The Dvorak Technique

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WHERE AMERICA’S CLIMATE AND WEATHER SERVICES BEGIN
What is the Dvorak Technique?

• A statistical method for estimating the intensity of tropical cyclones (TCs) from interpretation of satellite imagery

• Uses regular Infrared and Visible imagery

• Based on a “measurement” of the cyclone’s convective cloud pattern and a set of rules

• It is used at tropical cyclone warning centers around the world
What the Dvorak Technique isn’t

• A direct measurement of wind, pressure, or any other meteorological variable associated with a tropical cyclone!

• A replacement for *in situ* measurements of a tropical cyclone
Dvorak Technique Premise

• There is a (imperfect) correlation between the intensity of a TC and its satellite observed cloud pattern during both development and decay.
TC Cloud Patterns – Developing


TC Cloud Patterns - Weakening

Hector 2006

19 Aug. 2100 UTC

20 Aug. 2100 UTC

21 Aug. 2100 UTC

22 Aug. 2100 UTC

Isabel 2003

11 Sep. 1745 UTC

12 Sep. 1745 UTC

13 Sep. 1745 UTC

15 Sep. 1745 UTC

16 Sep. 1745 UTC
Dvorak Technique Cloud Patterns

- Curved Band (VIS and IR)
- Shear (VIS and IR)
- Eye (VIS and IR)
- Central Dense Overcast (VIS)
- Embedded Center (IR)
- Central Cold Cover (VIS and IR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEVELOPMENTAL PATTERN TYPES</th>
<th>PRE-STORM</th>
<th>TROPICAL STORM</th>
<th>HURRICANE PATTERN TYPES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Minimal)</td>
<td>(Strong)</td>
<td>(Minimal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curved Band</td>
<td>T1.5 - T5.5</td>
<td>T2.5 - T3.5</td>
<td>T4.5 - T5.5 - T6.5 - T8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Pattern Type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EIR ONLY</td>
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<tr>
<td>CDO Pattern Type</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>VIS ONLY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shear Pattern Type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EYE TYPES

FOUR PRIMARY PATTERNS AND TYPICAL T-NO.'S

PRE-STORM → TD → TS → HURRICANE

MAX. SPC. WIND (KMH)

25 30 45 65 90 115 140 170
T-Numbers: How to Quantify the Cloud Patterns

• The Dvorak Technique quantifies TC intensity on a 1-8 scale (at 0.5 intervals) called T-Numbers, which are used in a variety of ways.

• The final output of the technique is the Current Intensity (CI) number.

• In turn, the FT is driven by the Data-T (DT) number, the Model Expected-T (MET) number, and the Pattern-T (PT or PAT) number.

• The DT is often created from other sub-numbers.
## Dvorak Technique Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CI Number</th>
<th>1-minute MSW</th>
<th>NHC/CPHC/JTWC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(kt)</td>
<td>(mph)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>89</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>132</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>161</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Other warning centers and basins use different pressures and wind averaging periods.
Dvorak Technique Procedure

Dvorak (1984) 10 Steps:
1. Locate center
2. Select cloud pattern and assign Data-T Number (DT)
Dvorak Technique Procedure

Dvorak (1984) 10 Steps:
3. Central Cold Cover (CCC; if applicable)
4. Analyze 24-h trend
5. Assign Model Expected T-Number (MET)
6. Assign Pattern T-Number (PT/PAT)
7. Use DT, MET, and PT to get Final T-Number (FT)
8. Apply FT constraints
9. Determine Current Intensity (CI)
10. Forecast 24-h Intensity (FI)
# Dvorak Technique Worksheet

## Dvorak Technique for Tropical Cyclone Analysis

### Worksheet for Data T-Number (DT) Computation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEP</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>RULES</th>
<th>LAT</th>
<th>LONG</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Locate Cloud System Center at focal point of cloud curvature</td>
<td>Use Spiral Arc Length DT1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Curved Band or Shear DT2.5</td>
<td>DT3.5</td>
<td>DT4.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Eye E&lt;sub&gt;ext&lt;/sub&gt; or E&lt;sub&gt;int&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>E&lt;sub&gt;ext&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>E&lt;sub&gt;int&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2C</td>
<td>Eye E&lt;sub&gt;ext&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>E&lt;sub&gt;int&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>E&lt;sub&gt;ext&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2D</td>
<td>Edge Detection</td>
<td>Use Size</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2E</td>
<td>Central Density</td>
<td>Central Density</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2F</td>
<td>Radius</td>
<td>Radius</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Data T-Number Computation</td>
<td>CFIBF&lt;sub&gt;DT&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### T-Number Estimate from Model and DT Constraints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7,8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCC</td>
<td>Trend</td>
<td>MET</td>
<td>PAT</td>
<td>FT</td>
<td>CI</td>
<td>24-Hr. Fcst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Rules</td>
<td>24-hr change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjust Model Fcst.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INITIALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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Vernon F. Dvorak
May 1982
Dvorak Technique Terms

- **CSC** - _Cloud System Center_ - The center of the disturbance or cyclone. It is usually defined by an eye, a low level circulation center, or by other cloud features.

- **CDO** - _Central Dense Overcast_ - A dense solid-looking mass of clouds covering the CSC, often lying within the curve of the cyclone’s curved cloud band.

- **CCC** - _Central Cold Cover_ - A large cold or dense overcast covering the CSC that lacks structure and obscures the cyclone center.
Dvorak Technique Terms

- **CI Number** - **Current Intensity number** - The final output of the Dvorak technique and the estimated intensity of the cyclone.

- **DT Number** - **Data-T number** - The estimated intensity of the cyclone based on the convective cloud pattern.

