



# TKI AI-kennis voor grondwaterverkenningen

*Projectgroepoverleg 4 + scopingssessie  
13 september 2023*

HydroLogic

HKV  
LIJN IN WATER

Witteveen + Bos

Vitens

 Rijkswaterstaat  
Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Waterstaat

stowa  
STICHTING  
TOEGEPAST ONDERZOEK WATERBEHEER

 HOOGHEEMRAADSCHAP  
DE STICHTSE  
RIJNLANDEN

Waterschap NOORDERZIJLVEST

 WATERSCHAP  
vechtstromen

WATERSCHAP  
ZUIDERZEE LAND

Deltares

# Agenda

1. Opening, vaststellen agenda, mededelingen	09:30 - 09:35 (5 min)
2. Notulen, acties, update projectplan n.a.v. vorig overleg	09:35 - 09:45 (10 min)
3. Stand van zaken t.a.v. techniekontwikkeling	09:45 - 10:45 (1 uur)
<i>koffie / thee / even benen strekken</i>	10:45 - 10:55 (10 min)
4. Hoe beoordelen we of een AI-simulatie goed genoeg is of niet?	10:55 - 11:05 (10 min)
5. Hoeveel budget te reserveren voor inzet 'cloud-hardware'?	11:05 - 11:15 (10 min)
6. Inplannen Machine Learning cursus	11:15 - 11:20 (5 min)
7. Afspraken en volgend projectgroepoverleg	11:20 - 11:25 (5 min)
8. Rondvraag en afsluiting	11:25 - 11:30 (5 min)

# 1. Opening, vaststellen agenda, mededelingen

- Afmeldingen:
  - Hans Hakvoort
  - Michiel Pezij
  - Sjon Monincx
  - Wilbert Berendrecht
- Mededelingen:
  - [Symposium on emulating 2D flood modelling](#), woensdag 27 September 2023.
- Maria Luisa Taccari in herfst in Nederland.

27

Sep

## Symposium on Emulating 2D flood modelling

27 Sep 2023

09:00 - 17:00 (GMT+02:00)



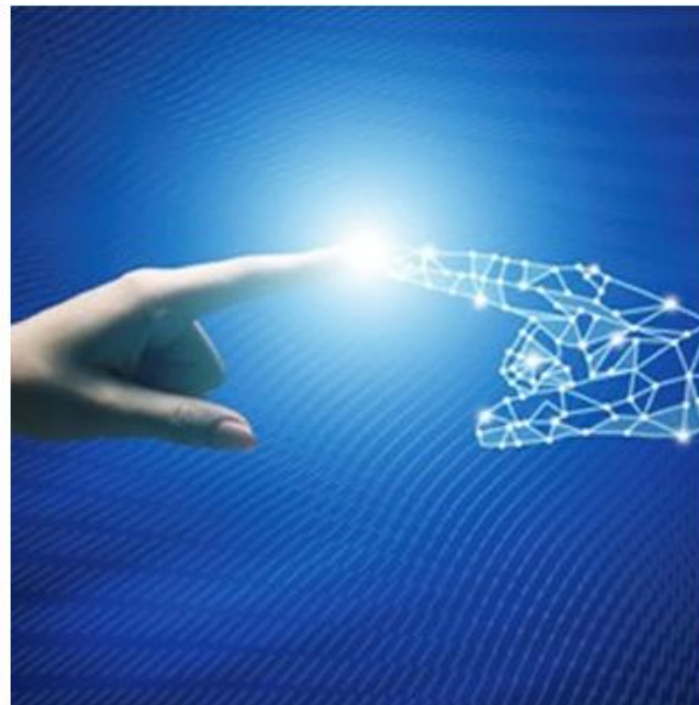
Symposium

€ Free

Room : Patio - Building : Toren

Remaining places : 30

+ Add to my Calendar



Symposium on “Emulating 2D flood modelling: exploring deep learning techniques and low-fidelity approaches”

In recent years, deep learning methods and low-fidelity approaches have been increasingly applied to simulate 2D flooding processes. Frequently, their performance is compared to numerical models like Delft3D FM 1D2D Suite, and in the case of the deep learning methods those modelling suites are often also used to provide a training and test dataset. For this symposium, and as part of the Delft Software Days - Edition 2023 (DSD-INT 2023), we've invited several academic researchers and consultants to present their recent work on emulating 2D flooding processes and discuss with us the direction this field is moving to and what it means for the future of flood modelling and management.

09:20 - 09:30	Welcome	Hans van Putten (Deltares, Netherlands)
09:30 - 11:00	<b>Block 1</b>	
09:30 - 10:00	Dike breach flood modelling using machine learning	Leon Besseling (University of Twente, Netherlands)
10:00 - 10:30	Modelling floods with geometric deep learning	Roberto Bentivoglio (Delft University of Technology, Netherlands)
10:30 - 11:00	Surrogate model for real-time urban pluvial flood inundation mapping	Daan Buekenhout (KU Leuven, Belgium)
11:00 - 11:15	<b>Coffee break</b>	
11:15 - 12:45	<b>Block 2</b>	
11:15 - 11:45	Probabilistic inundation forecast using deep learning	Koen Reef (HydroLogic, Netherlands)
11:45 - 12:15	Application of hybrid urban nowcasting model in real-time operational systems - lessons learned from a case of Antwerp	Mees Radema (Deltares, Netherlands)
12:15 - 12:45	Creating flood scenarios for spatial development: A pragmatic approach based on existing LIWO scenarios	Thomas Stolp (HKV, Netherlands)
12:45 - 13:45	<b>Lunch break</b>	
13:45 - 14:45	<b>Block 3</b>	
13:45 - 14:15	Speeding up hydrodynamic models for real-time flood inundation predictions	Niels Fraehr (University of Melbourne, Australia)
14:15 - 14:45	Fast compound flood modelling using reduced complexity model (SFINCS)	Roel de Goede (Deltares, Netherlands)
14:45 - 14:50	<b>Group Picture</b>	
14:50 - 15:00	<b>Coffee break</b>	
15:00 - 15:50	<b>Block 4</b>	
15:00 - 15:50	Panel discussion	Hans van Putten (Deltares, Netherlands)
15:50 - 16:00	<b>Plenary wrap up / Conclusion</b>	
16:00 - 17:00	<b>Drinks and snacks</b>	

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- |  |                        |
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## 2. Notulen, acties, update projectplan n.a.v. vorig overleg

- Doornemen [verslag vorig overleg](#) (d.d. 05-07-2023)

– Actielijst

Volgnr	Actie	Naam	Vervaldatum
1	Naamgeving STOWA/NHI aanpassen in projectplan en Jan Dirk toevoegen aan namen bij Witteveen en Bos	Bennie	12-5-2023
2	Naam administratief contactpersoon doorgeven aan Bennie	Sjon, Rudolf	31-5-2023
3	Bijgewerkt projectplan rondsturen	Bennie	31-5-2023
4	Casusmodel Vechtstromen aanleveren	Sjon, Niels	z.s.m.
5	Casusmodel Zuiderzeeland aanleveren	Rudolf	z.s.m.
6	Datumprikker PGO / scopingssessie rondsturen	Bennie	17-5-2023
7	Link naar vakantie excel rondsturen	Bennie	17-5-2023
8	Beschrijving RWS-casus opnemen in projectplan	Bennie	13-9-2023
9	Inplannen stand-up meetings	Romee	5-7-2023
10	Navragen beschikbaarheid peilen Maas	Ysbrand	13-9-2023
11	Uitvraag naar administratieve contactpersonen van gerealiseerde in-kind uren	Bennie	31-7-2023
12	Invullen/bijwerken vakanties in excel	allen	31-7-2023
13	Documentatie met format input/output/metadata file rondsturen	Jonathan	31-7-2023

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# 3. Stand van zaken t.a.v. techniekontwikkeling

# Meeting Agenda

- Initial results presentation and discussion
  - Discharge-field to head/drawdown (Vitens case)
  - Transmissivity to steady-state head (hypo 1)
  - Transient case (hypo 4)

## Topics to discuss

- Define standards of accuracy
- Computing power - project cost trade-off

# Case Studies

Updates on moving well problem – Vitens case 1

# Vitens case 1 (steady-state)

## Input:

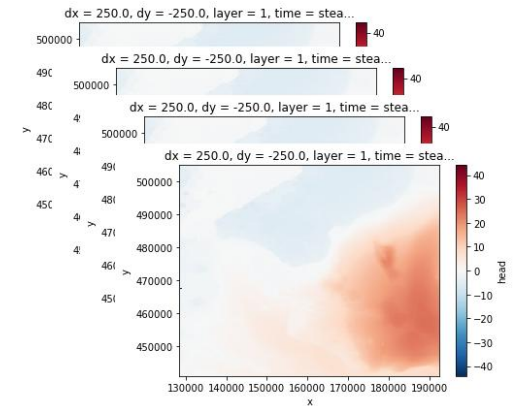
- Moving well
- Fixed interval for [x, y, z]
- Fixed q

## Model:

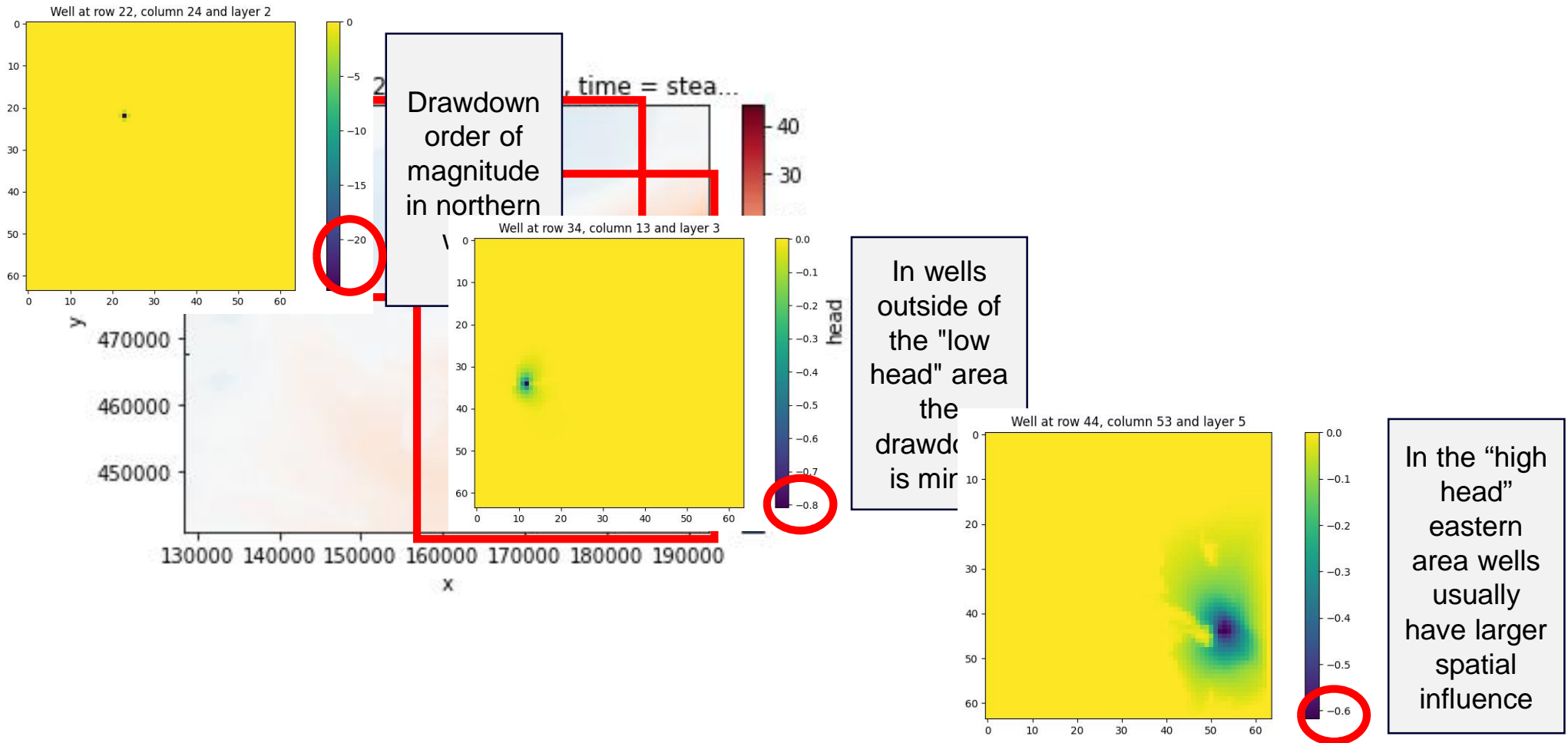
- Steady-state
- LHM
- (256 x 256 x 8) or (64 x 64 x 8)
- Layer 2-8: 12.600 examples

