

# BDA Project: Hurricane forecasting in Stan

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Aalto University



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- ▶ They can cause extreme levels of flooding and destroy many buildings.
- ▶ Monetary damages and loss of lives increase with an almost exponential character as a function of storm intensity.



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- ▶ *Rapid intensification*: forecasted better by dynamical models
- ▶ This project: a *statistical* model for *intensity*

## Hurricane forecasting basics: the SHIPS data

The US government forecasting agency, the National Hurricane Center (NHC), uses a large number of models operationally. The models (together: the *model ensemble*) are used together with experienced meteorologists' judgment to provide the official forecast.

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- ▶ SHIPS: only a point estimate; our project: a predictive distribution

## Hurricane forecasting basics: the SHIPS data

# The SHIPS developmental data is confusing!

[illegible]

## Hurricane forecasting basics: the SHIPS data

We are making *synoptic* models.

$$T = 0$$
[illegible]

## Hurricane forecasting basics: the SHIPS data

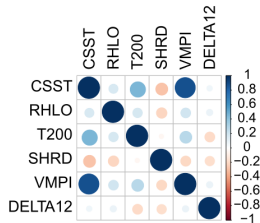
We are making *synoptic* models and choosing variables.

$$T = 0$$
[illegible]

# Hurricane forecasting basics: our selection

We have not done statistical variable selection. Choice of variable subset is based on theory.

- ▶ **CSST**: (climatological) sea surface temperature
- ▶ **RHLO**: low-altitude relative humidity
- ▶ **T200**: air temperature at 200 mb (very high altitude)
- ▶ **SHRD**: wind shear between 850 and 200 mb
- ▶ **VMPI**: maximum potential intensity

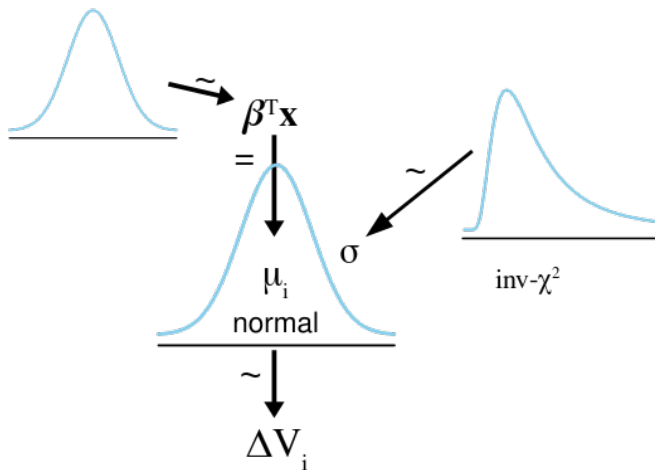


- ▶ for testing, we have variable sets *A*, *B*, *C*
- ▶ *A*: LAT/LON, VMAX, CSST, SHRD
- ▶ *B*: LAT/LON, VMAX, CSST, SHRD, VMPI
- ▶ *C*: LAT/LON, VMAX, CSST, SHRD, VMPI, RHLO, T200



# Intensity change predictive model

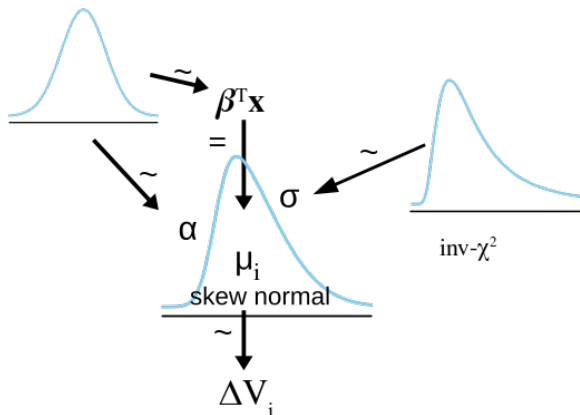
The SHIPS Blunder: a simple linear regression



# Intensity change predictive model

Model 2: regression with skewness

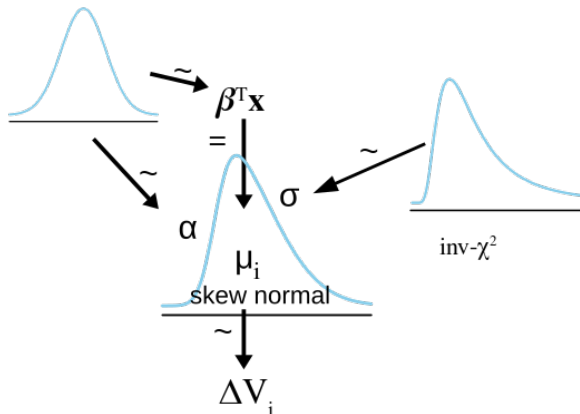
- errors not symmetric around the mean prediction!



