

# Dynamic modelling with PCRaster Python

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# Schedule

- 14:00 – 14:30: Intro lecture + demo
- 14:30 – 15:30: Tutorial Part I
- 15:30 – 15:45: Discuss answers Part I
- (15:45 – 16:30: Part II)

Coffee break: go as you like

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# Outline intro lecture

1. PCRaster – concepts
  2. Implementation
  3. Example: Land use change
  4. Tutorial: Fire spread modelling
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# PCRaster – concepts

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# Entities in PCRaster

## Map

- main variable in a model, **typically every variable is a map**
- six data types exist
- PCRaster .map format (binary file)

## Table

- used to assign new values as a function of input maps or store output statistics
- ascii data file

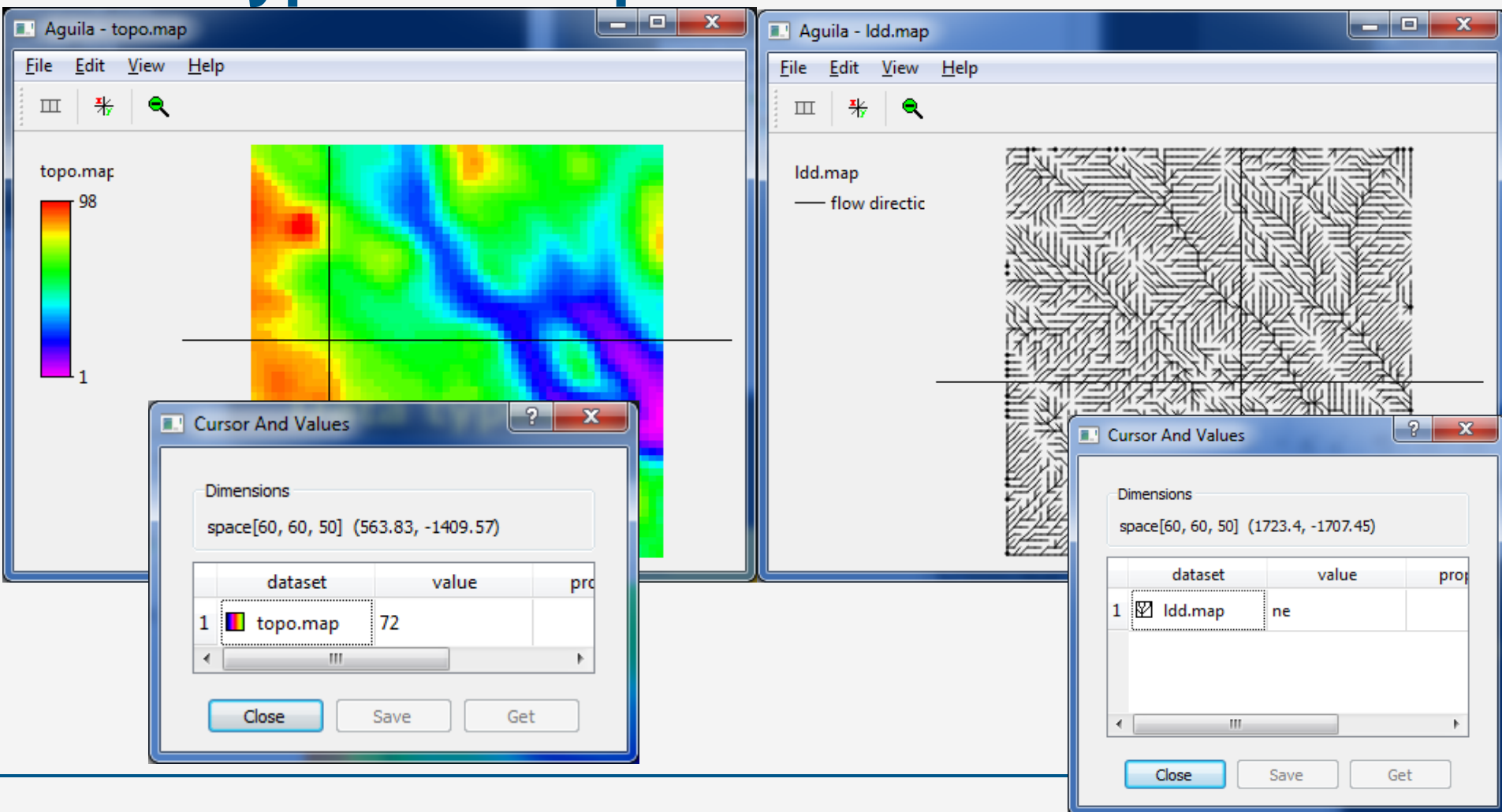
## Time series

- used in dynamic models to have inputs per time step
  - ascii data file
-

# The 6 data types in PCRaster

<i>data type</i>	<b>description attributes</b>	<b>domain</b>	<b>example</b>
