



System Integration

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- Introduction
- Forecasting for Early Warning -current state of the art (20-25 minutes)
- Example/Pilot (Rio Doce), screenshots (5 minutes)



Flood Risk Management

Structural vs Non-Structural approach

Traditional approach to flood risk management – structural measures

State-of-the-art – more holistic approach, considering both structural and non-structrural approaches

UN ISDR Guidelines for the reduction of flood losses

The operation of a flood warning and response system is the most effective method for reducing the risk of loss of life and economic losses





Intervention

Instructions

Recondition

• Provisional repair

Financing

Supply and disposal
 Transport systems

· Emergency legislation

· Alert

Assessing

and risks

Recovery

Rescue
 Damage mitigation

Warning

Preparation

Organisation

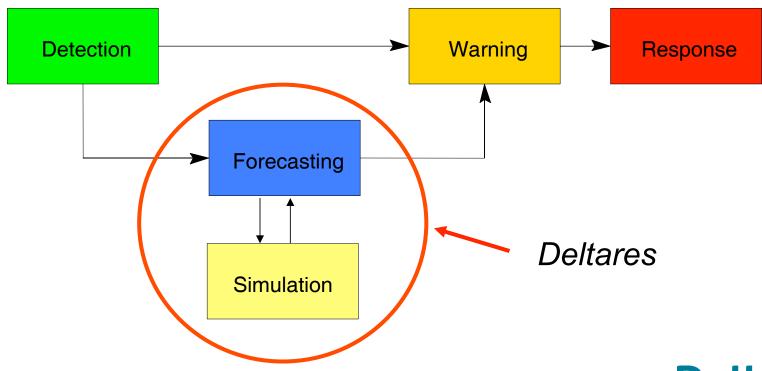
Prevention

Technical measures



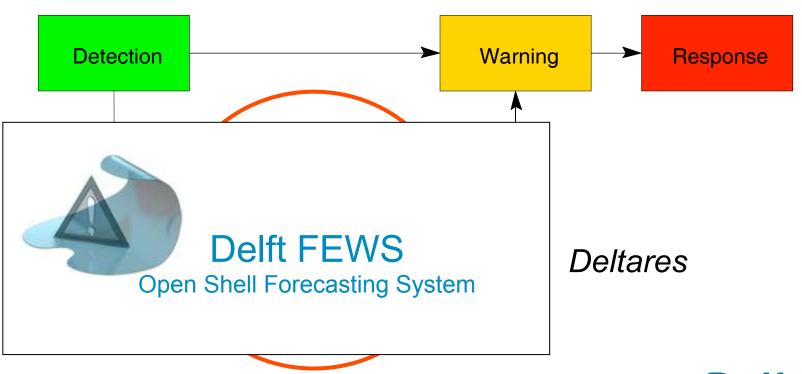
Deltares & (flow) forecasting

- Hydrology in real-time; integrator of complex information to provide decision makers with a platform to take qualitatively good decisions on floods, droughts & operational management
- Water quality (incl. spills) and ecology (e.g. algae blooms)
- Levee strength
- (Scenario & design studies)



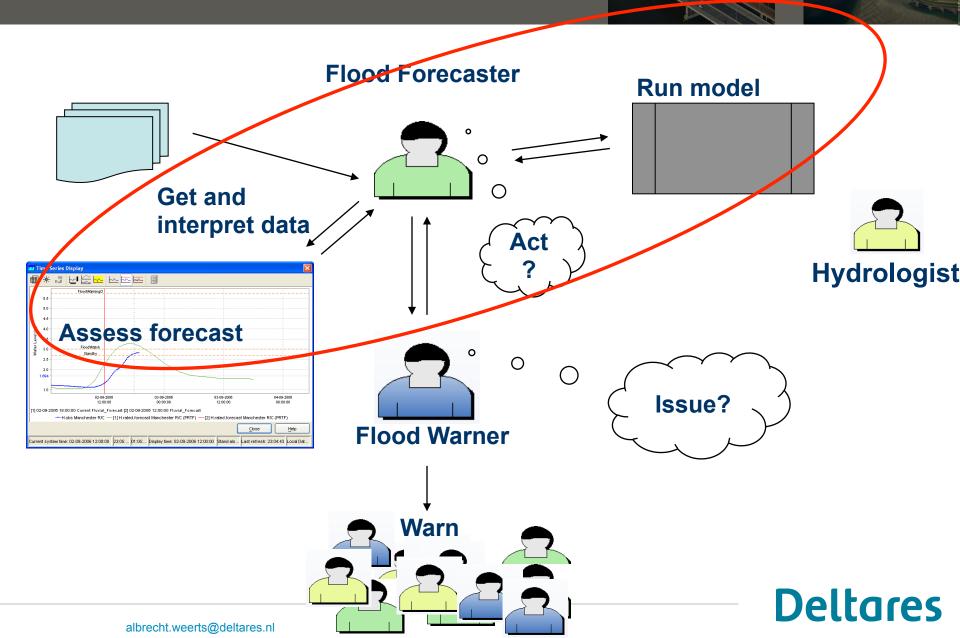
Deltares & (flow) forecasting

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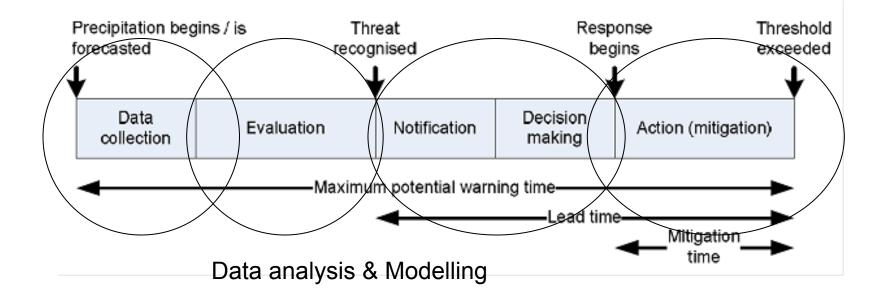




The Flood Forecasting & Warning Process



Factors determining leadtime

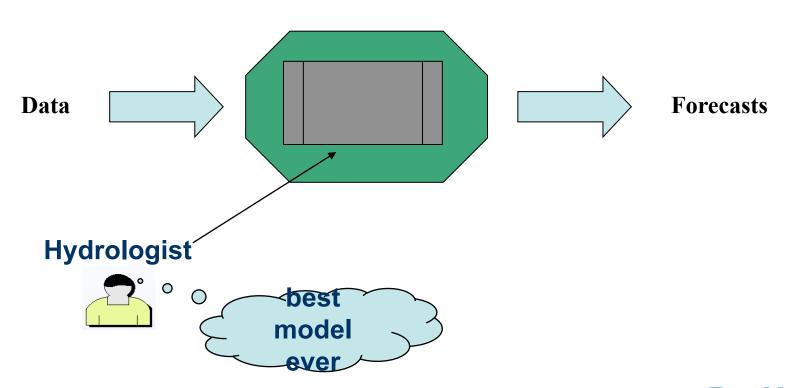


Carsell 2004;



Flood forecasting system development.

