# Package ‘stormwindmodel’

October 15, 2018

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**Description**: Allows users to input tracking data for a hurricane or other tropical storm, along with a data frame of grid points at which to model wind speeds. Functions in this package will then calculate wind speeds at each point based on wind model equations. This modeling framework is currently set up to model winds for North American locations with Atlantic basin storms. This work was supported in part by grants from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (R00ES022631), the National Science Foundation (1331399), and the Department of Energy (DE-FG02-08ER64644).

**URL**: [https://github.com/geanders/stormwindmodel](https://github.com/geanders/stormwindmodel)

**BugReports**: [https://github.com/geanders/stormwindmodel/issues](https://github.com/geanders/stormwindmodel/issues)

**License**: GPL (>= 2)

**Imports**: dplyr (>= 0.7.6), ggplot2 (>= 3.0.0), lubridate (>= 1.7.4), maps (>= 3.3.0), plyr (>= 1.8.4), stringr (>= 1.3.1), tidyr (>= 0.8.1), weathermetrics (>= 1.2.2)

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add_forward_speed

Description

Adds the storm’s forward speed component (i.e., motion asymmetry) back into the estimated surface wind speed at a grid point location after rotational winds have been modeled for the location.

Usage

add_forward_speed(wind_sfc_sym, tcspd_u, tcspd_v, swd, cdist, Rmax)

Arguments

- `wind_sfc_sym`: A numeric vector with maximum 10-meter 1-minute sustained wind with motion asymmetry removed (m / s).
- `tcspd_u`: A numeric vector with the tropical cyclone speed, u-component (m / s).
- `tcspd_v`: A numeric vector with the tropical cyclone speed, v-component (m / s).
- `swd`: A numeric vector with surface wind direction (in degrees).
- `cdist`: A numeric vector giving radius (in kilometers) from the storm center to the location being modeled.
- `Rmax`: A numeric vector giving the radius to maximum winds (in kilometers) for the tropical storm.

Details

This function uses equation 12 from Phadke et al. (2003).

Value

A numeric vector giving asymmetric surface windspeed (m / s) at the location being modeled.

References

add_inflow

Add inflow angle

Description

This function adds an inflow angle to the angle of the wind direction. It calculates an inflow angle as a function of the distance from the storm center to a location (Phadke et al. 2003), and then adds 20 degrees to this inflow angle to account for the location being over land rather than over water.

Usage

add_inflow(gwd, cdist, Rmax)

Arguments

gwd  A numeric vector giving direction of gradient wind at a location, in degrees. Due east is 0 degrees, due north 90 degrees, etc.

cdist  A numeric vector giving radius (in kilometers) from the storm center to the location being modeled.

Rmax  A numeric vector giving the radius to maximum winds (in kilometers) for the tropical storm.

Details

This function uses equations 11a-c from Phadke et al. (2003).

Value

Numeric vector with the gradient wind direction (in degrees), adjusted with an inflow angle appropriate for being over land and for the location's distance from the storm's center.

Note

This function is only appropriate for modeling wind speeds for locations that are over land.

References


Examples

add_inflow(gwd = 160, cdist = 100, Rmax = 20)
add_storm_track  

---

**add_storm_track**  

*Plot Atlantic basin hurricane tracks*

**Description**

Plot the tracks of a selected tropical storm to a map of modeled wind speed.

**Usage**

```r
add_storm_track(storm_tracks, plot_object, plot_points = FALSE, 
                 alpha = 1, color = "firebrick")
```

**Arguments**

- **storm_tracks**: A data frame with best tracks data for the storm track you would like to add. See the example `floyd_tracks` data for an example of the required format. This dataset must include columns for `date` (date-time of the track observation), `latitude`, and `longitude`.

- **plot_object**: NULL or the name of a ggplot object to use as the underlying plot object (e.g., the output from a call to `map_wind`).

- **plot_points**: TRUE / FALSE indicator of whether to include points, as well as lines, when plotting the hurricane tracks.

- **alpha**: Numerical value designating the amount of transparency to use for plotting tracks.

- **color**: Character string giving the color to use to plot the tracks.

**Value**

A ggplot object that includes a line with the track of a given tropical storm. This object can be printed directly or added on to with other ggplot commands.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
library(ggplot2)
data("county_points")
data("floyd_tracks")
grid_winds_floyd <- get_grid_winds(hurr_track = floyd_tracks, 
                                   grid_df = county_points)
floyd_map <- map_wind(grid_winds_floyd, value = "vmax_sust", 
                      wind_metric = "knots") + 
ggtitle("Maximum sustained wind speeds")
add_storm_track(floyd_tracks, plot_object = floyd_map)

## End(Not run)
```
add_wind_radii

Description

Calculates a number of inputs and parameters needed for the Willoughby model for each observation of a storm track. This function intakes an inputed storm track and calculates these parameters for each observation in the storm tracks. These inputs and parameters are later used to model wind speed at each grid point for every observation.

Usage

