

# Aurora: A Foundation Model for the Earth System

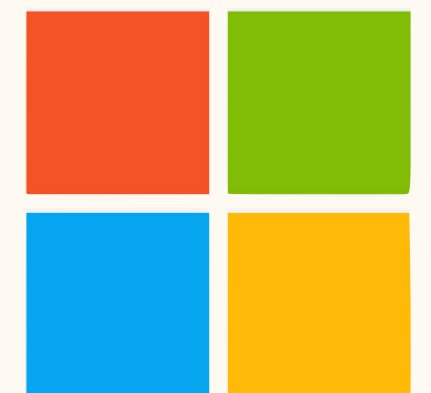
**Wessel Bruinsma**

**The Alan Turing Institute**

**Work was done at Microsoft Research**

**CDI AI/ML Webinar, USGS, Online, 22 July 2025**

**The  
Alan Turing  
Institute**

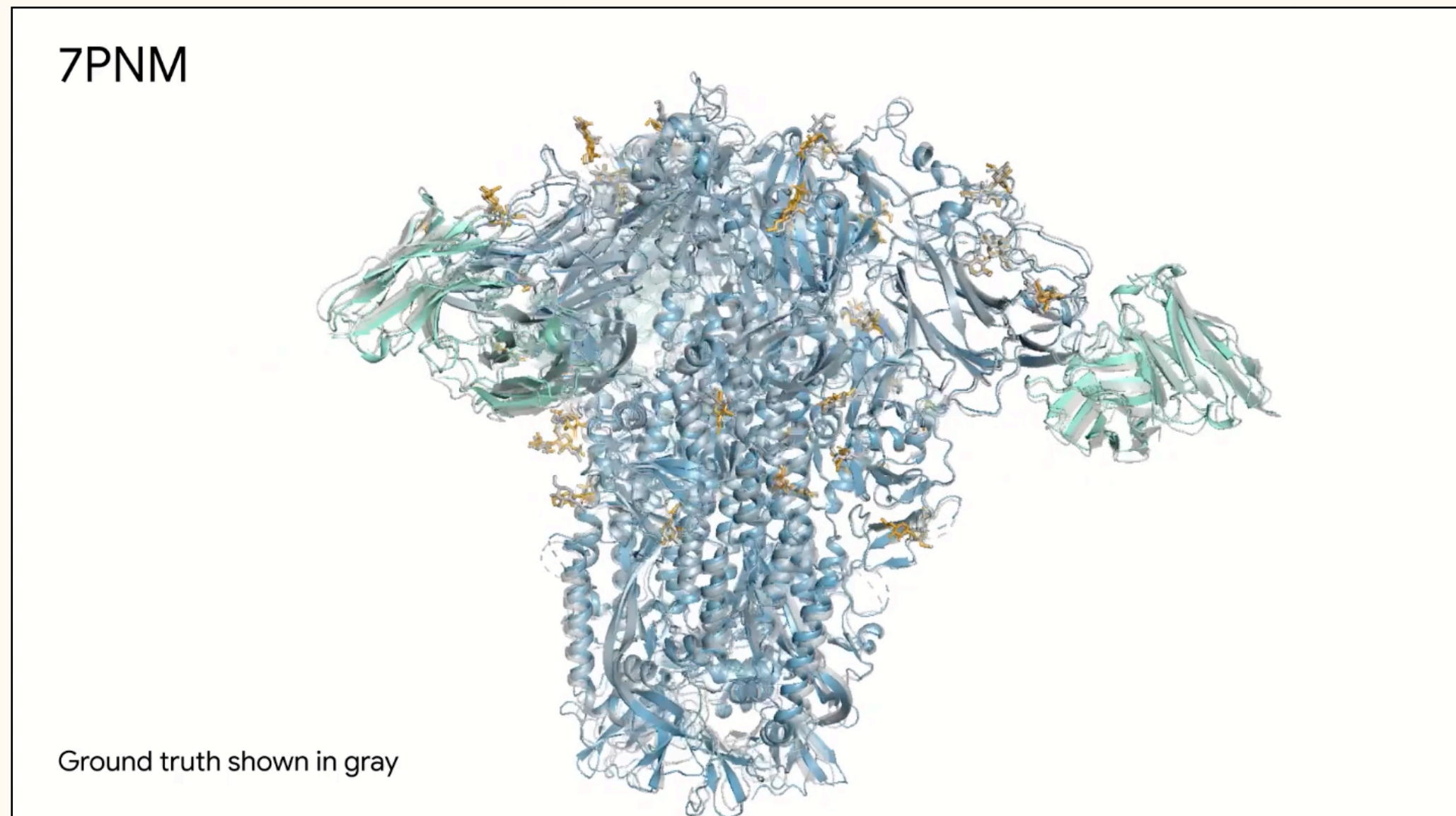




# The AI Revolution in Science



AlphaFold  
Protein folding



Illustrations: Niklas Elmehed

THE NOBEL PRIZE  
IN CHEMISTRY 2024

David Baker      Demis Hassabis      John M. Jumper

"for computational protein design"      "for protein structure prediction"

THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Illustrations: Niklas Elmehed

THE NOBEL PRIZE  
IN PHYSICS 2024

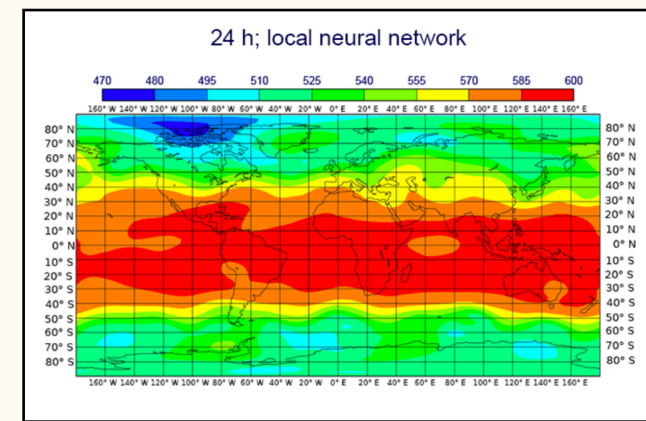
John J. Hopfield      Geoffrey E. Hinton

"for foundational discoveries and inventions that enable machine learning with artificial neural networks"

THE ROYAL SWEDISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES



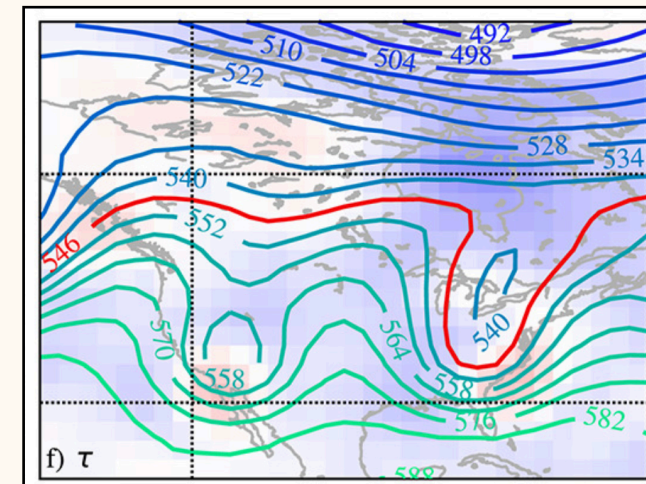
# The AI Revolution in Weather Forecasting



2018

First serious efforts to compare AI models to physics baselines

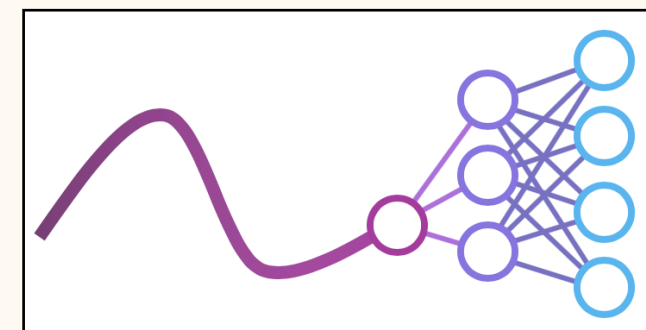
Dueben and Bauer (2018)



2019

AI models skillful to multiple days

Weyn et al. (2019)



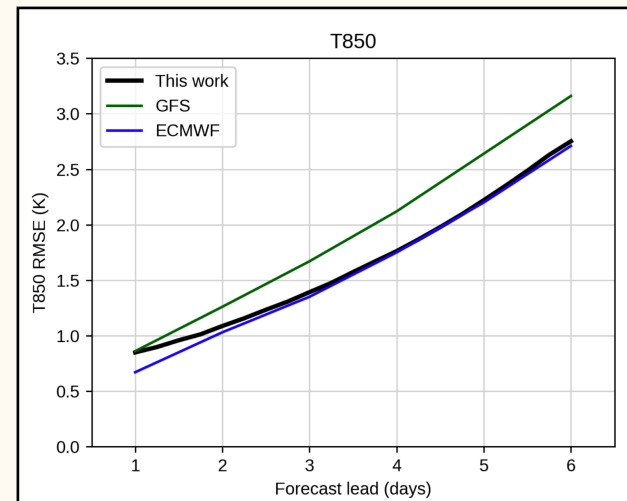
2020

WeatherBench starts to drive ML development

Rasp et al. (2020)



# The AI Revolution in Weather Forecasting



2022

GNN outperforms GFS at 1°

Keisler (2022)

2022

Pangu-Weather outperforms HRES at 0.25°

Bi et al. (2023)

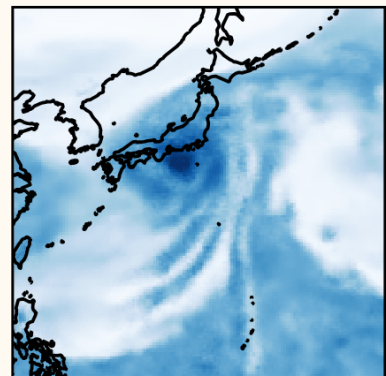


# The AI Revolution in Weather Forecasting



2022–2023

Tech companies start to work in this space



2023

GenCast outperforms IFS ensemble  
Price et al. (2024)



2024

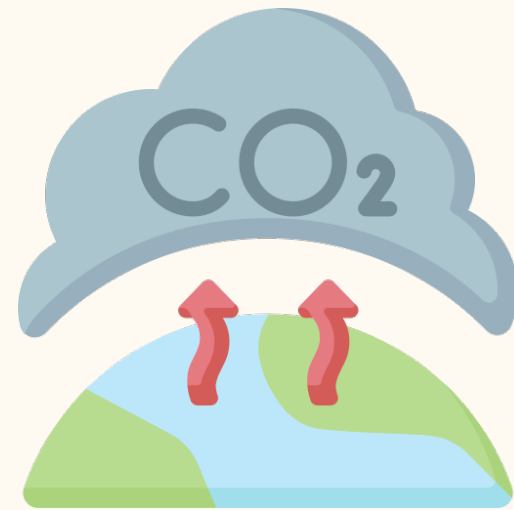
ECMWF launches AIFS



# What About Other Forecasting Tasks?



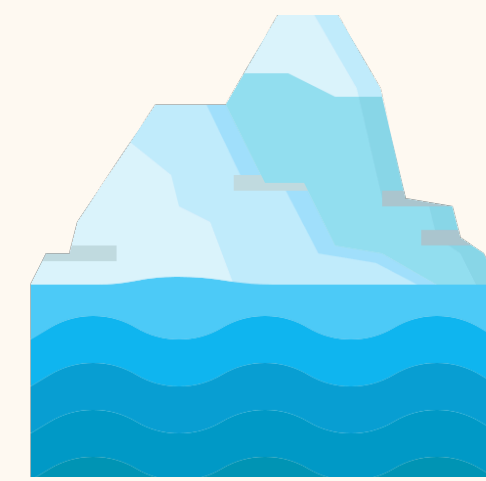
Air  
pollution



Atmospheric  
composition



Waves



Sea ice

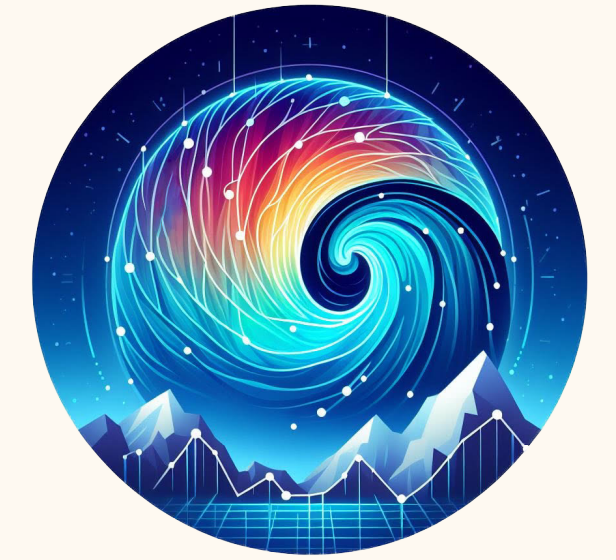


Ocean

- Current models are impressive, but **limited to one setting**.
- Unified approach?