Traditionally bespoke developments around existing models

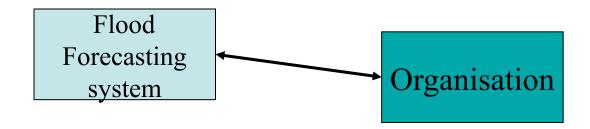




Model Centric approach

<u>Advantages</u>

Model often tailor made to suit situation Vested interest/knowledge/investment in model



<u>Disadvantages</u>

Inflexible to changing model needs & data availability difficult to assess objectively system closely related to organisation



Data centric approach

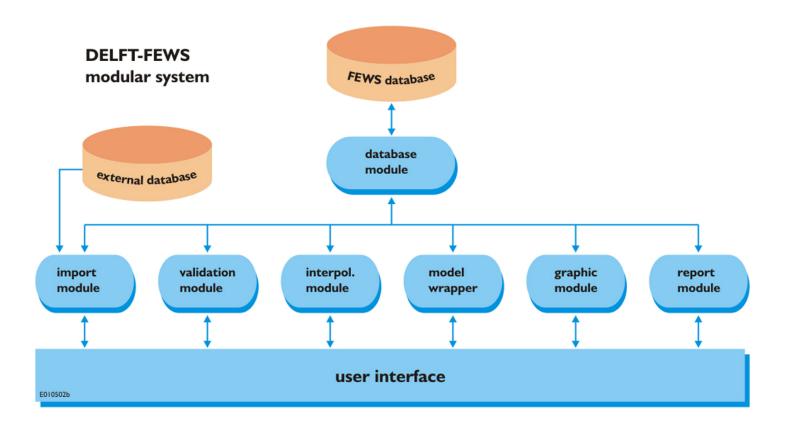


Framework for organisation for the forecasting process

- Integration of data from several sources present single source to forecaster
- Provides general functional utilities
- Component based approach Services Oriented Architecture
- Open approach to integrating models and forecasting methods
- Plugin architecture (display, calculation models)
- Defined interface to external modules (Published interface (PI), OpenMI, OpenDA)

Delft FEWS is an open system - joint development approach

Modular approach



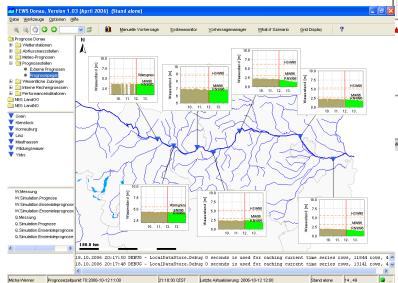


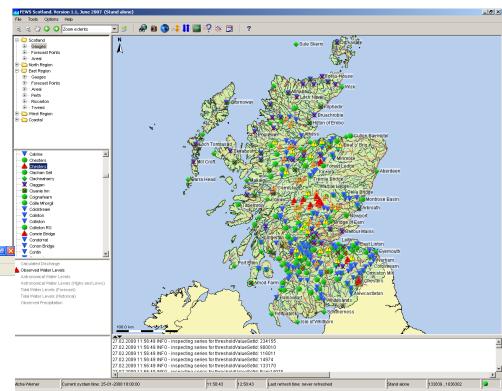
Providing the forecaster an interface to data...

Simple graphical user interface Self explanatory

Key features

- GIS Based
- Overview of data & status





FEWS Scotland - flood status in several catchments, January 2008

FEWS Donau (Austria) - Graphs at key stations

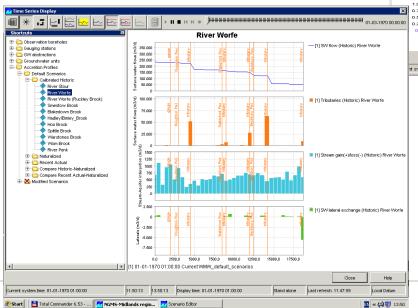


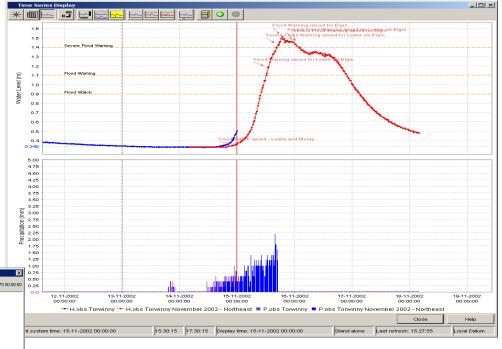
Data visualisation and editing - Graphical data

Powerful graphical tools for viewing time series data

Point time series Longitudinal profiles (animated)