```r
add_wind_radii(full_track = create_full_track())
```

Arguments

- `full_track`: A dataframe with interpolated hurricane track data, as created by `create_full_track`. This dataframe must have the following columns:
  - `date`: Date-time, in POSIXct format and UTC time zone
  - `tclat`: Latitude (decimal degree)
  - `tclon`: Longitude (decimal degrees), expressed as positive values (this model assumes all longitudes will be in the Western hemisphere)
  - `vmax`: Maximum 10-meter sustained wind speed (m/s)

Value

The input dataset, but with columns added for the Willoughby parameters for every observation. Added columns include:

- `tcdir`: The bearing of the storm, in degrees, with 0 degrees indicating the storm is moving due east, 90 degrees indicating the storm is moving due north, etc.
- `tcspd_u`, `tcspd_v`: The u- and v-components of the forward speed of the storm, in meters per second
- `vmax_gl`: The maximum gradient-level 1-minute sustained wind, in m/s
- `rmax`: The radius to maximum winds, in kilometers
- `x1`, `n`, `A`, `R1`, `R2`: Parameters needed for the Willoughby wind model

References

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
data("floyd_tracks")
full_track <- create_full_track(hurr_track = floyd_tracks)
with_wind_radii <- add_wind_radii(full_track = full_track)
head(with_wind_radii)

## End(Not run)
```

---

**calc_and_summarize_grid_wind**

*Calculate and summarize grid winds*

---

**Description**

This function combines the `calc_grid_wind` and `summarize_grid_wind` functions so they can be run jointly in the overall `get_grid_winds` function. This function calculates wind characteristics at just one location. Within the package, the function used within another function (`get_grid_winds`) to model wind speeds at all grid locations.

**Usage**

```
calc_and_summarize_grid_wind(grid_point = stormwindmodel::county_points[1,]
, with_wind_radii = add_wind_radii(), tint = 0.25,
gust_duration_cut = 20, sust_duration_cut = 20)
```

**Arguments**

- `grid_point` A one-row dataframe with the grid id, latitude, and longitude for a single location for which you want to model winds.
- `with_wind_radii` A dataframe of storm tracks, including inputs and parameters for the Willoughby wind model, as created by `add_wind_radii`.
- `tint` Interval (in hours) to which to interpolate the tracks. The default is 0.25 (i.e., 15 minutes)
- `gust_duration_cut` The wind speed, in meters per second, to use as a cutoff point for determining the duration of gust winds. The function will calculate the minutes during the storm when surface-level gust winds were above this speed at the location.
- `sust_duration_cut` The wind speed, in meters per second, to use as a cutoff point for determining the duration of gust winds. The function will calculate the minutes during the storm when surface-level gust winds were above this speed at the location.
Value

Returns a one-row matrix with wind characteristics for a single location. The wind characteristics given are:

- **vmax_gust**: Maximum value of surface-level (10 meters) gust winds, in meters per second, over the length of the storm at the given location
- **vmax_sust**: Maximum value of surface-level (10 meters) sustained winds, in meters per second, over the length of the storm at the given location
- **gust_dur**: Length of time, in minutes, that surface-level gust winds were above a specified speed (default is 20 m/s)
- **sust_dur**: Length of time, in minutes, that surface-level sustained winds were above a specified speed (default is 20 m/s)

Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(dplyr)
data(county_points)
data("floyd_tracks")
full_track <- create_full_track(hurr_track = floyd_tracks, tint = 0.25)
with_wind_radii <- add_wind_radii(full_track = full_track)
grid_point <- county_points %>% filter(gridid == "37055")
grid_wind_summary <- calc_and_summarize_grid_wind(grid_point = grid_point,
    with_wind_radii = with_wind_radii, gust_duration_cut = 15,
    sust_duration_cut = 15)

## End(Not run)
```

calc_bearing

### Description

Calculates the bearing of a second location, as seen from the first location, based on latitude and longitude coordinates for both locations.

### Usage

