

# A multimodel data assimilation framework for hydrology



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# What is Data Assimilation ?

- Use observations to improve simulation

# What is Data Assimilation ?

- Use observations to improve simulation
- How ?
  - Kalman Filter
  - Variational method
  - **Particle Filter**
  - ...

# Particle Filter

- In a perfect world
  - Identify most appropriate state variable values
  - Improve initial conditions
  - Better simulation & forecast

# Particle Filter

- In a perfect world
    - Identify most appropriate state variable values
    - Improve initial conditions
    - Better simulation & forecast
  - But life is not perfect...
    - Bias in the forcing
    - **Error in the model structure**
- ⇒ Filter may fail

## Error in model structure

# Error in model structure

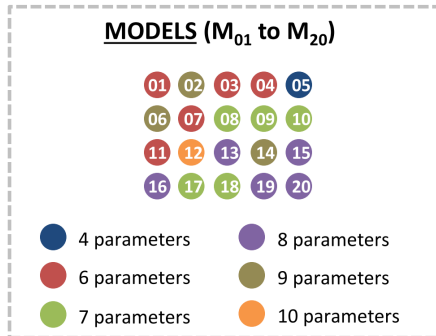
## Multimodel approach

- No model is always better than others
- Cover different conceptualization
- Compensation of models errors

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# A multimodel data assimilation framework

**Traditional Particle Filter    Multimodel Particle Filter**

# A multimodel data assimilation framework

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One model at a time

**Multimodel Particle Filter**

Update all models together

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One model at a time

Update model individually

## **Multimodel Particle Filter**

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Make models cooperate  
during the assimilation

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Foster compensation of models errors

Control multimodel predictive function

# A multimodel data assimilation framework

## **Traditional Particle Filter**

One model at a time

Update model individually

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Require only one model

## **Multimodel Particle Filter**

Update all models together

Make models cooperate during the assimilation

Foster compensation of models errors

Control multimodel predictive function

Require a large number of models ( $\leq 20$ )

# Experimental set-up

- Comparison between individual and collective model updating

# Experimental set-up

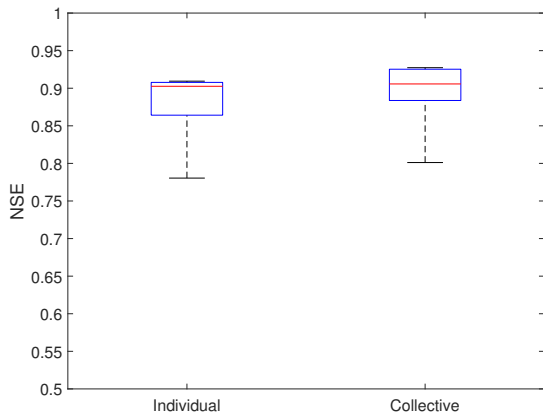
- Comparison between individual and collective model updating
- Catchments
  - 6 catchments in the Province of Québec
  - Snow accumulation & spring freshet
  - 9-year period

# Experimental set-up

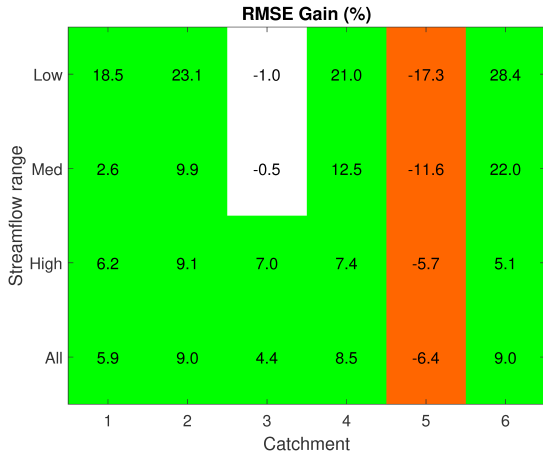
- Comparison between individual and collective model updating
- Catchments
  - 6 catchments in the Province of Québec
  - Snow accumulation & spring freshet
  - 9-year period
- Assessment of accuracy and reliability
  - Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency (NSE)
  - Root mean square error (RMSE)
  - Continuous ranked probability score (CRPS)
  - Normalized root mean square error ratio (NRR)