Editing capabilities – copy to-from e.g. Excel



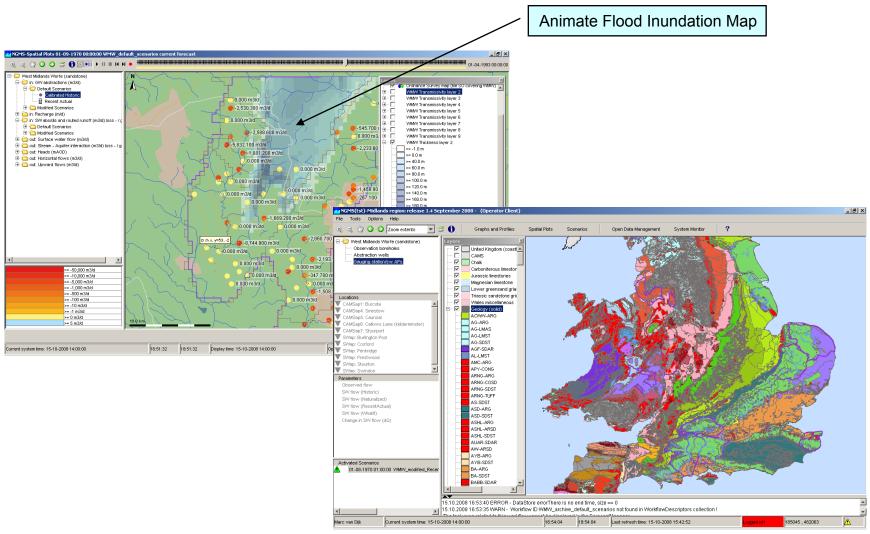


Historical event at Torwinny, Scotland

Longitudinal Display



Data visualisation - GIS Data

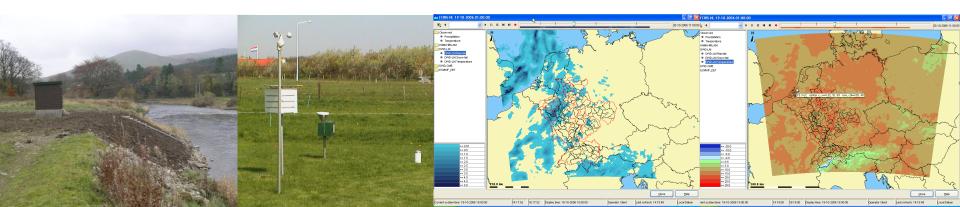




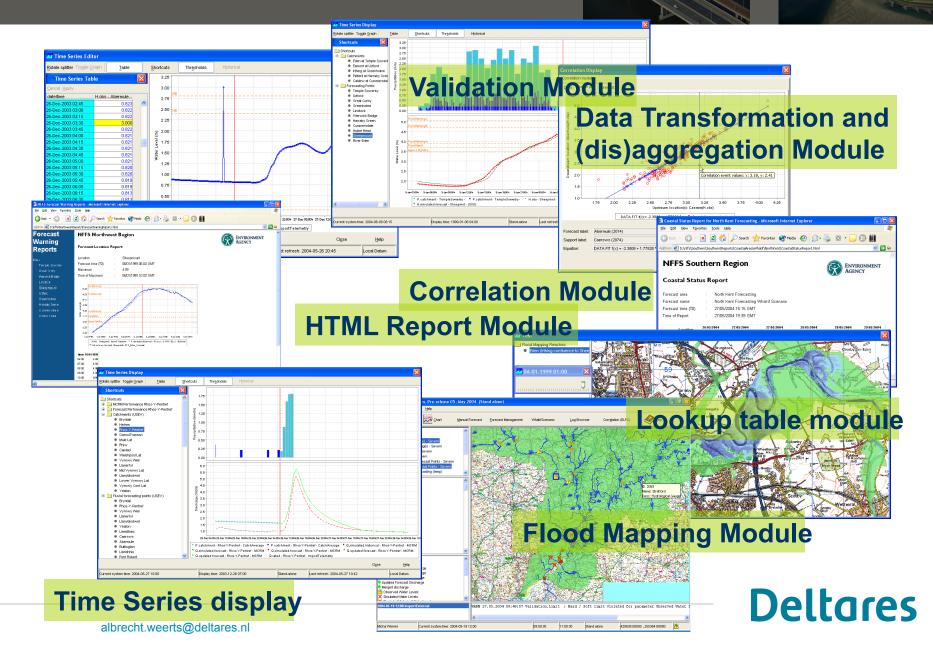
Integration of data

Interfaces to data sources

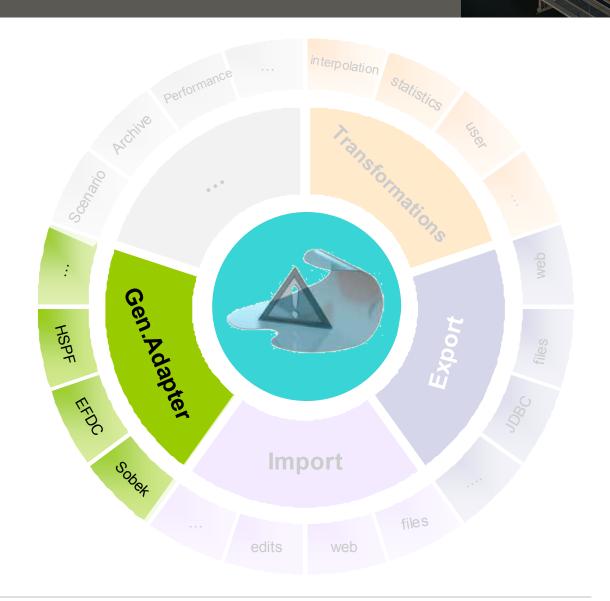
- Supports standards in data exchange formats: GRIB, NetCDF etc.
- Data exchange with HIMS (e.g. WISKI)
- Plugin-technology to extend integration of data formats
- Emerging standards: WaterML OpenGIS standard for exchange of hydrological data (USGS, NWS, CUAHSI)



Data Management

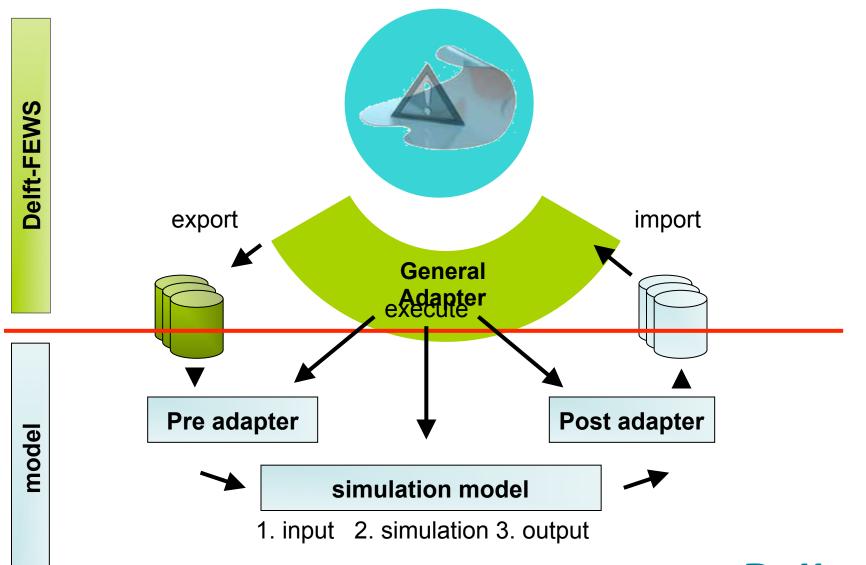


Delft-FEWS in nutshell





Coupling models



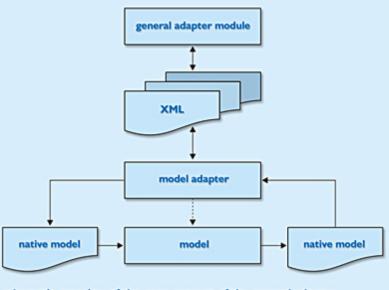


Models coupled



Operational Forecasting Platform

	· ·			
Model	Туре	Supplier/Owner	Country	
ISIS	Hydrodynamics	HR/Halcrow	UK	
PDM	Rainfall-Runoff	CEH	UK	
ТСМ	Rainfall-Runoff	CEH	UK	
KW	Routing (kinematic wave)	<u>CEH</u>	UK	
PACK	Snow Melt	<u>CEH</u>	UK	
ARMA	Error Correction	<u>CEH</u>	UK	
PRTF	Event Based RR	PlanB	UK	
TRITON	Surge propagation/Overtopping	PlanB	UK	
STF	Transfer functions	EA	UK	
DODO	Routing (layered Muskingum)	EA	UK	
MCRM	Rainfall-Runoff	EA	UK	
Modflow96/VKD	3D groundwater	Deltares/Adam Taylor	Netherlands/UK	
Mike11	Hydrodynamics	DHI	Denmark	
NAM	Rainfall-Runoff	DHI	Denmark	
LISFLOOD	Distributed Rainfall-Runoff	JRC	Italy	
TOPKAPI	Rainfall-Runoff	Univ. of Bologna	Italy	
HBV	Rainfall-Runoff (inc snowmelt)	SHMI	Sweden	
Vflo	Distributed Rainfall-Runoff	Vieux & Assiciates	USA	
SWMM	Urban Rainfall-Runoff	USGS	USA	
HEC-RAS	Hydrodynamics	USACE	USA	
Snow17	Snow Melt	NWS	USA	
SACSM	Rainfall-Runoff	NWS	USA	
Unit-H	Unit-Hydrograph	NWS	USA	_
PRMS	Rainfall-Runoff	Univ. of Karlsruhre	Germany	_
SynHP	Hydrodynamics	BfG	Germany	
SOBEK	Hydrodynamics, Water Quality, RR	Deltares	Netherlands	,
SOBEK-2d	Linked 1d/2d inundation modelling	Deltares	Netherlands	
Sacramento	Rainfall-Runoff	Deltares	Netherlands	S
RIBASIM	Water distribution + Reservoir	Deltares	Netherlands	
REW	Distributed Rainfall-Runoff	<u>Deltares</u>	Netherlands	
DELFT3D	2/3D Hydrodynamics/ Water quality	<u>Deltares</u>	Netherlands	
TWAM	2D Hydrodynamics	PlanB	UK	



