

Hillslope 1D : Python

Boussinesq's model initially coded by Jean Marçais on Matlab was ported to Python (3.5)

I- Model Principle:

The code is based on Boussinesq's equation. It is taken from Jean Marçais' work (done on matlab).

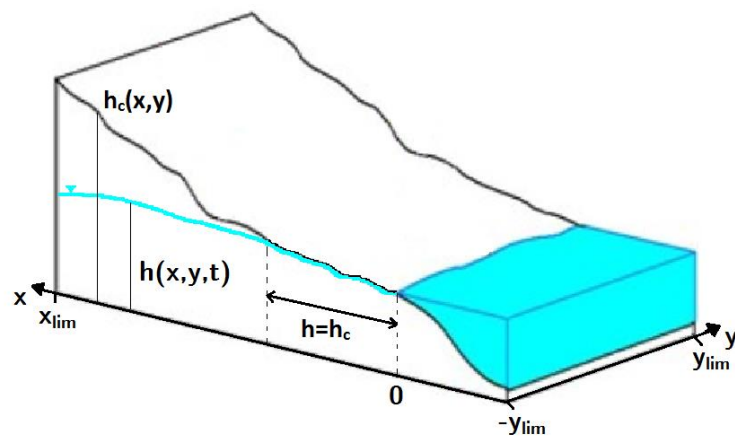


Figure 1 Schematic representation of the hillslope used in the model

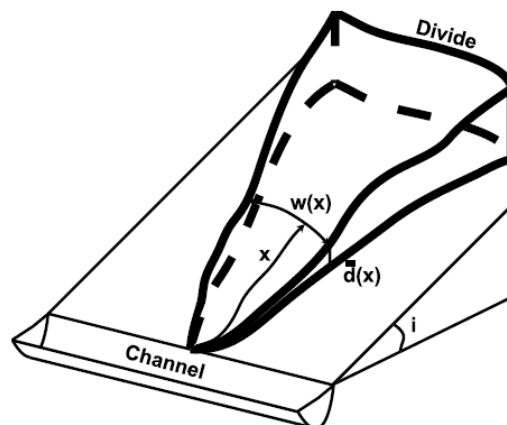


Figure 2 Spatial structure of the hillslope

Fig.1 and Fig.2 present hillslope's structure in the model based on Marçais' work.

II- Classes :

II-1- Classes hierarchy :

A master class (BoussinesqSimulation) carry the other classes as attributes. Attributes and methods of all classes are listed after.

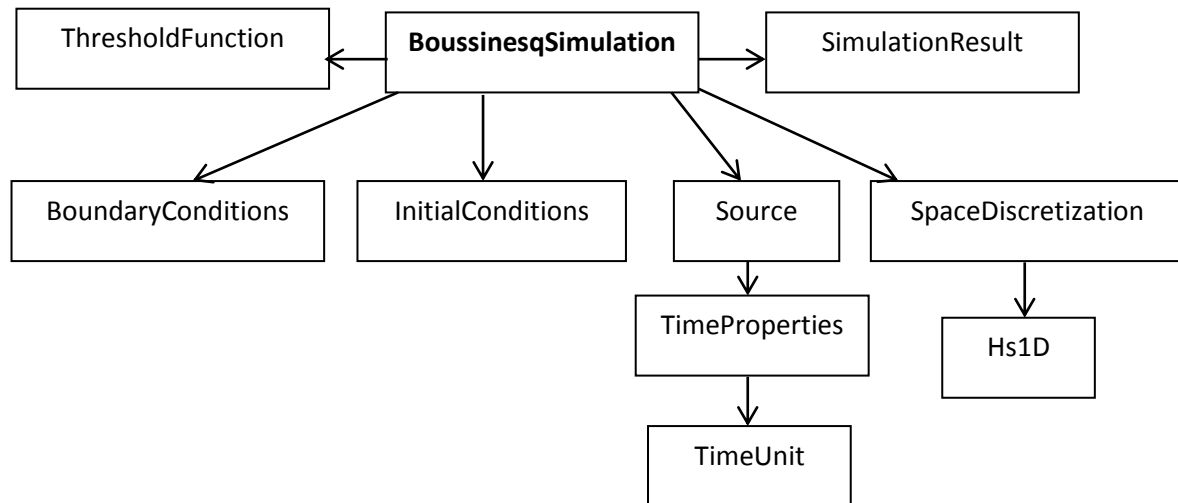


Figure 3 Hierarchy of used classes

II-2- Classes attributes :

List of all classes attributes and their meaning.

