

## **dfm\_tools**

**A Python package for D-FlowFM input  
and output**

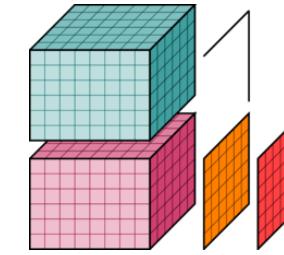
Jelmer Veenstra

# dfm\_tools: the concept

- What:
  - a Python package for pre- and postprocessing D-FlowFM input and output files
  - contains convenience functions built on top of other packages like [xarray](#), [xugrid](#), [HYDROLIB-core](#), [MeshkernelPy](#) and many more
  - sharing of workflows among users (colleagues/external)
  - no need to re-invent the wheel
- Where:
  - code on github: [https://github.com/Deltares/dfm\\_tools](https://github.com/Deltares/dfm_tools)
  - installable via pip
  - [jupyter notebooks](#) and [binder](#) with example code



# xarray: io of netcdf files



- lazy loading of netcdf files with knowledge of the entire structure
- easy indexing over all dimensions with `.isel()` and `.sel()`
- `preprocess_his()` enables indexing via station names (and other labels)

```
import xarray as xr
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.close('all')

from dfm_tools.xarray_helpers import preprocess_hisnc

file_nc = r'c:\DATA\dfm_tools_testdata\DFM_3D_z_Grevelingen\computations\run01\DFM_OUTPUT_Grevelingen-FM\Grevelingen-FM_000.nc'

data_xr = xr.open_mfdataset(file_nc, preprocess=preprocess_hisnc)

Out[41]:
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:
    stations: 24, time: 145,
    laydim: 36, laydimw: 37,
    source_sink_pts: 2,
    source_sink: 1

Coordinates:
    station_x_coordinate: float64 4.747e+0...
    station_y_coordinate: float64 4.188e+0...
    zcoordinate_c: (time, stations, laydim) float64 dask.array<chunksize=(145, 24, 36), meta=np.ndarray>
    zcoordinate_w: (time, stations, laydimw) float64 dask.array<chunksize=(145, 24, 37), meta=np.ndarray>
    * time: datetime64[ns] 2007-...
    * stations: <U25 'GTS0-01' ....
    * source_sink: <U2 ''

Dimensions without coordinates: laydim, laydimw, source_sink_pts

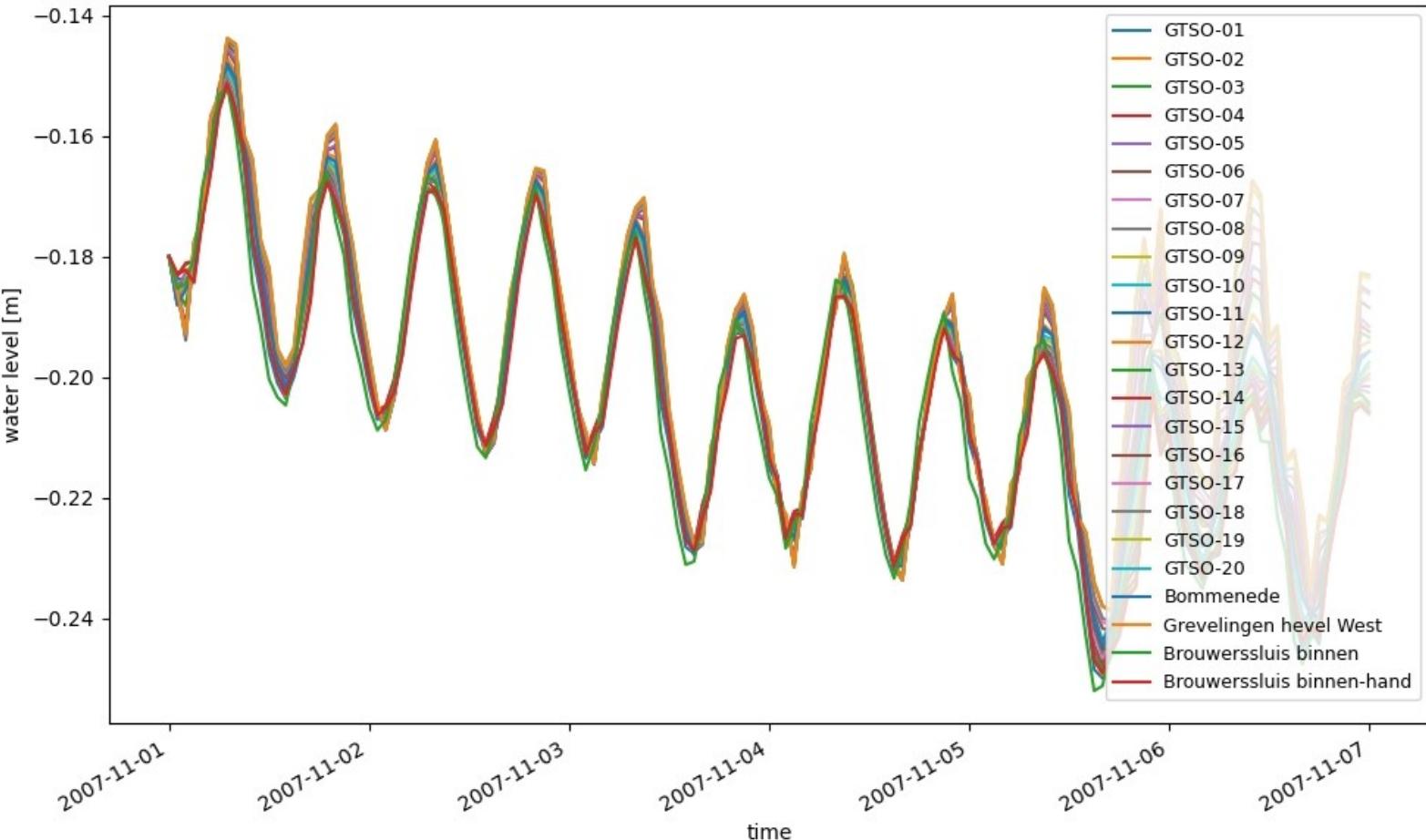
Data variables: (12/42)
    station_id: (stations) |S64 dask.array<chunksize=(24,), meta=np.ndarray>
    waterlevel: (time, stations) float64 dask.array<chunksize=(145, 24), meta=np.ndarray>
    bedlevel: (stations) float64 dask.array<chunksize=(24,), meta=np.ndarray>
    waterdepth: (time, stations) float64 dask.array<chunksize=(145, 24), meta=np.ndarray>
    x_velocity: (time, stations, laydim) float64 dask.array<chunksize=(145, 24, 36), meta=np.ndarray>
    y_velocity: (time, stations, laydim) float64 dask.array<chunksize=(145, 24, 36), meta=np.ndarray>
    ...
```

