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# airGR: Suite of GR Hydrological Models for Precipitation-Runoff Modelling. Manual of the R package version 1.0.5.12

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# Package ‘airGR’

January 23, 2017

**Type** Package

**Title** Suite of GR Hydrological Models for Precipitation-Runoff Modelling

**Version** 1.0.5.12

**Date** 2017-01-23

**Depends** R (>= 3.0.1)

**Description** Hydrological modelling tools developed at Irstea-Antony (HBAN Research Unit, France). The package includes several conceptual rainfall-runoff models (GR4H, GR4J, GR5J, GR6J, GR2M, GR1A), a snowmelt module (CemaNeige) and the associated functions for their calibration and evaluation. Use `help(airGR)` for package description.

**License** GPL-2

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## Description

This package brings into R the hydrological modelling tools used at Irstea-Antony (HBAN Research Unit, France), including rainfall-runoff models (GR4H, GR4J, GR5J, GR6J, GR2M, GR1A) and a snowmelt module (CemaNeige). Each model core is coded in FORTRAN to ensure low computational time. The other package functions (i.e. mainly the calibration algorithm and the computation of the efficiency criteria) are coded in R.

### ##### Functions and objects #####

The airGR package has been designed to fulfil two major requirements: facilitate the use by non-expert users and allow flexibility regarding the addition of external criteria, models or calibration algorithms. The names of the functions and their arguments were chosen to this end.

The package is mostly based on three families of functions:

- the functions belonging to the [RunModel](#) family require three arguments: *InputsModel*, *RunOptions* and *Param*; please refer to help pages [CreateInputsModel](#) and [CreateRunOptions](#) for further details and examples;
- the functions belonging to the [ErrorCrit](#) family require two arguments: *InputsCrit* and *OutputsModel*; please refer to help pages [CreateInputsCrit](#) and [RunModel](#) for further details and examples;
- the functions belonging to the [Calibration](#) family require four arguments: *InputsModel*, *RunOptions*, *InputsCrit* and *CalibOptions*; please refer to help pages [CreateInputsModel](#), [CreateRunOptions](#), [CreateInputsCrit](#) and [CreateCalibOptions](#) for further details and examples.

In order to limit the risk of mis-use and increase the flexibility of these main functions, we imposed the structure of their arguments and defined their class. Most users will not need to worry about these imposed structures since functions are provided to prepare these arguments for them: [CreateInputsModel](#), [CreateRunOptions](#), [CreateInputsCrit](#), [CreateCalibOptions](#). However, advanced users wishing to supplement the package with their own models will need to comply with these imposed structures and refer to the package source codes to get all the specification requirements.

### ##### Models #####

Six hydrological models and one snow melt and accumulation module are implemented in airGR. The snow module can also be used alone or with the daily hydrological models, and each hydrological model can either be used alone or together with the snow module.

These models can be called within airGR using the following functions:

- [RunModel\\_GR4H](#): four-parameter hourly lumped hydrological model (Mathevet, 2005)
- [RunModel\\_GR4J](#): four-parameter daily lumped hydrological model (Perrin et al., 2003)
- [RunModel\\_GR5J](#): five-parameter daily lumped hydrological model (Le Moine, 2008)
- [RunModel\\_GR6J](#): six-parameter daily lumped hydrological model (Pushpalatha et al., 2011)
- [RunModel\\_GR2M](#): two-parameter monthly lumped hydrological model (Mouelhi, 2003 ; Mouelhi et al., 2006a)
- [RunModel\\_GR1A](#): one-parameter yearly lumped hydrological model (Mouelhi, 2003 ; Mouelhi et

al., 2006b)

- [RunModel\\_CemaNeige](#): two-parameter degree-day snow melt and accumulation daily module (Valéry et al., 2014)
- [RunModel\\_CemaNeigeGR4J](#): combined use of GR4J and CemaNeige
- [RunModel\\_CemaNeigeGR5J](#): combined use of GR5J and CemaNeige
- [RunModel\\_CemaNeigeGR6J](#): combined use of GR6J and CemaNeige

#### ##### How to get started #####

To learn how to use the functions from the airGR package, it is recommended to follow the five steps described below:

1. refer to the help for [RunModel\\_GR4H](#) then run the provided example to assess how to make a simulation ;
2. refer to the help for [CreateInputsModel](#) to understand how the inputs of a model are prepared/organised ;
3. refer to the help for [CreateRunOptions](#) to understand how the run options of a model are parametrised/organised ;
4. refer to the help for [ErrorCrit\\_NSE](#) and [CreateInputsCrit](#) to understand how the computation of an error criterion is prepared/made ;
5. refer to the help for [Calibration\\_Michel](#), run the provided example and then refer to the help for [CreateCalibOptions](#) to understand how a model calibration is prepared/made ;

#### ##### References #####

- Le Moine, N. (2008), Le bassin versant de surface vu par le souterrain : une voie d'amélioration des performances et du réalisme des modèles pluie-débit ?, PhD thesis (in French), UPMC - Cemagref Antony, Paris, France, 324 pp.
- Mathevet, T. (2005), Quels modèles pluie-débit globaux pour le pas de temps horaire ? Développement empirique et comparaison de modèles sur un large échantillon de bassins versants, PhD thesis (in French), ENGREF - Cemagref Antony, Paris, France, 463 pp.
- Mouelhi S. (2003), Vers une chaîne cohérente de modèles pluie-débit conceptuels globaux aux pas de temps pluriannuel, annuel, mensuel et journalier, PhD thesis (in French), ENGREF - Cemagref Antony, Paris, France, 323 pp.
- Mouelhi, S., C. Michel, C. Perrin and V. Andréassian (2006a), Stepwise development of a two-parameter monthly water balance model, *Journal of Hydrology*, 318(1-4), 200-214, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2005.06.014.
- Mouelhi, S., C. Michel, C. Perrin. & V. Andreassian (2006b), Linking stream flow to rainfall at the annual time step: the Manabe bucket model revisited, *Journal of Hydrology*, 328, 283-296, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2005.12.022.
- Perrin, C., C. Michel and V. Andréassian (2003), Improvement of a parsimonious model for streamflow simulation, *Journal of Hydrology*, 279(1-4), 275-289, doi:10.1016/S0022-1694(03)00225-7.
- Pushpalatha, R., C. Perrin, N. Le Moine, T. Mathevet and V. Andréassian (2011), A downward structural sensitivity analysis of hydrological models to improve low-flow simulation, *Journal of Hydrology*, 411(1-2), 66-76, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2011.09.034.
- Valéry, A., V. Andréassian and C. Perrin (2014), "As simple as possible but not simpler": What is useful in a temperature-based snow-accounting routine? Part 2 - Sensitivity analysis of the CemaNeige snow accounting routine on 380 catchments, *Journal of Hydrology*, 517(0): 1176-1187, doi: 1176-1187, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2014.04.058.

---

BasinInfo	<i>Data sample: characteristics of a fictional catchment (L0123001, L0123002 or L0123003)</i>
-----------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

---

**Description**

R-object containing the code, station's name, area and hypsometric curve of the catchment.

**Format**

List named 'BasinInfo' containing

- two strings: catchment's code and station's name
- one float: catchment's area in km<sup>2</sup>
- one numeric vector: catchment's hypsometric curve (min, quantiles 01 to 99 and max) in metres

**Examples**

```
library(airGR)
data(L0123001)
str(BasinInfo)
```

---

BasinObs	<i>Data sample: time series of observations of a fictional catchment (L0123001, L0123002 or L0123003)</i>
----------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

---

**Description**

R-object containing the times series of precipitation, temperature, potential evapotranspiration and discharges.

Times series for L0123001 or L0123002 are at the daily time step for use with daily models such as GR4J, GR5J, GR6J, CemaNeigeGR4J, CemaNeigeGR5J and CemaNeigeGR6J. Times series for L0123003 are at the hourly time step for use with hourly models such as GR4H.

**Format**

Data frame named 'BasinObs' containing

- one POSIXct vector: time series dates in the POSIXct format
- five numeric vectors: time series of catchment average precipitation [mm/time step], catchment average air temperature [°C], catchment average potential evapotranspiration [mm/time step], outlet discharge [l/s], outlet discharge [mm/time step]

**Examples**

```
library(airGR)
data(L0123001)
str(BasinObs)
```

---

 Calibration

*Calibration algorithm which optimises the error criterion selected as objective function using the provided functions*

---

**Description**

Calibration algorithm which optimises the error criterion selected as objective function using the provided functions.

**Usage**

```
Calibration(InputsModel, RunOptions, InputsCrit, CalibOptions, FUN_MOD,
  FUN_CRIT, FUN_CALIB = Calibration_Michel, FUN_TRANSFO = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

InputsModel	[object of class <i>InputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsModel</a> for details
RunOptions	[object of class <i>RunOptions</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateRunOptions</a> for details
InputsCrit	[object of class <i>InputsCrit</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsCrit</a> for details
CalibOptions	[object of class <i>CalibOptions</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateCalibOptions</a> for details
FUN_MOD	[function] hydrological model function (e.g. <code>RunModel_GR4J</code> , <code>RunModel_CemaNeigeGR4J</code> )
FUN_CRIT	[function] error criterion function (e.g. <code>ErrorCrit_RMSE</code> , <code>ErrorCrit_NSE</code> )
FUN_CALIB	(optional) [function] calibration algorithm function (e.g. <code>Calibration_Michel</code> ), default= <code>Calibration_Michel</code>
FUN_TRANSFO	(optional) [function] model parameters transformation function, if the FUN_MOD used is native in the package FUN_TRANSFO is automatically defined
verbose	(optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the function is run in verbose mode or not, default=TRUE

**Value**

list see [Calibration\\_Michel](#)

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron (June 2014)

**See Also**

[Calibration\\_Michel](#), [ErrorCrit](#), [TransfoParam](#), [CreateInputsModel](#), [CreateRunOptions](#), [CreateInputsCrit](#), [CreateCalibOptions](#).

**Examples**

```
library(airGR)

## loading catchment data
data(L0123001)

## preparation of InputsModel object
InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J, DatesR = BasinObs$DatesR,
                                 Precip = BasinObs$P, PotEvap = BasinObs$E)

## calibration period selection
Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="01/01/1990 00:00"),
              which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="31/12/1999 00:00"))

## preparation of RunOptions object
RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J,
                               InputsModel = InputsModel, IndPeriod_Run = Ind_Run)

## calibration criterion: preparation of the InputsCrit object
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## preparation of CalibOptions object
CalibOptions <- CreateCalibOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J, FUN_CALIB = Calibration_Michel)

## calibration
OutputsCalib <- Calibration(InputsModel = InputsModel, RunOptions = RunOptions,
                           InputsCrit = InputsCrit, CalibOptions = CalibOptions,
                           FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J, FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE,
                           FUN_CALIB = Calibration_Michel)

## simulation
Param <- OutputsCalib$ParamFinalR
OutputsModel <- RunModel(InputsModel = InputsModel, RunOptions = RunOptions,
                        Param = Param, FUN = RunModel_GR4J)

## results preview
plot(OutputsModel, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

## efficiency criterion: Kling-Gupta Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_KGE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
```



```
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_KGE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)
```

---

Calibration\_Michel      *Calibration algorithm optimises the error criterion selected as objective function using the Irstea-HBAN procedure described by C. Michel*

---

## Description

Calibration algorithm optimises the error criterion selected as objective function.

The algorithm is based on a local search procedure. First, a screening is performed using either a rough predefined grid or a list of parameter sets and then a simple steepest descent local search algorithm is performed.

## Usage

```
Calibration_Michel(InputsModel, RunOptions, InputsCrit, CalibOptions,
  FUN_MOD, FUN_CRIT, FUN_TRANSFO = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

## Arguments

InputsModel	[object of class <i>InputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsModel</a> for details
RunOptions	[object of class <i>RunOptions</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateRunOptions</a> for details
InputsCrit	[object of class <i>InputsCrit</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsCrit</a> for details
CalibOptions	[object of class <i>CalibOptions</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateCalibOptions</a> for details
FUN_MOD	[function] hydrological model function (e.g. <code>RunModel_GR4J</code> , <code>RunModel_CemaNeigeGR4J</code> )
FUN_CRIT	[function] error criterion function (e.g. <code>ErrorCrit_RMSE</code> , <code>ErrorCrit_NSE</code> )
FUN_TRANSFO	(optional) [function] model parameters transformation function, if the FUN_MOD used is native in the package FUN_TRANSFO is automatically defined
verbose	(optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the function is run in verbose mode or not, default=TRUE

## Details

A screening is first performed either based on a rough predefined grid (considering various initial values for each parameter) or from a list of initial parameter sets.

The best set identified in this screening is then used as a starting point for the steepest descent local search algorithm.

For this search, since the ranges of parameter values can be quite different, simple mathematical transformations are applied to parameters to make them vary in a similar range and get a similar sensitivity to a predefined search step. This is done using the `TransfoParam` functions.

During the steepest descent method, at each iteration, we start from a parameter set of `NParam` values (`NParam` being the number of free parameters of the chosen hydrological model) and we determine the  $2 * NParam - 1$  new candidates by changing one by one the different parameters (+/- search step).

