

## 1. Motivation in hydrologic flood forecasting

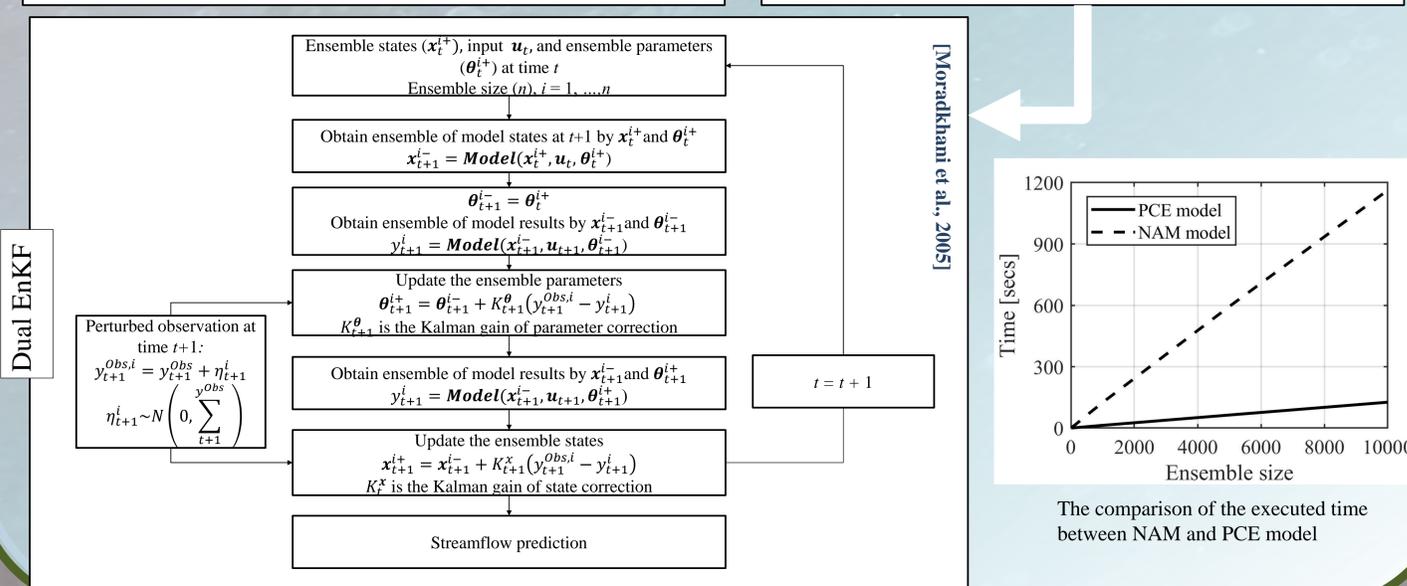
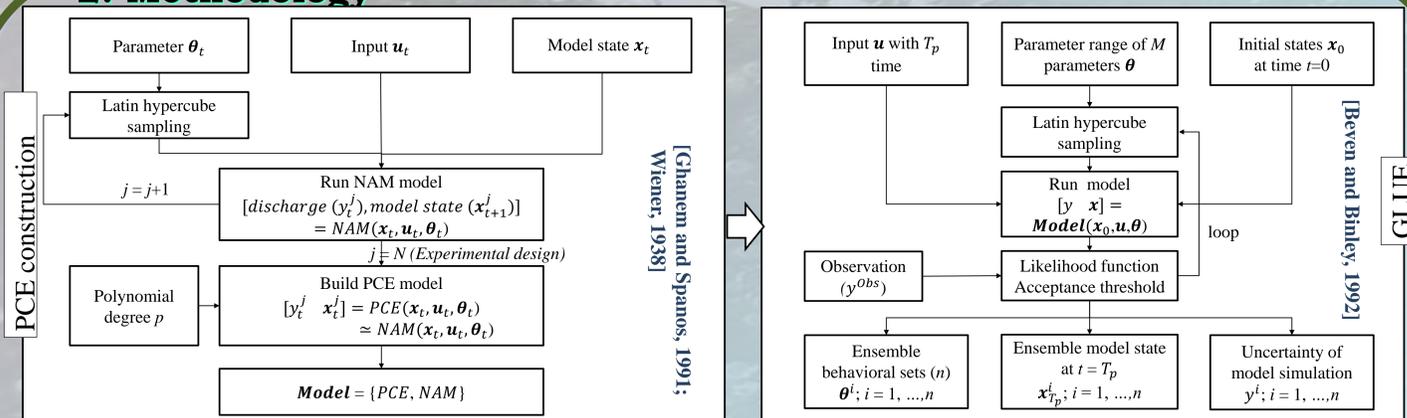
- Quantifying the uncertain ranges due to many sources is indeed important but time consuming.
- Securing sufficient (golden) time plays a significant role in terms of flood warning and risk mitigation.

