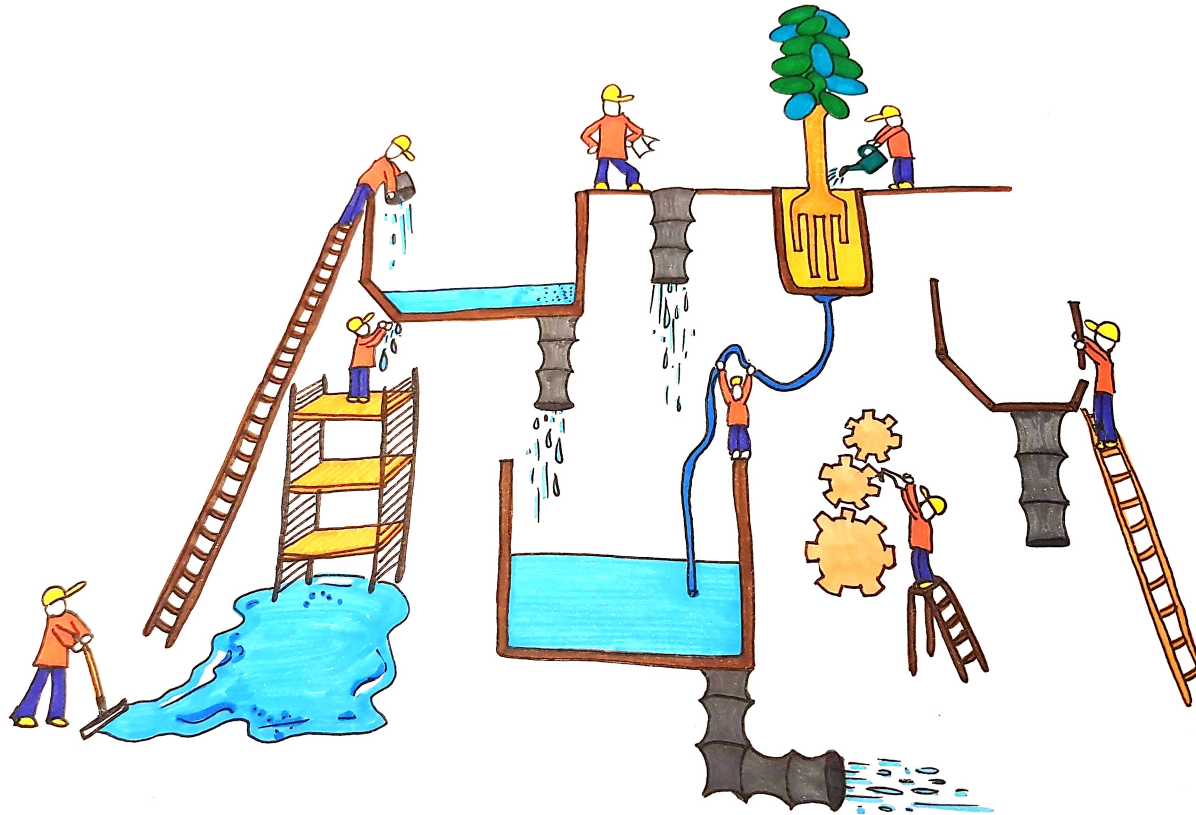


Modelleren is mensenwerk



Lieke Melsen
Universitair Hoofddocent
Computational Hydrology

**“Een hypothese van hoe een systeem werkt,
gecodificeerd in kwantitatieve termen”**

```
graph LR; A[Perceptueel model:  
Het bepalen van de  
relevante processen] --> B[Mathematisch  
model:  
Beslissen welke  
vergelijkingen het  
proces omschrijven]; B --> C[Procedureel model:  
De code runnen  
op een computer]; C --> D[IJking,  
gevoeligheidsanalyse,  
onzekerheidsanalyse]; D --> E[Evaluatie:  
Vergelijk  
modelresultaten met  
observaties]; E --> A;
```

Perceptueel model:
Het bepalen van de
relevante processen

**Mathematisch
model:**
Beslissen welke
vergelijkingen het
proces omschrijven

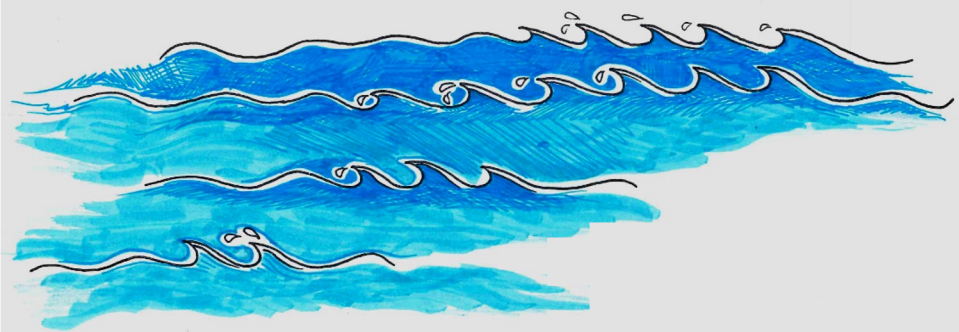
Procedureel model:
De code runnen
op een computer

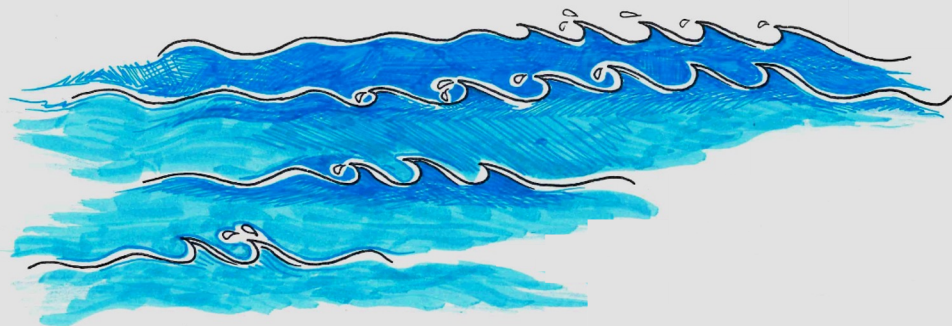
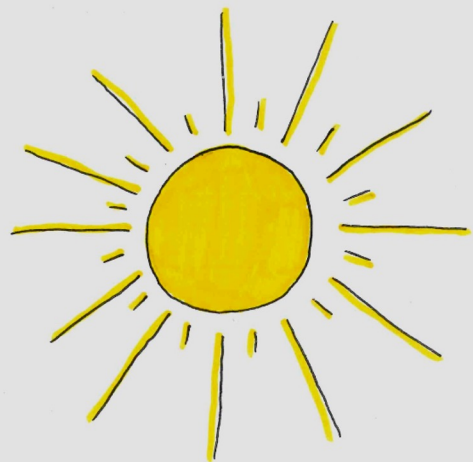
IJking,
gevoeligheidsanalyse,
onzekerheidsanalyse

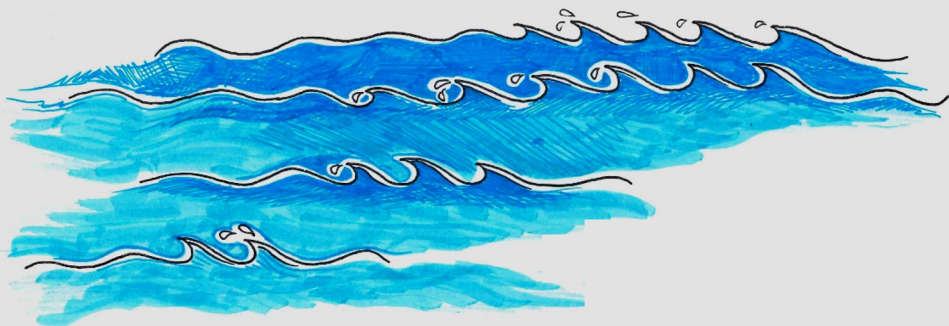
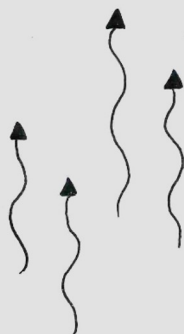
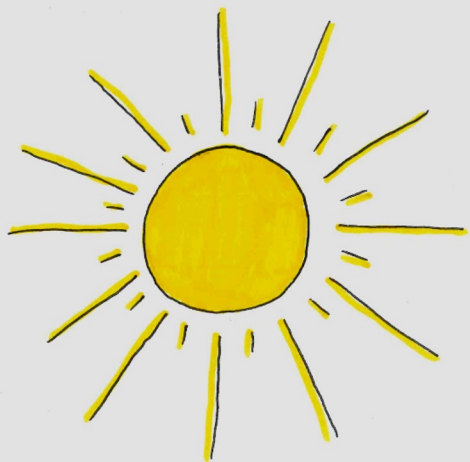
Evaluatie:
Vergelijk
modelresultaten met
observaties

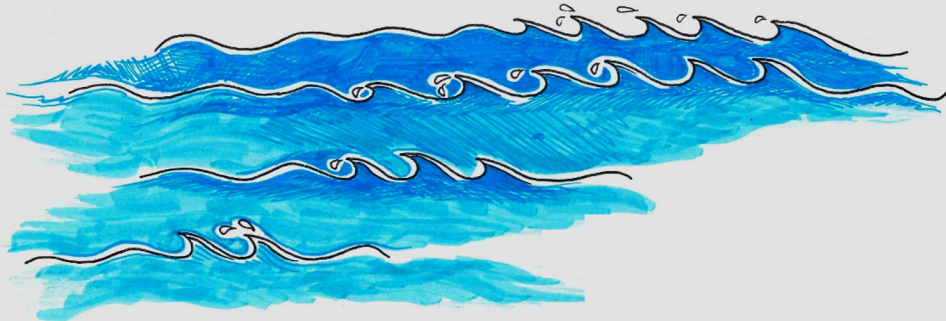
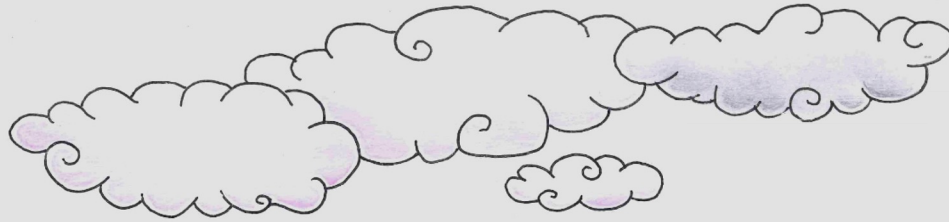
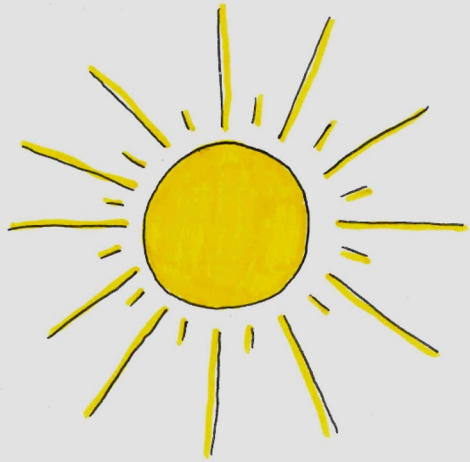
Modellen zijn inherent onzeker...

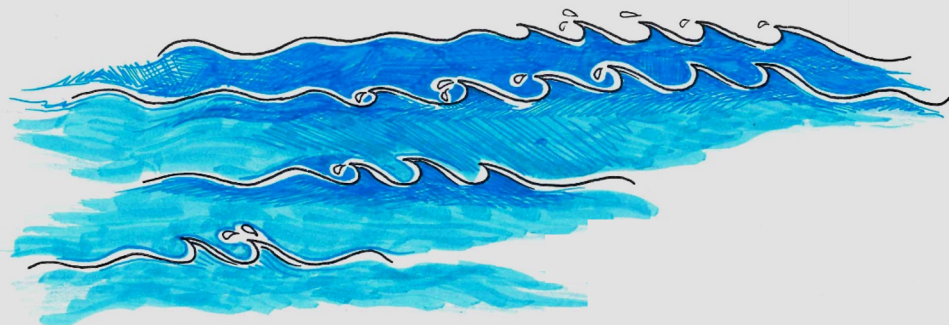
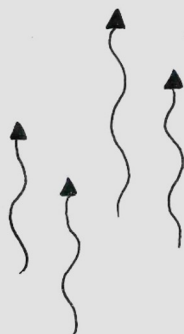
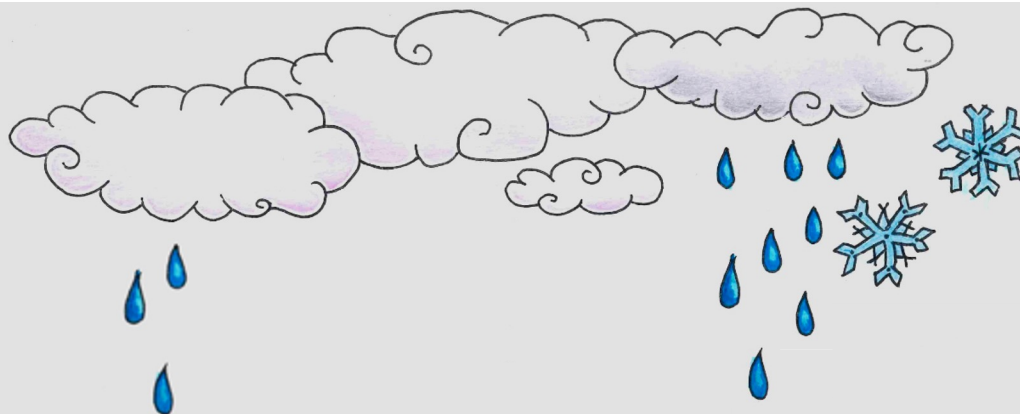
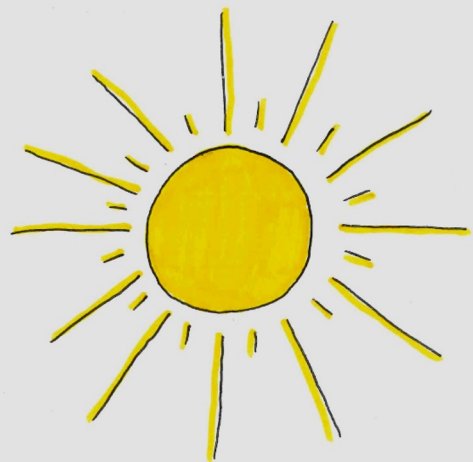
- Data
- Parameters
- Model structuur

