

Advanced Dvorak Technique (ADT)

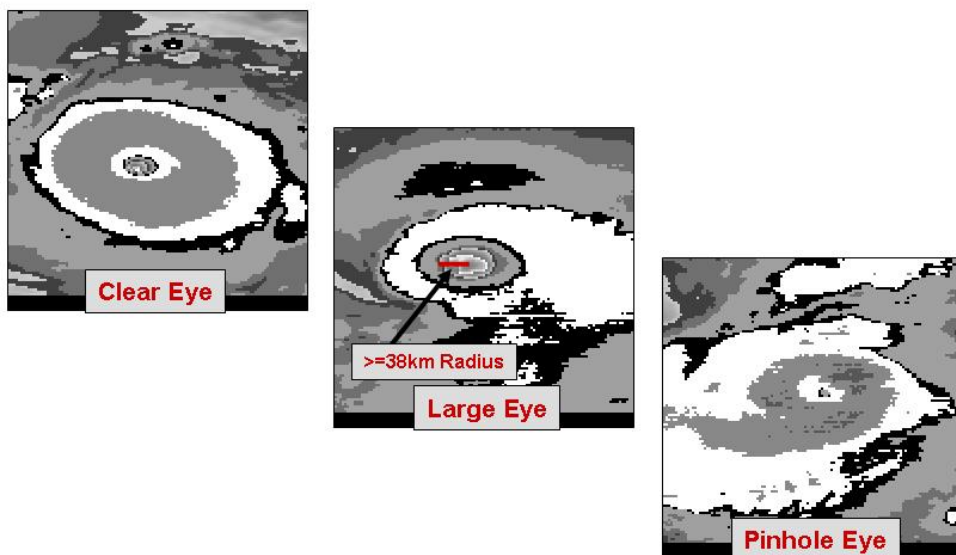
Overview

Highlights:

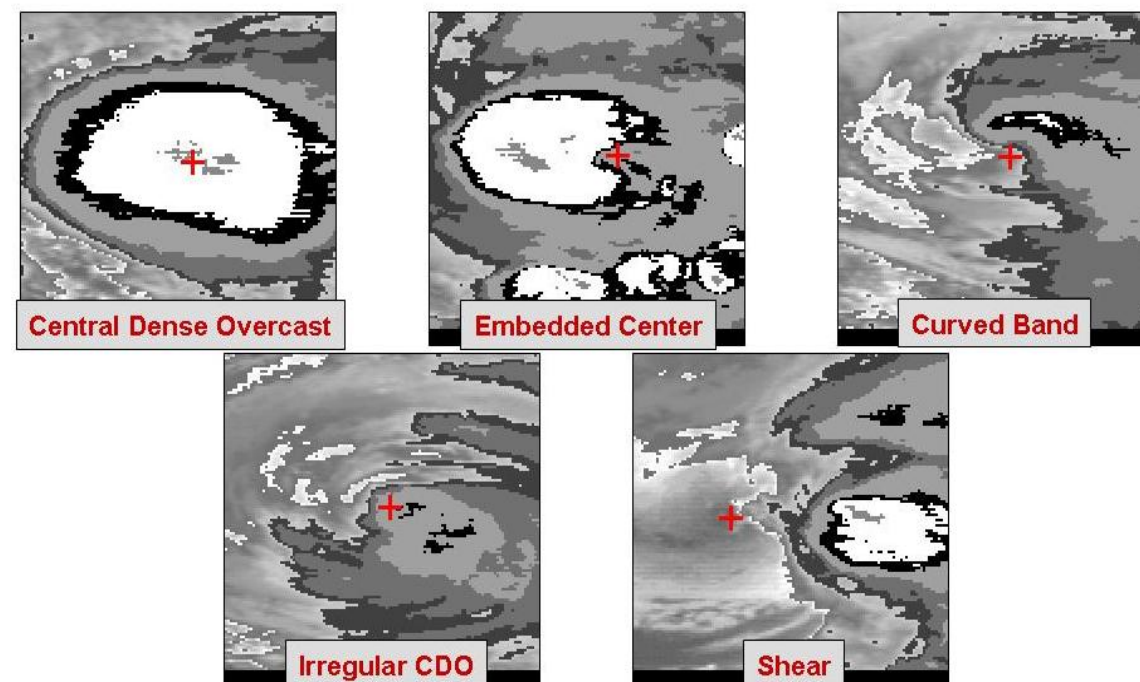
- **NHC, CPHC, and JTWC routinely cite the ADT** in public products when determining the intensity of a current storm.
- **NHC explicitly used ADT** to increase the maximum wind speed for Hurricane Michael (2018) from 135 to 140kts, making it a Category 5 hurricane.
- **ADT used operationally at NOAA/NESDIS since 2007.** Other customers use real-time ADT estimates from CIMSS TC webpage.
- ADT used in several **important climatological studies**:
 - **Kossin, Olander, and Knapp (2013)**: Trend analysis with a new global record of tropical cyclone intensity, *J. Climate*, **26**, 9960-9976
 - **Kossin, Knapp, Olander, and Velden (2020)**: Global increase in major tropical cyclone exceedance probability over the past four decades, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.*, **117**, 11975-11980

