

Overview

Introduction

Challenge & technology gap

Methods

Modelling architecture

Solution Framework

Automation engine

Applications

Expected outcomes

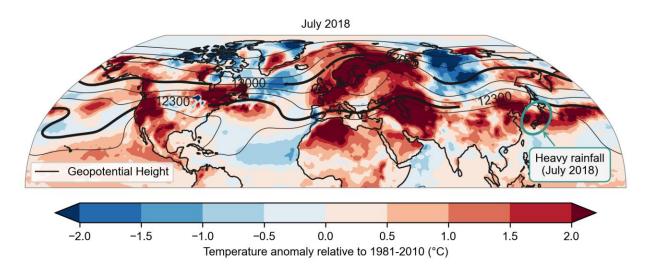
Conclusion

Key take-aways & next steps



Climate Change and Flood Risks

- Floods impact 1.81 billion people globally (23% of population).
- 2023 global insured flood loss: USD 82 Bn.
- +35 % rise in Asian fluvial losses since 2000.
- Flood risks projected to rise 30–50% by 2035 due to climate change.
- South Korea: \$1.2B in damages from the 2020 Seoul floods.
- Accounted for ~93% of Korea's total natural disaster damages.

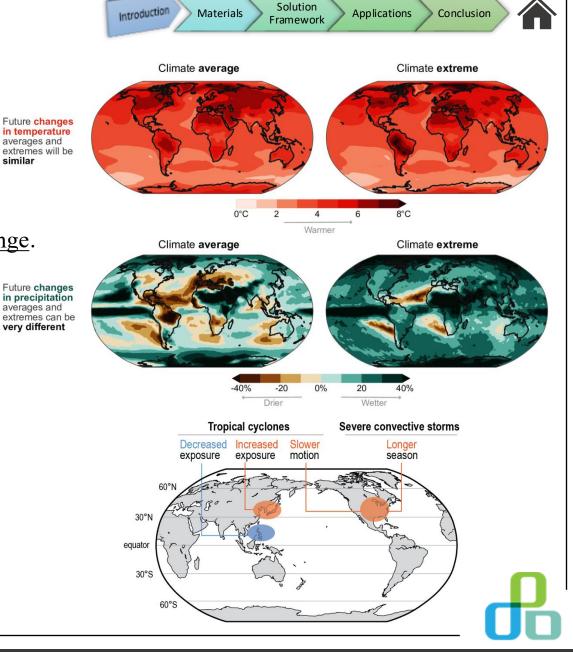


Future changes in temperature averages and extremes will be

Future changes

averages and

very different





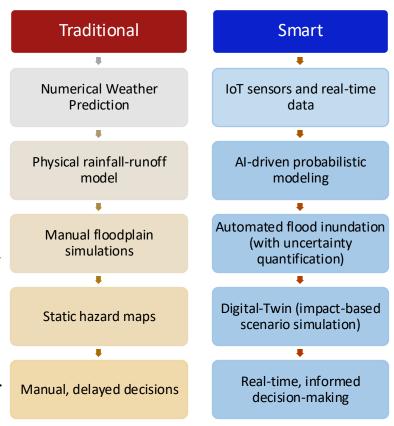
Current Practice ≠ Future Needs

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• Case: "2023 Seoul Flood, Delayed response due to poor impact data."

Pain-Point	Status-Quo	Impact
Hydro forecast	Deterministic lumped	Under-predict extremes
HEC-RAS workflow	Manual GUI, single run	Days of lead-time lost
Uncertainty	Single design event	No risk envelope

- Call-out: Regulations require HEC-RAS (or equivalent), yet manual workflows slow crucial decisions. <u>An automated, probabilistic solutions is required</u> for **smart cities**.
 - ✓ **Smart Cities:** Leverage IoT for real-time flood response.
 - ✓ **Probabilistic Framework:** Automates flood inundation forecasts with uncertainty bounds.
 - ✓ **Digital Twins:** Simulate urban flood scenarios for better-informed decision-making.
 - ✓ **Impact:** Enables targeted, impact-based actions (e.g., precise evacuations).





A vision for Flood Intelligence

Objective: Deliver automated, uncertainty-aware HEC-RAS modeling to empower smart cities with predictive flood intelligence for proactive urban planning and dynamic flood response.

Flood Intelligence for Smart Cities:

>Strategic Horizon:

Long-term flood forecasting and climate change analysis to inform smart urban planning, infrastructure investment, and land-use decisions.

≻Operational Horizon:

Short-term probabilistic flood forecasting with dynamic impact prediction to enable real-time, risk-informed emergency response and infrastructure protection.



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<Acknowledgment: This project was supported by LH Corp.>

A Novel Framework for Flood Forecasting

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• **Objective:** Enable nationwide, autonomous floodplain mapping through integrated short- and long-term probabilistic flood forecasting and derived impact visualization.

IOT and Digital Twin

Digital-Twin API

• Strategic Horizon:

Leverage long-term streamflow forecasting based on historical observations to produce multi-step ahead daily to monthly flood predictions, supporting climate resilience and urban planning.

• Operational Horizon:

Utilize short-term streamflow forecasting based on near real-time observations and current hydrological states to produce multi-step ahead hourly flood predictions, enabling real-time emergency response and dynamic risk management.





Automated HEC-RAS 2D and parallel processing



Satellite-derived data and numerical models



Probabilistic hydrological modeling



Digital-Twin server \mapsto hydroclimate data \mapsto DL-QPF \rightarrow Q (X-Transformer + Mixture Density Head) \mapsto HEC-RAS 2-D GPU farm \mapsto PostGIS/GeoServer \mapsto Digital-Twin API.



