

AUTOMATIC ESTIMATION OF PARAMETER TRANSFER FUNCTIONS FOR DISTRIBUTED HYDROLOGICAL MODELS

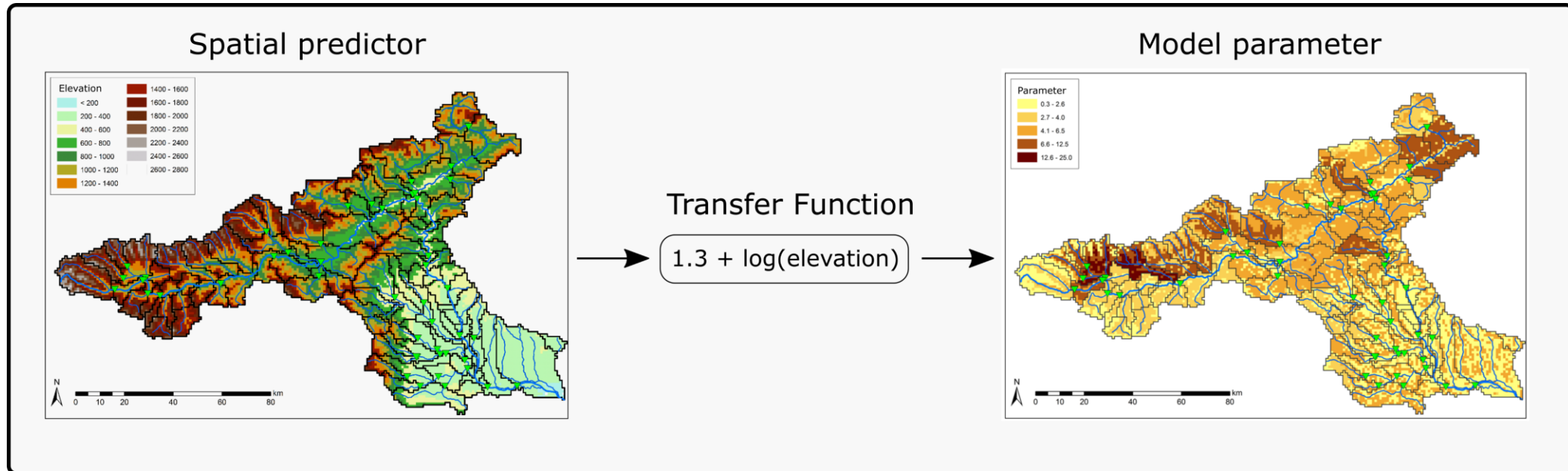
FUNCTION SPACE OPTIMIZATION APPLIED TO THE mHM MODEL

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Transfer Functions

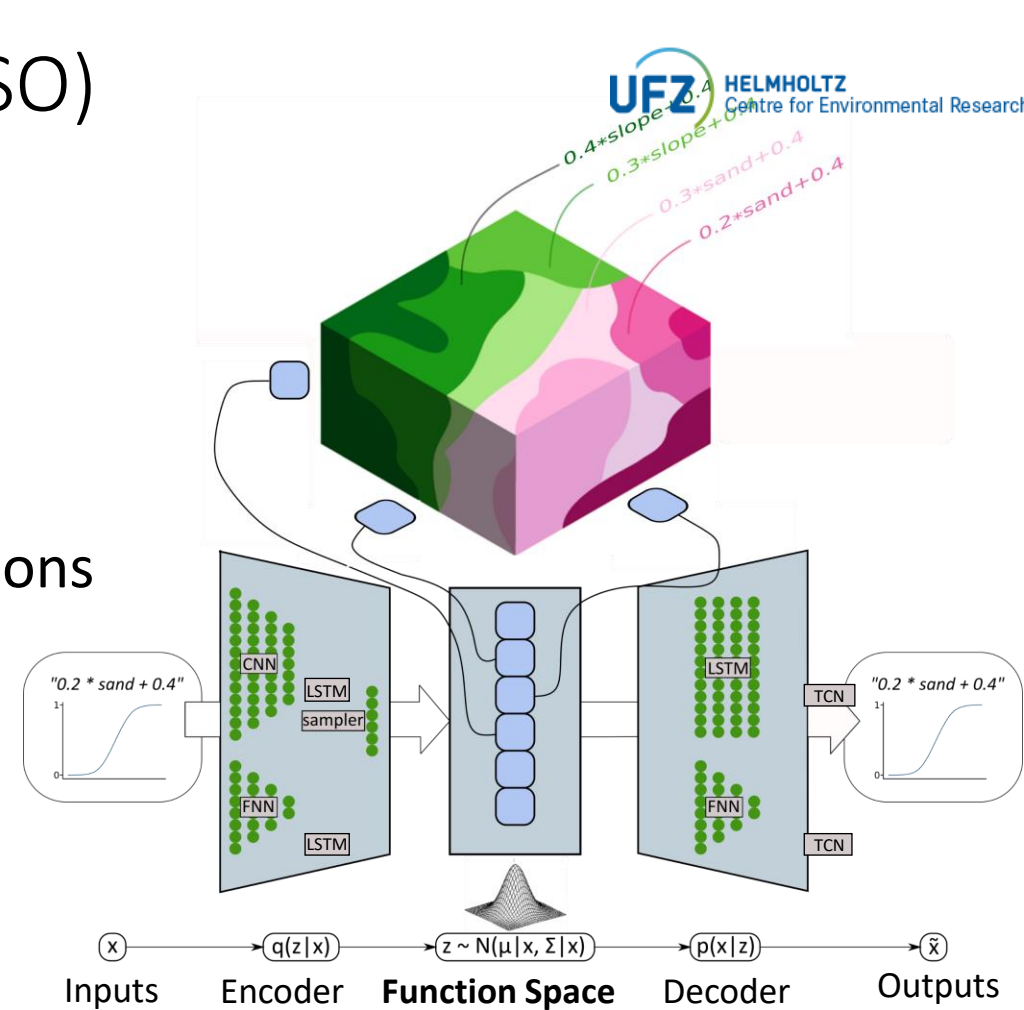


Transfer functions map geophysical catchment properties to distributed model parameters

Function Space Optimization (FSO)

Feigl et al., 2020

- FSO: optimization method for transfer functions
- Uses a text generating Neural Network
- Transforms search into continuous problem
- Successfully tested on a single catchment

