Date	12 November 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMID41481
Project Name	Natural Disaster Intensity Analysis and Classification using Artificial Intelligence

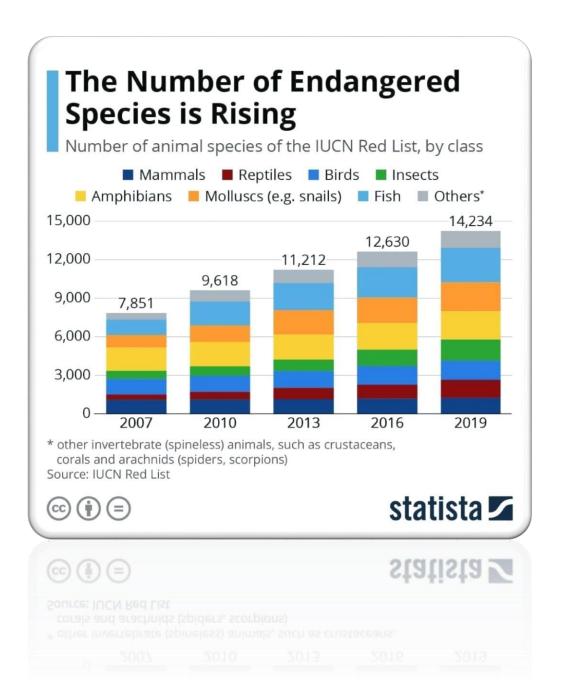
CYCLONE

Oata Sources	Variables/Model	Units	Coverage	Spatial Coverage	Levels
NCEP/NCAR _	geopotential height	m	4-times daily and daily	2.5 x 2.5 degree grid	multiple level
	precipitable water	kg m ⁻²	4-times daily		surface
	relative humidity	%		,	*
	sea surface pressure (SLP)	hPa	*		*
	u and v wind components	m s ⁻¹			-
	air temperature	°C	,,		*
	relative vorticity	10 ⁻⁵ s ⁻¹	*	*	-
	moisture convergence*	g kg ⁻¹ s ⁻¹	hourly		,
ECMWF	Convective Available Potential Energy (CAPE)	J kg ⁻¹	-	0.5x0.5 degree grid	-
	total of precipitation	mm	*	*	,
APHRODITE	total of precipitation	mm	daily	0.25x0.25-degree grid	*
NOAA ARL	HYSPLIT backward trajectory	AGL	hourly	360 x 180 at 1 degree	multiple level

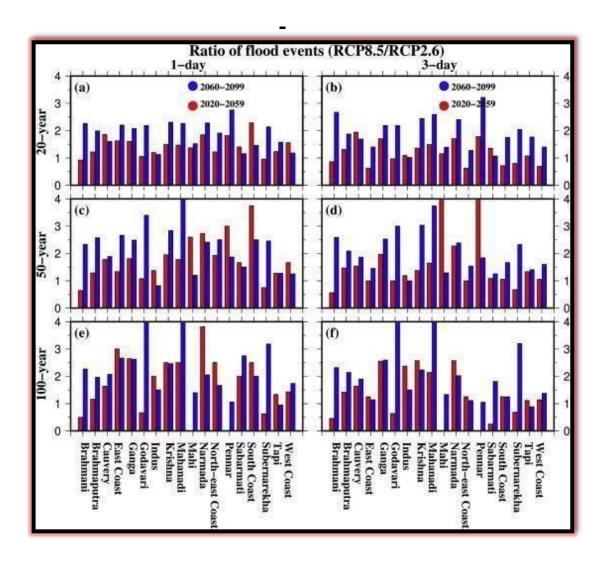
NOAA ARL. HYSPLIT backward trajectory AGL hourly 360 x 180 at multiple feed. Moisture convergence was computed with GrADS software using 7 variables: relative humidity, air temperature, vapour pressure.

EARTH QUAKE

:Q01 Northridge - 1994 ^a	6.7	17.40	9.71	2.91	2.2
:Q02 El Centro - 1940ª	6.9	2.14	3.49	2.37	1.4
:Q03 Kobe - 1995	6.9	8.21	5.99	1.47	1.4
:Q04 Loma Prieta – 1989 ^a	6.9	3.52	2.67	1.37	1.4
:Q05 Christchurch – 2010 ^a	7.0	7.38	6.64	0.76	0.7
:Q06 Miyagi Ken-Oki – 2003 ^b	7.1	8.25	11.10	7.89	6.9
:Q07 Chi-Chi – 1999 ^a	7.7	2.92	4.34	3.66	1.6
:Q08 Gorkha - 2015 ^a	7.8	1.54	1.60	0.22	0.2
:Q09 Chile Coquimbo – 2015 ^a	8.3	6.77	5.45	5.70	8.7
:Q10 Great East Japan - 2011b	9.0	12.20	25.90	5.08	6.0



WILDLIFE



FLOOD