

#### Lecture 1

### Hydrological modeling requirements for Water Resources Applications - Model Calibration and parameter Estimation Issues

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Countries: Hydroclimate Modeling and Analysis Tools

Trieste, Italy: May 27th - June 7th 2019







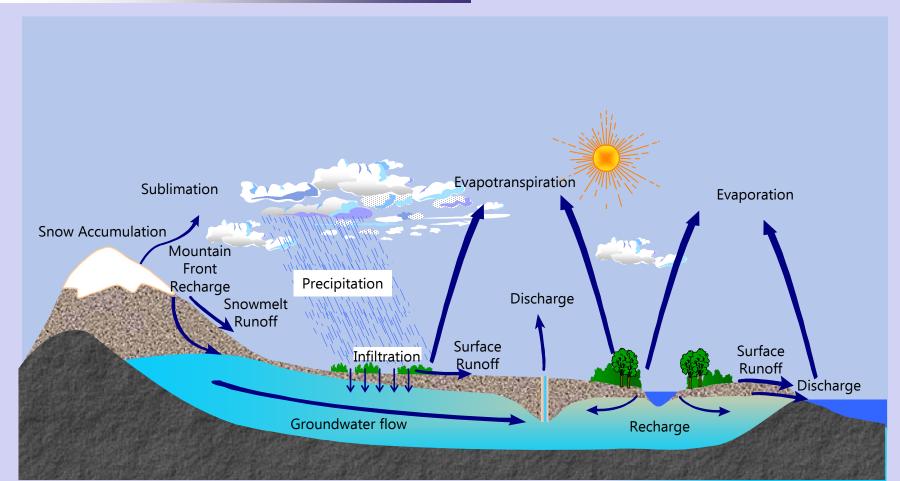




#### i Resseitych Teathif Ameisantrainde Radent) Past



#### Studying the Hydrologic Cycle at Various Scales



Globally: 86% of Evap. and 78% of Precip. occur over the oceans



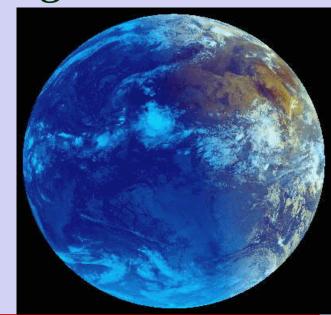
#### Climate, Hydrology and Water Resources

• How will Climate change affect precipitation variability and water Availability?

• Can we predict the future changes

which are responsive to "user" needs?





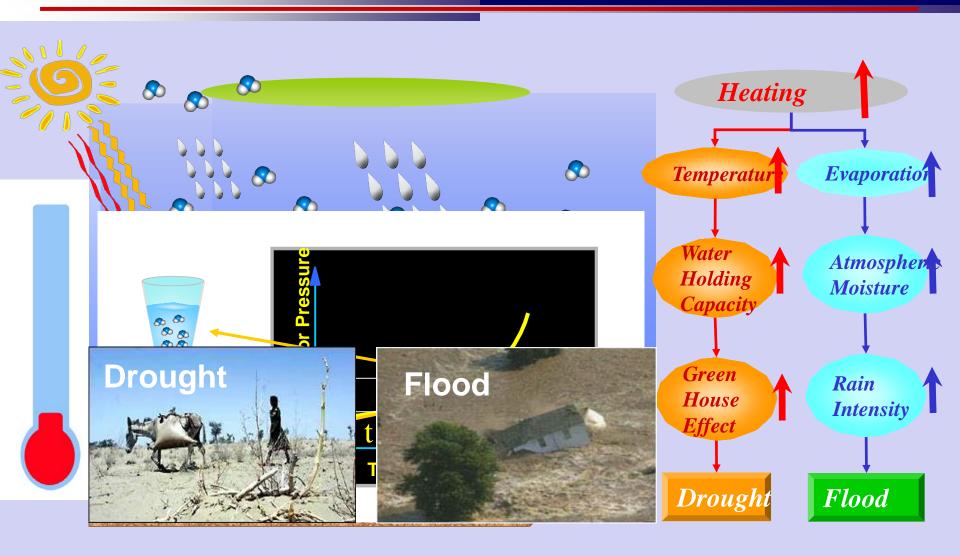


#### A Key Consideration:

## The Link Between Climate and Hydrology



#### Global Warming And Hydrologic Cycle Connection





Created by: Gi-Hyeon Park



### Two Primary Water Resources/Hydrology Challenges:

- Hydrologic Hazards (Floods and Droughts)
- Water Supply Requirements (Quantity and Quality)

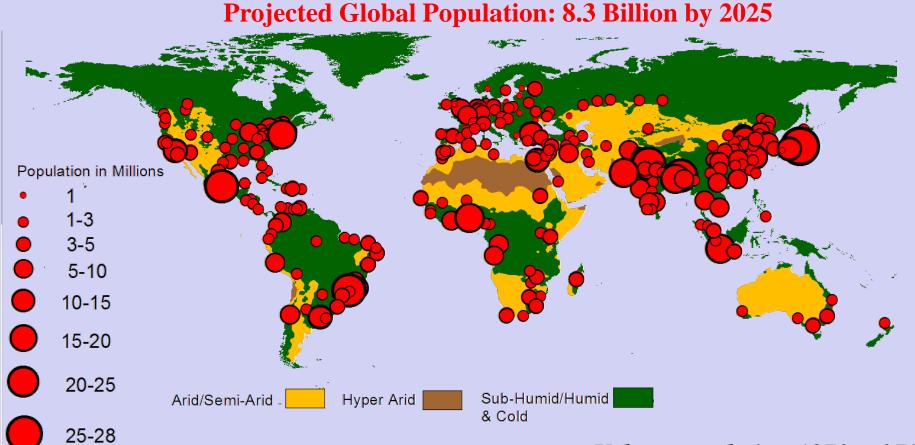


### Stresses On Water Resources and Related Ecosystems:

- •Population Impact (More Predictable!)
- •Climate Impact (Less Predictable!)



#### Increasing Population: Number of Mega Cities



Urban population 1970: ~37%

2010: ~53%

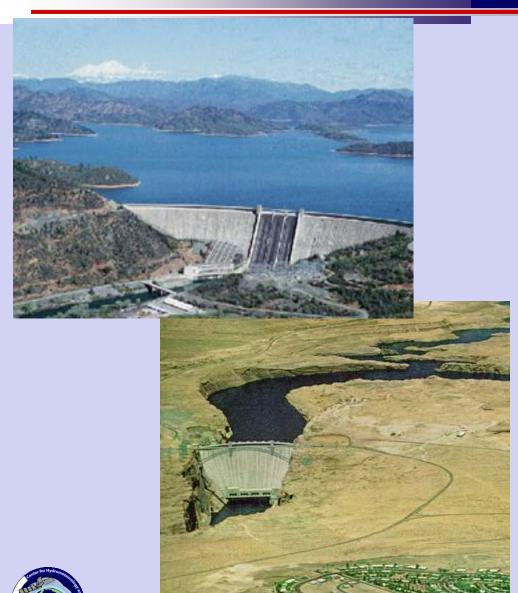
Took 200,000 years of human history for world's population to reach 1 billion; and only 200 years more to reach 7 billion plus.



# Primary Solution To Satisfy Water Resources Needs and Address Hydrologic Extremes

Engineering Approach: Control, Store, Pump, Transfer and a lot more!

#### A Century of Water Resources Development: Engineering success



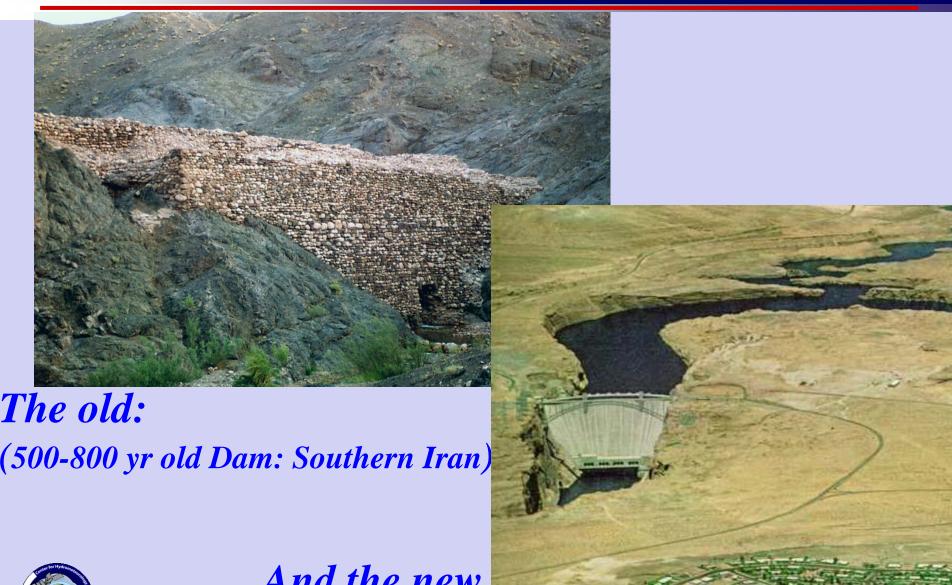


**Central Arizona Project Aqueduct** 





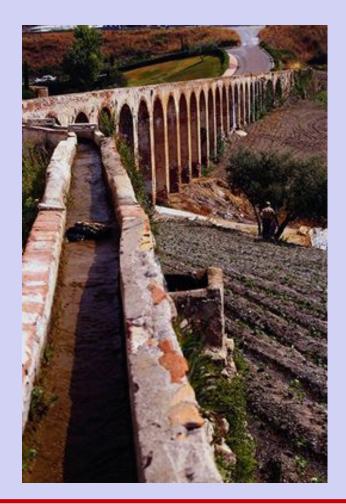
#### Capturing and regulating Stream flow: Reservoirs

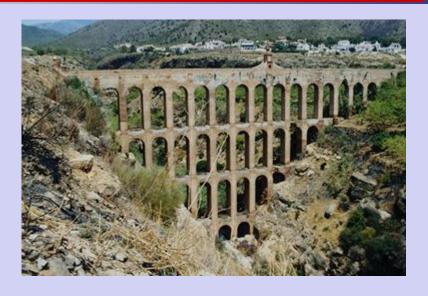


And the new

#### Roman Aqueducts Raised Water Works to Functional Art

Gravity flows of imported surface water sustained ancient Roman cities.









