



Tracking and Nowcasting of Hurricanes

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Tropical Storm Ernesto Heading for Yucatan Peninsula

Landfall is expected as a hurricane CAT1



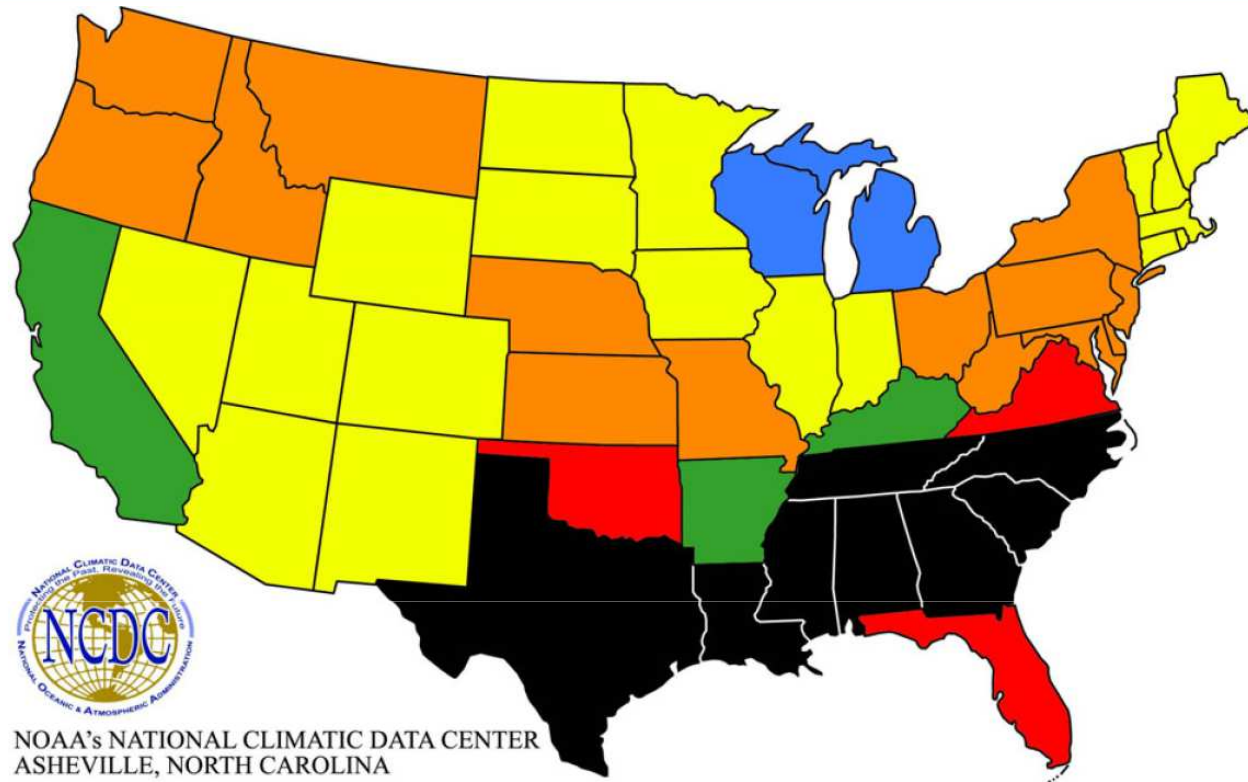
Source: Weather.com





U.S. Billion Dollar Weather Disasters, 1980-2005

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NOAA's NATIONAL CLIMATIC DATA CENTER
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

NUMBER OF EVENTS	DISASTER TYPE	NUMBER OF EVENTS	PERCENT FREQUENCY	NORMALIZED DAMAGES (Billions of Dollars)	PERCENT DAMAGE
1 - 3	Tropical Storms/Hurricanes	16	28.0%	102	29.2%
4 - 6	Non-Tropical Floods	12	21.0%	55	15.8%
7 - 9	Heatwaves/Droughts	10	17.0%	144	41.2%
10 - 12	Severe Weather	7	12.0%	13	3.7%
13 - 15	Fires	6	10.0%	13	3.7%
16 - 20	Freezes	2	3.5%	6	1.7%
	Blizzards	2	3.5%	9	2.6%
	Ice Storms	2	3.5%	5	1.4%
	Noreaster	1	1.5%	2	0.7%
		58		349	

Source: NOAA/NCDC
(Lott and Ross, 2006)





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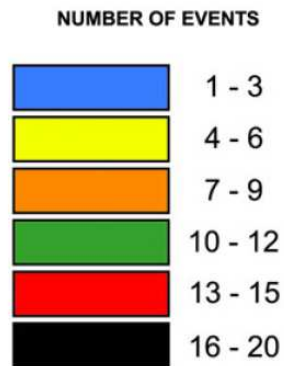
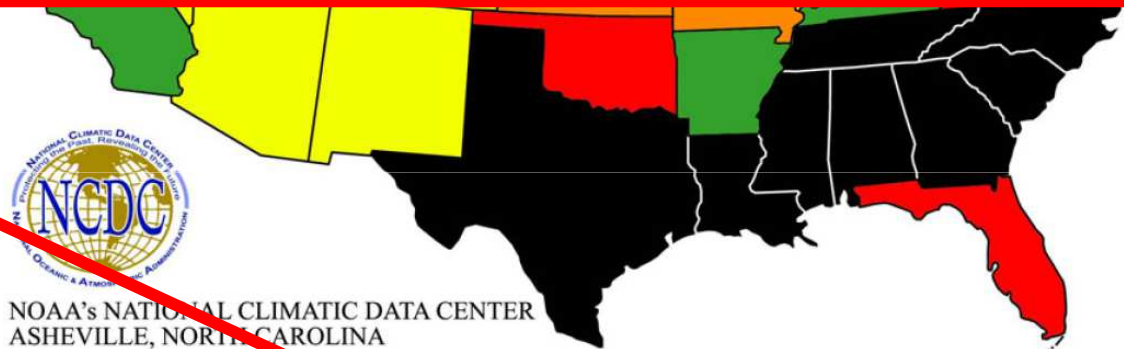
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Motivation

Dynamical, statistical and dynamical-statistical models used for hurricane track forecasting vary significantly in structure and level of complexity. Previous studies show that different modeling techniques have their own advantageous and disadvantageous (e.g., NHC, 2009).

In recent years, ensemble (consensus) models have become more popular. Ensemble models are obtained by combining the forecasts from a number of models or multiple simulations from a model with different parameterization, initial condition, etc.

