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Cyclone Intensity Prediction Using Deep Learning on INSAT-3D IR Imagery: A Comparative Analysis

Ayush Kiranpure[1], Bhavesh Netankar[2], Rushikesh Wankhade[3], Yash Asalmol[4], Mihir Raichura[5], Prof. Y. A. Thakare[6]

[1,2,3,4,5]Undergraduate Student, Sipna College of Engineering and Technology, Amravati (MH), India

[6]Assistant Professor, Sipna College of Engineering and Technology, Amravati (MH), India

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Abstract:

This study investigates the effectiveness of deep learning techniques in accurately estimating tropical cyclone intensity using infrared (IR) imagery from the INSAT-3D satellite. We assess the performance of three models—Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), Recurrent Neural Network (RNN), and a hybrid CNN-RNN model—comparing them against traditional machine learning methods like Support Vector Machines (SVM) and Random Forests (RF). Results demonstrate that deep learning models significantly outperform traditional approaches, with the CNN-RNN model achieving the highest accuracy. These findings highlight the potential of deep learning to enhance early warning systems for extreme weather events.

Keywords: Deep learning, Machine Learning, Preprocessing , CNN, INSAT 3D Images

1. Introduction:

Tropical cyclones are among the most devastating natural disasters globally, necessitating accurate intensity prediction for effective disaster management and mitigation. These extreme weather events pose significant threats to life and property, particularly in coastal regions. Accurate estimation of cyclone intensity is crucial for early warning systems, enabling timely evacuations and disaster preparedness. Infrared (IR) imagery from geostationary satellites, such as INSAT-3D, provides essential data for tracking and monitoring tropical cyclones. IR images capture cloud top temperatures, which are indicative of cyclone intensity.

Traditional methods for estimating cyclone intensity rely on manual analysis of meteorological features, such as cloud patterns and central dense overcast (CDO) characteristics. One of the most widely used manual methods is the **Dvorak technique**, introduced in the 1970s, which interprets satellite imagery to assess storm strength (Dvorak, 1975) [1]. However, these methods are often subjective, time-consuming, and prone to inaccuracies due to human interpretation.

Recent advancements in **deep learning** have shown great promise in automating and enhancing cyclone intensity estimation (LeCun et al., 2015; Goodfellow et al., 2016) [6, 11]. **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)** are particularly effective at extracting spatial features from satellite images (Krizhevsky et al., 2012; Simonyan & Zisserman, 2014) [5, 7], while **Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)**, especially Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks (Hochreiter & Schmidhuber, 1997) [8], excel at capturing temporal patterns in sequential data. A hybrid approach combining CNN and RNN models leverages the strengths of both architectures, potentially improving predictive accuracy.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: Section [2] reviews related work on cyclone intensity estimation using satellite imagery. Section [3] presents a literature survey, comparing various deep learning models used for cyclone prediction . Section [4] describes the dataset and preprocessing steps. Section [5] outlines the methodology, including model architectures and training procedures. Section [6] explains the system design, detailing the CNN-based framework for cyclone intensity classification. .Section [7] presents experimental results and analysis . Finally, Section [8] concludes the study and suggests future research directions.

2. Related Work:

Several studies have validated the effectiveness of these models using satellite data. For instance, **Weng et al. (2018)** used CNNs for typhoon intensity estimation with Himawari-8 satellite imagery and achieved higher accuracy than traditional techniques [2]. Similarly, **Feng et al. (2019)** demonstrated that combining IR and microwave satellite data in a CNN-based framework significantly improved cyclone intensity predictions [3]. Furthermore,

Li et al. (2020) developed a hybrid CNN-LSTM model using Fengyun-3D satellite data and achieved state-of-the-art results [4].

However, most prior research has focused on satellite imagery from platforms like Himawari-8 or Fengyun-3D, with limited exploration of data from Indian geostationary satellites such as INSAT-3D. To the best of our knowledge, this is the **first study to utilize INSAT-3D IR imagery** for cyclone intensity estimation using deep learning models. Additionally, prior research has primarily emphasized CNN architectures, with less attention paid to hybrid models that combine spatial and temporal features.

