

## **BDA Project: Hurricane forecasting in Stan**

José Miguel Ramírez & Jonas Lindblad  
Aalto University



## Hurricane introduction

# Hurricane introduction

- Destructive storms occurring in the late summer and fall in the northern hemisphere's tropical region.



# Hurricane introduction

- Destructive storms occurring in the late summer and fall in the northern hemisphere's tropical region.
- Classified by their wind intensity at the eye wall.



# Hurricane introduction

- Destructive storms occurring in the late summer and fall in the northern hemisphere's tropical region.
- Classified by their wind intensity at the eye wall.
- They can cause extreme levels of flooding and destroy many buildings.



# Hurricane introduction

- Destructive storms occurring in the late summer and fall in the northern hemisphere's tropical region.
- 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.



# Hurricane forecasting basics

- Forecasters predict two quantities: track and intensity



# Hurricane forecasting basics

- Forecasters predict two quantities: track and intensity
- Two kinds of models: *dynamical* and *statistical*

# Hurricane forecasting basics

- Forecasters predict two quantities: track and intensity
- Two kinds of models: *dynamical* and *statistical*
  - Dynamical: simulate the laws of physics

# Hurricane forecasting basics

- Forecasters predict two quantities: track and intensity
- Two kinds of models: *dynamical* and *statistical*
  - Dynamical: simulate the laws of physics
  - Statistical: estimate based on historical data

# Hurricane forecasting basics

- Forecasters predict two quantities: track and intensity
- Two kinds of models: *dynamical* and *statistical*
  - Dynamical: simulate the laws of physics
  - Statistical: estimate based on historical data
- Dynamical vs. statistical: good at long- and short-range forecasts respectively

# Hurricane forecasting basics

- Forecasters predict two quantities: track and intensity
- Two kinds of models: *dynamical* and *statistical*
  - Dynamical: simulate the laws of physics
  - Statistical: estimate based on historical data
- Dynamical vs. statistical: good at long- and short-range forecasts respectively
- ... but for hurricane forecasts short-range is usually more interesting

# Hurricane forecasting basics

- Forecasters predict two quantities: track and intensity
- Two kinds of models: *dynamical* and *statistical*
  - Dynamical: simulate the laws of physics
  - Statistical: estimate based on historical data
- Dynamical vs. statistical: good at long- and short-range forecasts respectively
- ... but for hurricane forecasts short-range is usually more interesting
- *Rapid intensification*: forecasted better by dynamical models

# Hurricane forecasting basics

- Forecasters predict two quantities: track and intensity
- Two kinds of models: *dynamical* and *statistical*
  - Dynamical: simulate the laws of physics
  - Statistical: estimate based on historical data
- Dynamical vs. statistical: good at long- and short-range forecasts respectively
- ... but for hurricane forecasts short-range is usually more interesting
- *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.

- Surprisingly, the best *single* (short-range) model is a multiple linear regression!



## 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.

- Surprisingly, the best *single* (short-range) model is a multiple linear regression!
- The NHC regression model: Statistical Hurricane Intensity Prediction Scheme (SHIPS)

## 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.

- Surprisingly, the best *single* (short-range) model is a multiple linear regression!
- The NHC regression model: Statistical Hurricane Intensity Prediction Scheme (SHIPS)
- SHIPS: ~140 covariates, many calculated from data sources more easily available to the NHC

## 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.

- Surprisingly, the best *single* (short-range) model is a multiple linear regression!
- The NHC regression model: Statistical Hurricane Intensity Prediction Scheme (SHIPS)
- SHIPS: ~140 covariates, many calculated from data sources more easily available to the NHC
- SHIPS dataset: publically available with no restrictions (link: SHIPS Development)

## 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.

- Surprisingly, the best *single* (short-range) model is a multiple linear regression!
- The NHC regression model: Statistical Hurricane Intensity Prediction Scheme (SHIPS)
- SHIPS: ~140 covariates, many calculated from data sources more easily available to the NHC
- SHIPS dataset: publically available with no restrictions (link: SHIPS Development)
- ... but the documentation is terrible

## 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.

- Surprisingly, the best *single* (short-range) model is a multiple linear regression!
- The NHC regression model: Statistical Hurricane Intensity Prediction Scheme (SHIPS)
- SHIPS: ~140 covariates, many calculated from data sources more easily available to the NHC
- SHIPS dataset: publically available with no restrictions (link: SHIPS Development)
- ... but the documentation is terrible
- SHIPS: only a point estimate; our project: a predictive distribution

