# EVALUATION OF GRIDDED PRECIPITATION PRODUCTS FOR STREAMFLOW MODELLING IN GIN WATERSHED, SRI LANKA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

# **Evaluation of Gridded Precipitation Products for Streamflow Modelling in Gin Watershed, Sri Lanka**

An accurate representation of spatial precipitation is significant for hydrological studies. Spatial precipitation is also the basic input for distributed hydrological models and the accuracy of spatial precipitation affects the performance of hydrological models. In many parts of the world, ground-based observation networks are inadequate to capture spatial precipitation because gauge stations cannot be set up anywhere as financial and geographical factors play a vital role in the establishment. To overcome those challenges two existing gridded precipitation data (TRMM and APHRODITE) are used to simulate discharge in the Gin watershed of Sri Lanka. The coefficient of determination improves to 0.78 and 0.65 respectively for TRMM and APHRODITE data after bias correction. While comparing two gridded precipitation data to observed data, the TRMM data shows superior to APHRODITE with the same value of daily and a monthly average rainfall of 11.15 mm and 339.29 mm respectively. The standard deviation shows 21.16 for daily and 167.72 for a monthly scale with the difference of 31.00 % and -0.06 % to observed the data set.

The HEC-HMS model is used for generating streamflow from the two gridded and observed data against gauge data. From the other four-parameter (SCS Unit Hydrograph, Simple Canopy, SCS Method, Simple Surface, and Recession) soil moisture accounting parameter calculation was challenging as it has to be carefully determined. The three most sensitive parameters are soil percolation, tension zone storage, and impervious area while the groundwater storage two (GW2) is the least sensitive parameter. Model performance criteria such as RMSE, NSE, and PBIAS are carried out for calibration and validation. The observed data performed good in the simulation of streamflow compared to two gridded precipitation data with an NSE value of 0.70, RMSE Std Dev value of 0.50, and PBIAS of -8.40 % for calibration and NSE value of 0.66, RMSE Std Dev value of 0.66, and PBIAS of -2.34 % for validation. The result shows that the TRMM data is more suitable to be used for hydrological modelling for and water resources management in ungauged areas in Sri Lanka.

Keywords: APHRODITE, BIAS, CDF, HEC-HMS, SMA, TRMM

#### **DEDICATION**

I dedicate my dissertation work to my parents and plenty of friends. A special feeling of gratitude to my loving parents, Mr. Jaw Chung Doya and Mrs. Nim Jem Doya for their consistent support, inspiration, and encouragement. Even my gratitude goes to my sister, Pem Choden Doya for providing her endless assistance throughout my life.

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#### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMSRE Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer

AMSU Advanced Microwave Detector Unit

Avg Average
Diff Differences

FDC Flow Duration Curve

GIS Geographic Information System

GV Ground verificationGW1 Groundwater layer 1GW2 Groundwater layer 2

IO Indian Ocean

JMA Japan Meteorological Agency
 MAE Average-error magnitude
 MHS Microwave Humidity Detector
 MRI Meteorological Research Institute

NASA National Aeronautics and area management

PBIAS Percent bias

PMW Passive microwave

PR Combined precipitation radar

PRMS Precipitation-Runoff Modelling System
PRMS Precipitation-Runoff Modelling System

PVE Streamflow volume errors,

RF Rainfall

SbPP Satellite-based precipitation products

SF Streamflow Sim Simulated

SMA Soil Moisture Accounting
 SRE Satellite-based rainfall estimate
 SSMIS Special microwave imaging sensors
 SSMIS Special microwave imaging sensors
 USACE United States Army Corps of Engineers

WB Water balance

WMO World Meteorological Organization