



## **TECO 50**

# **Analysis of the Cyclonic Vortex and Evaluation of the Performance of the Radar Integrated Nowcasting System (RaINS) during the Heavy Rainfall Episode which Caused Flooding in Penang, Malaysia on 5 November 2017**

*Research and Technical Development Division  
Malaysian Meteorological Department*



# **mosti** Outline



- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Objectives**
- 3. RaINS**
- 4. Data**
- 5. Observational Analysis**
- 6. Performance of RaINS**
- 7. Concluding Remarks**



# Introduction

- Estimated loss of about USD 77 million
- Around 4,500 people evacuated
- Lost of life – 7 people.





# Objective

- To study the capabilities and performances of RaINS during this event

# RaINS

## SWIRLS – Pure Advection

**Start**

Input three  
consecutive  
radar patterns  
(t-10,t-20 & t  
minutes)

IDW  
interpolation  
to merge  
Malaysian  
Radar Data

Arc-tangent  
Filter of Input  
Radar Images

Compute  
velocity field  
with  
Variational  
Optical Flow

Advection of  
radar  
patterns  
using SLA

## RaINS – SWIRLS + NWP Blend

Best Hyperbolic  
Tangent Curve  
selected by linear least  
squares verification

Weighted Average of  
Radar Nowcast vs. NWP  
forecast by Hyperbolic  
Tangent Curve

Input NWP data

- Bias – correction with Weibull CPDF vs. Radar Observation
- Bilinear Interpolation to Interpolate NWP grid to Radar grid
- Linear Interpolation (1 hour to 10 minutes)

# Data: Radar

Parameter	Reflectivity (dBZ)
Radar Data	Constant Plan Position Indicator at 2KM
Horizontal resolution	833 m
Range	300 km
Number of Grid points	720 x 720
Update cycle	10 minutes
Station	12
Integrated	Inverse distance weighting power 1, take maximum value of station

