

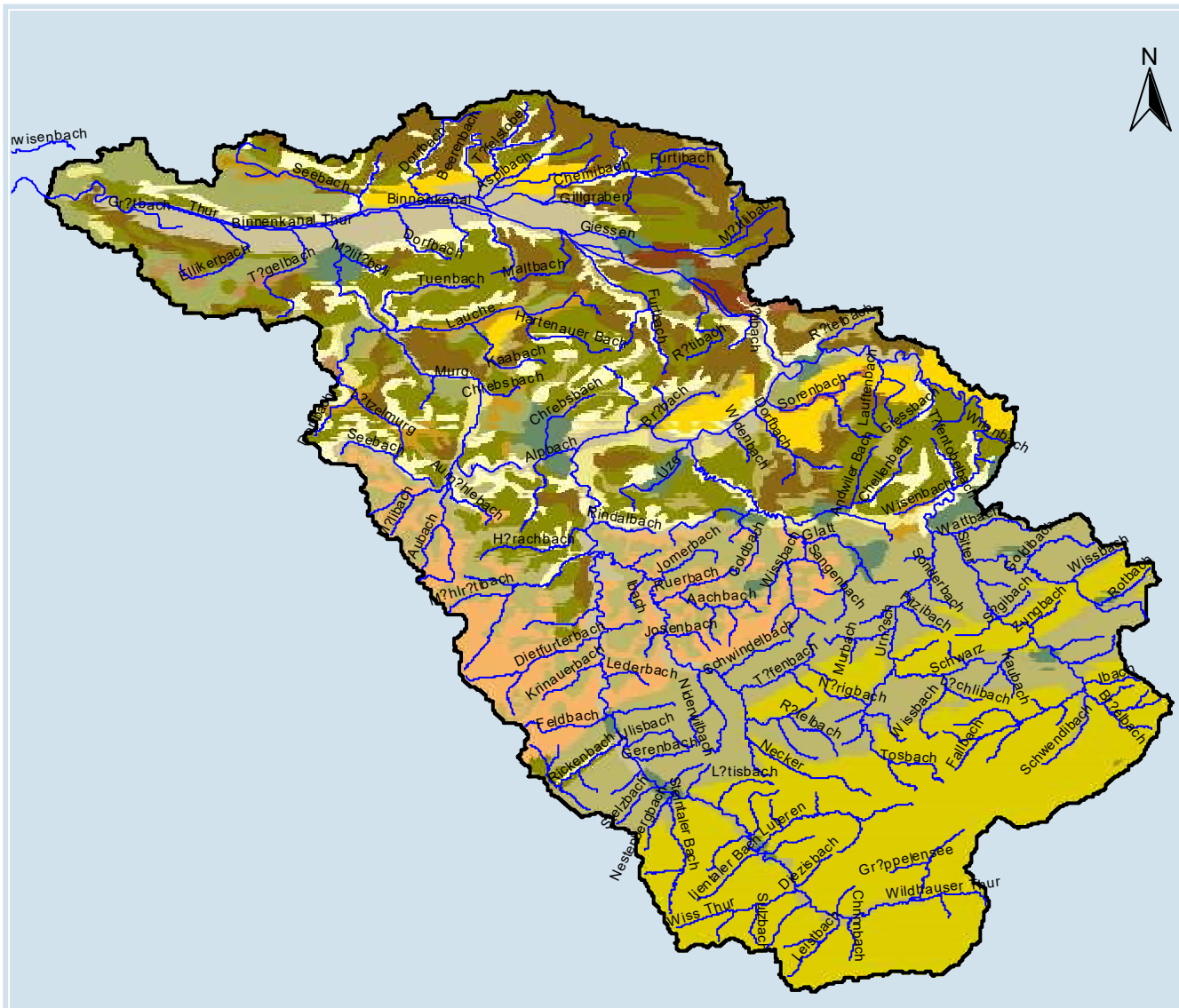
Calibration and Uncertainty Issues

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India January 2018



Calibration Issues...

- Parameterization (regionalization of parameters)
(most important, difficult, and neglected aspect of calibration)



Calibration Issues...

- Objective function definition

(most surprising aspect of calibration)

$$R^2 = \frac{\left[\sum_i (\mathcal{Q}_{m,i} - \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_m)(\mathcal{Q}_{s,i} - \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_s) \right]^2}{\sum_i (\mathcal{Q}_{m,i} - \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_m)^2 \sum_i (\mathcal{Q}_{s,i} - \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_s)^2}$$

$$SSQR = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n [\mathcal{Q}_{i,m} - \mathcal{Q}_{i,s}]^2$$

$$g = w_1 \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} (\mathcal{Q}_m - \mathcal{Q}_s)_i^2 + w_2 \sum_{i=1}^{n_2} (S_{...} - S_{...})_i^2 + w_3 \sum_{i=1}^{n_3} (N_{...} - N_{...})_i^2 + \dots$$

$$KGE = 1 - \sqrt{(r - 1)^2 + (\alpha - 1)^2 + (\beta - 1)^2}$$

$$PBIAS = 100 * \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (\mathcal{Q}_m - \mathcal{Q}_s)_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n \mathcal{Q}_{m,i}}$$

$$NS = 1 - \frac{\sum_i (\mathcal{Q}_m - \mathcal{Q}_s)_i^2}{\sum_i (\mathcal{Q}_{m,i} - \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_m)^2}$$

$$\chi^2 = \frac{\sum_i (\mathcal{Q}_m - \mathcal{Q}_s)_i^2}{\sigma_m^2}$$

$$MNS = 1 - \frac{\sum_i |\mathcal{Q}_m - \mathcal{Q}_s|_i^p}{\sum_i |\mathcal{Q}_{m,i} - \bar{\mathcal{Q}}_m|_i^p}$$

$$f_{Y^M | \Theta}(\mathbf{y} | \boldsymbol{\theta}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sigma} \exp \left(- \frac{1}{2} \frac{[g(y_{t_0}) - g(y_{t_0}^M(\boldsymbol{\theta}))]^2}{\sigma^2} \right) \cdot \left| \frac{dg}{dy} \right|_{y=y_{t_0}}$$

