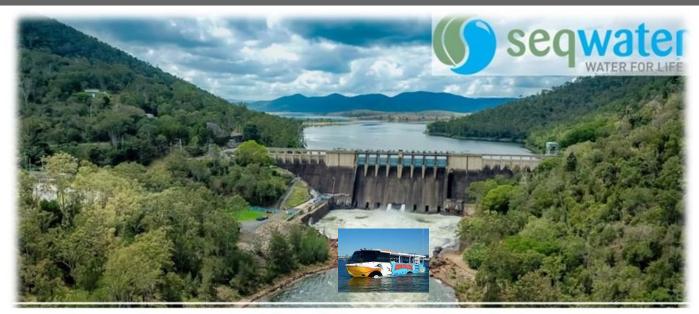
WaterCoach, here and in Australia 2021 Dutch Delft-FEWS User Days Steve Wang – Seqwater (Brisbane, Australia)



Seqwater Flood Forecasting System







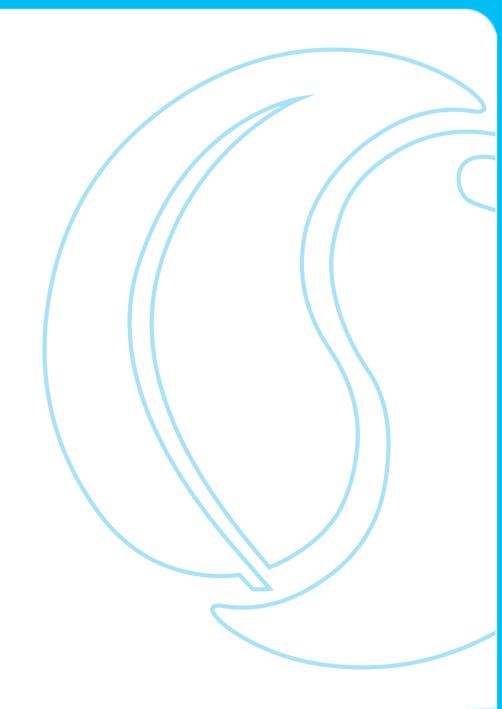




Credits to

- David Pokarier
- Strom Stickland



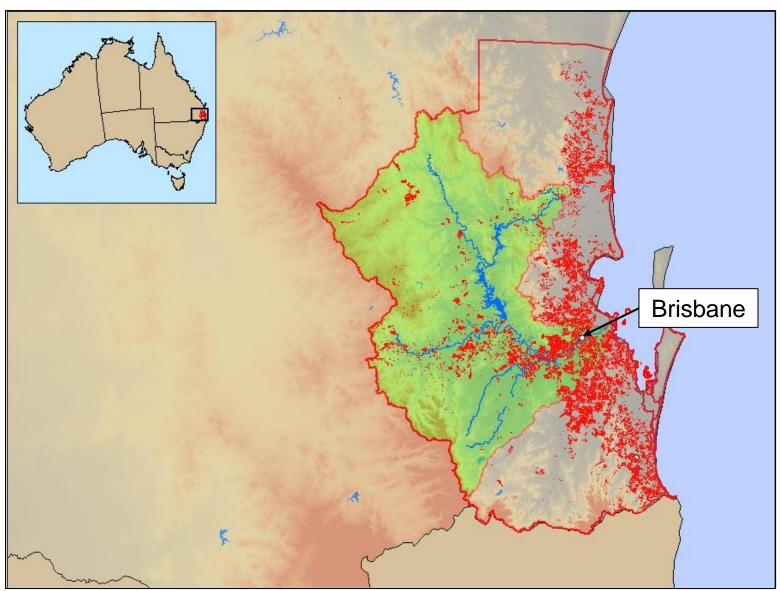


Overview of Seqwater and SeqFEWS



Background of Seqwater





Background of Sequater

Queensland Government Bulk Water Supply Authority

- Bulk drinking water supply
- Irrigation and catchment management



Flood mitigation services

Assets

- 25 referable dams
- 51 weirs
- 36 water treatment plants
- 3 purified recycled water treatment plants
- 1 desalination plant
- 28 bulk water reservoirs
- 22 pump stations
- 600 km+ of bulk water supply pipelines



Overview of SeqFEWS

SeqFEWS

- Implementation started in 2010.
- Operational in 2013.
- Currently version is based on Delft-FEWS 2019.02.