# xarray: plotting of netcdf files



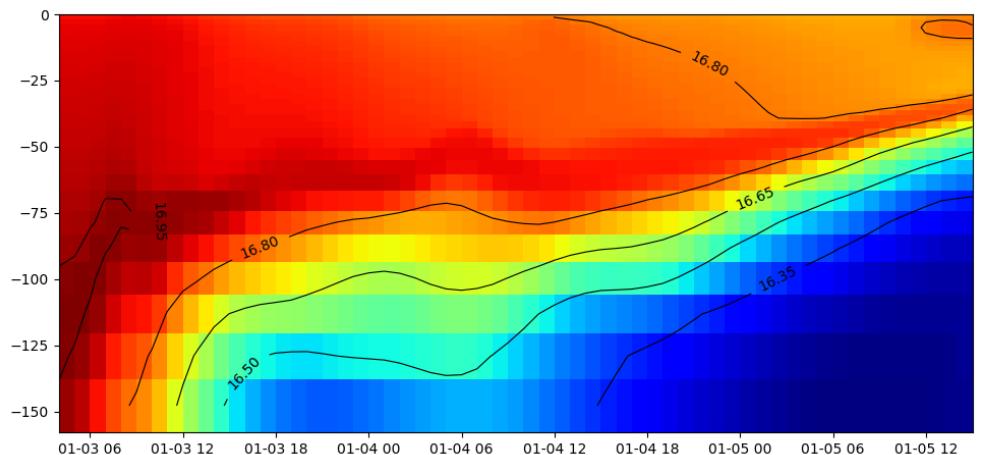
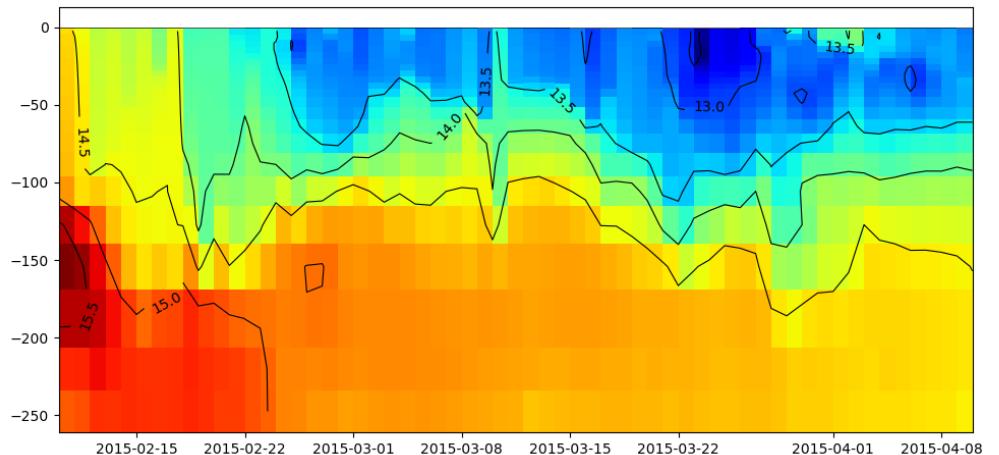
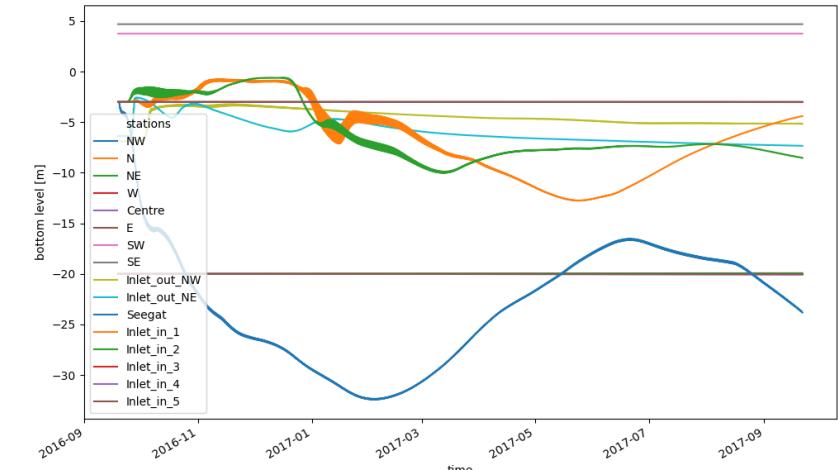
- easy indexing (subsetting)
- easy and complete plotting

```
data_fromhis_xr = data_xr.waterlevel.sel(stations=stations_requested,time=slice('2007-11-01','2011-11-07'))  
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,6))  
data_fromhis_xr.plot.line('-',ax=ax,x='time')
```



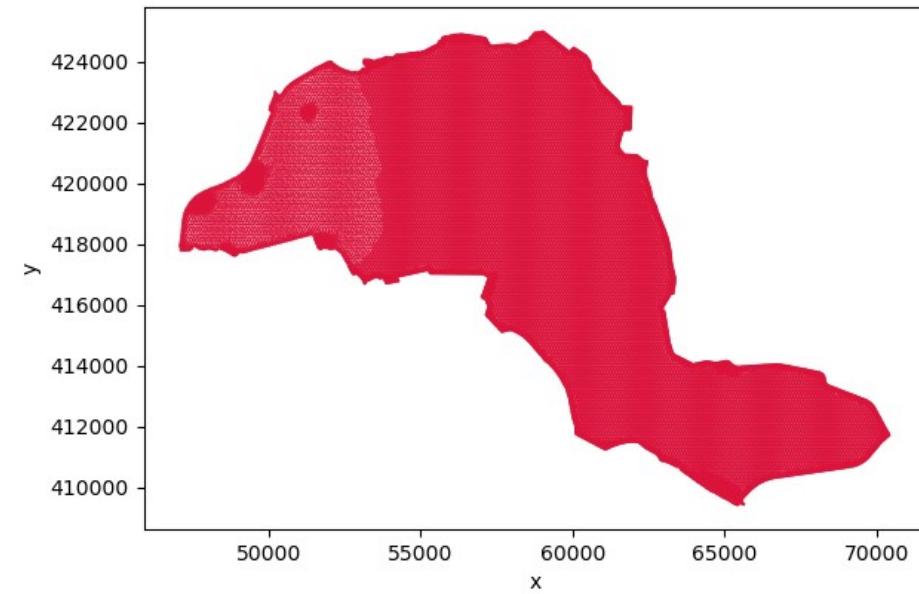
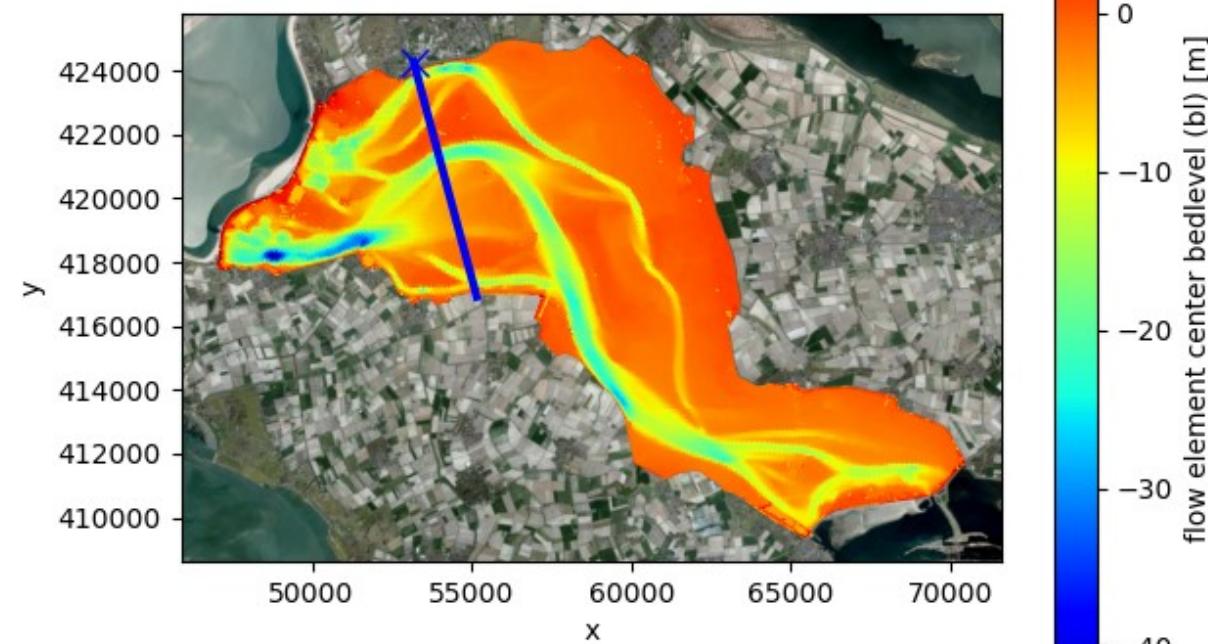
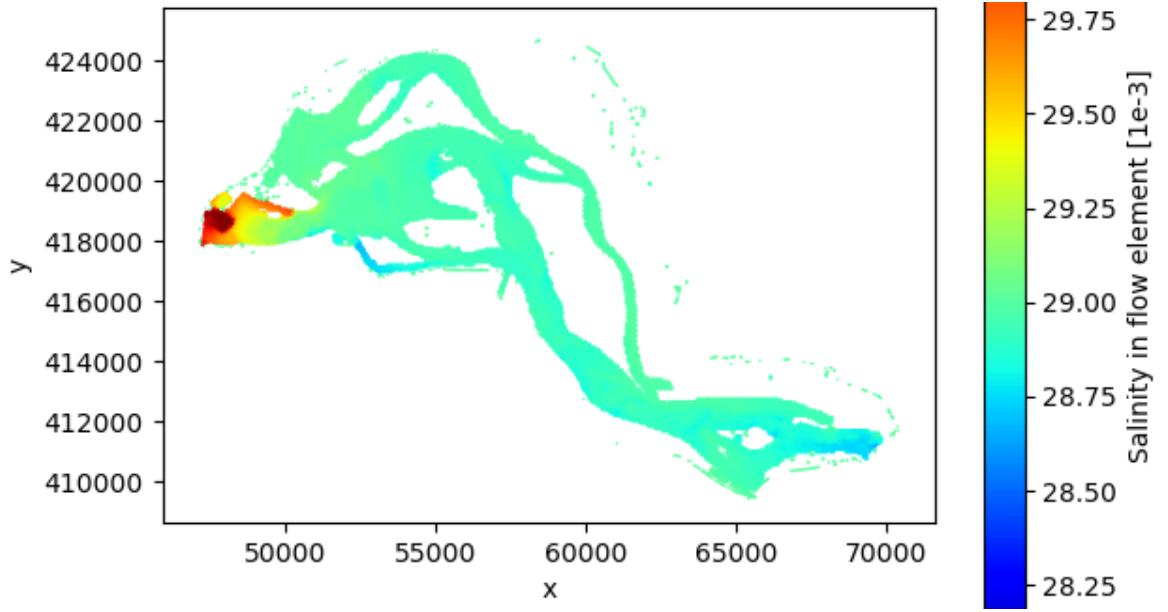
# Examples: read+plot hisfile

