

Some Frontiers in AI for Applied Meteorology

Workshop on Emerging Data Science and Machine Learning Opportunities
in the Weather and Climate Sciences

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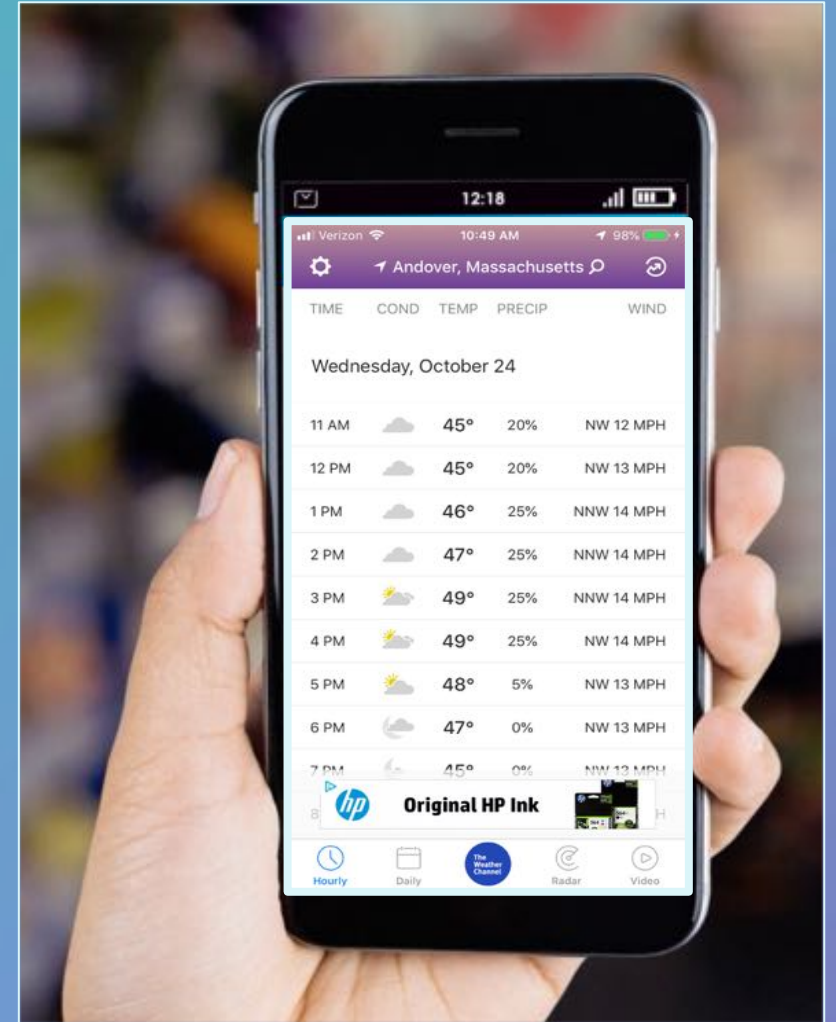
With contributions from

Peter Neilley, James Belanger, Joe Koval and others, TWC/IBM



About The Weather Company/IBM

- Global weather forecasts and services
 - On-demand historical data, current conditions and weather forecasts from minutes to 6 months ahead via API
 - Solutions for Agriculture, Aviation, Broadcast Media, Energy & Utilities, Government, Ground Transportation, Insurance, Retail, etc.
 - Weather Channel, Weather Underground brands
- Run proprietary global and regional dynamical NWP models
- Use AI to synthesize data from government and commercial sources
 - E.g., QC, error correction, consensus, probabilities

