

# Terrestrial Surface-Dynamics Modeling: Lessons from CHILDhood

Greg Tucker

CIRES and Dept. of Geological Sciences

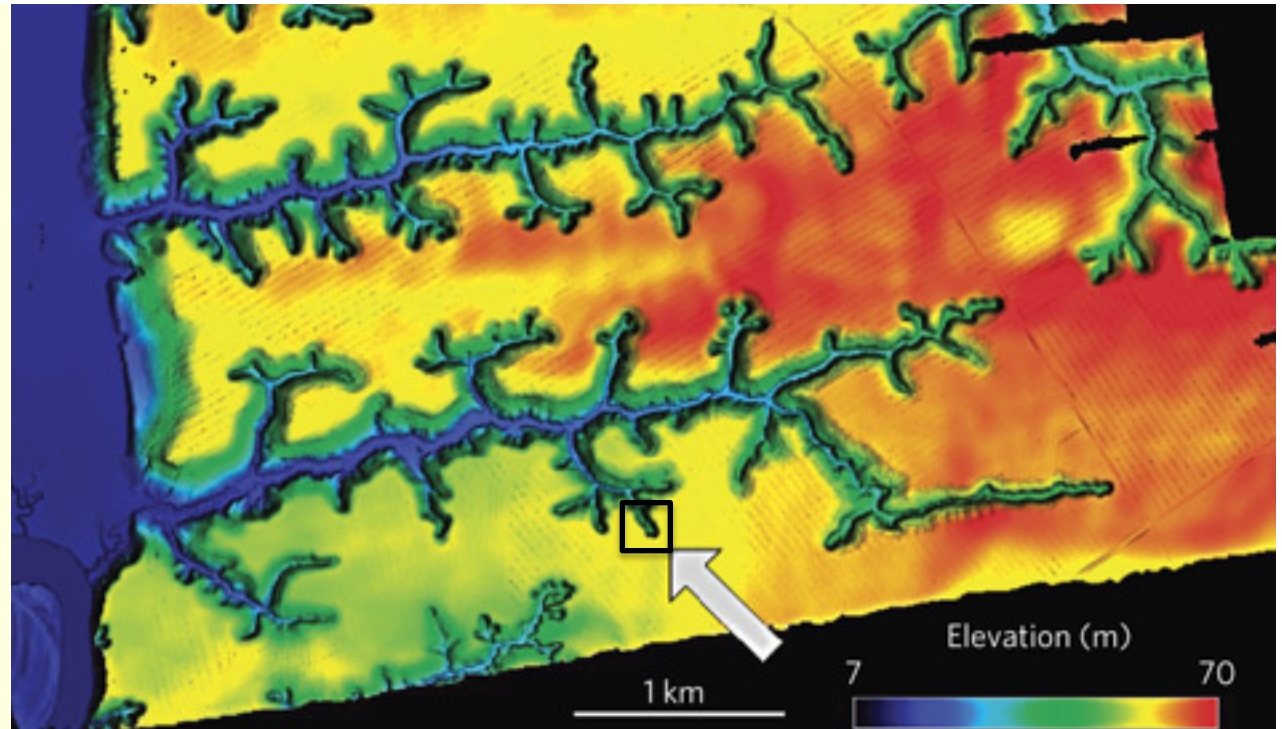
University of Colorado

*On behalf of the CSDMS Terrestrial Working Group*

# Terrestrial Working Group

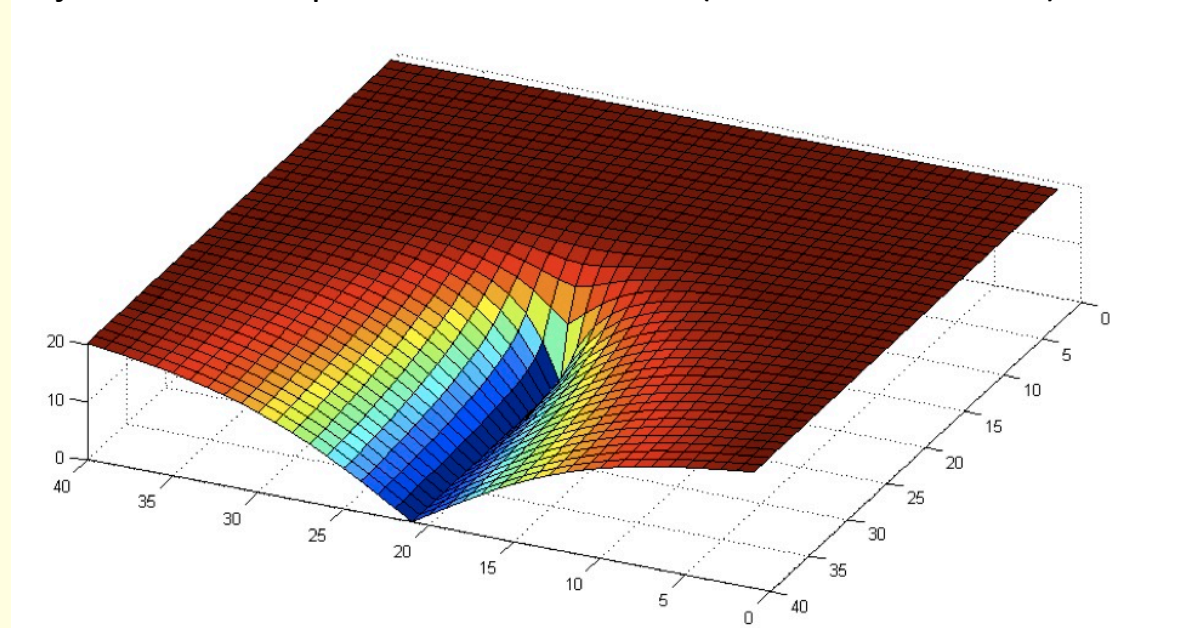
- 220 members
- 18 countries
- ~137 institutions
- 94 publically available “terrestrial models”  
in CSDMS library
- Plethora of activities

Hillslope response to  
horizontal advance of  
channel tips records  
growth rate of  
sapping network in  
unconsolidated sand  
(Perron & Hamon, in prep)

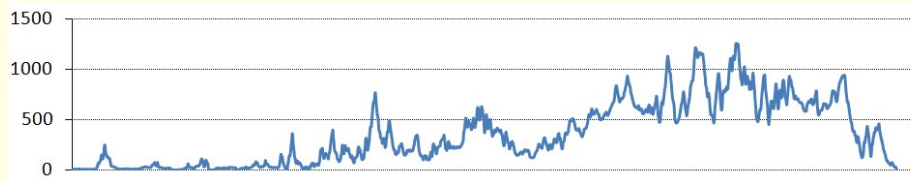
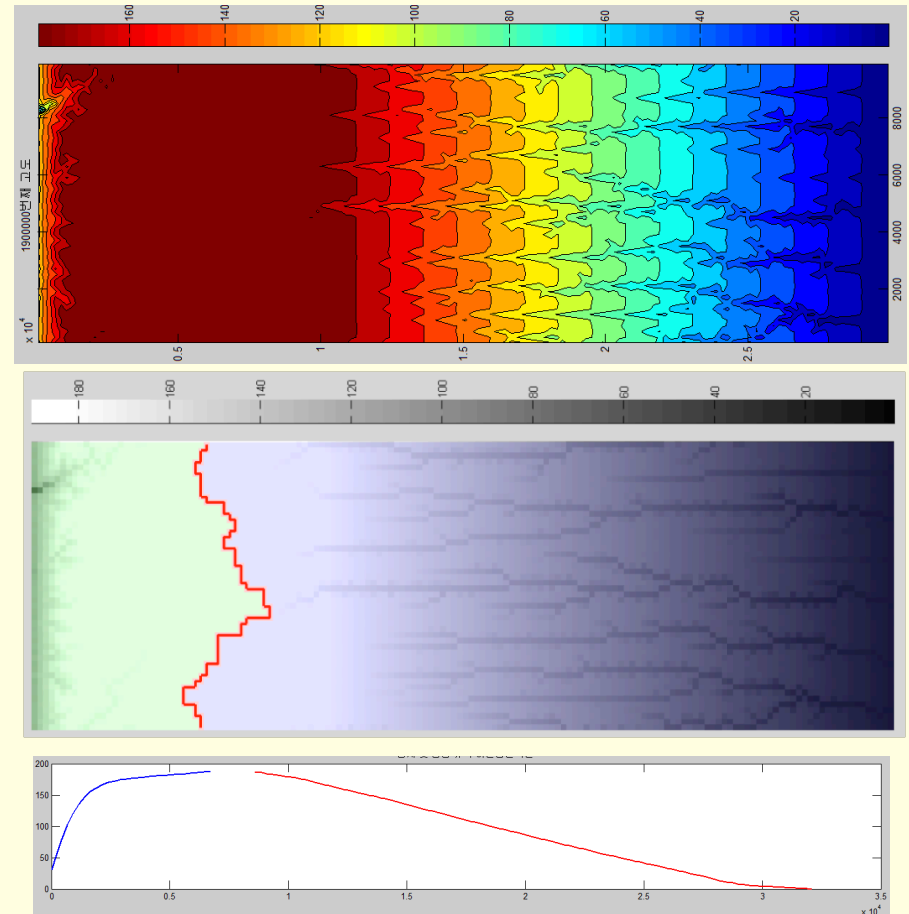
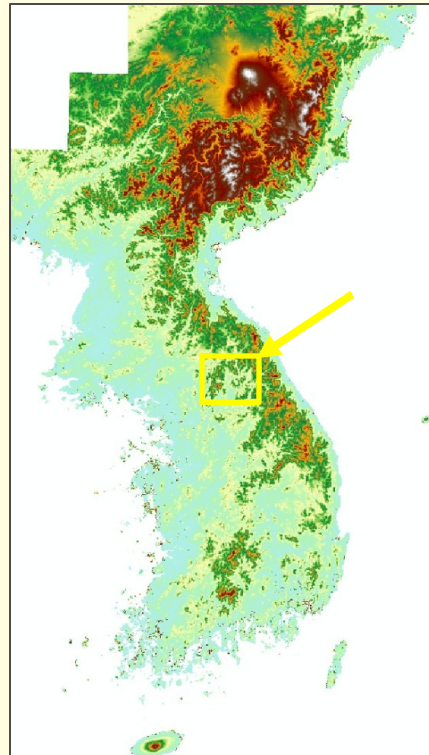
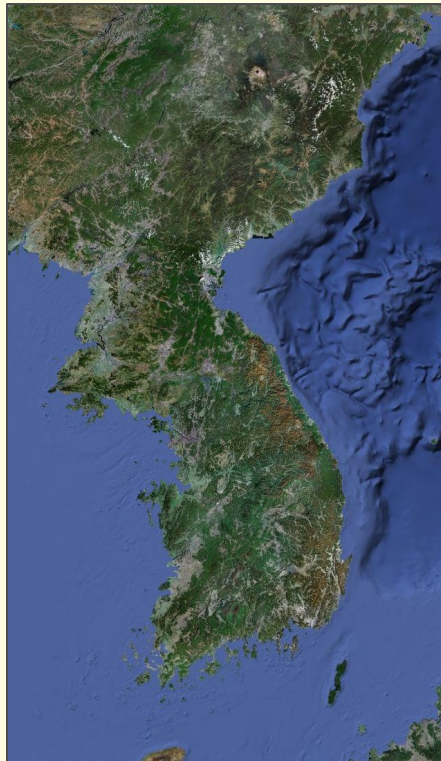


Bluffs adjacent to the Apalachicola R., Florida (Abrams et al., 2009)

Implicit finite difference  
method for nonlinear  
hillslope transport  
(Perron, submitted)  
+  
semi-Lagrangian  
advection scheme