All these candidates are tested and the best one kept to be the starting point for the next iteration. At the end of each iteration, the search step is either increased or decreased to adapt the progression speed. A composite step can occasionally be done.

The calibration algorithm stops when the search step becomes smaller than a predefined threshold.

## Value

list list containing the function outputs organised as follows:

<i>\$ParamFinalR</i>	[numeric] parameter set obtained at the end of the calibration
<i>\$CritFinal</i>	[numeric] error criterion selected as objective function obtained at the end of the calibration
<i>\$NIter</i>	[numeric] number of iterations during the calibration
<i>\$NRuns</i>	[numeric] number of model runs done during the calibration
<i>\$HistParamR</i>	[numeric] table showing the progression steps in the search for optimal set: parameter values
<i>\$HistCrit</i>	[numeric] table showing the progression steps in the search for optimal set: criterion values
<i>\$MatBoolCrit</i>	[boolean] table giving the requested and actual time steps over which the model is calibrated
<i>\$CritName</i>	[character] name of the calibration criterion used as objective function
<i>\$CritBestValue</i>	[numeric] theoretical best criterion value

## Author(s)

Laurent Coron, Claude Michel, Olivier Delaigue, Guillaume Thirel

## References

Michel, C. (1991), Hydrologie appliquée aux petits bassins ruraux, Hydrology handbook (in French), Cemagref, Antony, France.

## See Also

[Calibration](#), [RunModel\\_GR4J](#), [TransfoParam\\_GR4J](#), [ErrorCrit\\_RMSE](#), [CreateInputsModel](#), [CreateRunOptions](#), [CreateInputsCrit](#), [CreateCalibOptions](#).

## Examples

```
library(airGR)

## loading catchment data
data(L0123001)

## preparation of InputsModel object
InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J, DatesR = BasinObs$DatesR,
                                Precip = BasinObs$P, PotEvap = BasinObs$E)

## calibration period selection
Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="01/01/1990 00:00"),
              which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="31/12/1999 00:00"))

## preparation of RunOptions object
```

```

RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              IndPeriod_Run = Ind_Run)

## calibration criterion: preparation of the InputsCrit object
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## preparation of CalibOptions object
CalibOptions <- CreateCalibOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J, FUN_CALIB = Calibration_Michel)

## calibration
OutputsCalib <- Calibration_Michel(InputsModel = InputsModel, RunOptions = RunOptions,
                                   InputsCrit = InputsCrit, CalibOptions = CalibOptions,
                                   FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J, FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE)

## simulation
Param <- OutputsCalib$ParamFinalR
OutputsModel <- RunModel_GR4J(InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Param = Param)

## results preview
plot(OutputsModel, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

## efficiency criterion: Kling-Gupta Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_KGE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_KGE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

```

---

CreateCalibOptions	<i>Creation of the CalibOptions object required but the Calibration functions</i>
--------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

---

## Description

Creation of the CalibOptions object required by the Calibration functions.

## Usage

```

CreateCalibOptions(FUN_MOD, FUN_CALIB = Calibration_Michel,
                  FUN_TRANSFO = NULL, FixedParam = NULL,
                  SearchRanges = NULL, StartParamList = NULL,
                  StartParamDistrib = NULL)

```

**Arguments**

FUN_MOD	[function] hydrological model function (e.g. RunModel_GR4J, RunModel_CemaNeigeGR4J)
FUN_CALIB	(optional) [function] calibration algorithm function (e.g. Calibration_Michel), default=Calibration_Michel
FUN_TRANSFO	(optional) [function] model parameters transformation function, if the FUN_MOD used is native in the package, FUN_TRANSFO is automatically defined
FixedParam	(optional) [numeric] vector giving the values set for the non-optimised parameter values (NParam columns, 1 line) Example:

```
NA NA 3.34 ... NA
```

SearchRanges	(optional) [numeric] matrix giving the ranges of real parameters (NParam columns, 2 lines) Example:
--------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

```

[X1] [X2] [X3] [...] [Xi]
[1,] 0   -1  0   ...  0.0
[2,] 3000 +1  100 ...  3.0

```

StartParamList	(optional) [numeric] matrix of parameter sets used for grid-screening calibration procedure (values in columns, sets in line) Example:
----------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

```

[X1] [X2] [X3] [...] [Xi]
[set1] 800 -0.7 25 ... 1.0
[set2] 1000 -0.5 22 ... 1.1
[...] ... ... ... ...
[set n] 200 -0.3 17 ... 1.0

```

StartParamDistrib	(optional) [numeric] matrix of parameter values used for grid-screening calibration procedure (values in columns, percentiles in line) Example:
-------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

```

[X1] [X2] [X3] [...] [Xi]
[value1] 800 -0.7 25 ... 1.0
[value2] 1000 NA 50 ... 1.2
[value3] 1200 NA NA ... 1.6

```

**Details**

Users wanting to use FUN\_MOD, FUN\_CALIB or FUN\_TRANSFO functions that are not included in the package must create their own CalibOptions object accordingly.

**Value**

list object of class *CalibOptions* containing the data required to evaluate the model outputs; it can include the following:

<i>\$FixedParam</i>	[numeric] vector giving the values to allocate to non-optimised parameter values
<i>\$SearchRanges</i>	[numeric] matrix giving the ranges of raw parameters
<i>\$StartParamList</i>	[numeric] matrix of parameter sets used for grid-screening calibration procedure
<i>\$StartParamDistrib</i>	[numeric] matrix of parameter values used for grid-screening calibration procedure

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron (June 2014)

**See Also**

[Calibration](#), [RunModel](#)

**Examples**

```
library(airGR)

## loading catchment data
data(L0123001)

## preparation of InputsModel object
InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J, DatesR = BasinObs$DatesR,
                                Precip = BasinObs$P, PotEvap = BasinObs$E)

## calibration period selection
Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="01/01/1990 00:00"),
              which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="31/12/1999 00:00"))

## preparation of RunOptions object
RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J,
                              InputsModel = InputsModel, IndPeriod_Run = Ind_Run)

## calibration criterion: preparation of the InputsCrit object
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## preparation of CalibOptions object
CalibOptions <- CreateCalibOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J, FUN_CALIB = Calibration_Michel)

## calibration
OutputsCalib <- Calibration(InputsModel = InputsModel, RunOptions = RunOptions,
```

```

InputsCrit = InputsCrit, CalibOptions = CalibOptions,
FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J, FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE,
FUN_CALIB = Calibration_Michel)

## simulation
Param <- OutputsCalib$ParamFinalR
OutputsModel <- RunModel(InputsModel = InputsModel, RunOptions = RunOptions,
                        Param = Param, FUN = RunModel_GR4J)

## results preview
plot(OutputsModel, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

## efficiency criterion: Kling-Gupta Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_KGE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_KGE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

```

---

CreateInputsCrit      *Creation of the InputsCrit object required to the ErrorCrit functions*

---

## Description

Creation of the InputsCrit object required to the ErrorCrit functions.

## Usage

```
CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT, InputsModel, RunOptions, Qobs, BoolCrit = NULL,
                transfo = "", Ind_zeroes = NULL, epsilon = NULL)
```

## Arguments

FUN_CRIT	[function] error criterion function (e.g. ErrorCrit_RMSE, ErrorCrit_NSE)
InputsModel	[object of class <i>InputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsModel</a> for details
RunOptions	[object of class <i>RunOptions</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateRunOptions</a> for details
Qobs	[numeric] series of observed discharges [mm/time step]
BoolCrit	(optional) [boolean] boolean giving the time steps to consider in the computation (all time steps are consider by default)
transfo	(optional) [character] name of the transformation (e.g. "", "sqrt", "log", "inv", "sort")
Ind_zeroes	(optional) [numeric] indices of the time steps where zeroes are observed
epsilon	(optional) [numeric] epsilon to add to all Qobs and Qsim if <i>\$Ind_zeroes</i> is not empty

## Details

Users wanting to use FUN\_CRIT functions that are not included in the package must create their own InputsCrit object accordingly.

## Value

list object of class *InputsCrit* containing the data required to evaluate the model outputs; it can include the following:

<i>\$BoolCrit</i>	[boolean] boolean giving the time steps considered in the computation
<i>\$Qobs</i>	[numeric] series of observed discharges [mm/time step]
<i>\$transfo</i>	[character] name of the transformation (e.g. "", "sqrt", "log", "inv", "sort")
<i>\$Ind_zeroes</i>	[numeric] indices of the time steps where zeroes are observed
<i>\$epsilon</i>	[numeric] epsilon to add to all Qobs and Qsim if <i>\$Ind_zeroes</i> is not empty

## Author(s)

Laurent Coron (June 2014)

## See Also

[RunModel](#), [CreateInputsModel](#), [CreateRunOptions](#), [CreateCalibOptions](#)

## Examples

```
library(airGR)

## loading catchment data
data(L0123001)

## preparation of the InputsModel object
InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J, DatesR = BasinObs$DatesR,
                                Precip = BasinObs$P, PotEvap = BasinObs$E)

## run period selection
Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="01/01/1990 00:00"),
              which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="31/12/1999 00:00"))

## preparation of the RunOptions object
RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J,
                               InputsModel = InputsModel, IndPeriod_Run = Ind_Run)

## simulation
Param <- c(734.568, -0.840, 109.809, 1.971)
OutputsModel <- RunModel(InputsModel = InputsModel, RunOptions = RunOptions,
                         Param = Param, FUN = RunModel_GR4J)

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
```

```

OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency on log-transformed flows
transfo <- "log"
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run],
                              transfo = transfo)
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency above a threshold (q75%)
BoolCrit <- rep(TRUE, length(BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run]));
BoolCrit[BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run]<quantile(BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run], 0.75, na.rm = TRUE)] <- FALSE
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run],
                              BoolCrit = BoolCrit)
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

## efficiency criterion: Kling-Gupta Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_KGE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_KGE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

## efficiency criterion: Kling-Gupta Efficiency below a threshold (q10%) on log-transformed flows
transfo <- "log"
BoolCrit <- rep(TRUE, length(BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run]));
BoolCrit[BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run]>quantile(BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run], 0.10, na.rm = TRUE)] <- FALSE
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_KGE,
                              InputsModel = InputsModel, RunOptions = RunOptions,
                              Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run], BoolCrit = BoolCrit, transfo = transfo)
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_KGE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

```

---

CreateInputsModel	<i>Creation of the InputsModel object required to the RunModel functions</i>
-------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------

---

## Description

Creation of the InputsModel object required to the RunModel functions.

## Usage

```

CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD, DatesR, Precip, PrecipScale = TRUE, PotEvap = NULL,
                  TempMean = NULL, TempMin = NULL, TempMax = NULL, ZInputs = NULL, HypsoData = NULL,
                  NLayers = 5, verbose = TRUE)

```

## Arguments

FUN_MOD	[function] hydrological model function (e.g. RunModel_GR4J, RunModel_CemaNeigeGR4J)
DatesR	[POSIXt] vector of dates required to create the GR model and CemaNeige module inputs



Precip	[numeric] time series of total precipitation (catchment average) [mm], required to create the GR model and CemaNeige module inputs
PrecipScale	(optional) [boolean] indicating if the mean of the precipitation interpolated on the elevation layers must be kept or not, required to create CemaNeige module inputs, default = TRUE (the mean of the precipitation is kept to the original value)
PotEvap	[numeric] time series of potential evapotranspiration (catchment average) [mm], required to create the GR model inputs
TempMean	(optional) [numeric] time series of mean air temperature [°C], required to create the CemaNeige module inputs
TempMin	(optional) [numeric] time series of min air temperature [°C], possibly used to create the CemaNeige module inputs
TempMax	(optional) [numeric] time series of max air temperature [°C], possibly used to create the CemaNeige module inputs
ZInputs	(optional) [numeric] real giving the mean elevation of the Precip and Temp series (before extrapolation) [m], possibly used to create the CemaNeige module inputs
HypsoData	(optional) [numeric] vector of 101 reals: min, q01 to q99 and max of catchment elevation distribution [m], if not defined a single elevation is used for CemaNeige
NLayers	(optional) [numeric] integer giving the number of elevation layers requested [-], required to create CemaNeige module inputs, default=5
verbose	(optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the function is run in verbose mode or not, default= TRUE

### Details

Users wanting to use FUN\_MOD functions that are not included in the package must create their own InputsModel object accordingly.