➤ **BoussinesqSimulation :**

- Id : An identifier of the modeled hillslope
- model : Implicit Problem to be solved
- sim : simulation of the Implicit Problem using IDA integrator
- k : the hydraulic conductivity of the modeled hillslope
- f : the kinematic porosity of the hillslope
- m : the mass matrix of the DAE

➤ **BoundaryConditions :**

- boundary_type : list containing the two boundaries of the system (upstream and downstream) : either known stock or imposed flow.
- boundary_value : values corresponding to the two boundary conditions
- edges : matrix used in calculation to describe boundary types and values
- edges_bool : matrix used in calculation describing only the type of boundary

➤ **InitialConditions :**

- `percentage_loaded` : describes the percentage of stock initially stored in cells
- `qin` : initial flow between all cells (defined over the edges)
- `sin` : initial stock in each cell (defined over the nodes)
- `q_sin` : initial seepage (overland flow) (defined over the nodes)
- `Smax` : maximal stock that can be stored in each cell (defined over the nodes) (depends on the `soil_depth` and the porosity)

➤ **Source :**

- `tmax` : maximal time value of the series
- `recharge_type` : type of the recharge used in the model (custom, periodical, squared)
- `recharge_chronicle` : recharge time serie used
- `period` : period of the recharge time serie (if no custom)
- `recharge_rate` : recharge flux in m/s
- `t` : time serie describing the system

➤ **Time Properties :**

- `Nt` : number of time steps
- `tmin` : minimal time value
- `tmax` : maximal time value
- `unit` : time unit of `tmax` and `tmin`
- `t` : time serie

➤ **TimeUnit :**

- `tmax` : maximal time value
- `unit` : time unit

➤ **SpaceDiscretization :**

- `N_nodes` : number of cells nodes used to define the hillslope
- `N_edges` : number of cells edges used to define the hillslope (`N_nodes + 1`)
- `x_node` : coordinates of cells nodes
- `x_edges` : coordinates of cells edges
- `dx_node` : distance between two consecutive cell's nodes
- `dx_edges` : distance between two consecutives cell's edges
- `angle_node` : slope of the hillslope (defined over nodes)
- `soil_depth_node` : depth of each cell (defined over nodes)
- `w_node` : width of the cells (defined over nodes)
- `xmax` : maximal coordinate (edge)
- `xmin` : minimal coordinate (edge)
- `a` : matrix for conversion from nodes to edges
- `b` : matrix for conversion from edges to nodes

- `omega` : weight matrix
- `omega 2` : other weight matrix
- `xcustom` : list of customized coordinates (-1 if not active)
- `dicretization` : discretization type of the hillslope (lienar, logarithmic, square)

➤ **Hs1D :**

- `soil_depth_edges` : thickness of each cell (defined over edges)
- `w_edges` : width of each cell (defined over edges)
- `angle_edges` : slope of the hillslope for each cell (defined over edges)
- `k` : hydraulic conductivity
- `f` : kinematic porosity

➤ **SimulationResults :**

- `S` : Stock in each cell of the hillslope for each time step (over nodes)
- `Q` : Flow in each cell of the hillslope for each time step (over edges)
- `QS` : Seepage in each cell of the hillslope for each time step (over nodes)
- `x_node` : coordinates of cells nodes
- `x_edges` : coordinates of celles edges
- `t` : list of time steps

II-2- Classes main methods :

List of main classes methods and their functions.

➤ **BoussinesqSimulation :**

- `set_initial_conditions(percentage_loaded, w, soil_depth, f)` : defines initial conditions of stock and flow over the hillslope based on `percentage_loaded`, boundary conditions and geometry of the system
- `compute_q_from_s` : compute flow rate (edges) based on darcy's law and stock (nodes)
- `compute_qs_from_q` : compute seepage from flow rate
- `compute_dsdt_from_q` : compute stock variation from flow rate
- `compute_c` : compute the matrix C used in the DAE as a multiplier of `y`. Computed from `S`, `Q` and `QS`
- `test_derivative` : Test to determine if stock is still positive and seepage is occuring or not
- `compute_alpha` : compute a matrix defining variations over time. Used to compute `Q`, `S` and `QS`
- `compute_beta` : compute a matrix defining variations over time. Used to compute `Q`, `S` and `QS`

