

# Intelligently adding intelligence

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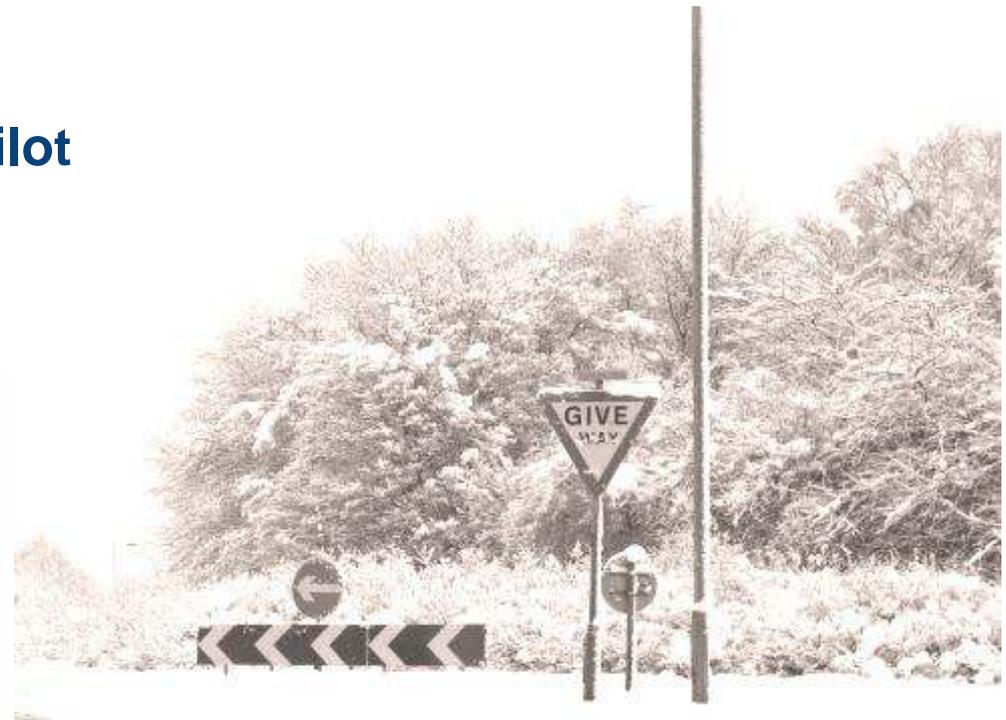


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## 0. CONTENT

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1. Introduction
2. Thought process behind the pilot
3. How it works
4. Results



# 1. INTRODUCTION

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- Paper outlines a pilot salt forecasting tool using long range forecast data
- Salt crises prompted the research and pilot
- Decision making is based on data, experience and intelligence.
- Refinement and accuracy comes at a cost.
- How much accuracy is needed for a given decision?
- Where is the intelligence best added?



## 2. WINTER, DATA & DECISIONS

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- Based upon UK experience
- Recent data proliferation for near time events and decisions
- Data has driven decision support tools
- What about longer range decisions?
- How can we use inaccurate information to get useful results.

### 3. LONG RANGE FORECASTING

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*Long-range predictions are unlike weather forecasts for the next few days. The nature of our atmosphere means it **is not possible to predict the weather on a particular day months to years ahead.** At this range we have to acknowledge that **many outcomes remain possible**, even though only one can eventually happen. Over the course of a whole season, year or decade, however, factors in the global weather system may act to make **some outcomes more likely than others.***

UK Met Office

## 4. UNCERTAINTY AND SYSTEMS THINKING

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*Uncertainty is everywhere and you cannot escape from it.*

Dennis Lindley – British Statistician

*To understand things we take them apart and study the pieces. To improve things we try to improve pieces individually. It is rather like trying to get a horse to run faster by teaching each of the legs to perform a more efficient movement ..... The systems approach focuses on the inter-relationships, how the horse's legs relate to each other and back to the horse.*

