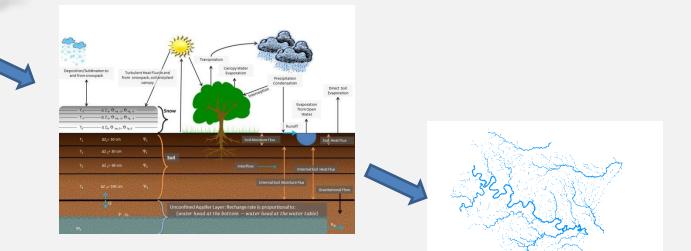
# Exploring the WRF-Hydro Flow Routing Option

Matt Hiatt CE 397 Class Project



## WRF Hydro is a model architecture

• Atmosphere, land surface, and hydrology



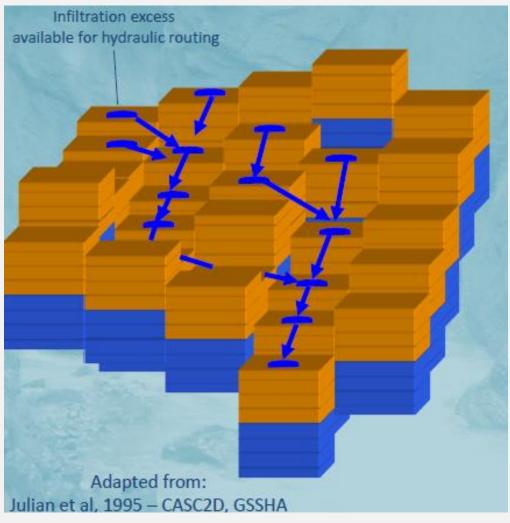


## WRF Hydro Within NFIE

- Currently, NFIE HYDRO uses WRF-HYDRO as a land surface model
- Routing is done in RAPID
- What about WRF-HYDRO's routing scheme?