- **PT or PAT Number** - **Pattern-T number** - The intensity estimate from comparing the cyclone cloud pattern to predetermined patterns.
Dvorak Technique Terms

- **MET Number** - Model Expected-T number - The intensity estimate from the 24 hr old FT number and a determined intensity trend.

- **FT Number** - Final-T number - The intensity estimate for a given time selected from the DT, PT, or MET numbers. It is used with a set of rules to determine the CI number for this time and the MET number 24 hours later.

- **FI Number** - Forecast Intensity number - 24 hr intensity forecast based on the CI and observed signals in the cyclone cloud pattern and the environment.
**Dvorak Technique Terms**

- **Eye Number** - Part 1 of the intensity estimate for an eye pattern based on surrounding cloud top temperatures (IR) or embedded distance in a CDO (VIS).

- **Eye Adjustment** - Part 2 of the intensity estimate for an eye pattern based on eye temperature (IR) or eye size and clarity (VIS).
Dvorak Technique Terms

- **CF Number - Central Feature** number - The part of the intensity estimate based on the central features of a cyclone. This number is produced by the eye, CDO, and embedded center patterns.

- **BF Number - Banding Feature** number - The part of the intensity estimate based on the banding surrounding central features of a cyclone. This number can be used with the eye, CDO, and embedded center patterns.
Dvorak Steps 1 and 2

1.

1A.

2.

- **START**
  - Locate cloud system center (Center fix)

  - Locate the cloud system center at the focal point of the curved cloud lines or bands. For initial development (T1), see Step 1A.

  - A T1 Classification can first be given upon meeting three criteria involving the existence and persistence of the CSC and associated convection.

- **CLOUD PATTERN MEASUREMENT**
  - Analyze using cloud pattern below when possible; then goto Step 3

  - When the storm cloud pattern does not fit any of those in Steps 2A-2D, perform Steps 3, 4, 5, and 6; then return to Step 2 if indicated.
Step 1 - Locate the Cloud System Center (CSC)

- Locate the overall pattern center
- Look for small scale features
- Compare center location with forecast
- Compare center with previous pattern center
- Make final location adjustments
- Looking for lowest possible center in terms of altitude (Surface center if possible)
Step 1 – Locate the Cloud System Center (CSC)

In this image the CSC is the focal point of curved cloud lines
**Expected CSC Positions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPICAL CLOUD PATTERN EVOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAY 1 (T1.5)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Image of cloud pattern" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- + marks the expected center position

**BASIC CURVED BAND PATTERN TYPE**

- ![Image of cloud pattern](image6)

**CENTRAL DENSE OVERCAST (CDO) PATTERN TYPE**

- ![Image of cloud pattern](image7)

**“SHEAR” PATTERN TYPE**

- ![Image of cloud pattern](image8)
Expected CSC Positions for Curved Band Patterns (Wedge Method)

The expected center position is halfway between the end of the curved band (A) and the end of the associated dry slot or cloud minimum wedge (B).
CSC Curved Band Examples

Dry slot

Dry slot
CSC Shear Pattern Example

Good first guess position is the upshear side of the strongest convection.
CSC Eye Pattern Examples

Rita (2005) – clear eye

Gordon (2006) – ragged eye
CDO/Embedded Center
Pattern CSC Examples

Look for overshooting tops

IR CSC position often uncertain
CSC Location Error - Didn’t Follow the Low Clouds

Marco (1996): A sheared and tilted system!
Potential Error - Shear Surprise

The previous day

Overnight

Surprise!

Hurricane Harvey (1981)
1998 Ivan BT vs. Fix Position

JLB midnight shift
Animated Imagery

• The technique center finding principles were designed for single images and not animation.

• Animation can show the circulation associated with a tropical cyclone or disturbance and make center fixing easier.

• Motions of high level clouds can complicate center fixing, especially when using IR imagery or if the system is tilted.

• Use of animation does not guarantee a correct center location!
# Dvorak Confidence Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location Confidence (LCN)</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Well-defined eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Well-defined eye with uncertain picture navigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Well-defined circulation center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Well-defined circulation center with uncertain picture navigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Poorly-defined circulation center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Poorly-defined circulation center with uncertain picture navigation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intensity Confidence (ICN)</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Good confidence in T#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>May vary T# up or down by 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>May vary T# up or down by 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cloud System Center Finding Exercise!
Notes on Step 1

• Other types of imagery (including microwave) and enhancements may be used in finding the CSC

• The CSC of a weak system is not always a closed circulation center

• In a system with multiple centers, use a mean center position between the centers

• It’s hard to analyze the intensity if you don’t know where the cyclone is!
Cyclones with Multiple Centers

Oscar (2012) – Multiple swirls present west of the convective mass – need to use a mean center

Jeanne (2004) - New center forms northeast of the old exposed center (images are 3 hr apart)
Step 1A - A T1 classification can be given when...

- A convective cluster has persisted for 12 hr or more
- The cluster has a CSC defined within a 2.5° latitude wide or less area which has persisted for 6 hr
- Associated convection is dark gray (DG) or colder on the Dvorak BD enhancement curve over an area >1.5° diameter less than 2° from the center
Note on Step 1A

- An existing CSC that does not meet the criteria of Step 1A can be tracked as a system “too weak to classify” - a location without an intensity estimate

Pre-Debby (2012) low – too weak to classify using the Dvorak Technique
Step 2 - Analysis of the cyclone cloud pattern

