

1 Introduction

LaharZ is an open source tool which can be used to model various flow hazards, most significantly lahars. Its inputs are a digital elevation model (DEM), a stream file (which defines stream thalwegs) and a flow direction file. From these inputs, LaharZ creates an energy cone based on a height/length (H/L) ration; a set of initiation points (which can be edited) and a set of flow files based on a range of volumes.

The stream and flow files can be created on any appropriate QIS system; the resulting flows can similarly be displayed on any GIS system. However, LaharZ has been written and tested using QGIS and this guide will be based on QGIS¹.

The graphics produced can be displayed on any visualisation tool (including QGIS's 3D mapping tool). However, LaharZ has been written and tested using Paraview for 3D graphics and this guide will be based on Paraview².

The programme is based on Schilling, S.P., 1998 [1].

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¹ Version 3.16.9

² Version 5.11.2

2 Modelling Lahars

For full details, see Schilling, S.P., 1998 [1].

Material deposits occur around a volcano due to volcanic activity as ash fall, pyroclastic flows and earthquake induced debris flows. Deposited material will fall down steep slopes due to gravity and accumulate when the slope becomes less steep. Water, either from rainfall, melted glaciers or even collapsed volcanic lakes then mobilises the deposited material according to the topology in existing streams and gullies.



Figure 1 Material in a ravine ready to be mobilised

The point where material accumulates can be determined theoretically as the point where the ground surface meets a line from the apex of the volcano with an angle of angle $\tan^{-1}(H/L)$ against the horizontal, where H is the vertical height and L is the distance to the normal. H/L is known as the H/L ratio.

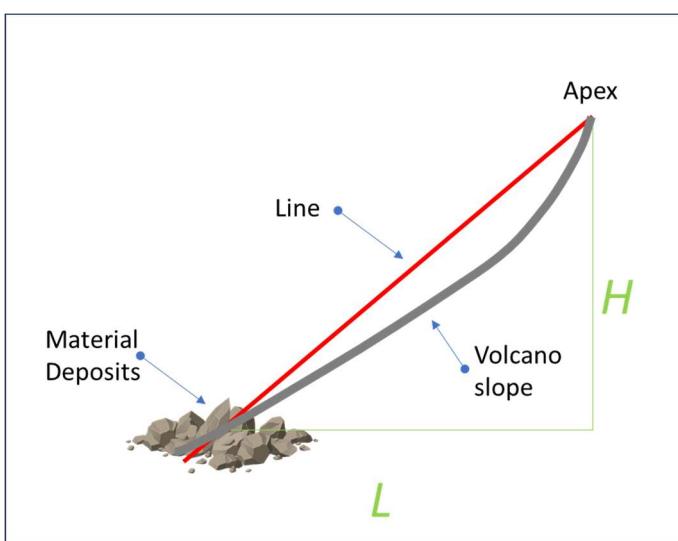


Figure 2 H/L Ratio

In three dimensions, the ‘line’ forms a cone around the apex of the volcano, known as the energy cone, and where the energy cone line meets the surface, this is the energy cone line.

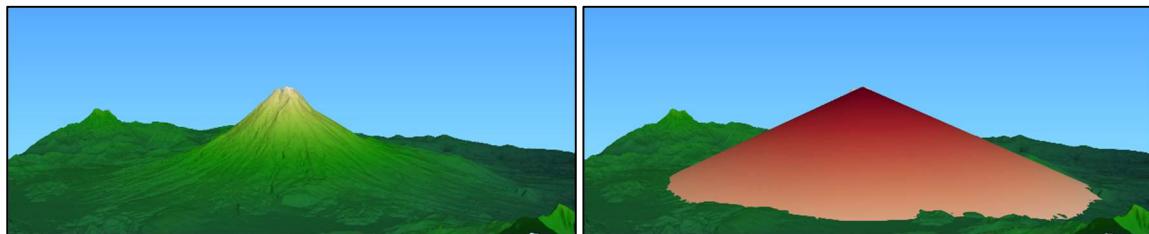


Figure 3 Volcanic cone; volcanic cone with energy cone; all in 3D

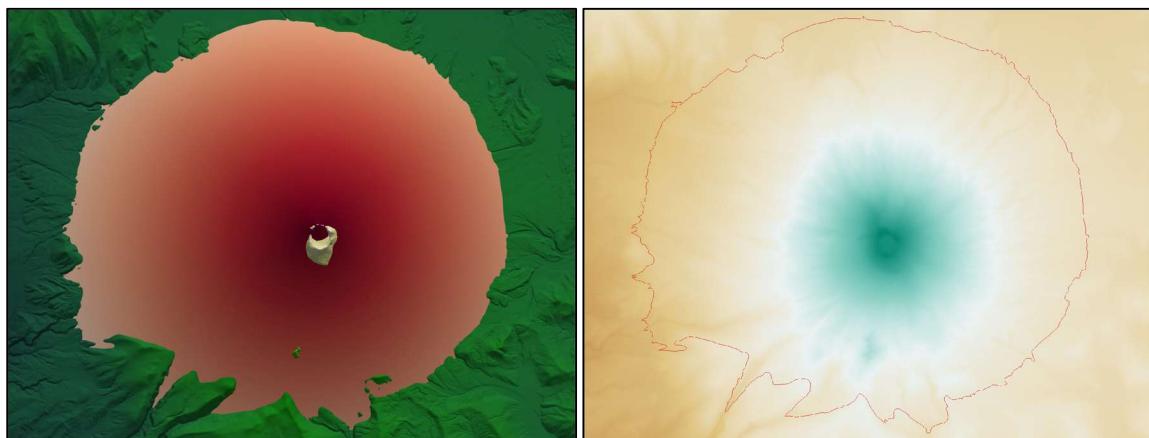


Figure 4 Vertical view of the energy cone (3D) and of the energy cone line (2D)

Water will flow down the sides of the volcano with the slope and topology, forming streams in gullies. Where these streams intersect with the energy cone line, a lahar can initiate and these points are known as Initiation Points.

The centre point of a stream, the thalweg, can be determined by using GIS tools (such as QGIS) and hence, with the energy cone line meets the thalweg, the initiation points can be determined.

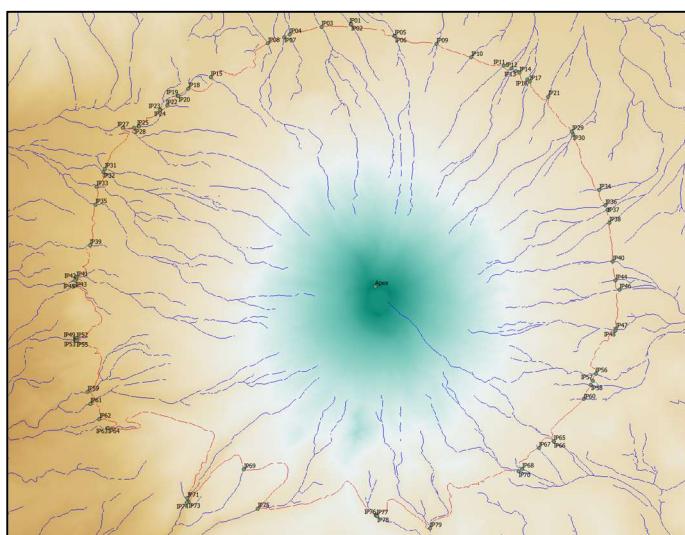


Figure 5 Energy cone line with streams and initiation points

With a classic conical volcano, this method for determining initiation points is a reasonable approach, but with volcanoes which have more complex topography or calderas, some manipulation is necessary. Adjustments include different H/L ratios; raising the height of the apex of the energy cone (eg to manage calderas); and moving or deleting the calculated initiation points.

Determining the volume of material mobilised is more difficult. Typically a set of different volumes are modelled to give a range of potential outcomes.

Lahars can be modelled through the following statistical relationships:

$$A = 0.05 V^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$B = 200 V^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

Where A is the cross sectional area of a lahar at any individual point on the flow, B is the planimetric area of the entire flow and V is the volume of material mobilised (m^3). As the cross sectional area at any point is related to the overall volume, we can calculate the inundation at any point. As the entire planimetric area is related to the overall volume, we can determine when the lahar will stop.

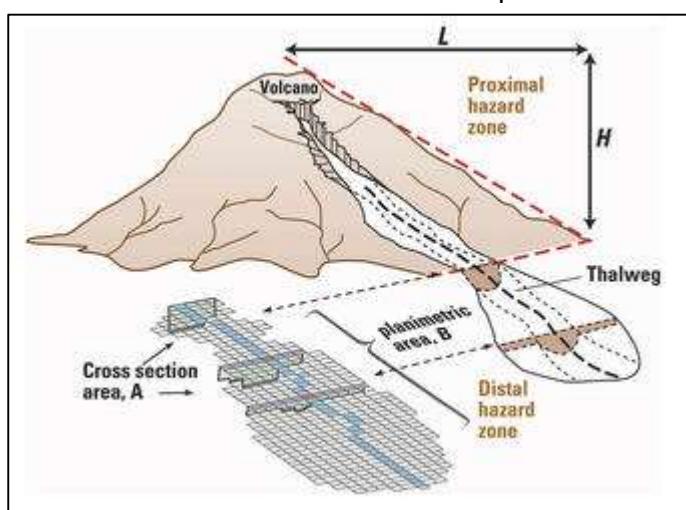


Figure 6 H/L Ratio. From Schilling, S.P., 1998 [1]

3 Setup

The current build requires python 3.11.

Create a new environment and activate it with:

- `conda create --name laharz-env-name python=3.11`
- `conda activate laharz-env-name`

Note that you can call the environment any name you please (ie not necessarily `laharz-env-name`).

To install LaharZ from Conda use:

- `conda install -c keith1815 laharz`

This will install LaharZ as a package in your environment. To run LaharZ use the command:

- `python -m laharz`

LaharZ will execute in your current working directory. To allow multiple scenarios to be managed easily, each scenario should be contained in a separate sub directory. On executing LaharZ, it will first prompt for a sub directory. It expects to find its input files in that directory and creates its output in the same directory.

