

# Impact of hydrological model uncertainty on predictability of seasonal streamflow forecasting in the River Rhine Basin

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2018 HEPEX Workshop: “Breaking the barriers”  
February 6-8, 2018 University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

# Motivation

- Skillfull seasonal forecasts could be a valuable tool for decision making in the water sector
- There is a high demand on monthly to seasonal forecasting products in the navigation sector

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- There is a hig products in tl

	Required Lead-time of forecast product(s)			
	short-range (≤ 7 days)	medium-range (≤ 14 days)	monthly (± 1 month)	seasonal (≤ 3 months)
<b>Transport / logistic companies (carrier)</b>				
Optimization of current vessel load	x			
Shifting cargo from shipping to another mean of transportation in case of low flows		x	x	
Scheduling of a complete transport cycles (up- and downstream trip)		x		
Optimized deliverable of goods arriving via maritime vessels		x	(x)	
Scheduling of special transport (heavy / large load)		(x)	x	
Optimized timing of transports to avoid additional costs in case of low flows		(x)	x	x
Adaption of fleet / usable transport capacity			x	x
<b>Industrial companies (consignor)</b>				
Shifting cargo from shipping to another mean of transportation in case of low flows		x	x	
Building up stocks (e.g. coal power plants, refineries etc.)		x	x	
Hire additional storage space for industrial goods (interim storage facility)		x	x	
Guarantee security of energy supply (Redispatch)		x	x	
<b>Waterway management / Strategic IWT Management</b>				
Planning / Timing of measurement projects	x	x	(x)	
Timing / suspending of dredge operations	x	x		
reduction of dredge operations	(x)	x	x	
Economic Outlook			(x)	x
<b>Harbour Management /Delta Waterway management</b>				
Timing / suspending of dredge operations		(x)	x	x
reduction of dredge operations		(x)	x	x

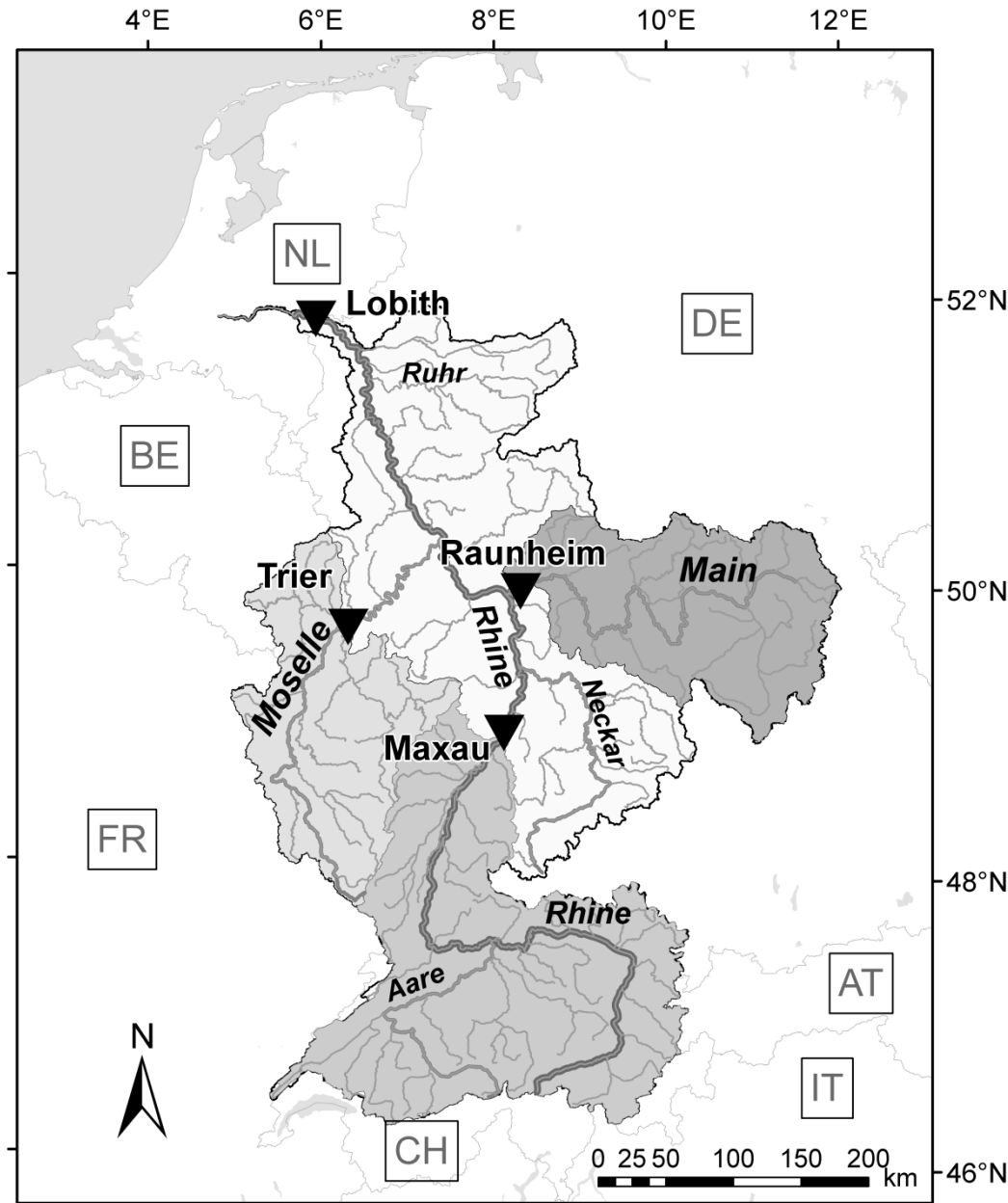
decision

ting

# Motivation

- Skillfull seasonal forecasts could be a valuable tool for decision making in the water sector
  - There is a high demand on monthly to seasonal forecasting products in the navigation sector
  - For Central Europe no (local) operational seasonal streamflow forecasting systems are available (low skill of meteorological seasonal forecasts in this region)
  - Many studies only focus on meteorological forcings and neglect hydrological model uncertainty
- ➔ Analysis of seasonal forecast skill based on different hydrological models with different model structure and spatial resolution

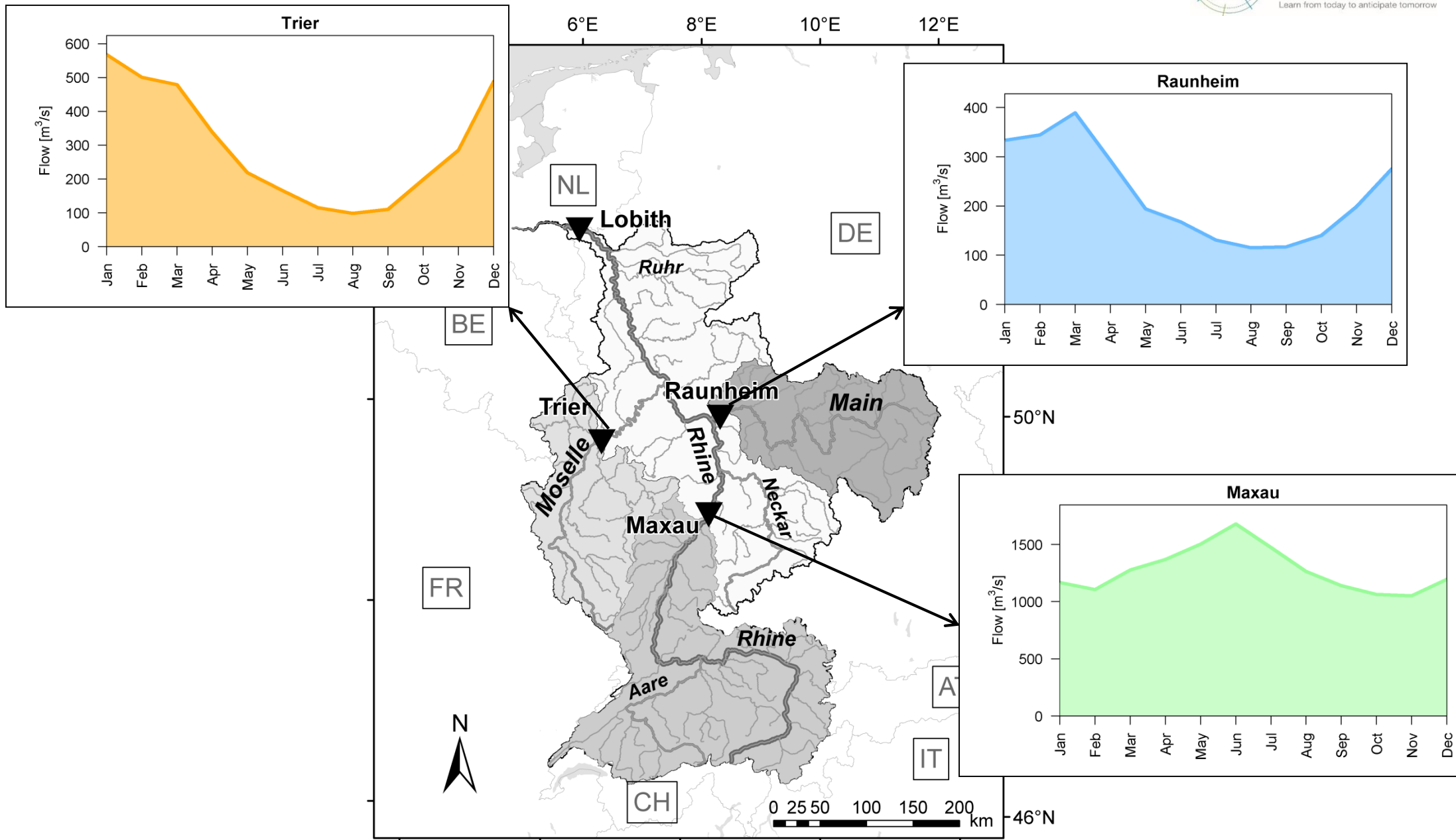
# Study Area



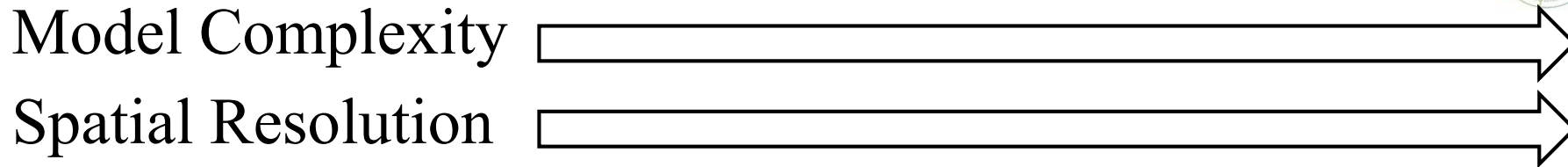
- The waterway Rhine is one of the world's most frequented inland waterways
- Main tributaries of the free flowing waterway Rhine vulnerable to hydrological impacts: Upper Rhine (here up to gauge Maxau), Moselle and Main ~ 2/3 of the River Rhine catchment area ~ 80% of the flow
- Different flow regimes

