

## ***Interactive comment on “Camera-based Water Stage and Discharge Prediction with Machine Learning” by Kenneth W. Chapman et al.***

**Anonymous Referee #1**

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The authors have presented a novel approach for estimation of river water stage and discharge by using camera data, processed through machine learning. This is a potentially useful approach and it may prove to be a viable alternative to the currently used approaches for filling data gaps. The calibration and validation results obtained by using various techniques such as ANN, SVR, etc. are also quite encouraging.

I have some observations from hydrology point-of-view. – What are the extra benefits of using this approach vis-à-vis use of conventional hydrologic methods (such as time series analysis, hydrologic models, use of rating curve to convert river stage to discharge, etc.) of filling data gaps ? As noted, there may be data gaps due to several reasons including malfunctioning of sensors. Likewise, a camera may also malfunction at times. – How this approach is likely to work for rivers with smooth/rough water

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surface and the rivers with high sediment load/floating debris ? â€” How useful will this approach be in night time ? Will it help if a flash device is used in the night time ? The applicability of the technique for the catchment with short response time will be limited if night time photos are not useful. â€” Authors may please explain how this technique would work for wide rivers and for rivers where the flow passes through multiple channels whose dimensions that keep on evolving and changing ? â€” â€” Equation (B4), please add subscript 'i' to y-predicted

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