

Predicting Severe Storms with ML and GLM

September 9, 2020





FDL 2020





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- Al accelerator lab
- **SETI institute and NASA**
- 8 week research sprint
- **Unites Machine Learning Engineers with Domain Specialists**

EARTH SCIENCE

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PROBLEM: Can we use GLM observations and machine learning to improve predictions of severe thunderstorms?

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APPROACH:

1. Time-series convolutional-kernel model using gridded GLM quantities.



Google Cloud

2. Recurrent spatial-temporal model using GLM and ABI (Channel 13)



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ROCKET

- RandOm Convolution KErnel Transform (Dempster et al. 2020)
- Fast Time Series Classification
- Convolutional kernel as a transform
 - Random length
 - Dilation
 - Padding
 - Bias
- Transformation input to classifier
- Single layer



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Project Pikajoule



Using ROCKET, we create features from convolutions of GLM time series data and train a classifier to predict if a severe event occurred.

Data: Spring 2019, central plains

Null: Warning issued, but no severe event within 24 hours

Severe: Reported tornado or hail event.

Google Cloud

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Results

State of the Art

(National Weather Service, Cintineo

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Miss		Correct rejection	
	Hit	False alarm	
Critical Success Index (CSI)		False Ala	rm Ratio (FAR)
FDL	ier Gou	ogle Cloud	■USGS MAYO CLINIC

	Project Pikajoule	Service, Cintineo et al. 2018)
Lead time	15 min	> 15 min
Coverage	Central US (1,000 km x 800 km)	CONUS
Period	Mar-Jun 2019	May-Jul 2014, Mar-Dec 2016
CSI	0.49*	~0.35
FAR	0.41*	~0.55

*Mean of 100 trained models

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These results suggest we can enhance and refine this work to aid in forecasting severe events



Project Pikajoule

Work in progress: Predicting spatial probability maps of severe events using a convolutional neural network

Video Frame Prediction

- Encoder ConvGRU Decoder
 - Encoder feature extraction
 - ConvGRU temporal context
 - Decoder original image
- Examine 30min before and after severe event

Google Cloud

- Train 100 video segments
- Test 15





Predicted

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Ground Truth

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Prior (5min)

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Frame Convolutional Neural Network using lightning observations, cloud-top temperatures, and severe weather reports

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FRONTIER Development Lab

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