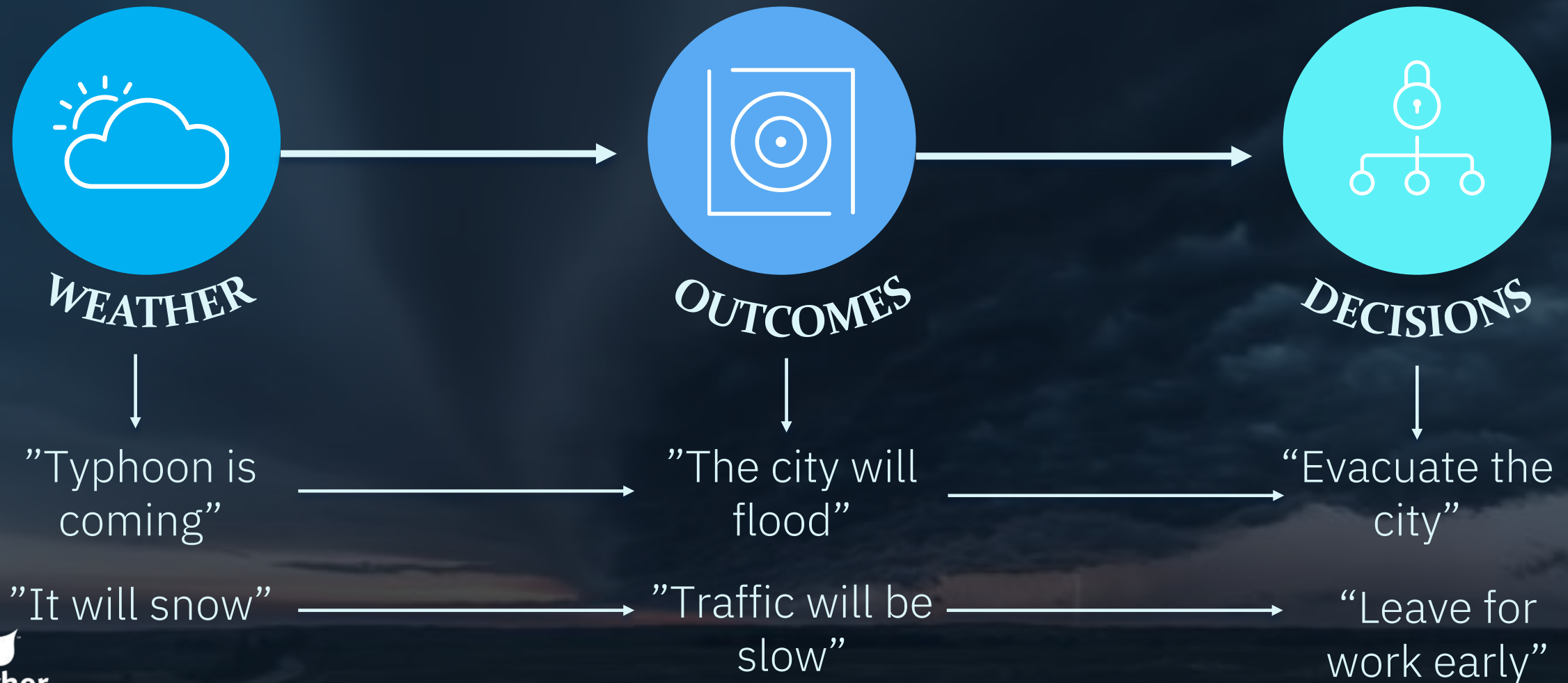


Frontiers in AI: Weather-Based Decisions

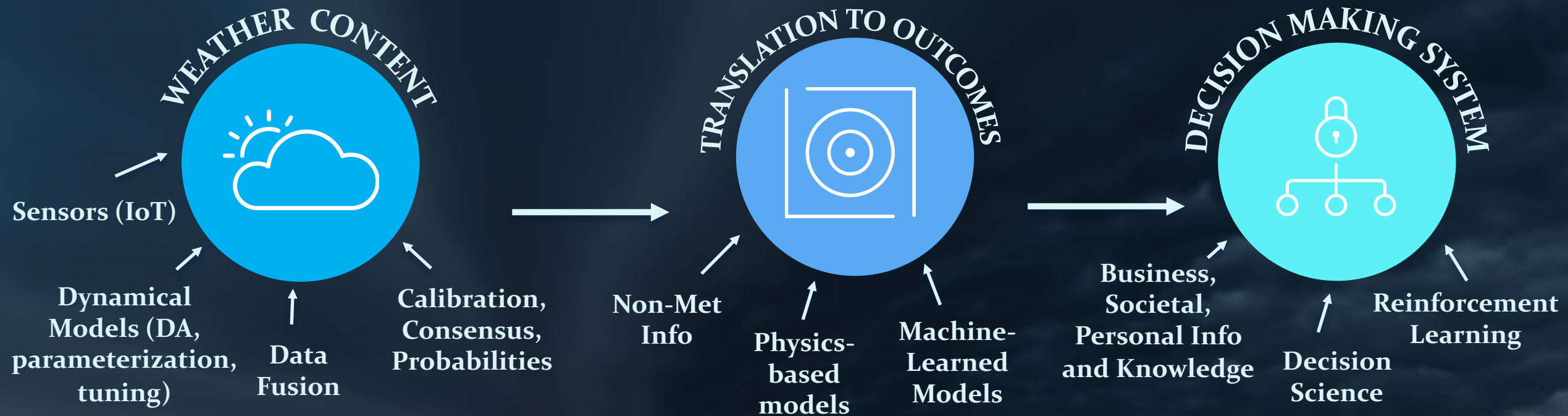
“First, it should be understood that ***forecasts possess no intrinsic value.*** They acquire value through their ability to influence the decisions made by the users of the forecasts.”

Murphy, A. H., 1993: What is a Good Forecast? An essay on the Nature of Goodness in Weather Forecasts. *Wea. Forecasting*, 8 , 281-293.