# The SHIPS developmental data is confusing!

[illegible]

## Hurricane forecasting basics: the SHIPS data

We are making *synoptic* models.

$$T = 0$$
[illegible]

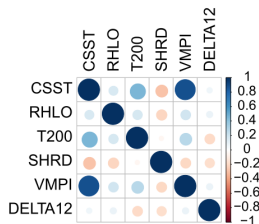
[illegible]



## 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

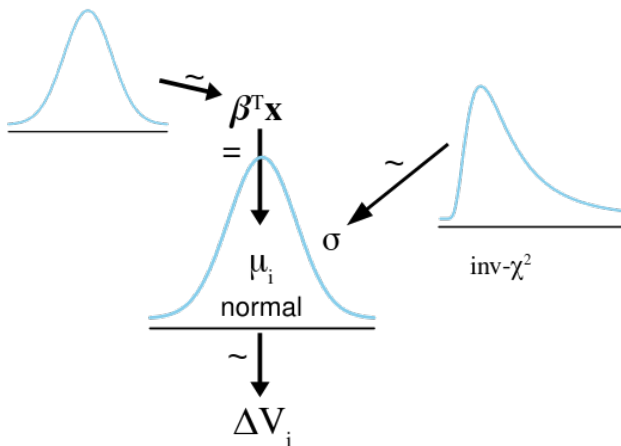


- for testing, we have variable sets *A*, *B*, *C*
- *A*: LAT/LON, VMAX, CSST, SHRD
- *B*: LAT/LON, VMAX, CSST, SHRD, VMPI
- *C*: LAT/LON, VMAX, CSST, SHRD, VMPI, RHLO, T200

## Intensity change predictive model

# Intensity change predictive model

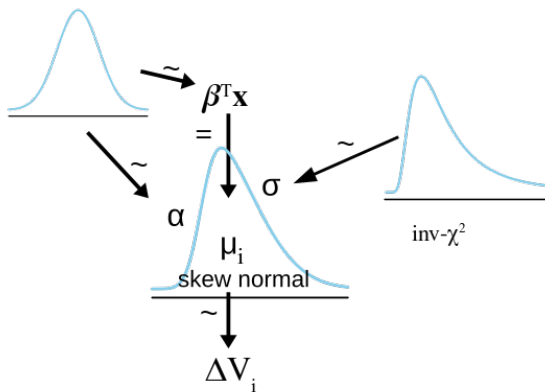
The SHIPS Blunder: a simple linear regression



# Intensity change predictive model

## Model 2: regression with skewness

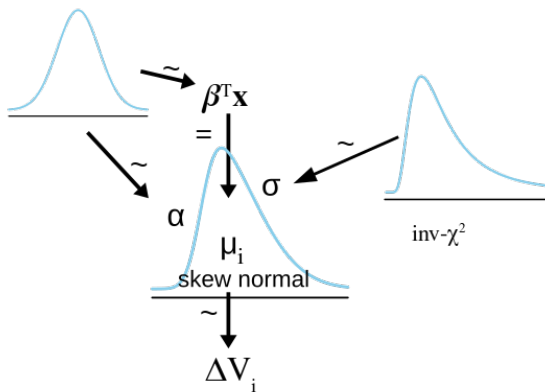
- errors not symmetric around the mean prediction!



# Intensity change predictive model

## Model 2: regression with skewness

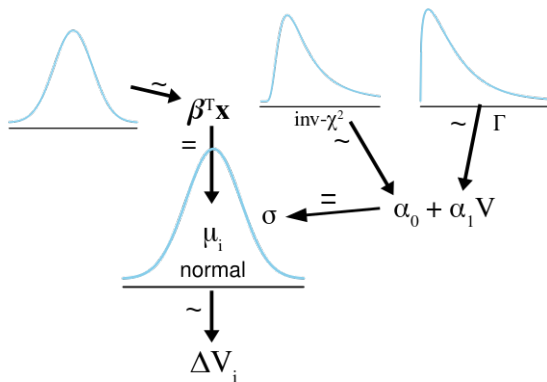
- errors not symmetric around the mean prediction!
- rapid intensification!

