

SCHT

Smart Climate Hydropower Tool: An artificial intelligence based service for hydropower production seasonal forecast

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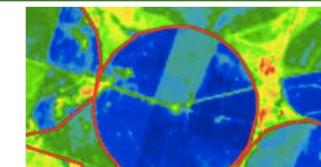
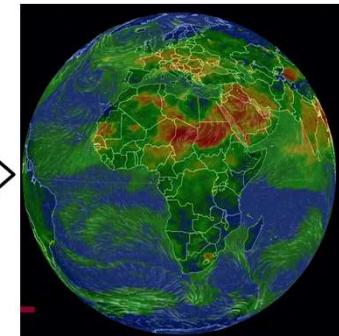


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GECOsistema



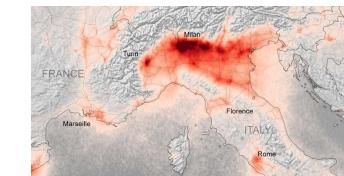
CLIMATE SERVICES



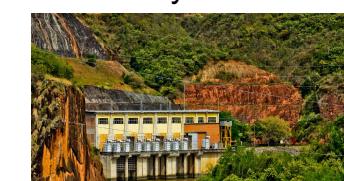
Agriculture



Natural Hazard



Air Quality



Renewable Energy

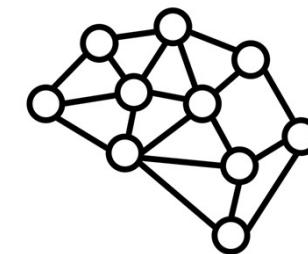
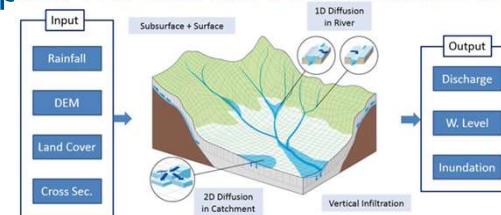


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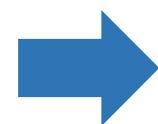
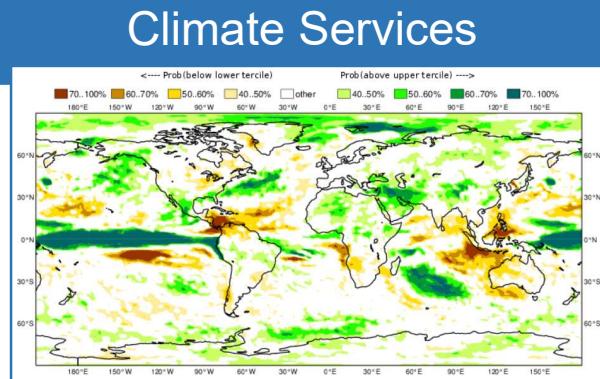
SCHT: AI-based Climate Services (CS)

- **THE NEEDS:** Energy and Water Management requires climate service to cope with climate challenges
- **PURPOSE:** Evaluate how much Copernicus Seasonal Forecasts and AI algorithms may contribute to reduce uncertainty of hydropower production due to natural inflows variability
- **STANDARD CS:** Feed Seasonal ECV Forecast into complex hydrological Deterministic Models (EHYPE):
 - Time and data consuming (topo, landuse, soil)
 - requires the involvement of hydrological modeling expert
 - Multiple sites = Multiple Models
- **INNOVATIVE AI-based :** Combination of Copernicus Seasonal Forecast with Data Science (AI and ML) Time Series algorithms.
 - Democratize the practical use of seasonal-forecast-based climate services
 - Less time and data requirements – No background in hydraulics requested
 - Suitable for multiple site applications
 - Web App



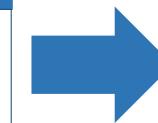
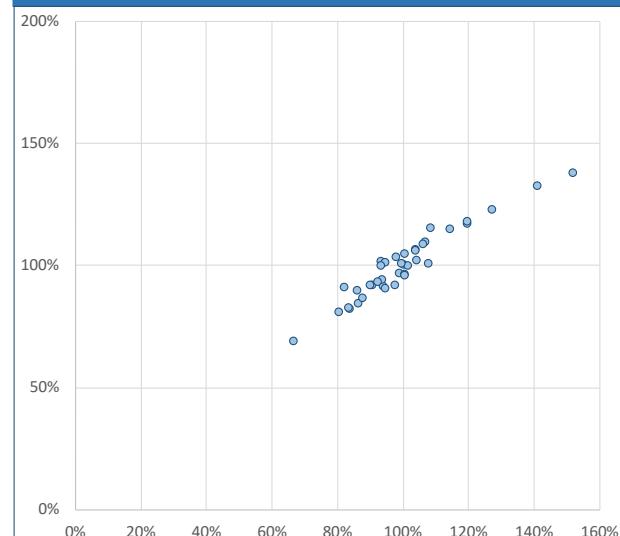
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SCHT CS VALUE for ENEL Green Power



