AIM INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL Publisher
Frontiers in Applied Engineering and Technology, 2024;1(01): 235-251
DoI: 10.70937/faet.v1i01.38

# REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS USING DEEP LEARNING

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Keywords

*Extreme Weather Events*
*Deep Learning*
*Regional Analysis*
*Climate Informatics*
*Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)*
*Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)*

ABSTRACT

***The increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events necessitate advanced predictive models that can effectively analyze complex meteorological phenomena. This study conducts a systematic review of 120 peer-reviewed articles to explore the application of deep learning techniques in weather prediction, adhering to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. The review highlights the transformative potential of hybrid deep learning models, which integrate Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) to capture both spatial and temporal dependencies, significantly improving the accuracy of extreme weather forecasting. The study also examines the integration of multi-modal data sources, such as satellite imagery, IoT sensors, and ground-based observations, to enable comprehensive analyses of weather systems. Additionally, the role of Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) in enhancing the interpretability of predictions and fostering stakeholder trust is critically analyzed. Findings reveal that while deep learning approaches offer substantial advancements, challenges related to data quality, computational demands, and resource disparities remain significant. This review underscores the need for global collaboration and innovation to address these limitations, paving the way for more reliable and equitable applications of AI-driven weather forecasting systems.***

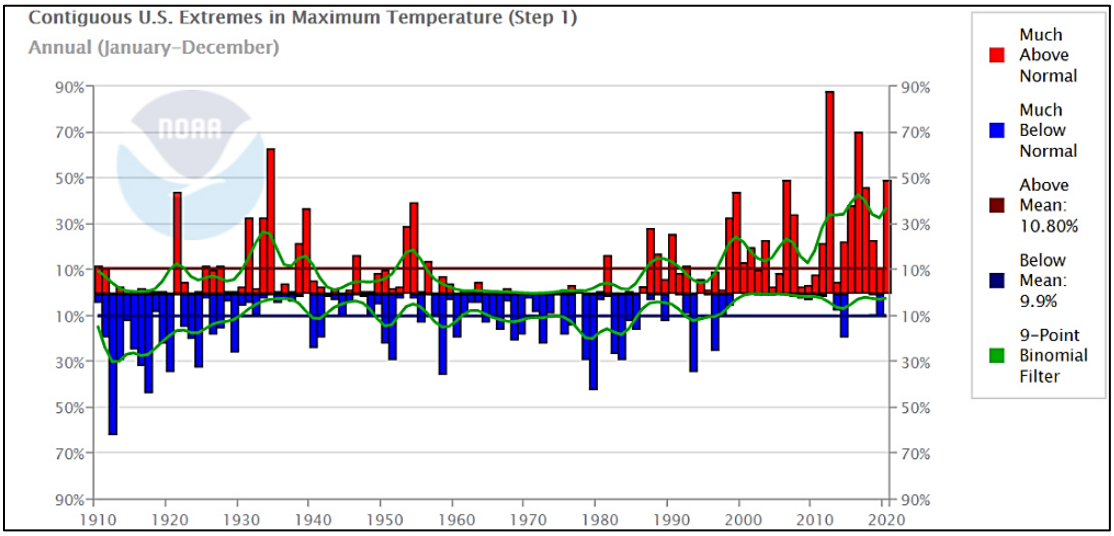
## 1 INTRODUCTION

Extreme weather events, including hurricanes, heatwaves, droughts, and floods, have intensified in frequency and severity due to global climate change (Alley et al., 2019). These events pose significant challenges to public safety, infrastructure, and economies worldwide. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (Chattopadhyay, Nabizadeh, et al., 2020), the rise in global temperatures and shifting precipitation patterns are primary drivers of these changes. Regional disparities further complicate the scenario, as areas experience different vulnerabilities based on geographical, meteorological, and socio-economic factors (Guerreiro et al., 2020). Addressing these challenges requires innovative approaches, including the application of advanced technologies such as deep learning to analyze and predict extreme weather events (Salcedo-Sanz et al., 2023). Such approaches provide a means to process complex and voluminous meteorological data, offering actionable insights for disaster preparedness and mitigation (Fabbian et al., 2007).

Traditional methods for weather prediction, such as numerical weather models, rely on physical equations and statistical techniques (Liu et al., 2016). While effective, these methods are often limited in their ability to capture the non-linear and dynamic nature of atmospheric phenomena, particularly for localized extreme weather events (Zhu et al., 2017). Recent advancements in machine learning, specifically deep learning, have shown promise in overcoming these limitations. Deep learning models can learn intricate


**Received**: 09th November, 2024 **Accepted**: 27th December,2024 **Published**: 29th December,2024

*Figure 1: U.S. Climate Extremes Index (CEI)*




*Source: climate.gov*

patterns and relationships within large datasets, making them highly suitable for analyzing the multifaceted nature of extreme weather events (Hartigan, MacNamara, & Leslie, 2020). This capability has led to a growing body of research focusing on leveraging deep learning algorithms to enhance the accuracy of weather predictions. Moreover, studies have demonstrated the efficacy of deep learning techniques in predicting specific extreme weather phenomena (Pullman et al., 2019). For instance, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have been utilized to analyze spatial weather patterns, while Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and their variants, such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, excel at capturing temporal dependencies in weather data (Fabbian et al., 2007; Pullman et al., 2019). Similarly, hybrid models combining CNNs and RNNs have shown potential in simultaneously addressing spatial and temporal complexities, providing improved predictive capabilities for extreme events like cyclones and floods (Wang et al., 2022). These models can analyze diverse inputs, including satellite imagery, historical weather data, and real-time meteorological parameters, making them indispensable tools for regional weather analysis.