3.1 Alternative installation instructions

Installation using Conda is not always consistent. If the instructions above are not successful, alternatives to try are:

- `conda install -c keith1815 laharz=2.0.0`
- `conda install laharz -c defaults -c conda-forge -c keith1815`
- `conda install laharz=2.0.0 -c defaults -c conda-forge -c keith1815`

Occasionally there are issues during installation caused by Conda not installing the appropriate versions of numpy or scipy. If you have error messages relating to numpy or scipy reinstall the packages in `laharz-env-name` as follows:

- `conda install numpy`
- `conda install scipy`

Alternatively, you can manually download the source package from GitHub at <https://github.com/Keith1815/LaharZ>. You will need to install the following packages from Conda:

- `conda install -c conda-forge shapely`
- `conda install -c conda-forge geopandas`
- `conda install -c conda-forge rasterio`
- `conda install scipy`
- `conda install -c conda-forge pillow`

3.2 Other installation issues

Some users get this error message:

```
from rasterio._version import gdal_version, get_geos_version, get_proj_version
ImportError: DLL load failed while importing _version: The specified procedure could not be found.
```

This seems to relate to conflicts between rasterio and gdal. This can be caused by mixing pip and conda installations methods and it is advisable to use Conda alone. It is also possible that the issue is caused by the QGIS installation which also creates a version of GDAL which conflicts. See: <https://github.com/conda-forge/rasterio-feedstock/issues/250>

4 Operating Procedure

4.1 Preparation in QGIS

The first set of activities are to prepare the DEM file in QGIS by making it an appropriate size and filling in any blanks; then to create the stream and flow direction files. Save your files in your sub directory.

1. Open QGIS and load the GRASS plug in (**Plug Ins/Manage and Install Plugins**).

GRASS (Geographic Resources Analysis Support System) is an open source GIS with a wide array of useful GIS functions. These functions will be available in **Processing/Toolbox**.

2. Load a suitable DEM into QGIS (**Layer/Data Source Manager/Raster**).
3. If the DEM is large, use reduce the size of the file as larger files can take a long time to process and the outputs could be unnecessarily large. In the processing toolbox, use **GDAL/Raster/Extraction/Clip Raster by Extent** to reduce the size of the DEM file. This guide assumes GDAL was installed with QGIS.
4. Fill any holes in the raster file by using the GRASS tool **r.fillnulls**. In the processing toolbox, use **GRASS/Raster/r.fillnulls**. Use the default options with the exception of:
 - a. Input raster layer to fill – use your DEM layer
 - b. Interpolation method to use – select *bilinear*
 - c. Filled – save to a file name of your choice – eg *your-filled-DEM.tif*.
5. Create the streams by using the GRASS stream extract tool. In the processing toolbox, use **GRASS/Raster/r.stream.extract**. Use the default options except for:
 - a. Input map: elevation map – use your filled DEM layer eg *your-filled-DEM.tif*
 - b. Minimum flow accumulation for streams – experiment with this value. A larger number gives less stream resolution (and hence less initiation points); a smaller one gives more stream detail (and hence more initiation points). Try *3000* to begin with
 - c. Unique stream ids (raster) – save to a file – eg *your-stream-file.tif*
 - d. Unique stream ids (vector) – skip output
 - e. Flow Direction – save to a file – eg *your-flow-file.tif*.

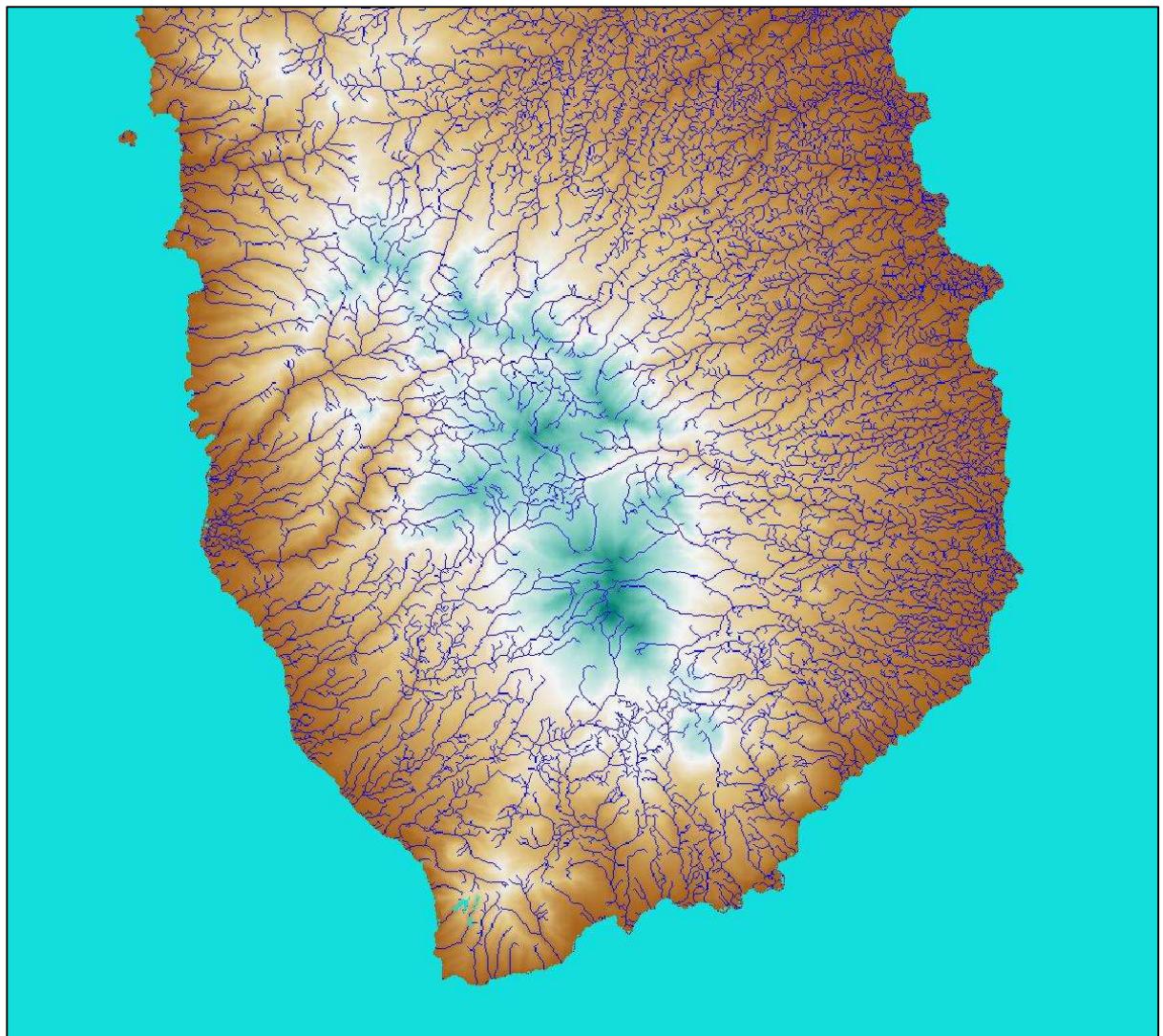


Figure 7 Filled DEM with streams

6. Optional: The stream raster numbers the streams (ie the pixels in each stream segment have a different number). When visualized, this results in multiple colours for the stream segments. To have just one value, and hence one colour, we can set all the pixels that have a stream number to 1. Select **Raster/Raster Calculator** and:
 - a. Output layer set to a raster name of your choice (eg [Your-simplestreams.tif](#))
 - b. An expression such as `("Stream@1">>0)*1 + ("Stream@1"<=0)*0`: ie where the stream value is greater than 0, set it to 1; where the stream value is less than or equal to zero, set it to zero.

4.2 Initiate LaharZ

We are now in the position where we have a filled DEM file, a stream file and a flow direction file. These are the inputs LaharZ needs to calculate the lahar flow files.

On running LaharZ you will see the screen below.

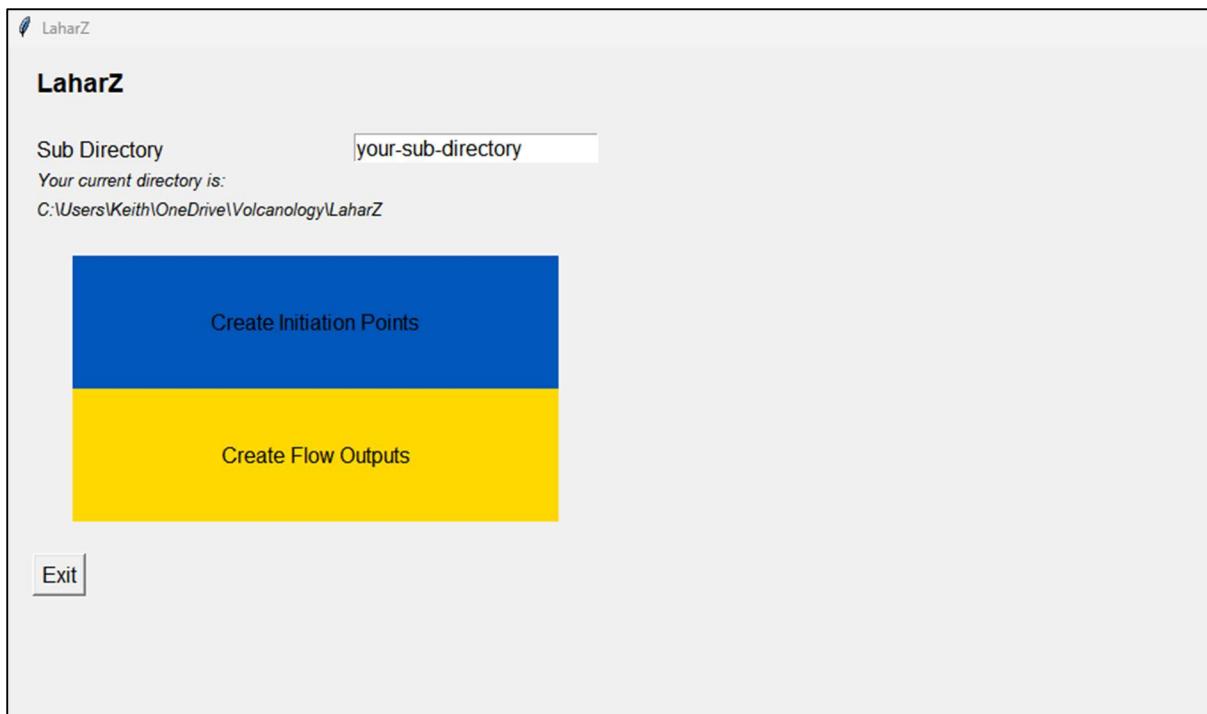


Figure 8 LaharZ: initial screen

7. Enter your subdirectory. The current working directory in which you are running LaharZ is shown below the entry field.
8. Choose either:
 - a. Create Initiation Points (Blue Tile)
 - b. Create Flow Outputs (Yellow Tile)

Normally these are done in sequence, but once the initiation points have been created, it is possible to execute ‘Create Flow Outputs’ multiple times with different scenarios.

Note that LaharZ logs all events while you use it in a text log file as indicated on the screen.

