

Smart flood forecasting infrastructure with uncertainties

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Acknowledgements

EPSRC

Engineering and Physical Sciences
Research Council



1. Strategic Importance

Need for improved flood forecasting tools

POLICY-MAKERS

'Increased budgets won't be enough'

'Reliable warning maps for the public'

WATER INDUSTRY

'Increased versatility and intelligence'

'Efficient handling of uncertainties'

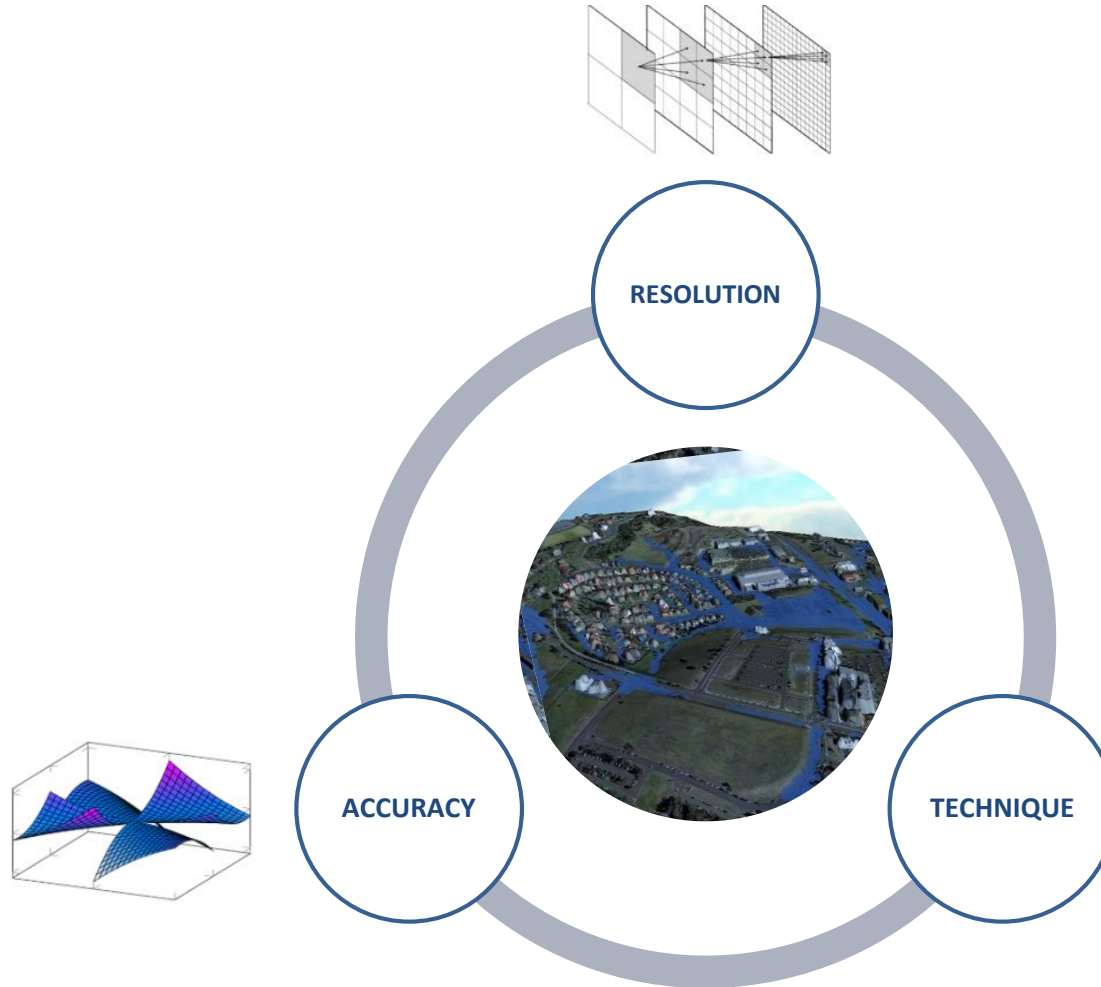
ACADEMIC CALLS

'Adapt itself to the optimum scale'

'More accurate and multi-purpose'



