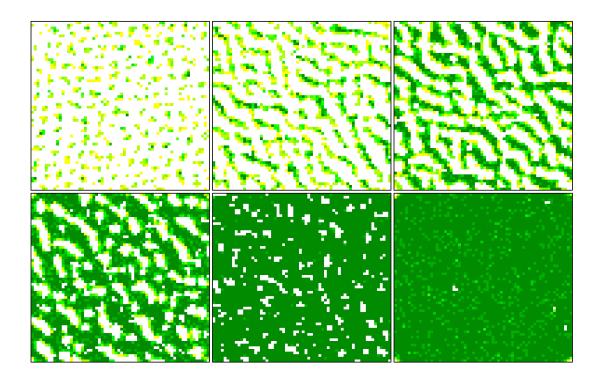
Ecohydraulical Feedback Simulation Documentation and Manual



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Draft status

- Suggestions for overall structuring welcomed!
- what means Dimensions: [:,:] ?
- subroutines and comments on the variables are from file <code>coupledModel.f90</code>
- \subroutine{<name>} {<arguments>} for displaying a subroutine with its arguments. <name> automatically gets an (emphasized) index entry and a label.
- \inout{<input entries>} {<output entries>} is for a list of input and output arguments. Missing values get replaced by "no input" or "no output".
- \inoutentry[<option>] {<variableName>}{type}{dimensions}{description} for an entry in the input output list. <option> can be empty or "emph" for an emphasized index entry or "none" for no index entry.
- \begin{usessubs} is an environment of used subroutines.
- \usessubentry{<subroutineName>} is for an entry in the usessubs environment. Entries automatically get an (not emphasized) index entry and a reference to the associated subroutine.
- I am using the keyword index to index all parameter and variable names. Good idea? Or shall we make a list with all parameter and variable names and their description and unit? Like:

Table 1: variables variable type dimensions nom description [8-byte real] [4] climate parameters climParams [8-byte real] [6] vegetation and soil kernel parameters infiltParams [8-byte real] [8] evaporation parameters evapParams $[\mathrm{m}^3/\mathrm{S}]$ discharge [integer] [m,n]Qdischarge alpha [8-byte real] [m,n]

My suggestion for collaboration: let's use the package "trackchanges". Nanu: Editing [could look like this] with the following commands:

```
\add[editor]{added text}
\remove[editor]{removed text}
\change[editor]{removed text}{added text}
\note[editor]{note text}
\annote[editor]{text to annotate}{note text}
```

1 Introduction

2 Theoretical principles

2.1 Simulation model

Runoff, soil moisture storage, transpiration and plant-bare soil transitions are numerically modeled on a lattice of square cells. The model simulates the following spatially distributed water balance:

$$\frac{\partial w_i}{\partial t} = P_i + R_i - Q_i - E_i - \sum_n T_n \tag{1}$$

- 2.2 Runoff generation
- 2.3 Surface water flow
- 2.4 Short range facilitation
- 2.5 Evaporation and transpiration
- 2.6 Vegetation change
- 2.7 Microtopography

3 Application

3.1 Build from source

3.1.1 Unix Systems

To use the gfortran compiler execute the following in terminal:

```
gfortran coupledModel.f90
```

On Unix systems an .out file is generated. To execute this, type the following into the terminal:

./a.out

3.2 Installation

- 3.2.1 System requirements
- 3.3 Application prerequisites
- 3.4 Data preperation
- 3.5 Parameterization
- 3.6 Simulation
- 3.7 Output
- 3.8 Appraise and visualize results
- 3.8.1 in R
- 3.8.2 in R and LTEX (knitr-method)

```
http://yihui.name/knitr/
```

3.8.3 in Excel

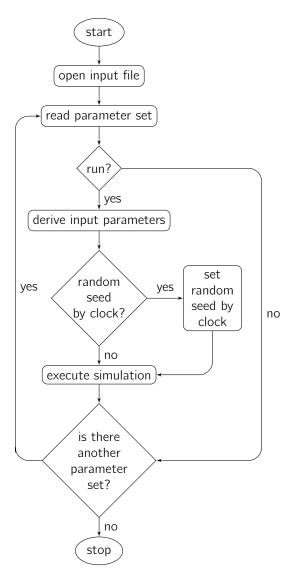


Figure 1: flow chart of the main program

Implementation

4.1 Overview

Implementation strategy 4.2

Subroutines 4.3

4.3.1 Simulation

SimCODE (m, n, mn, simflags, climParams, infiltParams, evapParams, vegParams, erParams, resultsFID)

