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The MESH Model: Past, Present and Future

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Global Water Futures AGM
Hamilton, ON
June 6, 2018

Past – How was MESH created?



An idea... a conversation



WATCLASS

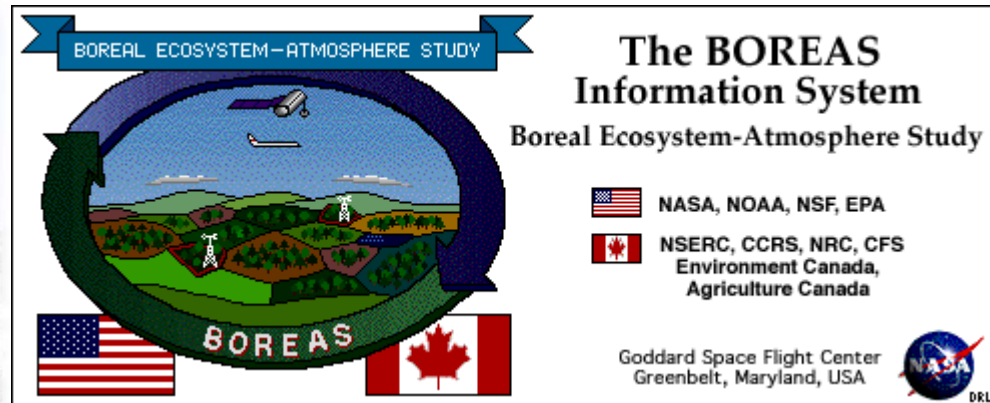
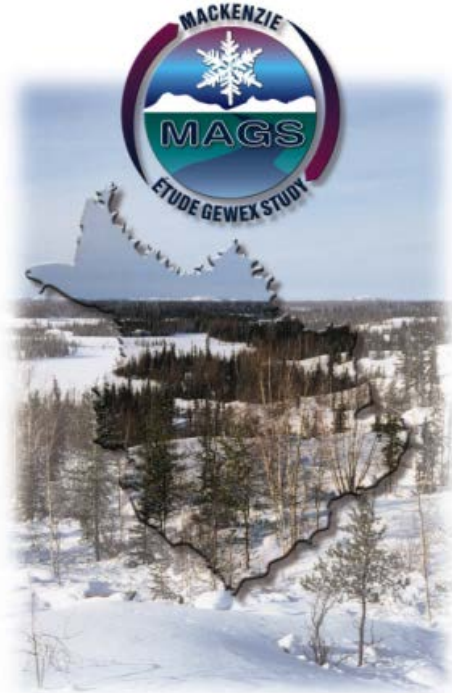


MESH

**Modélisation Environnementale Communautaire -
Surface Hydrology**



Past – How did MESH develop?



**Improving Processes & Parameterization
for Prediction in Cold Regions Hydrology**

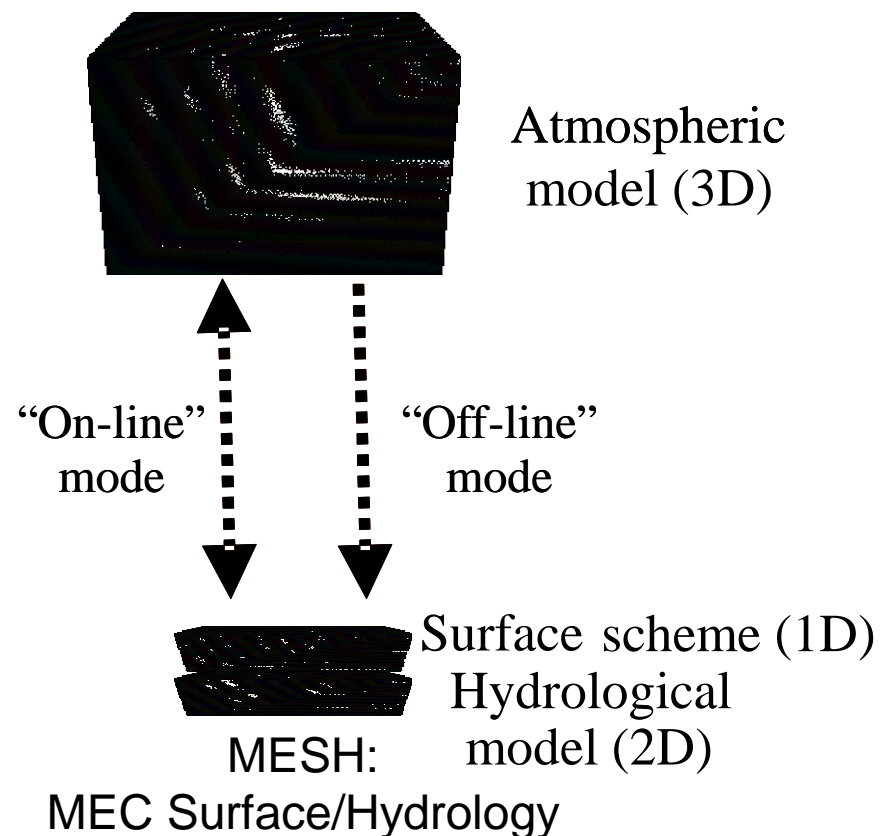
Centre for Hydrology, University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada

A CFCAS-Funded Research Network



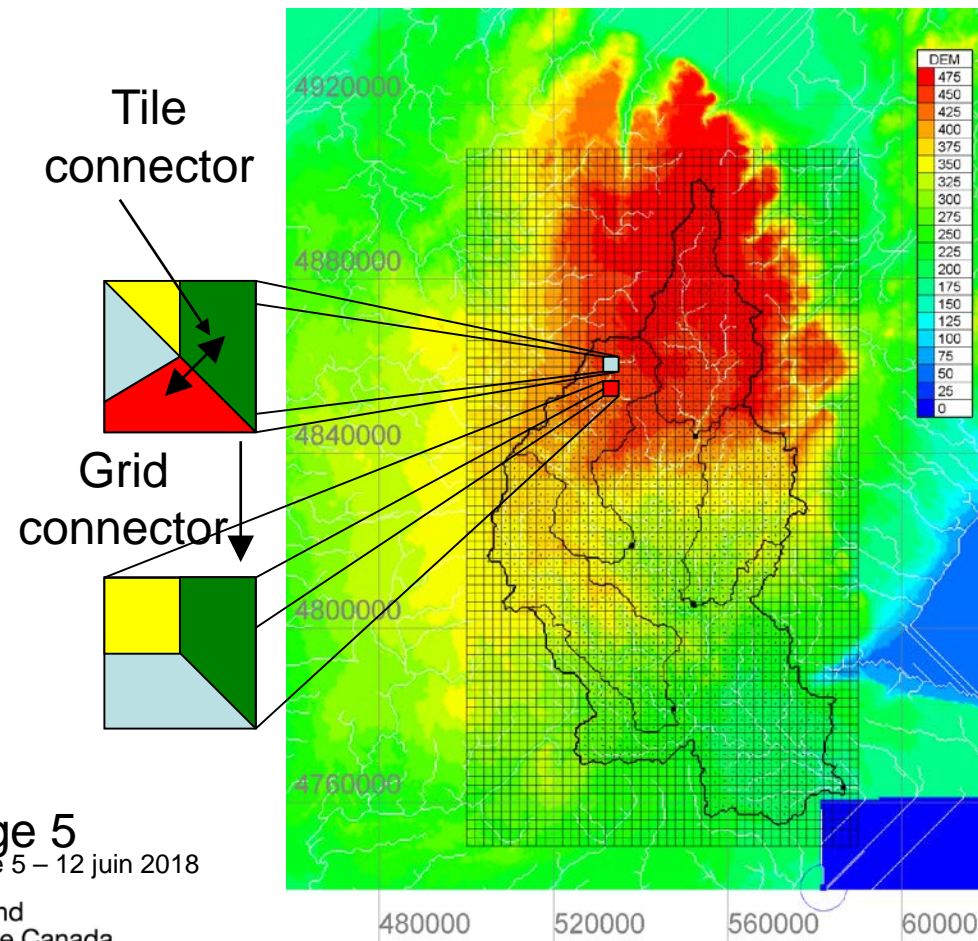
MESH – What is it?

- The surface model is less costly to run than the atmospheric model, and can benefit from a higher resolution
 - It can be run at the resolution of the hydrologic model
 - The LSS and the hydrologic model can then be closely linked to better parameterize subgrid-scale processes
 - The atmospheric and hydrological models still share the LSS



MESH: A MEC surface/hydrology configuration designed for regional hydrological modeling

- The tile connector (1D, scalable) redistributes mass and energy between tiles in a grid cell
 - e.g. snow drift
- The grid connector (2D) is responsible for routing runoff
 - can still be parallelized by grouping grid cells by subwatershed



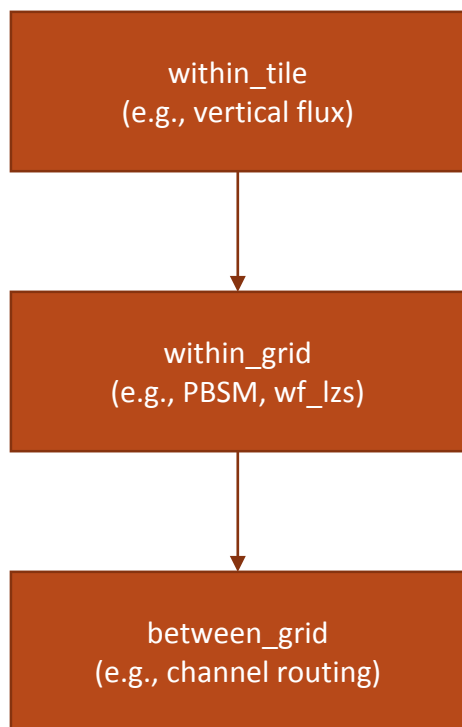
6/12/2018

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Process organization



INTRA-tile and INTRA-grid

- CLASS 3.6, SVS, BASEFLOWFLAG luo_2012, CLASS output files

INTER-tile and INTRA-grid

- PBSM, BASEFLOWFLAG wf_lzs

INTER-grid

- WF_ROUTE, RTE, basin outputs, AUTOCALIBRATIONFLAG (SIMSTATS)

