DioVISTA/Flood Webinar 2022



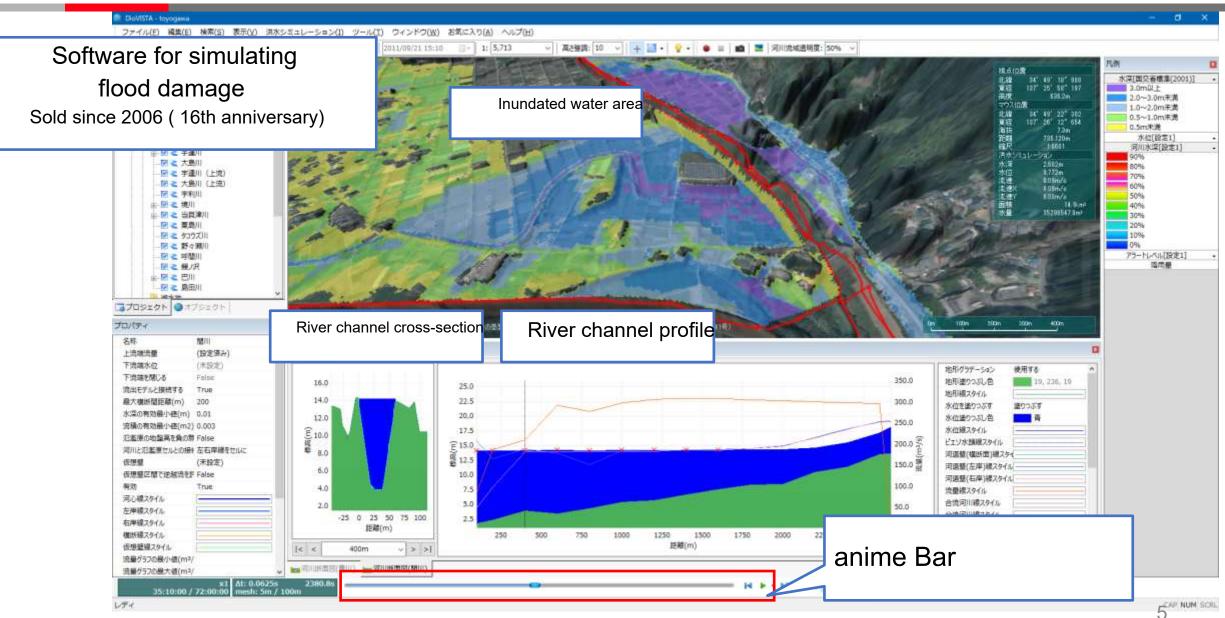
Dio Vista Flood Utilization of DioVISTA Flood for watershed flood control

July 6, 2022Hitachi Power Solutions Corporation

© Hitachi Power Solutions Co., Ltd. 2022. All rights reserved

4

What is DioVISTA/Flood?



© Hitachi Power Solutions Co., Ltd. 2022. All rights reserved.

HITACHI Inspire the Next



Mokuji

1. User Voice

- 2. Introduction to DioVISTA
- 3. Formulation of dam discharge plan
- 4. Conclusion

User testimonials ~ Impressions of

Calculation speed is insanely fast

It is 10 times faster than the self-developed program . What have you been struggling with so far?

Easy to use.

As you use it, you can grasp how to use it.

Can be used for business.

Analysis and data output in accordance with various manuals of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism are possible.

I want to use it for various tasks.

It is also used for overseas projects.

I decided to introduce it at my new job.

Be proactive and be able to bid.

User Voice ~ Application



What kind of work do you use it for?

- Construction Consultant
 - Map of expected flooding areas (national management, prefectural management, small rivers)
 - Evaluation of investment effects of flood control projects (Flood Control Economic Survey)
 - Drainage station and drainage channel development plan
 - Post-flood surveys
- Property and casualty insurance
 - Risk quantification of client properties (domestic and international)
 - Assistance with customer flood control (BCP)
 - Quantification of mega-risks

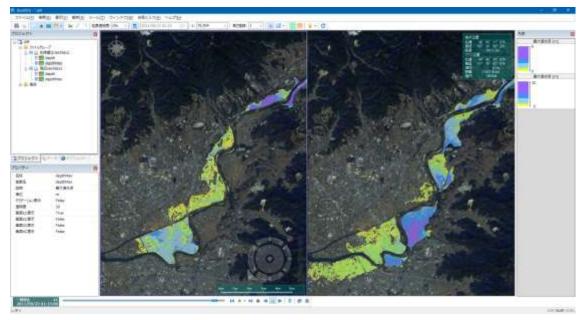
Users' Voices ~ Future Developments

What kind of work do you want to use it for in the future?

- Construction Consultant
 - Examination of river basin flood control, multi-stage flood assumption map, flood damage risk map
 - INTEGRATION WITH CITY DATA, DIGITAL TWIN, PLATEAU
 - Linkage with flood sensors
 - Flood prediction
- Property and casualty insurance
 - Inland flood risk assessment

Image of study of river basin flood compol

What do you want to do in "Basin Flood Control"?



Examination of the flood control effect of the Kasumi levee (comparison of the maximum inundation depth) Left: Abolishment of the Kasumi Levee, Right: Current status

Quantification of flood control effects

- Rice field dams, irrigation ponds, agricultural canals
- Dams, drainage basins
- Kasumi embankment, road embankment
- Sewage and drainage stations
- Rainfall runoff area
- DioVISTA will improve the model expressiveness necessary for studying watershed flood control.

Image of study of river basin flood compol



Examination of flood control effect of Kasumi levee (comparison of inundation depth time series) Left : Abolishment of Kasumi levees, Right: Current status

Image of a digital twin



What do you want to do with a "digital twin"?

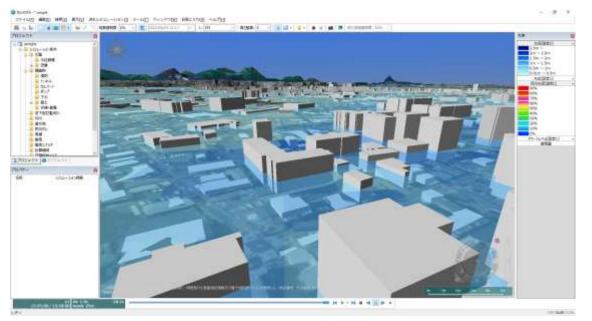


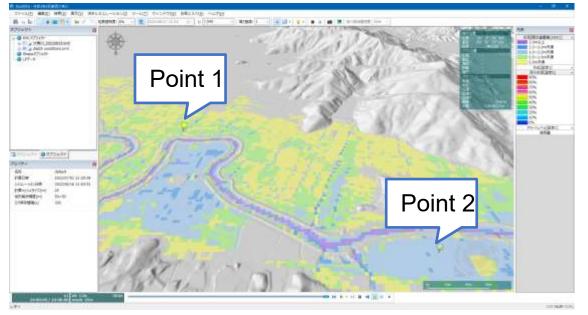
Image of disaster prevention training system using digital twin City data (CityGML) displayed in DioVISTA

 Realistic disaster drills with city data and simulations

- Simulation under any external force conditions
- Aggregate the number of affected populations and buildings
- Extraction of roads to be restricted and shelters to be opened
- Organize the actions to be taken in a timeline through training
- Aiming to integrate Hitachi's disaster prevention information system with simulation

Image of flood sensor linkage

What do you want to do with "Flood Sensor Integration"?



Function to give water depth by point and estimate the spatial distribution of water depth

- Estimate inundation areas from a large number of flood sensors deployed in urban areas
 - Estimate surface information based on the inundation depth of several points
 - Use of information from SNS and other sources
- We are developing technology to deploy location information on surfaces
 - Considering the terrain, etc.
 - Estimate flooded areas in a short time using cloud computers

HI IACHI Inspire the Next

Image of flood prediction

What do you want to do in "Flood Prediction"?



System for predicting inundation areas from rainfall prediction

- Predict inundation areas based on rainfall information
 - Using models created for studies of watershed flood control, etc.
 - Demonstrate the effects of watershed flood control to collaborators and beneficiaries of watershed flood control in real time
- Aim to provide information to realize collaboration and disaster mitigation

Inspire the Next



1. User Voice

2.Introduction to DioVISTA

3. Formulation of dam discharge plan

Mokuji

4. Conclusion

Features of DioVISTA



1. High-speed arithmetic

- highly accurate simulation in a short time
- Apply unique high-speed arithmetic algorithms

2. Easy-to-understand operation

- can simulate it as if you were operating a map.
- Ready to use without being an expert

3. Analysis from rainfall to flooding

- Outflow River-flood models can be interlocked
- Model structures such as dams and drainage areas

Features of DioVISTA



1. High-speed arithmetic

- highly accurate simulation in a short time
- Apply unique high-speed arithmetic algorithms

2. Easy-to-understand operation

- can simulate it as if you were operating a map.
- Ready to use without being an expert

3. Analysis from rainfall to flooding

- Outflow River-flood models can be interlocked
- Model structures such as dams and drainage areas

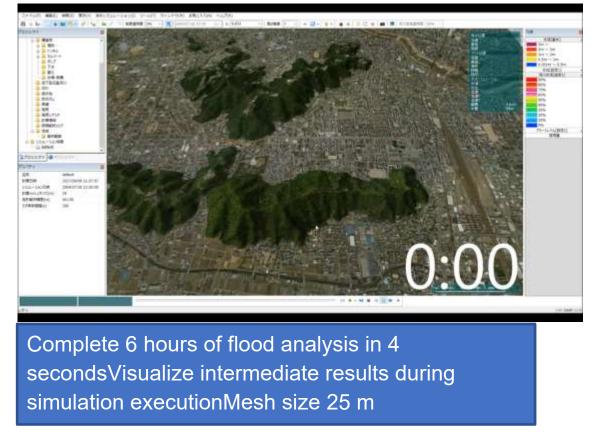
Feature 1 : High-speed arithmetic.

