

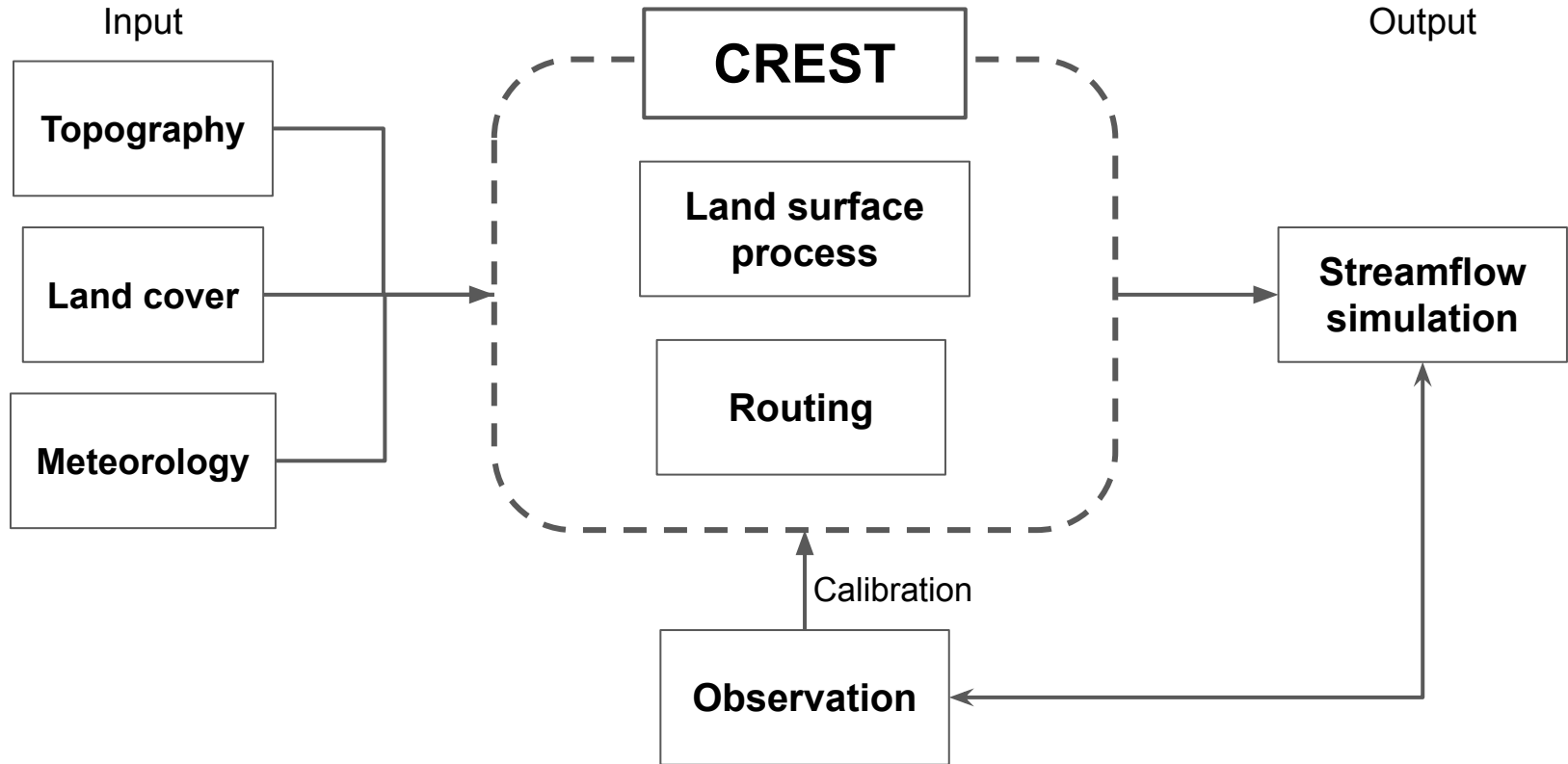
# CREST

## Coupled Routing and Excess STorage

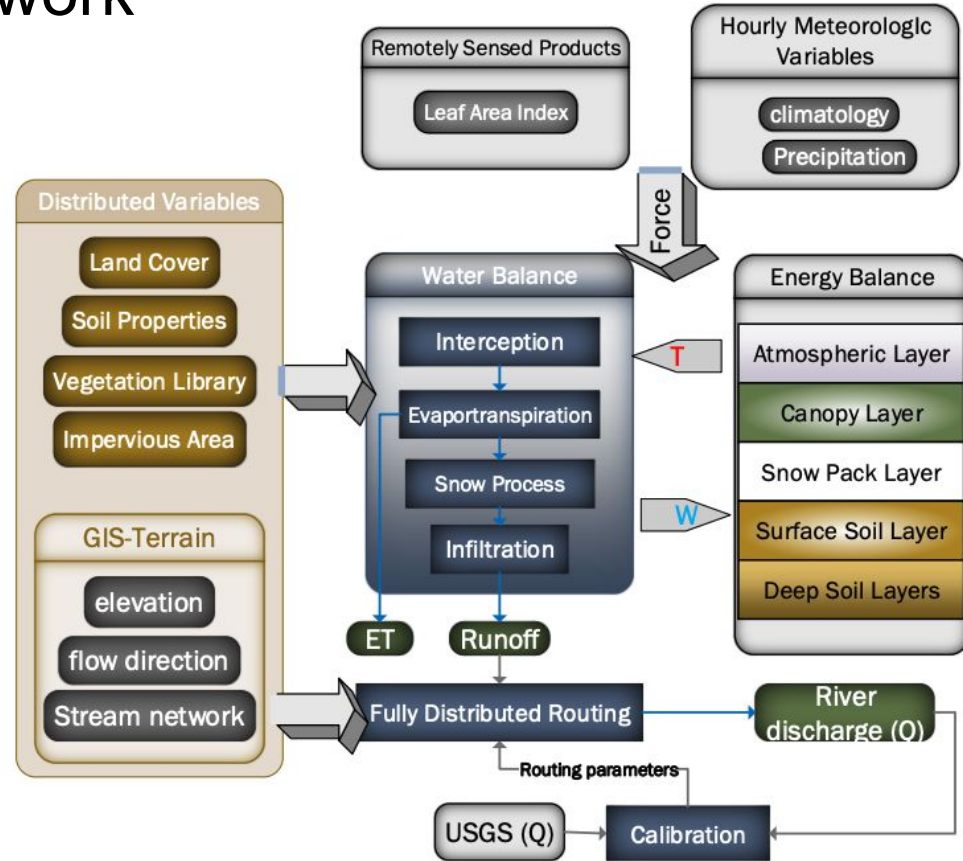
### Introduction

Qing Yang, Xinyi Shen, Emmanouil Anagnostou

# Overall framework



# Detailed framework



Interface and structure of the model consisting of a runoff-generation and routing component

# Land surface procedure

## Energy balance:

Net Radiation ( $R_n$ ) - Sensible Heat Flux ( $H$ ) - Latent Heat Flux ( $LE$ ) - Ground Heat Flux ( $G$ ) = Change in Energy Storage ( $\Delta S$ )

## Boundary conditions:

Air and deep soil temperatures.