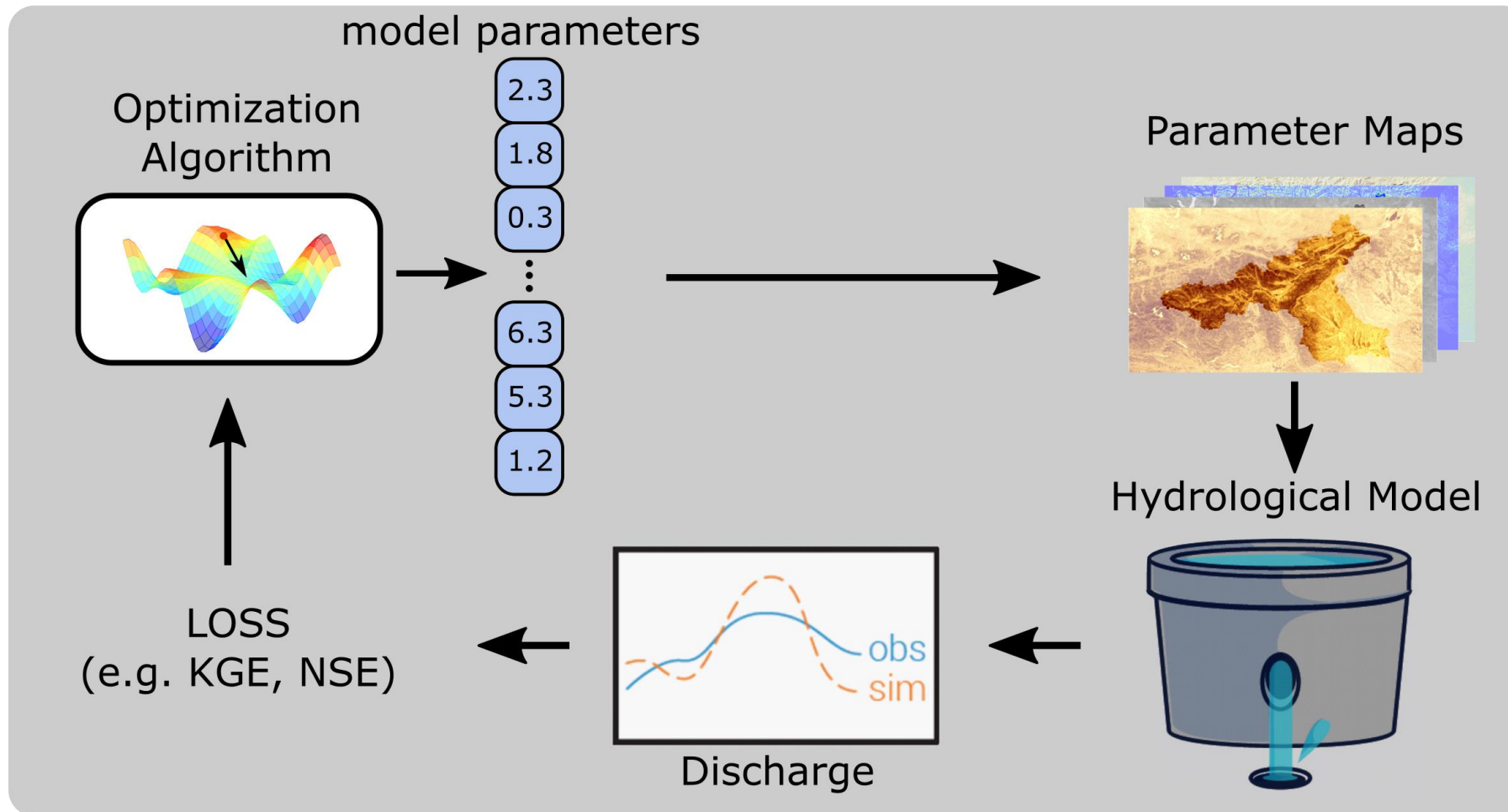


FSO variational autoencoder

Feigl et al. (2020)

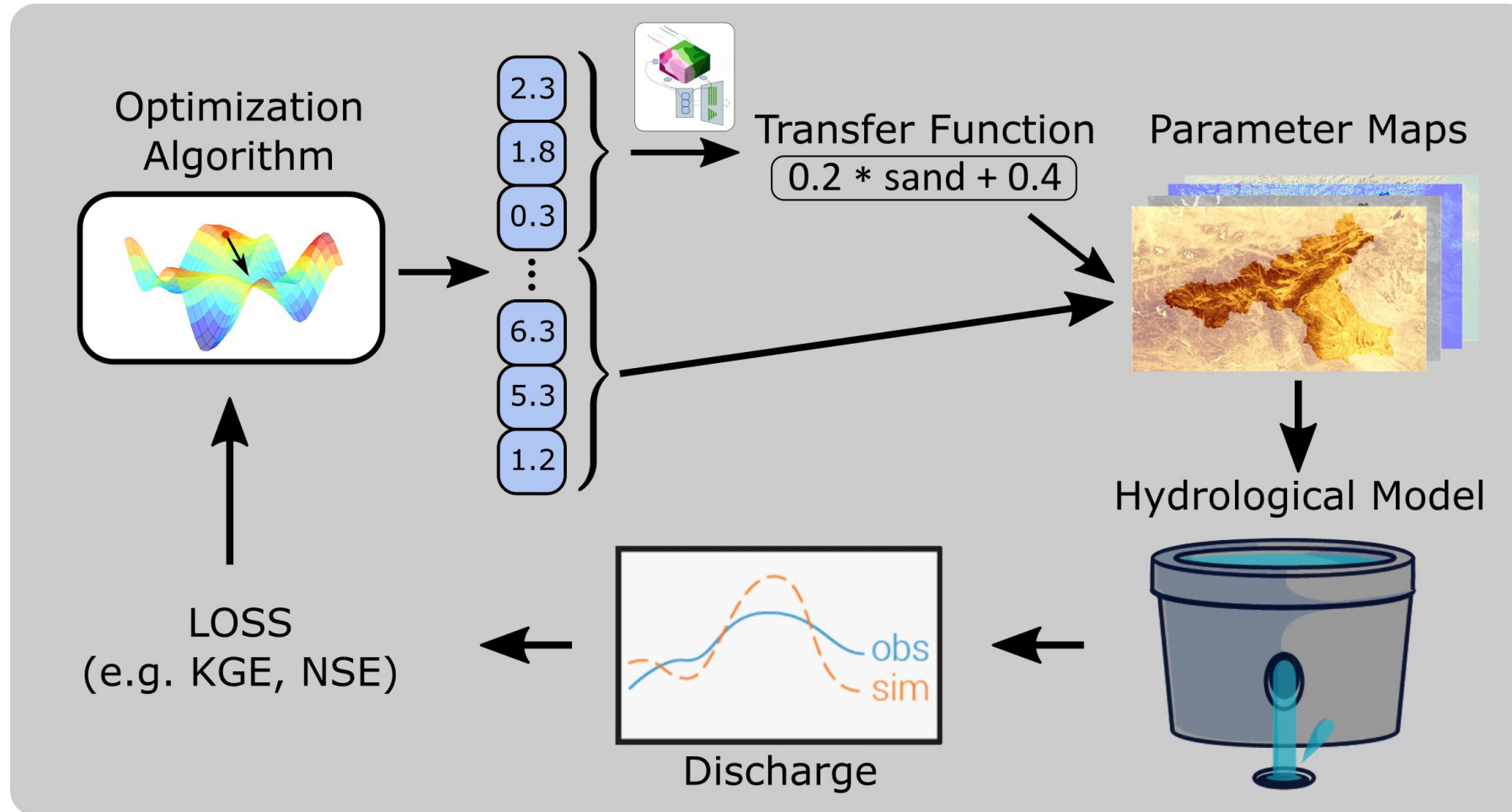
Function Space Optimization (FSO)