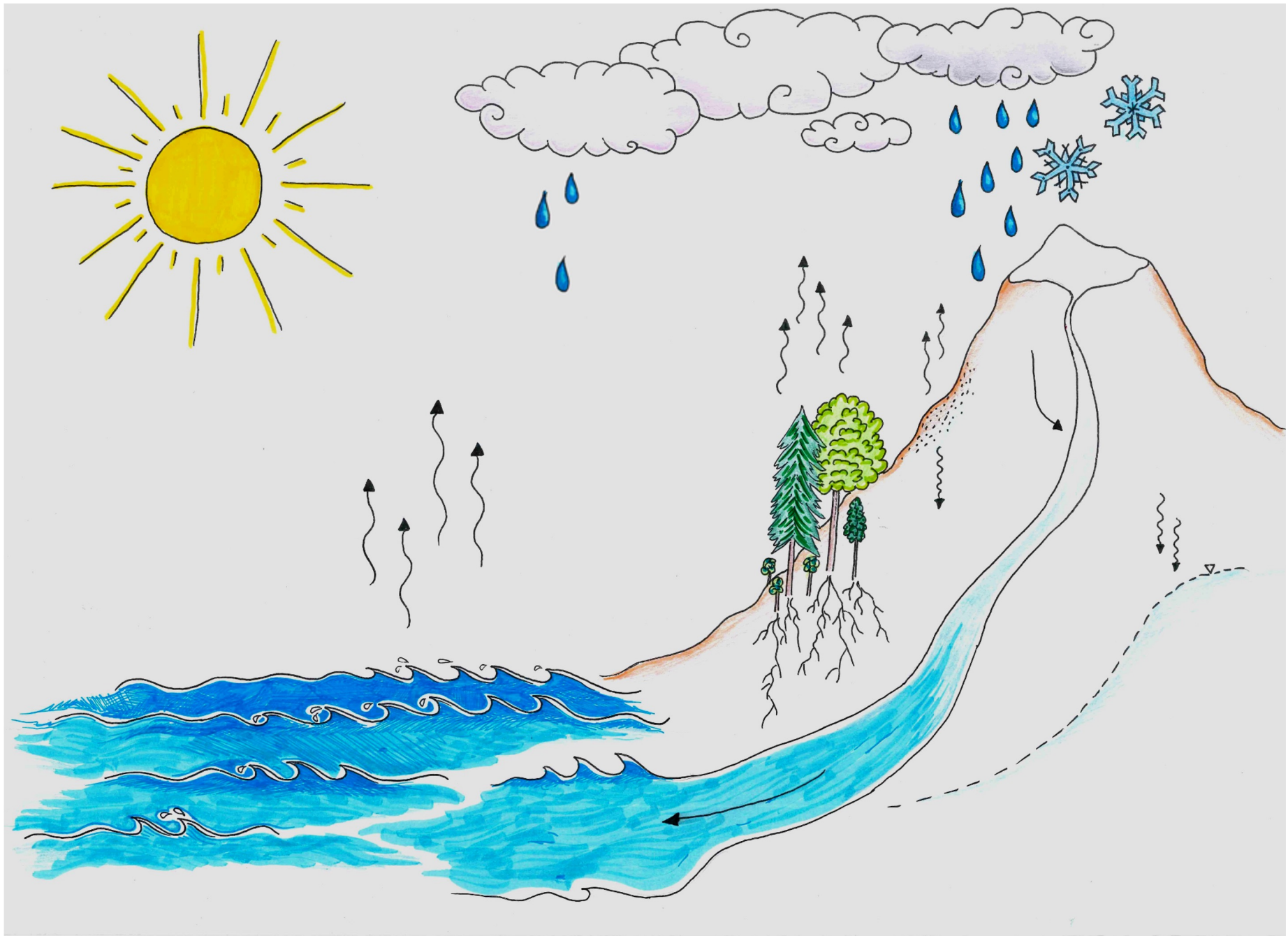


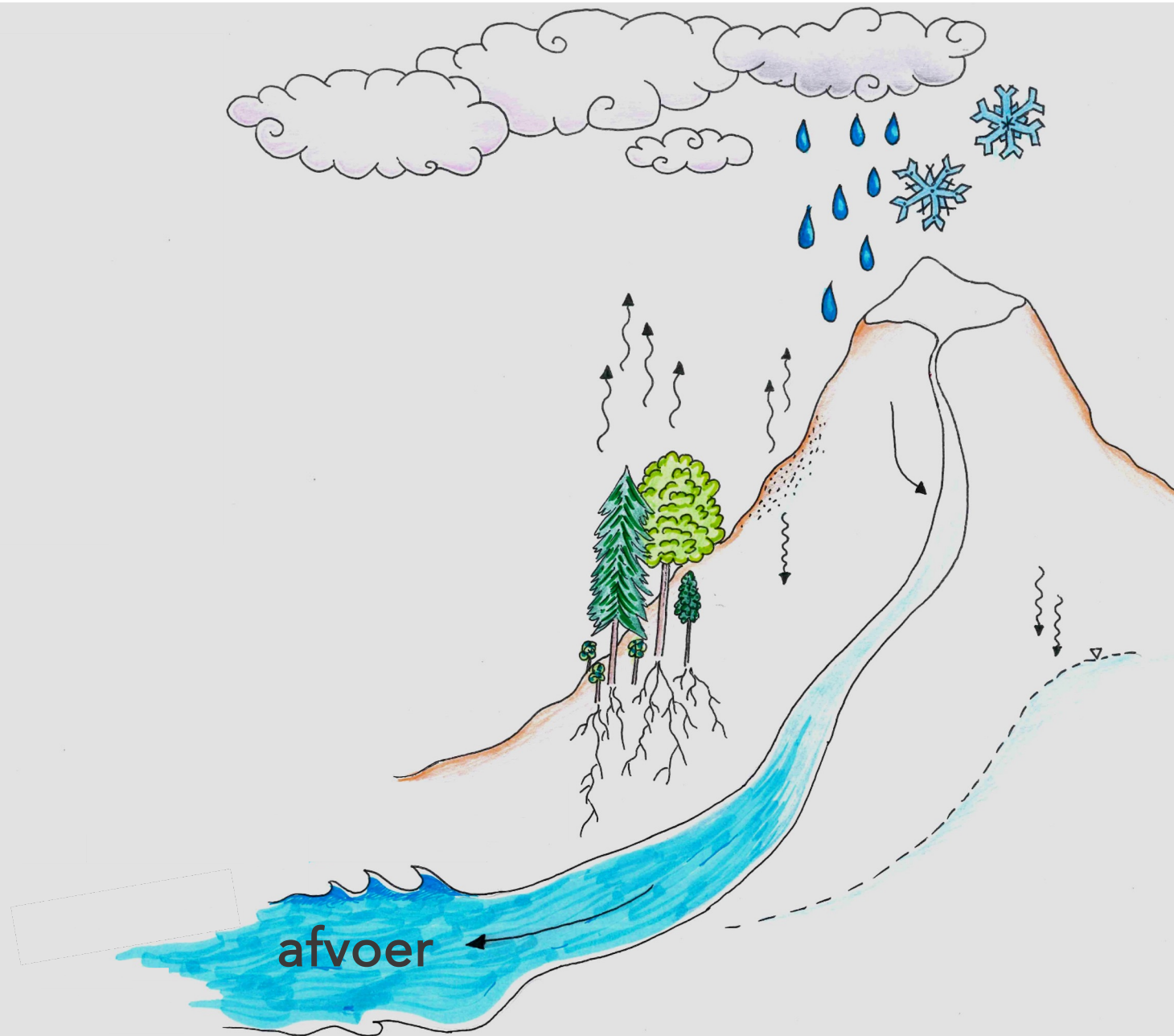


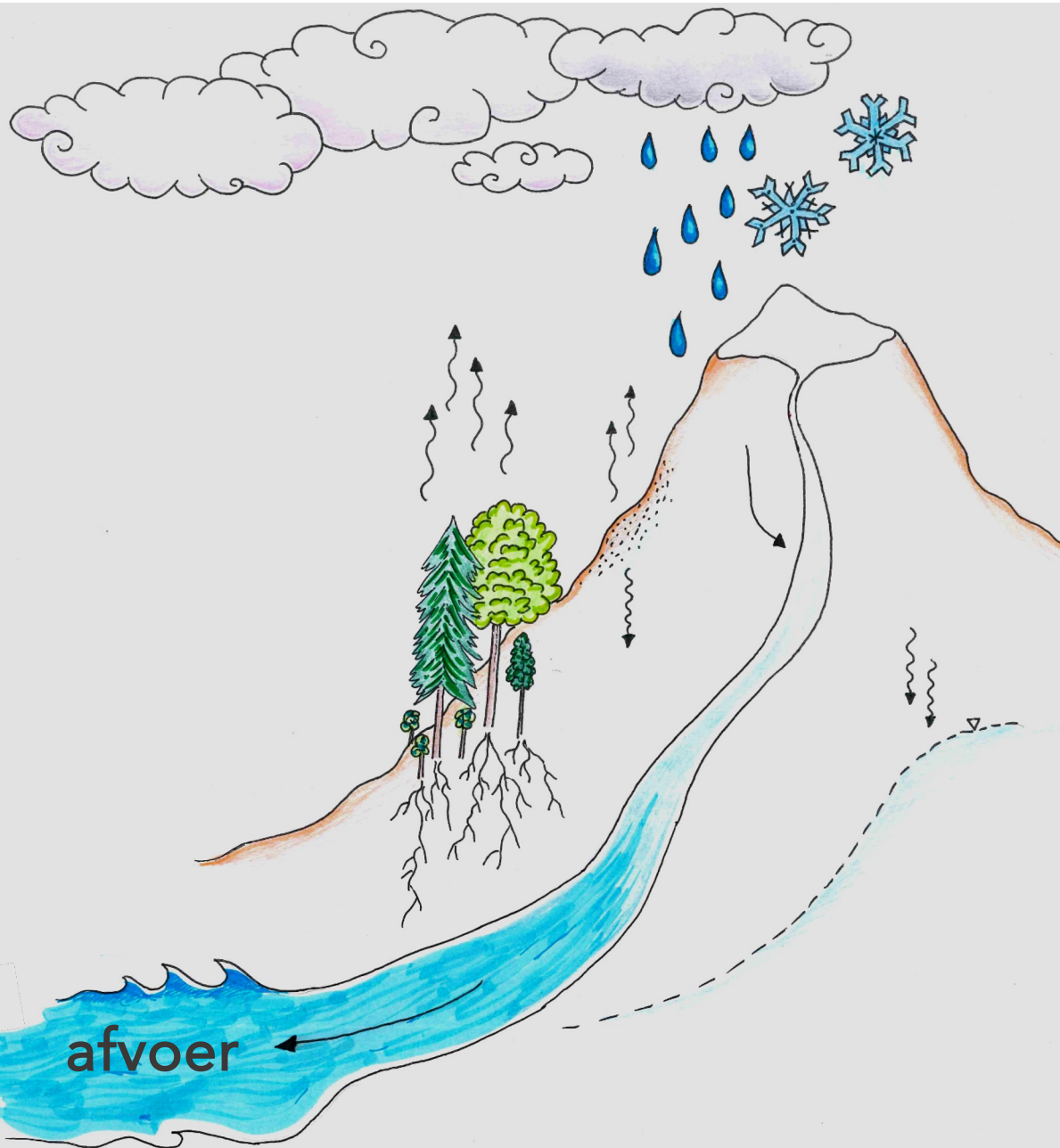
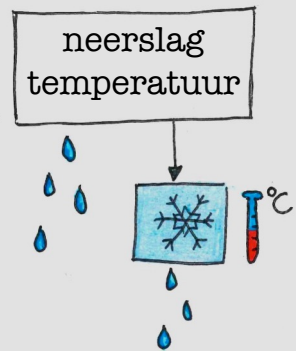