This study bridges these gaps by comparing CNN, RNN, and CNN-RNN models using INSAT-3D IR imagery, providing a comprehensive comparative analysis. We also evaluate their performance against **traditional machine learning methods** like SVM and RF, which, while useful, typically require manual feature engineering and lack the capacity to capture complex spatial-temporal dependencies (Zhang et al., 2018; Wu et al., 2021) [12, 20].

The dataset used spans the **North Indian Ocean region from 2014 to 2019**, with corresponding intensity estimates provided by the India Meteorological Department (IMD).

3. Litrature survey :

A variety of deep learning models have been proposed for spatiotemporal tasks such as cyclone prediction, each with distinct strengths and limitations. **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)** (Krizhevsky et al., 2012) are effective at extracting spatial features but struggle with temporal dependencies. In contrast, **Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)**, particularly LSTMs (Hochreiter & Schmidhuber, 1997), excel at modeling temporal sequences but are less effective at capturing spatial features.

To address these limitations, **hybrid models** combining CNNs and RNNs, such as CNN-RNN (Li et al., 2020) and LSTM-CNN (Zhang et al., 2018), have been introduced. These models jointly learn spatial and temporal representations but are computationally intensive and require careful tuning. Similarly, models like **AlexNet-GRU Hybrid** (Patil, 2024) and **CNN-LSTM with ResNet-18** (Agrawal et al., 2024) aim to enhance temporal modeling while retaining powerful feature extraction.

Several **CNN architectures** have evolved for better spatial representation: **AlexNet** (Krizhevsky et al., 2012), **VGG16** (Simonyan & Zisserman, 2014), **ResNet50** (He et al., 2016), **InceptionV3** (Szegedy et al., 2016), and **DenseNet121** (Huang et al., 2017). These models vary in depth, architecture complexity, and efficiency. Deeper networks like ResNet and DenseNet support robust learning but demand greater memory and processing power.

Recently, **Transformer-based models**, such as the **original Transformer** (Vaswani et al., 2017) and **Tint (Vision Transformer)** (Chen et al., 2023), have gained traction due to their ability to model long-range dependencies using attention mechanisms. However, their implementation is complex and computationally expensive, often requiring large-scale datasets.

Innovative combinations like the **GRU and DBN approach** (Suthar et al., 2024) leverage GRU for temporal learning and DBNs for unsupervised feature extraction, though DBNs are less mainstream. **Model comparison studies**, such as by Gao et al. (2024), highlight the relative strengths of models like TCN, ConvLSTM, LSTM, and Transformer, while emerging techniques like **TAM-CL** (Zhang et al., 2024) incorporate temporal attention to enhance predictive accuracy.

Overall, while traditional models focus on either spatial or temporal learning, modern approaches tend to integrate both, emphasizing the trade-off between performance, complexity, and computational efficiency.

Table 3.1 Comparison of Deep Learning Models for Cyclone Detection and Prediction

Model Name	**Author(s)**	**Design Description**	**Drawbacks**
CNN	Krizhevsky et al. (2012)	Extracts spatial features via convolution and pooling layers.	Struggles with temporal patterns; risk of overfitting.
RNN (LSTM)	Hochreiter & Schmidhuber (1997)	Captures temporal sequences; good for time-series data like storm progression.	Poor at capturing spatial features; prone to vanishing gradients; longer training times.