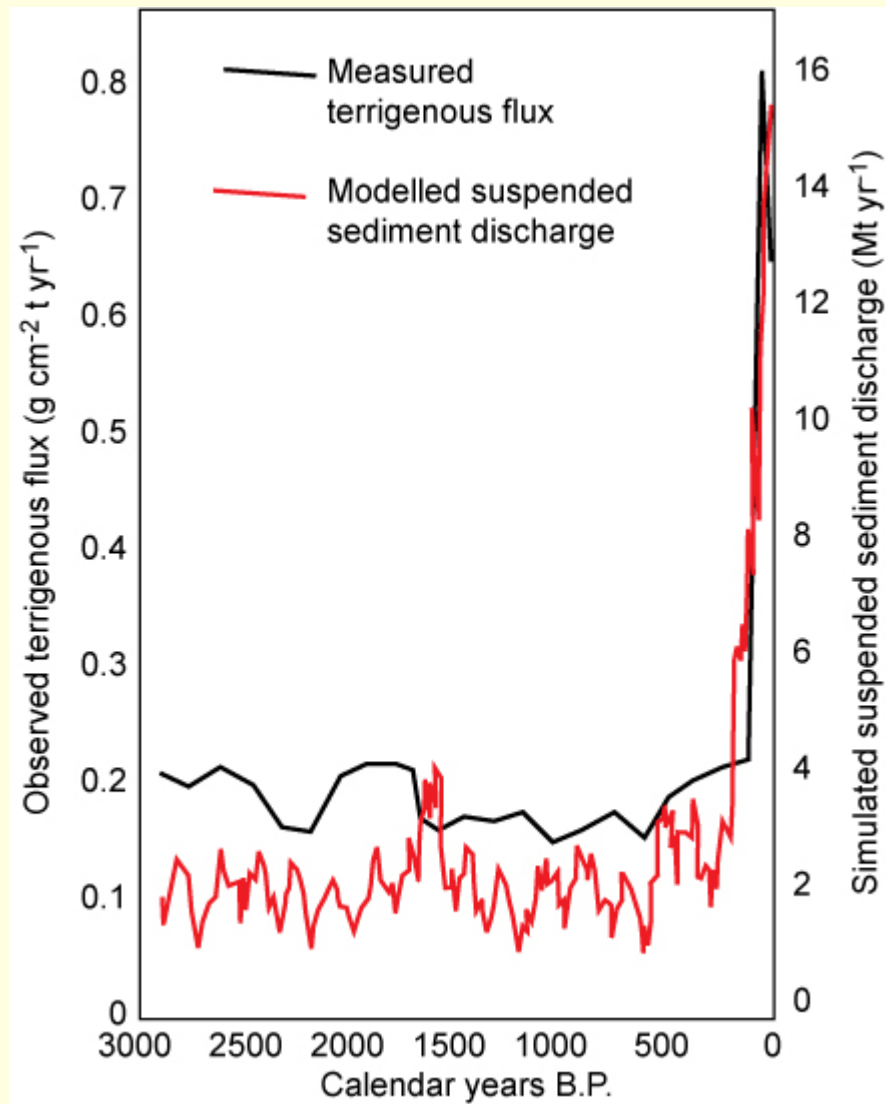
# Tilted up-warping of the Korean Peninsula (Jongmin Byun, Seoul National University)

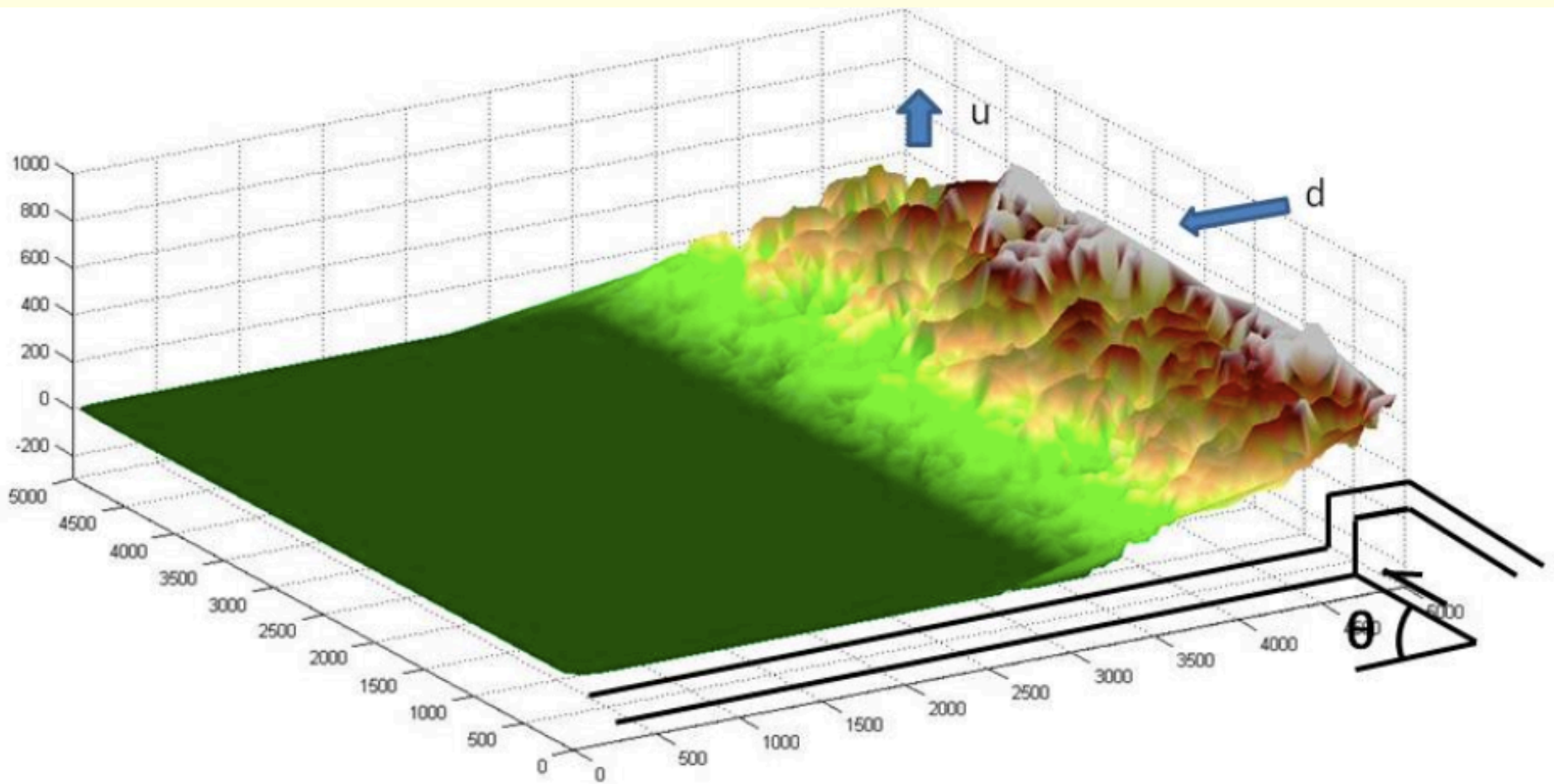


- a) Elevation Contour
- b) Watershed Divide
- c) River Longitudinal Profile

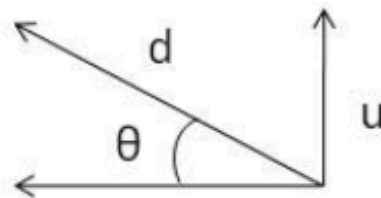


## Deforestation signal in the Waipaoa Basin, NZ (Phaedra Upton and colleagues)





$$d \cong \frac{u}{\sin \theta}$$

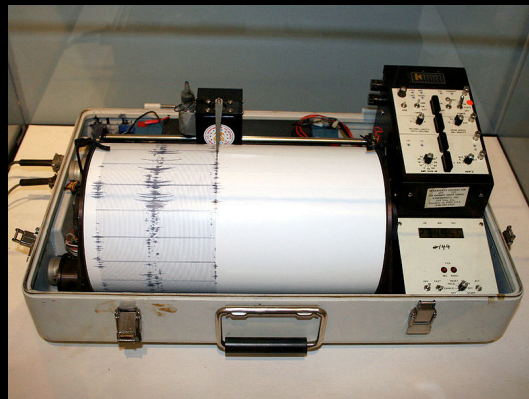


Geomorphic evolution of a thrust sheet

Domenico Capolongo, Emanuele Giachetta, Alberto Refice

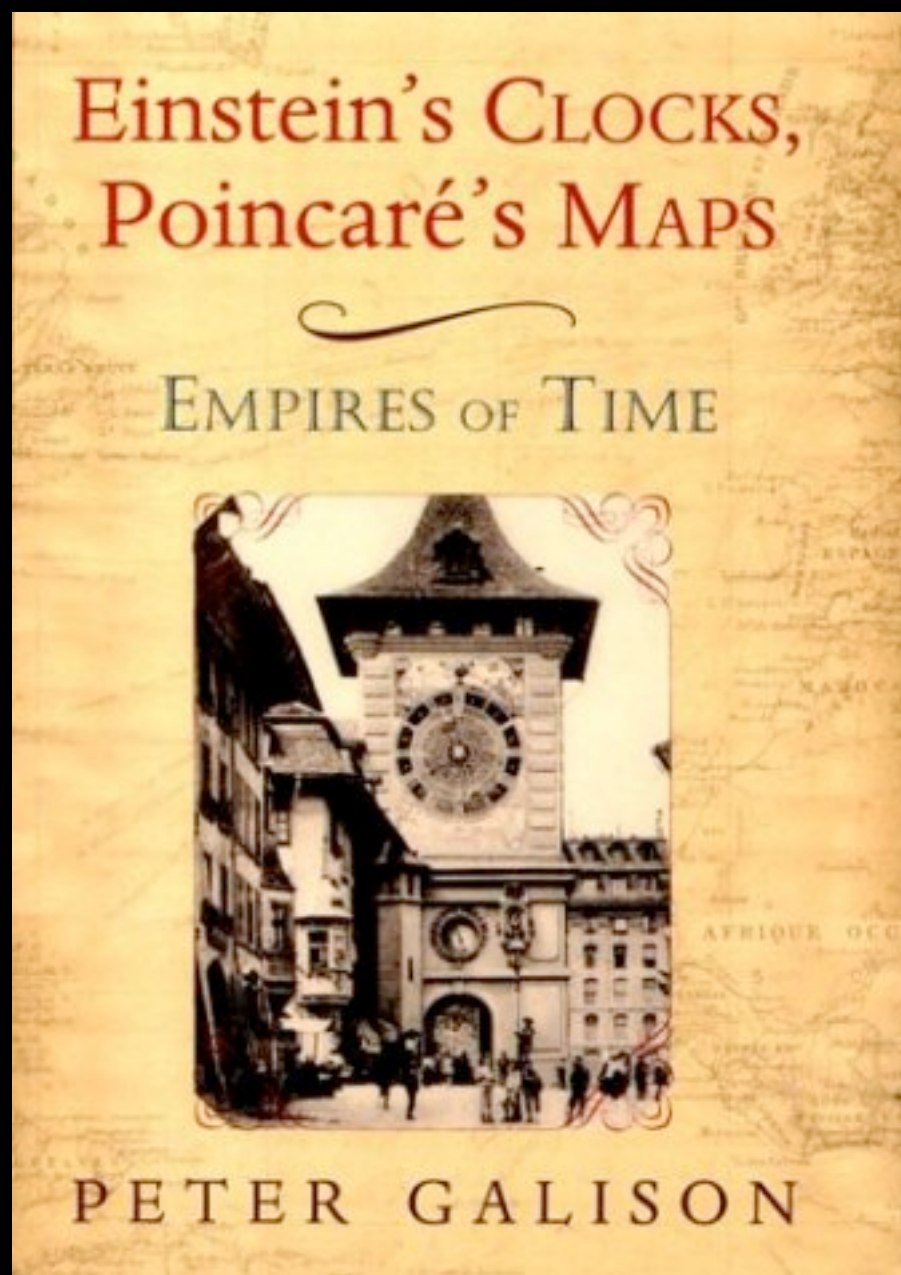
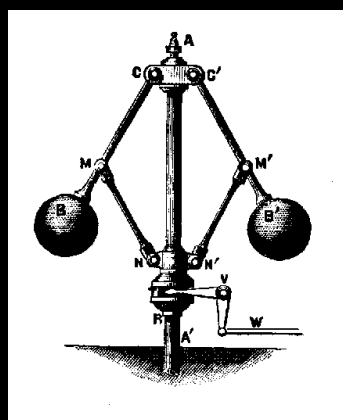
University of Bari, Italy