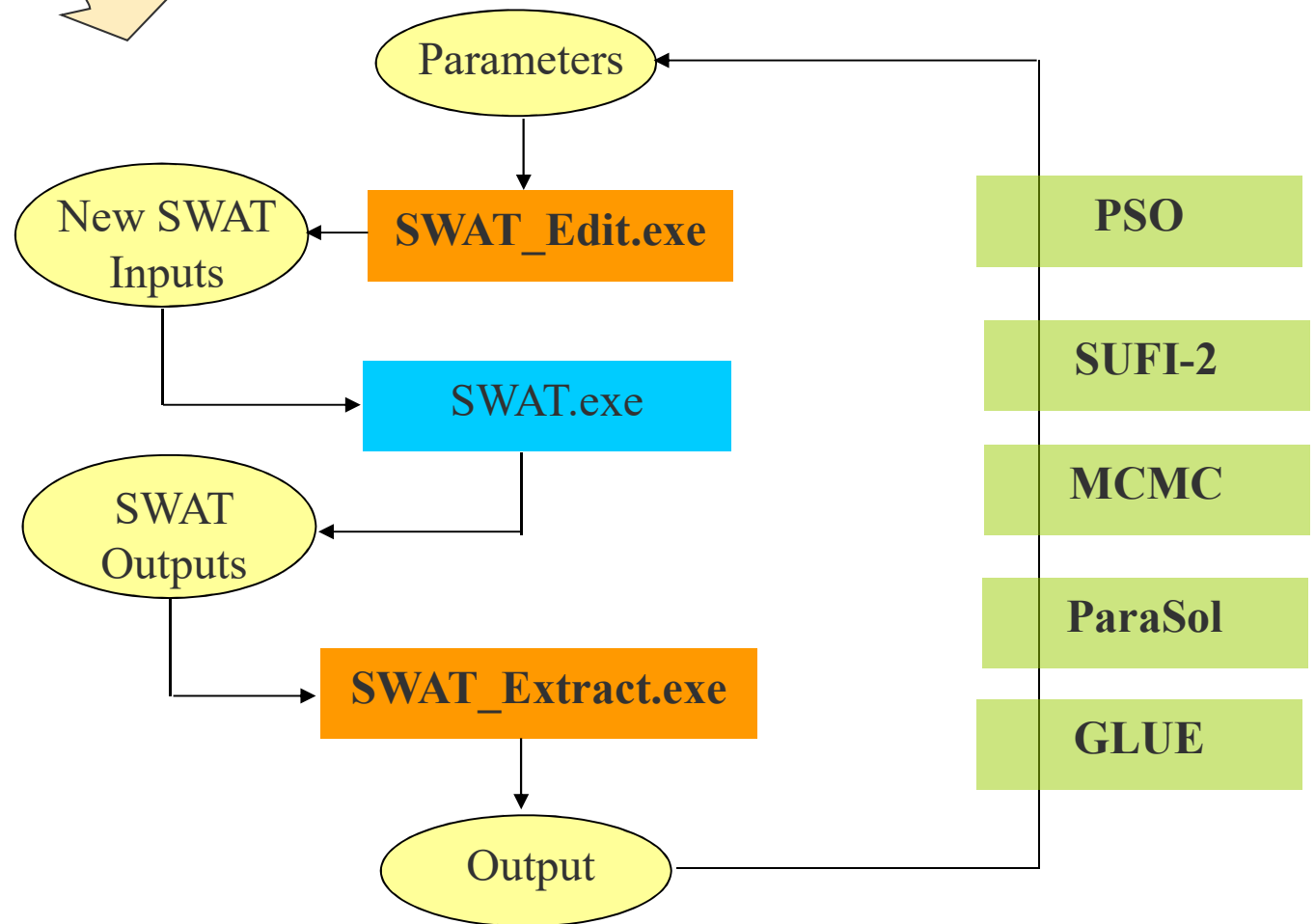
$$\cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{1}{\sigma \sqrt{1 - \exp \left(- 2 \frac{t_i - t_{i-1}}{\tau} \right)}} \exp \left(- \frac{1}{2} \frac{\left[g(y_{t_i}) - g(y_{t_i}^M(\boldsymbol{\theta})) - [g(y_{t_{i-1}}) - g(y_{t_{i-1}}^M(\boldsymbol{\theta}))] \exp \left(- \frac{t_i - t_{i-1}}{\tau} \right) \right]^2}{\sigma^2 \left(1 - \exp \left(- 2 \frac{t_i - t_{i-1}}{\tau} \right) \right)} \right) \cdot \left| \frac{dg}{dy} \right|_{y=y_{t_i}} \right]$$

Calibration issues

- Optimization algorithm

(most confusing aspect of calibration)

TxtInOut 



Calibration issues

- Non-uniqueness (Uncertainty)

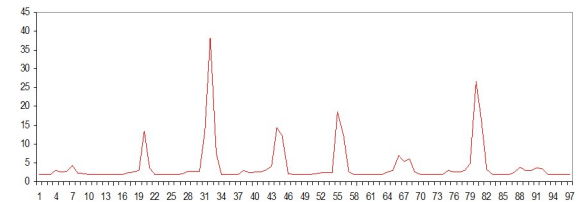
(most difficult part to quantify and to communicate)

Deterministic Modelling:

single-valued
input parameters

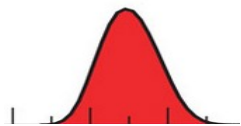


single-valued
output

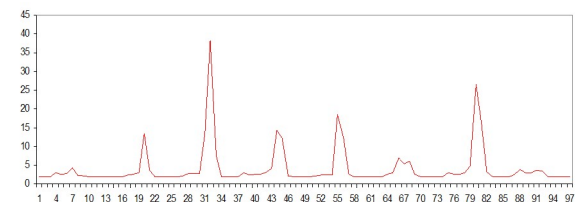


Calibration (Stochastic Process):

distribution
of input parameters



output



Calibration issues

- Conditionality of calibrated models

(most disappointing aspect of calibration)

(B)

- watershed parameterization
- type of the objective function
- weights used in the objective function
- conceptual model (model structure)
- experimental procedure (to collect the calibrating data)
- input data used
- objective function
- data used to calibrate
-

Calibration issues

- Time constraint


(makes some projects impossible to calibrate)

Important points about calibration

- Non-unique
- It is not an exact science (subjective)
- It is conditional (limited use)
- It is still a research issue...

Editorial

A Guideline for Successful Calibration and Uncertainty Analysis for Soil and Water Assessment: A Review of Papers from the 2016 International SWAT Conference

