

# **TempestExtremes: A Framework for Scale-Insensitive Pointwise Feature Tracking on Unstructured Grids**

**Paul A. Ullrich and Colin Zarzycki**

Paul A. Ullrich, Department of Land, Air and Water Resources, University of California, Davis,  
One Shields Ave., Davis, CA 95616. Email: [paulullrich@ucdavis.edu](mailto:paulullrich@ucdavis.edu)

Correspondence to: Paul A. Ullrich  
([paulullrich@ucdavis.edu](mailto:paulullrich@ucdavis.edu))

## Abstract

Automated pointwise feature tracking is an algorithmic technique for identification and tracking of meteorological features such as extratropical cyclones, tropical cyclones and tropical easterly waves, and has emerged as an important and desirable data processing capability in climate science. Software tools for feature tracking – typically referred to as “trackers” – have been employed throughout the literature to answer pressing scientific questions on anticipated changes in atmospheric features under climate change. This paper describes a new open-source software framework for pointwise feature tracking that is applicable to a wide array of climate datasets using either structured or unstructured grids. To enable support for a wide array of detection schemes, a suite of algorithmic kernels have been developed that capture the core functionality of algorithmic tracking routines from throughout the literature. A review of efforts related to pointwise feature tracking from the past three decades is included. Selected results using both reanalysis datasets and unstructured grid simulations are provided.

## 1 Introduction

Automated pointwise feature tracking has emerged as an important and desirable data processing capability in climate science. Software tools for feature tracking – typically referred to as “trackers” – have been employed to evaluate model performance and answer pressing scientific questions regarding anticipated changes in atmospheric features under climate change. Exploration of the regarding tracker literature exposes a vast breadth of potential techniques (see Appendices A1, A2 and A3) that have been applied to climate datasets with varied spatial resolution and temporal frequency. Nonetheless, the definition of an optimal objective criteria for key atmospheric features has eluded development, and ambiguity in the formal definition of these features suggests that there may be no singular criteria capable of both perfect detection and zero false alarm rate. Further, as observed by Walsh et al. (2007) and Horn et al. (2014) for tropical cyclones and Neu et al. (2013) for extratropical cyclones, feature tracking schemes can produce wildly varying results depending on the specific choice of threshold variables and

values. Consequently, we argue that conclusions drawn from these trackers should use an ensemble of detection thresholds and variables. To this end, it is the goal of this paper to develop and present a unified framework that enables a variety of tracking procedures applicable across effectively arbitrary spatial resolution and temporal frequency.

5 Most algorithmic Lagrangian trackers of pointwise features (such as cyclones and eddies) share a common detection procedure:

1. Identify an initial set of candidate points by searching for local extrema. Local extrema can be further isolated, for instance, by requiring that the local extrema be sufficiently anomalous when contrasted with their neighbors. For most cyclonic structures, either minima in the sea level pressure field or maxima in the absolute value of the relative vorticity are used.
2. Eliminate candidate points that do not satisfy a prescribed set of thresholds. For instance, tropical cyclones typically require the presence of an upper-level warm core that is sufficiently near the sea level pressure minima that defines the storm center.
- 15 3. Connect candidate points together in time to generate feature paths, eliminating paths that are of insufficient length or do not meet additional criteria.

The procedure described above fits into a general framework known as MapReduce (Dean and Ghemawat, 2008), which is a combination of a Map(), an embarrassingly parallel candidate identification procedure applied to individual time slices, and a Reduce(), which stitches candidates across time to build feature tracks. A key advantage of employing this framework is that substantial work has been undertaken to understand optimal strategies for parallelization of MapReduce-type algorithms (e.g. Prabhat et al. (2012)) in order to mitigate bottlenecks associated with I/O and load balancing. TempestExtremes currently implements a simple parallelization strategy via MPI, although future work on this issue is forthcoming.

25 The development of a framework for feature tracking that is robust across essentially arbitrary datasets requires some additional considerations. In particular, we expect that our framework should:

...use great-circle arcs for all distance calculations. This avoids issues associated with latitude-longitude distance that emerges near the poles.

...support structured and unstructured grids. This eliminates the need for post-processing of large native-grid output files and enables detection and characterization simultaneous with the model execution.

...not contain hard-coded variable names, so as to ensure robust applicability across re-analysis datasets and applicability to a variety of problems.

...allow for easy intercomparison of detection schemes by enabling detection criteria and thresholds that are compactly specified on the command line.

Well-known automated software trackers include TRACK (Hodges, 2015) and the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory (GFDL) TSTORMS package (Vitart et al., 1997). Both of these software packages have been used extensively to examine pointwise features in the atmosphere, but do not completely satisfy the four requirements above.

Although the actual procedures used for feature tracking vary throughout the literature, a review of this material reveals several core algorithms (kernels) must be exposed to the user. Based on our analysis, the most commonly employed kernels are as follows:

- Computation of anomalies in a data field from a spatially averaged mean.
- Identification of local extrema in a given 2D data field (for instance, sea level pressure minima).
- Determination of whether a closed contour exists in a data field around a particular point.
- Determination of whether, in the neighborhood of a particular point, a data field satisfies a given threshold.
- Stitching of candidates from sequential time slices to build feature tracks.

It is desirable that any generalization of these kernels is insensitive to the spatial resolution of the input data. That is, criteria that require averaging or searching over a discrete number of grid points around each candidate (which is common throughout the early tracking literature) is incompatible with scale insensitivity since detection would be dependent on the spatial resolution of the data. Note that identification of local extrema is not a resolution-insensitive procedure, since the number of extrema will often scale with the number of spatial data points, and so initial identification is typically augmented with the more scale-insensitive closed contour criteria (see section 2.5).

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the algorithms and kernels that have been implemented in the TempestExtremes software framework. Selected examples of tropical cyclone, extratropical cyclone and tropical easterly wave detection are then provided in section 3, followed by conclusions in section 4. The appendices provide a review of relevant literature on pointwise feature trackers of extratropical cyclones (appendix A1), tropical cyclones (appendix A2) and tropical easterly waves (appendix A3). A technical guide to the use of the TempestExtremes tools `DetectCyclonesUnstructured` and `StitchNodes` is provided in appendices A4 and A5.

## 1.1 Code and Data Availability

The open-source software described in this manuscript has been released as part of the TempestExtremes software package, and is available for use under the Lesser GNU Public License (LGPL). All software can be obtained from GitHub at:

<https://github.com/ClimateGlobalChange/tempestextremes>

## 2 TempestExtremes Algorithms and Kernels

This section describes the building blocks that have been utilized in constructing our detection and characterization framework. As mentioned earlier, in order to avoid sensitivity of the detection scheme to grid resolution, great-circle-distance has been employed throughout. In terms

of regular latitude-longitude coordinates, the great-circle-distance ( $r$ ), for a sphere of radius  $a$ , between points  $(\lambda_1, \varphi_1)$  and  $(\lambda_2, \varphi_2)$  is defined via the symmetric operation

$$r(\lambda_1, \varphi_1; \lambda_2, \varphi_2) = a \arccos(\sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 + \cos \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 \cos(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)). \quad (1)$$

Algorithmically, this calculation is implemented as `gcdist(p, q)` for given graph nodes  $p$  and  $q$ .

## 2.1 Efficient neighbor search using $k$ -d Trees

Three-dimensional ( $k = 3$ )  $k$ -d trees (Bentley, 1975) are used throughout our detection code using the implementation of Tsiombikas (2015). Although  $k$ -d trees use 3D straight-line instance instead of great-circle-distance, we utilize the observation that straight-line and great-circle distance maintain the same ordering for points confined to the surface of the sphere. In particular, we utilize three key functions made available by the  $k$ -d tree implementation:

`K = build_kd_tree(P)` constructs a  $k$ -d tree  $K$  from a point set  $P$ .

`q = kd_tree_nearest_neighbor(K, p)` locates the nearest neighbor  $q$  to point  $p$  using the  $k$ -d tree  $K$ .

`S = kd_tree_all_neighbors(K, p, dist)` locates all points that are within a distance `dist` of a point  $p$  within the  $k$ -d tree  $K$ .

A key advantage of  $k$ -d trees is their relatively efficient  $O(n \log n)$  construction time and  $O(\log n)$  average time nearest neighbor search.

## 2.2 Unstructured grid specification

For purposes of determining connectivity of the unstructured grid, we require the specification of a graph such as the one depicted in Figure 1. The connectivity information is stored textually as an adjacency list via a variable-length comma-separated variable file. The total number of nodes ( $N$ ) is specified at the top of the file, followed by  $N$  lines containing the longitude (`lon`),

latitude (lat), associated area, number of adjacent nodes, and finally a 1-indexed list of all adjacent nodes, such as depicted below:

```
<total number of nodes>
<lon>,<lat>,<area>,<# adj. nodes>,<first adj. node>,...,<last adj. node>
...
```

### 5 2.3 Computing a spatial averaged mean

Many existing tracking algorithms use either a spatially-averaged mean field or an anomaly field computed against the spatially-averaged mean (Haarsma et al., 1993; Bengtsson et al., 1995). The mean operation (implemented in TempestExtremes as `_MEAN()` in the variable specification) is computed on unstructured grids via graph search (see Algorithm 1). Anomaly  
 10 from the mean can then be computed in conjunction with the `_DIFF` operator (see appendix A4.2).

### 2.4 Extrema detection

For purposes of computational efficiency, candidate points are initially located by identifying local extrema in a given field (for instance SLP) via `find_all_minima` (Algorithm 2). Candidates  
 15 are then eliminated if they are “too close” to stronger extrema (Algorithm 3) (e.g. Pinto et al. (2005)). The initial search field is specified to TempestExtremes either via the `--searchbymin` or `--searchbymax` command line argument. The merge distance used in `merge_candidates_minima` is specified via the `--mergedist` command line argument.

### 2.5 Closed contour criteria

20 Although a first pass at candidate points may be made by looking for local extrema (comparing against all neighboring nodes), this criteria is not robust across model resolution. That is, the

distance between a node and its neighbors decreases proportional to the local grid spacing, and so does not define a “physical” criterion. Consequently, we instead advocate for a *closed contour criteria* to define candidate nodes. Closed contours were first employed by Bell and Bosart (1989), who used a 30m 500 mb geopotential height contour to identify closed circulation centers. Their approach used radial arms generated at  $15^\circ$  intervals over a great-circle-distance of  $2^\circ$  and required that geopotential heights rise by at least 30m along each arm. Unfortunately, the use of radial arms to define the closed contour is again sensitive to model resolution, since it has the potential to only sample as many neighbors as radial arms employed.