# Computer models represent a unique kind of technology



```
#-----  
# RasterModelGrid.initialize:  
#  
# Sets up a num_rows by num_cols grid with cell spacing dx and  
# (by default) regular boundaries (that is, all perimeter cells are  
# boundaries and all interior cells are active).  
# To be consistent with unstructured grids, the raster grid is  
# managed not as a 2D array but rather as a set of vectors that  
# describe connectivity information between cells and faces. Each  
# cell in the grid has four faces. Each face has a "fromcell" and  
# a "tocell"; the convention is that these always "point" up or  
# right (so a negative flux across a face is either going left or  
# down).  
#-----  
def initialize( self, num_rows, num_cols, dx ):  
  
    # Debugging output flag  
    self.debug = False  
  
    # Basic info about raster size and shape  
    self.nrows = num_rows  
    self.ncols = num_cols  
    self.ncells = num_rows * num_cols  
    self.dx = dx  
    self.cellarea = dx*dx  
  
    # We need at least one row or column of boundary cells on each  
    # side, so the grid has to be at least 3x3  
    assert self.ncells >= 9  
  
    # Record number of boundary and interior cells and the number  
    # of interior faces. Ultimately, this info could be overridden  
    # if using an irregular geometry of "interior" cells within the  
    # rectangular domain. Note that we don't include any faces  
    # between boundary cells.  
    self.n_boundary_cells = 2 * ( num_rows - 2 ) + 2 * ( num_cols - 2 ) + 4  
    self.n_interior_cells = self.ncells - self.n_boundary_cells  
    self.nfaces = ( num_rows - 1 ) * ( num_cols - 2 ) + \  
                  ( num_rows - 2 ) * ( num_cols - 1 )  
    if self.debug:  
        print self.nfaces
```







# “Mind enhancing machinery”

- People are good at pattern recognition and creativity
- Computers excel at mindlessly enforcing budgets and “rules,” revealing the logical consequences of ideas and knowledge
- Computer models aren’t just “tools”: they embody knowledge and ideas in symbolic-logical form
- To be helpful, *model codes must be flexible enough to adapt as our knowledge grows, ideas change, and new questions emerge*

# How to build models that evolve?

- Custom-built, “use-once” approach
  - Build new codes as the science evolves
- Modeling platform approach
  - Modify / extend / combine existing codes to address new ideas

*“[Software] standardization is efficient for investment – if we pick the ‘right’ standards”*

*“Ad hoc, loose, or no coordination may lead to redundant efforts, but also gives creative, unorthodox ideas chance to demonstrate their potential”*

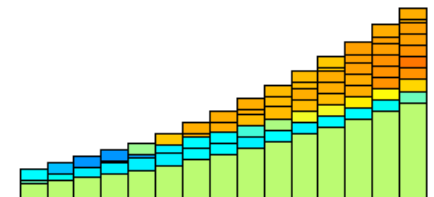
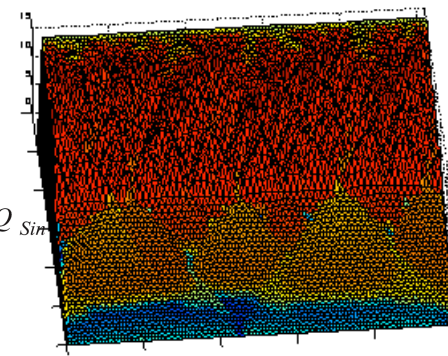
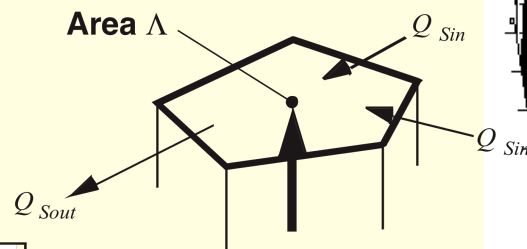
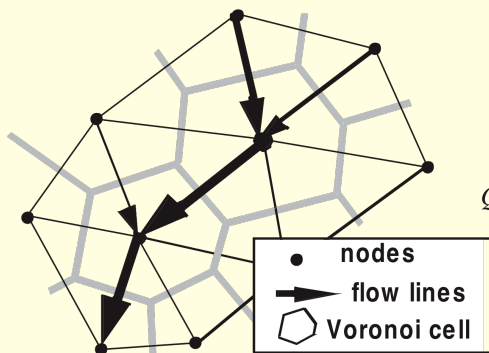
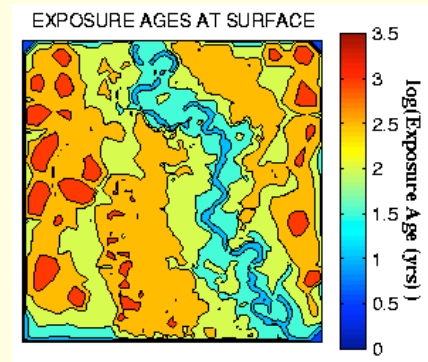
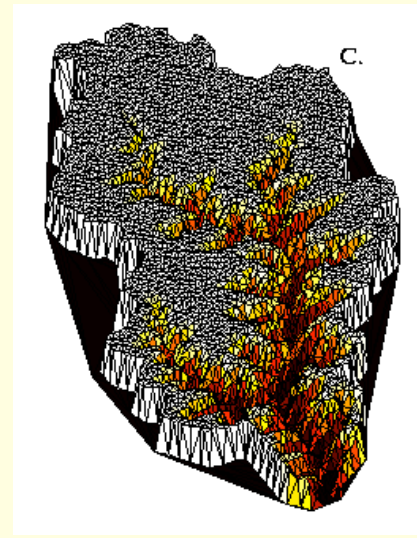
- NSF Advisory Committee on Cyberinfrastructure  
Software Task Force (Dec. 2009)

# CSDMS vision

- “... community-generated, continuously evolving, open software”
- “... cyber-infrastructure to promote the quantitative modeling of earth surface processes”
- “... rapid development and application of linked dynamic models”
- “... software that demonstrably keeps pace with both hardware and scientific developments”

# Channel-Hillslope Integrated Landscape Development (CHILD) model

- MIT late 1990s
- Explore channel-hillslope coupling under varying climate
- Irregular mesh
- Written in C++
- Object-oriented design



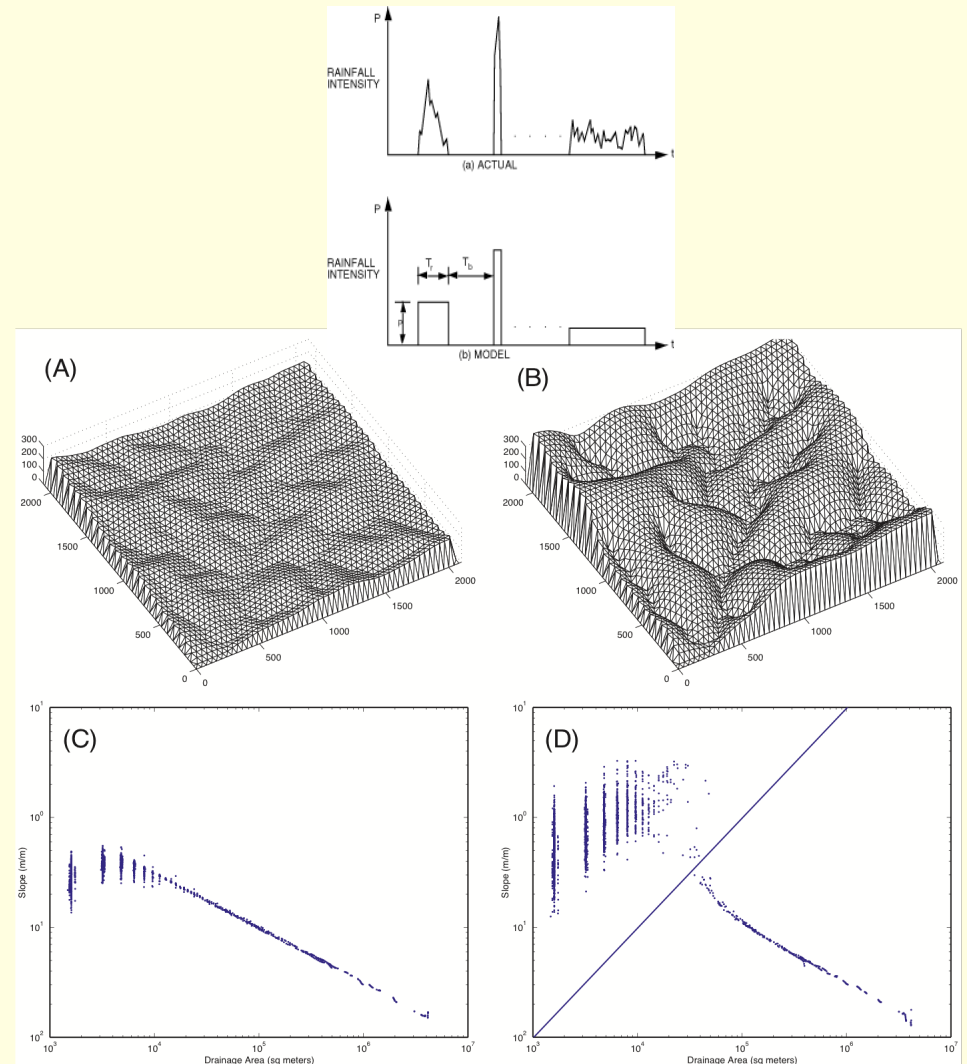
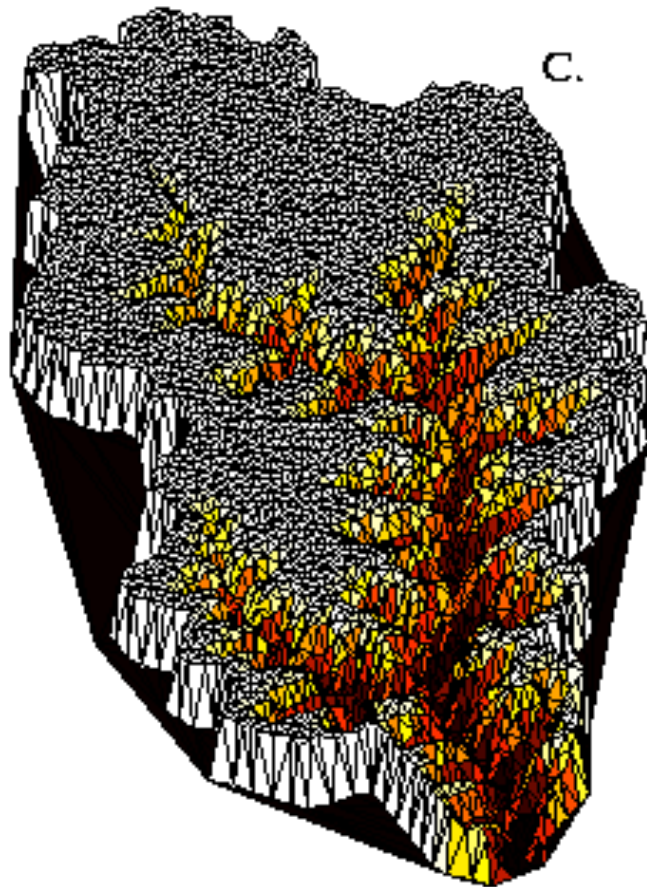
29% Sand 99% Sand

$$\frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{A} \left( \sum_{j \in \text{in}} Q_{ij} - \sum_{j \in \text{out}} Q_{ij} \right) - E_i + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{Q}_i$$

$$\frac{\partial z_i}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{A} \sum_{j=1}^{N_i} \left( z_j - z_i \right)$$

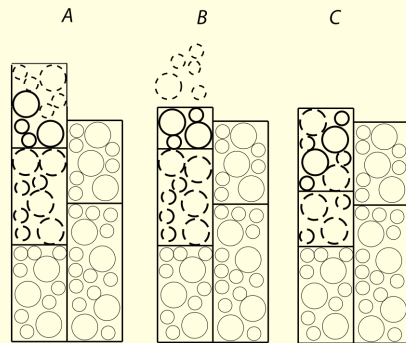


# How do topography and hydrology co-evolve to shape a drainage basin?

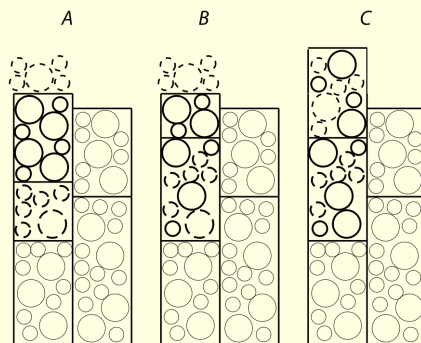
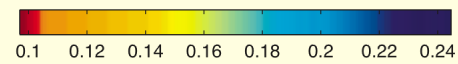
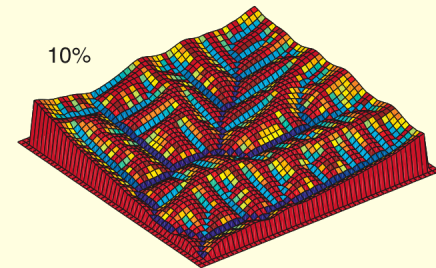


