

R package LakeEnsemblR: Basic Use and Sample Applications

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2022-03-15

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1 Included models

LakeEnsemblR currently includes the following models: GLM (Hipsey et al. (2019)), FLake (Mironov (2008)), GOTM (Umlauf, Bolding, and Burchard (2005)), Simstrat (Goudsmit et al. (2002)), and MyLake (Saloranta and Andersen (2007)).

2 Introduction

LakeEnsemblR is an R package that lets you run multiple one-dimensional physical lake models.

The settings for a model run are controlled by one centralised, “master” configuration file in YAML format. In this configuration file, you can set all the specifications for your model run, including start and end time, time steps, links to meteorological forcing and bathymetry files, etc. The package then converts these settings to the configuration files required by each model, through the `export_config` function. This sets up all models to run with the settings specified by the user, and the models are then run through the `run_ensemble` function. A netcdf file is created with the outputs of all the models, and the package provides functions to extract and plot this data.

Part of the design philosophy of LakeEnsemblR is that all input is given in a standardized format. This entails standard column names (which includes units), comma-separated ASCII files, and a DateTime format using the format YYYY-mm-dd HH:MM:SS, for example 2020-04-03 09:00:00. In this document, we will explain what the required files are and in what format they need to be. We also advise you to look at the provided example files, and at the templates provided with the R package (to be found in `package/inst/extdata`, or extracted by the function `get_template`).

3 Installation

The code of LakeEnsemblR is hosted on the AEMON-J Github page (<https://github.com/aemon-j/LakeEnsemblR>), and can be installed using the `devtools` package

```
devtools::install_github("aemon-j/LakeEnsemblR")
```

The package relies on multiple other packages that also need to be installed. Most notably, to run the multiple models, it requires the packages FLakeR, GLM3r, GOTMr, SimstratR, and MyLakeR. These packages run the individual models, and contain ways of running the models for the platforms Windows, MacOS, or Linux, through either executables, or by having the model code in R.

4 The LakeEnsemblR configuration file

In this section, we go through the LakeEnsemblR configuration file. This file controls the settings with which the models are run. It is written in YAML (Yaml Ain’t Markup Language) format, and can be opened by text-editors such as Notepad or Notepad++. Although not needed to use LakeEnsemblR, you can read this file into R with the `configr` package (`read.config` function). Within LakeEnsemblR, we provide the `get_yaml_multiple` and `input_yaml_multiple` functions to get and input values into this file type.

There is an LakeEnsemblR configuration file provided in the example dataset in the package (`LakeEnsemblR::get_template("LakeEnsemblR_config")`) or you can download a copy from GitHub here.

4.1 Location

The first section is “Location.” Here you specify the name, latitude and longitude, elevation, maximum depth, and initial depth.

You also need to provide a link to the hypsograph (i.e. surface area per depth) file. As in the rest of the configuration file, all links to files are relative to the `folder` argument in the LakeEnsemblR (from now on: LER) functions (default is the R working directory). We strongly advise to set the working directory to the

location of the LER config file, and link to the files relative to this directory (we explain this further in the chapter “Workflow” of this vignette). For example, if your hypsograph file is called `hypsograph.csv` and in the same folder as the LER config file, the corresponding line in the LER config file would look like

```
hypsograph: hypsograph.csv
```

The data needs to be a comma-separated file (.csv) where 0m is the surface and all depths are reported as positive, in meters. Area needs to be in meters squared. The column names *must* be `Depth_meter` and `Area_meterSquared`

Example of data:

```
Depth_meter,Area_meterSquared  
0,3931000  
1,3688025  
2,3445050  
3,3336093.492  
4,3225992.455  
5,3133491.11  
6,3029720  
...
```

4.2 Time

In the “Time” section, you fill in the start and end date of the simulation, and the model time step. `time_step` indicates the model integration time step, i.e. each time step that the model performs a calculation.

LakeEnsemblR will work with any time zone, provided that the time columns in all input files are in the same time zone and there are no shifts from/to daylight saving time in the files. Of all models, only GLM requires to know the time zone. In LakeEnsemblR this is automatically set to UTC. However, this information is only used in GLM’s `albedo_mode` 2 and 3, or when GLM’s `rad_mode` is set to 5 (i.e. computing shortwave radiation if this is not provided). In LakeEnsemblR, the default `albedo_mode` is 1, and shortwave radiation must be provided, so providing the timezone is not required. Yet if you are changing `albedo_mode` to 2 or 3, make sure you enter your data in UTC. GOTM also assumes the time to be in UTC, but this is only used when computing shortwave radiation if it is not provided, which does not happen when using LakeEnsemblR.

4.3 Config files

In this section, you link to the model-specific configuration files. Templates of these can be found in the package (`get_template("FLake_config")`, `get_template("GLM_config")`, etc. all available templates can be shown using `get_template()`) or you can download a copy from GitHub here. The setup of LakeEnsemblR is such that you will usually not have to access these files, as most settings are regulated through the LER “main” config file. However, should you want to change some of the more specialised settings in each model, that is possible.

4.4 Observations

If you have observations of water temperature, ice cover or water level, you can fill them in here. These will be used in plotting, and in case of water temperature potentially in initialising the temperature profile at the start of the simulation (see next section).

For water temperature, the data needs to be a comma separated values (.csv) file where the datetime column is in the format `YYYY-mm-dd HH:MM:SS`. Depths are positive and relative to the water surface. Water temperature is in degrees Celsius. The column names *must* be `datetime`, `Depth_meter` and `Water_Temperature_celsius` (templates available).

Example of data:

```

datetime,Depth_meter,Water_Temperature_celsius
2004-01-05 00:00:00,0.9,6.97
2004-01-06 00:00:00,2.5,6.71
2004-01-07 00:00:00,5,6.73
2004-01-08 00:00:00,8,6.76
...