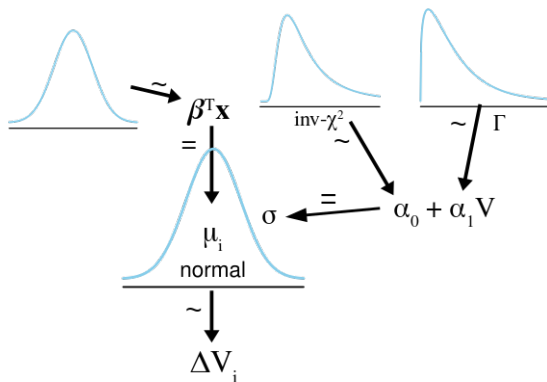


## Intensity change predictive model

Model 3: regression with a linear model for standard deviation

- fewer storms reach higher values of VMAX





## Models: some remarks

- SHIPS: predict  $V_{max}$ ; our models: predict  $\Delta V_{max}$



## Models: some remarks

- SHIPS: predict  $V_{max}$ ; our models: predict  $\Delta V_{max}$
- we also decided to include latitude and longitude as variables; geographic region is known to be important for storm development

## Models: some remarks

- SHIPS: predict  $V_{max}$ ; our models: predict  $\Delta V_{max}$
- we also decided to include latitude and longitude as variables; geographic region is known to be important for storm development
- reminder: we do 12-hour forecasts

## Models: some remarks

- SHIPS: predict  $V_{max}$ ; our models: predict  $\Delta V_{max}$
- we also decided to include latitude and longitude as variables; geographic region is known to be important for storm development
- reminder: we do 12-hour forecasts
- we standardized all of our data; priors chosen to be weak in standardized scale

## Models: some remarks

- SHIPS: predict  $V_{max}$ ; our models: predict  $\Delta V_{max}$
- we also decided to include latitude and longitude as variables; geographic region is known to be important for storm development
- reminder: we do 12-hour forecasts
- we standardized all of our data; priors chosen to be weak in standardized scale
- SHIPS data: 1982-2019; our restriction: 2017-2019

## Models: some remarks

- SHIPS: predict  $V_{max}$ ; our models: predict  $\Delta V_{max}$
- we also decided to include latitude and longitude as variables; geographic region is known to be important for storm development
- reminder: we do 12-hour forecasts
- we standardized all of our data; priors chosen to be weak in standardized scale
- 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: some remarks

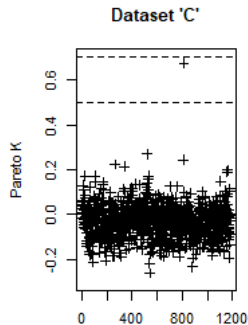
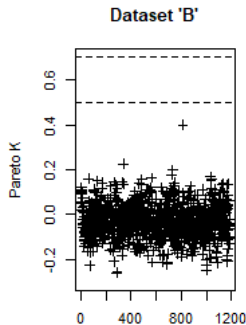
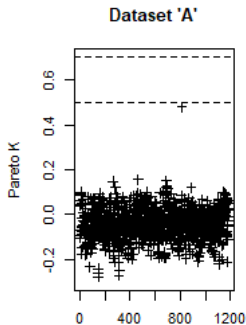
- SHIPS: predict  $V_{max}$ ; our models: predict  $\Delta V_{max}$
- we also decided to include latitude and longitude as variables; geographic region is known to be important for storm development
- reminder: we do 12-hour forecasts
- we standardized all of our data; priors chosen to be weak in standardized scale
- 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

## Forecasting: Model Comparison

# Forecasting: Model Comparison

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

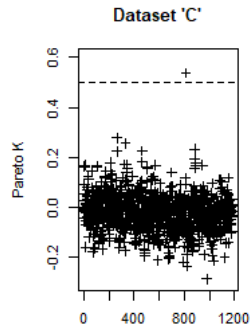
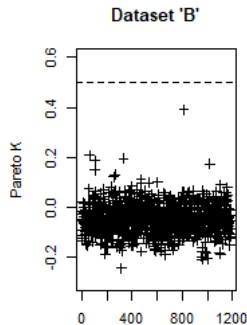
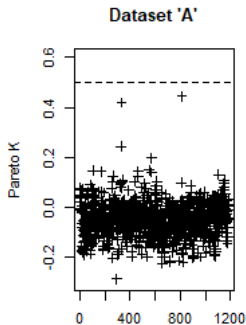




