



DEVELOPMENT OF A FLEXIBLE, MULTI-MODEL, REAL TIME, COMPOUND FLOOD FORECASTING SYSTEM FOR TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL EVENTS

3RD INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON WAVES, STORM SURGES, AND COASTAL HAZARDS

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



COASTAL RESILIENCE CENTER

A U.S. Department of Homeland Security Center of Excellence



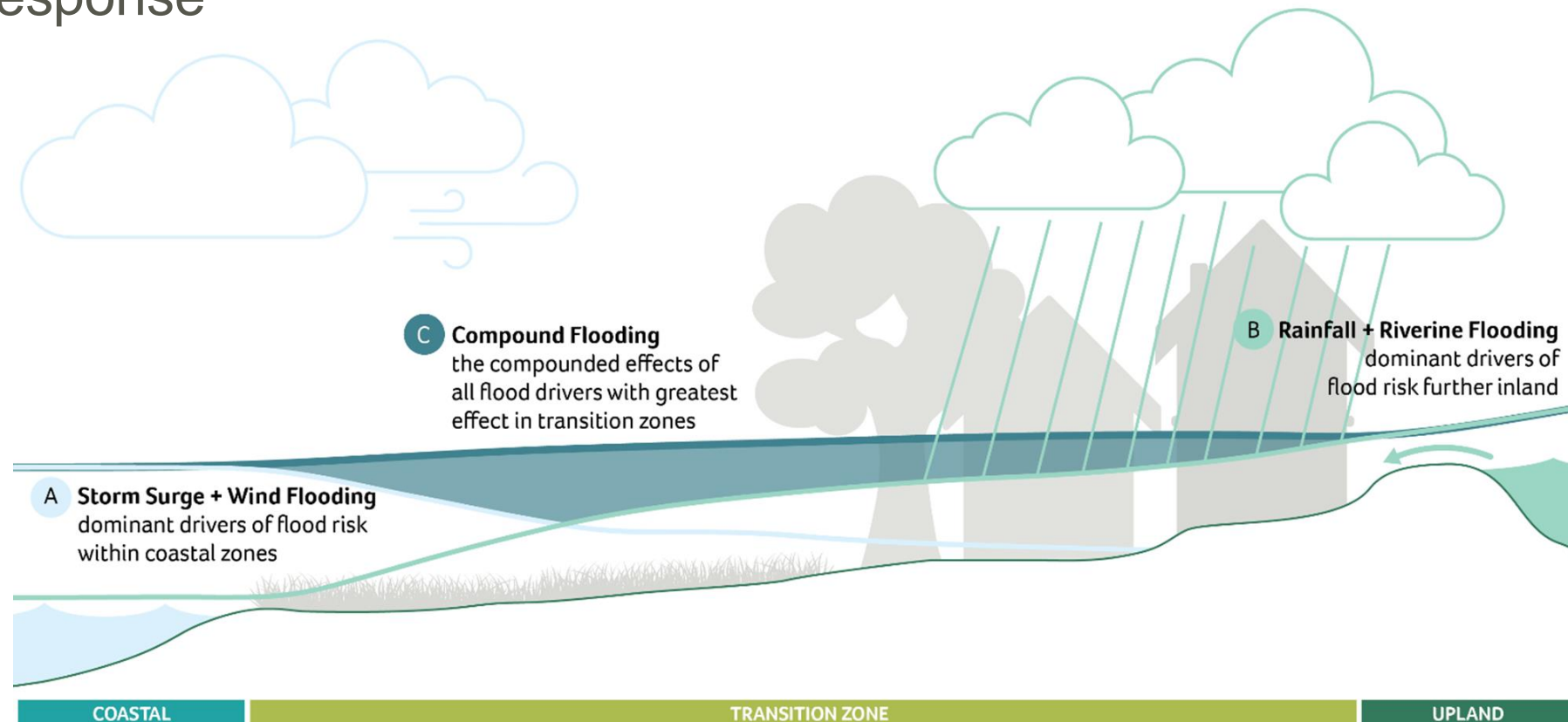
LOUISIANA
WATERSHED
INITIATIVE

working together for sustainability and resilience



GOAL #1

- Allow prediction of total water levels in Coastal Louisiana
 - Aid decisionmakers in having best available information and easily digestible
 - Very conservative estimates are not always useful for emergency response

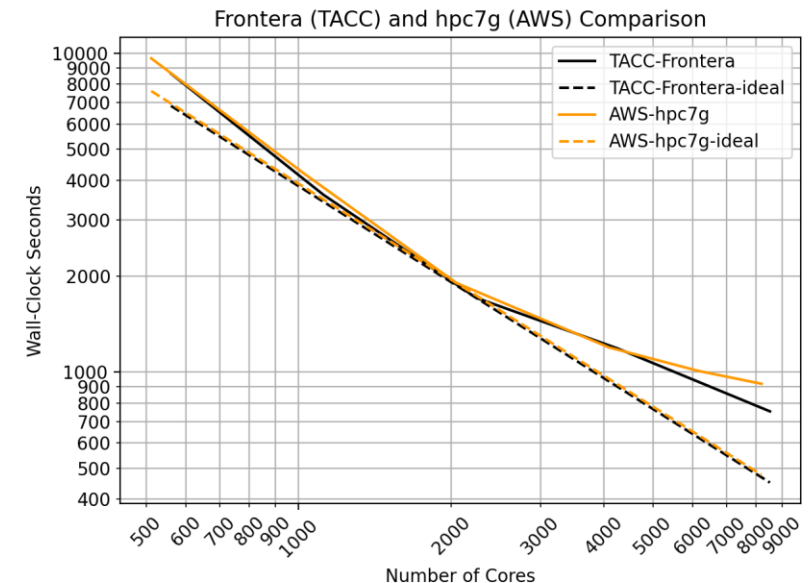


GOAL #2

- Flexibility and Ease of Use
 - Run on most Linux systems:
 - HPC Systems
 - Cloud Systems
 - Local Linux machine
 - Containerized Linux
 - Run on multiple architectures:
 - x86_64 – Most common
 - aarch64 – Growing in popularity with excellent performance
 - Minimally Intrusive Installation
 - User should not need to manually install or manage the environment
 - User should be able to have multiple instances running side by side
 - i.e., development, production



Amazon Web Services (AWS) re:Invent HPC Keynote (2022)



GOAL #3

- Allow execution of different models and ease of extension
 - Types of models:
 - Native Compiled: We have the source and can build it on the machine where we will run
 - Native Pre-built: We have a precompiled binary which works with the machine
 - Non-Native Pre-built: We don't have the source or a binary that works on our OS
 - Scripts: Models which are simple enough to be in Python or other scripting languages
 - Why is this necessary?
 - Model geometry reuse → Many models already developed nationwide
 - Source code not always available
 - Some models are provided as a Linux binary only, which may not work on all OS's
 - Allow users to extend the models available
 - Minimal requirements to add new models to the system

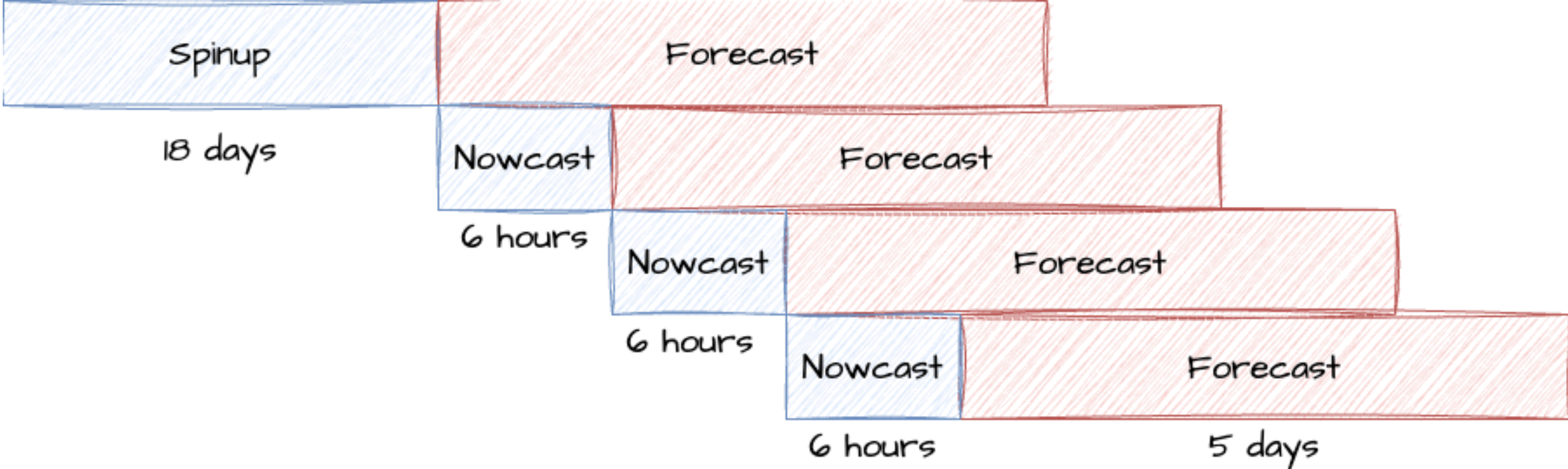


GOAL #4

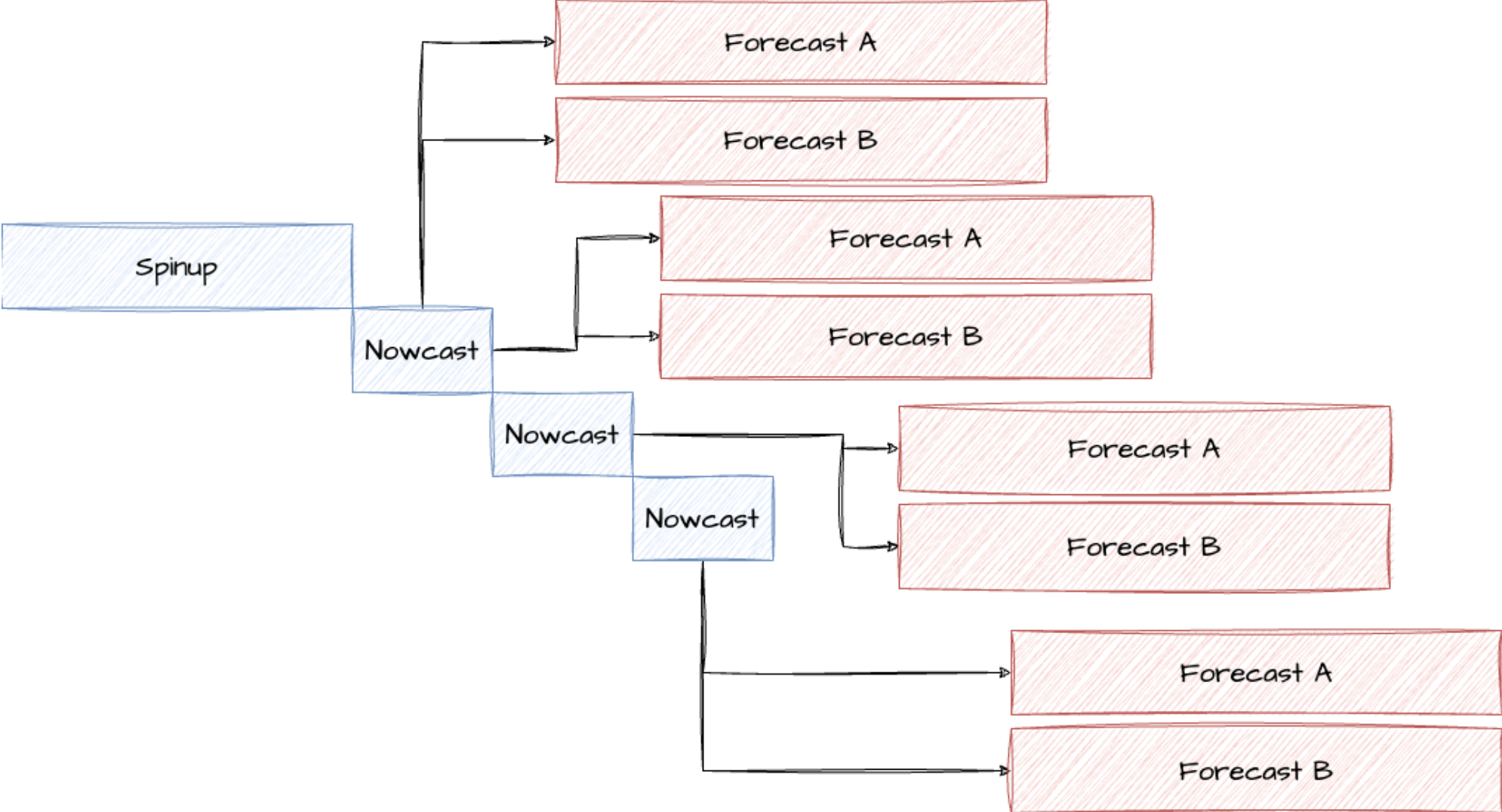
- Allow best available external inputs transparent to user
- Types of Met forcing
 - GFS [NOAA]
 - GEFS [NOAA]
 - NAM [NOAA]
 - HRRR (CONUS, Alaska) [NOAA]
 - HWRF [NOAA]
 - HAFS-A, HAFS-B [NOAA]
 - COAMPS-TC [NRL]
 - NHC (GAHM) [NOAA]
 - WPC [NOAA]
- Types of Lateral Inflow Forcing
 - USGS WaterData API
 - River Forecast Center (RFC)