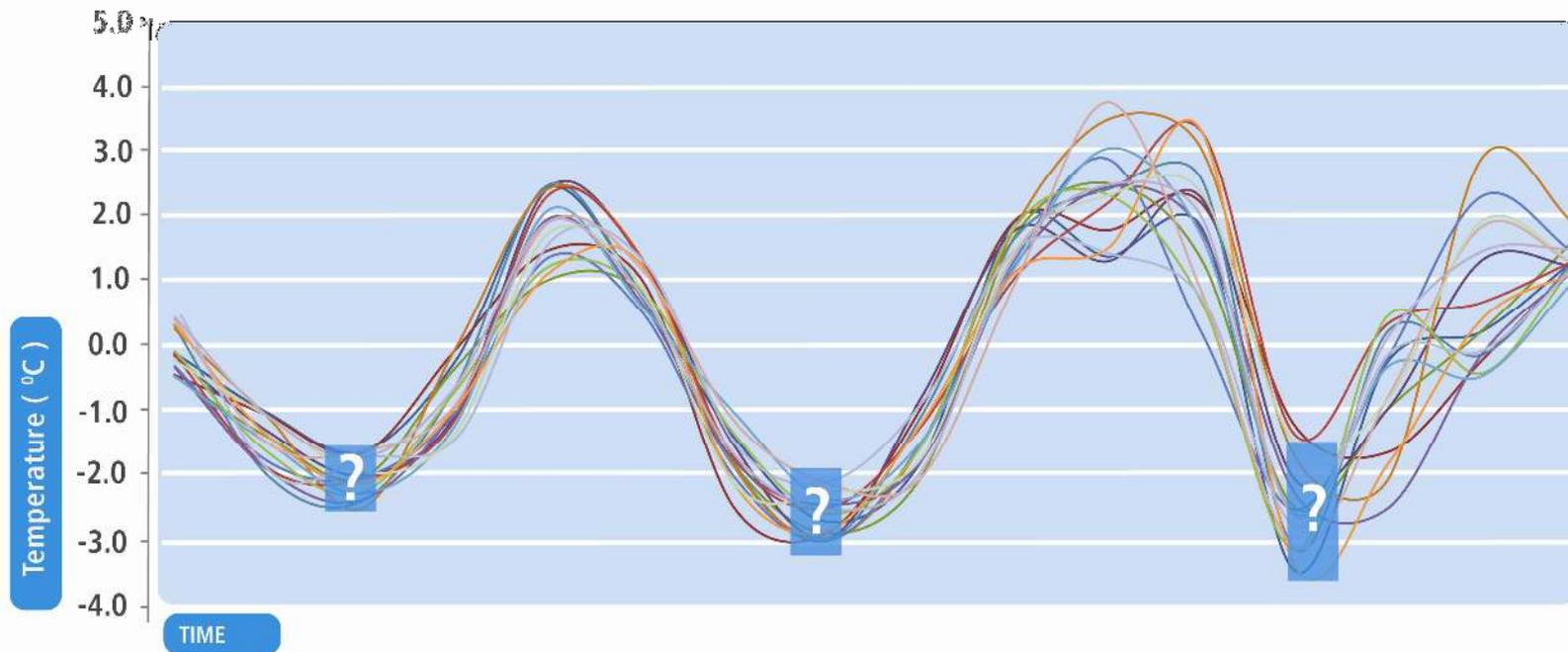
Balle

## 5. PUTTING THE SYSTEM TOGETHER



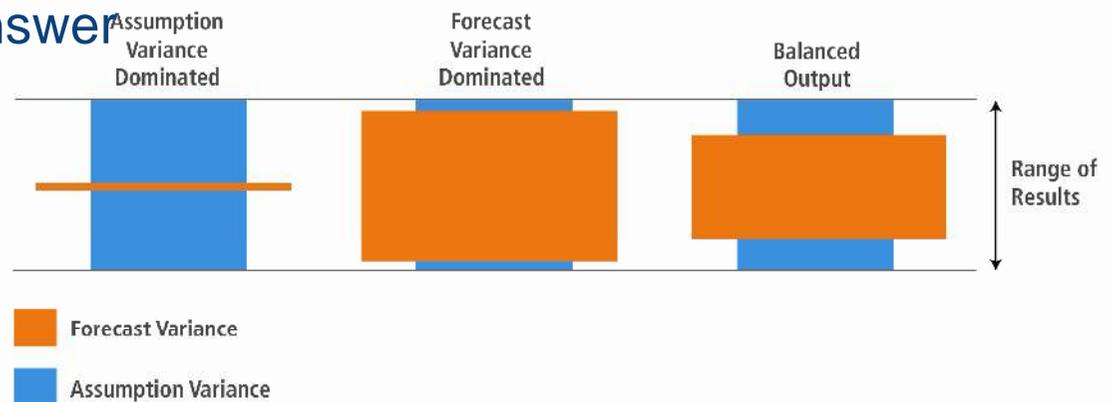
