

Hydrological Model Calibration Strategy for Climate Change Impacts Study

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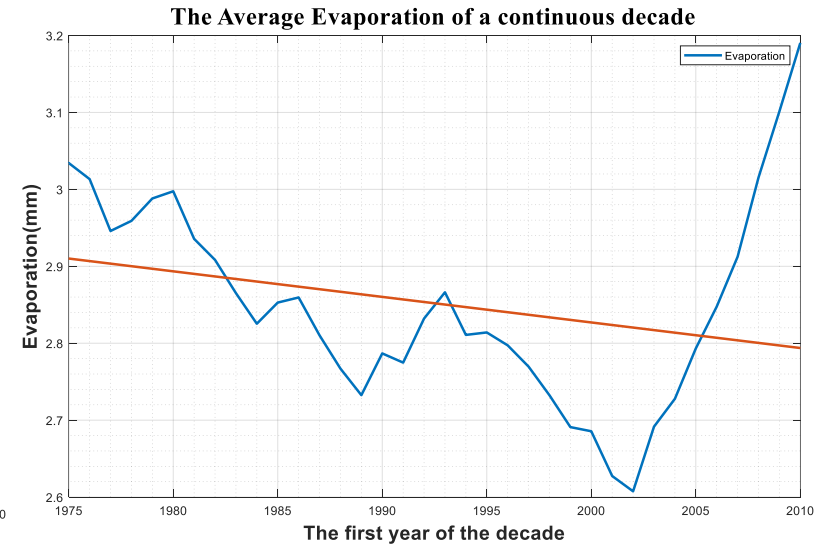
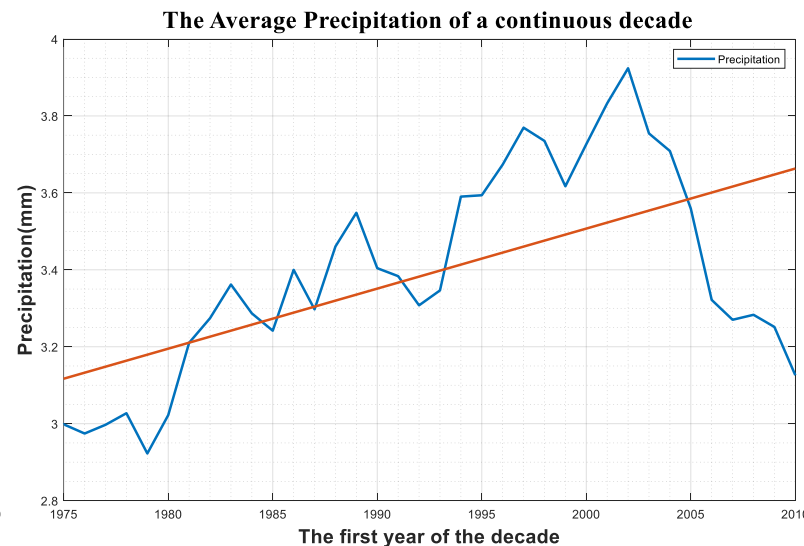
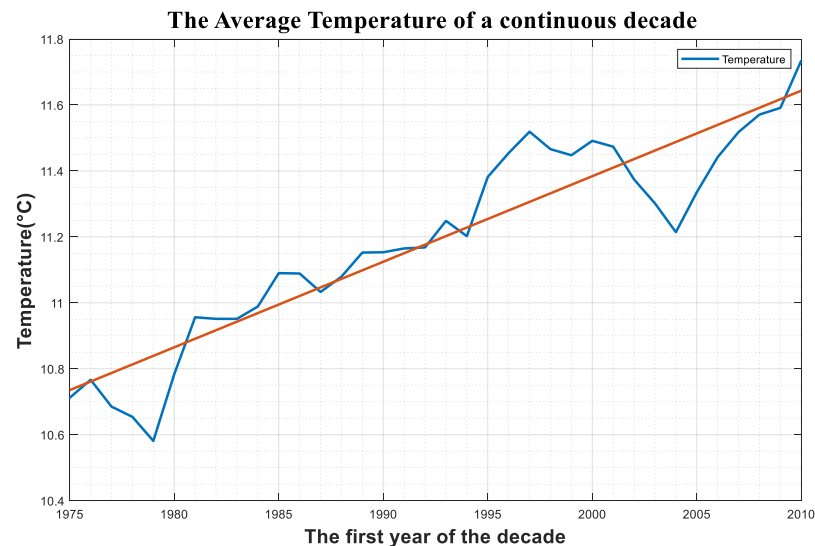
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INTRODUCTION