<i>Boolean</i>	boolean	0 (false), 1 (true)	suitable/unsuitable, visible/non visible
<i>nominal</i>	classified, no order	0...255, whole values	soil classes, administrative regions
<i>ordinal</i>	classified, order	0...255, whole values	succession stages, income groups
<i>scalar</i>	continuous, linear	- 10exp(37)...10exp(37), real values	elevation, temperature
<i>directional</i>	continuous, directional	0 to 2 pi (radians), or to 360 (degrees), and -1 (no direction), real values	aspect
<i>ldd</i>	local drain direction to neighbour cell	1...9 (codes of drain directions)	drainage networks, wind directions

# Data types: example



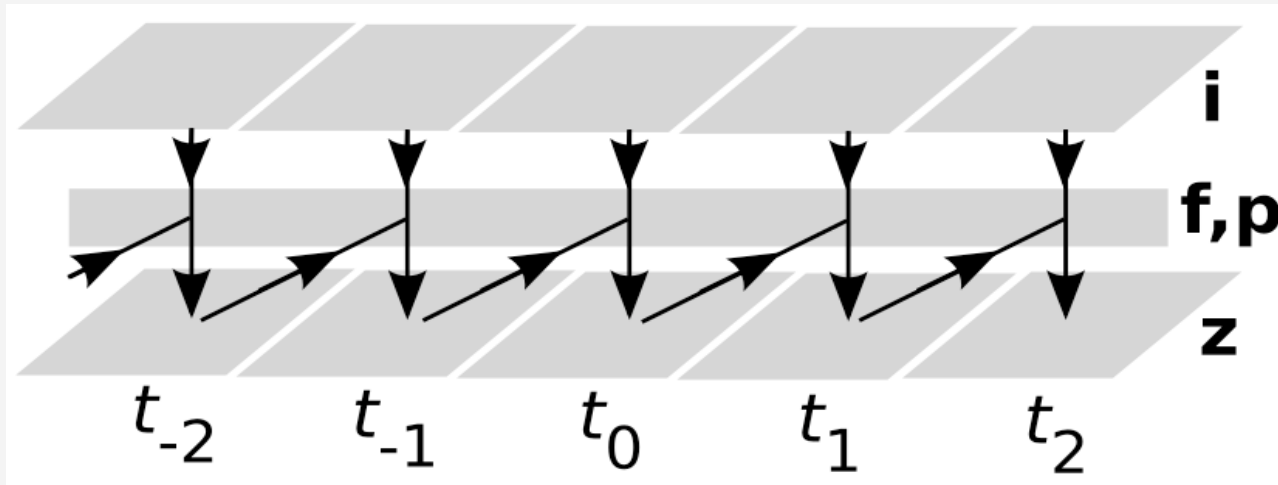
# The PCRaster python framework

What is the PCRaster Python framework?

- A set of python classes that you can use for model construction
  - Spatial operations can be used from the PCRaster library
  - It takes care of the model initialization and the time steps for you
  - It includes routines for Monte Carlo simulation and data assimilation
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# Field-based Modelling



With:

**i** – inputs

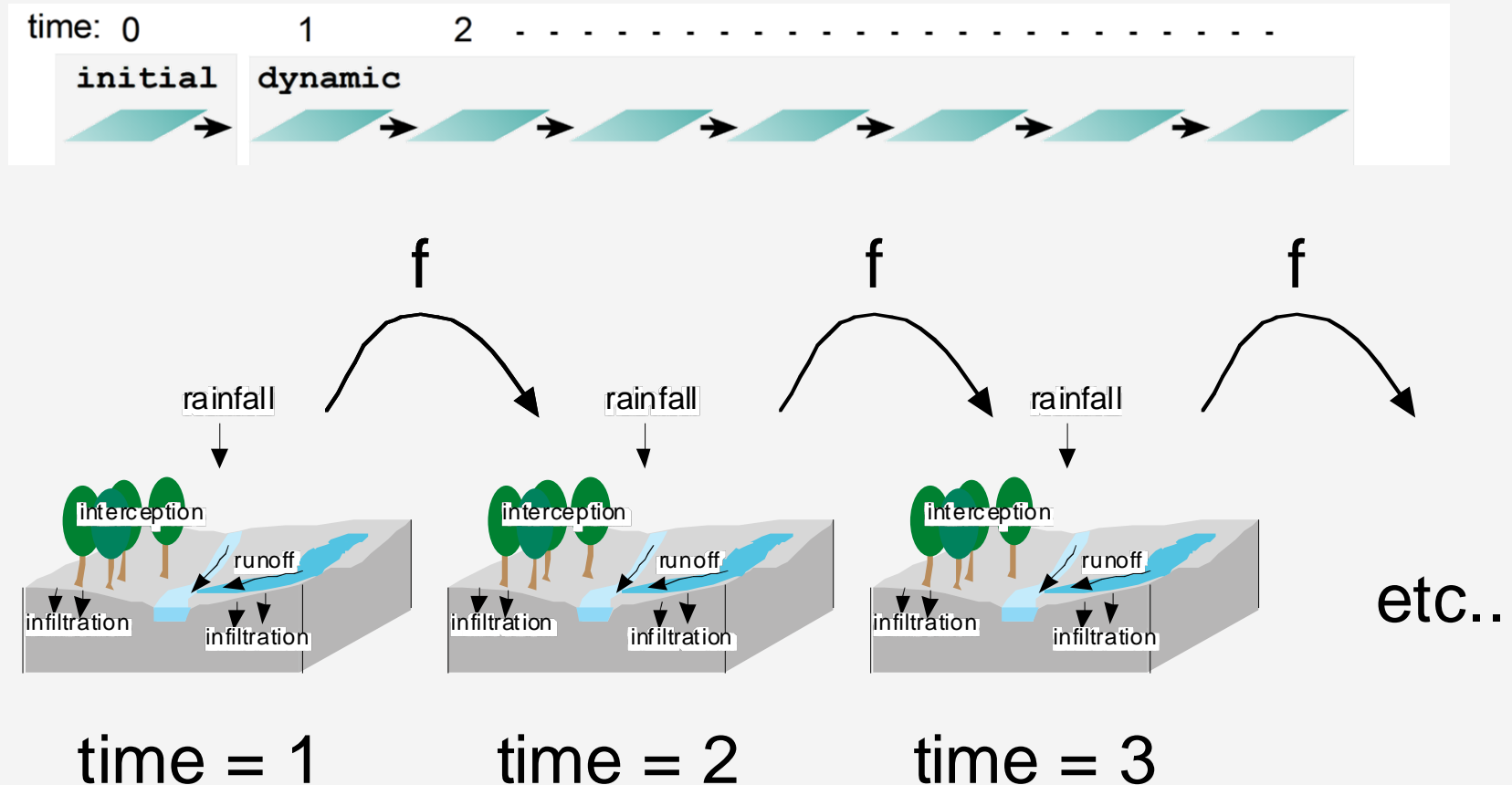
**f** – transition function

**p** – parameters in **f**

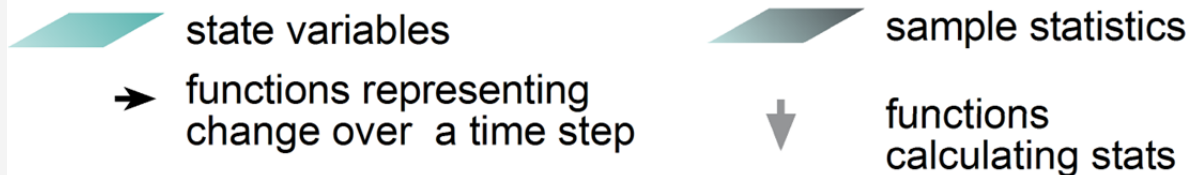
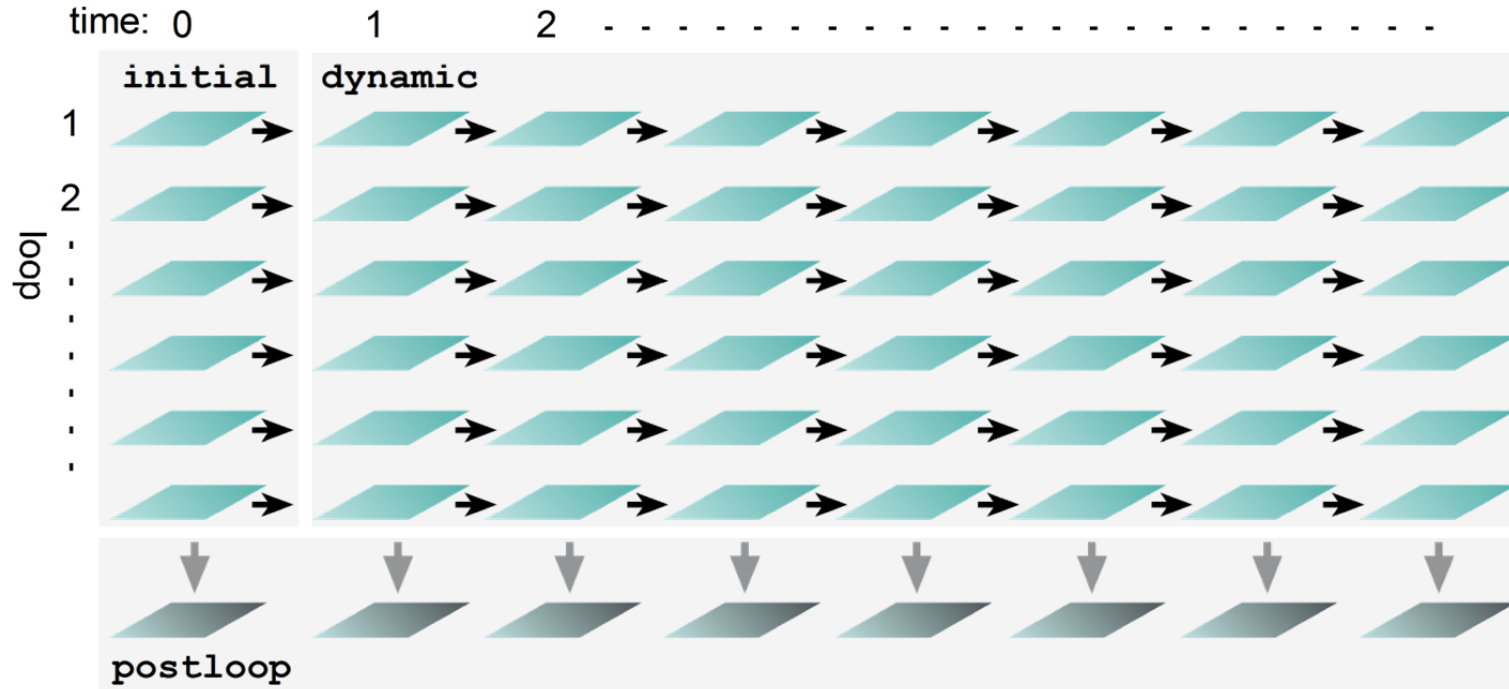
**z** – the system state

