

# CAMulator: Fast Emulation of the Community Atmosphere Model

CESM wg, Feb 4<sup>th</sup>, 2025

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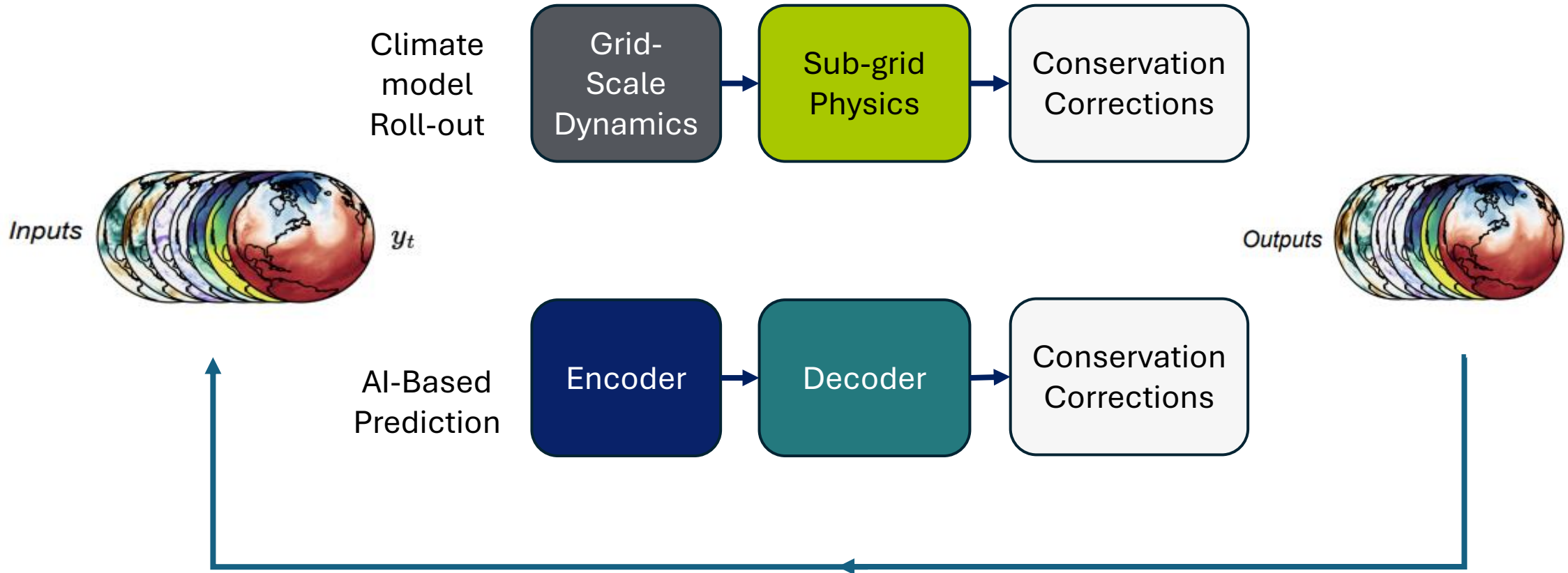
<sup>1</sup> National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder Co.

<sup>2</sup> University of Colorado, Boulder Co.

*Additional thanks to the M<sup>2</sup>LInES team, and NCAR Software Engineers*



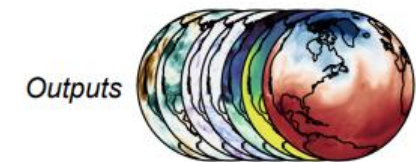
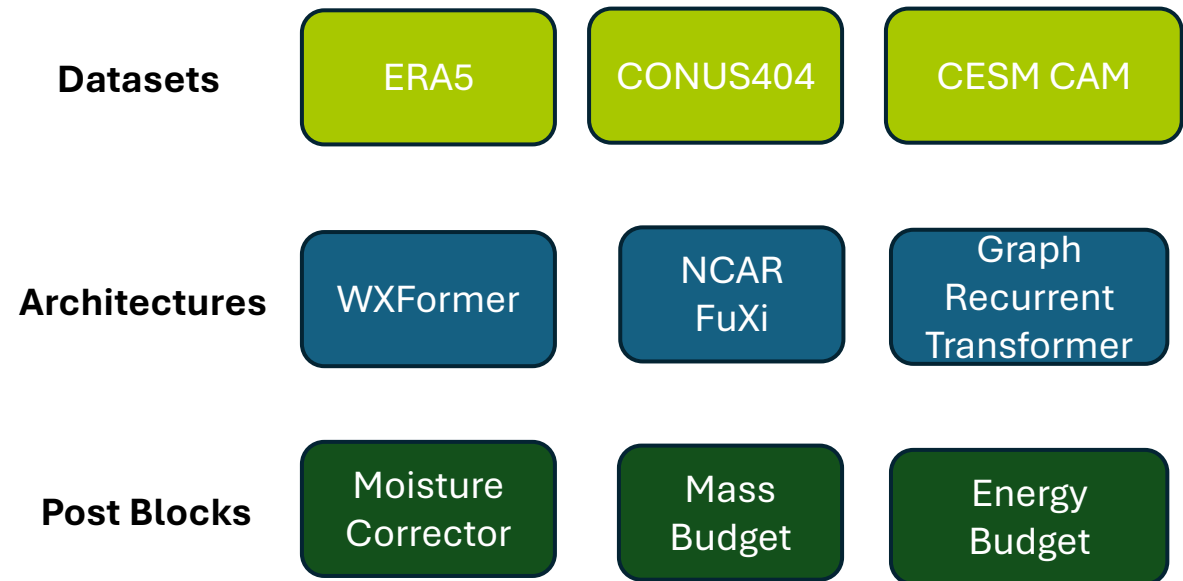
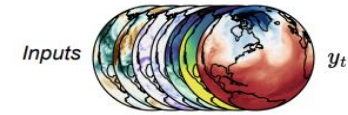
# CAM vs. CAMulator workflow



# NSF NCAR **CREDIT** PLATFORM

Schrek, Sha, Chapman, Gagne, Kimpara, Berner, Kazadi, Sobhani, Kirk

- Research platform for understanding of best practices for training and operating global and regional AI weather prediction / climate models
- Platform Features
  - Integrated pre-processing for reanalysis, reforecast, or model data
  - Library of existing and new PyTorch neural network weather prediction architectures
  - Scalable training and inference on NCAR HPC
  - Analysis tools and plotting
- Novel advances
  - WXFormer architecture
  - More physically informed inputs
  - Stable hourly global model out to **10** days
  - Spectral normalization and new padding stabilizes multiple architectures
  - Physical constraints improve precipitation and other state variables



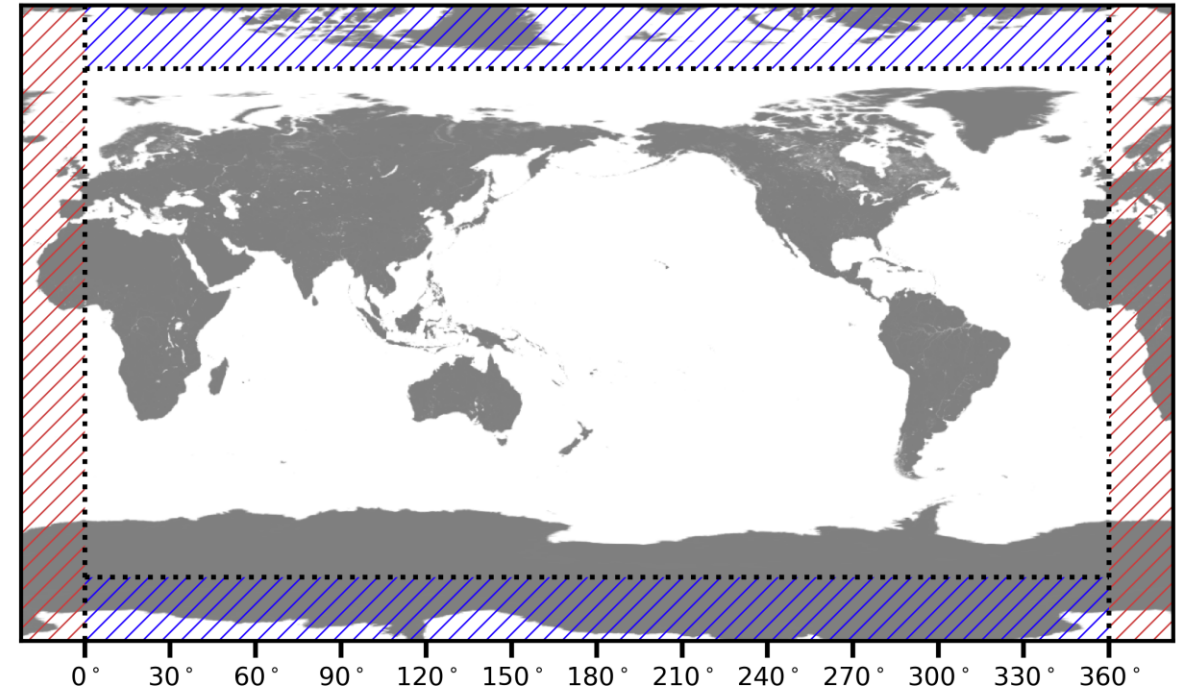
## Training Challenges / Solutions:

- **Single-step training**
  - Predict the next timestep (1 or 6 hours) and backpropagate
  - 1 sample per GPU; 16 GPUs total
  - Loss: latitude-weighted MSE
  - Gradient checkpointing used to reduce memory usage (at expense of computation)
- **Multi-step training**
  - Run model forward in time multiple steps and accumulate gradient against truth data along trajectory
  - Backpropagate gradients through time to update weights
  - Start with shorter steps and extend length up to 3 days (6-hour model) or 2 days (1-hour model)
  - Necessary for stable and accurate rollouts

## Training Challenges

- Setting up PyTorch to use MPI and NCCL
- Chunking input data shapes
- Correct padding for across latitude and longitude
- Stabilized autoregressive prediction via spectral normalization

Boundary padding operations in CREDIT models



- ▨ Rotate and reflection padding (80 grid cells) on the North and South Pole
- ▨ Circular padding (80 grid cells) on 0° and 360° longitude