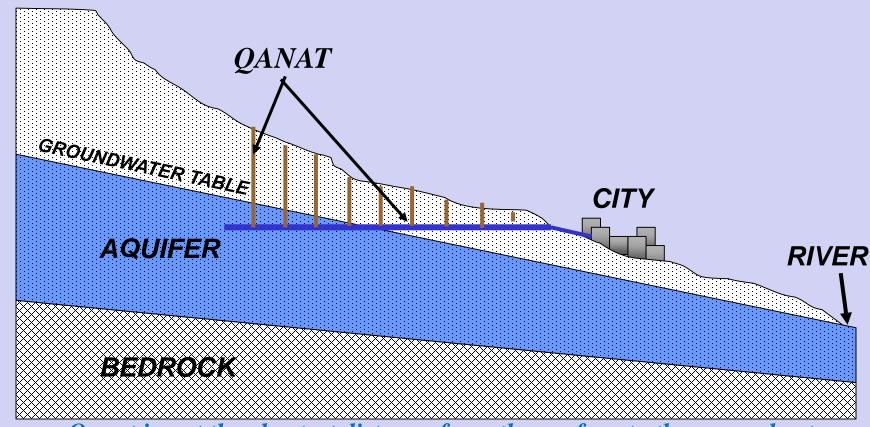


#### Today's Large Aqueducts are transforming many regions





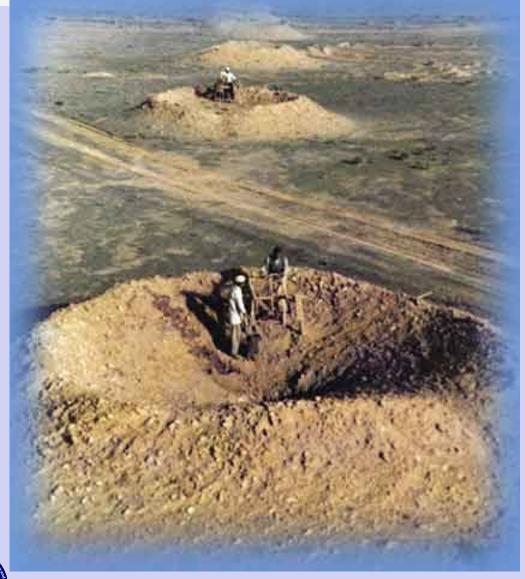
#### A Qanat is a horizontal well!



Qanat is not the shortest distance from the surface to the groundwater

Source: Prof Majid Hassanizadeh

#### Repair of a Qanat in Yazd, Iran





Source: Prof Majid Hassanizadeh

#### **Ground Water Extraction**





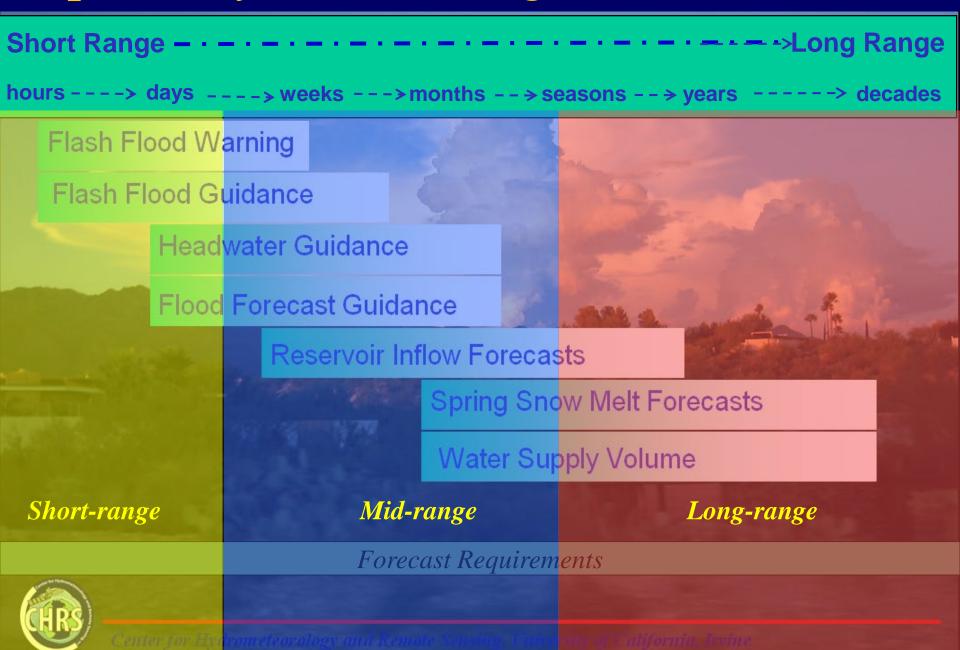
Mechanical Pumps: Ground Water Over Pumping

#### Information Relevant to Water Resources Planning

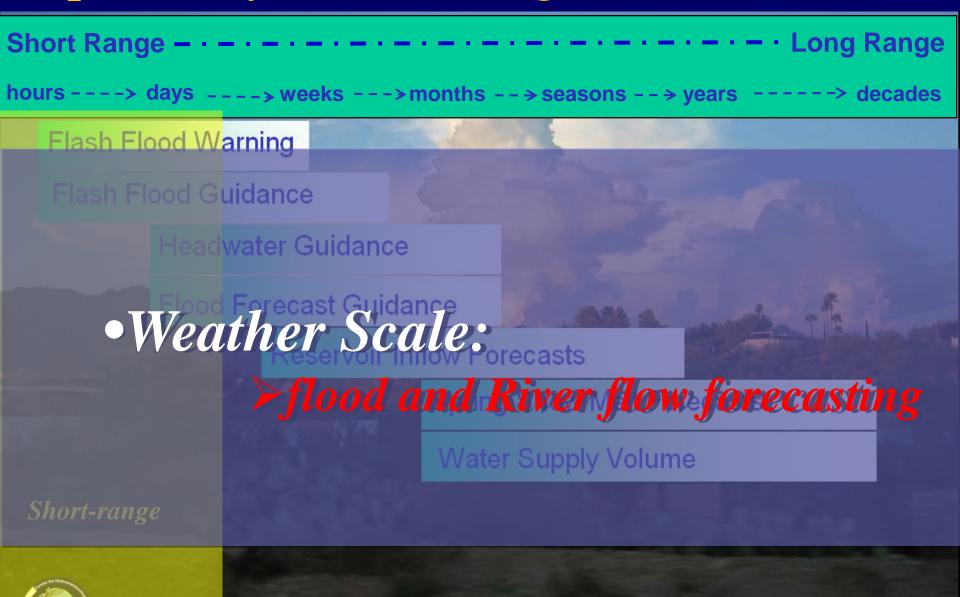
- Models Projections
- Observations



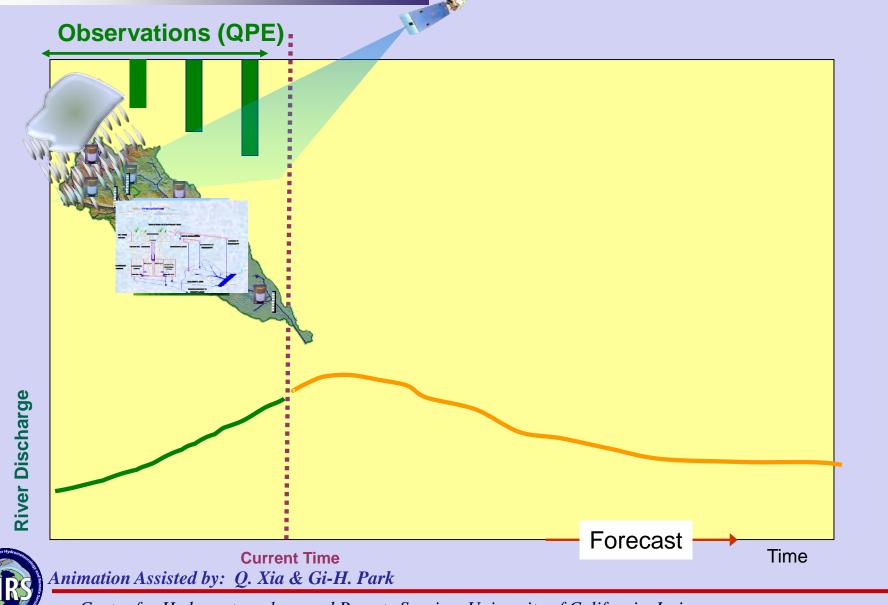
#### Required Hydrometeorologic Predictions