**t** – time step

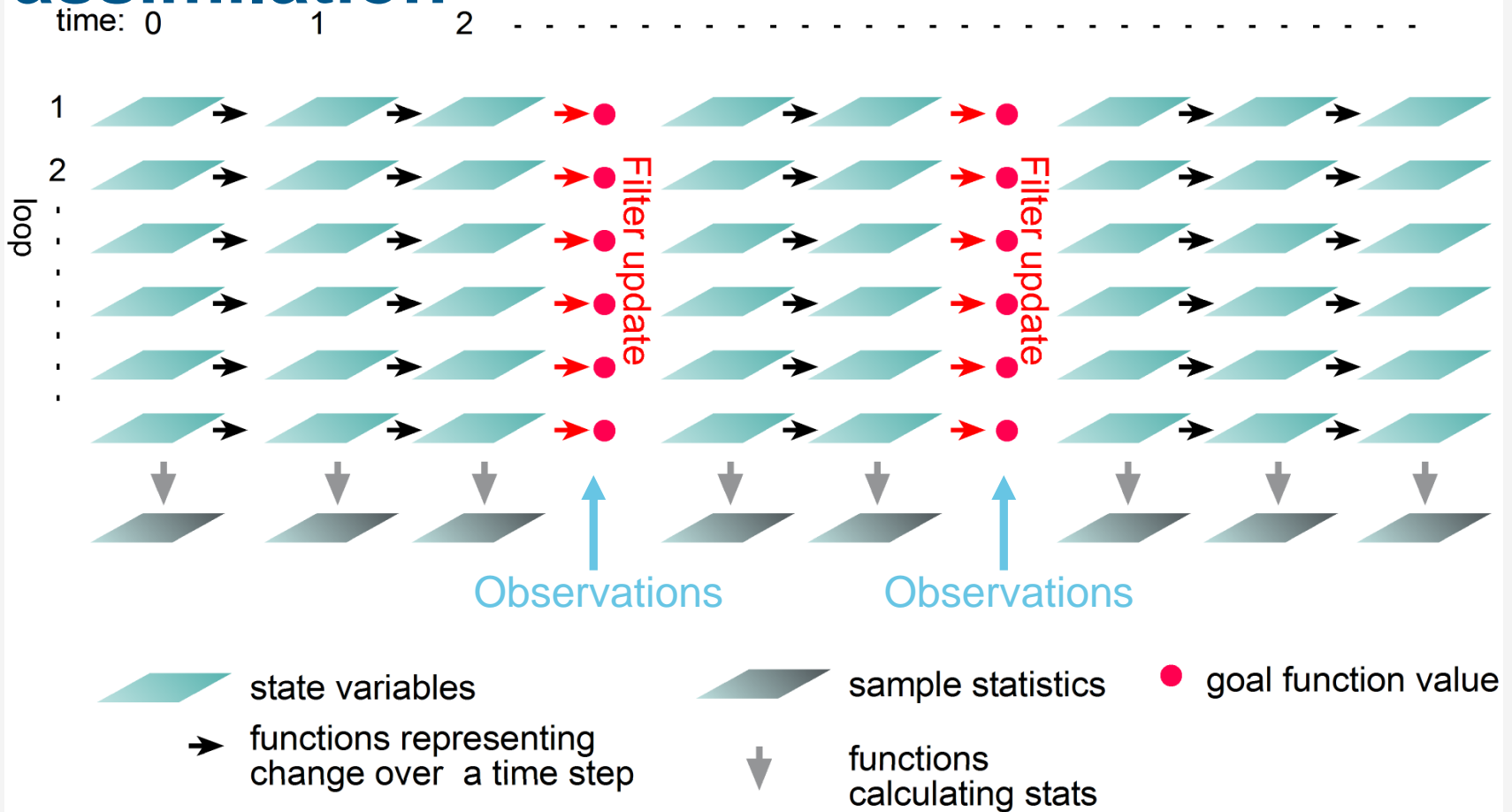
# PCRaster python framework: dynamic

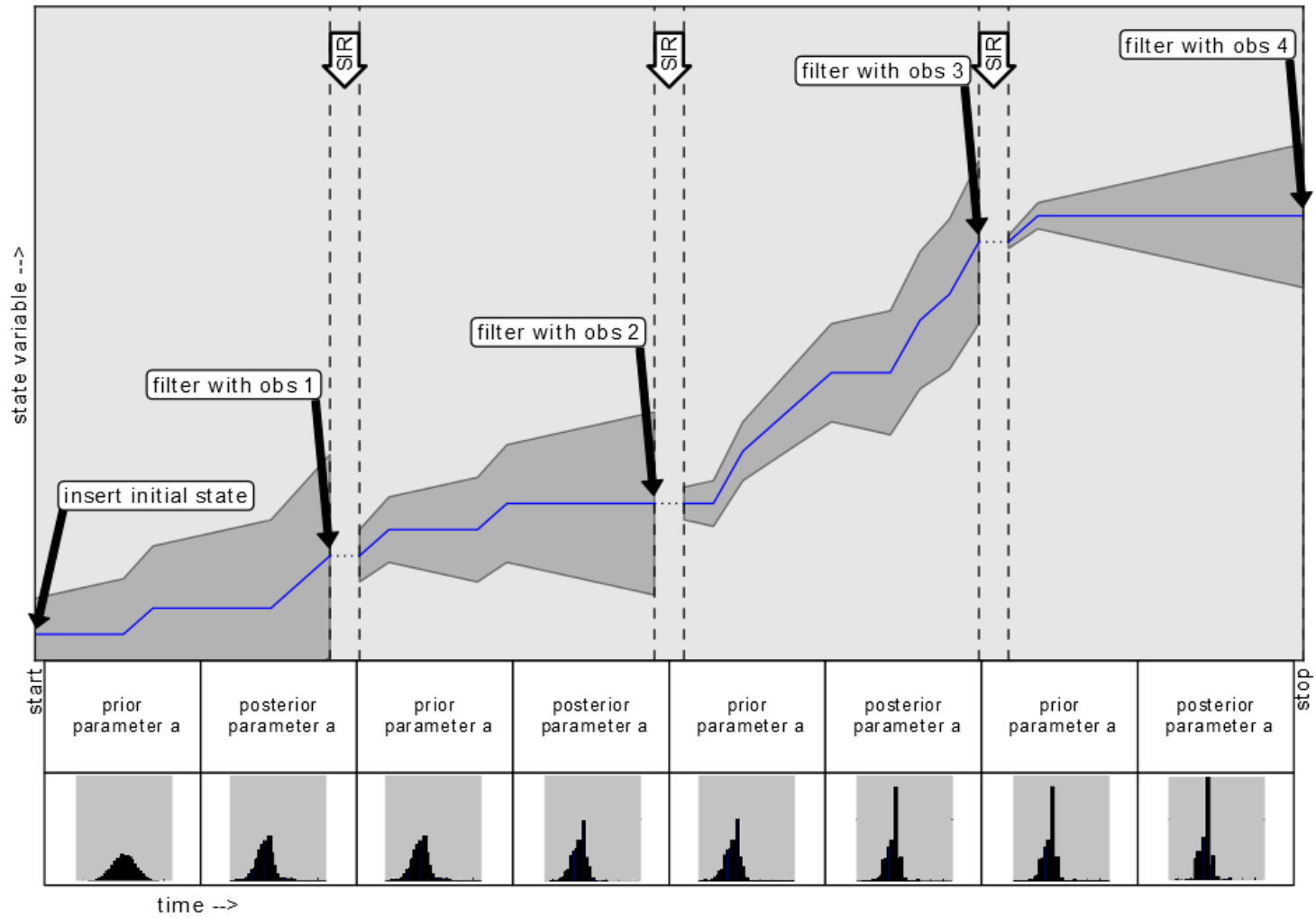


# PCRaster python framework: stochastic



# PCRaster python framework: data assimilation





[Verstegen et al., 2014, Environmental Modelling & Software]

# PCRaster python framework: dynamic



**initial():**

- The initial system state definition

**dynamic():**

- The transition function that is run in each time step

# Implementation

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time: 0      1      2      . . . . .



```
from pcraster import *  
from pcraster.framework import *
```

Import PCRaster module

Python: indent!!

```
class MyFirstModel(DynamicModel):  
    def __init__(self):  
        DynamicModel.__init__(self)  
        setclone('dem.map')
```

Initialize PCRaster class instance

'clone'

```
    def initial(self):  
        print 'running the initial'
```

Initial definitions

```
    def dynamic(self):  
        print 'running the dynamic'
```

Transition function

```
nrOfTimeSteps=10
```

```
myModel = MyFirstModel()
```

Run the model for x steps

```
dynamicModel = DynamicFramework(myModel,nrOfTimeSteps)  
dynamicModel.run()
```