The Weather-Based Decision Value Chain



AI in the Weather Value Chain

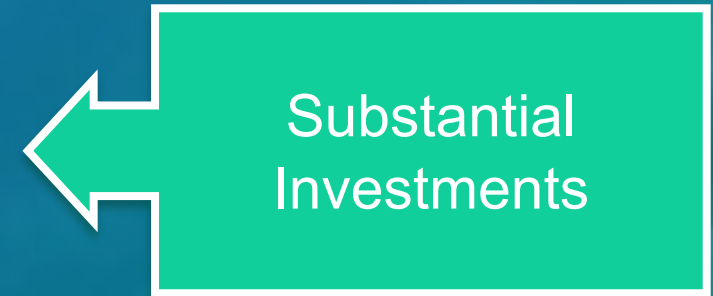


AI is needed to create the weather content, outcome models, and methods required to optimize and effectively communicate weather decisions.

Decision Support vs. Decision Making Services

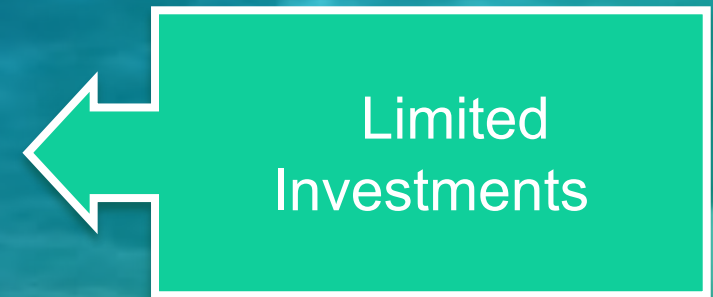
Decision Support: *Providing weather and outcome information suitable to assist decision making*

E.g., what is the weather forecast along my driving route from Boston to Washington, D.C.?



Decision Making Services: *Providing specific decision advice or decisions*

E.g., driverless car: plan a route and drive me from Boston to Washington, D.C.



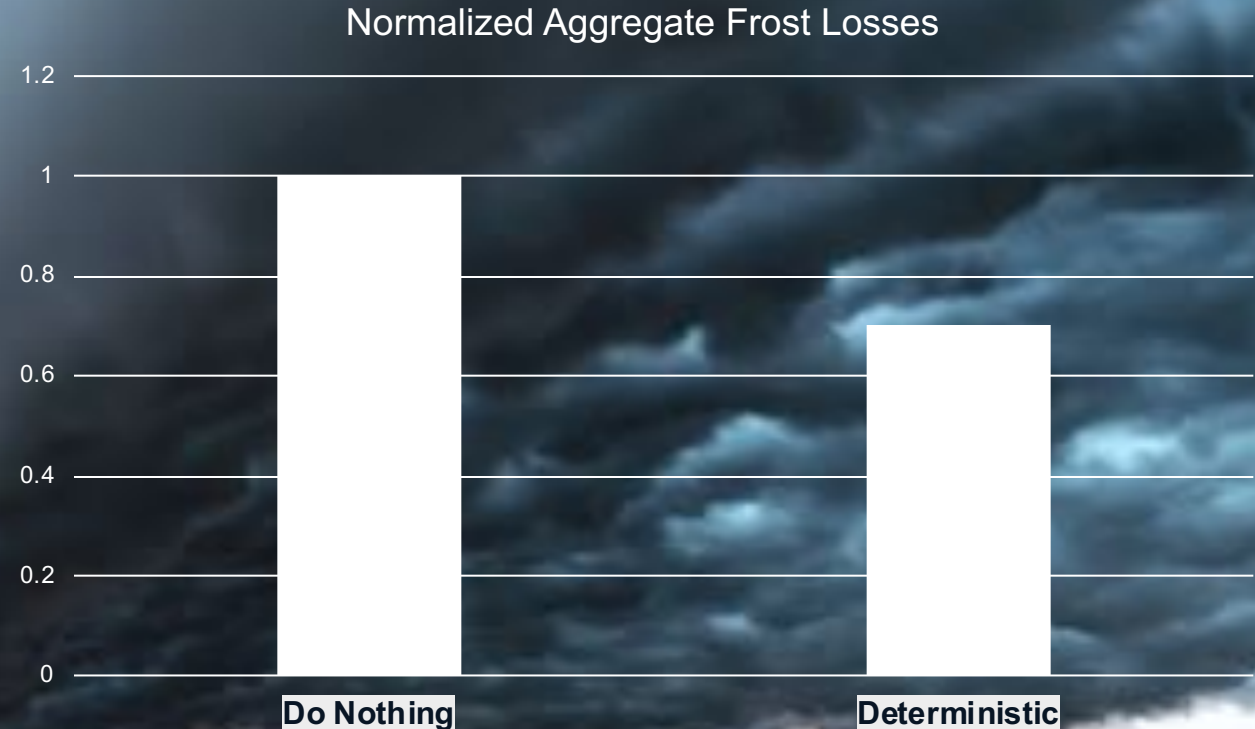
Optimal Decisions Require Probabilistic Forecasts

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Consider a farmer making a decision to protect crops in the face of a near-freezing forecast.

- Protection is expensive, so don't do it unnecessarily.
- Yet not protecting could lead to economic ruin.

Using deterministic forecast of freezing conditions is better than nothing....