- ADT will derive intensity estimate based on objectively determined **scene type (Raw T#)**
- Will apply DT **constraint rules** to limit strengthening/weakening over time (**Final T#**)
- Applies **3-hour time weighted averaging** scheme to smooth out fluctuations
- Final DT weakening rules applied as storm weakens (**CI#**)

Examples of ADT Eye Region Scene Types

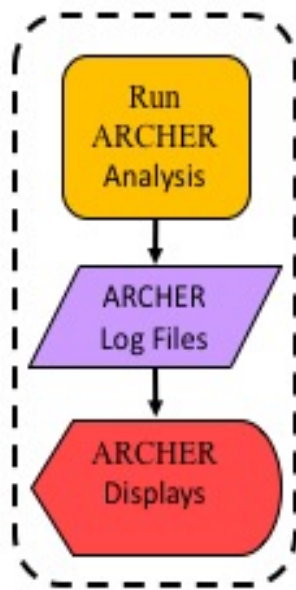


Examples of ADT Cloud Region Scene Types

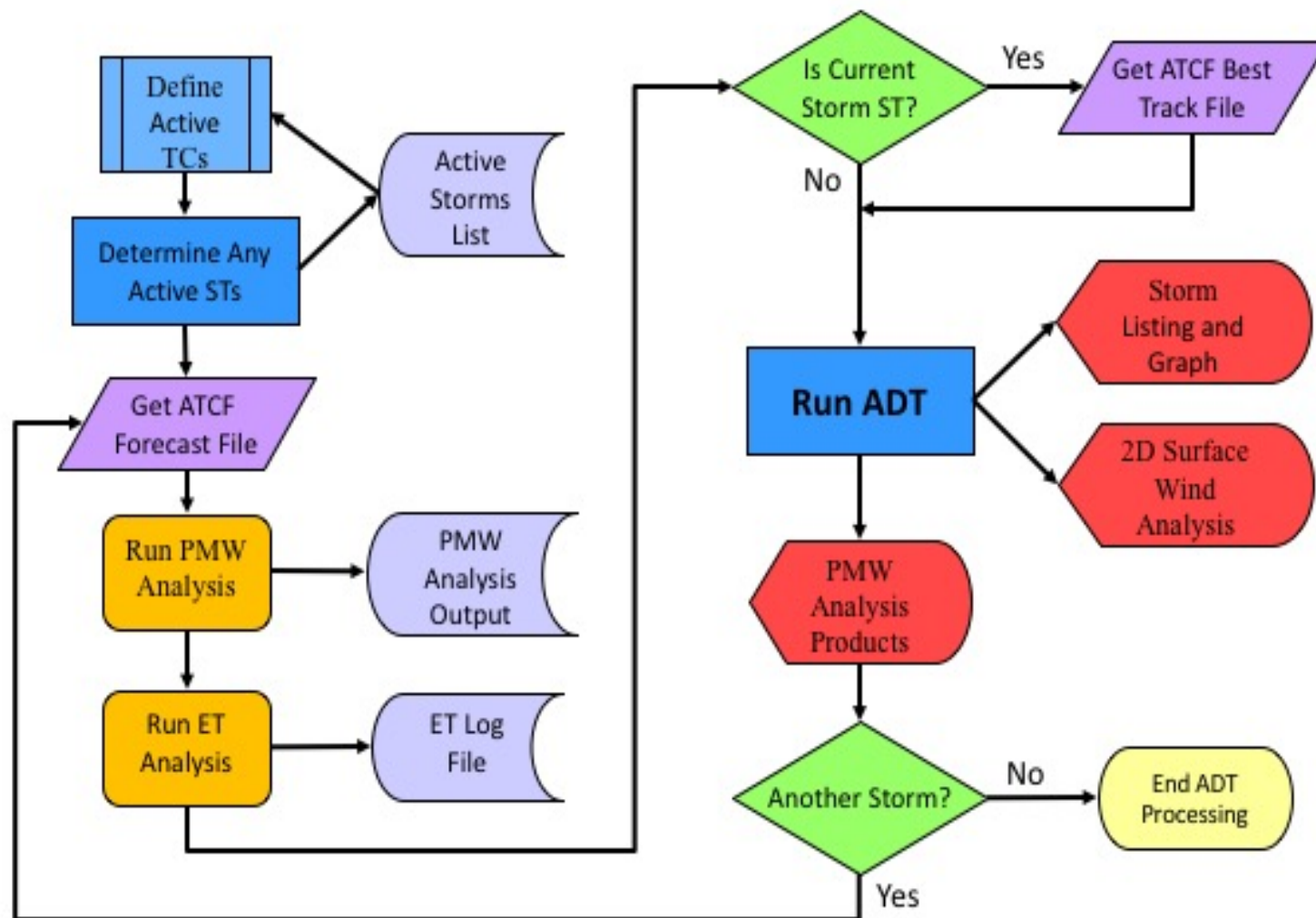


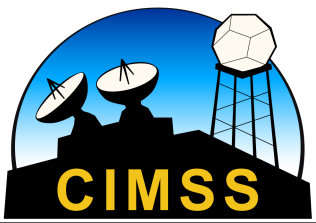
Advanced Dvorak Technique (ADT)

Processing Overview



ARCHER provides objectively determined TC center position to ADT algorithm based on IR, SWIR, Visible, and Microwave imagery





Advanced Dvorak Technique (ADT)

Latest Algorithm Upgrades

- **Primary ADT-V9.0 upgrades**
 - **Extratropical Transition** intensity estimate adjustment
 - Analysis of **Sub-Tropical systems** with modifications to ADT logic
 - **ARCHER (V2.8)** objective algorithm for automated TC center position
 - **SFC wind radii** estimates (*4 quadrants analysis, based on Knaff et al*)
 - Extreme TC (CI=>7.0) intensity adjustments implemented
 - Modifications to allow for more frequent temporal image sampling



Advanced Dvorak Technique (ADT) 2019 Performance Statistics

2019 ADT Basin-specific results (ADT within 30 minutes of Best Track)

- Atlantic – NHC Best Track within +/- 3 hours of aircraft reconnaissance
- East/West Pacific – NHC/JTWC Best Track
- +/- Bias equals Over/Underestimate of ADT versus Best Track

