

Lecture I eling requirements for

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

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Center for Hydrometeorology and Remote Sensing
University of California Irvine



The Abdus Salam ICTP Workshop on:

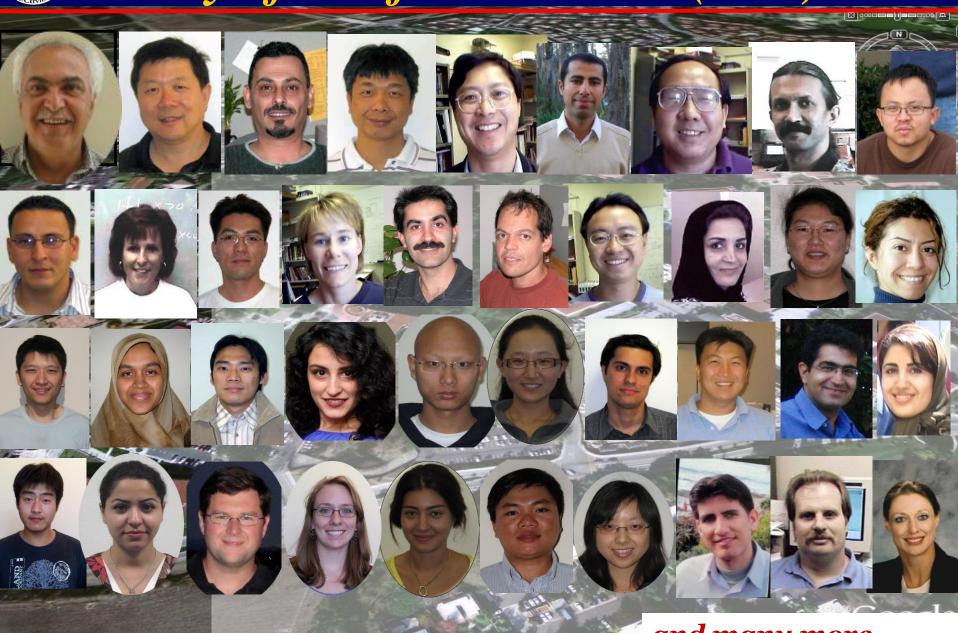
Water Resources in Developing Countries - Planning and Management in a Climate Change Scenario

Trieste, Italy: May 6th – 17th 2013





CHRS i Resseitychf Tearhif Ameisan Itrainde Radent) Past



and many more ...

Center for Hydrometeorology and Remote Sensing

Develop state-of-the-art systems to estimate rainfall from satellite observations at global scale and high spatial and temporal resolutions

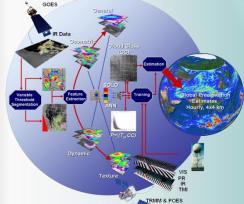
Improve the performance and reliability of hydrologic, flood, and water supply forecasting models, particularly those used by the National Weather Service and other operational agencies.

Mikados Ido . . . Idal

Improve California's water supply management through:

Forecast system (CaliForecast)

Improved decision optimization



Utilizing Information Technology to provide world-wide access to real-time global precipitation products:

Hydrologic Predictions

Nearth

Nearly 70% of our supply is in Northern half

> Almost 75% of our demand is in the Southern half



Prepare the next generation of hydrologists and water resources engineers





Two Primary Water Resources/Hydrology Challenges:

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



Hydrologic Forecasting Needs: Flash Floods



Droughts: The Other hydrologic Extreme



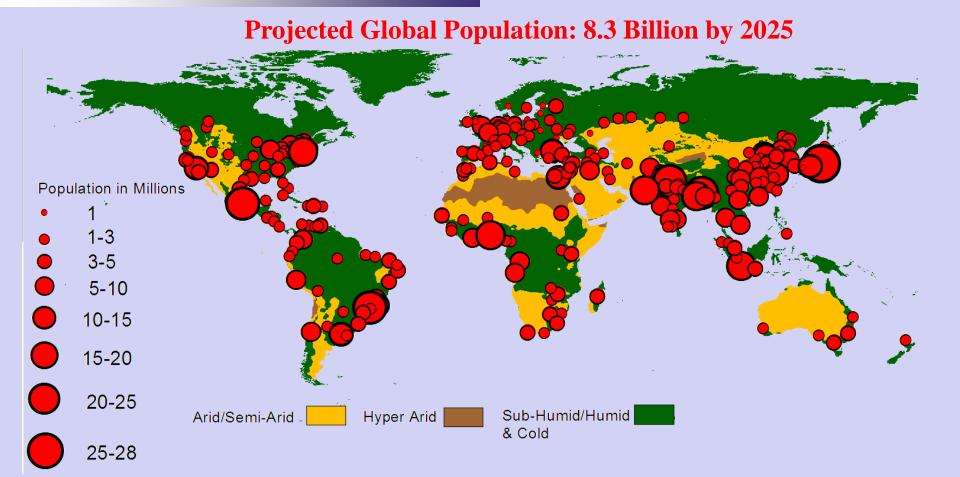


Two Primary Water Resources/Hydrology Challenges:

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



Increasing Population: Number of Mega Cities

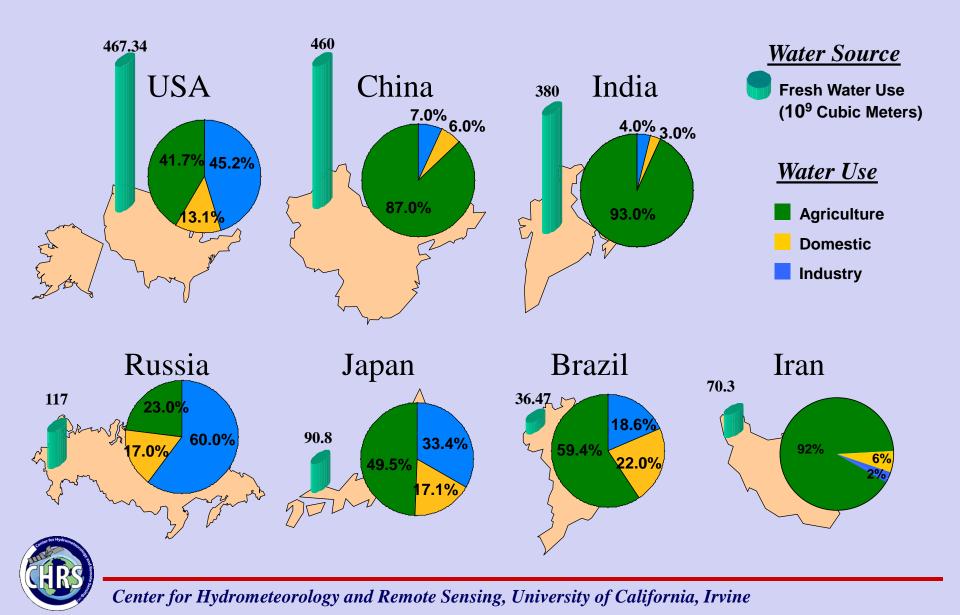




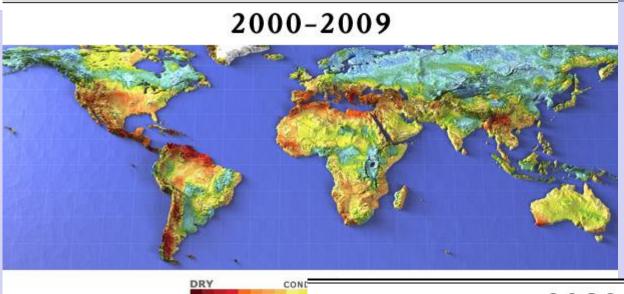
2010: ~53%



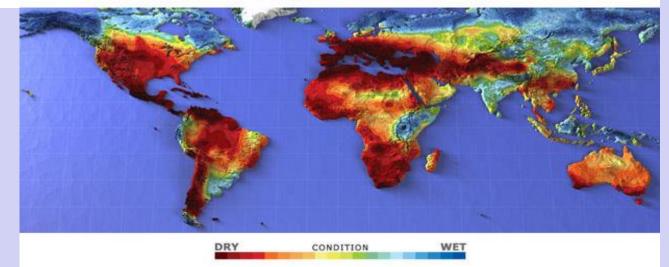
Distribution of Fresh Water Use



Global Climate: Past Decade and Prediction of End of 21st Centaury



2090-2099





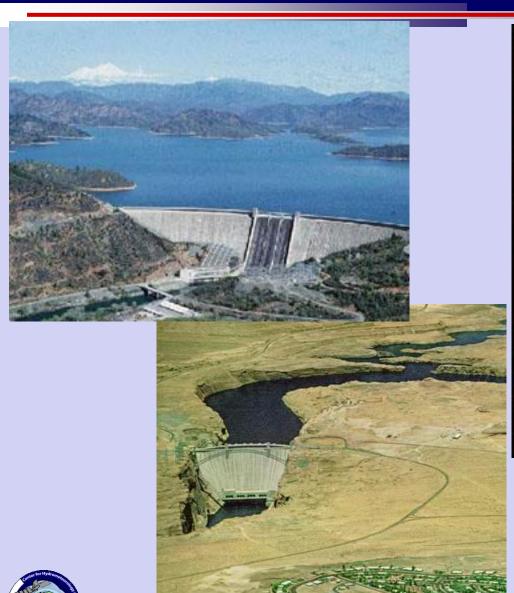


Primary Solution To Meet Hydrologic Extremes and Water Resources Needs

Engineering Approach: Control, Store, Pump and Transfer



A Century of Water Resources Development: Engineering success

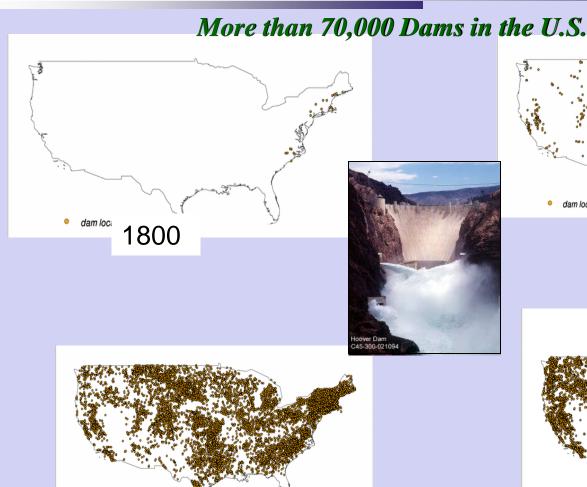




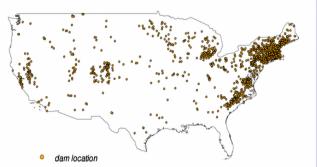
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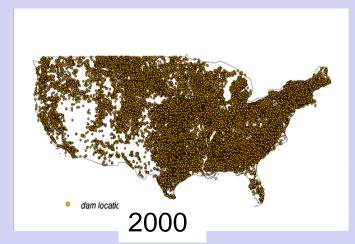
Impact on Design and Operation of Global Infrastructure



