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## ► To cite this version:

Fadil Boodoo, Carole Delenne, Renaud Hostache, Julien Freychet. Comparison of a conceptual rainfall-runoff model with an artificial neural network model for streamflow prediction. 2023 EGU General Assembly - European Geosciences Union General Assembly, May 2023, Vienna, Austria. hal-04093049

**HAL Id: hal-04093049**

**<https://hal.science/hal-04093049v1>**

Submitted on 9 May 2023

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# Comparison of a conceptual rainfall-runoff model with an artificial neural network model for streamflow prediction

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## Introduction

Accurate streamflow forecasting can minimize negative impacts of hydrological events

Two models were compared for daily streamflow forecasting:

- Traditional conceptual rainfall-runoff (hydrological) model
- Artificial neural network (ANN) model

## Methodology

1) The adopted ANN model is a long short-term memory (LSTM) architecture with two hidden layers, each with 256 neurons. It was computed using Neuralhydrology library<sup>1</sup>

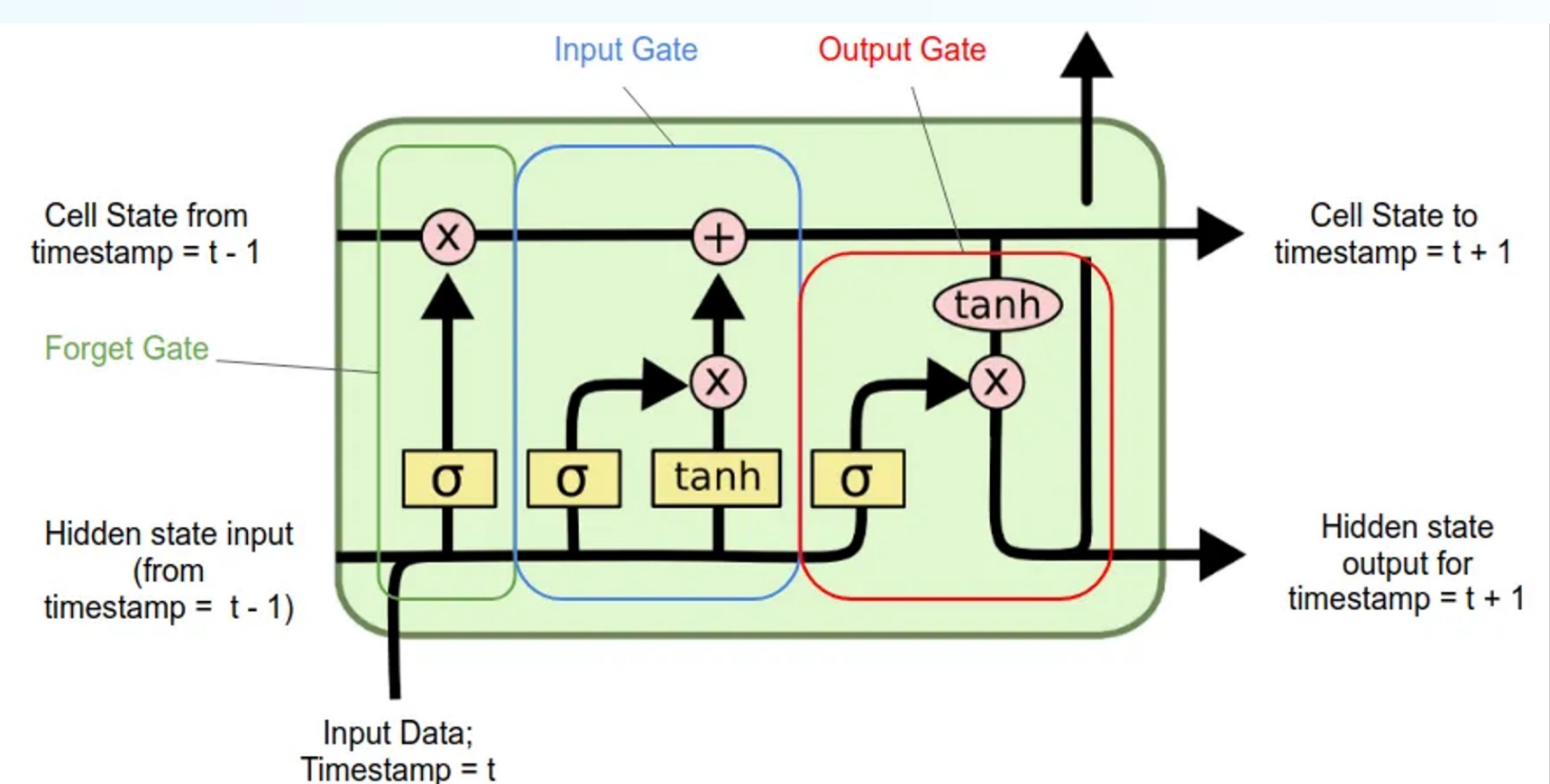


Figure 1 : Structure of the LSTM neuron.  
We can see the different gates inside of an LSTM neuron<sup>2</sup>

2) The conceptual hydrological model called Superflex is used as a reference.