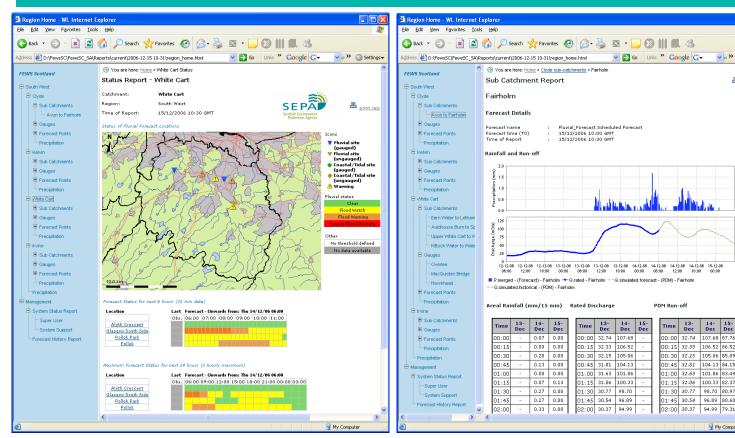
chematic overview of the open concept of the general adapter

Deltares

E0406026

Generating products

HTML Web reports Internal & External clients



Overview Reports

Detailed Reports



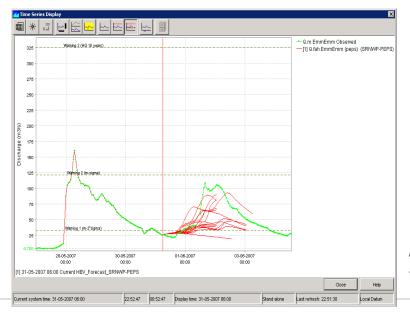
→ → Settings
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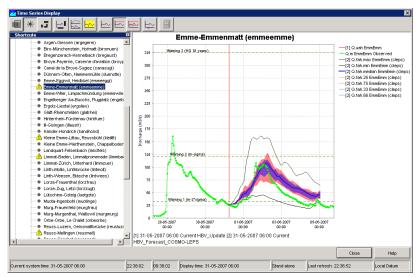
A print rep

Using and displaying probabilistic data

Delft FEWS database model is inherrently ensemble aware

- Import ensemble data (e.g. ECMWF, COSMO-LEPS)
- Run models for ensemble members
- results
 - statistical summary
 - verification





FEWS-CH: COSMO-LEPS Forecast for 31-05-2007 00:00 UTC

FEWS-CH: SRNWP-PEPS Forecast for 31-05-2007 00:00 UTC



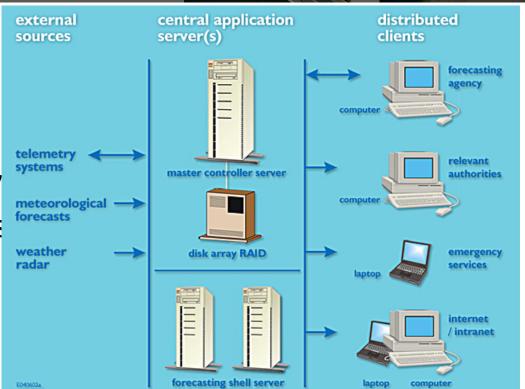
System flexibility

Highly scalable

- Single river basin
- National Forecasting Sy
- Intl. River Basin Organis

Deployment

- Stand alone
- Automated client-server

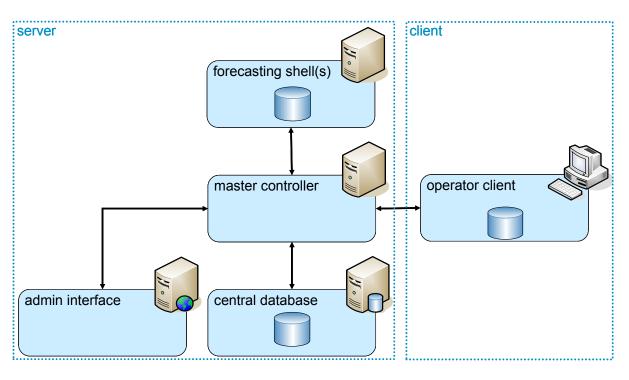


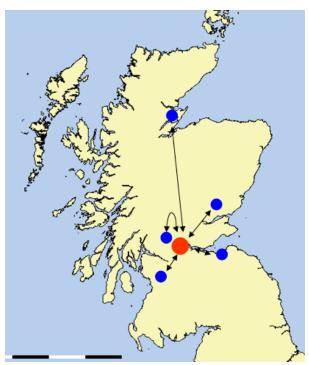
Software & Hardware

- Developed using Java[™], J2EE compliant
- Platform independent (Windows, Linux)



Delft FEWS – Client Server System





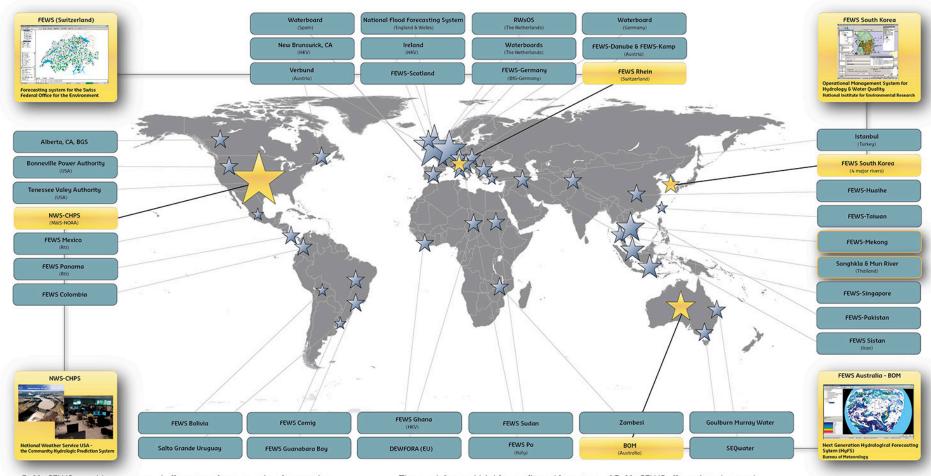
central servers & distributed clients FEWS Scotland

Servers hosted centrally Client access through internet/intranet



Delft-FEWS worldwide

Delft-FEWS as platform for operational systems worldwide



- Delft-FEWS provides an open shell system for managing forecasting processes and/or handling time series data.
- Delft-FEWS incorporates a wide range of general data handling utilities, while providing an open interface to any external (forecasting) model.
- The modular and highly configurable nature of Delft-FEWS allows it to be used
 effectively for data storage and retrieval tasks, simple forecasting systems and in
 highly complex systems utilising a full range of modelling techniques.
- Delft-FEWS can either be deployed in a stand-alone, manually driven environment, or in a fully automated distributed client-server environment.