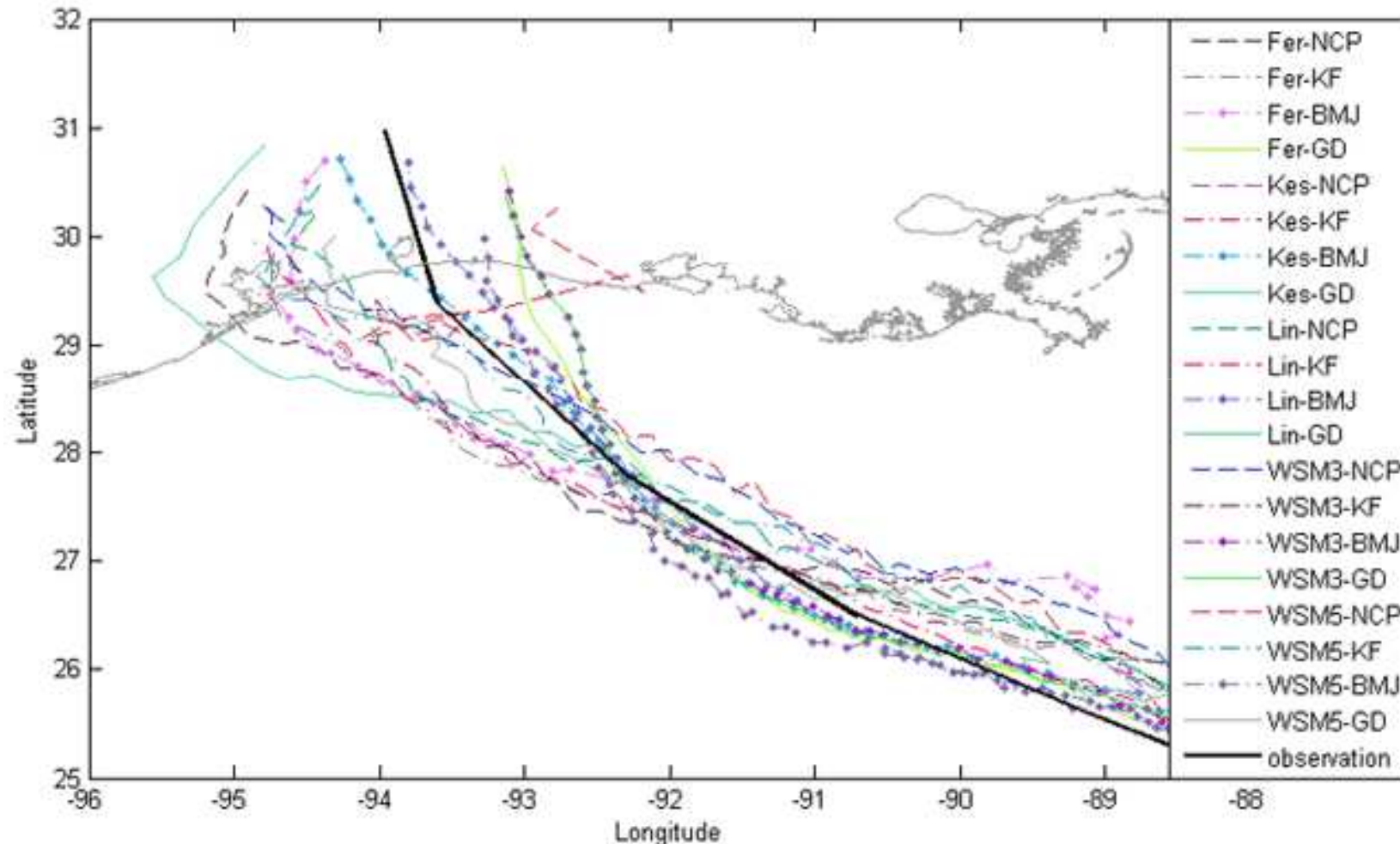
Decision makers, however, may need to know which ensemble member is more likely to be true, particularly when the ensemble is spread out over a wider area.





Motivation: Hurricane Rita

For example, Nasrollahi et al., 2012 showed that differences of a 20-member ensemble of Hurricane Rita at landfall were nearly 3 degrees.



Nasrollahi N., AghaKouchak A., Li J., Gao X., Hsu K., Sorooshian S., 2012, Assessing the impacts of different WRF parameterization schemes in hurricane modeling, *Weather and Forecasting*, doi:10.1175/WAF-D-10-05000.1.





Hurricane Tracking Using Expert Advice Algorithm

Ensemble Response Using Expert Advice (EA) Algorithm

For $k=1$ to K γ ensemble members:
 $\lambda(\omega, \gamma) = \sum_{o \in \Omega} (\gamma\{o\} - \delta_\omega\{o\})^2 \quad \delta_\omega \in \{1,0\}$

$$w_0^1, w_0^2, \dots, w_0^K = 1$$

$$\phi_n(\omega) = -\ln\left(\sum_{k=1}^K w_{n-1}^k \times e^{-\lambda(\omega, \gamma_n^k)}\right)$$

Solve $\sum_{\omega \in \Omega} (s - \phi_n(\omega))^+ = 2, s \in \mathbb{R}$

Set $\gamma_n(\omega) = \frac{(s - \phi_n(\omega))^+}{2} \quad \omega \in \Omega$

$\gamma_n \in \text{Pr}(\Omega)$

$$w_n^k = w_{n-1}^k \times e^{-\lambda(\omega_n, \gamma_n^k)}$$

$$E_0^1, E_0^2, \dots, E_0^K = 0$$

Ensemble Members $k: \gamma_n^k \in \Gamma$
 Climate Response: $\gamma_n \in \Gamma$
 Observation: $\omega_n \in \Omega$

$$E_n = E_{n-1} + \lambda(\omega_n, \gamma_n)$$

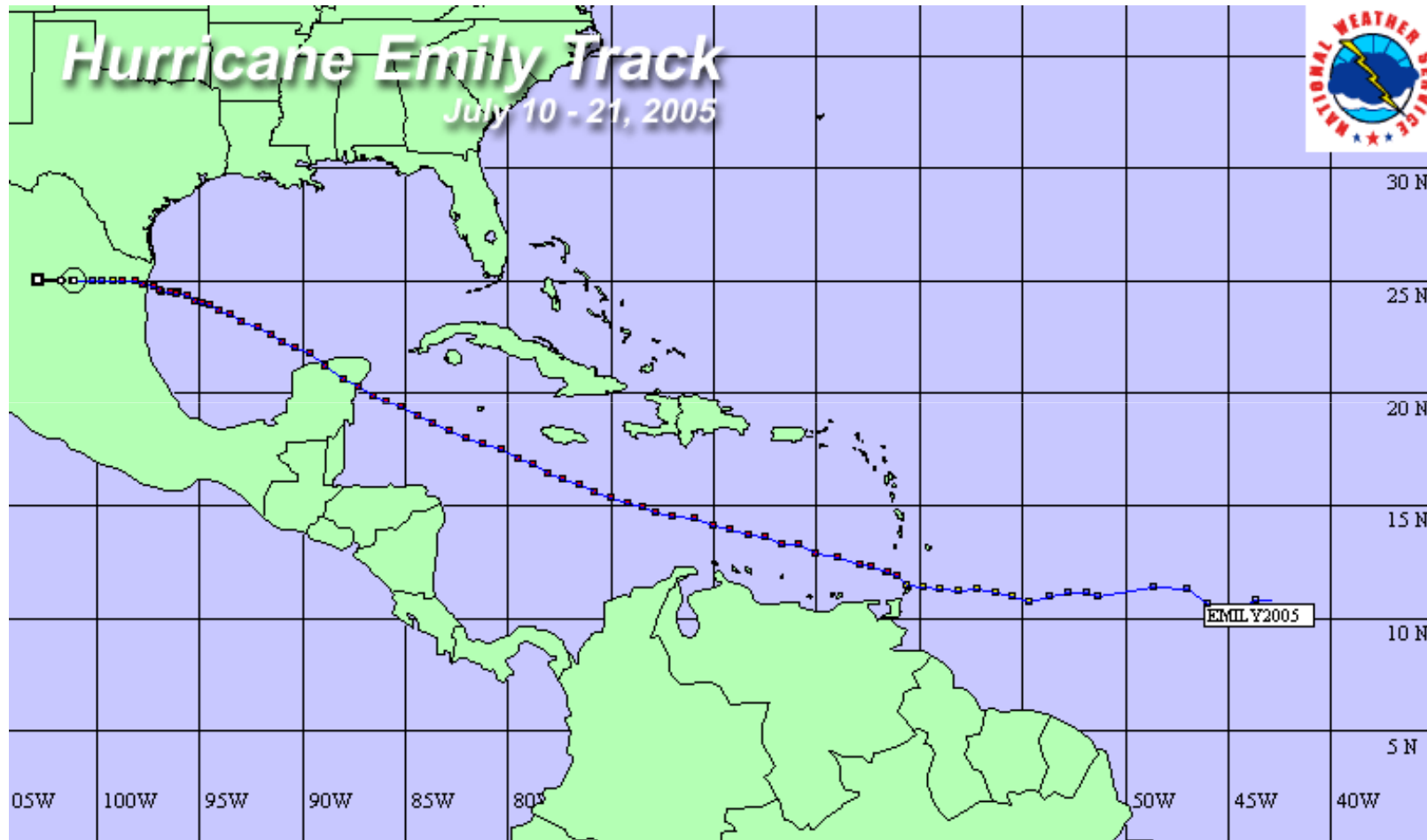
$$E_n^k = E_{n-1}^k + \lambda(\omega_n, \gamma_n^k)$$