### Value

list object of class *InputsModel* containing the data required to evaluate the model outputs; it can include the following:

<i>\$DatesR</i>	[POSIXlt] vector of dates
<i>\$Precip</i>	[numeric] time series of total precipitation (catchment average) [mm]
<i>\$PotEvap</i>	[numeric] time series of potential evapotranspiration (catchment average) [mm], defined if FUN_MOD includes GR4H, GR4J, GR5J, GR6J, GR2M or GR1A
<i>\$LayerPrecip</i>	[list] list of time series of precipitation (layer average) [mm], defined if FUN_MOD includes CemaNeige
<i>\$LayerTempMean</i>	[list] list of time series of mean air temperature (layer average) [°C], defined if FUN_MOD includes CemaNeige
<i>\$LayerFracSolidPrecip</i>	[list] list of time series of solid precipitation fraction (layer average) [-],

defined if FUN\_MOD includes CemaNeige

### Author(s)

Laurent Coron (June 2014)

### See Also

[RunModel](#), [CreateRunOptions](#), [CreateInputsCrit](#), [CreateCalibOptions](#), [DataAltiExtrapolation\\_Valery](#)

### Examples

```
library(airGR)

## loading catchment data
data(L0123001)

## preparation of the InputsModel object
InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J, DatesR = BasinObs$DatesR,
                                Precip = BasinObs$P, PotEvap = BasinObs$E)

## run period selection
Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="01/01/1990 00:00"),
              which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="31/12/1999 00:00"))

## preparation of the RunOptions object
RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J,
                              InputsModel = InputsModel, IndPeriod_Run = Ind_Run)

## simulation
Param <- c(734.568, -0.840, 109.809, 1.971)
OutputsModel <- RunModel(InputsModel = InputsModel, RunOptions = RunOptions, Param = Param,
                        FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J)

## results preview
plot(OutputsModel, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)
```

---

CreateRunOptions

*Creation of the RunOptions object required to the RunModel functions*

---

### Description

Creation of the RunOptions object required to the RunModel functions.

**Usage**

```
CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD, InputsModel, IndPeriod_WarmUp = NULL, IndPeriod_Run,
  IniStates = NULL, IniResLevels = NULL, Outputs_Cal = NULL,
  Outputs_Sim = "all", RunSnowModule = TRUE, MeanAnSolidPrecip = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

FUN_MOD	[function] hydrological model function (e.g. RunModel_GR4J, RunModel_CemaNeigeGR4J)
InputsModel	[object of class <i>InputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsModel</a> for details
IndPeriod_WarmUp	(optional) [numeric] index of period to be used for the model warm-up [-]
IndPeriod_Run	[numeric] index of period to be used for the model run [-]
IniStates	(optional) [numeric] vector of initial model internal states [mm]
IniResLevels	(optional) [numeric] vector of initial filling rates for production and routing stores (2 values between 0 and 1) [-]
Outputs_Cal	(optional) [character] vector giving the outputs needed for the calibration (e.g. c("Qsim")), the fewer outputs the faster the calibration
Outputs_Sim	(optional) [character] vector giving the requested outputs (e.g. c("DatesR", "Qsim", "SnowPack")), default="all"
RunSnowModule	(optional) [boolean] option indicating whether CemaNeige should be activated, default=TRUE
MeanAnSolidPrecip	(optional) [numeric] vector giving the annual mean of average solid precipitation for each layer (computed from InputsModel if not defined) [mm/y]
verbose	(optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the function is run in verbose mode or not, default=TRUE

**Details**

Users wanting to use FUN\_MOD functions that are not included in the package must create their own RunOptions object accordingly.

##### Initialisation options #####

The model initialisation options can either be set to a default configuration or be defined by the user.

This is done via three vectors:

*IndPeriod\_WarmUp*, *IniStates*, *IniResLevels*.

A default configuration is used for initialisation if these vectors are not defined.

(1) Default initialisation options:

- *IndPeriod\_WarmUp* default setting ensures a one-year warm-up using the time steps preceding the *IndPeriod\_Run*. The actual length of this warm-up might be shorter depending on data availability (no missing value of climate inputs being allowed in model input series).

- *IniStates* and *IniResLevels* are automatically set to initialise all the model states at 0, except for the production and routing stores which are initialised at 50 % of their capacity. This initialisation is made at the very beginning of the model call (i.e. at the beginning of *IndPeriod\_WarmUp* or at the beginning of *IndPeriod\_Run* if the warm-up period is disabled).

(2) Customisation of initialisation options:

- *IndPeriod\_WarmUp* can be used to specify the indices of the warm-up period (within the time-series prepared in *InputsModel*).
  - remark 1: for most common cases, indices corresponding to one or several years preceding *IndPeriod\_Run* are used (e.g. *IndPeriod\_WarmUp* = 1000:1365 and *IndPeriod\_Run* = 1366:5000).
  - However, it is also possible to perform a long-term initialisation if other indices than the warm-up ones are set in *IndPeriod\_WarmUp* (e.g. *IndPeriod\_WarmUp* <- c( 1:5000 , 1:5000 , 1:5000 , 1000:1365 )).
  - remark 2: it is also possible to completely disable the warm-up period when using *IndPeriod\_WarmUp* = 0L.
- *IniStates* and *IniResLevels* can be used to specify the initial model states.
  - remark 1: if *IniStates* is used, all model states must be provided (e.g. 60 floats [mm] are required for GR4J, GR5J and GR6J; 60+2\*NLayers floats [mm] are required for CemaNeigeGR4J, CemaNeigeGR5J and CemaNeigeGR6J; see fortran source code for details).
  - remark 2: in addition to *IniStates*, *IniResLevels* allows to set the filling rate of the production and routing stores for the GR models. For instance for GR4J, GR5J and GR6J: *IniResLevels* <- c(0.3,0.5) should be used to obtain initial fillings of 30% and 50% for the production and routing stores, respectively. *IniResLevels* is optional and can only be used if *IniStates* is also defined (the state values corresponding to these two stores in *IniStates* are not used in such case).

## Value

list object of class *RunOptions* containing the data required to evaluate the model outputs; it can include the following:

<i>IndPeriod_WarmUp</i>	[numeric] index of period to be used for the model warm-up [-]
<i>IndPeriod_Run</i>	[numeric] index of period to be used for the model run [-]
<i>IniStates</i>	[numeric] vector of initial model states [mm]
<i>IniResLevels</i>	[numeric] vector of initial filling rates for production and routing stores [-]
<i>Outputs_Cal</i>	[character] character vector giving only the outputs needed for the calibration
<i>Outputs_Sim</i>	[character] character vector giving the requested outputs
<i>RunSnowModule</i>	[boolean] option indicating whether CemaNeige should be activated
<i>MeanAnSolidPrecip</i>	[numeric] vector giving the annual mean of average solid precipitation for each layer [mm/y]

## Author(s)

Laurent Coron (June 2014)

**See Also**

[RunModel](#), [CreateInputsModel](#), [CreateInputsCrit](#), [CreateCalibOptions](#)

**Examples**

```
library(airGR)

## loading catchment data
data(L0123001)

## preparation of the InputsModel object
InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J, DatesR = BasinObs$DatesR,
                                Precip = BasinObs$P, PotEvap = BasinObs$E)

## run period selection
Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="01/01/1990 00:00"),
              which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="31/12/1999 00:00"))

## preparation of the RunOptions object
RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J,
                              InputsModel = InputsModel, IndPeriod_Run = Ind_Run)

## simulation
Param <- c(734.568, -0.840, 109.809, 1.971)
OutputsModel <- RunModel(InputsModel = InputsModel, RunOptions = RunOptions, Param = Param,
                        FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J)

## results preview
plot(OutputsModel, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)
```

---

DataAltiExtrapolation\_Valery

*Altitudinal extrapolation of precipitation and temperature series described by A. Valery*

---

**Description**

Function which extrapolates the precipitation and air temperature series for different elevation layers (method from Valéry, 2010).

**Usage**

```
DataAltiExtrapolation_Valery(DatesR, Precip, PrecipScale = TRUE,
                             TempMean, TempMin = NULL, TempMax = NULL,
                             ZInputs, HypsoData, NLayers, verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

DatesR	[POSIXt] vector of dates
Precip	[numeric] time series of daily total precipitation (catchment average) [mm]
PrecipScale	(optional) [boolean] indicating if the mean of the precipitation interpolated on the elevation layers must be kept or not, required to create CemaNeige module inputs, default = TRUE (the mean of the precipitation is kept to the original value)
TempMean	[numeric] time series of daily mean air temperature [°C]
TempMin	(optional) [numeric] time series of daily min air temperature [°C]
TempMax	(optional) [numeric] time series of daily max air temperature [°C]
ZInputs	[numeric] real giving the mean elevation of the Precip and Temp series (before extrapolation) [m]
HypsoData	[numeric] vector of 101 reals: min, q01 to q99 and max of catchment elevation distribution [m]
NLayers	[numeric] integer giving the number of elevation layers requested [-]
verbose	(optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the function is run in verbose mode or not, default=TRUE

**Details**

Elevation layers of equal surface are created the 101 elevation quantiles (*HypsoData*) and the number requested elevation layers (*NLayers*).

Forcing data (precipitation and air temperature) are extrapolated using gradients from Valery (2010). (e.g. gradP=0.0004 [m-1] for France and gradT=0.434 [°C/100m] for January, 1st).

This function is used by the *CreateInputsModel* function.

**Value**

list containing the extrapolated series of precip. and air temp. on each elevation layer

<i>\$LayerPrecip</i>	[list] list of time series of daily precipitation (layer average) [mm]
<i>\$LayerTempMean</i>	[list] list of time series of daily mean air temperature (layer average) [°C]
<i>\$LayerTempMin</i>	[list] list of time series of daily min air temperature (layer average) [°C]
<i>\$LayerTempMax</i>	[list] list of time series of daily max air temperature (layer average) [°C]
<i>\$LayerFracSolidPrecip</i>	[list] list of time series of daily solid precip. fract. (layer average) [-]
<i>\$ZLayers</i>	[numeric] vector of median elevation for each layer

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron, Audrey Valéry, Pierre Brigode, Olivier Delaigue, Guillaume Thirel

**References**

Turcotte, R., L.-G. Fortin, V. Fortin, J.-P. Fortin and J.-P. Villeneuve (2007), Operational analysis of the spatial distribution and the temporal evolution of the snowpack water equivalent in southern

Quebec, Canada, *Nordic Hydrology*, 38(3), 211, doi:10.2166/nh.2007.009.

Valéry, A. (2010), *Modélisation précipitations-débit sous influence nivale ? : Elaboration d'un module neige et évaluation sur 380 bassins versants*, PhD thesis (in french), AgroParisTech, Paris, France.

USACE (1956), *Snow Hydrology*, pp. 437, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) North Pacific Division, Portland, Oregon, USA.

### See Also

[CreateInputsModel](#), [RunModel\\_CemaNeigeGR4J](#)

---

ErrorCrit

*Error criterion using the provided function*

---

### Description

Function which computes an error criterion with the provided function.

### Usage

```
ErrorCrit(InputsCrit, OutputsModel, FUN_CRIT, warnings = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

InputsCrit	[object of class <i>InputsCrit</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsCrit</a> for details
OutputsModel	[object of class <i>OutputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">RunModel_GR4J</a> or <a href="#">RunModel_CemaNeigeGR4J</a> for details
FUN_CRIT	[function] error criterion function (e.g. <a href="#">ErrorCrit_RMSE</a> , <a href="#">ErrorCrit_NSE</a> )
warnings	(optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the warning messages are shown, default = TRUE
verbose	(optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the function is run in verbose mode or not, default = TRUE

### Value

list list containing the function outputs, see [ErrorCrit\\_RMSE](#) or [ErrorCrit\\_NSE](#) for details

### Author(s)

Laurent Coron (June 2014)

### See Also

[ErrorCrit\\_RMSE](#), [ErrorCrit\\_NSE](#), [ErrorCrit\\_KGE](#)

**Examples**

```

library(airGR)

## loading catchment data
data(L0123001)

## preparation of the InputsModel object
InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J, DatesR = BasinObs$DatesR,
                                Precip = BasinObs$P, PotEvap = BasinObs$E)

## run period selection
Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="01/01/1990 00:00"),
              which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="31/12/1999 00:00"))

## preparation of the RunOptions object
RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J,
                              InputsModel = InputsModel, IndPeriod_Run = Ind_Run)

## simulation
Param <- c(734.568, -0.840, 109.809, 1.971)
OutputsModel <- RunModel(InputsModel = InputsModel, RunOptions = RunOptions,
                        Param = Param, FUN = RunModel_GR4J)

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency on log-transformed flows
transfo <- "log"
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run],
                              transfo = transfo)
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency above a threshold (q75%)
BoolCrit <- rep(TRUE, length(BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run]))
BoolCrit[BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run]<quantile(BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run], 0.75, na.rm = TRUE)] <- FALSE
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run],
                              BoolCrit = BoolCrit)
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

## efficiency criterion: Kling-Gupta Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_KGE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_KGE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

## efficiency criterion: Kling-Gupta Efficiency below a threshold (q10%) on log-transformed flows
transfo <- "log"
BoolCrit <- rep(TRUE, length(BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run]))
BoolCrit[BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run]>quantile(BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run], 0.10, na.rm = TRUE)] <- FALSE

```



```
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_KGE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                             RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run],
                             BoolCrit = BoolCrit, transfo = transfo)
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_KGE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)
```

---

ErrorCrit\_KGE                      *Error criterion based on the KGE formula*

---

### Description

Function which computes an error criterion based on the KGE formula proposed by Gupta et al. (2009).

### Usage

```
ErrorCrit_KGE(InputsCrit, OutputsModel, warnings = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

InputsCrit	[object of class <i>InputsCrit</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsCrit</a> for details
OutputsModel	[object of class <i>OutputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">RunModel_GR4J</a> or <a href="#">RunModel_CemaNeigeGR4J</a> for details
warnings	(optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the warning messages are shown, default = TRUE
verbose	(optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the function is run in verbose mode or not, default = TRUE

### Details

In addition to the criterion value, the function outputs include a multiplier (-1 or +1) which allows the use of the function for model calibration: the product CritValue\*Multiplier is the criterion to be minimised (Multiplier=-1 for KGE).