Classical Model Optimization



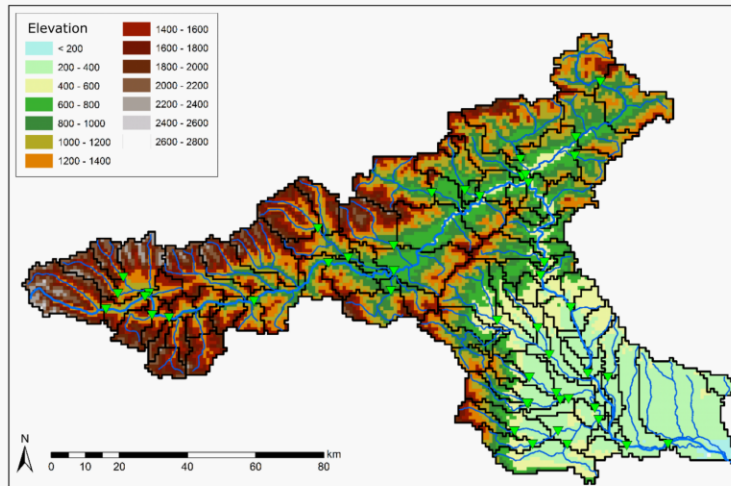
Function Space Optimization (FSO)

Function Space Optimization



FSO parameter scaling

Spatial predictor



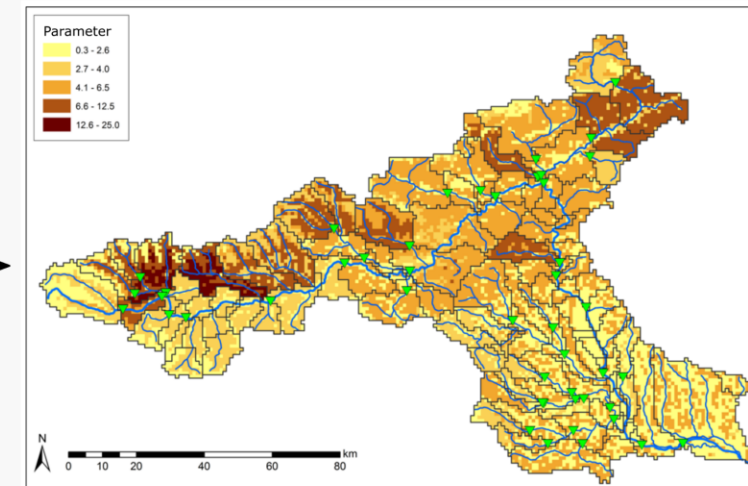
value range: e.g. elevation [0, 3000]

Transfer Function

$$1.3 + \log(\text{elevation})$$

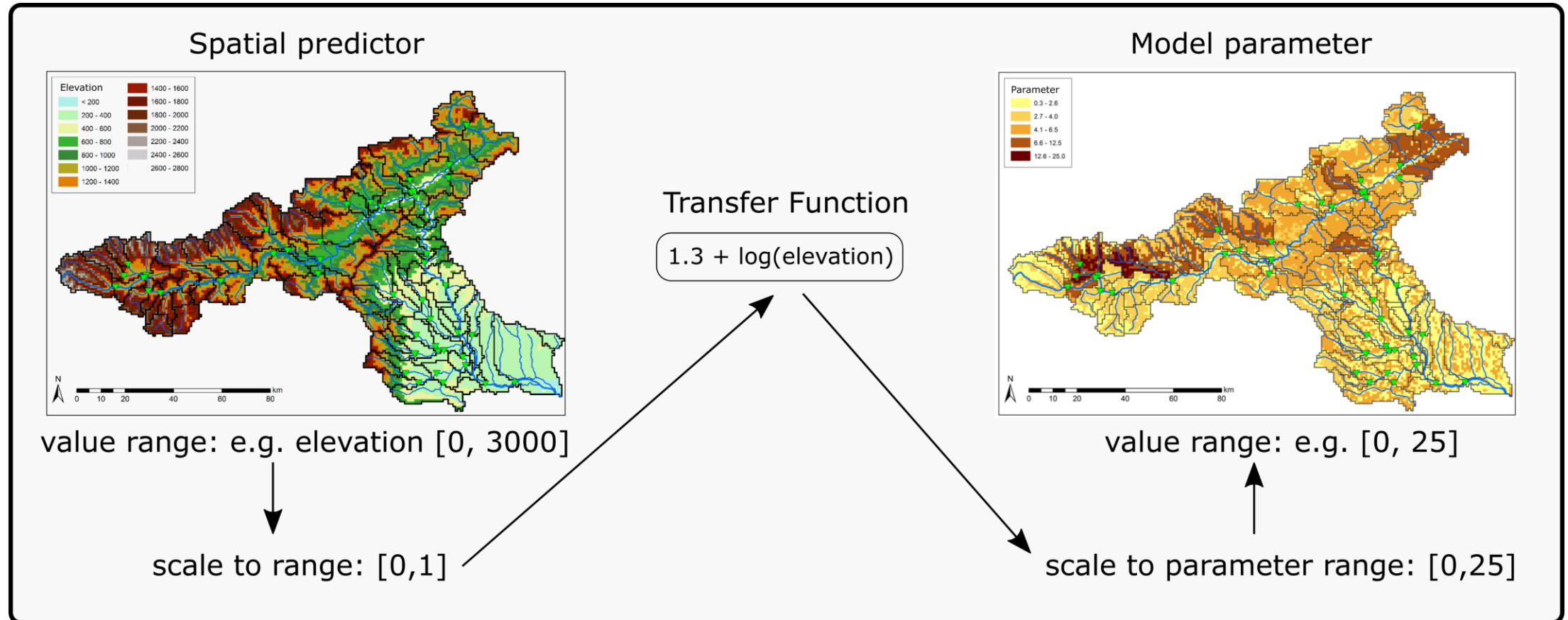
?

