

Hydrologic Modeling ~ VIC Model

14th Dec 2020

Saksham Joshi

Water Resources Assessment Division (WRAD)
Water Resource Group (WRG)
Remote Sensing Application Area (RSAA)
National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)
ISRO, Dept. of Space, Govt. of India
Hyderabad - 500037, India




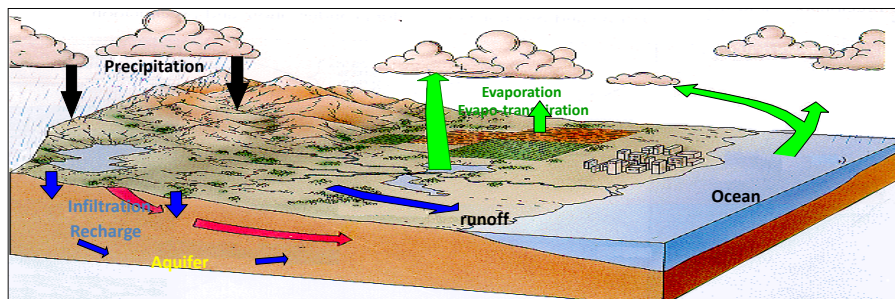
nrsc



Introduction

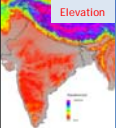
nrsc

- Water resources availability and its controlling parameters are spatially distributed and show temporal change  which is a matter of concern.
- Quantification of hydrological components can be done in many ways, but Hydrological Modeling is one efficient way for consistent long term behavioral studies.
- Hydrological Models – AVSWAT, MIKE, VIC, HEC-HMS




Hydrological Modeling Framework


Input dataset




Elevation



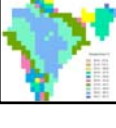
Soil



Land use



Rainfall



Temperature

Variable Infiltration Capacity Hydrological Model

- Open source; Grid-wise water and energy balance
- Sub-grid heterogeneity of Land cover
- Soil depth-wise hydrological response
- Vegetation phenological changes
- Daily / sub-daily time step

9 min (~16.5km), 3 min (~ 5.5km) Grid-wise data base

Geo-spatial data

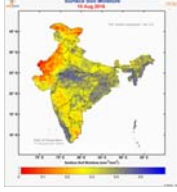
- Terrain - Topographic, Soil (NBSSLUP), LULC (NRC-250k), LAI, Albedo
- Meteorological - Rainfall, Temperature, ... (IMD & CPC)
- Hydrological - River discharge, Reservoir Storage/Releases, GW levels, ...

Utility:

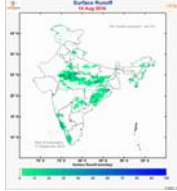
Persistent Runoff Areas Forecasted Reservoir Inflow Estimation

Hydrological Drought Assessment Irrigation Requirement Estimation

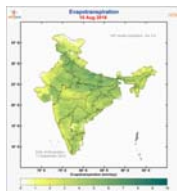
Output




Surface Runoff
10 Day Avg




Surface Runoff
10 Day Avg



Evapotranspiration
10 Day Avg

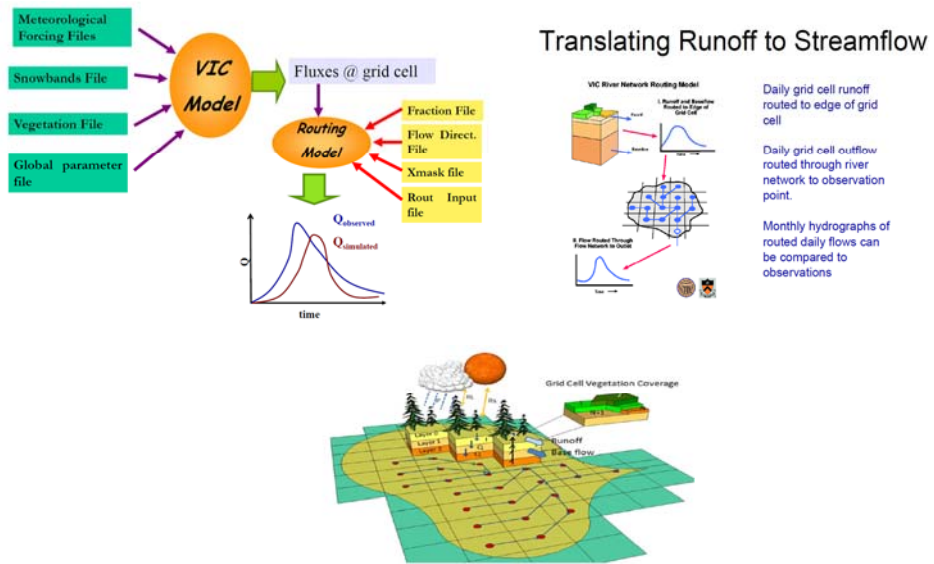


Variable Infiltration Capacity (VIC) Model



- Developed at University of Washington and Princeton University.
- Macro scale hydrological model.
- Spatial grid-wise water & energy balance modeling .
- Water & Energy balance computations carried out independently for each land cover
- Partitioning of Precipitation/Snowmelt and incoming Solar/long wave.
- Daily/Sub-daily time step.
- Sub-grid variations in land surface vegetation classes, soil moisture storage capacity.
- Multiple soil layers with variable infiltration.
- Each grid cell is modelled independently without horizontal water flow
- Version - 4.1 /4.2

- ✦ Soil parameters - No. of Layers, Layer depth, Texture, Porosity, Density, Hydraulic properties, Average elevation, Infiltration properties, ...
- ✦ Vegetation parameters - No. of classes, Class fractional area, Monthly LAI, Albedo, Canopy resistance factors, root depths, root fractions, displacement length, ...
- ✦ Meteorological Forcing parameters - Daily/Sub-daily, Maximum temperature, Minimum temperature, Rainfall, Wind speed, vapor pressure, incoming longwave and shortwave radiation, air pressure, ...
- ✦ Lake parameters - Lake area, Minimum allowable lake depth, Outflow channel width, Initial lake depth, Maximum lake depth, ...



Source: Carrasco and Hamlet, Final Report for the Columbia Basin Climate Change Scenarios Project, Chapter 6, 2010.

Sakham's Notebook - Hydrological Modeling

VIC Model

Sunday, 29 November 2020 06:05

- Macroscale, Process based
- Semidistributed, Deterministic
- Hydrological model
- University of Washington & Princeton.
- large scale model
- Water balance
- Energy balance computations.

→ Purpose → It was developed to simulate terrain processes and its integration with GCMs.