# Aurora



## pretraining

- Train a single neural network a *large* body of Earth system data
- Learn general-purpose representation of dynamics that govern atmospheric and oceanic flow
- Slow and data hungry

## fine-tuning

- Leverage learned representation to **efficiently adapt to new domains!**
- Fast and data efficient

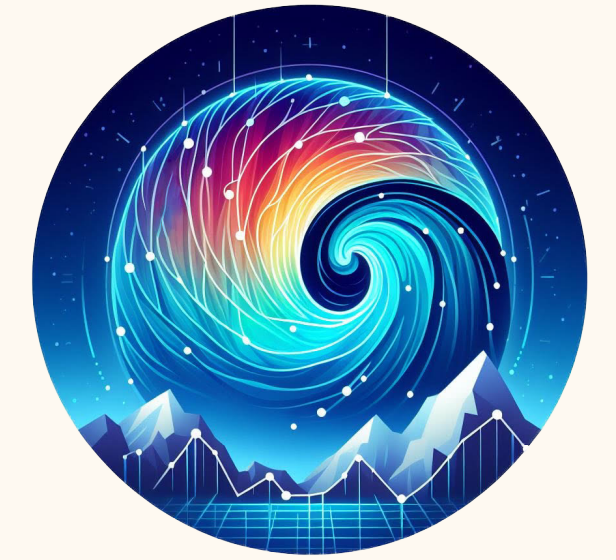
Aurora: a **foundation model** for the Earth system



# The Model



# The Model



- Predict global state of **any variables** at **any resolution** 6 h ahead:

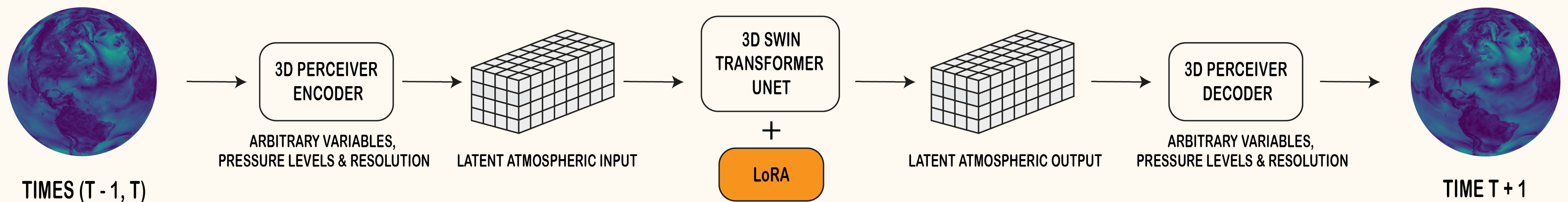
$$\hat{X}^{t+6h} = \Phi(X^t, X^{t-6h}),$$

$$\hat{X}^{t+12h} = \Phi(\hat{X}^{t+6h}, X^t),$$

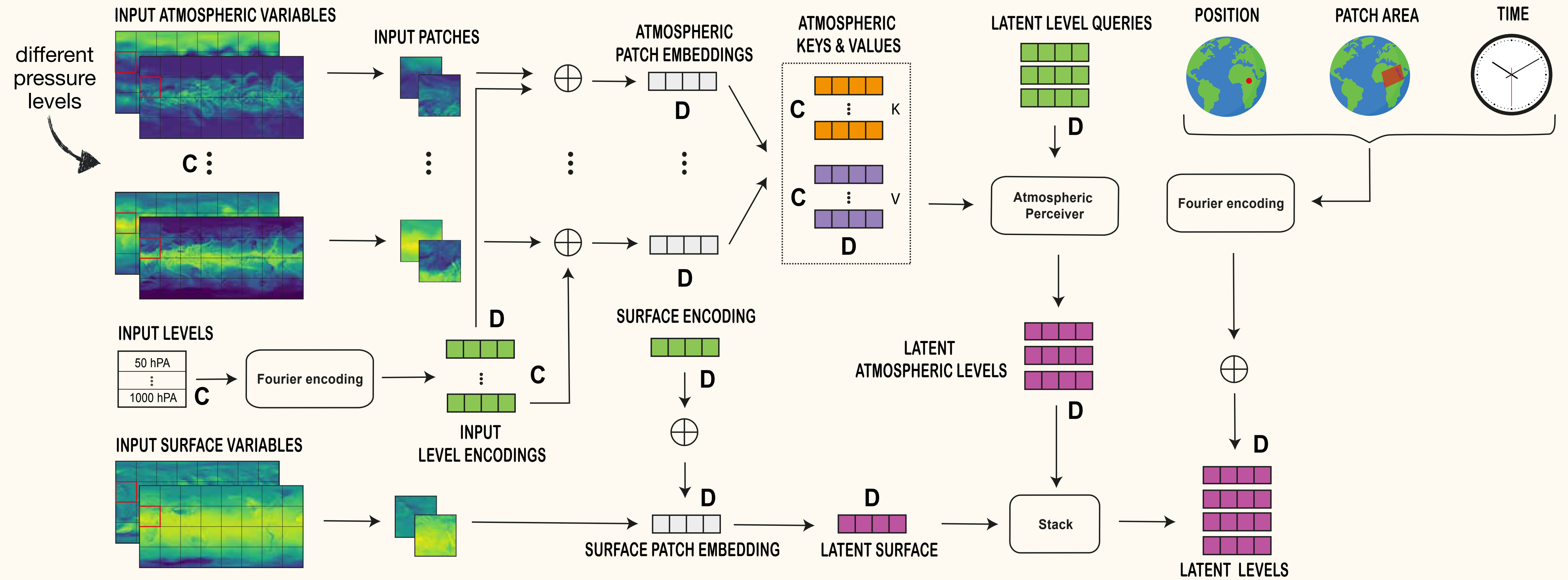
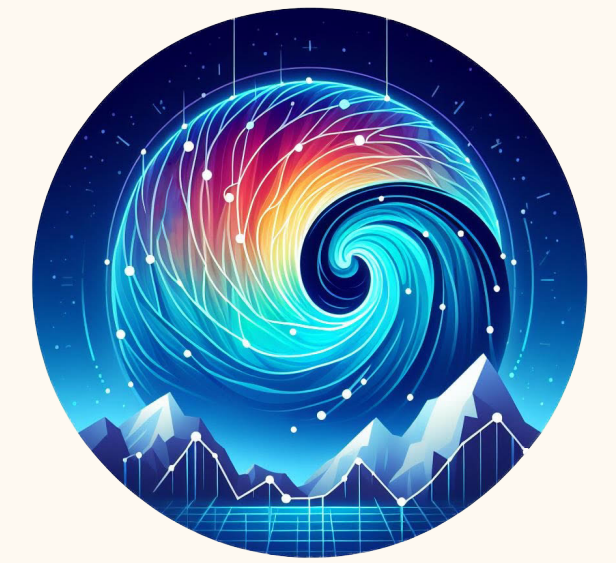
$$\hat{X}^{t+18h} = \Phi(\hat{X}^{t+12h}, \hat{X}^{t+6h}),$$

⋮

- Transformer-based encoder–decoder architecture:

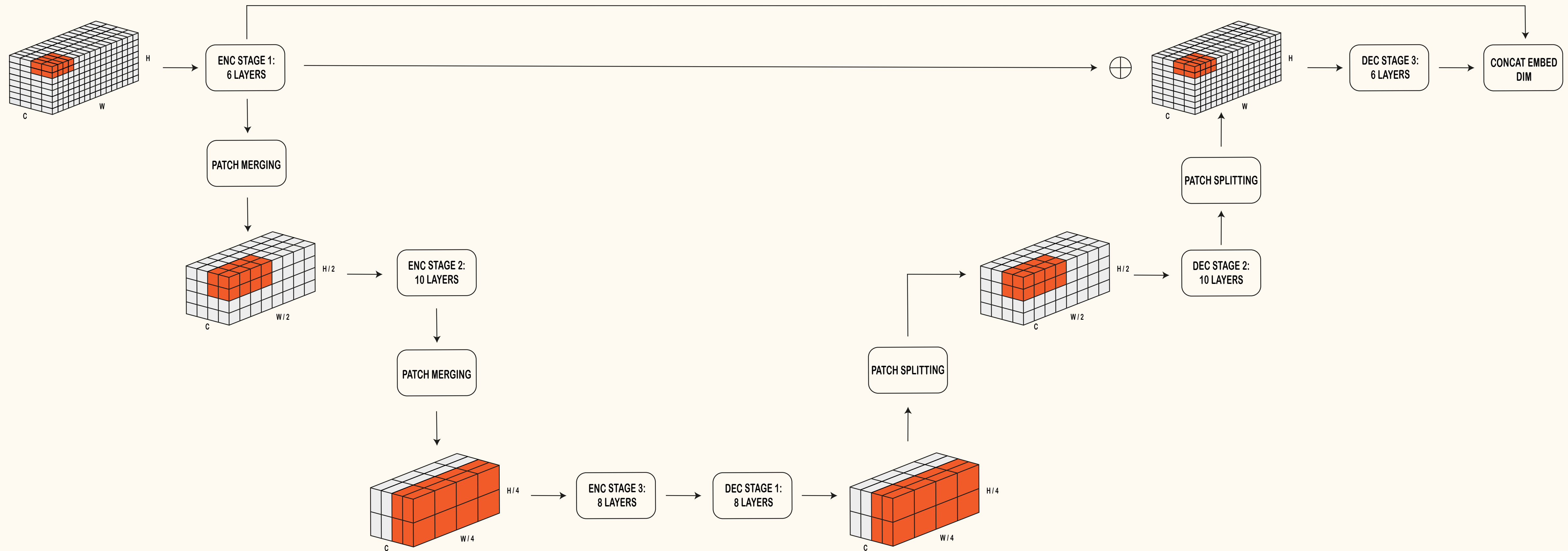
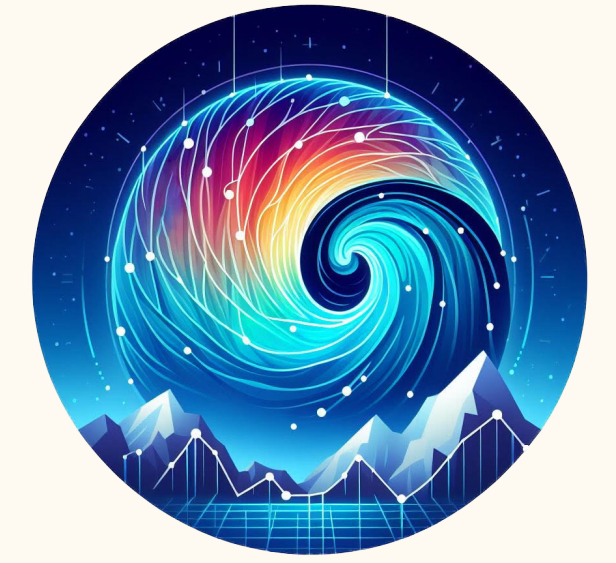