MESH development strategy set at CCRN meeting 2014

- Speed-up/parallelize standalone MESH
- Being able to choose which grid squares use PDMROF and which use WATROF
- Merging standalone MESH and SPS
- Incorporating Murray's 1-D lake model in MESH
- Incorporating wetland module in MESH
- Implementing human influences into MESH (reservoirs, irrigation, inter-basin transfers)
- Implement standalone MESH testing platform
- MESH with Ostrich (for calibration, Monte-Carlo simulations) on clusters (compare UofS cluster and EC's Pegasus cluster)
- Update user/developer documentation and wiki pages
- Managing code reviews and testing
- Assimilating satellite data in MESH (e.g. GRACE, SMOS)



MESH development strategy set at CCRN meeting 2014

- ~~Speed-up/parallelize standalone MESH~~
- ~~Being able to choose which grid squares use PDMROF and which use WATROF~~
- ~~Merging standalone MESH and SPS~~ – different container, common processes = same code
- ~~Incorporating Murray's 1-D lake model in MESH~~ – needs improvement
- Incorporating wetland module in MESH
- ~~Implementing human influences into MESH (reservoirs, irrigation, inter-basin transfers)~~
- Implement standalone MESH testing platform
- ~~MESH with Ostrich (for calibration, Monte-Carlo simulations) on clusters (compare UofS cluster and EC's Pegasus cluster)~~ – both MESH and Ostrich can be scaled to clusters
- Update user/developer documentation and wiki pages
- Managing code reviews and testing – regular meetings, seasonal code reviews; informal
- Assimilating satellite data in MESH (e.g. GRACE, SMOS)



Present – Who's working with MESH?



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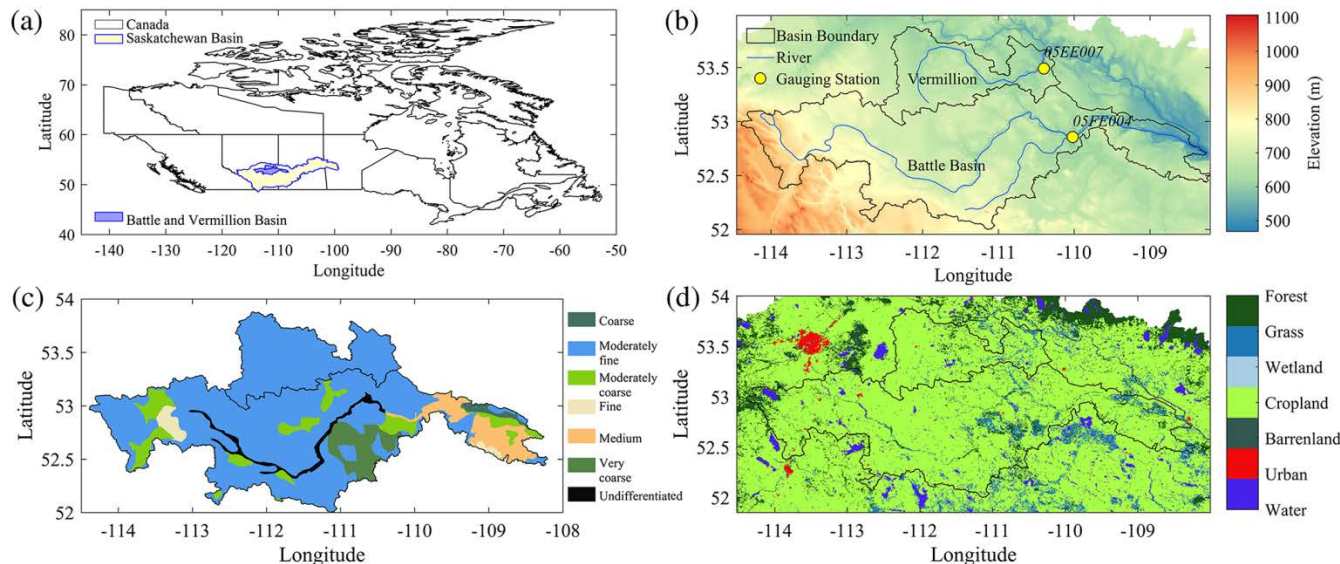
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Saskatchewan River Basin (405,000 km²)



(a) The location map of Saskatchewan River Basin (SaskRB) and its Battle and Vermilion subbasins used in this study. (b) Battle and Vermilion subbasins DEM, boundary, and gauging stations. (c) The map of soil parent material texture groups. (d) The map of landcover

Enhanced identification of a hydrologic model using streamflow and satellite water storage data: A multicriteria sensitivity analysis and optimization approach, Volume: 31, Issue: 19, Pages: 3320-3333, First published: 01 July 2017, DOI: (10.1002/hyp.11267)