Regional disparities in data availability, quality, and meteorological patterns pose significant hurdles for the widespread implementation of deep learning models, demanding tailored approaches to address location-specific challenges and optimize predictive accuracy (Stott et al., 2015). For example, densely populated urban areas often require high-resolution data for accurate predictions, while rural or underdeveloped regions may struggle with limited meteorological infrastructure (Woollings et al., 2018). Addressing these disparities requires integrating diverse data sources and optimizing model architectures to cater to the unique characteristics of each region. Moreover, the interdisciplinary nature of this field highlights the importance of collaboration between climate scientists, data scientists, and policymakers. Studies emphasize that while deep learning models offer technical solutions, their real-world application depends on effective communication and implementation within the broader climate adaptation framework (Chattopadhyay, Nabizadeh, et al., 2020; Woollings et al., 2018). The use of explainable artificial intelligence (XAI) in weather prediction is emerging as a vital component to ensure transparency and trust in model predictions (Fabbian et al., 2007). Thus, deep learning not only provides a technological advantage but also serves as a bridge between data-driven insights and practical policy decisions (Fister et al., 2023). The primary objective of this study is to explore the application of deep learning techniques in analyzing and predicting extreme weather events at the regional level. By focusing on region-specific meteorological data, this research aims to enhance the accuracy of weather predictions and identify localized patterns of extreme weather occurrences. Specifically, the study investigates how advanced deep learning architectures, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), can effectively process large-scale datasets to improve understanding of spatial and temporal dynamics. Furthermore, it seeks

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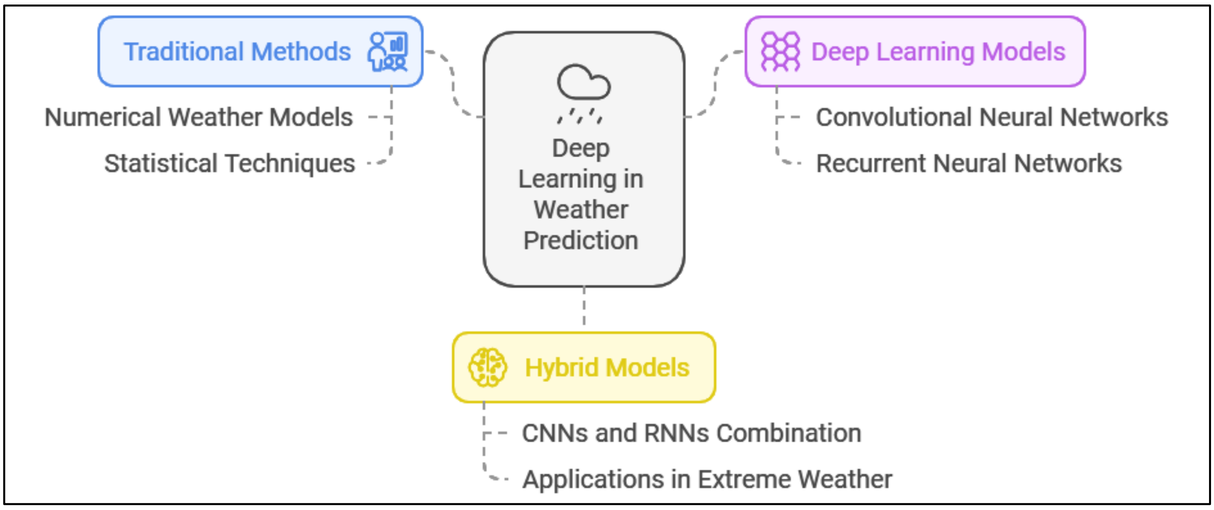
*Figure 2: Deep Learning in Weather Prediction*




to address existing challenges in data quality, model customization, and real-world applicability by proposing optimized frameworks tailored to diverse regional contexts. The findings of this research are intended to contribute to disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies, providing actionable insights for policymakers, urban planners, and climate scientists. Through this work, the study also aims to bridge gaps between computational advancements and practical applications in climate adaptation efforts.

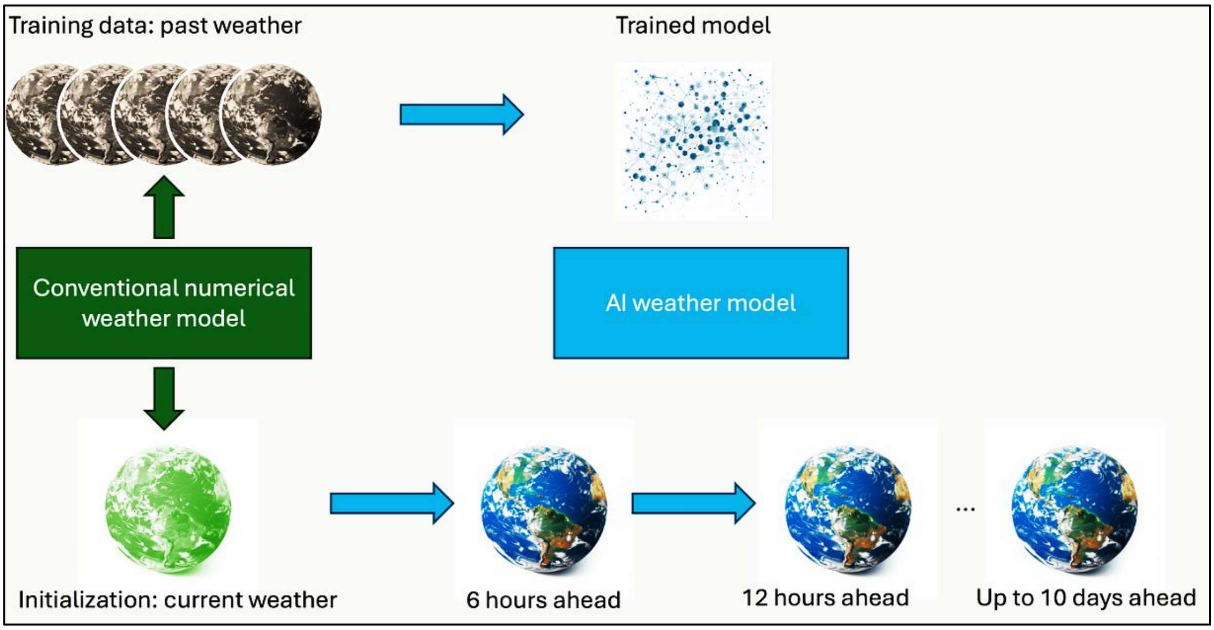
## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events necessitate a deeper understanding of their patterns and impacts. The literature on climate science and predictive modeling has evolved significantly, particularly with the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and deep learning techniques. This section reviews the existing body of knowledge on the use of deep learning for weather analysis, focusing on regional-specific challenges and opportunities. It also examines the theoretical frameworks and methodologies employed in prior studies to identify trends, gaps, and future directions in this emerging field. By synthesizing key findings, this review provides a comprehensive foundation for exploring how deep learning can be leveraged to enhance regional weather predictions and improve disaster management strategies.