Here we propose an alternative closed contour criteria largely insensitive to model resolution that uses graph search to ensure that all paths along the unstructured grid from an initial location  $p_0$  lead to a sufficiently large decrease (or increase) in a given field  $G$ . This criteria is illustrated in Figure 2, and is implemented in Algorithm 4 and 5 (for closed contours around local maxima). The closed contour criteria is implemented in TempestExtremes via the command line argument `--closedcontourcmd`. An analogous command line argument `--noclosedcontourcmd` is also provided, which has similar functionality but discards candidates that satisfy the closed contour criteria (this may be desirable, for instance, to identify cyclonic structures that do not have a warm core).

## 2.6 Thresholding

Additional threshold criteria may be applied at the Map() stage in order to further eliminate undesirable candidates. For example, a common threshold criteria requires that a field  $G$  satisfy some minimum value within a distance `dist` of the candidate, as implemented in Algorithm 6.

## 2.7 Stitching

The basic track stitching procedure (which represents the Reduce() stage in MapReduce) is implemented in Algorithm 7 using the output from the Map() procedure at each time level (stored in set array  $P[1..T]$ ), a maximum great-circle-distance between nodes, `dist`, and a maximum gap size, `maxgap`. Here, gap size refers to the maximum number of sequential non-



detections that can occur before a path is considered terminated. This argument is useful, for instance, for tracking tropical storms that temporarily weaken below acceptable criteria before re-strengthening.

For simplicity,  $k$ -d trees are constructed at each time level in order to maximize the efficiency of the search. Each candidate pair (time, node) can only be used in one path, and so construction simply requires exhausting the list of available candidates. Once paths have been constructed, additional criteria can be applied – for instance, minimum path length or additional criteria based on minimum path length or minimum distance between the start and endpoints of the path (see Appendix A5). Thresholds based on field values may also be applied, *e.g.* wind speed must be greater than a particular value for at least 8 time steps of each track.

### 3 Selected examples

Several selected examples of the feature detection tool are now provided. The first three examples use data from the NCEP Climate Forecast System Reanalysis (CFSR), available at 0.5 degree global resolution with 6-hourly output from 1979-present (Saha et al., 2010). The remaining example uses a custom variable-resolution simulation (Zarzycki and Jablonowski, 2014) on both the native grid data and the regridded latitude-longitude grid data.

#### 3.1 Tropical cyclones in CFSR

Our first example employs TempestExtremes for tropical cyclones. The command line we use to detect tropical cyclone-like features in CFSR is provided below. Three-dimensional (time + 2D space) hyperslabs of CFSR data have been extracted, with `TMP_L100` corresponding to 400hPa air temperature, and `U_GRD_L100` and `V_GRD_L100` corresponding to 850hPa zonal and meridional wind velocities. Candidates are initially identified by minima in the sea level pressure (`PRMSL_L101`), and then eliminated if a more intense minimum exists within a great-circle-distance of  $2.0^\circ$ . The closed contour criteria is then applied, requiring an increase in SLP of at least 200Pa within  $4^\circ$  of the candidate node, and a decrease in 400hPa air temperature of 0.4K

within  $8^\circ$  of the node within  $1.1^\circ$  of the candidate with maximum air temperature. Since CFSR is on a structured latitude-longitude grid, the output format is  $i, j, lon, lat, psl, maxu, zs$ , where  $i, j$  are the longitude and latitude coordinates within the dataset,  $lon, lat$  are the actual longitude and latitude of the candidate,  $psl$  is the SLP at the candidate point (equal to the maximum SLP within  $0^\circ$  of the candidate),  $maxu$  is the vector magnitude of the maximum 850 hPa wind within  $4^\circ$  of the candidate, and  $zs$  is the topographic height at the candidate point.

```

./DetectCyclonesUnstructured
--in_data "$uvfile;$stpfile;$hfile" --out $outf
--searchbymin PRMSL_L101 --mergedist 2.0
--closedcontourcmd "PRMSL_L101,200.,4,0;
  TMP_L100,-0.4,8.0,1.1"
--outputcmd "PRMSL_L101,max,0;
  _VECMAG(U_GRD_L100,V_GRD_L100),max,4;
  HGT_L1,max,0"

```

All outputs from DetectCyclonesUnstructured are then concatenated into a single file containing candidates at all times (`pgbhn1.dcu_tc_all.dat`). Candidates are then stitched in time to form paths, with a maximum distance between candidates of  $8.0^\circ$  (great-circle-distance), consisting of at least 8 candidates per path, and with a maximum gap size of 2 (most consecutive timesteps with no associated candidate). Because localized shallow low-pressure regions that are unrelated to tropical cyclones can form as a consequence of topographic forcing, we also require that for at least 8 time steps the underlying topographic height ( $zs$ ) be at most 100 meters. The associated command line for StitchNodes is:

```

./StitchNodes
--in pgbhn1.dcu_tc_all.dat
--out pgbhn1.dcu_tc_stitch.dat
--format "i,j,lon,lat,psl,maxu,zs"
--range 8.0 --minlength 8 --maxgap 2
--threshold "zs,<=,100.0,8"

```

Once the complete set of tropical cyclone paths has been computed, total tropical cyclone counts over each  $2^\circ$  grid cell are plotted in Figure 3. Overall the results show very good agreement with reference fields (Gray, 1968; Knapp et al., 2010).

### 3.2 Extratropical cyclones in CFSR

- 5 For our second example, we are interested in tracking extratropical cyclone features. The command line we have used to detect cyclonic features without the characteristic warm-core of tropical cyclones (here referred to as extratropical cyclones) is given below. The command is identical to the TC detection configuration specified in section 3.1, except requiring that the feature does not possess a closed contour in the 400hPa temperature field (no warm core).

```
10 ./DetectCyclonesUnstructured
    --in_data "$uvfile;$stpfile;$hfile" --out $outf
    --searchbymin PRMSL_L101 --mergedist 2.0
    --closedcontourcmd "PRMSL_L101,200.,4,0"
    --noclosedcontourcmd "TMP_L100,-0.4,8.0,1.1"
15 --outputcmd "PRMSL_L101,max,0;
    _VECMAG(U_GRD_L100,V_GRD_L100),max,4;
    HGT_L1,max,0"
```

- Stitching is similarly analogous to section 3.1, except using a slightly more strict criteria on the underlying topographic height. The topographic filtering proved necessary in order to
- 20 adequately filter out an abundance of topographically-driven low pressure systems, particularly in the Himalayas region. The command line used for stitching is given below:

```
./StitchNodes
    --in pgbhnl.dcu_tc_all.dat
    --out pgbhnl.dcu_tc_stitch.dat
25 --format "i,j,lon,lat,psl,maxu,zs"
    --range 8.0 --minlength 8 --maxgap 2
    --threshold "zs,<=,70.0,8"
```

Once the complete set of extratropical cyclone paths has been computed, total extratropical cyclone density over each  $2^\circ$  grid cell is plotted in Figure 4. Although not extensively verified, the qualitative density of extratropical cyclones is well within the range of results from different trackers, as given by Neu et al. (2013).

### 5 3.3 Tropical easterly waves in CFSR

Tropical easterly waves are our third example of a pointwise feature that has been assessed in the tracking literature. In this example, northern hemisphere easterly waves (associated with positive relative vorticity) are tracked separately from southern hemisphere easterly waves (associated with negative relative vorticity) by instantiating `DetectCyclonesUnstructured` and `StitchNodes` twice and combining the resultant track files. All tracking is performed on the 600hPa relative vorticity field, using relative vorticity maxima for northern hemisphere waves and relative vorticity minima for southern hemisphere waves. Since CFSR only provides absolute vorticity, relative vorticity must first be extracted by taking the difference between absolute vorticity and the planetary vorticity (the Coriolis parameter). This is done on the command line via `_DIFF (ABS_V_L100, _F())`, where `ABS_V_L100` is the CFSR absolute vorticity variable and `_F()` is a built-in function for computing the Coriolis parameter (equal to  $f = 2\Omega \sin \phi$ ). In the northern hemisphere, we follow Thorncroft and Hodges (2001) and isolate tropical easterly wave features by requiring a drop of relative vorticity equal to  $5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ . The command line used is as follows:

```
20 ./DetectCyclonesUnstructured
   --in_data "$uvfile;$hfile" --out $outf
   --searchbymax "_DIFF (ABS_V_L100(0), _F())" --mergedist 2.0
   --closedcontourcmd "_DIFF (ABS_V_L100(0), _F()), -5.e-5, 4, 0"
   --outputcmd "ABS_V_L100(0), max, 0; _DIFF (ABS_V_L100(0), _F()), max, 0;
25   HGT_L1, max, 0"
   --minlat -35.0 --maxlat 35.0
```

Tropical easterly wave paths are constructed using a maximum distance of  $3^\circ$  great-circle-distance between subsequent detections, a minimum path length equal to 8 sequential detec-

tions, no allowed gaps, and a distance of at least  $10^\circ$  between track start and endpoint. Northern (southern) hemisphere waves must also be present in the northern (southern) hemisphere for at least 8 timesteps (2 days). The command line for northern hemisphere waves is as follows:

```
./StitchNodes
5  --in pgbhnl.dcu_aew_nh_all.dat --out pgbhnl.dcu_aew_nh_stitch.dat
  --format "i,j,lon,lat,relv,zs"
  --range 3.0 --minlength 8 --maxgap 0
  --min_endpoint_dist 10.0
  --threshold "lat,<=,25.0,8;lat,>=,0.0,8"
```

10 An analogous procedure is applied in the southern hemisphere, except searching on minima in the relative vorticity field and limiting the latitudinal range in `StitchNodes` to `[25S,0]` for at least 8 timesteps. Counts of total (northern hemisphere plus southern hemisphere) tropical easterly waves within each  $2^\circ$  grid volume are given in Figure 5, showing heavy wave activity throughout the Atlantic and Pacific basins. These results are very similar to other reported easterly wave densities, such as Belanger et al. (2014) and Thorncroft and Hodges (2001), except for (a) the substantially enhanced tropical easterly wave count reported over eastern Africa (which could be eliminated by filtering over topography) and (b) essentially no observed wave activity off of the western coast of South America. Nonetheless, it is well known that easterly wave climatology varies strongly across reanalysis datasets and exhibits sensitivity to the choice of tracking scheme (Hodges et al., 2003).

### 3.4 Tropical cyclones in a simulation with CAM

For our final example, we assess the differences in tropical cyclone character obtained from native and regridded datasets. Using the variable-resolution spectral element option in the Community Atmosphere Model (VR-CAM-SE, Zarzycki et al. (2014b)) to refine the northern hemisphere to  $0.25^\circ$  resolution, a simulation of a hurricane season (June - November) has been performed. With the high-order spectral element dynamical core used to solve the fluid equations in the atmosphere, VR-CAM-SE has been demonstrated to be effective in simulating

tropical cyclone-like features (Zarzycki and Jablonowski, 2014; Zarzycki et al., 2014a). Since VR-CAM-SE uses an unstructured mesh with degrees of freedom stored at spectral element Gauss-Lobatto (GL) nodes, data is typically analyzed only after being regridded to a regular latitude-longitude mesh of approximately equal resolution. The regridding procedure has the potential to clip local extrema and smear out grid-scale features.