$$K=1, 2, \dots, K$$





Hurricane Tracking: Emily 2005

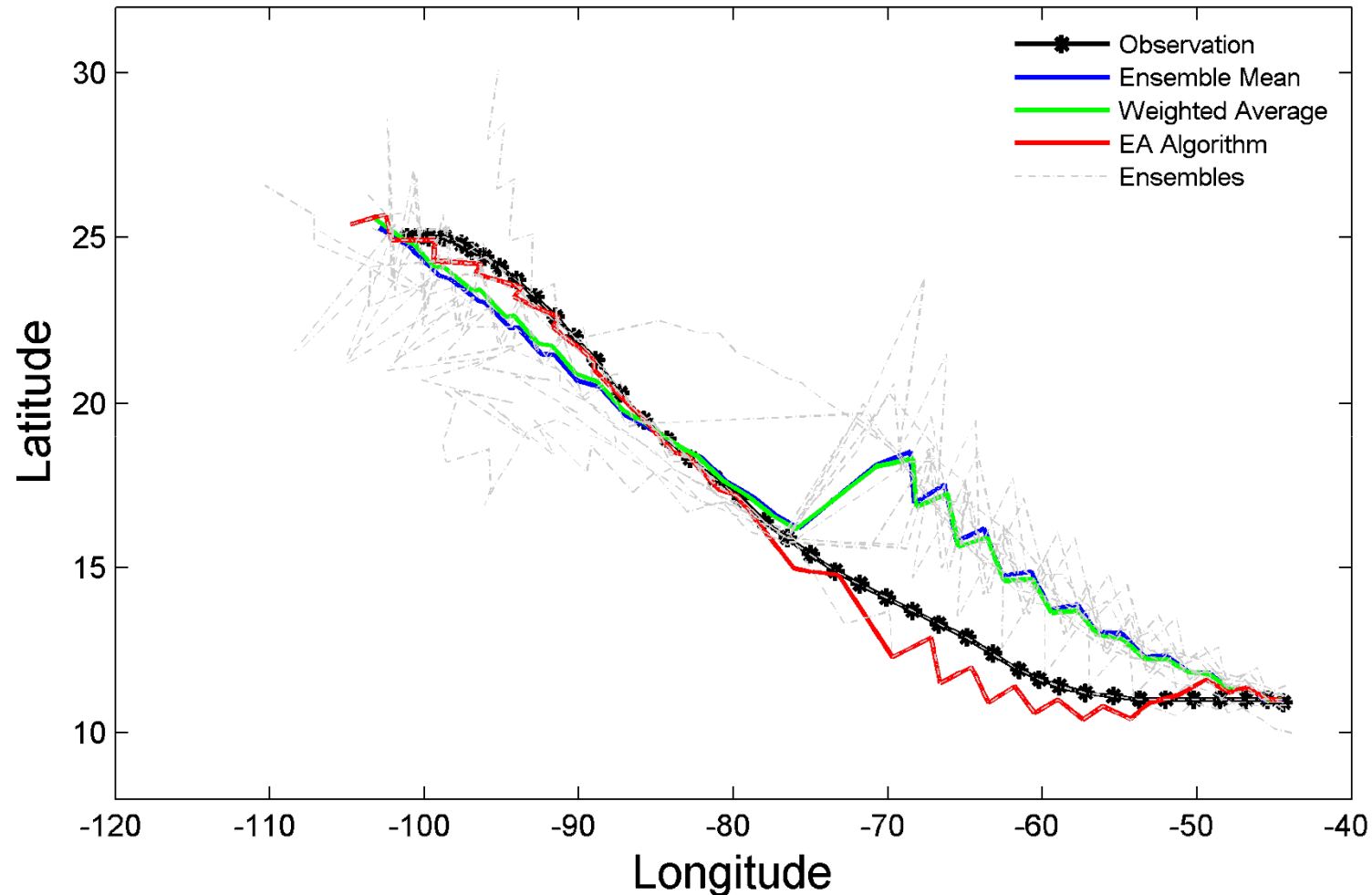


Source: National Hurricane Center (NHC), NOAA





Hurricane Tracking: Emily 2005



Acknowledgement: Hurricane track observations and model simulations are provided by James Francklin of the NOAA, National Hurricane Center (NHC)