#### Required Hydrometeorological Predictions



#### Common practice in Flood and River Flow Forecasting

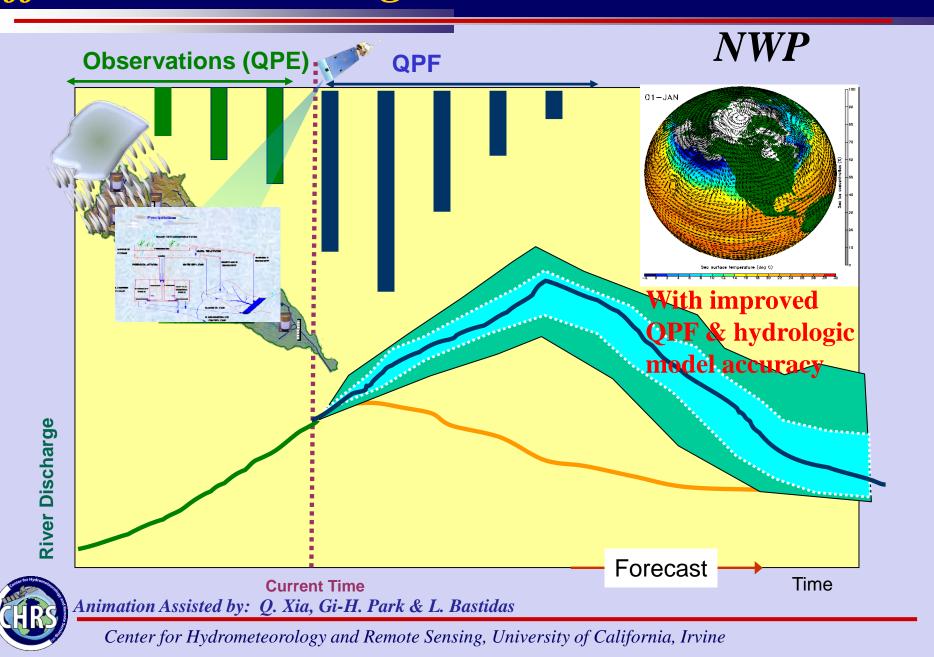


#### Extending the Short-term flood Forecasts

Estimating Future "Short-Term" Rainfall:

- 1- Models: (NWP QPF)
- 2- Extrapolation-based Nowcasting

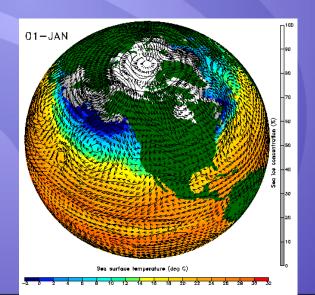
#### Efforts in Extending the Forecast Lead Time





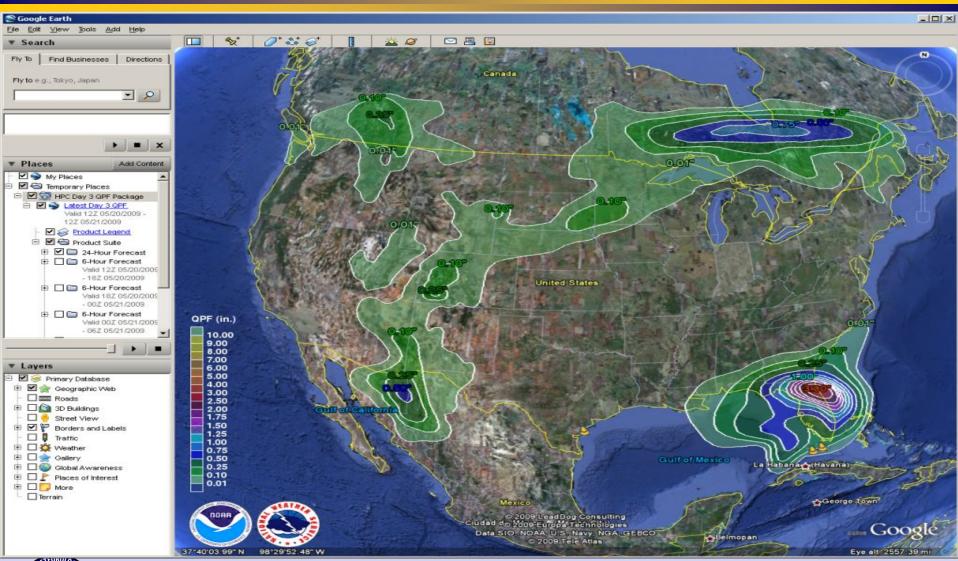
### Progress in QPF to extend the lead time of hydrologic forecasts

#### **NWP**





#### Quantitative Precipitation Forecast (QPF)



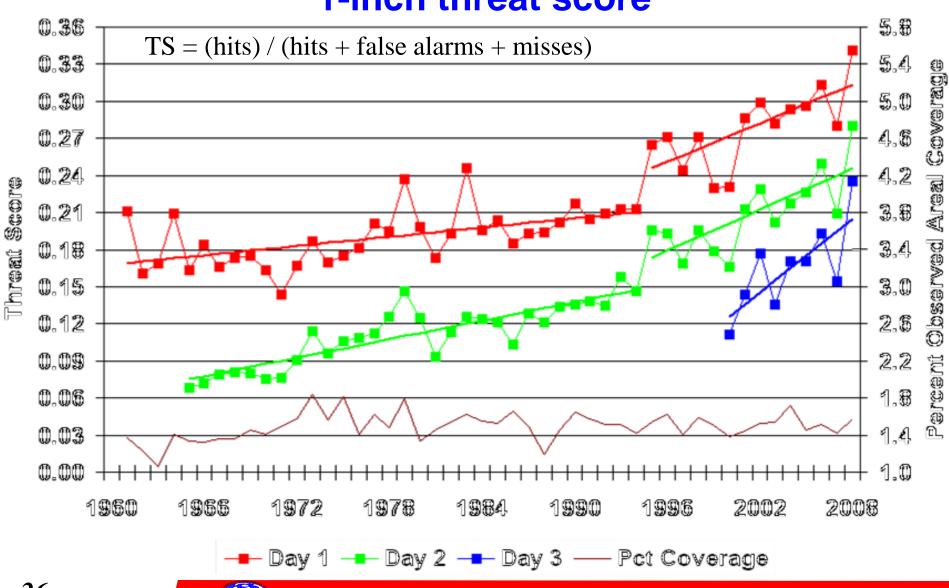


Source: NWS-WPC website



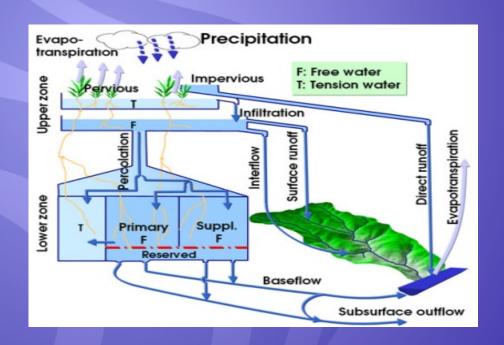
#### HPC QPF verification 1-inch threat score







### Progress in hydrologic modeling







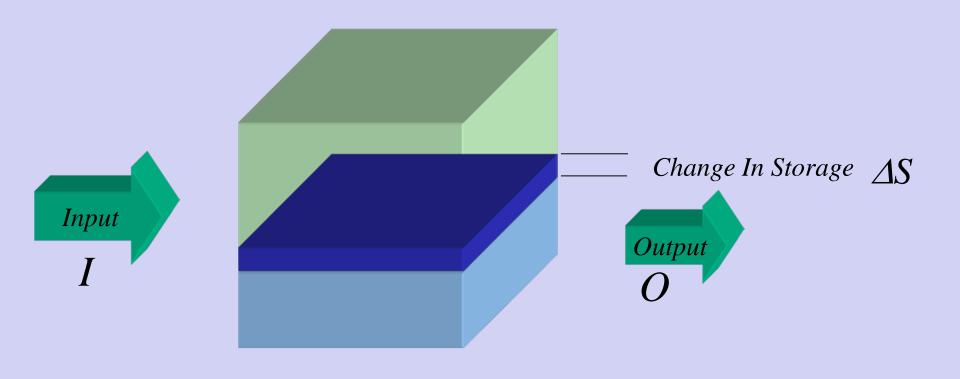
### Brief Review of Rainfall Runoff modeling:

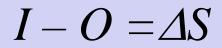
Progress in Hydrologic

Modeling

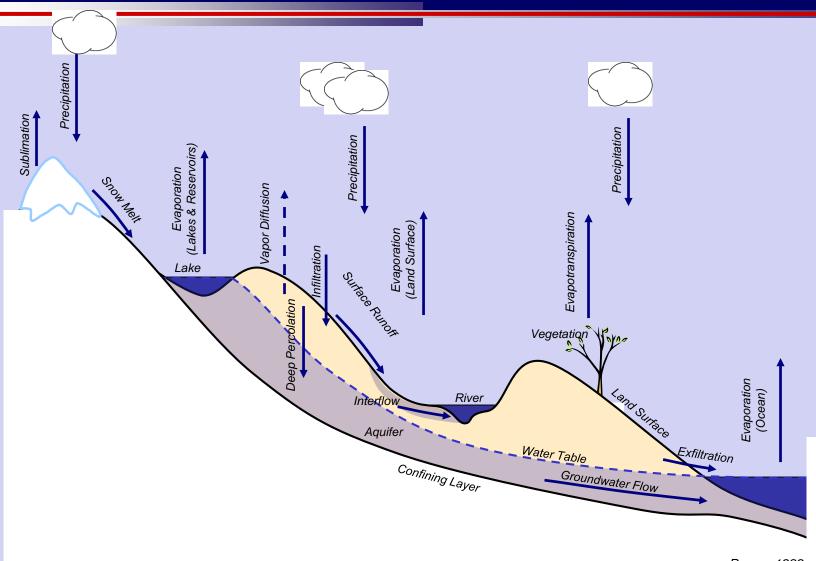


#### Fundamental Law





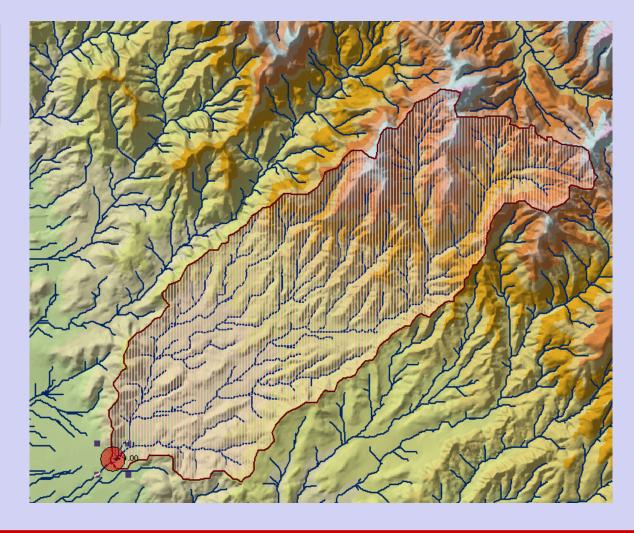






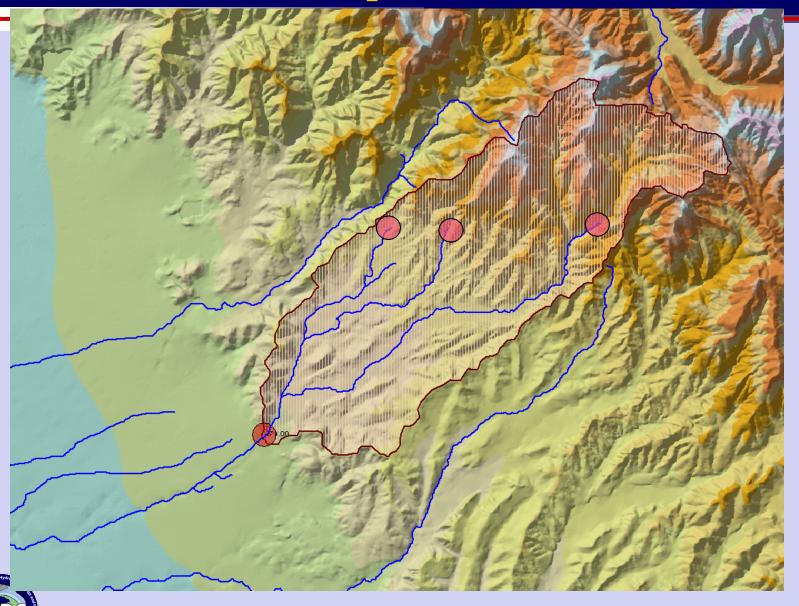
#### The Watershed

Area km2	12.78
Perimeter km	19.344
Min Elevation m	478.00
Max Elevation m	1756.00
Mean Elevation	930.34
Max Flow Length	8.878

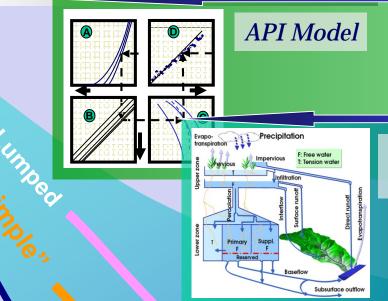




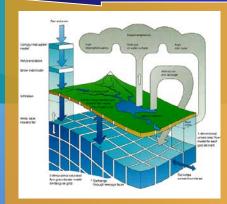
#### Trace The Water Drop



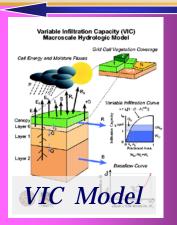
#### Evolution of Hydrologic R-R Models



#### Lumped Conceptual



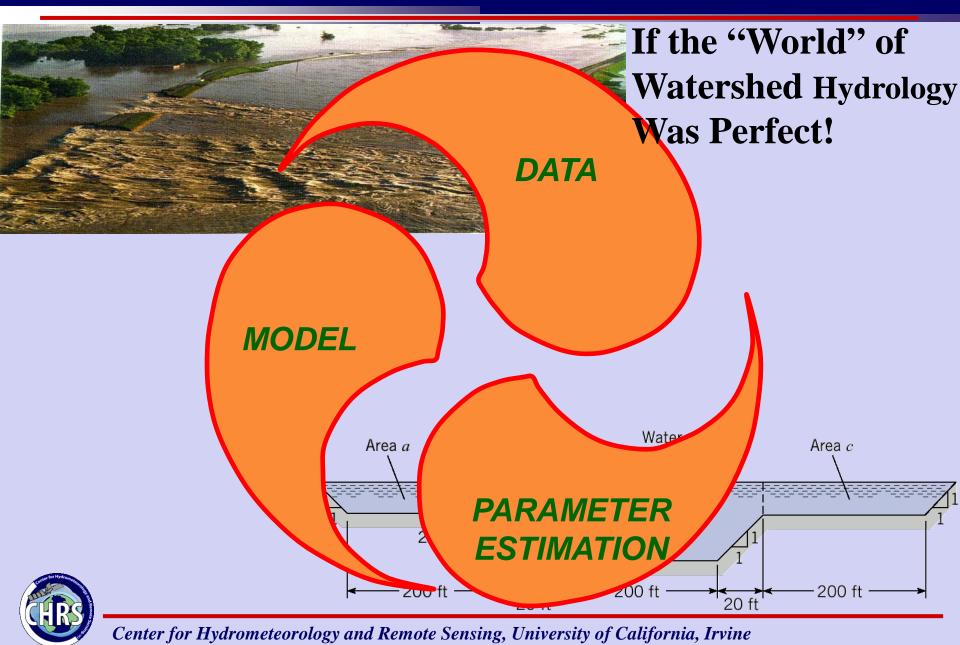
#### Distributed (Mike SHE)



**Distributed** 

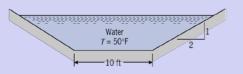


#### Hydrologic Modeling: 3 Elements!



#### Flow in Channels: How far can we go simplifying?

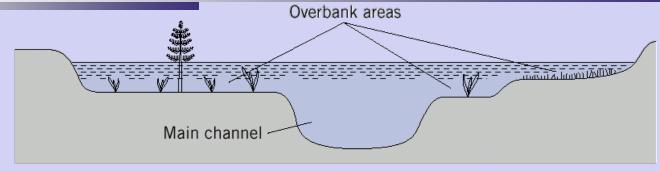
 $V = n^{-1} R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$ 

