
DioVISTA/Flood Technologies & Use cases

 **Hitachi Power Solutions Co., Ltd.**

Schedule

Time	Course	Contents
10:00 -	1	Utilization of DioVISTA in the field of construction consulting
11:00 -	2	Utilization of Dam Dashboard in the Dam Sector
13:00 -	3	Utilization of DioVISTA in the field of non-life insurance
14:00 -	4	Utilization of DioVISTA in the field of disaster prevention administration
15:00 -	5	Proposal of BCP support for flood countermeasures for corporate disaster prevention
16:00 -	6	DioVISTA Flood Simulator– Technologies & Use cases DioVISTA technologies and use cases will be introduced. DioVISTA includes 3-D visualization, fast calculation, and intuitive operation.

Today's materials will be uploaded later.
Participants will receive an email with the link.

1. Introduction – use cases
2. Features of DioVISTA
3. Editions of DioVISTA
4. Summary
5. Appendix

1. Introduction – use cases

2. Features of DioVISTA

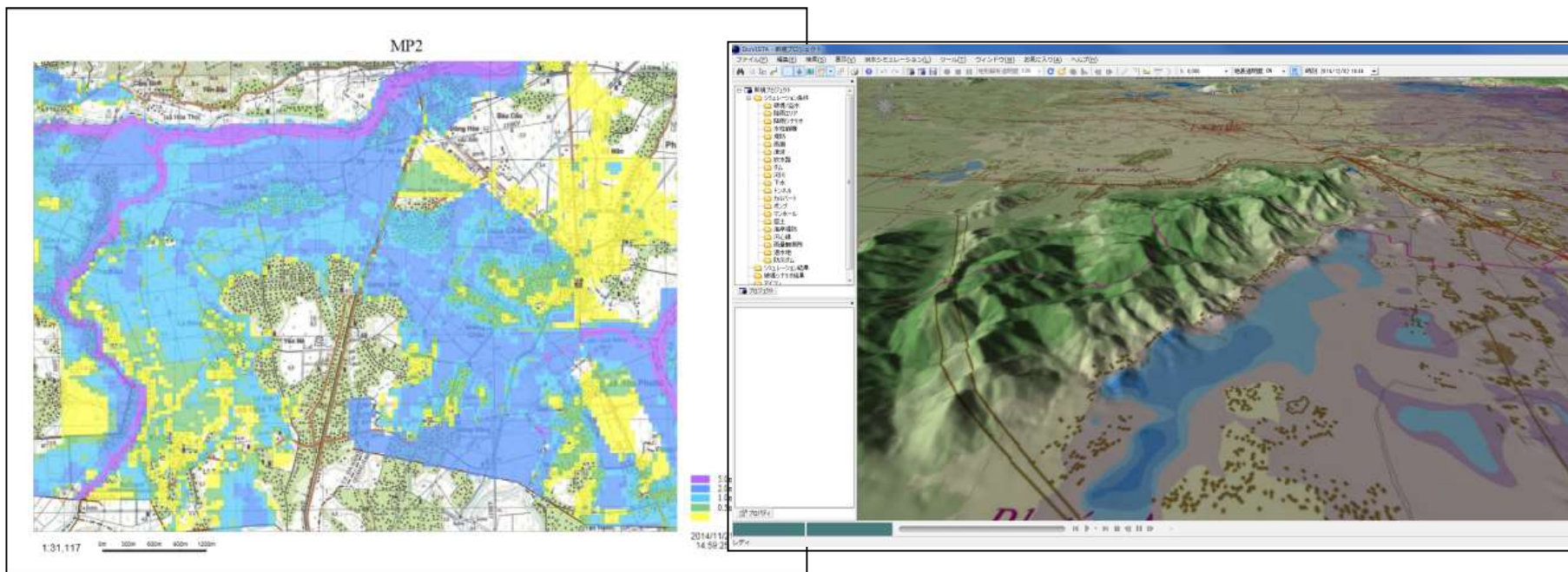
3. Editions of DioVISTA

4. Summary

5. Appendix

Use case in Vietnam

- We conducted feasibility study in Vietnam in 2014.
- Staff in Disaster Prevention Center in Da Nang City and Binh Dinh Province made flood hazard map using DioVISTA



Printed hazard map of Da Nang City 3D hazard map of Binh Dinh Province

Use case in Vietnam

Scenes of Workshop Day 1 in Da Nang City

(a) Checking hydrological data



Disaster map

Hydrological
data book

(b) Inputting data into DioVISTA

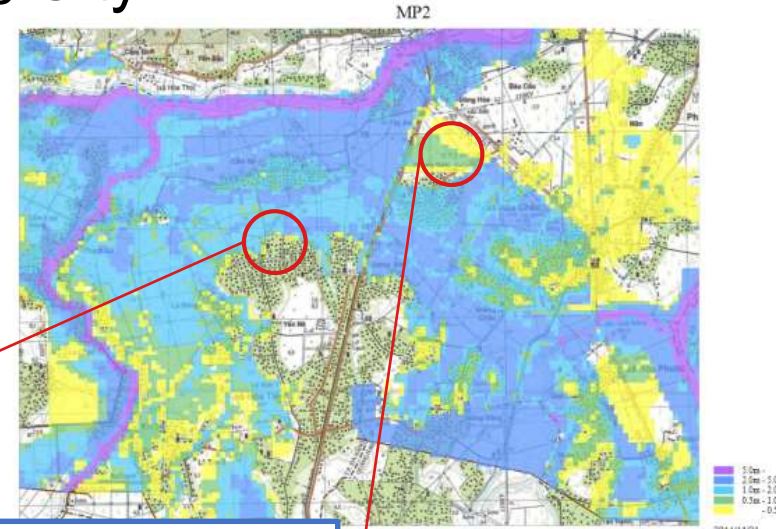


DioVISTA in PC
Hydrological
data book

Use case in Vietnam

Scenes of Workshop Day 2 in Da Nang City

Validating hazard map
by comparing historical
flood level with



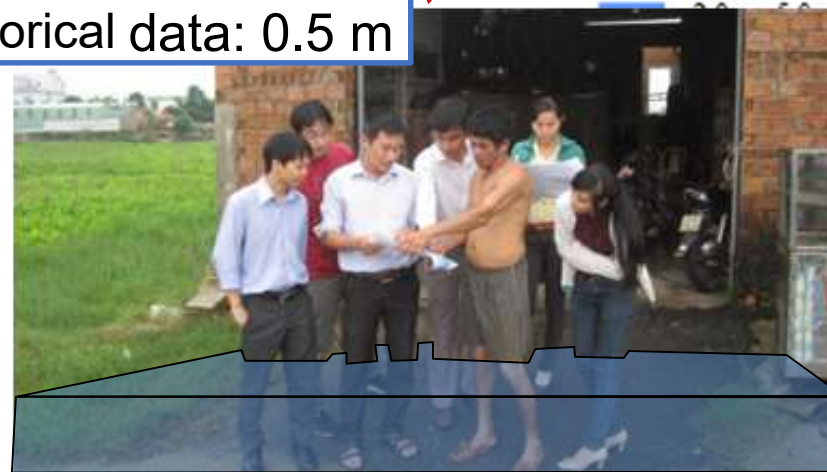
Simulation: 1-2 m Historical

data: 1.4 m



Simulation: 0.5-1 m

Historical data: 0.5 m



Use case in Vietnam

Feedbacks from staff in Disaster Prevention Center in Da Nan City and Binh Dinh

No	Item	Score (1~5)
1	I can conduct flood simulation with DioVISTA	3.8
2	I can identify high risk area based on simulation result and site investigation	4.4
3	Enough data is used in DioVISTA	3.5
4	I want to continue using DioVISTA	4.9
5	This system should be improved toward flood forecasting	4.6

Vision of DioVISTA/Flood

We aim to save people and properties from flood damage

Simulation result for May 2013 in Indonesia



Simple and Fast

Can be used in
anywhere on the
earth

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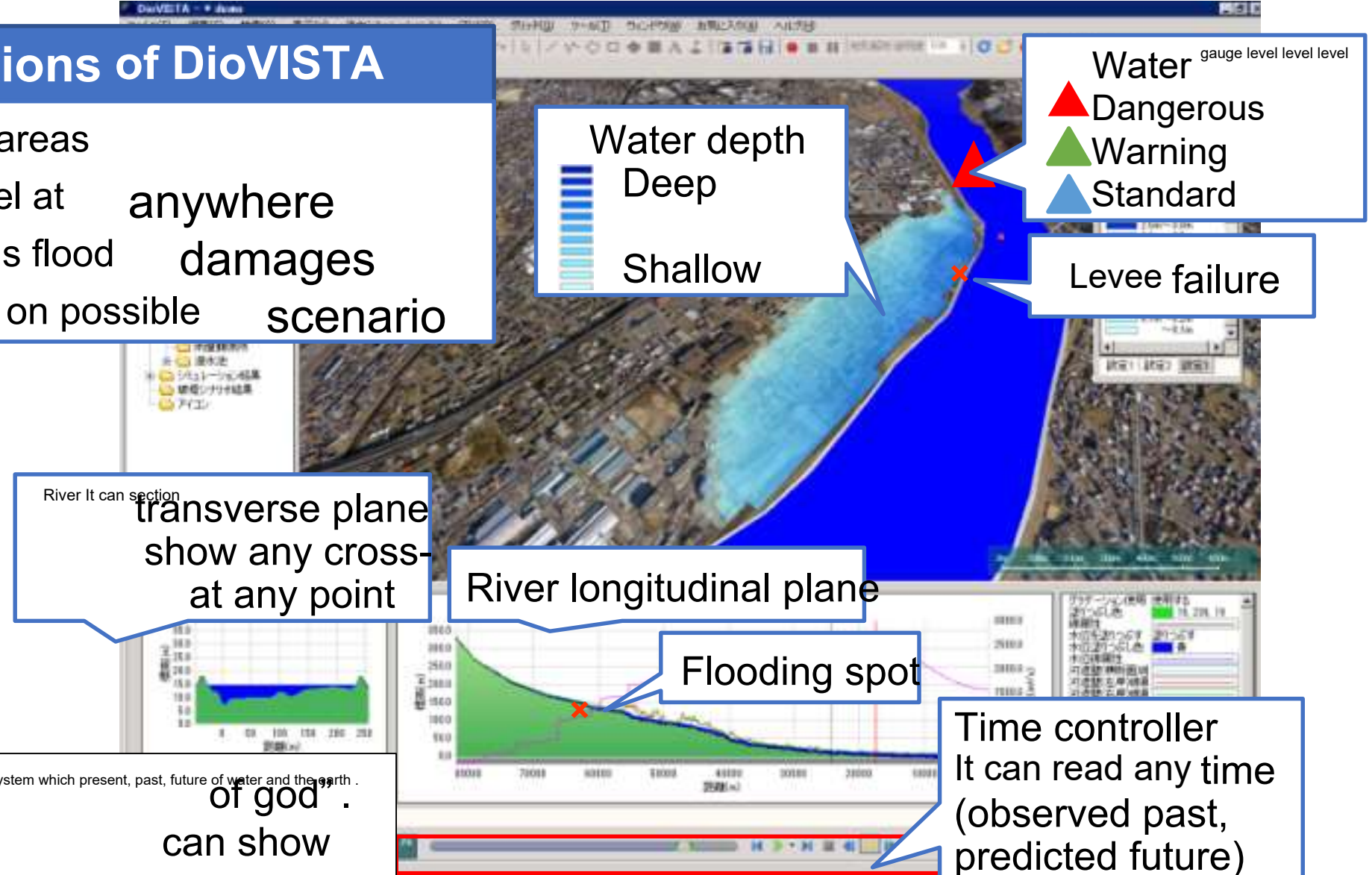
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Functions of DioVISTA

