Improving Weather-sensing Uncrewed Aerial Vehicles with Machine Learning Prediction Models

Danel Mashakova[1], Marat Nurtas[1,2], Aizhan Ydyrys[1] and Madina Ipalakova[1]

[1] International Information Technology University, Manas St. 34/1, Almaty, 050000, Kazakhstan
[2] Institute of Ionosphere, Gardening community IONOSPHERE 117, Almaty, 050020, Kazakhstan

Abstract

The intention of this research is to show that the process of forecasting the weather is difficult and complicated, requiring the gathering, analysis, and processing of vast volumes of data from several sources, including satellites, radars, sensors, and models. Weather forecasts that are precise and timely may have a big influence on many different areas of human existence, such as agriculture, transportation, energy, health, and safety. Standard weather forecasting techniques, on the other hand, frequently rely on predetermined guidelines, presumptions, and restrictions that cannot fully account for the complexity and unpredictability of the dynamic atmospheric system. In this study, we figure out how machine learning, a subfield of artificial intelligence that enables computers to learn from data and enhance their capabilities, might assist increase the precision of weather forecasts.

Keywords

Weather prediction, drone technology, machine learning models, data collection, accuracy improvement

1. Introduction

Drones designed specifically for gathering weather data are called weather drones. The boundary layer, which is the lowest part of the earth's atmosphere, is where they fly. They have specialized sensors that let them gather data on the atmosphere's humidity, temperature, and wind. The information gathered greatly enhances weather forecasting models [2].

The use of UAVs in atmospheric data collecting represents a significant advancement over conventional data collection methods [1]. Weather drones are more maneuverable, can resist unexpected wind shifts, and are therefore more suited for vertical collecting of information. Weather drones can also be used to gather observations near construction sites in cities and offshore situations. With real-time data streams, the accuracy of weather prediction models is substantially increased. Meteorologists will be able to deliver considerably more exact, hyperlocal predictions and nowcasts using these improved models. Accurate predictions are especially important for air traffic control at airports and for early warning of tornadoes and hurricanes. Furthermore, the boundary layer data is utilized for long-term data collecting for climate change research and a number of other purposes. And it's a known fact that data collection is a big part of Machine Learning.

Machine learning (ML) is a strong technique that can improve weather forecasting in a variety of ways [2]. First, machine learning may assist in extracting meaningful information and patterns from big and diverse datasets like as photos, text, and numerical values that would otherwise be impossible for human professionals to analyze or understand. Machine learning, for instance, may assist in identifying cloud kinds, precipitation types, and variations in winds from satellite photos, as well as extracting weather-related phrases and attitudes from social media postings. Second, machine learning can aid in the development of more accurate and robust models capable of

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danel.mashakova@mail.ru (D. Mashakova); maratnurtas@gmail.com (M. Nurtas); a.ydyrys@iitu.edu.kz (A. Ydyrys); m.ipalakova@iitu.edu.kz (M. T. Ipalakova)
0000-0001-6496-1693 (D. Mashakova); 0000-0003-4351-0185 (M. Nurtas); 0000-0002-4284-9446 (A. Ydyrys); 0000-0002-8700-1852 (M. Ipalakova)

capturing the nonlinear and stochastic interactions between various meteorological variables and components.

Machine learning, for example, can assist in developing neural networks, decision trees, or support vector machines that can be trained from past and present information and anticipate outcomes based on various inputs and outputs. Third, by offering feedback, validation, and improvement ideas, machine learning may help refine and analyze forecasting models and processes. For instance, machine learning may assist in fine-tuning model variables, selecting the best features, or comparing the outcomes of several models using reinforcement learning, evolutionary algorithms, or Bayesian optimization.

Besides ML, it is crucial to test models on drone' simulation programs. When creating a simulator, the creators should take drones' aerodynamic properties, 3-D flying, and network connection into consideration [3]. A multi-UAV system is frequently better to a single powerful drone in many situations for a variety of reasons. A swarm of UAVs may concurrently collect information from numerous locations and use the knowledge collected from multiple distant points to develop models that can be used to make decisions. This is because a single UAV's ability to detect and act at once is constrained. Furthermore, several UAVs can exert forces concurrently from various locations to carry out tasks that would be extremely challenging for a single UAV. Second, UAV swarms can significantly lower the efficiency, cost, and execution time of tasks like exploration and target finding. A network of inexpensive drones rather than a single UAV may be more cost-effective for some jobs. Reliability-wise, the multi-UAV method results in redundant solutions with improved fault tolerance and flexibility, including reconfigurability in the event that individual vehicles fail.

