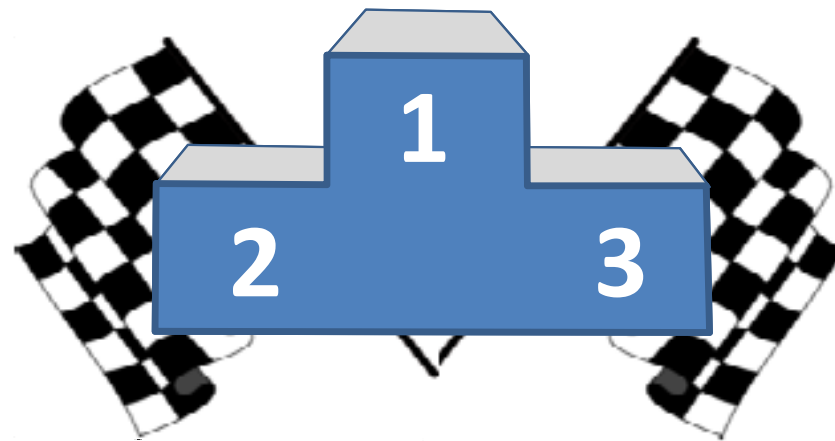




Reconstruction of sedigraphs from intermittent samples – a comparison of multiple data-based methods

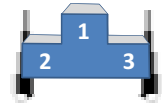
The contest of prediction methods for SSC



Till Francke and Alexander Zimmermann

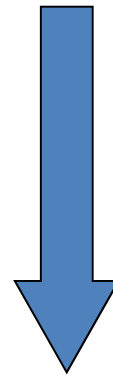
Institute of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Potsdam, Germany,

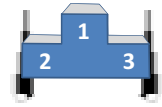
francke@uni-potsdam.de



Erosion and Sediments

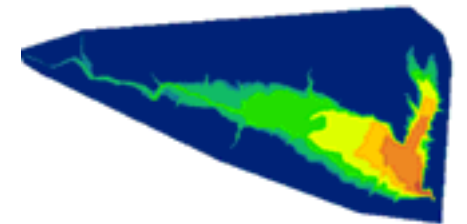
- erosion (*on-site* effects)
 - Land degradation
 - decreasing productivity
- sediment transport
- deposition in rivers and reservoirs (*off-site* effects)
 - ecological habitat, eutrophication
 - navigability
 - reservoir siltation
 - downstream scouring

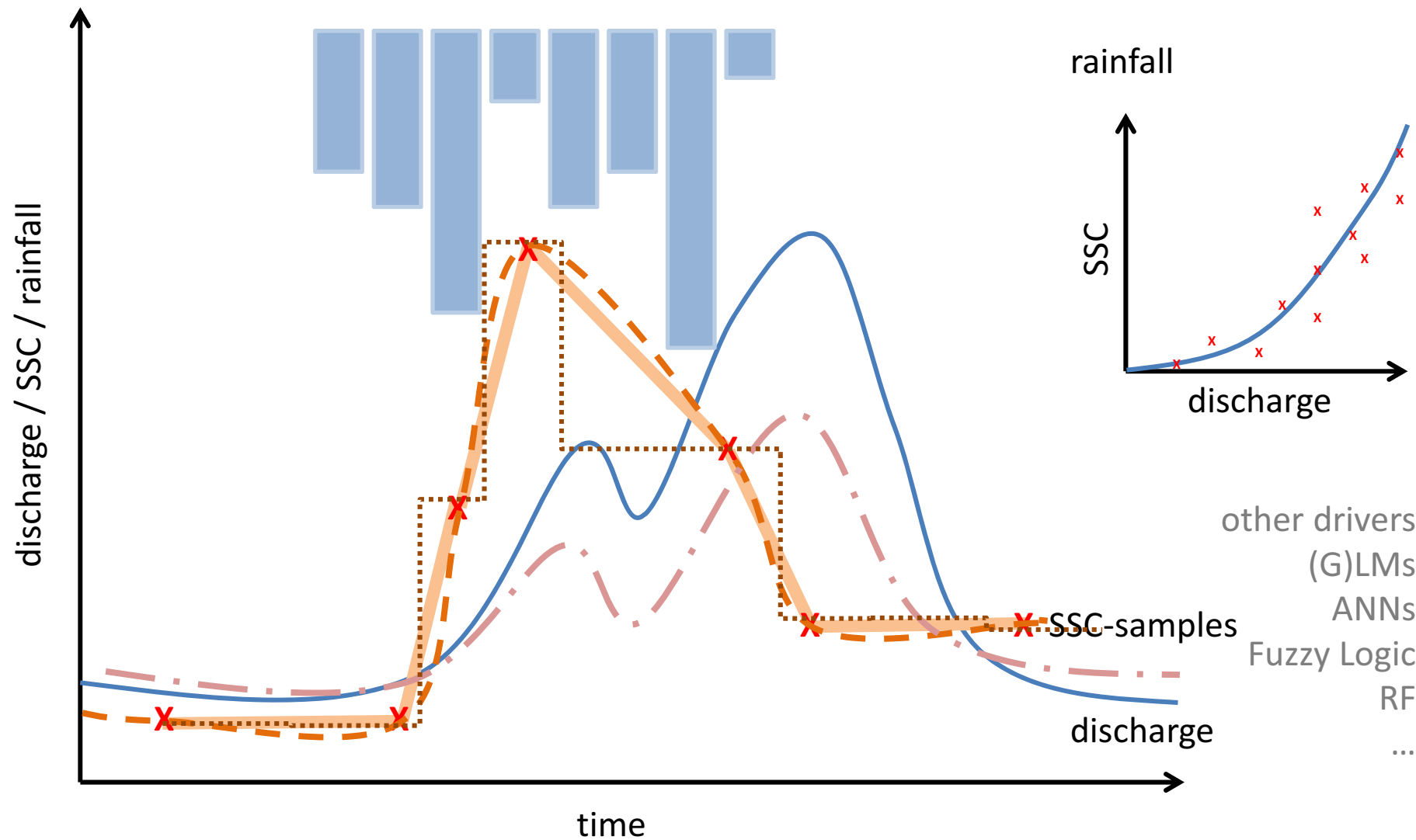
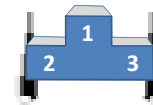




