



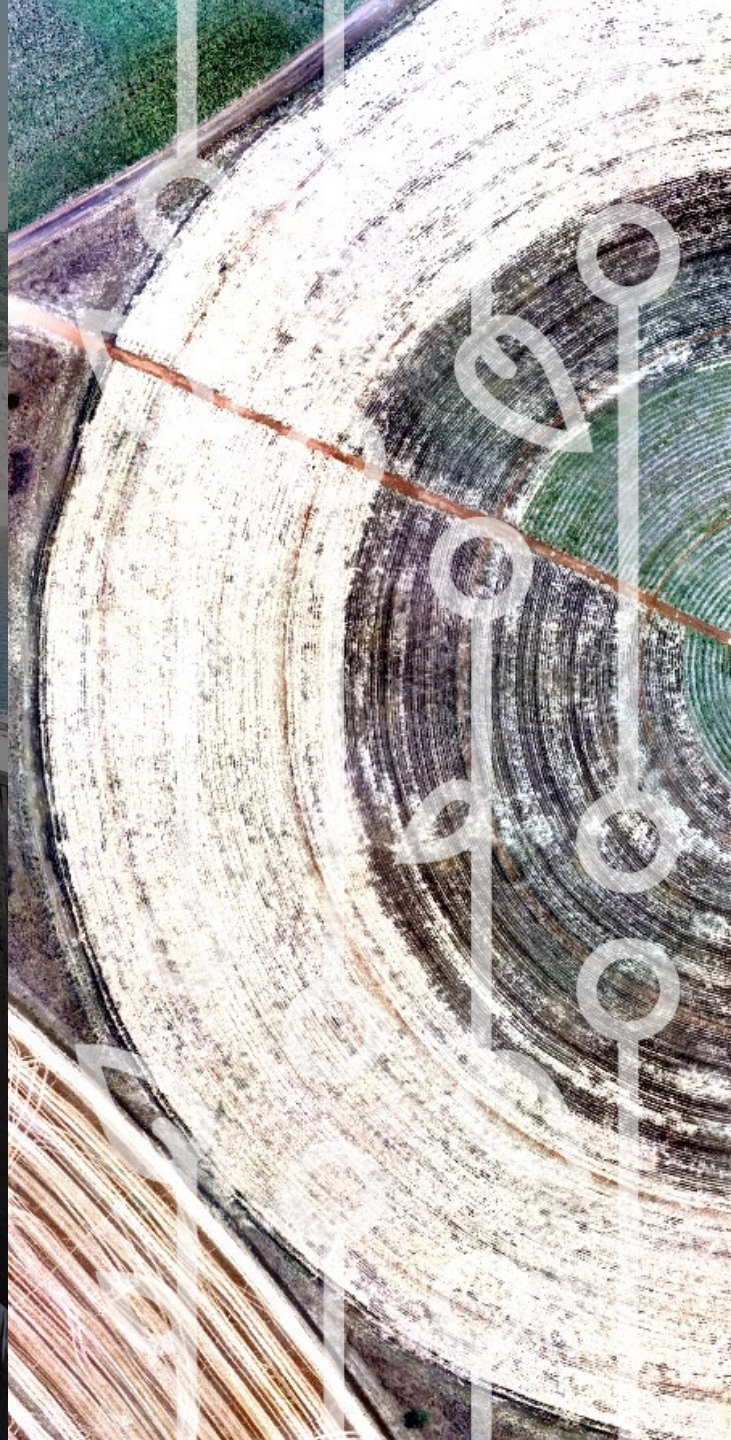
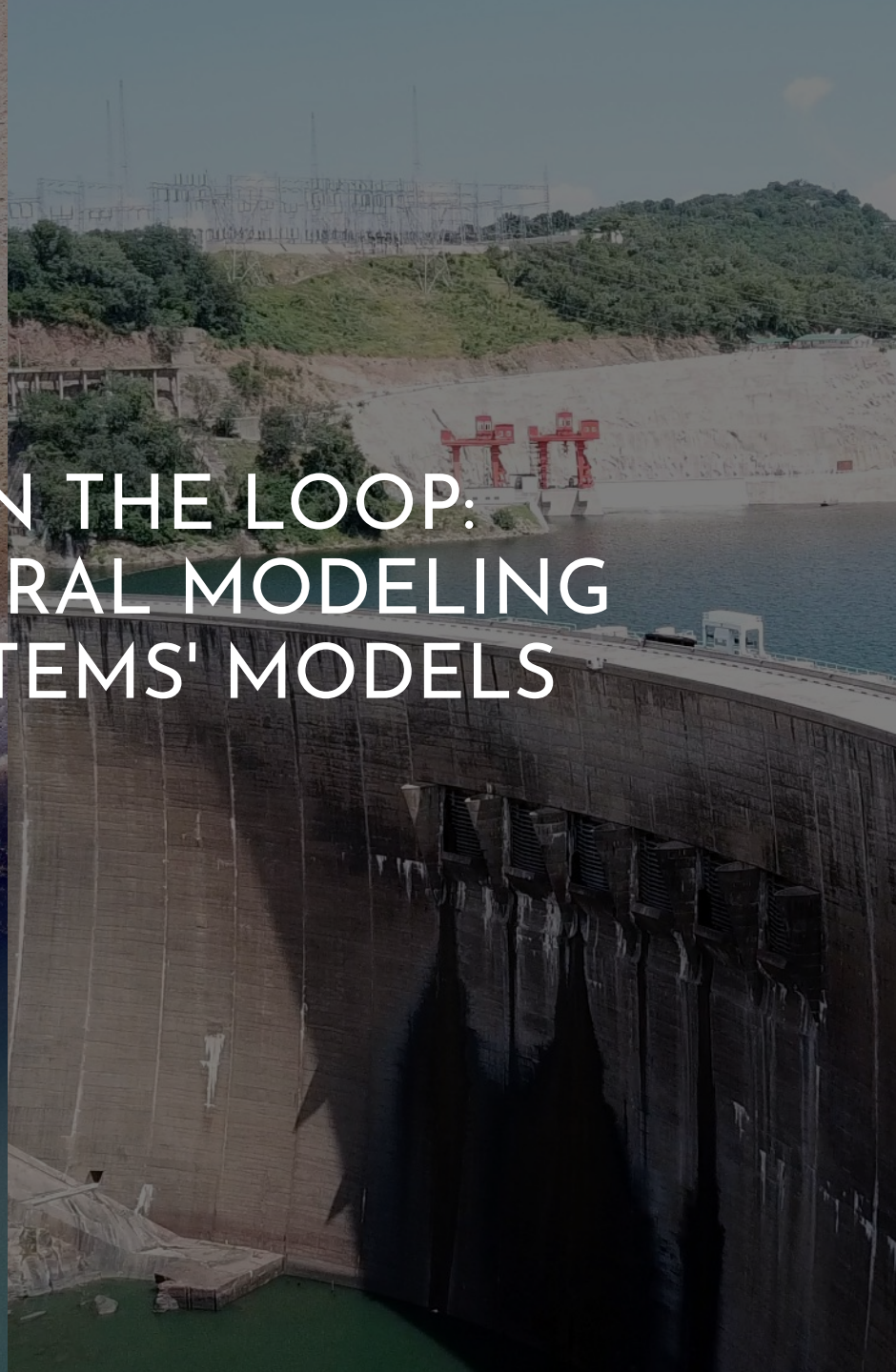
ENVIRONMENTAL
INTELLIGENCE LAB

PUTTING HUMANS IN THE LOOP: COUPLING BEHAVIORAL MODELING WITH NATURAL SYSTEMS' MODELS

Matteo Giuliani



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MY MENTORS



Andrea Castelletti



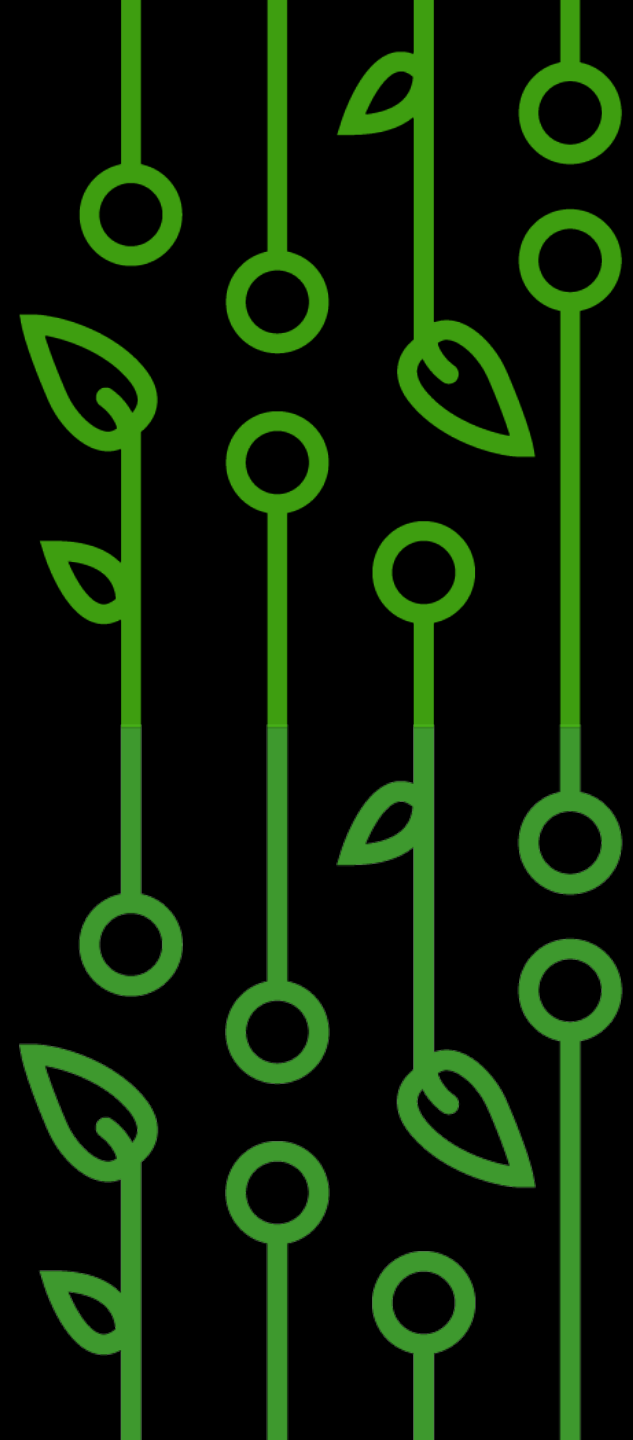
Patrick Reed



Rodolfo Soncini-Sessa

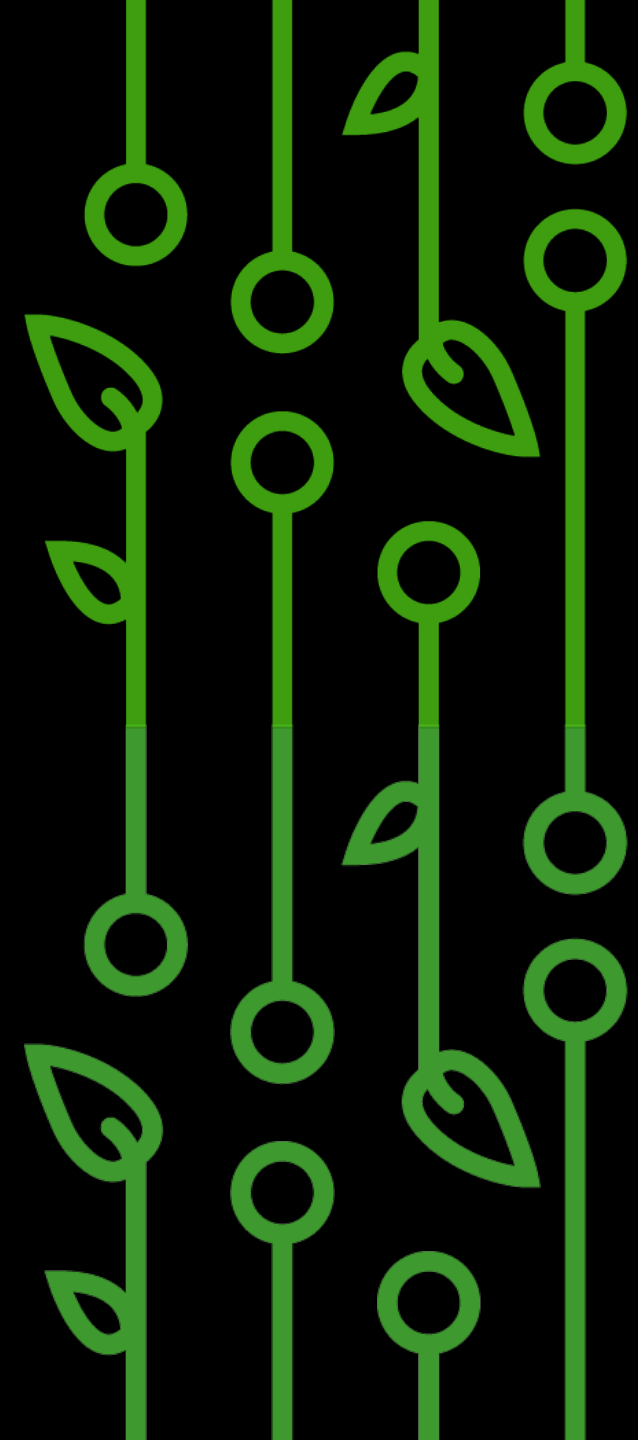
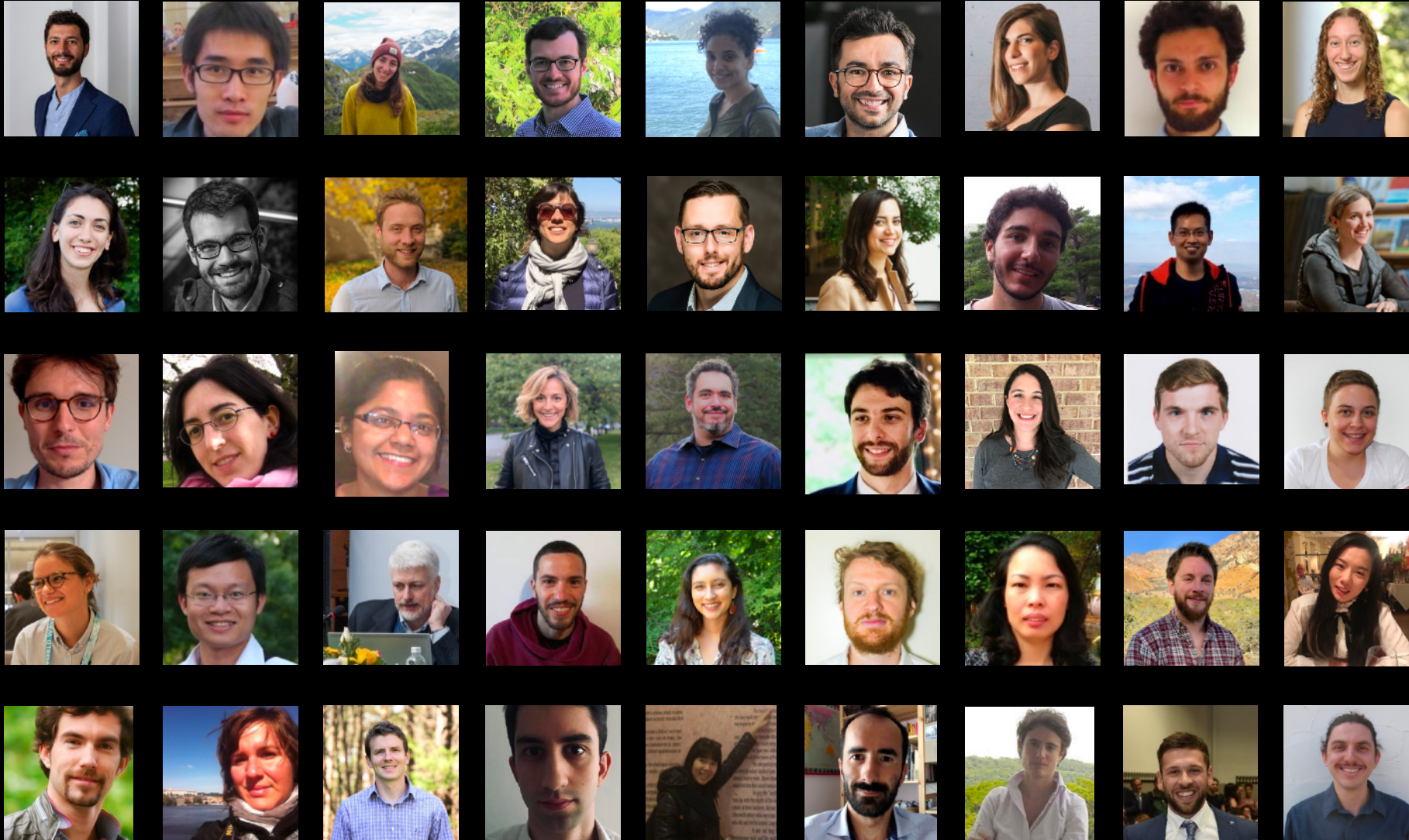