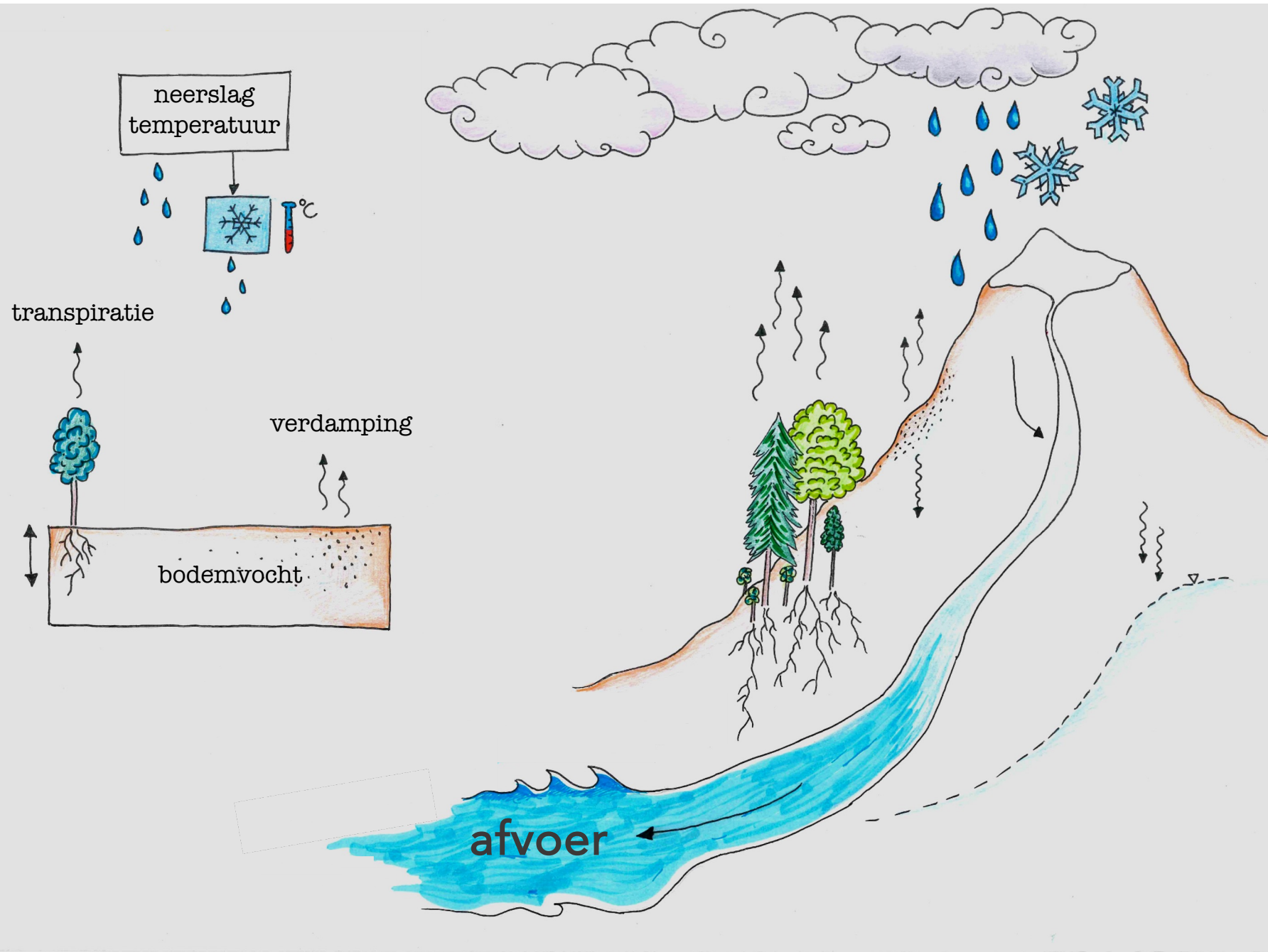


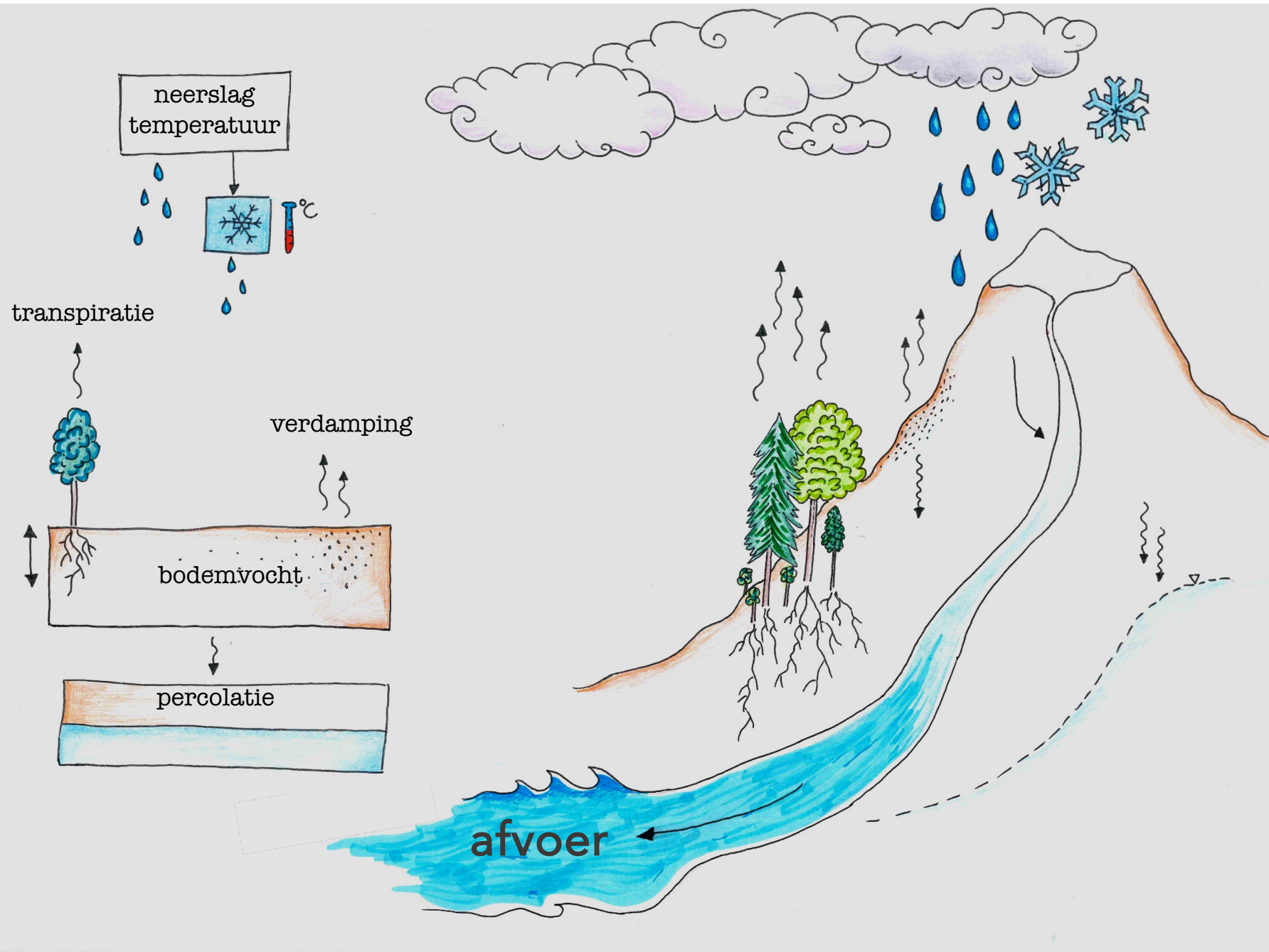


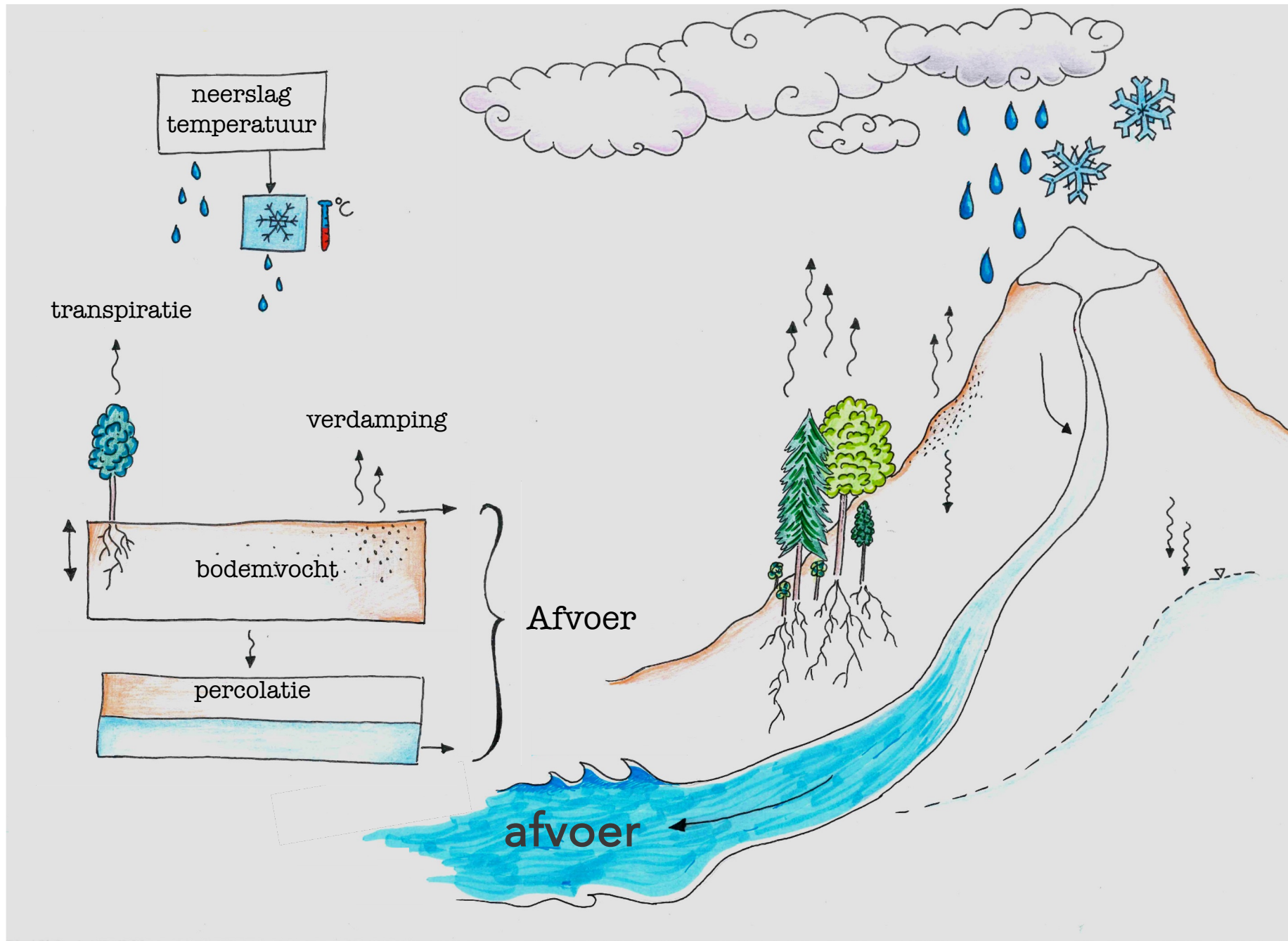


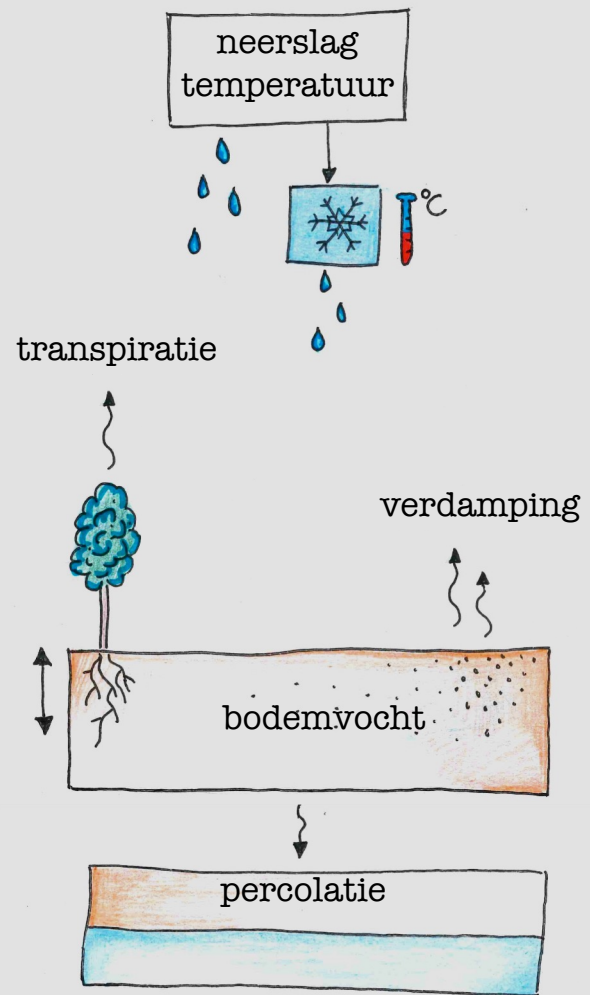


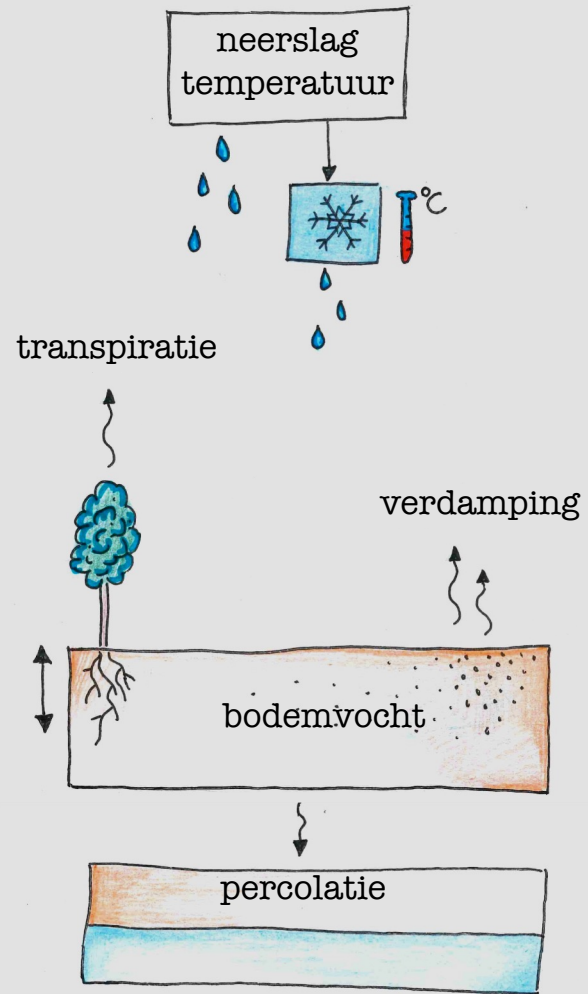




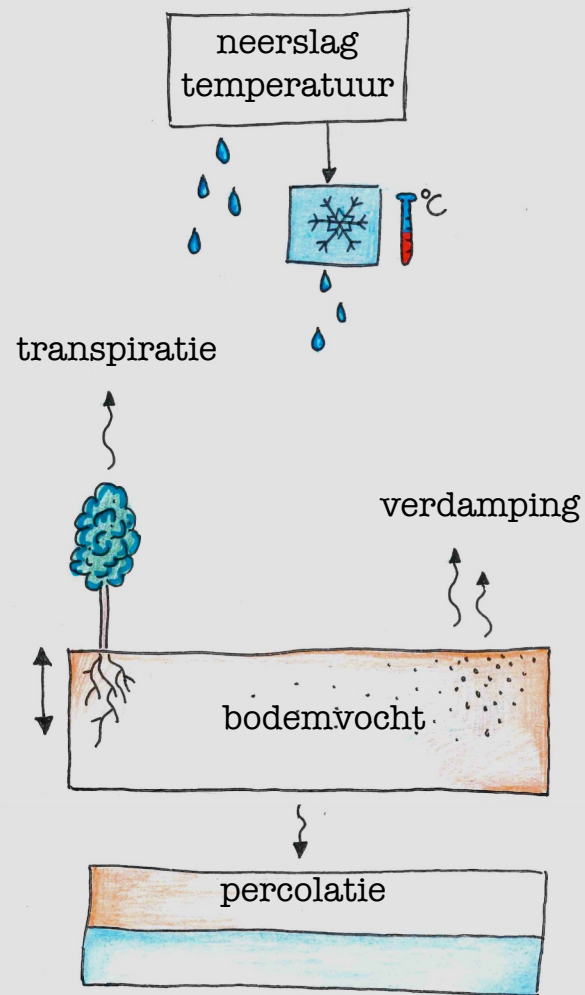






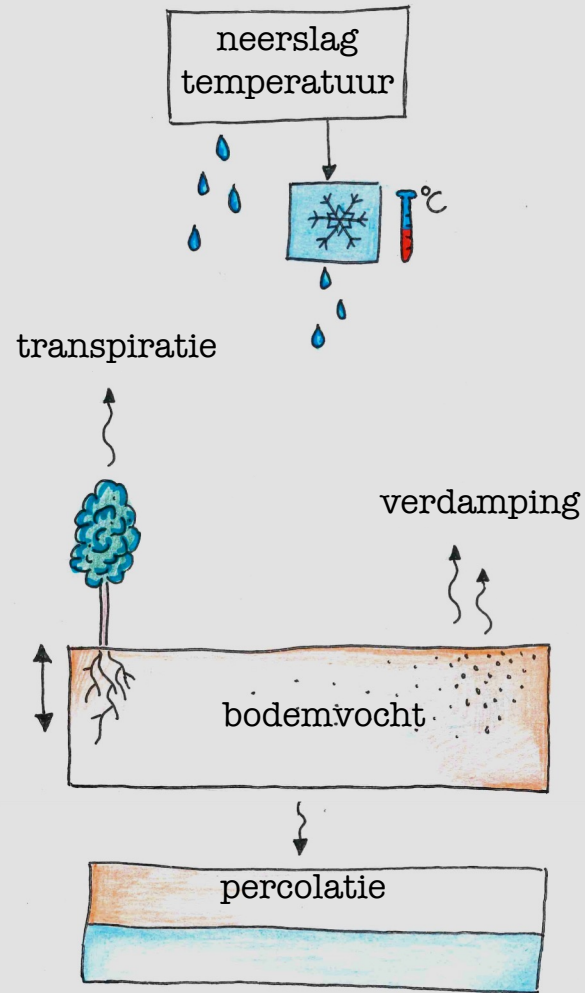


$$Q_b = \begin{cases} \frac{d_s d_m}{w_s W_2^c} \cdot W_2 & \text{if } 0 \leq W_2 < w_s W_2^c \\ \frac{d_s d_m}{w_s W_2^c} \cdot W_2 + \left(d_m - \frac{d_s d_m}{w_s} \right) \left(\frac{W_2 - w_s W_2^c}{W_2^c - w_s W_2^c} \right)^g & \text{if } W_2 \geq w_s W_2^c \end{cases}$$