```r
calc_bearing(tclat_1, tclon_1, tclat_2, tclon_2)
```

### Arguments

- **tclat_1**: A numeric vector giving latitude of the first location (degrees)
- **tclon_1**: A numeric vector giving longitude of the first location (degrees). This value should be expressed as a positive value for Western hemisphere longitudes.
- **tclat_2**: A numeric vector giving latitude of the second location (degrees)
- **tclon_2**: A numeric vector giving longitude of the second location (degrees). This value should be expressed as a positive value for Western hemisphere longitudes.
This function uses the following equations to calculate the bearing from one latitude-longitude pair to another:

\[ S = \cos(\phi_2) \times \sin(L_1 - L_2) \]

\[ C = \cos(\phi_1) \times \sin(\phi_2) - \sin(\phi_1) \times \cos(\phi_2) \times \cos(L_1 - L_2) \]

\[ \theta = \text{atan2}(S, C) \times \frac{180}{\pi} + 90 \]

where:
- \( \phi_1 \): Latitude of first location, in radians
- \( L_1 \): Longitude of first location, in radians
- \( \phi_2 \): Latitude of second location, in radians
- \( L_2 \): Longitude of second location, in radians
- \( S, C \): Intermediary results
- \( \theta \): Direction of the storm movement, in degrees

In cases where this equation results in values below 0 degrees or above 360 degrees, the function applies modular arithmetic to bring the value back within the 0–360 degree range.

**Value**

A numeric vector giving the direction of the second location from the first location, in degrees. A direction of 0 degrees indicates the second location is due east of the first, 90 degrees indicates the second location is due north of the first, etc.
Arguments

tclat_1  A numeric vector giving latitude of the first location (degrees)
tclon_1 A numeric vector giving longitude of the first location (degrees). This value should be expressed as a positive value for Western hemisphere longitudes.
time_1  A date-time vector giving the time of the first observation.
tclat_2 A numeric vector giving latitude of the second location (degrees)
tclon_2 A numeric vector giving longitude of the second location (degrees). This value should be expressed as a positive value for Western hemisphere longitudes.
time_2  A date-time vector giving the time of the second observation.

Value

A numeric vector with the average forward speed of the storm between the two observations, in meters per second.

calc_gradient_speed  Convert symmetric surface wind to gradient wind.

Description

Converts maximum 10-m 1-minute symmetric sustained wind speed to gradient wind speed. The conversion factor depends on whether the storm is over land or water.

Usage

calc_gradient_speed(vmax_sfc_sym, over_land)

Arguments

vmax_sfc_sym  A numeric vector of 1-minute sustained wind speed at 10 meters, with motion asymmetry removed (m / s).
over_land   TRUE / FALSE of whether the storm is over land (TRUE) or water (FALSE).

Details

This function uses the following conversion:

\[ V_{max,G} = \frac{V_{max,sym}}{f_r} \]

where:

- \( V_{max,G} \): Max gradient-level 1-min sustained wind (m / s)
- \( V_{max,sym} \): Max 10-m 1-min sustained wind with motion asymmetry removed (m / s)
- \( f_r \): Reduction factor (see below)
The function uses a reduction factor based on Figure 3 in Knaff et al., 2011. If over water and within 100 kilometers of the storm’s center, the ratio of gradient wind speed to surface wind speed is assumed to be 0.90. If over land, this reduction factor is reduced by 20% (0.9 * 0.8 = 0.72).

For this calculation, we assume that the radius of maximum wind for all storms is 100 kilometers or smaller (in the code, we do not calculate \(R_{\text{max}}\) until after we estimate gradient wind speed from surface wind speed, so we don’t have that storm-specific estimate to use here).

**Value**

A numeric vector with maximum gradient-level 1-min wind speed (m / s).

**References**


---

**Description**

Uses the Willoughby wind model (Willoughby et al. 2006) to calculate wind speed at a grid point location. This function calculates a wind time series at just one location.

**Usage**

```r
calc_grid_wind(grid_point = stormwindmodel::county_points[1, ],
               with_wind_radii = add_wind_radii())
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grid_point</td>
<td>A one-row dataframe with the grid id, latitude, and longitude for a single location for which you want to model winds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with_wind_radii</td>
<td>A dataframe of storm tracks, including inputs and parameters for the Willoughby wind model, as created by <code>add_wind_radii</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Value**

A dataframe with date (date) and modeled wind speed (windspeed, in m / s) at the grid point location for all storm observations.
References


Examples

```r
## Not run:
data("floyd_tracks")
data("county_points")
full_track <- create_full_track(hurr_track = floyd_tracks)
with_wind_radii <- add_wind_radii(full_track = full_track)
wind_grid <- calc_grid_wind(grid_point = county_points[1, ],
                            with_wind_radii = with_wind_radii)
head(wind_grid)
## End(Not run)
```

calc_R1

*Calculate radius to start of transition region*

Description

Once you’ve solved for ξ, this function uses this value and the estimated $R_{max}$ to determine $R_1$, the radius from the storm center to the start of the transition region.

Usage

calc_R1(Rmax, xi)

Arguments

- `Rmax` Numeric vector of the radius at which the maximum wind occurs, in kilometers
- `xi` A numeric value with the ξ value determined by `solve_for_xi`

Details

This function is calculating the equation:

$$R_1 = R_{max} - \xi(R_2 - R_1)$$

where:
check_over_land

- $R_1$: A parameter for the Willoughby wind model (radius to start of transition region)
- $R_{\text{max}}$: Radius (in kilometers) to highest winds
- $R_2 - R_1$: Width of the transition region. This is assumed to be 25 kilometers if $R_{\text{max}}$ is greater than 20 kilometers and 15 kilometers otherwise.

Value

A numeric vector with the estimated value of $R_1$, a parameter required for the Willoughby wind model.

References


---

check_over_land  

Determine if storm is over land or water

Description

Determines if the storm is over land or water at its observed location. This function finds the closest grid point in the landmask dataframe, then checks if that grid point is over land or water.

Usage

check_over_land(tclat, tclon)

Arguments

tclat  

Numeric vector of the absolute value of latitude, in degrees.

tclon  

Numeric vector of the absolute value of latitude, in degrees.

Value

A logical vector of whether the storm is over land (TRUE) or water (FALSE)
county_points  

Eastern U.S. county latitude and longitudes

Description

A dataframe containing locations of population mean centers for counties in the eastern United States. Each county is identified by its 5-digit Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) code. This dataframe can be used to model storm winds at each county center. This dataset was put together using a dataframe from the U.S. Census Bureau, which was pulled from the website listed in "Source".