Catchment	Area	MQ (1981-2010)
Upper Rhine (Maxau)	50 196 km <sup>2</sup>	1273 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Moselle (Trier)	23 857 km <sup>2</sup>	296 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Main (Raunheim)	27 142 km <sup>2</sup>	223 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Rhine (Lobith)	160 800 km <sup>2</sup>	2305 m <sup>3</sup> /s

# Study Area



# Hydrological models



**GRXJ-CemaNeige**

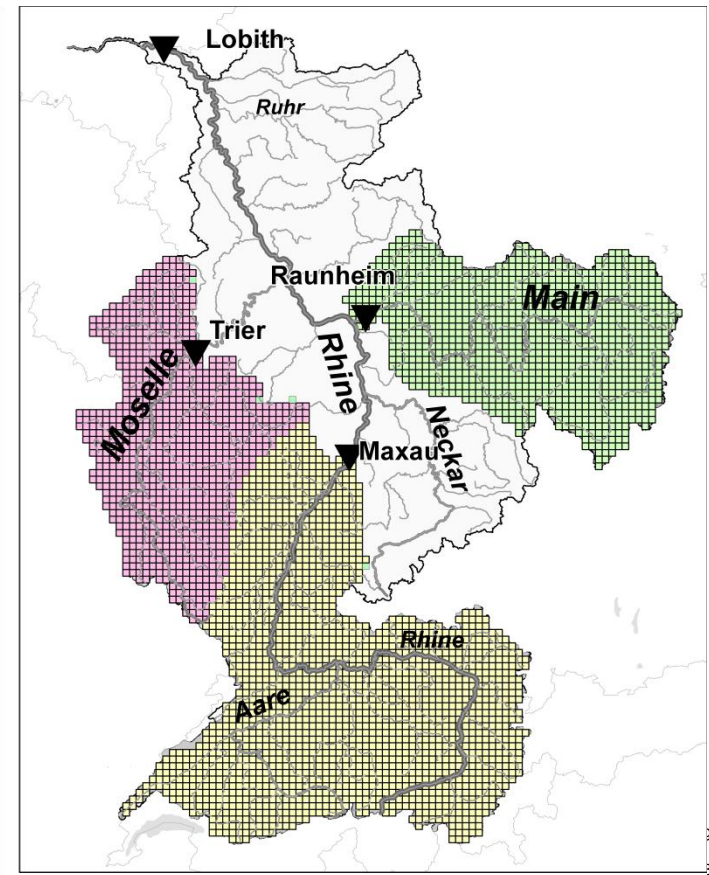
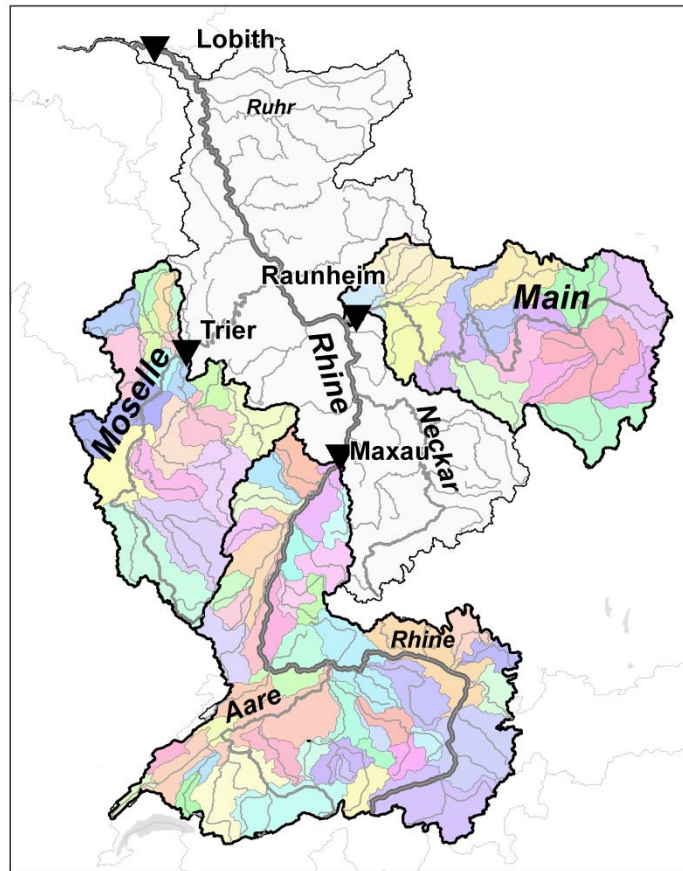
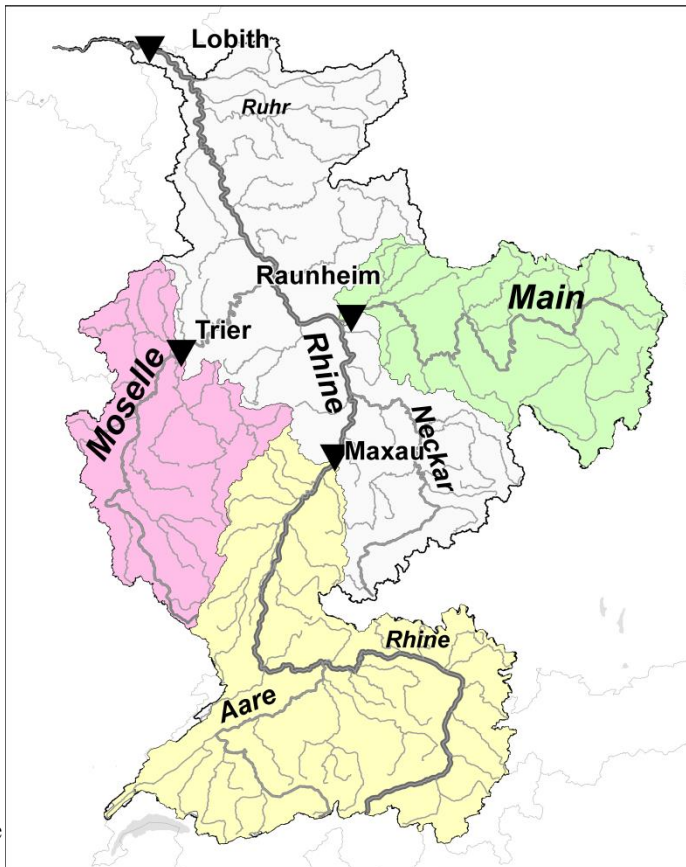
lumped

**HBV**

semi-distributed  
 (200 – 3000 km<sup>2</sup>)

**LARSIM**

distributed  
 (5 km x 5 km)



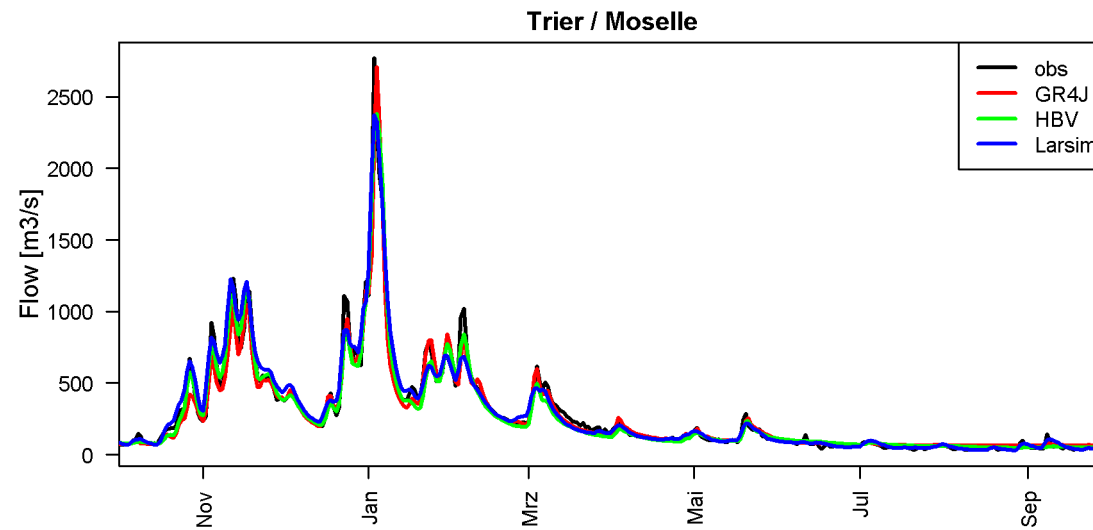
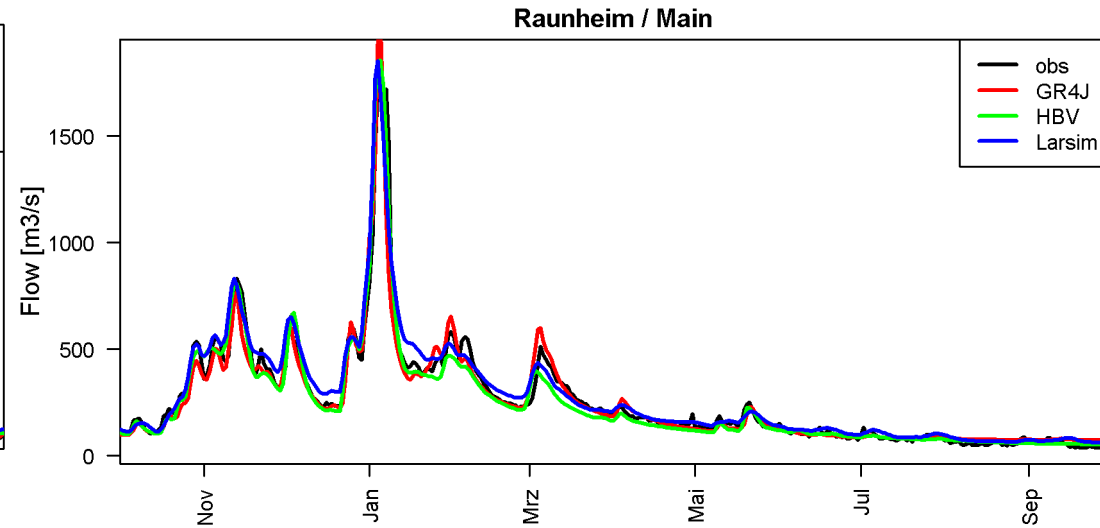
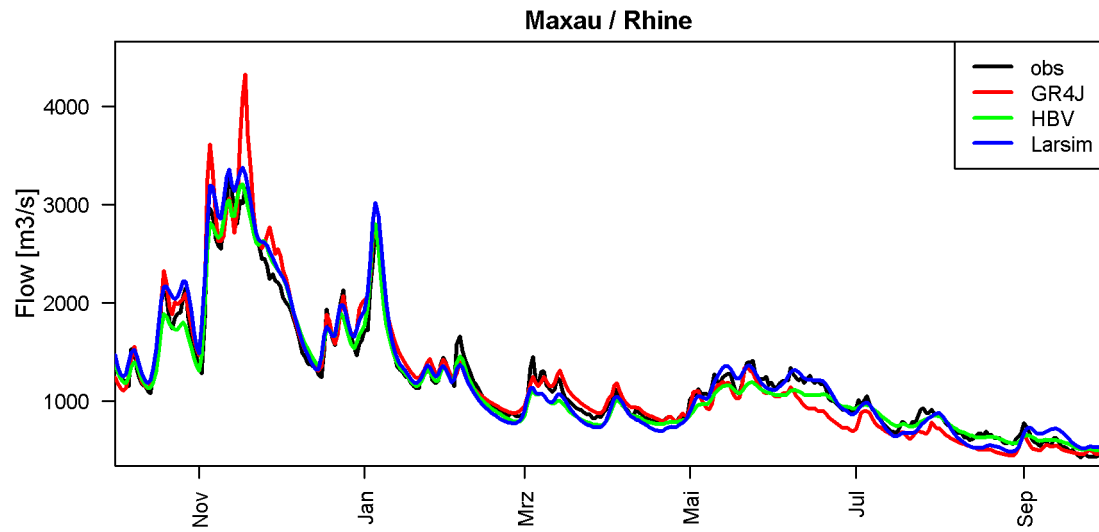
# Calibration

