

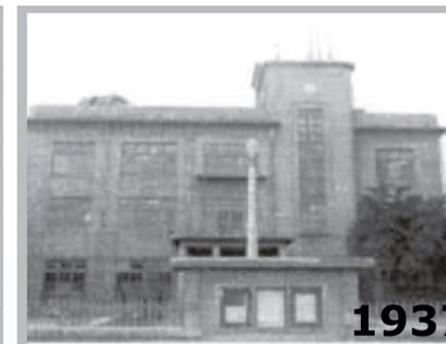
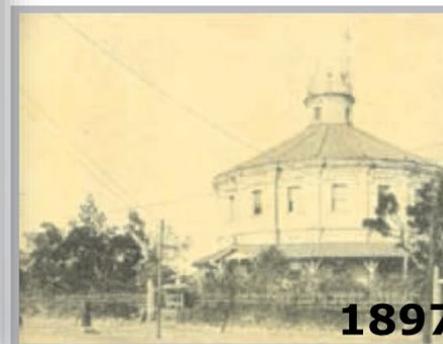


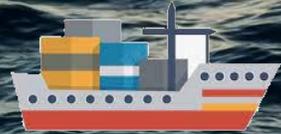
# 運用AI技術深化農業領域氣候服務



洪景山，氣象署同仁

中央氣象署

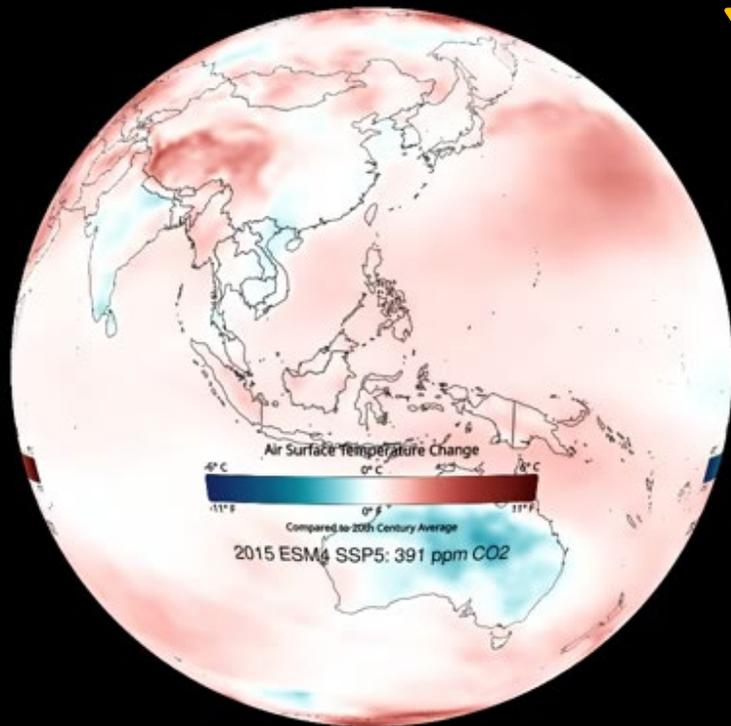




## 流體的本性：

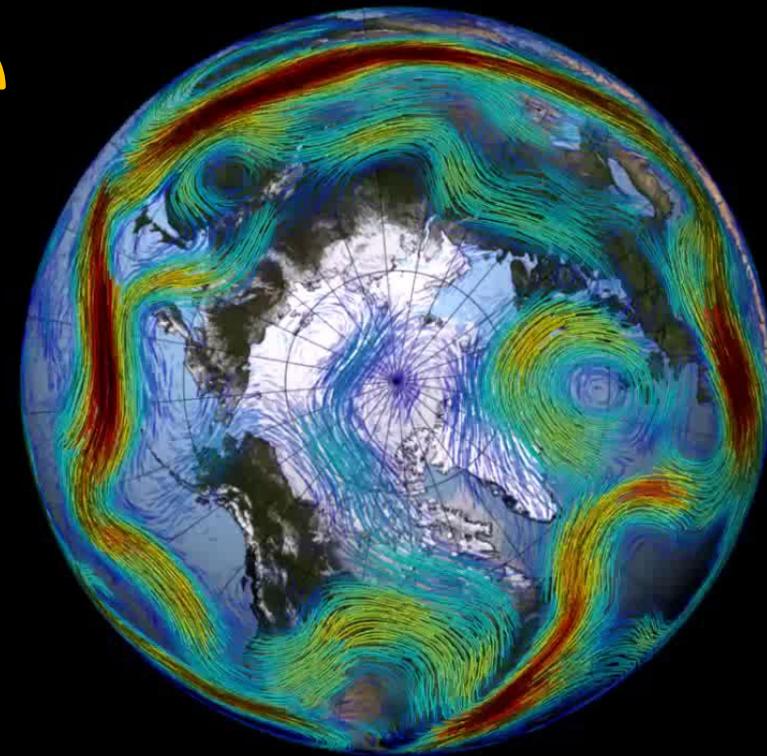
- 具空間和時間的連續性
  - 現在，是過去的累積，也連接未來的發展
  - 本地和遠方有密切的相關
- 時間和空間多重尺度互相影響
  - 小尺度衝擊大，導致極端事件
  - 大尺度造成難以察覺的變化，趨勢影響幽暗不明

# 氣候變遷下，極端天氣/氣候的衝擊



IPCC 氣候推估 2015-2100

- ☀ 氣候，長時間天氣的平均，通常是**30年**
- ☀ 氣候變遷，因人為因素導致的氣候變化，是一個**長期趨勢**
- ☀ 氣候變異是自然的現象，氣候變異往往連結**極端氣候**事件
  - ☁ 乾旱、高溫、豪雨、颱風的強度及頻率...
- ☀ 全球暖化下的**極端氣候**，連結到**極端天氣**，是各領域所面對的**氣候威脅**

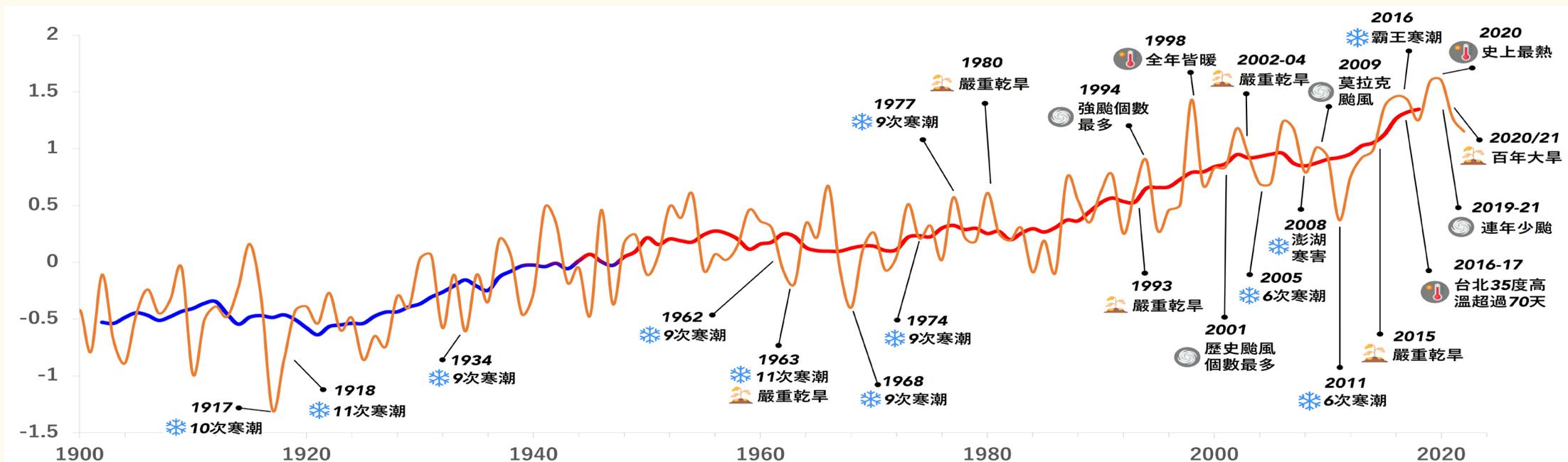


極端天氣/氣候

“Climate is what you expect, Weather is what you get”

--- American science fiction author Robert Heinlein

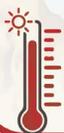
# 影響生活的是極端天氣及極端氣候



## 2020 極端高溫

2020年6、7月

1. 臺北站6月及7月各有連續16天以上氣溫超過36度
2. 臺北站單日最高溫達39.7度
3. 12個局屬測站平均最高溫度創1951年來新高



## 2016 霸王寒潮

2016年1月24-27日

1. 新竹站首次下雪
2. 臺北站和嘉義站首次降冰珠
3. 8個測站最低溫創1951年來新低
4. 預估農漁業損失約41億元



## 2020-2021 百年大旱

2020年5月-2021年6月

1. 雨量創1910年有紀錄以來同期最少
2. 造成臺灣史上首次二期稻作及隔(2021)年一期稻作同時停灌，農業損失共計約達16.5億元

## 2024 凱米颱風

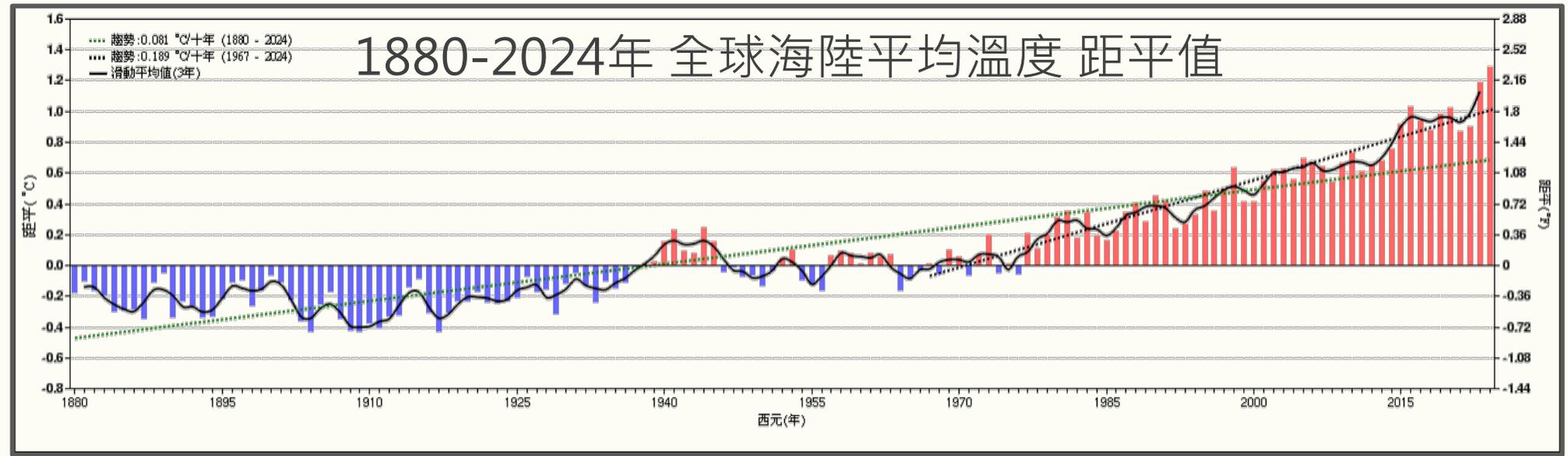
2024年7月23-26日

1. 宜蘭、花蓮發布4次強風告警，為發布最多的一次
2. 首次於發布風雨預報的第一報預估雨量就達1800毫米，為歷史首報預估最多
3. 單日累積雨量近逼莫拉克
4. 預估農業產物及民間設施損失計36億元





# 全球暖化之農業威脅



暴雨



高溫  
乾旱



2025年07月16日 上水新聞網 政策  
<https://www.newsmarket.com.tw/blog/224481/>  
攝影/楊詒芸

颱風



寒潮



# 如何面對氣候變遷的威脅？





從氣候科學

到

氣候行動

氣候服務





# Climate Service is

## WMO, 2009

 The provision and use of **climate data**, information and knowledge to assist **decision-making**.

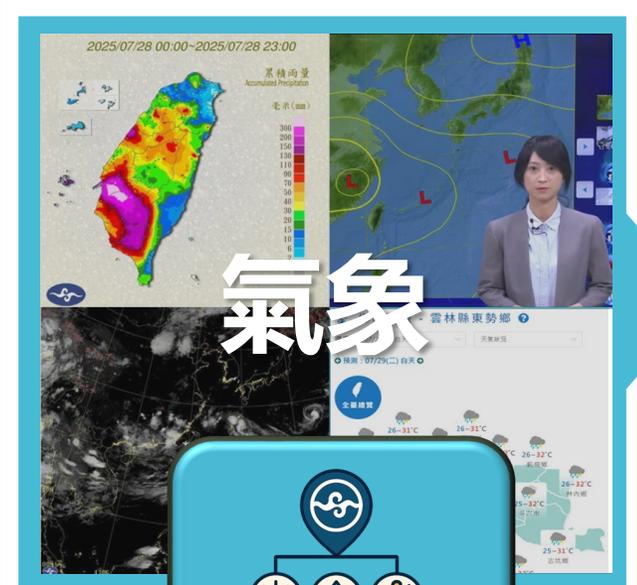
## AMS council 2012

 Scientifically based information and products that enhance users' knowledge and understanding about the impacts of **climate** on their **decisions and actions**.

## A Federal Framework and Action Plan for Climate Services, 2023

 Scientifically-based, usable information and products that enhance knowledge and understanding about the impacts of **climate change** on **potential decisions and actions**.