# Encoder

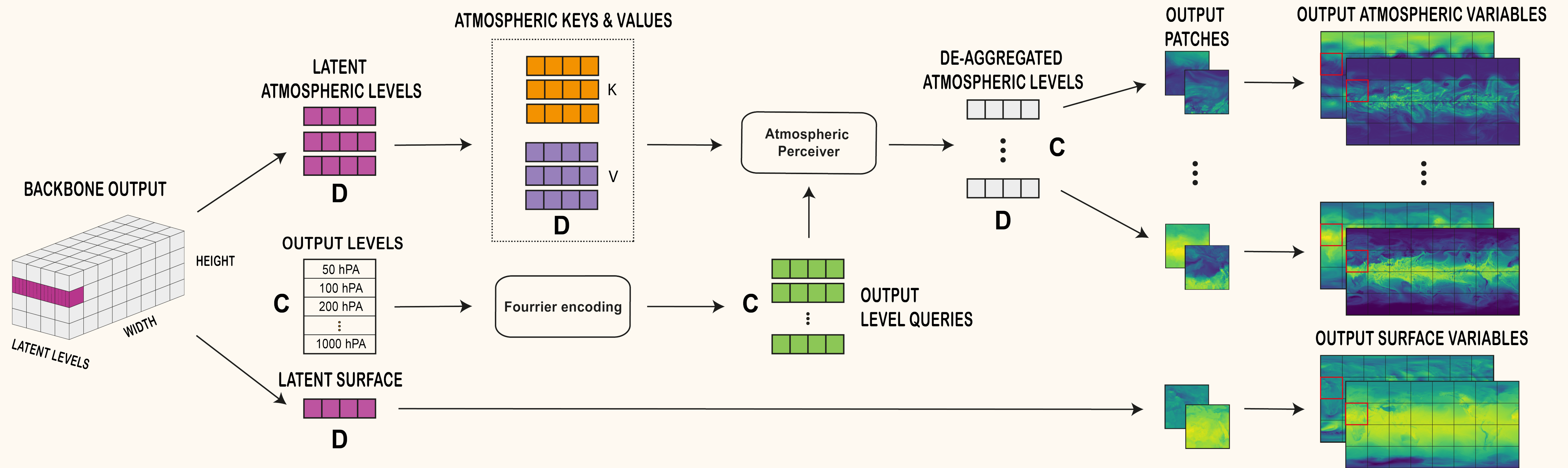
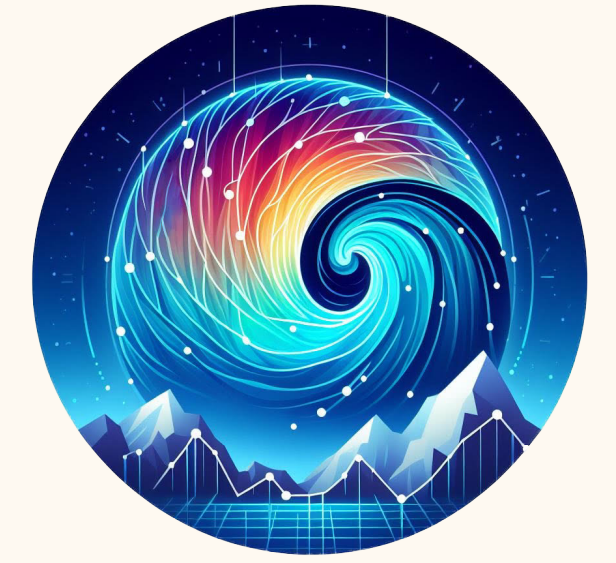




# Backbone



# Decoder

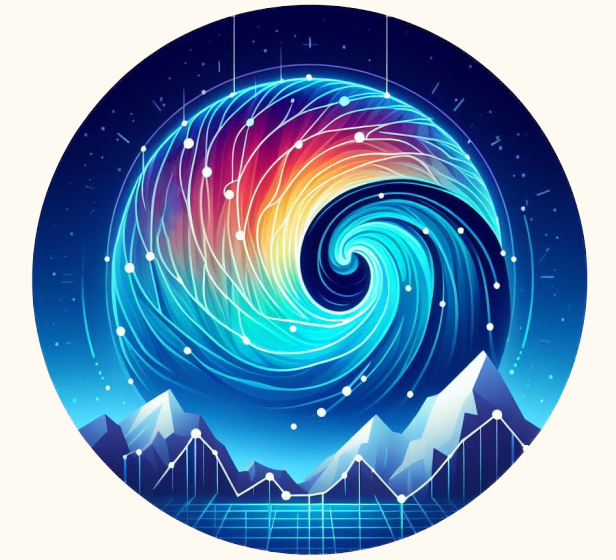




# Pretraining

A dramatic photograph of a large, dark storm cloud formation over a flat landscape. The sky is filled with heavy, dark clouds, and a large, dark, vertical column of air or dust is visible on the right side, suggesting a severe weather event like a supercell or a developing tornado. The foreground shows a flat, open landscape with some distant structures. The bottom half of the image is overlaid with a dark blue gradient.

# Pretraining

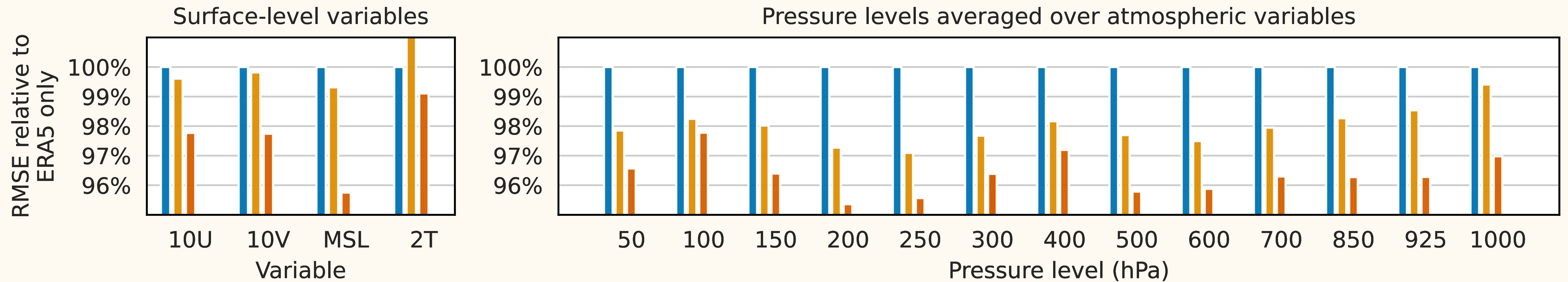
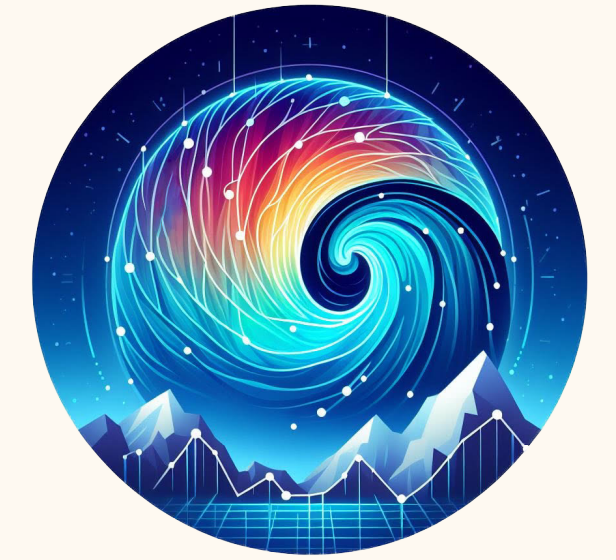


Name	Resolution	Timeframe	Surf. variables	Atmos. variables	Levels	Steps	Size	
ERA5	$0.25^\circ \times 0.25^\circ$	1979–2020	2T, 10U, 10V, MSL	U, V, T, Q, Z	13	368.18 k	105.50 TB	
HRES-0.25 forecasts	$0.25^\circ \times 0.25^\circ$	2016–2020	2T, 10U, 10V, MSL	U, V, T, Q, Z	13	149.81 k	42.93 TB	
IFS-ENS-0.25	$0.25^\circ \times 0.25^\circ$	2018–2020	2T, 10U, 10V, MSL	U, V, T, Q, Z	3	6.69 M	527.54 TB	
IFS-ENS-0.25 mean	$0.25^\circ \times 0.25^\circ$	2018–2020	2T, 10U, 10V, MSL	U, V, T, Q, Z	3	133.71 k	10.55 TB	
GFS forecasts	$0.25^\circ \times 0.25^\circ$	Feb 2015–2020	2T, 10U, 10V, MSL	U, V, T, Q, Z	13	354.40 k	101.56 TB	
GFS T0	$0.25^\circ \times 0.25^\circ$	Feb 2015–2020	2T, 10U, 10V, MSL	U, V, T, Q, Z	13	8.64 k	2.48 TB	
GEFS reforecasts	$0.25^\circ \times 0.25^\circ$	2000–2019	2T, MSL	U, V, T, Q, Z	7	2.96 M	454.61 TB	
CMCC-CM2-VHR4	$0.25^\circ \times 0.25^\circ$	1950–2014	2T, 10U, 10V, MSL	U, V, T, Q	7	94.96 k	12.62 TB	
ECMWF-IFS-HR	$0.45^\circ \times 0.45^\circ$	1950–2014	2T, 10U, 10V, MSL	U, V, T, Q, Z	7	94.96 k	4.75 TB	
MERRA-2	$0.625^\circ \times 0.50^\circ$	1980–2020	2T, 10U, 10V, MSL	U, V, T, Q	13	119.81 k	5.58 TB	
						Total	10.97 M	1,268.12 TB

- 150 000 steps on 32 GPUs (A100)
- The magic: **data scaling** and **model scaling**!

