

TRAVEL REPORT FORM

출장보고서

결 재	선임연구 원	팀장	부서장	원장
	10/10	10/16	10/16	10/16
협 조	이승수	조재필	김형진	정홍상

I. Reporter 보고자

Department 소속	Position 직위(직급)	Name 성명	Travel Date 날짜	Note 비고
응용사업팀	선임연구원	이승수	10/4-10/8	

II. Major Activities 주요업무 수행내용

1. Main Contents and Activities 주요내용 및 활동

- 오사카 Neya 강 유역 홍수조절 시설 (Saigo-dori Regulating Pond, Sanra Shaft Structure, Fukakita Ryokuchi Retarding Basin 등) 견학
- International Workshop on Urban Inundation Mitigation in East Asian Countries under Extreme Climate Conditions 참석 및 발표 (발표 주제 : Why Hybrid Parallel Computing is Essential for 1D-2D coupled Urban Inundation Modelling?)
- 향후 공동 연구를 위한 간담회 참석

2. Relevance to APEC Climate Center's Activities 결론 및 소감

- 본 세미나는 일본 교토대학 산하 방재연구소에서 주최 하여 개최된 세미나임.
- 세미나에 초청된 발표자는 대만, 중국, 한국, 일본에서 활동하는 연구자들 이었으며 도시침수와 관련 된 다양한 연구를 수행하는 연구자들이었음
- 비슷한 기후대를 가진 한/중/일 연구자들이 한 자리에 모여 도시침수를 예방하기 위한 수행한 다양 한 연구 발표를 들을 수 있었으며 인적 네트워크를 만들 수 있는 좋은 기회 었음.
- 향후 센터에서도 해외사업 추진에 있어서 현지 연구기관과의 교류를 통한 연구역량 확대를 위한 노 력이 필요할 것으로 판단됨.

III. References 참고사항

(with attachment of any information or report in case of attendance of conferences, workshops and meetings) 학술대회, 워크숍, 회의 등 참석 시 관련 정보 및 문서 첨부

1. Presented and Collected Materials 주요 수집자료

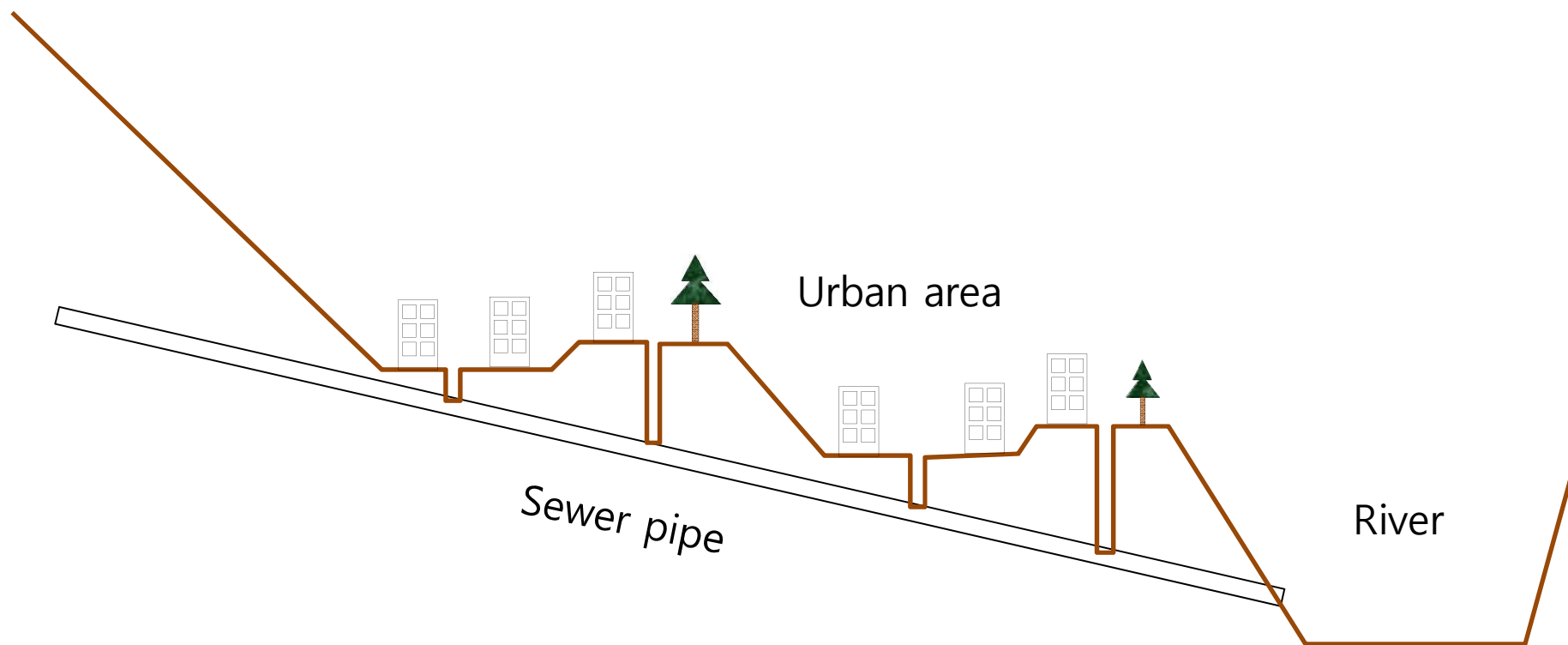
발표 자료 및 참석자 명함.

2. Suggestions and Remarks 건의사항

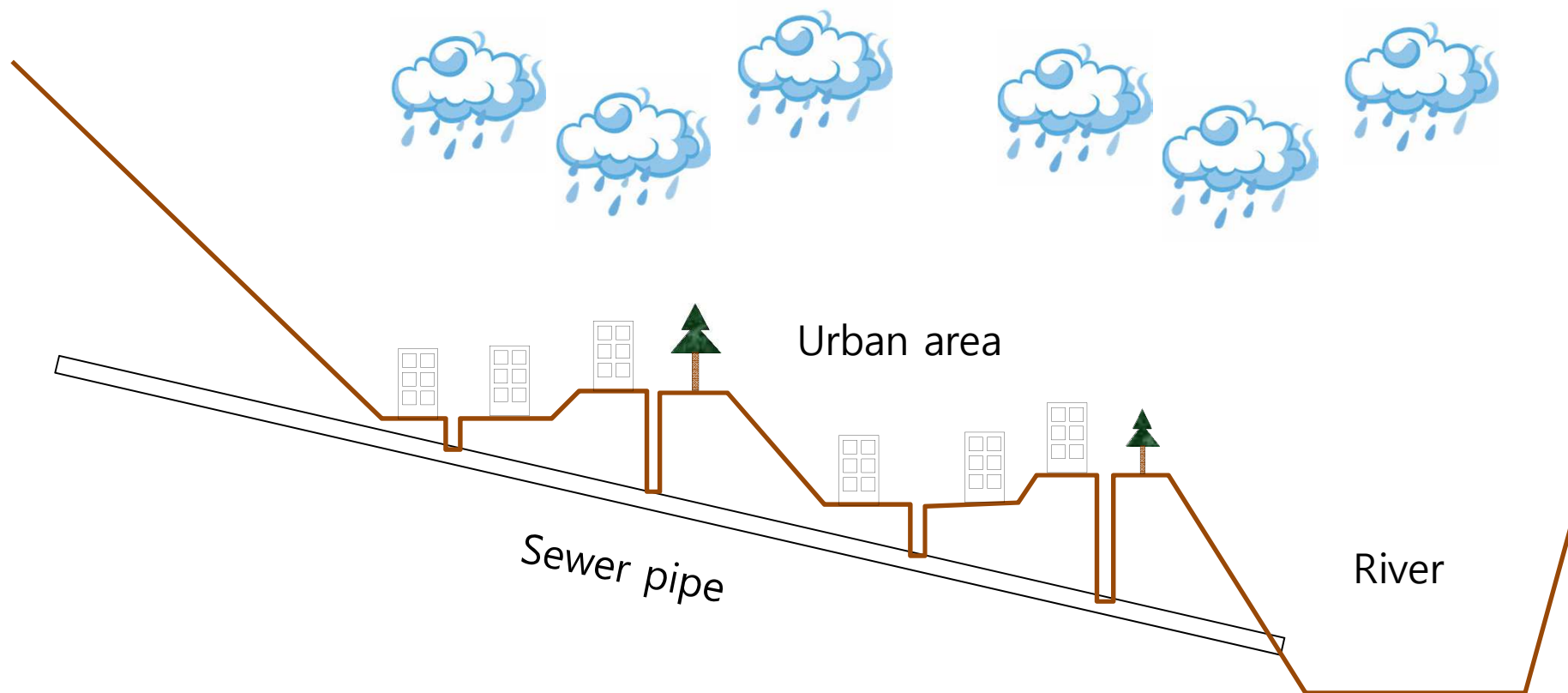
Why Hybrid Parallel Computing is Essential for 1D-2D coupled Urban Inundation Modelling?

Seungsoo Lee, Research Fellow, APCC
[2017. 10. 6]