## 6. UNCERTAINTY

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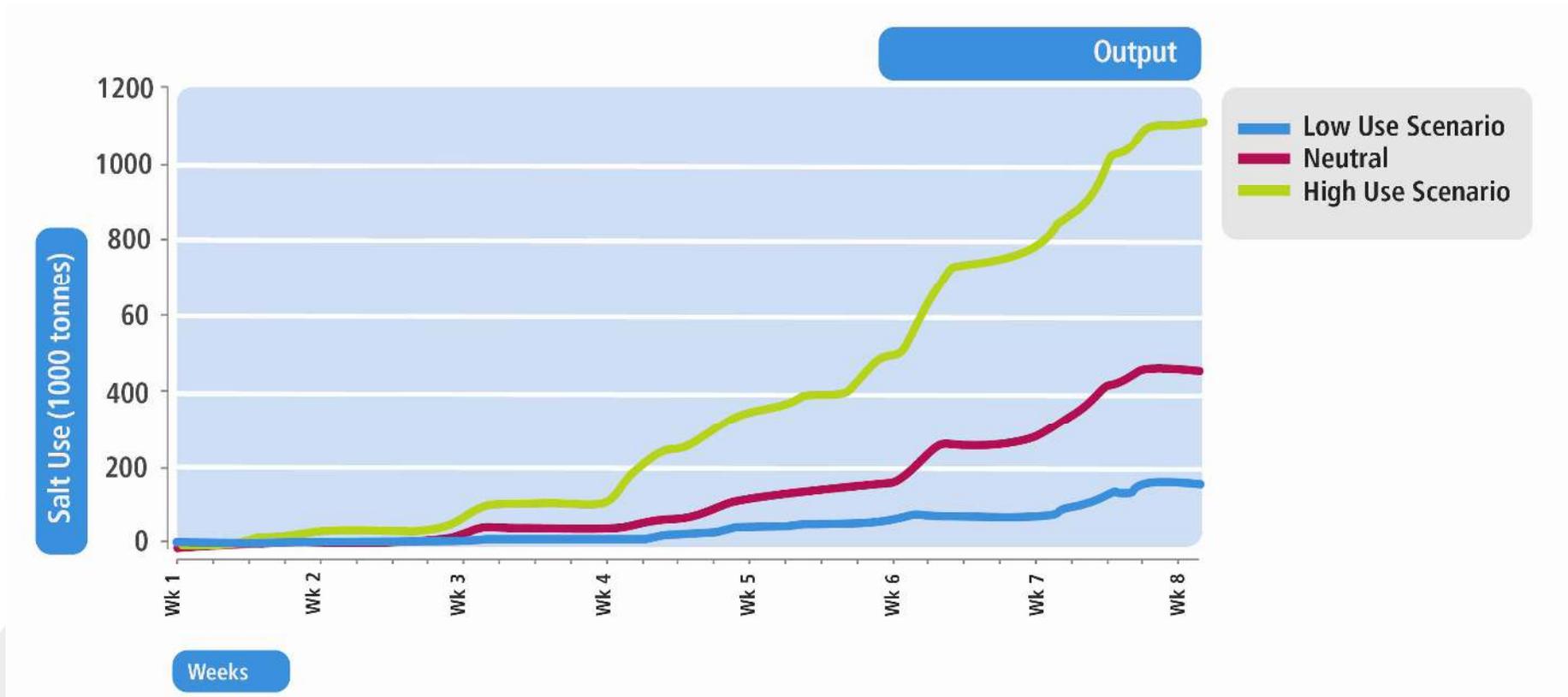