1950



1900



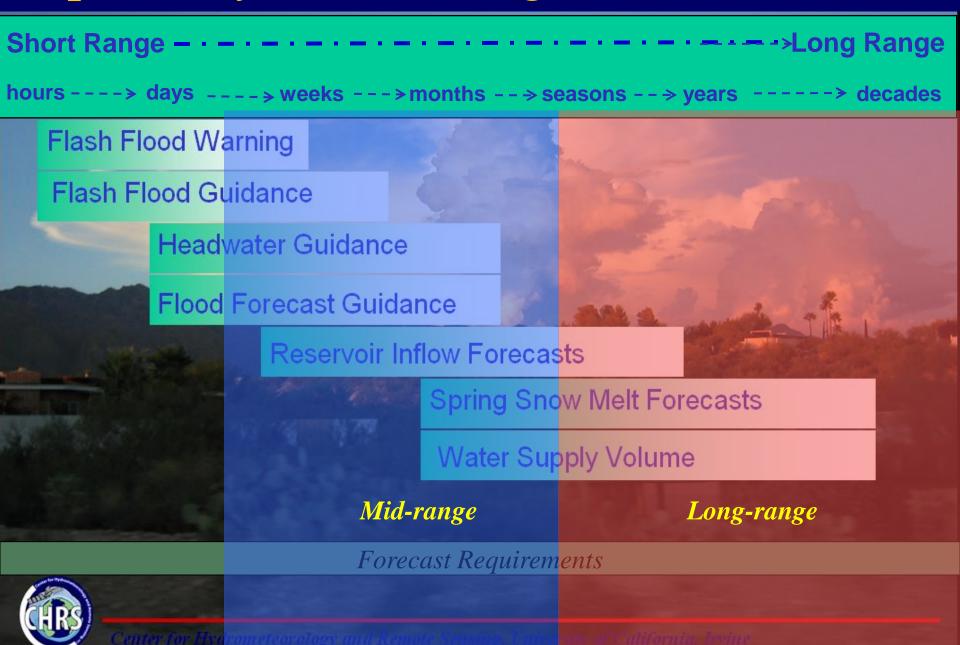


Provided by: C. J. Vörösmarty

Required Hydrometeorologic Predictions



Required Hydrometeorologic Predictions



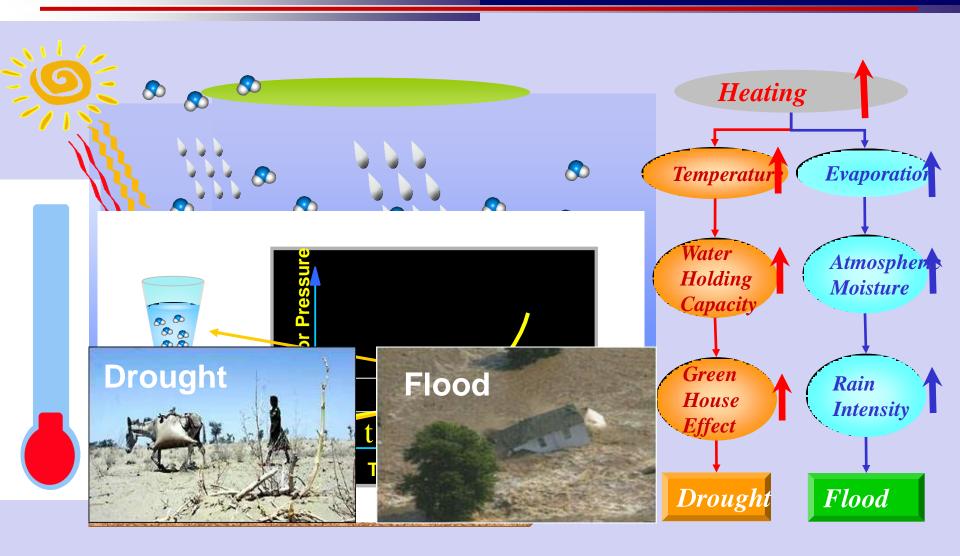


A Key Consideration:

The Link Between Climate and Hydrology



Global Warming And Hydrologic Cycle Connection

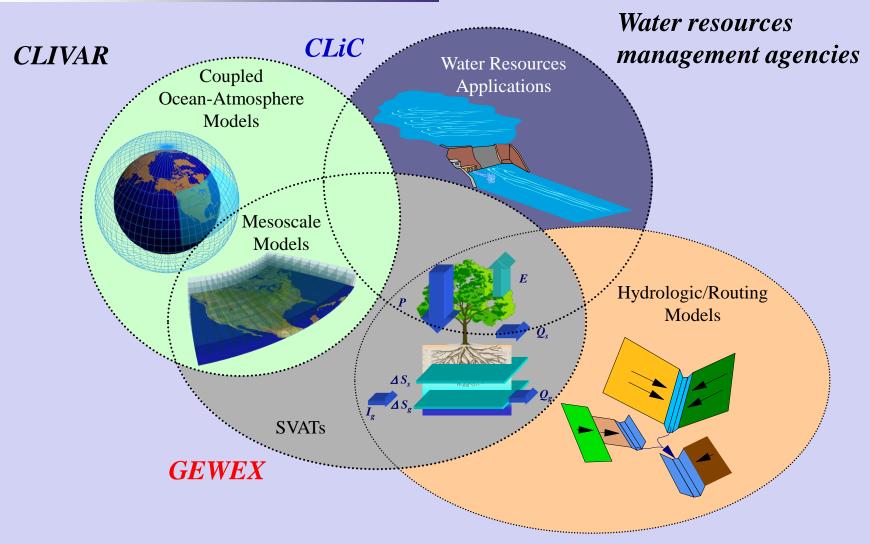




Created by: Gi-Hyeon Park



From the Global- to Watershed-Scale



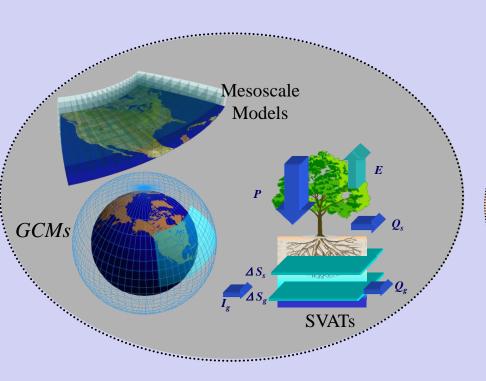


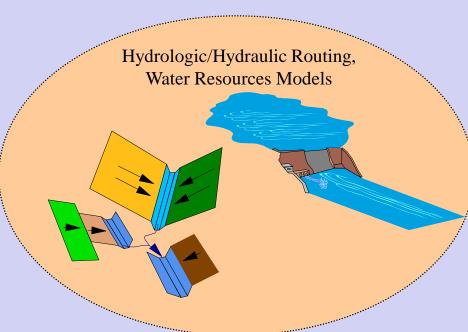
Hydrologic Services

Hydroclimate Science and Hydrologic/Water Resources Engineering

SCIENCE

ENGINEERING





Hydroclimate Science

Hydrologic/Hydraulic and Water Resources Engineering

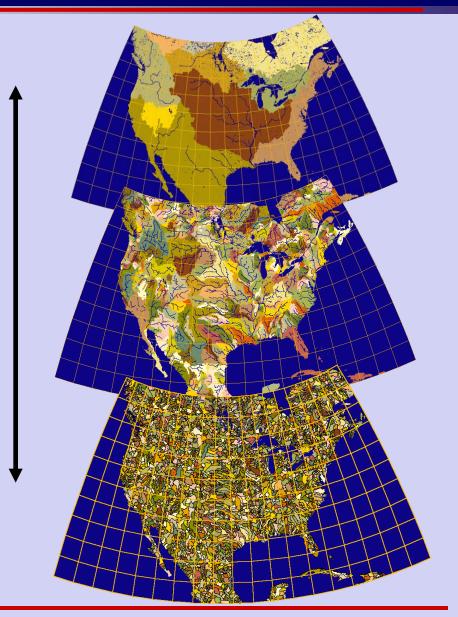
River Basins and Watersheds

Continental Scale:

Different Scales
Different Issues

Watershed Scale:

Where hydrology happens Where stakeholders exist





Climate-Scale approaches to addressing hydrologic extremes

hours ----> days ----> weeks ---> months --> seasons --> years -----> decades

down-scaling and ensemble schemes

Reservoir Inflow Forecasts

Spring Snow Melt Forecasts

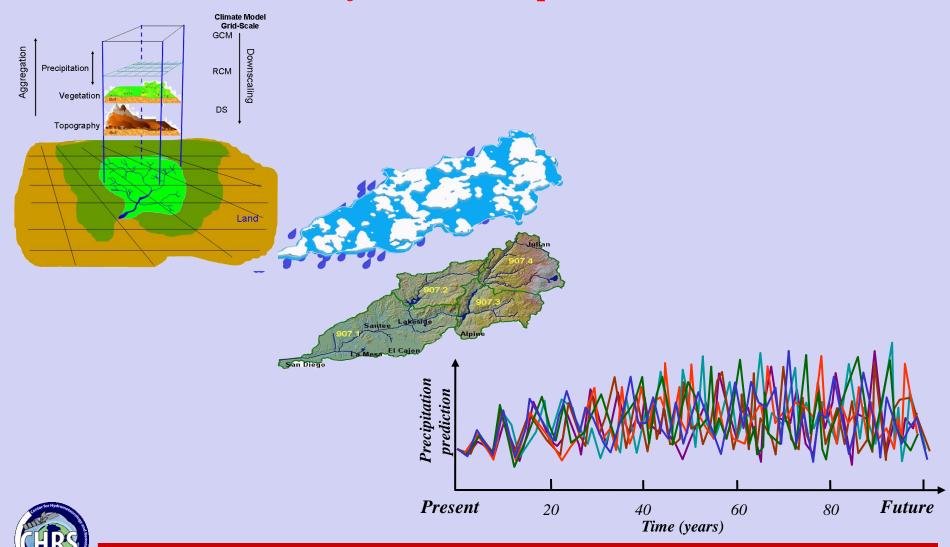
•Traditional statistical hydrology methods:

Long-range



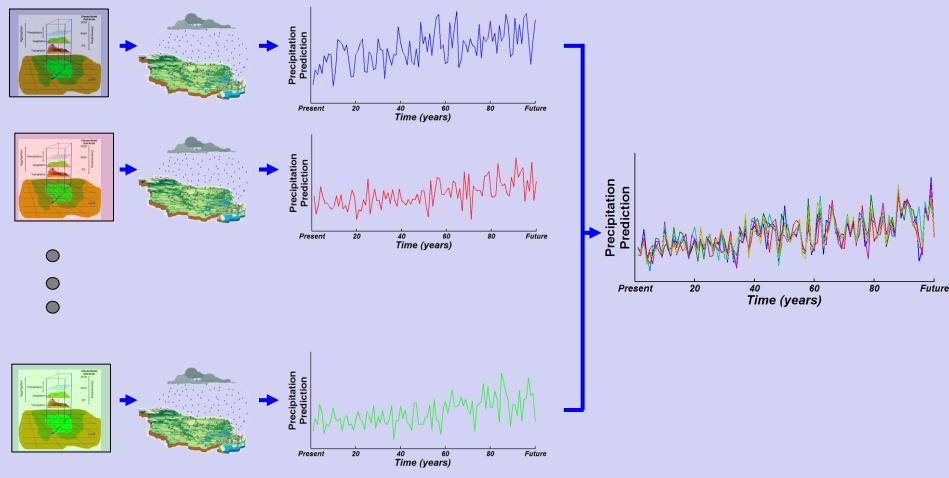
Climate Model Downscaling to Regional/Watershed Scales

