



Quickstart!

ChaosBench:

A Multi-Channel, Physics-Based Benchmark for Subseasonal-to-Seasonal Climate Prediction

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What is Chaos?

Given a cup of coffee, you can see **different steam patterns** every time



Factors

Wind speed

Wind direction

Room temperature

Liquid density (milk?)

Cup geometry

...



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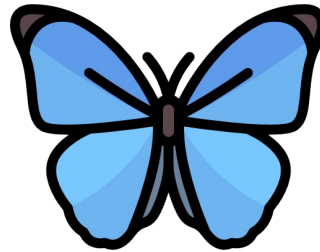
Chaos in real life

coffee steam

navier-stokes

Chaos (/ 'kā , äs/): *stochastic patterns* of a **deterministic dynamics** due to **nonlinearity** and **initial condition sensitivities**

$$F^N[x_0 + \epsilon]$$



butterfly flap in
New York



hurricanes in
Vancouver



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Chaos in real life

Chaotic systems are everywhere...

- Financial market → stock performance
- Virus spread → COVID-19 outbreaks
- **Subseasonal climate (2-6 weeks ahead)** → hurricanes, drought, flood, ...

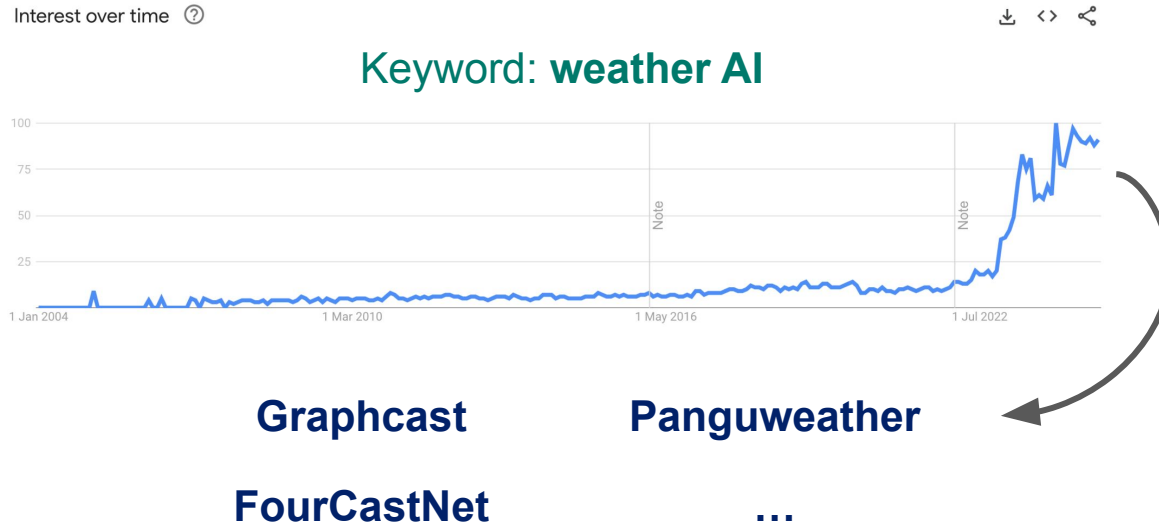
Q: Can we predict (and solve) Chaos?