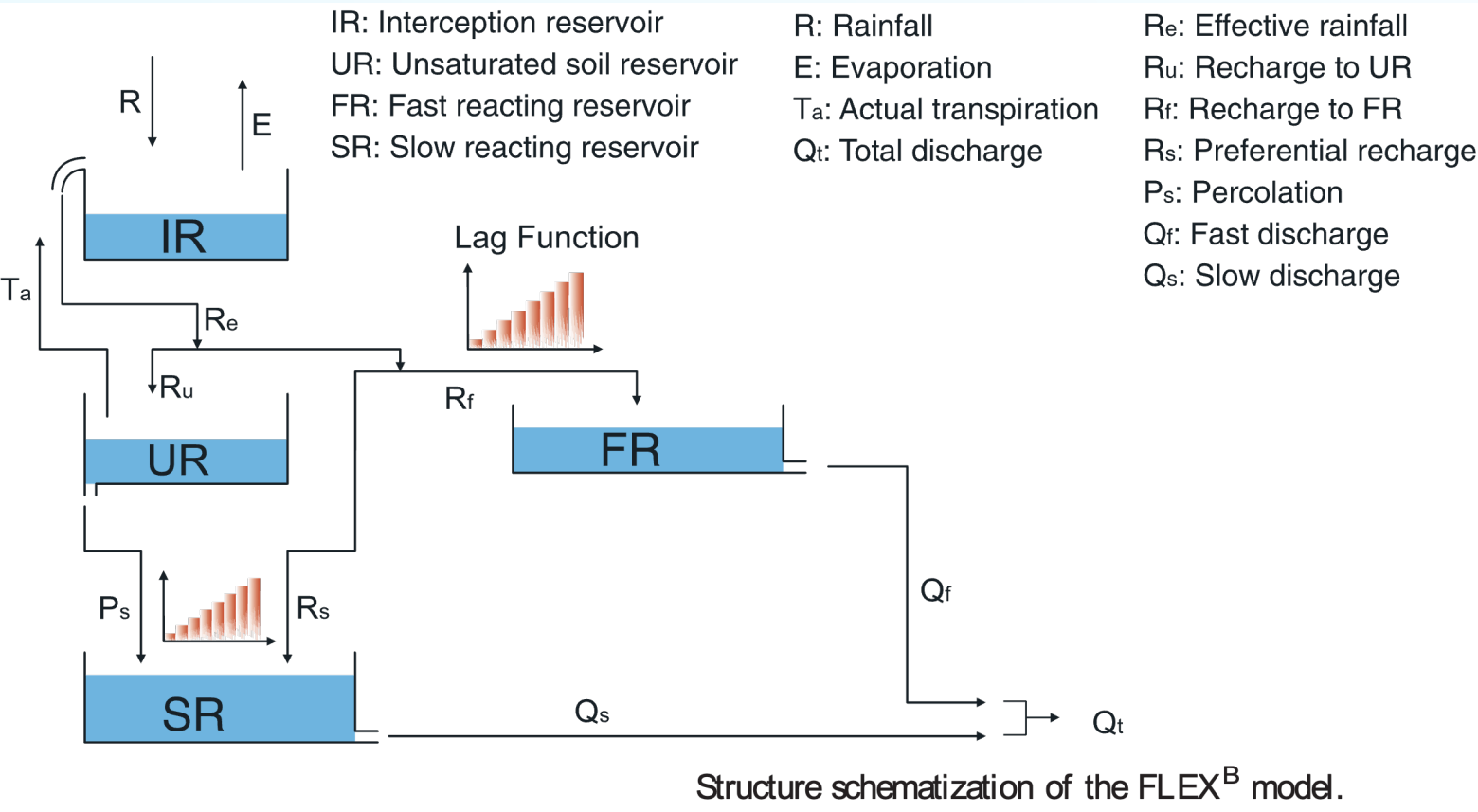


Figure 2 : Structural diagram of the Flex<sup>TM</sup> model<sup>3</sup>

3) The Severn River basin was chosen for this study.

- The River Severn is Great Britain's longest river, spanning 220 miles with an average flow rate of 107 m<sup>3</sup>/s. It is the most voluminous river in England and Wales.
- The flow was measured at Saxon Lode.
- The data were obtained from the ERA5 database<sup>4</sup>

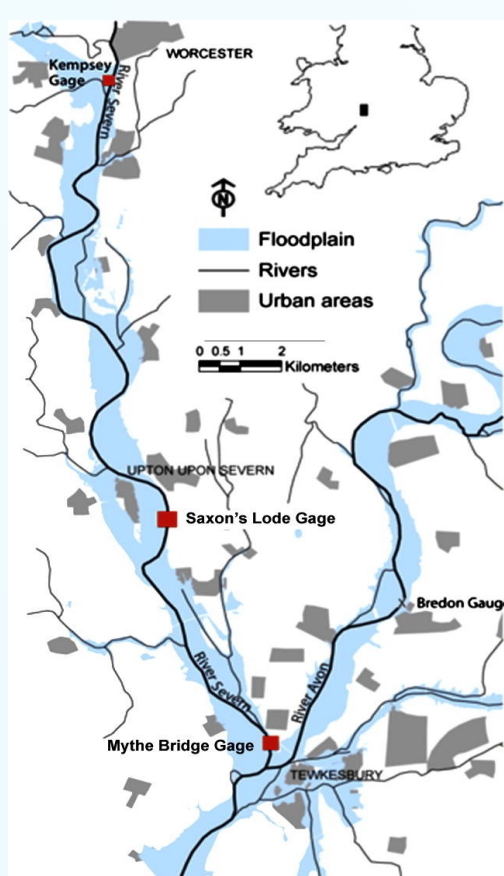


Figure 3 : The River Severn study area<sup>5</sup>

## Methodology

4) The models are :

- Trained between 1 and 13 years dataset from 2004 to 2017
- Validated on a 2-year dataset from 2018 to 2020
- The Severn catchment in the United Kingdom was used as a test case

The same inputs meteorological forcings were used for both models : Total precipitation, Daily maximum and minimum temperatures, Daylight duration, Mean surface downward short-wave radiation flux, and Vapor pressure.

5) Models evaluated using Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency (NSE) score

$$NSE = 1 - \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T (Q_0^t - Q_m^t)^2}{\sum_{t=1}^T (Q_0^t - \bar{Q}_0)^2}$$

Where  $\bar{Q}_0$  is the mean discharges,  $Q_m$  is modeled discharge.  $Q_0^t$  is observed discharge at time t.

If a model has no estimation error, NSE equals 1; if its error equals the variance of the observed data, NSE equals 0.