#### Steepest descent for overland routing

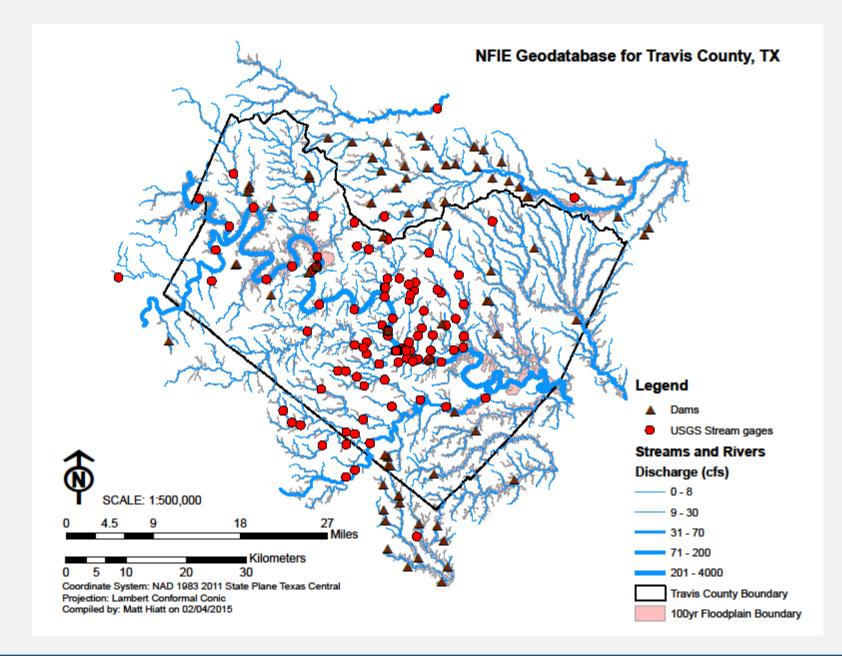


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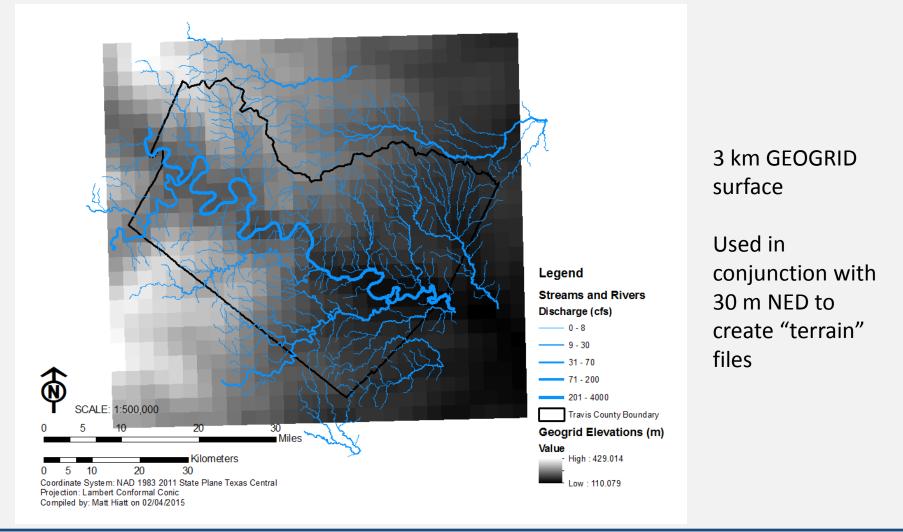
#### WRF Hydro Channel Routing Options

- Muskingham Method (Reach-averaged) S = KO + KX(I - O)
- Muskingham Cunge Method (Reach-averaged) S = K[XI + (1 - X)O]
- Diffusive Wave (Gridded)

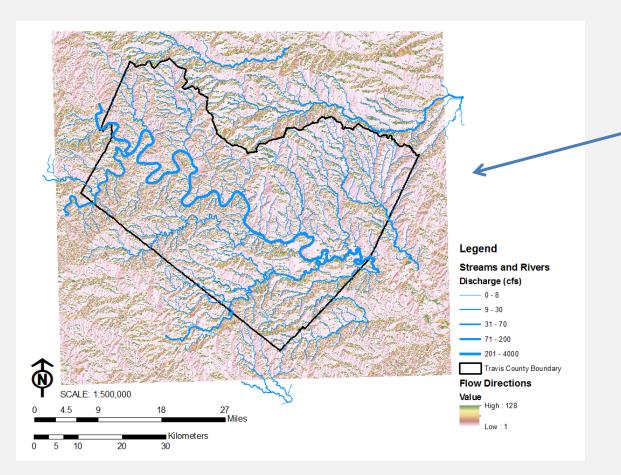
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} + C_d \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \mu \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x^2}$$



#### **Development of channel routing input**

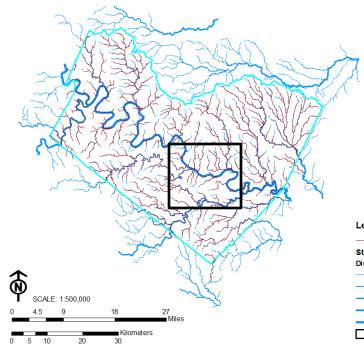


### **Terrain Files**

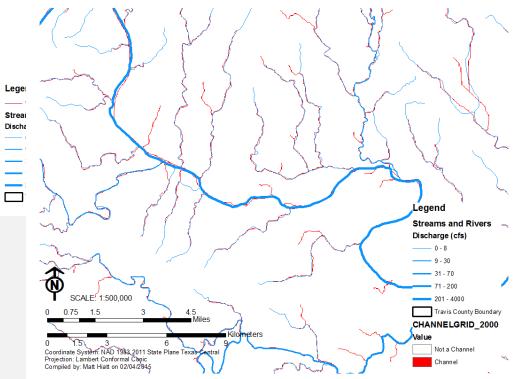


- Topography
- Flow Directions
- Channel Grid (next slide)
- Stream Order
  - Strahler Stream Order
- Lake Grid (optional)
- Basin Files
- Roughness and Retention factors

