



META-MODELING STRATEGY FOR DATA-DRIVEN FORECASTING

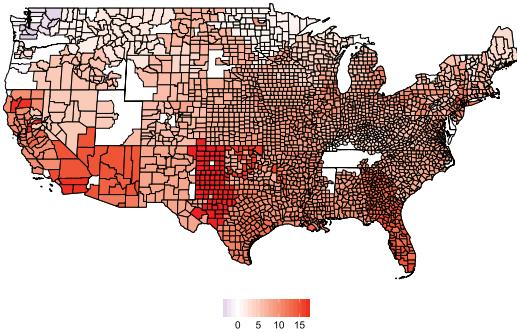
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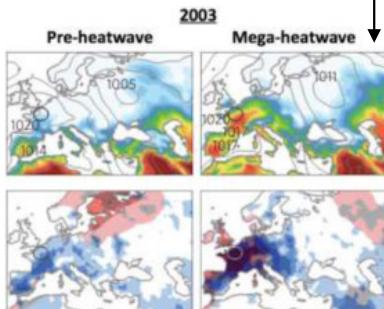
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WEATHER FORECASTING AND CLIMATE CHANGE



Increase in peak power demand,
Auffhammer *et al.* (2016)

Climate mitigation
requires forecasting

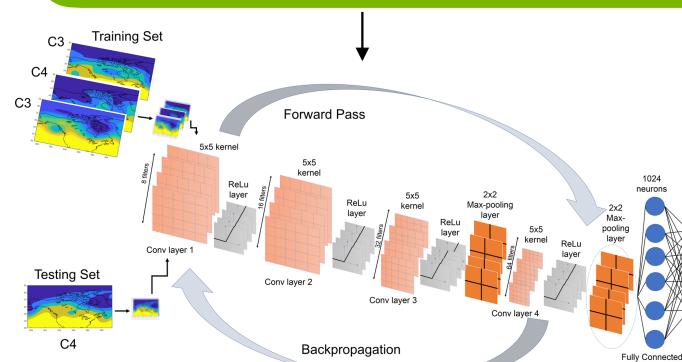


Extreme event forecasting,
Sillmann *et al.* (2017)

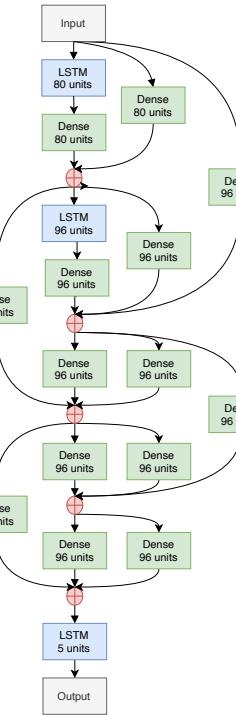
...but weather is
becoming less
predictable, Scher
and Messori (2019)



ML can provide data-driven forecasts, but
can be expensive to train/deploy



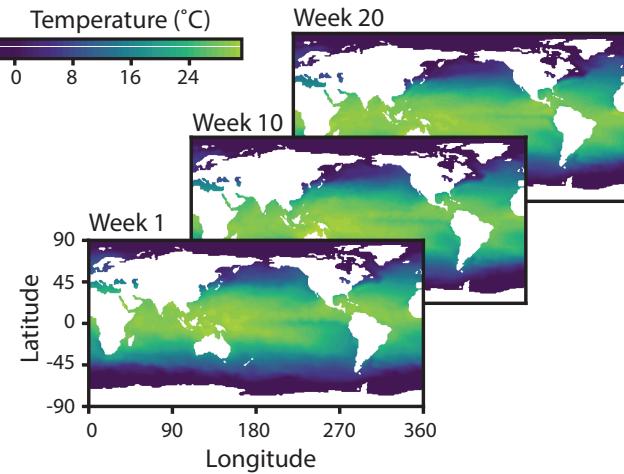
Convolutional neural networks
Chattopadhyay *et al.* (2020)



Automated architecture,
Maulik *et al.* (2020)

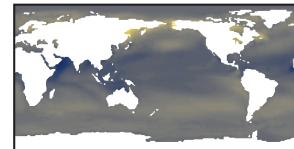
NOAA SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE

Sea surface temperature measured weekly across 20 years



Proper orthogonal decomposition

Mode 3

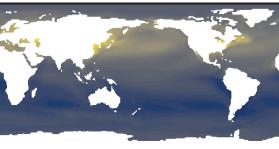


Mode 2



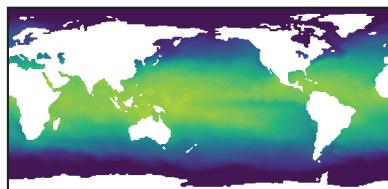
Modal coefficient

Mode 1

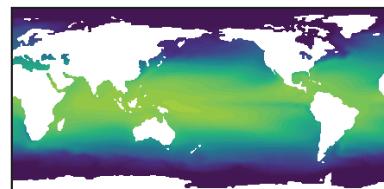


Time (weeks)

Measured temperature field



6 mode POD reconstruction

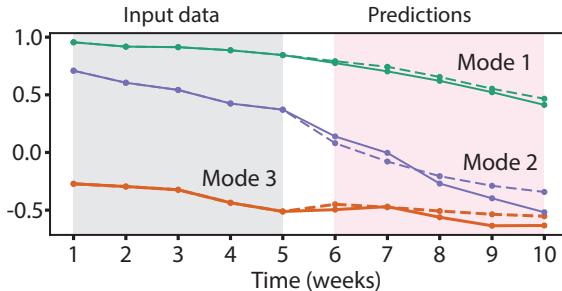


Make predictions for modal coefficients, then reconstruct to compare against data

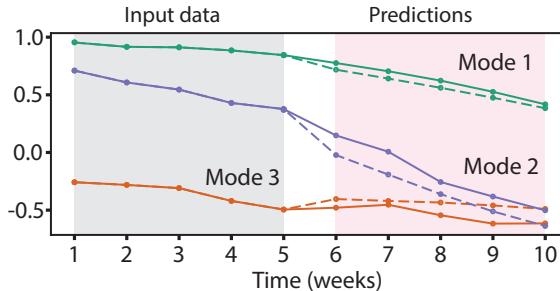
HIGH AND LOW FIDELITY FORECASTS

Prototypical high-fidelity model

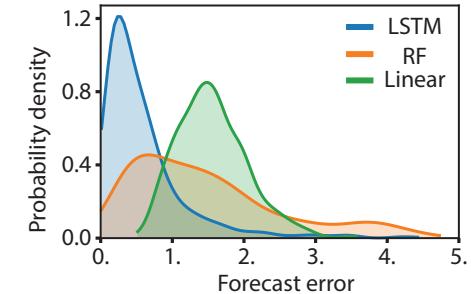
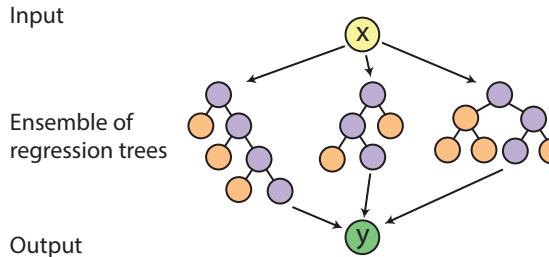
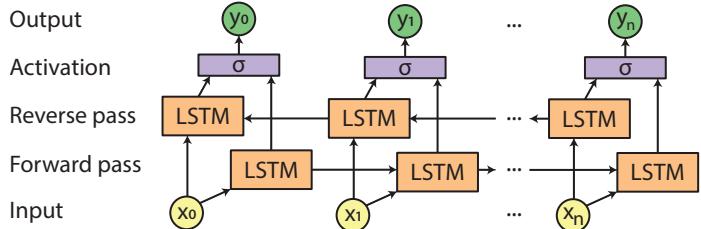
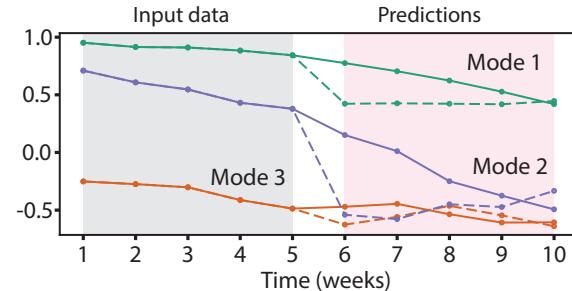
Bi-directional LSTM