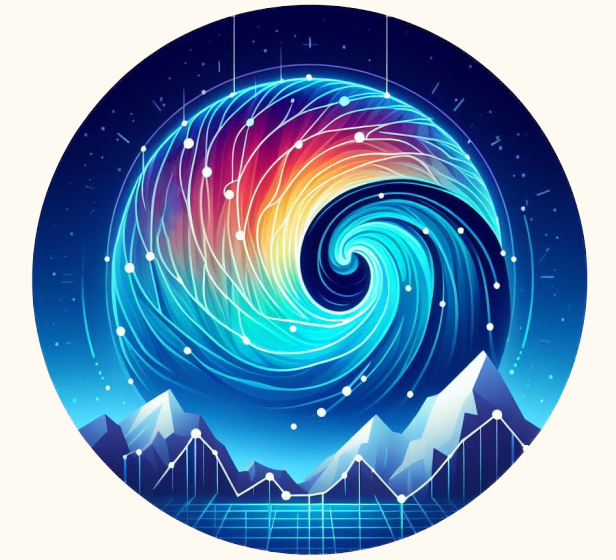


# Data Scaling



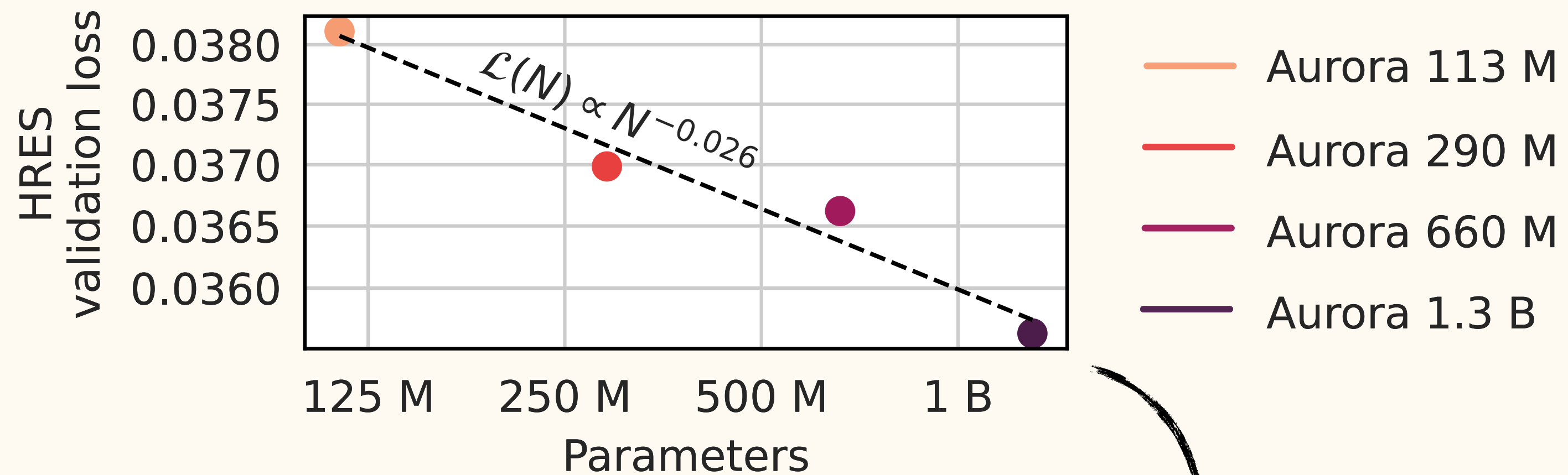
- ERA5
- ERA5 + climate simulations
- ERA5 + climate simulations + HRES/GFS forecasts + GFS analysis

# Model Scaling



**Economical** to train big models!


Validation loss at fixed computational budget



6% reduction per 10× model size!

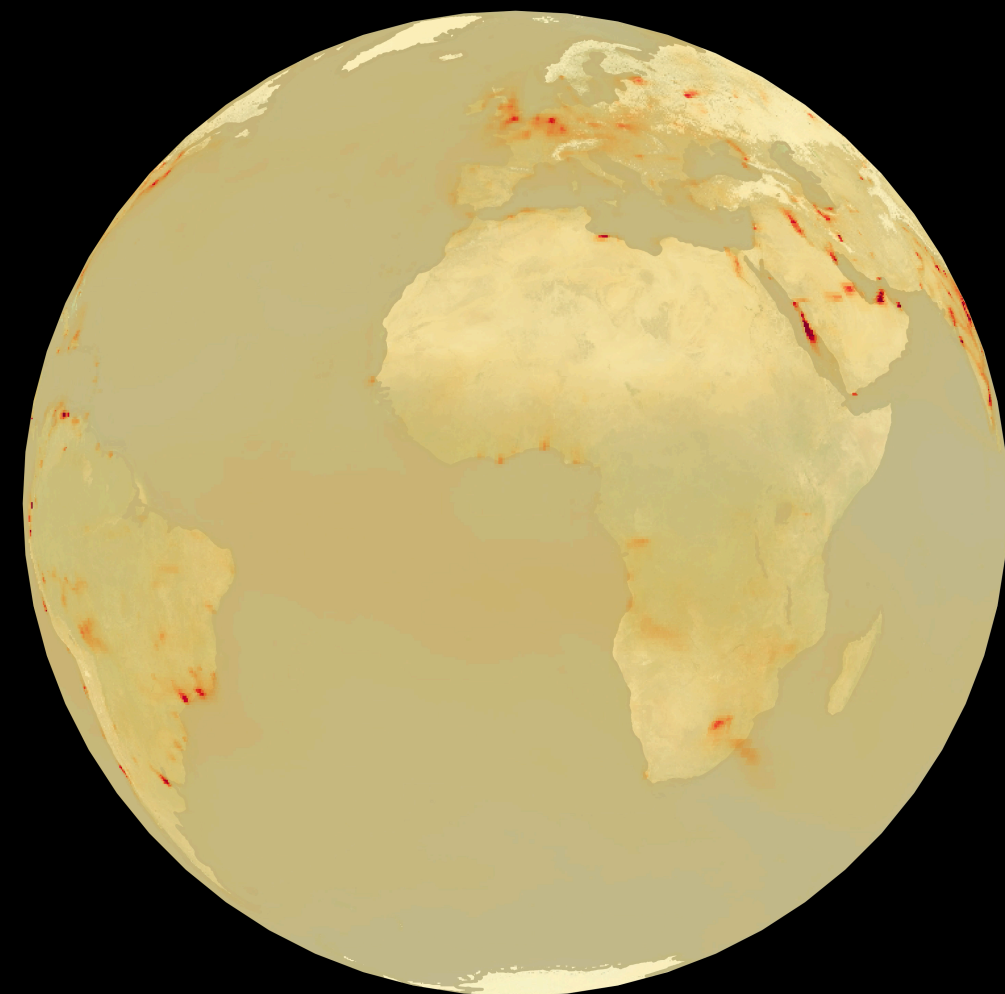


# Fine-Tuning

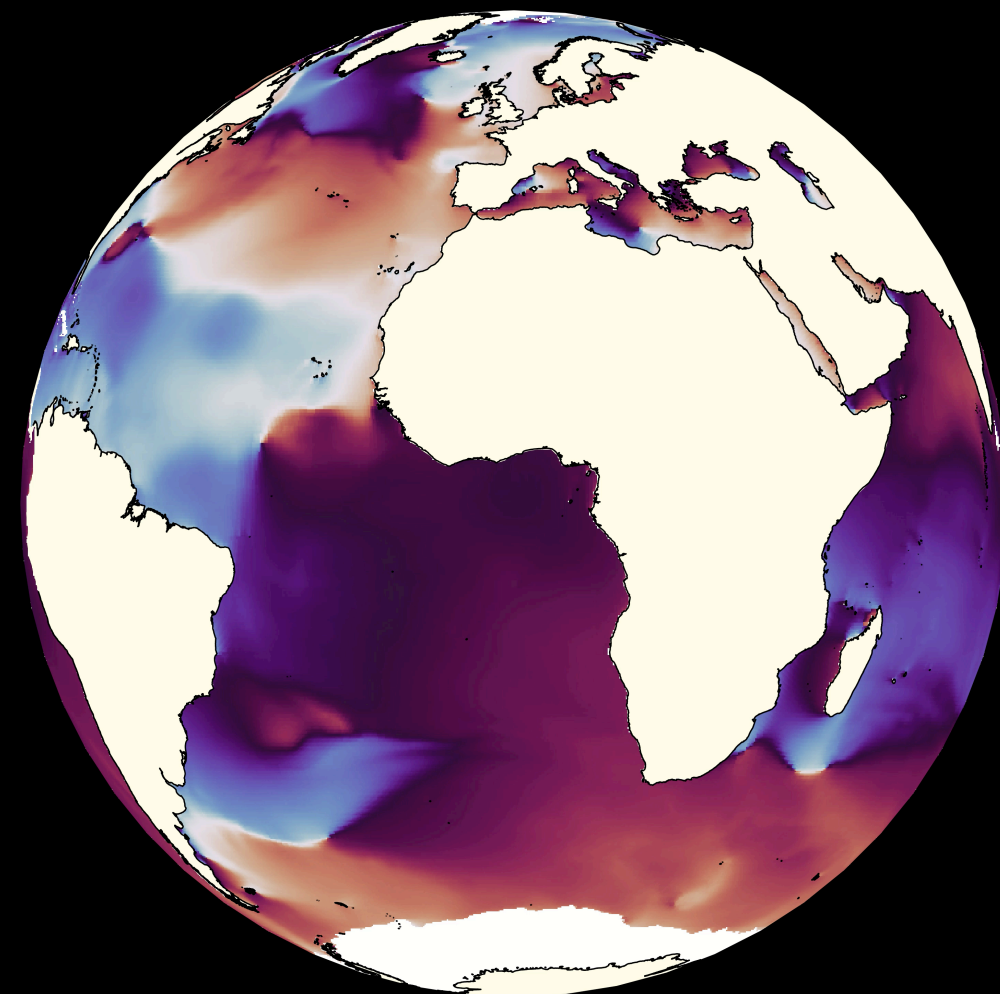


# Applications

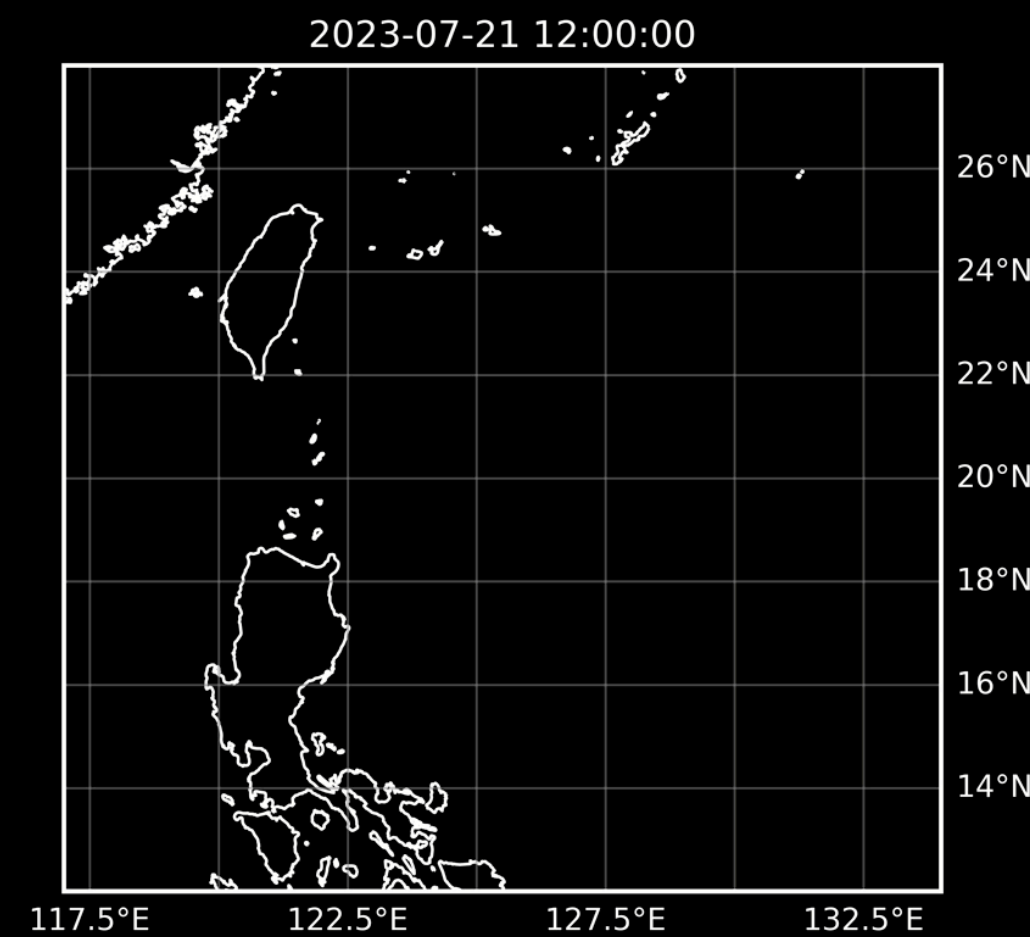
Operational in all settings!