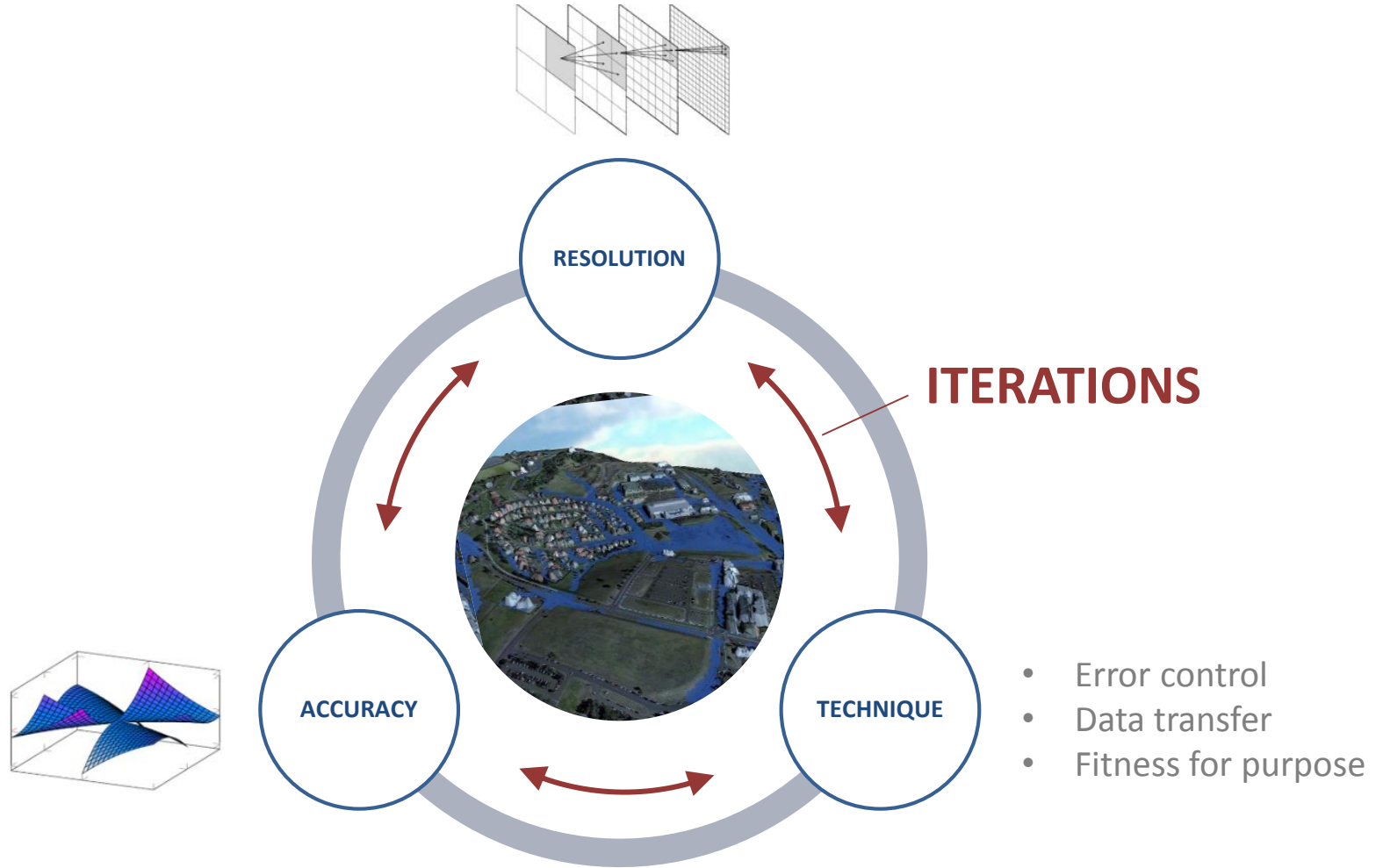
2. Present Challenges



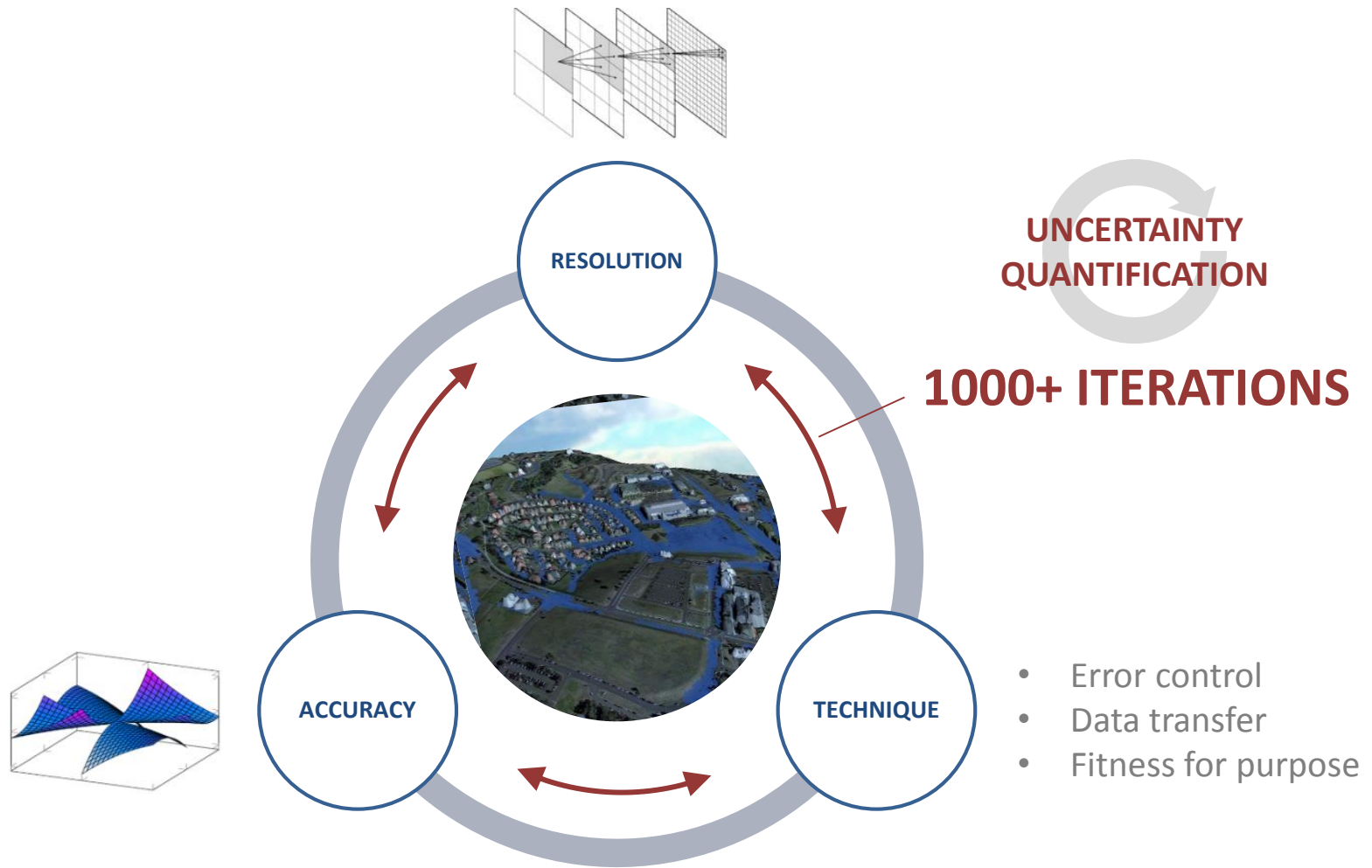
- Error control
- Data transfer
- Fitness for purpose



2. Present Challenges



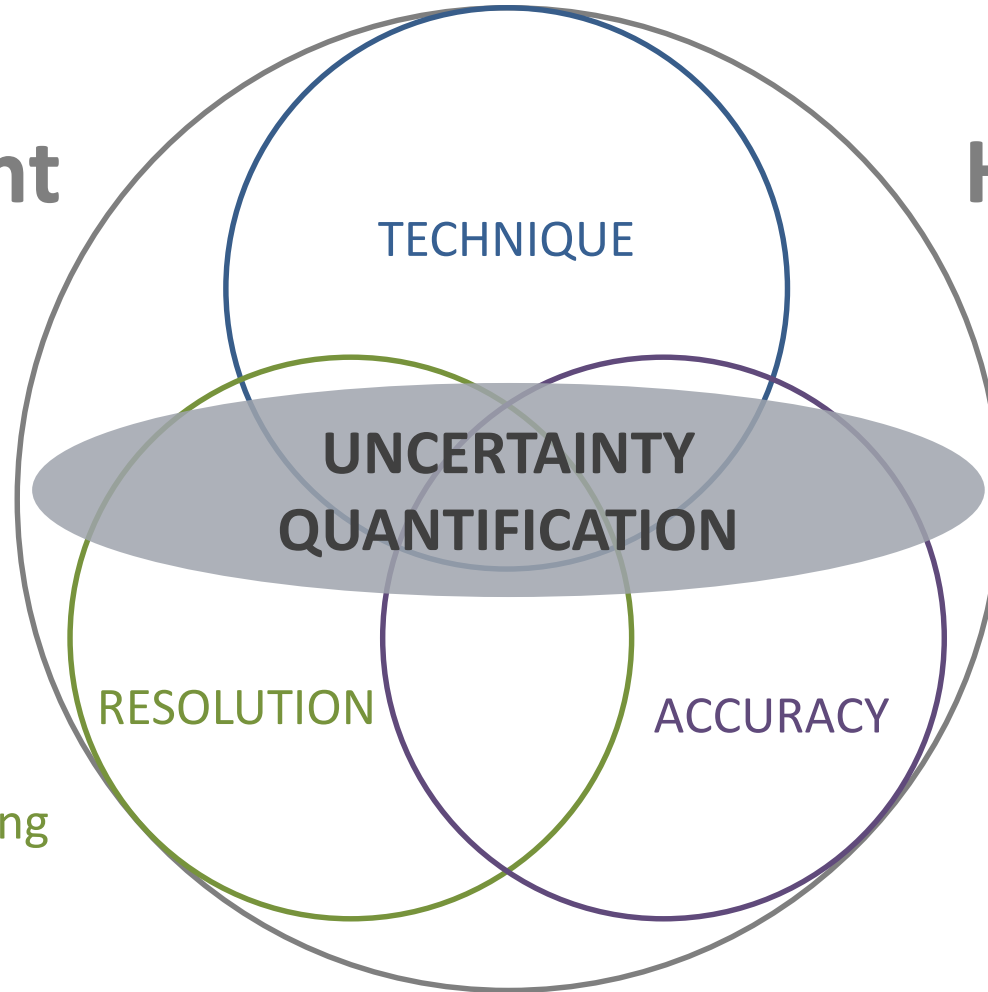
2. Present Challenges



3. Vision

Intelligent

Holistic



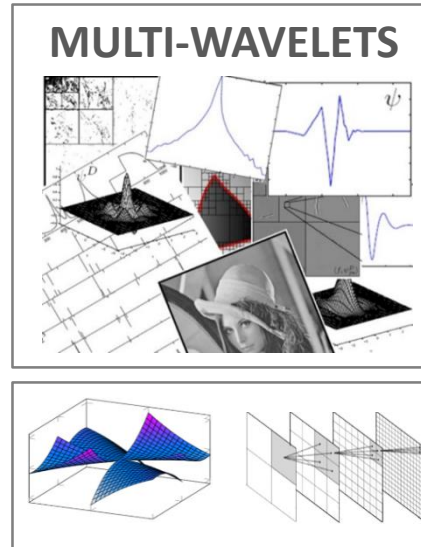
Automated decision-making

Various scales of grid and domain sizes

ITERATIONS



4. Technique



POLYNOMIAL ACCURACY UNCERTAINTY STATISTICS RESOLUTION DECISION

Single model structure



5. Concept



$$\underbrace{\sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} u_j^{(n)} \varphi_j^{(n)}(x)}_{\text{single-scale}} \approx u(x) \approx \underbrace{u_j^{(0)} \varphi(x)}_{\text{coarsest datum}} + \underbrace{\sum_{lev=0}^{(n-1)} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{2^{lev}-1} d_j^{(lev)} \psi_j^{(lev)}(x) \right)}_{\text{details}}$$

multi-scale

5. Concept

- Retain the significant details by **truncation** according to a threshold ε :

$$\check{d}_j^{(lev)} = \begin{cases} d_j^{(lev)} & \text{if } |d_j^{(lev)}| > \varepsilon 2^{lev-L} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- **Encode** the details to decide an adaptive mesh and then carry out the calculation.