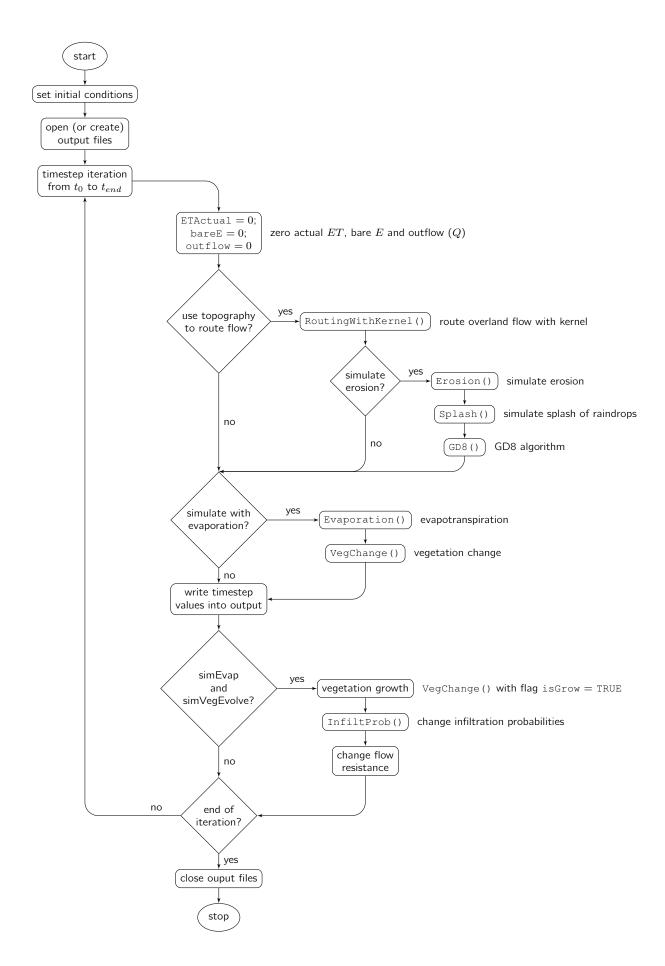


Figure 2: flow chart of subroutine SimCode (simulation execution)

```
input
                        [integer]
                                             number of rows
      m
                                             number of colums
                        [integer]
      n
                        [integer]
                                             = m \cdot n
      mn
                                             [1] ... is for this, [2] ... is for that, Nanu: [should be explained!]
                        [integer]
                                     [6]
      simflags
                                              Nanu: climate parameters [how to input these?]
      climParams
                        [8-byte real] [4]
                                              Nanu: vegetation and soil kernel parameters
      infiltParams [8-byte real] [6]
      evapParams
                        [8-byte real] [8]
                                             evaporation parameters
      vegParams
                        [8-byte real] [5]
                                             vegetation Nanu: and soil kernel parameters
                        [8-byte real] [4]
                                              Nanu: vegetation and soil kernel parameters [what specific?]
      erParams
                        [character] [len=8] results file id code
      resultsFID
   output
      no output
   Uses subroutines:
      GD8 (), cf. page 13
     InfiltProb(), cf. page 9
     RoutingWithKernel(), cf. page 9
     Erosion(), cf. page 10
     Splash(), cf. page 10
     Evaporation(), cf. page 11
     VegChange(), cf. page 15
4.3.2 Green-ampt infiltration
   GAInfilt (m, n, dt, inflow, Ksat, wfs, cumInfilt, infex)
    Nanu: Green-ampt infiltration calculation. [Literature?]
   input
      m,n
                    [integer]
      dt
                    [8-byte real]
                    [8-byte real] [m,n] surface runon + precipitation (R+P)
      inflow
                    [8-byte real] [m,n] Nanu: wetting front suction * moisture deficit [formula?]
      cumInfilt [8-byte real] [m,n] Nanu: cumulative infiltration [nomenclature?]
    output
```

4.3.3 Nanu: TwoDRandPos [cannot guess what this means]

[8-byte real] [m,n] infiltration excess

cumInfilt [8-byte real] [m,n] cumulative infiltration

infex

```
input
  m, n     [integer]
  randOrder [integer] [mn, 2]

output
  randOrder [integer] [mn, 2]
```

Uses subroutines:

OneDRandList(), cf. page 8

4.3.4 Kinematic wave primer

KWPrimer(m, n, topog, manningsN, mask, solOrder, flowdirns, alpha, deltax, solMax)

Iterate over space to generate calculation a mask. The mask is a 9×1 array where 1s indicate that a neighbour (as defined by the position in mask(x,y)) discharges to the cell at x,y

input

```
m,n [integer]
topog [integer] [mn,n]
manningsN [integer] [mn,n]
```

output

```
deltax [8-byte real] [m,n]
alpha [8-byte real] [m,n]
solMax [integer]
solOrder [integer] [m,n]
flowdirns [integer] [m,n] flow directions
mask [integer] [m,n,9]
```

Uses subroutines:

```
GD8(), cf. page 13
KMWOrder(), cf. page 8
Neighbours(), cf. page 12
Lookupfdir(), cf. page 8
```

4.3.5 Kinematic wave

KinematicWave(m, n, ndx, dt, iex, flowdirns, solOrder, solMax, mask, alpha,
deltax, disOld, disNew)

This subroutine calculates the kinematic wave equation for surface runoff in a network for a single time step. The flow network is given by the GD8 algorithm calculated on the topography. We assume no interaction between adjacent flow pathways i.e. water does not overflow in a direction not specified by the GD8 network. iex is the excess water from Nanu:precip - infiltration + GW discharge [display as formula?].

$$iex(m, n, 1) = qit$$

Nanu: [should this be displayed as formula or as code?]

$$iex(m, n, 2) = qitPlus$$

Nanu: manningsN the roughness coefficient [is this in the right place?]

Nanu: init a value passed to initialise the variables [same for this]

input

```
[integer]
m,n
ndx
                    [integer]
solMax
                    [integer]
                                             flow directions
flowdirns
                                 [m,n]
                    [integer]
solOrder
                    [integer]
                                 [m,n]
mask
                    [integer]
                                 [m,n]
alpha
                    [8-byte real] [m,n]
deltax
                    [8-byte real]
                                 [m,n]
dt
                    [8-byte real]
                                             time step
                    [8-byte real] [m,n,ndx]
disOld, disNew
iex
                    [8-byte real] [m,n,2]
```

output

disOld, disNew [8-byte real] [m,n,ndx]

4.3.6 Kinematic wave order

```
KMWOrder(flowdirns, m, n, solutionOrder)
```

Subroutine assigns values to the matrix solutionOrder to tell the Kinematic Wave subroutine in which order to solve the KM equation on the drainage network. Values of 1 assigned to top of catchment, 2 to 1st downstream node etc.. Value at a point is the maximum travel distance to that point from all points above it.

input

```
m,n [integer]
flowdirns [integer] [m,n] flow directions
```

output

```
solutionOrder [integer] [n,n]
```

Uses subroutines:

Lookupfdir(), cf. page 8

4.3.7 OneDRandList(a,mn)

```
OneDRandList(a, mn)
```

input

```
mn [integer]
a [integer] [mn,2]
```

output

a [integer] [mn,2]

4.3.8 Lookup for direction

```
Lookupfdir(dirn, dx, dy)
input
  dirn [integer]

output
  dx, dy [integer]
```

4.3.9 Routing with kernel

RoutingWithKernel(m, n, mn, precip, infiltKern, storeKern, newflowdirns,
topog, store, discharge, outflow)

input

```
[integer]
m, n
mn
                  [integer]
infiltKern
                  [8-byte real] [m,n]
storeKern
                  [8-byte real] [m,n]
topog
                  [8-byte real] [m,n]
precip
                  [integer]
                               [m,n]
                  [integer]
                               [m,n]
store
                              [m,n] flow directions
newflowdirns [integer]
```

output

```
outflow [integer]
store [integer] [m,n]
newflowdirns [integer] [m,n] new flow directions
discharge [integer] [m,n]
```

Notice: Periodic boundary conditions can only really be defined simply for an inclined plane with two adjacent edges defined as the boundary from which particles are routed to the opposite boundary. For simplicity it is assumed that the landscape slopes downwards in the direction of lower x and y.

