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# CityScope Hanoi: interactive simulation for water management in the Bac Hung Hai irrigation system

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**Abstract**—Irrigation systems contribute worldwide to the provision of a wide range of services on which the survival and well-being of humanity depend. They are of primary importance in Vietnam where about 90% of the water used is for irrigation and aquaculture and where agriculture is the largest employer and a major contributor to the national GDP and to the income of the low-salary households. Nevertheless, irrigation systems have recently been subjected to several issues including increasing demand, pollution, under-investment, depletion of resources or environmental changes. Any mitigation measure against these issues needs to be sustainable with respect to the very diverse uses of the water, the changing conditions upstream and downstream, and the somewhat conflicting objectives carried out by land-use/agricultural planning on one hand and urbanization and society well-being on the other. This need of sustainability requires the design of innovative tools to tackle these issues. This work aims at exploring the usage of Agent-Based Modelling coupled with a tangible and interactive interface in order to enhance interactions between stakeholders and support the evaluation of various alternatives of the management of the Bac Hung Hai irrigation system.

**Index Terms**—Agent-Based Model, CityScope, GAMA platform, interactive simulation, Bac Hung Hai, irrigation system

## I. INTRODUCTION

Irrigation systems contribute worldwide to the provision of a wide range of services on which the survival and well-being of

humanity depends. They are of primary importance in Vietnam where about 90% of the water used is for irrigation and aquaculture<sup>1</sup> and where agriculture is the largest employer and a major contributor to the national GDP and to the income of the low-salary households. Nevertheless, irrigation systems have recently been subjected to several issues including increasing demand, pollution, under-investment, depletion of sources or environmental changes. Climate change is impacting water availability and increasing peak rainfall but also increasing the intensity of droughts [1]. As an example, the Bac Hung Hai irrigation system, which lies in the Red River Delta, is currently heavily affected by environmental pollution, with hundreds of sewers flowing into the river. With a large area crossing four provinces, it constitutes an irrigation canal for hundreds of thousand hectares of agricultural land, but the pollution caused for many years by Bac Hung Hai irrigation system seriously affects the life, activities, and production of millions of inhabitants.

Any mitigation measure against these issues needs to be sustainable with respect to the very diverse uses of the water, the changing conditions upstream and downstream, and the somewhat conflicting objectives carried out by land-use/agricultural

<sup>1</sup>more than 94% in 2005 for agriculture and livestock. Source: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ER.H2O.FWAG.ZS?locations=VN>.

planning on one hand and urbanization and society well-being on the other hand. Any management solution of the irrigation system should thus not only be assessed considering the system as a simple physical set of channels and gates transporting water, but rather as a whole socio-environmental system. This induces the need of innovative tools to support decisions and consultation, able to integrate all the social, environmental and economic aspects of the system in a single object, that can be the object of experiments to answer what-if (such management policy is applied) and how-to (reach a sustainable state related to such indicators) questions and can favour participation and interactions between the various stakeholders, decision-makers and users.

In this context, Agent-Based Modelling (ABM) appears as an invaluable leverage. ABM is based on the design of models representing the behaviour of a system as an emerging feature of computational entities (agents) in interaction in a simulated environment [2], [3]. This approach has become the approach of choice to represent socio-environmental systems (such as irrigation systems [4], [5]), especially when they require the inputs of different disciplines to be designed. This approach is also well-adapted to design participatory simulations, where human beings can control an artefact agent in the simulation [6], [7].

This CityScope Hanoi project aims at exploring the usage of Agent-Based Modelling coupled with a tangible and interactive interface in order to ease the decision-making process of the management of an irrigation system, facing mainly issues of pollution and water scarcity. The full setup will be based on an Agent-Based Model<sup>2</sup> developed using the GAMA Platform [8] to represent the water flow, the various land use evolution and the pollution emitted in the system. This model will be integrated in the CityScope framework [9]. The chosen case study is the Bac Hung Hai irrigation system close to Hanoi, in the Red River Delta, Vietnam.

The paper is organized as follows. Section II will first present the Bac Hung Hai irrigation system. Section III will present some related works. The Agent-Based Model is presented in Section IV and the interactive table in Section V. Section VI summarizes the preliminary results. Finally, Section VII concludes the paper and discusses some perspectives.