W Pacific – 573 total matches

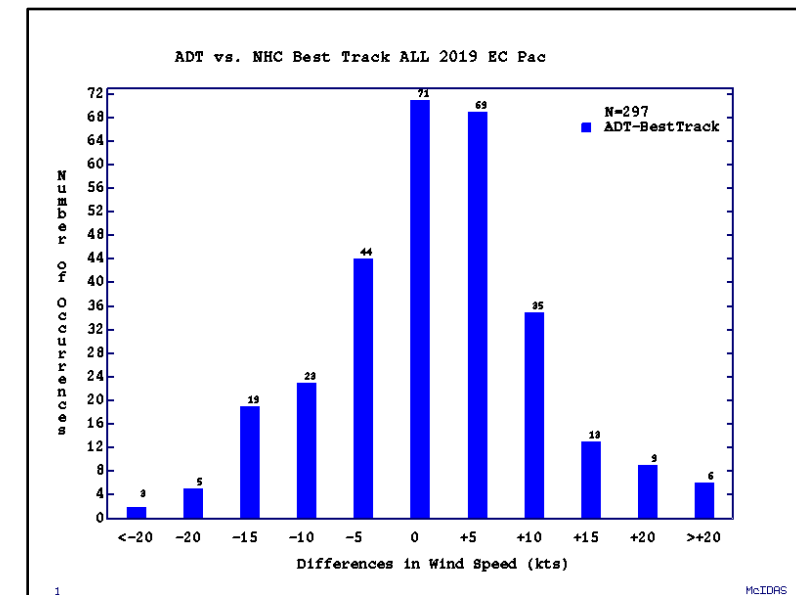
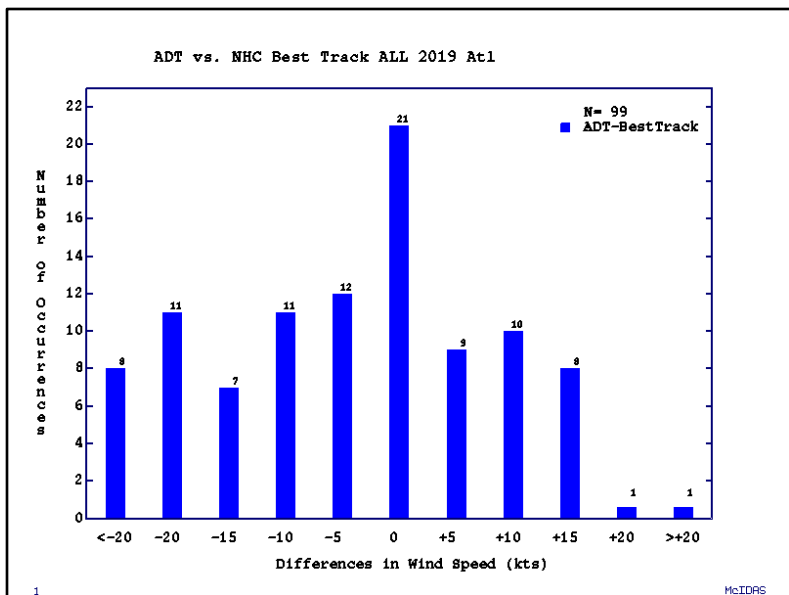
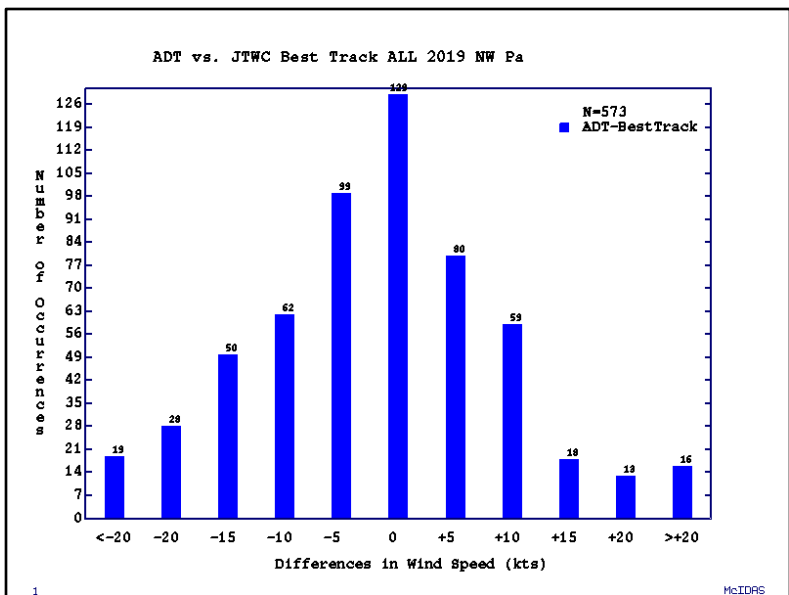
	bias	aae	stdv
CI#	-0.03	0.45	0.60
Wind(kts)	-1.38	8.52	11.09
MSLP(mb)	1.49	5.86	7.63

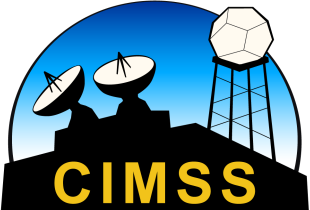