Usage

```r
county_points
```

Format

A dataframe with 2,396 rows and 3 variables:

- **fips** A character vector giving the county’s five-digit Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) code
- **glat** A numeric vector giving the latitude of the population mean center of each county
- **glon** A numeric vector giving the longitude of the population mean center of each county

Source

http://www2.census.gov/geo/docs/reference/cenpop2010/county/CenPop2010_Mean CO.txt

create_full_track  

Impute hurricane tracks to finer time scale

Description

Imputes data on a hurricane’s track and imputes to a finer time resolution. For example, if the hurricane tracks are recorded at 6-hour intervals, this could be used to impute locations and windspeeds at 15-minute intervals. This function also does some reformatting necessary for later functions in the stormwindmodel package.

Usage

```r
create_full_track(hurr_track = stormwindmodel::floyd_tracks, 
                 tint = 0.25)
```
create_full_track

Arguments

**hurr_track**  
Dataframe with hurricane track data for a single storm. The dataframe must include columns for date-time (year, month, day, hour, minute; e.g., "198808051800" for August 5, 1988, 18:00 UTC), latitude, longitude, and wind speed (in knots). The column names for each of these must be date, latitude, longitude, and wind. See the example floyd_tracks dataset for an example of the required format.

**tint**  
Interval (in hours) to which to interpolate the tracks. The default is 0.25 (i.e., 15 minutes)

Details

The function uses natural cubic splines for interpolation, both for location and for wind speed. Degrees of freedom are based on the number of available observations for the storm.

Value

A version of the storm’s track data with latitude, longitude, and wind speed interpolated between observed values. Also, wind speed is converted in this function to m/s and the absolute value of the latitude is taken (necessary for further wind speed calculations). Finally, the names of some columns are changed (tclat for latitude, tclon for longitude, and vmax for wind speed.)

Note

This function imputes between each original data point, and it starts by determining the difference in time between each pair of data points. Because of this, the function can handle data that includes a point that is not at one of the four daily synoptic times (00:00, 06:00, 12:00, and 18:00). Typically, the only time hurricane observations are given outside of synoptic times for best tracks data is at landfall.

After imputing the tracks, longitude is expressed as a positive number. This is so the output will work correctly in later functions to fit the wind model. However, be aware that you should use the negative value of longitude for mapping tracks from the output from this function.

Examples

data("floyd_tracks")
full_track <- create_full_track(hurr_track = floyd_tracks)

# Interpolate to every half hour (instead of default 15 minutes)
full_track <- create_full_track(hurr_track = floyd_tracks, tint = 0.5)
### degrees_to_radians  
*Convert from degrees to radians*

**Description**

Convert an angle from degrees to radians.

**Usage**

```r
degrees_to_radians(degrees)
```

**Arguments**

- `degrees`: A numeric vector with measurements in degrees.

**Value**

A numeric vector with measurement in radians.

---

### floyd_tracks  
*Hurricane Floyd tracks data*

**Description**

A dataframe containing hurricane best tracks for Hurricane Floyd in 1999. This dataframe is included for use as an example hurricane tracks dataframe in the package documentation. This data originally came from the Extended Best Track dataset: [http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/research/tropical_cyclones/tc_extended_best_track_dataset/](http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/research/tropical_cyclones/tc_extended_best_track_dataset/)

**Usage**

```r
floyd_tracks
```

**Format**

A dataframe with 48 rows and 4 variables:

- `date`: A character string giving the date and time of the observation
- `latitude`: A numeric vector giving the storm’s latitude at that observation time
- `longitude`: A numeric vector giving the storm’s longitude at that observation time
- `wind`: A numeric vector giving the estimated maximum sustained wind of that storm at that observation time, in knots

**Source**

[http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/research/tropical_cyclones/tc_extended_best_track_dataset/](http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/research/tropical_cyclones/tc_extended_best_track_dataset/)
get_grid_winds

Determine hurricane winds at locations

Description

This function inputs a storm track and a dataset of locations and calculates highest wind speeds (sustained and maximum) and duration of winds above a certain speed at each location. The dataset of locations can either be a regularly-spaced grid or can be the central points of locations, like counties or cities. For counties in the eastern half of the United States, the county_points dataset that comes with the package can be used as the grid_point input.

Usage

```
get_grid_winds(hurr_track = stormwindmodel::floyd_tracks,
grid_df = stormwindmodel::county_points, tint = 0.25,
gust_duration_cut = 20, sust_duration_cut = 20)
```

Arguments

- **hurr_track**
  - Dataframe with hurricane track data for a single storm. The dataframe must include columns for date-time (year, month, day, hour, minute; e.g., "198808051800" for August 5, 1988, 18:00 UTC), latitude, longitude, and wind speed (in knots). The column names for each of these must be date, latitude, longitude, and wind. See the example floyd_tracks dataset for an example of the required format.

- **grid_df**
  - A dataframe of locations at which to calculate wind characteristics. This dataframe must include columns for latitude and longitude for each point, and these columns must be named glat and glon. The latitudes and longitudes should be in decimal degrees, with longitudes in the Western hemisphere (so, almost all those for Atlantic basin storms) expressed as negative values.

- **tint**
  - Interval (in hours) to which to interpolate the tracks. The default is 0.25 (i.e., 15 minutes)

- **gust_duration_cut**
  - The wind speed, in meters per second, to use as a cutoff point for determining the duration of gust winds. The function will calculate the minutes during the storm when surface-level gust winds were above this speed at the location.