Generation of Future Precipitation Scenarios



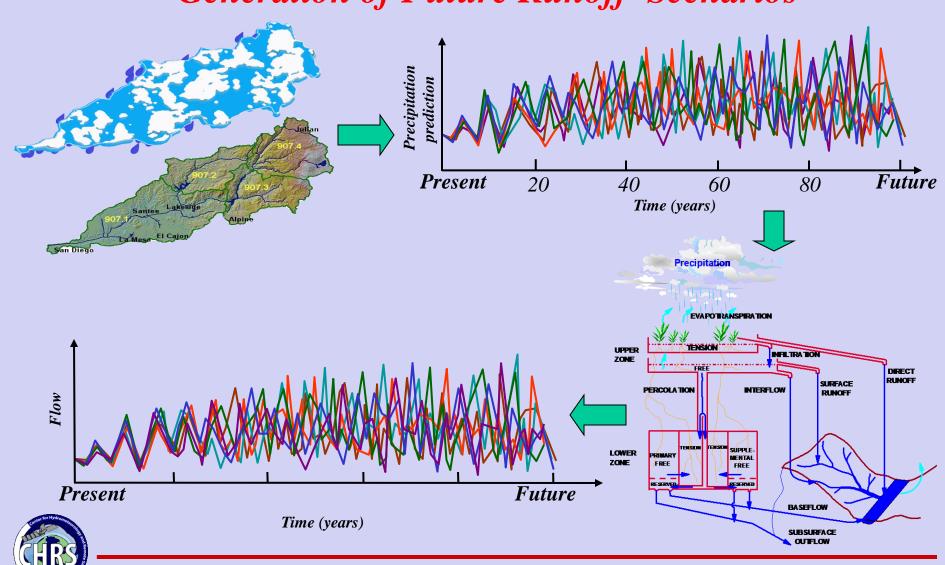
Ensemble Approach

Generation of Future Precipitation Scenarios

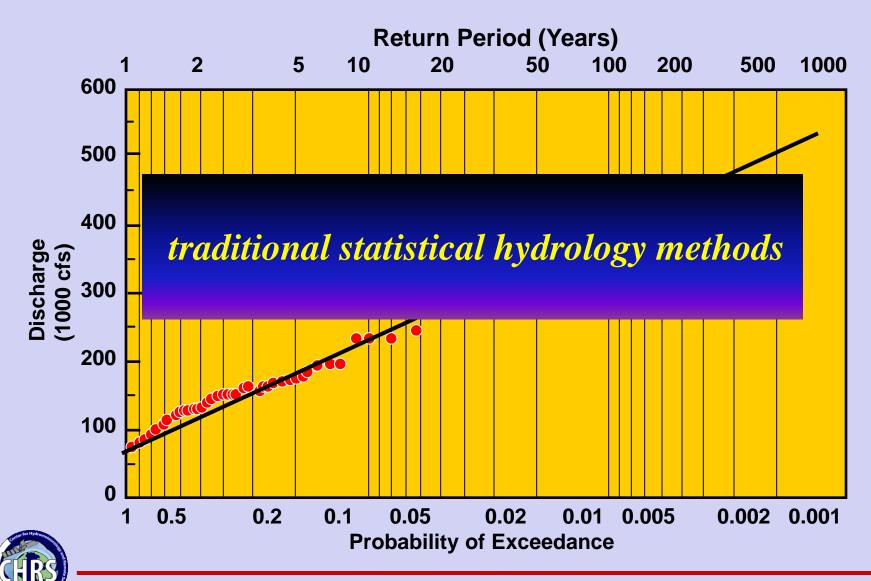


Downscaled Precipitation to Runoff Generation

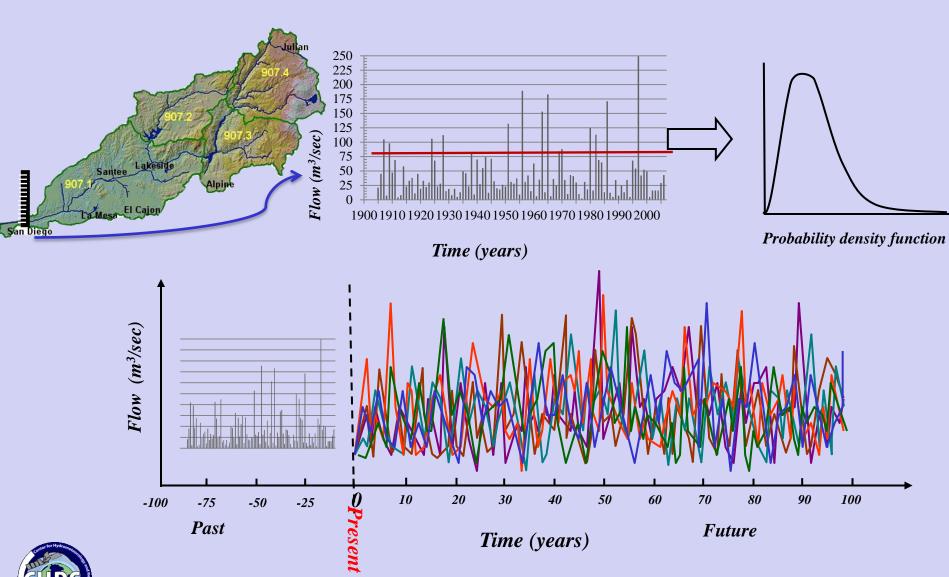




Alternative Approach to Climate Model Downscaling



Statistical Hydrology: "synthetic" stream flow Generation







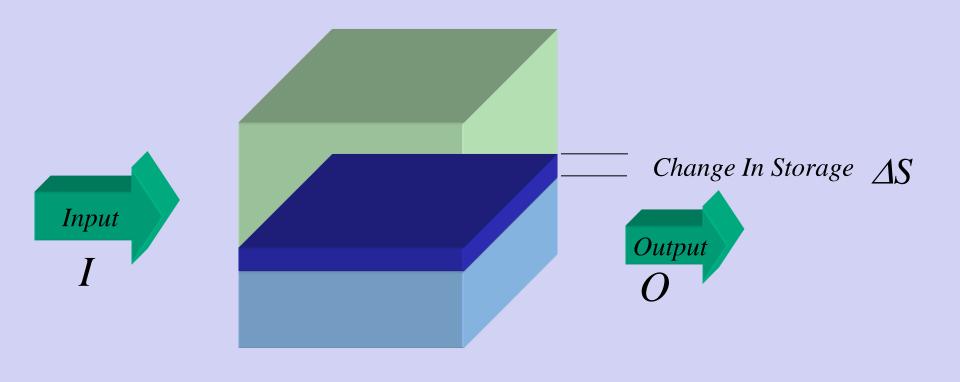
Brief Review of Rainfall Runoff modeling:

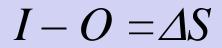
Progress in Hydrologic

Modeling



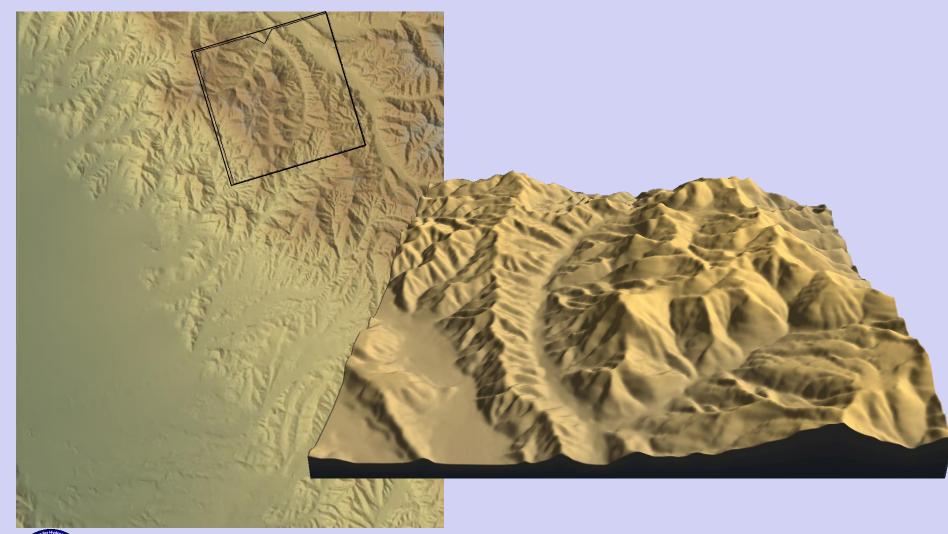
Fundamental Law







Nature's Way → Terrain

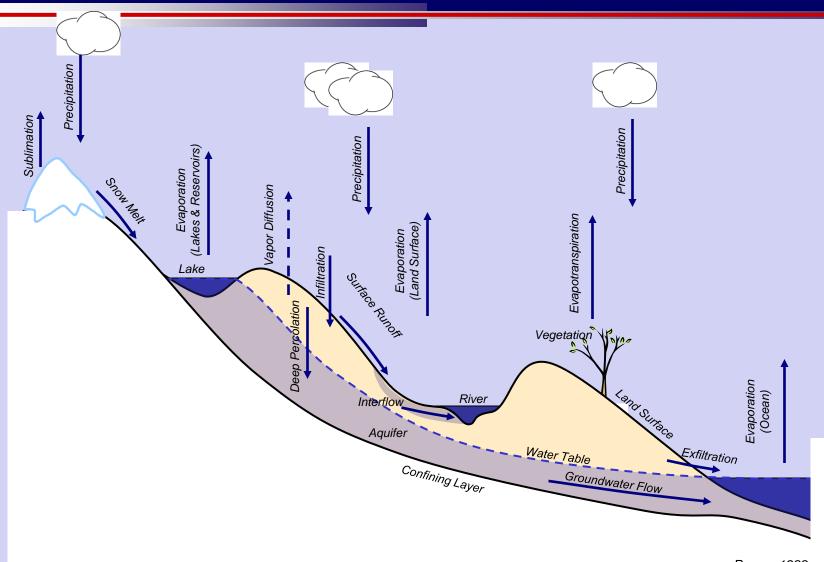


The Watershed

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



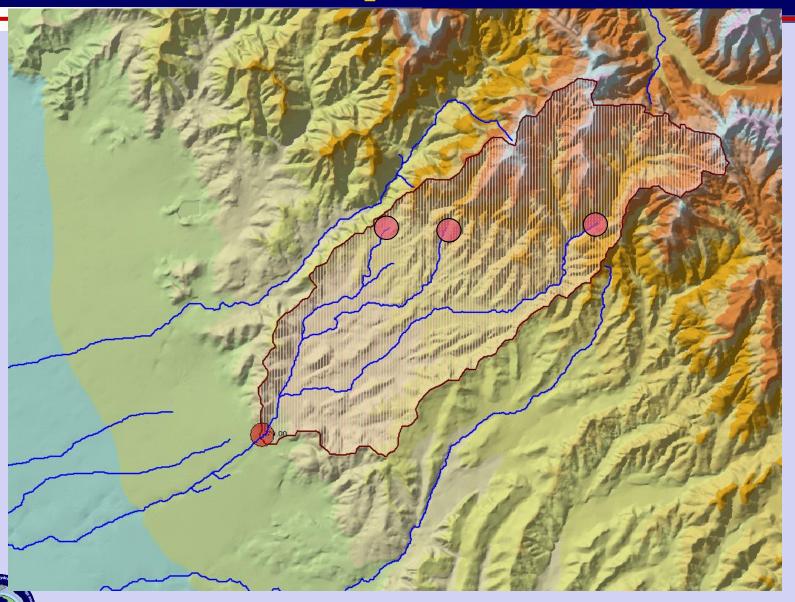




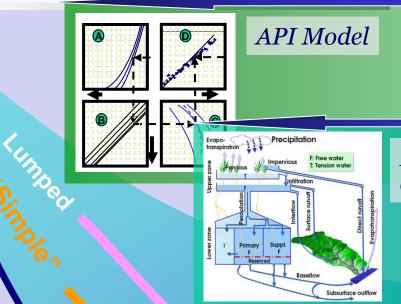


Ponce, 1989

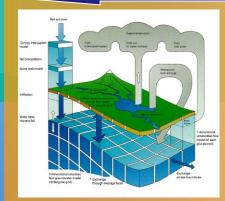
Trace The Water Drop



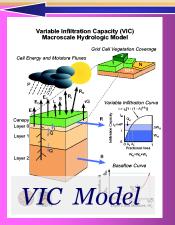
Evolution of Hydrologic R-R Models



Lumped Conceptual



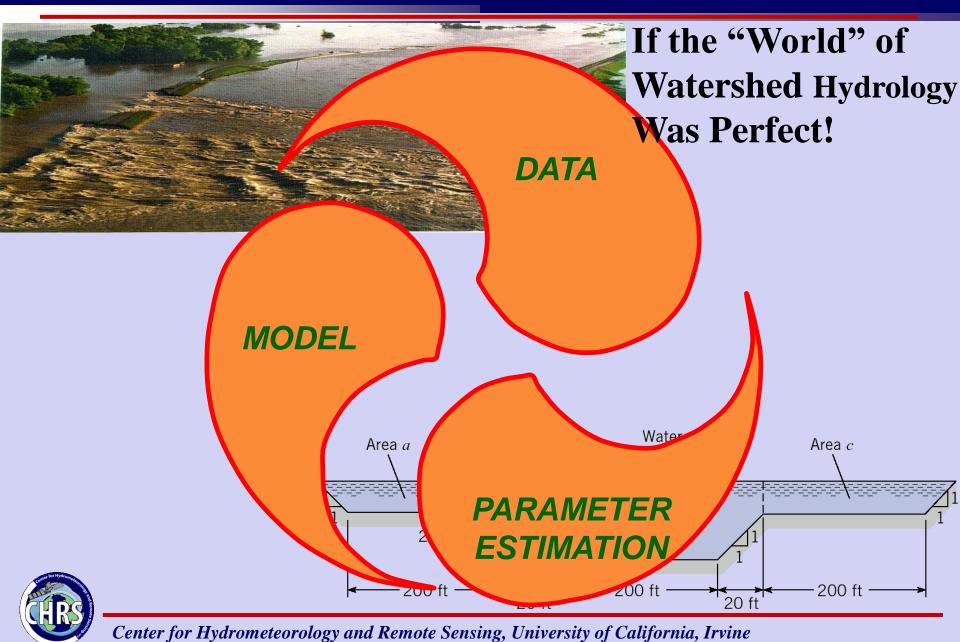
Distributed (Mike SHE)



Distributed

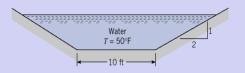


Hydrologic Modeling: 3 Elements!



Flow in Channels: How far can we go simplifying?

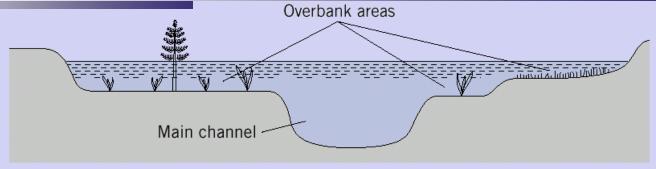
 $V = n^{-1} R^{2/3} S^{1/2}$

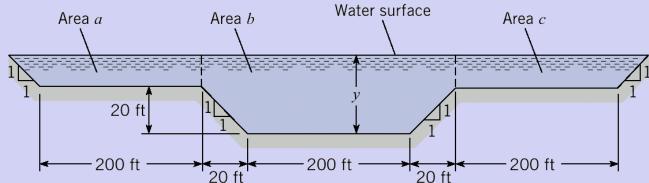


n – Manning Coefficient

R – *Hydraulic Radius*

S – Energy Slope

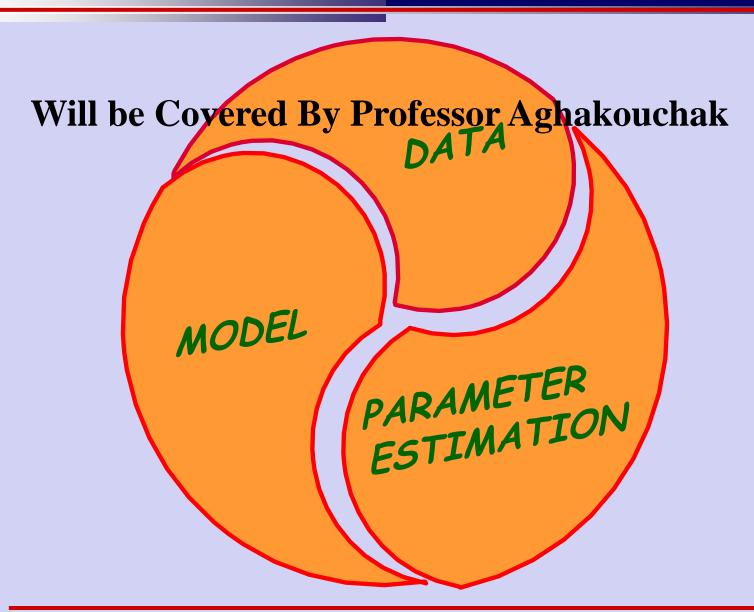






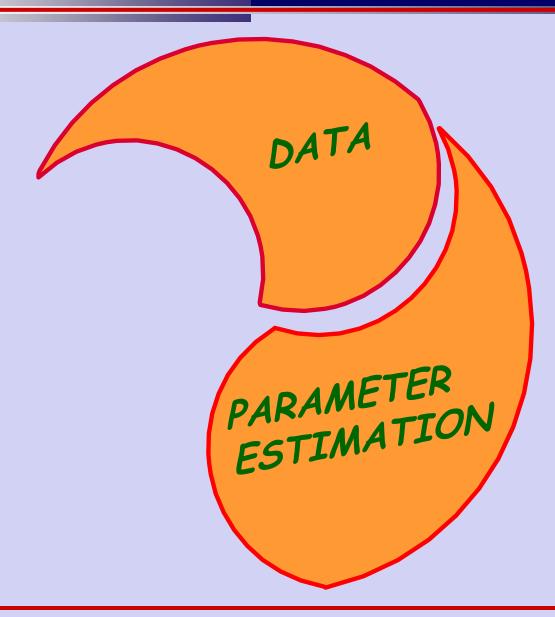


Hydrologic Modeling





Model Calibration





The Identification Problem

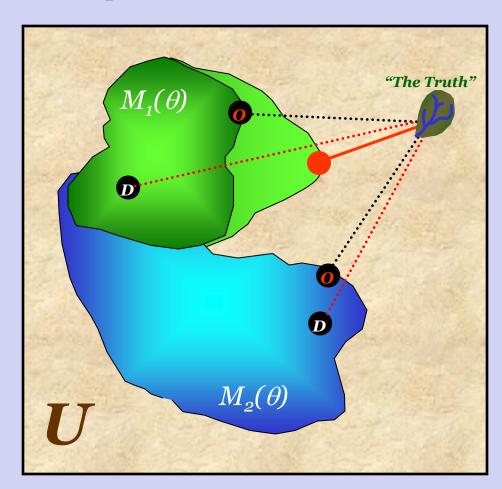
- 1. Select a model structure (Input-State-Output equations)
- 2. Estimate values for the parameters

U – Universal Set

B - Basin

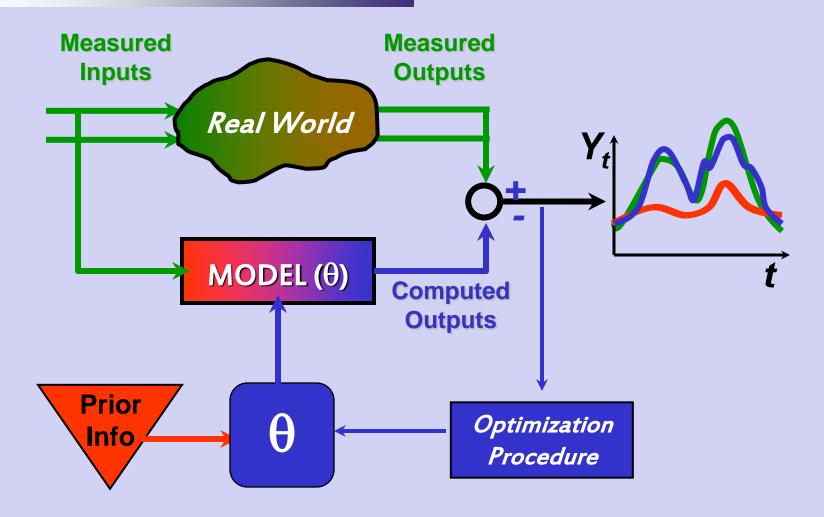


 $M_i(\theta)$ – Selected Model Structure





The Concept of Model Calibration



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

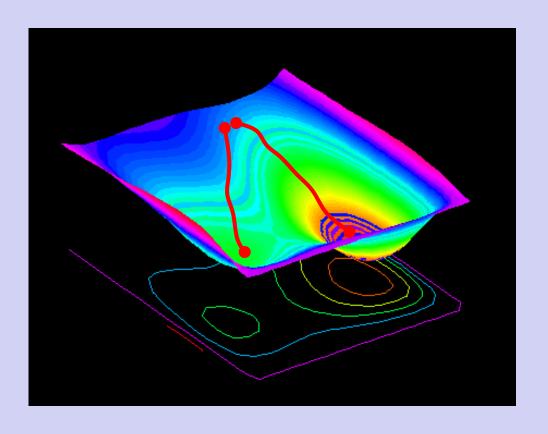


The Automatic Calibration Approach



Calibration components

Objective Function
Search Algorithm
Sensitivity Analysis





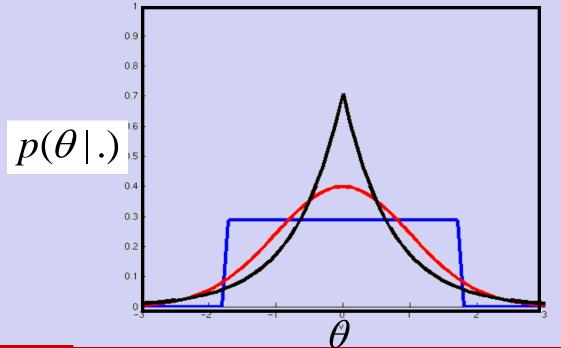
Problems with identifiability

Calibration Criterion

[General Exponential Power Density]

(Posterior Parameter Probability Distribution Function)