Main functions of DioVISTA

1. Predict flooded areas
2. Predict river level at anywhere
3. Analyze previous flood damages
4. Simulate based on possible scenario



DioVISTA: In Italian, it means "sight". We aim to make a system which presents, past, future of water and the earth.

of god".
can show

1. **Fast and accurate simulations**
Using original fast calculating method
2. **Advanced simulations with easy operations**
Non-hydrologic-experts can also execute simulations easily
3. **Simulations based on rainfall as input**
Display dangerous areas on the map and on the transit map to enable quick supports

Feature1:Fast and accurate simulations

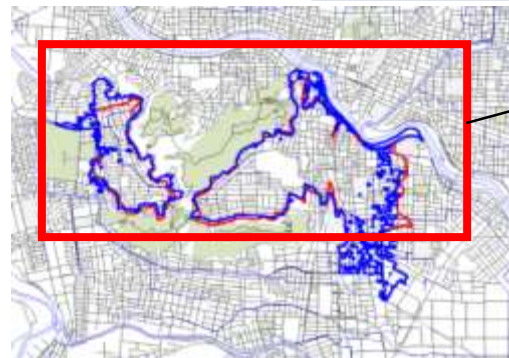
- Based on our original high-speed calculating method Dynamic DDM
 - Acquired patents in Japan, United States, and China



6 hours flood analysis can be done in 4 seconds.
Visualization of mid-flow results is possible
during executing simulation. Mesh size: 25 m

Accuracy validation

- Flood damage in Asuwa river, Fukuiken in 2004
- Flooded areas are predicted with high precision



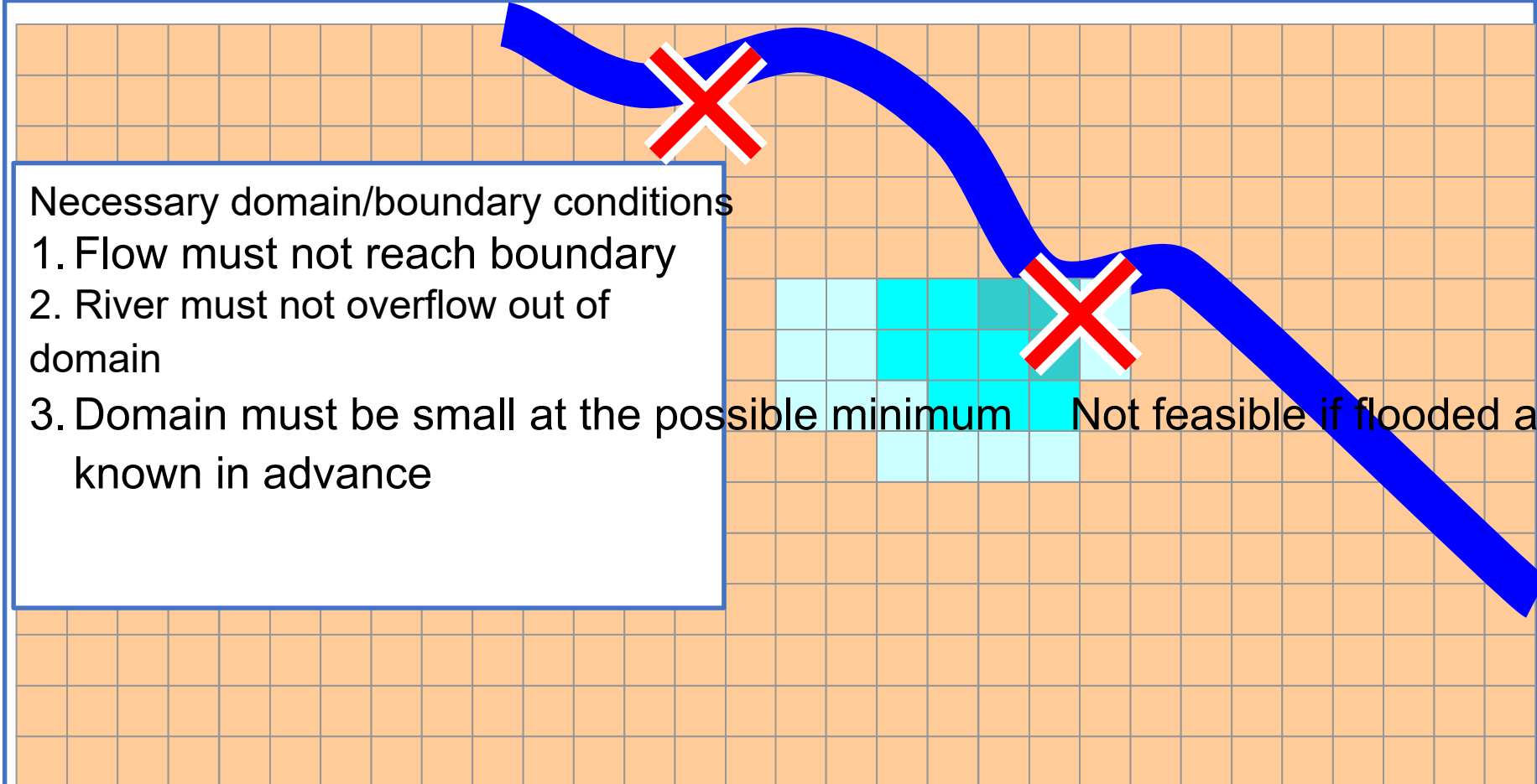
Investigated area False negative : 9%
False positive : 13% Observed flood
— areas by site investigation Predicted
— flood areas by simulation

Inundationmodel (conventionalmethod)