Atmospheric comp.  
and air pollution

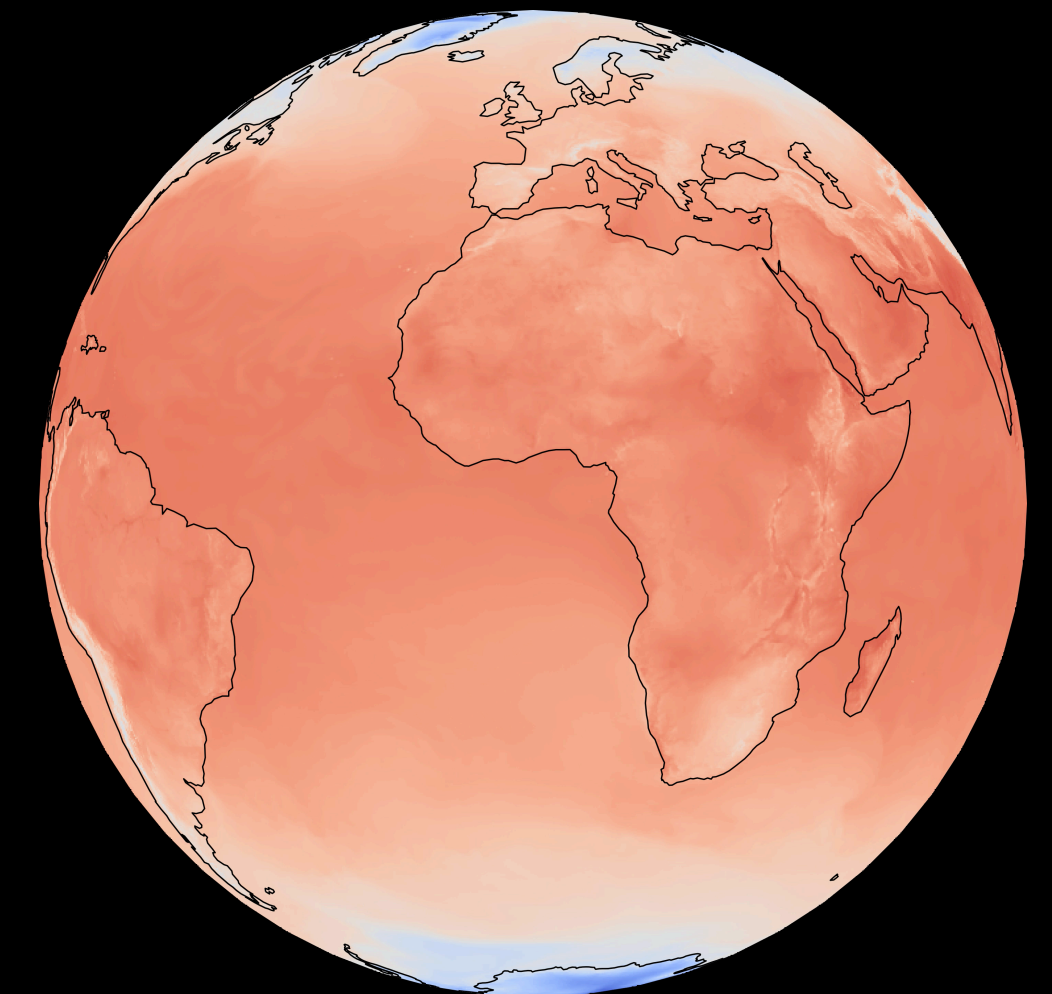


Ocean  
waves



Tropical cyclone  
tracks

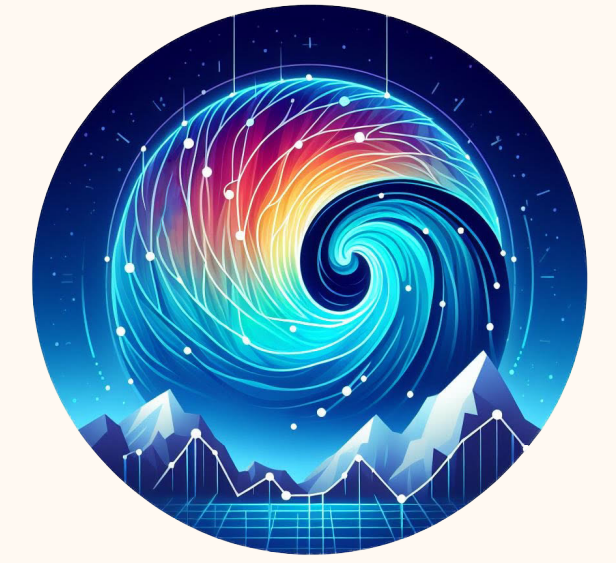
—●— Aurora  
—■— IBTrACS  
—◆— PGTW



High-resolution  
weather



# Air Pollution Forecasting

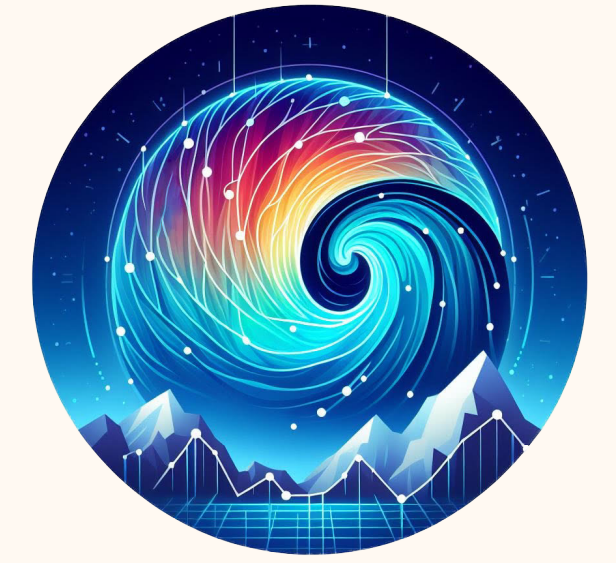


- **Setup:** model  $PM_1$ ,  $PM_{2.5}$ ,  $PM_{10}$ , CO, NO,  $NO_2$ ,  $SO_2$ ,  $O_3$
- **Data:** Copernicus Atmospheric Monitoring Service (CAMS) analysis
- **Baseline:** CAMS forecasts

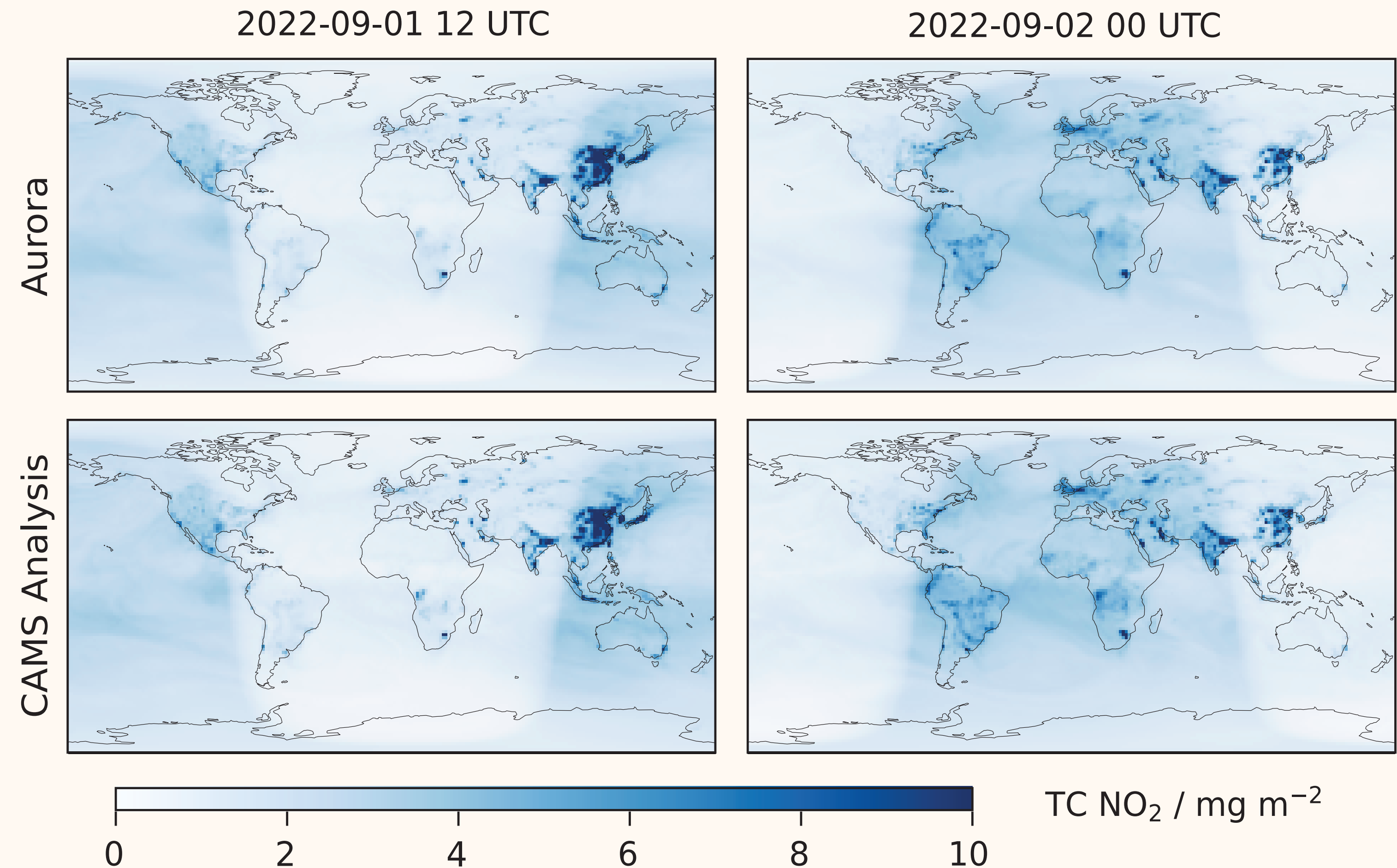
Coupled to IFS, ~10x more expensive:  
**~16 node-hours per hour lead time!**