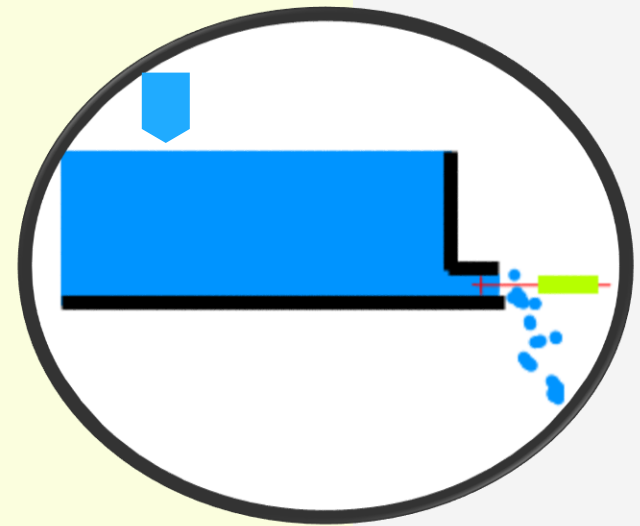
```
from pcraster import *
from pcraster.framework import *

class MyFirstModel(DynamicModel):
    def __init__(self):
        DynamicModel.__init__(self)
        setclone('dem.map')

    def initial(self):
        conversionValue = 3.0
        self.reservoir = 30.0 / conversionValue
        print 'initial reservoir is: ', self.reservoir

    def dynamic(self):
        outflow = 0.1 * self.reservoir
        self.reservoir = self.reservoir - outflow + 0.5
        print self.reservoir

nrOfTimeSteps=100
myModel = MyFirstModel()
dynamicModel = DynamicFramework(myModel,nrOfTimeSteps)
dynamicModel.run()
```



```
from pcraster import *  
from pcraster.framework import *
```

```
class MyFirstModel(DynamicModel):  
    def __init__(self):  
        DynamicModel.__init__(self)  
        setclone('dem.map')
```

Defined in initial state

```
    def initial(self):  
        conversionValue = 3.0  
        self.reservoir = 30.0 / conversionValue  
        print('initial reservoir is: ', self.reservoir)
```

Used in dynamic → class

```
    def dynamic(self):  
        outflow = 0.1 * self.reservoir  
        self.reservoir = self.reservoir - outflow + 0.5  
        print(self.reservoir)
```

Result → value, not a map

```
nrOfTimeSteps=100  
myModel = MyFirstModel()  
dynamicModel = DynamicFramework(myModel,nrOfTimeSteps)  
dynamicModel.run()
```

## Spatial model

reading: `self.readmap()`  
writing: `self.report()`

```
from pcraster import *  
from pcraster.framework import *
```

```
class MyFirstModel(DynamicModel):
```

```
    def __init__(self):  
        DynamicModel.__init__(self)  
        setclone('dem.map')
```

Reads the file `dem.map` from disk and assigns it to the variable `self.dem`

```
    def initial(self):  
        self.dem = self.readmap('dem')  
        slopeOfDem = slope(self.dem)  
        self.report(slopeOfDem, "gradient")
```

```
    def dynamic(self):  
        precipitation=self.readmap('precip')  
        precipitationMMPerHour=precipitation*1000.0  
        self.report(precipitationMMPerHour, "pmm")  
        highPrecipitation=precipitation > 0.01  
        self.report(highPrecipitation, "high")
```

```
from pcraster import *  
from pcraster.framework import *
```

```
class MyFirstModel(DynamicModel):
```

```
    def __init__(self):  
        DynamicModel.__init__(self)  
        setclone('dem.map')
```

```
    def initial(self):  
        self.dem = self.readmap('dem')  
        slopeOfDem = slope(self.dem)  
        self.report(slopeOfDem, "gradient")
```

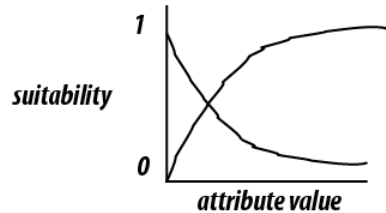
```
    def dynamic(self):  
        precipitation=self.readmap('precip')  
        precipitationMMPerHour=precipitation*1000.0  
        self.report(precipitationMMPerHour, "pmm")  
        highPrecipitation=precipitation > 0.01  
        self.report(highPrecipitation, "high")
```

Reads the files  
precip00.001,  
precip00.002, etc from  
disk and assigns it to the  
variable precipitation for  
each time step

