Global Wind Hazard Preview

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Abstract

 ${
m TAOS^{tm}}$ WX Global Analysis of wind hazards and economic impact estimates based the 20240503000000 00z forecast. This analysis was run using proc:gfs TAOS Version 25.01:ROCKY9:GCC11:2024:106:1435, and includes wind hazards from tropical cyclones, winter storms, mid latitude cyclones, and other synoptic scale weather systems.

Report generated Fri May 3 07:43:27 AM UTC 2024 on cortex 2 using GFS data downloaded on Fri May 3 03:33:41 AM UTC 2024.

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Forecast Day 1: 2024-05-03

Table 1.1: Glob	al Economic	Elmpacts for day 1
scenario	exposures	$economic_impact$
f001_20240503	142420	5.96 Million USD

Table 1.2: Countries with over 100 thousand USD in impacts

name	$num_exposures$	$economic_impact$					
Argentina	66845	.46 Million USD					
Iraq	11148	.81 Million USD					
Libya	16551	.17 Million USD					
Myanmar	1034	.40 Million USD					
Tanzania	7963	1.60 Million USD					
United States	4639	2.33 Million USD					
(6 rows)							

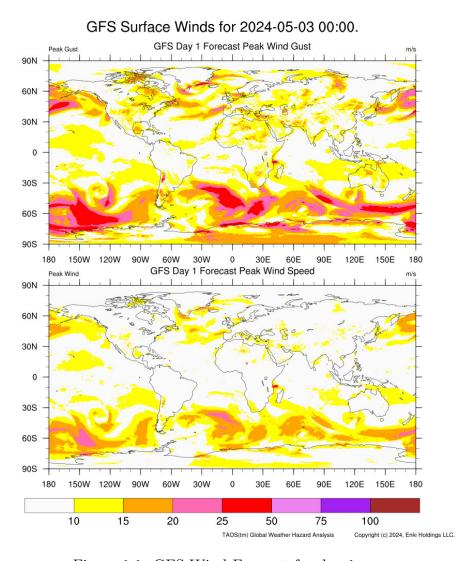


Figure 1.1: GFS Wind Forecast for day 1

Forecast Day 2: 2024-05-04

Table 2.1: Glob	al Economic	Empacts for day 2
scenario	exposures	$economic_impact$
f002_20240503	260730	6.24 Million USD

Table 2.2: Countries with over 100 thousand USD in impacts

name	$num_exposures$	$economic_impact$				
Argentina	102650	.62 Million USD				
Iran	14335	.16 Million USD				
Syria	20641	.39 Million USD				
Tanzania	23509	3.97 Million USD				
Turkmenistan	26077	.10 Million USD				
United States	25116	.53 Million USD				
Uzbekistan	26970	.26 Million USD				
(7 rows)						

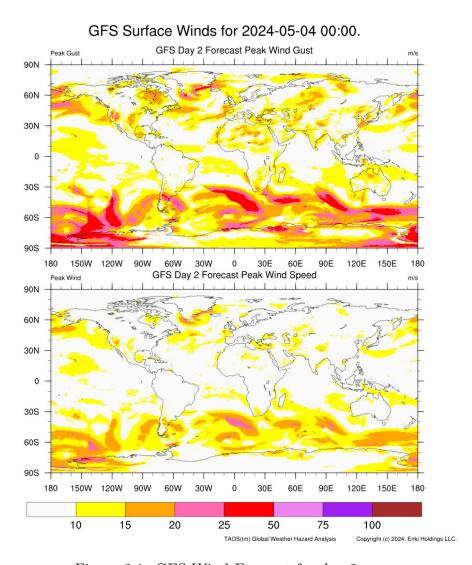


Figure 2.1: GFS Wind Forecast for day 2

Forecast Day 3: 2024-05-05

Table 3.1: Global Economic Impacts for day 3scenarioexposureseconomic_impactf003_202405031513562.69 Million USD

Table 3.2: Countries with over 100 thousand USD in impacts

name	num_exposures	$\mid economic_impact$					
Iran	6050	.11 Million USD					
Kazakhstan	13697	.10 Million USD					
South Korea	2831	.22 Million USD					
United States	112188	2.07 Million USD					
(4 rows)							

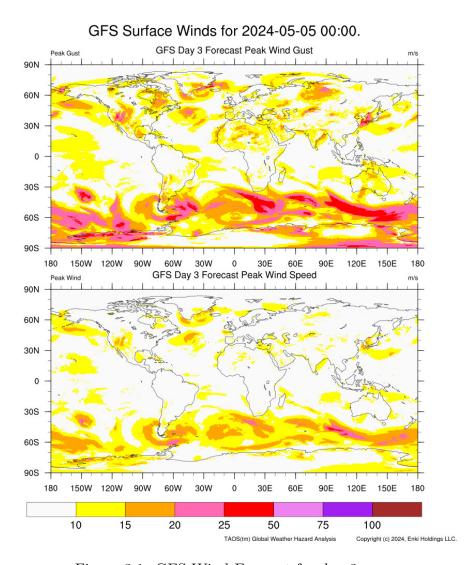


Figure 3.1: GFS Wind Forecast for day 3

Forecast Day 4: 2024-05-06

Table 4.1: Glob	al Economic	Elmpacts for day 4
scenario	exposures	$economic_impact$
f004_20240503	328160	9.96 Million USD

Table 4.2: Countries with over 100 thousand USD in impacts

name	num_exposures	$\mid economic_impact$					
Argentina	73144	.33 Million USD					
Bangladesh	2006	1.38 Million USD					
India	14560	5.05 Million USD					
United States	219090	3.00 Million USD					
(4 rows)							

