

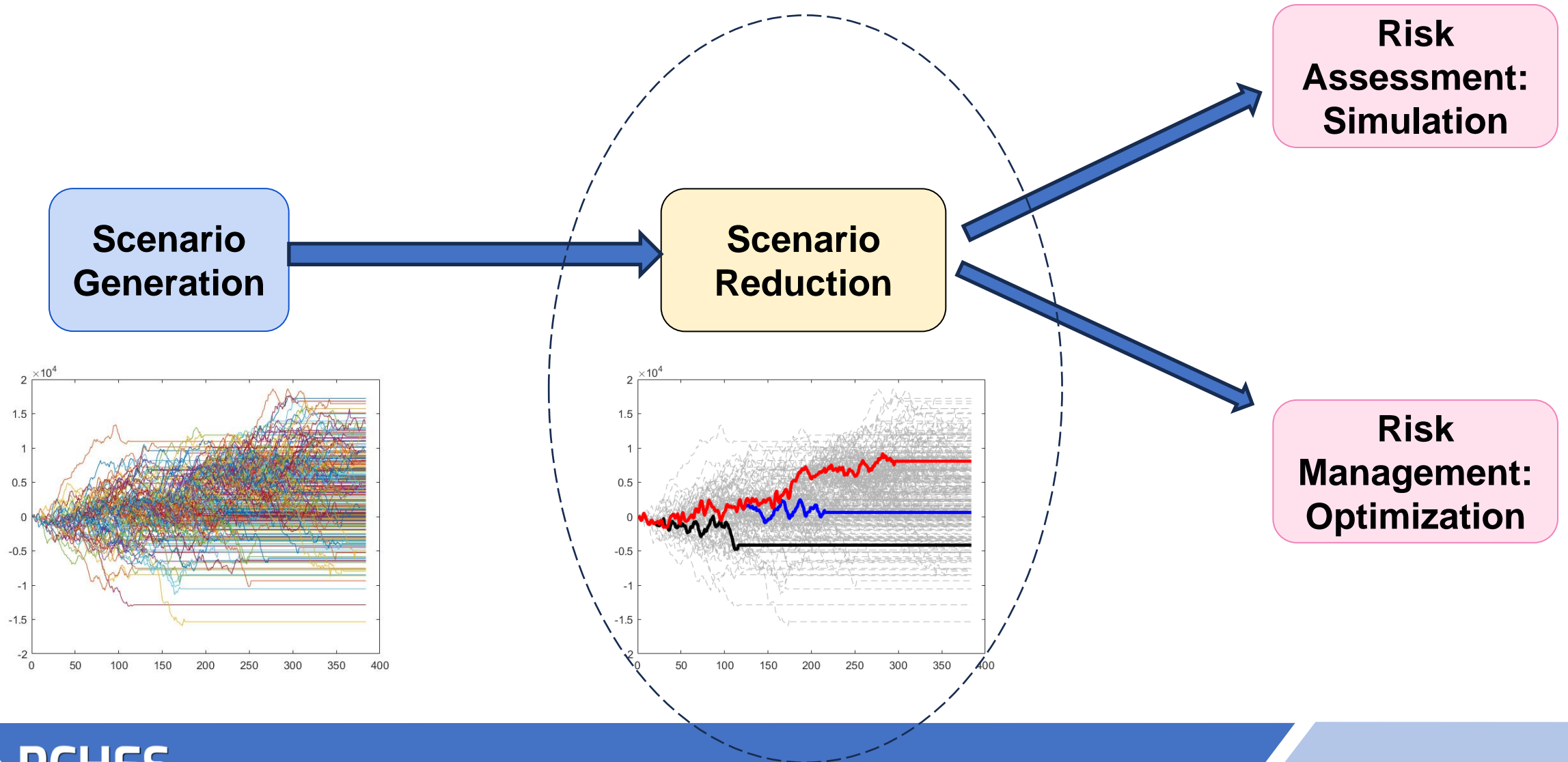
Statistical Learning Applied to Climate-Water-Energy Impacts Scenarios