 使用以科學為依據的**氣候資料**、資訊和知識，以協助**決策行動**



氣象

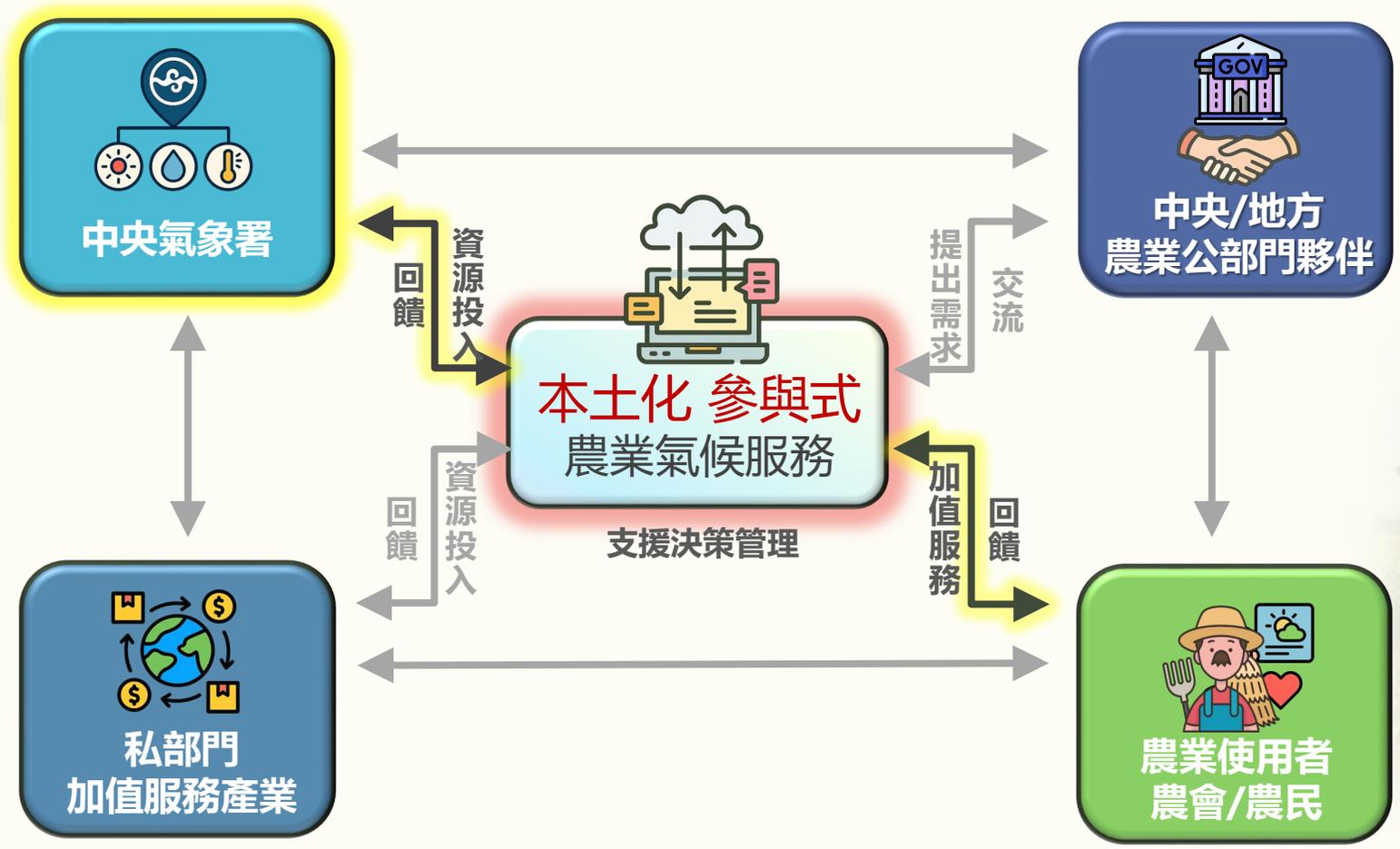


農業



氣象資料供應





在地、有感



趨吉避凶  
終端受益

# 觀測 + 預報 → 氣候服務基礎



33  
署屬氣象站

27  
光學式雨滴譜儀

504  
自動氣象站

25  
閃電觀測

147  
自動雨量站

3  
探空觀測

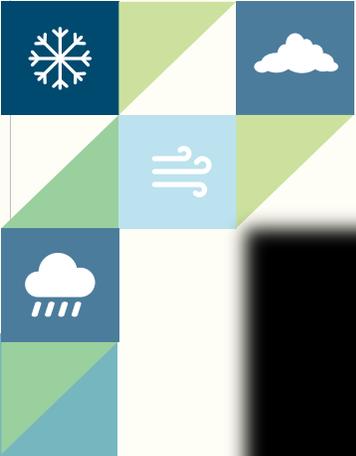
133  
農業氣象站



### 全臺近5年測站數



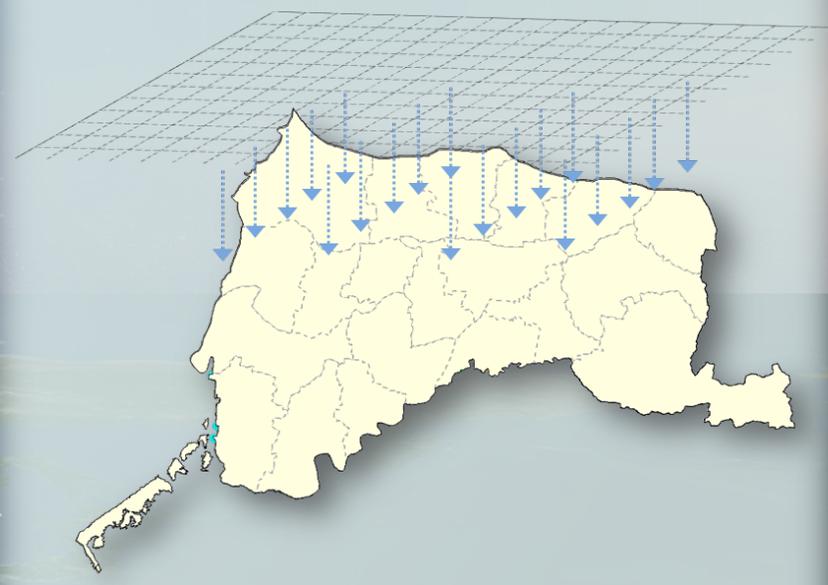
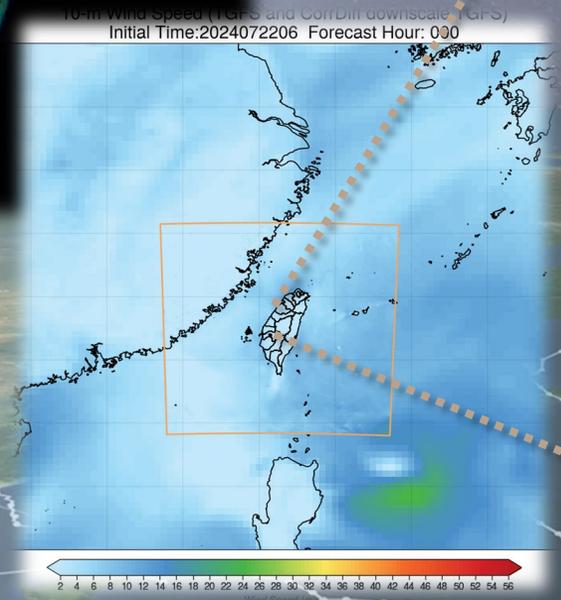
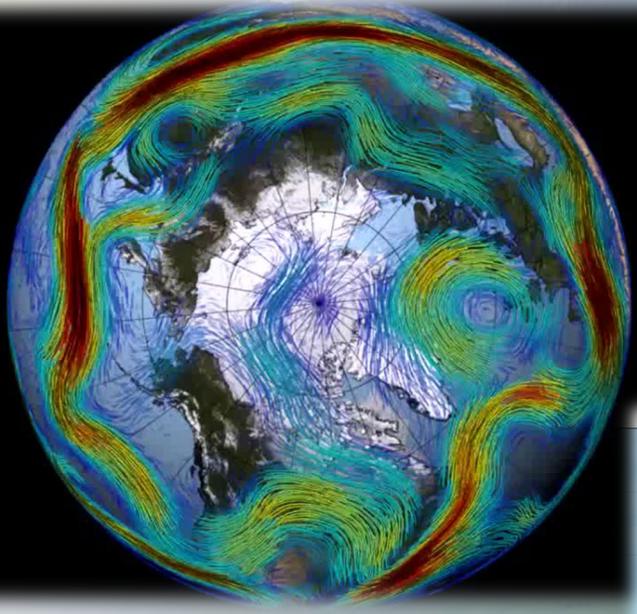
# 掌握在地觀測



# 全球到區域預報

# 區域到當地

1 公里 預報網格



## 氣候服務：高解析度預報 是關鍵

Machine Learning Weather Prediction Model (MLWP)

# 天氣預報的新契機

# 目前CWA天氣/氣候預報作業現況

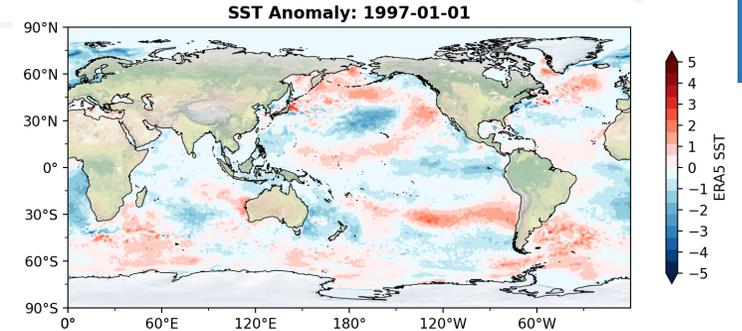
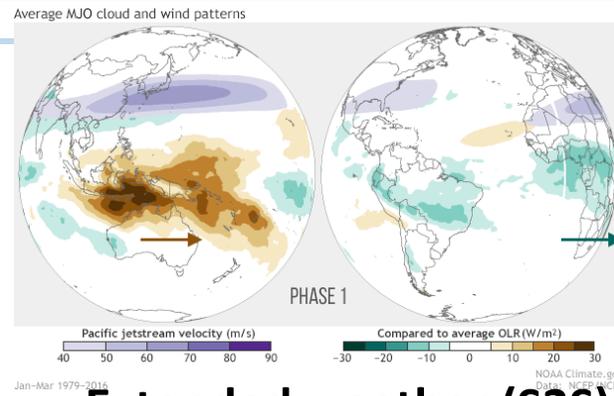
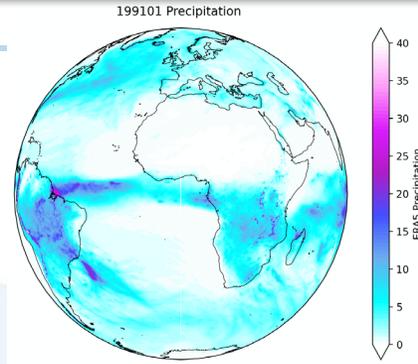
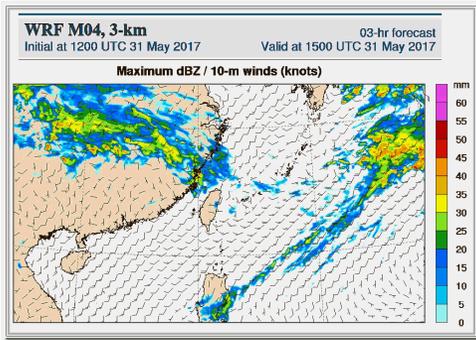


0~5day

16day

45day

9month



## Regional weather

- CWA RWRP (13 hours)
- CWA CEPS (13 hours)
- CWA WRFD (5 days)
- CWA TWRF (5 days)
- CWA WEPS (5 days)

## Global weather

- CWA TGFS (16 days)  
(Global-25km)

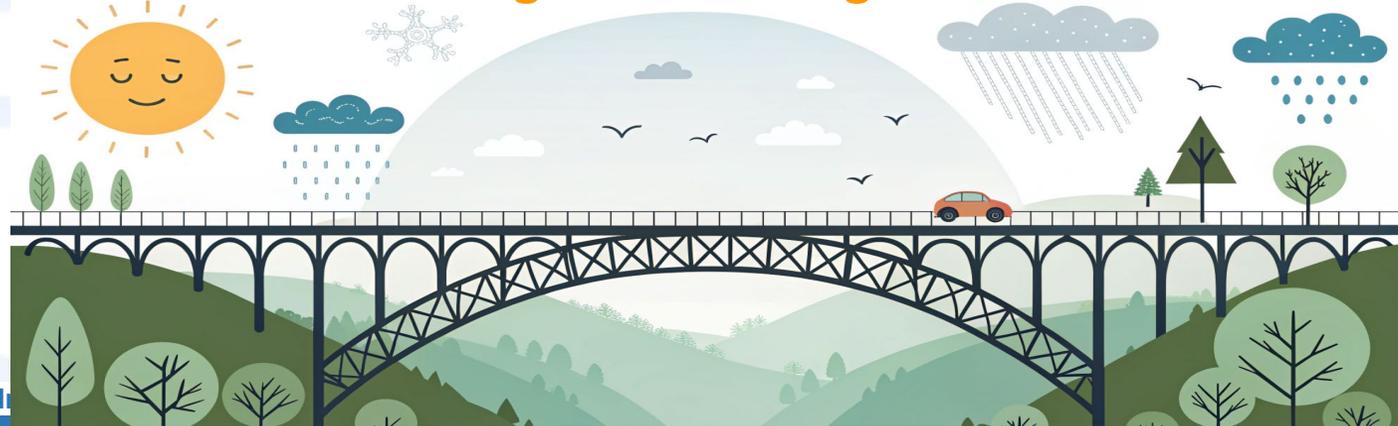
## Extended weather (S2S)

- CWA GEPSv2 (45 days)  
(Global-28km + RSM-5km)
- 21 members

## Short-term climate

- CWACFSv2 (9 months)  
(Global-55km + RSM-12km)
- 30 members/month

Seamless forecast guidance ranges to seasonal outlook





## 傳統基於流體力學和物理過程的數值預報模式

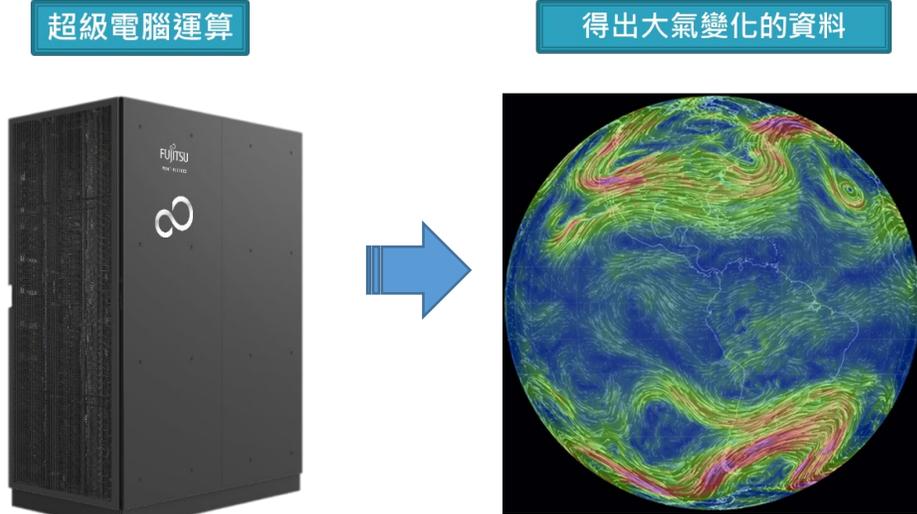


- 嚴謹物理過程，對大氣變化具可解釋性
- 具高解析度之氣象預報變數

## 基於資料科學的AI預報模型



- 從資料中學習 —
- 用歷史天氣記錄或再分析資料訓練機器學習模型
  - 讓模型透過資料的經驗規律，預測未來的天氣狀態



- 速度快、運算資源低
- 預報更準
- 物理一致性和可解釋性不足

# Looking at the MLWP model forecasts

- All the MLWP models can predict the genesis of Typhoon Doksuri with ~5 days lead time !!

