



HAZRUNOFF

PROJECT

Modeling strategy and pilot cases

Lígia Pinto – Instituto Superior Técnico
ligia.pinto@tecnico.ulisboa.pt



Lígia Pinto
Ana Oliveira



Luís Fernandes
Rodrigo Fernandes



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid

HazRunoff ultimate goal

- To allow realtime and simulated information on rivers, estuaries and coastal areas as a continuum environmental compartment
- Supported with fusion of model and data-oriented holistic view
- Provide smart and actionable information for better decisions in preparedness & response duties.

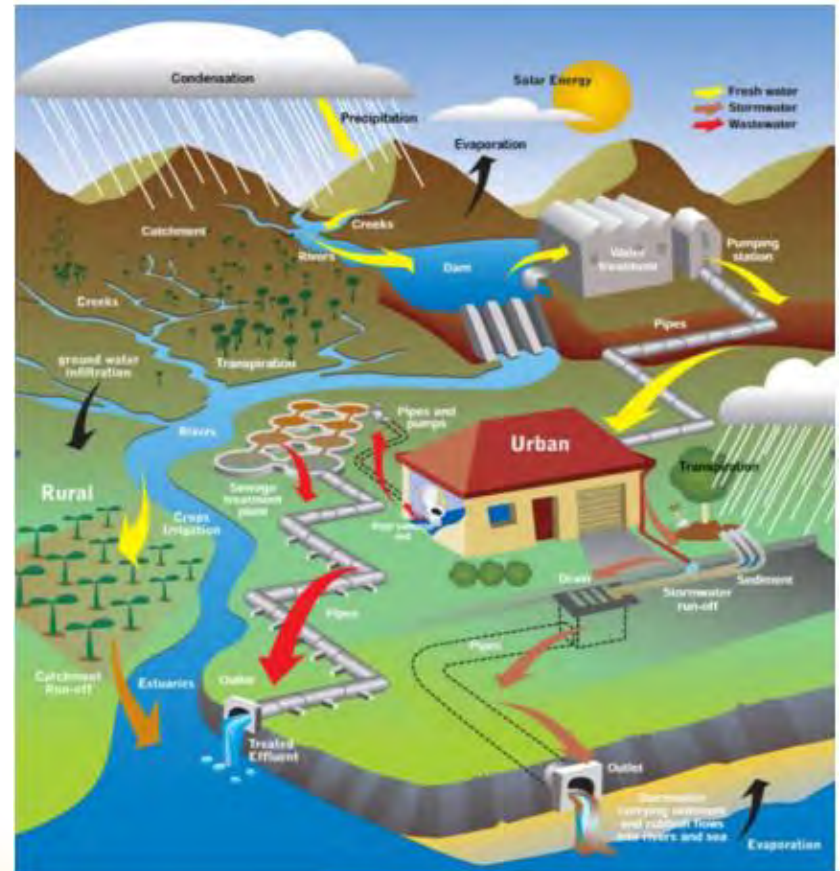


Modelling approach

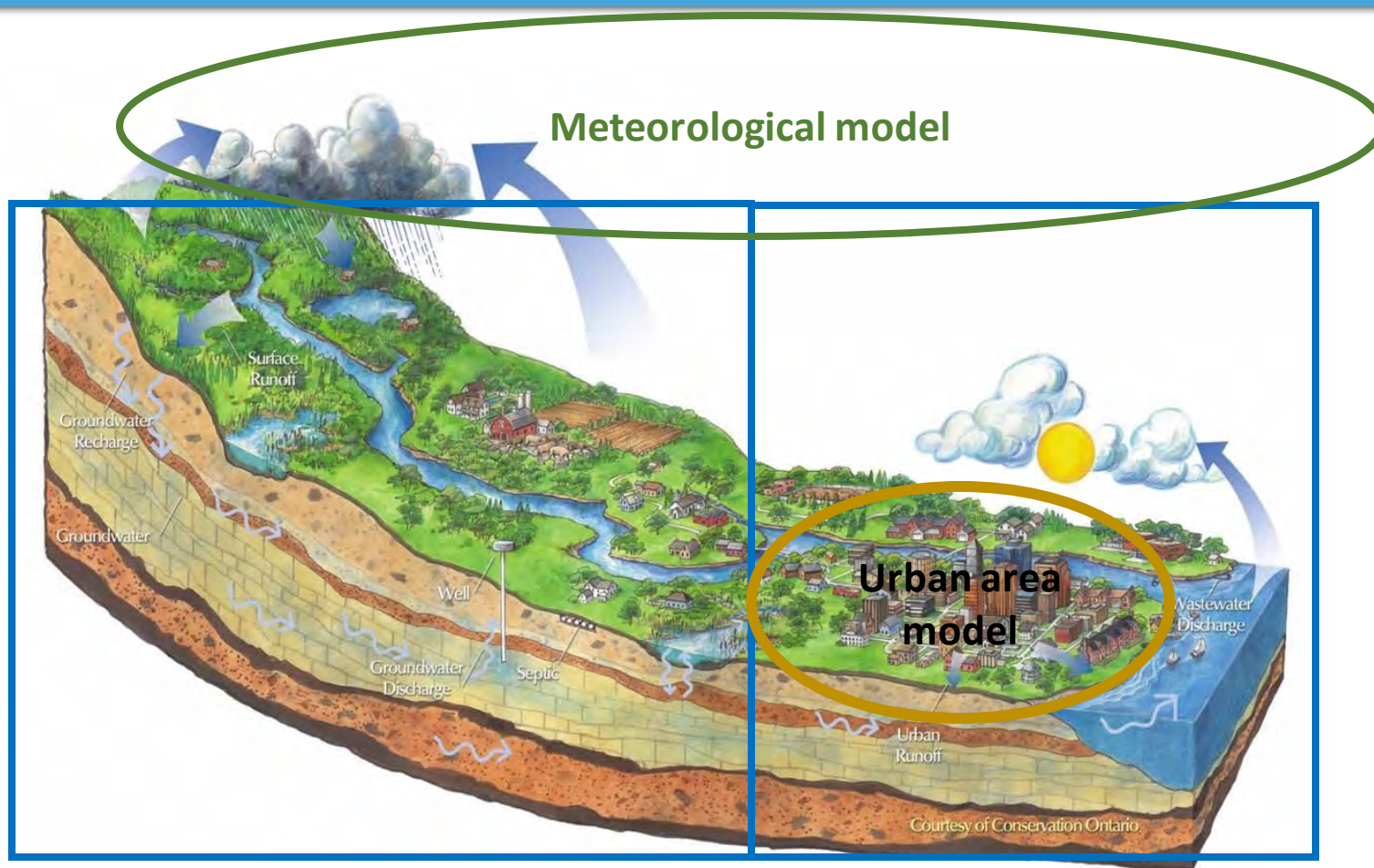
An innovative and holistic model approach with integration of the different models to reproduce and forecast the processes associated with floods and the dispersion of pollutants

- Why integrated approach is important?
 - several processes and scales
 - many flood sources: pluvial flash flooding; fluvial flooding; dam break; sea-level rise due to storm surge; sea-level rise due to “sunny-day flooding”; combination of flood types
 - various pollution sources

System complexity can only be reproduced and understood following an holistic approach



Watershed – Estuary – Urban - Coastal zone



Watershed model

Estuarine and coastal model



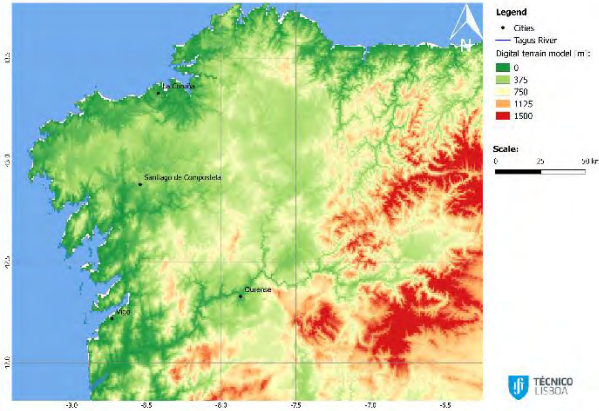
HAZRUNOFF
PROJECT



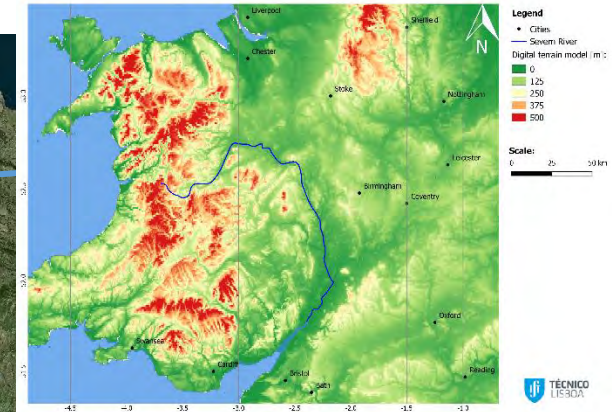
Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid

HazRunoff pilot cases

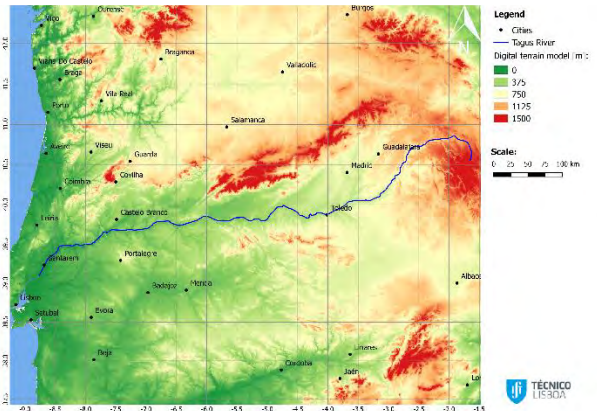
Spain: Ulla and Sar rivers\ Ria Arosa



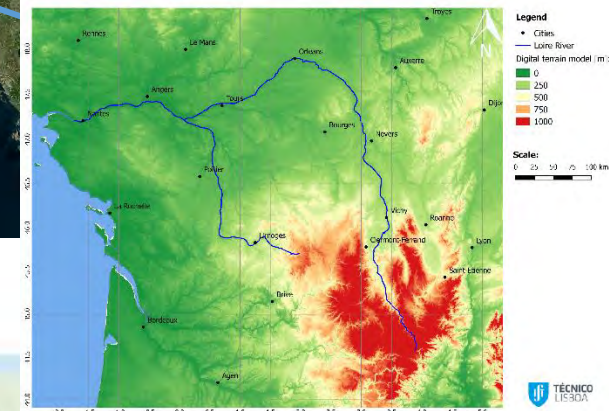
UK: Severn river\estuary



Portugal: Tagus river\estuary



France: Loire river\estuary

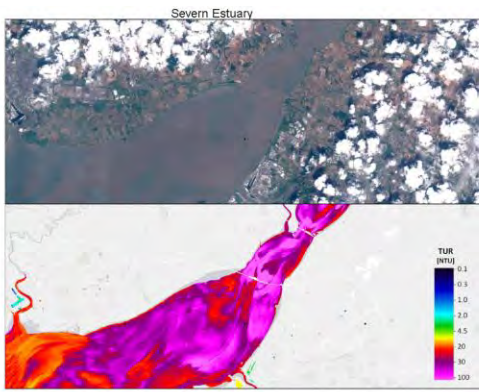
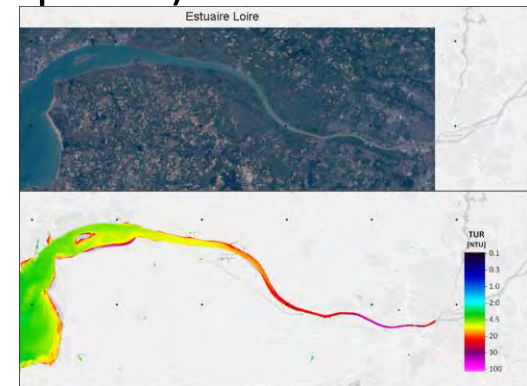


Pilot case areas

- Areas with strong socio-economic relevance, with several water-based activities (fishing, tourism, ports, industry)
- Directly associated with flood risks and potential hazmat incidents, due to the presence of industries (including nuclear power plants)

➤ Loire

- ↳ 'The last wild river in western Europe' due to the relative absence of large dams and the consequent semi-natural condition of the river
- ↳ Chinon nuclear power plant



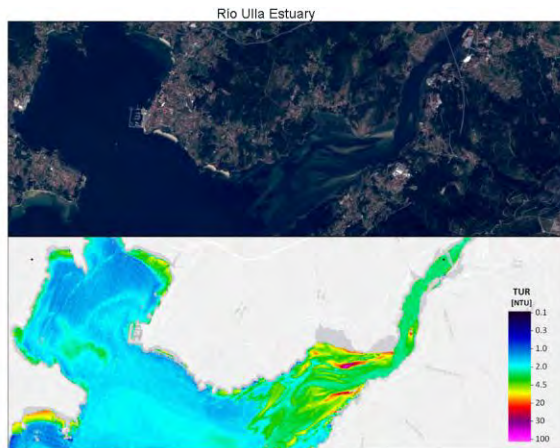
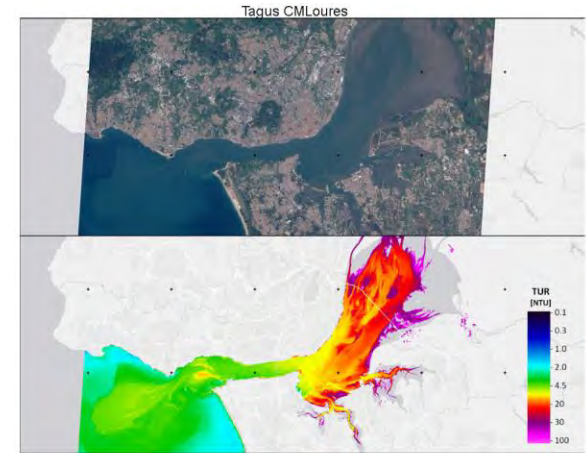
➤ Severn