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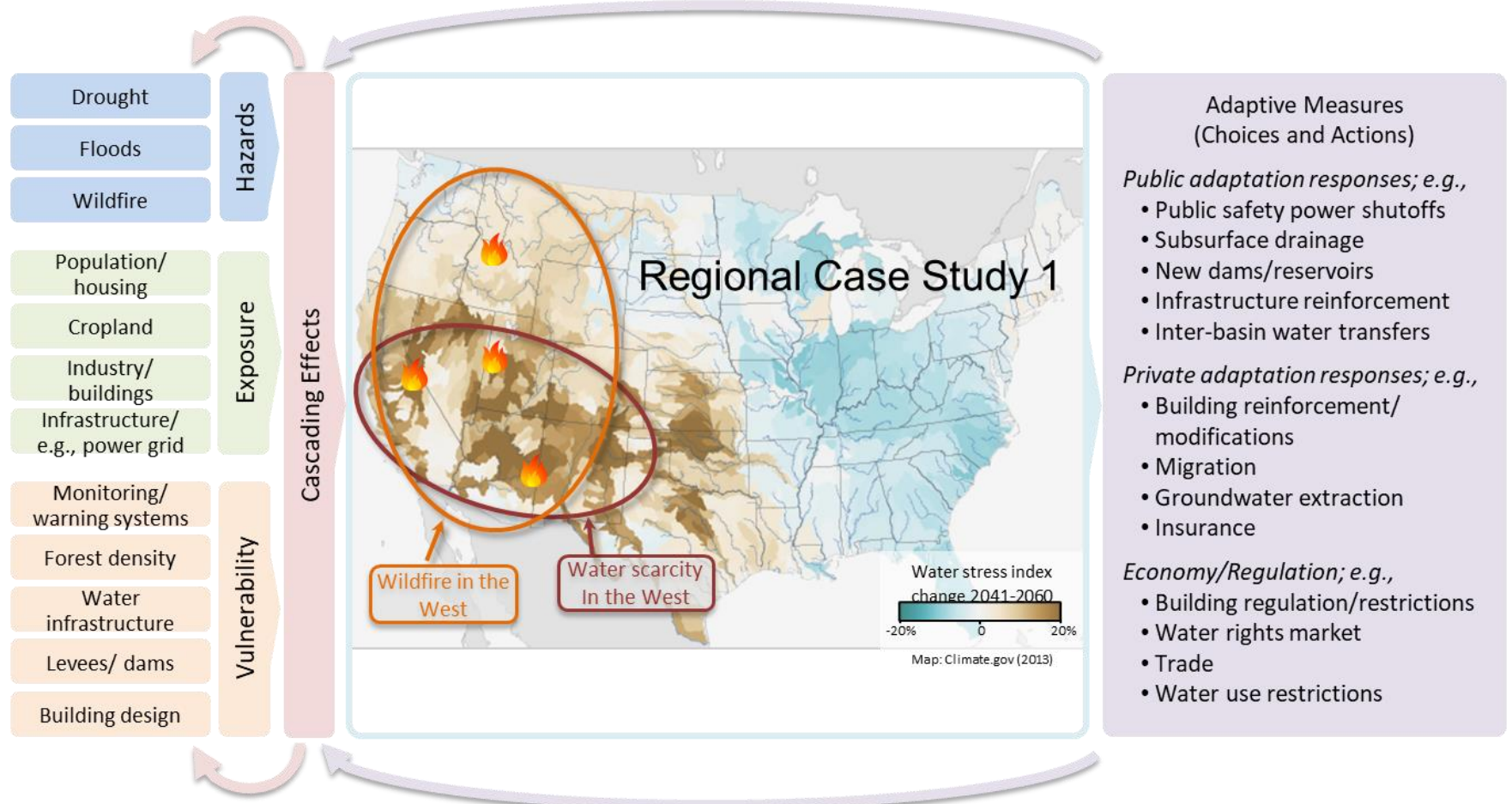
Principal Investigators Meeting
Earth and Environmental Systems Modeling (EESM) Program
U.S. Department of Energy

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Managing Uncertainty: Scenarios



PCHES-ADAPT: visual project overview (Western US Case Study)



We seek to understand the **multisector dynamics (MSD) influences** on cascading risks associated with **hydrological stress** and **wildfire** in the U.S. West

How do **human and institutional responses** to drought and wildfire to heighten or mitigate risk to the MSD system?

To what extent can **adaptive and resilient strategies** mitigate these risks?

