



Hydrologic Model Output Statistics (HMOS) Streamflow Ensemble Processor

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HMOS Streamflow Ensemble Processor

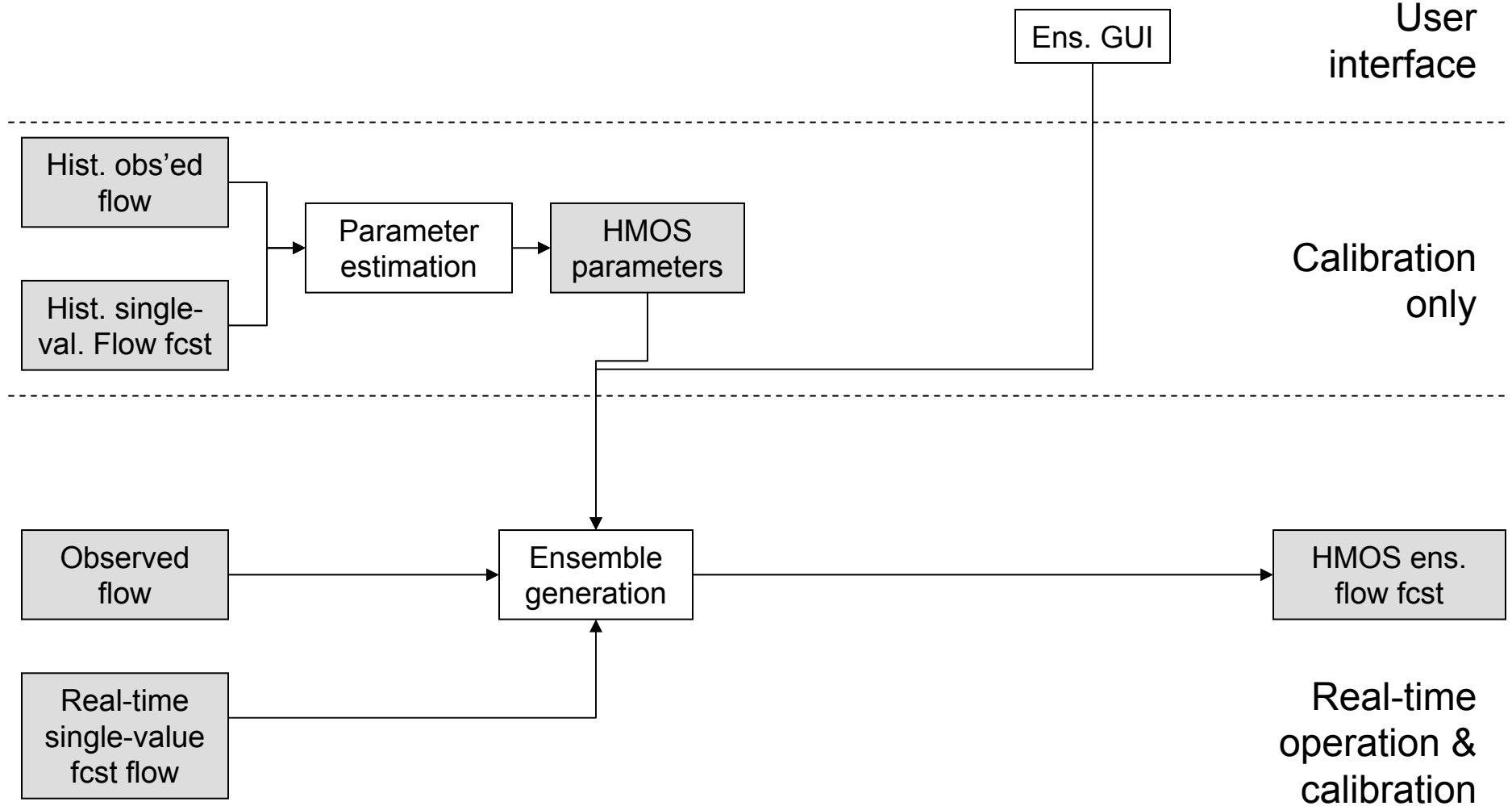


- Models the total (i.e. input + hydrologic) uncertainty in the operational single-value forecast
 - A simpler approach for short-term flow ensemble generation
 - Combines model output (i.e. operational single-value forecast) and recent observations statistically (cf Adjust-Q++)
 - Corrects, to the extent possible, systematic biases
 - Captures the skill in the single value operational forecast
 - Generates streamflow ensembles by propagating uncertainty in time
 - Needs multi-year archive of forecast and verifying observed stage/flow
- Key considerations
 - As parsimonious as possible
 - As much data-driven as possible





HMOS



From XEFS Design & Gap Analysis Report (NWS 2007)





HMOS: Parameter estimation



- Linear regression in normal space

Predicted flow = $(1-b) \cdot \text{Observed flow} + b \cdot \text{Operational forecast}$

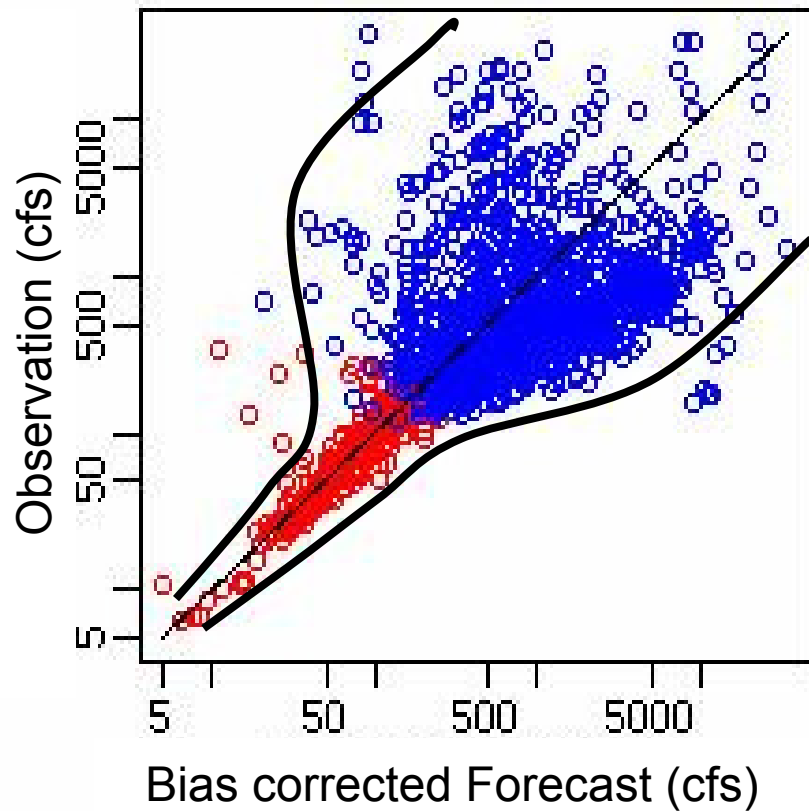
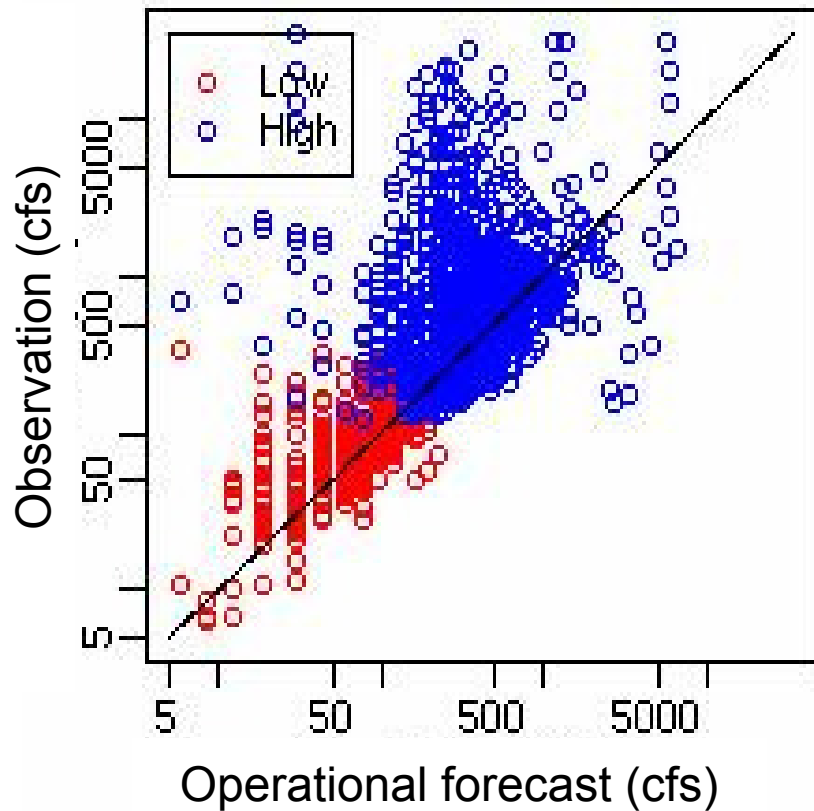
- Estimate the optimal 'b' value that minimizes the objective function
- $0 \leq b \leq 1$

- Minimization of the objective function
 - Minimize the scatter between the ensemble-mean forecast and the verifying observation
 - Probability-match the ensemble-mean forecast with the verifying observation





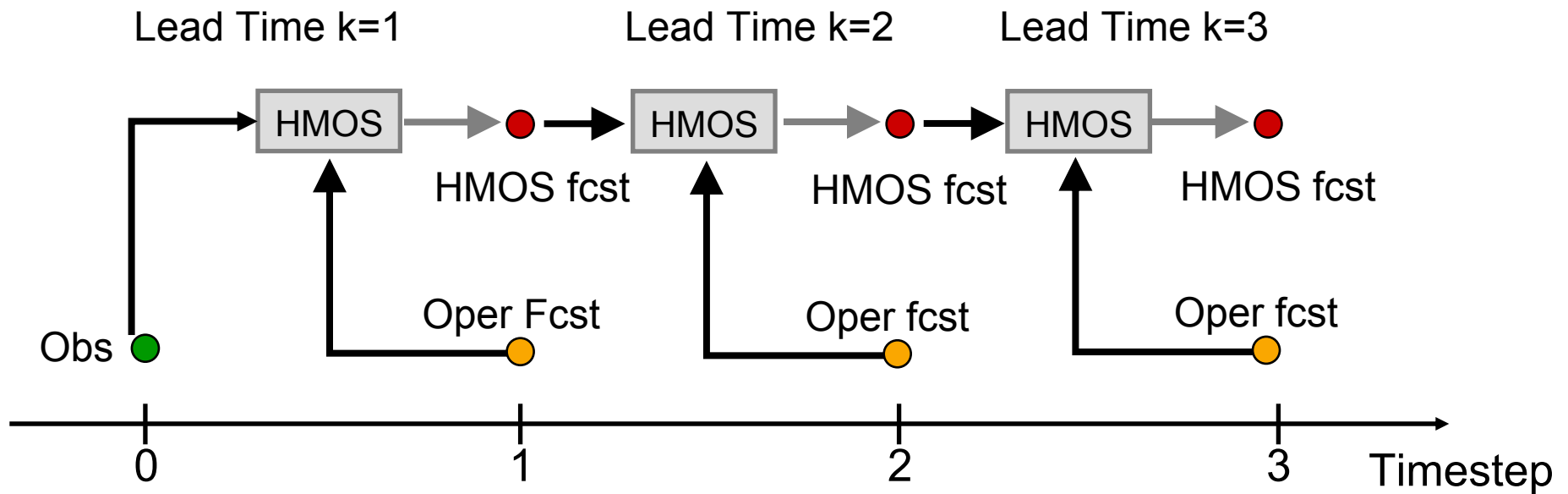
HMOS: Parameter Estimation (cont.)



HMOS: Ensemble Generation

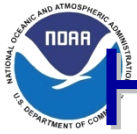
- Generates streamflow ensemble forecasts at a 6-hr time step

$$Z_k = (1-b_k) \cdot Z_{\text{obs},k-1} + b_k \cdot Z_{\text{fcst},k} + E_k$$

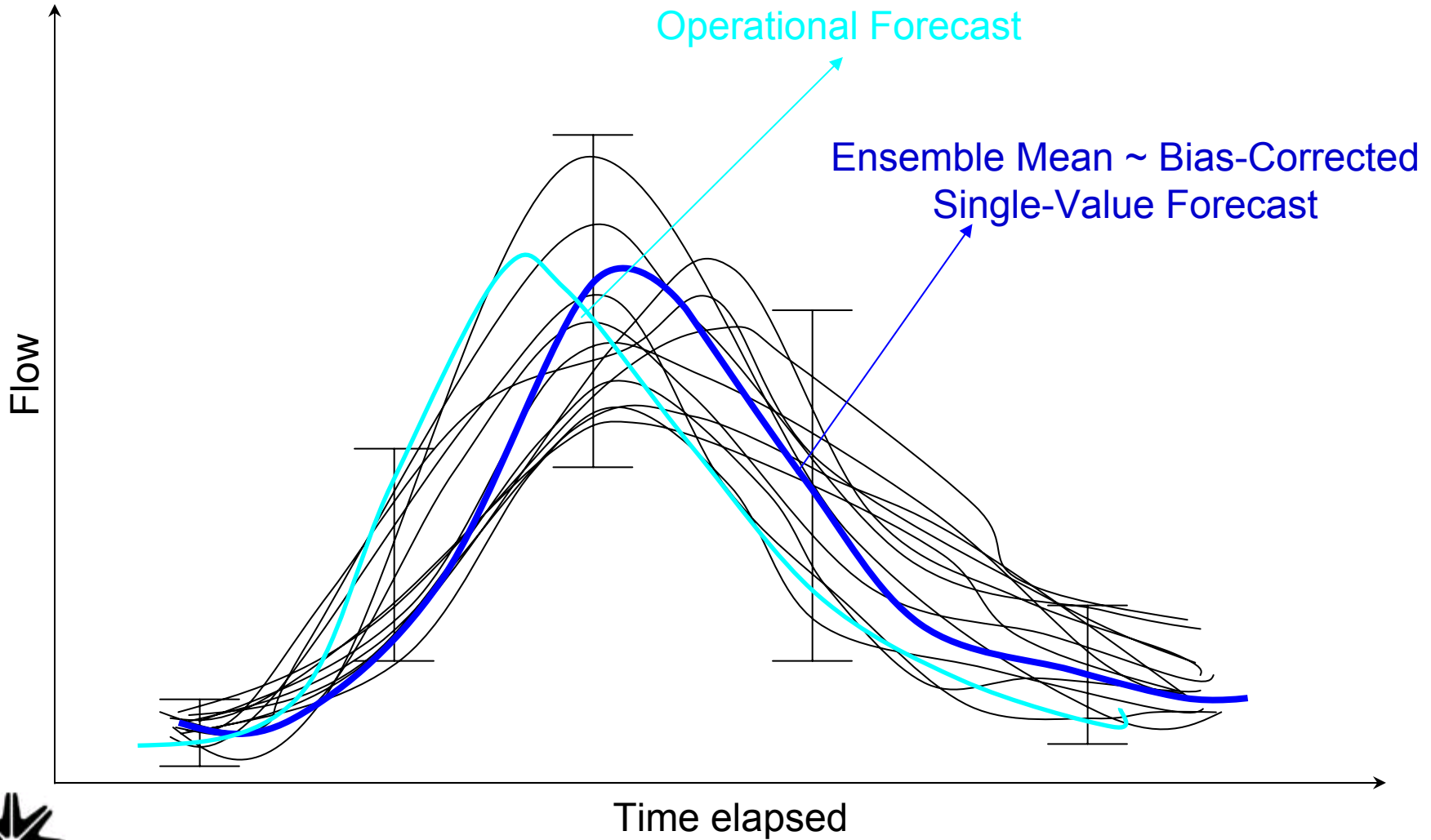


- Observed value at current time step
- Operational single-value forecast
- HMOS forecast





HMOS: Ensemble Generation (cont.)



