

University of Stuttgart  
Germany



*Physics-constrained  
or ...  
physics-ignored?*



## An entropy-based approach to diagnose if your hybrid model effectively skips conceptual constraints

Anneli Guthke, Manuel Álvarez Chaves,  
Eduardo Acuña Espinoza & Uwe Ehret

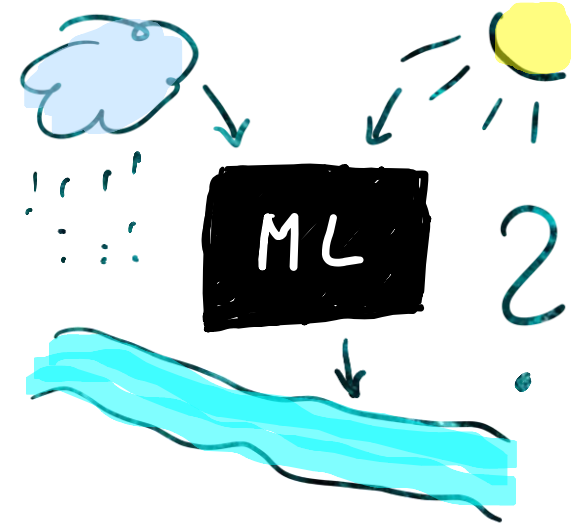
EGU26 @Vienna, May 4th 2026

# Process understanding from data-driven models?

- ML models are great at prediction tasks, **but**
  - do we understand why the model performs well?
  - can we relate its skill to a faithful representation of the hydrological system?

*Interpretability through hybrids*

- If we don't have good answers to these questions, **how**
  - can we have trust in that model (especially if predicting scenarios of change)?
  - can it be used for decision-making?



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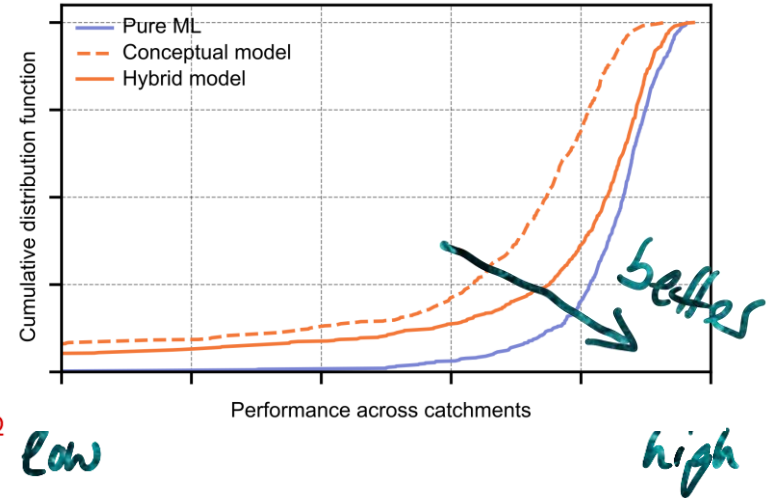
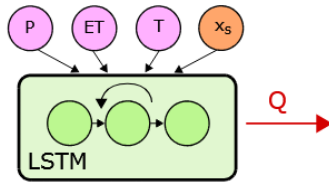
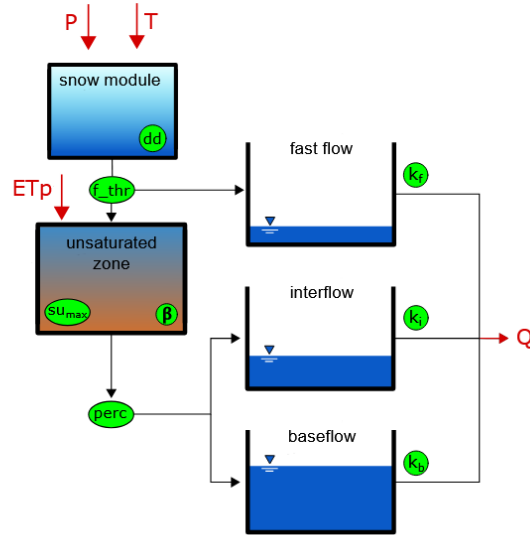


# Conceptual models going hybrid

A very constrained type of hybrids?



