





r.earthworks: a GRASS tool for terrain modeling

Brendan A. Harmon¹, Anna Petrasova², and Vaclav Petras²

¹ Louisiana State University, United States  ² North Carolina State University, United States 

DOI: [10.xxxxxx/draft](https://doi.org/10.xxxxxx/draft)

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Submitted: 01 January 1970

Published: unpublished

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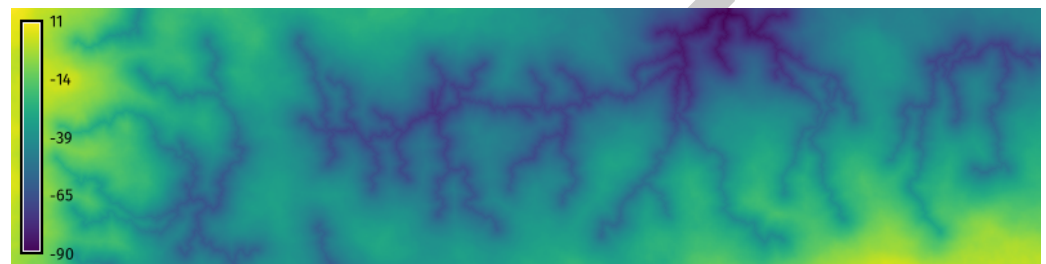


Figure 1: Gullies modeled with r.earthworks

Summary

r.earthworks is a tool for modeling terrain in GRASS, a free and open source geospatial processing engine (Team et al., n.d.). This tool – inspired by earthworking operations that reshape the earth’s surface – transforms existing terrain rasters. Earthworks are constructed by excavating or embanking soil and rock. In cut operations, earth is removed, dug out by machines such as excavators or pushed away by dozers. In fill operations, earth is added, deposited by machines such as loaders or pushed in place by dozers. r.earthworks models topographic change as cut or fill operations that add to or subtract from a topographic surface. Topographic change can be calculated relative to a vertical datum to model features at a given elevation or relative to the topographic surface to model features that follow the terrain. While inspired by earthworking processes, r.earthworks can be used to model natural as well as constructed landforms. Applications include designing earthworks, modeling landforms (Figure 1), simulating processes such as dam or levee breaches, reconstructing historic landscapes, removing anomalies, and procedurally generating terrain. As part of the GRASS ecosystem, r.earthworks can easily be used in conjunction with other tools for geomorphometry (Jasiewicz & Stepinski, 2013), hydrological modeling (Mitasova et al., 2004), erosion modeling (Harmon et al., 2019), and temporal analysis (Gebbert & Pebesma, 2017) in Python scripts and Jupyter notebooks (Haedrich et al., 2023).

Statement of need

While modeling the shape of the earth’s surface is of interest to many sectors, approaches and thus software vary widely across disciplines. Spatial scientists use remote sensing software, geographic information systems, and geospatial programming to reconstruct real terrain. The computer graphics community uses procedural terrain generators and simulations of physical processes to synthesize novel terrain Galin et al. (2019). The architecture, engineering, and construction sector uses computer aided design software to model and then build earthworks Hurkxkens & Bernhard (2019). Workflows across disciplines can be complex because of the need to move between modeling paradigms in different, often proprietary software solutions. While there are many tools for reconstructing, generating, and transforming terrain, there is a need for free and open source geospatial tools for procedurally reshaping terrain. r.earthworks

was developed to fill this gap by providing a free and open source tool for transforming terrain that can be used in geospatial programming workflows.

Functionality

`r.earthworks` functionality includes the transformation of terrain rasters and calculation of volumetric change. Its features include cut and fill operations, relative or absolute datums, growth and decay functions for determining slopes, flats at local minima or maxima, and volumetric calculations. It can be used not only to model basic landforms such as flats, peaks, ridges, shoulders, spurs, slopes, hollows, footslopes, valleys, and pits, but also complex natural and anthropogenic features.

In `r.earthworks`, terrain – abstracted as a 2-dimensional manifold in 3-dimensional Euclidean space – is represented as a raster grid for efficient storage, analysis, and transformation. Transformations are based on proposed local topographic extrema which can be derived from data, procedurally generated, or sketched. These local minima and maxima are modeled as low points for cut operation or high points for fill operations. Transformations are a function of the existing elevation, change in vertical distance, and change in slope over horizontal distance. Vertical distance is calculated as the difference between proposed local extrema and a topographic datum, while change in slope is a function of growth and decay applied to horizontal change in distance. Transformations are calculated independently for each local minima or maxima and are then accumulated before being applied to the existing terrain.

This tool was designed for use in spatial science workflows working with large terrain datasets. Since `r.earthworks` is raster based, it is efficient, scalable, flexible, and interoperable; it can process large elevation datasets, be used in workflows with other raster-based tools, and its results can be exported in common raster, point cloud, and array formats. After `r.earthworks` has been used to model topographic change, other GRASS tools can be used to analyze the resulting terrain and simulate physical processes such as surface flows of water and sediment. Through the GRASS Python application programming interface (API), `r.earthworks` can easily be integrated into data science workflows in Python. This tool includes automated tests, documentation, tutorials, and computational notebooks.

Usage

To model random peaks with `r.earthworks` in Python (Figure 2), start a GRASS session and run the following code:

```
# Import GRASS package
import grass.script as gs

# Install extension
gs.run_command("g.extension", extension="r.earthworks")

# Set computational region
gs.run_command("g.region", n=500, e=500, s=0, w=0, res=1)

# Generate base terrain
gs.mapcalc("elevation = 0")

# Generate random surface
gs.run_command("r.surf.random", out="surface", min=0, max=25)

# Sample random points
gs.run_command(
```

```
"r.random",
input="surface",
npoints=50,
raster="random",
flags="s",
)

# Model earthworks
gs.run_command(
    "r.earthworks",
    elevation="elevation",
    earthworks="earthworks",
    operation="fill",
    raster="random",
    rate=0.25,
    flat=25,
)
```

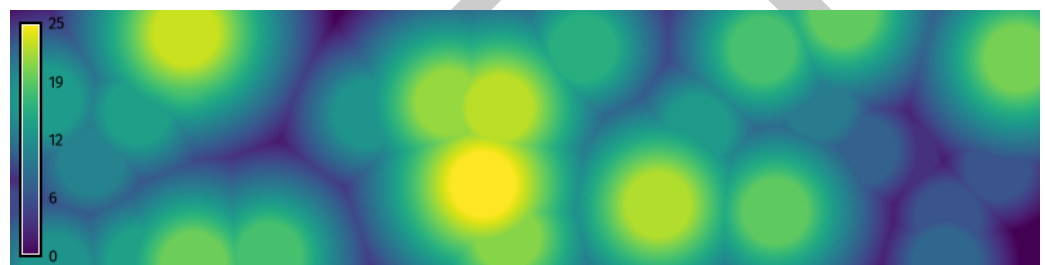


Figure 2: Random earthworks

Acknowledgements

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