# Emulating CAM 6 (CESM 2.1.5)

## Data Prep Workflow

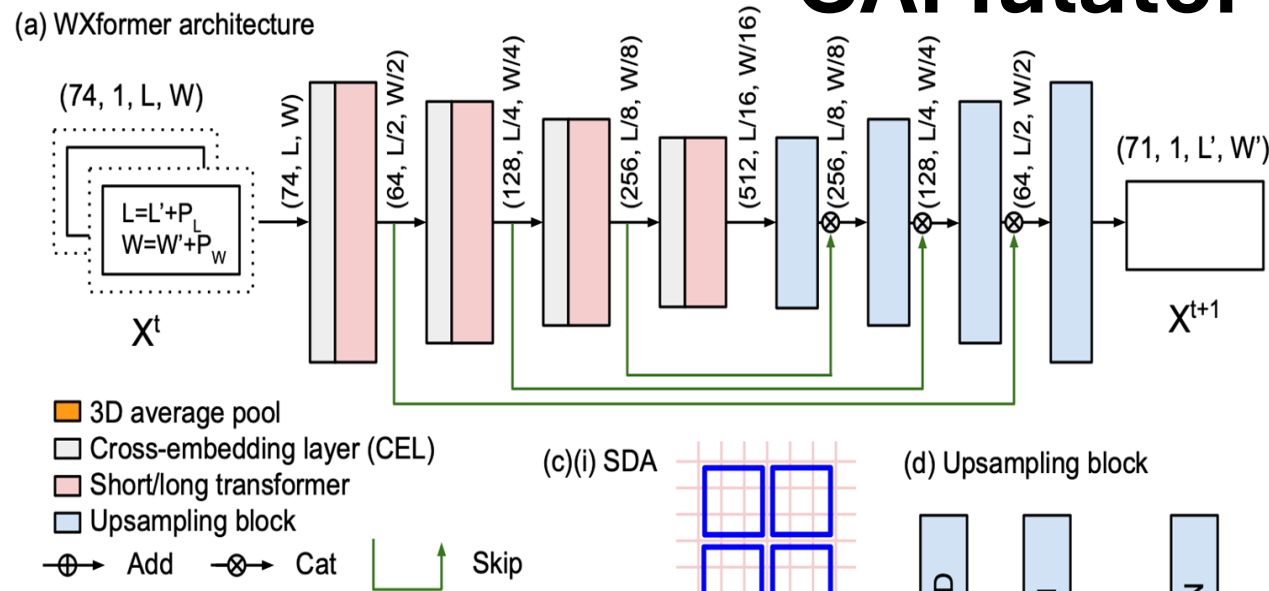
- 1) Conduct a 35-year FHIST run (1979-2014) of CAM6 in CESMv2.1.5
- 2) Collect 6-hourly data
- 3) Compute Total Water + Convert to Flux forms
- 4) Gather Static Forcing Data
- 5) Package in yearly Zarr data structures

Variable	Description	Units	Single Level/Levels	I/O
<b>Prognostic Variables (Input and Output)</b>				
U	Zonal Wind	m/s	32 levels	Input/Output
V	Meridional Wind	m/s	32 levels	Input/Output
T	Temperature	K	32 levels	Input/Output
Qtot	Specific Total Water	kg/kg	32 levels	Input/Output
<b>Diagnostic Variables (Output Only)</b>				
PRECT	Precipitation Rate	m	Single Level	Output
CLDTOT	Total Cloud Cover	fraction	Single Level	Output
CLDHGH	High Cloud Cover	fraction	Single Level	Output
CLDLOW	Low Cloud Cover	fraction	Single Level	Output
CLDMED	Medium Cloud Cover	fraction	Single Level	Output
TAUX	Zonal Wind Stress	N/m <sup>2</sup>	Single Level	Output
TAUY	Meridional Wind Stress	N/m <sup>2</sup>	Single Level	Output
U10	10m Wind Speed	m/s	Single Level	Output
QFLX	Surface Moisture Flux	m	Single Level	Output
FSNS	Net Solar Flux at Surface	J/m <sup>2</sup>	Single Level	Output
FLNS	Net Longwave Flux at Surface	J/m <sup>2</sup>	Single Level	Output
FSNT	Net Solar Flux at TOA	J/m <sup>2</sup>	Single Level	Output
FLNT	Net Longwave Flux at TOA	J/m <sup>2</sup>	Single Level	Output
SHFLX	Sensible Heat Flux	J/m <sup>2</sup>	Single Level	Output
LHFLX	Latent Heat Flux	J/m <sup>2</sup>	Single Level	Output
<b>Surface Variables Prognostic (Input and Output)</b>				
PS	Surface Pressure	Pa	Single Level	Input/Output
TREFHT	Near-Surface Air Temperature	K	Single Level	Input/Output
<b>Dynamic Forcing Variables (Input Only)</b>				
SOLIN	Incoming Solar Radiation	J/m <sup>2</sup>	Single Level	Input
SST	Sea Surface Temperature	K	Single Level	Input
<b>Static Forcing Variables (Input Only)</b>				
Surface Geop.	Normalized Surface Height	m <sup>2</sup> /s <sup>2</sup>	Single Level	Input
Land-Sea Mask	Land Mask × Cosine Latitude	unitless	Single Level	Input

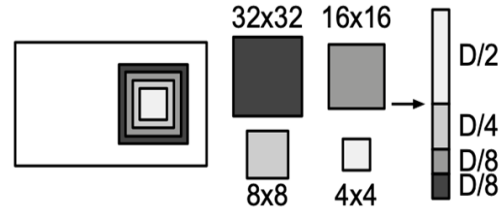


# CAMulator

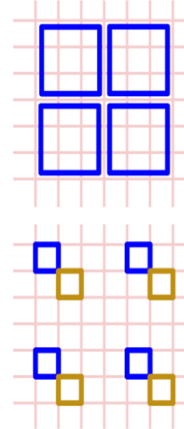
(a) WXformer architecture



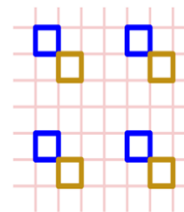
(b) Patching with CELs



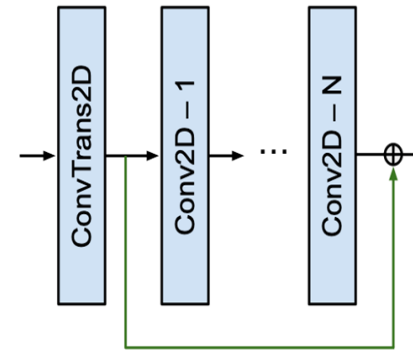
(c)(i) SDA



(ii) LDA



(d) Upsampling block



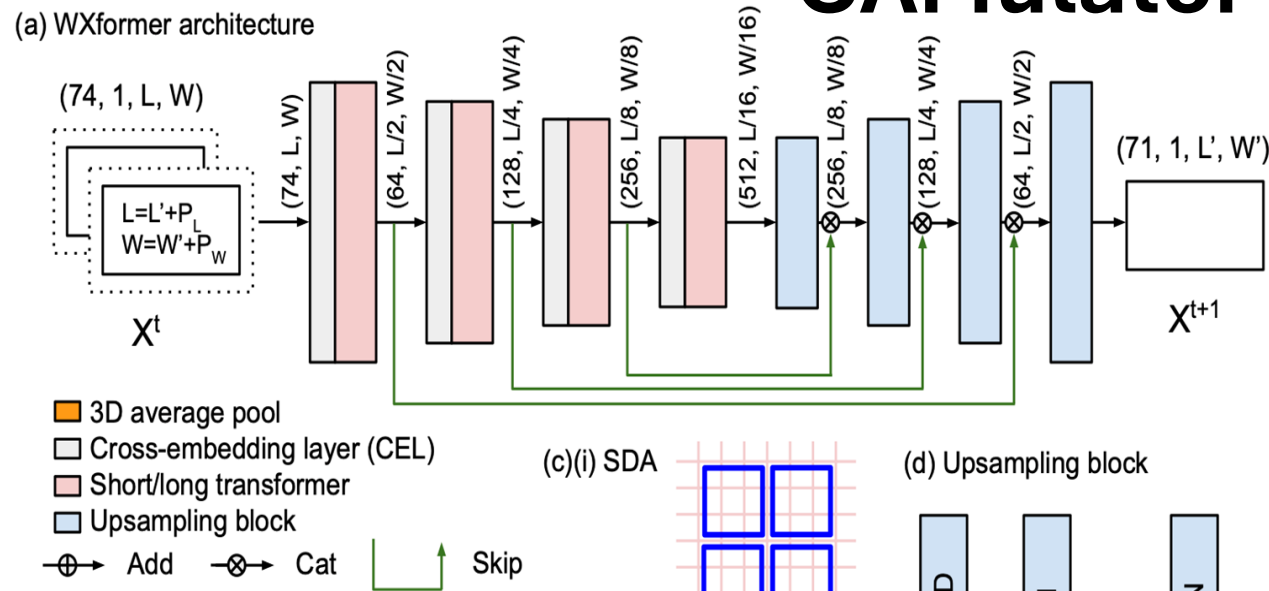
- O1000 lines of code
- 751,134,146 parameters
- 0.428775321% of GPT-3
- 2.86535 GB

## Training Routine:

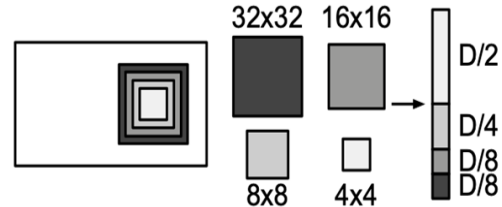
- Train on **1 step** prediction for 150 epochs on 16 Derecho GPUS (~1.5 days)
  - Do not enforce physical constraints
- Train & Fine-Tune on **2 step** prediction for 90 “epochs” on 1 Derecho GPU (~.5 days)
  - Activate physical constraints
- Initially validate on 1 or 2 step prediction skill using RMSE as a metric.
- Fine-tune validation on a 1-year climatology run conducted between *epochs* compared to a 10-year climatology.