$$ET_o = \frac{0.408\Delta(R_n - G) + \gamma \frac{900}{T + 273} u_2 (e_s - e_a)}{\Delta + \gamma(1 + 0.34u_2)}$$

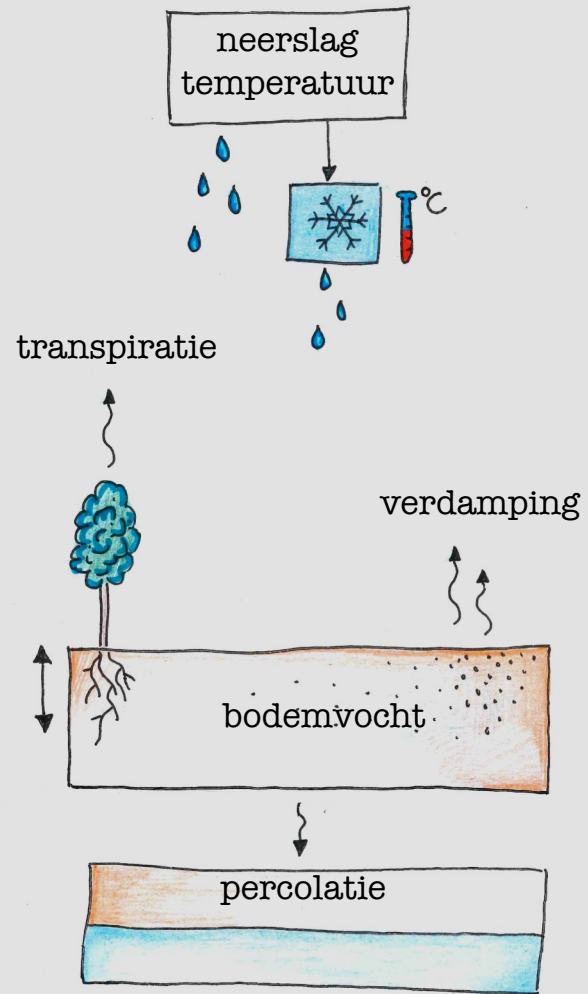
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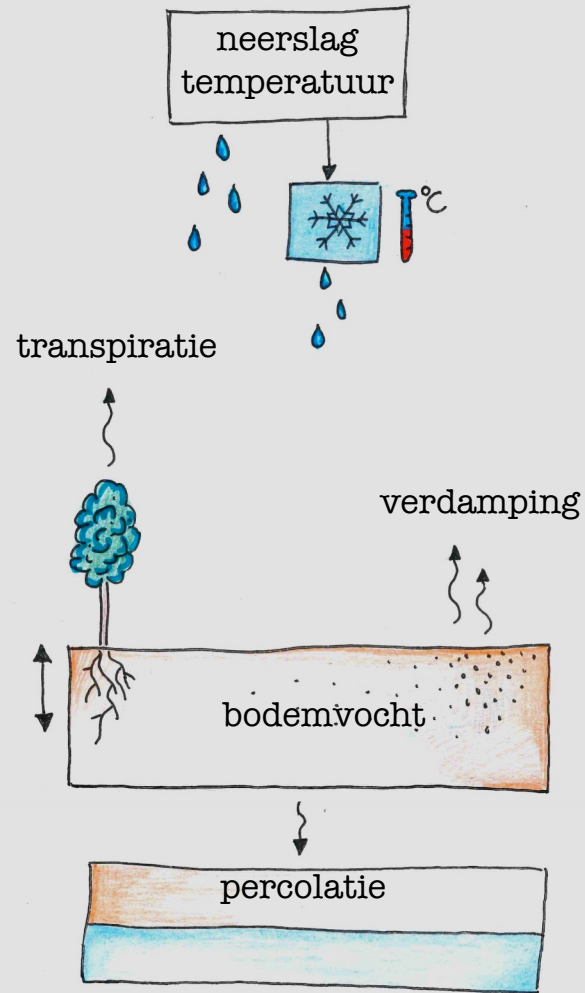
$$M = a (T_a - T_b)$$

$$ET_o = \frac{0.408\Delta(R_n - G) + \gamma \frac{900}{T + 273} u_2 (e_s - e_a)}{\Delta + \gamma(1 + 0.34u_2)}$$

$$Q_b = \begin{cases} \frac{d_s d_m}{w_s W_2^c} \cdot W_2 & \text{if } 0 \leq W_2 < w_s W_2^c \\ \frac{d_s d_m}{w_s W_2^c} \cdot W_2 + \left(d_m - \frac{d_s d_m}{w_s}\right) \left(\frac{W_2 - w_s W_2^c}{W_2^c - w_s W_2^c}\right)^g & \text{if } W_2 \geq w_s W_2^c \end{cases}$$