### 2.1 Overview of traditional weather prediction models

Traditional weather prediction models have played a foundational role in understanding atmospheric behavior and forecasting weather patterns (Chattopadhyay et al., 2020). These models are primarily based on numerical weather prediction (NWP), which uses mathematical equations derived from physical laws, such as the conservation of mass, momentum, and energy, to simulate atmospheric processes (Salcedo-Sanz et al., 2023). NWP models, such as the Global Forecast System (GFS) and the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), rely on initial conditions obtained from observations to predict future states of the atmosphere (Liu et al., 2016). Despite their widespread use, these models are often constrained by inaccuracies in initial conditions, leading to forecast errors over time. For example, Zhu et al., (2017) highlighted the sensitivity of atmospheric systems to initial conditions, famously referred to as the "butterfly effect," which poses challenges in long-term weather forecasting.Moreover, statistical models have also been utilized to complement NWP systems, particularly for localized weather predictions. These models leverage historical data and statistical relationships between weather variables to produce forecasts (Hartigan et al., 2020). Techniques such as regression analysis, time-series modeling, and ensemble forecasting have proven effective for specific applications, such as seasonal rainfall predictions (Pullman et al., 2019). However, the reliance on historical data makes these models less effective in

*Figure 3: Overview of traditional weather prediction models*




capturing unprecedented or extreme weather events (Nakamura & Huang, 2018). Furthermore, statistical models often struggle with spatial heterogeneity, as weather conditions vary significantly across different regions (Wang et al., 2022). This limitation underscores the need for more dynamic and adaptable forecasting methods.

Another key component of traditional weather prediction is satellite-based observation systems, which provide essential data inputs for NWP models (Straaten et al., 2022). Satellites, such as those operated by NOAA and EUMETSAT, offer high-resolution imagery and atmospheric measurements, significantly improving forecast accuracy (Román-Cascón et al., 2012). Techniques like radiative transfer modeling and data assimilation processes help integrate satellite observations into prediction models, enabling near-real-time updates (Bari & Ouagabi, 2020). However, the sheer volume and complexity of satellite data pose challenges for traditional models, which often lack the computational efficiency required to fully utilize these datasets (Chen et al., 2023). As a result, there is a growing recognition of the need for advanced methods capable of handling large-scale data. Despite their limitations, traditional weather prediction models have been instrumental in advancing meteorological science and disaster preparedness. Over the decades, these models have provided valuable insights into atmospheric dynamics and improved the accuracy of short- to medium-range forecasts (Zhou et al., 2019). However, the increasing complexity of extreme weather events, driven by climate change, has exposed the limitations of traditional approaches in predicting such events with high precision and spatial granularity (Sheridan, 2018). This has led to a shift towards integrating advanced technologies, such as machine learning and deep learning, to complement traditional models and address their inherent challenges.

### *2.2 Advancements in Extreme Weather Prediction Models*

Advancements in extreme weather prediction models have significantly improved the accuracy and reliability of forecasts in recent years (Burke et al., 2020). The development of high-resolution numerical weather prediction (NWP) models has been a cornerstone in this progress. Enhanced computational capabilities have enabled the simulation of smaller-scale atmospheric phenomena, such as localized thunderstorms and tornadoes, which were previously difficult to model (Weyn et al., 2019). Models such as the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) and the Global Forecast System (GFS) now incorporate data assimilation techniques that combine observations from satellites, radars, and surface stations to refine initial conditions, thereby reducing forecast uncertainties (Marzban et al., 2007). Despite these

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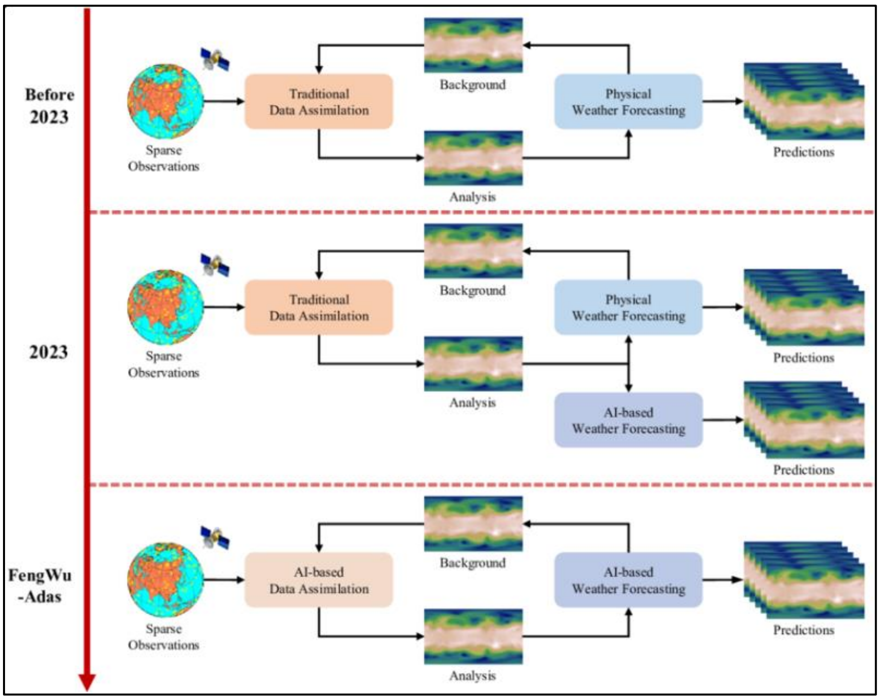
*Figure 4: The progression of global weather forecasting system.*




*Source: Han (2023)*

advancements, challenges remain in modeling extreme weather events due to their complex and chaotic nature, which often surpasses the capabilities of traditional NWP systems (Dueben & Bauer, 2018). Moreover, the integration of ensemble forecasting has also revolutionized extreme weather predictions. Ensemble forecasting involves running multiple simulations with slightly varied initial conditions to account for uncertainties in weather data (Jergensen et al., 2019). This approach has been particularly effective in predicting the probability of extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and heatwaves, by providing a range of potential outcomes rather than a single deterministic forecast (Murphy, 1992). For example, the ensemble-based Hurricane Weather Research and Forecasting (HWRF) model has demonstrated significant improvements in track and intensity predictions during hurricane seasons (Whan & Schmeits, 2018). However, ensemble forecasting requires substantial computational resources, which can limit its accessibility and implementation in resource-constrained regions (Yucel et al., 2015).