- **sust_duration_cut**
  - The wind speed, in meters per second, to use as a cutoff point for determining the duration of gust winds. The function will calculate the minutes during the storm when surface-level gust winds were above this speed at the location.

Value

The dataframe of locations input, with the following columns of wind characteristics added for each location:
### gradient_to_surface

**Calculate surface wind speed from gradient**

**Description**

Calculates the surface wind speed based on an estimated gradient wind speed at a point and the radius from the storm center to the grid point.

**Usage**

\[
\text{gradient\_to\_surface(wind\_gl\_aa, cdist)}
\]

**Arguments**

- **wind\_gl\_aa**: A numerical value with estimated gradient-level wind speed (m / s) at a grid point.
- **cdist**: A numerical value with radius from the storm center to the grid point, in kilometers.

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
data("floyd_tracks")
data("county_points")
grid_winds <- get_grid_winds(hurr_track = floyd_tracks,
                             grid_df = county_points)
## End(Not run)
```

**Note**

This function can take a few minutes to run, depending on the number of locations that are being modeled.
The reduction factor is based on Figure 3 of Knaff et al., 2003. Over water, it is estimated to be 0.9 up to a radius of 100 km, 0.75 for a radius of 700 km or more, and decrease linearly between a radius of 100 km and 700 km. Points over land should use a reduction factor that is 20% lower. Because all of the counties are over land, the function makes this adjustment for all grid points.

A numeric vector with the estimated symmetric surface wind speed at the grid point, in meters / second.

This function is only appropriate to use for points that are over land.


This function takes a wider-spaced storm track (e.g., every 6 hours) and interpolates to a finer interval (e.g., every 15 minutes). To do this, it fits GLMs of latitude and longitude regressed on natural cubic splines of date-time, and then predicts these splines to new intervals. These splines use degrees of freedom equal to the number of original observations divided by two.

interp_track(track, tint = 0.25)

A dataframe with hurricane track data for a single storm. See the floyd_tracks dataset that comes with the package for an example of the required format for this dataframe.

A numeric vector giving the time interval to impute to, in units of hours (e.g., 0.25, the default, interpolates to 15 minute-intervals).

A dataframe with hurricane track data for a single storm, interpolated to the interval specified by tint.
**katrina_tracks**  
*Hurricane Katrina tracks data*

**Description**

A dataframe containing hurricane best tracks for Hurricane Katrina in 2005. This dataframe is included for use as an example hurricane tracks dataframe in the package documentation. This data originally came from the Extended Best Track dataset: http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/research/tropical_cyclones/tc_extended_best_track_dataset/

**Usage**

katrina_tracks

**Format**

A dataframe with 48 rows and 4 variables:

- **date**  A character string giving the date and time of the observation
- **latitude**  A numeric vector giving the storm's latitude at that observation time
- **longitude**  A numeric vector giving the storm's longitude at that observation time
- **wind**  A numeric vector giving the estimated maximum sustained wind of that storm at that observation time, in knots

**Source**

http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/research/tropical_cyclones/tc_extended_best_track_dataset/

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**landmask**  
*Land-sea mask*

**Description**

A dataframe with gridded locations in the eastern United States and whether each point is land or water. This land-sea mask is used to identify whether hurricane center observations are more likely over land or water, so an appropriate conversion factor can be used to estimate gradient winds from sustained surface winds.

**Usage**

landmask
**Format**

A dataframe with 30,351 rows and 3 variables:

- **longitude** A numeric vector with the longitude of the grid point
- **latitude** A numeric vector with the latitude of the grid point
- **land** A factor specifying whether that grid point is land or water

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**latlon_to_km | Calculate distance between two locations**

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**Description**

This function takes latitudes and longitudes for two locations and calculates the distance (in meters) between the locations using the Haversine method.

**Usage**

