



**IT4Innovations**  
Centre of Excellence

# FLOREON+ and HPC as a service

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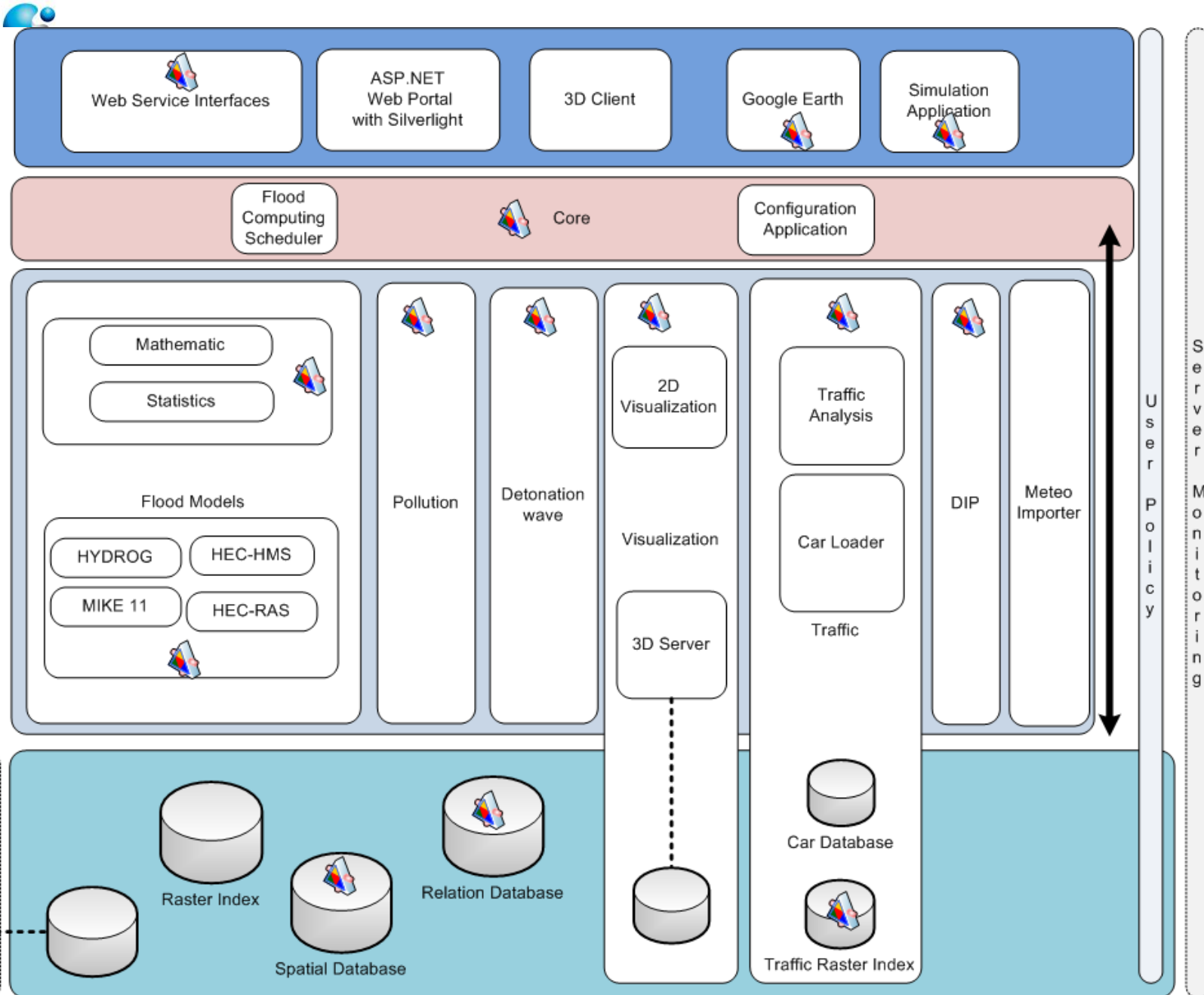
OP Research and  
Development for Innovation

# Outline

- FLOREON+
- HPC as a Service
- Rainfall-Runoff Model Verification and Uncertainty Modelling