- The cloud pattern analysis produces the Data-T (DT) number intensity estimate
- Tool: Log 10° spiral for measuring curved bands
- Tool: BD enhancement for infrared imagery
- Cloud patterns can change considerably on time scales of a few hours
- Recognizing the correct cloud pattern is vital to a proper intensity analysis
The BD enhancement curve was developed in an era of 256 shades of gray technology.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment Number</th>
<th>Color Range</th>
<th>Cloud Top Temperature Range (°C)</th>
<th>Name/Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0-255</td>
<td>&gt;9.0</td>
<td>Warm Medium Gray (WMG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>109-202</td>
<td>9.0 to -30</td>
<td>Off White (OW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>60-60</td>
<td>-31 to -41</td>
<td>Dark Gray (DG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>110-110</td>
<td>-42 to -53</td>
<td>Medium Gray (MG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>160-160</td>
<td>-54 to -63</td>
<td>Light Gray (LG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0-0</td>
<td>-64 to -69</td>
<td>Black (B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>255-255</td>
<td>-70 to -75</td>
<td>White (W)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>135-135</td>
<td>-76 to -80</td>
<td>Cold Medium Gray (CMG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>85-85</td>
<td>&lt;-80</td>
<td>Cold Dark Gray (CDG)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
On this image, light gray (LG) is the coldest BD color shade that completely surrounds the eye.
Step 2A – Measuring Curved Bands

- Fit the spiral parallel to the inner edge of the band (VIS) or to the coldest tops in the band (IR)
- Measure only the primary band of the cyclone - other bands don’t count
- Endpoints of bands can be rather subjective
- Important: The center of the log 10° spiral is usually not the center of the cyclone!
- Note: Nature does not always produce bands with 10 degrees crossing angles 😊
### Step 2A - Curved Band Patterns

These patterns are for both visible and infrared imagery. Use banding eyes in Step 2C for unusual band widths and lengths in visible imagery.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flow chart images</th>
<th>Spiral arc distance (tenths along log 10° spiral)</th>
<th>Data-T Number (DT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.20 - 0.35</td>
<td>1.0 to 2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.40 - 0.55</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.60 - 0.75</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.80 - 1.00</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.05 - 1.30</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.35 - 1.70</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 2A - Curved Band Example
Step 2A - Measuring Curved Bands

0.8 Banding - DT=3.5
Step 2A - Measuring Curved Bands

0.7 Banding - DT=3.0
Step 2B – Measuring Shear Patterns

- Measure the distance (in degrees of latitude) from the low level center to the edge of the dense overcast (VIS) or to the edge of the DG shade (IR)

- The edge of the convection can be rather subjective

- Shear patterns tend to be rather unstable, as the convection often shows strong pulses or bursts. Therefore the DT is often considered not to be clear cut

Debby (2012) convective burst
Step 2B - Shear Patterns

Note: This is the 1984 version of the shear pattern measurements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flow chart images</th>
<th>Distance from edge of convection or DG (tenths of deg latitude)</th>
<th>Data-T Number (DT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>$&lt;1\frac{1}{4}$ from edge</td>
<td>1.25 – 0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>$&lt;\frac{3}{4}$ from edge</td>
<td>0.74 – 0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>$&lt;\frac{1}{2}$ from edge</td>
<td>0.49 from Cnvtn to 0.32 into Cnvtn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>$&lt;\frac{1}{3}$ into overcast</td>
<td>$&gt;0.33$ into Cnvtn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 2B - Measuring Shear Patterns

Shear Distance < 0.5°
DT=3.0
Notes on Steps 2A and 2B

- When available, VIS curved band and shear patterns are preferable to their IR counterparts.

- Curved bands and shear patterns directly produce DT numbers.

- The measurements are the same for both VIS and IR imagery.

- A possible intensity adjustment in the IR curved band pattern: Add 0.5 to the DT if the curved band is White (W) or colder.

Sandy (2012) with a White (W) or colder band – add 0.5 to the band DT!
Step 2C – Measuring Eye Patterns
Some Assembly Required!

- Find the eye number (E-number)
- Perform an Eye Adjustment
- Create the Central Feature (CF) number from the E-number and Eye Adjustment
- Add applicable banding features (BF) to the CF number to get the DT number
- There are significant differences between what is measured in the VIS and IR eye patterns as shown on the flow chart

**TROPICAL CYCLONE ANALYSIS WORKSHEET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE/TIME</th>
<th>LAT</th>
<th>LONG</th>
<th>RULES</th>
<th>STEP</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>Curved Band or Shear</th>
<th>Eye</th>
<th>E$_{nc}$</th>
<th>E$_{adj}$</th>
<th>CF</th>
<th>DT</th>
<th>CF + BF + DT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>2C</td>
<td>2D</td>
<td>CDO</td>
<td>Emb. Contr.</td>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>E$_{nc}$</td>
<td>E$_{adj}$</td>
<td>CF</td>
<td>DT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Eye + CDO
- Outer Bands
- Eye + Cold Ring
- Outer Bands
Step 2C - Visible Eye Patterns

1. Measure the distance (‘embedded distance’) from the center of the eye to the edge of the Central Dense Overcast (E-number)

2. Make eye adjustment based on size and clarity of eye (E-Number + Eye Adjustment = CF Number)

3. Add BF for applicable outer banding (CF + BF = DT)
Step 2C - Eye Patterns

Visible Technique

Is the 24 hour old FT > 2.0? If not, go to step 2A or step 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eye in CDO - Embedded Distance (deg)</th>
<th>&gt;1</th>
<th>~1</th>
<th>~0.75</th>
<th>~0.5</th>
<th>~0.25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banding Eye - Avg. Width of Band Around Eye (deg)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Number (E#)</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: You can interpolate between the eye numbers when appropriate!
Step 2C - Visible Eye Adjustment

Eye Adjustment Rules

1. Poorly defined or ragged eyes: subtract 0.5 for E≤4.5 and 1 for E≥5

2. Large eyes (30 nm/56 km or greater): Limit T-no to T6 for round well-defined eyes and to T5 for large ragged eyes

3. For MET≥6, 0.5 or 1 may be added to DT for well-defined eye in smooth CDO when DT<MET
Step 2C - Visible Outer Banding

Banding Feature (BF) Numbers: Match the banding outside of the central convection to that shown in the pictograph.