Typhoon Doksuri (2023)

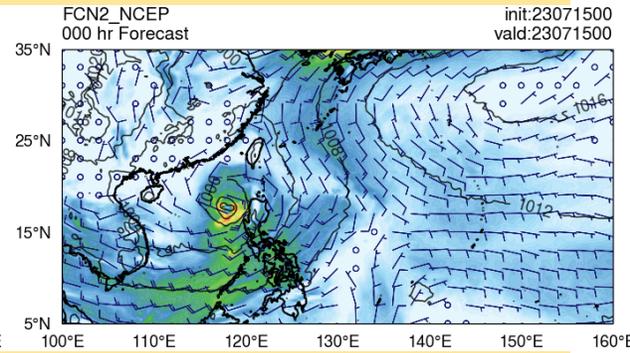
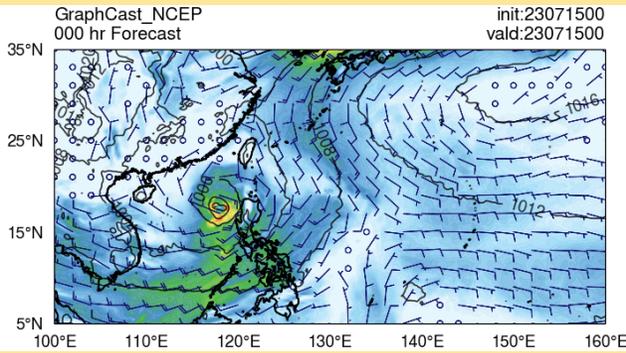
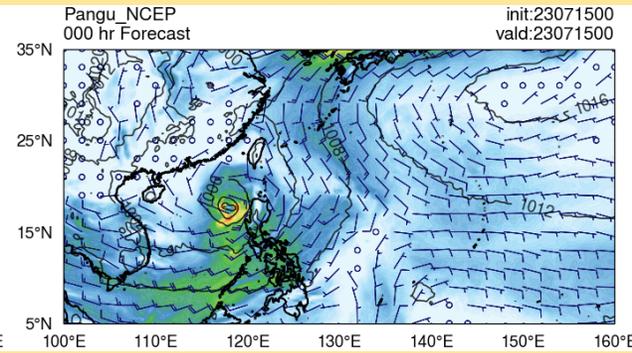
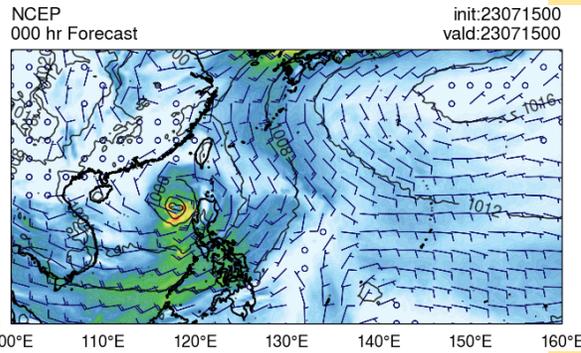


NCEP GFS forecast

GFS IC ; Pangu-Weather,

GraphCast,

FourCastNet 2

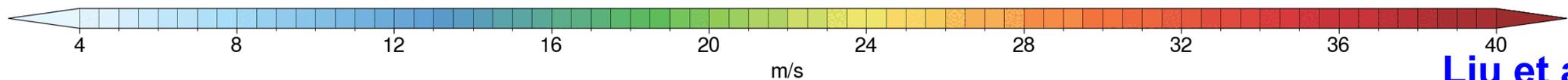
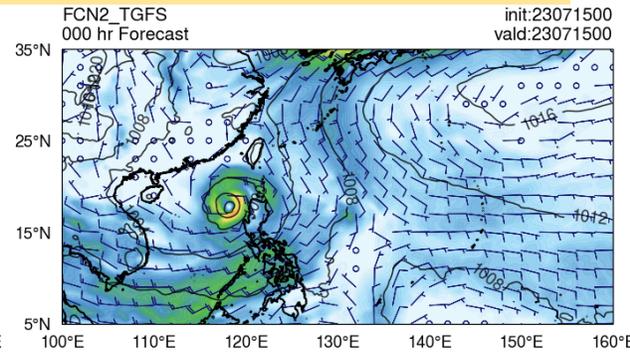
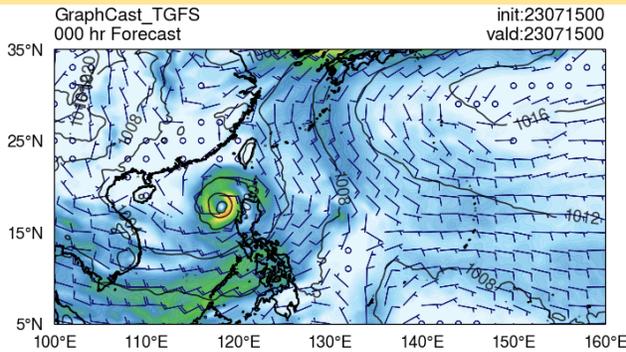
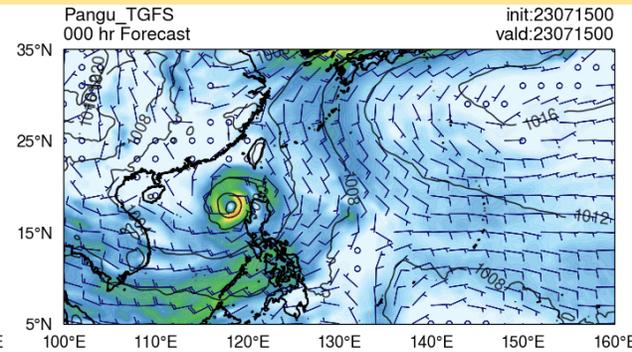
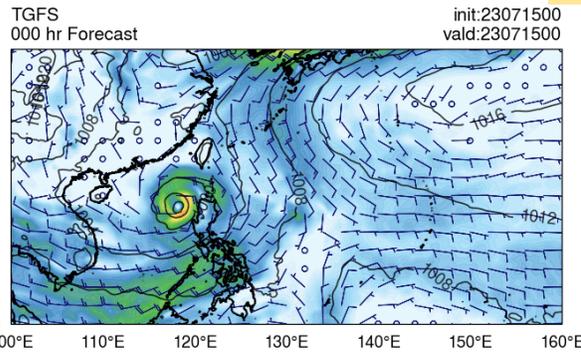


CWA TGFS forecast

TGFS IC ; Pangu-Weather,

GraphCast,

FourCastNet 2



Liu et al. (2024)



113年凱米颱風

人工智慧與物理模型預報路徑 (7月20日8時)

全球AI模型

(共18個)

開源模型

(6種)

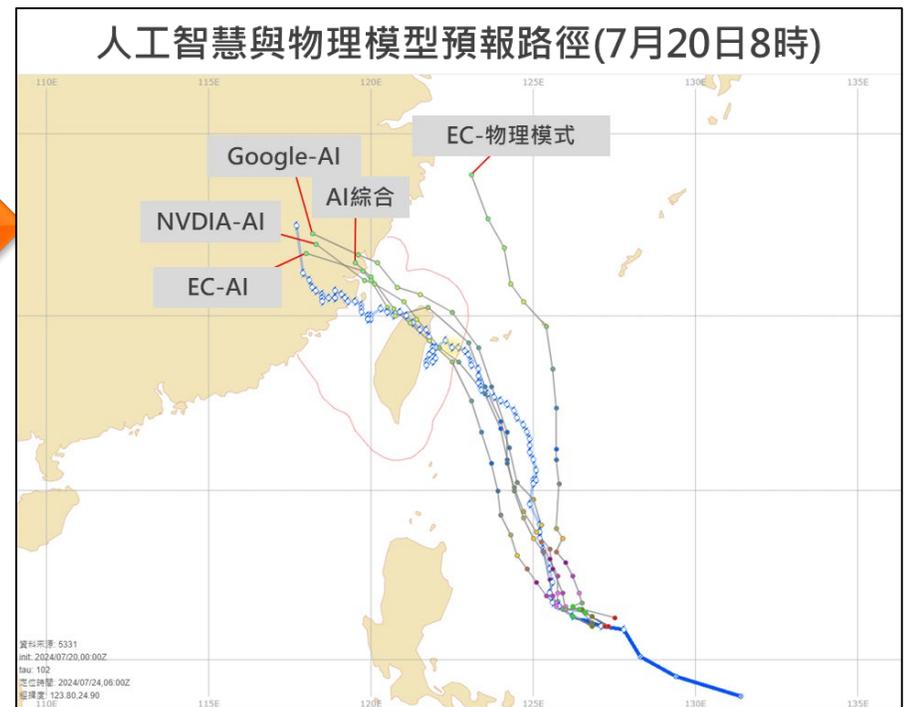
包含google, NVIDIA, Microsoft...等



初始輸入資料

(3個)

- 美國全球模式
- 歐洲全球模式
- 氣象署全球模式



- 首創使用本署全球數值作業模式結合AI模型的創新想法
- 於113年凱米颱風首次導入AI模型颱風路徑預報，提升颱風預報作業應用效能

# 丹娜絲颱風路徑應用及誤差校驗評估

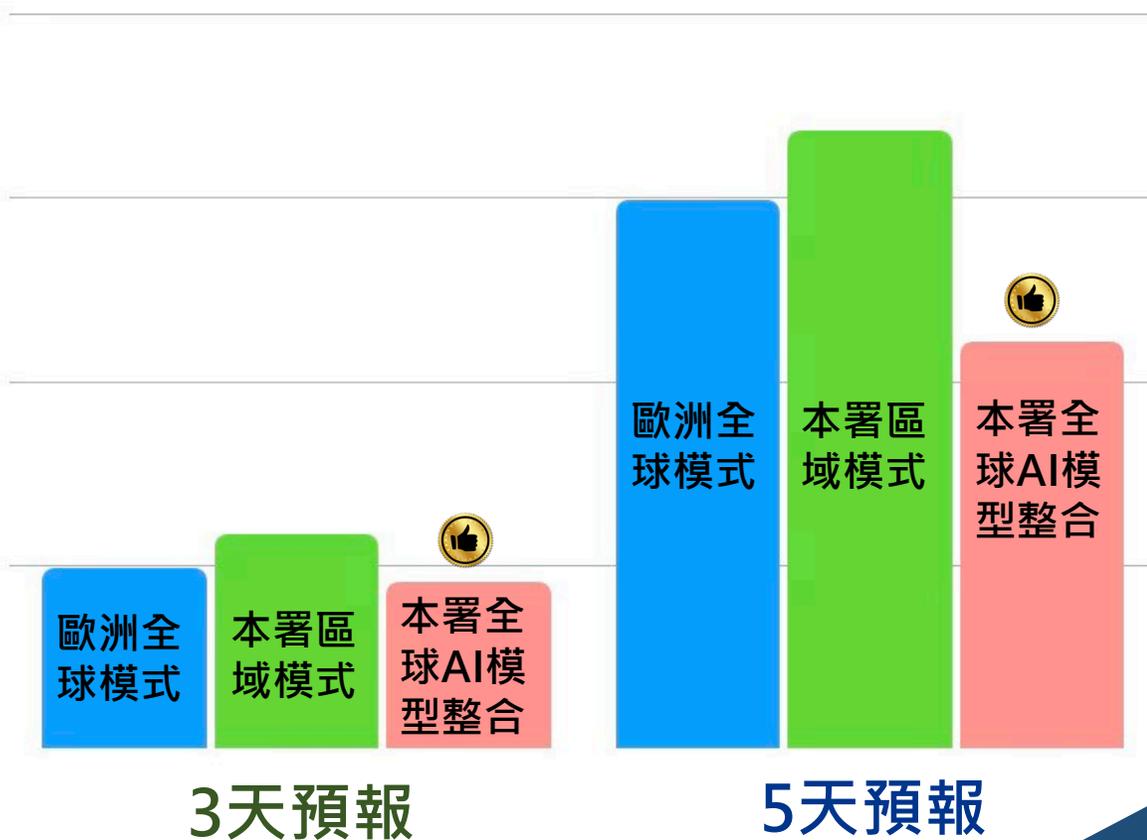
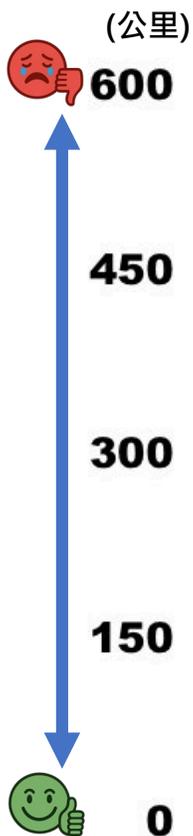
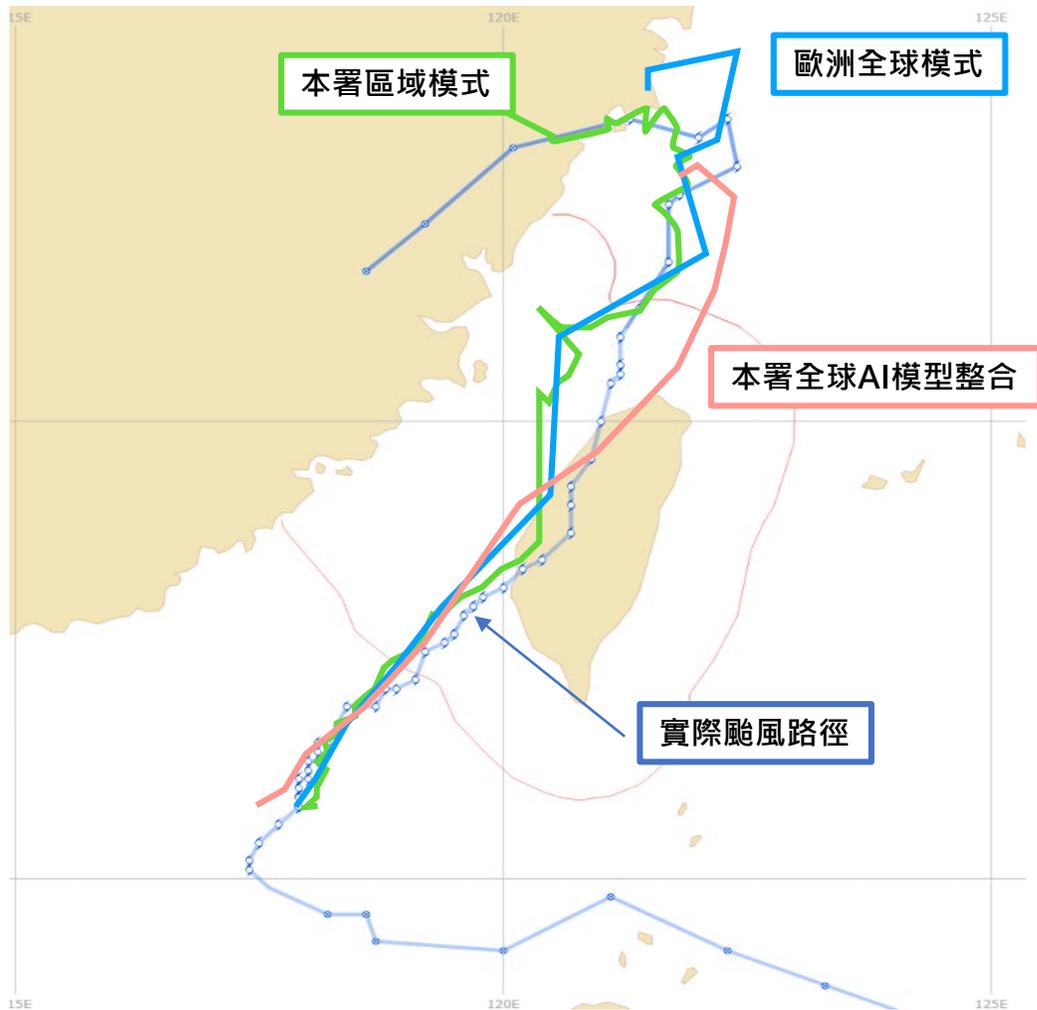


114年丹娜絲颱風

113~114年至今西北太平洋颱風個案

人工智慧與物理模型預報路徑 (7月5日20時)