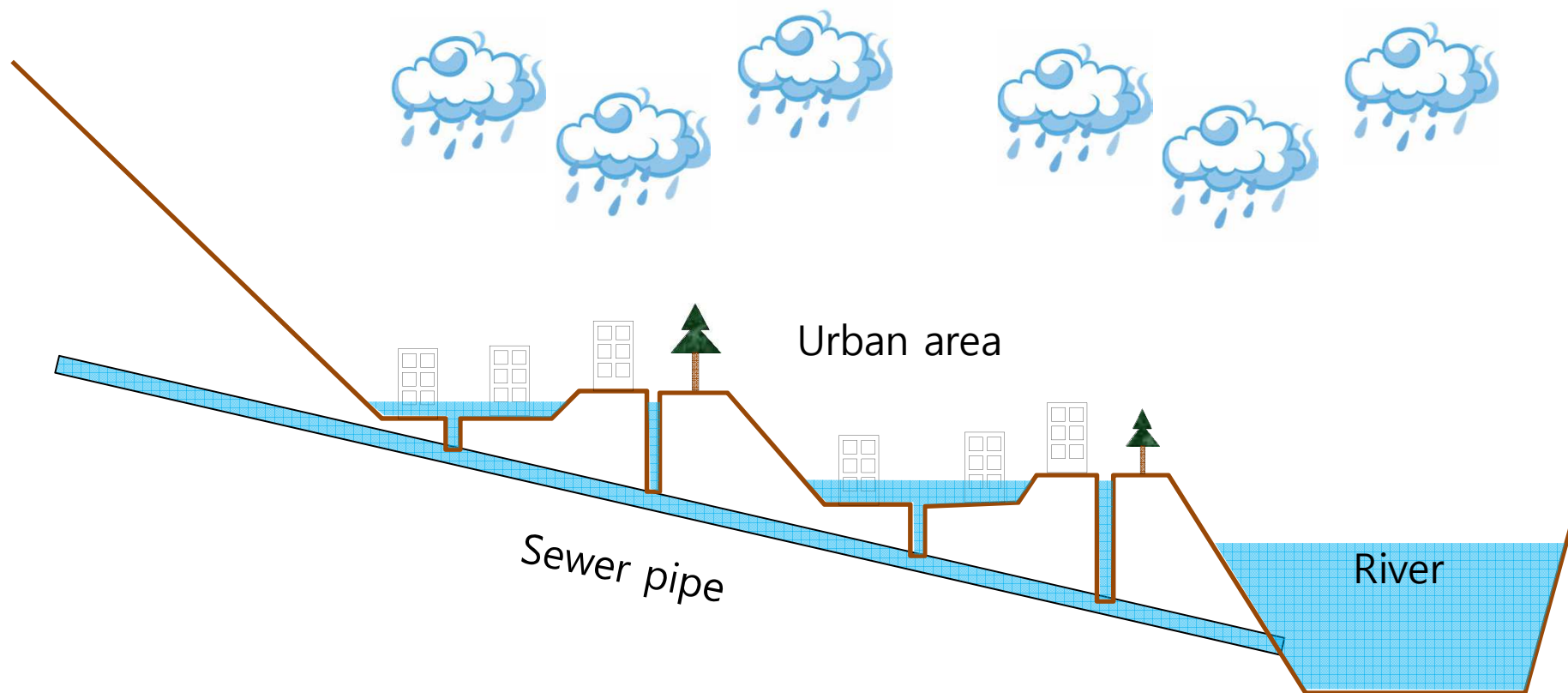
Cross-section of urban area



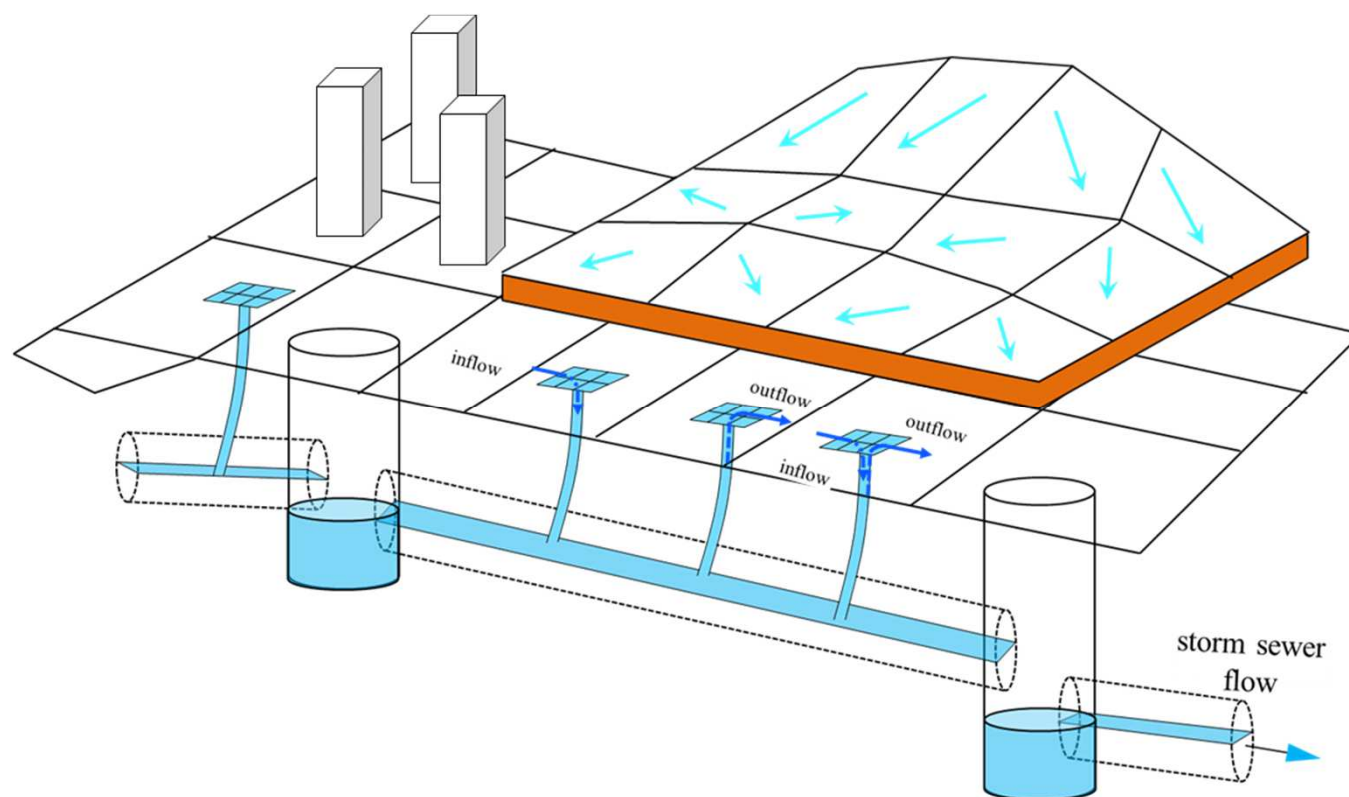
Cross-section of urban area



Cross-section of urban area



➤ 1D-2D coupled modelling



2D overland flow



Interaction



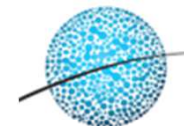
1D pipe flow

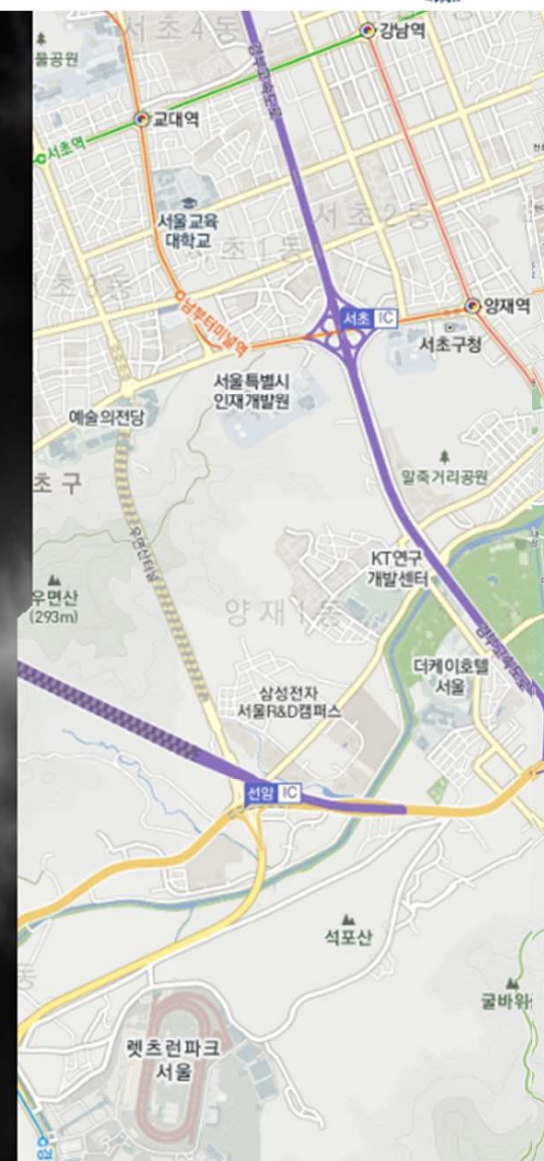
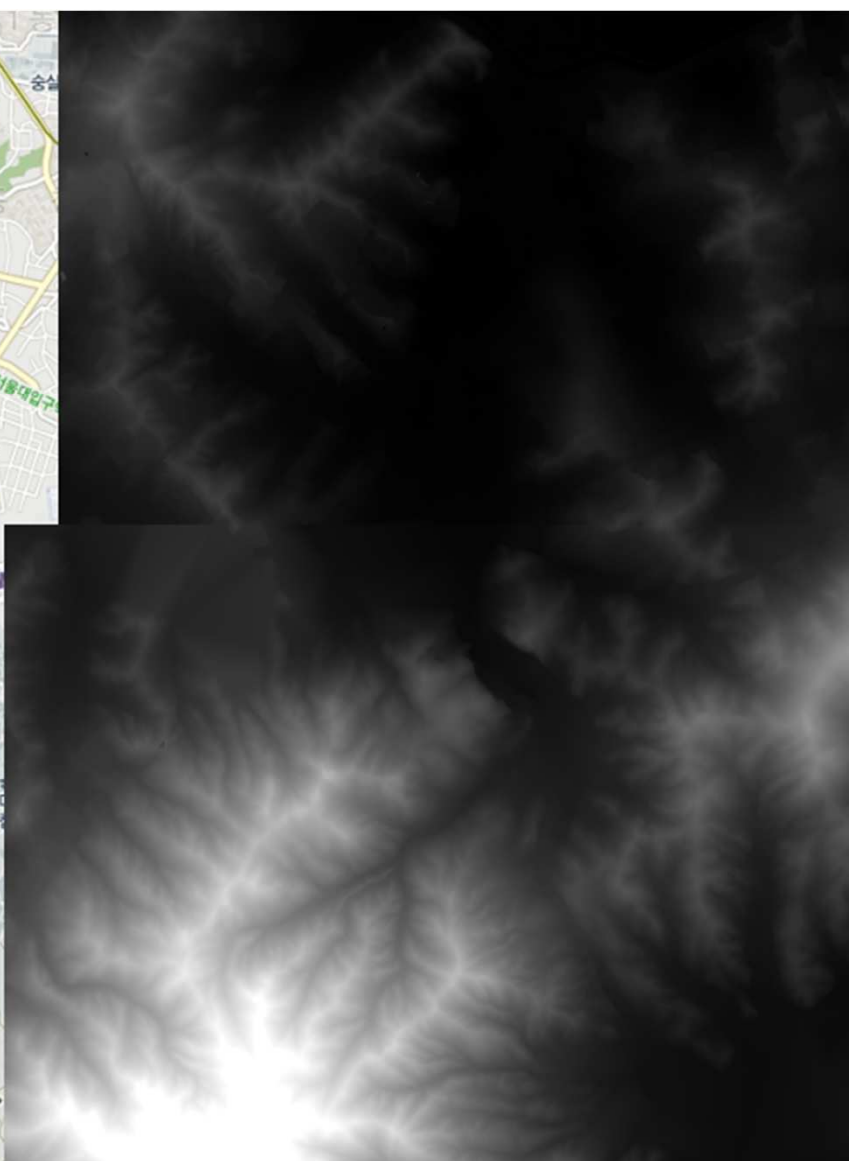
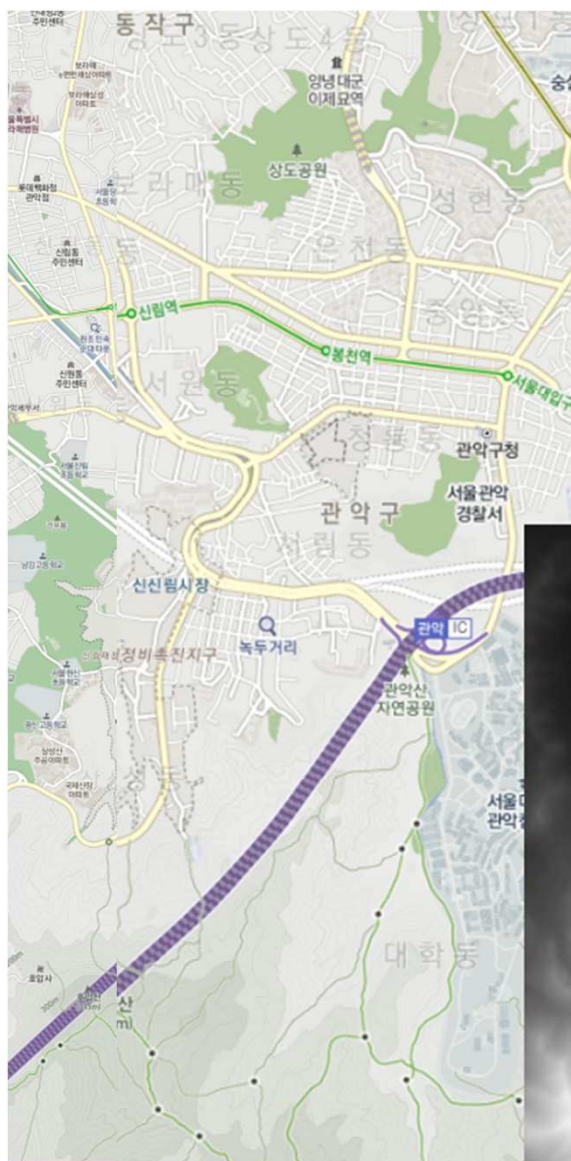
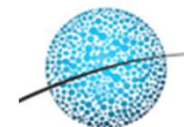
Challenging

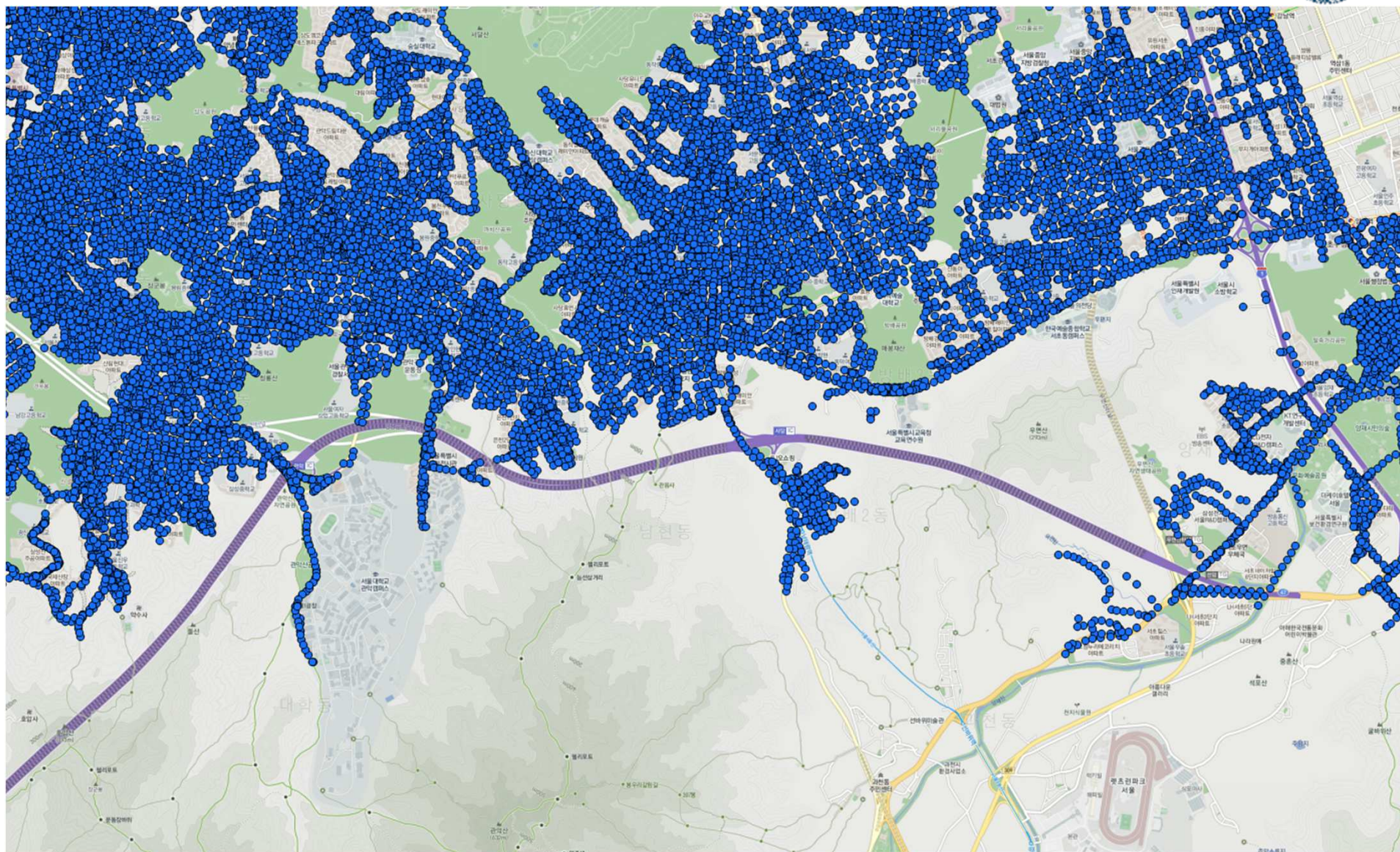
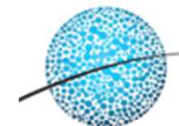
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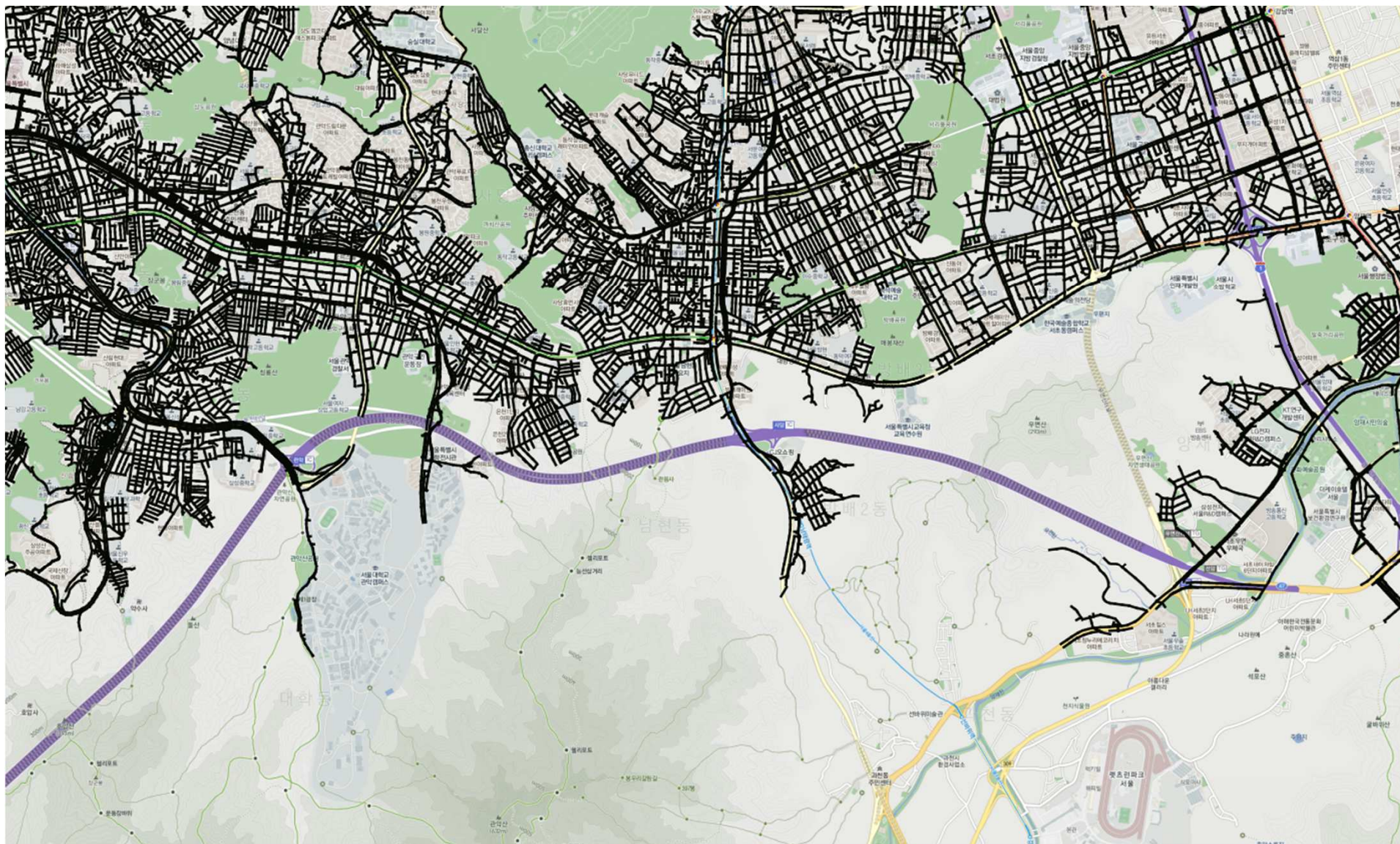
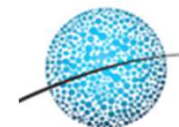
- How to select surface domain and sewer system data?