```

For ice height, the data must also be a comma separated values (.csv) file, with datetime column in format YYYY-mm-dd HH:MM:SS and has the column name `datetime`. Ice height must be provided in meters and the column must be named `Ice_Height_meter`.

Example of data:

```

datetime, Ice_Height_meter
2004-01-01 00:00:00,0.3
2004-01-02 00:00:00,0.3
2004-01-03 00:00:00,0.35
...

```

For water level, the data must also be a comma seperated values (.csv) file, with datetime column in format YYYY-mm-dd HH:MM:SS and has the column name `datetime`. Water level must be provided in meters above ground and the column must be named `Water_Level_meter`.

Example of data:

```

datetime, Water_Level_meter
2004-01-01 00:00:00,45.4
2004-01-02 00:00:00,45.6
2004-01-03 00:00:00,45.7
...

```

4.5 Input

In the “Input” section, you give information about the initial temperature profile, meteorological forcing, the light extinction coefficient, and whether the ice modules should be used.

Firstly, you can give the initial temperature profile with which to start the simulation (link to .csv file, template available using `get_template("Initial temperature profile")`). If you leave it empty, the water temperature observations will be used, provided you have an observation on the starting time of your simulation.

Secondly, you give the link to the file with your meteorological data. The data needs to be a comma separated values (.csv) file where the datetime column is in the format YYYY-mm-dd HH:MM:SS. See Table 1 for the list of variables, units and column names. The `time_zone` setting has not been implemented yet.

Next you can either give a value for Kw (light extinction coefficient) in 1/m, or give the link to a file, where you can vary Kw over time (template available using `get_template("Light extinction")`). The file must be a comma-separated file (.csv) with the two columns `datetime` and `Extinction_Coefficient_perMeter` containing the date in the format (YYYY-mm-dd HH:MM:SS) and corresponding Kw value in 1/m.

Lastly, you can specify if you want to use the ice modules that are present in some of the models.

4.6 Inflows

Specify if you want to add inflows to your simulation. If yes, you need to link to a file with the inflow data. The data needs to be a comma separated values (.csv) file where the datetime column is in the format YYYY-mm-dd HH:MM:SS. Flow discharge, water temperature, and salinity need to be specified. The column names *must* be `datetime`, `Flow_metersCubedPerSecond`, `Water_Temperature_celsius`, and `Salinity_practicalSalinityUnits` (template available using `get_template("Inflow")`). If you have

Description	Units	Column.Name	Status
Downwelling longwave radiation	W/m ²	Longwave_Radiation_Downwelling_wattPerMeterSquared	If not provided,it is calculated internally from air temperature, cloud cover and relative humidity/dewpoint temperature Required
Downwelling shortwave radiation	W/m ²	Shortwave_Radiation_Downwelling_wattPerMeterSquared	
Cloud cover	-	Cloud_Cover_decimalFraction	If not provided,it is calculated internally from air temperature, short-wave radiation, latitude, longitude, elevation and relative humidity/dewpoint temperature Required
Air temperature	°C	Air_Temperature_celsius	
Relative humidity	%	Relative_Humidity_percent	If not provided,it is calculated internally from air temperature and dewpoint temperature Required
Dewpoint temperature	°C	Dewpoint_Temperature_celsius	If not provided,it is calculated internally from air temperature and relative humidity Required
Wind speed at 10m	m/s	Ten_Meter_Elevation_Wind_Speed_meterPerSecond	Either wind speed or u and v vectors is required
Wind direction at 10m	°	Ten_Meter_Elevation_Wind_Direction_degree	Not required, but if provided u and v vectors are calculated internally
Wind u-vector at 10m	m/s	Ten_Meter_Uwind_vector_meterPerSecond	Either wind speed or u and v vectors is required
Wind v-vector at 10m	m/s	Ten_Meter_Vwind_vector_meterPerSecond	Either wind speed or u and v vectors is required
Precipitation	mm/day	Precipitation_millimeterPerDay	Not strictly required but is important for mass budgets in some models.
Precipitation	mm/hr	Precipitation_millimeterPerHour	Different unit option for precipitation.
Rainfall	mm/day	Rainfall_millimeterPerDay	If not provided,it is calculated internally from precipitation
Rainfall	mm/hr	Rainfall_millimeterPerHour	Different unit option for rainfall.
Snowfall	mm/day	Snowfall_millimeterPerDay	If not provided, it is calculated internally from rain or precipitation when air temperature < 0 degC
Snowfall	mm/hr	Snowfall_millimeterPerHour	Different unit option for snowfall.
Sea level pressure	Pa	Sea_Level_Barometric_Pressure_pascal	Not required
Surface level pressure	Pa	Surface_Level_Barometric_Pressure_pascal	Is calculated from sea level pressure if not provided
Vapour pressure	mbar	Vapour_Pressure_milliBar	If not provided,it is calculated internally from air temperature and relative humidity/dewpoint temperature

Table 1: Description of meteorological variables used within LakeEnsemblR with units and required column names.

multiple inflows, you should add suffixes “_1”, “_2”, etc. The fix_wlvl argument lets you fix the water level in the GOTM model, to reproduce the behaviour of an earlier version of LakeEnsemblR.

