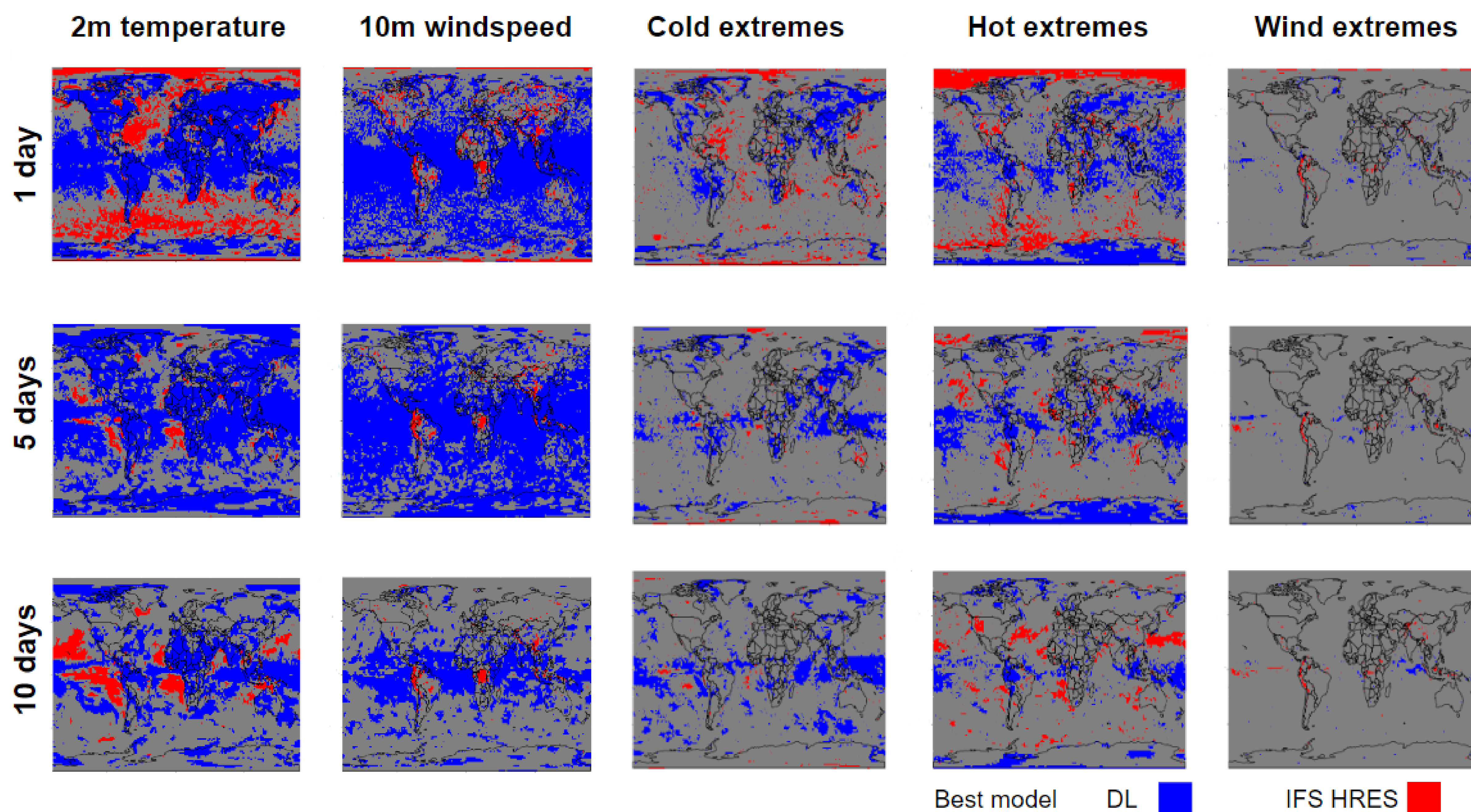


A comparison of data-driven and numerical weather forecasting models on weather extremes

