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CENTRE EUROPÉEN DE RECHERCHE ET DE FORMATION AVANCÉE EN CALCUL SCIENTIFIQUE

SWOT Science Team meeting June, 28th, 2017

Ensemble-based Data assimilation with surrogate models – Garonne test case study

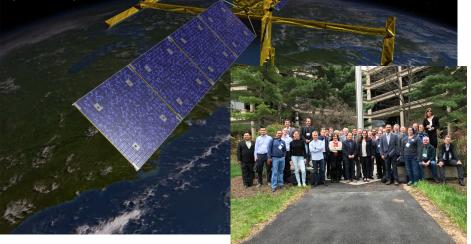
Sophie Ricci – CECI, CERFACS/CNRS N. Goutal (EDF/LHSV), N. El Mocayd (CECI), F. Moussu (CECI)

Acknowledgement for funding: CNES (TOSCA) and SWOT project



Context

Engaging the User Community for Advancing Societal Applications of the Surface Water Ocean Topography (SWOT) mission



Potential applications: (S. Cherchali, April 2017)

- Transboundary rivers management (international & inter-regional)
- A better modelling of flood
- Clear water management for urban, industrial and agricultural needs
- Hydroelectricity production management
- Prevention of the propagation of epidemics
- Fluvial navigation support
- Integrated management for estuaries

Current data latency of 45j is a big showstopper for applications, need for short term delivery, temporal series, delivery of processed data with errors and accuracy information at 2-3 days latency

Models and DA algorithms compatible with applications' constraints
PhD N. El Mocayd (CNES-EDF), « Polynomial surrogates for open-channel flows in random steady state » (Review ENMO)

Demonstrative test cases study
Garonne test case (Tonneins-La Réole), 1D MASCARET, 2D TELEMAC





Surrogate model in hydraulics – Polynomial Chaos

A - Context:

- o Water resources management at EDF
- Flood forecasting at SCHAPI

Sources of uncertainty

- o epistemic errors: friction Ks
- o random errors: upstream forcing Q

Quantity of interest

- o water level
- o discharge

Non-intrusive PC surrogate model

$$\cong \sum \widehat{h}_i \Psi_i$$

h

 Water level is expressed as a truncated sum of polynoms that form an orthogonal basis w.r.t. the uncertain input random variables (Ks,Q):

$$h_{pc}(a) \cong \mathcal{M}_{pc}(\mathbf{x}(\zeta)) = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{M}_{pc}} \widehat{h}_i(a) \Psi_i(\zeta)$$

Coefficients are computed with a quadrature method

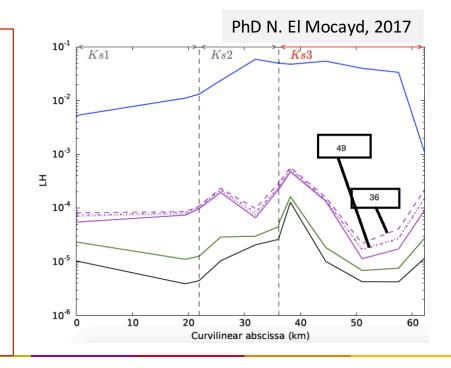
$$N_{pc} = \frac{(n+P)!}{(n!\ P!)},$$
$$\hat{h}_i = \langle h, \Psi_i(\zeta) \rangle \cong \sum_{i=1}^{N_s} \Lambda$$

$$= \langle h, \Psi_i(\zeta) \rangle \cong \sum_{k=1}^{N_s} \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{x}^k) \Psi_i(\zeta^k) w^k$$

B - Motivation

- Low cost estimation of statistical moments and pdfs
- o Description of water level cov. matrix for EnKF
- Reduced-cost EnKF Li, Xiu, J. of Comp. Phys., 2009.

Validation of the PC surrogate over the Garonne River L2-error through the channel for P = 1, 6, 10, 15 w.r.t. MC(100000 samples)



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Surrogate model in hydraulics – POD/Gaussian Process

A - Context:

- Water resources management at EDF
- Flood forecasting at SCHAPI

Sources of uncertainty

- epistemic errors: friction Ks
- random errors: upstream forcing Q

Quantity of interest

- o water level
- o discharge

Non-intrusive PC surrogate model

• The POD of the snapshot matrix provides the modes and coefficients of the decomposition_of the water level.

$$h_{gp}(a) = \mathcal{M}_{gp}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \widehat{h}_{i}(a) \Psi^{i}(a)$$
$$\mathbf{S} = \sum_{k=1}^{r} \sigma_{k} \mathbf{u}_{k} \mathbf{v}_{k}^{\mathrm{T}} = \mathbf{U} \Sigma \mathbf{V}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

• The POD coefficients are interpolated with Gaussian process regression to formulate the surrogate model.

$$f(\mathbf{x}) \sim GP(m(\mathbf{x}), k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}')), \text{ with}$$
$$m(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbb{E}[f(\mathbf{x})],$$
$$k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') = \mathbb{E}[(f(\mathbf{x}) - m(\mathbf{x}))(f(\mathbf{x}') - m(\mathbf{x}'))]$$