BUSINESS solutions

Precipitation vs Capability



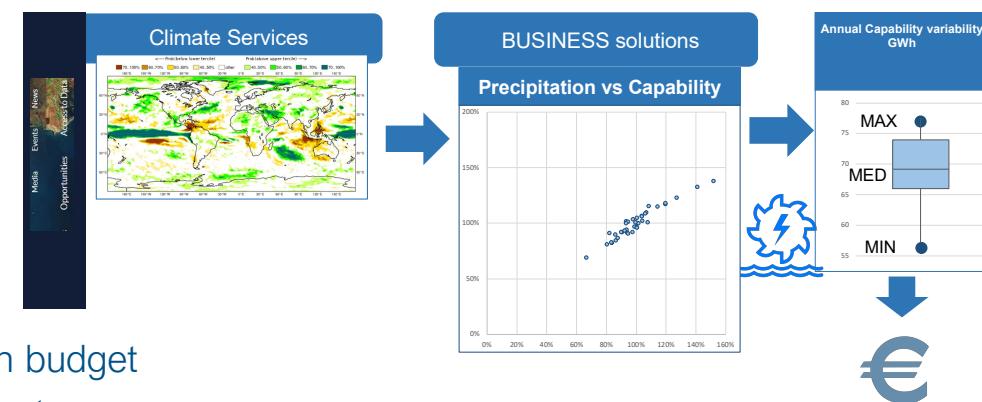
Annual Capability variability
GWh



Where is the value in forecasting for HP ?

Problems

- The Technical point of view: Knowing in advance means planning management of the reservoir to boost production
- The Financial one = Deviation between the scheduled annual production and actually achievable production requires:
 - Corrective sales / purchase of energy
 - If you buy increasing unit costs during the year
 - If you sell redundancies have decreasing benefits in the year round.



Objective

- Knowing as early as possible deviation at the year end between budget producibility and final production to be able to undertake the most advantageous corrective actions.

Case Studies



BETANIA



GUAVIO

Case studies in Colombia: Betania

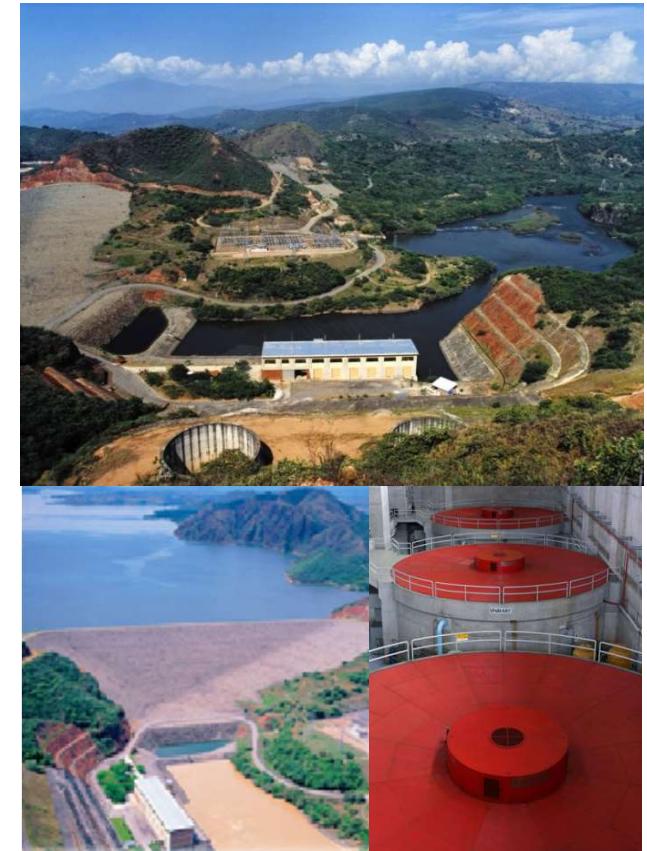
Central Hidroeléctrica Betania

Production 2000 GWh/year, Rio Magdalena

Catchment area $\approx 13'000 \text{ km}^2$



Images courtesy of ENEL



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Case studies in Colombia: Guavio

