

Runoff analysis using a distributed model

- Application of the GRM model -

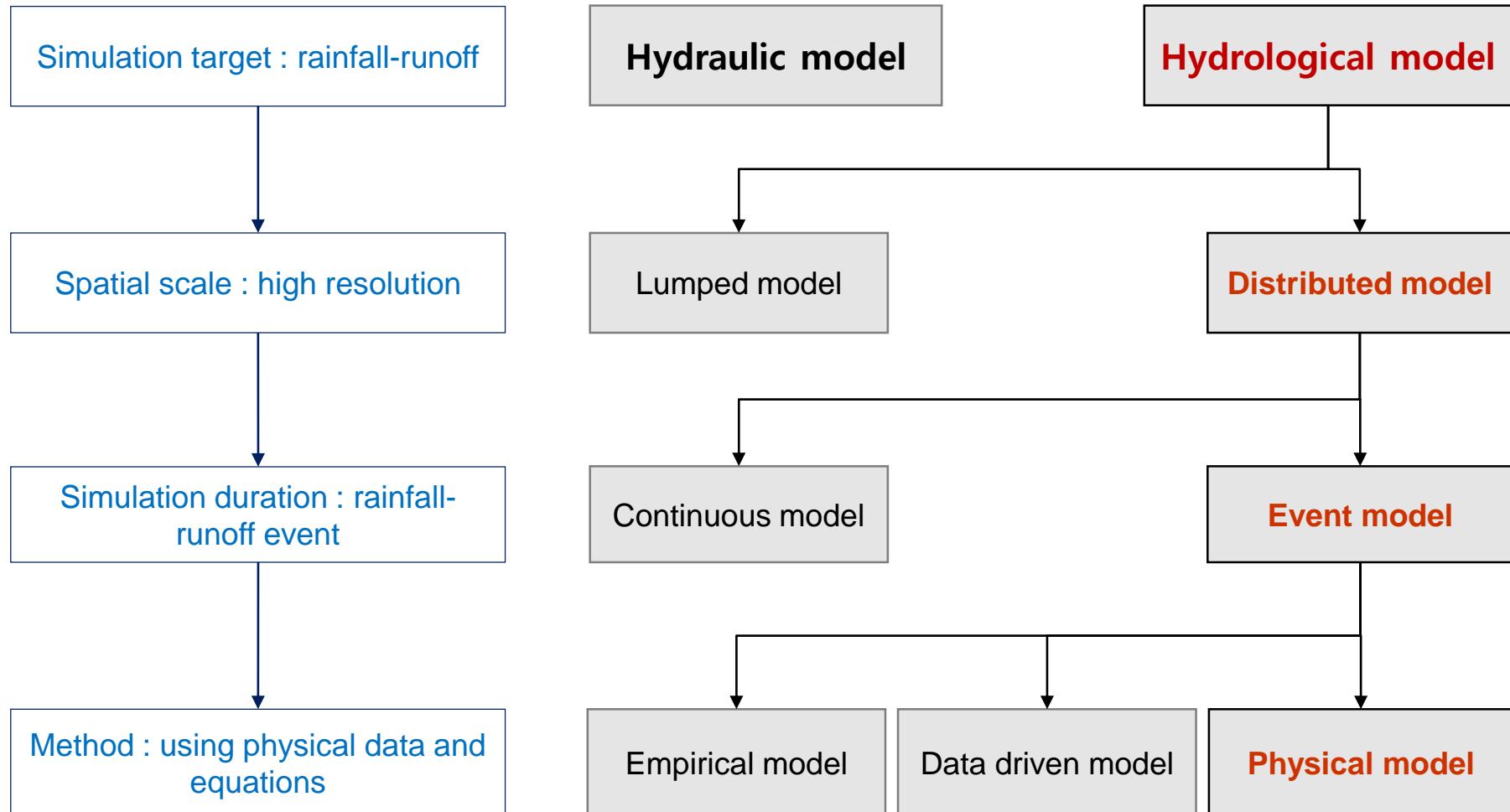
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Korea Institute of Civil Engineering and Building Technology

- 1. Introduction to the GRM model**
- 2. How to use the GRM model**
- 3. Applications**

❖ Introduction to the GRM model

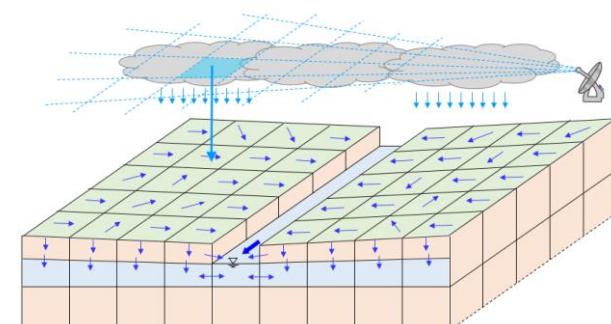
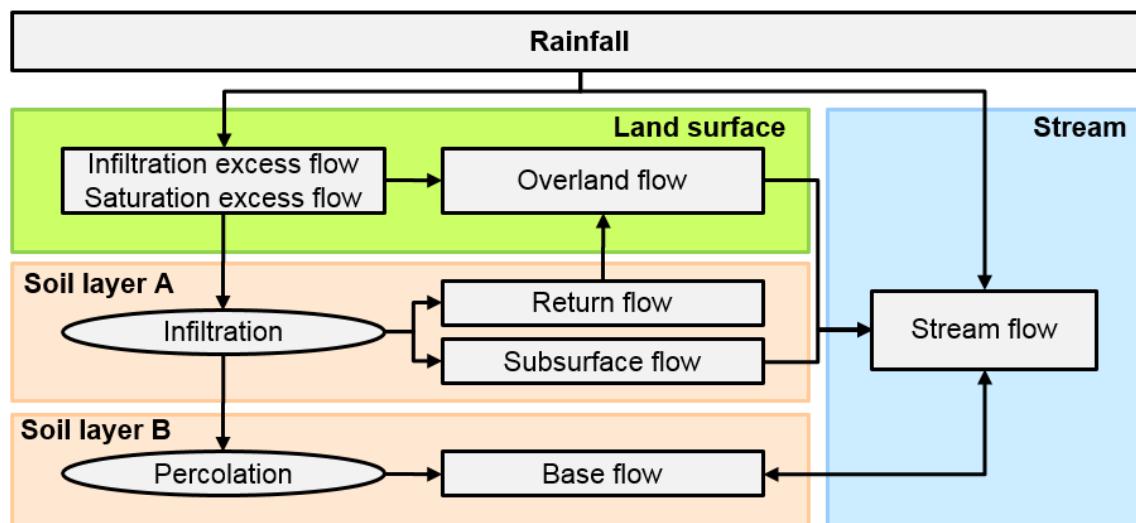
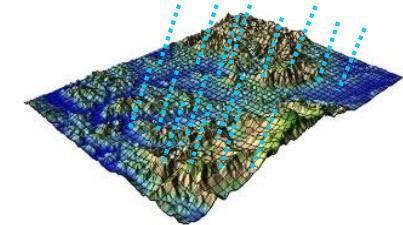
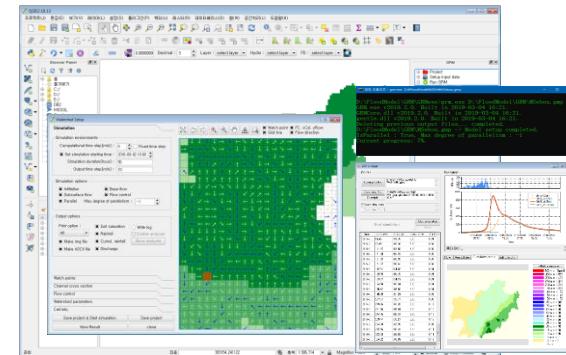
- **GRM (Grid based Rainfall-runoff Model)**



Introduction to the GRM model

● GRM (Grid based Rainfall-runoff Model)