Model parameter

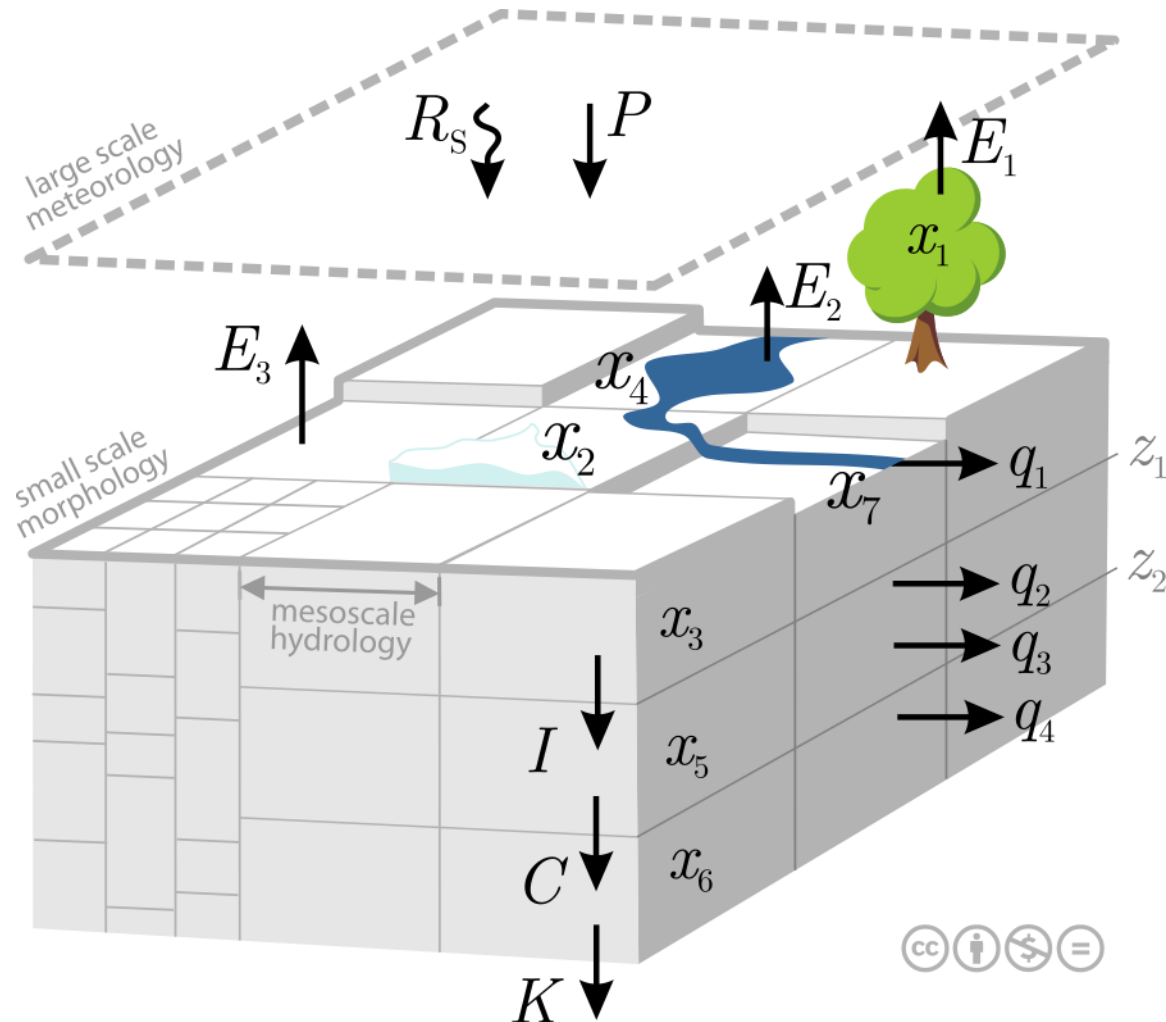


value range: e.g. [0, 25]

