

深層卷積神經網路應用於機場颱風風力預報之研究

A Study of the Application of Deep Convolutional Neural Networks for Typhoon Wind Forecasting at Airports

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摘 要

台灣位處於東亞副熱帶季風與熱帶季風氣候之間，在夏天與秋天常有颱風侵襲台灣。颱風所夾帶的強風與豪雨，常帶來許多災情。台灣又因地形環境複雜，有著高聳的中央山脈，常造成颱風侵襲過程，風場分布情形容易受到地形影響，受中央山脈的阻擋，強風區的範圍容易有分布不均的情形發生。例如颱風侵襲過程當中颱風的移動速度與方向，都是影響強風區分布範圍的因素。颱風的影響對於機場起降，關鍵的因素在於風向與風速。航空公司會根據起降時的預報風速，來評估班機是否延後或取消，以保障飛航之安全。目前，颱風風力預報作業，仍多仰賴氣象數值模式以及氣象預報員的主觀預報經驗。後來也發展出了更為客觀的預報方法，如多元線性回歸。但因風向風速的環境變因多為非線性關係，使用線性的方法，對於非線性的因素，掌握性較差。隨著科技發展，AI技術也逐漸被運用各個領域，也包含了氣象領域。根據研究文獻，AI對於解決此類非線性議題，有相當不錯的成效。

本研究探討使用深層卷積神經網路(Deep Convolutional Neural Networks)，應用於颱風侵襲期間，利用氣象機構所提供之颱風預報路徑以及預報強度，來預報台灣民航局各機場的風速與風向之變化。透過訓練AI的方法，讓模型取得颱風與機場之間的特徵，藉此來達成風力預報的目的。希望透過本研究能夠提升相關作業人員在颱風風力預報的準確性，與提高作業效率，讓航空公司能有更多的時間因應。

關鍵字：颱風、風力預報、深度學習、卷積神經網路

Abstract

Taiwan is located between the East Asian subtropical monsoon and tropical monsoon climate zones, frequently experiencing typhoons during summer and autumn. Typhoons bring strong winds and heavy rain, causing significant damage. The complex topography, including the Central Mountain Range, results in uneven wind distribution during typhoons.

Key factors affecting airport operations during typhoons are wind direction and speed. Airlines depend on wind forecasts to decide on flight delays or cancellations for safety. Current forecasts largely rely on numerical models and meteorologists' subjective experience. Although methods like multiple linear regression have been developed, they struggle with the nonlinear nature of wind variables.

In this study, we applied Deep Convolutional Neural Networks (DCNNs) to predict wind speed and direction changes at Taiwan's airports during typhoons. By training AI models with typhoon track and intensity data from meteorological agencies, the study aims to improve forecast accuracy and operational efficiency, giving airlines more time to respond.

Key words : Typhoon, Wind Forecasting, Deep Learning, Convolutional Neural Networks