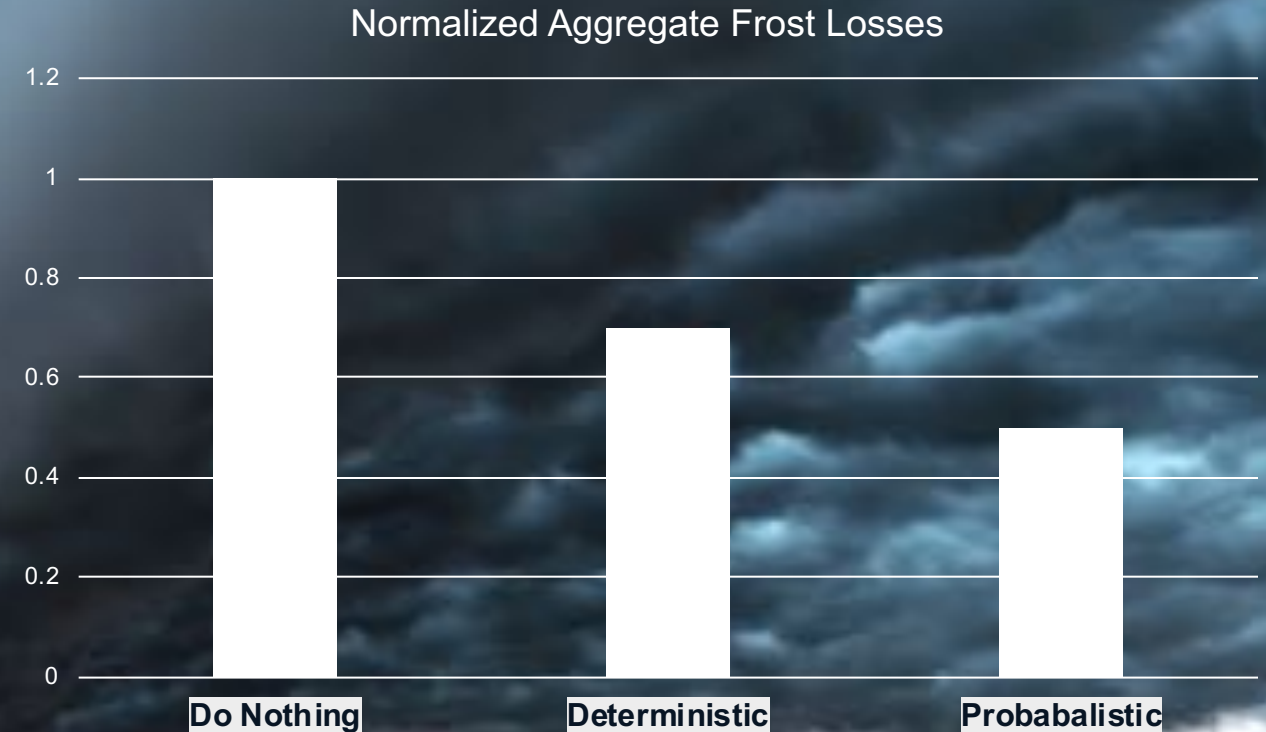


Better outcome for farmer that uses basic, deterministic weather forecast data to make frost protection decisions.

Optimal Decisions Require Probabilistic Forecasts

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... but using probabilistic forecasts in conjunction with cost-loss optimization further improves the net economic outcome.



