

BDA Project: Hurricane forecasting in Stan

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- ▶ Classified by their wind intensity at the eye wall.
- ▶ 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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- ▶ 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

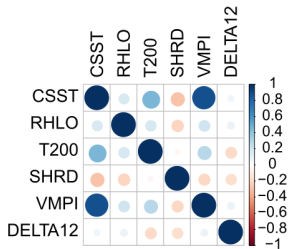
We are making *synoptic* models and choosing variables.

$$T = 0$$
[illegible]

Hurricane forecasting basics: our selection

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

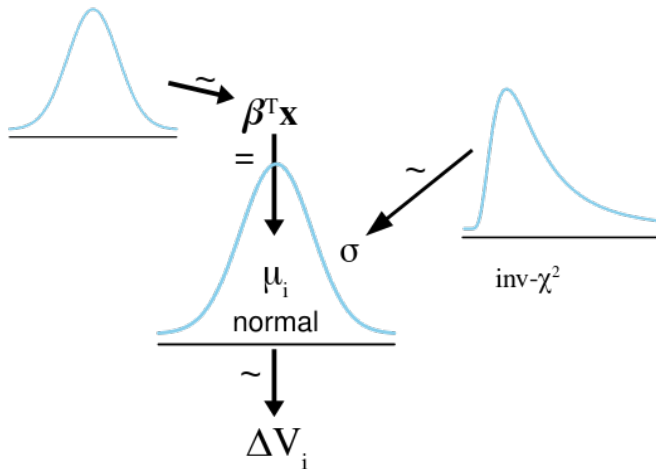
- ▶ **CSST**: (climatological) sea surface temperature
- ▶ **RHLO**: low-altitude relative humidity
- ▶ **T200**: air temperature at 200 mb (very high altitude)
- ▶ **SHRD**: wind shear between 850 and 200 mb
- ▶ **VMPI**: maximum potential intensity



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

Intensity change predictive model

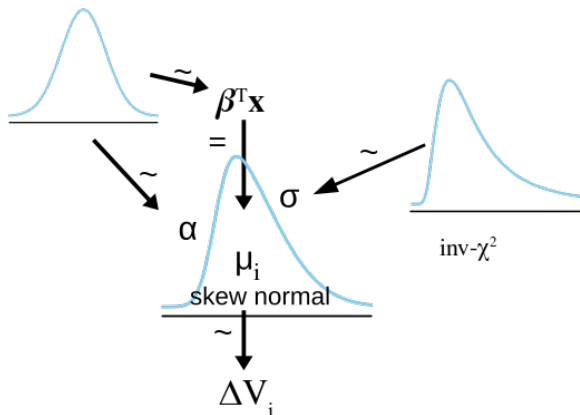
The SHIPS Blunder: a simple linear regression



Intensity change predictive model

Model 2: regression with skewness

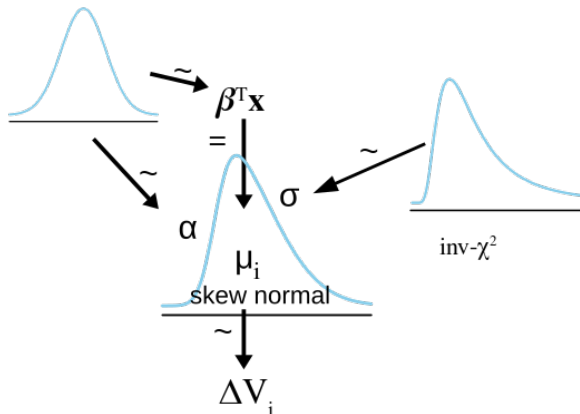
- errors not symmetric around the mean prediction!



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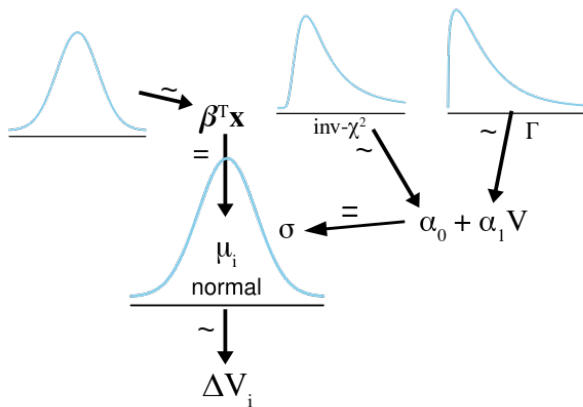
- ▶ errors not symmetric around the mean prediction!
- ▶ rapid intensification!