Hurricane Tracking: Rita 2005



Source: National Hurricane Center (NHC), NOAA

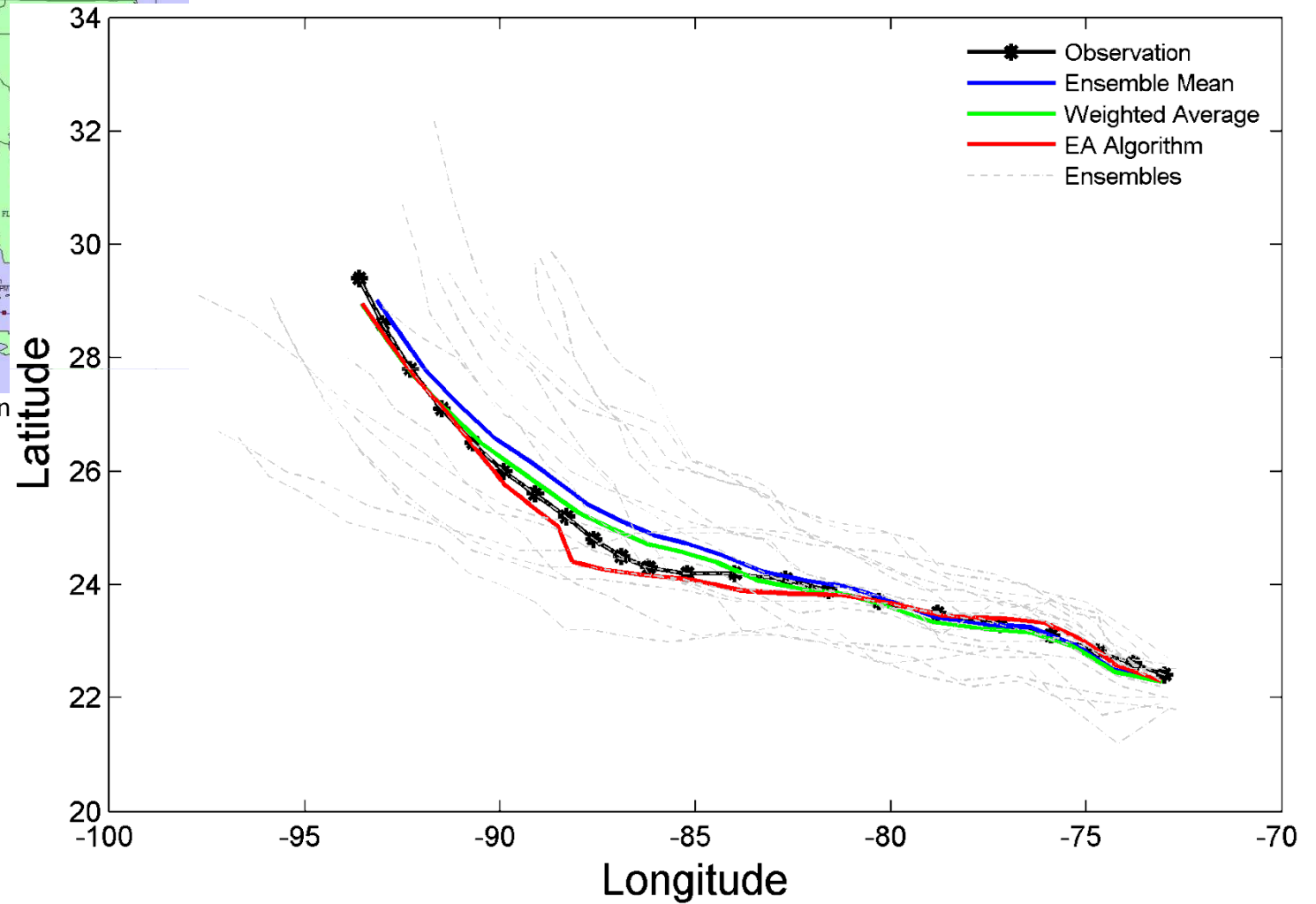




Hurricane Tracking: Rita 2005

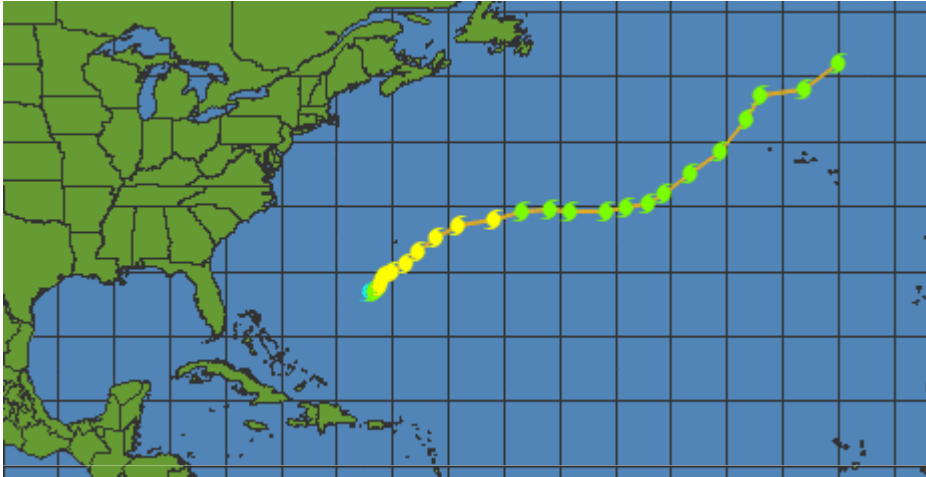


Source: National Hurricane Cen