# FLOREON+ System

- FLOods REcognition On the Net
- Modular web-based system for environmental risks modelling and simulation in the Moravian-Silesian region, Czech Republic
  - Flood risk
  - Transportation risk
  - Water and air pollution risk
- Results should simplify the process of disaster management and increase its operability and effectiveness

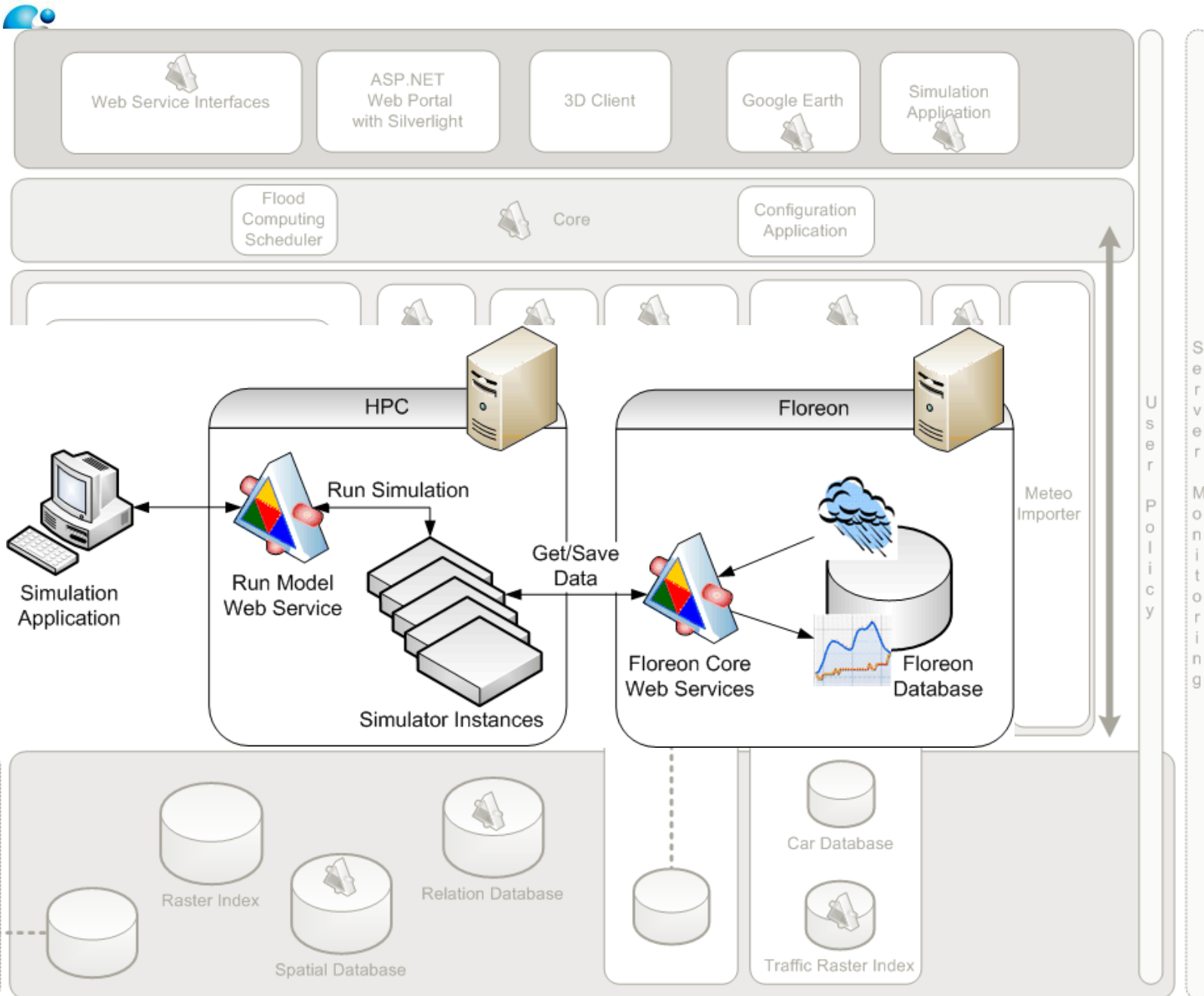


Back Up

Server Monitoring