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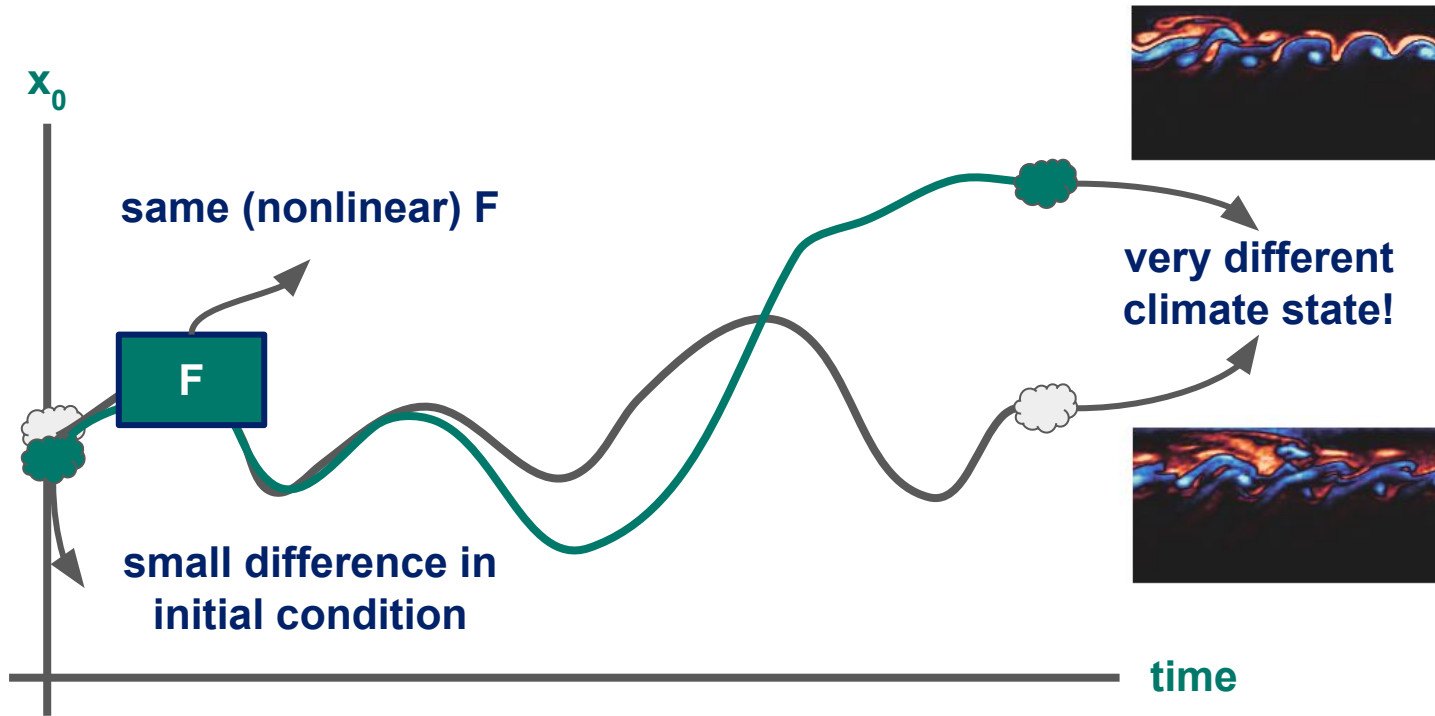
The rise of weather ML