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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

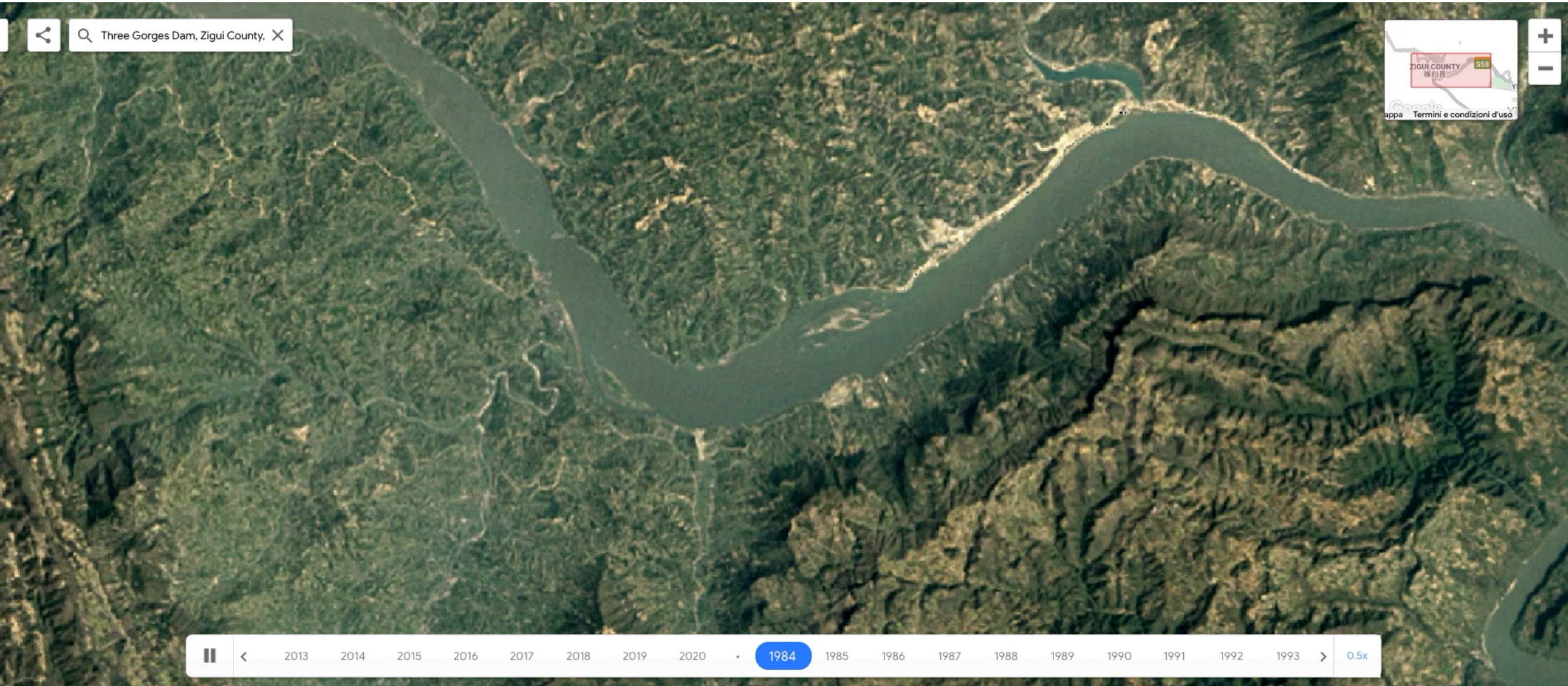
EI/NRM LAB & PSU/CORNELL GROUP



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS PROJECT COLLABORATIONS

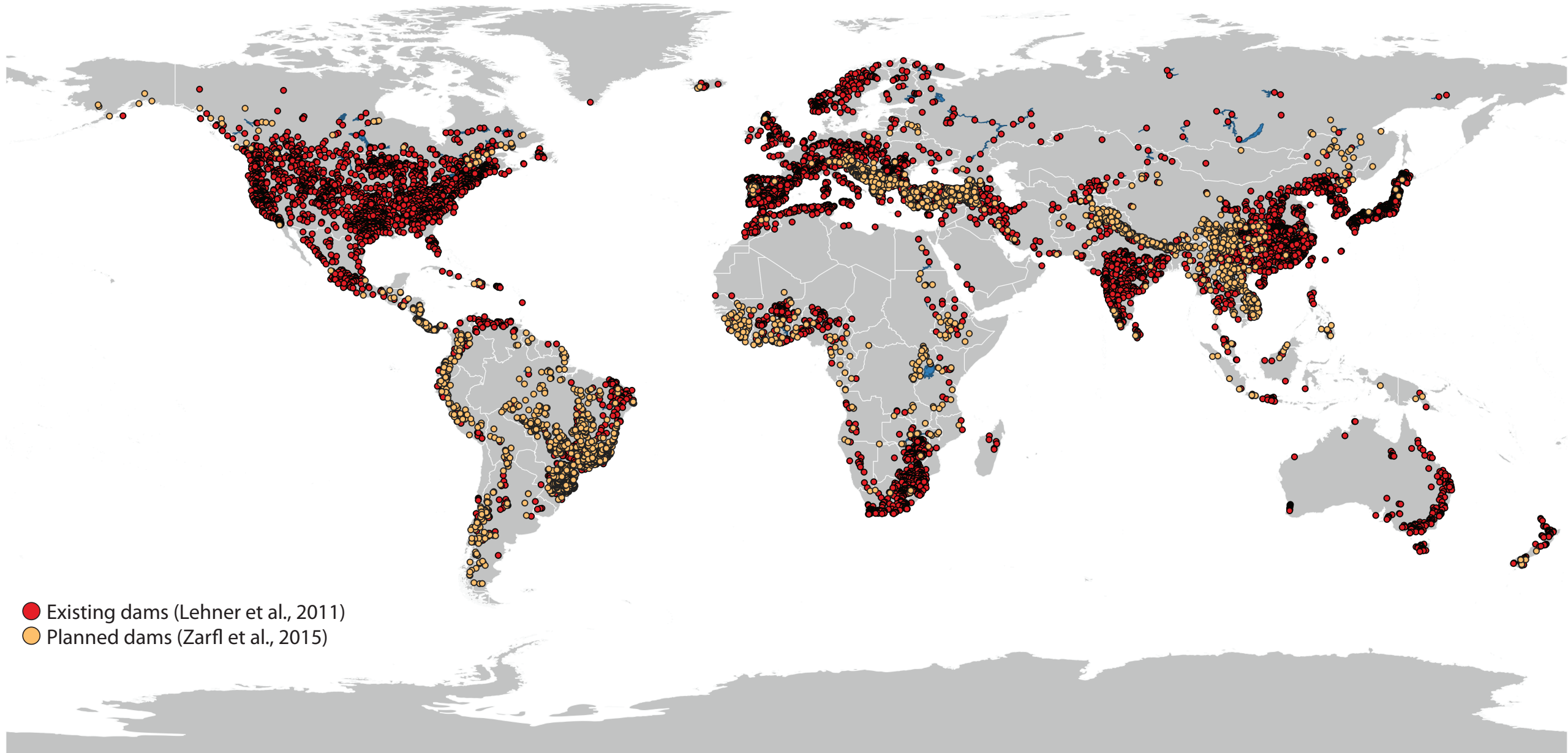


THE HUMAN DIMENSION OF GLOBAL CHANGE



|| < 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 • 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 > 0.5x

THE HUMAN DIMENSION OF GLOBAL CHANGE



MODELS OF NATURAL SYSTEMS

A General Theory of the Unit Hydrograph

JAMES C. I. DOOGE

*Civil Engineering Department
University College
Cork, Ireland*

Abstract—By the single assumption that the reservoir action in a catchment can be separated from translation, the general equation of the unit hydrograph is shown to be

$$u(0, t) = \frac{V_0}{A} \int_0^{A^{(t)}} \frac{\delta(t - \tau)}{\Pi(1 + K \cdot D)} \cdot i \cdot dA$$

JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH FEBRUARY, 1959

PHILOSOPHICAL
TRANSACTIONS
— OF —
THE ROYAL
SOCIETY



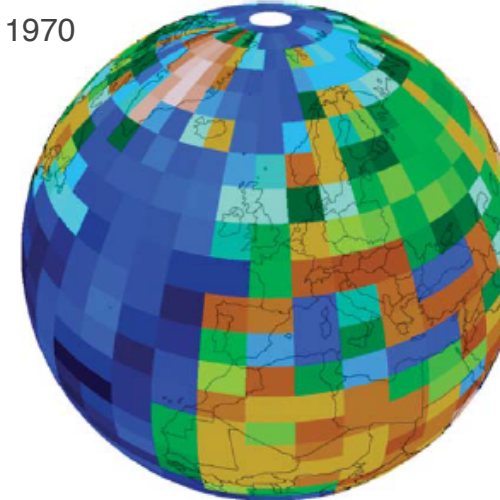
Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A
doi:10.1098/rsta.2008.0219

REVIEW

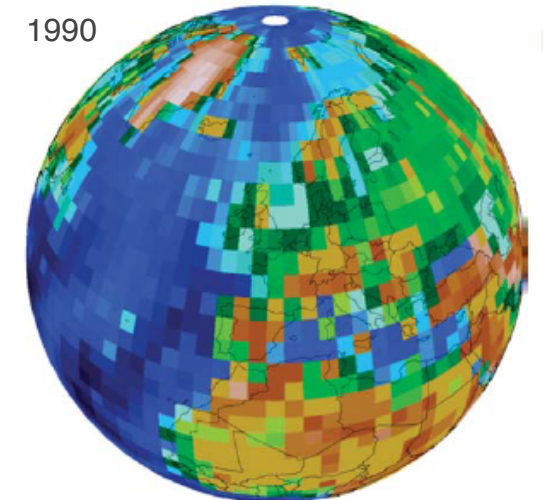
The computational future for climate and Earth system models: on the path to petaflop and beyond

BY WARREN M. WASHINGTON*, LAWRENCE BUJA AND ANTHONY CRAIG
*National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR), 1850 Table Mesa Drive,
Boulder, CO 80305, USA*

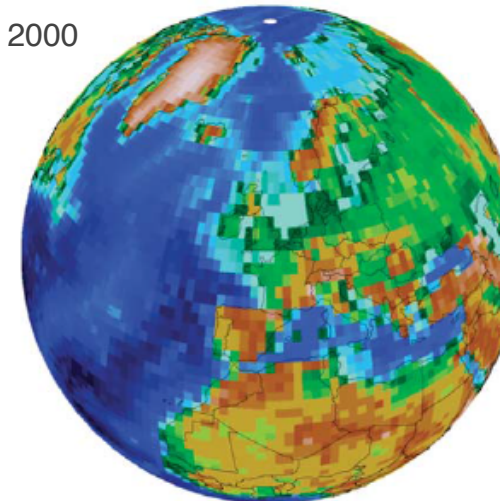
1970



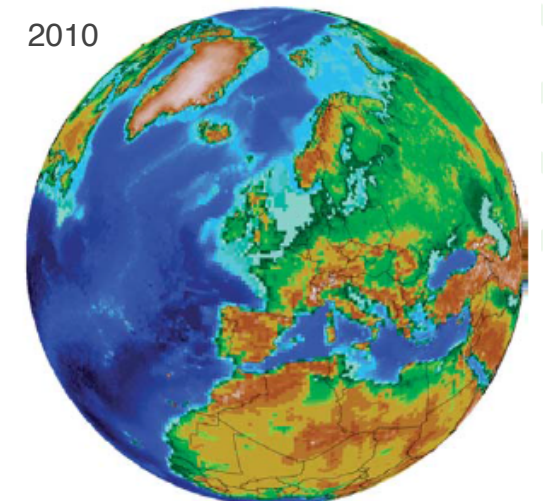
1990



2000

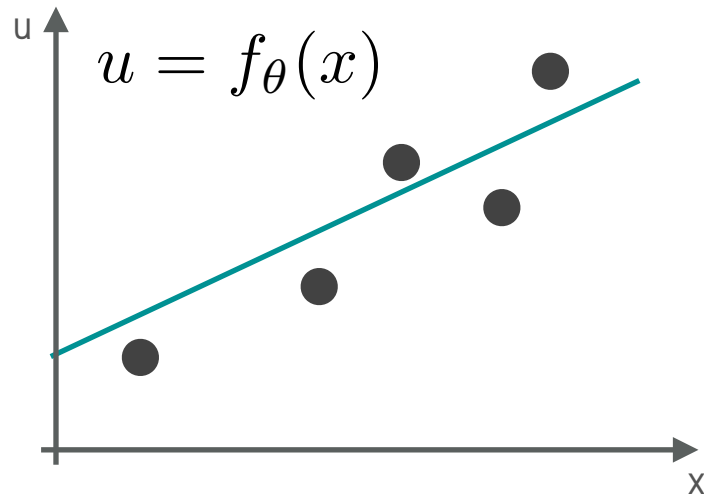


2010

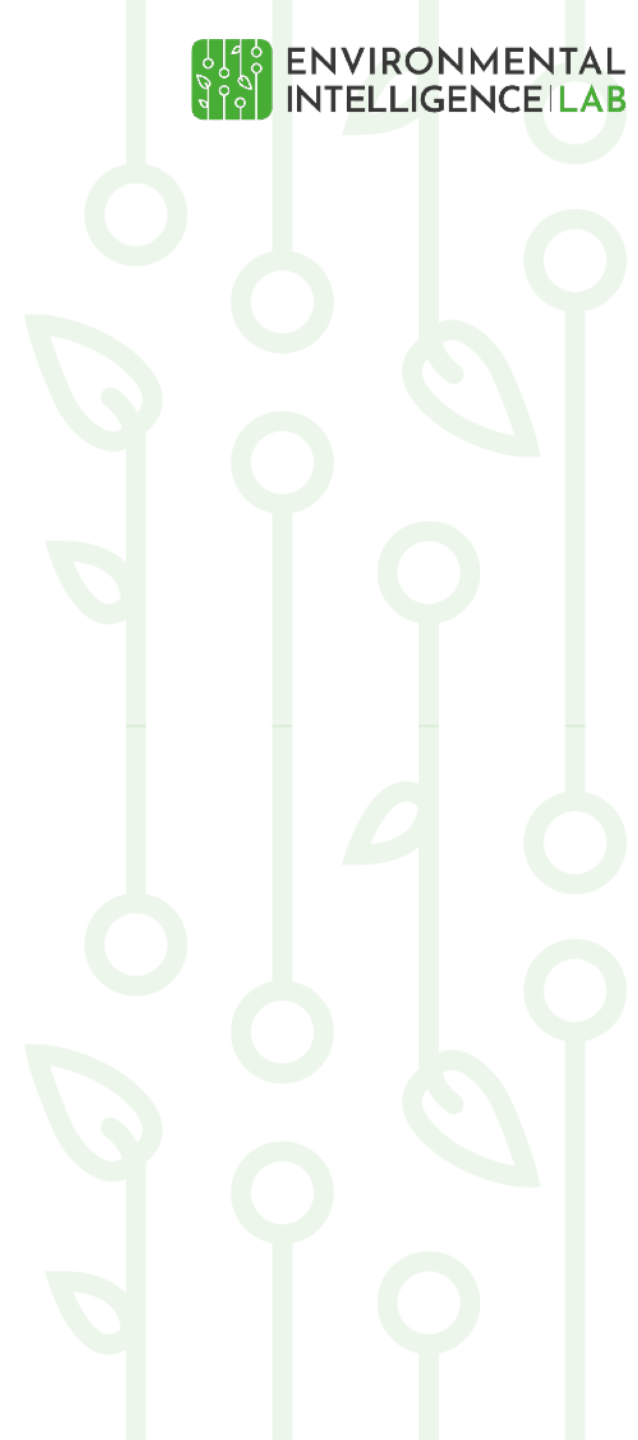


MODELS OF HUMAN BEHAVIORS

Descriptive models derive behavioral rules specifying observed human actions in response to external stimuli