### Value

list list containing the function outputs organised as follows:

<i>\$CritValue</i>	[numeric] value of the criterion
<i>\$CritName</i>	[character] name of the criterion
<i>\$SubCritValues</i>	[numeric] values of the sub-criteria
<i>\$SubCritNames</i>	[character] names of the components of the criterion
<i>\$CritBestValue</i>	[numeric] theoretical best criterion value
<i>\$Multiplier</i>	[numeric] integer indicating whether the criterion is indeed an error (+1) or an efficiency (-1)
<i>\$Ind_notcomputed</i>	[numeric] indices of the time steps where InputsCrit\$BoolCrit=FALSE or no data is available

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron (June 2014)

**References**

Gupta, H. V., Kling, H., Yilmaz, K. K. and Martinez, G. F. (2009), Decomposition of the mean squared error and NSE performance criteria: Implications for improving hydrological modelling, *Journal of Hydrology*, 377(1-2), 80-91, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2009.08.003.

**See Also**

[ErrorCrit\\_RMSE](#), [ErrorCrit\\_NSE](#), [ErrorCrit\\_KGE2](#)

**Examples**

```
## see example of the ErrorCrit function
```

---

ErrorCrit_KGE2	<i>Error criterion based on the KGE' formula</i>
----------------	--------------------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Function which computes an error criterion based on the KGE' formula proposed by Kling et al. (2012).

**Usage**

```
ErrorCrit_KGE2(InputsCrit, OutputsModel, warnings = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

InputsCrit	[object of class <i>InputsCrit</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsCrit</a> for details
OutputsModel	[object of class <i>OutputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">RunModel_GR4J</a> or <a href="#">RunModel_CemaNeigeGR4J</a> for details
warnings	(optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the warning messages are shown, default = TRUE
verbose	(optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the function is run in verbose mode or not, default = TRUE

**Details**

In addition to the criterion value, the function outputs include a multiplier (-1 or +1) which allows the use of the function for model calibration: the product CritValue\*Multiplier is the criterion to be minimised (Multiplier=-1 for KGE2).

**Value**

list list containing the function outputs organised as follows:

<code>\$CritValue</code>	[numeric] value of the criterion
<code>\$CritName</code>	[character] name of the criterion
<code>\$SubCritValues</code>	[numeric] values of the sub-criteria
<code>\$SubCritNames</code>	[character] names of the components of the criterion
<code>\$CritBestValue</code>	[numeric] theoretical best criterion value
<code>\$Multiplier</code>	[numeric] integer indicating whether the criterion is indeed an error (+1) or an efficiency (-1)
<code>\$Ind_notcomputed</code>	[numeric] indices of the time steps where InputsCrit\$BoolCrit=FALSE or no data is available

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron (June 2014)

**References**

Gupta, H. V., Kling, H., Yilmaz, K. K. and Martinez, G. F. (2009), Decomposition of the mean squared error and NSE performance criteria: Implications for improving hydrological modelling, *Journal of Hydrology*, 377(1-2), 80-91, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2009.08.003.

Kling, H., Fuchs, M. and Paulin, M. (2012), Runoff conditions in the upper Danube basin under an ensemble of climate change scenarios, *Journal of Hydrology*, 424-425, 264-277, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2012.01.011.

**See Also**

[ErrorCrit\\_RMSE](#), [ErrorCrit\\_NSE](#), [ErrorCrit\\_KGE](#)

**Examples**

```
## see example of the ErrorCrit function
```

---

ErrorCrit_NSE	<i>Error criterion based on the NSE formula</i>
---------------	-------------------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Function which computes an error criterion based on the NSE formula proposed by Nash & Sutcliffe (1970).

**Usage**

```
ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit, OutputsModel, warnings = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

InputsCrit	[object of class <i>InputsCrit</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsCrit</a> for details
OutputsModel	[object of class <i>OutputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">RunModel_GR4J</a> or <a href="#">RunModel_CemaNeigeGR4J</a> for details
warnings	(optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the warning messages are shown, default = TRUE

verbose (optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the function is run in verbose mode or not, default = TRUE

### Details

In addition to the criterion value, the function outputs include a multiplier (-1 or +1) which allows the use of the function for model calibration: the product CritValue\*Multiplier is the criterion to be minimised (Multiplier=-1 for NSE).

### Value

list list containing the function outputs organised as follows:

<i>\$CritValue</i>	[numeric] value of the criterion
<i>\$CritName</i>	[character] name of the criterion
<i>\$CritBestValue</i>	[numeric] theoretical best criterion value
<i>\$Multiplier</i>	[numeric] integer indicating whether the criterion is indeed an error (+1) or an efficiency (-1)
<i>\$Ind_notcomputed</i>	[numeric] indices of the time steps where InputsCrit\$BoolCrit=FALSE or no data is available

### Author(s)

Laurent Coron (June 2014)

### References

Nash, J.E. and Sutcliffe, J.V. (1970), River flow forecasting through conceptual models part 1. A discussion of principles, Journal of Hydrology, 10(3), 282-290, doi:10.1016/0022-1694(70)90255-6.

### See Also

[ErrorCrit\\_RMSE](#), [ErrorCrit\\_KGE](#), [ErrorCrit\\_KGE2](#)

### Examples

```
## see example of the ErrorCrit function
```

---

ErrorCrit_RMSE	<i>Error criterion based on the RMSE</i>
----------------	------------------------------------------

---

### Description

Function which computes an error criterion based on the root mean square error (RMSE).

### Usage

```
ErrorCrit_RMSE(InputsCrit, OutputsModel, warnings = TRUE, verbose = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

InputsCrit	[object of class <i>InputsCrit</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsCrit</a> for details
OutputsModel	[object of class <i>OutputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">RunModel_GR4J</a> or <a href="#">RunModel_CemaNeigeGR4J</a> for details
warnings	(optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the warning messages are shown, default = TRUE
verbose	(optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the function is run in verbose mode or not, default = TRUE

**Details**

In addition to the criterion value, the function outputs include a multiplier (-1 or +1) which allows the use of the function for model calibration: the product CritValue\*Multiplier is the criterion to be minimised (Multiplier=+1 for RMSE).

**Value**

list list containing the function outputs organised as follows:

<i>\$CritValue</i>	[numeric] value of the criterion
<i>\$CritName</i>	[character] name of the criterion
<i>\$CritBestValue</i>	[numeric] theoretical best criterion value
<i>\$Multiplier</i>	[numeric] integer indicating whether the criterion is indeed an error (+1) or an efficiency (-1)
<i>\$Ind_notcomputed</i>	[numeric] indices of the time steps where InputsCrit\$BoolCrit=FALSE or no data is available

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron, Ludovic Oudin (June 2014)

**See Also**

[ErrorCrit\\_NSE](#), [ErrorCrit\\_KGE](#), [ErrorCrit\\_KGE2](#)

**Examples**

```
## see example of the ErrorCrit function
```

---

PEdaily_Oudin	<i>Computation of daily series of potential evapotranspiration with Oudin's formula</i>
---------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Function which computes daily PE using the formula from Oudin et al. (2005).

**Usage**

```
PEdaily_Oudin(JD, Temp, LatRad)
```

**Arguments**

JD	[numeric] time series of julian day [-]
Temp	[numeric] time series of daily mean air temperature [°C]
LatRad	[numeric] latitude of measurement for the temperature series [rad]

**Value**

numeric time series of daily potential evapotranspiration [mm/d]

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron, Ludovic Oudin (December 2013)

**References**

Oudin, L., F. Hervieu, C. Michel, C. Perrin, V. Andréassian, F. Anctil and C. Loumagne (2005), Which potential evapotranspiration input for a lumped rainfall-runoff model?: Part 2-Towards a simple and efficient potential evapotranspiration model for rainfall-runoff modelling, *Journal of Hydrology*, 303(1-4), 290-306, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2004.08.026.

**Examples**

```
library(airGR)
data(L0123001)
PotEvap <- PEdaily_Oudin(JD = as.POSIXlt(BasinObs$DatesR)$yday, Temp = BasinObs$T, LatRad = 0.8)
```

---

plot.OutputsModel      *Default preview of model outputs*

---

**Description**

Function which creates a screen plot giving an overview of the model outputs

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'OutputsModel'
plot(x, Qobs = NULL, IndPeriod_Plot = NULL,
     BasinArea = NULL, which = "all", log_scale = FALSE, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	[object of class <i>OutputsModel</i> ] list of model outputs (which must at least include DatesR, Precip and Qsim) [POSIXlt, mm, mm]
Qobs	(optional) [numeric] time series of observed flow (for the same time steps than simulated) [mm/time step]
IndPeriod_Plot	(optional) [numeric] indices of the time steps to be plotted (among the OutputsModel series)
BasinArea	(optional) [numeric] basin area [km2], used to plot flow axes in m3/s
which	(optional) [character] choice of plots (e.g. c("Precip", "Temp", "SnowPack", "Flows", "Regime", "CumFreq", "CorQQ")), default = "all"
log_scale	(optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the flow axis is to be logarithmic, default = FALSE
verbose	(optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the function is run in verbose mode or not, default = TRUE
...	other parameters to be passed through to plotting functions

**Details**

Dashboard of results including various graphs (depending on the model):

- (1) time series of total precipitation
- (2) time series of temperature (plotted only if CemaNeige is used)
- (3) time series of snow pack (plotted only if CemaNeige is used)
- (4) time series of simulated flows (and observed flows if provided)
- (5) interannual median monthly simulated flow (and observed flows if provided)
- (6) correlation plot between simulated and observed flows (if observed flows provided)
- (7) cumulative frequency plot for simulated flows (and observed flows if provided)

**Value**

screen plot window

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron (June 2014), Olivier Delaigue, Guillaume Thirel

---

RunModel

*Run with the provided hydrological model function*

---

**Description**

Function which performs a single model run with the provided function over the selected period.

**Usage**

```
RunModel(InputsModel, RunOptions, Param, FUN_MOD)
```



**Arguments**

InputsModel	[object of class <i>InputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsModel</a> for details
RunOptions	[object of class <i>RunOptions</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateRunOptions</a> for details
Param	[numeric] vector of model parameters
FUN_MOD	[function] hydrological model function (e.g. <code>RunModel_GR4J</code> , <code>RunModel_CemaNeigeGR4J</code> )

**Value**

list see [RunModel\\_GR4J](#) or [RunModel\\_CemaNeigeGR4J](#) for details

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron (June 2014)

**See Also**

[RunModel\\_GR4J](#), [RunModel\\_CemaNeigeGR4J](#), [CreateInputsModel](#), [CreateRunOptions](#).

**Examples**

```
library(airGR)

## loading catchment data
data(L0123001)

## preparation of the InputsModel object
InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J, DatesR = BasinObs$DatesR,
                                Precip = BasinObs$P, PotEvap = BasinObs$E)

## run period selection
Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="01/01/1990 00:00"),
              which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="31/12/1999 00:00"))

## preparation of the RunOptions object
RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J,
                              InputsModel = InputsModel, IndPeriod_Run = Ind_Run)

## simulation
Param <- c(734.568, -0.840, 109.809, 1.971)
OutputsModel <- RunModel(InputsModel = InputsModel, RunOptions = RunOptions, Param = Param,
                        FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J)

## results preview
plot(OutputsModel, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)
```

---

RunModel\_CemaNeige      *Run with the CemaNeige snow module*

---

## Description

Function which performs a single run for the CemaNeige daily snow module.

## Usage

```
RunModel_CemaNeige(InputsModel, RunOptions, Param)
```

## Arguments

InputsModel	[object of class <i>InputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsModel</a> for details
RunOptions	[object of class <i>RunOptions</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateRunOptions</a> for details
Param	[numeric] vector of 2 parameters
CemaNeige X1	weighting coefficient for snow pack thermal state [-]
CemaNeige X2	degree-day melt coefficient [mm/°C/d]

## Details

For further details on the model, see the references section. For further details on the argument structures and initialisation options, see [CreateRunOptions](#).

## Value

list list containing the function outputs organised as follows:

<i>\$DatesR</i>	[POSIXlt] series of dates
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers</i>	[list] list of CemaNeige outputs (1 list per layer)
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Pliq</i>	[numeric] series of liquid precip. [mm/d]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Psol</i>	[numeric] series of solid precip. [mm/d]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$SnowPack</i>	[numeric] series of snow pack [mm]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$ThermalState</i>	[numeric] series of snow pack thermal state [°C]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Gratio</i>	[numeric] series of Gratio [0-1]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$PotMelt</i>	[numeric] series of potential snow melt [mm]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Melt</i>	[numeric] series of actual snow melt [mm]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$PliqAndMelt</i>	[numeric] series of liquid precip. + actual snow melt [mm]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Temp</i>	[numeric] series of air temperature [°C]
<i>\$StateEnd</i>	[numeric] states at the end of the run: CemaNeige states [mm & °C]

(refer to the provided references or to the package source code for further details on these model outputs)

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron (January 2014)

**References**

Valéry, A., V. Andréassian and C. Perrin (2014), "As simple as possible but not simpler": what is useful in a temperature-based snow-accounting routine? Part 1 - Comparison of six snow accounting routines on 380 catchments, *Journal of Hydrology*, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2014.04.059.

Valéry, A., V. Andréassian and C. Perrin (2014), "As simple as possible but not simpler": What is useful in a temperature-based snow-accounting routine? Part 2 - Sensitivity analysis of the CemaNeige snow accounting routine on 380 catchments, *Journal of Hydrology*, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2014.04.058.

**See Also**

[RunModel\\_CemaNeigeGR4J](#), [CreateInputsModel](#), [CreateRunOptions](#).

**Examples**