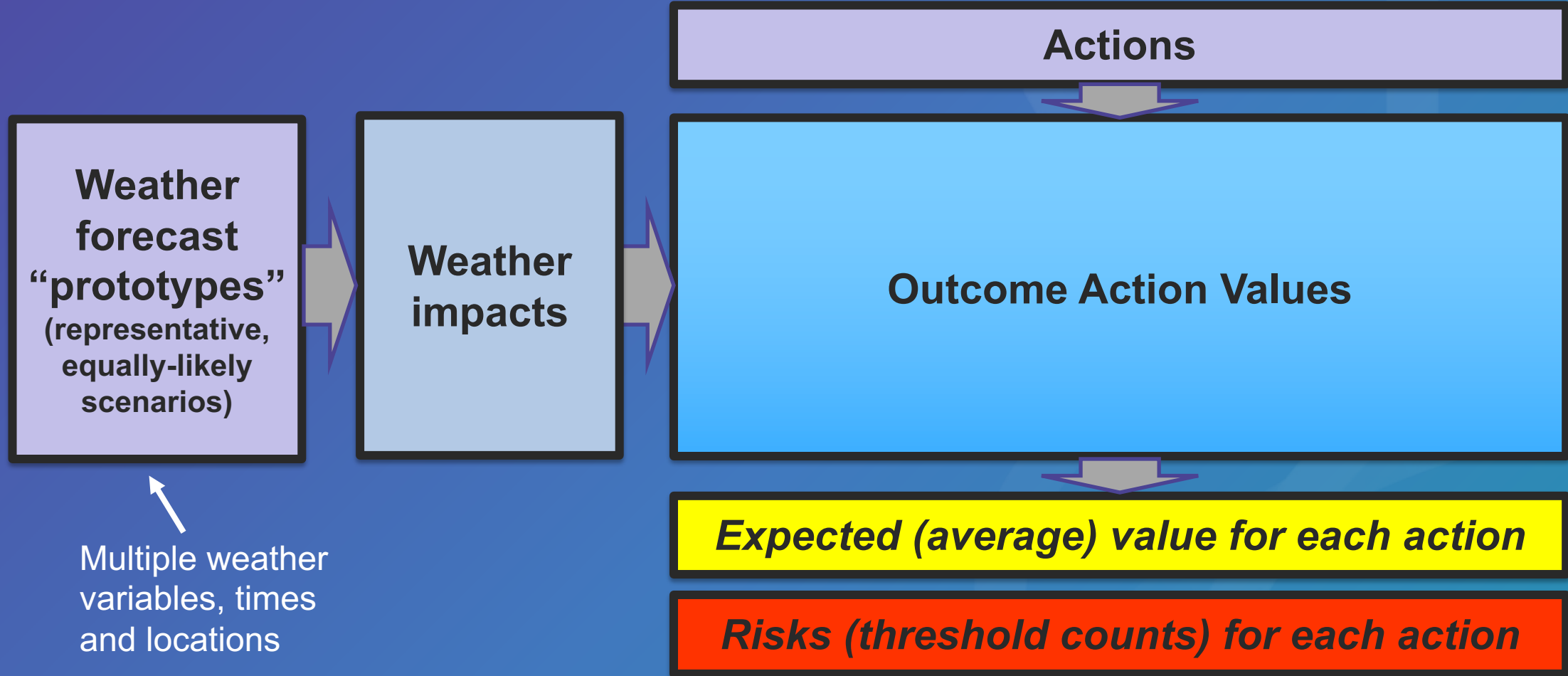
Probabilistic-based protection decisions further improve the net outcome.

Example Decision Framework

Optimal decision =
one with **highest expected value**
(sum of costs x probabilities)

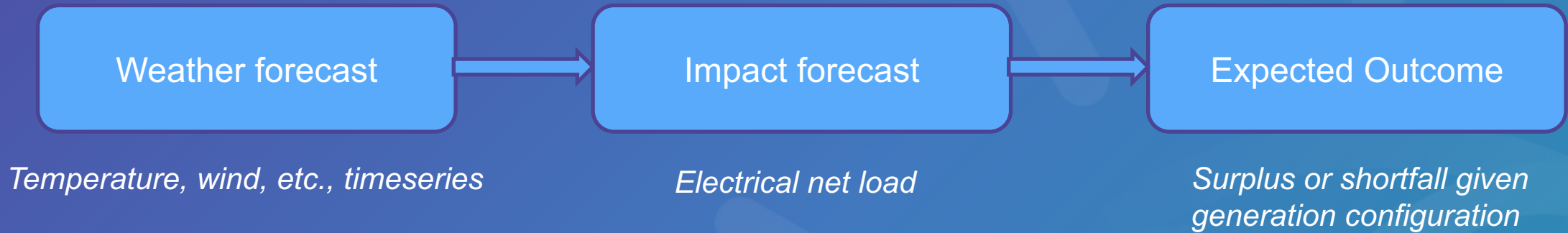
	With Mitigation	No Mitigation
It freezes $P(Y) = 0.2$	Crop saved (-\$1,000)	Crop lost (-\$10,000)
It doesn't freeze $P(N) = 0.8$	Crop okay (-\$1,000)	Crop okay (\$0)
Expected value	-\$1,000	-\$2,000

Simple Decision Framework

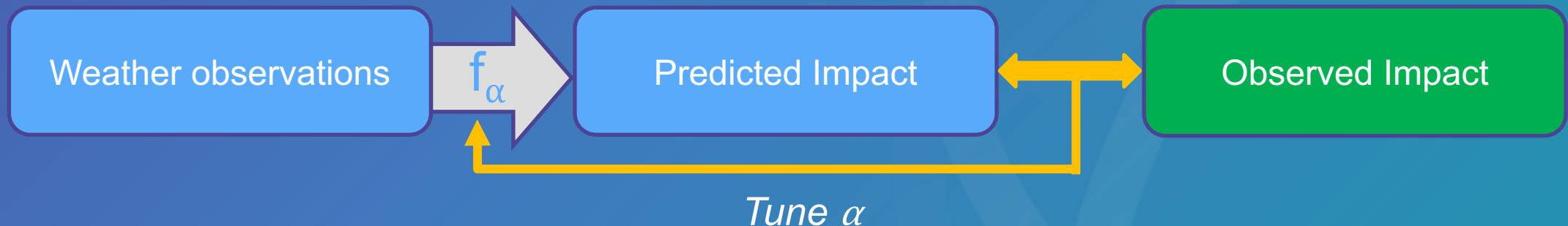


Decision = action that optimizes the expected value
subject to acceptable risk.