## Output:

- Head (L1)
- 2D raster



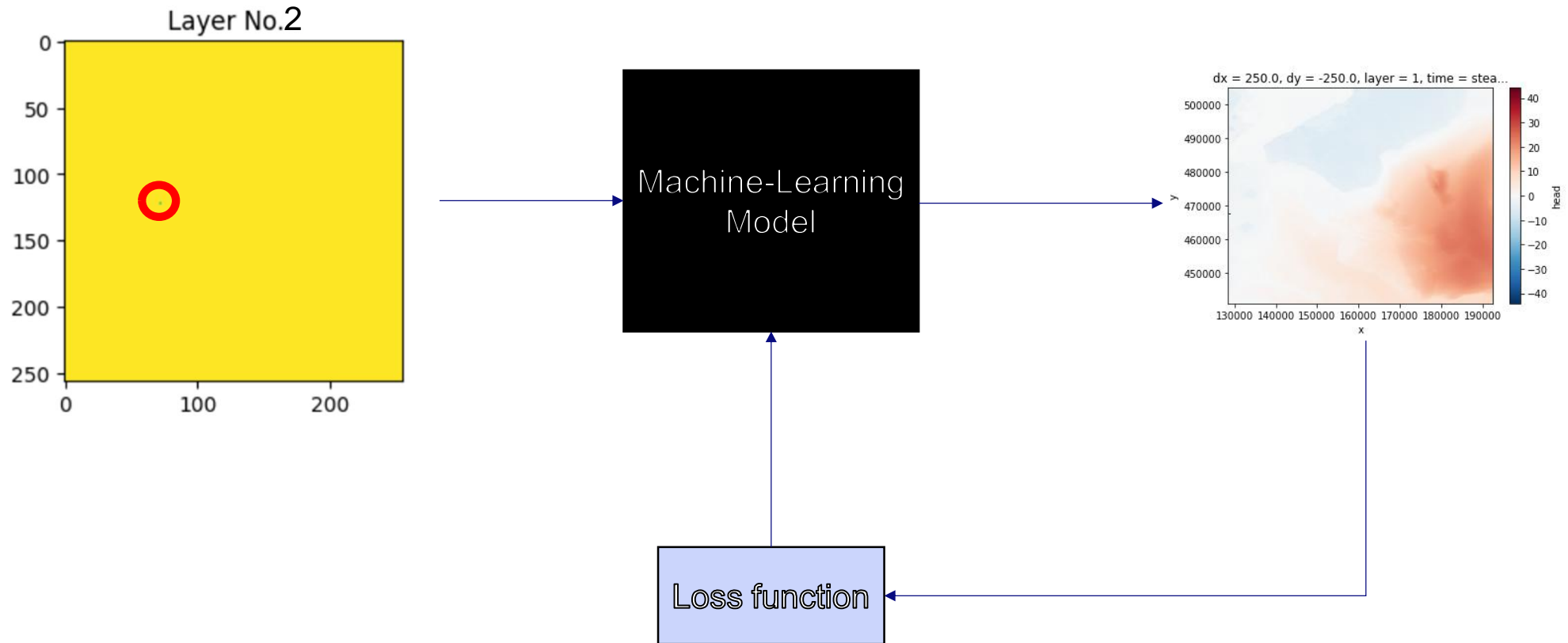
# Few words about the data



# Techniques

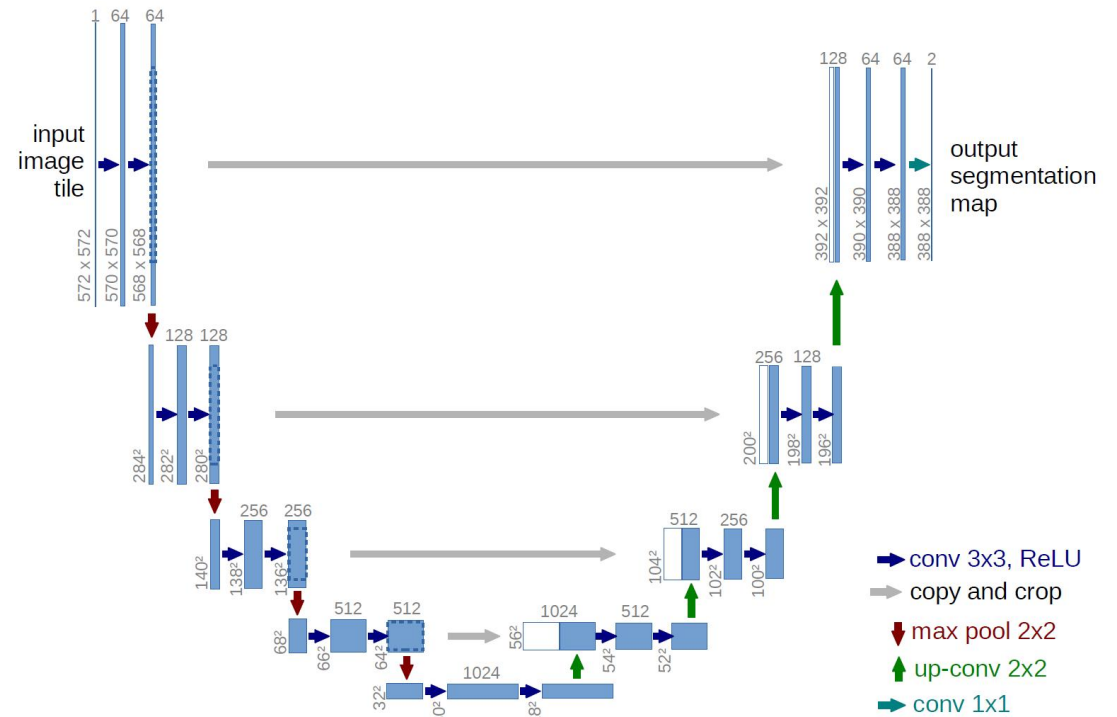
1. Encoder-Decoder (Unet)
2. Generative Adversarial Networks (pix2pix GAN)
3. Stable Diffusion (Img2Img)
4. Fourier Neural Operators (FNO)
5. DeepOnets (DON)

# How is model used?



# Unet Model Architecture

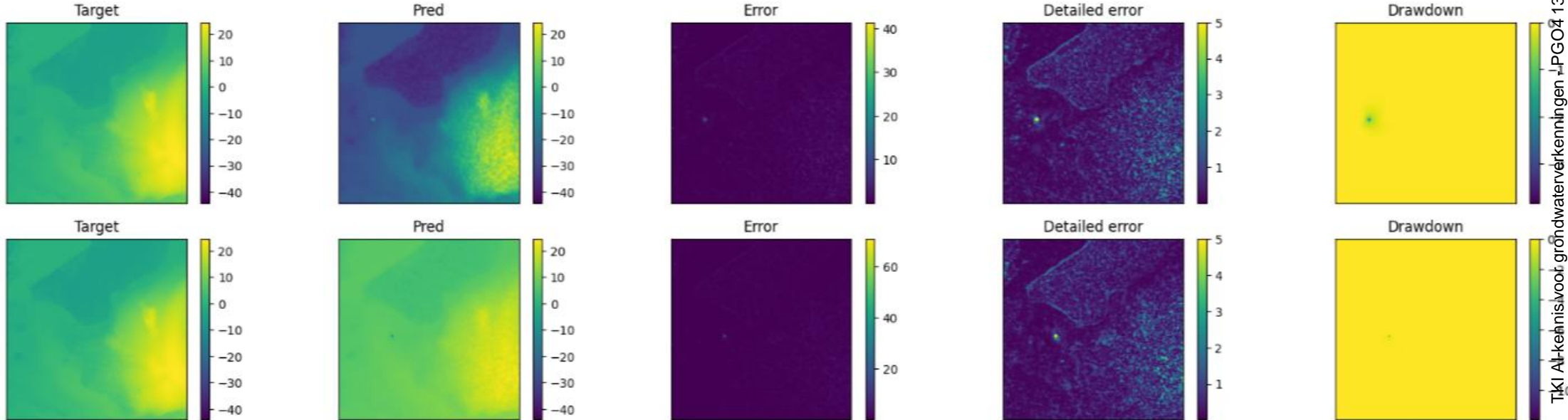
- 256 x 256 pixels input (Q field) and output
- Tested both on steady-state head and drawdown output
- Tested different depths and kernel sizes - with and without attention units
- Tested different loss functions – emphasis around the well





# Unet results on Vitens case 1 (steady-state)

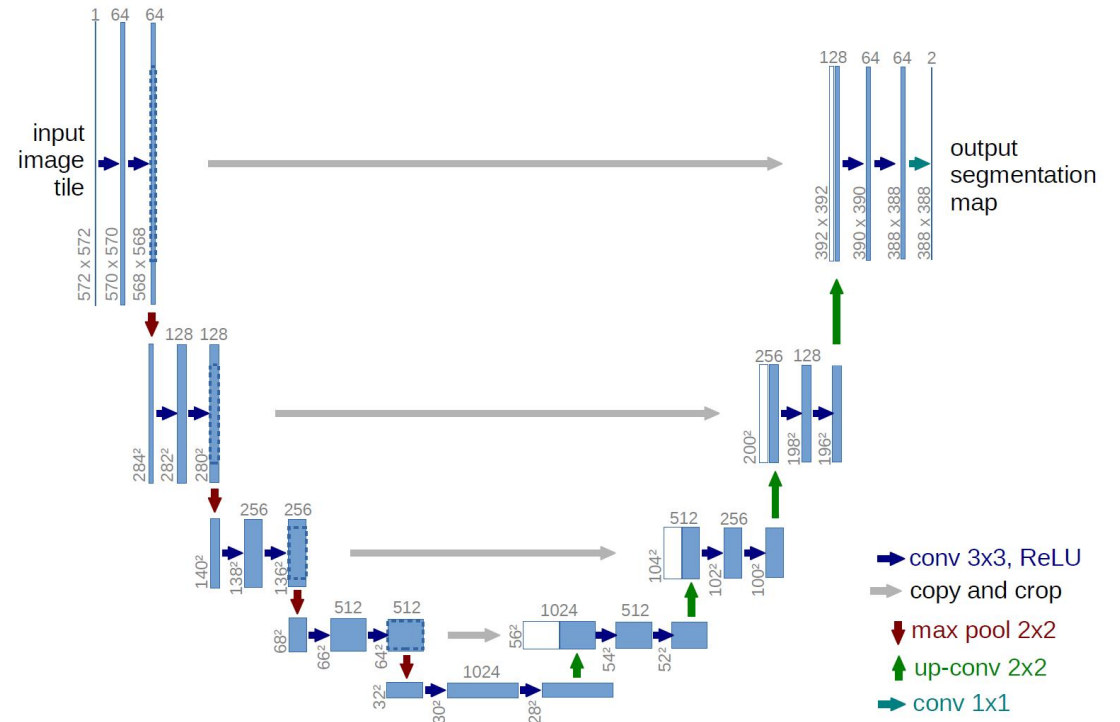
- Unet identifies the overall pattern of head
- Still returns significant errors