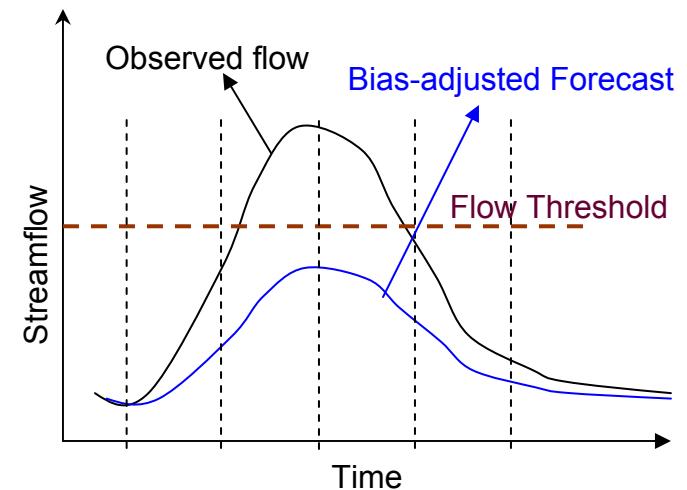


HMOS: Flow Classification

- Predictability varies greatly depending on the magnitude of flow
- HMOS classifies flow into low and high
 - Based on bias-corrected (via probability matching) operational single-value forecast

Q_{adj} = Bias-adjusted operational forecast

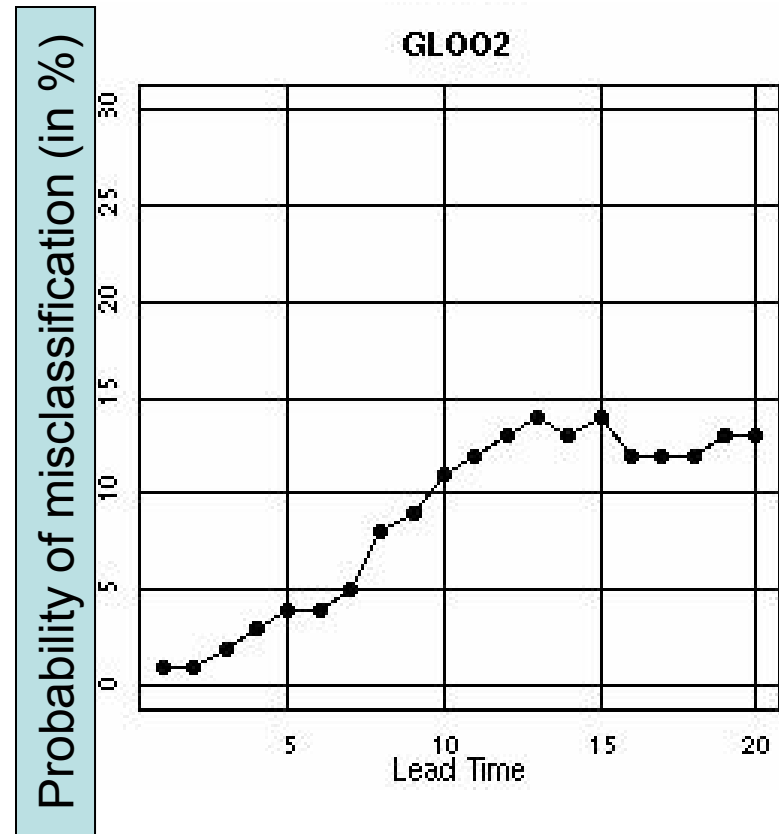
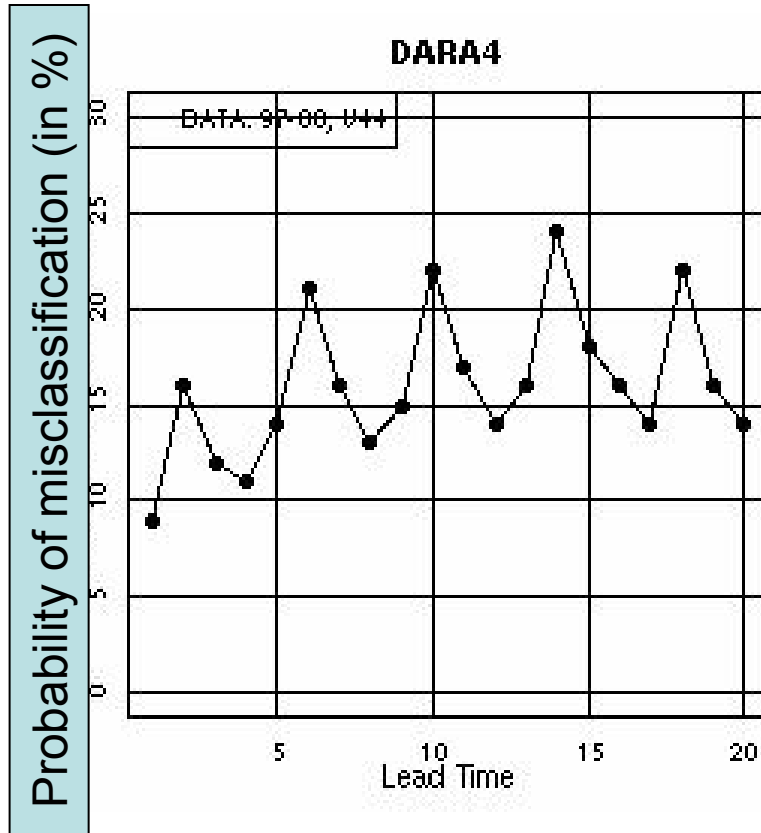
```
if ( $Q_{adj} < \text{Threshold}$ ) then  
    category=low  
else  
    category=high  
endif
```



- HMOS accounts for misclassification of low and high flows in ensemble generation



Probabilities of misclassifying flow category



Number of ensembles correspond to High (observation) given Low (adjusted bias) in a total of 100 ensembles





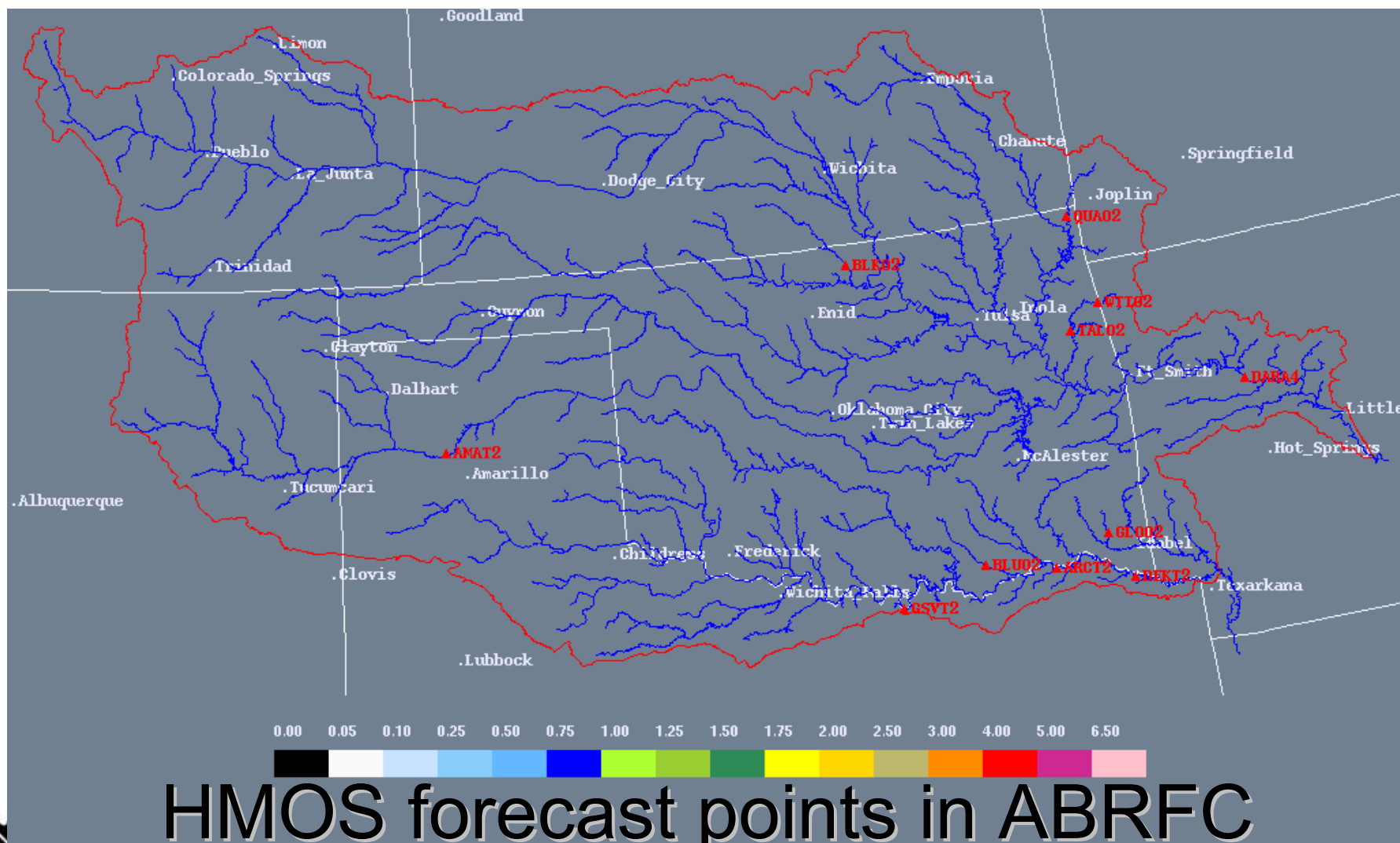
HMOS: Limitations

- HMOS has limited “effective” lead time (QPF lead time + hydrologic memory)
 - Lack of (single-value) QPF beyond 12~24 hrs (at ABRFC)
 - No uncertainty decomposition
- Flows stratified into 2 categories only: high and low
- Seasonality not accounted for in the normal transformation
- Works well only under those conditions that are well captured in the historical archive





Large-sample verification results from multi-year hindcasting



HMOS forecast points in ABRFC



National DOH Workshop, Jul 15-17, 2008

Riverside Technology, inc. Water Resources Engineering and Consulting



ABRFC HMOS Forecast Points (sorted by area)

Basin	Total Drainage Area (square miles)	Rain fall (?"?)
Arkansas River near Dardanelle AR, [DARA4]	153671.75	37.5/(35.0-40.0)
Red River near Dekalb, TX [DEKT2]	47347.93	46.5/(46.0-47.0)
Red River near Arthur City, TX [ARCT2]	44530.92	46.8/(45.0-50.0)
Red River near Gainesville, TX [GSVT2]	30782.00	47.0/(45.0-50.0)
Spring River near Quapaw, OK [QUAO2]	2510.00	41.0/(40.0-45.0)
Chickaskia River near Blackwell, OK [BLKO2]	1859.00	44.1/(40.0-45.0)
Illinois River near Tahlequah, OK [TALO2]	959.00	33.0/(32.5-35.0)
Illinois River near Watts, OK [WTTO2]	635.00	46.1/(45.0-50.0)
Blue River near Blue, OK [BLUO2]	476.00	43.0/(40.0-45.0)
Glover River near Glover, OK [GLOO2]	315.00	44.6/(40.0-45.0)





Data



- Forecasts
 - Single-value operational stage forecasts issued at 6-hour interval for 5-days into the future from February 1997 to March 2008
 - Based on 12hr-ahead QPF
 - Reflect all MODs
 - Reflect input and hydrological uncertainties

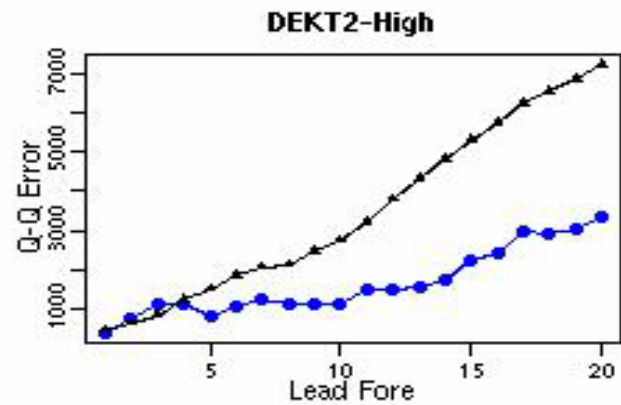
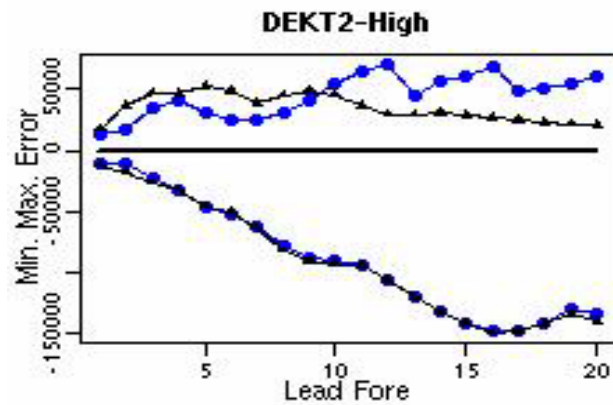
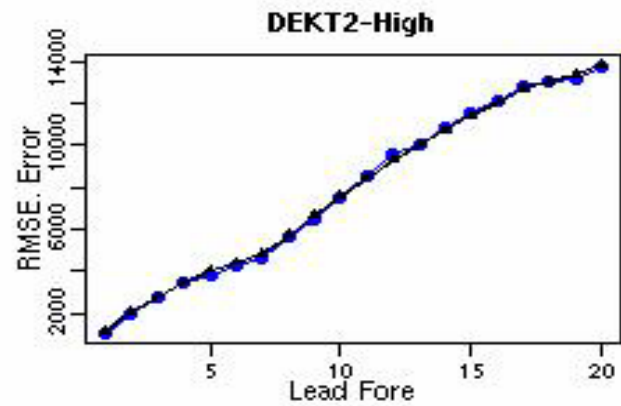
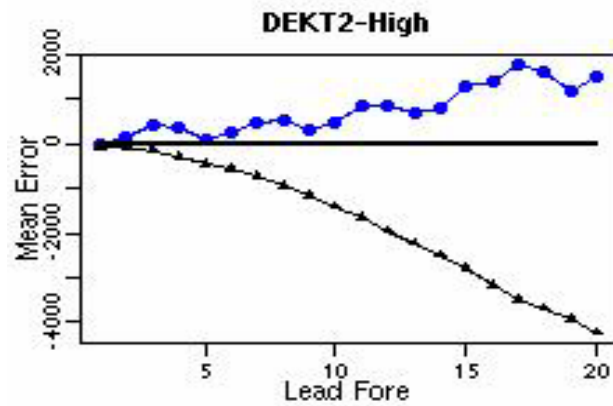
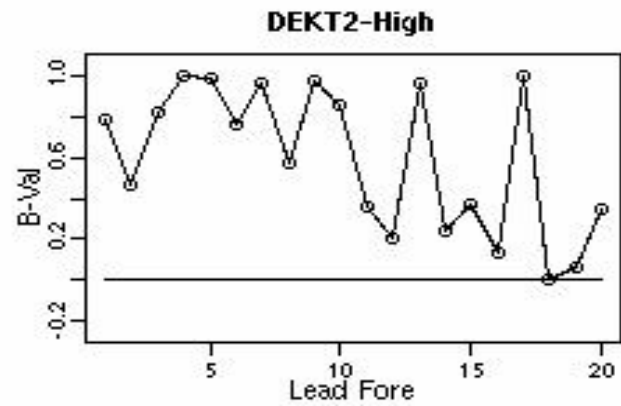
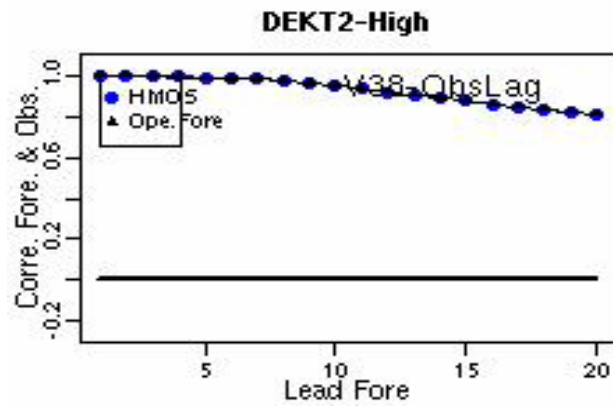