N Atlantic – 99 total matches

	bias	aae	stdv
CI#	-0.17	0.48	0.58
Wind(kts)	-3.91	10.94	13.53
MSLP(mb)	-1.22	8.85	8.77

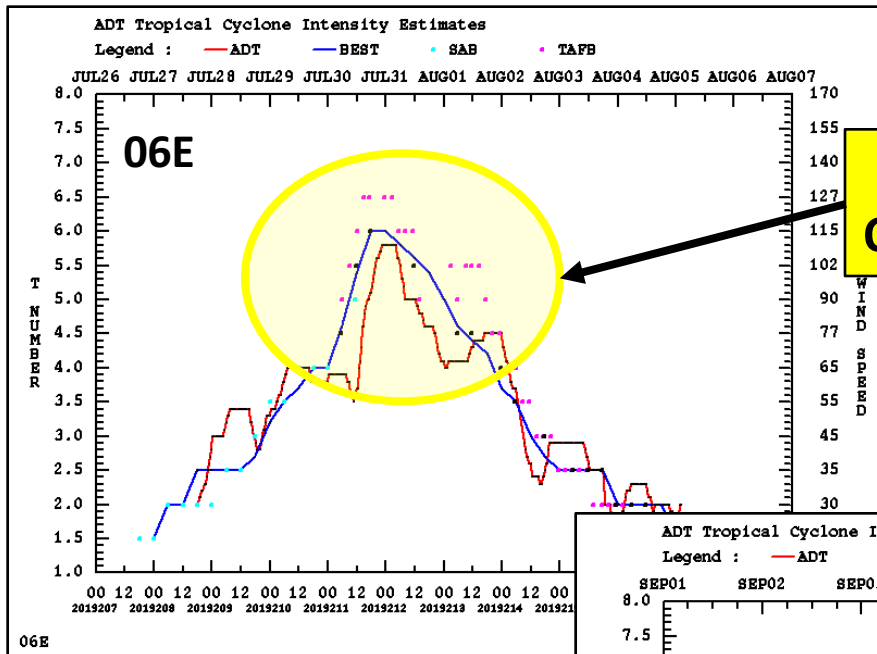
E/C Pacific – 297 total matches

	bias	aae	stdv
CI#	0.10	0.40	0.50
Wind(kts)	2.32	7.39	9.74
MSLP(mb)	-2.75	5.68	7.36