Main features

- 1) Sub-grid heterogeneity (elevation, land cover)
- 2) 99mc - scale meteorological data. (RS, Temp, Ws - -)
- 3) WB on EB computations
- 4) Water enters from atmosphere only
- 5) no grid to grid interaction → } surface & sub-surface RD that crosses the local channel network within the cell is assumed to be much larger than the width that crosses the grid cell boundaries into the neighbouring cell.

land cover

- 1) n - number of land cover classes (fraction)
- 2) geographic location is not considered.
- 3) 1 cell with 1 tile ⇒ lake/wetland
- 4) fluxes are averaged based on fractions

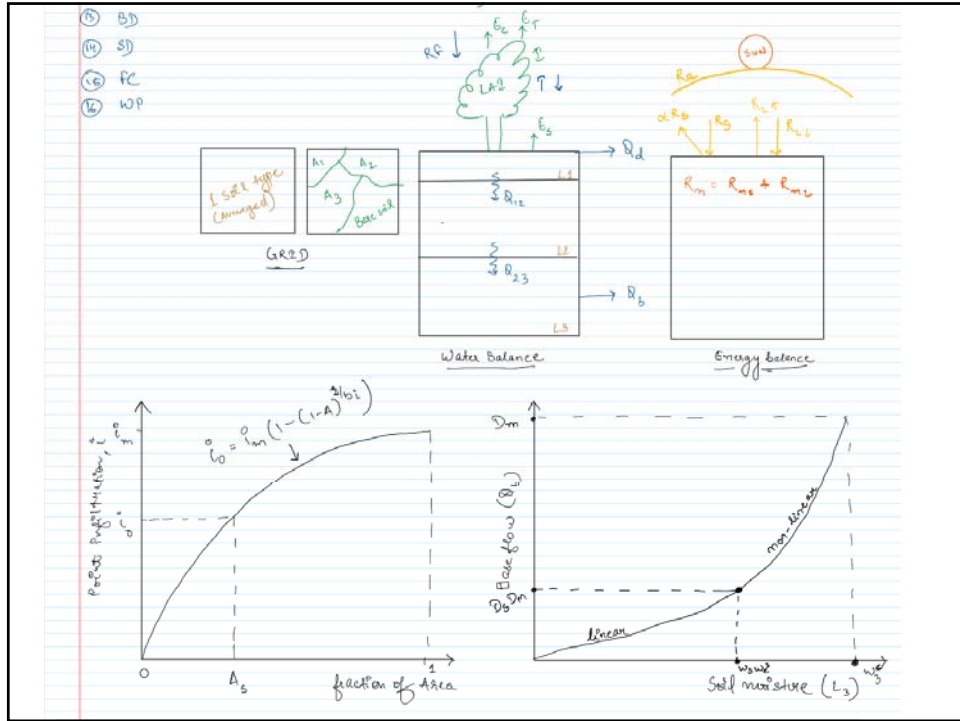
Soil

- 1) 3-Layer
- 2) infiltration into top-layer (hydrodynamic)
- 3) layers with roots can lose moisture to ET.
- 4) Percolation → gravity driven (L1 to L2) - Brooks and Corey.
- 5) Baseflow (L2) → Arno model formulation.

Sakham's Notebook - Hydrological Modeling

Inputs

soil parameter file	vegetation library file	vegetation parameter file
1) grid cell	1) architectural resistance (2 s/m)	1) veg class
2) lat/lon	2) stomatal resistance (100 s/m)	2) Area frac ^m
3) bright	3) LAI	3) root frac ^m (logarithmic)
4) D _s	4) Albedo	
5) D _{s,max}	5) roughness (0.123 x H)	
6) W _s	6) displacement (0.67 x H)	
7) c	7) Wind - h	
8) k _{cat}	8) R _{min} (- minimum incoming shortwave radiation)	
9) Root - moist	traces = 30 W/m ²	
10) elevation	crope = 100 W/m ²	
11) depth	(at which transpiration occurs)	
12) d _p (soil thermal damping depth) 4m		
13) BD		
14) S1		
15) FC		
16) WP		



Saksham's Notebook • Hydrological Modeling

Steps

- ① Porosity (m) = $1 - \frac{BD}{SD}$
- ② Saturation (w_1^c) = Porosity x depth (Max SH)
- ③ $i_m = w_1^c \times (1 + b_i)$
max infiltration rate
- ④ Area under saturation (A_s) = $\frac{SH_{sat}}{w_1^c}$
- ⑤ Point Infiltration (i_0) = $i_m(1 - (1 - A_s)^{b_i})$

R_D (direct + baseflow) and soil moisture and Percolation

$$D_d = P + w_1^- - w_1^c; \quad i_0 + P \geq i_m$$

$$D_d = P + w_1^- - w_1^c + w_1^c \left[1 - \frac{i_0 + P}{i_m}\right]^{1+b_i}$$

$$; \quad i_0 + P \leq i_m$$

$$w_1^+ = w_1^- + (P - D_d - D_{12} - E)$$

D_{12} = percolation (boxes & cony) drainage under gravity.
= $f(K_s)$

$$D_b = \frac{D_s D_m \times w_2^-}{w w^c} \quad (\text{Arno model})$$

Evapotranspiration^m = $E_g + E_t + E_s$

$$PET (E_p) = \frac{\Delta R_{net} + 645(1.05 U_2) \gamma (e_s - e_a)}{\lambda (\Delta + \gamma)}$$

(Stewart & Weng, 1983)
modified PM eqn (cs)

$$E_g = \left(\frac{w_1(w_2)}{w_{im}}\right)^{1/3} E_p [m] \frac{a_w}{a_w + a_b}$$

a_b (architectural resistance) due to VPD
 a_w (aerodynamic resistance) due to transfer of mass
 $f(u)$

$$w_{pm} = 0.2 \times LAI$$


$$a_w = \frac{1}{C_w + U_m(z)}; \quad C_w = 1.3 \frac{z}{U_m} \times F_0$$

F_0 atmospheric stability (von karman co-eff) (Heinz-lobenig 1993)


$$E_b = \left[1 - \left(\frac{w_1(w_2)}{w_{im}}\right)^{1/3}\right] \times E_p \times \frac{a_w}{a_w + a_b + a_c}$$


$a_c = \frac{a_{oc} \times \beta \times m}{LAI}$ soil stress factor

$$E_s = E_p [m] \rightarrow \text{for } A_s$$



Area of Interest






Present study made at 9min grid level


- To be extended to 3min grid level.
- Model setup prepared for Godavari, Mahanadi.

