



Pattern-based techniques: why, how & applications for renewables

Llorenç Lledó, BSC



*This project has received funding from the Horizon 2020 programme under grant agreement n°776787.
The content of this presentation reflects only the author's view. The European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made
of the information it contains.*

Pattern-based methods bring us from data to knowledge



Climate data

Peta bytes

Information

Mega bytes

Knowledge

N neurons

Decision-making

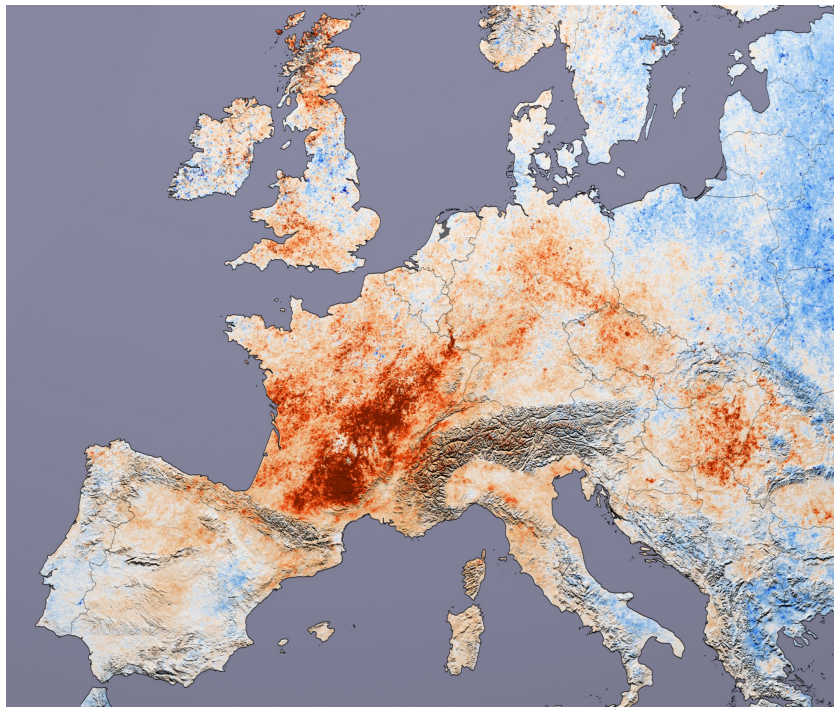
1 bit

- Weather Regimes
- Euro-Atlantic Teleconnections

Weather Regimes: unsupervised learning

The European heat wave of summer 2003

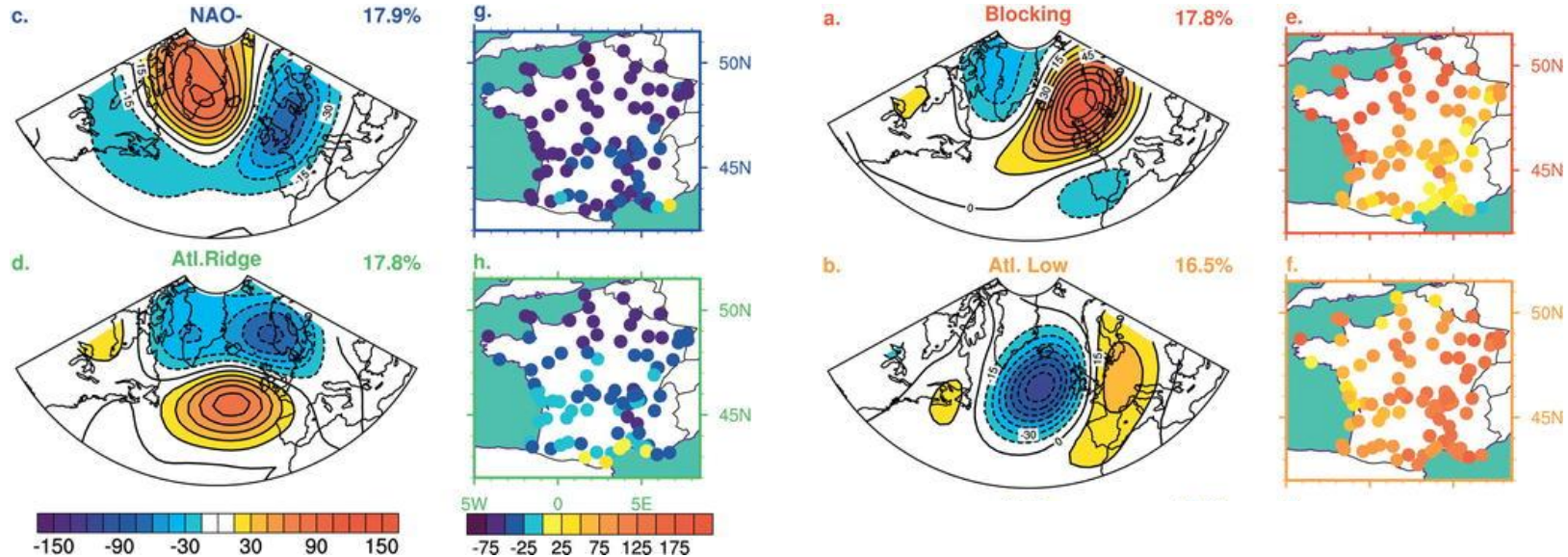
-70.000 excess mortality in Europe



Which atmospheric circulation patterns can lead to these situations?