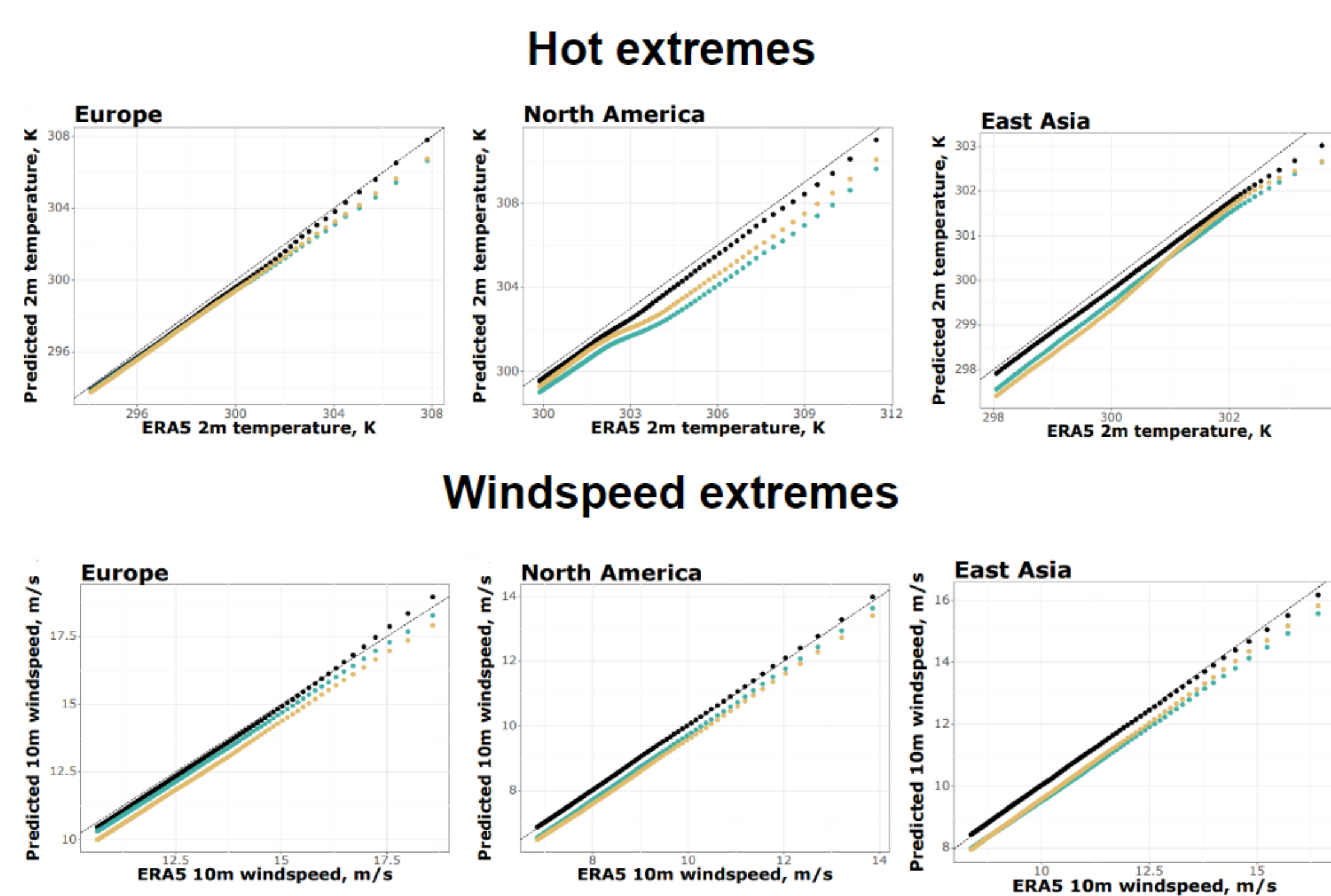
Grid-point level comparisons

- É We evaluate the performance of Pangu-Weather, GraphCast and IFS HRES on near-surface hot, cold and windy extremes globally using the operational forecasts for 2020 provided by the WeatherBench 2 (Rasp et al., 2024).
- É The extremes are defined as the 5% most extreme events for 2020 at each grid-point, based on ERA 5.
- É We compute the grid-point level RMSE based on all data-points and on extreme events only, using ERA5 as ground-truth. We compare IFS HRES to the best DL model.