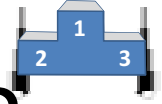
Measurement of sediment fluxes

- On-site erosion measurements
→ *n/a beyond hillslope scale*
- Survey of deposition sites
→ *only time-integrated signal*
- Monitoring of sediment flux in the river
 - Continuous: turbidimeter
→ *costly, restricted range*
 - Intermittent: automatic / grab samples
→ *many available datasets*





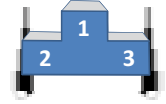
Which method is the best?



What constitutes a “good” method?

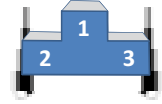
- accuracy of prediction
- availability and accuracy of uncertainty estimation
- identification of important drivers
- (ease of use)
- (computational and software requirements)

**Objective: rank methods for SSC-prediction,
provide selection guide line.**



Challenges

1. assessment of accuracy requires comparison with “truth” which is usually unknown for real world systems (intermittency, meas. errors,...)

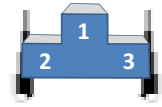


1. Creating the “truth”

- Modelling of hydrographs from high-resolution rainfall data
- Modelling of sedigraphs from hydrograph (and other drivers)

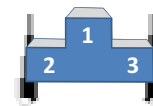
"Virtual catchment"

- SSC-sampling in “virtual catchment”



Challenges

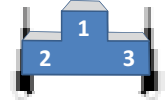
1. assessment of accuracy requires comparison with “truth” which is usually unknown for real world systems (intermittency, meas. errors,...)
2. performance of a method is strongly dependent on the data set



2. Characteristics of data set

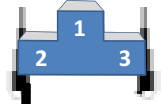
Realisations sampled:

- hydrological regime *slow/flashy* 4
 - sediment regime *simple/seasons/bank failure* 4
 - sample number *hi/medium/lo* 3
 - sample scheme *regular/event* 2
 - temporal extent *full/half* 2
 - predictor selection *Q/Q+P/Q+P+T* 3
 - errors in SSC and predictor data 1
- Total #: 864 datasets



Challenges

1. assessment of accuracy requires comparison with “truth” which is usually unknown for real world systems (intermittency, meas. errors,...)
2. performance of a method is strongly dependent on the data set
3. many methods exist; most require advanced expertise