4.3 LaharZ – Create Initiation Points

The next stage is to create the initiation points. These will be generated by LaharZ as the points where the streams intersect the energy cone. The energy cone is an imaginary cone, usually placed on the apex of the volcano, where the gradient of the surface of the cone is referred to as the H/L Ratio (Height/Length Ratio, the gradient of a line segment).

We have to decide where the apex of the cone should be placed. LaharZ offers different methods to do this. We shall start with the simplest method, where the apex of the cone is placed on the surface at a specific longitude and latitude. After pressing the blue **Create Initiation Points** tile you will see the screen below.

LaharZ

Generate Initiation Points

DEM File	<input type="text" value="your-filled-DEM.tif"/>	Name of your DEM file in your-sub-directory
Streams File	<input type="text" value="your-stream-file.tif"/>	Name of your streams file in your-sub-directory
Determine Energy Cone Apex		
<input type="radio"/> Use Search File <input checked="" type="radio"/> Use Longitude/Latitude		
Apex	<input type="text" value="-90.88, 14.47"/>	Longitude, Latitude
Incremental Height	<input type="text"/>	Incremental height in metres
H/L Ratio	<input type="text" value="0.2"/>	H/L Ratio
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plot Energy Cone Graphics	<small>Uncheck box to disable overwrite check</small>	
Energy Cone Graphics File	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="text" value="ec_cone.tif"/>	File name for the energy cone graphics file (.tif)
Extent	<input type="text" value="1.3"/>	Extent to plot the energy cone/surface (1.3 = 130% of L)
Energy Cone Line File	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="text" value="ec_line.tif"/>	Name of the file for the energy cone line in your-sub-directory
Initiation Points File	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="text" value="ip.gpkg"/>	Name of the file for the initiations points in your-sub-directory
Back	Initiation points	

Figure 9 Generate Initiation Points

9. Enter your **DEM File**. This should be the filled DEM you created in step 4.c which should be available in *your-sub-directory*.
10. Enter your **Streams File**. This should be the streams file you created in step 5.c which should be available in *your-sub-directory*.
11. Choose how to **Determine the Energy Cone Apex**. In this case, chose **Use Longitude/Latitude**.
12. Enter the **Apex** coordinates (longitude, latitude).
13. Enter an **Incremental Height**. If working with a caldera, the apex of the energy will have to be raised above the height of the surface at the ‘apex’ of the volcano.

Enter the **H/L Ratio**. This is limited to values between 0.1 and 0.3. See section 280

14. Additional Parameters if you need to use values outside this range.
15. If you wish to plot **Energy Cone Graphics**, select this option. This will create a raster tif file of the energy cone.
16. Enter the **Energy Cone Graphics File**. This is the name of the tif file which will be created in *your-sub-directory*. Uncheck the box to disable the dialogue box asking for confirmation before overwriting an existing file.
17. Enter the **Extent** of the energy cone. This limits the radius of the energy cone as a proportion of the maximum value of L.
18. Enter the **Energy Cone Line File**. This will create a raster tif file of the energy cone line (ie the line where the energy cone meets the surface) in *your-sub-directory*. Uncheck the box to disable the dialogue box asking for confirmation before overwriting an existing file
19. Enter the **Initiation Points File**. This will create a geopackage file (.gpkg) with the initiation points which can be edited in QGIS. Uncheck the box to disable the dialogue box asking for confirmation before overwriting an existing file.

An example of initiation points and the energy cone line is shown below.

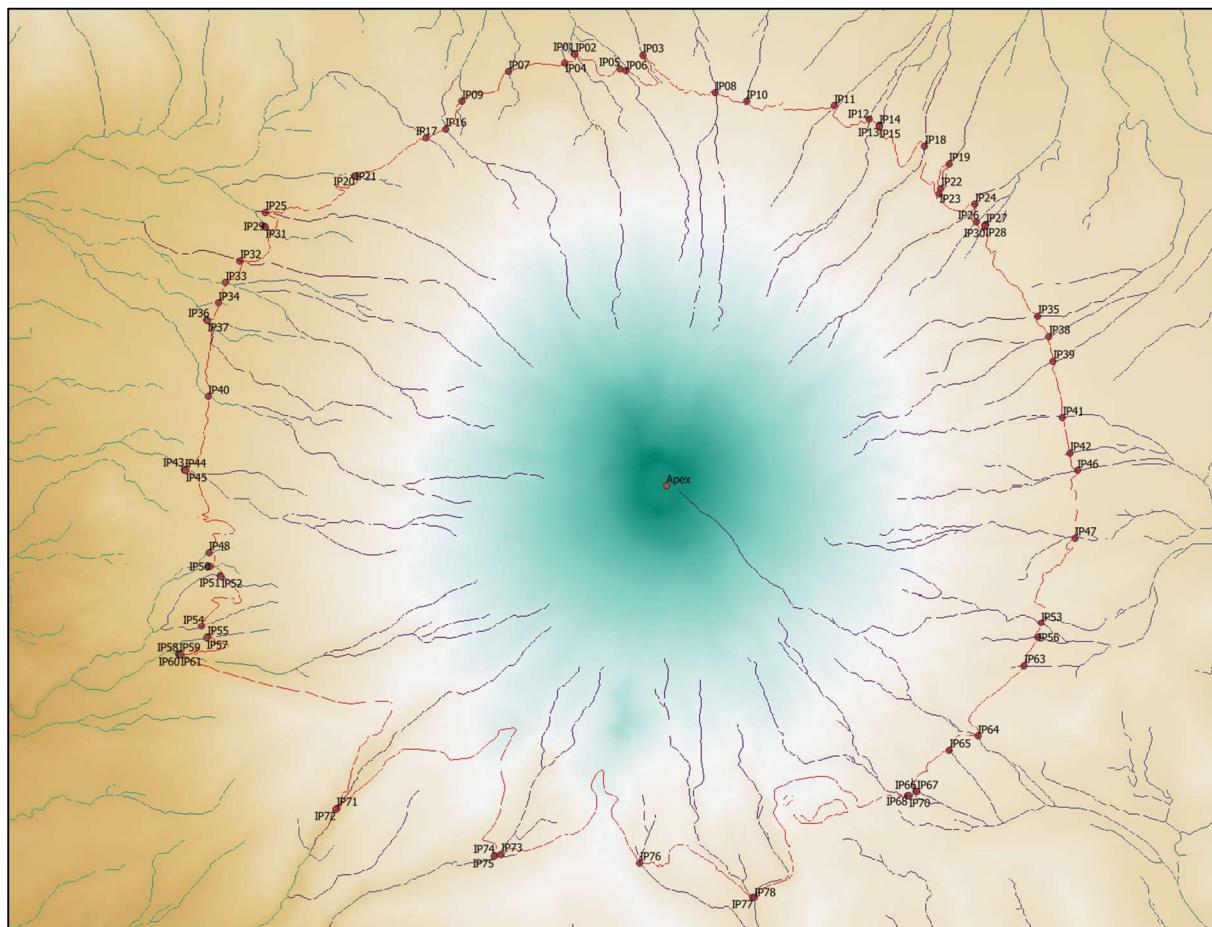


Figure 10 Initiation Points and Energy Cone Line

Alternatively LaharZ can create a Search File which can be used to determine the apex of the energy cone. The search file contains a Search Area and a Centre Point. You have the choice

of using the highest point in your Search Area, the centre of your Search Area or the Centre Point as the Apex of the Energy Cone. The Search File, containing the Search Area and the Centre Point, is created as follows:

20. Choose how to **Determine the Energy Cone Apex**. In this case, chose **Use Search File** which will display these options:

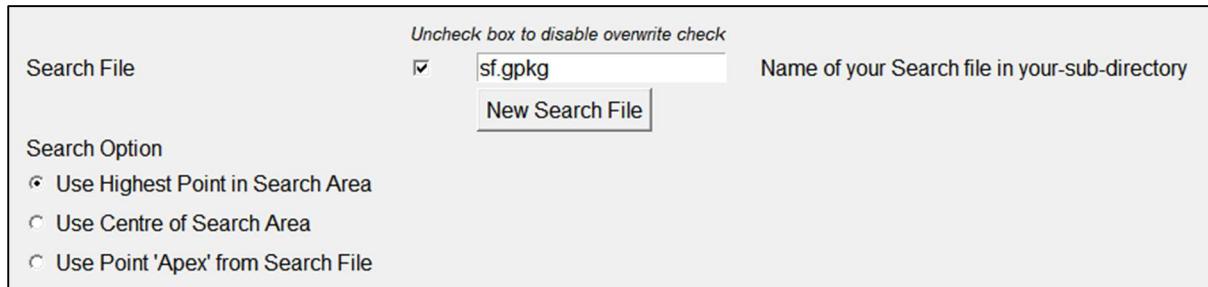


Figure 11 Search file options

Enter the **Search File** and press **New Search File**. Uncheck the box to disable the dialogue box asking for confirmation before overwriting an existing file. LaharZ then displays:

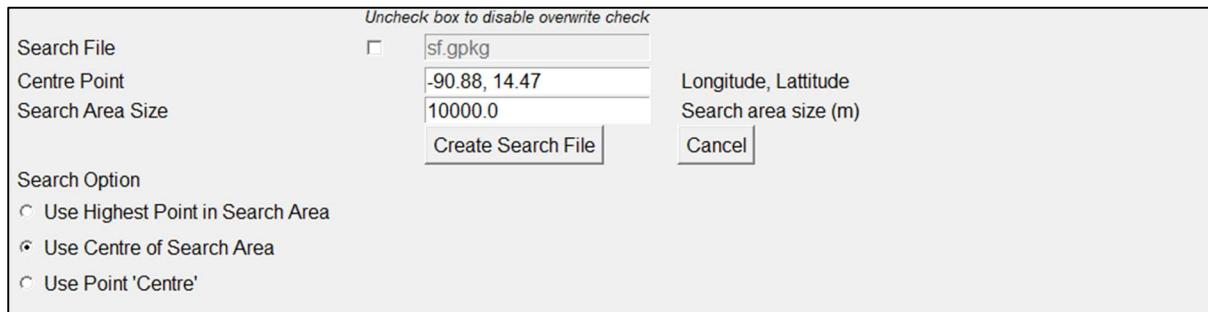


Figure 12 Creating a new search file

21. Enter the **Centre Point** coordinates (longitude, latitude) – this is the centre of the search area.
22. Enter the **Search Area Size**. The search area is a square with sides which have the length specified.
23. Press **Create Search File** to create the search file. This will create a geopackage file (.gpkg) with the search area and the centre point which can be edited in QGIS (see section 5.5.2 Working with points in a geopackage file). An example of the search file is shown below:

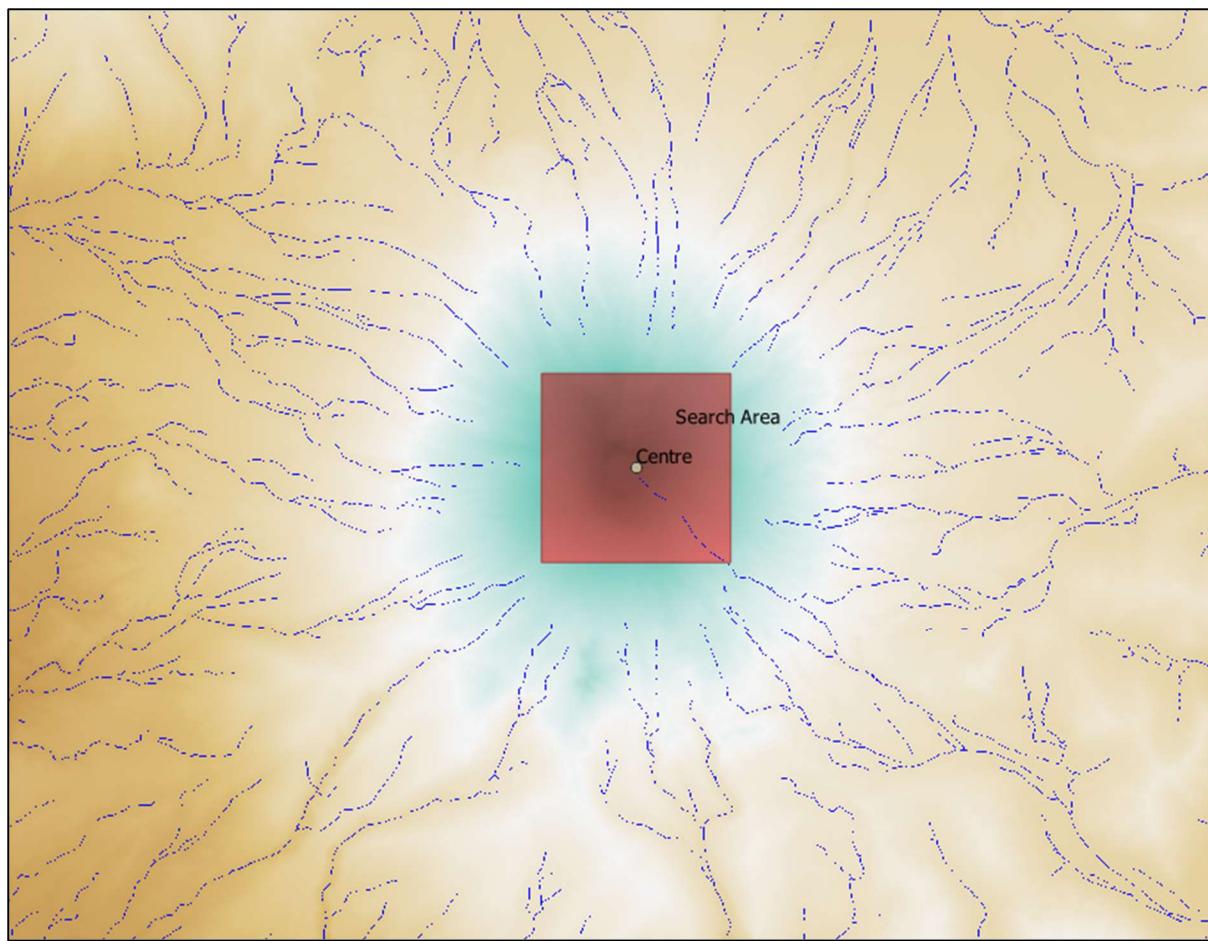


Figure 13 Search file in QGIS

24. Choose one of the three **Search Options**:

- a. **Use Highest Point in the Search Area** – useful when working with a conical volcano
- b. **Use Centre of the Search Area** – useful when working with a caldera, where the search area can be edited to match the caldera rim (see below). Note that the ‘centre’ is actually the centre of a rectangular bounding box of the search area polygon
- c. **Use Point ‘Centre’** – useful when you want to use a specific point and edit it as such in the search file

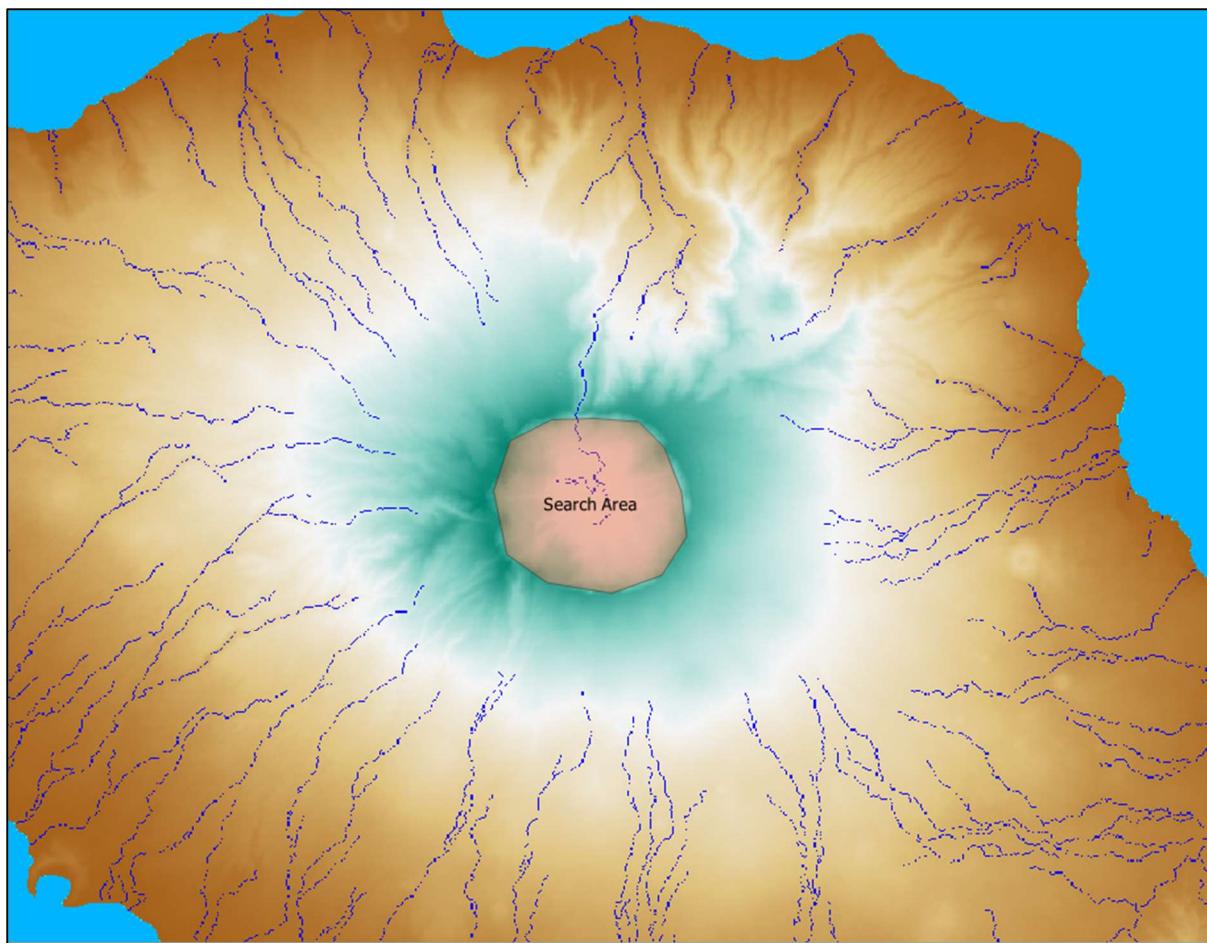


Figure 14 Search area edited to fit rim of a caldera

25. All other options are as stated previously.

The use of the energy cone to determine the initiation points is, of course, a theoretical approach. In many cases, practical experience will determine the initiation points. LaharZ can support by proposing a set of initiation points which then can be edited to reflect real life experience of where flows originate.

4.4 LaharZ – Create Flow Outputs

The next stage is to create the flow outputs. These will be generated by LaharZ from a set of volumes and the previously defined initiation points. It is possible to use different flow scenarios - eg Lahars, Debris flows and Pyroclastic flows. After pressing the yellow **Create Flow Outputs** tile you will see the screen below:

Generate Flows

DEM File	your-filled-DEM.tif	Name of your DEM file in your-sub-directory
Streams File	your-stream-file.tif	Name of your streams file in your-sub-directory (not used to generate lahars)
Flow Direction File	your-flow-file.tif	Name of your flow direction file in your-sub-directory
Initiation Points File	ip.gpkg	Name of the file with the initiation points in your-sub-directory
Volume(s)	10000, 1e5, 5e5, 1e6	Volumes (m^3) in a list separated by commas
Scenario	Lahar	Name of the scenario to use
Cross sectional area:	C_1 0.05	Value of the c_1 parameter
Planar Area	C_2 200	Value of the c_2 parameter
Cross Sectional Area = $C_1 V^{2/3}$		
Planar Area = $C_2 V^{2/3}$		
Sea Level	0	Flow will stop at sea level
Flow Output Directory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> laharz	Directory for flow output files <small>Uncheck box to disable overwrite check</small>

Back **Create Flows**

Figure 15 Generate flows

26. Enter your **DEM File**. This should be the filled DEM you created in step 4.c which should be available in *your-sub-directory*. This will default to the DEM you used to create the initiation points.
27. The **Streams File** you used to create the initiation points is shown, but this is not used to create the flows, so this is for reference only and is greyed out. It should be the streams file you created in step 5.c which should be available in *your-sub-directory*.
28. Enter your **Flow Direction File**. This should be the flow direction file you created in step 5.e which should be available in *your-sub-directory*. This will default to the DEM you used to create the initiation points.
29. Enter your **Initiation Points File**. This should be the initiation points you defined in step 19, and may have subsequently edited, which should be available in *your-sub-directory*. This will default to the initiation points file you used to create the initiation points.
30. Enter the **Volume(s)** for the flow. This is in m^3 and can consist of multiple values separated by commas. Scientific notation is accepted (eg 1000 can be represented by 1e3).

