

Tutorial for merging a WRF output (maximum temperature) with ground observations using VARMER

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1 About

This vignette describes a basic application of the VARMER library, which provides methods to combine satellite-based or model-based gridded images with ground-based observed time-series [1].

2 Installation

Install the latest stable version (from CRAN):

```
install.packages("VARMER")
```

3 Setting up the environment

1. Load other packages that will be used in this analysis and VARMER:

```
library(zoo)
library(sf)
library(raster)
library(tictoc)
library(cluster)
library(parallel)
#library(ggplot2)
library(VARMER)
```

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4 Loading input data

First, daily time series of maximum temperature observations in 34 stations located in Ecuador will be used for this example, from *2004-01-01* to *2004-01-10*, which are available in the **ecuador.tmax.zoo** dataset provided in the VARMER package (for your own application, this dataset might be read from a CSV file or a **zoo** file). In addition, the **ecuador.tmax.stations.df** dataset contains information about the IDs and spatial coordinates of each station (for your own application, this dataset might be read from a CSV file).

```
data(ecuador.tmax.zoo)
data(ecuador.tmax.stations.df)
```

Secondly, we need to load the WRF output. For this example, the model-data was obtained from a WRF v3.6.1 simulation at 10Km spatial resolution and at daily temporal resolution.

```
data(ecuador.tmax.wrf.out)
```

5 Basic exploratory data analysis

First, we would like to visualize the first six rows of the spatial metadata:

```
head(ecuador.tmax.stations.df)
```

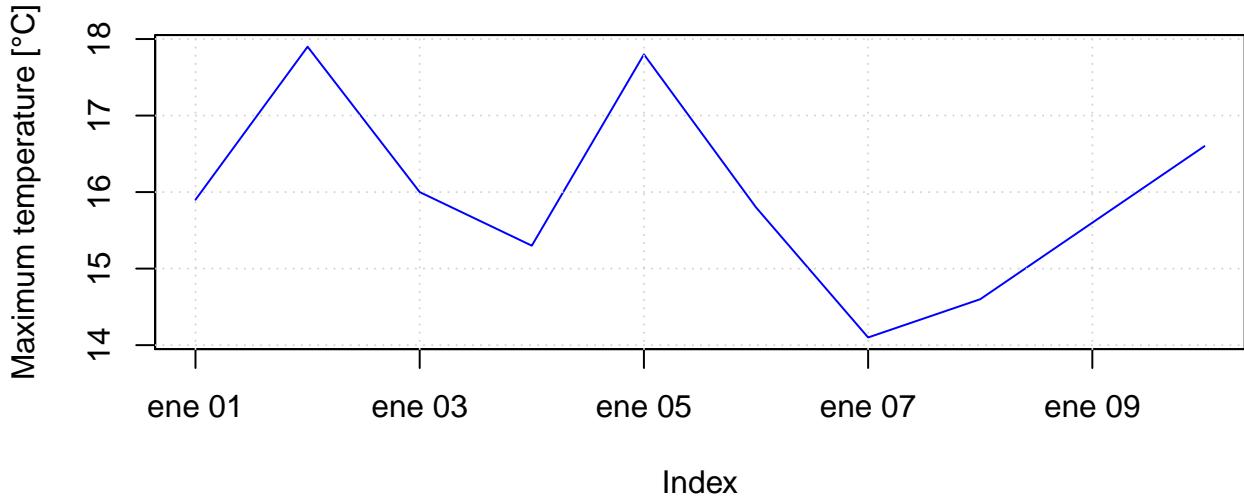
```
##   CODIGO      NOMBRE CUENCA_INAMHI PROVINCIA    CANTON
## 1 M0001 INGUINCHO 12 Rio Esmeraldas IMBABURA OTAVALO
## 2 M0002 LA TOLA 12 Rio Esmeraldas PICHINCHA QUITO
## 3 M0003 IZOBAMBA 12 Rio Esmeraldas PICHINCHA MEJIA
## 4 M0004 RUMIPAMBA-SALCEDO 76 Rio Pastaza COTOPAXI SALCEDO
## 5 M0005 PORTOVIEJO-UTM          MANABI PORTOVIEJO
## 6 M0006 PICHILINGUE 52 Rio Guayas LOS RIOS MOCACHE
##           PARROQUIA      LAT      LON
## 1 SAN JOSE DE QUICHINCHE 0.258333 -78.40083
## 2 TUMBACO -0.229444 -78.36667
## 3 CUTUGLAHUA -0.366667 -78.55000
## 4 SAN MIGUEL -1.020000 -78.59472
## 5 PORTOVIEJO -1.037500 -80.45953
## 6 MOCACHE -1.074361 -79.49294
```