Example of inflow data:

```
datetime,Flow_metersCubedPerSecond,Water_Temperature_celsius,Salinity_practicalSalinityUnits
2005-01-01 00:00:00,5.62,6.96,0.00
2005-01-02 00:00:00,2.32,6.00,0.00
2005-01-03 00:00:00,1.77,8.44,0.00
2005-01-04 00:00:00,4.64,7.27,0.00
...
```

4.7 Outflows

For the models that allow changing water level (at this moment GLM, GOTM, Simstrat) outflows can be set in this section by setting `use` to true. The outflow discharge must be provided in daily resolution in a .csv file specified by `file`. The file must contain a date column in YYYY-mm-dd HH:MM:SS format called `datetime` and for every outflow (specified by `number_outflows`) one column titled `Flow_metersCubedPerSecond`, if more than one outflow are defined the outflow columns need to be numbered like this: `Flow_metersCubedPerSecond_1`, `Flow_metersCubedPerSecond_2`. For each outflow the depth of the outflow must be specified as height in meters above the lake bottom, or if the outflow is a surface outflow it can be set to “-1.”

```
outflows:
  use: true
  file: LakeEnsemblR_outflow_standard.csv
  number_outflows: 2
  outflow_lvl:
    - -1
    - 15
# use outflows? [true/false]
# file with outflow data
# number of outflows in the outflow file
# height of the outflow above the ground.
```

4.8 Output

In the “Output” section, you specify how the output should look like. This can be “netcdf” or “text,” which will generate a series of csv files in rLakeAnalyzer format. You can specify the depth interval of the output, and the frequency. Also specify what variables should be in the output (currently “temp,” “ice_height,” “salt,” “dens,” and “w_level”).

4.9 Scaling factors

In the “Scaling factors” (scaling_factors) section scaling factors to be applied to meteorological input as well as to inflows and outflows, either for all models or model-specific can be defined. If the section is not specified, no scaling is applied. Using “all” scaling factors that should be applied to all models can be defined, otherwise model specific scaling can be supplied by using the model name. If both “all” and model-specific are specified for a certain model, only the model-specific scaling is applied. If there are multiple inflows or outflows a list of scaling parameters for each of them must be provided (see example).

```
scaling_factors:  
  all:  
    wind_speed: 1.0  
    swr: 1.0  
  Simstrat:  
    wind_speed: 0.95  
  GLM:  
    outflow:  
      - 1.02  
      - 1.03
```

4.10 Model parameters

All models in LakeEnsemblR have different parameterisations. In this section, you can set the value of any parameter in one of the model-specific configuration files.

You can give either only the name of the parameter, but if needed you can also provide the name of the section in which the parameter occurs, separated by a /. For example for GOTM’s k_min parameter:

```
GOTM:  
  k_min: 3.6E-6
```

or:

```
GOTM:  
  turb_param/k_min: 3.6E-6
```

4.11 Calibration

This section is used when calibrating the models. In the package, the `cali_ensemble` function runs the calibration. For all three methods model specific parameters and scaling factors for the input meteorological forcing can be calibrated. In any case the parameters to be calibrated are definded in the master control .yaml file. The meteo scalings are defined in the `met:` section and the model specific parameters in sections with the corresponding model names e.g. `MyLake:`. The meteo scaling names must be the short names for the meteo variables, which are defined in the `met_var_dic` data and can be inspected using `print(met_var_dic)`. The model specific names must be the parameter name as given in the model specific configuration file (e.g. `gotm.yaml`) combined with the lowest section name in which the parameter can be found and separated by a slash “/” (e.g. `turb_param/k_min`). An example of how the calibration section could look like is given below:

```

calibration:                                     # Calibration section
met:
  wind_speed:
    lower: 0.5                                # Meteo scaling parameter
    upper: 2                                    # Wind speed scaling
    initial: 1                                 # lower bound for wind speed scaling
    log: false                                  # upper bound for wind speed scaling
  swr:
    lower: 0.5                                # initial value for wind speed scaling
    upper: 1.5                                 # log transform scaling factor
    initial: 1                                 # shortwave radiation scaling
    log: false                                  # lower bound for shortwave radiation scaling
  Simstrat:
    a_seiche:
      lower: 0.0008                            # upper bound for parameter
      upper: 0.003                             # initial value for parameter
      initial: 0.001                           # log transform scaling factor
      log: false                               # Simstrat specific parameters
  MyLake:
    Phys.par/C_shelter:
      lower: 0.14                             # lower bound for parameter
      upper: 0.16                            # upper bound for parameter
      initial: 0.15                           # initial value for parameter
      log: false                               # log transform scaling factor
  GOTM:
    turb_param/k_min:
      lower: 5E-4                            # GOTM specific parameters
      upper: 5E-6
      initial: 1E-5
      log: true
  GLM:
    mixing/coef_mix_hyp:
      lower: 0.1
      upper: 2
      initial: 1
      log: false
  FLake:
    c_relax_C:
      lower: 0.00003
      upper: 0.3
      initial: 0.003
      log: true

```

An example on how to run the calibration see section 5.7 “Model calibration.”

5 Workflow

In this chapter, we quickly show you how your workflow with LakeEnsemblR could look like.

5.1 Setting up a directory

First, you make an empty directory for the simulations of a specific lake. In this directory, you place the LakeEnsemblR configuration file, and the necessary LakeEnsemblR-format input files (e.g. meteorology,

inflow, water temperature observations, hypsograph). Within this directory, you create empty folders for each model (FLake, GLM, GOTM, Simstrat, MyLake), and in here you place the model-specific configuration files, corresponding the information you put in the `config_files` section in the LER config file.

5.2 Export_config

Then, you run the `export_config` function, which exports the settings in the LER configuration file to the model-specific configuration files. It is possible to run parts of this function, such as `export_meteo`, if the meteorological forcing is the only thing you changed, but usually you will run `export_config`.

5.3 Optional: changes in model-specific directories

Optionally, you can now go into the model-specific configuration files and make further changes. This should not be needed for regular simulations, especially since you can control parameters in the `model_parameters` section of the LER config file, but the option is there. For example, if you want to change the depth of the inflow in the Simstrat model, you could go to the Simstrat folders and make these changes manually (or through a script you wrote). It speaks for itself that these changes should be done only if you are sure this is what you need, and LakeEnsemblR does not provide further support for this.