Weather (/ 'wɛð ə r /): short-term (**up to 2 weeks**) atmospheric states



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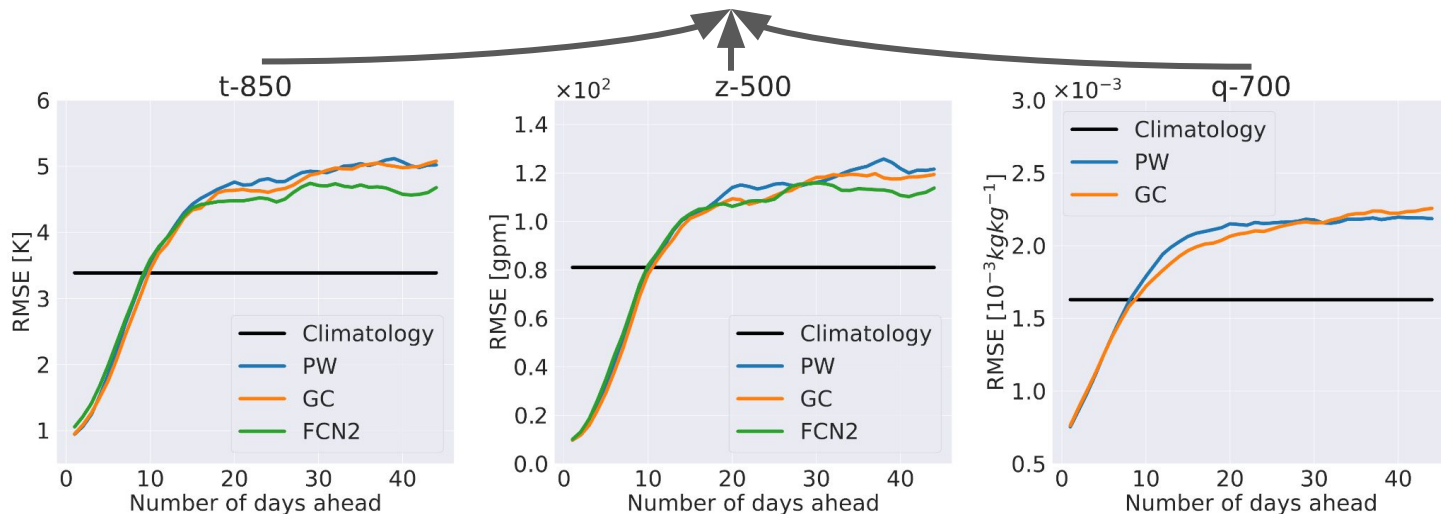
Chaos in planetary circulation



The collapse of deterministic weather ML

Variables at different vertical atmosphere level

Metrics



Climatology: long-term average (unskilled baseline)

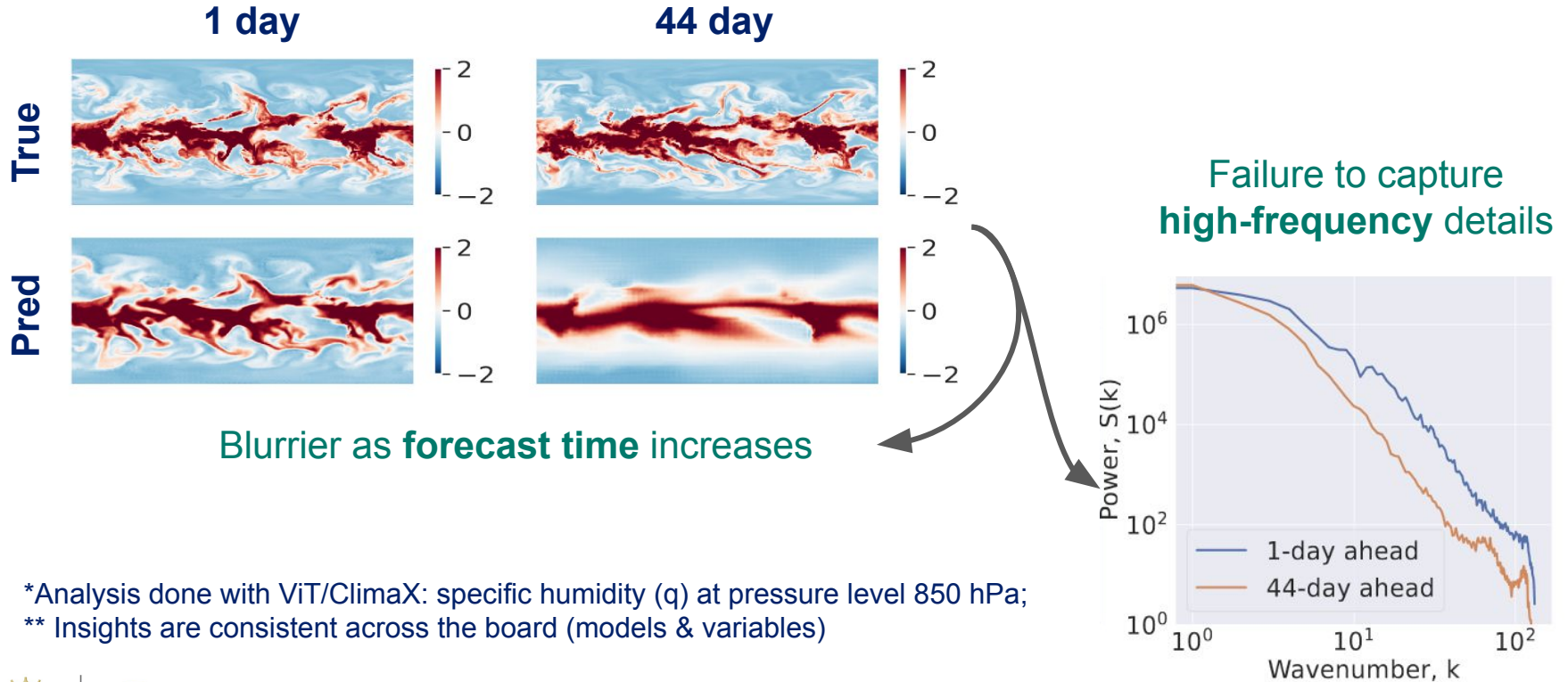
~10 days predictability range for SoTA Weather ML