Model Name	Author(s)	Design Description	Drawbacks
CNN-RNN Hybrid	Li et al. (2020)	Combines CNN for spatial features and RNN for temporal dependencies.	Computationally intensive; requires large datasets; complex tuning.
AlexNet	Krizhevsky et al. (2012)	Deep CNN with 5 convolutional and 3 fully connected layers; effective for image classification.	High memory consumption; lacks depth compared to newer models.
VGG16	Simonyan & Zisserman (2014)	Deep CNN with 16 layers; uniform architecture using 3x3 filters.	Very large model size; slow training and inference; overfitting risk without large datasets.
ResNet50	He et al. (2016)	Utilizes residual connections to enable training of very deep networks.	Complex to implement; requires more GPU resources.
InceptionV3	Szegedy et al. (2016)	Employs multi-scale convolutions in parallel; optimized computation.	Complex architecture; challenging to fine-tune for specific tasks.
DenseNet121	Huang et al. (2017)	Each layer receives inputs from all previous layers, promoting feature reuse.	High memory usage; slower training due to dense connections.
LSTM-CNN Hybrid	Zhang et al. (2018)	Applies LSTM layer after CNN feature extraction for cyclone intensity estimation from sequential images.	Slower training; sensitive to sequence length and data quality.
Transformer Model	Vaswani et al. (2017)	Attention-based model; effectively handles spatial-temporal data without recurrence.	Requires large datasets; high computational cost; may be excessive for small-scale problems.
Tint (Vision Transformer)	Chen et al. (2023)	Leverages self-attention mechanisms with global receptive fields per layer; cuts satellite images into patches and extracts both local and global contextual relations.	High computational cost; requires extensive training data; complex implementation.
AlexNet-GRU Hybrid	Patil (2024)	Combines AlexNet for spatial feature extraction with GRU for temporal sequence modeling; applied to cyclone prediction from remote sensing images.	Potentially high memory consumption; complexity in integrating CNN and RNN architectures.
GRU and DBN Approach	Suthar et al. (2024)	Utilizes GRU for capturing temporal dependencies and Deep Belief Networks (DBN) for feature learning from satellite data.	Training can be complex; DBNs are less commonly used in recent deep learning applications, potentially limiting community support.
CNN-LSTM with ResNet-18 Backbone	Agrawal et al. (2024)	Implements a two-stage detection and intensity estimation module using CNN-LSTM architecture with ResNet-18 for	Computationally intensive; requires careful tuning and substantial data

Model Name	Author(s)	Design Description	Drawbacks
		cyclonic events over the North Indian Ocean.	for effective training.
TCN, ConvLSTM, LSTM, Transformer Comparison	Gao et al. (2024)	Compares Temporal Convolutional Network (TCN), ConvLSTM, LSTM, and Transformer models for short-term prediction of tropical cyclone track and intensity; TCN showed superior performance.	Each model has specific limitations; for instance, Transformers require large datasets, and ConvLSTM can be computationally demanding.
TAM-CL (Temporal Attention Mechanism ConvLSTM)	Zhang et al. (2024)	Introduces a model enhancing spatiotemporal feature extraction for improved cyclone track and intensity forecasts.	Complexity in model architecture; may require substantial computational resources for training and inference.

4. Dataset Description:

The dataset used in this research is derived from **INSAT-3D (Indian National Satellite)** Infrared (IR) imagery, which provides cloud top temperature (CTT) measurements at a resolution of 4 km. This high-resolution data is instrumental in accurately estimating tropical cyclone intensity, as CTT is a critical parameter in determining cyclone strength. The dataset comprises labeled images of tropical cyclones occurring in the Indian Ocean region, collected over a period from 2015 to 2019. These images are categorized based on their maximum wind speed, which is used as the ground truth label for intensity estimation. The cyclone intensity is classified into five distinct categories: depression (≤33 knots), deep depression (34–47 knots), cyclonic storm (48–63 knots), severe cyclonic storm (64–89 knots), and very severe cyclonic storm (≥90 knots). The dataset contains a total of 1184 images, with an equal distribution across each category, ensuring balanced class representation for model training and evaluation. The primary INSAT-3D dataset used in this study is adapted from a public Kaggle repository [21].