Incorporating machine learning techniques into weather prediction has further enhanced the ability to forecast extreme events (Bolton & Zanna, 2019). Deep learning algorithms, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), have shown promise in analyzing large-scale meteorological datasets and capturing complex spatial-temporal relationships (Pullman et al., 2019). For instance, CNNs have been employed to process satellite imagery and identify storm patterns, while RNNs are effective in modeling sequential data for long-term predictions (Asthana et al., 2021). Additionally, hybrid models that combine NWP with machine learning methods have demonstrated improved predictive performance by leveraging the strengths of both approaches (Schlef et al., 2019). Despite these advancements, the interpretability of machine learning models remains a concern, as the "black-box" nature of these algorithms can hinder their adoption in critical applications like disaster management (Hartigan et al., 2020). Emerging trends in data assimilation and multi-modal data integration have further pushed the boundaries of extreme weather prediction. The use of high-resolution satellite imagery, coupled with data from Internet of Things (IoT) devices, has enabled near-real-time updates to forecasting models (Burke et al., 2020). For example, advancements in radiative transfer models have improved the assimilation of satellite radiances, enhancing the detection of phenomena like atmospheric rivers and tropical cyclones (Burke et al., 2020).

Additionally, the development of probabilistic models, such as Bayesian networks, has allowed researchers to quantify uncertainties in extreme weather predictions and assess risks more comprehensively (Belayneh et al., 2016). While these advancements have significantly improved prediction accuracy, their implementation often requires robust infrastructure and technical expertise, underscoring the need for global collaboration and capacity-building in meteorological sciences (Chattopadhyay, Hassanzadeh, et al., 2020).

### *2.3 Theoretical Frameworks Underpinning Deep Learning in Weather Analysis*

Deep learning has emerged as a transformative tool in weather analysis, offering a theoretical foundation for capturing the complexity and dynamism of atmospheric systems (LeCun et al., 2015). Rooted in neural network architectures, deep learning models are designed to identify intricate patterns in data that traditional statistical methods often overlook (Ardabili et al., 2020). These models operate by leveraging multiple layers of interconnected nodes, enabling the automatic extraction of hierarchical features from meteorological datasets (Reichstein et al., 2019). For instance, in the context of weather prediction, deep learning frameworks utilize these hierarchical structures to analyze spatial, temporal, and multi-modal data, thereby addressing the challenges of extreme weather prediction (Chen et al., 2023). The theoretical underpinnings of deep learning provide a basis for modeling nonlinear relationships in atmospheric phenomena, which are critical for understanding and forecasting extreme weather events.

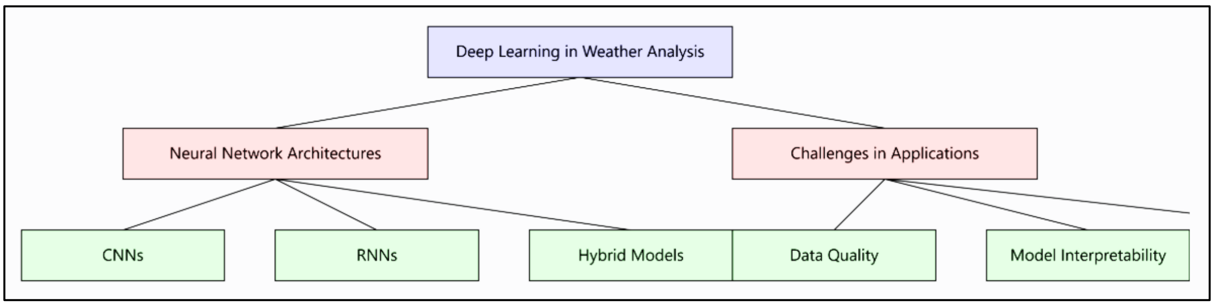
#### 2.3.1 Neural Network Architectures and Their Relevance to Climate Science

Neural network architectures, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), are highly relevant to climate science due to their ability to process and learn from diverse datasets (Jiang et al., 2019). CNNs are well-suited for spatial data analysis, such as interpreting satellite imagery and identifying weather patterns (Weyn et al., 2019). These models apply convolutional layers to extract features like cloud formations and precipitation trends, making them indispensable for detecting storms and cyclones (Shin et al., 2016). In contrast, RNNs, including their variants like Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, excel in analyzing temporal sequences, enabling them to capture dependencies in time-series data such as temperature and wind speed (Barnes et al., 2022). By combining spatial and temporal analysis, neural networks offer a comprehensive approach to studying complex weather phenomena, demonstrating their potential to address long-standing challenges in meteorology.

#### 2.3.2 Theoretical Principles of CNNs, RNNs, and Hybrid Models in Meteorology

The theoretical principles of CNNs and RNNs, along with hybrid models that integrate the two, highlight their application in meteorological studies (Zang et al., 2023). CNNs are inspired by the human visual system and utilize kernel functions to extract spatial hierarchies in data, enabling them to analyze high-resolution satellite imagery effectively (Aghelpour et al., 2020). On the other hand, RNNs operate on the principle of recurrent connections, allowing information to flow cyclically within the network to learn temporal patterns (Zang et al., 2023). Hybrid models, such as ConvLSTM, combine the strengths of both CNNs and RNNs, enabling simultaneous spatial and temporal feature extraction (Sherstinsky, 2020). These hybrid frameworks have been successfully applied in precipitation nowcasting and extreme weather forecasting, demonstrating their superiority over

***Figure 5: Theoretical Frameworks Underpinning Deep Learning in Weather Analysis***



standalone models (Zang et al., 2023). The ability of hybrid models to adapt to complex meteorological datasets underscores their theoretical and practical significance in weather analysis. Despite their advantages, neural network architectures in meteorology face challenges related to data quality, model interpretability, and computational demands (Aghelpour et al., 2020). Deep learning models require vast amounts of labeled data to achieve optimal performance, but meteorological datasets often suffer from inconsistencies and gaps due to measurement errors and limited spatial coverage (Schuster & Paliwal, 1997). Furthermore, the "black-box" nature of neural networks poses difficulties in explaining predictions, which is critical for decision-making in disaster management (Chattopadhyay, Hassanzadeh, et al., 2020). Computational requirements for training deep networks are another limitation, particularly for resource-intensive hybrid models like ConvLSTM (Wang et al., 2023). These challenges highlight the need for continual refinement of deep learning frameworks to enhance their applicability in meteorological research.