# CAMulator

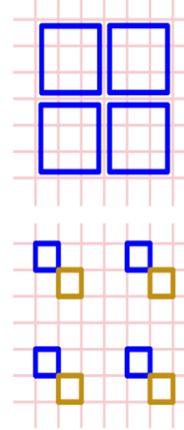
(a) WXformer architecture



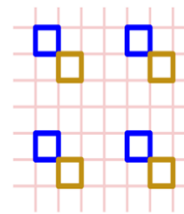
(b) Patching with CELs



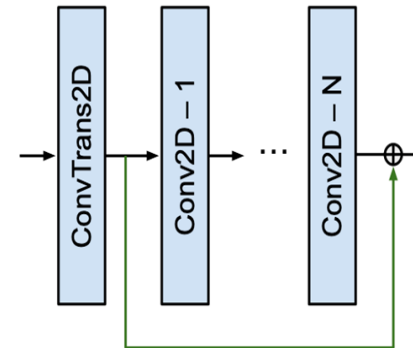
(c)(i) SDA



(ii) LDA



(d) Upsampling block

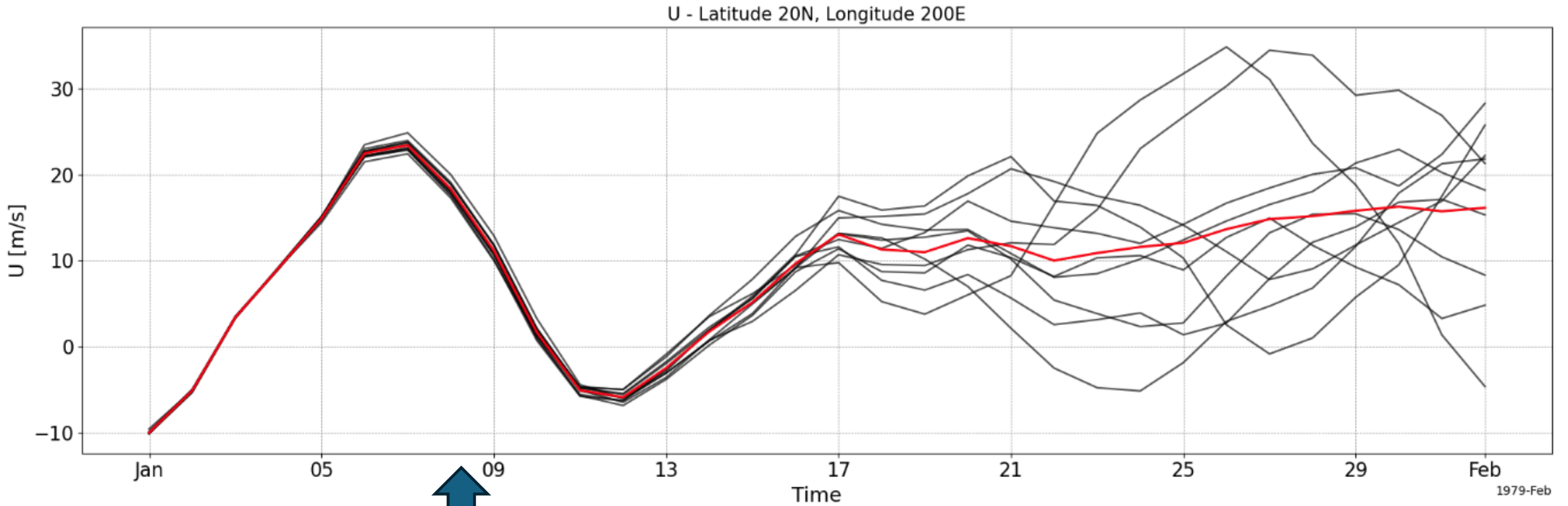



- O1000 lines of code
- 751,134,146 parameters
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## Model Inference

- **480 Model years / day** on a single CASPER GPU node (with 6-hourly I/O)
- CAM6 @ identical resolution **~14 model years / day** on 10 nodes.
- ~400x speed up

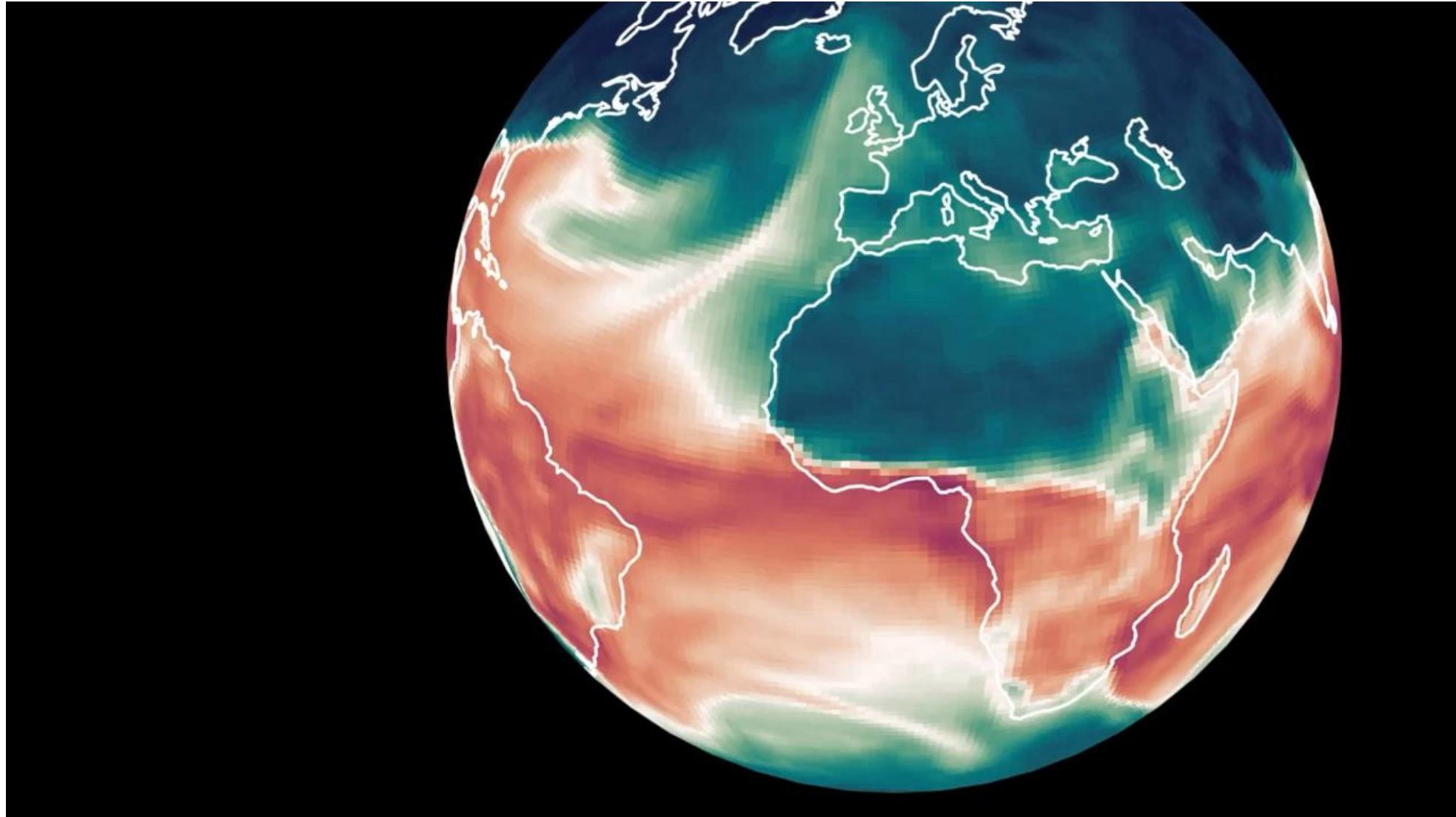
Let's Look at some 35 year runs [ $\sim 90$  minutes to complete]:



Adding a 'pertlim' 