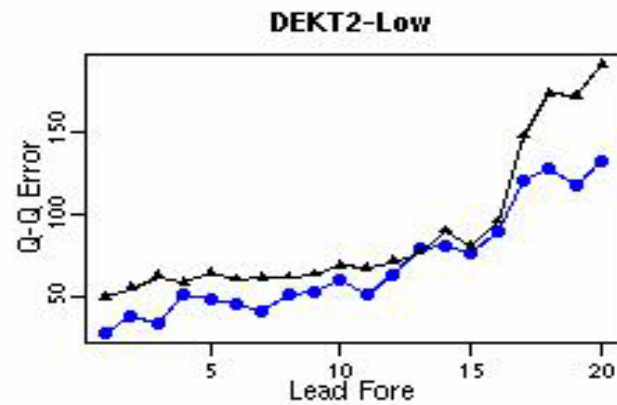
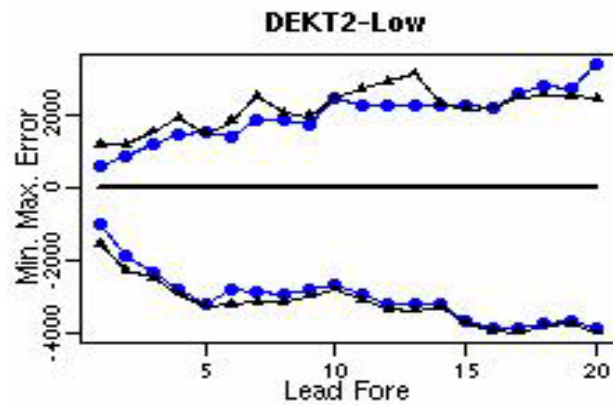
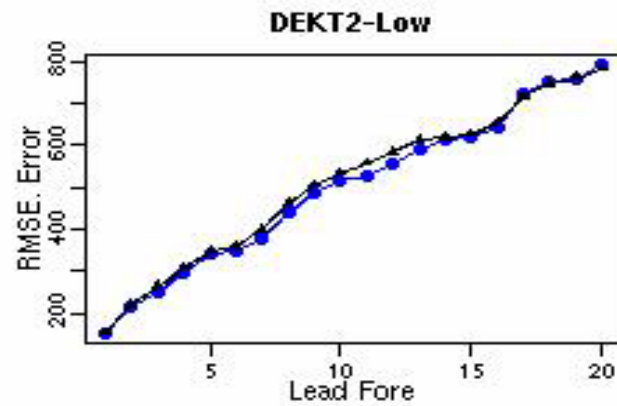
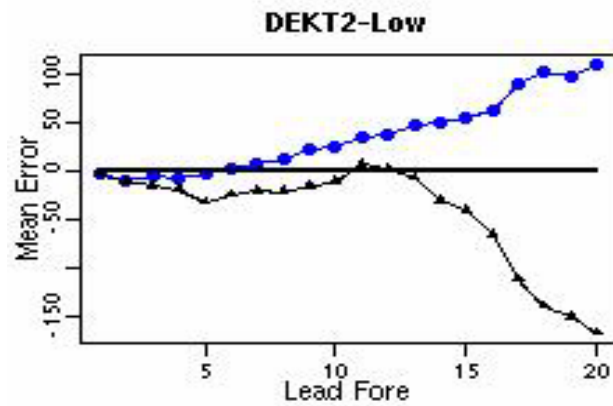
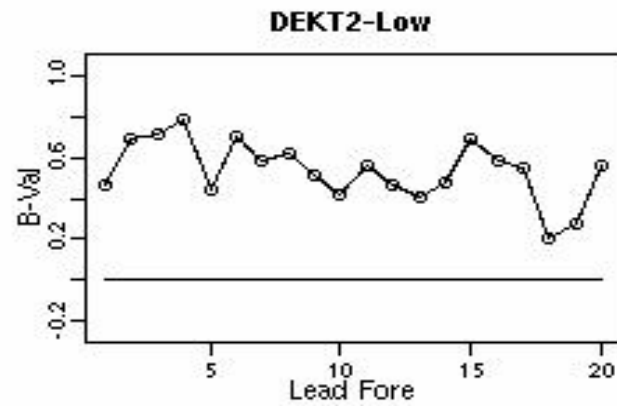
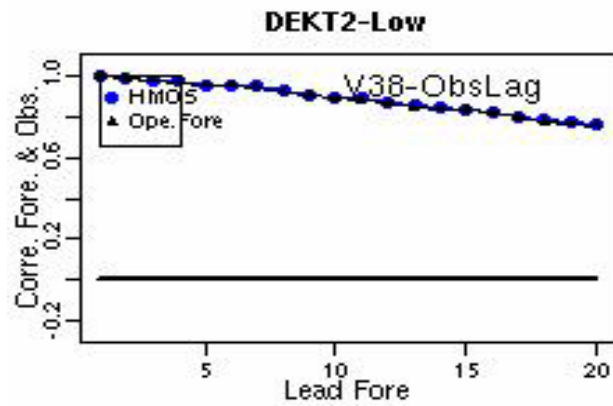


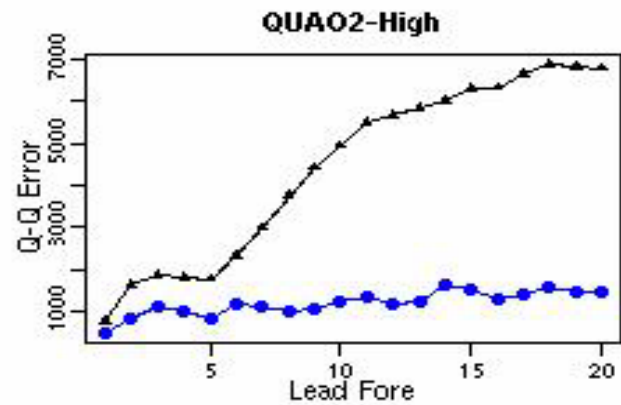
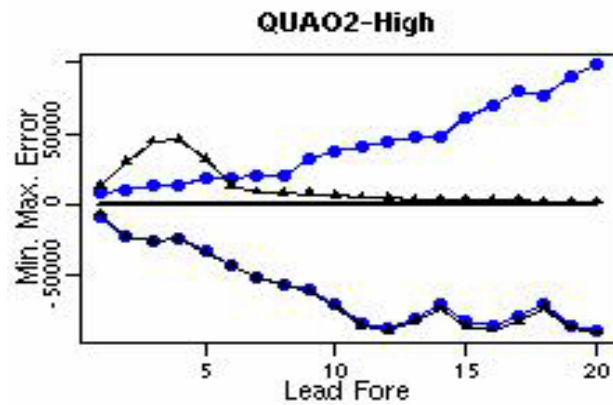
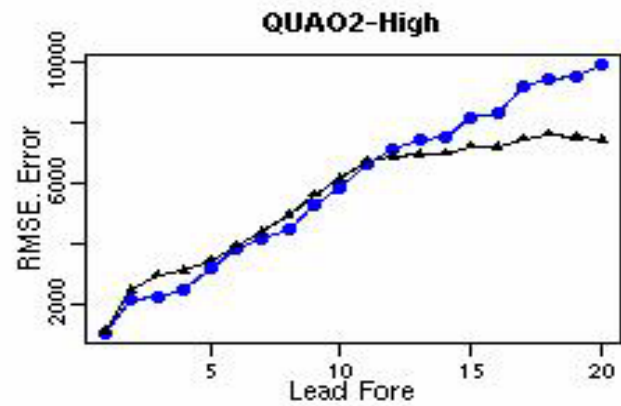
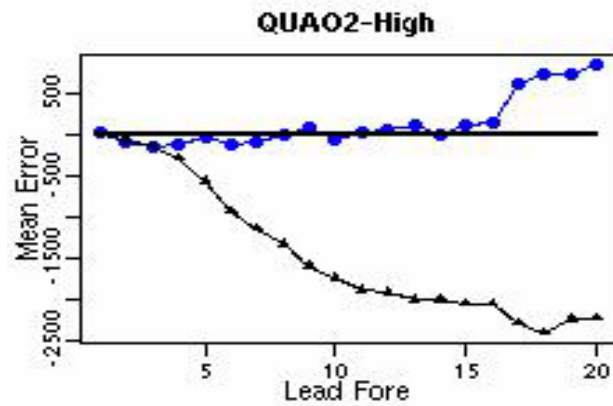
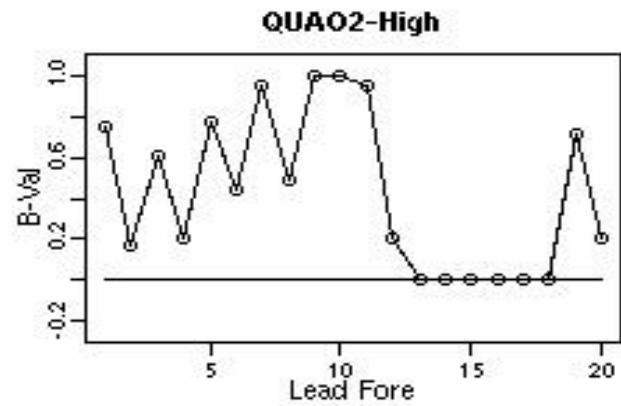
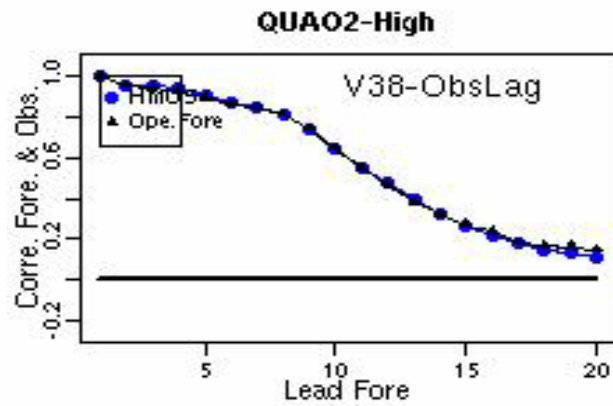
Parameter Estimation Results

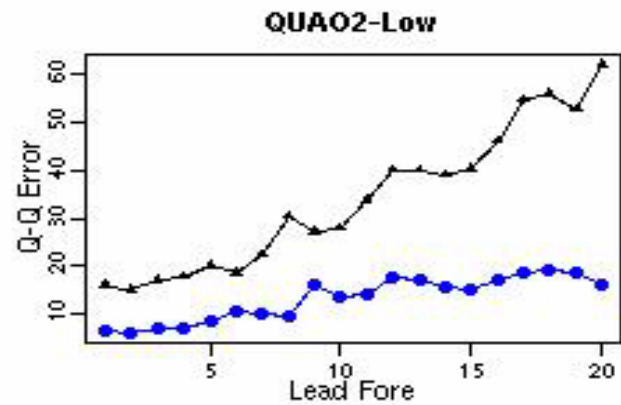
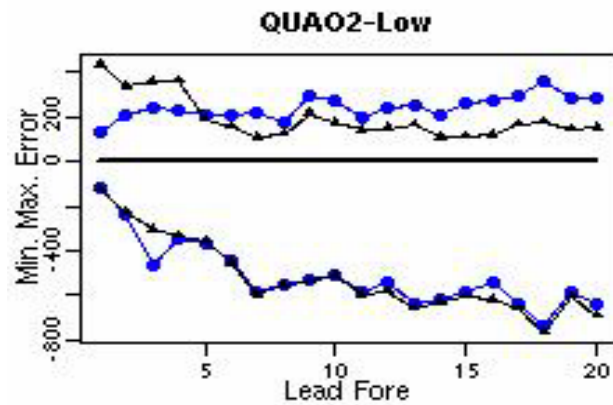
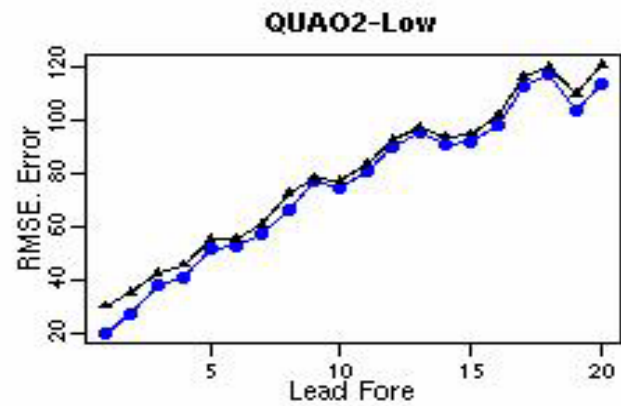
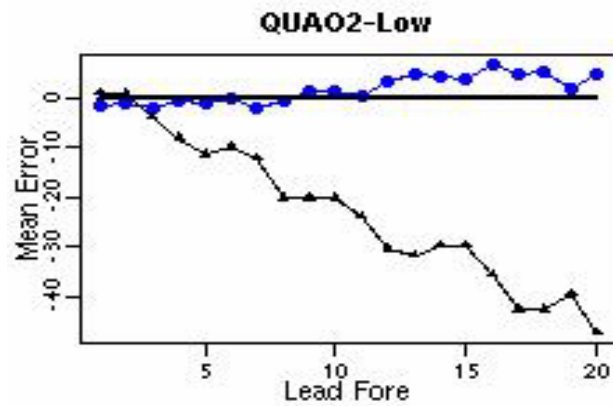
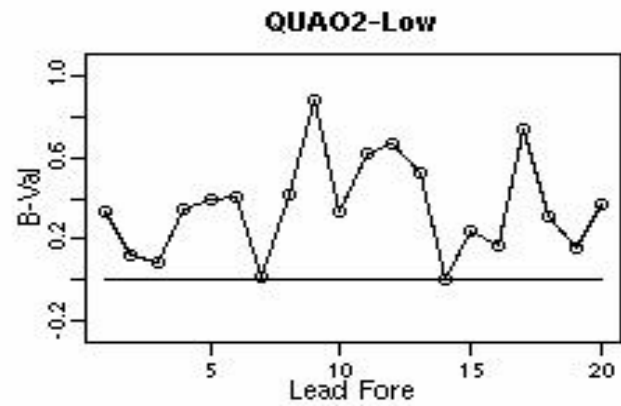
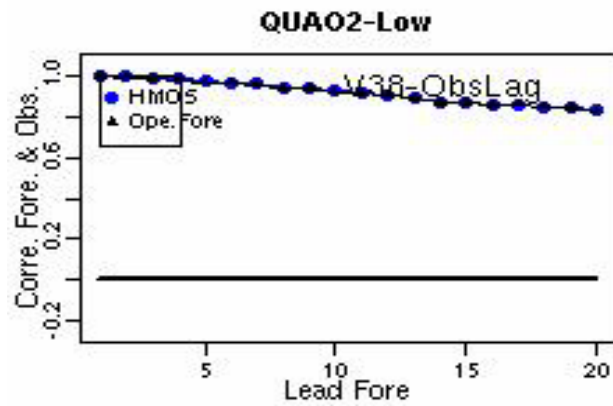