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



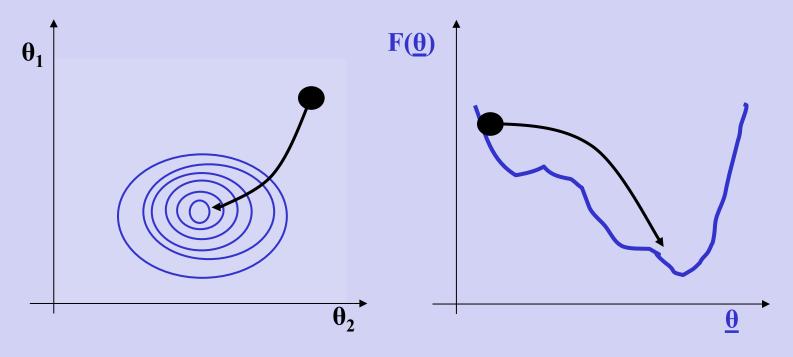
Uniform $\gamma \rightarrow (-1)$

Normal $\gamma = 0$

Exponential $\gamma = 1$



Objective function Parameter Space

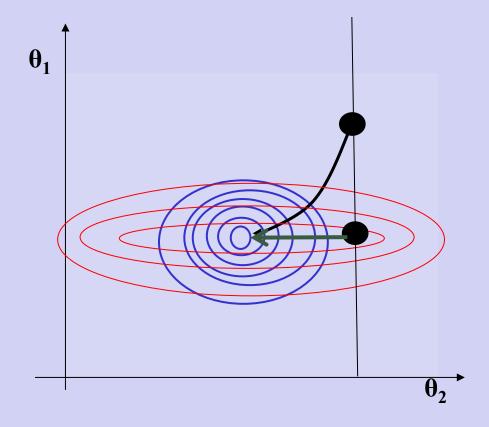




Parameter Space

Objective Function Space

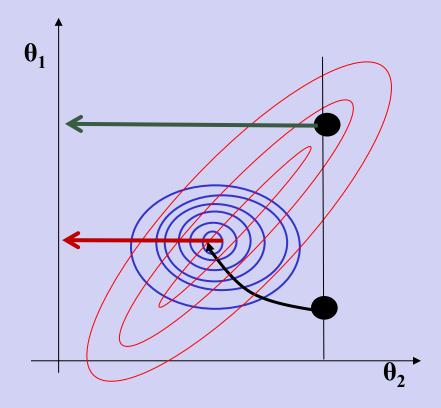
Parameter Sensitivity







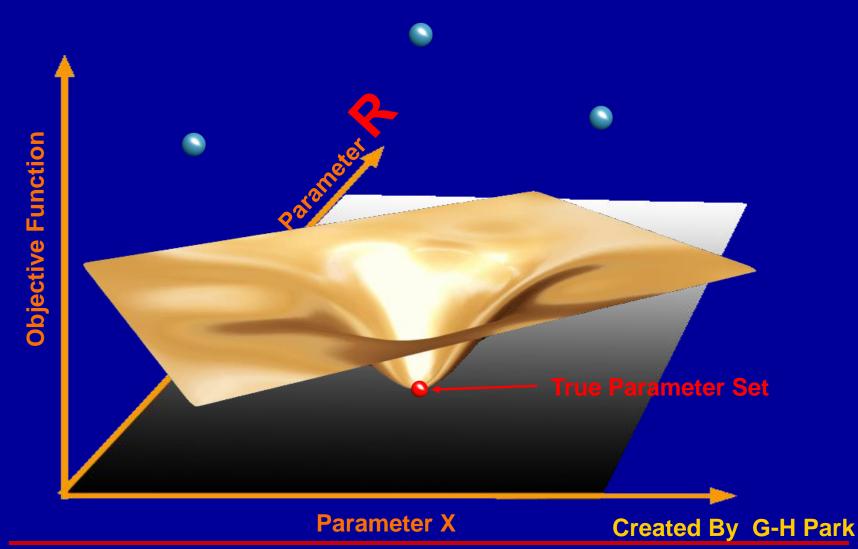
Parameter Sensitivity



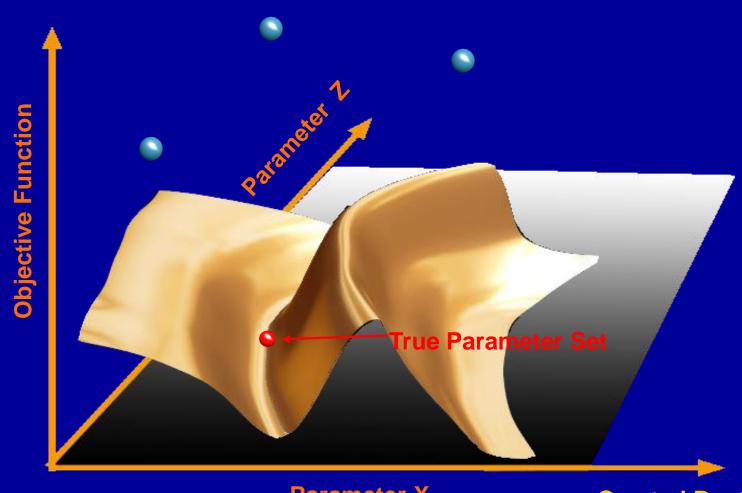
Parameter Space



The Ideal case: Convex Optimization



Difficulties in Global Optimization

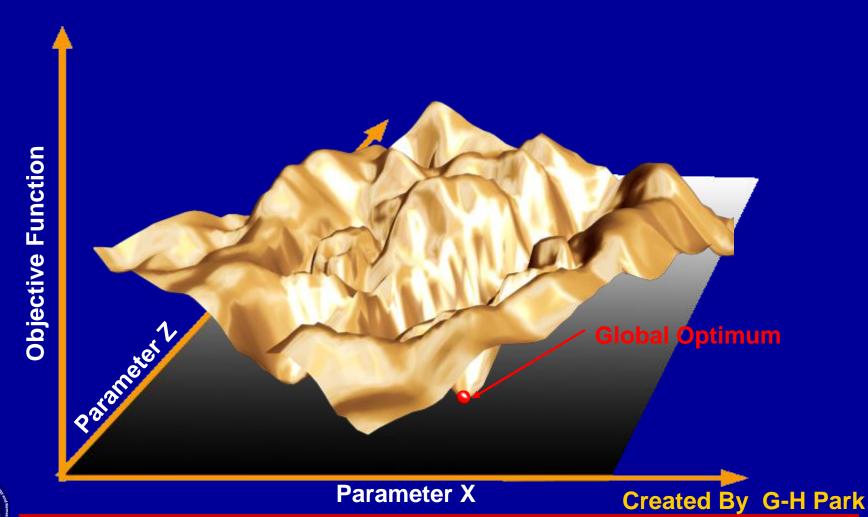




Parameter X

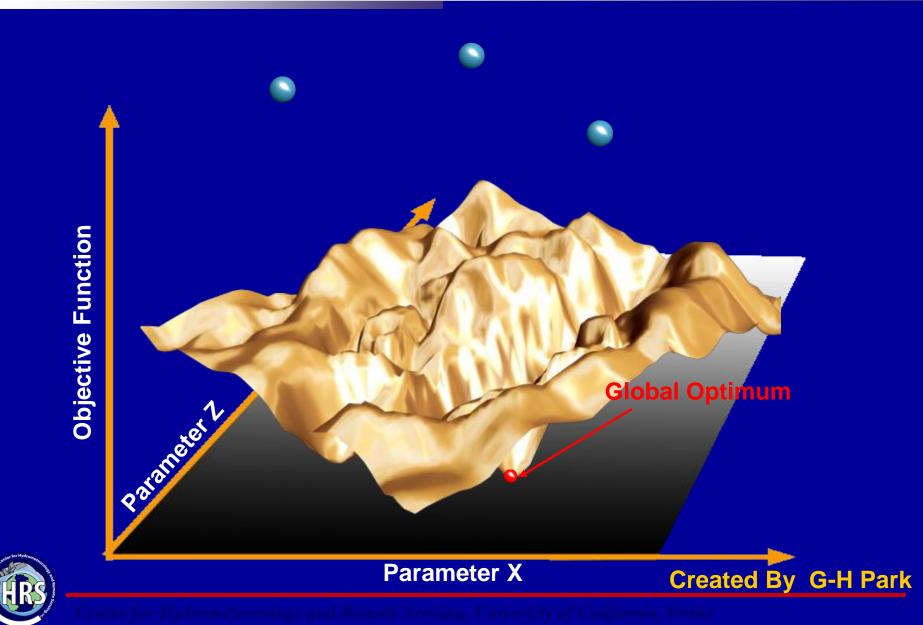
Created By G-H Park

Parameter Estimation (non-convex, multi-optima)

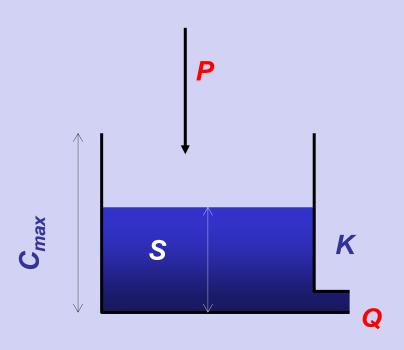




Parameter Estimation (non-convex, multi-optima)



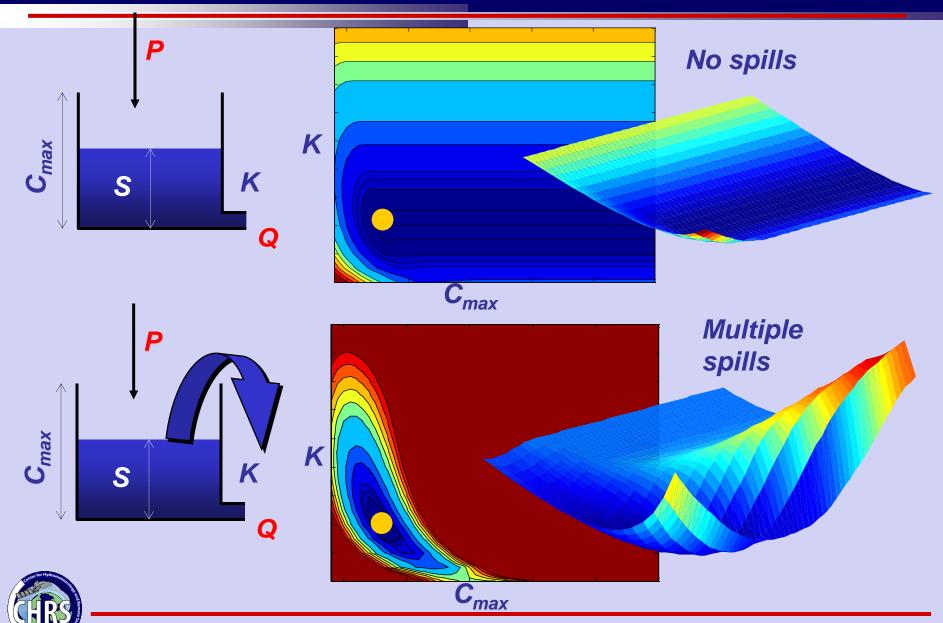
Data information content



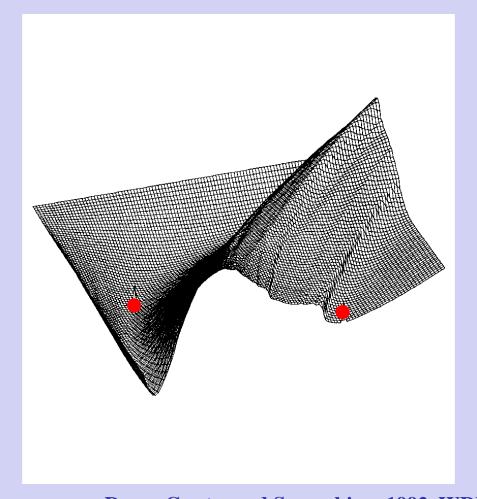
"Bucket Model"
Simple two parameter Model