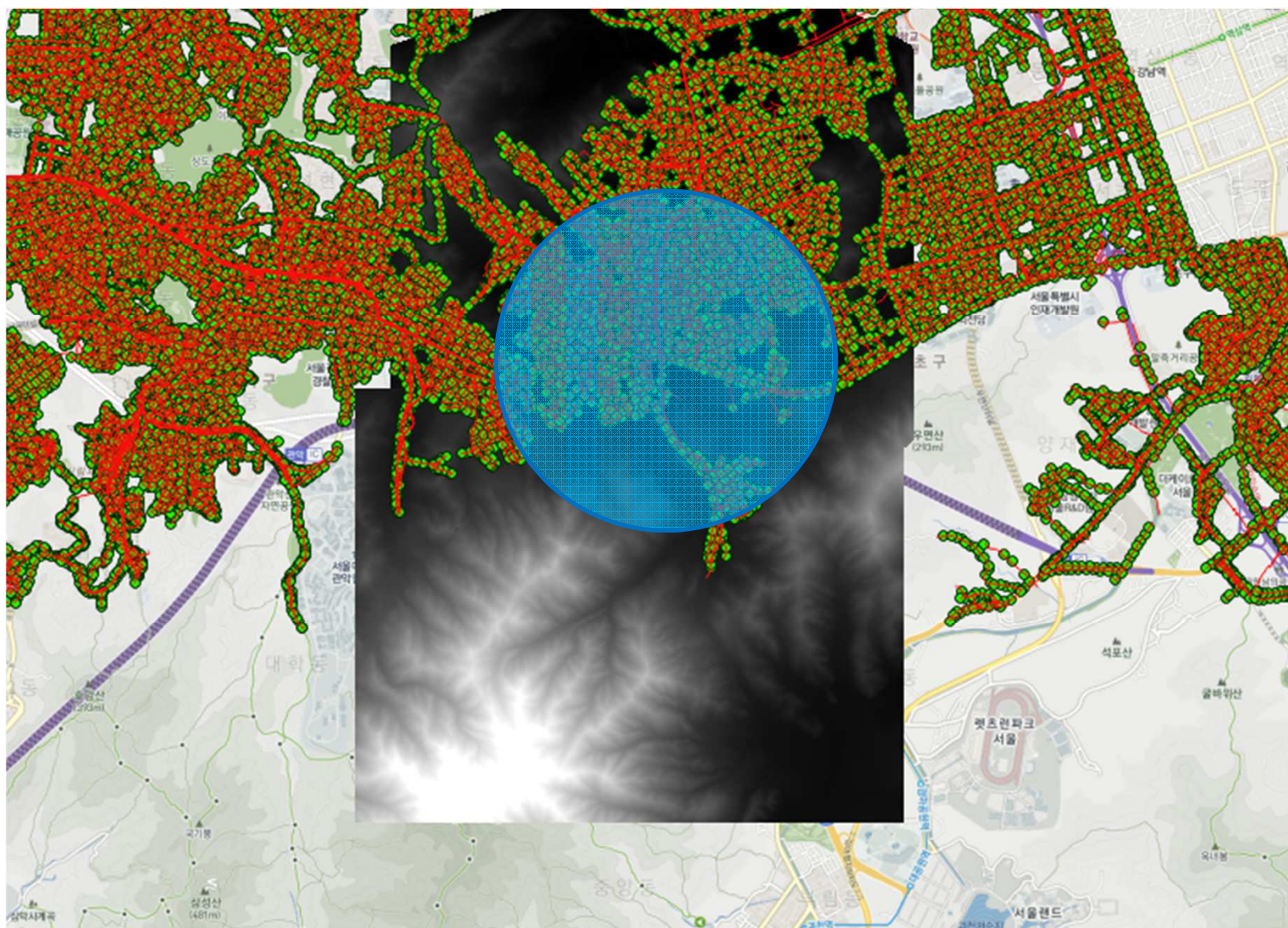
July 27, 2017







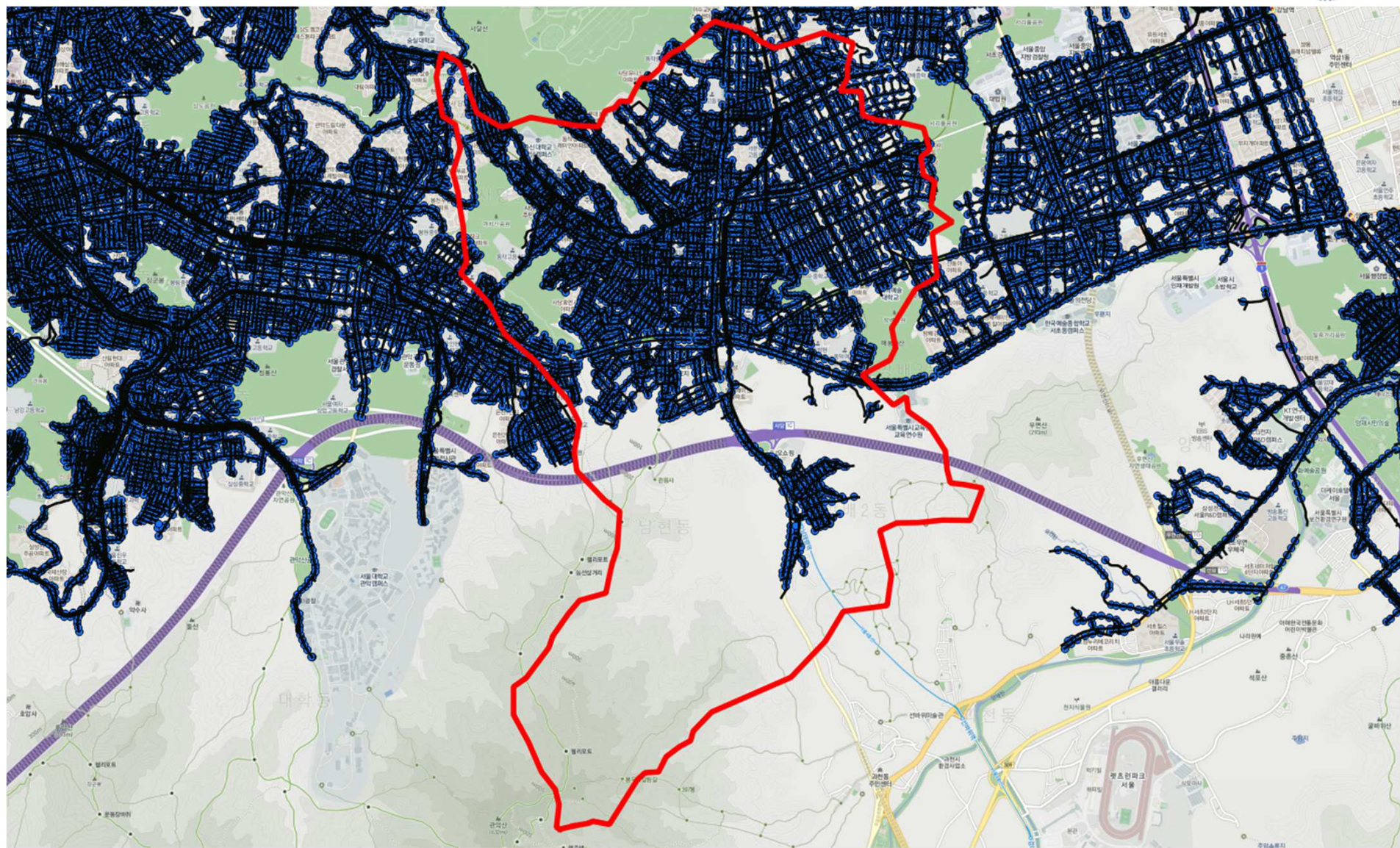
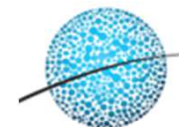


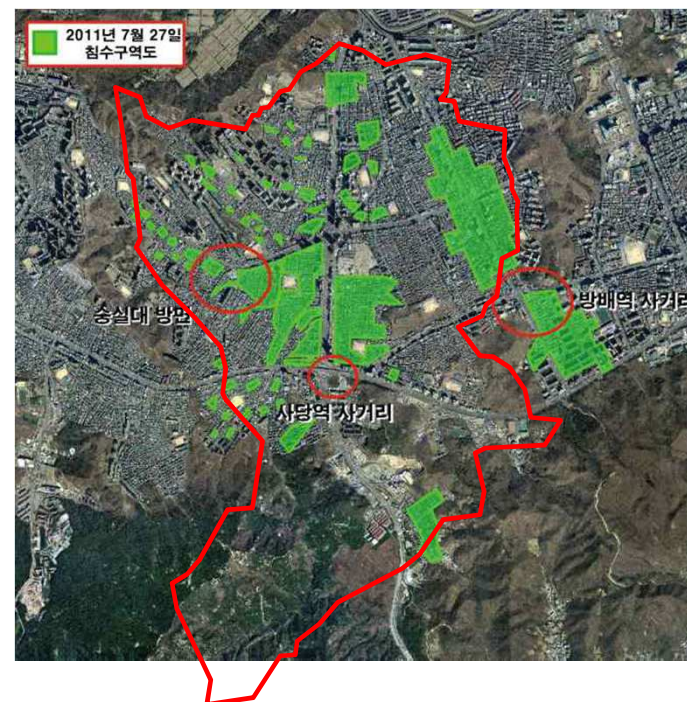
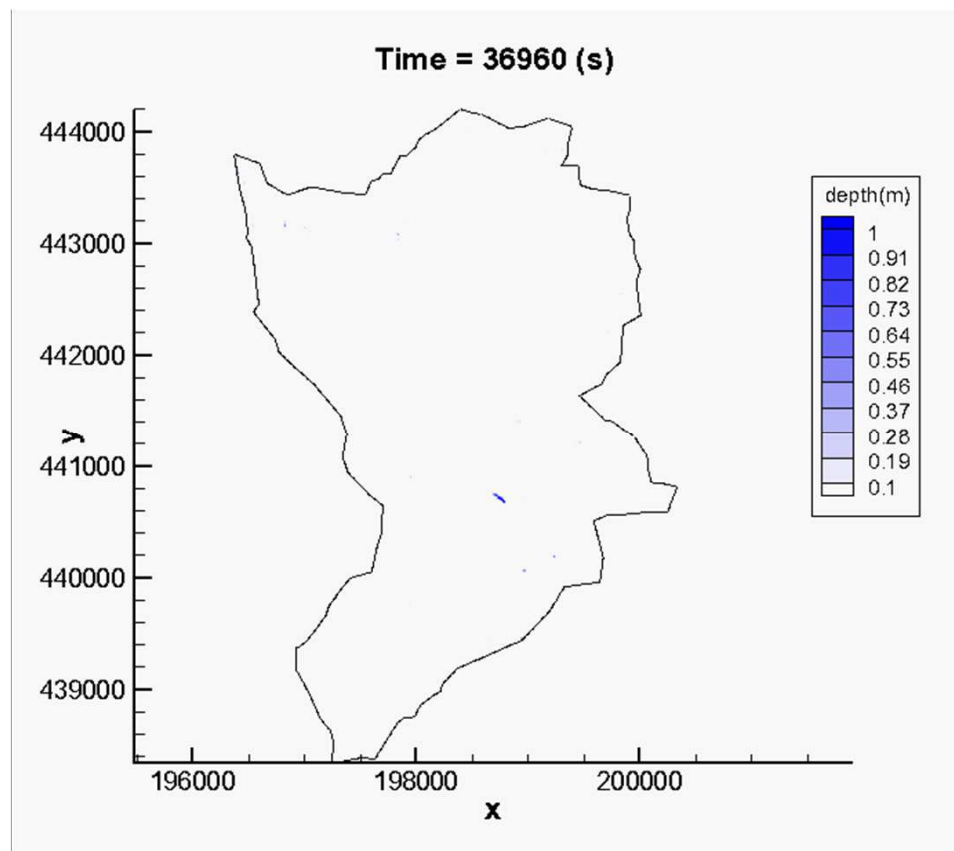


Solution

➤ How to select surface domain and sewer system data?

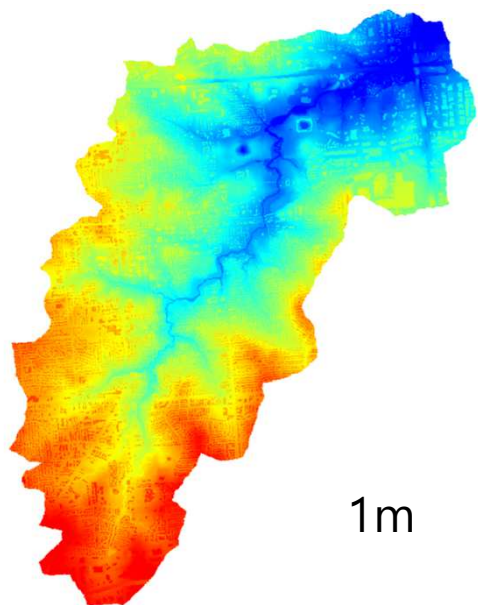
: Basin scale



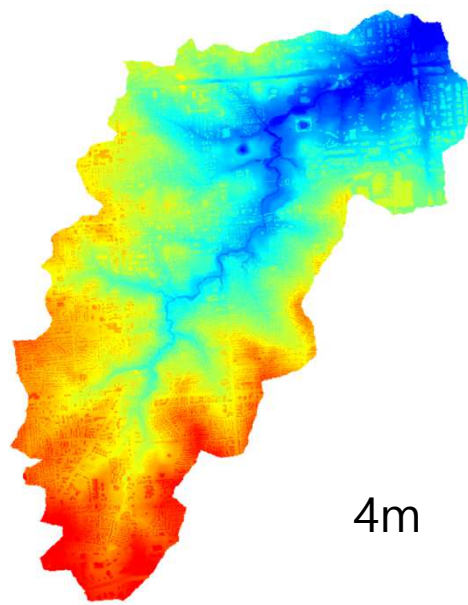


Challenging

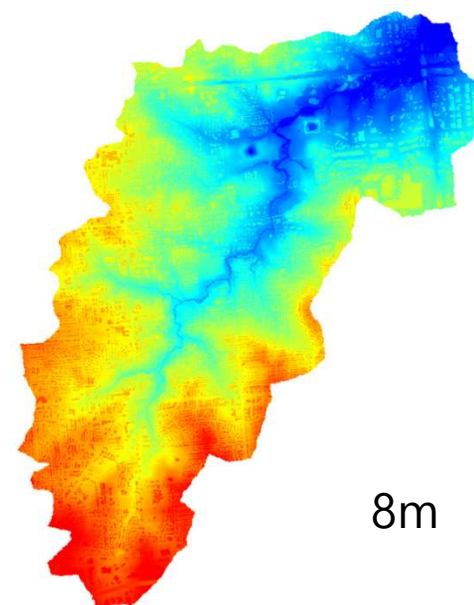
- How to select surface domain and sewer system data?
: Basin scale
- How to depict urban structures?