$$M = a (T_a - T_b)$$



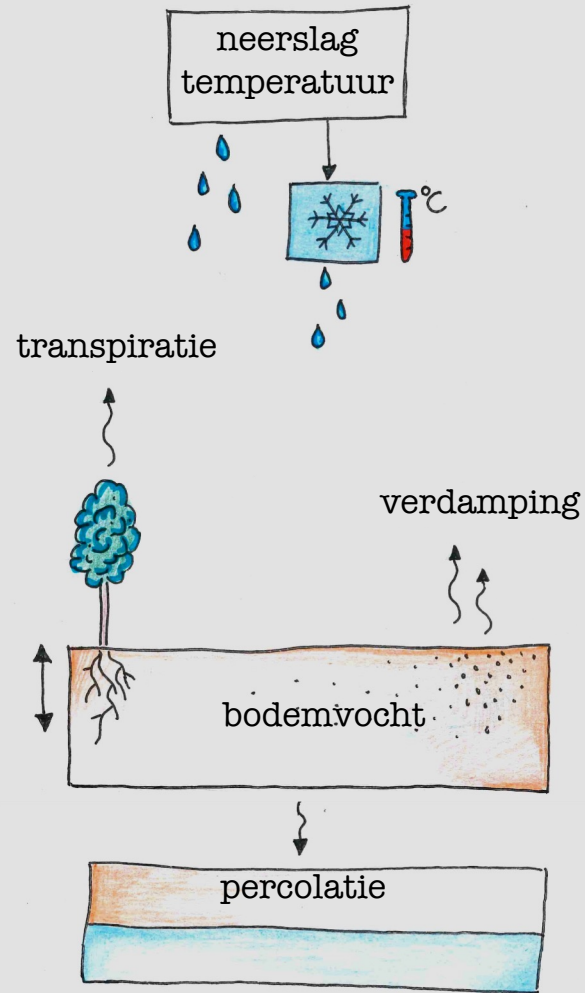
$$M = a (T_a - T_b)$$

M = sneeuwsmelt

a = factor

T_a = waargenomen temperatuur

T_b = temperatuur waarbij sneeuw begint te smelten



parameters

$$M = a (T_a - T_b)$$

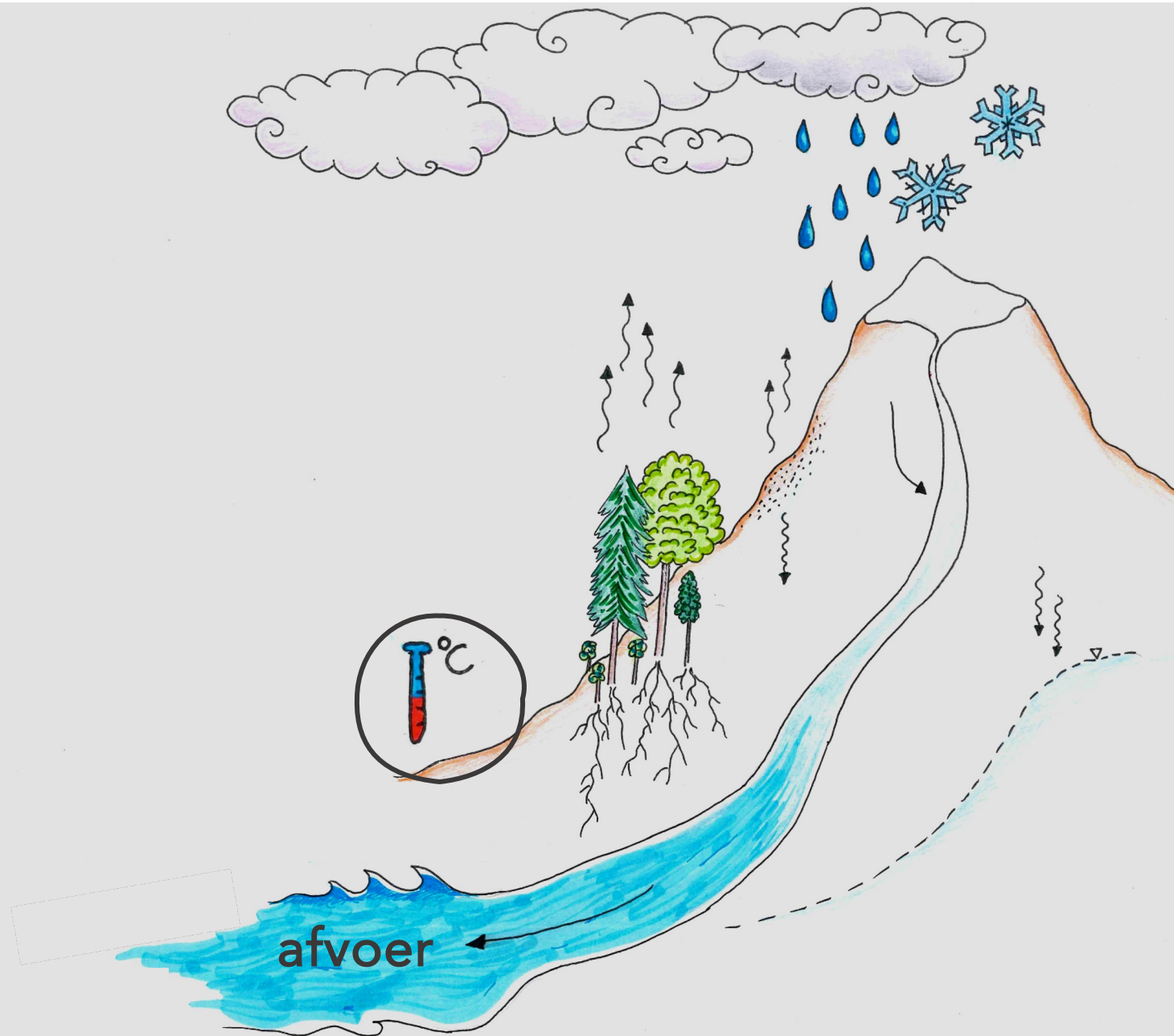
variabele

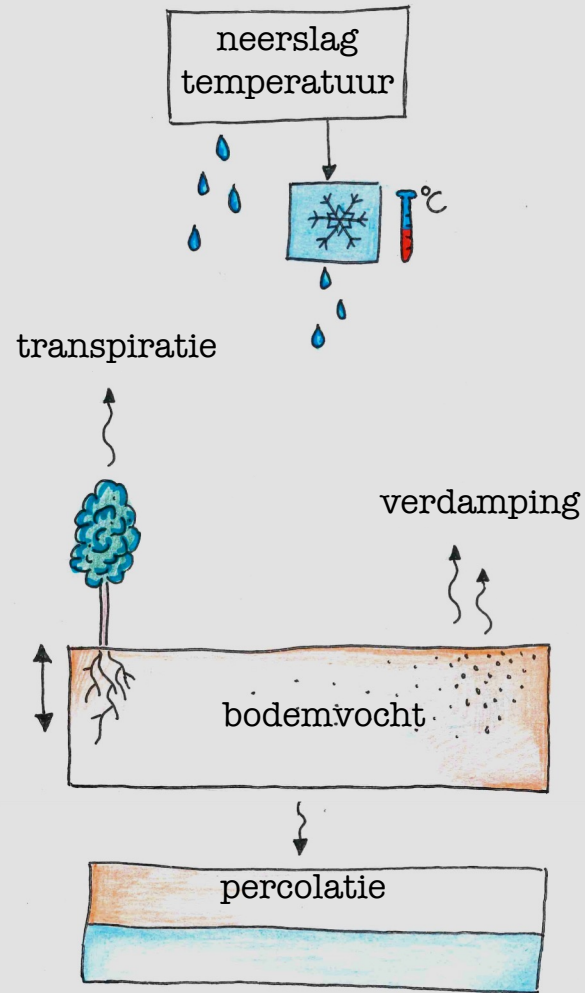
M = sneeuwsmelt

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parameters

$$M = a (T_a - T_b)$$

variabele

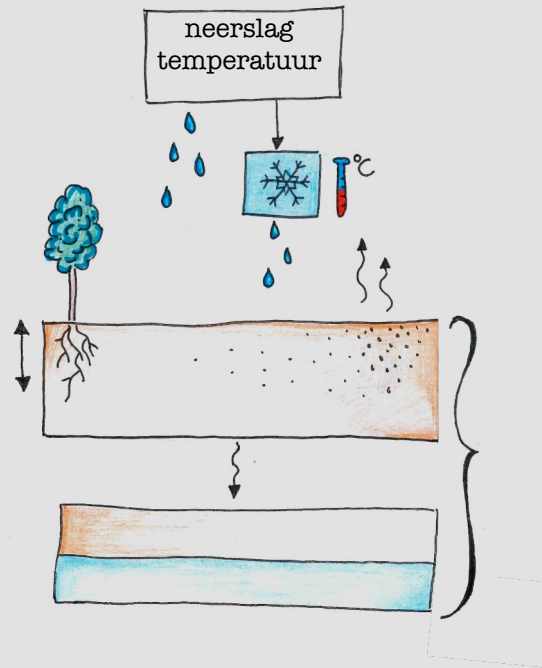
M = sneeuwsmelt

a = factor

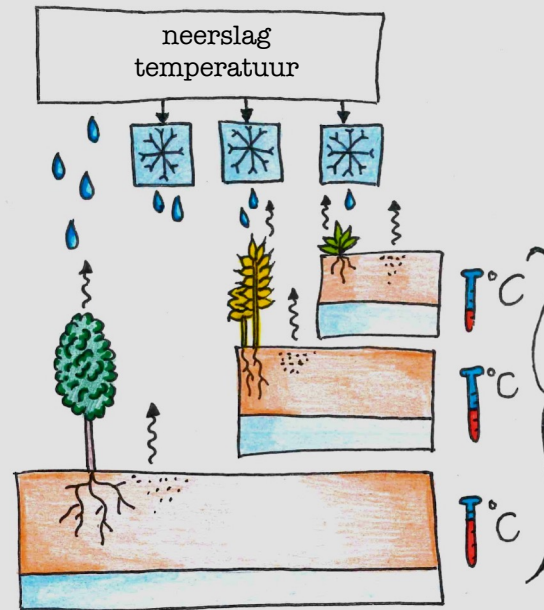
T_a = waargenomen temperatuur

T_b = temperatuur waarbij sneeuw begint te smelten

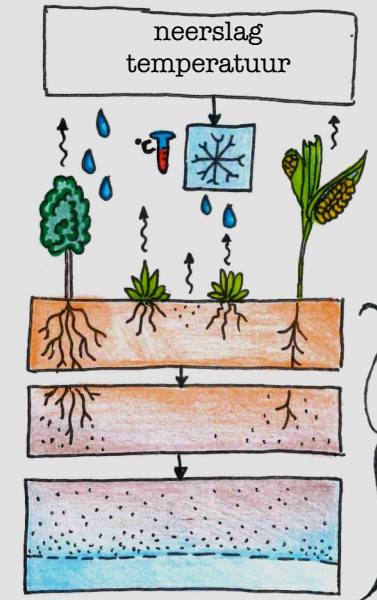
Model 1



Model 2



Model 3



Modellen zijn inherent onzeker...

- Data
- Parameters
- Model structuur

Modellen zijn inherent onzeker...

- Data
 - Parameters
 - Model structuur
- 
- meetonzekerheid

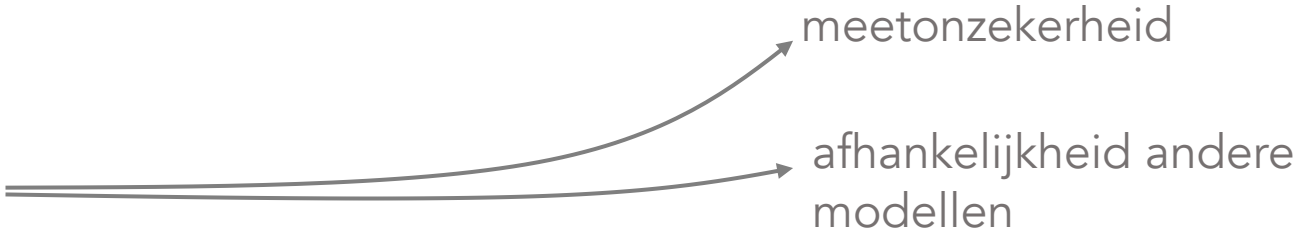
Modellen zijn inherent onzeker...

- Data

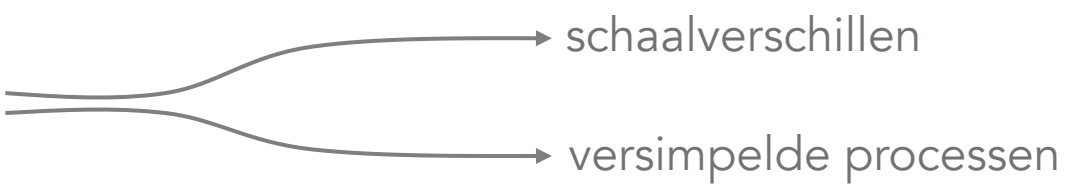
meetonzekerheid

afhankelijkheid andere modellen
- Parameters
- Model structuur

Modellen zijn inherent onzeker...

- Data

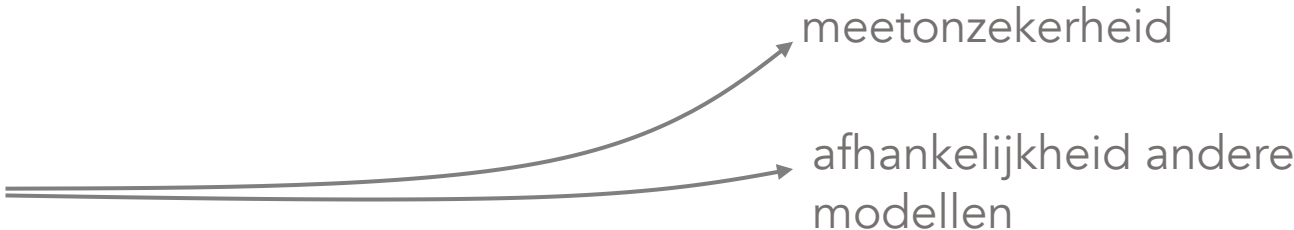
meetonzekerheid

afhankelijkheid andere modellen
- Parameters

schaalverschillen

versimpelde processen
- Model structuur

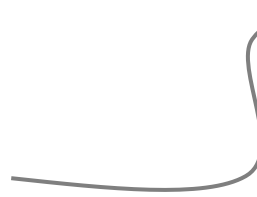
Modellen zijn inherent onzeker...

- Data

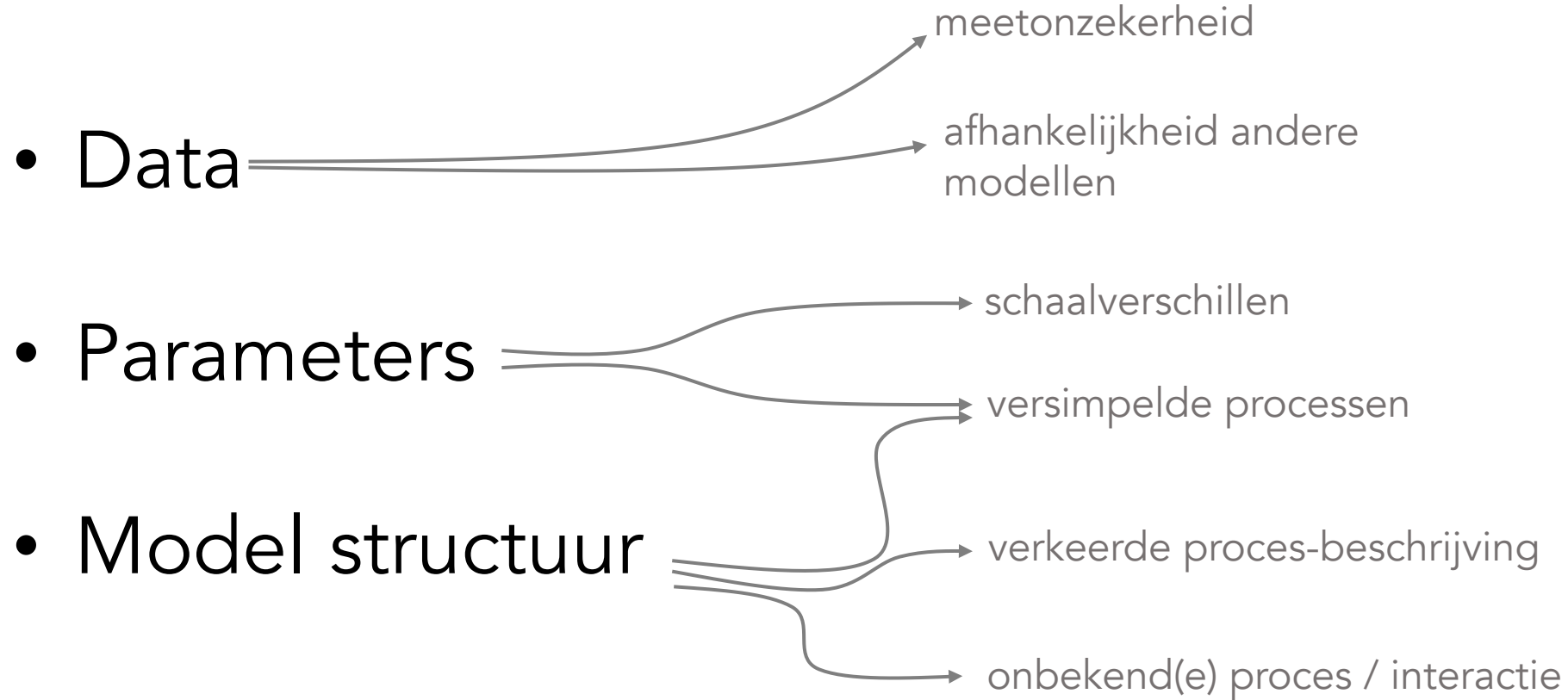
meetonzekerheid

afhankelijkheid andere modellen
- Parameters

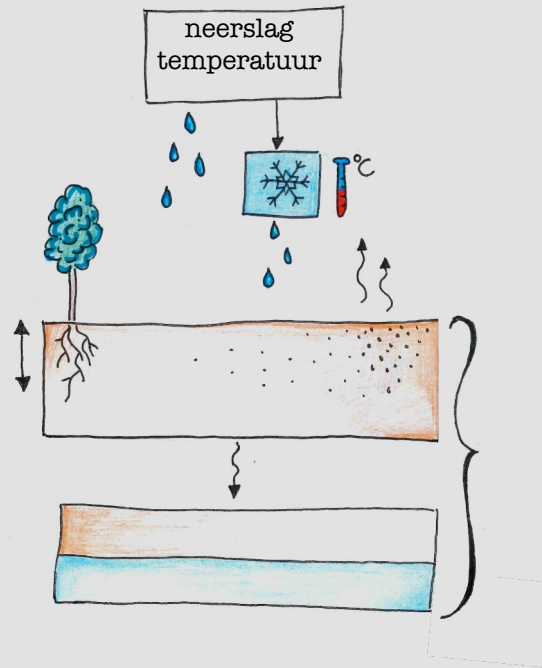
schaalverschillen

versimpelde processen
- Model structuur

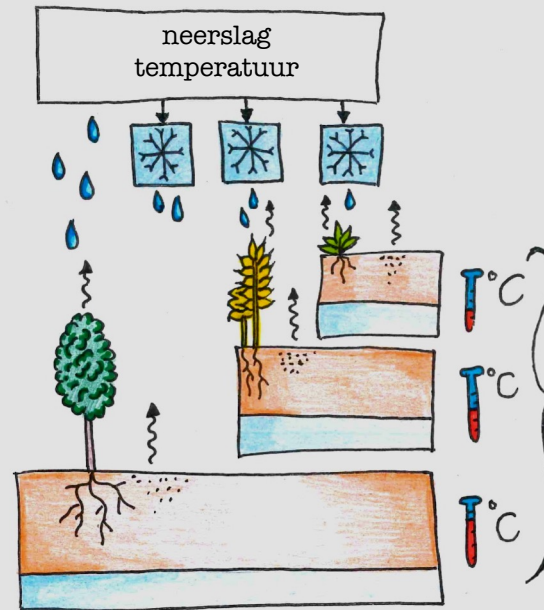
Modellen zijn inherent onzeker...