- Applied Hitachi's patented
 Dynamic DDM technology
 - 10 times faster than our company
 - Patents in Japan, USA, China

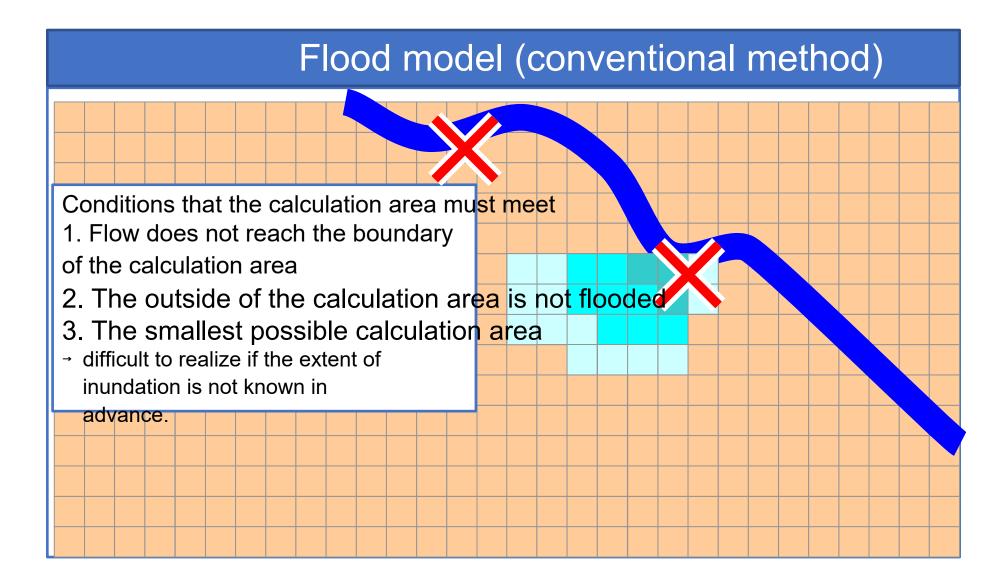


Kanto Regional Invention Commendation Invention Encouragement

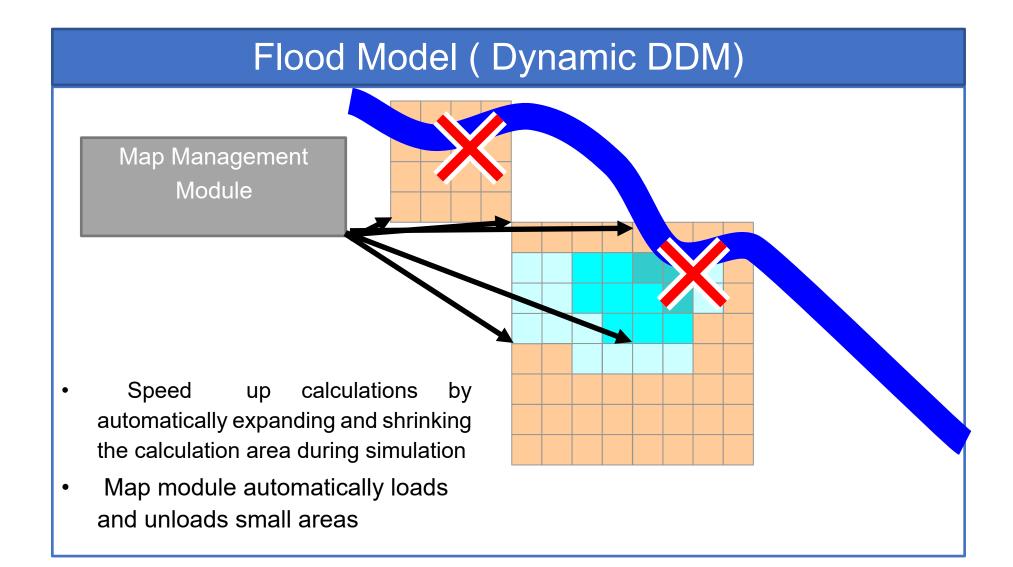
Award DioVISTA Screen example: Reproduction of the Fukui torrential rain disaster in July 16



Traditional calculation methods



Hitachi's calculation method^{HITACHI}



Features of DioVISTA

HITACHI Inspire the Next

1. High-speed arithmetic

- highly accurate simulation in a short time
- Apply unique high-speed arithmetic algorithms

2. Easy-to-understand operation

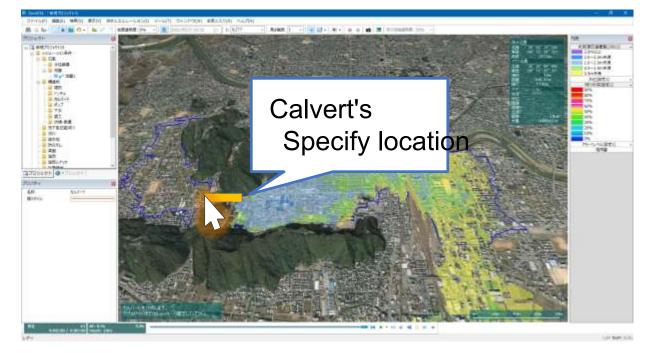
- can simulate it as if you were operating a map.
- Ready to use without being an expert

3. Analysis from rainfall to flooding

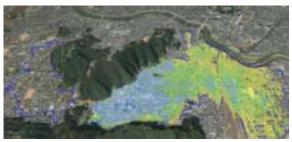
- Outflow River-flood models can be interlocked
- Model structures such as dams and drainage areas

Feature 2 : Easy-to-understand operation

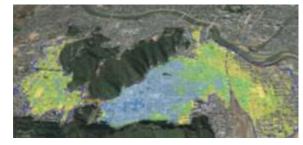
- Simulate as if you were operating a map
 - Advanced simulation is possible even if you are not an expert in hydrological analysis
 - Integration is achieved by developing simulation and 3D map system in-house



No culvert



With culvert



© Hitachi Power Solutions Co., Ltd. 2022. All rights reserved.

Features of DioVISTA

HITACHI Inspire the Next

1. High-speed arithmetic

- highly accurate simulation in a short time
- Apply unique high-speed arithmetic algorithms

2. Easy-to-understand operation

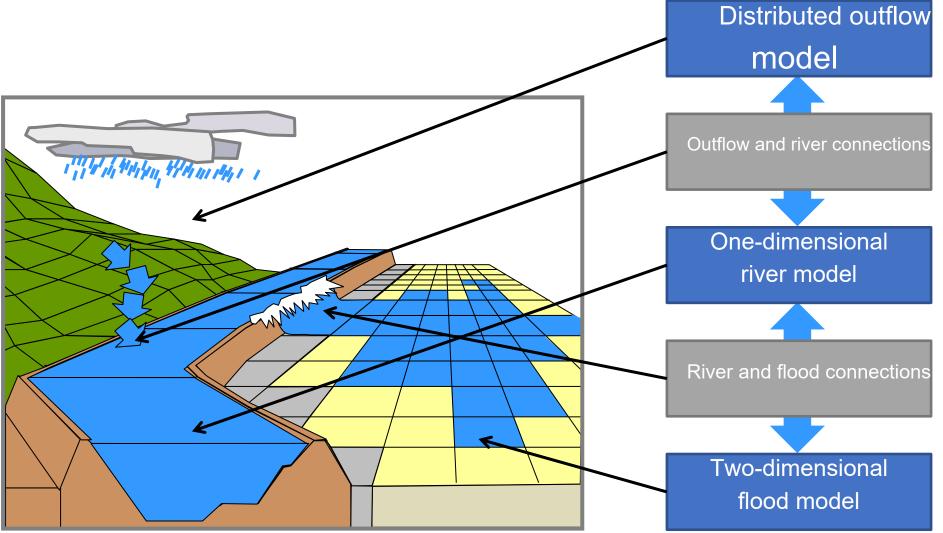
- can simulate it as if you were operating a map.
- Ready to use without being an expert

3. Analysis from rainfall to flooding

- Outflow River-flood models can be interlocked
- Model structures such as dams and drainage areas

Feature 3 : Analysis from rainfall to flooding.

- Integrated simulation of phenomena from rainfall to flooding
- Automatically build the models you need from map data



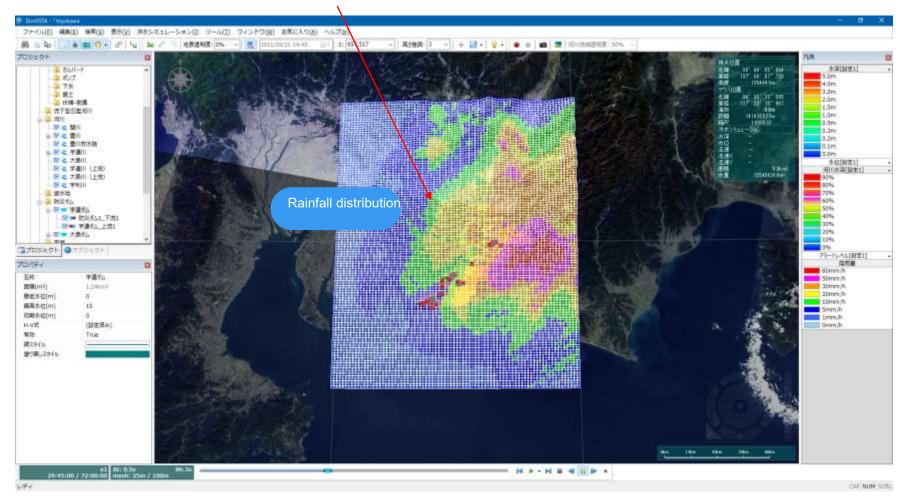
Patent No. 4959346, Yamaguchi et al., Proposal of high-speed coupled simulation method for small rivers, Annual Meeting of Japan Society of Civil Engineers, 2007. URL

© Hitachi Power Solutions Co., Ltd. 2022. All rights reserved.