## Results

1) NSE score as a function of the number of training years for both LSTM and Superflex

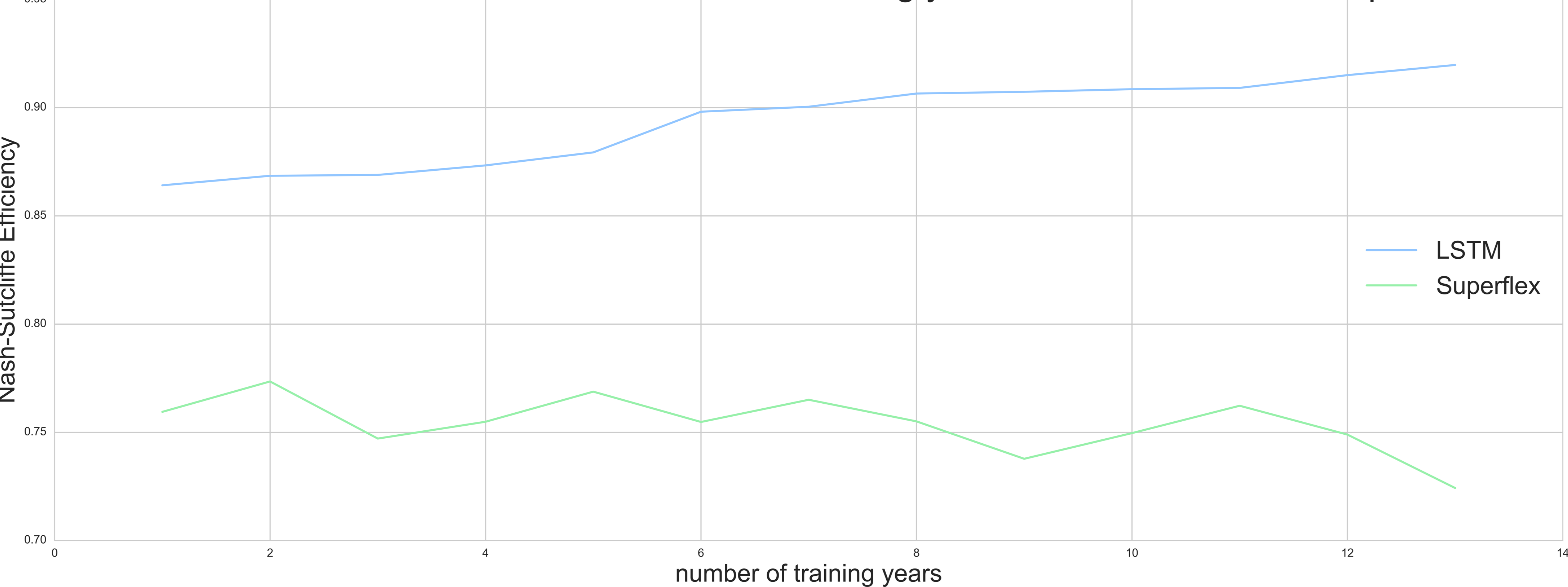


Figure 4 : NSE score as a function of the number of training years for LSTM (in blue) and Superflex (in green)