- Only one parameter is needed, which is the ε :

$$0 < \varepsilon < 1$$



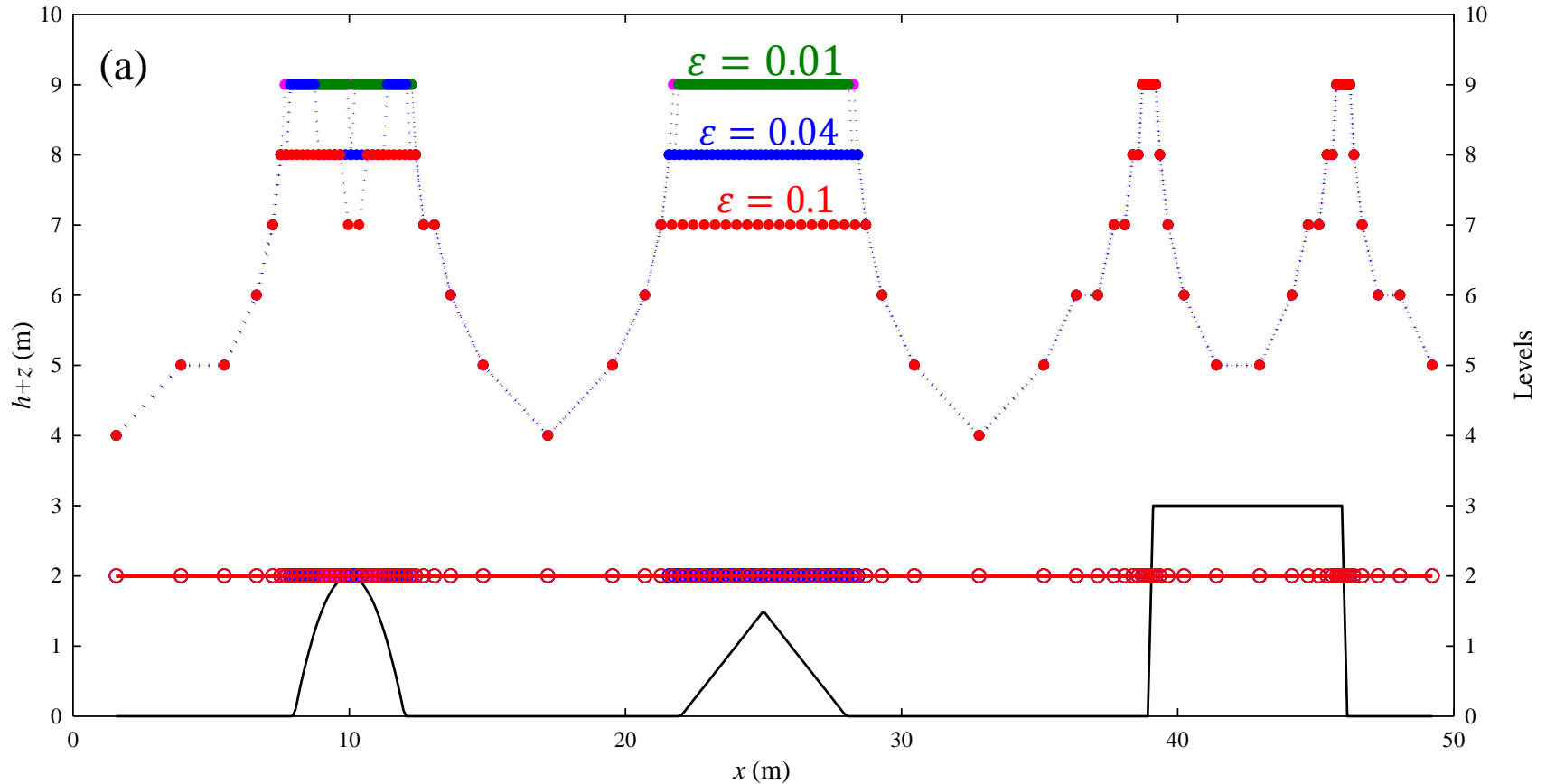
6. Feasible basis for Finite Volume models

- $L = 9$ (max. level of resolution allowing $2^9 = 512$ cells)
- $N = 1$ (coarsest datum represented by 1 cell)
- $0.1 \leq \varepsilon \leq 0.001$



