



# META-MODELING STRATEGY FOR DATA-DRIVEN FORECASTING

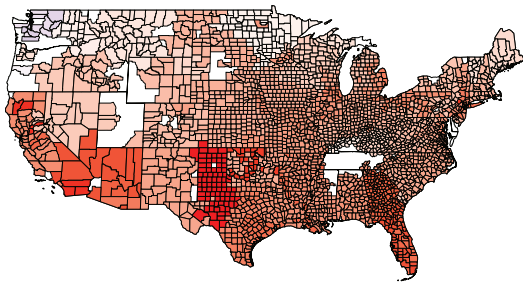
## DOMINIC SKINNER

Department of Mathematics  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
NSF-MSGI Fellow at Argonne

## ROMIT MAULIK

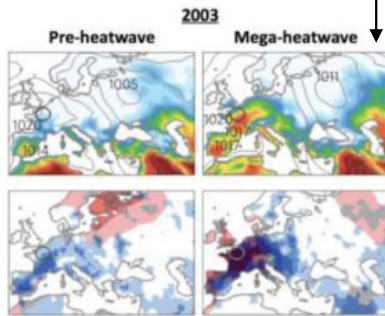
Margaret Butler Postdoctoral Fellow  
Argonne Leadership Computing Facility  
Argonne National Laboratory

# WEATHER FORECASTING AND CLIMATE CHANGE



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

Climate mitigation  
requires forecasting

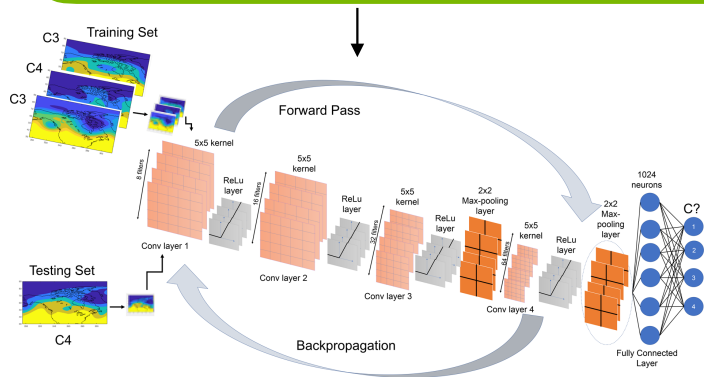


Extreme event forecasting,  
*Sillmann et al. (2017)*

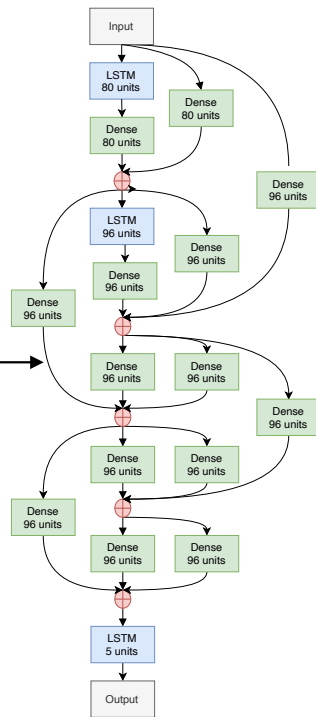
...but weather is  
becoming less  
predictable, *Scher  
and Messori (2019)*



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



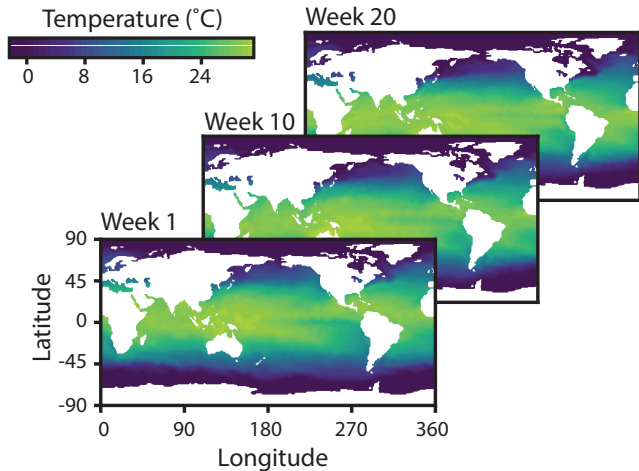
Convolutional neural networks  
*Chattopadhyay et al. (2020)*