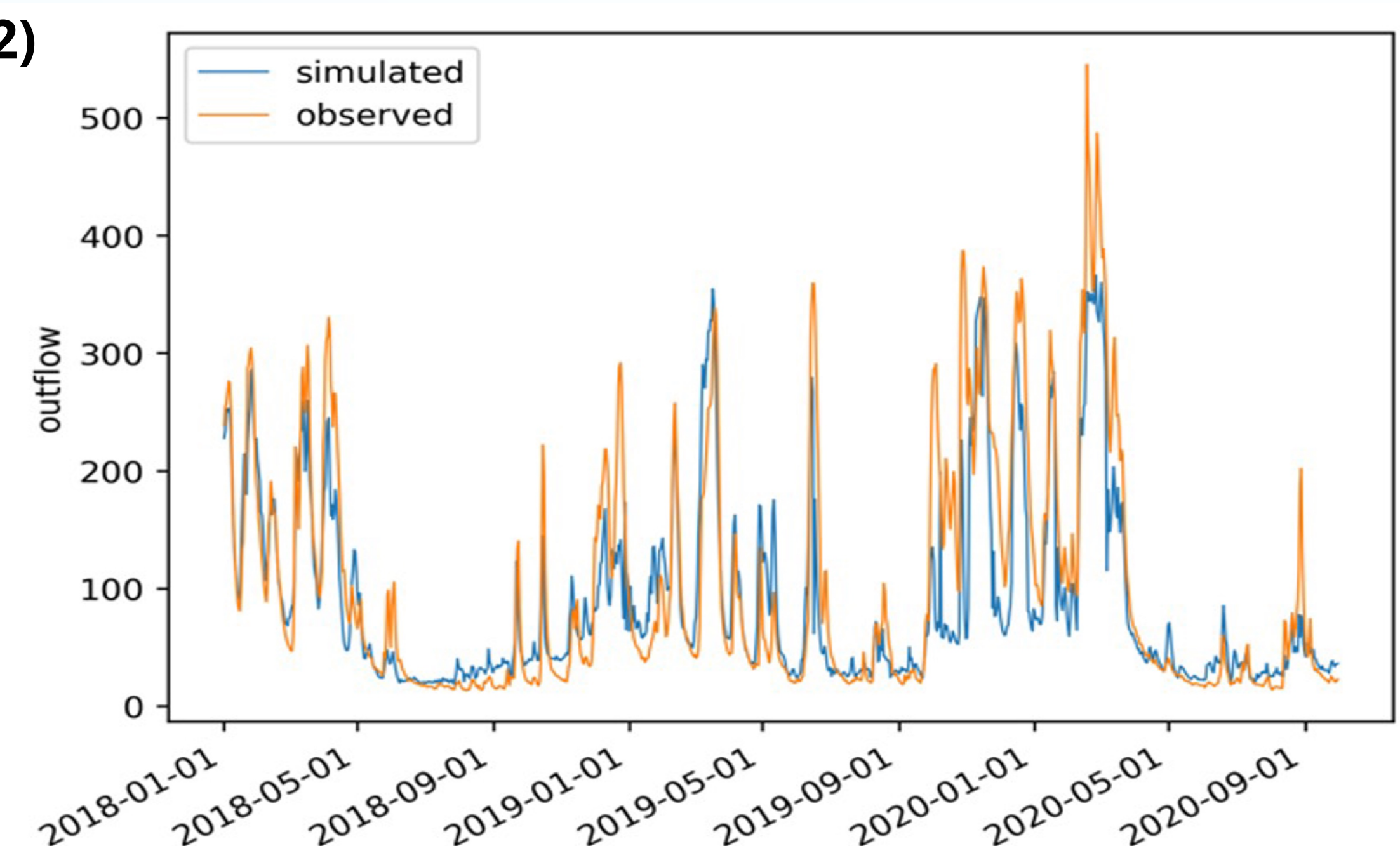


Figure 5 : Comparison of simulated outflow (in blue) and observed outflow (in orange) over the validation period for the LSTM.