Hurricane Tracking: Nate 2005

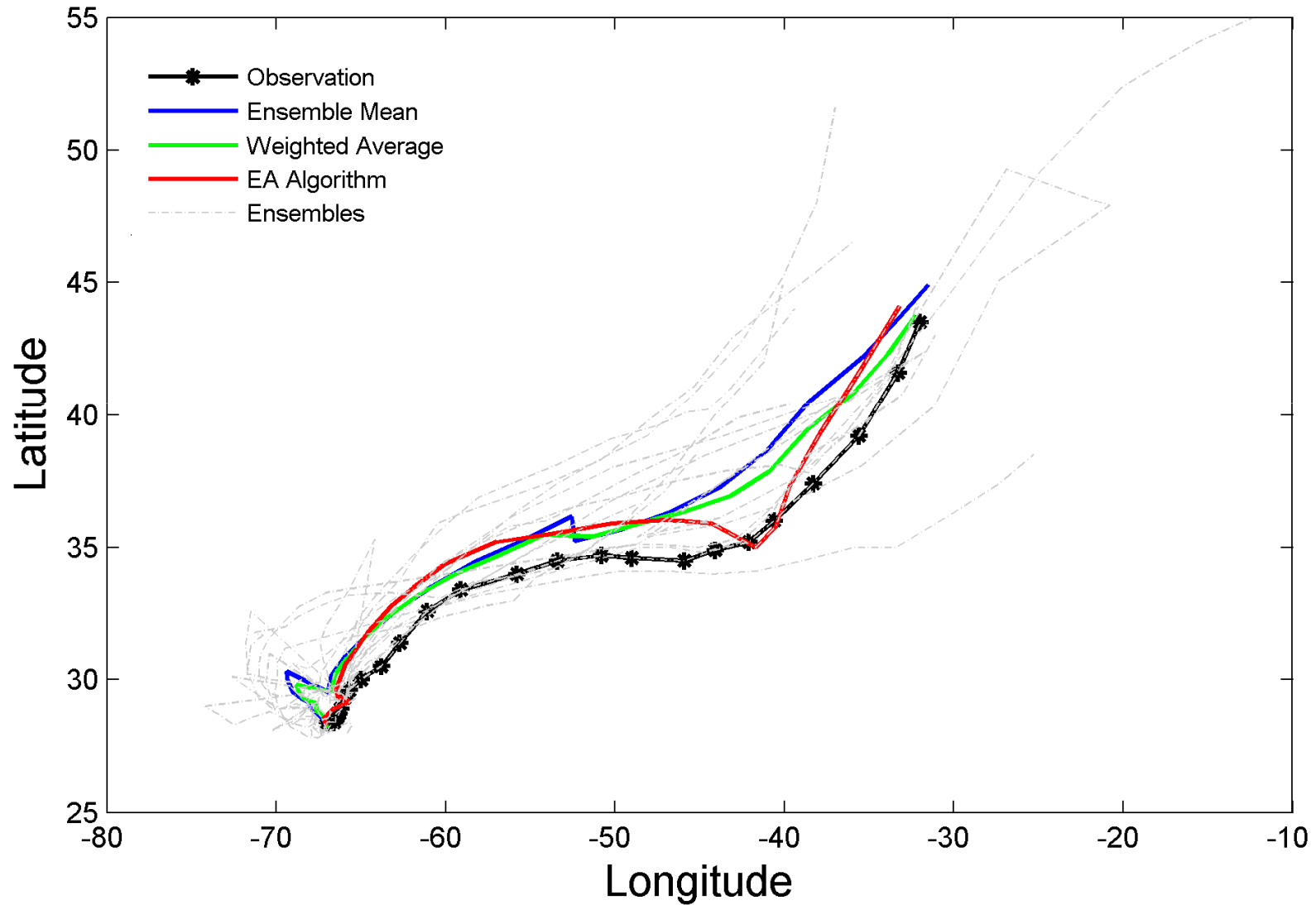


Source: Weather Underground



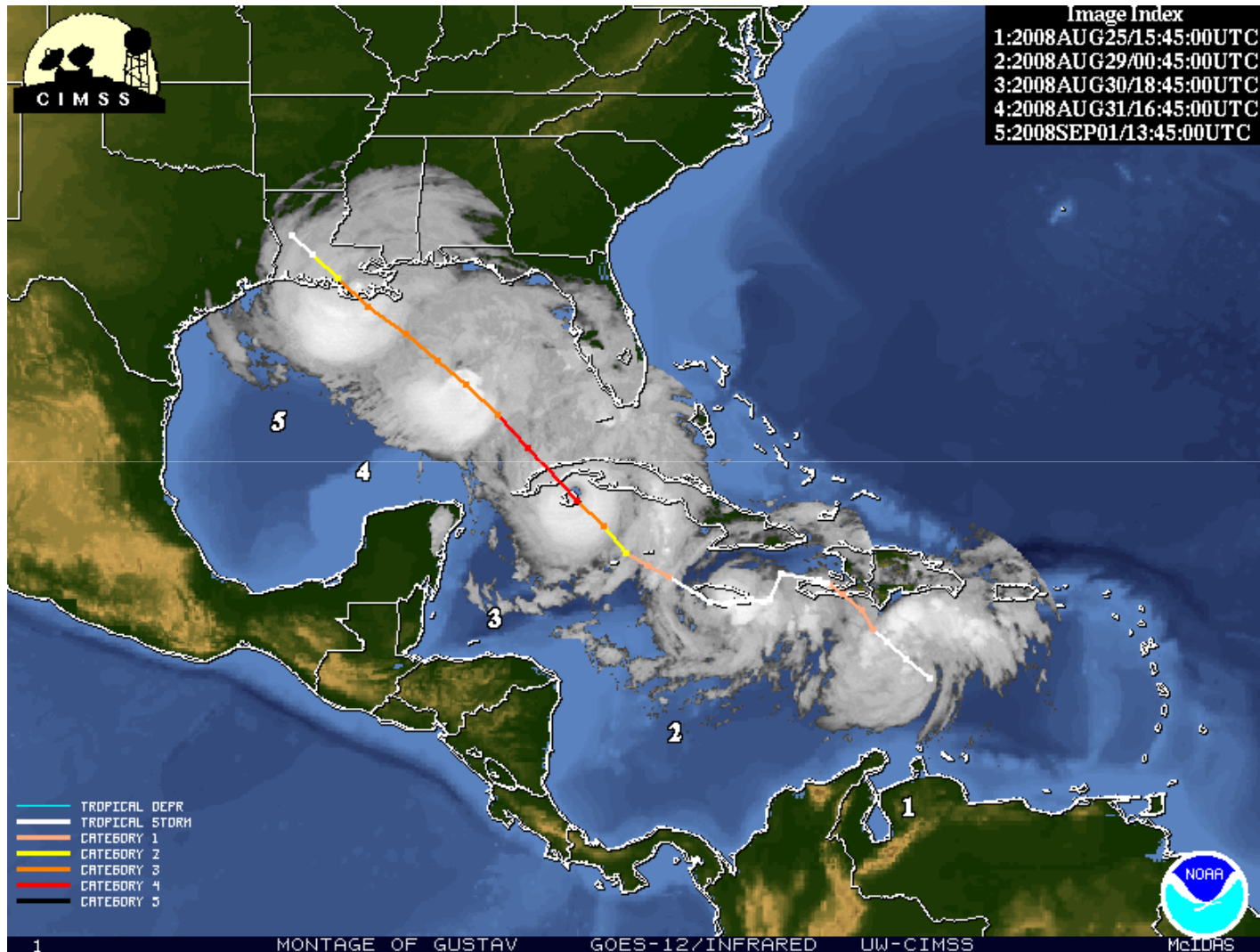


Hurricane Tracking: Nate 2005





Hurricane Tracking: Gustav 2008

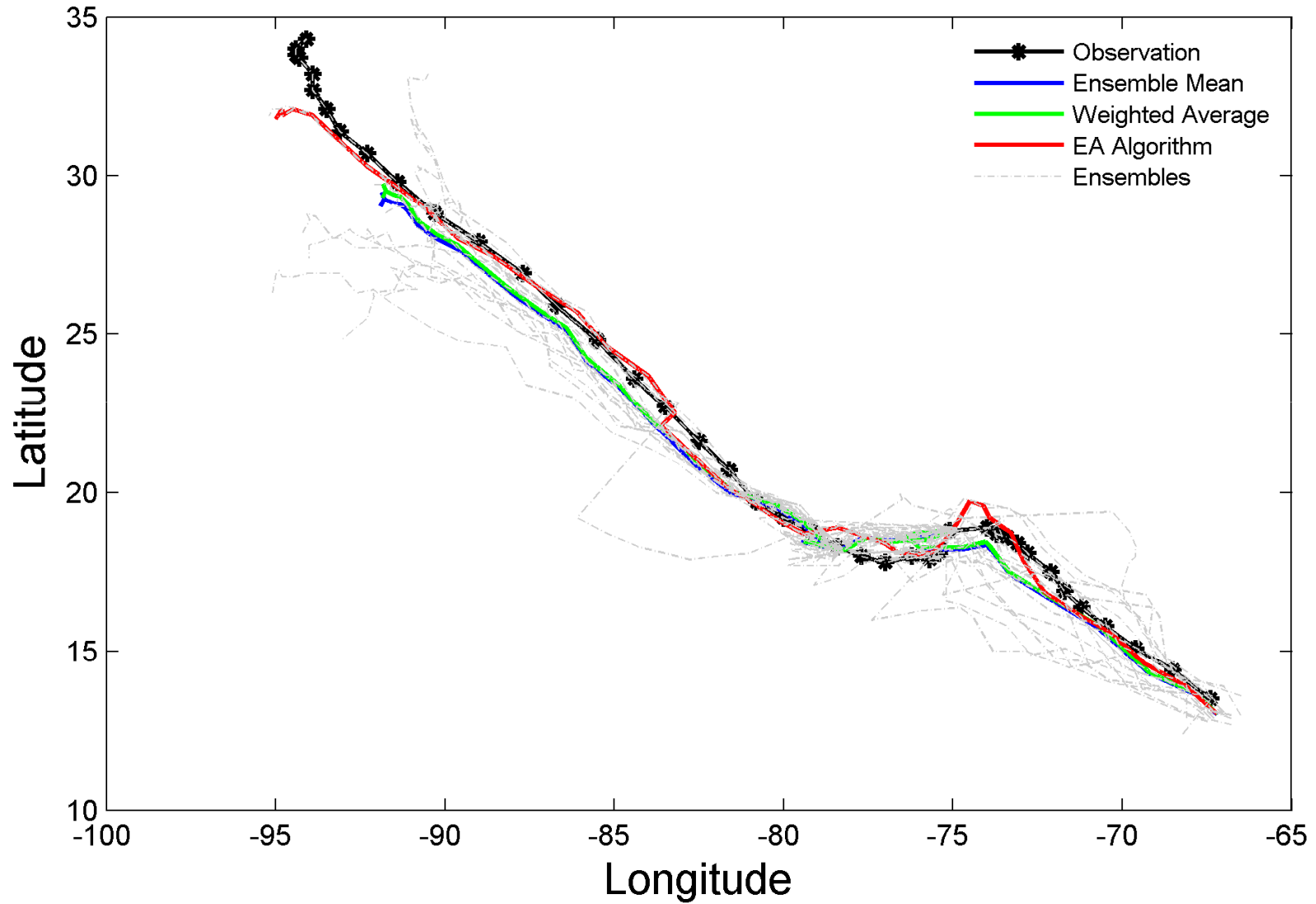