Tucker, Lancaster, Gasparini and Bras (2001)

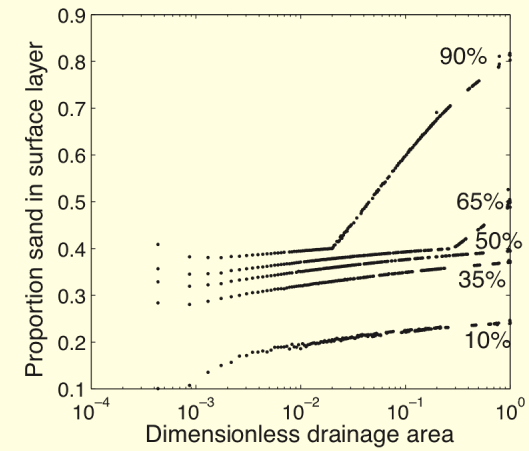
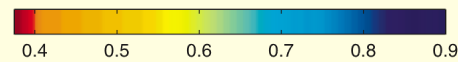
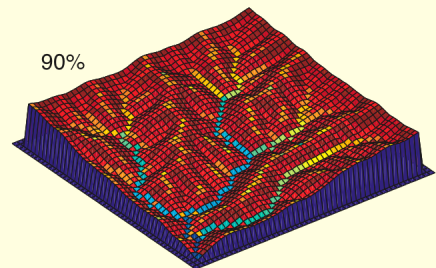
# Grain-size dynamics



EROSION

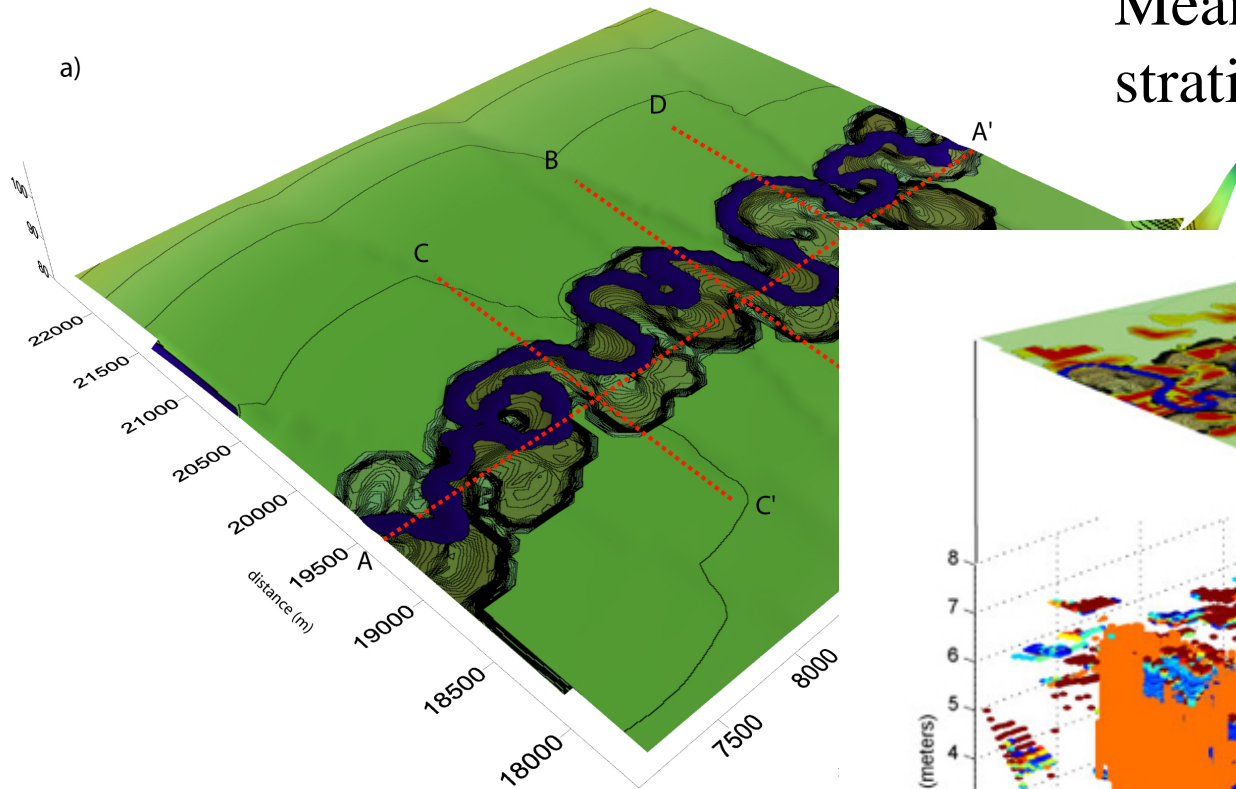


DEPOSITION



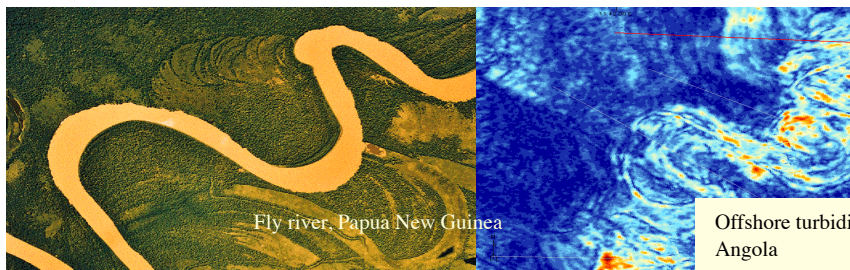
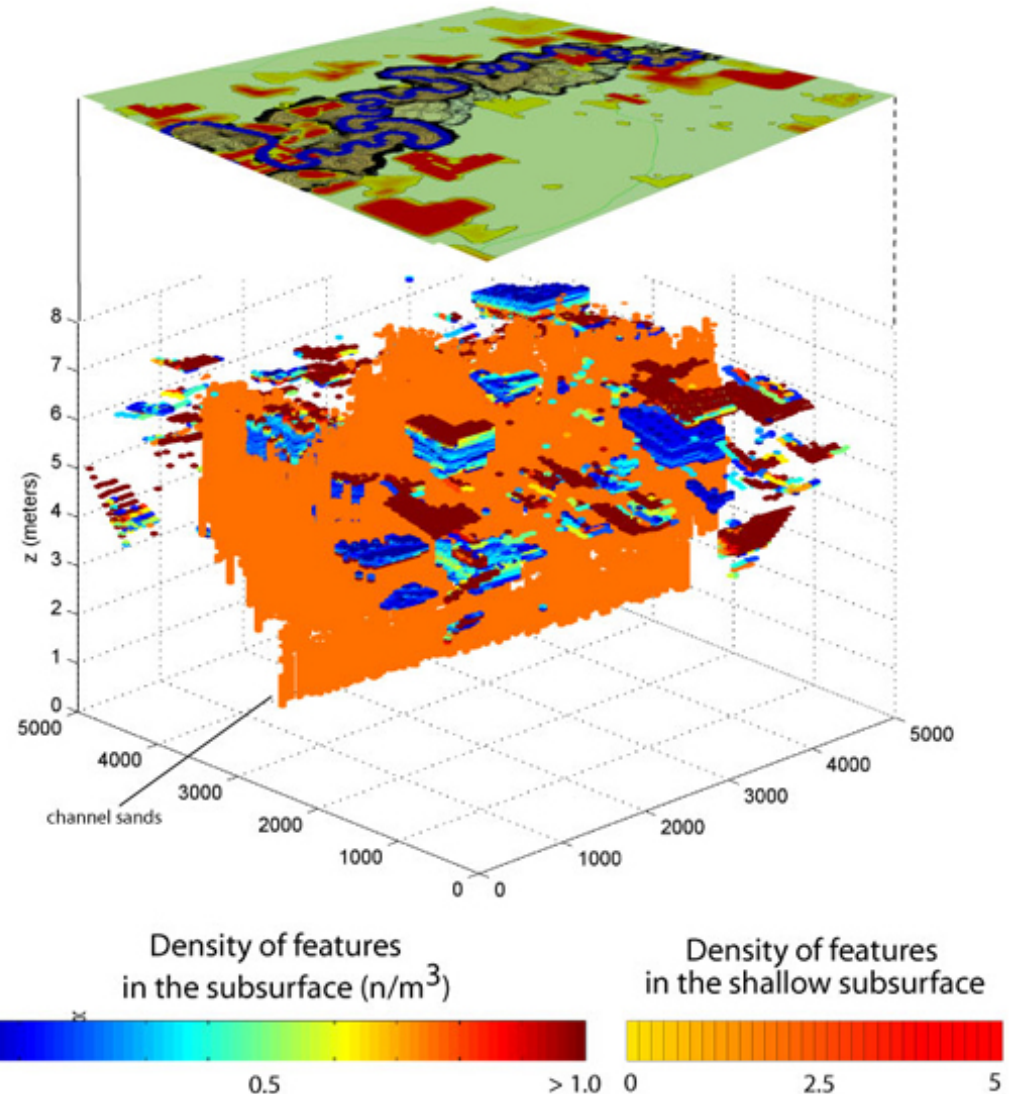
Gasparini et al., 1999, Figs 2 & 3

# Meandering-river valley stratigraphy and archaeology



Clevis et al (2006a)  
*Geoarchaeology*

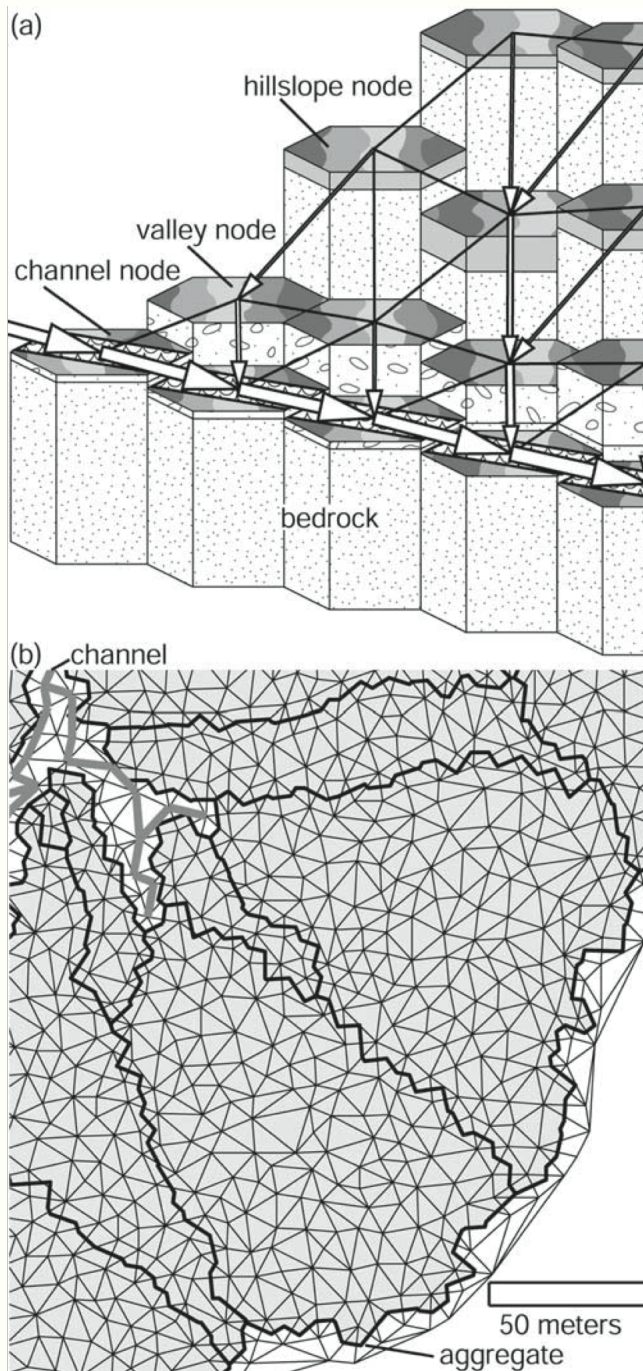
Clevis et al (2006b)  
*Computers & Geosciences*