## Forecasting: Model Comparison (2)

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

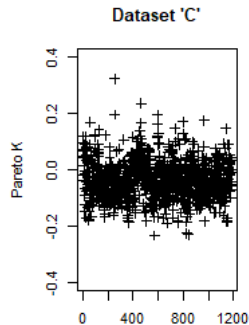
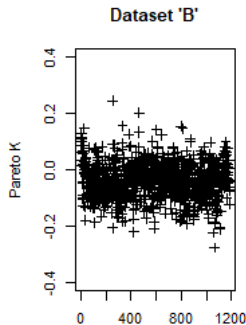
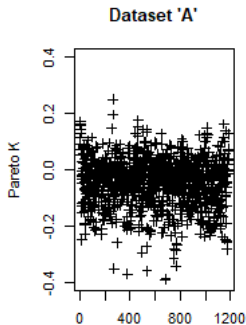
Dataset	elpd_diff	se_diff
<b>C</b>	0.0	0.0
<b>B</b>	-23.2	6.2
<b>A</b>	-28.7	6.2



## Forecasting: Model Comparison (3)

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

Dataset	elpd_diff	se_diff
<i>C</i>	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)

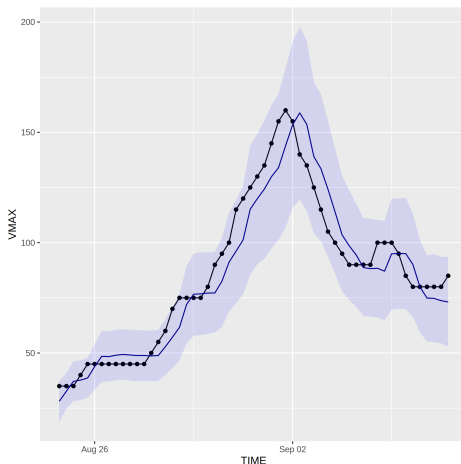
Model	elpd_diff	se_diff
<b>Variance</b>	0.0	0.0
Skew	-176.3	27.8
Linear	-205.5	34.9

## 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)

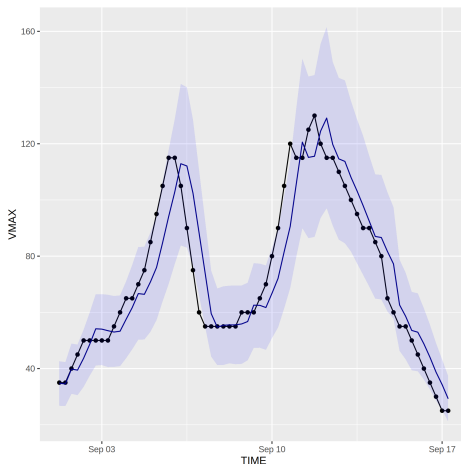
## Forecasting: checking predictions

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



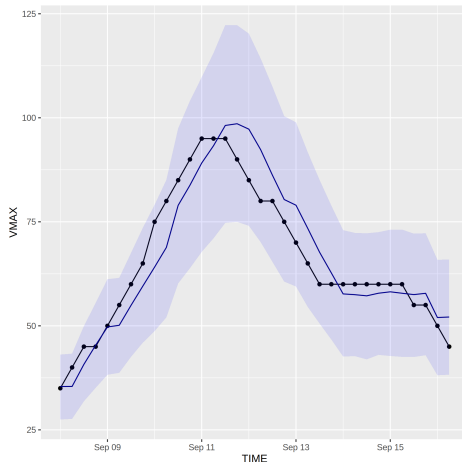
## Forecasting: checking predictions

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



# Forecasting: checking predictions

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



## Concluding section



## Concluding section

Further development ideas:

- variable selection in full SHIPS dataset

## Concluding section

Further development ideas:

- variable selection in full SHIPS dataset
- more time series autoregressive components

## Concluding section

Further development ideas:

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

## A final takeaway

*“The hurricane will be moving through an environment of low vertical wind shear, a moist mid-level atmosphere, and increasing upper-ocean heat content, and this is ideal for some additional intensification. However, given that the SHIPS models do not show any significant change in the intensity, the NHC forecast keeps Irma a powerful hurricane through five days.” — NHC 5AM advisory Sep. 5th*

While the NHC published the advisory, Irma was undergoing rapid intensification from 130 to 175 knots over a span of only a few hours.

