

Interactive comment on “Modeling Error Learning based Post-Processor Framework for Hydrologic Models Accuracy Improvement” by Rui Wu et al.

Rui Wu et al.

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Dear Dr. William Paul Miller,

Thank you for your comments. We have carefully reviewed the comments and have revised the manuscript accordingly. Our responses are given in a point-by-point manner below. Changes to the manuscript are shown in bold.

On page 7, the authors note that the uncalibrated models with default values are compared with the calibrated cases from traditional calibration and post-processor methods. To what extent do the default values impact the results of this study? Are the default values relatively close to the traditionally calibrated values, or are they significantly different? -Response: Thanks for the comment. A physical hydrologic model

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usually cannot generate good results with default values. In the paper, we have two examples that show default values produce inaccurate results by comparing Table 1 Calibrated Original PRMS vs. Table 2 Uncalibrated Original PRMS and Table 3 Calibrated Original HEC-HMS vs. Table 4 Uncalibrated Original HEC-HMS are good examples. To further explain our ideas, we added the following sentences in the Discussion section: “A physical hydrologic model usually cannot generate good results with default values. In the paper, we have two examples that show default values produce inaccurate results. With the same model and study area, Table 1 Calibrated Original PRMS results are much more accurate than Table 2 Uncalibrated Original PRMS based on performance evaluation indices. Similarly, Table 3 Calibrated Original HEC-HMS results are much better than Table 4 Uncalibrated Original HEC-HMS. We do have conducted experiments to test different values of default settings on the modeling performance and our proposed can improve the performance.”

Do the default values accurately, or inaccurately, physically represent the system being modeled. I think it’s important for the authors to discuss how the default values in the models studied here impact the results presented. -Response: We appreciate the comment. This is a great point. To clarify our ideas, we added the following sentences in the Discussion section: “There may be various types of default parameters used in a physical hydrologic model for development efficiency. Parameters can be classified as sensitive and insensitive, or model execution-related and process algorithm related. Apart from the model execution-related parameters and other insensitive parameters, those process algorithm related sensitive parameters are typically critical to model development, which greatly affect the model performance. Default values can be well contained in physical laws and corresponding computation algorithms, but not necessarily capture the regional hydrologic characteristics at a study site. Capturing such site-specific features is the process of calibration. As such, the differences between uncalibrated - default set- models and calibrated models are determined by the significance of sensitive parameters in affecting the modeling performance.”

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Are the authors able to attribute errors identified through their Modeling Error Learning algorithm to any model biases that are physically based? For example, is there a particular streamflow behavior or weather pattern that is not accurately captured in the HEC-HMS or PRMS models due to a limitation into how a physical process is modeled or represented in those models? -Response: Thank you for the comment. The proposed method is not physically based. It is tested with physical hydrologic models. We have done experiments and found that if the errors of hydrologic models are correlated with model inputs, our proposed method will work. We have mentioned this point in the abstract. To further clarify the idea, the following paragraph is added to Section 4 Discussion: “The proposed method is not designed specifically for physically based models. We tested the proposed methods with physical hydrologic models and would like to exam it with other types of models in the future. Based on our opinion, the proposed method works because it can find hydrologic model limitations based on the patterns of model errors.”

If there is no attributable physical reason for the errors identified through the learning algorithm, is it really appropriate to be making those changes; that is, are we getting the right (or more accurate) answer for the wrong reason? The modeling Error Learning algorithm may be just identifying a limitation of the model. -Response: Thank you for pointing this out. Yes, our proposed method is based on the limitations of a hydrologic model. To clarify our idea, the following paragraph is added to Section 4 Discussion: “Our proposed method identifies the limitations of a physical hydrologic model based on errors and its correlation with model inputs. If there is such a connection between model errors and inputs, it means the hydrologic model does not characterize the relation between inputs and outputs well enough. To fix the issue, we leverage machine learning techniques and propose a novel method to find out data patterns in this paper.”

Sincerely, Rui Wu, Lei Yang, Chao Chen, Sajjad Ahmad, Sergiu M. Dascalu, and Frederick C. Harris, Jr.

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Please also note the supplement to this comment:

<https://www.geosci-model-dev-discuss.net/gmd-2018-136/gmd-2018-136-AC3-supplement.pdf>

Interactive comment on Geosci. Model Dev. Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-2018-136>, 2018.

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