Hydrological Model Calibration Strategy for Climate Change Impacts Study

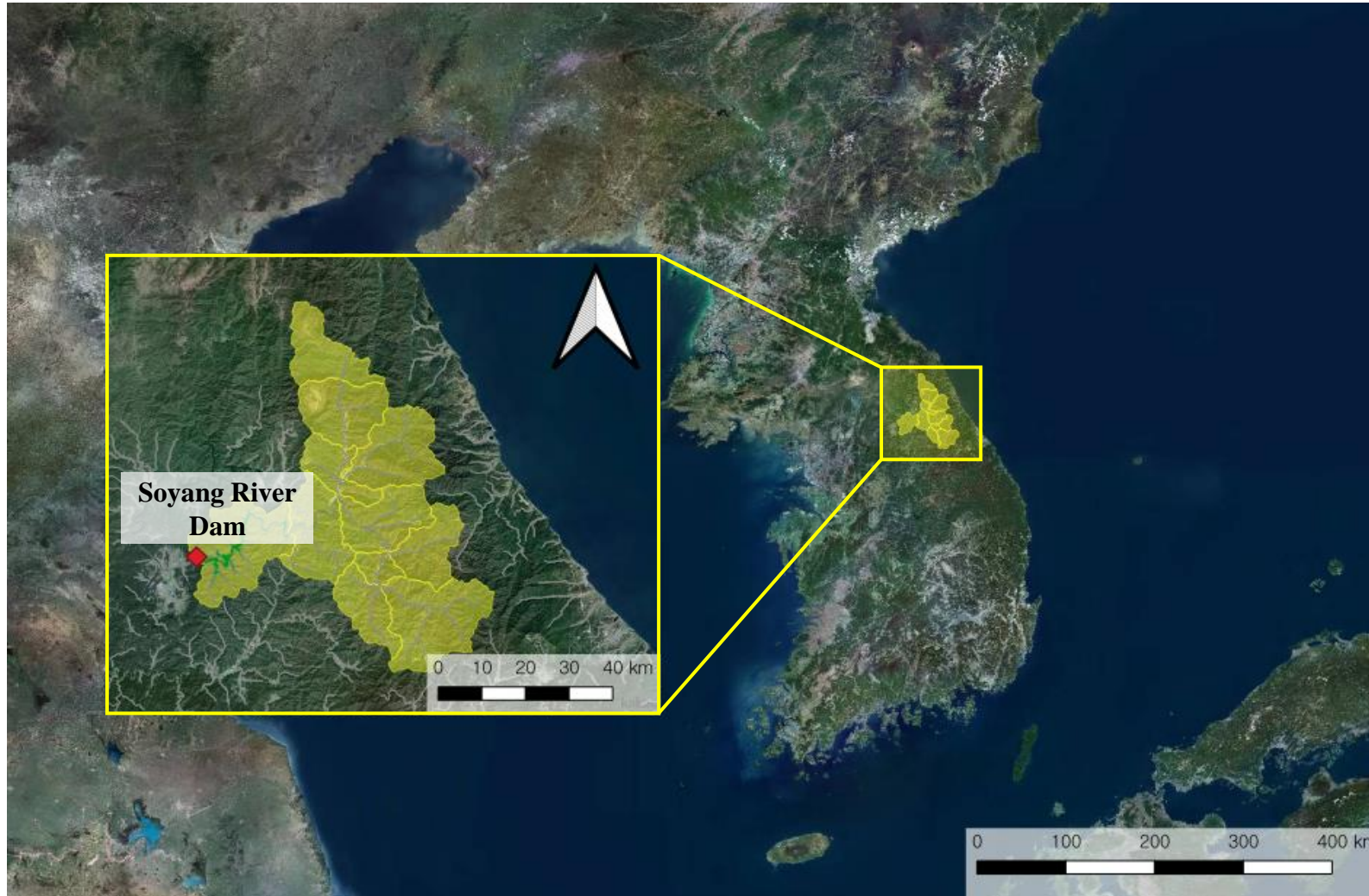


- Hydrological models require calibration to provide accurate simulation, and it usually often requires long-term historical hydrometeorological data.
- The **calibrated parameters** obtained from data are **assumed to be stationary**. However, it **may not be appropriate for the changing future climate**.
- This study aims to explore alternative strategies to improve model robustness for climate change impact studies





☰ Soyang River Dam Basin in South Korea



- Basin Area: 2703 km²
- Input Data: 1974-2019
