

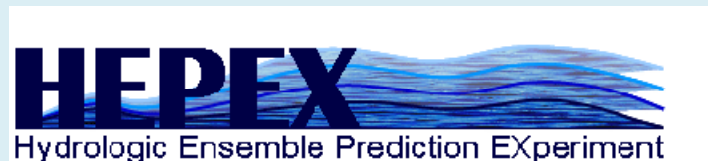
Introduction to the Workshop, Organization of the Sessions, Overview of the Experimental Design Document

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Our Hosts

- UNESCO – IHE
- Deltares

Workshop Organizers

- Schalk Jan van Andel
- Albrecht Weerts
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Background

- HEPEX
 - Goal
 - Workshops and Special Sessions
 - Testbed Projects
 - Non-bureaucratic, Volunteer, Grass-roots
- June, 2008 1st Post-Processing Workshop @ Deltares
 - Post-processing overview
 - Science plan for a post-processing testbed project
 - Need for intercomparison studies

Experimental Design Rationale

Hydrologic Ensemble Postprocessing Strategy/Hypothesis

One approach to developing a hydrologic ensemble postprocessor is to use the total probability law

$$f(q_{obs}|fcst) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(q_{obs}|q_{sim}) f(q_{sim}|fcst) dq_{sim}$$

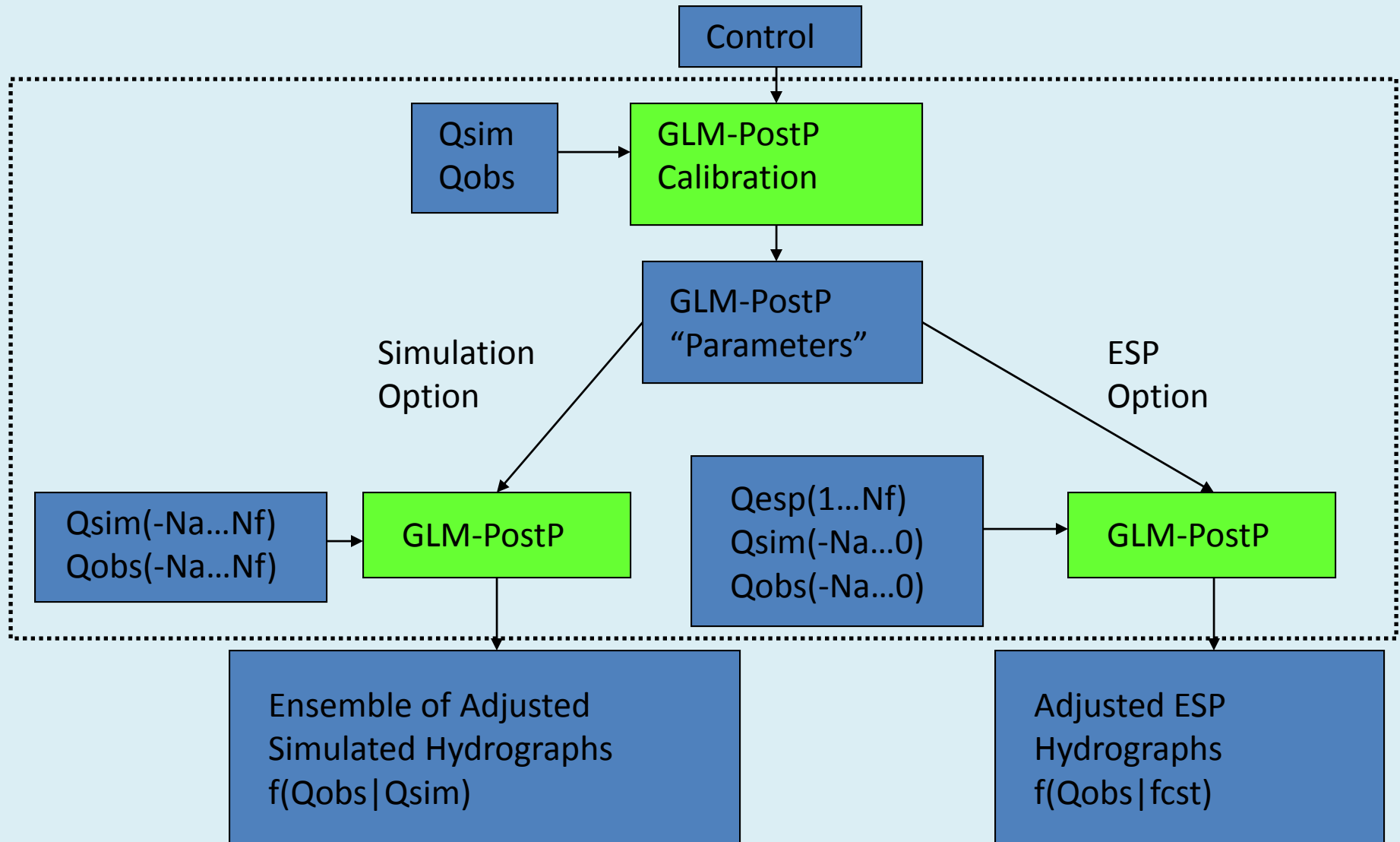
Adjusted ESP
Forecast

Historical
Simulation

Raw ESP
Forecast

to represent the conditional distribution of observed flows, given the ESP forecast distribution of simulated flows. If the climatology of all ESP hydrograph members, q_{sim} , is the same as the climatology of the simulated hydrographs produced by the calibrated hydrologic model, then the historical calibration simulations can be used to estimate $f(q_{obs}|q_{sim})$.