2. Weather drones and data collection

Weather drones [4] are precisely that: drones intended to collect weather data. They soar up to 20,000 feet into the Earth's atmosphere, carrying miniature meteorological equipment and sensors that detect temperature, dew point, relative humidity, wind speed, and altitude. It also has an inbuilt camera and can resist severe weather such as ice, which may stall propellers and parachutes. Data is continuously captured aboard the drone while it is in the aircraft (Figure 1), and after the drone lands, operators may download it to a computer. After that, data can be transferred via the National Weather Service's partners.

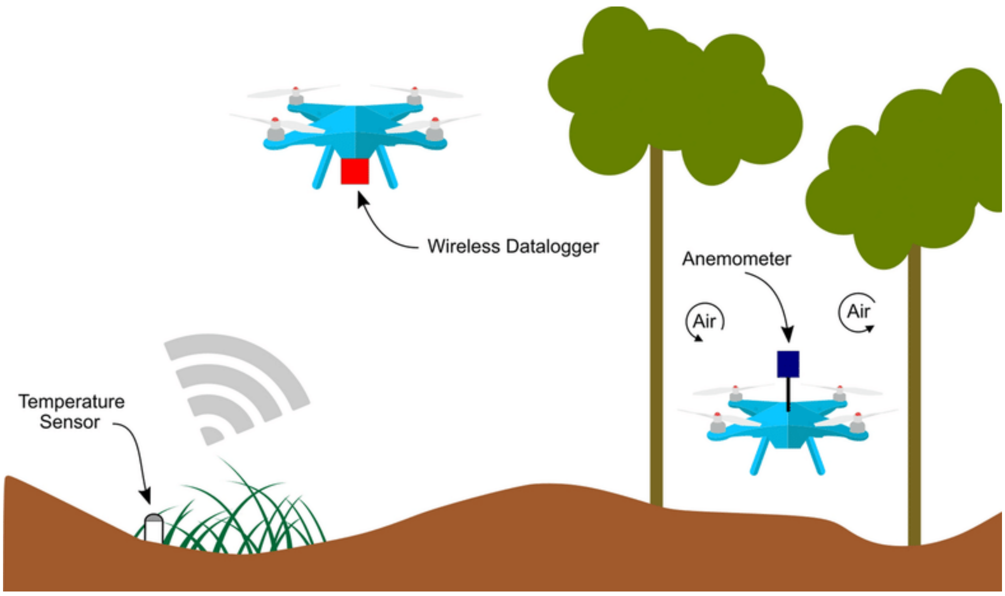

Figure 1: Data collection by UAV

The boundary layer, the lowest layer of the atmosphere, is where the majority of weather occurs. The weather conditions are determined by a dizzying array of determinants and influences. Attempting to anticipate what the weather will do next depends on extremely complex weather forecasting models [2], but the output of these models is only as reliable as the data supplied to them. And gathering excellent data is more difficult than you may expect. This is where weather drones come into play. Weather drones may fly over the whole vertical layer of the atmosphere's boundary layer [5], collecting critical data on temperature, moisture, atmospheric pressure, and wind direction and velocity. Weather drones can acquire this information in a variety of methods. One method is to install moisture, temperature, and air pressure sensors directly on the drone. They also gather data by dropping sensors called dropsondes from a high altitude equipped with a parachute. The dropsondes fall into the boundary layer's vertical profile, gathering data all the way down. Visual imagery, such as images and video, is another key method weather drones acquire data.

Besides, from ascending into the Earth's lower atmosphere, weather drones may fly closer to metropolitan and offshore locations [6]. This implies they will be able to obtain the most precise data in those areas for hyperlocal forecasting. Drones may also provide real-time information, which improves prediction accuracy. The drones can also fly at night, delivering incredibly precise weather forecasting data for the next day.

Weather experts can make false forecasts about various sorts of meteorological conditions [5] without these data, from fog and low cloud coverage to thunderstorm development and wind. Weather drones may also detect ice, which is typically difficult to identify. Ice accumulation on a drone's wings might impair the aircraft's ability to stay aloft. This information will be very useful to aviation industries, as well as future climate studies [7]. The advantage of using a weather UAV is that it can collect those steady and frequent profiles, which is especially useful when there are fascinating or critical weather phenomena going on. Despite the fact that the drones have enormous Meteobases, they are still controlled remotely by a human pilot. They are also more adaptable than traditional weather stations and towers.