 - **Temperature**
 - **Potential Evaporation**
(using FAO56 PM method)
 - **Average Areal Precipitation**
(using Thiessen method)
 - **Observed Dam Inflow**
- ✓ The Data received from The Korea Meteorological Administration (KMA) and The Han River Flood Control Office (HRFCO)



Hydrological Model(GR4J) & Parameters Optimization

Input Data of a continuous decade

1974-1983

1975-1984

⋮

2010-2019

Parameters Range

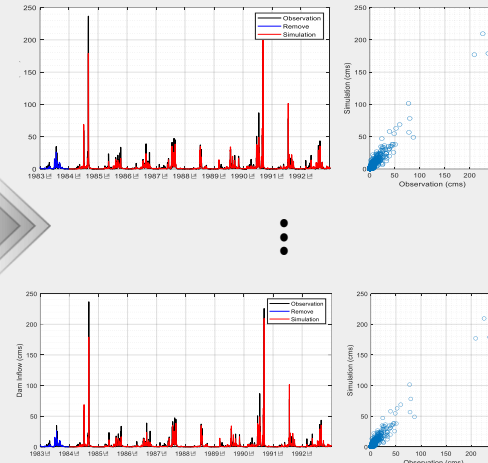
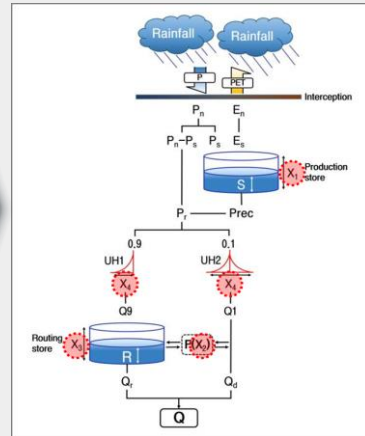
✓($0 < X_1 < 200$)

✓($-10 < X_2 < 7$)

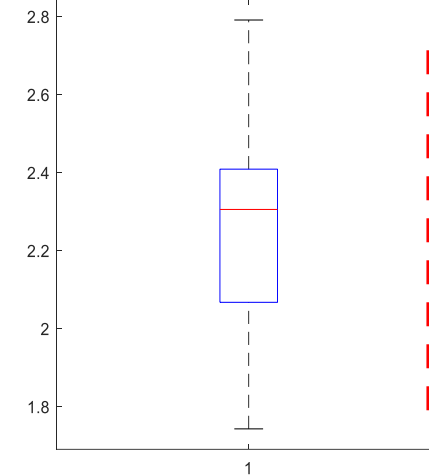
✓($1 < X_3 < 300$)

✓($0.5 < X_4 < 3$)