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Ensemble Generation Results



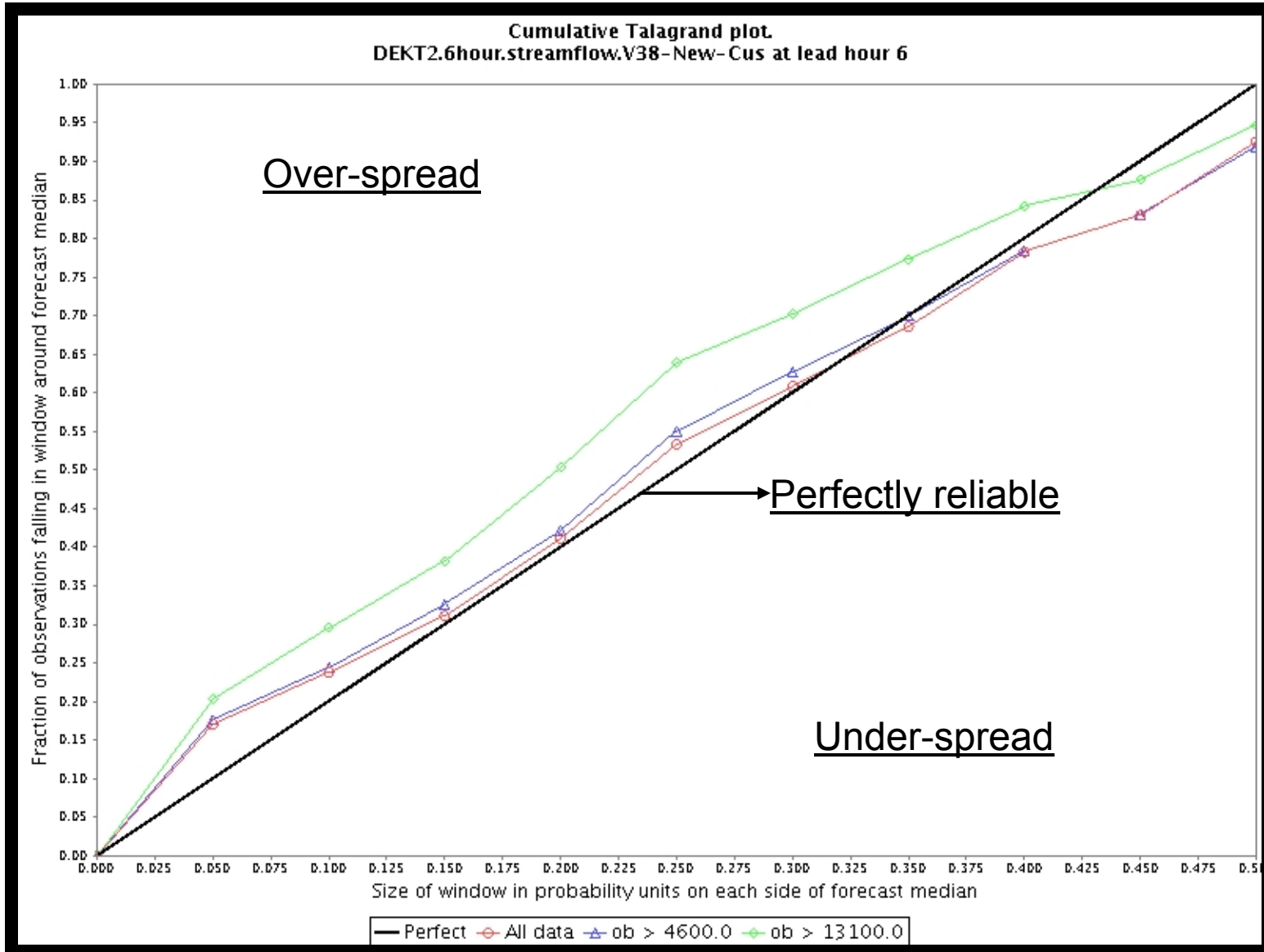


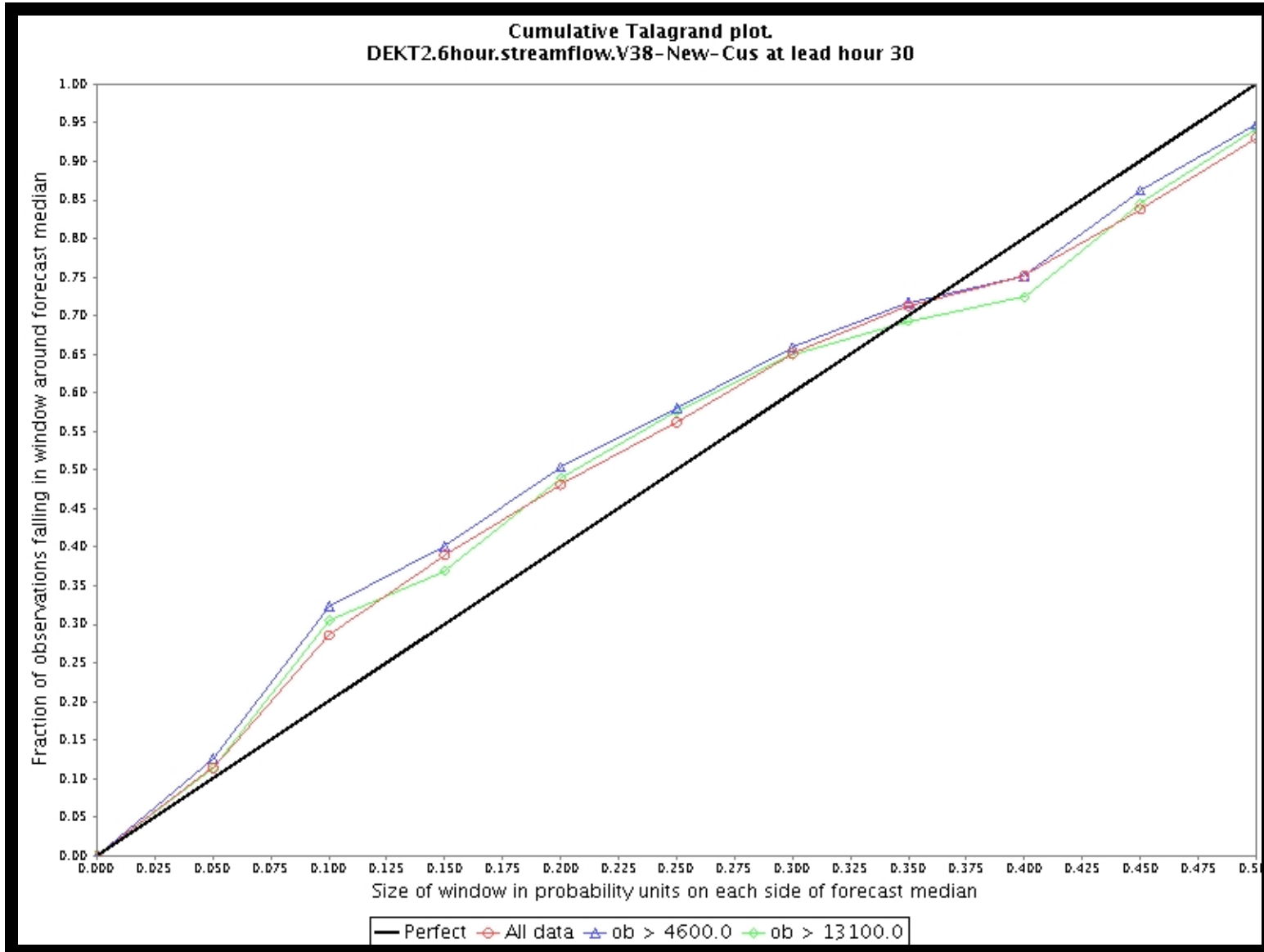
(Dependent) Verification

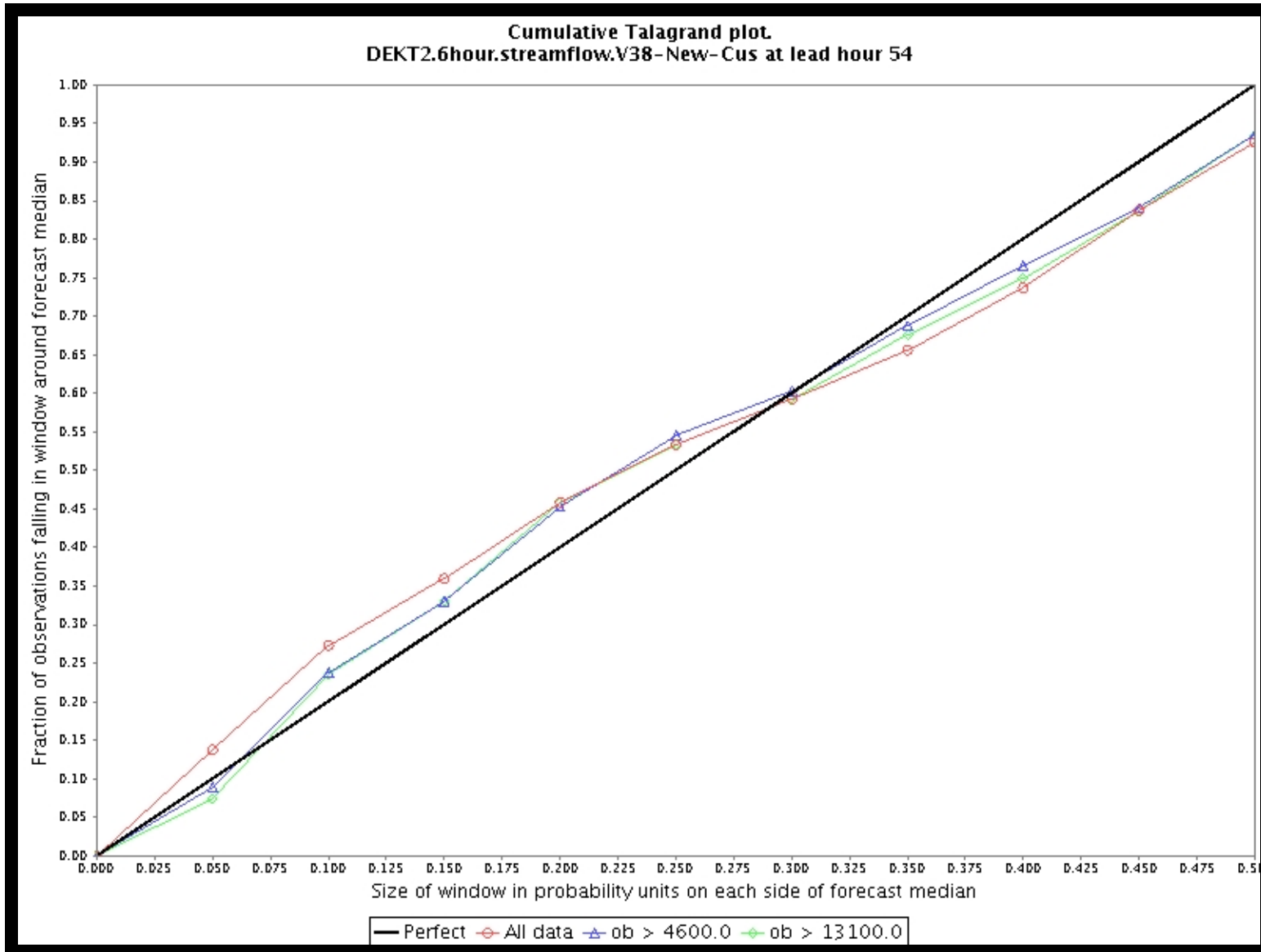
- Based on 10-yr hindcasts for 10 forecast points in ABRFC
- Ensemble Verification System (EVS) used

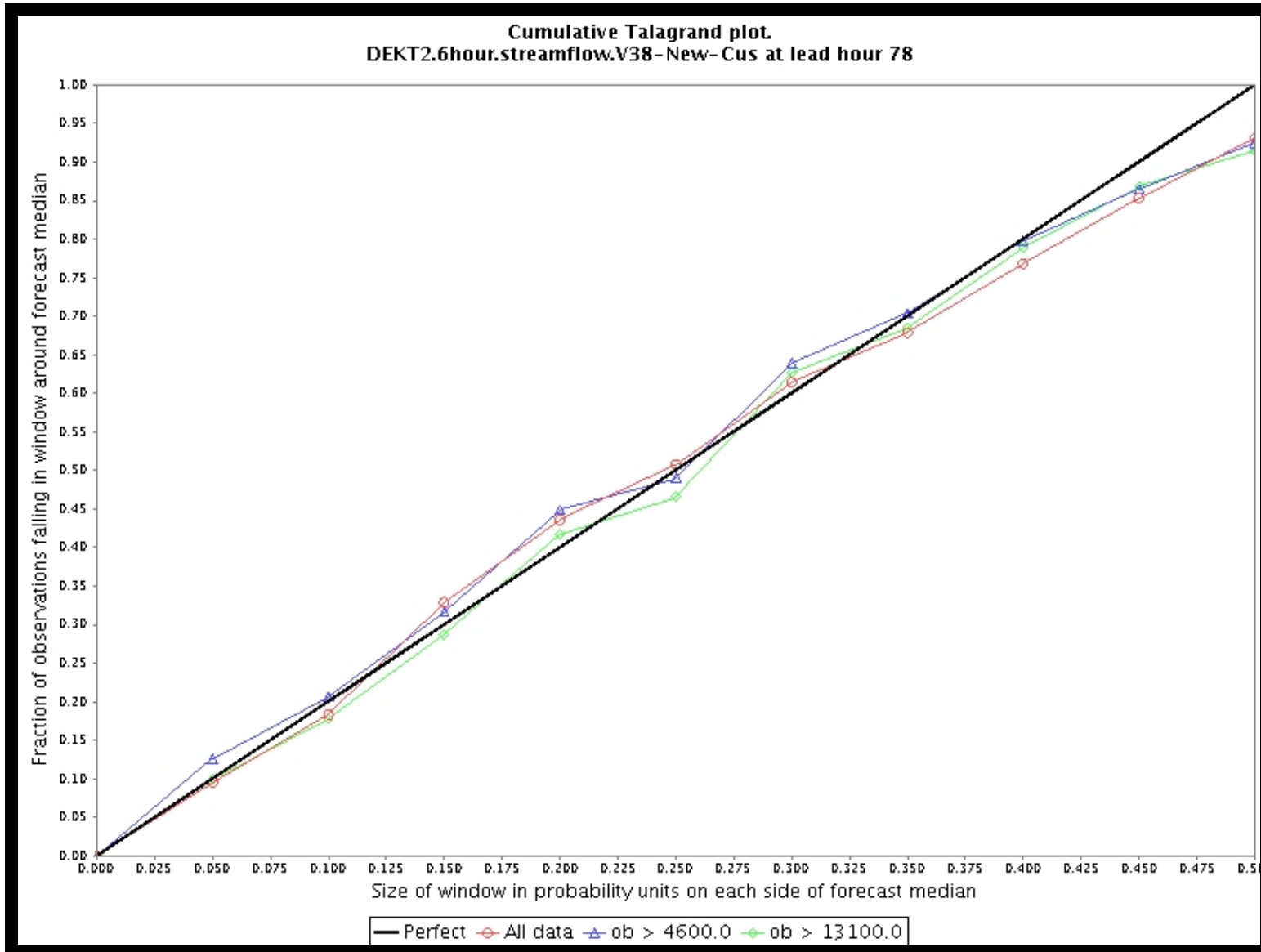
Basin	Total Drainage Area (square miles)	Precipitation (?"?)	Sample size (years)
Arkansas River near Dardanelle AR, [DARA4]	153671.75	37.5/(35.0-40.0)	2335 (6.40)
Red River near Dekalb, TX [DEKT2]	47347.93	46.5/(46.0-47.0)	2219 (6.08)
Red River near Arthur City, TX [ARCT2]	44530.92	46.8/(45.0-50.0)	1534 (4.20)
Red River near Gainesville, TX [GSVT2]	30782.00	47.0/(45.0-50.0)	1676 (4.59)
Spring River near Quapaw, OK [QUAO2]	2510.00	41.0/(40.0-45.0)	1316 (3.61)
Chickaskia River near Blackwell, OK [BLKO2]	1859.00	44.1/(40.0-45.0)	2167 (5.94)
Illinois River near Tahlequah, OK [TALO2]	959.00	33.0/(32.5-35.0)	2313 (6.34)
Illinois River near Watts, OK [WTTO2]	635.00	46.1/(45.0-50.0)	2418 (6.62)
Blue River near Blue, OK [BLUO2]	476.00	43.0/(40.0-45.0)	2046 (5.61)
Glover River near Glover, OK [GLOO2]	315.00	44.6/(40.0-45.0)	1897 (5.20)