Tail calibration

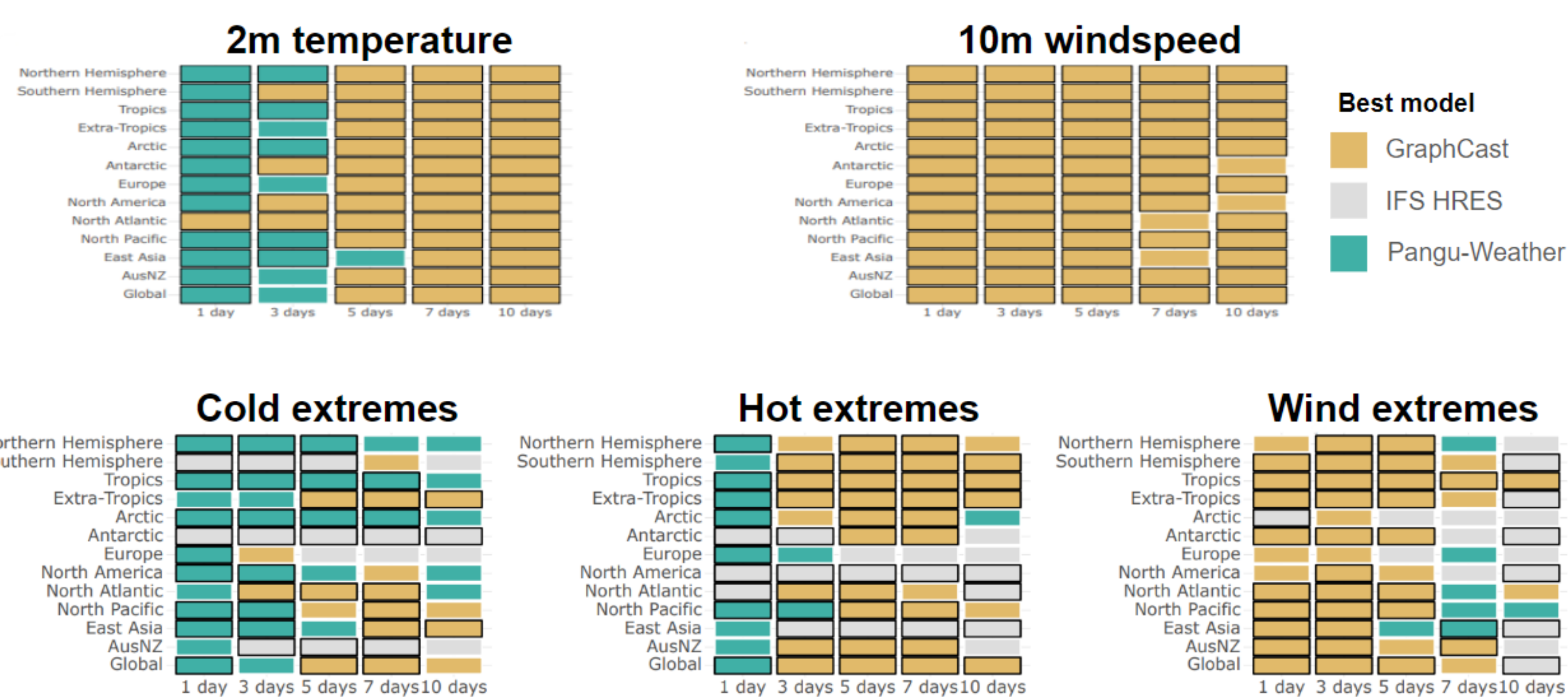
- É We evaluate the tail calibration for regional and global extremes.



QQ-plot 10% most extreme events, 5-days forecast vs ERA5

Regional comparisons

- É We repeat the analysis above at the regional level.



Best model in terms of RMSE. The extremes are defined as the 5% grid-point level most extreme events within the given region.

Main conclusions

Data-driven models perform best:

- É for 1-3 days forecasts
- É in the Tropics
- É for temperature extremes
- É on the west side of ocean basins

Data-driven models perform worse:

- É for 7-10 days forecasts ! due to blurring?
- É at higher latitudes ! due to use of latitude-based weights?
- É for windspeed extremes ! due to separate training of u-and v-wind?
- É on the east side of ocean-basins and in the middle of vast land areas ! due to lack of key input variables (e.g. soil moisture and SSTs)?

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