Source: NOAA





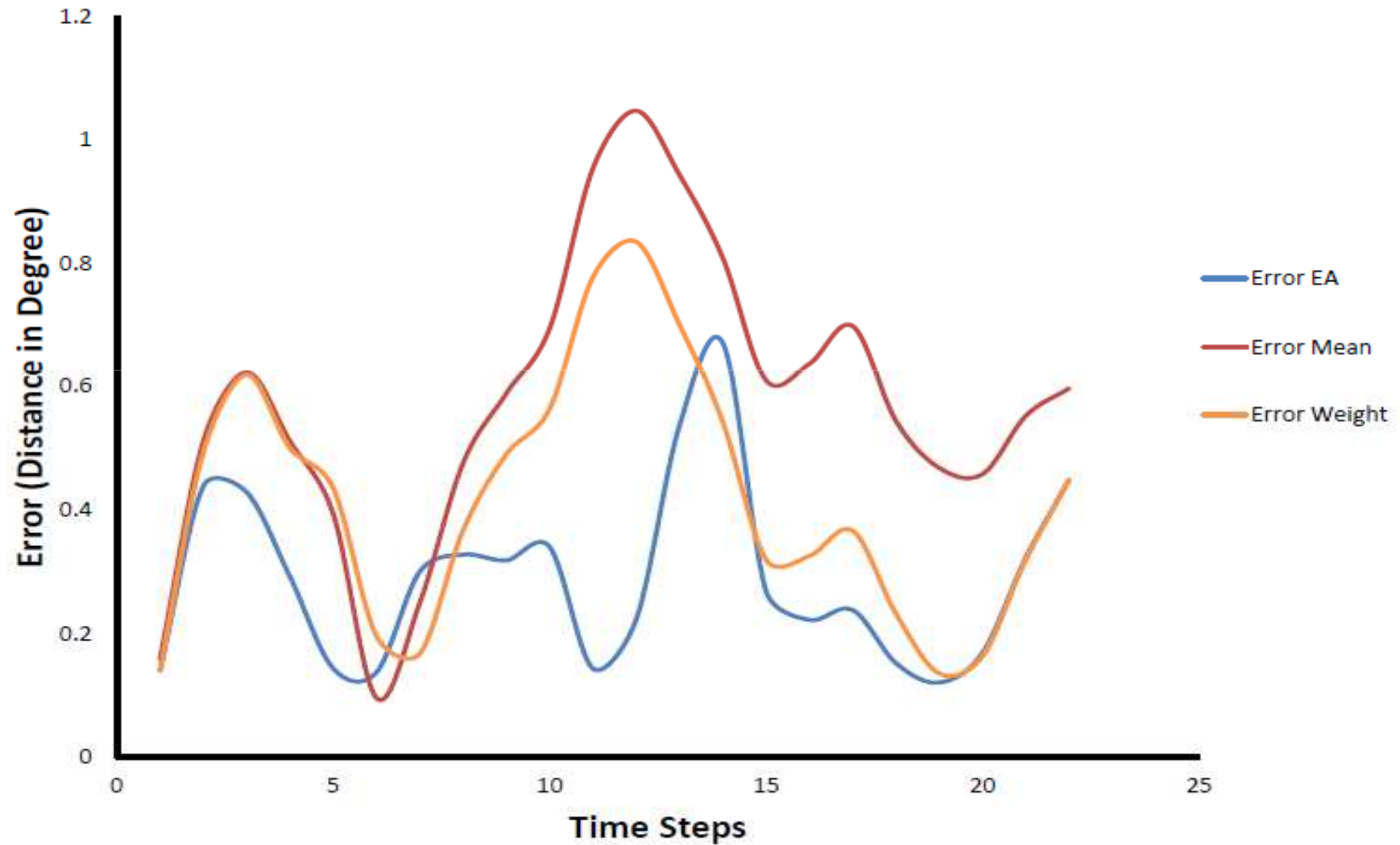
Hurricane Tracking: Gustav 2008





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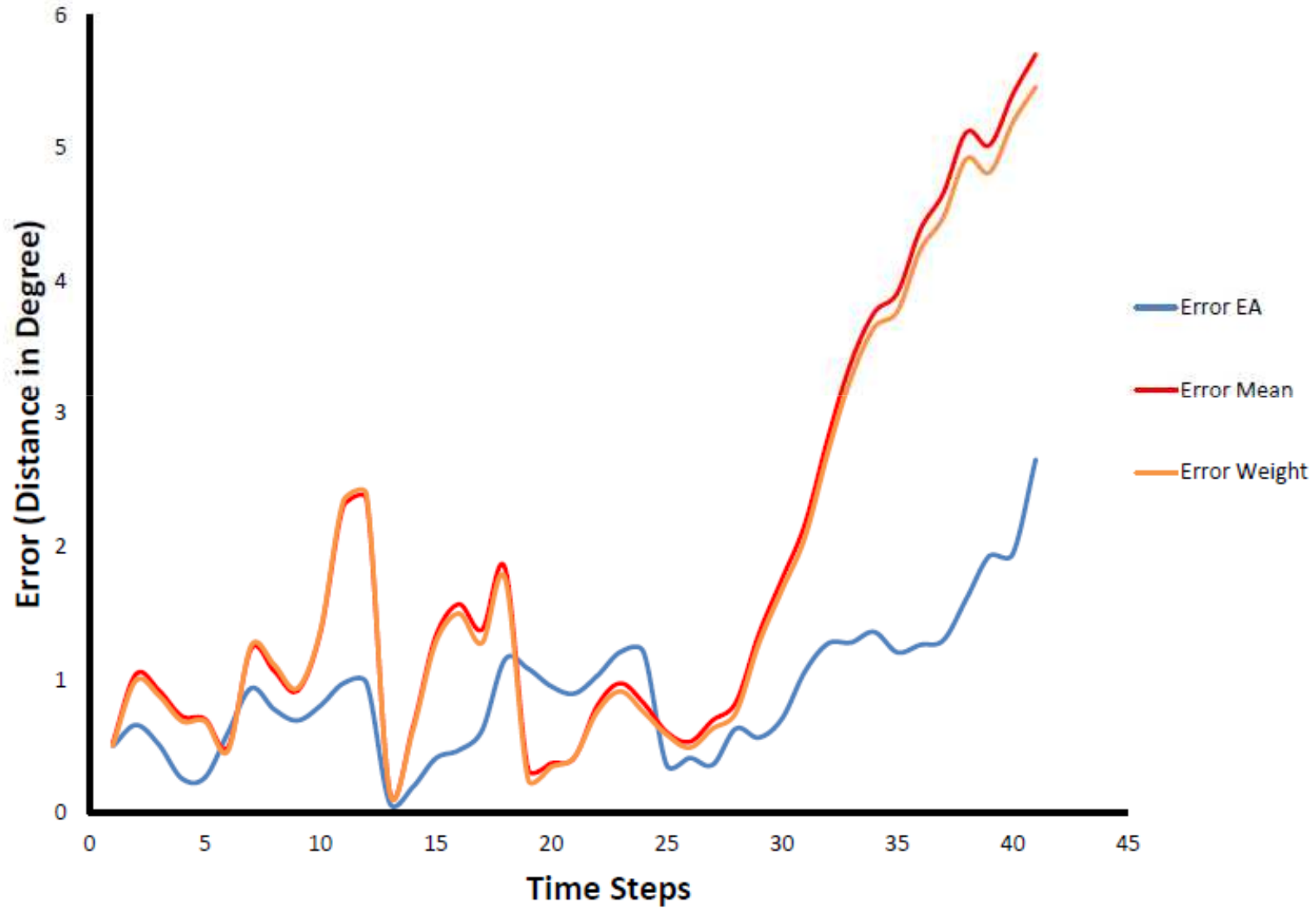
Error of Hurricane Track