FSO parameter scaling

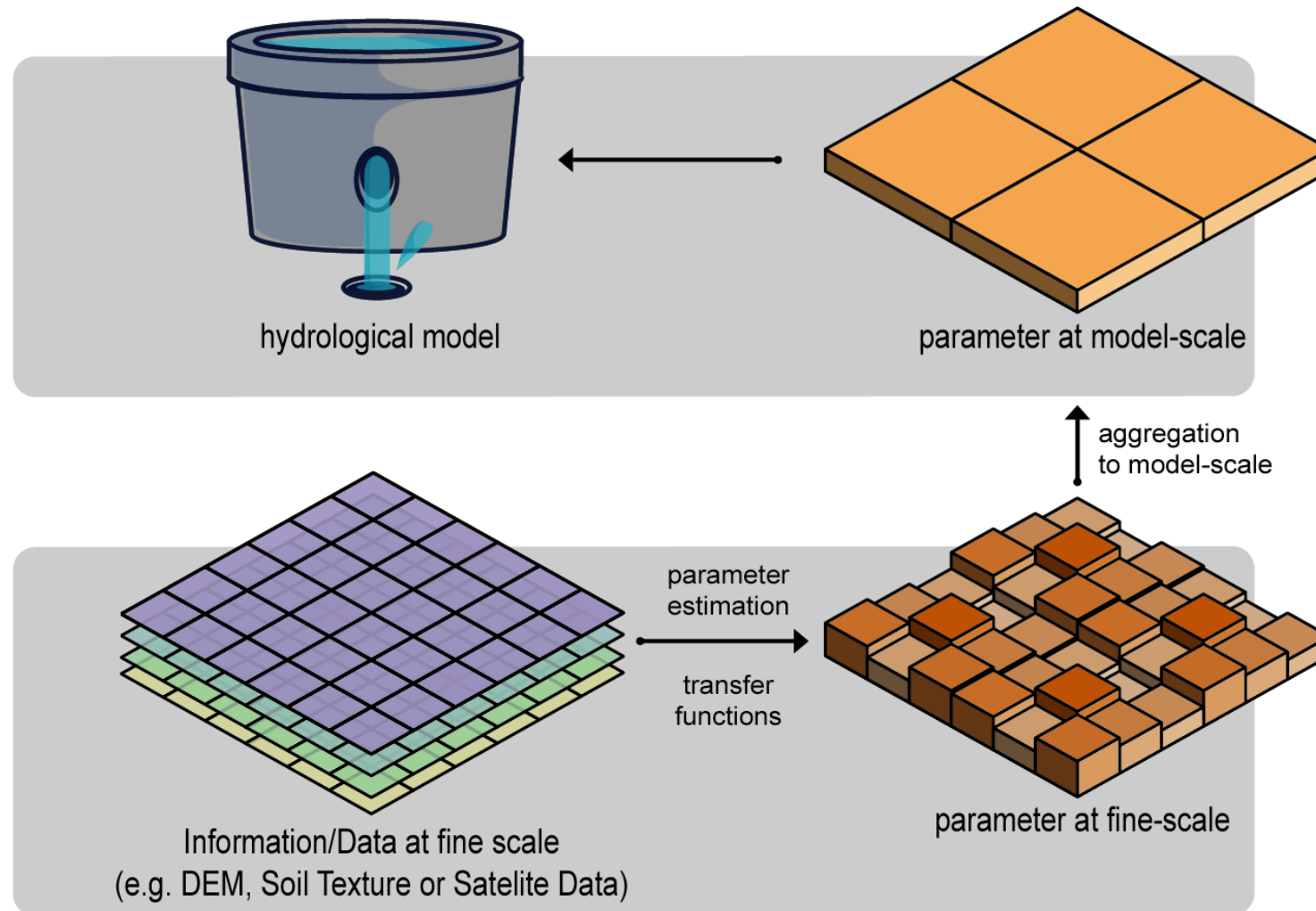


The mesoscale Hydrological Model (mHM)



- Developed by Samaniego et al. (2010)
- Spatially explicit distributed model
- Uses grid cells as primary units
- Defines parameter fields with the Multiscale Parameter Regionalization method (MPR)

Multiscale Parameter Regionalization (MPR)



Regionalization method by Samaniego et al. (2010)

Benchmark Study – Zink et al. (2017)

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Hydrology and
Earth System
Sciences



A high-resolution dataset of water fluxes and states for Germany accounting for parametric uncertainty

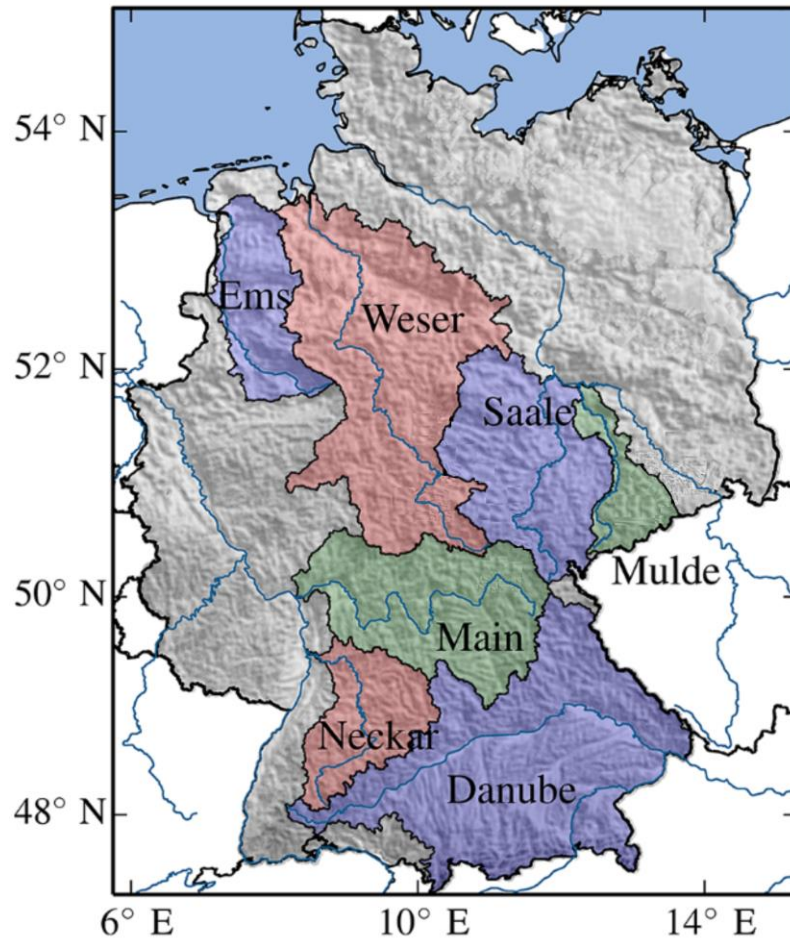
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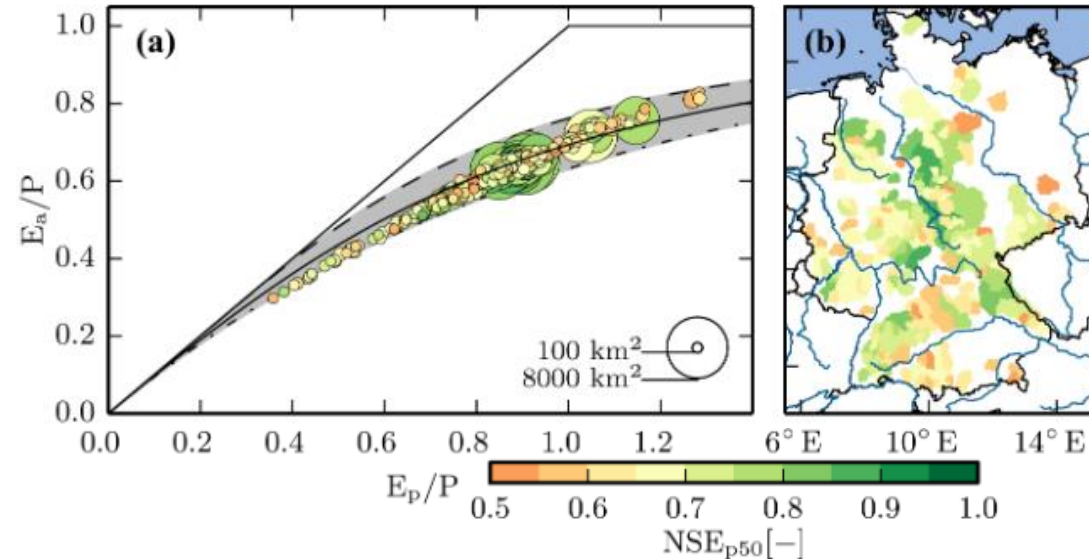
Benchmark Study – Zink et al. (2017)

- Optimizing mHM 100 times with 2000 iterations
- Using 7 gauging stations
- Validate 100 parameter sets on 220 Basins



Training basins

(Zink et al., 2017)



Validation basins

(Zink et al., 2017)

Study Objectives

1. Apply FSO using a wide range of catchments
2. Simultaneously optimize 2 transfer functions and all other numerical parameters
3. Optimize: Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity, Field Capacity
4. Analyze performance and transferability in a prediction in ungauged basins (PUB) setting
5. Compare original mHM transfer functions with FSO estimates

Case study – study basins

7 Training basins, 220 Validation Basins

Resolution:

Spatial predictors: 100 x 100 m

Model grid: 4 x 4 km

Spatial predictors:

Mean sand percentage (sand)

Mean clay percentage (clay)