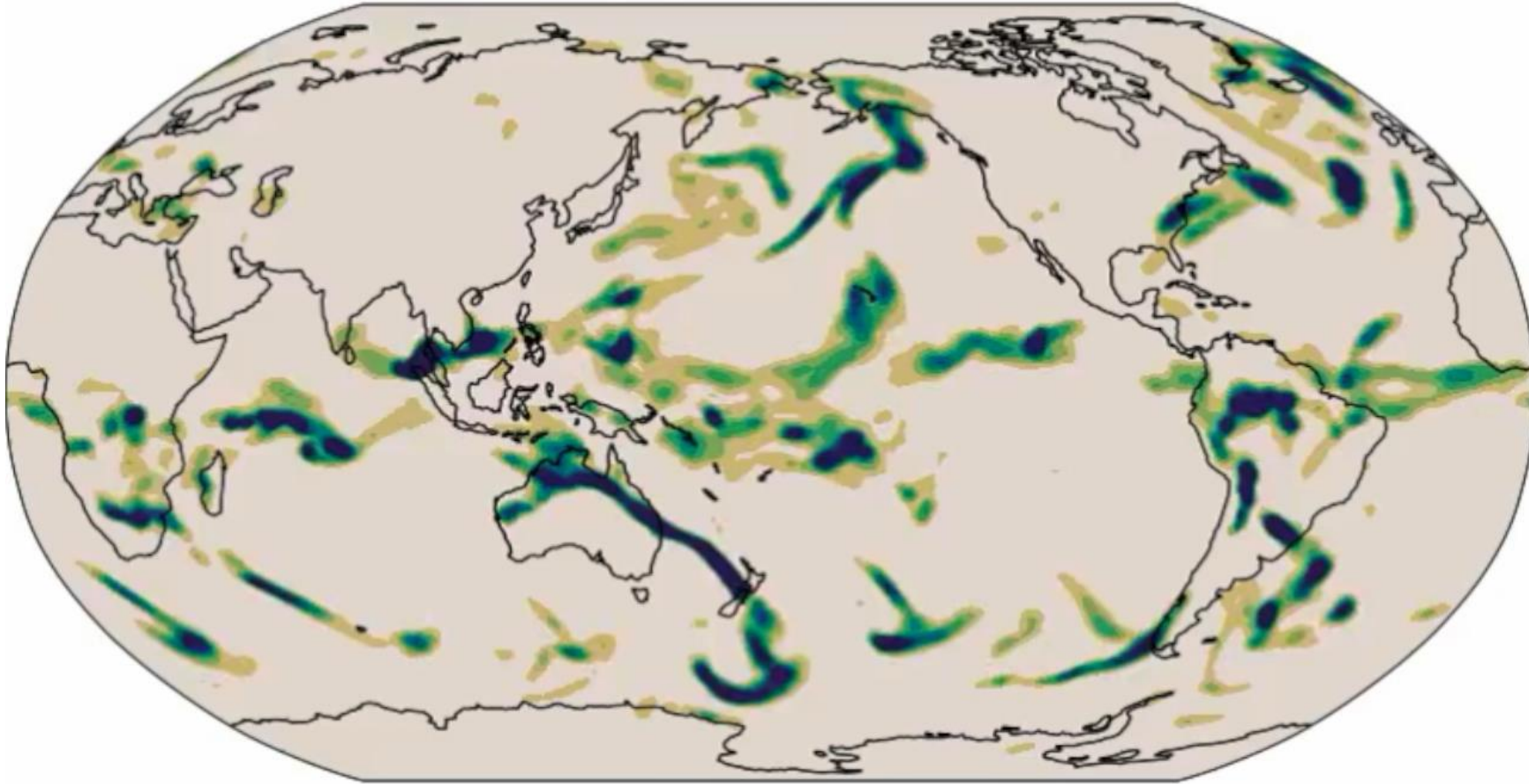


# CAMulator



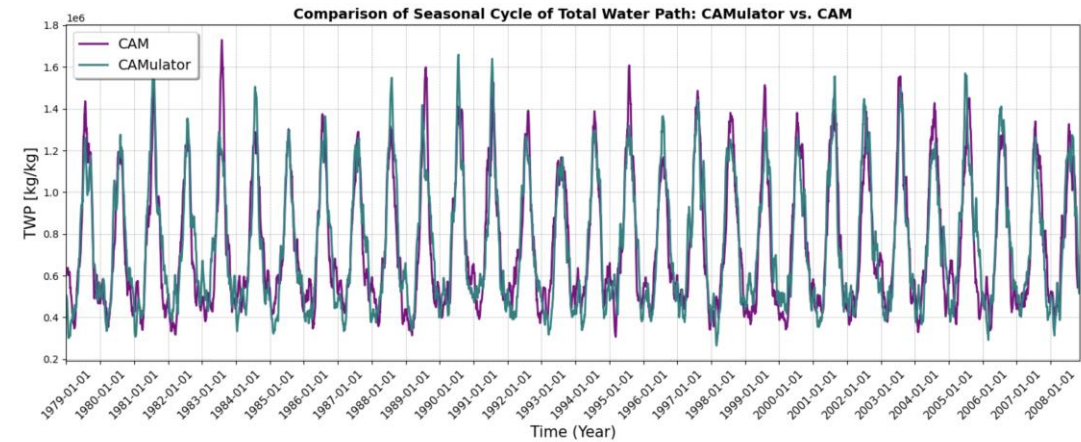
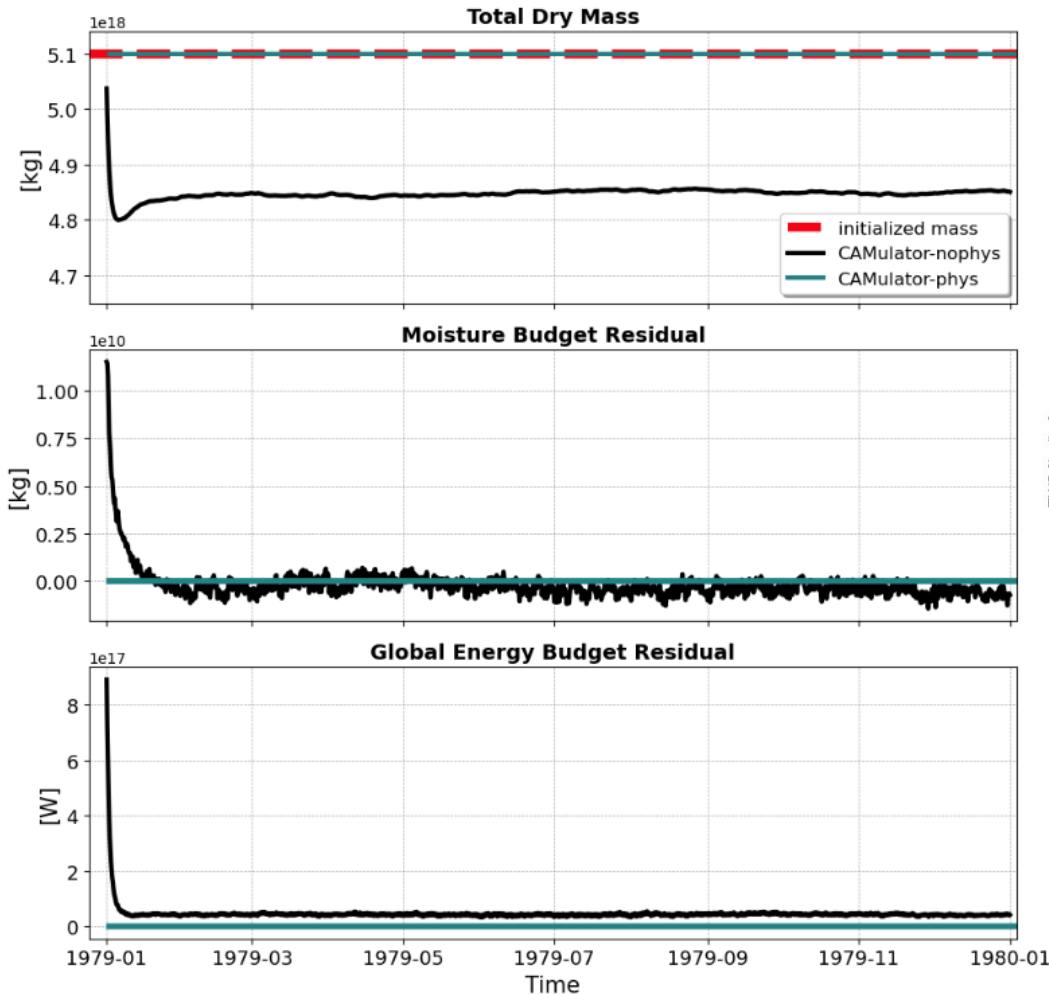
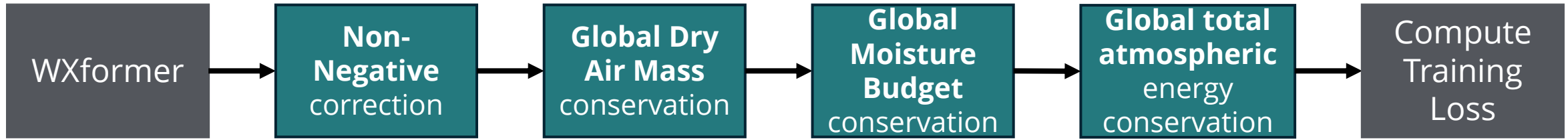
# Developing Precip. Climatology

Time: 1979-01-01

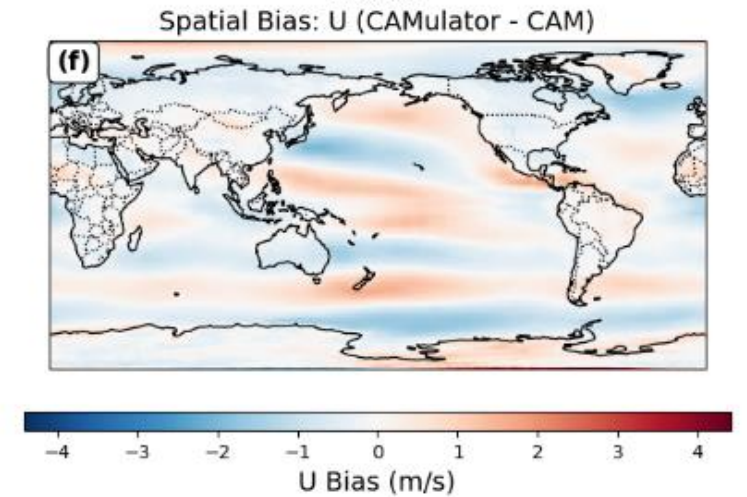
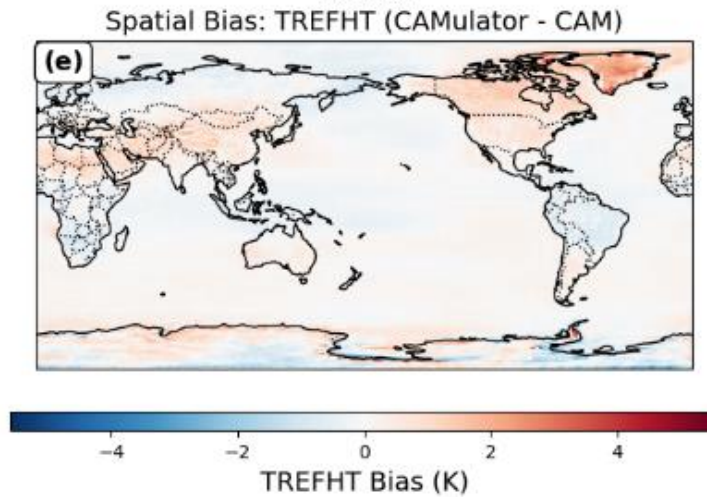
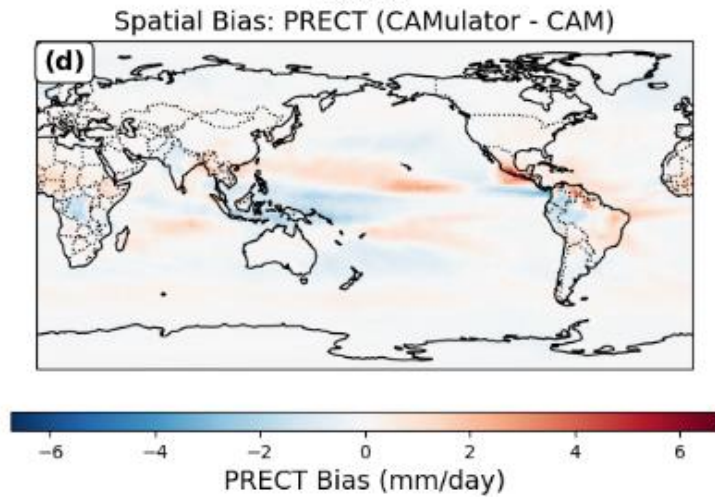
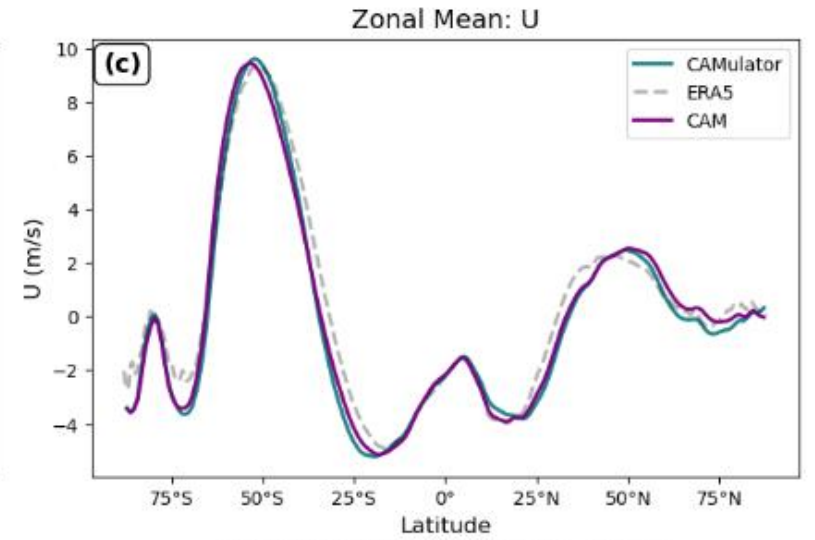
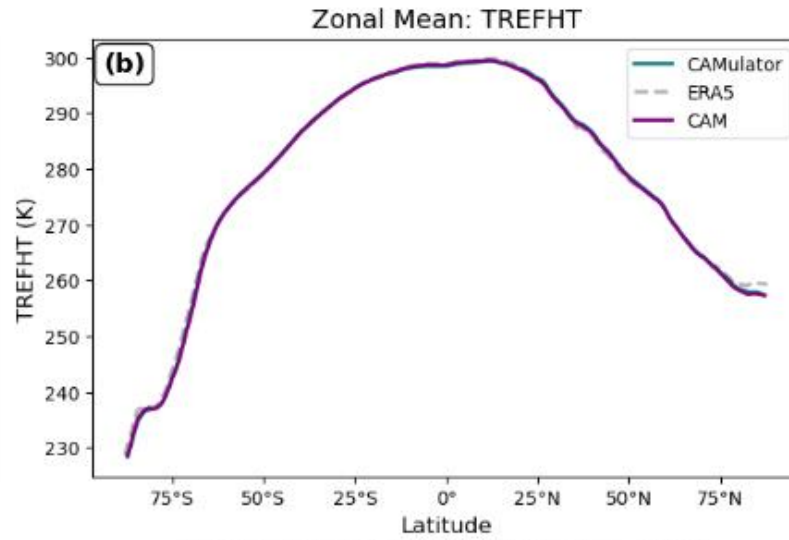
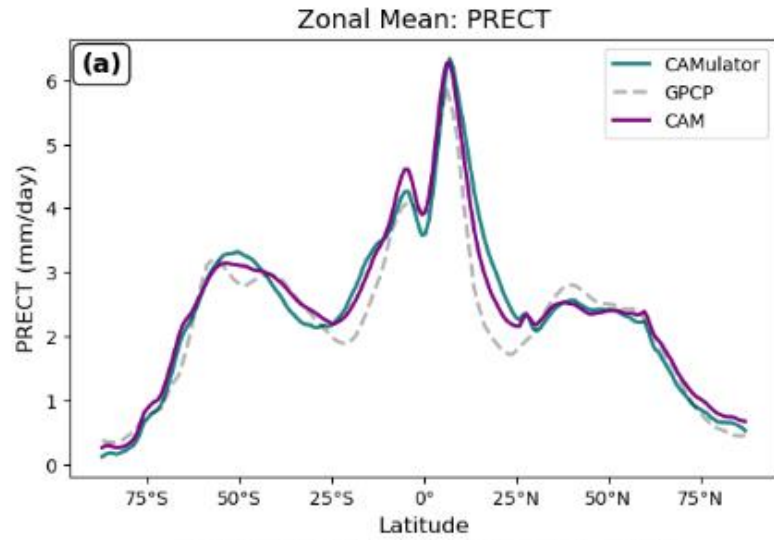