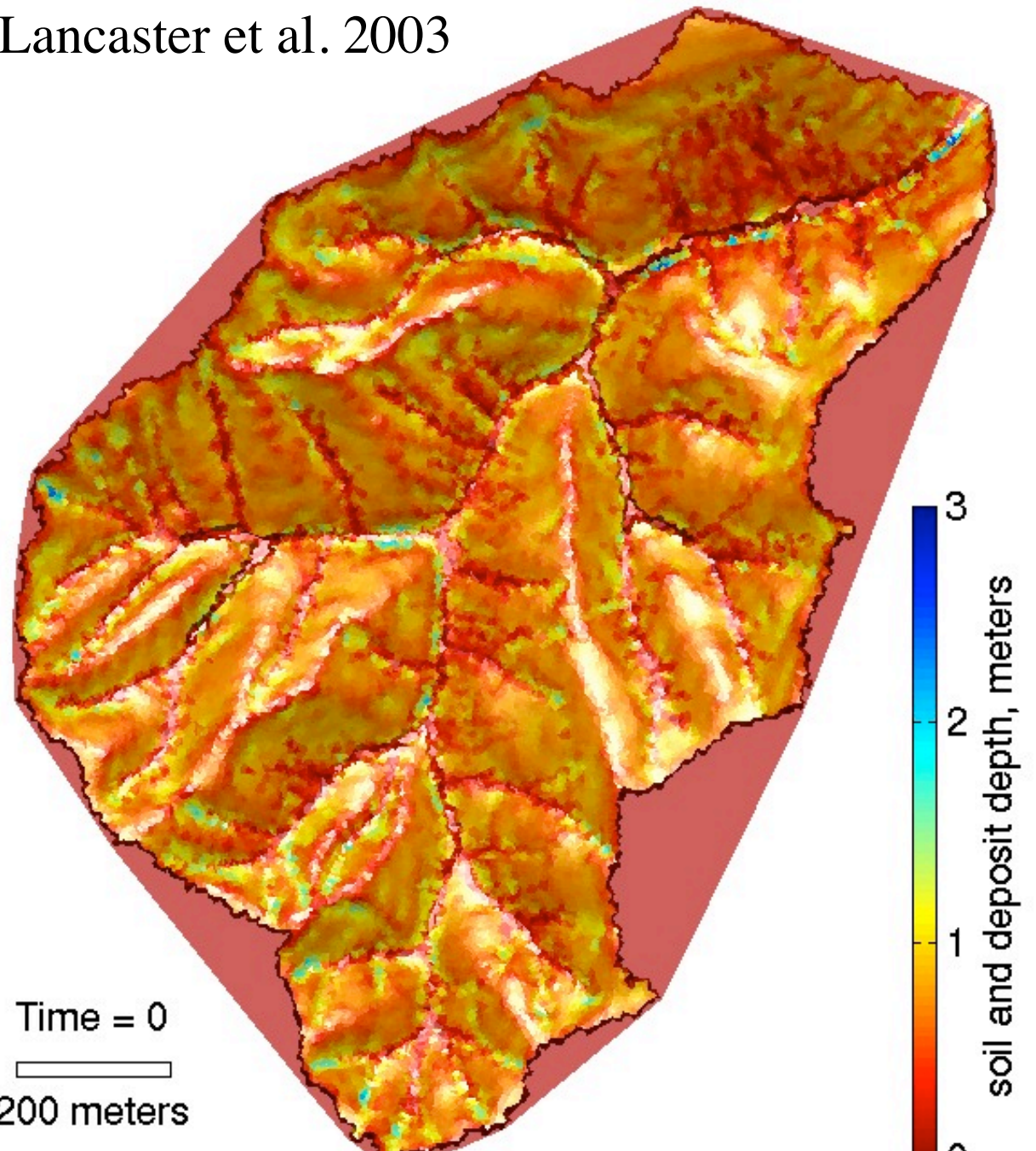


# Effect of wood debris on debris-flow dynamics

Lancaster et al. 2003

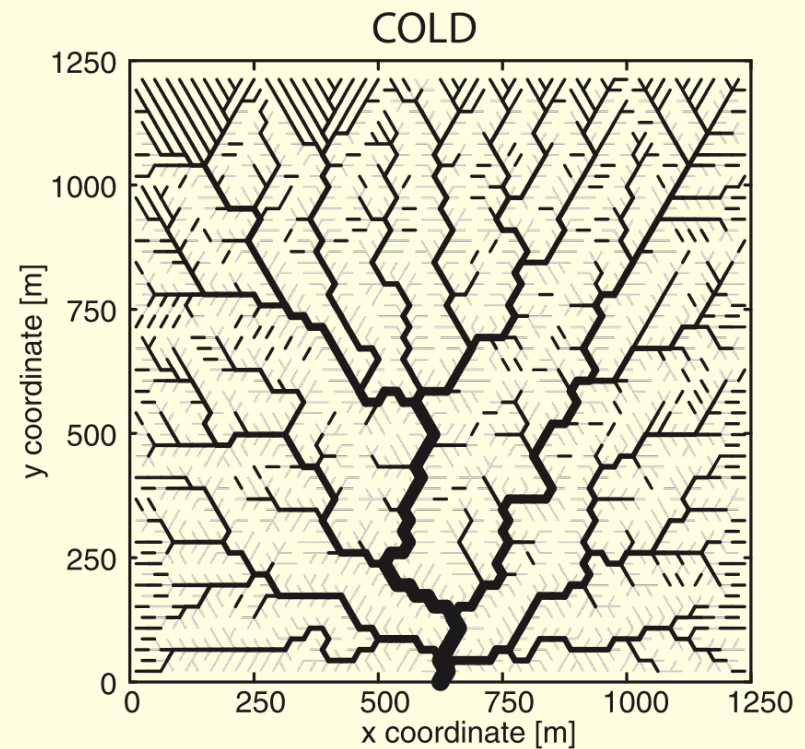
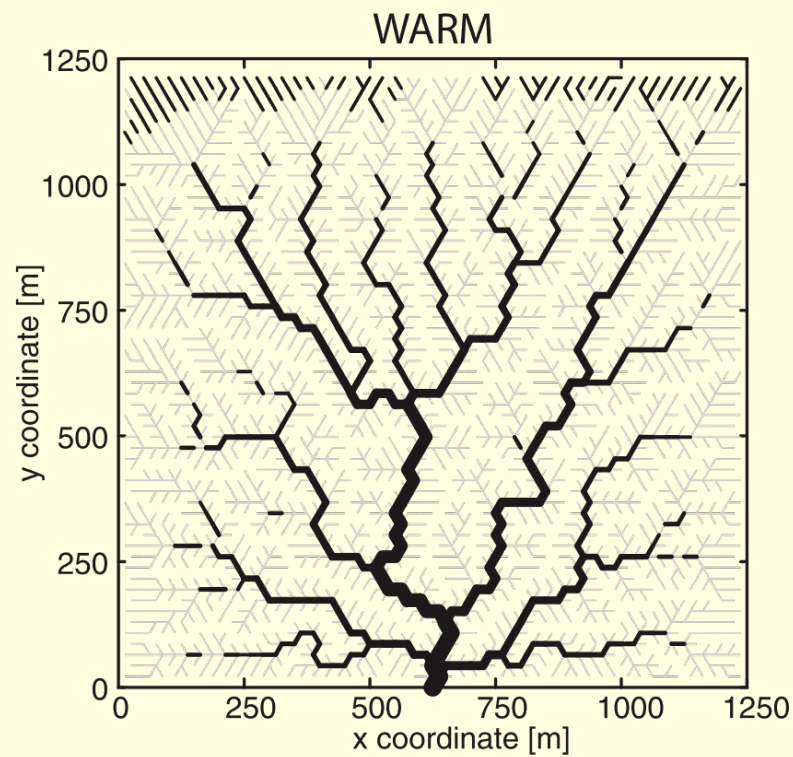


Time = 0  
200 meters



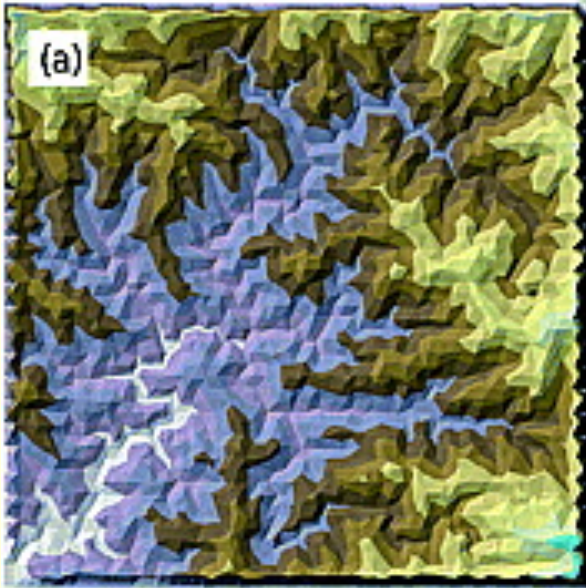


## Permafrost as a control on drainage density during glacial-interglacial cycles

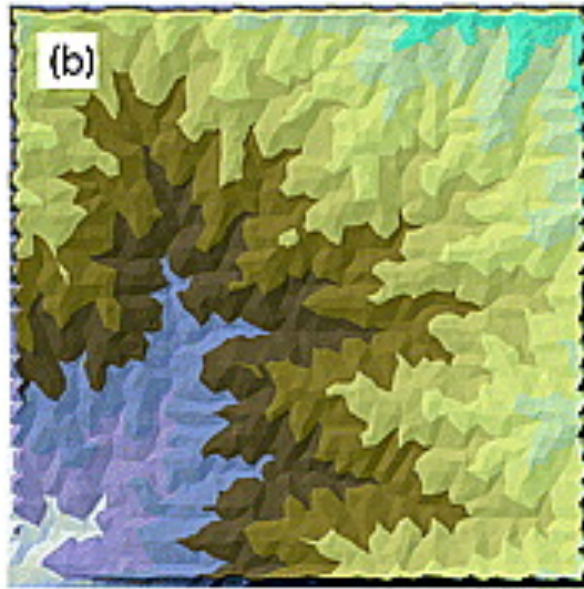


P.W. Bogaart et al. / *Geomorphology* 54 (2003) 257–277

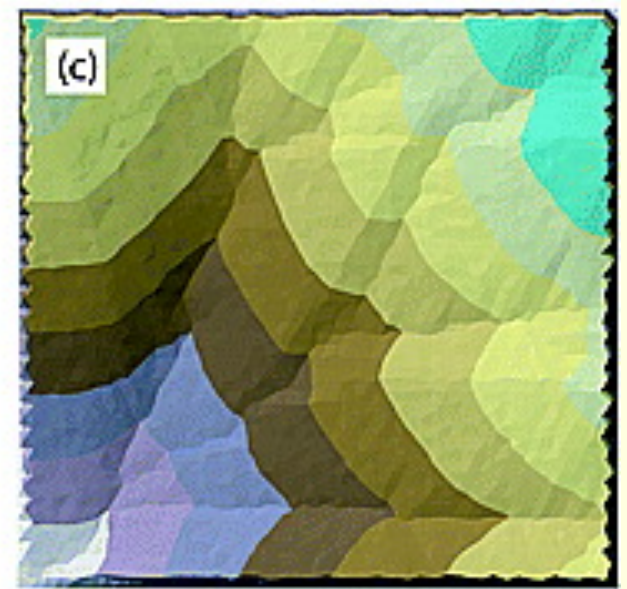
## Role of storm event duration in shaping catchments