```
library(airGR)

## load of catchment data
data(L0123002)

## preparation of the InputsModel object
InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD=RunModel_CemaNeige, DatesR=BasinObs$DatesR,
                                Precip=BasinObs$P, TempMean=BasinObs$T,
                                ZInputs=BasinInfo$HypsoData[51], HypsoData=BasinInfo$HypsoData,
                                NLayers=5)

## run period selection
Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format="%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="01/01/1990 00:00"),
              which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format="%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="31/12/1999 00:00"))

## preparation of the RunOptions object
RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD=RunModel_CemaNeige, InputsModel=InputsModel,
                              IndPeriod_Run=Ind_Run)

## simulation
Param <- c(0.962, 2.249)
OutputsModel <- RunModel_CemaNeige(InputsModel=InputsModel, RunOptions=RunOptions, Param=Param)

## results preview
plot(OutputsModel)
```

---

 RunModel\_CemaNeigeGR4J

*Run with the CemaNeigeGR4J hydrological model*


---

## Description

Function which performs a single run for the CemaNeige-GR4J daily lumped model over the test period.

## Usage

```
RunModel_CemaNeigeGR4J(InputsModel, RunOptions, Param)
```

## Arguments

InputsModel	[object of class <i>InputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsModel</a> for details
RunOptions	[object of class <i>RunOptions</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateRunOptions</a> for details
Param	[numeric] vector of 6 parameters
GR4J X1	production store capacity [mm]
GR4J X2	intercatchment exchange coefficient [mm/d]
GR4J X3	routing store capacity [mm]
GR4J X4	unit hydrograph time constant [d]
CemaNeige X1	weighting coefficient for snow pack thermal state [-]
CemaNeige X2	degree-day melt coefficient [mm/°C/d]

## Details

For further details on the model, see the references section. For further details on the argument structures and initialisation options, see [CreateRunOptions](#).

## Value

list list containing the function outputs organised as follows:

<i>\$DatesR</i>	[POSIXlt] series of dates
<i>\$PotEvap</i>	[numeric] series of input potential evapotranspiration [mm/d]
<i>\$Precip</i>	[numeric] series of input total precipitation [mm/d]
<i>\$Prod</i>	[numeric] series of production store level [mm]
<i>\$AE</i>	[numeric] series of actual evapotranspiration [mm/d]
<i>\$Perc</i>	[numeric] series of percolation (PERC) [mm/d]
<i>\$PR</i>	[numeric] series of PR=PN-PS+PERC [mm/d]
<i>\$Q9</i>	[numeric] series of UH1 outflow (Q9) [mm/d]
<i>\$Q1</i>	[numeric] series of UH2 outflow (Q1) [mm/d]
<i>\$Rout</i>	[numeric] series of routing store level [mm]
<i>\$Exch</i>	[numeric] series of potential semi-exchange between catchments [mm/d]

<code>\$AExch</code>	[numeric] series of actual exchange between catchments (1+2) [mm/d]
<code>\$QR</code>	[numeric] series of routing store outflow (QR) [mm/d]
<code>\$QD</code>	[numeric] series of direct flow from UH2 after exchange (QD) [mm/d]
<code>\$Qsim</code>	[numeric] series of Qsim [mm/d]
<code>\$CemaNeigeLayers</code>	[list] list of CemaNeige outputs (1 list per layer)
<code>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Pliq</code>	[numeric] series of liquid precip. [mm/d]
<code>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Psol</code>	[numeric] series of solid precip. [mm/d]
<code>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$SnowPack</code>	[numeric] series of snow pack [mm]
<code>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$ThermalState</code>	[numeric] series of snow pack thermal state [°C]
<code>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Gratio</code>	[numeric] series of Gratio [0-1]
<code>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$PotMelt</code>	[numeric] series of potential snow melt [mm/d]
<code>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Melt</code>	[numeric] series of actual snow melt [mm/d]
<code>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$PliqAndMelt</code>	[numeric] series of liquid precip. + actual snow melt [mm/d]
<code>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Temp</code>	[numeric] series of air temperature [°C]
<code>\$StateEnd</code>	[numeric] states at the end of the run: store & unit hydrographs levels [mm], CemaNeige states [mm & °C]

(refer to the provided references or to the package source code for further details on these model outputs)

### Author(s)

Laurent Coron, Audrey Valéry, Claude Michel, Charles Perrin, Vazken Andréassian (December 2013)

### References

Perrin, C., C. Michel and V. Andréassian (2003), Improvement of a parsimonious model for stream-flow simulation, *Journal of Hydrology*, 279(1-4), 275-289, doi:10.1016/S0022-1694(03)00225-7.  
 Valéry, A., V. Andréassian and C. Perrin (2014), "As simple as possible but not simpler": what is useful in a temperature-based snow-accounting routine? Part 1 - Comparison of six snow accounting routines on 380 catchments, *Journal of Hydrology*, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2014.04.059.  
 Valéry, A., V. Andréassian and C. Perrin (2014), "As simple as possible but not simpler": What is useful in a temperature-based snow-accounting routine? Part 2 - Sensitivity analysis of the CemaNeige snow accounting routine on 380 catchments, *Journal of Hydrology*, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2014.04.058.

### See Also

[RunModel\\_CemaNeigeGR5J](#), [RunModel\\_CemaNeigeGR6J](#), [RunModel\\_GR4J](#), [CreateInputsModel](#), [CreateRunOptions](#).

### Examples

```
library(airGR)

## loading catchment data
data(L0123002)

## preparation of the InputsModel object
InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD = RunModel_CemaNeigeGR4J, DatesR = BasinObs$DatesR,
```

```

Precip = BasinObs$P, PotEvap = BasinObs$E, TempMean = BasinObs$T,
ZInputs = median(BasinInfo$HypsoData),
HypsoData = BasinInfo$HypsoData, NLayers = 5)

## run period selection
Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="01/01/1990 00:00"),
              which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="31/12/1999 00:00"))

## preparation of the RunOptions object
RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_CemaNeigeGR4J, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              IndPeriod_Run = Ind_Run)

## simulation
Param <- c(408.774, 2.646, 131.264, 1.174, 0.962, 2.249)
OutputsModel <- RunModel_CemaNeigeGR4J(InputsModel = InputsModel,
                                       RunOptions = RunOptions, Param = Param)

## results preview
plot(OutputsModel, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

```

---

RunModel\_CemaNeigeGR5J

*Run with the CemaNeigeGR5J hydrological model*

---

## Description

Function which performs a single run for the CemaNeige-GR5J daily lumped model.

## Usage

```
RunModel_CemaNeigeGR5J(InputsModel, RunOptions, Param)
```

## Arguments

InputsModel	[object of class <i>InputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsModel</a> for details
RunOptions	[object of class <i>RunOptions</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateRunOptions</a> for details
Param	[numeric] vector of 7 parameters
GR5J X1	production store capacity [mm]
GR5J X2	intercatchment exchange coefficient [mm/d]
GR5J X3	routing store capacity [mm]
GR5J X4	unit hydrograph time constant [d]
GR5J X5	intercatchment exchange threshold [-]

CemaNeige X1 weighting coefficient for snow pack thermal state [-]  
 CemaNeige X2 degree-day melt coefficient [mm/°C/d]

## Details

For further details on the model, see the references section. For further details on the argument structures and initialisation options, see [CreateRunOptions](#).

## Value

list list containing the function outputs organised as follows:

<i>\$DatesR</i>	[POSIXlt] series of dates
<i>\$PotEvap</i>	[numeric] series of input potential evapotranspiration [mm/d]
<i>\$Precip</i>	[numeric] series of input total precipitation [mm/d]
<i>\$Prod</i>	[numeric] series of production store level [mm]
<i>\$AE</i>	[numeric] series of actual evapotranspiration [mm/d]
<i>\$Perc</i>	[numeric] series of percolation (PERC) [mm/d]
<i>\$PR</i>	[numeric] series of PR=PN-PS+PERC [mm/d]
<i>\$Q9</i>	[numeric] series of UH1 outflow (Q9) [mm/d]
<i>\$Q1</i>	[numeric] series of UH2 outflow (Q1) [mm/d]
<i>\$Rout</i>	[numeric] series of routing store level [mm]
<i>\$Exch</i>	[numeric] series of potential semi-exchange between catchments [mm/d]
<i>\$AExch</i>	[numeric] series of actual exchange between catchments (1+2) [mm/d]
<i>\$QR</i>	[numeric] series of routing store outflow (QR) [mm/d]
<i>\$QD</i>	[numeric] series of direct flow from UH2 after exchange (QD) [mm/d]
<i>\$Qsim</i>	[numeric] series of Qsim [mm/d]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers</i>	[list] list of CemaNeige outputs (1 list per layer)
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Pliq</i>	[numeric] series of liquid precip. [mm/d]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Psol</i>	[numeric] series of solid precip. [mm/d]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$SnowPack</i>	[numeric] series of snow pack [mm]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$ThermalState</i>	[numeric] series of snow pack thermal state [°C]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Gratio</i>	[numeric] series of Gratio [0-1]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$PotMelt</i>	[numeric] series of potential snow melt [mm/d]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Melt</i>	[numeric] series of actual snow melt [mm/d]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$PliqAndMelt</i>	[numeric] series of liquid precip. + actual snow melt [mm/d]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Temp</i>	[numeric] series of air temperature [°C]
<i>\$StateEnd</i>	[numeric] states at the end of the run: store & unit hydrographs levels [mm], CemaNeige states [mm & °C]

(refer to the provided references or to the package source code for further details on these model outputs)

## Author(s)

Laurent Coron, Audrey Valéry, Claude Michel, Nicolas Le Moine, Charles Perrin, Vazken Andréasian (December 2013)

## References

- Le Moine, N. (2008), Le bassin versant de surface vu par le souterrain : une voie d'amélioration des performances et du réalisme des modèles pluie-débit ?, PhD thesis (french), UPMC, Paris, France.
- Pushpalatha, R., C. Perrin, N. Le Moine, T. Mathevet and V. Andréassian (2011), A downward structural sensitivity analysis of hydrological models to improve low-flow simulation, *Journal of Hydrology*, 411(1-2), 66-76, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2011.09.034.
- Valéry, A., V. Andréassian and C. Perrin (2014), "As simple as possible but not simpler": what is useful in a temperature-based snow-accounting routine? Part 1 - Comparison of six snow accounting routines on 380 catchments, *Journal of Hydrology*, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2014.04.059.
- Valéry, A., V. Andréassian and C. Perrin (2014), "As simple as possible but not simpler": What is useful in a temperature-based snow-accounting routine? Part 2 - Sensitivity analysis of the CemaNeige snow accounting routine on 380 catchments, *Journal of Hydrology*, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2014.04.058.

## See Also

[RunModel\\_CemaNeigeGR4J](#), [RunModel\\_CemaNeigeGR6J](#), [RunModel\\_GR5J](#), [CreateInputsModel](#), [CreateRunOptions](#).

## Examples

```
library(airGR)

## loading catchment data
data(L0123002)

## preparation of the InputsModel object
InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD = RunModel_CemaNeigeGR5J, DatesR = BasinObs$DatesR,
                                Precip = BasinObs$P, PotEvap = BasinObs$E, TempMean = BasinObs$T,
                                ZInputs = median(BasinInfo$HypsoData),
                                HypsoData = BasinInfo$HypsoData, NLayers = 5)

## run period selection
Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="01/01/1990 00:00"),
              which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="31/12/1999 00:00"))

## preparation of the RunOptions object
RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_CemaNeigeGR5J, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              IndPeriod_Run = Ind_Run)

## simulation
Param <- c(179.139, -0.100, 203.815, 1.174, 2.478, 0.977, 2.774)
OutputsModel <- RunModel_CemaNeigeGR5J(InputsModel = InputsModel,
                                       RunOptions = RunOptions, Param = Param)

## results preview
plot(OutputsModel, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)
```



---

 RunModel\_CemaNeigeGR6J

*Run with the CemaNeigeGR6J hydrological model*


---

## Description

Function which performs a single run for the CemaNeige-GR6J daily lumped model.

## Usage