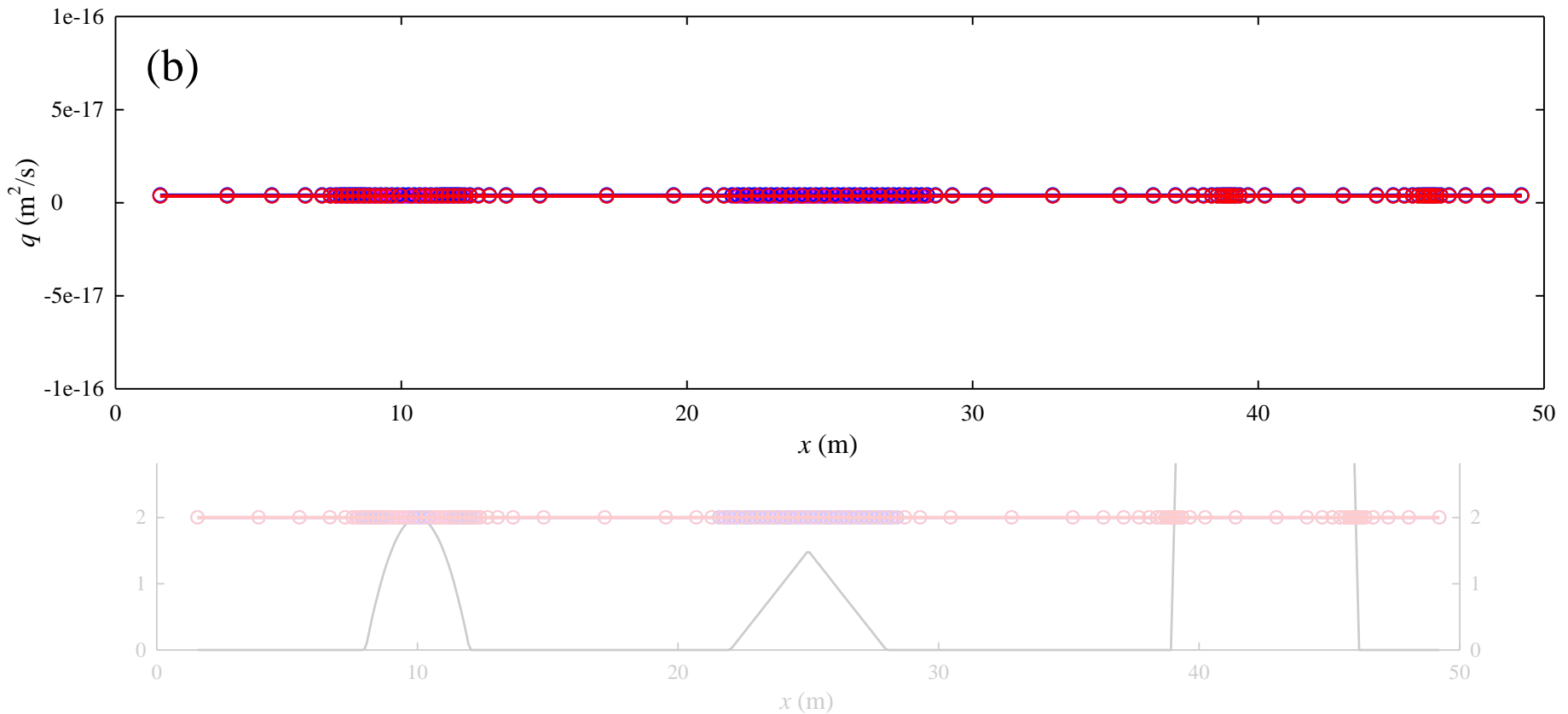
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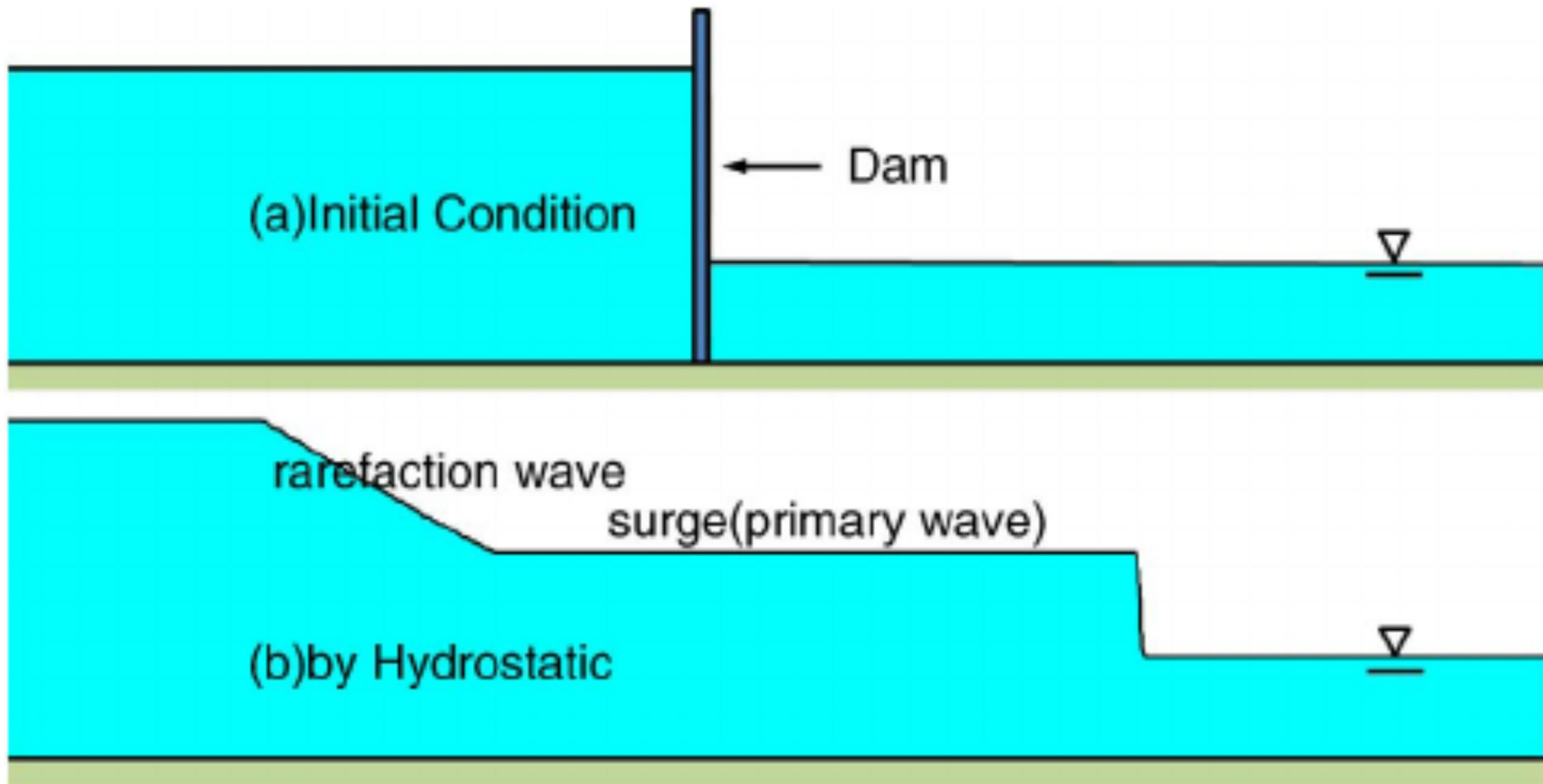
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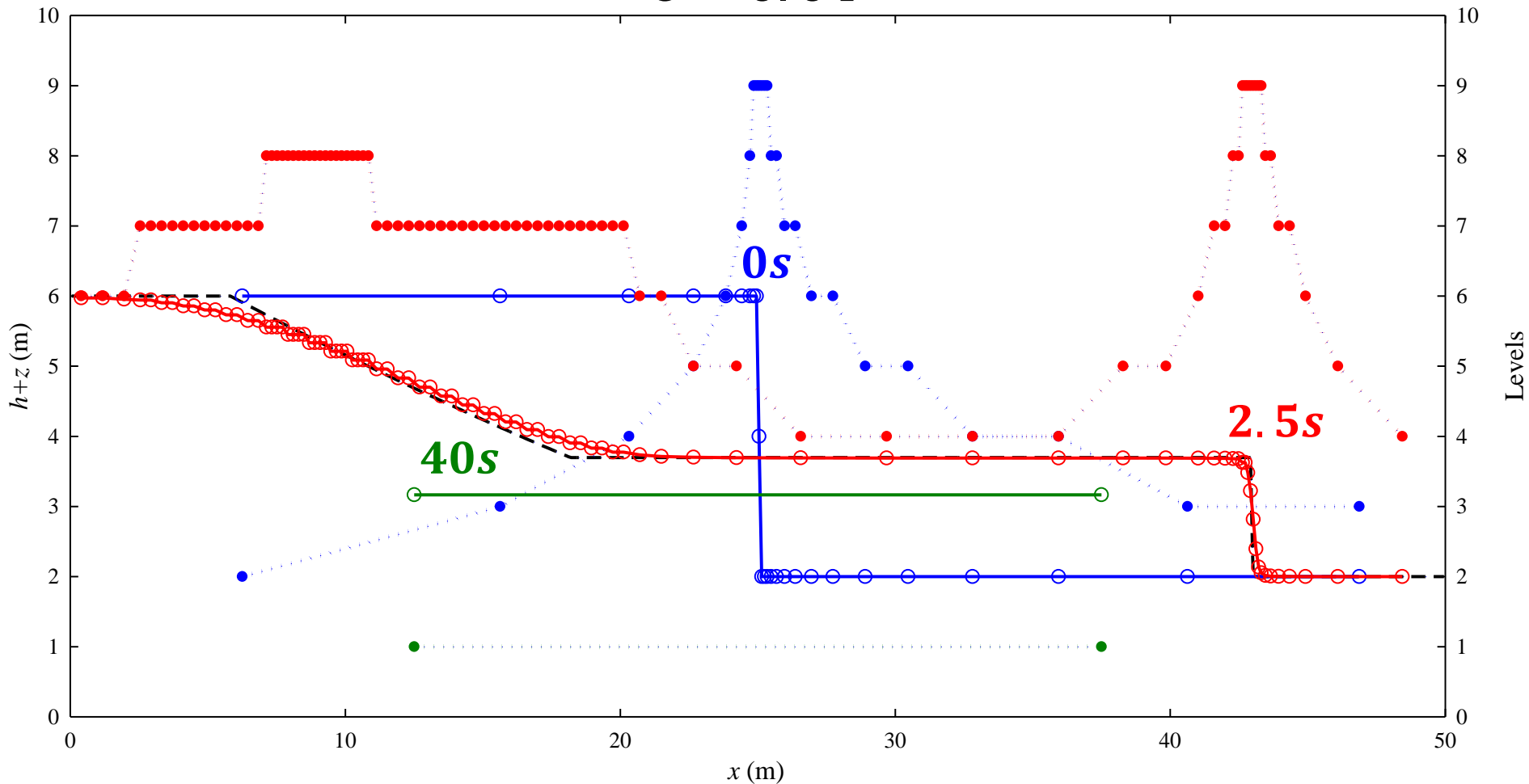
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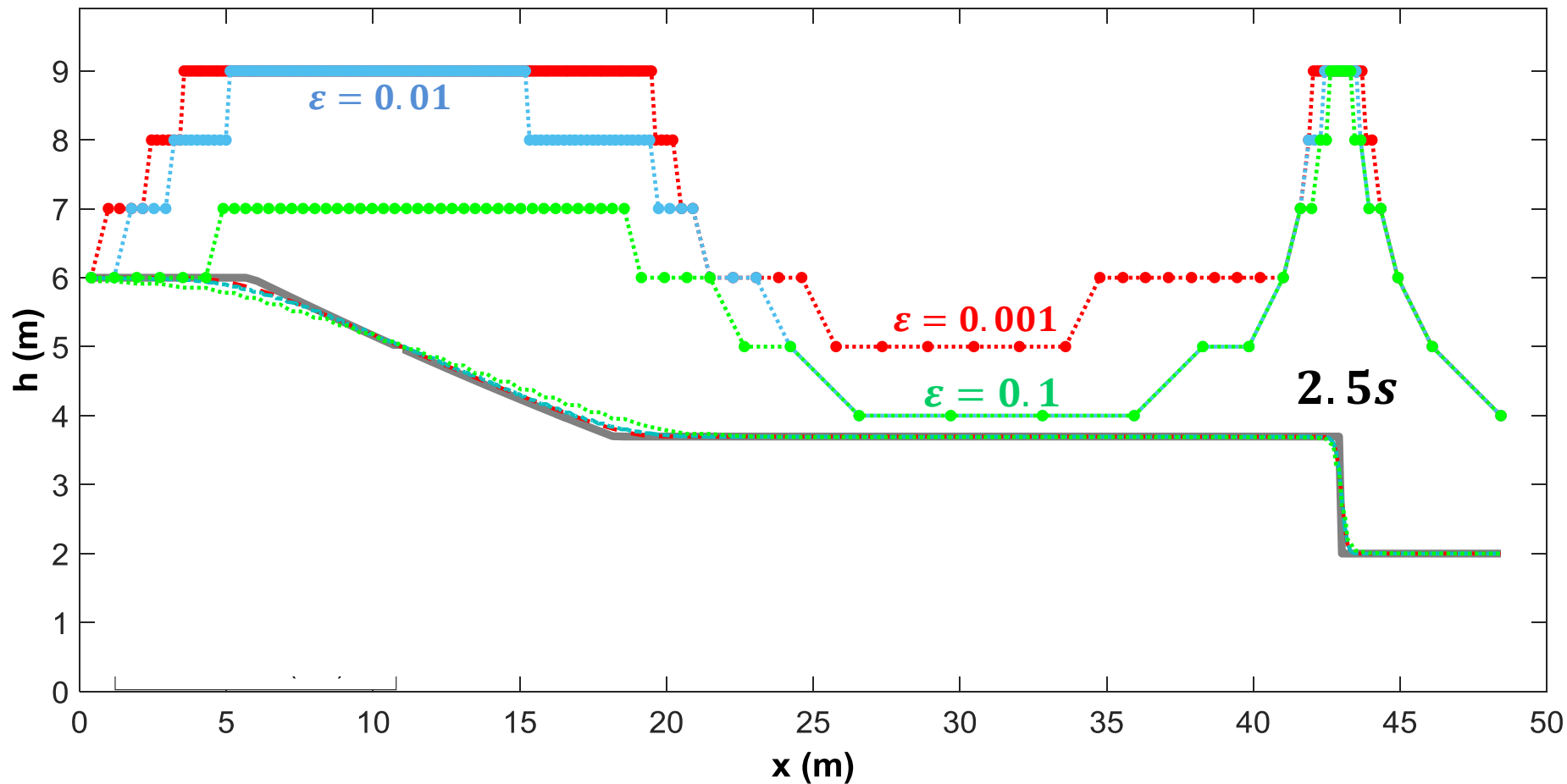
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$\varepsilon = 0.04$