Weather Regimes

Classify each summer day into four groups of similar MSLP circulation

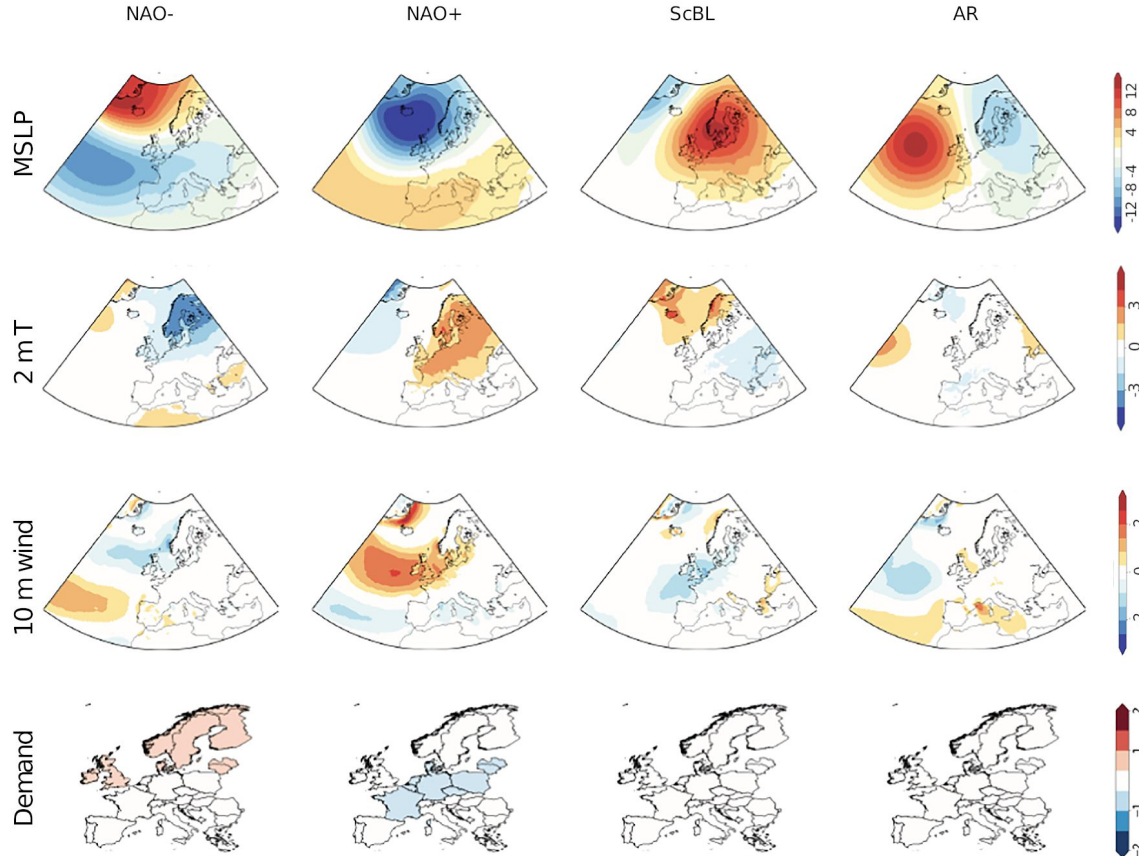


2 WRs that do not lead to heat waves in France

2 WRs that can lead to heat waves in France

Cassou et al. 2005

Weather Regime impacts on energy



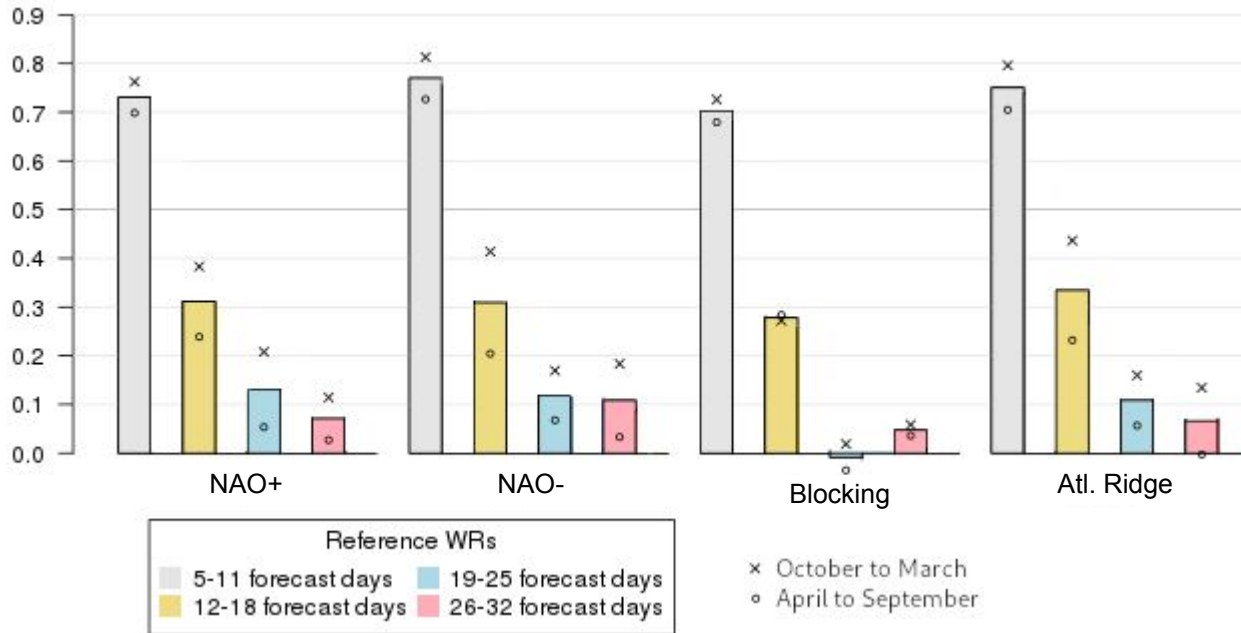
With daily circulations lead to increased electricity demand?? or decreased wind power generation??