- ↳ hyper-tidal estuary (mean spring tide range >6 m) with funnel-shaped
- ↳ Storm surge events - flooding

Pilot case areas

➤ Tagus

- ✎ The longest river in the Iberian Peninsula
- ✎ Several dams
- ✎ Almaraz nuclear power plant
- ✎ Sacavém urban area (flooding episodes)

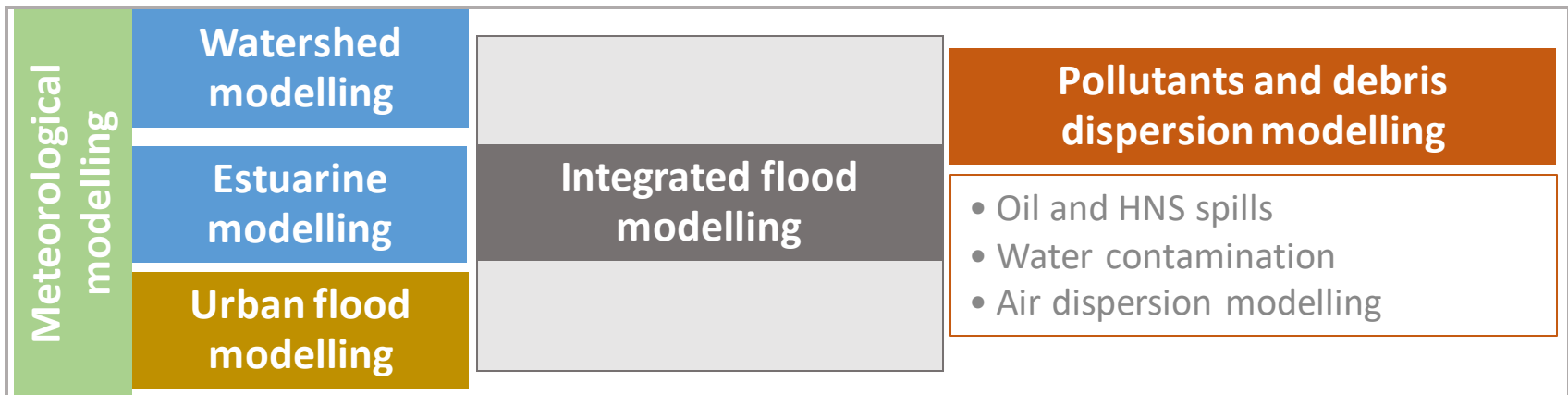


➤ Ria de Arousa Ulla\Sar rivers

- ✎ The largest of the Galicia estuaries
- ✎ Shellfish aquaculture area
- ✎ Padrón urban area (flooding episodes)

HazRunoff models

To simulate and **integrate the water continuum from the watershed up to the estuary** to reproduce and forecast the processes associated with floods and the dispersion of pollutants



HAZRUNOFF
PROJECT



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid

HazRunoff models

- Implemented, calibrated and validated in the 4 pilot areas

- Sacavém
- Padrón

**Meteorological
model**

WRF model

Horizontal resolution
9 km – 3 km – 1 km

Bentley
Advancing Infrastructure

**Watershed
model**

MOHID Land

IFI TÉCNICO
LISBOA

Estuarine model

MOHID Water

Horizontal resolution
4 km – 2 km – 250 m

IFI TÉCNICO
LISBOA

**Urban flood
modelling**

MOHID + SewerGEMS

Bentley
Advancing Infrastructure

Spain – Meteorological and ria Arousa models from MeteoGalicia

Spain – Augas de Galicia, MeteoGalicia

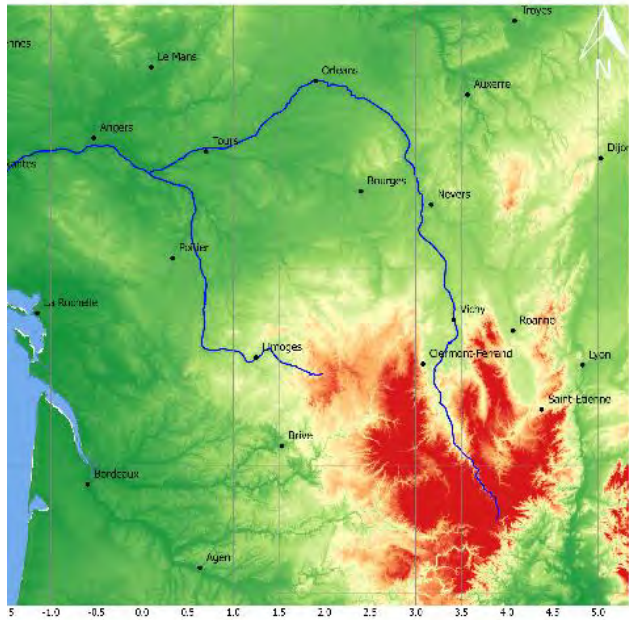
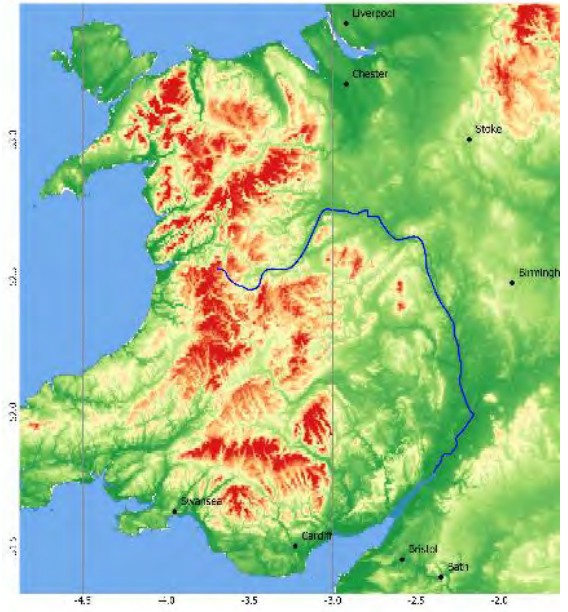
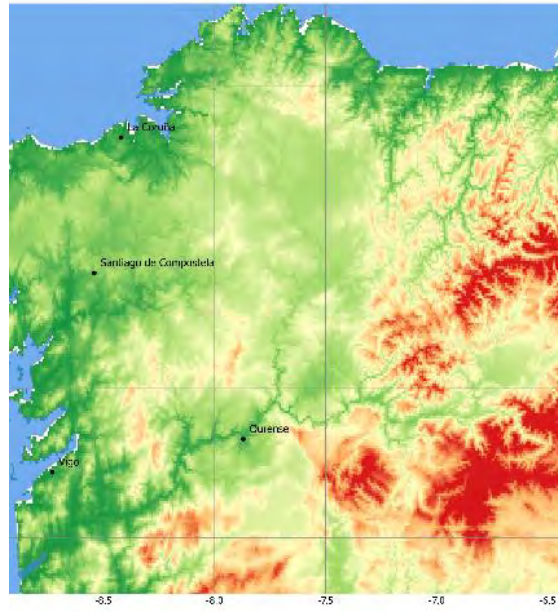
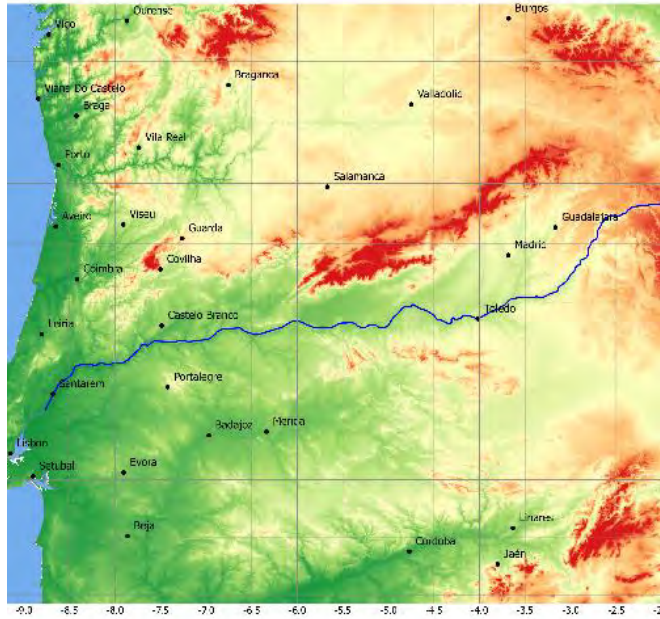
France – GIP Loire

UK - Maritime & Coastguard Agency

Portugal – Loures Municipality (partner)

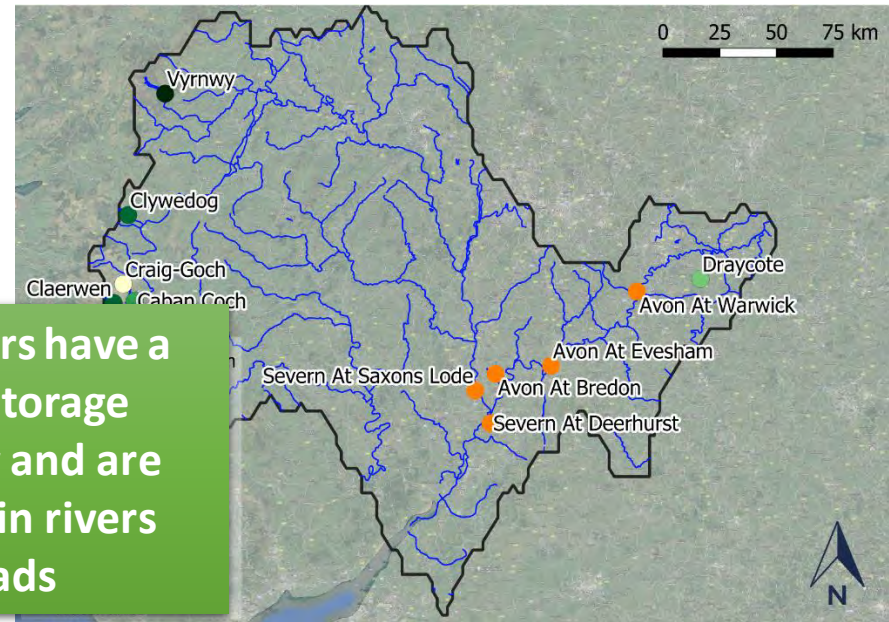
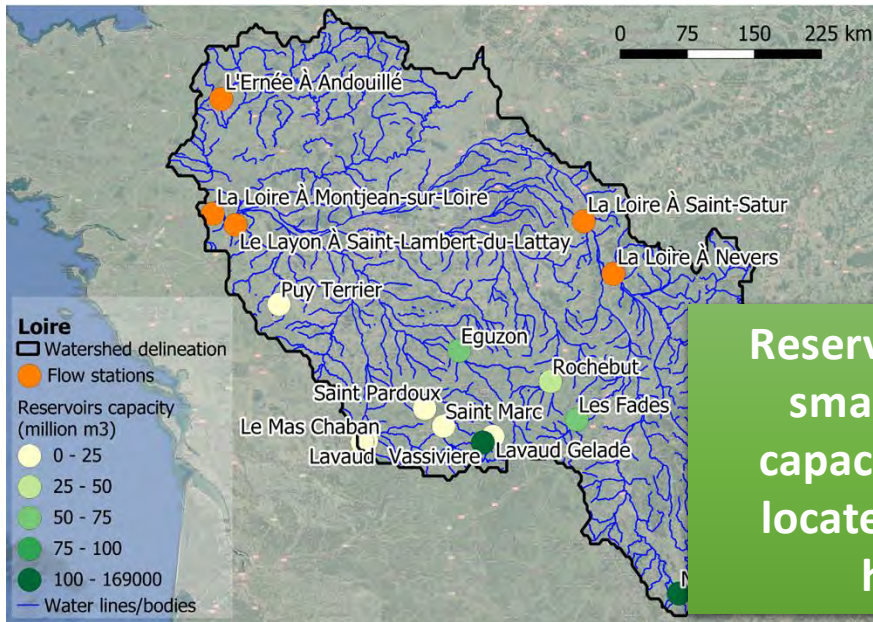


Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid



Watershed models

Watershed model – Loire and Severn



Reservoirs have a small storage capacity and are located in rivers heads

Reservoirs	
Name	Capacity (millions m3)
Lavalette	41
Rochebut	25.8
Lavaud Gelade	21.4
Saint Marc	20
Saint Pardoux	22
Lavaud	10.5
Le Mas Chaban	14.2
Puy Terrier	11.5