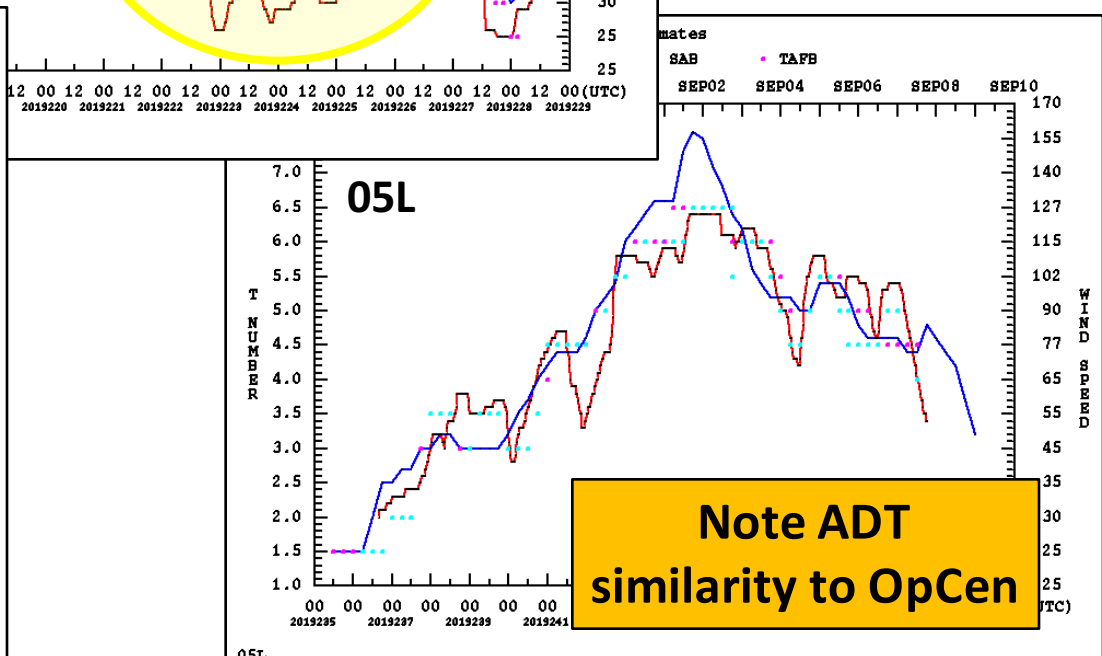
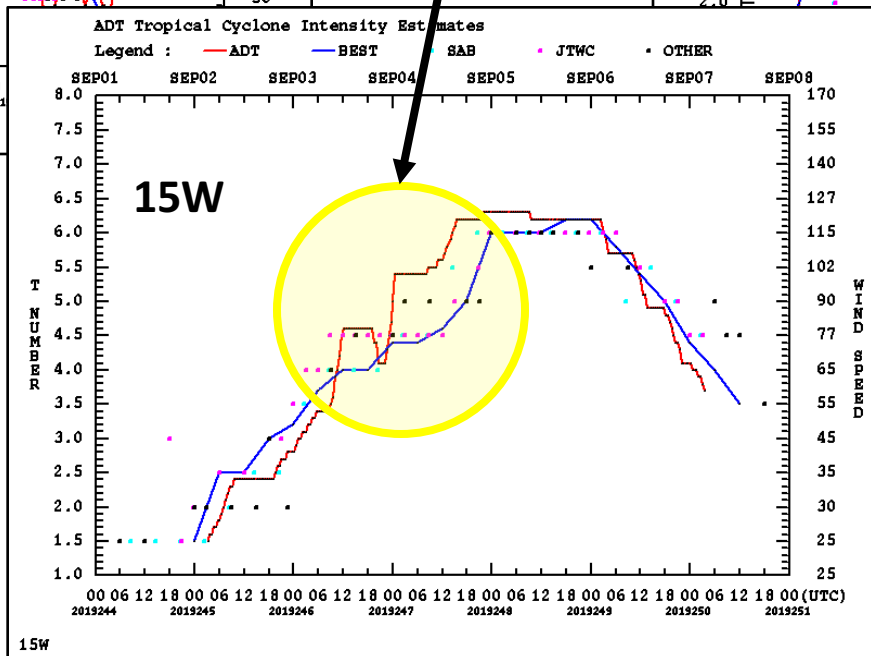
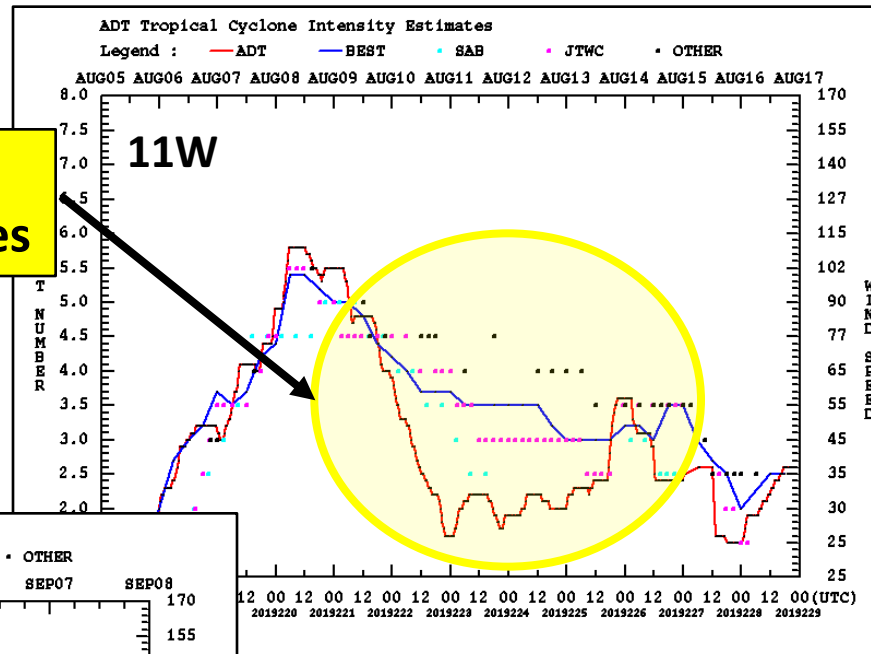