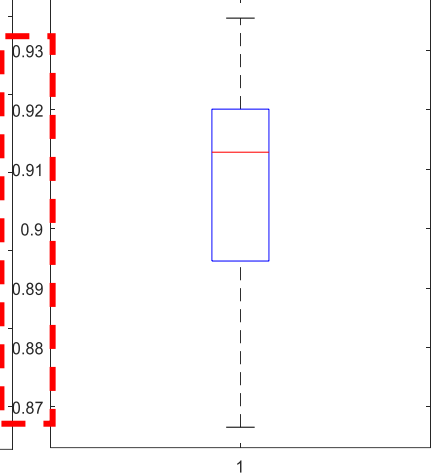
Parameters Optimization (SCEM-UA)



RMSE of a continuous decade dataset



NSE of a continuous decade dataset



Regional Sensitivity Analysis

Latin Hypercube Sampling

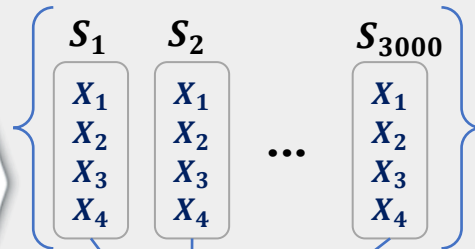
Parameters Range

✓($0 < X_1 < 200$)

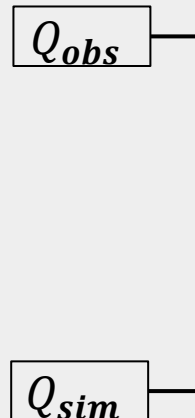
✓($-10 < X_2 < 7$)

✓($1 < X_3 < 300$)

✓($0.5 < X_4 < 3$)



GR4J



Set Behavioral threshold

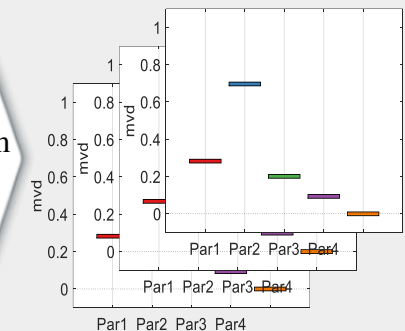
$$\text{RMSE} : \sqrt{\frac{\sum (Q_{sim} - Q_{obs})^2}{n}}$$

$$\text{BIAS} : \left| \frac{\sum (Q_{sim} - Q_{obs})}{n} \right|$$

CDFs of the Non-behavioral

CDFs of the Behavioral

MVD (Maximum Vertical Distance)