Influence on flow regime: despicable

Reservoirs	
Name	Capacity (millions m3)
Caban Coch	35.5
Craig-Goch	9.2
Claerwen	48.3
Clywedog	50
Draycote	22.7
Vyrnwy	59.7

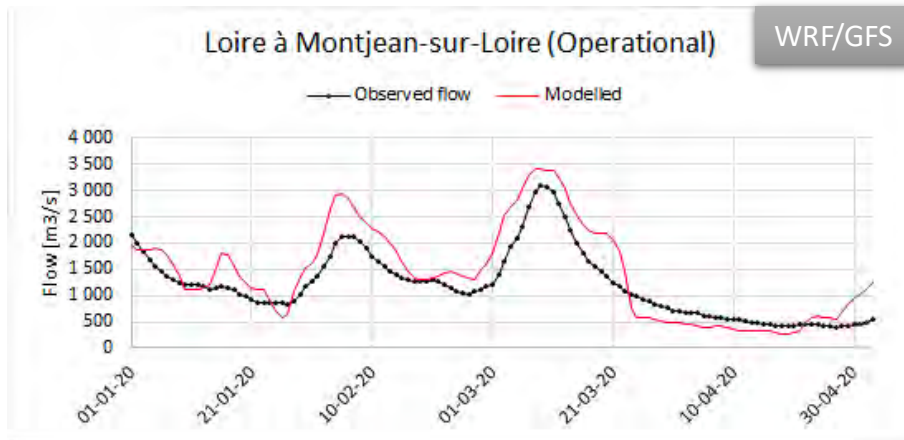


HAZRUNOFF
PROJECT



Funded by European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid

Watershed model – Loire and Severn



Loire

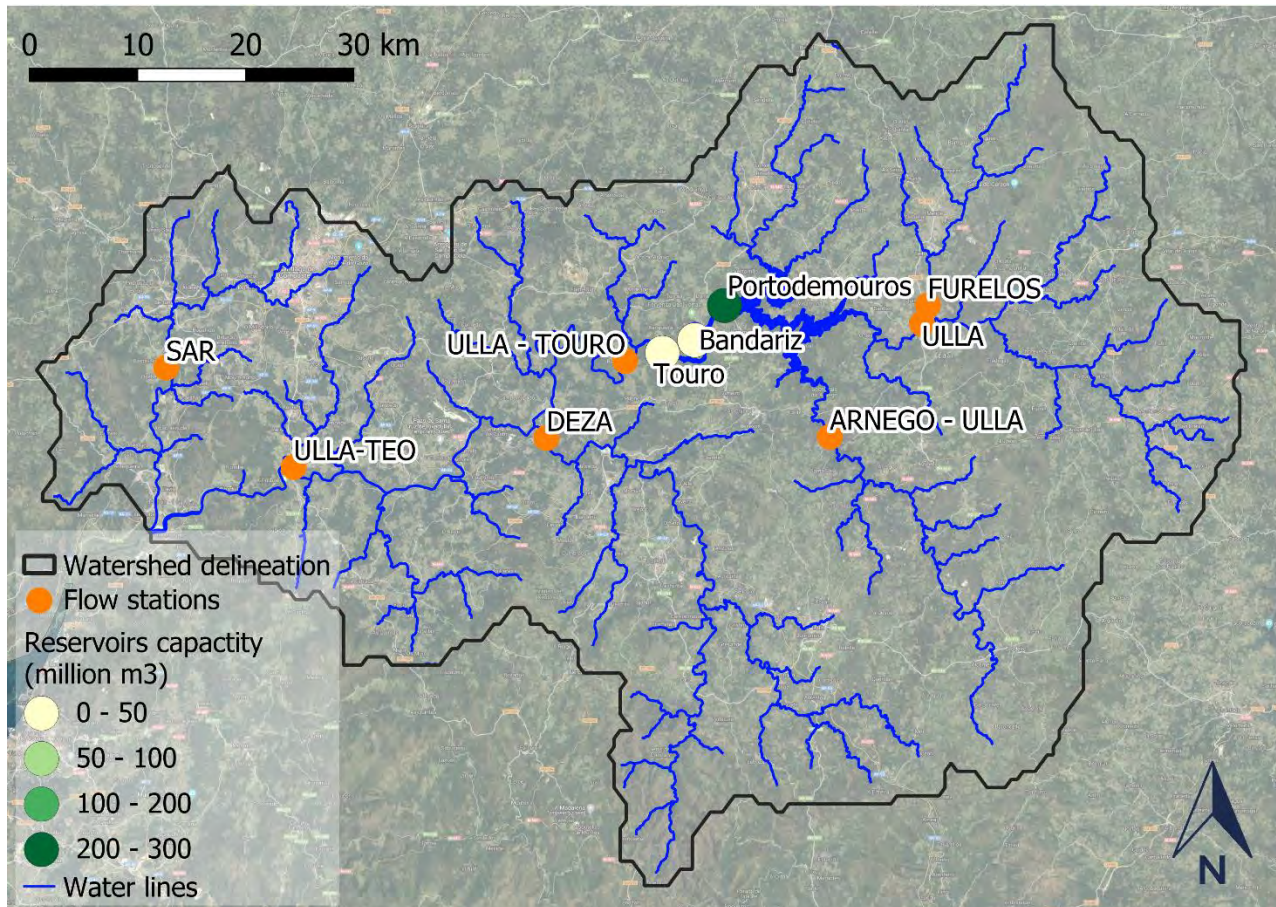
Statistical parameter	Calibration	Validation	Operational
NSE	0.37	0.70	0.59
PBIAS	-26	-18	-16
R2	0.82	0.85	0.89
RMSE	409	373	414



Severn

Statistical parameter	Calibration	Validation	Operational
NSE	0.53	0.65	0.83
PBIAS	-22	-15	4
R2	0.66	0.68	0.84
RMSE	72	72	45

Watershed model - Galicia



One reservoir has a substantial impact on flow regime.

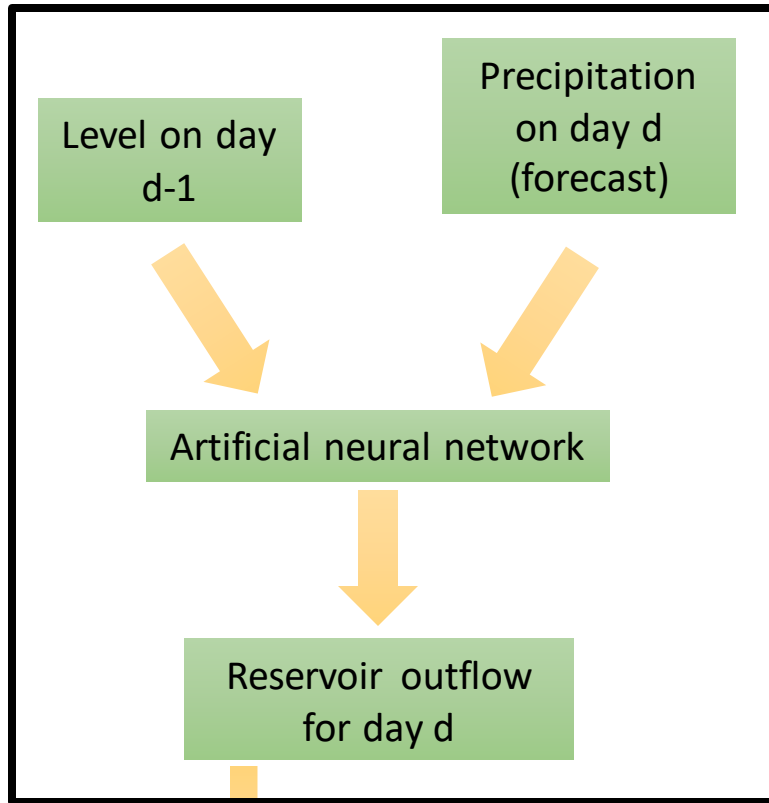
How to deal with the unknown about the outflow?

Artificial neural network (ANN) to estimate the outflow

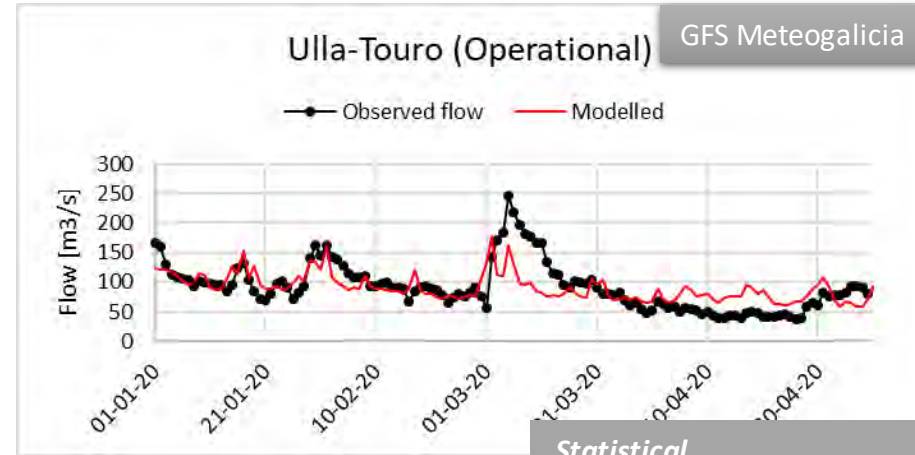
Reservoirs	
Name	Capacity (millions m ³)
Portodemouros	297
Brandariz	2.74
Touro	3.78



Artificial neural network assimilation



× number of reservoirs in the watershed



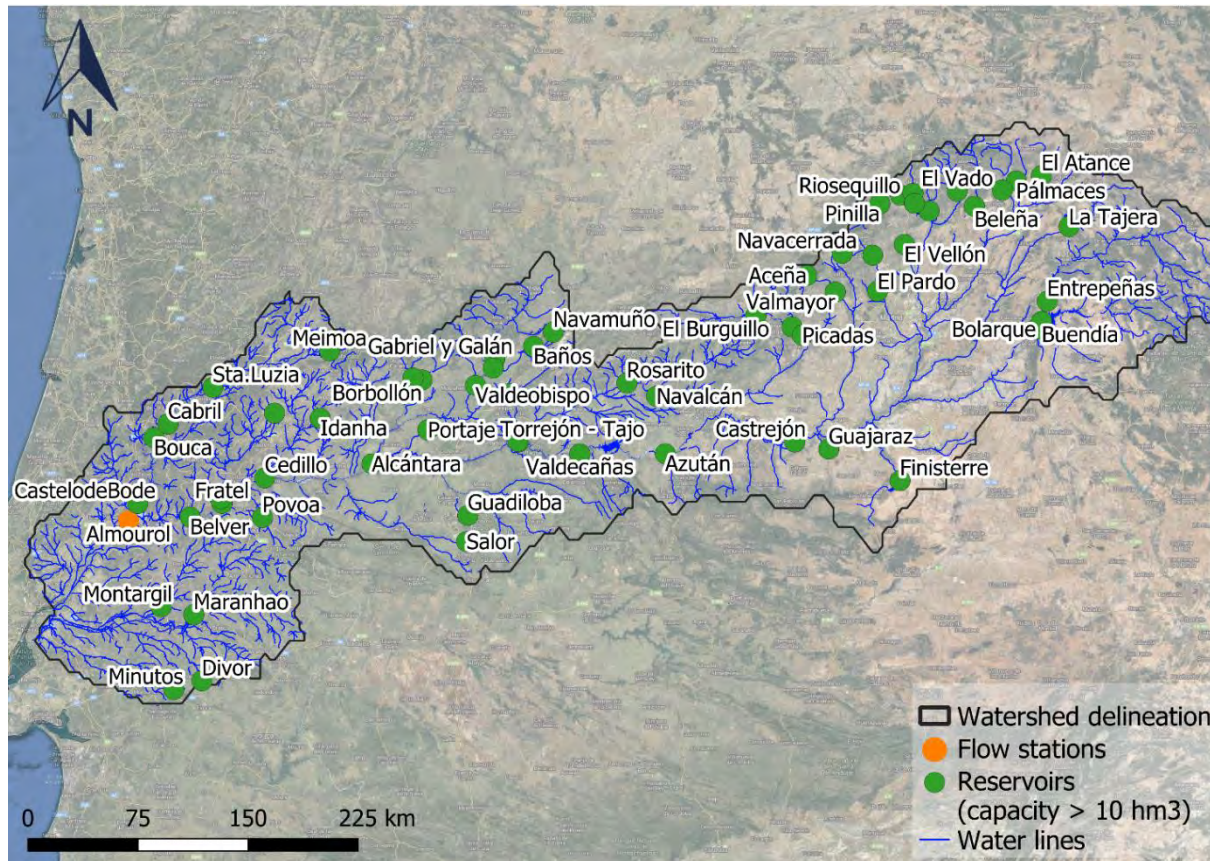
Statistical parameter	Operational
NSE	0.37
PBIAS	1
R2	0.38
RMSE	32

Precipitation

MOHID-Land implementation

Flow forecast for day d reservoir's downstream

Watershed model - Tagus



60 reservoirs with a capacity higher than 10 hm³



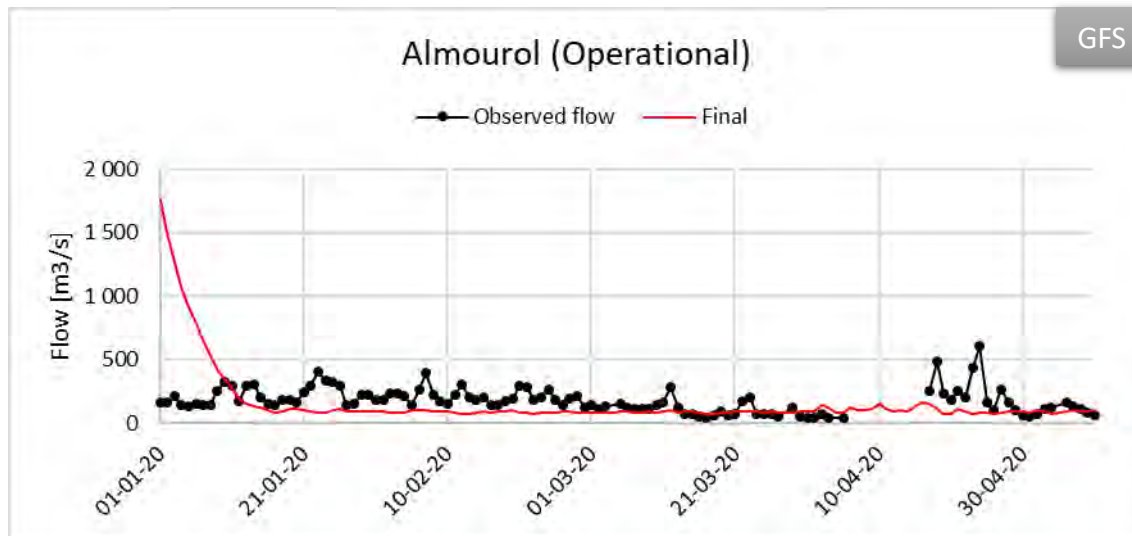
Artificial neural network to estimate the outflows



How to deal with reservoirs without data to train the ANN?