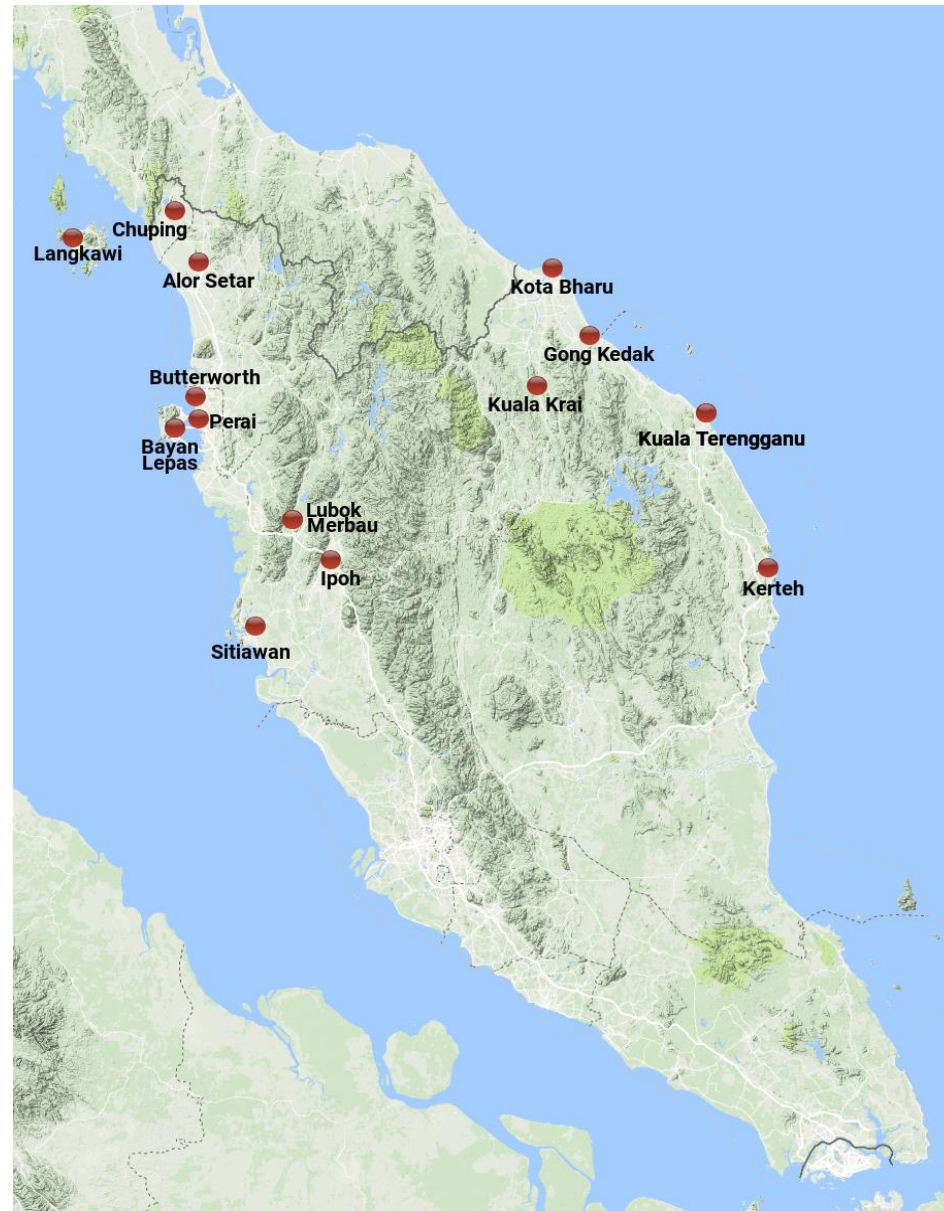


# Data: NWP

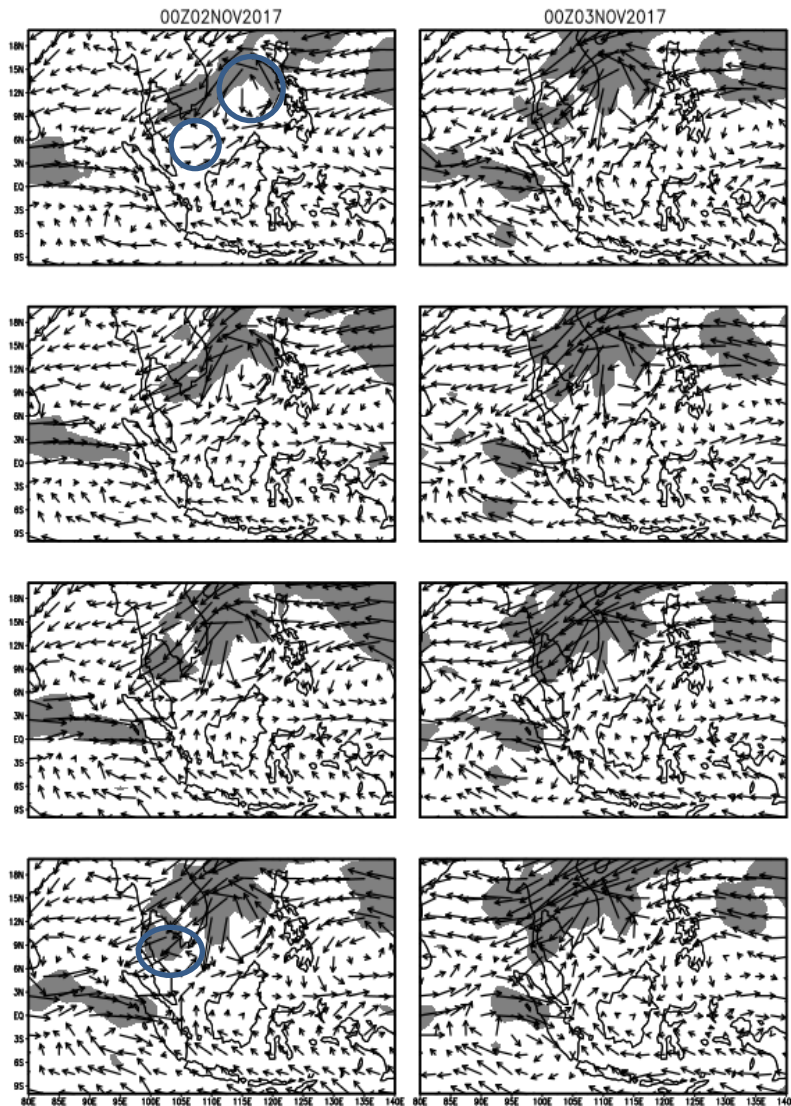
Parameter	Maximum vertical Reflectivity (dBZ)
Model version	WRF-ARW (3.9.1.1)
Horizontal resolution	1 km
Horizontal grid	Arakawa-C
Vertical coordinates	Terrain following, hydrostatic, pressure vertical coordinate
Number of grid points	2196 x 771 x 50
Update cycle	6 hours
Initial condition	GFS - 1 degrees
Boundary condition	GFS - 1 degrees
Nesting	3 way nesting (9km,3km,1km)
Observations assimilated	None
Map projection	Mercator
Parameterization	Thompson Scheme Microphysics Dudhia Shortwave Scheme & RRTM Longwave Scheme Yonsei University Scheme (YSU) PBL Scheme No convective parameterization scheme



## Data: Station rainfall



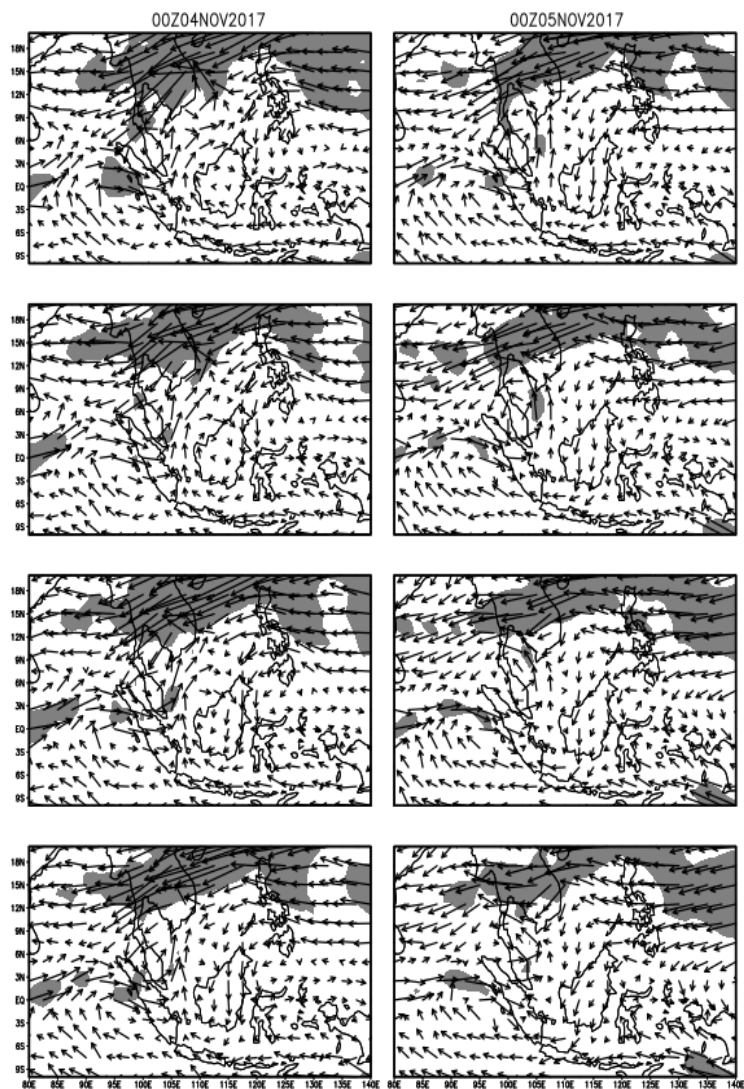
# Observational Analysis –JRA55



- Initially- q.stationary cyclonic vortex at 850hPa in the southern SCS, last week of October 2017.
- Embedded in the monsoon trough, NE-SW orientation.
- Perturbed by the presence of Typhoon Damrey.
- Vortex strengthen, extending up to 500hPa.
- Moved to northeast coast, stationary until it moves to west coast of PM

# Observational Analysis

## Wind Analysis :

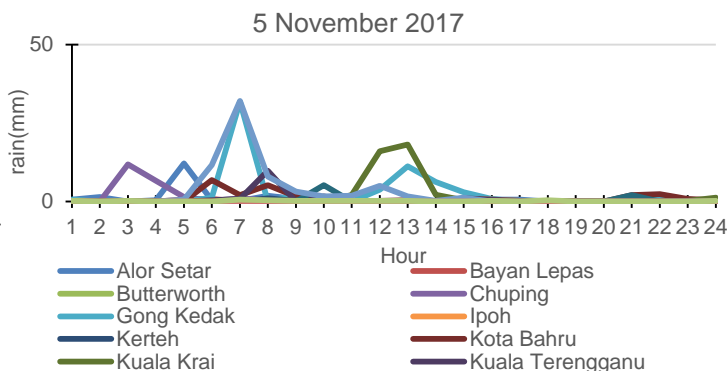
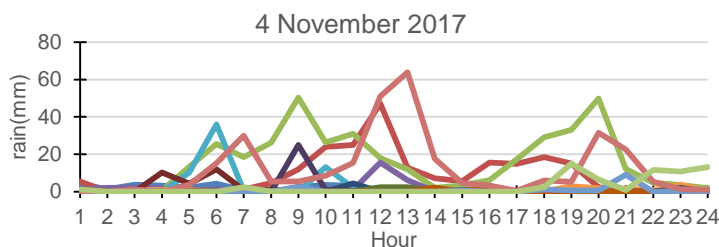
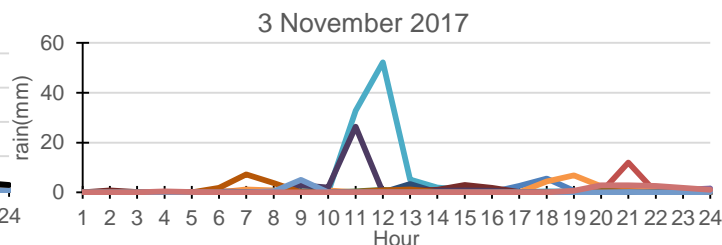
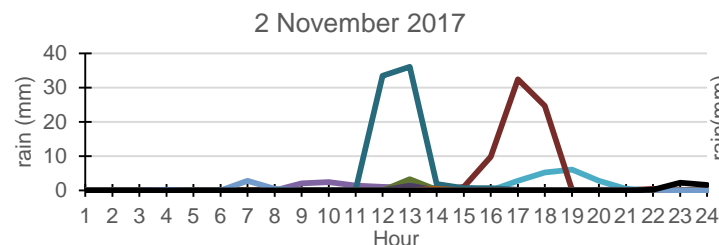