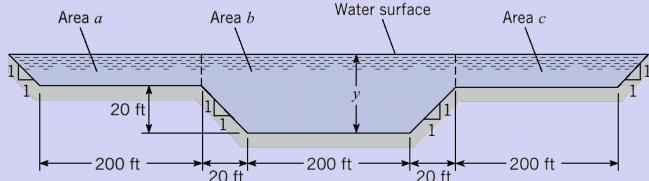


*n* – Manning Coefficient

R – Hydraulic Radius

S – Energy Slope

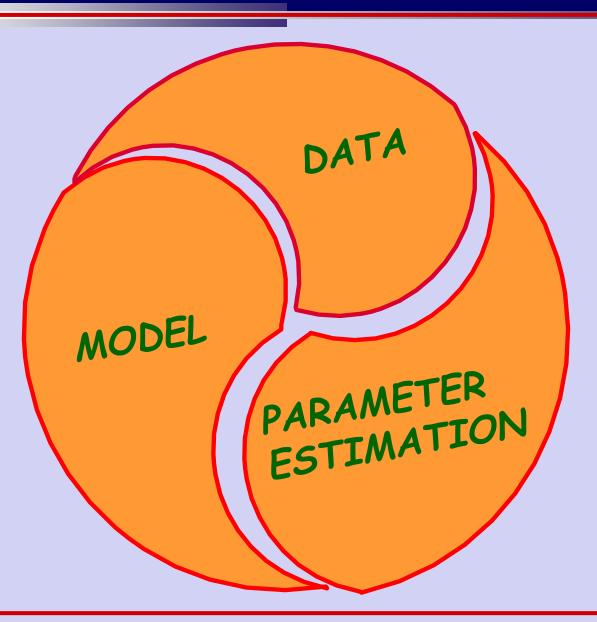






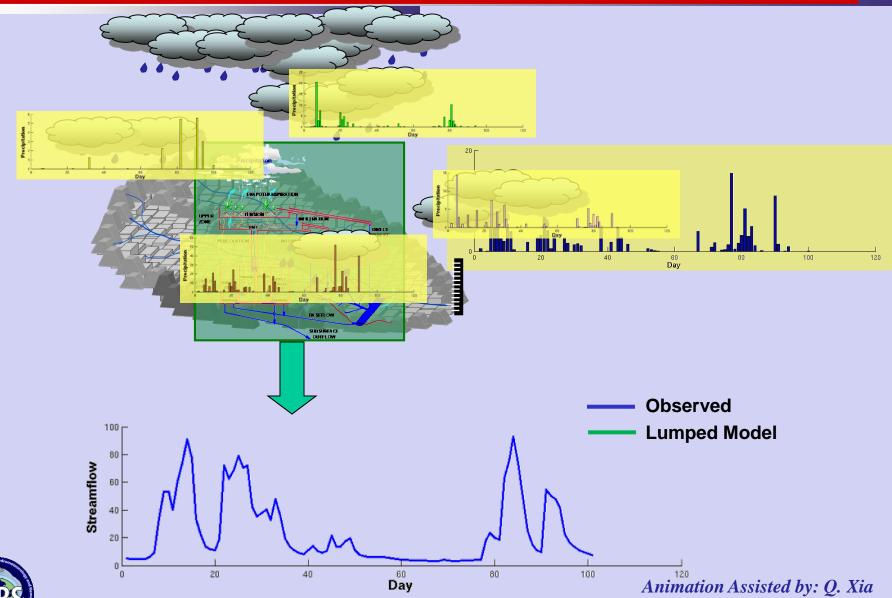


#### Hydrologic Modeling



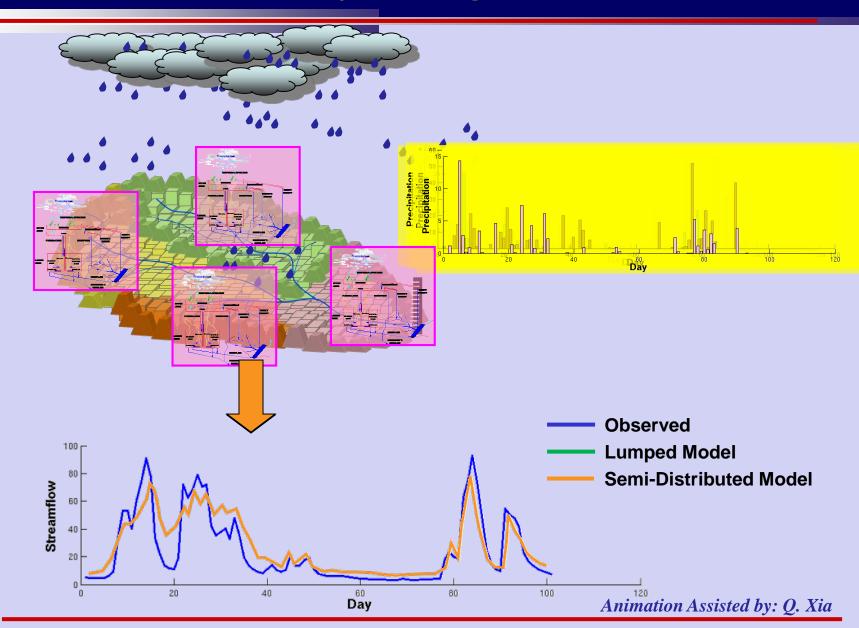


## Hydrologic Modeling: "Lumped"



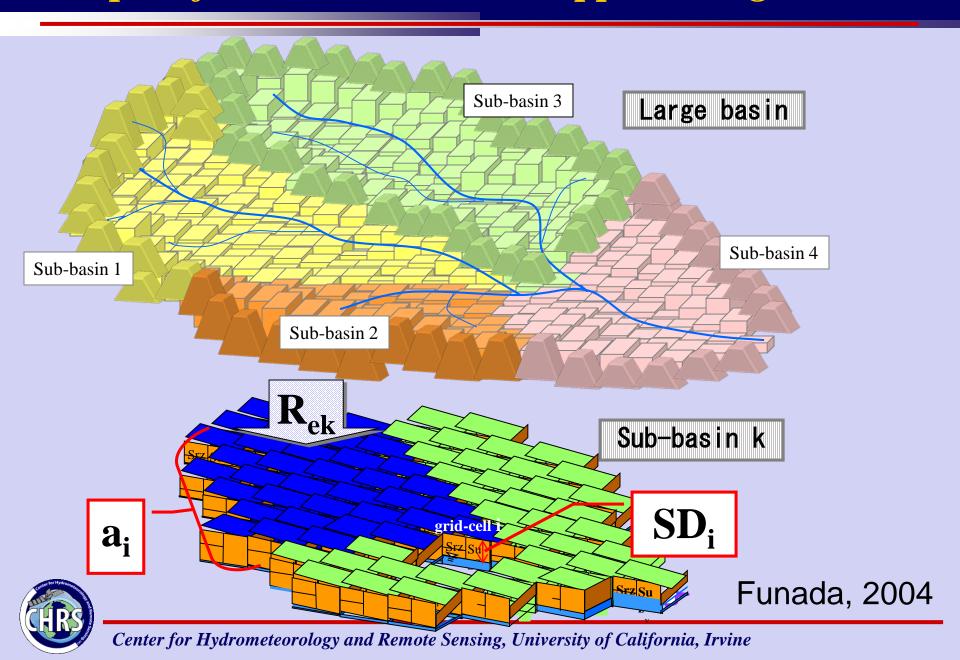


#### "Semi-distributed" Hydrologic Models

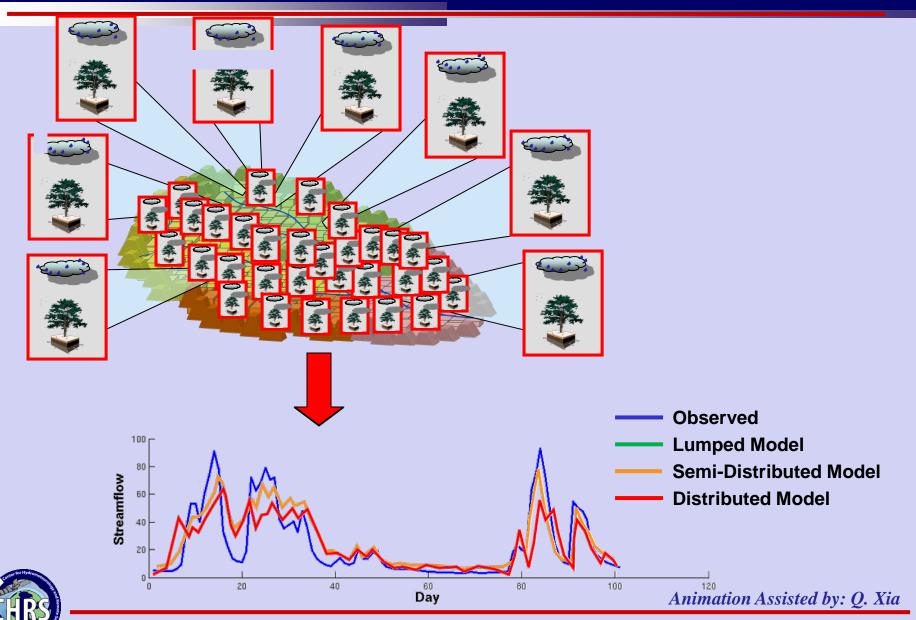




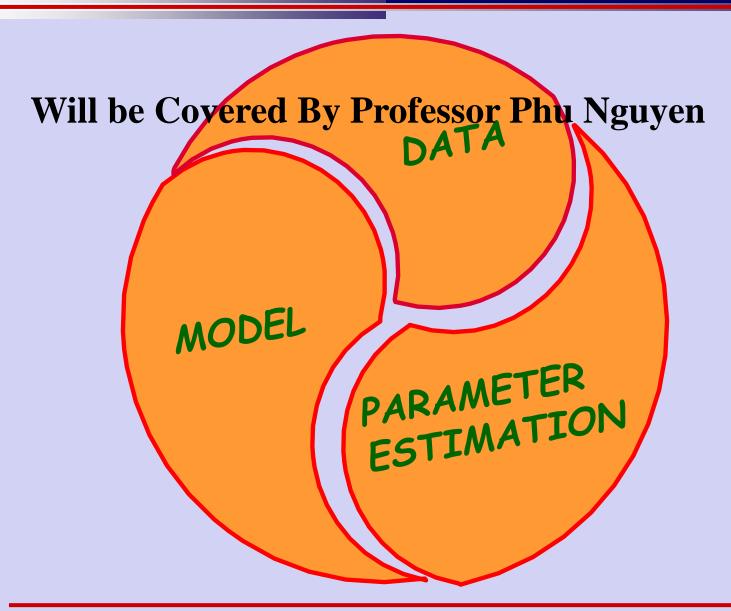
#### Example of Distributed Model Appl. in large Basins