Observed Data

- Automated water level & rainfall
- Manual readings from sites

Forecast data

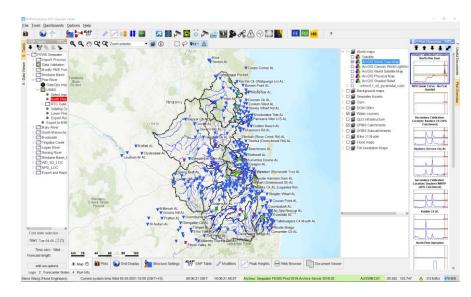
- Meteorological forecasts
- Soil moisture estimates
- Streamflow forecasts

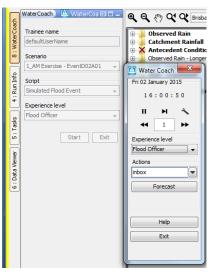
Models

- 30 hydrologic models
- 1 hydraulic model
- 9 RTC Tools V1 models
- Multiple HTML reports
- Event based email notification
- Open Archive

Use of Water Coach

- Start using Water Coach in 2015
- Primary objective: create a comprehensive training package for Flood Engineers:
 - ✓ simulates a "real" flood event,
 - can be readily deployed,
 - provides a consistent output for assessment.





Why training & limitation in the previous training system



Why training & limitation in the previous training system

Why train?

Compliance

Compliance with Flood Mitigation Manuals.

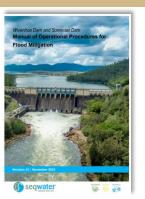
Re-familiarisation

- Refresh knowledge and skills in flood operations and modelling.
- Revisit manuals, protocols, procedures and Emergency Action Plans.
- Build confidence in extreme flood events or unlikely emergency events.

Teamwork

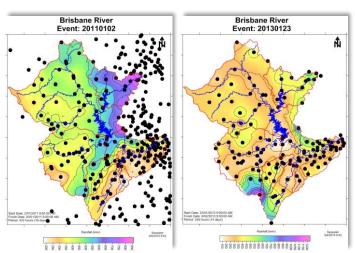
Limitations in the previous training system.

- Standalone application (data is not shared across the team).
- Unable to simulate a "live" flood event.
- Based on historical events (limited dataset).
- No system feedback from change in dam operations.









Step 1: Increase the flood dataset for training

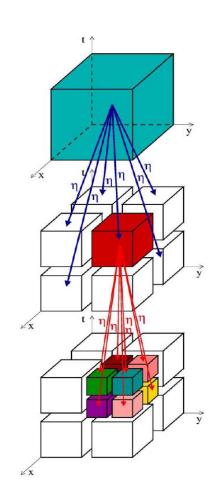


Investigated space time rain patterns



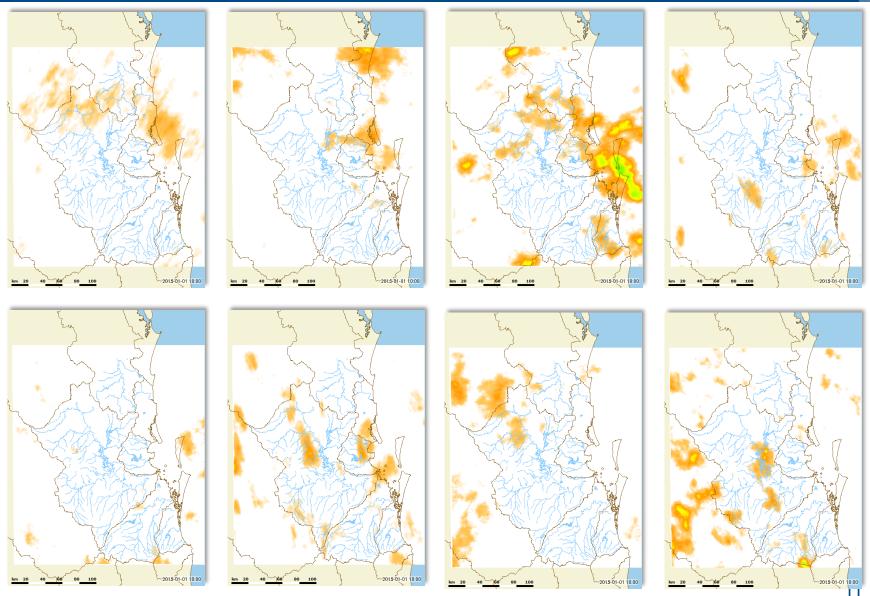
As part of Wivenhoe and Somerset Dams Optimisation Study (WSDOS), space time rainfall patterns for Brisbane River Basin were analysed.