- xarray for reading D-FlowFM hisfile
- easy subsetting on stations, cross\_sections, general structures, etc thanks to dfmt.preprocess\_hisnc()
- selection of data over dimensions: time, depth, stations, cross\_sections, structures, etc
- zt-plot (timeseries of one point incl. depth)



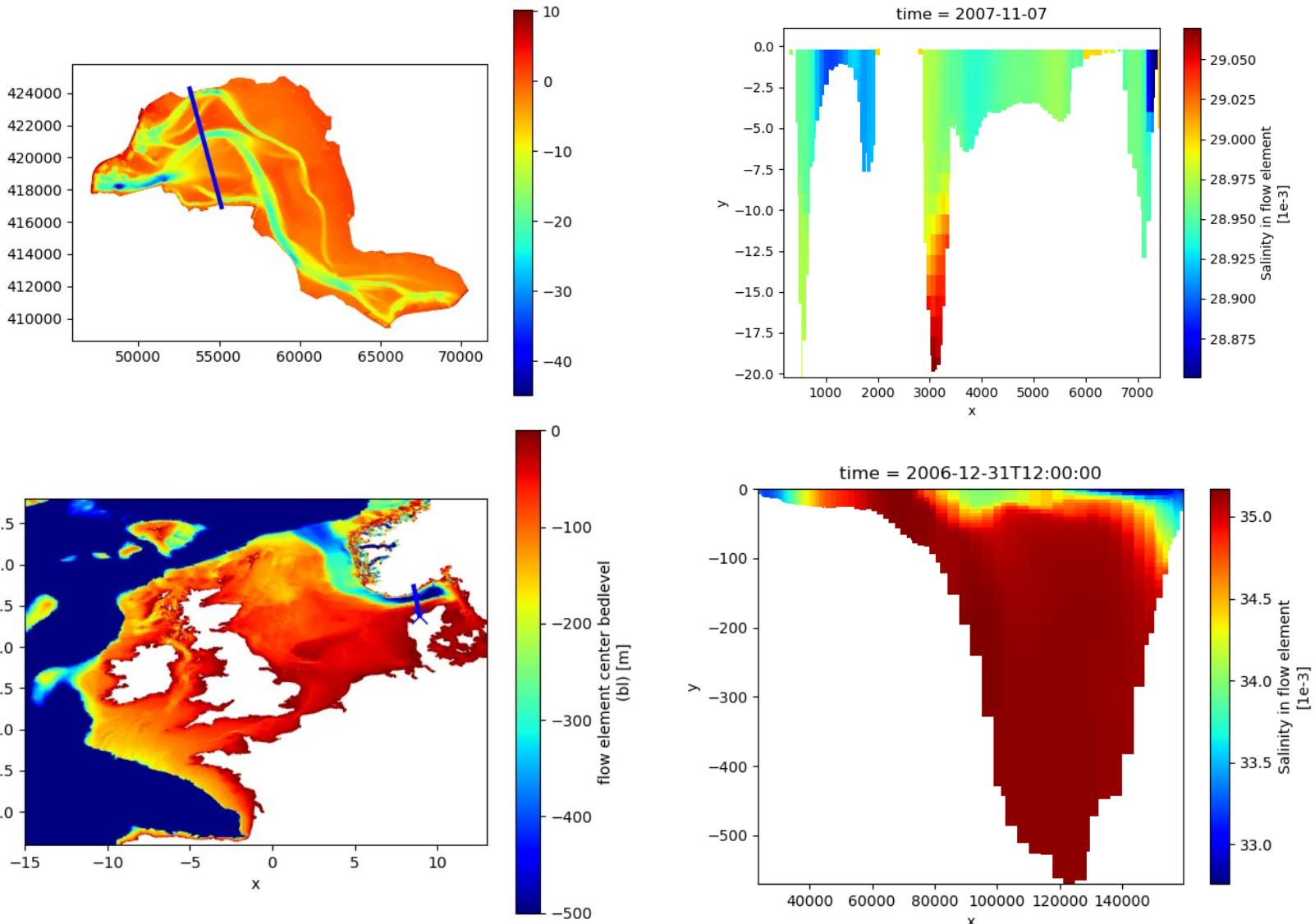
# Examples: read+plot mapfiles

- xarray/xugrid for reading D-FlowFM (unstructured) map/fou/rst/net files
- supports partitions (handling of ghost cells)
- select data based on variable and dimensions (time/layer/etc)
- satellite backgrounds with contextily