Delft-FEWS and her partners























Some figures for Delft-FEWS

- An estimated guess: between 250 and 350 people in the world work on a day-to-day base with Delft-FEWS
- Delft-FEWS is being used in over 30 countries with over 50 unique applications
- Since 2003 our users have invested over 40 M€ in the development of the system and its use. This investment covers:
 - configuration of the system for each individual client
 - research in operational water management and for
 - software development
 - training (Deltares staff, client, intermediairies)

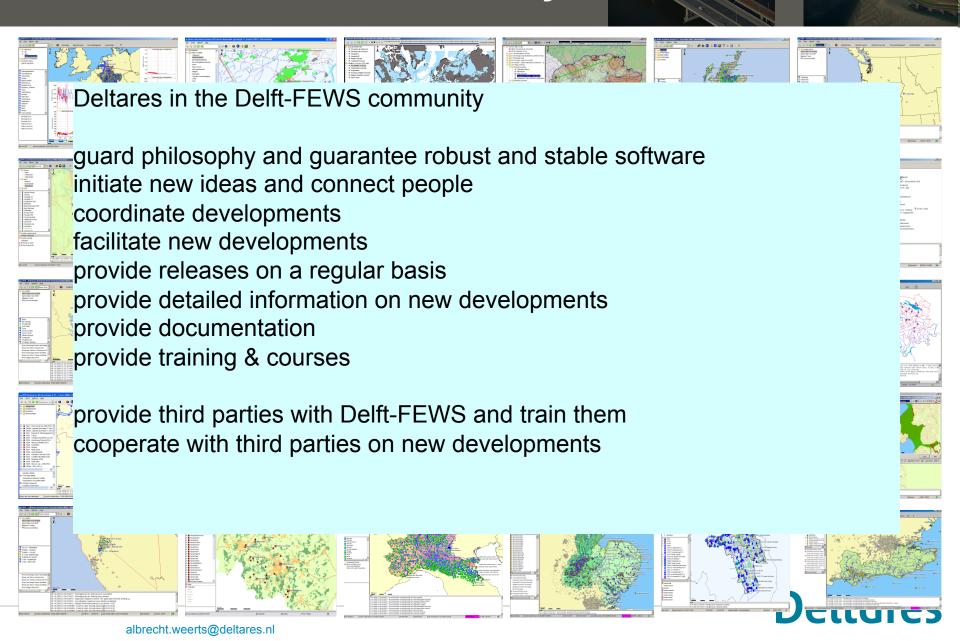
16 User Days (7 NL and 9 International)

One community portal with 300 registered users and 200 downloads





Deltares' role in community







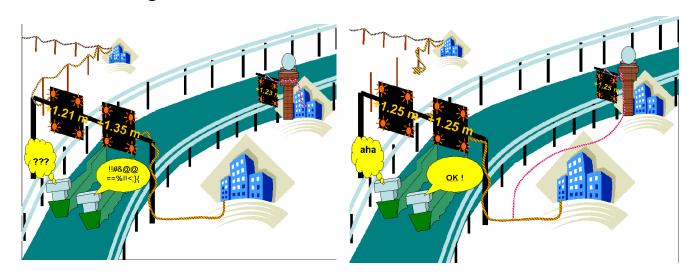
Towards Coherent Operational Systems - RWsOS

Overview flood issues in Netherlands



Operational Forecasting at RWS

- Historically organised in Fresh water (rivers) and Salt water (Sea) systems
- Many different groups are responsible for forecasting (HMCN, HMCZ, SVSD, WDIJ, Hoogwatergroep, Infocentrum, ..)
- In 2009 a harmonisation project started to optimize and harmonise the forecasting centres and the dissemination of forecasts



From: Marc Philippart (RWS)



Situation 2008

Operational centres

Hydro-Meteo Centre Zeeland Hydro-Meteo Centre Noordzee Regional Office Limburg Regional Office Oost-Nederland Regional Office Zuid-Holland Regional Office IJsselmeer Waterdienst Daily river bulletin (below <14m)

In case of near critical levels

SVSD (Noordsea) Hoogwatergroep

In case of national crisis

LCW (Water shortage)

LCO (Floods)

LCM (Environmental disaster)

6 different forecasts platforms/systems

Each organisation issues forecasts..but the same?

Overlapping areas..but each feels responsible

Responsibilities were not wel defined

Support & Maintenance x 6



Coherent Operational Systems

Process (joint projects) startedin 2009

- 1) Harmonized reporting (for public)
 - one value issued per location
 - same format style etc
- 2) Defining reponsibilties / interfaces / exchange of information !!!
 - boundary conditions / circumstances
- 3) Harmonized Operational Forecasting system
 - one forecast platform => knowledgesharing and common ground
 - datafeeds / databackup / archiving
 - hosting / double duty standby (requirements per system)
 - validation and shadow test (at Deltares) system

Process that went up and down with hostile attitude and distrust but in the end we are arriving at Coherent Operational Systems for the Dutch Public



Situation 2012

Operational centres

Hydro-Meteo Centre Zeeland Hydro-Meteo Centre Noordzee Regional Office Limburg Regional Office Oost-Nederland Regional Office Zuid-Holland Regional Office IJsselmeer Waterdienst Daily river bulletin (below <14m)

In case of near critical levels SVSD (Noordsea) Hoogwatergroep

In case of national crisis

LCW (Water shortage)

LCO (Floods)

LCM (Environmental disaster)