Probabilistic Deep Learning Engine

Geo-spatiotemporal analysis for feature selection

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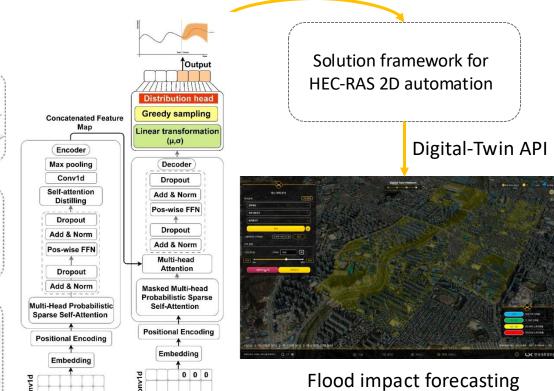
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- **Model:** X-Transformer with distribution head for uncertainty.
- **Output:** Probabilistic streamflow predictions.
- **Advantage:** Adapts to South Korea's hydrology.

Without significant automation or HPC infrastructure, large-scale modeling becomes a bottleneck for timely flood risk assessment and decision-making.



Compute: 1x4090, <15 min for 500 realizations.

Cascade dimensionality reduction for feature extraction projection for Probabilistic deep learnig for multi-step ahead prediction Informer network with Compare with Bayesian LSTM

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Online Digital Twin

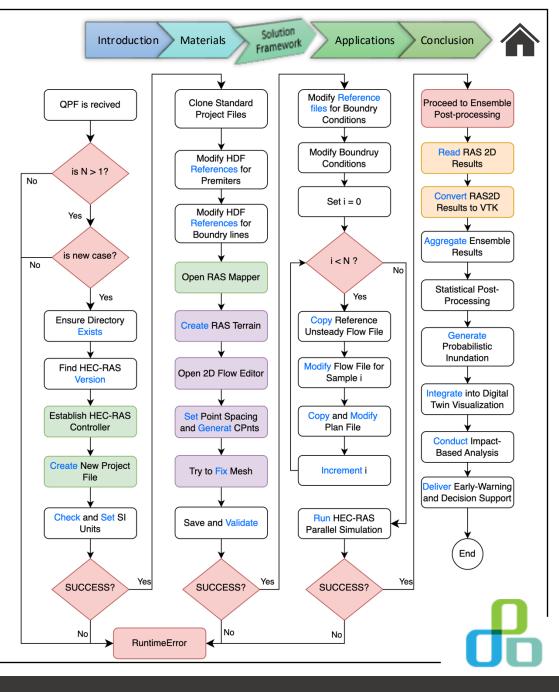
X-Transformer (L=8, d=256) + MDN (K=5 Gaussians)

Automated HEC-RAS 2-D

- **Production:** Generate p5–p95 water-surface rasters → define upper/lower flood boundaries.
- Acceleration: ~30× faster than GUI workflows; 500 simulations completed in <15 min.
- **Post-Processing:** Intersect probabilistic flood layers with 3D maps and cadastral datasets for asset-level impact assessment.

Handling Methods and Color Codes

Color	Handling Method	Title for Legend Box
Black	Programmatic Automation (Python scripts, file manipulation)	Programmatic Automation
Green	HEC-RAS Controller (official COM API for HEC-RAS operations)	HEC-RAS COM Controller
Purple	GUI Automation (AutoMouse for RAS Mapper)	GUI Automation (AutoMouse)
Orange	pyHMT2D toolkit (for post-processing, flood mapping, VTK export)	Post-Processing with pyHMT2D
Red	Error Handling / Conditional Checks (inside Python)	Error Handling and Quality Control



Business & Research Value

For Industry

- 24-h actionable lead-time; ~16 h faster than manual pipelines.
- Enhances smart urban planning, infrastructure investment, and land-use decisions.
- Enable real-time, risk-informed emergency response and infrastructure protection.
- Enables tiered asset screening and insurance pricing.

For Academia

- Open-source code & data (MIT licence).
- Reproducible benchmark for probabilistic hydro-hydrodynamic modeling.
- Automated integration of DL inflow predictions with HEC-RAS 2D flood modeling.
- Scalable and adaptable across basins with minimal reconfiguration.

Key Performance Indicators (Targeted)

- RMSE water-level ↓ 35 % compared to deterministic baselines.
- Ensemble spread calibrated ($\alpha = 0.05$, K-S test).

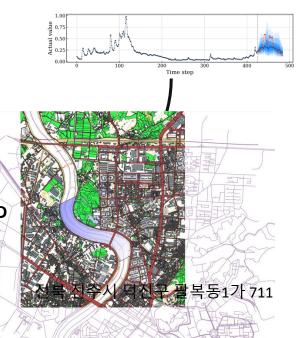
Intersect probabilistic flood layers with 3D maps and cadastral datasets.

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Near-real-time readiness for integration into Digital Twin platforms.





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Novelty: A fully automated and GPU-ready pipeline linking probabilistic DL streamflow forecasts to high-resolution 2D hydraulic simulations.

Contribution: Enable uncertainty-aware flood predictions critical for smart early warning and urban flood resilience.

Future Directions:

- Integration into digital twin ecosystems for dynamic flood risk visualization and management.
- Expand validation across diverse hydro-climatic regions (South Korea pilot ongoing).
- Incorporate real-time sensor assimilation and SAR flood extent data.
- Explore reinforcement learning (RL) for dynamic floodgate operations.

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THANKYOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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