

# Mesocyclone Detection Algorithm Neural Network (MDA NN)

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Briefing for the TAC

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# Objective

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- **Measure the skill of the MDA NN vs MDA and TDA**
- **Use County Warning Scoring methodology instead of time-window scoring**

# Original MDA NN

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- Found errors in the data used to train the original NN
- Developed a new NN instead of correcting the original NN

# New MDA NN

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- **Uses fewer input parameters than the original NN**
- **Developed on a larger data set than the original NN**
- **Designed to minimize over-fitting of the training data**

# New MDA NN

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- Like the original NN, has both radar-only and radar + near-storm environment (NSE) components
- Like the original NN, predicts the probability of tornado
- Unlike the original NN, wasn't developed to predict the probability of severe wind

# County Warning Scoring

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- **An automated algorithm scoring system using simulated county warnings**
- **Methodology is similar to that used by the NWS to determine severe weather warning performance**

# Scoring algorithm output

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- **Output scored indirectly via simulated warnings**
- **Simulated warnings are issued based on categorical output or by thresholding a parameter**
- **Performance measures are calculated from simulated warnings and ground-truth verification**

# Procedure for issuing a warning

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- **Select a warning parameter**
- **Select a warning threshold**
- **Set duration time for warnings**



# Procedure for issuing a warning

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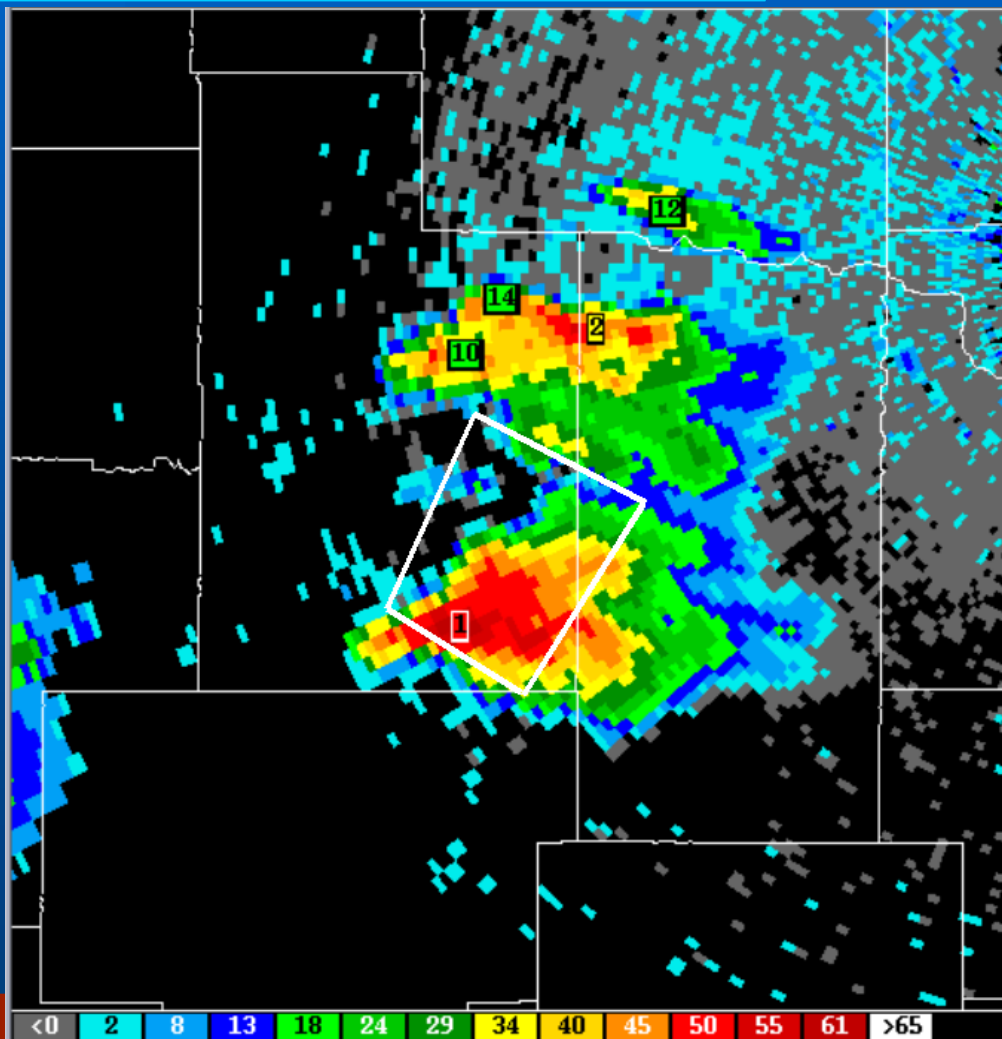
- For each volume scan:
  - Check if parameter  $\geq$  warning threshold
  - If yes, and storm not in county already being warned
  - Calculate areal coverage of warning
  - Use “default warning polygon” criteria from AWIPS WarnGen program