- Physically based 1-dimensional rainfall-runoff model developed by KICT in 2008
- Kinematic wave model, Green-Ampt model
- Calculate overland flow, channel flow, subsurface flow, baseflow
- Flow control facilities effects (reservoir outflow, dam control, etc.)
- <https://github.com/floodmodel/GRM>

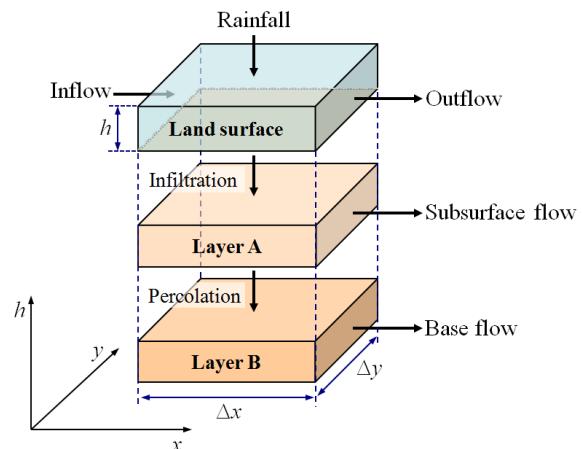
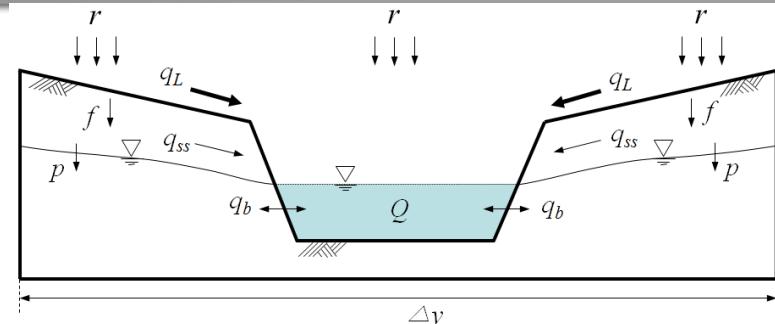


Introduction to the GRM model

● Governing equations

- **Overland flow :** $\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = r - f + \frac{q_r}{\Delta y}$
- **Channel flow :** $\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = r \Delta y + q_L + q_{ss} + q_b$
- **Manning's eq. :** $u = \frac{R^{2/3} S_0^{1/2}}{n}$
- **Infiltration :** $F(t) = Kt + \Delta\theta\psi \ln(1 + \frac{F(t)}{\Delta\theta\psi}) \quad f(t) = K \left(\frac{\psi\Delta\theta}{F(t)} + 1 \right)$
- **Subsurface flow :** $q_{ss} = KD_s \sin(S_a)$
- **Percolation :** $p = K_{Bv} \times \Delta t$
- **Lateral flow in soil layer B**
- $$q_{Bh} = K_{Bh} D_B \frac{dz_B}{dx} = K_{Bh} D_B \sin(S_a)$$
- **Baseflow :** $q_b = K_{Bh} \frac{h_B - h_{ch}}{h_{ch}} b \quad (\text{for } h_B > h_{ch})$

$$q_b = K_{Bh} (h_B - h_{ch}) \quad (\text{for } h_B < h_{ch})$$

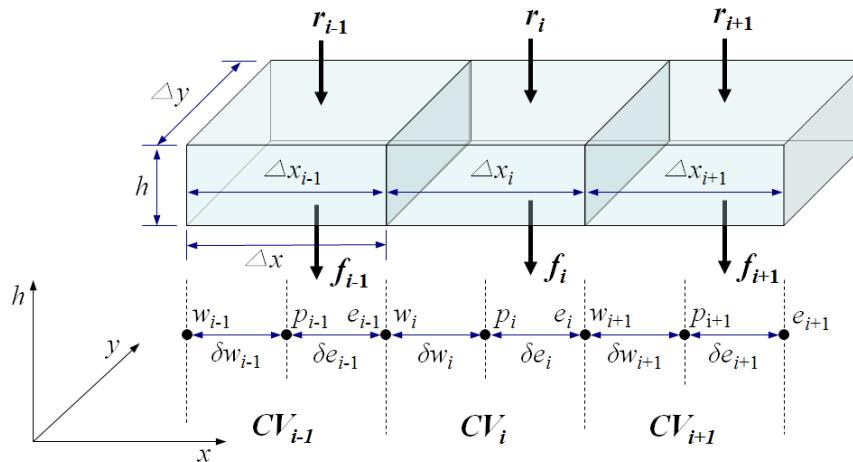


q : 단위 폭당 유량($q = uh$), u : x 방향 유속, r : 강우강도,
 f : 침투율, q_r : 복귀류, A : x 방향에 직각인 흐름 단면적,
 Q : 유량, h : 수심, q_L : 측방유입, q_{ss} : 지표하 유출,
 q_b : 기저유출, t : 시간

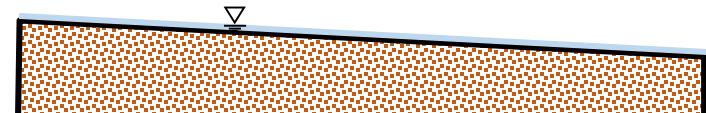
K_{Bv} : B 층에서의 연직 투수계수, p : 침누량
 z_B : B 층의 수위, K_{Bh} : B 층의 횡방향 투수계수,
 D_B : B 층의 수심, q_{Bh} : B 층의 단위폭당 횡방향 유량,
 h_B : 비피압대수층의 수심, h_{ch} : 하도 수심, b : 하폭

❖ Introduction to the GRM model

- Numerical solutions



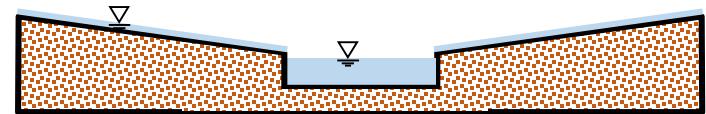
- Control volume types



<Overland flow>



<Channel flow>



<Channel and overland flows>

- Overland flow

$$h_{ip}^{j+1} = h_{ip}^j - \alpha(\bar{u})_{ie}^{j+1} h_{ie}^{j+1} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x_i} + \alpha(\bar{u})_{iw}^{j+1} h_{iw}^{j+1} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x_i}$$

$$- (1-\alpha) \{ (\bar{u})_{ie}^j h_{ie}^j - (\bar{u})_{iw}^j h_{iw}^j \} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x_i} + \{ \alpha S_i^{j+1} + (1-\alpha) S_i^j \} \Delta t \quad S_i = r_i - f_i + \frac{q_{ri}}{\Delta y_i}$$

- Channel flow

$$A_{ip}^{j+1} = A_{ip}^j - \alpha(\bar{u})_{ie}^{j+1} A_{ie}^{j+1} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x_i} + \alpha(\bar{u})_{iw}^{j+1} A_{iw}^{j+1} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x_i}$$

$$- (1-\alpha) \{ (\bar{u})_{ie}^j A_{ie}^j - (\bar{u})_{iw}^j A_{iw}^j \} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x_i} + \{ \alpha S_i^{j+1} + (1-\alpha) S_i^j \} \Delta t \quad S_i = r_i \Delta y_i + q_{Li} + q_{ssi} + q_{bi}$$