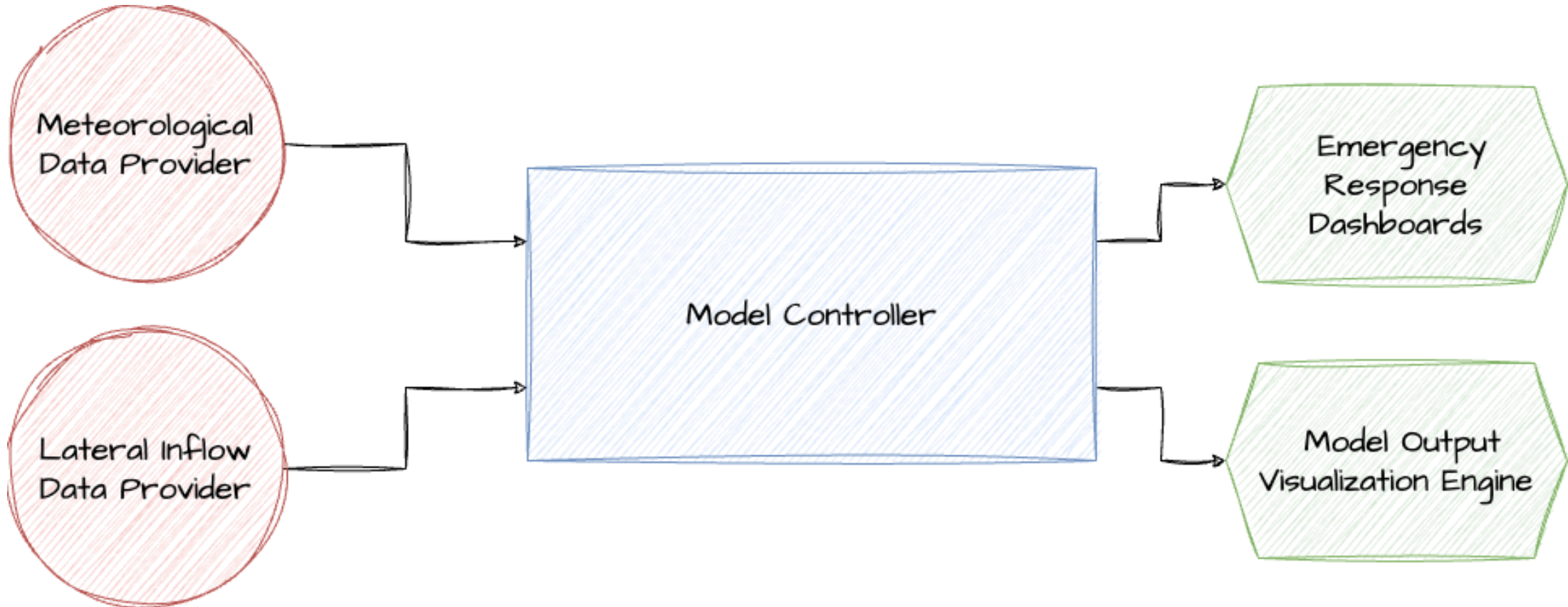
ANATOMY OF A FORECAST SYSTEM



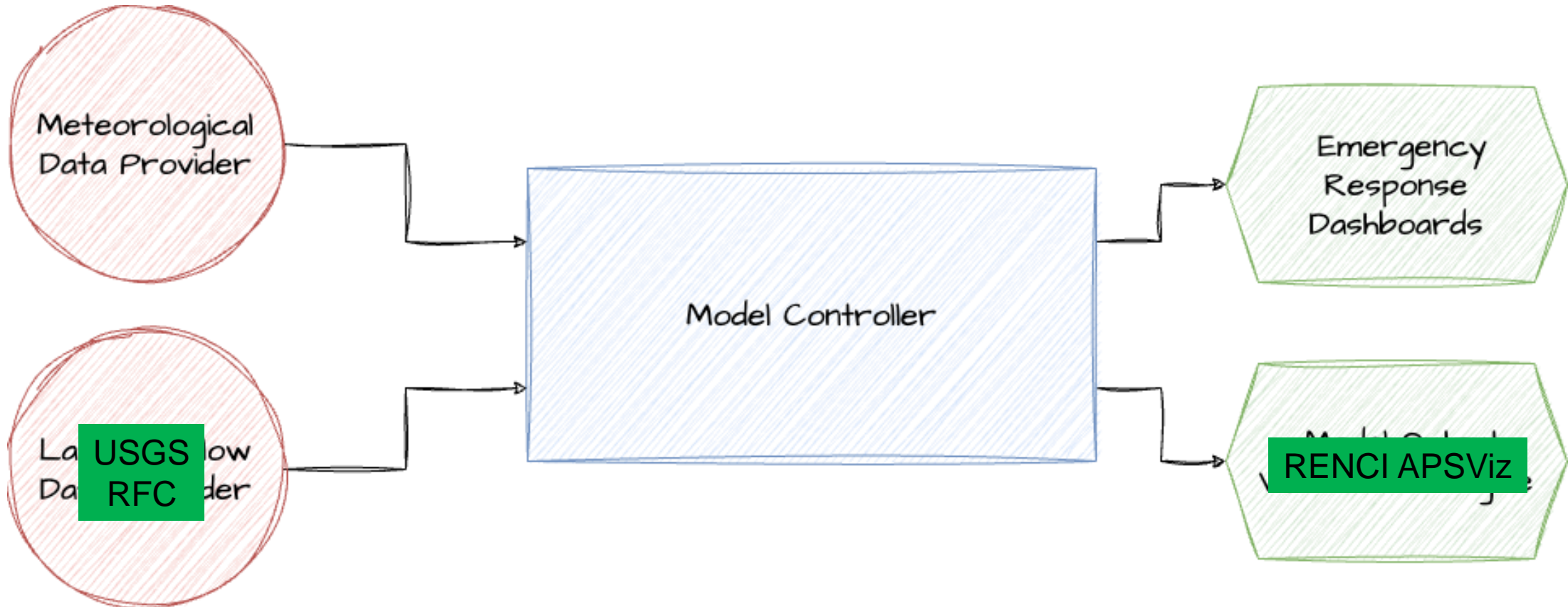
ANATOMY OF A FORECAST SYSTEM



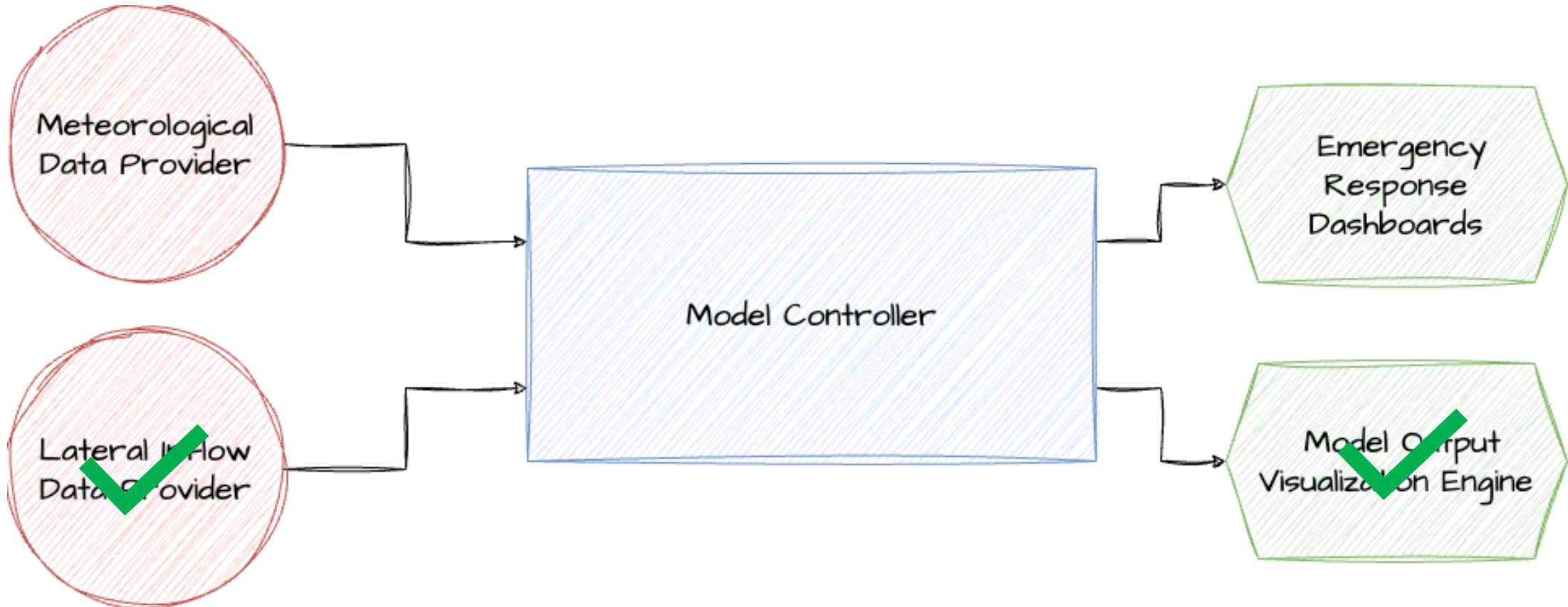
ANATOMY OF A FORECAST SYSTEM



FloodID: SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



FloodID: SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

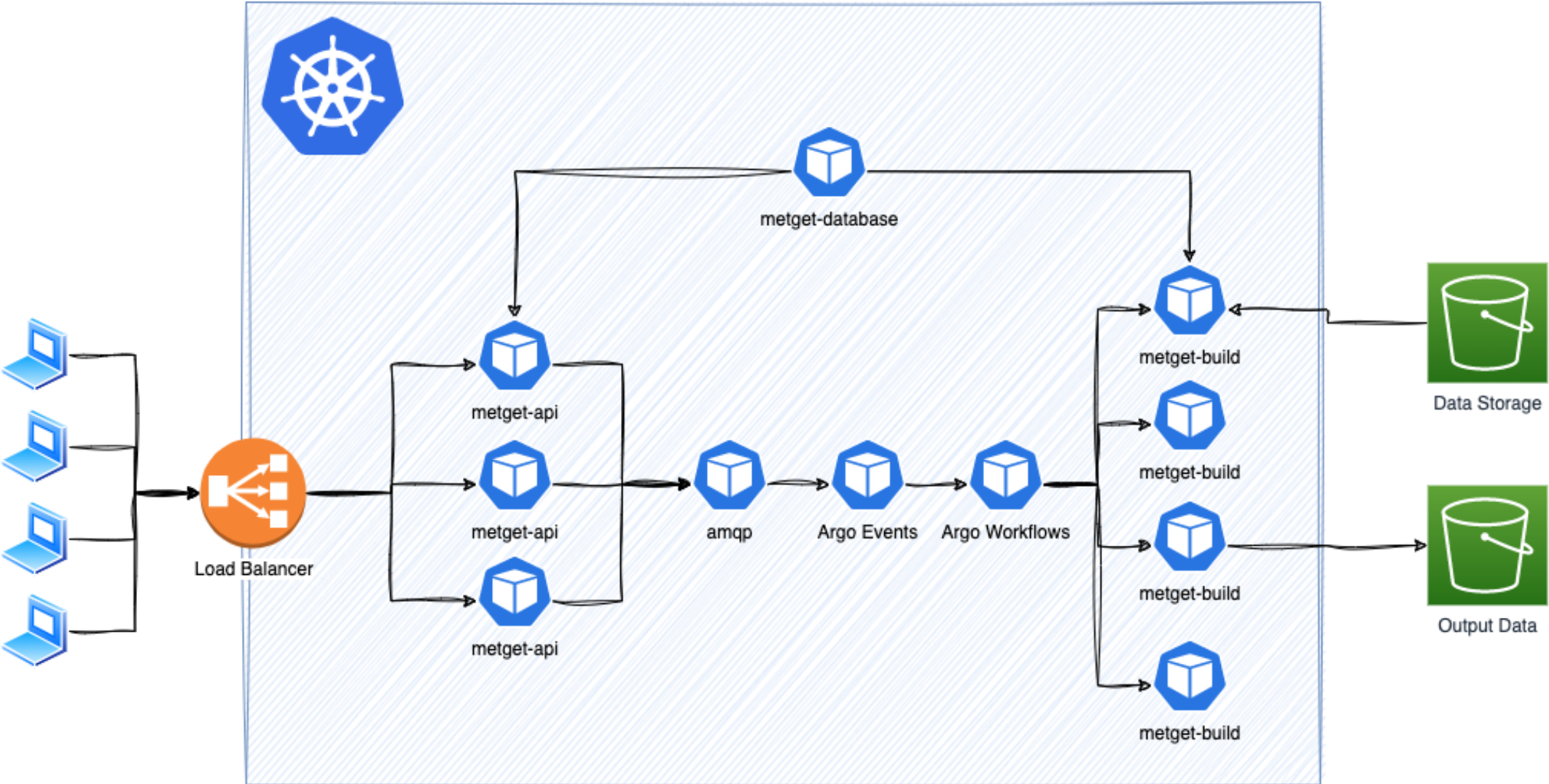


METGET – OVERVIEW

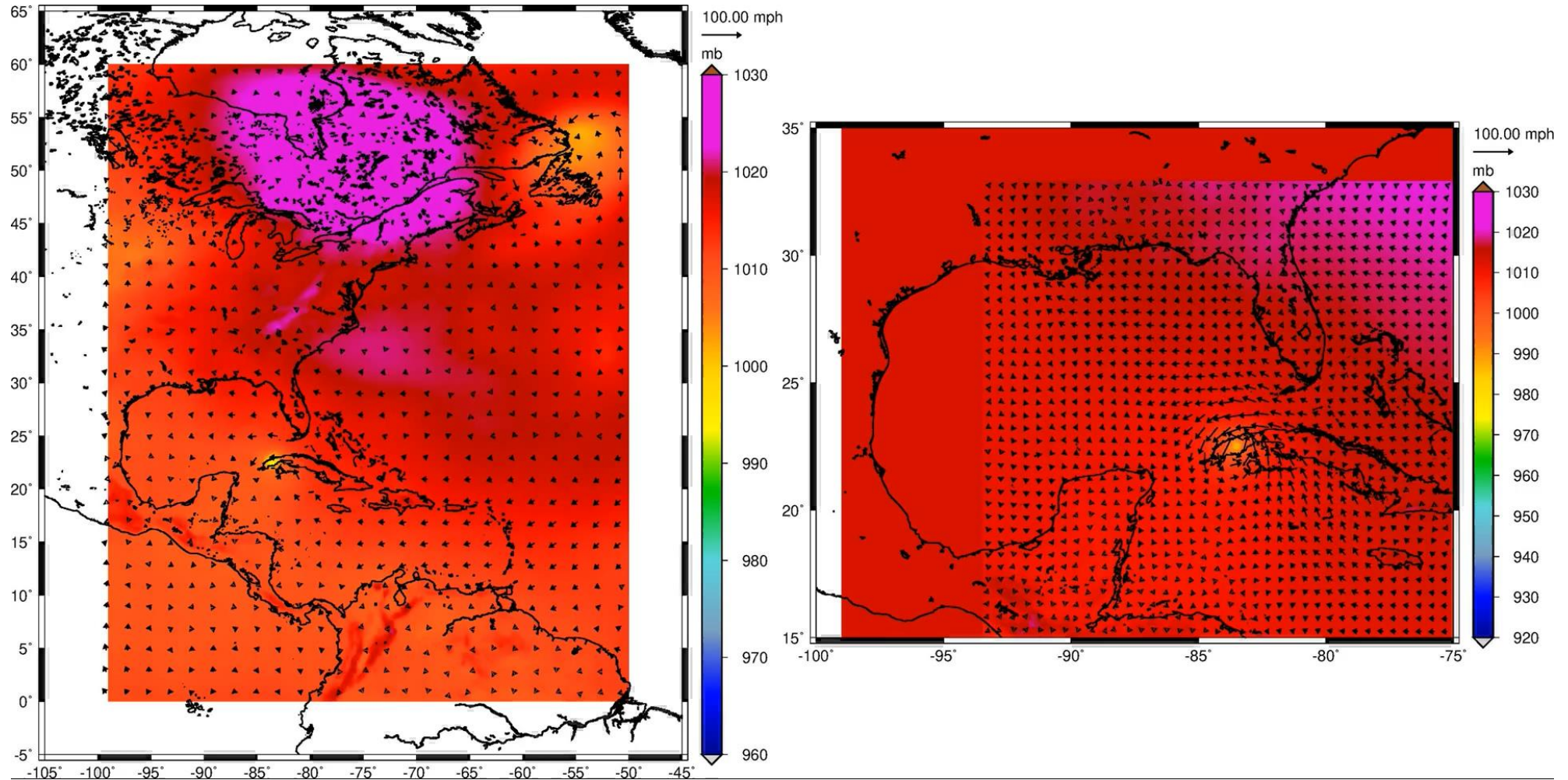
- MetGet initial deployment
 - Service deployed starting in 2021
 - Cloud service which allows modelers to request meteorological data in model native formats from various sources:
 - GFS, GEFS, NAM, NHC, HWRF, COAMPS-TC, HRRR, WPC-QPF
 - Model Formats
 - CF-Compliant netCDF, ADCIRC, Delft3D
 - Model Variables
 - Wind, Pressure, Precipitation, Temperature, Humidity
 - Open-source project
 - <https://github.com/waterinstitute/metget>
 - Languages: Python, C++
 - Libraries: netCDF, eccodes, sqlalchemy
 - Database: Postgres
 - Frameworks: Kubernetes, Argo, Flask
 - Operational on <http://metget.org>
 - Contact me for access