```r
latlon_to_km(tclat_1L, tclon_1L, tclat_2L, tclon_2L, Rearth = 6378.14)
```

**Arguments**

- **tclat_1** A numeric vector giving latitude of the first location (degrees)
- **tclon_1** A numeric vector giving longitude of the first location (degrees). This value should be expressed as a positive value for Western hemisphere longitudes.
- **tclat_2** A numeric vector giving latitude of the second location (degrees)
- **tclon_2** A numeric vector giving longitude of the second location (degrees). This value should be expressed as a positive value for Western hemisphere longitudes.
- **rearth** Radius of the earth (km). Default is 6378.14 km.

**Details**

This function uses the Haversine method with great circle distance to calculate this distance. It is applying the following equations to determine distance (in kilometers) between two latitude-longitude pairs:

\[
hav(\gamma) = hav(\phi_1 - \phi_2) + \cos(\phi_1) \times \cos(\phi_2) \times hav(L_1 - L_2)
\]

where:

- \(\phi_1\): Latitude of first location, in radians
- \(\phi_2\): Latitude of second location, in radians
- \(L_1\): Longitude of first location, in radians
- \(L_2\): Longitude of second location, in radians
- \(hav(\gamma)\): The haversine function, \(hav(\gamma) = \sin^2 \left( \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) \)
- \(R_{earth}\): Radius of the earth, here assumed to be 6378.14 kilometers
- \(D\): Distance between the two locations, in kilometers
**map_wind**

**Value**
A vector with the distance between the two locations, in kilometers.

**Description**
Inputs a dataframe with modeled winds for each eastern U.S. county and maps these modeled winds.

**Usage**
```
map_wind(grid_winds, value = "vmax_sust", break_point = NULL,
          wind_metric = "mps")
```

**Arguments**
- `grid_winds`: A dataframe that is the output of running `get_grid_winds` using eastern U.S. county centers as the grid point locations for modeling the winds.
- `value`: A character string giving the value to plot. Possible options are "vmax_gust" (maximum gust wind speeds) and "vmax_sust" (maximum sustained wind speeds).
- `break_point`: An numeric value giving the value of the `value` parameter (e.g., maximum gust wind speeds or maximum sustained wind speeds) at which to break for a binary map showing exposure versus no exposure. The default for this parameter is `NULL`, which returns a map with continuous wind speed values. If the `break_point` argument is set to a numeric value, the function will return a map where counties are given binary classifications of "exposed" or "not exposed" based on whether modeled wind speed for the county is above or below this break point.
- `wind_metric`: A character vector with the wind metric to use for the map. Possible values are "knots" and "mps" (m/s, the default).

**Value**
This function returns a map of the ggplot class, plotting exposure to hurricane winds by county for the eastern half of the United States.

**Examples**
```r
## Not run:
data("katrina_tracks")
data("county_points")
grid_winds_katrina <- get_grid_winds(hurr_track = katrina_tracks,
                                      grid_df = county_points)
map_wind(grid_winds_katrina)
map_wind(grid_winds_katrina, wind_metric = "knots")
map_wind(grid_winds_katrina, value = "vmax_gust")
```
radians_to_degrees

map_wind(grid_winds_katrina, break_point = 20)

## End(Not run)

radians_to_degrees  Convert from radians to degrees

**Description**
Convert from radians to degrees

**Usage**
radians_to_degrees(radians)

**Arguments**
radians A numeric vector with measurements in radians.

**Value**
A numeric vector with the measurement in degrees.

remove_forward_speed  Remove forward speed from maximum wind speed

**Description**
Removes the forward speed of the storm from the maximum storm wind speed, \( V_{\text{max}} \), to estimate \( V_{\text{max,sym}} \), the storm’s maximum 10-m 1-min sustained wind with motion asymmetry removed.

**Usage**
remove_forward_speed(vmax, tcspd)

**Arguments**
vmax A numeric vector giving maximum 10-m 1-minute sustained wind (m / s)
tcspd A numeric vector giving the tropical cyclone’s forward speed (m / s).

**Details**
This function is based on equation 12 (and accompanying text) in Phadke et al. 2003. Based on this paper, the correction factor for forward speed is at its highest at the radius of maximum winds, where it equals 0.5 times the forward wind speed.
Value

A numerical vector with $V_{\text{max,sym}}$, the storm’s maximum 10-m 1-min sustained wind with motion asymmetry removed, in m/s.

References


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solve_for_xi

Numerically solve Willoughby Eqn. 3 for $\xi$

Description

This function uses the Newton-Raphson method to solve equation 3 (the dual-exponential profile version) for $\xi$ in Willoughby et al. (2006). This value of $\xi$ can then be used to determine $R_1$ for that storm observation.

Usage

```r
solve_for_xi(xi0 = 0.5, eq3_right, eps = 0.001, itmax = 100)
```

Arguments

- `xi0`: A numeric value giving the starting guess for $\xi$
- `eq3_right`: A numerical value with the right-hand side of Willoughby et al. (2006), Eqn. 3, the dual-exponential version. This value is calculated at each storm observation point using the `will3_right` function.
- `eps`: The convergence threshold for determining if the algorithm has converged.
- `itmax`: The maximum number of iterations to try before deciding that the algorithm did not converge.

Note

If this algorithm does not converge, the function returns a missing value for $\xi$.

References


summarize_grid_wind

Generate wind summaries for grid point

Description

Summarizes the wind time series for a single grid point, as created by `calc_grid_wind`.

Usage

```r
summarize_grid_wind(grid_wind, tint = 0.25, gust_duration_cut = 20,
                     sust_duration_cut = 20)
```

Arguments

- `grid_wind` A dataframe with a time series of modeled wind speeds at a location, as created by `calc_grid_wind`.
- `tint` Interval (in hours) to which to interpolate the tracks. The default is 0.25 (i.e., 15 minutes).
- `gust_duration_cut` The wind speed, in meters per second, to use as a cutoff point for determining the duration of gust winds. The function will calculate the minutes during the storm when surface-level gust winds were above this speed at the location.
- `sust_duration_cut` The wind speed, in meters per second, to use as a cutoff point for determining the duration of gust winds. The function will calculate the minutes during the storm when surface-level gust winds were above this speed at the location.

Value

Returns a one-row matrix with wind characteristics for a single location. The wind characteristics given are:

- `vmax_gust`: Maximum value of surface-level (10 meters) gust winds, in meters per second, over the length of the storm at the given location.
- `vmax_sust`: Maximum value of surface-level (10 meters) sustained winds, in meters per second, over the length of the storm at the given location.
- `gust_duration`: Length of time, in minutes, that surface-level gust winds were above a specified value (default is 20 meters per second).
- `sust_duration`: Length of time, in minutes, that surface-level sustained winds were above a specified value (default is 20 meters per second).
will1  

*Model wind speed at a grid point for a storm track observation*

**Description**

Models the gradient wind speed at a certain radius from a storm’s center. To do this, it uses different equations and subfunctions depending on how large the radius is (see details). This function requires, as inputs, Willoughby wind model parameters calculated using the `add_wind_radii` function.

**Usage**