For this example, we use the high-order regridding package TempestRemap (Ullrich and Taylor, 2015; Ullrich et al., 2016) for remapping the native spectral element output to a regular latitude-longitude grid with  $0.25^\circ$  grid spacing. For purposes of determining connectivity on the variable-resolution spectral element mesh, we connect GL nodes along the coordinate axis of each quadrilateral element (see Figure 6). DetectCyclonesUnstructured is then applied to both the native grid data and the regridded data on the regular latitude-longitude mesh (using the configuration specified in section 3.1) and tropical cyclones are categorized (color-coded) by maximum surface wind speed as defined by the Saffir-Simpson scale (Simpson, 1974), such that orange and red trajectories represent the strongest classifications of storms. The results of this analysis are depicted in Figure 7. As expected, the native grid output produces essentially identical tracks, but an increase in tropical cyclones intensity in some cases (with some tropical cyclones dropping down by a full category as a consequence of the remapping procedure and discrete nature of binning storm strength).

## 4 Conclusions

Automated pointwise feature trackers have been frequently and successfully employed over the past several decades to extract useful information from large climate datasets. With spatial and temporal resolution increasing rapidly in response to enhanced computational resources, climate datasets have grown increasingly unwieldy and so there has been a growing need for such large dataset processing tools. This paper has outlined a framework for pointwise feature tracking (TempestExtremes) that exposes a suite of generalized kernels drawn from the literature on trackers of the past several decades. This framework is sufficiently robust to be applicable to many climate and weather datasets, including data on unstructured grids. We expect such a

framework would be useful for isolating uncertainties that emerge from particular parameter choices in tracking schemes, or to compute optimal threshold values for detecting pointwise features in, e.g. reanalysis data. Future development plans in TempestExtremes include the construction of analogous kernels for tracking areal features (blobs), such as clouds or atmospheric rivers.

5

*Acknowledgements.* This work has been supported by NASA award NNX16AG62G “TempestExtremes: Indicators of change in the characteristics of extreme weather.” The authors would like to thank Dr. Kevin Reed for his efforts ensuring the quality of the software package.



## A1 A Review of Extratropical Cyclone Tracking Algorithms

This appendix reviews the existing literature on extratropical cyclone tracking, which has been one of the earliest and most common instances of both manual and automated feature tracking. Manual counts of cyclones were performed by Petterssen (1956) in the Northern hemisphere from 1899-1939, and latter binned by Klein (1957) to determine the spatial distribution of such storms. These techniques were later refined by Whittaker and Horn (1982) by accounting for cyclone trajectories. A similar survey in the Southern hemisphere was performed by Taljaard (1967) for July 1957 - December 1958. Manual tracking and characterization of cyclones was also performed by Akyildiz (1985) using ECMWF forecast data for the 1981/82 winter.

One of the first automated detection and tracking for extratropical cyclones was developed by Williamson (1981) using nonlinear optimization to fit cyclonic profiles to anomalies in the 500-mb geopotential height field. Storms were then tracked over a short forecast period using the best fit to the cyclone's centerpoint. Counts of cyclones neglecting the cyclone trajectory were automatically generated from climate model output for both hemispheres by Lambert (1988) using local minima in 1000-hPa geopotential height. This method had some shortcomings, including mischaracterization of local lows due to Gibbs' ringing and topographically-driven lows. To overcome these problems, Alpert et al. (1990) proposed an additional minimum threshold on the local pressure gradient. Similarly, Le Treut and Kalnay (1990) detected cyclones in ECMWF pressure data using a local minima in the sea-level pressure that must also be 4 mb below the average sea-level pressure of neighboring grid points, and must persist for three successive 6- or 12- hour intervals. Murray and Simmonds (1991) extracted low pressure centers from interpolated GCM data using local optimization, based on earlier work in Rice (1982). These original papers primarily sought minimum in the SLP field or looked for maxima in the Laplacian of the SLP field.

Several modern extratropical cyclone detection algorithms remain in use, having built on this earlier work. Short descriptions of many of these schemes are given here. Some of these algorithms use the notion of a local neighborhood or periphery, as defined in Figure 8.

- Serreze et al. (1993); Serreze (1995): Assessed  $\sim 381$ -400 km arctic dataset for extratropical cyclone behavior. Search on SLP for local minima at least 2 mb higher than neighbors. Tracking is performed with a maximum search distance of 1400km per 12 hour period.
- Sinclair (1994, 1997): Assessed  $2.5^\circ$  ECMWF data over the southern hemisphere. Search on local minima in the 1000 hPa geostrophic vorticity field (computed from the Laplacian of the 1000 hPa geopotential), adjusted for topography and presence of heat lows (see paper for details), satisfying  $\zeta_g < -2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ .
- Blender et al. (1997): Assessed T106 ECMWF analyses ( $\sim 125$  km). Search on local minima in the 1000 hPa geopotential height field. Require a positive mean gradient in the 1000 hPa geopotential height field in a  $1000 \times 1000 \text{ km}^2$  area around each candidate. Tracking is performed using nearest-neighbor search with a maximum displacement velocity of 80 km/h, eliminating cyclones with tracks shorter than 3 days.
- Lionello et al. (2002): Assessed a T106 ( $\sim 125$  km) ECHAM-4 dataset. Search on local minima in the SLP field. Tracking requires using previous cyclone velocity to delineate a prediction region, and tracks are discarded if they do not continue into the prediction region.
- Zolina and Gulev (2002): Assessed T106 ( $\sim 125$  km) and T42 ( $\sim 300$  km) datasets. Search on local minima in the SLP field.
- Pinto et al. (2005): Assessed T42 ( $\sim 300$  km) regridded NCEP reanalysis, regridded onto a  $0.75^\circ$  grid by cubic spline interpolation. Search on local minima in pressure field with maxima of quasi-geostrophic relative vorticity, computed from the Laplacian of pressure, within 1200km. Cyclones over topography above 1500m are removed. Require quasi-geostrophic relative vorticity  $> 0.1 \text{ hPa}/(^{\circ}\text{lat})$  and retain only the strongest detections within  $3^\circ$ . Cyclone tracking requires a prediction velocity and search following Murray and Simmonds (1991).

- Benestad and Chen (2006): Assessed 2.5° ERA40 data. Search uses multiple least-squares regression to estimate the values of the coefficients of a Fourier approximation followed by 1D search in north-south and east-west directions (in effect smoothing the SLP field).
- Simmonds et al. (2008): Assessed several 2.5° datasets over the arctic. Search on local minima in the Laplacian of pressure, rejecting cyclones over topography above 1000m and requiring the presence of a nearby pressure minima. Identified lows must satisfy a Laplacian with value  $> 0.2hPa/(\text{°lat})^2$  over a radius of 2°. Tracking uses a probability estimate using a predicted position.

Feature tracking on the sphere was revisited by Hodges (1995), which extended tracking algorithms designed for Cartesian geometry Hodges (1994) that were built from image processing techniques.

## A2 A Review of Tropical Cyclone Tracking Algorithms

More recently, and as higher resolution climate data has become available, extratropical cyclone tracking techniques have been modified in order to support tropical cyclone tracking. To eliminate “false positives” associated with extratropical cyclones and weak cyclonic depressions, many schemes require that the candidate be associated with a nearby warm core and be associated with a minimum threshold on surface winds for at least 1-3 days. The definition of a “warm core” varies between modeling centers, including such options as air temperature anomaly on pressure surfaces (Vitart et al., 1997; Zhao et al., 2009; Murakami et al., 2012), geopotential thickness (Tsutsui and Kasahara, 1996) and decay of vorticity with height (Bengtsson et al., 2007a; Strachan et al., 2013). Additional filtering of candidate storms over topography or within a specified latitudinal range may be required. To better match observations, additional geographical, model or feature-dependent criteria may be applied (Camargo and Zebiak, 2002; Walsh et al., 2007; Murakami and Sugi, 2010a; Murakami et al., 2012). It is widely acknowledged that weaker tropical storms are difficult to track, and the observational record of these less-intense, short-lived storms is questionable (Landsea et al., 2010).

A tabulated overview of the thresholds utilized by many of these schemes can be found in Walsh et al. (2007), along with several proposed guidelines on detection schemes. We extend this tabulation with the following short descriptions of many published schemes.

- Broccoli and Manabe (1990): Assessed a R15 ( $\sim 600$  km) and R30 ( $\sim 300$  km) dataset. Search on PSL with 1.5 mb local min (R15) or 0.75 mb local min (R30), with local surface wind velocity  $> 17$  m/s, latitude  $< 30^\circ$ . Cyclones are tracked over a range of 1200 km / day.
- Wu and Lau (1992): Assessed a  $7.5^\circ$  longitude  $\times$   $4.5^\circ$  latitude dataset. Search on minimum 1000mb geopotential height, requiring positive 950mb relative vorticity, negative 950mb divergence, positive 500mb vertical velocity, latitude  $< 40.5^\circ$ , 200mb minus 1000mb layer thickness must be locally maximal and exceed by 60 m the average layer thickness within 1500km west to east, and 950mb wind must be  $> 17.2$  m/s locally. Cyclones are tracked over a range of  $7.5^\circ$  longitude or  $9^\circ$  latitude per day.
- Haarsma et al. (1993): Assessed a  $\sim 300$  km dataset. Search on local minimum PSL and require 850mb relative vorticity  $> 3.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{s}^{-1}$ , and temperature anomaly at 250mb  $\Delta T_{250} > 0.5 \text{K}$ , at 500mb  $\Delta T_{500} > -0.5 \text{K}$ , and  $\Delta T_{250} - \Delta T_{850} > -1.0 \text{K}$ , where the anomaly is computed against a  $15^\circ \times 15^\circ$  spatial mean around the center of the storm. Cyclones are tracked for a minimum of 3 days.
- Bengtsson et al. (1995, 1996): Assessed a T106 ( $\sim 125$  km) dataset. Search on 850mb relative vorticity  $> 3.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{s}^{-1}$ . Require a 850mb wind maximum  $> 15$  m/s, local SLP minimum, and mean 850mb wind  $>$  mean 300mb wind within 7x7 grid points around candidate. Further require temperature anomaly sum  $\Delta T_{700} + \Delta T_{500} + \Delta T_{300} > 3 \text{K}$  and  $\Delta T_{300} > \Delta T_{850}$  where the anomaly is computed against a 7x7 gridpoint average centered on candidate. Cyclones are tracked for a minimum of 1.5 days.
- Tsutsui and Kasahara (1996): Assessed a T42 ( $2.8^\circ$ ,  $\sim 300$  km) dataset. Search on minima in 1000mb geopotential height field, with at least an average drop of 20 m among neighboring points, and a further 20 m drop of average among neighboring points from

periphery. Require average local 900mb vorticity to be cyclonic, average local 900mb divergence to be negative, average local 500mb vertical velocity to be upward, 200mb minus 1000mb layer thickness maximum among neighbors is greater than any value in periphery, and average local 200mb zonal wind velocity is less than 10 m/s or local points contain at least one point with easterly velocity. Require the latitude  $< 40^\circ$ , topographic height underlying candidates should be  $< 400$  m, one local point must have a 900mb wind speed of at least 17.2 m/s, and one local point must exceed 100 mm/d over at least one day. Cyclones are tracked for a minimum of 2 days.