Watershed model - Tagus

- Replication of the methodology developed for Galician case study
 - ↘ Application of ANN to estimate reservoirs outflow, for reservoirs with enough data.
 - ↘ For reservoirs without data an operational curve was defined (estimates outflow as a function of stored water and inflow).



Statistical parameter	Operational
NSE	-5.78
PBIAS	7
R2	0.0
RMSE	286

Watershed model - Tagus

➤ Main difficulties

- ✘ Tagus watershed has a lot of reservoirs distributed over its entire area only remaining very small sub-basins with natural flow regime.
- ✘ Without enough reservoirs data and due to limited time, it was impossible to study an independent ANN for each reservoir. The one developed to Galician case study was applied.
- ✘ The Tagus-Segura water transfer system (with significative impact on Tagus river flow) was not considered.
- ✘ Due to the high level of complexity of the system, the time consumption of the models (ANN and MOHID Land) is extremely significative, making the calibration and validation processes impossible to perform.

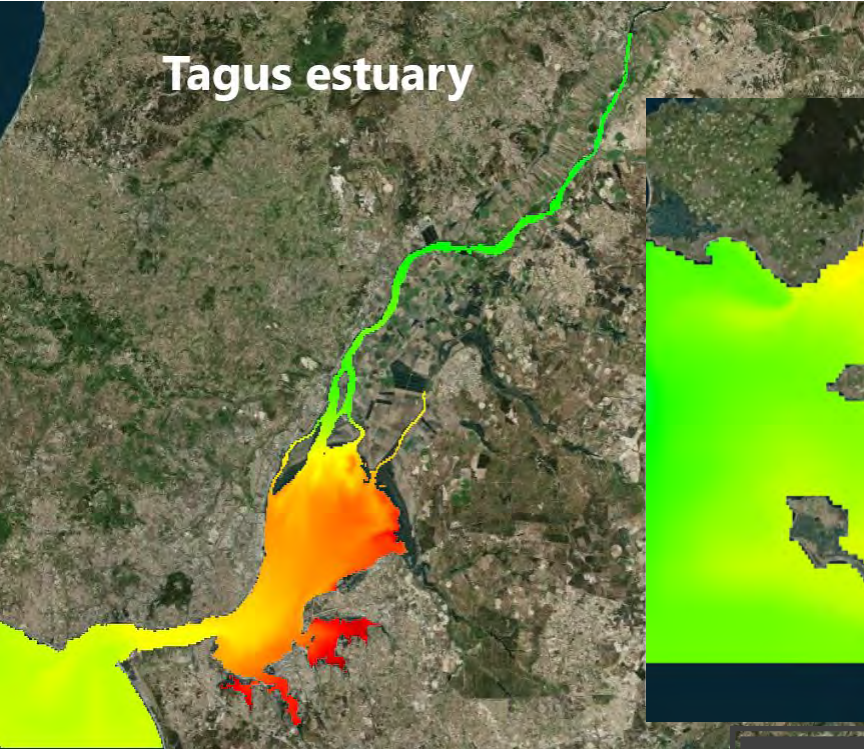


HAZRUNOFF
PROJECT

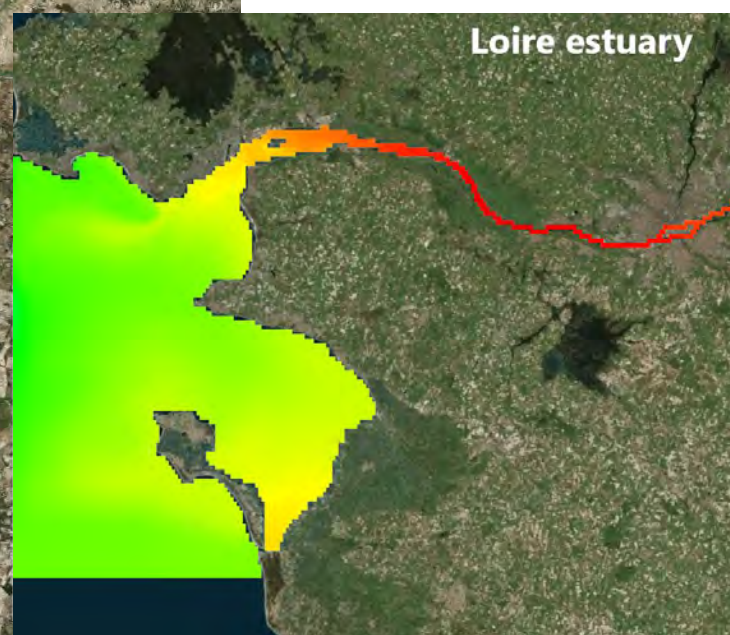


Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid

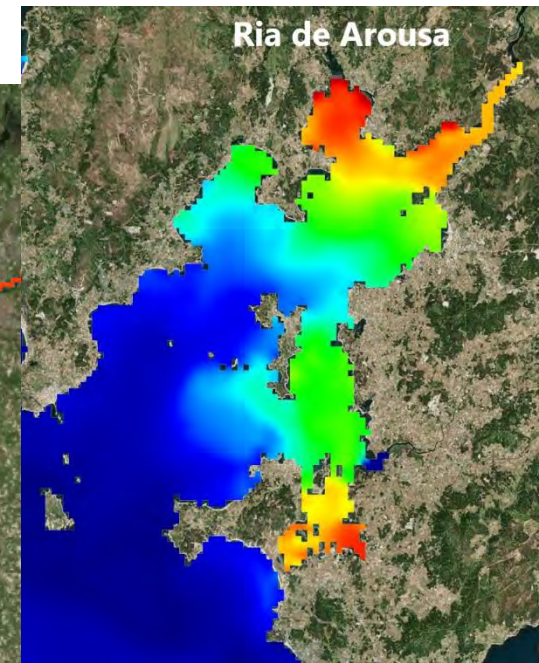
Tagus estuary



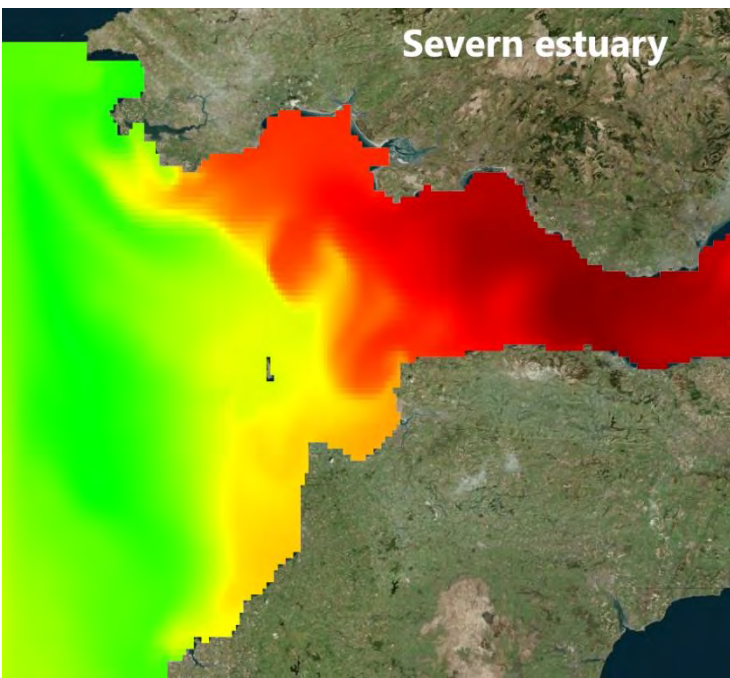
Loire estuary



Ria de Arousa



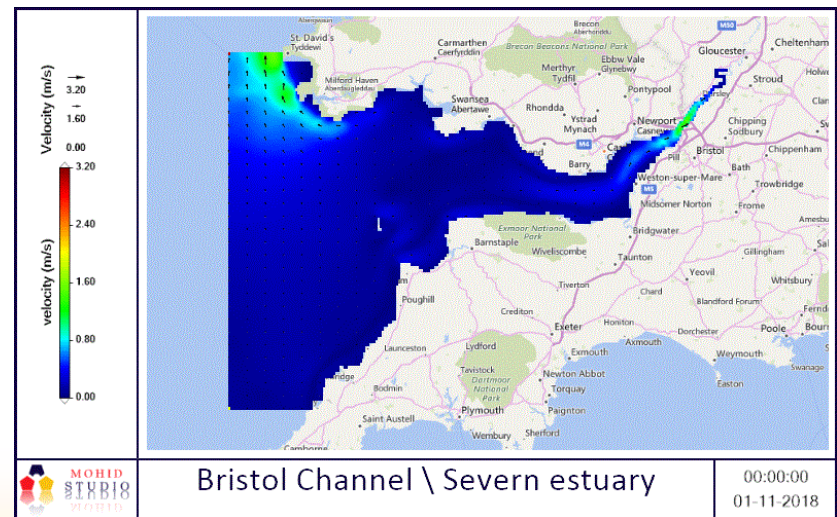
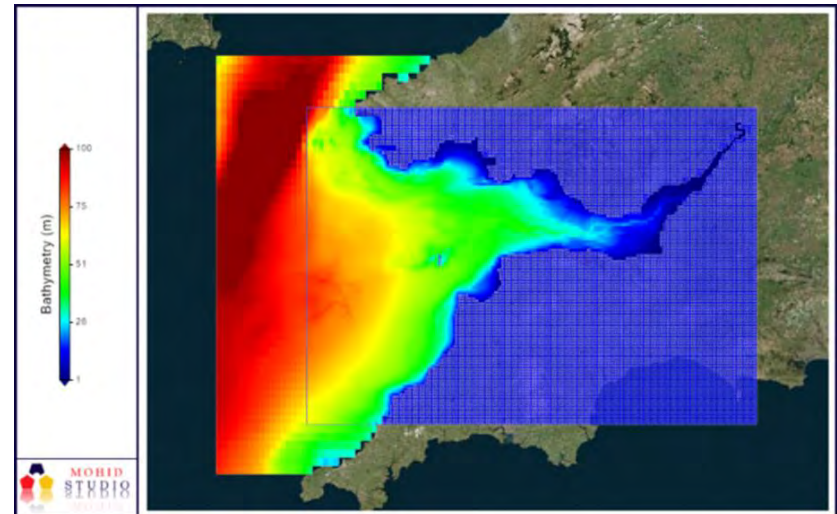
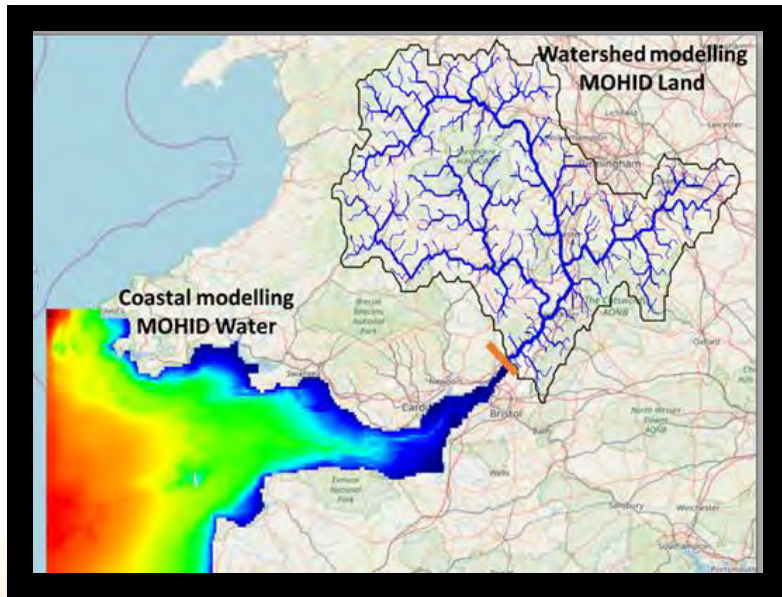
Severn estuary