Karim C. Abbaspour ^{1,*} , Saeid Ashraf Vaghefi ¹ and Raghvan Srinivasan ²



water



Article

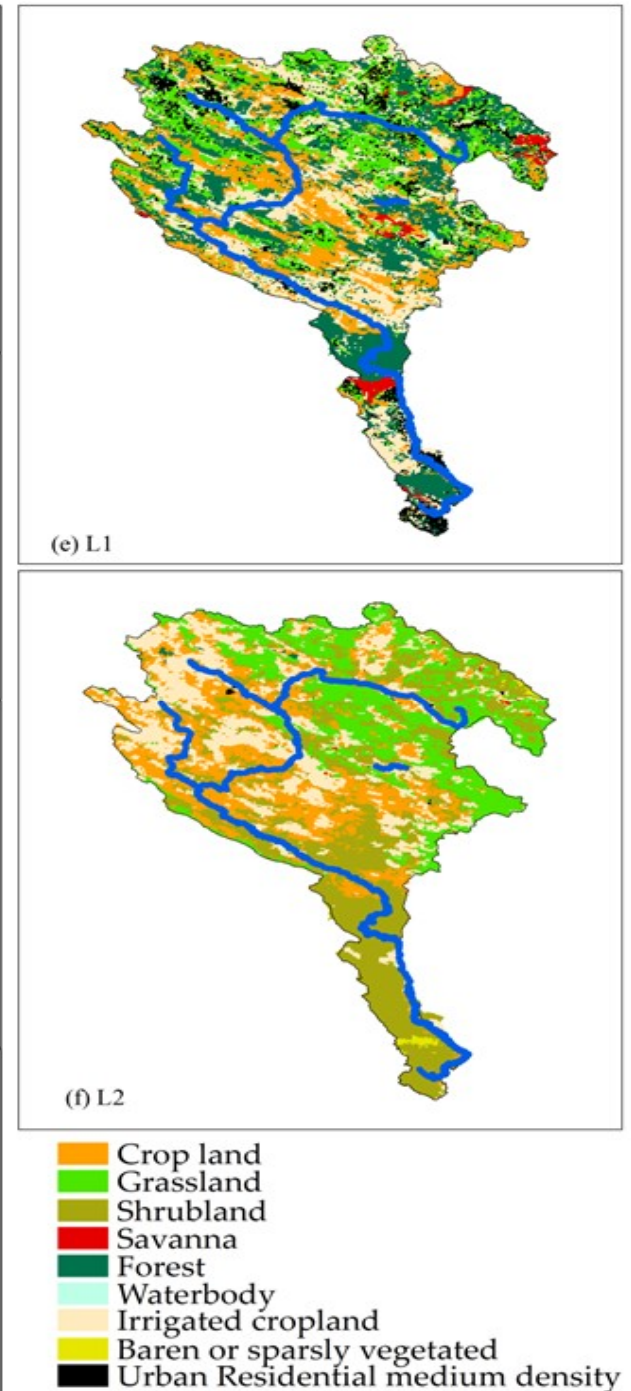
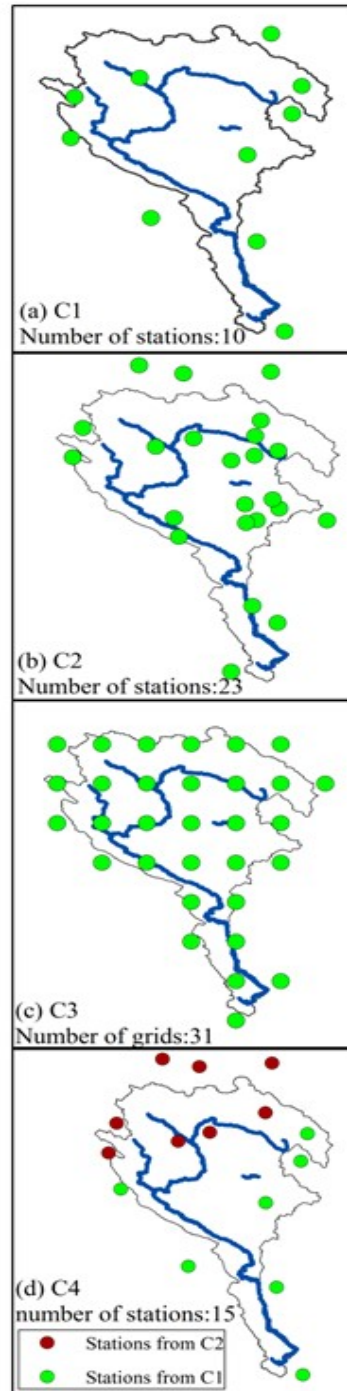
Assessing the Uncertainty of Multiple Input Datasets in the Prediction of Water Resource Components

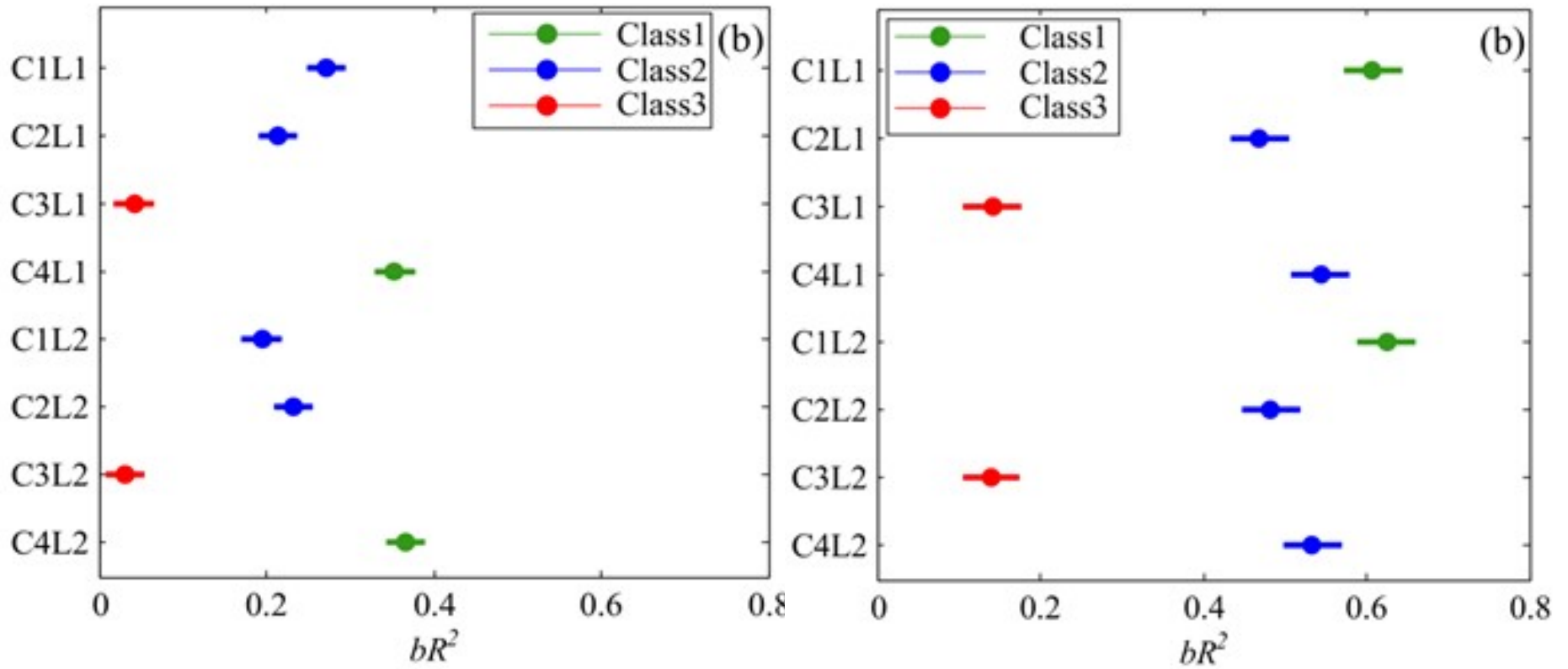
Bahareh Kamali ^{1,2,*}, Karim C. Abbaspour ¹ and Hong Yang ^{1,3}