❖ Introduction to the GRM model

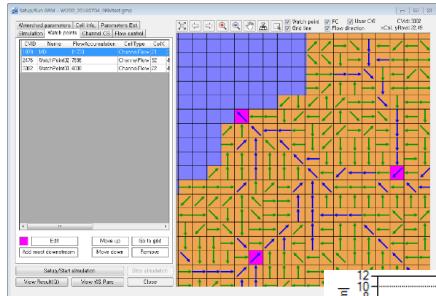
- Input data and corresponding model parameters

| Original data | Input data | Format | Required | Parameters(user defined parameters) |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| DEM | Watershed | ASCII raster | O | Define simulation area Set control volume number, size, etc. |
| | Flow direction Flow accumulation | ASCII raster | O | 1D grid flow network, calculation order |
| | Slope | ASCII raster | O | Slope, (minimum land surface slope, minimum channel bed slope) |
| | Stream | ASCII raster | Optional (recommended to use) | Define stream flow cell, (minimum channel bed width, most downstream channel width, channel roughness coefficient, dry stream order) |
| Channel width | | ASCII raster | Optional | Channel width for each stream cell |
| Initial soil saturation ratio | | ASCII raster | Optional | Initial soil saturation ratio for each cell |
| Initial stream flow | | ASCII raster | Optional | Initial stream flow for each stream cell |
| Land cover map | Land cover | ASCII raster | Optional | Land cover roughness coefficient, impervious ratio, (calibration coefficient) |
| Soil map | Soil texture | ASCII raster | Optional | Green-Ampt model infiltration parameters, (calibration coefficient) |
| | Soil depth | ASCII raster | Optional | Effective soil depth, (calibration coefficient) |
| Rainfall gauge, radar, satellite | Rainfall(distributed rainfall field or mean areal rainfall) | ASCII raster Text | O | Rainfall |
| Discharge | Observed discharge | Text | Optional | Flow control discharge, (Initial stream flow) |

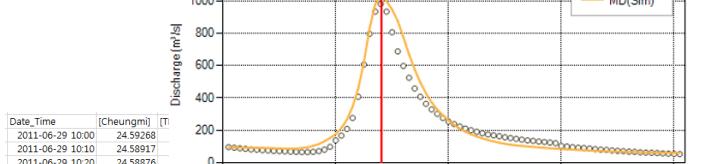
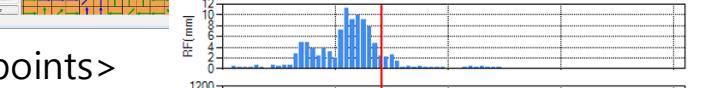
Introduction to the GRM model

- Model outputs

- Hydrological time series at watch points
 - Discharge, soil saturation ratio, etc.

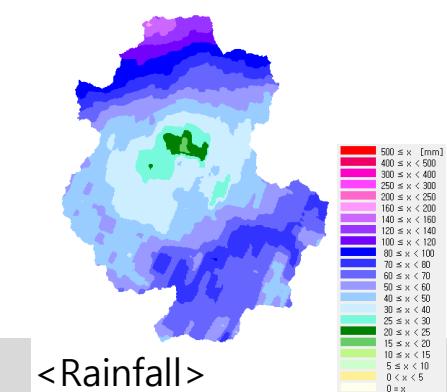
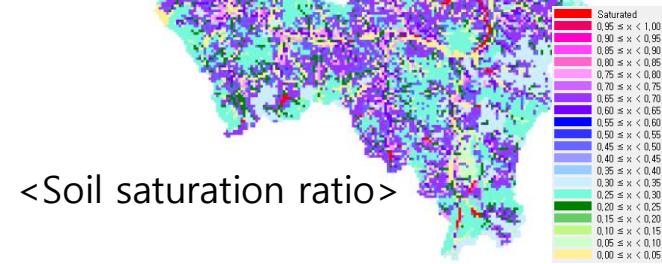
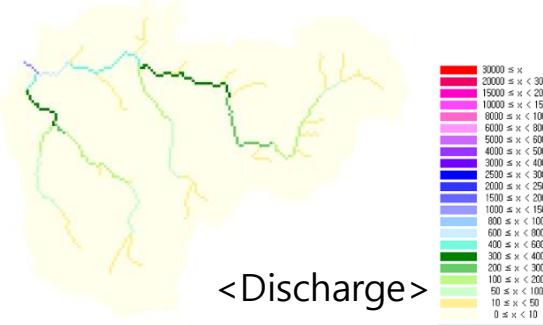


<Watch points>



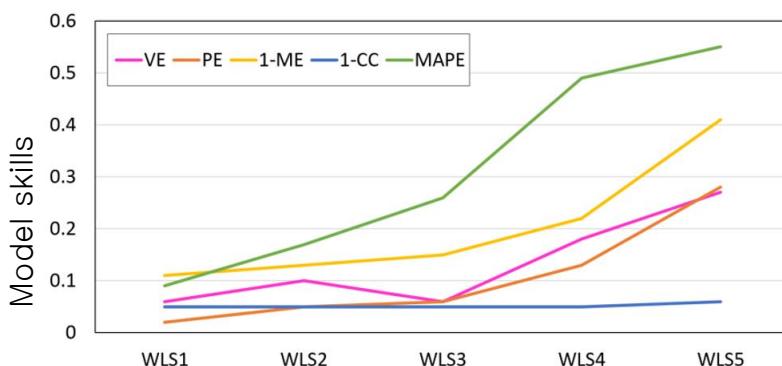
<Time series data at watch points>

- Hydrological time series for all cells



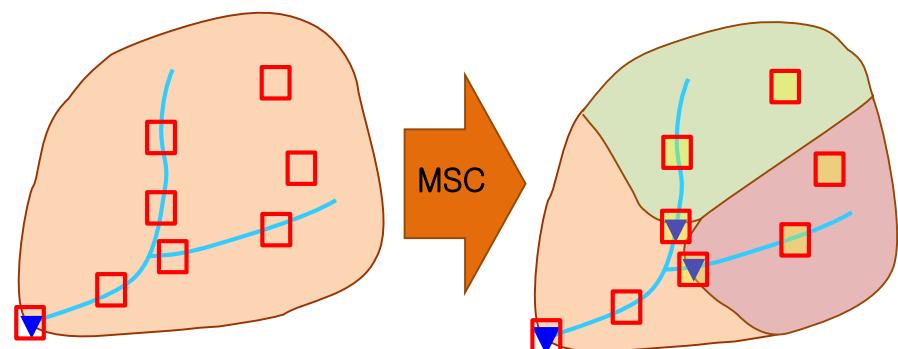
❖ Introduction to the GRM model

- (In a large watershed) How to improve the accuracies of inner grids simulation results ?
 - Improve the accuracy of high resolution input data (by using radar rainfall, detail field survey data, etc. Scale problem must be considered)
 - Improve the accuracy of observed data (for model input, calibration, validation, etc.)
 - Multi-site calibration (MSC)