Weather-Dependent Impact and Outcome Modeling



- Impact and outcome models can be trained from historical data (“perfect prog”), e.g., via **machine learning**



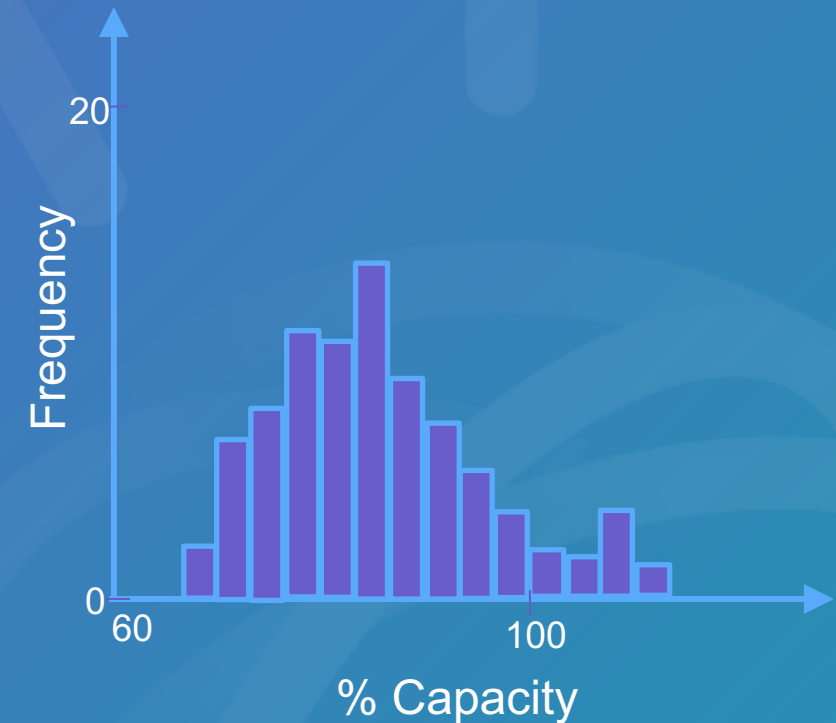
Example: Add Generation Capacity?

Impact model determined from machine learning

Weather scenario*	Impact 1: Net energy use (load)	Impact 2: % capacity
Prototype Forecast #1	5,230 MW	89%
Prototype Forecast #2	6,013 MW	102%
Prototype Forecast #3	4,046 MW	69%
...		
Prototype Forecast #100	4,983 MW	84%

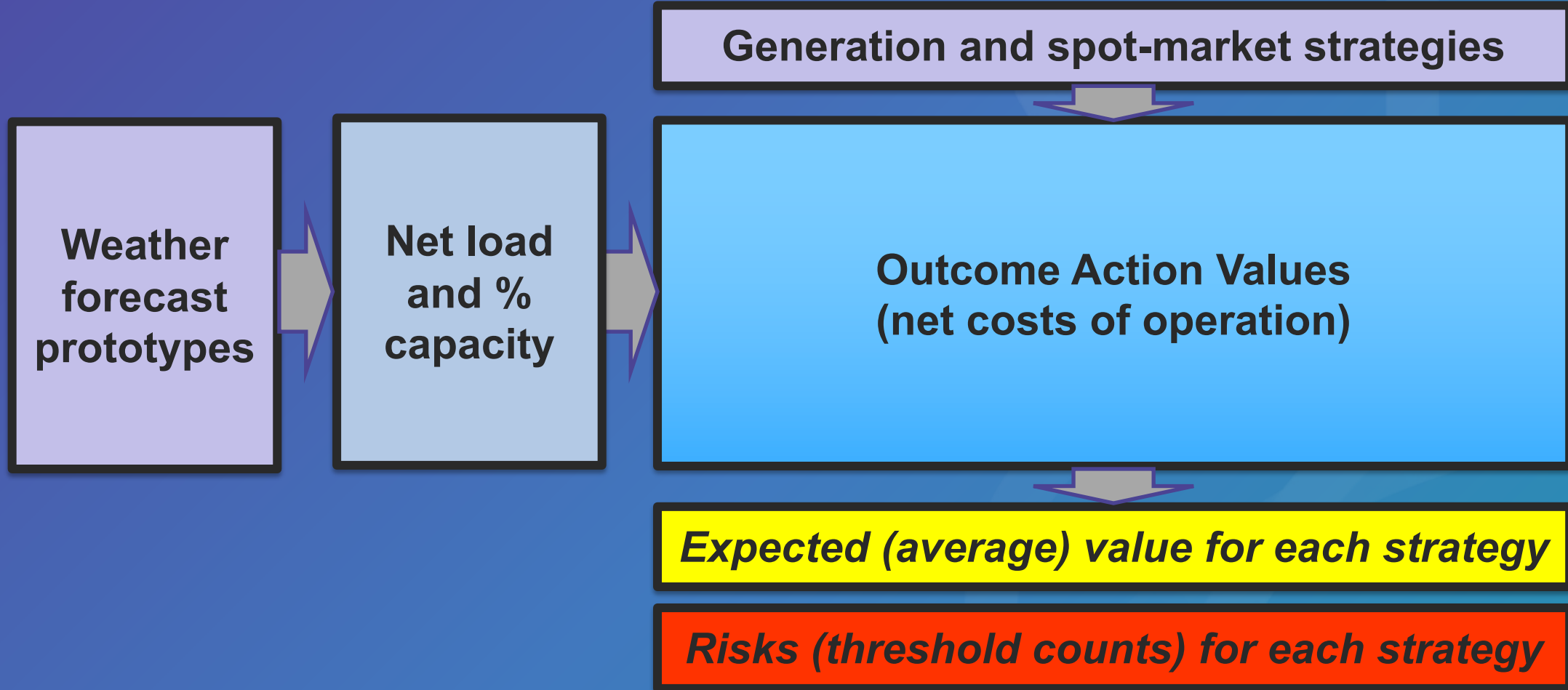
* Weather scenarios include temperature, cloud cover, precipitation and wind timeseries at sample locations in service area.