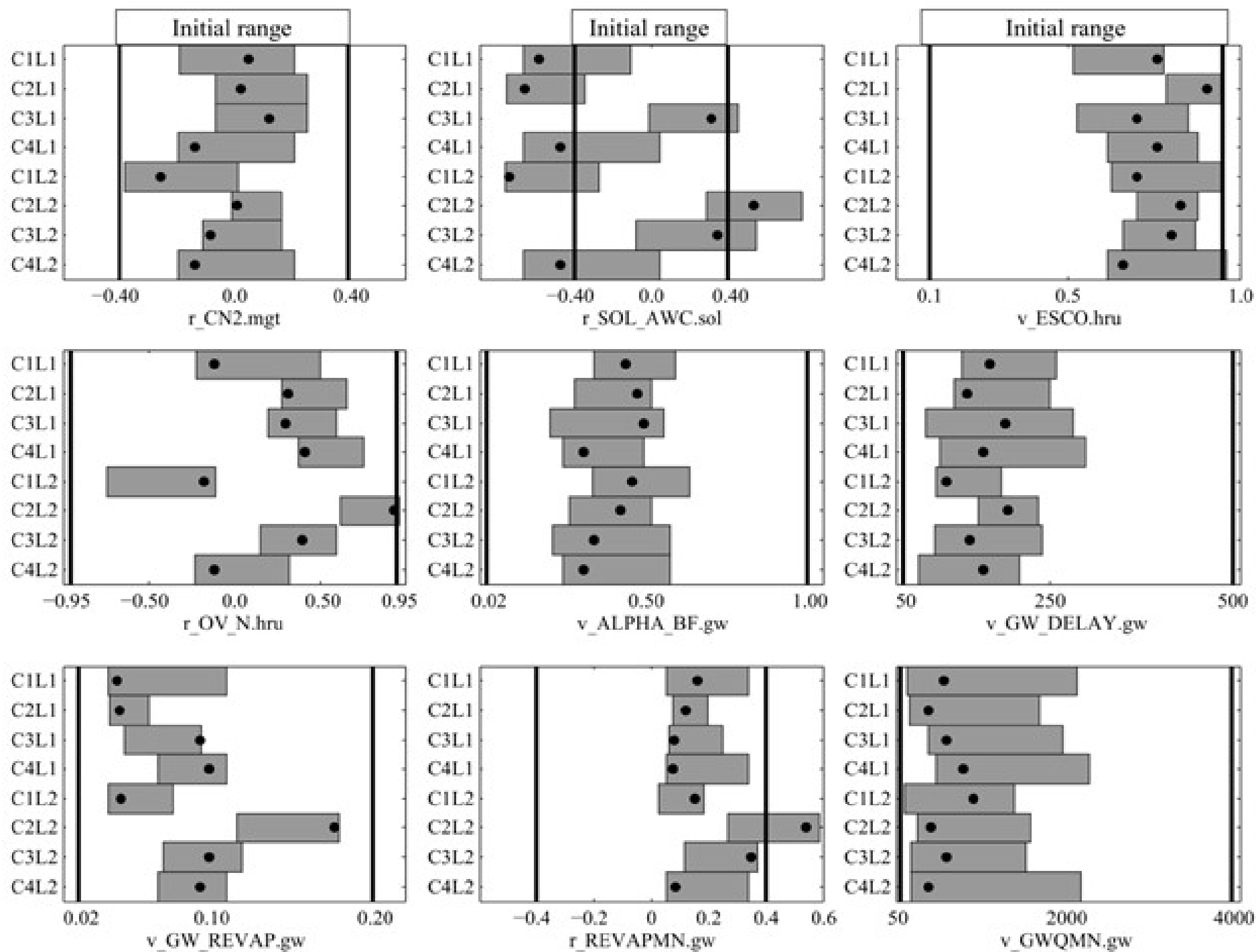
Table 1
Data description and sources used in the European SWAT project.

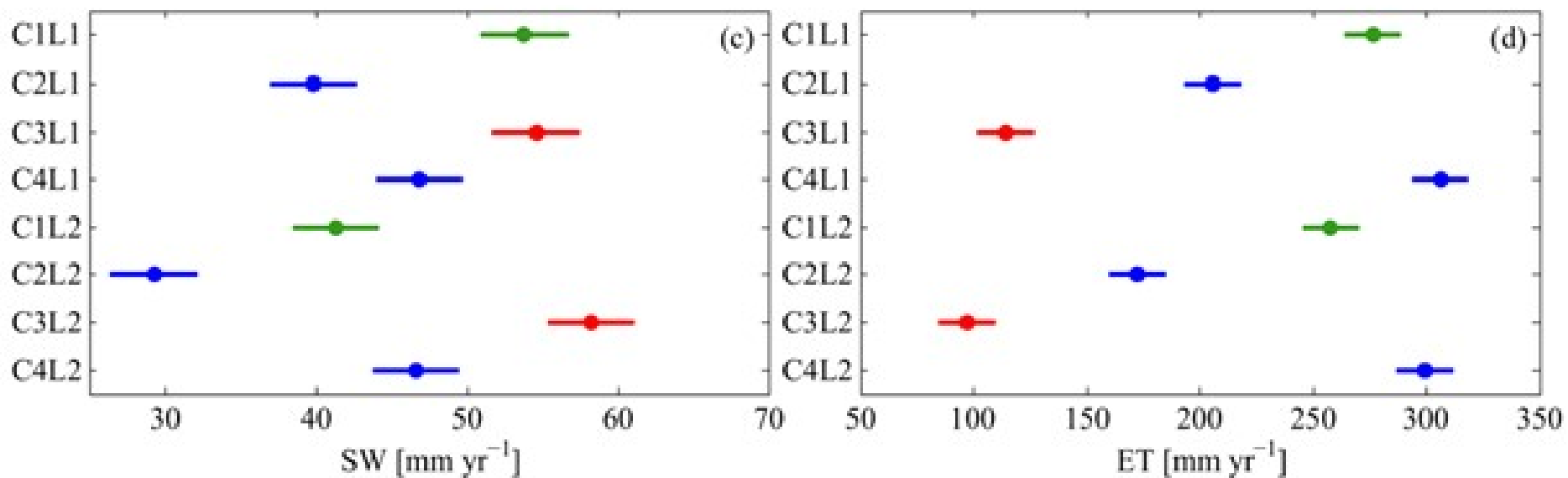
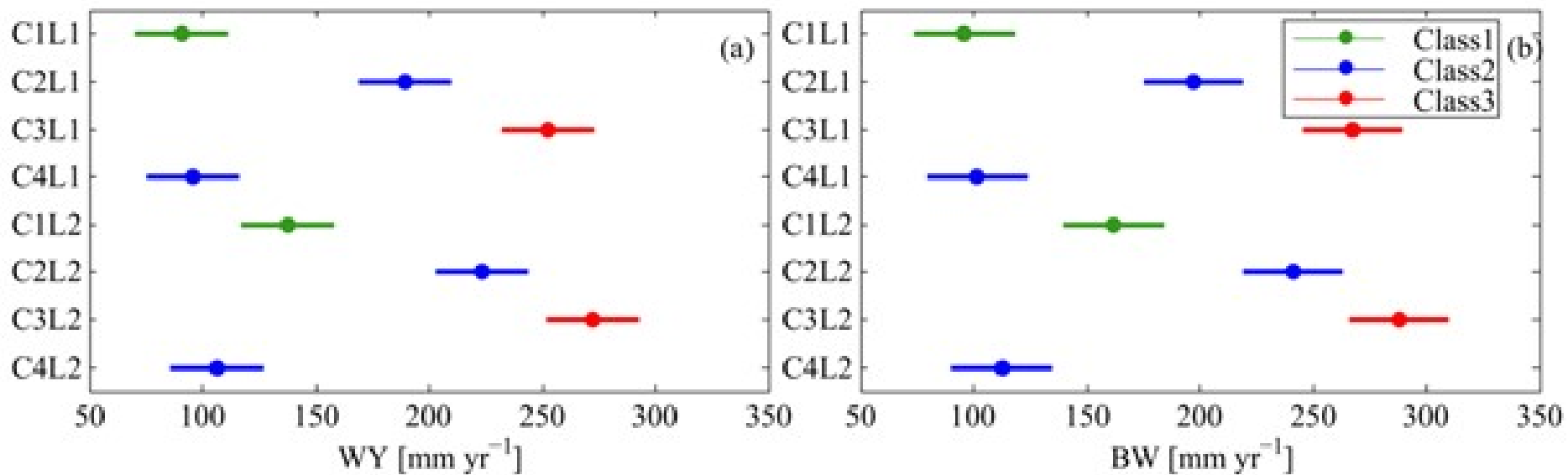
Data type	Resolution	Source
Soil	10 km	- FAO-UNESCO global soil map http://www.fao.org/nr/land/soils/digital-soil-map-of-the-world/en/
	5 km	- European Soil Data Base (Eu DASM) https://esdac.jrc.ec.europa.eu/resource-type/national-soil-maps-eudasm
Landuse	-300 m	- GlobCover European Space Agency http://due.esrin.esa.int/globcover/
	-1000 m	-Global Landuse/Land Cover Characterization USGS http://landcover.usgs.gov/glcc/
	-500 m	- MODIS land cover http://modis-land.gsfc.nasa.gov/
	-300 m	- GlobCorine provided by European Space Agency http://www.esa.int/About_Us/ESRIN/Express_map_delivery_from_space
Climate	- Observed	- National Climate Data Center (NCDC), http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/
	- 0.25° grid	- European Climate Assessment Dataset (ECAD), (http://www.ecad.eu/)
	-0.5° grid	- Climate Research Unit (CRU), http://www.cru.uea.ac.uk/
	-1° grid	- Climate Data Guide (NCAR), https://climatedataguide.ucar.edu/
Crop yield	wheat, maize, barley	McGill Univesity http://www.geog.mcgill.ca/landuse/pub/Data/175crops2000/NetCDF/ FAOSTA - Country-based average crop yield
Agricultural management and water resources	Planting, harvesting, fertilization -Blue water	- FAOSTAT http://faostat.fao.org/site/339/default.aspx - AQUASTAT, FAO http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/water_res/index.stm
Point Source Pollution		- Eurostat http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/environmental-data-centre-on-natural-resources/natural-resources/water/water-as-sink-for-emissions National Data Basis