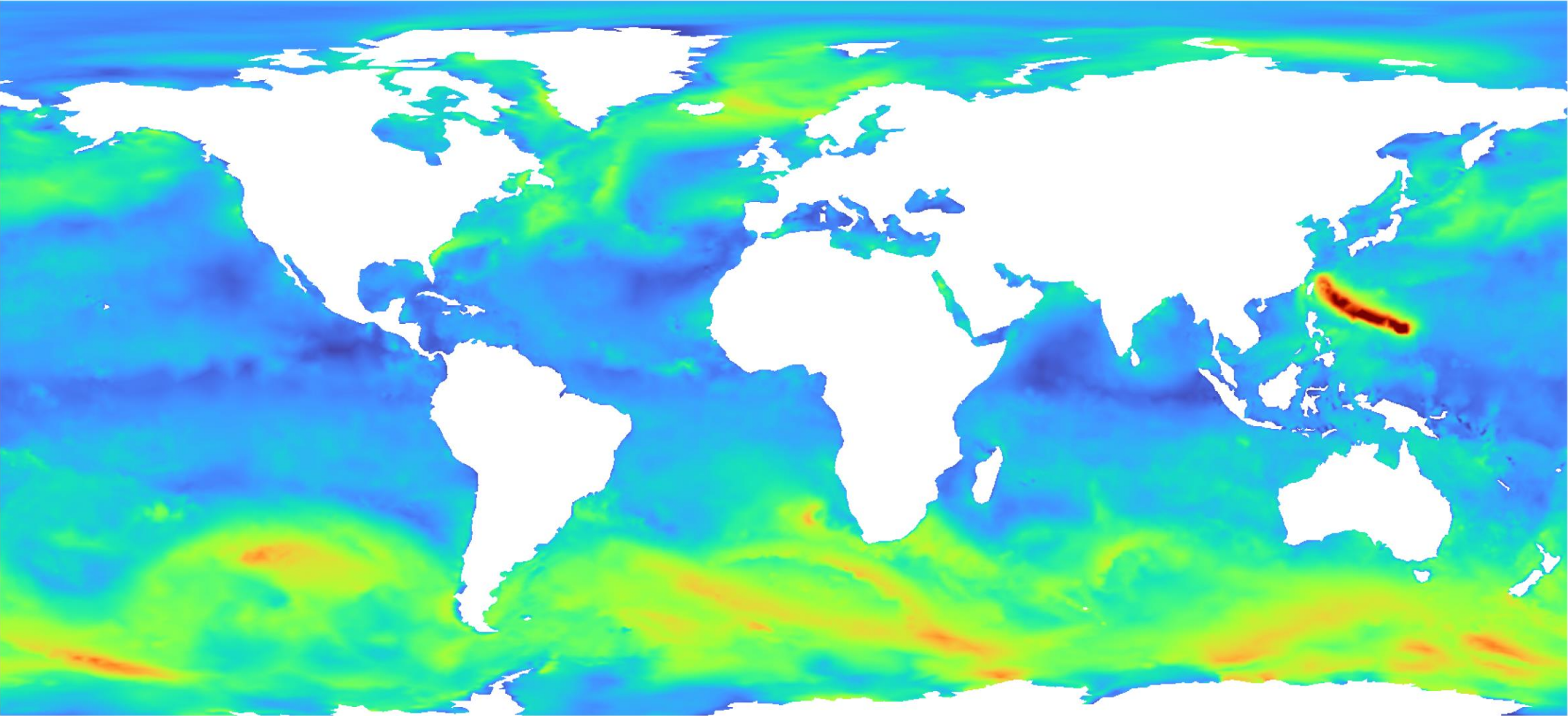
WORKFLOW DIAGRAM



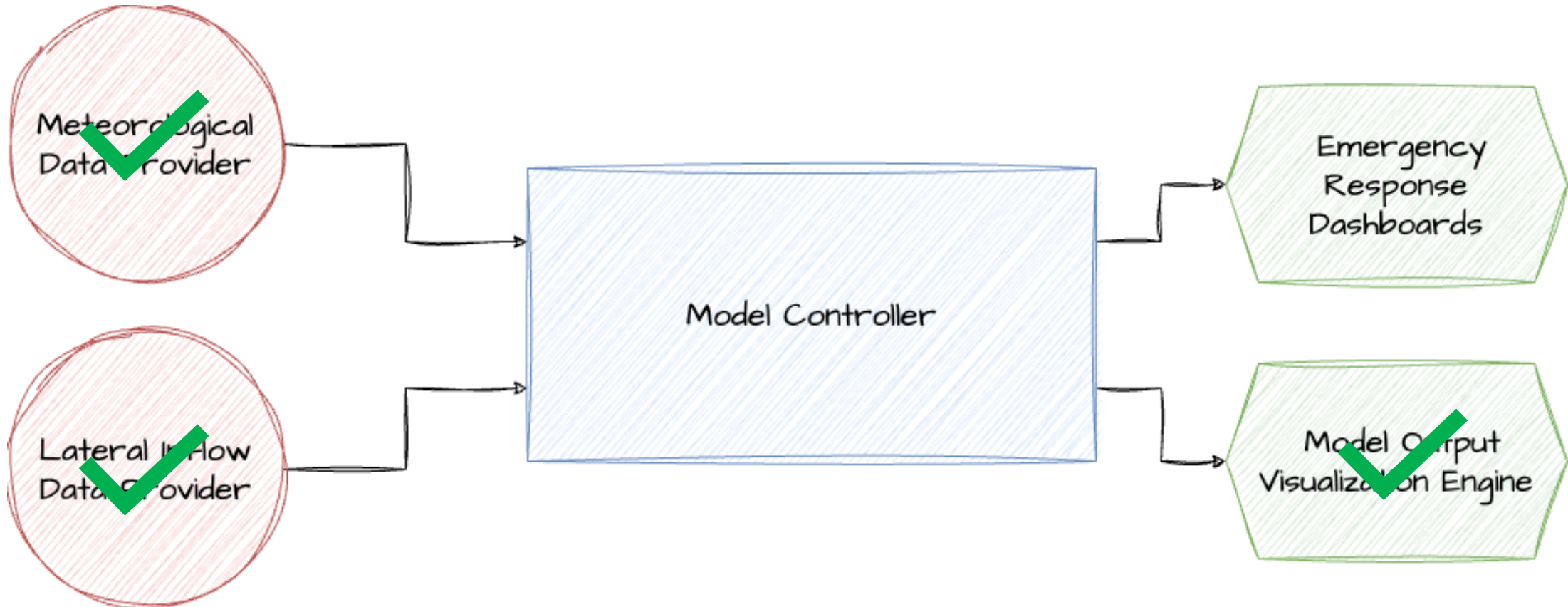
MULTI-DOMAIN OUTPUT - HURRICANE IDA, GFS+HWRF



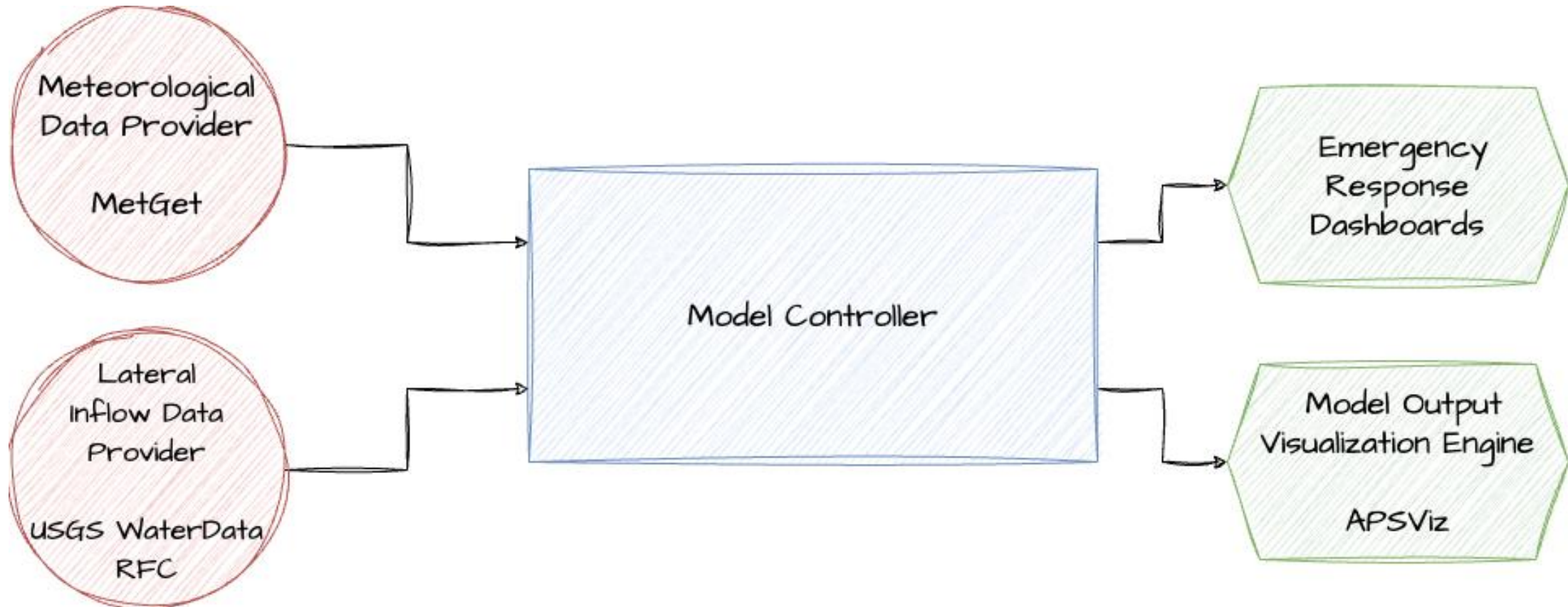
TYPHOON MAWAR: GFS+HWRF



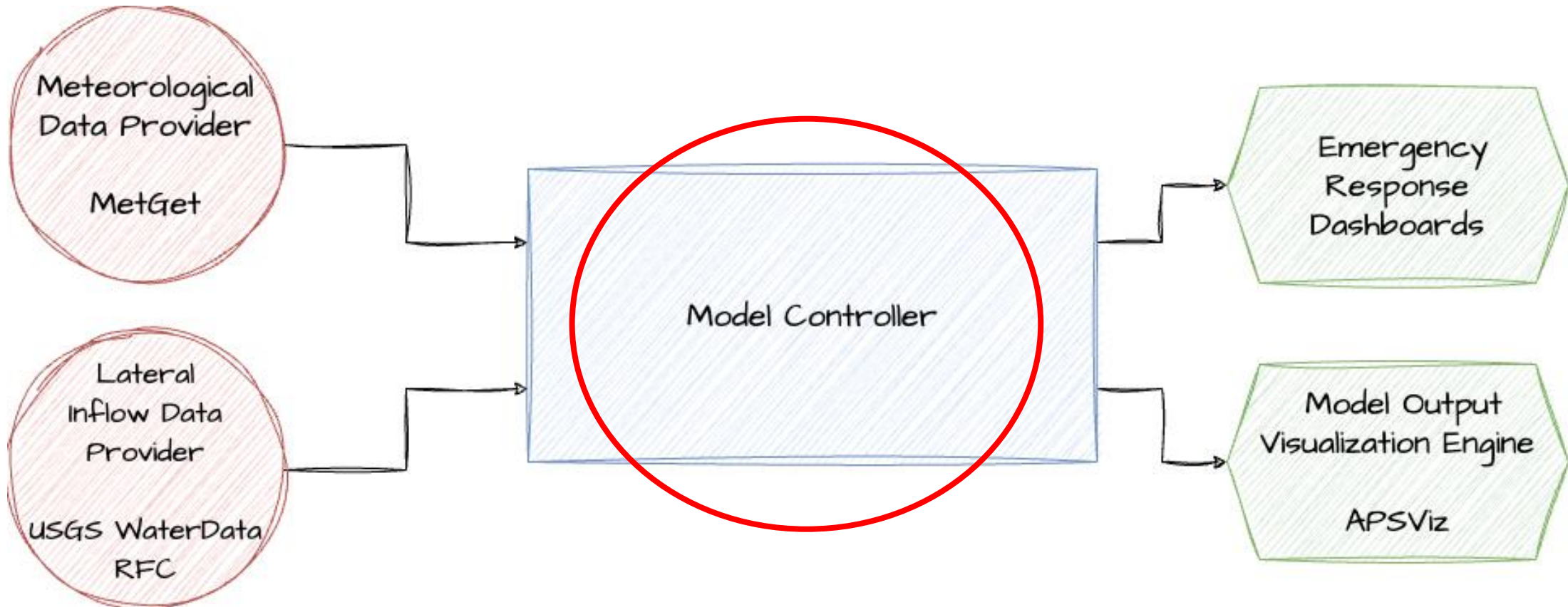
FloodID: SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



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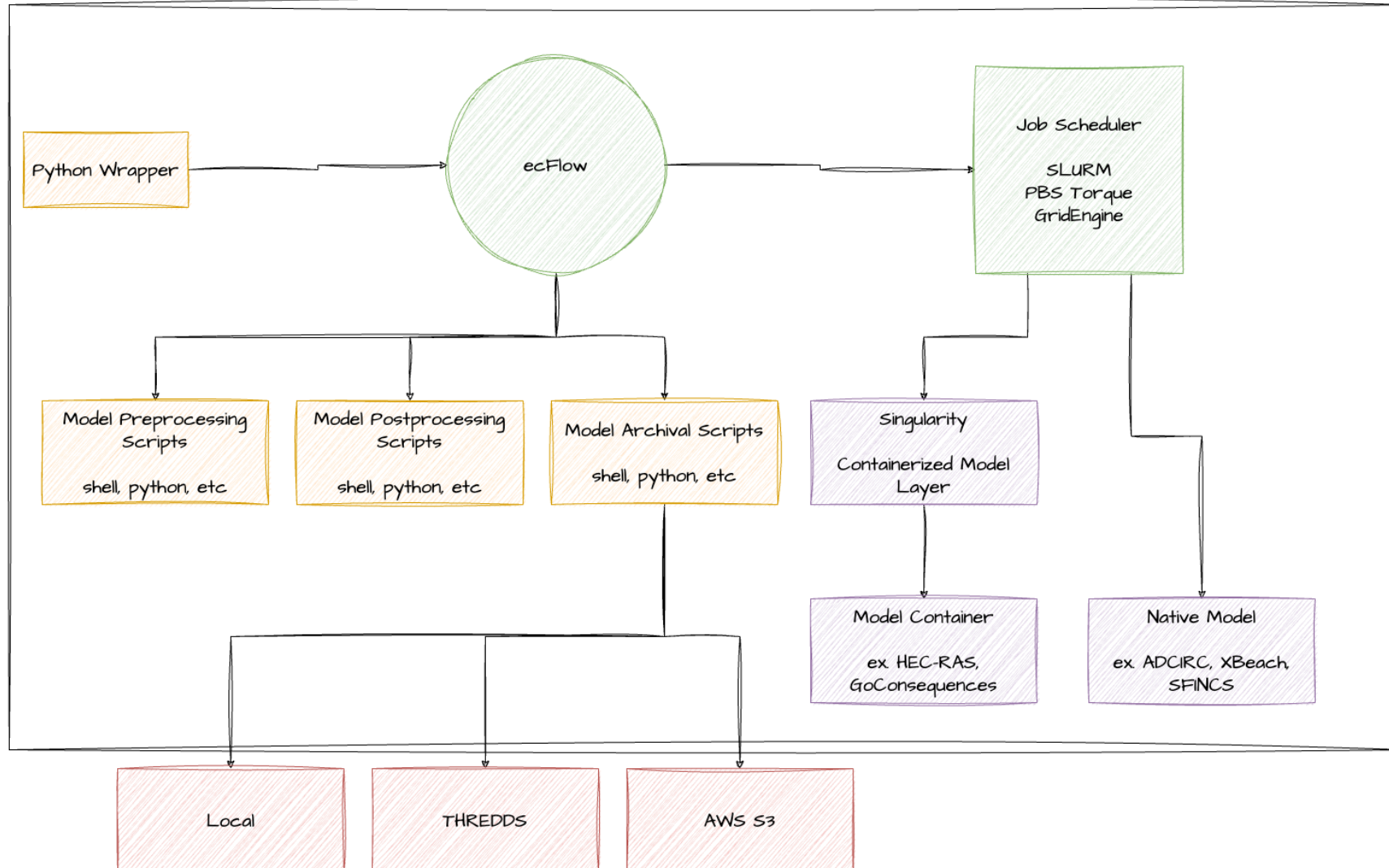