# Simulations in Hydrology and HPC environment

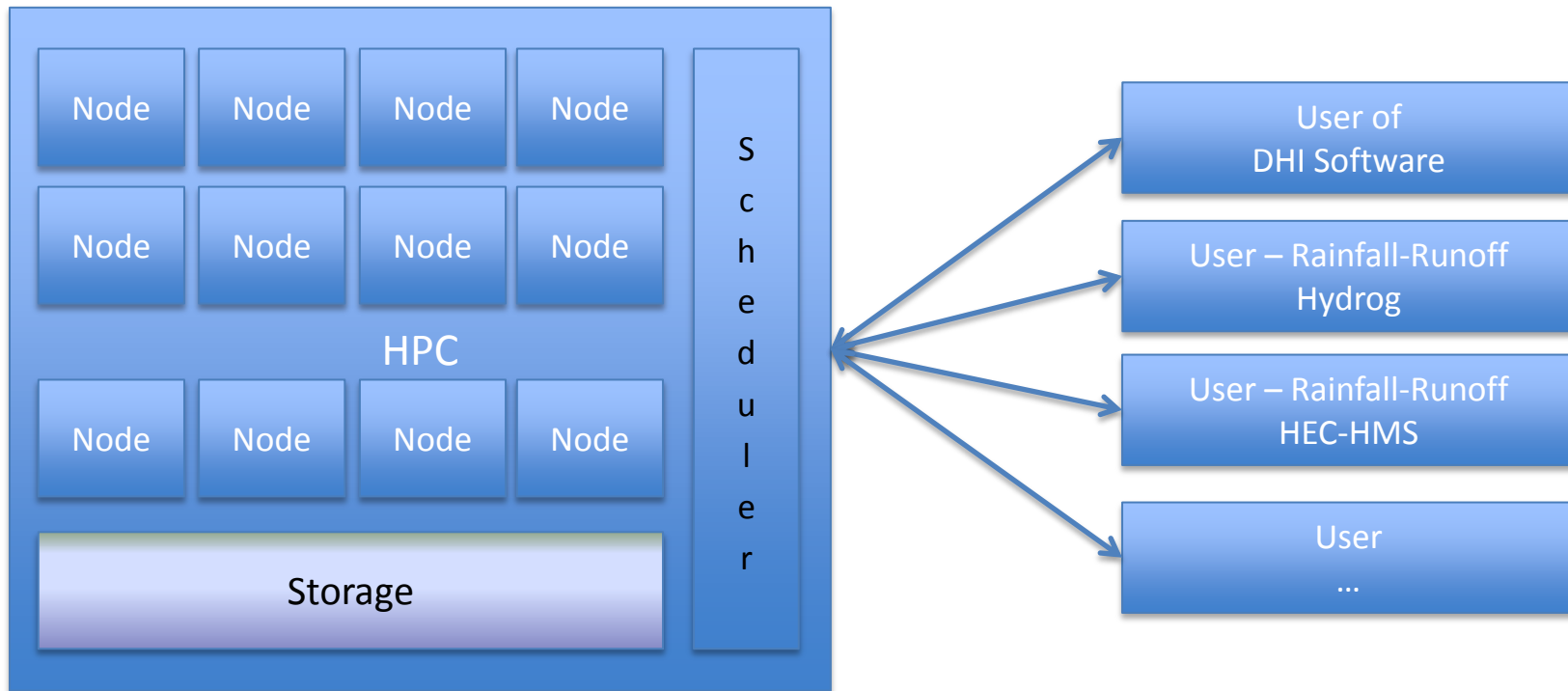
- HPC parallel environment can be used for running many simulations concurrently or very large simulations on multiple computing nodes
- Shortens waiting times for simulation results particularly during critical situations
- Very useful for calibrating models – running independent simulations with different parameters
- Combination of several disaster phenomena