```r
will1(cdist, Rmax, R1, R2, vmax_gl, n, A, X1, X2 = 25)
```

**Arguments**

- `cdist`: Distance (in km) from center of tropical cyclone to grid point.
- `Rmax`: Numeric vector of the radius at which the maximum wind occurs, in kilometers
- `R1`: A numeric vector of one of the parameters of the Willoughby model.
- `R2`: A numeric vector of one of the parameters of the Willoughby model.
- `vmax_gl`: Numeric vector of the tangential wind component of the maximum gradient wind speed, in meters per second
- `n`: A numeric vector of one of the parameters of the Willoughby model.
- `A`: A numeric vector of one of the parameters of the Willoughby model.
- `X1`: A numeric vector of one of the parameters of the Willoughby model.
- `X2`: A numeric vector of one of the parameters of the Willoughby model.

**Details**

If \( r \leq R_1 \), this function is calculating the equation:

\[
V(r) = V_i = V_{\text{max}} \left( \frac{r}{R_{\text{max}}} \right)^n
\]

where:

- \( V(r) \): Maximum sustained gradient wind speed at a radius of \( r \) from the storm’s center
- \( r \): Radius from the storm center, in kilometers
- \( V_{\text{max},G} \): Maximum sustained gradient wind speed of the storm, in meters per second
- \( R_1 \): A parameter for the Willoughby wind model (radius to start of transition region)
- \( R_{\text{max}} \): Radius (in kilometers) to highest winds
- \( n \): A parameter for the Willoughby wind model
If \( R_2 < r \), this function is calculating the equation:

\[
V(r) = V_o = V_{\text{max}} \left[ (1 - A)e^{\frac{R_{\text{max}} - r}{X_1}} + Ae^{\frac{R_{\text{max}} - r}{X_2}} \right]
\]

where:
- \( V(r) \): Maximum sustained gradient wind speed at a radius of \( r \) kilometers from the storm’s center
- \( r \): Radius from the storm center, in kilometers
- \( V_{\text{max},G} \): Maximum sustained gradient wind speed of the storm, in meters per second
- \( R_{\text{max}} \): Radius (in kilometers) to highest winds
- \( A, X_1, X_2 \): Parameters for the Willoughby wind model

If \( R_1 < r \leq R_2 \), this function uses the equations:

\[
\xi = \frac{r - R_1}{R_2 - R_1}
\]

and, if \( 0 \leq \xi < 1 \) (otherwise, \( w = 0 \)):

\[
w = 126\xi^5 - 420\xi^6 + 540\xi^7 - 315\xi^8 + 70\xi^9
\]

and then:

\[
V(r) = V_i(1 - w) + V_o w, \quad (R_1 \leq r \leq R_2)
\]

where, for this series of equations:
- \( V(r) \): Maximum sustained gradient wind speed at a radius of \( r \) kilometers from the storm’s center
- \( r \): Radius from the storm center, in kilometers
- \( w \): Weighting variable
- \( R_1, R_2 \): Parameters for the Willoughby wind model

Value

Returns a numeric vector with gradient wind speed at a radius of \( r \) from the storm’s center, in meters per second.

References

will10a

*Calculate X1 for Willoughby model*

**Description**

Calculates $X_1$, a parameter for the Willoughby wind model using equation 10a (Willoughby et al. 2006).

**Usage**

```
will10a(vmax_gl, tclat)
```

**Arguments**

- `vmax_gl` Numeric vector of the tangential wind component of the maximum gradient wind speed, in meters per second
- `tclat` Numeric vector of the absolute value of latitude, in degrees.

**Details**

This function uses the following equation (equation 10a, Willoughby et al. 2006) to calculate the $X_1$ parameter:

$$X_1 = 317.1 - 2.026V_{max,G} + 1.915\phi$$

where:

- $X_1$: Parameter for the Willoughby wind model
- $V_{max,G}$: Maximum gradient-level 1-min sustained wind (m / s)
- $\phi$: Latitude, in decimal degrees

**Value**

A numeric vector giving one of the parameters ($X_1$) required for the Willoughby wind model.

**References**

**will10b**

*Calculate n for the Willoughby model*

**Description**

Calculates \( n \), a parameter for the Willoughby model, using equation 10b (Willoughby et al. 2006).

**Usage**

\[
\text{will10b}(\text{vmax}_g1, \text{tclat})
\]

**Arguments**

- \( \text{vmax}_g1 \): Numeric vector of the tangential wind component of the maximum gradient wind speed, in meters per second
- \( \text{tclat} \): Numeric vector of the absolute value of latitude, in degrees.

**Details**

This function is calculating the equation:

\[
n = 0.4067 + 0.0144 \text{vmax}_{G} - 0.0038\phi
\]

where:

- \( n \): Parameter for the Willoughby wind model
- \( \text{vmax}_G \): Maximum gradient-level 1-min sustained wind (m / s)
- \( \phi \): Latitude, in decimal degrees

**Value**

A numeric vector for \( n \), a parameter needed for the Willoughby wind model.

**References**

**Description**

Calculates $A$, a parameter for the Willoughby wind model, using equation 10c (Willoughby et al. 2006).

**Usage**