- meteo input precipitation, temperature, global radiation from HYRAS data set (Rauthe et al. 2013) 1951-2006
- Calibration period 1991-2006 / Validation period 1976-1990
- Automatic calibration SCE-UA (Duan et al. 1994)  
 optimization criteria: Mean of  $NSE_{day}$ ,  $\log NSE_{day}$ ,  $KGE'_{mon}$

Gauge	$NSE_{day}$ 1991-2006	$NSE_{day}$ 1976-1990	$KGE_{mon}$ 1991-2006	$KGE_{mon}$ 1979-1990
Maxau (Rhine)	GR6J: 0.87	GR6J: 0.87	GR6J: 0.96	GR6J: 0.93
	HBV: 0.92	HBV: 0.92	HBV: 0.93	HBV: 0.94
	LARSIM: 0.91	LARSIM: 0.93	LARSIM: 0.92	LARSIM: 0.96
Raunheim (Main)	GR5J: 0.92	GR5J: 0.92	GR5J: 0.98	GR5J: 0.98
	HBV: 0.93	HBV: 0.94	HBV: 0.94	HBV: 0.94
	LARSIM: 0.91	LARSIM: 0.92	LARSIM: 0.93	LARSIM: 0.95
Trier (Moselle)	GR5J: 0.96	GR5J: 0.92	GR5J: 0.99	GR5J: 0.92
	HBV: 0.96	HBV: 0.94	HBV: 0.99	HBV: 0.93
	LARSIM: 0.95	LARSIM: 0.93	LARSIM: 0.95	LARSIM: 0.95

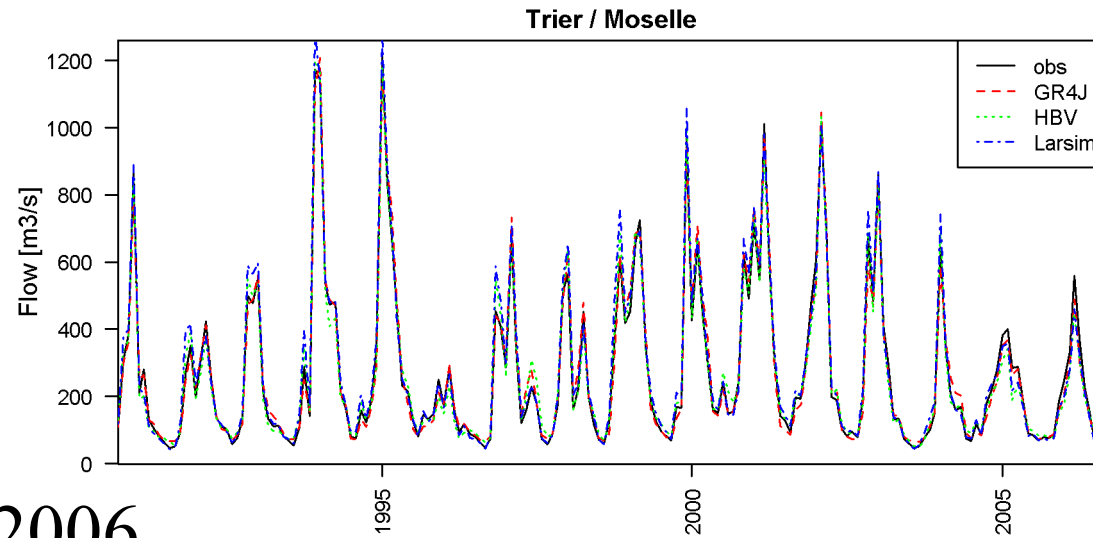
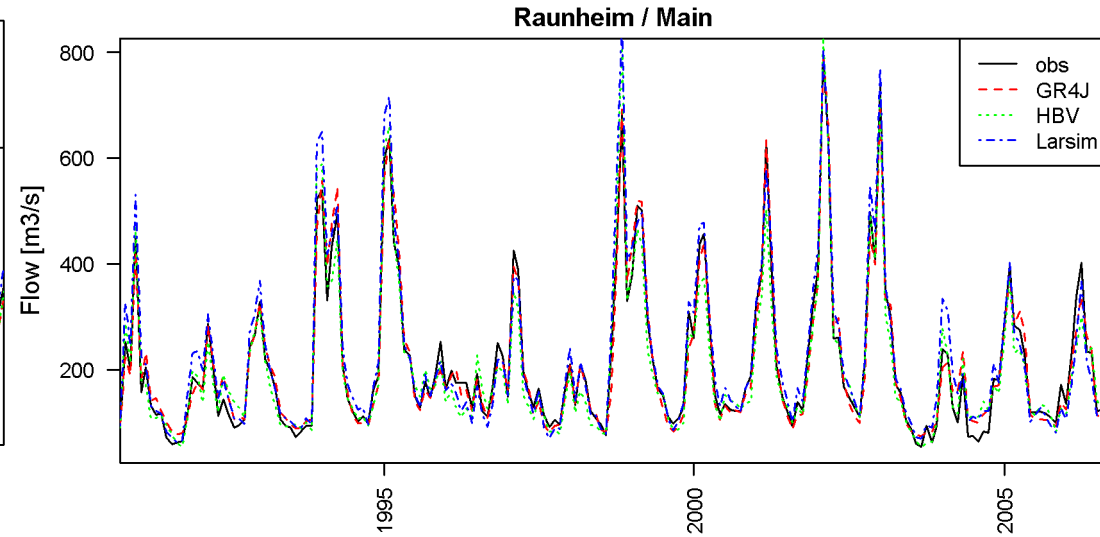
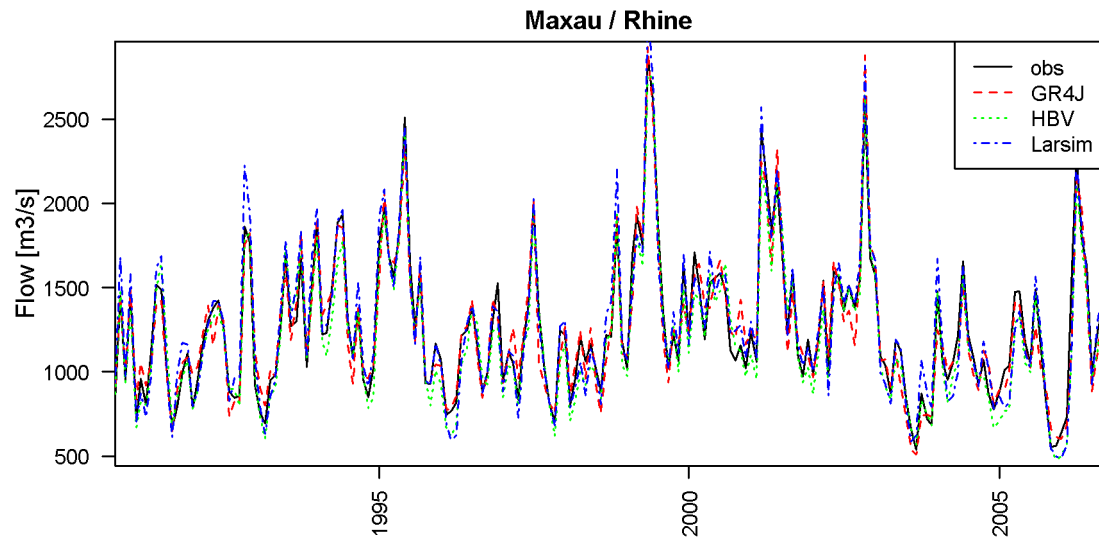