# FLOREON+ and HPC

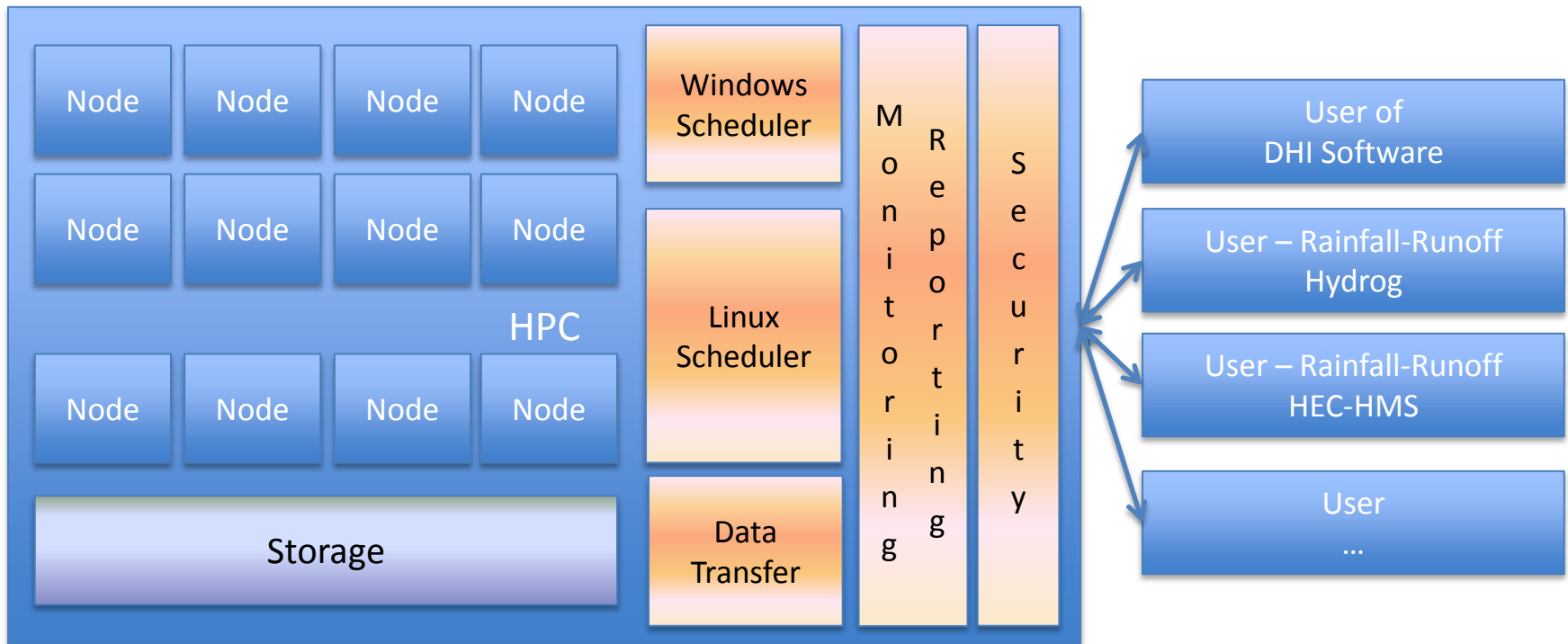
- Model communication inside FLOREON+
  - Automatic process execution
  - OpenMI: standard for models data exchange
  - GIS standards
- **Remote model execution**
  - HPC as a Service