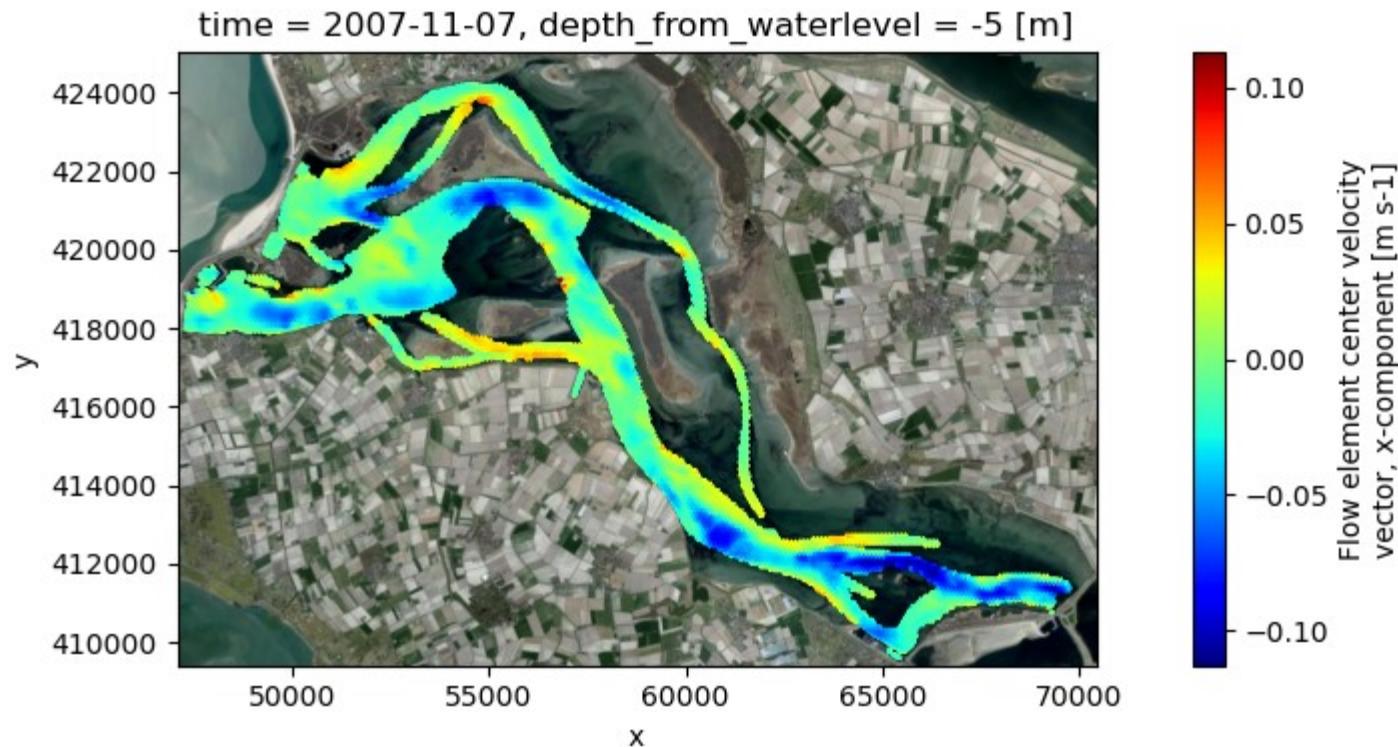
# Examples: cross section trough 3D partitioned FM map data

- given a polyline (blue)
- slice trough 3D partitioned FM map data



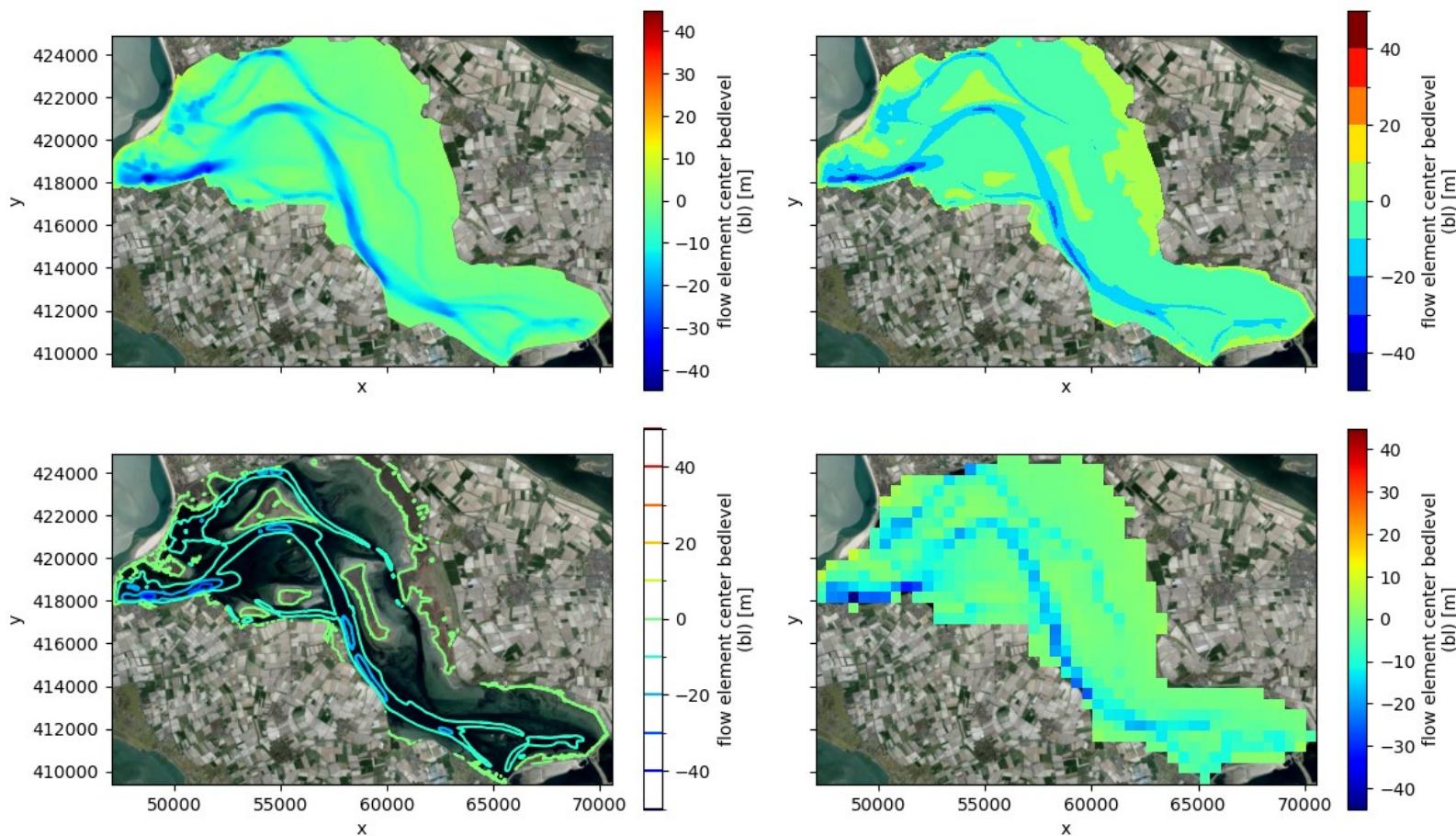
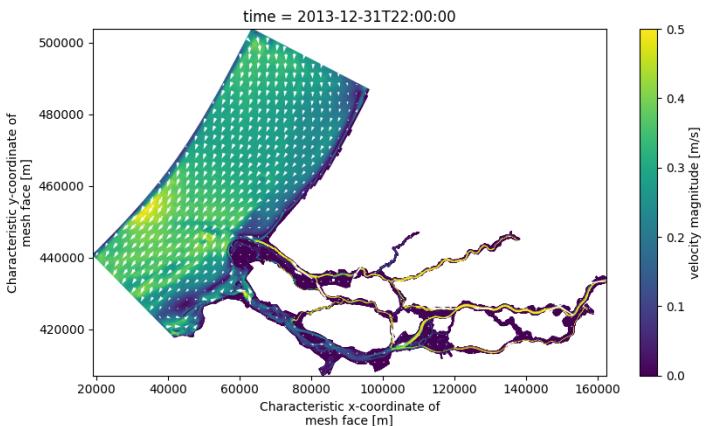
# Examples: slice trough 3D partitioned FM map data