Uses subroutines:

```
OneDRandList(), cf. page 8
TwoDRandPos(), cf. page 6
Lookupfdir(), cf. page 8
Neighbours(), cf. page 12
fdirLookup(), cf. page 14
```

4.3.10 Infiltration Probability

```
InfiltProb(veg, m, n, K0, ie, rfx, rfy, kf, Kmax, dx, dy, iProb)
```

This subroutine calculates the spatial distributed infiltration probability.

input

m,n	[integer]	dimensions of the spatial arrays
rfx, rfy	[integer]	maximum radius for plant effects on soil properties
kf	[integer]	
veg	[integer] [m,n]	vegetation matrix
K0	[8-byte real]	
ie	[8-byte real]	
Kmax	[8-byte real]	
dx, dy	[8-byte real]	length scales of lattice

output

iProb [8-byte real] [m,n] infiltration probability matrix

4.3.11 List Convolve

```
input
  m, n    [integer]
    m1, n1    [integer]
    base    [integer]    [m,n]
    kernel [integer] [m,n]
output
convol []    [m,n]
```

4.3.12 **Erosion**

```
Erosion(discharge, topog, newflowdirns, flowResistance, m, n)
```

input

```
m,n [integer] dimensions of the spatial arrays discharge [integer] [m,n] discharge has units of ^{\mathrm{mm}}/_{\mathrm{year}} newflowdirns [integer] [m,n] new flow directions flowResistance [8-byte real] [m,n] flow resistance; effective d_{40} grainsize in mm topog [8-byte real] [m,n] topography
```

output

topog [8-byte real] [m,n] topography

Uses subroutines:

Lookupfdir(), cf. page 8

4.3.13 Splash

```
Splash (topog, veg, Dv, Db, m, n)
```

input

```
m,n [integer] dimensions of the spatial arrays veg [integer] [m,n] topog [8-byte real] [m,n] topography Dv,Db [8-byte real] \frac{m^2}{kyr}
```

output

```
topog [8-byte real] [m,n] topography
```

Uses subroutines:

```
Neighbours(), cf. page 12
```

4.3.14 Find holes

```
FindHoles (newtopog, holes)
```

input

```
newtopog [8-byte real] [:,:] topography

output
  holes [8-byte real] [:,:]
```

Listing 1: a program listing could look like this; notice the language sensitive formatting

```
SUBROUTINE FindHoles (newtopog, holes)
1
   IMPLICIT NONE
2
3
4
   REAL*8, DIMENSION(:,:), INTENT(IN) :: newtopog
   INTEGER, INTENT(OUT) :: holes
5
6
7
   INTEGER :: m,n,i,j,k,l
8
   m=SIZE (newtopog, 1)
9
   n=SIZE (newtopog, 2)
10
11
   DO i=2, m-1
12
   DO j=2, n-1
13
       holes=0
14
       DO k=-1, 1
15
       DO 1=-1,1
            IF (newtopog(i,j) < newtopog(i + k, j + l)) THEN
16
                holes = holes + 1
17
            END IF
18
19
       END DO
20
       END DO
        IF (holes.ge.8) THEN
21
22
            holes = 1
23
            RETURN
24
       END IF
25
   END DO
26
   END DO
27
28
   END SUBROUTINE FindHoles
```

Listing 1 shows, how code can be inserted into the document. With line numbers and Fortran specific code highlighting.

It is possible to refer to individual lines inside the listing with ΔT_EX commands $\label{}$ and $ref{}$, so references get updated if the code changes. For example line 16 in listing 1, where the first IF-condition begins.

The code in the listing could be loaded from an external file (for example the actual Fortran file).

4.3.15 Evaporation

```
Evaporation(veg, eTActual, bareE, store, tsteps, rcx, rcy, kc, dx, dy, params)
```

This version cycles through sites and evaporates water from site and neighbouring sites if vegetated.

```
input
```

```
[integer]
                               [:,:]
veg
eTActual
                  [integer]
                               [:,:]
bareE
                  [integer]
                               [:,:]
                               [:,:]
store
                  [integer]
                  [integer]
tsteps
rcx, rcy, kc [8-byte real]
                  [8-byte real]
dx, dy
params
                  [8-byte real] [7]
```

output

```
store [integer] [:,:]
eTActual [integer] [:,:]
bareE [integer] [:,:]
```

Uses subroutines:

TwoDRandPos(), cf. page 6

4.3.16 Neighbours

```
Neighbours (order, posij, dom, neighbs)
```

input

```
order [integer]
posij [integer] [2]
dom [integer] [2]
```

output

neighbs [integer] [Nanu: (order*2+1)**2,2 [as formula?]]