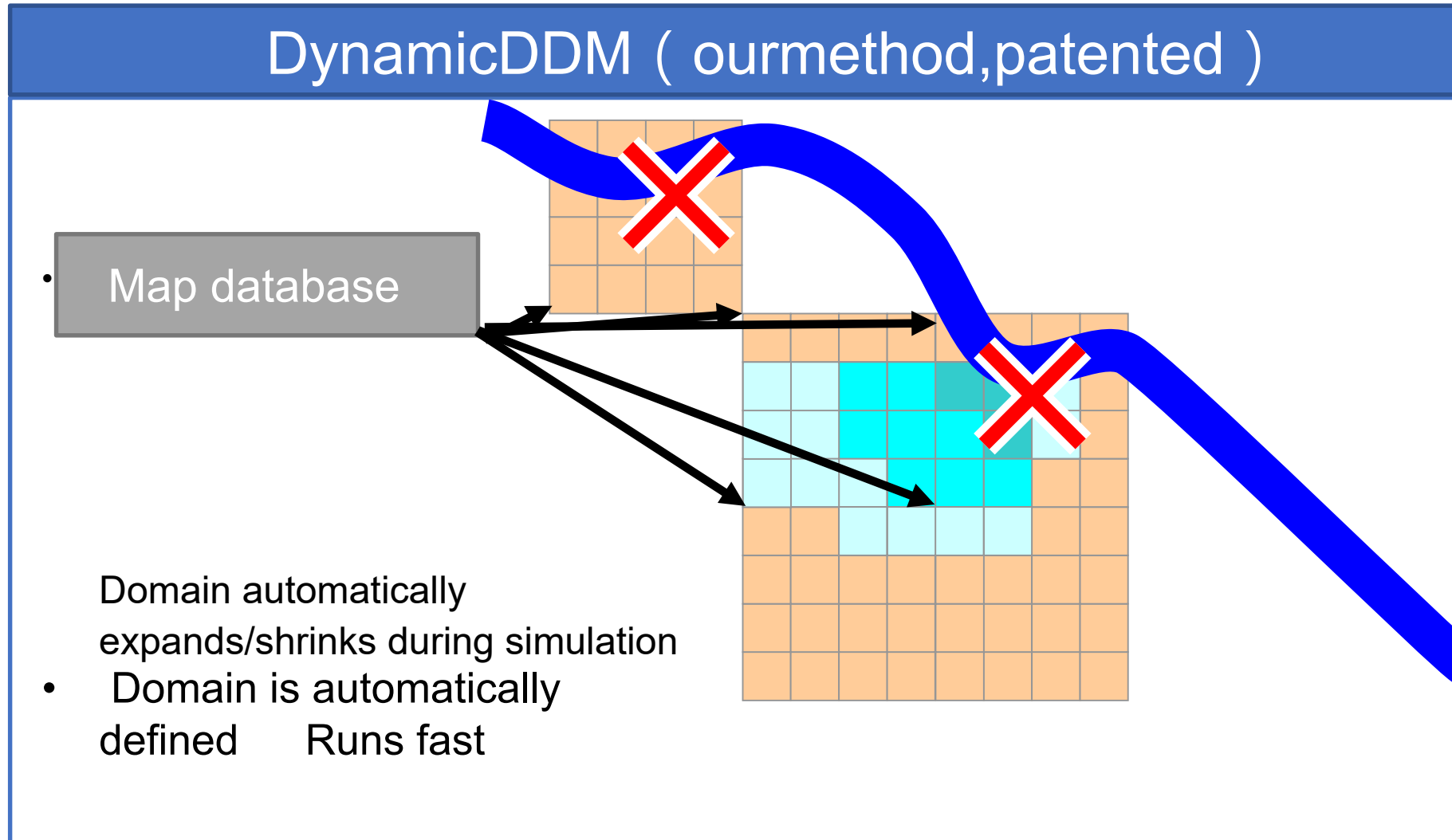
Necessary domain/boundary conditions

1. Flow must not reach boundary
2. River must not overflow out of domain

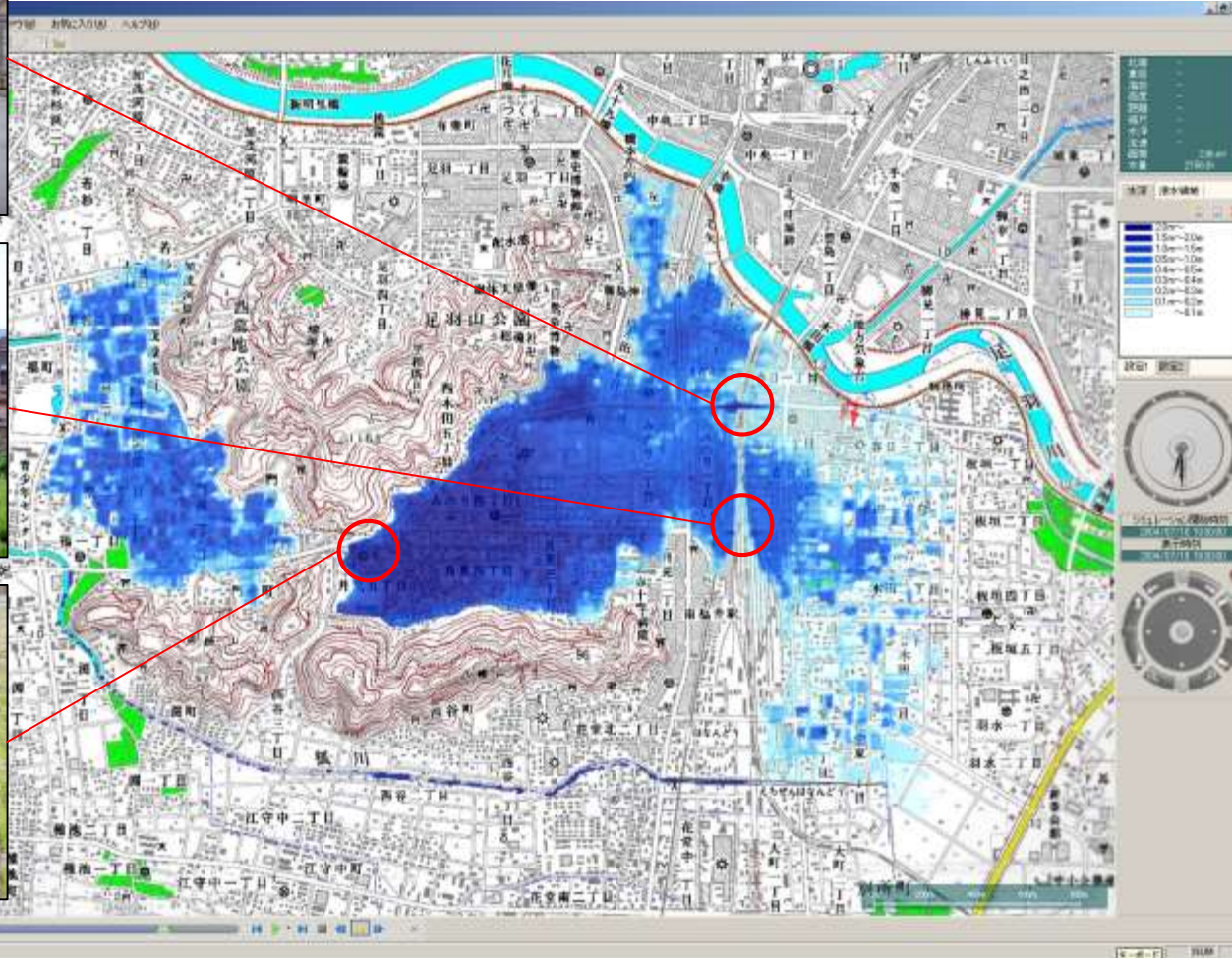
3. Domain must be small at the possible minimum
- Not feasible if flooded areas are not known in advance



Our method



Characteristics of flood streams in city

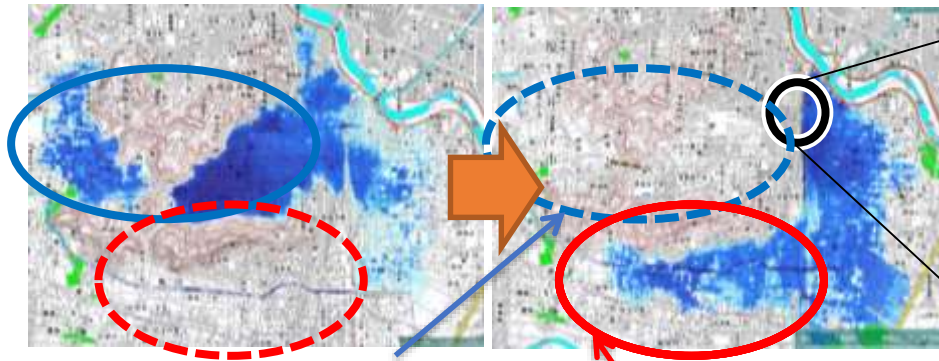


Current of water is affected by railway, road, underpass and etc..

Feature2:Advanced simulations with easy operations

- Click where you want to set on the map to set sandbag wall
- Setting sandbag wall Intuitive operation using map data