Points away from calibration point

- WLS1: calibration point
- WLS5: the farthest point from WLS1



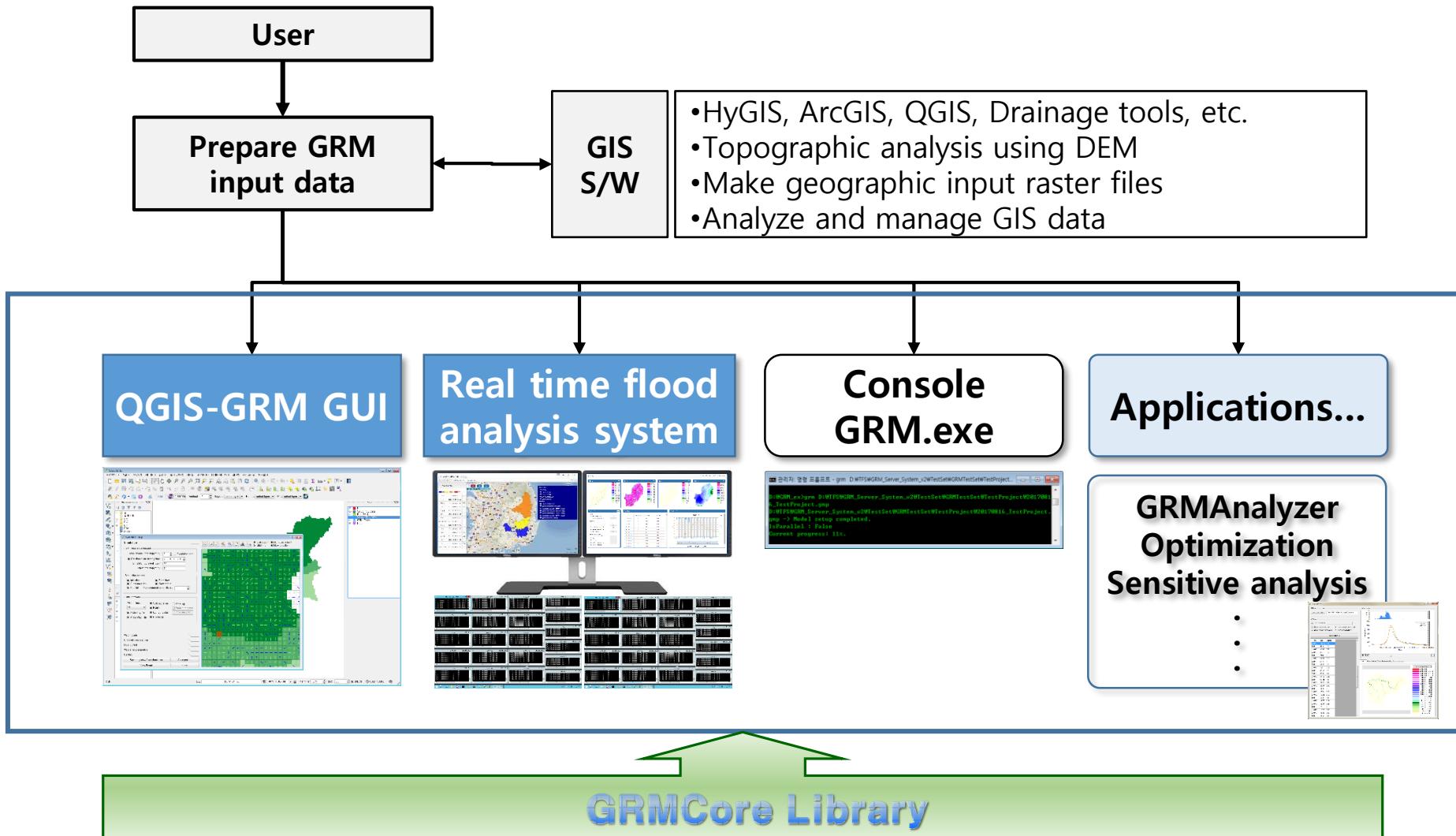
- ▼ : Model calibration point
- : The points of modelling results will be printed out
- : Modelling results can be improved by MSC

❖ Introduction to the GRM model

- (In a large watershed) How to reduce model run time ?
 - (Parallelism) Adopt parallel vs. serial calculation algorithm
 - CPU or GPU, using a machine vs. multiple machines
 - (Model construction) Simulate a large watershed with a model vs. divide into sub-watersheds and simultaneous running for each sub-watershed model
 - (Computational resources) Apply high performance computational resources
 - High performance workstation, cluster computing system, PC, etc.
 - Windows vs. Linux
 - (Assessment) Assessment of parallelism, model construction, and computational resources for target system is needed