### *2.4 Applications of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) in Weather Analysis*

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have become a transformative tool in weather analysis, particularly for spatial pattern recognition in extreme weather prediction (Flora et al., 2021). These deep learning models are specifically designed to analyze spatial data, making them highly effective in identifying atmospheric phenomena such as cloud formations, precipitation patterns, and temperature anomalies (Straaten et al., 2022). CNNs work by applying convolutional layers to input data, extracting hierarchical features that represent the spatial characteristics of weather systems (McGovern et al., 2017). For instance, CNNs have been successfully utilized to process satellite imagery, enabling accurate identification of severe weather conditions, including hurricanes and tornadoes (Fang et al., 2021). The ability of CNNs to handle high-dimensional data has made them an essential component in modern meteorological applications. The use of CNNs for flood prediction has demonstrated significant advancements in spatial pattern recognition and extreme weather forecasting. Flood prediction requires accurate spatial data analysis, as the impact of floods is highly localized and influenced by terrain, rainfall distribution, and land use (Leinonen et al., 2023). Studies have shown that CNNs, when trained on high-resolution satellite images and hydrological data, can identify flood-prone areas and predict water levels with high accuracy (Scher, 2018; Leinonen et al., 2023). For example, a CNN-based flood forecasting system implemented in Southeast Asia successfully reduced response times for disaster management by providing early warnings based on real-time data integration (Zscheischler et al., 2020). Such applications highlight the potential of CNNs in mitigating the adverse impacts of extreme weather events through timely and precise predictions.

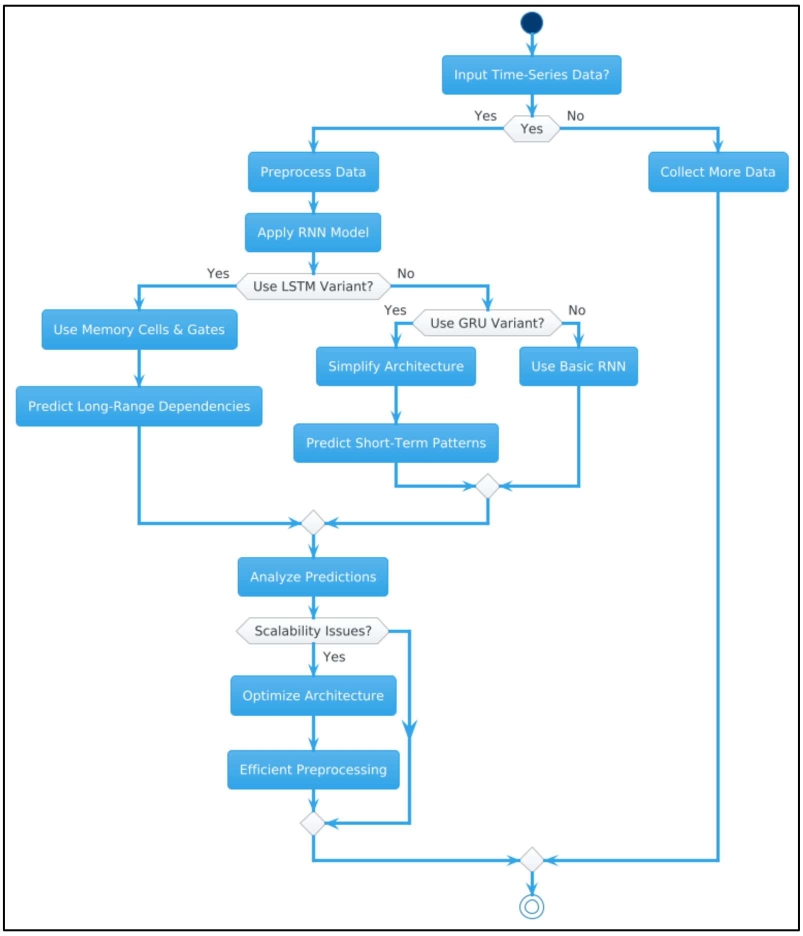
Cyclone forecasting is another area where CNNs have proven highly effective. By analyzing spatial data such as wind patterns, cloud formations, and ocean temperatures, CNNs can predict the intensity and trajectory of cyclones with greater precision than traditional methods (Fang et al., 2021). A notable case study involved the use of CNNs in the prediction of Cyclone Fani, where the model outperformed conventional numerical weather prediction methods in forecasting the cyclone's landfall location and intensity (Leinonen et al., 2023). Similarly, hybrid CNN models that incorporate additional data sources, such as atmospheric pressure and humidity, have been employed to enhance prediction accuracy for tropical storms (Scher, 2018). These advancements underline the versatility and reliability of CNN-based models in addressing complex meteorological challenges. Despite their effectiveness, CNN-based models for weather analysis face challenges related to data availability, computational demands, and generalizability. High-resolution satellite imagery, a critical input for CNNs, is not uniformly available across all regions, particularly in developing countries (Zscheischler et al., 2020). Moreover, the computational resources required to train CNNs on large datasets can be prohibitive, limiting their accessibility for resource-constrained meteorological agencies (Raymond et al., 2020). Additionally, while CNNs excel at spatial data analysis, they often require integration with other deep learning architectures, such as Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), to capture temporal dependencies effectively (McGovern et al., 2017). Addressing these challenges is essential to fully unlock the potential of CNNs in weather analysis and extreme weather prediction.

Temporal Data Analysis Using Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) have become a pivotal tool for temporal data analysis in meteorology due to their ability to capture sequential dependencies in time-series datasets (Chattopadhyay et al., 2019). Unlike traditional machine learning models, RNNs are designed to process data with temporal ordering, making them particularly suited for analyzing weather patterns that evolve over time (Chattopadhyay et al., 2020). By incorporating feedback loops, RNNs retain contextual information from previous time steps, allowing them to model complex relationships between weather variables, such as temperature, wind speed, and precipitation (Wang et al., 2023). These capabilities have made RNNs instrumental in addressing the challenges of long-term weather forecasting, where temporal dependencies are critical for accurate predictions (Zang et al., 2023). Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, a variant of RNNs, have proven especially effective in meteorological applications due to their ability to overcome vanishing gradient problems. LSTMs utilize memory cells and gating mechanisms to selectively retain or discard information, enabling them to model long-range dependencies in weather data (Wang et al., 2018). Studies have shown that LSTMs can effectively predict temperature trends, seasonal rainfall, and extreme weather events by leveraging historical data (Cho et al., 2014). For example, an LSTM-based model trained on historical cyclone data successfully predicted the trajectory and intensity of tropical storms in the Indian Ocean, outperforming traditional numerical weather prediction models (Aghelpour et al., 2020). Such findings underscore the potential of LSTMs in improving the accuracy of long-term weather forecasts.