Enter the **Scenario** you wish to use. Select from LaharZ, Debris, Pyroclastic or Custom. See section 280

31. Additional Parameters if you wish to have other options.
32. The **Cross Sectional Area** proportionality co-efficient, c_1 , that relates to the scenario chosen is displayed. This is dependent on the scenario: it cannot be changed and is greyed out for standard options; if you select *Custom* as your scenario, the value can be edited. Standard values are from Schilling, S.P., 1998 [1], Griswold, J.P., and Iverson, R.M., 2008 [2] and Widiwijayanti, C., Voight, B., Hidayat, D. et al, 2009 [3]
33. The **Planar Area** proportionality co-efficient, c_2 , that relates to the scenario chosen is displayed. This is dependent on the scenario: it cannot be changed and is greyed out for standard options; if you select *Custom* as your scenario, the value can be edited.
34. The governing equations for the **Cross Sectional Area** and the **Planar Area** are displayed for information.
35. Enter the **Sea Level**. The flows will automatically stop at sea level. Normally this would be set to zero but may have other applications eg flows running into lakes.
36. Enter the **Flow Output Directory**. This is where the flow output files will be created. If you chose to overwrite a current directory, all files in that directory will be deleted.

LaharZ will now create the following files in your flow output directory:

- A tif file of a flow for each combination of initiation point and volume named as follows:
`<initiation point name>-V<volume>.tif` – eg IP01-V1-00e3.tif. See below

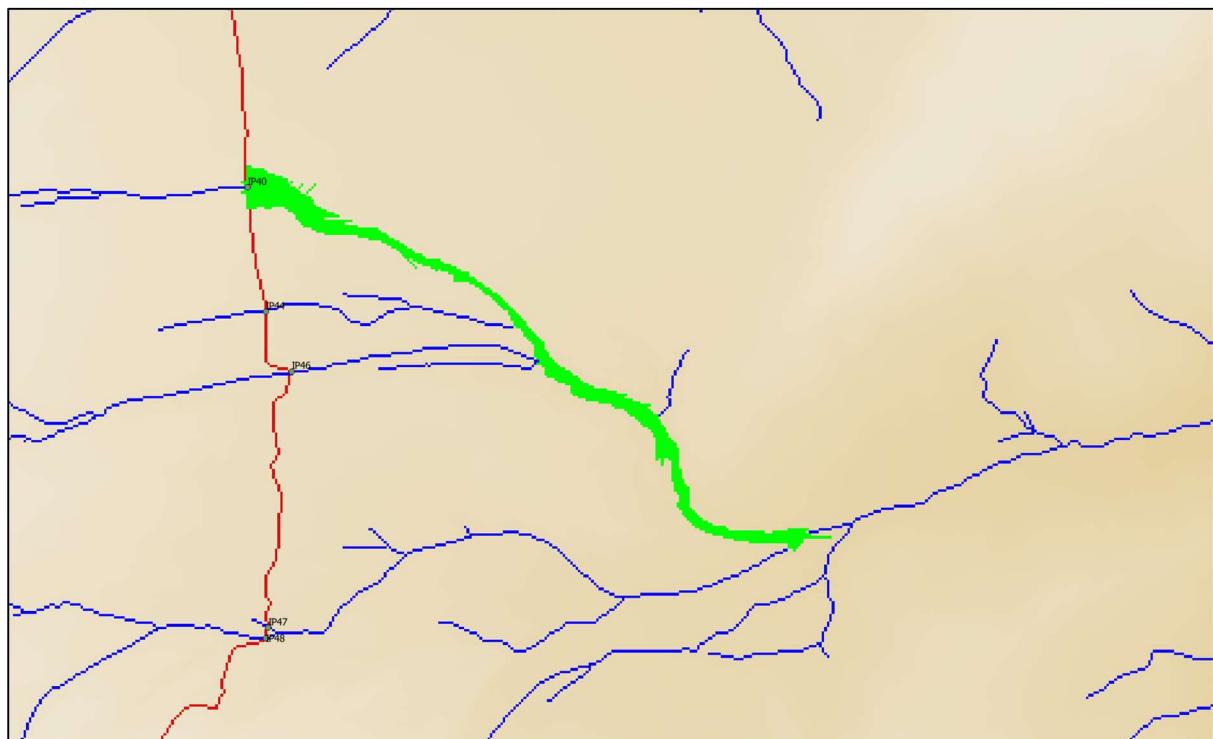


Figure 16 A single flow file

- A tif file for each volume which has the flows for every initiation point, where the raster pixels indicating the flow are numbered in sequence, which is named as follows: V<volume>.tif – eg V1-00e3.tif. This is useful to see, for a particular volume, all the flows and which initiation point they originate from

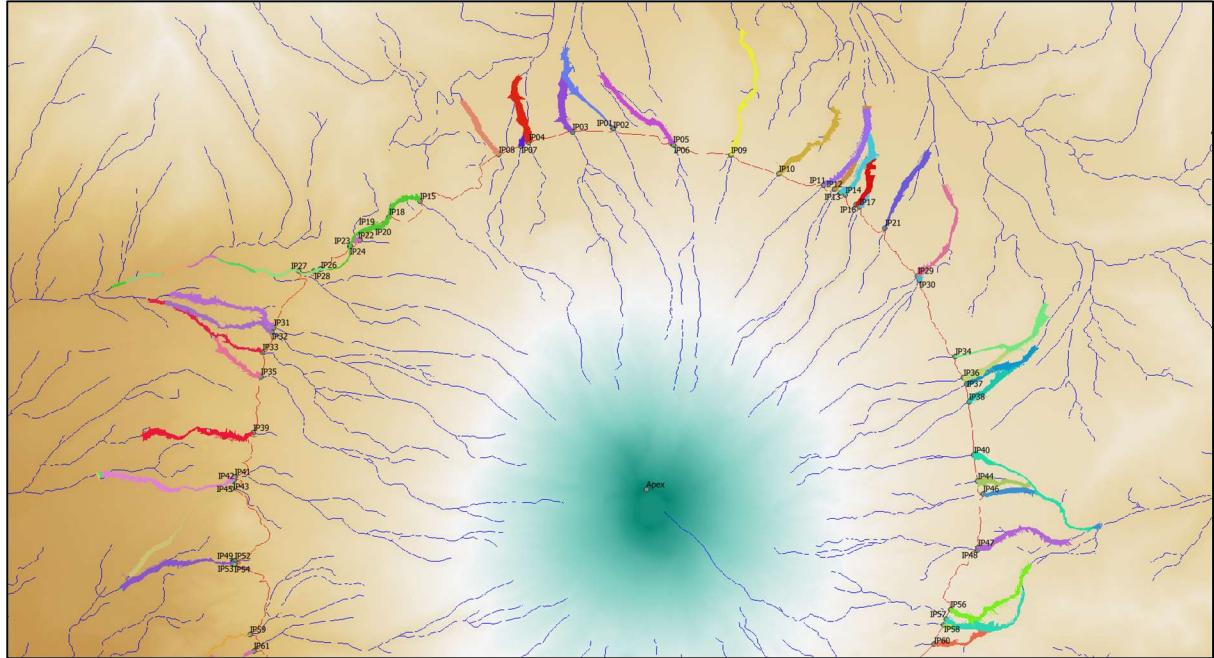


Figure 17 All flows for a particular volume

- A tif file for all volumes and initiation points, where the raster pixels indicating the flow are numbered in sequence for each volume, which is named Total.tif. This is useful to create an overall flow hazard map

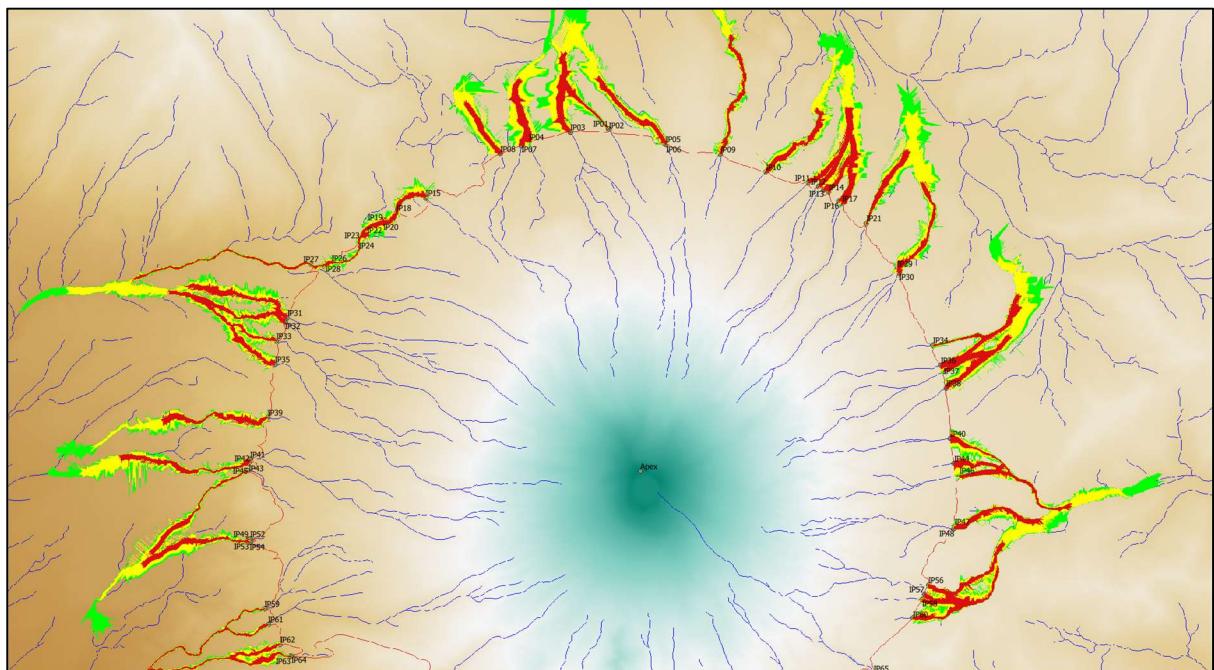


Figure 18 All flows for all volumes

4.5 Parameters

LaharZ saves the values entered in a file **parameters.pickle** in *your-sub-directory*. This file can be deleted to restore defaults or copied to another sub directory if you wish to reuse the parameters.

5 Editing files in QGIS

LaharZ creates two files (both geopackage files - .gpkg) where it is appropriate to edit in QGIS – the search file and the initiation points file. The search file consists of a search area (a polygon) and a centre point; the initiation points file just has a series of points for the initiation points and an apex point, showing the apex of the energy cone.

The additional files created by LaharZ are raster files (normally .tif files) which are not intended to be edited, but to be displayed only.

Hence this section will show how to display raster files in QGIS, open and label the geopackage files, edit and save points & polygons in the geopackage files.

QGIS can have issues if the files it is displaying are then updated in LaharZ. Restarting QGIS usually resolves any issues.

There are many ways to perform these operations. This guide tries to present the simplest methods, but better approaches probably exist. Please let me know.

5.1 Displaying raster files

Add a raster file as a layer in QGIS by **Layer/Data Source Manager/Raster**

The raster files created by LaharZ all have zero (nan) as the background value and integer values as follows:

- Energy cone line – pixels set to 1 for the pixels on the energy cone line
- Individual flow files – pixels set to 1 for pixels on the flow
- Volume flow files – pixels set to a sequence (1..n) corresponding to the number of initiation points
- Total flow file – pixels set to a sequence (1..n) corresponding to the number of volumes processed.