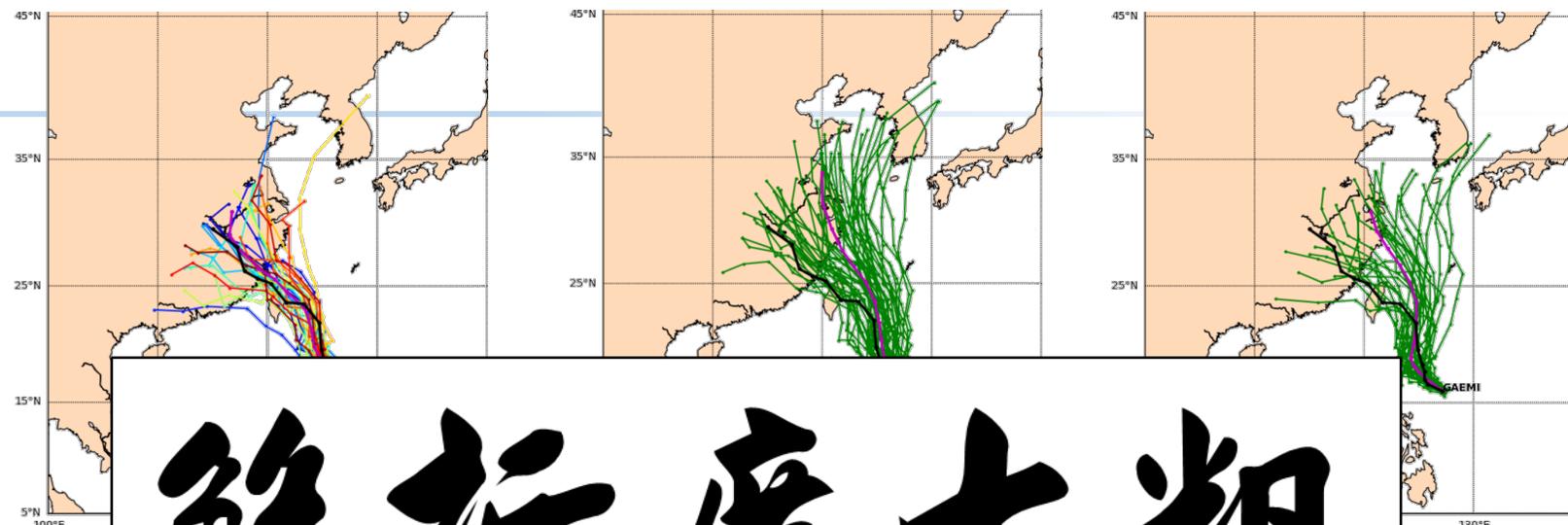
預報路徑誤差校驗



# 大系集AI預報

初始時間

0720  
12Z

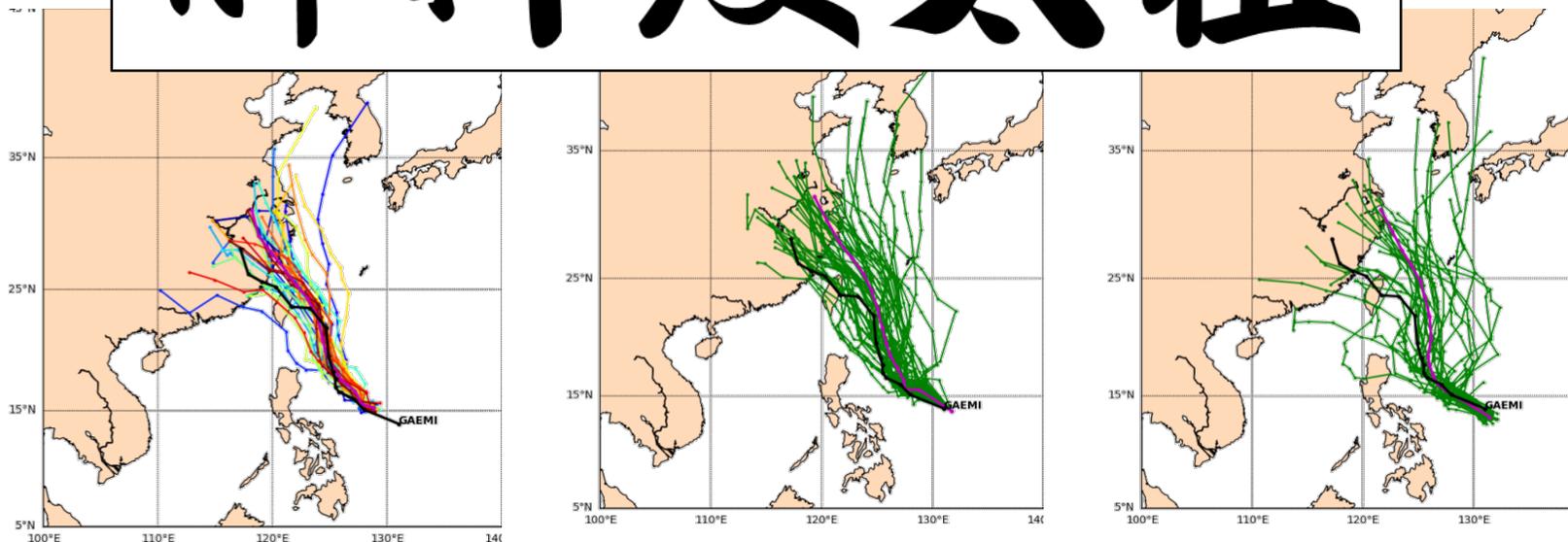


解析度太粗

統模式]

初始時間

0719  
12Z



# Prototype Development of AI Models for Taiwan Region

## Training set

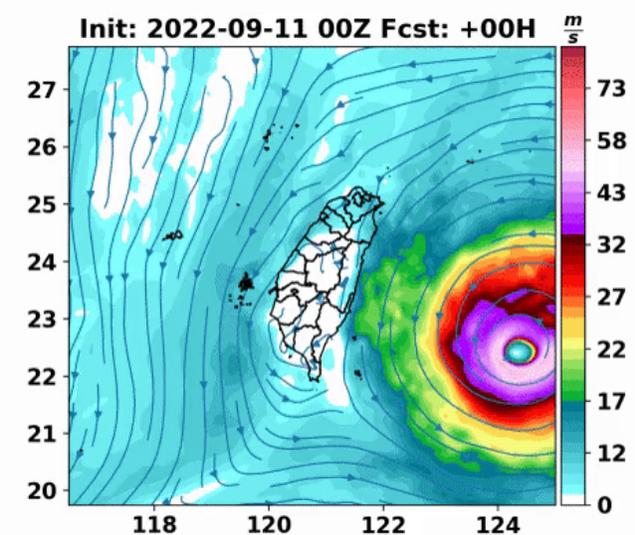
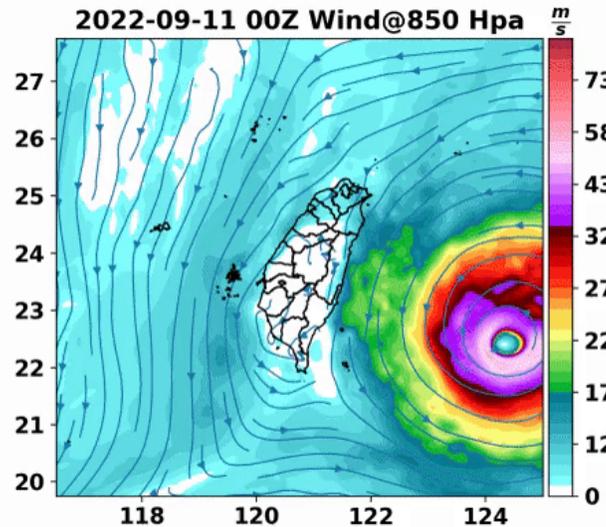


Time Period	2017, 2020-2022 (4 years) Jun.-Oct. (5 months)
Train:Valid:Test	8109:2703:2703≈3:1:1
Time Resolution	1 hr
Spacial Resolution	2 km × 4 km
I/O	input: t=0, output: t+1 hr
25 Variables	U, V, T, Z @ 200, 500, 700, 850, 925, 1000
	radar @ surface

## Motivation and Objectives

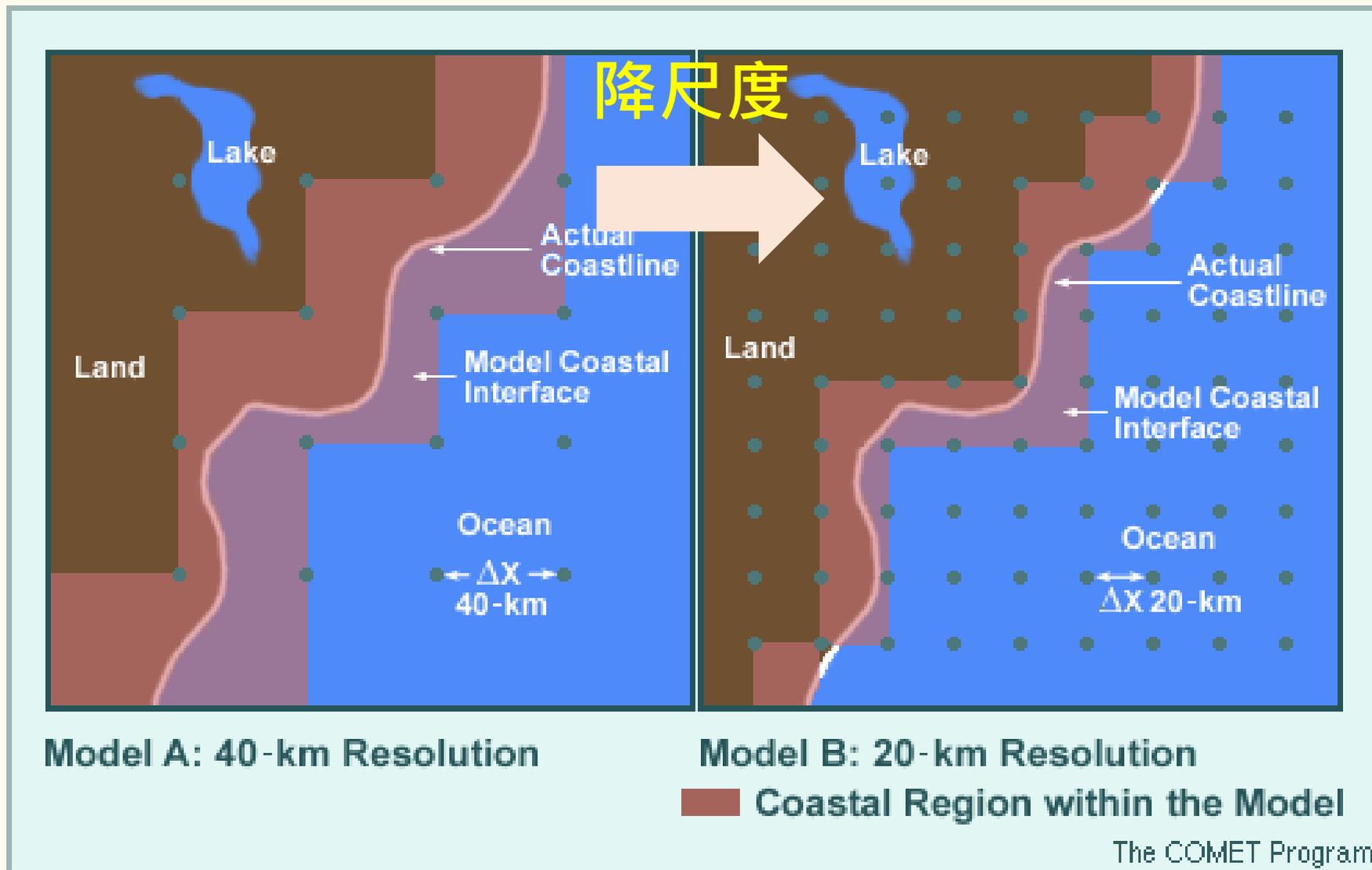
- **High-resolution MLWP model for Taiwan** based on RWRP data.
- Addressing the limitations of global MLWP models in predicting rainfall and severe weather intensity.

不及於氣候應用

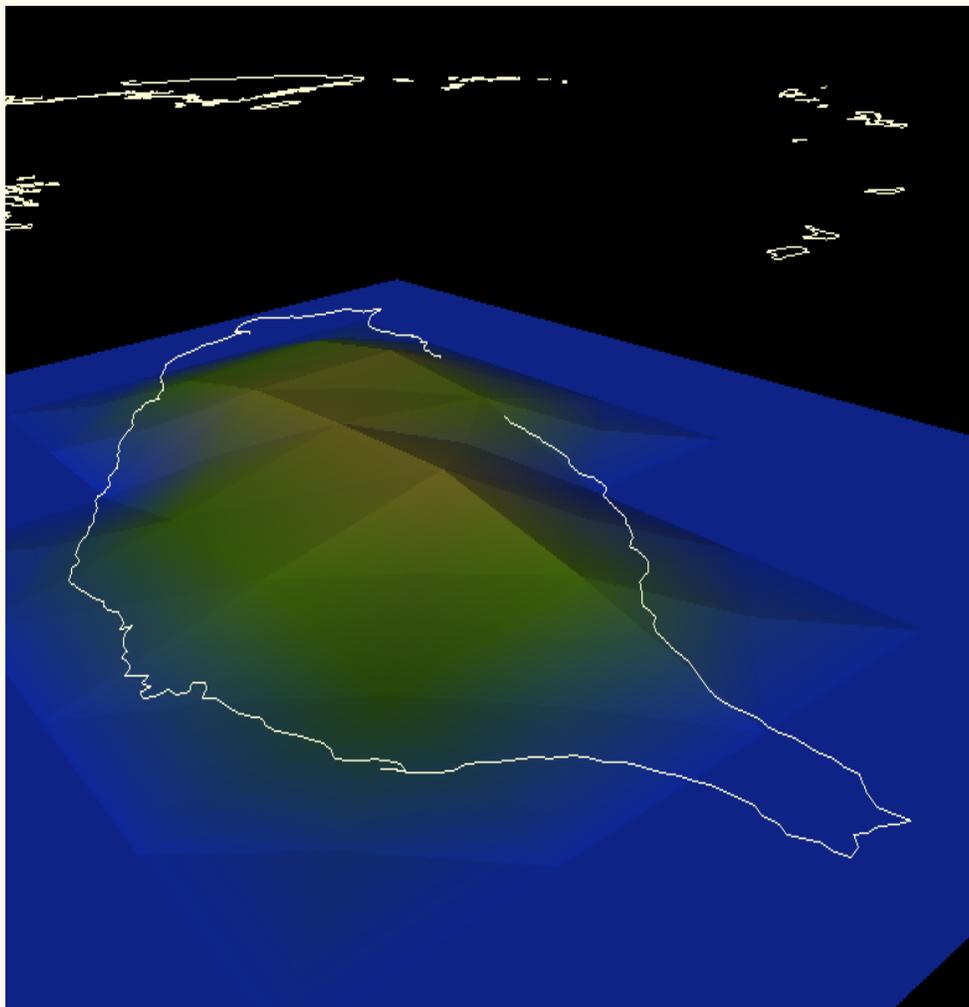




# 降尺度的挑戰

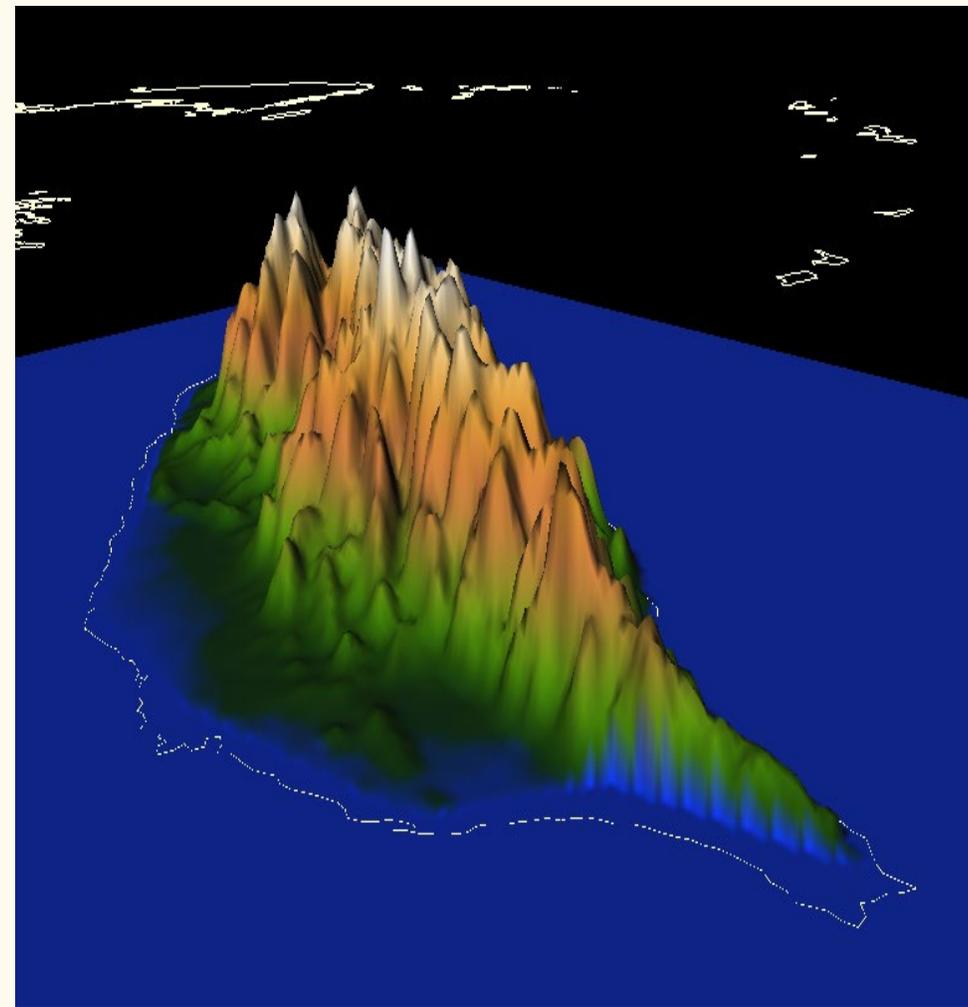
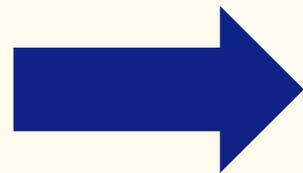