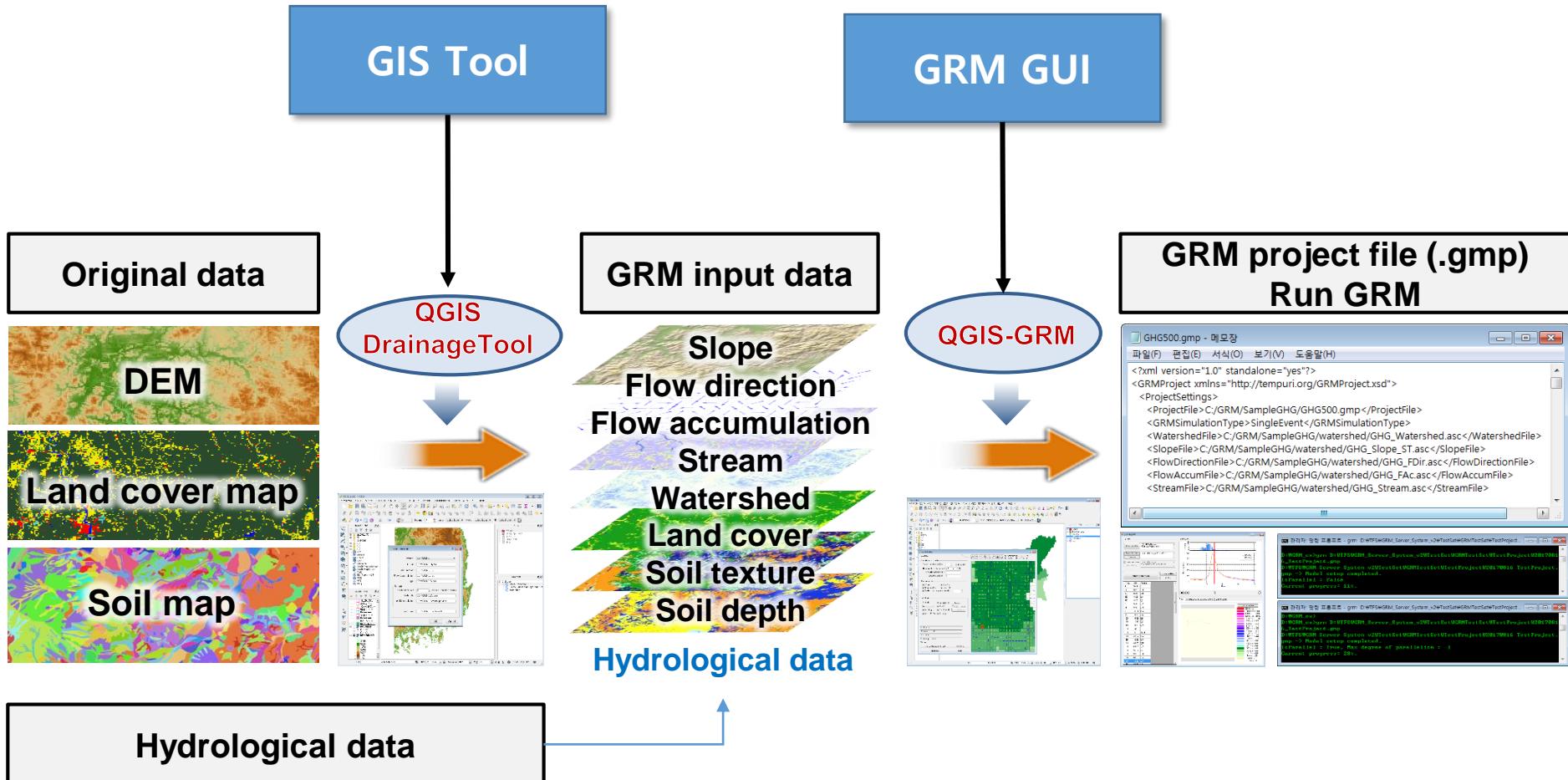
❖ Introduction to the GRM model

- GRM modules



How to use the GRM model

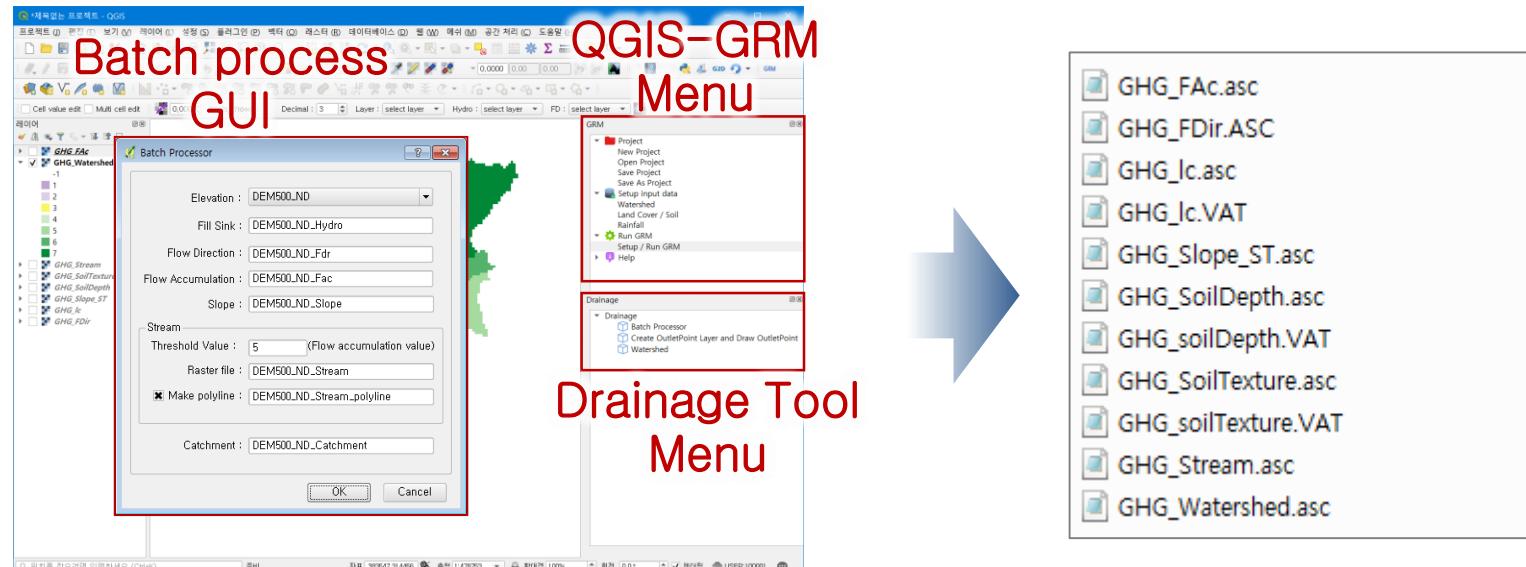
- Application process



❖ How to use the GRM model

● QGIS Drainage Tool

- DEM processing using TauDEM (<http://hydrology.usu.edu/taudem/taudem5/index.html>) and GDAL (<https://www.gdal.org>)
- Making hydrological topographic data
 - flow direction (D8, combined gradient), flow accumulation, slope (Steepest), stream, watershed
- Making the GRM model input files (ASCII raster files)



❖ How to use the GRM model

● The GRM model project file (~.gmp)