5.4 Run_ensemble

The next step would be to call `run_ensemble`, which runs all the models. A new folder called “output” is created, in which a netcdf-file will be put with all the results from the model runs. If you are interested, each model sub-folder will also have an “output” folder, with the model-specific model output.

5.5 Example model run

See below for an example run, and some post-processing of the data.

```
# Install packages - Ensure all packages are up to date
devtools::install_github("aemon-j/GLM3r", ref = "v3.1.1")
devtools::install_github("USGS-R/glmtools", ref = "ggplot_overhaul")
devtools::install_github("aemon-j/FLakeR", ref = "inflow")
devtools::install_github("aemon-j/GOTMr")
devtools::install_github("aemon-j/gotmtools")
devtools::install_github("aemon-j/SimstratR")
devtools::install_github("aemon-j/MyLakeR")
devtools::install_github("aemon-j/LakeEnsemblR")

# Load libraries
library(LakeEnsemblR)
library(ggplot2)

# Set working directory with example data from Lough Feeagh, Ireland
template_folder <- system.file("extdata/feeagh", package= "LakeEnsemblR")
dir.create("example") # Create example folder
file.copy(from = template_folder, to = "example", recursive = TRUE)
setwd("example/feeagh") # Change working directory to example folder

# Set models & config file
model <- c("GLM", "FLake", "GOTM", "Simstrat", "MyLake")
config_file <- "LakeEnsemblR.yaml"

# 1. Example - creates directories with all model setup
export_config(config_file = config_file, model = model, folder = ".")
```

```
# 2. Run ensemble lake models
wtemp_list <- run_ensemble(config_file = config_file,
                           model = c("FLake", "GLM", "GOTM", "Simstrat", "MyLake"),
                           return_list = TRUE)
```

Plotting the model outputs is very easy using the `plot_heatmap()` function:

```
g1 <- plot_heatmap("output/ensemble_output.nc")

ggsave("output/model_ensemble_watertemp.png", g1, dpi = 300, width = 384, height = 300,
       units = "mm")
```

5.6 Post-processing

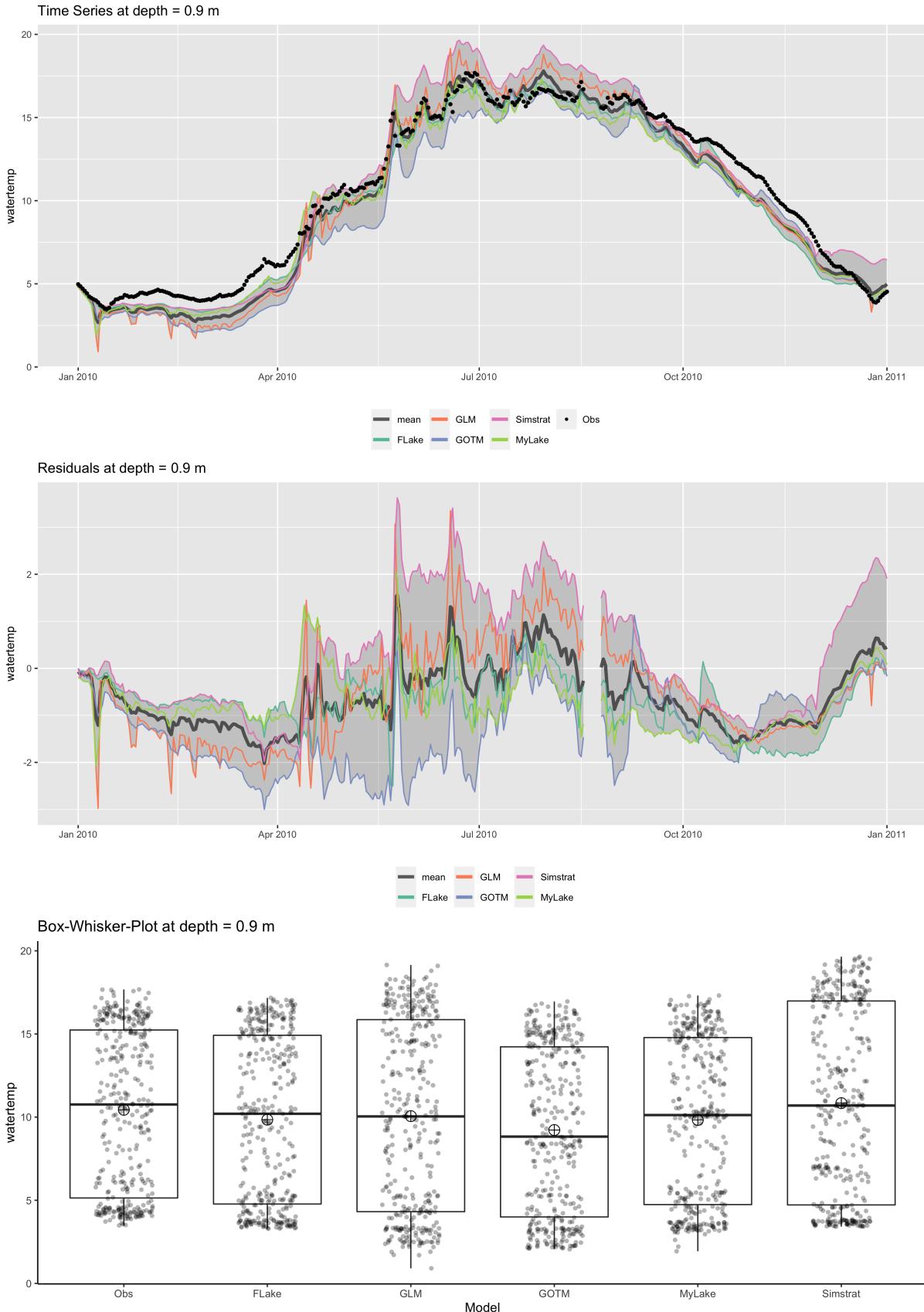
Once LakeEnsemblR did successfully run all lake models, you can either extract the output data from the netcdf file for custom analysis and plotting, or use post-processing scripts for an initial look at the output.