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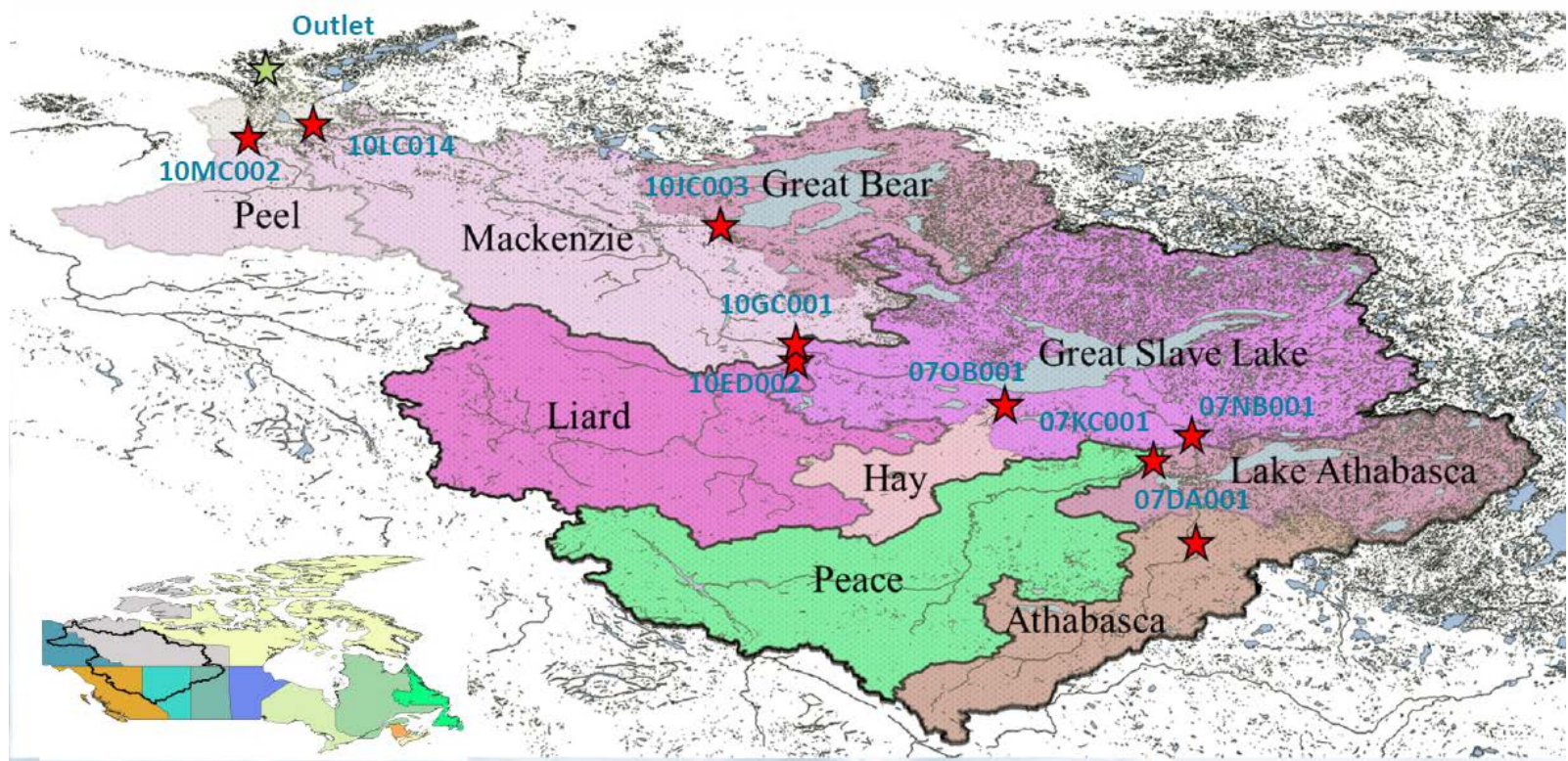
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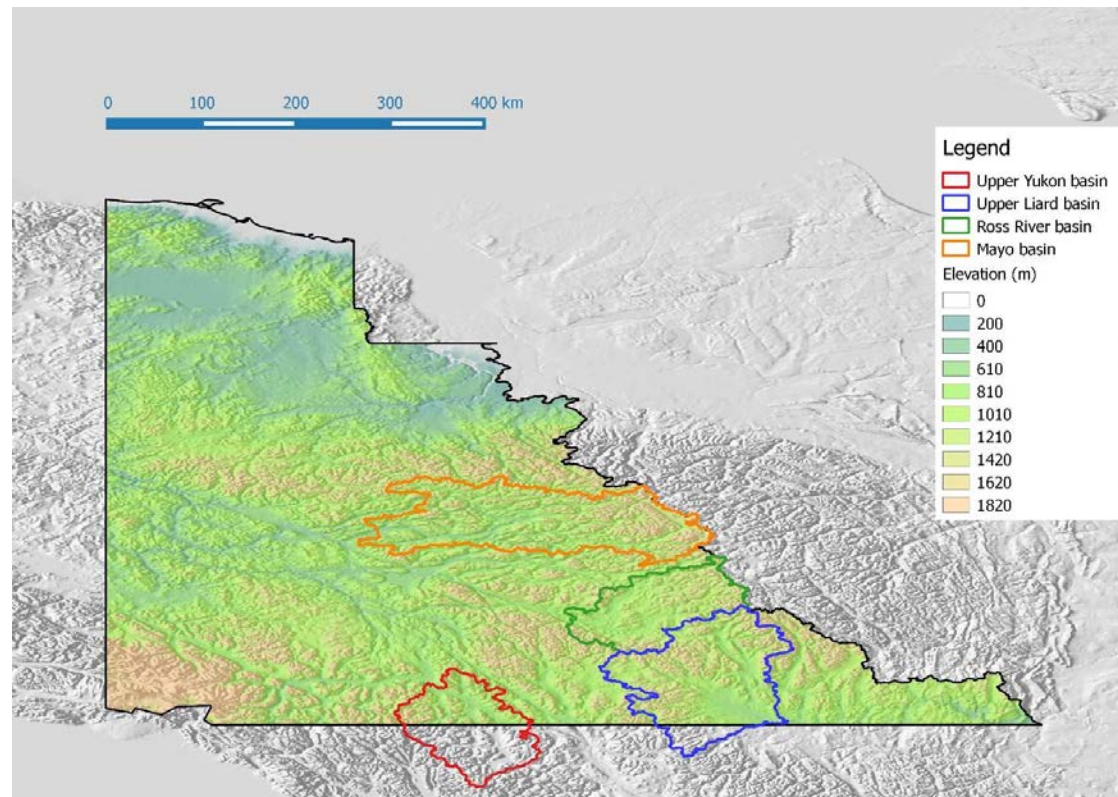
Mackenzie River Basin (1,800,000 km²)



