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 **DAFNI CONFERENCE 2022****ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS****UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, BARNES WALLIS BUILDING**● **HYBRID EVENT** ● **5 JULY 2022** ● **09:00 – 17:00 BST** ●



DAFNI CONFERENCE 2023

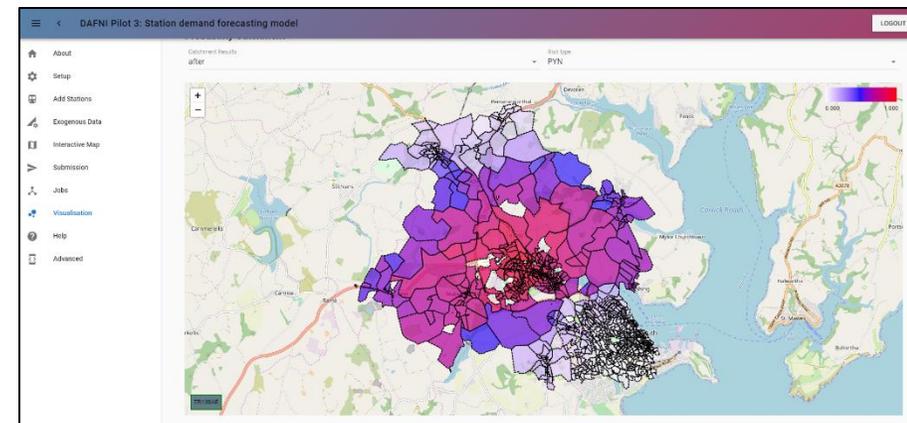
BUILDING A SECURE AND RESILIENT WORLD



●●●● IMPERIAL COLLEGE, LONDON. 12 SEPTEMBER 2023 ●●●●

Where has DAFNI come from?

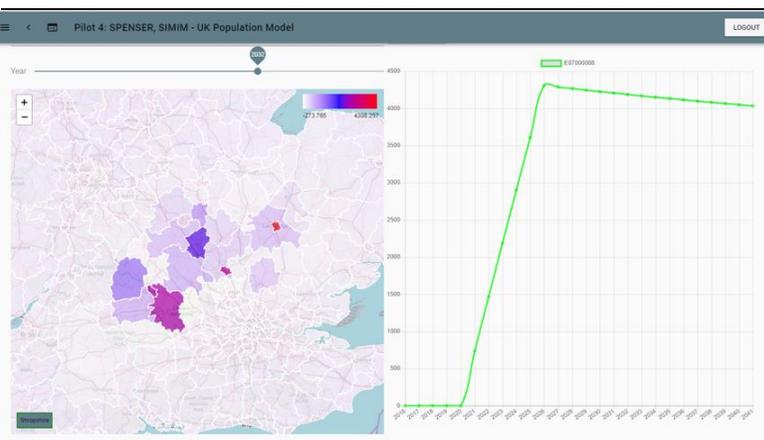
Station demand model, University of Southampton



NISMOD: National Infrastructure Systems MODEL

NISMOD Is the world's first national Infrastructure system-of-systems modelling platform

SIMIM, University of Leeds



Journal of Hydroinformatics

Volume 22, Issue 5
1 September 2020

RESEARCH ARTICLE | JULY 15 2020
Agent-based modelling of pedestrian responses during flood emergency: mobility behavioural rules and implications for flood risk analysis **FREE**

Mohammad Shirvani; Georges Kesserwani; Paul Richmond

Journal of Hydroinformatics (2020) 22 (5): 1078-1092.
<https://doi.org/10.2166/hydro.2020.031> Article history

Abstract

An agent-based model (ABM) for simulating the interactions between flooding and pedestrians is augmented to more realistic model responses of evacuees during floodwater flow. In this version of the ABM, the crowd of pedestrians have different body heights and weight, and extra behavioural rules are added to incorporate pedestrians'

Newcastle University

Study With Us Our Research Working With Us Our People

Research Theme: Flood Risk Management

Characterisation and management of flood impacts through state-of-the-art modelling tools.