## II. CASE STUDY

The Bac Hung Hai irrigation system lies in the centre of the Red River Delta. Its North-West area covers a part of Hanoi city. It is bounded by four rivers: Duong river (North, 67 km), Luoc river (South, 72 km), Thai Binh river (East, 73 km), and the Red river (West, 57 km) (cf. Fig. 1). Its area is 214.932 ha: 192.045 ha inside dykes and 22.887 ha outside. It plays an important role in the economic development of the region by: (1) providing irrigation to 110.000 ha of rice, crop and tree lands; (2) bringing water for livestock, poultry, and aquaculture (12.000 ha); (3) providing water for

more than three million people and industrial zones (4.300 ha); (4) controlling flooding inside the dyke area to protect people's livelihoods and agricultural production. According to the report of Bac Hung Hai Company in July 2019, water pollution in the system is one of the main issues identified by managers, users and stakeholders.

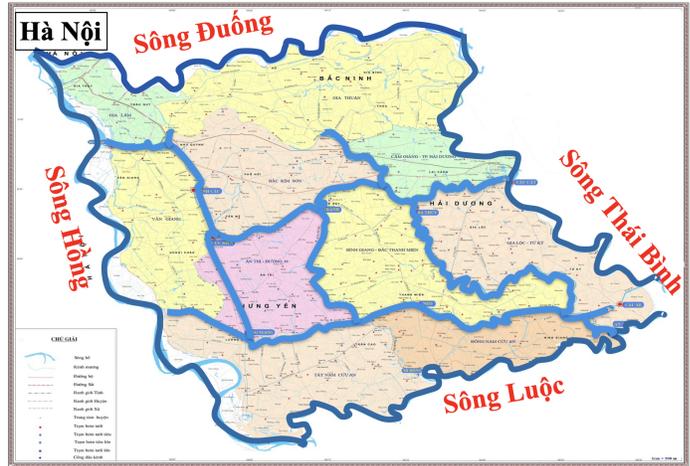


Fig. 1. Map of the Bac Hung Hai irrigation system.

## III. STATE OF THE ART

### A. Hydrology modelling

The Bac Hung Hai irrigation system is located in the Red River delta. Modelling the water flow in delta areas is not an easy task, as the slope is almost zero (preventing the use of models at the scale of the basin, such as SWAT in [4]). Even the direction of the flow can depend on the sea tide, or the season. This explains the very low number of works about the water flow modelling in this irrigation system. The only one we are aware of is a modelling using the Mike 11<sup>3</sup> software [10]. This approach is able to provide good results when calibrated with real data. Nevertheless, it cannot be used in an interactive mode, with users changing the river network (by opening and closing a gate for example) or the withdrawal processes (by modifying the land use).

We thus decided to implement an ad hoc model in GAMA which should fulfil our two main constraints: (i) it can adapt to any change in the river network, (ii) it allows to visualize easily quantitative and qualitative results. We have decided to not implement a model of water flow in river sections similar to Mike 11's one, as it is not easy to visualize both the quantity and quality of water in river sections (increasing the size of the river when the flow is huge is not really easy to perceive on an interactive table). So we develop a much less precise model, based on discrete water elements moving on the network. It allows us to display the quantity with the number of water agent and the quality with different colours.

<sup>2</sup>The model is distributed as an open-source software. It is available on its GitHub repository [https://github.com/CityScope/CSL\\_Hanoi](https://github.com/CityScope/CSL_Hanoi).

<sup>3</sup>Mike 11 website: <https://www.mikepoweredbydhi.com/products/mike-11>.

## B. Interactive simulation

The key idea of interactive and tangible simulations is to use a tangible support to display the simulation (sandbox, 3D printed map...) and to allow users to interact with it in an intuitive manner. First examples were mainly dedicated to landscape modelling and evolution [11]. Several studies have shown the benefits of such tangible objects to help the user to think spatial information and dynamics (see Chapter 1 of [11]), improving thus the learning and understanding processes [12].