模式的網格間距，讓我們的視野受限



45-km

降尺度



5-km

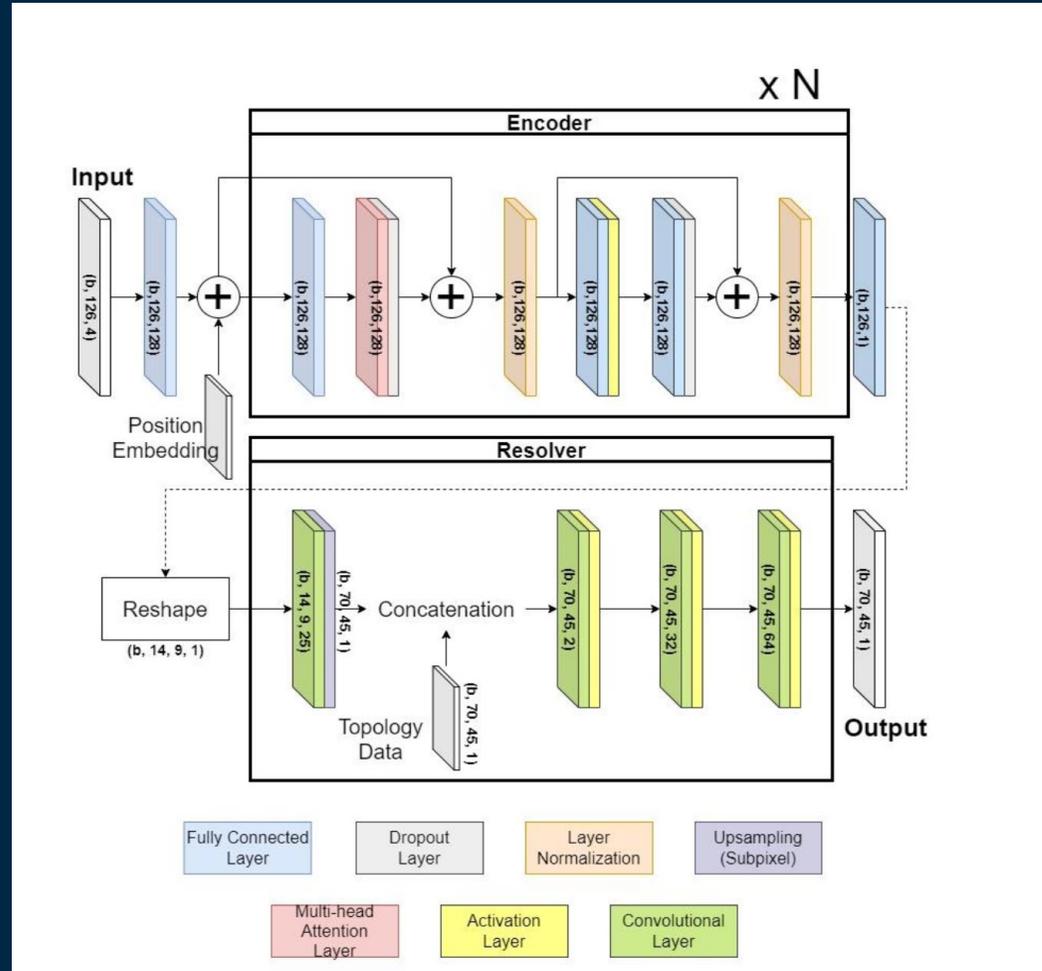
模式的網格間距，讓我們的視野受限

# 降尺度方法比較

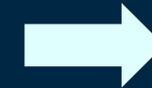
降尺度方法	動力降尺度	統計降尺度	AI/ML
方法簡介	大尺度資料作為邊界條件 透過物理及動力方程求解	可同時進行偏差修正	
		描述線性關係，且多數有分佈假設	<b>可描述非線性關係</b>
計算資源需求(建模)	無	低	<b>高</b>
計算資源需求(作業)	非常高	低	<b>低</b>
不同變數間物理關聯	高	低	<b>(可能有)</b>
降尺度精細度	精細	平滑	<b>精細</b>
物理可解釋性	高	高	<b>低</b>
長期觀測數據需求	無	高	<b>非常高</b>

# Encoder-Decoder with multi-head Attention for auxiliary channels (EDA) model

Input  
ERA5  
Rainfall  
U10  
V10  
at 25 km



Output

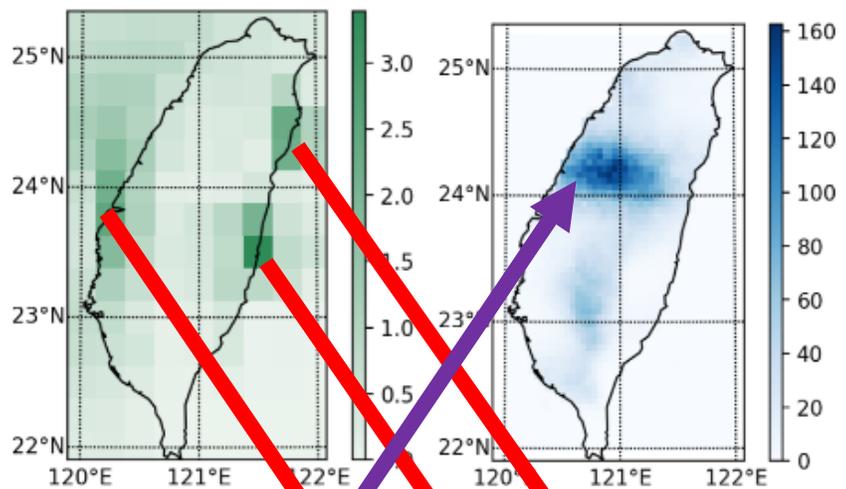


Rainfall  
at 5 km

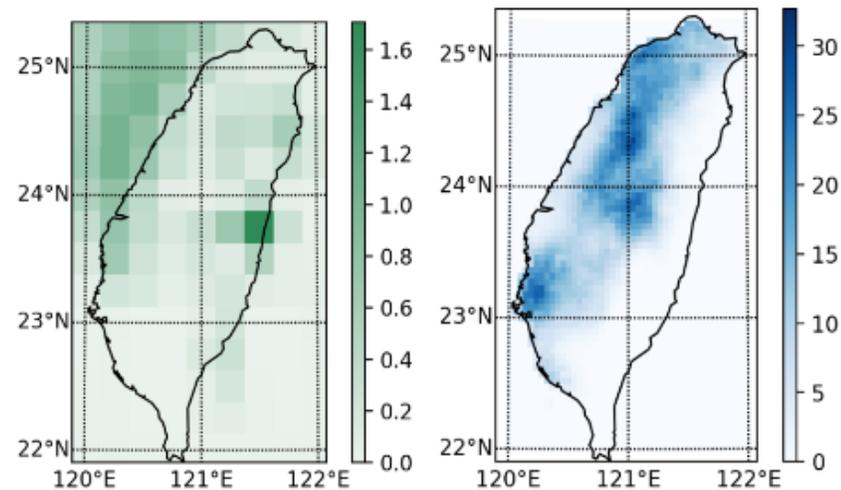
Truth:  
Gridded rainfall at 5km

Wang, Y.-C., Chiang, C.-H., Su, C.-J., Wang, K.-C., Tseng, W.-L., Chen, C.-T., and Liang, H.-C.: Using Multi-Head Attention Deep Neural Network for Bias Correction and Downscaling for Daily Rainfall Pattern of a Subtropical Island, EGU sphere [preprint], <https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-2024-1022>, 2024.

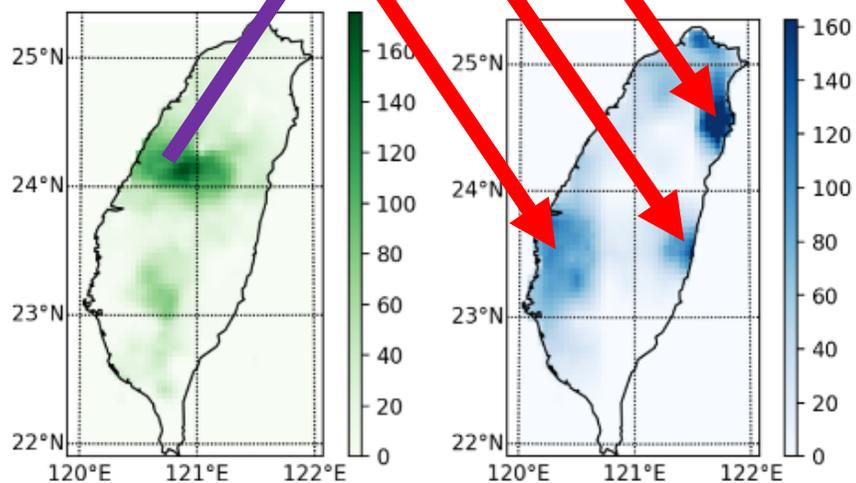
# EDA is better than BCSD both in magnitude and distribution



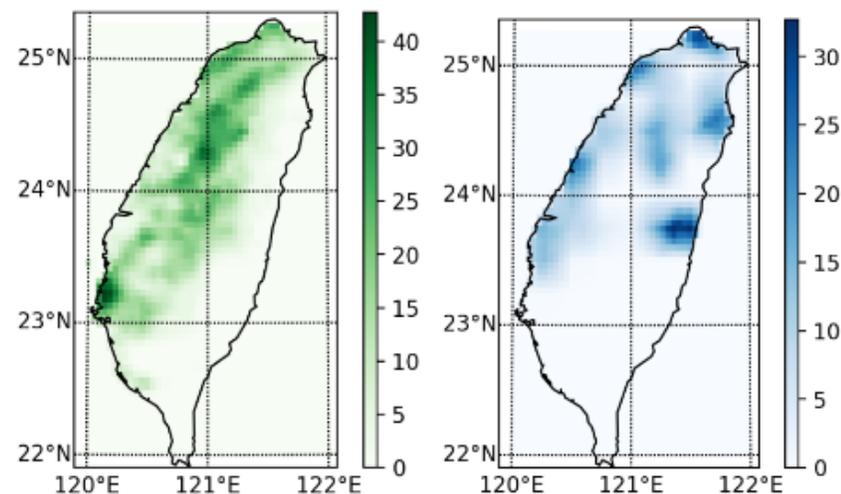
(a) ERA5 Input EDA



(a) ERA5 Input EDA



(e) Ground Truth (h) BCSD



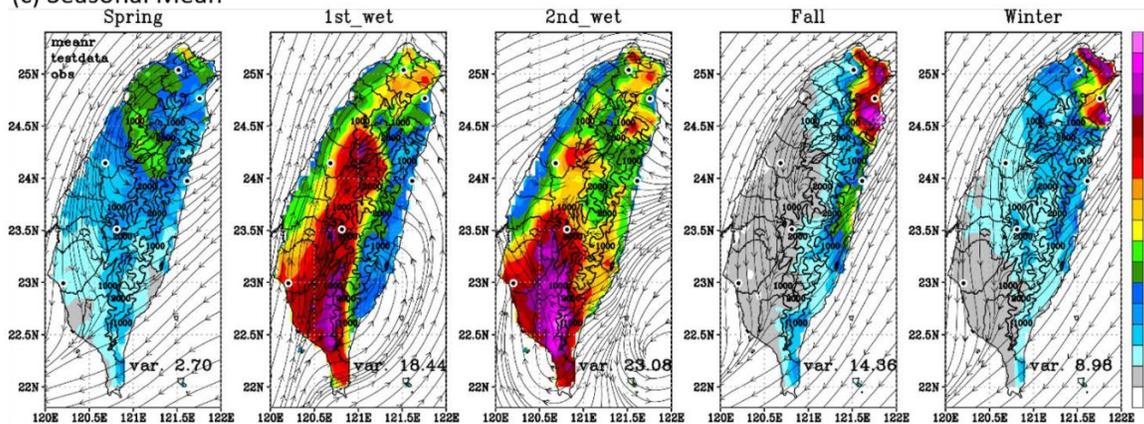
(e) Ground Truth (h) BCSD

OBS

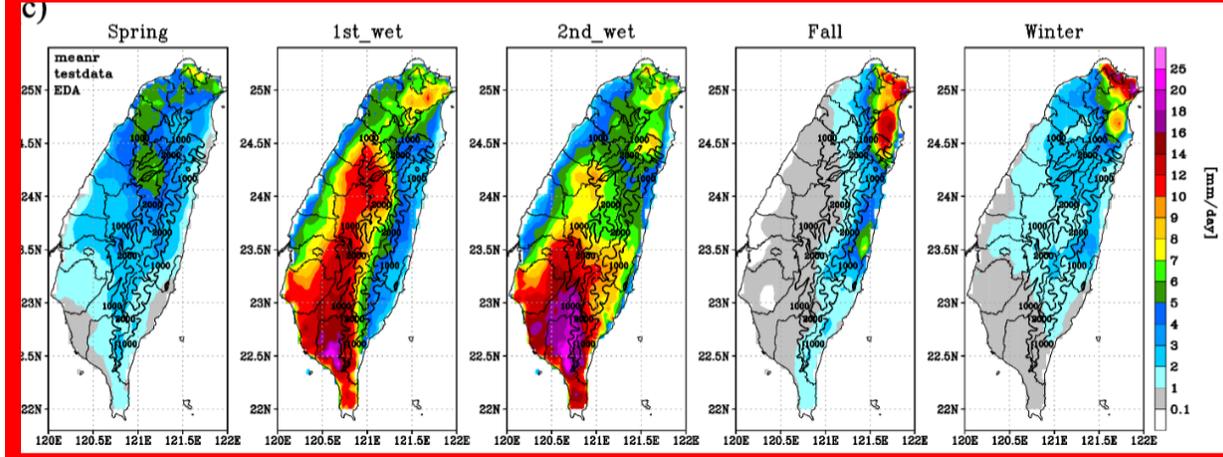
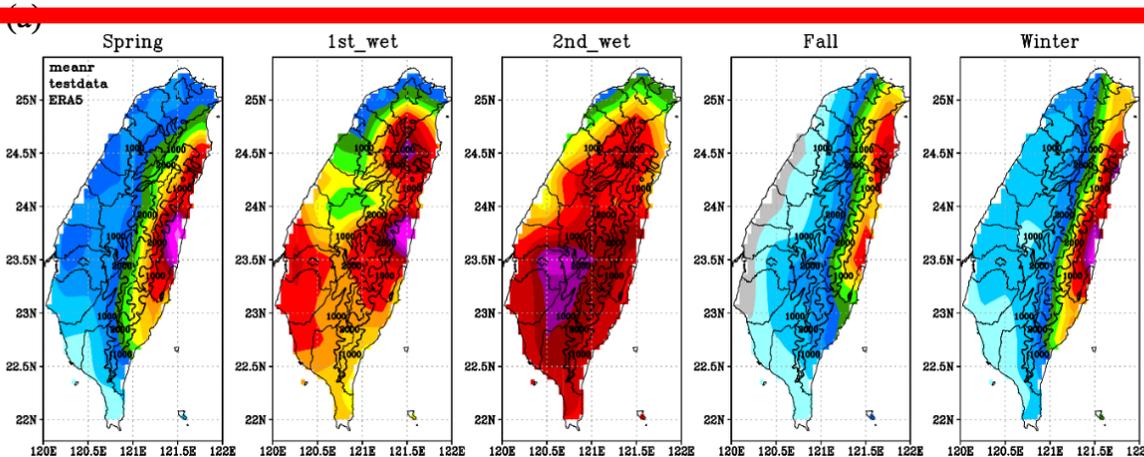
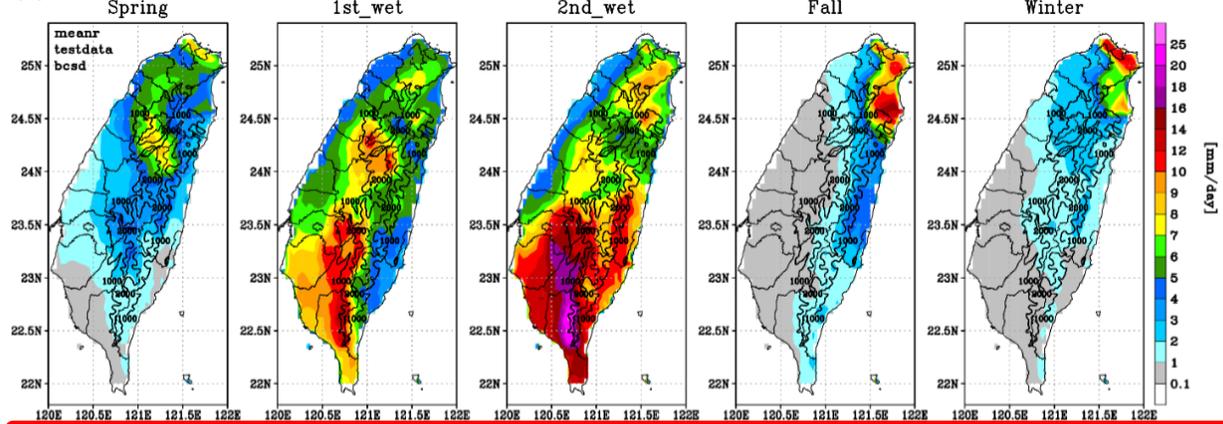
Rainfall seasonal Mean