Central Hidroeléctrica El Guavio

production 5500 GWh/year , Rio Guavio,

Catchment area \approx 1'500 km²



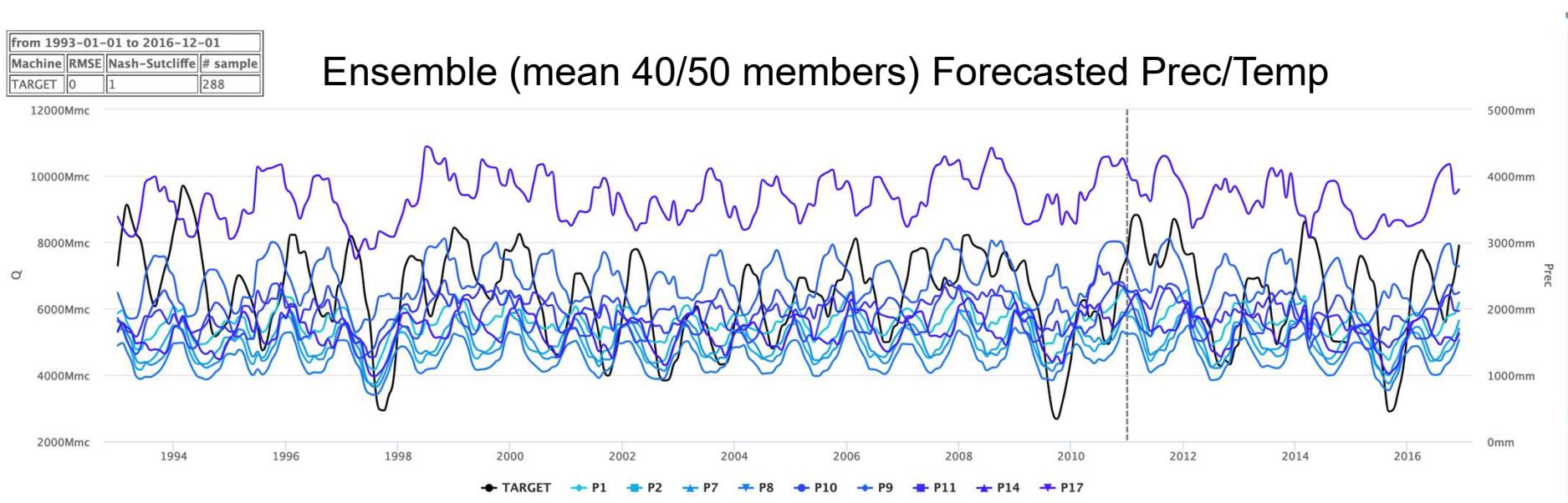
Images courtesy of ENEL



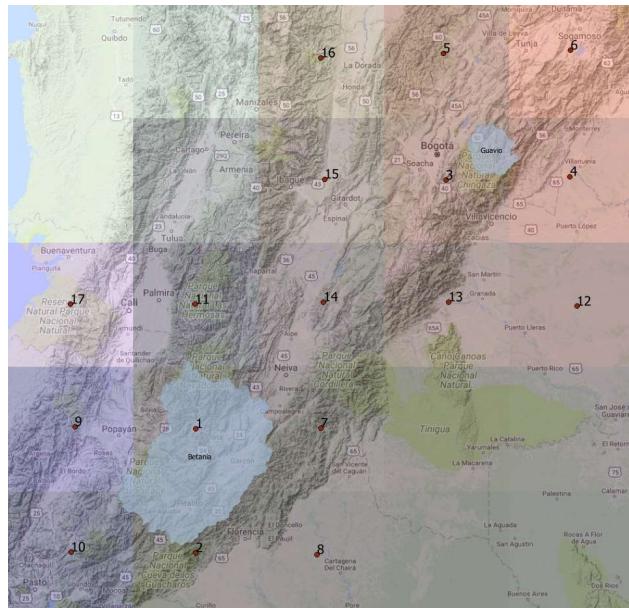
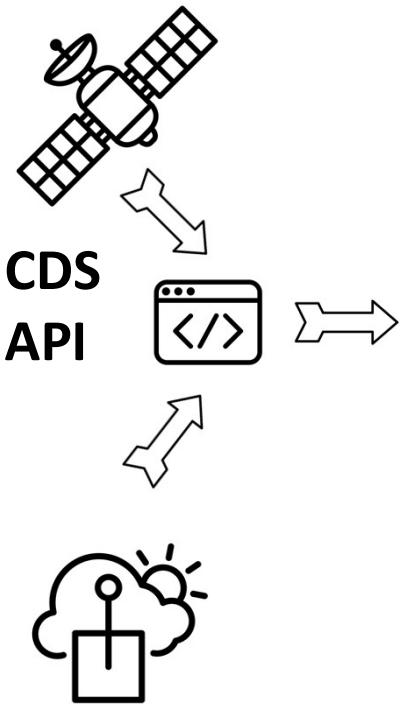
Target and Features

| from 1993-01-01 to 2016-12-01 | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|----------------|----------|
| Machine | RMSE | Nash-Sutcliffe | # sample |
| TARGET | 0 | 1 | 288 |

Ensemble (mean 40/50 members) Forecasted Prec/Temp



Preprocessing – Pixels Selection



Correlation between cumulated volumes
and hindcasted rainfall (anomalies from average
climatology)

- (monthly) Copernicus Seasonal Hindcast (PT)
- @100 km resolution

Are these signals (cor)related to target volumes ?

| Skill_Guavio_Cumulative values | | | | | Skill_Betania_Cumulative values | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|-------|------|------|---------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Lead | Lead | Lead | Lead | | Lead | Lead | Lead | Lead |
| P1 | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.24 | P1 | 0.38 | 0.44 | 0.48 |
| P2 | 0.23 | 0.30 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.32 | P2 | 0.39 | 0.46 | 0.50 |
| P3 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.19 | 0.16 | 0.15 | P3 | 0.23 | 0.25 | 0.27 |
| P4 | 0.32 | 0.34 | 0.33 | 0.28 | 0.25 | P4 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.26 |
| P5 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.07 | P5 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.16 |
| P6 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 0.33 | 0.27 | 0.25 | P6 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 |
| P7 | 0.24 | 0.28 | 0.30 | 0.28 | 0.27 | P7 | 0.38 | 0.45 | 0.48 |
| P8 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 0.34 | 0.33 | 0.32 | P8 | 0.38 | 0.45 | 0.50 |
| P9 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.09 | P9 | 0.27 | 0.36 | 0.43 |
| P10 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.18 | P10 | 0.31 | 0.39 | 0.46 |
| P11 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.07 | P11 | 0.31 | 0.36 | 0.40 |
| P12 | 0.29 | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.28 | 0.24 | P12 | 0.20 | 0.26 | 0.30 |
| P13 | 0.26 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.25 | 0.24 | P13 | 0.31 | 0.36 | 0.39 |
| P14 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.14 | P14 | 0.32 | 0.37 | 0.41 |
| P15 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.05 | P15 | 0.23 | 0.26 | 0.30 |
| P16 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | P16 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.22 |
| P17 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.11 | P17 | 0.24 | 0.33 | 0.41 |
| T1 | 0.01 | -0.02 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.08 | T1 | -0.09 | -0.12 | -0.13 |
| T2 | 0.01 | -0.02 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.08 | T2 | -0.08 | -0.12 | -0.13 |
| T3 | 0.00 | -0.03 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.07 | T3 | -0.08 | -0.12 | -0.13 |