# HPC as a Service – Why?



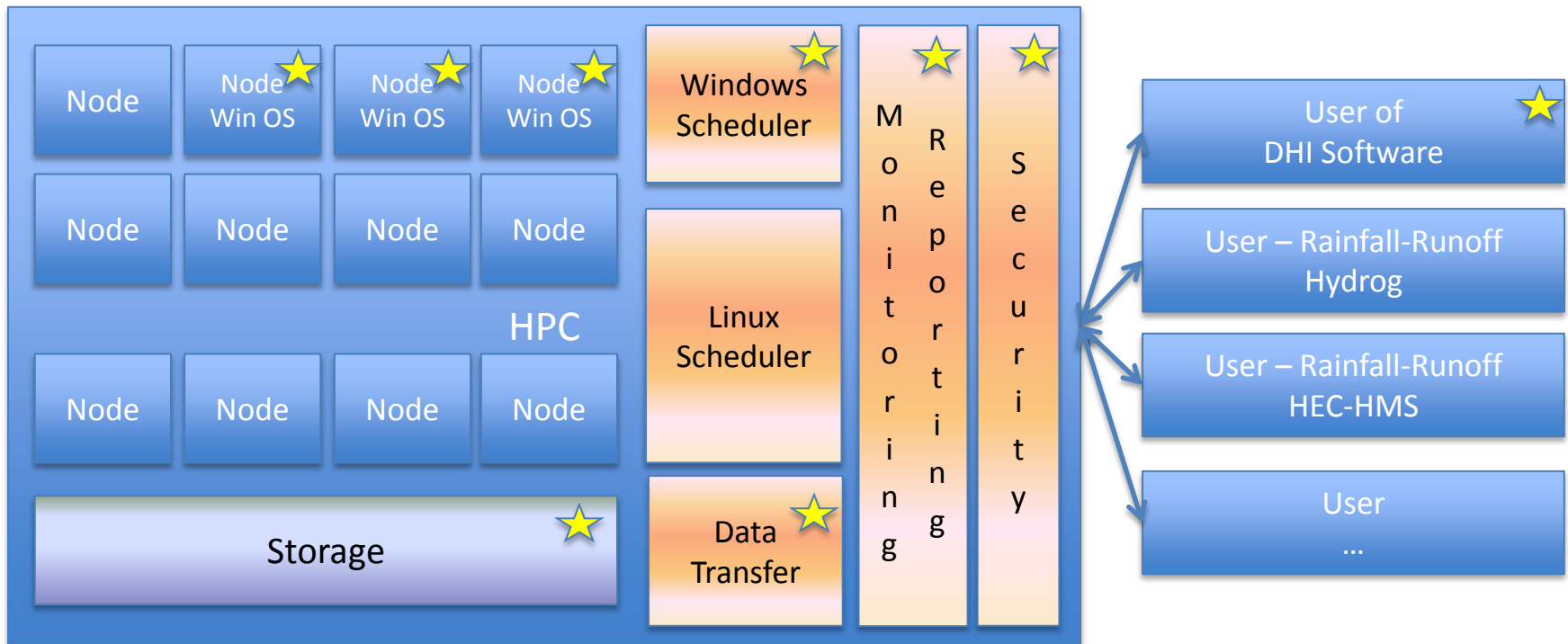


# HPC as a Service – Problems



# HPC as a Service

## Actual Work with DHI



# HPC as a Service

## Current State

- Generic “HPC as a Service” Framework
  - Generic API for managing jobs on the clusters
  - XML configuration
- WinHPCAdaptor extends the “HPC as a Service” Framework
  - Specific for Windows HPC cluster
  - Testing phase of first version
- DHI REX tools with our WinHPCAdaptor
  - DHI Denmark is able to run their model on our cluster remotely
  - Prepared automatic installation of DHI Software to Windows HPC cluster