- Vitart et al. (1997, 1999); Vitart et al. (2001): Assessed a T42 ( $2.8^\circ$ ,  $\sim 300$  km) dataset. Search on 850mb relative vorticity maxima  $> 3.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{s}^{-1}$  with a nearby PSL minimum. Must possess a warm core within  $2^\circ$  latitude defined as a local average 500mb to 200mb temperature maximum with a decrease of 0.5 K in all directions within  $8^\circ$ . Must possess a local maximum in 200mb - 1000mb thickness with a decrease of 50m in all directions within  $8^\circ$ . When tracking, the minimum distance between storms is 800 km / day, tracks must last at least 2 days and the maximum wind velocity within  $8^\circ$  of the storm center must be 17 m/s for at least 2 (not necessarily consecutive) days.
- Walsh (1997); Walsh and Watterson (1997); Walsh and Katzfey (2000): Assessed a 125 km regional climate dataset over Australia. Required 850 hPa relative vorticity  $> 2.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{s}^{-1}$ , temperature anomaly sum  $\Delta T_{700} + \Delta T_{500} + \Delta T_{300} > 0$  K and  $\Delta T_{300} > \Delta T_{850}$ , with anomaly computed against the mean over a region 2 grid points north/south and 13 grid points east/west. Further require 10m surface wind  $> 10$  m/s and 850 hPa tangential wind speed  $> 300$  hPa tangential wind speed. Cyclones are tracked for a minimum of 2 days.
- Krishnamurti et al. (1998): Assessed a T42 ( $\sim 300$  km) climate dataset. Similar to Bengtsson et al. (1995, 1996), except using a 4x4 grid point region for 850mb wind maximum, SLP minimum and temperature mean. Cyclones are tracked for at least 1 day.

- Nguyen and Walsh (2001): Similar to Walsh and Watterson (1997), assessed a 125 km regional dataset over Australia. Vorticity requirement was changed to 850 hPa relative vorticity  $> 1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{s}^{-1}$  with PSL minimum within 250km. Also required mean wind speed in  $500\text{km} \times 500\text{km}$  region at 850 hPa was larger than at 300 hPa and a mean tangential wind speed within a radius of  $1^\circ$  and  $2.5^\circ$  greater than 5 m/s. Cyclones were tracked for a minimum of 1 day, with relaxed criteria after this time.
- Sugi et al. (2002): Assessed a T106 ( $\sim 125$  km) climate dataset. Tracking criteria similar to Bengtsson et al. (1995). Search is conducted for local PSL minima that are at least  $< 1020$  hPa. Cyclones are tracked for a minimum of 2 days.
- Camargo and Zebiak (2002): Assessed a T42 ( $\sim 300$  km) climate dataset. Similar to Bengtsson et al. (1995, 1996), except basin-specific thresholds are applied for 850mb relative vorticity, 850mb wind speed, and temperature anomaly sum  $\Delta T700 + \Delta T500 + \Delta T300$ . Thresholds are determined by sampling the tails of probability density functions for relevant variables in each ocean basin. Cyclones are tracked for at least 2 (1.5) days in daily (6-hourly) output.
- Tsutsui (2002): Assessed a T42 ( $2.8^\circ$ ,  $\sim 300$  km) dataset. Search is performed similar to Tsutsui and Kasahara (1996), but with a simplified criteria. PSL is required to be less than the local average minus 2 hPa, and local average must be less than periphery average minus 2hPa. Layer thickness between 200hPa and 700hPa, denoted by  $Z$ , must satisfy  $Z_0 + \max(Z_{\pm 1\Delta}) > 2\max(Z_{\pm 2\Delta})$ , where  $Z_{\pm 1\Delta}$  denotes immediate neighbors and  $Z_{\pm 2\Delta}$  denotes the periphery.
- Walsh et al. (2004): Assessed a 30 km dataset using a similar tracking strategy to Nguyen and Walsh (2001). The temperature anomaly was computed against a  $1200\text{km}$  longitude  $\times$   $400\text{km}$  latitude region, and the mean wind speed was computed over a  $800\text{km} \times 800\text{km}$  region around the storm. Further required that  $V10 \geq 17$  m/s near storm.
- McDonald et al. (2005): Assessed a  $2.5^\circ$  latitude by  $3.75^\circ$  longitude dataset. Search on local maxima of 850hPa relative vorticity with magnitude greater than  $5 \times 10^{-5} \text{s}^{-1}$  with

initial latitude  $< 30^\circ$ . Temperature anomalies must satisfy  $\Delta T_{300} > 0$  along the track,  $\Delta T_{300} > 0.5$  K for any two points along the track and  $\Delta T_{300} > \Delta T_{850}$  for any two points along the track, where the anomaly was computed against a  $15^\circ \times 15^\circ$  mean. Cyclones are tracked for a minimum of 2 days.

- 5 – Oouchi et al. (2006): Assessed a 20 km dataset using a similar technique to Sugi et al. (2002). PSL at storm center must be 2 hPa lower than mean over  $7 \times 7$  grid box and require that storm center latitude  $< 45^\circ$  with an initial position  $< 30^\circ$ . Near the storm require relative vorticity at 850 hPa must be  $> 3.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , maximum wind speed at 850hPa must be  $> 15$  m/s, and the maximum wind speed at 850hPa is larger than at 300hPa. Further require temperature anomaly sum  $\Delta T_{700} + \Delta T_{500} + \Delta T_{300} > 2$  K near storm. Cyclones are tracked for at least 1.5 days.
- 10 – Bengtsson et al. (2007b): Assessed T63, T213 and T319 datasets. Required 850hPa relative vorticity minus 250hPa relative vorticity exceed  $6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , that 850 hPa relative vorticity  $> 6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$  and that relative vorticity be positive for all levels between 850 hPa and 250 hPa. Only northern hemisphere cyclones were preserved (latitude  $< 60^\circ$ ). Cyclones are tracked for a minimum of 1 day.
- 15 – Knutson et al. (2007); Zhao et al. (2009): Assessed a  $\sim 50$  km dataset. Search on absolute 850hPa relative vorticity maxima  $> 1.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$  within  $6^\circ \times 6^\circ$  areas with a local minimum in SLP within  $2^\circ$  of the detection. Further require a maximum in average temperature between 300 hPa and 500 hPa within  $2^\circ$  of the detection that is 1K warmer than the local mean. Cyclones are tracked for a minimum of 3 days, with a maximum search radius of 400km per 6 hours, and requiring that at least 3 days have a maximum surface wind speed greater than 17 m/s.
- 20 – Murakami and Sugi (2010b): Assessed four datasets with resolutions from TL95 ( $\sim 180$  km) to TL959 ( $\sim 20$  km). Cyclone identification similar to Oouchi et al. (2006) with a resolution-dependent relative vorticity criteria.
- 25

- Murakami et al. (2012): Assessed four datasets with resolutions from 20 km to 60 km. Cyclone identification similar to Oouchi et al. (2006) with a resolution-dependent relative vorticity and temperature anomaly criteria. Temperature anomalies are computed against a  $10^\circ \times 10^\circ$  grid box. Additional filtering is applied in the North Indian Ocean requiring maximum wind speed be within 100-200km of storm center. Tracking incorporates a maximum gap size of 1 (a single time step failure).
- Strachan et al. (2013): Assessed datasets from  $\sim 60$ km to  $\sim 270$  km. At T63 resolution, required that 850hPa relative vorticity attain a threshold of  $> 6 \times 10^{-5}\text{s}^{-1}$ , and relative vorticity at 500 hPa and 200 hPa be positive. Further required that the relative vorticity difference between 850 hPa and 200 hPa  $> 6 \times 10^{-5}\text{s}^{-1}$ . Cyclones are tracked for a minimum of 1 day.
- Horn et al. (2014): Assessed selected datasets from U.S. Climate Variability and Predictability Research Program (CLIVAR) Hurricane Working Group (HWG) (Walsh et al., 2015) ( $\sim 60$ km to  $\sim 110$  km). Similar to Walsh et al. (2004), except resolution-dependent value for surface winds are applied based on Walsh et al. (2007) and tropical cyclones are differentiated from extratropical storms by enforcing tropical cyclone genesis points to be equatorward of extratropical ridges in both hemispheres.
- Zarzycki and Jablonowski (2014): Assessed a  $\sim 28$ km dataset. Search on absolute 850hPa relative vorticity maxima  $> 1.0 \times 10^{-4}\text{s}^{-1}$  with latitude  $< 45^\circ$  and SLP minimum within  $4^\circ$ . Require a local maximum 500-200 hPa average temperature within  $2^\circ$  of storm center which decreases by at least 0.8 K at a radius of  $5^\circ$  in all directions. Cyclones are tracked for a minimum of 2 days, with a maximum search radius of 400km per 6 hours, and requiring that at least 2 days have a maximum surface wind speed is greater than 17 m/s within  $4^\circ$  of the candidate. Tracking allows for a maximum gap size of 1 (cyclone lysis and subsequent genesis occurring within 400km and 12 hours within one another are merged).



- Bosler et al. (2016): Assessed a  $\sim 14\text{km}$  dataset. Similar to Knutson et al. (2007); Zhao et al. (2009) except using great-circle-distances as spatial coordinate instead of grid point search.

### A3 A (Short) Review of Tropical Easterly Wave Tracking Algorithms

- 5 Tropical easterly waves are featured more sparsely within the literature, but are nonetheless an important pointwise feature in climate datasets. Pointwise tracking is complementary to statistical techniques which typically examine the variability, for instance, in the African Easterly Jet (AEJ) (*i.e.*, Ceron and Gueremy (1999)). The first manual study that identified and tracked African easterly wave was performed by Reed et al. (1988) using positive relative vorticity
- 10 anomalies. This strategy was also applied by Thorncroft and Hodges (2001), Hodges et al. (2003) and Serra et al. (2010). Other studies have used curvature vorticity anomalies Belanger et al. (2014); Bain et al. (2014) and streamfunction (Berry et al., 2007).