Advanced Dvorak Technique (ADT) 2019 Performance Examples

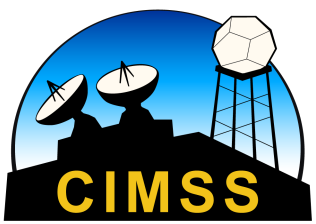


Note spread in
OpCen estimates



Note ADT
similarity to OpCen

- **ADT**
- **Official Best Track**
- **OpCen Dvorak**
(symbols)

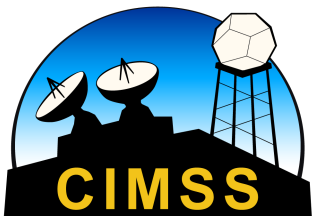


Advanced (AI-enhanced) Dvorak Technique (AiDT)

Overview



- Current **Deep Learning (DL) models** being developed focus on directly interrogating satellite imagery and deriving objective maximum sustained wind (MSW) speed estimates
- These DL models can be time consuming and computationally expensive to derive
 - Great care must be given to make sure the satellite data is homogeneous
- The **Advanced Dvorak Technique (ADT)** already objectively interrogates satellite imagery and stores many environmental and analysis parameters in storm history files
 - ADT accounts for satellite data and ocean basin differences through considerable research efforts developed over 20+ years of operational use
- **Can a DL model using ADT history file parameters be derived to improve the performance of the algorithm, especially to aid in situations where the ADT can struggle?**
 - Many different models could be investigated and would be computationally cheap to derive since we are only dealing with data values and not satellite imagery directly



Advanced (AI-enhanced) Dvorak Technique (AiDT)

Data Description

- **ADT history file parameters served as model “input” FEATURE DATA**
 - **ADT-Version 9.0** wind speed estimates for all global TCs from **2005-2018**
 - 30-minute temporal resolution; ocean estimates only
 - IR Window image ($\sim 10.7\mu\text{m}$) from satellite with lowest viewing angle
 - Analysis for all storms with Best Track intensity ≥ 30 knots
 - **26 different ADT history file parameters utilized**
 - *Cloud and eye temperatures, storm position, scene type, regression values, etc.*
- **Final Best Track are used as model “ground truth” LABEL DATA**
 - **NHC/JTWC maximum wind speed** values are linearly interpolated to ADT analysis times
- **Models derived using combined global dataset but applied to storms in different basins**
 - **Five ocean basins** : North Atlantic, East/Central Pacific, Western North Pacific, North Indian Ocean, and South Pacific/Indian Ocean