6. Feasible basis for Finite Volume models

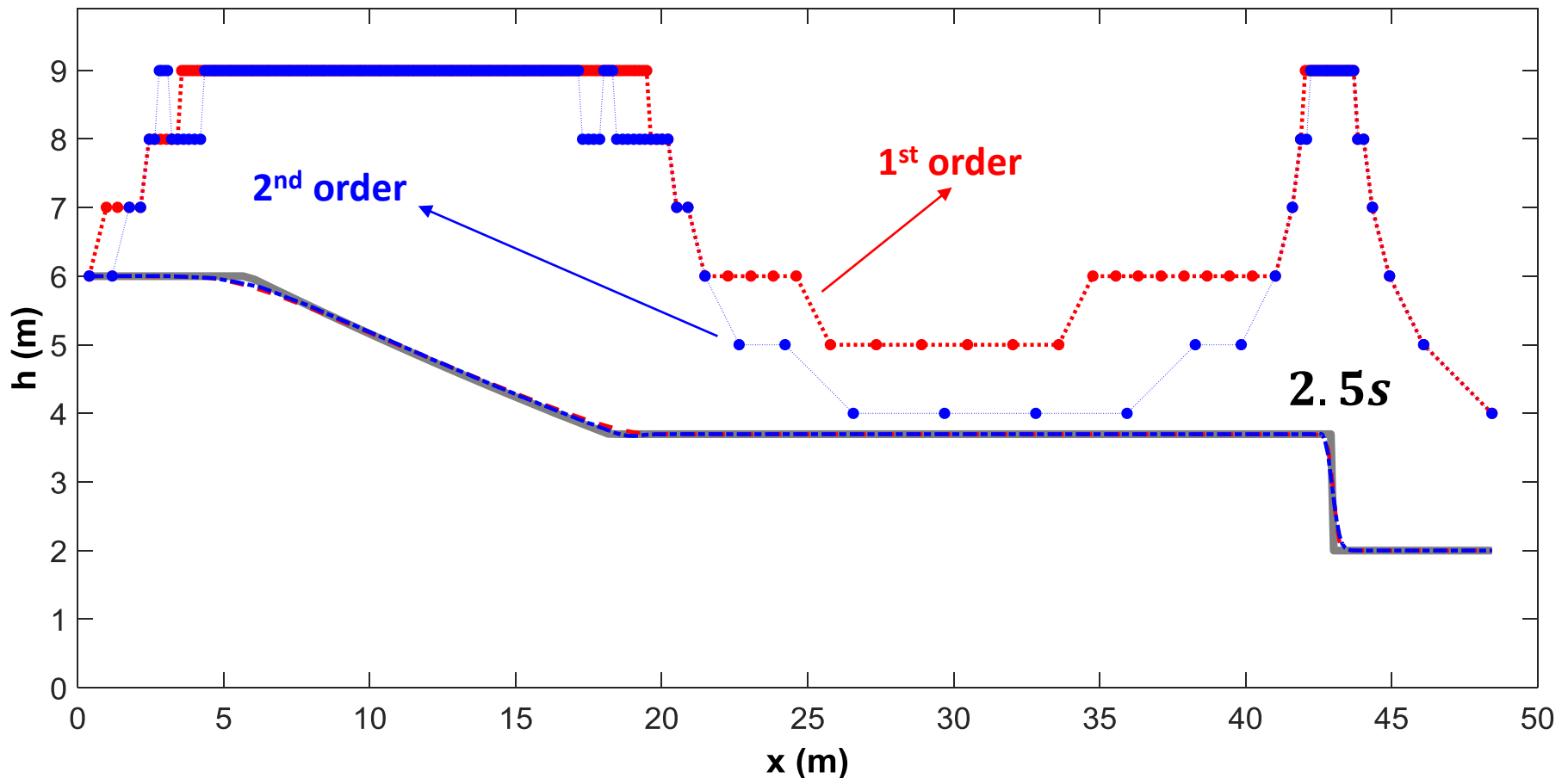
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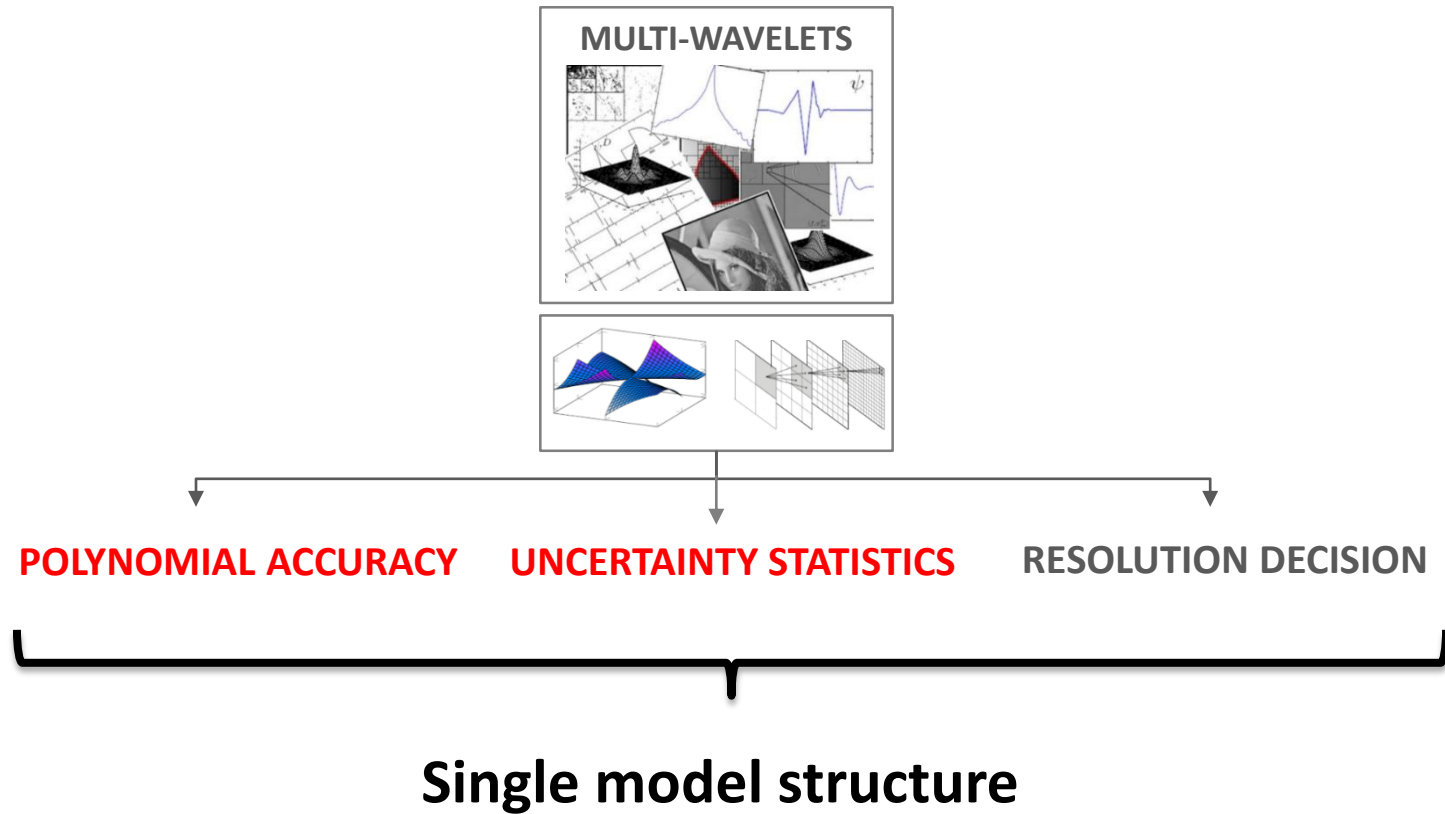
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$\varepsilon = 0.001$