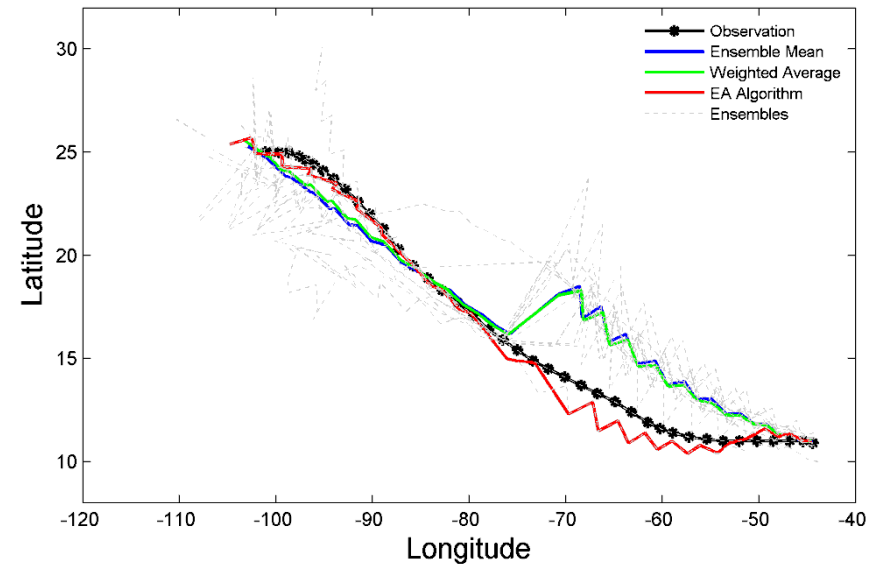
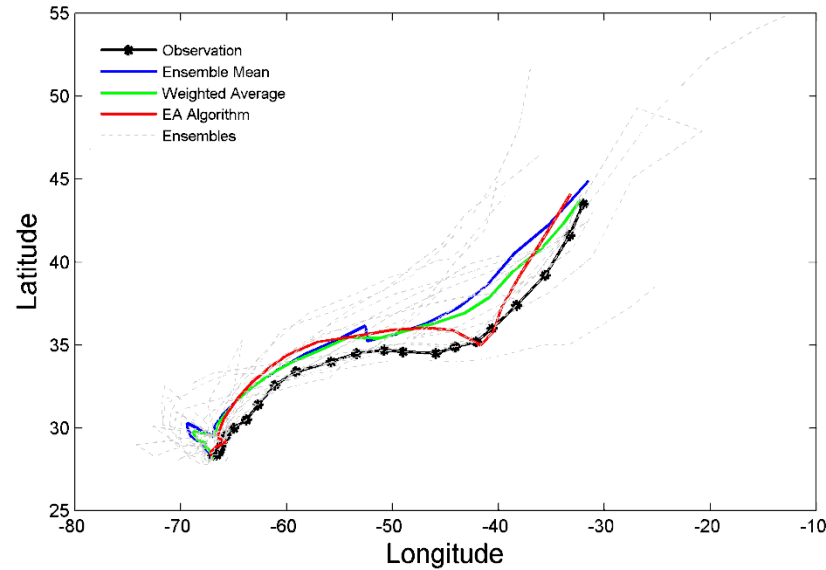




Hurricane Tracking: Rita 2005

Error of Hurricane Track





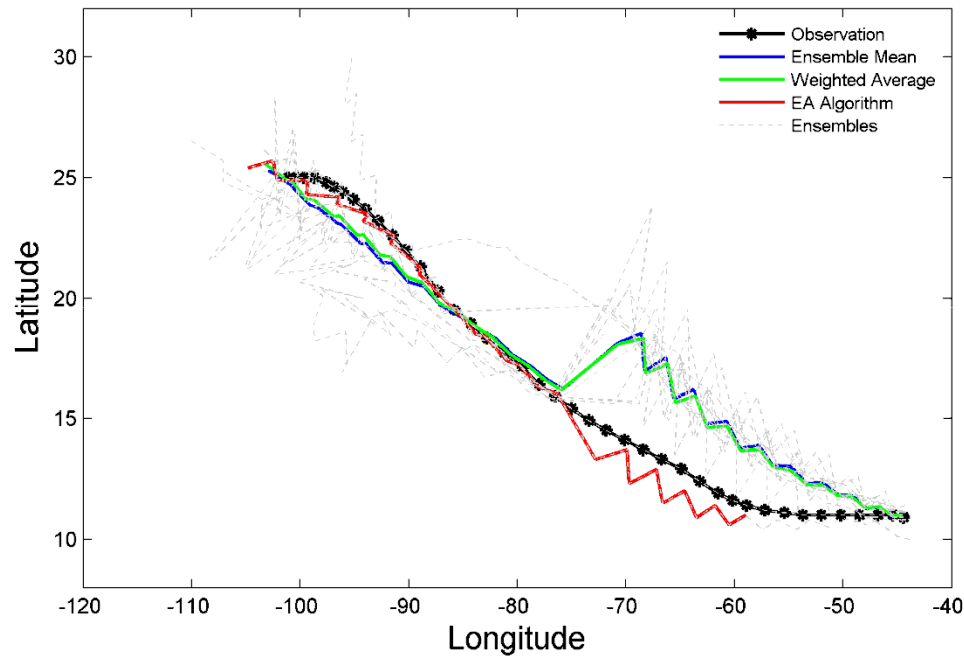
Predictability of EA Algorithm and Nowcasting