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Feature Selection

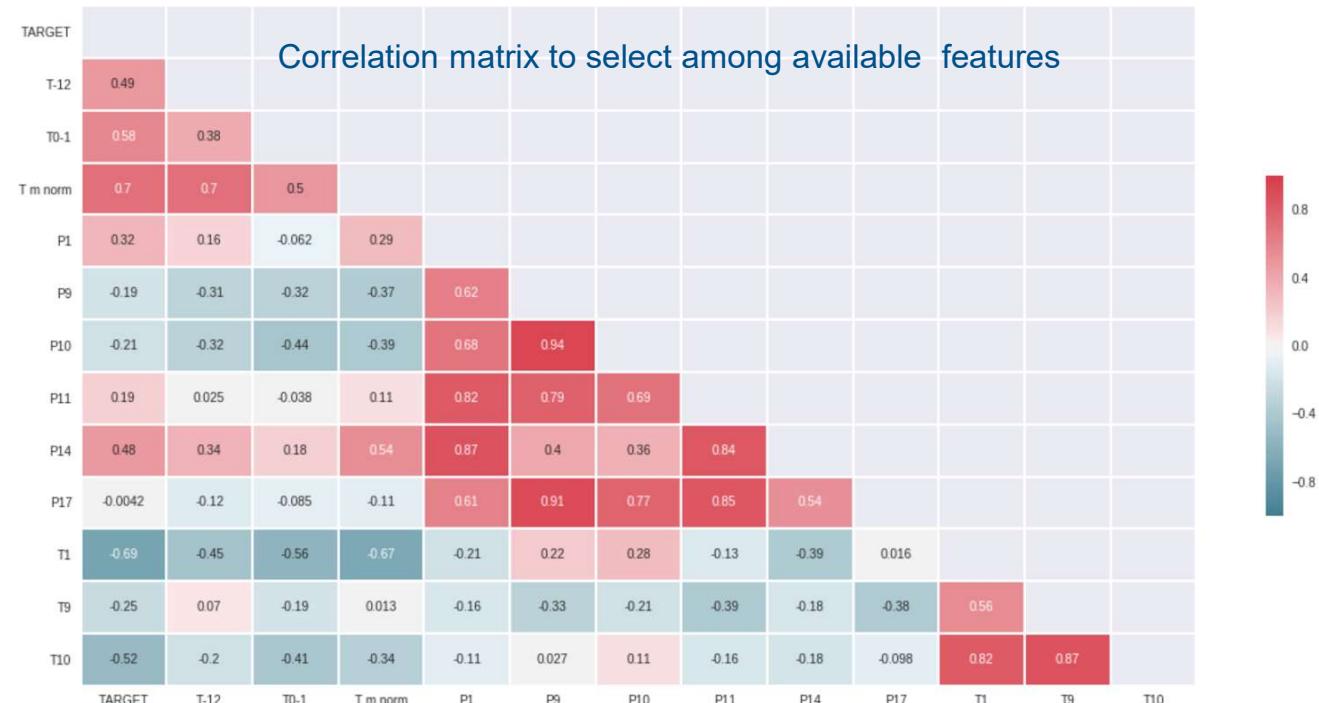
- Selecting among available features to get most informative ones available operationally



DataBase



Pre-processing



0.8
0.4
0.0
-0.4
-0.8

Feature Importance

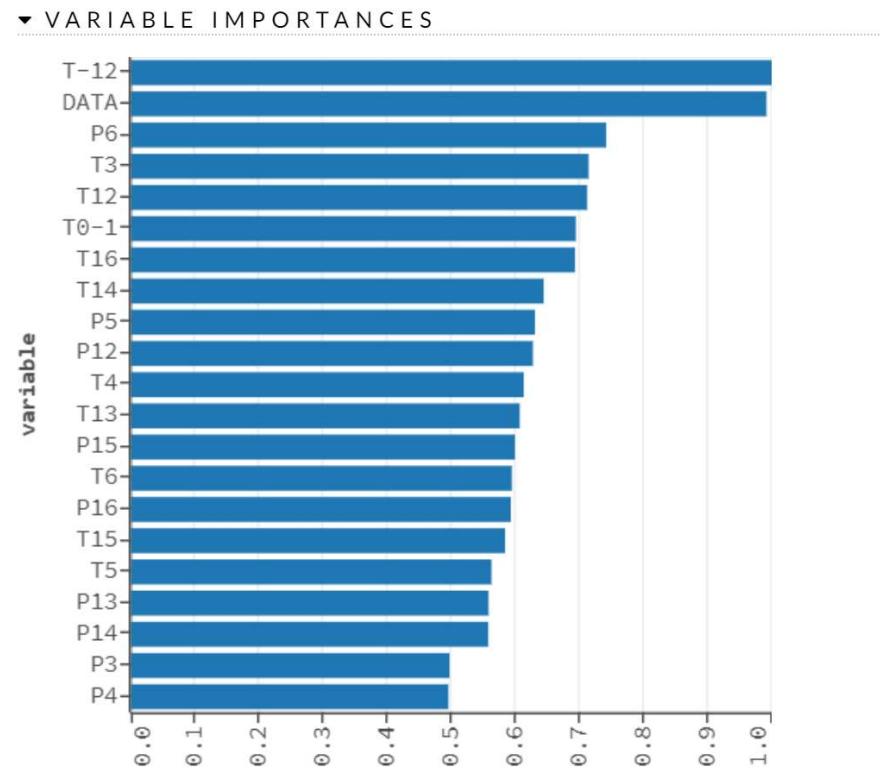
- Selecting among available features to get most informative ones available operationally