Weather observatories have always been used by scientists to collect weather data for modeling. A weather station's restrictions include its fixed location and its closeness to the earth's land. Even if a weather station is positioned at the top of a skyscraper, it is rather grounded and cannot obtain data from the boundary layer's highest ranges. Space stations are yet another source of data for weather forecasting models. They can collect data on water vapor and the creation of clouds, but not on temperature, humidity, or wind because they are clearly above the outer layer where these elements occur. High-altitude, long-range, fixed-wing weather drones have also been employed in the past, but they have comparable limits as satellites and are exceedingly expensive to operate. Airplanes are also utilized to collect weather data and are regularly employed during storms [4]. Nevertheless, airplanes are costly to run, and sending a pilot into a severe thunderstorm poses a significantly greater risk to human life than deploying a drone. These constraints do not apply to drones. They can be flown at great heights with ease, and scientists were recently granted authorization to fly as high as 3,500 feet above the surface for data-collecting experiments. They may be readily directed to travel straight into the wind, or even into a storm, to collect data at the exact altitude and position desired by the experts. And because the drones return to land, significantly more expensive and sophisticated sensors and technology may be placed on them than would be practicable on a weather balloon.

Several key initiatives are now underway to use and enhance drones for meteorological data collecting. One of these is directly associated with NOAA scientists [8, 9]. They are conducting short-term field research in certain parts of the United States to investigate how geography and land surface elements influence the climate. The objective is to discover if and how surface elevation influences weather, as well as how to include that element into weather and climate models. Another initiative, led by the University of Oklahoma, is still in the planning stages, but it has the possibility to transform meteorological research and weather forecasting [10, 11]. They foresee a national system of weather station towers, each outfitted with an autonomous fleet of weather drones. The drones at every location would be launched and collected data to be put into weather models on an hourly basis, producing massive volumes of trustworthy data far more efficiently and reliably than any other technique now in use. Furthermore, when storm conditions are recognized, a swarm of communicative, networked drones at each station would be able to immediately deploy and utilize AI to select where to fly and collect essential data. This information would be sent back into weather prediction models.

More data from around the world, from more levels of the boundary layer, implies more precise weather forecasting models. Storm drone observations can assist scientists in evaluating existing weather models as well as identifying and correcting forecast models. Experts participating in these data-gathering programs are collaborating with regional weather service forecast models to produce more accurate weather forecasts for local weather broadcasting [12].

Utilizing an accurate and trustworthy weather prediction is far more important than merely deciding when to have a picnic or whether to carry an umbrella. When storms form, having the finest weather model available can help limit the damage to life and property. The current average early warning time in tornado-prone areas is around 15 minutes. This implies that locals are only notified 15 minutes before a potential or known tornado is projected to hit them. This does not provide for adequate escape or cover. The objective is that by using drones based on data weather prediction, the early warning reaction time may be expanded to up to one hour, giving individuals a considerably greater chance of securing their lives and assets.

Hurricanes are known for being difficult to forecast. They might take unexpected turns, escalate or dissipate in unpredictable ways. Meteorologists and weather scientists will be able to provide better predictions of hurricane storm trajectories and strength with enhanced capacity to collect data from within an active storm using drones. This would enable the weather service to make better judgments about evacuee storm surge avoidance, and where to send teams to respond to emergencies.

3. Machine Learning for weather forecasting

Prediction of the weather has experienced tremendous breakthroughs in recent years, with Machine Learning (ML) playing a critical part in enhancing prediction effectiveness. While traditional weather forecasting methods rely on sophisticated physical models, machine learning (ML) provides a more datasets-driven method, recognizing patterns and links in previous weather data to estimate future conditions [13].

Meteorologists may produce more reliable and accurate estimates by utilizing the capabilities of traditional approaches, ML techniques, and human skills, which is wonderful news for companies that rely on precise weather information. There are differences between traditional weather forecasting and ML-based approaches, the advantages of utilizing ML for predicting, and the critical role of human experts in the process.

ML may be quite helpful in improving the accuracy of weather forecasting models. ML models can forecast weather occurrences (such as storms, temperature fluctuations, and rainfall) with surprising accuracy, even in very complex and dynamic systems, by finding patterns in past data. The fact that ML can be trained on many data sources, such as weather station data, satellite images, and radar data, contributes significantly to its performance [14]. Furthermore, these models may include extra data sources such as social media, crowdsourcing observations, and environmental sensors. This data is fed into models, allowing them to grasp the link between various environmental factors and, as a result, create forecasts that are more accurate. Such sources of data may also be utilized to test and enhance the precision of the models by comparing the model's predictions to practical weather patterns. ML models can evaluate massive volumes of data in immediate form, enabling more frequent and precise forecasting. When fresh information is obtained, they additionally update promptly.