- given a depth w.r.t.  $z_0$ , waterlevel, bedlevel
- slice trough 3D partitioned FM map data
- support for sigma, z and zsigma layers



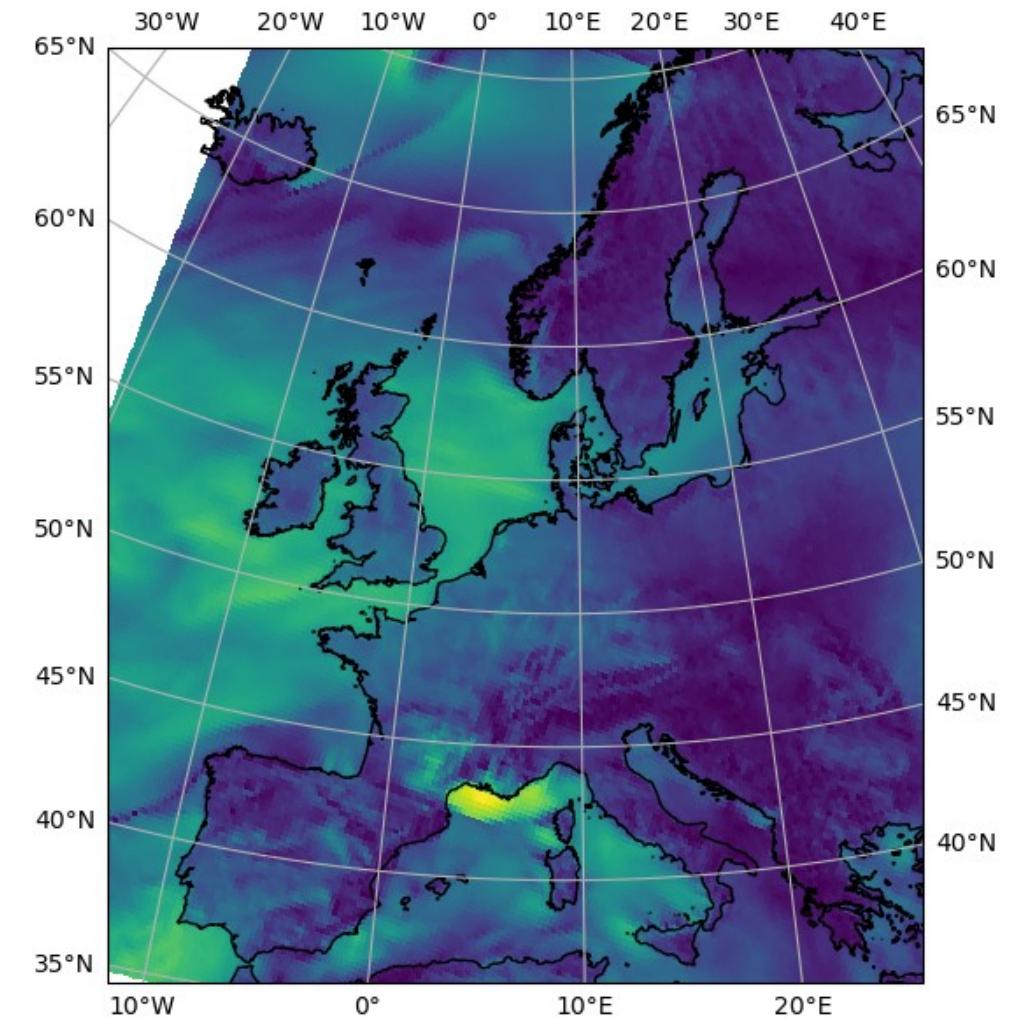
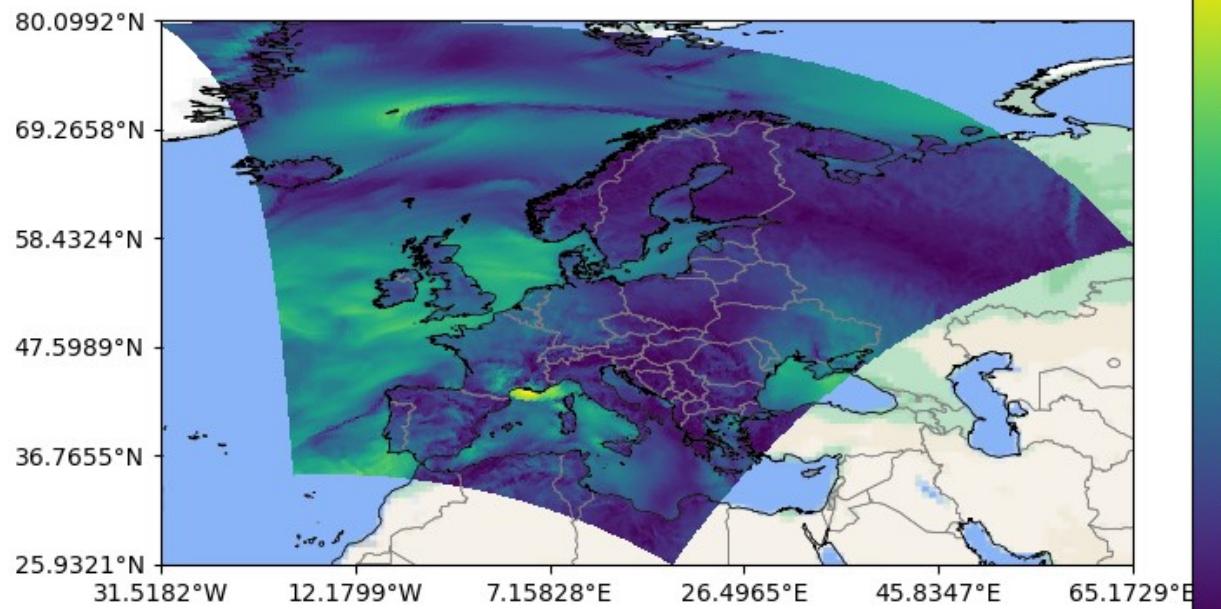
# Examples: various plotting options

- Easy to create fancier plots like contourf or contour
- Rasterization to regular gridded dataset for e.g. different-grid comparisons
- More examples in the [xugrid docs](#)
- Other xugrid features: selection, interpolation, regridding, reindex\_like and many more