FloodID: SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



MODEL CONTROLLER

Model Controller - Floodwater



FLOODWATER

- Utilizes the ecFlow framework
 - Robust and well tested by other forecasting agencies
 - Allows developers to write python wrapper around system
 - Installable via Anaconda for most systems
 - Buildable from sources for specific architectures (i.e., AWS Graviton)
 - Interacts well with job schedulers (i.e., SLURM, PBS)
 - Allows users to write and execute code snippets rather than monolithic code
 - The hard stuff is solved:
 - Job triggers, dependencies, tracking, server daemons, etc.
- Floodwater controlled using reusable YAML files
 - Suite, System, Credentials
 - Models are built from an abstract class (model.py)
 - Inheritance → Defined set of overloads user must implement



EXAMPLE CONFIGURATION FILE

- Set up:
 - ADCIRC Louisiana model with waves
 - HEC-RAS model for coastal Louisiana for compound flooding
 - XBeach-1D model for barrier islands along Mississippi coast
 - Send push alerts to user if jobs fail or are slow
 - Note that the models may be individually enabled/disabled

Note: This YAML is checked/validated at load time to detect critical errors as early as possible

```
### Basic configuration information
prefix: adcirc_xbeach_hec_ida
directory: /shared/forecast/simulations
system_config: /shared/forecast/suites/support/system.yaml
credential_file: /shared/forecast/suites/support/credentials.yaml
project_code: waves_2023
### Start date for first forecast
start: 2021-08-26 00:00
### Simulation parameters
simulation:
  ### Set the initial water level to 0.2m
  water_level: 0.2
  ### Set the forecast length (days)
  forecast_length: 5
  ### Conduct a simulation using gfs forcing
  meteo: gfs
  ### List of models to enable in the system
  models:
    ### ADCIRC module configuration
    adcirc:
      geometry: /shared/forecast/models/adcirc/cpra_2023_v20a
      waves: true
    ### HEC-RAS module configuration
    hecras:
      geometry: /shared/forecast/models/hecras/slamm
  ### XBeach Module Configuration
  xbeach-1d:
    geometry: /shared/forecast/models/xbeach1d
    transect_selection_method:
      proximity:
        wave_height: 0.5
        x: -88.13843
        y: 30.25047
        radius: 1.0
  ### Send push alerts for failed or late jobs
  alerts:
    push:
      enabled: true
      interval: 10
```



GUI INTERFACE

- ecFlow provides a GUI interface
 - May be linked to multiple HPC centers
 - Allows simultaneous management of many forecast configurations

The screenshot displays the ecFlow GUI interface. The top window shows a hierarchical tree of simulation jobs. The tree is organized as follows:

- AWS-HPC6a
 - adcirc_xbeach_hec_ida
 - analysis
 - HECRAS
 - simulation
 - hecras_simulation (progress: 23)

The bottom window shows a terminal output for the selected job, displaying the following progress information:

```
File: /shared/forecast/simulations/adcirc_xbeach_hec_ida/analysis/HECRAS/simulation/hecras_simulation.3 Size: 112 KB
Source: fetched from server AWS-HPC6a at 2023-09-29 15:31:29

ITERID= 20
SIMTIME= 105.7333
ABSTIME= 09:44:00
ITERID= 25
SIMTIME= 105.8000
ABSTIME= 09:48:00
ITERID= 23
SIMTIME= 105.8667
ABSTIME= 09:52:00
ITERID= 22
SIMTIME= 105.9333
ABSTIME= 09:56:00
ITERID= 23
SIMTIME= 106.0000
ABSTIME= 10:00:00
SIMTIME= 106.0667
ABSTIME= 10:04:00
ITERID= 20
SIMTIME= 106.1333
ABSTIME= 10:08:00
ITERID= 24
SIMTIME= 106.2000
ABSTIME= 10:12:00
ITERID= 20
SIMTIME= 106.2667
ABSTIME= 10:16:00
ITERID= 21
```

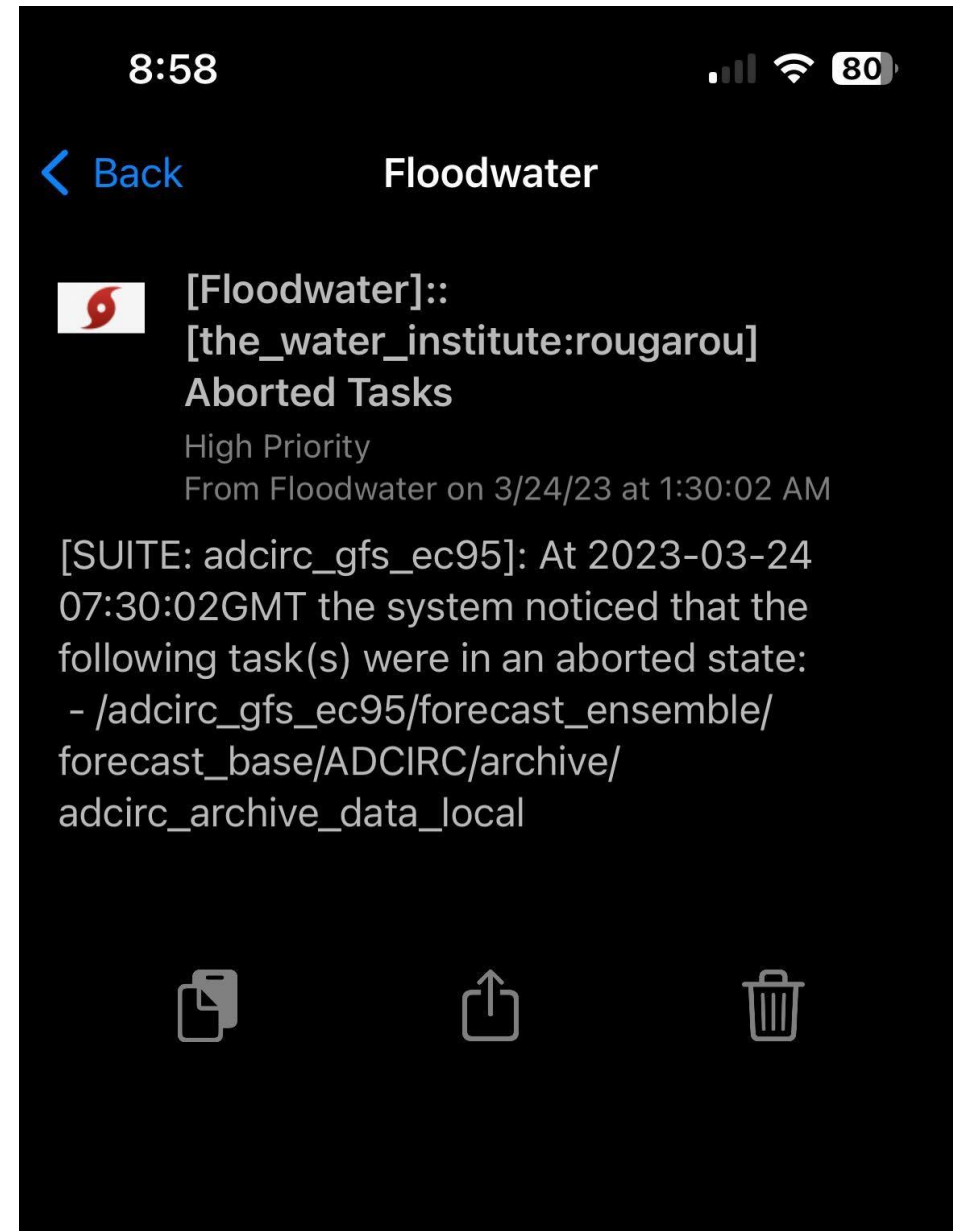
GUI INTERFACE

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PUSH ALERTS

- System can send pushes to alert operators of errors or slow-to-complete jobs
- More effective than email since alert is targeted



FLOODWATER

- Code will be open source this winter
 - Currently, documentation being written
 - <http://github.com/waterinstitute/floodwater>



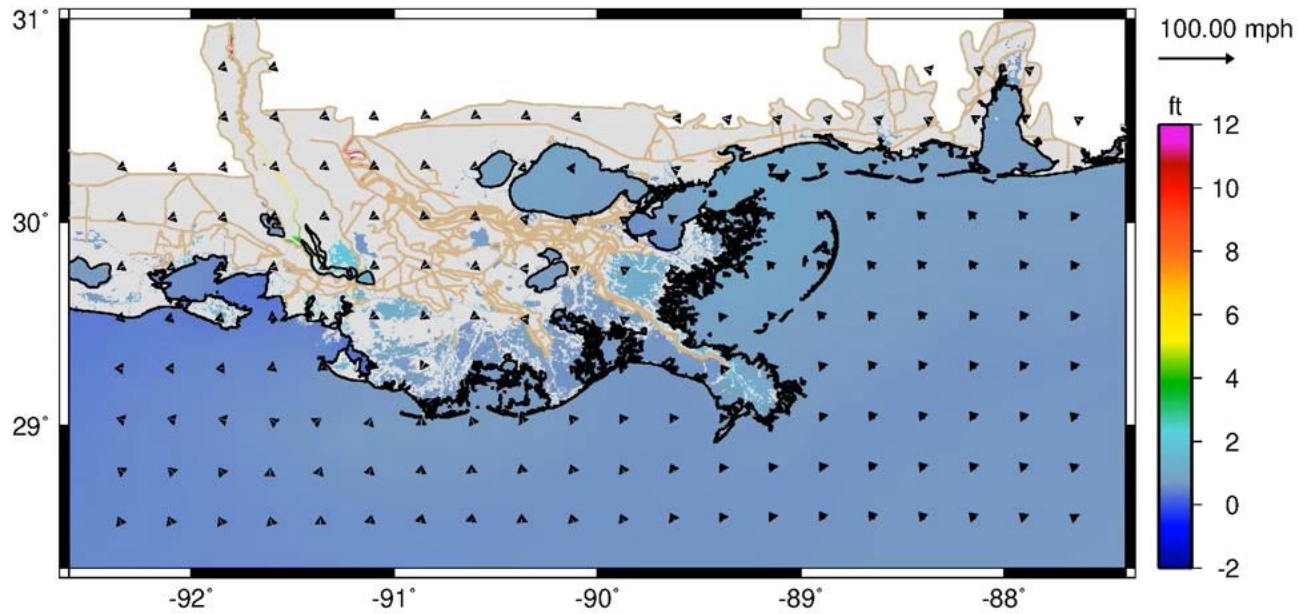
EXAMPLE FORECAST SCENARIO

- Forecast simulation of Hurricane Ida
 - ADCIRC → Coastal Water Levels
 - HEC-RAS → Compound Flooding
 - Forced with ADCIRC water level at boundary
 - XBeach-1D → Barrier Island Morphology
 - Forced with ADCIRC water levels and SWAN waves
 - Barrier island transects near Mississippi/Alabama shoreline
 - Forced with NOAA GFS
 - Additional options for Met: HWRF, HRRR, or NHC-GAHM
 - GFS issued every 6 hours
- Forecast Runtimes (5-day forecast)
 - ADCIRC+SWAN: 45 minutes, 1024 cores @ AWS EC2
 - HEC-RAS: 10 minutes, 48 cores @ AWS EC2
 - XBeach1D: Max/Min: 0.5,1.5 hours, 1-core/transect