- The vortex remained stationary in Penang for almost 30 hours (18Z 03 Nov – 06Z 05 Nov 2017).
- Upper level divergence persisted from 3<sup>rd</sup> Nov – 5 November



# Observational Analysis

## Rainfall Variation :



- Heavy rainfall first recorded in Kuantan 11Z 02 Nov 2017
- Move progressive north in tandem with the vortex movement
- Continuous rain found at the edge of vortex
- Vortex core, heavier rain was recorded.
- 2 maxima in mainland, 1 max in island

# RaINS - VERIFICATION

## 1. GRID-CONTINGENCY TABLE

		OBSERVED	
		YES	NO
FORECAST	YES	HITS	FALSE ALARM
	NO	MISS	CORRECT NEGATIVES

## 2. HIT THRESHOLD > 10 dBZ

## 3. PROBABILITY OF DETECTION (POD)

- Ratio of accurate yes forecast
- 0.5 is half my yes forecast is accurate

$$POD = \frac{HITS}{HITS + MISS}$$

## 4. FALSE ALARM RATE

- Ratio of inaccurate yes forecast
- 0.5 is half my yes forecast did not occur

$$FAR = \frac{FALSE\_ALARMS}{FALSE\_ALARMS + HITS}$$



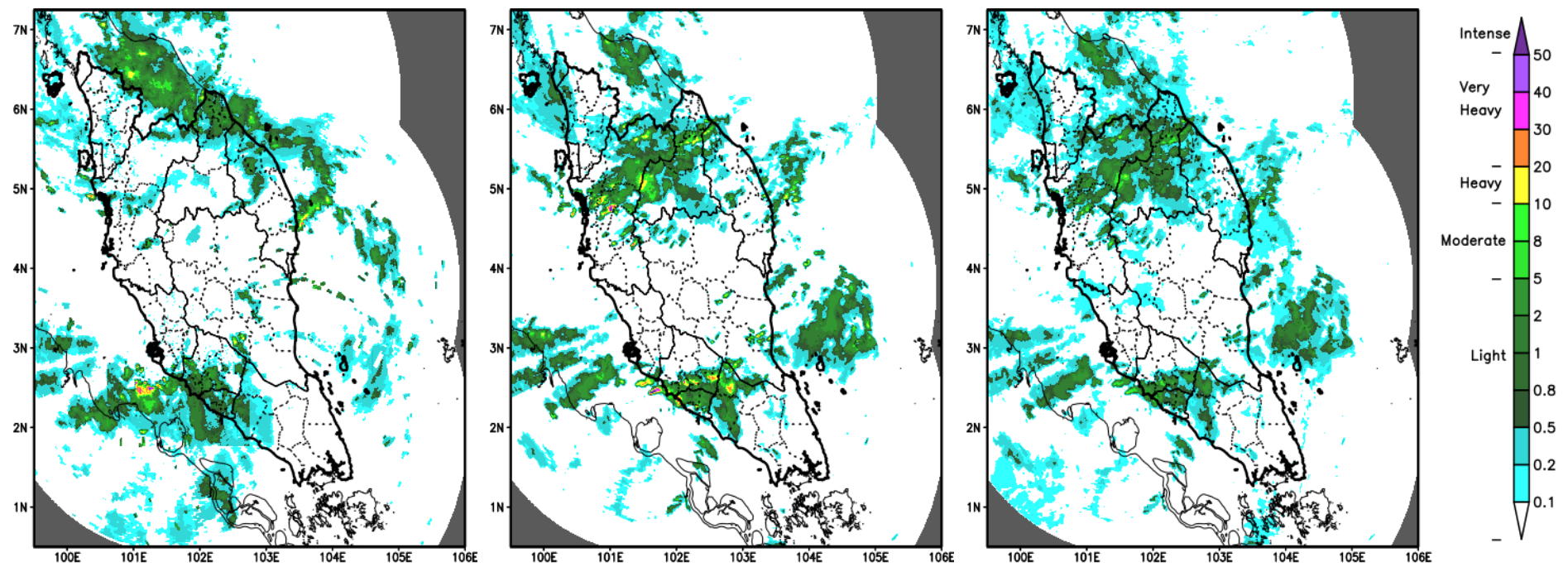
# RaINS - VERIFICATION

**AVERAGE 8 RADAR OBSERVATION  
Versus  
AVERAGE NOWCAST AT 3 HOURS LEAD TIME  
(3 November, 6 pm - 5 November, 4 am 2017)**