Check S2S4E D3.2

Bloomfield et al. 2019. **Characterizing the winter meteorological drivers of the European electricity system using targeted circulation types.**

Weekly forecasts of weather regimes

Correlation between predicted and observed frequency

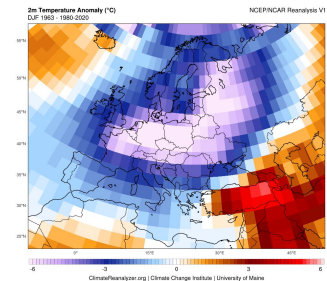
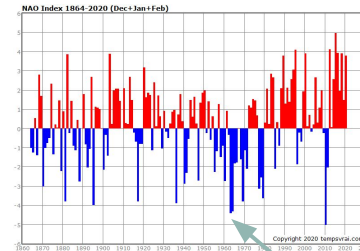
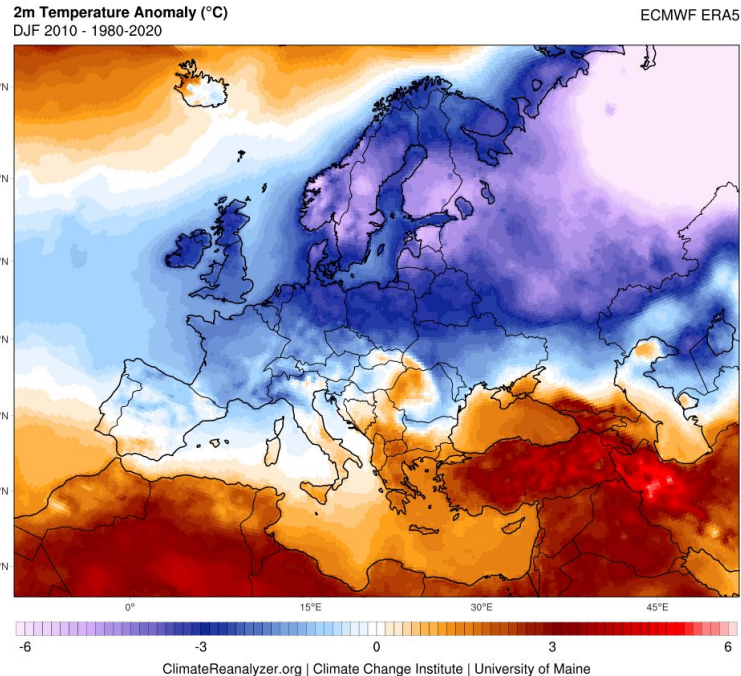


Euro-Atlantic Teleconnections: dimensionality reduction

The cold and still 2009/10 winter

Energy demand increased up to 20%

- Sea level pressure difference between Iceland and Açores very weak (NAO⁻ pattern)
- Easterly flow brings cold continental air
- 1962/63 is an analogue year based on NAO index



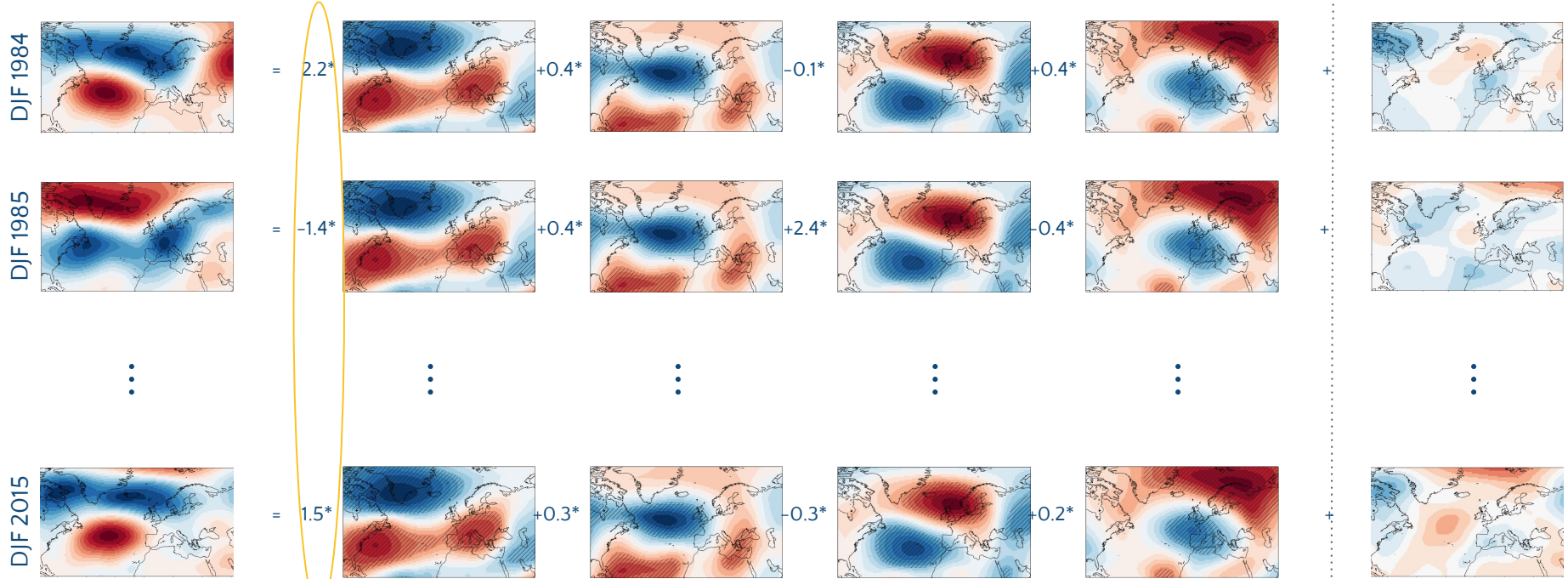
1962/63

Euro-Atlantic Teleconnections

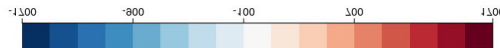
GH ANOMALY

$$= x \cdot \text{NAO} + y \cdot \text{EA} + z \cdot \text{EAWR} + w \cdot \text{SCA} +$$