### A4 Software Documentation: DetectCyclonesUnstructured

Usage: DetectCyclonesUnstructured <parameter list>

15 Parameters:

```

--in_data <string> [""]
--in_data_list <string> [""]
--in_connect <string> [""]
--out <string> [""]
20 --out_file_list <string> [""]
--searchbymin <string> [""] (default PSL)
--searchbymax <string> [""]
--minlon <double> [0.000000] (degrees)
--maxlon <double> [0.000000] (degrees)
25 --minlat <double> [0.000000] (degrees)
--maxlat <double> [0.000000] (degrees)
```

```
--topofile <string> [""]  
--maxtopoht <double> [0.000000] (m)  
--mergedist <double> [0.000000] (degrees)  
--closedcontourcmd <string> [""] [var,delta,dist,minmaxdist;...]  
5 --noclosedcontourcmd <string> [""] [var,delta,dist,minmaxdist;...]  
--thresholdcmd <string> [""] [var,op,value,dist;...]  
--outputcmd <string> [""] [var,op,dist;...]  
--timestride <integer> [1]  
--regional <bool> [false]  
10 --out_header <bool> [false]  
--verbosity <integer> [0]
```

```
--in_data <string>
```

A list of input datafiles in NetCDF format, separated by semi-colons.

```
--in_data_list <string>
```

15 A file containing the `--in_data` argument for a sequence of processing operations (one per line).

```
--in_connect <string>
```

A connectivity file, which uses a vertex list to describe the graph structure of the input grid. This parameter is not required if the data is on a latitude-longitude grid.

```
20 --out <string>
```

The output file containing the filtered list of candidates in plain text format.

```
--out_file_list <string>
```

A file containing the `--out` argument for a sequence of processing operations (one per line).

```
25 --searchbymin <string>
```

The input variable to use for initially selecting candidate points (defined as local minima).

By default this is “PSL”, representing detection of surface pressure minima. Only one of `searchbymin` and `searchbymax` may be set.

`--searchbymax <string>`

The input variable to use for initially selecting candidate points (defined as local maxima).

Only one of `searchbymin` and `searchbymax` may be set.

`--minlon <double>`

The minimum longitude for candidate points.

`--maxlon <double>`

The maximum longitude for candidate points.

`--minlat <double>`

The minimum latitude for candidate points.

`--maxlat <double>`

The maximum latitude for candidate points.

`--mergedist <double>`

Merge candidate points with distance (in degrees) shorter than the specified value. Among two candidates within the merge distance, only the candidate with lowest `searchbymin` or highest `searchbymax` value will be retained.

`--closedcontourcmd <cmd1>;<cmd2>; . . .` Eliminate candidates if they do not have a closed contour. Closed contour commands are separated by a semi-colon. Each closed contour command takes the form `var,delta,dist,minmaxdist`. These arguments are as follows.

`var <variable>` The variable used for the contour search.

`dist <double>` The great-circle distance (in degrees) from the pivot within which the closed contour criteria must be satisfied.

`delta <double>` The amount by which the field must change from the pivot value. If positive (negative) the field must increase (decrease) by this value along the contour.

`minmaxdist <double>` The distance away from the candidate to search for the minima/maxima. If `delta` is positive (negative), the pivot is a local minimum (maximum).

`--noclosedcontourcmd <cmd1>;<cmd2>;...`

As `closedcontourcmd`, except eliminates candidates if a closed contour is present.

`--thresholdcmd <cmd1>;<cmd2>;...` Eliminate candidates that do not satisfy a threshold criteria (there must exist a point within a given distance of the candidate that satisfies a given equality or inequality). Threshold commands are separated by a semi-colon. Each threshold command takes the form `var, op, value, dist`. These arguments are as follows.

`var <variable>` The variable used for the contour search.

`op <string>` Operator that must be satisfied for threshold (options include `>`, `>=`, `<`, `<=`, `=`, `!=`).

`value <double>` The value on the RHS of the comparison.

`dist <double>` The great-circle-distance away from the candidate to search for a point that satisfies the threshold (in degrees).

`--outputcmd <cmd1>;<cmd2>;...` Include additional columns in the output file. Output commands take the form `var, op, dist`. These arguments are as follows.

`var <variable>` The variable used for the contour search.

`op <string>` Operator that is applied over all points within the specified distance of the candidate (options include `max`, `min`, `avg`, `maxdist`, `mindist`).

`dist <double>` The great-circle-distance away from the candidate wherein the operator is applied (in degrees).

`--timestep <integer>`

Only examine discrete times at the given stride (by default 1).

`--regional`

When a latitude-longitude grid is employed, do not assume longitudinal boundaries to be periodic.

`--out_header`

Output a header describing the columns of the data file.

`--verbosity <integer>`

Set the verbosity level (default 0).

## A4.1 Variable Specification

Quantities of type `<variable>` include both NetCDF variables in the input file (for example, “Z850”) and simple operations performed on those variables. By default it is assumed that NetCDF variables are specified in the `.nc` file as

```
float Z850(time, lat, lon) or float Z850(time, ncol)
```

for structured latitude-longitude grids and unstructured grids, respectively. If variables have no time variable, they have the related specification

```
float Z850(lat, lon) or float Z850(ncol)
```

If variables include an additional dimension, for instance,

```
float Z(time, lev, lat, lon) or float Z(time, lev, ncol)
```

they may be specified on the command-line as `Z(<lev>)`, where the integer index `<lev>` corresponds to the first dimension (or the dimension after `time`, if present).

Simple operators are also supported, including

`_ABS(<variable>)` Absolute value of a variable,

`_AVG(<variable>, <variable>)` Pointwise average of variables,  
`_DIFF(<variable>, <variable>)` Pointwise difference of variables,  
`_F()` Coriolis parameter,  
`_MEAN(<variable>, <distance>)` Spatial mean over a given radius,  
5 `_PLUS(<variable>, <variable>)` Pointwise sum of variables,  
`_VECMAG(<variable>, <variable>)` 2-component vector magnitude.

For instance, the following are valid examples of `<variable>` type,

`_MEAN(PSL,2.0), _VECMAG(U850, V850) and _DIFF(U(3),U(5)).`

## A4.2 MPI Support

10 The `DetectCyclonesUnstructured` executable supports parallelization via MPI when the `--in_data_list` argument is specified. When enabled, the parallelization procedure simply distributes the processing operations evenly among available MPI threads.

## A5 Software Documentation: `StitchNodes`

Usage: `StitchNodes <parameter list>`

15 Parameters:

`--in <string> [""]`  
`--out <string> [""]`  
`--format <string> ["no,i,j,lon,lat"]`  
`--range <double> [5.000000] (degrees)`  
20 `--minlength <integer> [3]`  
`--min_endpoint_dist <double> [0.000000] (degrees)`  
`--min_path_dist <double> [0.000000] (degrees)`

```
--maxgap <integer> [0]
--threshold <string> [""] [col,op,value,count;...]
--timestride <integer> [1]
--out_format <string> ["std"] (std|visit)
```

5

```
--in <string>
```

The input file (a list of candidates from DetectCyclonesUnstructured).

```
--out <string>
```

The output file containing the filtered list of candidates in plain text format.

```
--format <string>
```

10

The structure of the columns of the input file.

```
--range <double>
```

The maximum distance between candidates along a path.

```
--minlength <integer>
```

The minimum length of a path (in terms of number of discrete times).

15

```
--min_endpoint_dist <double>
```

The minimum great-circle distance between the first candidate on a path and the last candidate (in degrees).

```
--min_path_dist <double>
```

The minimum path length, defined as the sum of all great-circle distances between candidate nodes (in degrees).

20

```
--maxgap <integer>
```

The largest gap (missing candidate nodes) along the path (in discrete time points).

```
--threshold <cmd1>;<cmd2>;...
```

Eliminate paths that do not satisfy a threshold criteria (a specified number of candidates

along path must satisfy an equality or inequality). Threshold commands are separated by a semi-colon. Each threshold command takes the form `col, op, value, count`. These arguments are as follows.

`col <integer>` The column in the input file to use in the threshold criteria.

5

`op <string>` Operator used for comparison of column value (options include `>`, `>=`, `<`, `<=`, `=`, `!=`).

`value <double>` The value on the right-hand-side of the operator.

`count <integer>` The minimum number of candidates along the path that must satisfy this criteria.

10

`--timestride <integer>`

Only examine discrete times at the given stride (by default 1).



**Algorithm 1.** Compute the spatial mean value of a field  $G$  over a region of radius  $\text{dist}$  using graph search on an unstructured grid.

---

```
field F = mean(field G, dist)
for each node p
    total_area = 0
    F[p] = 0
    visited = []
    tovisit = [p]
    while tovisit is not empty
        q = remove node from tovisit
        add q to visited
        F[p] = F[p] + G[q] * area[q]
        total_area = total_area + area[q]
        for each neighbor s of q
            if (gcd(p,s) < dist) and (s is not in visited) then
                add s to tovisit
    F[p] = F[p] / total_area
```

---

**Algorithm 2.** Locate the set of all nodes  $P$  that are local minima for a field  $G$  (for instance, SLP) defined on an unstructured grid. The procedure for locating maxima is analogous.

---

```
set  $P = \text{find\_all\_minima}(\text{field } G)$ 
for each node  $f$ 
   $\text{is\_minima}[f] = \text{true}$ 
  for each neighbor node  $v$  of  $f$ 
    if  $G[v] < G[f]$  then
       $\text{is\_minima}[f] = \text{false}$ 
  if  $\text{is\_minima}[f]$  then
    insert  $f$  into  $P$ 
```

---

**Algorithm 3.** Given a field  $G$  defined on an unstructured grid and a set of candidate points  $P$ , remove candidate minima that are within a distance  $dist$  of a more extreme minimum, and return the new candidate set  $Q$ .

---

```
set  $Q$  = merge_candidates_minima(field  $G$ , set  $P$ ,  $dist$ )
 $K$  = build_kd_tree( $P$ )
for each candidate  $p$  in  $P$ 
    retain_p = true
     $N$  = kd_tree_all_neighbors( $K$ ,  $p$ ,  $dist$ )
    for all  $q$  in  $N$ 
        if ( $G[q] < G[p]$ ) then retain_p = false
    if retain_p then insert  $p$  into  $Q$ 
```

---

**Algorithm 4.** Find the node  $p_{\max}$  containing the maximal value of the field  $G$  within a distance  $\text{maxdist}$  of the node  $p$ . An analogous procedure  $\text{find\_min\_near}$  is provided for locating nodes containing minimal values of the field.