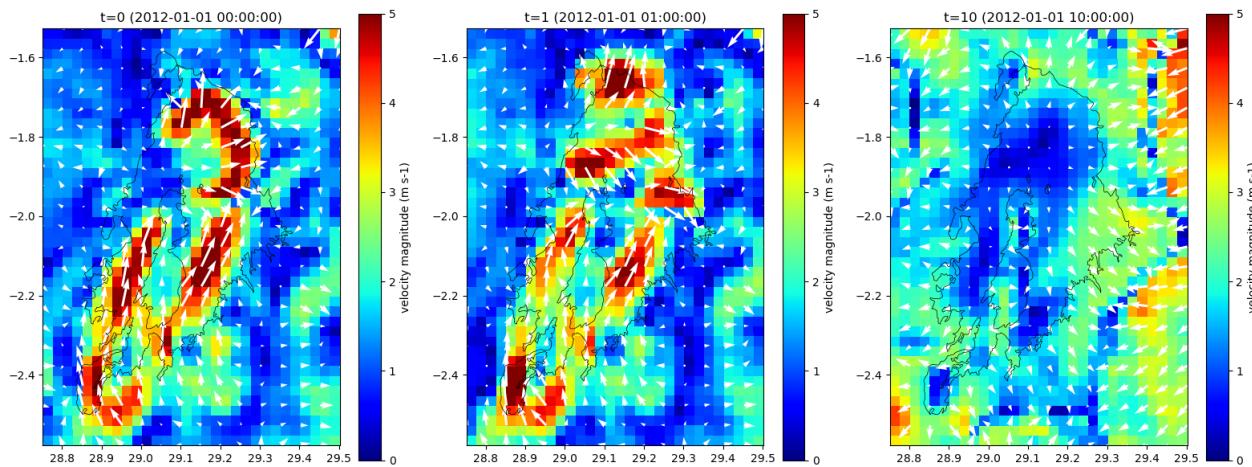
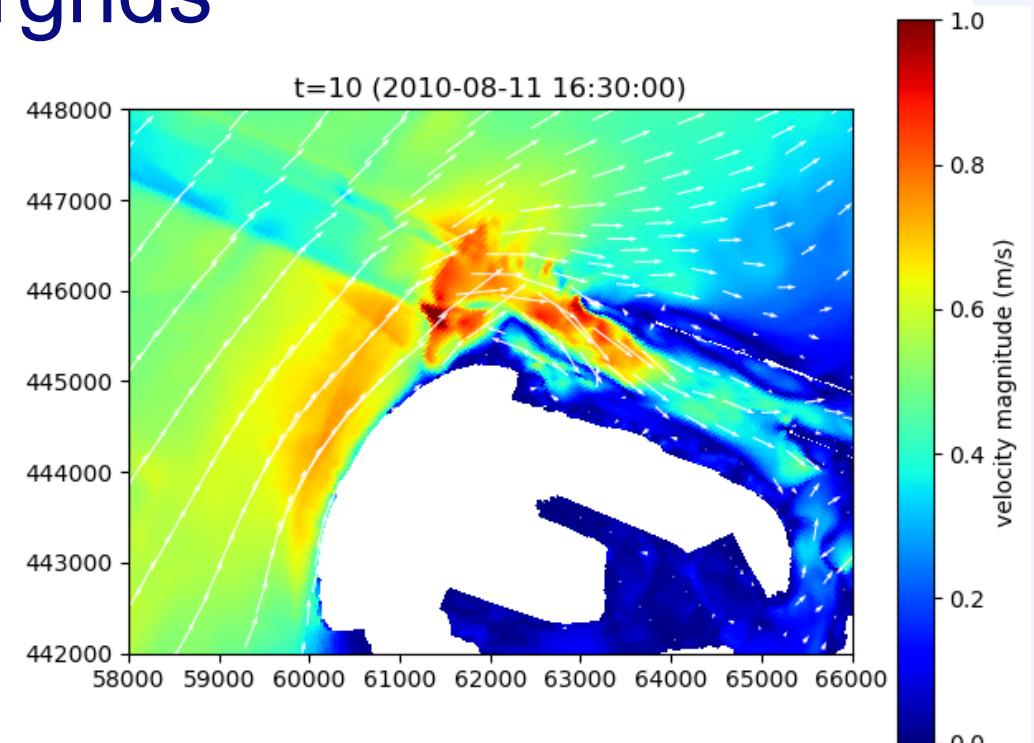
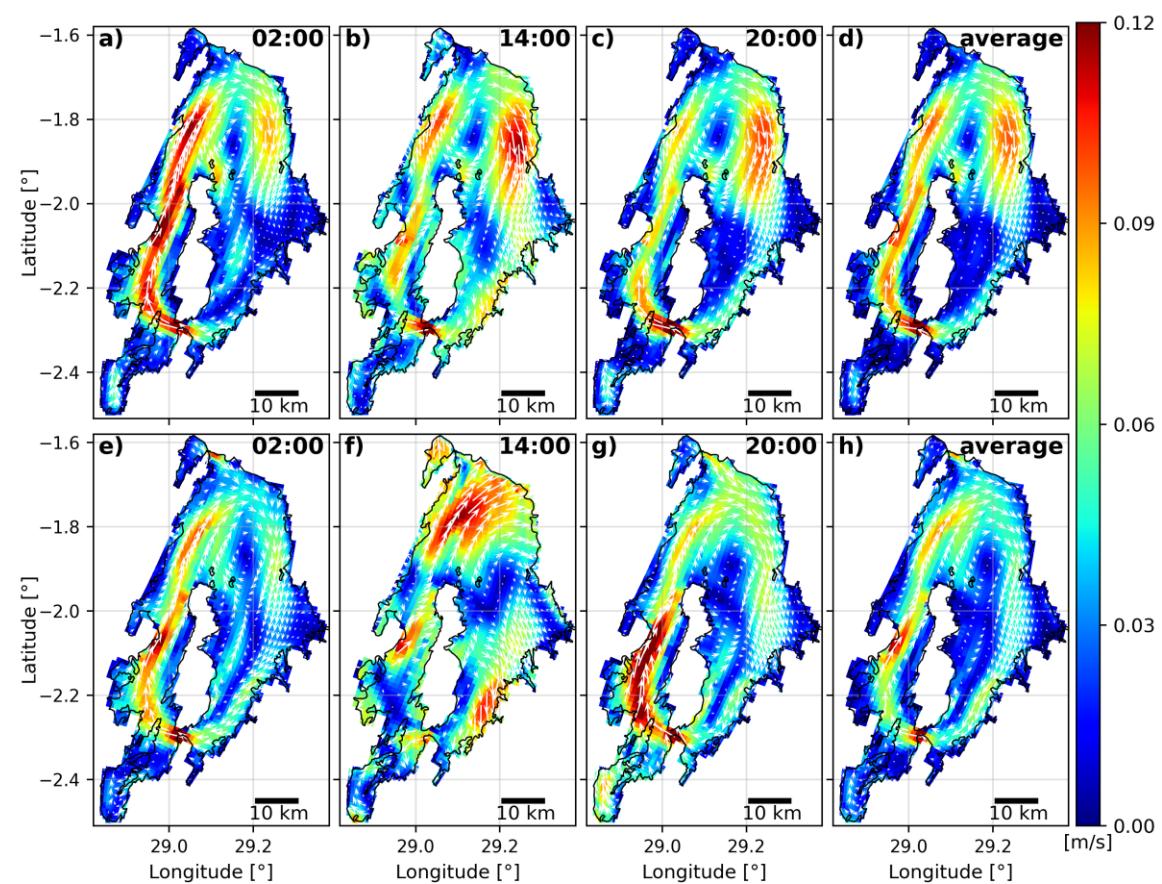
# Examples: cartopy basemaps and coastlines/borders

