

Predicting Atlantic tropical cyclone landfalls

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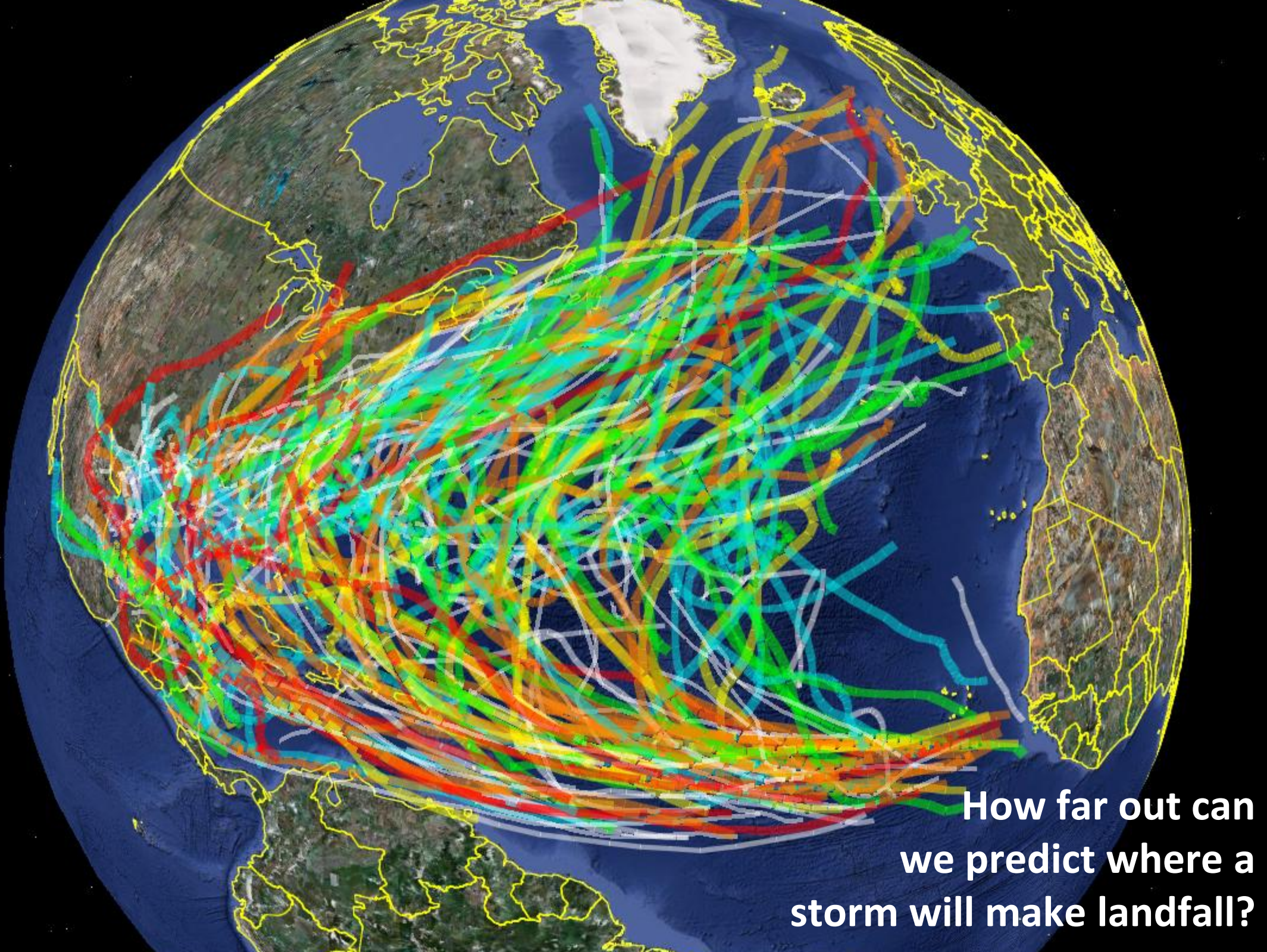
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Overview

- **Introduction**
- Methodology
 - SVM vs. k-NN vs. hybrid
 - Data preparation
- Results
 - Performance
 - Observations





How far out can we predict where a storm will make landfall?