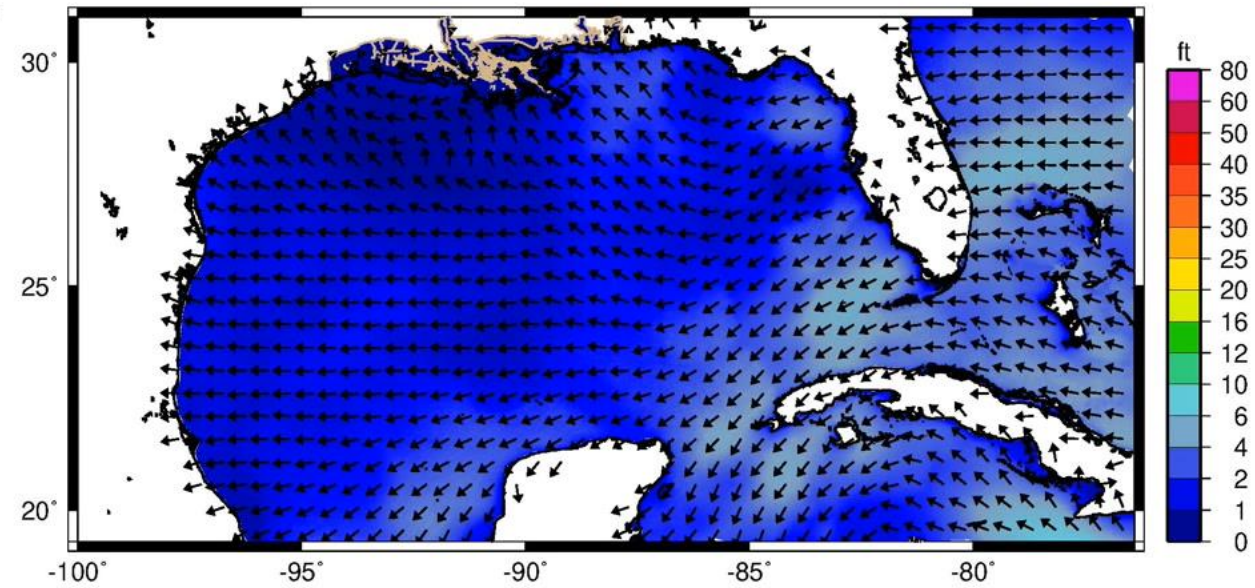


ADCIRC

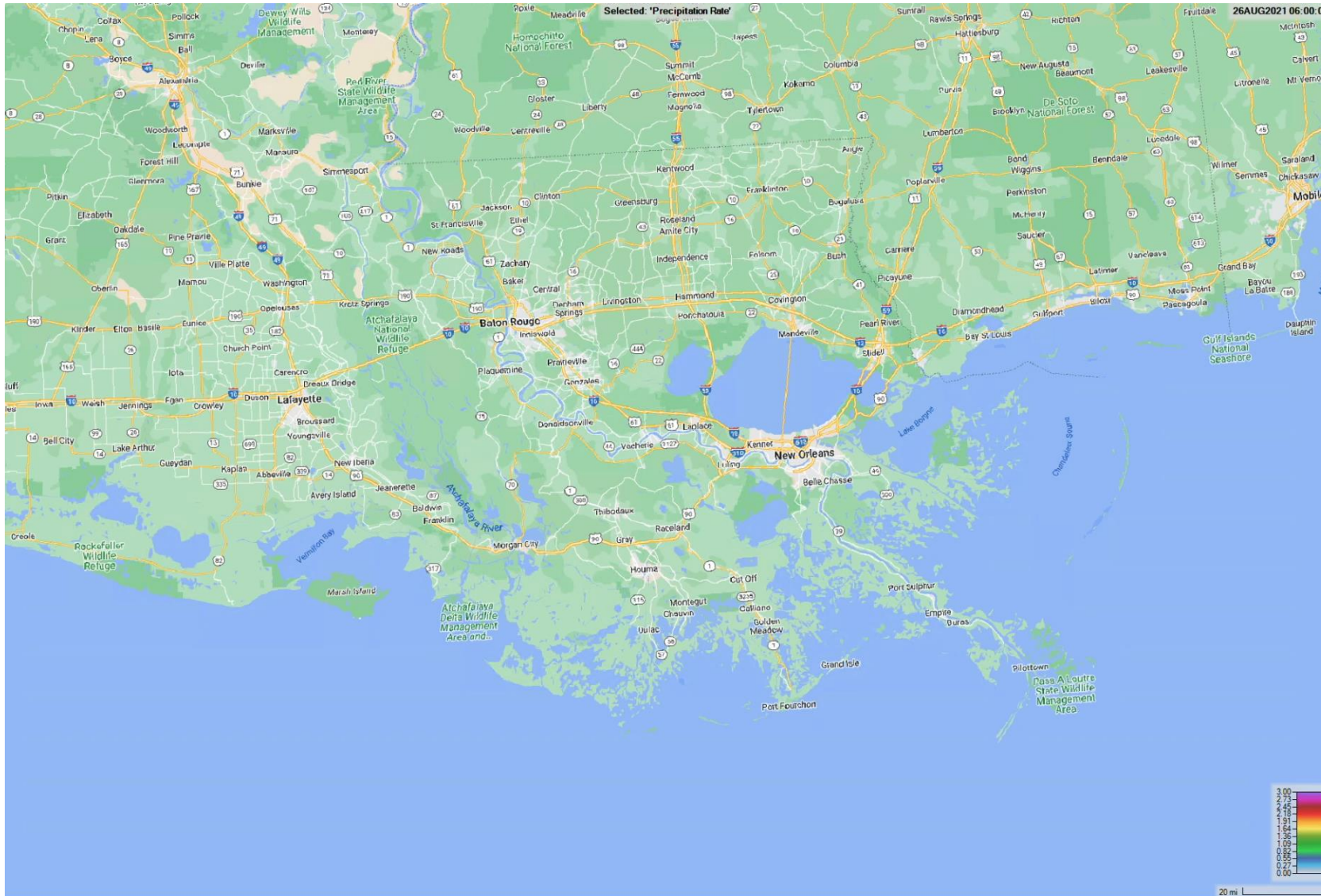
Water Level and Wind Vector



Significant Wave Height and Wave Direction



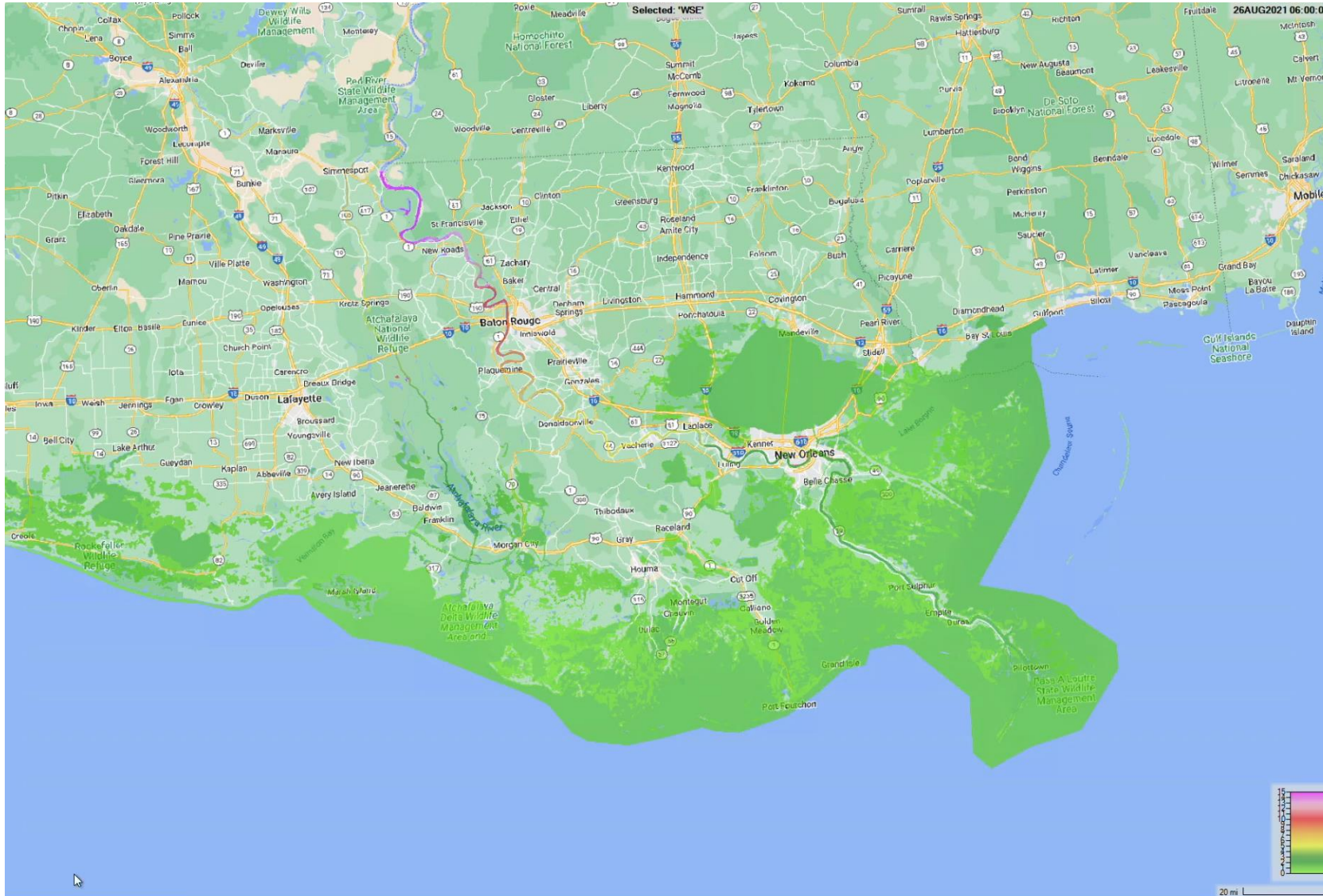
HEC-RAS – PRECIPITATION RATE



Forecast Initialized 2021-08-26 06:00



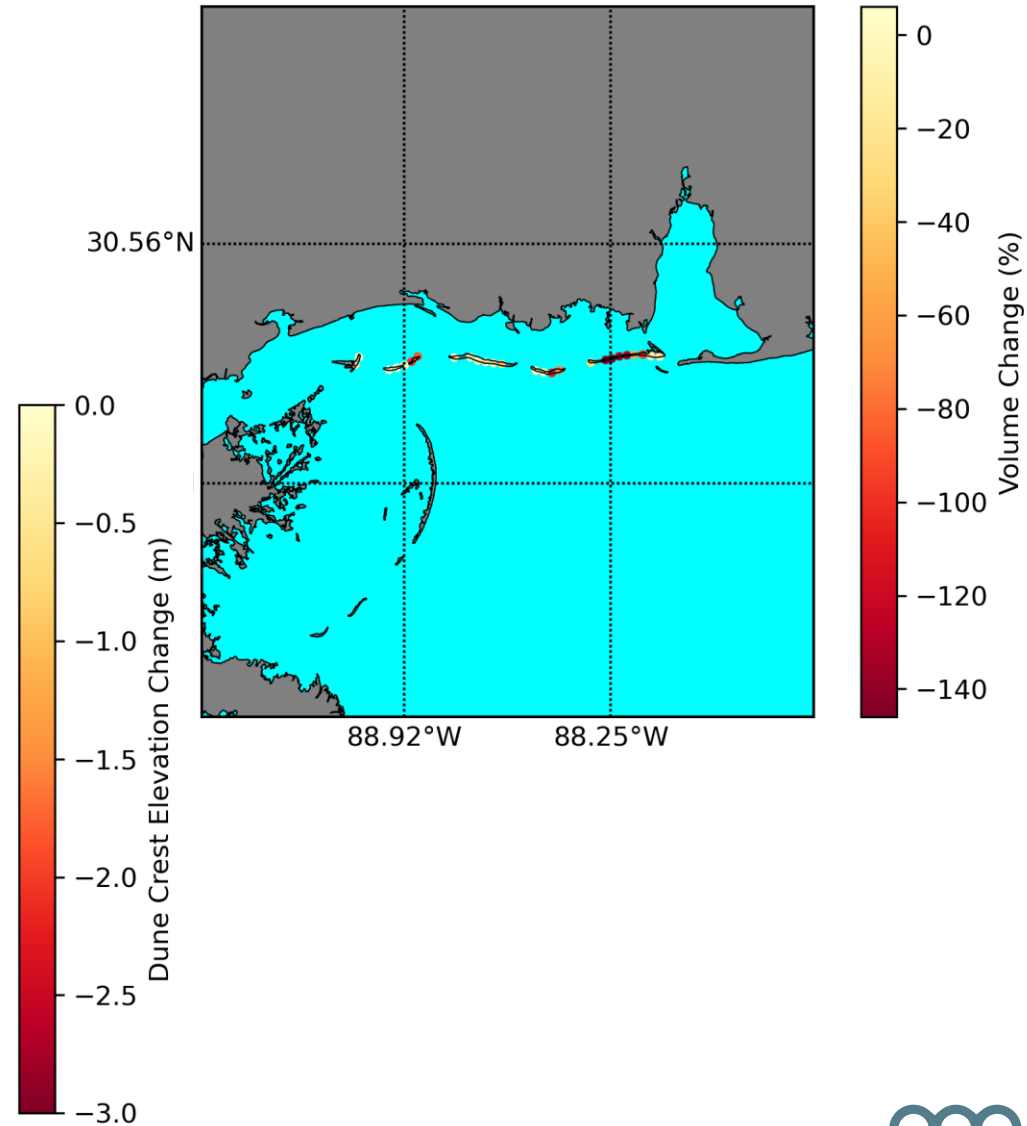
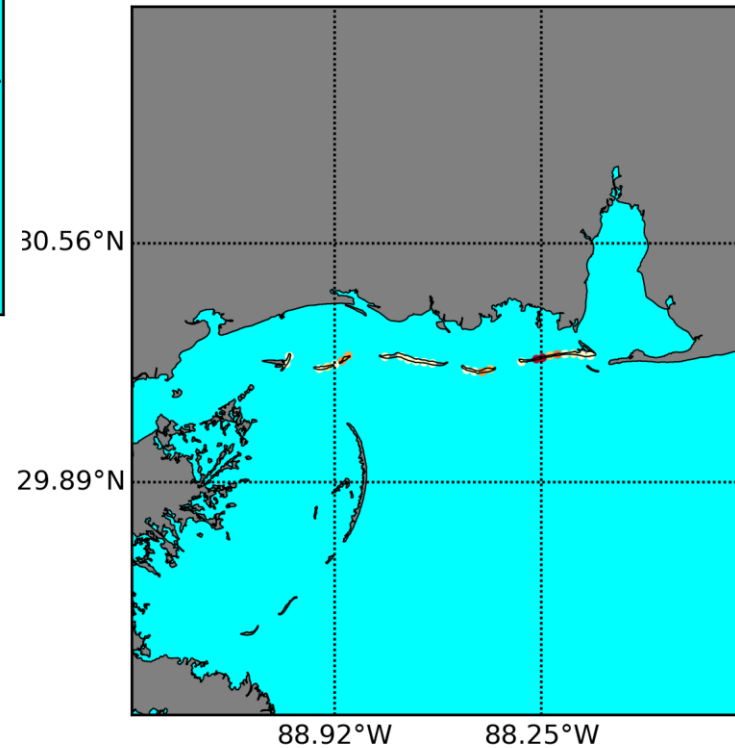
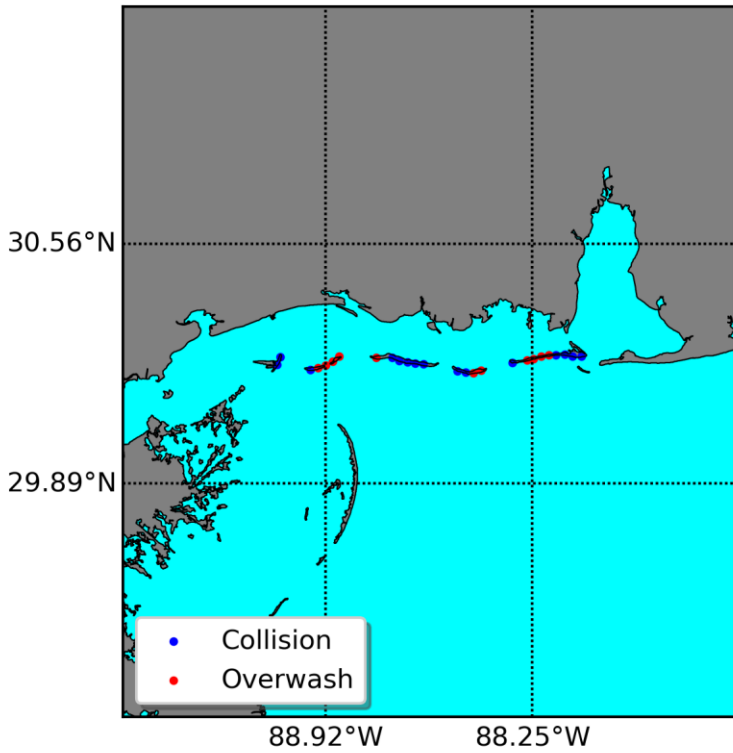
HEC-RAS – WATER LEVEL