PW: Panguweather
GC: Graphcast
FCN2: FourCastNetV2



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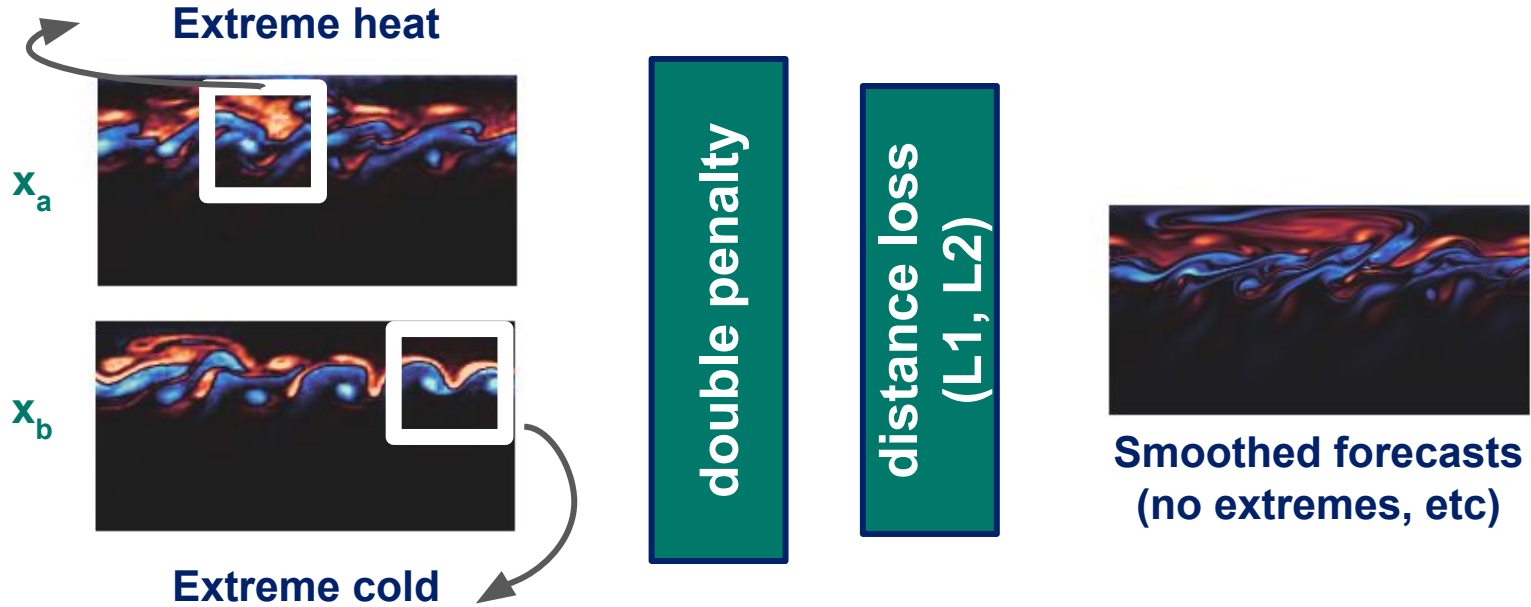
The collapse of deterministic weather ML