## Preliminary results

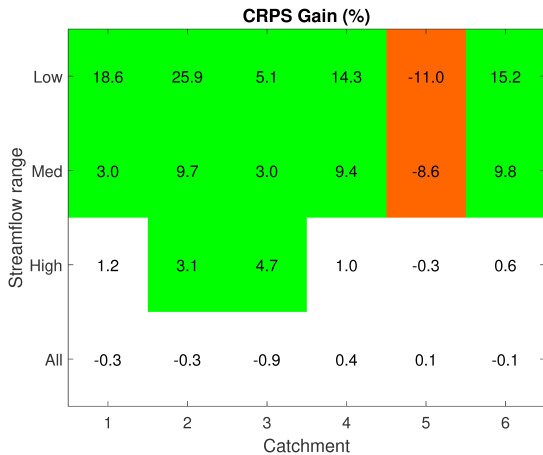


# Preliminary results



■ ↗ Accuracy

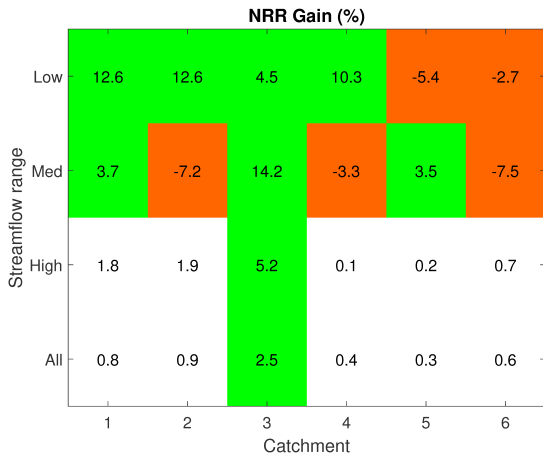
# Preliminary results



■ ↗ Accuracy

■ ↗ Resolution

# Preliminary results



- ↗ Accuracy
- ↗ Resolution
- ≈ Reliability

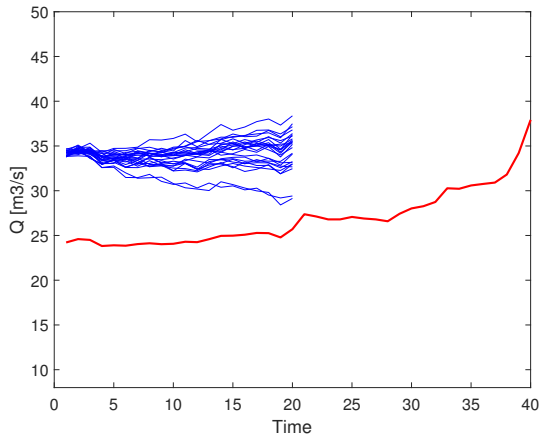
# Conclusion

A multimodel data assimilation framework

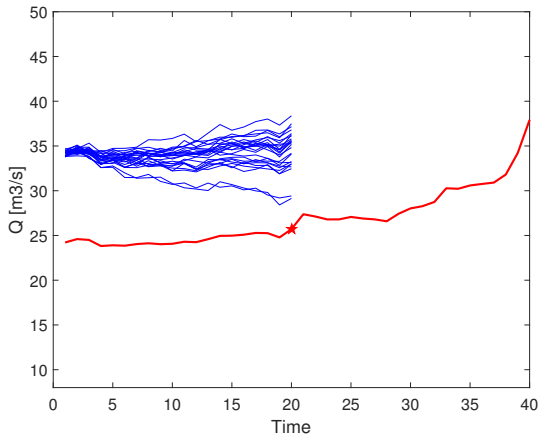
- Based on the particle filter
- Update models jointly in a cooperative mode
- Possible gain in accuracy and reliability