Increasing flood risk

Floods are the most frequent, economically damaging and socially disruptive of natural disasters. The frequency of river and tidal flood events is increasing more rapidly than other natural disasters.

This is a result of climate change, urbanisation and environmental degradation.

Data and Analytics Facilities for National Infrastructure

Providing a computing
platform for research
into decision making for
national infrastructure

£8M investment 2017-2021 under the
UK Collaboratorium for Research on
Infrastructure and Cities



Prof. Jim Hall
Uni. of Oxford



Prof. Stephen Hallett
Cranfield Uni.



Dr. Theo Tryfonas
Uni. of Bristol.



Dr Assad Faramarzi
Uni. of Birmingham



Dr. Aruna Sivakumar
Imperial College



Prof. Giuliano Punzo
Uni. of Sheffield



*Dr Juan
Bicarregui*
STFC



Dr. Nik Lomax
Uni. of Leeds



Prof. Liz Varga
UCL



Prof. Julien Harou
Uni. of Manchester



Dr. Simon Blainey
Uni. of Southampton



Prof. Phil James
Uni. of Newcastle



Prof. Mike Batty
UCL



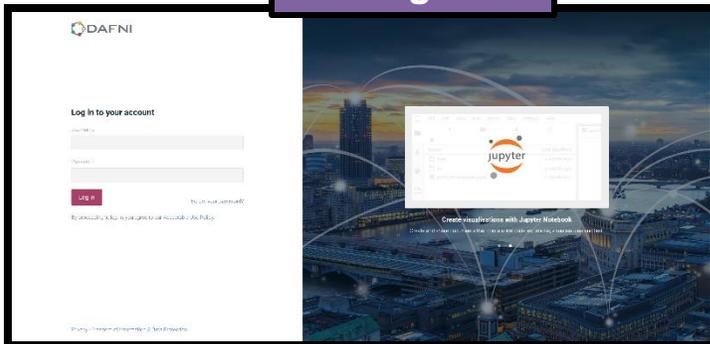
Dr. Ruchi Choudhary
Uni. of Cambridge

A Partnership of 12 universities and + STFC as development and hosting partner

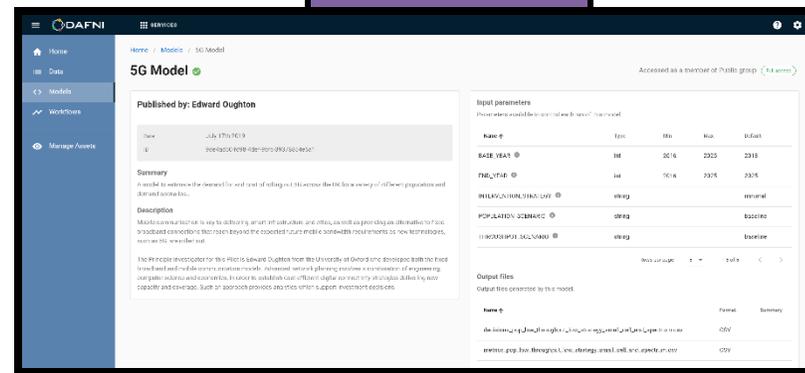


- To support scientific modellers in their technical collaborations
- To foster new connections and collaborations in research
- To spearhead new levels of transparency and reproducibility in model-based research
- To facilitate communication of scientific results to non-technical decision makers