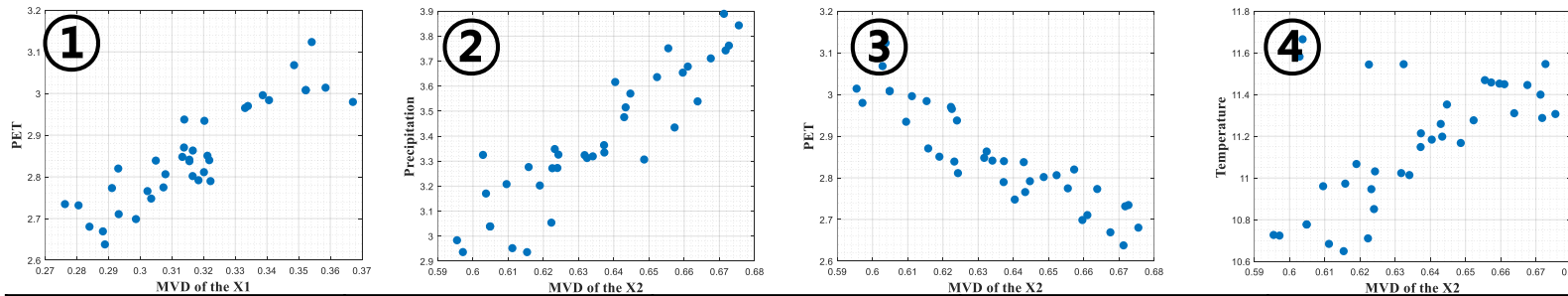


RESULTS

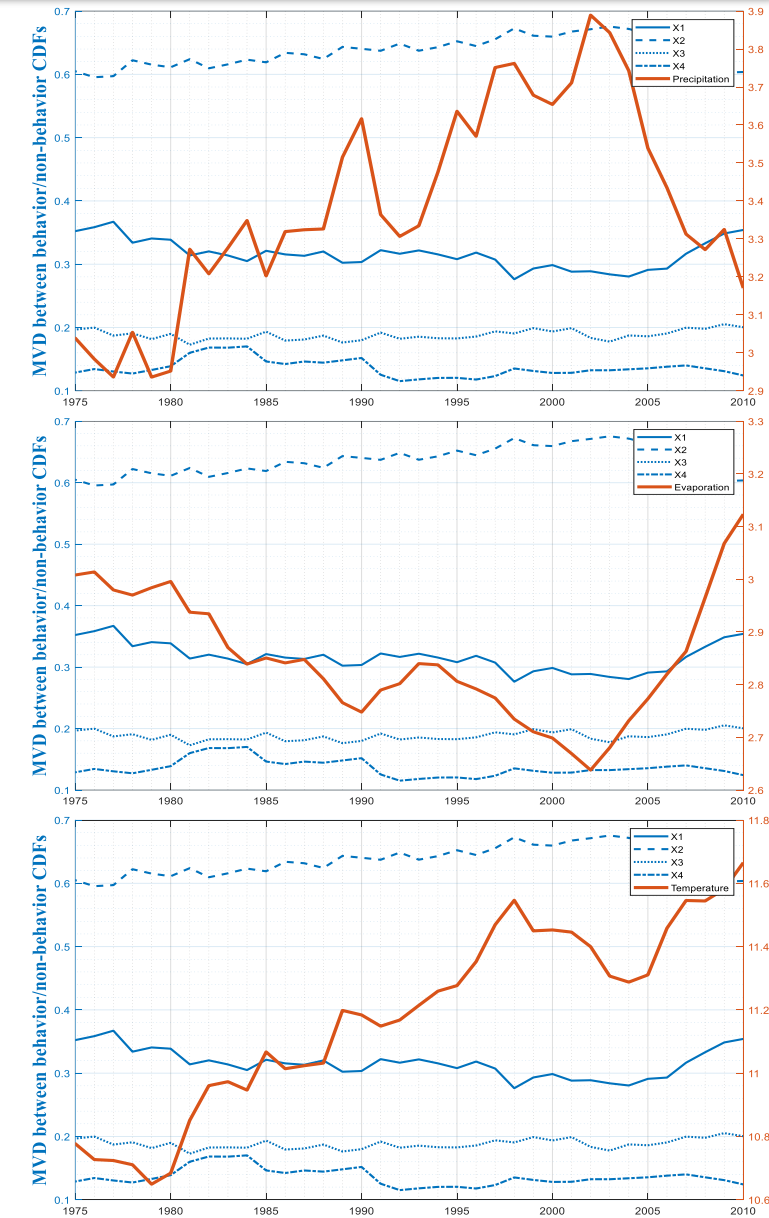
Hydrological Model Calibration Strategy for Climate Change Impacts Study



- The Regional Sensitivity Analysis results showed that **X2 has the highest sensitivity** to runoff simulation in all periods.
- Also, **X2's sensitivity shows the highest correlation coefficient** with the trend of the **hydrometeorological data** with a moving window length of 10 years.
- The approach proposed in this study made it possible to develop strategies for hydrological model calibration.



	X_1 mvd	X_2 mvd	X_3 mvd	X_4 mvd
Precipitation	-0.87	② 0.91	-0.16	-0.14
PET	① 0.90	③ -0.91	0.32	0.05
Temperature	-0.50	④ 0.58	0.32	-0.30



Thank you for your attention.

If you have any questions, please e-mail me
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