SMALL-SCALE NOISE

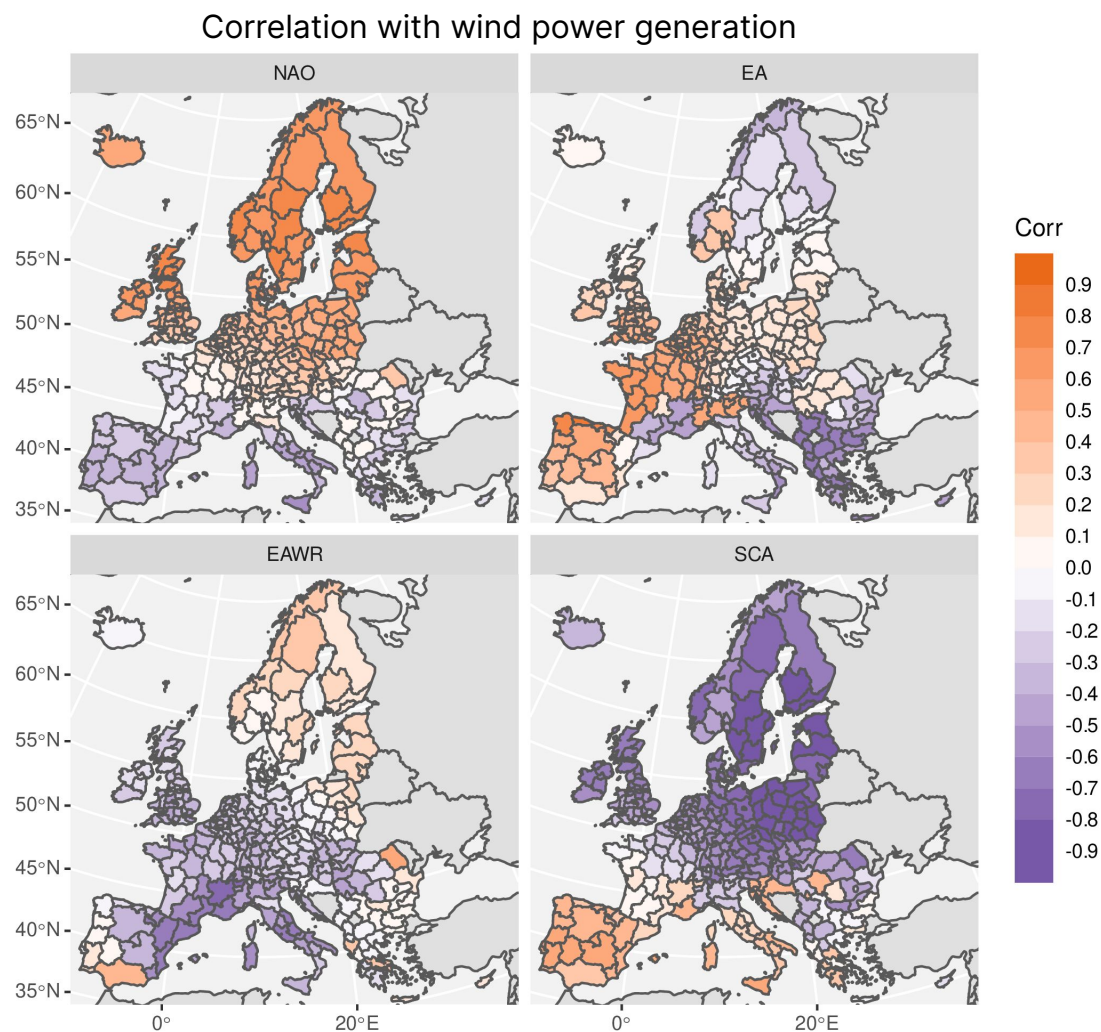


NAO index



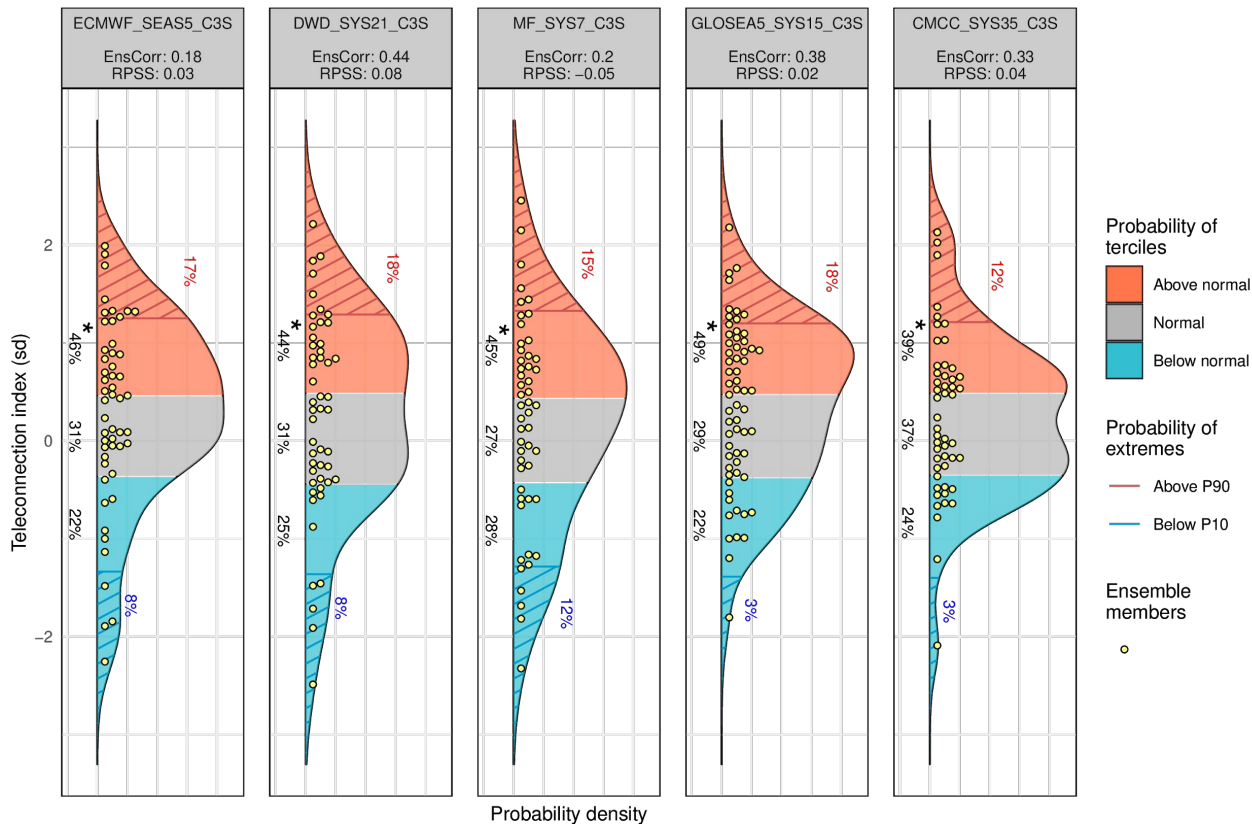
The impact of EATCs on wind CFs

Check S2S4E D3.2 for impacts on:
wind speed,
solar radiation,
precipitation....