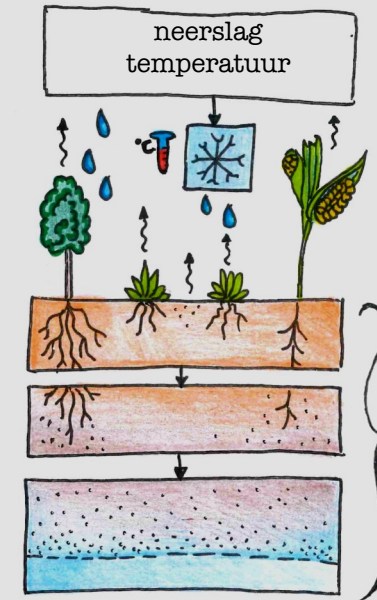
Model 1



Model 2



Model 3





```
graph LR; A[Kies een bestaand model] --> B[IJking, gevoeligheidsanalyse, onzekerheidsanalyse]; B --> C[Evaluatie: Vergelijk modelresultaten met observaties]; C --> A;
```

Kies een bestaand model

IJking,
gevoeligheidsanalyse,
onzekerheidsanalyse

Evaluatie:
Vergelijk
modelresultaten met
observaties

1529 wetenschappelijke studies (1990-2018)

Affiliatie van
de eerste auteur

Onderzoeksvariabele

Ruimtelijke schaal

Temporele schaal

Land waar het model
is toegepast

Landschaps-
karakteristieken

Importance of soil moisture measurements for inferring parameters in hydrologic models of low-yielding ephemeral catchments

S.A. Wooldridge ^{a,*}, J.D. Kalma ^a, J.P. Walker ^b

^a Department of Civil, Surveying and Environmental Engineering, The University of Newcastle, Callaghan, NSW, Australia

^b Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, VIC, Australia

Received 21 March 2001; received in revised form 17 February 2002; accepted 16 April 2002

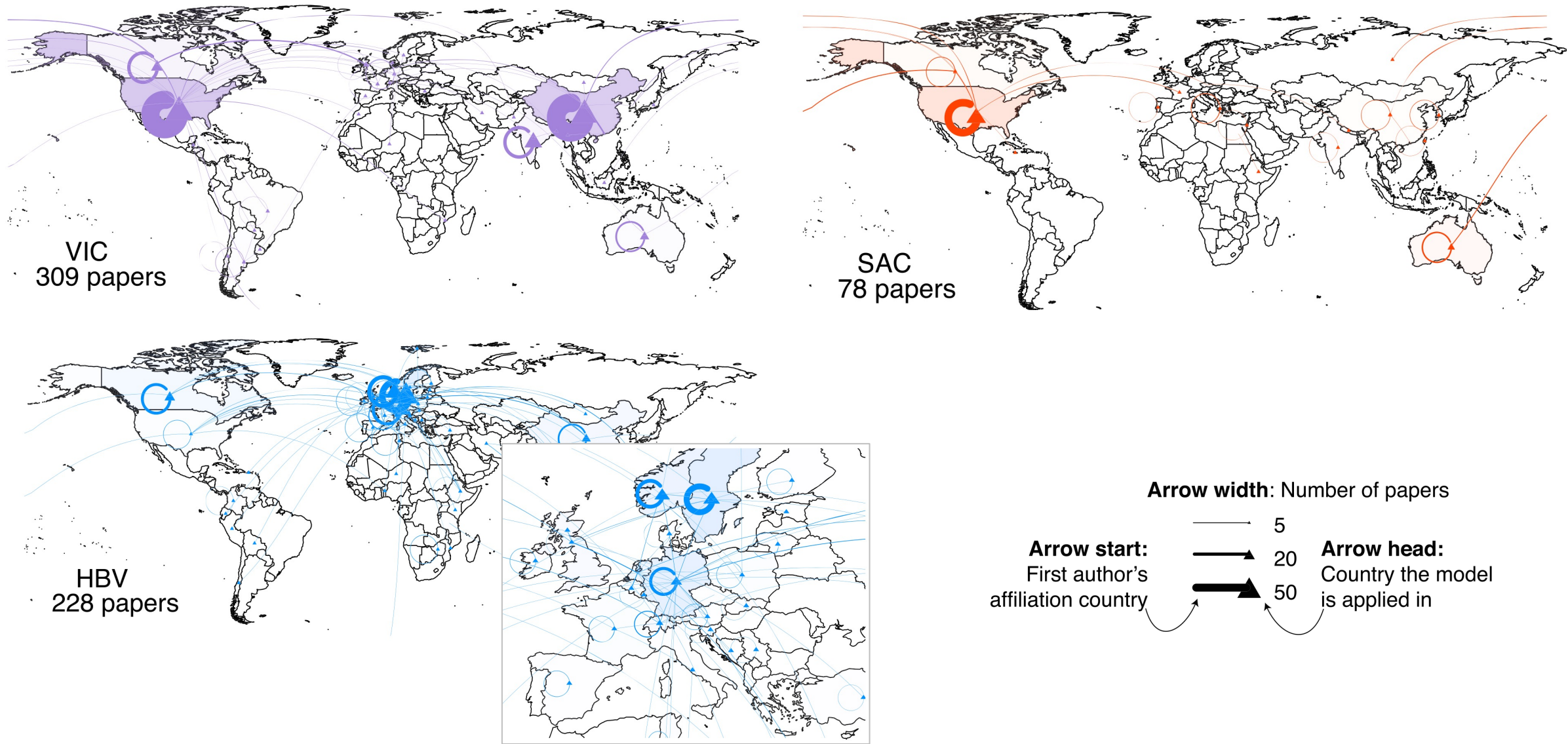
Abstract

Low-yielding catchments with ephemeral streams provide a stern test of the capability of conceptual catchment models for predicting the hydrologic response of the natural landscape. Sustained periods of little or no flow mean that the information content of the streamflow time-series for parameter estimation is limited. During periods with no streamflow, such ephemeral catchments also offer no information on a catchment's soil moisture status. As a result, parameters estimated solely from streamflow data are often poorly identified and span a wide range of the feasible parameter space. These general observations were confirmed by an application of the conceptual VIC model in a 6 ha experimental catchment in eastern Australia. Using a Monte Carlo style assessment of parameter uncertainty, it was shown that the simple three-parameter model was ill-posed when calibrated solely to the streamflow response. Failure of the calibration procedure to distinguish unique antecedent moisture storage conditions prior to large rainfall events meant that the observed streamflow response could be replicated from a large envelope of potential parameter combinations. The inclusion of an estimated time-series index of areal soil moisture status into the calibration procedure, however, significantly reduced the number of feasible parameter combinations, and resulted in predictions that confirmed Bowen ratio measurements of actual evapotranspiration. Attempts to further reduce parameter uncertainty by including the measured evapotranspiration data into the joint calibration procedure were unsuccessful. The shortness of the measurement record was seen as a major factor inhibiting improvement. The results of this study highlight the critical importance of antecedent moisture conditions on streamflow yields in ephemeral catchments and point to the desirability of spatio-temporal soil moisture accounting. Future research efforts are discussed in terms of establishing the appropriate spatial and temporal resolution of soil moisture measurements needed to extend the results observed for this small experimental study to larger catchments.

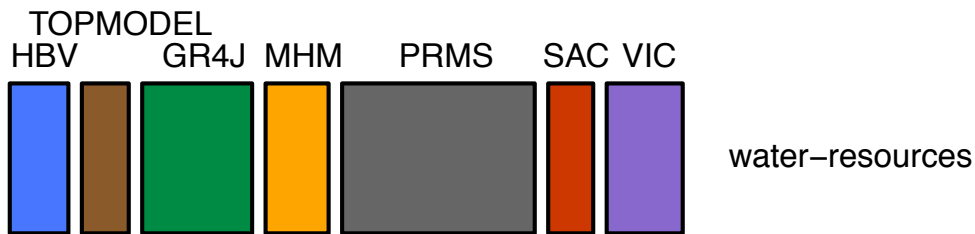
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Keywords: Ephemeral catchments; Conceptual catchment models; Soil moisture; Evapotranspiration; Joint calibration; Parameter uncertainty; Monte Carlo sampling