Data information content



1.- Regions of More than one main convergence region



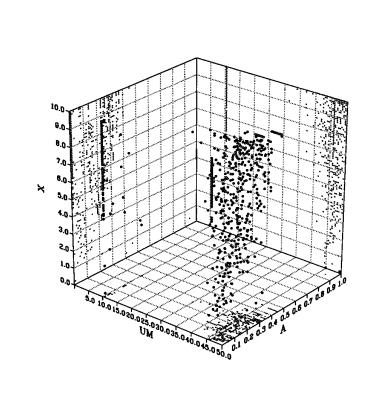


1.- Regions of Attraction

More than one main convergence region

2.- Local
Optima

Many small "pits" in each region



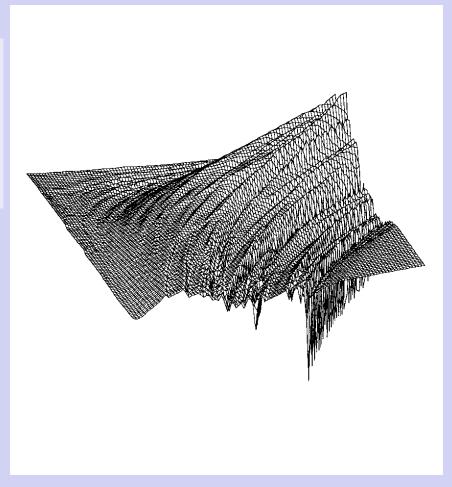


1.- Regions of Attraction

More than one main convergence region

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

3.- Roughness Rough surface with discontinuous derivatives





1.- Regions of **Attraction**

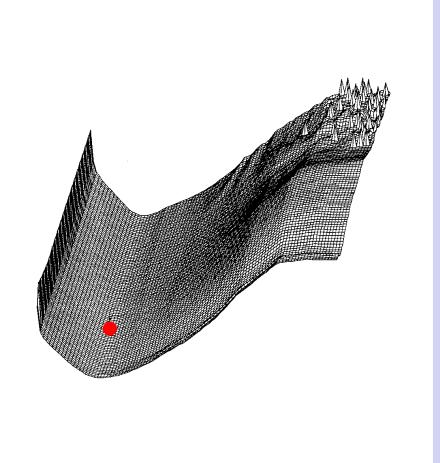
More than one main convergence region

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





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

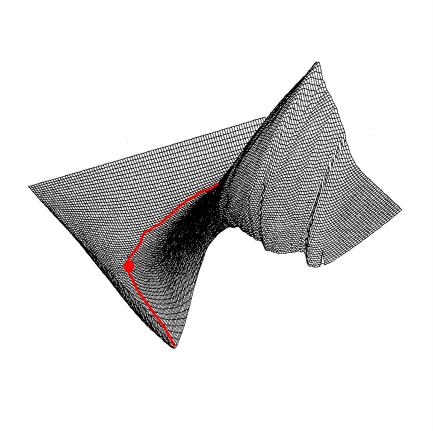
Flat near optimum with

significantly different parameter sensitivities

5.- Shape

Long and curved

ridges

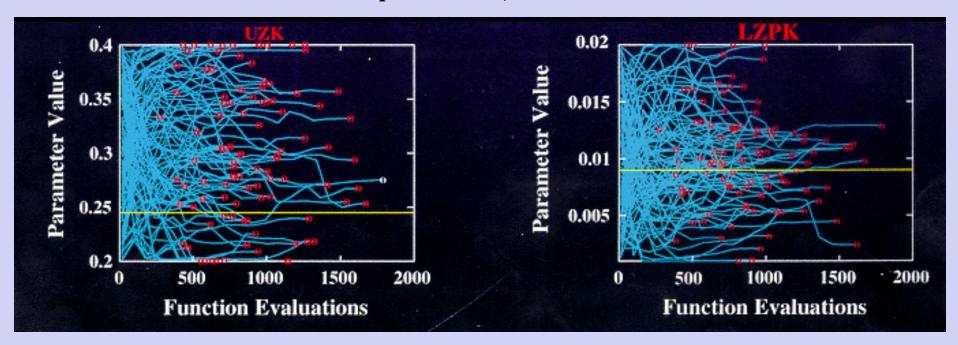




Optimization Strategy - Local Direct Search

Calibration of the Sacramento Model

Downhill Simplex Method, Nelder & Mead, 1965





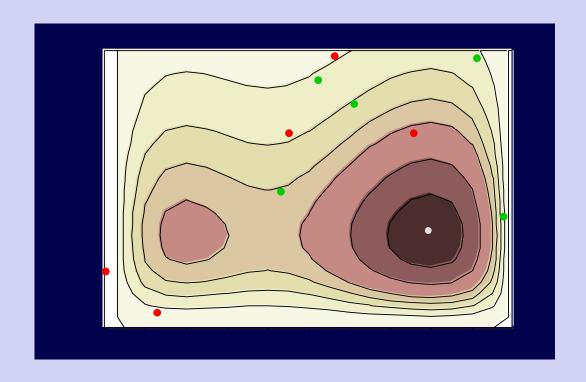
The SCE-UA Algorithm ... (1992)



The Shuffled Complex Evolution Algorithm

The SCE-UA Algorithm ...

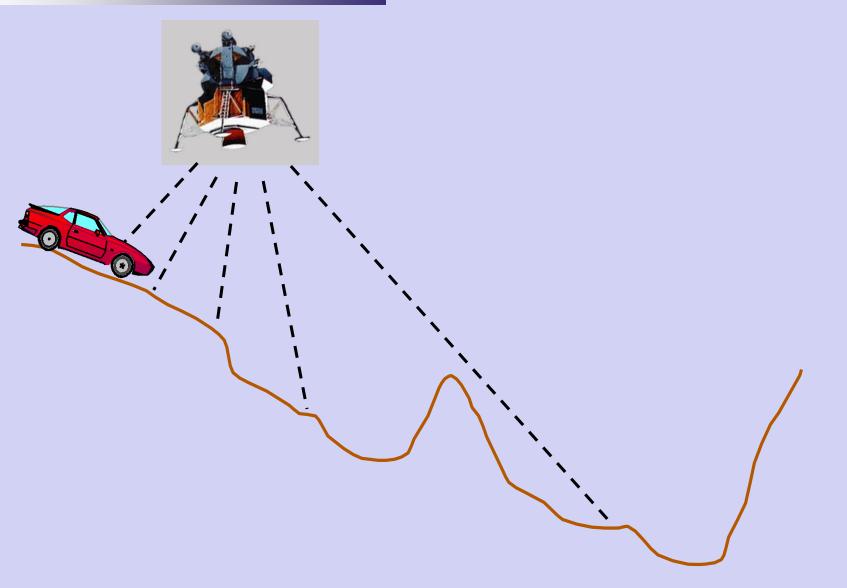


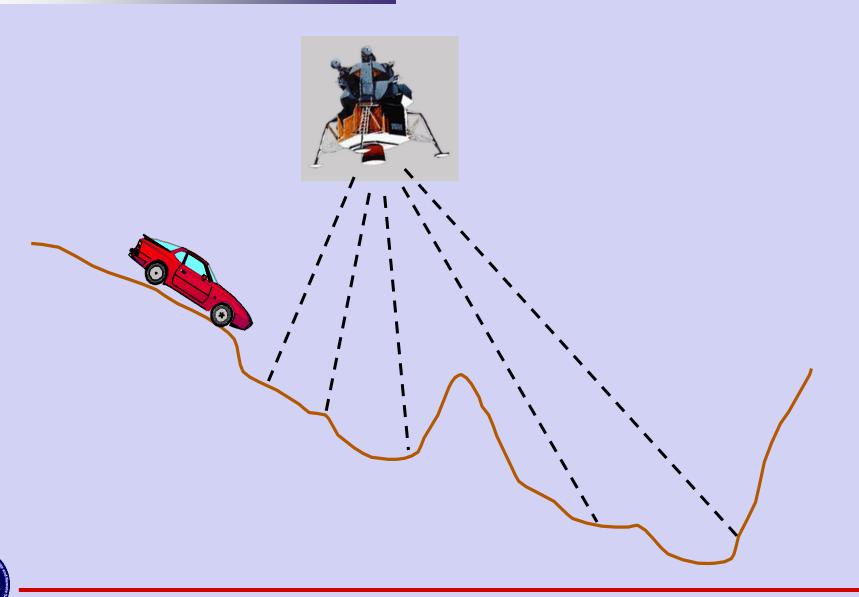


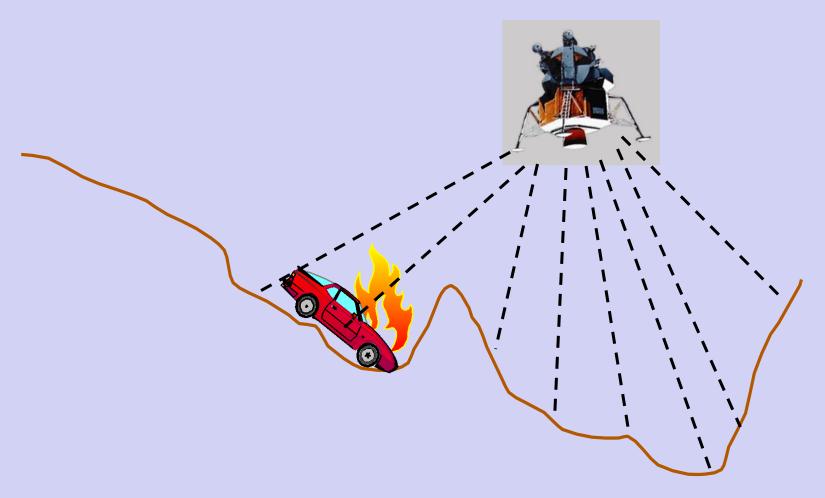




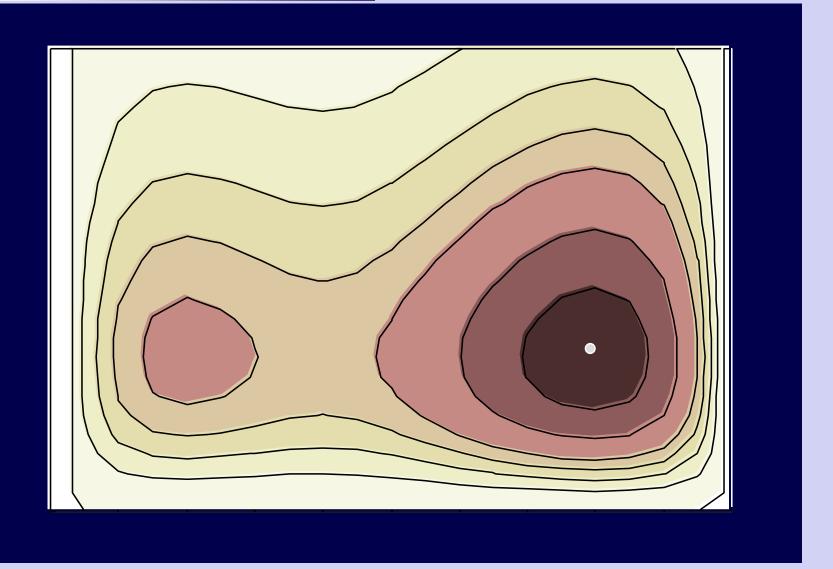




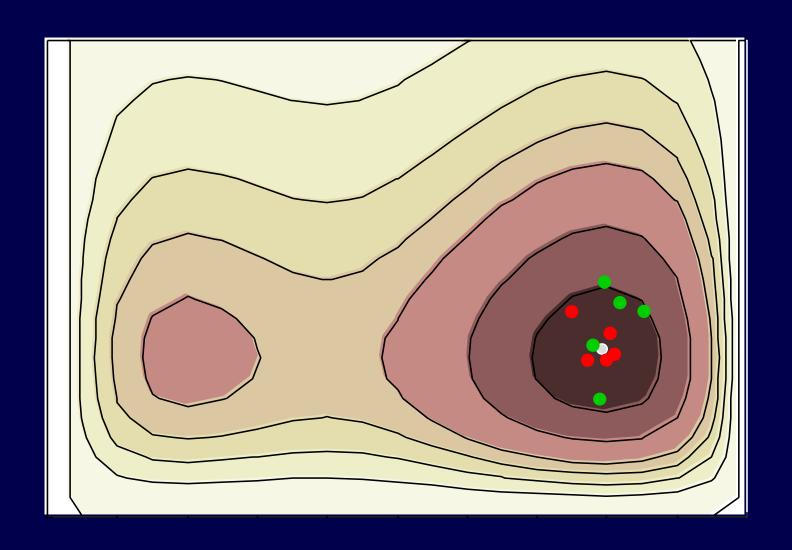




SCE Method – How it works ...