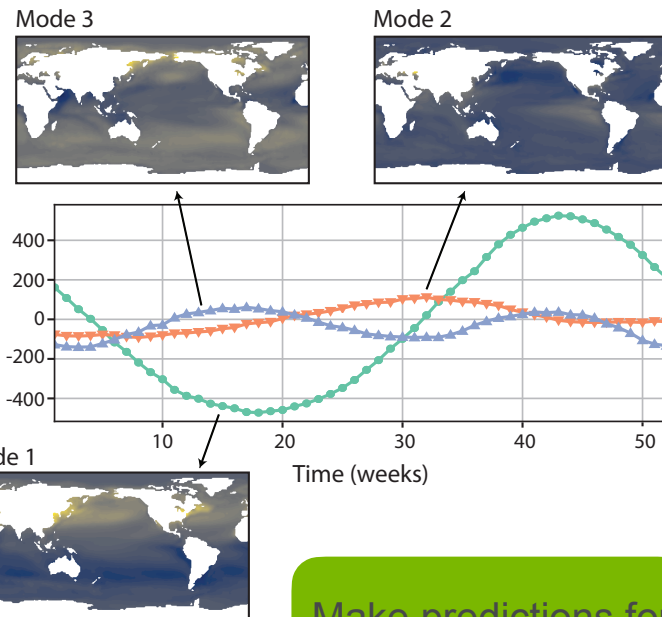
Automated architecture,  
*Maulik et al. (2020)*

# NOAA SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE

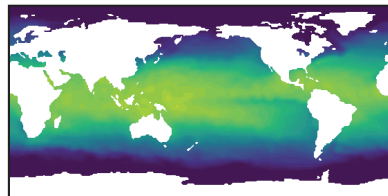
Sea surface temperature measured weekly across 20 years



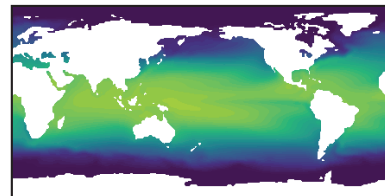
Proper  
orthogonal  
decomposition



Measured temperature field



6 mode POD reconstruction

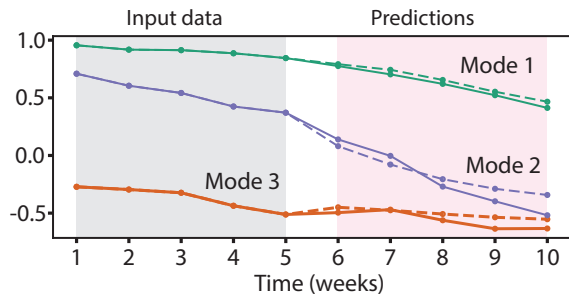


Make predictions for  
modal coefficients,  
then reconstruct to  
compare against  
data

# HIGH AND LOW FIDELITY FORECASTS

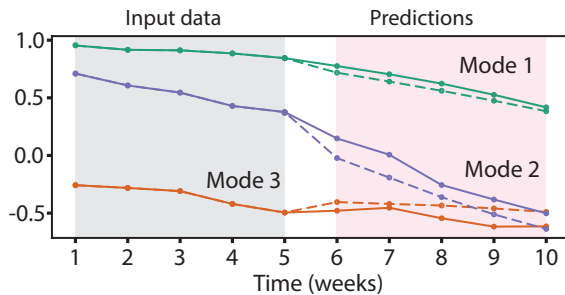
Prototypical high-fidelity model

Bi-directional LSTM

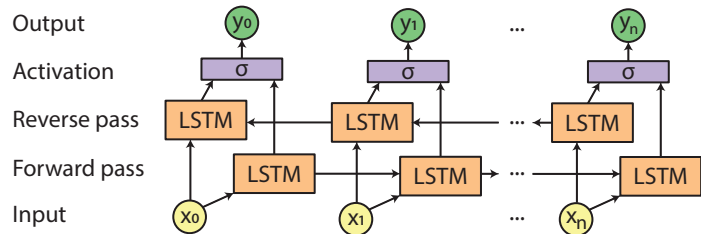
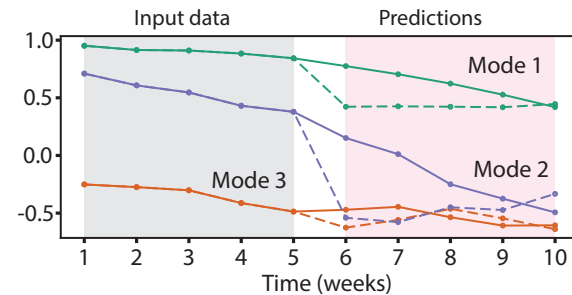