Random forest



Linear regressor



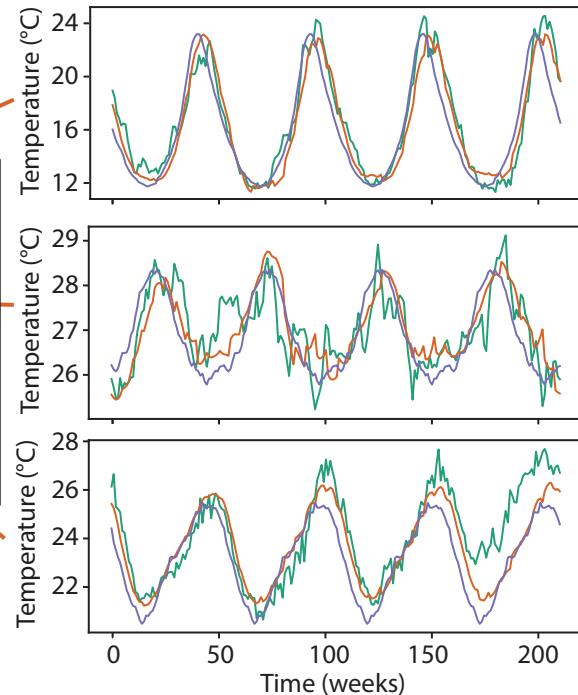
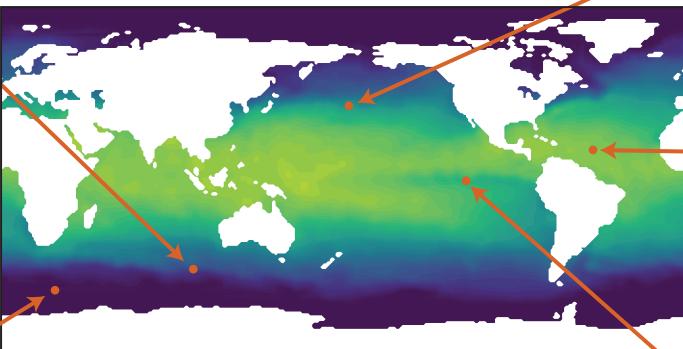
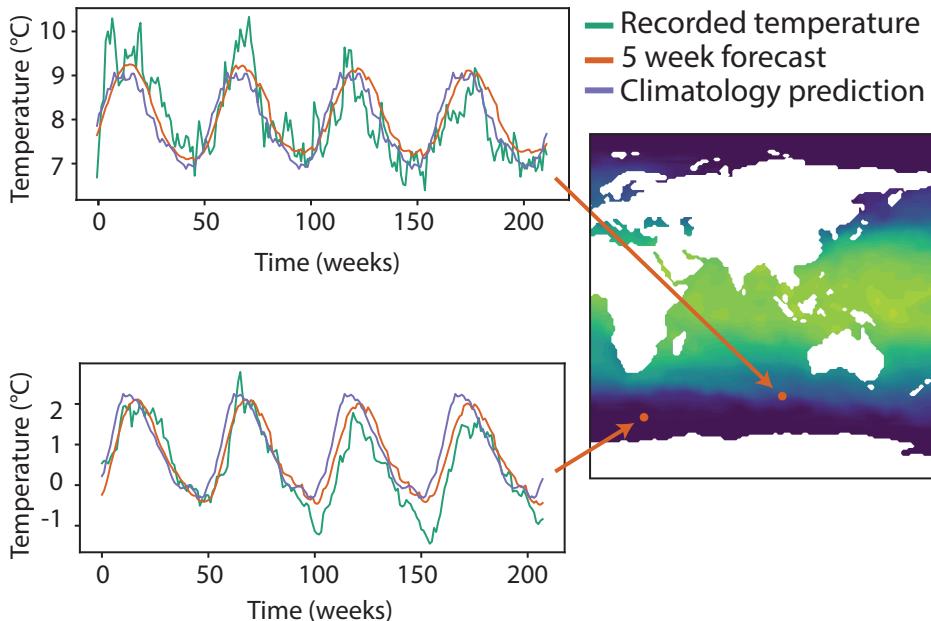
High fidelity performs best on test data



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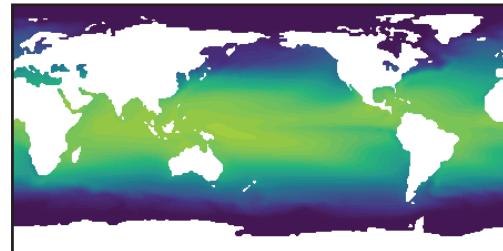
FORECASTING

Method outperforms climatology baseline: The average temperature for that time of year in that location