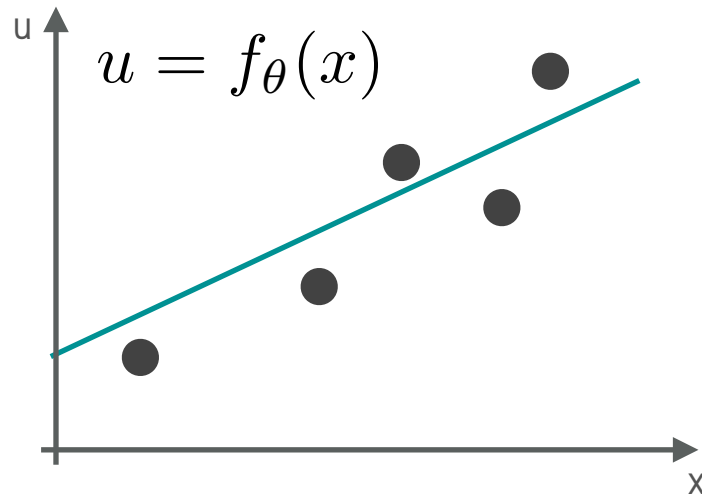


- High structural uncertainty
- Low transferability to different decision contexts



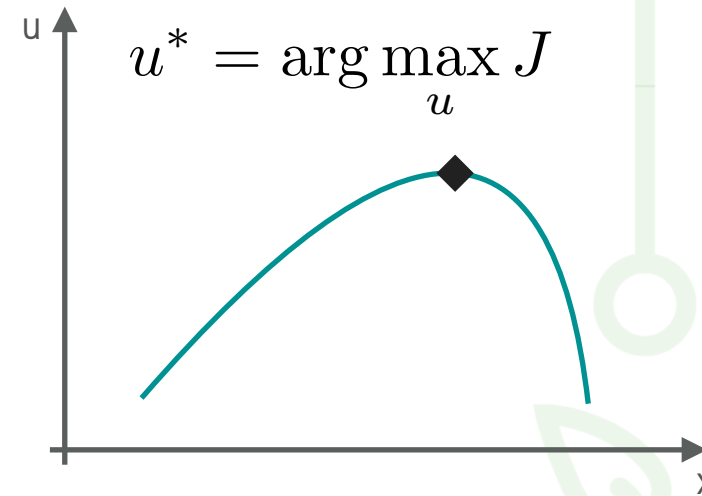
MODELS OF HUMAN BEHAVIORS

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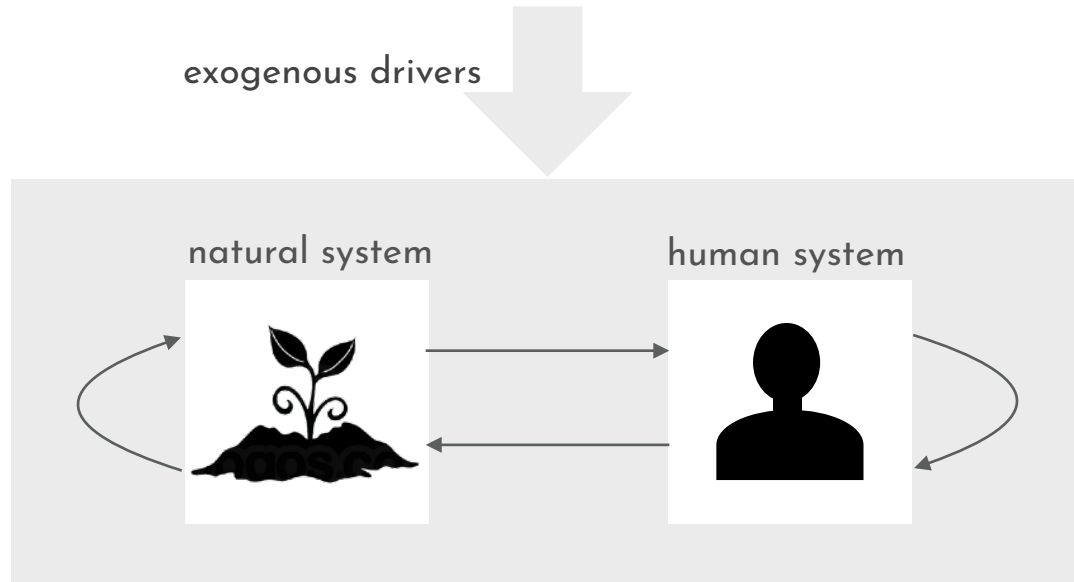
- High structural uncertainty
- Low transferability to different decision contexts

Normative models assume human decisions are designed to maximise a given utility function



- Full rationality assumption
- Selection of tradeoff for balancing competing demands

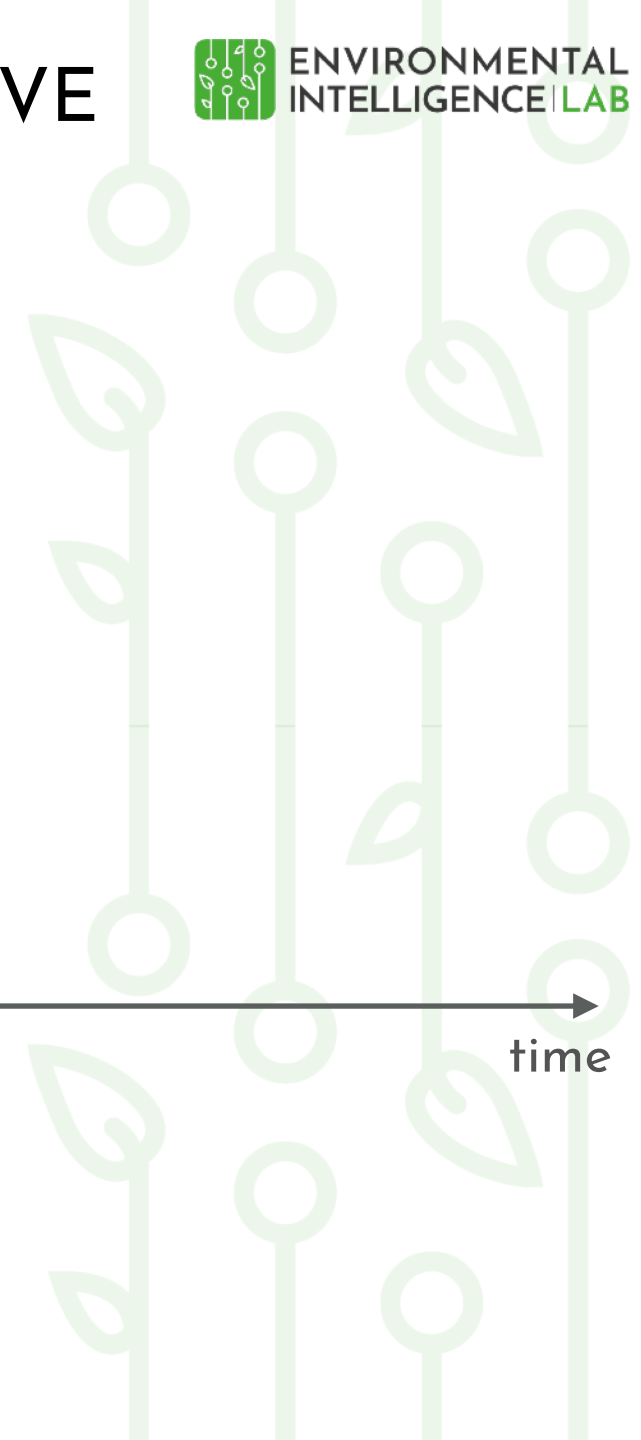
TURNING NORMATIVE MODELS INTO DESCRIPTIVE TOOLS