NAO forecasts from 5 seasonal prediction systems

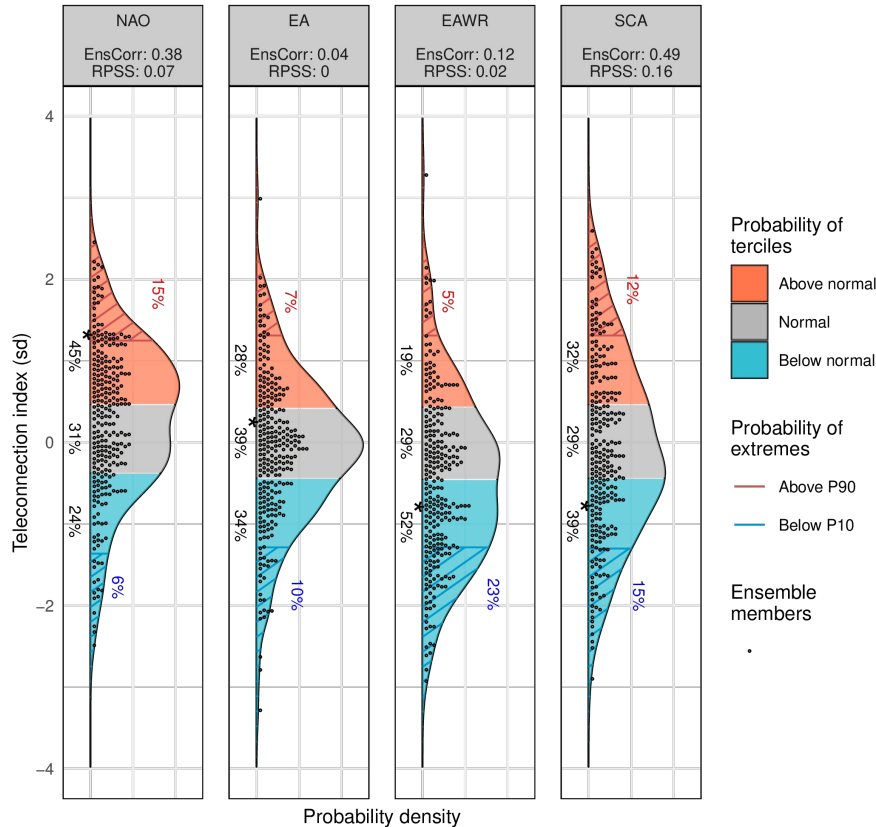
DJF 2020/21 NAO forecasts issued on Nov 2020



- Good consensus: enhanced probability of a positive NAO
- All systems indicate a 40-50% of probability
- Skill: positive but limited

Multi-system predictions of 4 EATCs

DJF 2020/21 forecasts issued on Nov 2020 by multimodel



- Combine info from several sources
- Skill almost as good as best system, and more robust.
- Extremes (PoE P10/P90) are better described with more members.
- Summary
 - Enhanced prob. of NAO+
 - Enhanced prob. of SCA-
 - High prob. of EAWR-

Hybrid forecasts / Perfect prog / Bridging

Goal: reconstruct surface forecasts from pattern forecasts

Observed relationship

$$Impact \approx f(NAO, EA, EAWR, SCA)$$

$$Wind\ Speed(t) \approx a*NAO(t) + b*EA(t) + c*SCA(t) + d*EAWR(t)$$



Dynamical forecasts of EATCs

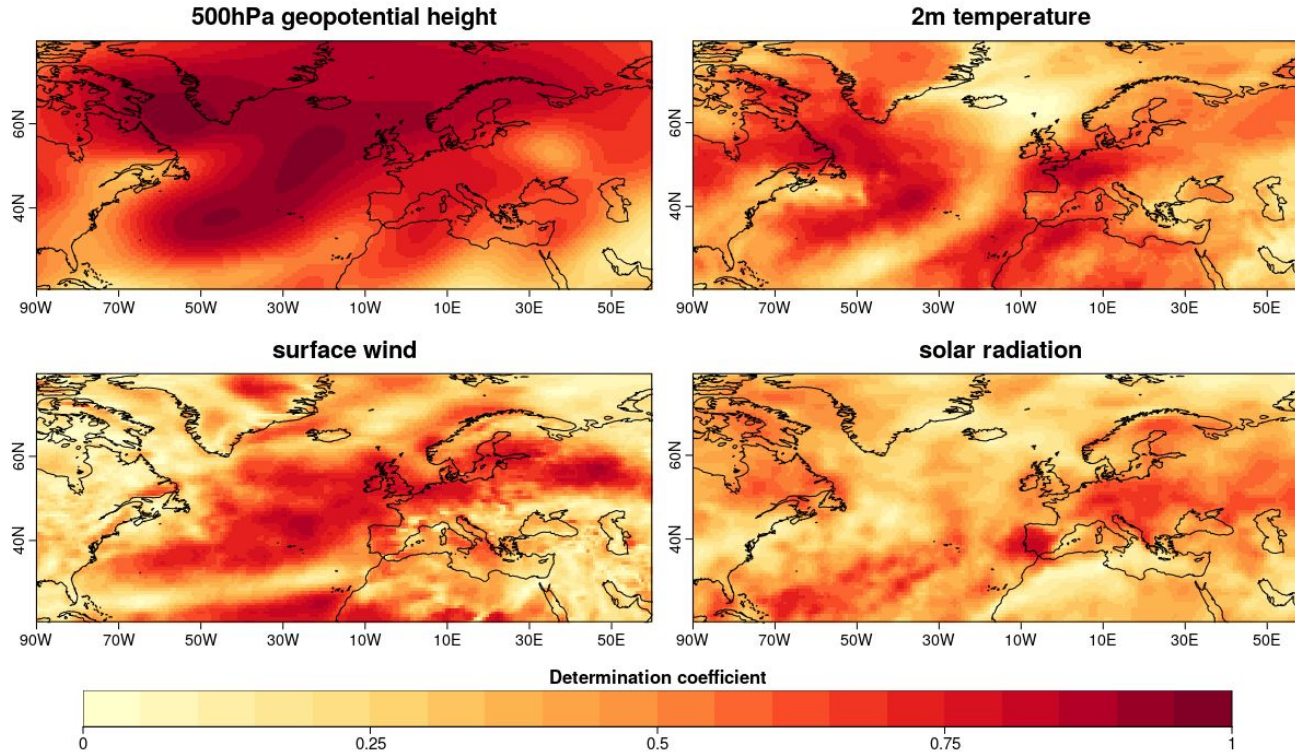
$$\widehat{NAO}, \widehat{EA}, \widehat{EAWR}, \widehat{SCA}$$