Note: You can add multiple bands when applicable up to a total of 2.5 BF numbers.
Step 2C - Measuring a Visible Eye

The eye is ¾ degrees into the CDO (Eye number 5.0), with no Eye adjustment (0.0). This produces a CF5 + 2.0 for banding features ➔ DT=7.0
Step 2C - VIS Banding Eyes

- E-number determined by the average width of the band surrounding the eye
- Also uses eye adjustment rules
- Only used with visible imagery

Can also use a curved band with 1.2-1.3 banding for a DT=4.0+

Average band width 1.0° – Eye number = 4.5
Eye adjustment = -0.5 for CF4.0
Step 2C - Infrared Eye Patterns

1. Find the coldest color on the BD enhancement that completely surrounds the eye with a thickness greater than the specified width (closed ring surrounding the eye)

2. Make eye adjustment based on the color on the warmest BD enhancement color in the eye (E-Number + Eye Adjustment = CF Number)

3. Add BF for applicable banding when IR banding rules apply (CF + BF = DT)
### Step 2C - Eye Patterns

**Infrared Technique**

Is the 24 hour old FT > 2.0? If not, go to step 2A or step 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surrounding BD Color</th>
<th>CMG</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>LG</th>
<th>MG</th>
<th>DG</th>
<th>OW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Narrowest width (deg)</td>
<td>≥0.5</td>
<td>≥0.5</td>
<td>≥0.5</td>
<td>≥0.4</td>
<td>≥0.4</td>
<td>≥0.3</td>
<td>≥0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Number (E#)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Eye Adjustment:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surrounding BD Color</th>
<th>Eye Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OW</td>
<td>WMG 0 OW -0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DG</td>
<td>0 0 -0.5 -0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MG</td>
<td>0 0 -0.5 -0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LG</td>
<td>+0.5 0 0 -0.5 -0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>+1.0 +0.5 0 0 -0.5 -0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>+1.0 +0.5 +0.5 0 -0.5 -1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMG</td>
<td>+1.0 +0.5 +0.5 0 -0.5 -1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Eye Temperature**

- **DG**: Dark Gray
- **MG**: Medium Gray
- **LG**: Light Gray
- **B**: Black
- **W**: White
Step 2C - Measuring an Infrared Eye

Light Gray (LG) is the coldest color surrounding the eye that meets the width criteria. The eye temperature is Warm Medium Gray (WMG). The Eye number is 5.0, while the Eye adjustment is +0.5 - CF=5.5
Step 2C - Size Doesn’t Matter for an Infrared Eye

The coldest color completely surrounding the eye is Black (B) even though that color is more than 60 n mi from the eye in some areas. The eye temperature is Off White (OW). The Eye number is 5.5 and the Eye adjustment is 0.5 – CF=6.0

Note: This is not in total agreement with page 36 of the manual!
Black (B) completely surrounds the eye. However, the B ring is less than 0.5 degrees thick. So, it cannot be used for the eye number. The eye number uses Light Gray (LG) for a 5.0, while the eye adjustment is determined by a Warm Medium Gray (WMG) embedded in B (+1.0) - CF=6.0
Step 2C - Infrared banding

- Differs significantly from visible banding
- Used only when the CF/DT without banding is less than MET
- Used only for cloud patterns of CF=4 or more
- Band must be MG or colder while dry slot must be DG or warmer
Notes on Step 2C

• VIS embedded distances are measured from the center of the eye for small eyes and the edge of the eye for large eyes (30 nm/56 km or more in diameter on VIS)

• IR Eye Pattern is the most objective of all Dvorak measurements, but it cannot produce a DT=8.0 without adding banding

• Beware large satellite zenith/viewing angles and not being able to see to the bottom of the eye

• Beware sucker holes!
Problem: Satellite Zenith/Viewing Angle and Cloud Tops

- The satellite zenith/viewing angle of a TC can impact the Dvorak analysis.
- TCs close to the satellite have low zenith/viewing angles and thus are less of a problem.
- TCs far from the satellite (e.g., near the edge of a full disk scan) are a problem for IR analysis, as IR cloud top temperatures appear too cold.
- High zenith/viewing angles can also make it difficult to see to the bottom of the eye.
- Use the satellite closest to the TC for a Dvorak analysis if at all possible, and use IR DT numbers made at high zenith/viewing angles with caution.
- METEOSAT-9 is at 0W, GOES-East at 75W, and GOES-West at 135W.
Problem: Can’t See the Bottom of the Eye

For small eyes (generally less than 10 n mi wide), the satellite may not be able to measure the warmest temperature at the bottom of the eye. This can result in an underestimate of the intensity in both subjective and objective Dvorak techniques.
How strong are these?

Supertyphoon Haiyan (T8.0)
Western North Pacific,
1630Z 7 November 2013

Hurricane Patricia (180 kt)
Eastern North Pacific,
0645Z 23 October 2015
Steps 2D and 2E - Central Dense Overcast (CDO) and Embedded Center Patterns

- Patterns are complimentary - CDO uses VIS imagery and Embedded Center uses IR
- Both patterns directly produce CF numbers
- CDO pattern measures the size of the CDO
- Embedded Center pattern measures how far the CSC is embedded into specified colors on the BD curve
- All banding rules from Eye patterns apply to CDO and Embedded Center patterns
Steps 2D and 2E - CDO and Embedded Center Patterns