# Imposed Physics Constraints

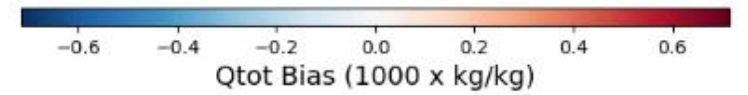
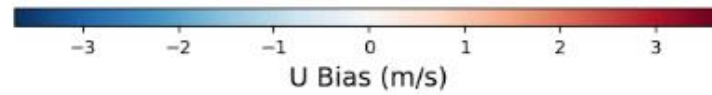
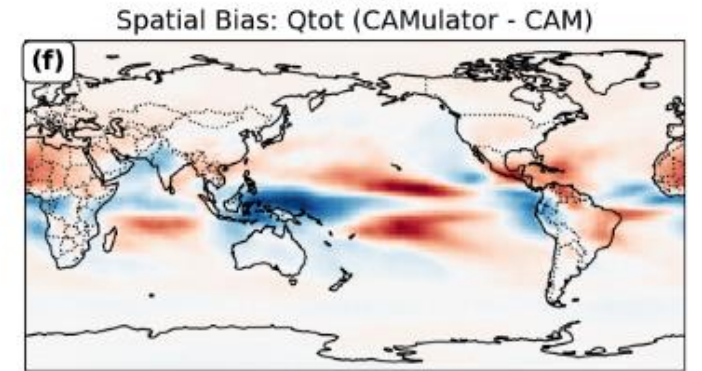
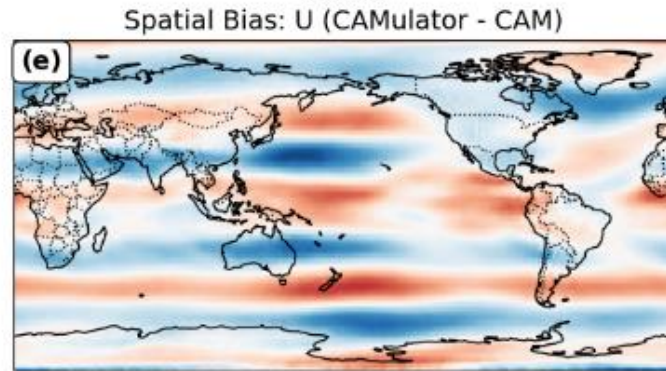
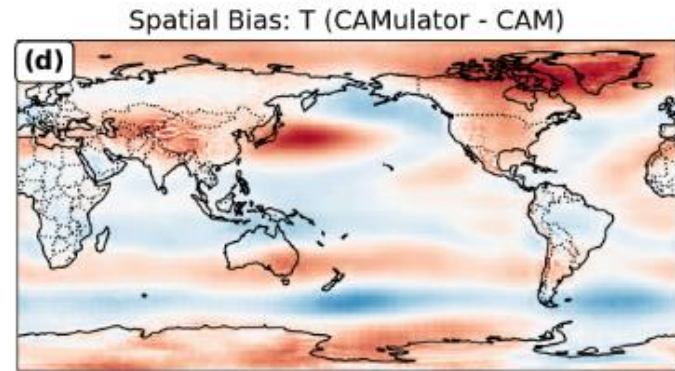
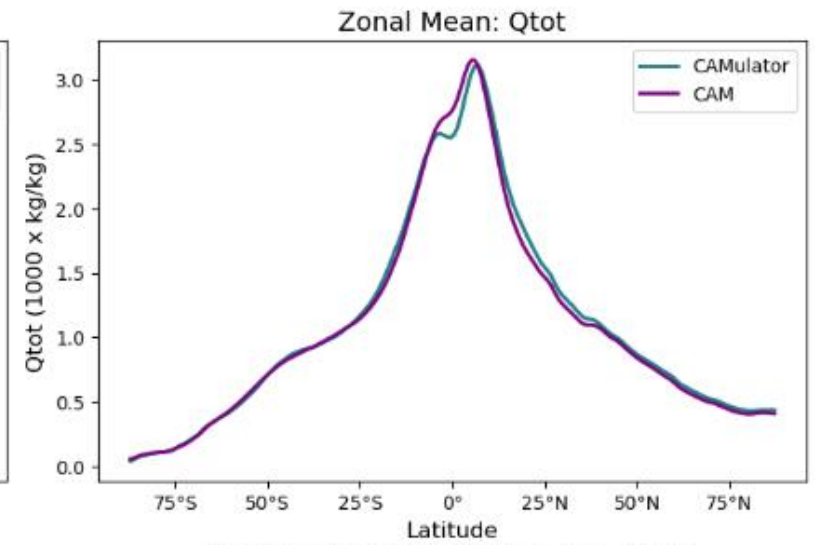
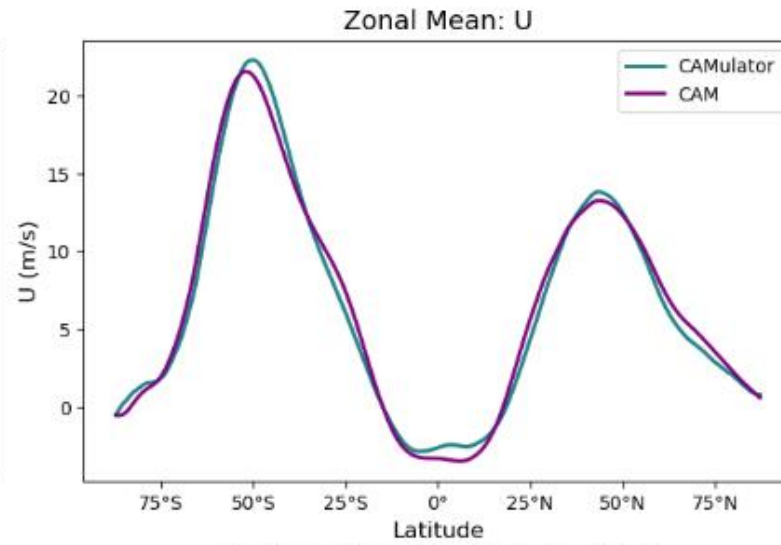
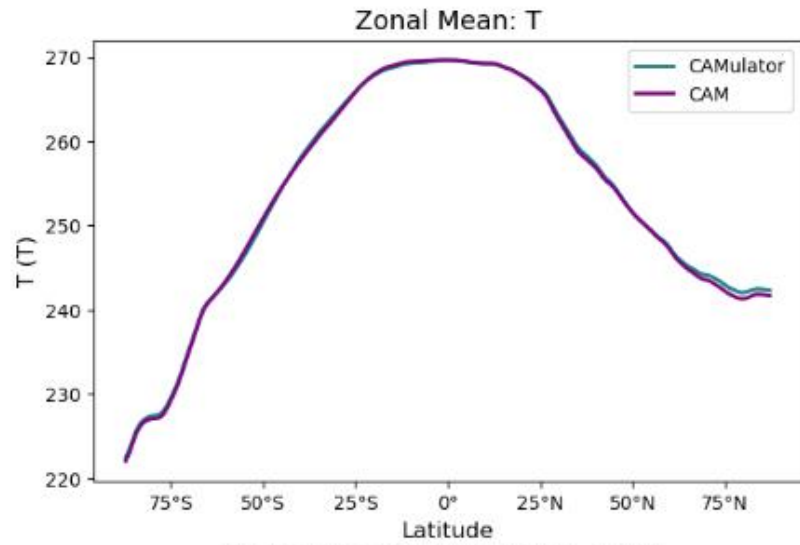
Model state  $[\Delta t]$