Operation plan 1 Before After



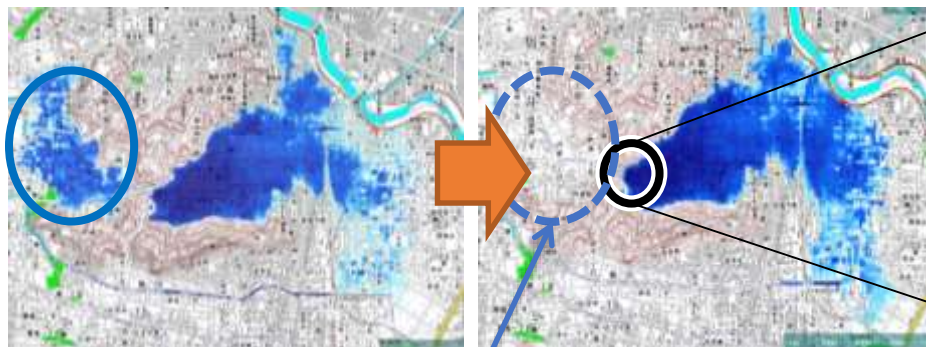
Sandbag wall



Damage is reduced in central and western areas, but increased in southern area

Find better operation

Operation plan 2 Before After



Filled channel

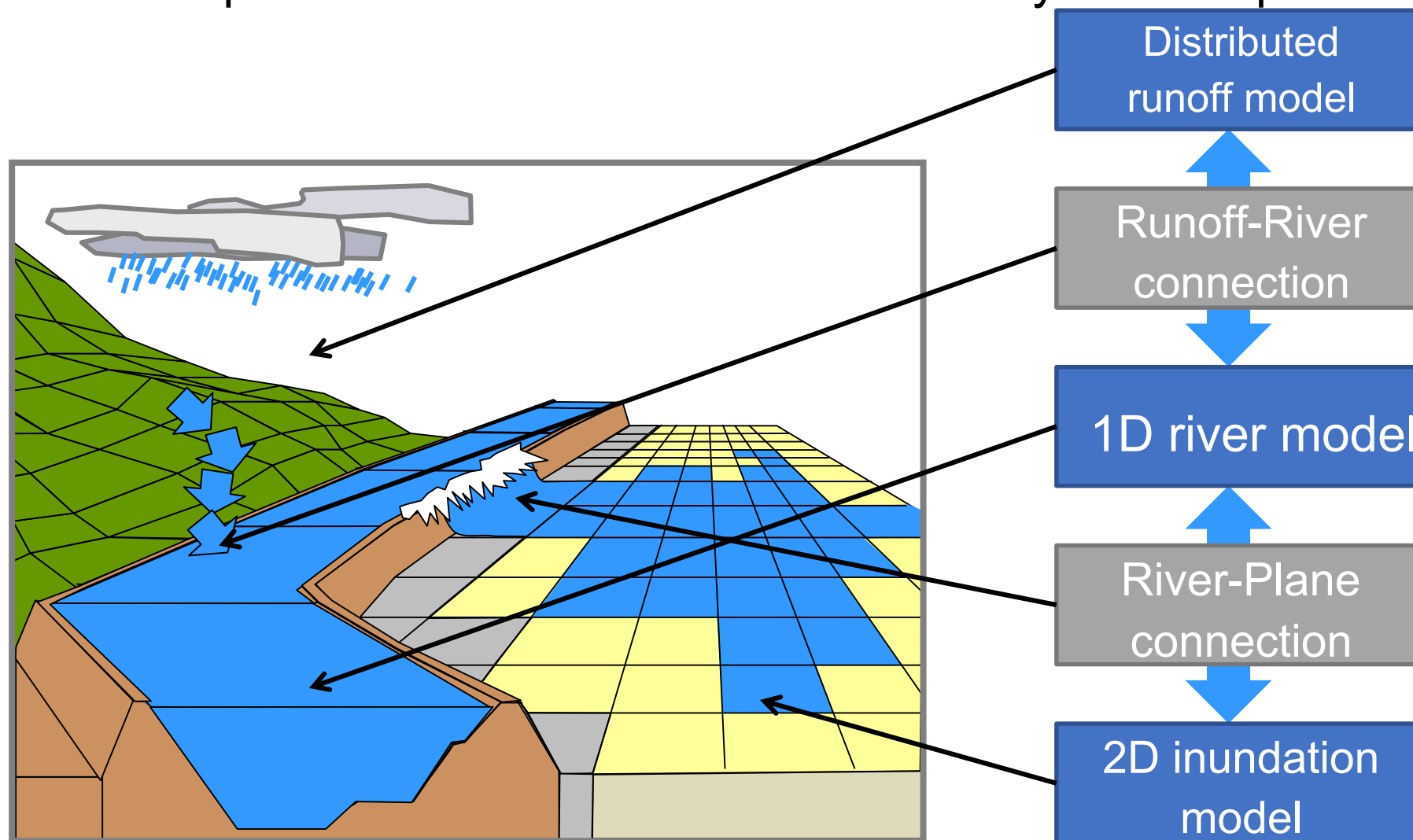


Damage is reduced in western area

Damage reduced area

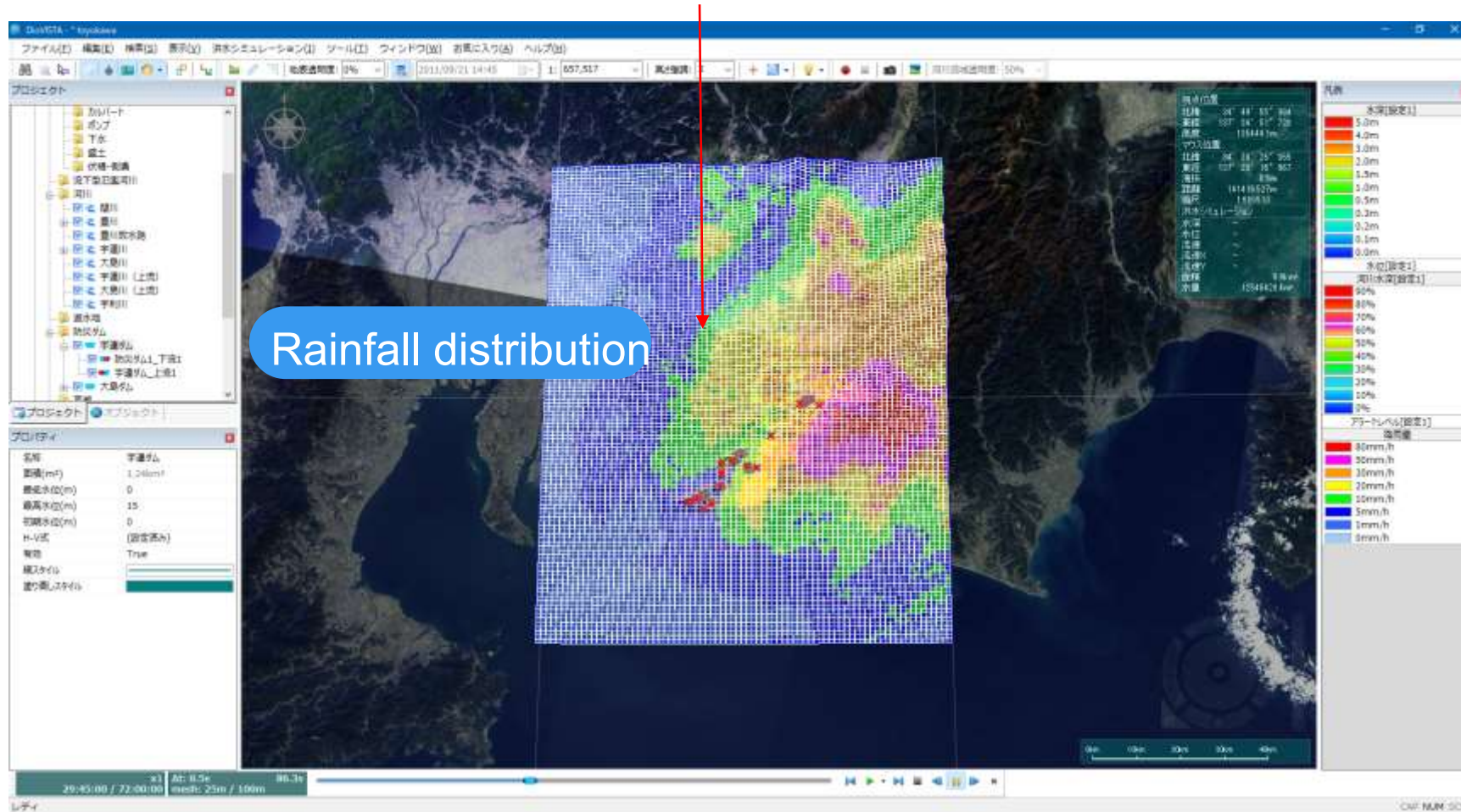
Feature3: Simulations with rainfall as input

- Simulation from rainfall to flood can be done integrally
- Required models are made automatically from map data



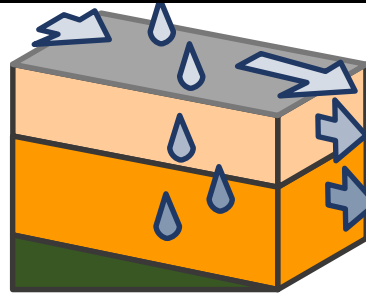
HITACHI
Inspire the Next

Rainfall distribution



Runoff model

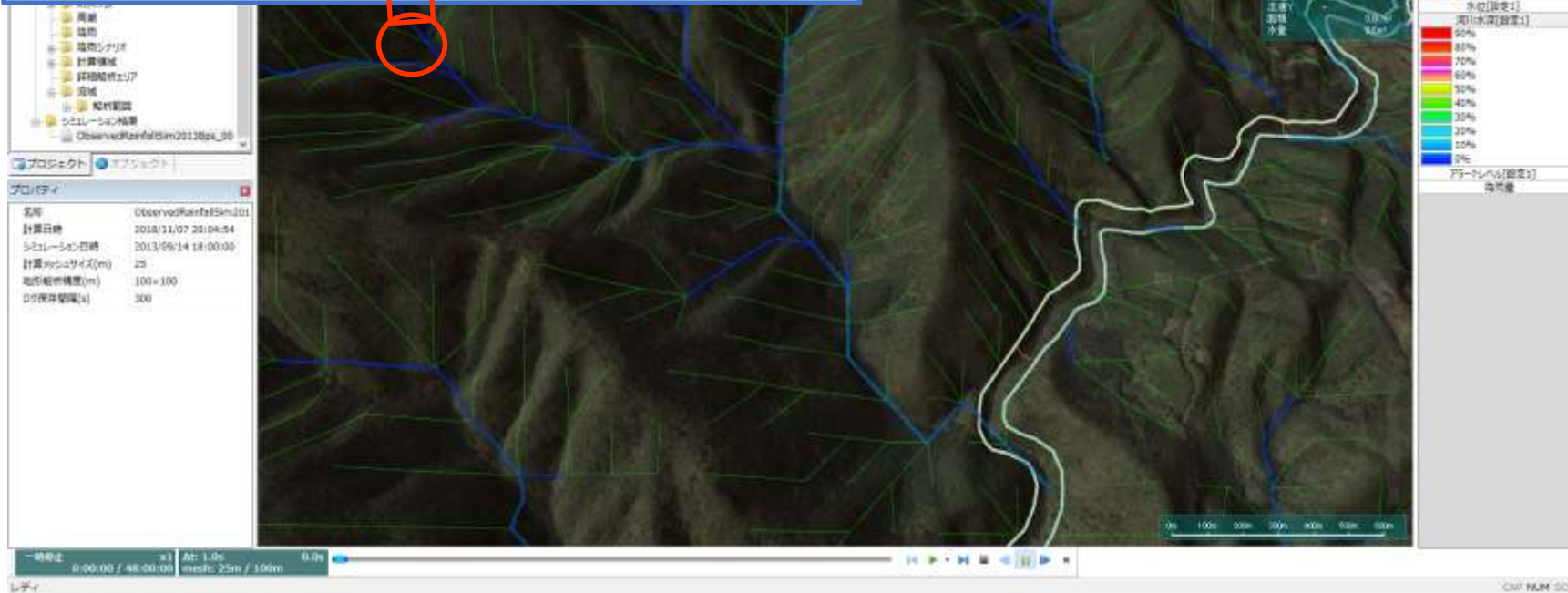
Analysis of rainwater permeation into soil