Column/Rows	9*9_Min_Grid
Grid Size (in Deg)	0.15°
Rows	197
Columns	203
Total Grids	13,709
Format	Shape File
Coordinate System	GCS
Datum	WGS_1984


Column/Rows	3*3_Min_Grid
Grid Size (in Deg)	0.05°
Rows	
Columns	
Total Grids	
Format	Shape File
Coordinate System	GCS
Datum	WGS_1984

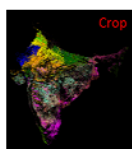


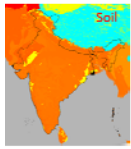
Model Input Dataset Sources

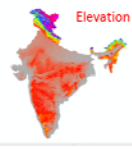


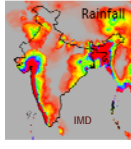
- Land use / land cover (NRC-250k)
- LAI, Albedo (MODIS)
- NBSS & LUP Soil Map of India (1:500,000 scale)
- Terrain (Carosat-1 DEM, Aster DEM, SRTM DEM, GTOPO)
- Meteorological Data sets(Rainfall, Temperature, Wind speed, Radiation,...)(IMD / ISRO AWS , Satellite meteorological products (TRMM, CPC, MOSDAC, Reanalysis Datasets)
- River discharge(CWC river discharge data)

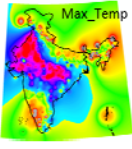

LULC

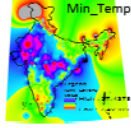

Crop

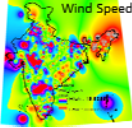

Soil


Elevation


Rainfall
IMD


Max_Temp


Min_Temp


Wind Speed



VIC Input Parameters

- Soil Parameter File
- Vegetation parameters
- Vegetation Library
- Meteorological Forcing parameters
- Lake parameters
- Elevation Band File

VIC output parameters

- Grid-wise water balance components (daily/sub-daily)
- Evapo-transpiration
- Runoff
- Base flow
- Soil Moisture Content (layer-wise)
- Evaporation
- Canopy Transpiration
- Energy fluxes



- Minimum forcing parameters
- Precipitation (PREC)
 - Maximum Temperature (TMAX)
 - Minimum Temperature (TMIN)

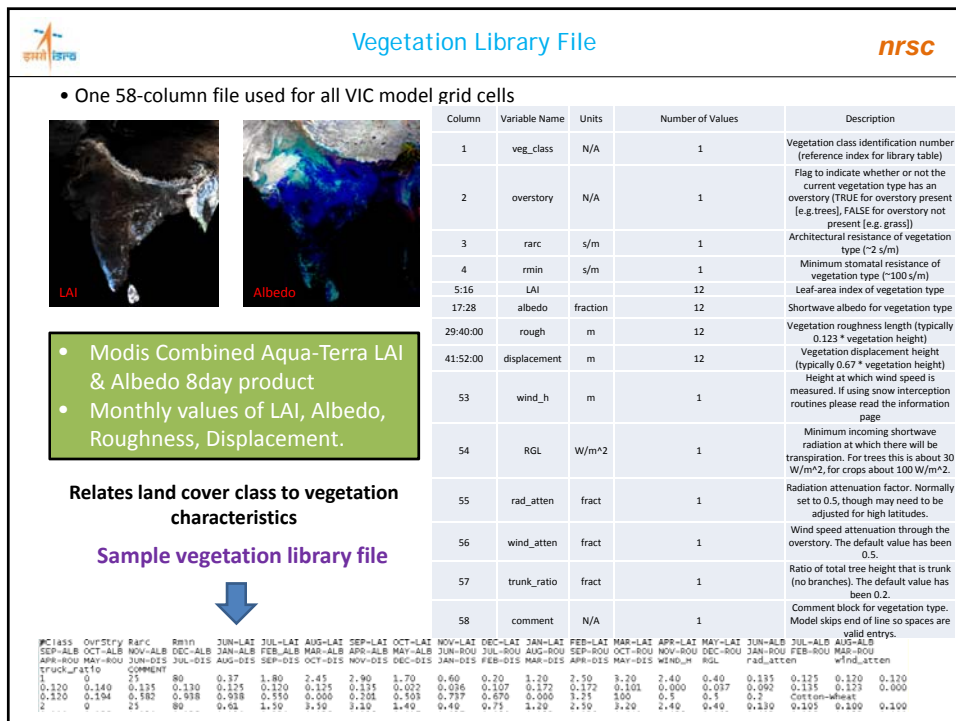
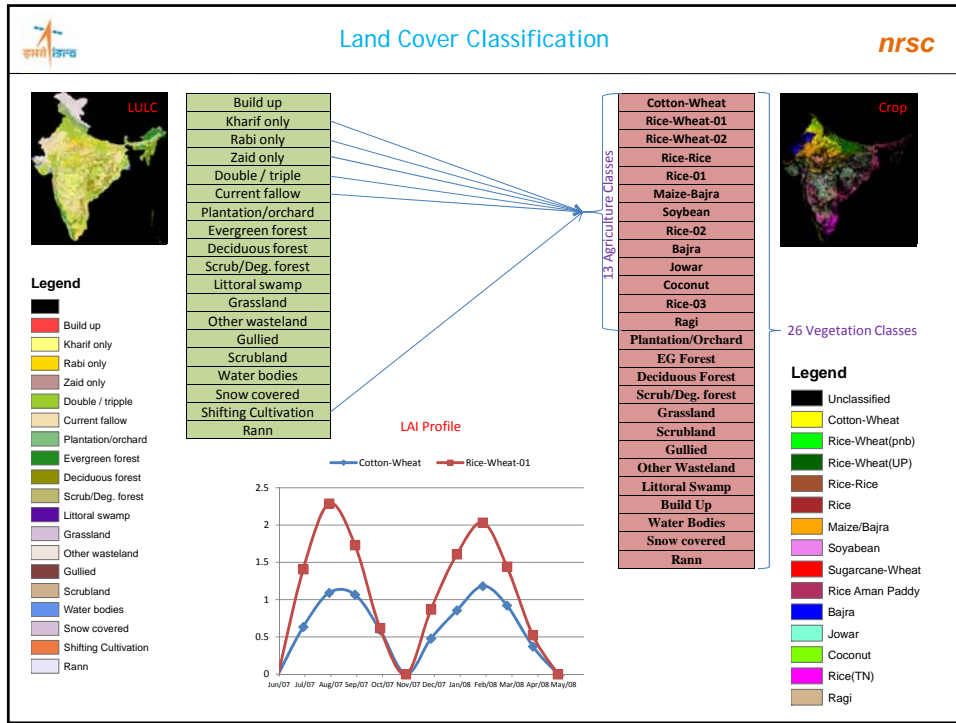
- Individual meteorological data file for each grid cell
- Obtained by:
 - Interpolating observed data onto VIC grid
 - Using existing gridded data sources
- CDAS – IMD Datasets
- CPC


Meteorological input is *flexible*

Variable Name	Definition	Default Units	ALMA units
AIR_TEMP	sub-daily air temperature	deg C	K
ALBEDO	surface albedo	fraction	fraction
CRAINF	convective rainfall	mm per step	mm/s == kg/m ² /s
CSNOWF	convective snowfall	mm per step	mm/s == kg/m ² /s
DENSITY	atmospheric density	kg/m ³	kg/m ³
LONGWAVE	incoming longwave (thermal infrared) radiation	W/m ²	W/m ²
LSRAIN	large-scale rainfall	mm per step	mm/s == kg/m ² /s
LSSNOWF	large-scale snowfall	mm per step	mm/s == kg/m ² /s
PREC	total precipitation	mm per step	mm/s == kg/m ² /s
PRESSURE	atmospheric pressure	kPa	Pa
QAIR	specific humidity	kg/kg	kg/kg
RAINF	total rainfall	mm per step	mm/s == kg/m ² /s
REL_HUMID	relative humidity	fraction	fraction
SHORTWAVE	incoming shortwave (solar) radiation	W/m ²	W/m ²
SNOWF	total snowfall	mm per step	mm/s == kg/m ² /s
TMAX	daily maximum temperature	deg C	K
TMIN	daily minimum temperature	deg C	K
TSKC	cloud cover	fraction	fraction
VP	atmospheric vapor pressure	kPa	Pa
WIND	wind speed	m/s	m/s
WIND_E	East component of wind speed	m/s	m/s
WIND_N	North component of wind speed	m/s	m/s
SKIP	indicates a data column which is ignored, e.g., year, month, and day columns if they are present		