# Calibration



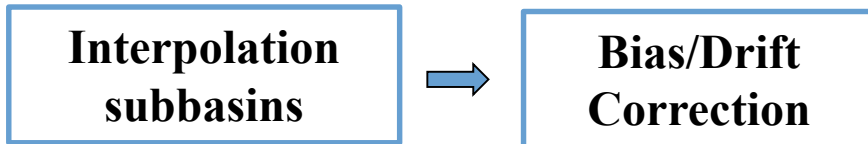
Example year 2003

# Calibration

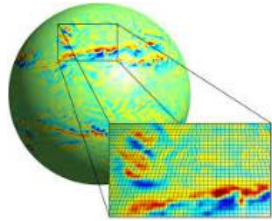


Mean monthly values  
validation period 1991 - 2006

# Methodology



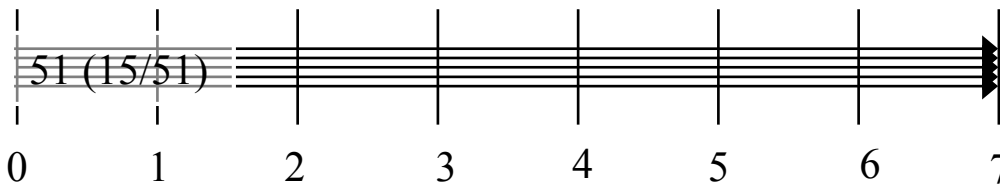
P, T, (RG)



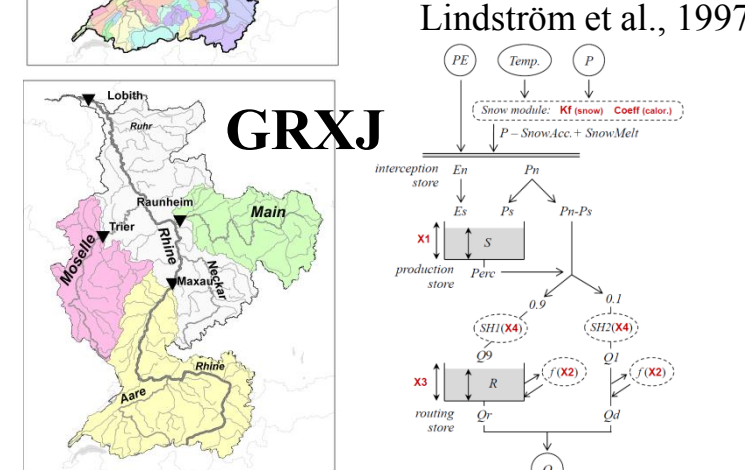
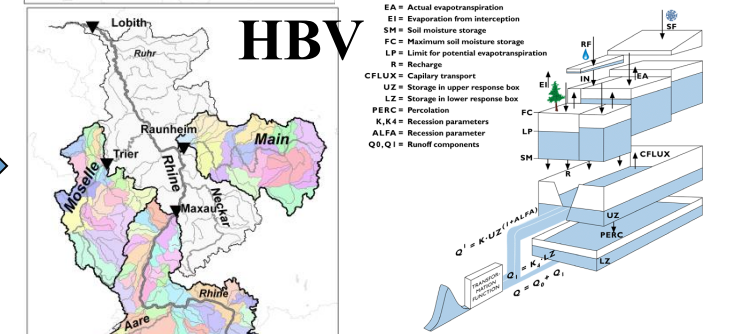
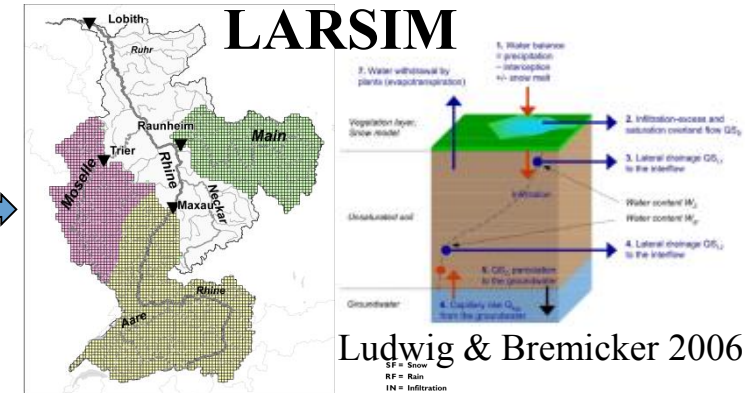
ECMWF S4  
 ERA-Interim

ECMWF  
 SEAS S4

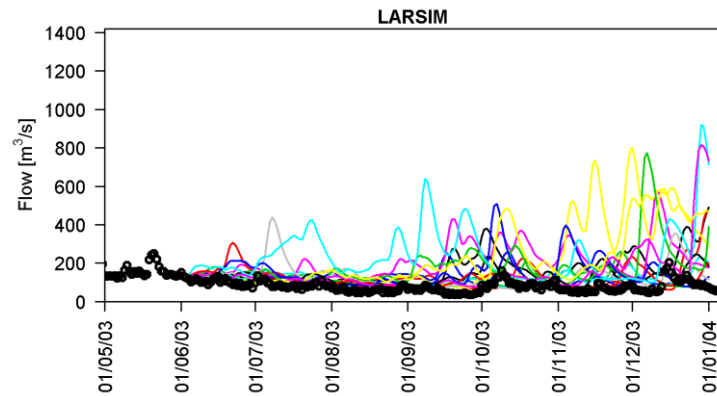
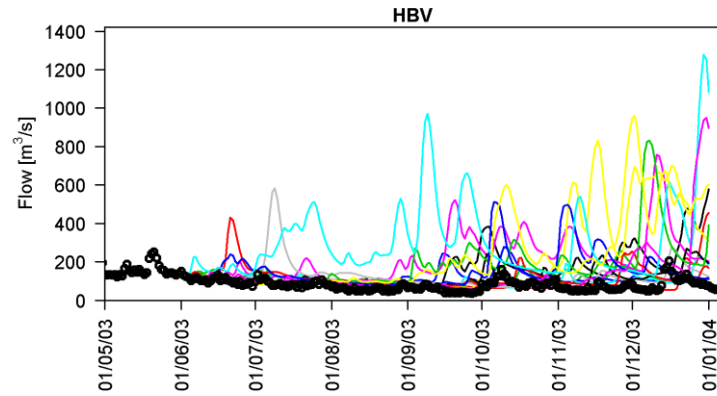
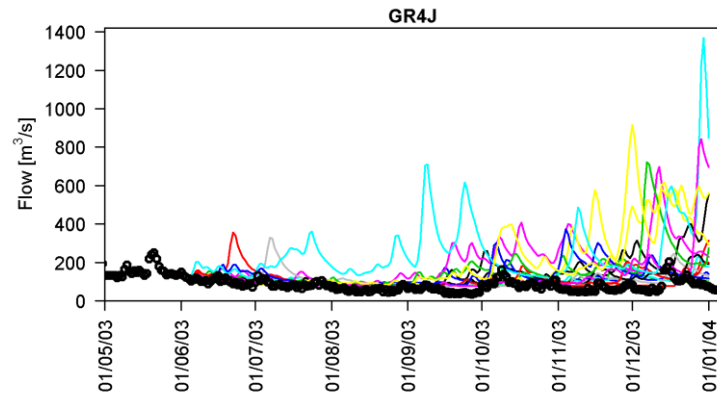
Lead Time (months)



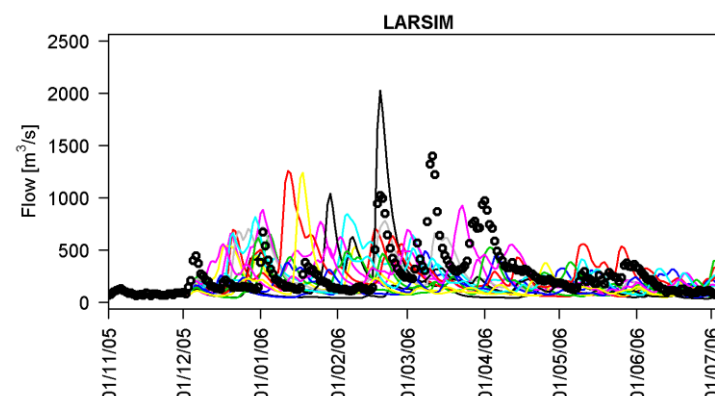
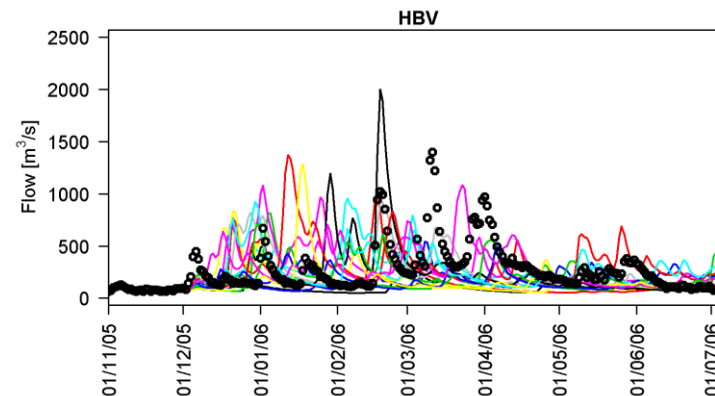
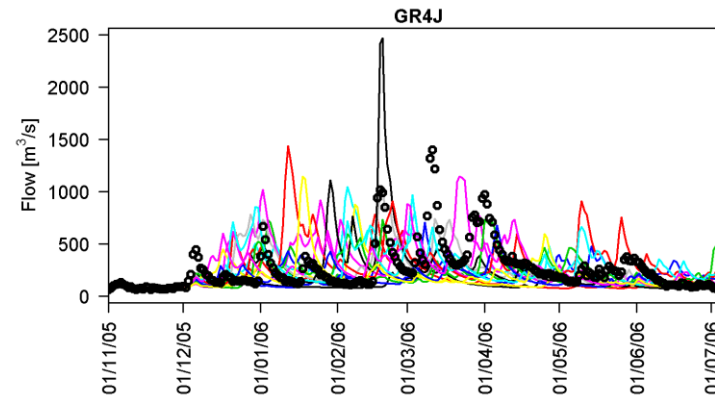
Re-Forecast Period 1981-2016