B - Motivation

- Low cost estimation of statistical moments and pdfs
- Description of water level cov. matrix for EnKF
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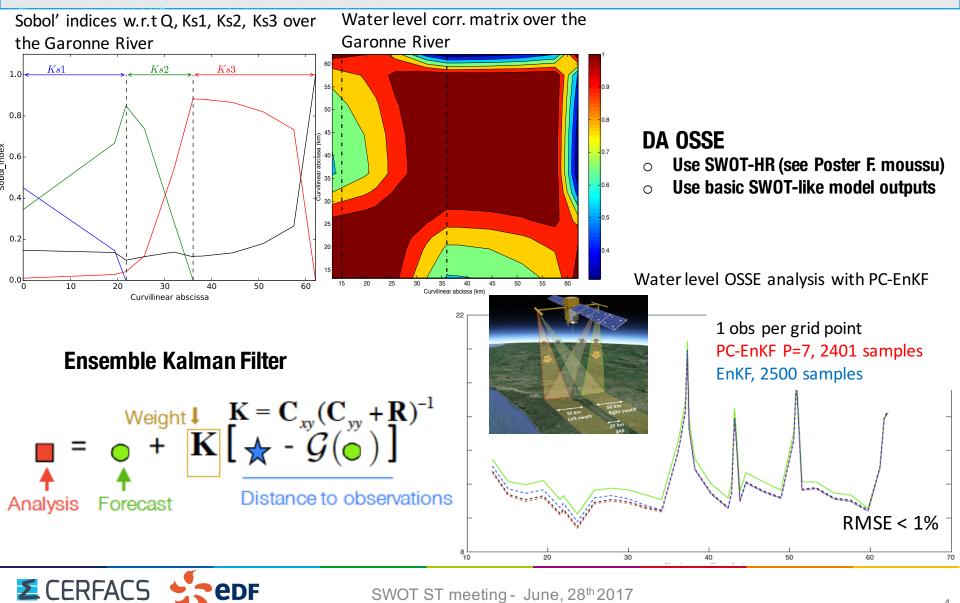
Validation of the POD-GP and PC surrogates w.r.t. MC

Model	Snapshots	Statistics D	p-value
GP	49 121 256	$7,95 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ 3,97 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ 3,02 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0.004 0.409 0.751
PC	49 121 256	$7,15 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ 4,95 \cdot 10^{-3} \\ 4,93 \cdot 10^{-3}$	0.012 0.172 0.175

	RMSE		
Model	S_{K_S}	S_Q	
GP	$2,\!17\cdot10^{-2}$	$6{,}71\cdot10^{-2}$	
\mathbf{PC}	$1,\!15\cdot10^{-2}$	$4{,}83\cdot10^{-2}$	

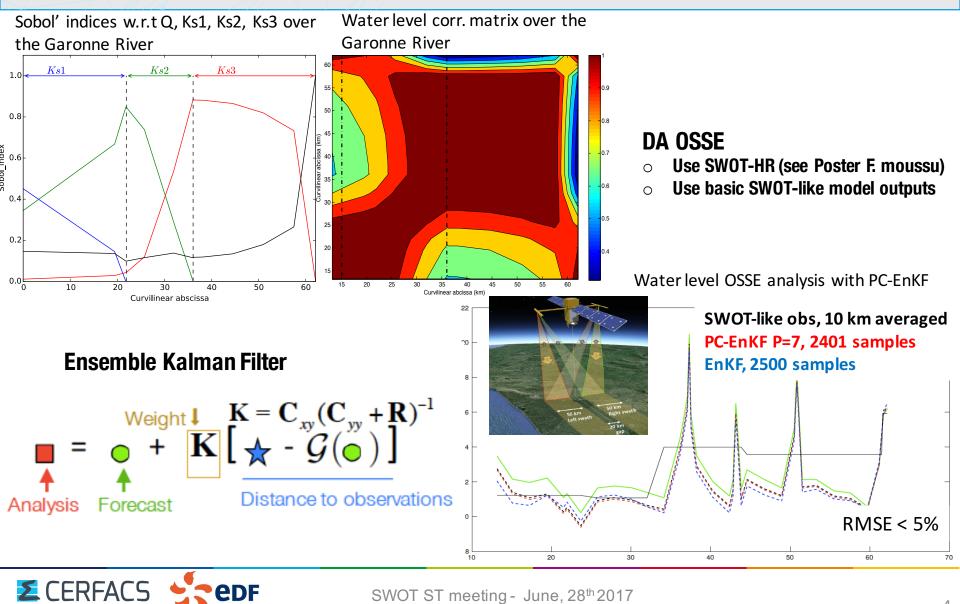
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Sensitivity Analysis and Data Assimilation with surrogate models – The Garonne river



SWOT ST meeting - June, 28th 2017

Sensitivity Analysis and Data Assimilation with surrogate models – The Garonne river



→ Conclusions:

The group has focused on Ensemble-based DA algorithm and Sensitivity Analysis The use of surrogate models is a promising lead for low-cost DA compatible with applications using SWOT data combined with other data.

The group also worked on the use of SWOT-HR simulator (see F. Moussu Poster)

→ Perspectives:

Improvement of the algorithm: extend the control vector to bathymetry Pepsi & DA Pepsi Challenge Application on the Gironde estuary with 2D model

→ Papers:

N. El Mocayd, S. Ricci, N. Goutal, M. C. Rochoux, S. Boyaval, C. Goeury, D. Lucor, O. Thual. Polynomial surrogate model for openchannel flows in steady state. Under review, Environmental Modeling Assessment.

P. Roy, N. El Mocayd, S. Ricci, M. De Lozzo, M. Rochoux, J.-C. Jouhaud, N. Goutal. Comparison of Polynomial Chaos and Gaussian Process surrogates for uncertainty quantification and correlation estimation of spatially-distributed open-channel steady flows. Under review, Stochastic Environmental Research and Risk Assessment.

The group thanks CNES-TOSCA funding and J.-F. Crétaux PI of the SWOT-discharge project