# Unet Loss Functions

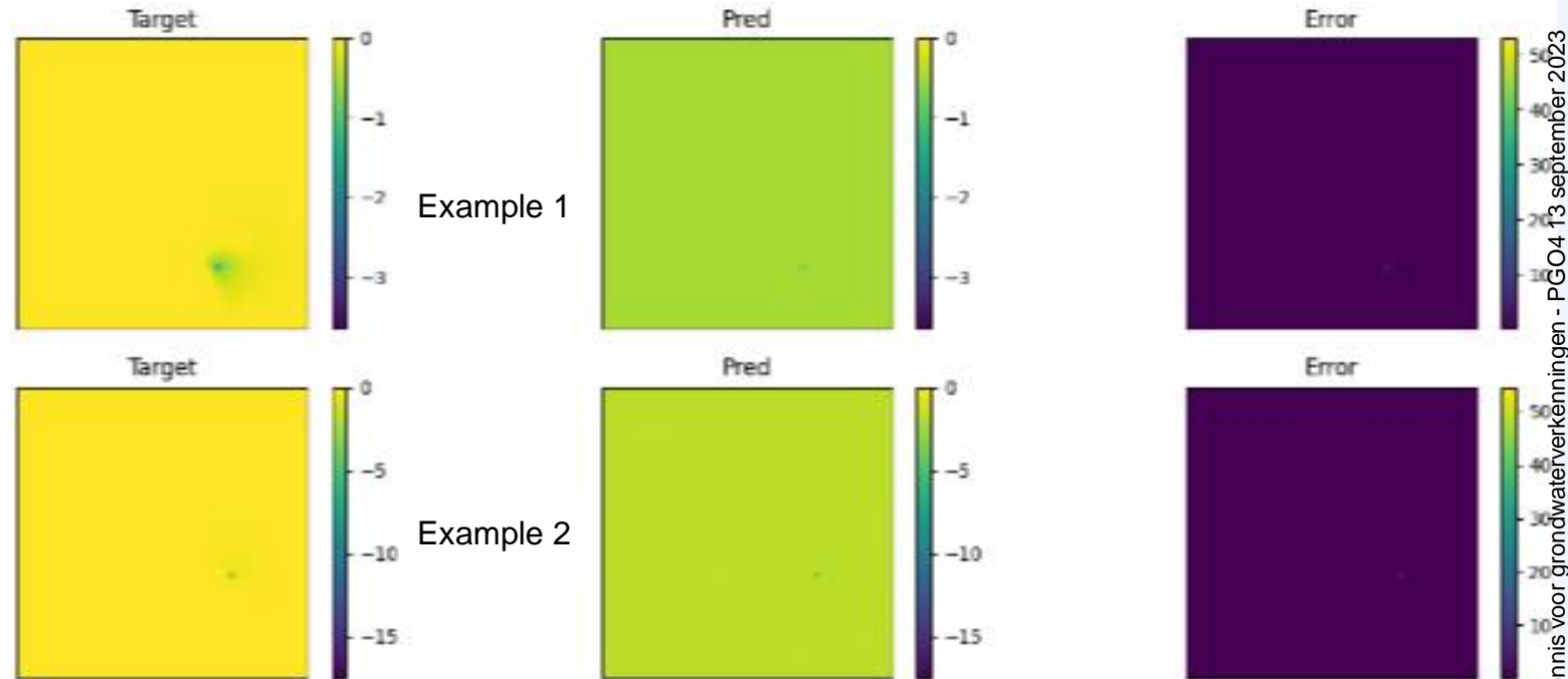
Different loss functions yield the same results:

- Absolute error
- Weighted error based on distance from the well
- Weighted error based on the pixels with drawdown (drawdown part of loss function, even for steady-state heads)



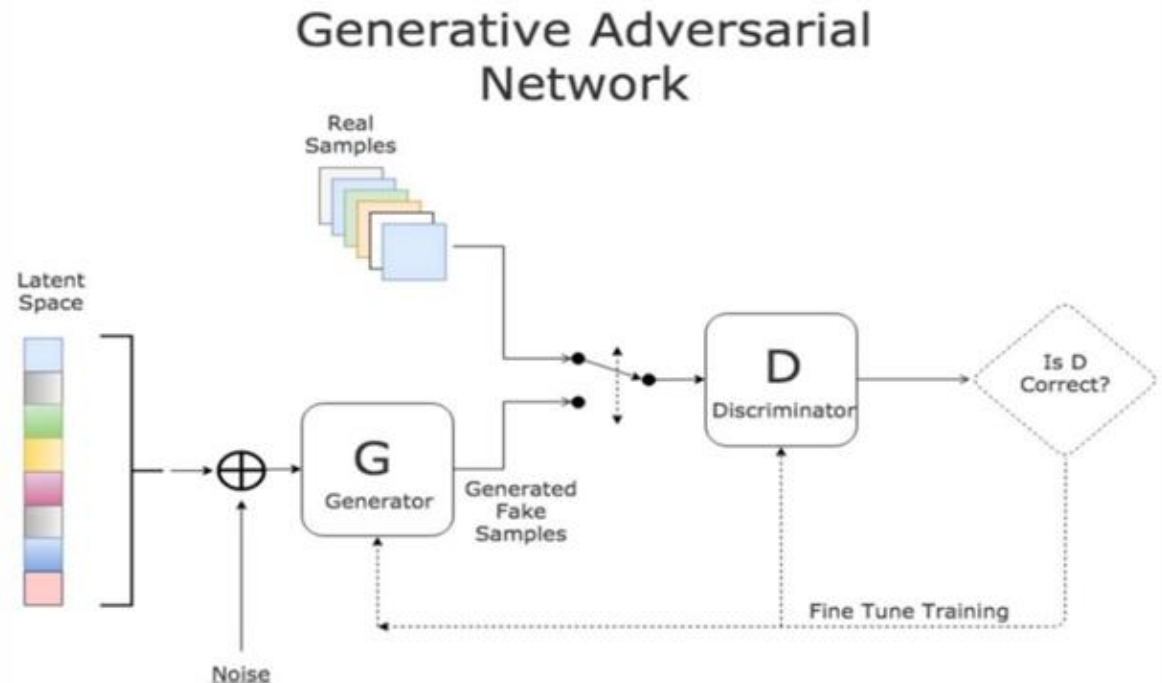
# Unet results on Vitens case 1 (drawdown)

- Unet fails to identify spatial patterns of drawdown
- In several cases the order of magnitude of drawdown or the cone of influence



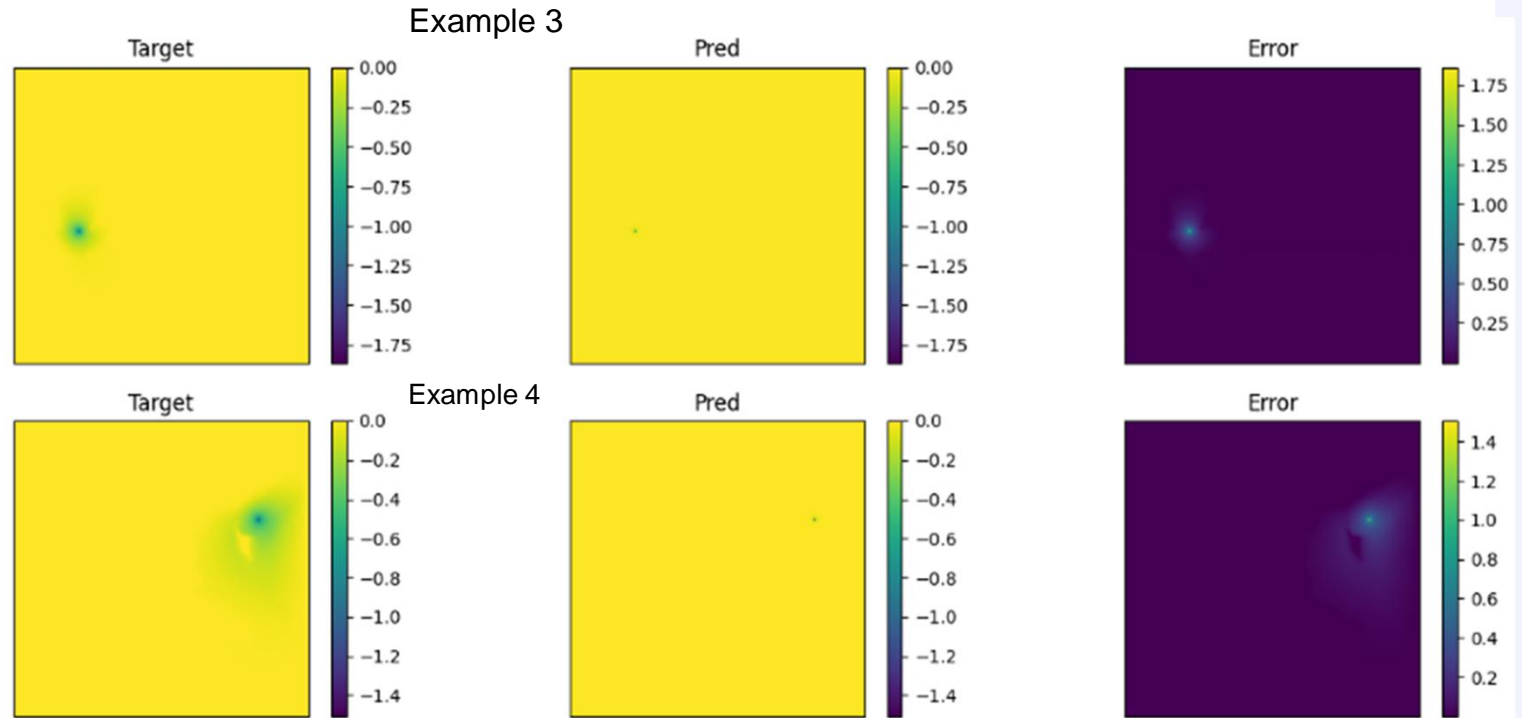
# Pix2Pix GAN model architecture

- Neural network split into two parts:
  1. **Generator** learns to generate realistic output
  2. **Discriminator** learns to distinguish (and ultimately accept/reject) real from fake output



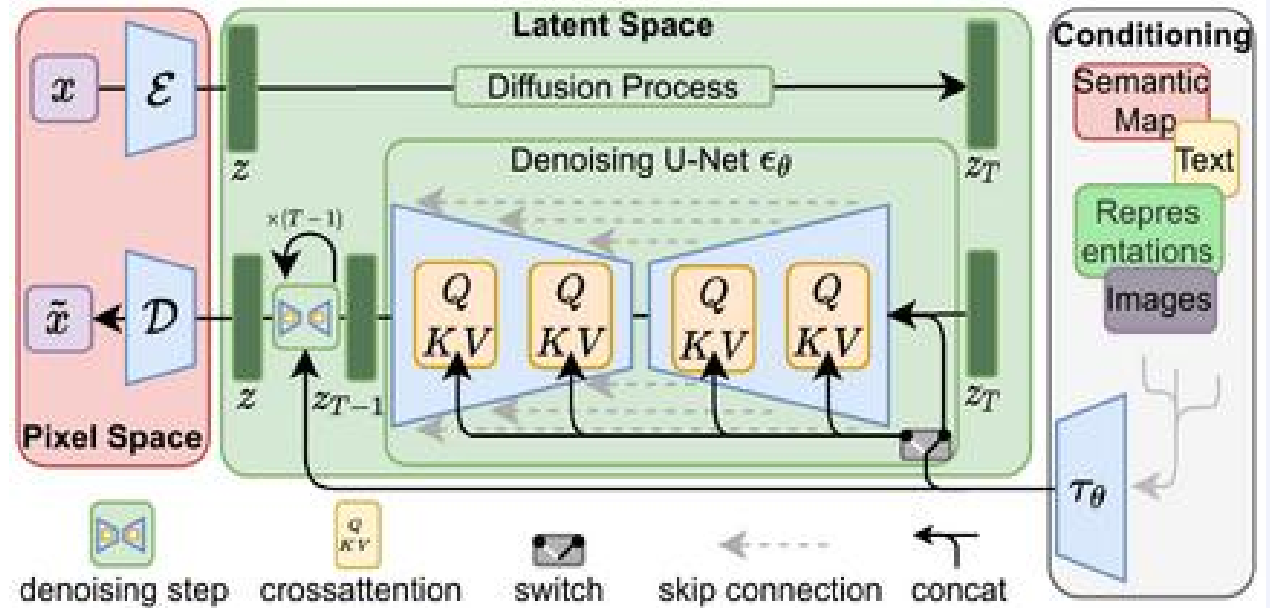
# GAN results on Vitens case 1

- GAN results slightly better Unet's in terms of mean absolute error
- Still patterns and magnitude far off in several cases
- In a later step, discriminator could be replaced by a physics-based discriminating model