7. Current and future work



Polynomial accuracy in 2D for realistic applications (J. Ayog)

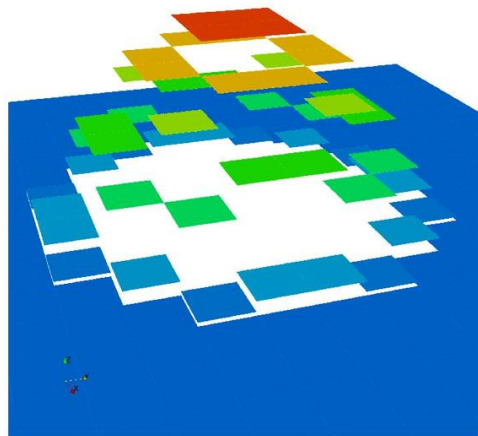
Agent-based version on GPUs (M. Shirvani)

Stochastic formulation (pending)

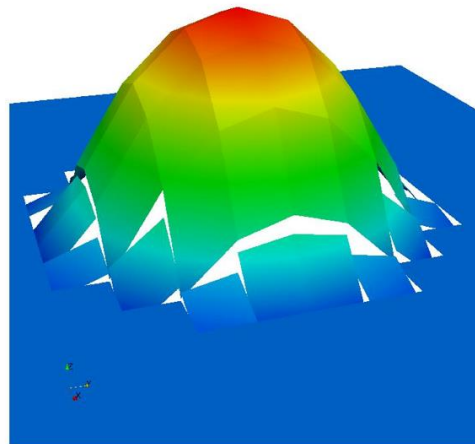


Fully well-balanced discontinuous Galerkin flood model

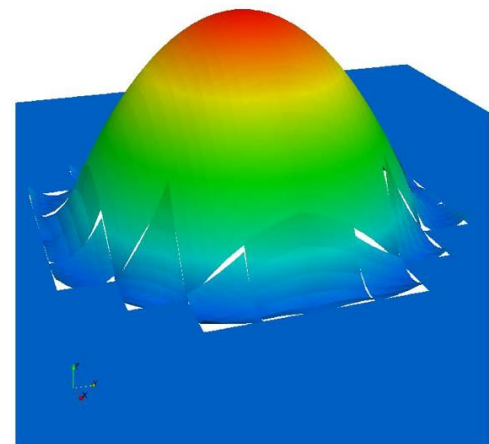
J. Ayog, G. Kesserwani and D. Dau



$P = 1$

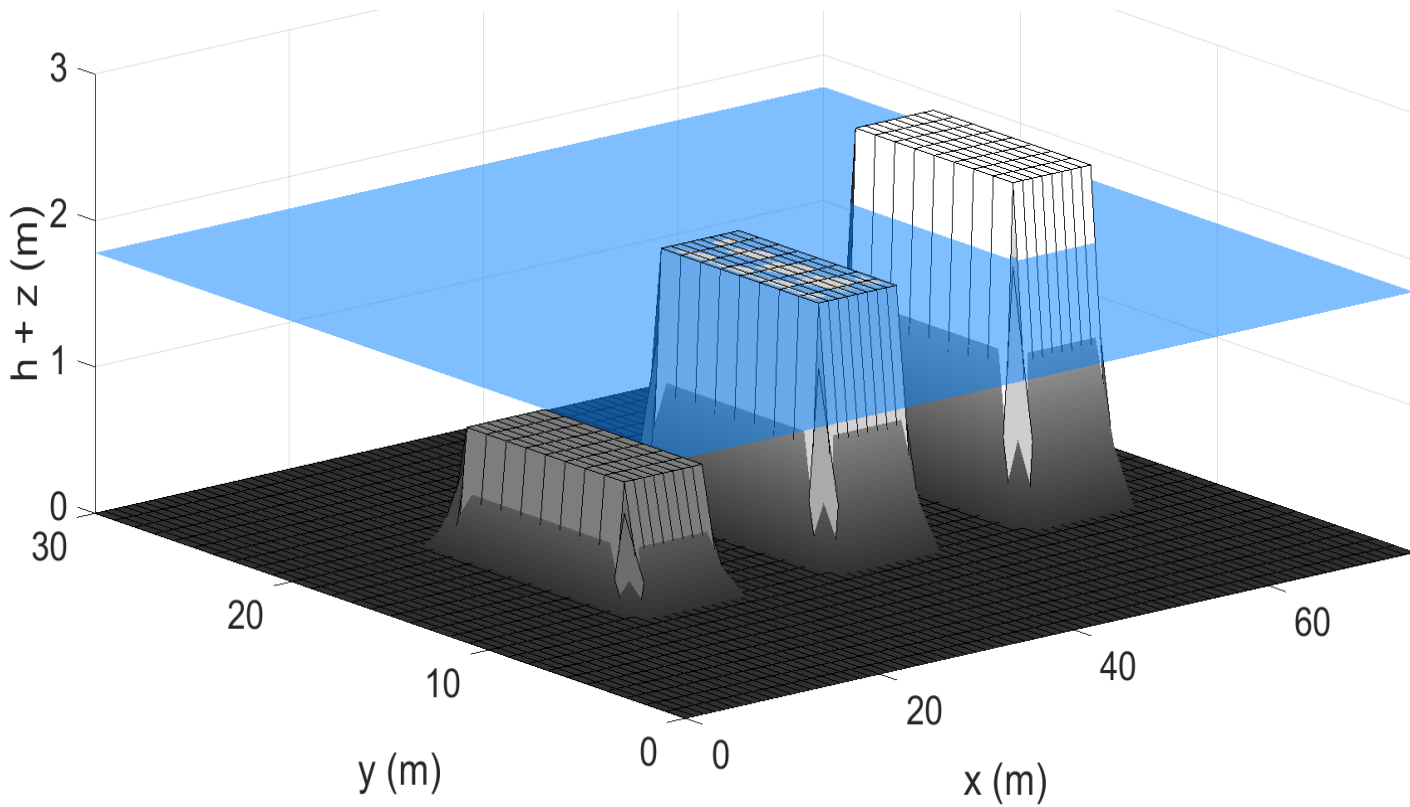