**RADAR  
OBSERVATION**

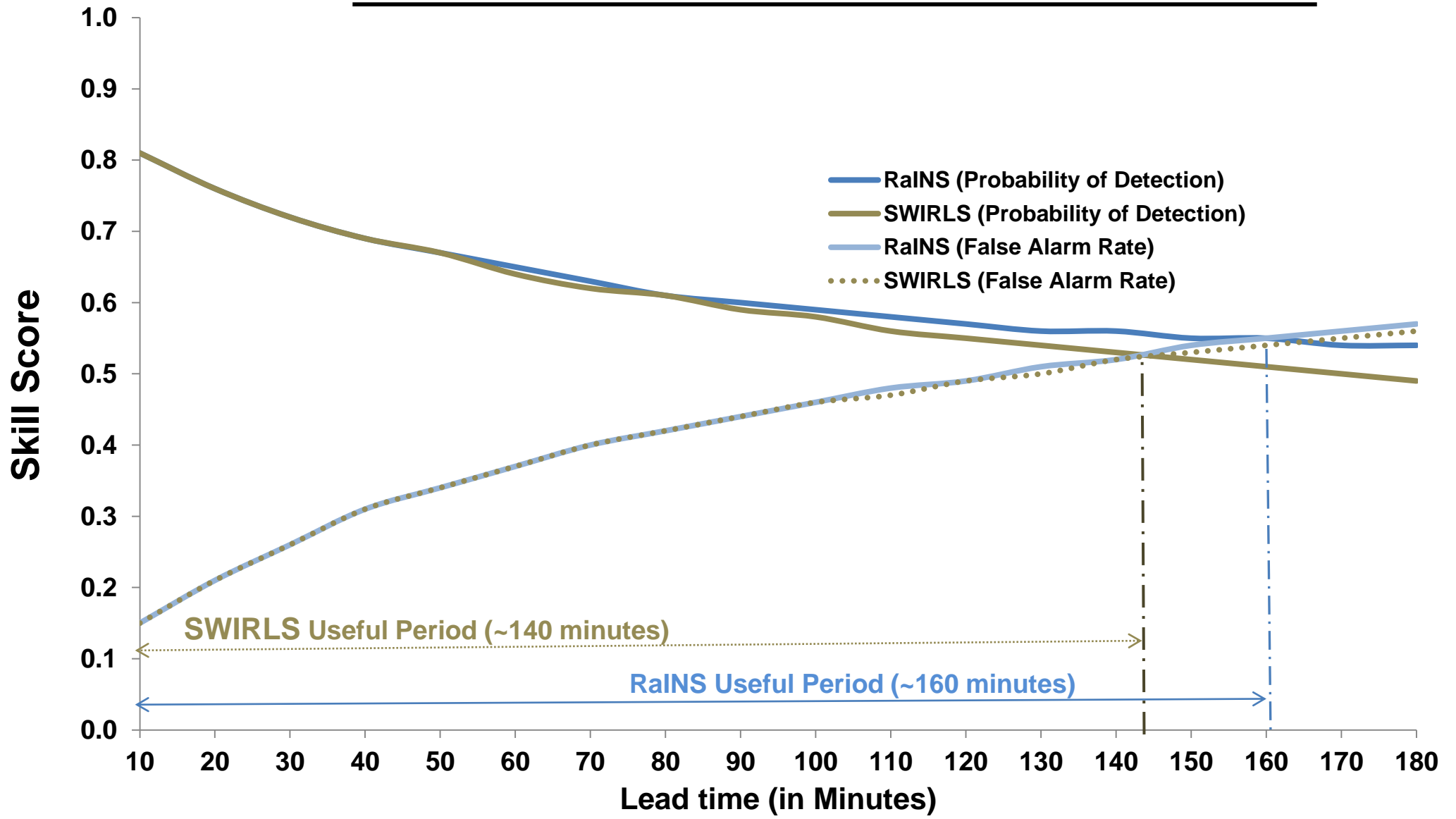
**SWIRLS  
NOWCAST**

**RaINS  
NOWCAST**



# RaINS – VERIFICATION

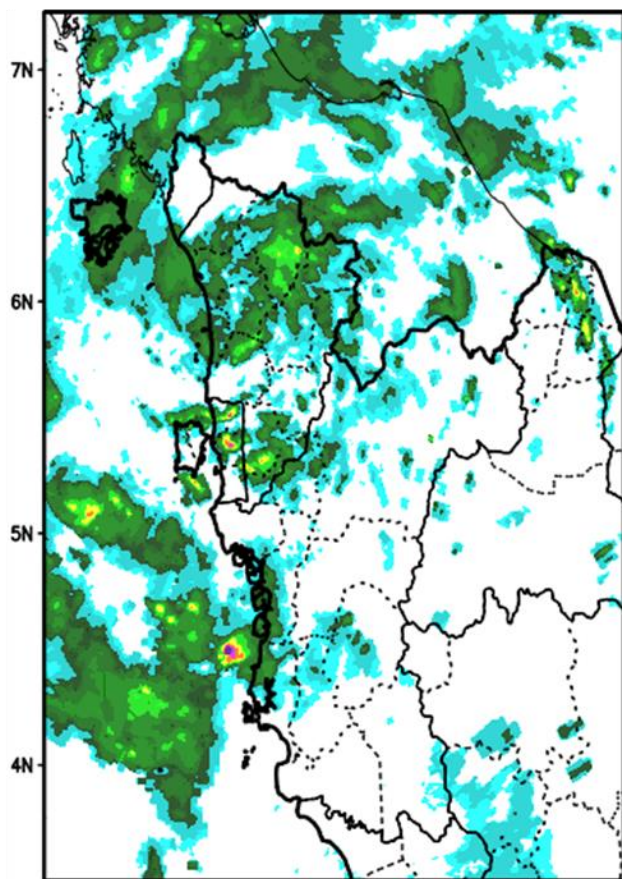
## RaINS vs. SWIRLS Skill Scores for Threshold > 10dBZ



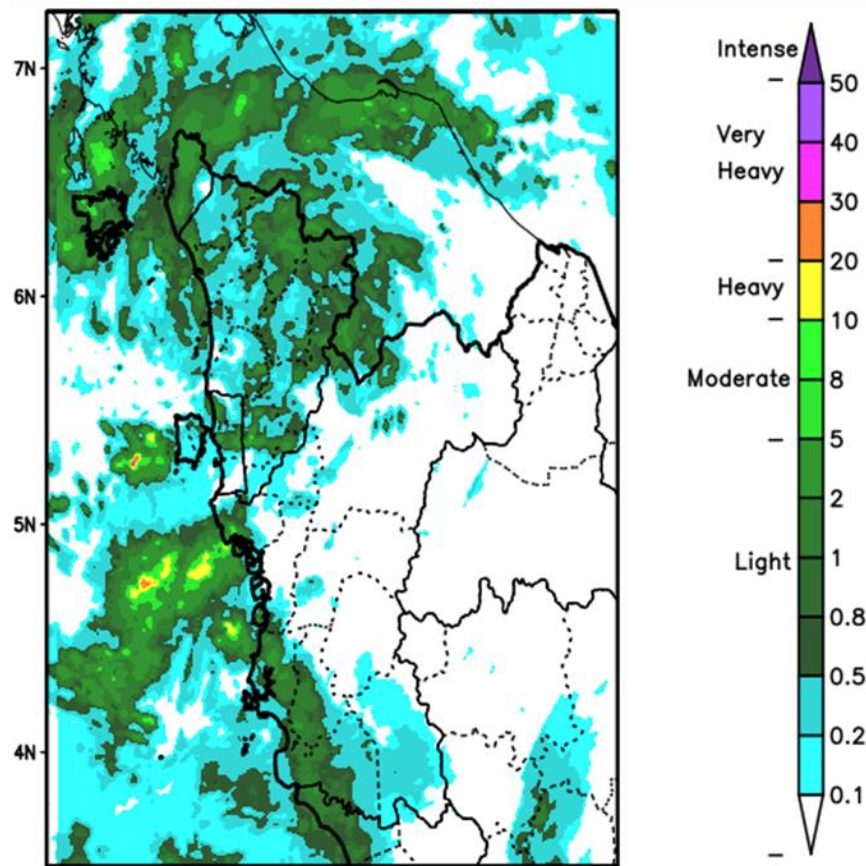
## RaINS - VERIFICATION (Initial) 2 stations