Datasets

- NOAA HURDAT
 - Every tropical cyclone since 1850's
 - 6-hr interval
 - Location, intensity, direction
- NOAA North Atlantic Oscillation
 - Climate pattern controlling weather across North Atlantic
 - Monthly data

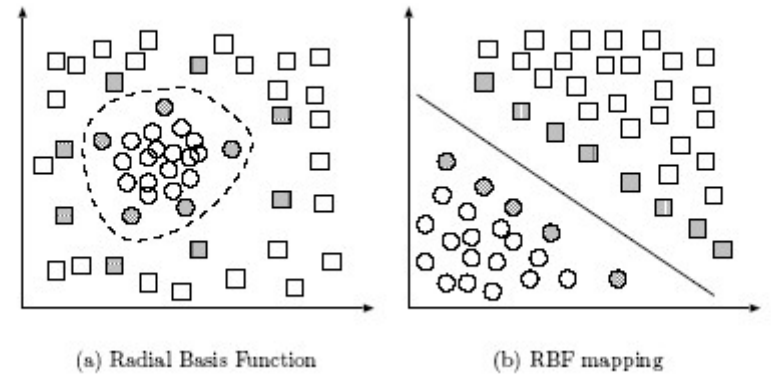
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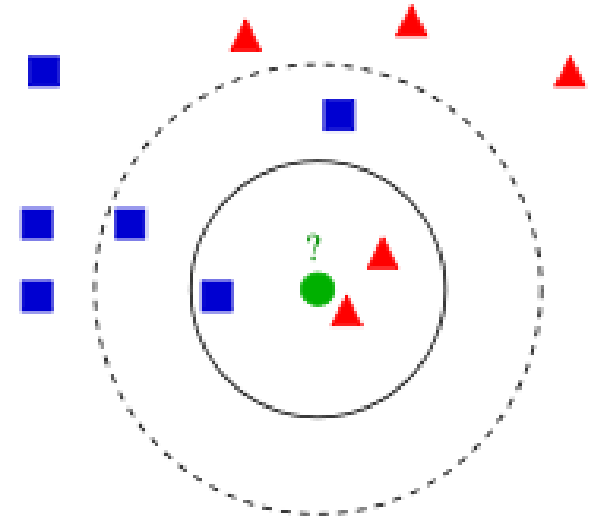
Support Vector Machine

- Implementation: libSVM
 - Type: C-SVM
 - Kernel: Radial Basis Function
- Combine subset of trackpoints into single vector
- Scale elements to $[0,1]$
 - Huge performance increase
- Grid search to select optimal parameters for kernel



k-Nearest Neighbors

- Distance measures
 - Euclidean
 - Mahalanobis
- Varied k
- Weighted voting
 - Counteracts positive example under-representation
 - Vote ratio 5:2



Hybrid Classifier

- Combines SVM and k-NN predictions
 - Prediction sets are independent
- n k-NN prediction sets are generated, weighted, and averaged to form composite prediction
- SVM prediction set is weighted (<1)
- Sum of sets is hybrid prediction