**Step 2D** - Is the CDO $\geq 0.75$ deg wide? If not, go to step 2A or step 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CDO edge is:</th>
<th>Well-defined</th>
<th>Irregular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diameter (deg)</td>
<td>$\geq 2.25$</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Feature Number (CF)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 2E** - Is the 12 hour old FT $\geq 3.5$? If not, go to step 2A or step 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surrounding BD Color</th>
<th>W or colder</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>LG</th>
<th>MG</th>
<th>DG</th>
<th>OW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Feature Number (CF)</td>
<td>$\geq 0.6$</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>$\geq 0.6$</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 2D - Measuring a CDO

The CDO is about 2 deg wide – CF=4.5 + 1.0 for banding around the CDO \( \Rightarrow \) DT=5.5

TROPICAL CYCLONE ANALYSIS WORKSHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEP</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2A,B</th>
<th>2C</th>
<th>2D</th>
<th>2E</th>
<th>T-NUMBER ESTIMATE FROM MEASUREMENTS FOR DATA T-NUMBER (DT) COMPUTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2D</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RULES</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE/TIME</td>
<td>LAT</td>
<td>LONG</td>
<td>Use Spiral Arc Length</td>
<td>DT15</td>
<td>DT25</td>
<td>DT35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>Ew+En-CF</td>
<td>CDO</td>
<td>Emb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 2E - Measuring an Embedded Center

CSC embedded in CMG - DT=5.0
Microwave Data Helped Interpret This Pattern

0430 UTC 27 August 2004 GOES-10 IR TS Georgette

0600 UTC Classification
“Really an embedded center but constrained to not use it”
3.5/3.5 = 55 kt
Notes on Steps 2D and 2E

• Edge of CDO is often subjective

• You can interpolate between the CDO CF numbers when appropriate

• For an elliptical CDO, the CDO size is the average of the sizes of the long and short axes of the ellipse.

• Embedded Center pattern can only be used when the 12 hr old FT is 3.5 or greater as otherwise it can produce unrealistically high intensity estimates

• Embedded Center pattern is the most uncertain of all Dvorak measurements - where the classifier puts the CSC makes a big difference in the intensity estimate

• When available and appropriate, use of VIS CDO is preferable to use of IR embedded center
Pattern Recognition Exercise!
To summarize the cloud pattern types...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PATTERN</th>
<th>IMAGE</th>
<th>INTENSITY GIVEN BY:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CURVED BAND</td>
<td>VIS, EIR</td>
<td>SPIRAL DISTANCE OF BAND SURROUNDING CENTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEAR</td>
<td>VIS, EIR</td>
<td>DISTANCE OF CENTER FROM EDGE OF DEEP CB CLOUDS AND CENTER DEFINITION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDO (Central Dense Overcast)</td>
<td>VIS</td>
<td>SIZE OF CDO AND BANDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EYE</td>
<td>VIS</td>
<td>DISTANCE OF EYE FROM CDO EDGE AND BANDING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EYE</td>
<td>EIR</td>
<td>SURROUNDING TEMP. AND EYE TEMP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data-T Numbers in the ABI/AHI Era

- Measurements of most of the Dvorak cloud patterns are relatively insensitive to the higher resolution of the new imagers on the GOES-R/Himawari satellites.

- Infrared eye patterns could see changes in Data-T numbers caused by 1) seeing warmer temperatures in the eye, and 2) seeing less uniform cloud tops surrounding the eye.

- In most cases, the Data-T numbers will change little, although some cases could see changes of 0.5 T-numbers.

- There is a need to develop a Dvorak-like algorithm for the more advanced ABI/AHI data!
Step 3 - Central Cold Cover Pattern

- Also known as “bursting” pattern
- Can resemble shear or CDO/embedded center patterns

Central Cold (Dense) Cover Pattern

Rules: When past T-no. \( \leq T3 \), maintain model trend for 12 hours; then hold same. When past T-no \( \geq T3.5 \) hold T-no same. Use as final T-no; then go to Step 9

Danielle (2010) – a likely CCC pattern
Steps 4 and 5 - Determine 24 hr Trend and Model Expected T-Number (MET)

- The Dvorak Technique employs a conceptual model of TC growth and decay rates over 24 hr periods.
- 24 hr comparisons avoid the diurnal convective variations observed in TC cloud patterns.
- For trend purposes, **always** use 24 hr comparisons even though intensity estimates are made more frequently (e.g. every 6 hr).
- 24 hr trends are reported as Developing, Weakening, or Steady.

![T-Number Estimate from Model and DT Constraints Table]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Developing</th>
<th>Weakening</th>
<th>Steady</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased convection near CSC (larger or colder CDO)</td>
<td>Decreased convection near CSC (smaller or warmer CDO)</td>
<td>No noticeable 24 hr change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased curved banding (primary band or bands around the CDO)</td>
<td>Decreased curved banding</td>
<td>Both developing and weakening signs present (mixed signals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye forms, or becomes warmer, or more distinct</td>
<td>Eye disappears, or becomes cooler, or less distinct</td>
<td>CCC in a cyclone of T3.5 or greater or CCC for 12 hr or more in a weaker cyclone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposed center closer to overcast</td>
<td>Exposed center further from overcast or covered center becomes exposed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased curvature of low clouds near CSC</td>
<td>Decreased curvature of low clouds near CSC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the Dvorak conceptual model, ‘normal’ strengthening or weakening is 1 T-number/day. Rapid changes are 1.5 T-numbers per day, while slow changes are 0.5 T-numbers/day.
Step 5 - **Model Expected T-Number**

- The MET is a first guess estimate of the intensity based on the 24 hr old Final T-Number and the current determined 24 hr trend

- For a Steady trend, the MET = the 24 hr old FT

- The MET for first classification is 1.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Developing</th>
<th>Weakening</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rapid</td>
<td>MET=24 hr old FT+1.5</td>
<td>MET=24 hr old FT-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>MET=24 hr old FT+1.0</td>
<td>MET=24 hr old FT-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>MET=24 hr old FT+0.5</td>
<td>MET=24 hr old FT-0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 5 - Model Expected T-Number Rapid or Slow Changes