DataBase



Pre-processing



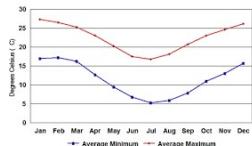
Tree based relative variable importance

AUTO ML example - Betania



| <i>model_id</i> | <i>mean_residual_deviance</i> | <i>rmse</i> |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| GBM_grid_1_AutoML_20190404_203847_model_91 | 751935.437897656 | 867.14 |
| DRF_1_AutoML_20190404_203847 | 812327.5612870641 | 901.29 |
| XRT_1_AutoML_20190404_203847 | 851252.1116687973 | 922.63 |
| GBM_grid_1_AutoML_20190404_203847_model_71 | 851279.4798175697 | 922.64 |
| GBM_grid_1_AutoML_20190404_203847_model_88 | 860670.2604317574 | 927.72 |
| GBM_grid_1_AutoML_20190404_203847_model_78 | 872708.6184079287 | 934.18 |
| StackedEnsemble_BestOfFamily_AutoML_20190404_203847 | 881258.2452519641 | 938.75 |
| GBM_grid_1_AutoML_20190404_203847_model_75 | 884550.7750331265 | 940.50 |
| GBM_grid_1_AutoML_20190404_203847_model_105 | 895843.8989916794 | 946.49 |
| GBM_grid_1_AutoML_20190404_203847_model_50 | 904389.176157908 | 950.99 |
| GBM_grid_1_AutoML_20190404_203847_model_1 | 911340.8085015629 | 954.64 |