- `compute_source_terms` : compute the recharge for a time step on each cell based on recharge defined by user
- `rhs` : Compute differential equation $dy/dt = C*dy + d$
- `res` : Compute algebraic differential equation $m * dy/dt = C*dy + d$
- `implicit_scheme_solver` : Resolution of the DAE using implicit problem solver DAE
- `compute_mass_matrix` : Compute the matrix m of the DAE
- `output_simu` : Write Simulations Results (Q,S,QS and x_Q,x_S,t_{res}) in .txt files (delimiter : tab) in the current working directory

➤ **BoundaryConditions :**

- `fixed_edges_matrix_boolean` : creates a four terms matrix which contains either 0 or 1, depending on the type of boundary for the two limits of the system.
- `fixed_edge_matrix_values` : does exactly the same as `fixed_edge_matrix_boolean`, except that the values correspond to the value of the boundary conditions for each limit.

➤ **InitialConditions :**

No methods except the constructor which contains all assignments.

➤ **Source**

- `source_terms` : defines the recharge of the system based on `recharge_type` in order to assign a period.
- `set_recharge_chronicle` : computes the recharge time serie based on the recharge type, value and period (for all time steps)
- `compute_recharge_rate` : used to compute the recharge's value on each time step.

➤ **TimeProperties :**

- `time_properties` : creates a regularly spaced vector containing each time step location based on `tmin`, `tmax` and `Nt`

➤ **TimeUnit :**

- `time_to_seconds` : convert time to seconds from other units, based on unit and `tmax`.
- `time_to_days` : same as `time_to_seconds` but to days
- `time_to_years` : same as `time_to_seconds` but to years
- `time_to_hours` : same as `time_to_seconds` but to hours

➤ **SpaceDiscretization :**

- `space_discretization` : computes coordinates of edges based on user's choices, `xcustom`, `xmin`, `xmax`, `N_edges`.
- `resample_hs1D_spatial_variables` : computes `w`, `angle`, `soil_depth` and `x` for nodes based on values for edges and interpolation.
- `get_angle_node` : computes angle values on nodes using `resample_hs1D_spatial_variables`
- `get_w_node` : same as `get_angle_node` but for `w`
- `get_soil_depth_node` : same as `get_angle_node` but for `soil_depth`
- `set_matrix_properties` : computes `a`, `b`, `omega` and `omega2` using the corresponding methods
- `compute_x_node` : compute `x_node` based on `x_edges` as the center of two consecutive edges
- `compute_dx_edges` : computes the distance between two consecutive edges
- `compute_dx_node` : compute the distance between two consecutive nodes
- `first_derivative_upstream` : compute `b`, the conversion matrix from edges to nodes
- `first_derivative_downstream` : computes `a`, the conversion matrix from nodes to edges
- `first_derivative_centered` : computes another conversion matrix (UNUSED)
- `weight_matrix` : computes `omega`
- `weight_matrix_bis` : computes `omega2` (UNUSED)

➤ **Hs1D :**

- `get_w_edges` : returns `w_edges`
- `get_soil_depth_edges` : returns `soil_depth_edges`
- `get_angle_edges` : returns `angle_edges`
- `get_k` : return `k`
- `get_f` : returns `f`

➤ **SimulationResults :**

No methods except the constructor which regroups all attributes assignment.

III – Calculation sequence

III-1- Initialization

First the model is initialized using inputs:

- Building of the spatial structure of the hillslope : `x_edges`, `x_node`, `w_edges`, `w_node`, `soil_depth_edges`, `soil_depth_node`, `angle_edges`, `angle_node` using **SpaceDiscretization** and **Hs1D**.
- Setting boundary conditions using **BoundaryConditions**
- Setting initial values of `S`, `Q` and `QS` (`sin`, `qin`, `q_sin`) using **InitialConditions** based on `percentage_loaded`, boundary conditions and spatial structure.
- Setting time properties and source terms of the hillslope using **TimeProperties** and **Source**.

III-2- Building the model

Model to solve is built using `implicit_scheme_solver` from **BoussinesqSimulation**. It's built using `ImplicitProblem` class from `assimulo` library.

III-3- Solving the DAE

DAE is solved using `implicit_scheme_solver` from **BoussinesqSimulation** using `IDA` from `assimulo`

III-4- Output of integration

First, results of integration are stored using **SimulationResults**. Then, text files (separator `\t`) are created containing spatial and temporal properties of the hillslope and integration results using `output_simu` from **BoussinesqSimulation**.

A file named "**test_func.py**" is used to test the resolution on a typical slope.