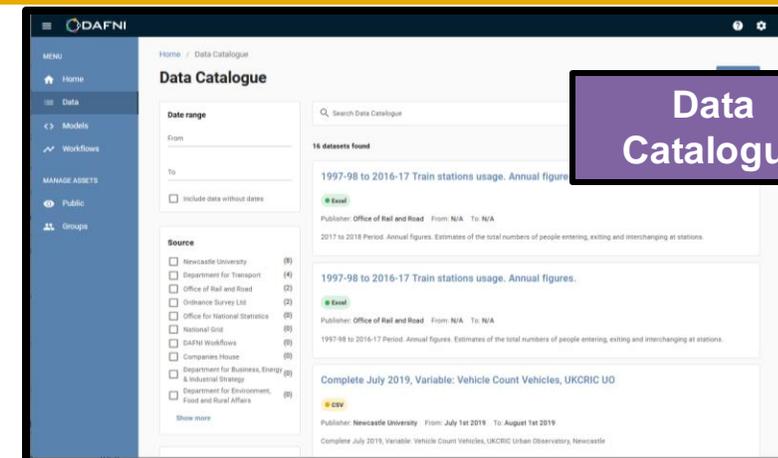
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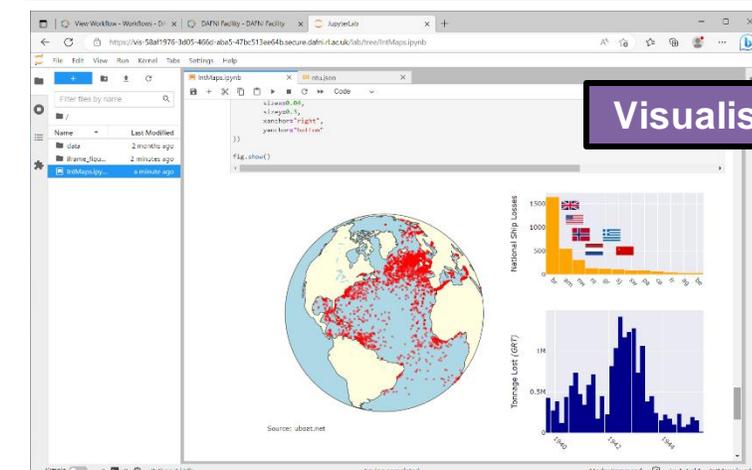
Data