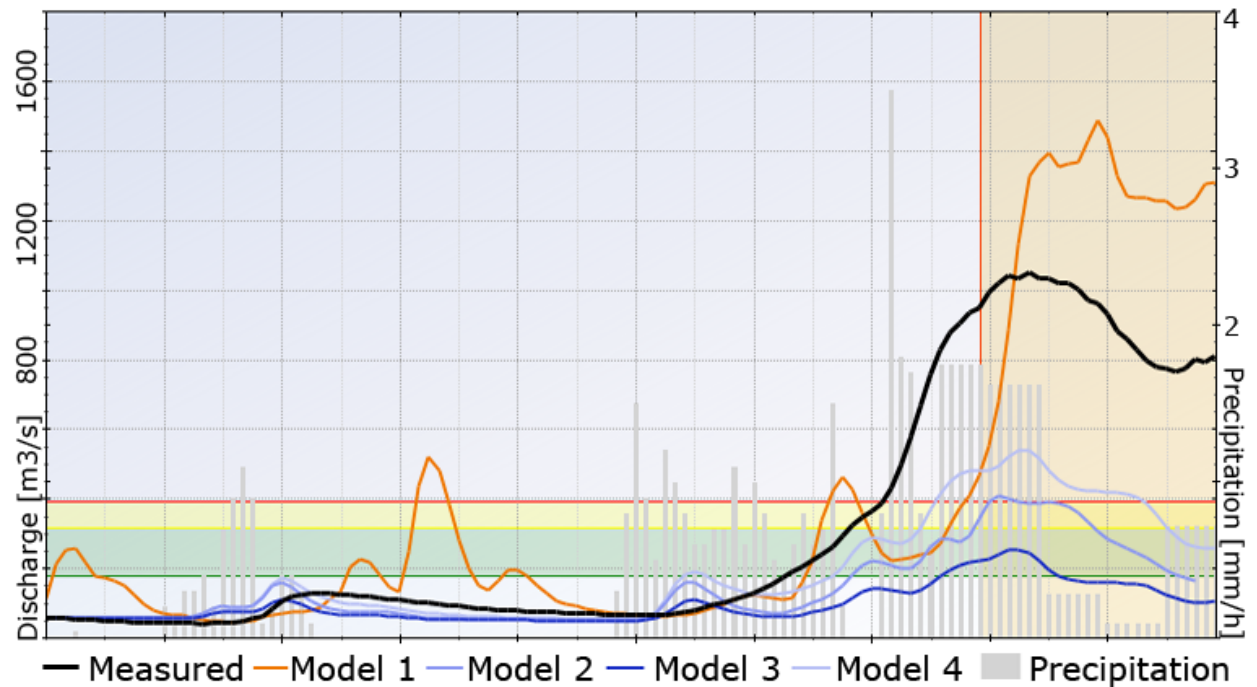
# Rainfall-Runoff Model Verification and Uncertainty Modelling

# Rainfall-Runoff Model Verification

- Process of demonstrating that model is capable of making „sufficiently accurate“ simulations
- Comparison of predicted discharge volumes with actual measured discharge volumes
- Visual and statistical techniques used for verification

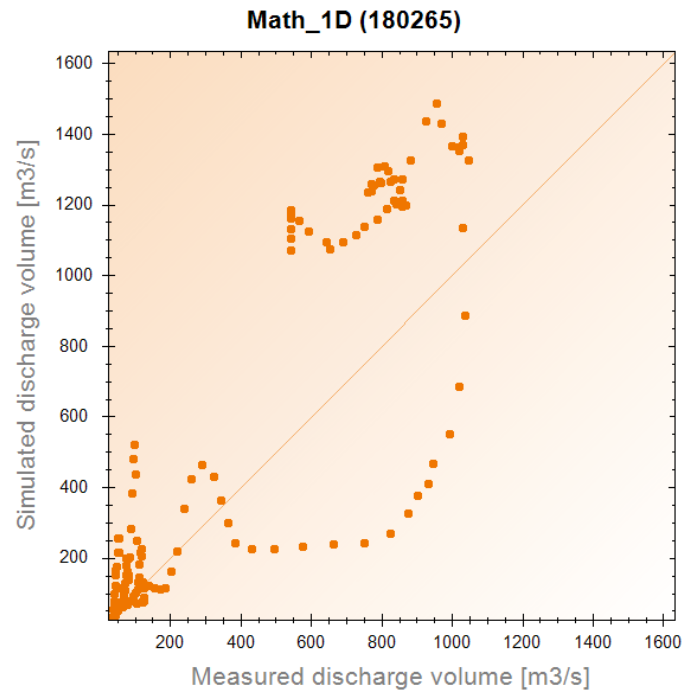
# Visual Verification

- Hydrograph



# Visual Verification

- Scatter plot



# Statistical Verification

- Analysis of statistical indicators
- Commonly used error indicators
  - mean estimate error (ME), root mean square error (RMSE), mean absolute error (MAE), mean percentage error (MPE), mean absolute percentage error (MAPE), relative error in volume (VE), relative error for peak (MF)
- They indicate error in units or as a percentage
- Low error indicators signify precise model, individual models can be easily compared