"Nowcasting," which entails making forecasts in the near future rather than the long-term projections provided by standard forecasting methods, is a prominent example of this. Sectors that rely on weather-dependent decision-making can benefit from nowcasting, which predicts the movement and strength of weather patterns based on present or near-future circumstances. It has been demonstrated that machine learning may enhance predicting accuracy for a variety of weather phenomena, including temperature, precipitation, wind, and severe weather occurrences. Random forests is a particularly powerful ML approach that uses numerous decision trees to make predictions that are more accurate. A random forest generates each decision tree by examining a random portion of the data and a random subset of the available features. The forest then forecasts the likelihood of various events.

Because ML delivers more precise and current weather forecasts, it has the potential to improve public safety, resource management, disaster response, and agricultural output, and even contribute to climate change research [14]. The application of machine learning in weather forecasting is also a quickly evolving topic, which means there will be lots more advances and enhancements in the future.

Given the possible advantages of machine learning for weather forecasting, there are several obstacles and constraints to be aware of. One of the most significant difficulties is the reliability of data and accessibility. Weather data is frequently noisy, inaccurate, inconsistent, or out of date, which can have an impact on the accuracy and dependability of machine learning models [15]. Furthermore, meteorological data is frequently disseminated across several sources, forms, ranges and sizes, which can make data integration and standardization problematic. As a result, data must be clean, relevant, and reflective of the weather events to be forecasted. Another problem is the weather system's complexity and unpredictability.

Many elements impact weather, including solar radiation, air pressure, humidity, temperature, wind, geography, and activity by people, all of which interact in irregular and unpredictable ways. As a result, modeling the weather system using a single or basic machine learning technique is difficult. Various or mixed machine learning algorithms that account for the unpredictability and uncertainty of the weather system may be required. Following that, evaluate machine learning models and convey results effectively and transparently [16]. Forecasts must take into account the trade-offs between accuracy and interpretability, along with the ethical and societal ramifications. For weather forecasting, machine learning offers many possibilities and instances in a variety of domains and scenarios. It can, for example, aid in the analysis of long-term trends and patterns of climate change, as well as the prediction of future changes in rainfall, temperature, levels of water, and severe events. It can help improve yields from agriculture and oversight by giving accurate weather and crop expansion forecasts. Furthermore, machine learning may be utilized to improve transportation security and effectiveness by forecasting the effects of weather on road, air, and marine traffic. Finally, by forecasting changes in power use and output from renewable sources, it may improve the reliability and long-term viability of energy systems. Classical weather prediction methods often depend on physical models that comprise millions of calculations in an attempt to correctly depict the complex events occurring in the atmosphere.

In contrast, ML makes predictions using statistical models. Statistical approaches discover patterns and links in previous weather data and utilize that information to forecast future weather conditions. These models may also take into account a variety of parameters, such as moisture, wind speed, temperature, and visibility, in addition to data from spacecraft, radar, and weather observatories.

Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) is a conventional approach of weather forecasting (Figure 2) that uses mathematical models to mimic the behavior of the atmosphere and anticipate weather patterns. NWP models are centered on physical principles and employ equations to explain the mobility and behavior of the atmosphere, taking temperature, pressure, humidity, and wind speed into consideration.

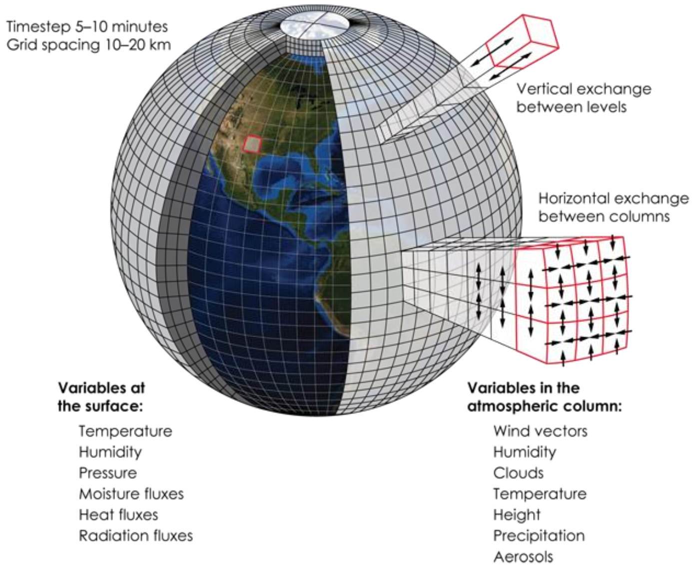

Figure 2: Weather forecast model

These models are performed on supercomputers, which create forecasts for particular locations and times depending on input data and model parameters. In contrast, ML models do not require explicit equations. By combining a diverse set of data sources and recognizing complicated patterns, ML may also enhance accuracy.