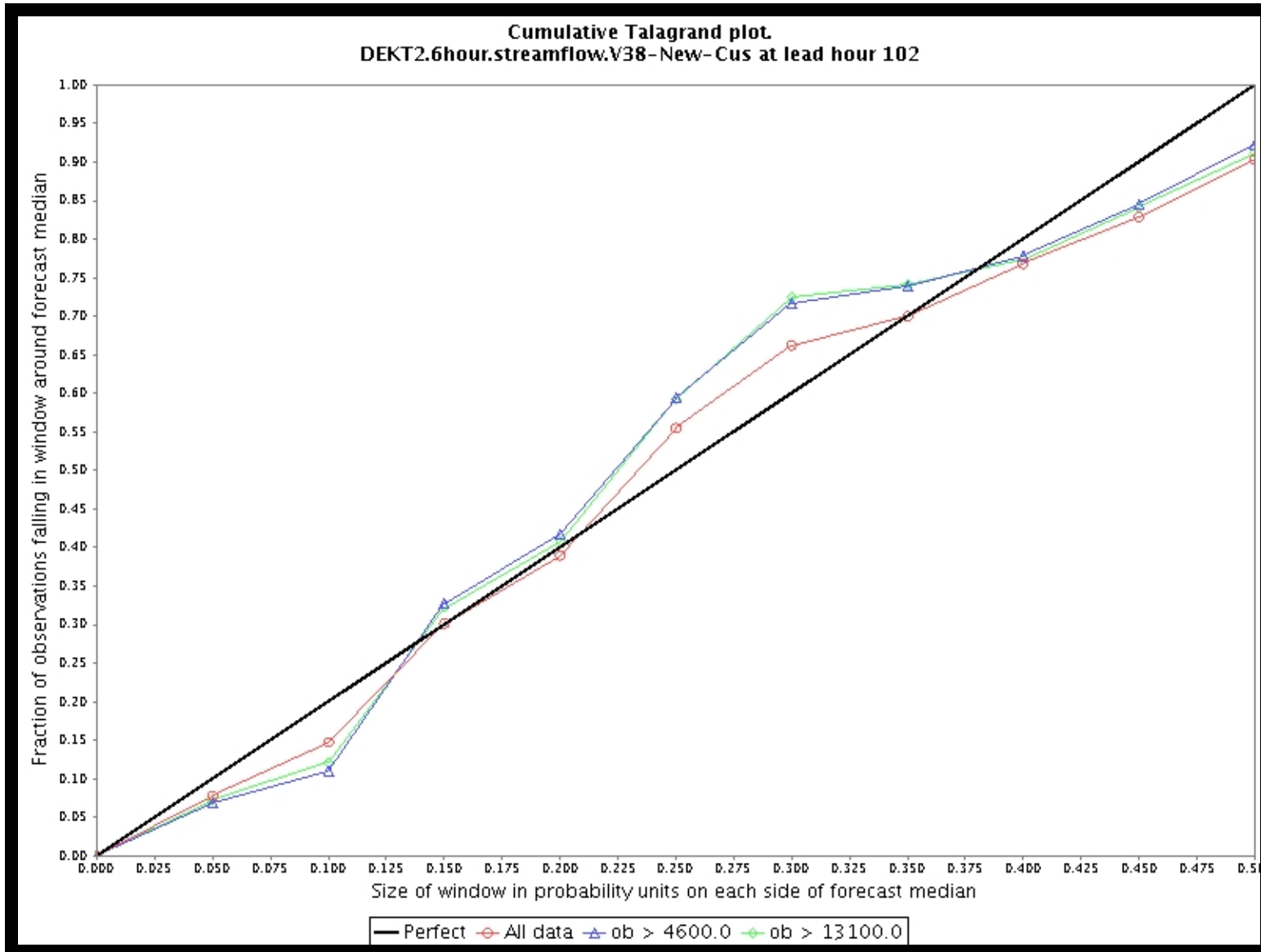


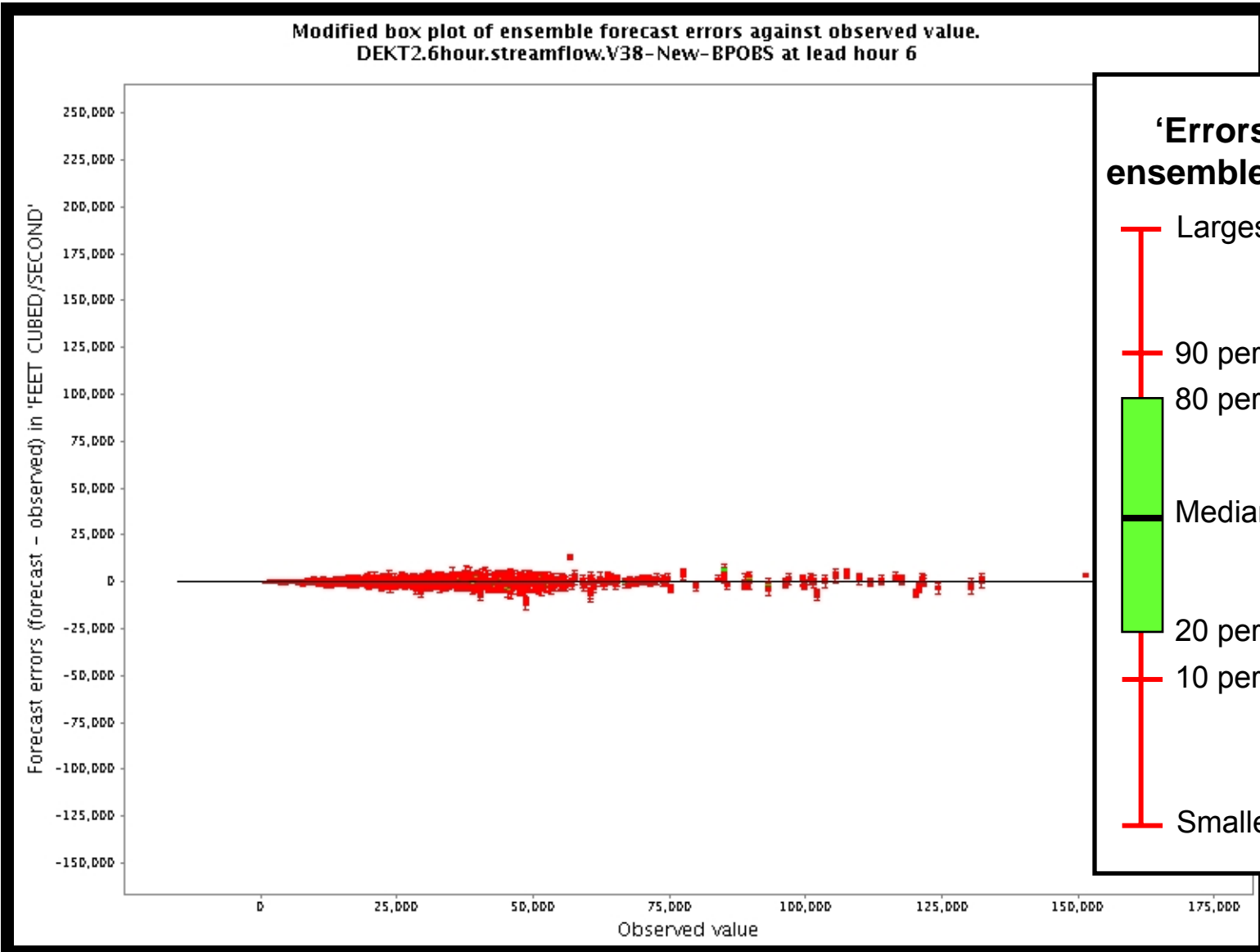


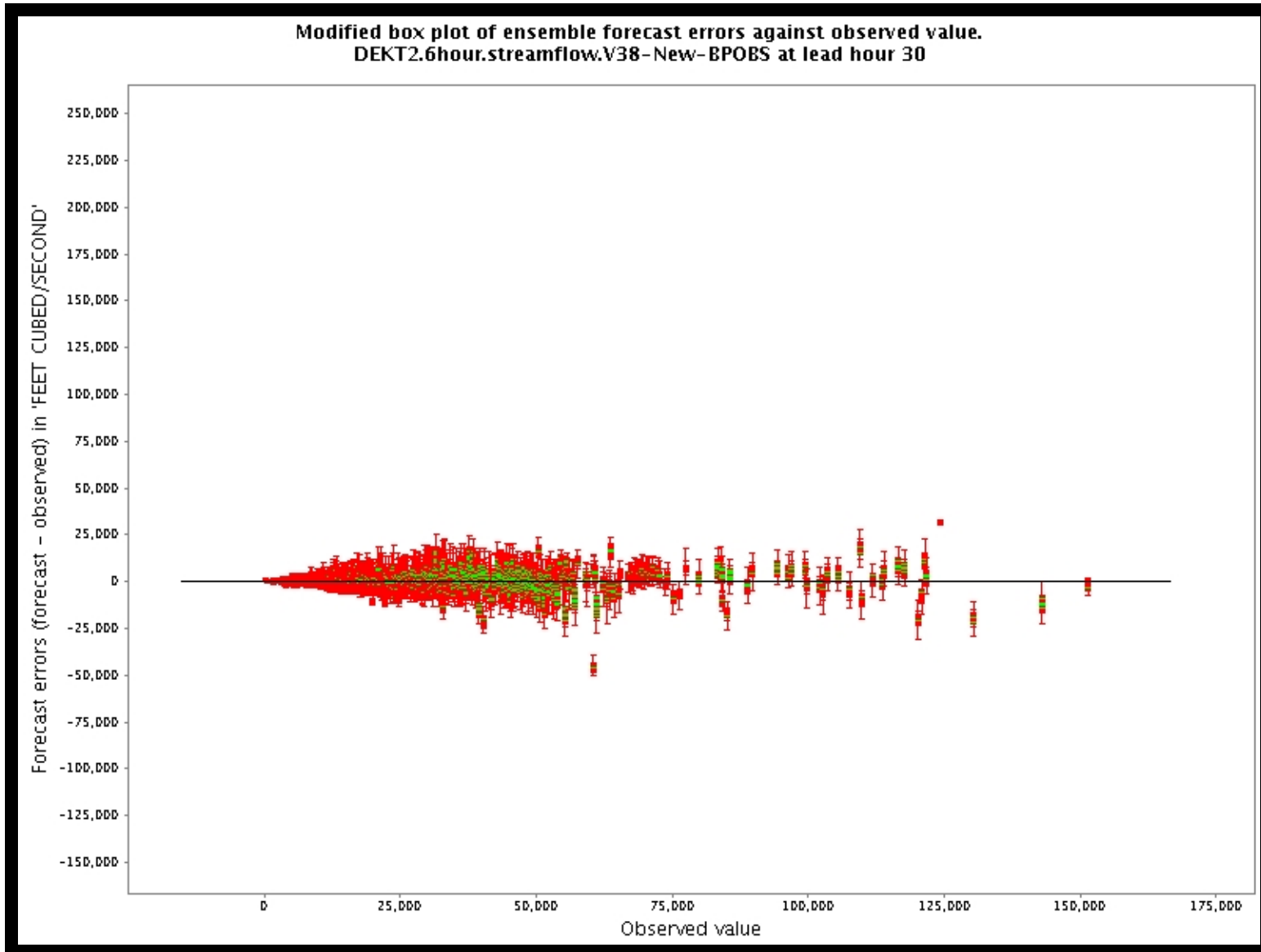


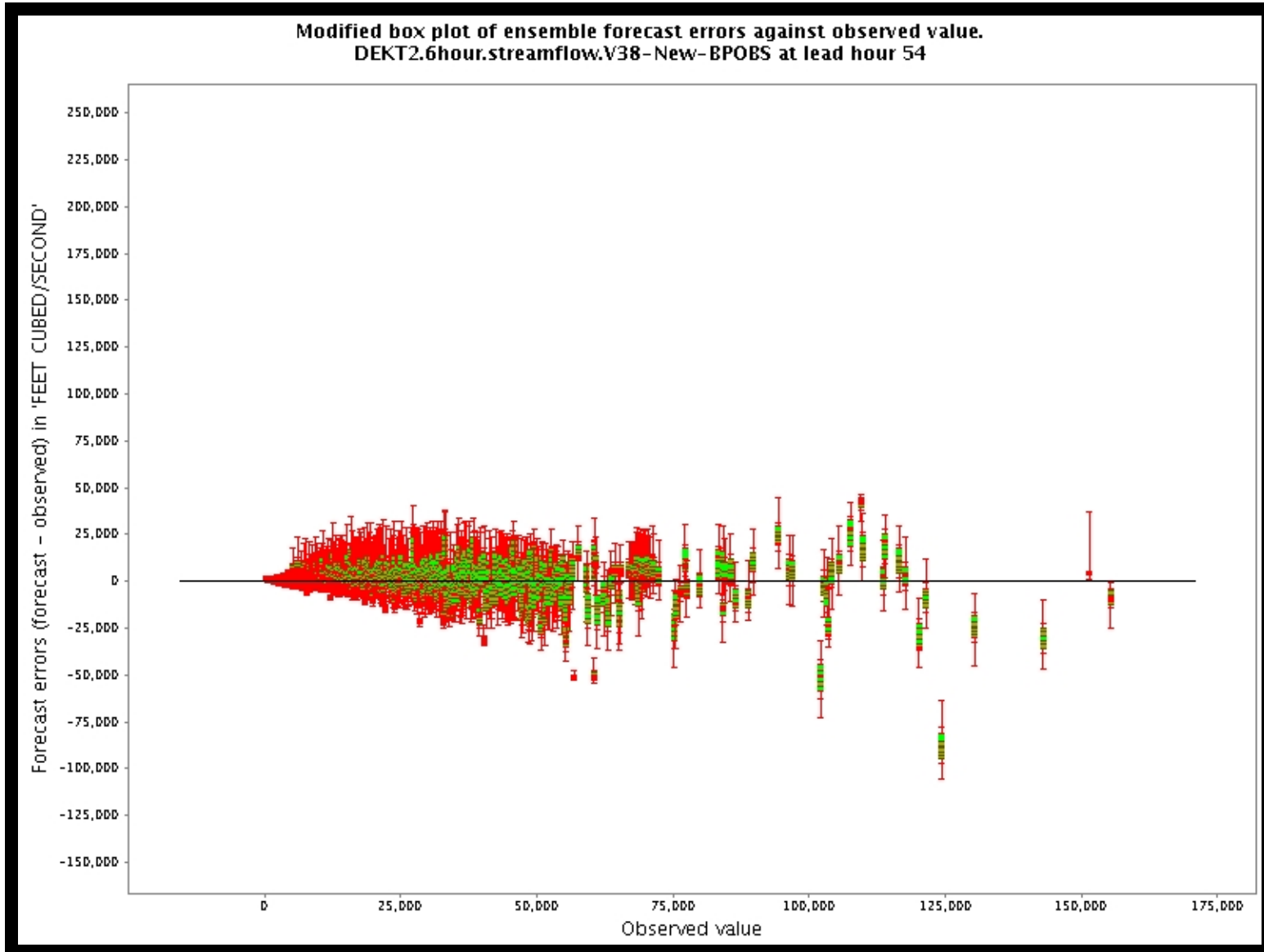


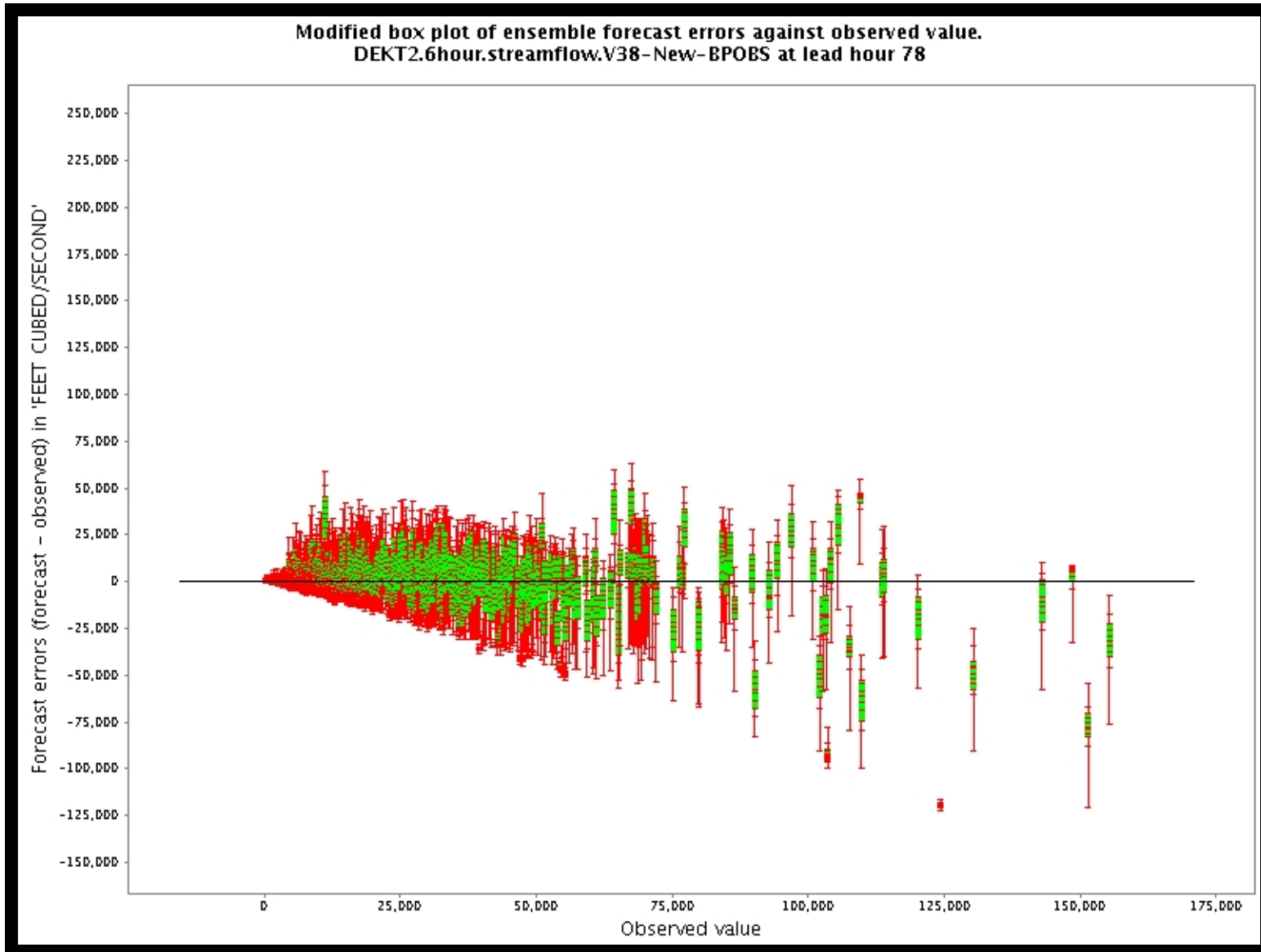


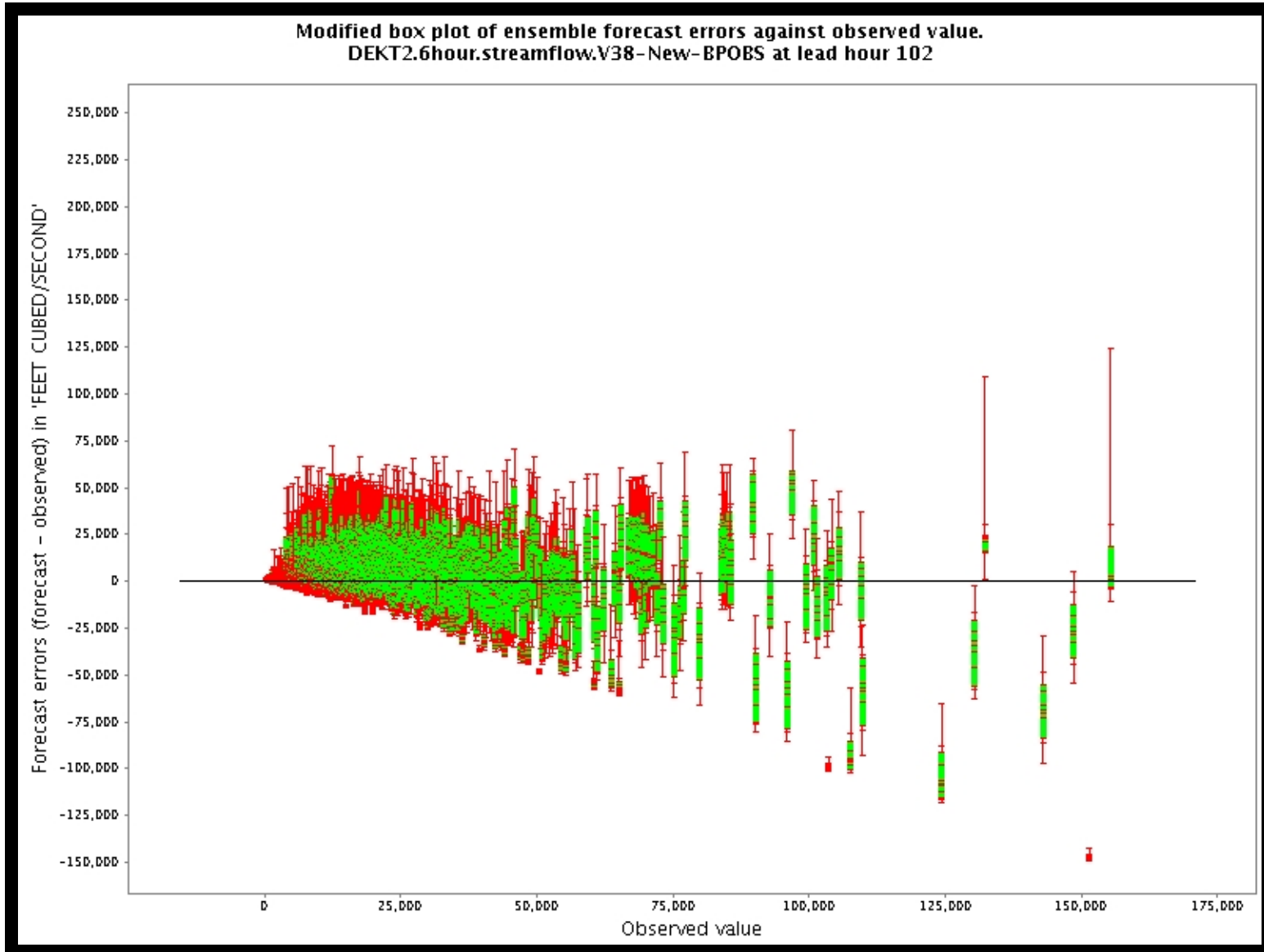


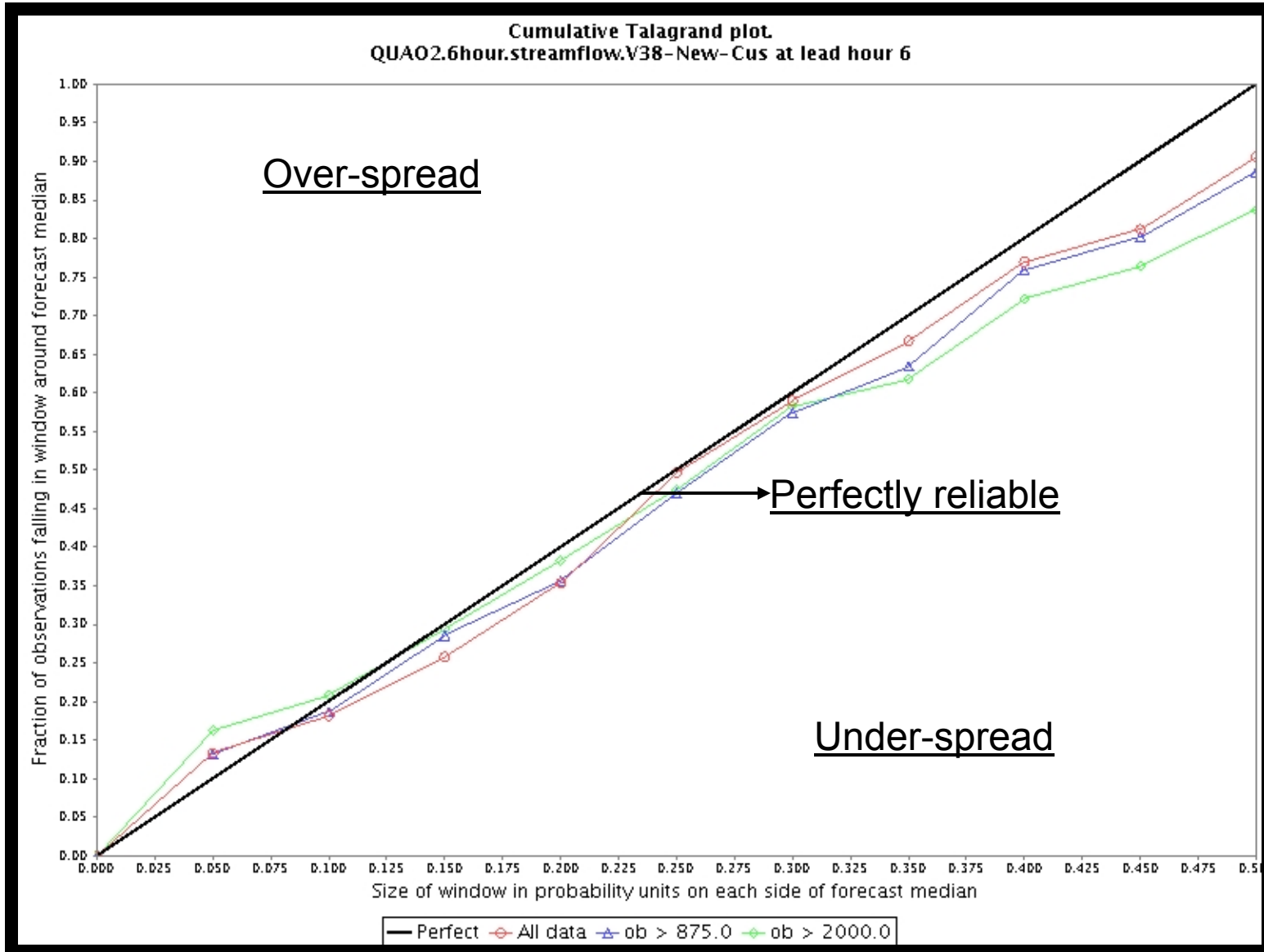


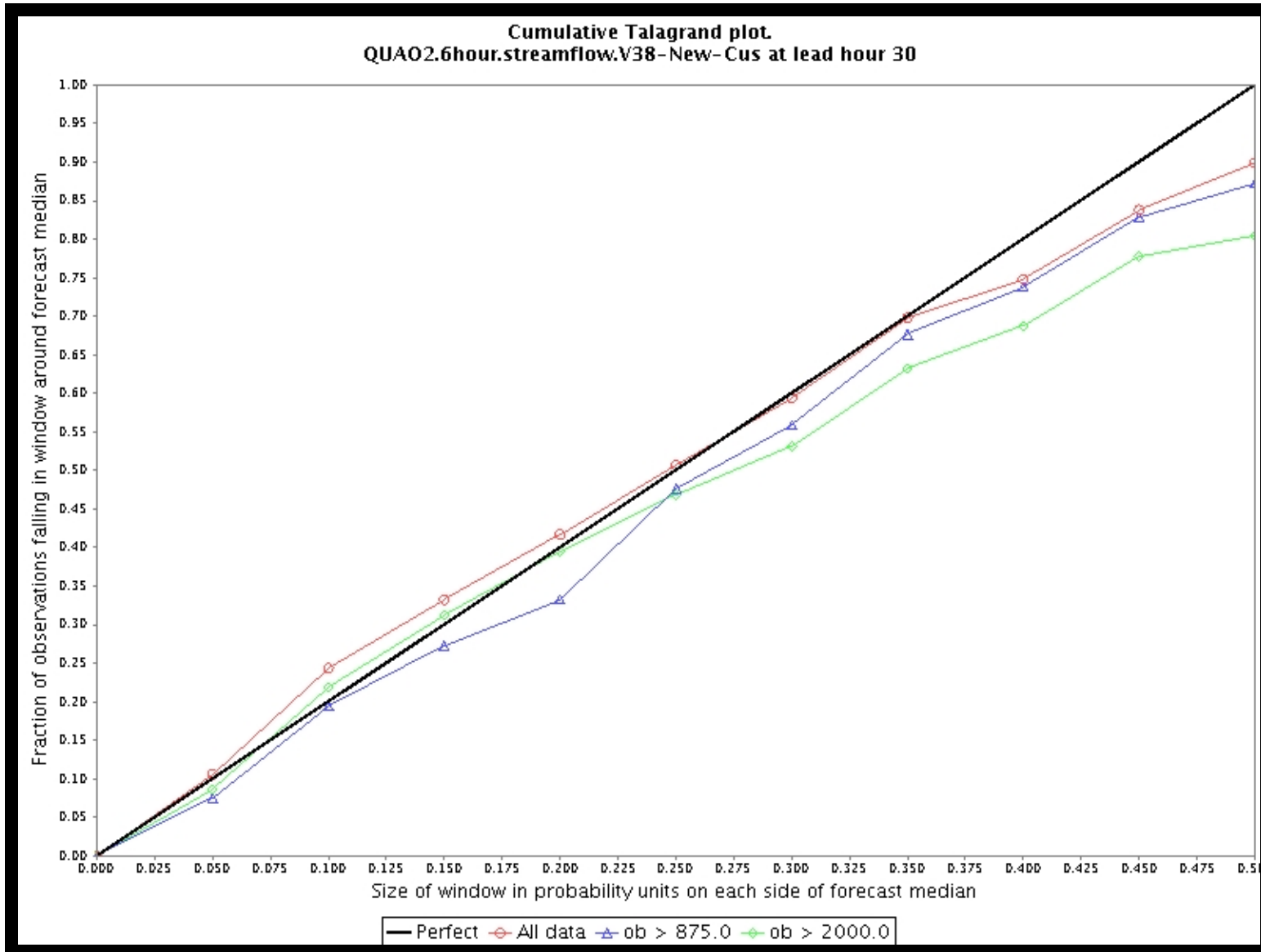


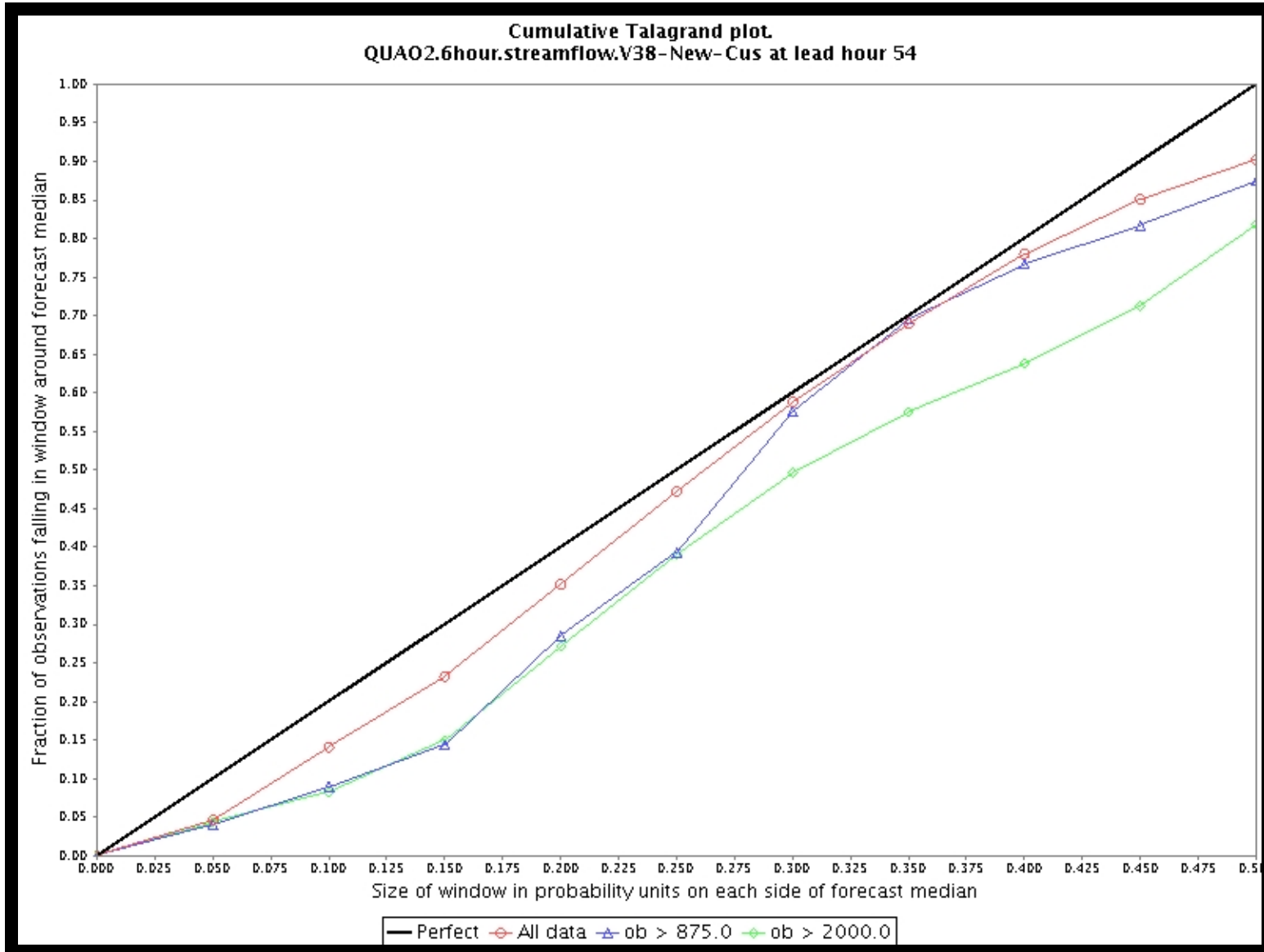


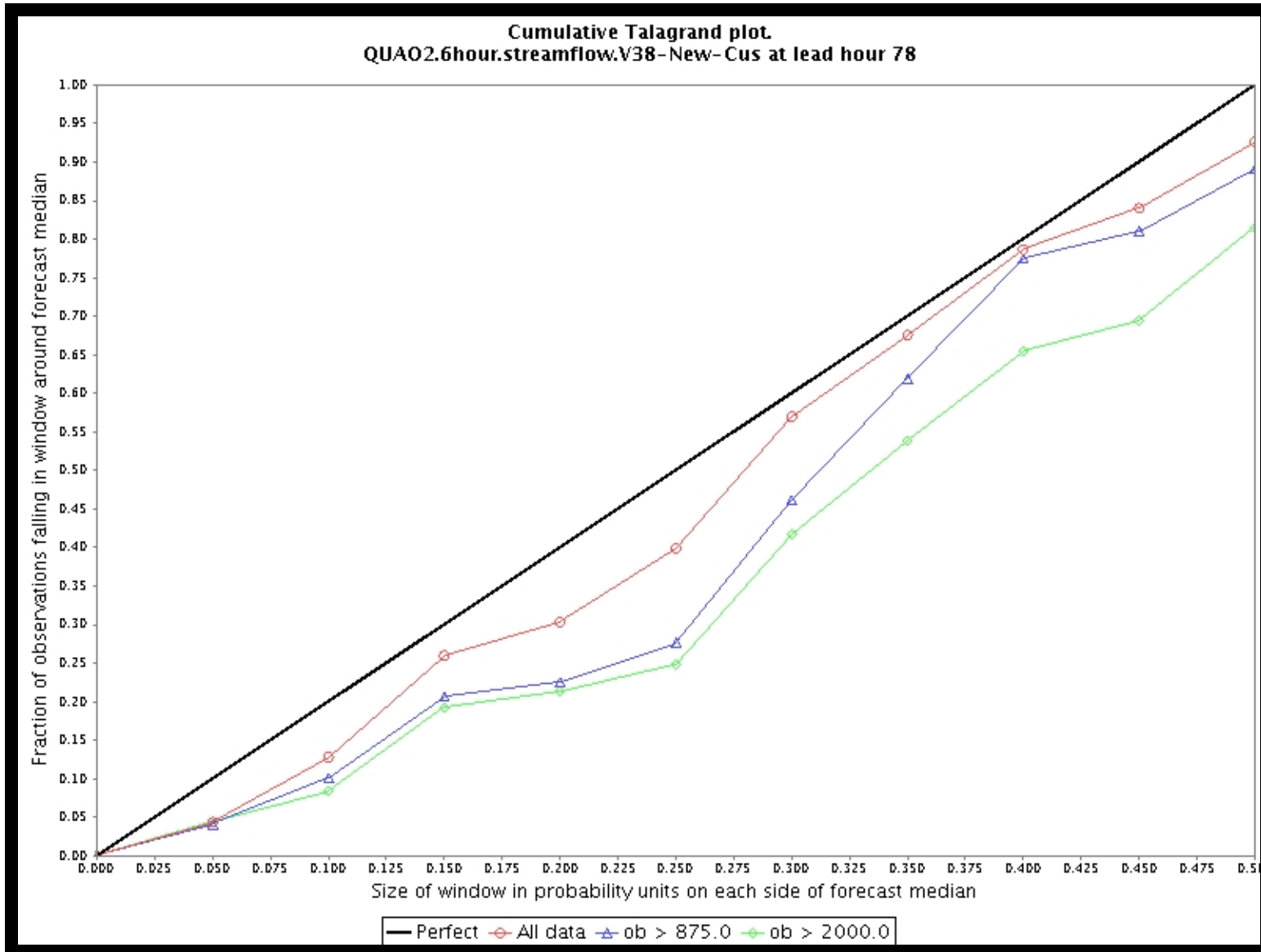


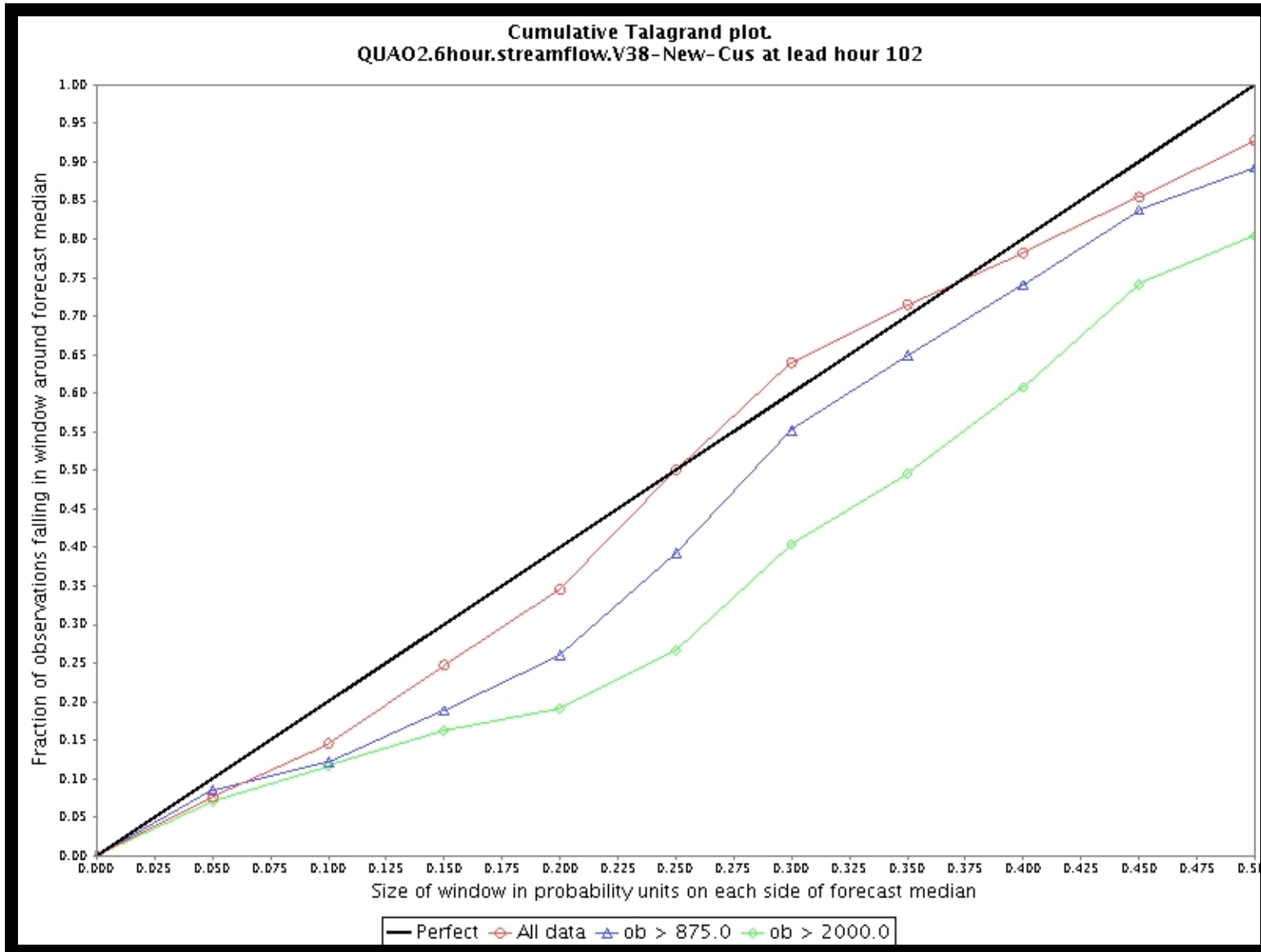