# Annual Biases:

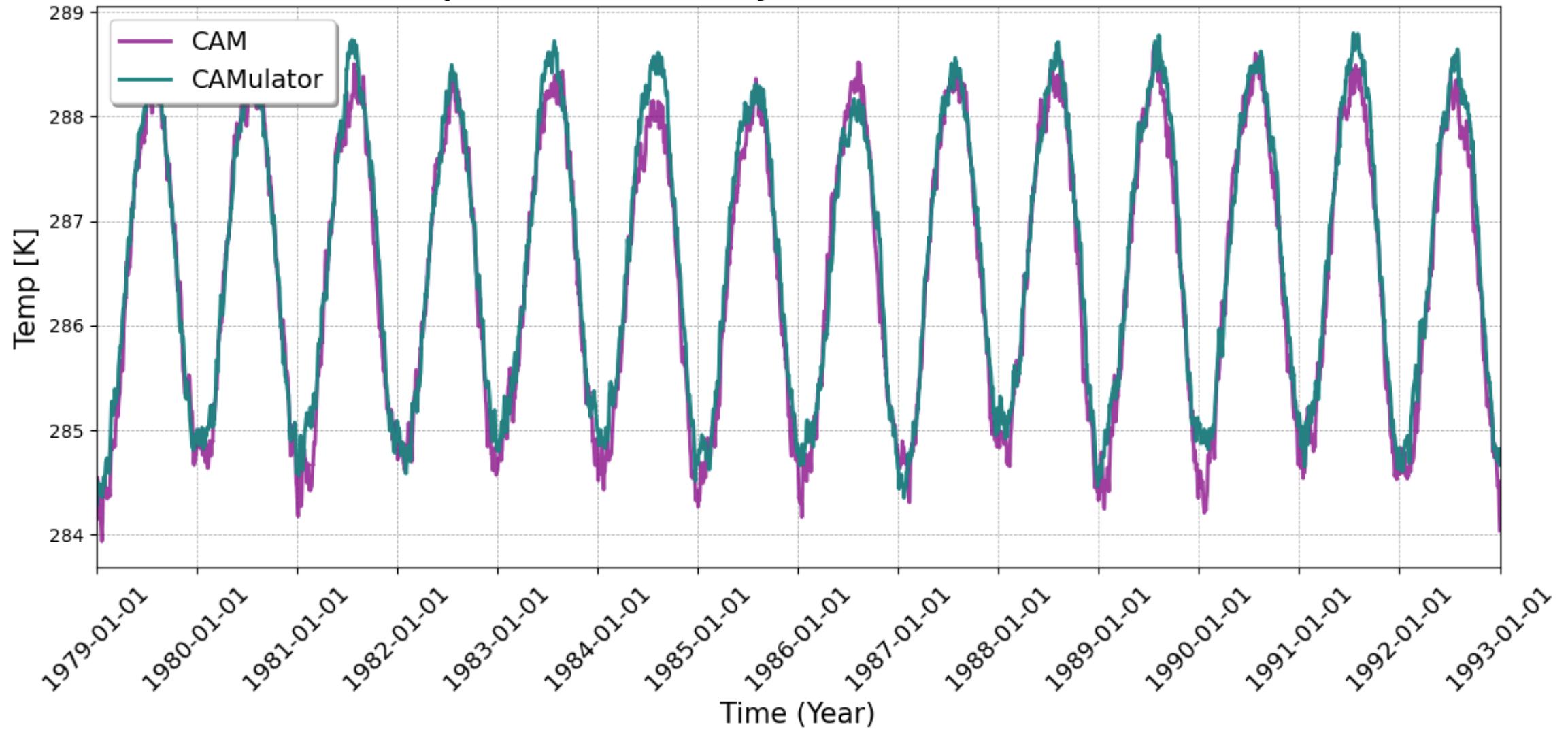


# Annual Biases:

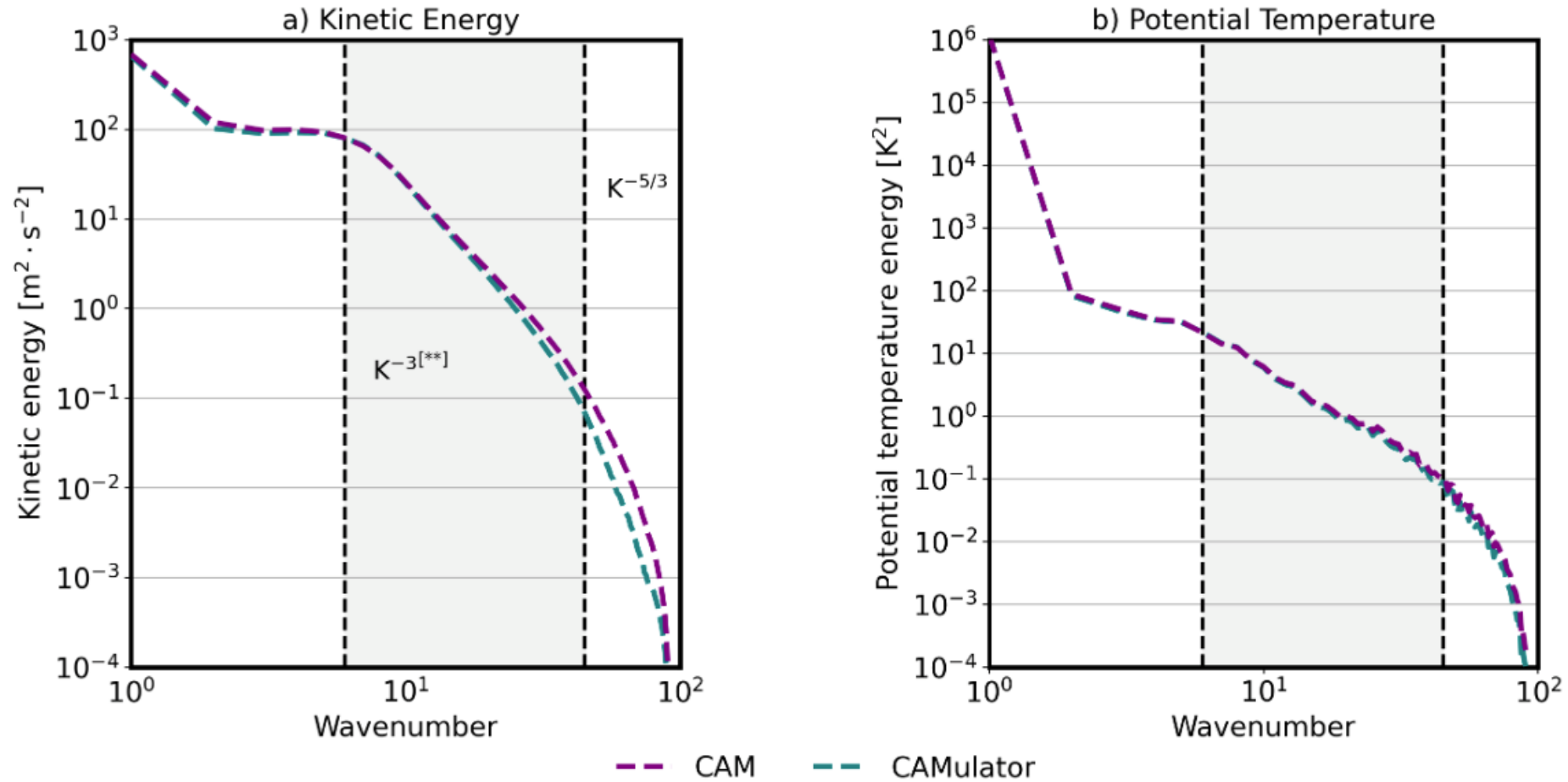


# Seasonal Cycle T2m:

## Comparison of Seasonal Cycle of T2m: CAMulator vs. CAM



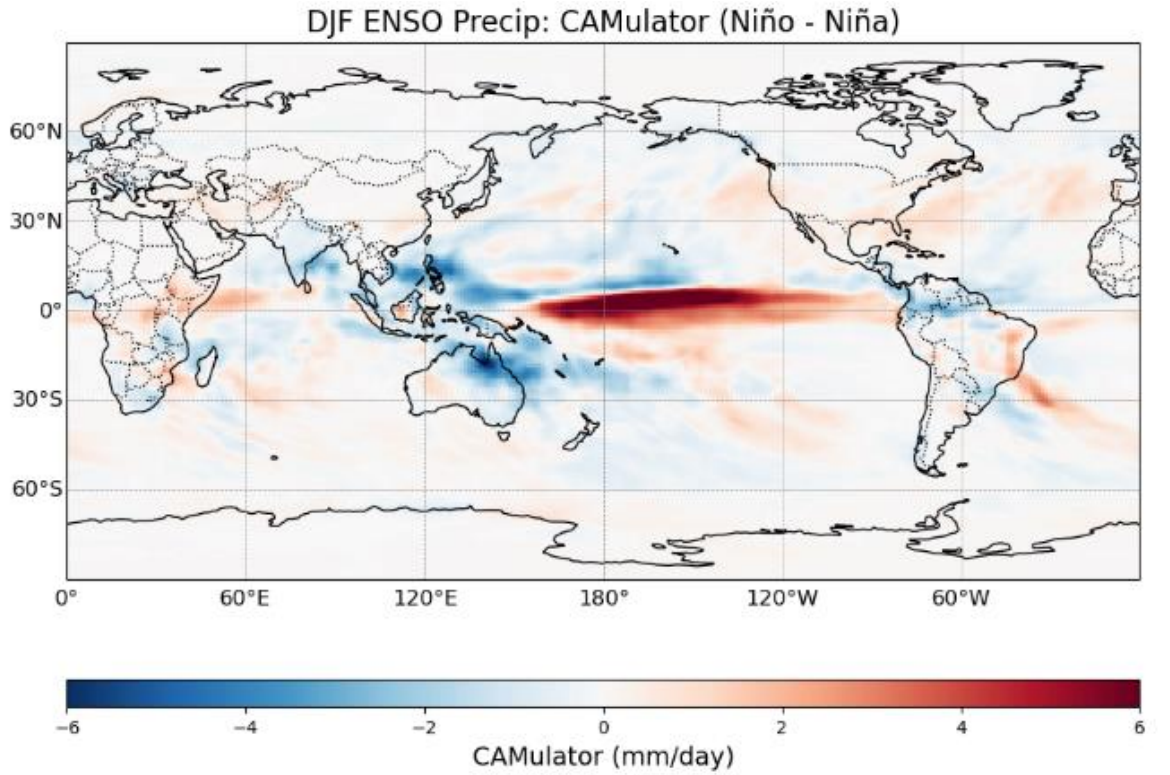
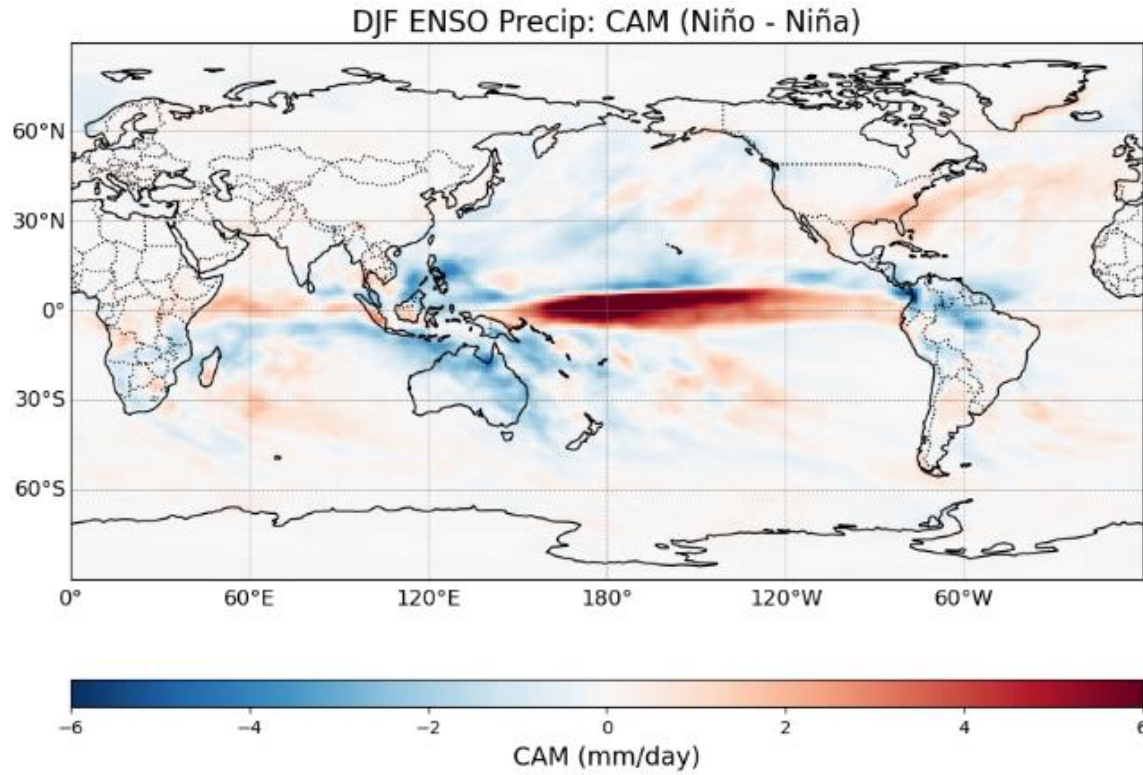
# Effective Resolution (model smoothing) – 500mb:



[\*] Energy spectrum was computed using spherical harmonic transform on each initialization and forecast lead time, and averaged as mean values.