Karkheh River Basin, Iran











Article

Sensitivity of Calibrated Parameters and Water Resource Estimates on Different Objective Functions and Optimization Algorithms

Delaram Houshmand Kouchi ¹, Kazem Esmaili ^{1,*}, Alireza Faridhosseini ¹,
Seyed Hossein Sanaeinejad ¹, Davar Khalili ² and Karim C. Abbaspour ³

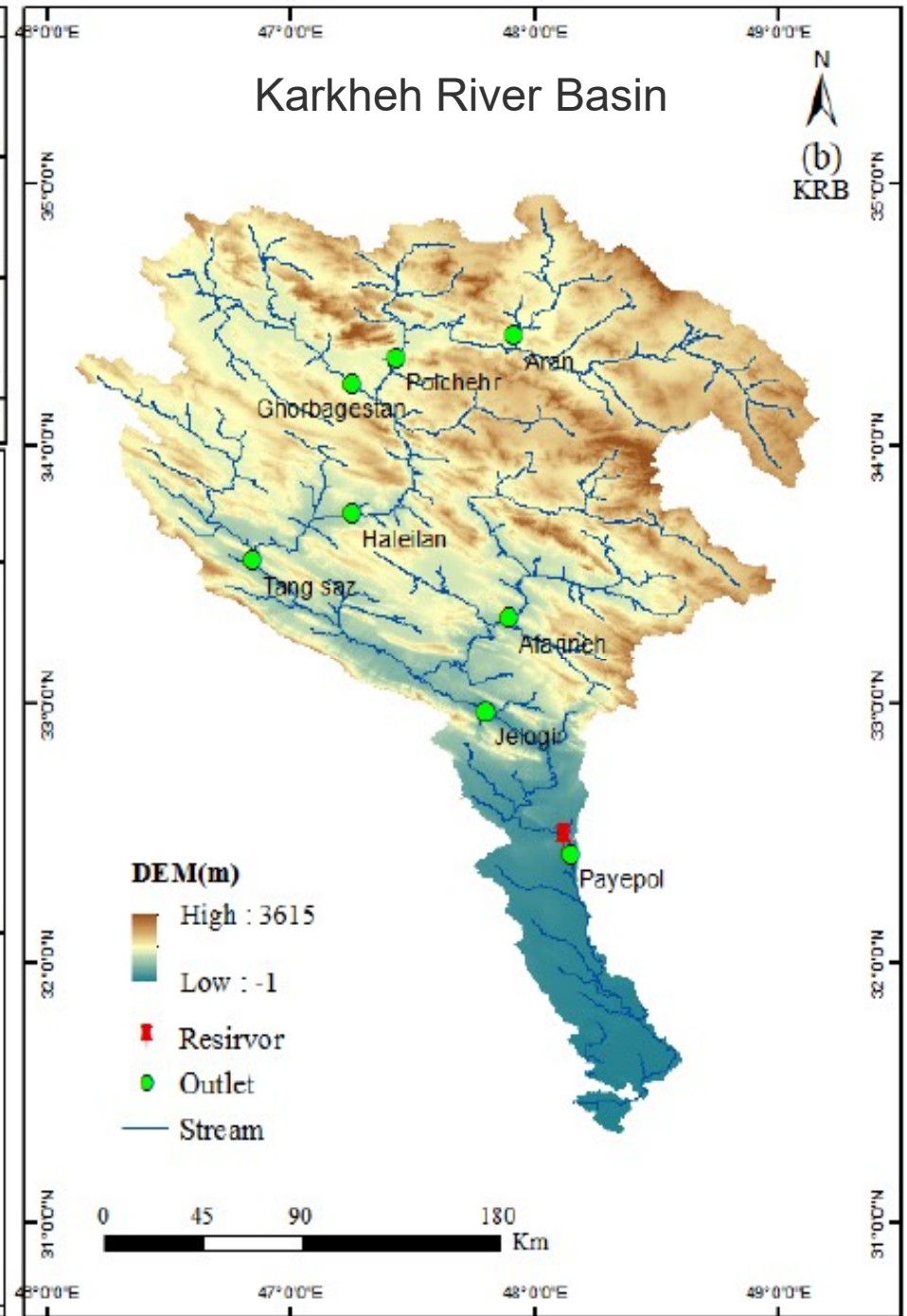
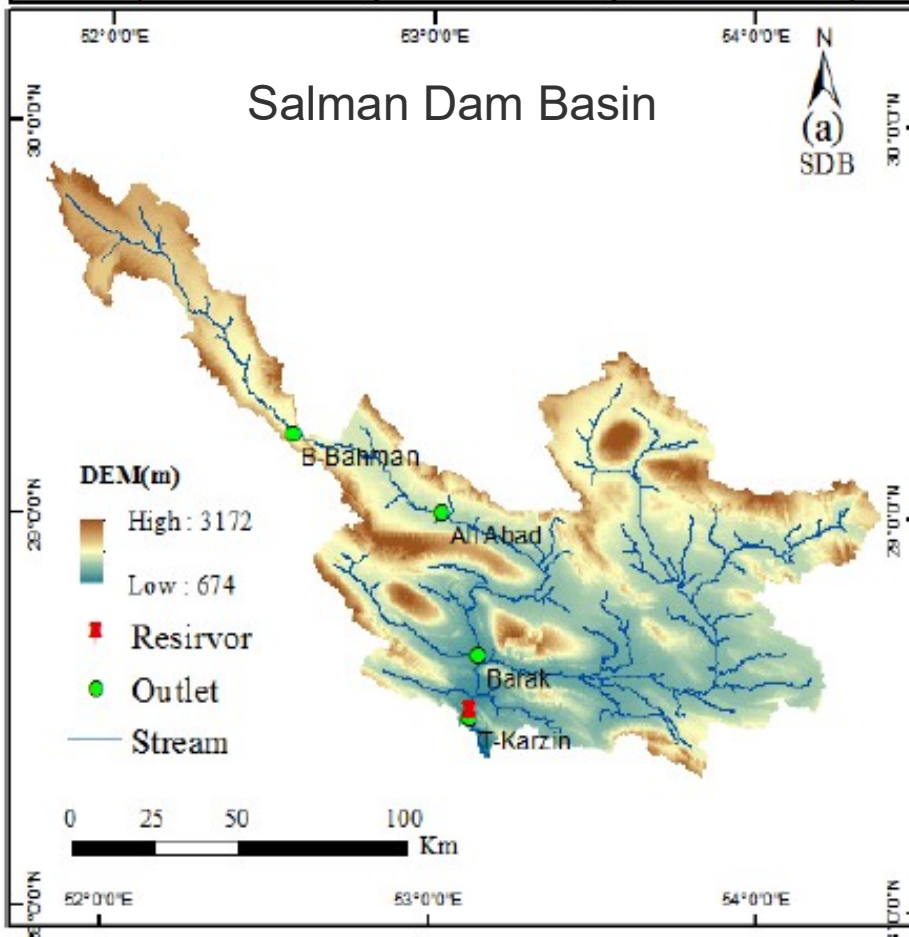
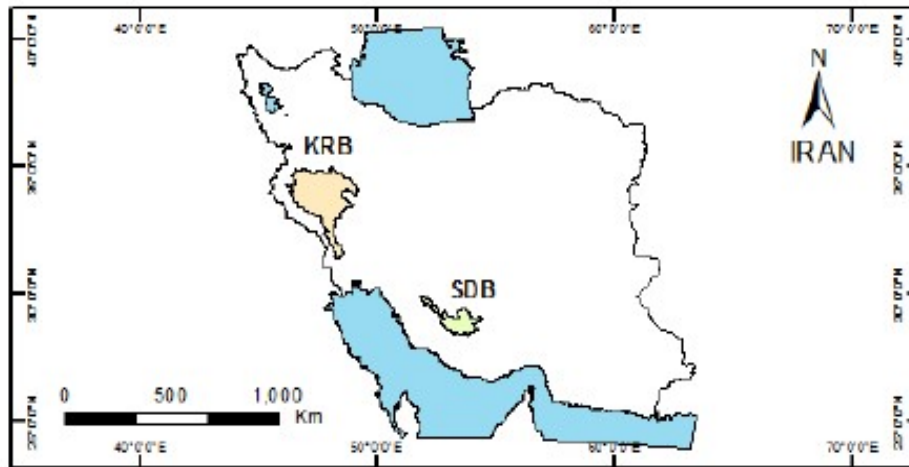
Table 1. Formulation of the objective functions.