Final Model

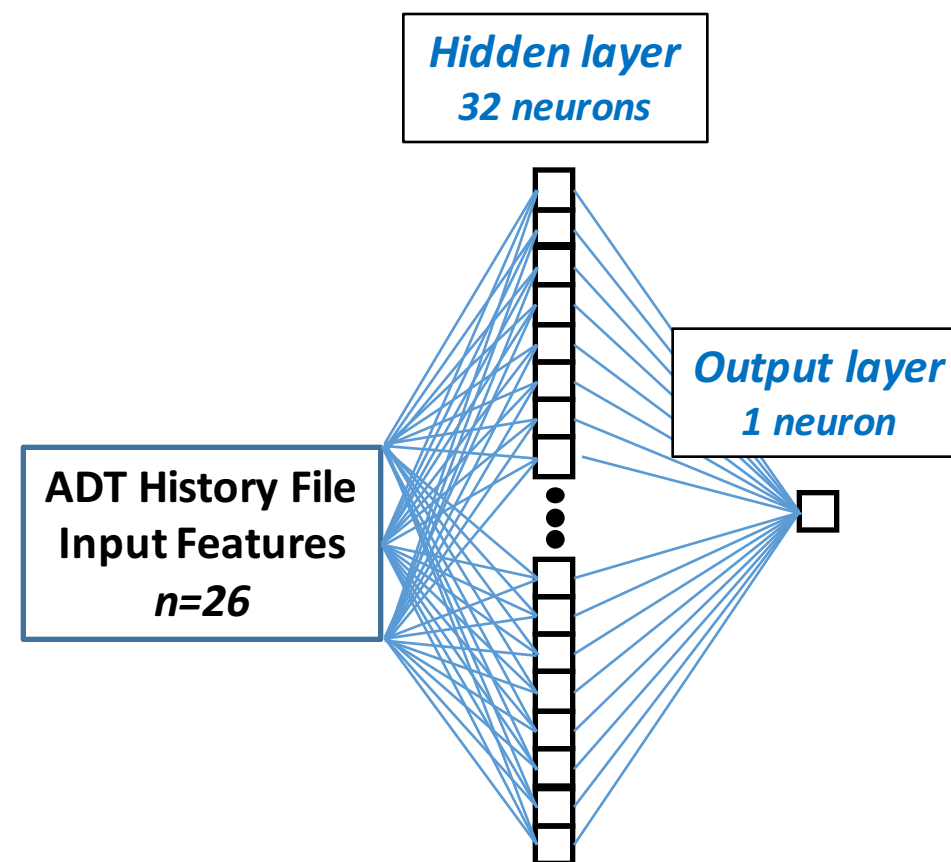
- Fully-connected Deep Neural Network (DNN)
- Regression-based loss function
- 26 input ADT History File Features
- One Hidden (Dense) layer with 32 neurons
- One Output layer neuron representing a single continuous wind speed estimate value
- A 3-hour time weighted averaging scheme is implemented to dampen out small fluctuations between consecutive intensity estimates
 - Time averaging reduces error by about 0.3kt

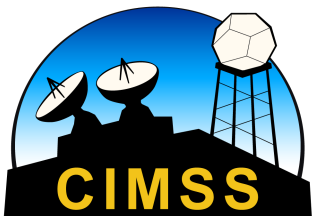
Trainable Parameters

$$L1: 26 \times 32 + 32 = 864$$

$$L2: 32 \times 1 + 1 = 33$$

897 Total





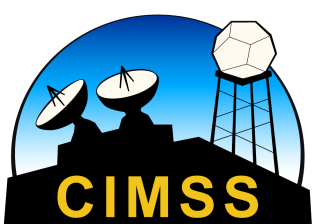
Advanced (AI-enhanced) Dvorak Technique (AiDT)

2017 Statistical Results

• 2017 Regression-base network Independent Test Data Set

- Table below shows statistical comparisons using global-derived model maximum sustained wind estimates (MSW) for each specific basin and combined global “All Basins” set
 - **ADT** – Advanced Dvorak Technique – Version 9.0
 - **AiDT-R** – AiDT (unaveraged)
 - **AiDT** – AiDT (3-hour time-weighted average)
 - +/- Bias equals MSW over/underestimate versus Best Track values (knots)