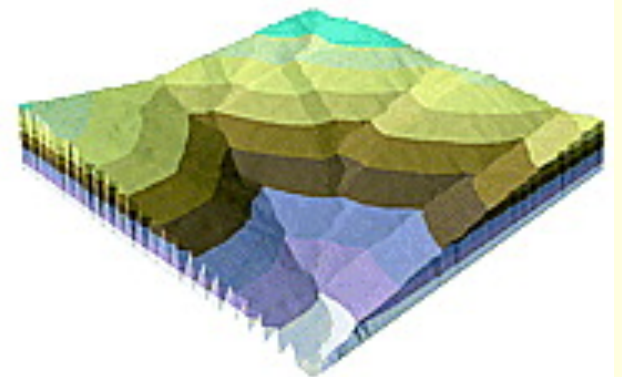
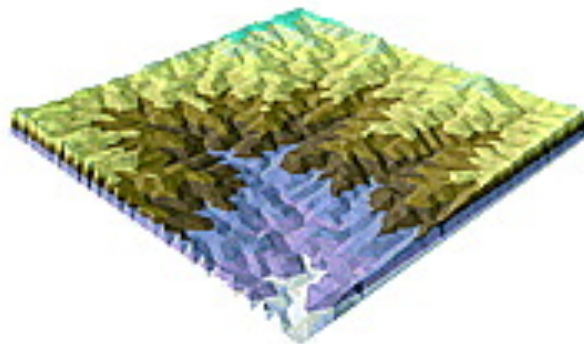
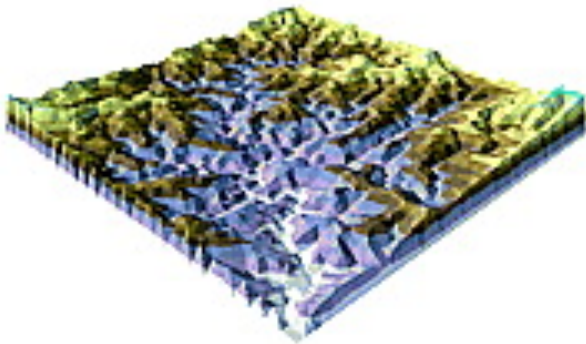
Long storm duration



Intermediate



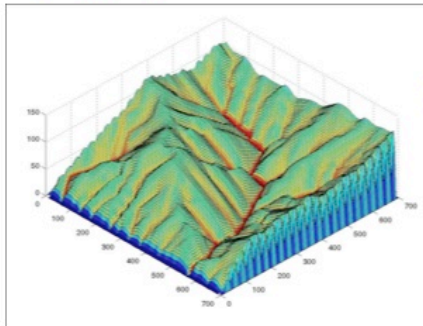
Short storm duration



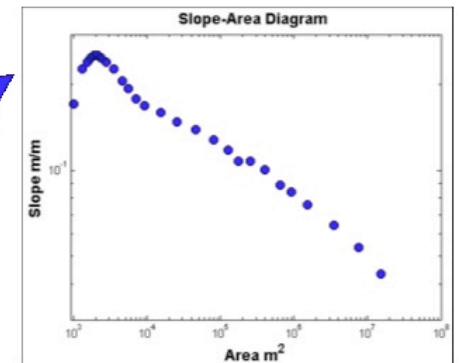
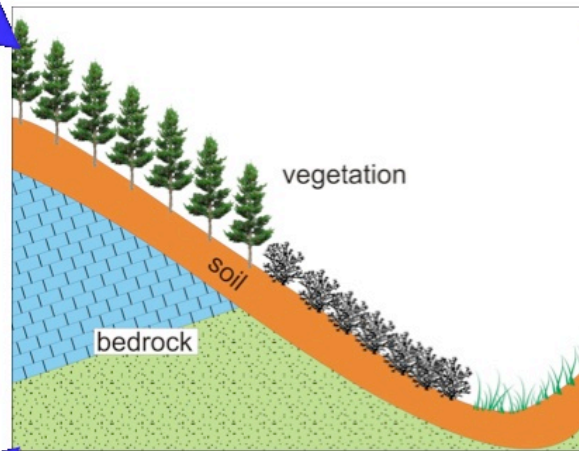
(Sólyom & Tucker, 2004)

# Interaction of vegetation, soil hydrology, and landscape evolution

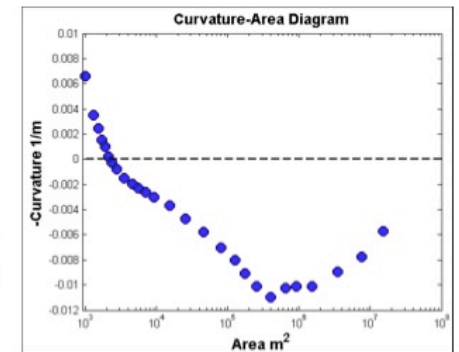
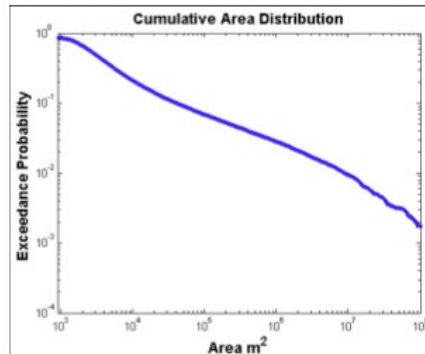
## Topographic Structure



## Spatial Heterogeneities



## Flow Aggregation Structure



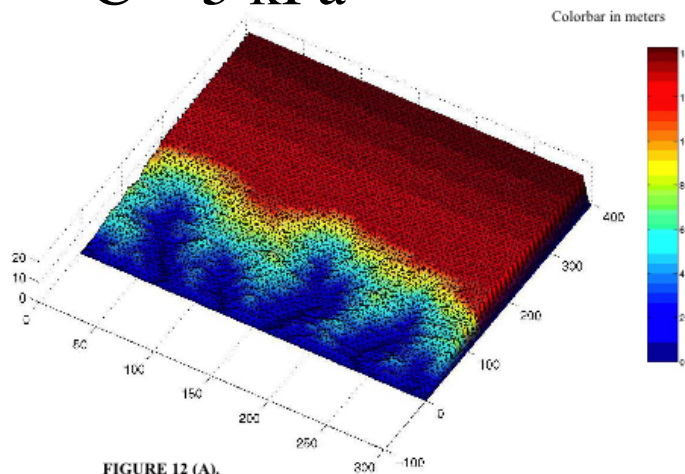
From web page of Erkan Istanbuluoglu

Collins et al. (2004)  
Istanbuluoglu and Bras (2005)

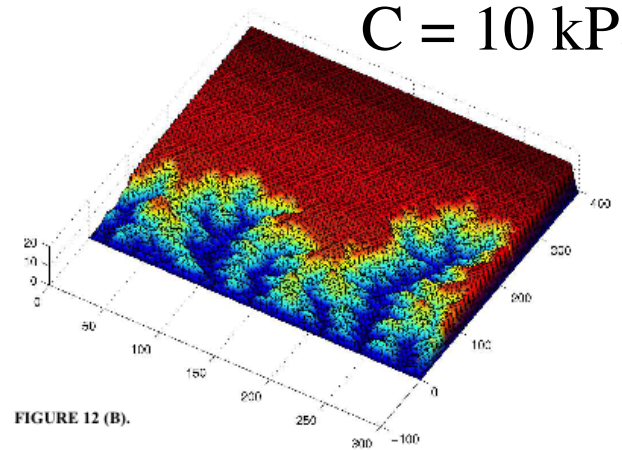


# Gully dynamics

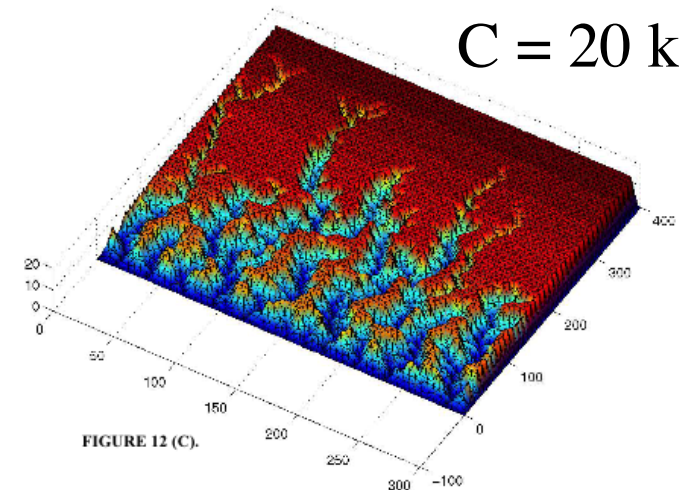
$C = 5 \text{ kPa}$



$C = 10 \text{ kPa}$



$C = 20 \text{ kPa}$



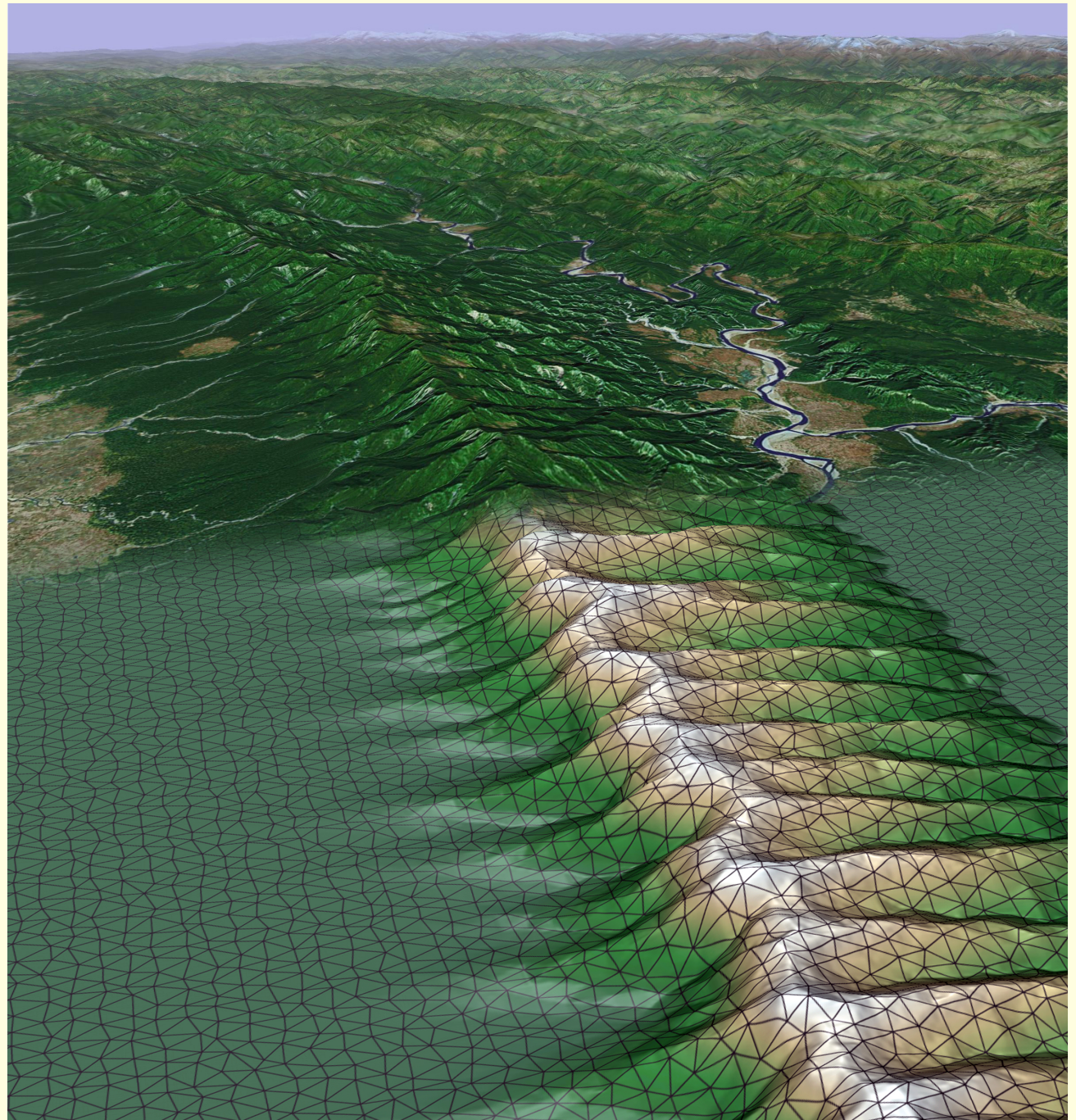
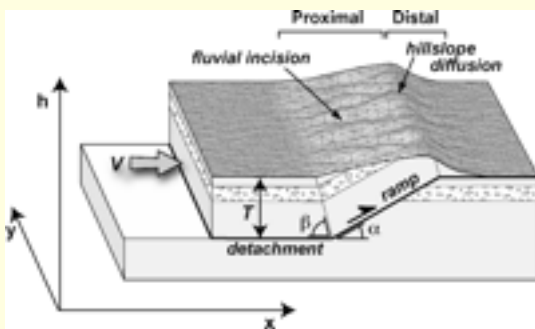
Istanbulluoglu et al., 2005

Flores-Cervantes et al., 2006



# Evolution of topography over a fault-bend fold

(Miller and Slingerland, 2006, 2007)