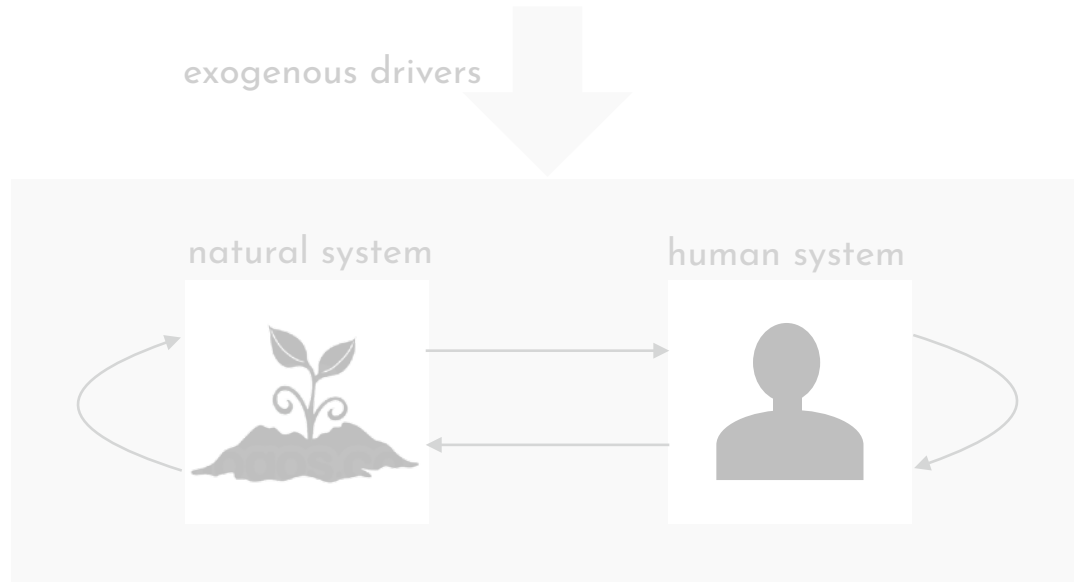
PRESENT

GOAL: understand decision mechanism

time

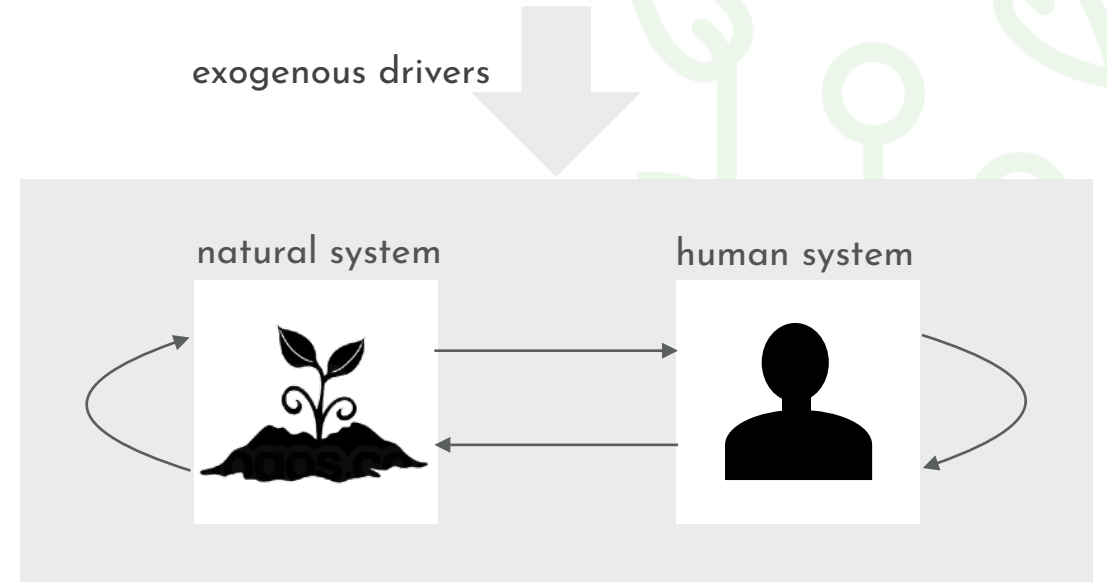


TURNING NORMATIVE MODELS INTO DESCRIPTIVE TOOLS



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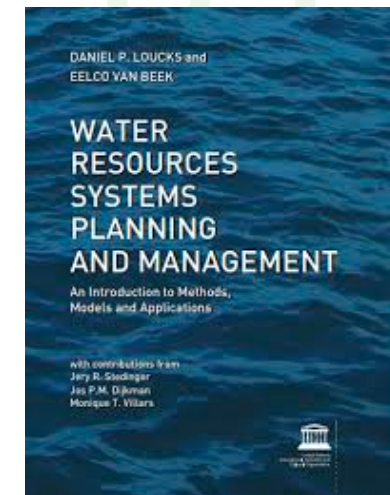
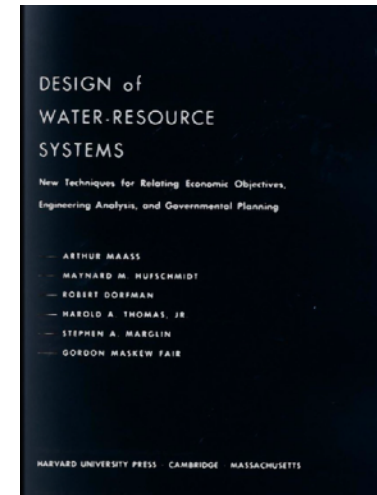
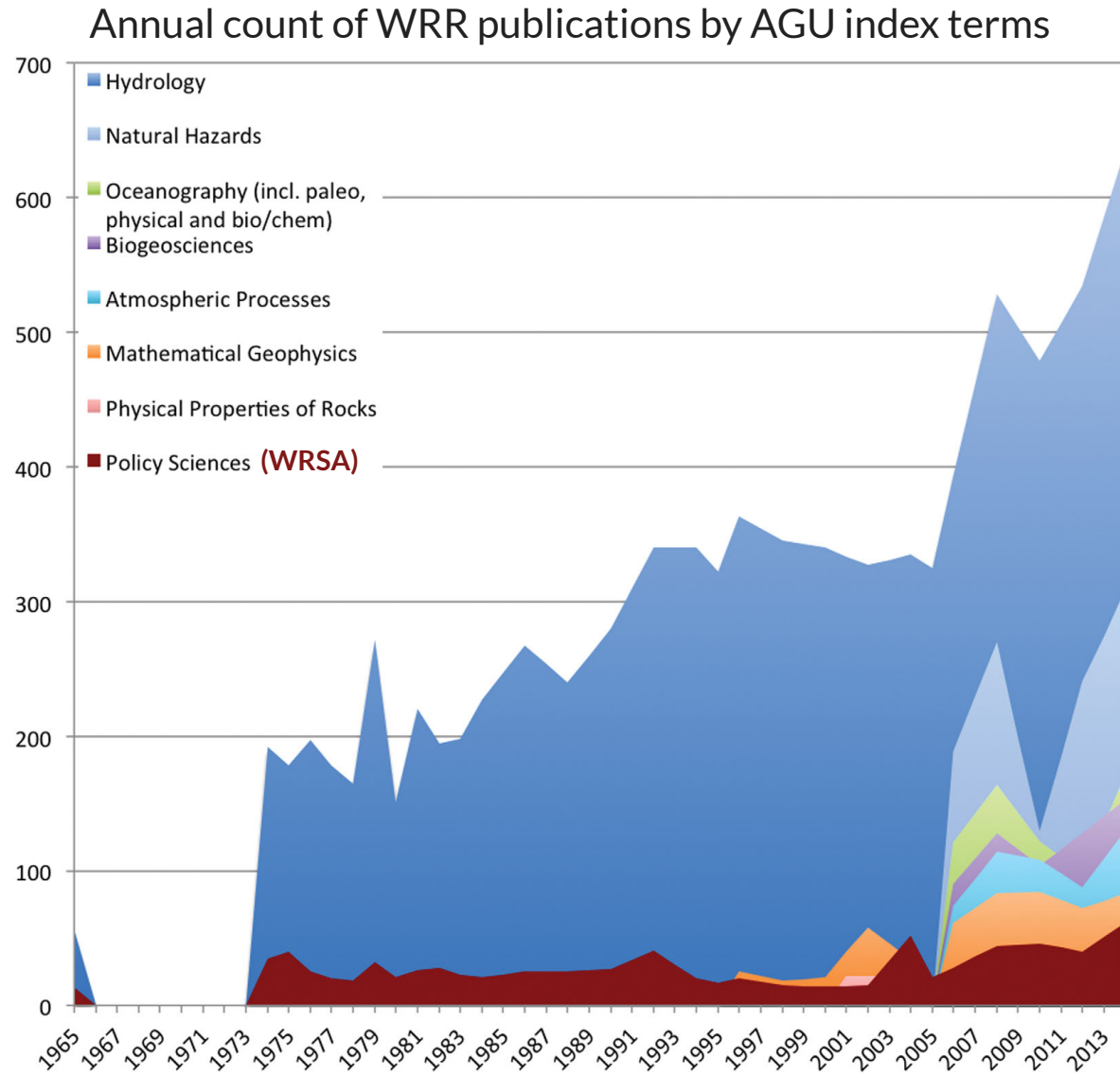


FUTURE

GOAL: project the system coevolution

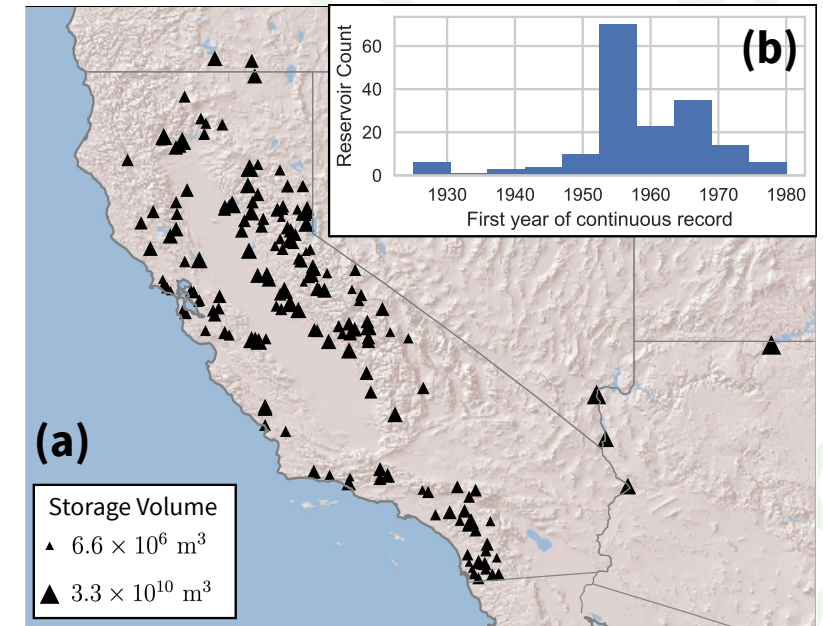
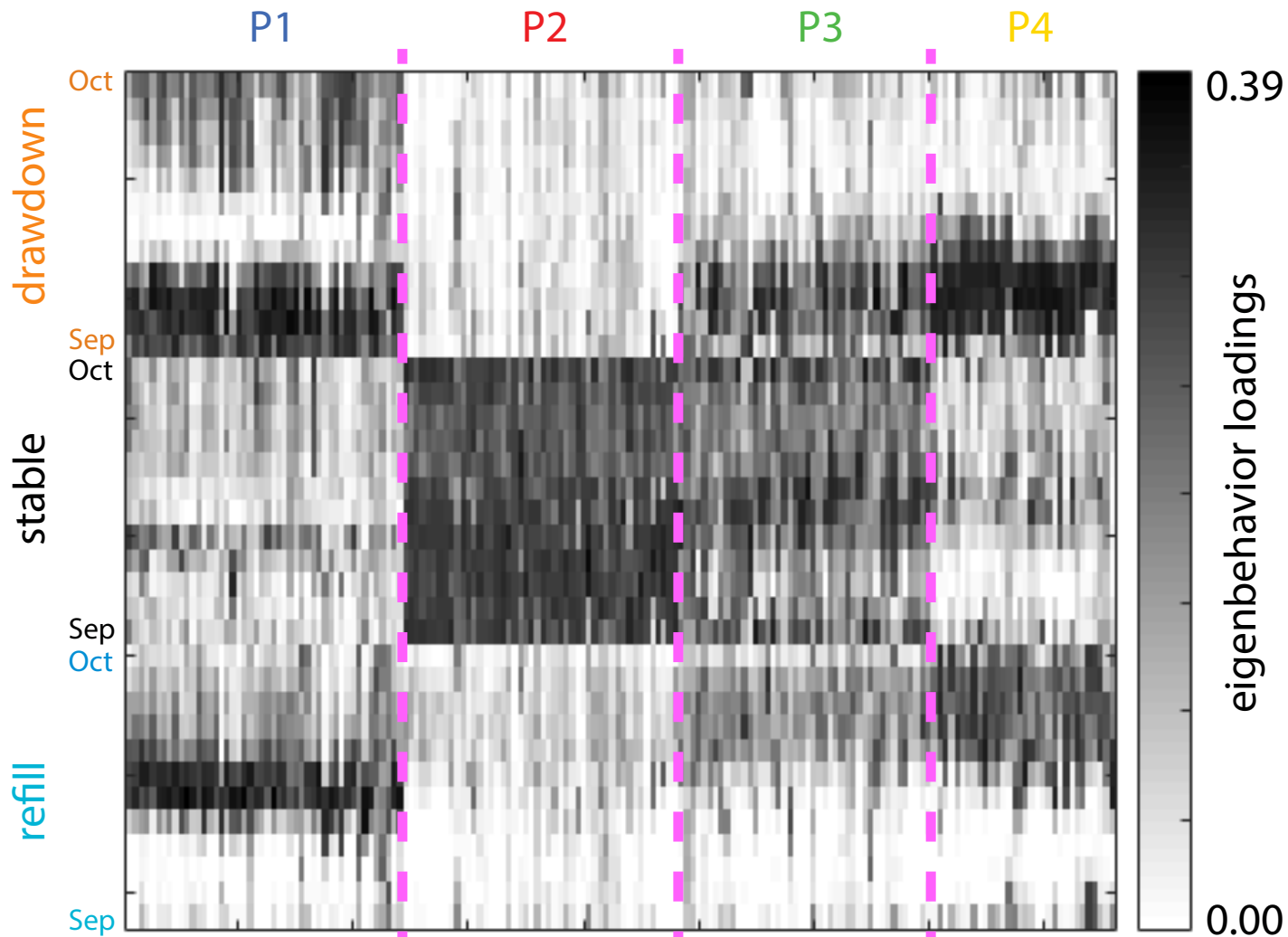
time

WATER RESOURCES SYSTEMS ANALYSIS



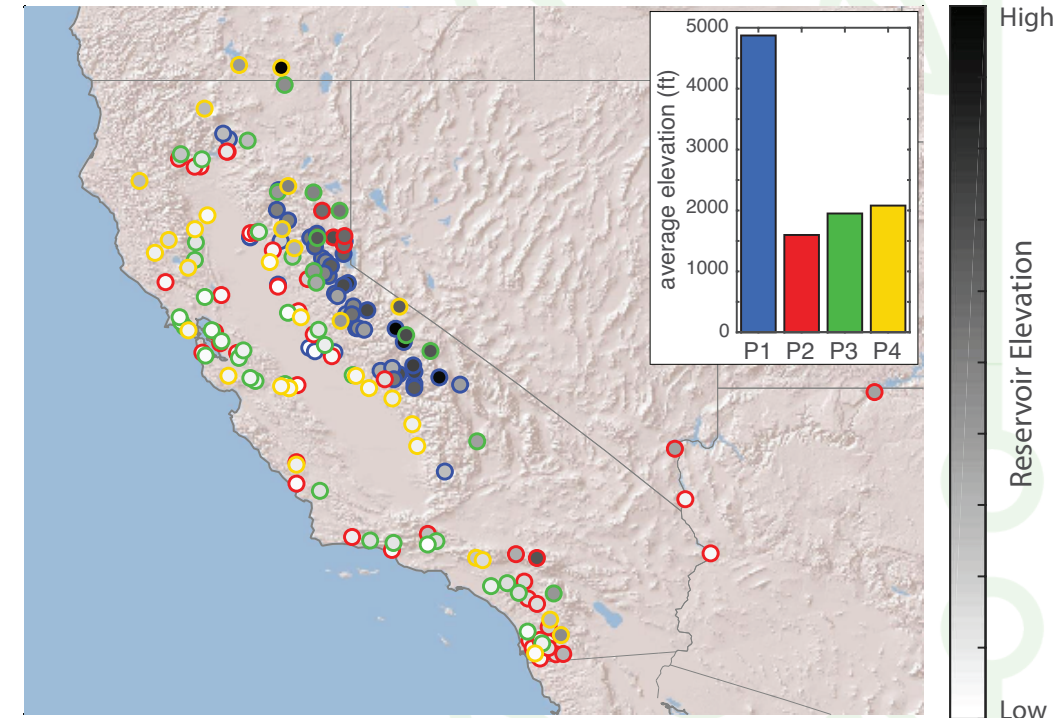
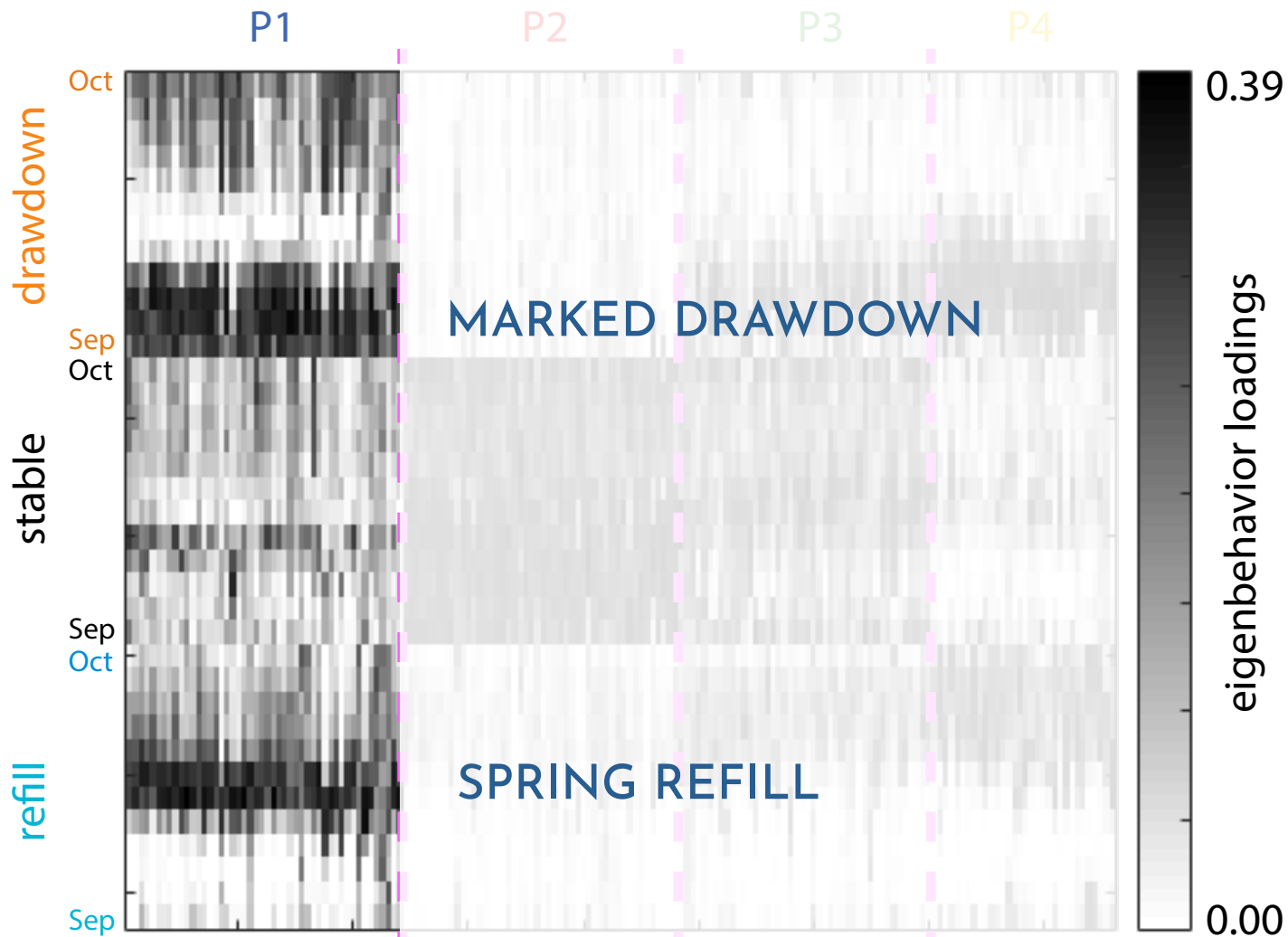
The evolution of WRSA has produced... a field uniquely equipped **to describe and predict** the water resources future that government, industries, and people seek (Brown et al., 2015).