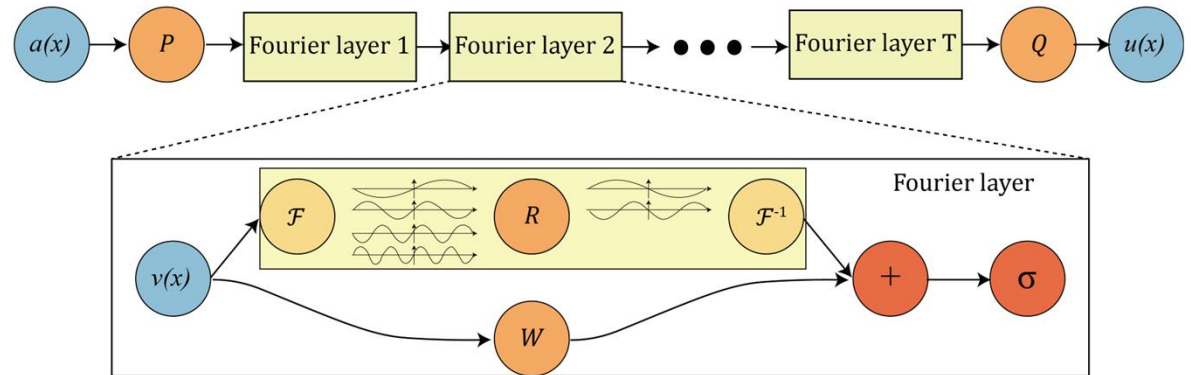
# Img2Img Stable Diffusion model architecture

- Technique mostly used for text-to-image translation
- Image-to-Image alternative researched but probably not suitable for the Vitens case 1 problem
  1. Computing requirements
  2. Input-to-output flow not suitable
- Highly likely to not be researched further



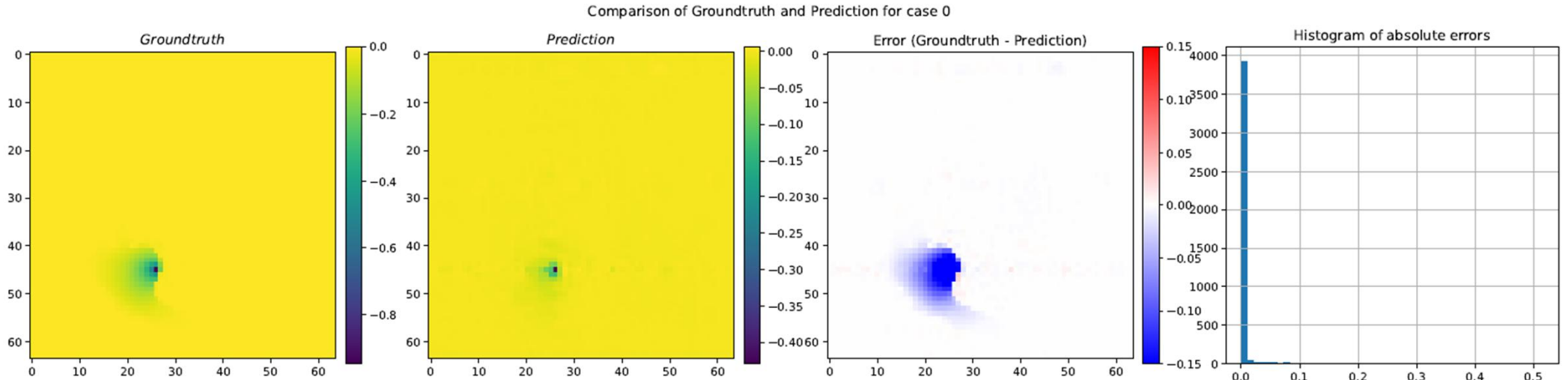
# FNO model architecture

- Currently using (64, 64, 8) image input, researching ways to reduce it to (row, column, layer)
- Main advantages:
  1. Fast Fourier Transform is fast!
  2. Trained models can be immediately deployed on finer/coarser resolutions



# FNO results on Vitens case 1 (1/2)

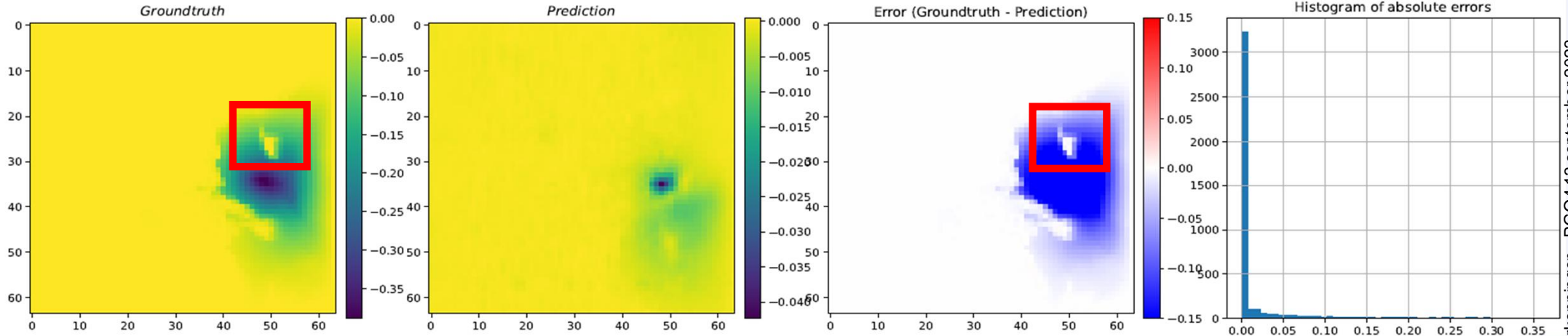
- Significant improvement on drawdowns and steady-state heads compared to previous techniques
- Predicted magnitude of drawdowns significantly closer to observed
- Spatial patterns yet to be improved (**next slide**)



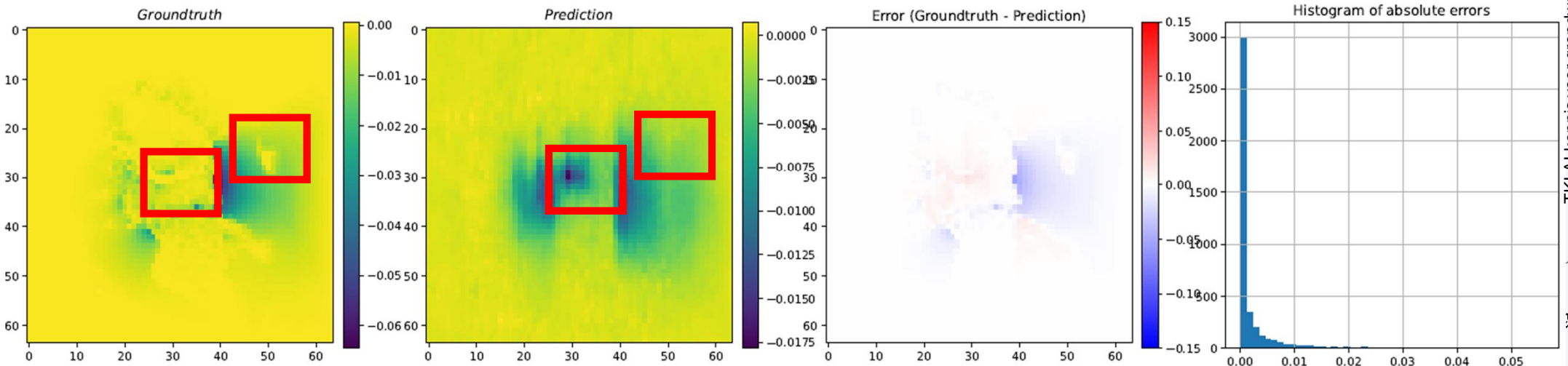


# FNO results on Vitens case 1 (2/2)

Comparison of Groundtruth and Prediction for case 6



Comparison of Groundtruth and Prediction for case 9

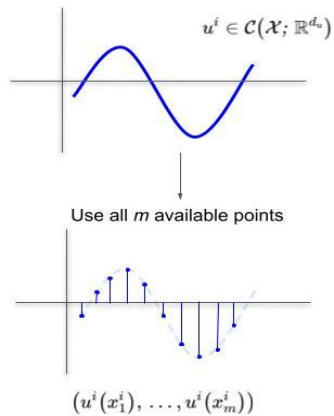


# DeepONet (DON) model architecture

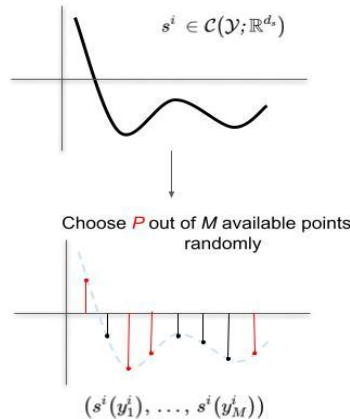


- Continuous (not discretized) method
  - Universality
- Input (row, column, layer) in branch network
- Sampling points in trunk network

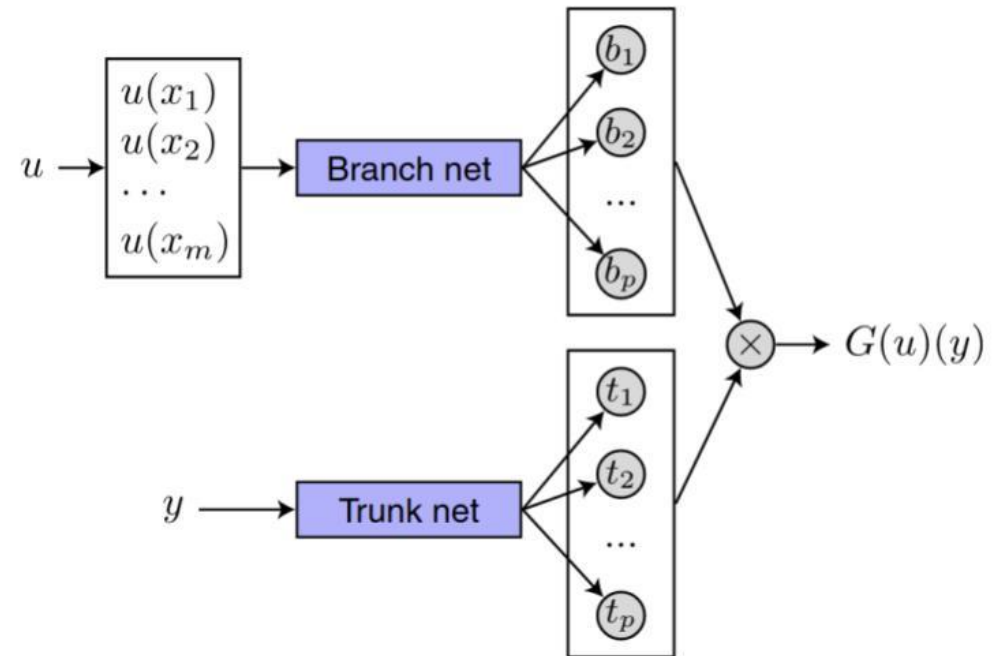
## Sampling output labels



We use a percentage, rounded to the nearest half-integer, of the available output function measurements per example for training.