4.3.17 LSDs

```
LSDs (order, posxy, topog, m, n, lsdList)
```

This function returns the matrix positions:

LSD1: the position of the neighbouring cell with the steepest slope downhill

LSD2: the position of the neighbouring cell with second steepest slope adjacent LSD1

otherpos: the position of the other neighbouring cell the mirror reflection about LSD1 of LSD2

input

```
m, n [integer]
posxy [integer] [2]
topog [8-byte real] [m,n]
```

output

```
lsdList [integer] [3,2]
```

Uses subroutines:

```
Neighbours(), cf. page 12
RotateArray(), cf. page 13
```

4.3.18 Array rotation

```
RotateArray(list, m, n, leftorRight)
   input
                    [integer]
     m,n
                    [integer] [m,n]
     list
     leftorRight [integer]
   output
                    [integer] [m,n]
      list
4.3.19 Pos1D
   Posld(list, m, n, match, rownum)
   input
     m,n
              [integer]
              [integer] [m,n]
     list
     match [integer] [n]
   output
      rownum [integer] [m]
4.3.20 GD8 fow directions
   GD8 (topog, flowdirns, m, n)
   input
                  [integer]
     m,n
     topog
                  [8-byte real] [m,n]
   output
      flowdirns [integer]
                              [m,n] flow directions
   Uses subroutines:
     makeOrds(), cf. page 15
     Posld(), cf. page 13
     endShift(), cf. page 14
     LSDs(), cf. page 12
     fdirLookup(), cf. page 14
     RotateArray(), cf. page 13
4.3.21 New GD8 flow directions
   NewGD8 (topog, lakes, flowdirns, m, n)
   Calculates flow directions following the GD8-algorithm of Paik (2008)
   input
                  [integer]
     m, n
                  [integer]
     lakes
                              [m,n]
```

output

topog

flowdirns [integer] [m,n] flow directions

[8-byte real] [m,n]

```
Uses subroutines:
```

```
makeOrds(), cf. page 15
Posld(), cf. page 13
endShift(), cf. page 14
LSDs(), cf. page 12
fdirLookup(), cf. page 14
Neighbours(), cf. page 12
```

4.3.22 fdirLookup(dirnxy, idirn)

```
fdirLookup(dirnxy, idirn)
input
  dirnxy [integer] [2]
output
  idirn [integer]
```

4.3.23 Array sort

```
qsortd(x, ind, n, incdec)
```

This subroutine uses an order $n \cdot \log(n)$ quick sort to sort a real (double precision/8-byte) array x(n) into increasing order.

input

```
x(n) [8-byte real] vector of length n to be sorted n [integer] length of the array x(n) incdec [integer] if positive the ind is returned so values decreasing order incdec [integer]
```

output

```
ind (n) [integer] vector of length \geq n; sequence of indices 1, \ldots, n permuted in the same fashion as x would be: y(i) = x \ (ind(i))
```

ind is initialized to the ordered sequence of indices $1, \ldots, n$, and all interchanges are applied to ind. x is devided into two portions by picking a central element t. The first and last elements are compared with t, and interchanges are applied as necessary so that the three values are in ascending order. Interchanges are then applied so that all elements greater than t are in the upper portion of the array and all elements less than t are in the lower portion. The upper and lower indices of one of the portions are saved in local arrays, and the process is repeated iteratively on the other portion. When a portion is completely sorted, the process begins again by retrieving the indices bounding another unsorted portion.

Note: IU and IL must be dimensioned $\geq \log(n)$ where \log has base 2.

Credit goes to Robert Renka Oak Ridge Natl. Lab.

4.3.24 endShift

```
endShift(arr, rownum, mn, n)
```

```
input
  rown [integer]
  n   [integer]
  mn  [integer]
  arr [integer] [mn,n]

output
  arr [integer] [mn,n]
```

4.3.25 makeOrds

```
makeOrds (topog, ords, m, n)
input
  m,n [integer]
  topog [8-byte real] [m,n]

output
  ords [integer] [size(topog),2]

Uses subroutines:
  qsortd(), cf. page 14
```

4.3.26 Vegetation Change

```
VegChange(veg, m, n, vegParams, store, actualET, isEmerge, isGrow)
```

input

```
m,n [integer]
isGrow [integer]
isEmerge [integer]
vegParams [8-byte real] [5]
veg [integer] [m,n]
store [integer] [m,n]
actualET [integer] [m,n]
```

output

```
veg [integer] [m,n]
store [integer] [m,n]
actualET [integer] [m,n]
```

4.4 Customizability

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References

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A Appendix