Impact summary:



3 pm on July 13: 10 of 100 = 10% of prototypes indicate **load exceeding generation capacity**

Example: Adding Generation, cont.

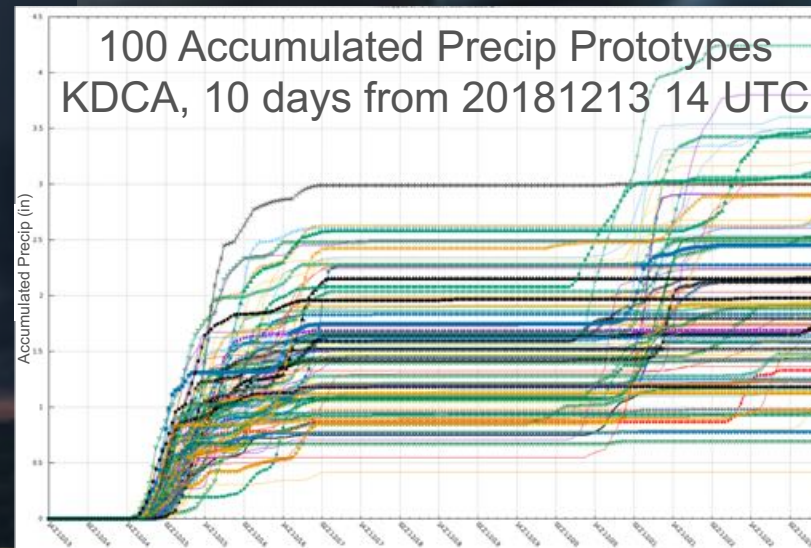
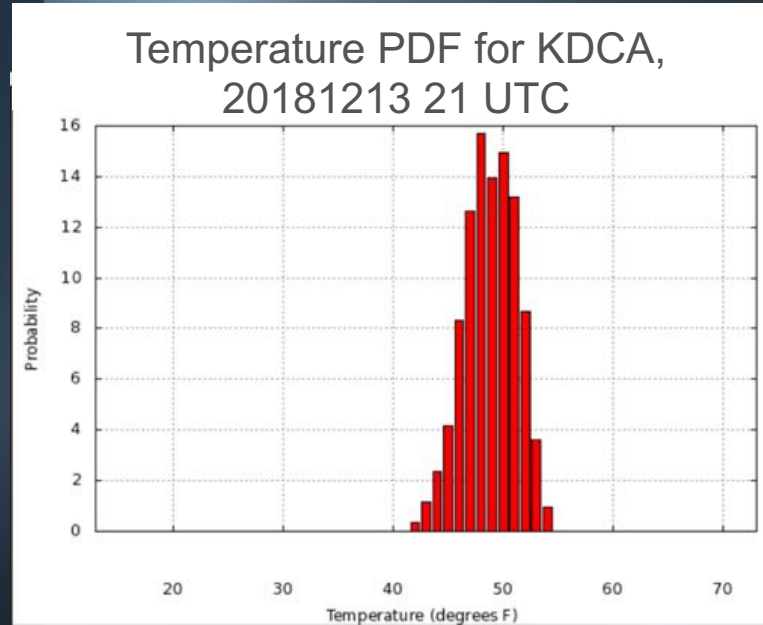


Decision = strategy that minimizes average net operational costs with risk of blackout $\ll 1\%$