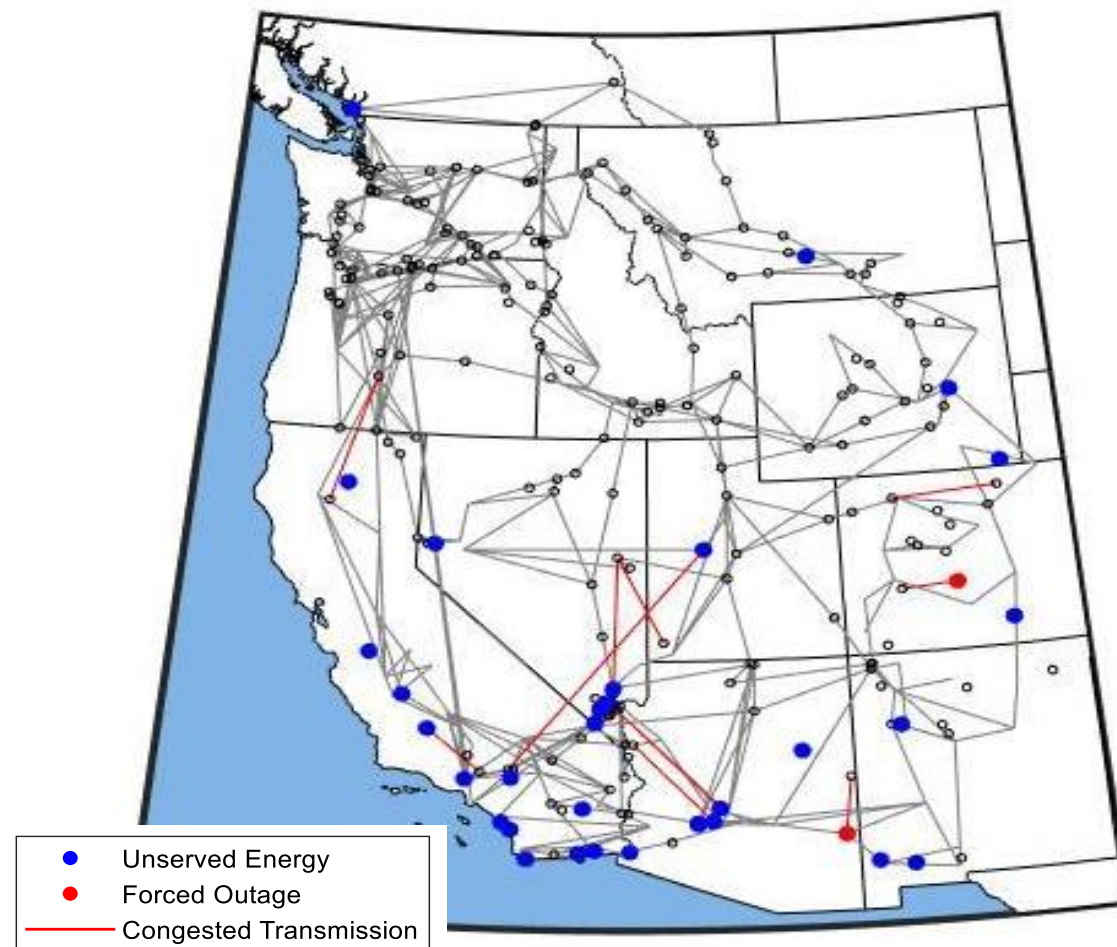


Hydrology-Power-Economy Impact Example

Example:

- Future climate forcing
 - Higher surface water temperatures
- Higher water temperatures
 - Forced power plant outage
- Power rerouted
 - Transmission congestion
- Unmet electricity demand
 - Distant from the forced outages

Impacts, teleconnections for one future scenario



Hydrology-Power-Economy Impact Scenarios

Infrastructure Resilience Planning:

- System operators must plan now:
 - Where to produce power
 - Where to add transmission lines

Uncertainty:

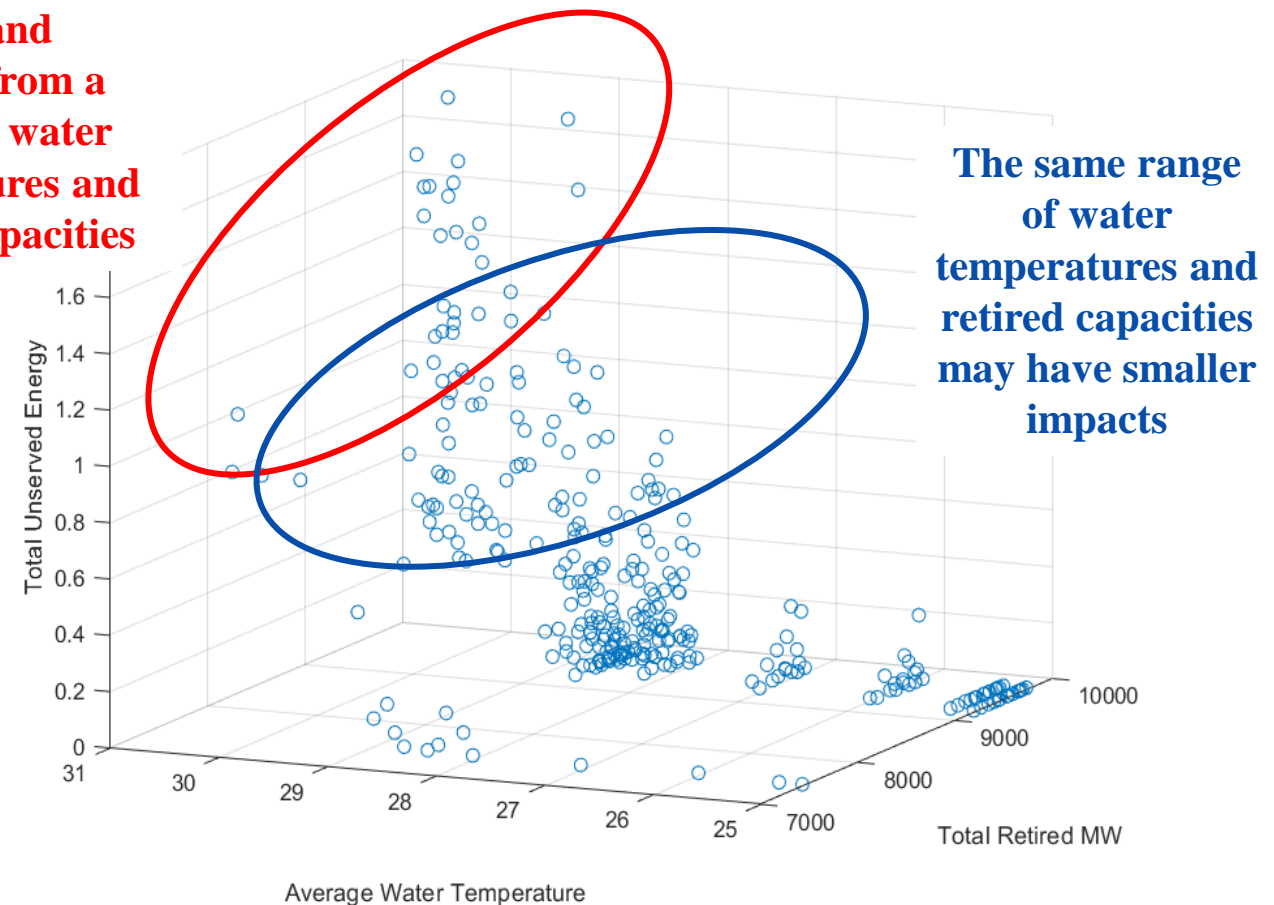
- Alternative futures must be planned for
- We can create many scenarios

Motivating Questions:

- How can I organize the many possible futures?
- Do I need to simulate every scenario?
- Do planners need to consider every scenario?

324 scenarios of future climate, hydrology, and changes to power grid

Greatest unserved demand results from a range of water temperatures and retired capacities