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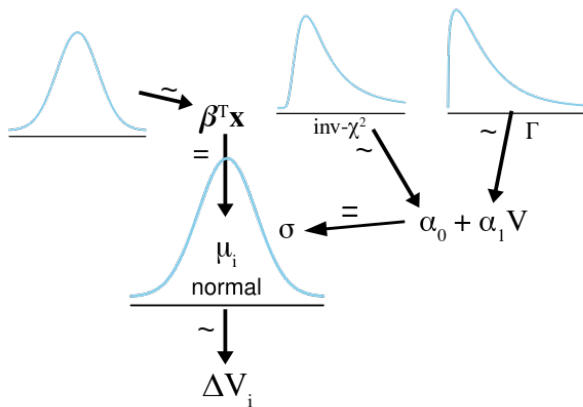
- ▶ errors not symmetric around the mean prediction!
- ▶ rapid intensification!



# Intensity change predictive model

Model 3: regression with a linear model for standard deviation

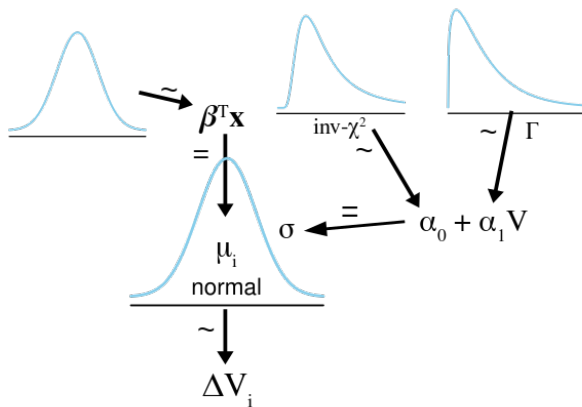
- ▶ fewer storms reach higher values of VMAX



# Intensity change predictive model

Model 3: regression with a linear model for standard deviation

- ▶ fewer storms reach higher values of VMAX
- ▶ allow for higher variance to account for larger historical uncertainty



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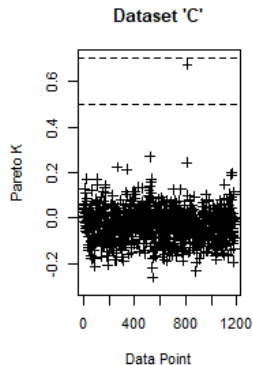
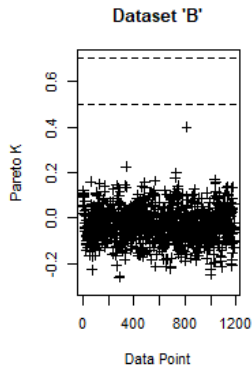
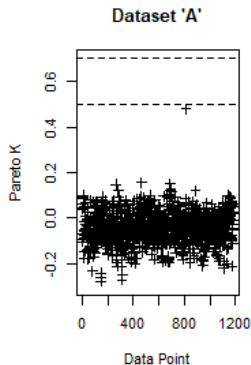
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- ▶ poor problem setup! True model is the laws of physics, but we are fitting a regression
- ▶ models were programmed in Stan; sampling with `rstan` resulted in no divergences or issues except for the skew model and the issue was solved by increasing max tree depth to 15

# Forecasting: Model Comparison (1)

Dataset comparison for the **linear regression model** (LOOCV)

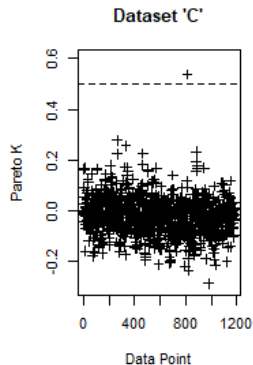
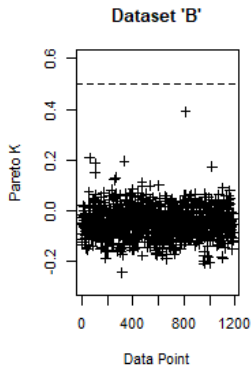
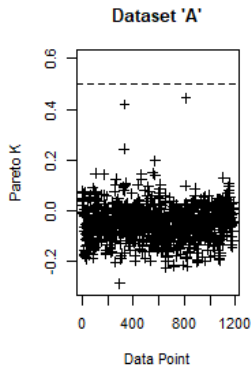
Dataset	elpd_diff	se_diff
<b>C</b>	0.0	0.0
<i>B</i>	-25.0	6.5
<i>A</i>	-27.4	6.3



## Forecasting: Model Comparison (2)

Dataset comparison for the **skewed regression model** (LOOCV)

