

Uncertainty Analysis Methodologies Workshop September 19, 2015, Québec City, Canada

Uncertainties in water system models : Breaking down the water discipline silos

An overview of the discussions and outcomes of the 2015 Watermatex Uncertainty workshop



Evangelia Belia

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Tony Jakeman





Motivation for DOUT

<u>Why?</u> Facilitate full advantage of simulators and uncertainty analysis – for more (social) cost-effective solutions

<u>How?</u> Communicate state-of-art (academia to practice), show advantages, identify uncertainty sources

> How are uncertainty and risk currently dealt with?

- Terms and definitions
- List sources of uncertainty for typical project phases and contract delivery mechanisms
- Existing uncertainty-related methods
- > What about other application fields?
- Present examples

Uncertainty in Wastewater Treatment Design and Operation: *Addressing Current Practices and Future Directions*

Scientific and Technical Report No. 21 Publication Date: 2015 • ISBN: 9781780401027



Key Outputs

ISS	UE PAPER	
UNCERTAINTY EVALUATIONS IN MODEL-		
BASED WWTP DESIGN FOR HIGH LEVEL		
NUTRIENT REMOVAL		
LITERATURE REVIEW AND RESEARCH		
NEEDS		
Evangelina Belia Primodal Inc.	Bruse Johnson CH2M HILL	
Lorenzo Benedetti, Waterways Sri. Charles B. Bött, HRSD Cristine Martin, Université Level Sudhir Murthy, DCWATER	Merc B. Neumann, Université Laval Leir Reger, EnviroSim Ass. Léi & inCTRL Inc. Stefan Viejers, Weterschap De Dommel Peter A. Vanroleghem, Université Lavel	
2013		
Water Environment Research Foundation		
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Workshop

Uncertainties in water system models : Breaking down the water discipline silos



Accounting for Uncertainties in Models for Water Infrastructure Systems: A Cross-Sectoral Review Peter Vanrolleghem, Université Laval, Canada



Not the first one...



• Workshop on Uncertainty in Water System Models



6th International Conference on Sewer Processes and Networks

7-10 November 2010

Surfers Paradise, Gold Coast, Australia





Need for sharing developments

- Major methodological developments take place in hydrology
- Transferable/desired in other water fields
- Many uncertainty-related methods around!
- Too many?
- Meta-guidance by van der Keur et al. (2010) (a guidance on available guidances!) to navigate through the wealth of tools

IWA Design and Operational Uncertainty Task Group (DOUT) Stefan Weijers, Waterschap De Dommel, The Netherlands



Different angles/perspectives

- Systems analysis framework statisticians
 - sampling error, measurement error, parameter uncertainty, model structure, numerical
- Modelling project phases modellers
 - Project definition data collection model building calibration/validation simulation
- Infrastucture project phases engineers
 - Plan Preliminary design Detailed design Construction-Commissioning – Operation
- Contracting/delivery mechanisms stakeholders
 - design-bid-build vs. design-build-own-operate-transfer

Contract delivery mechanisms

P: Private Company U: Utility M: Municipality R: Regulator

indices 0,1&2 in P: different companies

in bold: the phases covered by the actual contract

Delivery mechanism Project Phase	Design-Bid- Build (DBB)	Design- Build- Operate (DBO)
Regulatory	R	R
Planning	P0, U, M, R	P0, M, R
Preliminary Design	P1, U	P1
Detailed Design	P1, U	P1
Construction	P2	P1
Commissioning	P1/P2	P1
Operation	U	P1

Stakeholders responsible for taking decisions within the project phases for two contract delivery mechanisms

Who takes which risk? Increasing need to make more explicit !

Identifiability methods as a first step in uncertainty analysis Tony Jakeman, The Australian National



Tony's Sound Bytes



- The underwhelming modelling practice
- Modellers stubbornly prefer their familiar paradigm, The model 'landscape' investigated too infrequently
- Scant discussion of model assumptions, strengths and weaknesses; very little frank reporting of uncertainties
- Underutilised tools at our disposal
- Insufficient stress-testing of the models (validation)

Identifiability

- Extent to which parameter values can be captured from the observational data and prior knowledge (*practical identifiability*)
- Often a model structure is over-parameterised, sometimes unnecessarily so, regardless of noise in data (structural identifiability)
- Lack of information content in the data may impede identification; lack of persistent excitation by inputs

Generic, robust model -and data-independent uncertainty quantification

Luk Peeters, CSIRO Land & Water, Australia

Bioregional Assessments

http://www.bioregionalassessments.gov.au/

- risk analysis of impact of on water related assets
- advise government & general public



OLD



Bioregional Assessments

- 1. Define
 - a) stress
 - b) prediction
- 2. Establish model
- 3. Figure out what matters
 - a) qualitative
 - b) quantitative

4. Priors

- a) experts
- b) soft/hard data
- c) constrain by state obs
- 5. PDF of prediction



Conclusions

- Focus on stress & prediction rather than model & data
- Sensitivity analysis qualitative
 - Set of scenarios
 - Explicitise hypotheses underlying the scenarios
- Qualitative analysis discussion starter for public review
- Starting point for receptor impact modelling

Optimal Water Infrastructure Planning Under Deep Uncertainty: Balancing Robustness, Flexibility and Adaptability Holger Maier, University of Adelaide, Australia



The Planning Problem



Long-term water infrastructure planning is complicated by:

- Global (deep) uncertainty
- Longevity of infrastructure
- Long project lead times

The planning dilemma



Solution: Robust adaptation



Socio-technical modelling tools to examine urban water management strategies under deeply uncertain future scenarios Christian Urich, Monash University, Australia



Deep uncertainty - Using scenarios to support strategic planning



Backcasting from a future vision



Current System



Ferguson et al. (2012) Melbourne transition scenarios

DAnCE4Water as exploratory modelling tool



Overall discussion

- Uncertainty is always implicitly considered
- Uncertainty is now talked about explicitly, so
 - People need/want to communicate about it
 - People need/want to be educated about it
 - People want transparency about it
- Trust in model-based decisions relies on success on the above

Overall discussion (cont'd)

- Within consulting companies, uncertainty is typically dealt with by the risk analysts
- Engineers are typically not in contact with risk people (closed because of corporate risk)

Overall discussion (cont'd)

- Early involvement of stakeholders in model-based decision making is essential, to
 - Make the model-based approach acceptable
 - Make the model choice transparent
 - Help define the expected uncertainties
- Multicriteria analysis leads to subjective weighting
- The decision-making must thus involve the stakeholders to make that weighting transparent
- This must be prepared at the project definition phase and must involve uncertainty aspects

Steps to accelerated adoption

Method development

PDF selection Incorporate expert knowledge Correlation Incorporating human error & equipment failures

Accounting for temporal and spatial variability (3-D space vs. simulation space)

Meaningful composition of heterogeneous components (different sources, large variety of interaction mechanisms, different levels of abstraction) Generating additional key process indicators such as process stability

Concept communication

Variability vs. uncertainty Moving from single parameter values to distributions Communicating key concepts - PONC Scenario development Visualization Psychology and preferential engineering

Method adoption

Incorporating existing design concepts e.g. "max month" Linking SF in guidelines to sources of uncertainty Developing MOP for methods Case studies Post project audits Collaboration: engineer-modelerstatistician Software tools

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