Prototypical low-fidelity models

Random forest



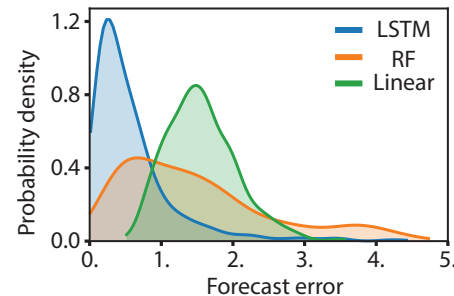
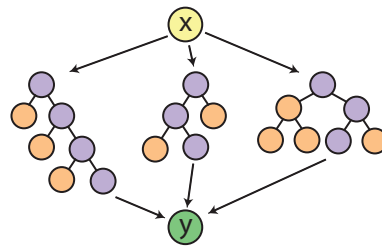
Linear regressor



Input

Ensemble of regression trees

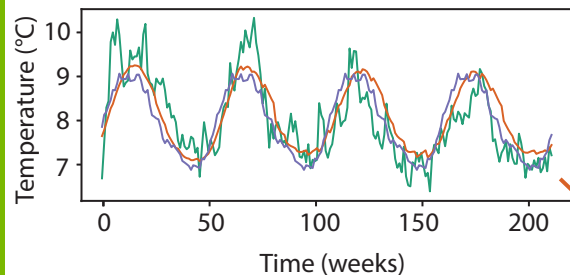
Output



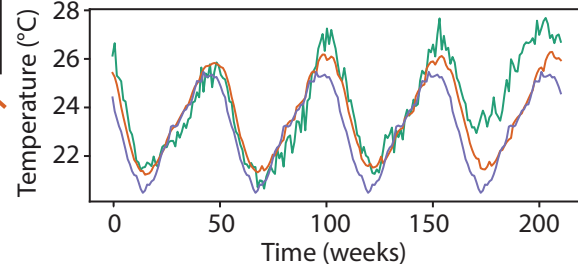
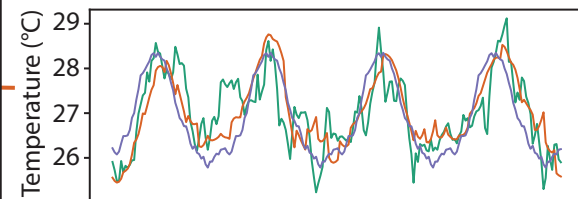
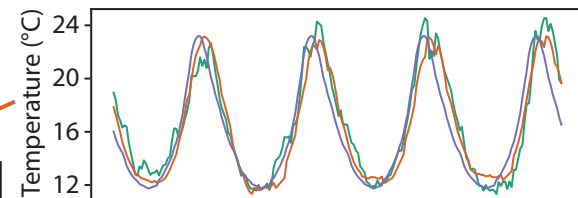
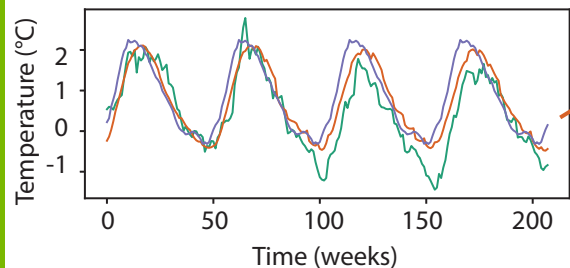
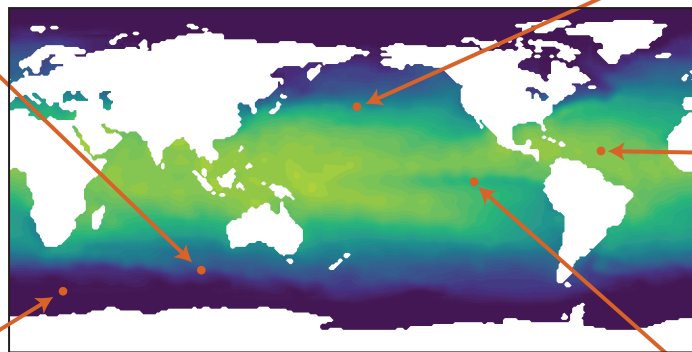
High fidelity performs best on test data