AVERAGE RADAR OBSERVATION  
Versus  
AVERAGE NOWCAST AT 3 HOURS LEAD TIME  
(Initial Stage, 12 noon - 2.50pm, 4 November 2017)

### RADAR OBSERVATION



### RaINS NOWCAST

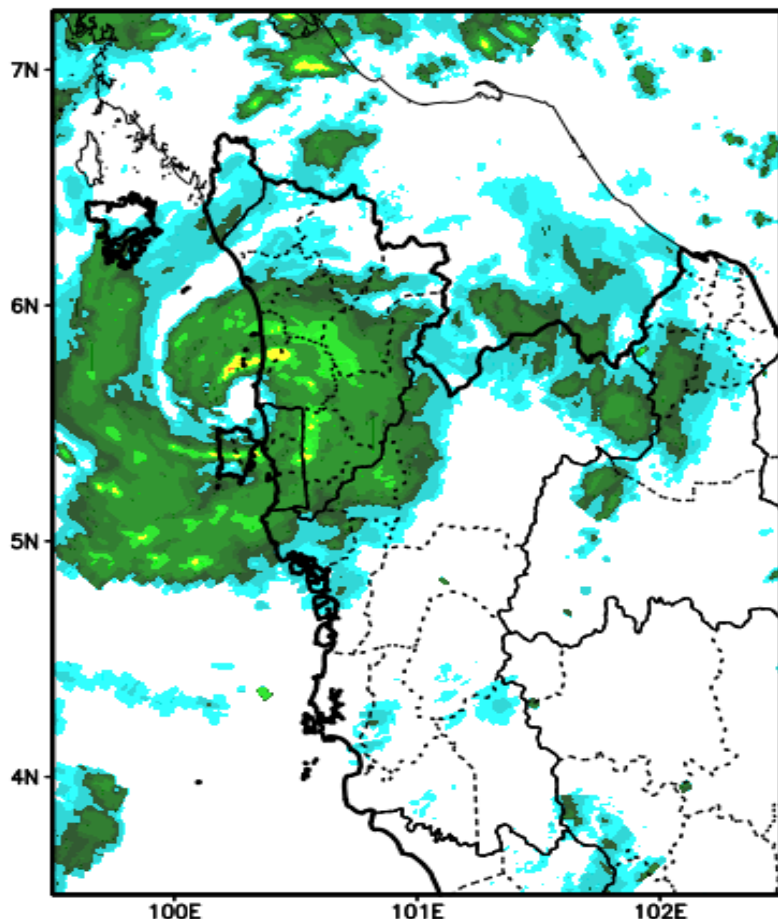




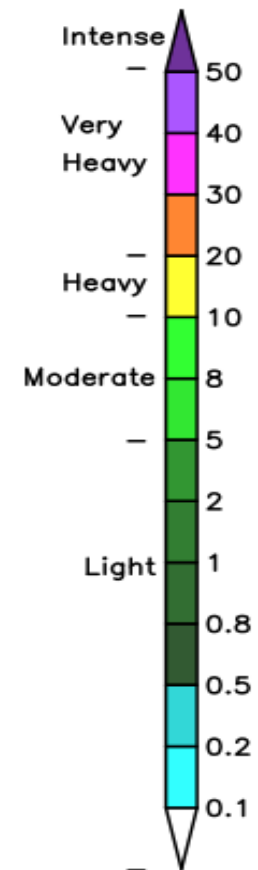
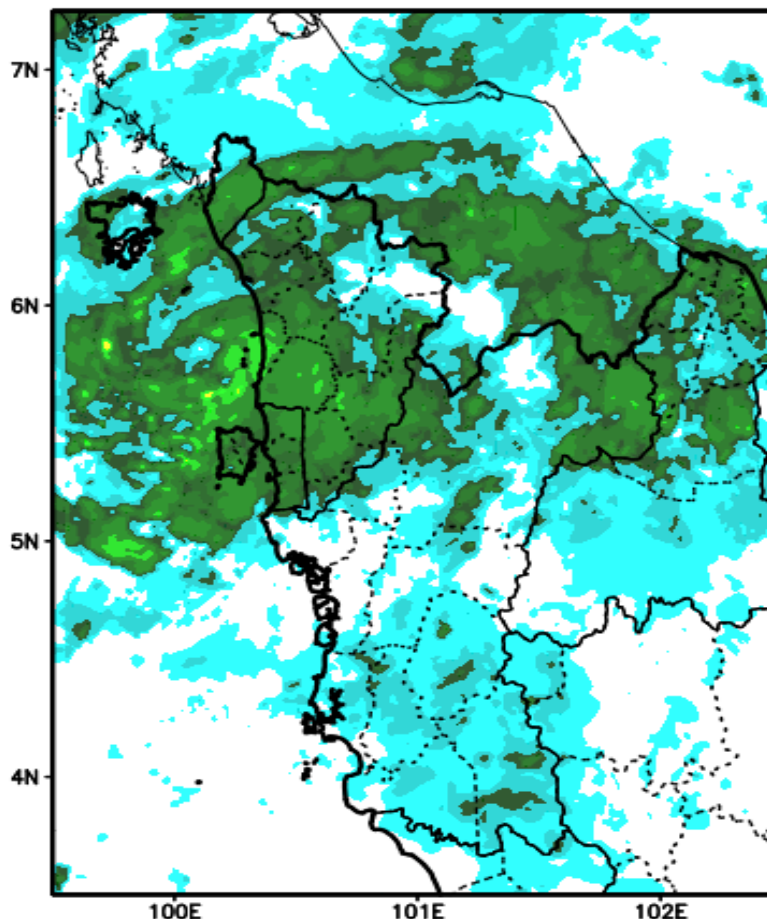
## RaINS - VERIFICATION (Mature)

**AVERAGE RADAR OBSERVATION  
Versus  
AVERAGE NOWCAST AT 3 HOURS LEAD TIME  
(Mature Stage, 9pm - 11.50pm, 4 November 2017)**