GLM Hydrologic PostProcessor



Experimental Design Document

- Scenario 1 – Hydrologic Model Simulation
- Scenario 2 – Hydrologic Ensemble Prediction

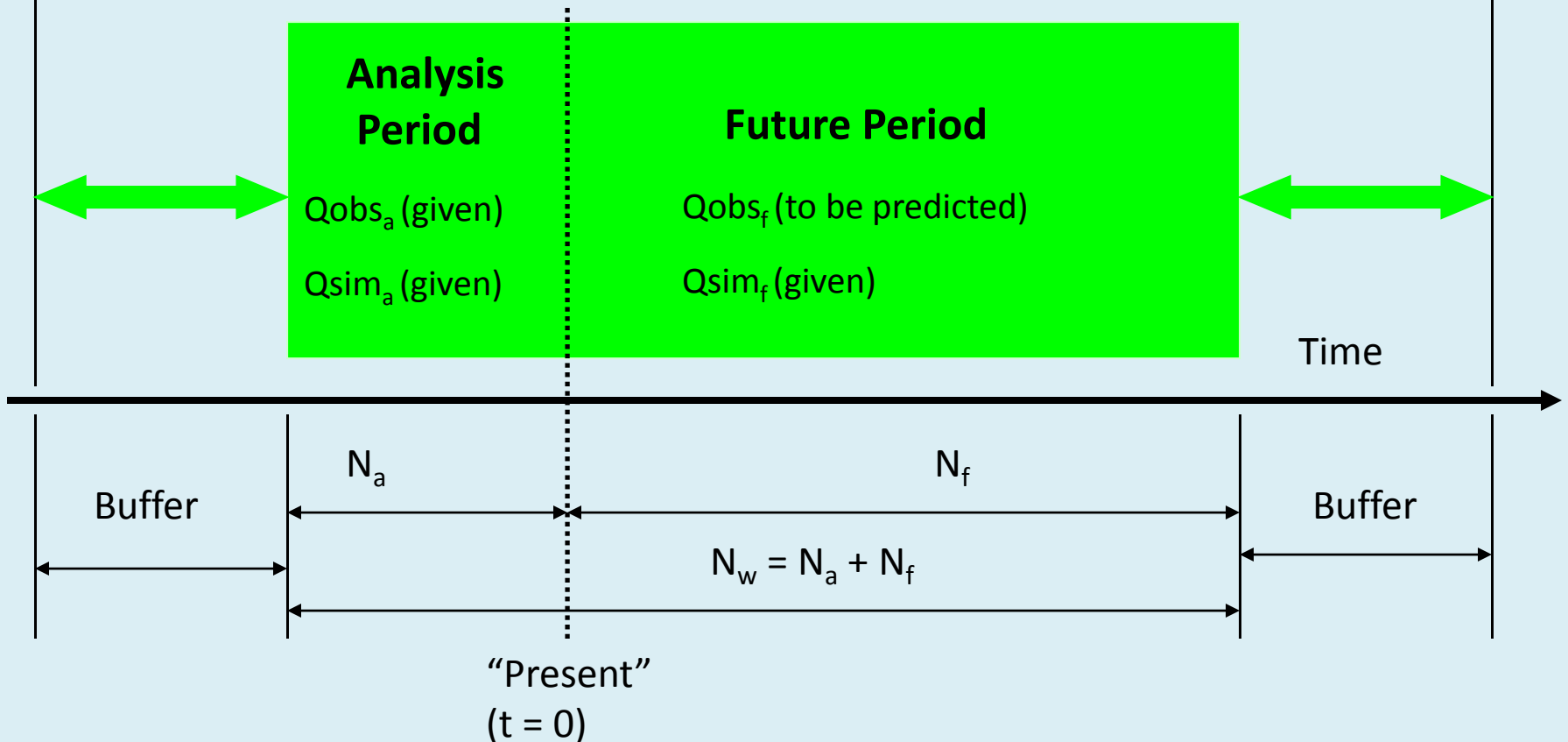
$$f(q_{obs}|fcst) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(q_{obs}|q_{sim}) f(q_{sim}|fcst) dq_{sim}$$

The diagram shows the integral equation above. Below the equation, two horizontal double-headed arrows indicate the range of integration for two scenarios. The first arrow, labeled "Scenario 1", starts at the lower limit of the integral (0) and ends at the upper limit (+∞). The second arrow, labeled "Scenario 2", also starts at the lower limit (0) and extends to the right, beyond the upper limit (+∞), indicating a wider range of integration.

Historical Data Processing

Select historical data from each year from a window of N days where

$$N = N_a + N_f + N_{\text{buffer}}$$



Note: N_{buffer} sets of N_w days of data are taken from each of N_{YRS} years of data. This gives $N_{\text{OBS}} = N_{\text{YRS}} * N_{\text{buffer}}$ observations for each day

Challenges

- Identify user needs
 - Have users help to create post-processing approaches to meet their needs
 - Merge theory and practice
- Identify possible approaches
 - None of us have all the answers
 - What can we learn from each other?
- Collaboratively test and refine our hypotheses
 - Together we can do anything
 - But what should we do?
- Publish our results
 - Special issue of Hydrological Processes and/or JHM