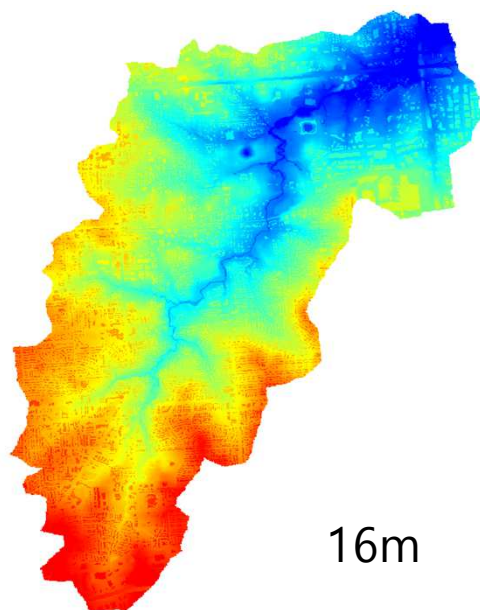
1m



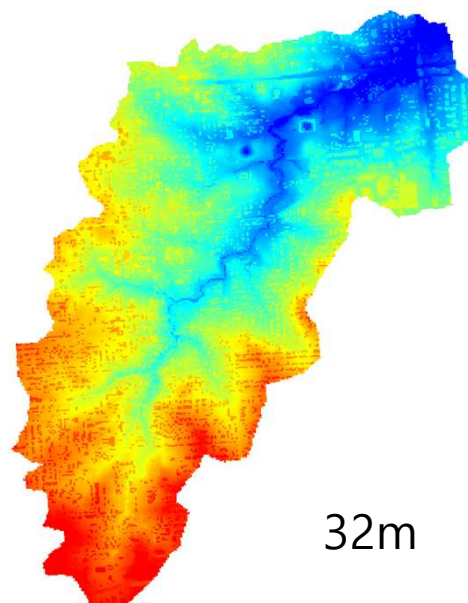
4m



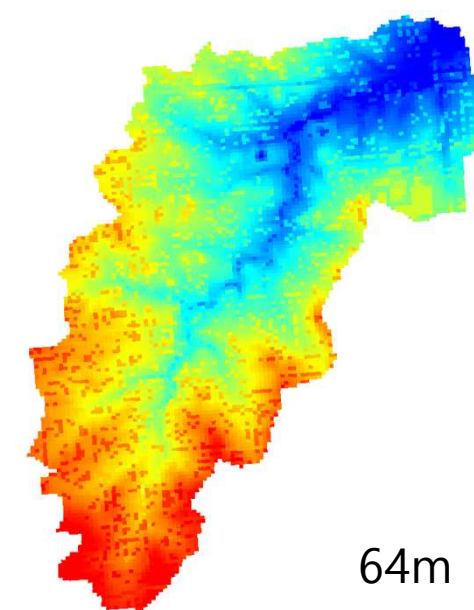
8m



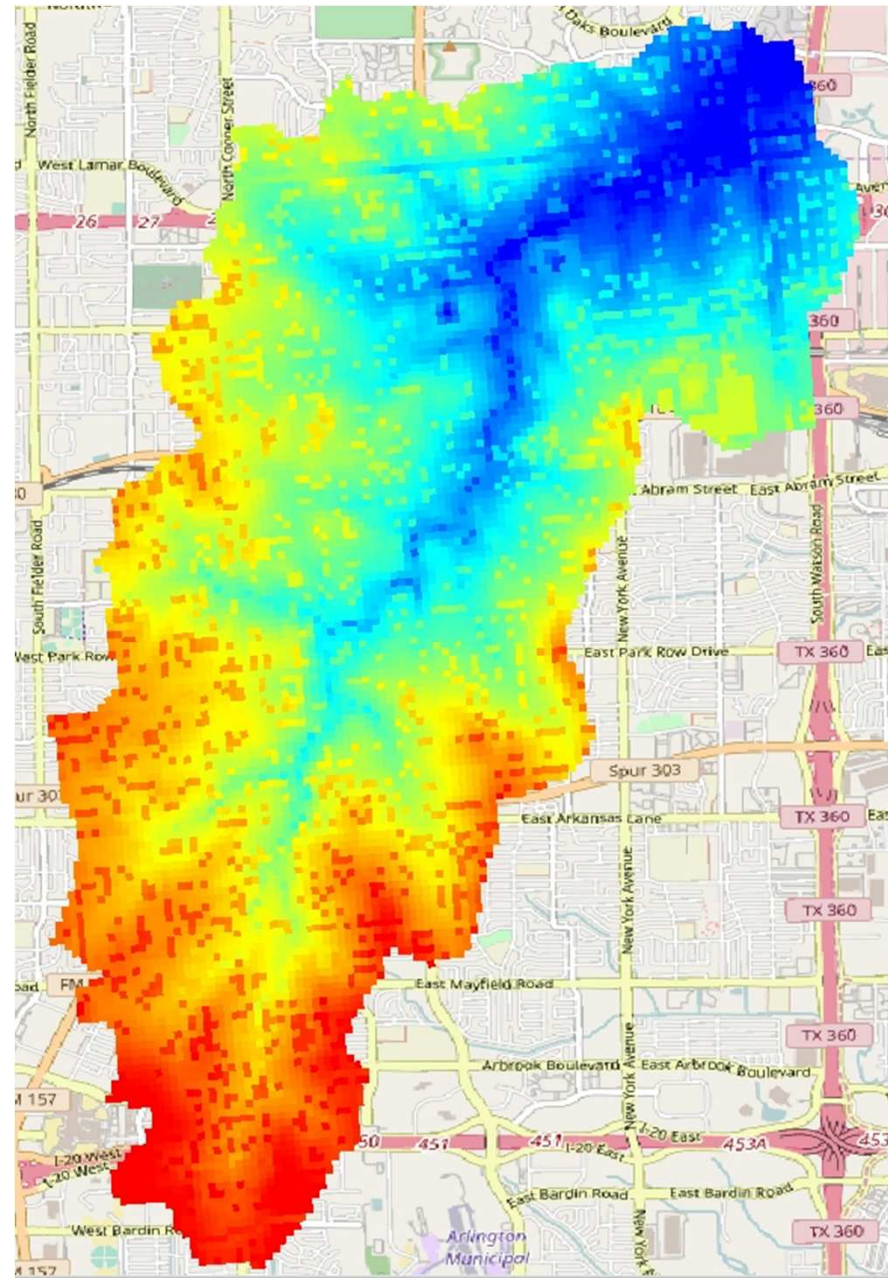
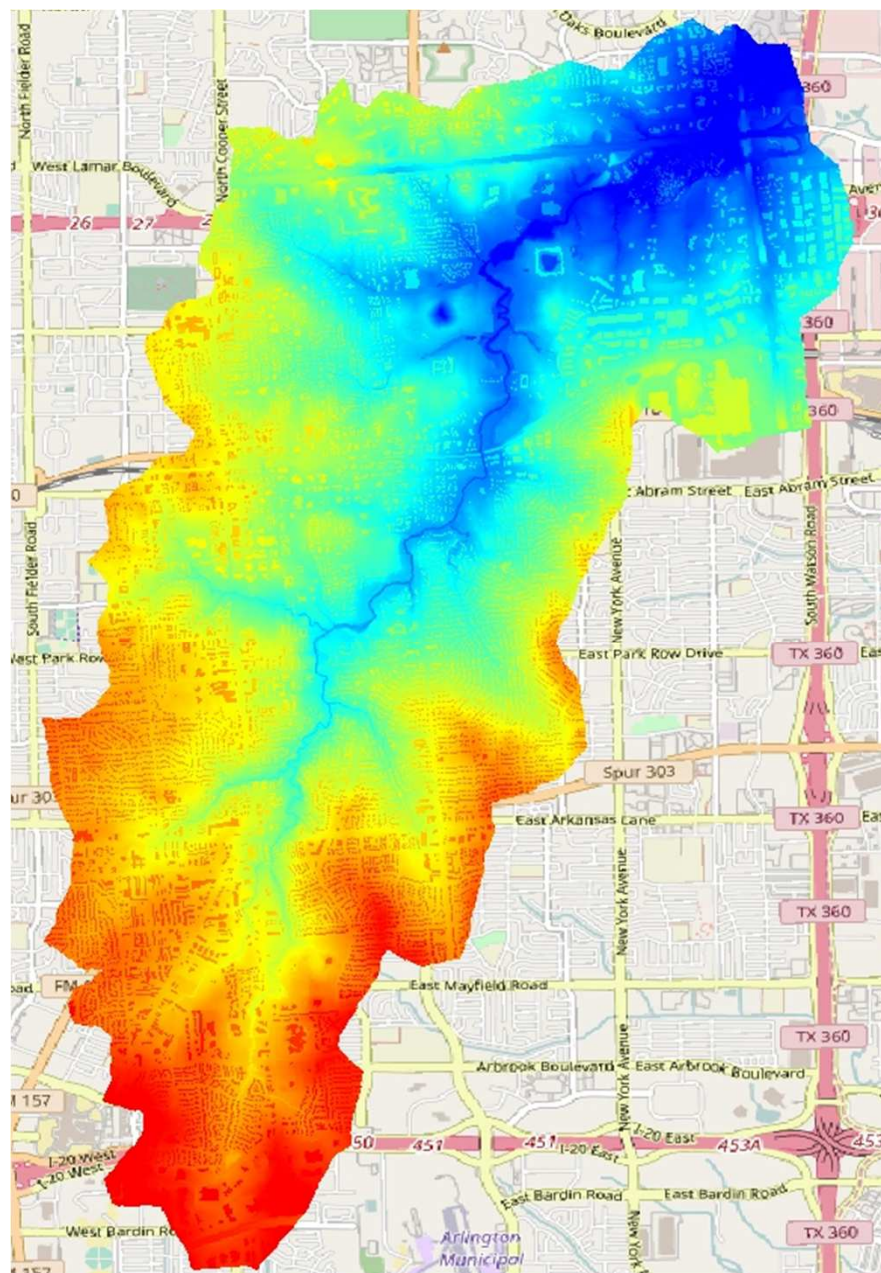
16m