•File name must be of format
 <filename_prefix>_<lat>_<lon>

```
data_7.025_93 - WordPad
24.90429 35.648033 0.978528 3.762715
24.618504 35.448883 20.503687 3.836245
24.773073 35.057144 3.6125793 3.8358796
24.019627 35.12825 41.20636 3.766975
24.987394 34.13047 24.423695 4.30013
24.799765 33.985302 14.10843 3.8986197
24.532730 34.30027 5.713522 3.6131560
25.07813 35.18372 3.9119248 3.8629284
25.088492 35.74071 1.4181559 3.7847397
25.450647 35.829826 15.189264 3.8377352
25.22545 35.35524 0.8099428 4.3482103
24.944003 24.092075 0.7171217 4.3915973
24.12607 33.99591 0.0 3.6893694
24.942202 34.42312 2.3788952 3.8243313
24.803791 34.172356 1.5492986 3.6026886
24.731653 34.57875 0.0 3.940285
24.830381 35.48356 0.0 3.7076983
24.950747 35.658062 0.01234 5.1178013
25.288774 35.522964 0.0 5.173404
25.380361 35.517976 0.0 4.3950267
25.585037 35.34408 0.227208 4.4504232
```



Vegetation Parameter File



- One large file describing land cover contents of each grid cell
- Can include "LAI" information, describing monthly LAI for each vegetation type at each grid cell.

Variable Name	Units	Description
gridcel	N/A	Grid cell number
Nveg	N/A	Number of vegetation tiles in the grid cell
veg_class	N/A	Vegetation class identification number
Cv	fraction	Fraction of grid cell covered by vegetation tile
For each vegetation tile, repeats for each defined root zone:		
root_depth	m	Root zone thickness (sum of depths is total depth of root penetration)
root_fra	fraction	Fraction of root in the current root zone.
LAI	N/A	Leaf Area Index, one per month

Sample vegetation Parameter file

Grid No

No of Land cover Class

Land cover class no's

Cv


Root Depth

Root Fraction


```

21 0.5065 0.150 0.400 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.000
25 0.4935 0.150 0.000 0.350 0.000 1.000 0.000
2 2
21 0.8451 0.150 0.400 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.000
25 0.1549 0.150 0.000 0.350 0.000 1.000 0.000
3 3
18 0.1270 0.150 0.300 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.100
21 0.7163 0.150 0.400 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.000
25 0.1567 0.150 0.000 0.350 0.000 1.000 0.000
4 3
18 0.1917 0.150 0.300 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.100
21 0.6105 0.150 0.400 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.000
25 0.1977 0.150 0.000 0.350 0.000 1.000 0.000
5 3
18 0.1924 0.150 0.300 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.100
21 0.7130 0.150 0.400 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.000
25 0.0916 0.150 0.000 0.350 0.000 1.000 0.000
6 3
18 0.4586 0.150 0.300 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.100
21 0.3928 0.150 0.400 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.000
25 0.1486 0.150 0.000 0.350 0.000 1.000 0.000
7 2
21 0.1235 0.150 0.400 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.000
25 0.8765 0.150 0.000 0.350 0.000 1.000 0.000
8 2
21 0.2532 0.150 0.400 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.000
25 0.7468 0.150 0.000 0.350 0.000 1.000 0.000
9 2
21 0.8182 0.150 0.400 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.000
25 0.1818 0.150 0.000 0.350 0.000 1.000 0.000
10 2
21 0.7689 0.150 0.400 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.000
25 0.2311 0.150 0.000 0.350 0.000 1.000 0.000
11 3
18 0.0743 0.150 0.300 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.100
21 0.6095 0.150 0.400 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.000
25 0.3362 0.150 0.000 0.350 0.000 1.000 0.000
12 3
18 0.0656 0.150 0.300 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.100
21 0.6543 0.150 0.400 0.350 0.600 1.000 0.000
25 0.2800 0.150 0.000 0.350 0.000 1.000 0.000

```



FLOW ROUTING




Routing Input Files:-

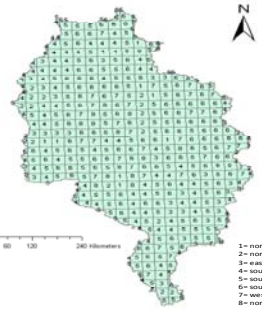
- Flow Direction File.
- Flow Fraction File.
- Station Location File.
- Unit Hydrograph File.
- Root File.