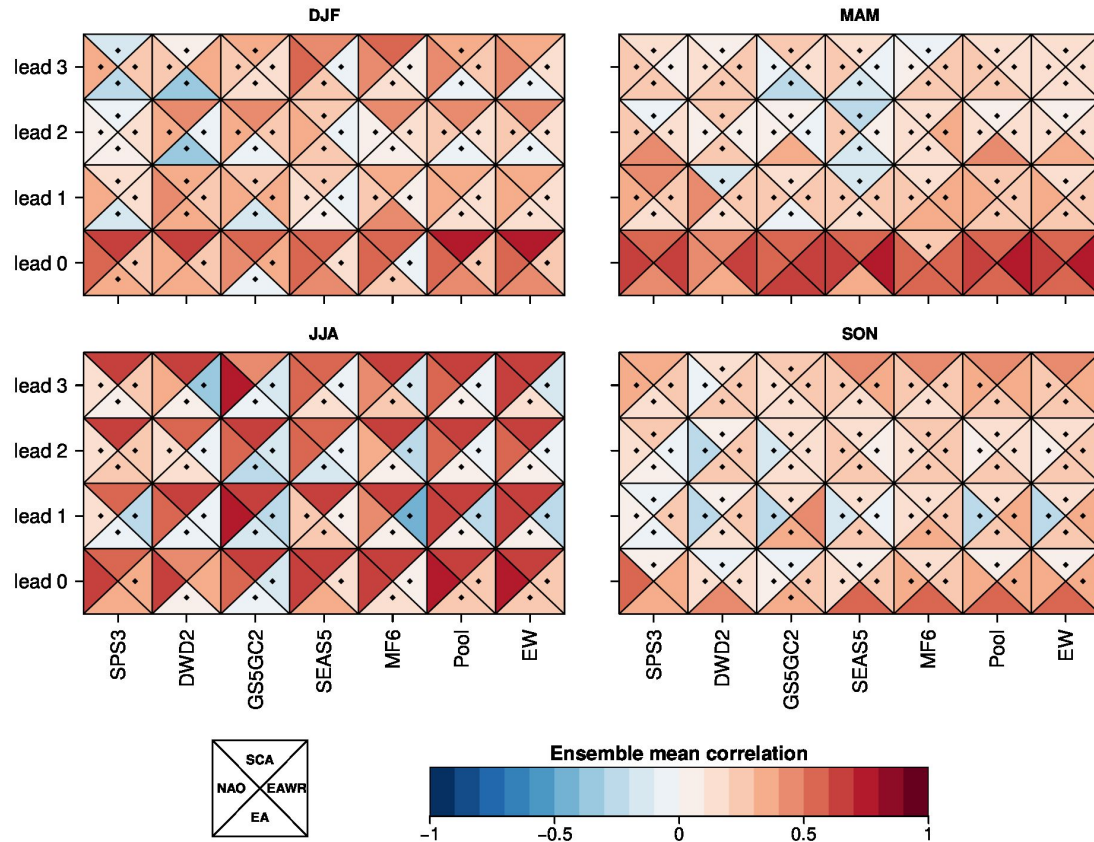
Hybrid forecasts of Impact

$$\widehat{Impact} := f(\widehat{NAO}, \widehat{EA}, \widehat{EAWR}, \widehat{SCA})$$

1st factor: accuracy of the approximation



2nd factor: quality of EATCs forecasts

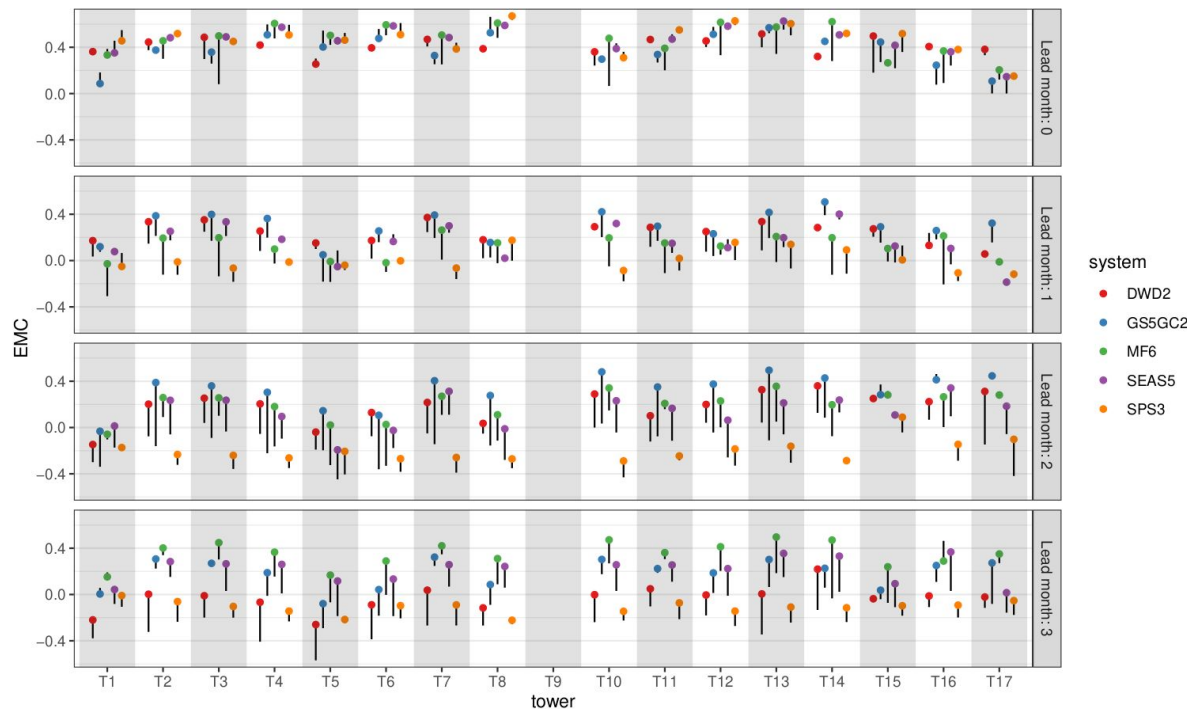


Lledó et al. (2020). Seasonal prediction of Euro-Atlantic teleconnections from multiple systems.