24

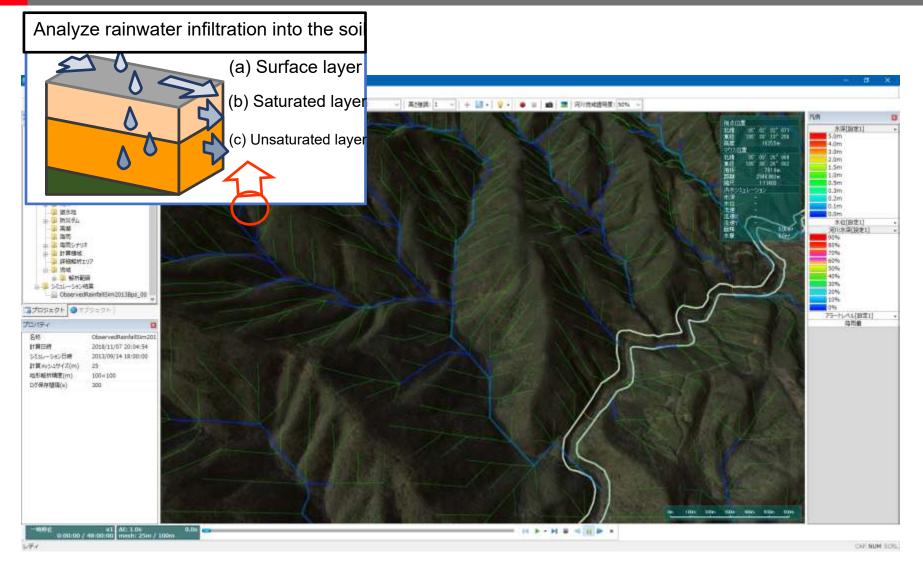
Input of rainfall distribution time series

Give historical rainfall distribution (color represents rainfall intensity)



Spillage model

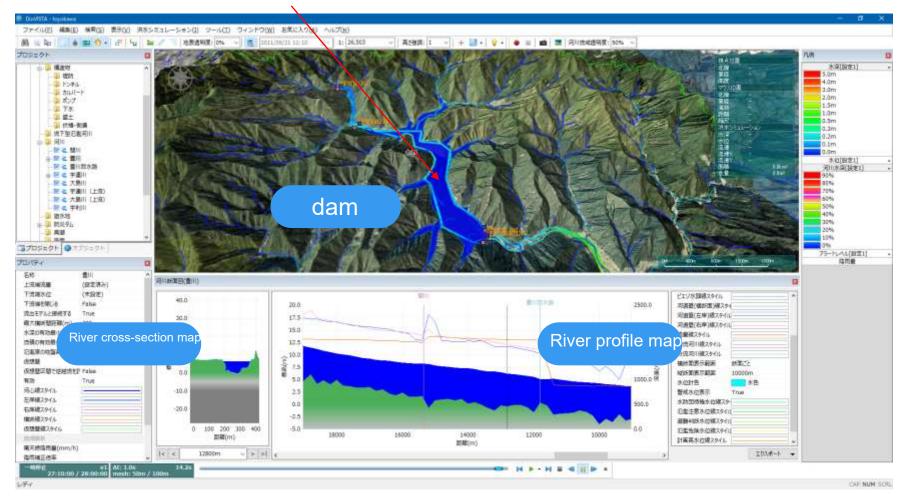




Tachikawa et al., Development of Flow Flow Product Equation Introducing Mechanism of Saturated and Unsaturated Flow , Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, 2004. URL

Dam and River Models

Dam (color changes to blue \rightarrow red depending on the water level)



Flood Model



Rivers downstream of the dam Flooded areas



The river water level exceeds the height of the embankment

28

© Hitachi Power Solutions Co., Ltd. 2022. All rights reserved.

Types of models available

HITACHI Inspire the Next

- Outflow model: Distributed 3 layers
- River channel model: 1D irregular flow
- Flood model: 2D indefinite flow
- Dumb model: HV type, main operation
- Overflow model: overflow formula
- Others: Drainage basins, river confluences, river diversions, drainage stations, gutter gates, weirs, lateral inflows, wall stands, embankments, culverts, siphons, gutters,gutters, `...

DioVISTA's contribution to watershed flood contribution

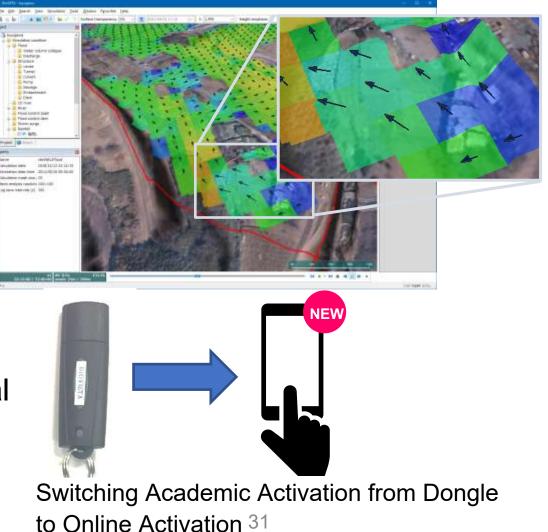
- Be able to quantify the effects of various flood control measures
 - Rainfall can be given and integrated analysis of internal and external water
 - Simulate dams, drainage areas, embankments, rice fields, etc.
- Low analysis cost
 - Numerous scenarios can be analyzed on a Windows PC
 - Conditions can be set as if you were operating a map.
 - Calculation results can be obtained in a short time
 - Simulations under different conditions can be performed without special training
- Reproducible
 - If you are using DioVISTA, you can take over the analysis results even if the analysis company changes.

DioVISTA Flood Upgrade



• Previous (February 2022)

- Arrow indication of flow velocity
- Initialize river water level with irregular flow
- Output river water levels and dam water levels to a CSV file (batch processing)
- Academic license authentication is now online and can be shared by multiple users
- What's next
 - Option to turn off automatic adjustment of time step width
 - Specify the point depth in chronological order, etc.



DioVISTA Flood Upgrade

• Planned features

- Improvement of model expressiveness of basin flood control
 - Rice field dams, reservoirs, runoff areas, etc.
- Improvements related to flood prediction
 - Option to set the rationale value of "Flood Expected Area (Flood Flow) such as House Collapse" to a continuous value of 0~1 instead of a binary value of 0/1
- DioVISTA for web browser
 - Simulation condition input and result display in the browser
 - Run simulations in the cloud



Mokuji

- 1. User Voice
- 2. Introduction to DioVISTA

3. Formulation of dam discharge plan

4. Conclusion

Dam operation optimization HITACHI Inspire the Next

- New ways of operating dams are required to minimize flood damage.
 - Conventional: It is common to use "basic operation" to determine the current discharge rate based on the current dam inflow.
 - Future: Maximize use of dams for flood control in emergencies
 - From 2020, pre-discharge of water use dams based on flood control agreements begins.
- Pre-discharge realizes flood damage countermeasures equivalent to 50 Yatsuba Dams
- Optimizing dam operations has a significant effect

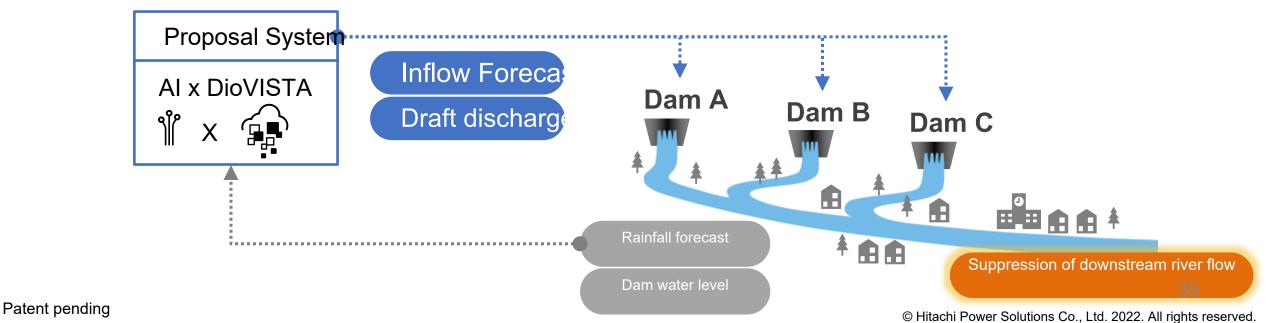
Nikkei Business, Special ReportChief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga Asks the Government's Flood Control Measures Inside the "50 Hachiba Dams ", August 17, 2020 , p. 48-49, URL.