1 forecasts platforms/systems – 6 configurations

Each organisation issues its own forecasts

Clear responsibilities per forecast location

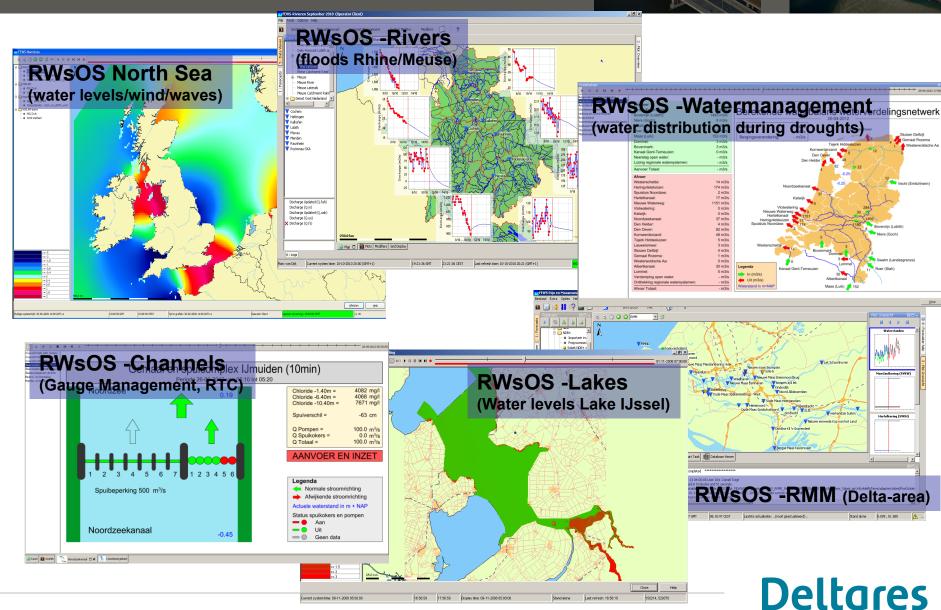
Support & Maintenance only once

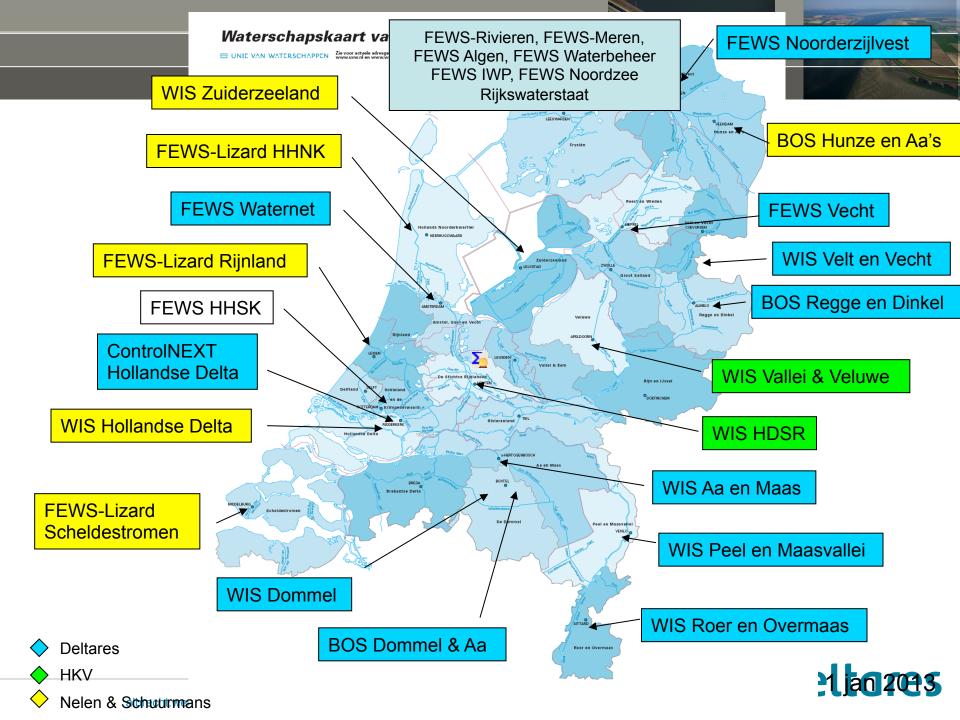
Forecast platform/system developments only once





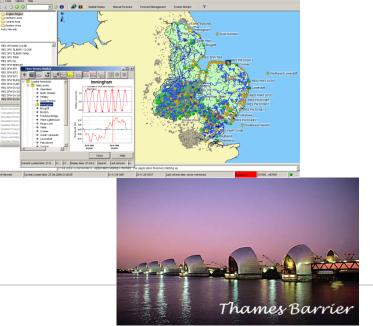
Rijkswaterstaat Operational Systems

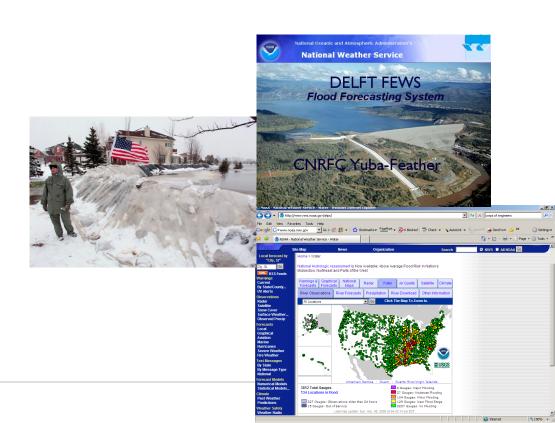




Some larger Delft FEWS implementations...

- Ø Environment Agency for England & Wales → National Flood Forecasting System (NFFS)
- Ø National Weather Service (NWS/NOAA) in United States → Community Hydrologic Prediction System (CHPS)





National Flood Forecasting System (NFFS) in England & Wales

Environment Agency for England & Wales Flood warning responsibility

- rivers
- coasts

1.6 million people at riskWide variety of catchmentsRegular flooding

Implementation 2003-06,
Harmonisation of 8 independent regions
Complex hydrological methods and procedures...

- > 20 different model types
- > 2000 forecasting locations
- ~ 10 M€ project (financed in stages)







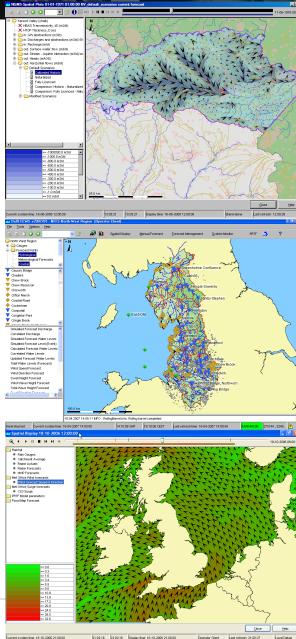
National Flood Forecasting System (NFFS) in England & Wales

Since 2006...

- support & maintenance of NFFS
- technical assistance & training
- introduction of probabilistic forecasting
- setup of Flood Forecasting Centre in London
- upgrade coastal forecasting models Wales

But also...

- National Groundwater Modelling System (NGMS)
- Bathing Water Quality System pilot



Community Hydrologic Prediction System

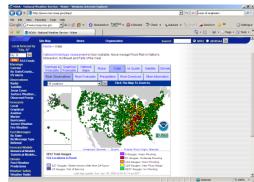
First talks about CHPS & Deltares: Silver Spring, April '06

What did we see?

- Strong wish for more flexibility in development of FFS
- CHPS architecture on paper (Service Oriented Architecture)
- NWSRFS a very comprehensive national forecasting system (unique!)

What could Deltares offer?