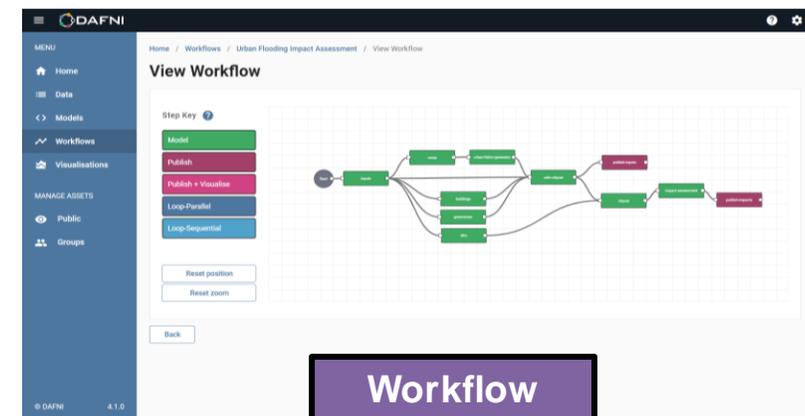
Data Catalogue



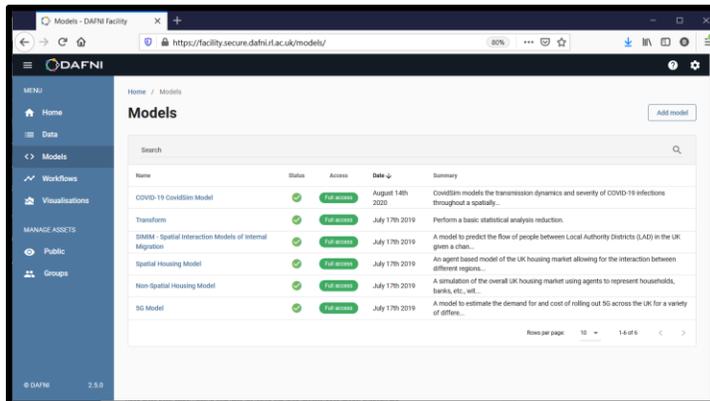
Visualisation

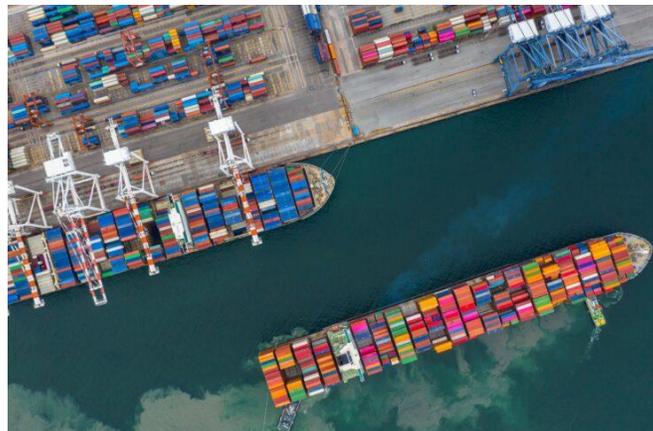


Workflow Management



Model Catalogue



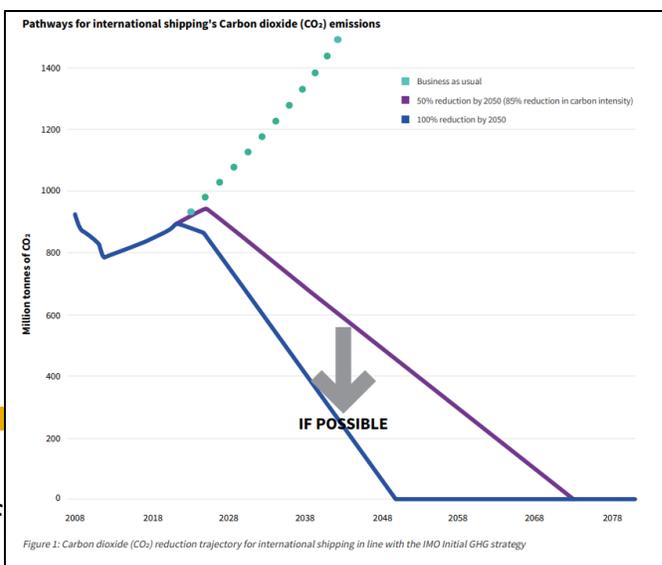


Global shipping is currently responsible for 2-3 % of CO₂ emissions, and with a business as usual scenario extrapolated into the future we could expect emissions from shipping to increase anywhere from 50-250 % in the next three decades.



*Liz Varga,
Evangelia Manola*

Cargo shipping has adopted a practice know in SFTW (steam fast, then wait) which has been encouraged by maritime law. Unfortunately this often results in shipping burning more fuel than is necessary to reach their destination in time.



The UCL pilot shipping project tracks the movements of selected ships and evaluates the potential fuel that can be saved (recorded as anywhere between 20-60 %). Information can then be relayed through the INMARSAT communications system to the ship.

The DAFNI Centre of Excellence for Resilient Infrastructure Analysis

Building and Secure and Resilient world

UKRI Strategic Theme

This funding aims to strengthen social and economic resilience, and enhance national security across virtual and physical spaces, by improving awareness of risks and threats; preparedness, decision making and response; and allowing change to be understood as a force for good



A PROACTIVE APPROACH IS NEEDED TO MAKE THE UK'S INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENT TO FUTURE CHALLENGES

The UK's water, energy, digital, road and rail infrastructure has, for the most part, proved resilient to shocks and stresses over recent years. But there may be different or harder challenges in the future.

RECENT EVENTS HAVE EXPOSED VULNERABILITIES



The 'Beast from the East' in 2018 left **200,000** people without water for 4 hours and **60,000** people without water for 12 hours across the UK



A power outage in August 2019 led to **1.1 million** customers being disconnected from the grid



In December 2018, over **30 million** of O2's mobile network users were unable to get online for almost a whole day



In May 2018, rail timetabling changes disrupted Northern Rail and Govia Thameslink passengers' travel plans for **several weeks**

THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS:

The system architecture needs to...



ANTICIPATE

Face uncomfortable truths

RESIST, ABSORB, RECOVER

Test for and address vulnerabilities

ADAPT, TRANSFORM

Drive adaptation and value resilience properly

The Commission recommends that...



Government sets resilience standards

Regulators oversee regular stress testing

Infrastructure operators address vulnerabilities

Infrastructure operators produce long term resilience strategies

Regulators value resilience in decisions to support investment

ANTICIPATE, REACT, RECOVER

Resilient infrastructure systems

NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE COMMISSION

May 2020

THE COMMISSION HAS DEVELOPED A NEW FRAMEWORK FOR RESILIENCE



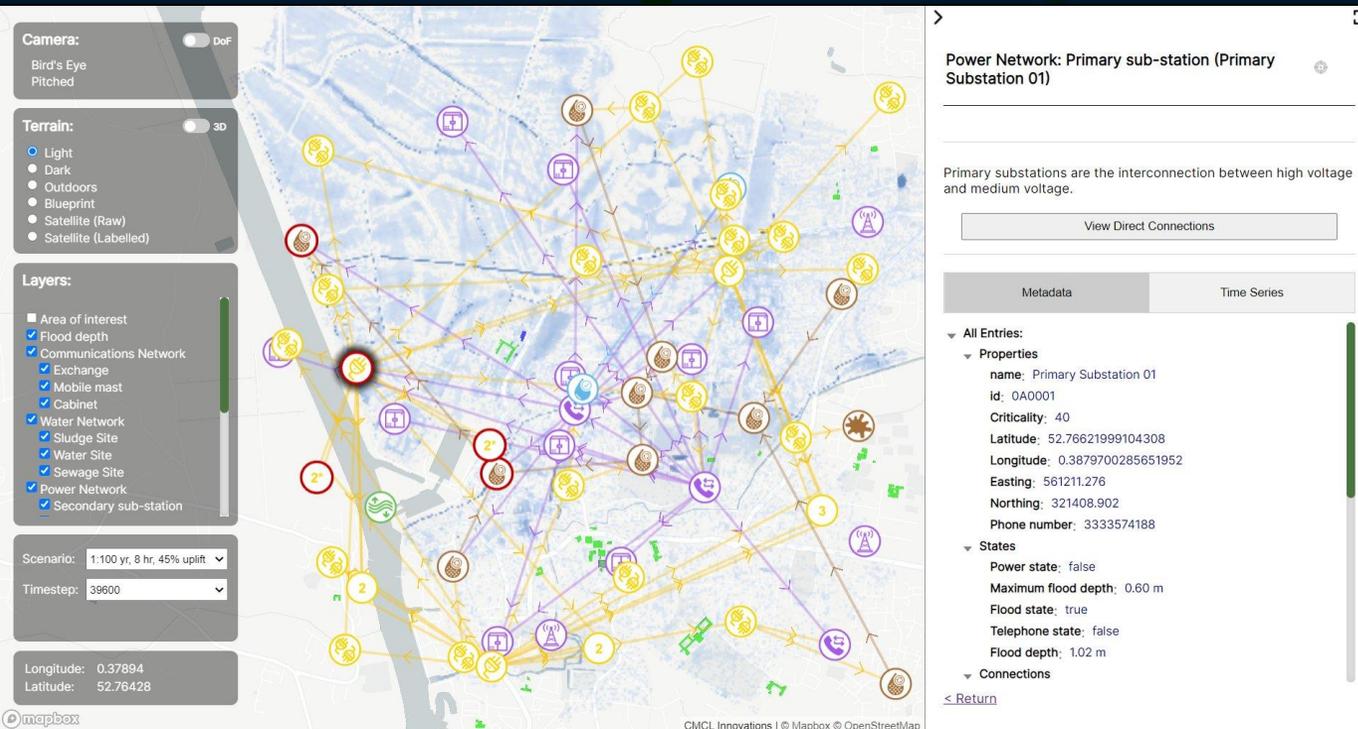
<https://nic.org.uk/studies-reports/resilience/>

The DAFNI Centre of Excellence for Resilient Infrastructure Analysis:

Strengthening resilience in the natural and built environment in response to short-term and long-term threats via computational modelling

Short term shocks – e.g. flooding, heat events, emergency response

Long term shocks – e.g. effects and adaptations to climate change, demographic change



The CReDo project aims to investigate the impact of climate change on infrastructure networks, and how we can mitigate the potential economic and social damage caused.