Routing Module

Fraction file

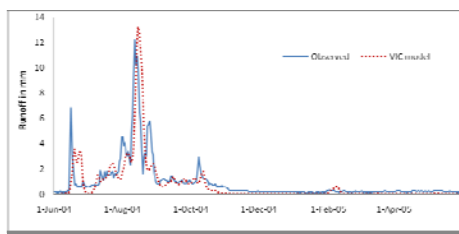


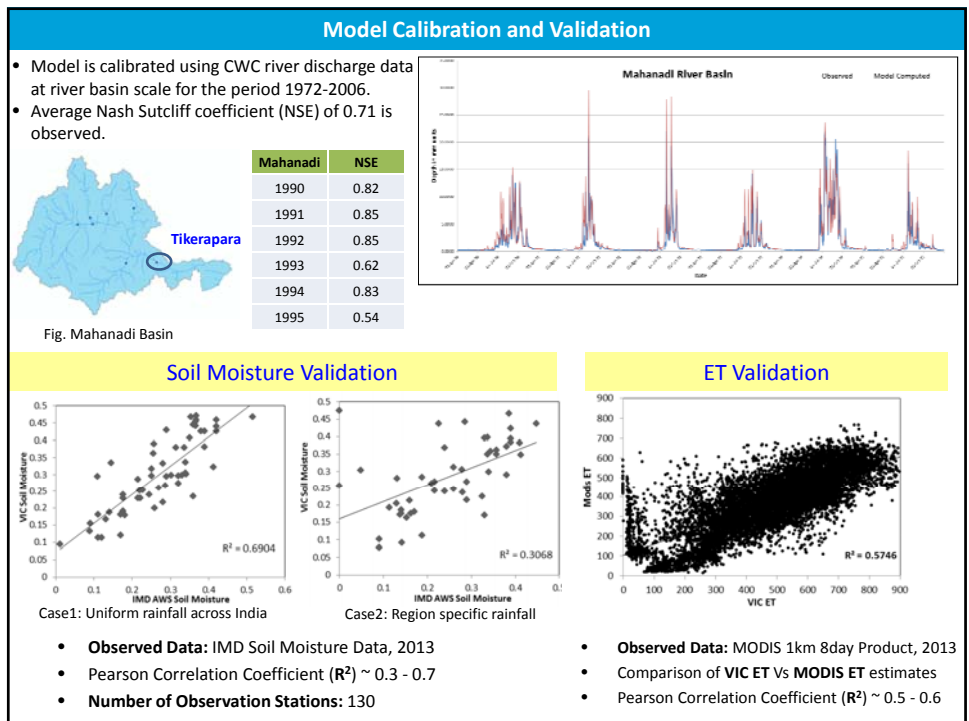
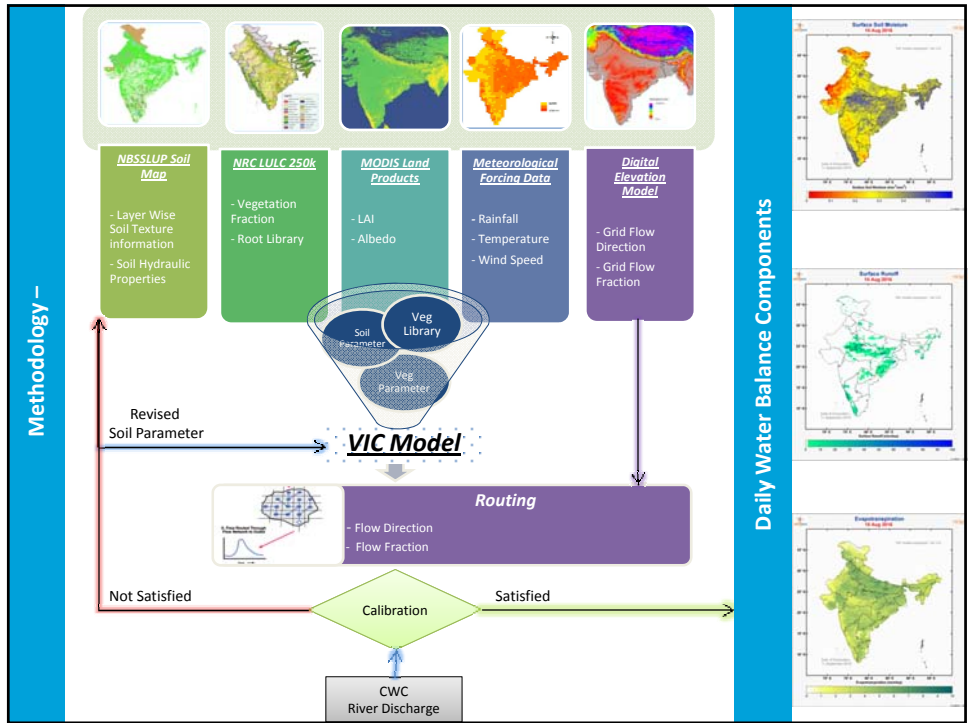
Flow direction

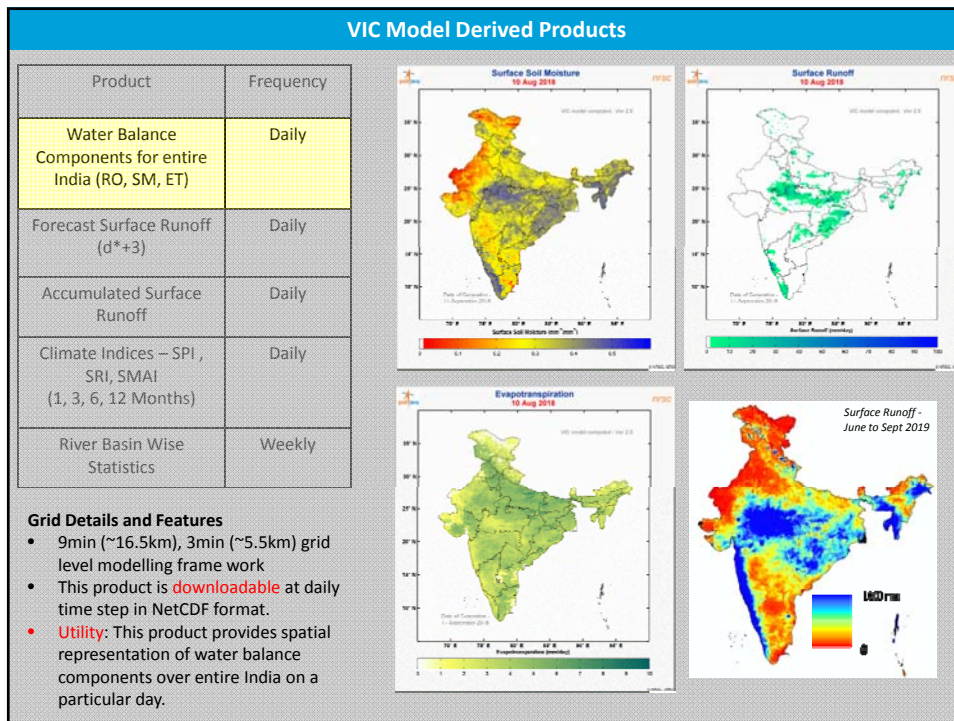
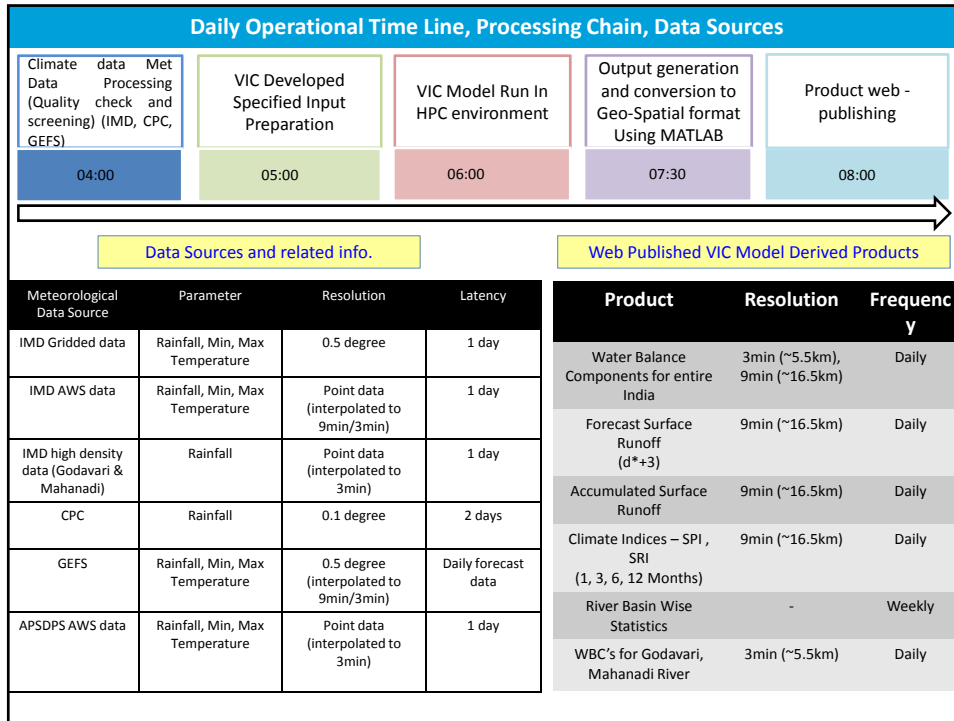