- Delft FEWS software: community 'model'
- Experience with implementation of large scale migration projects (England and Wales) → hydrology & IT









Community Hydrologic Prediction System

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- National Weather Service (NWS)
- Office of Hydrologic Research (OHD)
- •13 River Forecast Centers (RFC)

Contract value: ~ 5.5 MUSD (4.0 M€)

Preparation & design: 2006-08

Implementation period: 2008-11



Support for project via Deltares-USA Inc. office in Silver Spring, Maryland (Edwin Welles & Matthijs Lemans)



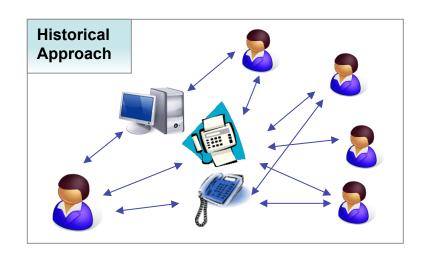
Community Hydrologic Prediction System (CHPS or US flavor of FEWS) brings a New Business Model

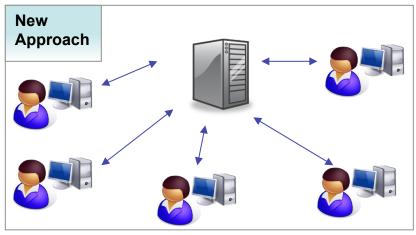
Historically, organizations and groups:

- Worked independently
- Developed their own unlinked systems
- Duplicated efforts
- Used disparate tools and processes

The new approach strives for

- Data flowing among linked algorithms across organizational boundaries
- Open architecture that is flexible enough to utilize existing applications and services







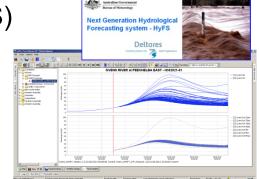
Hydrological Forecasting System in Australia

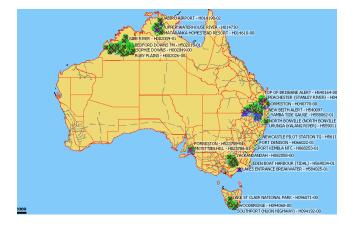
National Flood Forecasting system for the Bureau of Meteorology

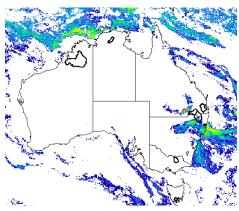
Migration of existing systems (Peak-Heights, URBS)

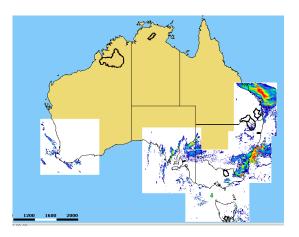
Use of new modelling techniques

- Challenge: one system for 7 regions
- Challenge: add new "research" products
- Challenge: migrate towards a centralised approach



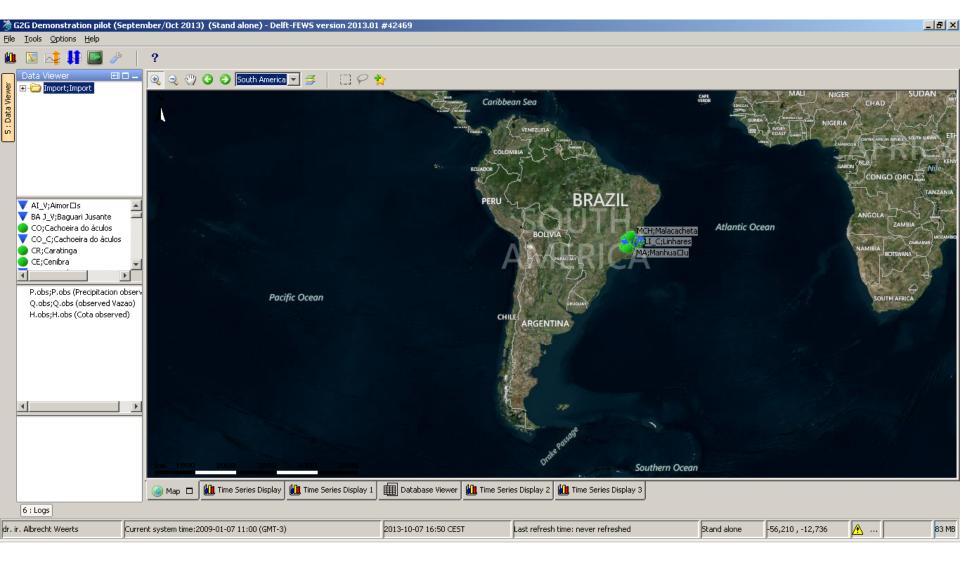




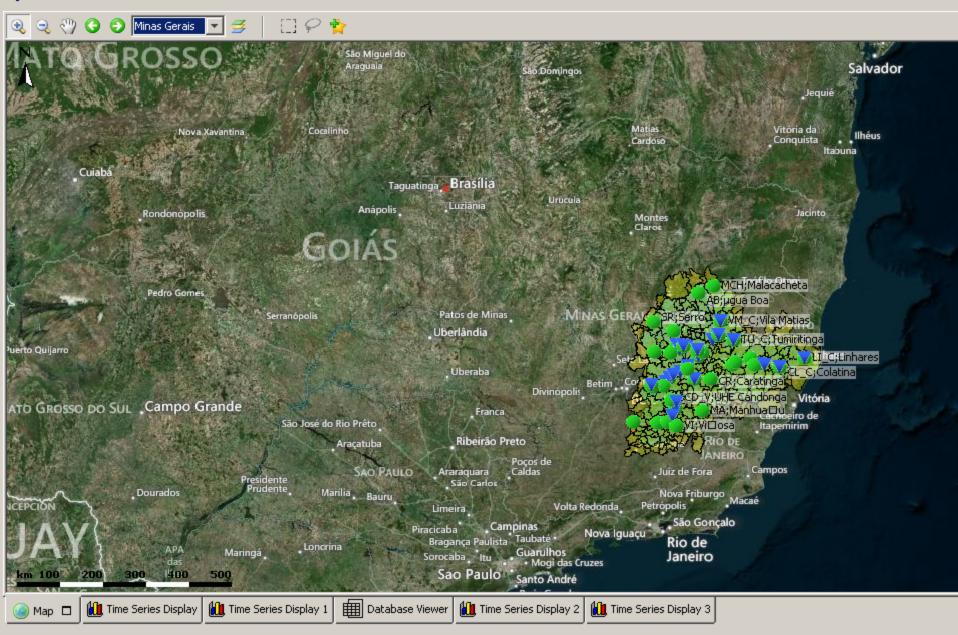




Rio Doce (food for thought)







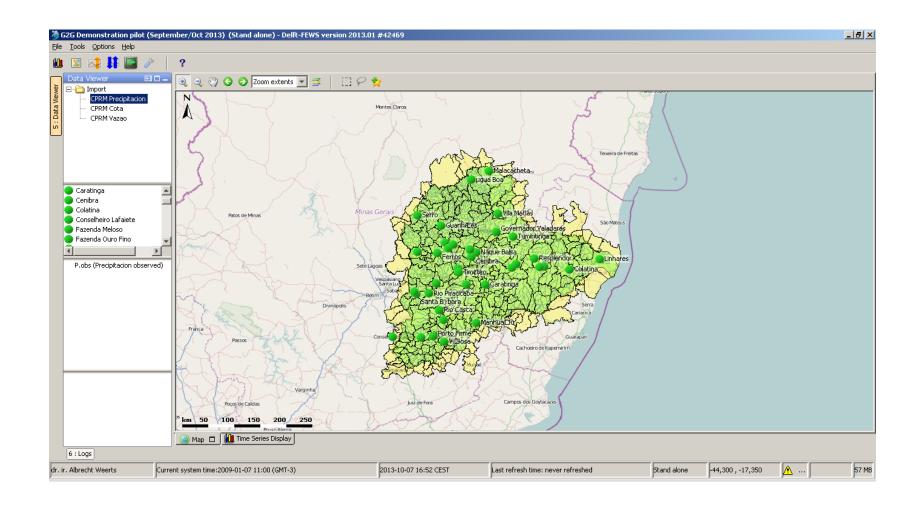
nt system time:2009-01-07 11:00 (GMT-3)