Aurora: **~0.5 s per hour lead time**

# Air Pollution Forecasting



- Heterogeneous and spikey
- Anthropogenic factors
- Scarce
- Non-stationary





**Overall:**

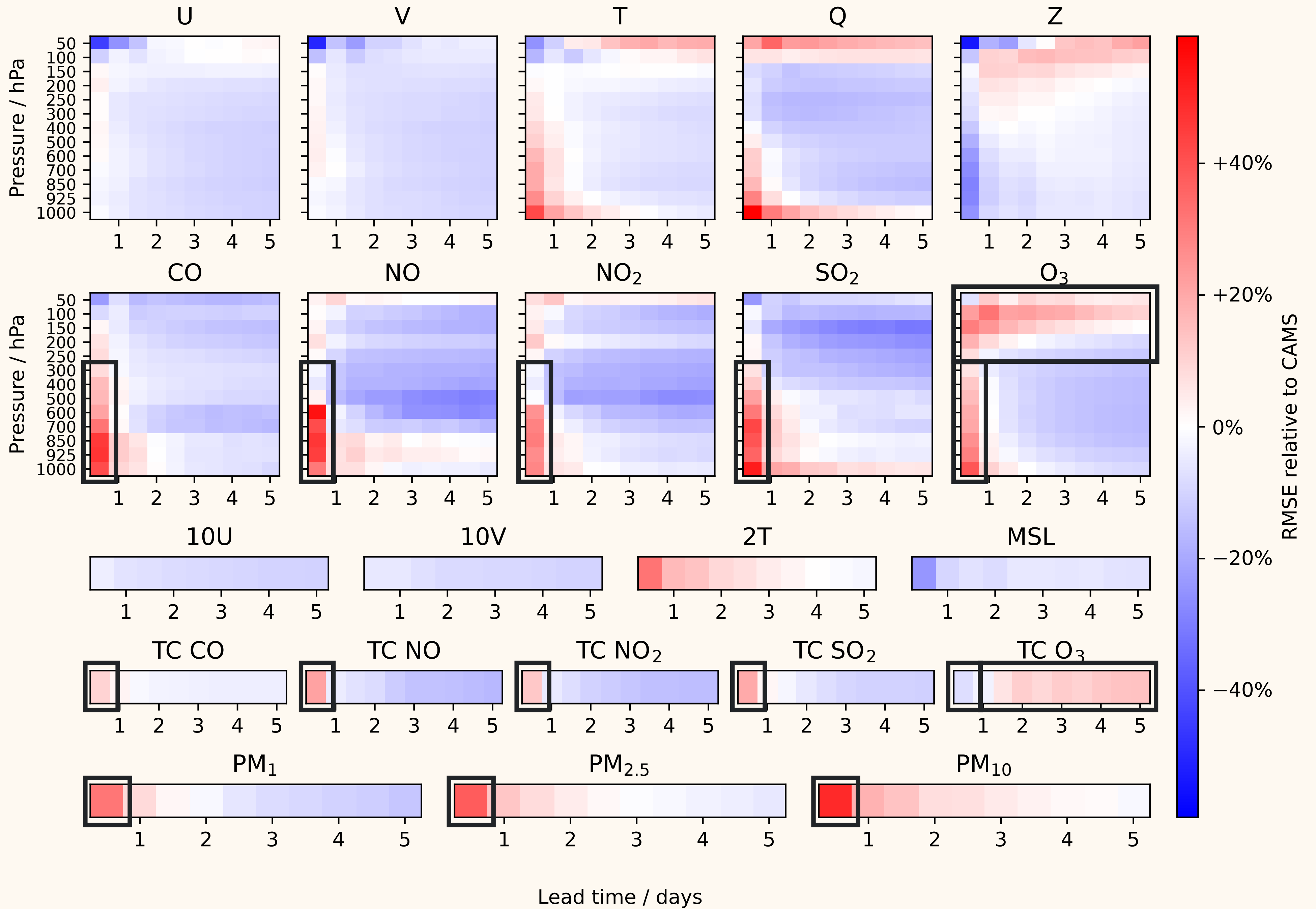
Competitive on  
95%  
( $\leq 20\%$  RMSE)

Better on 75%

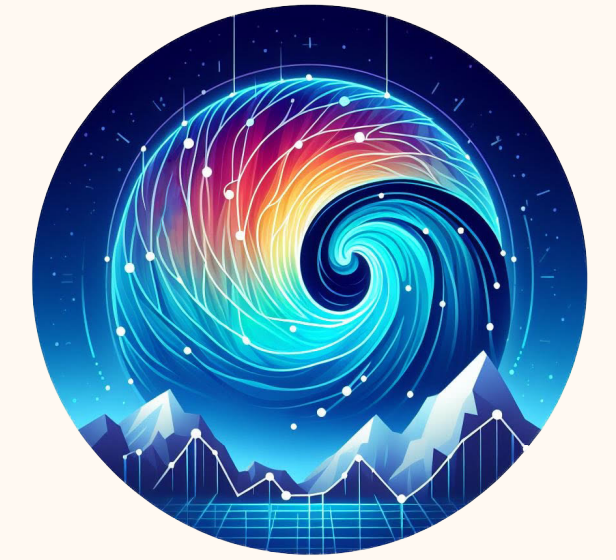
**Three days:**

Competitive on  
100%  
( $\leq 20\%$  RMSE)

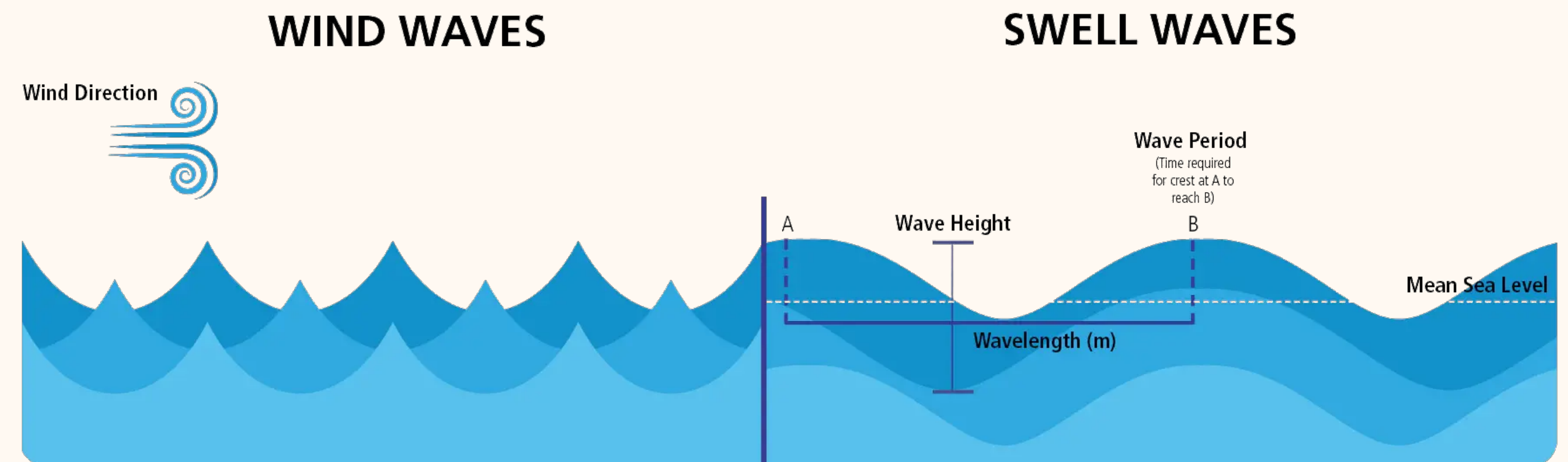
Better on 86%



# Ocean Wave Forecasting

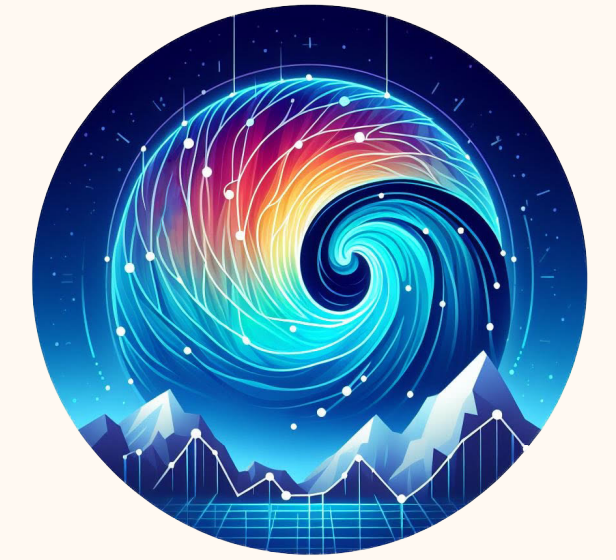


- **Setup:** model height, direction, and period of wave components
- **Data:** HRES-WAM analysis
- **Baseline:** HRES-WAM forecasts