Estuarine models

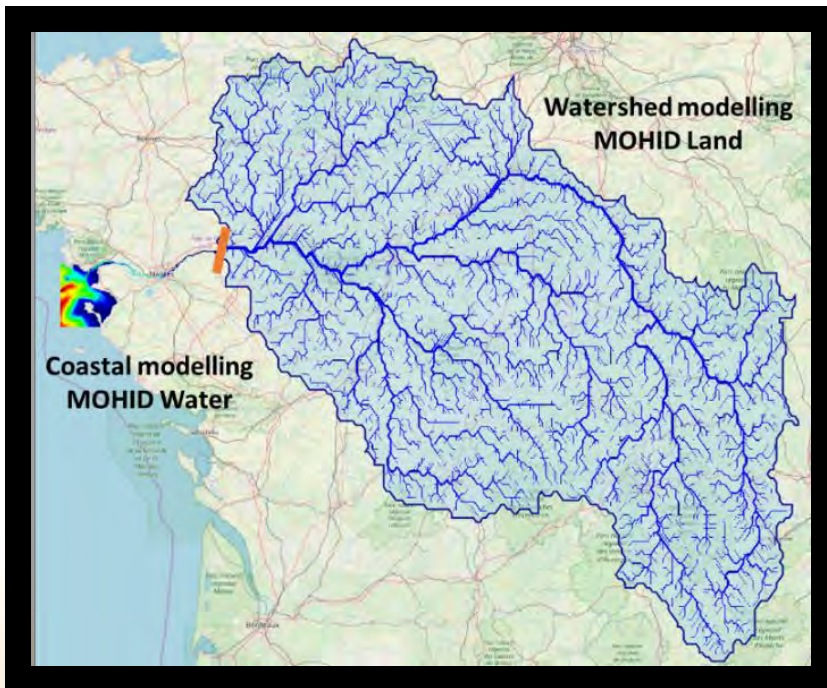
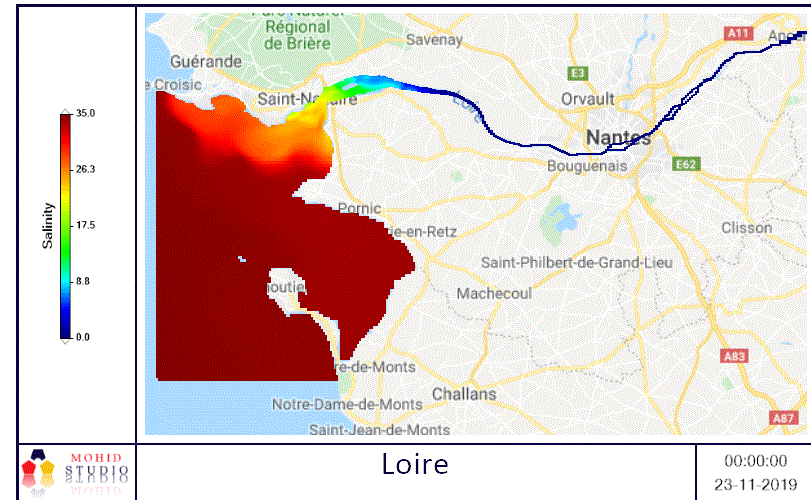
Estuarine model – Severn

- 2 nested domain: 4km and 1km horizontal resolution
 - Swansea area 250 m model resolution
- 3D baroclinic model: 23 vertical levels



Estuarine model – Loire

- 3 nested domain: 4km, 1km, 400-200m horizontal resolution
- 3D baroclinic model: 26, 26, 19 vertical levels



Estuarine model – Ria de Arousa

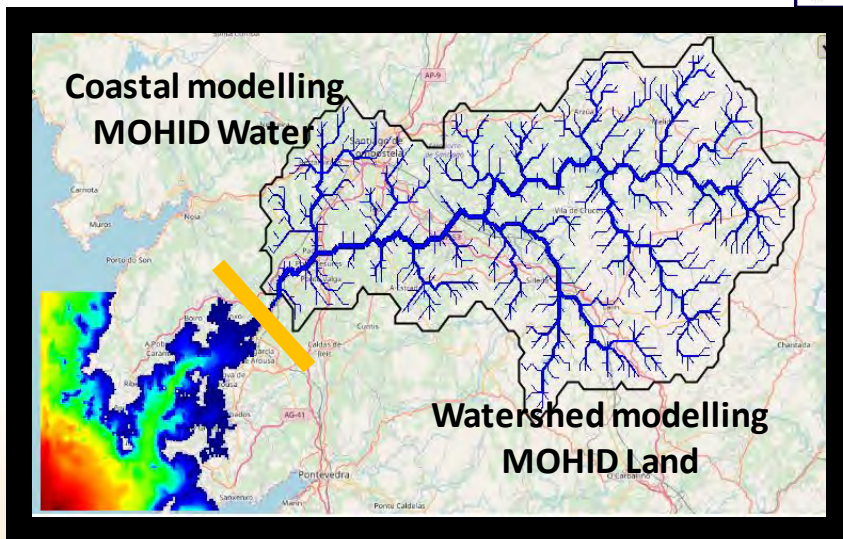
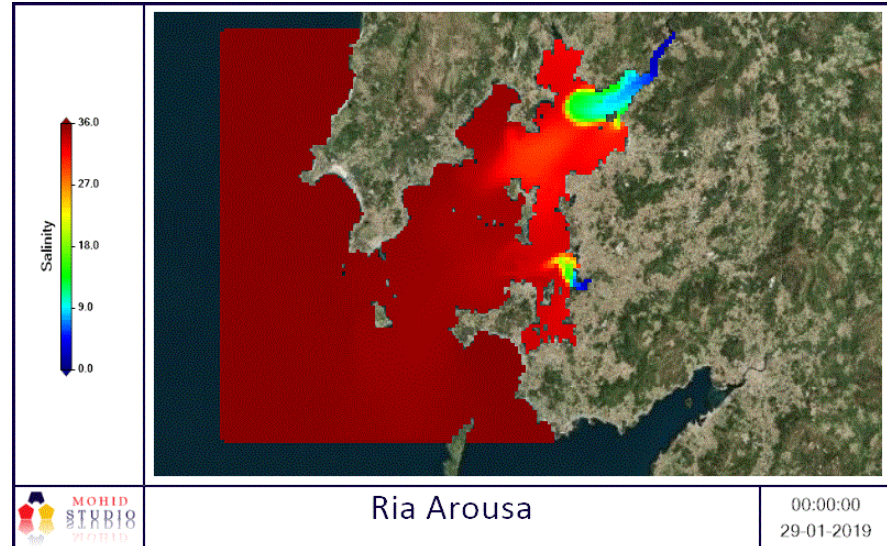
meteogalicia

3D baroclinic model

- 34 vertical levels

Main Parameters

- Water level
- Velocity
- Temperature
- Salinity



28/05/2020

MEETING



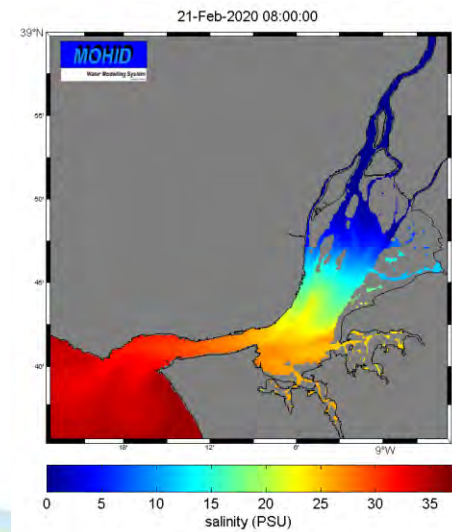
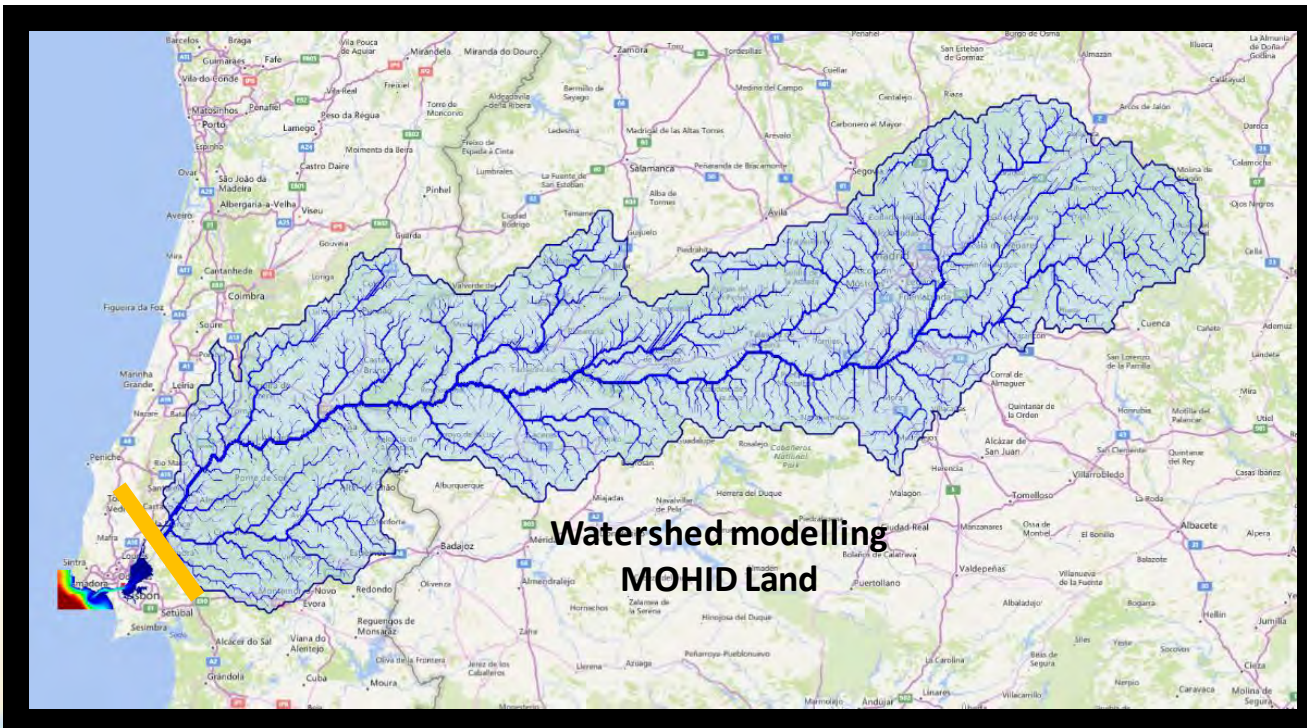
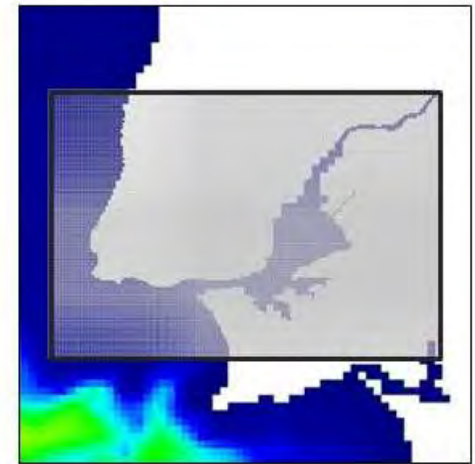
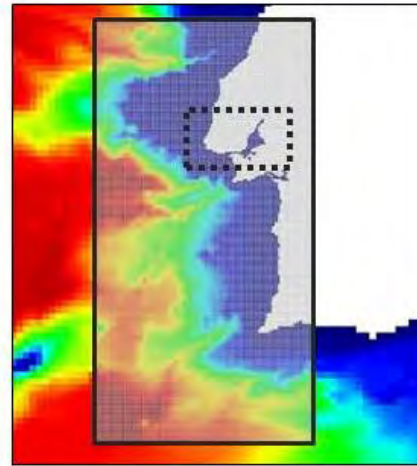
HAZRUNOFF
PROJECT



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid

Estuarine model – Tagus

- 2 nested domain: 5km, 2km-200m horizontal resolution
- 3D baroclinic model: 50 vertical levels
- Water quality: Dissolved oxygen, Nitrate, Chlorophyll.