Traditional approaches, on the other hand, are frequently restricted by the accuracy of the models utilized and the quality of the incoming data. ML models can manage missing data as well as data with substantial uncertainty. Statistical models may be built to be robust in the face of uncertainty. Indeed, numerical weather forecasting is a classic example of a chaotic system: tiny parameter changes can result in huge changes in forecasts. Combining conventional and ML-based approaches guarantees the most accurate projections. Traditional approaches provide a strong basis for understanding the physical mechanisms that underlie weather patterns, while ML adds new insights to predicting accuracy. Meteorologists can get a more thorough understanding of weather occurrences and enhance the accuracy of their predictions by combining the qualities of both disciplines.

4. Factors that influence weather forecasting accuracy

The selected meteorological variable has a considerable impact on a weather simulation model's accuracy [17]. Some meteorological variables, like gusts of wind and rainfall, have a lower accuracy because they are typically caused by small-scale spatial variations that are not resolved in weather models. In contrast, meteorological variables like the atmosphere's pressure, air temperature at two meters, and geopotential height of five hundred hPa are usually calculated with high accuracy [18].

The accuracy of weather forecasts is still influenced by a number of factors [19], despite advancements in meteorological equipment and techniques:

- Intricacy of the Atmosphere: with many factors interacting at any given time, the Earth's atmosphere is a dynamic and complex system. Weather patterns can vary significantly even with little changes to one component of the atmosphere. It is still difficult to predict these developments with absolute certainty.
- The Impact of Global Warming: Meteorological forecasting becomes more challenging due to climate change. Changes in climate patterns have the potential to cause more frequent and severe weather events, which makes it difficult to foresee and accurately predict their effects. Global meteorological organizations [18] are always striving to increase prediction accuracy.

Among the major developments are:

- Supercomputer Capability: modern weather models are powered by robust supercomputers that have the capacity to handle enormous volumes of data instantly. More accurate and timely forecasts are made possible by this computational muscle.
- Worldwide Data Exchange: a more thorough knowledge of global weather patterns is made possible by the cooperation and data sharing of meteorological institutions around the globe. Accurate forecasting is improved by this worldwide cooperation, particularly for extreme weather occurrences.

Weather forecasts that are accurate have a significant impact [19] on many different industries:

- Agriculture: weather forecasts are crucial in helping farmers make decisions regarding irrigation, planting, and harvesting. Precise forecasts enhance agricultural management, leading to increased yields and decreased loss of resources.
- Readiness for Disasters: accurate and timely forecasting is essential for disaster response and readiness. They make it possible for authorities and emergency services to efficiently organize rescue operations, accumulate necessary supplies, and evacuate high-risk locations.

The forecasting of weather has intriguing promises for the future as technology progresses:

- Computerized intelligence: weather prediction methods are progressively using artificial intelligence and machine learning. Large datasets may be analyzed by these technologies, which can also spot intricate patterns that conventional forecasting techniques can miss.
- Earth-Observation-Based Data: real-time data on atmospheric conditions are provided by satellites fitted with sophisticated sensors. These data from orbit provide unmatched insights into global weather patterns.

5. Drone construction and simulation

Drone kinds and applications have become more complicated as they have grown in popularity. Drones are not only useful, but also enjoyable to fly. The increasing number of drone enthusiasts attests to their appeal. Drone design, on the other hand, is highly difficult from an engineering standpoint. Engineers must take into account all of the aspects that impact a drone's performance [20]. Drones cover a wide spectrum of aircraft, from small remotely piloted toys to self-flying robots to full-scale military surveillance versions that can be armed (Figure 3). One thing to keep in mind while constructing a drone is that most drones are built to perform a certain mission. This increases the difficulty of the design work.