# Polygon criteria

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- 2 miles upstream and 6 miles either side of location
- Widens out by a factor of 0.012 for each mile along the path
- Length determined from motion vector and duration of warning

# Example of warning polygon



# Performance measures

$$\text{POD} = \frac{\text{warned tornado reports}}{\text{total tornado reports}}$$

$$\text{FAR} = \frac{\text{unverified county warnings}}{\text{total county warnings}}$$

$$\text{CSI} = \frac{\text{warned tornado reports}}{\text{total tornado reports} + \text{unverified county warnings}}$$

# Test data

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- 36 severe weather events (storm cases)
- 284 tornado reports
  - 5 cases with 0 reports (null cases)
  - 14 cases with 1 - 5 reports
  - 8 cases with 6 - 10 reports
  - 9 cases with >10 reports

# National coverage from 32 sites



# Primary evaluation

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- Simulated tornado warnings
- Analysis domain: 230 km from each radar site
- Algorithm predictors:
  - MDA – strength rank  $\geq 5$  with time continuity
  - MDA+NN
  - MDA+NN+NSE

# Secondary evaluation

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- **Simulated tornado warnings**
- **Analysis domain: 100 km from each radar site**
- **Algorithm predictors:**
  - **MDA – strength rank  $\geq 5$  with time continuity**
  - **MDA+NN**
  - **MDA+NN+NSE**
  - **TDA – default parameter settings**