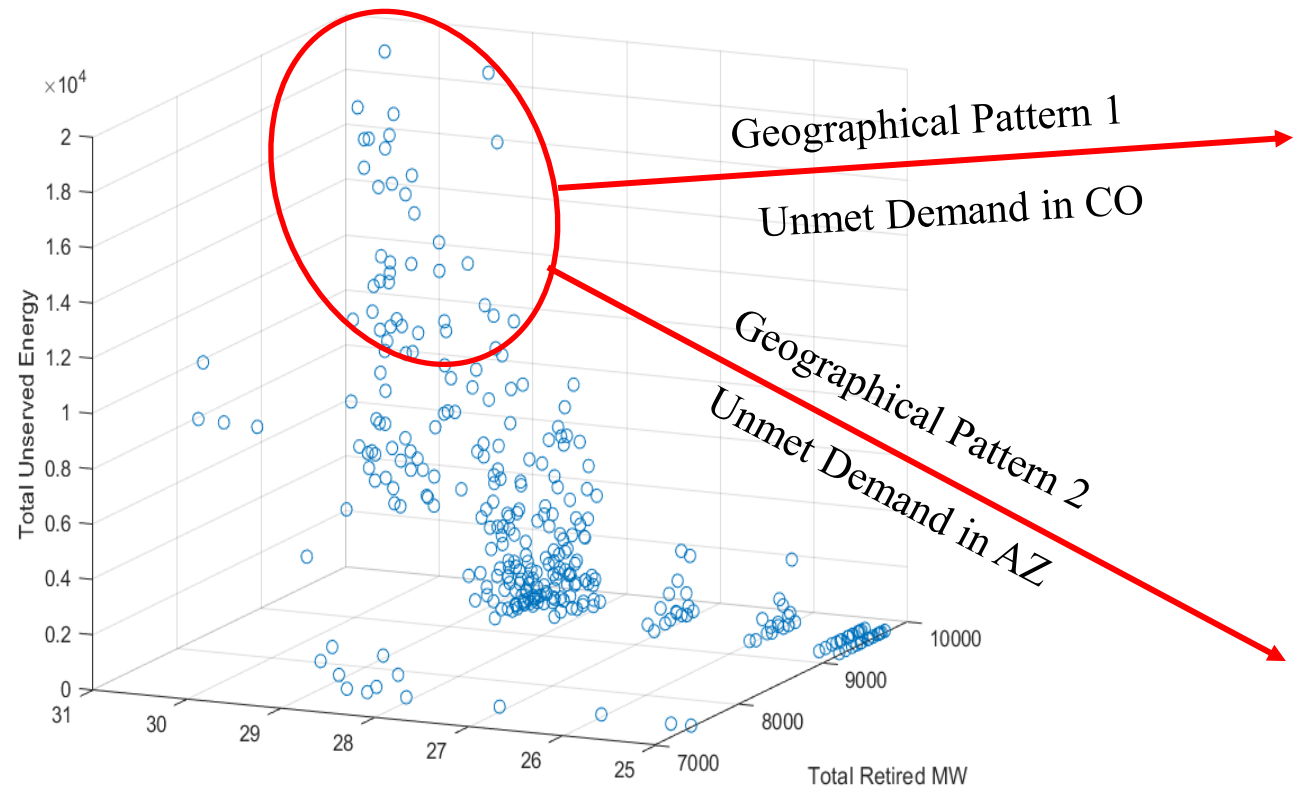
Step 1: Detect Common Patterns in Outcomes

Apply *K*-means clustering to:

- Electricity Prices
- Transmission Congestion

Finding:

- Many scenarios of failure
- But only four distinct geographic patterns



Electricity Prices

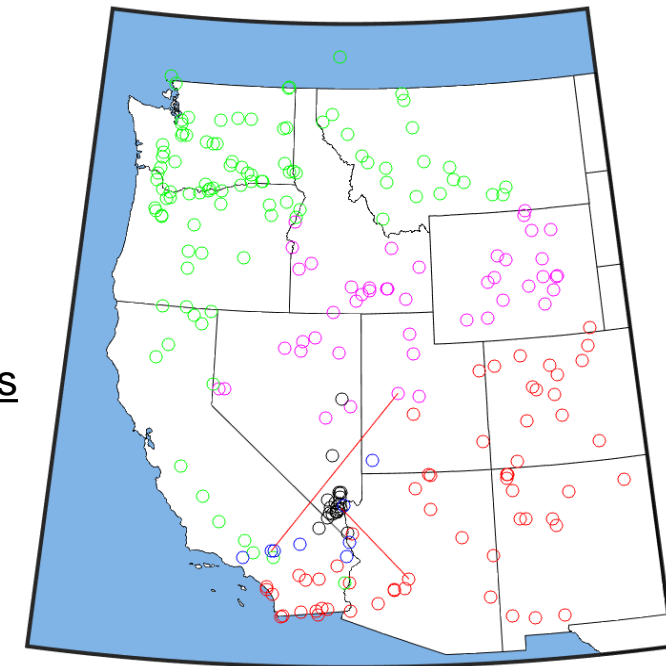
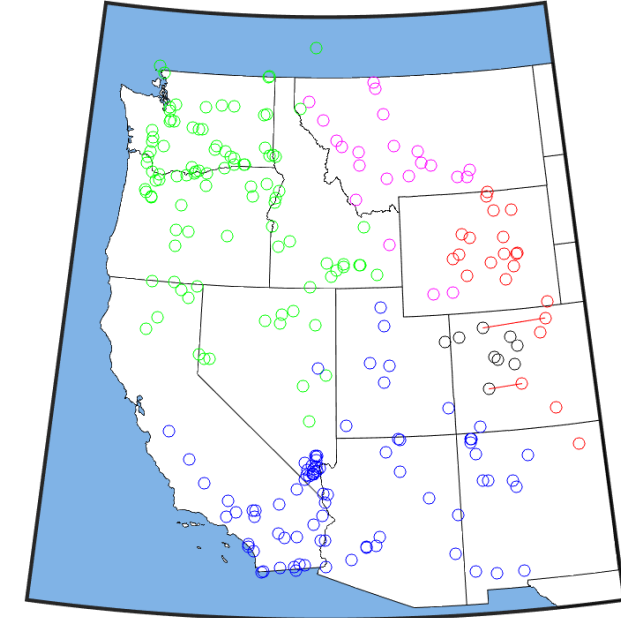
Red (Highest)