BCSD

(c) Seasonal Mean



(c)

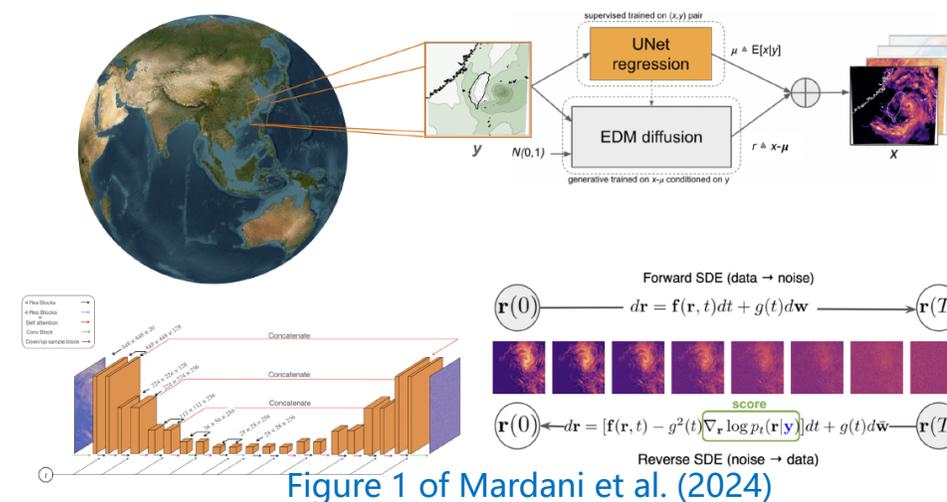
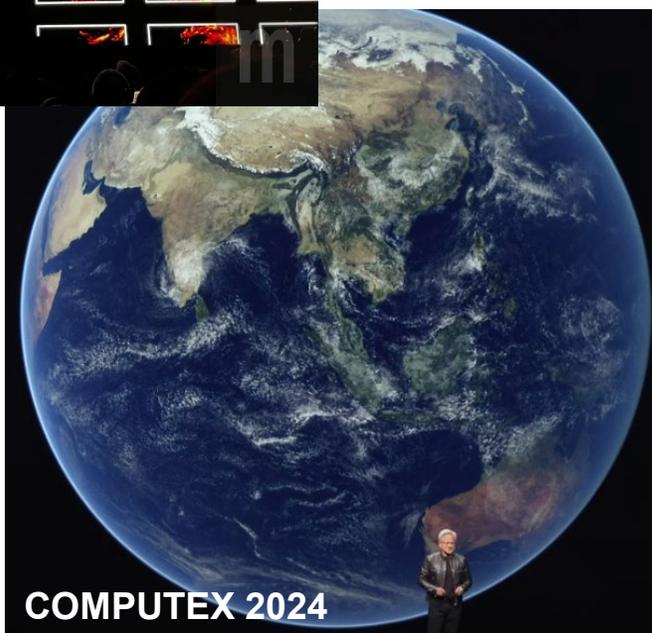
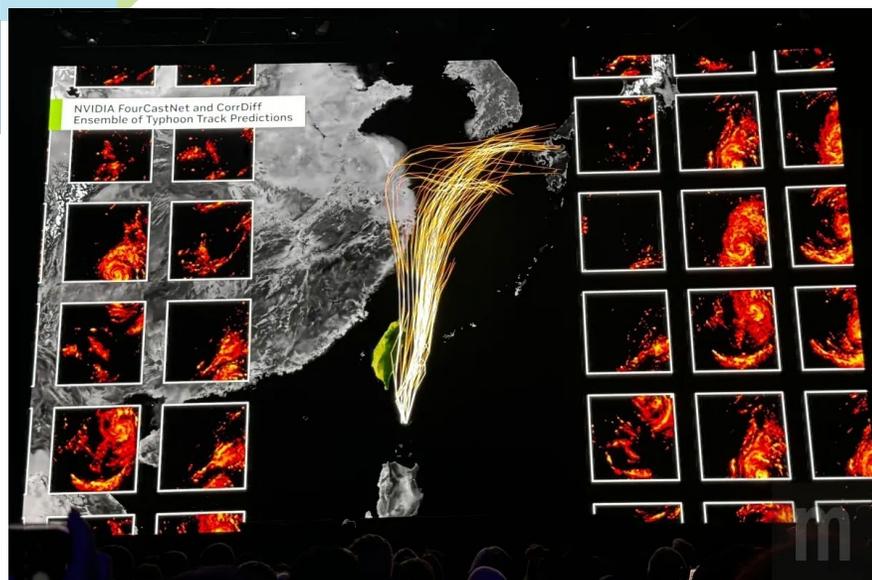


(b)

ERA5

EDA

# Corrector Diffusion (CorrDiff, Cooperate with NVIDIA)

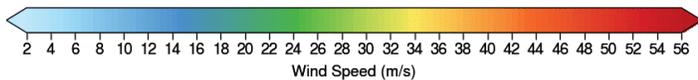
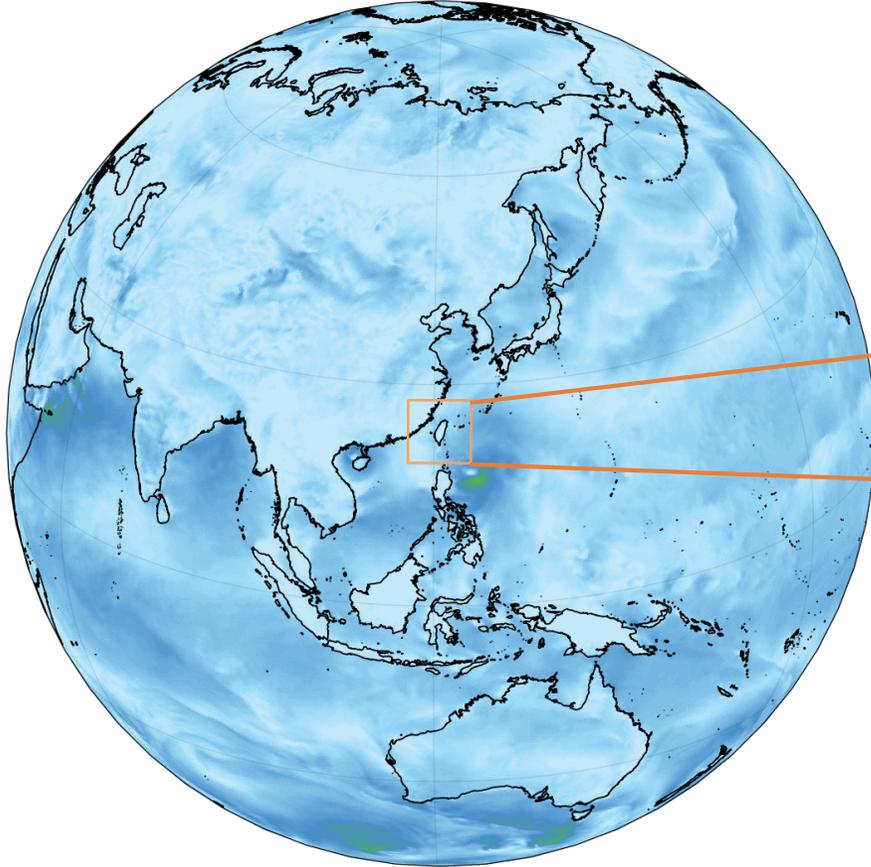


- 多變數深度學習
- Global data: ERA5 reanalysis
  - 25-km resolution
  - 850-hPa and 500 hPa U, V, T, height,
  - U10, V10, T2, column water vapor
- Regional data: CWA RWRF analysis
  - 2-km resolution
  - U10, V10, T2, maximum radar reflectivity

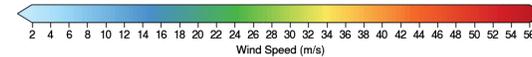
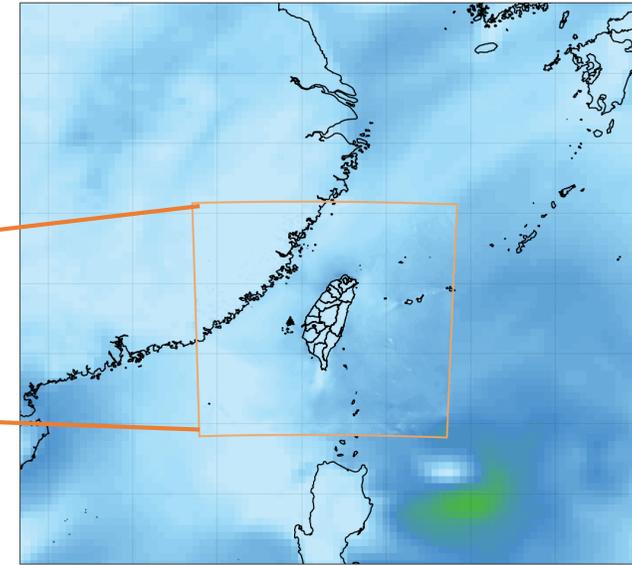


# Generative Correction Diffusion Model (CorrDiff, NVIDIA)

10-m Wind Speed (TGFS and CorrDiff downscale TGFS)  
Initial Time:2024072206 Forecast Hour: 000



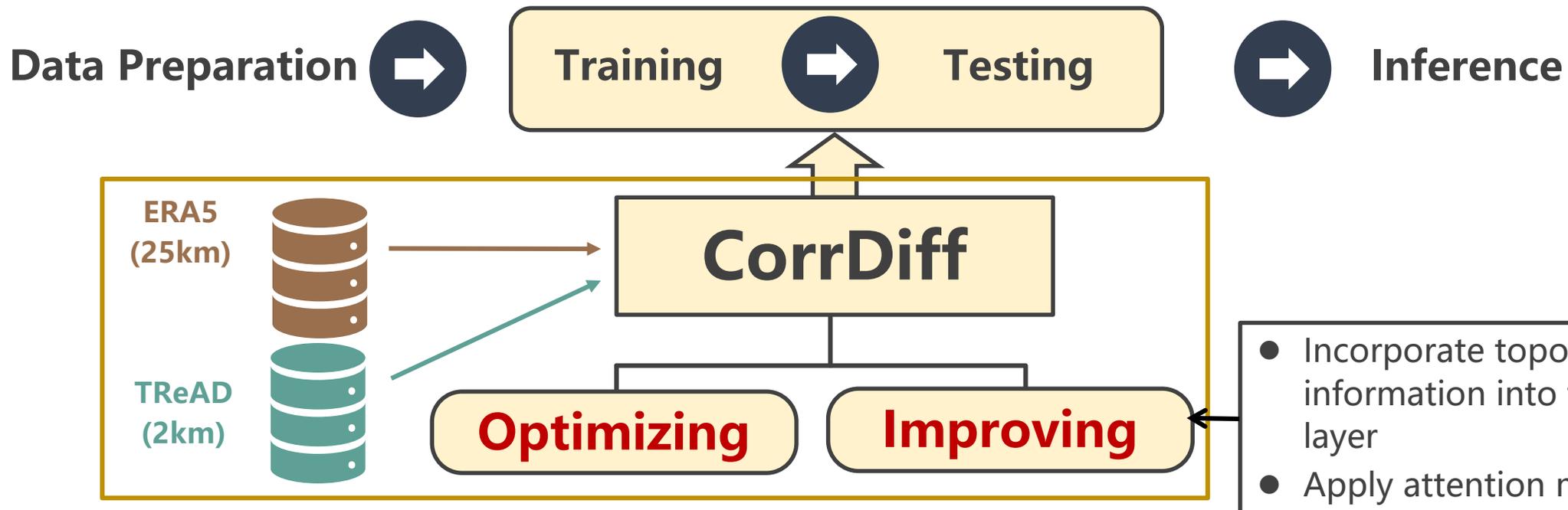
10-m Wind Speed (TGFS and CorrDiff downscale TGFS)  
Initial Time:2024072206 Forecast Hour: 000



## Current Limitation:

- Limited training RWRf data (**only 4 years**)
- No direct precipitation output
- Terrain effects not included

# Experimental Design



Training Data	Resolution	Training	Testing	P2P	SF2P	3D2ALL
ERA5	25 km	1991-2015 <b>(24-years)</b>	2016-2023 <b>(8-years)</b>	PRECIP	PRECIP, T2M, U10M, V10M	PRECIP, T2M, U10M, V10M, MSLP, T / Z / U / V ( 850 / 925 / 1000 hPa ), Q850
<b>TReAD</b>	2 km	1991-2015	2016-2023	PRECIP	PRECIP	PRECIP, T2M, U10M, V10M, RH2M, SLP, TMAX2M, TMIN2M

Dynamically downscaling using WRF model from ERA5 re-analysis

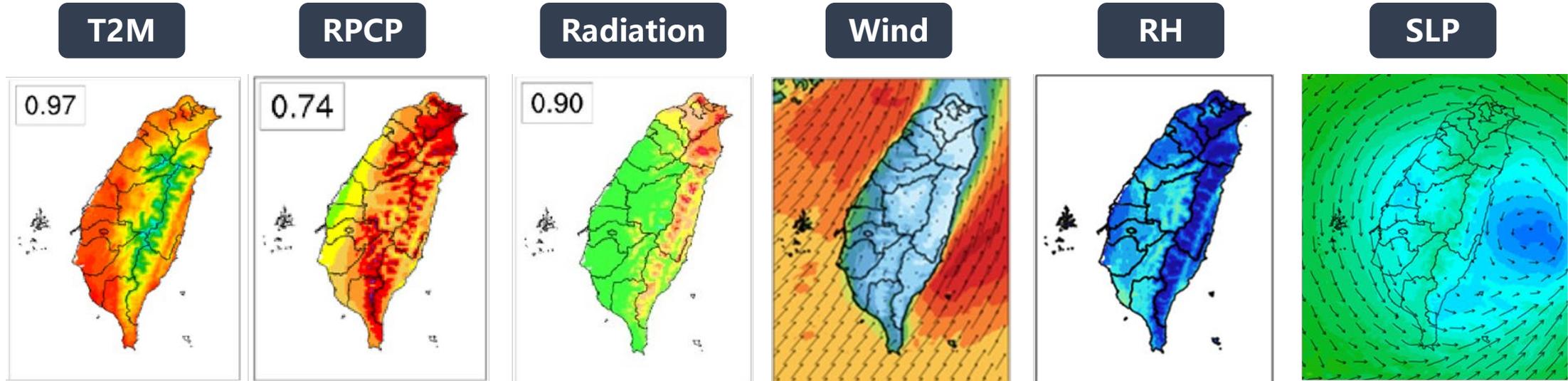
# Taiwan Re-Analysis Downscaling (TReAD) Data