To display the rasters in QGIS, select the layer then menu options **Layer/Layer Properties** and **Symbology** . Then:

- For **Render Type** select *Paletted/Unique Values*
- Press **Classify**
- For each numeric value in the raster set the appropriate colour by right clicking on the colour associated with each value.

To display the DEM raster in QGIS, select the layer then menu options **Layer/Layer Properties** and **Symbology** . Then:

- For **Render Type** select *SingleBand pseudocolor*
- Choose an appropriate **Color Ramp**
- Set **Mode** to *Equal Interval*
- Set **Classes** to an appropriate value – eg *32*
- Press **Classify**.

If you wish to create a masking layer for the sea use menu option **Raster/Raster Calculator**.

Then:

- In **Raster Bands**, select *your-dem-layer*
- Enter an expression like *("your-dem-layer@1" <= 0) * 1 + ("your-dem-layer@1" > 0) * 0*
- Save as a .tif file and add it to your QGIS project. The pixels for the sea (ie height is ≤ 0) will be set to 1, the remaining pixels (land, ie height > 0) will be set to zero.

5.2 Working with points in a geopackage file

Points are created in the search file (the centre of the search area, which can be used to define the apex of the energy cone) and in the initiation points file.

Add a geopackage file as a layer in QGIS by menu options **Layer/Data Source Manager/Vector**. (It is also possible to add the file as a geopackage layer, rather than a vector, but adding as a vector seems the most straightforward.)

To display the labels associated with the points, select the layer then menu options **Layer/Layer Properties**. Then:

- Select **Labels** 
- In the first field select *Single Labels* from the drop down
- In the **Value** field select *index*.

To change the symbols and colours used for each point in QGIS, select the layer then menu options **Layer/Layer Properties** and **Symbology** :

- For **Render Type** select *Palettes/Unique Values*
- Press **Classify**
- For each numeric value in the raster set the appropriate colour by right clicking on the colour associated with each value.

To edit the position of the points, select the layer then menu options **Layer/Toggle Editing**.

Then choose the **Vertex Tool** from the toolbar :

- To delete points, click and drag to select, then press delete. This will not delete them from the attribute table

- To move points, double click and drag
- To change the name of a point, select menu options **Layer/Open Attribute Table**. This will display a table of all the label names (in field index) which can be click on and edited directly
- To add points, select the **Add Point Feature tool** , and click on the map. You will also be able to add the label for the new point (in field **index**)
- To delete points using the **Vertex Tool**, click and drag to select, then press delete. This will not delete them from the attribute table
- To fully delete points, use the **Select Features Tool**  to select, then press the **Delete button** . Points can also be deleted from the Attribute Table.

Save your edits by pressing the **Save Layer Edits** button .

In some cases, you may wish to have multiple executions to determine initiation points with different parameters and have multiple initiation point geopackages. These can be merged in a single file by selecting menu options **Vector/Data Management Tools/Merge Vector Layers**.

5.3 Working with polygons

Polygons are created in the search file (ie the search area) which can be used to define an area, the centre of which, or highest point within it, can be used to define the apex of the energy cone.

Add a geopackage file as a layer in QGIS by menu options **Layer/Data Source Manager/Vector**. When adding the search file, both the search area polygon and the centre point are added as separate layers in a single operation. The centre point can be edited as above (5.2 Working with points in a geopackage file).

To display the labels associated with the polygon, select the layer then menu options **Layer/Layer Properties**. Then:

- Select **Labels** 
- In the first field select **Single Labels** from the drop down
- In the **Value** field select index

To change the symbols and colours used for the polygon in QGIS, select the layer then menu options **Layer/Layer Properties** and **Symbology** . It can be useful to change the opacity of the search area to see the DEM beneath it.

To edit the polygon, select the layer then menu options **Layer/Toggle Editing**. Then choose the **Vertex Tool** from the toolbar . Each vertex of the polygon will have a point highlighted; if you hover the cursor on the midpoint of any side of the polygon a new point will appear (as a cross) which can also be edited.

- To move existing points (on the vertices) double click and drag

- To add new points, hover the cursor on the midpoint of a line. A cross will appear which can be moved by double clicking to select it and a further click on the location where you want to position it
- To delete points, double click and hold on a point, then press delete

Save your edits by pressing the **Save Layer Edits** button .

Note that LaharZ expects the search area to be labelled ‘Search Area’ and the centre point to be labelled ‘Centre’. It won’t be able to determine the apex of the energy cone if these labels are changed.

6 Displaying graphics in Paraview

In Paraview, it is possible to create 3D visualisations any of the input and output files of Paraview. This section will outline how to create a 3D model of the surface, energy cone and flow files. The instructions are reasonably detailed but some familiarisation with Paraview is assumed.

Two example state files are available in GitHub at

<https://github.com/Keith1815/LaharZ/paraview>. If you download and open these files, then for **Load State Data File Options** select *Choose File Names* you can update the templates to your files.

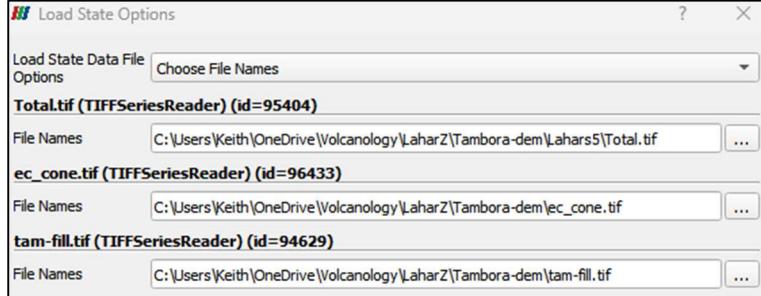


Figure 19 Localising data file names with template

You can also change the source files by right clicking on the file name in the pipeline browser on the LHS and selecting Change File.

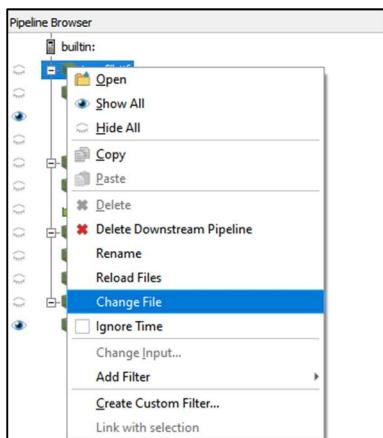


Figure 20 Change the source in Paraview

However, it is not quite a simple substitution, and you will find you will have to carry out some of the steps below.

6.1 Displaying the Surface

In Paraview, to load the DEM:

- Select menu options **File/Open** and open your filled DEM file (*your-filled-DEM.tif*). If prompted choose the TIFF series reader rather than the GDAL Raster Reader. This will display a 2D overview of the surface
- If you have an error **Unhandled Bit per sample 64** then you are working with a 64 bit floating point file whereas Paraview will only handle 32 bit files. To convert, open the file in QGIS and in the processing toolbox, use **GDAL/Raster Conversion/Translate** to convert the file to a 32 bit floating point file
- Generally, it is better to use your filled DEM file (*your-filled-DEM.tif*) rather than the original DEM file. Using the original DEM file can cause issues as the GRASS tool `r.fullnulls` can produce output (ie *your-filled-DEM.tif*) which is a slightly different size. As all the LaharZ output files are based on your filled DEM file (*your-filled-DEM.tif*), the different sizes can cause issues in Paraview³
- Paraview inverts the tif file North-South. This may be fine in many cases, but to get a more accurate representation it can be transformed to show correctly. Select menu options **Filter/Alphabetical/Transform**. If the filters are greyed out, you may need to press **Apply** (on the LHS) while selecting *your-filled-DEM* in the pipeline browser
- In Transform filter in the pipeline browser, in the Properties tab on the LHS, set the y-scale to -1

³ When using the Append Attributes filter, Paraview expects the source files to have the same dimensions

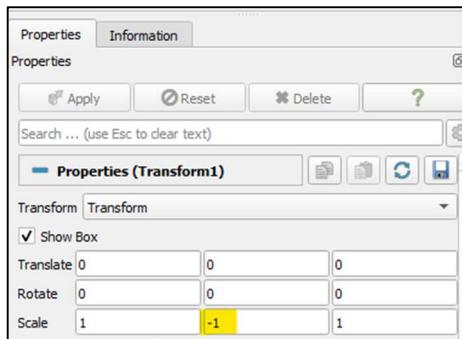


Figure 21 Setting the Transform Scale in Paraview

- Create a 3D representation of the surface by selecting menu options

Filter/Alphabetical/Warp by Scalar. In the Properties tab, set an appropriate **Scale Factor**:

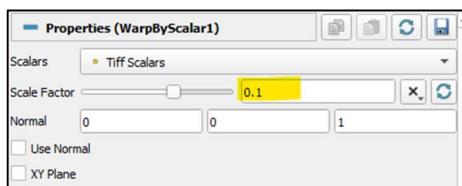


Figure 22 Setting the Warp by Scalar Scale in Paraview

- The image should now be visible in 3D and can be manipulated on the screen. You may need to set the interaction mode to 3D (from 2D) to see the image in 3

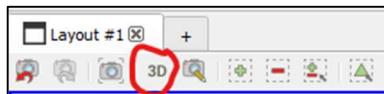


Figure 23 Changing to 3D view in Paraview

- To make the manipulation easier, select the **Warp by Scalar** filter in the Pipeline Browser on the LHS and select the reset centre button in the tool bar . It's also convenient to show the centre point using button .