BEHAVIORAL SEGMENTATION OF WATER RESERVOIRS OPERATORS IN CALIFORNIA



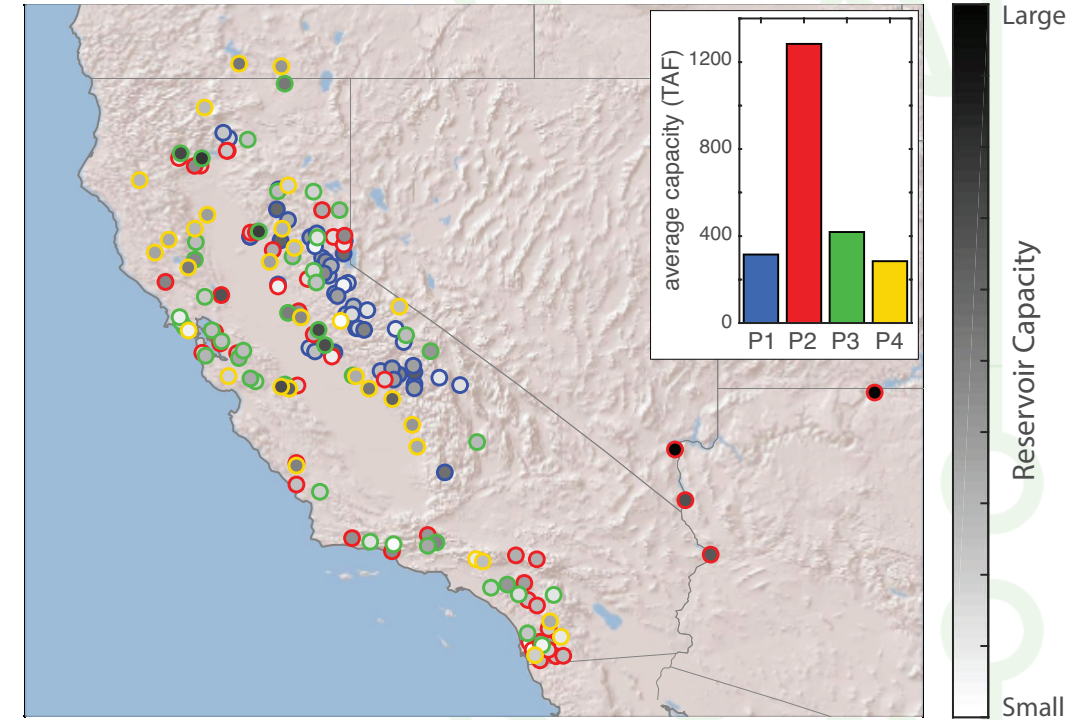
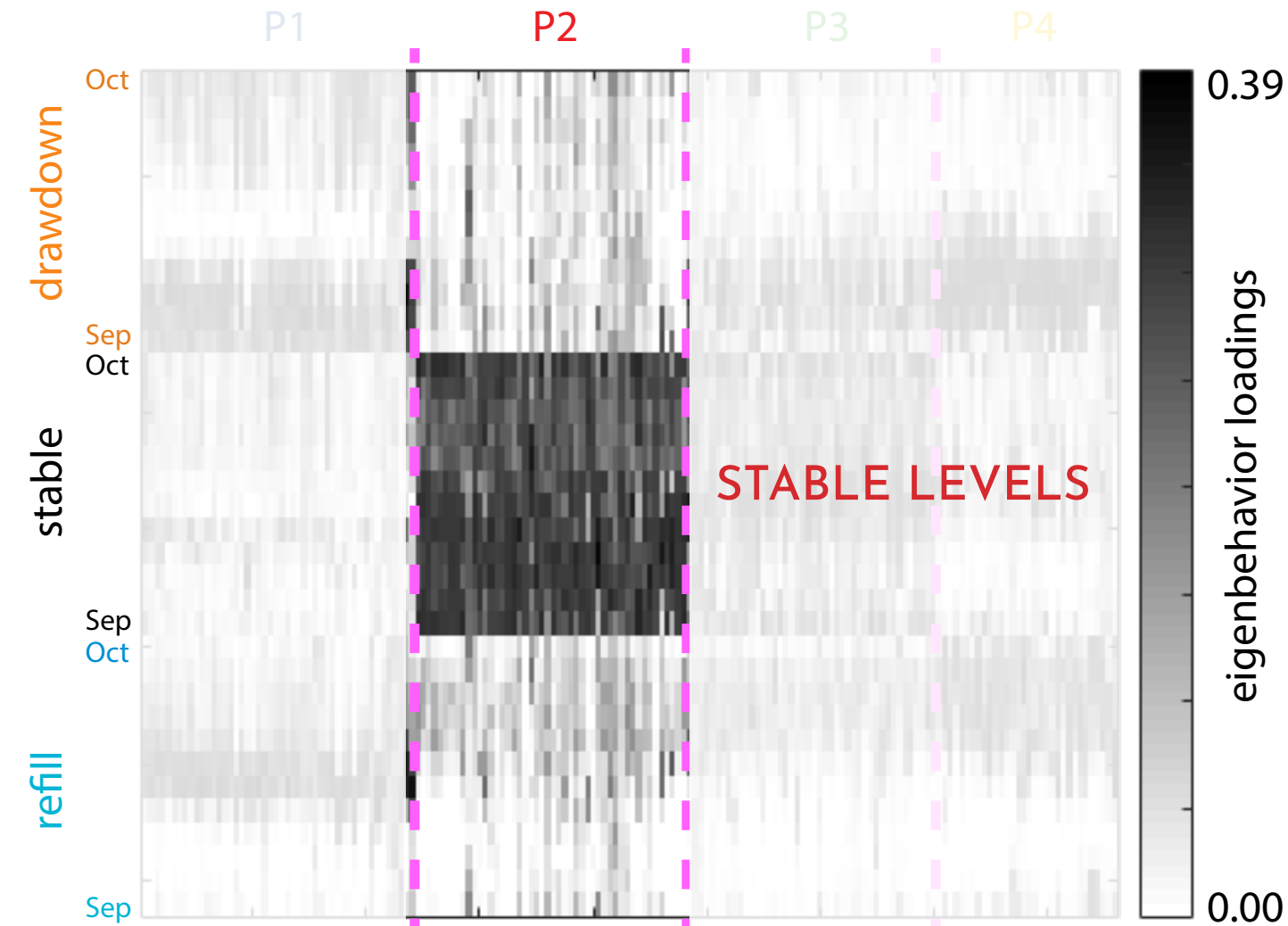
DATASET:
170 water reservoirs in California
monthly storage trajectories
observations over 1955-2016

BEHAVIORAL PROFILES INTERPRETATION: RESERVOIR ELEVATION



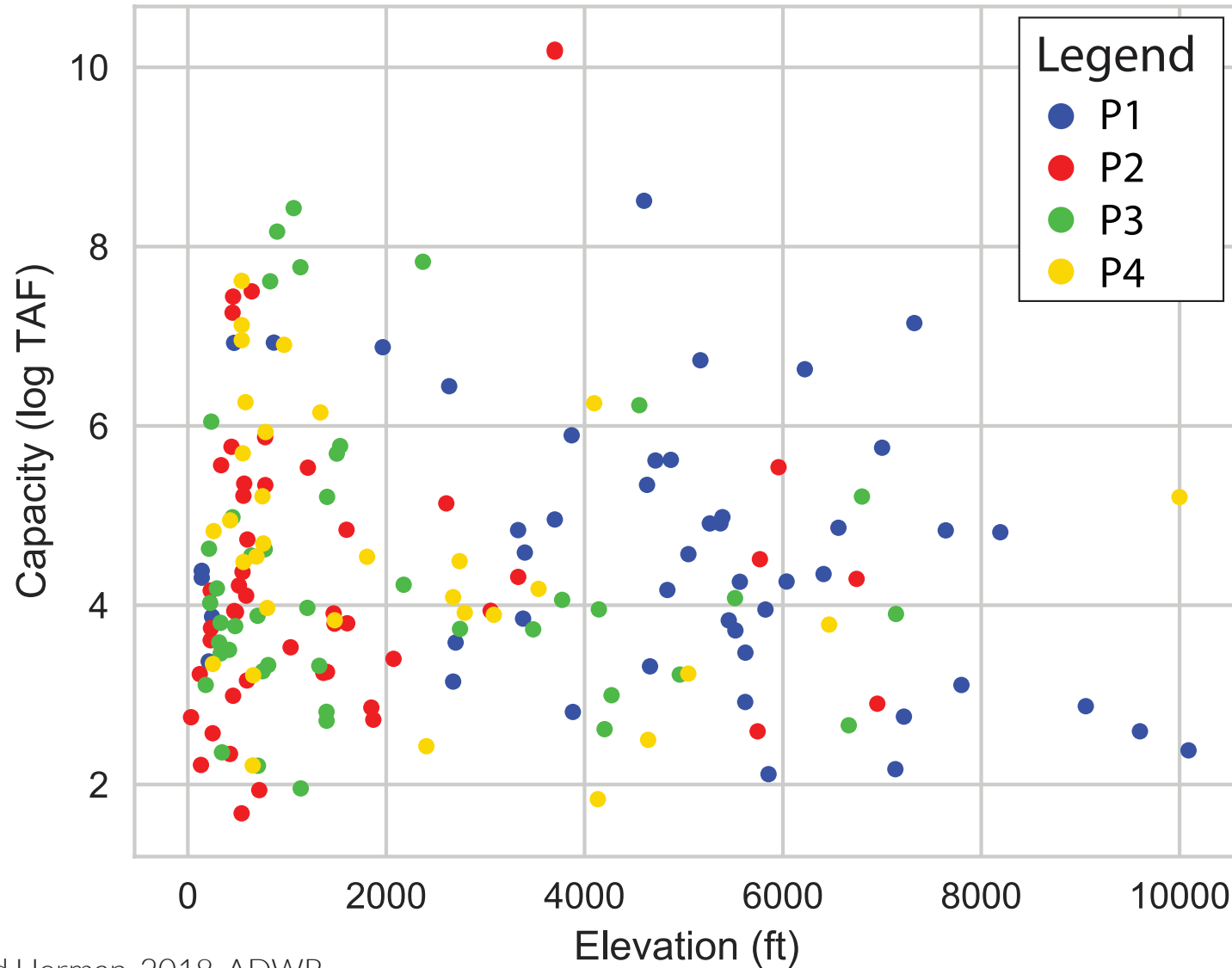
P1 reservoirs have highest elevation
(Sierra Nevada mountains)

BEHAVIORAL PROFILES INTERPRETATION: RESERVOIR CAPACITY



P2 reservoirs have largest capacity

BEHAVIORAL FACTORS VS PHYSICAL RESERVOIR FEATURES



EXELON OPERATION OF CONOWINGO RESERVOIR

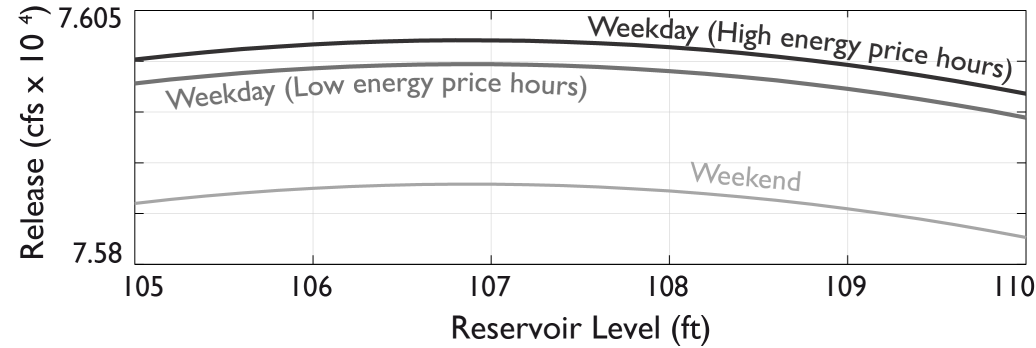


EXELON OPERATION OF CONOWINGO RESERVOIR

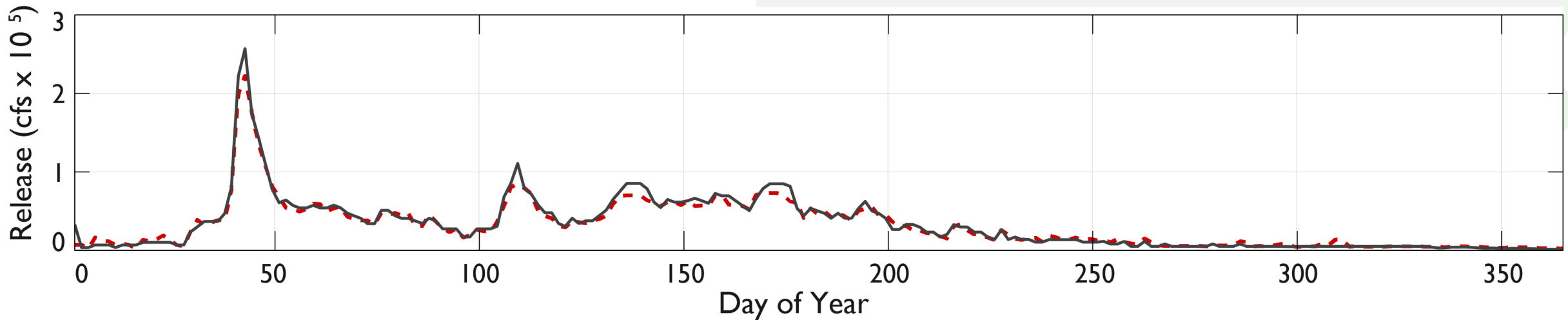
$$u_t = p_{\theta}^*(t, h_t)$$

$$p_{\theta}^*(t, h_t) = \arg \max_{p_{\theta}} J^{HP}$$

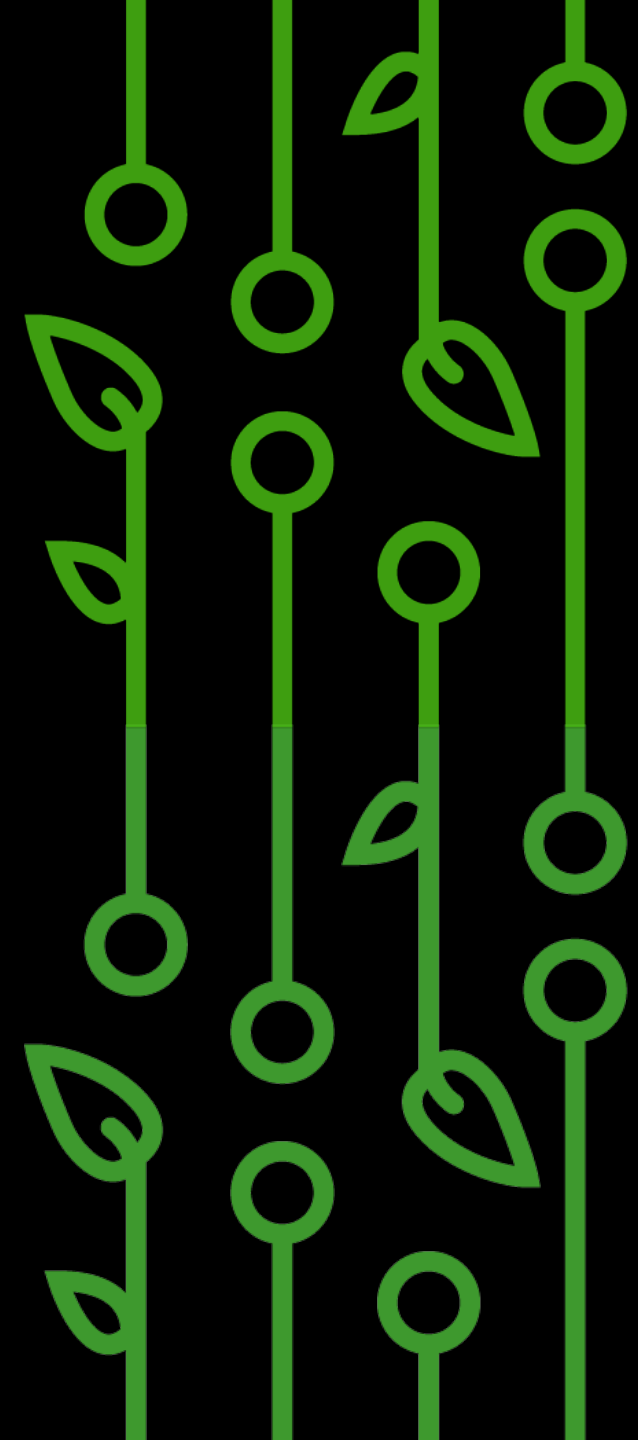
Storage-Release Curve for Different Energy Prices