Pink

Green

Blue

Black (Lowest)



PCHES

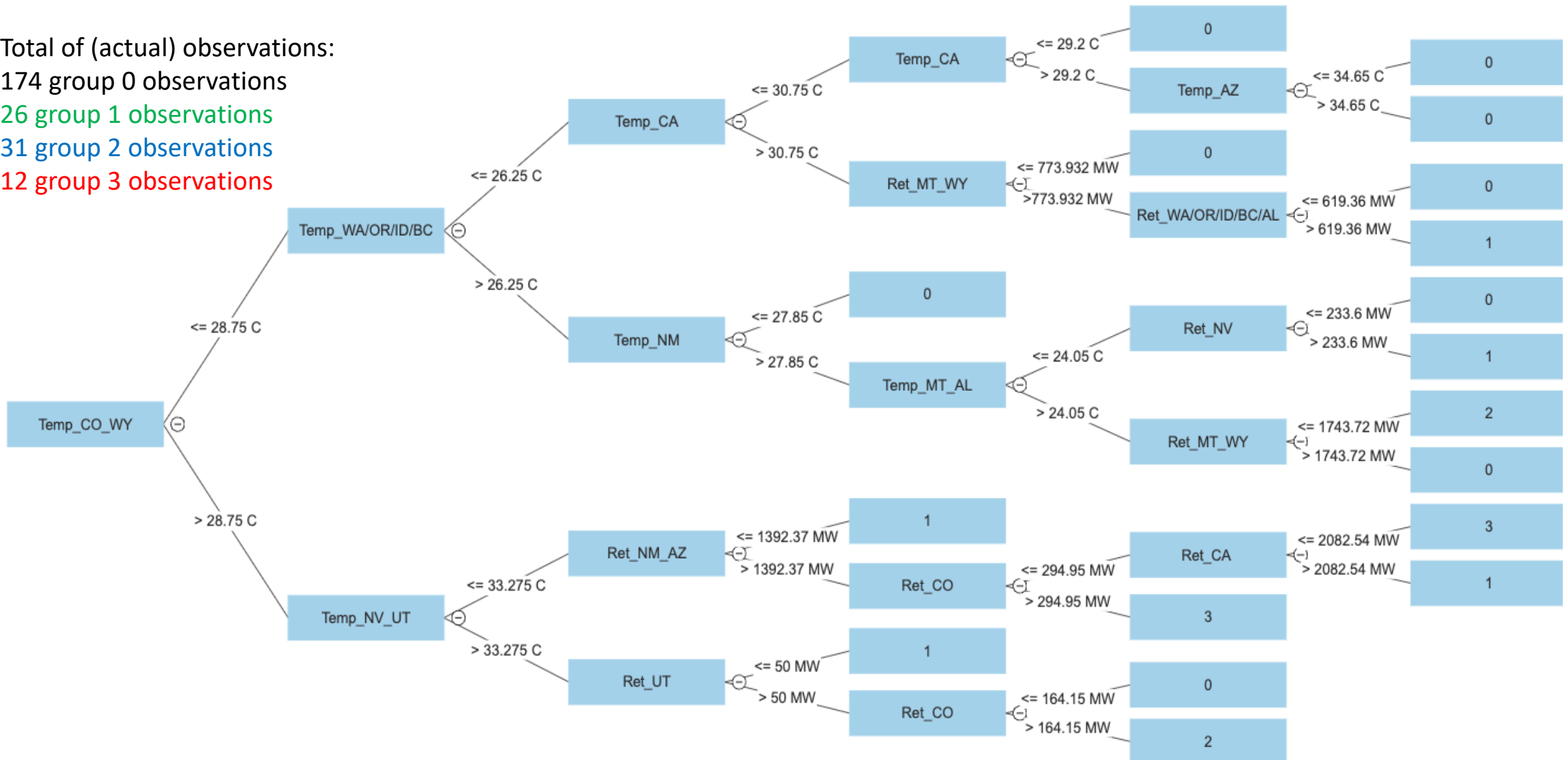
Program on Coupled Human and Earth Systems