Funded by European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid

HazRunoff platform



Funded by European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid

Map

Charts

Dashboards ▾

Simulation ▾

Login

Domain
Portugal ▾

Operational Results
Ocean/Coastal Circulation ▾

Operational Properties
Current Velocity Modulus [m/s] ▾

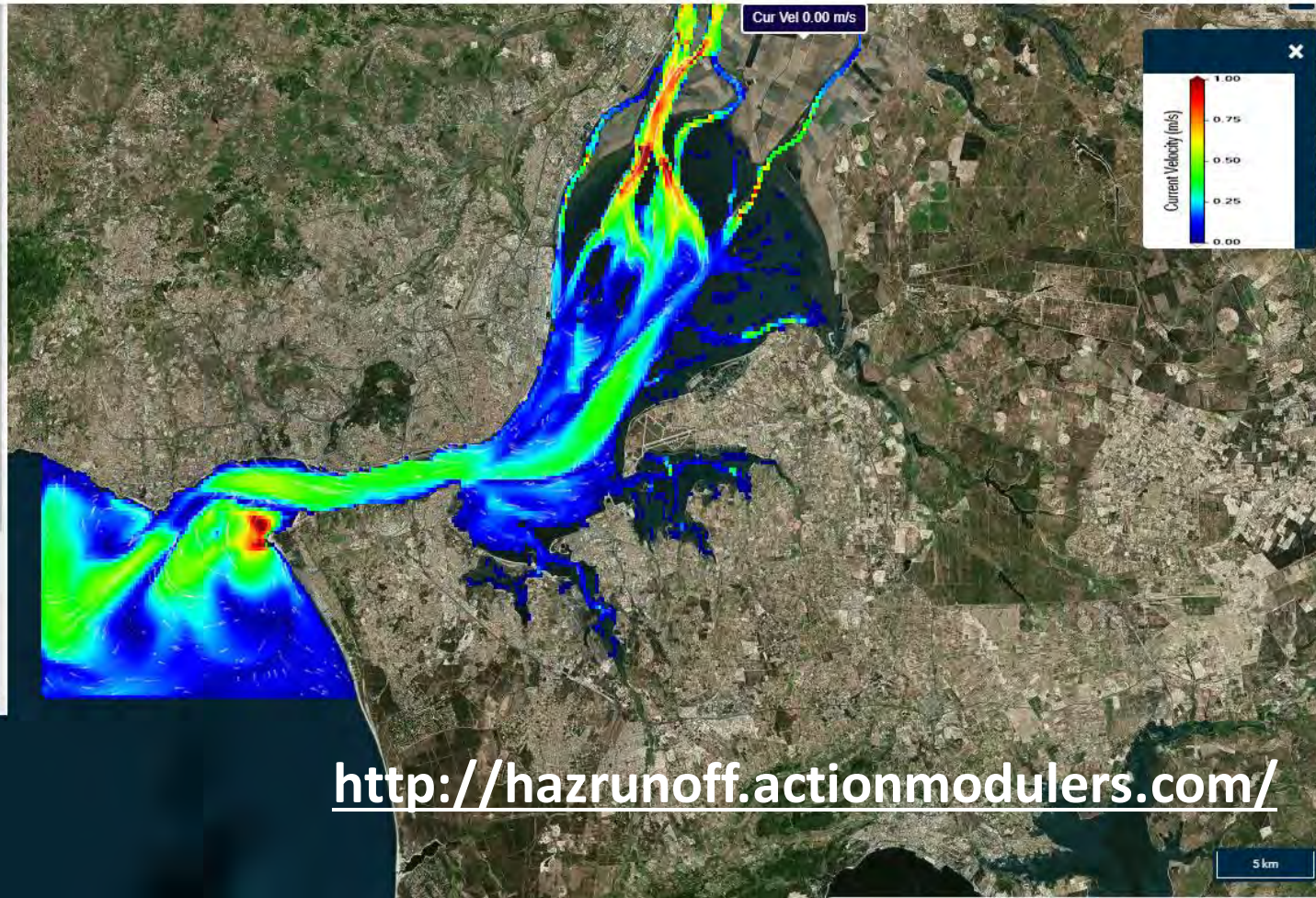
Direction Overlay
As: StreamLines Vectors

Remote Sensing
None ▾

Instants
None ▾

Background Imagery
None ▾

User Simulation Layers ▾



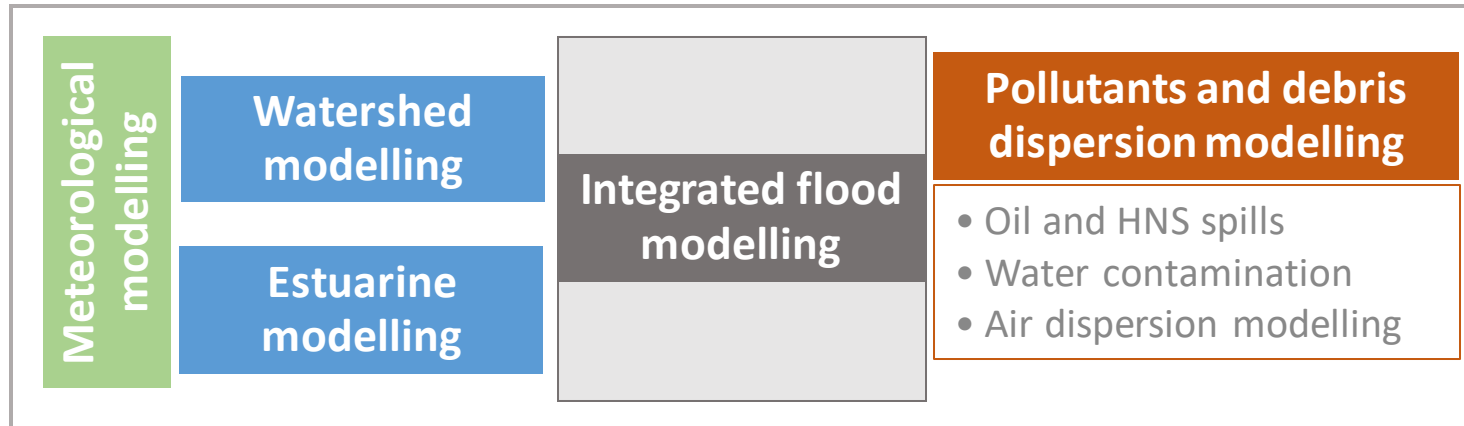
<http://hazrunoff.actionmodulers.com/>

⏪ ⏩ Now

2020-05-25 12:00:00

PROJECT

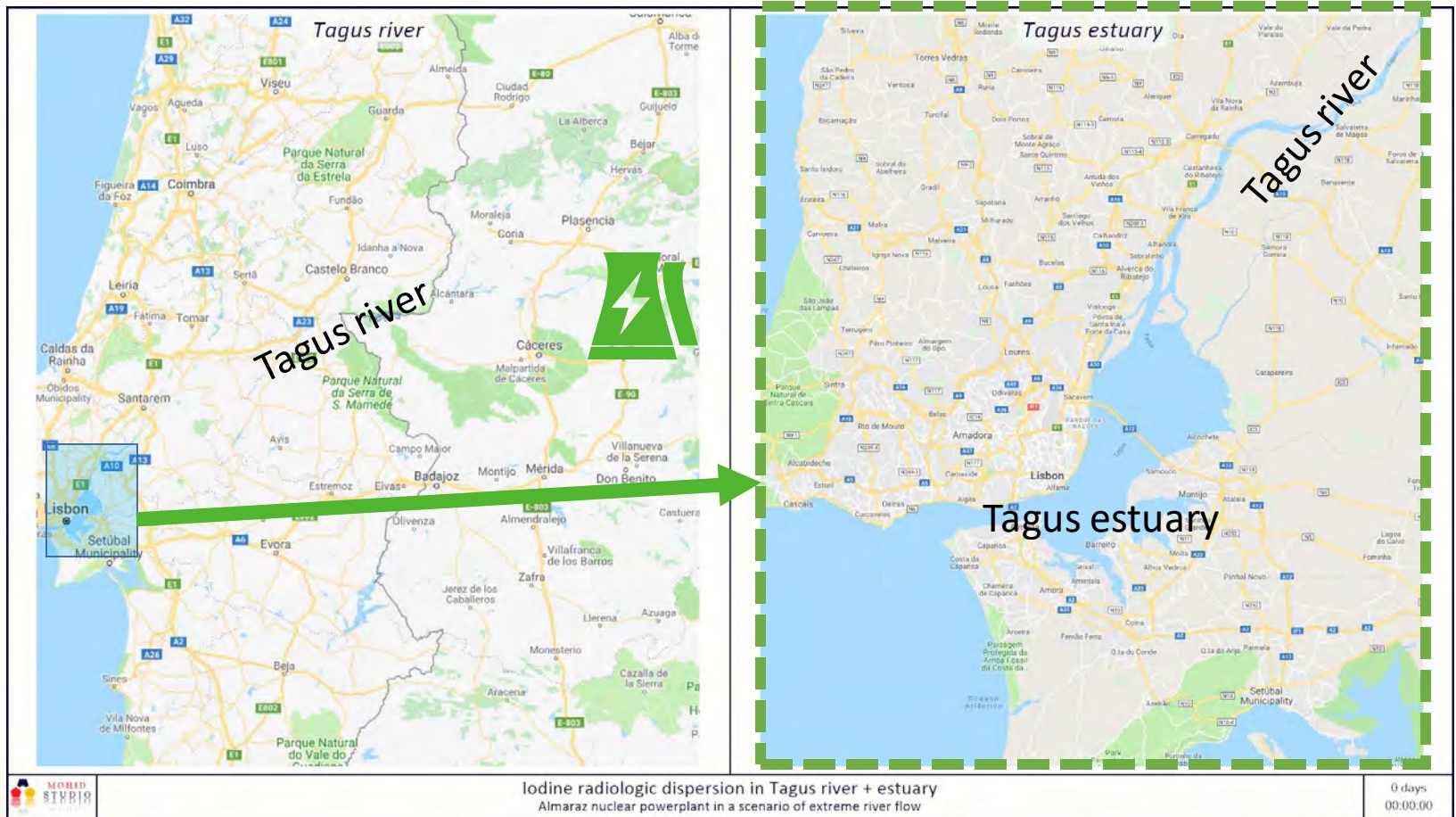
Integrated flood model



- An example of application is the environmental risk analysis of radioactive contamination from nuclear powerplants:
 - Study of potential impacts from a hypothetical water leakage in a nuclear powerplant in Spain (Almaraz), and the potential impact in Portugal, between the Tagus River and the coastal area around Lisbon metropolitan area.

Floods & water pollution

- Virtual scenario: a nuclear power plant has a leakage of radioactive material due to flood





Urban flood models

Flooding - Padrón, Galicia, Spain (14 January 2016)

elCorreoGallego

Primer Plano Opinión Galicia Santiago Área Tendencias Deportes Última Hora Más

14 ENE 2016 / 10:42

intensas llluvias

El temporal inunda casas, carreteras y provoca desprendimientos en la provincia de A Coruña

Se vieron afectadas localidades como Negreira, Outes, Curtis o Carballo, entre otras

LO MÁS VISTO

Fase 2 / Así quedan las normas de la fase 2 de la desescalada

24 may 2020 / 14:29

Galicia se reivindica para salir del estado de alarma "en los próximos días"

24 may 2020 / 19:04

Albergues privados piden exclusividad

24 may 2020 / 01:10

Playas / Desencuentro por el aforo de playas y la pleamar: el Atlántico no es el Mediterráneo



(ECG)

Las fuertes lluvias caídas durante la pasada noche han causado numerosas inundaciones de viviendas, garajes y carreteras, así como desprendimientos de tierra. La zona más afectada, según los datos del Centro de Atención a Emergencias 112-Galicia, ha sido la provincia

≡

La Voz de Galicia

🔍

SANTIAGO

«Os veciños facemos garda para ver como está o río pero esta nova inundación colleunos durmindo»

Alicia Cardama, vecina del lugar de Lamas, en Padrón, reclama soluciones después de ver cómo su casa se ha vuelto a anegar. La segunda inundación en menos de una semana



f

0.5

15/01/2016 09:08 H

t

📺

Está acostumbrada a ver el río Sar desbordarse y a que el agua le llegue al felpudo, pero sufrir dos inundaciones en menos de una semana ha agotado su paciencia. Alicia Cardama, la vecina del lugar de Lamas, en Padrón, que el viernes pasado contemplaba



HAZRUNOFF
PROJECT



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid

Flooding - Padrón, Galicia, Spain (14 January 2016)

☰ *La Voz de Galicia* 🔔

ÁLBUMES 13 DE 13



Terrenos de la parte posterior del polígono de Pazos (Padrón) tras las nuevas inundaciones. . MERCE ARES