Mineral bulk density

Aspect

Terrain slope

Elevation

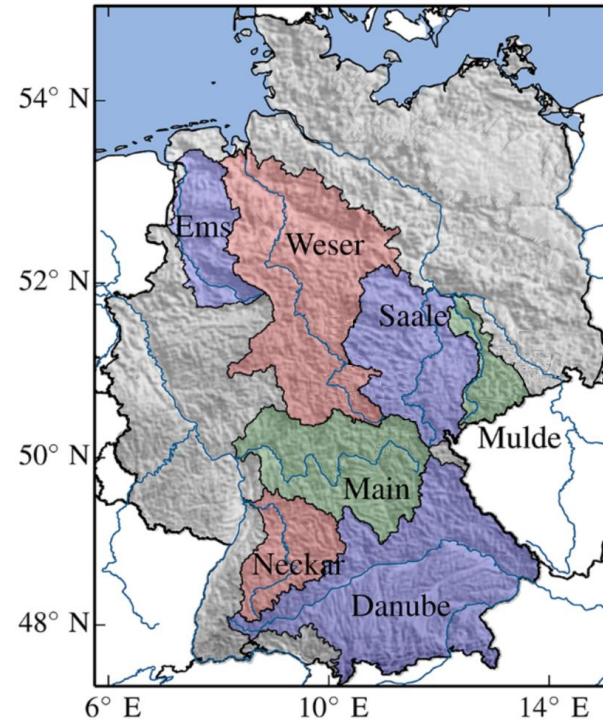
Time series:

7 & 220 gauging stations

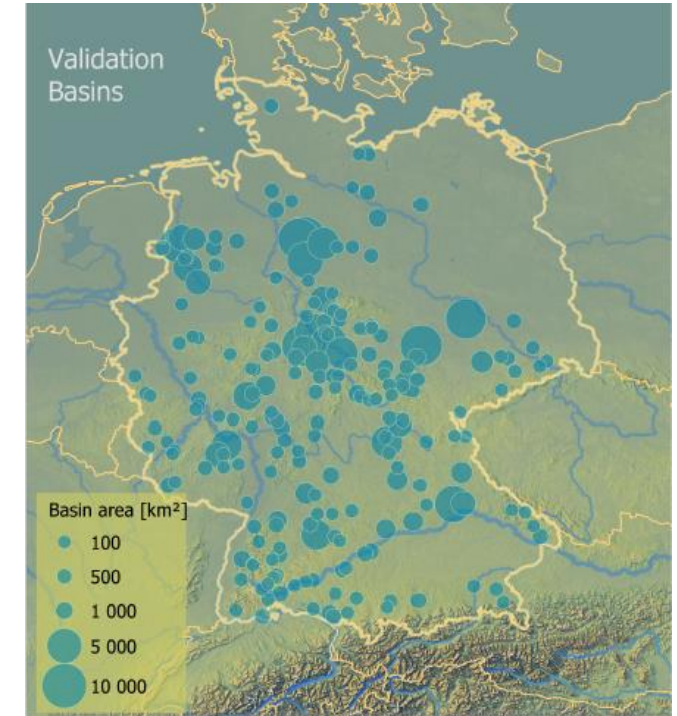
Calibration: 2000-2004

Validation: 1965-1999

Spin-up: 5 years

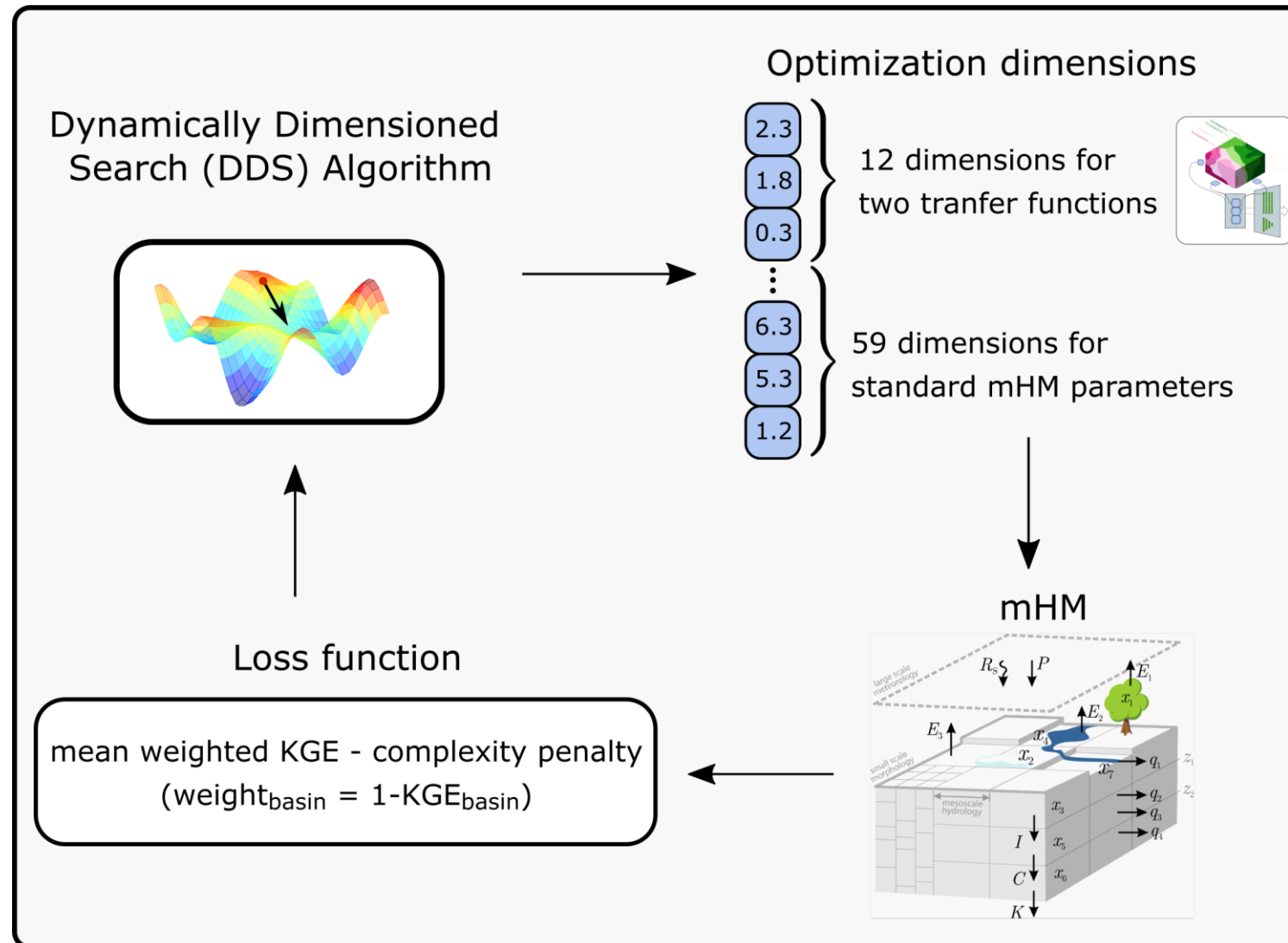


7 Training basins
(Zink et al., 2017)



220 Validation basins

Case study – Optimization



FSO optimization using the DDS algorithm (Tolson & Shoemaker, 2007)