# Example: land use change

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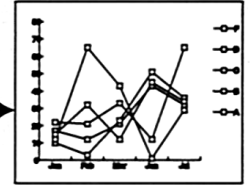
# Conceptual



non-spatial analysis

Driving factors  
of change

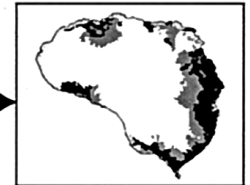
Land use demand



spatial analysis

Driving factors  
of location

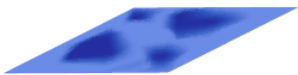
Land use allocation



Verburg et al. 2002

attributes

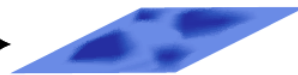
Distance to roads (km)



standardize

suitabilities

(values 0-1)



x

0.2

=



Potential yield (kg/ha)



standardize

(values 0-1)



x

0.5

=



Land use in neighbourhood  
(nr neighbouring cells occupied)



standardize

(values 0-1)



x

0.3

=



+

suitability for  
a land use type

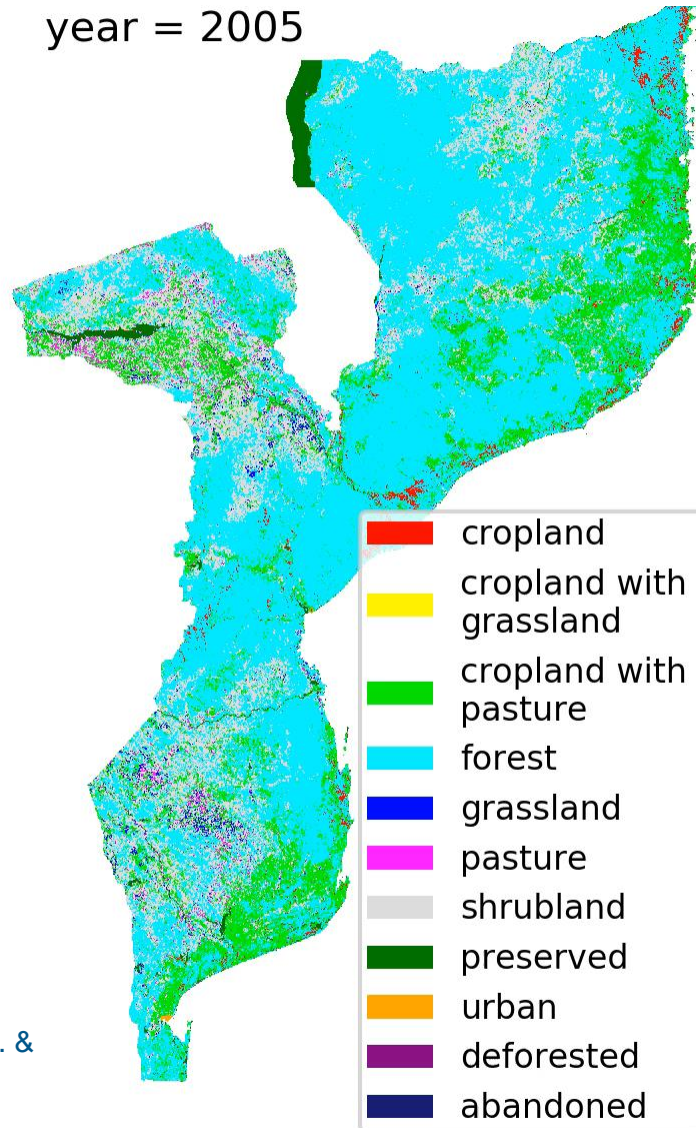


## What goes in?

- initial()
- dynamic()

# Result

land use  
year = 2005



[Verstegen et al., 2012, Computers, Env. & Urban Systems]

# Demo

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# Questions?

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# Tutorial: fire spread modelling

[https://github.com/JudithVerstegen/PCRaster\\_Python\\_tutorial](https://github.com/JudithVerstegen/PCRaster_Python_tutorial)

In this tutorial, you will build a fire spread model.

The tutorial is not written as a recipe, in the hope to encourage you to think, explore and learn.

Note the lists of required functions in sections 5 and 6.

I'll be here to help you!

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