Acuña Espinoza et al. (Github)



*So interpretability comes at a cost...*

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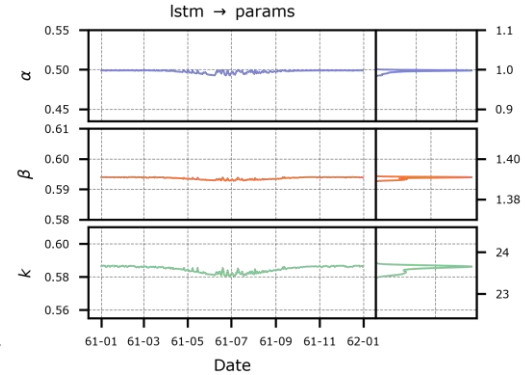
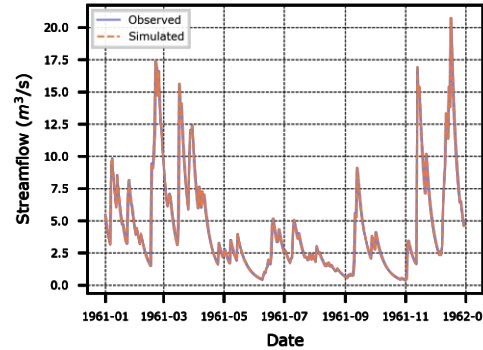
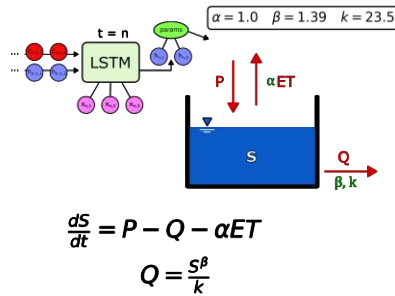


- If we don't have good answers to these questions, *how*
    - *At least:* the more "true"/realistic the concept, can we we have trust in that model (especially if predicting scenarios of change)?
    - the easier the job of ML?
    - can it be used for decision-making?
- let's put this to test!

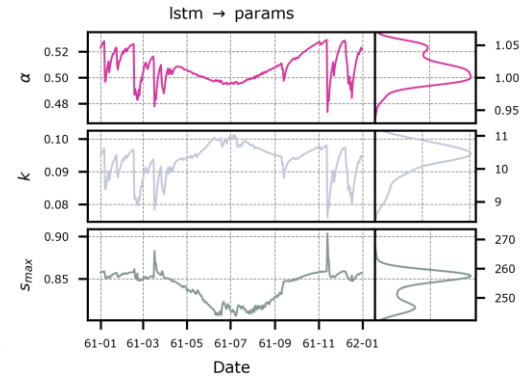
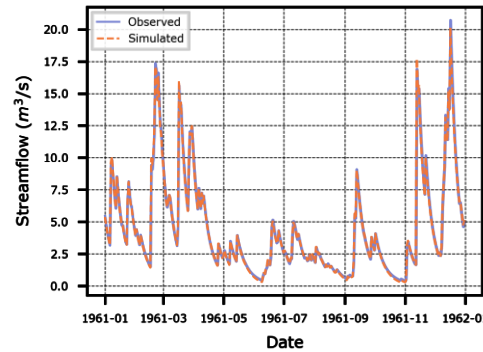
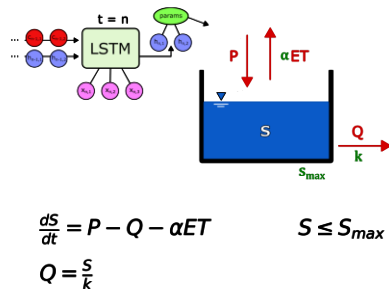
# Hybrid model evaluation: Who is doing the work?