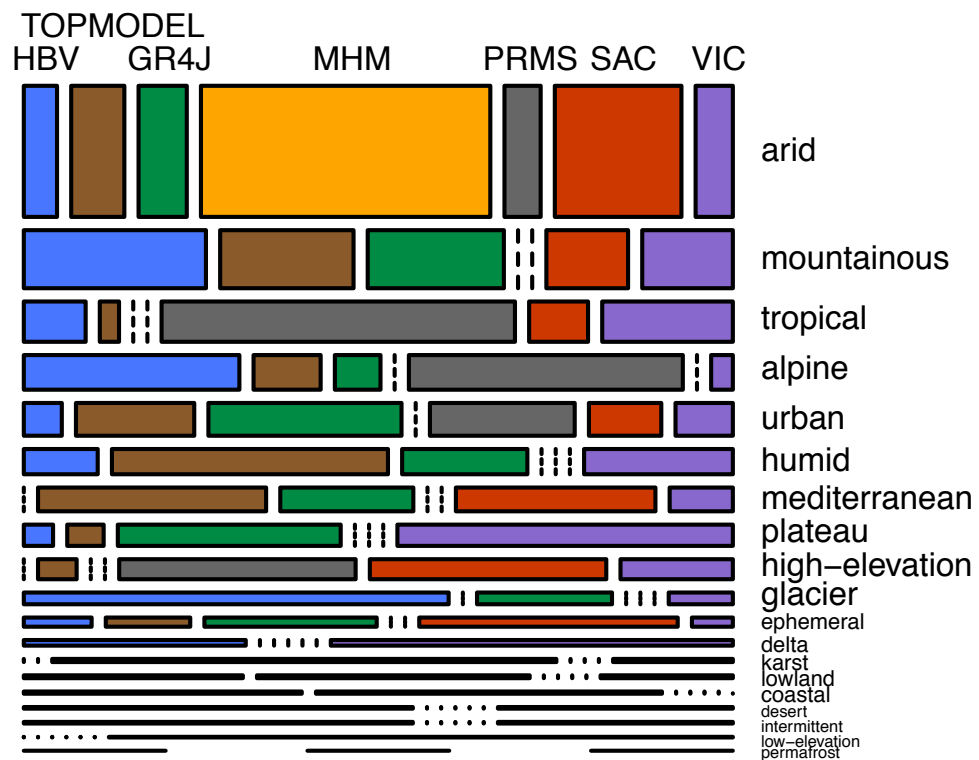
Geografische voorkeur in modelgebruik



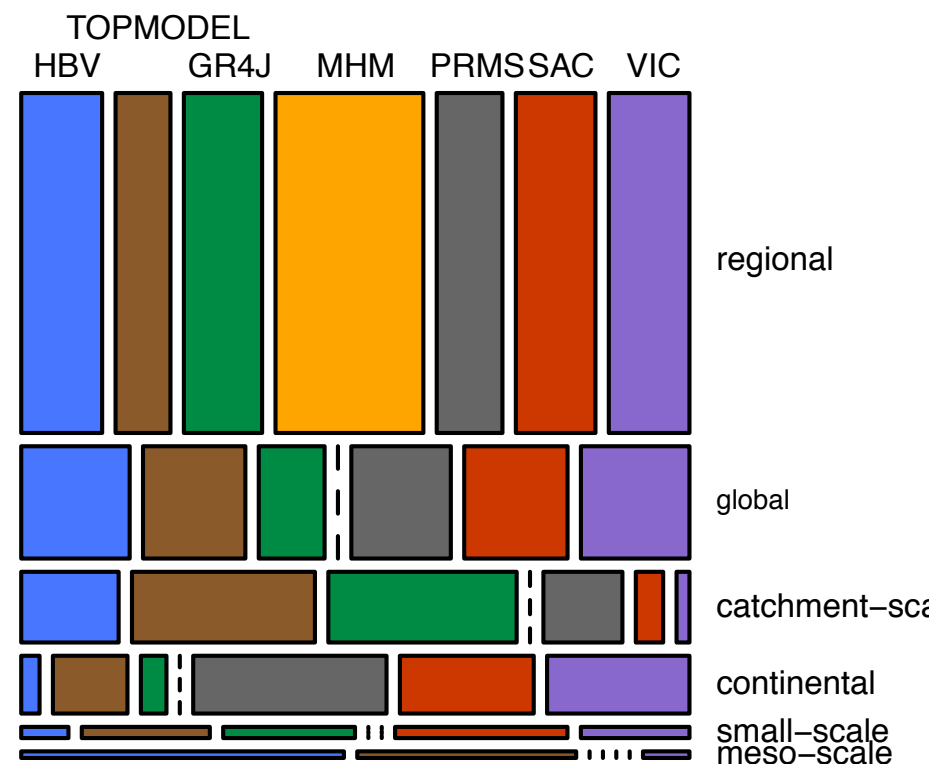
onderzoeksvariabele - 478 papers

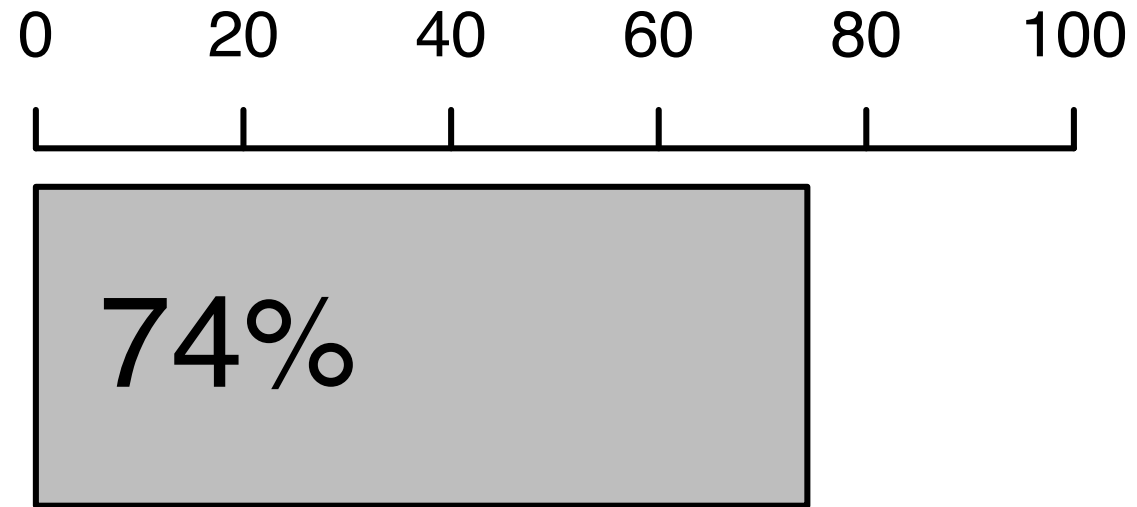


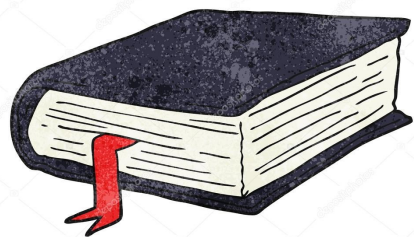
landschaps karakteristieken - 260 papers



ruimtelijke schaal - 368 papers







Ervaring



Model-
ecosysteem



Voorkeur voor
conventionele
benaderingen



"Legacy":
gemak, ervaring, gewoonte

De modelleur onderzocht

14 diepte-interviews

3 verschillende onderzoeks-instituten (Frankrijk, België,
Duitsland)

Februari – Juni 2020

3 onderzoeksleiders

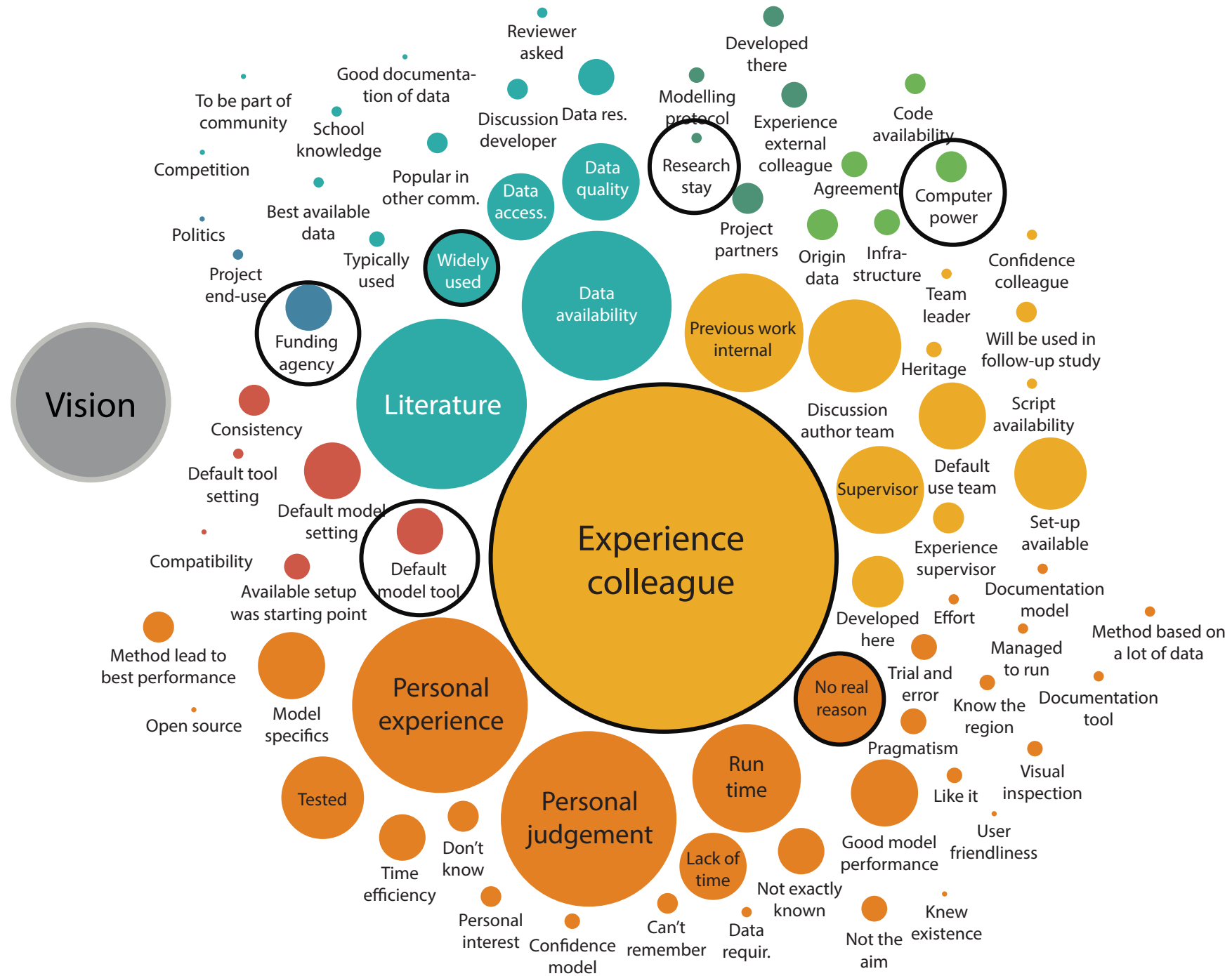
4 senior onderzoekers

4 medior onderzoekers

3 junior onderzoekers







External party

Scientific community

Scientific
collaborator

Institute

Team

Individual

Consequential

Epistemisch

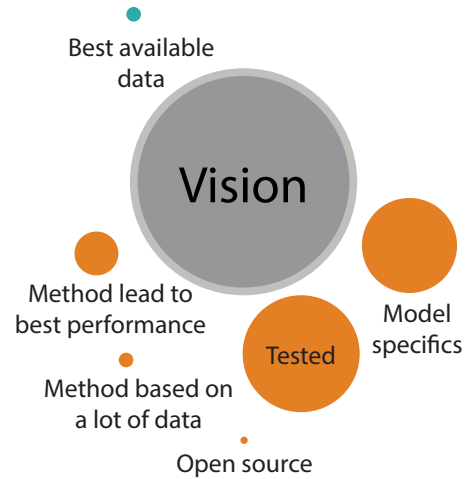
gebaseerd op kennis – met de intentie
om de waarheid te achterhalen

Contextueel

Persoonlijk, sociaal, politiek,
cultureel, pragmatisch

Epistemisch

gebaseerd op kennis – met de intentie
om de waarheid te achterhalen

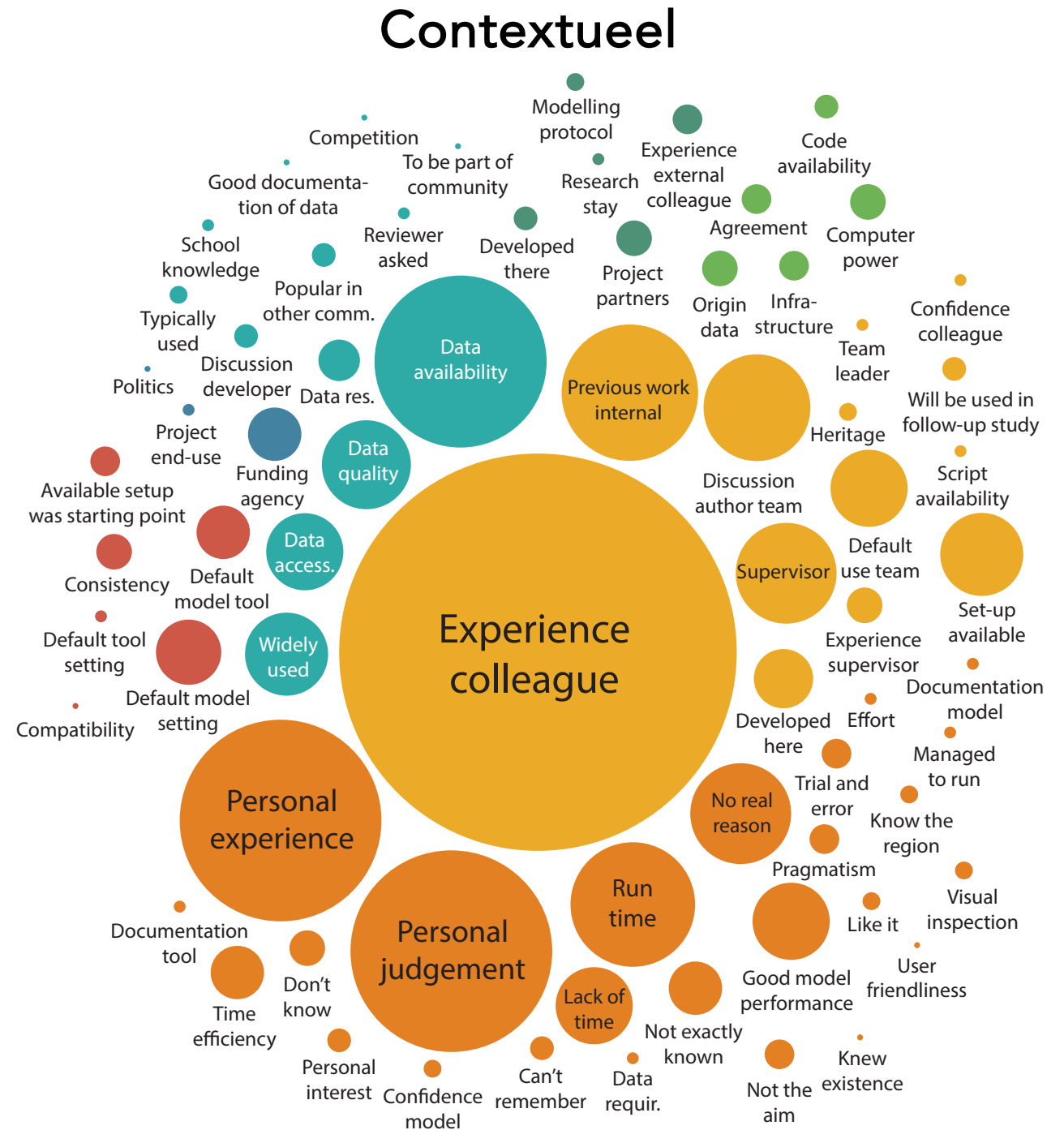


Contextueel

Persoonlijk, sociaal, politiek,
cultureel, pragmatisch



gebaseerd op kennis – met de intentie
om de waarheid te achterhalen



2022. It takes a village to run a model – the actives of hydrological modeling, WRR



"Legacy":
gemak, ervaring, gewoonte

Verskillende modellen leiden tot
verschillende resultaten

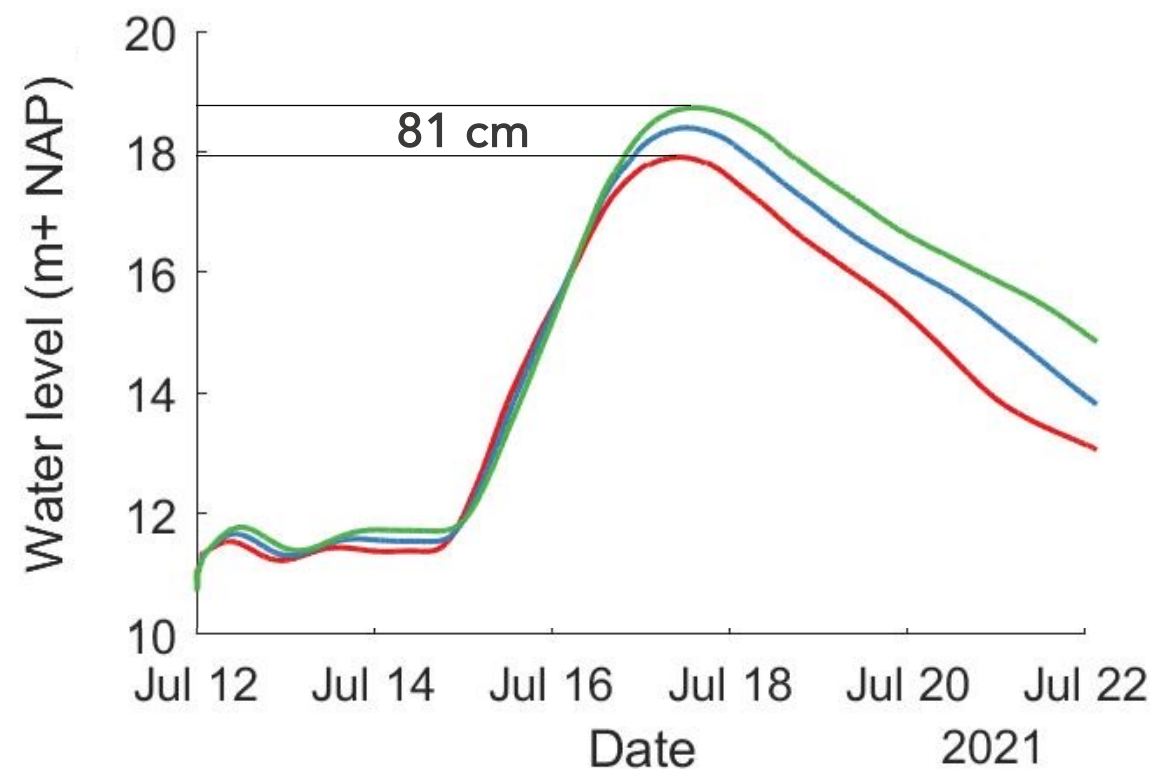
Verskillende methoden leiden tot
verschillende resultaten