Plotting the daily precipitation time series for the first station (code: *M0001*).

```
main <- paste("Daily maximum temperature for the station", ecuador.tmax.stations.df$CODIGO[1])
ylab <- "Maximum temperature [°C]"
x.ts <- ecuador.tmax.zoo[,1]

plot(x.ts, main=main, ylab= ylab, col="blue")
grid()
```

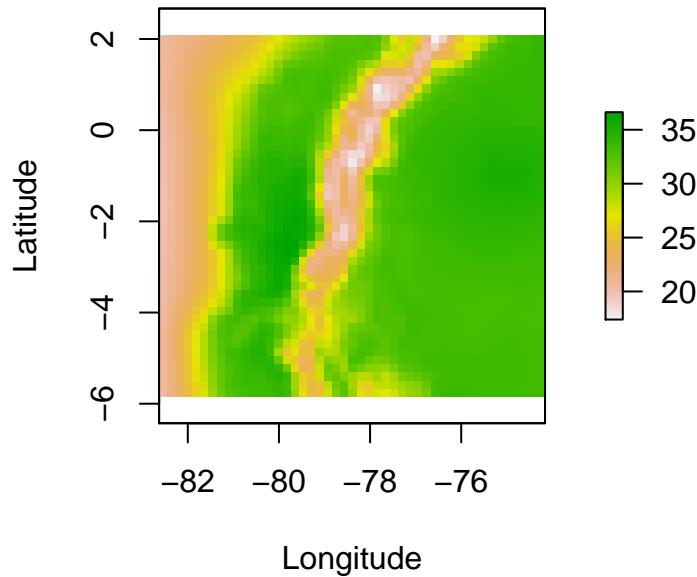
Daily maximum temperature for the station M0001



Plotting the average maximum temperature from WRF output, and overlying the boundaries of the study area (only its first attribute):

```
wrfout.total <- mean(ecuador.tmax.wrf.out, na.rm=FALSE)  
plot(wrfout.total, main = "WRF output [Jan-2004]", xlab = "Longitude", ylab = "Latitude")
```

WRF output [Jan–2004]



6 Running VARMER

6.1 Setup

Finally, you need to define the output directory (`dry.out`) before running VARMER. Then, you can run the `varmer.ts` function as follows:

```
varmer.ts(x=ecuador.tmax.zoo, x.metadata=ecuador.tmax.stations.df,
           v=ecuador.tmax.wrf.out, lat='LAT', lon='LON',
           drty.out=~"/Documentos/dataset_ecuador")
```

6.2 Expected outputs

If VARMER runs without problems, the final merged product (individual *GeoTiff* files) will be stored in your user-defined `drty.out` directory.

7 Software details

This tutorial was built under:

```
## [1] "x86_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit)"  
## [1] "R version 4.0.3 (2020-10-10)"  
## [1] "VARMER 1.0.0"
```

8 References

1. Ulloa, J., Samaniego, E., Campozano, L., & Ballari, D. (2018). A variational merging approach to the spatial description of environmental variables. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 123. <https://doi.org/10.1002/2017JD027982>.