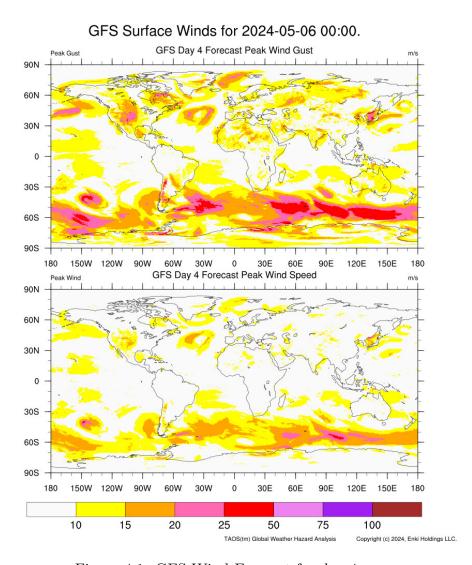


Figure 4.1: GFS Wind Forecast for day $4\,$

Forecast Day 5: 2024-05-07

Table 5.2: Countries with over 100 thousand USD in impacts

name	num_exposures	$ economic_impact $					
Argentina	152557	2.38 Million USD					
India	52171	98.43 Million USD					
Mali	21807	.17 Million USD					
United States	54537	.56 Million USD					
(4 rows)							

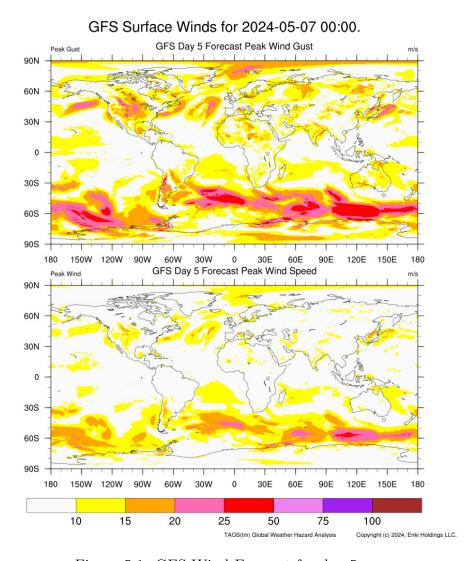


Figure 5.1: GFS Wind Forecast for day $5\,$

Technical Notes

The TAOStm WX Global Analysis (TAOS/WX) is part of the TAOStm storm hazard modeling system. TAOS/WX ingests global or regional weather models and, using the same graphical processing systems, statistical methodologies, exposure, and damage models as the tropical cyclone (TAOS/TC) and earthquake (TAOS/EQ) packages, generates estimates of weather hazards and the economic impact of weather hazards on those exposures.

6.1 Input Meteorological Data Processing

This chapter describes the Beta version 1.0 of TAOS/WX, which is a hind-cast and five day forecast using the US National Center for Environmental Prediction Global Forecast System (GFS) as the source of raw meteorological data. This data is processed in to standard TAOStm format NetCDF files for further processing by the TAOStm graphical and analytical tools.

6.1.1 Forecasts

Each day at 08z (5am EDT) the outputs of the primary 00Z GFS run are downloaded from NCEP using either the NOMADS or NOAA telecomunications gateway servers. The raw data sets in GRIB2 format are processed and converted in to NetCDF format for compatibility with TAOStm standard tools as well as for more efficient downstream processing and storage. The GFS data are processed by a streamlined version of the TAOS/TC model to generate exposure grid level wind, wave, storm surge, rain, and inland flood

products. These are then available for graphics generation or analysis by the exposure and damange processing system.

6.1.2 Hindcast

Along with the 00z forecast run, the data acqusition system fetches the simulations used by NCEP to "bootstrap" each GFS run and prepare for the next simulation. These are effectively 6 hour hindcasts, which are integrated to form hourly snapshots and maxima of the previous day. As with the forecast outputs, the GFS data are processed by a streamlined version of the TAOS/TC model to generate exposure grid level wind, wave, storm surge, rain, and inland flood products. These are then available for statistical analysis, graphics generation, or analysis by the exposure and damage processing system.

6.2 Exposure and Damage Processing

This is a brief overview of the exposure system and damage calculations with an emphasis on differences between TAOS/WX and other TAOStm family processing. The processed GFS meteorological forecast is run against the TAOStm basic exposure system at a resolution of 30 arc seconds (std30). The results are in 2021 US Dollars based on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), with economic impact results generated for 3,614 level one administrative areas in 248 countries. For more complete information on the exposure data base see the latest version of the TAOStm Basic Exposure Data and Hazard Impact Estimation System Technical Overview.

The Standard PPP based Exposure Data set is used for this analysis. NASA Global Population data and NOAA satellite derived land cover data are used in the exposure generation process to identify urban areas, agricultural areas, and other characteristics for creating an exposure classification for each inhabited 1km (30 arc second) land grid cell. The exposure system classifies each grid cell in to one of up to eight possible exposure categories and allocates an economic value to that cell. The Global Administrative Areas project (GADM) is the primary reference for National, Level 1 (State Equiv), and Level 2 (County Equiv) boundaries.

Damage fractions are computed using the same Fortran 90 program used in the TC and EQ systems (dmgmod). Wind damage curves are derived

from a third power function based on wind speed and the type of exposure. Further information (including damage curve plots) may be found in the Technical Overview.