- Two consecutive previous Dvorak measurements of rapid or slow development/weakening are needed to establish rapid or slow 24 hr changes
  - Look at the previous two FT values and compare them to the respective FT values from 24 hours prior
  - If the difference between both of these values is more (less) than 1.0, then you have rapid (slow) development/weakening (add the +/- to the D or W)
  - This does not count the measurement your currently making

- Or, one previous Dvorak measurement and signs of strong intensification or weakening (Step 10)
Step 5 - Model Expected T-Number Rapid or Slow Changes

Example: For the upcoming fix for 00Z/14 Oct 2014, note there are two consecutive 24 hour changes in the column labeled “FT 24h Change”. If the 24 hour trend for the 00Z/14 Oct fix is weakening, the prior trends justify a W+, since there are two consecutive 24 hr changes for FT that are more than 1.0.
Notes on steps 4 and 5

• The trend for step 4 is determined by examining satellite images 24 hours apart.

• The trend for the initial classification is always a normal D.

• You need at least 24 hours of Dvorak classifications to change the development trend. The first 18 hours after the initial T1 are always a normal D.

• Changes in the development rate for step 5 from D to D- or D+ (or W to W- or W+) need to use the technique rules. Just because you think you are on a different development rate does not allow you to change it arbitrarily!
Step 6 - Pattern T-Number (PT or PAT)

- Choose the Pattern T-number by comparing the cyclone cloud pattern to the diagrams on the flow charts
- PATs above T6 require extrapolation

If the PT is 1 or more T-numbers from the MET, check your work!
Step 6 - Pattern T-Number (PT or PAT)

- Megi (2010) – PT ??
- Sandy (2012) – PT 2.0a
- Ivan (2004) – PT ??
- Isaac (2012) – PT 3.0b

When cloud comma is extremely small (<2½° lat), subtract 1 from pattern number.
Pattern and Trend Exercise!
Step 7 - Final T-Number (FT)

- Choose the FT from the DT, PT and MET:
  - Use DT from Step 2 when cloud features are clear-cut
  - Use PT from Step 6 when DT is not clear and when PT is different from MET
  - For all other cases, use the MET from step 5

- Beware constraints! (Step 8)
What comprises a clear-cut DT?

• What comprises clear cut:
  – An unambiguous cloud pattern measurement. For example, an infrared eye measurement is often considered clear cut.
  – Measurements using multiple cloud pattern types that give the same DT

• What does not:
  – Ambiguous or hard to measure/interpret cloud pattern measurements. For example, shear pattern measurements are often not clear cut.
  – Measurements using multiple cloud pattern types that give different DTs
Step 8 - FT Constraints

1. Initial classification must be T1 or T1.5
2. During first 24 hours of development, FT cannot be lowered at night
3. 24 hr after initial T1, FT must be $\leq 2.5$
4. Modified FT limits (next slide)
5. FT must = MET ± 1

Note: The CI never constrains the FT!
**Step 8 - FT Number Change Limits**

**For early development:** 0.5 T-numbers over 6 hr

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original FT Constraints for storms with $T \geq 4.0$ (Dvorak):</th>
<th>Modified FT Constraints now used for developing storms above T1.5 (24 hr or more after the initial T1) (Pike NHC study):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0 T-numbers over 6 hr</td>
<td>1.5 T-numbers over 12 hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 T-numbers over 12 hr</td>
<td>2.0 T-numbers over 18 hr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0 T-numbers over 18 hr</td>
<td>2.5 T-numbers over 24 hr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are the maximum changes in FT number allowed over the given time periods.
Step 9 - Current Intensity Number (CI)

- During the initial development and some stages of re-development, CI=FT
- For weakening or re-developing systems, hold the CI to the highest FT during the preceding 12 hr, but never more than 1.0 above the current FT
- CI is never < FT!
## Step 9 - CI Examples (6 hr intervals)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT/CI</th>
<th>FT/CI</th>
<th>FT/CI</th>
<th>FT/CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5/1.5</td>
<td>6.0/6.0</td>
<td>6.0/6.0</td>
<td>5.5/5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0/2.0</td>
<td>5.5/6.0</td>
<td>5.0/6.0</td>
<td>5.0/5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5/2.5</td>
<td>4.5/5.5</td>
<td>4.5/5.5</td>
<td>4.5/5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0/3.0</td>
<td>4.0/5.0</td>
<td>4.5/5.0</td>
<td>3.5/4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5/3.5</td>
<td>3.5/4.5</td>
<td>4.0/4.5</td>
<td>4.5/4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0/4.0</td>
<td>3.0/4.0</td>
<td>4.5/4.5</td>
<td>4.0/4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5/4.5</td>
<td>2.0/3.0</td>
<td>3.5/4.5</td>
<td>5.0/5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Steady rapid development**
- **Accelerating weakening**
- **Interrupted weakening**
- **Weakening, then re-development**
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT/CI</td>
<td>FT/CI</td>
<td>FT/CI</td>
<td>FT/CI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.0/1.0</td>
<td>6.0/6.0</td>
<td>6.0/6.0</td>
<td>5.5/5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5/2.5</td>
<td>5.0/6.0</td>
<td>5.5/6.0</td>
<td>5.0/5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5/3.5</td>
<td>4.5/6.0</td>
<td>4.5/5.5</td>
<td>5.0/5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0/5.0</td>
<td>4.0/5.0</td>
<td>4.5/5.5</td>
<td>5.0/5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5/6.5</td>
<td>3.5/4.5</td>
<td>4.5/5.5</td>
<td>5.0/5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0/7.0</td>
<td>2.5/4.0</td>
<td>4.0/5.0</td>
<td>5.0/5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5/7.5</td>
<td>2.0/3.5</td>
<td>3.5/4.5</td>
<td>5.0/5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Step 9 - What’s wrong here?