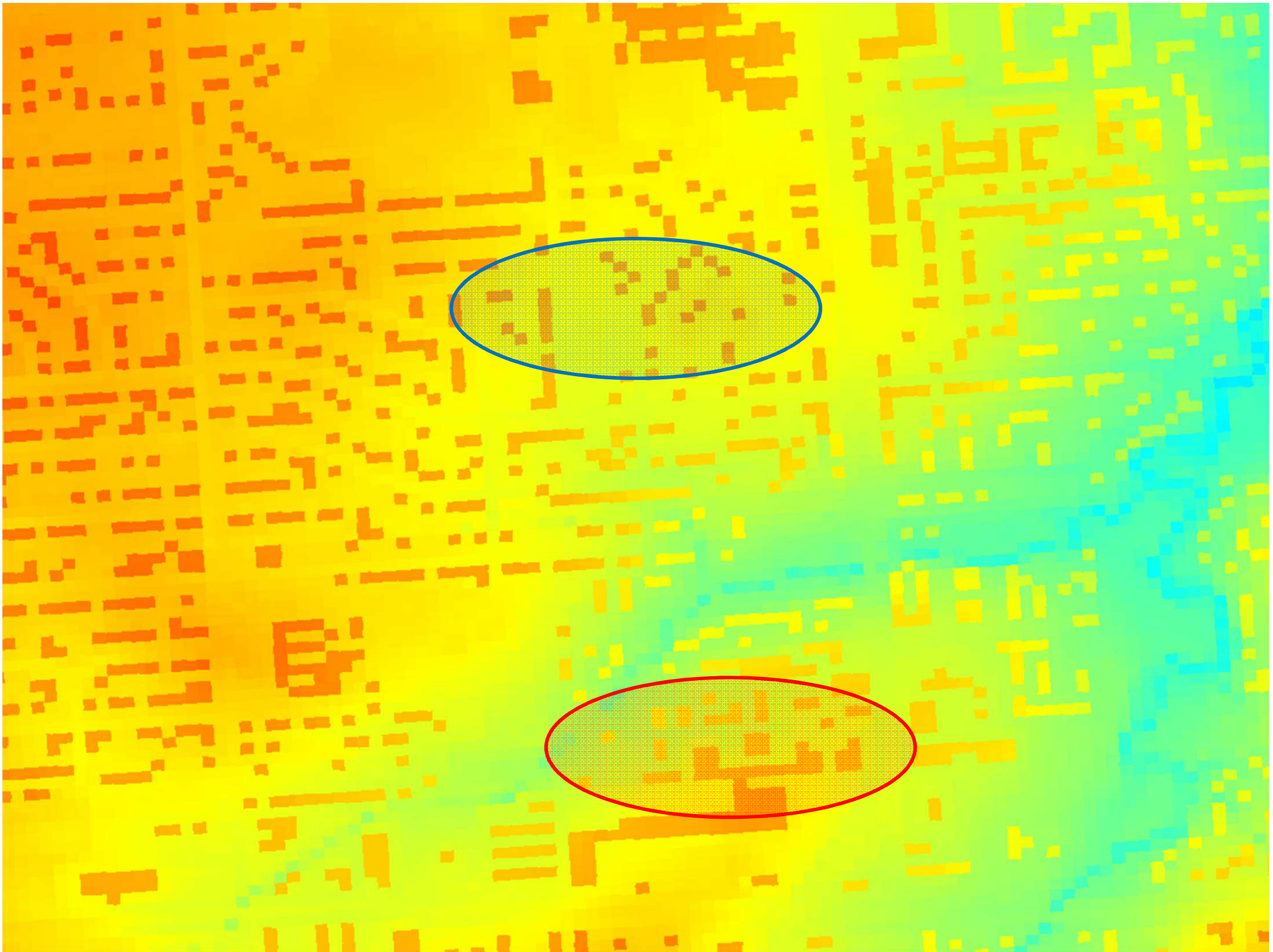
32m

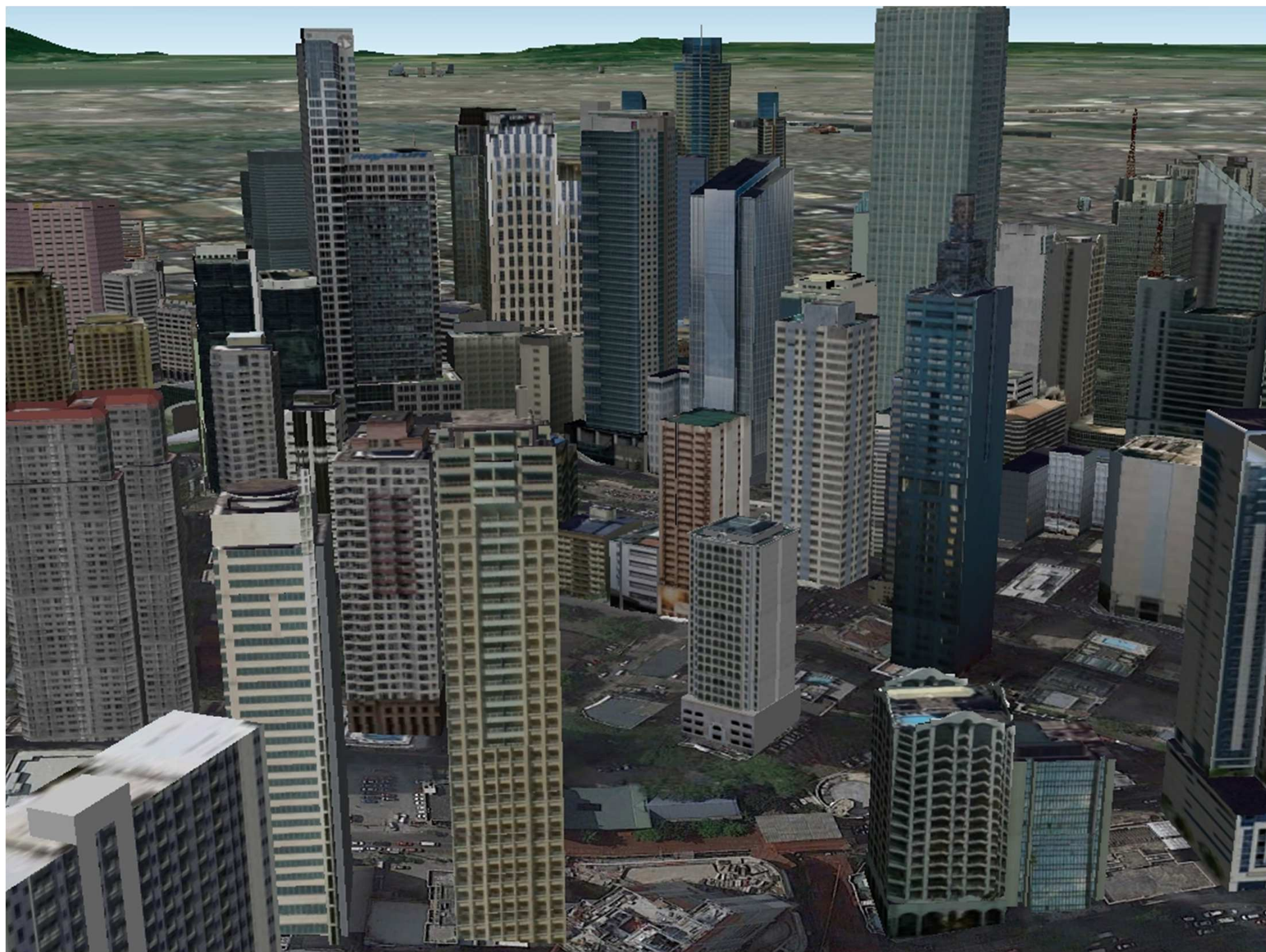


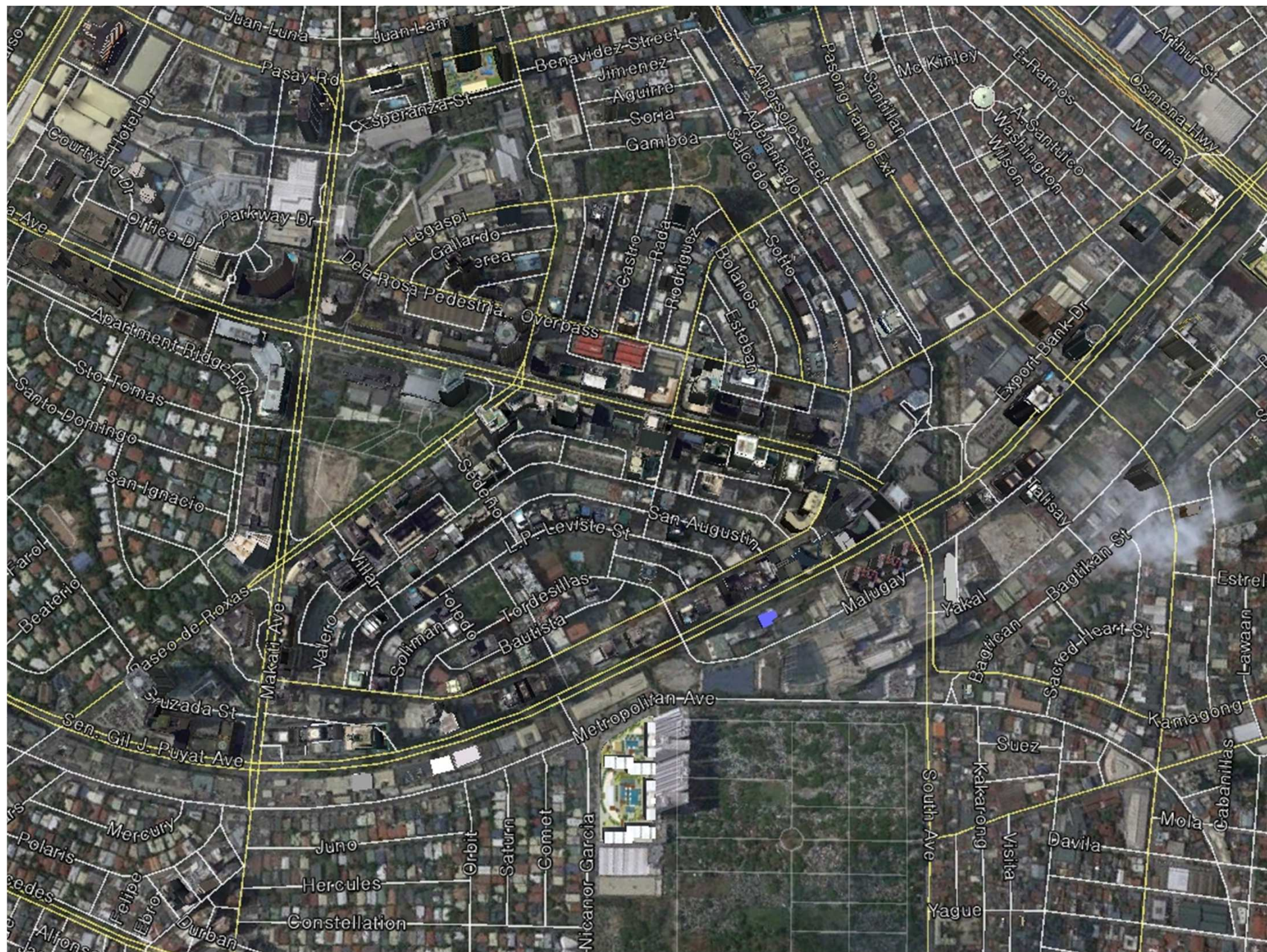
64m

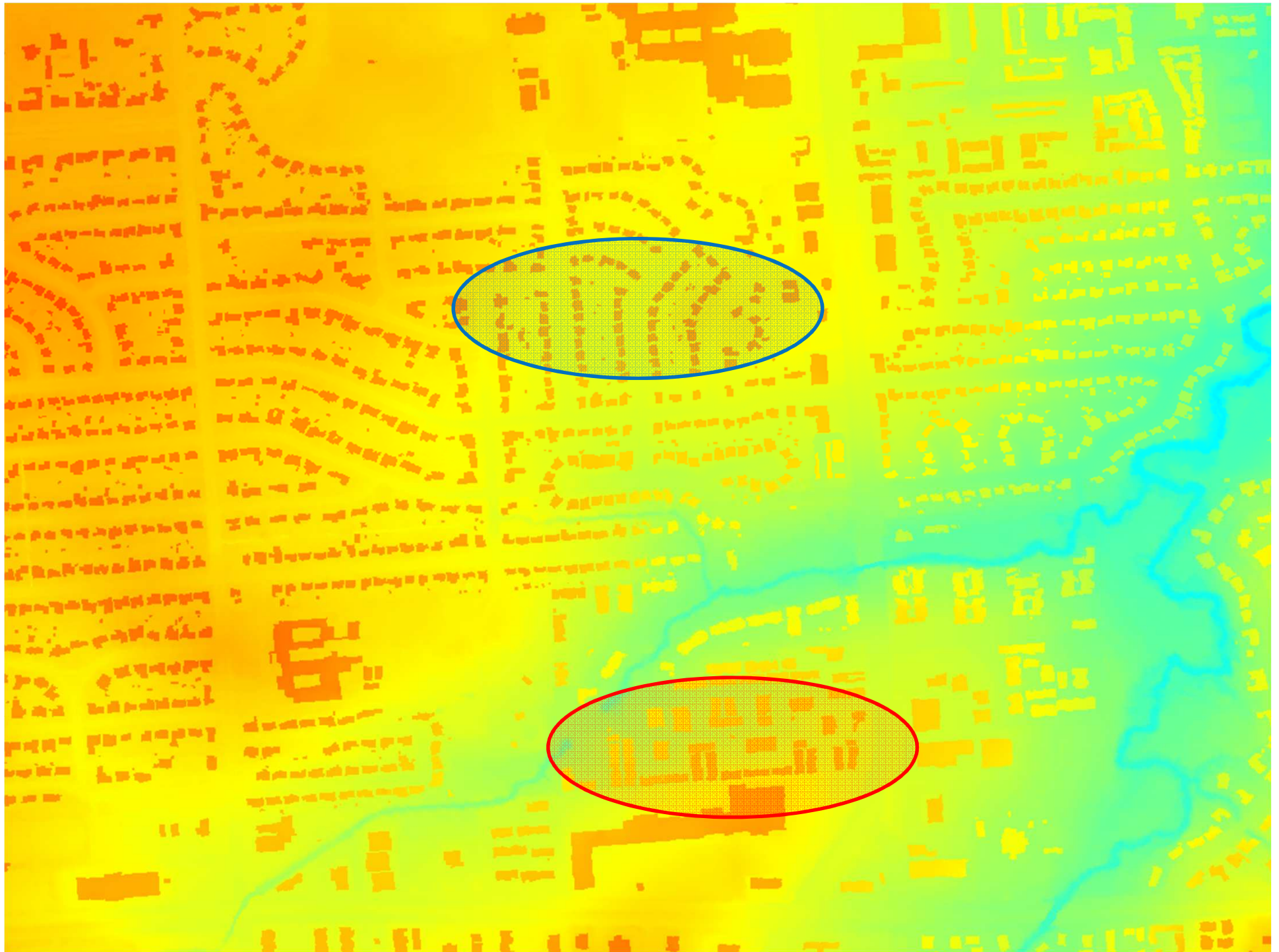










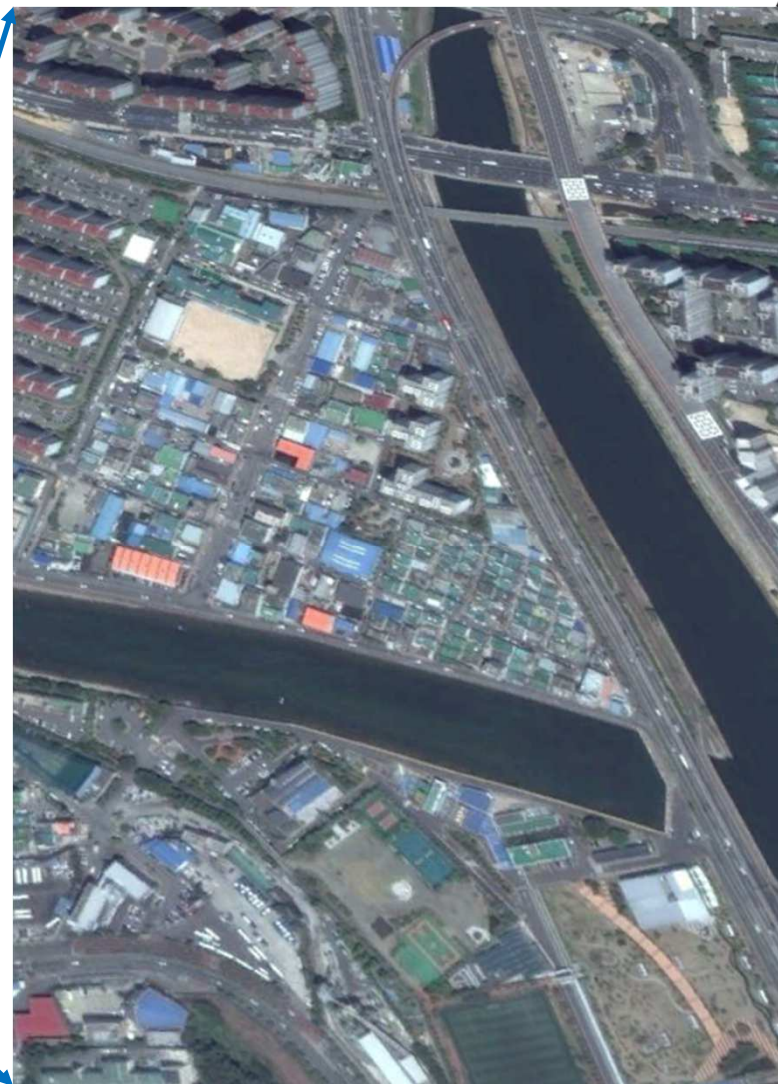
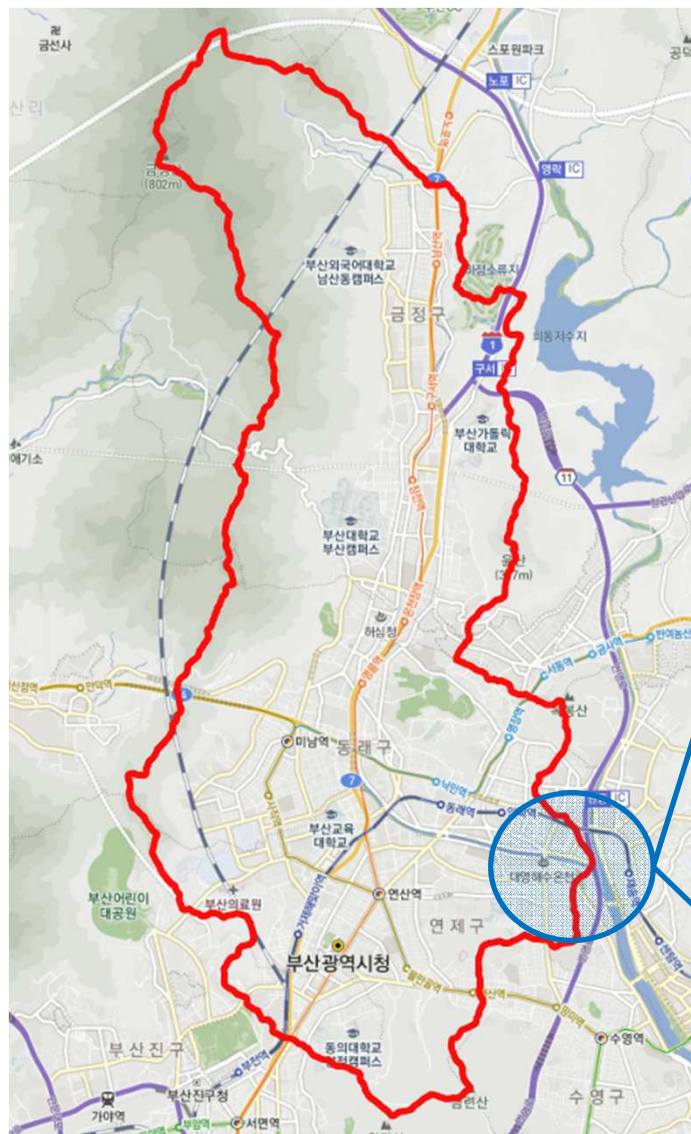