## Conclusions & contact info

- Takeaway: the SHIPS model is terrible!
- Simple changes to the predictive distribution can improve the model
- Further development using Bayesian methods seems promising and there are several possible directions

More at our Github repo:

<https://github.com/jnlb/bda-hurricane-modeling>

The SHIPS website: [http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/research/tropical\\_cyclones/ships/index.asp](http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/research/tropical_cyclones/ships/index.asp)

Contact info:

José Miguel Ramírez

Jonas Lindblad

- rocket-chat: @jnlb

## Additional information

The SHIPS model:

$$y_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\alpha + X_i \cdot \beta_{N-1}, \sigma), \quad i = 1, \dots, r,$$

where we let  $X_i$  denote the  $i$ :th row of the data,  $\beta_{N-1}$  is an  $N - 1$ -dimensional parameter vector, and  $r$  is the number of observations (rows) in the data. Its priors were

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \beta_{N-1,0} \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}_N, 10 \cdot \mathbf{I}_N), \sigma_0 \sim \text{Inv-}\chi^2\left(\frac{1}{10}\right).$$

The skew-normal regression model:

$$y_i \sim \text{SkewNormal}(\alpha + X_i \cdot \beta_{N-1}, \sigma, \psi), \quad i = 1, \dots, r,$$

with priors

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \beta_{N-1,0} \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}_N, 10 \cdot \mathbf{I}_N), \sigma_0 \sim \text{Inv-}\chi^2\left(\frac{1}{10}\right), \psi_0 \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 1).$$

## Additional information

The variance model:

$$y_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\alpha + X_i \cdot \beta_{N-1}, \sigma + \gamma |V_{\max,i}|), \quad i = 1, \dots, r,$$

where, again, we use the same notation as before and let  $V_{\max,i}$  denote the  $V_{\max}$ -value of the  $i$ :th row. The priors that were fed into Stan were

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \beta_{N-1,0} \end{bmatrix} \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}_N, 10 \cdot \mathbf{I}_N), \quad \sigma_0 \sim \text{Inv-}\chi^2\left(\frac{1}{10}\right), \quad \gamma_0 \sim \Gamma(1, 1).$$

## Additional information

The variance regression was run in rstan with the following options

```
variance_m <- rstan::stan_model(file = file.path(mod_path,
  "minimal3.stan"))
variance_model <- rstan::sampling(variance_m,
  data = stan_data,
  control = list(max_treedepth = 10),
  iter=4000, seed = SEED)
```



## Additional information

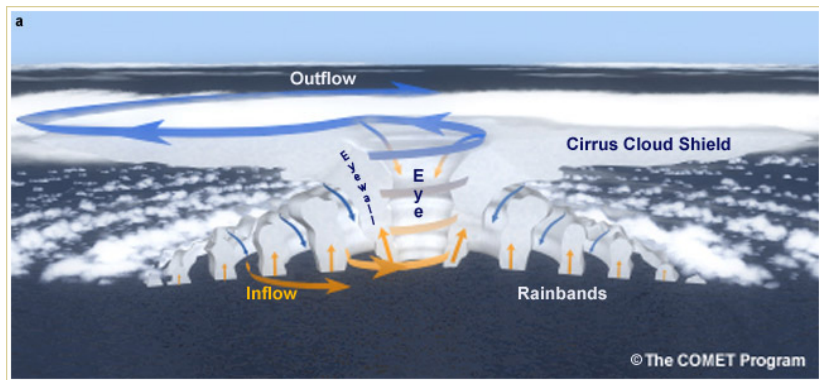


Image from *Introduction to Tropical Meteorology, 2nd Ed.*, 2011, by A. Laing & J-L Evans.

## Additional information

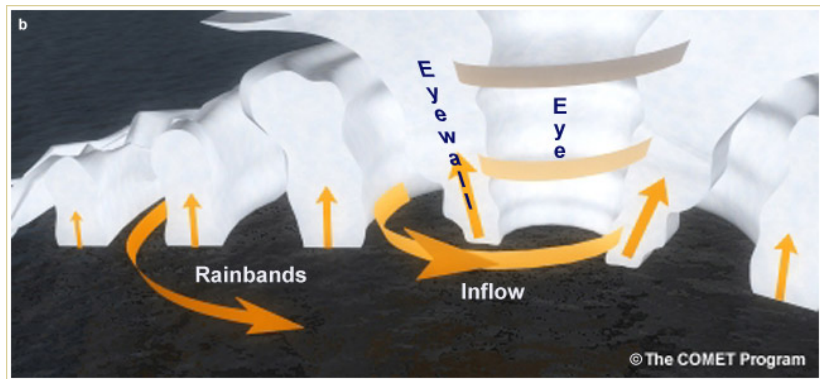


Image from *Introduction to Tropical Meteorology, 2nd Ed.*, 2011, by A. Laing & J-L Evans.