Use of observed data for downscaling

Train a statistical model
between EATCs and wind
speed at a tall tower:

$$\text{Local Wind Speed}(t) \approx a \cdot \text{NAO}(t) + b \cdot \text{EA}(t) + c \cdot \text{SCA}(t) + d \cdot \text{EAWR}(t)$$



Ramon et al. (submitted to ERL)

Conclusions

Conclusions

1. Pattern based techniques

allow analyzing huge amounts of data and producing simplified knowledge, by grouping events by its patterns and putting them in context of historical records

2. Forecasts of patterns

provide a summarized and alternative view to the point forecasts & allow simplified narratives and understanding

3. Hybrid predictions

which combine forecasts of patterns and its impacts, can produce better results than dynamical forecasts

Pattern-based techniques: why, how & applications for renewables

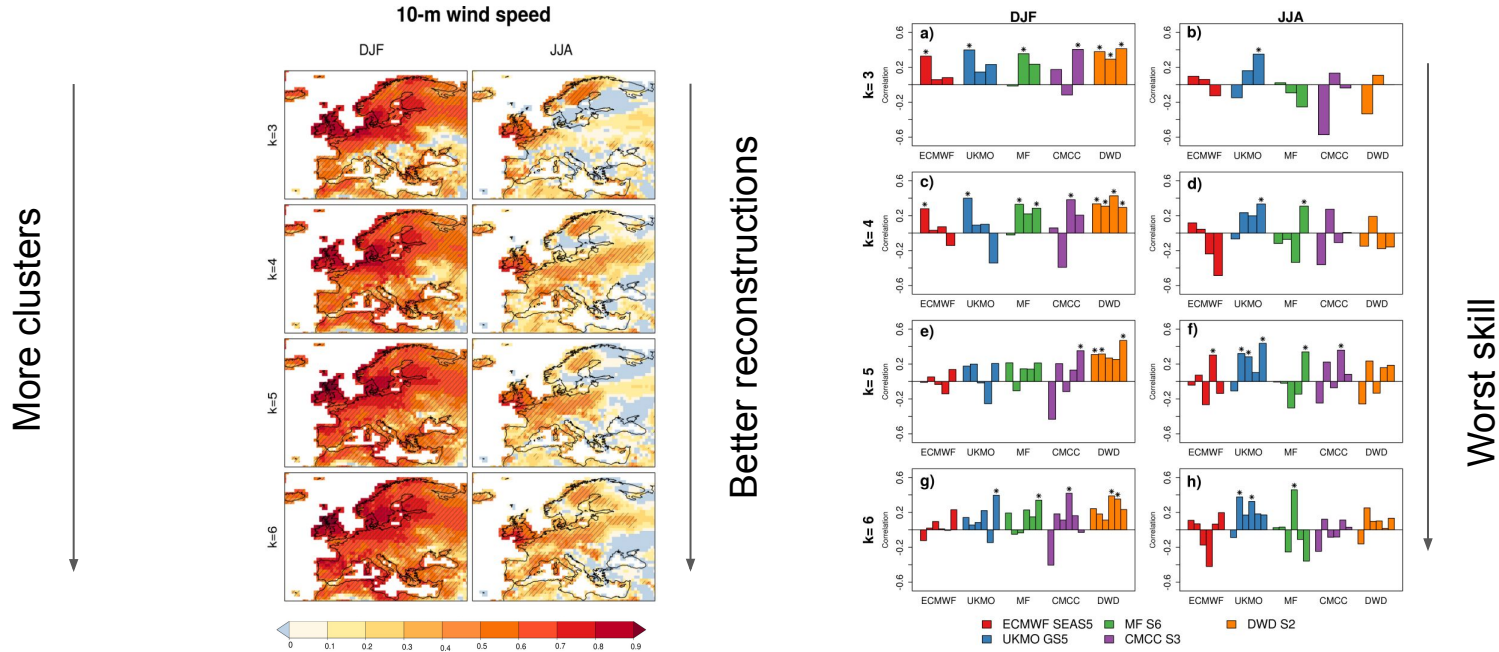
lledo@bsc.es

Pattern-based techniques

	<i>Circulation data</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>Data science method</i>	<i>Algorithm</i>
Weather Regimes	Daily MSLP	Make K groups with similar conditions	Unsupervised learning	K-mean clustering
Euro-Atlantic Teleconnections	Seasonal 500hPa GH	Approximate seasonal anomalies as a weighted sum of N fixed patterns	Dimensionality reduction	Rotated EOFs (Rotated PCA)