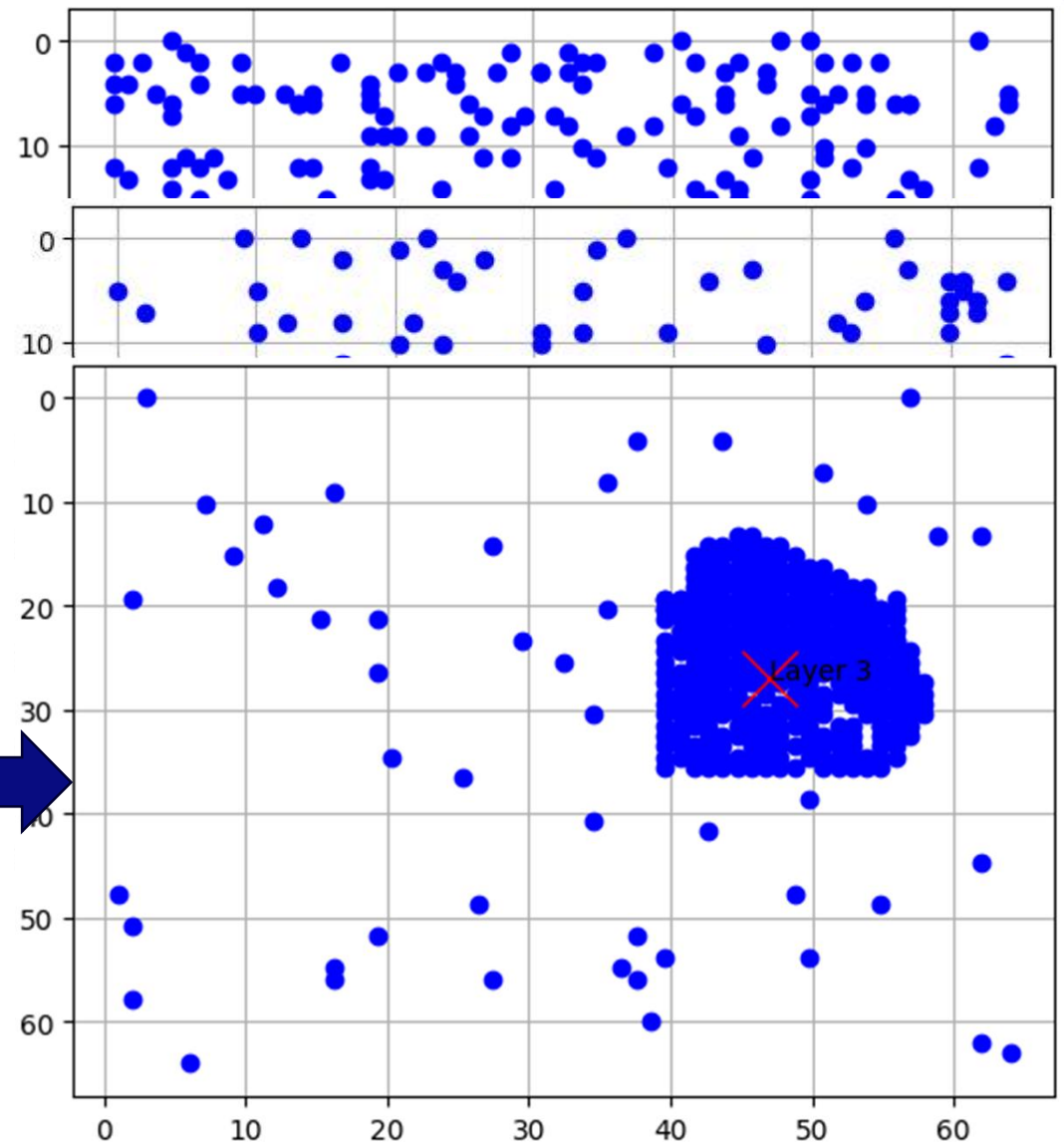
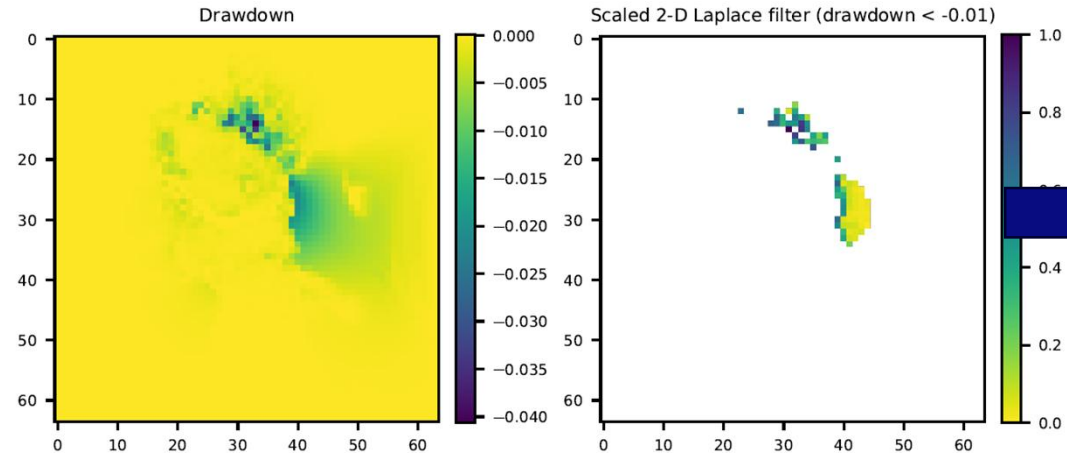


## Unstacked DeepONet

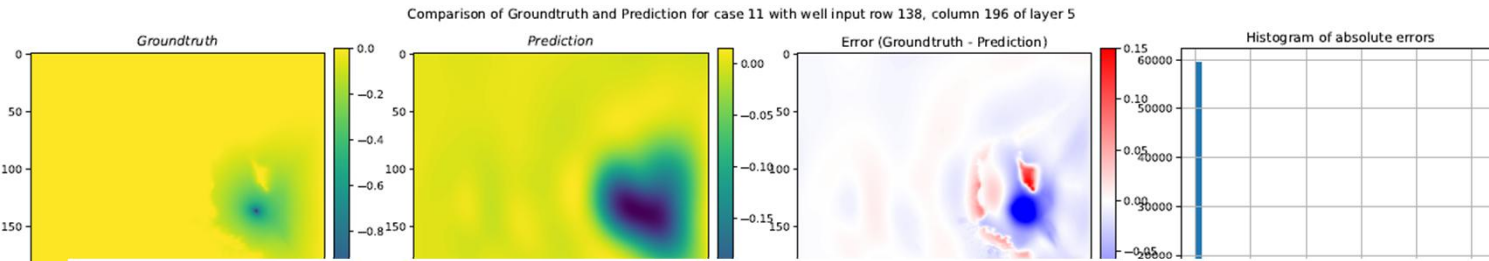


# DON sampling techniques (500 total sampling points)

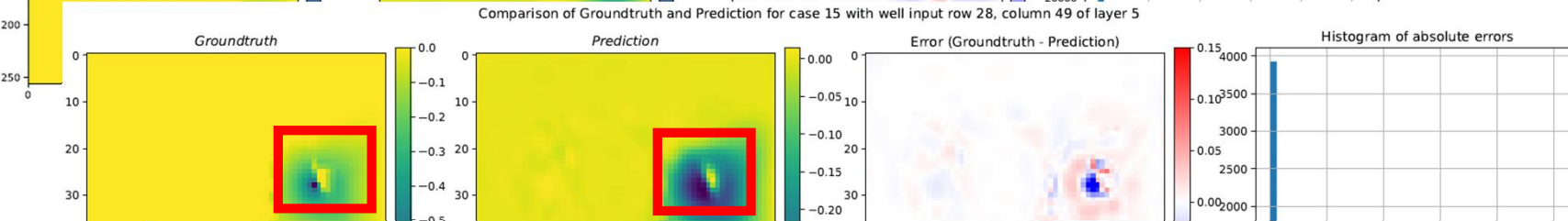
1. Random points
2. 17 x 17 around well + random points
3. Masked Laplace second derivative points + points around well + random