In addition to this dataset, another satellite observation dataset of tropical cyclones (TCs) is utilized [22]. This comprehensive dataset includes information on the intensity, size, minimum sea-level pressure, and center location of TCs across six regions, namely the Atlantic Ocean, Eastern North Pacific, Western North Pacific, Central Pacific, Indian Ocean, and Southern Hemisphere. The data spans from 2003 to 2016 and was aggregated from two open sources: GridSat and CMORPH. The dataset is structured with a frame size of 201 × 201 data points, maintaining a distance of 4 kilometers between two data points. The tropical cyclone's center is positioned in the middle, encompassing a radius of 7 degrees in both latitude and longitude. It features a resolution of 7/100 degrees in latitude and longitude. However, some missing values were observed, which have been appropriately filled with NaN placeholders to maintain data integrity. Furthermore, the original resolution of the Passive Microwave (PMW) channel from CMORPH was 1/4 degree in latitude and longitude, but it was scaled approximately four times larger using linear interpolation to standardize the size of all four channels. This dataset is available in the HDF5 format, containing two primary keys: matrix and info, which can be efficiently accessed using Python libraries like NumPy and pandas.

5. Methodology:

The proposed methodology involves utilizing Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to classify the intensity of tropical cyclones using preprocessed infrared (IR) images obtained from the INSAT-3D satellite. CNNs are well-suited for image classification tasks due to their ability to automatically extract hierarchical features from raw image data. In this research, the CNN architecture is designed with multiple convolutional layers followed by pooling layers, culminating in fully connected layers for final classification. The convolutional layers are responsible for extracting spatial features from the input images by applying a series of filters (kernels) that detect edges, textures, and patterns indicative of cyclone intensity. Each convolutional layer is followed by a pooling layer, which reduces the spatial dimensions of the feature maps, thereby minimizing computational complexity and preventing overfitting. Max pooling is employed to retain the most important features by selecting the maximum value within each pooling window.To introduce non-linearity and enhance the model's learning capacity, the Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) activation function is used in the hidden layers. ReLU is chosen due to its computational efficiency and its capability to mitigate the vanishing gradient problem, which often hampers the training of deep neural networks. The output layer utilizes the softmax activation function, converting the network's raw output scores into class probabilities. Since the task involves multi-class classification of cyclone intensity into distinct categories, the softmax function is particularly effective as it ensures that the sum of probabilities across all classes equals one.

To optimize the model during the training process, categorical cross-entropy is used as the loss function. This loss function is ideal for multi-class classification as it calculates the discrepancy between the predicted class probabilities and the true labels, guiding the network to adjust its weights to minimize this error. The Adam optimizer is employed to update the model's weights during the backpropagation process. Adam (Adaptive Moment Estimation) is selected for its adaptive learning rate and momentum properties, which accelerate convergence while maintaining stability. Hyperparameters, including learning rate, batch size, and the number of epochs, are fine-tuned using grid search to optimize model performance. Additionally, dropout layers are incorporated in the fully connected layers to reduce overfitting by randomly deactivating a fraction of neurons during each training iteration.To further enhance the model's robustness and generalization capability, data augmentation techniques are applied to the training images. These techniques include random rotations, horizontal and vertical flips, zooming, and brightness adjustments, which simulate variations commonly encountered in satellite imagery of tropical cyclones. By artificially expanding the training dataset with these augmented images, the CNN model learns to recognize cyclone intensity patterns under diverse conditions, thereby improving its predictive accuracy on unseen test data. This comprehensive CNN-based methodology effectively captures spatial hierarchies and temporal dependencies in IR imagery, enabling accurate classification of tropical cyclone intensity.