Predictability and Nowcasting

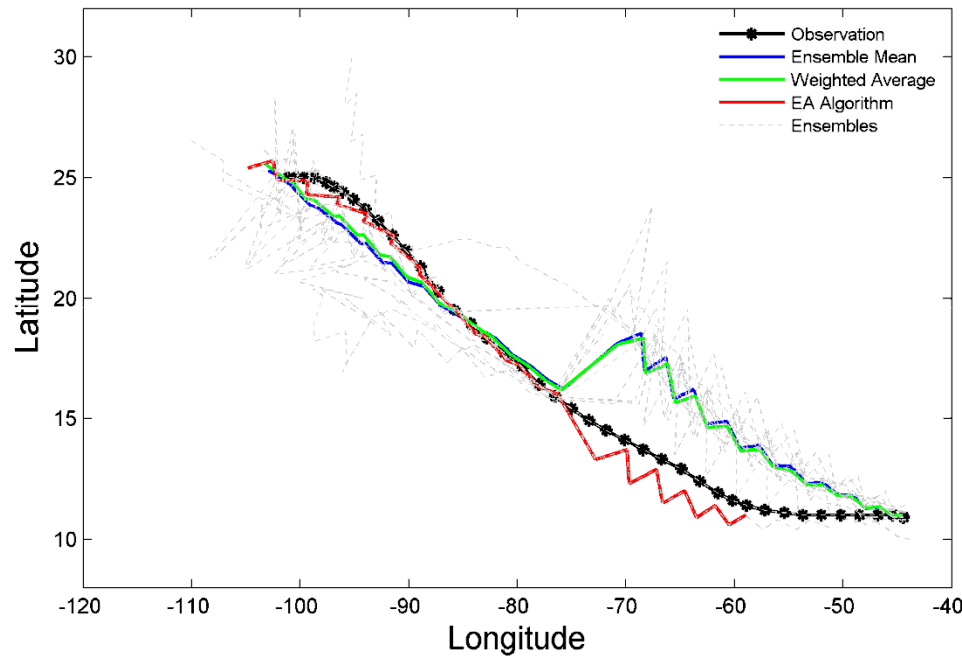
Emily 2005: Prediction after 10 steps



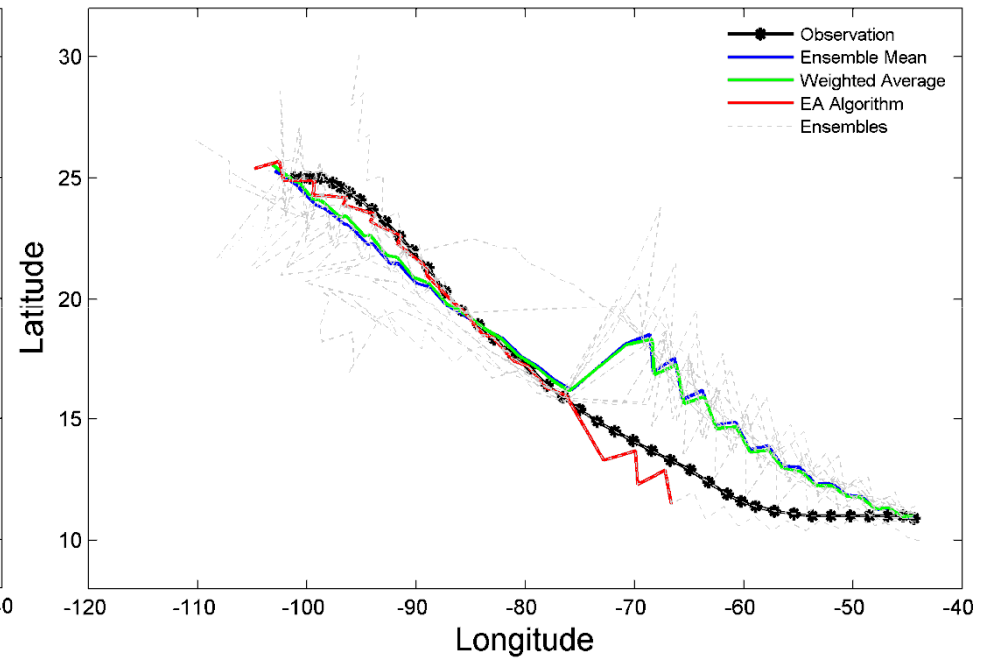


Predictability and Nowcasting

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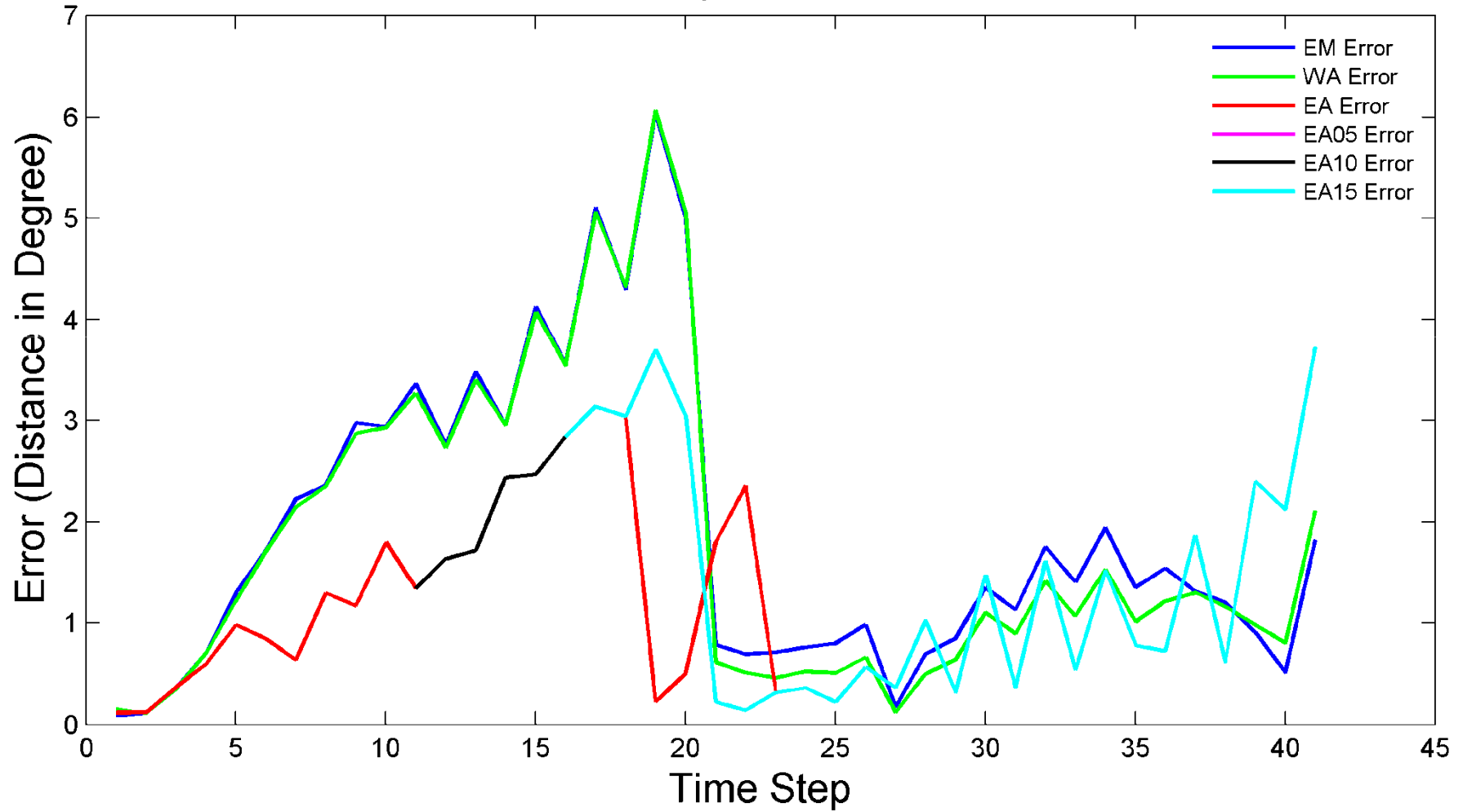
Emily 2005: Prediction after 15 steps





Predictability and Nowcasting

Emily Error Plot





Predictability and Nowcasting

Mean error of hurricane tracking using ensemble weighted average (WA) and expert advice (EA) algorithm methods in degree distance from observations

	WA 5	WA 10	EA 5	EA 10
Hurricane Rita	0.61			
Hurricane Gustav	1.97			





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Summary and Conclusions

A data fusion technique (Expert Advice Algorithm) is used to derive the response of ensemble hurricane simulations.

The results showed that merging simulations using the EA algorithm leads to less error compared to ensemble mean and weighted average in hurricane track analysis.

Overall, the EA algorithm was superior to the arithmetic mean and weighted average of ensemble simulations. This indicates that the EA algorithm can be used in real-time for nowcasting of hurricane tracks as simulations become available.





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