- Multiplicative random cascade model
 - Specialist Dr. Alan Seed (BOM)
 - Space-time statistical structure of rainfall
 - Calibrated to rainfall inferred from radar data,
 validation against rain gauge data
 - Refer paper Jordan et al



Numerous synthetic rainfall patterns





Step 2: Make the flood event more realistic



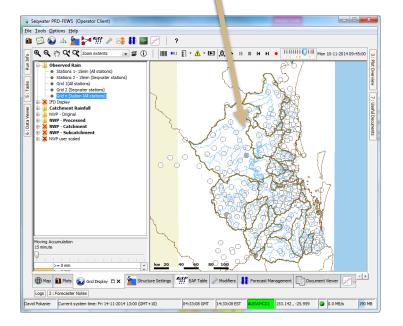
How to make the flood event more realistic?!



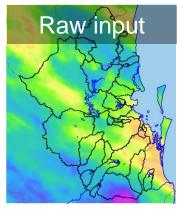
1. Every flood is different

50 synthetic rainfall events

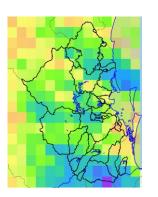


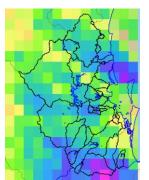


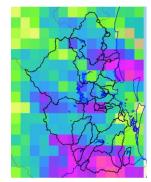
2. Apply scale factors to modify the magnitude of the event



3. Coarse sampling and noise added to produce three forecasting rainfall grids



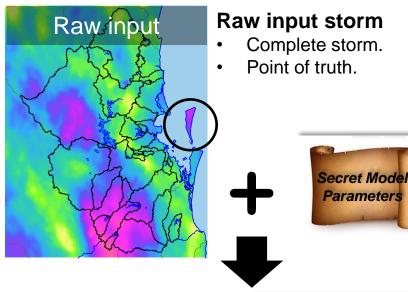




How to make the flood event more realistic?!

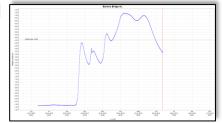




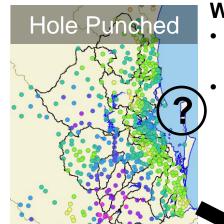


Synthetic obs water level

- Resampled into 3 hourly time steps.
- Constantly updates with dam operations.







What do users see:

- Limited to network observation
- Additional noises added to simulate gauge failure





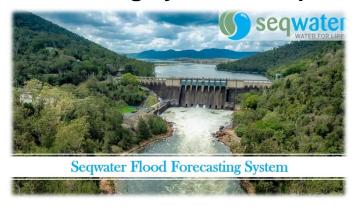
Step 3: Setup of the training system



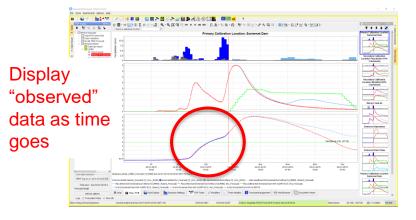
Step 3: Setup of the training system



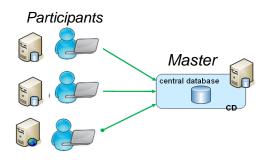
 Based on the operational flood forecasting system – SeqFEWS



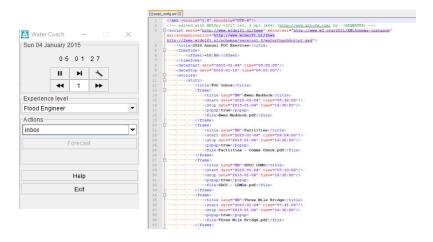
Water Coach Mode



 Data is networked using a Master and Participant concept. (no ICT involvement)



Control Panel and event script



Other highlights of the Water Coach training system

1. Can be readily deployed

- Template approach to minimise configuration changes.
- Define training model parameters and initial conditions using a csv file.
- Train alone or in a team.

2. Can be scripted for different objectives

- Competency assessment.
- Model calibration training.
- Testing new operation rules.
- Familiarisation of the procedures and protocols.
- Stress testing the engineers.

3. Produce consistent outputs for assessment and review

- Calibration reports generated as event progresses.
- Provide feedbacks and identity deficiencies and misunderstandings.
- Single local datastore for reviewing and archiving.