## Water balance:

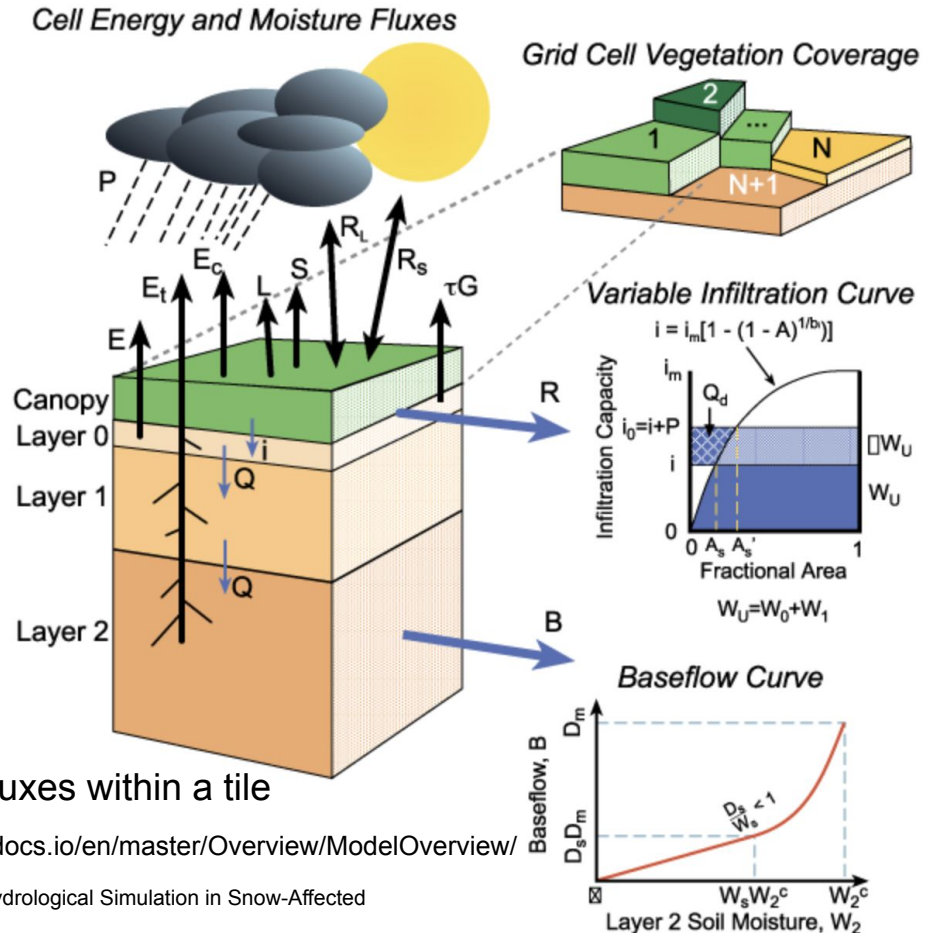
Precipitation ( $P$ ) - Evapotranspiration ( $ET$ ) - Runoff ( $R$ ) = Change in Soil Moisture ( $\Delta S$ )

## Boundary conditions:

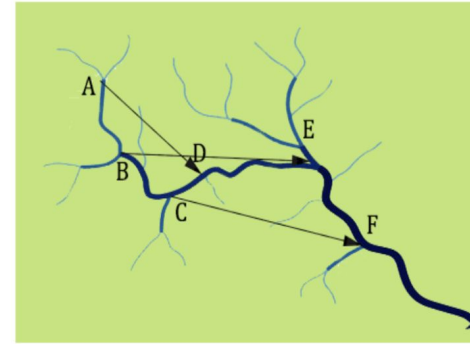
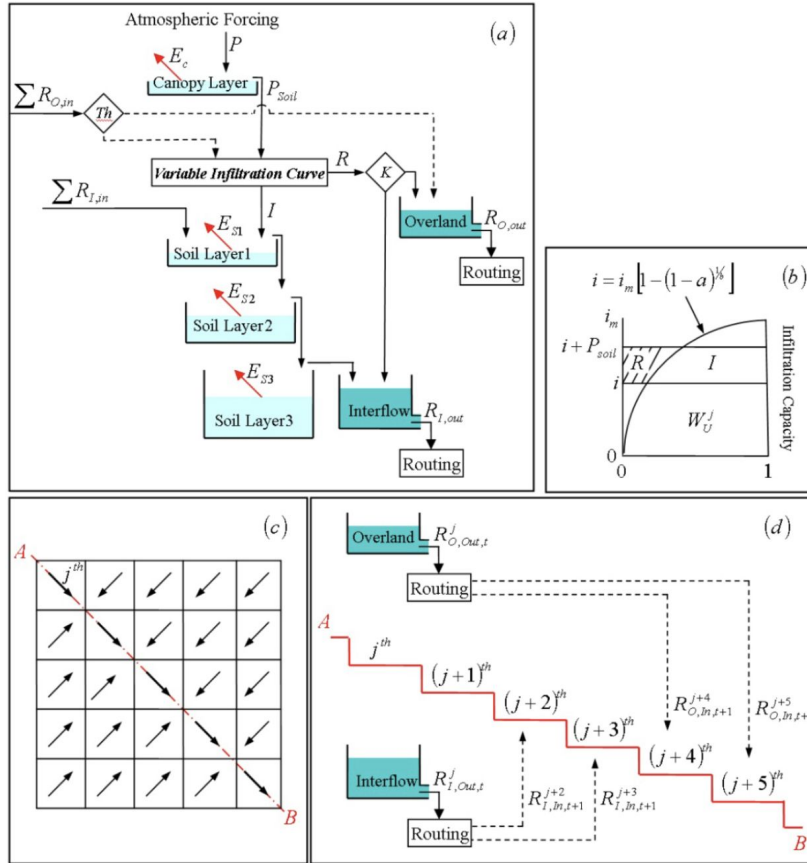
Precipitation, soil properties, and routing parameter.