Het water rukt op in Roermond, maar: 'Wij zijn diehards, wij blijven'

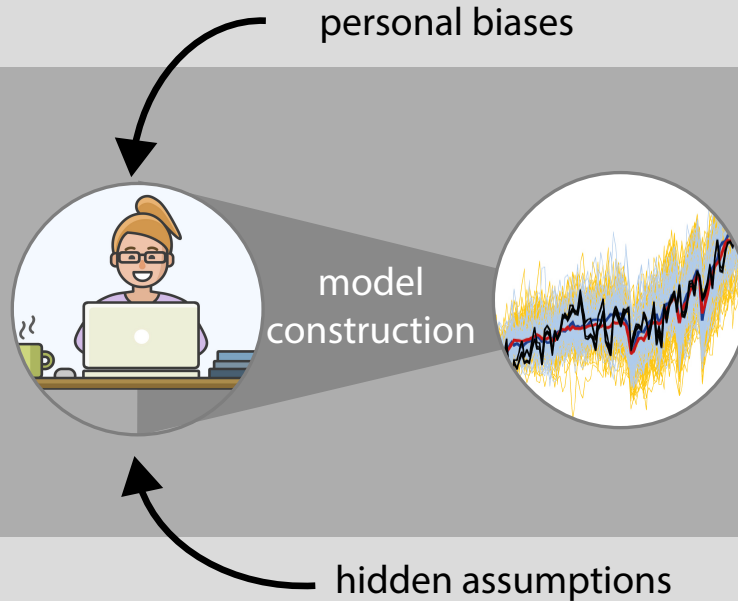


Het hoge water van de Maas duwt zich tegen en langzaam over de kade in het centrum van Roermond. In het midden van de foto steken aanloopsteigers naar de boten in de haven schuin uit het water. Het hoge water duwt ze omhoog, omdat ze aan één kant vastzitten onder water. Beeld ANP

Mac van Dinther 17 juli 2021, 19:03

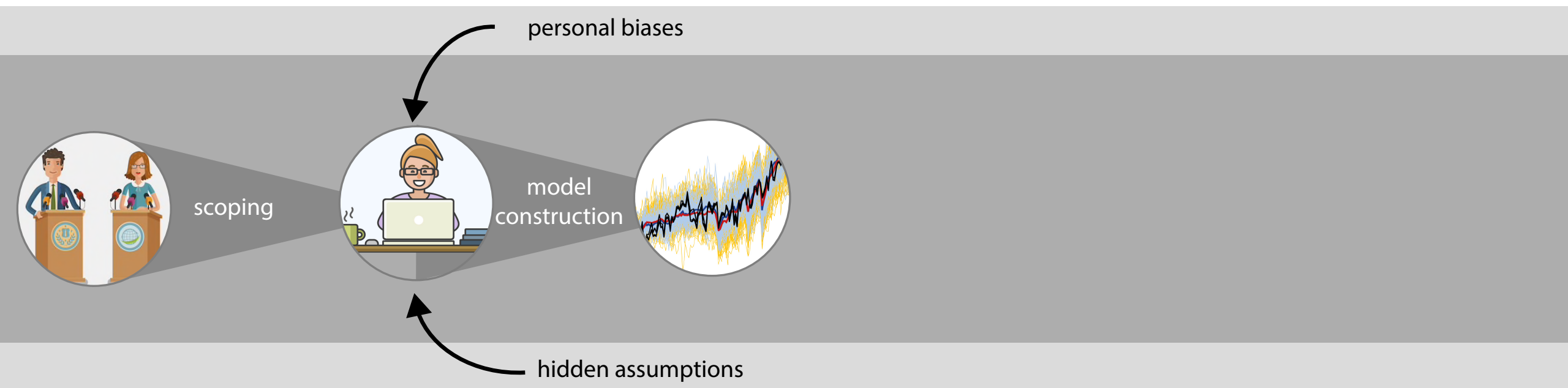


Subjectieve keuzes, maar ook
waarden en normen worden in
het model 'gematerialiseerd'.



Opdrachtgevers /
financiers bepalen de
onderzoeksvraag.

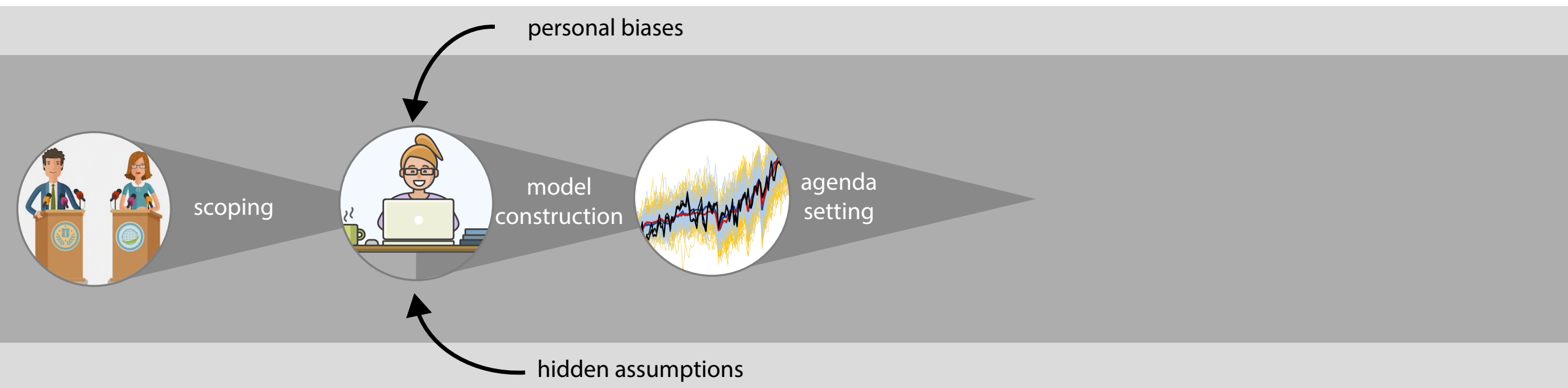
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De resultaten van het
model bepalen welke
opties er besproken
worden

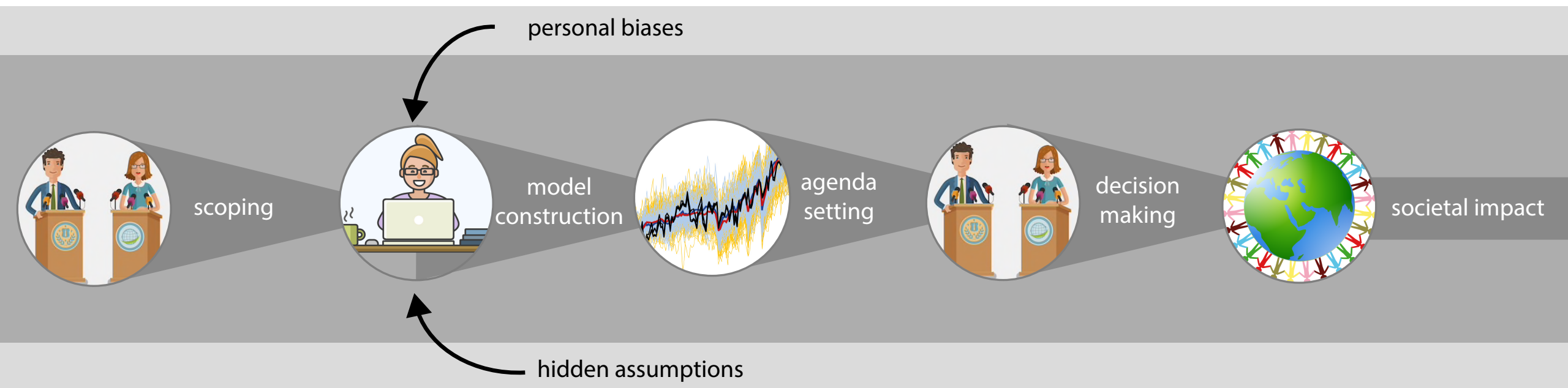


Opdrachtgevers /
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Subjectieve keuzes, maar ook
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De resultaten van het
model bepalen welke
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worden

Modellen als
"waarheids-makers"

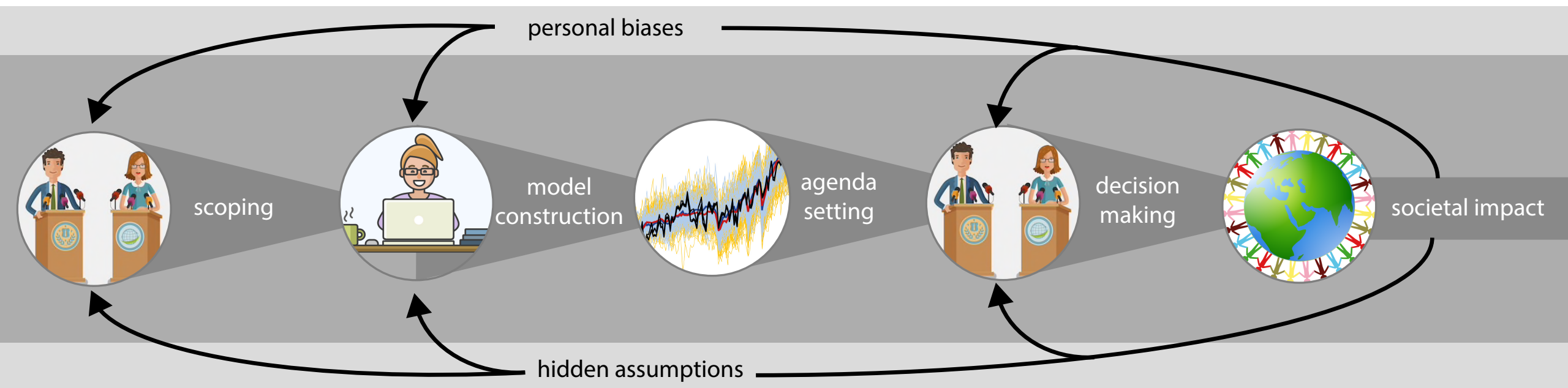


Opdrachtgevers /
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Subjectieve keuzes, maar ook
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De resultaten van het
model bepalen welke
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worden

Modellen als
"waarheids-makers"





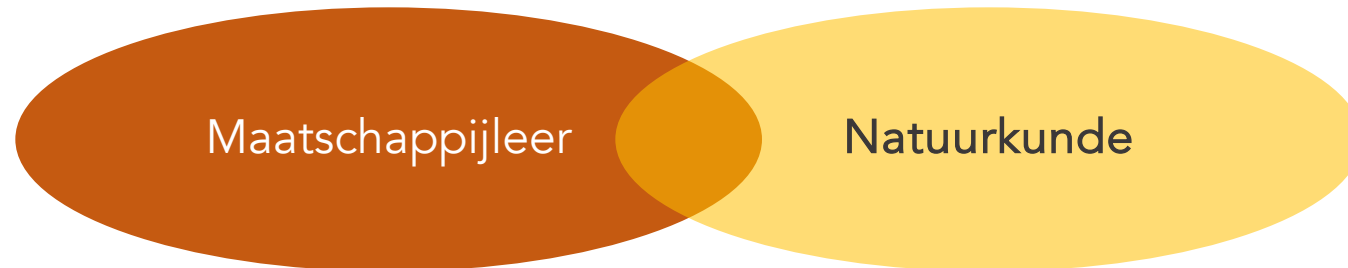
NOS Nieuws • Donderdag 7 juli 2022, 16:27

OM onderzoekt mogelijk gesjoemel bij berekening stikstofuitstoot Lelystad Airport

Het Openbaar Ministerie is een onderzoek gestart naar de mensen die voor Lelystad Airport hebben berekend hoeveel stikstof de luchthaven bij uitbreiding gaat uitstoten, meldt [Omroep Flevoland](#) [↗](#). Volgens de regionale omroep wordt gekeken of er sprake is van kwade opzet bij het opstellen van de cijfers, waardoor een te gunstig beeld over de uitstoot ontstond.

Zijn modellen neutraal?

Nee, ze zijn sociaal geconstrueerd (en politiek).



Bedankt!

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