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Yukon River Basin (850,000 km²)



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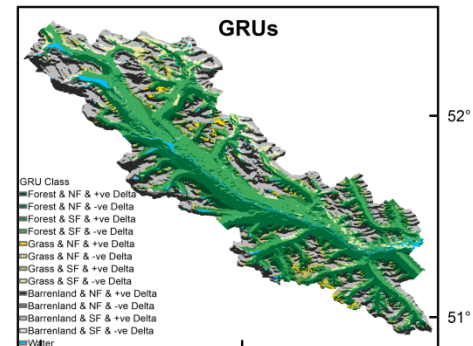
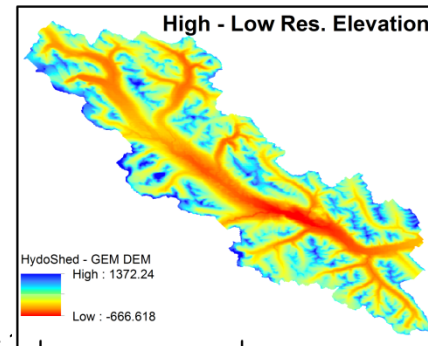
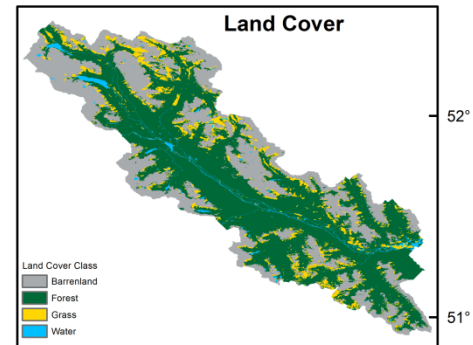
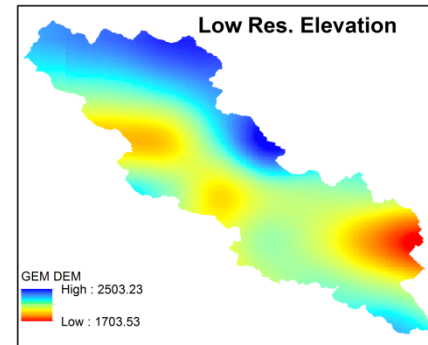
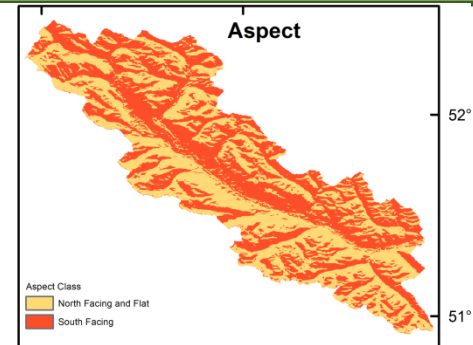
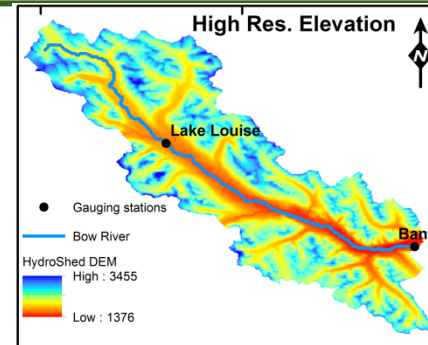
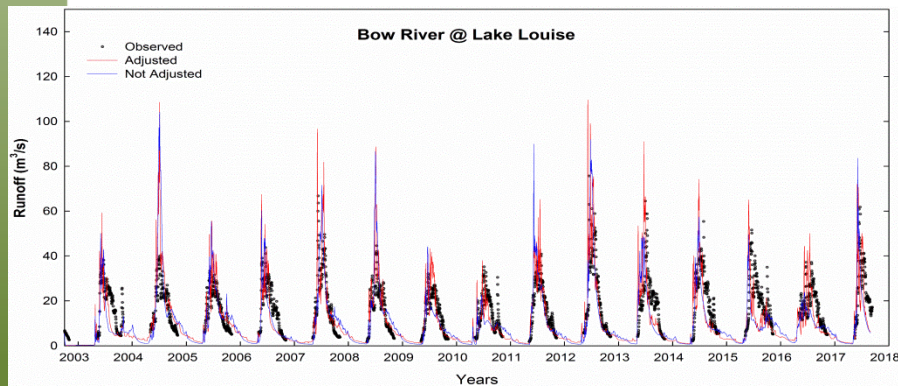
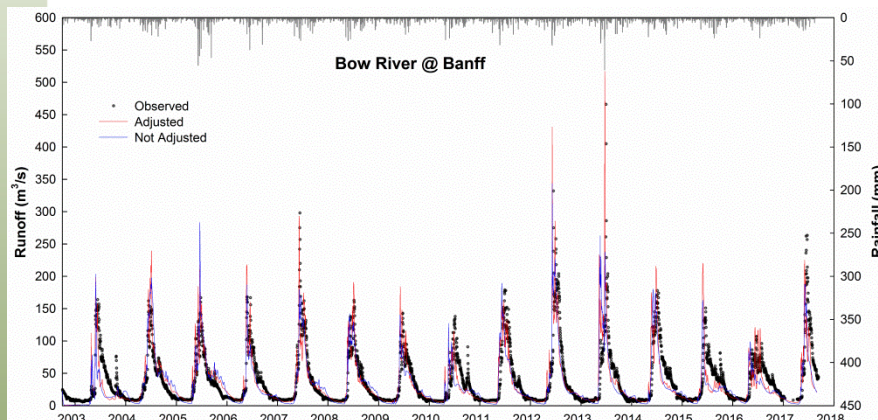
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Bow River at Banff (2,207 km²)