(a) Surface

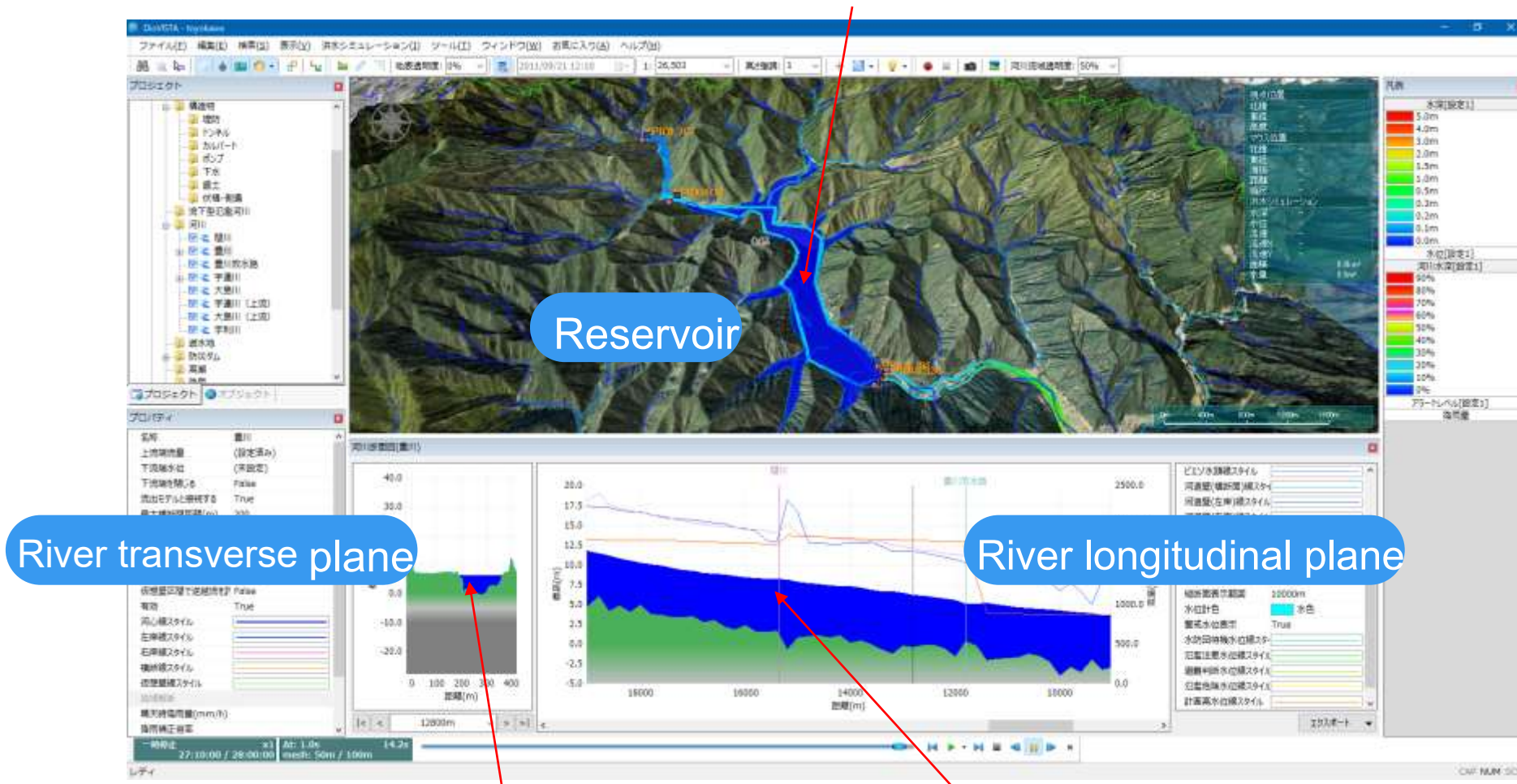
(b) Saturated

(c) Unsaturated



Reservoir/River models

Reservoir (color changes from blue to red depending on the water level)

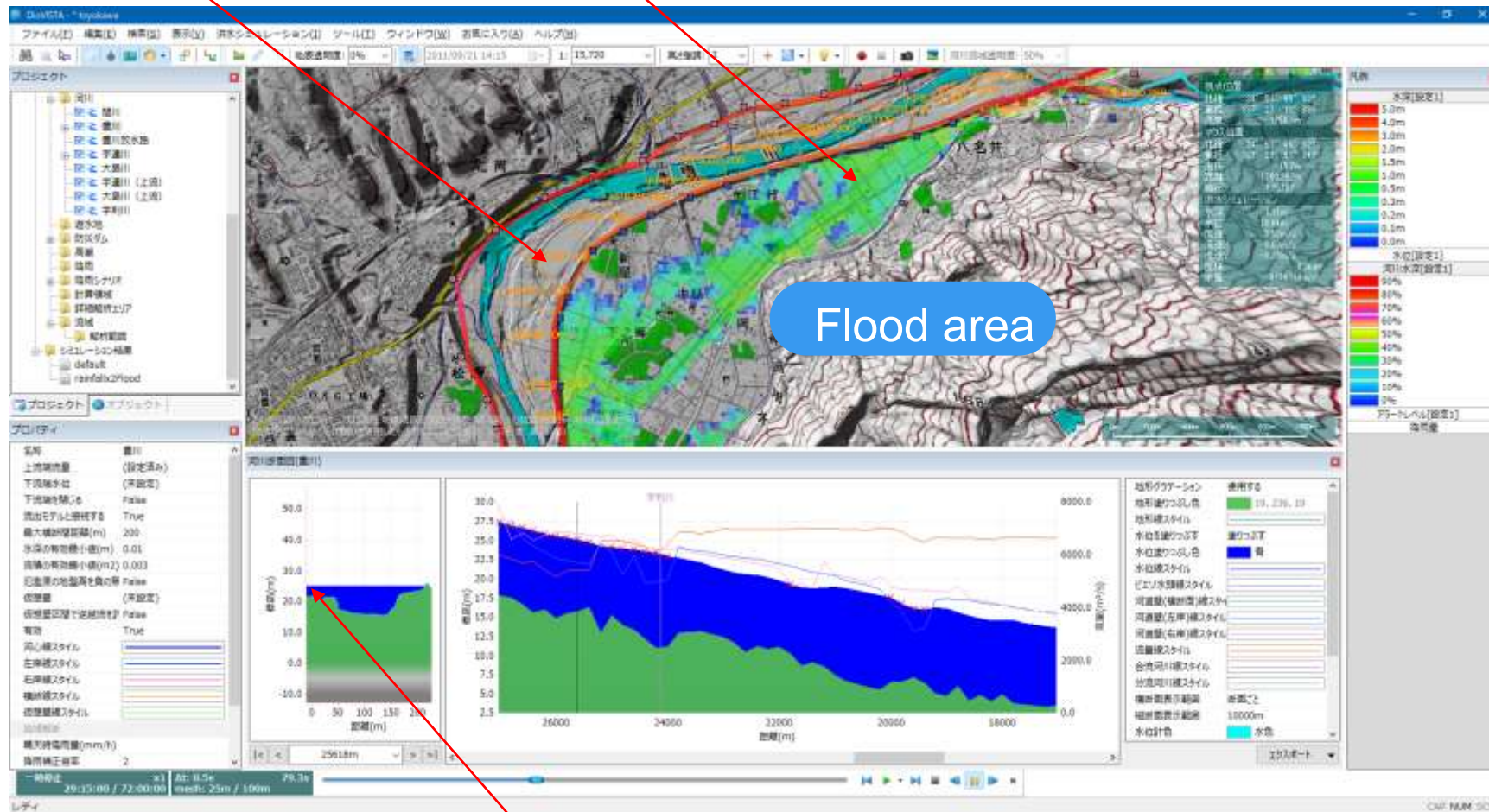


River transverse plane River longitudinal plane

Inundation model

Downstream river

Flood area



Water level is over the height of the levee

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Editions

System/Software

Edition	Features	Uses	Current clients
Enterprise	Inundation prediction for 24 hours a day, 365 days a year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff arrangement • Decision of monitoring spots • Decision of evacuation advisory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities
Professional	Flood damage simulation of possible heavy rain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative evaluation of flood damage risks • Analysis of damage mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insurance companies • Construction consultancy companies • Universities, Research institutes
Standard	Flood damage simulation of assumed levee failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooded area identification • Report preparation for disaster prevention planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities • Universities, Research institutes