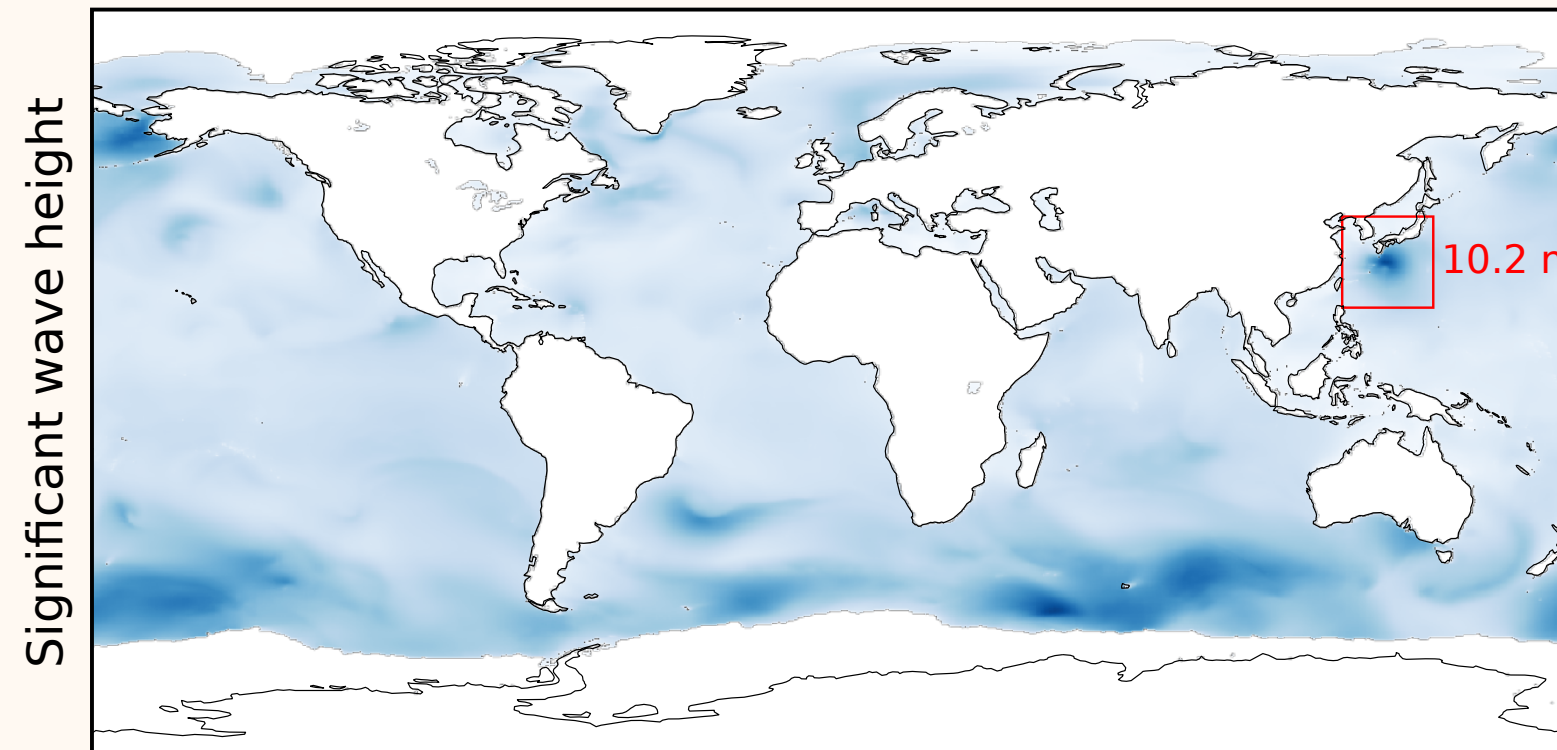


# Ocean Wave Forecasting

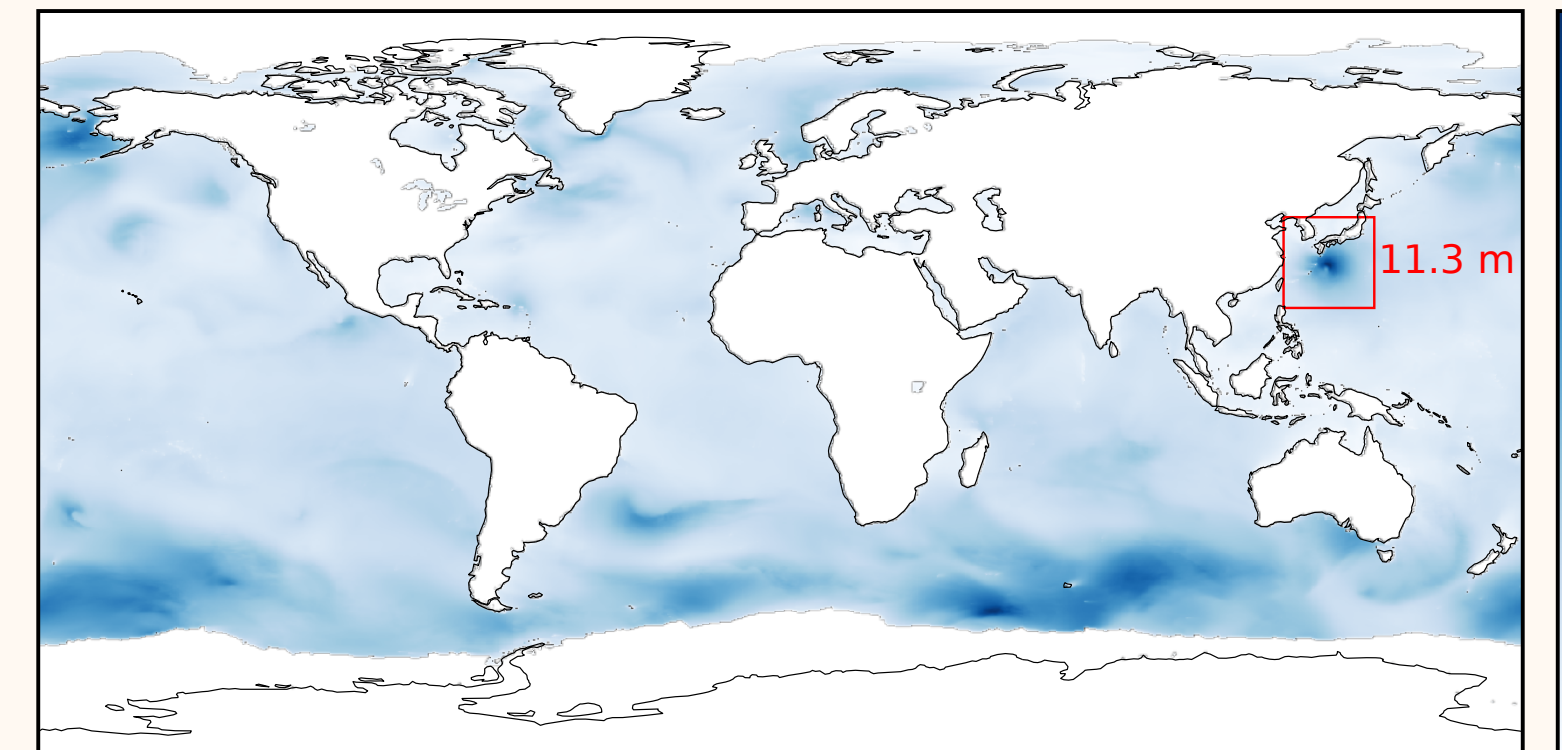


- Angle-valued variables
- Absence of wave components

Aurora 0.25° (1 day lead time)



IFS HRES-WAM 0.25° Analysis



m.

10

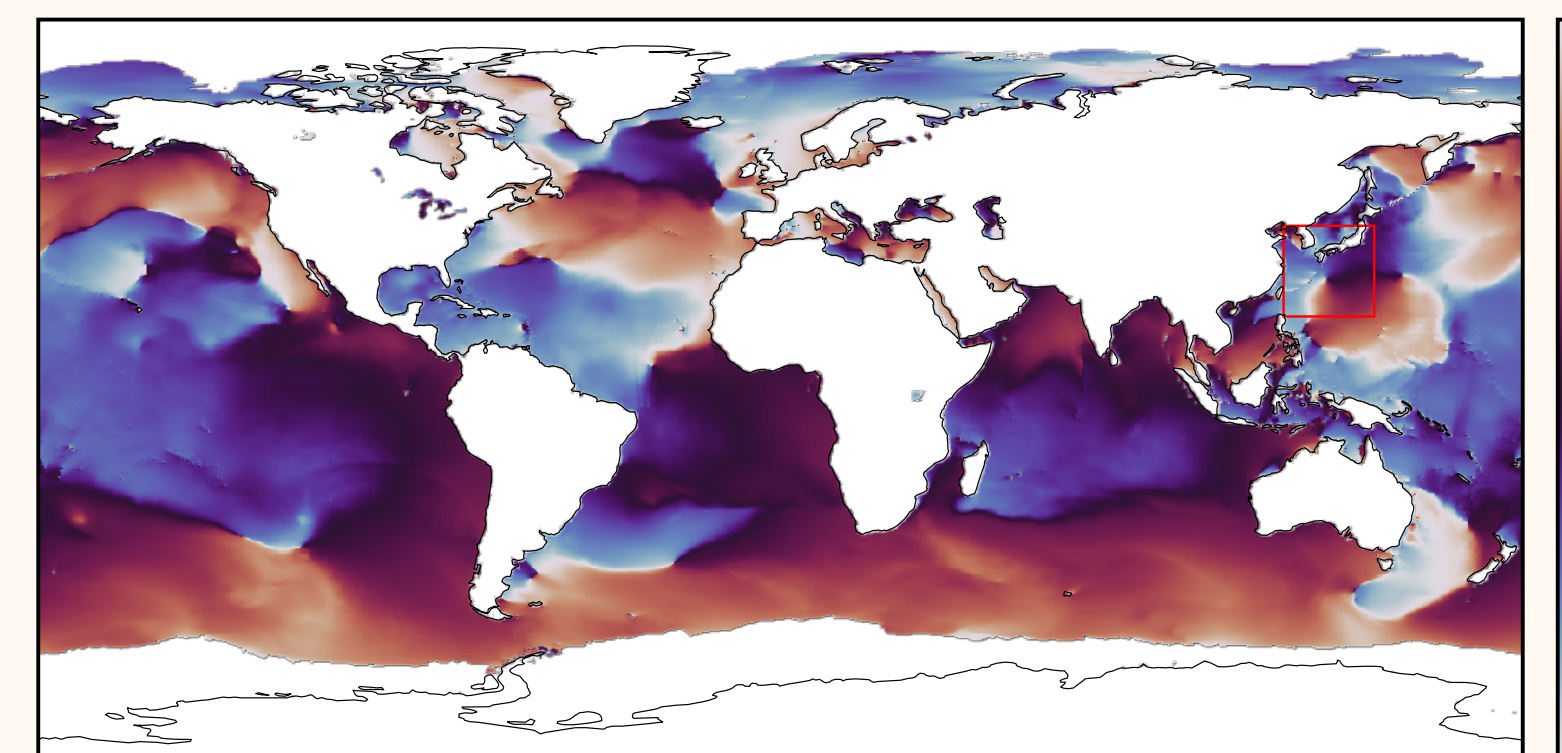
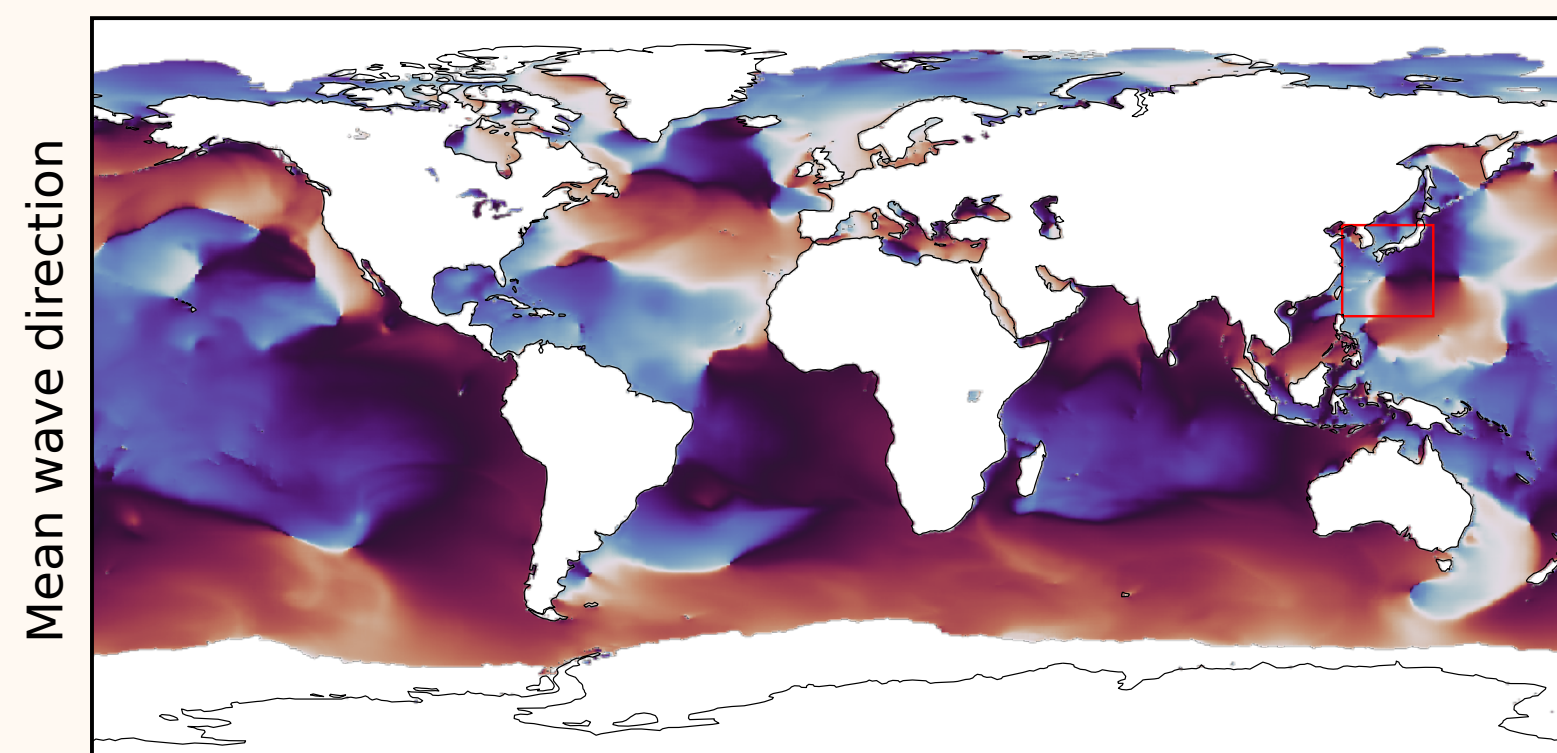
8

6

4

2

0



deg.