Shuffled Complex Evolution (SCE-UA)



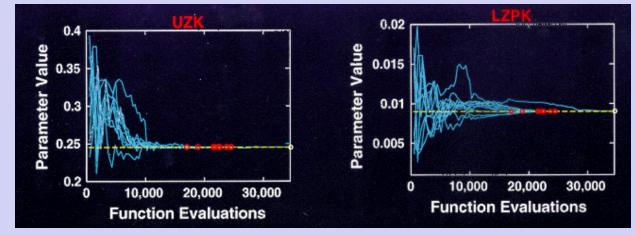


Global Optimization — The SCE-UA Algorithm

Duan, Gupta & Sorooshian, 1992, WRR

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Shuffled Complex Evolution (SCE-UA)



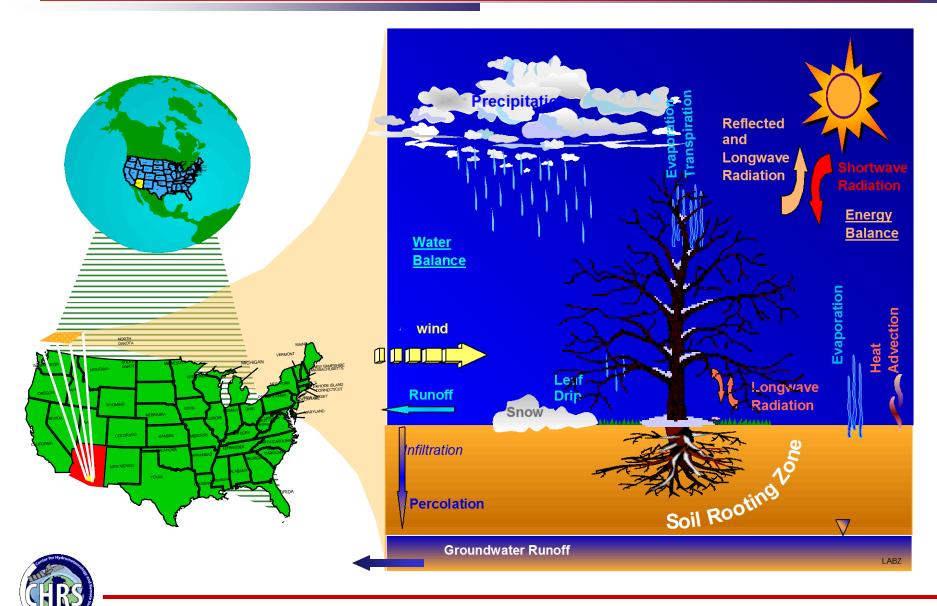


Advances in Parameter Estimation

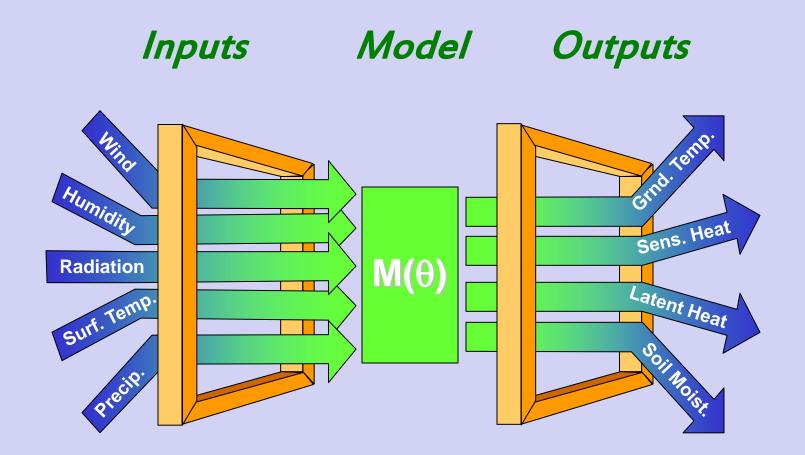




Land-Surface Model



Multi-Objective Approaches





Multi-Objective Optimization Problem

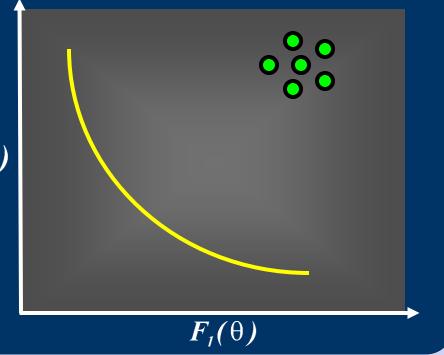


Minimize $F(\theta) = \{ F_1(\theta), ..., F_n(\theta) \}$ wrt $\theta \subset \Omega$



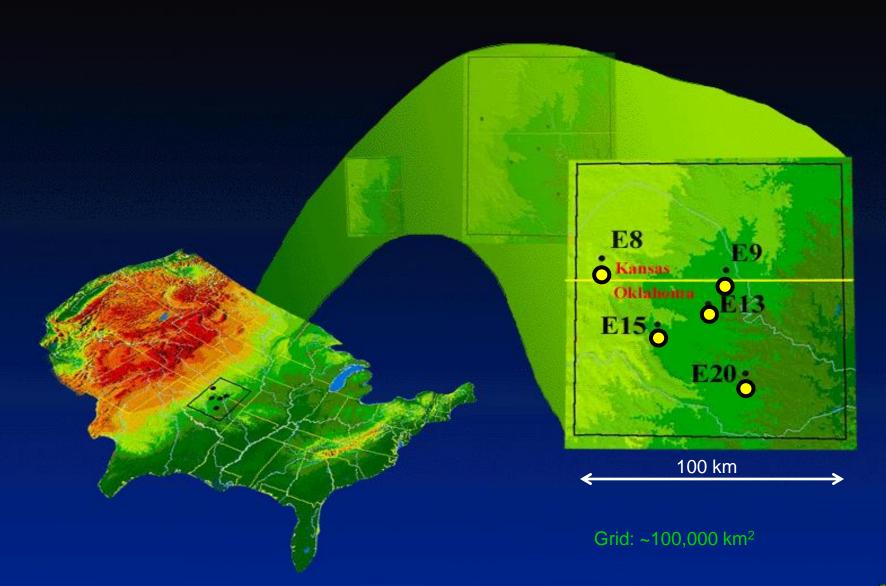
✓ Simultaneously finds several Pareto Solutions in a Single Optimization