```
RunModel_CemaNeigeGR6J(InputsModel, RunOptions, Param)
```

## Arguments

InputsModel	[object of class <i>InputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsModel</a> for details
RunOptions	[object of class <i>RunOptions</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateRunOptions</a> for details
Param	[numeric] vector of 8 parameters

GR6J X1	production store capacity [mm]
GR6J X2	intercatchment exchange coefficient [mm/d]
GR6J X3	routing store capacity [mm]
GR6J X4	unit hydrograph time constant [d]
GR6J X5	intercatchment exchange threshold [-]
GR6J X6	coefficient for emptying exponential store [mm]
CemaNeige X1	weighting coefficient for snow pack thermal state [-]
CemaNeige X2	degree-day melt coefficient [mm/°C/d]

## Details

For further details on the model, see the references section. For further details on the argument structures and initialisation options, see [CreateRunOptions](#).

## Value

list list containing the function outputs organised as follows:

<i>\$DatesR</i>	[POSIXlt] series of dates
<i>\$PotEvap</i>	[numeric] series of input potential evapotranspiration [mm/d]
<i>\$Precip</i>	[numeric] series of input total precipitation [mm/d]
<i>\$Prod</i>	[numeric] series of production store level [mm]
<i>\$AE</i>	[numeric] series of actual evapotranspiration [mm/d]
<i>\$Perc</i>	[numeric] series of percolation (PERC) [mm/d]
<i>\$PR</i>	[numeric] series of PR=PN-PS+PERC [mm/d]
<i>\$Q9</i>	[numeric] series of UH1 outflow (Q9) [mm/d]
<i>\$Q1</i>	[numeric] series of UH2 outflow (Q1) [mm/d]
<i>\$Rout</i>	[numeric] series of routing store level [mm]

<i>\$Exch</i>	[numeric] series of potential semi-exchange between catchments [mm/d]
<i>\$AExch</i>	[numeric] series of actual exchange between catchments (1+2) [mm/d]
<i>\$QR</i>	[numeric] series of routing store outflow (QR) [mm/d]
<i>\$QR1</i>	[numeric] series of exponential store outflow (QR1) [mm/d]
<i>\$Exp</i>	[numeric] series of exponential store level (negative) [mm]
<i>\$QD</i>	[numeric] series of direct flow from UH2 after exchange (QD) [mm/d]
<i>\$Qsim</i>	[numeric] series of Qsim [mm/d]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers</i>	[list] list of CemaNeige outputs (1 list per layer)
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Pliq</i>	[numeric] series of liquid precip. [mm/d]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Psol</i>	[numeric] series of solid precip. [mm/d]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$SnowPack</i>	[numeric] series of snow pack [mm]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$ThermalState</i>	[numeric] series of snow pack thermal state [°C]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Gratio</i>	[numeric] series of Gratio [0-1]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$PotMelt</i>	[numeric] series of potential snow melt [mm/d]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Melt</i>	[numeric] series of actual snow melt [mm/d]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$PliqAndMelt</i>	[numeric] series of liquid precip. + actual snow melt [mm/d]
<i>\$CemaNeigeLayers[[iLayer]]\$Temp</i>	[numeric] series of air temperature [°C]
<i>\$StateEnd</i>	[numeric] states at the end of the run: store & unit hydrographs levels [mm], CemaNeige states [mm & °C]

(refer to the provided references or to the package source code for further details on these model outputs)

#### Author(s)

Laurent Coron, Audrey Valéry, Claude Michel, Charles Perrin, Raji Pushpalatha, Nicolas Le Moine, Vazken Andréassian (December 2013)

#### References

- Pushpalatha, R., C. Perrin, N. Le Moine, T. Mathevet and V. Andréassian (2011), A downward structural sensitivity analysis of hydrological models to improve low-flow simulation, *Journal of Hydrology*, 411(1-2), 66-76, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2011.09.034.
- Valéry, A., V. Andréassian and C. Perrin (2014), "As simple as possible but not simpler": what is useful in a temperature-based snow-accounting routine? Part 1 - Comparison of six snow accounting routines on 380 catchments, *Journal of Hydrology*, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2014.04.059.
- Valéry, A., V. Andréassian and C. Perrin (2014), "As simple as possible but not simpler": What is useful in a temperature-based snow-accounting routine? Part 2 - Sensitivity analysis of the CemaNeige snow accounting routine on 380 catchments, *Journal of Hydrology*, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2014.04.058.

#### See Also

[RunModel\\_CemaNeigeGR4J](#), [RunModel\\_CemaNeigeGR5J](#), [RunModel\\_GR6J](#), [CreateInputsModel](#), [CreateRunOptions](#).

#### Examples

```
library(airGR)
```

```

## loading catchment data
data(L0123002)

## preparation of the InputsModel object
InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD = RunModel_CemaNeigeGR6J, DatesR = BasinObs$DatesR,
                                Precip = BasinObs$P, PotEvap = BasinObs$E, TempMean = BasinObs$T,
                                ZInputs = median(BasinInfo$HypsoData),
                                HypsoData = BasinInfo$HypsoData, NLayers = 5)

## run period selection
Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="01/01/1990 00:00"),
              which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="31/12/1999 00:00"))

## preparation of the RunOptions object
RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_CemaNeigeGR6J, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              IndPeriod_Run = Ind_Run)

## simulation
Param <- c(116.482, 0.500, 72.733, 1.224, 0.278, 30.333, 0.977, 2.776)
OutputsModel <- RunModel_CemaNeigeGR6J(InputsModel = InputsModel,
                                       RunOptions = RunOptions, Param = Param)

## results preview
plot(OutputsModel, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

```

---

RunModel\_GRIA

*Run with the GRIA hydrological model*


---

## Description

Function which performs a single run for the GRIA annual lumped model over the test period.

## Usage

```
RunModel_GRIA(InputsModel, RunOptions, Param)
```

## Arguments

InputsModel	[object of class <i>InputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsModel</a> for details
RunOptions	[object of class <i>RunOptions</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateRunOptions</a> for details
Param	[numeric] vector of 1 parameter

GRIA X1    model parameter [-]

## Details

For further details on the model, see the references section. For further details on the argument structures and initialisation options, see [CreateRunOptions](#).

## Value

list list containing the function outputs organised as follows:

<i>\$DatesR</i>	[POSIXlt] series of dates
<i>\$PotEvap</i>	[numeric] series of input potential evapotranspiration [mm/y]
<i>\$Precip</i>	[numeric] series of input total precipitation [mm/y]
<i>\$Qsim</i>	[numeric] series of Qsim [mm/y]
<i>\$StateEnd</i>	[numeric] states at the end of the run (NULL) [-]

(refer to the provided references or to the package source code for further details on these model outputs)

## Author(s)

Laurent Coron, Claude Michel (March 2015)

## References

Mouelhi S. (2003), Vers une chaîne cohérente de modèles pluie-débit conceptuels globaux aux pas de temps pluriannuel, annuel, mensuel et journalier, PhD thesis (in French), ENGREF, Cemagref Antony, France.

## Examples

```
library(airGR)

## loading catchment data
data(L0123001)

## conversion of example data from daily to yearly time step
TabSeries <- data.frame(BasinObs$DatesR, BasinObs$P, BasinObs$E, BasinObs$T, BasinObs$Qmm)
TimeFormat <- "daily"
NewTimeFormat <- "yearly"
ConvertFun <- c("sum", "sum", "mean", "sum")
YearFirstMonth <- 09;
NewTabSeries <- SeriesAggreg(TabSeries = TabSeries, TimeFormat = TimeFormat,
                             NewTimeFormat = NewTimeFormat, ConvertFun = ConvertFun,
                             YearFirstMonth = YearFirstMonth)

BasinObs <- NewTabSeries
names(BasinObs) <- c("DatesR", "P", "E", "T", "Qmm")

## preparation of the InputsModel object
InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR1A, DatesR = BasinObs$DatesR,
```

```

Precip = BasinObs$P, PotEvap = BasinObs$E)

## run period selection
Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%Y")=="1990"),
              which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%Y")=="1999"))

## preparation of the RunOptions object
RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR1A,
                              InputsModel = InputsModel, IndPeriod_Run = Ind_Run)

## simulation
Param <- c(0.840)
OutputsModel <- RunModel_GR1A(InputsModel = InputsModel, RunOptions = RunOptions, Param = Param)

## results preview
plot(OutputsModel, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

```

---

RunModel\_GR2M

*Run with the GR2M hydrological model*


---

## Description

Function which performs a single run for the GR2M monthly lumped model over the test period.

## Usage

```
RunModel_GR2M(InputsModel, RunOptions, Param)
```

## Arguments

InputsModel	[object of class <i>InputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsModel</a> for details
RunOptions	[object of class <i>RunOptions</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateRunOptions</a> for details
Param	[numeric] vector of 2 parameters
	GR2M X1 production store capacity [mm]
	GR2M X2 groundwater exchange coefficient [-]

## Details

For further details on the model, see the references section. For further details on the argument structures and initialisation options, see [CreateRunOptions](#).

**Value**

list list containing the function outputs organised as follows:

*\$DatesR* [POSIXlt] series of dates  
*\$PotEvap* [numeric] series of input potential evapotranspiration [mm/month]  
*\$Precip* [numeric] series of input total precipitation [mm/month]  
*\$Qsim* [numeric] series of Qsim [mm/month]  
*\$StateEnd* [numeric] states at the end of the run (production store level and routing store level) [mm]

(refer to the provided references or to the package source code for further details on these model outputs)

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron, Claude Michel, Safouane Mouelhi (March 2015)

**References**

Mouelhi S. (2003), Vers une chaîne cohérente de modèles pluie-débit conceptuels globaux aux pas de temps pluriannuel, annuel, mensuel et journalier, PhD thesis (in French), ENGREF, Cemagref Antony, France.

Mouelhi, S., C. Michel, C. Perrin and V. Andréassian (2006), Stepwise development of a two-parameter monthly water balance model, Journal of Hydrology, 318(1-4), 200-214, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2005.06.014.

**Examples**

```
library(airGR)

## loading catchment data
data(L0123001)

## conversion of example data from daily to monthly time step
TabSeries <- data.frame(BasinObs$DatesR, BasinObs$P, BasinObs$E, BasinObs$T, BasinObs$Qmm)
TimeFormat <- "daily"
NewTimeFormat <- "monthly"
ConvertFun <- c("sum", "sum", "mean", "sum")
NewTabSeries <- SeriesAggreg(TabSeries = TabSeries, TimeFormat = TimeFormat,
                             NewTimeFormat = NewTimeFormat, ConvertFun = ConvertFun)
BasinObs <- NewTabSeries
names(BasinObs) <- c("DatesR", "P", "E", "T", "Qmm")

## preparation of the InputsModel object
InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR2M, DatesR = BasinObs$DatesR,
                                  Precip = BasinObs$P, PotEvap = BasinObs$E)

## run period selection
Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%m/%Y")=="01/1990"),
               which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%m/%Y")=="12/1999"))
```

```

## preparation of the RunOptions object
RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR2M,
                              InputsModel = InputsModel, IndPeriod_Run = Ind_Run)

## simulation
Param <- c(265.072, 1.040)
OutputsModel <- RunModel_GR2M(InputsModel = InputsModel, RunOptions = RunOptions, Param = Param)

## results preview
plot(OutputsModel, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

```

---

RunModel\_GR4H

*Run with the GR4H hydrological model*


---

## Description

Function which performs a single run for the GR4H hourly lumped model.

## Usage

```
RunModel_GR4H(InputsModel, RunOptions, Param)
```

## Arguments

InputsModel	[object of class <i>InputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsModel</a> for details
RunOptions	[object of class <i>RunOptions</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateRunOptions</a> for details
Param	[numeric] vector of 4 parameters
	GR4H X1 production store capacity [mm]
	GR4H X2 groundwater exchange coefficient [mm/h]
	GR4H X3 routing store capacity [mm]
	GR4H X4 unit hydrograph time constant [h]

## Details

For further details on the model, see the references section. For further details on the argument structures and initialisation options, see [CreateRunOptions](#).

## Value

list containing the function outputs organised as follows:

<i>\$DatesR</i>	[POSIXlt] series of dates
<i>\$PotEvap</i>	[numeric] series of input potential evapotranspiration [mm/h]
<i>\$Precip</i>	[numeric] series of input total precipitation [mm/h]
<i>\$Prod</i>	[numeric] series of production store level [mm]
<i>\$AE</i>	[numeric] series of actual evapotranspiration [mm/h]
<i>\$Perc</i>	[numeric] series of percolation (PERC) [mm/h]
<i>\$PR</i>	[numeric] series of PR=PN-PS+PERC [mm/h]
<i>\$Q9</i>	[numeric] series of UH1 outflow (Q9) [mm/h]
<i>\$Q1</i>	[numeric] series of UH2 outflow (Q1) [mm/h]
<i>\$Rout</i>	[numeric] series of routing store level [mm]
<i>\$Exch</i>	[numeric] series of potential semi-exchange between catchments [mm/h]
<i>\$AExch</i>	[numeric] series of actual exchange between catchments (1+2) [mm/h]
<i>\$QR</i>	[numeric] series of routing store outflow (QR) [mm/h]
<i>\$QD</i>	[numeric] series of direct flow from UH2 after exchange (QD) [mm/h]
<i>\$Qsim</i>	[numeric] series of Qsim [mm/h]
<i>\$StateEnd</i>	[numeric] states at the end of the run (res. levels, UH1 levels, UH2 levels) [mm]

(refer to the provided references or to the package source code for further details on these model outputs)

### Author(s)

Laurent Coron (July 2014)

### References

Mathevet, T. (2005), Quels modèles pluie-débit globaux pour le pas de temps horaire ? Développement empirique et comparaison de modèles sur un large échantillon de bassins versants, PhD thesis (in French), ENGREF - Cemagref (Antony), Paris, France.

Le Moine, N. (2008), Le bassin versant de surface vu par le souterrain : une voie d'amélioration des performances et du réalisme des modèles pluie-débit ?, PhD thesis (french), UPMC, Paris, France.

### See Also

[RunModel\\_GR4J](#), [CreateInputsModel](#), [CreateRunOptions](#).

### Examples