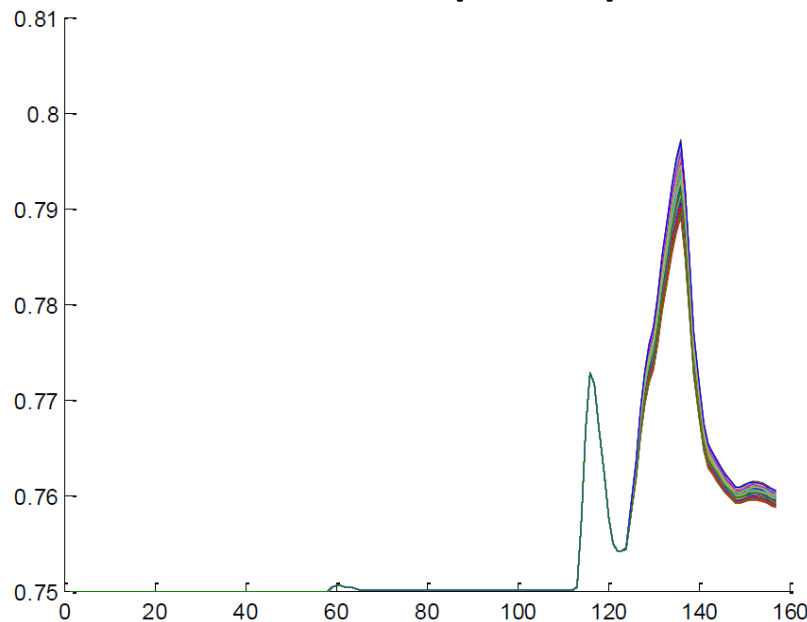


# Uncertainty Modelling

- Some input model parameters are not specified exactly but are also predicted approximately
  - e.g. precipitation forecast, soil infiltration, ...
- These imprecisions influence the whole prediction and can lead to bad decisions
- Monte-Carlo simulations can estimate possible situations and their probability