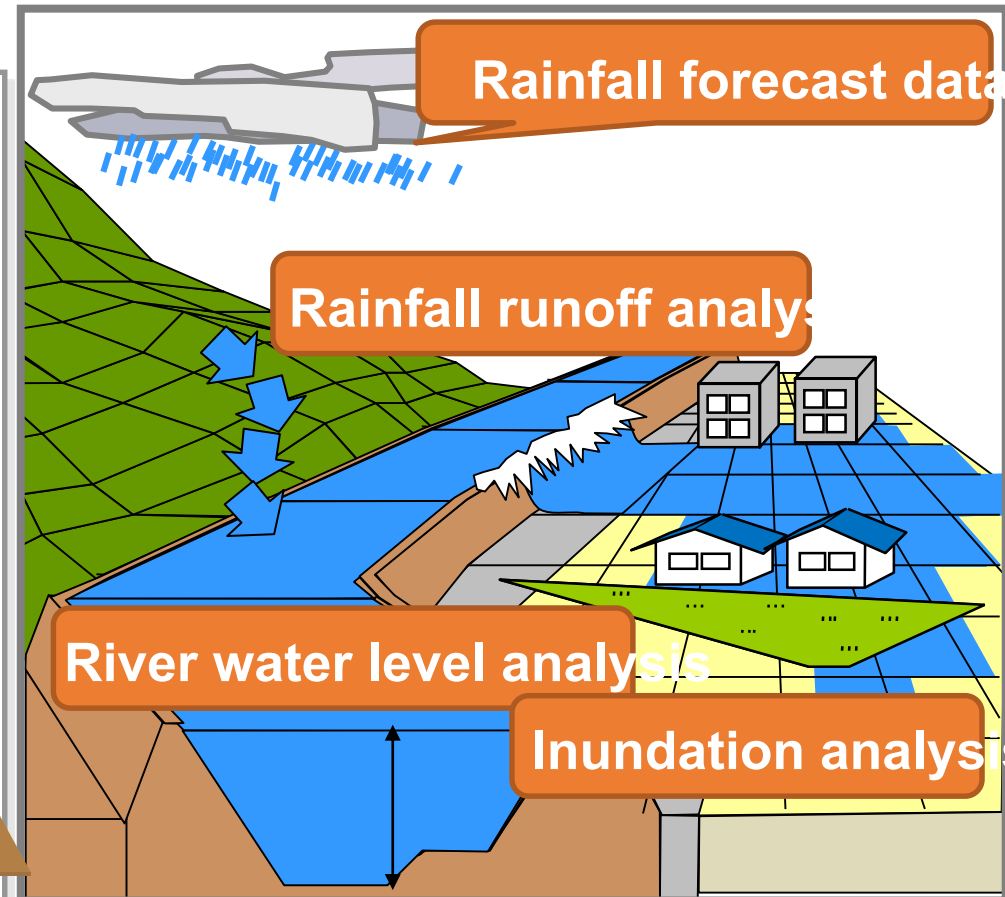
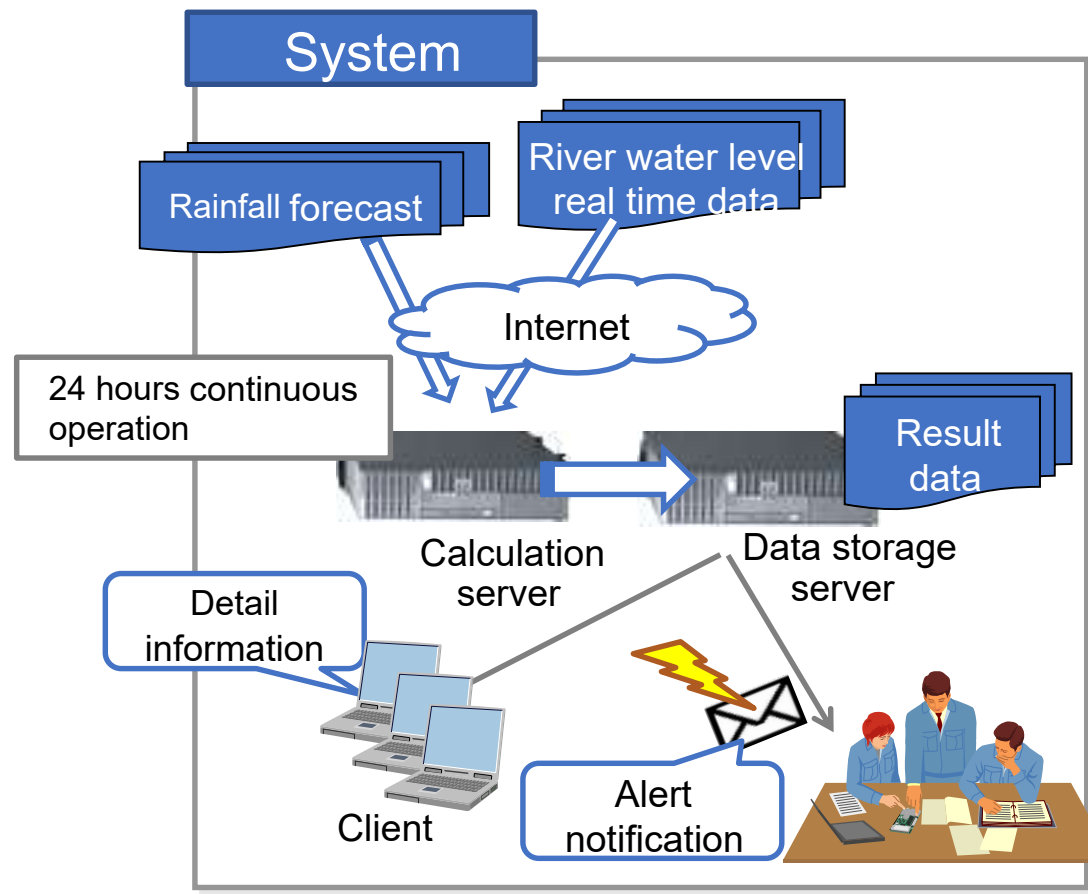
Services

Service items	Contents	Current clients
Video making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood damage simulation video for disaster prevention education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipalities
Simulation and Report preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executing simulation based on possible scenario 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insurance companies • Large plants, broadcasting stations • Construction consultancy companies²³

Features of enterprise edition

Enterprise

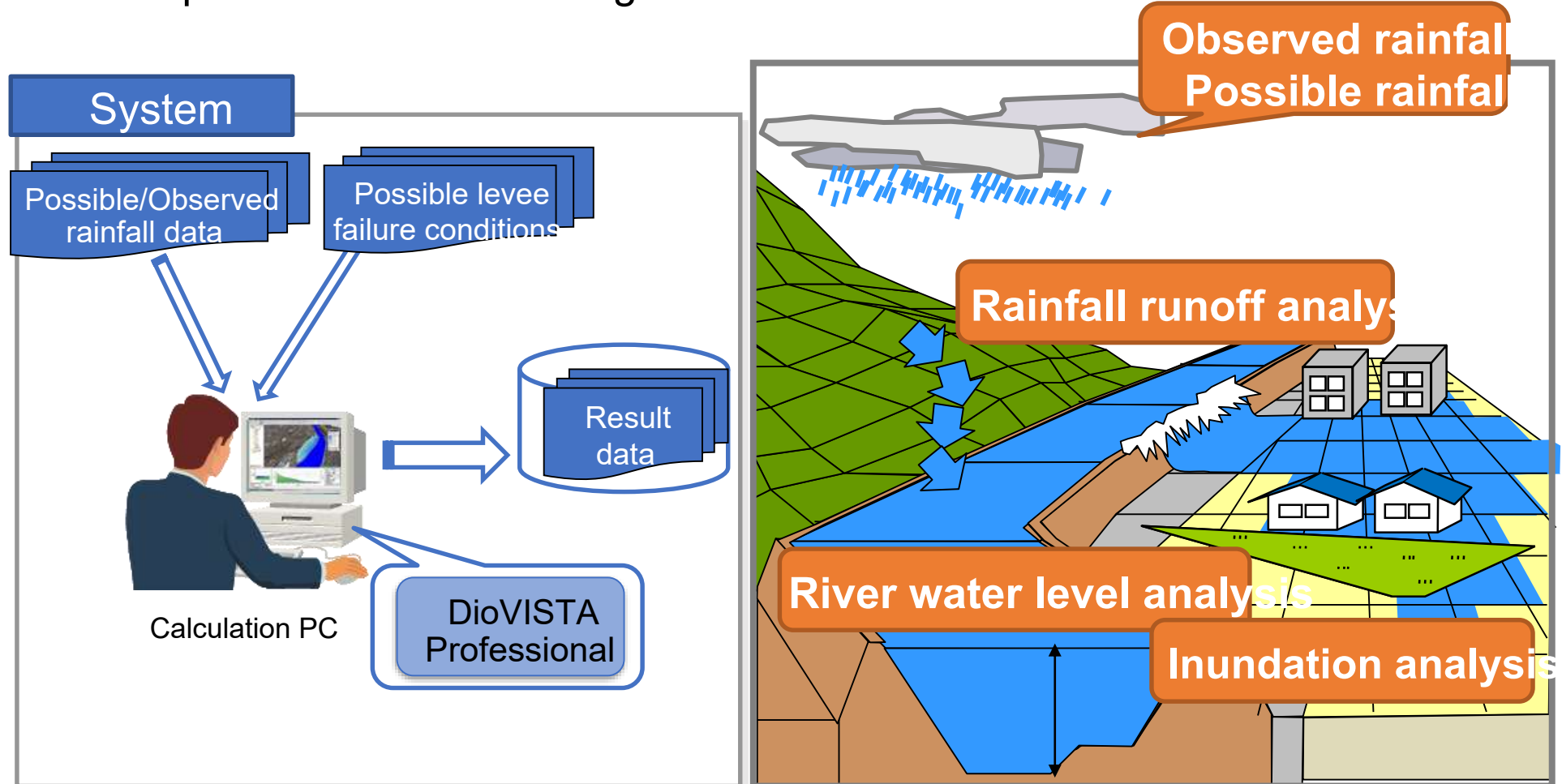
- Forecasts river water level and flooded area based on forecasted rainfall
- Updates the forecast regularly
- Early notification of inundation risk/possibility
- Support decision of staff scheduling, evacuation advisory, etc.



Features of professional edition

Professional• Predicts of river water level and flooded area based on possible rainfall

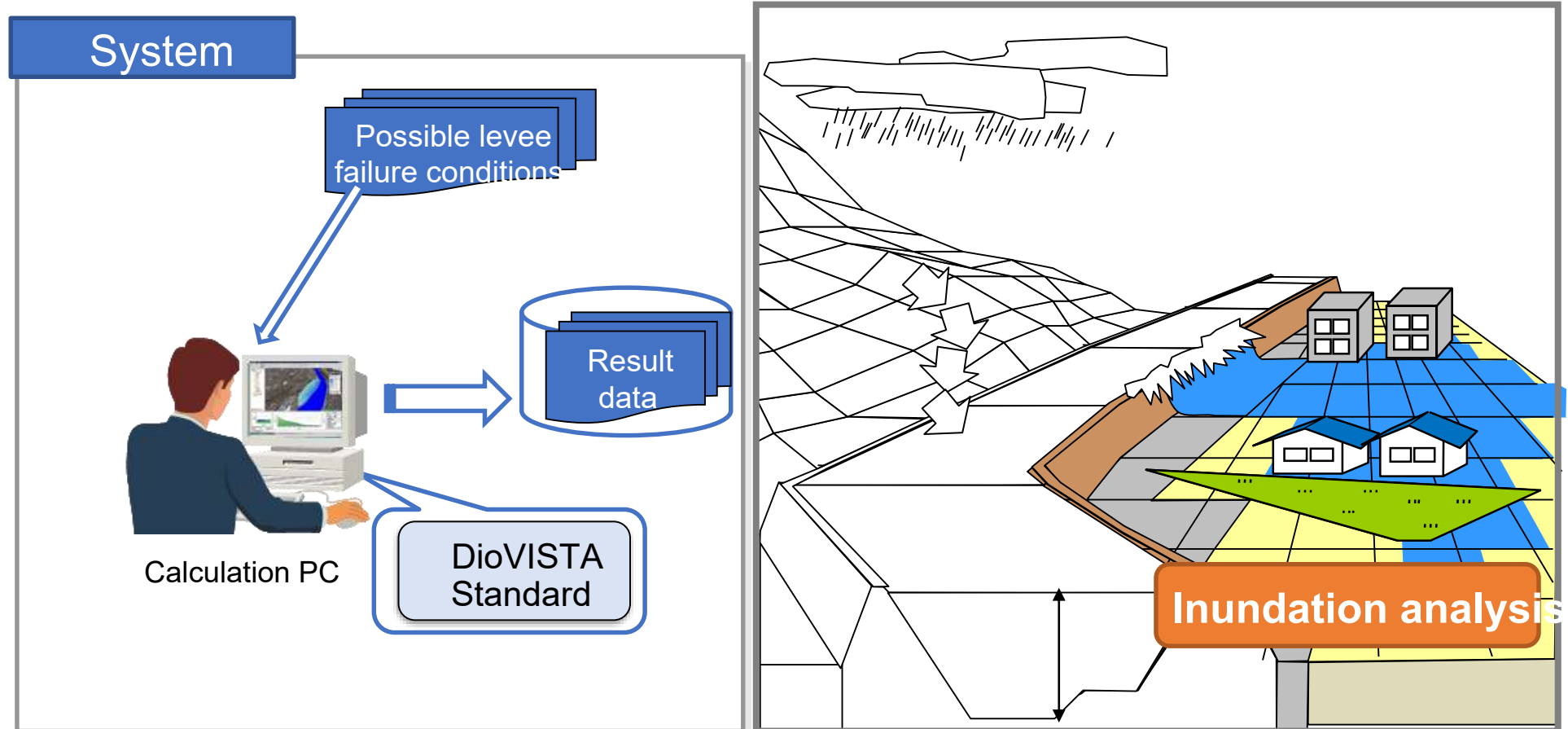
- Analysis of previous flood damage
- Preparation of flood damage risk curve