Forecast Initialized 2021-08-26 06:00



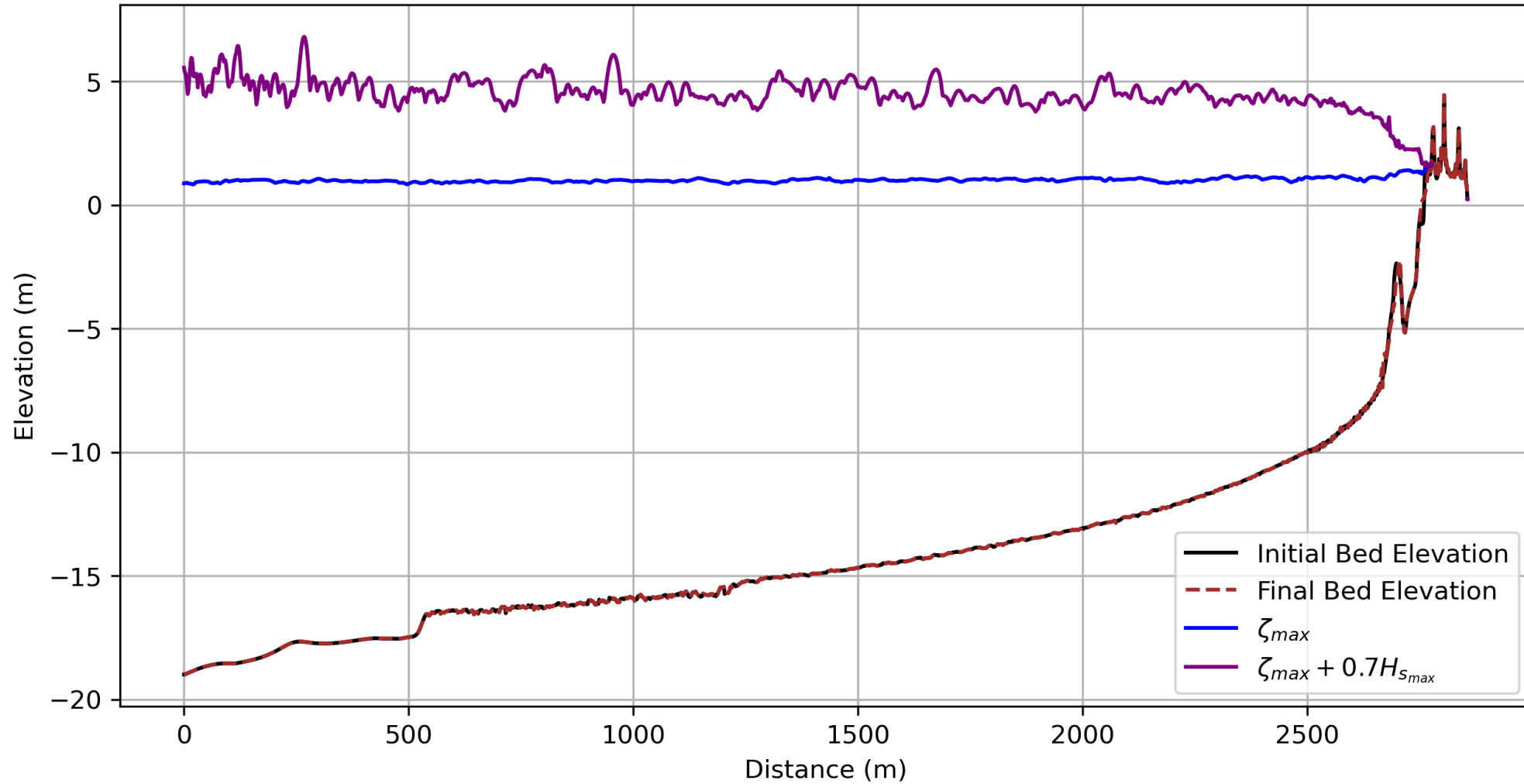
XBEACH-1D SUMMARY MAPS



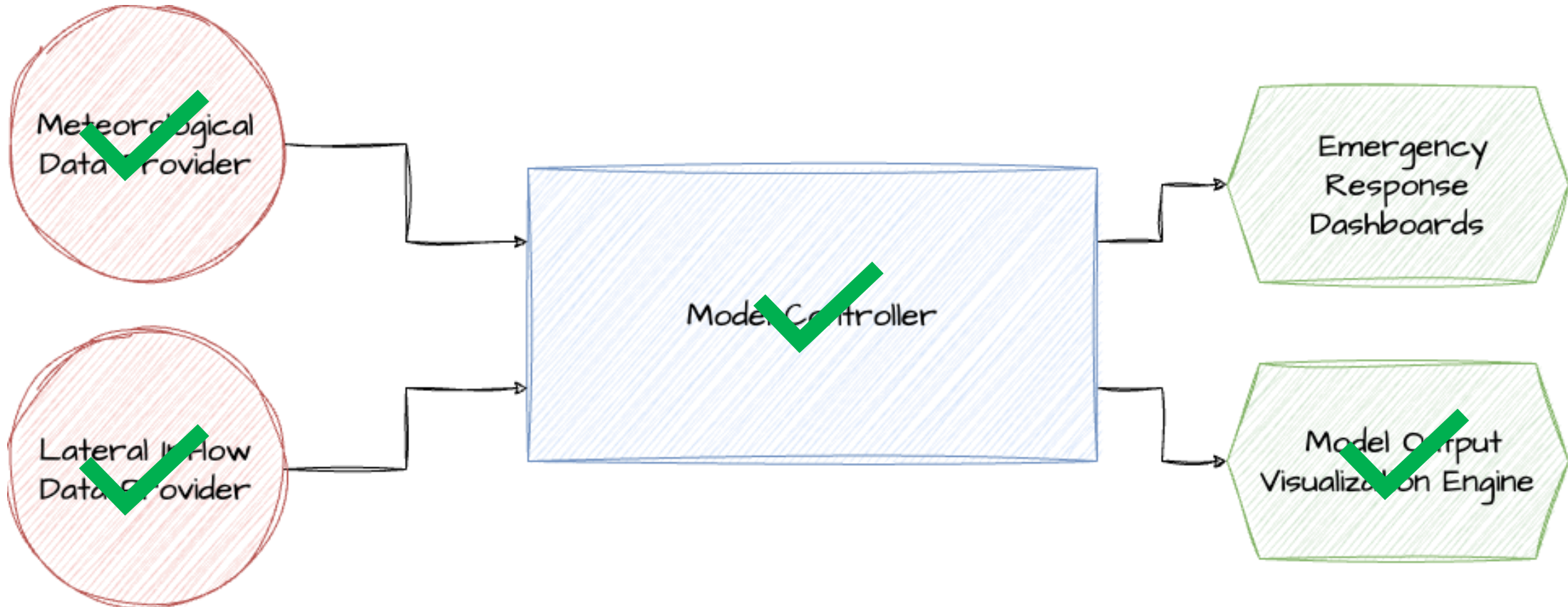
Forecast Initialized 2021-08-26 06

XBEACH-1D PROFILES

Transect 4147

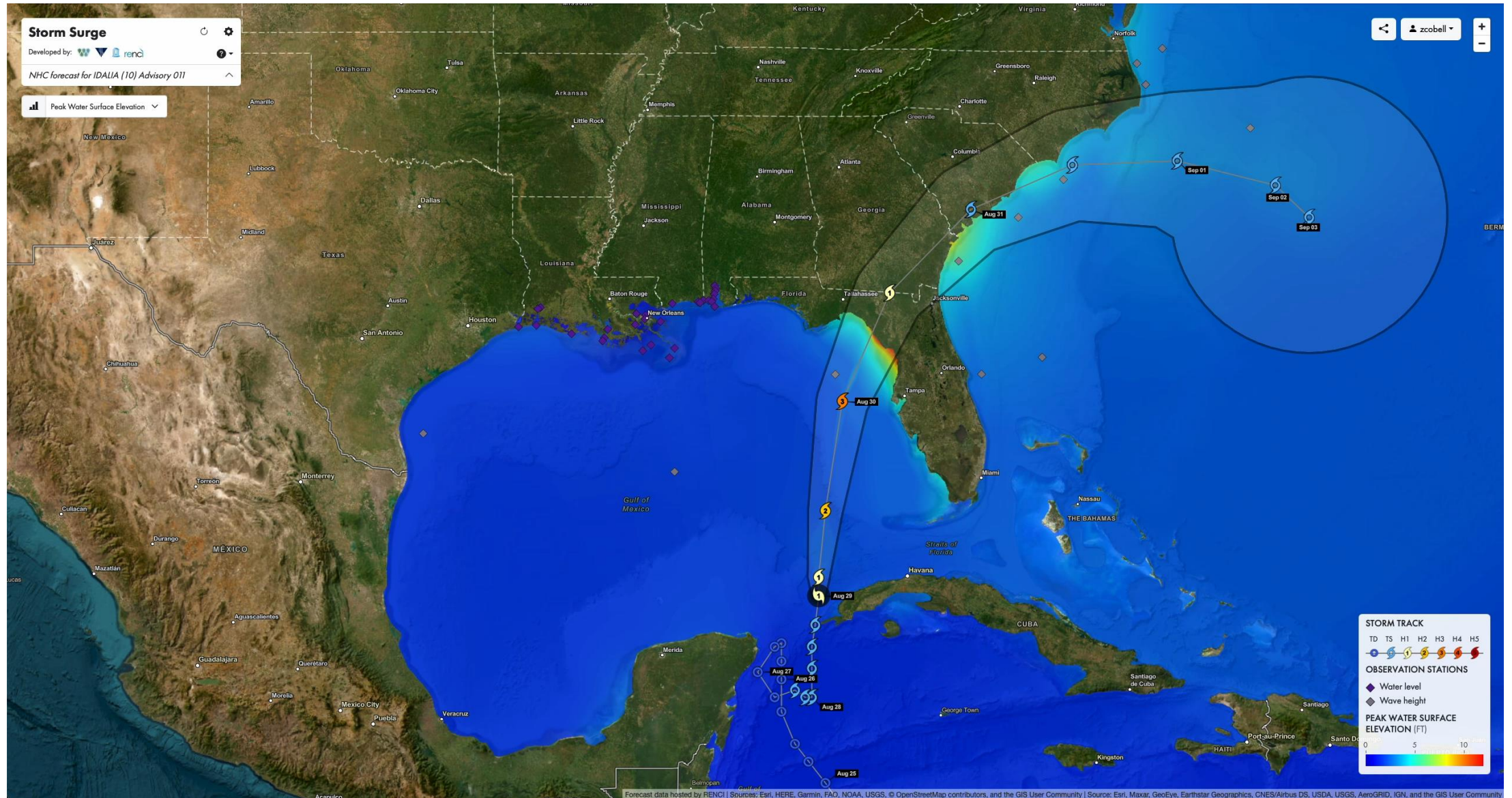


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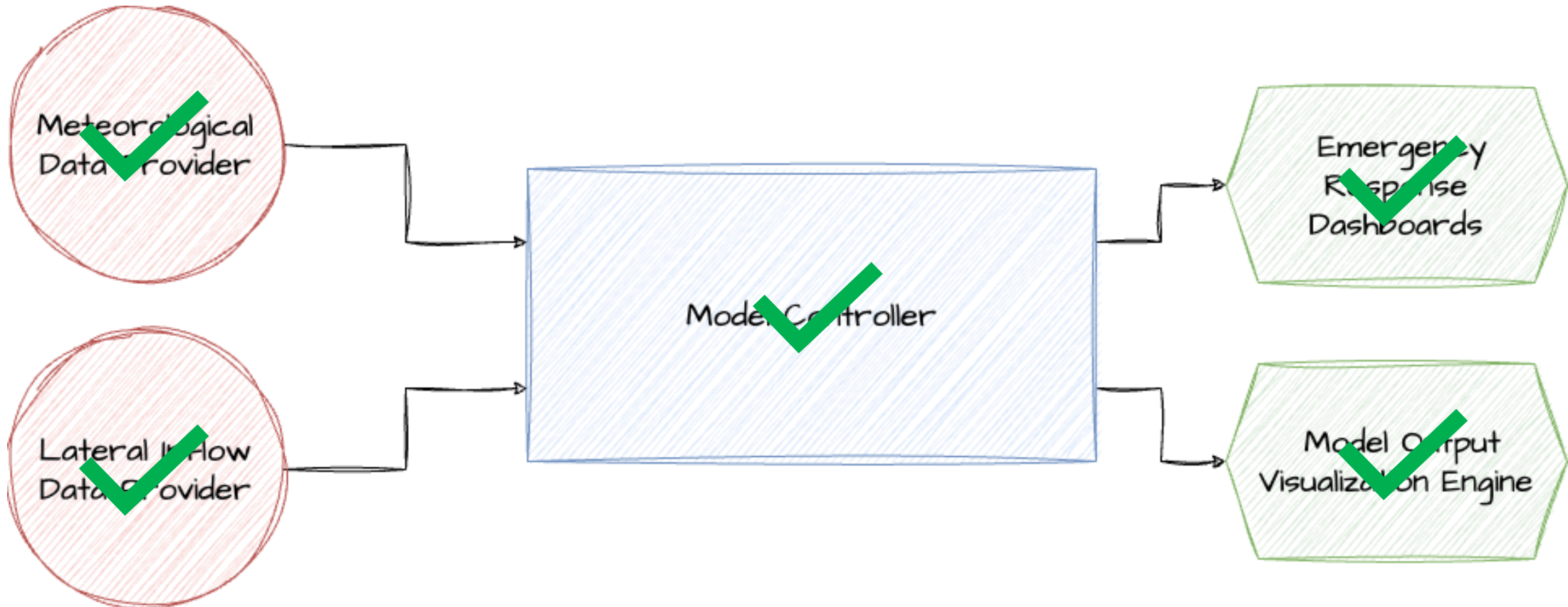


EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DASHBOARDS EXAMPLE

HURRICANE IDALIA

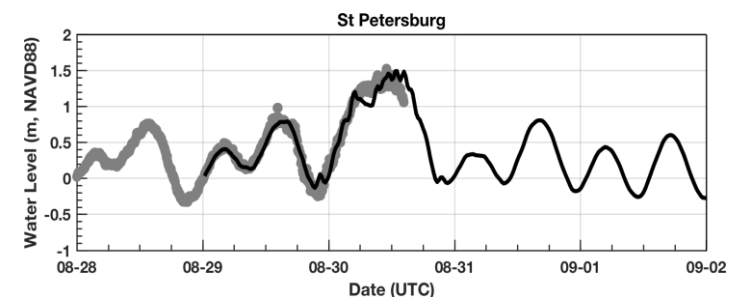
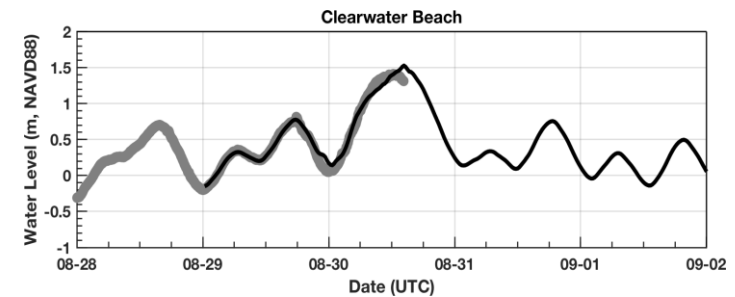
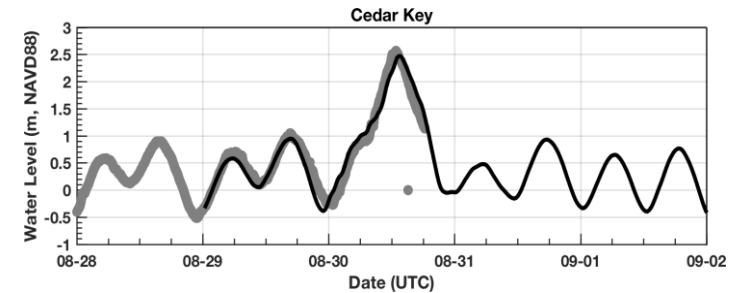
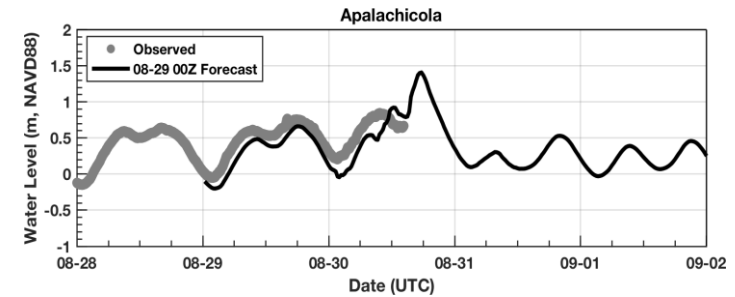


FloodID: SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



WHAT'S NEXT?

- Modeling system operational for 2 years
- Continue refinement and learning from operational experience
- Integration of additional models
- Surrogate Modeling
 - i.e., CHIPS (USACE), in-house methods
- Probabilistic/Ensemble Modeling
 - Generate storm track ensembles
 - NCEP models
 - NHC track based methods
 - i.e., Smith 2017, Pringle 2023
 - Rainfall ensembles
 - NCEP models
 - Villarini et al, etc.



Hurricane Idalia, Initialized 2023-08-29 00Z





QUESTIONS?

Baton Rouge

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