mizuRoute

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Outline





Background ۲

- CTSM hydrology
- CTSM water and land management
- Recent progress
 - Network routing over the CONUS
 - Network routing for the planet
 - Lakes/reservoirs
- Next steps

CTSM hydrology



CTSM development

- Ecosystem vulnerability and impacts on carbon cycle and ecosystem services
- Sources of predictability from land processes
- Impacts of land use and land-use change on climate, carbon, water, and extremes
- Water and food security in context of climate change, climate variability, and extreme weather



Lateral fluxes of water



Water and land management

Ecosystem Demography / Multi-layer canopy



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Digital river networks (NHD+)

SUMMA/mizuRoute simulations of mean annual runoff for the NHD++ network





- mizuRoute configured for the NHD++ network (~2.7M streams)
- Major overhaul of mizuRoute to navigate the NHD++ network and generate information on reach characteristics to support multiple routing models
- Implemented a topological numbering scheme (Pfafstetter coding system) to
 - Simplify filtering of the river network
 - Enable efficient network-based domain decomposition procedures
 - Enable hydrologic prediction across scales

<u>Problems</u>: Heterogeneous network; broken links <u>Advantages</u>: Widespread community use; efforts to improve the network

The Pfafstetter coding system





The Pfafstetter coding system (NHD+)





Pfafstetter applications



- Subsetting
- Parallelization
- Aggregation

Application 1: Subsetting



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All basins starting with '96' are in the Colorado River basin

The San Juan River includes all reaches starting with '966'



Application 2: Parallelization



Pfafstetter numbering system helps classify stream segments into "mainstem" and "tributary" that can be processed independently

Parallel processing with OpenMP or/and MPI



Application 2: Parallelization



OpenMP Scaling

Unit hydrograph routing

Kinematic wave routing



Application 3: Aggregation

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Can aggregate basins at a given Pfafstetter level, and route using the same underlying network

- Aggregation is basin-specific, so have greater resolution in specific areas (adaptive in time, e.g., as a storm passes through)
- Supports "computationally frugal" model instantiations (for ensemble forecasting, parameter estimation trials, etc.)





Application 3: Aggregation





Continental-domain routing



- Hydrologic Derivatives for Modeling and Applications (HDMA)
 - Digital river network developed by Kris Verdin for the catchment land model
 - Uses Pfafstetter coding system
 - Global dataset



Lakes/reservoirs

- Work underway to incorporate hydroLakes in mizuRoute
 - Intersecting HDMA stream segments with hydroLakes
 - Extracting mizuRoute lake attributes from hydroLakes
 - Initial simulations over the Great Lakes



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Next steps



- mizuRoute development
 - Complete Pfafstetter parallelization with MPI
 - Finalize new continental-domain test cases
- NHD+ aggregations
 - Complete NHD+ aggregations over the CONUS
 - Evaluate/improve aggregated NHD+ simulations
 - Evaluate scaling issues
- hydroLakes
 - Complete stream/lake intersections
 - Initial testing of lake simulations in mizuRoute
- Coupling
 - Refactor of mizuRoute driver
 - Upgrade to ESMF "re-gridders"
 - Integrate CTSM energy balance with mizuRoute water balance



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