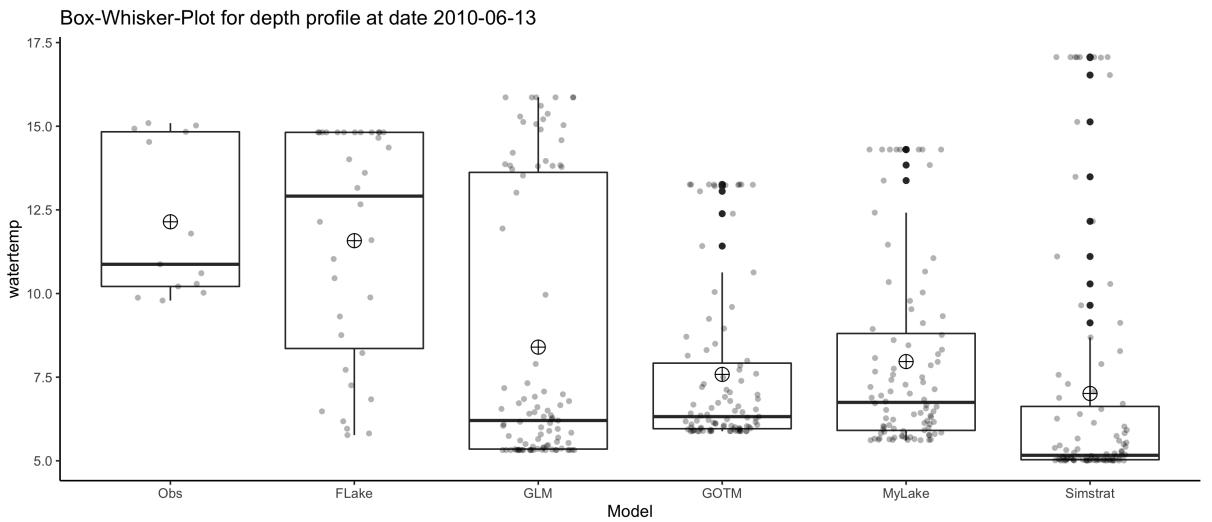
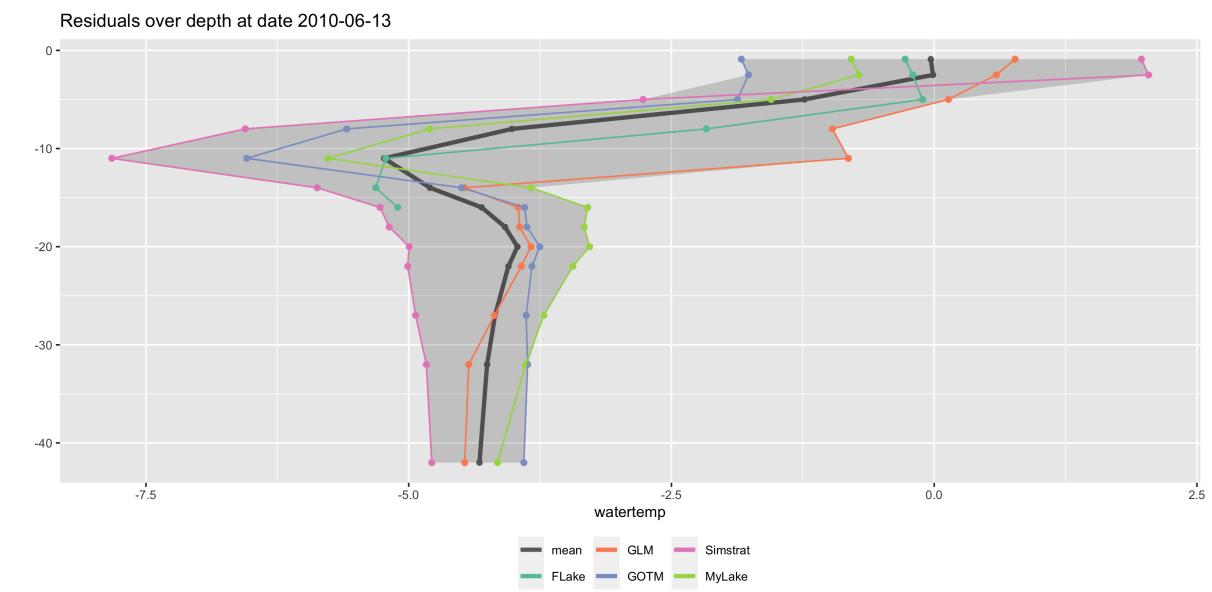
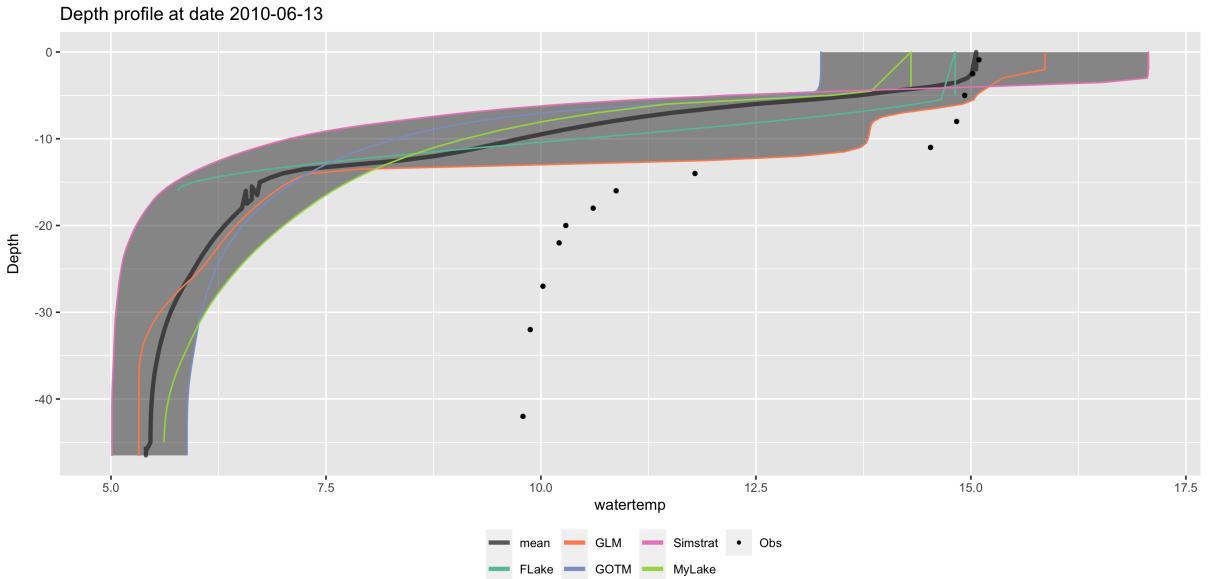
5.6.1 Quick post-processing