## Synthetic experiment

Model 1: True model

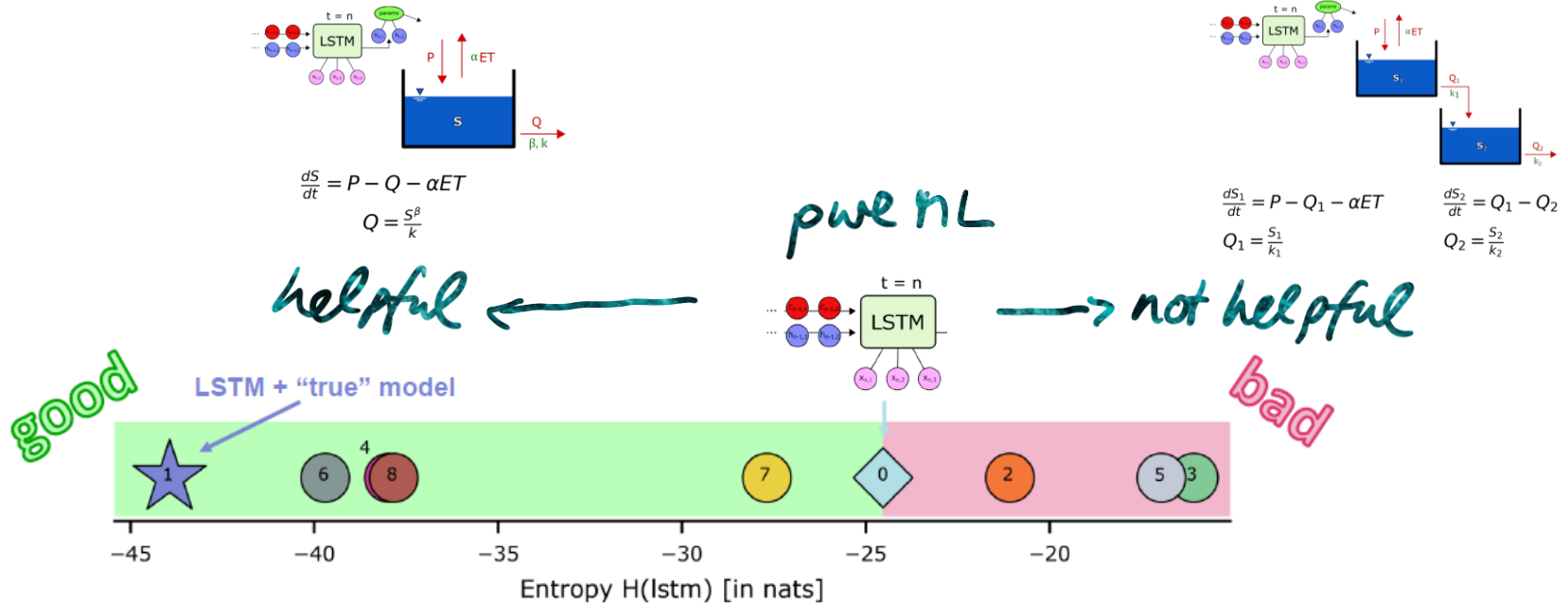


Model 2: Wrong process representation (correct architecture)



# Hybrid model evaluation: who is doing the work?

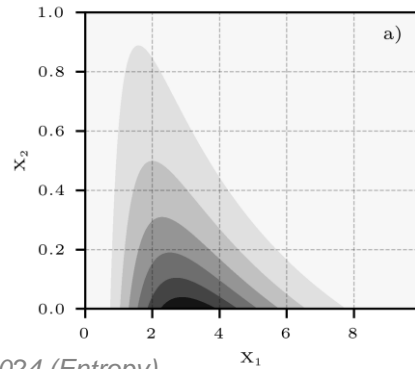
Sorting process-based components according to usefulness