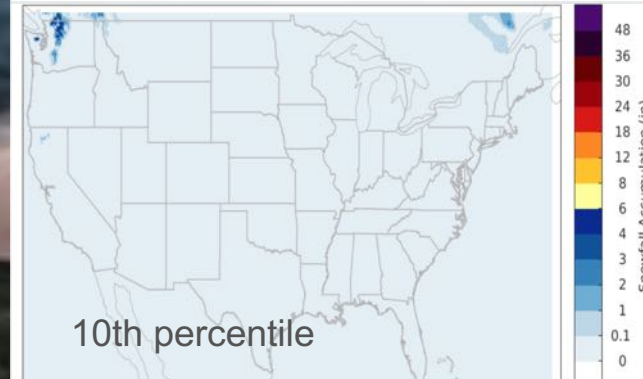
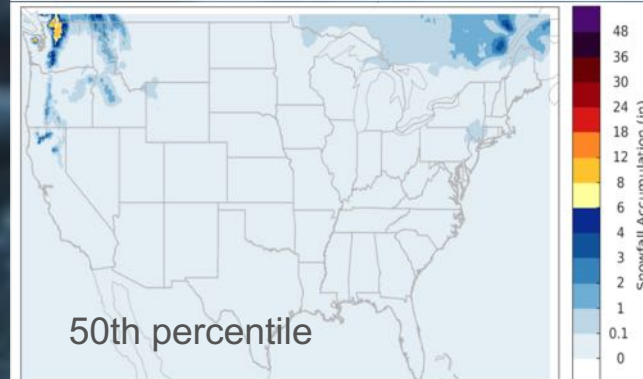
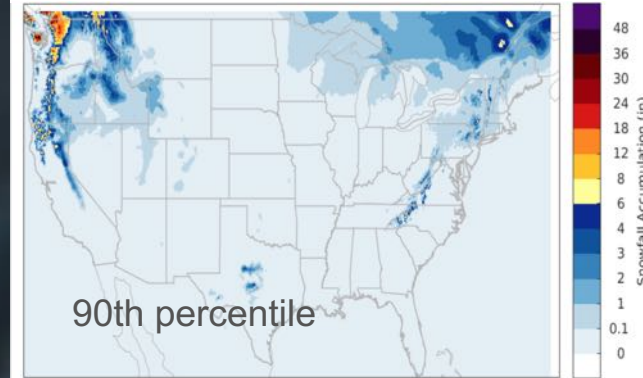
Probabilities on Demand from TWC/IBM

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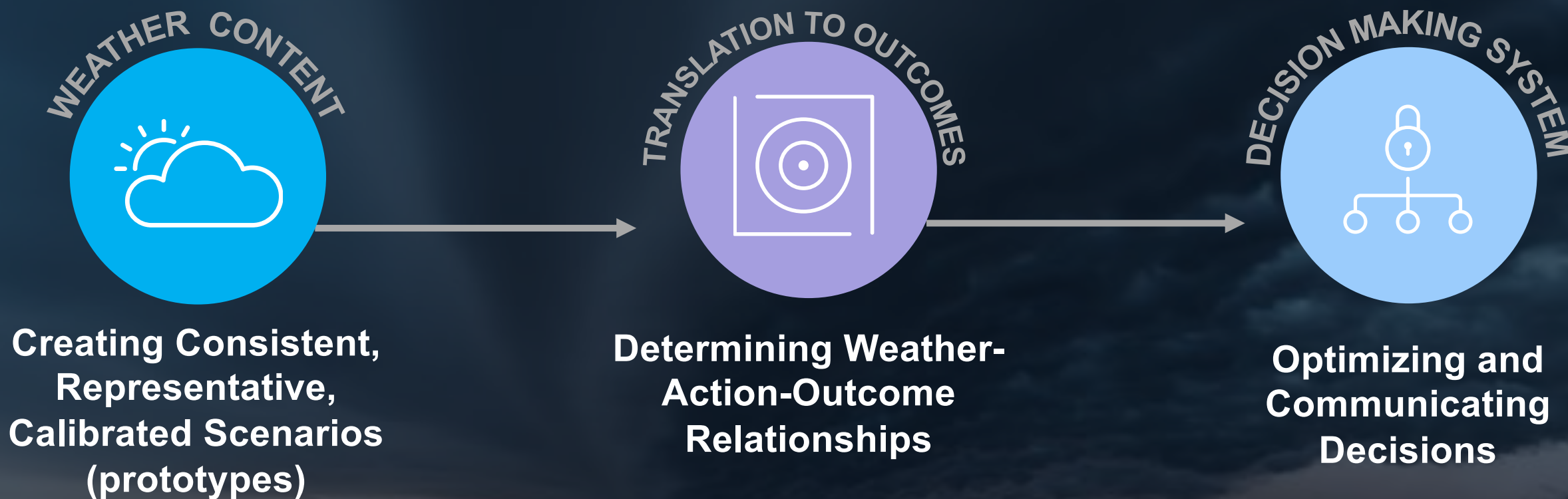
- Based on multi-model ensemble
- Standard meteorological variables (T, Td, RH, wind, QPF, snow...)
- 0-10 day + seasonal
- On demand locations and temporal aggregations
- Probabilistically calibrated
 - Collective event frequencies match forecast probabilities
- Distributed via API as:
 - Discrete PDFs (histograms)
 - Percentiles
 - Time/space coherent equal likelihood “prototypes” (scenarios) consistent with the calibrated probabilities



72-hr Snowfall from 20181213 14 UTC



Summary: Opportunities for AI



Many challenges remain, particularly for short-term and extreme event forecasts!

Contact Information

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