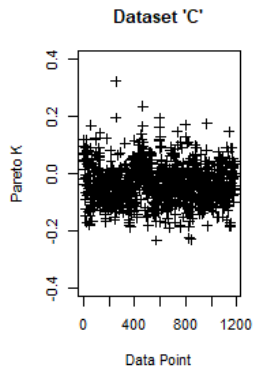
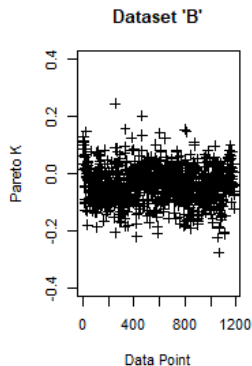
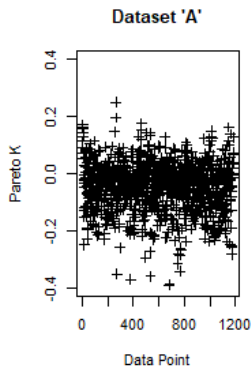
Dataset	elpd_diff	se_diff
<b>C</b>	0.0	0.0
<i>B</i>	-23.2	6.2
<i>A</i>	-28.7	6.2



# Forecasting: Model Comparison (3)

Dataset comparison for the **Changing variance model** (LOOCV)

Dataset	elpd_diff	se_diff
<b>C</b>	0.0	0.0
<i>B</i>	-32.6	8.2
<i>A</i>	-37.1	8.2



## Forecasting: Model Comparison (4)

Model comparison using the Dataset C (LOOCV)

Model	elpd_diff	se_diff
<b>Variance</b>	0.0	0.0
Skew	-176.3	27.8
Linear	-205.5	34.9

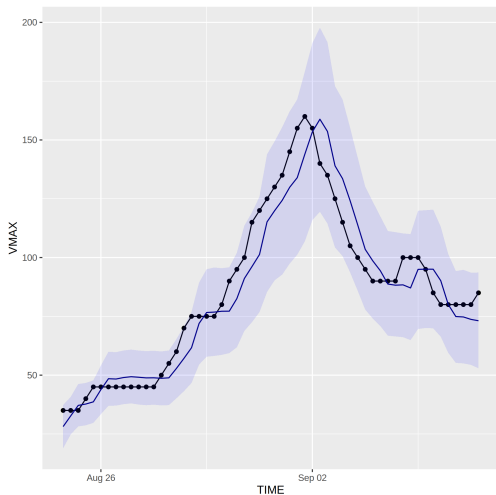


## Marginal posteriors

- ▶  $\theta_1$ : constant term
- ▶  $\theta_2, \theta_3$ : latitude, longitude
- ▶  $\theta_4$ : sea surface temperature (CSST)
- ▶  $\theta_5$ : relative humidity (RHLO)
- ▶  $\theta_6$ : wind shear (SHRD)
- ▶  $\theta_7$ : maximum potential intensity (VMPI)
- ▶  $\theta_8$ : air temperature at 200 mb (T200)
- ▶  $\theta_9$ : intensity at storm core (VMAX)

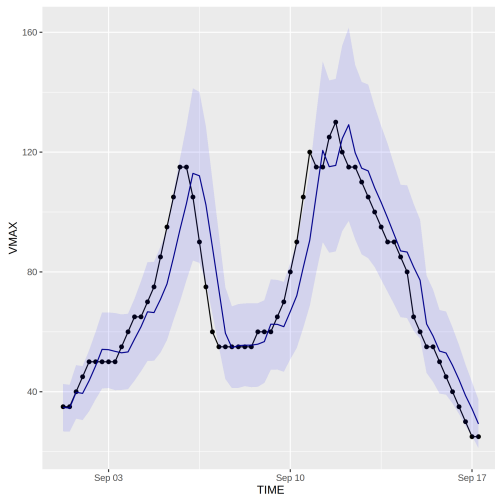
# Forecasting: posterior predictive checks

Hurricane Dorian 2019. The image shows a 90% credible interval.  
Black dotted line: true VMAX



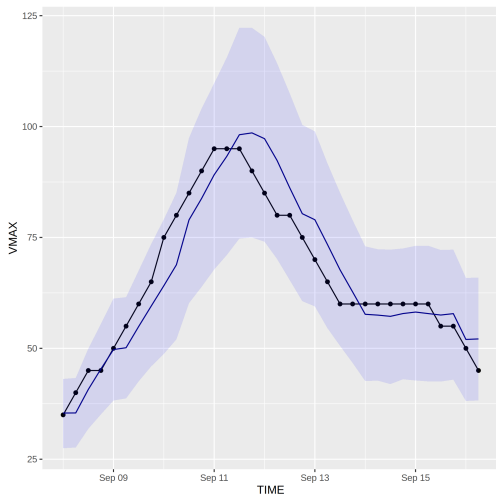
# Forecasting: posterior predictive checks

Hurricane Florence 2018. The image shows a 90% credible interval.  
Black dotted line: true VMAX



# Forecasting: posterior predictive checks

Hurricane Helene 2018. The image shows a 90% credible interval.  
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- ▶ variable selection in full SHIPS dataset

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- ▶ use LGEM model (will explain)

## Conclusions & contact info



## Additional information