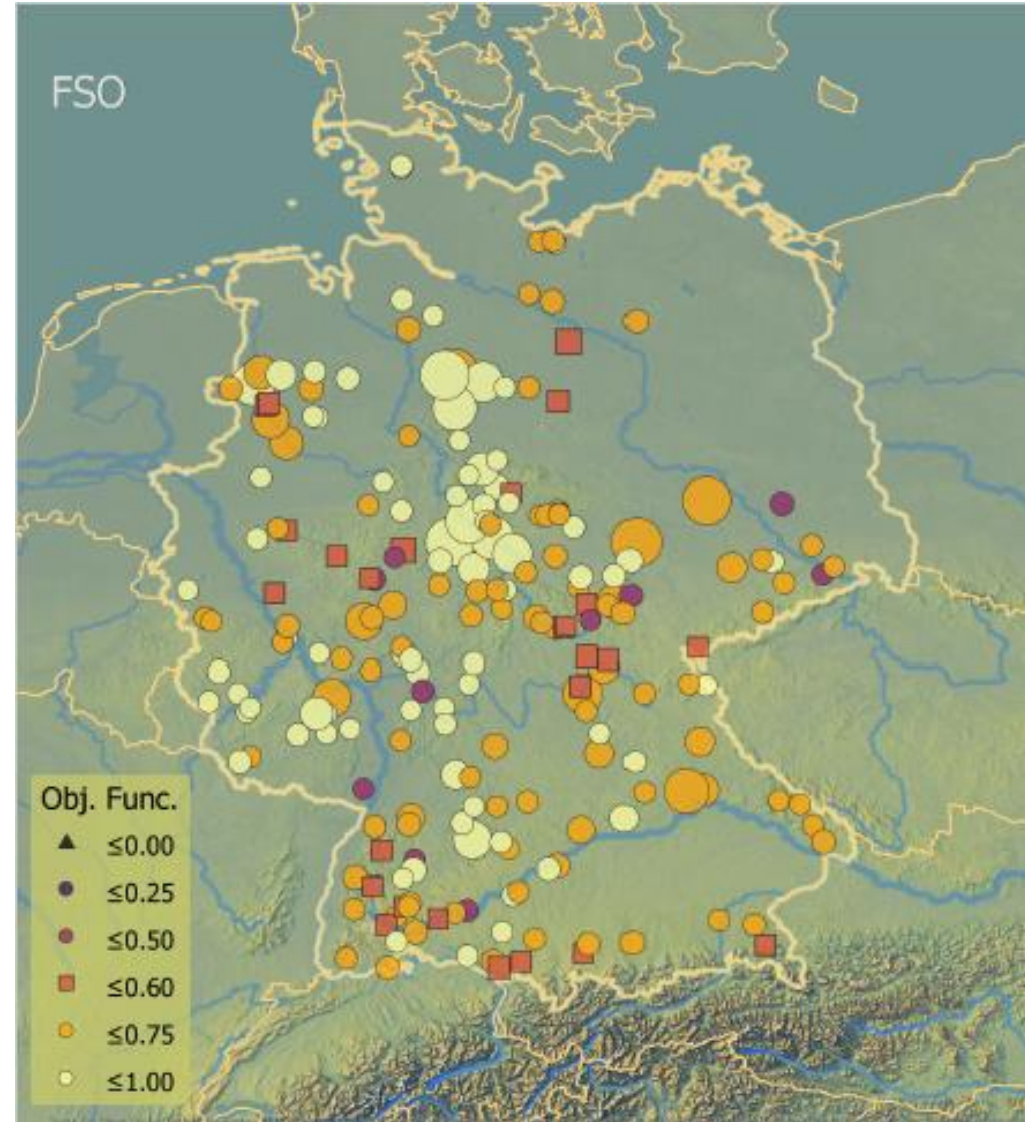
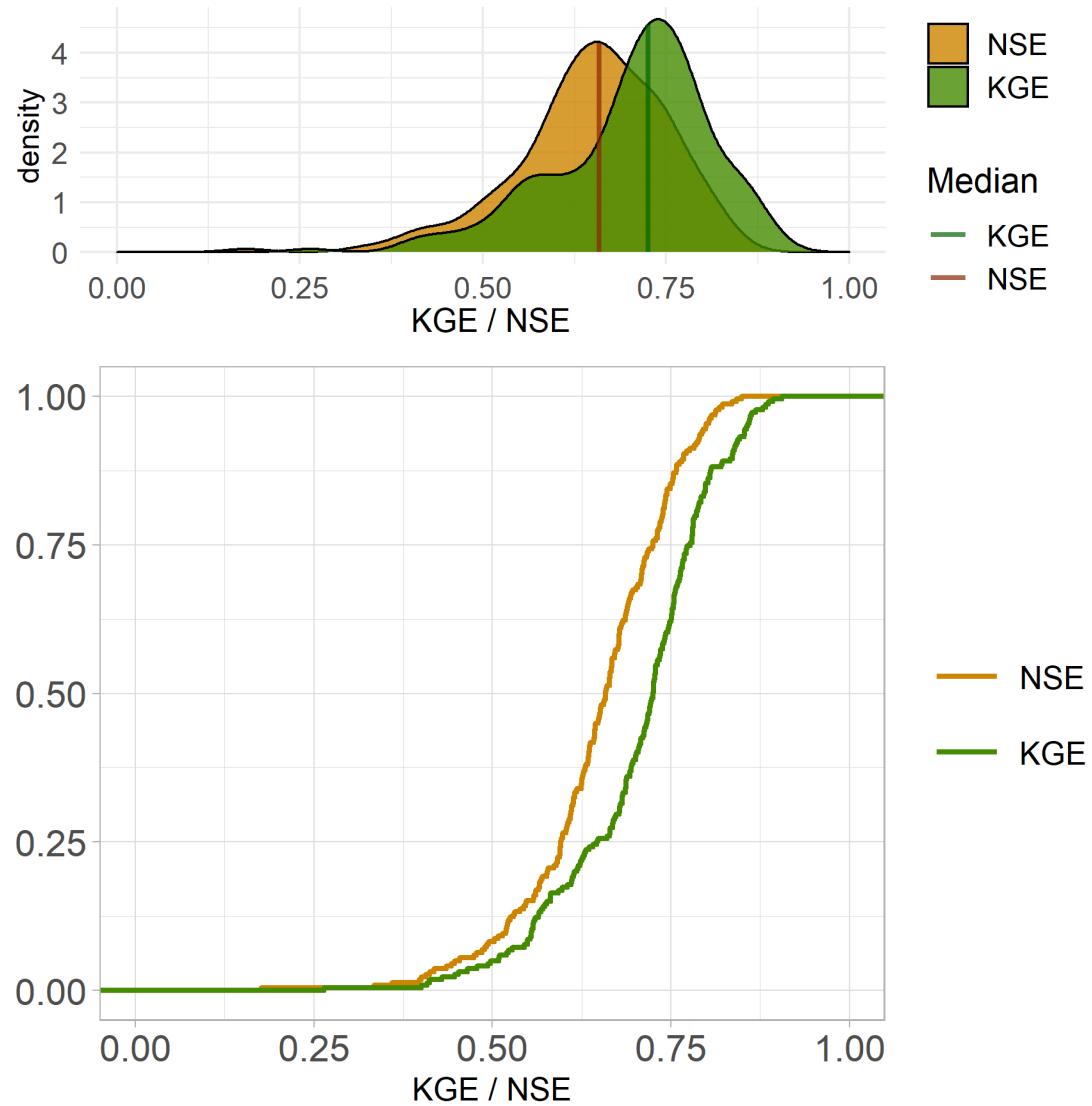
Preliminary results – 7 Training Basins