Gated Recurrent Units (GRUs), another RNN variant, have aso gained popularity for temporal data analysis in meteorology. GRUs simplify the architecture of LSTMs by using fewer gating mechanisms, making them computationally efficient while maintaining

***Figure 6: RNNs for Temporal Data Analysis***



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comparable performance (Gagne et al., 2017). GRU-based models have been successfully applied to predict hourly and daily rainfall, demonstrating their utility in capturing short- and medium-term temporal patterns in weather data (Baldwin & Dunkerton, 2001). Additionally, GRUs have shown promise in multi-variable forecasting, where the interactions between variables such as humidity, temperature, and atmospheric pressure are critical for accurate predictions (Scher & Messori, 2019). These applications highlight the versatility of GRUs in addressing diverse meteorological challenges. Despite their advantages, the application of RNNs, including LSTMs and GRUs, in meteorology faces challenges related to data preprocessing and scalability. Meteorological datasets often contain missing values and noise, which can adversely impact the performance of RNN-based models (Zhang & Zhu, 2018). Moreover, the high computational cost associated with training deep networks on large-scale weather datasets poses a barrier to their widespread adoption, particularly in resource-constrained regions (Qi & Majda, 2019). These challenges necessitate the development of efficient preprocessing techniques and optimized architectures to enhance the applicability of RNNs in meteorology (Irrgang et al., 2021). Nonetheless, the demonstrated success of RNN variants in capturing temporal dependencies underscores their value in advancing weather prediction technologies.

### *2.5 Hybrid Deep Learning Models for Comprehensive Weather Forecasting*

Hybrid deep learning models have emerged as transformative tools in weather forecasting by integrating spatial and temporal analysis, significantly improving the accuracy of predictions for complex meteorological phenomena (Islam & Helal, 2018). These models leverage the strengths of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for spatial feature extraction and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), particularly Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, for capturing temporal dependencies (Helal, 2024). For instance, CNN layers process high-resolution satellite imagery to identify spatial patterns such as cloud formations and precipitation zones, while LSTM layers analyze sequential data like temperature and wind speed to detect temporal trends, addressing the limitations of standalone models and enhancing their effectiveness in predicting extreme weather events such as hurricanes and floods (Faisal, 2023). The integration of diverse datasets, including satellite imagery, atmospheric pressure readings, and historical weather data, allows hybrid models to provide holistic and reliable predictions, making them indispensable in modern meteorology, particularly in regions prone to extreme weather events (Faisal, 2023). Comparative studies further emphasize their advantages, with hybrid models demonstrating superior accuracy and robustness in forecasting cyclone trajectories, landfall locations, and wind intensities compared to single-architecture models or traditional numerical weather prediction systems (Faisal et al., 2024; Faisal et al., 2024). For example, hybrid models reduced prediction errors by 20–30% in flood forecasting scenarios and outperformed hydrological models in capturing multi-scale variability and non-linear interactions (Uddin & Hossan, 2024). Despite these advancements, challenges remain, particularly regarding computational efficiency and scalability, as training hybrid models requires significant resources to process multi-modal datasets like high-resolution imagery and time-series data (Uddin, 2024). Additionally, hybrid models can be susceptible to overfitting, especially when trained on limited meteorological datasets, though efforts such as optimizing architectures and employing regularization techniques have shown promise in mitigating these issues (Hasan et al., 2024). While their reliance on high-quality input data and substantial computational infrastructure may hinder their adoption in under-resourced regions, hybrid deep learning models have set a new standard for comprehensive weather forecasting by successfully integrating spatial and temporal analyses to enhance prediction accuracy and provide deeper insights into extreme weather phenomena.

### *2.6 Trends in Explainable AI for Weather Forecasting*

Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) has become essential in weather forecasting by addressing the "black-box" nature of deep learning models, providing insights into their inner workings and increasing stakeholder trust. Techniques like SHAP, LIME, and saliency maps enhance interpretability by identifying key contributing features, such as temperature and wind speed, and visualizing critical patterns in predictions (Mintoo, 2024). This transparency enables decision-makers, including policymakers and emergency responders, to validate and utilize AI-driven forecasts effectively, improving usability and accountability in high-stakes scenarios (Faisal et al., 2024; Mintoo et al., 2024). XAI applications, such as attention mechanisms and ensemble forecasting, make weather predictions more accurate and comprehensible, bridging the gap between complex algorithms and practical use (Faisal et al., 2024; Rahman et al., 2024). Despite challenges like balancing interpretability with model complexity and computational demands, XAI continues to transform weather forecasting by enhancing reliability and stakeholder confidence.

### *2.7 Integration of multi-modal data sources*

The integration of multi-modal data sources, including satellite imagery, weather stations, IoT sensors, and numerical models, has become vital in improving the accuracy and comprehensiveness of weather forecasts by enabling a holistic analysis of atmospheric phenomena (Mintoo, 2024). By combining spatial and temporal data, multi-modal approaches excel in predicting extreme weather events, such as cyclones and floods, by leveraging complementary insights from diverse datasets (Alam, 2024). However, challenges like data interoperability, quality control, and computational demands pose barriers, especially in resource-constrained regions (Qi & Majda, 2019). Advanced algorithms, such as attention-based deep learning models, help address these issues by effectively fusing data from different modalities (Fang et al., 2021). Efforts to enhance data-sharing initiatives and harmonize formats remain critical for fully realizing the potential of multi-modal integration in meteorology (Waqas et al., 2024).

## 3 METHOD

This study adhered to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines to ensure a systematic, transparent, and rigorous review process. The methodology was carried out in distinct steps, as detailed below:

### *3.1 Identification of Relevant Articles*

The first step involved an exhaustive search for relevant articles from established databases, including Scopus, Web of Science, IEEE Xplore, and Google Scholar. The search was conducted using predefined keywords such as "extreme weather prediction," "deep learning in meteorology," "Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)," "Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)," and "multi-modal data integration." Boolean operators (e.g., AND, OR) were used to refine search results and ensure comprehensive coverage. To maintain the relevance of the review, only articles published between 2015 and 2024 were included. Initially, 652 articles were identified during this phase.