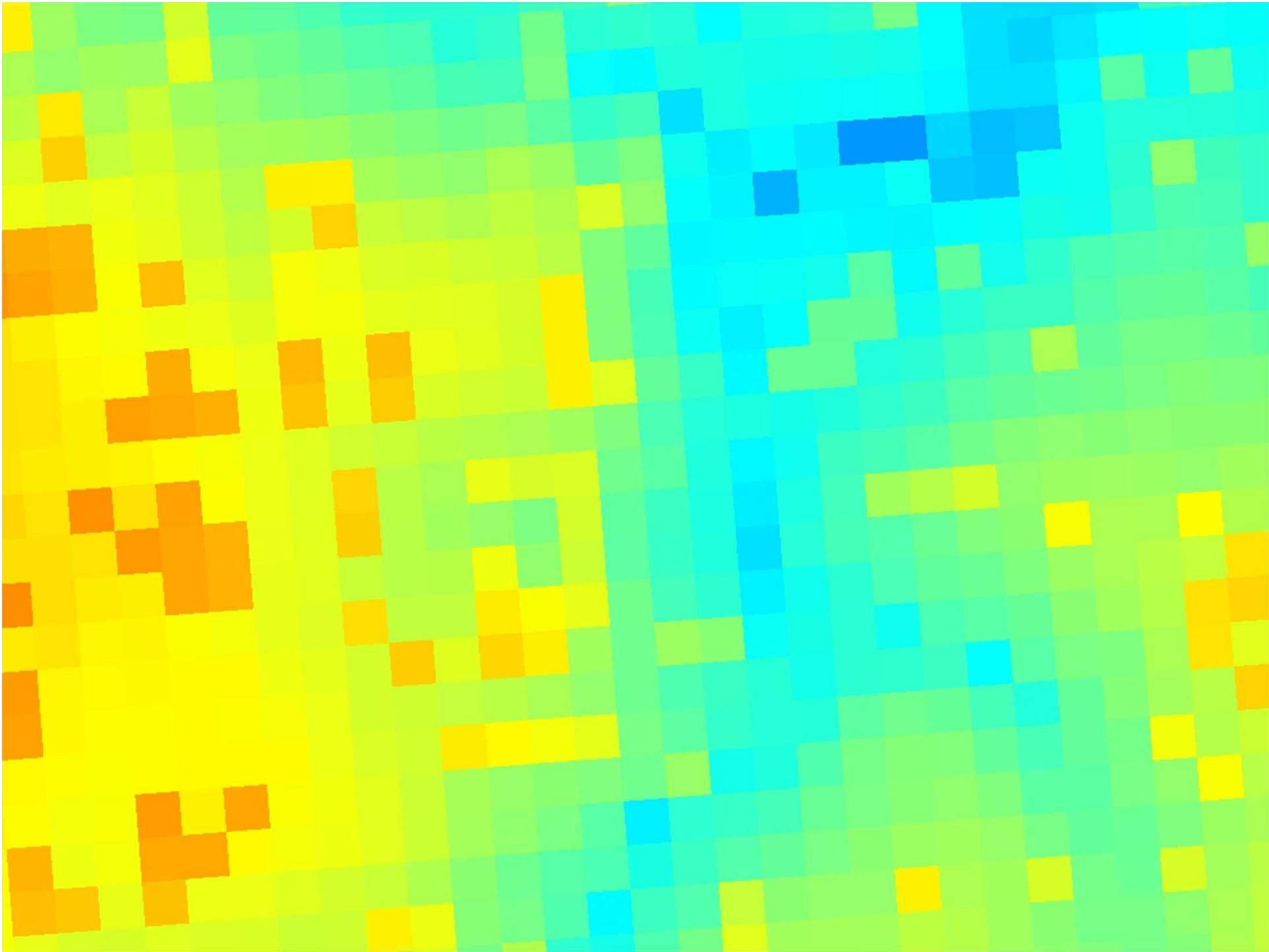
Solution

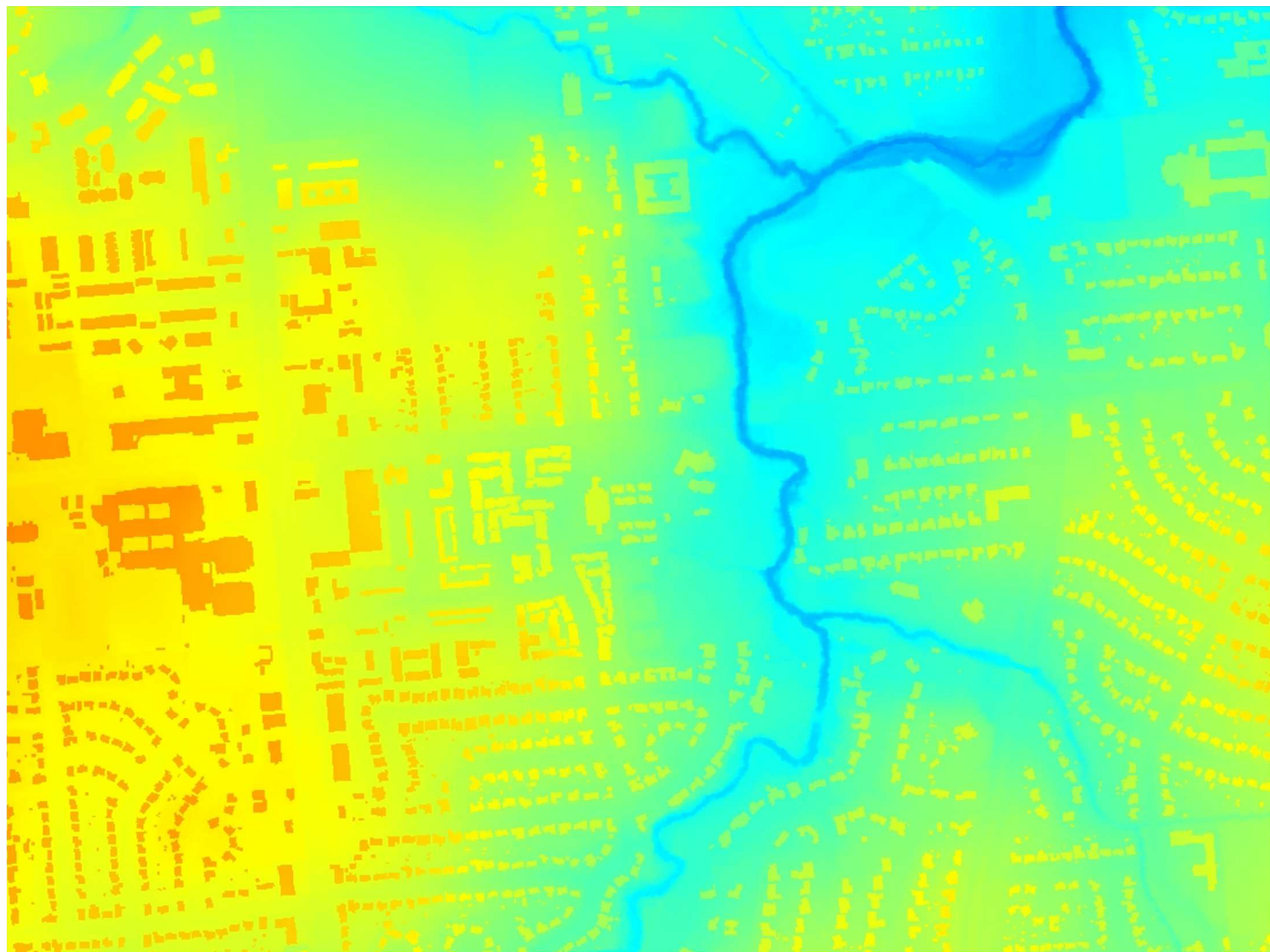
- How to select surface domain and sewer system data?
: Basin scale
- How to depict urban structures?
: **High resolution DEM**

Challenging

- How to select surface domain and sewer system data?
: Basin scale
- How to depict urban structures?
: High resolution DEM
- How to depict river in urban area







Solution

- How to select surface domain and sewer system data?
: Basin scale
- How to depict urban structures?
: High resolution DEM
- How to depict river in urban area
: **Cross-section data into DEM**

**Another
Challenging**

Challenging

- How to select surface domain and sewer system data?
: Basin scale
- How to depict urban structures?
: High resolution DEM
- How to depict river in urban area
: Cross-section data into DEM
- Huge computational load

SOUTH KOREA MAP

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Area : 100,210km²

1,603,360 (250m × 250m)



Area : 377,962km²

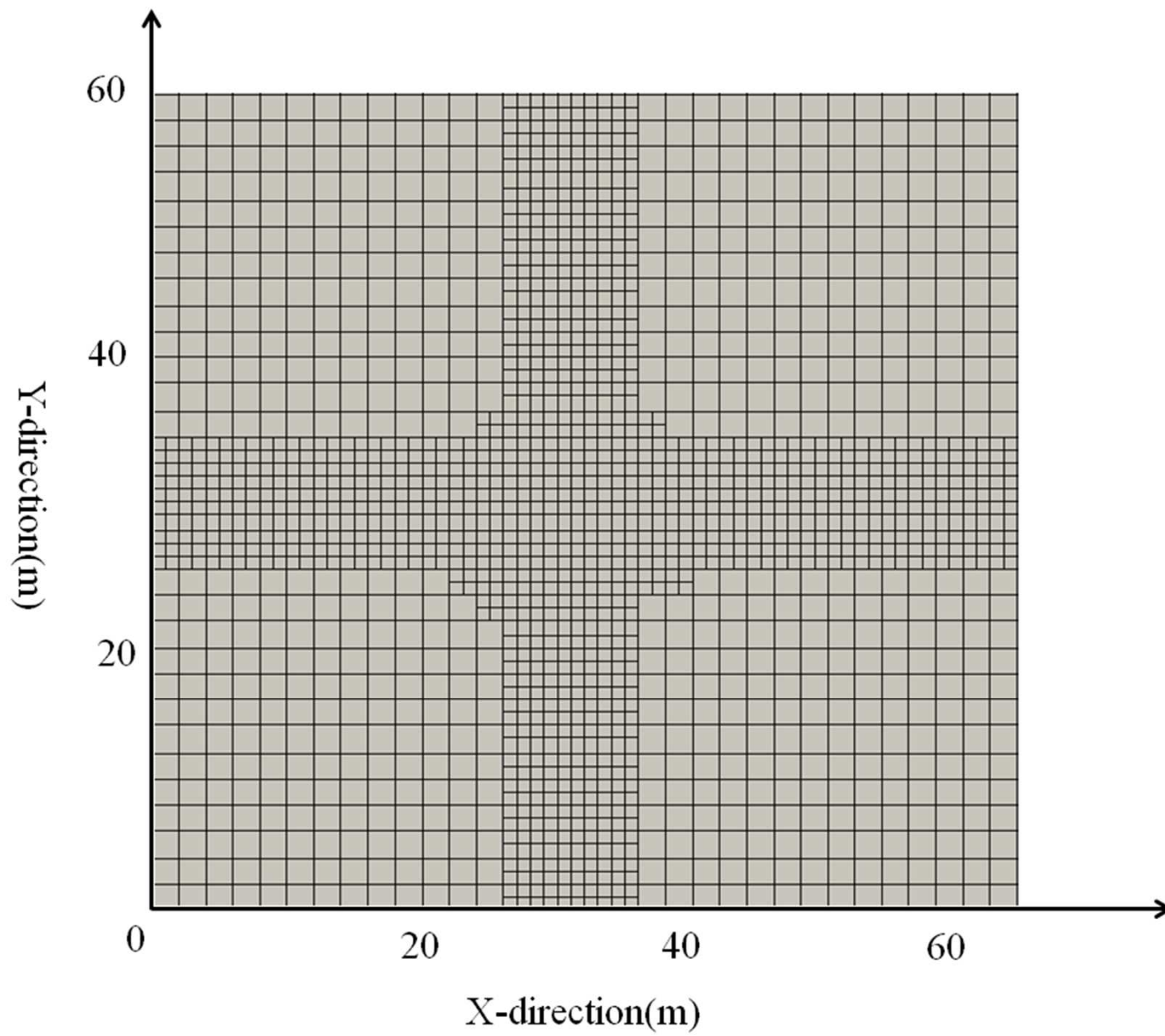
6,047,392 (250m × 250m)

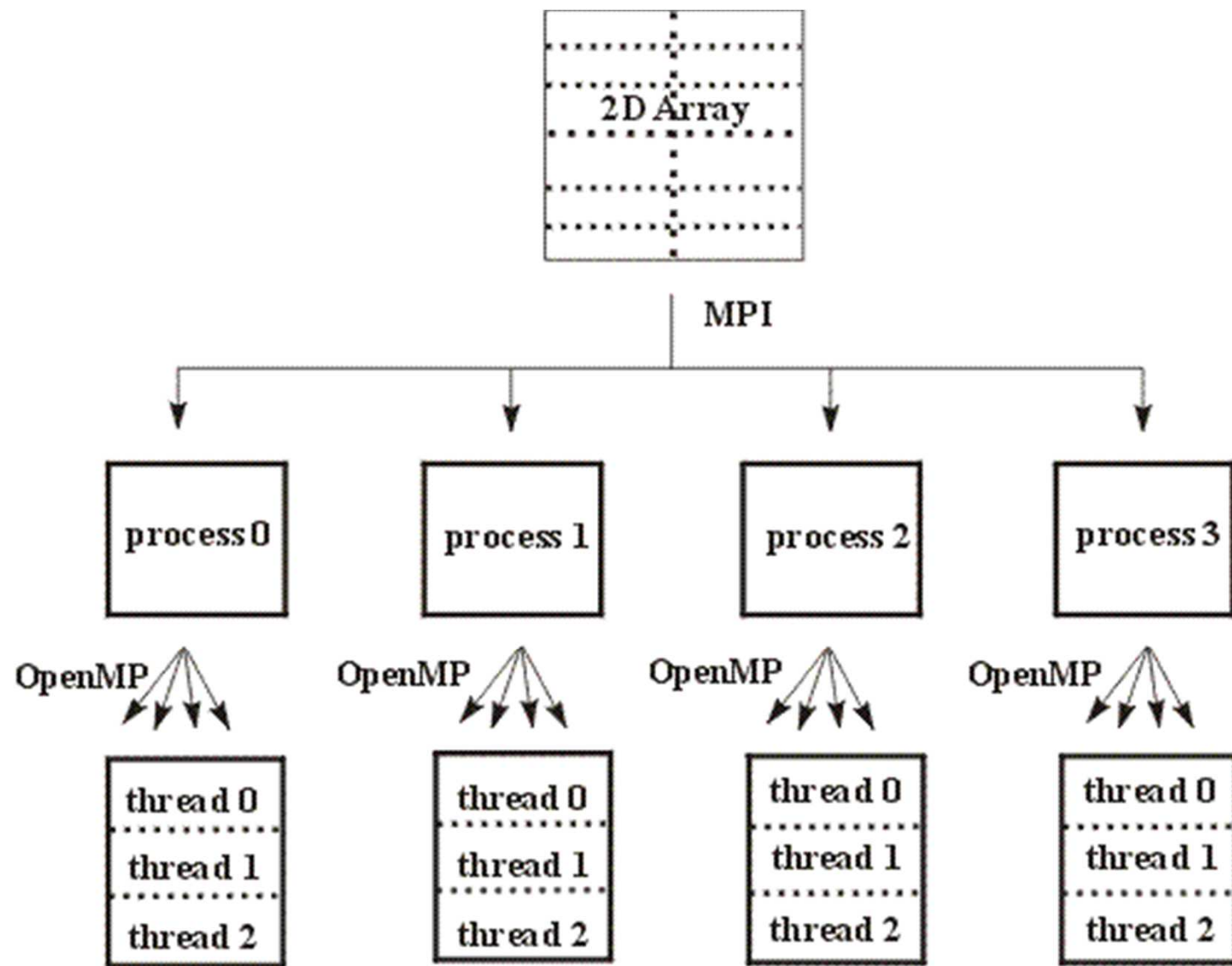
Area : 7km × 7km = 49km²

49,000,000 (1m × 1m)

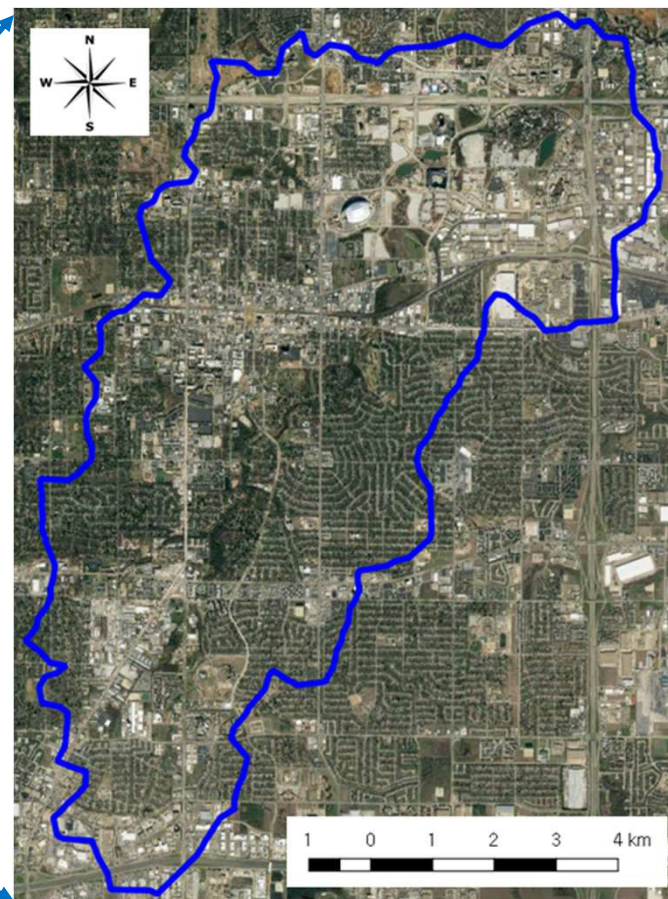
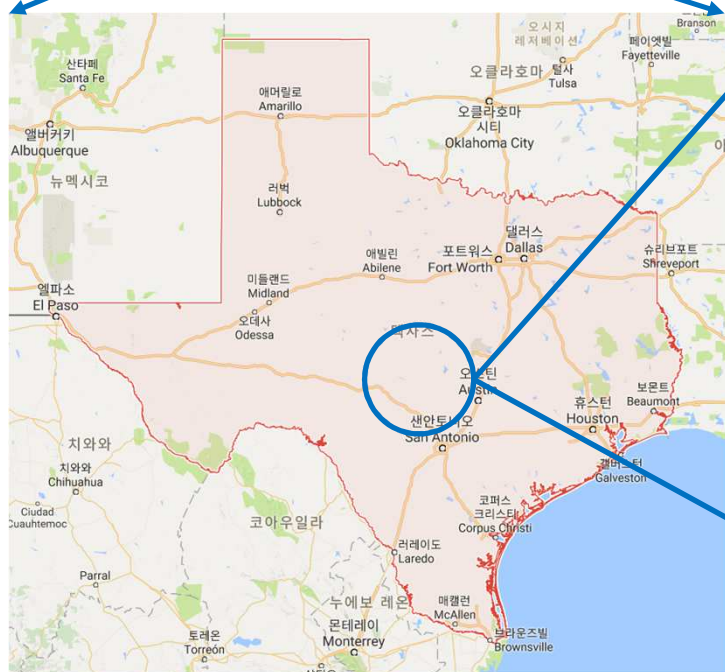
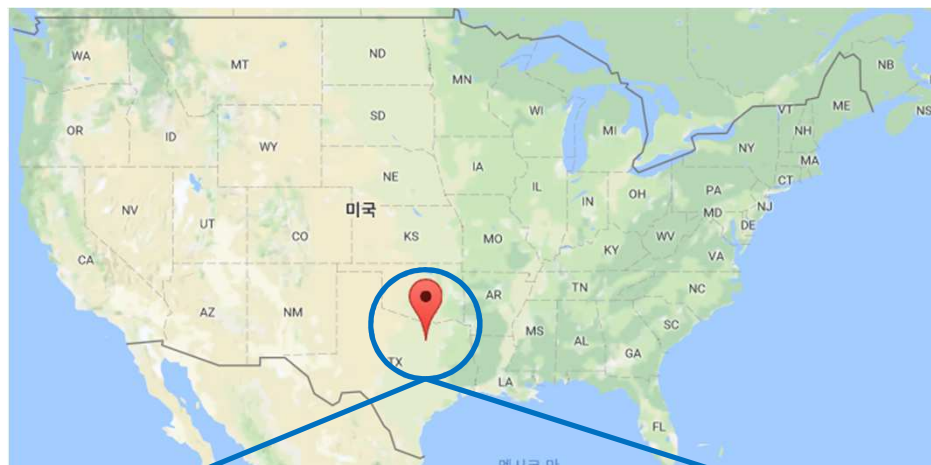
Challenging