- support for almost any epsg



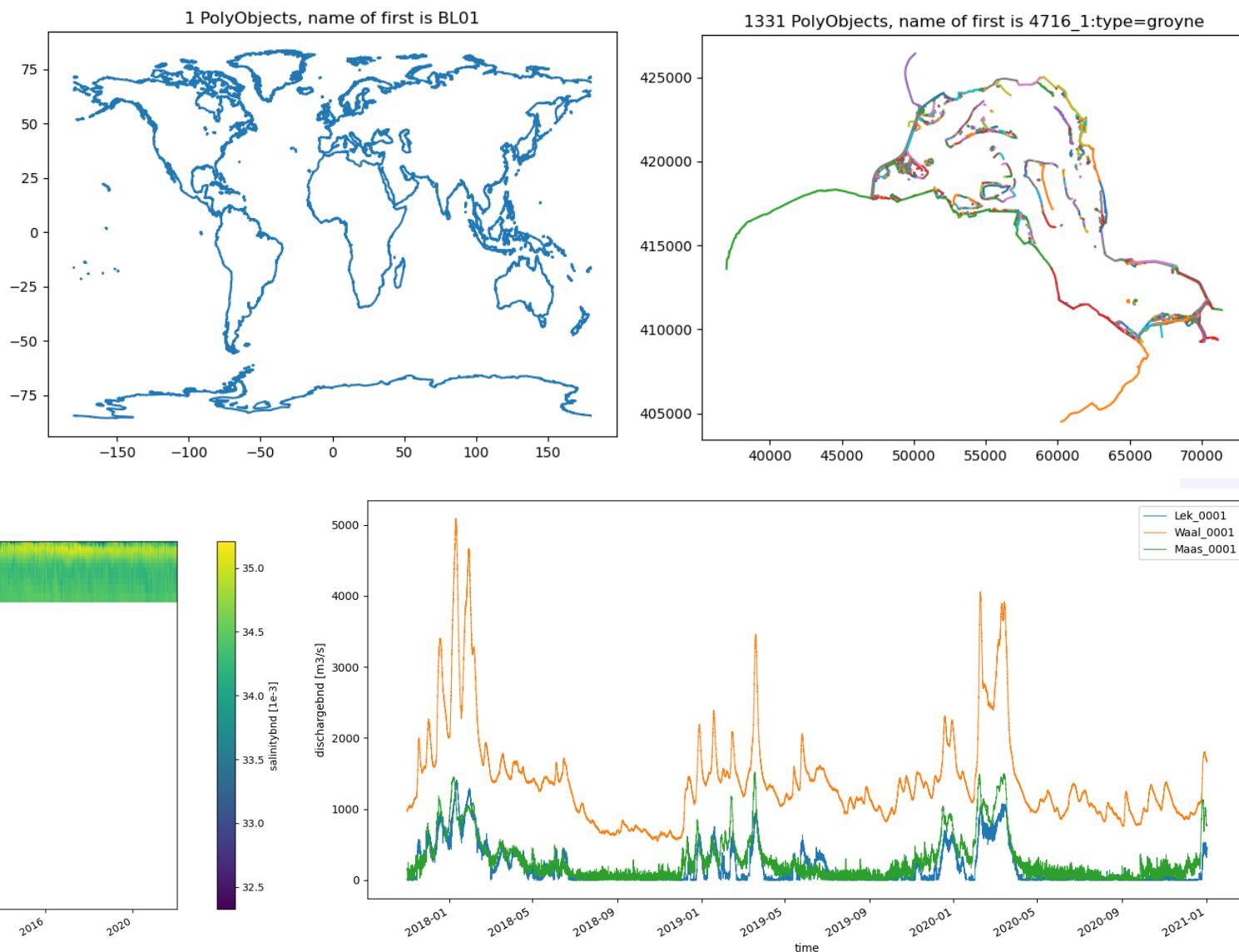
# Examples: vector plots for regulargrids

- support for any other netCDF
- e.g.: SFINCS, Delft3D4, oceanmodels, meteomodels



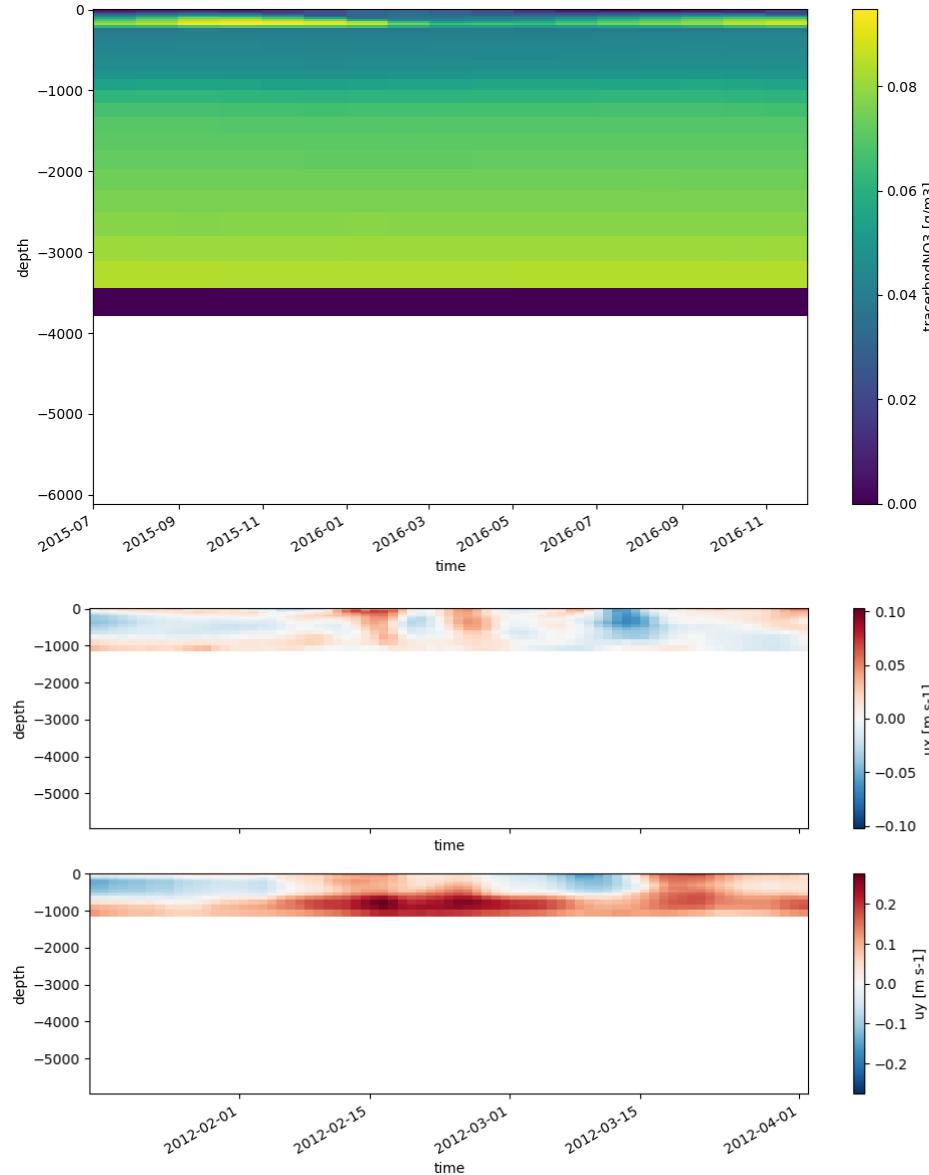
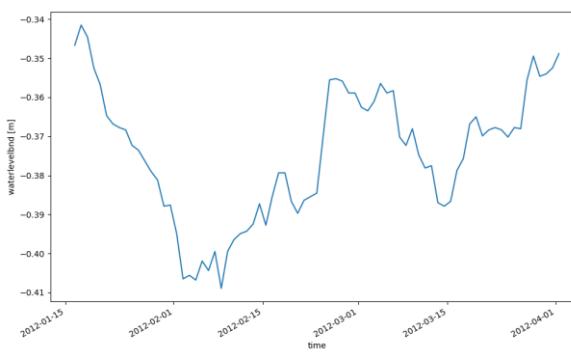
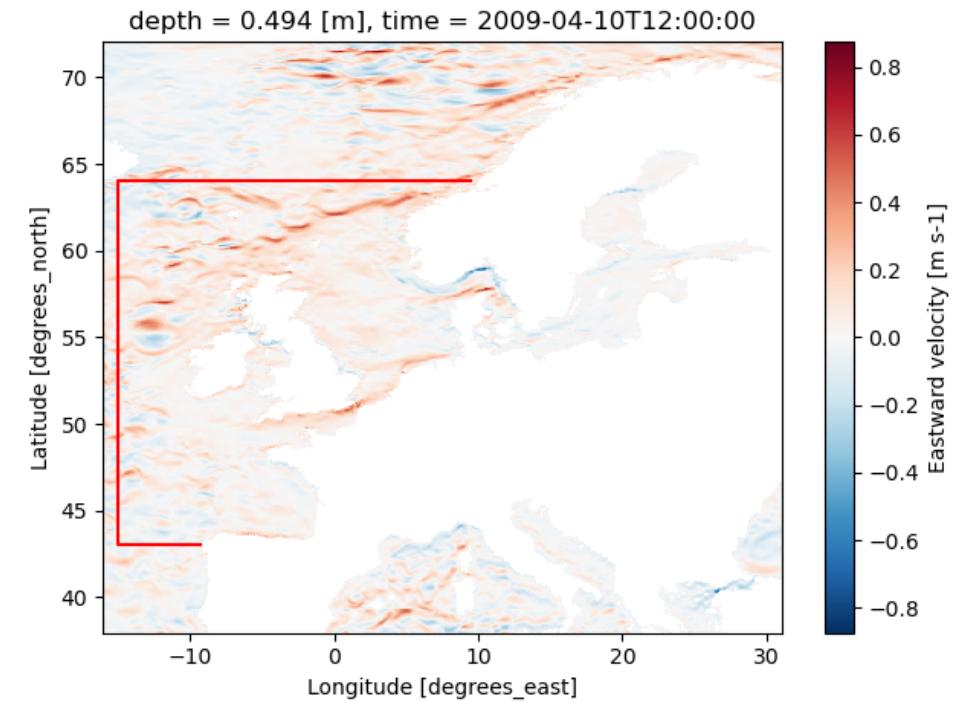
# Examples: reading + plotting of D-FlowFM input files