[\*\*]  $K^{-3}$  and  $K^{-5/3}$  regions were estimated based on the 1000-100 km scale wavelength on  $45^\circ N$  and  $45^\circ S$ .

# ENSO Precipitation Response; **Composite of 8 strongest Niño's – Niña's**

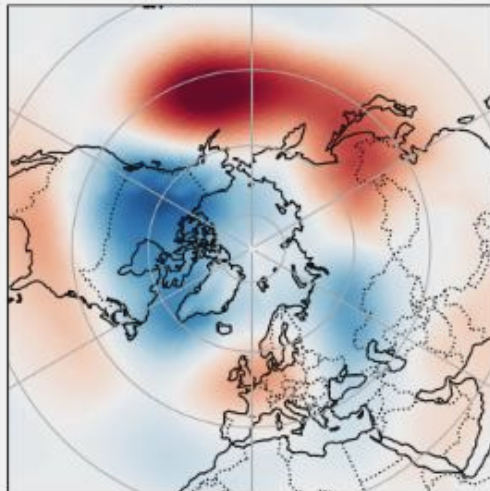




CAMulator →

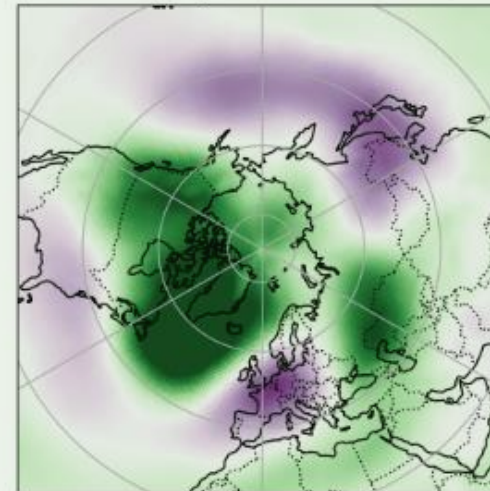
PNA

PNA Regression: CAMulator [38%]



Z500 Anomalies ([m], CAMulator, Mode 0)

NAO Regression: CAMulator [33%]



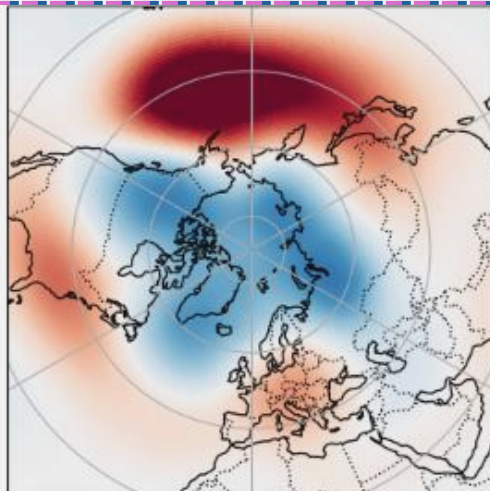
Z500 Anomalies ([m], CAMulator, Mode 0)

NAO

CAM →

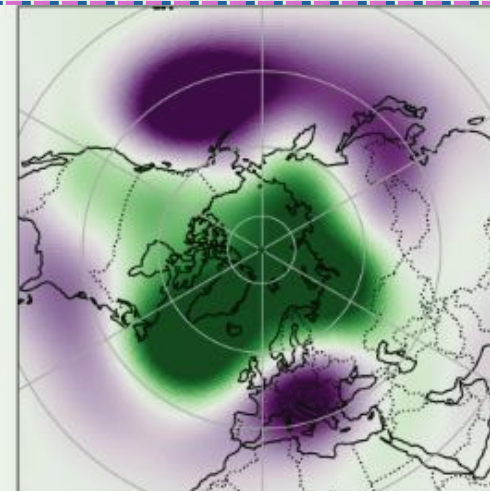
PNA

PNA Regression: CAM [39%]



Z500 Anomalies ([m], CAM, Mode 0)

NAO Regression: CAM [29%]



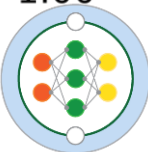
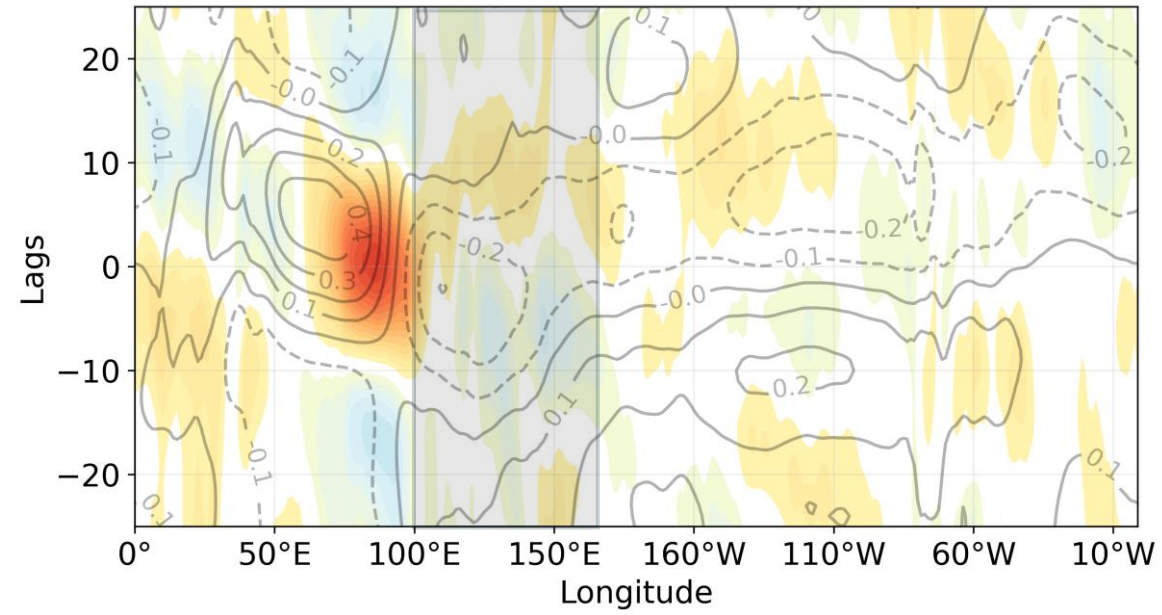
Z500 Anomalies ([m], CAM, Mode 0)

NAO

# MJO propagation over Maritime continent

## CAM6

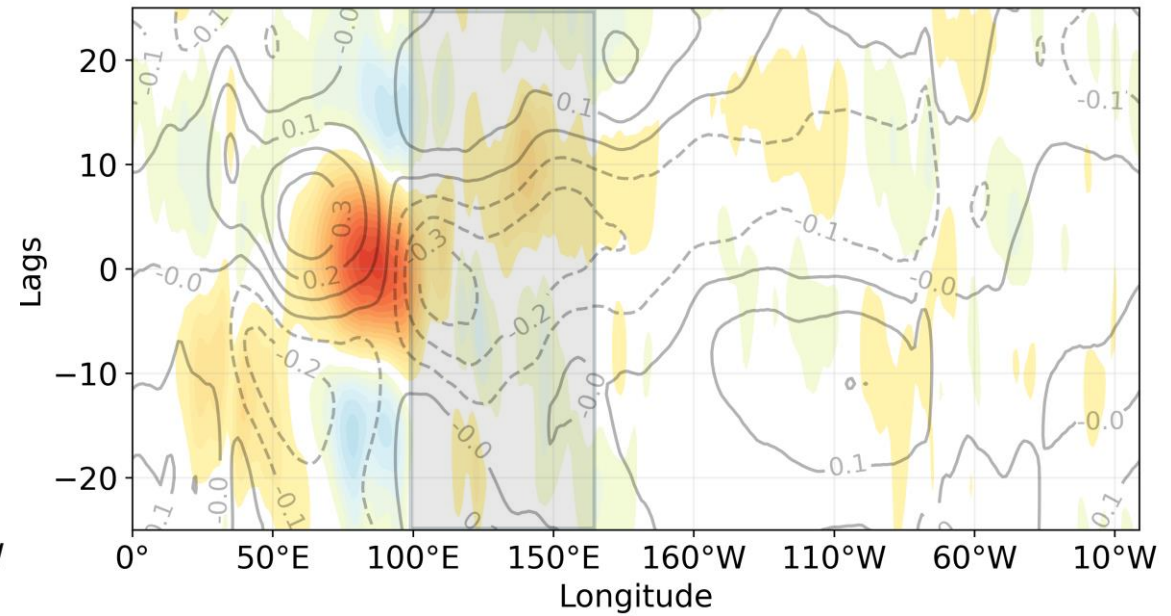
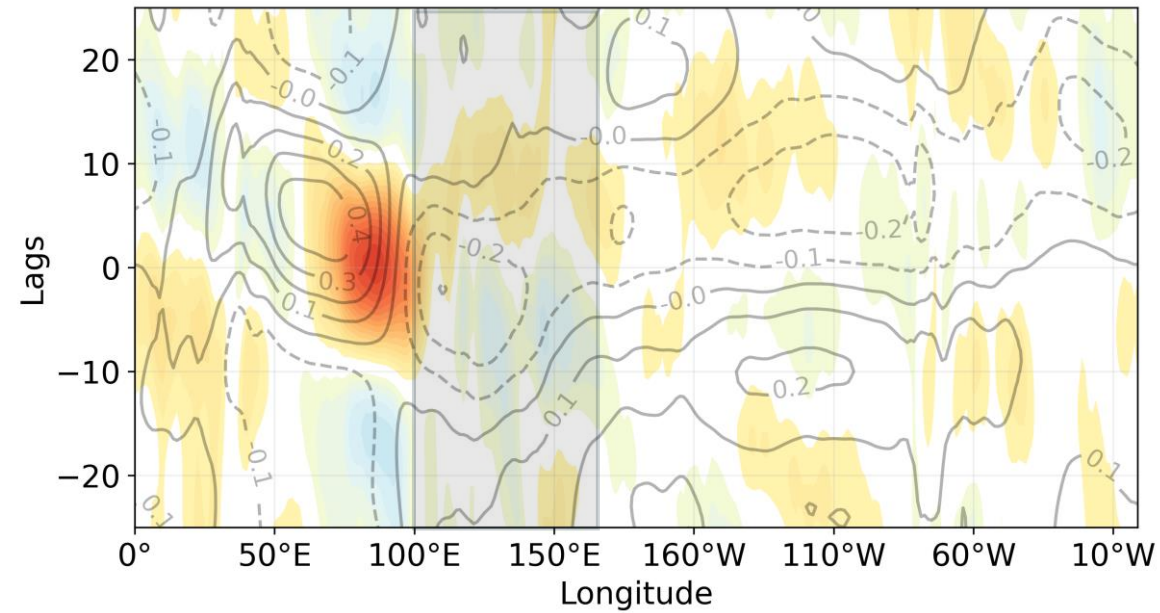
## CAMulator