Dynamically downscaling using WRF model from ERA5 re-analysis

- **2-kilometer resolution, hourly output**
- **Period: 1979 - 2023. (45 years)**

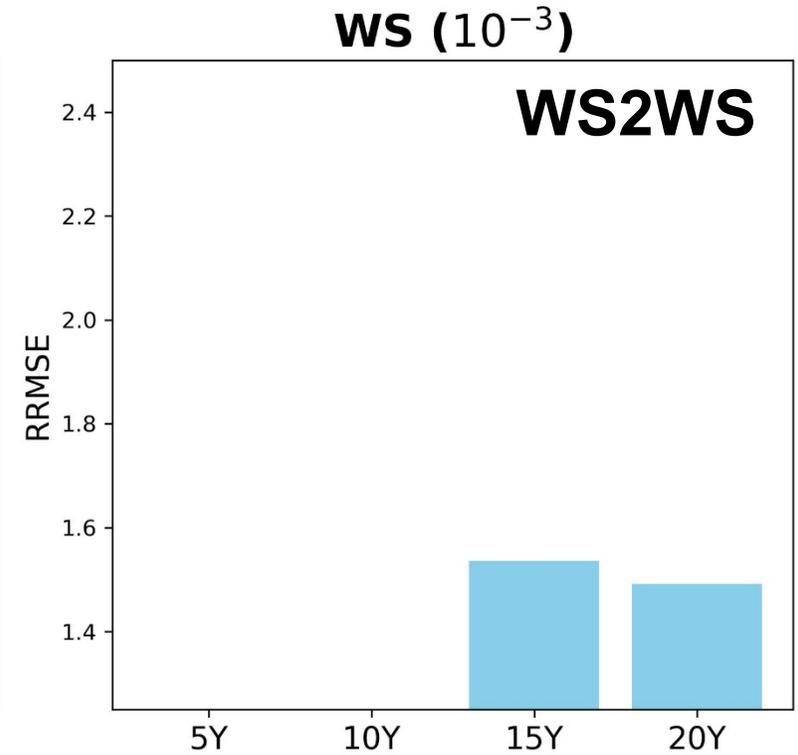
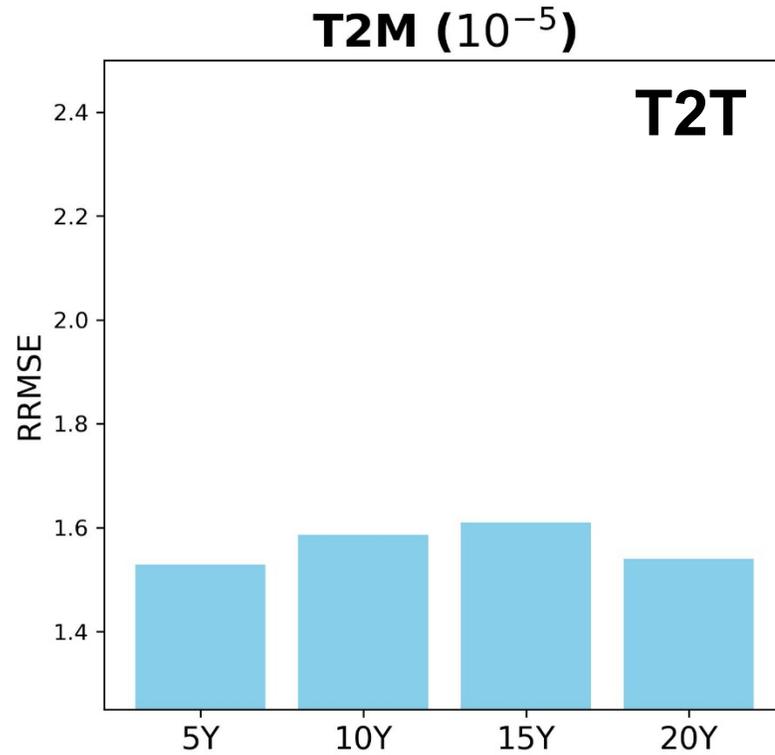
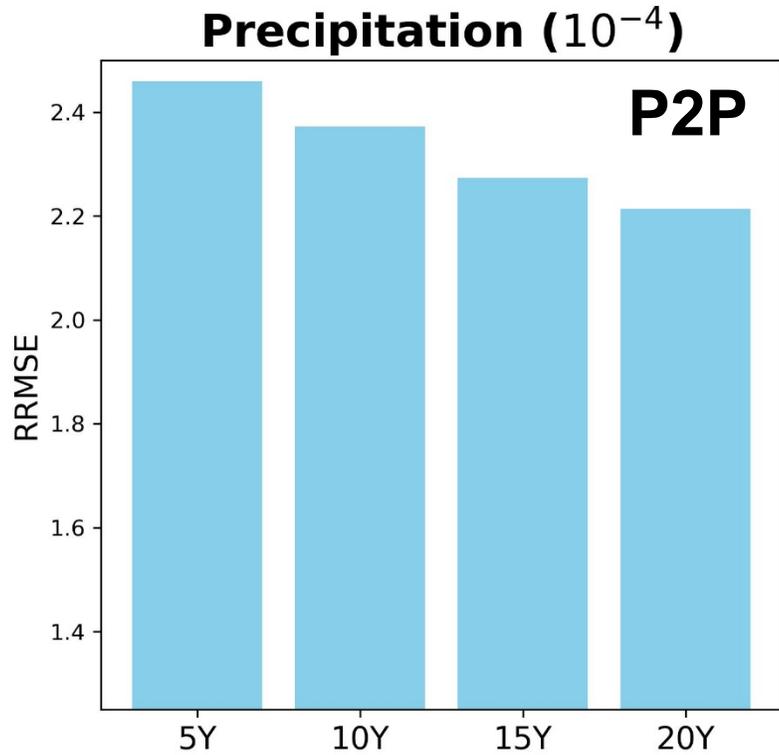
<https://data.depositar.io/en/dataset/tread>



## TReAD Data

<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Dynamic consistent with model state variables</b></li><li>• <b>Well resolve the impact of high resolution terrain over 45 years</b></li></ul>
<b>Limitations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>WRF dynamic downscale, not ground truth</b></li></ul>

# Error (RRMSE) decreases with training cycle



20220903

TReAD

ERA5

P2P 5Y

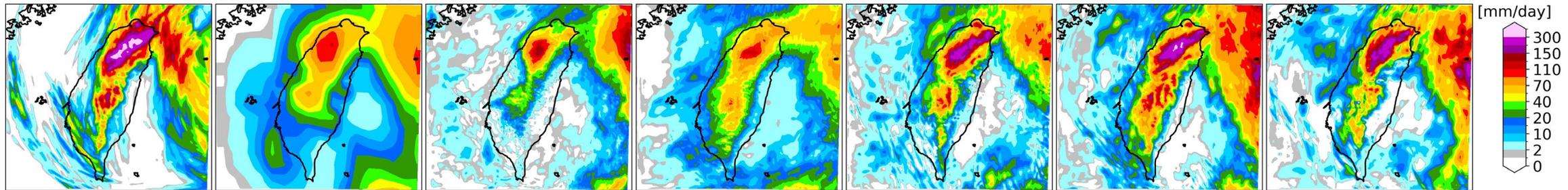
P2P 10Y

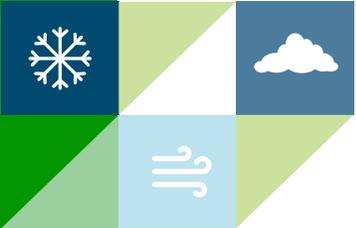
P2P 15Y

P2P 20Y

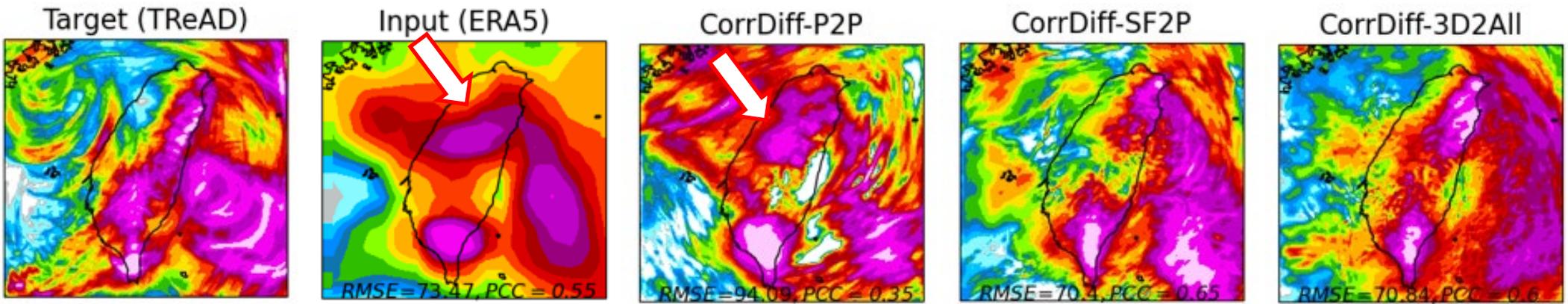
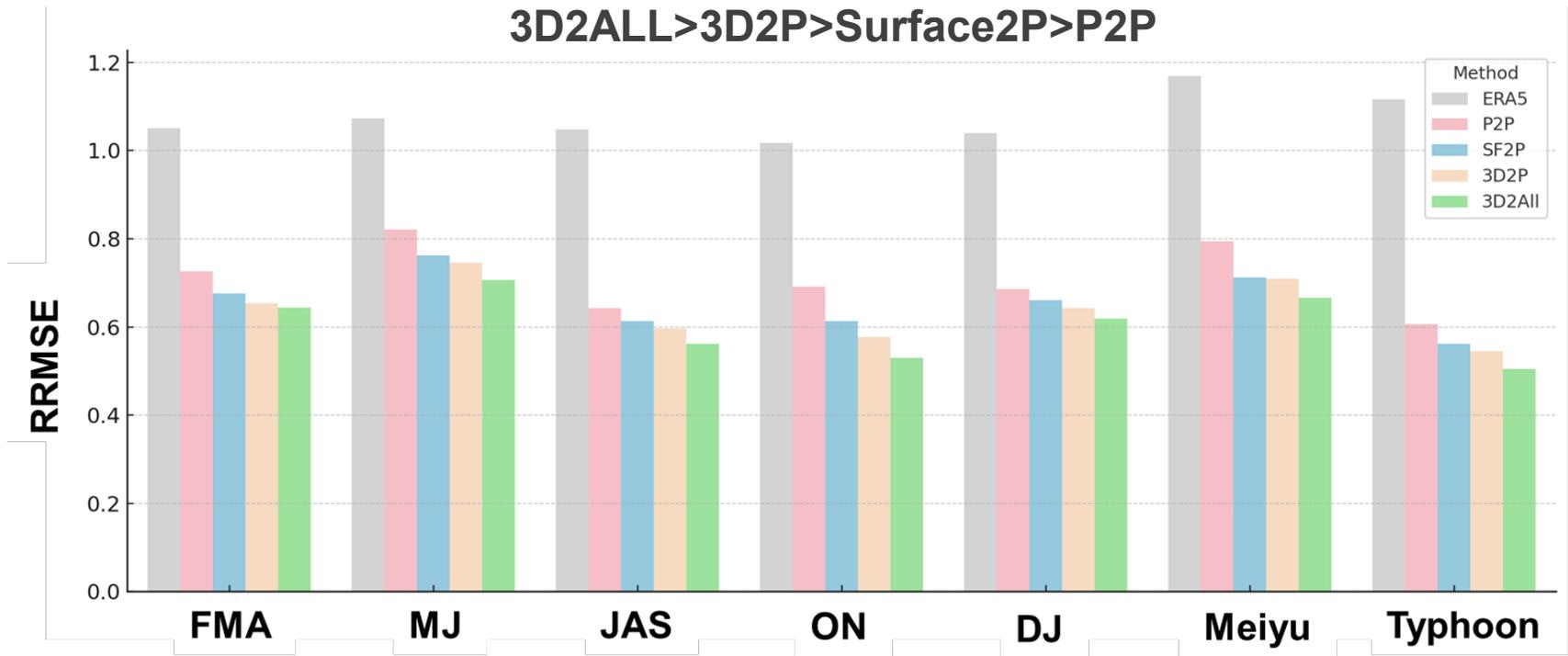
P2P 25Y