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Columbia

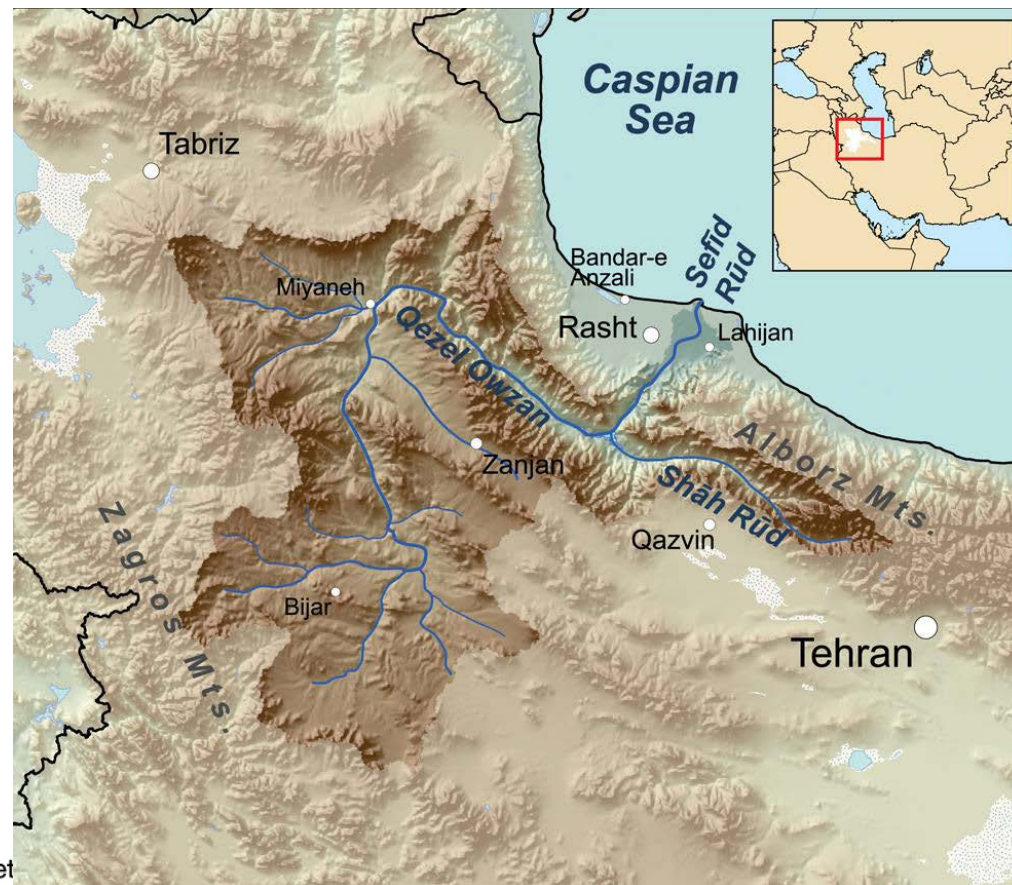
Coello River Basin (1,800 km²) within the
Magdalena Cauaca Basin (273,000 km²)