Features of standard edition

Standard

- Predicts flooded area based on possible levee failure
 - Easy operation for flood-specific analysis
 - Quick risk estimation of certain site
 - Report preparation for disaster prevention planning



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Summary

DioVISTA/Flood aims to protect people and properties from flood damage in anywhere on the earth.

DioVISTA/Flood provide accurate and advanced simulations with easy operations.

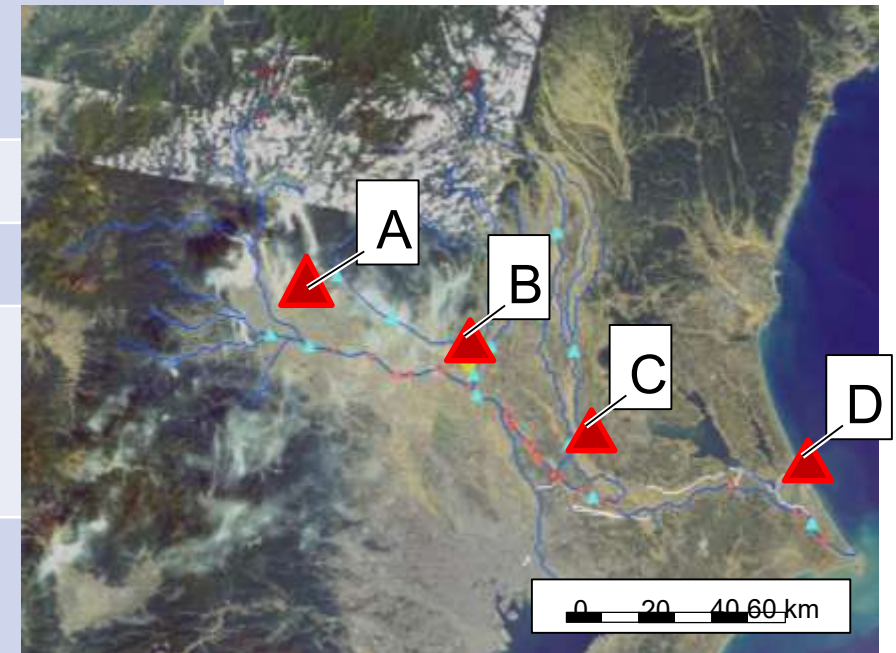
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Appendix: Case 1: Simulation of Tone river

Tone river: The largest river basin in Japan, the second longest in Japan, contains large number of reservoirs, detention ponds, tributaries, drainage canals, etc. This complexity prevents Tone river from being simulated.

Target	Tone river
Runoff model	Catchment area: 16,840km ² Distributed model, cell size: 100m
River model	1 mainstream, 20 tributaries, 2 floodways Using measured cross sections 1D model, cell size: 50m
Inundation model	2D model, cell size: 50m
Detention pond model	2 ponds
Input conditions	Precipitation: radar, 1km, 30min Reservoir discharge: hourly Estuary tide level: hourly
Validation	Comparison with observed water level at 10 stations during Typhoon Fitow (2007)

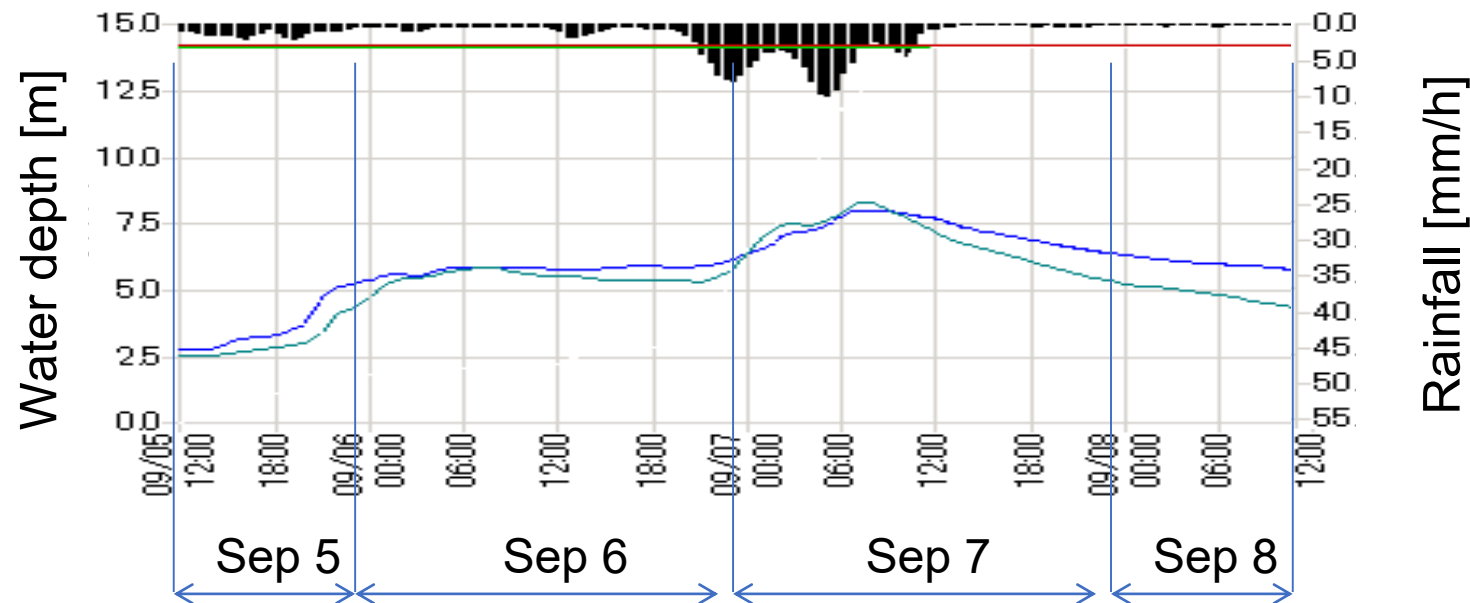


Simulation in Tone river – result 1

Simulation of high-water during Typhoon Fitow (2007)

Gauging station A
(Yattajima, 181 km from the estuary)

— Calculated
— Observed

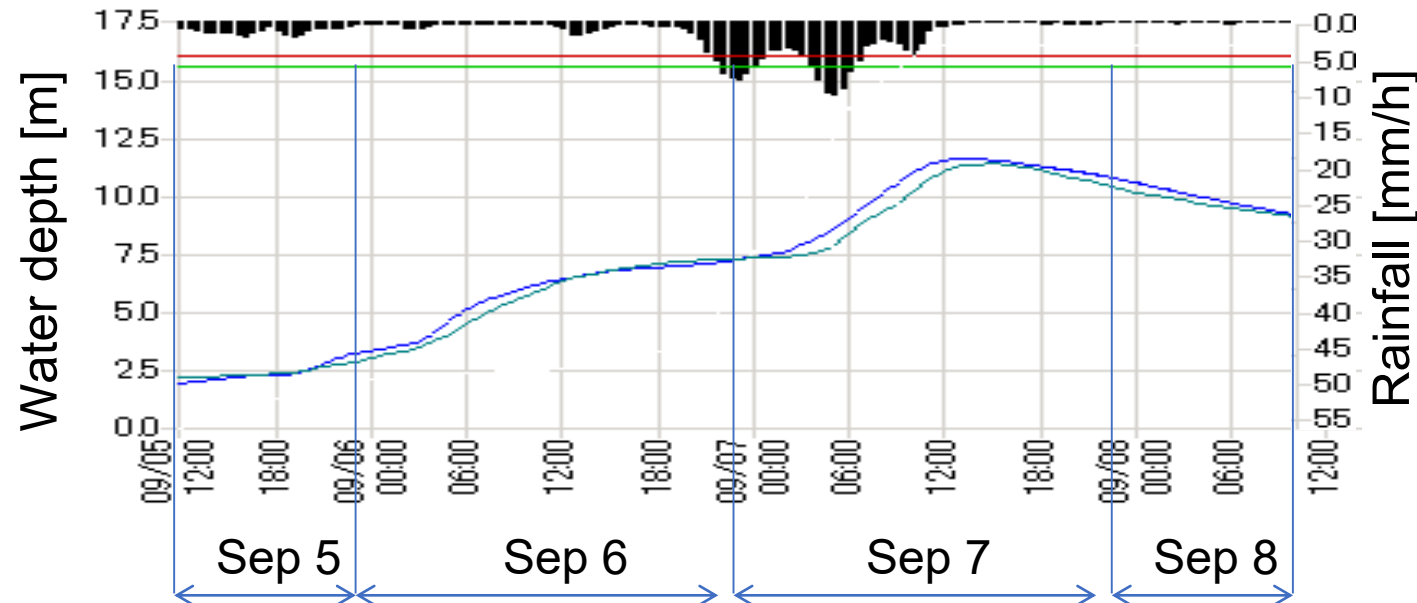


Simulation in Tone river – result 2

Simulation of high-water during Typhoon Fitow (2007)

