HWRS 505: Vadose Zone Hydrology

Lecture 22

11/7/2023

Today:

Parameter estimation/Inverse modeling

Review of Lecture 19

Measurement methods to estimate parameters

- 1. Laboratory methods
 - SWC (Pressure cell method)
 - Ksat (Constant head permeameter; Falling head permeameter)
 - K(θ) (Steady-state flux method; Instantaneous profile method)
- 2. Field methods
 - Water content (Neutron probes; Time domain reflectometry)
 - Water pressure head (Tensiometer)
 - K(θ) (Instantaneous profile method)

Inverse Modeling

Forward modeling

Known parameters → Process-based model → Predicted data

Examples:

 Use Richards' equation to predict water saturation and water pressure head.

Inverse modeling

Unknown parameters Process-based model Measured data

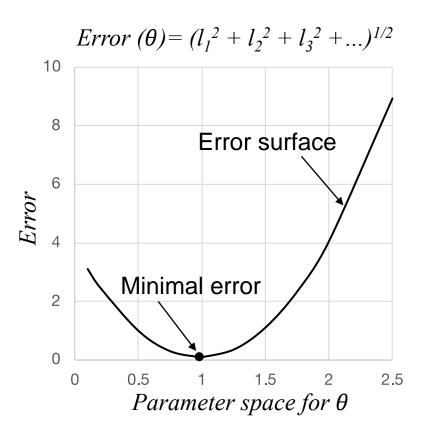
Examples:

 All of the measurement methods discussed in Lecture 19.

Inverse Modeling with One Parameter

Classical Parameter estimation

Single-objective optimization



Goal: searching through parameter space to find *the parameter* that gives the best predictions.

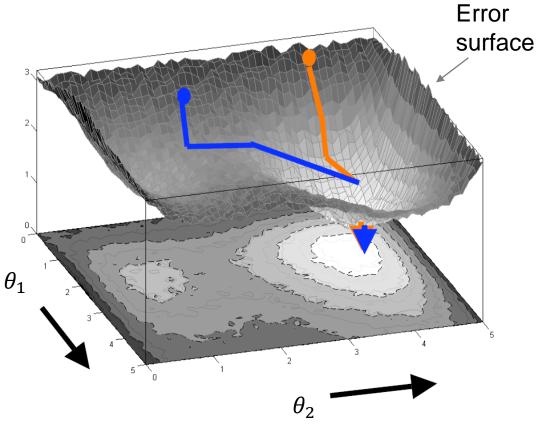
Complications:

- Measurement errors
- Calibration errors
- Scaling errors
- Determine a single error surface for multiple measurements

Inverse Modeling with Multiple Parameters

Classical Parameter estimation

Single-objective optimization



Goal: searching through parameter space to find the <u>parameter set</u> that gives the best predictions.

Complications:

- Measurement errors
- Calibration errors
- Scaling errors
- Determine a single error surface for multiple measurements

Inverse modeling using the spreadsheet models

Use the spreadsheet model (1d-unsat – inverse.xls) to perform inverse modeling under various conditions

Exercises:

- 1. Manual inverse modeling (w/o and w/ noises in the data)
- 2. Automatic inverse modeling (w/o noises, reduced data and w/ noises, part of the data w/ noises)