- HYDROLIB-core for reading files
- conversion to xarray/pandas datasets with dfm\_tools
- figures: pli/pliz/ldb/tek and bc files



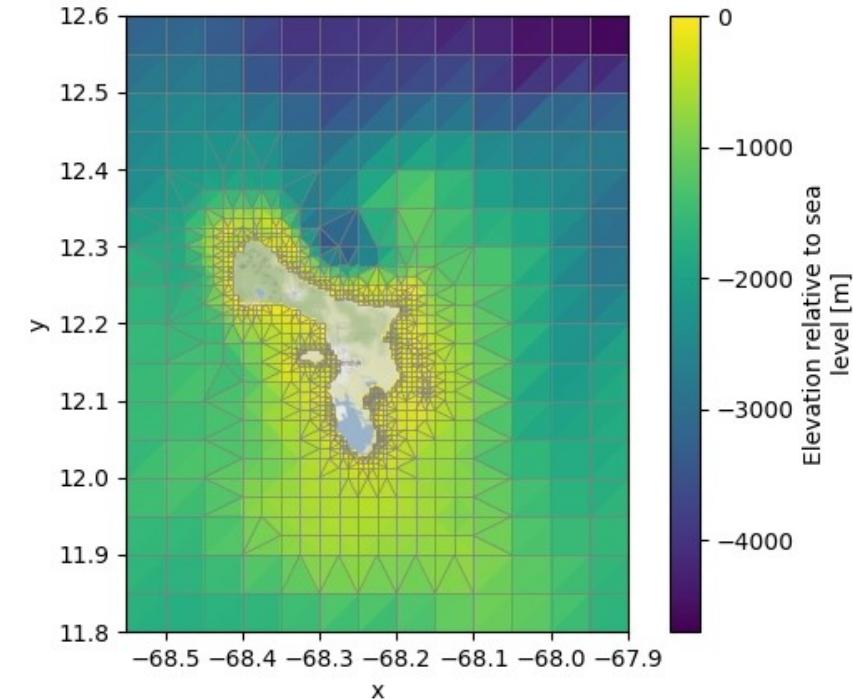
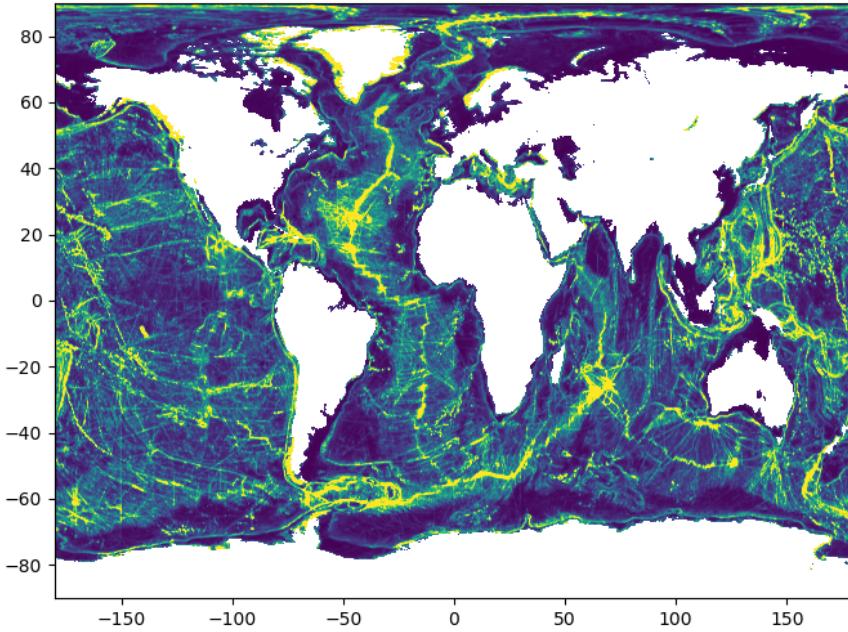
# Examples: interpolate oceanmodel to bc

- xarray for reading netcdf data and .interp() to polyline points
- HYDROLIB-core for reading polyline and writing bc/ext files



# Recent developments

- grid generation + refinement based on bathymetry/waterdepth with **MeshkernelPy**
- usage of **xarray** in **dfm\_tools**: merging+interpolation of model forcing
- development of 2D3D functionality in **HYDROLIB-core**
- BES hackaton: combining above into a **modelbuilder** “proof of concept”



# Combined into 3D Model Builder

Based on bounding box and period of interest, a 3D D-Flow FM model is created from global datasets:

- Using Python libraries **HYDROLIB-core**, **dfm\_tools**, **MeshKernelPy**, **xarray** and others
- **Grid generation and refinement** (based on local water depth)
- **Bathymetry** (GEBCO) retrieval and interpolation to grid
- **Initial and open boundary conditions**: download and interpolate ocean currents, sea surface heights, salinity, temperature from CMEMS or others, tide from FES2014, EOT or GTSMv4.1
- **Meteorological forcing**: download ERA5