DioVISTA/Dams Dashboard



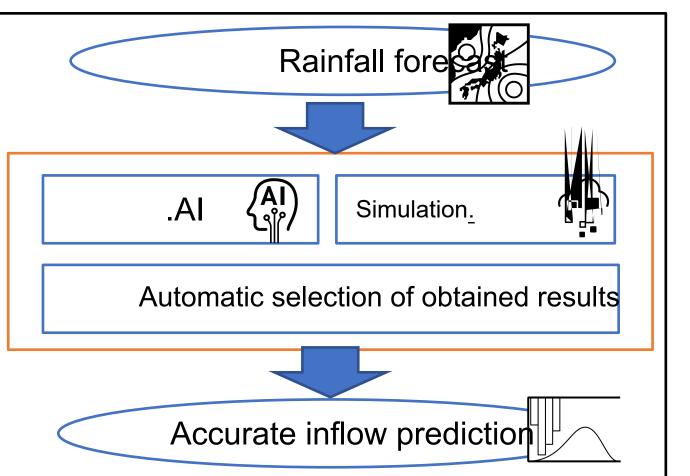
- Function 1: Dam inflow prediction
 - Realized by a hybrid of
 Al and simulation

- Function 2: Calculation of discharge plan
 - Calculation of a discharge plan based on the dam inflow forecast



Suggestion: Predict inflow

Hybrid Al-simulation predictions

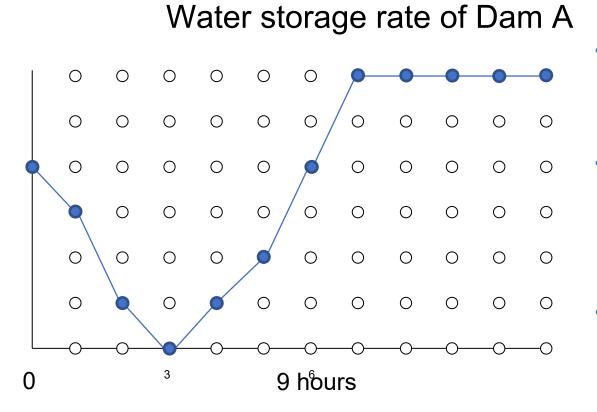


- AI is advantageous for small and medium-sized floods (many cases)
- Simulation is advantageous for large-scale flooding (rare cases)
- Hybrid the two

Inspire the Next

Mechanism for planning the discharge of damenter

•



- Determine the water storage rate of a dam at a given time
 - 0 ~ 100% to 0.1% increments: 1000 ways
- Number of combinations considering dam linkage
 - 2 Dams: 1 million ways
 - 5 Dams: 1000 trillion streets
- Repeat this process for up to 1.5 days in advance
 - 1 Dam: 1096 streets
 - 5 dams: 10,540 ways* Most of the operations are unrealistic
- Find a solution in a short time by considering only the operations that look good
 - Developed a unique method
 "progressive dynamic planning " suitable for dam problems

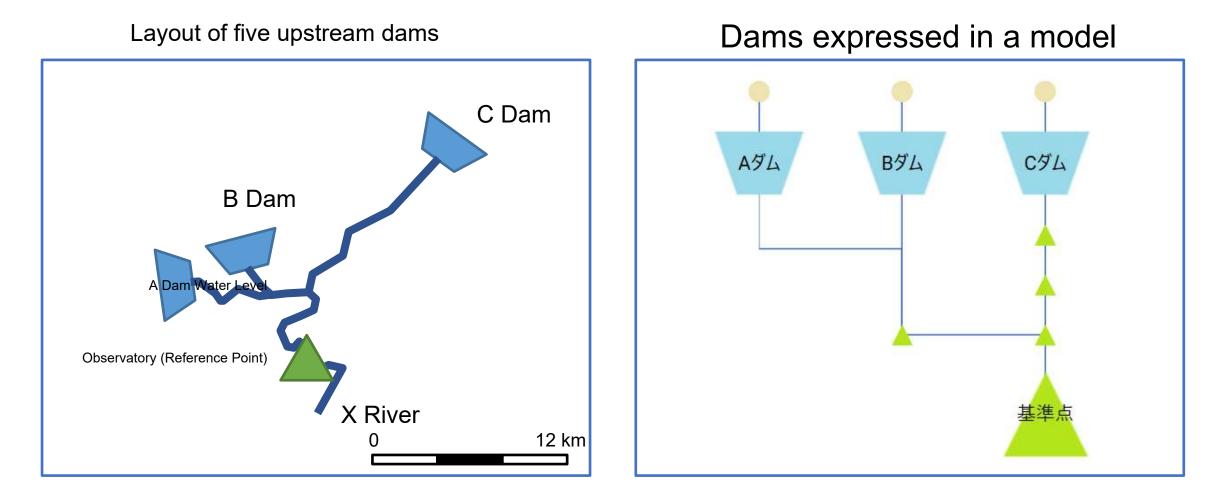
© Hitachi Power Solutions Co., Ltd. 2022. All rights reserved.

37

Water storage rate

Experiment 1: X Upstream 3 Dans

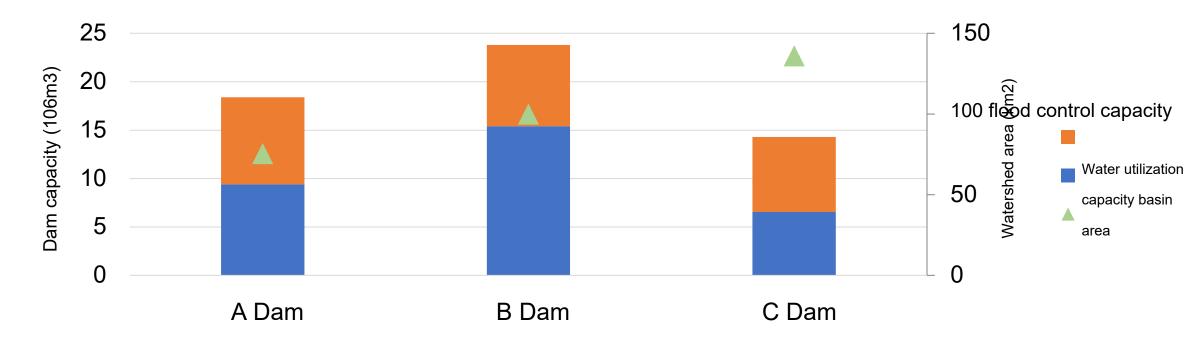
Purpose: Flood prevention (minimizing river flow at reference points) X



Yamaguchi and Kusuda, Development and Evaluation of Automatic Dam Discharge Plan Software, Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Japan Society of Civil Engineers, 2022. in press. T. Yamaguchi and K., Development of Progressive Dynamic Programming, Mathematical Optimization Method for Dam Group Linkage Operations, Mathematical Modeling and Applications, 2021. URL.

© Hitachi Power Solutions Co., Ltd. 2022. All rights reserved.

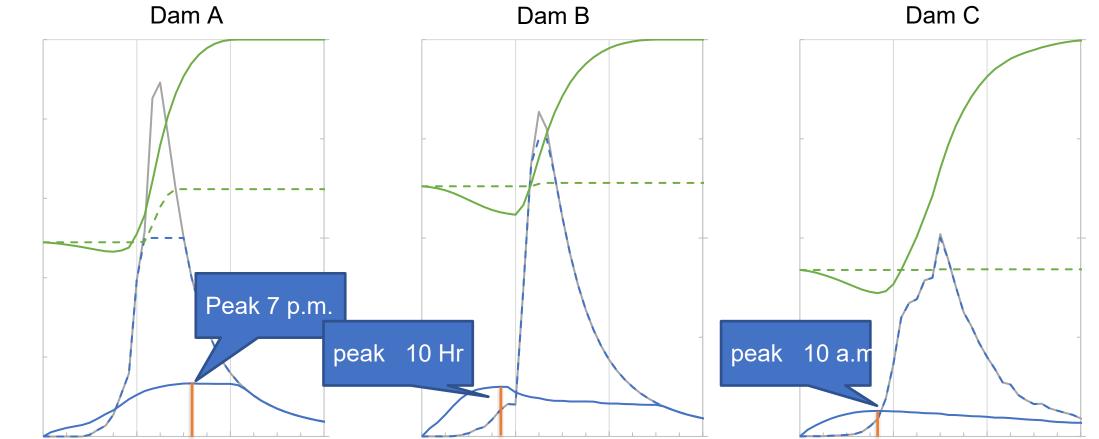
X Upstream 3 Dam Specifications



	A Dam	B Dam	C Dam
Effective water storage capacity (106m3)	18	24	14
Flood control capacity 106m3)	9	8	8
Watershed area (km2)	76	100	136

© Hitachi Power Solutions Co., Ltd. 2022. All rights reserved.