---

```
node pmax = find_max_near(node p, field G, maxdist)
  set visited = {}
  set tovisit = {p}
  pmax = p
  while tovisit is not empty
    q = remove node from tovisit
    if (q in visited) then continue
    add q to visited
    if (gcdist(p,q) > maxdist) then continue
    if (G[q] > G[pmax]) then pmax = q
```

---

**Algorithm 5.** Determine if there is a closed contour in field  $G$  of magnitude  $\text{thresh}$  around the point  $p_0$ , defined by  $p_0 = \text{find\_max\_near}(p, G, \text{maxdist})$ , within distance  $\text{dist}$ . That is, along all paths away from  $p_0$ , the field  $G$  must drop by at least  $\text{thresh}$  within distance  $\text{dist}$ . The closed contour criteria is depicted in Figure 2. An analogous procedure is defined for closed contours around minima.

---

```
closed_contour_max(point p, field G, dist, maxdist, thresh)
  p0 = find_max_near(p, G, maxdist)
  set visited = {}
  set tovisit = {p0}
  while tovisit is not empty
    q = remove point from tovisit
    if (q in visited) then continue
    add q to visited
    if (gcdist(p0,q) > dist) then return false
    if (G[p0] - G[q] < thresh) then
      add all neighbors of q to tovisit
  return true
```

---

**Algorithm 6.** Determine if a candidate node  $p$  satisfies the requirement that there exists another node  $p_0$  within distance  $\text{dist}$  of  $p$  with  $G[p] > \text{thresh}$ .

---

```
threshold_max(node p, field G, dist, thresh)
  p0 = find_max_near(p, G, dist)
  if (G[p0] < thresh) then
    return false
  else
    return true
```

---

**Algorithm 7.** Determine all feature paths  $S$ , given array of candidate nodes  $P[1..T]$  and maximum great-circle distance between nodes at subsequent time levels  $\text{dist}$ .

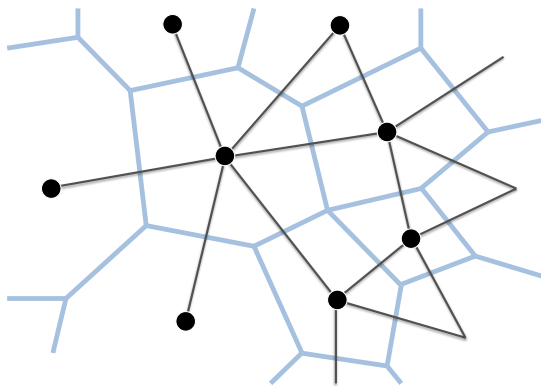
---

```

path set  $S$  = stitch_nodes(set array  $P[1..T]$ ,  $\text{dist}$ ,  $\text{maxgap}$ )
  for each time level  $t = 1..T$ 
     $K[t] = \text{build\_kd\_tree}(P[t])$ 
  for each time level  $t = 1..T$ 
    while  $P[t]$  is not empty
      initialize empty path  $s$ 
       $p = \text{remove next candidate from } P[t]$ 
      add  $p$  into  $s$ 
       $\text{gap} = 0$ 
      for time level  $u = t+1..T$ 
         $q = \text{kd\_tree\_nearest\_neighbor}(K[u], p)$ 
        if ( $q$  in  $P[u]$ ) and ( $\text{gcdist}(p, q) < \text{dist}$ ) then
          add  $q$  into  $s$ 
          remove  $q$  from  $P[u]$ 
           $p = q$ 
        else if ( $\text{gap} < \text{maxgap}$ ) then
           $\text{gap} = \text{gap} + 1$ 
        else
          break
      add  $s$  into  $S$ 

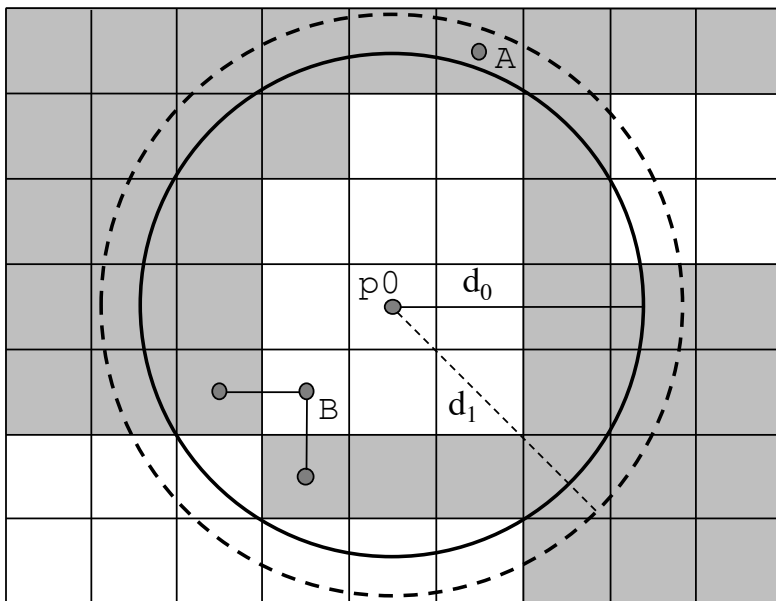
```

---

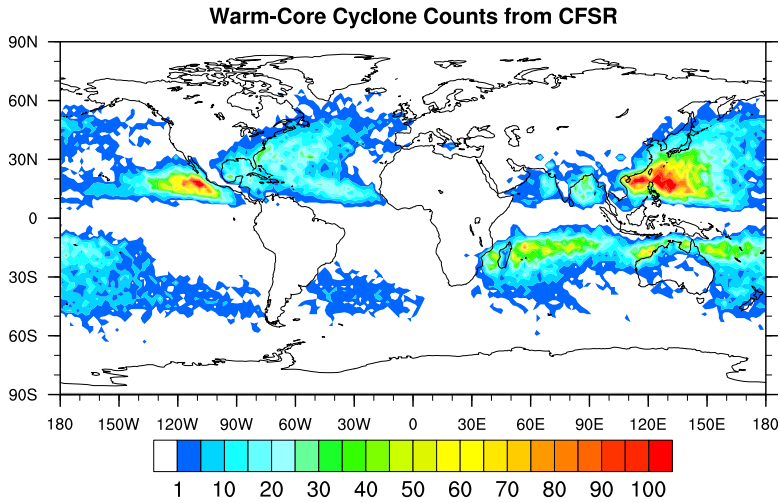


**Fig. 1.** An example adjacency graph describing an unstructured grid (blue lines), where nodes are co-located with volume centerpoint locations (solid circles) and edges connect adjacent volumes.

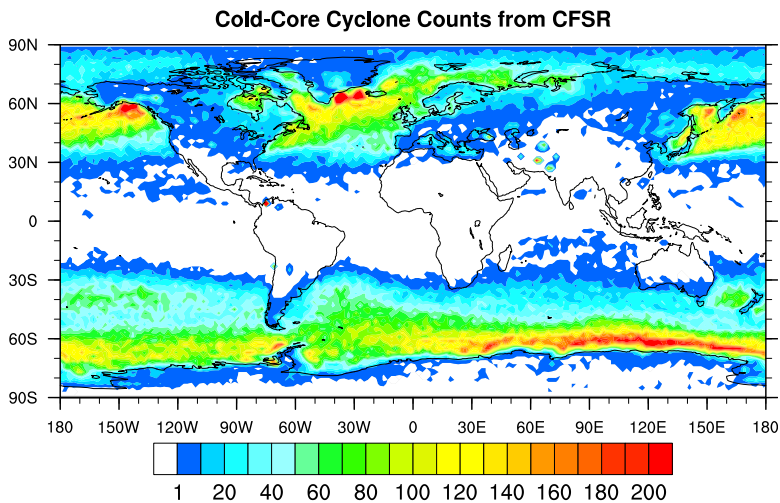




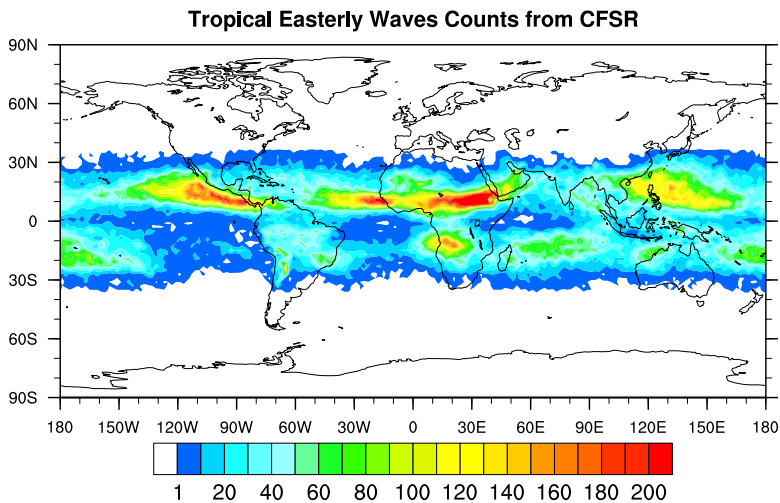
**Fig. 2.** An illustration of the closed contour criteria. Nodes shaded in white (gray) satisfy (do not satisfy) the threshold of the field value at  $p_0$ . Since only edge-neighbors are included, B constitutes a boundary to the interior of the closed contour. Because A lays outside the solid circle, the contour with distance  $d_0$  is not a closed contour, whereas the dashed contour with distance  $d_1$  does satisfy the closed contour criteria.



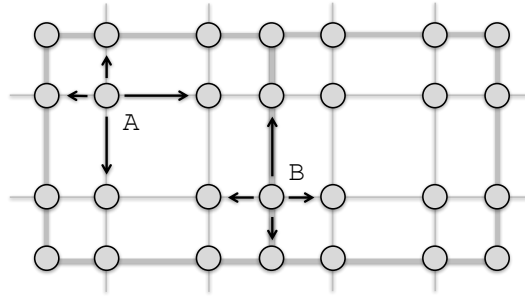
**Fig. 3.** Tropical cyclone counts within each  $2^\circ \times 2^\circ$  grid cell over the period 1979-2010 obtained using the procedure described in section 3.1.