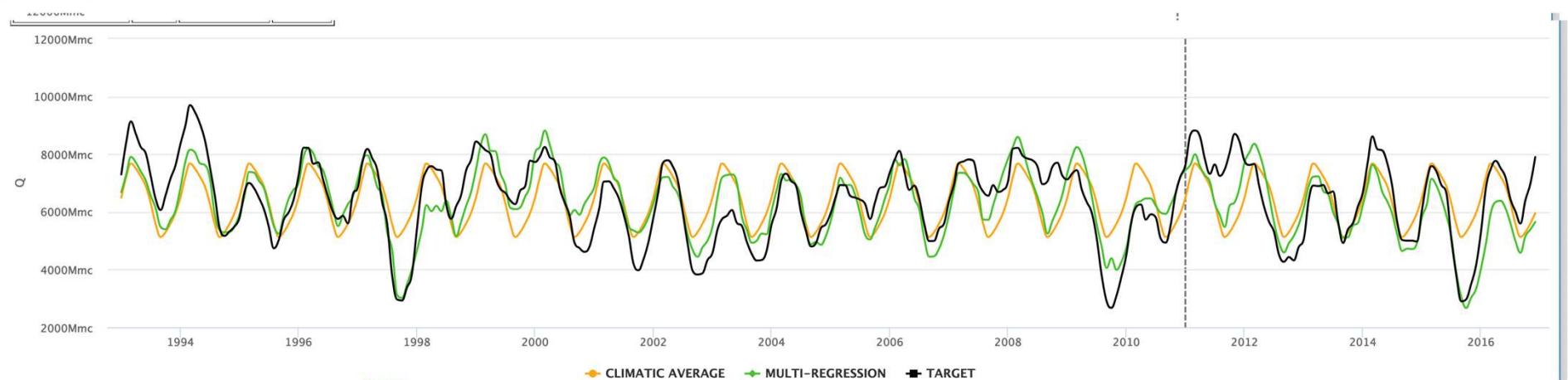
Baseline and Benchmark



BASELINE : What you have for free : trivial bench - climatic average



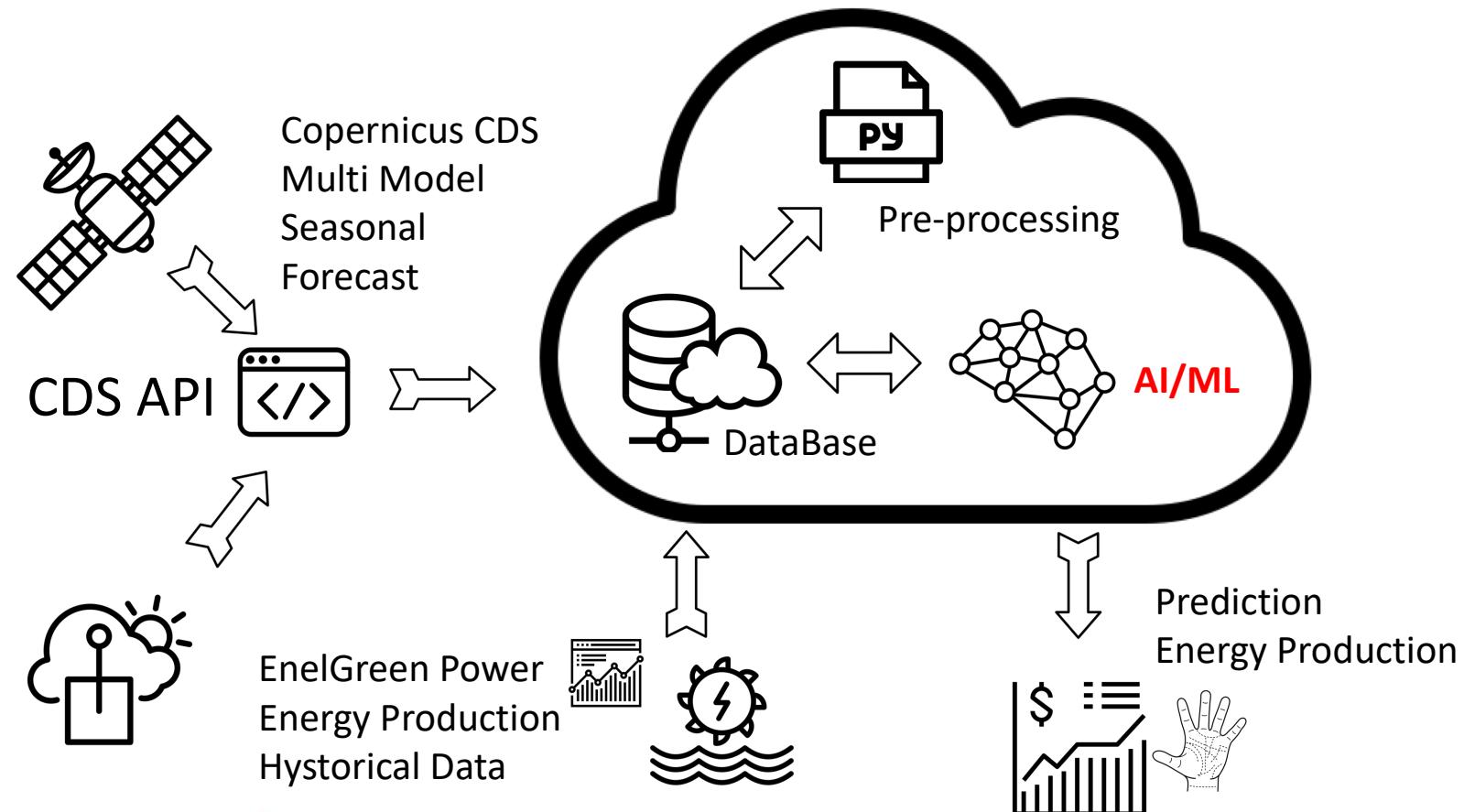
BENCHMARK: What you can setup with an excel spreadsheet - multiregression with same input features - EGP