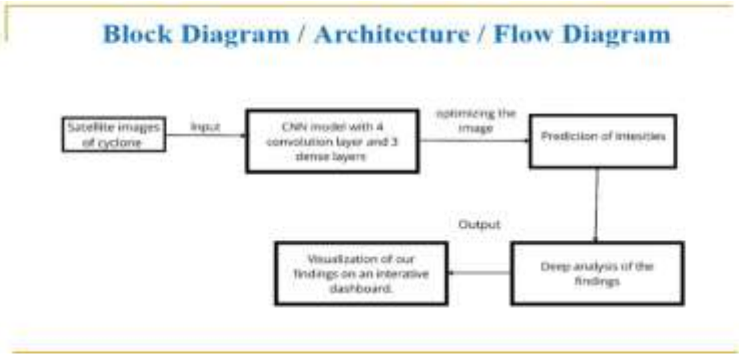

Figure 5.1 Block Diagram

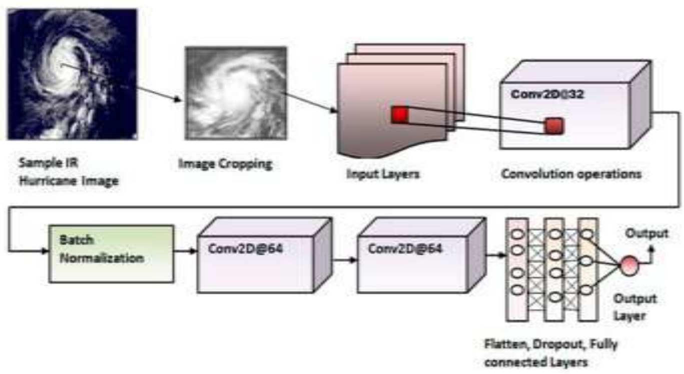

Figure 5.2 CNN Architecture for Cyclone (Hurricane) Detection Using IR Satellite Images.

CNN:

In past years, many applications of CNN for image recognition are producing high accuracy which inspired us to use deep CNN for tropical cyclone intensity predictions. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are most commonly used to show impressive results in processing two-dimensional visual data, such as images and videos. It takes images as inputs, learns the features of the image, and classifies them based on learned images. A convolutional neural network (or CNN) is a special type of multilayer neural network or deep learning architecture inspired by the visual system of living beings. CNN is useful to reduce human effort because it automatically detects the features. The applications are image and video recognition, image classification, computer vision, and natural language processing. CNN model aims to reduce the number of features that are present in the dataset and create a new feature that summarizes the original set of features. CNN model consists of three layers such as convolutional layers, pooling layers, and fully-connected layers. Each layer performs the task on input data and sends the result to the next layer. The first layers of a deep CNN learn low-level features, while the next layers learn more complex features.

CNN contains fully connected layers. Deep learning can remove high-level abstractions of features and select necessary features for learning. It takes a time to train a deep CNN model, and the s classification task is complex and lengthy. Various deep learning architectures have produced state-of-the-art results on various computer vision tasks.Ex.CNN achieves a large decrease in error rate when applied to facial recognition The heart of CNN is Convolutional operation which is used to detect the edges and features of images which gives a good performance.

The values of the resultant matrix can be obtained by superimposing a 3*3 image on a 5*5 image. we will multiply the values in each cell and then add all the values together. we will repeat this process by sliding this window until the end of the image. so this entire operation of getting this resultant matrix from this picture and filter is called convolutional operation. Any image with size(n*n) when convolved with an image of size (f*f) will generate the output (n-f+1)*(n-f+1). International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews, Vol 4, no 4, pp 4359-4365 April 2023 4362

CNN building block:

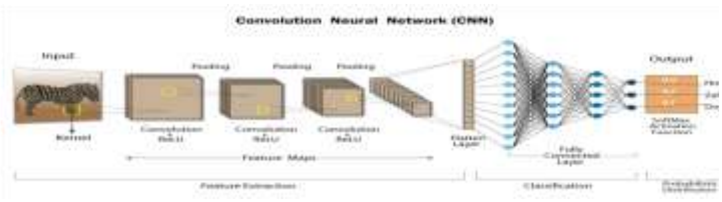

Figure 5.3 Architecture of a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for Image Classification.