First Agent-Based Models linked to a tangible interface were mainly dedicated to urban simulations such as [13]. Later the CityScience research group (of the MIT Media Lab) has developed several projects [9], [14] to give the possibility to visualize the link between urban planning and organization, mobility modes and traffic. [15], [16] focus on the link between traffic (in particular related to vehicle numbers and states) and air pollution.

CityScope Hanoi is thus an instance of the CityScope framework, but applied for the first time to an environmental case study, including water flow, water pollution, land use water withdrawal and pollution emission.

## IV. MODEL

We present in this section the key elements of the CityScope Hanoi model, developed using the agent-based modelling and simulation platform GAMA [8], providing only the key parts of the standard O.D.D. (Overview, Design concepts, Details) protocol [17].

### A. Overview of the model

The model aims at exploring the combined impacts of various land use organization and water management on the water quantity and quality in the Bac Hung Hai irrigation system. The main question tackled by the model is: how to reach a sustainable state of the Bac Hung Hai irrigation system that fulfil the needs and well-being of the human population?

### B. Description of the model entities

The model is composed of three main parts: the *hydrological sub-model*, the *land use sub-model* and the *pollution sub-model*, which are deeply interconnected. The main entities and their links are summarized in Fig. 2.

In this project, we have decided to implement a discrete water flow model to improve the simulation visualization: the water is represented by a set of individual *water* agents moving on a network of *river* agents. The water “mobility” is impacted by a set of *gate* agents located at the intersection of rivers. These *gate* agents can be either opened or closed (allowing or preventing the water flow) and they can be source (resp. sink) and create (resp. take out) *water* agents for the river network.

The *land use sub-model* manages the 2 types of entities related to the land use and its evolution: *landuse* and *cell* agents. Each of them is characterized by a land use type attribute. Among the 2 entities, *cell* agents manage the link

with the rivers. They withdraw water and create pollution. In addition, *cell* agents type is set by data coming from the user (through the scanner, see section below). *landuse* agents are mainly used for display purpose and to manage dryness.

The *pollution sub-model* is based on a collection of *pollutants* agents for every agriculture’s elements: *static\_pollution*, which represent land pollution, and *polluted\_water*, for water. Each *static\_pollution* is generated from *polluted\_water* (in an area of 4 km) in order to reduce the water pollution and negatively impact the *landuse* agents.

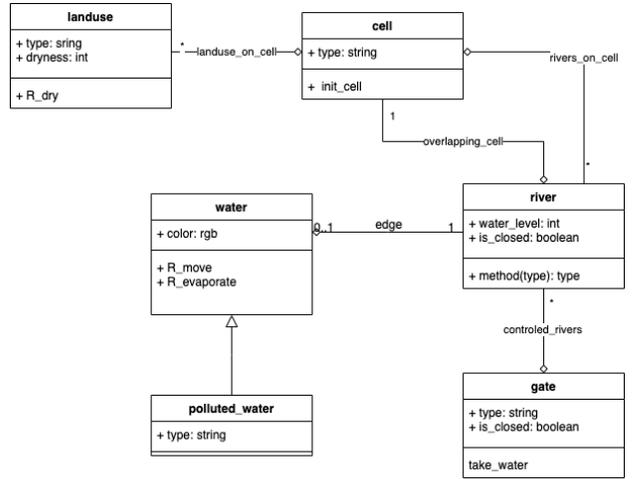


Fig. 2. Class diagram of the main entities of the model.

### C. Description of the model processes

Within each simulation cycle, the first element to be scheduled is the water management. During this step, all the *river* agents’ internal water level is recomputed from the *water* and *polluted\_water* agents located on it. The *river* agents’ water level is used to drive the move of the *water* agents: when a *water* has reached an intersection between rivers, it will have a higher probability to go on the *river* with the lowest level of water. Once each *river*’s water level has been recomputed, the *source* *gate* agents will generate some new *water* agents for the water network at the location of these gates, and the *sink* *gate* agents will remove from the simulation all the *water* and *polluted\_water* which arrived at those locations.

The second computing process of each cycle is the interaction between the *water* agents (in rivers) and the *cell* agents. The first processed interaction is with the clean *water* which may be polluted depending if the travelled *landuse* is already polluted. After that, the *polluted\_water* will have the same process, but start with a chance to generate 8 *static\_pollution* in an area of 3 kilometers around.