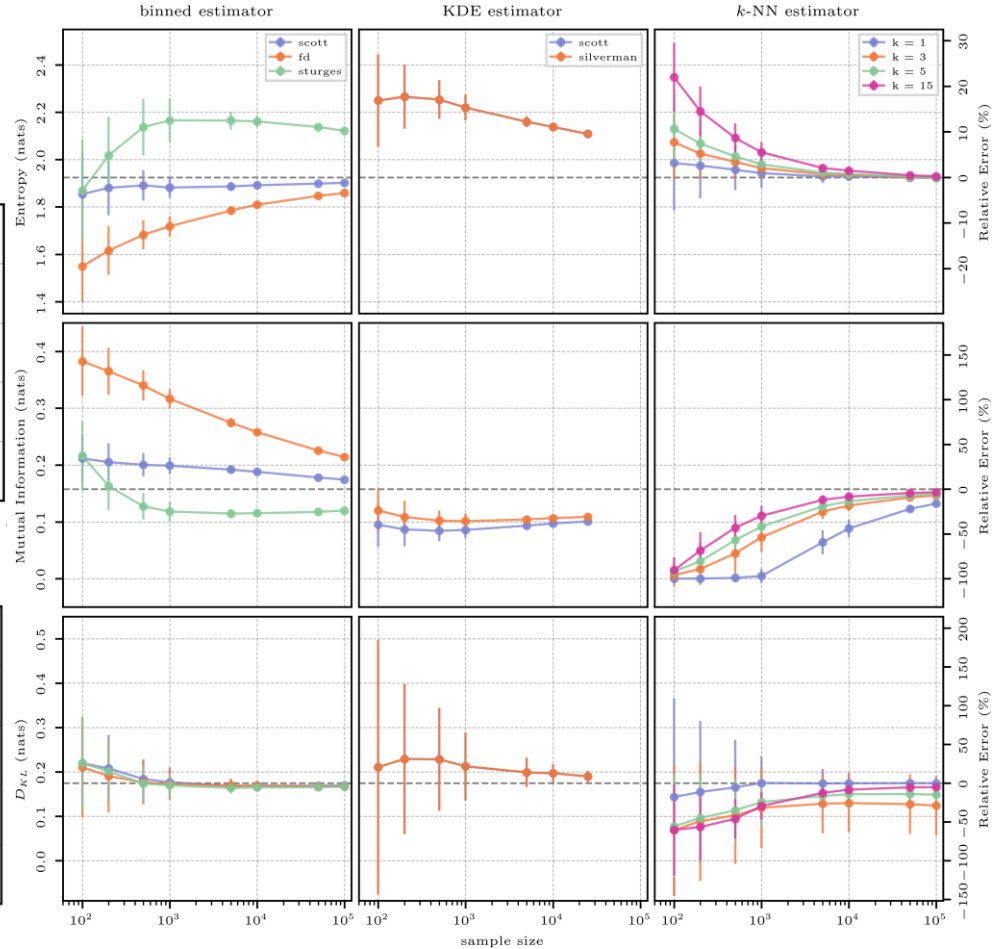
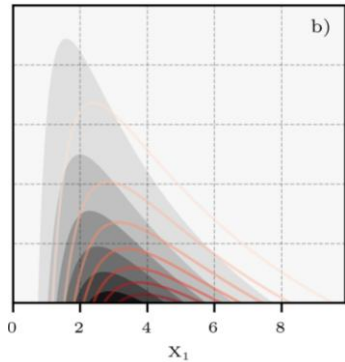
Álvarez Chaves et al. 2026 (HESS)