#### Example of Distributed Model

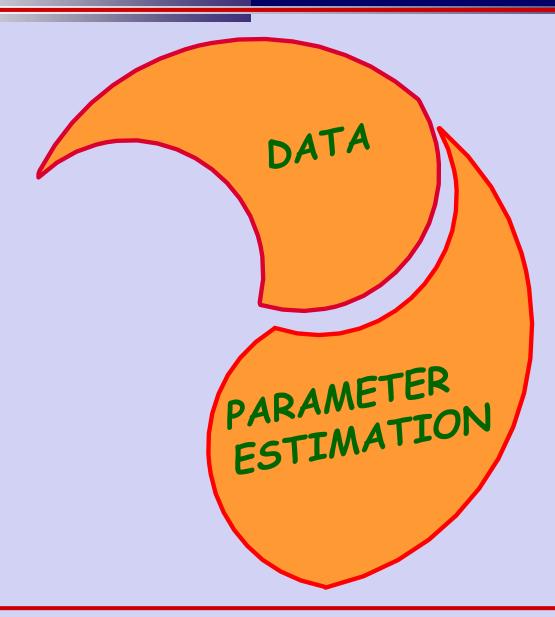


## Hydrologic Modeling



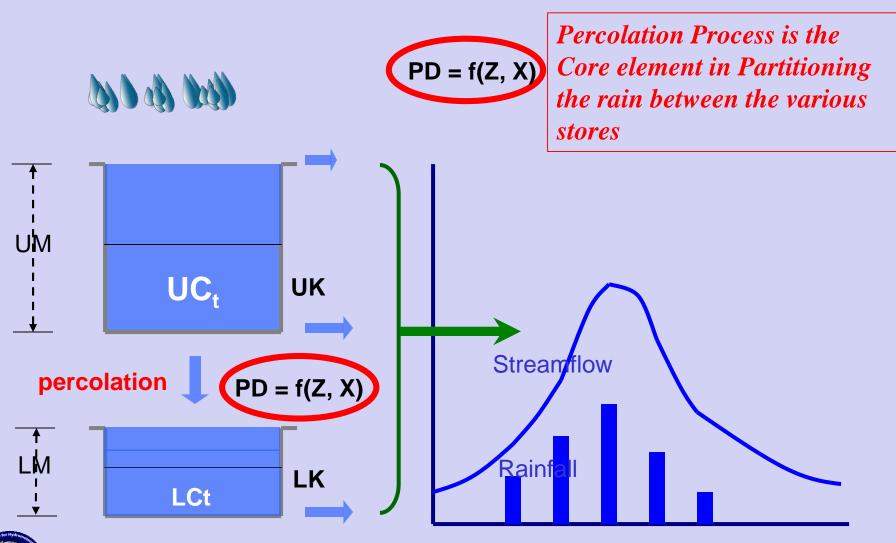


#### Model Calibration





#### A look into the "heart" of R-R Models



## The Identification Problem

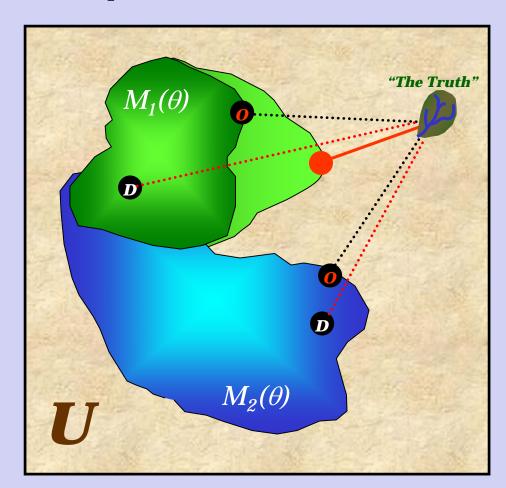
- 1. Select a model structure (Input-State-Output equations)
- 2. Estimate values for the parameters

U – Universal Set

B - Basin

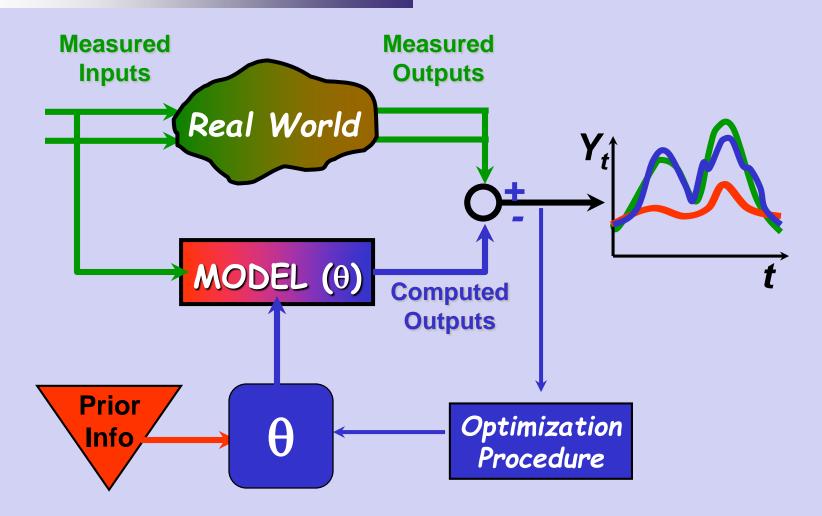


 $M_i(\theta)$  – Selected Model Structure





## The Concept of Model Calibration



"Calibration: constraining the model to be consistent with observations"

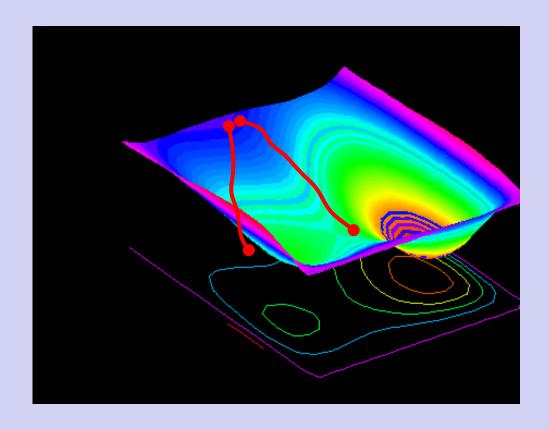


# The Automatic Calibration Approach



## Calibration components

Objective Function
Search Algorithm
Sensitivity Analysis





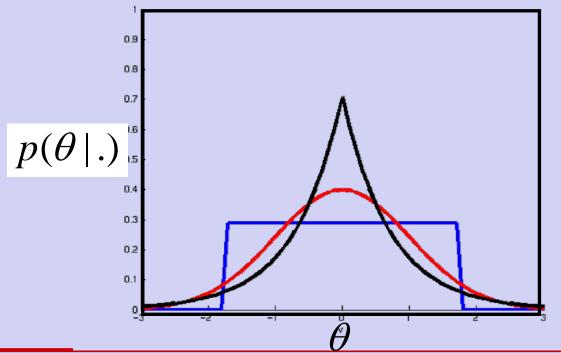
Problems with identifiability

#### Calibration Criterion

#### [General Exponential Power Density]

(Posterior Parameter Probability Distribution Function)

$$p(\theta_i \mid \mathbf{y}, \gamma) = \left[\frac{\omega(\gamma)}{\sigma}\right]^N \exp\left[-c(\gamma) \sum_{j=1}^N \left| \frac{e(\theta_i)_j}{\sigma} \right|^{2/(1+\gamma)}\right]$$