# MJO propagation over Maritime continent

## CAM6

## CAMulator



Precipitation (color fill); U850 winds (contour)

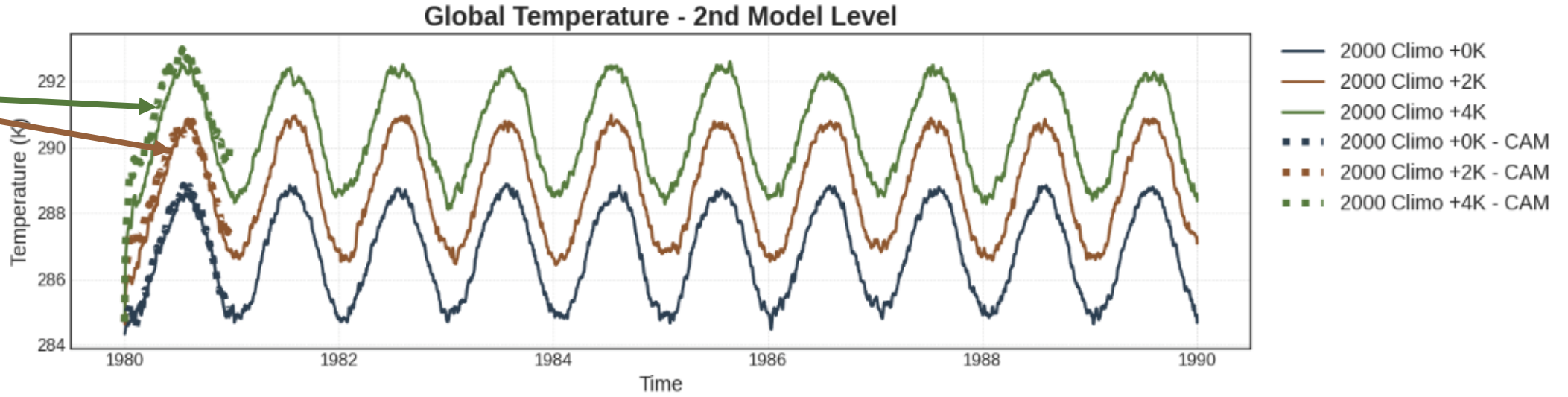


# Current Configured Run Scenarios (SST driven):

- 1979, 2000, 2010 Climatology Run
- 1979-2014 historical SST case
- Coupled SST cases (35 years)
- **Year 2000, +2K, +4K runs**

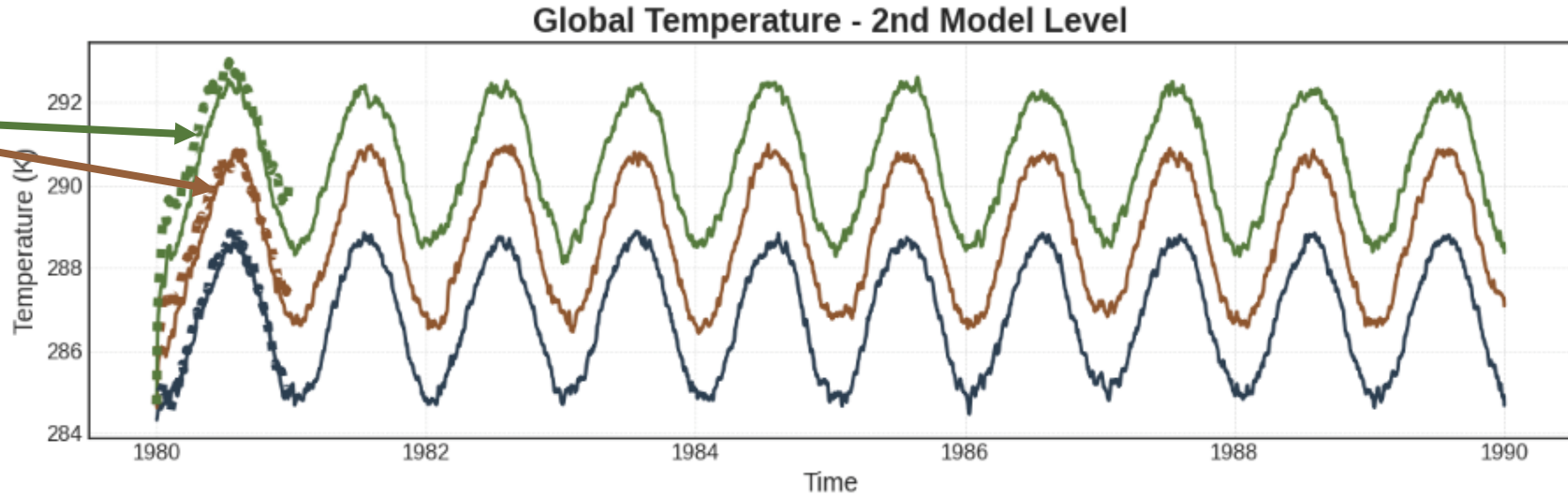
# Working out of training sample:

What if we force the model with increased SST runs?



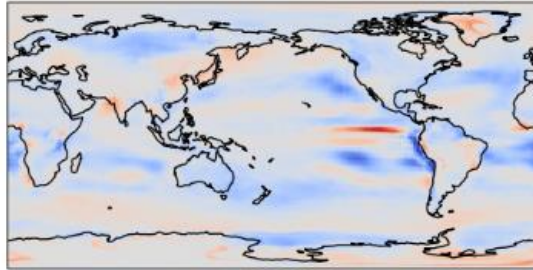
# Working out of training sample:

What if we force the model with increased SST runs?

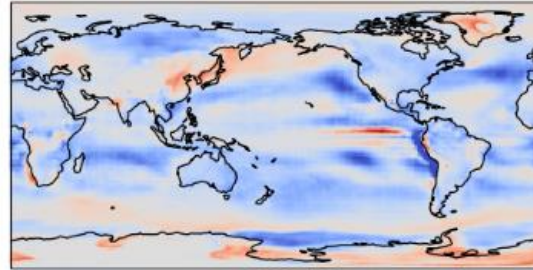


CAMulator (10 years):

Low Cloud Fraction: 2000 Climo (+2K - 0K)

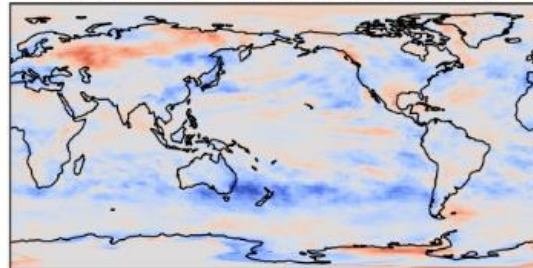


Low Cloud Fraction: 2000 Climo (+4K - 0K)

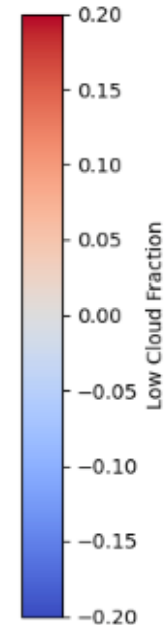
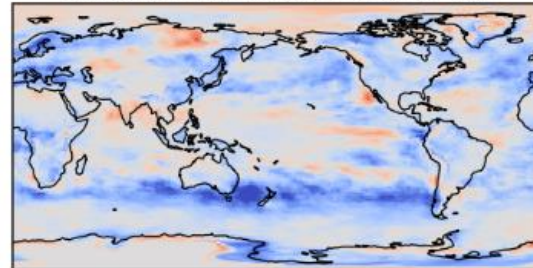


CAM (1 year):

Low Cloud Fraction: 2000 Climo (+2K - 0K)



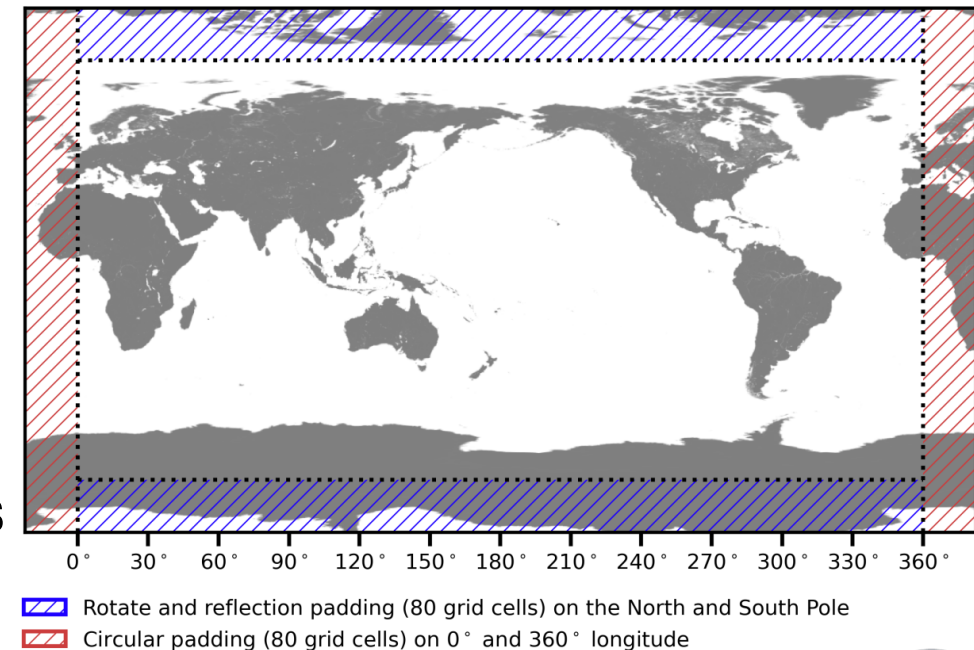
Low Cloud Fraction: 2000 Climo (+4K - 0K)



# Current / Future Projects

- Easy / Calibrated weather → seasonal ensemble creation
  - Stochastic backscatter + CRPS based training. *Thanks Dhamma!*
  - this gets us up to 50 members per 40g GPU → ~1000 model years per day
- Plugging into existing NCAR/community verification suites (cupid, ADF, mdtf)
- CO<sup>2</sup> forcing scenarios
- Score-based diffusion GenAI fields.
- ERA5 nudging/improvement
- Super modeling
- Handle ice/sea-ice better
- Ocean, Land, Sea-Ice emulation
- Dynamic model coupling
- Improvements to validation, visualization routines
- Improvement to grid representation

Boundary padding operations in CREDIT models



Questions?