Now that the model simulations are finished, you can extract the data with `load_var`, or plot it with `plot_ensemble`. You can extract data from the netcdf file to do any further analysis. The `ncdf4` R package supports working with netcdf data in R, and the PyNcView software (<https://sourceforge.net/projects/pyncview/>) can be used to look at netcdf output.

```
# Import the LER output into your workspace
ens_out <- "output/ensemble_output.nc"

# Plot depth and time-specific results
p <- plot_ensemble(ncdf = ens_out, model = c("FLake", "GLM", "GOTM", "Simstrat", "MyLake"),
                    depth = 0.9, var = "temp",
                    boxwhisker = TRUE, residuals = TRUE)
```





```

# Take a look at the model fits to the observed data
calc_fit(ncdf = "output/ensemble_output.nc",
         model = c("FLake", "GLM", "GOTM", "Simstrat", "MyLake"),
         var = "temp")

$FLake
      rmse      nse      r      bias      mae      nmae
1 3.353107 0.6522126 0.6448119 -2.048613 2.090902 0.1863813

$GLM
      rmse      nse      r      bias      mae      nmae
1 2.671799 0.5899169 0.8976564 -2.078693 2.116857 0.2334367

$GOTM
      rmse      nse      r      bias      mae      nmae
1 2.076912 0.7515084 0.9373982 -1.642189 1.691141 0.1990019

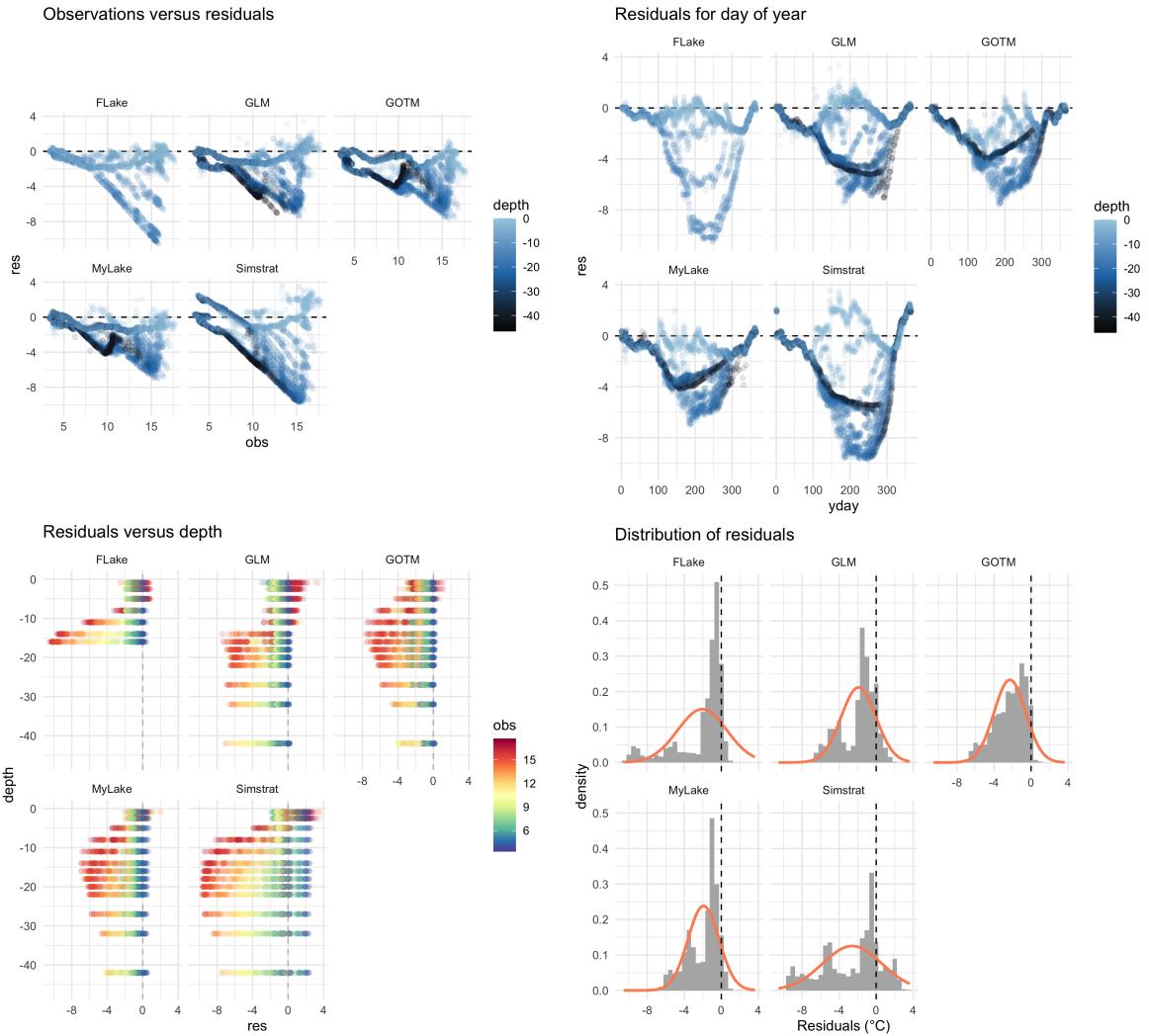
$Simstrat
      rmse      nse      r      bias      mae      nmae
1 2.517848 0.6347966 0.8378958 -1.237562 1.983922 0.2224387

$MyLake
      rmse      nse      r      bias      mae      nmae
1 2.548408 0.6258777 0.9059941 -1.922304 1.958271 0.1946865

$ensemble_mean
      rmse      nse      r      bias      mae      nmae
1 2.385461 0.6721914 0.9118315 -1.781649 1.874828 0.1992386

# Take a look at the model performance against residuals, time and depth
plist <- plot_resid(ncdf = ens_out, var = "temp",
                     model = c('FLake', 'GLM', 'GOTM', 'Simstrat', 'MyLake'))