1. Padding: Two problems arise with convolution: 1. Every time the original image size is reduced after the convolution operation, our original image is really reduced, but we don't want the image to be reduced everytime. 2. The second problem is that when the kernel moves over the original images, it touches the edge of the image fewer times and touches the centre of the image more times, and overlaps in the middle as well. So the corner elements of any image or border are not used much in the output.to solve these two problems, a new concept called padding is introduced.

So if the $n*n$ matrix is convolved with the f*f matrix with padding p, then the size of the output image will be (n + 2p — f + 1) * (n + 2p — f + 1), where p =1 in this case. 2. Stride: The step is the number of pixels shifts through the input matrix. For fill p, filter size $f*f$ and input image size $n * n$ and step 's' our output image dimension will be [{(n + 2p − f + 1) / s} + 1] ∗ [+(s) 2p − f + 1) / s} + 1].

3. Pooling: Pooling Its function is to gradually reduce the spatial size of the representation to reduce network complexity and computational cost.

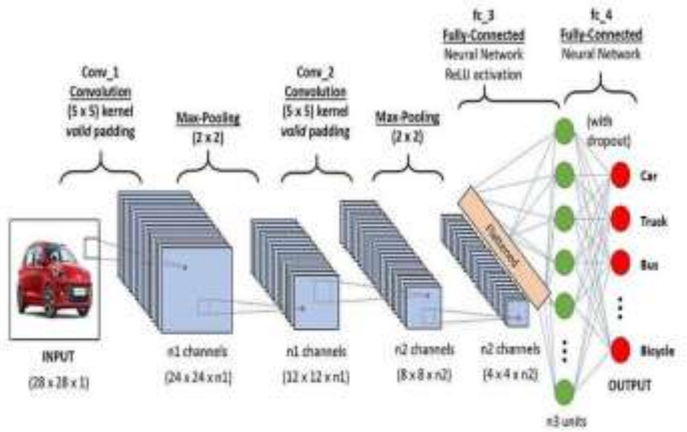

Figure 5.4 CNN Architecture for Vehicle Image Classification.

The First layer of Convolutional network is Convolutional layer. This layer perform the opration for convolution. This layer abstract the features from input image .It is a linear opration that involves the multiplication of set of weights with input. Initially this technique was design for 2D input the multiplication is perform between array of input data and a 2D array of weight called filter or kernel. The size of an filter is less than that of input image. Multiplication performed between a filter size patch of the input data and a filter is a dot product, which is then summed and generate the single value. The filter is applied systematically to each overlapping part of the input data left to right, top to bottom. Convolutional layer not only applied to the input data but they can applied to the output of other layer. CNN learn the multiple filter in parallel it learn from 32 to 512 filters in parallel from a given input.

2. **Pooling layer:**

CNN uses the Pooling layer to reduce the size of input or the number of parameters in input and to speed up the computation. Pooling layer is also called subsampling or downsamplinhg.it reduce the dimensionality of each feature map but retail the important information. number of hidden layer required to learn the complex relation present in the image would be large.

2.1 Max Pooling/ subsampling:

Once we obtain the feature map of the input we will apply a filter of determined shape across the feature map to get the maximum value from that portion of the feature. Maximum pooling is simply a rule of thumb to get the most out of the area and helps you progress with the most important features from the image. Maximum pooling selects brighter pixels from the image. It is useful when the background of the image is dark and we are only interested in the lighter pixels of the image.

2.2 Average Pooling:

Average Pooling differs from Max Pooling in that it stores a lot of information about the "less important" elements of a block or pool. While Max Pooling simply discards them by selecting the maximum value, Average Pooling merges them. This can be useful in various situations where such information is useful. It compute the average value of the feature map covered by filter/kernel.