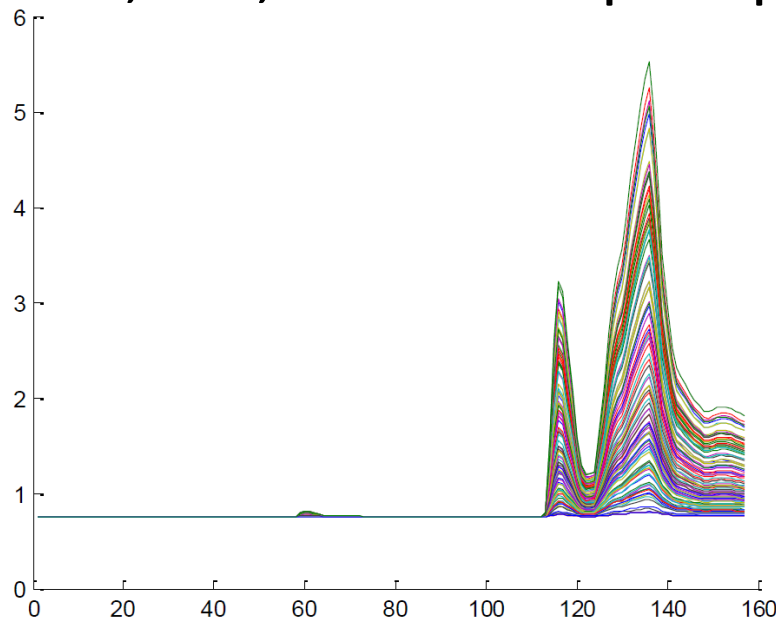
# Monte-Carlo Simulations Example

- CN Curve = 55, Predicted precipitations +/- 10%



# Monte-Carlo Simulations Example

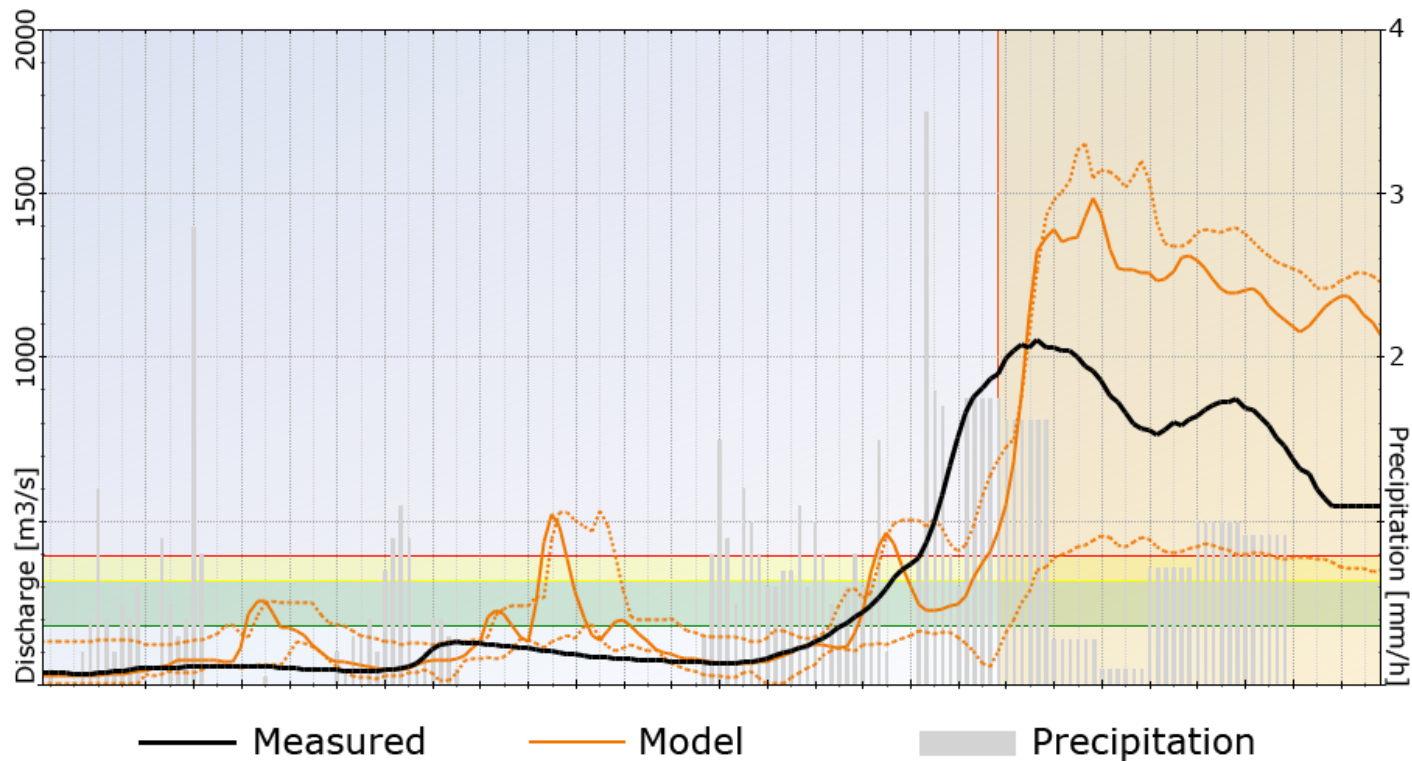
- CN Curve =  $\langle 55;95 \rangle$ , Predicted precipitations  $\pm 10\%$



# Integration to FLOREON+

- HPC environment is ideal for running Monte-Carlo simulations
- Individual simulations are collected from HPC but only significant results are stored
- Significant results:
  - 5%, 15%, 25%, 75%, 85% and 95% percentiles
  - These percentiles form 50%, 70% and 90% confidence intervals

# 90% Confidence Interval



# Confidence Interval Evaluation

- Comparison of confidence interval percentage with the percentage of measured values inside the interval

Confidence Interval	Values Inside	Values Outside	Interval Success	Is Successful
90%	45	3	93.75%	YES
70%	26	22	54.17%	NO
50%	4	44	8.33%	NO

# Current State

- Visual and statistical verification of rainfall-runoff models is implemented in the FLOREON+ system
- Monte-Carlo method used to model uncertainty of input parameters in the rainfall-runoff models
- Uncertainty simulations demonstrated and evaluated using confidence intervals

# Thank you for attention