# Example Forecasts

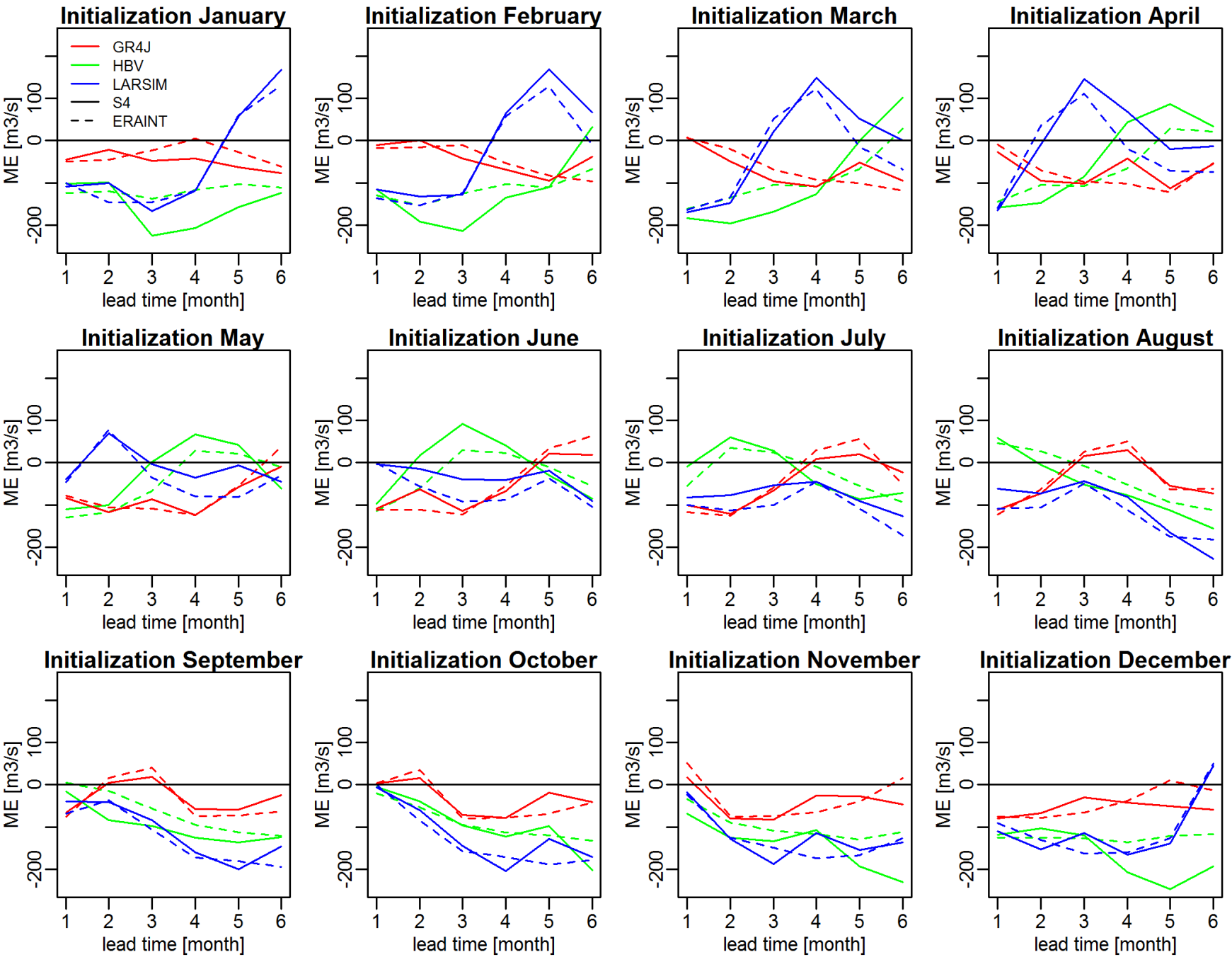


Maxau 2003-06-01



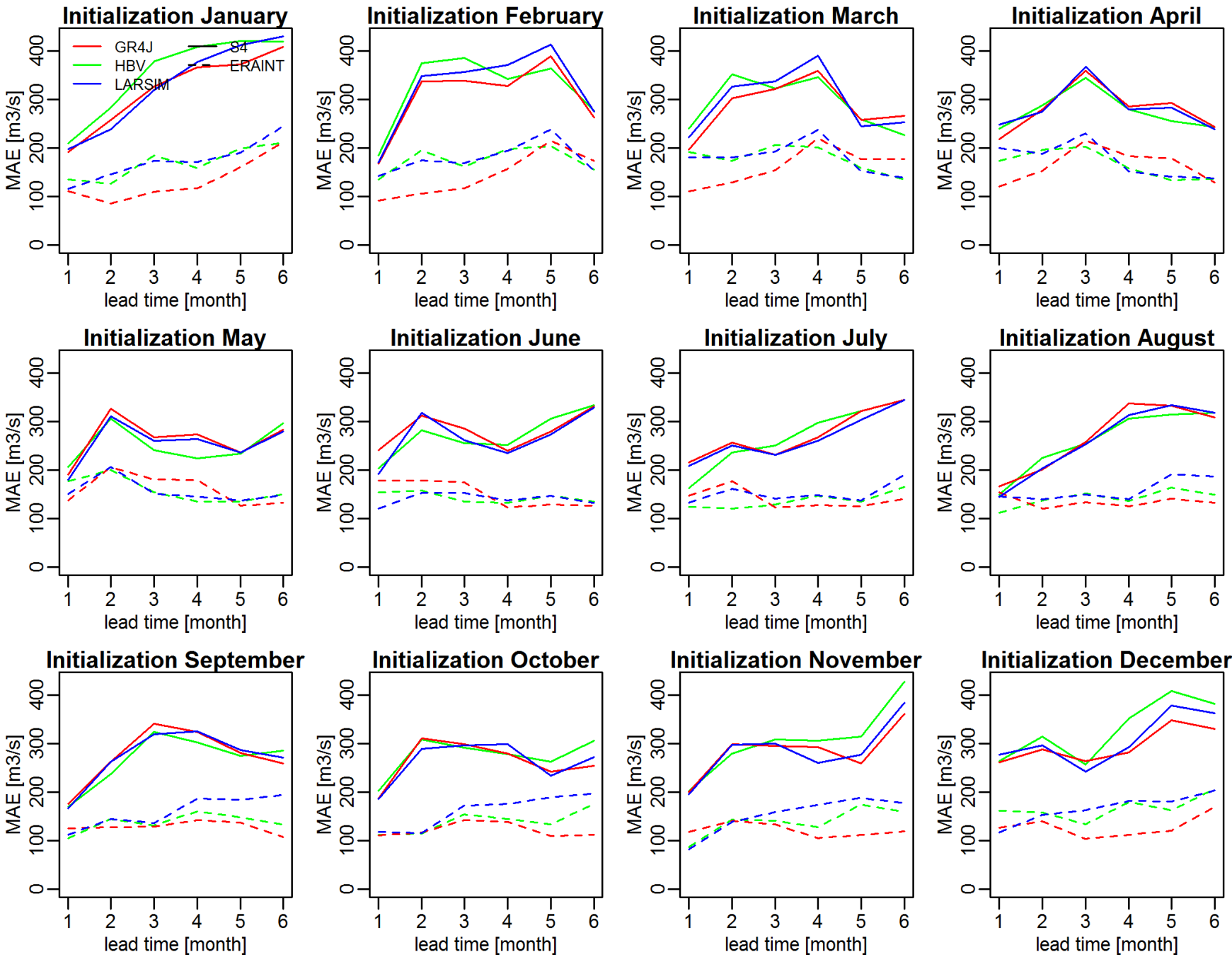
Trier 2005-12-01

# Verification ME (monthly means)



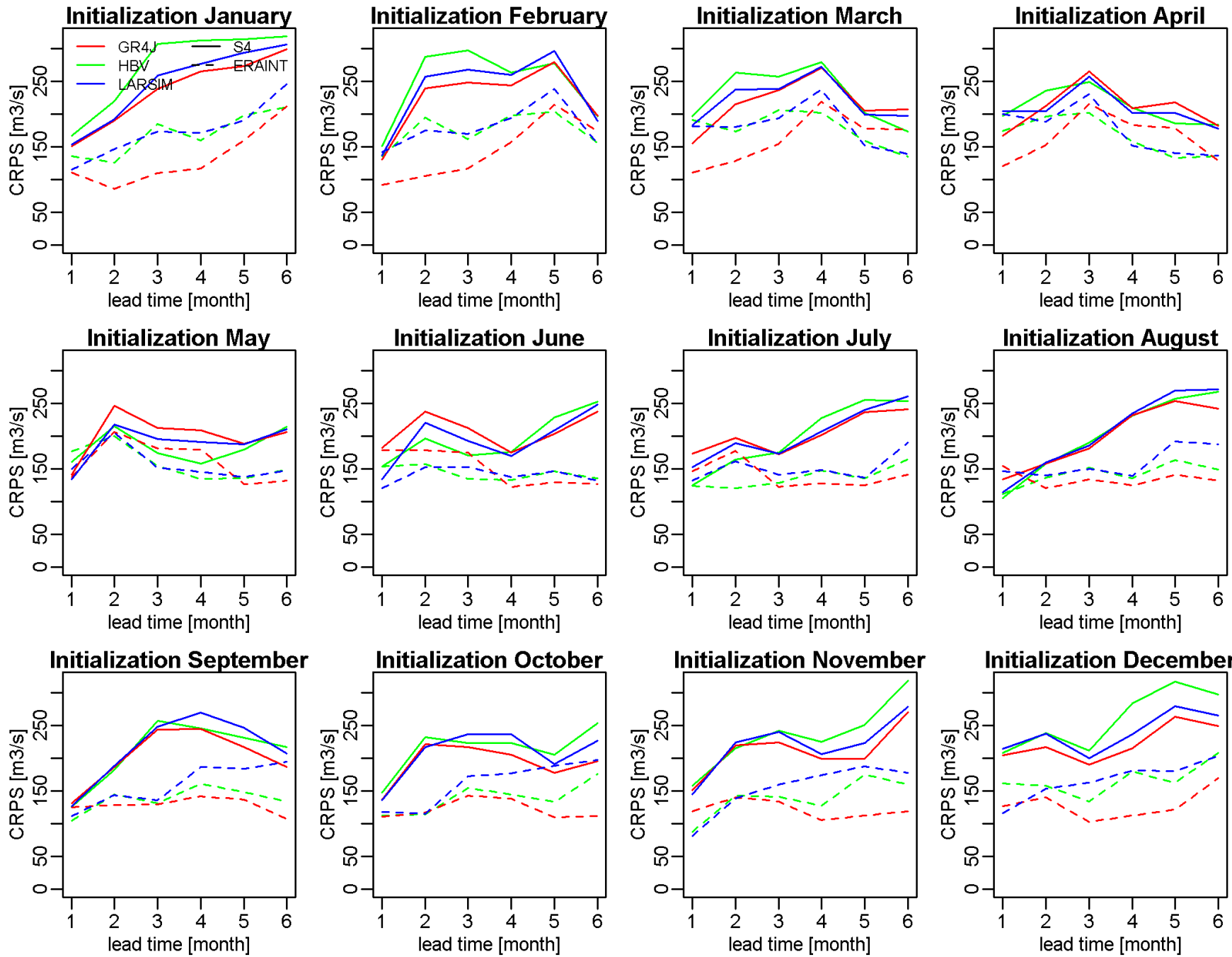
Gauge Maxau  
Rhine