```
library(airGR)

## load of catchment data
data(L0123003)

## preparation of the InputsModel object
InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD=RunModel_GR4H,DatesR=BasinObs$DatesR,
                                Precip=BasinObs$P,PotEvap=BasinObs$E)

## run period selection
```



```

Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format="%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="01/03/2004 00:00"),
              which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format="%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="31/12/2008 00:00"))

## preparation of the RunOptions object
RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD=RunModel_GR4H, InputsModel=InputsModel, IndPeriod_Run=Ind_Run)

## simulation
Param <- c(521.113, -2.918, 218.009, 4.124)
OutputsModel <- RunModel_GR4H(InputsModel=InputsModel, RunOptions=RunOptions, Param=Param)

## results preview
plot(OutputsModel, Qobs=BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT=ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel=InputsModel,
                              RunOptions=RunOptions, Qobs=BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit=InputsCrit, OutputsModel=OutputsModel)

```

---

RunModel\_GR4J

*Run with the GR4J hydrological model*


---

## Description

Function which performs a single run for the GR4J daily lumped model over the test period.

## Usage

```
RunModel_GR4J(InputsModel, RunOptions, Param)
```

## Arguments

InputsModel	[object of class <i>InputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsModel</a> for details
RunOptions	[object of class <i>RunOptions</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateRunOptions</a> for details
Param	[numeric] vector of 4 parameters
	GR4J X1 production store capacity [mm]
	GR4J X2 intercatchment exchange coefficient [mm/d]
	GR4J X3 routing store capacity [mm]
	GR4J X4 unit hydrograph time constant [d]

## Details

For further details on the model, see the references section. For further details on the argument structures and initialisation options, see [CreateRunOptions](#).

**Value**

list containing the function outputs organised as follows:

<i>\$DatesR</i>	[POSIXlt] series of dates
<i>\$PotEvap</i>	[numeric] series of input potential evapotranspiration [mm/d]
<i>\$Precip</i>	[numeric] series of input total precipitation [mm/d]
<i>\$Prod</i>	[numeric] series of production store level [mm]
<i>\$AE</i>	[numeric] series of actual evapotranspiration [mm/d]
<i>\$Perc</i>	[numeric] series of percolation (PERC) [mm/d]
<i>\$PR</i>	[numeric] series of PR=PN-PS+PERC [mm/d]
<i>\$Q9</i>	[numeric] series of UH1 outflow (Q9) [mm/d]
<i>\$Q1</i>	[numeric] series of UH2 outflow (Q1) [mm/d]
<i>\$Rout</i>	[numeric] series of routing store level [mm]
<i>\$Exch</i>	[numeric] series of potential semi-exchange between catchments [mm/d]
<i>\$AExch</i>	[numeric] series of actual exchange between catchments (1+2) [mm/d]
<i>\$QR</i>	[numeric] series of routing store outflow (QR) [mm/d]
<i>\$QD</i>	[numeric] series of direct flow from UH2 after exchange (QD) [mm/d]
<i>\$Qsim</i>	[numeric] series of Qsim [mm/d]
<i>\$StateEnd</i>	[numeric] states at the end of the run (res. levels, UH1 levels, UH2 levels) [mm]

(refer to the provided references or to the package source code for further details on these model outputs)

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron, Claude Michel, Charles Perrin (December 2013)

**References**

Perrin, C., C. Michel and V. Andréassian (2003), Improvement of a parsimonious model for stream-flow simulation, *Journal of Hydrology*, 279(1-4), 275-289, doi:10.1016/S0022-1694(03)00225-7.

**See Also**

[RunModel\\_GR5J](#), [RunModel\\_GR6J](#), [RunModel\\_CemaNeigeGR4J](#), [CreateInputsModel](#), [CreateRunOptions](#).

**Examples**

```
library(airGR)

## loading catchment data
data(L0123001)

## preparation of the InputsModel object
InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J, DatesR = BasinObs$DatesR,
                                 Precip = BasinObs$P, PotEvap = BasinObs$E)

## run period selection
```

```

Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="01/01/1990 00:00"),
              which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="31/12/1999 00:00"))

## preparation of the RunOptions object
RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR4J,
                              InputsModel = InputsModel, IndPeriod_Run = Ind_Run)

## simulation
Param <- c(257.238, 1.012, 88.235, 2.208)
OutputsModel <- RunModel_GR4J(InputsModel = InputsModel, RunOptions = RunOptions, Param = Param)

## results preview
plot(OutputsModel, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

```

---

RunModel\_GR5J

*Run with the GR5J hydrological model*


---

## Description

Function which performs a single run for the GR5J daily lumped model over the test period.

## Usage

```
RunModel_GR5J(InputsModel, RunOptions, Param)
```

## Arguments

InputsModel	[object of class <i>InputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsModel</a> for details
RunOptions	[object of class <i>RunOptions</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateRunOptions</a> for details
Param	[numeric] vector of 5 parameters
	GR5J X1 production store capacity [mm]
	GR5J X2 intercatchment exchange coefficient [mm/d]
	GR5J X3 routing store capacity [mm]
	GR5J X4 unit hydrograph time constant [d]
	GR5J X5 intercatchment exchange threshold [-]

## Details

For further details on the model, see the references section. For further details on the argument structures and initialisation options, see [CreateRunOptions](#).

**Value**

list containing the function outputs organised as follows:

<i>\$DatesR</i>	[POSIXlt] series of dates
<i>\$PotEvap</i>	[numeric] series of input potential evapotranspiration [mm/d]
<i>\$Precip</i>	[numeric] series of input total precipitation [mm/d]
<i>\$Prod</i>	[numeric] series of production store level [mm]
<i>\$AE</i>	[numeric] series of actual evapotranspiration [mm/d]
<i>\$Perc</i>	[numeric] series of percolation (PERC) [mm/d]
<i>\$PR</i>	[numeric] series of PR=PN-PS+PERC [mm/d]
<i>\$Q9</i>	[numeric] series of UH1 outflow (Q9) [mm/d]
<i>\$Q1</i>	[numeric] series of UH2 outflow (Q1) [mm/d]
<i>\$Rout</i>	[numeric] series of routing store level [mm]
<i>\$Exch</i>	[numeric] series of potential semi-exchange between catchments [mm/d]
<i>\$AExch</i>	[numeric] series of actual exchange between catchments (1+2) [mm/d]
<i>\$QR</i>	[numeric] series of routing store outflow (QR) [mm/d]
<i>\$QD</i>	[numeric] series of direct flow from UH2 after exchange (QD) [mm/d]
<i>\$Qsim</i>	[numeric] series of Qsim [mm/d]
<i>\$StateEnd</i>	[numeric] states at the end of the run (res. levels, UH1 levels, UH2 levels) [mm]

(refer to the provided references or to the package source code for further details on these model outputs)

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron, Claude Michel, Nicolas Le Moine (December 2013)

**References**

Le Moine, N. (2008), Le bassin versant de surface vu par le souterrain : une voie d'amélioration des performances et du réalisme des modèles pluie-débit ?, PhD thesis (french), UPMC, Paris, France.  
 Pushpalatha, R., C. Perrin, N. Le Moine, T. Mathevet, and V. Andréassian (2011), A downward structural sensitivity analysis of hydrological models to improve low-flow simulation, Journal of Hydrology, 411(1-2), 66-76, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2011.09.034.

**See Also**

[RunModel\\_GR4J](#), [RunModel\\_GR6J](#), [RunModel\\_CemaNeigeGR5J](#), [CreateInputsModel](#), [CreateRunOptions](#).

**Examples**

```
library(airGR)

## loading catchment data
data(L0123001)

## preparation of the InputsModel object
```

```

InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR5J, DatesR = BasinObs$DatesR,
                                Precip = BasinObs$P, PotEvap = BasinObs$E)

## run period selection
Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="01/01/1990 00:00"),
              which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="31/12/1999 00:00"))

## preparation of the RunOptions object
RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR5J,
                               InputsModel = InputsModel, IndPeriod_Run = Ind_Run)

## simulation
Param <- c(245.918, 1.027, 90.017, 2.198, 0.434)
OutputsModel <- RunModel_GR5J(InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Param = Param)

## results preview
plot(OutputsModel, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

```

---

RunModel\_GR6J

*Run with the GR6J hydrological model*


---

## Description

Function which performs a single run for the GR6J daily lumped model over the test period.

## Usage

```
RunModel_GR6J(InputsModel, RunOptions, Param)
```

## Arguments

InputsModel	[object of class <i>InputsModel</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateInputsModel</a> for details
RunOptions	[object of class <i>RunOptions</i> ] see <a href="#">CreateRunOptions</a> for details
Param	[numeric] vector of 6 parameters
GR6J X1	production store capacity [mm]
GR6J X2	intercatchment exchange coefficient [mm/d]
GR6J X3	routing store capacity [mm]
GR6J X4	unit hydrograph time constant [d]
GR6J X5	intercatchment exchange threshold [-]
GR6J X6	coefficient for emptying exponential store [mm]

## Details

For further details on the model, see the references section. For further details on the argument structures and initialisation options, see [CreateRunOptions](#).

## Value

list list containing the function outputs organised as follows:

<i>\$DatesR</i>	[POSIXlt] series of dates
<i>\$PotEvap</i>	[numeric] series of input potential evapotranspiration [mm/d]
<i>\$Precip</i>	[numeric] series of input total precipitation [mm/d]
<i>\$Prod</i>	[numeric] series of production store level [mm]
<i>\$AE</i>	[numeric] series of actual evapotranspiration [mm/d]
<i>\$Perc</i>	[numeric] series of percolation (PERC) [mm/d]
<i>\$PR</i>	[numeric] series of PR=PN-PS+PERC [mm/d]
<i>\$Q9</i>	[numeric] series of UH1 outflow (Q9) [mm/d]
<i>\$Q1</i>	[numeric] series of UH2 outflow (Q1) [mm/d]
<i>\$Rout</i>	[numeric] series of routing store level [mm]
<i>\$Exch</i>	[numeric] series of potential semi-exchange between catchments [mm/d]
<i>\$AExch</i>	[numeric] series of actual exchange between catchments (1+2) [mm/d]
<i>\$QR</i>	[numeric] series of routing store outflow (QR) [mm/d]
<i>\$QR1</i>	[numeric] series of exponential store outflow (QR1) [mm/d]
<i>\$Exp</i>	[numeric] series of exponential store level (negative) [mm]
<i>\$QD</i>	[numeric] series of direct flow from UH2 after exchange (QD) [mm/d]
<i>\$Qsim</i>	[numeric] series of Qsim [mm/d]
<i>\$StateEnd</i>	[numeric] states at the end of the run (res. levels, UH1 levels, UH2 levels) [mm]

(refer to the provided references or to the package source code for further details on these model outputs)

## Author(s)

Laurent Coron, Claude Michel, Charles Perrin, Raji Pushpalatha, Nicolas Le Moine (December 2013)

## References

Pushpalatha, R., C. Perrin, N. Le Moine, T. Mathevet and V. Andréassian (2011), A downward structural sensitivity analysis of hydrological models to improve low-flow simulation, *Journal of Hydrology*, 411(1-2), 66-76, doi:10.1016/j.jhydrol.2011.09.034.

## See Also

[RunModel\\_GR4J](#), [RunModel\\_GR5J](#), [RunModel\\_CemaNeigeGR6J](#), [CreateInputsModel](#), [CreateRunOptions](#).

**Examples**

```

library(airGR)

## loading catchment data
data(L0123001)

## preparation of the InputsModel object
InputsModel <- CreateInputsModel(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR6J, DatesR = BasinObs$DatesR,
                                Precip = BasinObs$P, PotEvap = BasinObs$E)

## run period selection
Ind_Run <- seq(which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="01/01/1990 00:00"),
              which(format(BasinObs$DatesR, format = "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M")=="31/12/1999 00:00"))

## preparation of the RunOptions object
RunOptions <- CreateRunOptions(FUN_MOD = RunModel_GR6J,
                               InputsModel = InputsModel, IndPeriod_Run = Ind_Run)

## simulation
Param <- c(242.257, 0.637, 53.517, 2.218, 0.424, 4.759)
OutputsModel <- RunModel_GR6J(InputsModel = InputsModel, RunOptions = RunOptions, Param = Param)