### RADAR OBSERVATION



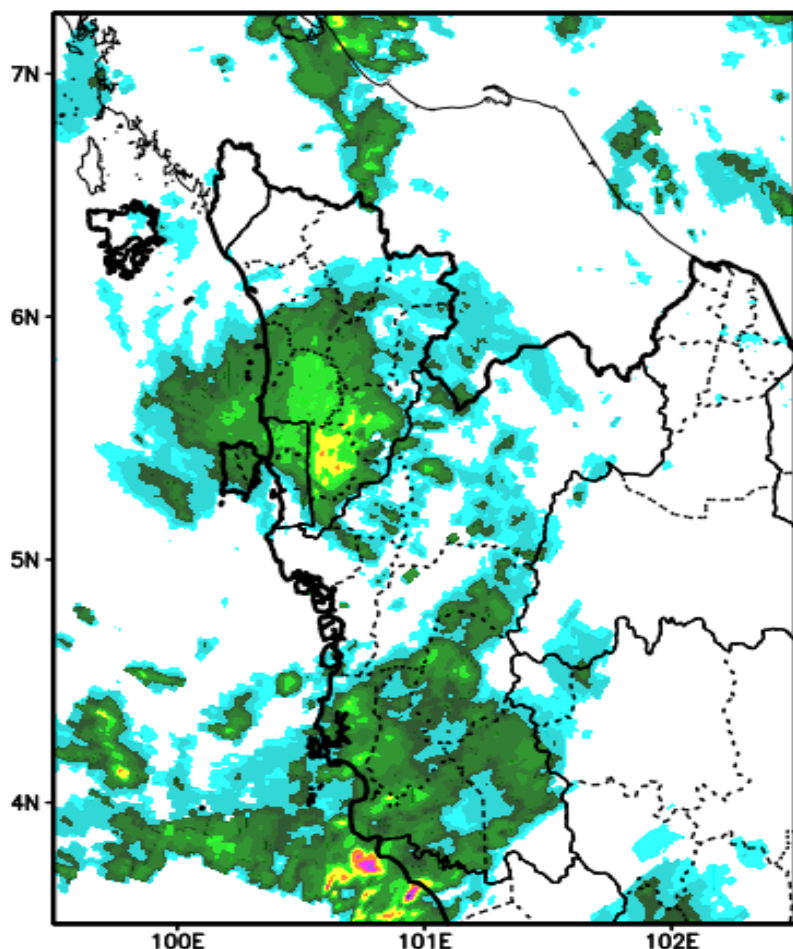
### RaINS NOWCAST



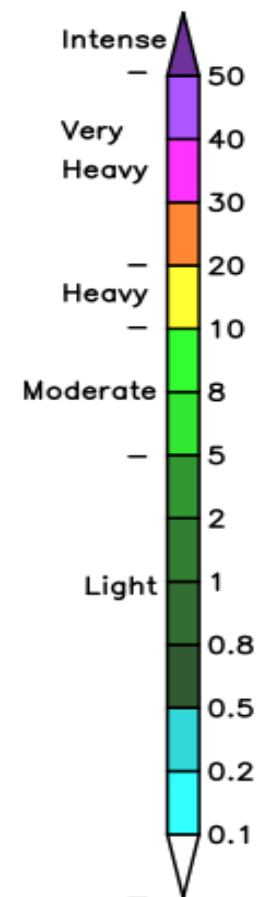
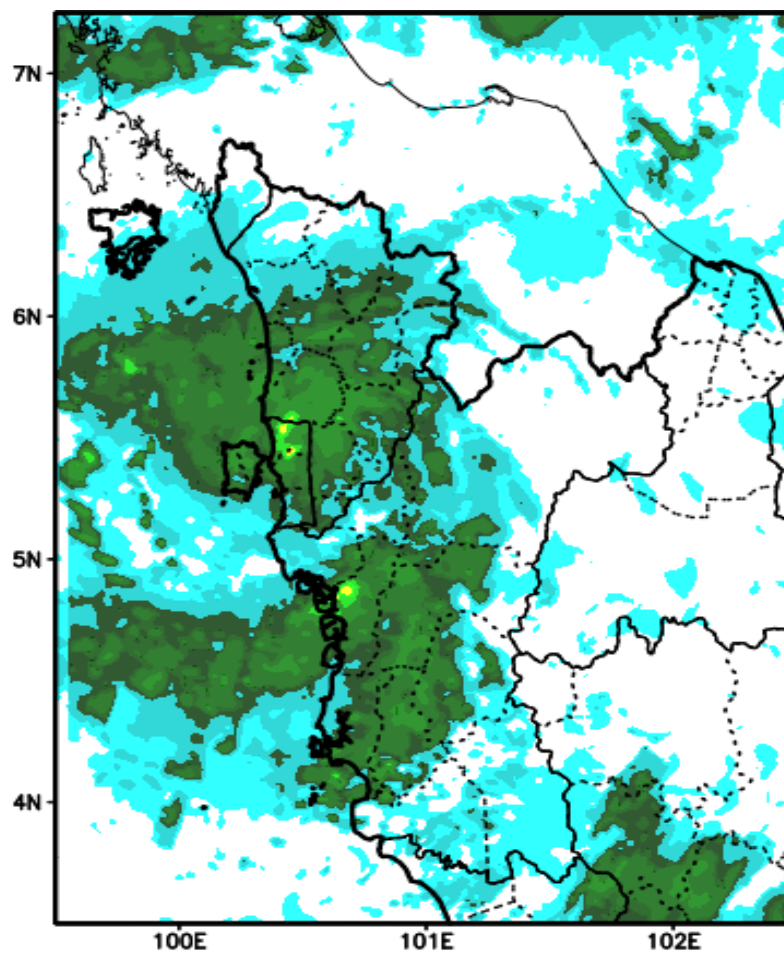
## RaINS - VERIFICATION (Decaying)

AVERAGE RADAR OBSERVATION  
Versus  
AVERAGE NOWCAST AT 3 HOURS LEAD TIME  
(Decaying Stage, 6am - 8.50am, 5 November 2017)