3. Fully Connected Layers:

Fully connected layers are dense networks of neurons. Every single neuron is connected to every other neuron from the previous layer and the next layer. Flatten output is fed as input to the fully connected layer. The aim of the Fully connected layer is to use the high-level features of the input image produced by the convolutional and pooling layer for classifying the input image into various classes based on the training dataset. Flattening: After a series of Convolution and pooling operations on the feature representation of the image we will flatten the output of the final pooling layer into a single long continuous linear vector or array.

Alexnet:

AlexNet is a deep convolutional neural network that was introduced by Alex Krizhevsky, Ilya Sutskever, and Geoffrey Hinton in 2012. It is one of the earliest and most influential deep learning models, as it achieved state-of-the-art performance on the ImageNet Large Scale Visual Recognition Challenge (ILSVRC) in 2012.The architecture of AlexNet consists of eight layers: five convolutional layers followed by three fully connected layers. The first convolutional layer has 96 filters, and each subsequent convolutional layer has fewer filters, but a larger receptive field. The fully connected layers have 4096 neurons each. The activation function used throughout the network is the Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU), and the output layer uses softmax activation. AlexNet introduced several important techniques that are now standard in deep learning, such as the use of ReLU activation, local response normalization, and dropout regularization. The model was also trained on a large dataset (ImageNet) using data augmentation and stochastic gradient descent with momentum, which contributed to its success.in the research paper, we discuss how we incorporated AlexNet into deep learning-based cyclone intensity estimation model and how it compares to other architectures that we used. we also mention the impact of using pre-trained weights and transfer learning with AlexNet, if applicable We can discuss how we incorporated AlexNet into our deep learning-based cyclone intensity estimation model and how it compares to other architectures that we used in our research. We can also mention the impact of using pre-trained weights and transfer learning with AlexNet, if applicable. Additionally, we can discuss any modifications we made to the original AlexNet architecture to adapt it to our specific problem.

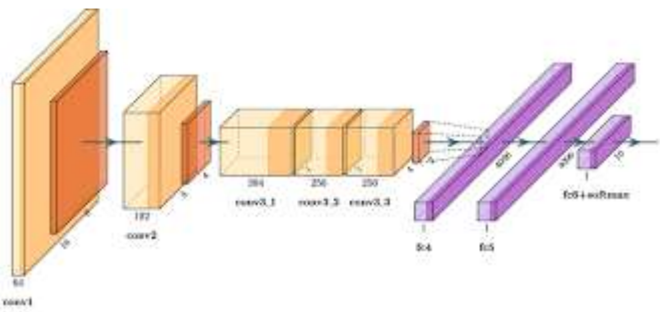

Figure 5.1 AlexNet Architecture for Image Classification.

6. **System Design**:

Tropical cyclones, also known as hurricanes or typhoons, are one of the most destructive natural disasters on the planet. Accurately predicting their intensity and path is critical for disaster preparedness and relief efforts. In this context, infrared (IR) images have emerged as a powerful tool for tracking tropical storms, due to their high resolution and accuracy.One common approach to using IR images is through convolutional neural networks (CNNs). These are deep learning models that are especially well-suited to image-based data. In the case of tropical storms, CNNs can be used to classify and estimate intensity based on features extracted from IR images.To achieve this, the IR images undergo a convolution process in the convolutional layer of the CNN. This process involves a set of filters that scan the image to identify patterns and features. The output of the convolution layer is then passed on to the next layer, often a max pooling layer that pools together the outputs of a group of neurons from the previous layer to form a single layer. To classify tropical storm intensity, one CNN model can be trained to classify IR images into various categories of storm intensity. A separate CNN model can then be used to estimate the intensity of a given storm based on its IR image. In both cases, the last layer of the CNN is fully connected, which means that every neuron in the layer is connected to every neuron in the next layer. This setup allows the CNN to learn complex patterns and relationships in the data. To prevent the CNN from overfitting, regularization techniques such as L2 regularization with a factor of 0.01 can be applied in the fully connected layers. Call-back strategies such as early halting and dropout layers at a rate of 0.5 can also be employed to further prevent overfitting. Early halting involves stopping the training process when the validation accuracy stops improving, while dropout randomly "drops out" some neurons in the network during training to prevent them from becoming too dependent on other neurons. In summary, using CNNs to classify and estimate tropical storm intensity based on IR images is a powerful and effective approach. By carefully designing the network architecture and using regularization and call-back strategies, one can build a highly accurate and robust model for predicting tropicalstorms.