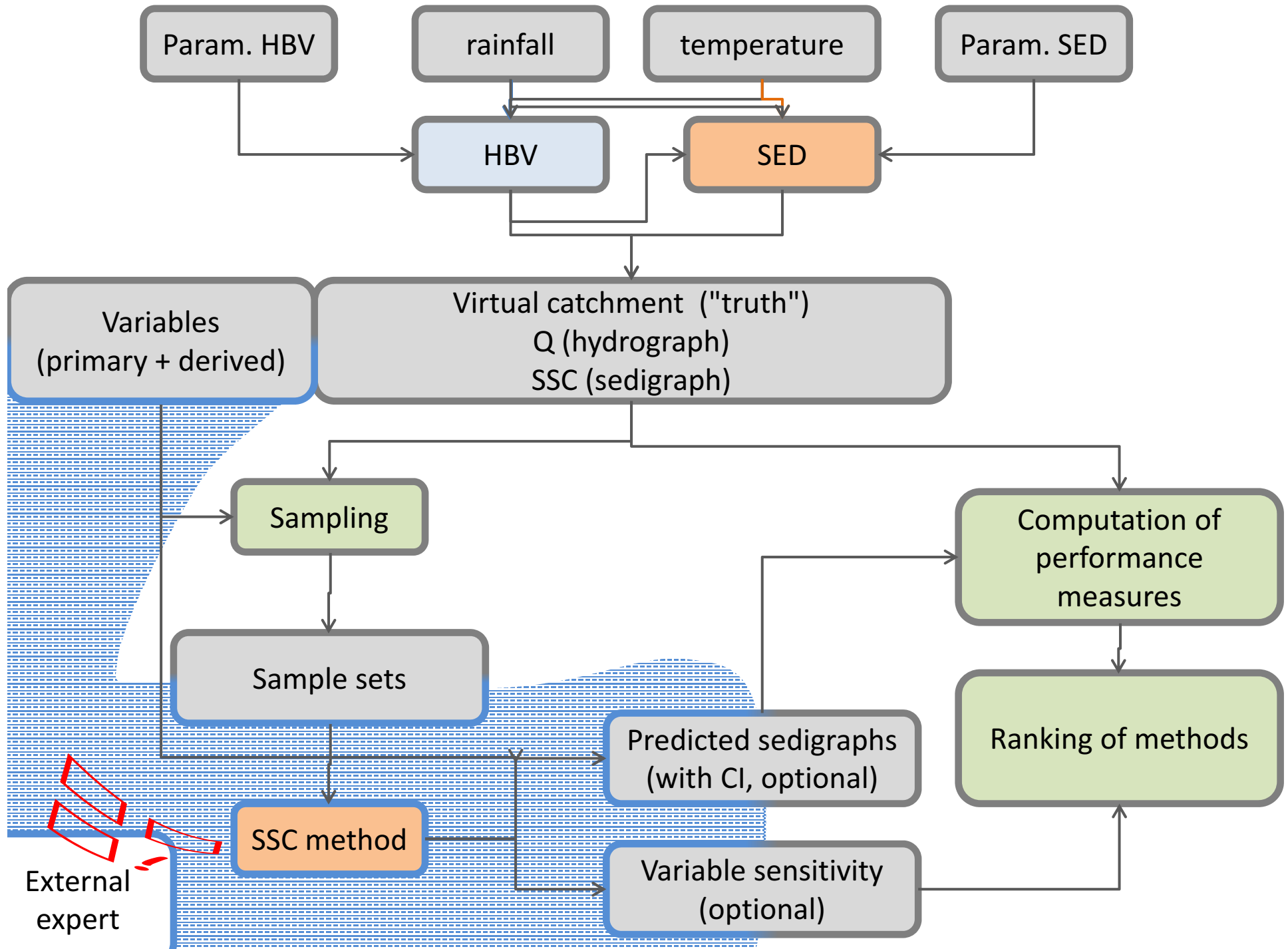
3. Expertise for prediction methods

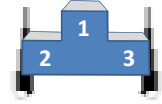
→ involve experienced users, e.g. you!



experienced user

- receives training data
- trains his prediction method
- applies method to validation data and returns results



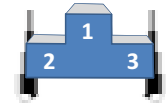


Current state

Working routines for

- ✓ Generation of virtual catchments
- ✓ Generation of training datasets
- ✓ [some prediction methods]
- ✓ Evaluation of performance of prediction methods

Established methods to be tested

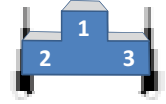


- traditional sediment rating curve (log-fit, non-lin fit)
- SRC with quickflow separation, thresholded SRC
- Linear models (Lasso)
- Generalized Linear Models
- Random Forests
- Quantile Regression Forests
- Conceptual sediment models used in sedigraph generation
- Boosted regression trees
- Multiadaptive regression splines
- Fuzzy Logic
- Artificial Neural Networks
- ANFIS
-add your method here.....

implemented

in progress

Your help welcome!



Please join our study!

- You have expertise on a prediction method
- Your method can be automated
- Your method can predict sedigraphs from long timeseries of predictors

OR

- Provide high-resolution time series (rain, runoff, SSC) as prototype for virtual catchments

For details, contact me personally or via francke@uni-potsdam.de

Questions and comments welcome!