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Iran

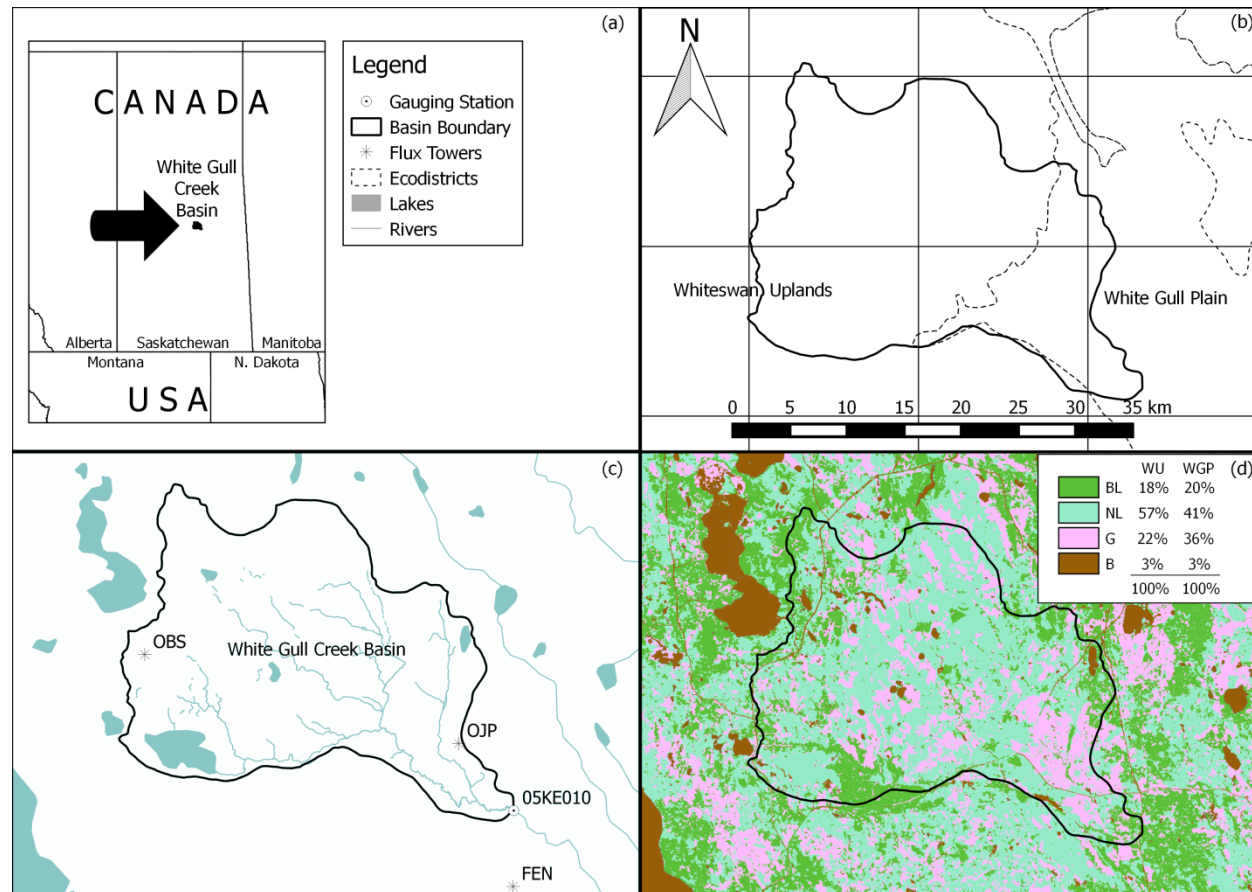
Sefidrud River Basin (65,000 km²)