$P = 2$

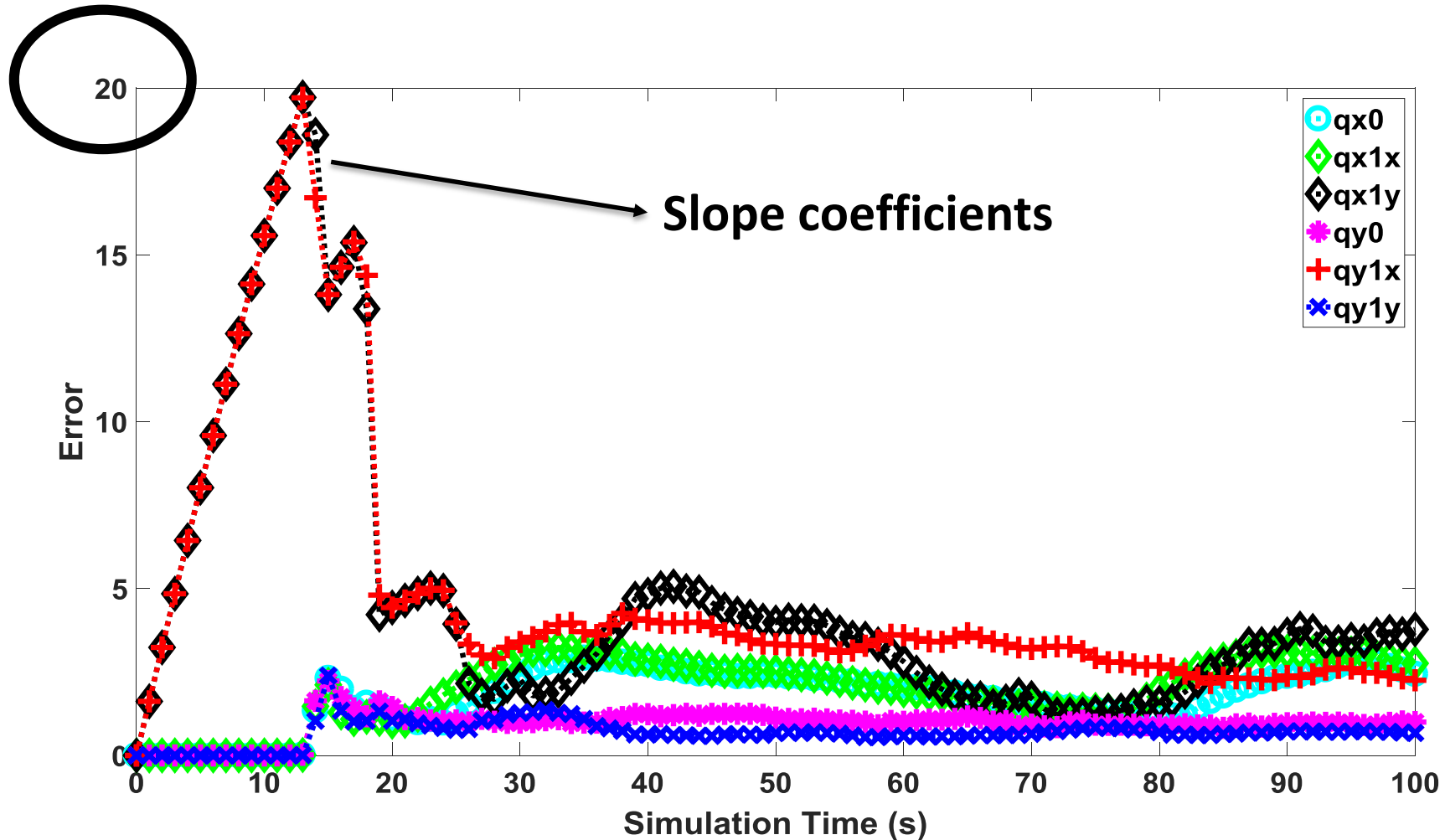


$P = 3$

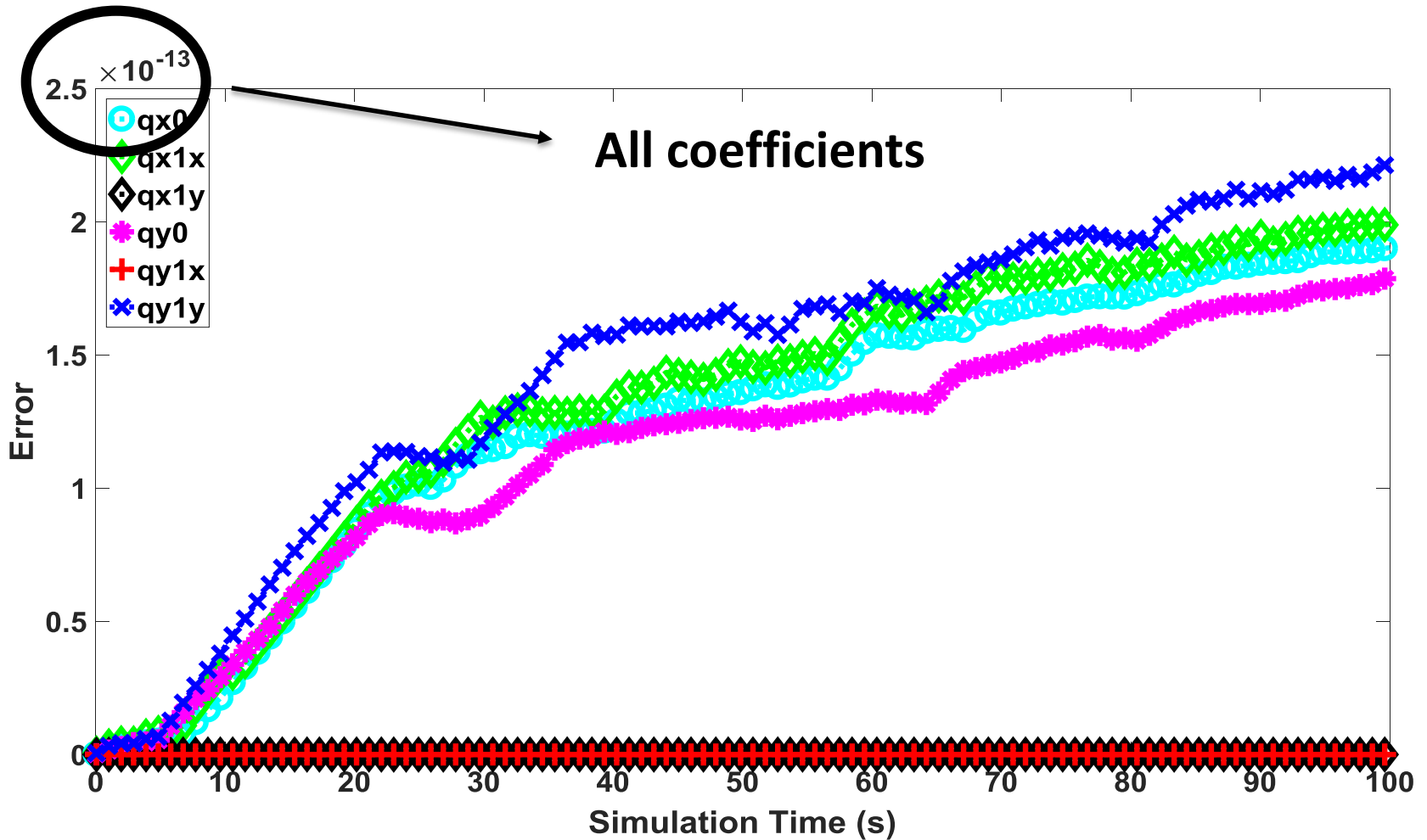
Well-balanced: Discontinuous topography



Results: Not well-balanced for the slopes



Results: Well-balanced for the slopes

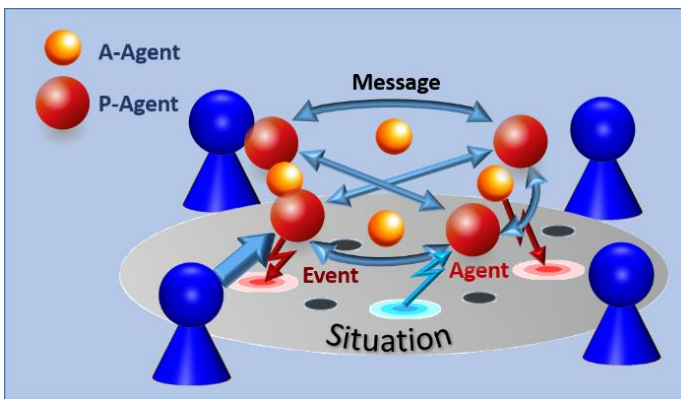


Agent-based version on GPUs (M. Shirvani)

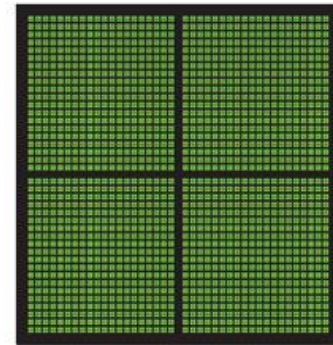
A dynamic multi-agent based flood modelling on GPUs