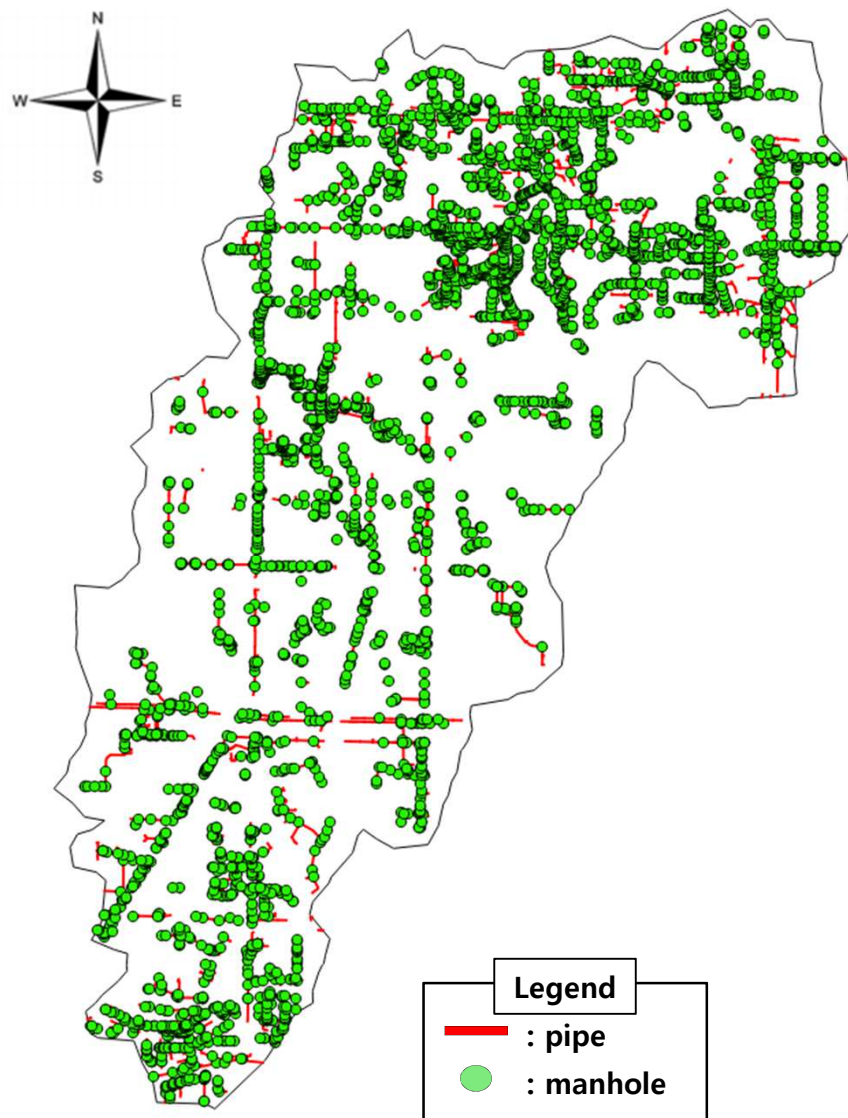
- How to select surface domain and sewer system data?
: Basin scale
- How to depict urban structures?
: High resolution DEM
- How to depict river in urban area
: Cross-section data into DEM
- Huge computational load
: Adaptive mesh + Parallel computing





Application





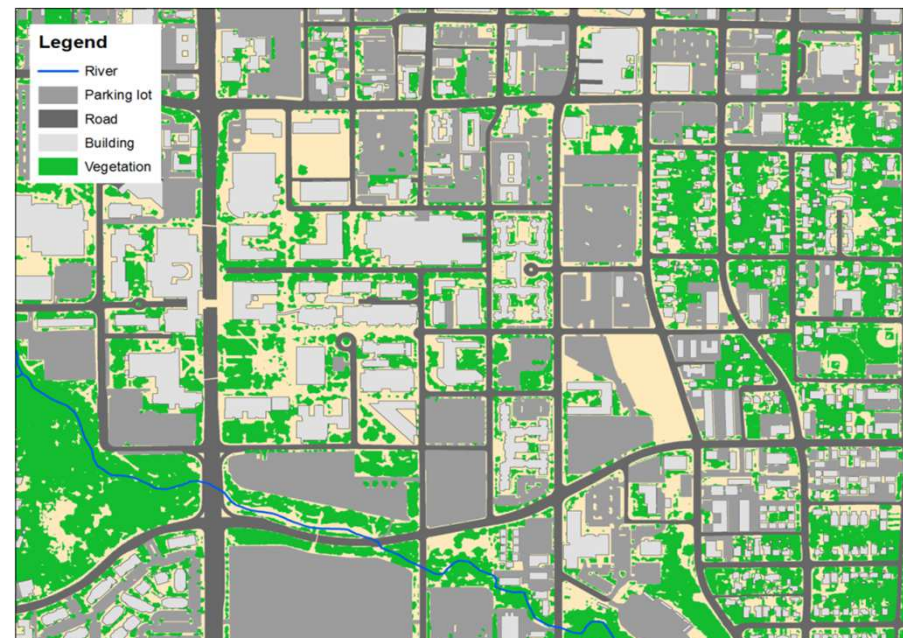
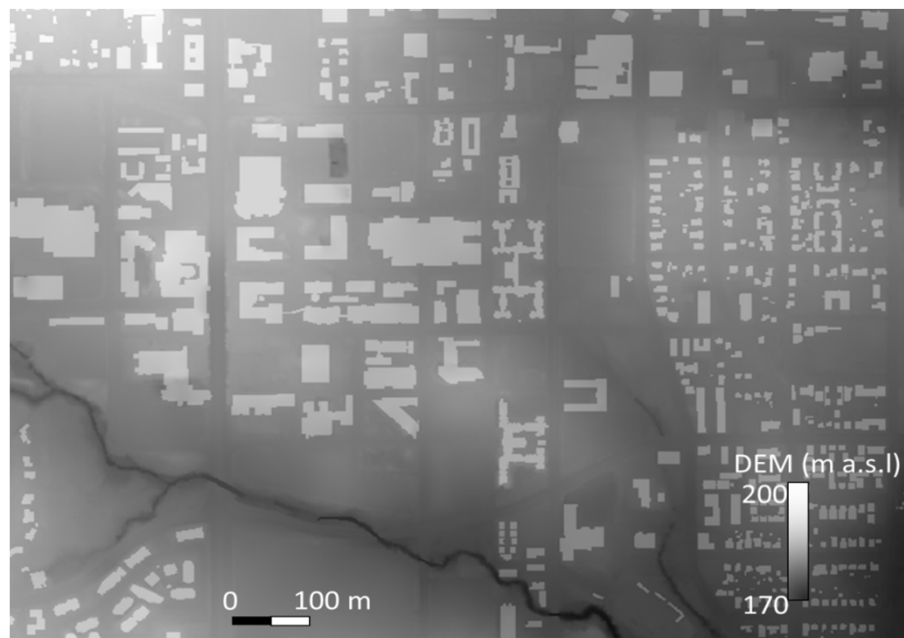
Arlington basin, TX, UAS

manholes : 4,217

pipes : 7,566

area : 40.2km²

➤ Land use data



Land cover	Road	Building	Parking lot	Vegetation	Bare ground	Water body
Runoff coeff.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0

➤ Coupled 1D-2D urban flood model (2D)

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} = \alpha \cdot r_e - q_{ex}$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(uM)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(vM)}{\partial y} = -gh \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} - \frac{gn^2 M \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}{h^{4/3}}$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(uN)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(vN)}{\partial y} = -gh \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - \frac{gn^2 N \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}{h^{4/3}}$$

q_{ex} : flow discharge from the surface to the sewer system per unit surface area

r_e : rainfall intensity, α : runoff coefficient for each land use

➤ Coupled 1D-2D urban flood model (1D)

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = q_{man}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(uQ)}{\partial x} = -gA \frac{\partial H_p}{\partial x} - gn^2 \frac{Q|Q|}{R^{4/3} A},$$

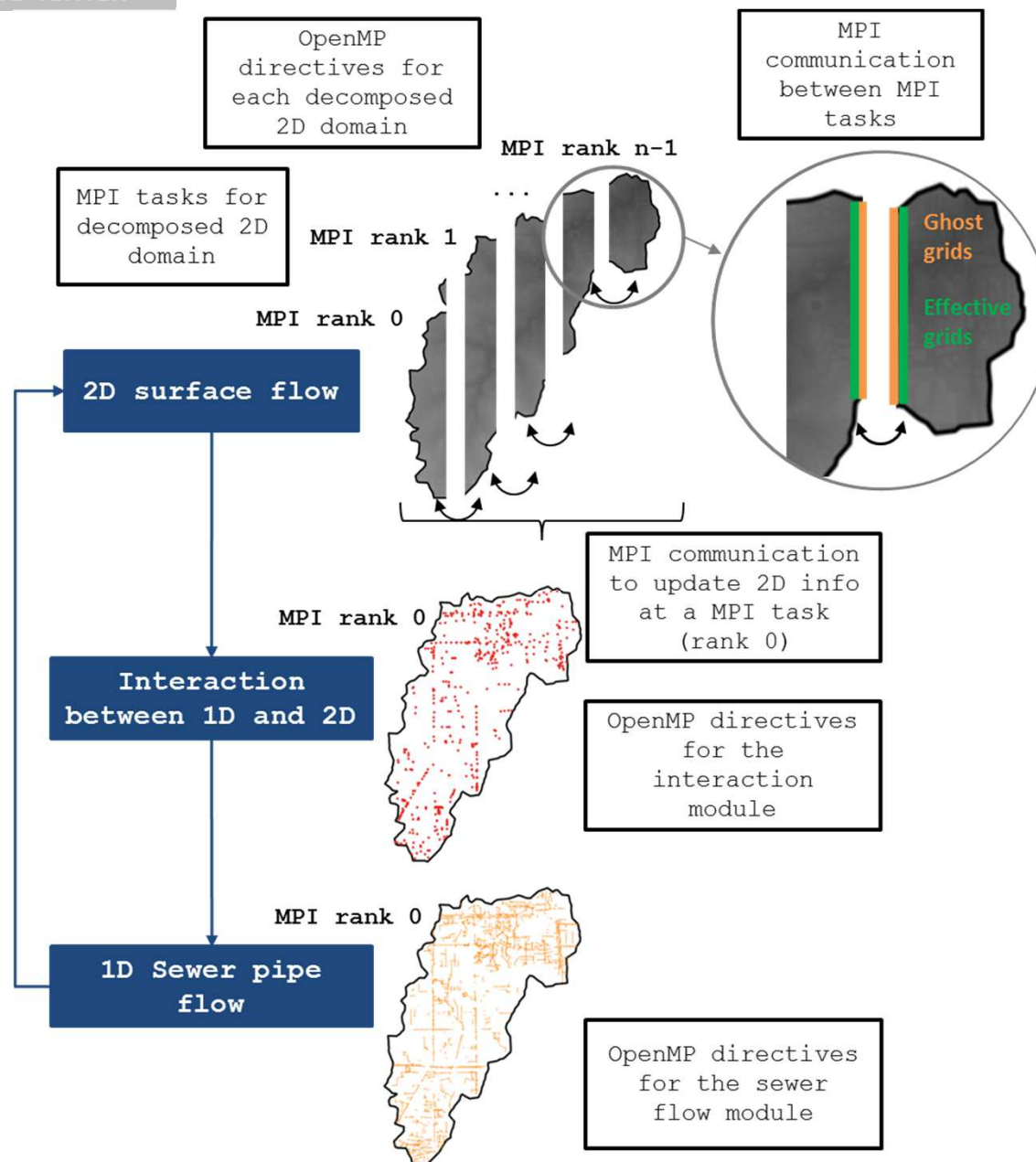
q_{man} (Q_{man}/dx_{sw}) : flow discharge from the manhole to the sewer pipe per unit pipe length,

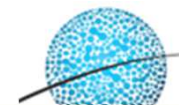
Q_{man} : interactive flow discharge from the manhole to the sewer pipe

Manholes and street inlets are used connection spot between surface and sewer system.

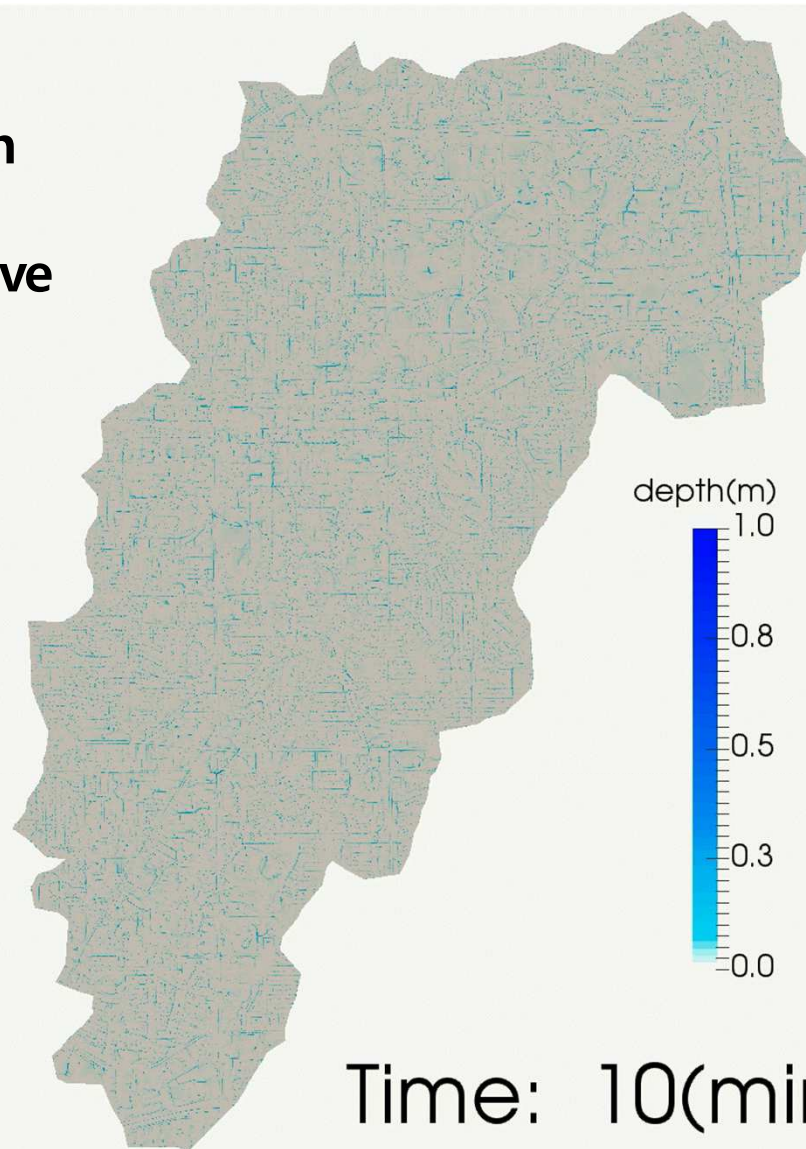
Weir and orifice equations are for calculation of exchange discharge (Lee et al., 2016)

Resolution	Surface domain	Sewer domain		
		Pipe	Manhole	Inlet
1 m	13,998,516	7,017	549	3,615
2 m	3,667,558			
4 m	995,839			
8 m	284,768			