Training Basins KGE Results

	Period	median KGE	Main	Neckar	Weser	Ems	Saale	Mulde	Donau
FSO-mHM	Calibration	0.83	0.90	0.85	0.90	0.82	0.81	0.77	0.82
	Validation	0.80	0.85	0.83	0.89	0.80	0.77	0.65	0.71

FSO results after approx. 900 iterations

Preliminary results – 220 validation basins



Imhof-Like Background Topography by @John_M_Nelson

Preliminary results – estimated transfer functions

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (cm/d):

mHM: $KSat = \gamma_1 * \exp(\gamma_2 + \gamma_3 * sand - \gamma_4 * clay) * \log(10)$

FSO-mHM: $KSat = elevation + \exp(bulk\ density) - 3.14$

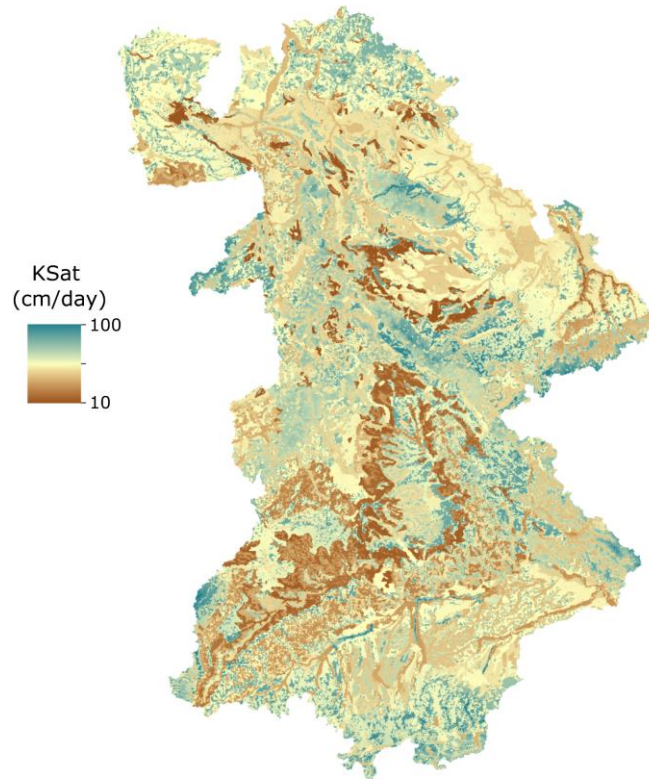
Field Capacity (-):

mHM: $FieldCap = ThetaS * \exp(\gamma_5 * (\gamma_6 + \log_{10}(KSat))) * \log(vGenu_n)$

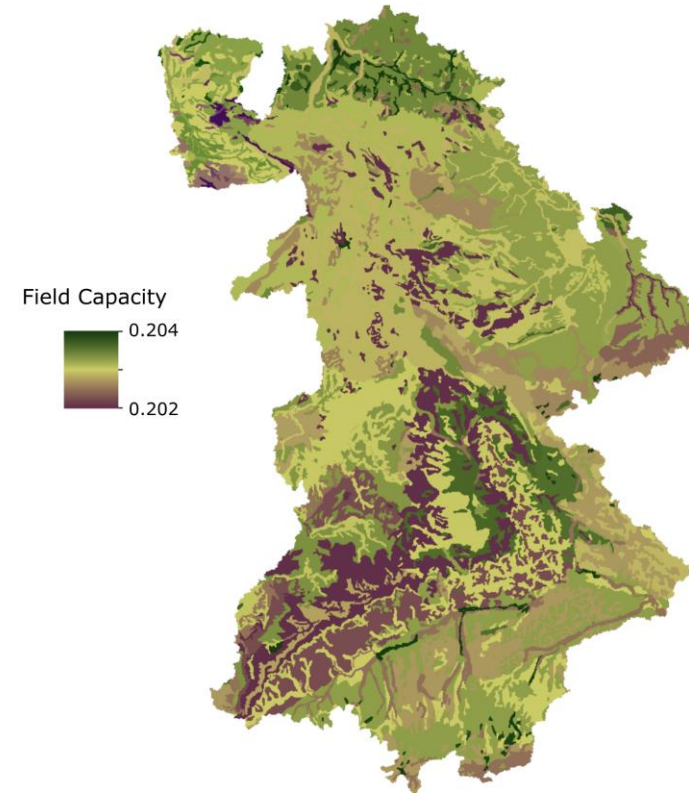
FSO-mHM: $FieldCap = -0.336 \sqrt{0.333 / \sqrt{bulk\ density}}$

Preliminary results – estimated parameter fields

Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/day)



Field Capacity (-)



Resulting parameter fields on the 100 x 100 m grid for the top layer of the model (tillage layer, first 20 cm)

Summary, Discussion & Outlook

- **FSO trained with 5 years data of 7 gauging stations:**

training median KGE = 0.80

PUB median KGE = 0.73

- Preliminary results look promising → only 900 iterations
- Field Capacity is constant → most likely local minimum → continue optimization
- Multiple longer optimization runs needed for robust performance evaluation
- Compare validation basins results with performance of Zink et al. (2017)
- Comparison of final FSO parameter fields to geophysical properties

References

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