Step 2: Apply Statistical Models for Prediction

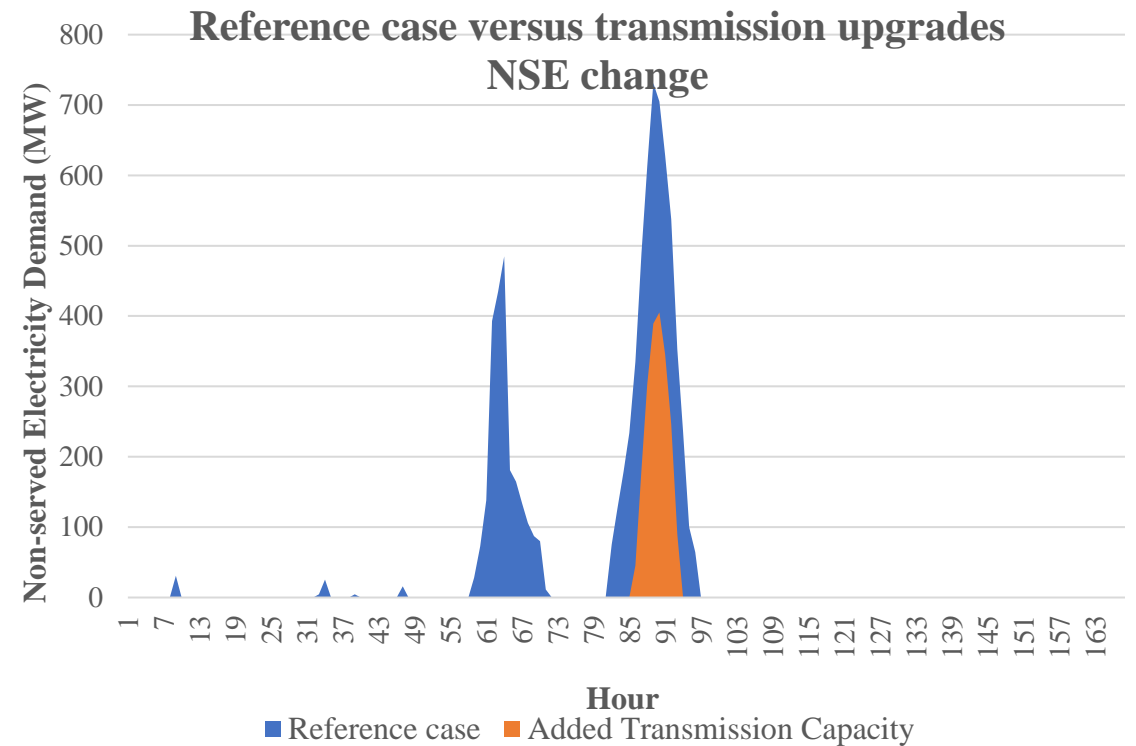
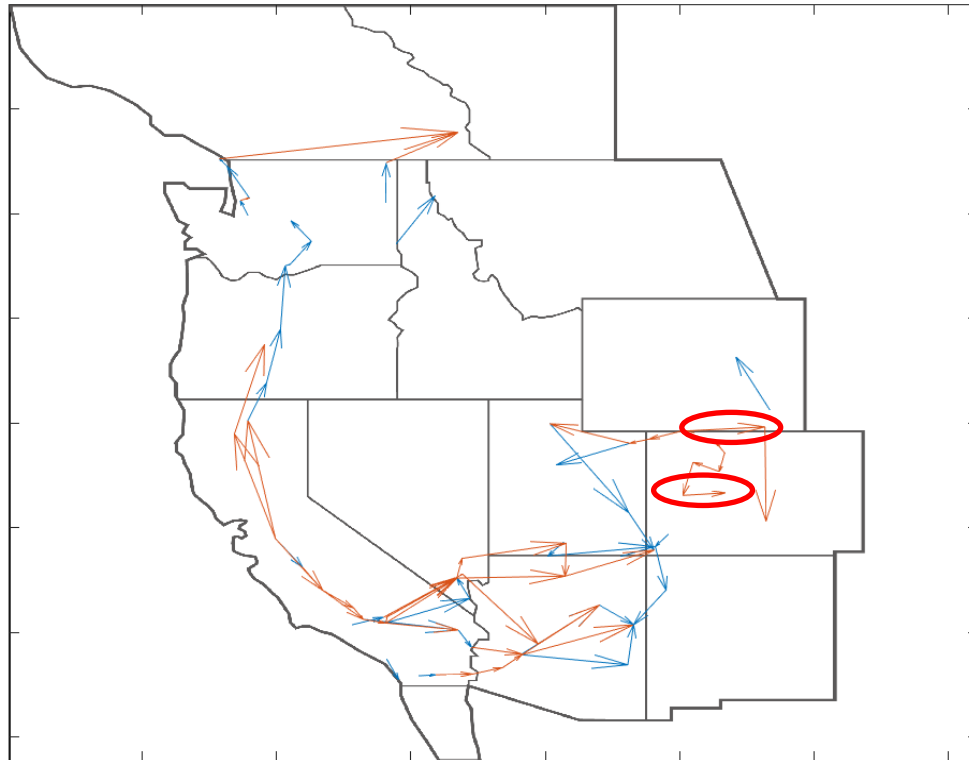
- **Next Question:**
 - How can I know which group a scenario's outcomes will belong to *without* simulating it?
- **Method: Classification Tree**
 - Partitions data set (all scenarios) by predictor data to differentiate groups (i.e., partition into 2 groups by one variable, then partition again based on another variable, etc.).
 - Because of randomness, ambiguity, no one tree will be a perfect predictor
- **Better Method: Random Forest**
 - Independently fit MANY classification trees
 - Use the weighted average of all trees to predict group from a scenario
- **Representative Tree**
 - Cannot visualize a random forest: good predictor but “black box”
 - Find a single tree that is minimum distance from all trees in random forest