# Verification MAE (monthly means)



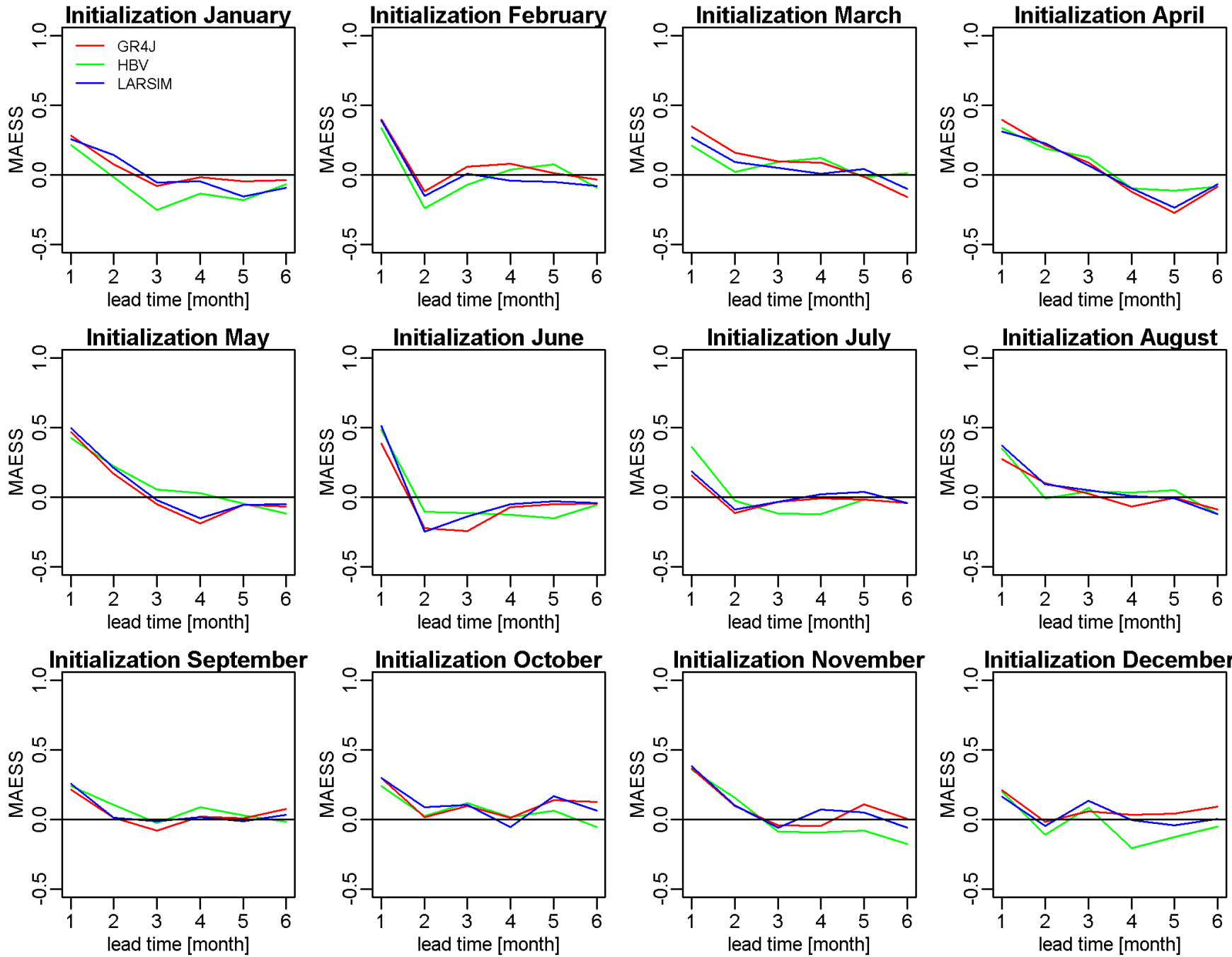
Gauge Maxau  
Rhine

# Verification CRPS (monthly means)



Gauge Maxau  
Rhine

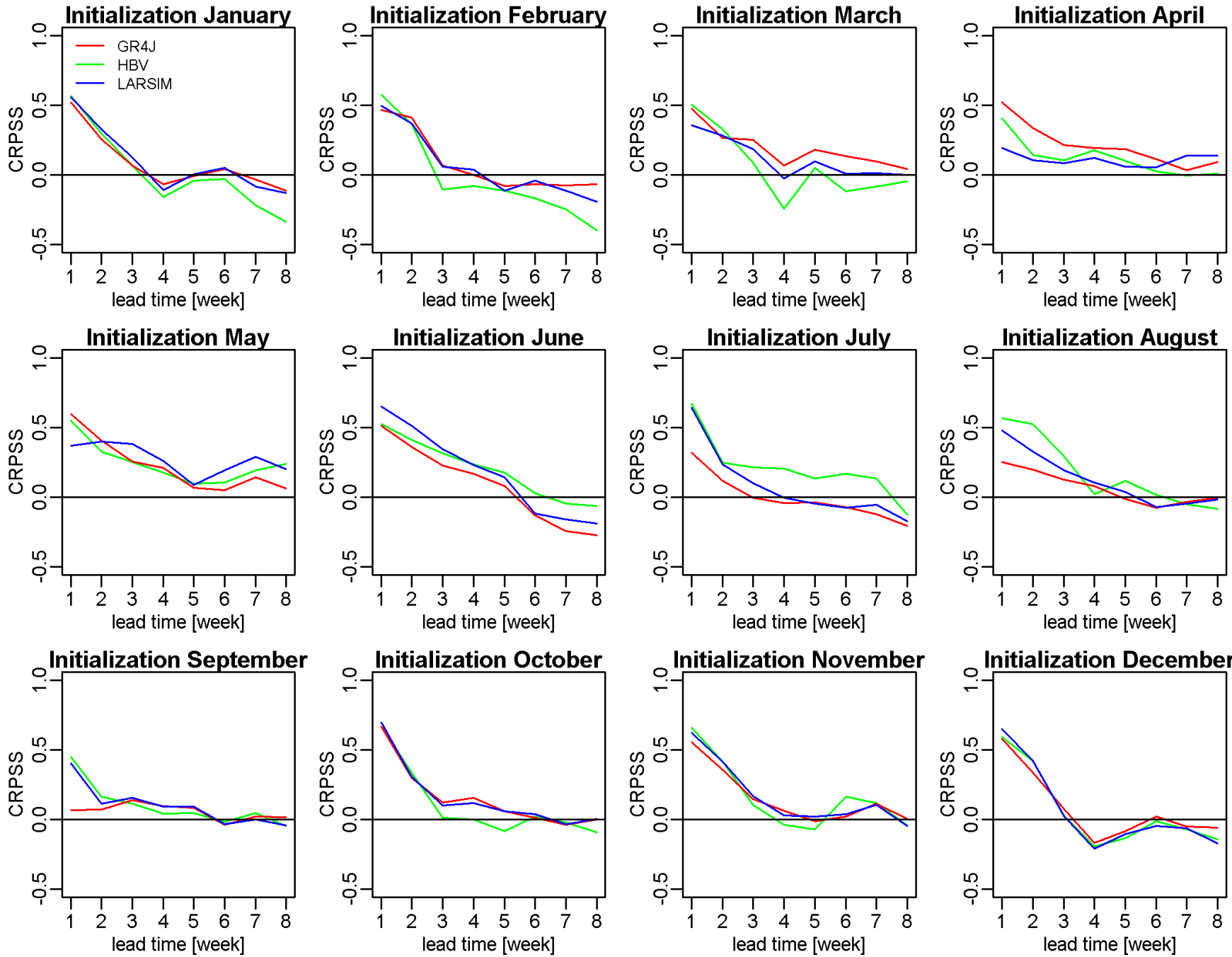
# Verification MAESS (monthly means)