## Morphological implications of alternative bedrock-erosion laws

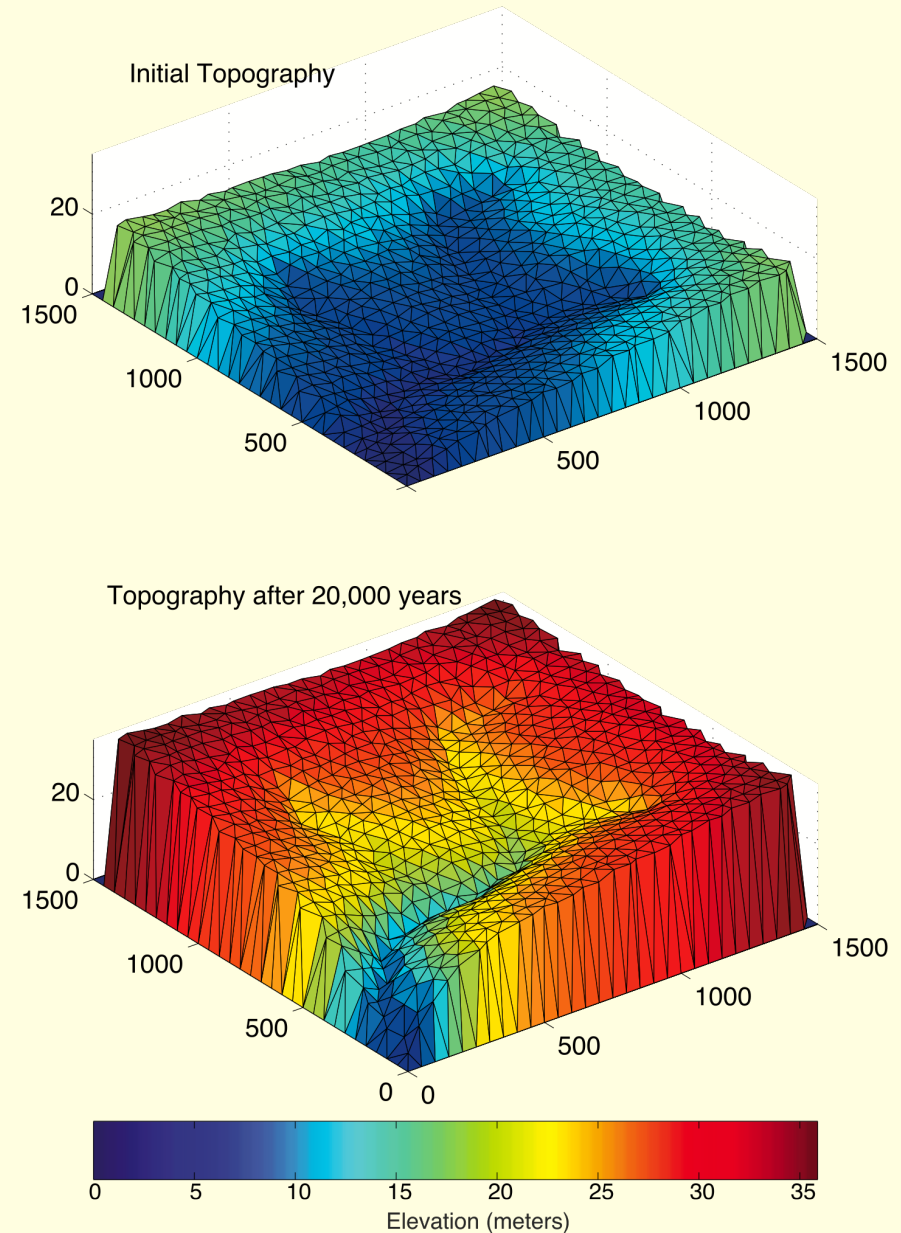
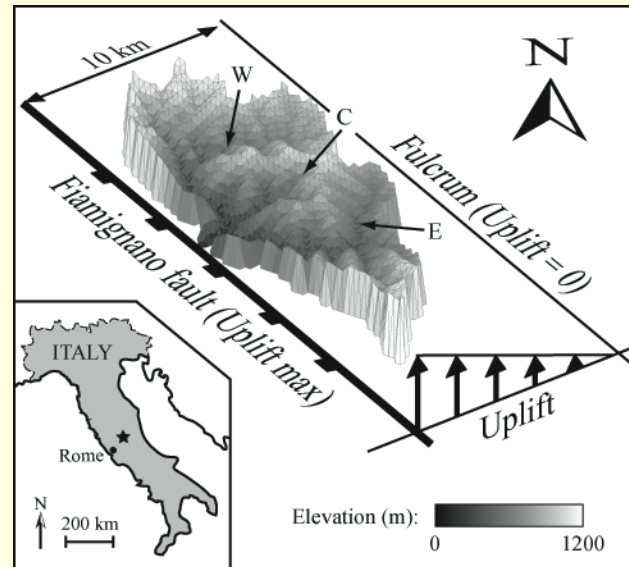
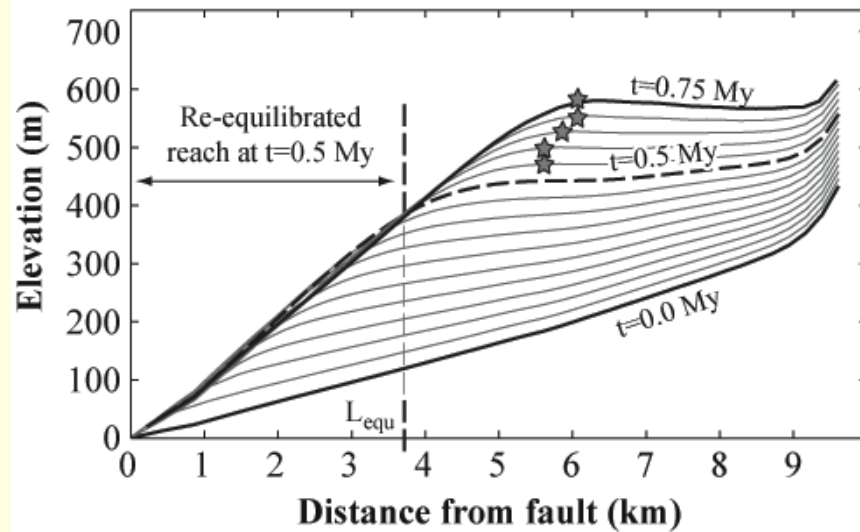


Figure 12. Initial topography and 20,000 years after tenfold increase in uplift rate using the generalized abrasion model. Units on landscape axes are in meters. Landscapes are shaded by elevation, and scale bar on bottom applies to both landscapes. The slope and profile of the main channels are illustrated in Figures 10 and 11. Initial topography, shaded by slope, is illustrated in Figure 4.

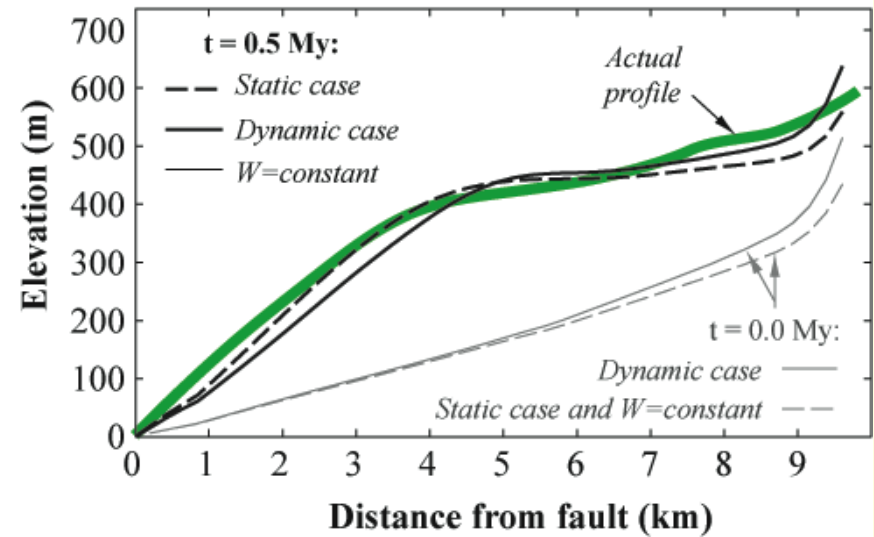
## Dynamic channel-width adjustment in response to normal-fault motion



TIME EVOLUTION



OBSERVED VS. MODELED



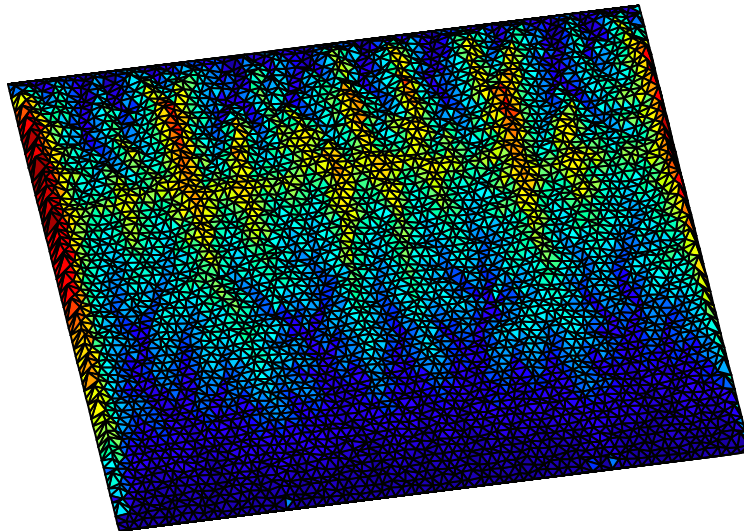
(Attal et al., 2008 JGR)



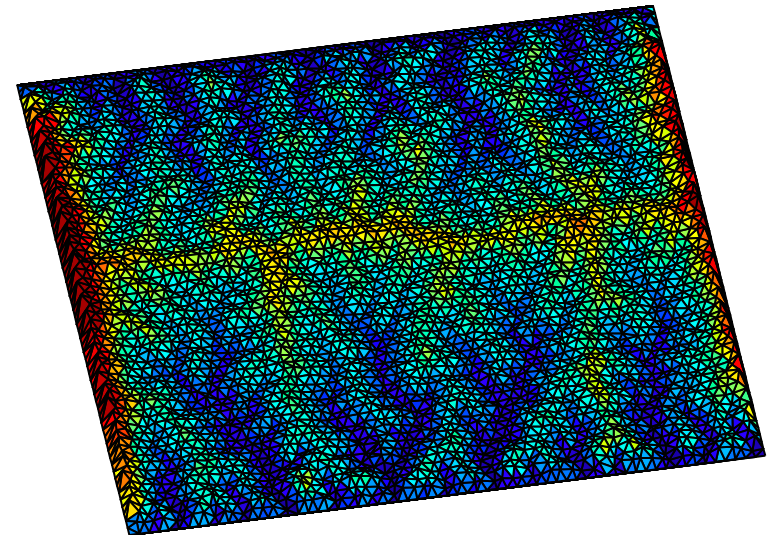
# OROGRAPHIC PRECIPITATION MODELING: NICOLE GASPARINI AND JIANWEI HAN, TULANE

Topography  
shaded by  
elevation

Short Delay Time

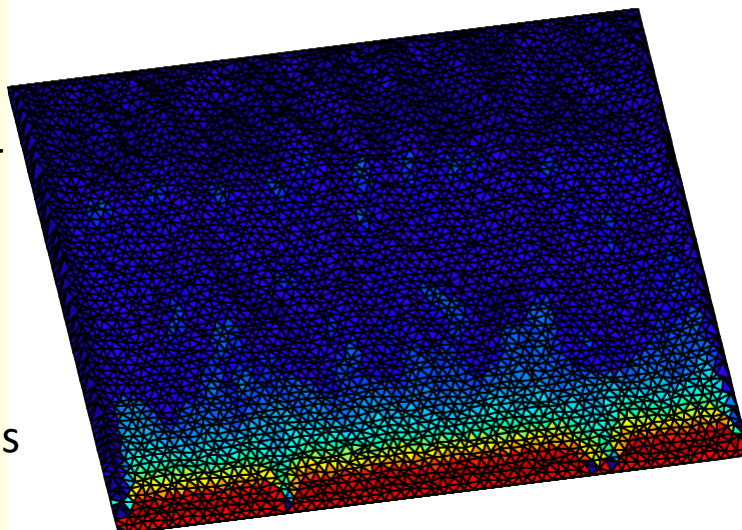


Long Delay Time

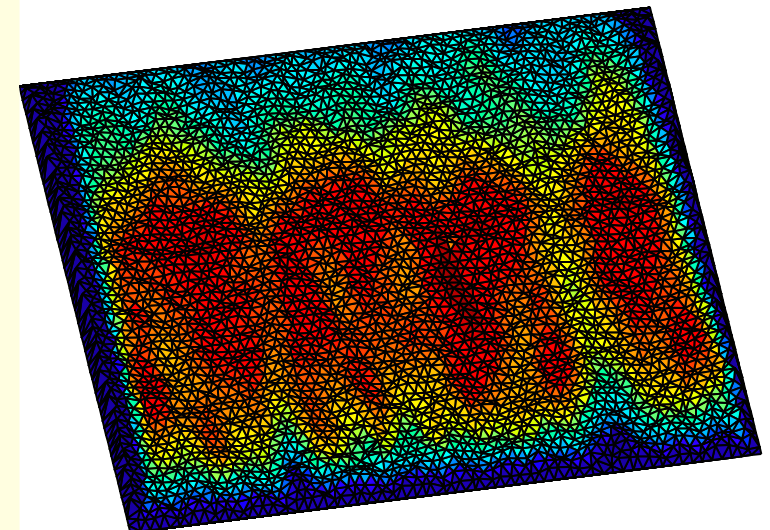


Topography  
shaded by  
precipitation –  
note that the  
precipitation  
scale varies  
between the  
two landscapes

