

geotopbricks

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Who are we?

- ▶ Environmental engineer with hydraulic and hydrological background (more deterministic and physically-based than statics!)
- ▶ Some skills in programming and a R enthusiast which I use to work with hydro-climatic data.
- ▶ Find me as @ecor on GitHub
- ▶ I'm self-employed and freelancer as www.rendena100.eu .
- ▶ Author of several R-packages and p
- ▶ the other authors?
- ▶ Hydrologist ,, , BLA elisa, Giacomo
- ▶ Author of several packages, including geotop, . . .
- ▶ inserire immagini degli autori

Hydrology

Scientific study of the movement, distribution, and quality of water on Earth water cycle, water resources and environmental watershed sustainability (REF)

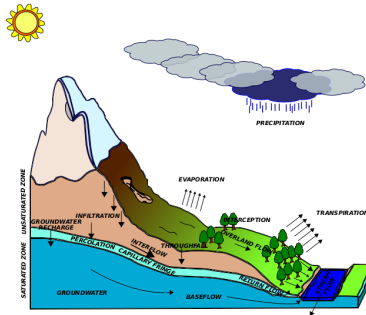
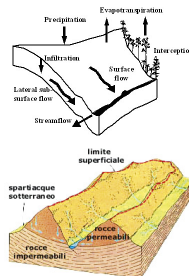


Figure 1:

Hydrological models

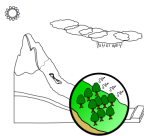
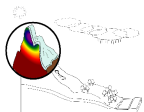


GEOtop Hydrological Model

GEOtop is an open-source integrated hydrological model that simulates:

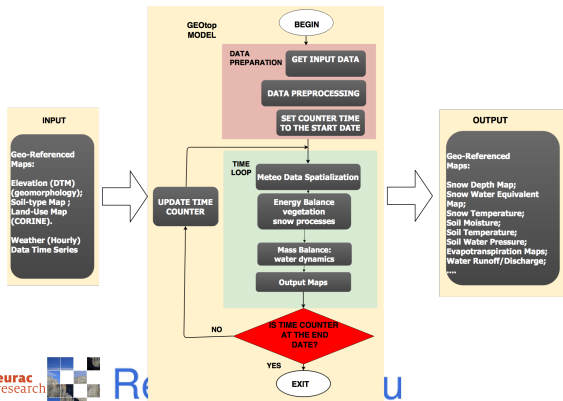
- ▶ water flow in the soil \rightarrow Richards' eq (sub) + Kinematic eq (sur)
- ▶ energy exchange with the atmosphere \rightarrow full integration of equation

Metti alcune referenze + link github



Hydrological Model Structure

- ▶ Input: meteo data, elevations, soil parameters
- ▶ Output: snow cover, soil temperature, soil moisture
- ▶ **Semplifica il grafico con solo input e output e processi principali**

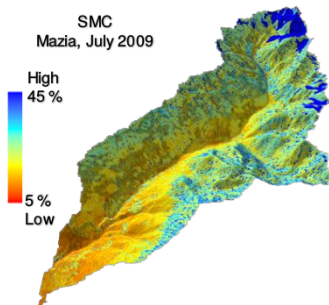
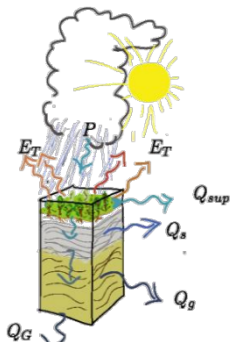


GEOtop model Optional Subtitle

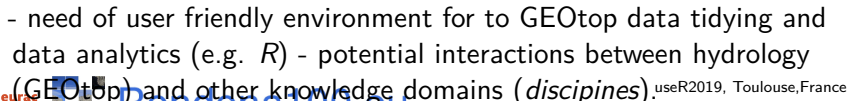
Water and energy budgets can be activated :

- ▶ one or the other → simplification
- ▶ both them together → realistic

Two setup configurations : - **1D**: only vertical fluxes → mass and energy balance at local scale (only in one soil column) - **3D**: vertical and lateral fluxes → balances at basin scale



- ▶ complexity in input/output/configuration files and data difficult to manage



GEOtop configuration File (geotop.inpts)

A GEOtop simulation is organized in a set of files within a directory containing a **configuration file**, called *geotop.inpts* filled with a keywords system addressing to:

- ▶ simulation

options

(e.g. simulation
period)

InitDateDDMMYYYYhhmm=09/04/2014 18:00

EndDateDDMMYYYYhhmm =01/01/2016 00:00

- ▶ **input files**

(e.g. meteorological time
series)

[...]