## 7. BUT WHAT DO WE KNOW

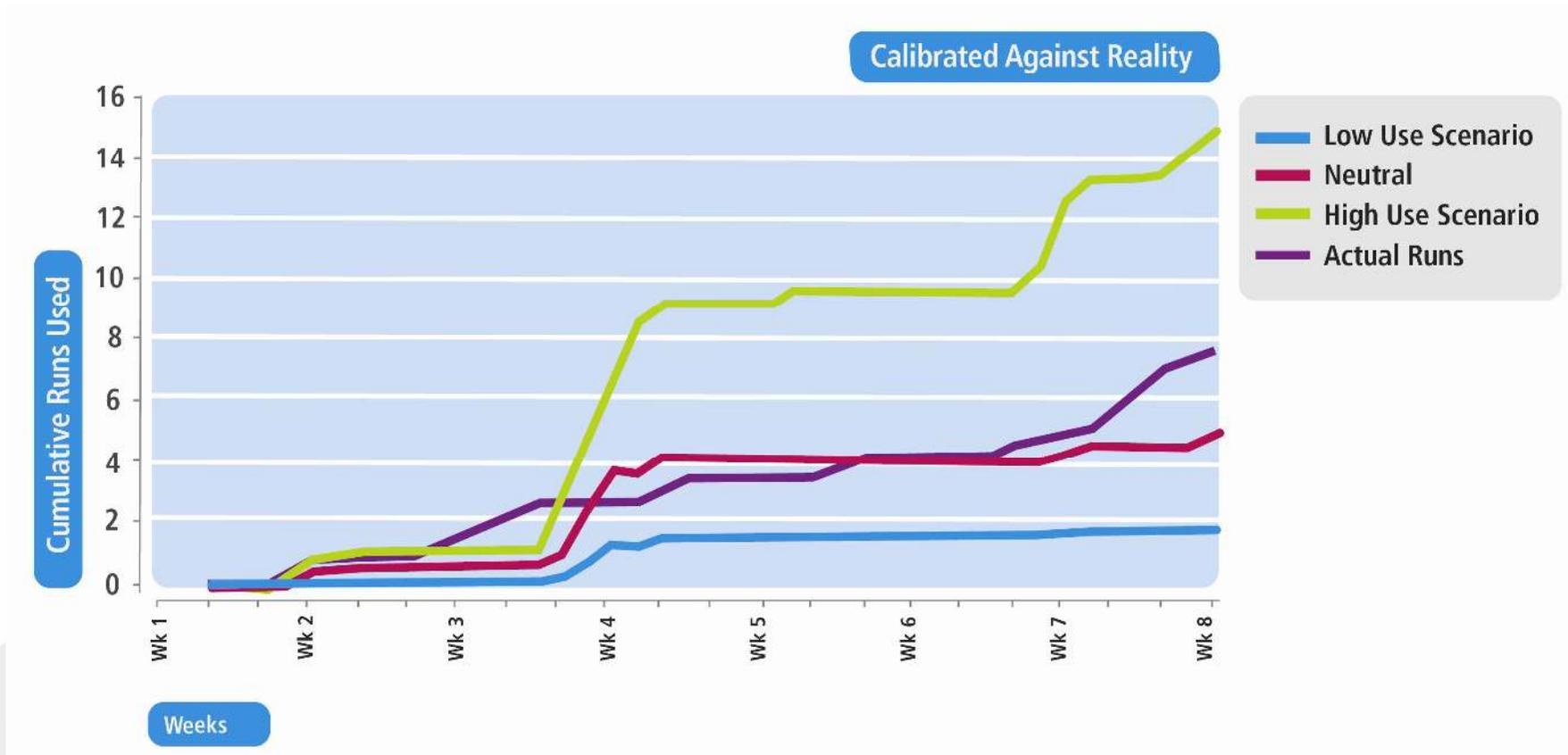
- Forecast has a range of scenarios
- Decisions result in different scenarios
- Combination gives range and most likely.
- Not interested in absolute answer
- Embrace the uncertainty