**(6 hr intervals)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT/CI</th>
<th>FT/CI</th>
<th>FT/CI</th>
<th>FT/CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0/1.0</td>
<td>6.0/6.0</td>
<td>6.0/6.0</td>
<td>5.5/5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5/2.5</td>
<td>5.0/6.0</td>
<td>5.5/6.0</td>
<td>5.0/5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5/3.5</td>
<td>4.5/6.0</td>
<td>4.5/5.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.0/5.0</td>
<td>4.0/5.0</td>
<td>4.5/5.5</td>
<td>5.0/5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5/6.5</td>
<td>3.5/4.5</td>
<td>4.5/5.5</td>
<td>5.0/5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.0/7.0</td>
<td>2.5/4.0</td>
<td>4.0/5.0</td>
<td>5.0/5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5/7.5</td>
<td>2.0/3.5</td>
<td>3.5/4.5</td>
<td>5.0/5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Development constraints all broken**

CI > 1.0 above FT

CI needs to be held to highest FT during the past 12 hr
Why are there constraints?

• Weak systems sometimes lose all convection during the diurnal minimum
• Cloud patterns for weak systems sometimes look unrealistically strong
• Strong systems sometimes don’t intensify as quickly as the cloud pattern suggests
• In weakening systems, the decay of winds and pressures usually somewhat lags behind that of the cloud pattern
• Issue of constraints can be quite controversial
Some tropical cyclones clearly violate the Dvorak development constraints. Wilma deepened from 970 mb to 882 mb in ~12 hr.
Hurricane Mitch (1998)
1998 Mitch BT vs. Fix Intensity

Air recon intensity lagged behind Dvorak estimates during intensification.
Reconnaissance data showed Debby and Sandy were stronger than their Dvorak intensity estimates. Dvorak estimates are less reliable for monsoonish cyclones (Debby) and partly baroclinic cyclones (Sandy).
Reconnaissance data showed Jeanne and Ernesto were not as strong as their satellite appearance. The cloud patterns weakened after these images.
Dvorak Error Distribution

Distribution of Dvorak Classification Errors (1998-2012)

- Fifty percent of the Dvorak intensity estimates are within 6 kt of the best track intensity, 75% are within 12 kt and 90% are within 18 kt.

Distribution of Dvorak Position Errors (1998-2012)

- Fifty percent of the Dvorak position estimates are within 11 nm of the best track position, 75% are within 20 nm and 90% are within 33 nm.

Images courtesy of Brown and Franklin
Step 10 - Forecast Intensity (FI)

- This is a 24 hr forecast of the intensity based on the current CI and satellite-observed signals in the cyclone cloud pattern and the environment
- The set of rules has not been consistent through the revisions of the technique
### Step 10 - Forecast Intensity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule A - Strong Unfavorable Signs in Cloud Pattern:</th>
<th>Rule B - Strong Unfavorable Signs in Environment:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persistent convective warming for &gt; 12 hr</td>
<td>Cyclone about to move into stratocumulus clouds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCC persisting for &gt; 3 hr</td>
<td>Cyclone about to move onto land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs of shear or pattern elongation</td>
<td>Signs of shear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Forecast: No development or half of the previous development rate  
(Note: These two rules can work together.)
Step 10 - Forecast Intensity
Rule C - Strong Favorable Signs in Cloud Pattern

- Two successive observations of rapid development (24 hr change)
- One observation of rapid development and either a cold comma cloud pattern or multiple outflow channels
- Forecast: If $FT \leq 5.5$, forecast rapid development (1.5 T-Numbers in 24 hr)

Katrina (2005) – cold comma cloud pattern
## Step 10 - Forecast Intensity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule D - Weakened Cyclone Leaving Unfavorable Environment</th>
<th>Rule E - Cyclone Leaving Environment Where Development was Slowed</th>
<th>Rule F - Developing Cyclone Leaving Unfavorable Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyclone leaving conditions of Rule B</td>
<td>Cyclone leaving conditions of Rule B</td>
<td>Cyclone leaving conditions of Rule B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecast rapid development to prior maximum intensity, followed by normal development</td>
<td>Forecast previous rate of development</td>
<td>Forecast increase of 1 T-Number per day in rate of development (<strong>YIKES!</strong>)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Step 10 - Forecast Intensity
Rule G - Cyclone Peaking

- Northward moving cyclones expected to peak 4 days after first T1
- Westward moving cyclones expected to peak 6 days after first T1
- All other cyclones expected to peak 5 days after first T1
- Forecast no change in intensity
- This rule is based mostly on climatology
## Step 10 - Forecast Intensity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule L - Large Eyes</th>
<th>Rule P - Persistence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For eyes 30 nm/56 km wide or larger with $FT \geq 6.0$</td>
<td>Use when no strong signals are present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit FI to 6.0</td>
<td>Forecast trend from past 24 hr to continue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What to do for systems over land?

• Passage over land changes the TC energetics, as well as the relationship between the intensity and the cloud pattern.

• As a rule, don’t classify systems over land. The Japanese Metrological Agency and the Joint Typhoon Warning Center classify systems over land, but the Tropical Prediction Center normally does not.

• There are subjective exceptions to the rule if the cyclone is close to the coast, over small islands, or over marsh land such as the Everglades or southern Louisiana. If a system is forming an eye while over land, it most likely should be classified.