To colour the DEM:

- In the Properties tab, select the **Use Separate Color Map** button. This allows each component of the display to have their own colour settings

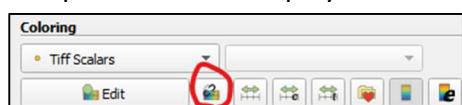


Figure 24 Using separate colour maps in Paraview

- In the **Properties** tab, select **Edit Color Map** button. This opens a new window on the RHS with the Color Map Editor



Figure 25 Editing colour maps in Paraview

- Either select a colour map from the default presets (1)

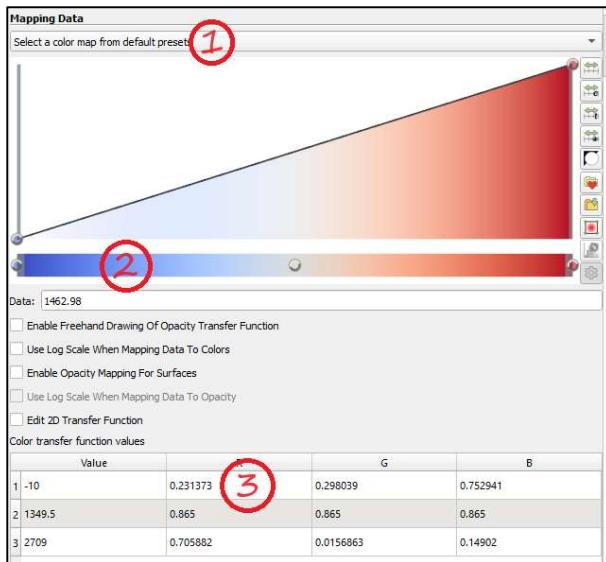


Figure 26 Colour map settings in Paraview

- Or add new points by clicking on the scale at (2) and then editing the colours in the table in (3) by double clicking on the values
- In the table (3) each point can have a different colour and all points between are interpolated. The colours are applied from the the point you add to the next point
- To display the sea, for example, add a point at 0 and a point at 0.1. Set a sea colour for all points to 0; set the land colour from 0.1
- Here is an example:

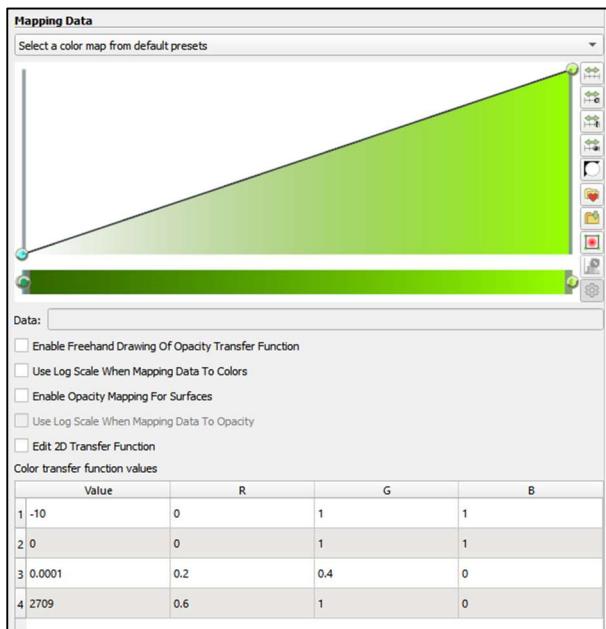


Figure 27 Example colour map settings

which results in:

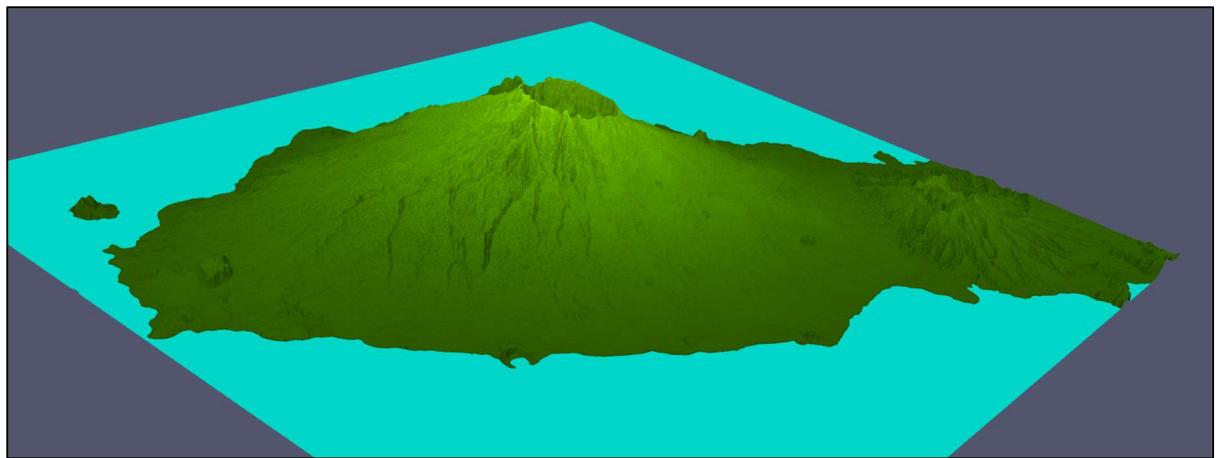


Figure 28 Example surface display

6.2 Displaying the Energy Cone

In Paraview, to load the Energy Cone, it is the same steps as above:

- Select menu options **File/Open** and open your energy cone file (your-energy_cone.tif).
- Select menu options **Filter/Alphabetical/Transform** and set the y-scale to -1
- Create a 3D representation of the surface by selecting menu options **Filter/Alphabetical/Warp by Scalar**. Be sure to use the same scale factor as the DEM
- The image should now be visible in 3D and can be manipulated on the screen.

To colour the Energy Cone, again it is the same steps as above:

- In the Properties tab, select the **Use Separate Color Map** button. **This is an important step – otherwise any changes you make will affect the surface display as well**
- In the Properties tab, select **Edit Color Map** button
- Select a colour map from the default presets.

Example output below:

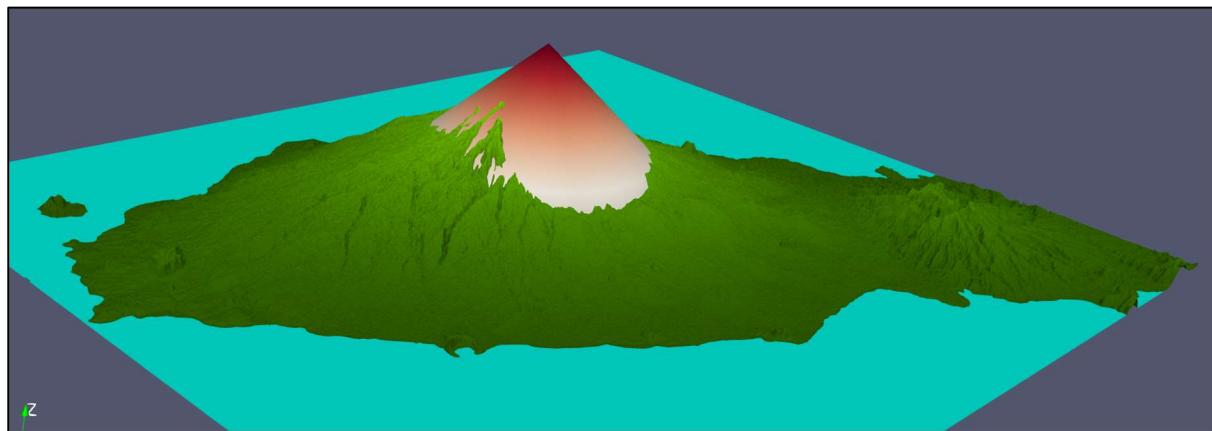


Figure 29 Example showing surface and energy cone

6.3 Displaying the Flows

In Paraview, to load the Flows, it is the same steps as above:

- Select menu options **File/Open** and open your flow file. In this case we use *Total.tif*
- Select menu options **Filter/Alphabetical/Transform** and set the y-scale to -1
- To display the flows we have to combine the flow data (from *Total.tif*) with the DEM data where we use the DEM for the height (z-dimension) and the flow data (*Total.tif*) for the colouring
- Select both the Transform filter for the DEM and the Transform filter for the flows in the pipeline browser on the LHS. Combine the date by selecting menu option **Filter/Alphabetical/Append Attributes**
- In the resulting pipeline browser entry (AppendAttributes 1), create a 3D representation of the surface by selecting menu options **Filter/Alphabetical/Warp by Scalar**. Use the same scale factor as the DEM. Set **Scalars** to *Tiff Scalars* and **Coloring** to *Tiff Scalars_input_1* (or the other way around, depending on the order you selected your DEM layer and your flow layer – it should be obvious if it's the wrong way round) – see below:

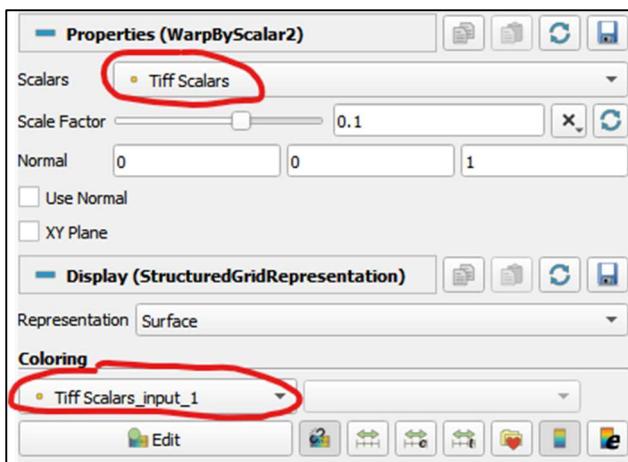


Figure 30 In the Warp by Scalar filter, setting different values to use for the z-scale and the colouring

- The image should now be visible in 3D and can be manipulated on the screen.

To colour the flows and produce a composite image we use categories rather than a colour ramp

- In the **Properties** tab, select the **Use Separate Color Map** button. **Again, important step not to change the display configuration already entered for the surface and the energy cone**
- In the **Properties** tab, select **Edit Color Map** button. In the window on the RHS, as shown below:
 - Select **Interpret Values as Categories (1)**
 - Select **Enable opacity mapping for surfaces (2)**
 - Double click on the colours (1..n) to change them (3)
 - Double click on the opacity for the value 0 and set to 0 (4)