Gauge Maxau  
Rhine

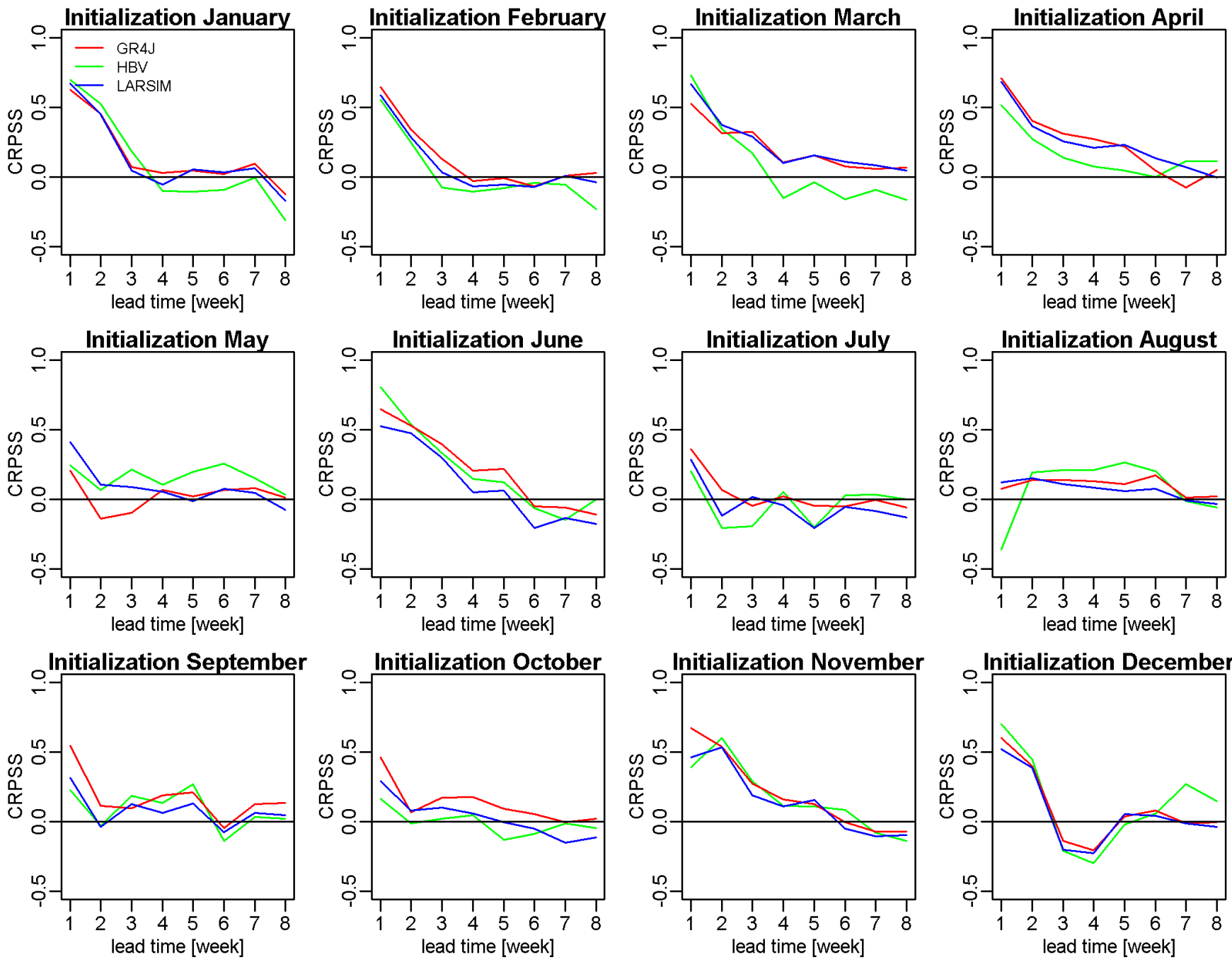


# Verification CRPSS (weekly means)



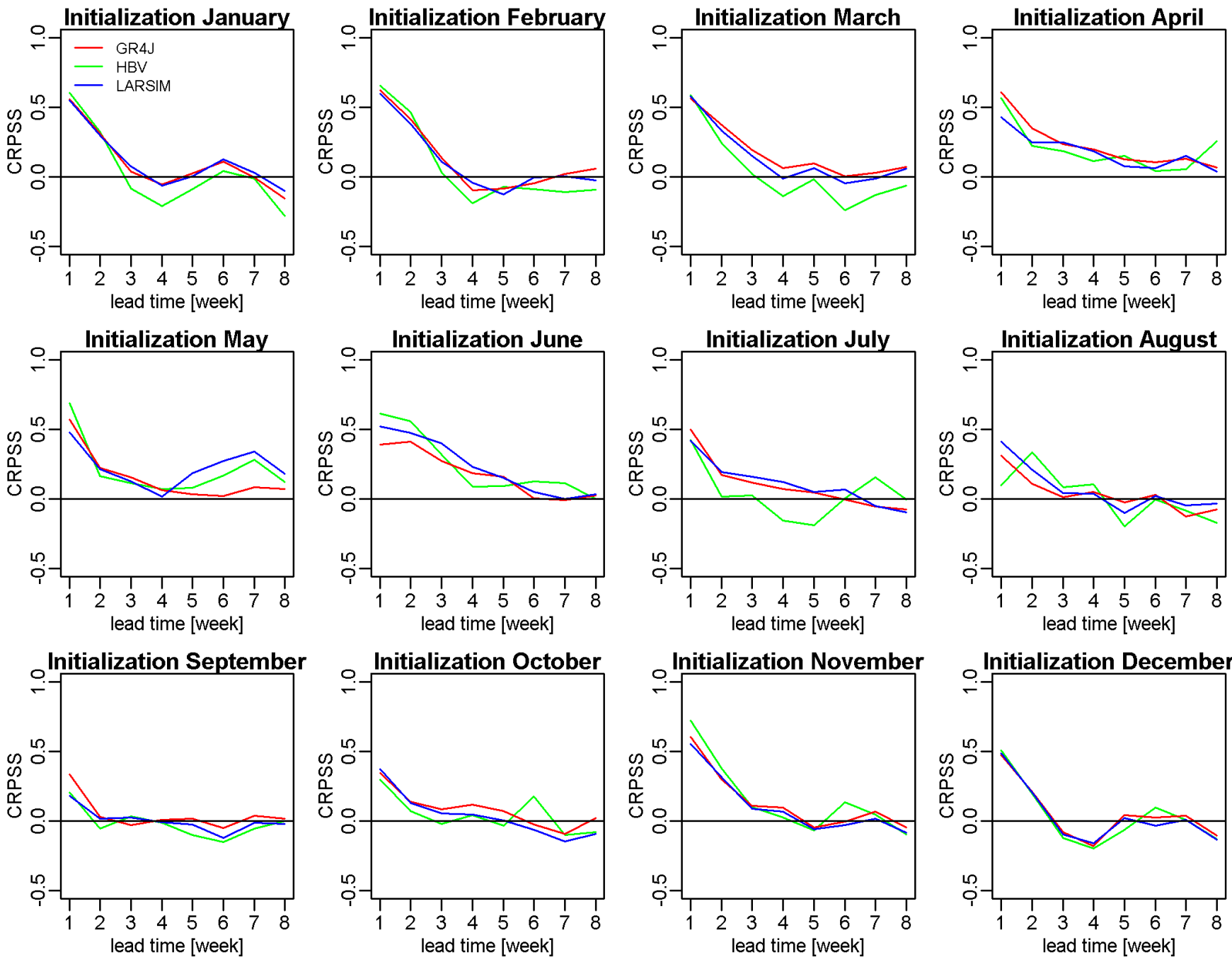
Gauge Maxau  
Rhine

# Verification CRPSS (weekly means)



Gauge Raunheim  
Main

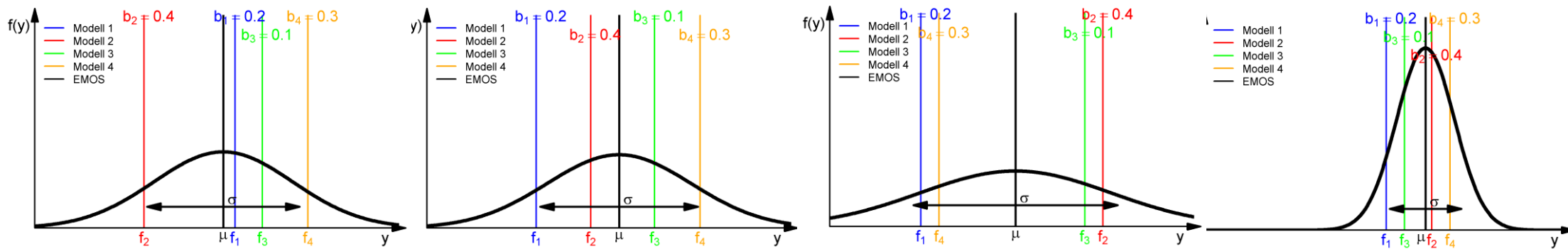
# Verification CRPSS (weekly means)



Gauge Trier  
 Moselle

# Multi-Model Combination

- Statistical Post-Processing of weekly mean flows with Method Ensemble Model Output Statistics EMOS (Gneiting et al. 2005)
- log-Transformation of forecasts and observations



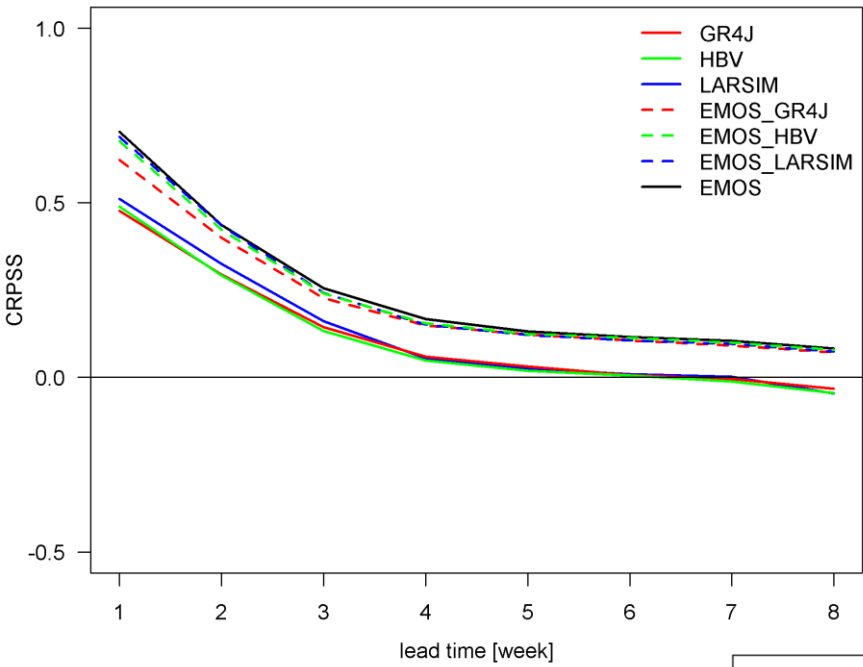
Predictive normal distribution  $f(y | \hat{y}_1, \dots, \hat{y}_M) = N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

Mean is weighted mean of ensemble group means  $\mu = a + b_1 \cdot \hat{y}_1 + b_2 \cdot \hat{y}_2 + \dots + b_M \cdot \hat{y}_M$