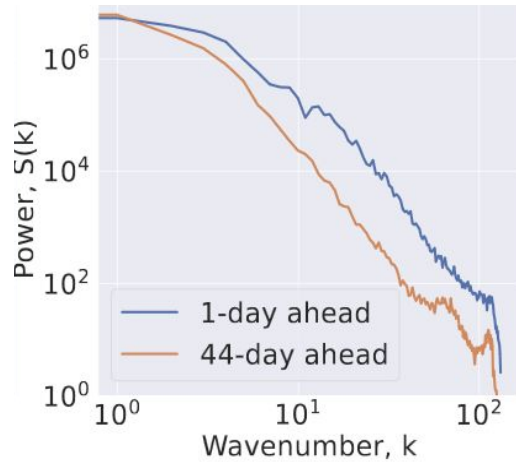
*Analysis done with ViT/ClimaX: specific humidity (q) at pressure level 850 hPa;

** Insights are consistent across the board (models & variables)

The collapse of deterministic weather ML



Closing the gap: physics-based metrics

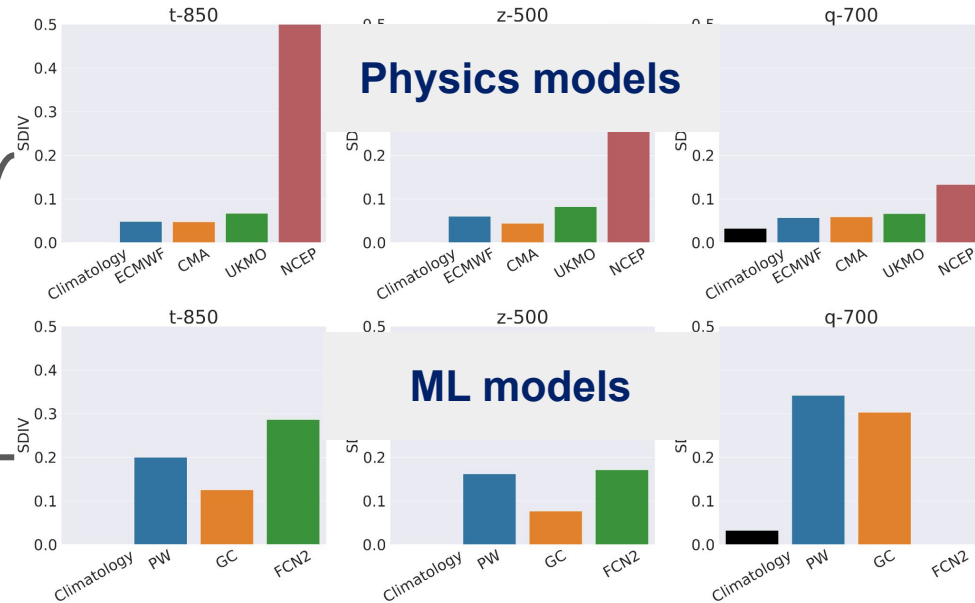


Compute Spectra Discrepancy:

1. Kullback-Leibler Divergence
2. L1 Loss

close the gap!