W (270°)

S (180°)

E (90°)

N (0°)

**Overall:**

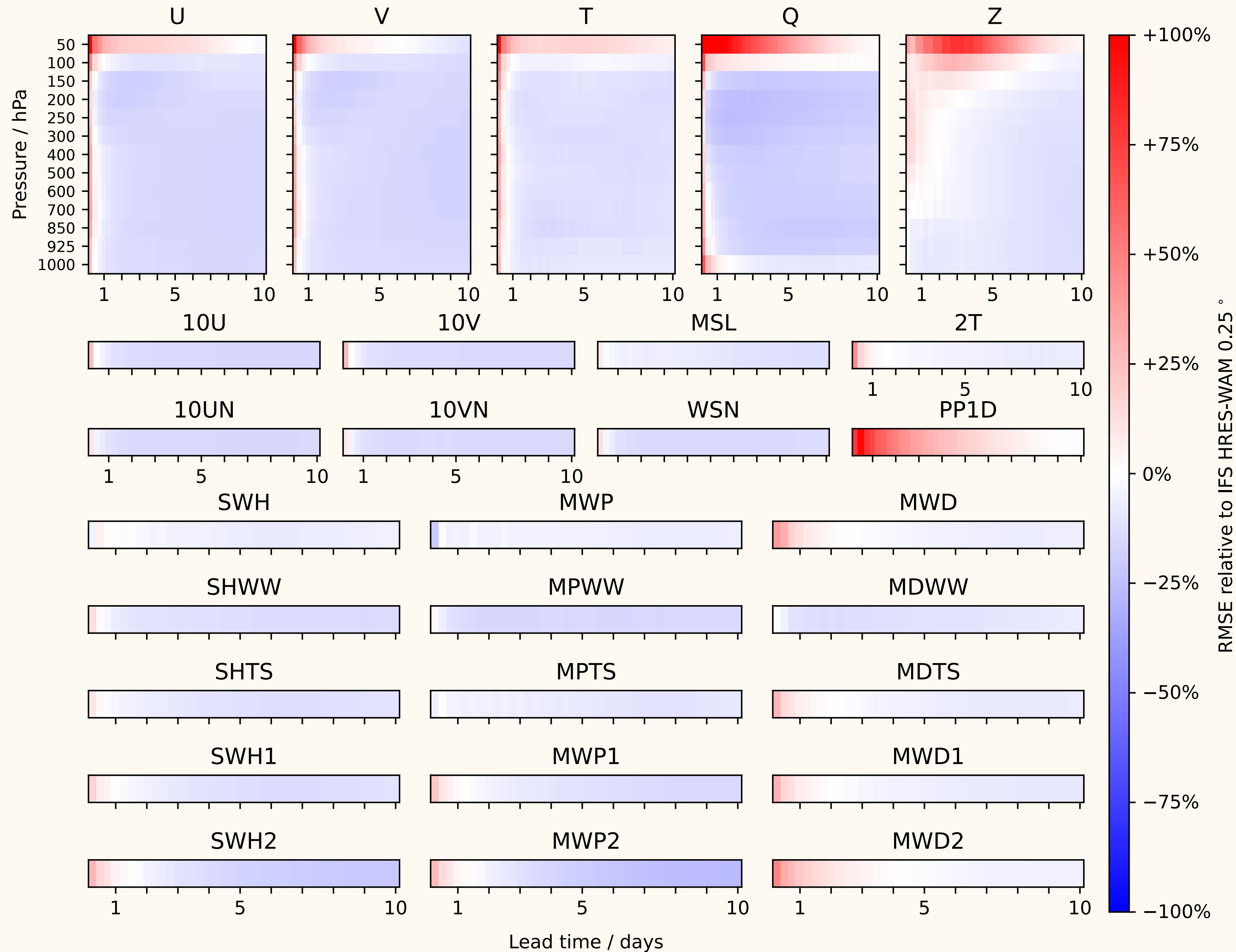
Competitive on 96%  
( $\leq 20\%$  RMSE)

Better on 86%

**Three days:**

Competitive on all but PP1D  
( $\leq 20\%$  RMSE)

Better on 91%

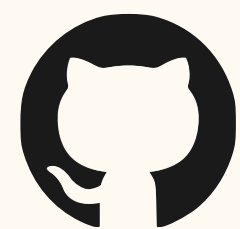




# Open Source

- All models open source under **MIT licence!**

```
1 import torch
2
3 from aurora import Aurora, Batch, rollout
4
5 model = Aurora()
6 model.load_checkpoint()
7
8 model.eval()
9 model.to("cuda")
10
11 batch = Batch(...)
12
13 with torch.inference_mode():
14     for prediction in rollout(model, batch, steps=10):
15         ... # Do something with `prediction`.
16
```



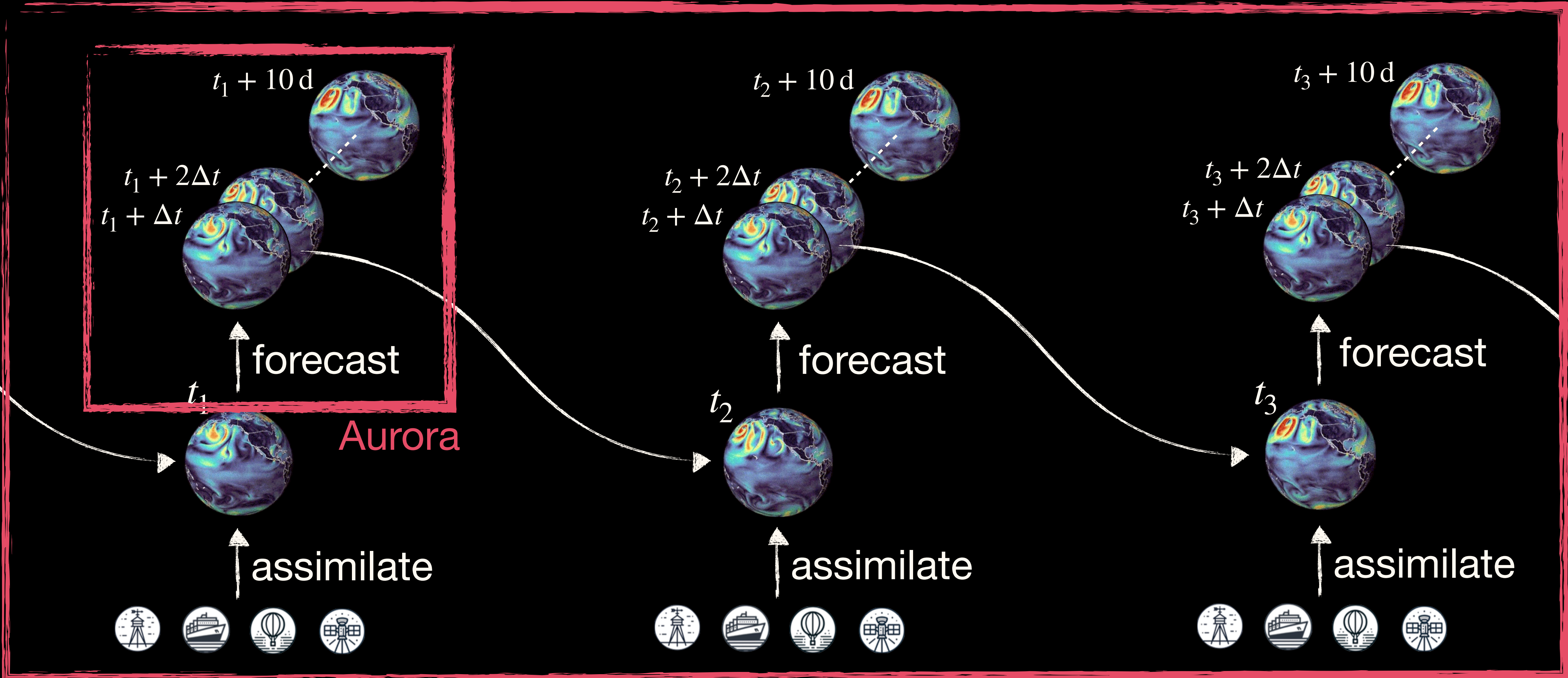
<https://github.com/microsoft/aurora>

```
pip install microsoft-aurora
```



# The Weather Forecasting Pipeline

Aardvark-Weather





# The Aurora Team



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**Cristian Bodnar**

Silurian, formerly MSR



**Ana Lučić**

University of Amsterdam,  
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**Megan Stanley**

MSR



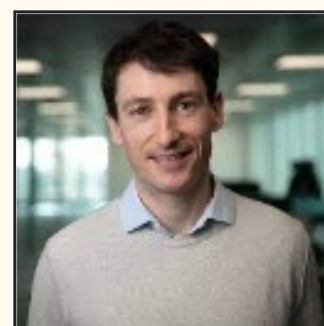
**Richard Turner**

U. of Cambridge, The Alan  
Turing Institute, formerly MSR



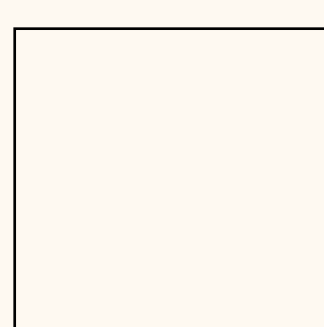
**Anna Allen**

University of Cambridge, The  
Alan Turing Institute



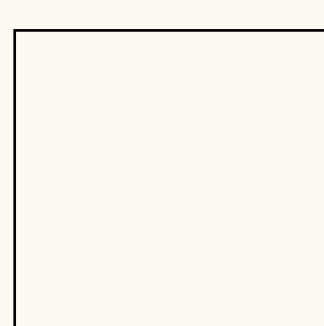
**Johannes Brandstetter**

JKU Linz, Emmi AI, formerly MSR



**Patrick Garvan**

IONQ, formerly MSR



**Maik Riechert**

MSR



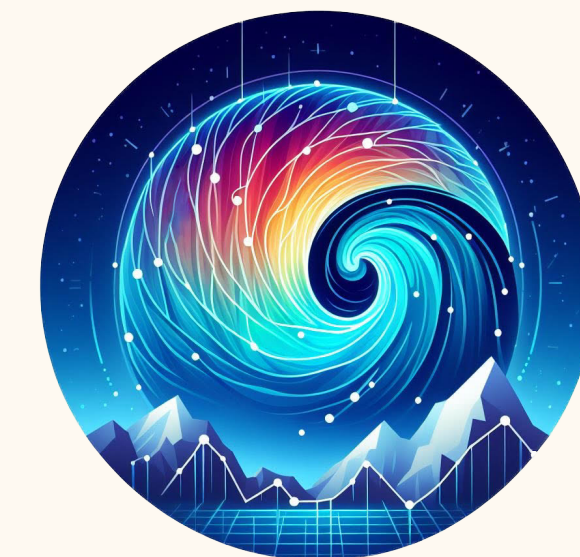
**Max Welling**

University of Amsterdam,  
CuspAI, formerly MSR




**Elizabeth Heider**

Book tour, formerly MSR



# Conclusion

- Medium-term weather forecasting has seen incredible progress
- **Pretraining–fine-tuning paradigm** to extend these advancements to other domains
- Aurora only scratches the surface!

 [wessel.ai/pdf/aurora](https://wessel.ai/pdf/aurora)

 [wessel.ai/pdf/aardvark](https://wessel.ai/pdf/aardvark)

 [hi@wessel.ai](mailto:hi@wessel.ai)

Bodnar, C., Bruinsma, W.P., Lučić, A., Stanley M., Allen, A. *et al.* A foundation model for the Earth system. *Nature* **641**, 1180–1187 (2025).

Allen, A., Markou, S. *et al.* End-to-end data-driven weather prediction. *Nature* **641**, 1172–1179 (2025).