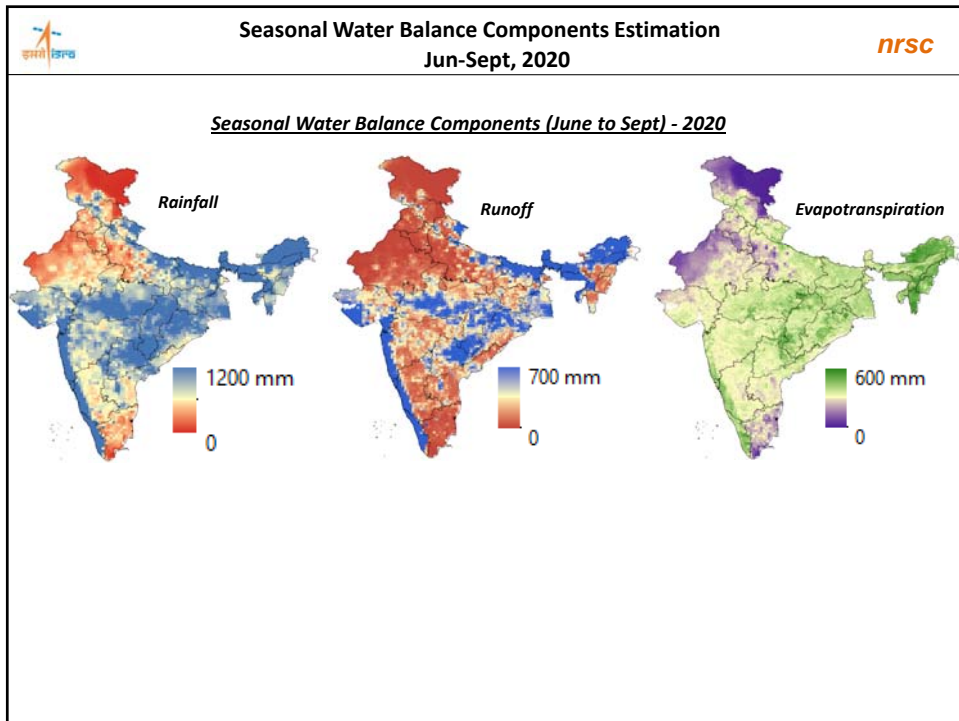
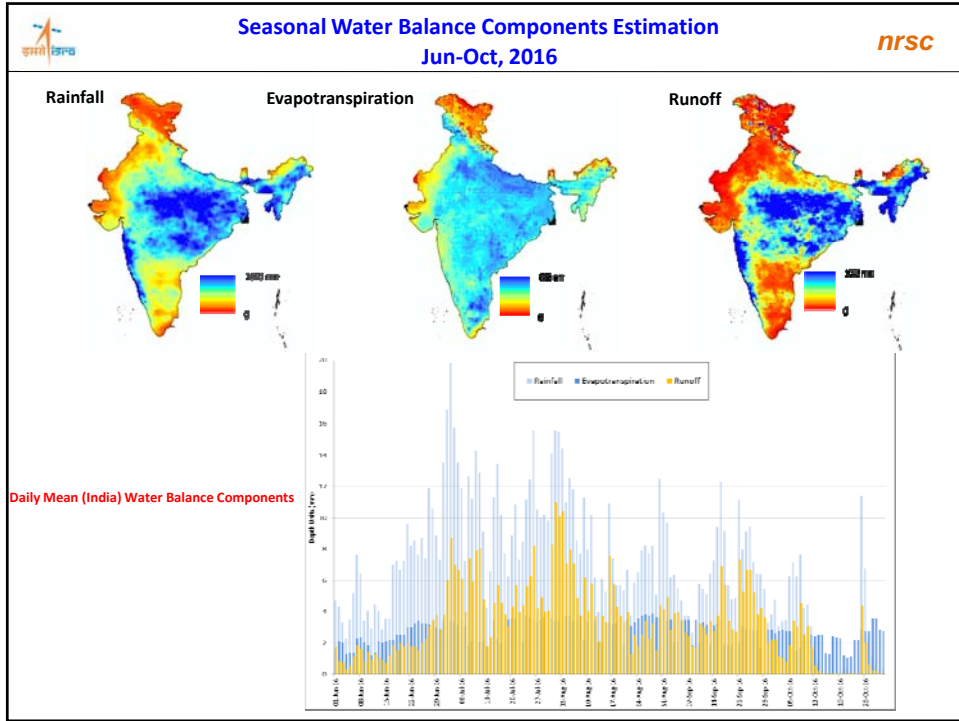
Bamnidhi sub basin