Reproduction of Typhoon No. 17 HITACHI Inspire the Next



Water storage rate

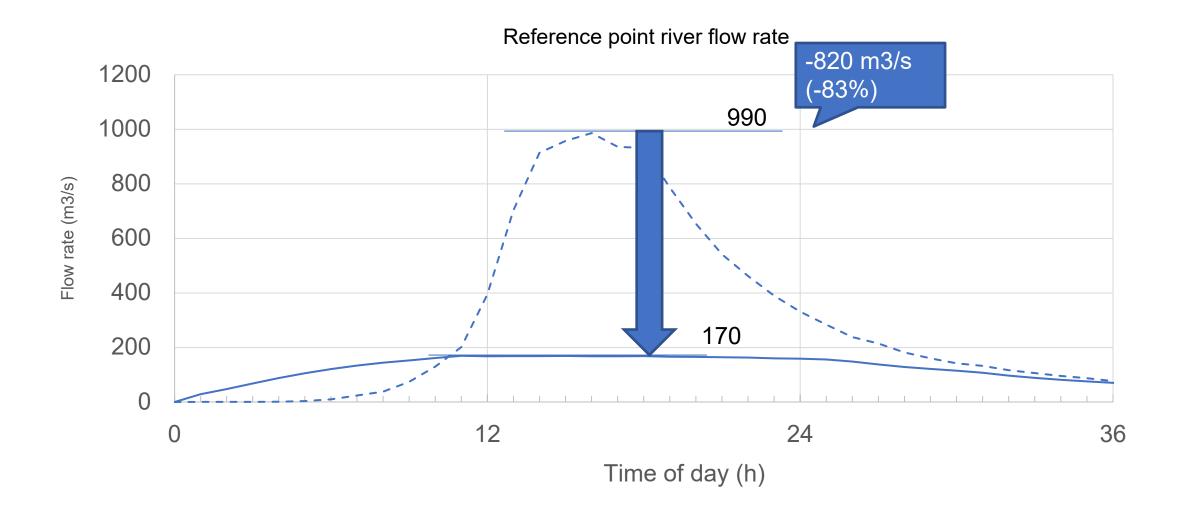
Flow discharge (proposed method) Flow rate (main operation) Inflow

Water storage rate (proposed method) Water storage rate (operation of this rule)

Flow rate (m3 /s)

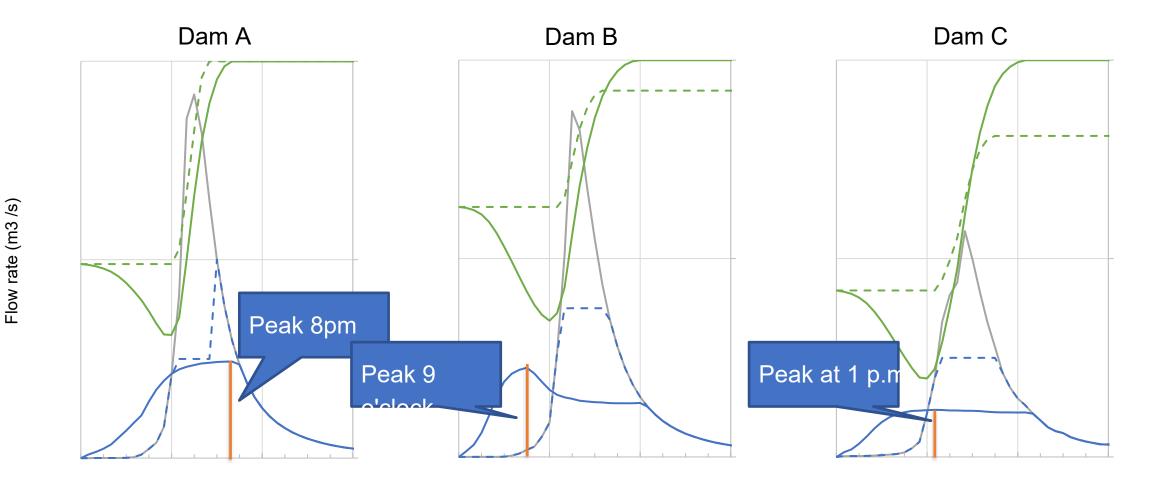
Time of day (h)

Reproduction of Typhoon No. 17 HITACHI Inspire the Next



Flood with a probability of 1/100 years

Increased rainfall of Typhoon No. 17 by 1.71 times



Flow discharge (proposed method) Flow rate (main operation) Inflow

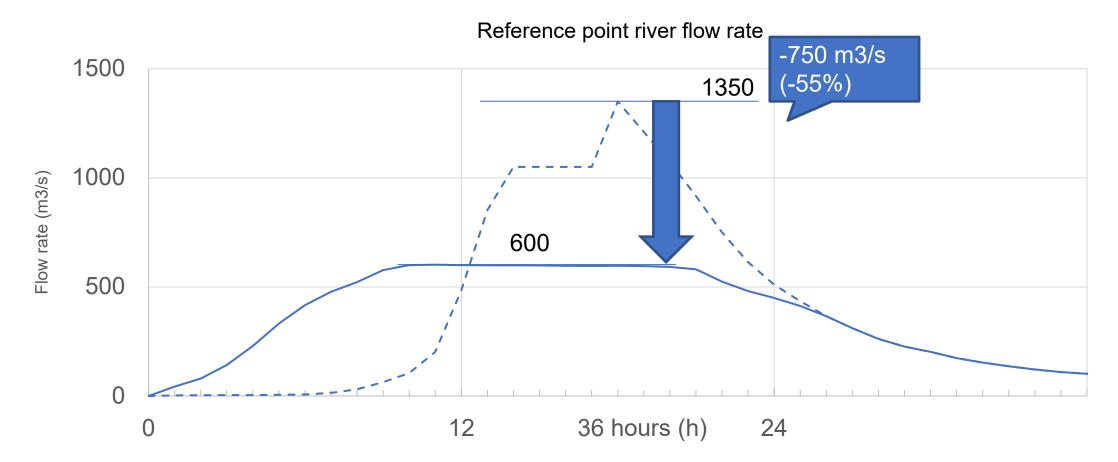
Water storage rate (proposed method) Water storage rate (operation of this rule)

Time of day (h)

Water storage rate

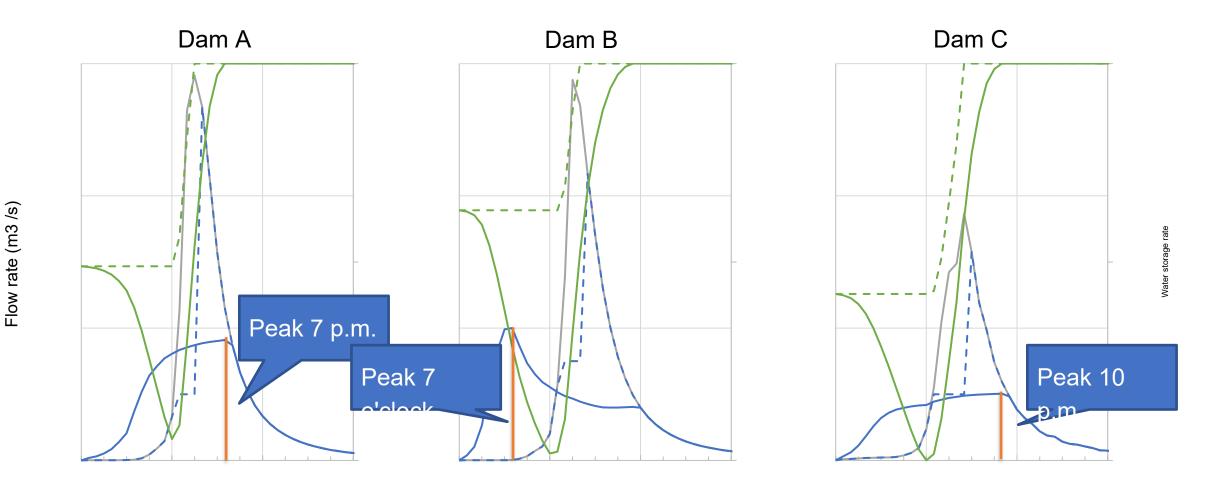
Flood with a probability of 1/100 years

Increased rainfall of Typhoon No. 17 by 1.71 times



Flood with a probability of 1/1000 HITACHI Aspire the Next

The rainfall of Typhoon No. 17 was extended by 2.48 times.



Flow discharge (proposed method) Flow rate (main operation) Inflow

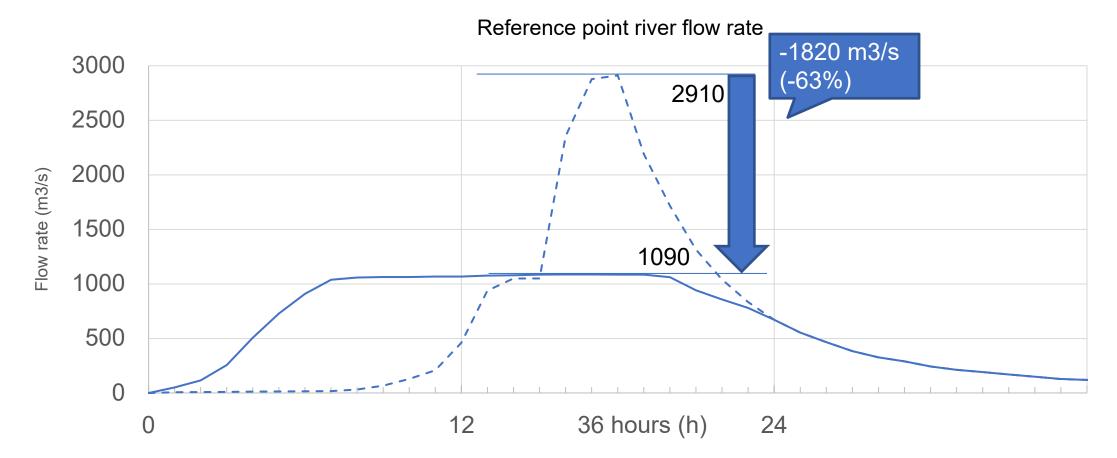
Time of day (h)

© Hitachi Power Solutions Co., Ltd. 2022. All rights reserved.