Identification of Conowingo Control Policy



MODELING CHANGING PREFERENCES



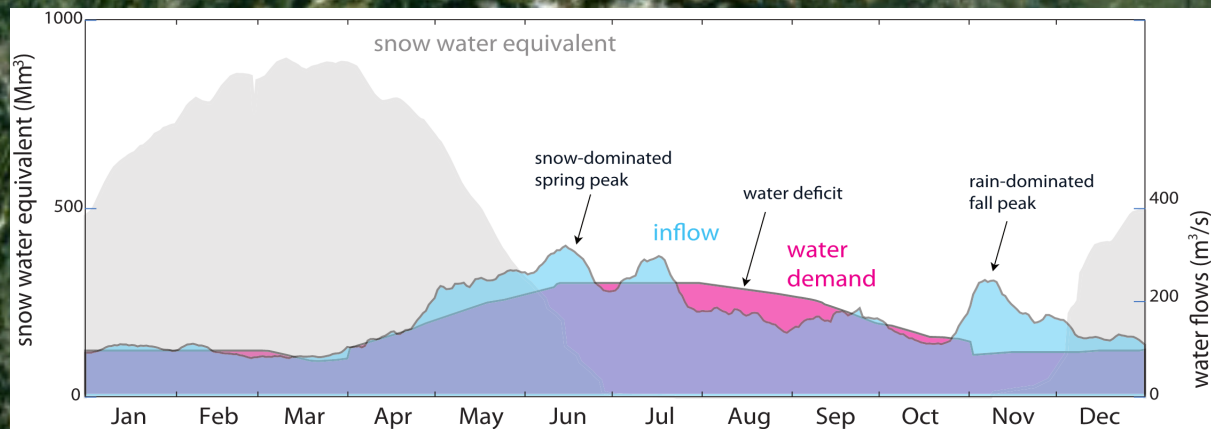
THE LAKE COMO BASIN



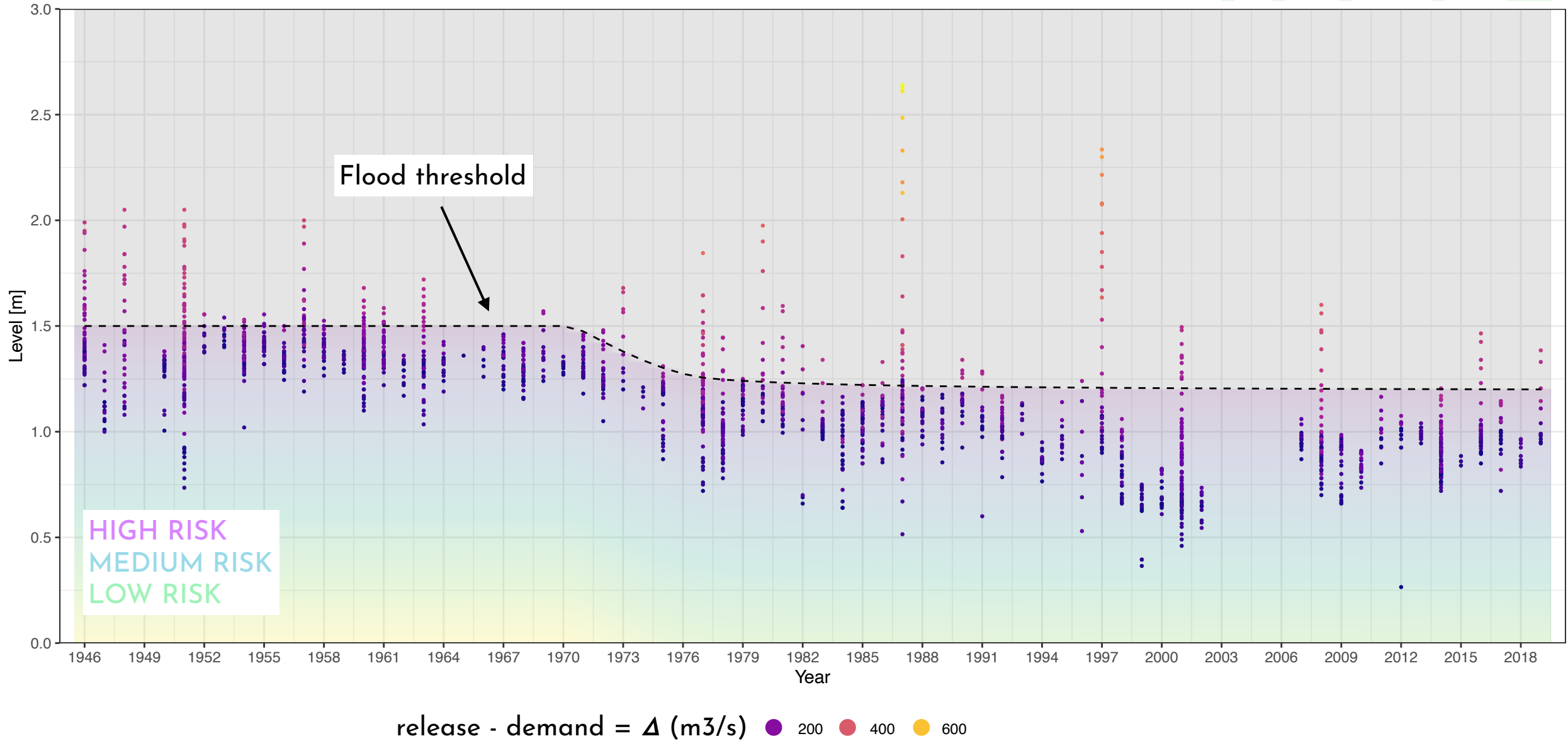
Lake Como
247 Mm³ active capacity
4552 km² catchment

Como city

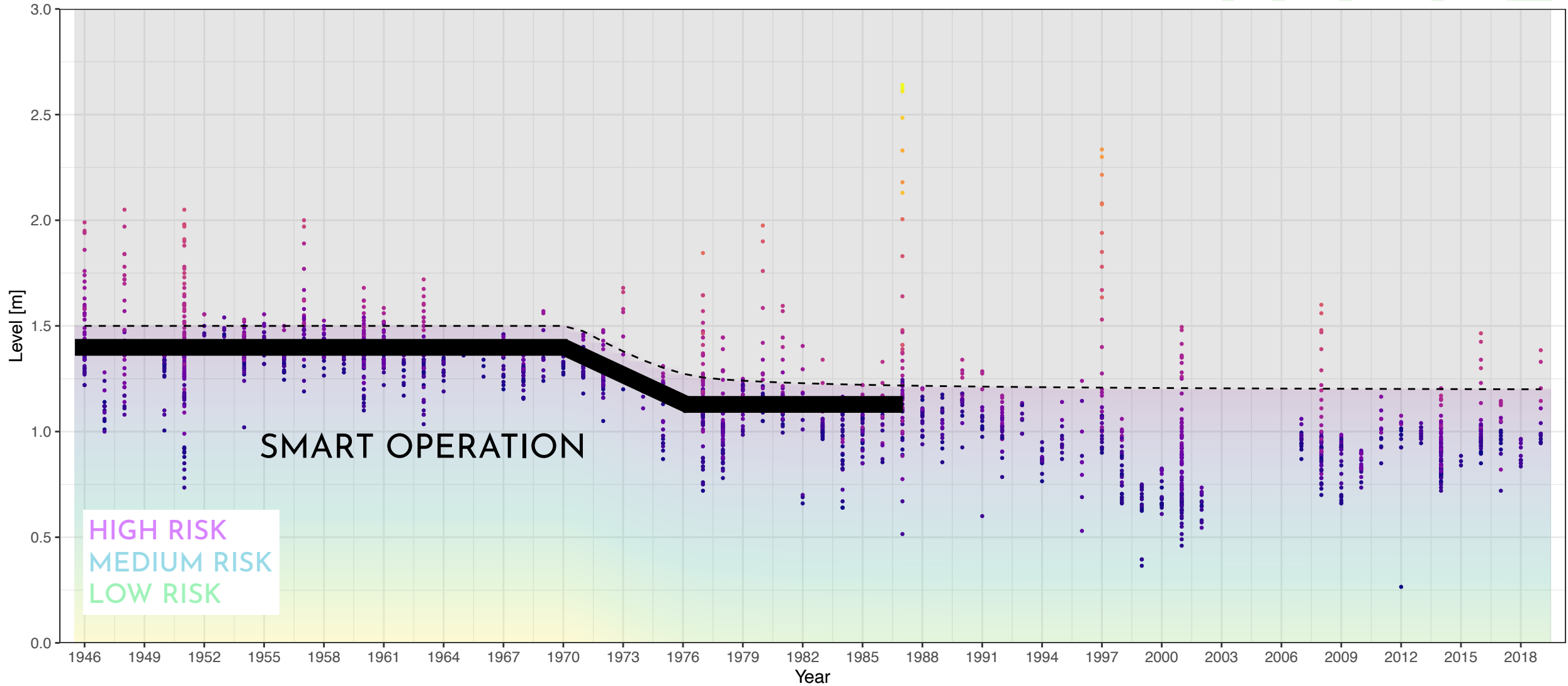
Agriculture
4 irrigation districts
1400 km² cultivated area



TRADEOFF CHANGE AFTER EXTREME EVENTS

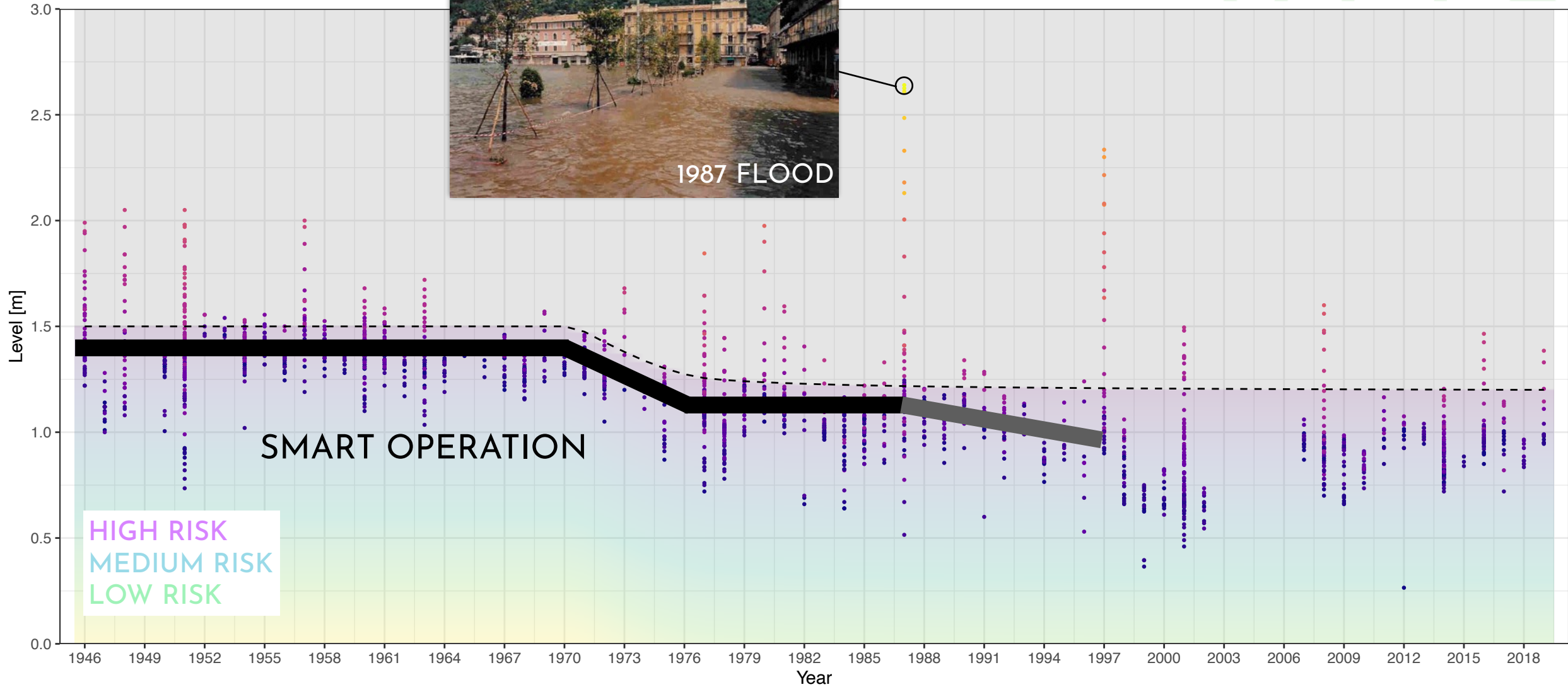


TRADEOFF CHANGE AFTER EXTREME EVENTS



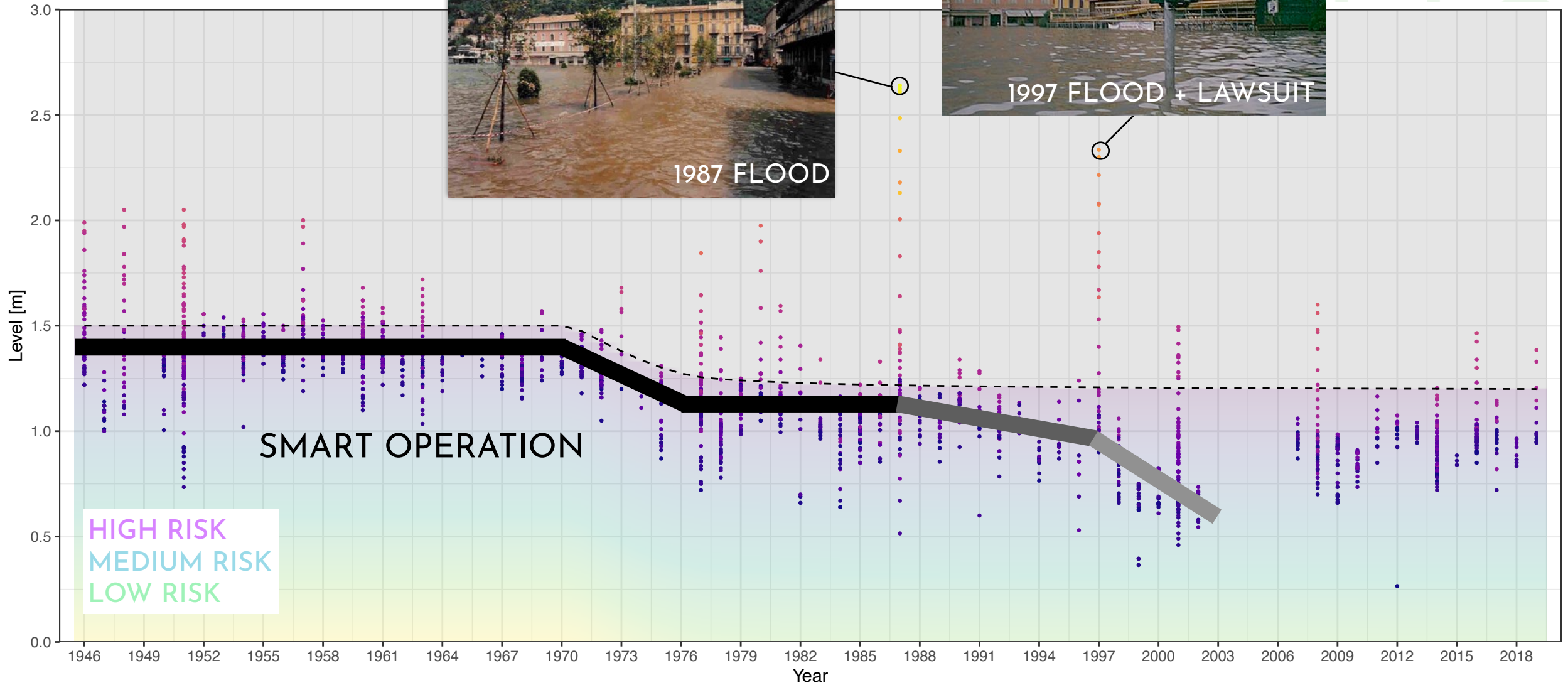
release - demand = Δ (m³/s) ● 200 ● 400 ● 600