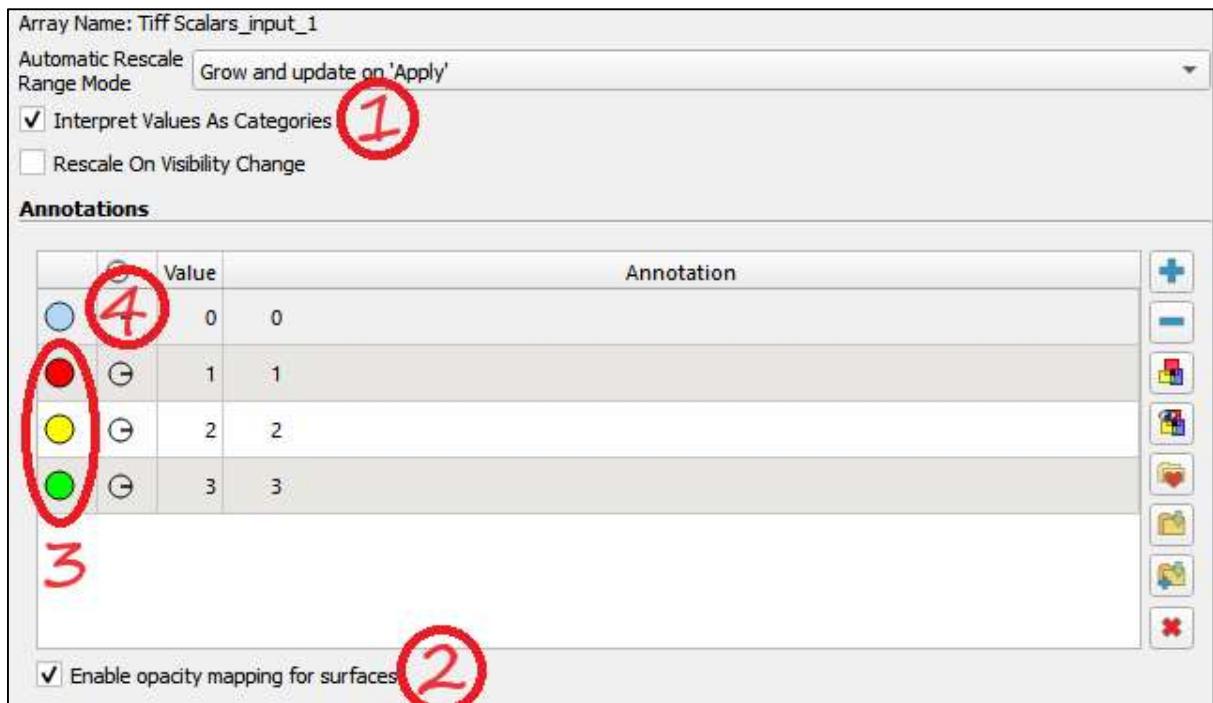


Figure 31 Setting category display values in Paraview

You should now have output similar to that shown below:

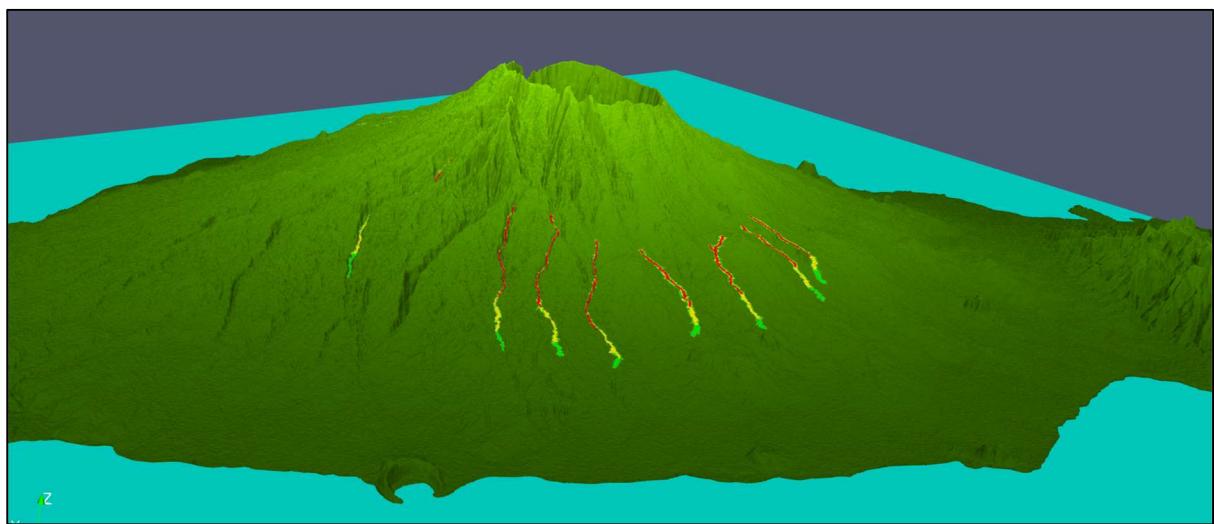


Figure 32 Example flow output in Paraview

7 Additional Parameters

You have access to a series of parameters within LaharZ which govern its operation and provide additional functionality. If you execute the following from a command line:

```
python -m laharz maintain
```

you will see the following screen:

The screenshot shows a configuration interface for LaharZ system parameters. It includes fields for log file name, initiation point CSV files, energy cone files, flow scenarios, and cross-sectional area settings. Buttons for 'Quit' and 'Save & Exit' are at the bottom.

Maintain LaharZ System Parameters	
Log file	log.txt
Use single log file	<input type="checkbox"/>
Allowable characters	_0123456789abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
Write Initiation Points to csv	<input type="checkbox"/>
Read Initiation Points from csv	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use Row/Column	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy Cone - Raw file	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy Cone - Filled file	<input type="checkbox"/>
Write Energy Cone Line points to csv	<input type="checkbox"/>
Override H/L Ratio limits	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Output as tif	<input type="checkbox"/>
Output as ascii	<input type="checkbox"/>
Output as csv	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flow scenarios	Lahar, Debris, Pyroclastic, Custom
Co-efficient #1	0.05, 0.1, 0.05
Co-efficient #2	200, 20, 35
Height increment	1.0
Plot cross sectional area graphics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cross Sectional Area Directory	CrossSections
Initiation Point	<input type="checkbox"/>
Volume	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lahar Points	<input type="checkbox"/>

Buttons: Quit | Save & Exit

Figure 33 Maintain system Parameters screen

There is no need to change these for normal use. Some key points are outlined below.

Log file: every execution of LaharZ creates a log file. You can choose whether to **Use a Single File** which is overwritten each time, or have the log file name appended with the date and time of the start of execution to have different log files each time. The log files are stored in your current working directory.

Allowable characters: define which characters are allowed in filenames. They are somewhat OS dependent so the allowable values is quite limited. If you add characters which conflict with your OS file naming rules, the consequences are unpredictable.

Override H/L Ratio Limits: the H/L ratio is limited to values between 0.1 and 0.3. Check this box to remove the constraint.

Output as...: the files generated by LaharZ can be created in different formats. Note that if you don't select at least one format, you will not have any output.

Flow Scenarios: a list of scenarios which includes ‘Custom’. If Custom is on this list, the user will be able to enter their own values for the proportionality co-efficients.

Co-efficient...: the proportionality co-efficients. There should be a corresponding number of co-efficients for each scenario (except Custom)

Height Increment: to calculate the cross section area, LaharZ raises the flow level by an increment on each iteration. The default value is 1m; smaller values (eg 0.1m) can be more precise, but slower

Cross Sectional Area Directory: for a particular initiation point and a particular volume (specified below), so can create a series of images showing the cross section in each direction for each point in the flow. Specify the directory here where the images will be created. An example below.

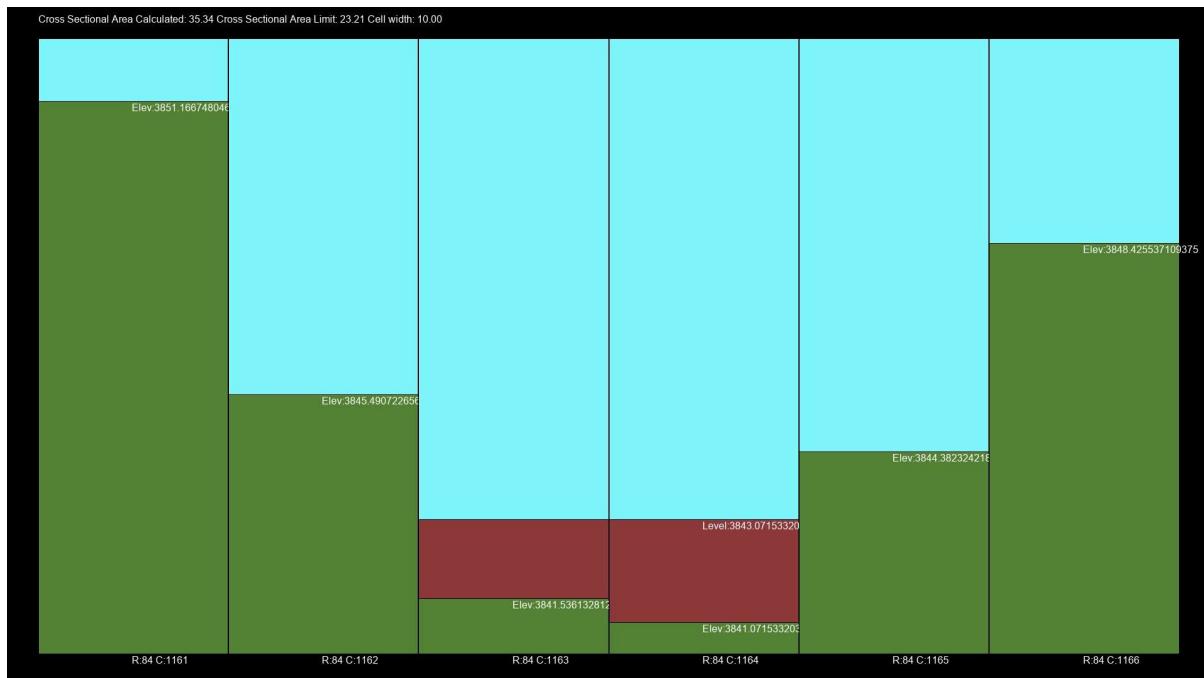


Figure 34 Image of a cross sectional area plot

Lahar Points: specify a csv file and all points for the initiation point and volume (as specified above) will be written to that csv file.

Note there are no checks to test if any output files generated from the parameters above already exist. All files will be overwritten.

The system parameters are stored in a file **sys_parameters.pickle** in your sub directory. To restore the parameters to defaults, delete this file and run LaharZ.

8 And finally

Comments, suggestions, issues all welcome. Please report on GitHub to help track (<https://github.com/Keith1815/LaharZ/issues>).

9 Change Log

Version	Comment
1.0.0a	First release
1.0.1a	Updated release to match version 1.0.1 of LaharZ. Reference to installation guide otherwise no changes to documentation
1.0.2a	Updated to show how to install using conda
1.0.3a	No updates. Version incremented to match programme.
2.0.0a	Updated to support new version of LaharZ. This version has a simplified user interface, options to set the apex of the energy cone and add incremental height, and the ability to edit initiation points.
2.0.0b	Updated to include additional installation options and some typical installation issues

10 References

1. Schilling, S.P., 1998, LaharZ—GIS Programs for automated mapping of lahar-inundation hazard zones: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 98-638, 80 p.
2. Griswold, J.P., and Iverson, R.M., 2008, Mobility statistics and automated hazard mapping for debris flows and rock avalanches (ver. 1.1, April 2014): U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2007-5276, 59 p.
3. Widiwijayanti, C., Voight, B., Hidayat, D. et al. Objective rapid delineation of areas at risk from block-and-ash pyroclastic flows and surges. Bull Volcanol 71, 687–703 (2009). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00445-008-0254-6>