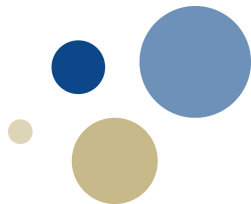




Norwegian University of
Science and Technology



Inflow Forecasting for Hydropower Operations: Bayesian Model Averaging for Postprocessing Hydrological Ensembles

Andreas Kleiven, Ingelin Steinsland

Norwegian University of Science & Technology
Dept. of Mathematical Sciences
Dept. of Industrial Economics and Technology Management

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Introduction



- Inflow forecasting methods: ***Data-driven*** methods and ***physically-based*** methods
- Ensemble predictions are commonly used to assess the uncertainty of future inflow
- Ensemble predictions are often biased and have too small variance
- In this work we develop statistical postprocessing methods to obtain ***calibrated*** and ***sharp*** probabilistic forecasts

Bayesian Model Averaging (BMA)

$$f(y|x_1, \dots, x_M) = \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{1}{w_m} g(y|x_m)$$

$$Y|x_m \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_m, \tau^2)$$

$$\mu_m = \alpha_m + \beta_m x_m$$

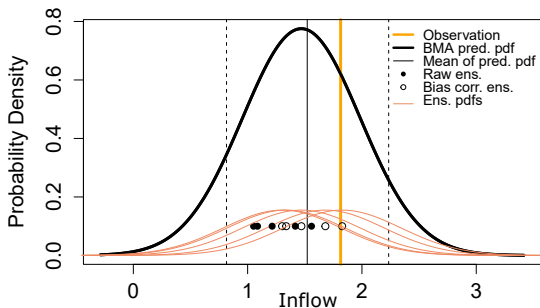
- Y : Random quantity of interest
- $x_m, m = 1, \dots, M$: Deterministic predictions
- $f(y|x_1, \dots, x_M)$: Predictive distribution, given M predictions
- $g(y|x_m)$: Pdf associated with member m
- w_m : Weight associated with member m
- α_m and β_m : Bias correction parameters for member m
- τ : Standard deviation of the ensemble member pdfs

BMA with exchangeable ensemble members

$$f(y|x_1, \dots, x_M) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M g(y|x_m)$$

$$Y|x_m \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_m, \tau^2)$$

$$\mu_m = \alpha + \beta x_m$$



Applications and earlier work

- Temperature forecasting

Raftery, Gneiting, Balabdaoui, and Polakowski (2005)

- Precipitation forecasting

Sloughter, Raftery, Gneiting, and Fraley (2007)

- Wind speed forecasting

Sloughter, Gneiting, and Raftery (2010), McLean Sloughter, Gneiting, and Raftery (2013)

- Inflow forecasting

Duan, Ajami, Gao, and Sorooshian (2007), Vrugt and Robinson (2007), Todini (2008), Rings, Vrugt, Schoups, Huisman, and Vereecken (2012)



Bayesian Model Averaging using Varying Coefficient Regression (BMA-VCR)



BMA

$$f(y|x_1, \dots, x_M) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M g(y|x_m)$$

$$Y|x_m \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_m, \tau^2)$$

$$\mu_m = \alpha + \beta x_m$$

BMA-VCR

$$f(y|x_1, \dots, x_M) = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M g(y|x_m)$$

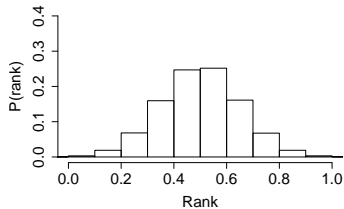
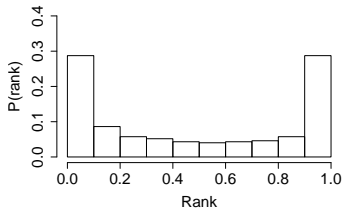
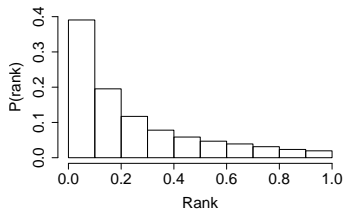
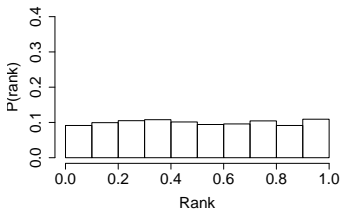
$$Y|x_m \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu_m, \tau^2)$$

$$\mu_m = (\alpha + \alpha_t) + (\beta + \beta_t)x_m$$

$$\alpha_t = \alpha_{t-1} + \mathbf{a}_t, \quad \mathbf{a}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \delta^{-1})$$

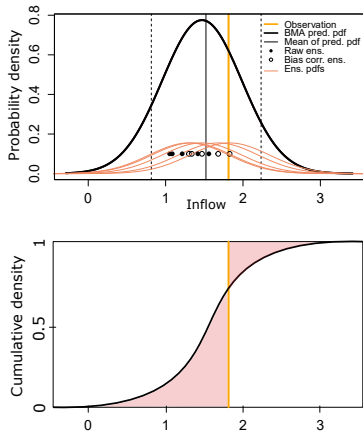
$$\beta_t = \beta_{t-1} + \mathbf{b}_t, \quad \mathbf{b}_t \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \delta^{-1})$$

Evaluation of probabilistic forecasts: Calibration

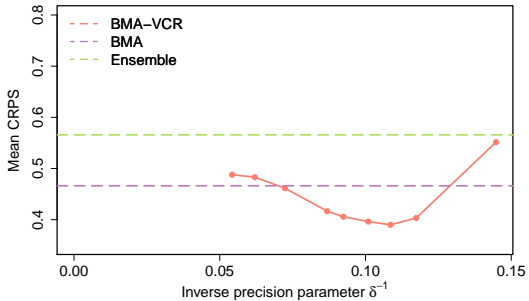
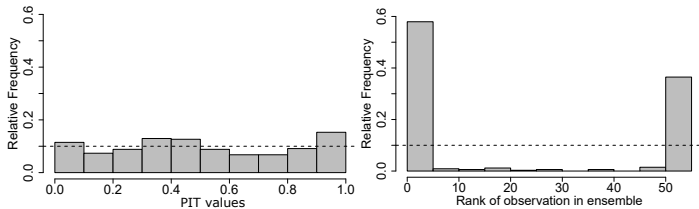


Evaluation of probabilistic forecasts: Sharpness

- Continuous ranked probability score (CRPS)
- Comparable to absolute error for deterministic forecasts
- For a perfect deterministic forecast, the CRPS is zero



Results



Conclusions and future work



- We have presented a statistical postprocessing method based on BMA
- Demonstrated good results based on real data for low lead times
- For higher lead times, consider alternative pdfs associated with the ensemble members, e.g. a combination of beta distributions and the empirical distribution of historical inflow values
- Extend the method to a higher-dimensional system

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