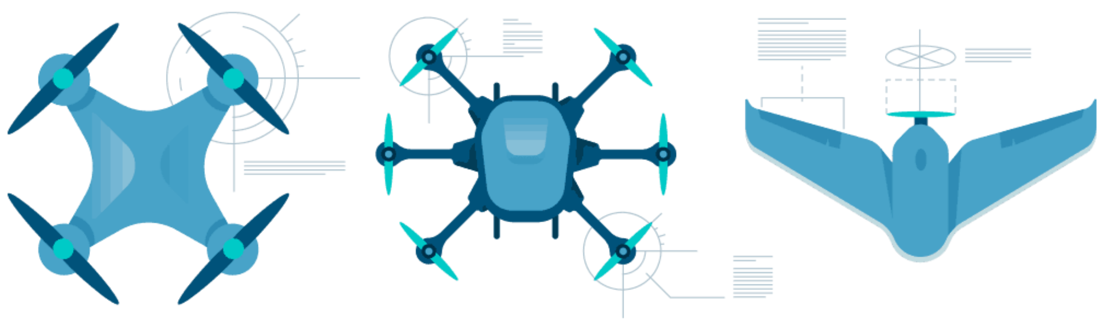

Figure 3: Drone variations

Drones of today can carry more complicated payloads while maintaining high degrees of autonomy and automation. This rise in complexity necessitates changes in the procedures and methodologies utilized in drone design. Modeling and simulation are two techniques in an engineer's toolbox that aid in the optimization of a system or process. Naturally, modeling in the context of engineering refers to mathematical modeling. A mathematical model is a system-described collection of equations.

Modeling frequently entails determining an analytical solution to complex differential equations. Many of these equations are nonlinear and difficult to solve by hand. Because of developments in computer technology, it is now possible to solve these engineering problems numerically. Simulation is nothing more than the employment of specially built software to solve mathematical models. Engineering software firms like Altair have made it feasible to identify optimal solutions for drone design with significantly less work and far more precision.

Because of developments in computer technology, it is now possible to solve these engineering problems numerically. Simulation is nothing more than the employment of specially built software to solve mathematical models [21]. Engineering software firms like Altair have made it feasible to identify optimal solutions for drone design with significantly less work and far more precision. A drone is made up of the following components: an airframe, a propulsion system, an autopilot, a task system, a communication link system, and a ground control system. Drones are either controlled independently by onboard computers or remotely by pilots on the ground or in another vehicle.

Drone construction is complicated by a number of reasons. For this study we described parameters that influence a drone's performance are as follows:

- Type: the function of the drone determines its kind. Agricultural surveys require a different type of drone than military surveillance. Drones used for delivery have different payload requirements than drones used for aerial photography. The number of rotors, motion required, range, and size are all determined by the type of drone application.
- Material: Drones necessary to fly in the Arctic require different materials than drones required to fly in the deserts. Proper material selection is thus required to ensure the drone's proper functioning.
- Flight Forces: Every flying item experiences four types of forces: lift, drag, thrust, and gravity. It would be too technical to get into all of these in this post; suffice it to state that these forces are what impact the flight of the drone. Let’s simply declare that if the forces acting on an item are balanced — that is, if a push in one direction is matched by an equivalent push in the opposite direction — the object will stay stable. The item accelerates in the direction of the larger force only when the forces are not balanced. This is what allows drones to fly.
- Weight: Another key factor in the design of the drone is its weight. The less the weight, the more efficient the flying. However, it is critical to understand the objective of the drone; if it is to fly in turbulent circumstances such as strong winds, it must have adequate weight to be stable. Drones are classed as nano, micro air vehicles, tiny UAVs, medium, and giant based on their weight. The micro drones may weigh less than 0.5 kg, whereas the giant drones can weigh up to 150 kg.
- Flight Control: Drones are controlled remotely and demand something to move them. A drone's remote normally has two primary controllers that go forward and backward as well as left to right. Drone design also includes control systems that govern the drone electronics [22].
- Throttle: The throttle controls the drone's forward and reverse motion, similar to how the accelerator controls a car.
- Aerodynamics: this is a branch of Fluid Mechanics that deals with the motion of air and other gaseous fluids around the drone aircraft. The fluidity of the drone's yaw, pitch, and roll - which are motions on the X, Y, and Z axes - is the consequence of effective aerodynamics.

Drones with low weights that simultaneously fulfill the standards for strength, safety, and noise would aid in meeting the primary requirements. Lowering weight also reduces the size of the e-propulsion power plant, resulting in cheaper running costs and quieter performance. It may also be used to minimize battery size, which will aid cut recharging time. In the aerospace sector, structural optimization methods have long been utilized to develop lightweight constructions that fulfill technical criteria. Topology optimization is a major method used in structural optimization that was designed to improve structures while taking design criteria such as projected loads, available design space, materials, and cost into account. Its use early in the design phase allows for the production of designs with the lowest bulk and maximum rigidity.