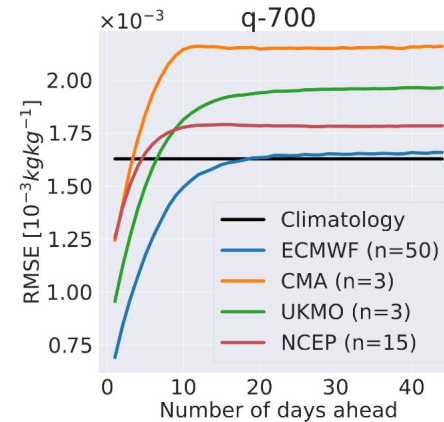
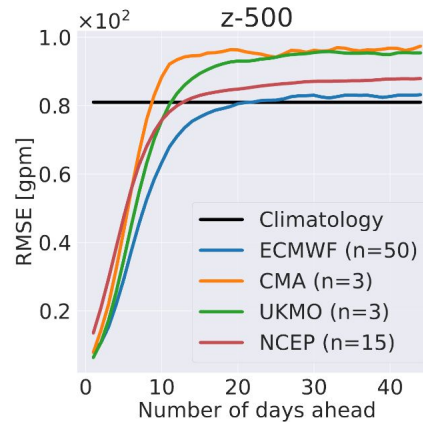
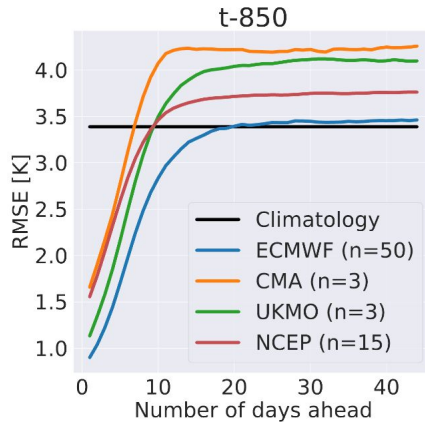
ML models have higher spectra discrepancy than physics models



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What's next: consulting domain science

Physics models appear to be **better**, but still **plateauing early**...



ECMWF: European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
CMA: China Meteorological Administration
UKMO: UK Meteorology Office
NCEP: National Centers for Environmental Prediction

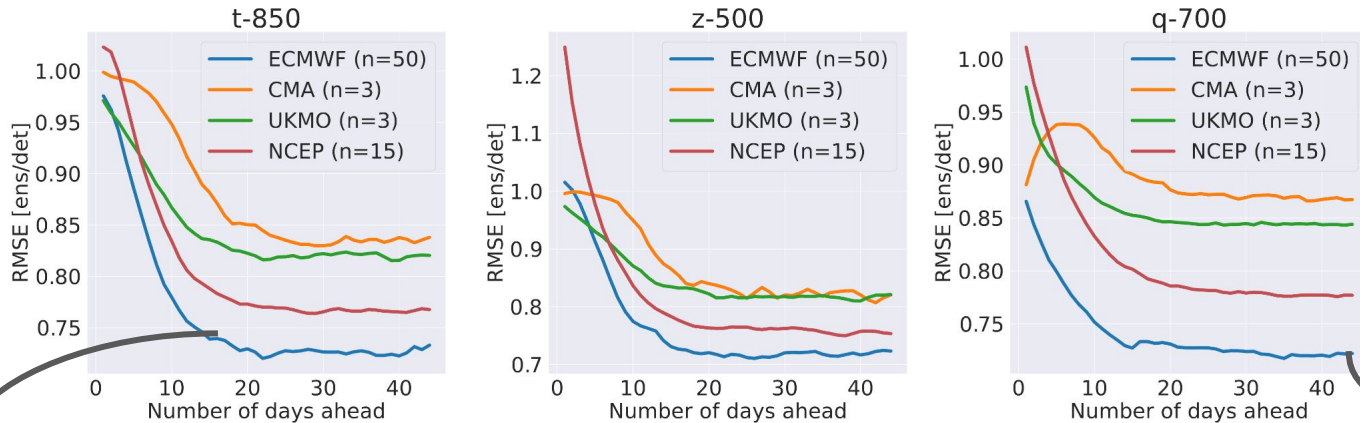


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** (n = number of ensemble members)