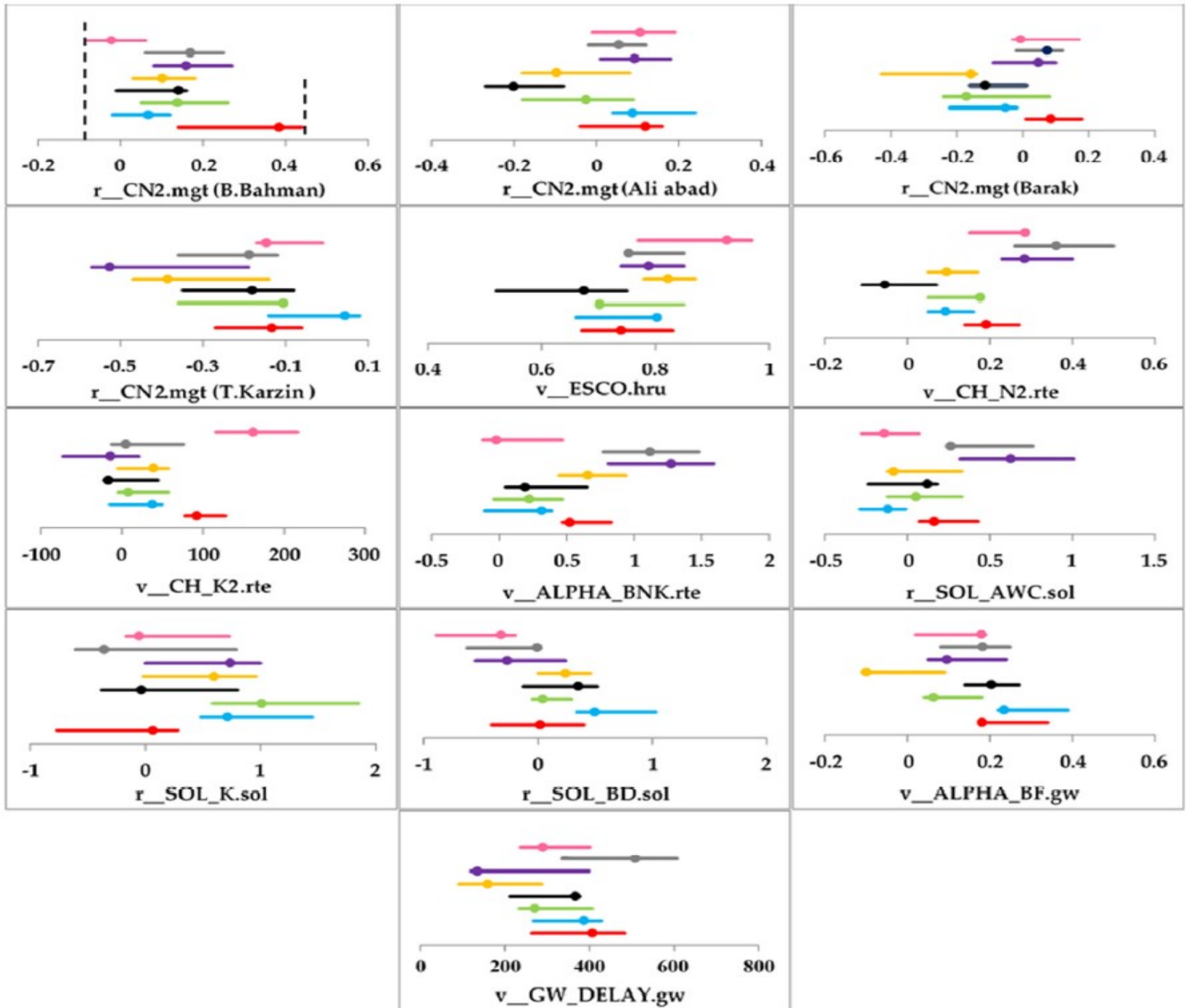
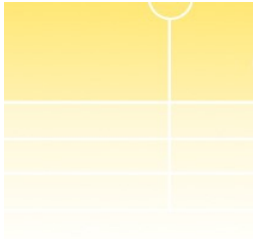
Objective Function	Reference	Formulation *
Modified Coefficient of determination (bR^2)	[26]	$bR^2 = \begin{cases} b .R^2 & \text{for } b \leq 1 \\ b ^{-1}.R^2 & \text{for } b > 1 \end{cases}$
Coefficient of determination (R^2)	-	$R^2 = \frac{[\sum_i(Q_{i,o} - \bar{Q}_o)(Q_{i,s} - \bar{Q}_s)]^2}{\sum_i(Q_{i,o} - \bar{Q}_o)^2 \sum_i(Q_{i,s} - \bar{Q}_s)^2}$
Nash-Sutcliffe efficiency (NSE)	[14]	$NSE = 1 - \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Q_{i,o} - Q_{i,s})^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (Q_{i,o} - \bar{Q}_o)^2} \right]$
Modified Nash- Sutcliffe efficiency (MNS)	[26]	$MNS = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{i,o} - Q_{i,s} ^j}{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{i,o} - \bar{Q}_o ^j} \quad \text{with } j \in \mathbb{N}$
Ratio of standard deviation of observations to root mean square error (RSR)	[15]	$RSR = \frac{RMSE}{STDEV_o} = \frac{\left[\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (Q_{i,o} - Q_{i,s})^2} \right]}{\left[\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (Q_{i,o} - Q_m)^2} \right]}$
Ranked sum of squares ($SSQR$)	[27]	$SSQR = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1,n} [Q_{i,o} - Q_{i,s}]^2$
Kling-Gupta efficiency (KGE)	[16]	$KGE = 1 - \sqrt{(R - 1)^2 + (\alpha - 1)^2 + (\beta - 1)^2}$
Percent bias ($PBIAS$)	[28]	$PBIAS = 100 * \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (Q_{i,o} - Q_{i,s})}{\sum_{i=1}^n Q_{i,o}} \right]$