6. Prediction models and research

Weather prediction algorithms are computational models that anticipate future weather conditions using historical weather data, physical principles, and mathematical methodologies. Forecasts are generated by analyzing previous trends, atmospheric characteristics, and other pertinent aspects. Because of their simplicity and effectiveness, statistical algorithms are commonly used in weather forecasting. These approaches examine past data for patterns and trends that may subsequently be utilized to forecast future weather conditions.

Among the most frequent statistical algorithms are:

- Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) models encapsulate time series data's temporal relationships and seasonality. They are widely used for forecasting short-term weather.
- MLR models build linear connections between meteorological variables and forecast outcomes based on these correlations.

Although statistical algorithms are excellent for short-term forecasts, they may struggle to capture complicated weather occurrences.

Numerical Weather Prediction models are complicated mathematical models that use physical principles and equations to simulate and predict weather situations. To approximate future situations, these models partition the atmosphere into a grid of points and solve mathematical equations. Because of its capacity to anticipate weather conditions on a worldwide scale, NWP models are commonly employed by meteorological authorities [23].

The most well-known NWP models are:

- Global Forecast System (GFS): The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) created the GFS, a widely used NWP model. It anticipates global weather up to 16 days in advance.
- Model of the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF): The ECMWF is a premier NWP model that delivers high-resolution weather forecasts up to 10 days in advance.

NWP models have high accuracy for medium to long-term forecasts, but they demand a lot of computing resources and rely largely on the beginning circumstances.

Because of their capacity to handle complicated patterns and nonlinear interactions, Machine Learning (ML) algorithms have grown in favor of weather prediction. ML algorithms learn from previous data and use it to create predictions about previously unknown data.

Some of the ML algorithms employed in weather forecasting are:

- Random Forests (RF): To anticipate meteorological conditions, RF models employ an ensemble of decision trees. They are especially good at dealing with huge datasets and capturing complicated relationships.
- Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) Networks: LSTM networks are a form of Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) that can model sequence data. They excel at capturing temporal connections and are frequently utilized in weather forecasting.

Machine Learning algorithms are adaptable and flexible, enabling for reliable forecasting even in complicated weather circumstances [24]. They do, however, need a large quantity of data for training and can be computationally demanding.

The best algorithm for weather prediction is determined by several criteria, including:

1. Prediction Horizon: Choosing the time-period for which you need weather forecasts. Short-term forecasts may benefit from statistical models, but medium- to long-term forecasts are better served by NWP models.

2. Data Availability: Evaluating the accessibility and quality of historical weather data. Statistical models may function with little amounts of data, but machine learning algorithms thrive on vast, diversified datasets.

3. Computational Resources: the available computational power and infrastructure. NWP models are computationally costly and require specialist hardware, whereas statistical and machine learning approaches use fewer resources.

4. Domain-Specific Prerequisites: Evaluating particular domain needs. Hyper-local weather predictions, high-resolution NWP models, or ML algorithms trained on localized data, for example, maybe more suited.

Drone mathematical models are often generated using either the Euler-Lagrange technique or the Newton approach, and they are based on fundamental physical laws. For a business, 3D designing using simulation as opposed to a prototype might result in cost savings. The use of simulation enables the fine-tuning of drone dynamics, the running of several "what-if" situations in the safety of the lab, and the creation of a virtual test environment. Drones must be dependable, light, and have engine components that have been topologically optimized. Software for engineering simulation and modeling is essential to a drone design's success. Companies cannot afford to make costly errors given how fiercely competitive the drone development industry is become. Therefore, the first step to a good drone design is making an informed choice in modeling and simulation software.

The majority of machine learning programs divide the training data into batches [25]. Correlations should be maintained during this partitioning process. As a result, the samples in the batches should be adequately separated from one another in time to prevent correlation. To preserve the correlations in the data, each sample should also include observations from the forecast period and data from a single NWP forecast. The training data should be carefully balanced in addition to maintaining correlations so that the machine learning system is exposed to a wide variety of important situations, not simply the most common ones. The data used to forecast weather is severely skewed due to the paucity of information available on the most important, or high-impact, weather events. Generally speaking, data augmentation techniques, such as rotational, translational, and reflectional symmetry in the case of pictures, can be used to rectify an imbalance in the data. Unfortunately, there are no useful symmetries in weather forecast data. The tiny number of high-impact weather incidents implies that the algorithm would be biased towards these particular cases even with data augmentation [26].