Water storage rate (proposed method) Water storage rate (operation of this rule)

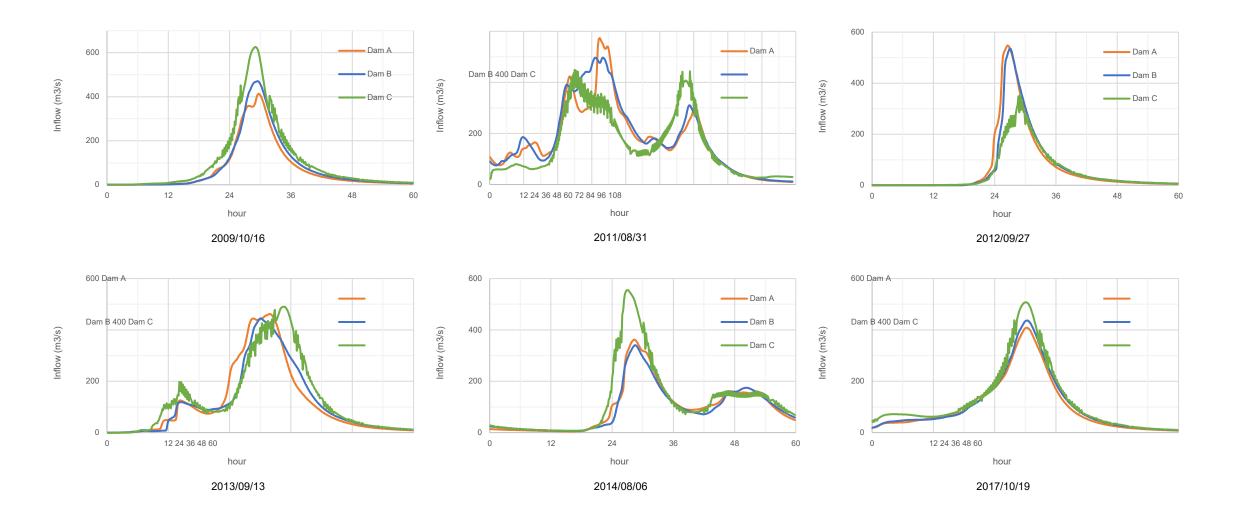
Flood with a probability of 1/1000 HITACHI AND Spire the Next

The rainfall of Typhoon No. 17 was extended by 2.48 times.



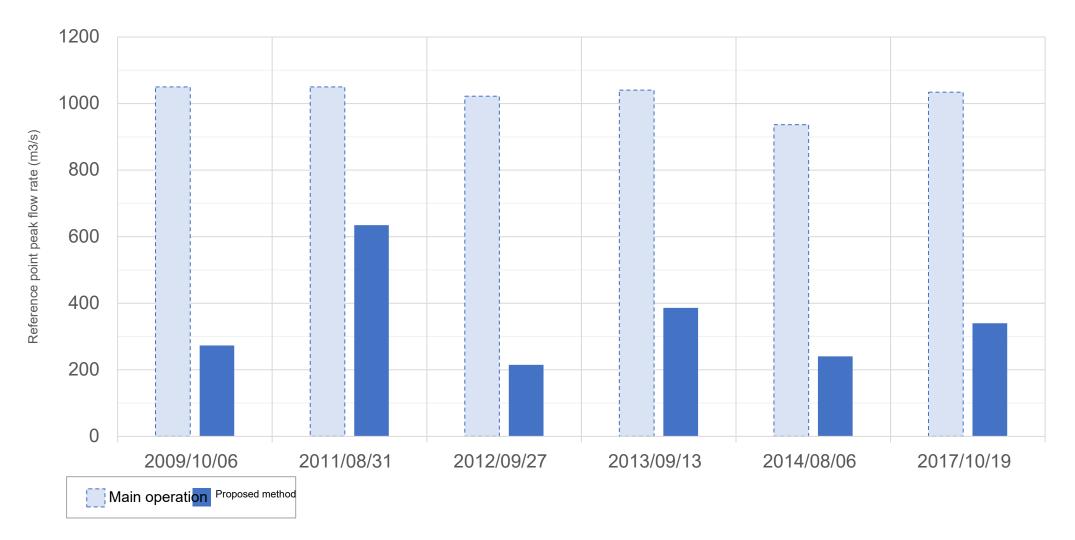
Example of dam inflow time series.

6 flood cases since 2000 (increased to 1/100 occurrence probability)



experimental results

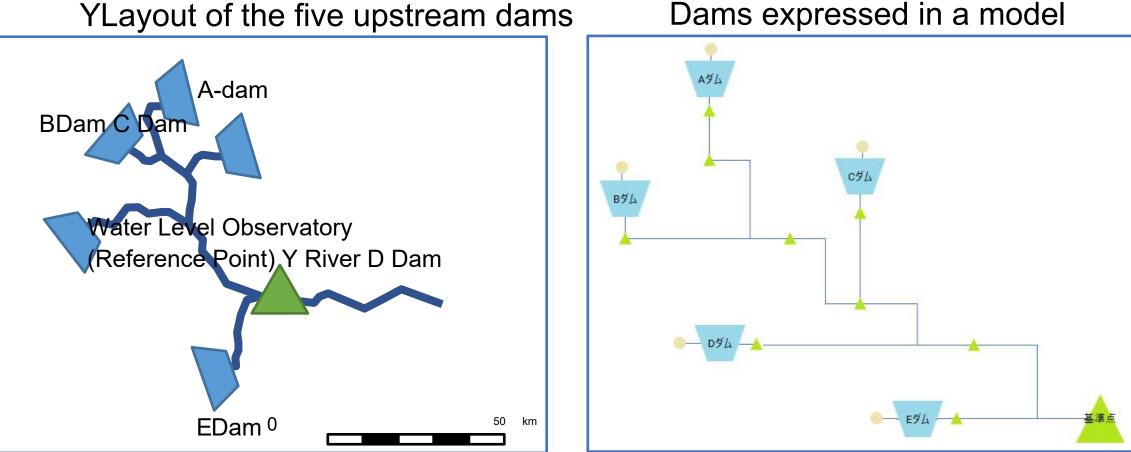
Significantly reduced peak flow at the reference point for various inflows



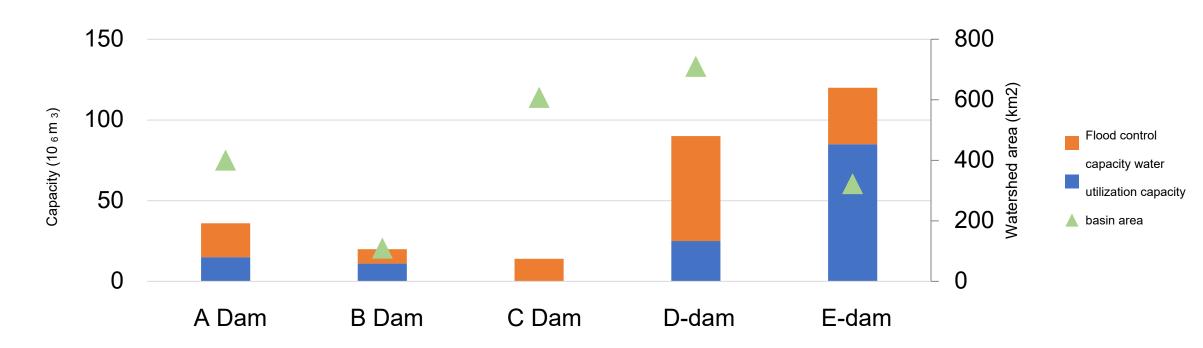
HITACHI Inspire the Next

Experiment 1: Y Upstream 5 Dames

Purpose: Flood prevention (minimize river flow at reference points)



YSpecifications of the Upstream 5 Dames Next



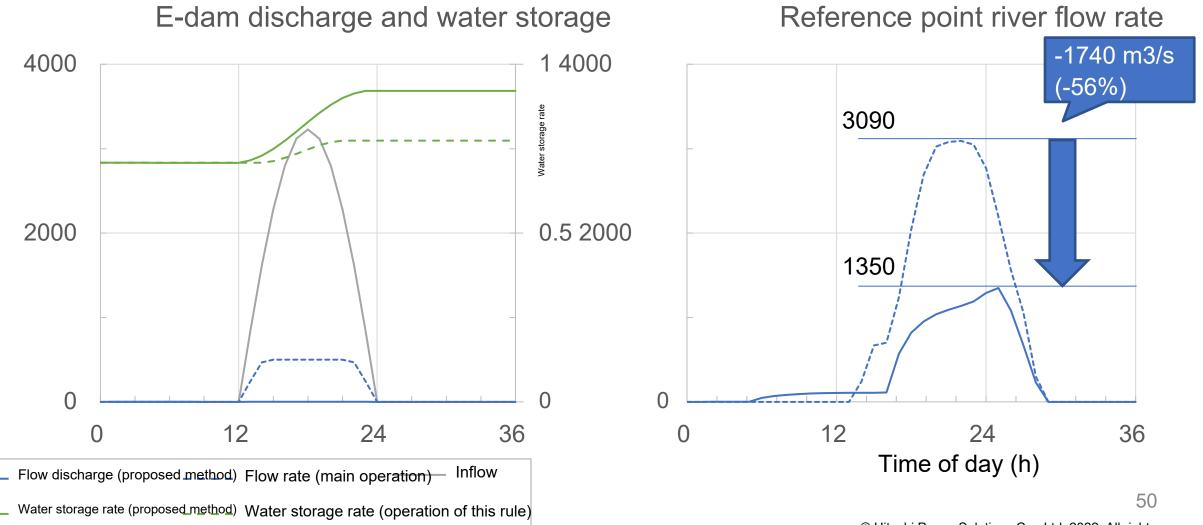
	A Dam	B Dam	C Dam	D-dam	E-dam
Effective water storage capacity (106m3)	36	20	14	90	120
Flood control capacity 106m3)	21	9	14	65	35
Watershed area (km2)	401	110	608	711	323

