

Calage par régularisation d'un modèle GR semi-distribué

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GRSD: A semi-distributed hydrological model based on GR models



[de Lavenne et al., 2019]

- Based on GR5J: 5 parameters for each modeling unit
- · Mixing gauged and ungauged catchments
- Lead to the definition of Intermediary Contributing Area (ICA)



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- 4. Repeat steps 1,2,3 to the last outlet

Implementation over France



Spatial resolution 1305

gauged catchments, 250 km²/modeling units

Temporal resolution Daily

time step

Period 1980–2010, split in 2

sub-periods

A leave-one-out evaluation for ungauged catchments



• Gauged stations considered ungauged one after another during calibration



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Performance of streamflow simulation





Why poor performance at ungauged locations?



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Adding information, and use both:

- 1. Observation of Q Discharge at the outlet of the ICA
- **2.** A priori on θ on parameters' values

Optimised parameter set of a reference catchment $\circ +$ Bopt using Distance to $heta_{re}$ KGE $\overline{\theta}_{opt}$ 0.5 0.5 _ 0 Parameter set of a catchment

Update the objective function:

under optimisation

$$CRIT(\theta_{opt}) = (1 - k) \cdot KGE(\theta_{opt}) - k \cdot DIST(\theta_{ref}, \theta_{opt})$$

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$$CRIT(\theta_{opt}) = (1 - k) \cdot KGE(\theta_{opt}) - k \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\theta_{ref}^{i} - \theta_{opt}^{i}}{\theta_{range}}\right)^{2}} \cdot MAX(0, KGE(\theta_{ref}))$$



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[de Lavenne et al., 2016]

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- 1. Calibrate upstream catchments
- 2. Associate each sub-catchments to a reference calibrated catchment
- 3. Calibrate a distance to their reference

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Impact of regularization on model performance at ungauged catchments



- · Significant performance improvement on small catchments
- Best compromise of both information (Qobs and a priori) depends on catchments size

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Conclusion

- A semi-distributed GR model running at national scale
- The benefit of semi-distributed model is not straightforward
- High perf. at gauged sites may hide low perf. at ungauged sites



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Regularization strategy:

- Improves performance at ungauged sites with little compromise at gauged sites
- Reduces the sensitivity issues by adding new information (*a priori*)
- Could be extended to any kinds of a priori

Thank you for your attention

For more details:



Water Resources Research

RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1029/2018WR024266

Key Points:

 Sequential calibration without regularization yields low performance in small unguged catchments
Sequential calibration constrained by regularization strategy helps improving model regionalization Regularization benefits from a priori parameter values of neighboring catchments

A Regularization Approach to Improve the Sequential Calibration of a Semidistributed Hydrological Model

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Abstract In semidistributed hydrological modeling, sequential calibration usually refers to the calibration of a model by considering not only the flows observed at the outlet of a catchment but also the different gauging points inside the catchment from upstream to downstream. While sequential calibration

References

de Lavenne, A., V. Andréassian, G. Thirel, M.-H. Ramos, and C. Perrin (2019). "A Regularization Approach to Improve the Sequential Calibration of a Semidistributed Hydrological Model". In: Water Resources Research 55. ISSN: 0043-1397. DOI: 10.1029/2018WR024266.

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Lerat, J., V. Andréassian, C. Perrin, J. Vaze, J. M. Perraud, P. Ribstein, and C. Loumagne (2012). "Do internal flow measurements improve the calibration of rainfall-runoff models?" In: *Water Resour. Res.* 48.2, W02511. ISSN: 1944-7973. DOI: 10.1029/2010/R010179.