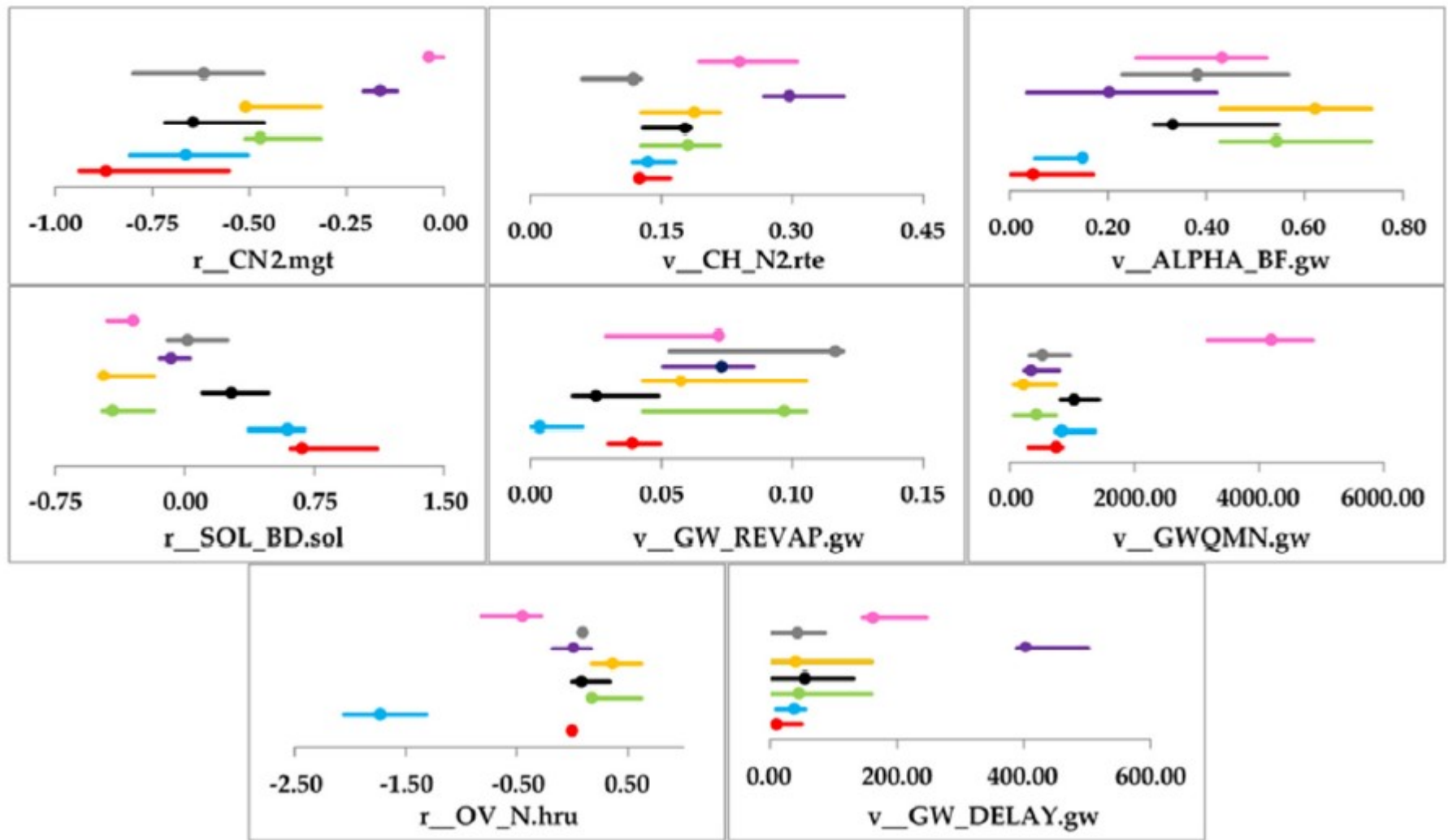
SUFI-2, Abbaspour et al., 2004, 2007

GLUE, Beven et al., 1992

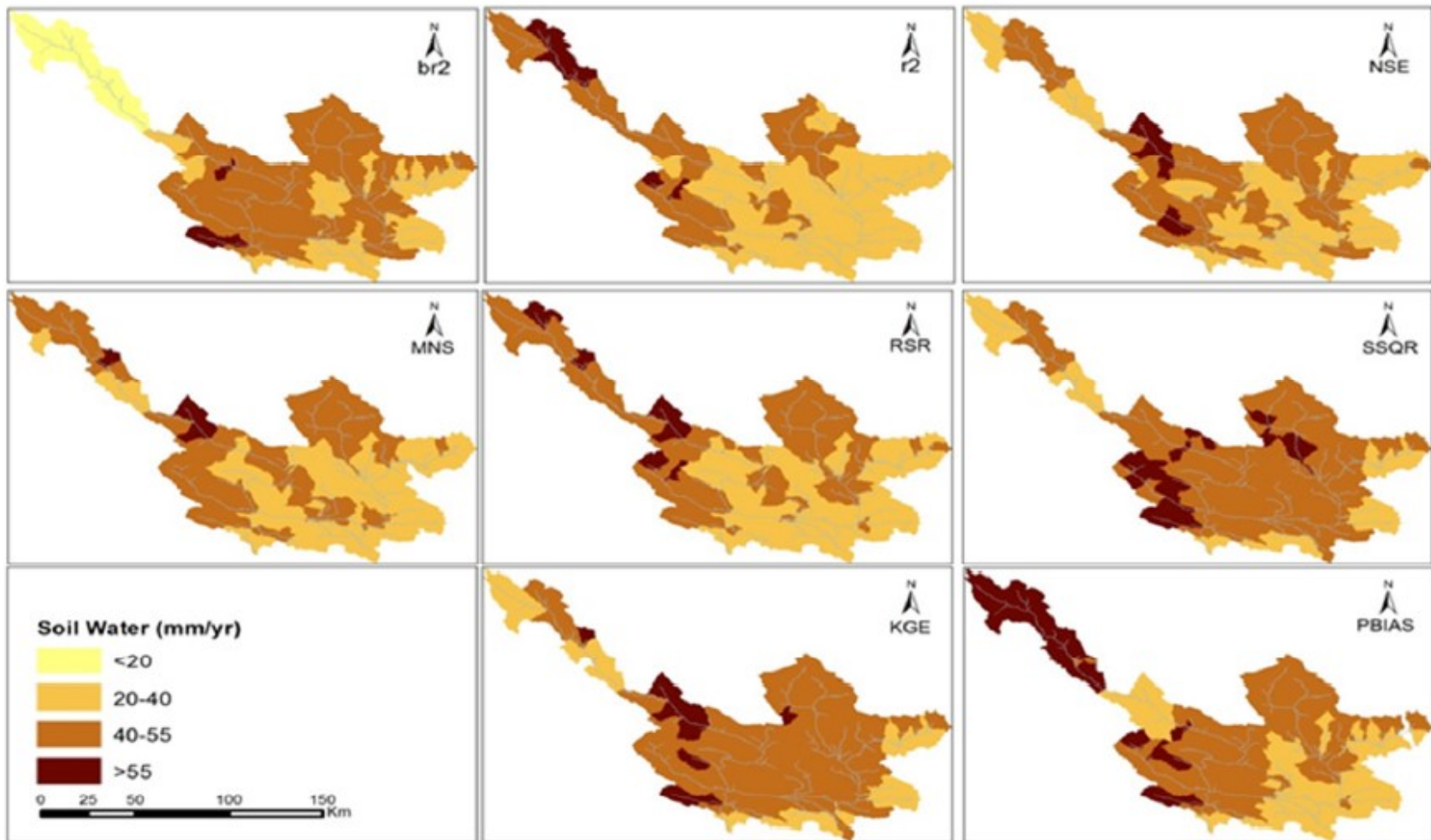
PSO, Eberhart et al., 1995