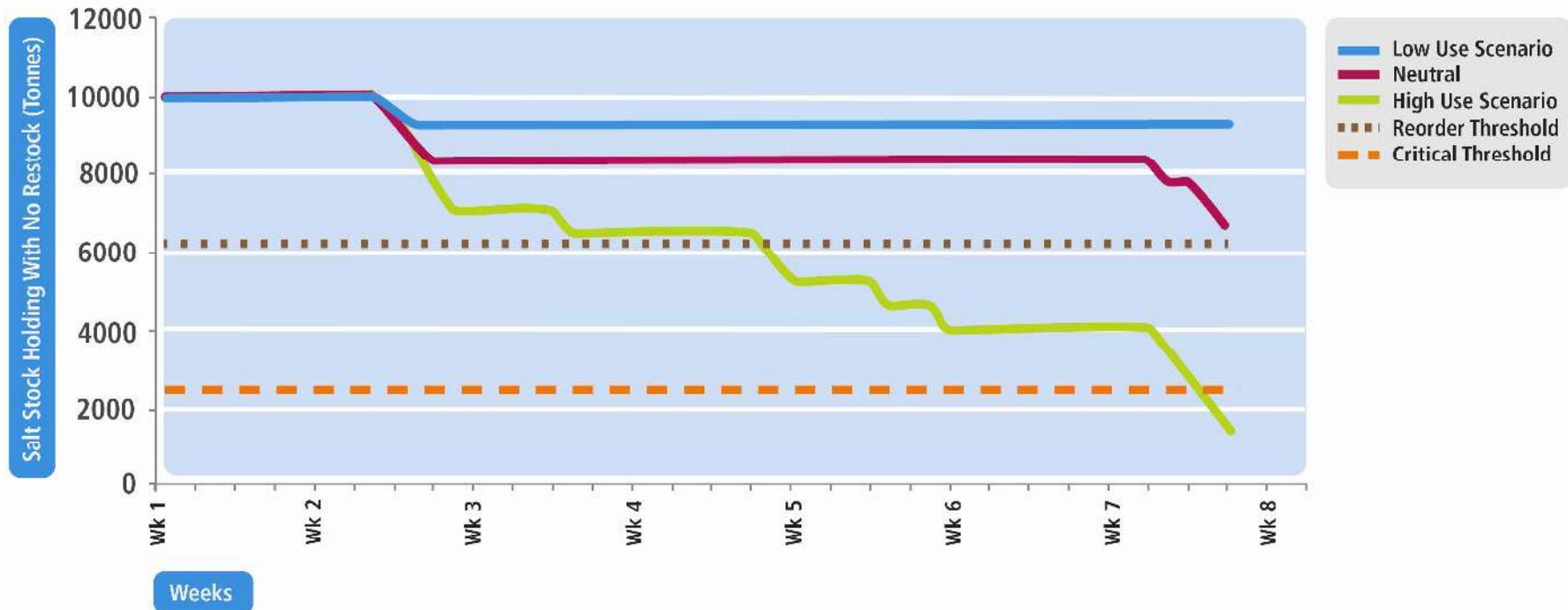
## 8. OUTPUT



## 9. CALIBRATION



# 10. IN USE



## 11. FUTURE PLANS

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- Pilot with coarse data completed with interesting results
- Future plans
  1. Determine operational benefits of such a tool
  2. Identify suitable partner to take the pilot further
  3. Implement with refined data
  4. Pilot within a 'live' environment

# 12. Discussion opportunity

## Poster Session

Friday 09:00-11:00

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Paul Williams PAPER 156 / TOPIC 4 / SESSION 6

**Intelligently Adding Intelligence...**

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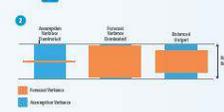
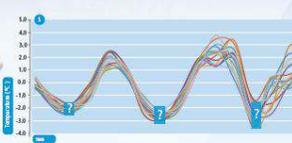
> What if you could predict your salt usage months ahead?



**Uncertainty is everywhere and you cannot escape from it. Dennis Lindley - British Statistician**

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To understand things we take them apart and study the pieces. To improve things we try to improve pieces individually. It is rather like trying to get a horse to run faster by teaching each of the legs to perform a more efficient movement. The systems approach focuses on the inter-relationships, how the horse's legs relate to each other and back to the horse. *Balle*



**Forecasting**

- Decision Making
- Scenario uncertainty
- Clear usage
- Self forecast

**Approach...**

- Long range GPs and TS model data
- Min forecast horizon
- Min temperature and precipitation data
- High resolution, low decision scenarios

**Practicality...**

- Forecast over a range of scenarios
- Decisions result in different scenarios
- Combination gives range and most likely
- Min forecast horizon
- Min forecast horizon

**Future plans...**

- Determine operational benefits of such a tool
- Identify suitable partners to take the pilot further
- Implement with real world data
- Place within a 'big environment'



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