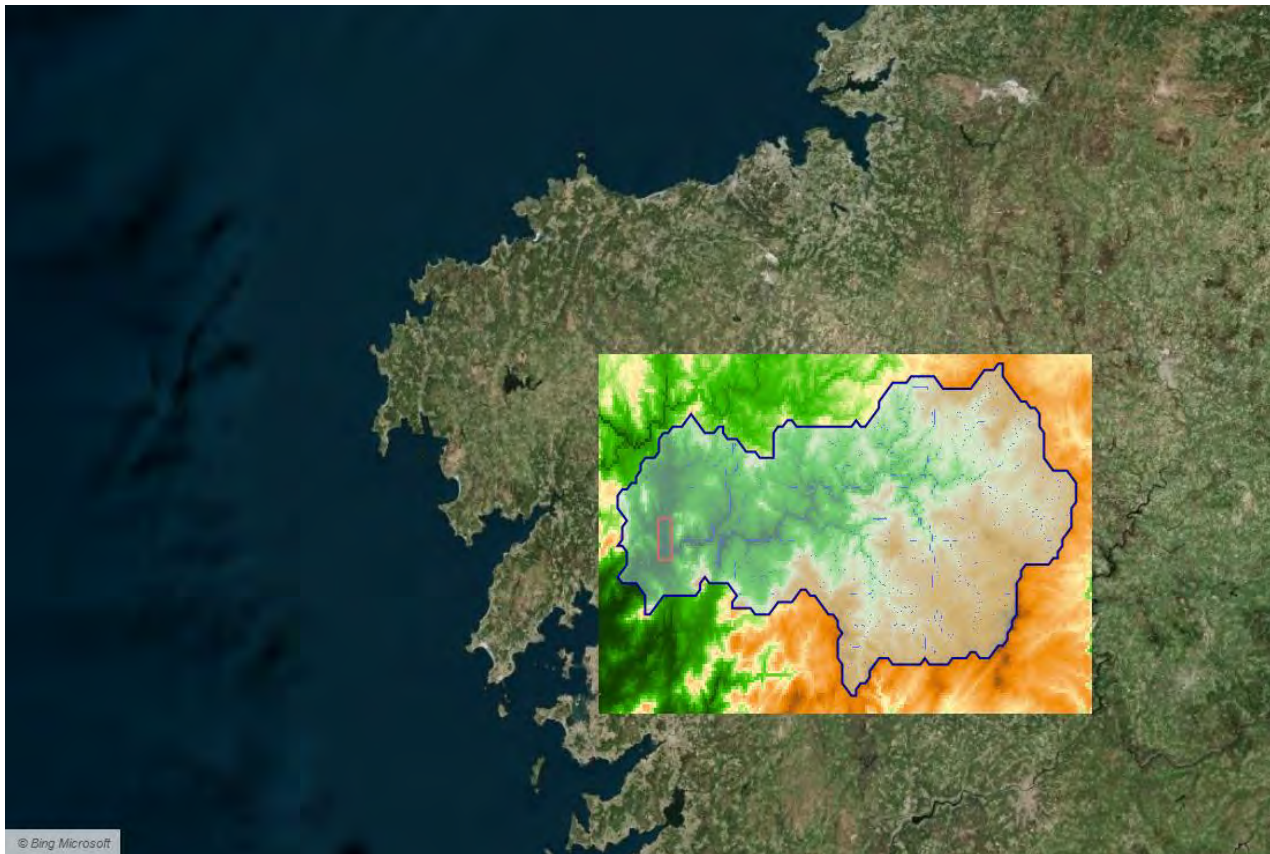
La aldea de Lamas, nuevamente inundada

Algunos domicilios acumulan hasta metro y medio de agua en su interior

Flooding - Padrón, Galicia, Spain (14 January 2016)

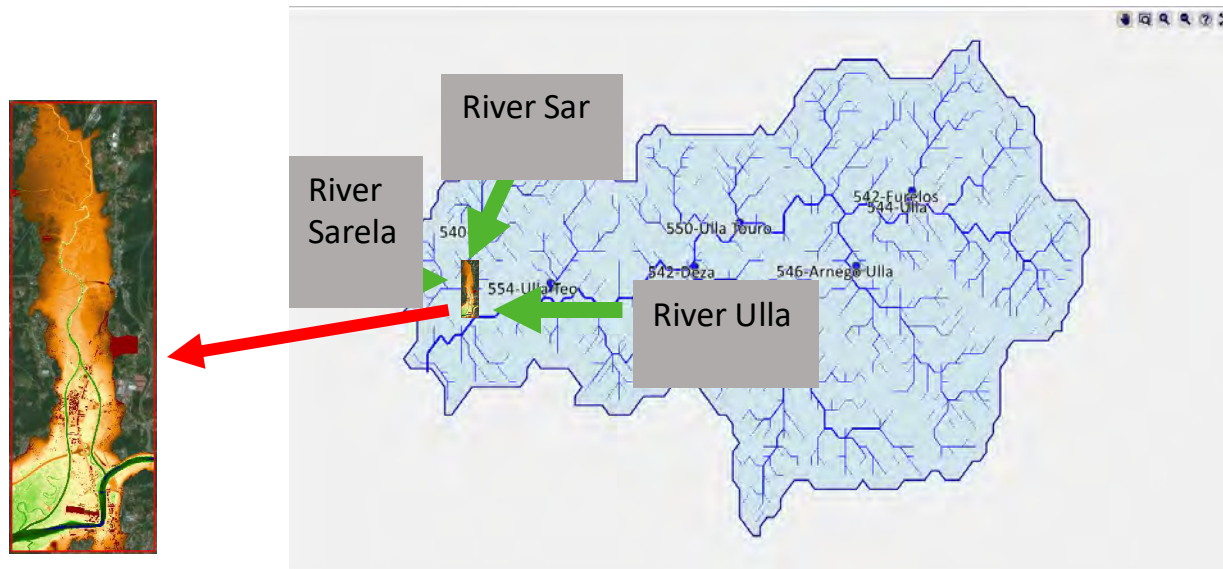


Floods near Padrón, Galicia, Spain

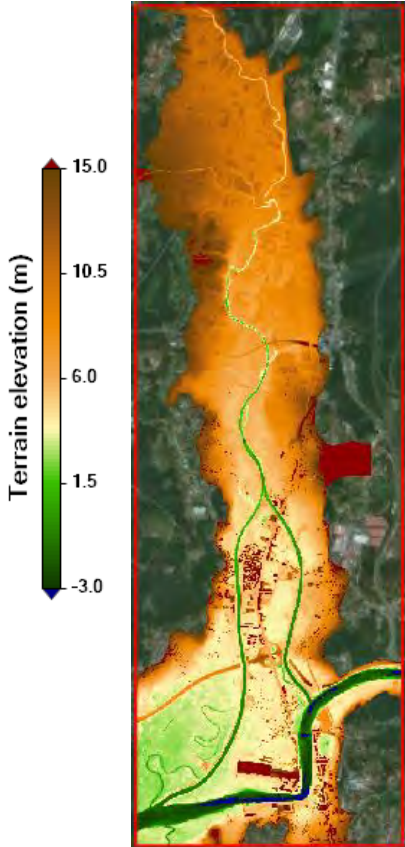


Flood modelling – Padrón (Galicia)

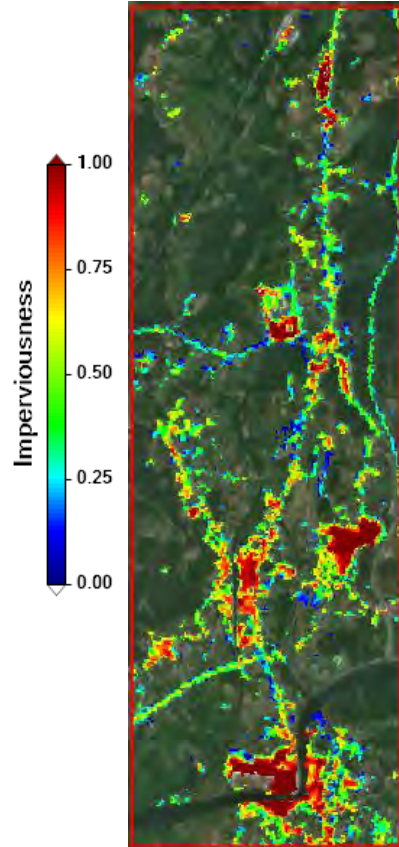
- Integration with Mohid Land (500m resolution) watershed model for boundary conditions



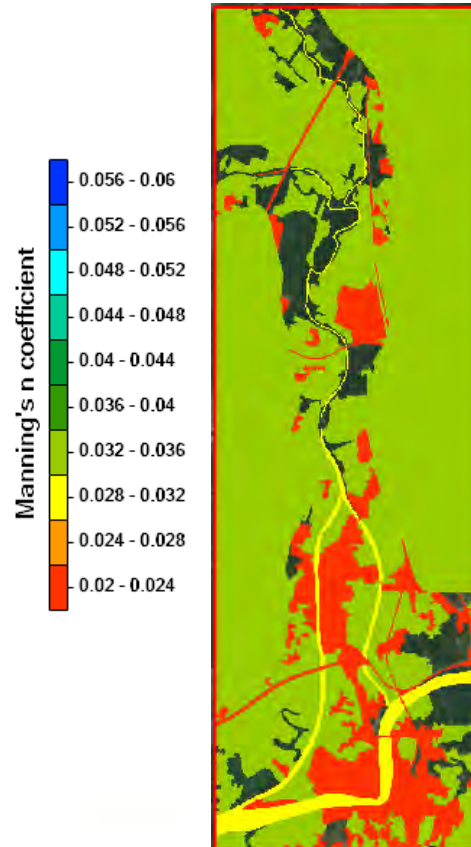
Model setup



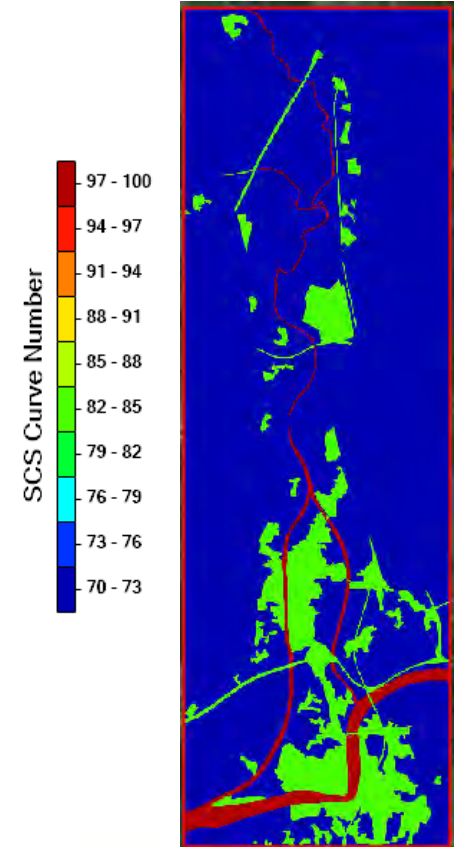
Digital terrain model



Impermeability

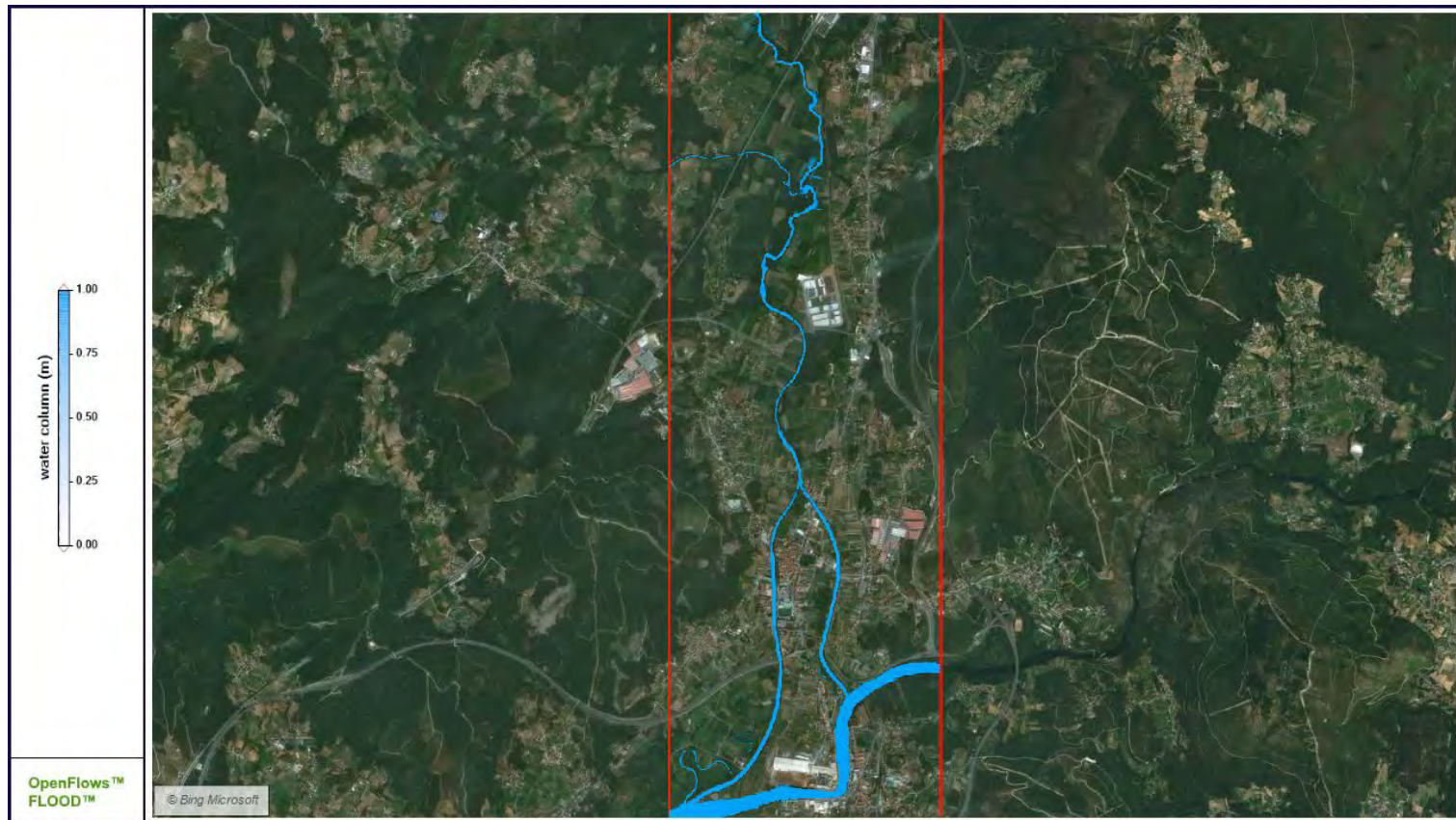


Manning's coef.