## results preview
plot(OutputsModel, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])

## efficiency criterion: Nash-Sutcliffe Efficiency
InputsCrit <- CreateInputsCrit(FUN_CRIT = ErrorCrit_NSE, InputsModel = InputsModel,
                              RunOptions = RunOptions, Qobs = BasinObs$Qmm[Ind_Run])
OutputsCrit <- ErrorCrit_NSE(InputsCrit = InputsCrit, OutputsModel = OutputsModel)

```

SeriesAggreg

*Conversion of time series to another time step (aggregation only)***Description**

Conversion of time series to another time step (aggregation only).

**Warning :** on the aggregated outputs, the dates correspond to the beginning of the time step

(e.g. for daily time-series 01/03/2005 00:00 = value for period 01/03/2005 00:00 - 01/03/2005 23:59)

(e.g. for monthly time-series 01/03/2005 00:00 = value for period 01/03/2005 00:00 - 31/03/2005 23:59)

(e.g. for yearly time-series 01/03/2005 00:00 = value for period 01/03/2005 00:00 - 28/02/2006 23:59)

**Usage**

```

SeriesAggreg(TabSeries, TimeFormat, NewTimeFormat, ConvertFun,
            YearFirstMonth = 1, TimeLag = 0, verbose = TRUE)

```

**Arguments**

TabSeries	[POSIXt+numeric] data.frame containing the vector of dates (POSIXt) and the time series values numeric)
TimeFormat	[character] desired format (i.e. "hourly", "daily", "monthly" or "yearly")
NewTimeFormat	[character] desired format (i.e. "hourly", "daily", "monthly" or "yearly")
ConvertFun	[character] names of aggregation functions (e.g. for P[mm], T[deg], Q[mm] : ConvertFun <- c("sum", "mean", "sum"))
YearFirstMonth	(optional) [numeric] integer used when NewTimeFormat = "yearly" to set when the starting month of the year (e.g. 01 for calendar year or 09 for hydrological year starting in September)
TimeLag	(optional) [numeric] numeric indicating a time lag (in seconds) for the time series aggregation (especially useful to aggregate hourly time series in daily time series)
verbose	(optional) [boolean] boolean indicating if the function is run in verbose mode or not, default = FALSE

**Value**

POSIXct+numeric data.frame containing a vector of aggregated dates (POSIXct) and time series values numeric)

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron (March 2015)

**Examples**

```
library(airGR)

## loading catchment data
data(L0123002)

## preparation of the initial time series data frame at the daily time step
TabSeries <- data.frame(BasinObs$DatesR, BasinObs$P, BasinObs$E, BasinObs$T, BasinObs$Qmm)
TimeFormat <- "daily"

## conversion at the monthly time step
NewTimeFormat <- "monthly"
ConvertFun <- c("sum", "sum", "mean", "sum")
NewTabSeries <- SeriesAggreg(TabSeries = TabSeries, TimeFormat, NewTimeFormat, ConvertFun)

## conversion at the yearly time step
NewTimeFormat <- "yearly"
ConvertFun <- c("sum", "sum", "mean", "sum")
NewTabSeries <- SeriesAggreg(TabSeries = TabSeries, TimeFormat, NewTimeFormat, ConvertFun)
```



---

TransfoParam                      *Transformation of the parameters using the provided function*

---

### Description

Function which transforms model parameters using the provided function (from raw to transformed parameters and vice versa).

### Usage

```
TransfoParam(ParamIn, Direction, FUN_TRANSFO)
```

### Arguments

ParamIn	[numeric] matrix of parameter sets (sets in line, parameter values in column)
Direction	[character] direction of the transformation: use "RT" for Raw->Transformed and "TR" for Transformed->Raw
FUN_TRANSFO	[function] model parameters transformation function (e.g. TransfoParam_GR4J, TransfoParam_CemaNeigeGR4J)

### Value

*ParamOut* [numeric] matrix of parameter sets (sets in line, parameter values in column)

### Author(s)

Laurent Coron (June 2014)

### See Also

[TransfoParam\\_GR4J](#), [TransfoParam\\_GR5J](#), [TransfoParam\\_GR6J](#), [TransfoParam\\_CemaNeige](#)

### Examples

```
library(airGR)

## transformation Raw->Transformed for the GR4J model
Xraw <- matrix(c(+221.41, -3.63, +30.00, +1.37,
                +347.23, -1.03, +60.34, +1.76,
                +854.06, -0.10, +148.41, +2.34),
              ncol = 4, byrow = TRUE)
Xtran <- TransfoParam(ParamIn = Xraw, Direction = "RT", FUN_TRANSFO = TransfoParam_GR4J)

## transformation Transformed->Raw for the GR4J model
Xtran <- matrix(c(+3.60, -2.00, +3.40, -9.10,
                +3.90, -0.90, +4.10, -8.70,
                +4.50, -0.10, +5.00, -8.10),
              ncol = 4, byrow = TRUE)
Xraw <- TransfoParam(ParamIn = Xtran, Direction = "TR", FUN_TRANSFO = TransfoParam_GR4J)
```

---

TransfoParam\_CemaNeige

*Transformation of the parameters of the CemaNeige module*

---

## Description

Function which transforms model parameters of the CemaNeige module (from raw to transformed parameters and vice versa).

## Usage

```
TransfoParam_CemaNeige(ParamIn, Direction)
```

## Arguments

ParamIn [numeric] matrix of parameter sets (sets in line, parameter values in column)  
Direction [character] direction of the transformation: use "RT" for Raw->Transformed and "TR" for Transformed->Raw

## Value

*ParamOut* [numeric] matrix of parameter sets (sets in line, parameter values in column)

## Author(s)

Laurent Coron (December 2013)

## See Also

[TransfoParam](#), [TransfoParam\\_GR4J](#), [TransfoParam\\_GR5J](#), [TransfoParam\\_GR6J](#)

## Examples

```
library(airGR)

## transformation Raw->Transformed for the CemaNeige module
Xraw <- matrix(c(+0.19, +1.73,
                +0.39, +2.51,
                +0.74, +4.06),
              ncol = 2, byrow = TRUE)
Xtran <- TransfoParam_CemaNeige(ParamIn = Xraw , Direction = "RT")

## transformation Transformed->Raw for the CemaNeige module
Xtran <- matrix(c(-6.26, +0.55,
                -2.13, +0.92,
                +4.86, +1.40),
              ncol = 2, byrow = TRUE)
Xraw <- TransfoParam_CemaNeige(ParamIn = Xtran, Direction = "TR")
```

---

TransfoParam\_GR1A      *Transformation of the parameters of the GR1A model*

---

**Description**

Function which transforms model parameters of the GR1A model (from real to transformed parameters and vice versa).

**Usage**

TransfoParam\_GR1A(ParamIn, Direction)

**Arguments**

ParamIn            [numeric] matrix of parameter sets (sets in line, parameter values in column)  
Direction          [character] direction of the transformation: use "RT" for Raw->Transformed and "TR" for Transformed->Raw

**Value**

*ParamOut* [numeric] matrix of parameter sets (sets in line, parameter values in column)

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron (March 2015)

---

TransfoParam\_GR2M      *Transformation of the parameters of the GR2M model*

---

**Description**

Function which transforms model parameters of the GR2M model (from real to transformed parameters and vice versa).

**Usage**

TransfoParam\_GR2M(ParamIn, Direction)

**Arguments**

ParamIn            [numeric] matrix of parameter sets (sets in line, parameter values in column)  
Direction          [character] direction of the transformation: use "RT" for Raw->Transformed and "TR" for Transformed->Raw

**Value**

*ParamOut* [numeric] matrix of parameter sets (sets in line, parameter values in column)

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron (March 2015)

---

TransfoParam\_GR4H      *Transformation of the parameters of the GR4H model*

---

**Description**

Function which transforms model parameters of the GR4H model (from real to transformed parameters and vice versa).

**Usage**

TransfoParam\_GR4H(ParamIn, Direction)

**Arguments**

ParamIn	[numeric] matrix of parameter sets (sets in line, parameter values in column)
Direction	[character] direction of the transformation: use "RT" for Raw->Transformed and "TR" for Transformed->Raw

**Value**

*ParamOut* [numeric] matrix of parameter sets (sets in line, parameter values in column)

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron, Claude Michel, Thibault Mathevet (July 2014)

---

TransfoParam\_GR4J      *Transformation of the parameters of the GR4J model*

---

**Description**

Function which transforms model parameters of the GR4J model (from real to transformed parameters and vice versa).

**Usage**

TransfoParam\_GR4J(ParamIn, Direction)

**Arguments**

ParamIn [numeric] matrix of parameter sets (sets in line, parameter values in column)  
 Direction [character] direction of the transformation: use "RT" for Raw->Transformed and "TR" for Transformed->Raw

**Value**

*ParamOut* [numeric] matrix of parameter sets (sets in line, parameter values in column)

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron (December 2013)

**See Also**

[TransfoParam](#), [TransfoParam\\_GR5J](#), [TransfoParam\\_GR6J](#), [TransfoParam\\_CemaNeige](#)

**Examples**

```
library(airGR)

## transformation Raw->Transformed for the GR4J model
Xraw <- matrix(c(+221.41, -3.63, +30.00, +1.37,
                +347.23, -1.03, +60.34, +1.76,
                +854.06, -0.10, +148.41, +2.34),
              ncol = 4, byrow = TRUE)
Xtran <- TransfoParam_GR4J(ParamIn = Xraw , Direction = "RT")

## transformation Transformed->Raw for the GR4J model
Xtran <- matrix(c(+3.60, -2.00, +3.40, -9.10,
                +3.90, -0.90, +4.10, -8.70,
                +4.50, -0.10, +5.00, -8.10),
              ncol = 4, byrow = TRUE)
Xraw <- TransfoParam_GR4J(ParamIn = Xtran, Direction = "TR")
```

---

TransfoParam\_GR5J      *Transformation of the parameters of the GR5J model*

---

**Description**

Function which transforms model parameters of the GR5J model (from real to transformed parameters and vice versa).

**Usage**

```
TransfoParam_GR5J(ParamIn, Direction)
```

**Arguments**

ParamIn [numeric] matrix of parameter sets (sets in line, parameter values in column)  
 Direction [character] direction of the transformation: use "RT" for Raw->Transformed and "TR" for Transformed->Raw

**Value**

ParamOut [numeric] matrix of parameter sets (sets in line, parameter values in column)

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron (December 2013)

**See Also**

[TransfoParam](#), [TransfoParam\\_GR4J](#), [TransfoParam\\_GR6J](#), [TransfoParam\\_CemaNeige](#)

**Examples**

```
library(airGR)

## transformation Raw->Transformed for the GR5J model
Xraw <- matrix(c(+221.41, -2.65, +27.11, +1.37, -0.76,
                +347.23, -0.64, +60.34, +1.76, +0.30,
                +854.01, -0.10, +148.41, +2.34, +0.52),
              ncol = 5, byrow = TRUE)
Xtran <- TransfoParam_GR5J(ParamIn = Xraw , Direction = "RT")

## transformation Transformed->Raw for the GR5J model
Xtran <- matrix(c(+3.60, -1.70, +3.30, -9.10, -0.70,
                +3.90, -0.60, +4.10, -8.70, +0.30,
                +4.50, -0.10, +5.00, -8.10, +0.50),
              ncol = 5, byrow = TRUE)
Xraw <- TransfoParam_GR5J(ParamIn = Xtran, Direction = "TR")
```

---

TransfoParam\_GR6J      *Transformation of the parameters of the GR6J model*

---

**Description**

Function which transforms model parameters of the GR6J model (from real to transformed parameters and vice versa).

**Usage**

```
TransfoParam_GR6J(ParamIn, Direction)
```

**Arguments**

ParamIn [numeric] matrix of parameter sets (sets in line, parameter values in column)  
Direction [character] direction of the transformation: use "RT" for Raw->Transformed and "TR" for Transformed->Raw

**Value**

*ParamOut* [numeric] matrix of parameter sets (sets in line, parameter values in column)

**Author(s)**

Laurent Coron (December 2013)

**See Also**

[TransfoParam](#), [TransfoParam\\_GR4J](#), [TransfoParam\\_GR5J](#), [TransfoParam\\_CemaNeige](#)

**Examples**

```
library(airGR)

## transformation Raw->Transformed for the GR6J model
Xraw <- matrix(c(+221.41, -1.18, +27.11, 1.37, -0.18, +20.09,
                +347.23, -0.52, +60.34, 1.76, +0.02, +54.60,
                +854.06, +0.52, +148.41, 2.34, +0.22, +148.41),
               ncol = 6, byrow = TRUE)
Xtran <- TransfoParam_GR6J(ParamIn = Xraw , Direction = "RT")

## transformation Transformed->Raw for the GR6J model
Xtran <- matrix(c(+3.60, -1.00, +3.30, -9.10, -0.90, +3.00,
                +3.90, -0.50, +4.10, -8.70, +0.10, +4.00,
                +4.50, +0.50, +5.00, -8.10, +1.10, +5.00),
               ncol = 6, byrow = TRUE)
Xraw <- TransfoParam_GR6J(ParamIn = Xtran, Direction = "TR")
```

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