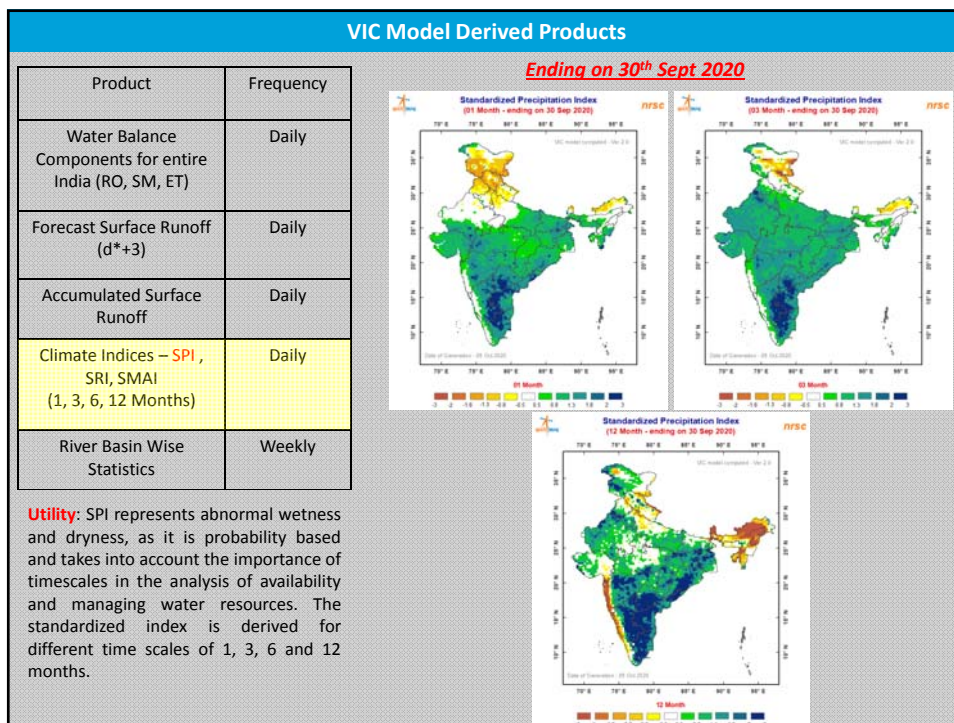
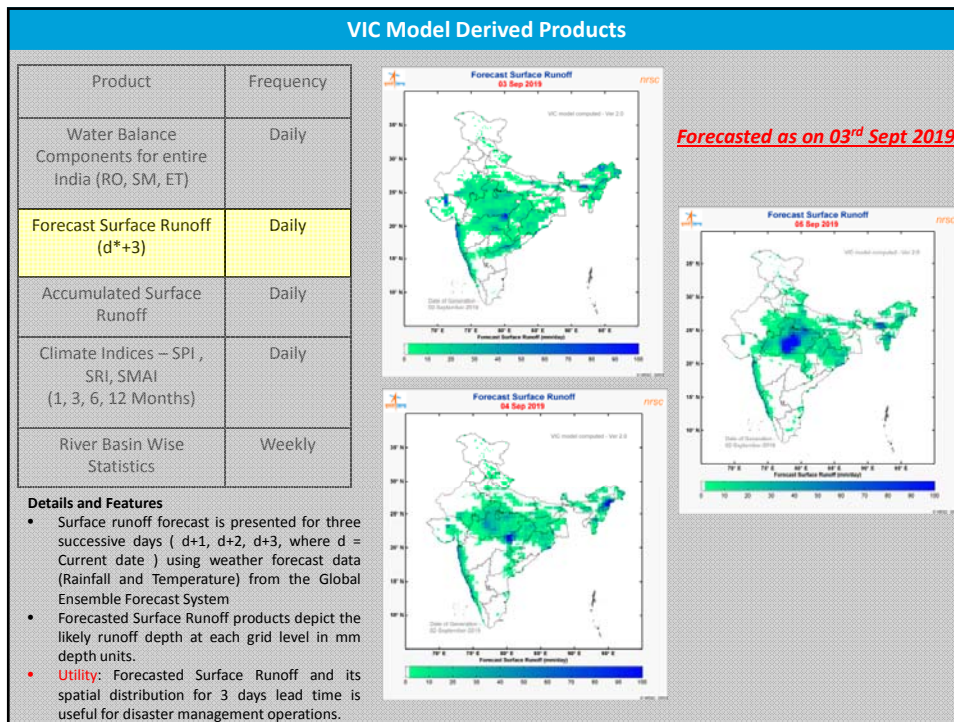
Model Runoff Calibration at Tikarapara.











VIC Model Derived Products

Product	Frequency
Water Balance Components for entire India (RO, SM, ET)	Daily
Forecast Surface Runoff (d*+3)	Daily
Accumulated Surface Runoff	Daily
Climate Indices – SPI, SRI, SMAI (1, 3, 6, 12 Months)	Daily
River Basin Wise Statistics	Weekly

Ending on 30th Sept 2020

Utility: SRI represents abnormal wetness and dryness, as it is probability based and takes into account the importance of timescales in the analysis of availability and managing water resources. The standardized index is derived for different time scales of 1, 3, 6 and 12 months.

Hydrological Science

Near Real Time Hydrological Modelling - Products & Services

nrsc

Basin Wise Statistics (week-37, September 10-16, 2016)

basin	Brahmaputra
Long Term Mean	86.1
2016	33.1

Rainfall

basin	Brahmaputra
Long Term Mean	50.6
2016	21.4

Runoff

basin	Brahmaputra
Long Term Mean	26.0
2016	15.4

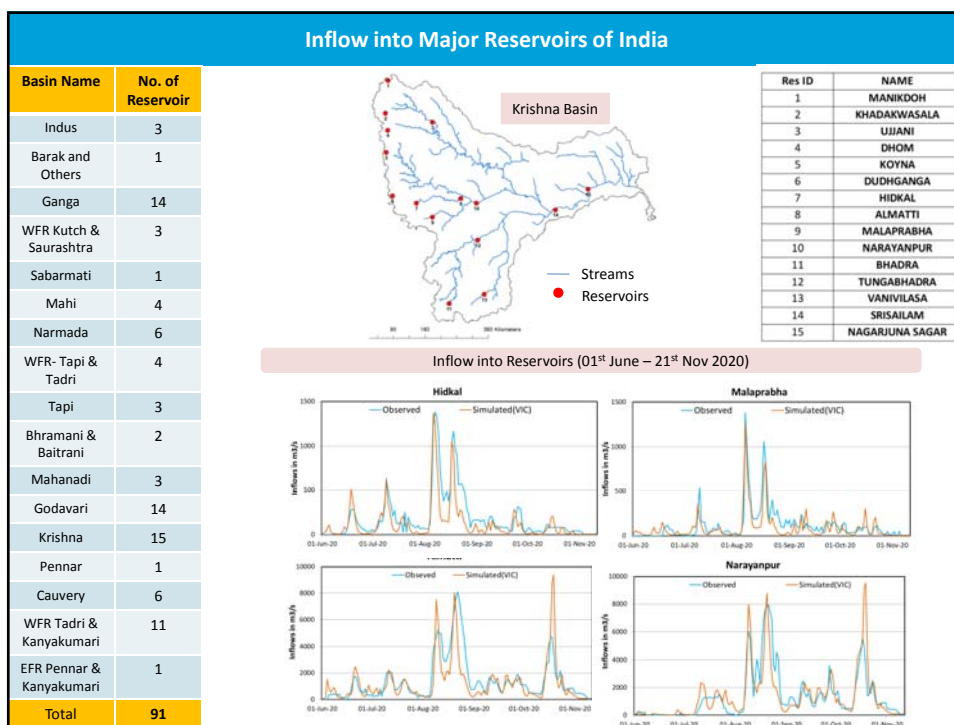
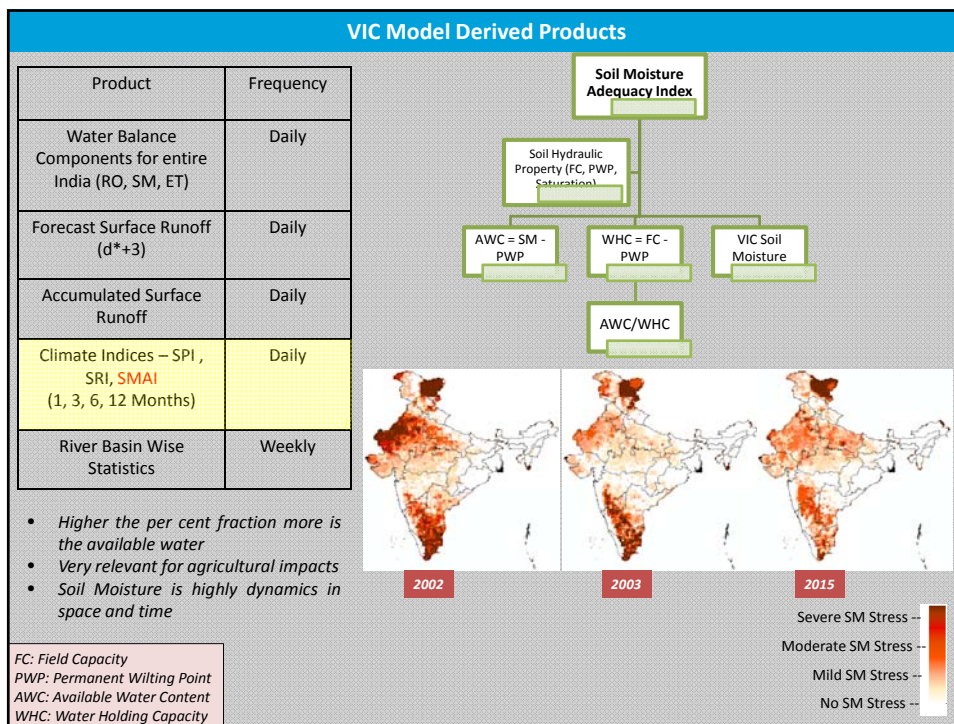
Evapotranspiration