	Atlantic			East Pacific			West Pacific		
Network	Bias	MAE	RMSE	Bias	MAE	RMSE	Bias	MAE	RMSE
ADT	-0.91	9.50	12.33	-0.15	7.38	9.44	-1.87	8.47	10.88
AiDT-R	0.49	6.89	8.76	-0.13	5.50	7.04	-0.60	6.02	7.56
AiDT	0.33	6.59	8.44	-0.13	5.30	6.77	-0.86	5.89	7.35
# records	5188	5188	5188	3677	3677	3677	5475	5475	5475
	South Pacific			North Indian			All Basins		
Network	Bias	MAE	RMSE	Bias	MAE	RMSE	Bias	MAE	RMSE
ADT	2.71	8.43	10.70	5.03	7.51	9.96	-0.13	8.50	10.98
AiDT-R	0.80	6.52	8.29	1.50	5.90	8.15	-0.18	6.26	7.98
AiDT	-0.98	6.27	7.99	1.04	5.33	7.49	-0.35	6.03	7.70
# records	3766	3766	3766	566	566	566	18672	18672	18672



TC intensity Analysis

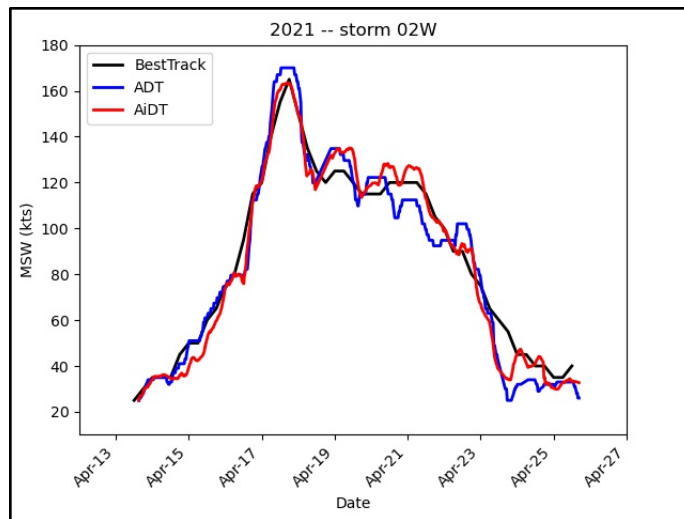
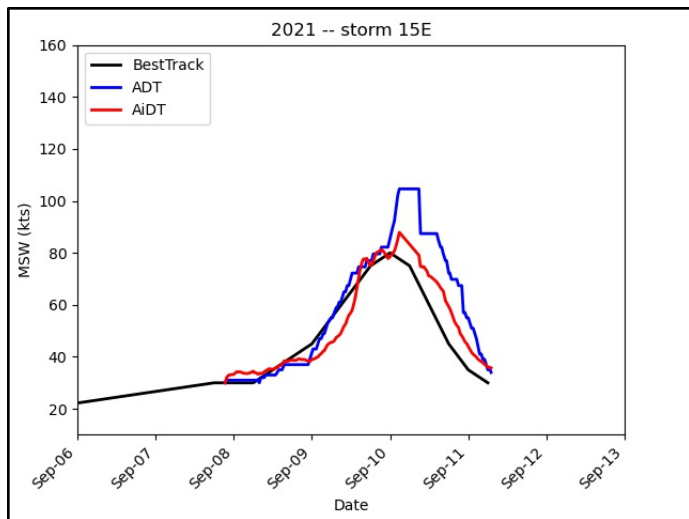
- **AiDT impacts on TC intensity categories**
 - 2017 Independent data set
 - Using AiDT Regression-based global model
- **Largest AiDT impact on TS and H1 categories** (typically Curved Band and Shear scene types, along with CDO)
- *+/- Bias equals MSW over/underestimate versus Best Track values (knots)*

Saffir-Simpson Intensity Category	Sample Size	ADT			AiDT		
		Bias	MAE	RMSE	Bias	MAE	RMSE
TD <35.0 kt	3519	5.34	6.58	9.27	5.96	6.28	7.83
TS 35.0-63.9kt	9016	-0.37	8.54	10.72	-1.19	5.30	6.79
H1 64.0-82.9kt	3001	-3.99	9.90	12.87	-2.09	6.45	8.15
H2 83.0-95.9kt	1445	-2.03	10.02	12.43	-3.50	8.01	9.92
H3 96.0-112.9kt	845	2.44	8.35	10.22	-0.44	6.21	7.86
H4 113.0-136.9kt	607	-4.18	7.83	10.15	-4.14	6.35	8.24
H5 >137.0kt	239	-10.34	10.84	13.44	-10.02	11.00	12.82
H1-H2 64.0-95.9kt	4446	-3.35	9.94	12.73	-2.55	6.96	8.77
H3-H5 >96.0kt	1691	-2.95	8.52	10.71	-3.41	6.94	8.88



Advanced (AI-enhanced) Dvorak Technique (AiDT)

Examples



AiDT
ADT
Best Track