# > How to estimate information-theoretic quantities

## UNITE Python toolbox

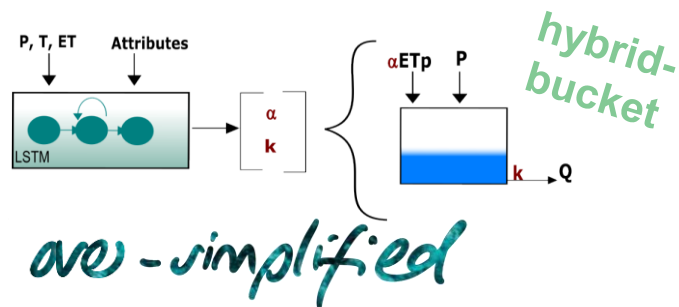
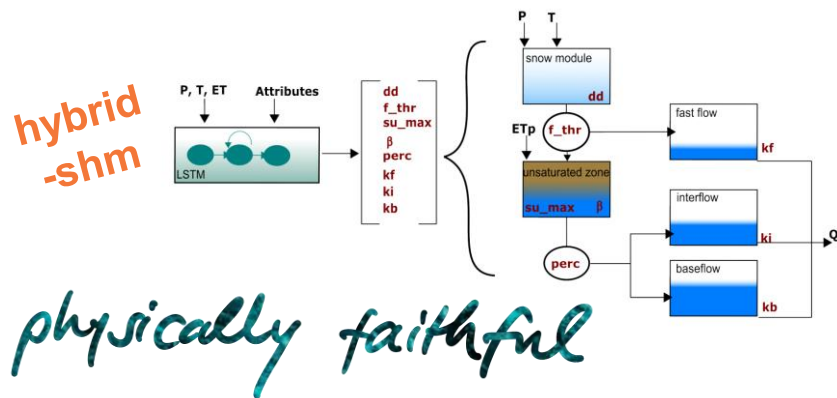
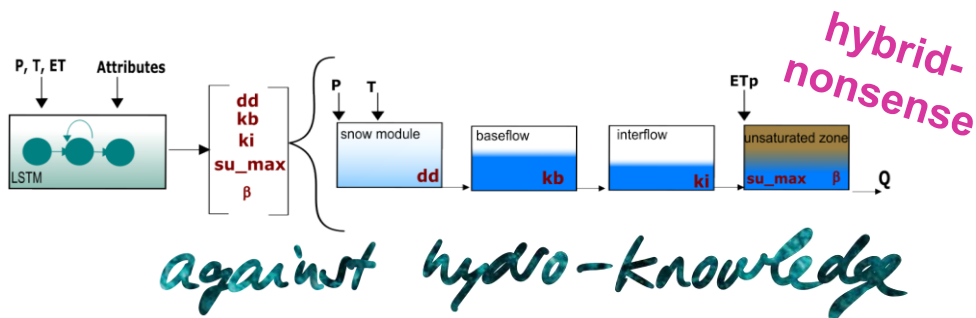
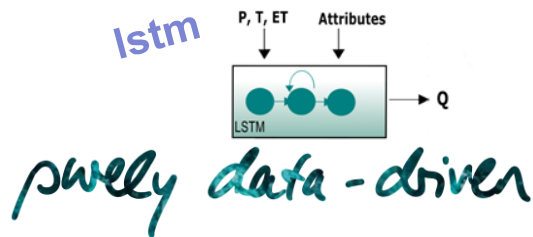


Álvarez Chaves et al. 2024 (Entropy)



# Hybrid model evaluation

## Real-world case study (CAMELS-GB)



Acuña Espinoza et al. 2024 (HESS)