49

"Optimize" result (less than L1) HITACHI Inspire the Next

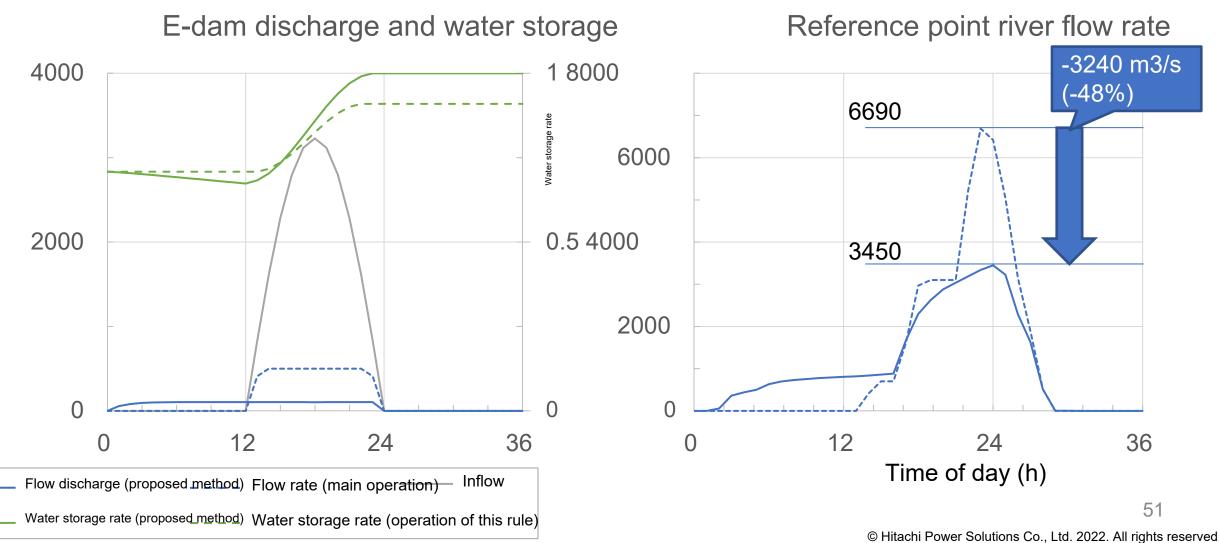
Rainfall expectation: 200 mm/72 h, Basin runoff: 0.4, Rainfall waveform: Sine wave

⁻low rate (m3/s)



"Optimization" results (L1 scale") pire the Next

Rainfall expectation: 336 mm/72 h, Basin runoff: 0.4, Rainfall waveform: Sine wave

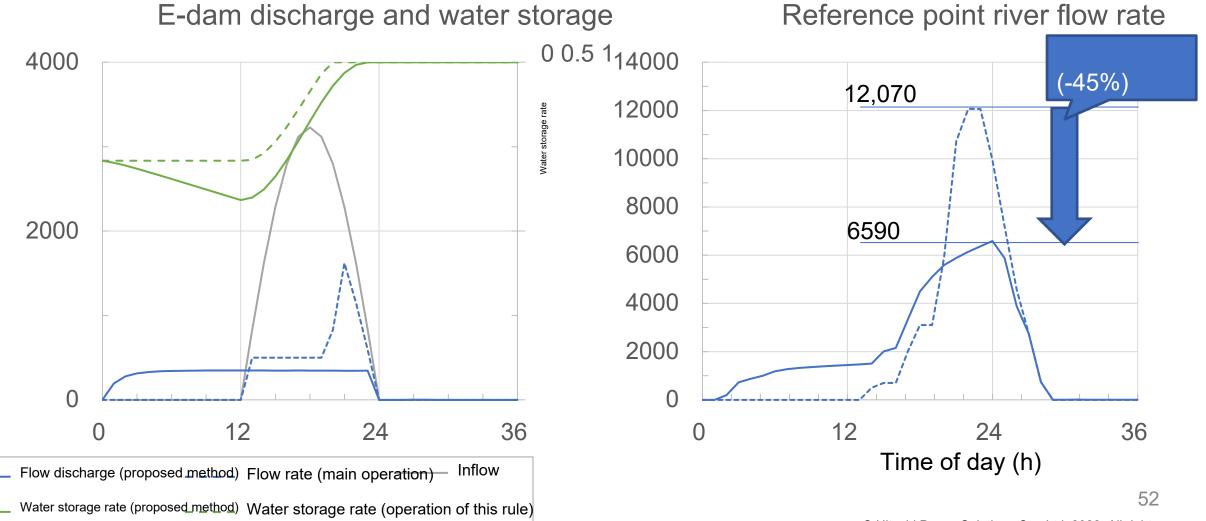


[–]low rate (m3/s)

"Optimization" result (L2 scale) HITACHI Inspire the Next

Rainfall expectation: 491 mm/72 h, Basin runoff: 0.4, Rainfall waveform: Sine wave

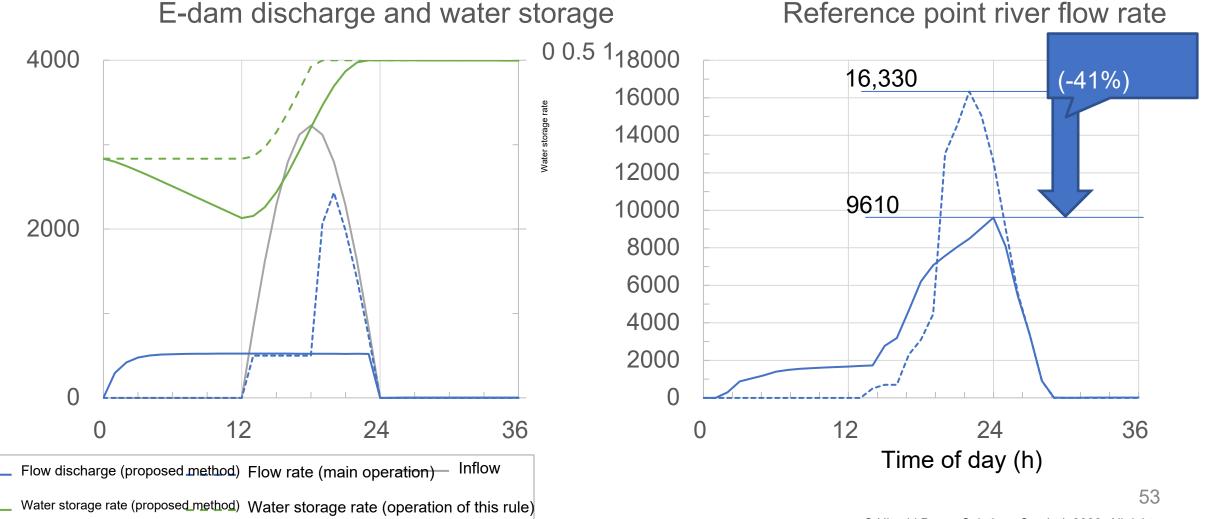
⁼low rate (m3/s)

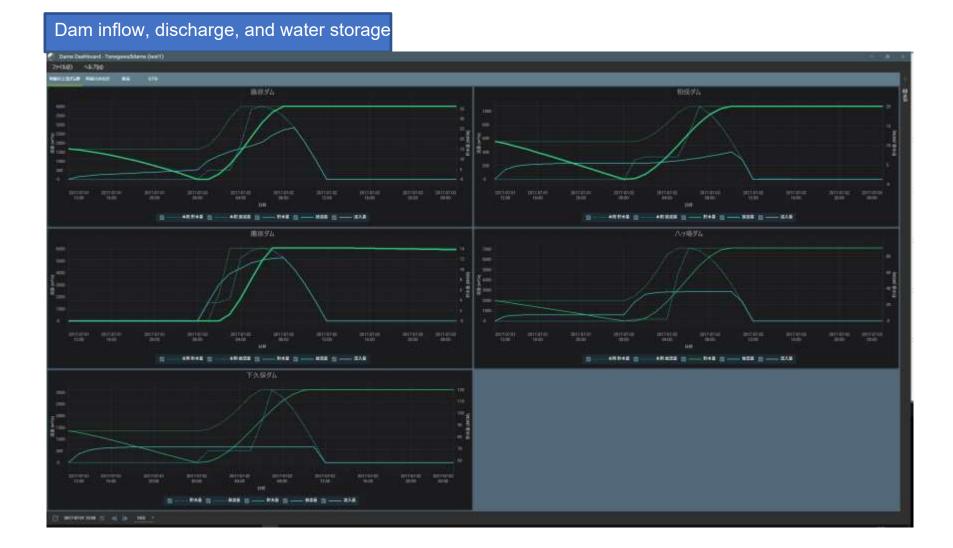


"Optimization" results (ultra-L2 scale).