```

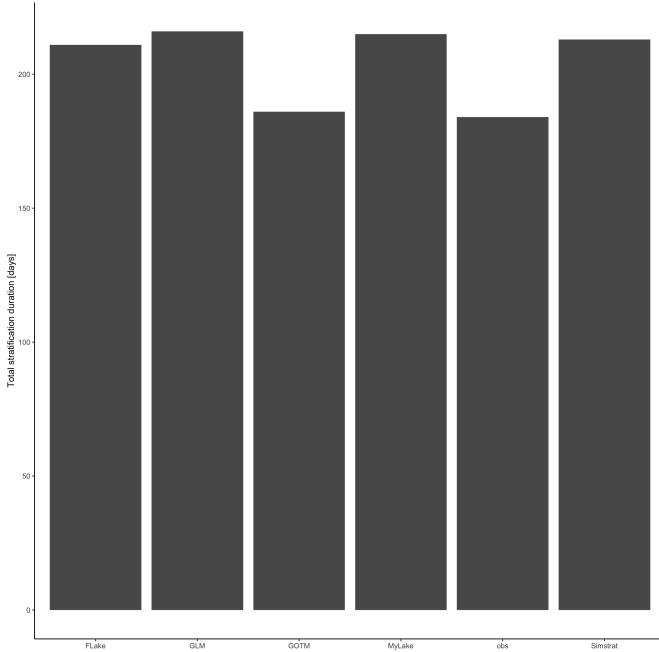


5.6.2 Further custom post-processing

```
# Load post-processed output data into your workspace
analyse_df <- analyse_ncdf(ncdf = ens_out, model = model, spin_up = NULL, drho = 0.1)

# Example plot the summer stratification period
strat_df <- analyse_df$strat

p <- ggplot(strat_df, aes(model, TotStratDur)) +
  geom_col() +
  ylab("Total stratification duration [days]") +
  xlab("") +
  theme_classic()
ggsave("output/model_ensemble_stratification.png", p, dpi = 300, width = 284,
       height = 284, units = "mm")
```



5.6.3 Adding several model runs to a single netcdf file

The `run_ensemble` function allows to add different model runs to a single netcdf file. This is done by setting the argument `add = TRUE`. Only model runs that go over the same time period and use the same time steps can be combined to a single netcdf file. Using this functionality e.g. model runs with different parametrizations can be ran and compared. Many diagnostic functions like `calc_fit` or `plot_ensemble` have two additional arguments `dim` and `dim_index` to select which dimension should be used. The argument `dim` can either be “model” or “member” and `dim_index` then gives the index of the other dimension to be used, e.g. if the netcdf file contains 3 different ensemble runs (member) with the two models “FLake” and “GLM” `calc_fit("ncfile.nc", model = c("FLake", "GLM"), dim = "model", dim_index = 2)` calculates the model performance of both model for the second ensemble run (`dim_index = 2`). Whereas, `calc_fit("ncfile.nc", model = c("FLake", "GLM"), dim = "member", dim_index = 2)` calculates the performance of all model runs (members) of the GLM runs (the second model).

5.7 Model calibration

LakeEnsemblR includes some tools for automatic model calibration which are included in the `cali_ensemble()` function. The function provides three methods:

- method “LHC”: Latin hypercube calibration
- method “MCMC”: Markov Chain Monte Carlo simulation using the `modMCMC` function from the `FME` package (Soetaert and Petzoldt (2010))
- method “modFit”: model fitting using one of the algorithms provided in the `modFit` function from the `FME` package (Soetaert and Petzoldt (2010))