MeteoFile = "meteoB2_irr"

PointOutputFile = "tabs/point"

- ▶ **output files**

geotopbricks

The aim of **geotopbricks** , starting in 2013, is to bring all the data of a GEOtop simlaton into the powerful statistical **R** environment by using the keyword-value syntax of *geotop.inpts*. **geotopbricks** does the following actions:

- ▶ to parse *geotop.inpts* configuration files;
- ▶ to derive from *geotop.inpts*'s keywords the source files of I/O data;
- ▶ to import time series (e.g. precipitation, temperature, soil water content, snow) as *zoo* or *data.frame* objects;
- ▶ to import spatially and spatio-temporal gridded objects as *RasterLayer-class* or *RasterBrick-class* objects (**raster** package)

geotopcks Application 1: Simulation of soil water budget in an alpine site

Here is an example on how to extract soil water content (SWC) at a 18cm depth in two sites P2 and B2, located in Val Mazia/Match, Malles Venosta/Mals Vinschgau, in South Tyrol, Italy (LONG Term Research Ecological Area, [<http://lter.eurac.edu/en>]). The goal of the code lines below is to represent the distribution of soil water content in August per different years (e.g. from 2010 to 2014)



Alpine scale

Mazia valley

Simulation of soil water budget in an alpine site

Here is the directory containing files of B2 point simulation:

```
library(geotopbricks)

## SET GEOTOP WORKING DIRECTORY
wpath_B2 <- "resources/simulation/Matsch_B2_Ref_007"
##writeLines(list.files(wpath_B2))
```

Getting simulation input data

Meteorological variable time series are imported and saved as 'meteo' variable (class 'zoo'). This variable is retrieved through the GEOTop keyword **MeteoFile** :

```
tz <- "Etc/GMT-1"
meteo <- get.geotop.inpts.keyword.value(
  "MeteoFile",
  wpath=wpath_B2,
  data.frame=TRUE,
  tz=tz)
class(meteo)
```

```
## [1] "zoo"
```

Getting simulation input data (verify)

Meteorological time series once imported are available in the R environment:

```
head(meteo[12:14,c("Iprec","AirT","Swglobal")])
```

##		Iprec	AirT	Swglobal
##	2009-10-02 11:00:00	0	12.38	396.02
##	2009-10-02 12:00:00	0	13.12	500.07
##	2009-10-02 13:00:00	0	13.96	564.02

```
head(meteo[12:14,c("RelHum","WindSp","WindDir")])
```

Plots of weather variables in B2

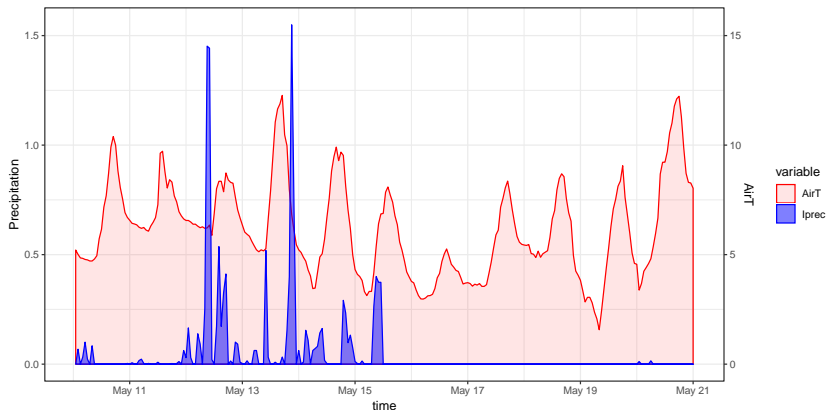


Figure 2: FALSE

Getting output simulation data at B2

Soil Water Content Profile:

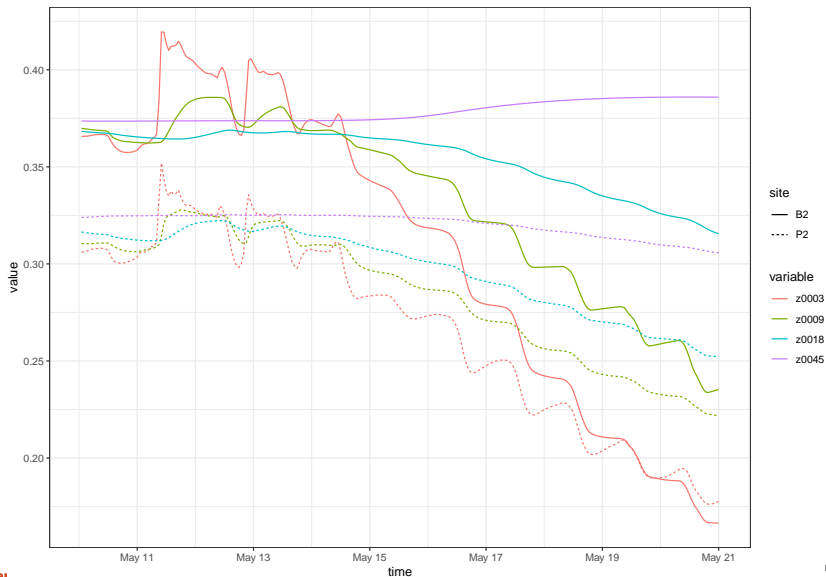
```
tz <- "Etc/GMT-1"
SWC_B2 <- get.geotop.inpts.keyword.value(
  "SoilLiqContentProfileFile",
  wpath = wpath_B2,
  data.frame = TRUE,
  date_field = "Date12.DDMMYYYYhhmm.",
  tz = tz,
  zlayer.formatter = "z%04d"
)
help(get.geotop.inpts.keyword.value) ## for more details!
```