M. Shirvani, G. Kesserwani and P. Richmond

FLAME GPU



CPU
MULTIPLE CORES



GPU
THOUSANDS OF CORES

Numerical flood model

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F(U)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G(U)}{\partial y} = S(U)$$

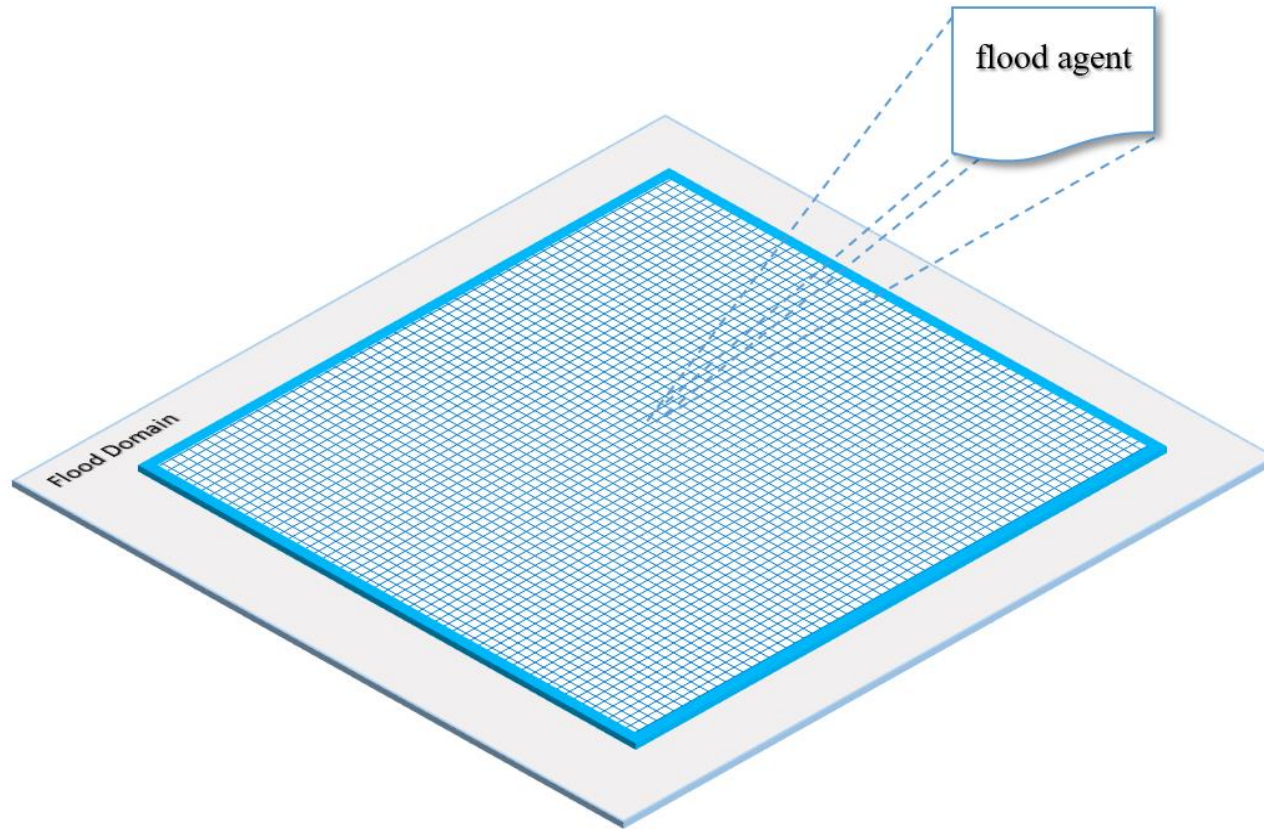
in which:

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} h \\ q_x \\ q_y \end{pmatrix} \quad F(U) = \begin{pmatrix} q_x \\ \frac{q_x^2}{h} + \frac{1}{2}gh^2 \\ \frac{q_x q_y}{h} \end{pmatrix} \quad G(U) = \begin{pmatrix} q_y \\ \frac{q_x q_y}{h} \\ \frac{q_y^2}{h} + \frac{1}{2}gh^2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$S(U) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ gh(S_0^x - S_f^x) \\ gh(S_0^y - S_f^y) \end{pmatrix}$$

Finite Volume Method to solve shallow water equations

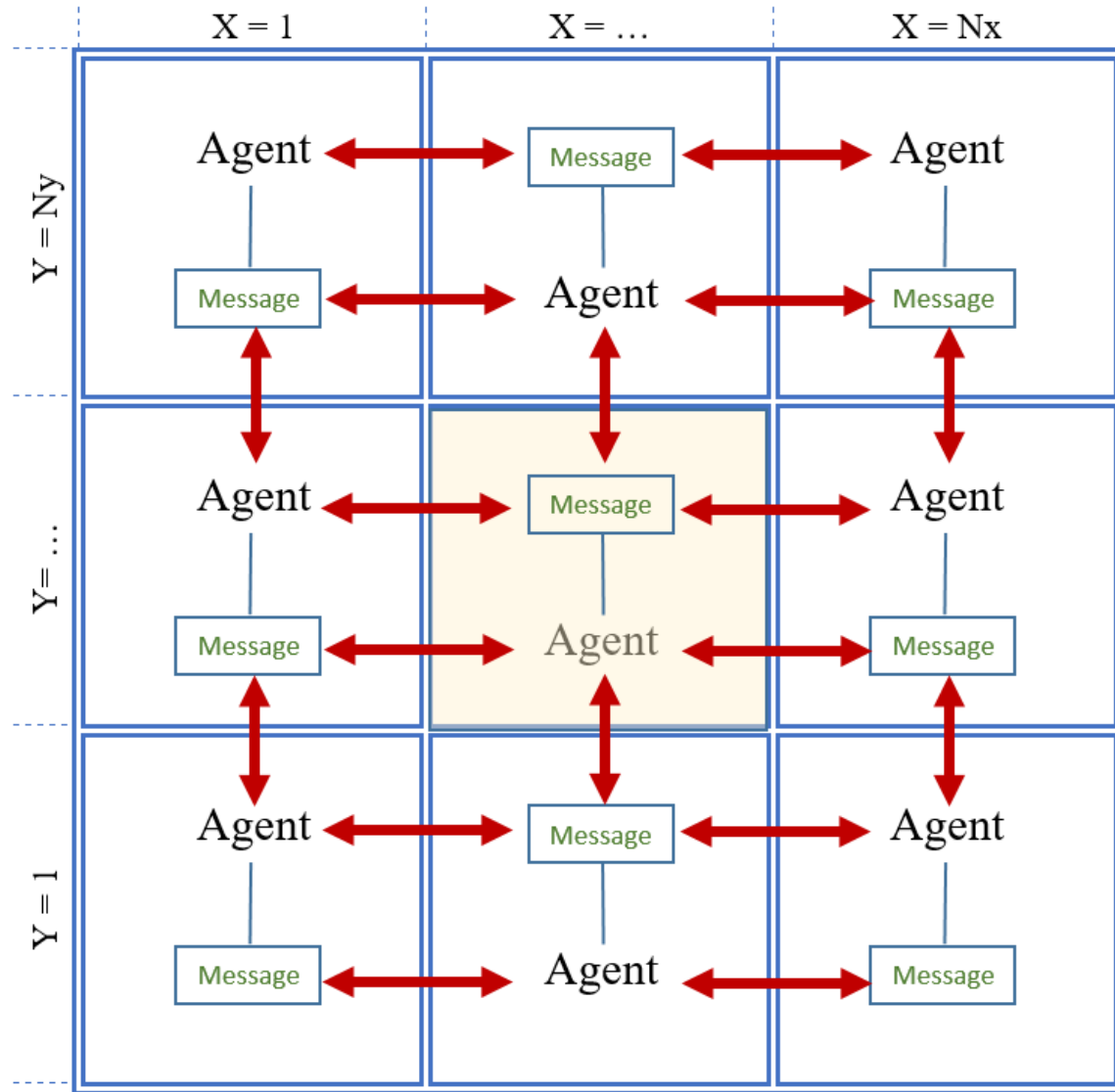
$$U_{i,j}^{n+1} = U_{i,j}^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left(F_{i+\frac{1}{2},j}^n - F_{i-\frac{1}{2},j}^n \right) - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta y} \left(G_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}}^n - G_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}}^n \right) + \Delta t S(U)$$

Main challenge



Cannot do sequential calculation

Main challenge



Thanks for listening.
Questions?

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