2013-10-07 16:50 CEST

Last refresh time: never refreshed

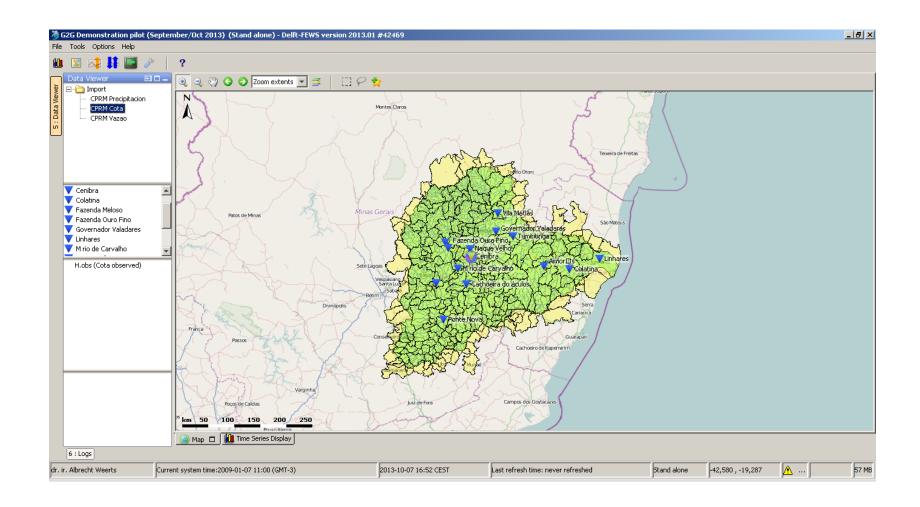
Stand alone -49,991 , -16,8

Precipitation stations



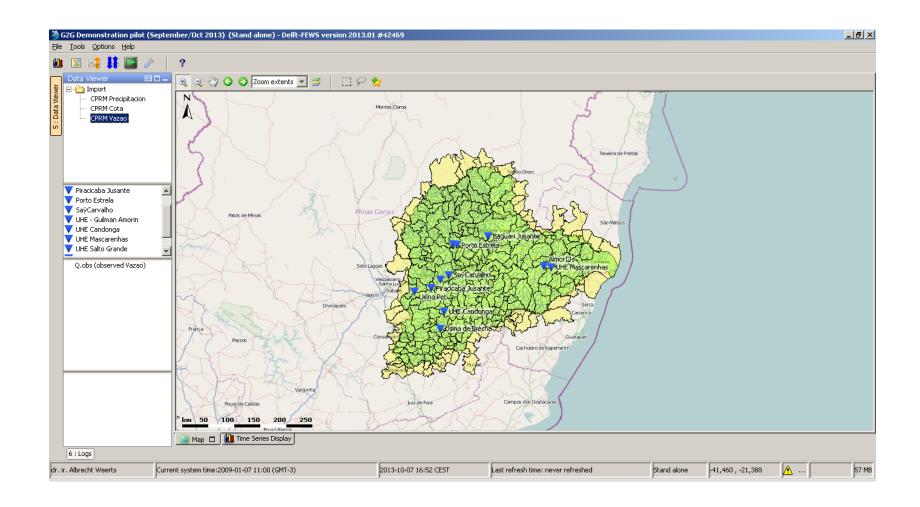


Water level

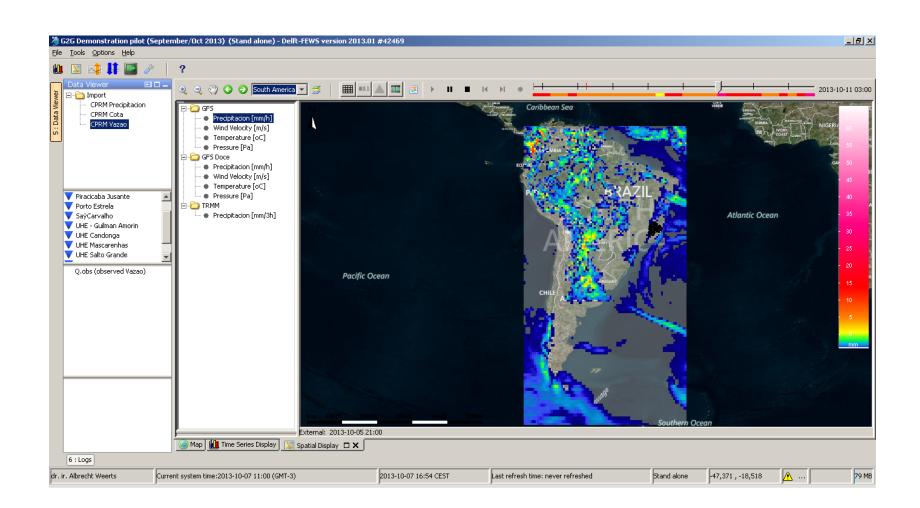




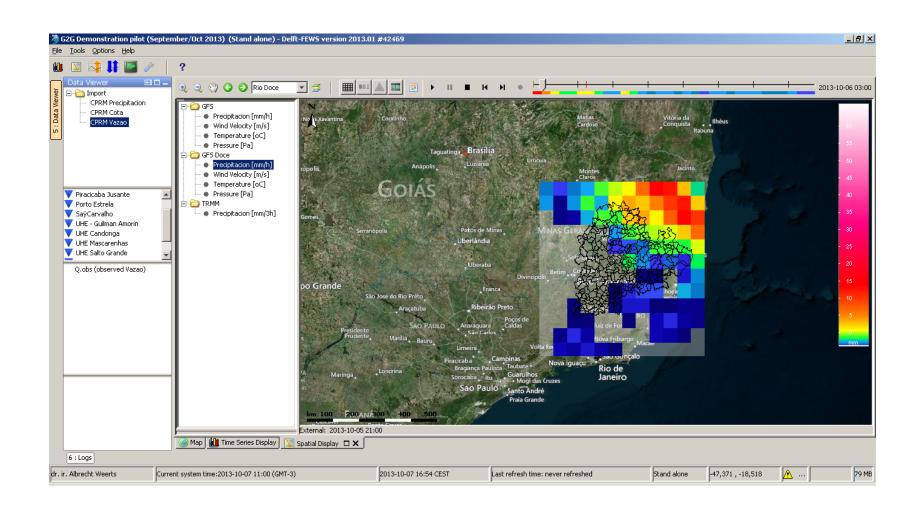
Discharge













Finally..