TRADEOFF CHANGE AFTER EXTREME EVENTS



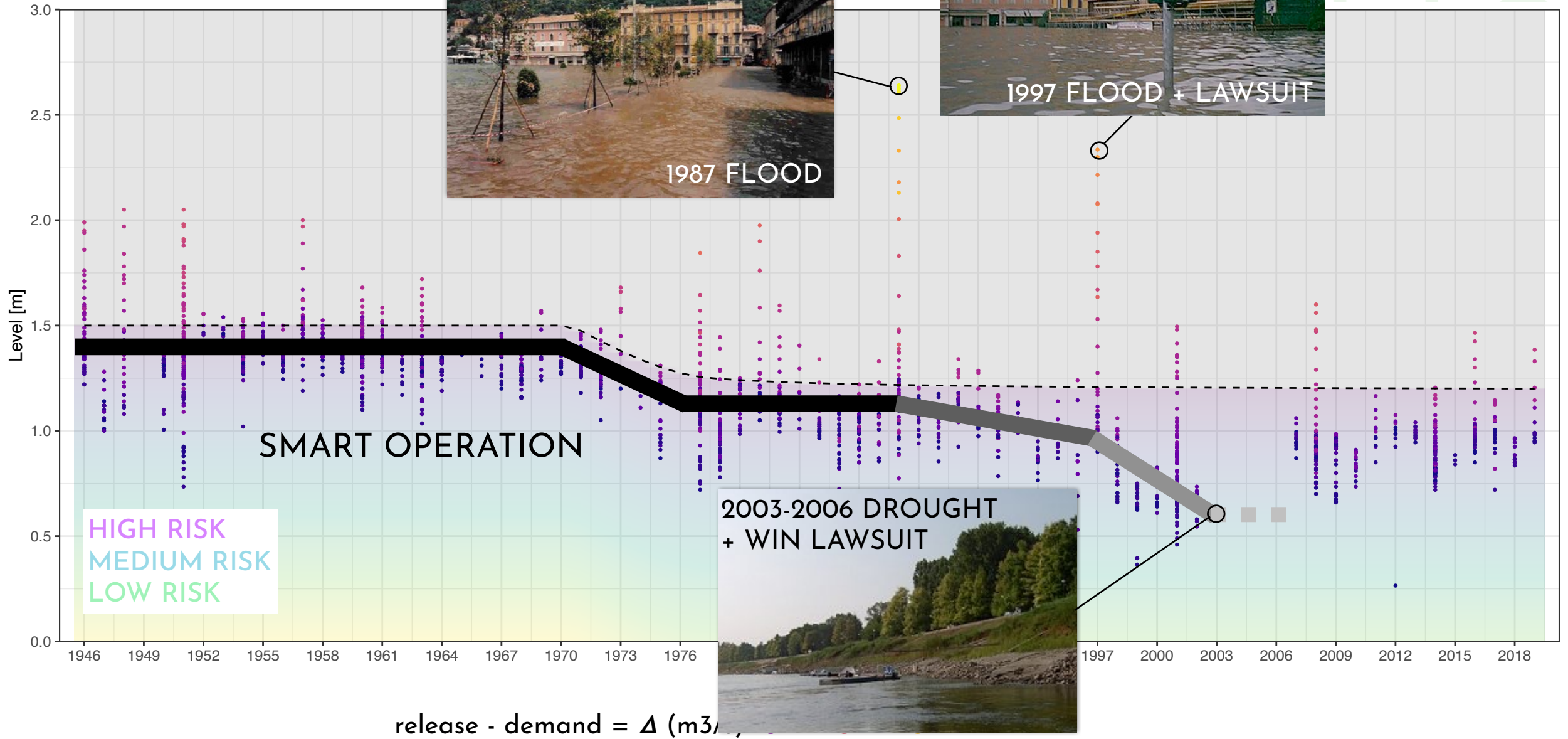
release - demand = Δ (m³/s) ● 200 ● 400 ● 600

TRADEOFF CHANGE AFTER EXTREME E

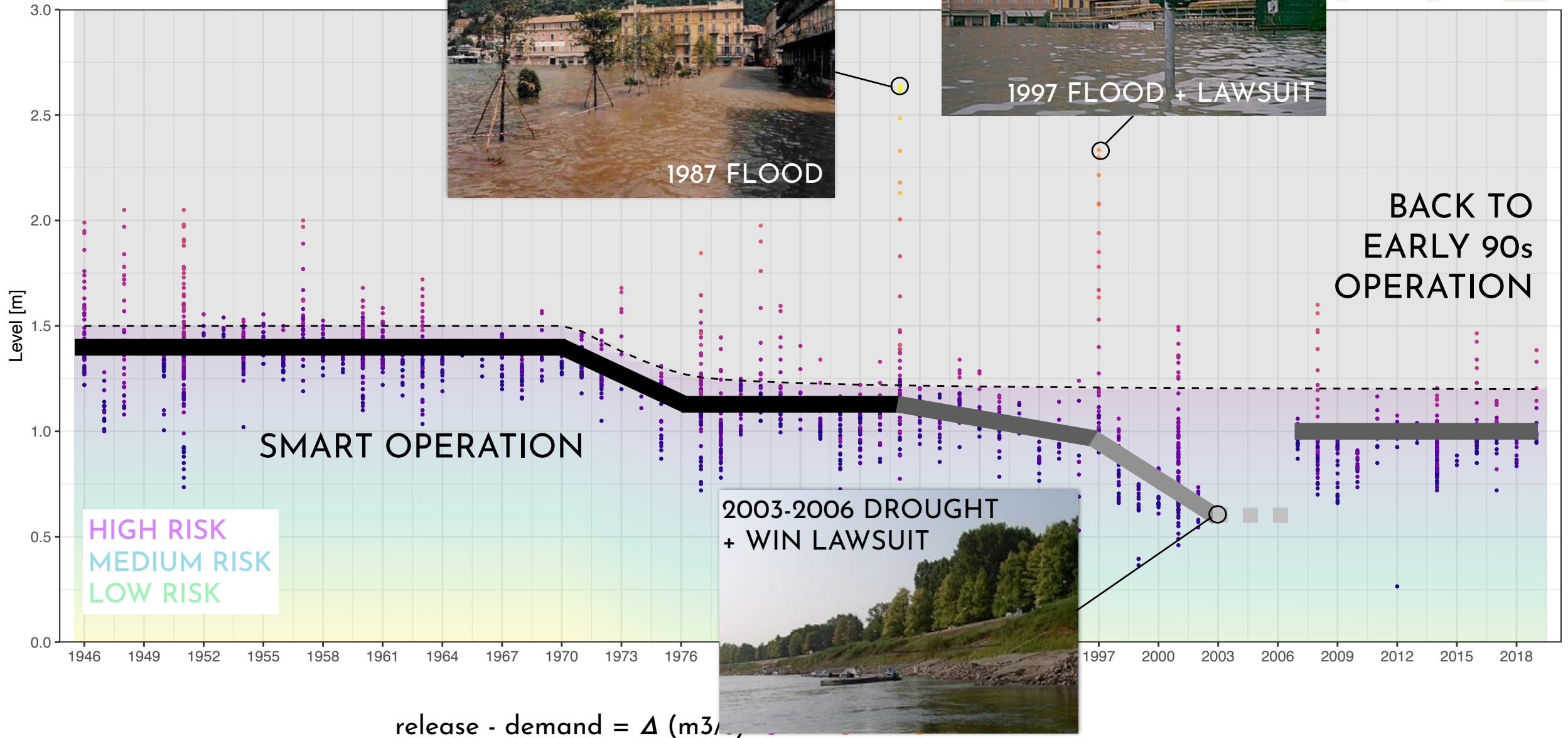


release - demand = Δ (m³/s) ● 200 ● 400 ● 600

TRADEOFF CHANGE AFTER EXTREME E



TRADEOFF CHANGE AFTER EXTREME E



DYNAMIC PREFERENCES EVOLUTION

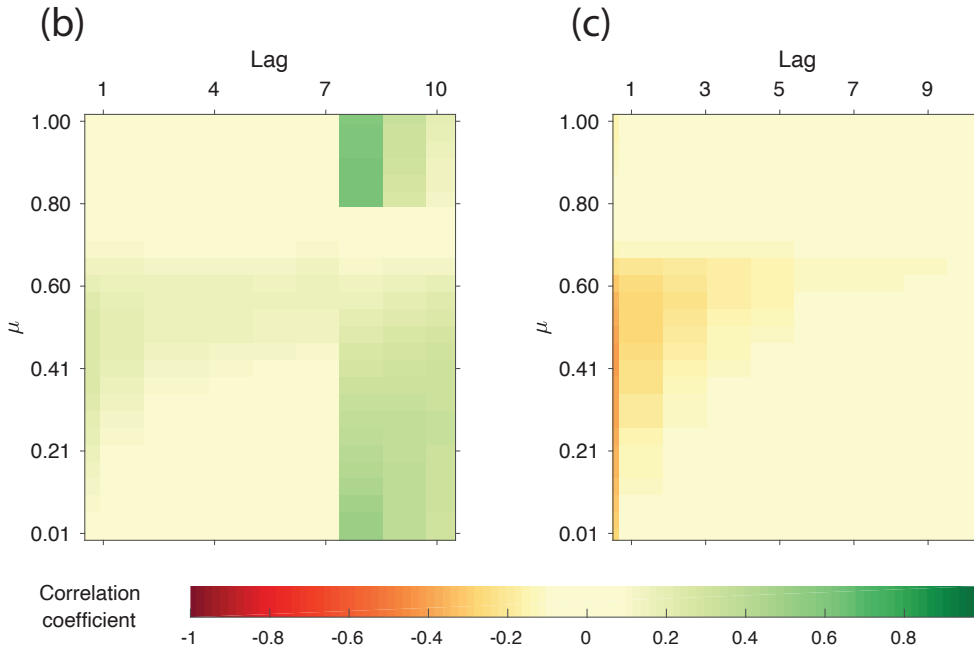
Autoregressive dynamic model implementing the availability bias:

$$\alpha_y^i = \mu \alpha_{y-1}^i + (1 - \mu) \mathcal{R}_{y-1}^i$$

behavioral parameter

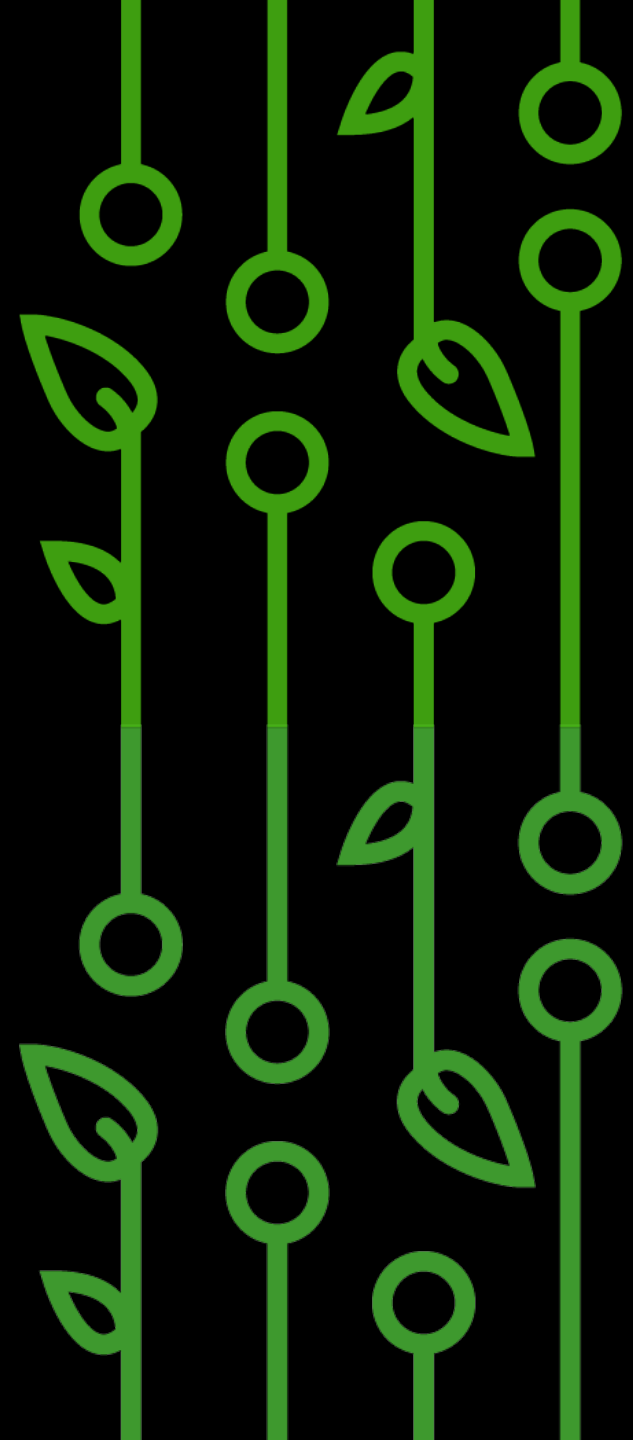
regret over the last time period

flood control preference positively correlated with inflow peak



water supply preference negatively correlated with average inflow

EXPLORING DECISIONS ACROSS SCALES



UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE MITIGATION



Hydropower plants

- Existing Storage
- Planned Storage
- Run-of-the-river

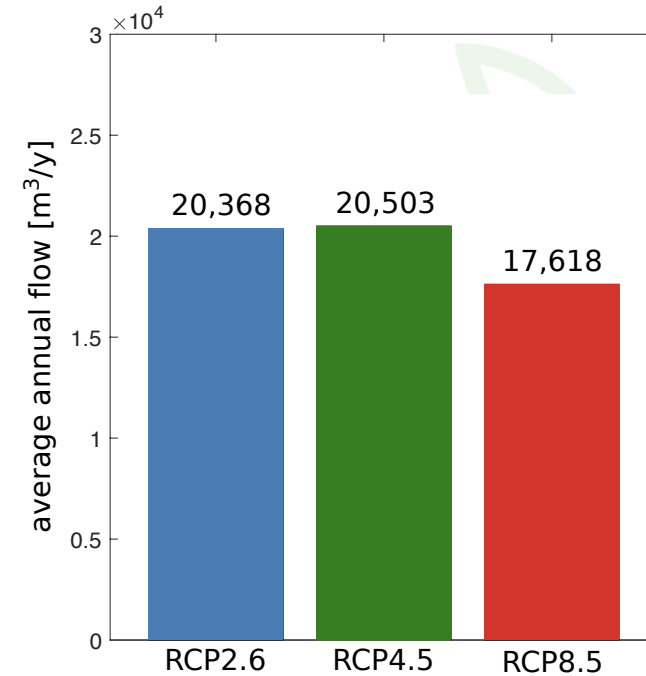
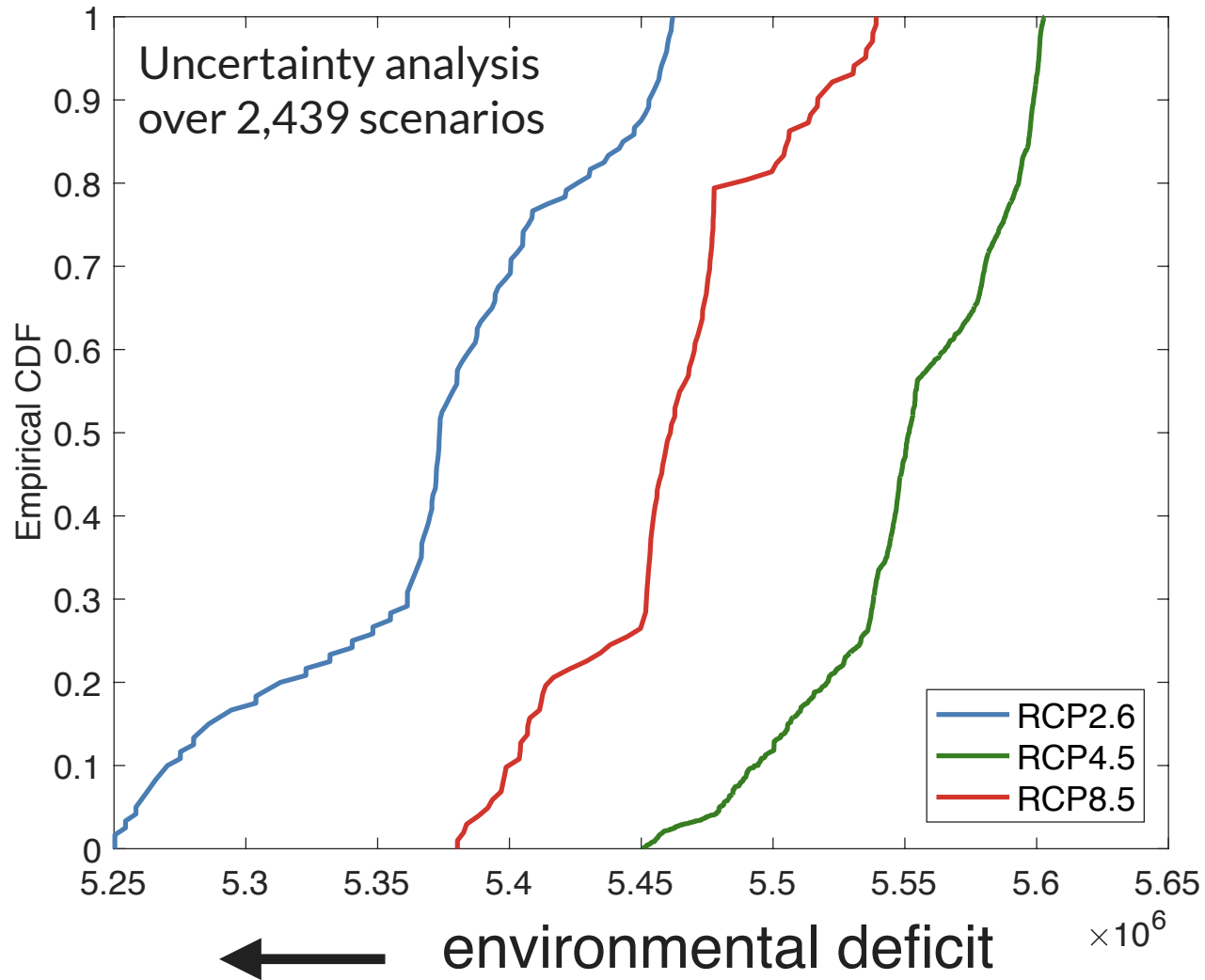
Installed Capacity

- 100-500 MW
- 501-1500 MW
- 1501-2500 MW

Irrigation districts

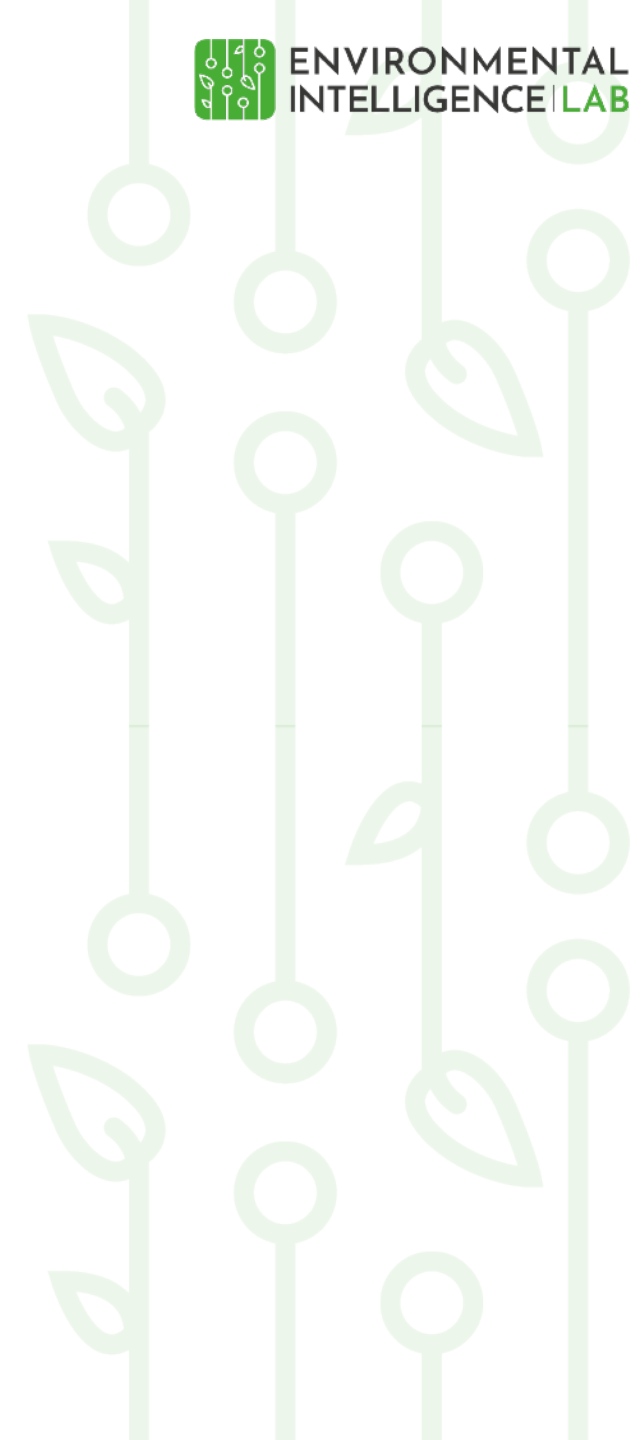
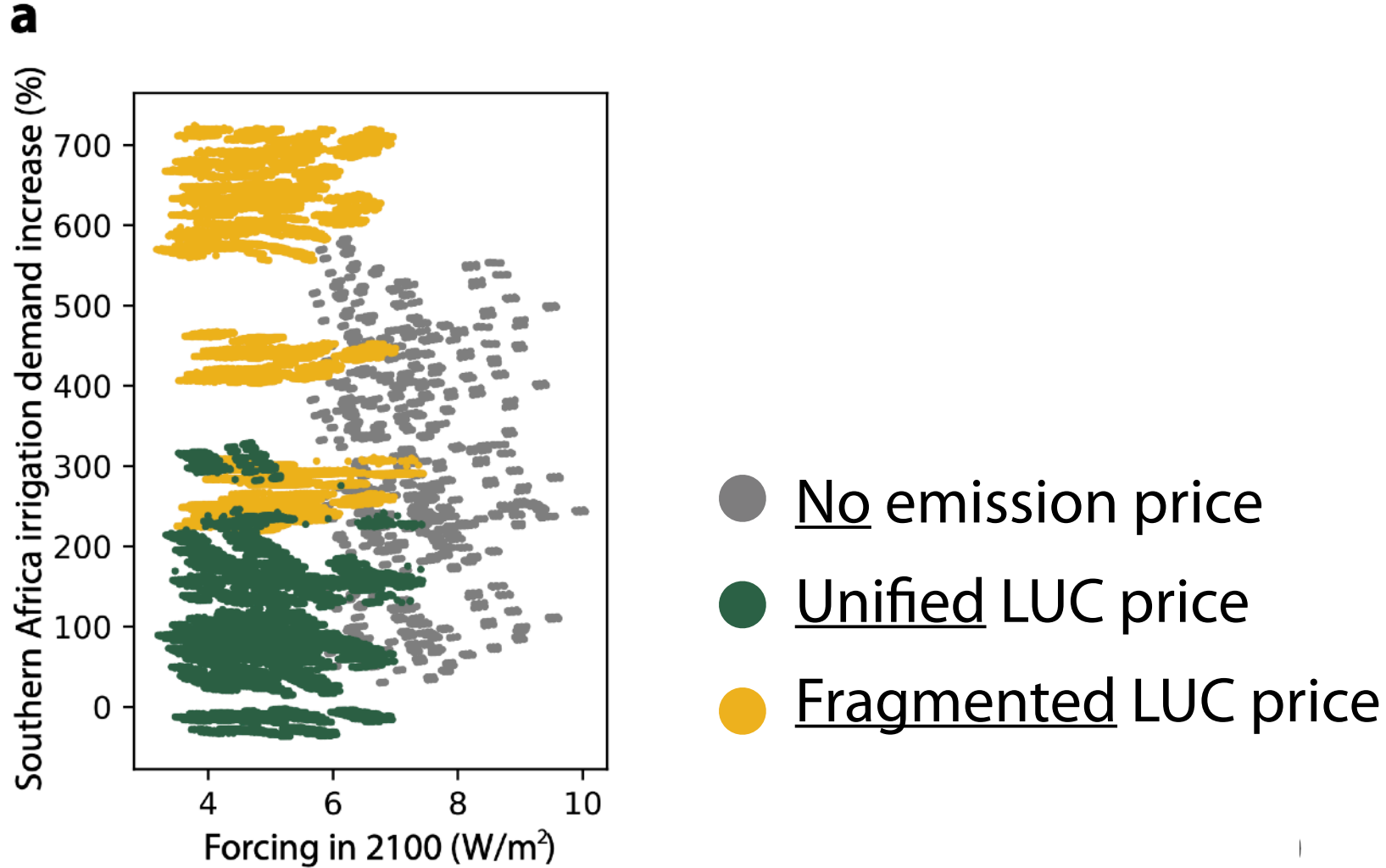
- 1-10 m³/s
- 11-50 m³/s
- 51-100 m³/s

ECOSYSTEM VULNERABILITY UNDER FUTURE SCENARIOS



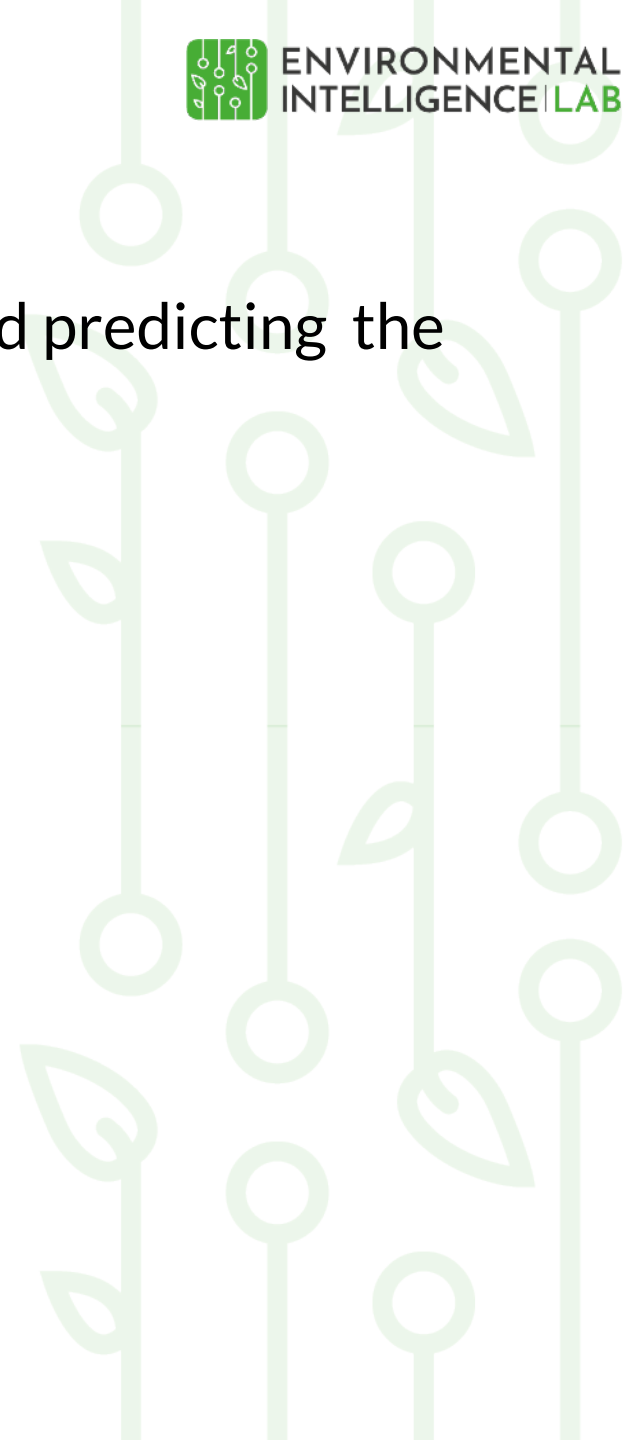
Why are the highest deficits obtained under the wettest scenario?

SIDE EFFECTS ON WATER DEMANDS



TAKEAWAYS

Describing the feedbacks between human and natural systems and predicting the coevolution of the coupled systems requires that we:



TAKEAWAYS

Describing the feedbacks between human and natural systems and predicting the coevolution of the coupled systems requires that we:

- realize that humans are one of the largest drivers in every system

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- take an adaptive systems approach to model how human behaviors shape pathways to alternative futures

TAKEAWAYS

Describing the feedbacks between human and natural systems and predicting the coevolution of the coupled systems requires that we:

- realize that humans are one of the largest drivers in every system
- take an adaptive systems approach to model how human behaviors shape pathways to alternative futures
- acknowledge the role of human preferences, multi-sectoral tradeoffs, interdependencies and feedbacks across spatial scales



**ENVIRONMENTAL
INTELLIGENCE | LAB**

POLITECNICO DI MILANO

**DEPT. of ELECTRONICS, INFORMATION,
and BIOENGINEERING**

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