**Quantifying Uncertainties** vs. **Securing golden time**

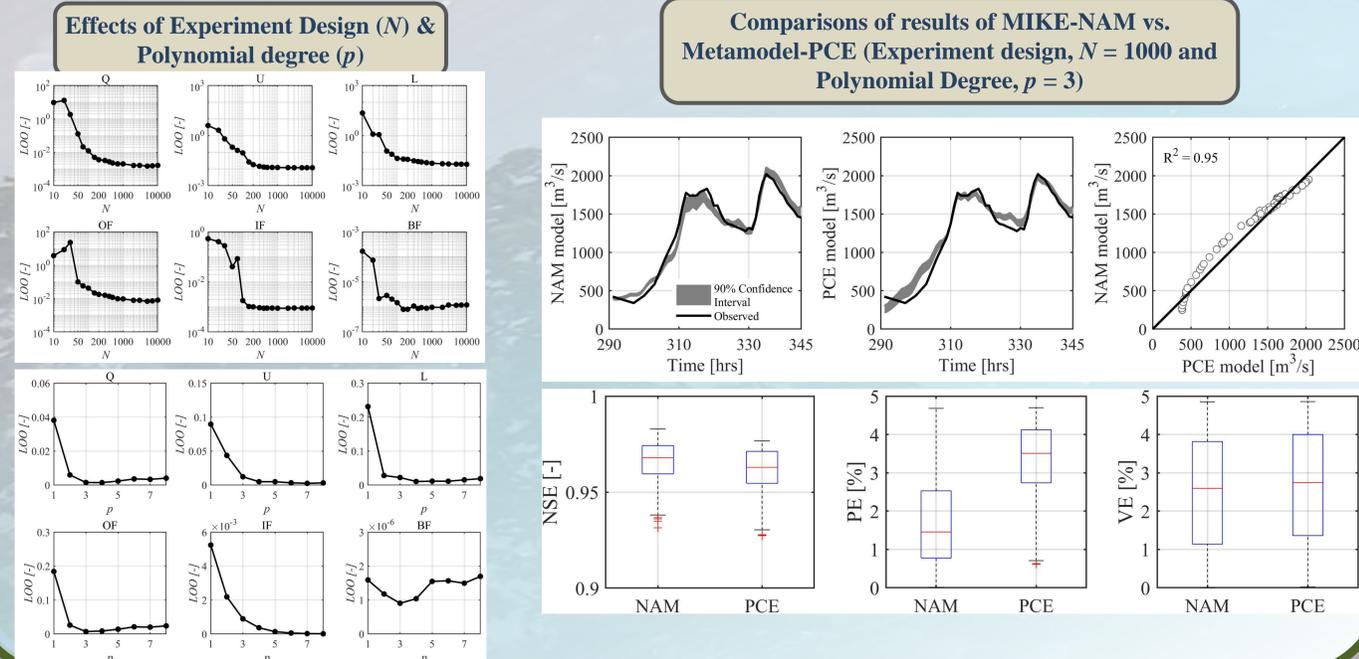
- if 30 min/run, ~5.7 years for  $10^7$
- if 30 sec/run, ~0.1 years for  $10^7$
- if 30 ms/run, ~50 min for  $10^7$

Dimension (the number of uncertain parameters)	Model runs required (10 points per dimension)	Time required in 100 cores (30 CPU minutes per simulation <sup>1</sup> )
1	10	3 minutes
2	100	30 minutes
3	1 000	5 hours
4	10 000	~2 days
7	10 000 000	~5.7 years