## Major water and energy fluxes within a tile

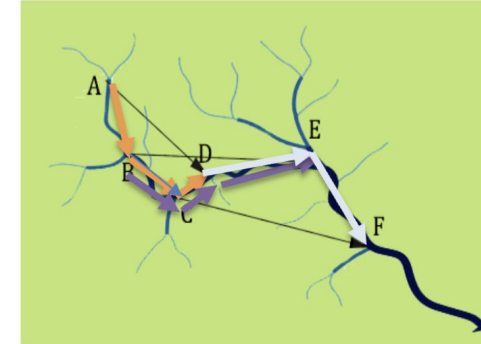
Figure credit: <https://vic.readthedocs.io/en/master/Overview/ModelOverview/>



# Runoff and routing procedure



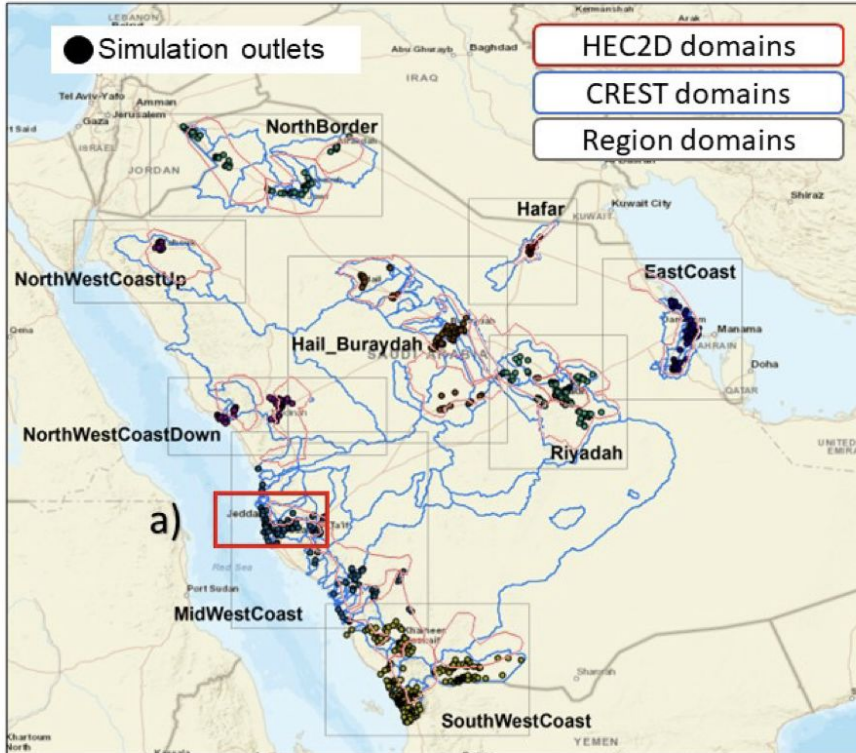
(a)



(b)

Routing conception of CREST v2.0 and v2.1. (a) Linear reservoir routing (LRR) method used in V2.0 and (b) Fully distributed linear reservoir (DLRR) used in v2.1.

Core components of the CREST model (a) Vertical profile of a cell including rainfall-runoff generation, evapotranspiration, sub-grid cell routing and feedbacks from routing; (b) variable infiltration curve of a cell; (c) plane view of cells and flow directions; and (d) vertical profile along several cells including sub-grid cell routing, downstream routing, and subsurface runoff redistribution from a cell to its downstream cells.



## The NCM flash-flood forecasting system

### KEY FEATURES

- Hydrologic simulations for  $>100$  watersheds
  - Hourly discharge
- 2d hydraulic simulations for over 700.000 km<sup>2</sup>
  - Flood depth at 30m resolution
  - 2.5m resolution over critical areas
- 4 times a day
- 120 hours forecast

# Output: Flood hydrograph

Streamflow forecast 2023-03-10-00 to 2023-03-15-00