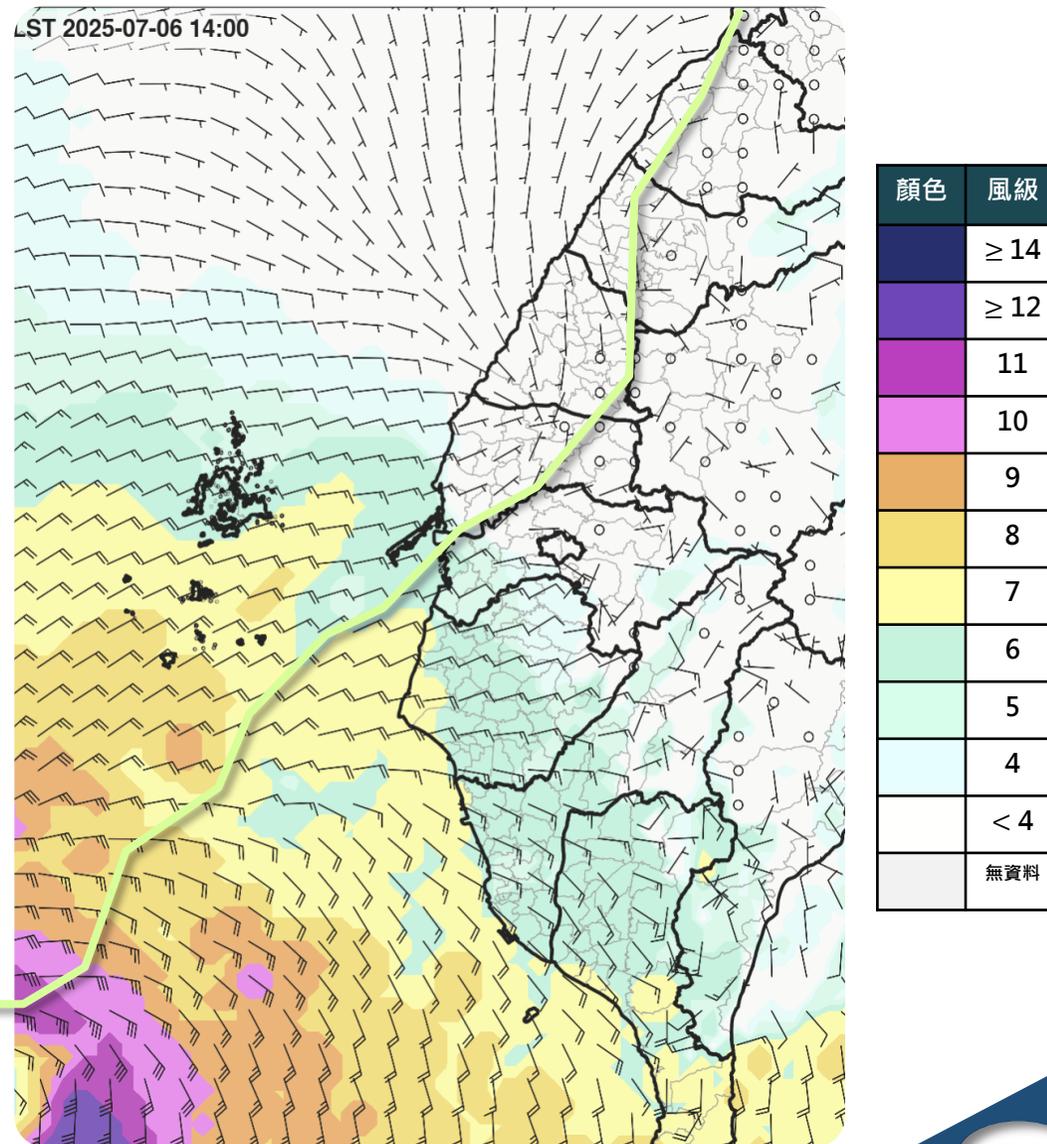
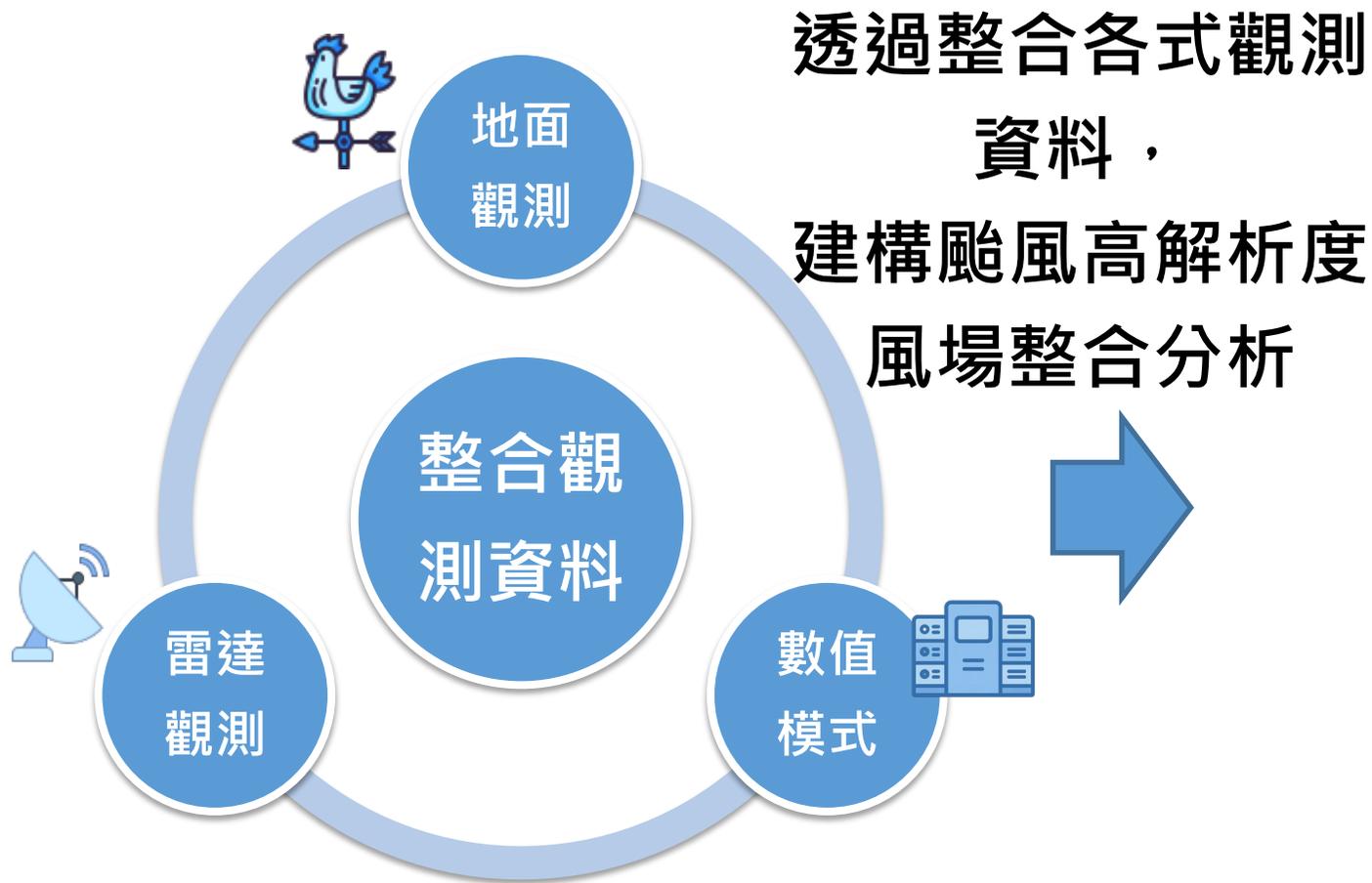
RMSE: 35.67 cor: 0.65 RMSE: 39.67 cor: 0.57 RMSE: 34.90 cor: 0.71 RMSE: 27.86 cor: 0.82 RMSE: 27.27 cor: 0.81 RMSE: 30.68 cor: 0.75





# CorrDiff Precipitation Downscaling

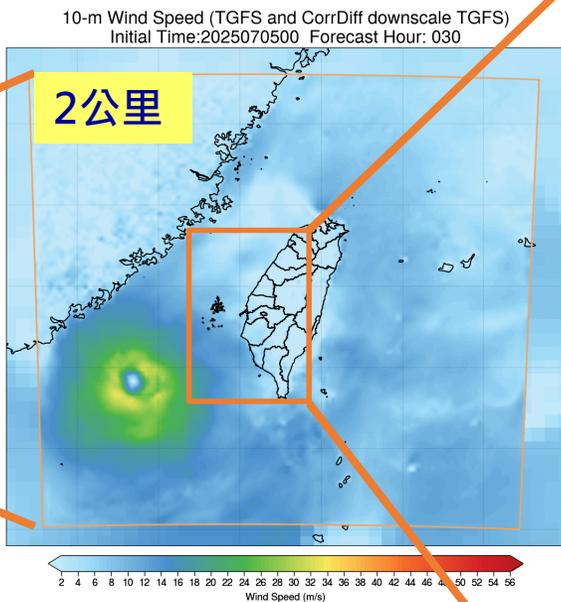
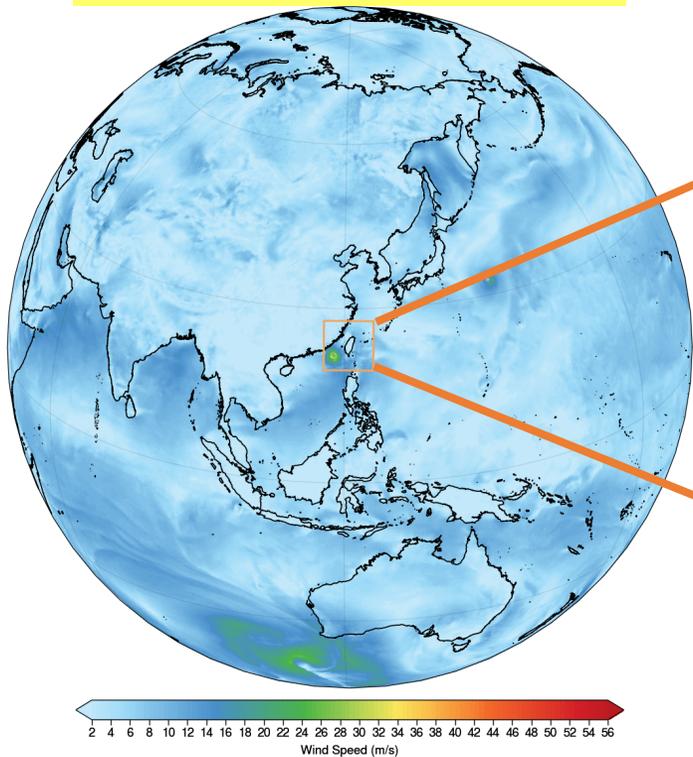




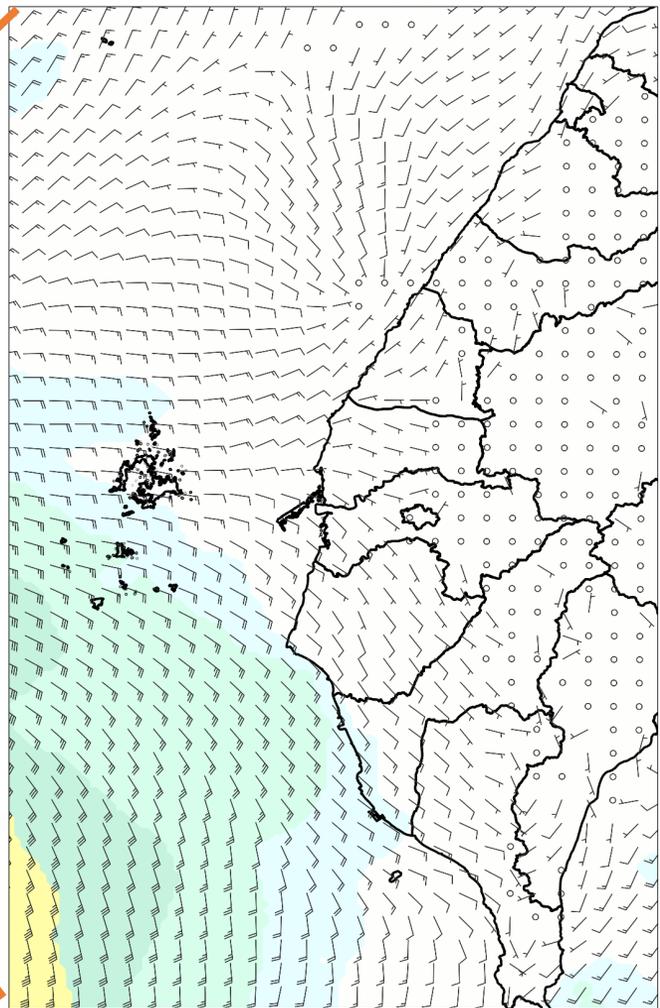
# AI降尺度 風場預報 → 丹娜絲颱風



## 25公里全球模式資料



## 應用AI降尺度技術結果



顏色	風級
深藍色	≥ 14
紫色	≥ 12
洋紅色	11
粉紅色	10
橘色	9
黃色	8
亮黃色	7
淺綠色	6
綠色	5
淡藍色	4
白色	< 4
灰色	無資料

經AI技術提升平均風速達  
11級，接近觀測12級風



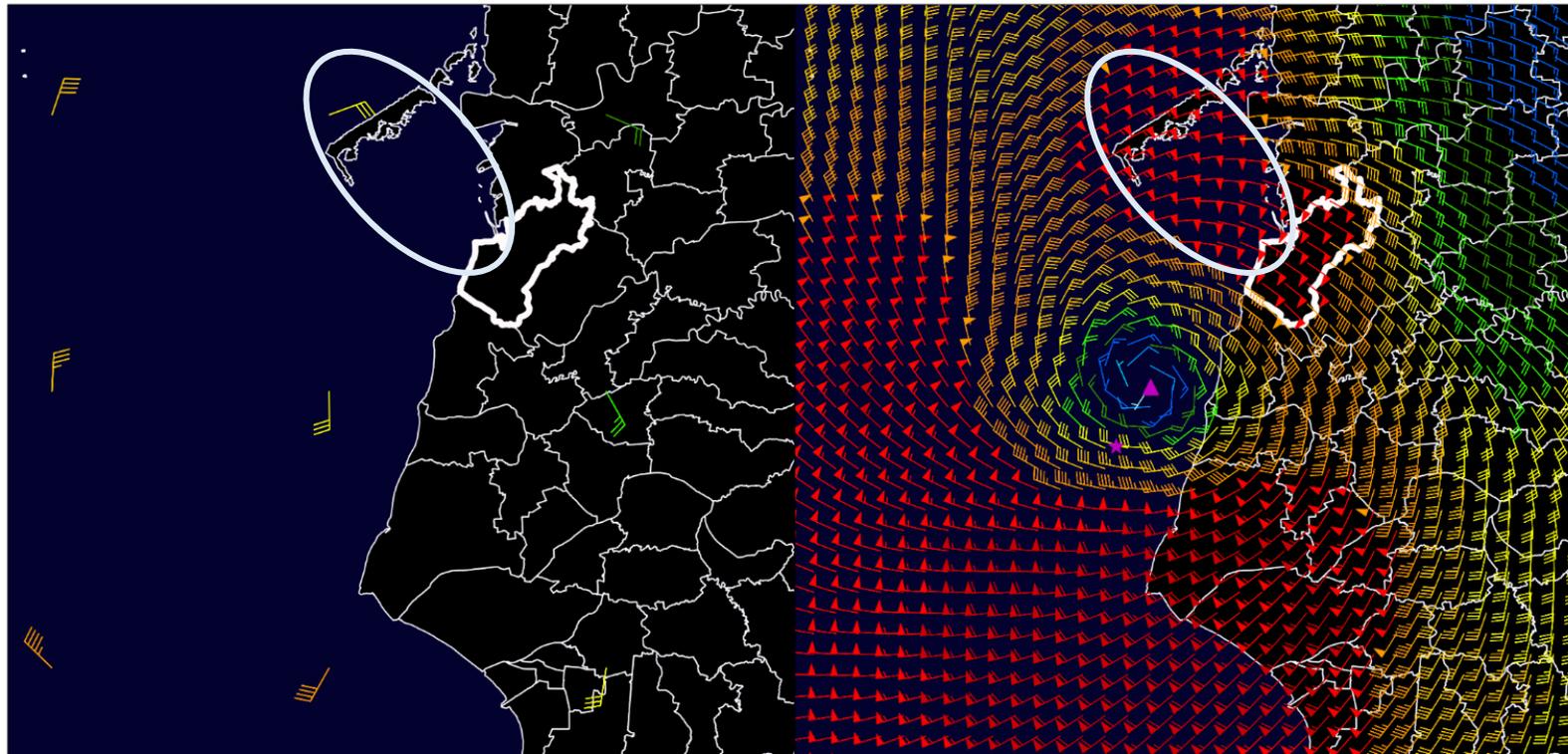
Wind field at 10 meter

EC  
015 hr Forecast

init:25070600 EC\_CORRDIFF  
vald:25070615 015 hr Forecast

Wind field at 10 meter

init:25070600  
vald:25070615



- ▲ 降尺度後的颱風中心位置(23:00)
- ★ 氣象署定位的颱風中心位置(23:30)

- 降尺度可以得到精細的颱風中心
- 風速由7級提升至10級。

# 無縫隙的天氣-氣候服務

## 轉變中的專有名詞

- 氣候服務內容擴大到包含天氣，成為**天氣-氣候服務**（ Weather & Climate Service ）
- **全模式天氣資訊決策模式**（ Weather-informed decision-making for all mode ）概念，與環境永續領域接軌，包括淨零、能源安全、早期預警、氣候韌性等領域



## Early Warnings for All initiative 全民早期預警倡議

Launched in 2022 by United Nations Secretary-General, António Guterres

確保在2027年底前，透過**早期預警系統**，讓地球上的每個人都能免受**災變天氣**、**水資源**或**氣候事件**的影響。

全民早期預警 →

- 對氣候變遷而言，是極端氣候
- 對短期氣候而言，是極端天氣

# 小结

- **氣候** → **氣候變遷** → **極端氣候** → **極端天氣**
  - **極端氣候**下的**極端天氣**，是**氣候變遷**下的全新威脅
  - **因應長期**氣候變遷調適的轉型作為，要考慮**短期**的實體風險
  - **應對短期**的實體風險，要考慮**長期**氣候變遷調適的轉型佈局
  - **無縫隙的天氣-氣候服務**，是對治天氣及氣候威脅的重要解方
- **AI/ML在天氣-氣候服務的應用正方興未艾**
  - **無縫隙 (天氣到氣候) AI/ML預報模式的發展與應用**
  - **降尺度技術的精進與應用** → 支持國家氣候變遷調適的科學資料
  - **運用AI/ML資料跨越資料鴻溝**，介接氣象資料與農業需求



**Thank you for the listening**