**RADAR OBSERVATION**



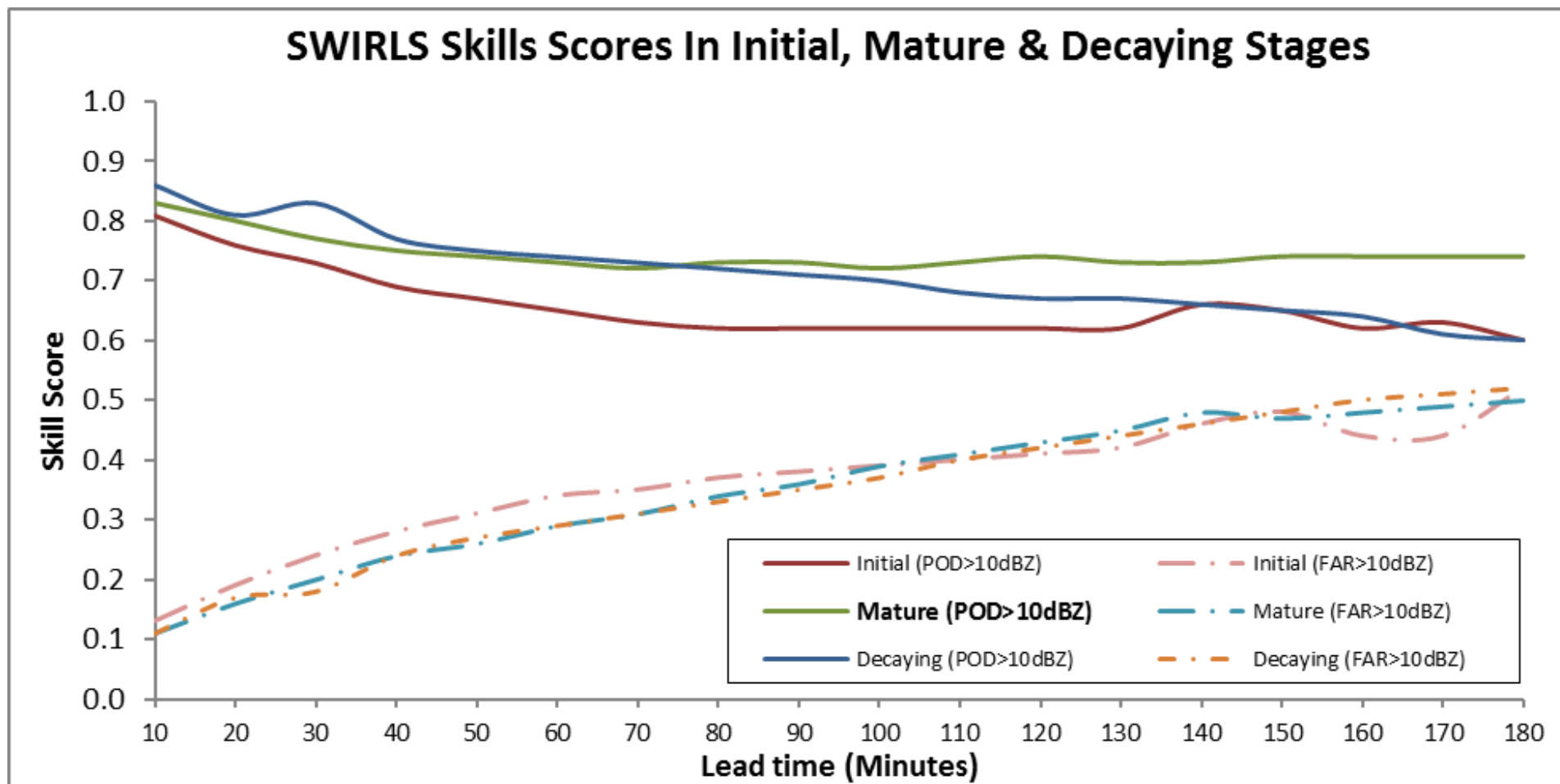
**RaINS NOWCAST**





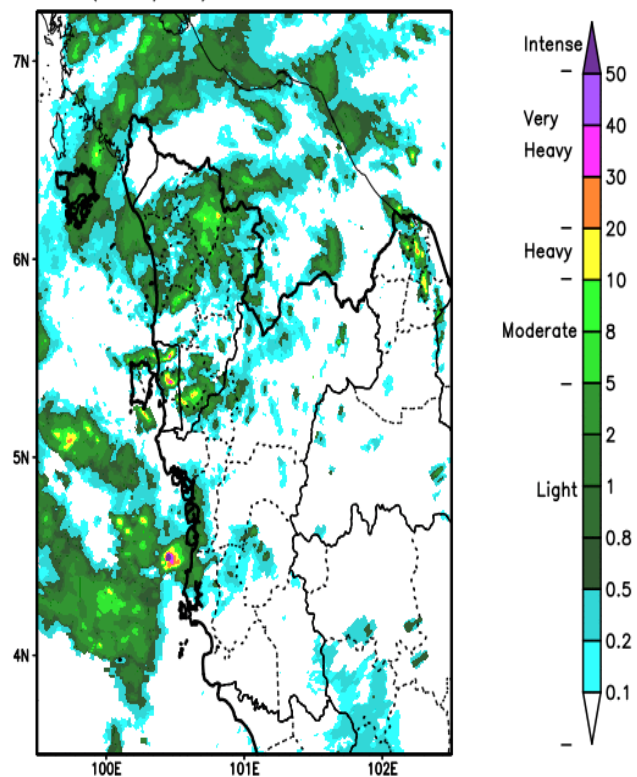
## RaINS – VERIFICATION

### 2 radar stations

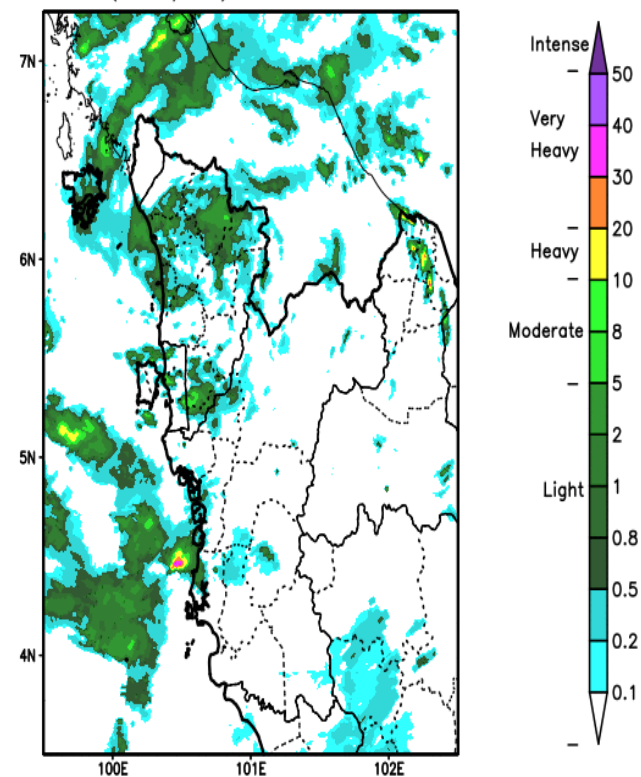


## INITIAL STAGE

Radar Observation (mm/hr) at Sat Nov 4 12:00:00 2017

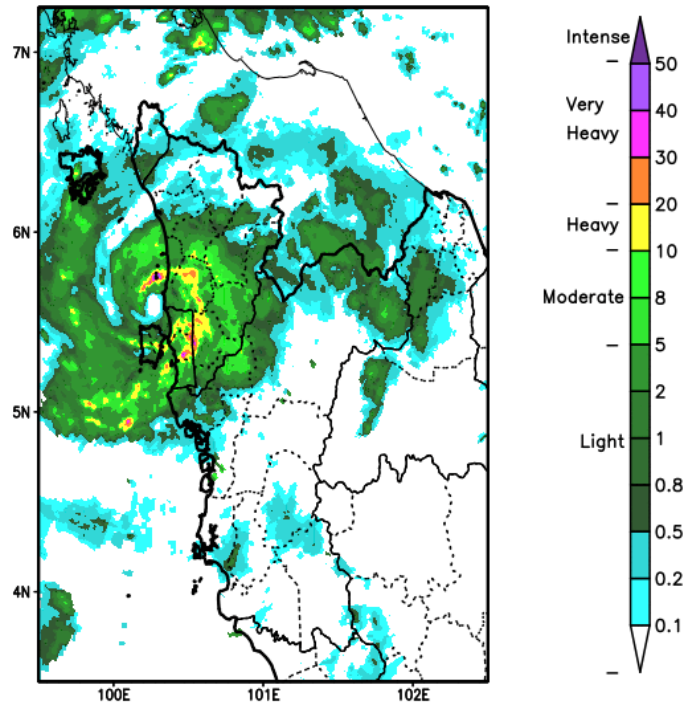


RaINS v1.5 Nowcast (mm/hr) at Sat Nov 4 12:00:00 2017

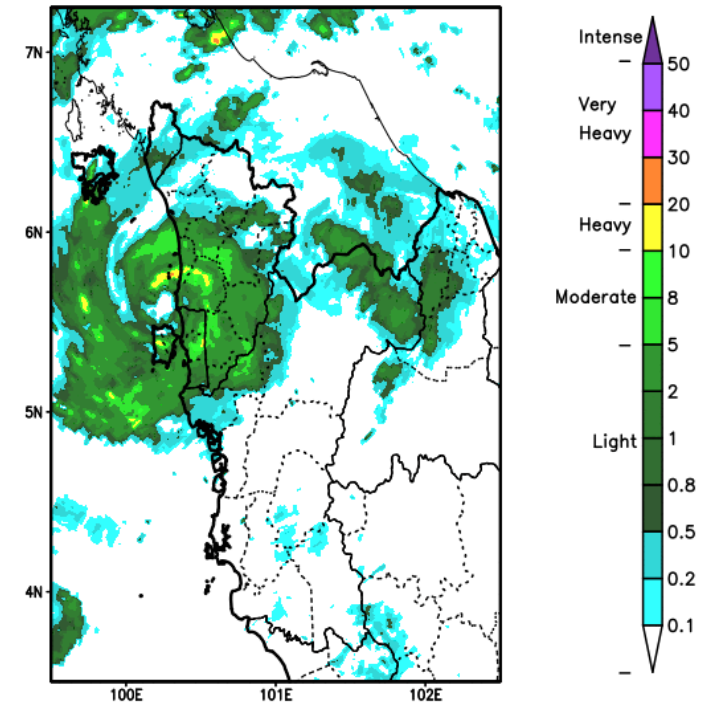


## MATURE STAGE

Radar Observation (mm/hr) at Sat Nov 4 21:00:00 2017

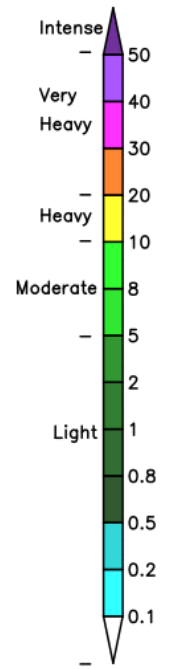
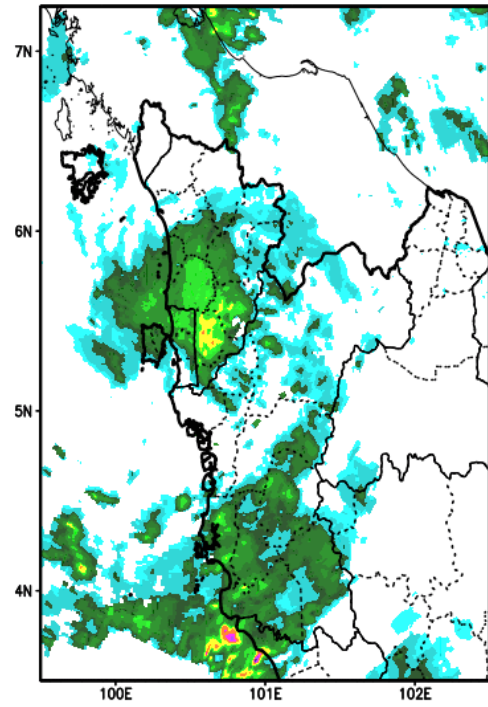


RaINS v1.5 Nowcast (mm/hr) at Sat Nov 4 21:00:00 2017

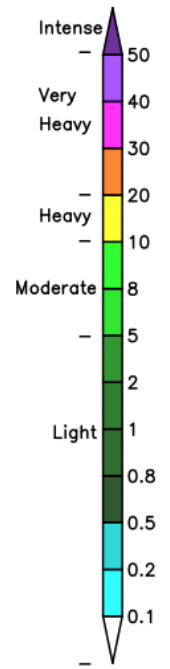