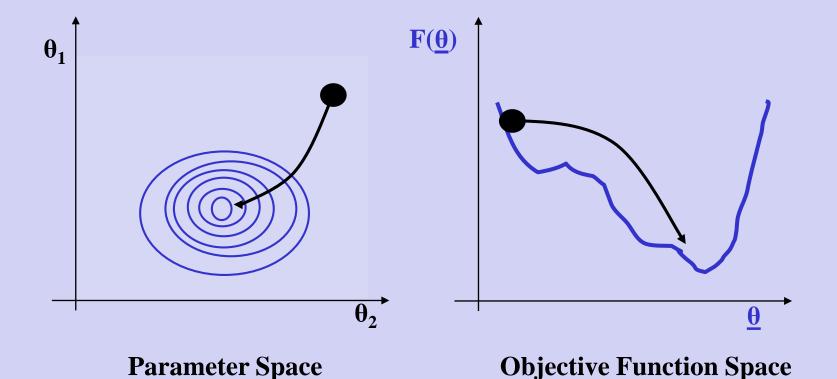
Uniform  $\gamma \rightarrow (-1)$ 

Normal  $\gamma = 0$ 

Exponential  $\gamma = 1$ 

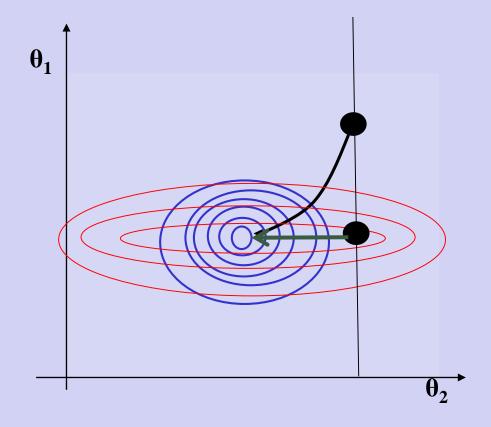


## Objective function Parameter Space





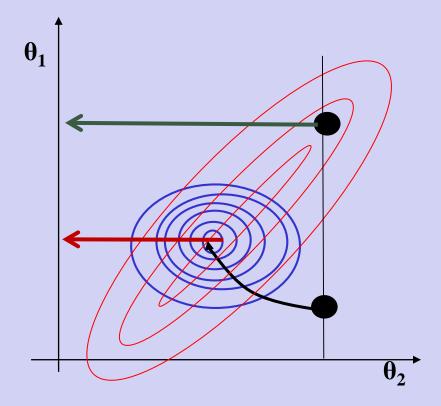
## Parameter Sensitivity







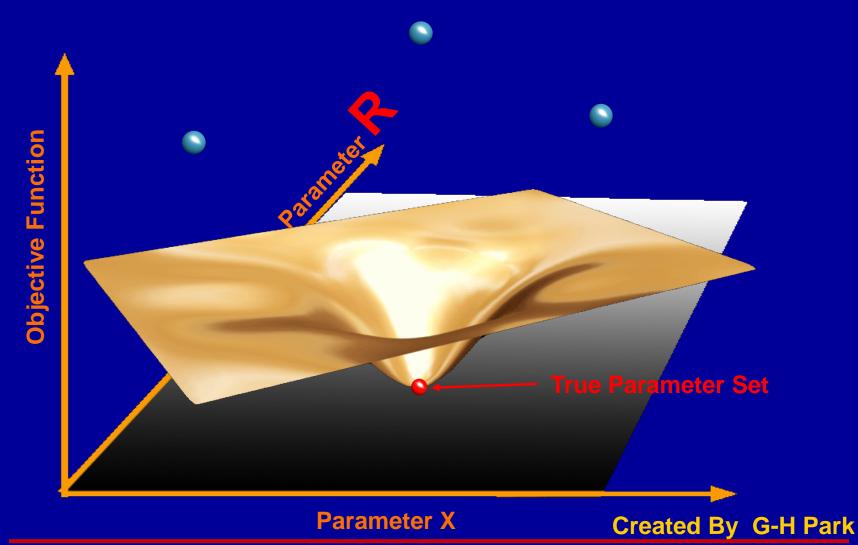
## Parameter Sensitivity



**Parameter Space** 

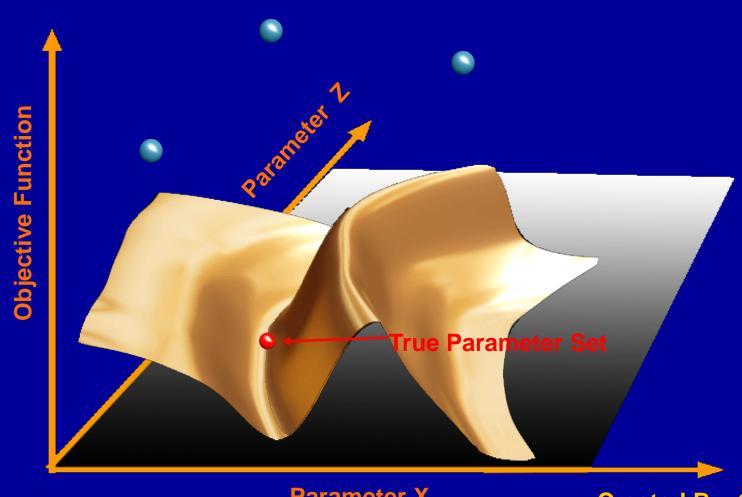


## The Ideal case: Convex Optimization





## Difficulties in Global Optimization

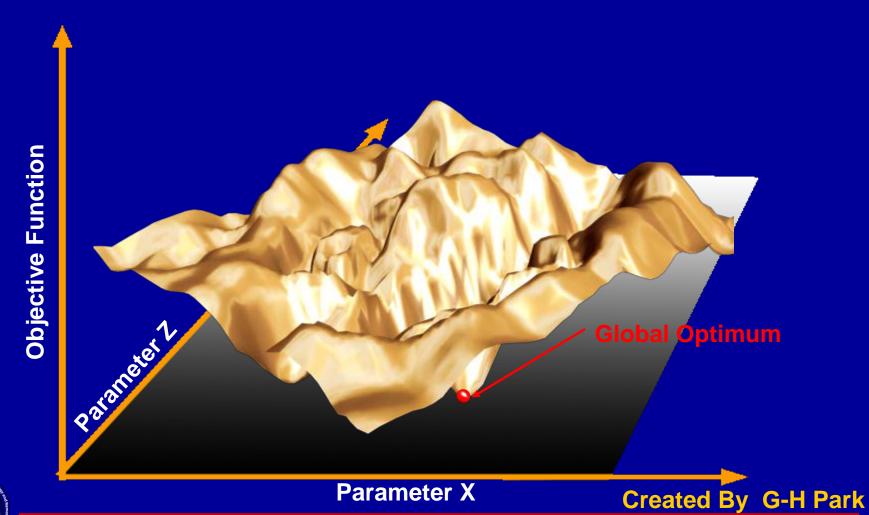




**Parameter X** 

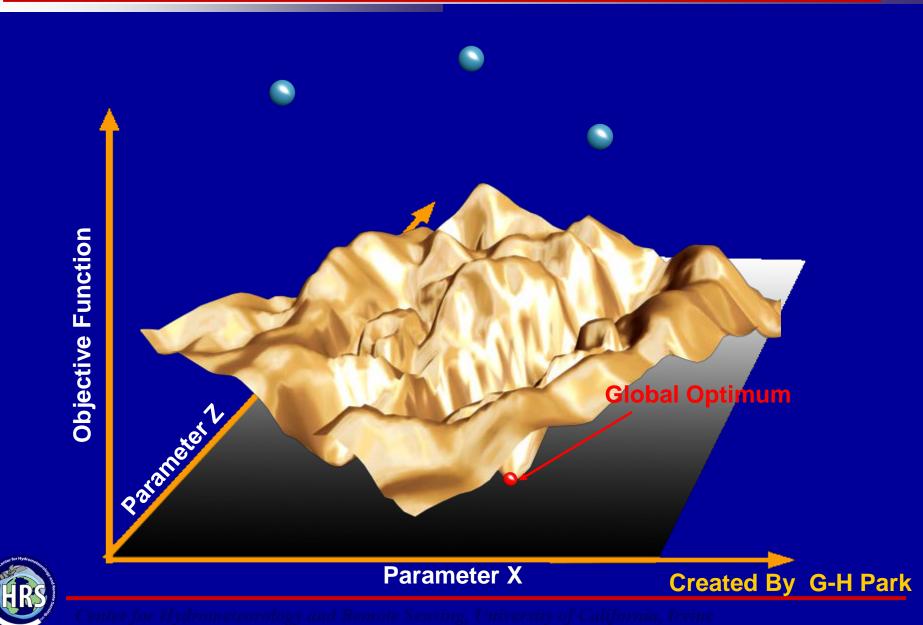
**Created By G-H Park** 

#### Parameter Estimation (non-convex, multi-optima)



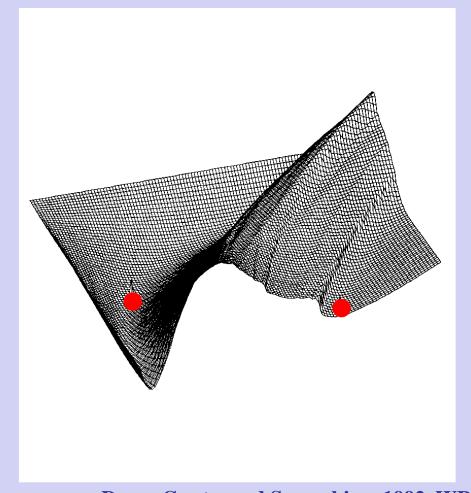


#### Parameter Estimation (non-convex, multi-optima)



## Difficulties in Optimization

**1.- Regions of** More than one main convergence region





Duan, Gupta, and Sorooshian, 1992, WRR

## Difficulties in Optimization

1.- Regions of Attraction

More than one main convergence region

2.- Local **Optima**  Many small "pits" in each region

3.- Roughness Rough surface with discontinuous derivatives





Duan, Gupta, and Sorooshian, 1992, WRR

## Difficulties in Optimization

1.- Regions of Attraction

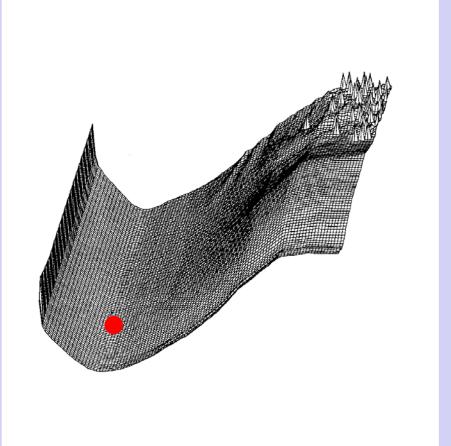
More than one main convergence region

2.- Local **Optima**  Many small "pits" in each region

3.- Roughness Rough surface with discontinuous derivatives

4.- Flatness

Flat near optimum with significantly different parameter sensitivities



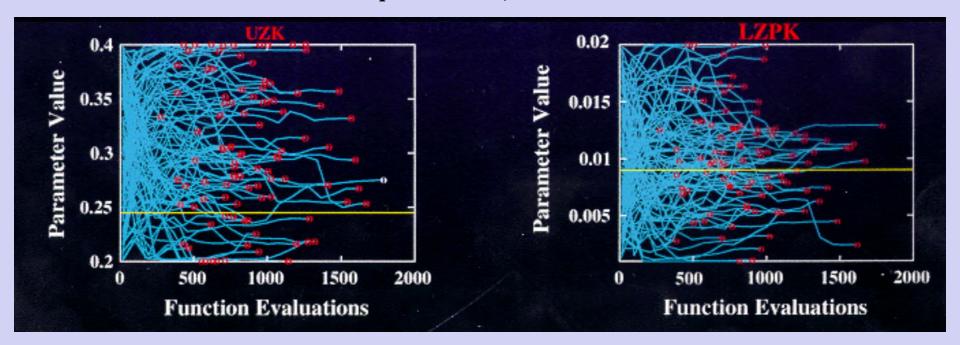


Duan, Gupta, and Sorooshian, 1992, WRR

#### Optimization Strategy - Local Direct Search

Calibration of the Sacramento Model

Downhill Simplex Method, Nelder & Mead, 1965





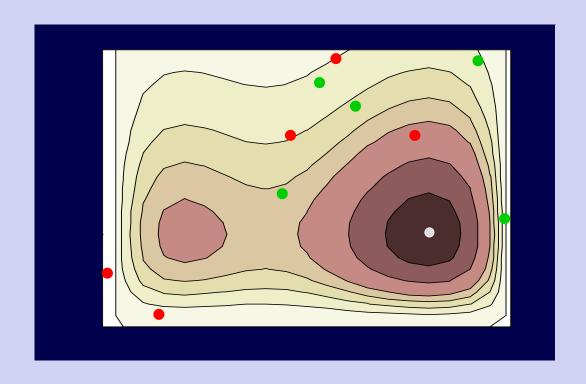
## The SCE-UA Algorithm ... (1992)