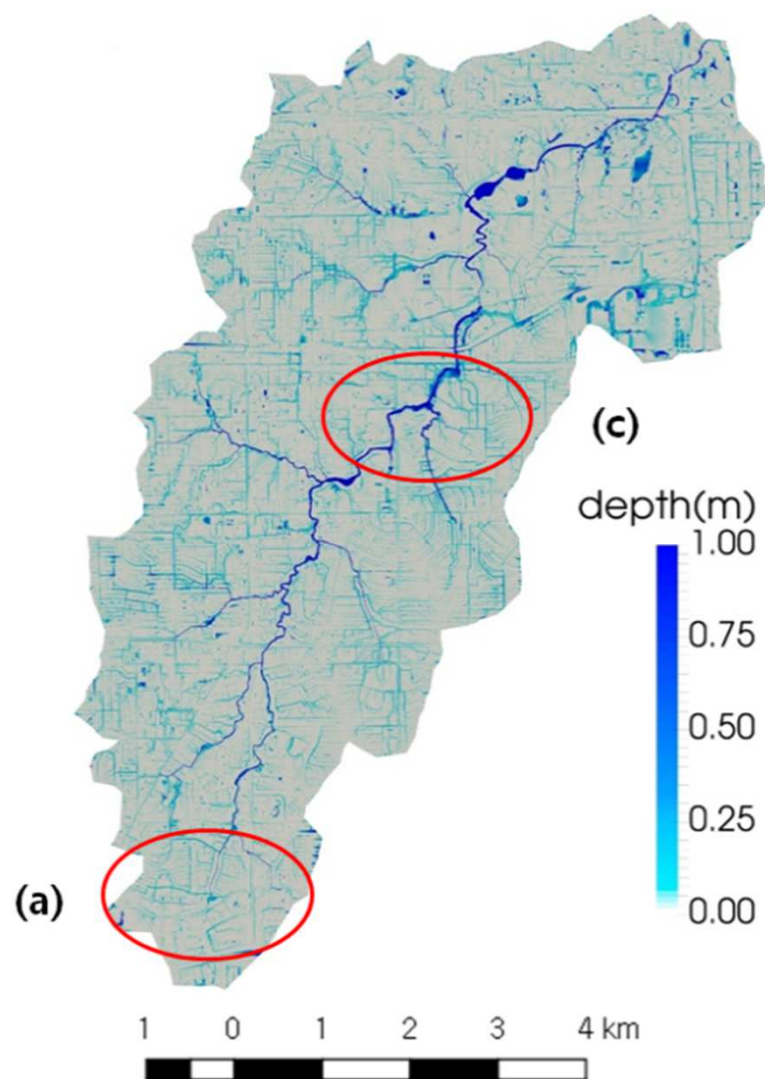


- 1-m lidar elevation data
- building, vegetation resolved
- 1D-2D dynamic wave
- Hybrid parallel computing (MPI, Open MP)

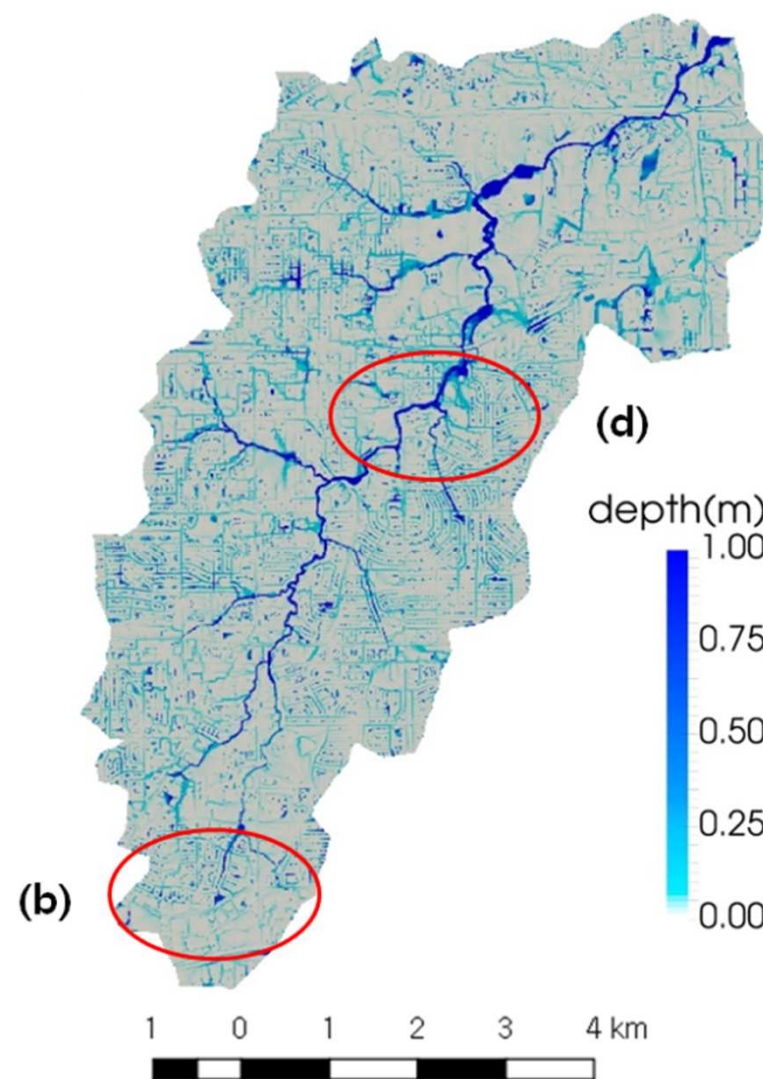


Noh et al. (2016)

Time: 10(min)



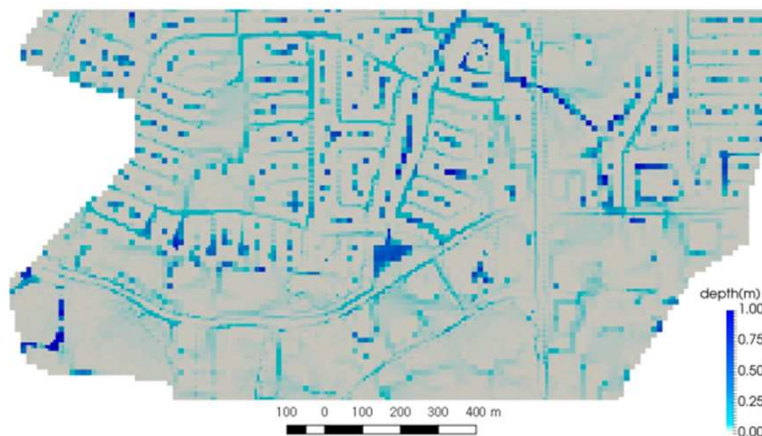
1m resolution



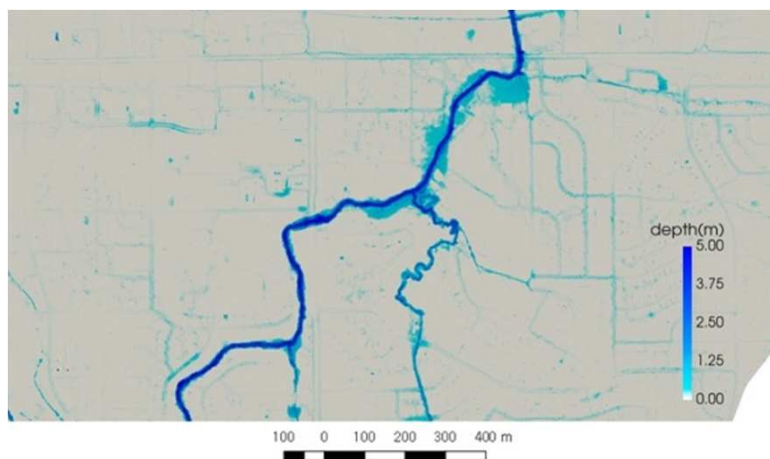
8m resolution



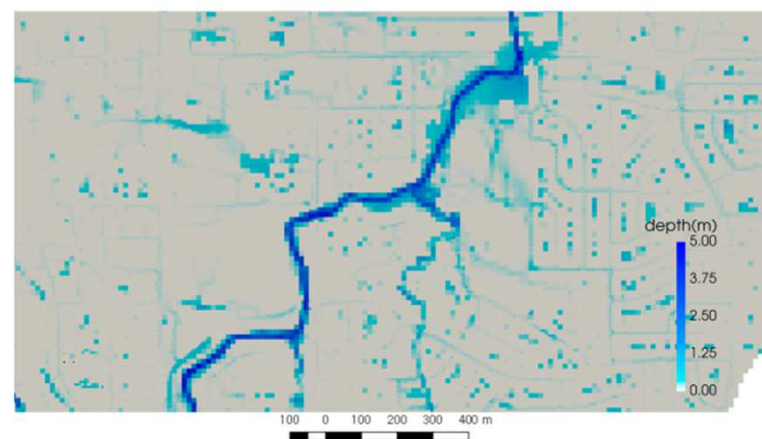
(a) 1m resolution(90min)



(b) 8m resolution(90min)

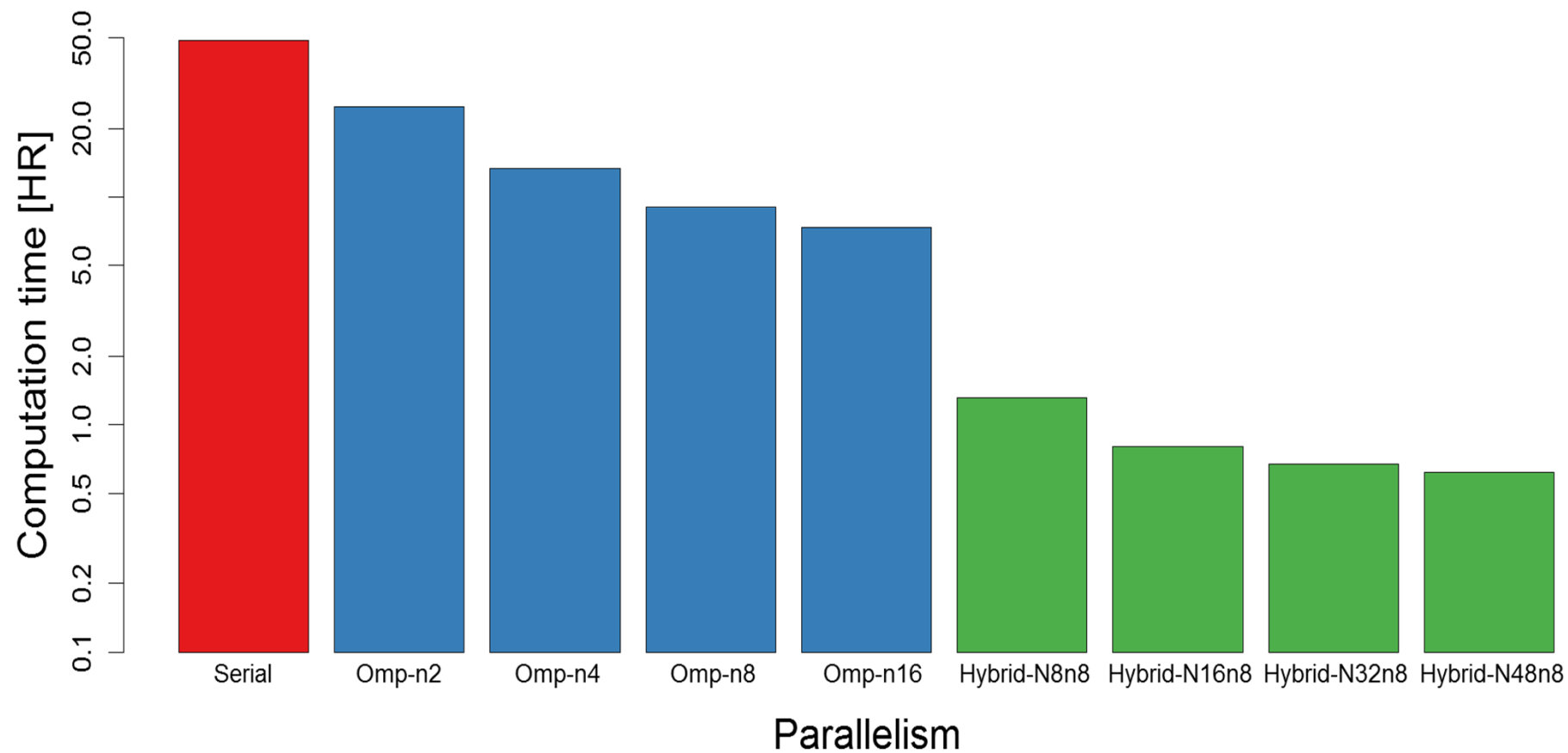


(a) 1m resolution(120min)

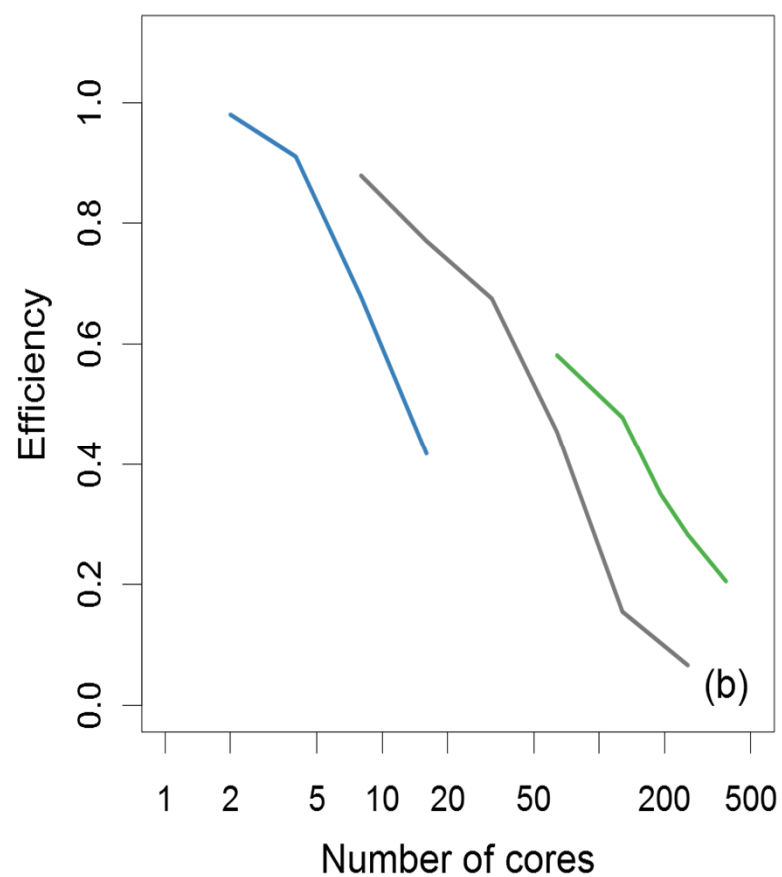
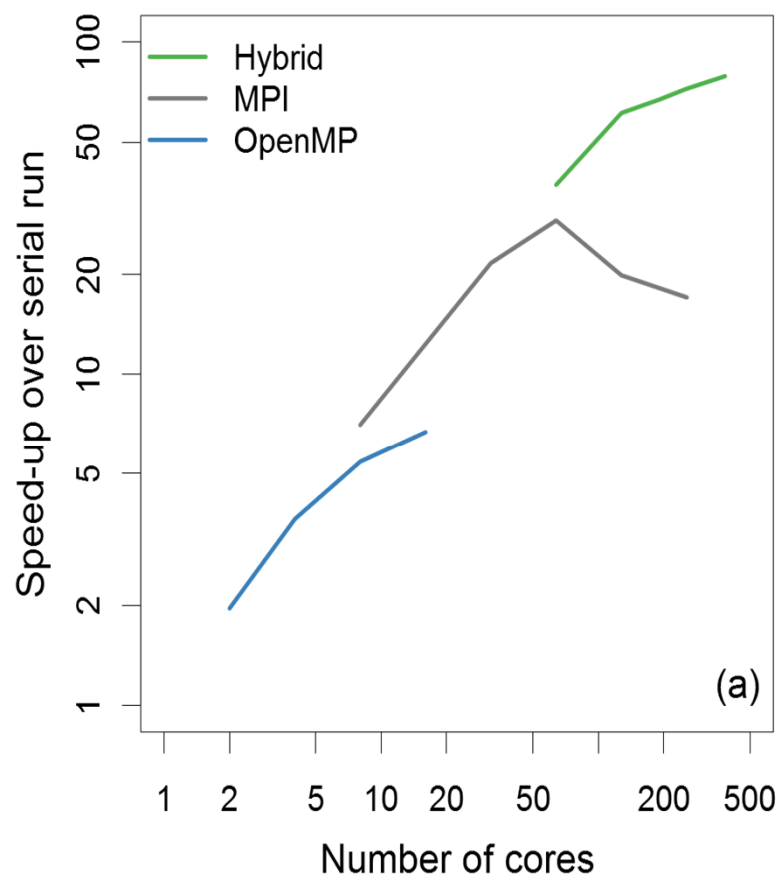


(a) 8m resolution(120min)

1 m resolution



N' and 'n' denote the number of MPI tasks and openMP threads used for computation.



$$\text{Speedup} = \frac{\text{Serial run time}}{\text{Parallel run time}}$$

$$\text{Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Speedup}}{\text{Number of CPU cores}}$$

Summary

- High resolution & basin scale modelling is a crucial change in urban inundation analysis .
- High resolution modelling needs huge amount of calculation capacity and it causes demand of parallel computation skill.
- OpenMP and MPI techniques satisfy the demand.
- Hybrid parallel computing technique shows best performance.

Thank You for Your Attention!

