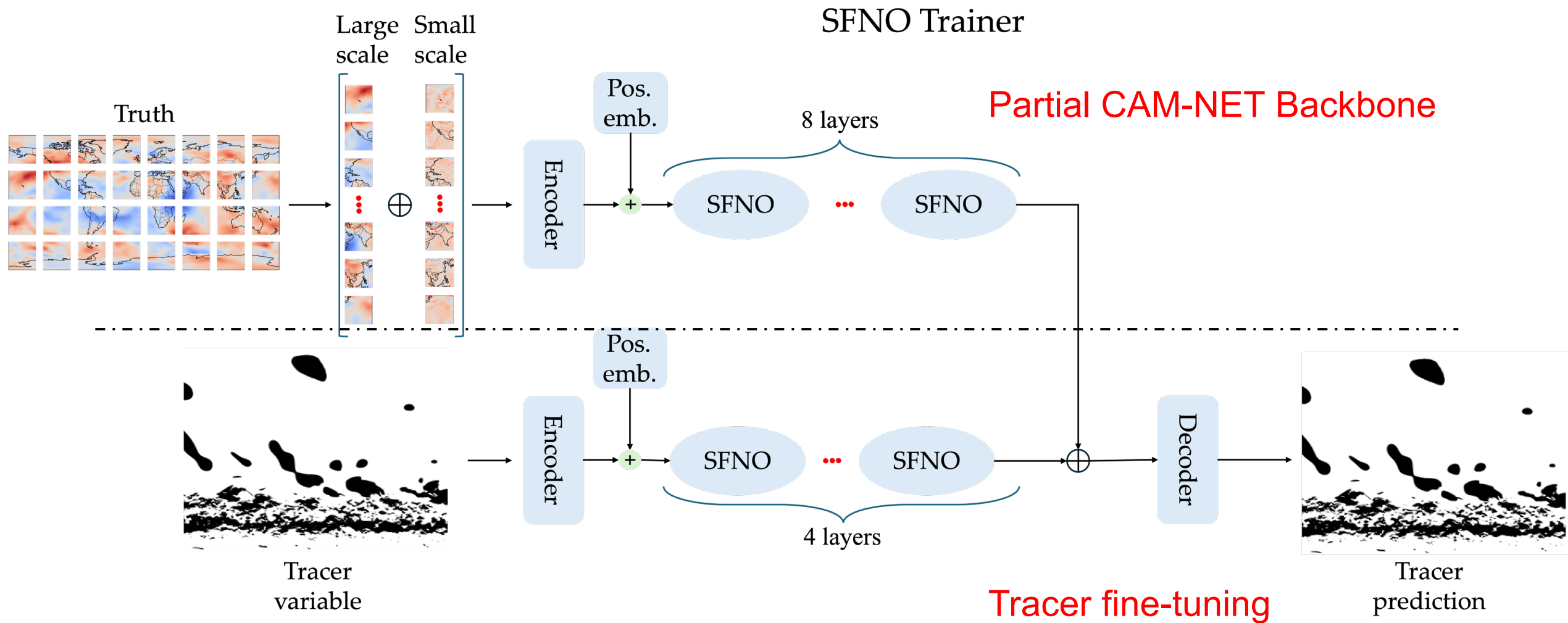
SD-WACCM-X datasets

- Extend to altitude range from earth surface to 700 km
- Nudged by external reanalysis Modern Era Retrospective-Analysis for Research and Applications Version 2 (**MERRA**)-v2 ^[7]
 - Lower atmosphere constraint up to 50 km
- Data Resolution
 - Lat x Lon : 0.9 x 1.25 [deg]; Vertical: ~1 [km] to 50 [km]; Time: 3 [hrs]
- Data Partition
 - Training: 10 years (2001 – 2010); Testing: 2 years (2011 - 2012); Validation: 2013