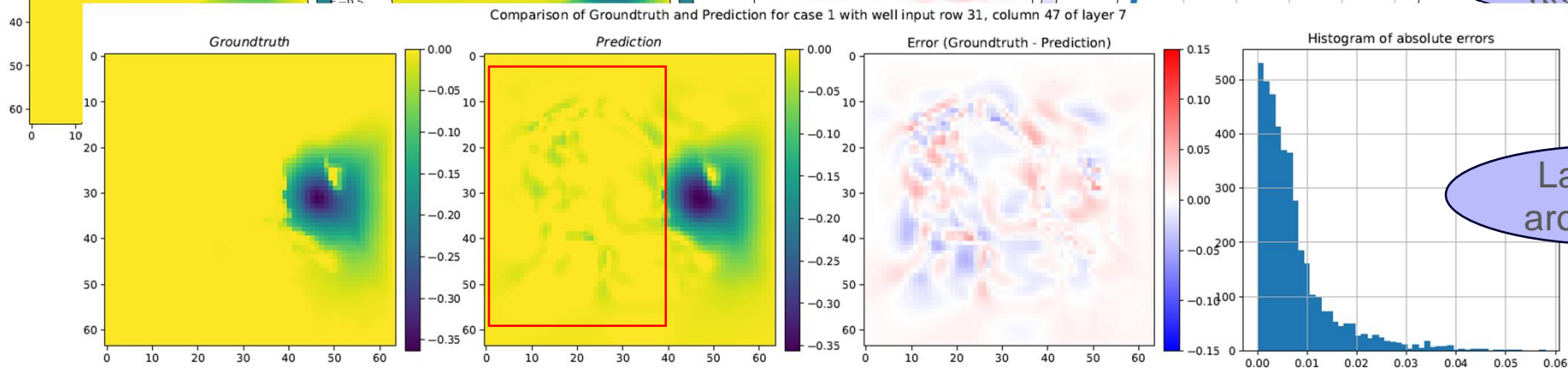
# Comparing sampling techniques



Random points



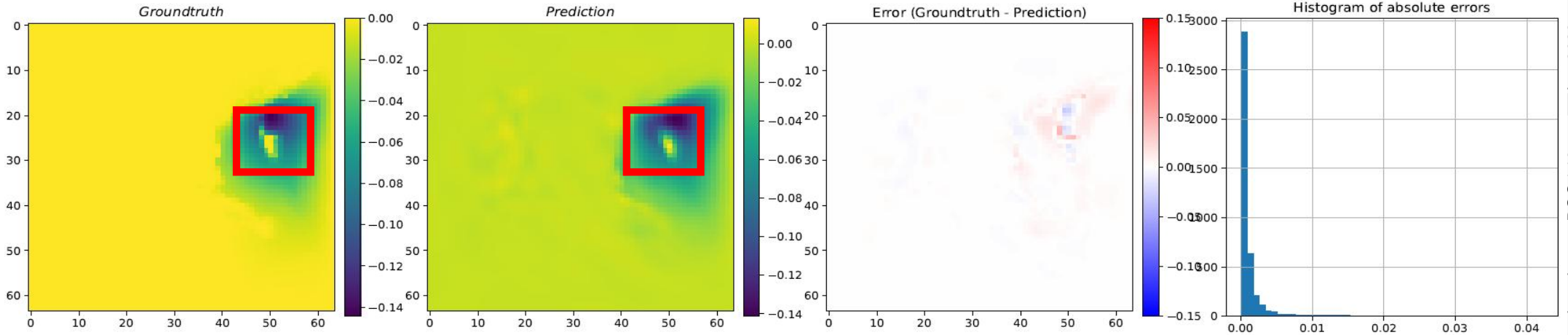
Sampling around well



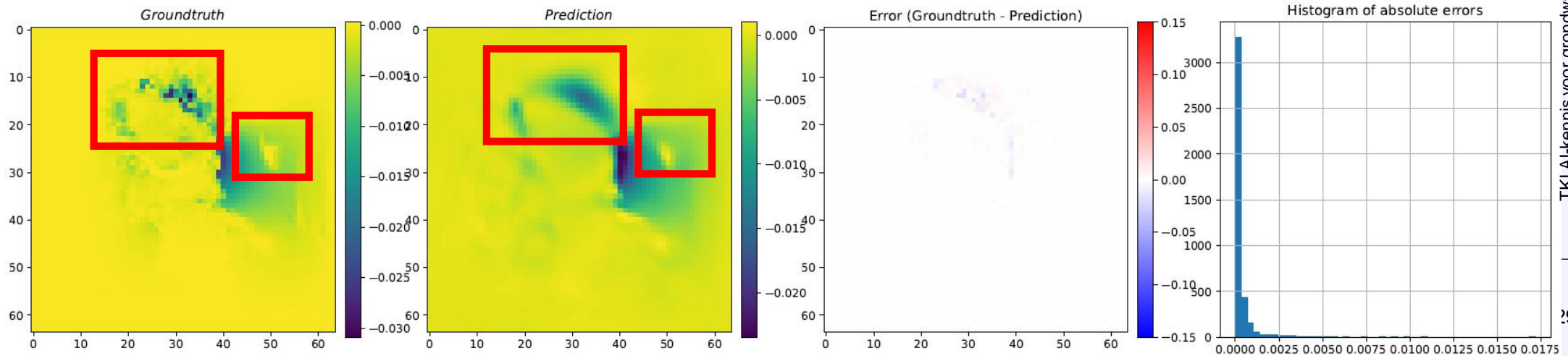
Laplace + around well

# More sampling around the well results

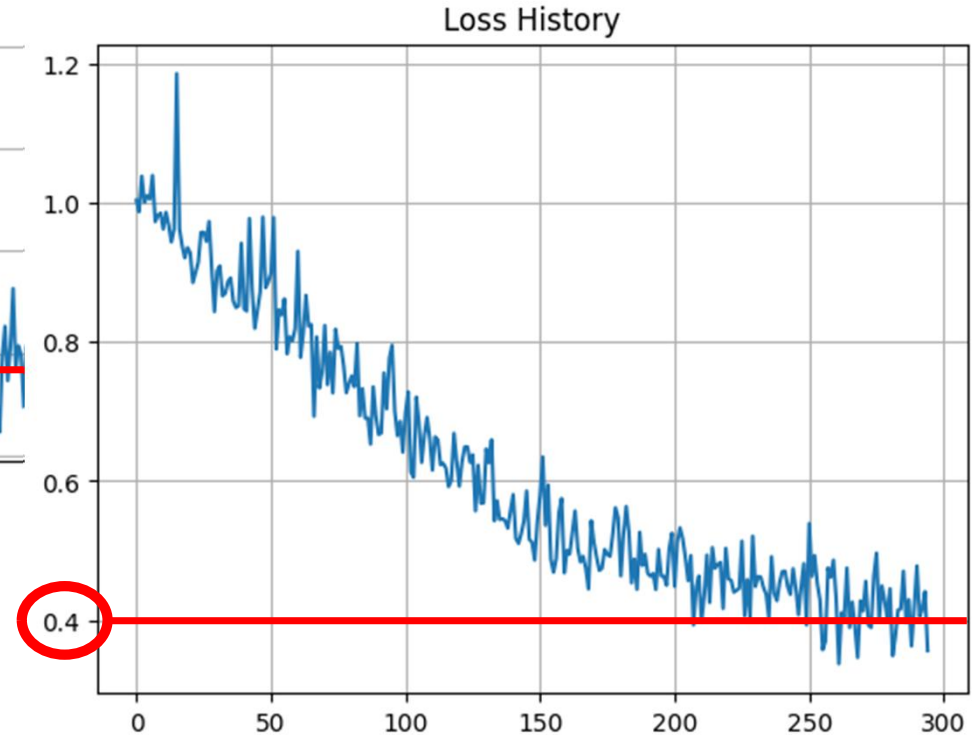
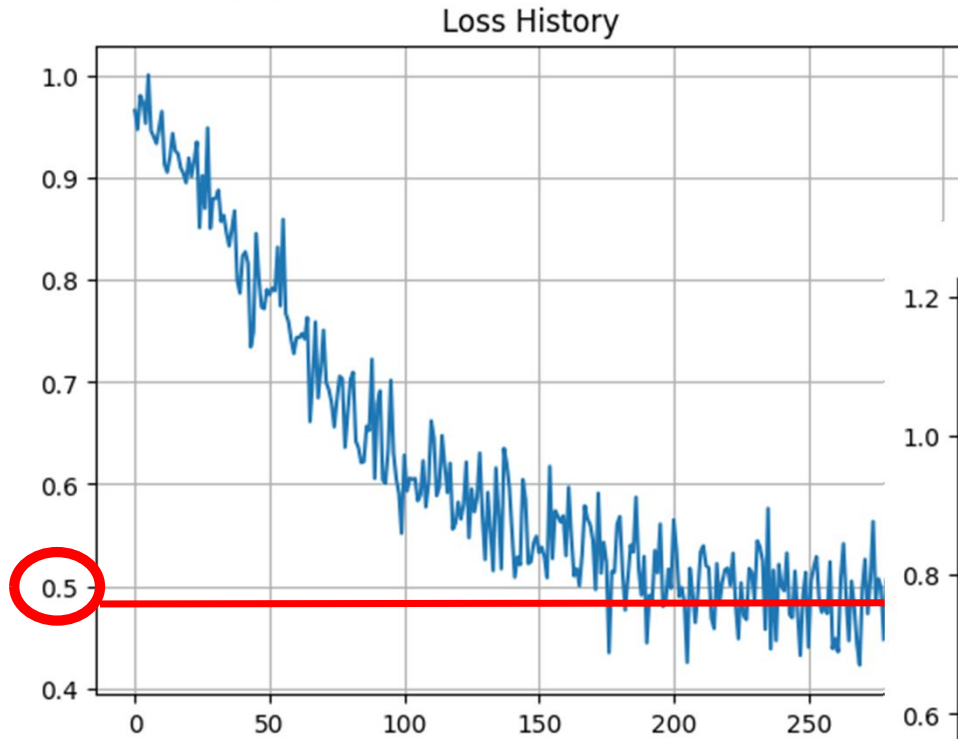
Comparison of Groundtruth and Prediction for case 17 with well input row 19, column 50 of layer 7



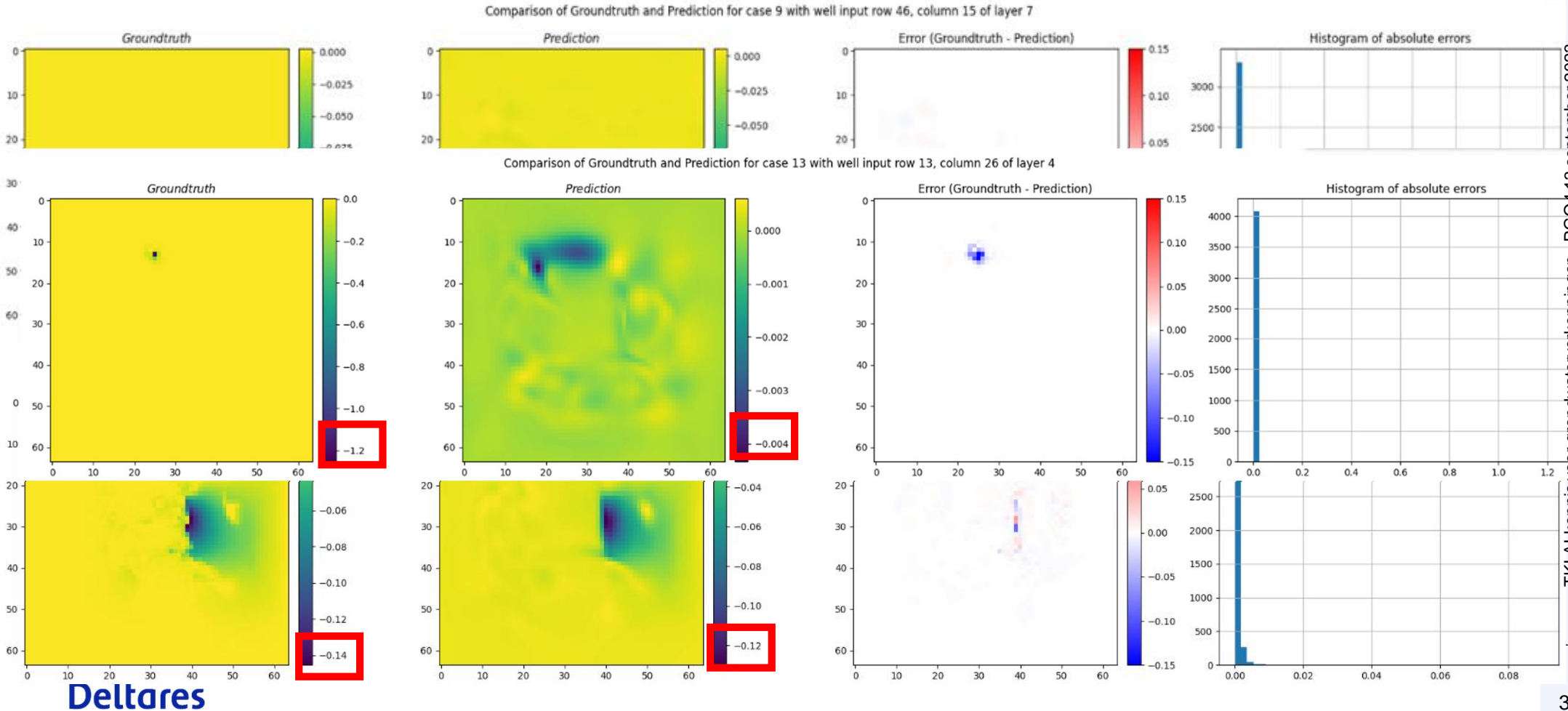
Comparison of Groundtruth and Prediction for case 23 with well input row 19, column 32 of layer 8



# DON Hyperparameter results



# Optimized network results



# Case Studies

Updates on moving well with random Q problem – Vitens case 2



# Vitens case 2 (steady-state)

## Input:

- Moving well
- Random allocation [x, y, z]
- Random q

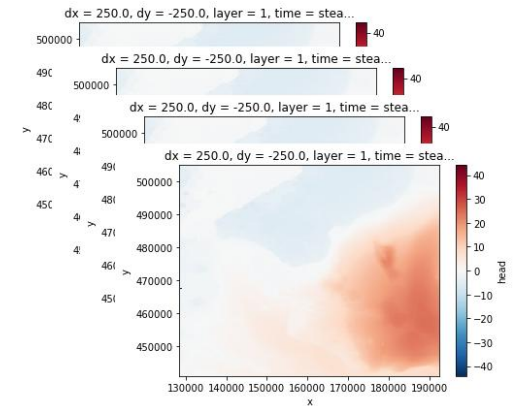
## Model:

- Steady-state
- LHM
- (256 x 256 x 8) or (64 x 64 x 8)

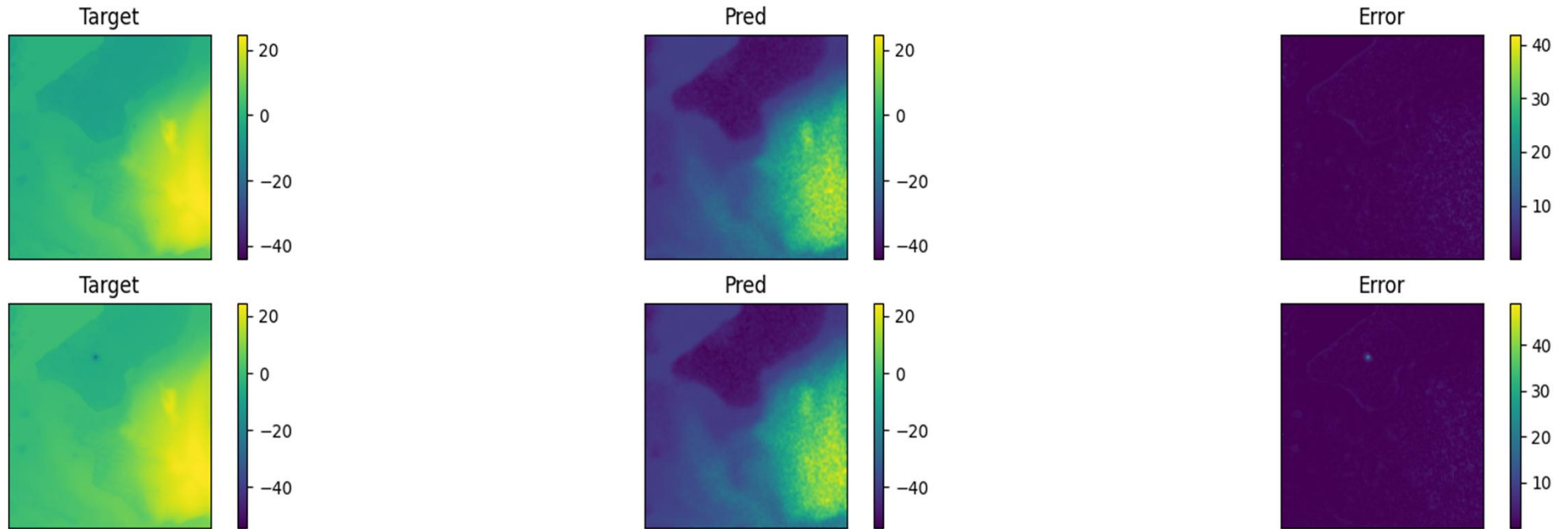
## Output:

- Head (L1)
- 2D raster

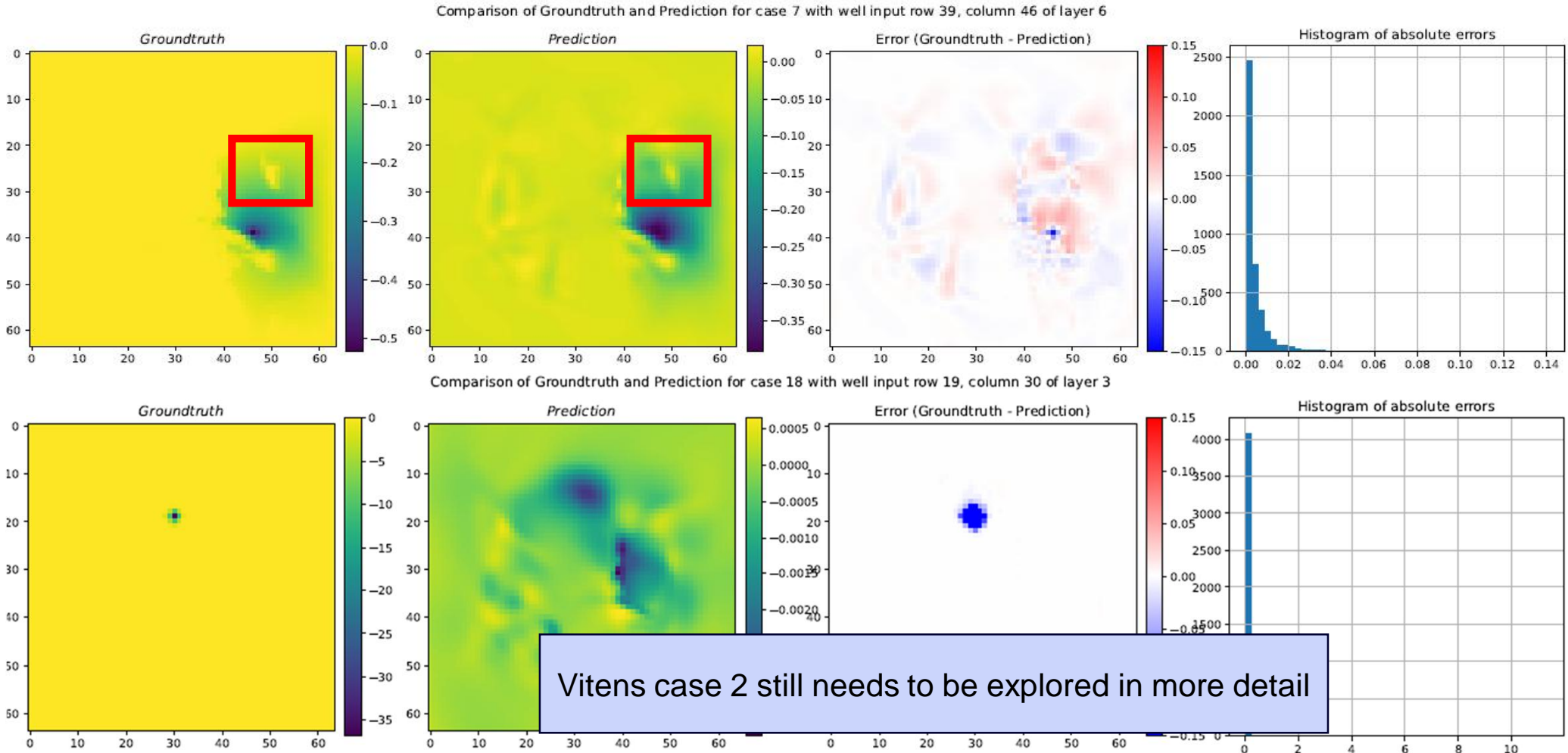
As in Vitens case 1, DONs only are able to detect underlying patterns



# Unet results on Vitens case 2



# DON results on Vitens case 2



# Case Studies

Permeability to steady-state – Hypothetical cases 1 & 4

# Hypothetical case 1 (steady-state)

## Input:

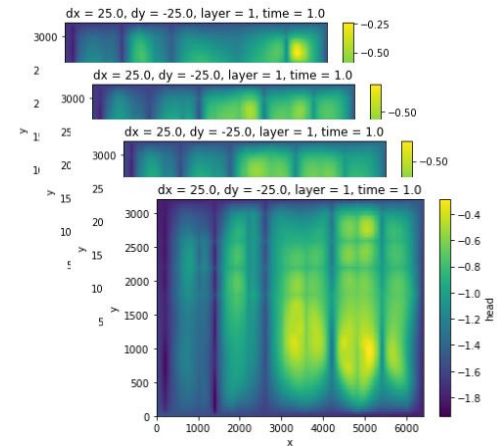
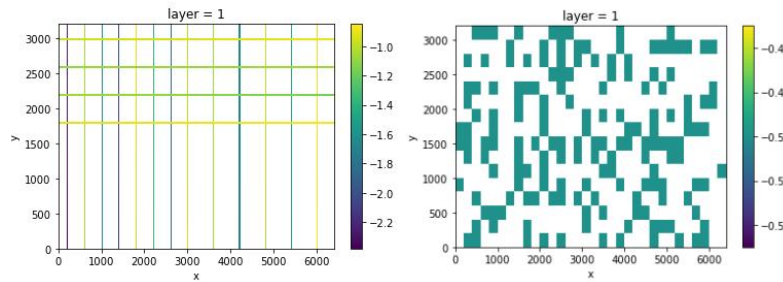
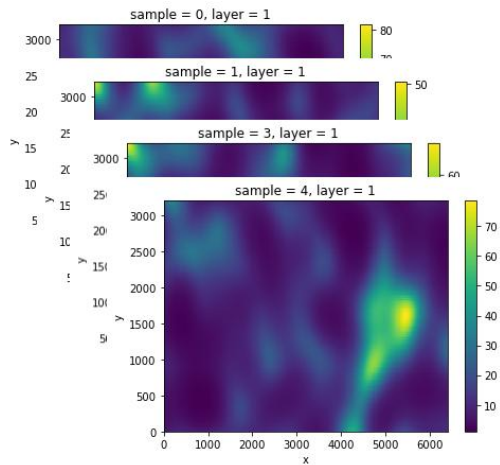
- k-value
- 2D raster

## Model:

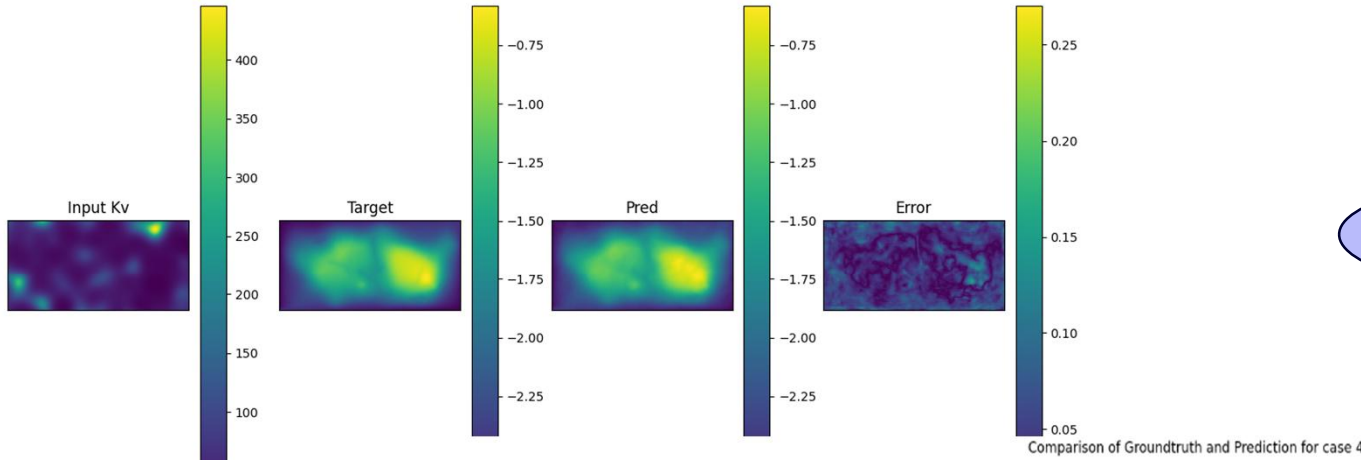
- Steady-state
- 128 x 256 x 1
- Structured network of rivers
- Random pattern of drains
- Surface run-off
- Transmissivity: see input

## Output:

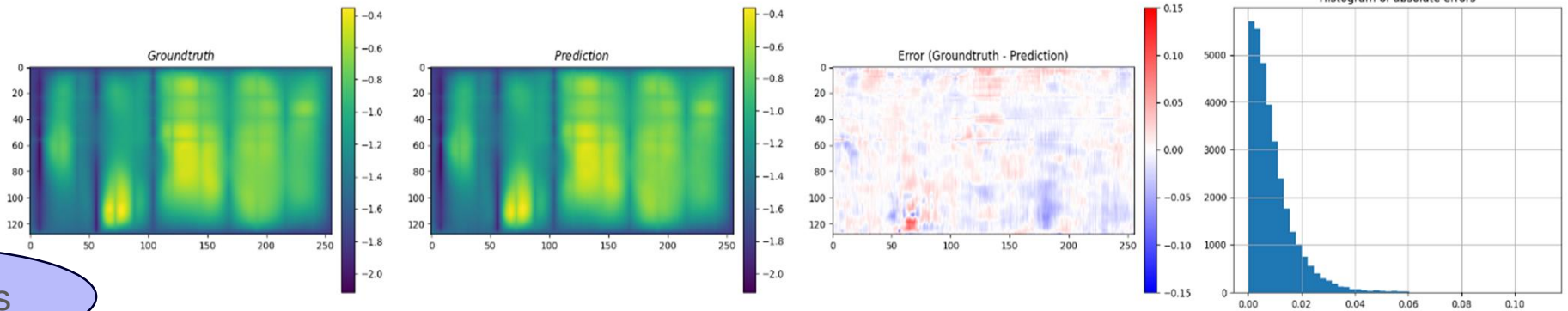
- head
- 2D raster



# Hypothetical case 1 results



Unet results



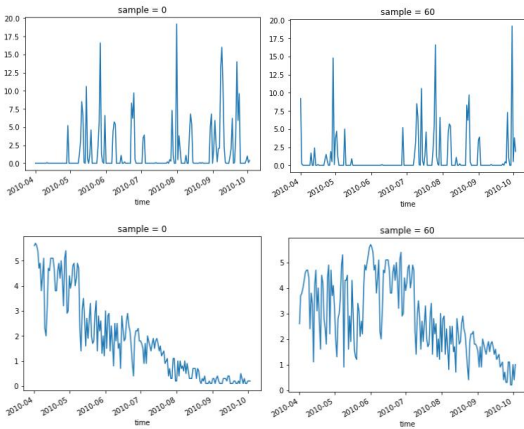
DON results

Deltares

# Hypothetical case 4 (transient) - head

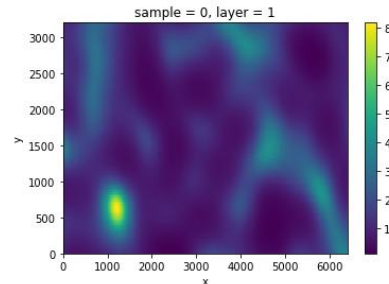
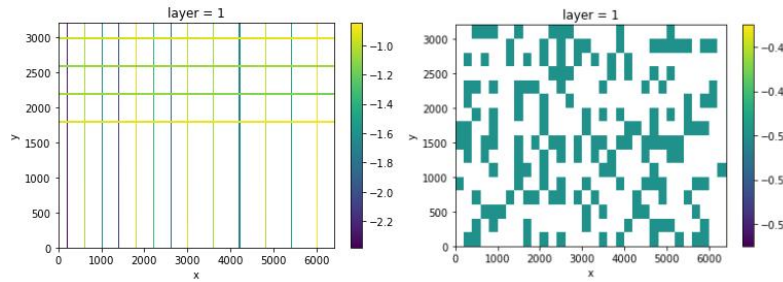
## Input:

- Precipitation
- Evapotranspiration
- Time series
- Varying over time



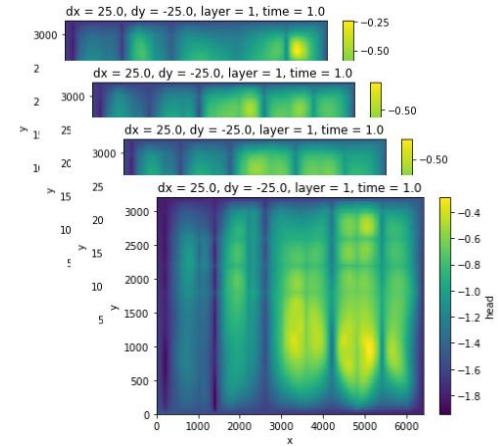
## Model:

- Transient
- 128 x 256 x 1
- Structured network of rivers
- Random pattern of drains
- Surface run-off
- Transmissivity: **random field**