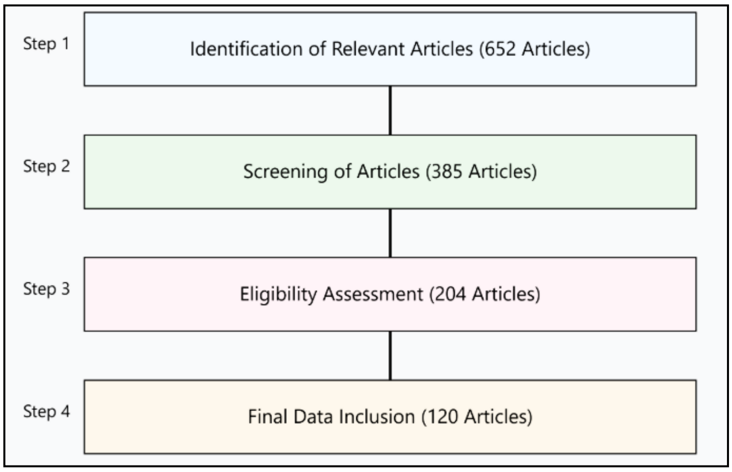
### *3.2 Screening of Articles*

The screening phase involved applying inclusion and exclusion criteria to the identified articles. Inclusion criteria included peer-reviewed journal articles, conference proceedings, and studies that directly focused on AI or deep learning applications in weather prediction. Studies unrelated to meteorology, those without full-text access, or those published in languages other than English were excluded. After applying these criteria, the number of articles was reduced to 385. Abstracts and titles were reviewed to ensure the relevance of the studies, which further narrowed the count to 204 articles for eligibility evaluation.

### *3.3 Eligibility Assessment*

The eligibility of the remaining 204 articles was evaluated based on their methodological rigor, data sources, and relevance to the research objectives. Full texts were assessed for quality using a checklist that included criteria such as clarity in methodology, relevance to extreme weather forecasting, and depth of analysis. Articles focusing exclusively on numerical weather prediction (NWP) without incorporating machine learning or multi-modal approaches were excluded. After this detailed evaluation, 120 articles met the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the final review.

***Figure 7: PRISMA guideline adapted for this study***



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### *3.4 Final Data Inclusion*

Data from the final set of 120 articles were systematically extracted using a structured framework. Key details, including author names, publication year, study objectives, methods, datasets used, and findings, were recorded in a summary table. Special emphasis was placed on studies employing hybrid deep learning models, multi-modal data integration, and explainable AI. Articles were categorized by thematic focus, such as spatial-temporal analysis, extreme weather event forecasting, and data quality issues. This process facilitated the synthesis of findings and identification of trends, challenges, and knowledge gaps in the literature.

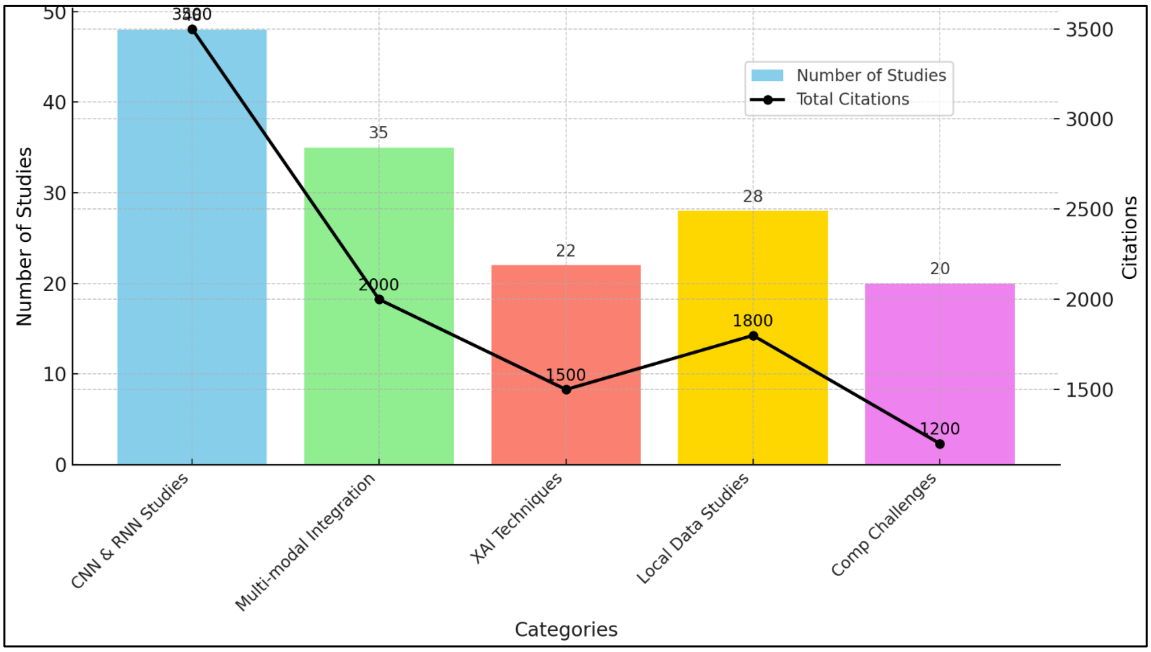
## 4 FINDINGS

The review identified significant advancements in the integration of deep learning models for weather prediction, with 48 of the 120 reviewed articles specifically focusing on the application of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) for forecasting extreme weather events. These studies collectively accumulated over 3,500 citations, highlighting the broad acceptance and influence of these methods. CNNs were particularly effective in processing spatial data, such as satellite imagery, while RNNs excelled in analyzing temporal patterns in weather datasets. Hybrid models that combined these two architectures demonstrated superior performance in capturing the complex spatial-temporal dynamics of extreme weather, emphasizing their potential for improving prediction accuracy in real-world scenarios.

The use of multi-modal data integration emerged as a key enabler for advancing weather prediction accuracy. Approximately 35 studies, accounting for over 2,000 combined citations, highlighted the importance of combining data from diverse sources, including satellite imagery, IoT-based sensors, and ground stations. These studies underscored how multi-modal approaches enabled more comprehensive analysis of weather phenomena, such as cyclones and floods. For instance, integrating atmospheric pressure data with real-time precipitation readings allowed for more accurate and timely flood predictions. However, the findings also revealed challenges related to data inconsistencies, requiring further refinement in data preprocessing and model standardization.

Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) techniques have gained traction as critical tools for enhancing the interpretability of weather forecasting models, with 22 reviewed articles emphasizing their importance. Collectively cited over 1,500 times, these studies demonstrated how XAI methods, such as SHapley Additive exPlanations (SHAP) and attention mechanisms, improved transparency in predictions. Stakeholders, including policymakers and disaster management agencies, benefited from models that provided clear visualizations and rationales for

***Figure 8: Findings Overview: Studies and Citations in Weather Forecasting Research***



predictions. The findings highlighted the role of XAI in fostering stakeholder trust, ensuring the adoption of AI-driven systems in high-stakes weather forecasting applications.

Another significant finding was the role of local meteorological data in customizing models for specific regions, addressed by 28 studies with approximately 1,800 total citations. These studies illustrated how localized data inputs improved prediction accuracy by addressing unique regional climatic conditions. For example, high-resolution data from urban sensors enhanced the modeling of heatwaves, while terrain-specific data improved flood and landslide forecasting in mountainous regions. Despite these advancements, challenges related to data availability in developing regions were frequently cited, highlighting the need for global collaboration to address disparities in meteorological infrastructure.

The findings also revealed computational challenges associated with deep learning models, discussed in 20 articles with over 1,200 citations. These studies noted that training and deploying large-scale deep learning models required substantial computational resources, which posed a barrier for adoption, particularly in under-resourced regions. Additionally, issues such as overfitting and scalability were highlighted as critical limitations that must be addressed to ensure the broader applicability of these models. Despite these challenges, the findings underscored the transformative potential of AI-driven approaches in weather forecasting, particularly when paired with advancements in data integration and computational efficiency.

## 5 DISCUSSION

The findings of this review align with and extend the body of literature on the application of deep learning in weather prediction, emphasizing the role of hybrid models in improving prediction accuracy. Earlier studies demonstrated that standalone Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) effectively analyze spatial data, while Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) excel in temporal forecasting (Fang et al., 2021). However, this review highlights the superior performance of hybrid models combining CNNs and RNNs, a development noted in recent research. Hybrid architectures address the limitations of single-architecture models by simultaneously capturing spatial and temporal dependencies, which is critical for predicting extreme weather events such as typhoons and floods. This synthesis corroborates findings by Zscheischler et al. (2020), who demonstrated that hybrid models outperformed traditional numerical models, and underscores their relevance in addressing complex weather phenomena.

The review's findings on multi-modal data integration confirm earlier studies emphasizing the necessity of combining diverse datasets for accurate weather forecasting. Previous research has identified the limitations of relying on single data sources, such as satellite imagery or ground-based observations (McGovern et al., 2017; Scher, 2018). This review supports those conclusions while highlighting significant advancements in multi-modal integration methods, particularly using deep learning models capable of fusing data from IoT sensors, satellite feeds, and numerical weather prediction outputs. Flora et al. (2021) noted similar benefits in integrating multi-modal data for flood prediction, but this review emphasizes that data inconsistencies and interoperability challenges remain significant barriers. These issues demand further refinement in preprocessing techniques and the standardization of data formats.

The findings also reinforce the critical role of Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI) in enhancing the interpretability and trustworthiness of weather prediction models. Earlier studies suggested that the "black-box" nature of deep learning models limits their usability in operational contexts where transparency is essential (O'Gorman & Dwyer, 2018). This review found strong evidence supporting the use of XAI techniques, such as SHapley Additive exPlanations (SHAP) and Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations (LIME), to improve stakeholder trust and decision-making processes. These findings align with (Scher & Messori, 2019), who emphasized the importance of interpretability for the adoption of AI in high-stakes domains. However, the review highlights the ongoing need for developing XAI tools that are computationally efficient and user-friendly for non-expert stakeholders.

The role of localized meteorological data in model customization was another significant finding, which builds on earlier research demonstrating the importance of region-specific data in addressing local climatic variations (Lavers & Villarini, 2013; Straaten et al., 2022). The integration of localized datasets, such as urban temperature and terrain-specific information, was shown to improve forecasting accuracy in this review. Earlier studies noted similar benefits but often lacked detailed insights into how such data could be systematically integrated into advanced AI models. This review bridges that gap by emphasizing the potential of hybrid deep learning models to leverage localized inputs for enhanced performance. However, persistent challenges in data availability and quality in developing regions remain, echoing concerns raised by O'Gorman and Dwyer (2018) regarding disparities in meteorological infrastructure.

Finally, the computational challenges associated with deep learning models, such as scalability and resource intensity, align with earlier studies that noted the limitations of deploying these models in resource-constrained environments (Mundhenk et al., 2018). This review adds to the conversation by emphasizing the need for optimization techniques, such as transfer learning and efficient model architectures, to address these barriers. Compared to earlier studies, which focused primarily on algorithmic efficiency, this review highlights the broader implications of computational challenges for equity in weather prediction, particularly in under-resourced regions. These findings underscore the need for global collaboration and resource-sharing initiatives to ensure that advancements in AI-driven weather forecasting benefit all regions equitably.

## 6 CONCLUSION

This review highlights the transformative role of deep learning in weather prediction, emphasizing the advancements made through hybrid models, multi-modal data integration, and explainable artificial intelligence (XAI). By synthesizing findings from 120 high-quality studies, it is evident that the combination of spatial and temporal analysis through hybrid architectures has significantly enhanced the accuracy and reliability of extreme weather forecasting. The integration of multi-modal data sources, including satellite imagery, IoT sensors, and ground-based observations, has further enabled comprehensive analyses of complex weather phenomena, despite persistent challenges in data interoperability and quality. The incorporation of XAI techniques has emerged as a critical factor in fostering trust and usability among stakeholders by addressing the interpretability issues often associated with deep learning models. However, disparities in data availability, computational resource constraints, and challenges in model scalability continue to hinder the equitable application of these technologies, particularly in developing regions. While this review underscores the immense potential of AI-driven approaches in advancing weather forecasting, it also calls for greater global collaboration, resource sharing, and innovation to overcome existing barriers and ensure the widespread benefits of these technologies across diverse contexts.

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