For details on the structure of the calibration section in the yaml config file see section 4.11.

```
calibration:
  met:
    wind_speed:
      lower: 0.5
      upper: 2
      initial: 1
      log: false
      # Calibration section
      # Meteo scaling parameter
      # Wind speed scaling
      # lower bound for wind speed scaling
      # upper bound for wind speed scaling
      # initial value for wind speed scaling
      # log transform scaling factor
```

```

swr:
    lower: 0.5
    upper: 1.5
    initial: 1
    log: false
# shortwave radiation scaling
# lower bound for shortwave radiation scaling
# upper bound for shortwave radiation scaling
# initial value for shortwave radiation scaling
# log transform scaling factor

Simstrat:
    a_seiche:
        lower: 0.0008
        upper: 0.003
        initial: 0.001
        log: false
# Simstrat specific parameters
# lower bound for parameter
# upper bound for parameter
# initial value for parameter
# log transform scaling factor

MyLake:
    Phys.par/C_shelter:
        lower: 0.14
        upper: 0.16
        initial: 0.15
        log: false
# MyLake specific parameters
# lower bound for parameter
# upper bound for parameter
# initial value for parameter
# log transform scaling factor

GOTM:
    turb_param/k_min:
        lower: 5E-6
        upper: 5E-4
        initial: 1E-5
        log: true
# GOTM specific parameters
# lower bound for parameter
# upper bound for parameter
# initial value for parameter

GLM:
    mixing/coef_mix_hyp:
        lower: 0.1
        upper: 2
        initial: 1
        log: false
# GLM specific parameters
# lower bound for parameter
# upper bound for parameter
# initial value for parameter
# log transform scaling factor

FLake:
    c_relax_C:
        lower: 0.00003
        upper: 0.3
        initial: 0.003
        log: true
# FLake specific parameters
# lower bound for parameter
# upper bound for parameter
# initial value for parameter
# log transform scaling factor

```

The calibration process can then be run using the `cali_ensemble()` function. Methods “LHC” and “MCMC” will write intermediate results to .csv text files in the folder specified by the `out_f` argument. It is possible to parallelize the calibration procedure using the `parallel` argument. This will distribute the calibration of the models to different cores. It is worth noting that in the current state the bottle neck for the computation speed is running MyLake (as it is written in R and significantly slower than the other four models).

You can calibrate any parameter you like. However, as a guideline for users that are not familiar with some of these models, here are some model-specific parameters that have been calibrated in previous studies:

- FLake: depth_w_lk, extincoef_optic, c_relax_C, fetch_lk, latitude_lk, depth_bs_lk, T_bs_lk, albedo, initial conditions (Salgado and Le Moigne (2010)) (Bernhardt et al. (2012)) (Layden, MacCallum, and Merchant (2016))
- GLM: meteorological scaling factors (wind_factor, sw_factor, lw_factor), strmbd_slope, Kw, min_layer_thick, max_layer_thick, coef_mix_conv, coef_wind_stir, coef_mix_shear, coef_mix_turb, coef_mix_KH, coef_mix_hyp (Bueche, Hamilton, and Vetter (2017)) (Bruce et al. (2018)) (Hipsey et al. (2019))
- GOTM: Scaling factors for heat, wind speed, and shortwave radiation, k_min, g2 (Ayala, Moras, and Pierson (2020))
- Simstrat: a_seiche, f_wind, p_radin, p_albedo, q_nn, c10, cd (peeters_2002) (Gaudard et al. (2019))

- MyLake: (Physical parameters only:) C_shelter, swa_b1 (Less sensitive: dz and I_scT, and Kz_ak) (Saloranta (2006))

5.7.1 LHC method

The “LHC” method will sample a number of parameter sets defined by the `num` argument within the bounds defined by `upper` and `lower` in the master config file. For each model given in the `model` argument a set of parameters consisting of the meteo scaling factors and the model specific parameters will be sampled and the model will be run for each set, calculating model performance indices for each run. Both the parameter set and the model results will be written to the `out_f` folder. By default the model performance indices are:

- rmse: root mean squared error
- nse: Nash-Sutcliff model efficiency
- r: Pearson correlation coefficient
- bias: the mean error
- nmae: normalized mean absolute error

But you can provide your own function to calculate model performances using the `qualfun` argument. The provided function must take the two arguments: observed data, and simulated data, both are data.frames with first column being datetime and then columns with depth specific values (looking like the return value of the `get_output()` function).

The function returns a list with an entry for every model, containing the path to the files containing the parameter sets and the model performance indices for every model run.

```
# calibrate the
cali_ensemble(config_file, model = c("GLM", "GOTM", "FLake", "MyLake", "Simstrat"),
               cmethod = "LHC", num = 300, out_f = "calibration")
```

5.7.2 MCMC method

The “MCMC” method utilizes the `modMCMC()` function from the FME package (Soetaert and Petzoldt (2010)), using an adaptive Metropolis algorithm and including a delayed rejection procedure. Internally the function calculates the sum of squares, which is equivalent to $-2 \log(\text{likelihood})$ for a Gaussian likelihood and prior. The MCMC will run `num` evaluations for every model. The outcome of every model call during the MCMC simulation is written to a model specific file in the `out_f` folder, containing the parameter values and the sum of squares of the residuals. Additional arguments can be supplied to `modMCMC()` using the ellipsis argument (...).

The function returns a list with an entry for every model, containing the return value of `modMCMC()` for every model run.

```
# calibrate the
cali_ensemble(config_file, model = c("GLM", "GOTM", "FLake", "MyLake", "Simstrat"),
               cmethod = "MCMC", num = 3000, out_f = "calibration")
```

5.7.3 modFit method

The “modFit” method utilizes the `modFit()` function from the FME package (Soetaert and Petzoldt (2010)), Fitting a model to data. Additional arguments can be supplied to `modFit()` using the ellipsis argument (...).

The function returns a list with an entry for every model, containing the return value of `modFit()` for every model run.

```
# calibrate the models using a Nelder-Mead algorithm
cali_ensemble(config_file, model = c("GLM", "GOTM", "FLake", "MyLake", "Simstrat"),
               cmethod = "modFit", out_f = "calibration", method = "Nelder-Mead")
```

6 Citation

See

```
citation("LakeEnsemblR")
```

on how to cite this project.

Although this information is included when running the function above, we would like to repeat that in case you use and cite LakeEnsemblR, you will also need to cite the individual models that you used in your simulations.

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