Example Classification Tree for 324 Scenarios

Total of (actual) observations:
 174 group 0 observations
 26 group 1 observations
 31 group 2 observations
 12 group 3 observations



Step 3: Test whether the Clusters are Useful for Adaptation



Example:

- Select one scenario from Group N
- Double transmission capacity for congested lines -> reduction in unmet electricity demand
- Test the same change for other scenarios in Group N
- Verify that the unmet energy is also reduced in these scenarios (yes, it is!).

Quick Summary

Starting point:

- Unlimited number of high-resolution scenarios
- Easy to create scenarios
- Hard to simulate all of them in model
- Even harder to know what to do with the results afterwards

1. How do I organize large set of scenarios?

- Cluster into groups with similar **outcome** patterns

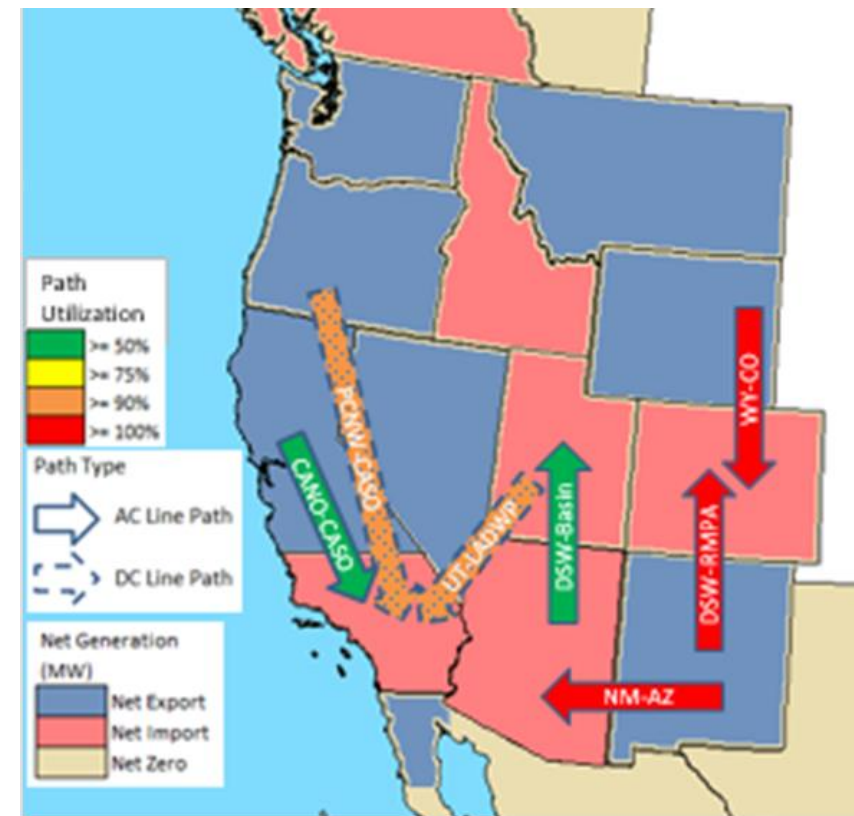
2. How can I predict which group a new scenario will belong to?

- Statistical learning tools (Random Forest)

3. What to provide to infrastructure planners?

- Representative scenarios from each impact pattern group

Where will future transmission lines be?



Questions?

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