

Parameter Estimation in Groundwater Engineering

a.k.a. model calibration, site characterization, Inverse modeling, History matching...

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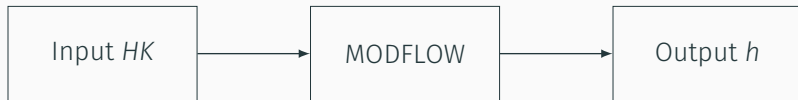
CEE 696

Table of contents

1. Parameter Estimation
2. Regression Analysis/Model fitting

Parameter Estimation

Introduction : Parameter Estimation/Inverse Problem



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- Error in d and MODFLOW leads to uncertainty in estimation HK
- Therefore, HK should be estimated in a statistical framework

https:

```
//github.com/jonghyunharrylee/pyPCGA/blob/master/  
examples/modflow_flopy/inversion_modflow.ipynb
```

or you can run this inversion test on our Jupyter server.

Regression Analysis/Model fitting

Intro to Regression analysis

We first start with “overdetermined case”, i.e. $n_{obs} > n_{unknowns}$

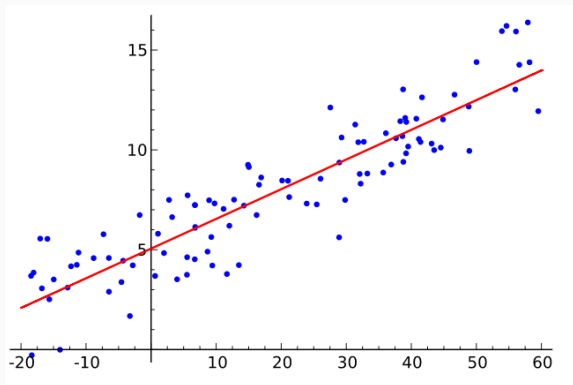


Figure 1: example of regression analysis from Wikipedia
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Least_squares

What if $n_{obs} == n_{unknowns}$?

Regression analysis/Model Fitting

Given we have data (\mathbf{x}, d) , e.g, \mathbf{x} is the location of the hydraulic head/water level measurement d , we would like to set up a mathematical model (whether it be physical, statistical or empirical) to reproduce and predict h given x .

Let assume our model is linear, i.e.,

$$h = ax + b$$

Then if we use “Least Squares” approach, we would like to find a and b that minimizes the sum of squared residuals (i.e. difference, model error and so on)

Connection to optimization

“Least Squares” is most widely used method for this curve fitting:

$$\min_{a,b} \sum (d_i - ax_i - b)^2$$

Now parameter estimation becomes an optimization problem!

Of course, this is not only our minimization criteria. We can minimize their absolute distance/error

$$\min_{a,b} \sum |d_i - ax_i - b|$$

or, maximum error

$$\min_{a,b} \max_i |d_i - ax_i - b|$$

and so on. The result can change drastically depending on method and model selection and data (outliers).

scipy.optimize fitting methods

Equation (Local) Minimizers

<code>leastsq</code> (func, x0[, args, Dfun, full_output, ...])	Minimize the sum of squares of a set of equations.
<code>least_squares</code> (fun, x0[, jac, bounds, ...])	Solve a nonlinear least-squares problem with bounds on the variables.
<code>nnls</code> (A, b)	Solve $\operatorname{argmin}_x \ Ax - b\ _2$ for $x \geq 0$.
<code>lsq_linear</code> (A, b[, bounds, method, tol, ...])	Solve a linear least-squares problem with bounds on the variables.

Global Optimization

<code>basinhopping</code> (func, x0[, niter, T, stepsize, ...])	Find the global minimum of a function using the basin-hopping algorithm
<code>brute</code> (func, ranges[, args, Ns, full_output, ...])	Minimize a function over a given range by brute force.
<code>differential_evolution</code> (func, bounds[, args, ...])	Finds the global minimum of a multivariate function.

Rosenbrock function

<code>rosen</code> (x)	The Rosenbrock function.
<code>rosen_der</code> (x)	The derivative (i.e.
<code>rosen_hess</code> (x)	The Hessian matrix of the Rosenbrock function.
<code>rosen_hess_prod</code> (x, p)	Product of the Hessian matrix of the Rosenbrock function with a vector.

Fitting

<code>curve_fit</code> (f, xdata, ydata[, p0, sigma, ...])	Use non-linear least squares to fit a function, f, to data.
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Exercise - curve fitting

Use a simple model (a low-order polynomial, log, exponential function) to fit your research data.

Use `scipy.optimize.curve_fit` or `scipy.optimize.least_square`

We will continue with underdetermined case ($n_{obs} < n_{unknowns}$) in the next class