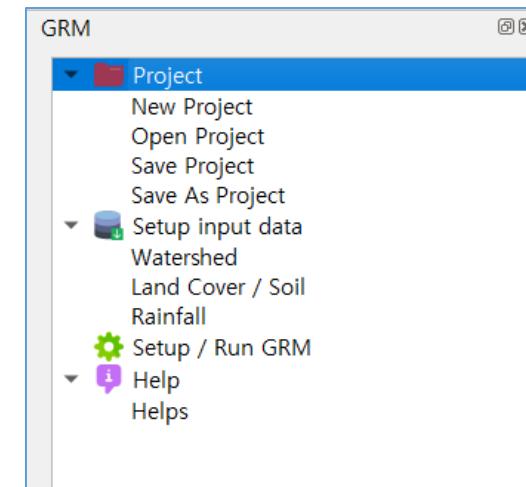
- Text xml format with the extension of '.gmp'.
- Includes input file info., modeling options, the model parameters, etc.
- Text editor or QGIS-GRM GUI can be used to make a project file

```
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<FlowAccumFile>C:/GRM/SampleGHG/watershed/GHG_FAc.asc</FlowAccumFile>
<Streamfile>C:/GRM/SampleGHG/watershed/GHG_Stream.asc</Streamfile>
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<InitialSoilSaturationRatioFile />
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<SimulStartingTime>2016-09-02 16:00</SimulStartingTime>
<ComputationalTimeStep>5</ComputationalTimeStep>
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<MakeFlowDistFile>true</MakeFlowDistFile>
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❖ How to use the GRM model

- **GRM model project file (~.gmp)**

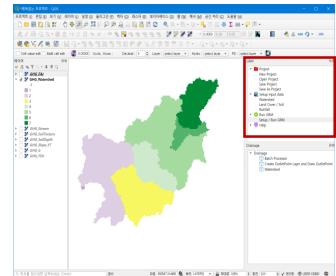
- **Make GRM model project file using QGIS-GRM plug-in**
- **In QGIS**
 1. Run QGIS and add watershed, slope, flow direction, flow accumulation, stream, land cover, soil texture, and soil depth ASC raster files to QGIS map.
 2. Run QGIS-GRM plug-in
- **In QGIS-GRM plug-in**
 1. Click Project > New project
 2. Click Project > Save project
 3. Click Setup input data > Watershed
 4. Click Setup input data > Land Cover / Soil
 5. Click Setup input data > Rainfall
 6. Click Run GRM > Setup / Run GRM
 7. Click Project > Save project



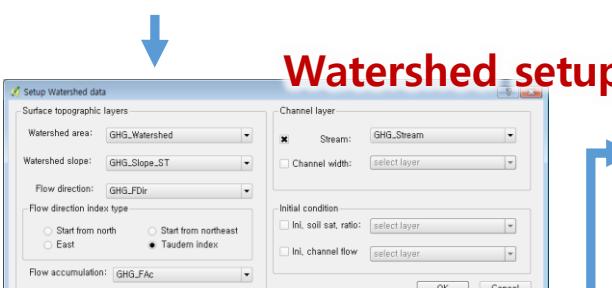
How to use the GRM model

● GRM model GUI : QGIS-GRM

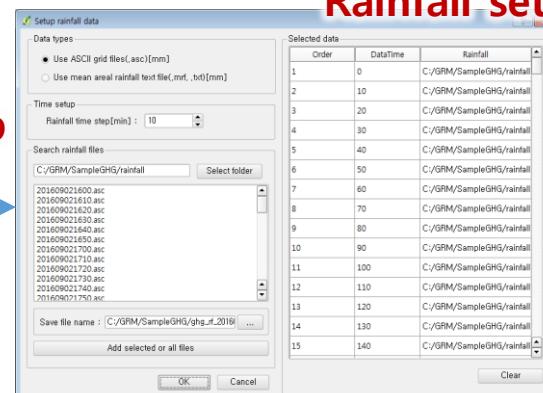
- Used to make a GRM project file



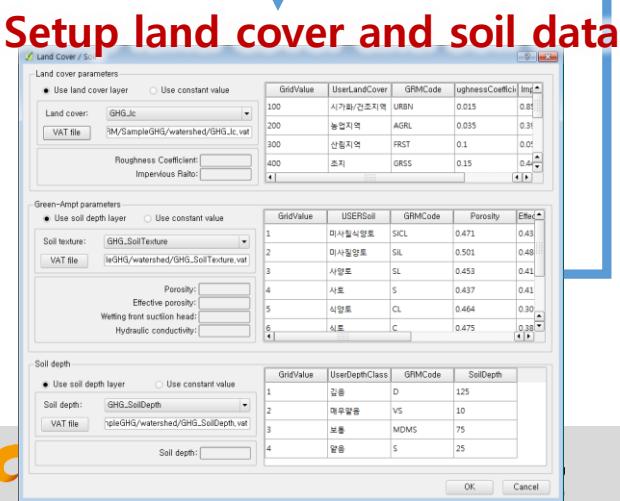
QGIS-GRM
menu



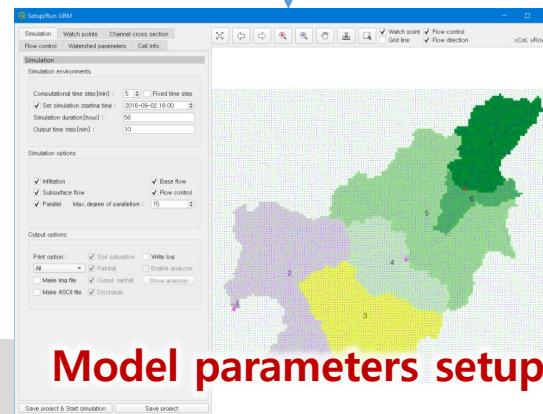
Watershed setup



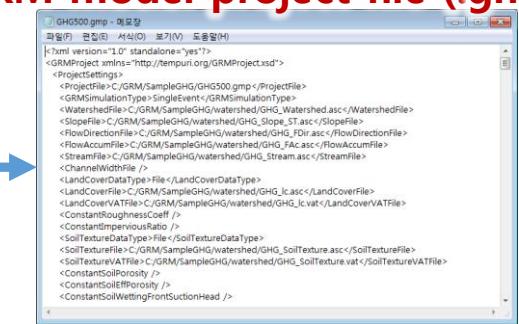
Rainfall setup



Setup land cover and soil data



Model parameters setup



GRM model project file (.gmp)



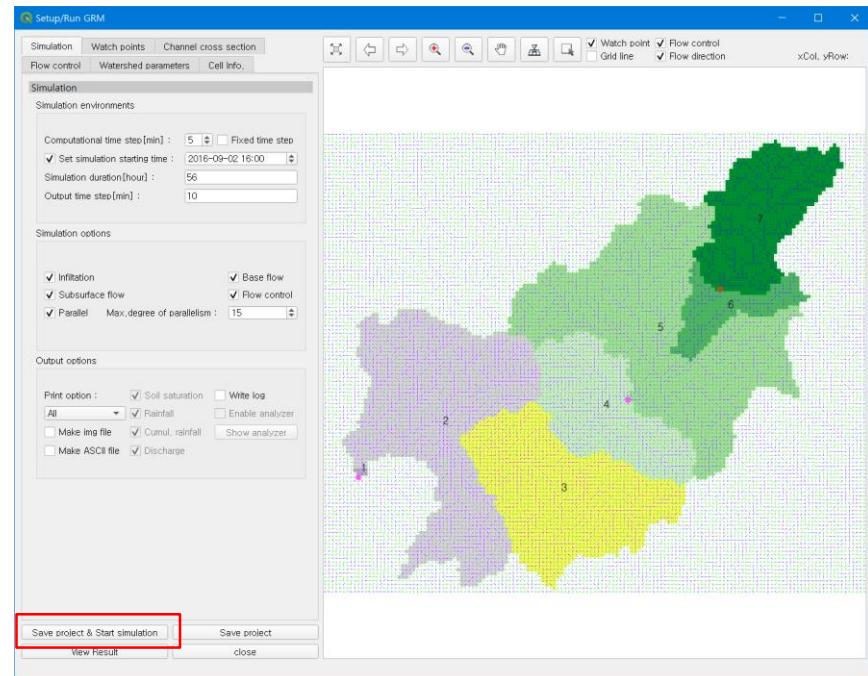
Run GRM

❖ How to use the GRM model

● Run the GRM model

➤ Using QGIS-GRM GUI

- Click "Save project & start simulation" button on GUI



➤ Using GRM.exe in console window

- Run GRM.exe using a project file argument in console window
- Execute ["GRM.exe file path and name" "Project file(gmp) path and name with file extension(.gmp)"]
- Example

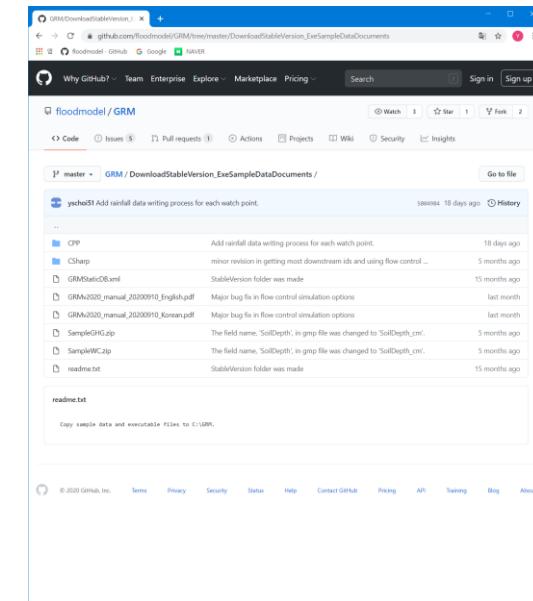
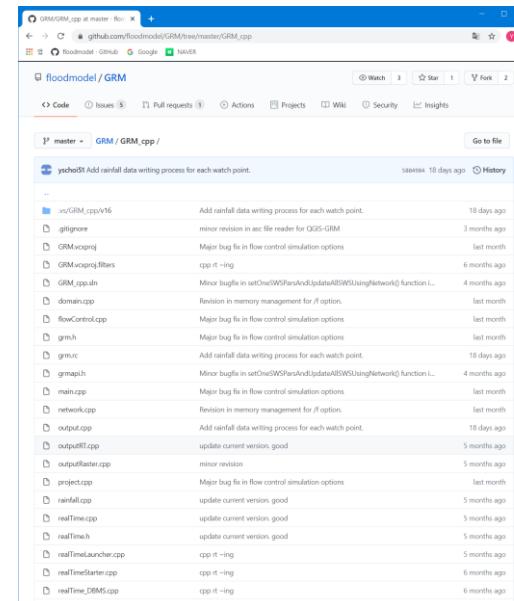
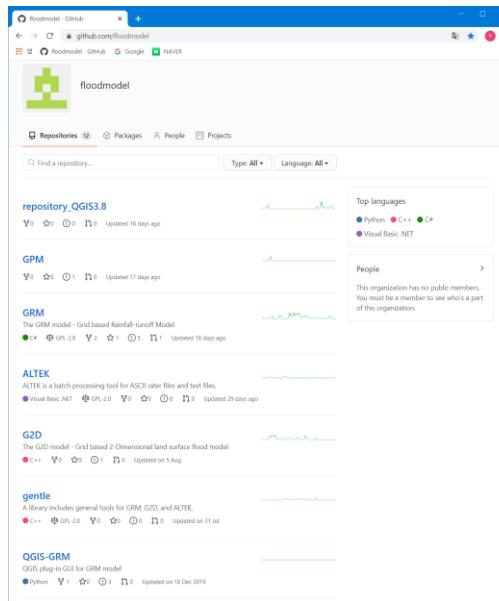
C:\GRM\GRM.exe C:\GRM\SampleGHG\GHG500.gmp