... Work in progress



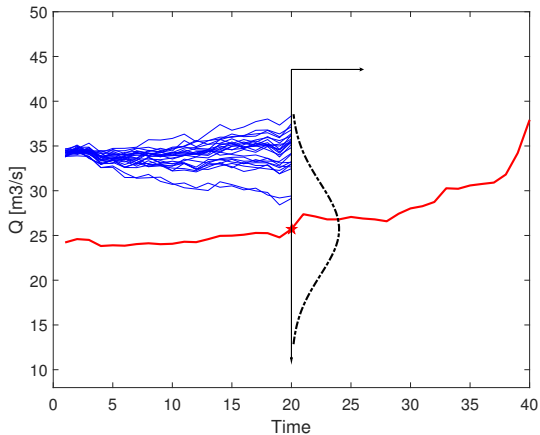


1. Force model with perturbed inputs

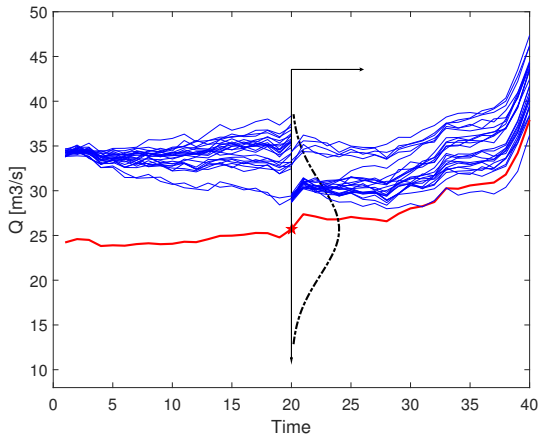


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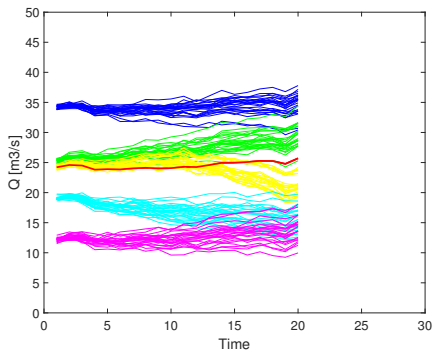




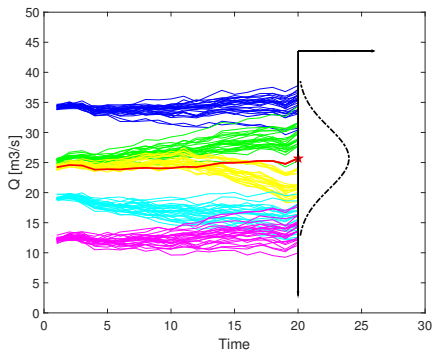
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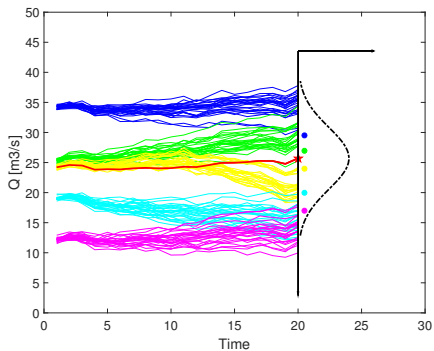
1. Force model with perturbed inputs
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3. Resample
4. Iterate