a) CAM-NET backbone flowchart



b) Tracer fine tuning schema

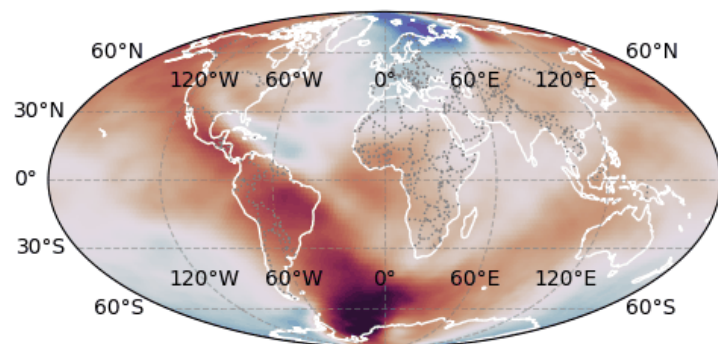


CAM-NET inference results

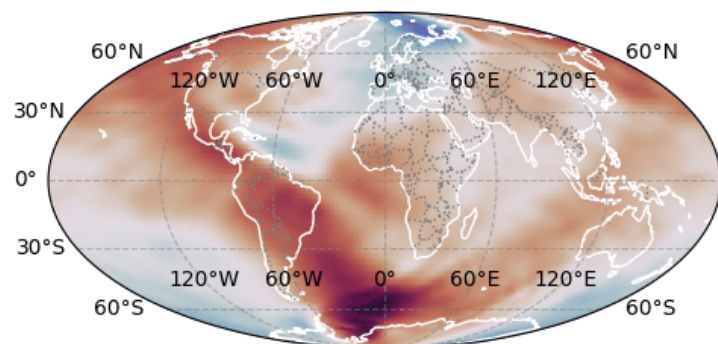
a) Animation of 18 epochs

meridionalwind_v

Prediction



Ground truth



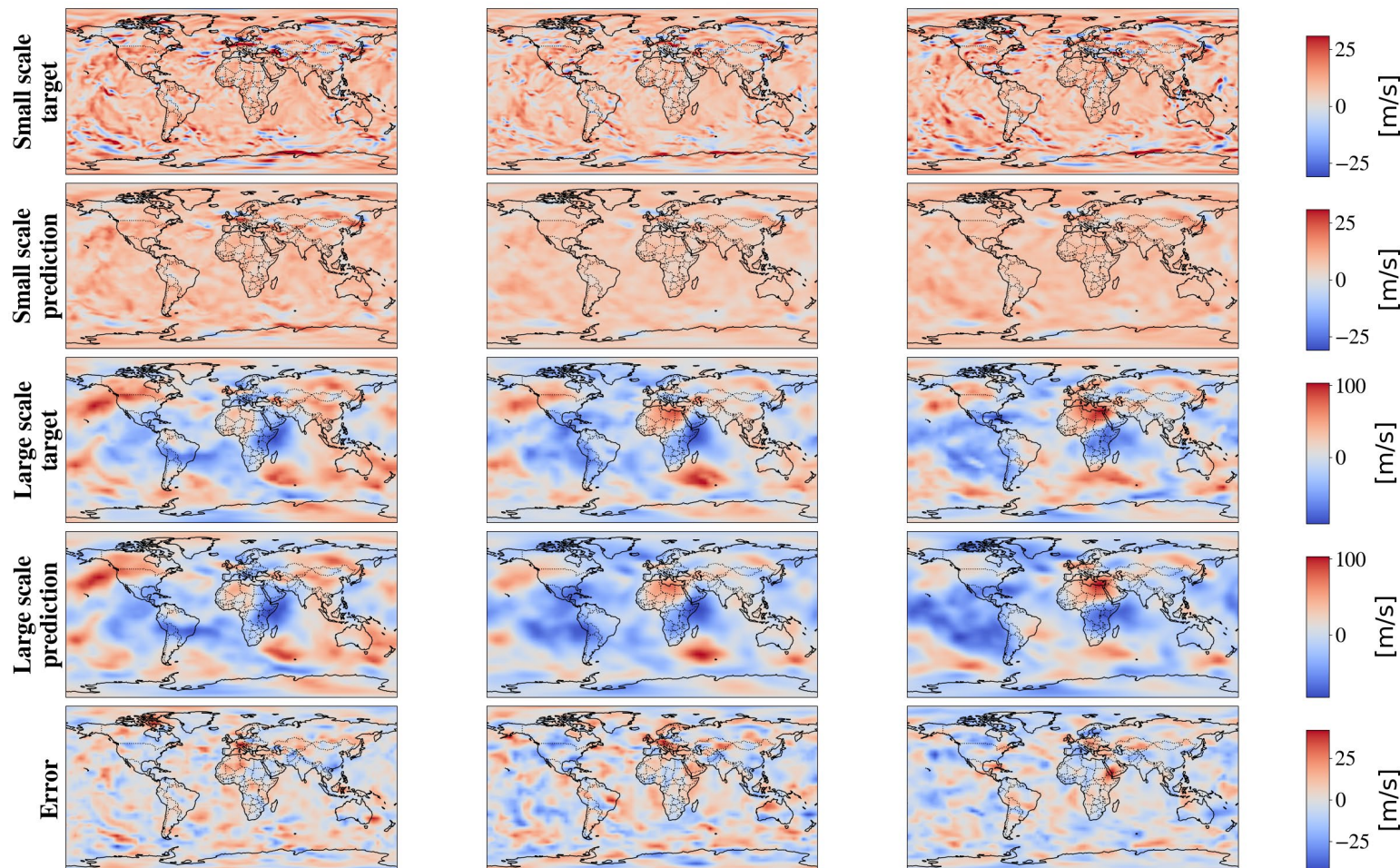
b) Zoom-in view

Meridional wind at 90 km

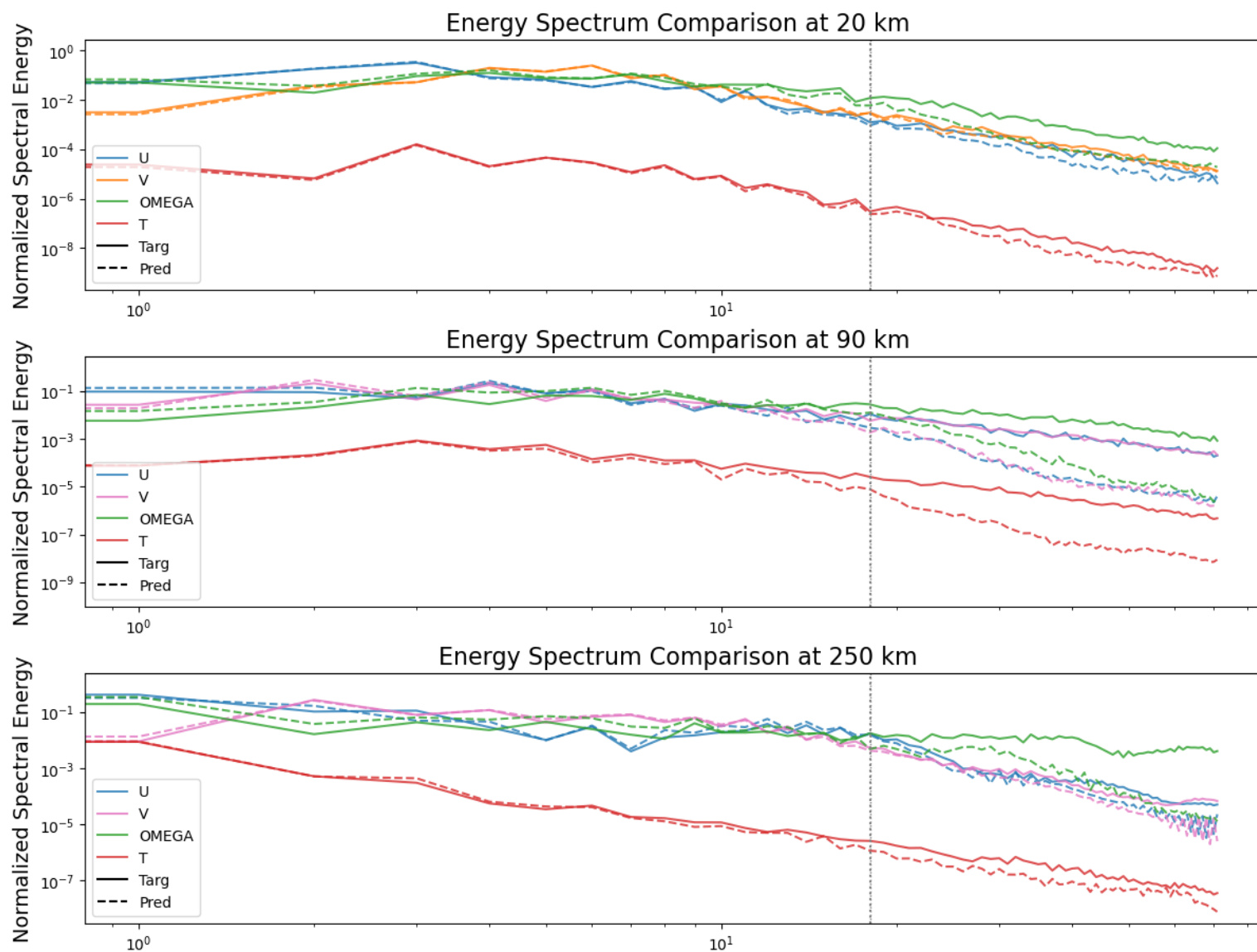
t = 6 hrs

t = 12 hrs

t = 18 hrs



Spectrum analysis



Summary and next step



- CAM-NET predictions has good alignments with WACCM-X data with 4 times faster than model run
 - ~ 5 days training for 10 years of data
 - < 12 hrs for inferencing 1 year of data
- At middle atmosphere, small-scale (high wavenumber) energy is underrepresented in predictions
- Next step
 - Integrate with diffusion model for resolving small scales [7]

Reference



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- [4] Boris Bonev, Christian Hundt, Thorsten Kurth, Jaideep Pathak, Maximilian Baust, Karthik Kashinath, Anima Anandkumar, Jean Kossaifi & Kamyar Azizzadenesheli, Modeling Earth's Atmosphere with Spherical Fourier Neural Operators, NVIDIA Developer Blog, July 27, 2023, <https://developer.nvidia.com/blog/modeling-earths-atmosphere-with-spherical-fourier-neural-operators/>
- [5] Dong, W., Fritts, D. C., Liu, A. Z., Lund, T. S., Liu, H. L., & Snively, J. (2023). Accelerating atmospheric gravity wave simulations using machine learning: Kelvin-Helmholtz instability and mountain wave sources driving gravity wave breaking and secondary gravity wave generation. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 50(15), e2023GL104668.
- [6] Gelaro, R., McCarty, W., Suárez, M. J., Todling, R., Molod, A., Takacs, L., ... & Zhao, B. (2017). The modern-era retrospective analysis for research and applications, version 2 (MERRA-2). *Journal of climate*, 30(14), 5419-5454.
- [7] Rahaman, N., Baratin, A., Arpit, D., Draxler, F., Lin, M., Hamprecht, F., ... & Courville, A. (2019, May). On the spectral bias of neural networks. In *International conference on machine learning* (pp. 5301-5310). PMLR.



THANK YOU!