```
C:\GRM>C:\GRM\GRM.exe C:\GRM\SampleGHG\GHG500.gmp
GRM v.2020.9.22.. Built in 2020-09-22 17:39.
1 CPU(s) installed.
CPU #1.
  CPU name : Intel(R) Core(TM) i9-7900X CPU @ 3.00GHz
  Number of CPU cores : 10
  Number of logical processors : 20
C:\GRM\SampleGHG\GHG500.gmp project was opened.
Deleting previous output files... completed.
C:\GRM\SampleGHG\GHG500.gmp -> Model setup was completed.
The number of effective cells : 8418
Parallel : true. Max. degree of parallelism : 15.
Simulation was started.
Current progress: 17%...
```

How to use the GRM model

● How to get the softwares

- Softwares : GRM, QGIS-GRM plug-in, Drainage Tool plug-in, etc.
- Contents : Source codes, executable files(dll, exe), manuals, sample data, etc.
- Searching web site
 - Search Google (<https://www.google.com>) or GitHub (<https://github.com/>) using "github grm", "floodmodel grm", "floodmodel qgis-grm", "floodmodel drainage"
- QGIS plug-in repository location (QGIS 3.8.X)
 - https://github.com/floodmodel/repository_QGIS3.8/tree/master/QGIS_GRM
 - https://raw.githubusercontent.com/floodmodel/repository_QGIS3.8/master/plugins.xml



<Softwares>
Hermesys

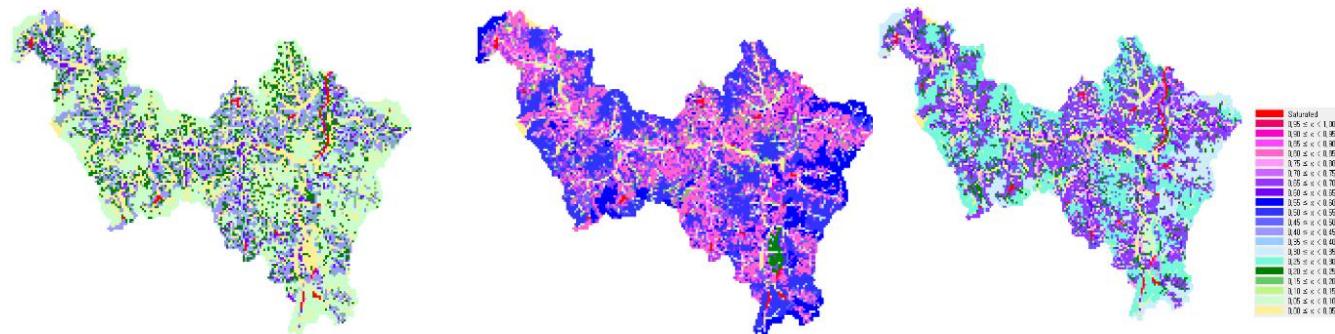
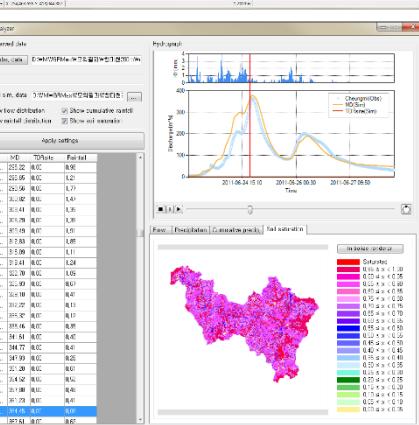
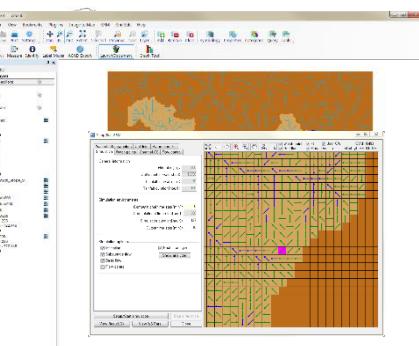
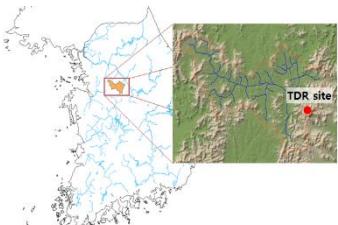