The third process is about the water move. In this process, the *water* and *polluted\_water* agents will follow the same steps one after the other. *Water* agents, first, move following the *river network* (influenced by the water level in

the river agents, computed at the beginning of the cycle) and, with a fixed probability, may evaporate (i.e. been remove from the simulation).

The fourth process is the disappearance of the `static_pollution` agents which slowly dissolve until a threshold where they are naturally removed.

Finally, each `landuse` agent slowly dries up with a fixed amount (set by the user).

#### D. Input data

The simulations are initialized using a set of shapefiles of the Bac Hung Hai irrigation system (summarized in Fig. 3). This dataset is composed of (i) a shapefile (of polygons) representing the shape of the four main rivers surrounding the irrigation system, used to initialize the `main_river` agents, (ii) a shapefile (of polylines) with the linear shape of the interior irrigation channels, used to initialize the `river` agents, (iii) a shapefile (of points) containing the location of the main inflow and outflow points of the system, used to initialize the `eye_candy` agents. For all these agents, only the geometry is read from the shapefile. As far as the `gate` are concerned, agents are created from a dedicated shapefile of points, and the `gate` type is read from the shapefile attribute table (specifying whether it is a source or a sink). All these data files have been provided by the Bac Hung Hai Irrigation System Company.

As far as the `landuse` agents are concerned, they are created from the `opendata` shapefile of the village administrative areas<sup>4</sup>.

The overall environment of the simulations is a rectangle of 73 km x 57 km, corresponding to the dimensions of the shapefile used to create the `main_river` agents.

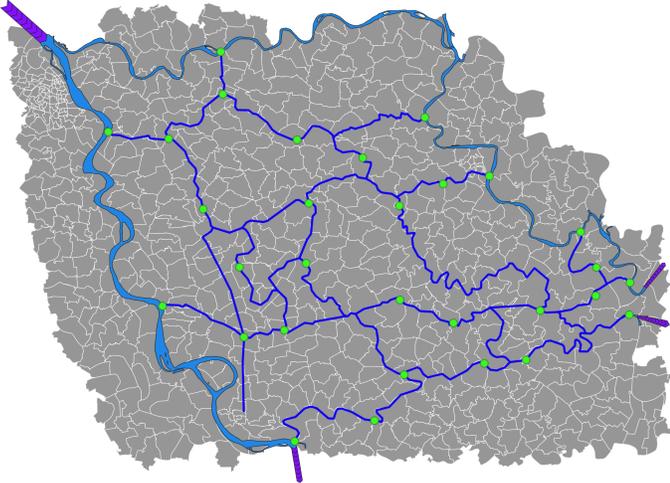


Fig. 3. Input data used to initialize the simulations: village-level administrative area (grey), in and outflow (purple), the main rivers (light blue surfaces), the main channels (dark blue lines), and gates (green disk).

Finally, the land use type of each `cell` comes from the Lego interactive table (described in the next section) as a JSON

<sup>4</sup>The data come from the GADM website <http://gadm.org/>.

file describing for each `cell` of the grid its current land use type.

#### E. Outputs

The display of the simulation (Fig. 4) is first made of two contextual elements (in the sense that they do not have any impact in the simulation): the surrounding rivers and the in and out flows. This allows users to recognize the area and to identify flows direction.

All the agents of the simulation are displayed, except the `cell` agents. `Landuse` agents are displayed instead as they represent a real area in the system. The idea was that the display of a grid of square cells would have appeared unrealistic to Irrigation Systems managers. In addition, it would not be coherent to display precise rivers with their real shapes while the land use only displayed on a square shape.