## Output:

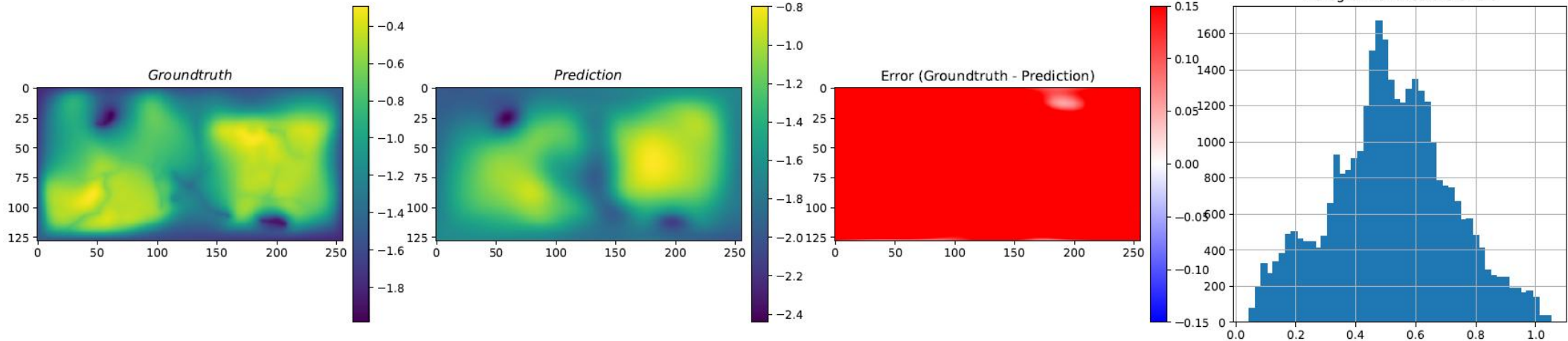
- Head
- $T=[14, 31, 62, \dots, 184]$
- 2D raster



# Hypothetical case 4 results

- Flattened input: (128 x 256 permeability grid + 2 \* 185 for the time series)
- Predictions for T = 14, using a DeepOnet

Comparison of Groundtruth and Prediction for case 4 with well input row 62, column 60 of layer 58



Flattening the gridded input probably leads to loss of spatial information → next step will be to alter DON for spatial + temporal input



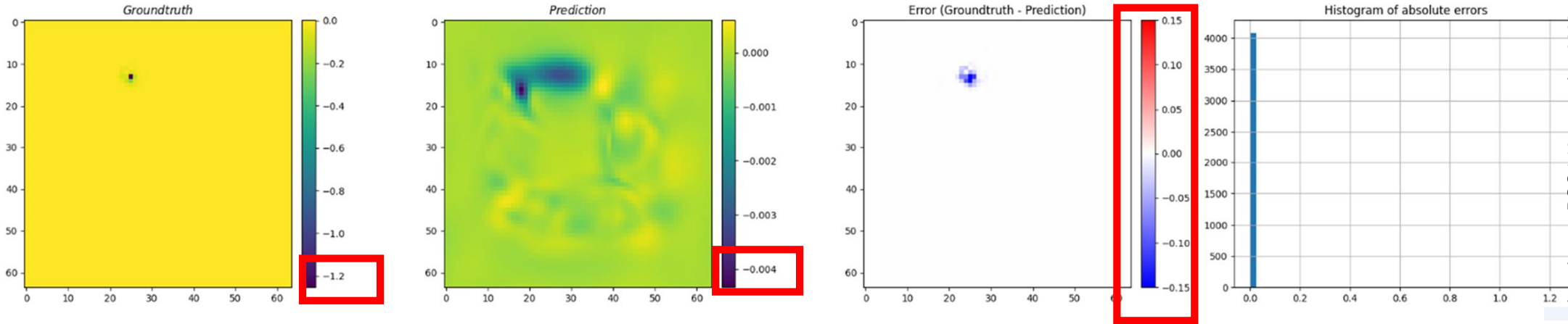
# Key takeaways - Discussion

# Key takeaways

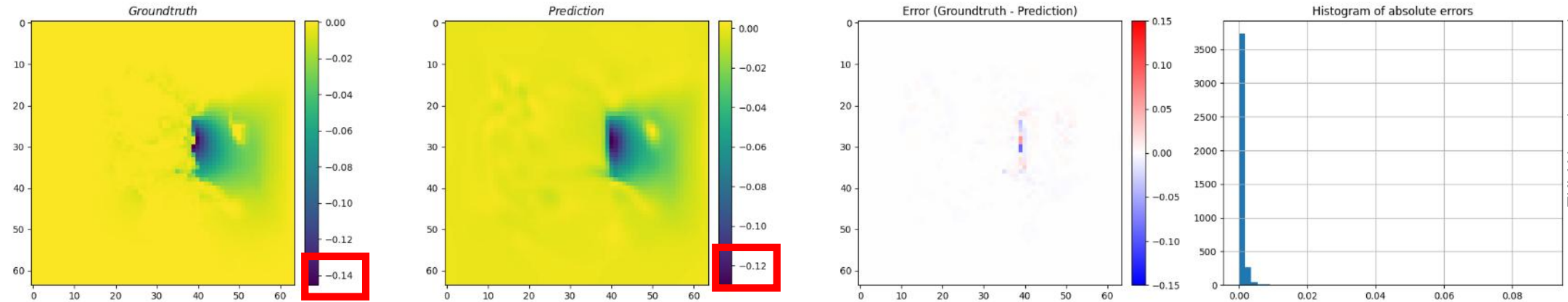
- Regarding Vitens case: drawdown predictions are more localised and, hence, give a better feel of the effect of Q
- DONs are performing better than the other alternatives in both predicting drawdowns or steady-state heads – however, detailed hyperparameter tuning might yield different results in the future
- Hyperparameter optimization for DON currently underway
  - More layers seem to be improving results
- Trade off between No. of sampling points, ANN layer depth VS RAM power
  - Google Collab
  - Larger machine

# How accurate is accurate enough?

Comparison of Groundtruth and Prediction for case 13 with well input row 13, column 26 of layer 4



Comparison of Groundtruth and Prediction for case 22 with well input row 27, column 36 of layer 8



Deltares

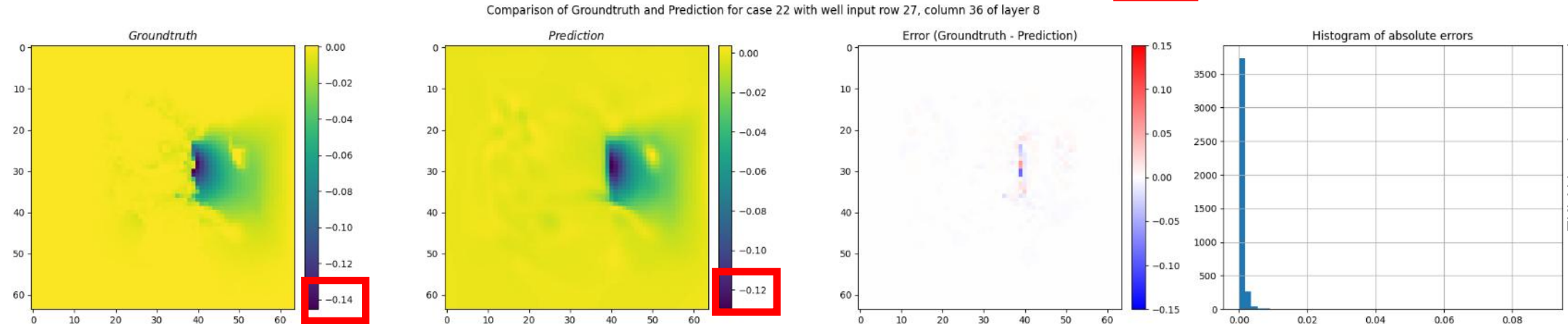
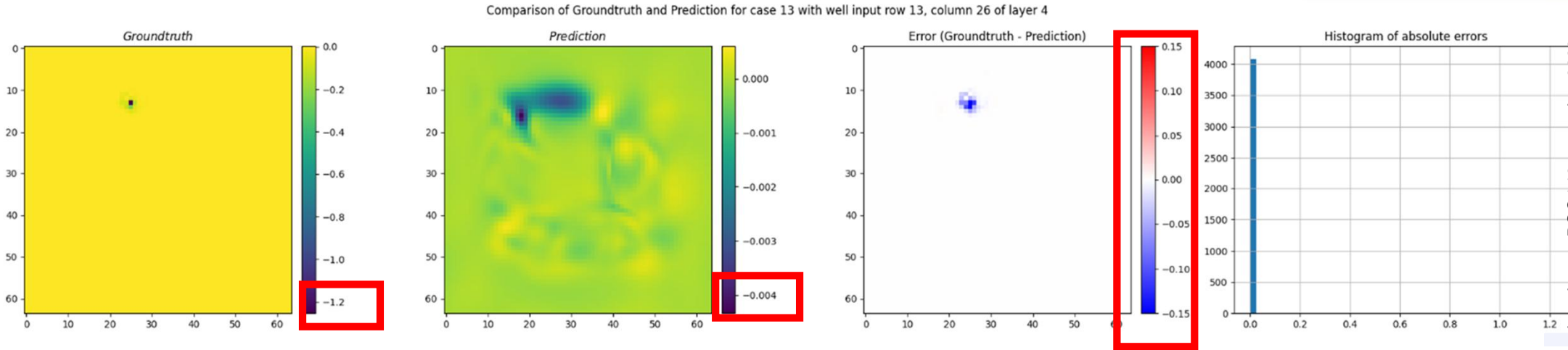
**Let's Discuss**

# Agenda

1. Opening + vaststellen agenda	09:30 - 09:35	(5 min)
2. Notulen, acties, update projectplan n.a.v. vorig overleg	09:35 - 09:45	(10 min)
3. Stand van zaken t.a.v. techniekontwikkeling	09:45 - 10:45	(1 uur)
<i>koffie / thee / even benen strekken</i>	10:45 - 10:55	(10 min)
<b>4. Hoe beoordelen we of een AI-simulatie goed genoeg is of niet?</b>	10:55 - 11:05	(10 min)
5. Hoeveel budget te reserveren voor inzet 'cloud-hardware'?	11:05 - 11:15	(10 min)
6. Inplannen Machine Learning cursus	11:15 - 11:20	(5 min)
7. Afspraken en volgend projectgroepoverleg	11:20 - 11:25	(5 min)
8. Rondvraag en afsluiting	11:25 - 11:30	(5 min)

## 4. Hoe beoordelen of een AI-simulatie goed genoeg is of niet?

# How accurate is accurate enough?



Deltares

# Agenda

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# 5. Hoeveel budget te reserveren voor inzet 'cloud-hardware'?

Aanpak nu:

- Focus op NN-technieken onder de knie krijgen voor relatief kleine sommen in combinatie met Google Colab
- Zodra we voldoende ervaring met o.a. de hyperparameter settings hebben gaan we opschalen naar grotere modellen.

Maarr, opschalen naar de cloud betekent ook meer rekenkosten:

- Amazon: prijs varieert van  $\sim 1 - 28$  USD per uur, afhankelijk van hardware-eisen, dus we moeten zuinig zijn.

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# 6. Inplannen Machine Learning cursus voor projectgroepleden

# Agenda

1. Opening + vaststellen agenda	09:30 - 09:35	(5 min)
2. Notulen, acties, update projectplan n.a.v. vorig overleg	09:35 - 09:45	(10 min)
3. Stand van zaken t.a.v. techniekontwikkeling	09:45 - 10:45	(1 uur)
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6. Inplannen Machine Learning cursus	11:15 - 11:20	(5 min)
<b>7. Afspraken en volgend projectgroepoverleg</b>	11:20 - 11:25	(5 min)
8. Rondvraag en afsluiting	11:25 - 11:30	(5 min)

# 7. Afspraken en volgend projectgroepoverleg

# Agenda

1. Opening + vaststellen agenda	09:30 - 09:35	(5 min)
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3. Stand van zaken t.a.v. techniekontwikkeling	09:45 - 10:45	(1 uur)
<i>koffie / thee / even benen strekken</i>	10:45 - 10:55	(10 min)
4. Hoe beoordelen we of een AI-simulatie goed genoeg is of niet?	10:55 - 11:05	(10 min)
5. Hoeveel budget te reserveren voor inzet 'cloud-hardware'?	11:05 - 11:15	(10 min)
6. Inplannen Machine Learning cursus	11:15 - 11:20	(5 min)
7. Afspraken en volgend projectgroepoverleg	11:20 - 11:25	(5 min)
8. <b>Rondvraag en afsluiting</b>	11:25 - 11:30	(5 min)

# 8. Rondvraag en afsluiting