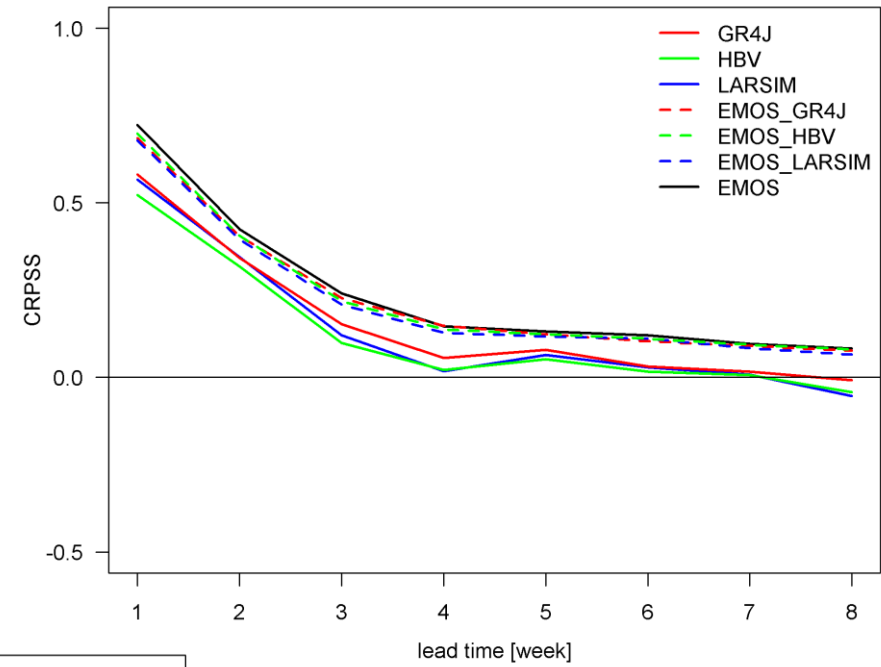
Variance function of the ensemble variance  $\sigma^2 = c + d \cdot S^2$

➔ Estimate parameters by minimizing CRPS

# EMOS Results

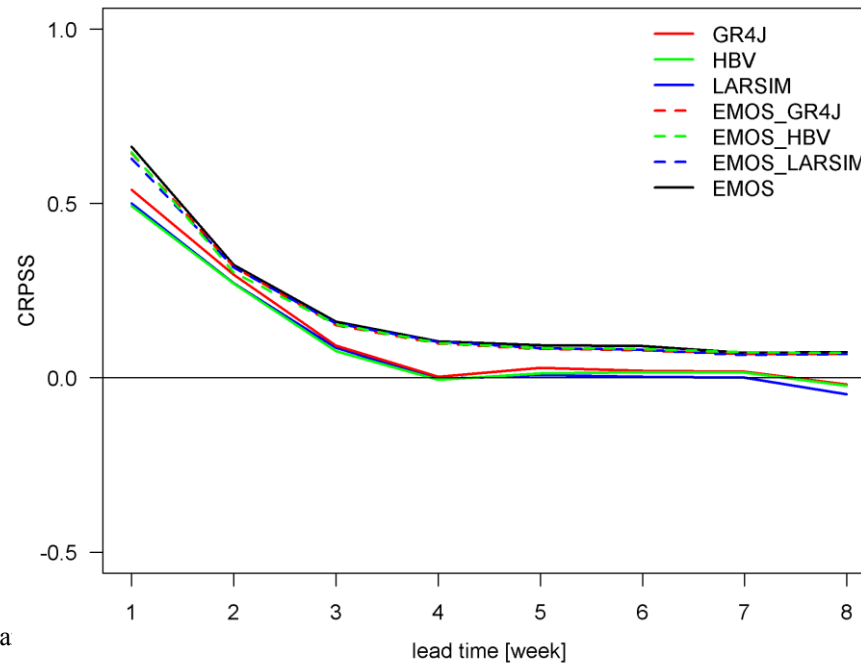


Gauge Trier

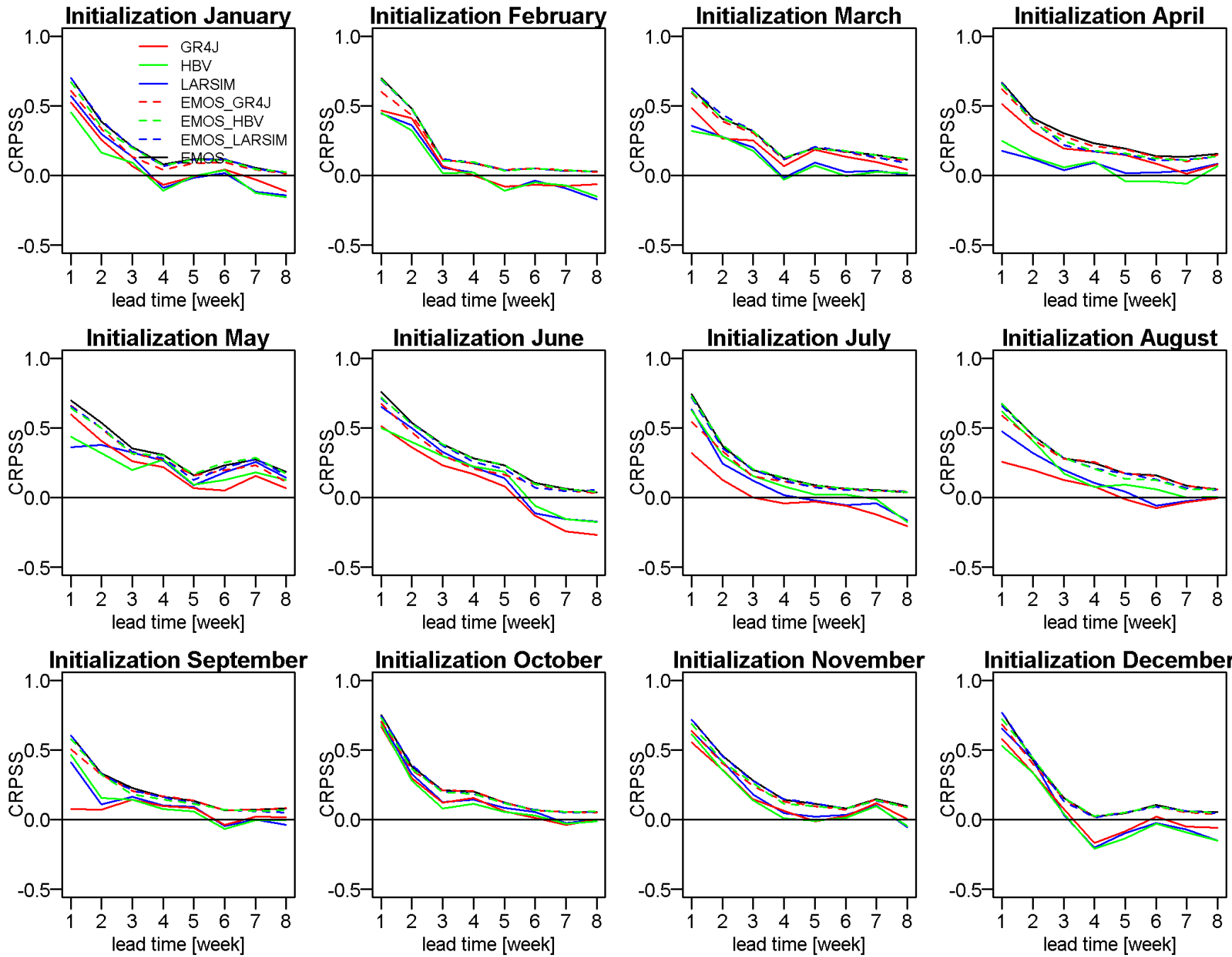


Gauge Raunheim

Gauge Maxau



# EMOS Results



Gauge Maxau  
Rhine

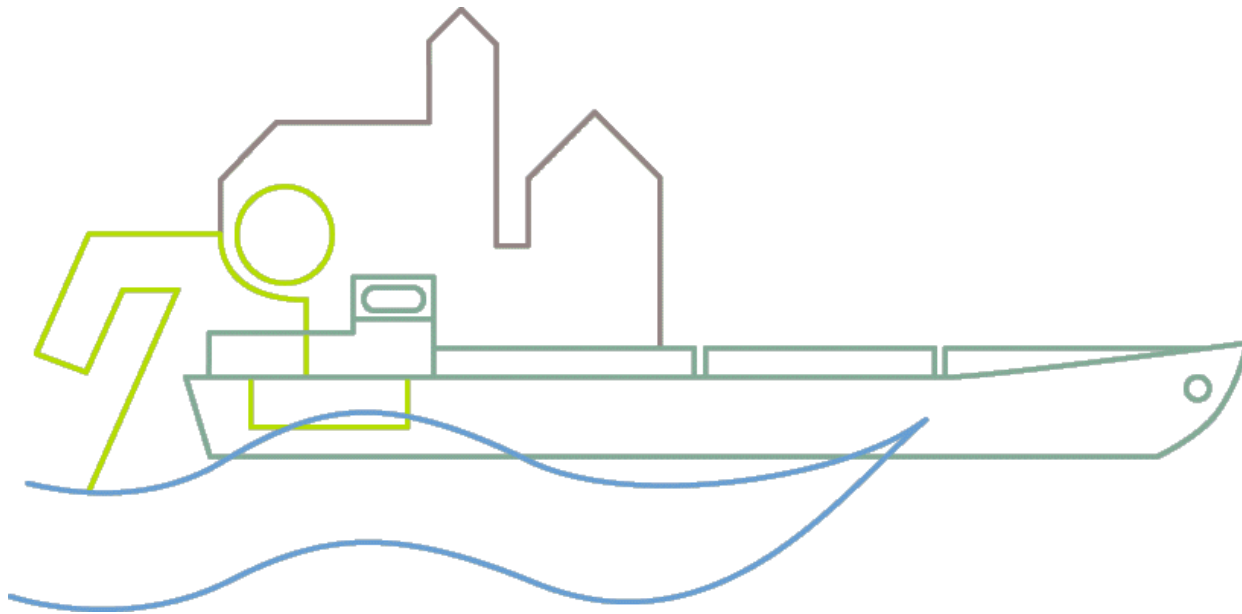
# Conclusion & Outlook

- Post-Processing with EMOS improves seasonal forecast skill
- Meteorological uncertainty (or probably downscaling / drift correction procedure?) dominates hydrological uncertainty
- ➔ no significant added benefit by using a hydrological multi-model ensemble
- Further in depth analysis of the results of the presented hydrological multi-model experiment
- Combination of seasonal hydrological forecasts from different institutes (different concepts / methodologies in data processing!) in the context of EU-Horizon2020 IMPREX
- Analysis of different bias / drift correction methods
- ➔ Meißner et al. EGU 2018
- Combination of model outputs using several meteorological seasonal forecast systems (ECMWF SEAS5, MetOffice GloSea5, ESP) as forcing

# Literature

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Thank you very much for your attention!

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## Funding:



Funded under the Horizon  
2020 Framework Programme  
of the European Union  
Grant Agreement No 641811



Bundesministerium  
für Verkehr, Bau  
und Stadtentwicklung