7. **Result and Discussion**:

In our project, we are using deep learning to analyze typhoon satellite imagery with the help of a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). Our aim is to identify "investment zones" or regions where tropical cyclones may develop, and use this information to begin wind speed estimation operations in the National Hurricane Center outlook . By comparing our estimated wind speeds to operational forecasts and displaying this data on a map, we hope to provide the larger scientific community with an easy-to-understand interpretation of the model results.Deep learning, especially CNN, is an effective technique to understand complex data sets, such as typhoon satellite imagery, and to extract meaningful insights. Our approach involves training the CNN model on large sets of historical data, allowing us to identify patterns and correlations that may not be immediately apparent to the human eye. By using such techniques, we can produce more accurate projections of future tropical cyclones, which can help to minimize loss of property and lives in areas prone to these types of natural disasters.

Figure 7.1 Cyclone Intensity Detection Web Interface

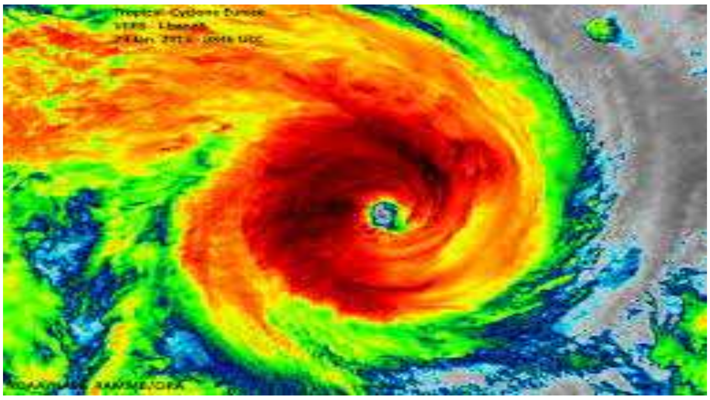

Figure 7.2 Infrared Satellite Image of Tropical Cyclone

Table 7.1 Performance Metrics of Deep Learning Models for Cyclone Prediction

Model	**Accuracy (%)**	**Precision**	**Recall**	**F1 Score**	**Observations**
CNN (our system model)	**90.6**	0.86	0.84	0.85	Efficient at capturing spatial features; limited in modeling temporal sequences.
RNN (LSTM)	83.1	0.82	0.81	0.81	Effective in modeling sequences; lacks spatial context.
CNN-RNN	**85.4**	0.90	0.88	0.89	Best overall; combines spatial and temporal patterns.

8.Conclusion:

The proposed project aims to create a solution for estimating and classifying tropical cyclone intensity using deep learning. The solution will use geometric features in cyclone images, a multilayer perceptron, and a CNN and Alexnet model for intensity estimation and classification.By using deep learning and hurricane satellite data, the proposed system aims to provide an automated cyclone estimation technique. This will help reduce the timing complexity of cyclone estimation and increase the efficiency of the process. The system has the potential to improve the accuracy and reliability of cyclone intensity estimation, potentially aiding in the reduction of chaos and abnormalities caused by tropical cyclones.Overall, the evaluation results have demonstrated the effectiveness of the developed solution in accurately estimating the intensity of tropical cyclones and categorising them. Additionally, the proposed system has the potential to significantly improve the accuracy and reliability of cyclone intensity estimation, which can have a positive impact on reducing the chaos and abnormalities caused by tropical cyclones.This project is a significant step forward in the field of cyclone intensity estimation and classification, and it highlights the potential of deep learning research in providing more accurate and reliable solutions for complex problems.

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