 $F_2(\theta)$



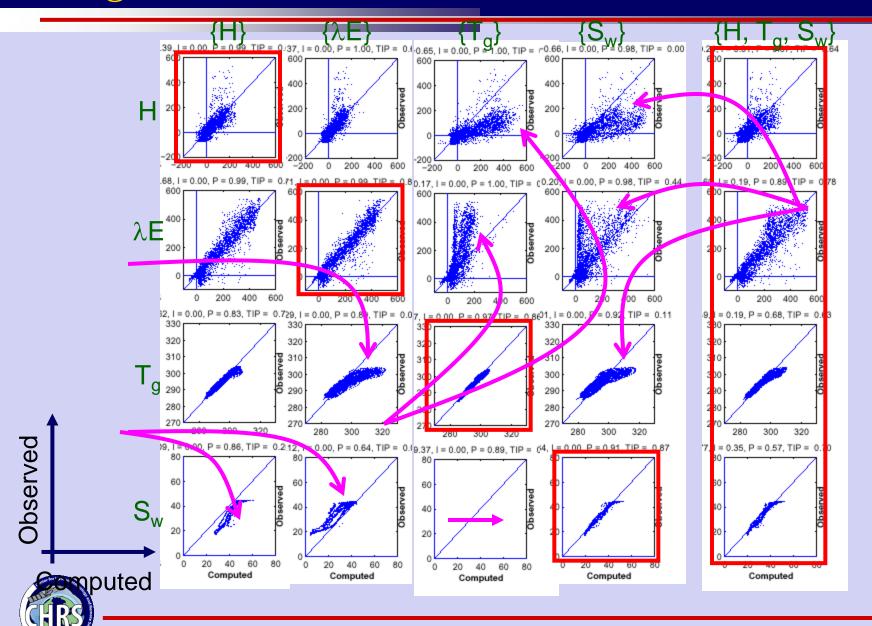


ARM-CART SGP Site

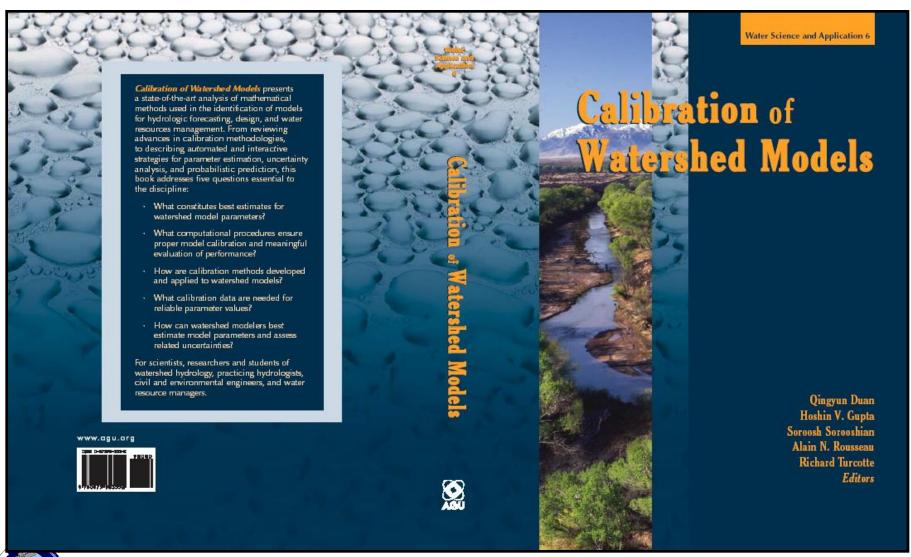


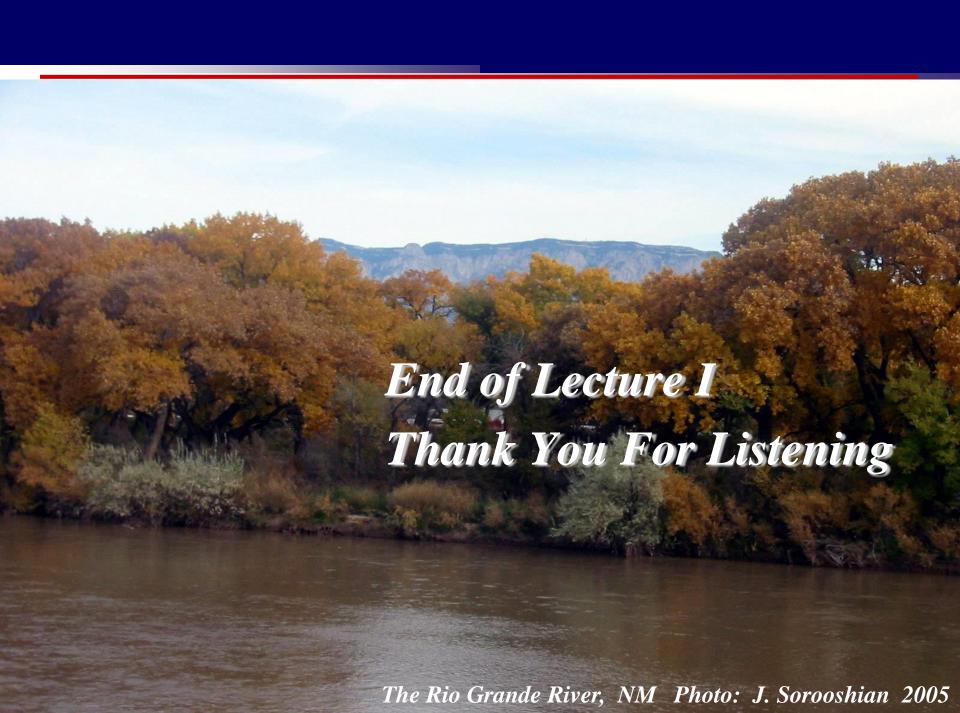


Single- & Multi-Flux Calibrations



AGU Monograph – Now Available

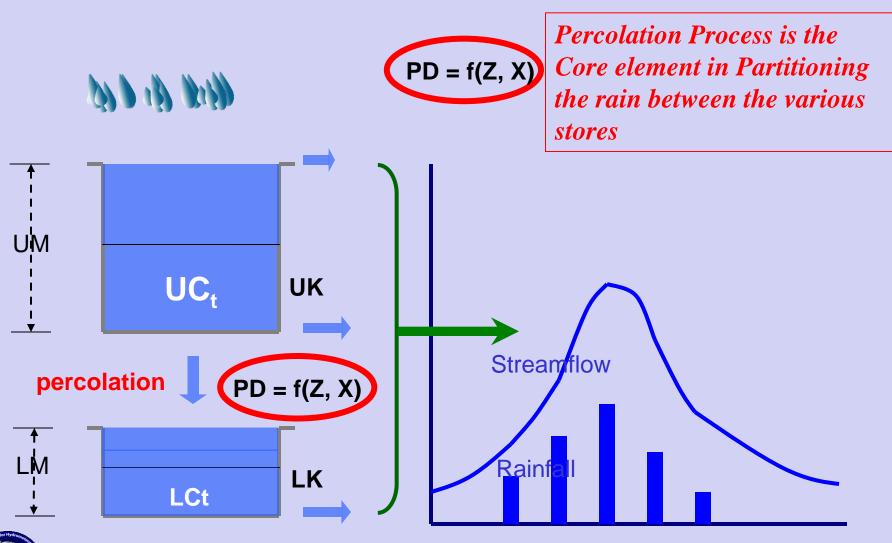




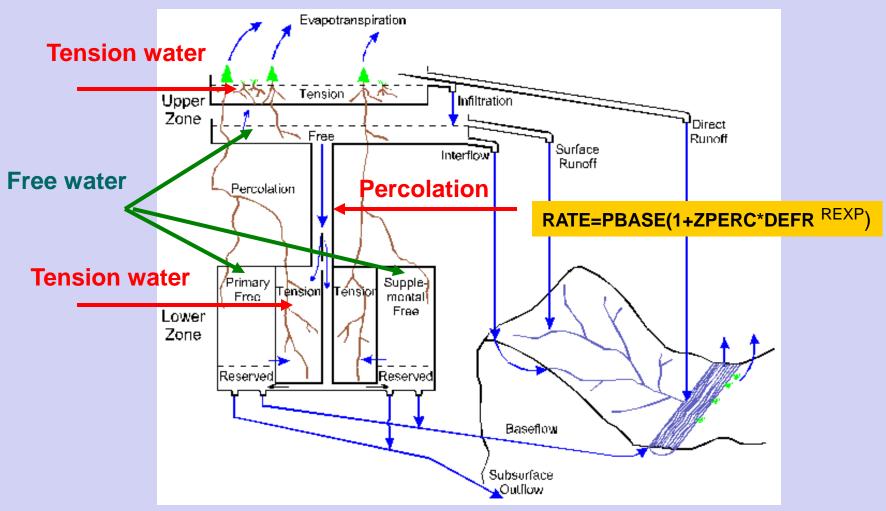
Backup Material



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



NWS Soil Moisture Accounting Model: SMA-NWSRFS





Nonlinear structure with large number of parameters

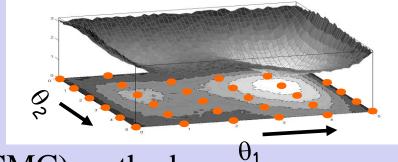
Parameter Uncertainty Methods

(1) First-order approximations near global optimum (Kuczera etal)

Limitations

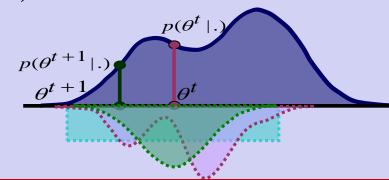
- Assumes Model is Linear
- Assumes Posterior Dist. Guassian





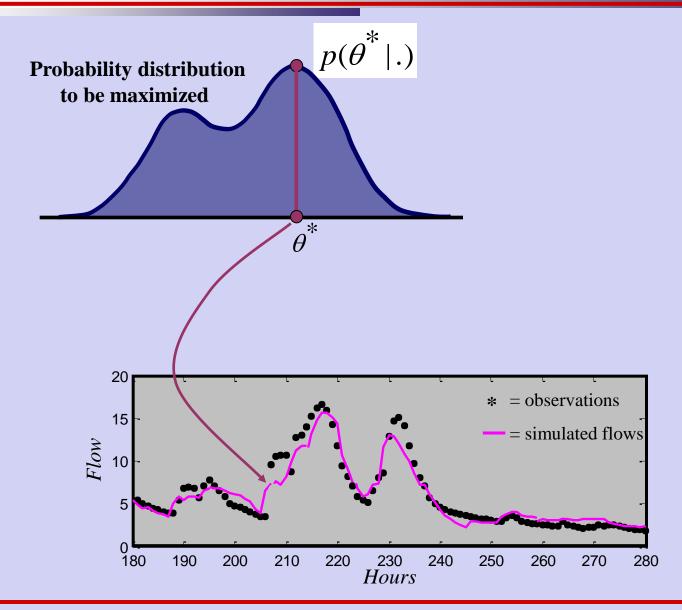
(3) Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods

(Vrugt and others)





SCE-UA only solves for Mode of Distribution





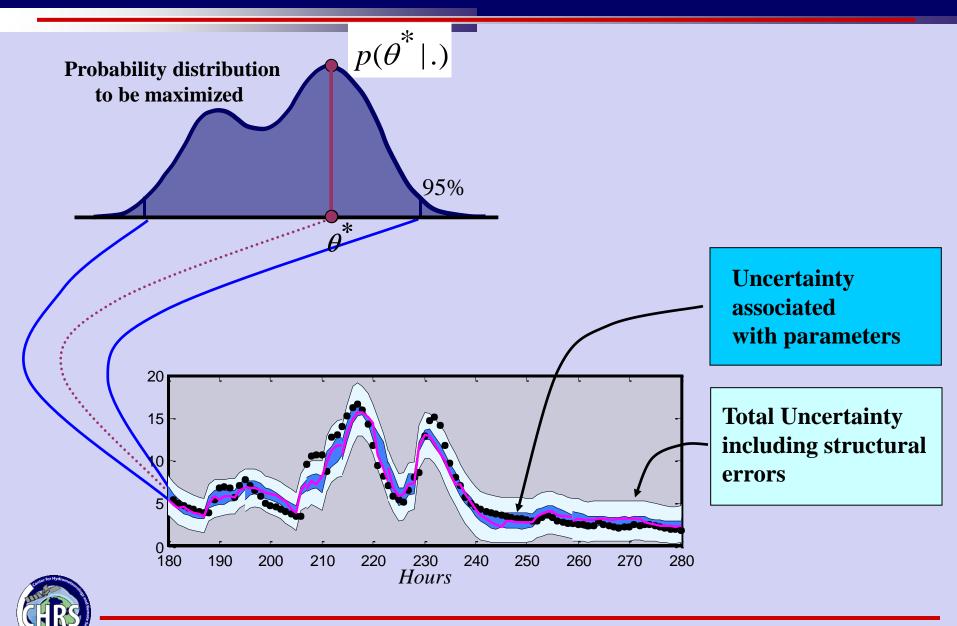
Shuffled Complex Evolution Metropolis



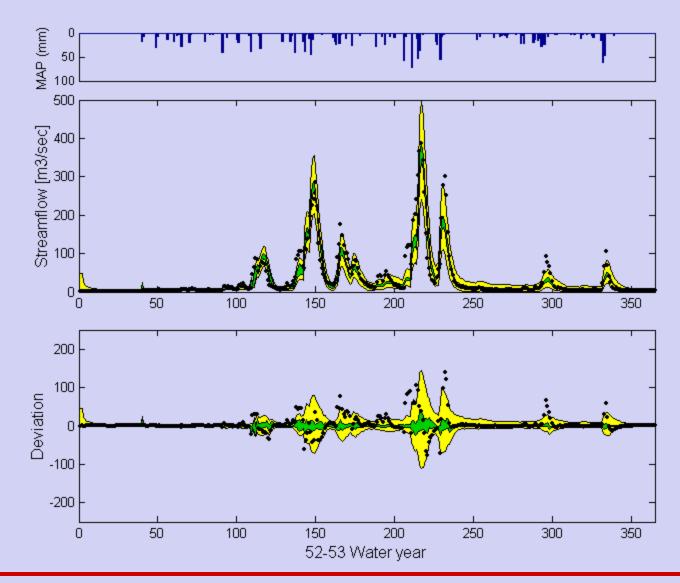




Need estimates of the prediction uncertainty

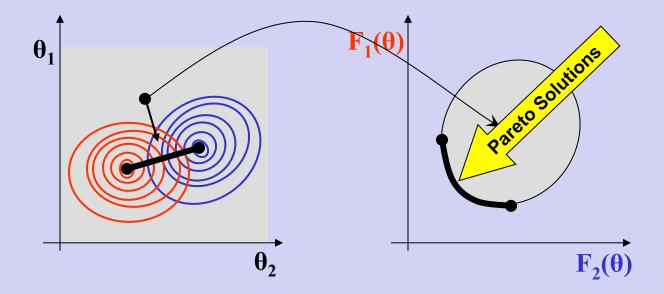


Flow Ranges instead of point estimates



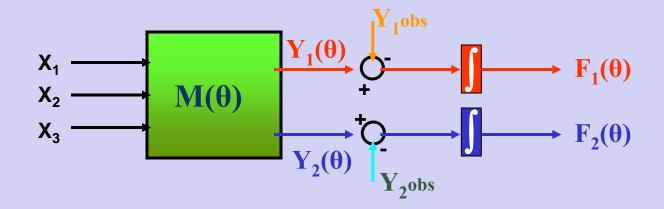


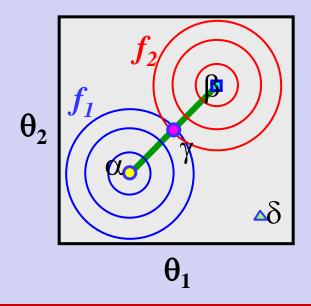
Multi-Criteria Calibration Concept

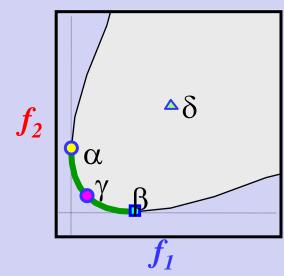




Multi-Criteria Calibration Approach









Gupta, Sorooshian, Yapo, WRR, 1998

"Semi-distributed" Hydrologic Models