Reconstructions from weather regimes

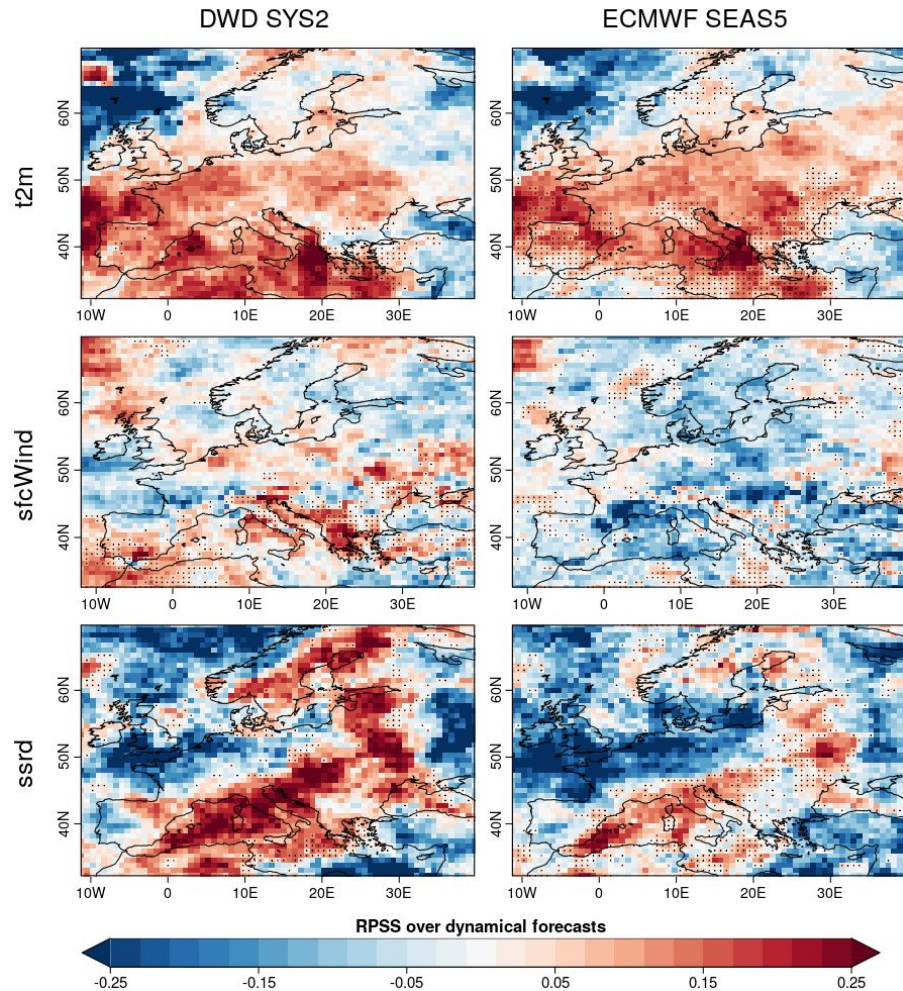
Impact of #clusters



Hybrid forecasts: verification

Methodology details

- *Probabilistic forecasts*: tercile probabilities (above-normal / normal / below-normal conditions)
- *Skill score*: RPSS
- *Baseline*: dynamic forecasts
- *Period*: 1993-2016
- *Season*: DJF
- *Lead time*: 1 month ahead
- *LOOCV*: No



Euro-Atlantic Teleconnection patterns for DJF

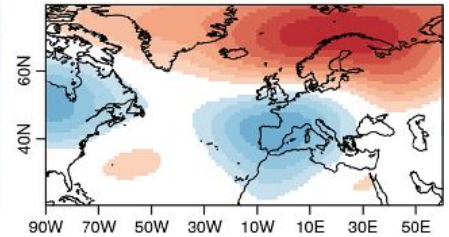
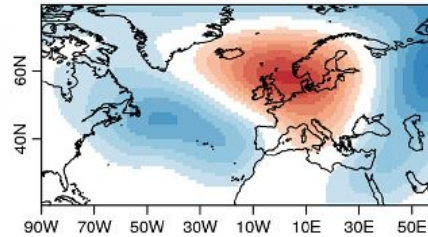
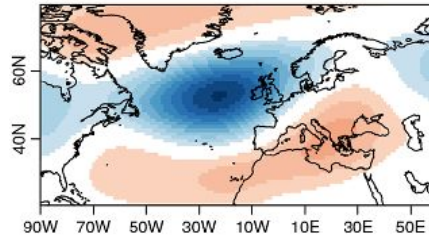
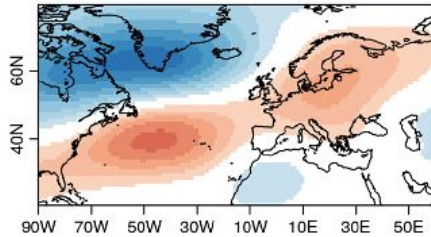
NAO

EA

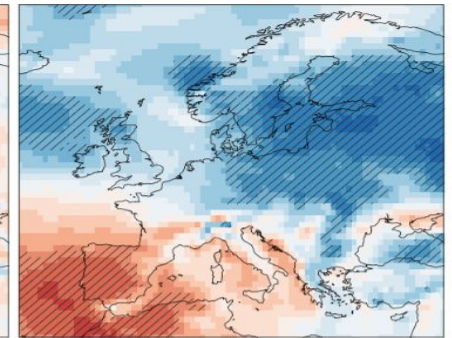
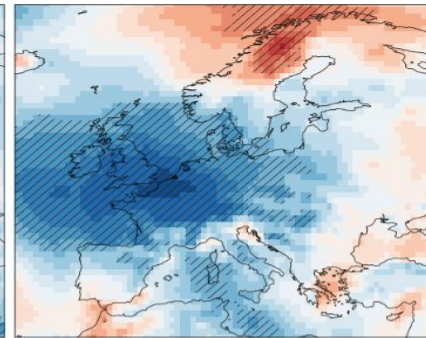
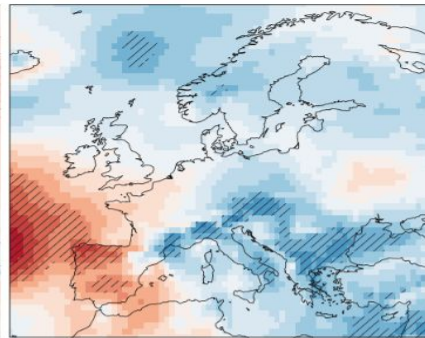
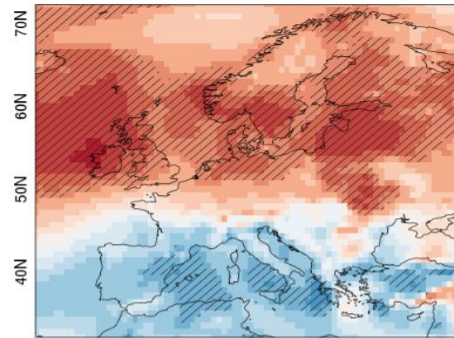
EAWR

SCA

DJF



sfcWind



Check S2S4E D3.2