What's next: ensemble scaling

Increasing the number of well-spread ensemble member (n) improves skillfulness



Improvement gain as number of members increases
Beneficial especially for long-range forecasts

ECMWF: European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
CMA: China Meteorological Administration
UKMO: UK Meteorology Office
NCEP: National Centers for Environmental Prediction



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** (n = number of ensemble members)

What's next: hybrid modeling

Hybrid physics-informed ML model* shows promise for long-range modeling**

Models	RMSE ↓			MS-SSIM ↑			SpecDiv ↓		
	T850 (K)	Z500 (gpm)	Q700 ($\times 10^{-3}$)	T850	Z500	Q700	T850	Z500	Q700
Lagged AE	5.55	122.4	2.03	0.74	0.71	0.47	0.18	2.44	0.21
ResNet	5.67	125.3	2.07	0.73	0.70	0.47	0.21	0.37	0.26
UNet	5.47	121.5	2.13	0.73	0.71	0.45	0.30	1.16	2.20
FNO	5.06	112.5	1.95	0.75	0.73	0.51	0.18	0.11	0.10

FNO preserves some spectral physical information

*all experiments are performed with identical number of trainable parameters, hyperparameters

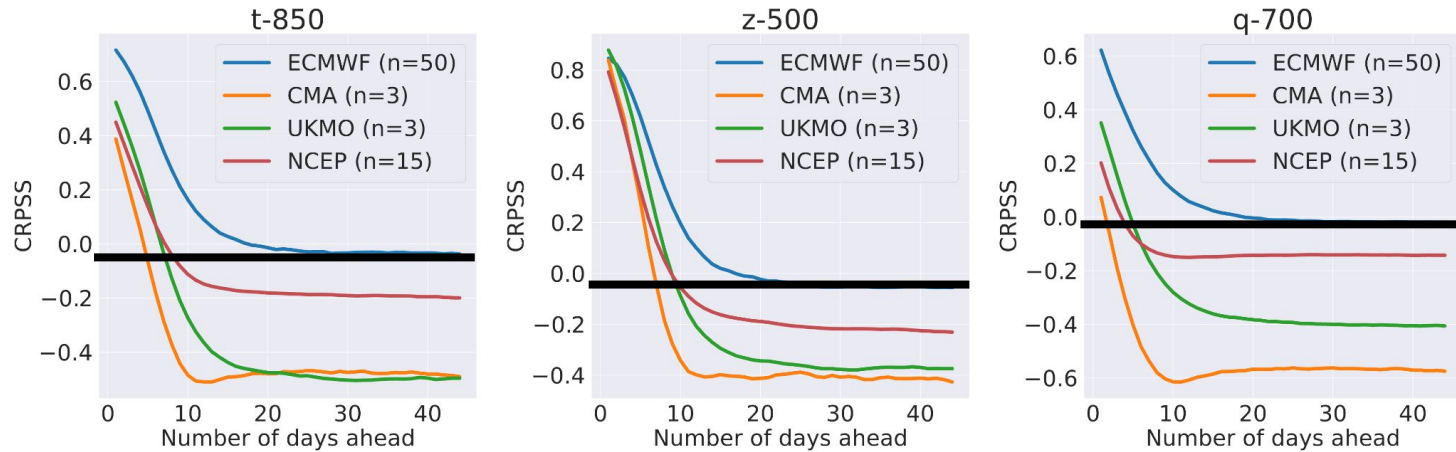
**results at final timestep T = 44 days ahead



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On the limit of current predictability

Measuring Skillfulness: CRPSS* \rightarrow 0 (Unskilled)



Even the best Physics model has 15-20 days limit on predictability

Challenge: Can we extend the predictability range with ML?



The path forward: ML + Physics synthesis

Predictability can be extended (more details in the paper):

- Well-spread ensemble → w/ Probabilistic ML
- Physics-based ML
- Robust control of error propagation

**3-easy step
Quickstart!**



<https://leap-stc.github.io/ChaosBench/>



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