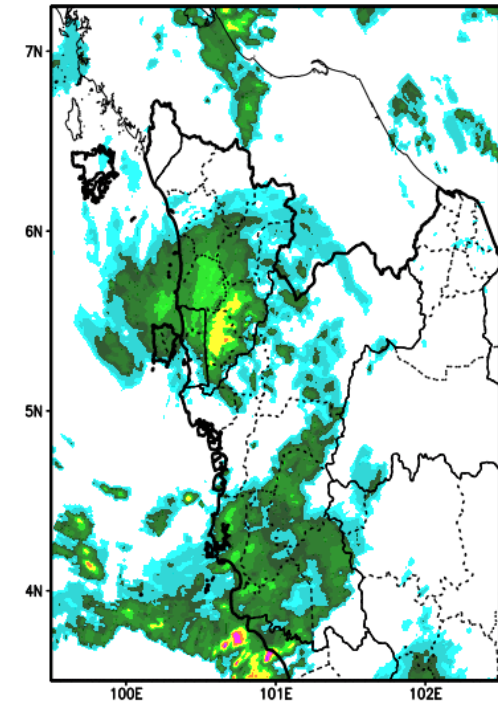


## DECAYING STAGE

Radar Observation (mm/hr) at Sun Nov 5 06:00:00 2017



RaINS v1.5 Nowcast (mm/hr) at Sun Nov 5 06:00:00 2017



## Concluding Remarks

- Vortex originated from stationary vortex embedded in monsoon trough.
- Track westward, causing heavy rainfall to the NE coast of PM.
- Anchored in Penang for almost 30 hours.
- Brought long and rainy days to NW states of PM.
- Heavy rainfall were found in the mainland of Penang with 2 maxima, diurnal characteristics.
- RaINS performances during this storm is reasonably good.
- Best performances when the storm in mature stage.





THANK YOU !!