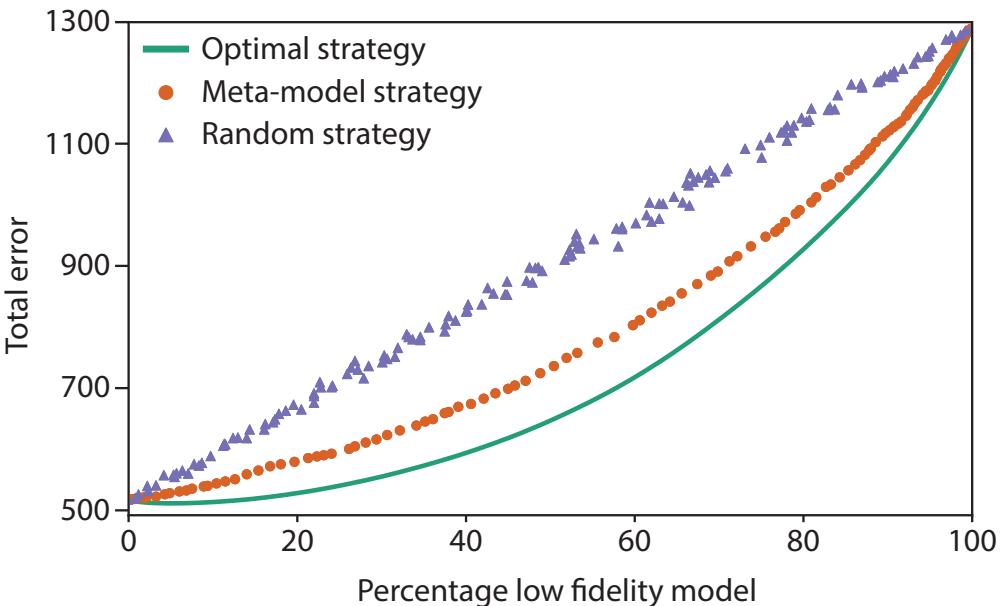
META-MODELING STRATEGY

High fidelity function evaluations are expensive. How can we avoid them, without compromising accuracy?



Algorithm for model selection:

- Take input data and perform low-fidelity forecasts
- Calculate difference between forecasts
- If this exceeds threshold evaluate high-fidelity forecast
- Else use low fidelity forecast

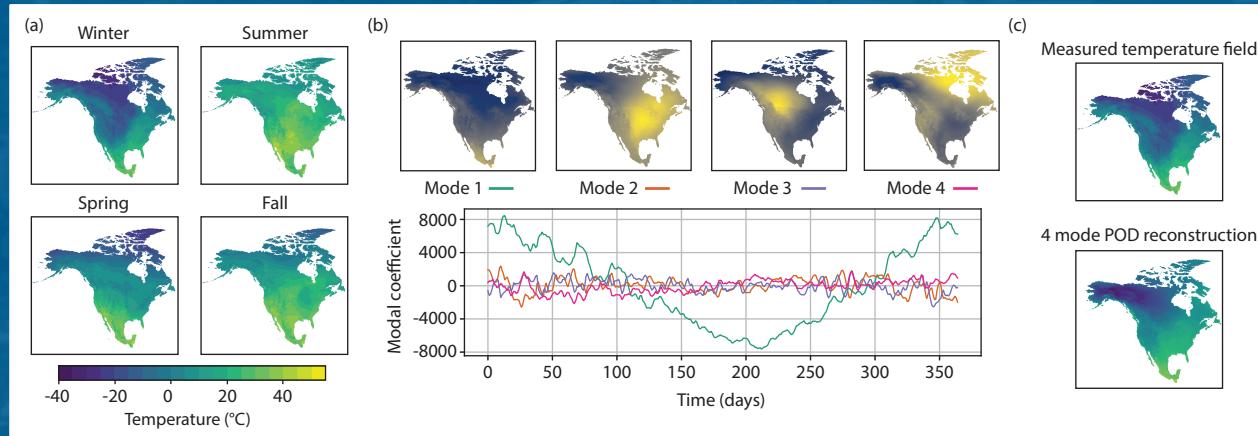


Random strategy chooses to evaluate high or low fidelity models at random

SUMMARY:

- Climate mitigation requires accurate weather predictions machine learning methods can play an important role.
- A combination of low and high-fidelity models can make accurate predictions fast and make results interpretable

Also applied to DayMet dataset



For more details
see workshop
manuscript