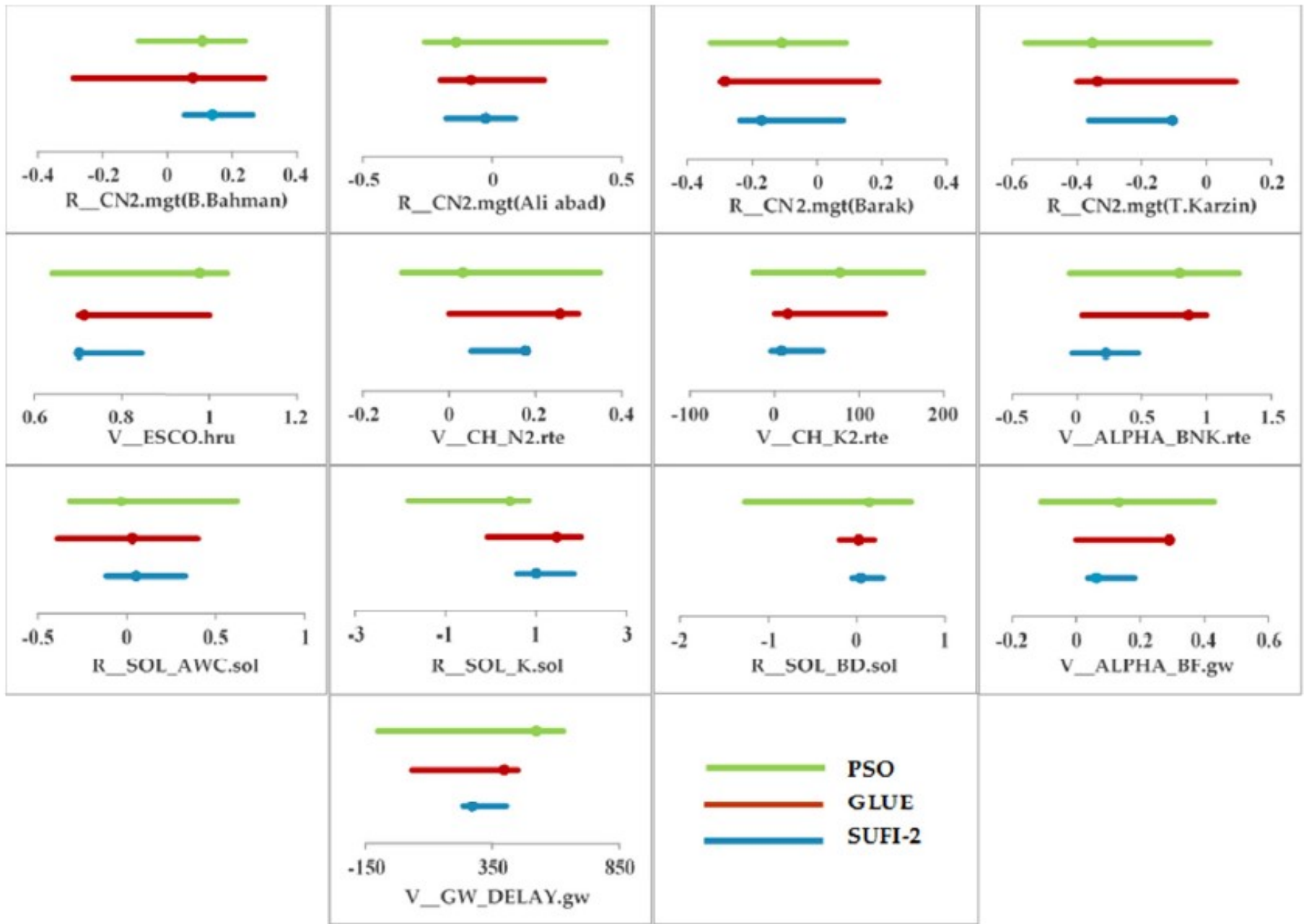






bR^2 — R^2 — NSE — MNS — RSR — $SSQR$ — KGE — $PBIAS$





Conclusion

Scientific community needs to pay more attention to calibration issues