CReDo is currently focused on the impact of flooding on infrastructure networks, possibility of interrelated sites going down. Evidence based decision support for flood mitigation was also provided.

DAFNI also facilitates secure data holding for BT, Anglian Water, and UKPN.



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- Resilience assessment and stress testing of infrastructure
 - Applying the best research in infrastructure modelling to analyse computationally the impact of shocks
 - Provide measures on the resilience
 - Assess impact of mitigations and adaptations to the model
- Look at the knock-on effects of co-dependency
 - Systems of systems modelling rather than each system in isolation
 - Data sharing and integration – data sharing agreements.
- Consider the impact of change in other domains to the resilience of the system
 - Changes in the built environment
 - Changes in demographics and economics
 - Changes in environmental conditions – especially climate change
- Make tools available for use and re-use in new scenarios



Build on current DAFNI to form a Centre of Excellence in Modelling Resilience

- Provide a centre of expertise and capacity to support computational modelling of resilience challenges for the BSRW programme
- Provide a collection of compute and data resources to enable research in Resilience
- Provide demonstrators to explore resilience to shocks via computational modelling on the DAFNI platform
- To engage with the wider stakeholder community to exploit research into resilience

We need the engagement of the Research Community across all these objectives

Three funding streams:

- 1. Supporting Key Models**
Providing key resources to explore resilience
- 2. Developing a Resilience Framework**
Providing tools to describe and measure resilience
- 3. Exploring Resilience Scenarios**
Providing research demonstrators of resilience in practise

A total fund of £1.4M is available overall for projects, for up to 18 months.

Developing a Resilience Framework

- **USARIS**: Uncertainty quantification and sensitivity analysis for resilient infrastructure systems
 - Dr Francesca Pianosi, University of Bristol

Supporting Key Models

- **Pywr-WREW**: A Water Resources model for England and Wales built in Python water resources simulation system
 - Dr Anna Murgatroyd, University of Oxford
- **FIRM**: An agent-based model of flood infrastructure resilience – FIRM
 - Prof. Richard Dawson, University of Newcastle
- **SCQUAIR**: Small Changes and Computer-Generated Spatial Interaction Modelling with QUANT
 - Dr Richard Milton, University College, London

Exploring Resilience Scenarios

- **STORMS**: Strategies and Tools for Resilience of Buried Infrastructure to Meteorological Shocks
 - Dr Xilian Xia, University of Birmingham
- **RIWS**: Resilience Scenarios for Integrated Water Systems
 - Dr Ana Mijic, Imperial College London
- **SOFRAMODE**: Sewer overflow flood risk analysis model DAFNI enabled
 - Dr Vassilis Glenis, University of Newcastle
- **NIRD**: systemic resilience of interdependent infrastructure networks at the national scale
 - Dr Raghav Pant University of Oxford

- Projects will get underway from October onwards
 - DAFNI will be supporting them and helping them work together.
- Will also be working with other projects in the programme
 - Especially the Research and Coordination Hub
- Planning events
 - Including next year's DAFNI Conference!
- **Extending the coverage**
 - **Workshops and Sandpits**
 - **Transport, Energy, Telecommunications**
 - **Funding small exploratory studies**



Access to DAFNI is **FREE** to UK Researchers

Also as a facility in JeS

Trial accounts for others on application

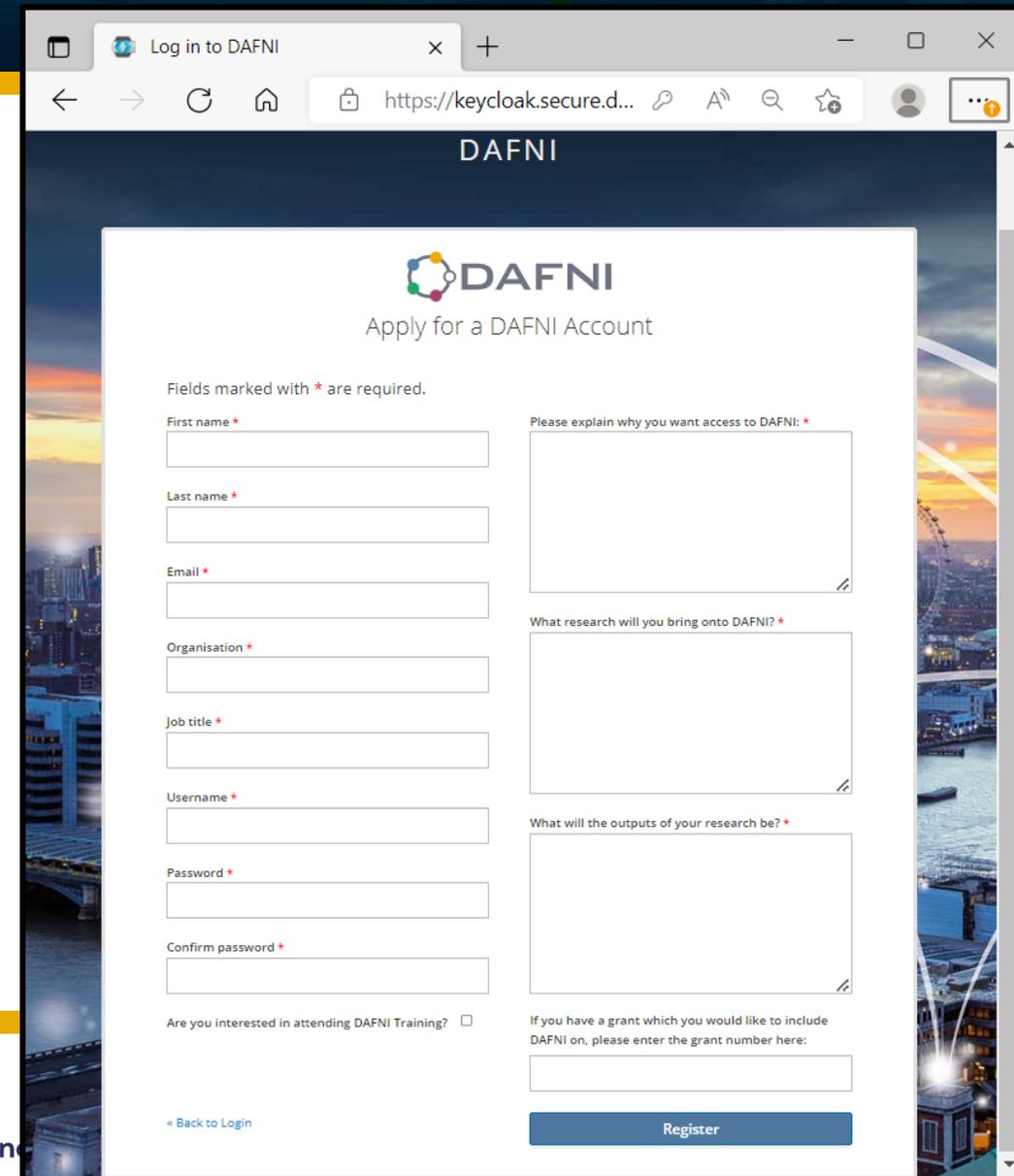
Also inclusion on Research Grants

Talk to us

info@dafni.ac.uk

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Sign up to the Newsletter



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://keycloak.secure.dafni.ac.uk>. The page title is "Log in to DAFNI". The main content is the "Apply for a DAFNI Account" form. The form includes the DAFNI logo and the text "Apply for a DAFNI Account". A note states "Fields marked with * are required." The form fields are: First name *, Last name *, Email *, Organisation *, Job title *, Username *, Password *, and Confirm password *. There are three large text areas for: "Please explain why you want access to DAFNI: *", "What research will you bring onto DAFNI? *", and "What will the outputs of your research be? *". At the bottom, there is a checkbox for "Are you interested in attending DAFNI Training?" and a text field for "If you have a grant which you would like to include DAFNI on, please enter the grant number here:". A "Back to Login" link and a "Register" button are also visible.



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Thank You

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●●●● IMPERIAL COLLEGE, LONDON. 12 SEPTEMBER 2023 ●●●●