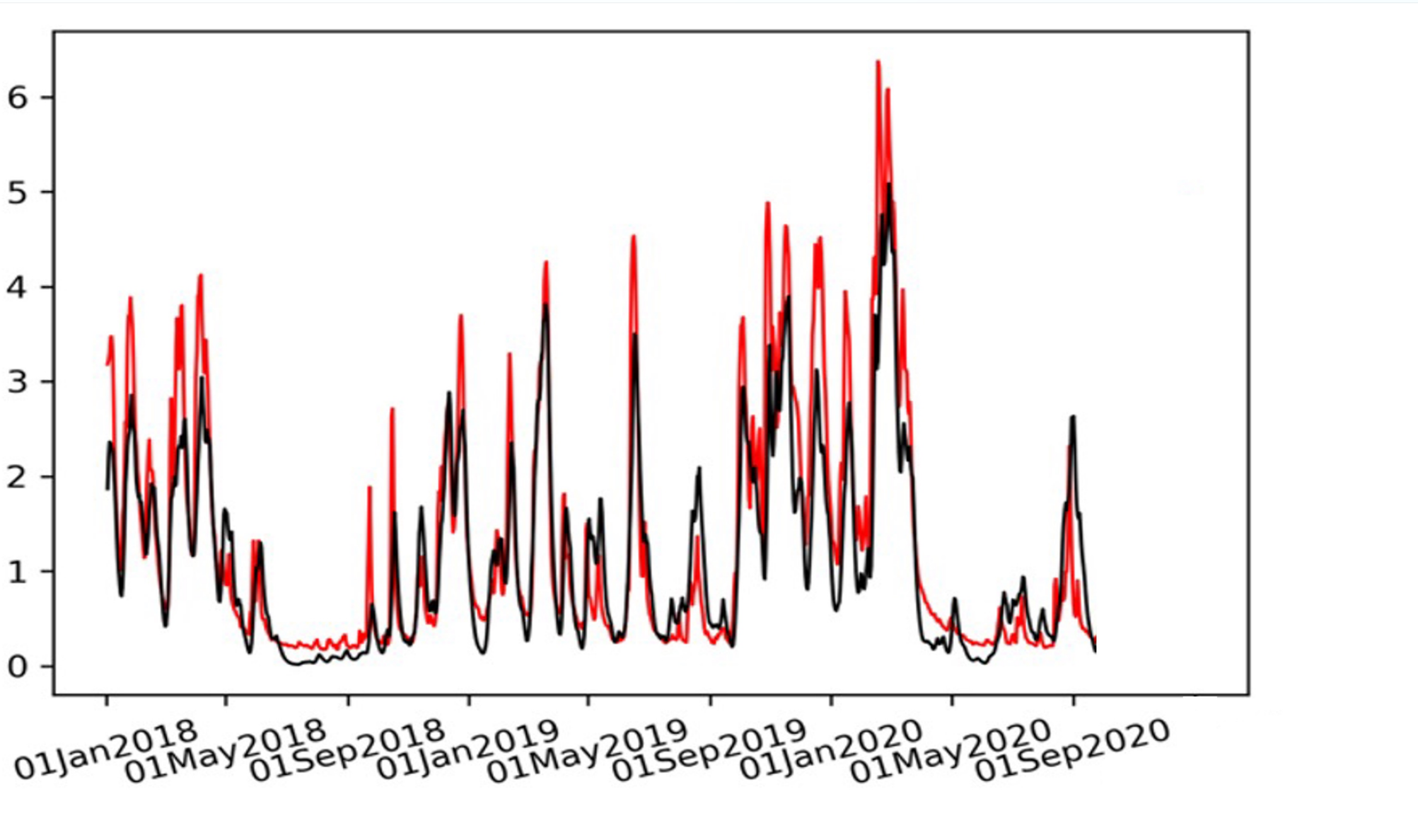


Figure 6 : Comparison of simulated outflow (in black) and observed outflow (in red) over the validation period for SuperFlex.<sup>6</sup>

## Results

3) LSTM model provides more accurate one-day forecasts than the hydrological model Superflex

- Average NSE score of 0.99 achieved by LSTM model for the training period, and 0.85 for the validation period
- NSE score of 0.84 achieved by the Superflex model for the training period, and 0.74 for the validation period

## Conclusion

- ANN model showed promising results compared to a state-of-the-art conceptual hydrologic model in the study
- Further comparisons between both models will be conducted using different training dataset periods and different catchments
- Additional tests will provide more information on the capabilities of the LSTM model and confirm its effectiveness

## References

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