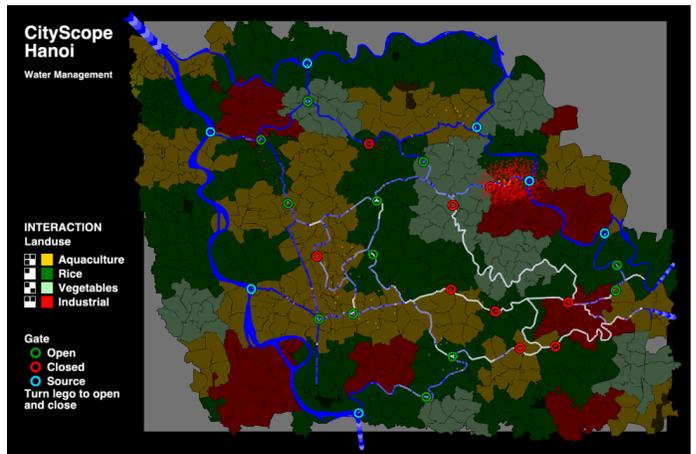


Fig. 4. Screenshot of the simulation.

Finally, a legend on the left provides information about how the land uses are represented on the map (which colour) and how they are encoded with the black and white code located behind each Lego block. This legend provides also information about the gates' colour depending on their type (source, sink, or nothing).

### V. INTERACTIVE TABLE

The model described previously is integrated in the CityScope framework<sup>5</sup>.

#### A. Principle of the interactive table

The model is displayed on a table (from a ceiling-mounted projector). On this table are 64 square blocks of Lego organized as an  $8 \times 8$  matrix. Figure 6 presents a picture of the table with the Lego blocks. These Lego blocks can be manipulated: they can be removed, exchanged with another Lego block or be rotated.

Each Lego block is white on the top to be used as a screen for the simulation. But on the other side, it presents a black and white code (like a minimalist QR code), that is read and

<sup>5</sup>CityScope official website: <https://cityscope.media.mit.edu/>.

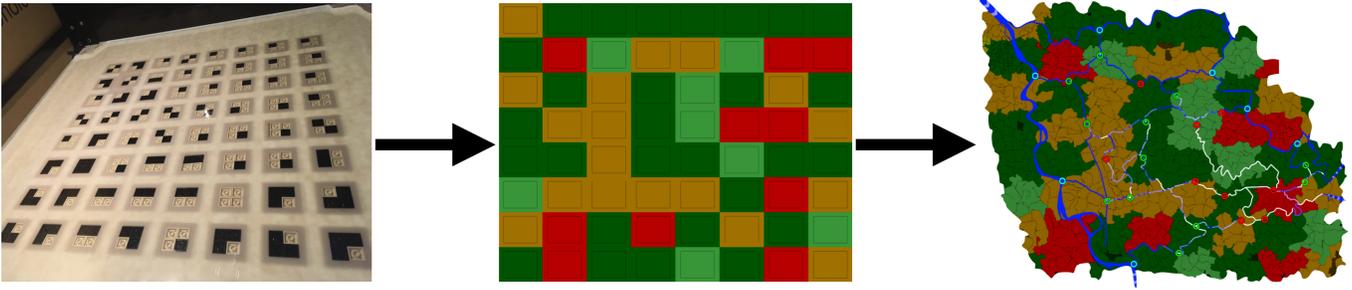


Fig. 5. Interaction principle: from Lego block to land use types.

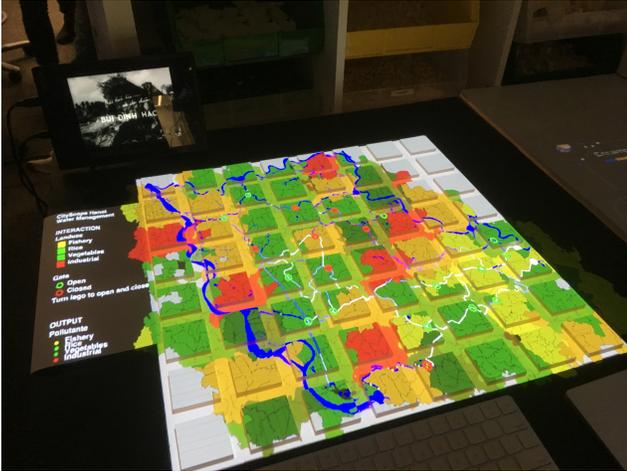


Fig. 6. Illustration of the top board of the table with the Lego blocks.

interpreted by a camera located inside the table. The CityScope framework comes with a Python scanner able to interpret this code, transform the information in a JSON file and send it to the GAMA simulation. In the simulation, a dedicated agent has been created (of species `NetworkingAgent`) to manage these data. When it receives the JSON file, it will parse it and assign to each `cell` and `gate` agent its new land use and closure status. Finally, the `landuse` agents reflect this change of land use (Fig. 5).