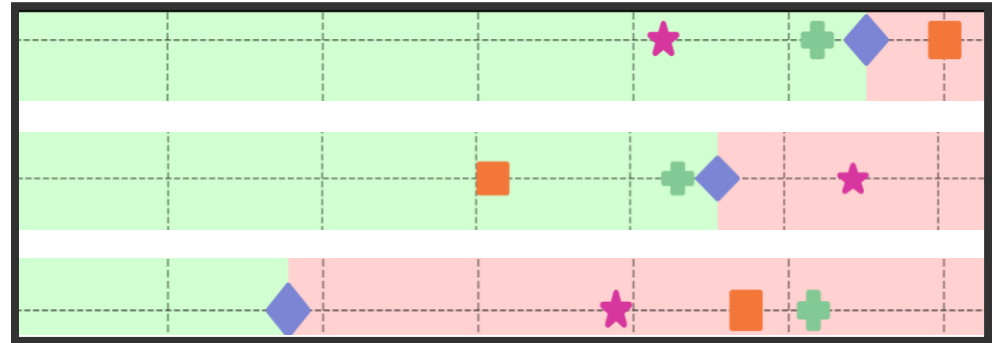
# Hybrid model evaluation

Which conceptual constraint is actually helpful?

- ◆ Pure ML
- Faithful constraint + ML
- + Simplified constraint + ML
- ★ Nonsense constraint + ML

*what we found repeatedly*  
*what we hoped to find*  
*what we found most often*

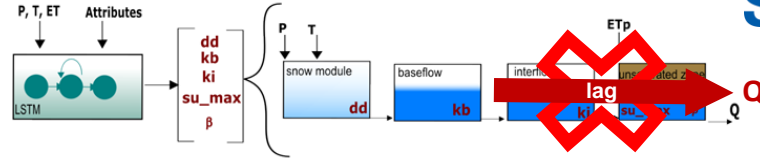
Results of selected catchments



“compensation effort” of neural network from low to high

# Hybrid model evaluation

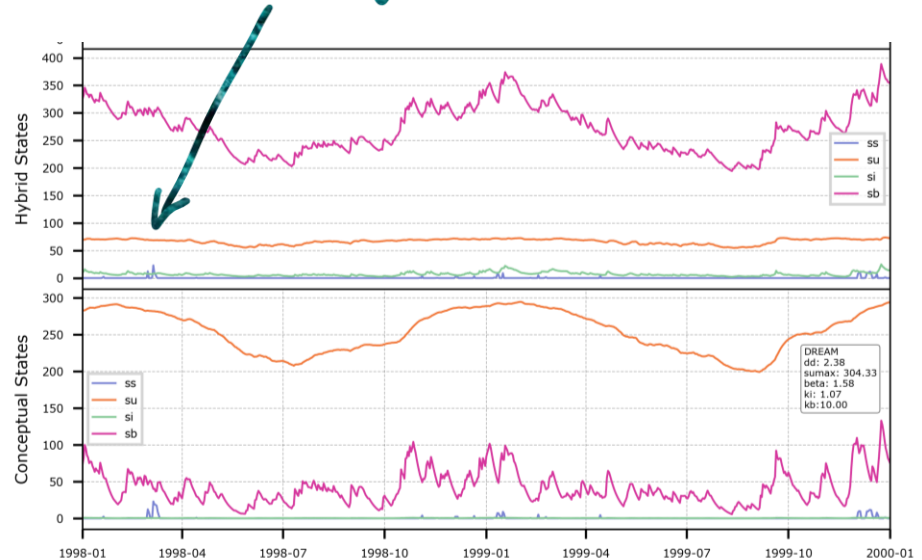
Is Nonsense a good model?!



- No - hybrid-nonsense is a very different model than nonsense!

1. Hybrid does **not** necessarily mean **physics-constrained!**
2. Huge potential in hybrids, but carefully **check what's inside** before **claiming interpretability!**

ML shutting down this reservoir



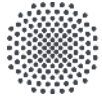
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  - can we have trust in that *... and expect them to be respected!* ↯  
(especially if predicting scenarios of change)?
  - can it be used for decision-making?





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Be prepared  
that it's  
~~Physics-constrained~~  
or ...  
physics-ignored  
Find out with  
this method!



**Dr. Anneli Guthke**

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EXC SimTech / University of Stuttgart

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Find the paper and the toolbox here:

