

# Model-Based Monitoring for Early Warning Flood Detection

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# Outline

Motivation

Types of flood warning system

Flood detection problem

System requirement

Block diagram

Algorithm

Architecture

Installation and results

Conclusion

# Effect of Floods

## US

## North Korea

Fatalities : 18

454 dead

Damages: \$544 million

\$22.5 million

Duration: 17-24 Aug 2007

15-32 Aug 2007

Areas : Illinois, Indiana,  
Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio and  
Wisconsin

Southern half

# Type of flood warning system

- Developed region like US – SAC-SMA
- Volunteers based – Honduras
- Bangladesh – data from remote sensing satellites

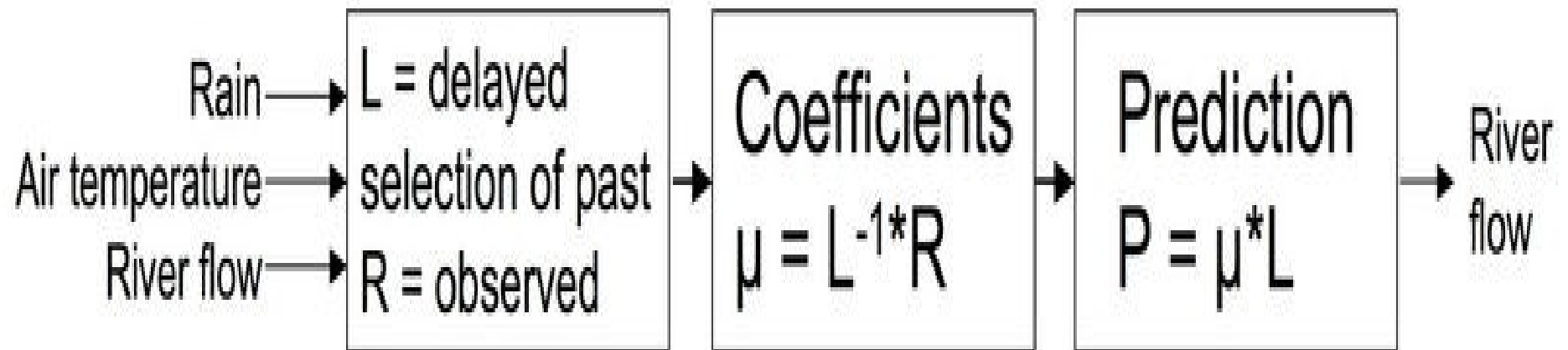
# Flood Detection problem

- Event prediction
- Authority notification
- Community alert
- Community evacuation

# System Requirement

- Monitor Event over large geographic regions (10,000 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Measure a wide variety of variables
- Survive long term exposure
- Recover from node loss
- Detect and predict the floods
- Withstand the floods
- Minimize costs

# Block Diagram



# Overall Algorithm

## Calibration:

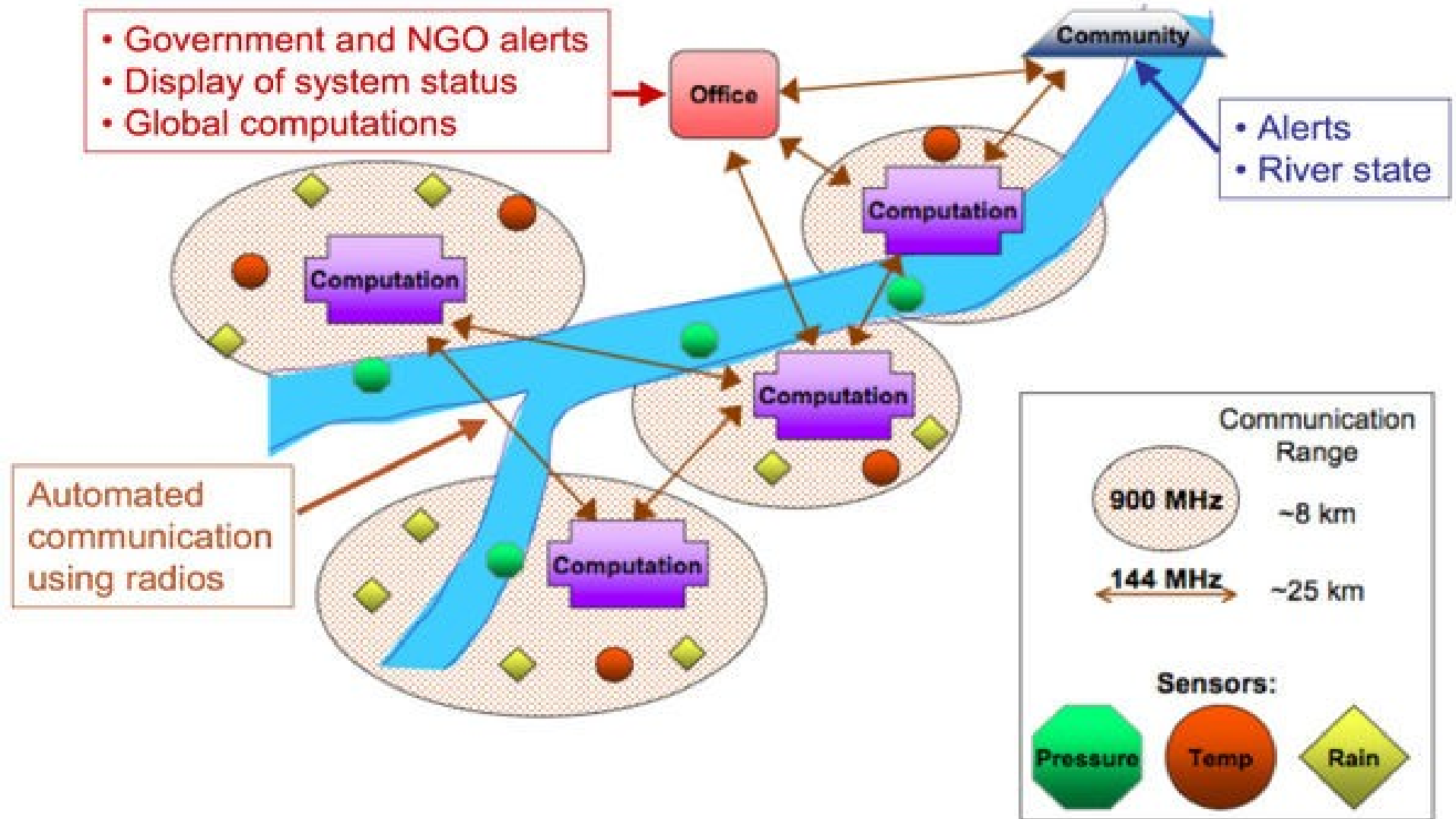
```
13:  $T_{TL} = T_T - T_L$ ;  
14:           ▷ Compute initial coefficients and prediction  
15:  $\phi_N \leftarrow [\phi(1 : T_{TL} - N), \dots, \phi(1 + N : T_{TL})]$   
16:  $\theta_P \leftarrow [\theta(1 : T_{TL} - P), \dots, \theta(1 + P : T_{TL})]$   
17:  $\rho_Q \leftarrow [\rho(1 : T_{TL} - Q), \dots, \rho(1 + Q : T_{TL})]$   
18:  $X \leftarrow [\phi_N, \theta_P, \rho_Q]$   
19:  $C = ((X * X^T)^{-1} * X^T) * Y(1 + T_L : T_T)$   
20:  $Y(1 + T_L : T_T) = X * C$   
21:           ▷ Recompute using prediction error  
22:  $e = Y(1 + T_L : T_T) - \phi(1 : T_T - T_L)$   
23:  $X \leftarrow [\phi_N, e, \theta_P, \rho_Q]$   
24:  $C = ((X * X^T)^{-1} * X^T) * Y(1 + T_L : T_T)$   
25:  $Y(1 + T_L : T_T) = X * C$ 
```

## Prediction:

```
27: for  $t = T_T + 1$  to ... do           ▷ Forecast  
28:   if  $(t \% T_R) == 0$  then  
29:     ▷ Recalibrate coefficients  
30:      $e = Y(t - T_T : t) - \phi(t - T_T - T_L : t - T_L)$   
31:      $\phi_N \leftarrow [\phi(t - T_{TL} : t - N), \dots, \phi(t - T_{TL} + N : t)]$   
32:      $\theta_P \leftarrow [\theta(t - T_{TL} : t - P), \dots, \theta(t - T_{TL} + P : t)]$   
33:      $\rho_Q \leftarrow [\rho(t - T_{TL} : t - Q), \dots, \rho(t - T_{TL} + Q : t)]$   
34:      $X \leftarrow [\phi_N, e, \theta_P, \rho_Q]$   
35:      $C = ((X * X^T)^{-1} * X^T) * Y(t - T_T : t)$   
36:   end if  
37:     ▷ Compute Forecast  
38:      $e = Y(t) - \phi(t - T_L)$   
39:      $\phi_N \leftarrow [\phi(t - N), \dots, \phi(t)]$   
40:      $\theta_P \leftarrow [\theta(t - P), \dots, \theta(t)]$   
41:      $\rho_Q \leftarrow [\rho(t - Q), \dots, \rho(t)]$   
42:      $X \leftarrow [\phi_N, e, \theta_P, \rho_Q]$   
43:      $Y(t + T_L) = X * C$   
44: end for
```



# Architecture



# Architecture

- Base system
- Communication
- Sensing nodes
- Computation nodes
- Government Office Interface nodes
- Community interface nodes

# Installation and results

- Blue River
- Dover Field Test
- Honduras Field Tests

# Conclusion

In this paper the flood detection problem is understood and a solution is given which as per the research and the trials at the field test shows should be very successful. The further implementation of the project is to be carried out.