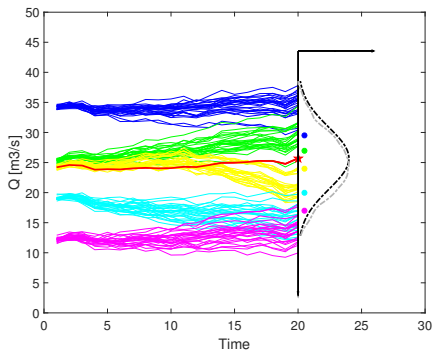
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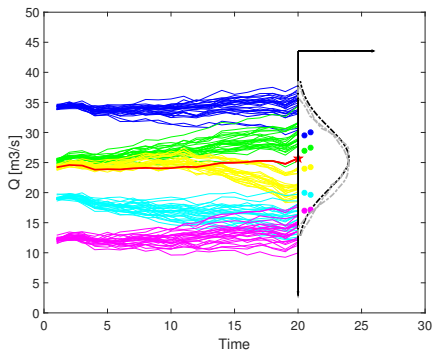
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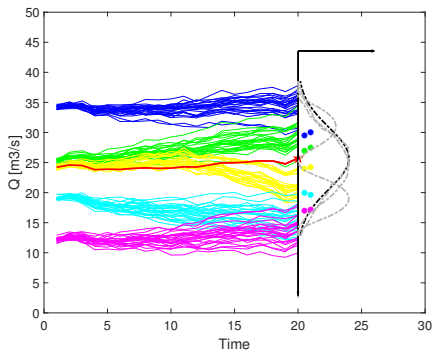
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1. Force models with perturbed inputs
2. Choose particles to create a predictive PDF that is similar to the PDF of the observation

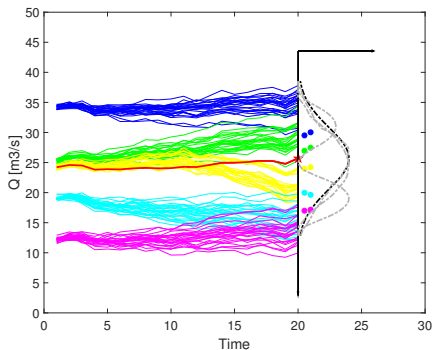


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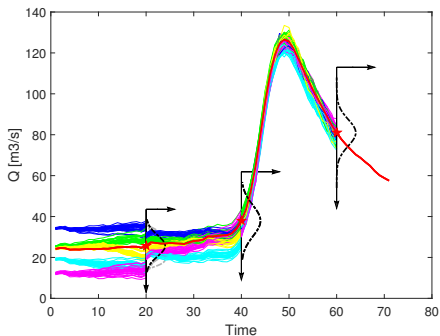


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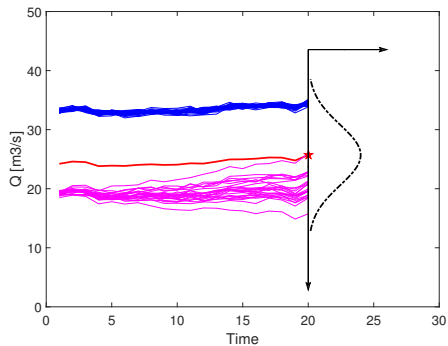




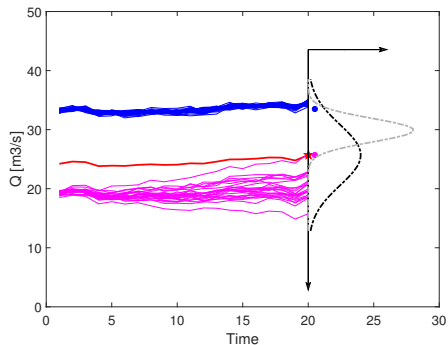
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3. Compute statistical distance between predictive PDF and PDF of the observation (weights)



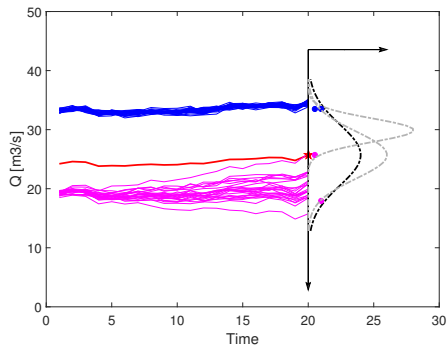
1. Force models with perturbed inputs
2. Choose particles to create a predictive PDF that is similar to the PDF of the observation
3. Compute statistical distance between predictive PDF and PDF of the observation (weights)
4. Resample particles
5. Iterate models



- Foster models error compensation
- Easier to explore predictive space
- May respect more model dynamic



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