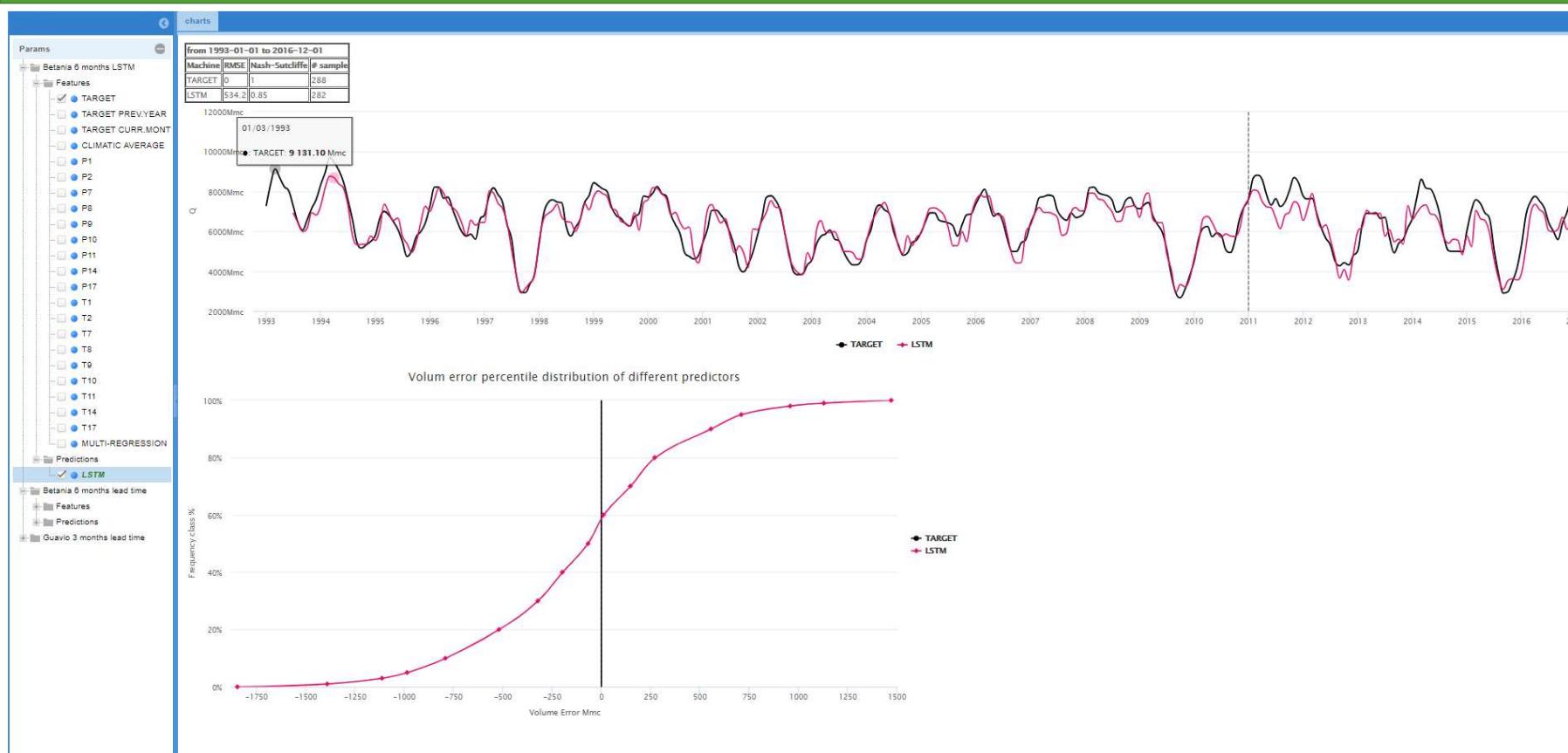
Best Model Results Vs Baselines- RMSE

| | BETANIA 6 Months RMSE (1E6 mc) Cum. Vol 6 Months | GUAVIO 3 Months RMSE (1E6 mc) Cum. Vol 3 Months |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Deep Learning | 697 | 116 |
| SVR | 819 | 116 |
| Multi-regression | 960 | 135 |
| Climatic Average | 1000 | 136 |

SCHT Operational Cloud-Web CS



SCHT Web Demo



Params

- Features
 - TARGET
 - TARGET PREV.YEAR
 - TARGET CURR.MONTH
 - CLIMATIC AVERAGE
 - P1
 - P2
 - P7
 - P8
 - P9
 - P10
 - P11
 - P14
 - P17
 - T1
 - T2
 - T7
 - T8
 - T9
 - T10
 - T11
 - T14
 - T17
 - MULTI-REGRESSION
- Predictions
 - LSTM