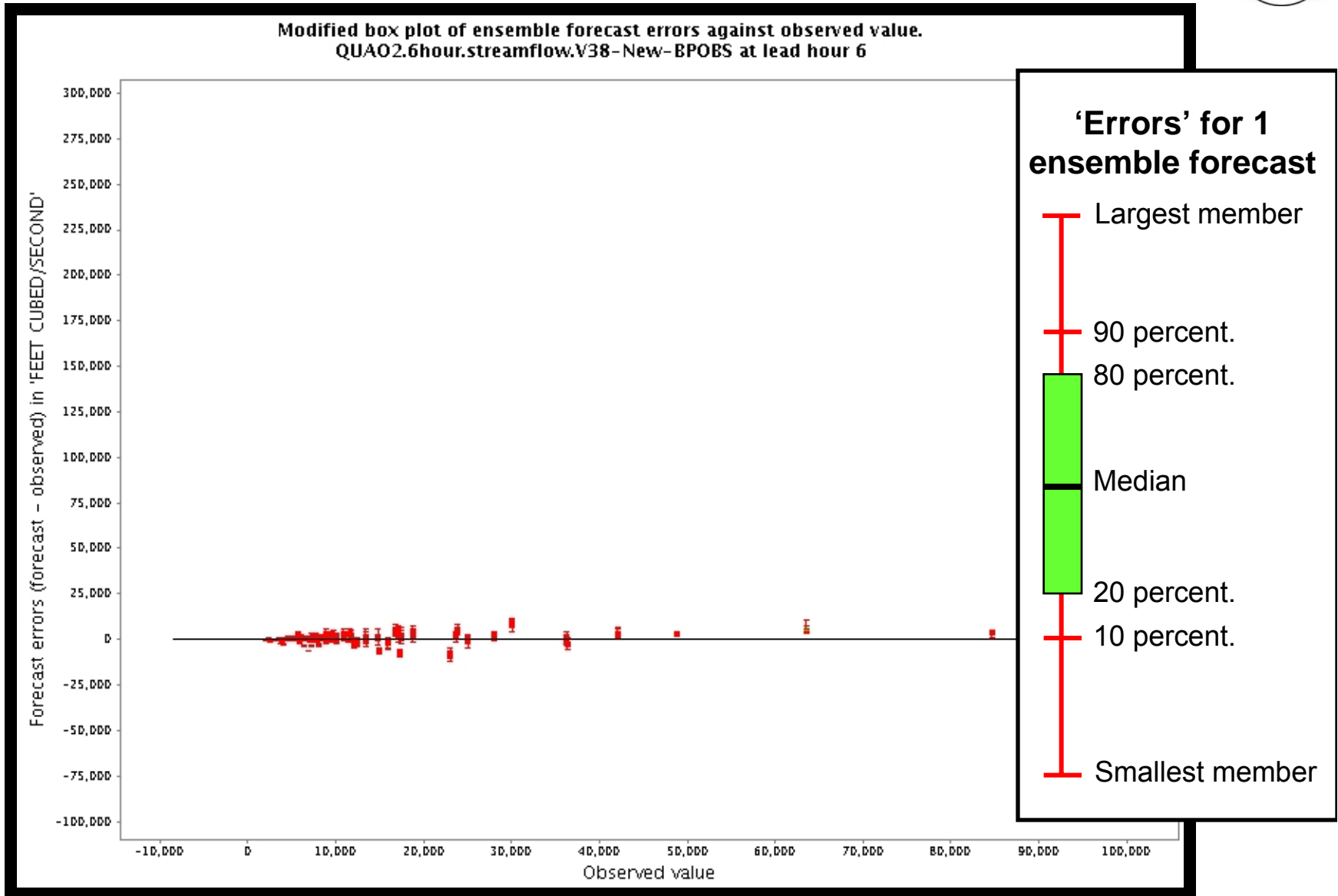


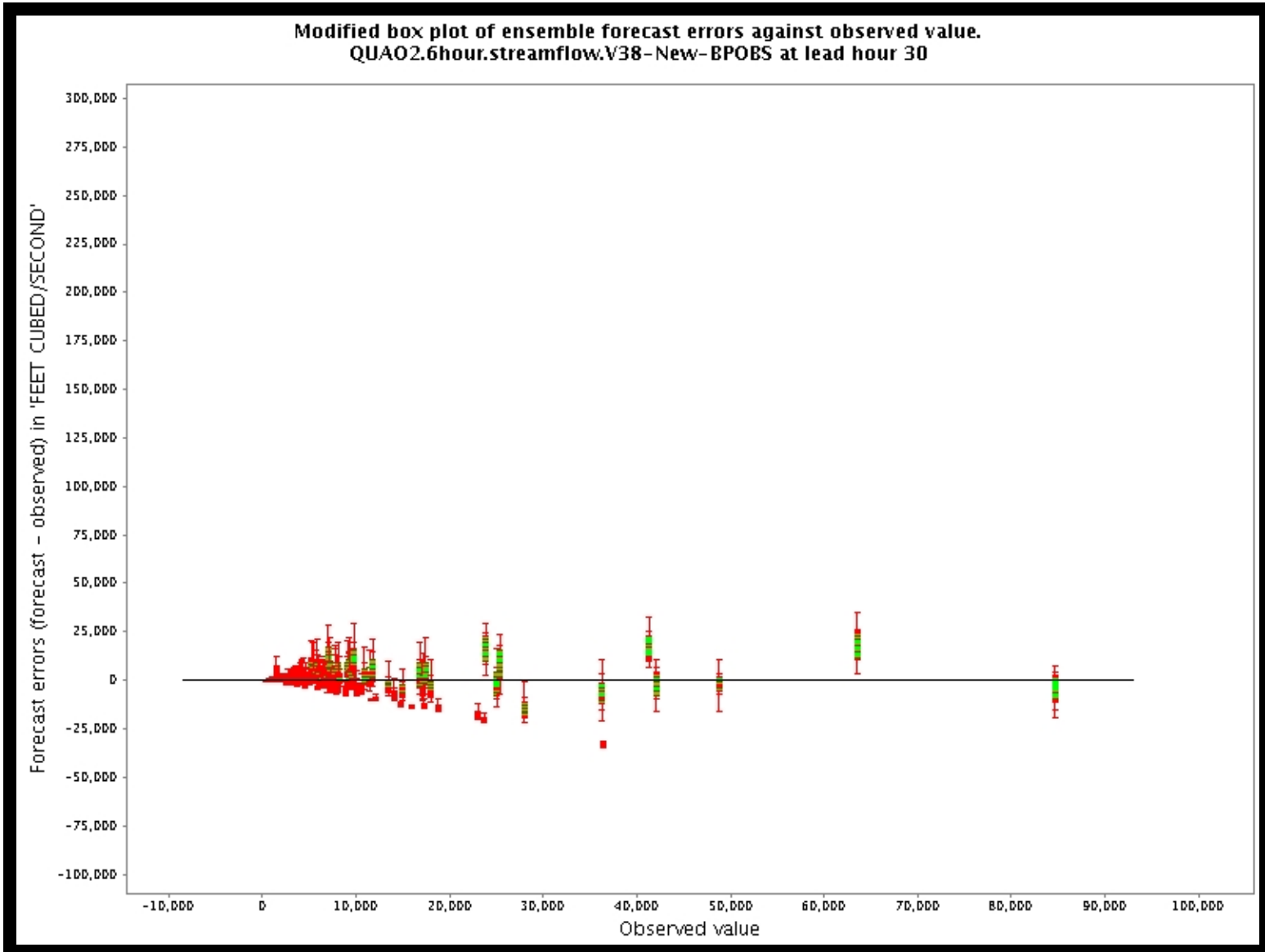


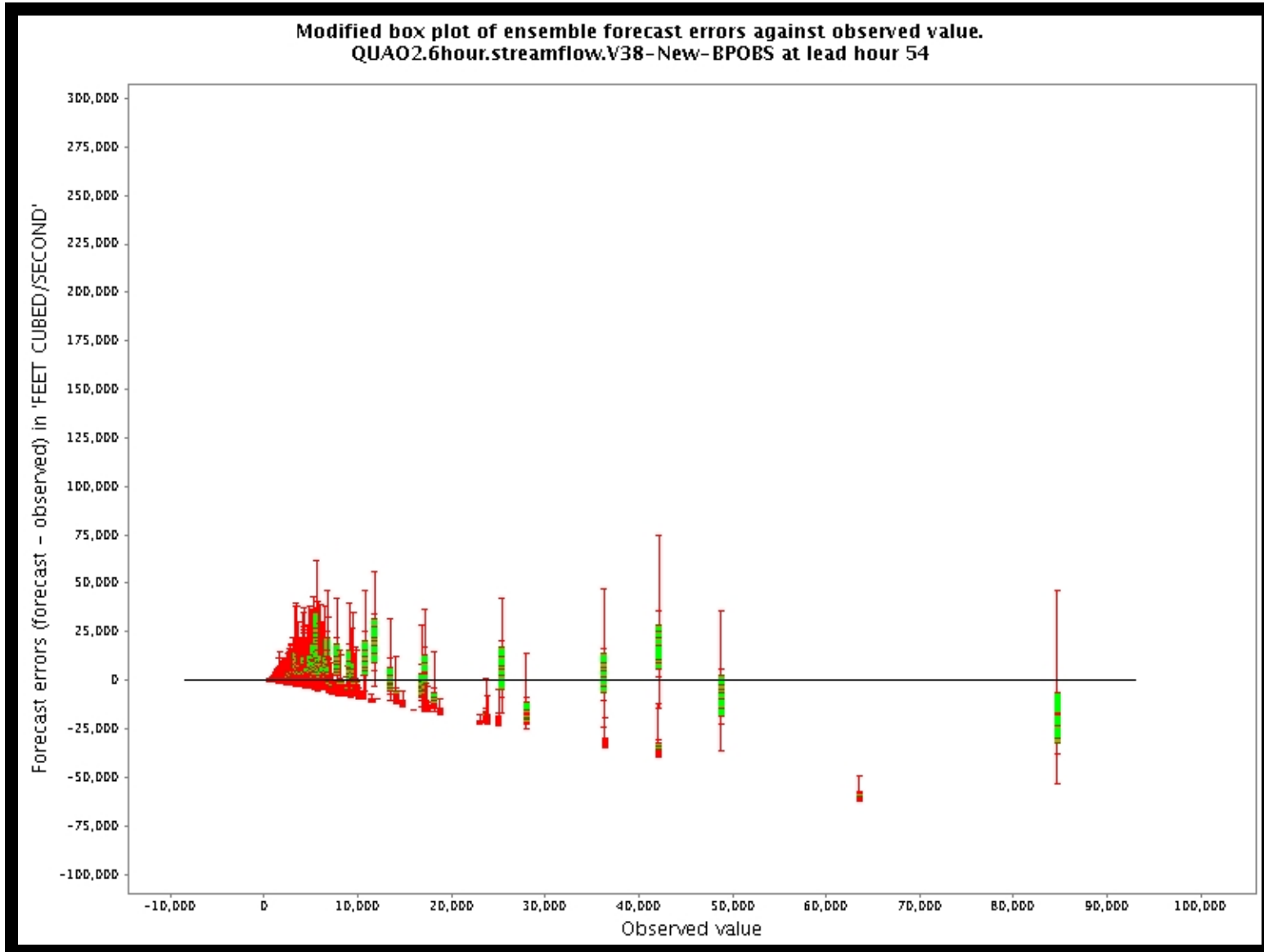


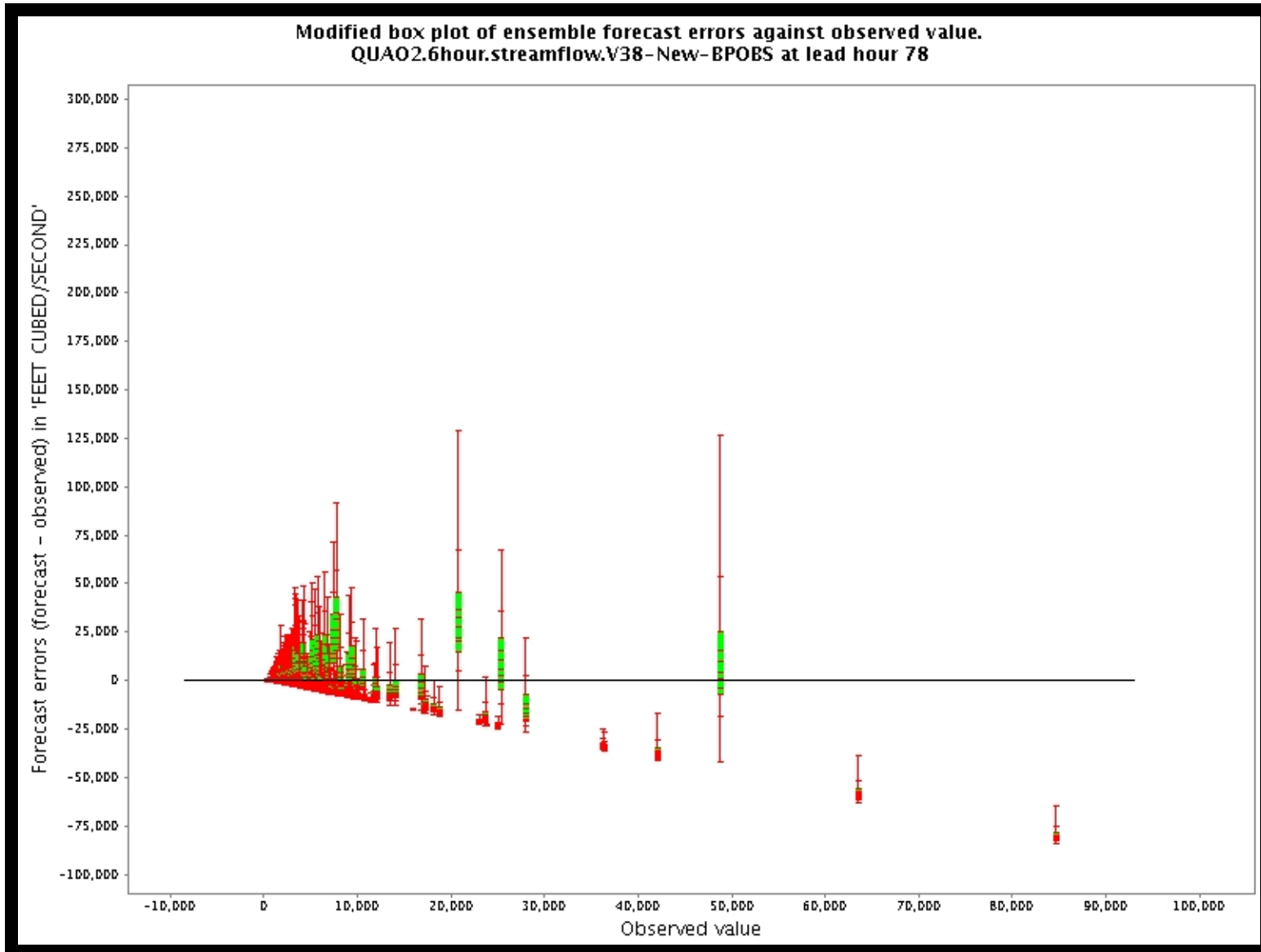


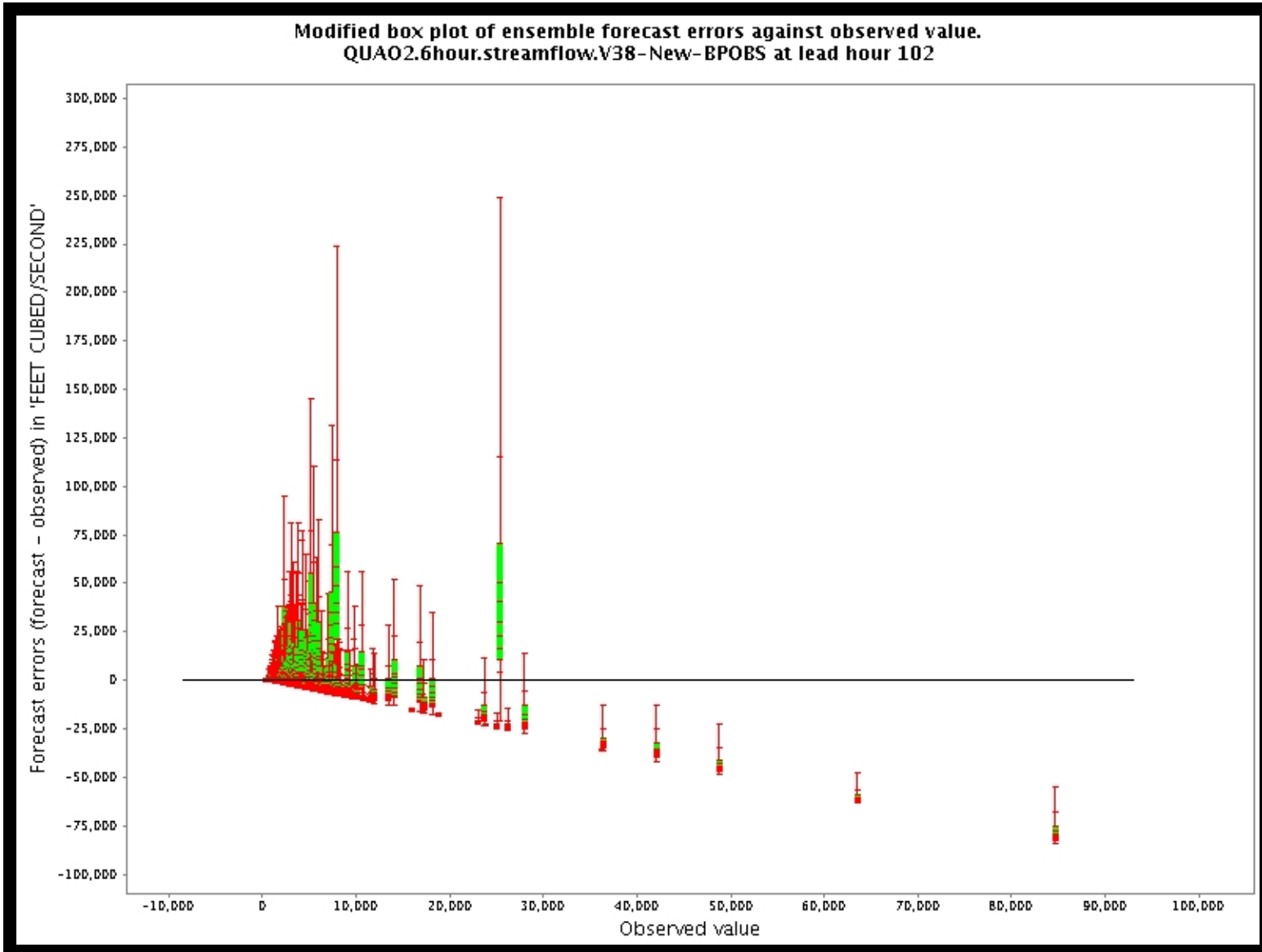














Findings

- HMOS streamflow ensembles are generally reliable for all 10 test basins for all lead times out to Day 5
- HMOS ensembles fully capture, in the mean sense, skill in the single-value forecast
 - Removes/reduces systematic biases
 - Often improves skill in low-flow conditions
- Parameter estimation is sensitive, to a varying degree, to both quantity and quality of data
 - The process is otherwise robust and straightforward, but CPU-intensive (depending on the period of record)
- The quality of ensembles is susceptible, to a varying degree, to sampling uncertainties in the statistical parameters
 - Robust estimation is employed to reduce sensitivity to outlying data points





Next steps

- Independent validation (w/ ABRFC)
 - Verification of HMOS Hindcasts at ABRFC
 - Over different time scales (6-hourly, daily, 5-daily)
 - Assessment of data requirement
 - Assessment of sensitivity to ensemble size
- Consider additional conditioning, predictors
 - Seasonality (in normal transformation)
 - QPF
 - Hydrograph response (e.g., rising vs. falling limbs)
- Accounting of uncertainties in rating curves, observations
- Improve error modeling





Thank you





Additional Slides