<Source codes>

<Executable files, sample data>

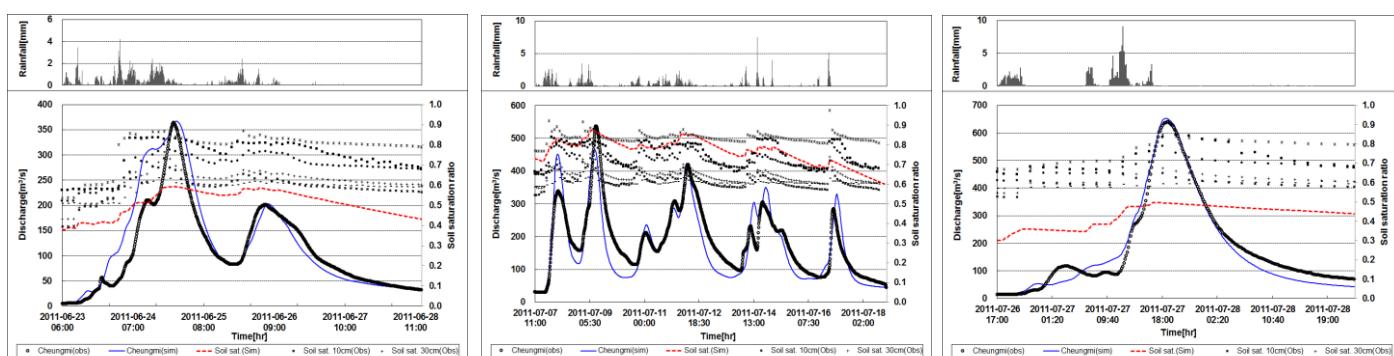
Applications

● Simulation of stream discharge and soil saturation during flood events

- Study area : Cheongmi-cheon (Riv.) IHP (International Hydrology Program) test bed
- Soil water content observation using TDR



< Initial soil saturation ratio distribution – auto estimation >



<Event 1>

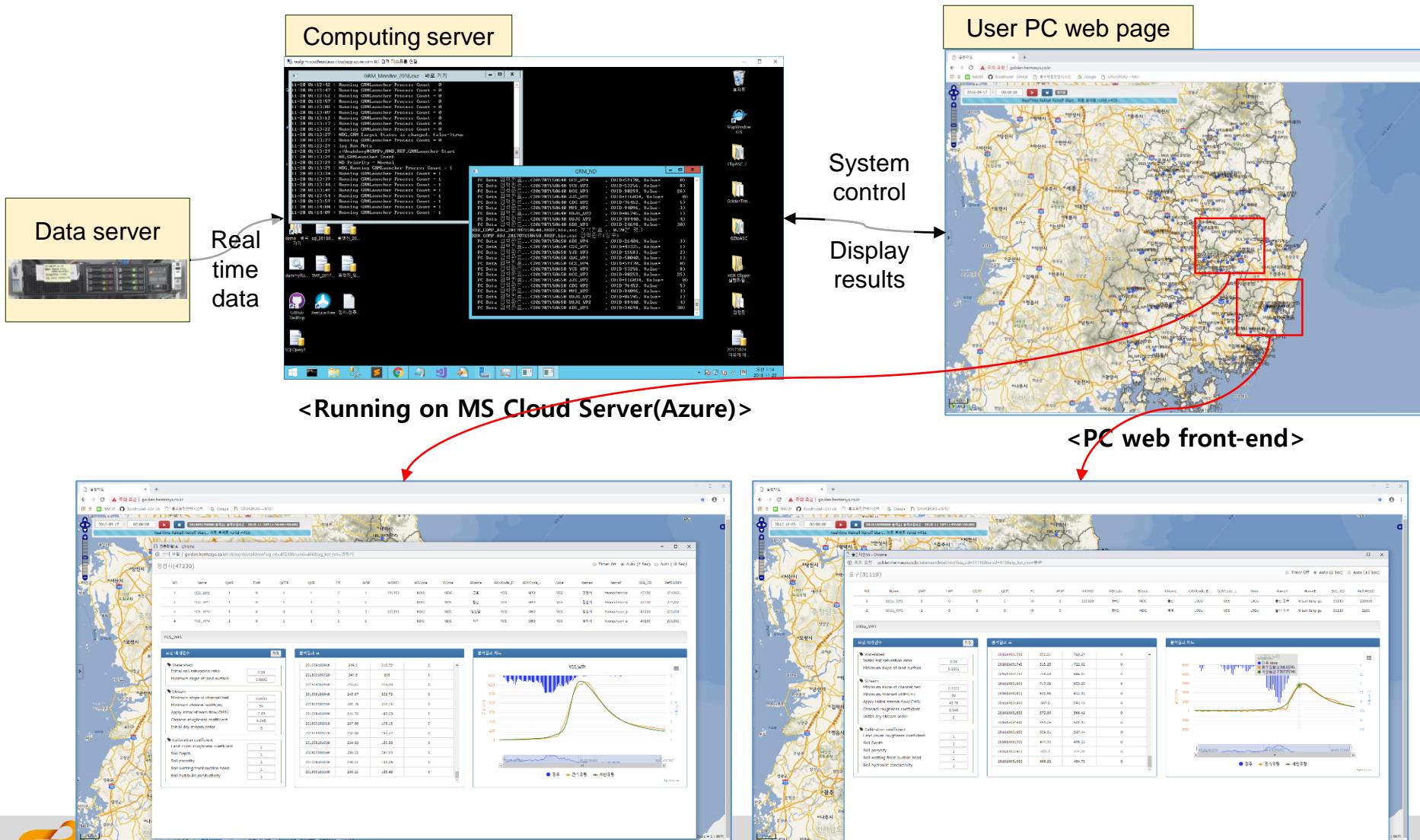
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<Event 3>

<Soil saturation ratio and discharge hydrographs>

Applications

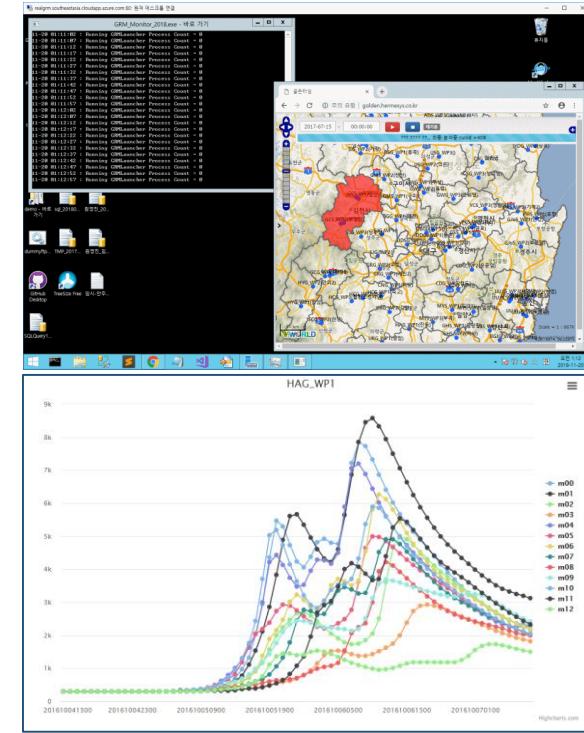
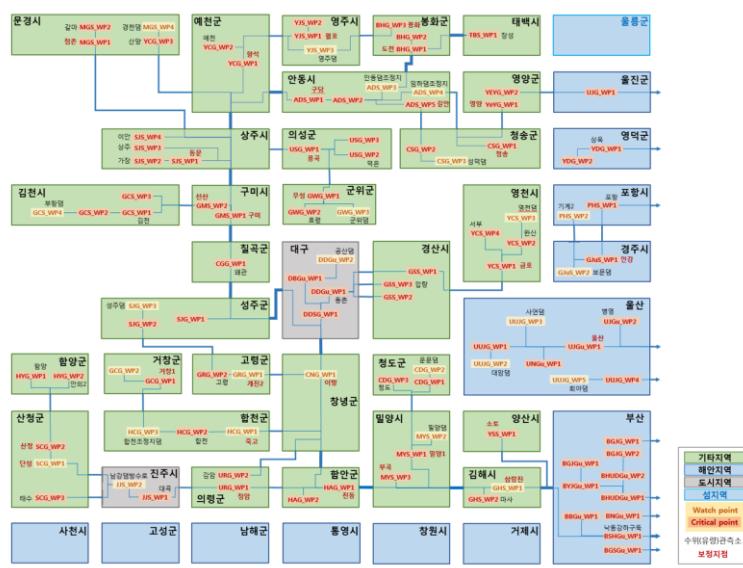
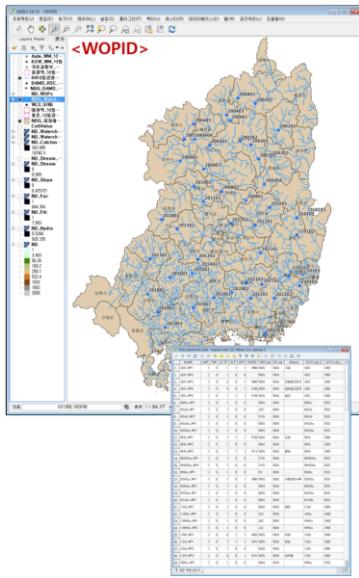
- Real time rainfall-runoff analysis system



Applications

• Application of ensemble precipitation data

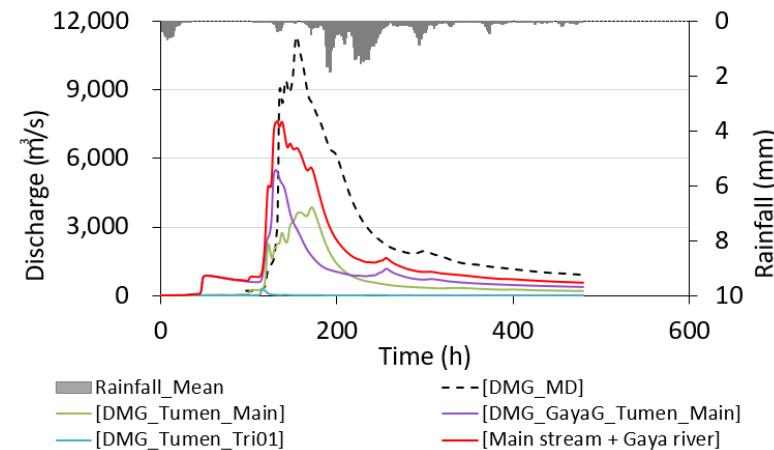
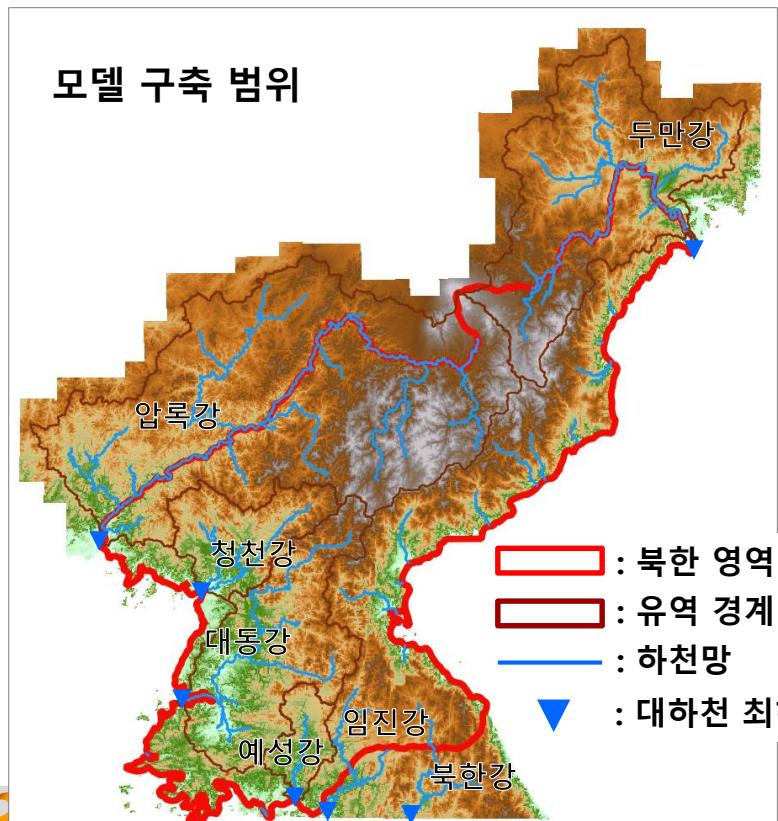
- 기상청 앙상블 강우자료를 이용한 홍수위험전망 정보 생산
- 500m X 500m 해상도로 전국 GRM 모델 구축
- 13개 강우 자료 다발을 이용해서 GRM 모델 실행 후 하천 유량에 의한 전국 행정구역별 홍수위험을 판단할 수 있는 시스템 구축(진행 중)



❖ Applications

● Application of the GRM to North Korea

- 북한 지역 전체에 대해서 홍수 유출 해석 모델 구축
- 목적 : 북한 지역에 홍수 발생시에 신속하게 홍수량 산정 -> 산정된 홍수량을 침수 모의에 적용
(분포형 유출 모형을 적용함으로써 모의 영역 임의 지점에서 유출량 산정 가능)
- 공간해상도 : 500m × 500m
- 유출 해석 범위 : 북한 전역, 중국과 러시아 지역 중 압록강 유역과 두만강 유역이 포함된 영역



Thank you...