#### Stream files

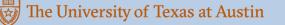


Parameterized to 2000 pixels (30 m) to closely match NHD PLUS Channel delineation based on drainage threshold

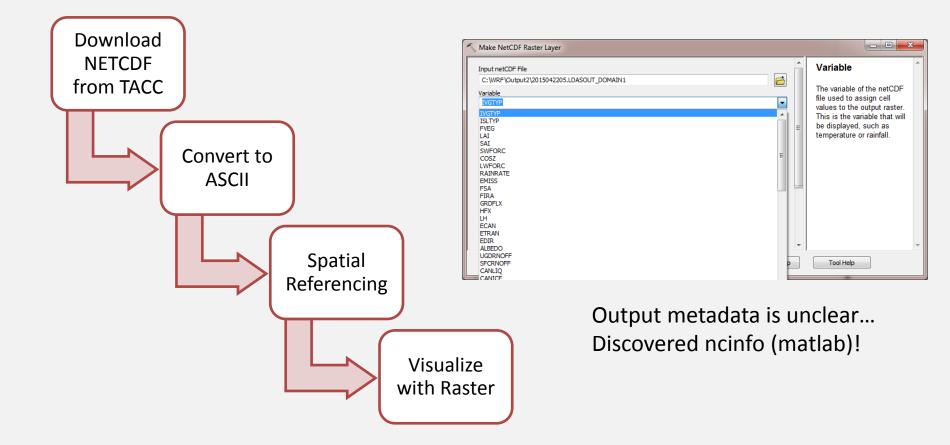


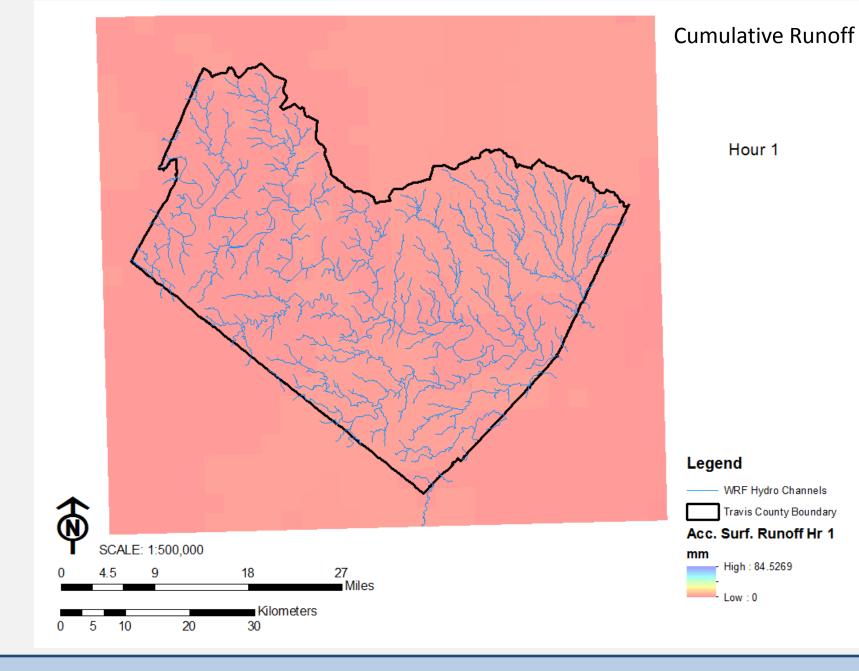
## Running and parameterizing WRF-Hydro

- 22-hr run
- Idealized precipitation
- Channel routing on
- Groundwater routing turned off
- Lonestar
- CPU time: 10 seconds / Wall time: 11 min
- 12 cores 24 processors