Rainfall expectation: 600 mm/72 h, Basin runoff: 0.4, Rainfall waveform: Sine wave

⁻low rate (m3/s)



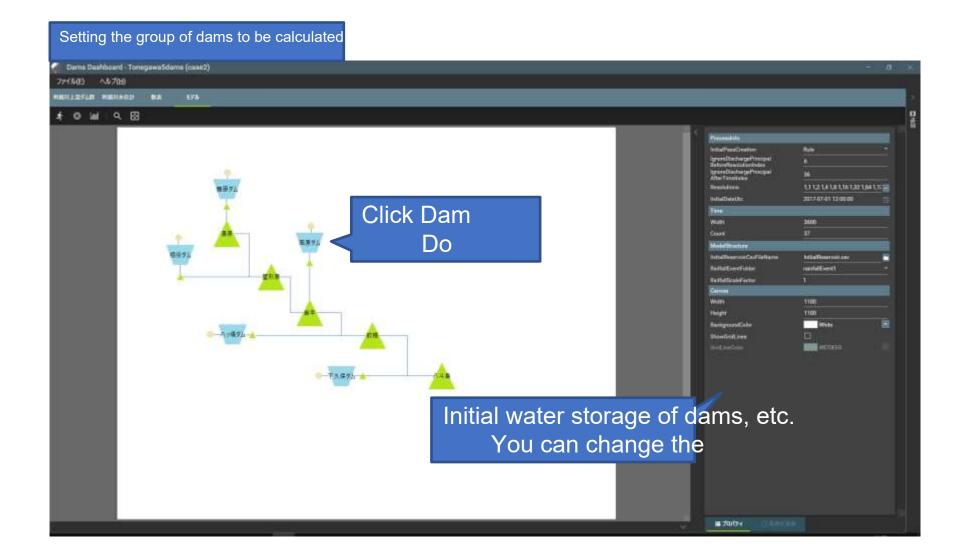


The screen is under development



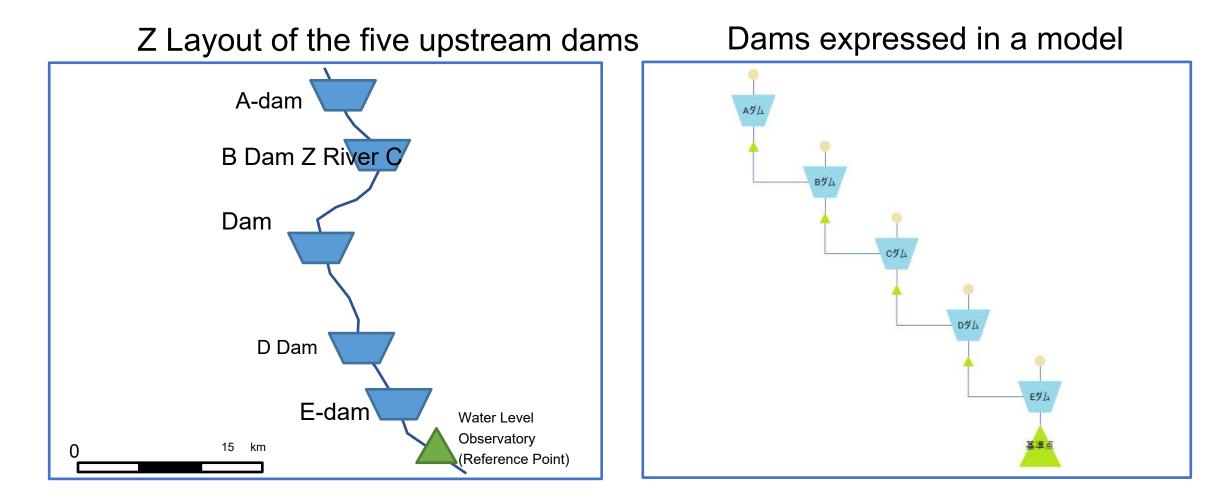
		-			
Ta	$\sim c$	\†	\mathbf{n}	\mathbf{b}	ro
	= (1.5
					· · ·

UIL2748 N	BU19021	11A 117A															
	BAR BA	## ####	BU MAR	88.25×2 +35	BR NZE #	然 相保 流入室	相关的未足	THE MARK	E 杨秋秋水里本田	-	F 南京 深入室	网络拉卡里	BE 622	网络封水田本田	ME MAR 4 10	八日間 建入業	「八ヶ嶋貯水堂
174701 1200		15	0	16								Ū.					
01747-0112-000		14.5030039999999999		4			10.4840725	143.22917		P					0		22.275
017-07-01 14:00 0		13.769530959959959		15	1		9.79125	195,3125		1	2		a a		0	2	21.363281999
017-07-01 15:00 0 017-07-01 16:00 0		12.86328099999999999		15			9.007812	214.84375		0		0	0		v o		19.25781199
017470117.00 0		10.7109379999999999		15				99999 230.03473							e o		14.068280999
0 000110-07-01		9.807187990999999		15		÷.		99999 234,575	TÍ						0		12 847655999
117-07-01 19:00 0		8 1796875	354.58234	15			5.675781	226 54515					n i		8	.	10.707030999
017-07-01 20:00-0		1.769531	991.7100#	15			4.815406	238,71529		0	i i	0	0		0	0	8.5664099199
017-07-01 21:00 0		5.259904	421.00696	15			3.95703125	238.71529		0	0	0	0	G		0	6.425781
ut7-07-01 22:00 0		1.63890625	451.3889	15			3.00785635	238.71529			8				0		4385156
017-07-01 22:00:0		1.8829125	485.00406				1.23828125	236,71529									2.14459125
01747-0200000			623.0095	16			1.37990625	296.71529		0	0	0					
017-07-02 01:00 1	004	0.0390625	1007.1489	16.8648	620	2007	1.55070125	239.256/94		287	1973		1570	0.0820	1550	1041	
017-07-02 02:00 2	8005	2.6015625	1293 1945	22.2108	620	554	2.66359(375	239.32986	11.8064	100	3035		3058	5.43959999999999	1550	2557	3,4453125
017474203032	#3N	7 347656	1516 6405	30.5448	120	700	4.6328125	741.55035	12.4371999999999999	100	4296	1.2734375	3942.2673	15.12519999999999	1850	5030	11.539042
	1# #¥		** ***	(2) +H H+ 2)	***			A4828 A4	a 22 + H								
01747-01 12:00 0		a a						a a									
117-07-01 13:00 0		• •															
017-07-01 14:00 1				143.22917				376.6924 d									
017470116802			633 () 640 ()	193.1163				991.75354 0 11641.6199 0									
017-07-01 16.00 2 017-07-01 17:00 2				418.0960		726.0016		1368.2726 0									
017-07-01 10:00 2		e \$15.40		515.4079		1012,3649		1570.7761 0									
017-07-01 19:00 3		0 546.87		546.875	0	1070-9635		1672.092 0									
017-07-01 20:00 3				676.08680				1755.026 0									
817-07-01 21-00 27	#1.7100E	0 601.29	865 G	603,7986				1776.2587 0									
	21.00596	0 620.42	505 0	600.42500		1169,7048	0	1006.010E G									
017 07 01 22 00 4	61.3888	0 469.72	22. 0	669.7222	0	1197,9167		1837.0226 0									
	85.00500	6 690.10	42 0	640.1042	U	1225.0435		1865.2345 G									
117-07-01 23:00 4	22.0035	o 7211.74	100 D	720.74130	ц., П	1255.4251		1802.2612 0									
017-07-01 23190 4 017-07-02 00:00 4		\$20 762.20	044 287	2335,200	1107	2531.1042	200	1922 1544 000									
01747-01 23100 4 01747-02 00.00 4 01747-02 01.00 5	027.1490		701 850	4004.479	2400	1928.71	200	3196,7534 700									
017-07-01 23100 4 017-07-02 00100 4 017-07-02 07-00 5 017-07-02 02:00 1 017-07-02 02:00 1	293 1943																
017-07-01 22:00 4 017-07-01 23:06 4 017-07-02:00:00 4 017-07-02:07:00 5 017-07-02:02:00 1 017-07-02:02:00 1	293 1943			2011000	el felana		4444										B csvm.t

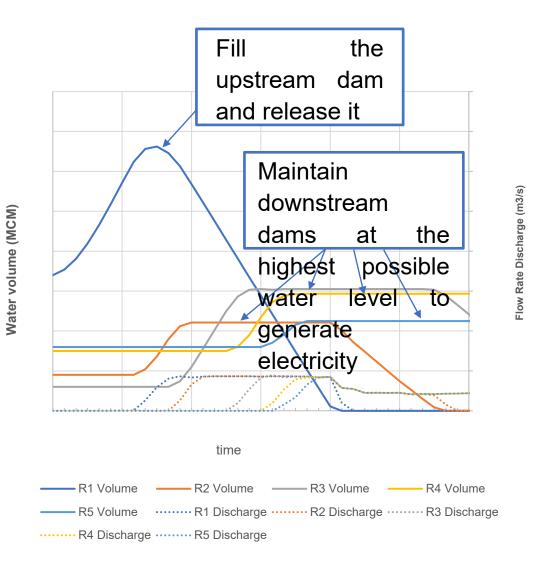


Experiment 3: Z River Upstream 5 Barns

Purpose: Power generation (maximize the total power generation of each dam)



Application to Power Generation Dams (Experimental Results)



- Operational methods to maximize power generation
 - First, fill the upstream dam
 - Release upstream dams to lower the water level and fill the dams directly below
 - Maintain full water level for as long as possible

59



Mokuji

- 1. User Voice
- 2. Introduction to DioVISTA
- 3. Formulation of dam discharge plan

4. Conclusion

DioVISTA's contribution to watershed flood contribution

- Be able to quantify the effects of various flood control measures
 - Rainfall can be given and integrated analysis of internal and external water
 - Simulate dams, drainage areas, embankments, rice fields, etc.
- Low analysis cost
 - Numerous scenarios can be analyzed on a Windows PC
 - Conditions can be set as if you were operating a map.
 - Calculation results can be obtained in a short time
 - Simulations under different conditions can be performed without special training
- Reproducible
 - If you are using DioVISTA, you can take over the analysis results even if the analysis company changes.

The Future of DioVISTA

- In many fields, there are engineers fighting flood damage
 - River, disaster prevention, non-life insurance, education, reporting, dam management, hydroelectric power, logistics, real estate, architecture, agriculture, roads, railways, sewage, urban planning, corporate disaster prevention
 ...
- Supporting engineers fighting flood damage with IT
 - Analysis and prediction of flood damage: DioVISTA/Flood
 - Assistance with dam operations: DioVISTA/Dams Dashboard

Please contact Hitachi