Intensity change predictive model

Model 3: regression with a linear model for standard deviation

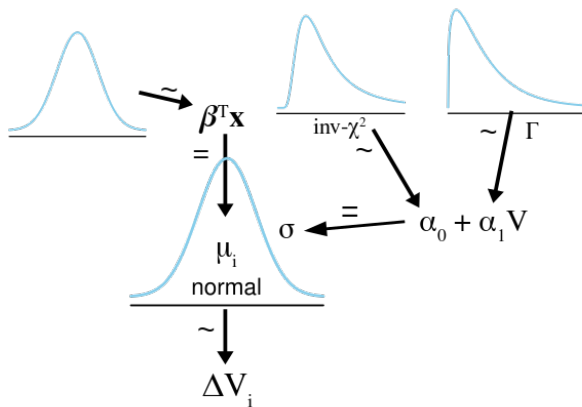
- ▶ fewer storms reach higher values of VMAX



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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- ▶ SHIPS data: 1982-2019; our restriction: 2017-2019
- ▶ 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

Model: posterior predictive checking

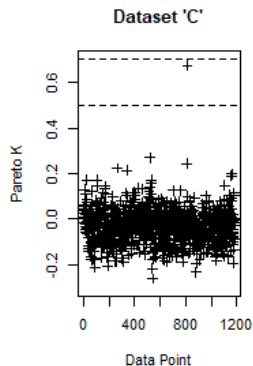
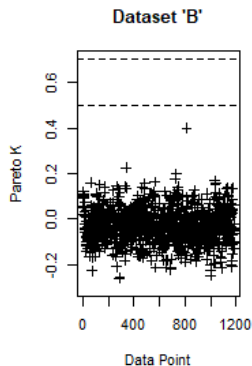
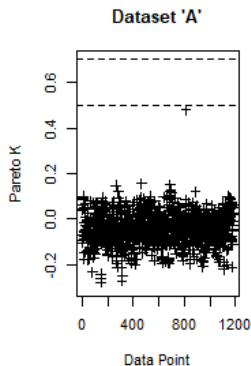
Model: marginal posteriors of coefficients

Forecasting

Forecasting: Model Comparison (1)

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

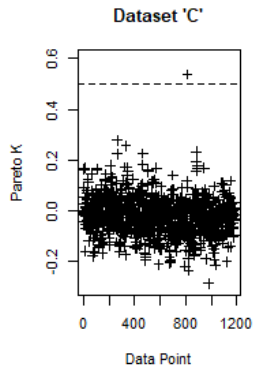
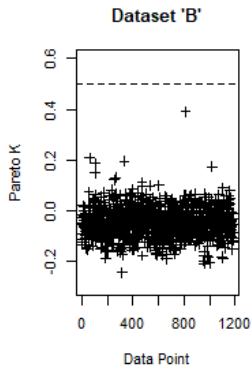
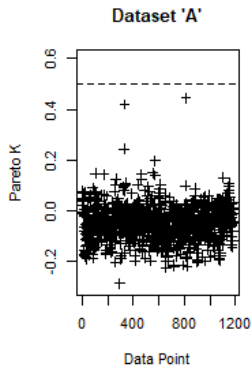
Dataset	elpd_diff	se_diff
C	0.0	0.0
<i>B</i>	-25.0	6.5
<i>A</i>	-27.4	6.3



Forecasting: Model Comparison (2)

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

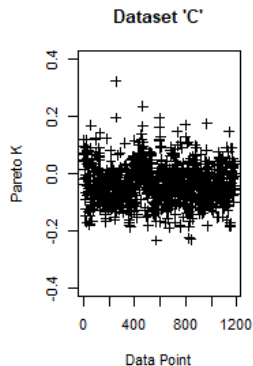
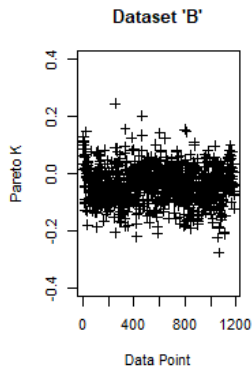
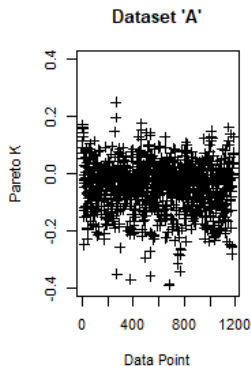
Dataset	elpd_diff	se_diff
C	0.0	0.0
<i>B</i>	-23.2	6.2
<i>A</i>	-28.7	6.2



Forecasting: Model Comparison (3)

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

Dataset	elpd_diff	se_diff
C	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
Variance	0.0	0.0
Skew	-176.3	27.8
Linear	-205.5	34.9

Forecasting: what about the NHC?

Problems to solve & development ideas

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- ▶ variable selection in full SHIPS dataset
- ▶ more time series autoregressive components
- ▶ use LGEM model (will explain)

Conclusions & contact info

Additional information