#### The Shuffled Complex Evolution Algorithm

## The SCE-UA Algorithm ...

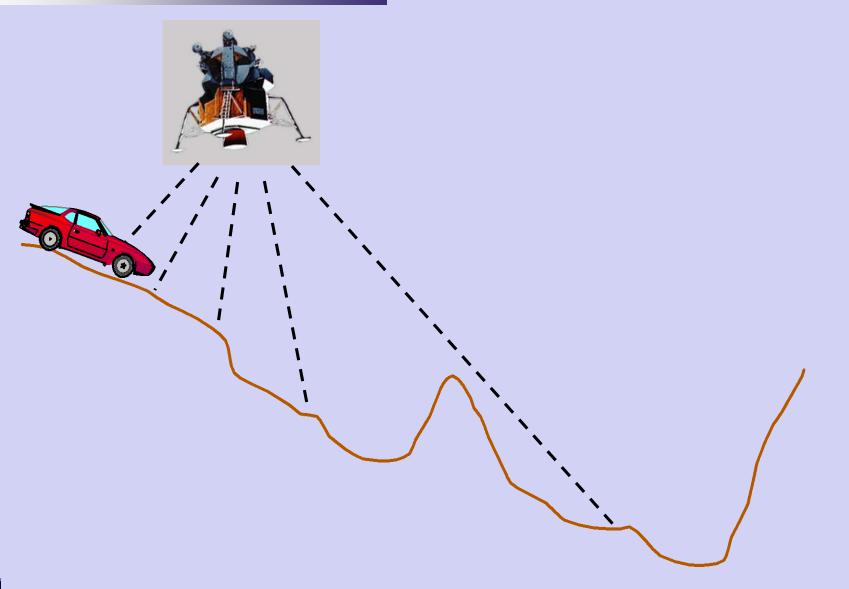


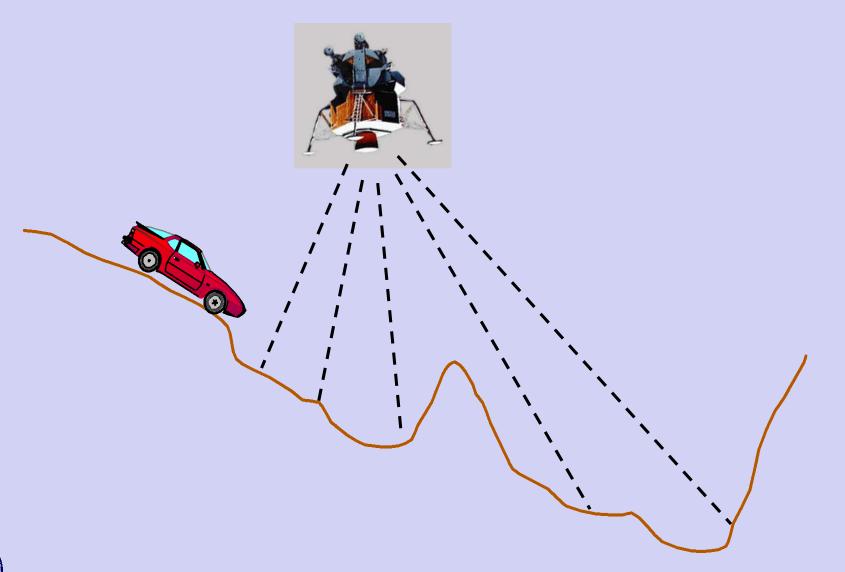


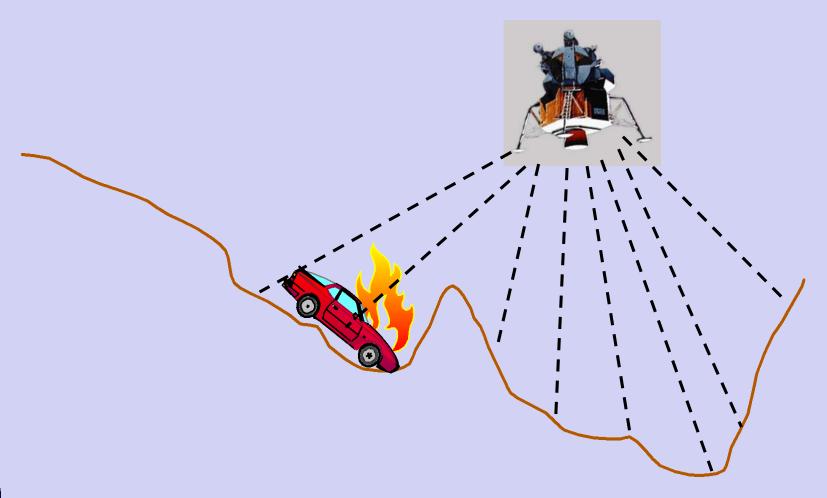






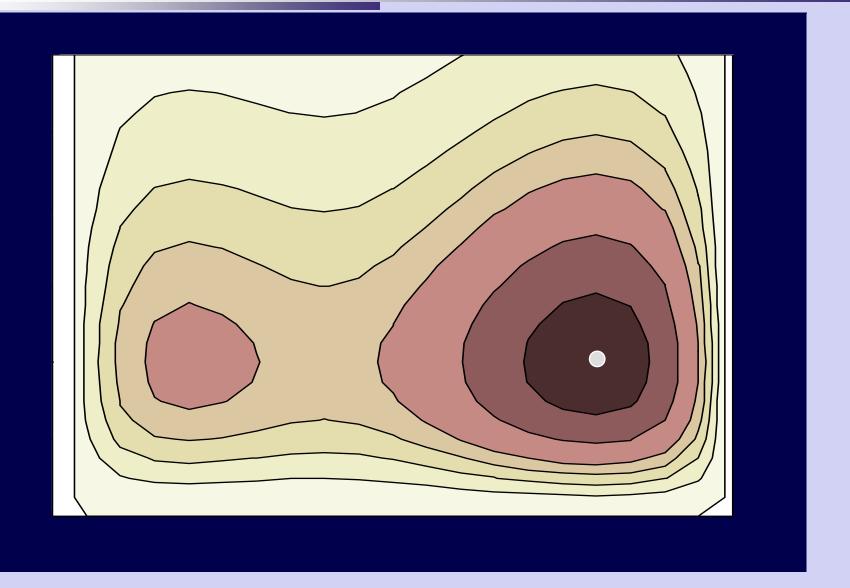




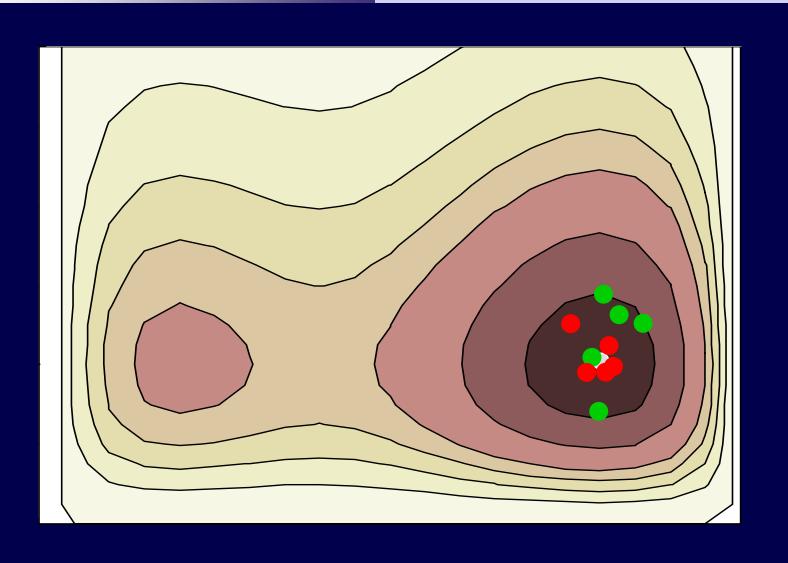




### SCE Method – How it works ...



#### Shuffled Complex Evolution (SCE-UA)





#### Global Optimization – The SCE-UA Algorithm

Duan, Gupta & Sorooshian, 1992, WRR

Simplex Method

0.02

0.015

0.005

0.015

0.005

0.005

0.005

0.005

0.005

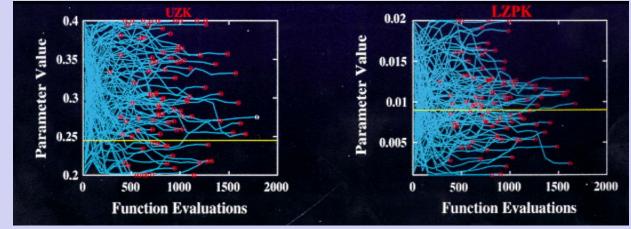
0.005

0.005

Function Evaluations

0.005

Shuffled Complex Evolution (SCE-UA)





#### AGU Monograph – Now Available