• If the system moves back into the water and the classifications have been stopped, re-start classifications using the observed DT or PT
A Few More Tips

• Previous daylight satellite imagery may help locate CSCs during night shifts

• If time permits, try multiple methods of classifying one system to see if the Data-T numbers agree (e.g. curved band and CDO or VIS and IR eyes) - if they don’t, use the Data-T number closest to the MET

• Some imagers (DMSP/OLS, NPP/VIIRS, upcoming GOES-R/ABI) are sensitive enough to provide moonlight visible imagery, thus allowing use of VIS cloud patterns and center location at night

Isaac (2012) NPP Satellite Day-Night Moonlight Imagery
# Filling Out The Worksheet

## Tropical Cyclone Analysis Worksheet

**Step 1:**
- **Location:** Curved band or shear
- **Use Spiral Arc Length:** DT1, DT2, DT3, DT3.5, DT4.5
- **E<sub>n</sub> + E<sub>adj</sub> = CF
- **CF</sub>BF = DT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date/Time</th>
<th>Lat/Lon</th>
<th>2A,B</th>
<th>2C</th>
<th>2D</th>
<th>2E</th>
<th>Data T-Number Computation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6/12/83</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/15/83</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/16/83</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/17/83</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/18/83</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/19/83</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>76.7</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/21/83</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data T-Number Computation

- **T2 Number:**
  - DT1: 4.0
  - DT2: 4.0
  - DT3: 4.25
  - DT3.5: 4.0
  - DT4: 4.0

### Additional Rules
- **Use Rule:**
  - **Landfall:**
    - MG 4.0
    - MG 4.5

### Model Fields
- **Model Number:**
  - 4.0
  - 4.25

### Forecast Fields
- **Forecast:**
  - 4.0
  - 4.5
  - 5.0

### Initials
- **Initials:**
  - D
  - 1
  - 1
  - 1

---

*Vernon F. Dvorak*

*May 1982*
Mistakes to Avoid

- Adding BF numbers to a curved band DT!
- Placing too much emphasis on IR curved band, shear, and embedded center patterns over VIS curved band, shear, and CDO patterns
- Incorrect 24 hr trends and METs, most notably during the early stages of development
- Arbitrarily changing the development rate
- Improperly filled out worksheets and classification forms
- Not making copies of images
- Not using BD enhancement on IR images
Related Techniques

• Hebert-Poteat Subtropical Cyclones Technique
• Automated/Objective Dvorak Technique
• U. S. Military Miller-Lander XT Technique
• AMSU-based TC intensity estimates
• Satellite Consensus (SATCON) Technique
• Experimental Techniques - Microwave Data and Other Approaches
Hebert-Poteat Subtropical Cyclone Technique

- Technique designed for subtropical cyclones, a ‘hybrid’ cyclone with characteristics of both tropical and extratropical cyclones
- It is designed as a complement to the Dvorak technique and to lead to the Dvorak technique when the cyclone acquires fully tropical characteristics
- Used operationally by satellite centers worldwide
CIMSS Advanced Dvorak Technique (ADT)

- The latest in a series of objective versions of the Dvorak technique from CIMSS
- Can provide intensity estimates on *every* satellite image of a TC – some averaging is required!
- Includes Dvorak cloud patterns and some rules
- Latest version uses microwave data for improved intensity estimates of some cloud patterns.
- Automated center fixing and cloud pattern types occasionally need manual intervention.
- It is becoming operational at NESDIS/SAB, and will eventually be implemented at NHC.

http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/tropic2/misc/adt/info.html
Miller-Lander XT Technique

• Technique designed for tropical cyclones undergoing extratropical transition, when the Dvorak technique can produce unrealistically low intensities

• Like the Hebert-Poteat subtropical cyclone technique, it is a complement to the Dvorak technique

• Used operationally by the U. S. military tropical cyclone sites

http://home1.gte.net/anstett/XT_Pg00.htm
AMSU-Based Intensity Estimates

- AMSU - Advanced Microwave Sounding Unit on NOAA/METOP Polar Orbiters
- AMSU measures temperatures of the warm core at the top of a TC and derives the intensity from the core strength
- Sounder footprint is 50 km – problem with undersampling small TC cores
- AMSU estimates also suspect for subtropical systems, which have a different thermal structure
- NHC uses two AMSU algorithms – one from CIMSS and the other from CIRA
- Similar algorithms are being developed for SSM/IS and ATMS microwave sounder data
CIMSS SATCON Technique

- ADT and AMSU intensity estimates work well for certain ranges of TC intensity, structure, and satellite scanning geometry and less well for others.

- Weighted averages of the estimates may produce a better result than any of the individual components. This is the basis of the CIMSS Satellite Consensus (SATCON) technique.

- SATCON is used experimentally at the NHC.

http://cimss.ssec.wisc.edu/tropic2/real-time/satcon/
Experimental techniques and other possible future developments

- Ritchie Deviation Angle Variance Technique
- Microwave-imagery-based equivalents of the Dvorak technique
- Dvorak-like techniques based on multispectral imagery (METEOSAT-Second Generation, GOES-R)
Acknowledgements

- Vernon Dvorak – creator of the technique and of much of the material in these presentations
- Max Mayfield (former NHC director) – the previous teacher of the technique whose class material was the foundation for these presentations
- Ray Zehr (formerly of the Cooperative Institute For Research in the Atmosphere at Colorado State University) – several examples are from his Dvorak training module
- Andrew Burton (Australia Bureau of Meteorology) – whose comments helped improve the presentations
- Todd Kimberlain (NHC) – collaborator in updating these presentations
- James Franklin and Dan Brown (NHC) – Dvorak Technique error slide
- The Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies at the University of Wisconsin – many satellite images and related technique material
- The Naval Research Laboratory, Monterey, CA – satellite images
- NASA – satellite images
- Mark Lander (U. of Guam), Liz Ritchie (U. of Arizona), Margie Kieper (FIU) for related technique material