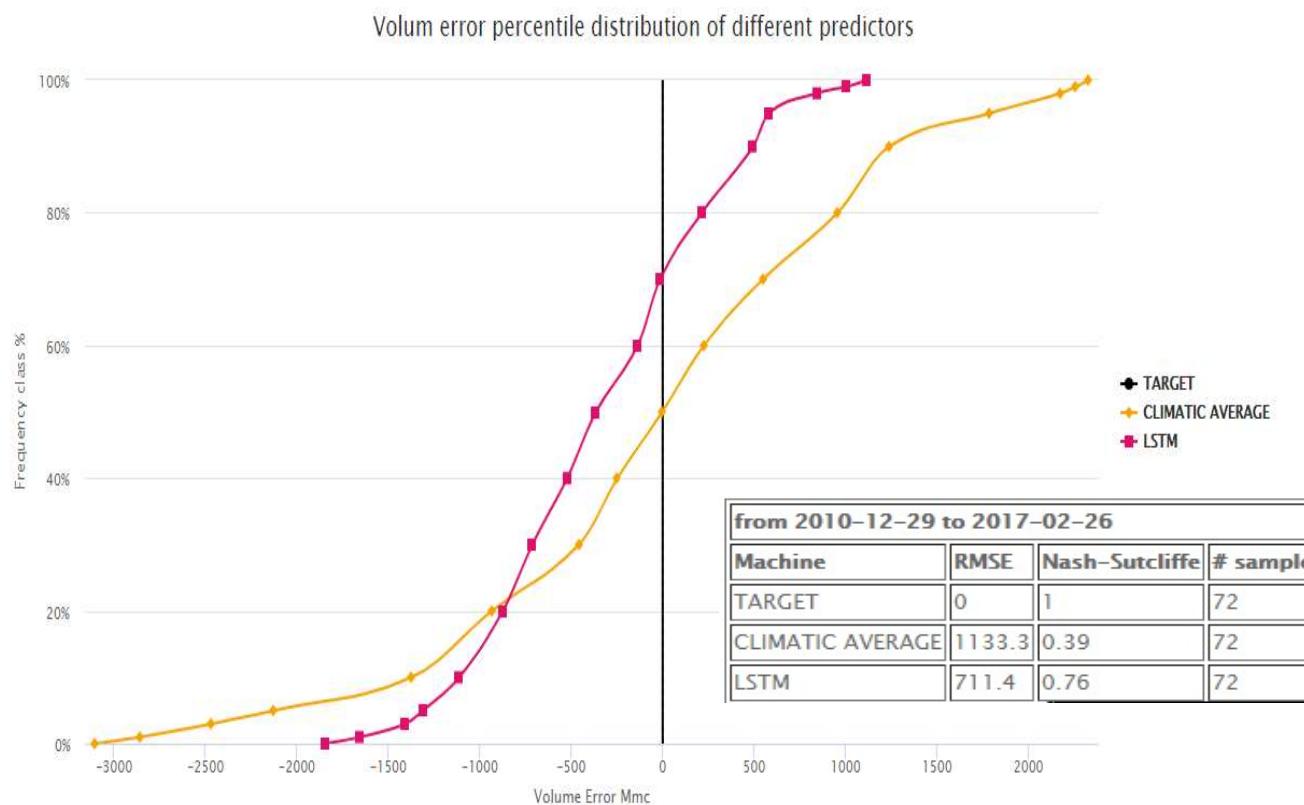


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SCHT Web Demo



SCHT Web Demo



Conclusion- an added value example

- AI-based SCHT CS can boost and improve seasonal forecast energy production
 - [+1,7%--+0,6%] on 2000GWh/year \approx 0.5M\$/year (*)
 - Better than multi-regression or Climatic Average
- SCHT SC is low time consuming and can be replicated in multiple sites
 - No needs of complex hydrological models
 - Purely “data” driven
- AI and CDS data can boost and democratize Climate Service development

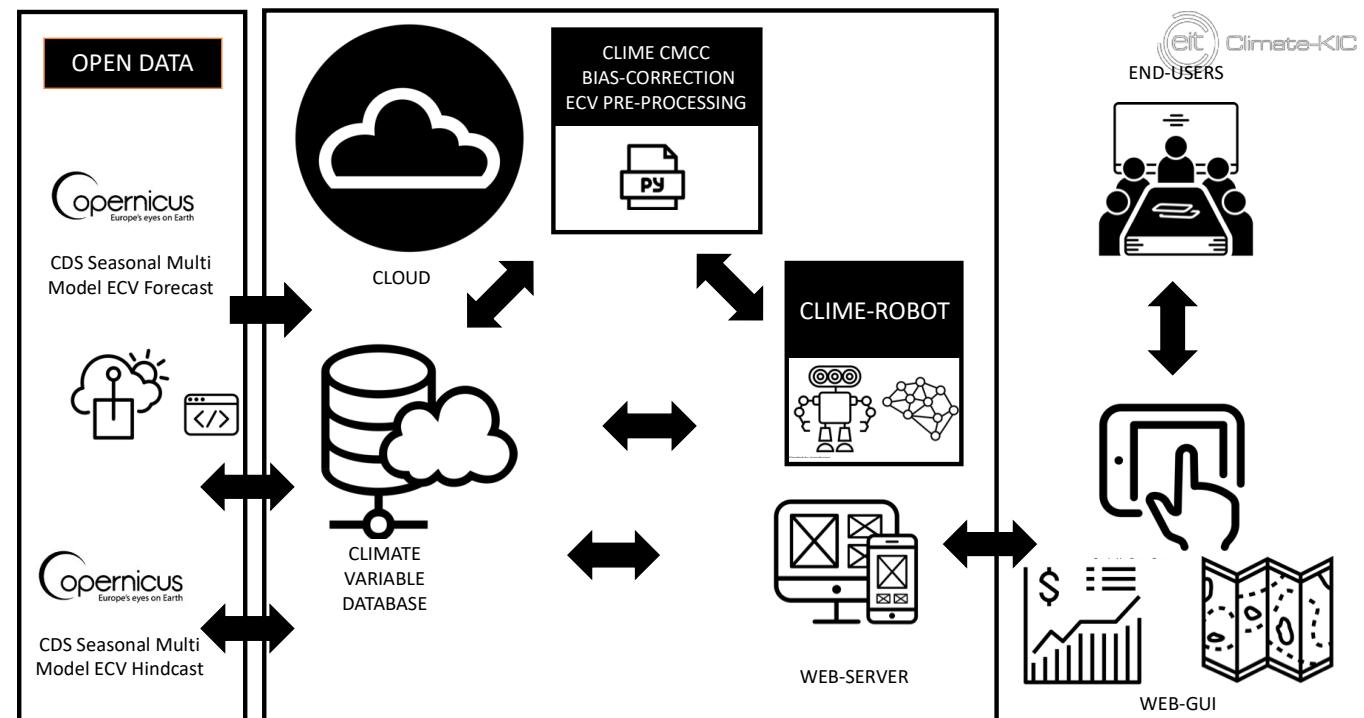
| | NO SEASONAL FORECAST | SCHT AI-based CS | PERFECT FORECAST |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Years 2000-2016 | 100.0% | 101.7% | 103.1% |
| Years 2011-2016 | 106.0% | 106.6% | 108.3% |

Simulation of expected benefits on annual producibility for budget adjustment twice a year, considering actual and perfect forecast , using hindcast data

Next Step: AI-based Climate Platform – ClimeROBOT

Clime-ROBOT: Develop a general platform embedding AUTO Machine Learning and the others cds forecast providers for improving seasonal time series forecast of a generic climate dependent target variable:

- Water availability
- Energy production
- Irrigation demand
- Tourism
- Industrial production



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Thank you for your attention



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The CLARA project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Grant Agreement No 730482.



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