Short Delay Time



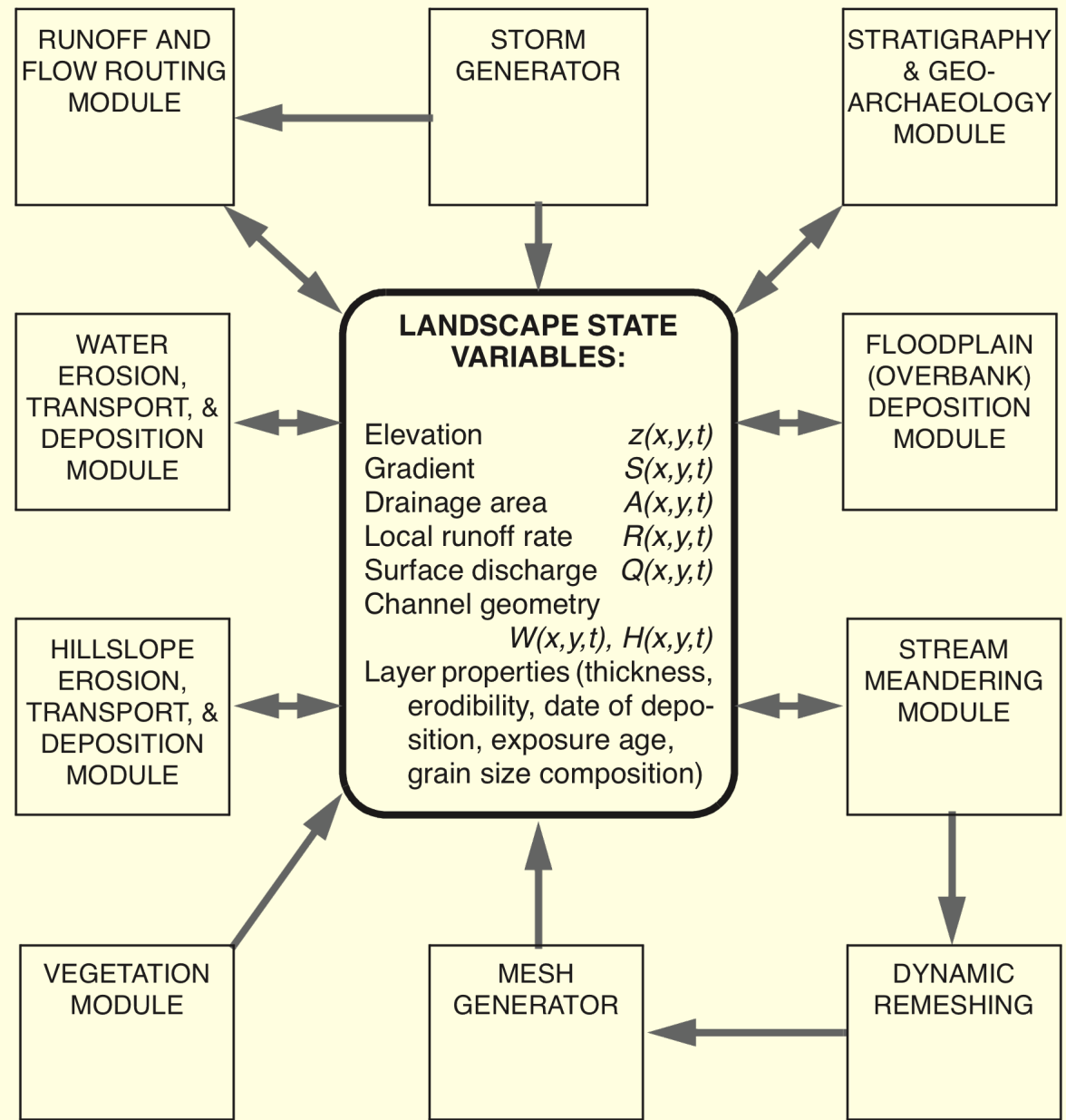
Long Delay Time



# Lessons from CHILD's history

- Software and science evolve together
- Software becomes a platform for exploring and applying new ideas
- An evolving science code can involve generations of students, postdocs, and contributors

# Value of investing in careful software design



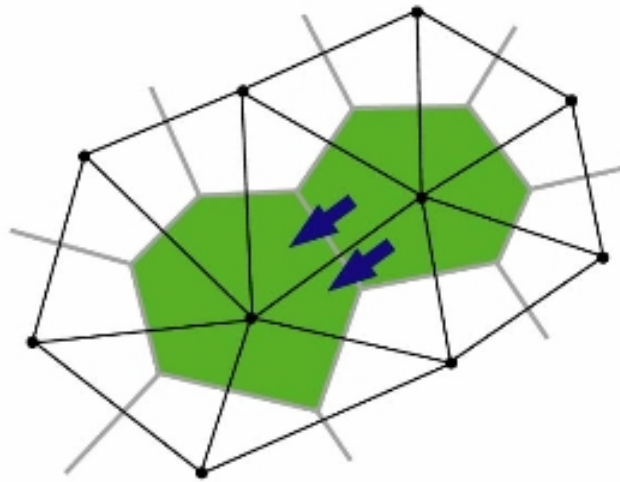


# Keep gridding software separate; use for other applications

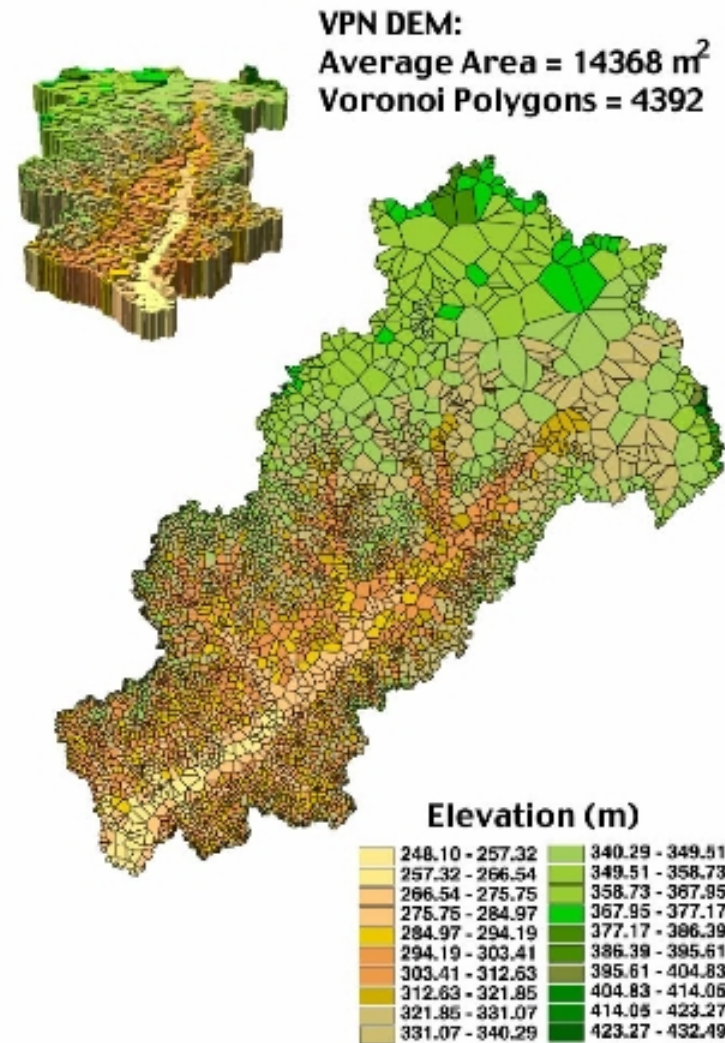
## Voronoi Polygon Network

Hydrologic computations at TIN nodes are valid over an area represented by the Voronoi (or Thiessen) polygon associated with the node.

- Voronoi Polygons have 3 to N sides
- Fluxes calculated over TIN edges
- One-dimensional finite volume



Schematic of Voronoi Routing



(Ivanov, Vivoni, Bras, and Entekhabi, 2001)

# Maintain version-control discipline

- Use networked version-control system (Subversion, CVS, etc.)
- Avoid speciation
- Use regressions (known-answer test cases) and unit tests

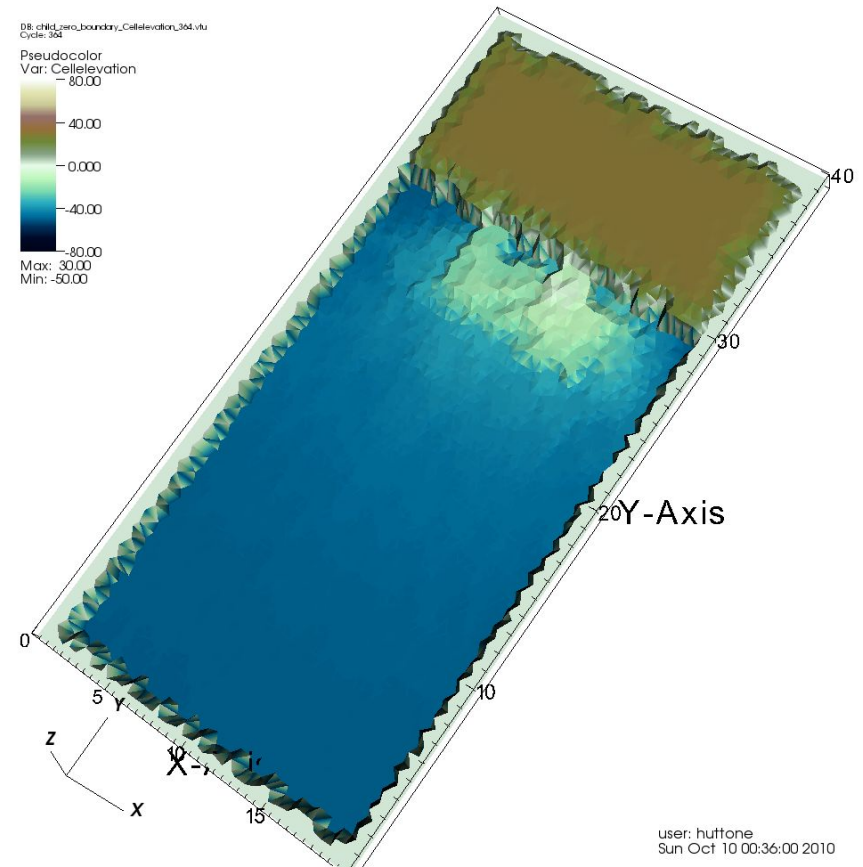
# Add, don't replace

- Use switches to handle process choices
- Encapsulate functionality within components that can be switched on or off
- Let the user choose the level of complexity
  - Complex code can implement simple models
- Implement new or alternative process formulations as options, preserving earlier functionality



# Implications for CSDMS

- *Component-based* software engineering is the logical extension of “modularity” and “switches”
- CHILD is now a CSDMS component
- ModelGrid prototype under development
- Terrestrial community has developed and contributed many *models* – now we need to turn them into *components*



Source-to-sink model combining CHILD and SedFlux components (courtesy of Eric Hutton)