Getting output simulation data at P2

The same for P2:

```
wpath_P2 <- "resources/simulation/Matsch_P2_Ref_007"  
SWC_P2  <- get.geotop.inpts.keyword.value(  
  "SoilLiqContentProfileFile",  
  wpath = wpath_P2,  
  data.frame = TRUE,  
  date_field = "Date12.DDMMYYYYhhmm.",  
  tz = "Etc/GMT-1",  
  zlayer.formatter = "z%04d")
```

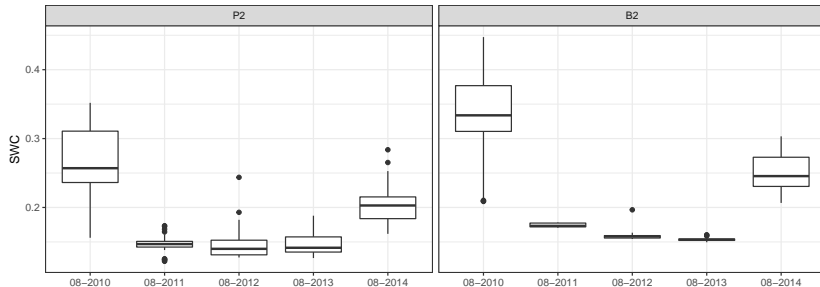
Soil Water Content at P2 and B2



Output data Analytics (soil Moisture Distribution)

Distribution of daily aggregated soil water content at a 18 cm depth:

Box Plot: Daily Soil Water Content



More details on the **eRun2018** poster.

3D Spatially Distributed Distribution (Vinschgau - Upper Adige River Basin - Alps - I/CH/A)

```
wpath_3D <- 'resources/simulation/Vinschgau_test_3D_002'  
basin <- get.geotop.inpts.keyword.value("LandCoverMapFile",  
                                         wpath=wpath_3D,raster=TRUE)  
basin
```

```
## class      : RasterLayer  
## dimensions : 48, 63, 3024 (nrow, ncol, ncell)  
## resolution : 1000, 1000 (x, y)  
## extent     : 598166, 661166, 5145386, 5193386 (xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax)  
## coord. ref.: +proj=utm +zone=32 +ellps=WGS84 +datum=WGS84 +units=m +no_defs  
## data source: in memory  
## names      : layer  
## values     : 1, 11 (min, max)
```

3D Spatially Distributed Distribution (Input Geospatial Map)

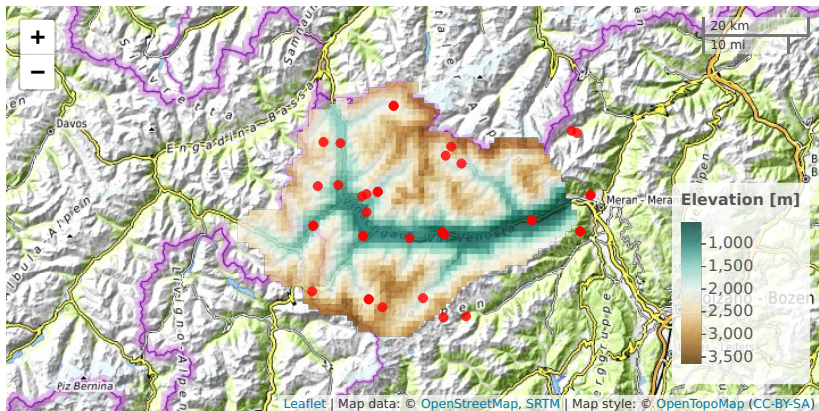


Figure 4: FALSE

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The results show that B2 is able to hold more water than P2. This depends on soil and land properties. Compared with input precipitation results, soil water behaviour for the different months is related to precipitation amount (depth and number of rainy days). Interestingly, in August 2014 soil water content is higher than in August 2012, in which precipitation is higher. However, in August 2014 the daily precipitation distribution is the least wide with the lowest variability (interquantile range) and two extreme events. (Precipitation time series in B2 and P2 are equal due to their short distance!)

Hydrological models are solvers of the differential equations of water flows and water thermodynamics in the Earth associated to heat transfers between Earth and the low atmosphere. They are a simplification of a real-world system useful to understand, predict, manage water resources. "integrated"

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Dicussion

- ▶ open science
- ▶ reproducibuly of modelling simulations
- ▶ fair priciple

Conclusion and forward

- ▶ open source hydrological models need powerful processing interface
- ▶ tool for processing GTOPO
- ▶ getting your data in the right shape (e.g. tidyverse, recipes)
- ▶ potential for extension for other models
- ▶ for operational applications / engineering productivity
- ▶ enlarge community

vedi abstract

Interested?

www.geotop.org

- ▶ link CRAN e github repository

Thank you for your attention! / Merci pour votre attention!

Addendum

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