Because the places where observational data are collected don't match up with grid points in the NWP model, it's better if the machine learning approach is mesh-free, which allows it to handle both kinds of data. This does not include machine learning methods like convolutional neural networks (CNNs), which need grid data that is spaced consistently. High-frequency, small-scale characteristics in the data are more difficult for many ML algorithms to estimate than low-frequency, big-scale features. Weather data include characteristics at all scales, therefore either this spectral bias should be eliminated or an ML method without it should be applied. Lastly, not all machine learning approaches allow for the inclusion of physics rules, such as the Navier-Stokes equations.

Training on batches of several samples demands a lot of processing power since the quantity of data in a single training sample is substantially larger than the sample size in typical ML applications. The sample size in our machine learning system is even orders of magnitude more than the total number of model weights. This indicates that it takes longer to transmit training samples to the GPUs than it does to transfer model weights. Additionally, only a small number of samples may be saved in the memory of a single GPU due to the way memory is distributed on the GPUs.

The number of GPUs needed would be fairly high, even if the loss function which is the sum of individual loss terms allows us to employ several GPUs for training on a single batch of data. The fact that automated differentiation is sluggish in comparison to all other numerical operations needed to train an ML system [26] is another factor that must be considered. It takes a lot longer to compute loss terms that account for physical laws than other loss terms, such the mean squared error (MSE), because many physical laws require derivatives. Using different GPUs for simultaneous training on data and physics is one method to address this. It costs significantly more to compute higher-order derivatives than first-order derivatives.

By adding additional model variables, higher-order derivatives can be substituted with first-order derivatives. Tensorflow or Pytorch are two popular ML packages that are used to create ML systems in Python. Several popular software designs for machine learning systems, including those that make use of multiple GPUs, are supported by these packages. Overall, performance is good as long as the machine learning application [27] is compatible with one of these architectures. In the event that this is not the case, performance degrades when the intended architecture is implemented in pure Python.

Like any industry, the ecosystem for machine learning in weather forecasting is still developing. As more nations and business companies engage in creating improved global information exchange and data governance platforms for seamless weather forecast capabilities, it is always changing [28]. The restricted data availability for specific meteorological circumstances, gated information highways established by certain nations, variations in hardware and software standards utilized by weather systems across national borders, and other factors impose constraints on current machine learning models. Eventually, machine learning will play a crucial role in helping humanity anticipate and manage the most formidable incarnations of nature and establish extensive socio-economic safety nets against unpredictable weather conditions around the world.

7. Conclusion

Drones are used for a wide range of purposes and applications and are continuously being explored. Even though they have shown to be the greatest technology for acquiring superior data for weather forecasting models, the equipment has not yet reached its full potential. As drones' ability to fly in adverse conditions improves, as the responsiveness and precision of measuring sensors on drones improve, and as programming for swarm drone intelligence develops, all of these factors will contribute to drones' ability to alter the way they measure and are affected by weather.

Weather prediction algorithms cover an extensive variety of methodologies, each with its own set of advantages and disadvantages. For short-term predictions, statistical algorithms provide simplicity and efficiency, but NWP models give broad coverage and precision over longer durations. ML algorithms excel at catching complicated patterns, but they demand a large amount of data and computer power. Understanding the various weather prediction methods and taking into account the unique needs of your assignment allows you to make educated judgments to improve the accuracy and dependability of weather predictions.

One might imagine creating high-resolution ensembles with 500 members instead of 50 due to the minute cost of providing forecasts with these ML-based models. Passing a starting condition and a model might potentially be used to distribute information, enabling users to quickly run the model and only retrieve the facts they are interested in. There are indications that operational forecasting systems in the future will use machine-learning-based projections. But intriguing difficulties still lie ahead. These models, for instance, do not yet generate ensemble forecasts, which is essential for producing accurate forecasts for medium-range periods.

A drone simulator is being created through an interdisciplinary process. It is an interesting topic that calls for a thorough explanation to make it accessible to the participants because it entails interdisciplinary collaboration. The diversity of UAV simulators that are currently offered has clearly increased. This development, though, is restricted to specific research areas. For instance, the majority of UAV simulators on the market are intended for use in training, designing, and studying the aerodynamics of a single drone. As a result, developers put their experience to use by adding a variety of drone models, producing precise mathematical and aerodynamic models, and building realistic surroundings.

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