```r
will10c(vmax_gl, tclat)
```

**Arguments**

- `vmax_gl` Numeric vector of the tangential wind component of the maximum gradient wind speed, in meters per second
- `tclat` Numeric vector of the absolute value of latitude, in degrees.

**Details**

This function calculates $A$ using equation 10c (Willoughby et al. 2006):

$$A = 0.0696 + 0.0049V_{max,G} - 0.0064\phi$$

where:

- $A$: Parameter for the Willoughby wind model (any value of $A$ calculated as negative is re-set to 0)
- $V_{max,G}$: Tangential component of the maximum gradient-level sustained wind speed (in m/s)
- $\phi$: Latitude, in decimal degrees

Any negative values of $A$ are reset to 0.

**Value**

A numeric vector that is a parameter required for the Willoughby model.

**References**

**will1a**

Willoughby et al. (2006), Equation 1(a)

**Description**

Willoughby et al. (2006), Equation 1(a)

**Usage**

\[
\text{will1a}(\text{vmax}_g, r, \text{Rmax}, n)
\]

**Arguments**

- \text{vmax}_g: Numeric vector of the tangential wind component of the maximum gradient wind speed, in meters per second
- \text{r}: Numeric vector of radius from the storm center to the point you are measuring, in kilometers
- \text{Rmax}: Numeric vector of the radius at which the maximum wind occurs, in kilometers
- \text{n}: A numeric vector of one of the parameters of the Willoughby model.

**will2**

Willoughby et al. (2006), Equation 2

**Description**

Calculates equation 2 from Willoughby et al. (2006).

**Usage**

\[
\text{will2}(r, R1)
\]

**Arguments**

- \text{r}: Numeric vector of radius from the storm center to the point you are measuring, in kilometers
- \text{R1}: Numeric vector of radius at start of transition zone, in kilometers

**Value**

A numeric vector of the weighting parameter for Willoughby’s wind profile equations (\(w\)).
**will3_deriv_func**  
*Calculate the function value and derivative for Willoughby Eqn. 3*

**Description**
Calculates values of both the function and the derivative of the function for which you are trying to solve the root in Eqn. 3 (the version using the dual exponential profile) of Willoughby et al. (2006).

**Usage**

```
will3_deriv_func(xi, eq3_right)
```

**Arguments**
- `xi`  
  A numerical value for $\xi$ from Willoughby et al. (2006), Eqn. 2
- `eq3_right`  
  A numerical value with the right-hand side of Willoughby et al. (2006), Eqn. 3, the dual-exponential version. This value is calculated at each storm observation point using the `will3_right` function.

**Value**
A numeric vector of length two. The first value is the calculated value of $f'(x)$ for $x = \xi$, while the second value is the calculated value of $f(x)$ for $x = \xi$. These two values are used in iterating through the Newton-Raphson method to determine $\xi$.

**References**

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**will3_right**  
*Calculate right-hand side of Willoughby Eqn. 3*

**Description**
Calculates the right hand side of the version of Eqn. 3 in Willoughby et al. (2006) with the dual exponential profile.

**Usage**

```
will3_right(n, A, X1, Rmax)
```
Arguments

- **n** A numeric vector of one of the parameters of the Willoughby model.
- **A** A numeric vector of one of the parameters of the Willoughby model.
- **X1** A numeric vector of one of the parameters of the Willoughby model.
- **rmax** A numeric vector giving the radius to maximum winds (in kilometers) for the tropical storm.

Value

A numeric vector with the value for the right-hand side of Eqn. 3 in Willoughby et al. 2006, using the dual exponential version of that equation.

References


will7a

**Calculate radius of maximum winds**

Description

Calculates the radius at which the maximum wind occurs ($R_{max}$), based on the maximum gradient-level 1-min sustained wind ($V_{max,G}$) and latitude ($\phi$). This function implements Willoughby et al. (2006), Equation 7a.

Usage

will7a(vmax_gl, tclat)

Arguments

- **vmax_gl** Numeric vector of the tangential wind component of the maximum gradient wind speed, in meters per second
- **tclat** Numeric vector of the absolute value of latitude, in degrees.

Details

This function fits the following equation:

$$R_{max} = 46.4e^{-0.0155V_{max,G} + 0.0169\phi}$$

where:

- $R_{max}$: Radius from the storm center to the point at which the maximum wind occurs (km)
- $V_{max,G}$: Tangential wind component of the gradient-level maximum wind speed (m / s)
- $\phi$: Latitude (degrees)
Value

A numeric vector with $R_{max}$, the radius of maximum winds, in kilometers.

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