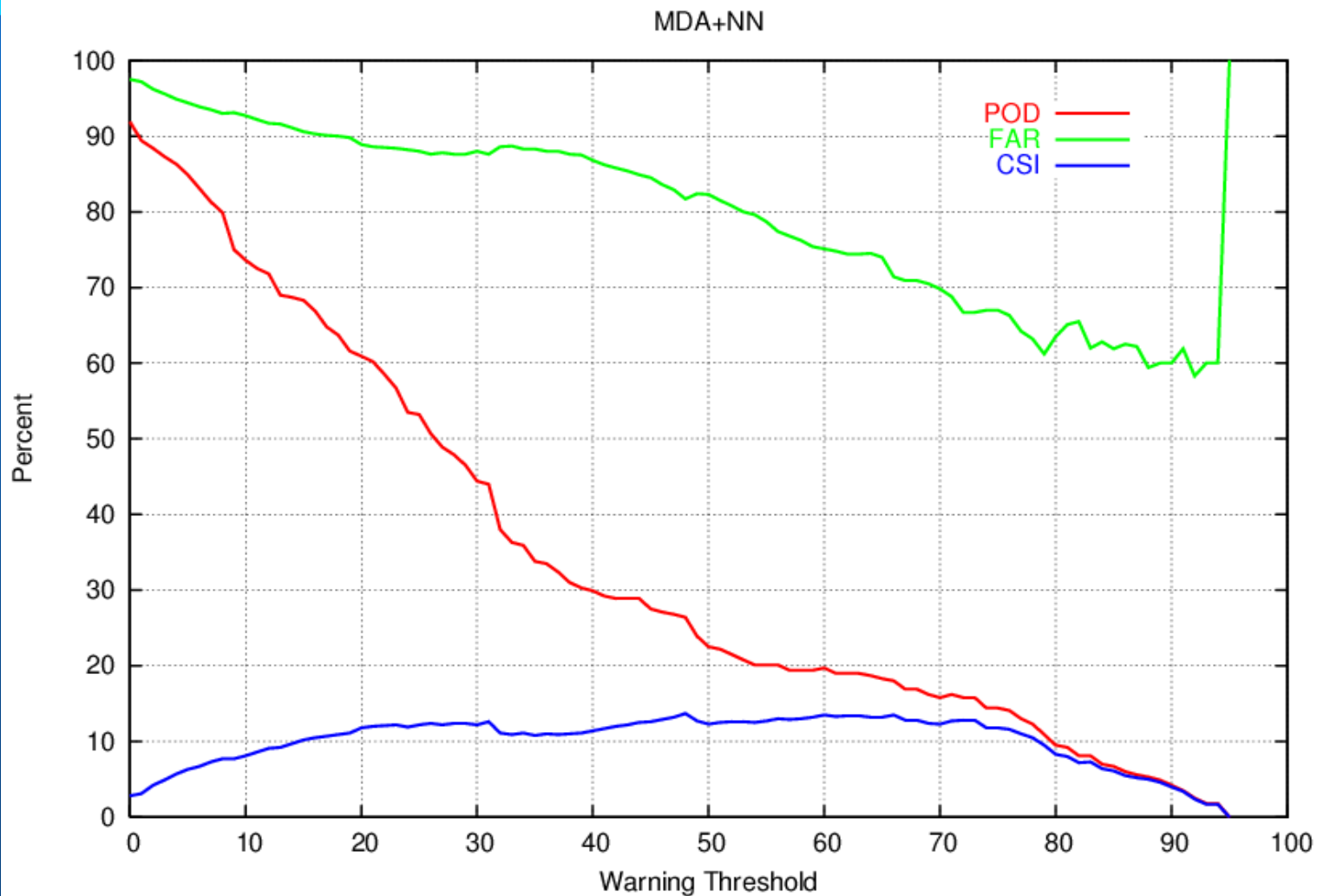


# Results - Primary evaluation

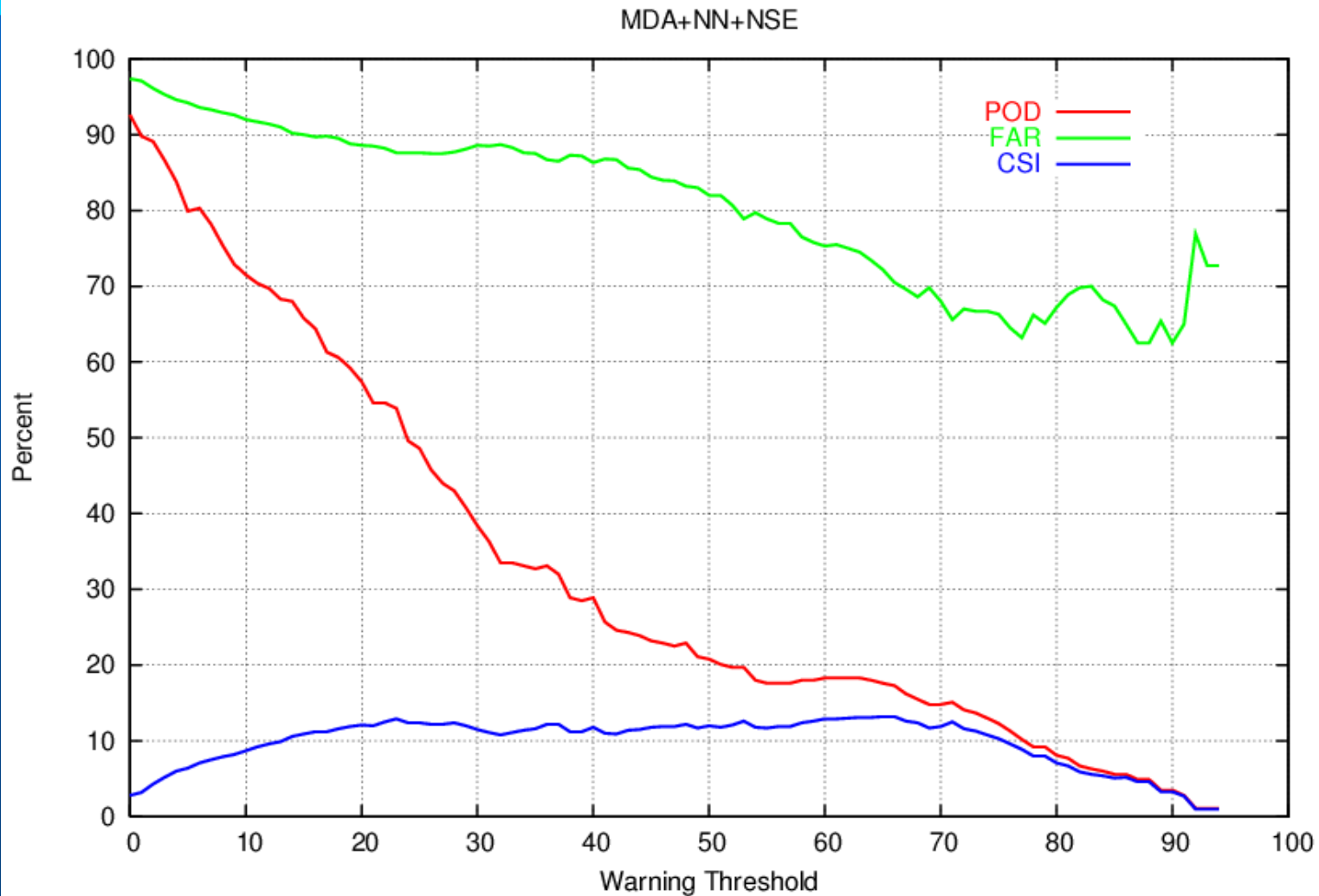
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- **MDA – all cases combined:**
  - **POD = 69%**
  - **FAR = 91%**
  - **CSI = 10%**