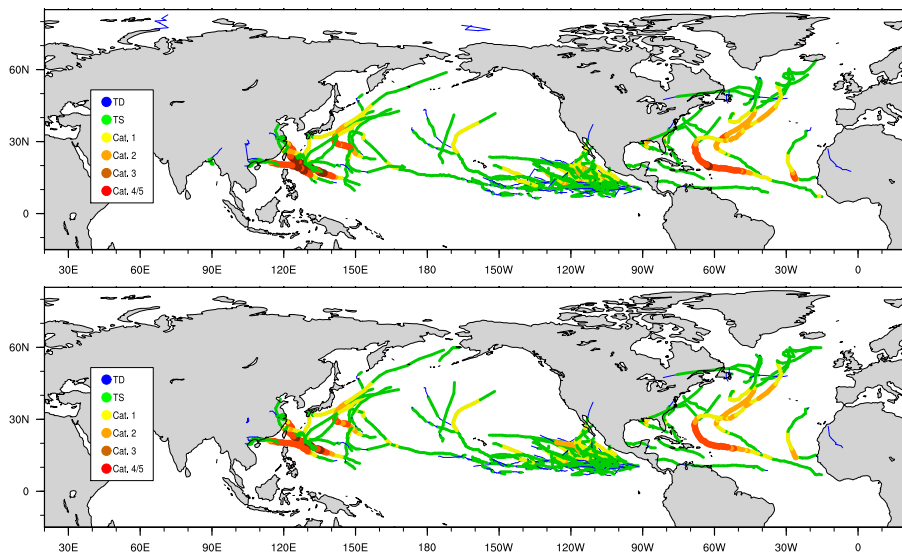
**Fig. 4.** Extratropical cyclone counts within each  $2^\circ \times 2^\circ$  grid cell over the period 1979-2010 obtained using the procedure described in section 3.2.



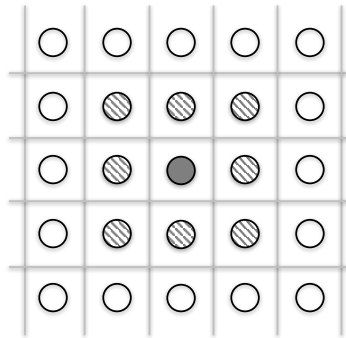
**Fig. 5.** Tropical easterly wave counts within each  $2^\circ \times 2^\circ$  grid cell over the period 1979-2010 obtained using the procedure described in section 3.3.



**Fig. 6.** An illustration of how connectivity is defined in this work for nodes on a spectral element mesh. Arrows indicate connectivity for nodes A and B.



**Fig. 7.** Tropical cyclone trajectories and associated intensities as obtained from the simulation of a single hurricane season in CAM 3.4 using (top) native spectral-element grid data and (bottom) data regridded to a regular latitude-longitude grid with  $0.25^\circ$  grid spacing.



**Fig. 8.** The local neighborhood of a central node (shaded) typically refers to the surrounding 8 nodes (diagonal hatching). The periphery (used by Tsutsui and Kasahara (1996)), refers to the set of nodes that surround the local neighborhood (unshaded nodes).

## References

- Akyildiz, V.: Systematic errors in the behaviour of cyclones in the ECMWF operational models, *Tellus A*, 37, 297–308, 1985.
- Alpert, P., Neeman, B., and Shay-El, Y.: Climatological analysis of Mediterranean cyclones using ECMWF data, *Tellus A*, 42, 65–77, 1990.
- Bain, C., Williams, K., Milton, S., and Heming, J.: Objective tracking of African easterly waves in Met Office models, *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*, 140, 47–57, 2014.
- Belanger, J. I., Jelinek, M. T., and Curry, J. A.: African Easterly Wave Climatology, Version 1, doi:10.7289/V5ZC80SX, nOAA National Centers for Environmental Information. Accessed July 21, 2016, 2014.
- Bell, G. D. and Bosart, L. F.: A 15-year climatology of Northern Hemisphere 500 mb closed cyclone and anticyclone centers, *Monthly Weather Review*, 117, 2142–2164, 1989.

- Benestad, R. and Chen, D.: The use of a calculus-based cyclone identification method for generating storm statistics, *Tellus A*, 58, 473–486, 2006.
- Bengtsson, L., Botzet, M., and Esch, M.: Hurricane-type vortices in a general circulation model, *Tellus A*, 47, 175–196, 1995.
- 5 Bengtsson, L., Botzet, M., and Esch, M.: Will greenhouse gas-induced warming over the next 50 years lead to higher frequency and greater intensity of hurricanes?, *Tellus A*, 48, 57–73, 1996.
- Bengtsson, L., Hodges, K. I., and Esch, M.: Tropical cyclones in a T159 resolution global climate model: comparison with observations and re-analyses, *Tellus A*, 59, 396–416, doi:10.1111/j.1600-0870.2007.00236.x, 2007a.
- 10 Bengtsson, L., Hodges, K. I., Esch, M., Keenlyside, N., Kornblueh, L., LUO, J.-J., and Yamagata, T.: How may tropical cyclones change in a warmer climate?, *Tellus a*, 59, 539–561, 2007b.
- Bentley, J. L.: Multidimensional binary search trees used for associative searching, *Communications of the ACM*, 18, 509–517, 1975.
- Berry, G., Thorncroft, C., and Hewson, T.: African easterly waves during 2004-Analysis using objective techniques, *Monthly weather review*, 135, 1251–1267, 2007.
- 15 Blender, R., Fraedrich, K., and Lunkeit, F.: Identification of cyclone-track regimes in the North Atlantic, *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*, 123, 727–741, 1997.
- Bosler, P. A., Roesler, E. L., Taylor, M. A., and Mundt, M. R.: Stride Search: a general algorithm for storm detection in high-resolution climate data, *Geoscientific Model Development*, 9, 1383–1398, doi:10.5194/gmd-9-1383-2016, 2016.
- 20 Broccoli, A. and Manabe, S.: Can existing climate models be used to study anthropogenic changes in tropical cyclone climate?, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 17, 1917–1920, 1990.
- Camargo, S. J. and Zebiak, S. E.: Improving the detection and tracking of tropical cyclones in atmospheric general circulation models, *Weather and forecasting*, 17, 1152–1162, 2002.
- 25 Ceron, J. and Gueremy, J.: Validation of the space-time variability of African easterly waves simulated by the CNRM GCM, *Journal of climate*, 12, 2831–2855, 1999.
- Dean, J. and Ghemawat, S.: MapReduce: simplified data processing on large clusters, *Communications of the ACM*, 51, 107–113, 2008.
- Gray, W. M.: GLOBAL VIEW OF ORIGIN OF TROPICAL DISTURBANCES AND STORMS, *Monthly Weather Review*, 96, 669–700, 1968.
- 30 Haarsma, R. J., Mitchell, J. F., and Senior, C.: Tropical disturbances in a GCM, *Climate Dynamics*, 8, 247–257, 1993.



- Hodges, K.: A general method for tracking analysis and its application to meteorological data, *Monthly Weather Review*, 122, 2573–2586, 1994.
- Hodges, K.: Feature tracking on the unit sphere, *Monthly Weather Review*, 123, 3458–3465, 1995.
- Hodges, K. I.: TRACK, <http://www.nerc-essc.ac.uk/~kih/TRACK/Track.html>, accessed July 8, 2016, 2015.
- Hodges, K. I., Hoskins, B. J., Boyle, J., and Thorncroft, C.: A comparison of recent reanalysis datasets using objective feature tracking: Storm tracks and tropical easterly waves, *Monthly Weather Review*, 131, 2012–2037, 2003.
- Horn, M., Walsh, K., Zhao, M., Camargo, S. J., Scoccimarro, E., Murakami, H., Wang, H., Ballinger, A., Kumar, A., Shaevitz, D. A., Jonas, J. A., and Oouchi, K.: Tracking Scheme Dependence of Simulated Tropical Cyclone Response to Idealized Climate Simulations, *Journal of Climate*, 27, 9197–9213, doi:10.1175/JCLI-D-14-00200.1, 2014.
- Klein, W. H.: Principle tracks and mean frequencies of cyclones and anticyclones in the Northern Hemisphere, US Weather Bureau, 1957.
- Knapp, K. R., Kruk, M. C., Levinson, D. H., Diamond, H. J., and Neumann, C. J.: The International Best Track Archive for Climate Stewardship (IBTrACS), *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, 91, 363–376, doi:10.1175/2009BAMS2755.1, 2010.
- Knutson, T. R., Sirutis, J. J., Garner, S. T., Held, I. M., and Tuleya, R. E.: Simulation of the recent multidecadal increase of Atlantic hurricane activity using an 18-km-grid regional model, *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, 88, 1549, 2007.
- Krishnamurti, T., CORREA-TORRES, R., Latif, M., and Daughenbaugh, G.: The impact of current and possibly future sea surface temperature anomalies on the frequency of Atlantic hurricanes, *Tellus A*, 50, 186–210, 1998.
- Lambert, S. J.: A cyclone climatology of the Canadian Climate Centre general circulation model, *Journal of Climate*, 1, 109–115, 1988.
- Landsea, C. W., Vecchi, G. A., Bengtsson, L., and Knutson, T. R.: Impact of Duration Thresholds on Atlantic Tropical Cyclone Counts, *Journal of Climate*, 23, 2508–2519, doi:10.1175/2009JCLI3034.1, 2010.
- Le Treut, H. and Kalnay, E.: Comparison of observed and simulated cyclone frequency distribution as determined by an objective method, *Atmosfera*, 3, 1990.
- Lionello, P., Dalan, F., and Elvini, E.: Cyclones in the Mediterranean region: the present and the doubled CO<sub>2</sub> climate scenarios, *Climate Research*, 22, 147–159, 2002.

McDonald, R. E., Bleaken, D. G., Cresswell, D. R., Pope, V. D., and Senior, C. A.: Tropical storms: representation and diagnosis in climate models and the impacts of climate change, *Climate Dynamics*, 25, 19–36, 2005.

5 Murakami, H. and Sugi, M.: Effect of Model Resolution on Tropical Cyclone Climate Projections, *SOLA*, 6, 73–76, doi:10.2151/sola.2010-019, 2010a.

Murakami, H. and Sugi, M.: Effect of model resolution on tropical cyclone climate projections, *Sola*, 6, 73–76, 2010b.

10 Murakami, H., Wang, Y., Yoshimura, H., Mizuta, R., Sugi, M., Shindo, E., Adachi, Y., Yukimoto, S., Hosaka, M., Kusunoki, S., Ose, T., and Kitoh, A.: Future Changes in Tropical Cyclone Activity Projected by the New High-Resolution MRI-AGCM\*, *J. Clim.*, 25, 3237–3260, doi:10.1175/JCLI-D-11-00415.1, 2012.

Murakami, H., Wang, Y., Yoshimura, H., Mizuta, R., Sugi, M., Shindo, E., Adachi, Y., Yukimoto, S., Hosaka, M., Kusunoki, S., et al.: Future changes in tropical cyclone activity projected by the new high-resolution MRI-AGCM\*, *Journal of Climate*, 25, 3237–3260, 2012.