## Visualization workflow

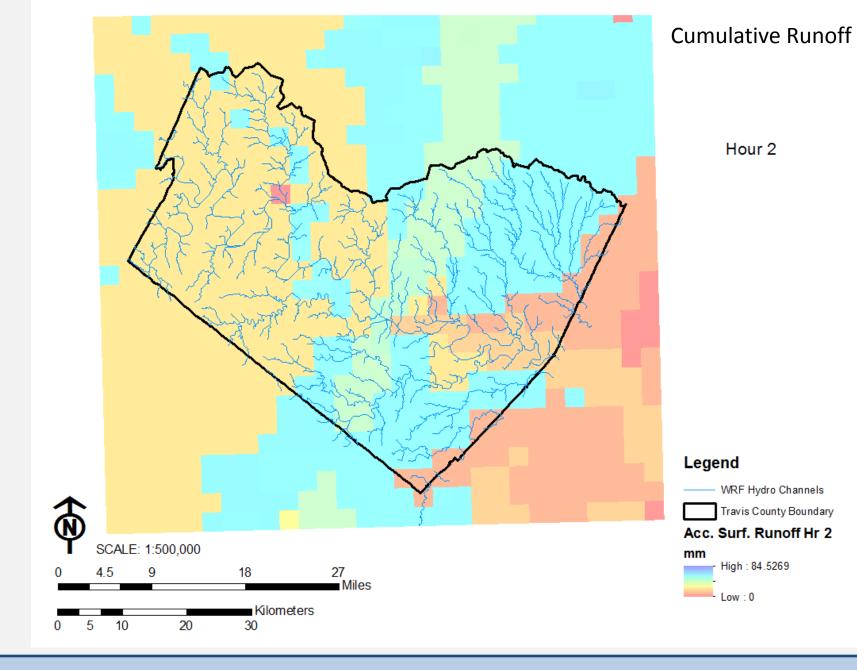


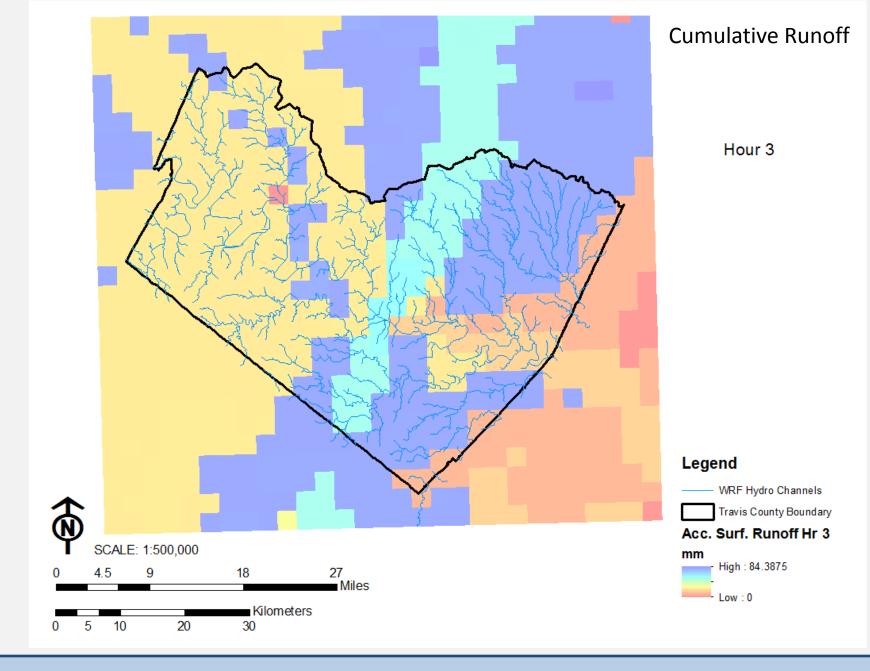


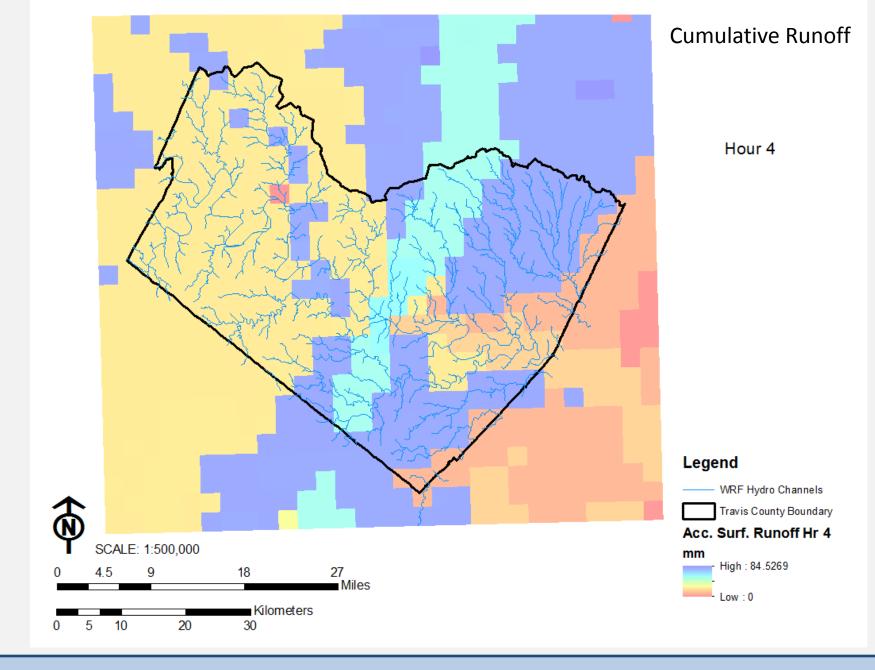
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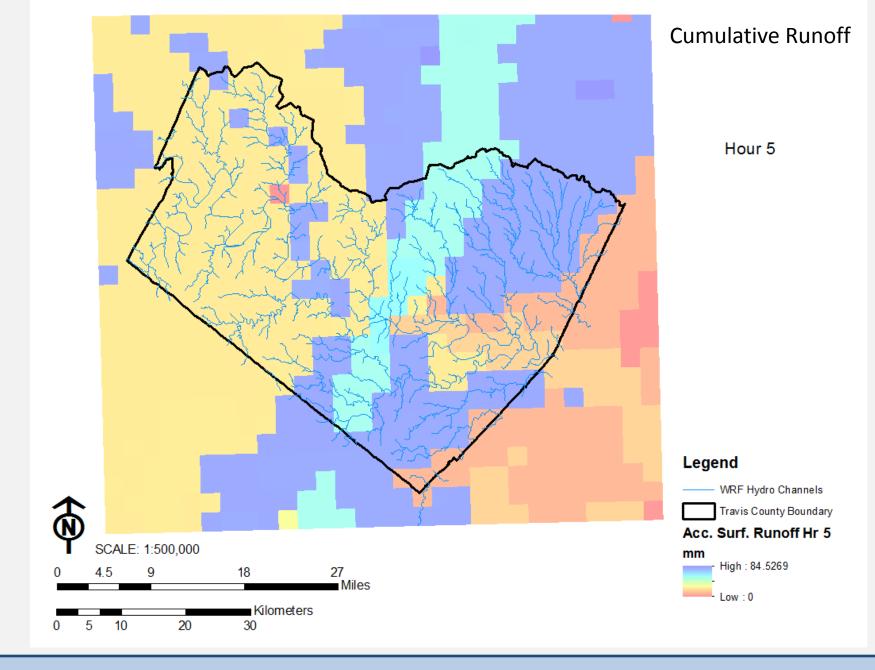
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Flood Forecasting 5/4/2015









## Conclusion and goals

- WRF-Hydro is complex
- Uniform rainfall does not produce uniform runoff
- Compare with channel routing
- Quantify runoff vs. infiltration