# Results - Primary evaluation



# Results - Primary evaluation

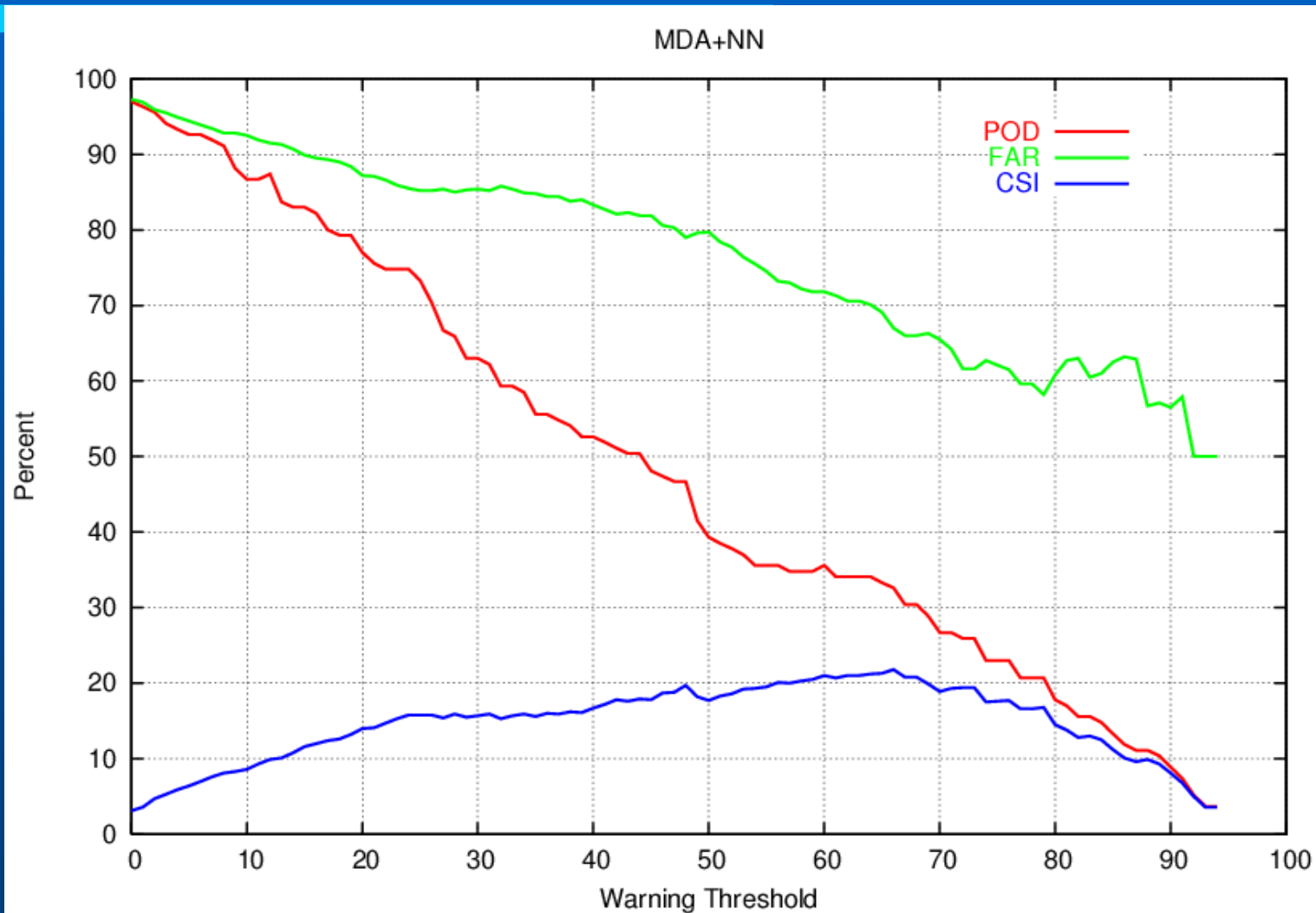


# Results - Secondary evaluation

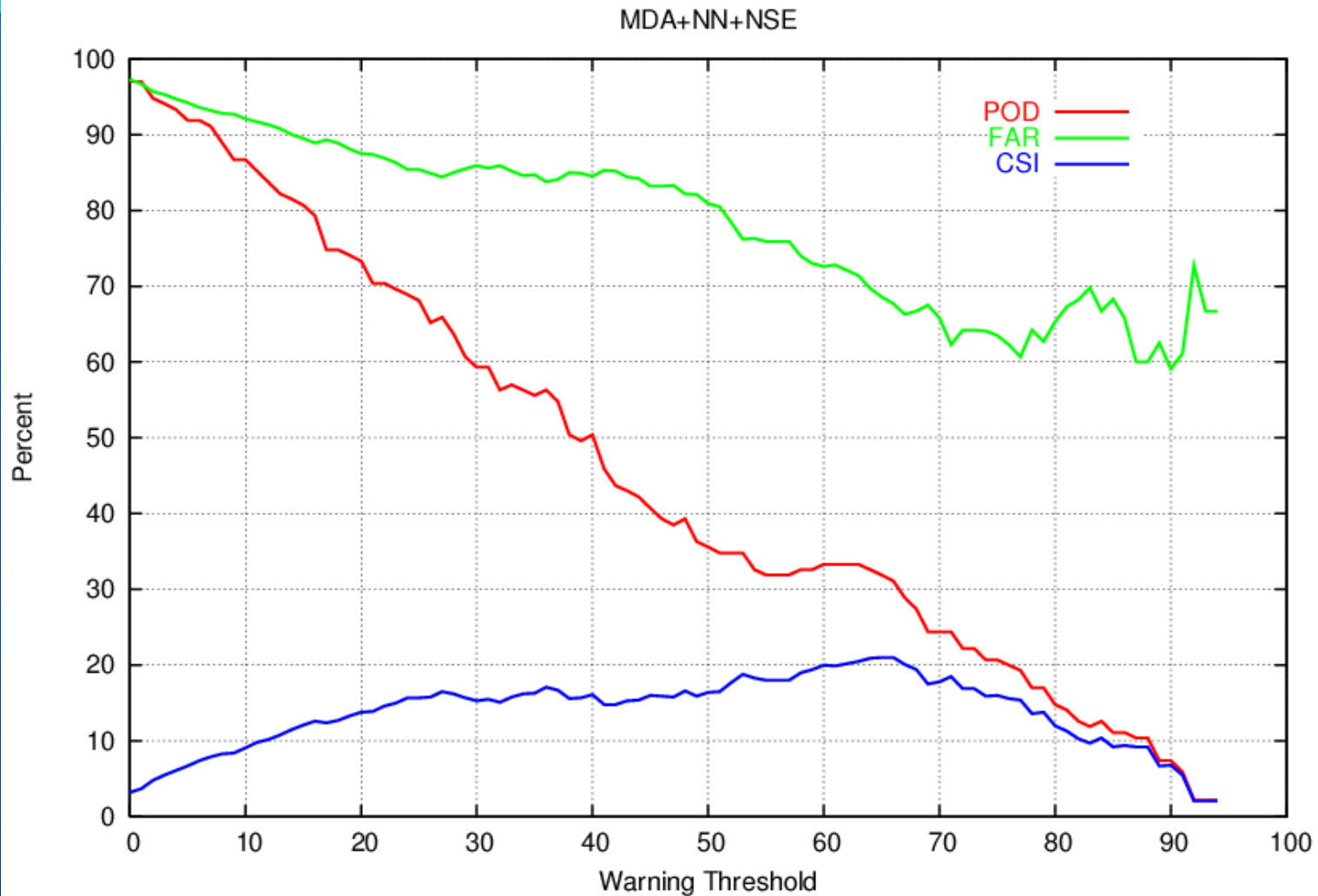
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- **MDA:**
  - **POD = 79%**
  - **FAR = 89%**
  - **CSI = 13%**
- **TDA:**
  - **POD = 66%**
  - **FAR = 90%**
  - **CSI = 12%**

# Results - Secondary evaluation



# Results - Secondary evaluation



# Conclusions

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- **Primary results – only small improvement in skill**
- **Secondary results – somewhat greater improvement in skill, but only at higher warning thresholds**
- **No improvement in skill when NSE data is included**

# Non-performance NN Issues

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- **Consolidates many parameters into a single probability-based forecast of tornado**
- **Useful “screening tool” in active severe weather situations**
- **Probabilities provide a measure of confidence and are easier to use and understand than many algorithm parameters**



# Non-performance NN Issues

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- Acts like a “black box” – many forecasters don't like this
- With increasing emphasis on analysing base data, NN output may be ignored
- If character of input data changes, it may be necessary to retrain the NN

# Recommendation

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- **There is insufficient evidence to support this particular NN being added to the operational WSR-88D system at this time**