15 Murray, R. J. and Simmonds, I.: A numerical scheme for tracking cyclone centres from digital data. Part I: Development and operation of the scheme, *Australian Meteorological Magazine*, 39, 155–166, 1991.

20 Neu, U., Akperov, M. G., Bellenbaum, N., Benestad, R., Blender, R., Caballero, R., Coccozza, A., Dacre, H. F., Feng, Y., Fraedrich, K., et al.: IMILAST: a community effort to intercompare extratropical cyclone detection and tracking algorithms, *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, 94, 529–547, 2013.

Nguyen, K. and Walsh, K.: Interannual, decadal, and transient greenhouse simulation of tropical cyclone-like vortices in a regional climate model of the South Pacific, *Journal of Climate*, 14, 3043–3054, 2001.

25 Oouchi, K., Yoshimura, J., Yoshimura, H., Mizuta, R., Kusunoki, S., and Noda, A.: Tropical cyclone climatology in a global-warming climate as simulated in a 20 km-mesh global atmospheric model: Frequency and wind intensity analyses, *???? ? 2 ?*, 84, 259–276, 2006.

Petterssen, S.: *Weather analysis and forecasting. 2. Weather and weather systems*, McGraw-Hill, 1956.

30 Pinto, J. G., Spanghel, T., Ulbrich, U., and Speth, P.: Sensitivities of a cyclone detection and tracking algorithm: individual tracks and climatology, *Meteorologische Zeitschrift*, 14, 823–838, 2005.

Prabhat, Rübel, O., Byna, S., Wu, K., Li, F., Wehner, M., and Bethel, W.: TECA: A Parallel Toolkit for Extreme Climate Analysis, *Procedia Computer Science*, 9, 866 – 876,

doi:10.1016/j.procs.2012.04.093, proceedings of the International Conference on Computational Science, 2012, 2012.

Reed, R., Hollingsworth, A., Heckley, W., and Delsol, F.: An evaluation of the performance of the ECMWF operational system in analyzing and forecasting easterly wave disturbances over Africa and the tropical Atlantic, *Monthly weather review*, 116, 824–865, 1988.

Rice, J.: The Durivation of Computer-based Synoptic Climatology of Southern Hemisphere Extratropical Cyclones, Unpublished B. Sc. Honours thesis. University of Melbourne, 1982.

Saha, S., Moorthi, S., Pan, H.-L., Wu, X., Wang, J., Nadiga, S., Tripp, P., Kistler, R., Woollen, J., Behringer, D., Liu, H., Stokes, D., Grumbine, R., Gayno, G., Wang, J., Hou, Y.-T., Chuang, H.-Y., Juang, H.-M. H., Sela, J., Iredell, M., Treadon, R., Kleist, D., Delst, P. V., Keyser, D., Derber, J., Ek, M., Meng, J., Wei, H., Yang, R., Lord, S., Dool, H. V. D., Kumar, A., Wang, W., Long, C., Chelliah, M., Xue, Y., Huang, B., Schemm, J.-K., Ebisuzaki, W., Lin, R., Xie, P., Chen, M., Zhou, S., Higgins, W., Zou, C.-Z., Liu, Q., Chen, Y., Han, Y., Cucurull, L., Reynolds, R. W., Rutledge, G., and Goldberg, M.: The NCEP climate forecast system reanalysis, *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, 91, 1015–1057, 2010.

Serra, Y. L., Kiladis, G. N., and Hodges, K. I.: Tracking and mean structure of easterly waves over the Intra-Americas Sea, *Journal of Climate*, 23, 4823–4840, 2010.

Serreze, M., Box, J., Barry, R., and Walsh, J.: Characteristics of Arctic synoptic activity, 1952–1989, *Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics*, 51, 147–164, 1993.

Serreze, M. C.: Climatological aspects of cyclone development and decay in the Arctic, *Atmosphere-Ocean*, 33, 1–23, 1995.

Simmonds, I., Burke, C., and Keay, K.: Arctic climate change as manifest in cyclone behavior, *Journal of Climate*, 21, 5777–5796, 2008.

Simpson, R. H.: The Hurricane Disaster – Potential Scale, *Weatherwise*, 27, 169–186, doi:10.1080/00431672.1974.9931702, 1974.

Sinclair, M. R.: An objective cyclone climatology for the Southern Hemisphere, *Monthly Weather Review*, 122, 2239–2256, 1994.

Sinclair, M. R.: Objective identification of cyclones and their circulation intensity, and climatology, *Weather and forecasting*, 12, 595–612, 1997.

Strachan, J., Vidale, P. L., Hodges, K., Roberts, M., and Demory, M.-E.: Investigating global tropical cyclone activity with a hierarchy of AGCMs: The role of model resolution, *Journal of Climate*, 26, 133–152, 2013.

- Sugi, M., Noda, A., and Sato, N.: Influence of the global warming on tropical cyclone climatology: An experiment with the JMA global model., 2002, 80, 249–272, 2002.
- Taljaard, J.: Development, distribution and movement of cyclones and anticyclones in the Southern Hemisphere during the IGY, *Journal of Applied Meteorology*, 6, 973–987, 1967.
- 5 Thorncroft, C. and Hodges, K.: African easterly wave variability and its relationship to Atlantic tropical cyclone activity, *Journal of Climate*, 14, 1166–1179, 2001.
- Tsiombikas, J.: kdtree: A simple C library for working with KD-Trees, <https://github.com/jtsiomb/kdtree>, accessed: 2015-09-18, 2015.
- 10 Tsutsui, J.: Implications of anthropogenic climate change for tropical cyclone activity: A case study with the NCAR CCM2., 2002, 80, 45–65, 2002.
- Tsutsui, J.-i. and Kasahara, A.: Simulated tropical cyclones using the National Center for Atmospheric Research community climate model, *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 101, 15 013–15 032, doi:10.1029/95JD03774, 1996.
- 15 Ullrich, P. A. and Taylor, M. A.: Arbitrary-Order Conservative and Consistent Remapping and a Theory of Linear Maps: Part I, *Monthly Weather Review*, 143, 2419–2440, doi:10.1175/MWR-D-14-00343.1, <http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/abs/10.1175/MWR-D-14-00343.1>, 2015.
- Ullrich, P. A., Devendran, D., and Johansen, H.: Arbitrary-Order Conservative and Consistent Remapping and a Theory of Linear Maps, Part 2, *Monthly Weather Review*, In Press, doi:10.1175/MWR-D-15-0301.1, <http://journals.ametsoc.org/doi/abs/10.1175/MWR-D-15-0301.1>, 2016.
- 20 Vitart, F., Anderson, J. L., and Stern, W. F.: Simulation of interannual variability of tropical storm frequency in an ensemble of GCM integrations, *Journal of Climate*, 10, 745–760, 1997.
- Vitart, F., Anderson, J., and Stern, W.: Impact of large-scale circulation on tropical storm frequency, intensity, and location, simulated by an ensemble of GCM integrations, *Journal of Climate*, 12, 3237–3254, 1999.
- 25 Vitart, F., Anderson, J. L., Sirutis, J., and Tuleya, R. E.: Sensitivity of tropical storms simulated by a general circulation model to changes in cumulus parametrization, *Quart. J. Roy. Meteor. Soc.*, 127, 25–51, doi:10.1002/qj.49712757103, 2001.
- Walsh, K.: Objective detection of tropical cyclones in high-resolution analyses, *Monthly Weather Review*, 125, 1767–1779, 1997.
- 30 Walsh, K. and Watterson, I. G.: Tropical cyclone-like vortices in a limited area model: comparison with observed climatology, *Journal of climate*, 10, 2240–2259, 1997.
- Walsh, K., Nguyen, K.-C., and McGregor, J.: Fine-resolution regional climate model simulations of the impact of climate change on tropical cyclones near Australia, *Climate Dynamics*, 22, 47–56, 2004.

- Walsh, K., Fiorino, M., Landsea, C., and McInnes, K.: Objectively determined resolution-dependent threshold criteria for the detection of tropical cyclones in climate models and reanalyses, *Journal of climate*, 20, 2307–2314, 2007.
- Walsh, K. J. and Katzfey, J. J.: The impact of climate change on the poleward movement of tropical cyclone-like vortices in a regional climate model, *Journal of Climate*, 13, 1116–1132, 2000.
- Walsh, K. J. E., Camargo, S. J., Vecchi, G. A., Daloz, A. S., Elsner, J., Emanuel, K., Horn, M., Lim, Y.-K., Roberts, M., Patricola, C., Scoccimarro, E., Sobel, A. H., Strazzo, S., Villarini, G., Wehner, M., Zhao, M., Kossin, J. P., LaRow, T., Oouchi, K., Schubert, S., Wang, H., Bacmeister, J., Chang, P., Chauvin, F., Jablonowski, C., Kumar, A., Murakami, H., Ose, T., Reed, K. A., Saravanan, R., Yamada, Y., Zarzycki, C. M., Vidale, P. L., Jonas, J. A., and Henderson, N.: Hurricanes and climate: the U.S. CLIVAR working group on hurricanes, *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, 96, 997–1017, doi:10.1175/BAMS-D-13-00242.1, 2015.
- Whittaker, L. M. and Horn, L.: Atlas of Northern Hemisphere extratropical cyclone activity, 1958– 1977, 1982.
- Williamson, D. L.: Storm track representation and verification, *Tellus*, 33, 513–530, 1981.
- Wu, G. and Lau, N.-C.: A GCM simulation of the relationship between tropical-storm formation and ENSO, *Monthly Weather Review*, 120, 958–977, 1992.
- Zarzycki, C. M. and Jablonowski, C.: A multidecadal simulation of Atlantic tropical cyclones using a variable-resolution global atmospheric general circulation model, *Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems*, 6, 805–828, doi:10.1002/2014MS000352, 2014.
- Zarzycki, C. M., Jablonowski, C., and Taylor, M. A.: Using Variable-Resolution Meshes to Model Tropical Cyclones in the Community Atmosphere Model, *Monthly Weather Review*, 142, 1221–1239, 2014a.
- Zarzycki, C. M., Levy, M. N., Jablonowski, C., Overfelt, J. R., Taylor, M. A., and Ullrich, P. A.: Aquaplanet Experiments Using CAM’s Variable-Resolution Dynamical Core, *Journal of Climate*, 27, 5481–5503, doi:10.1175/JCLI-D-14-00004.1, 2014b.
- Zhao, M., Held, I. M., Lin, S.-J., and Vecchi, G. A.: Simulations of global hurricane climatology, interannual variability, and response to global warming using a 50-km resolution GCM, *Journal of Climate*, 22, 6653–6678, 2009.
- Zolina, O. and Gulev, S. K.: Improving the accuracy of mapping cyclone numbers and frequencies, *Monthly weather review*, 130, 748–759, 2002.