### B. Description of the hardware

In addition to the ceiling-mounted projector connected to a computer executing the simulation, the main hardware element is the interactive table<sup>6</sup>. The table is composed of a top transparent board with a white mask plaque that has been cut to let space to Lego blocks.

In order to improve the quality of the footage taken by the camera and ensure the correctness of the code identification, the sides and bottom boards of the table are black and opaque. Inside the table are located a camera (specifications require a camera with a resolution of at least equals to 1080P), and a set of LEDs, to provide the light necessary for the camera.

<sup>6</sup>The interactive table specifications are available from the CityScope webpage <https://cityscope.media.mit.edu/>.

The camera is plugged on a computer with a specific software scanner in charge of analysis its pictures.

### C. Scanner

The scanner is a Python open-source software<sup>7</sup>. It takes the images provided by the camera, and identifies for each Lego pixel (the size of a  $1 \times 1$  Lego block) if it is black or white<sup>8</sup>. It then aggregates the Lego pixels in blocks, each of them corresponding to 1 cell in the simulation and sends the corresponding JSON file to the dedicated agent, using the UDP communication protocol. For each cell, there are 2 data: the id number corresponding to the code, e.g. 1 could be all the blocks are black, 2 there is only 1 block white and 3 black ones (independently to position of this white block). The second information is a rotation code. For example the configuration with 1 white block and 3 black ones can appear with 4 different positions: the white block can be on the top-right, top-left, bottom-right, or bottom-left location. In the 4 cases, the scanner will send the same id number, but with a different rotation number. We thus use this id number of the land use and the rotation number to set whether a gate is close or open.

## VI. RESULTS

A first positive result of the project is that the interactive table has been presented to a wide audience during the exhibition for the 60th anniversary of Thuyloi University (Fig. 7). It has been a great opportunity to make it tested by academics, industrialists (e.g. the head of the Bac Hung Hai Irrigation Ltd, the company managing the system) and students. The feedback were really positive as people were easily able to understand what happens in the simulation, and how to interact with it. Although, the simulation appears limited for the moments in terms of possible actions to perform, this test is a first preliminary proof of correctness of the model: at least it does what it is expected to do (e.g. filling the system with industry will increase the pollution...).

Now, as far as the simulation itself is concerned, and even if we cannot calibrate it with real data in terms of hydrology,

<sup>7</sup>The scanner is available from its GitHub repository [https://github.com/CityScope/CS\\_CityScoPy](https://github.com/CityScope/CS_CityScoPy).

<sup>8</sup>This limitation to black and white is a safety policy, the scanner could definitely recognize much more colours, but the error rate will be much higher.

we can already observe some interesting patterns. In particular, source gates definitely play a key role in the simulation results: when an industry is located close to a source, it will produce much more pollution and will affect much more the system, than an industry located elsewhere.

An indirect interesting result is that, even if the previous observation can easily be understood with the rules of the model, it forces us to think whether it occurs in the real irrigation system. Improving the accuracy of the model could require more field study or interactions with experts to evaluate whether this is only a simulation artefacts or a real phenomenon.

The model thus already succeeds in raising questions and promoting interdisciplinary and cross-sectorial interactions.



Fig. 7. Interactions and discussion around the tangible interface.

## VII. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have presented a tangible and interactive Agent-Based Model to support decision-making and interaction around irrigation systems management alternatives and have demonstrated its interest in the path to design more sustainable solution. We also illustrate the applicability of the CityScope framework in an agriculture context. Even very promising, this model definitely needs to be improved, in particular to better take into account the link between drought and pollution.

In this model, we focused on the land use change as a way to organize and manage the space. It could be interesting to investigate now the possibilities to be more subtle (and, then, realistic) on the actions players can do on the system: as an example, players could build, repair, or destroy dykes, simply change the crop on the fields, rather than being able to change from rice to industry and back to vegetables.

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