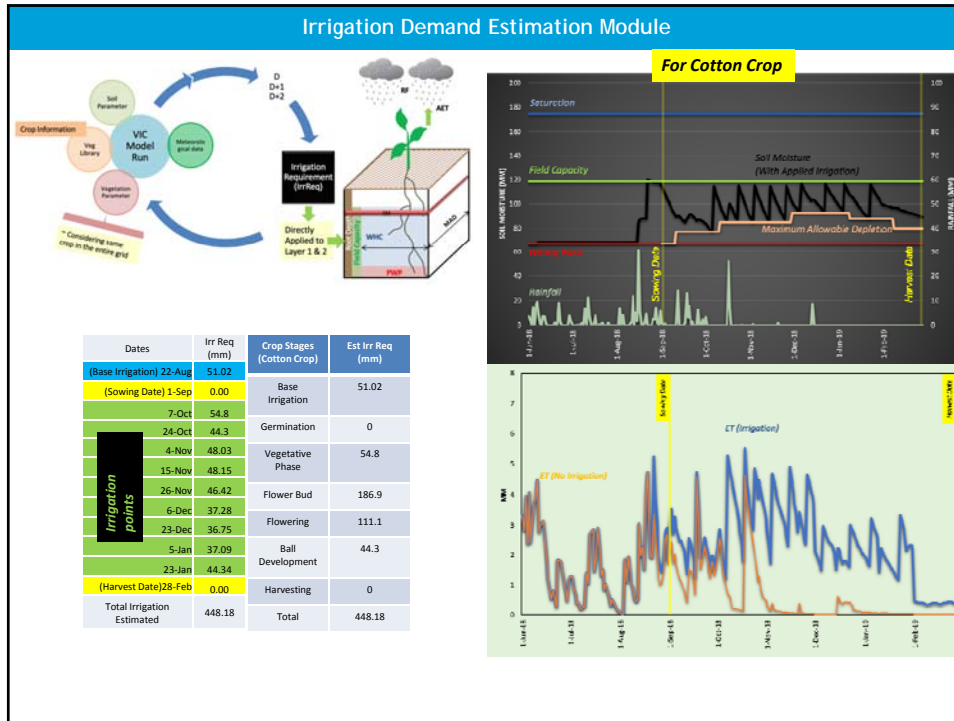
basin	Brahmaputra
Long Term Mean	2.5
2016	2.7

Soil Moisture

Details and Features

- Weekly (IMD standard weeks) departure maps of rainfall, runoff, evapotranspiration and soil moisture at basin scale
- A click on any basin will display current week Vs. Long term Mean.





Calibration and Validation of the satellite derived AET

Existing flux towers in country **Proposed sites for establishing flux network in the country in phase 1**

Ground based instrumentation will be established for calibration and validation of satellite derived AET product

4 Numbers of flux towers will be installed in phase 1 from proposed installation sites based on agro ecological region , climate zones , soil types and type of cropping system

Flux Tower

Scintillometer

Validation of Model Derived Soil Moisture Product

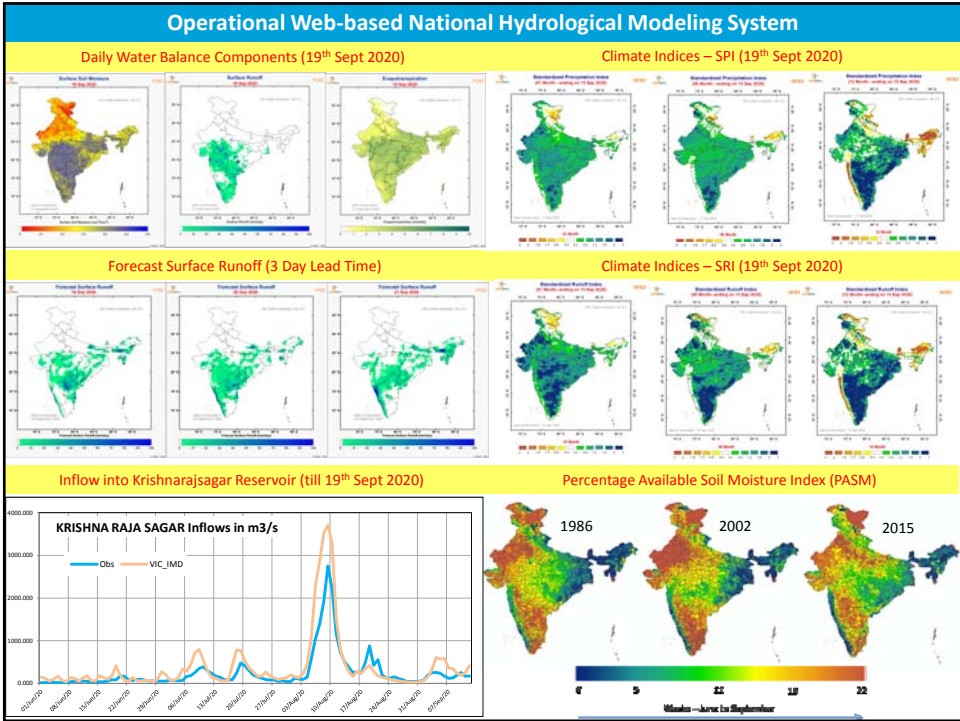
- Ground based instrumentation will be established for validation of hydrological model derived soil moisture
- Comprehensive soil moisture instrumentation is planned to establish across India over varying climatological and geographical conditions (Land Cover and Soil Type ...)
- Network of Time Domain Reflectometer (TDR) and COSMIC ray probes will be installed

Permanent probes will measure soil moisture at 6 different depth along the soil column (1 m) at 10, 30, 50, 60, 80, 100 cm depths

Test Site Installed at NRSC, Hyderabad

Information on description of instrument site conditions will be collected i.e.

- land use/land cover,
- crop type,
- date of sowing,
- date of harvest,
- major growing stages of the crop,
- irrigation depths applied, etc.



Thank You !!..