# FORECASTING

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

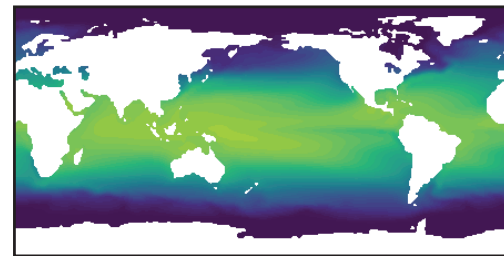


Recorded temperature  
5 week forecast  
Climatology prediction



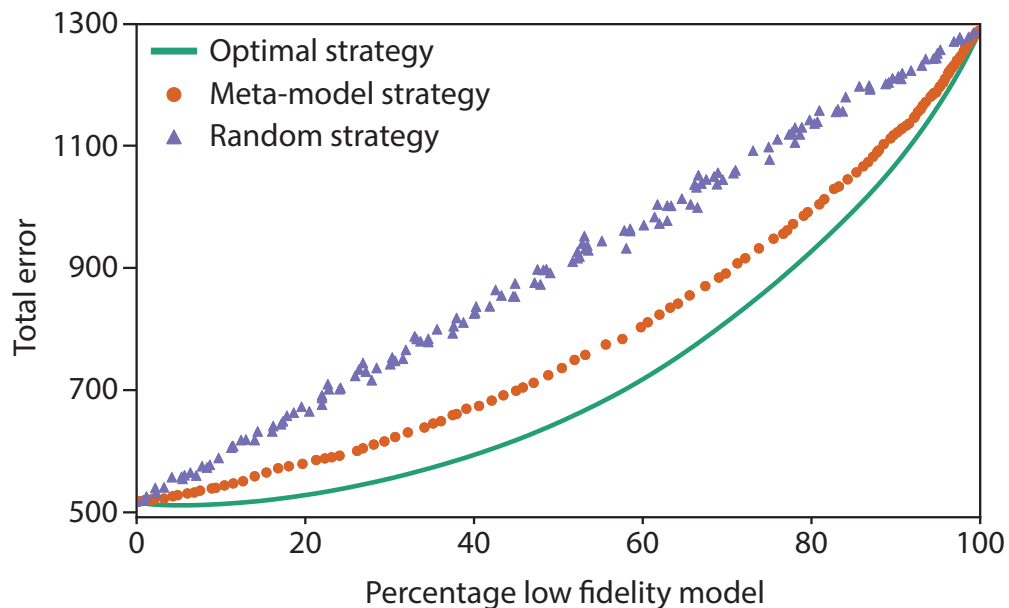
# META-MODELING STRATEGY

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

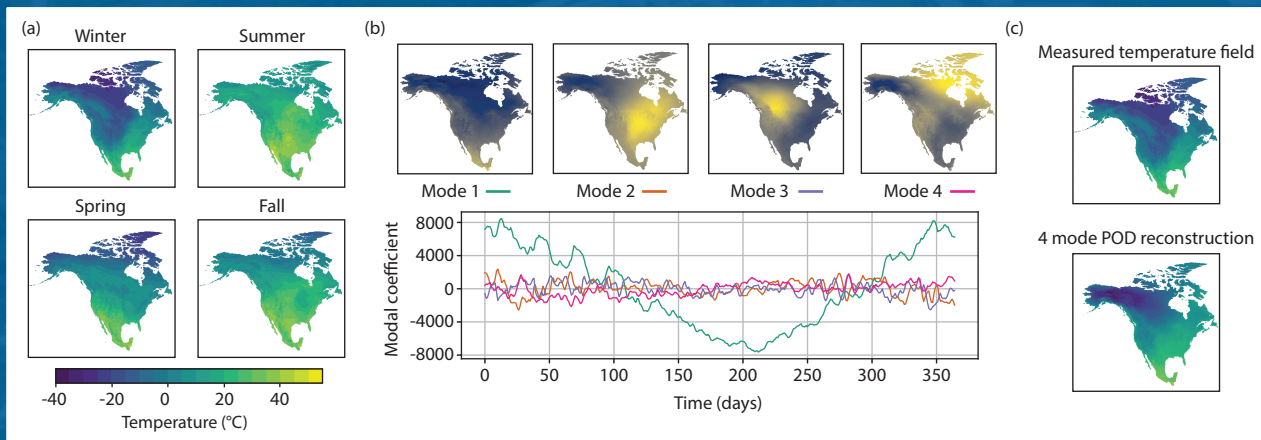


Random strategy chooses to evaluate high or low fidelity models at random

# 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