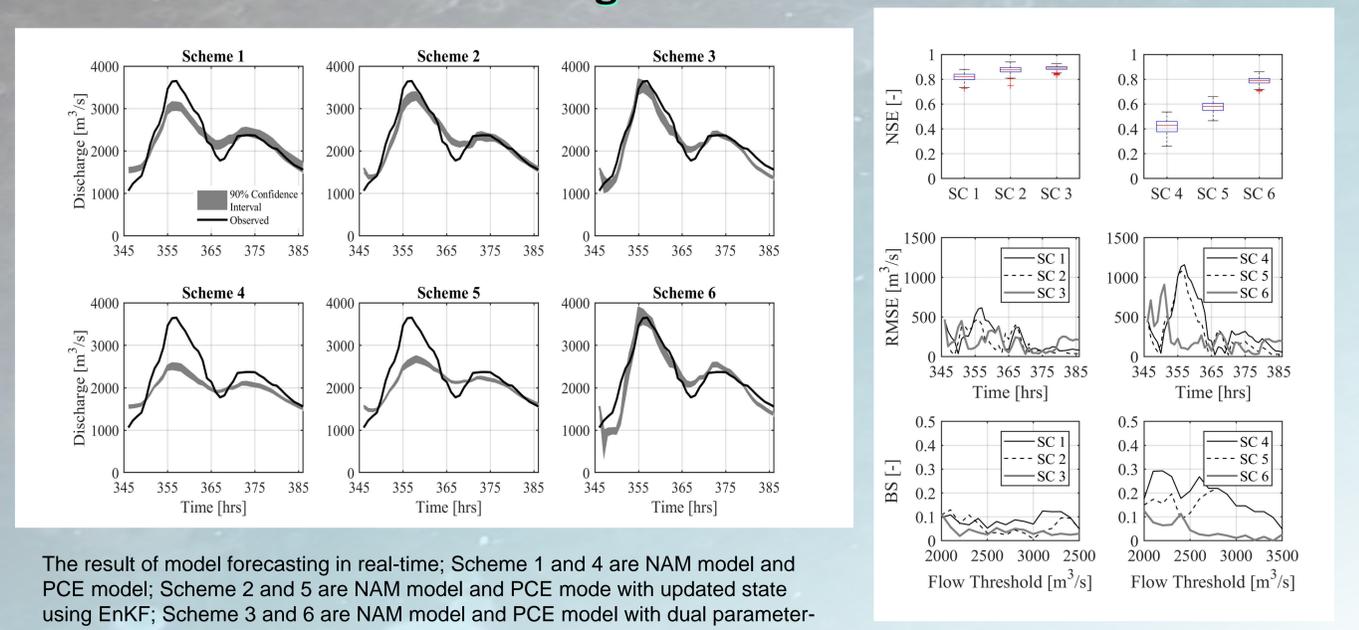
## 2. Methodology



## 4. PCE model construction

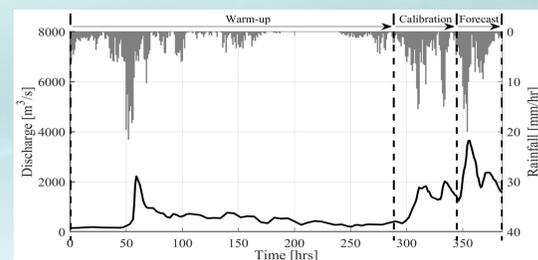


## 5. Real-time flood forecasting based on PCE and Dual EnKF



## 3. Data and Scenarios analysis

Schemes	Calibration		Forecast	
	Model	Calibration method	Model	State-parameter updating
1	NAM	GLUE	NAM	None
2			NAM	States updated
3			NAM	Dual parameters-states updated
4	PCE	GLUE	PCE	None
5			PCE	States updated
6			PCE	Dual parameters-states updated



## 6. Conclusions

- PCE model is able to efficiently quantify uncertainties caused by many sources with ten time faster than NAM model
- The GLUE method can be used to generate the initial input for EnKF to improve efficiency of forecasting
- Results forecasted with a metamodel based on PCE method are as good as those by MIKE-NAM model through automatic updating of states and parameters by EnKF