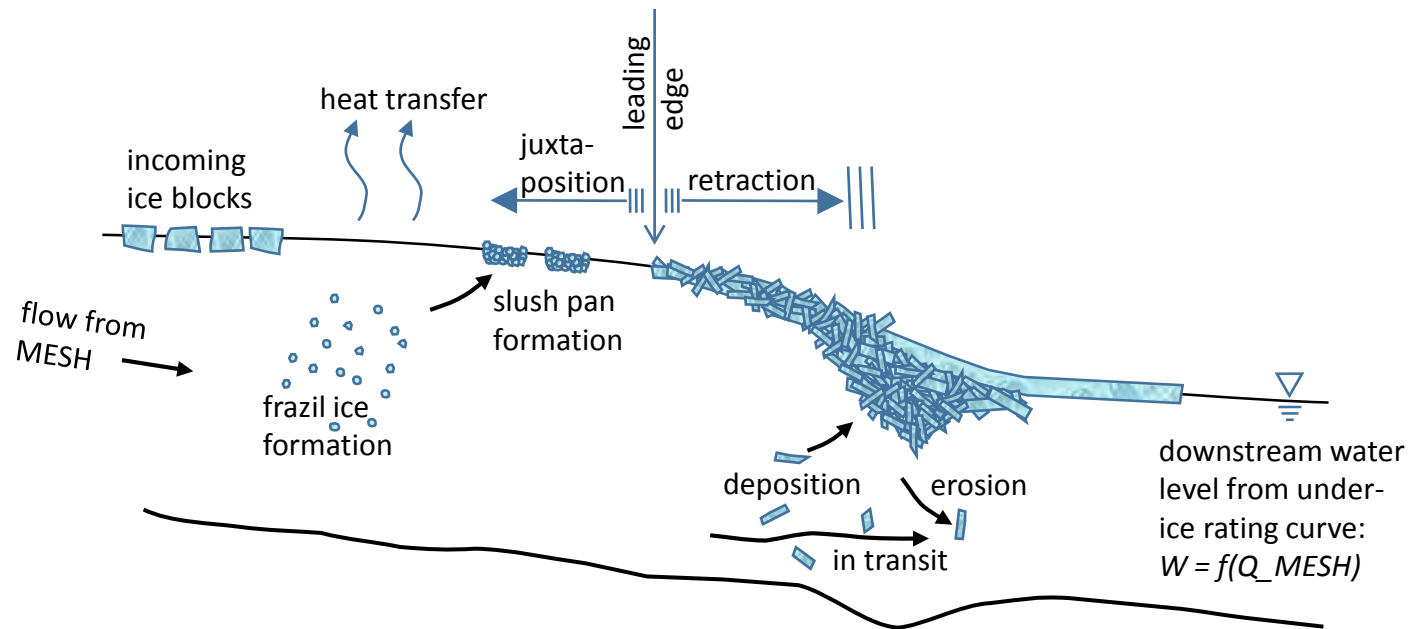
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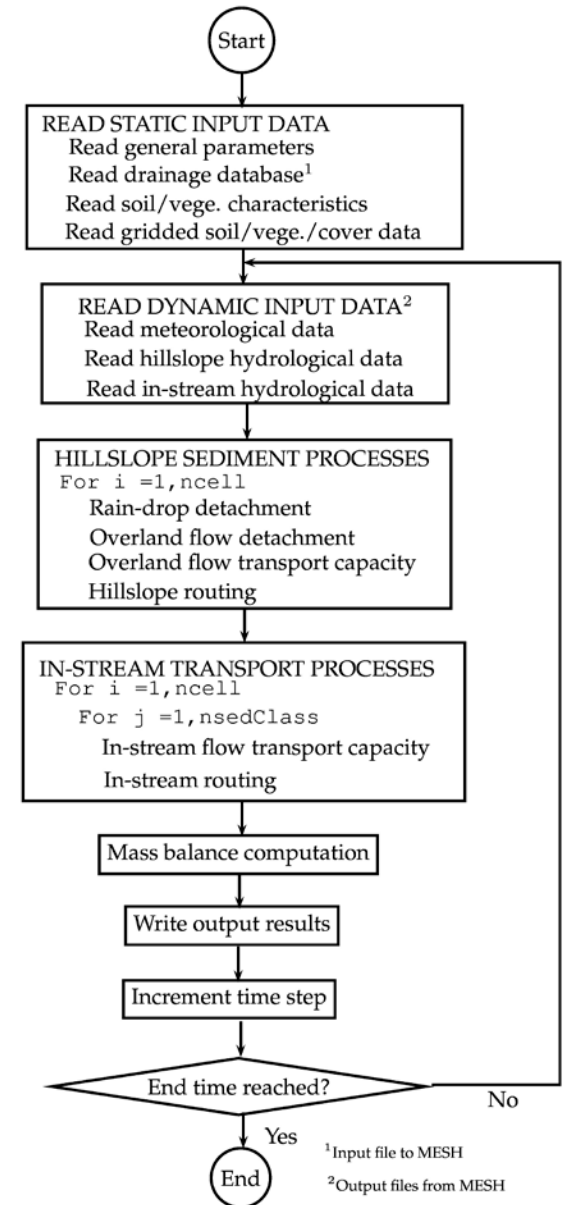
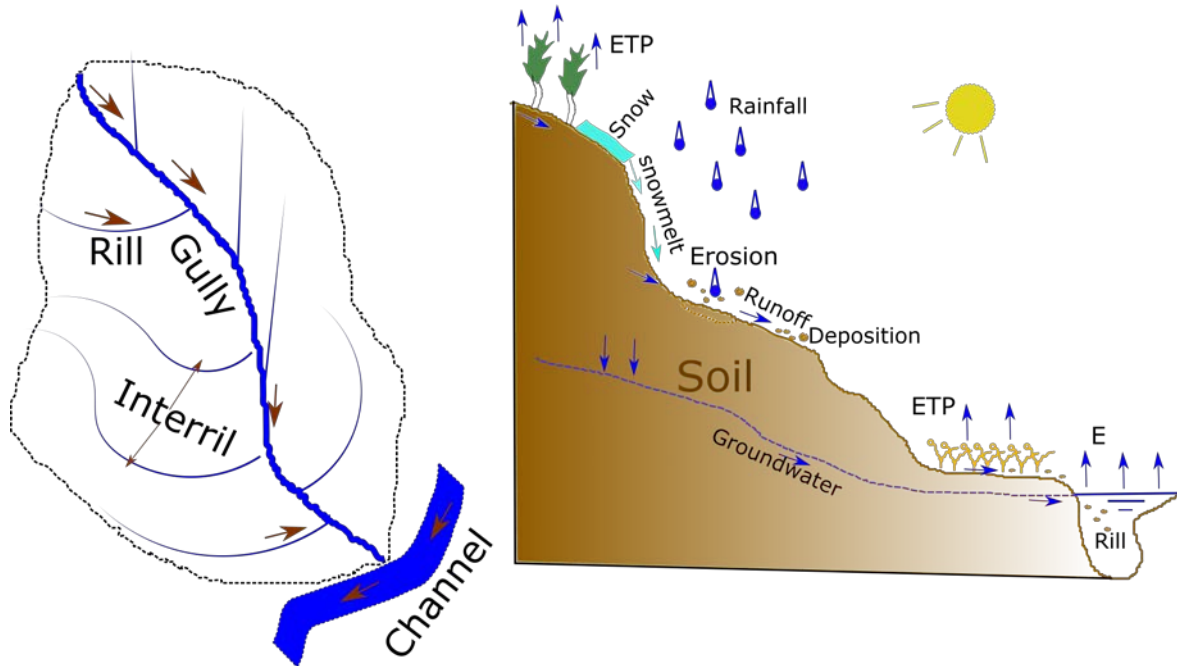
Whitegull Creek (603 km²)



Successful MESH-RIVICE coupling – Ice Jam flood modelling for the lower Athabasca



MESH-SED conceptualization and software flow diagram - Sediment & nutrient transport modelling for the Athabasca River basin



Future



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Future