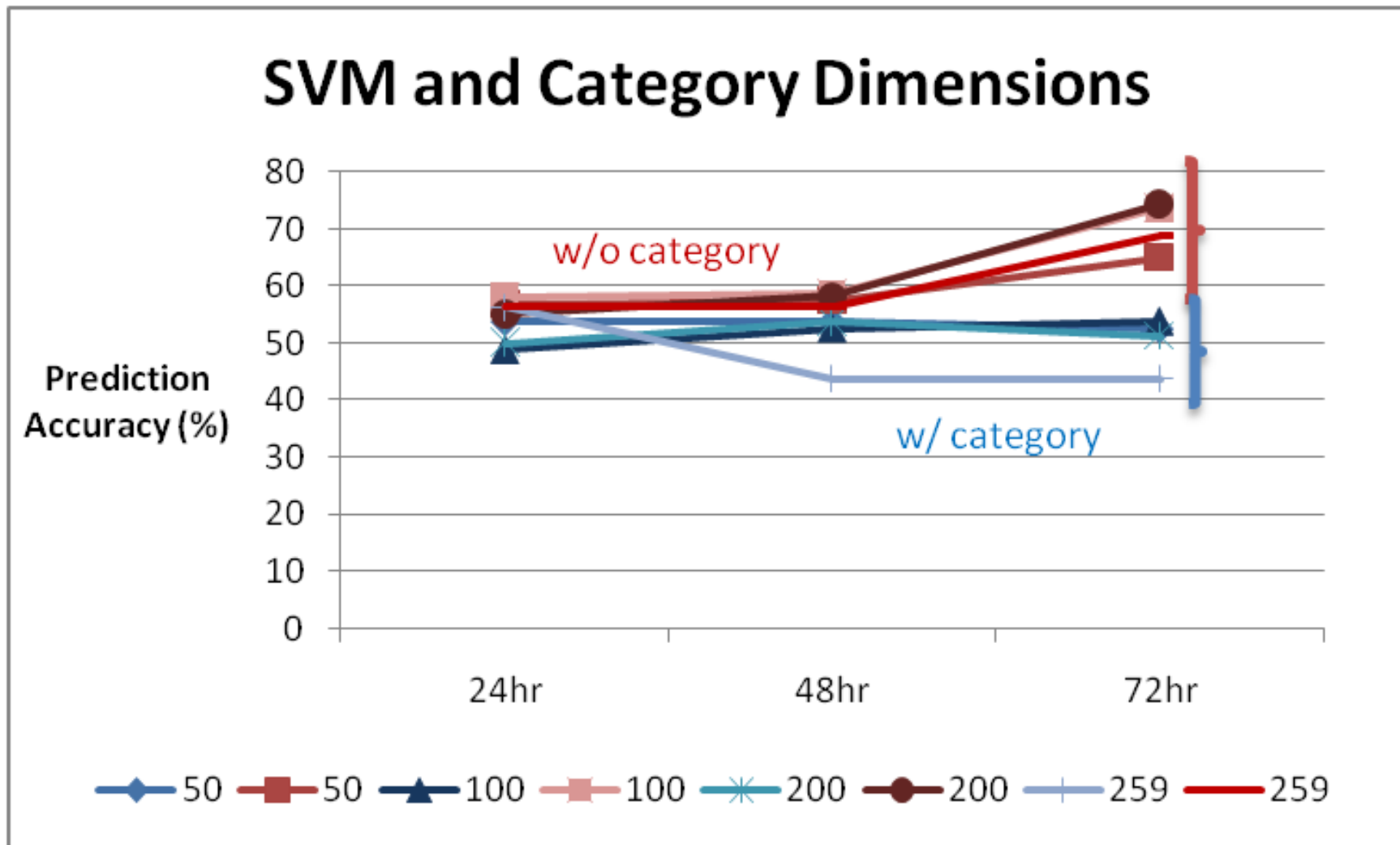


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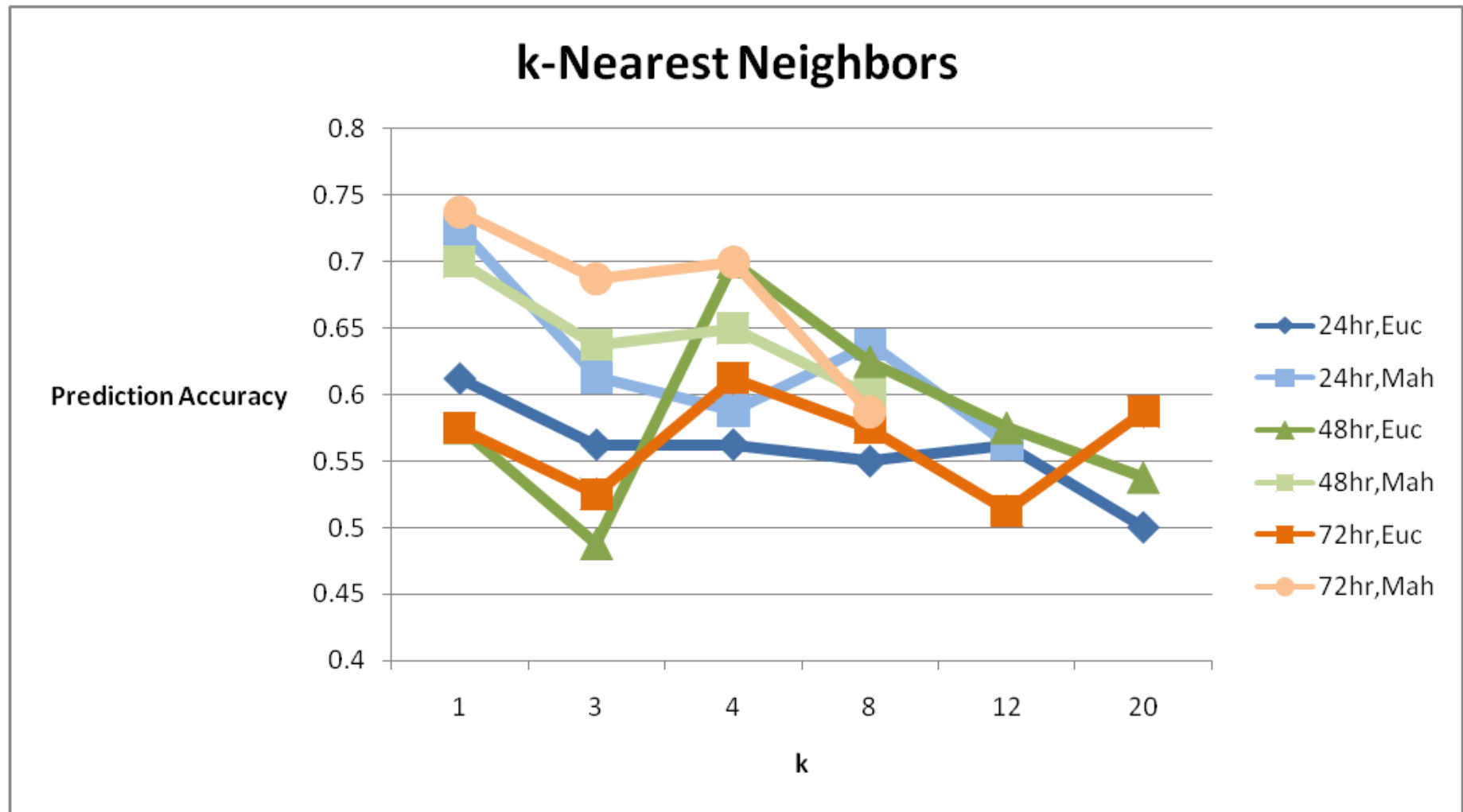
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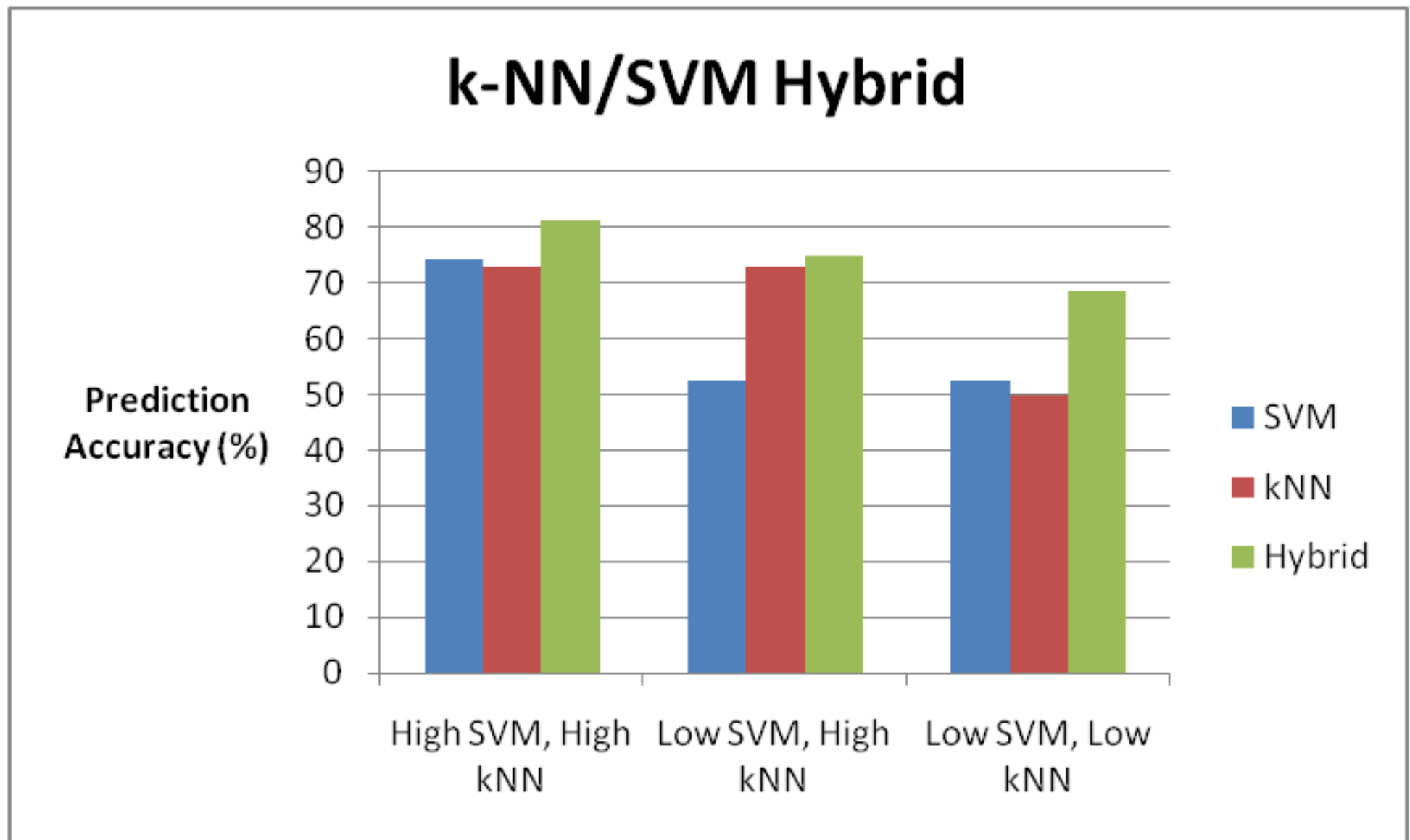
SVM Performance



k-Nearest Neighbors



Hybrid Classifier



Conclusions

- Scaled data and RBF kernel produces good consistent results
- Despite its simplicity k-NN can yield good results
- SVM and k-NN are sensitive to different aspects of the data and can produce better results when combined
- ...Climate prediction is difficult with no knowledge of climate science