Gauging station B
(Kurihashi, 130 km from the estuary)

— Calculated
— Observed

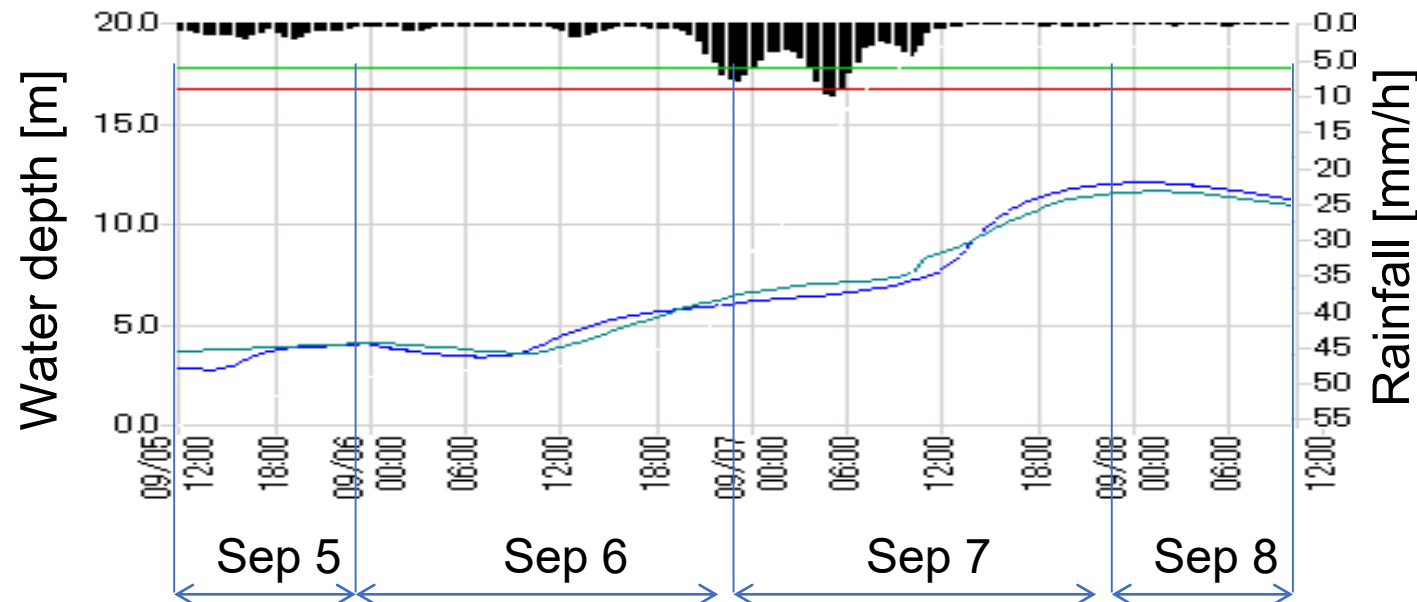


Simulation in Tone river – result 3

Simulation of high-water during Typhoon Fitow (2007)

Gauging station C
(Toride, 85 km from the estuary)

— Calculated
— Observed

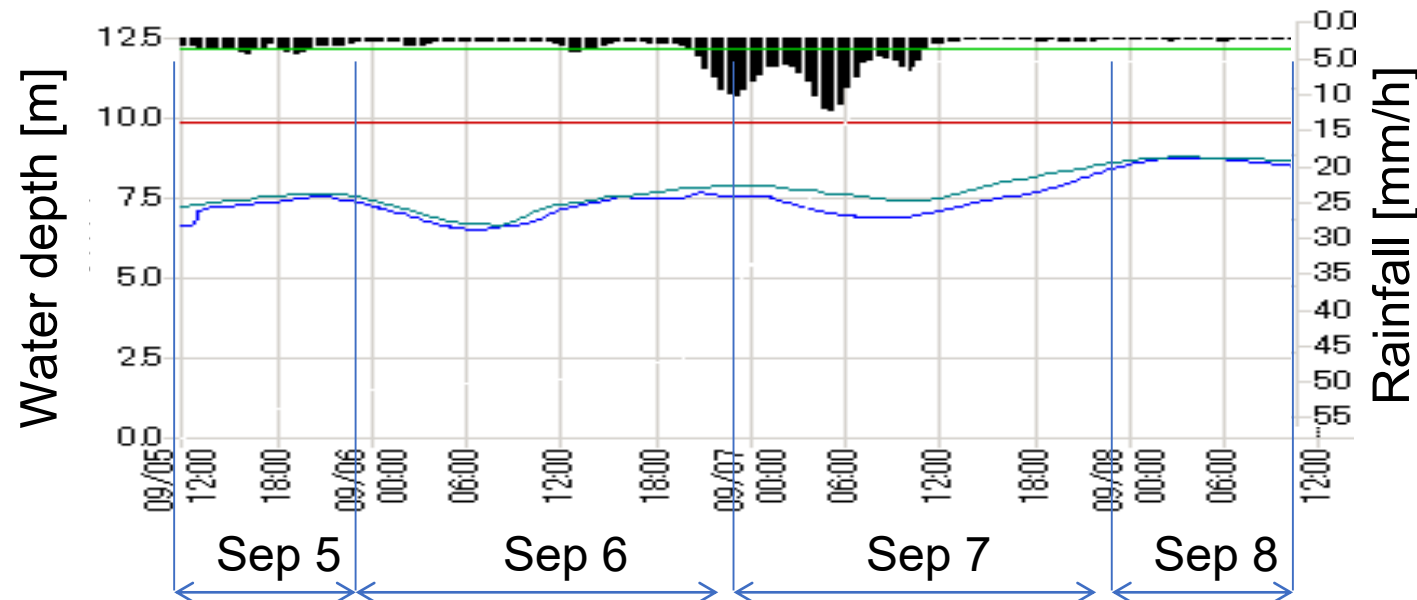


Simulation in Tone river – result 4

Simulation of high-water during Typhoon Fitow (2007)

Gauging station D
(Otanitta, 10 km from the estuary)

— Calculated
— Observed



Simulation in Tone river – result 5



Produced by video output
function of DioVISTA

Large scale flood in Tokyo assuming heavy rainfall
(return period: 200 years) and levee failure in Saitama
Pref.. Simulated by the Tone river model.

Appendix: Case 1: Simulation of Yodo river

Target river

Yodo river Catchment area: 4,392 km² (excluding Lake Biwa basin)

1 mainstream, 28 tributaries, 7 dams

Runoff model

Distributed 、 100m

River model

1D unsteady, 50 m

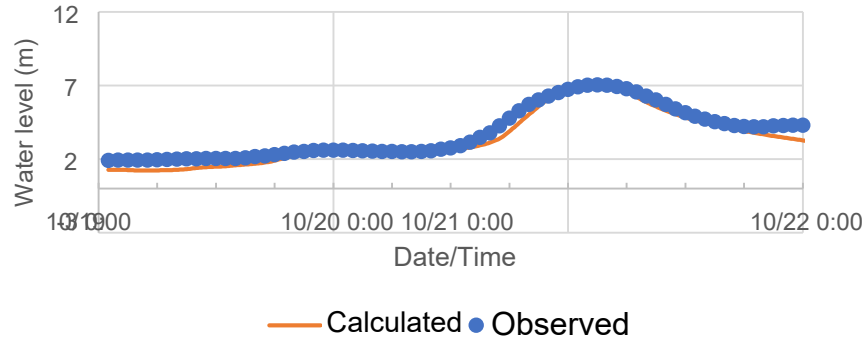
Inundation model

2D unsteady, 25m

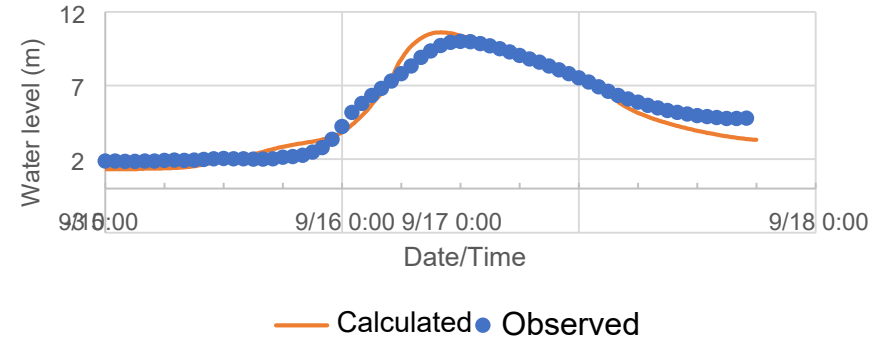


Validation of Simulation

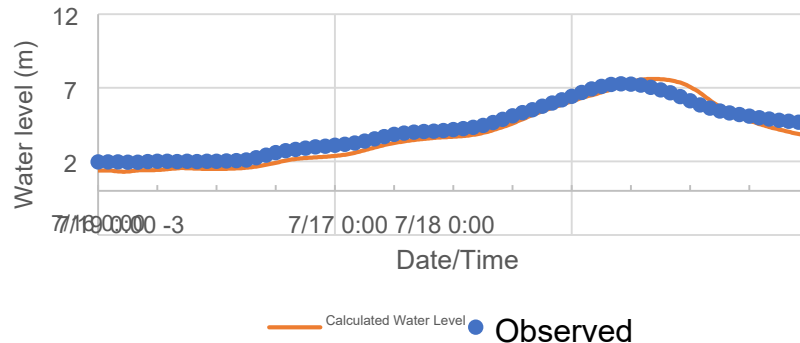
Oct2004 (TyphoonTokage)



Sep2013 (TyphoonMan-yi)



Jul2015 (TyphoonNangka)



Compare observed and simulated water level at Hirakata Gauging station.