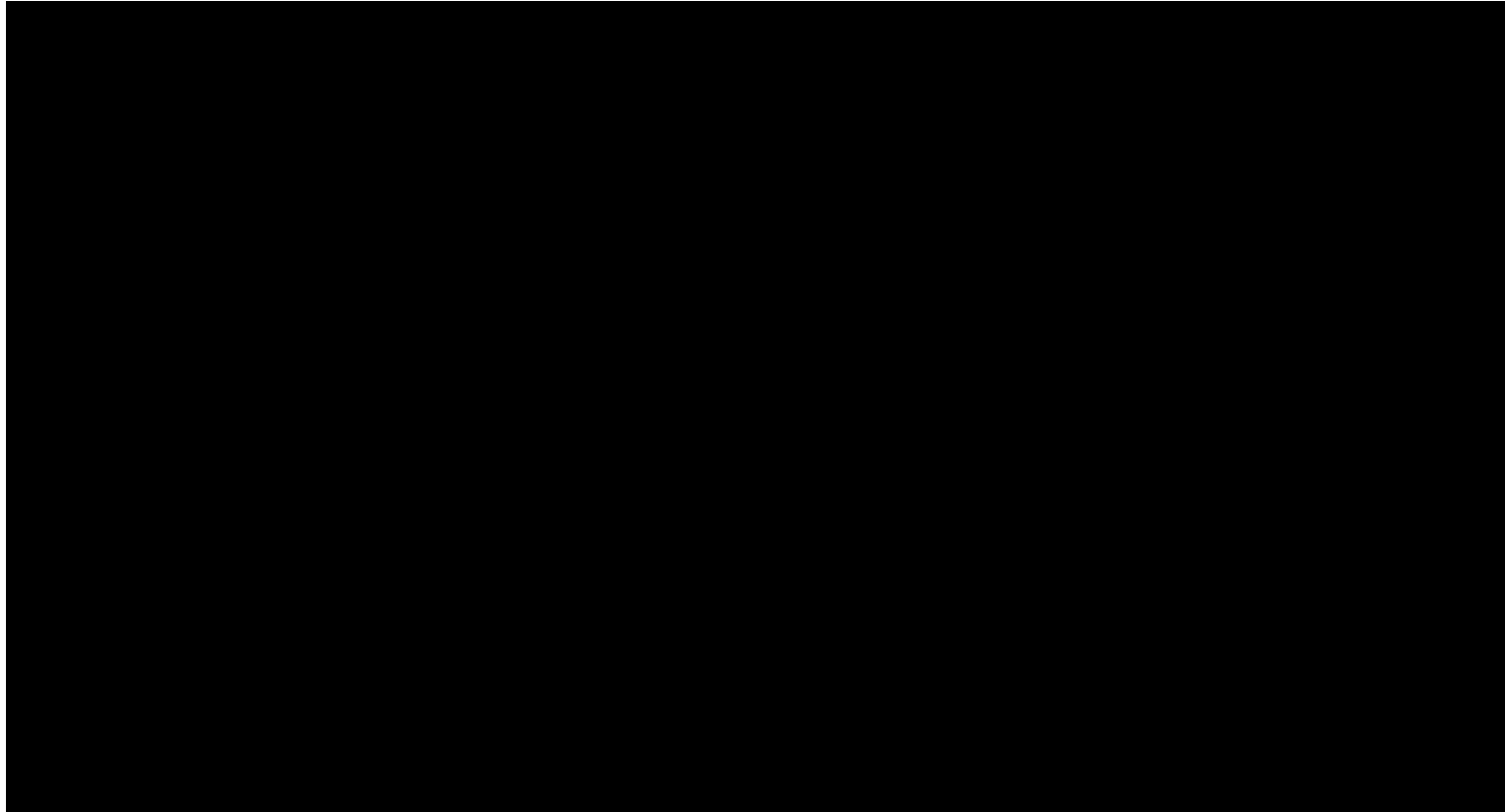


Curve Number.

Padrón, Galicia, Spain (14 January 2016)



Padrón, Galicia, Spain (14 January 2016)



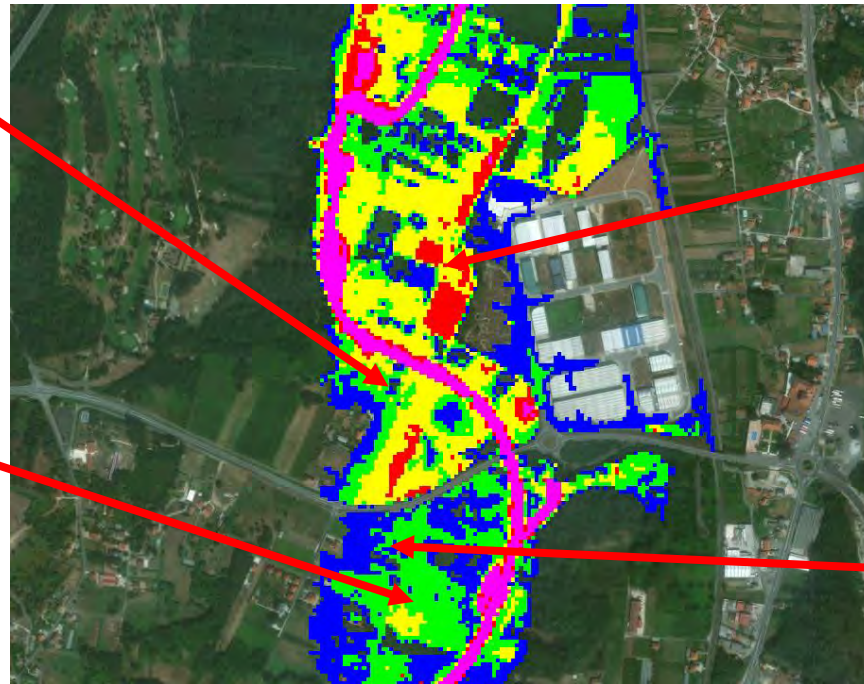
HAZRUNOFF

PROJECT



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid

Flooding - Padrón, Galicia, Spain (14 January 2016)

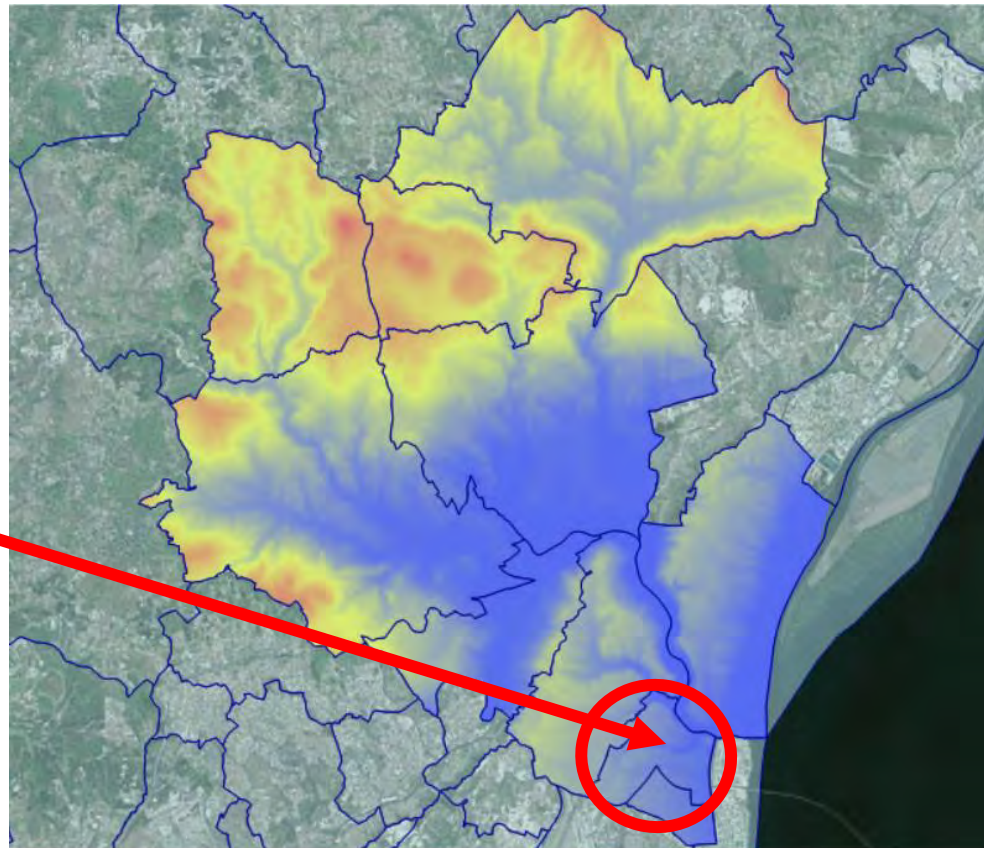


HAZRUNOFF
PROJECT



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid

Urban flood modelling – Loures municipality (Sacavém)

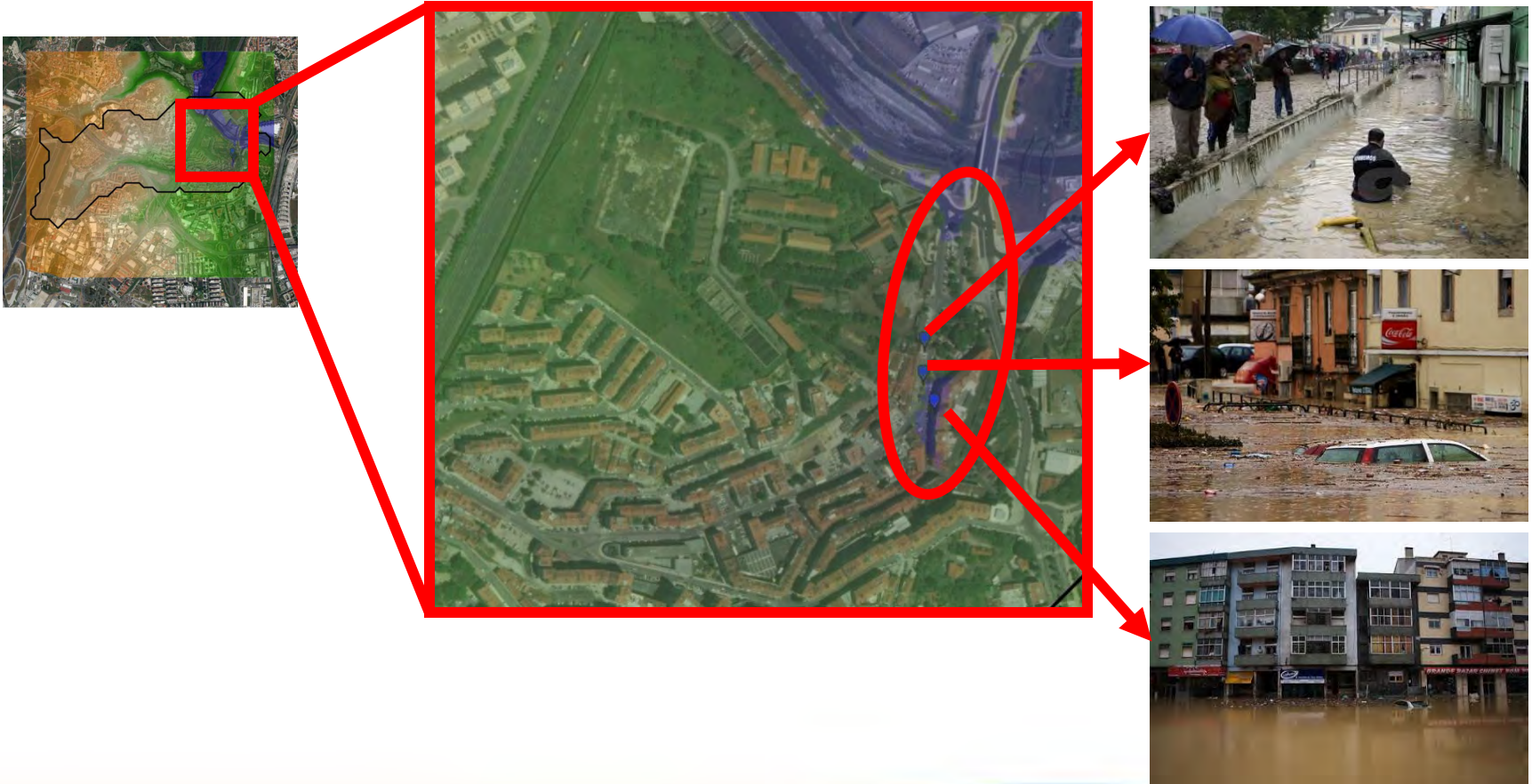


HAZRUNOFF
PROJECT

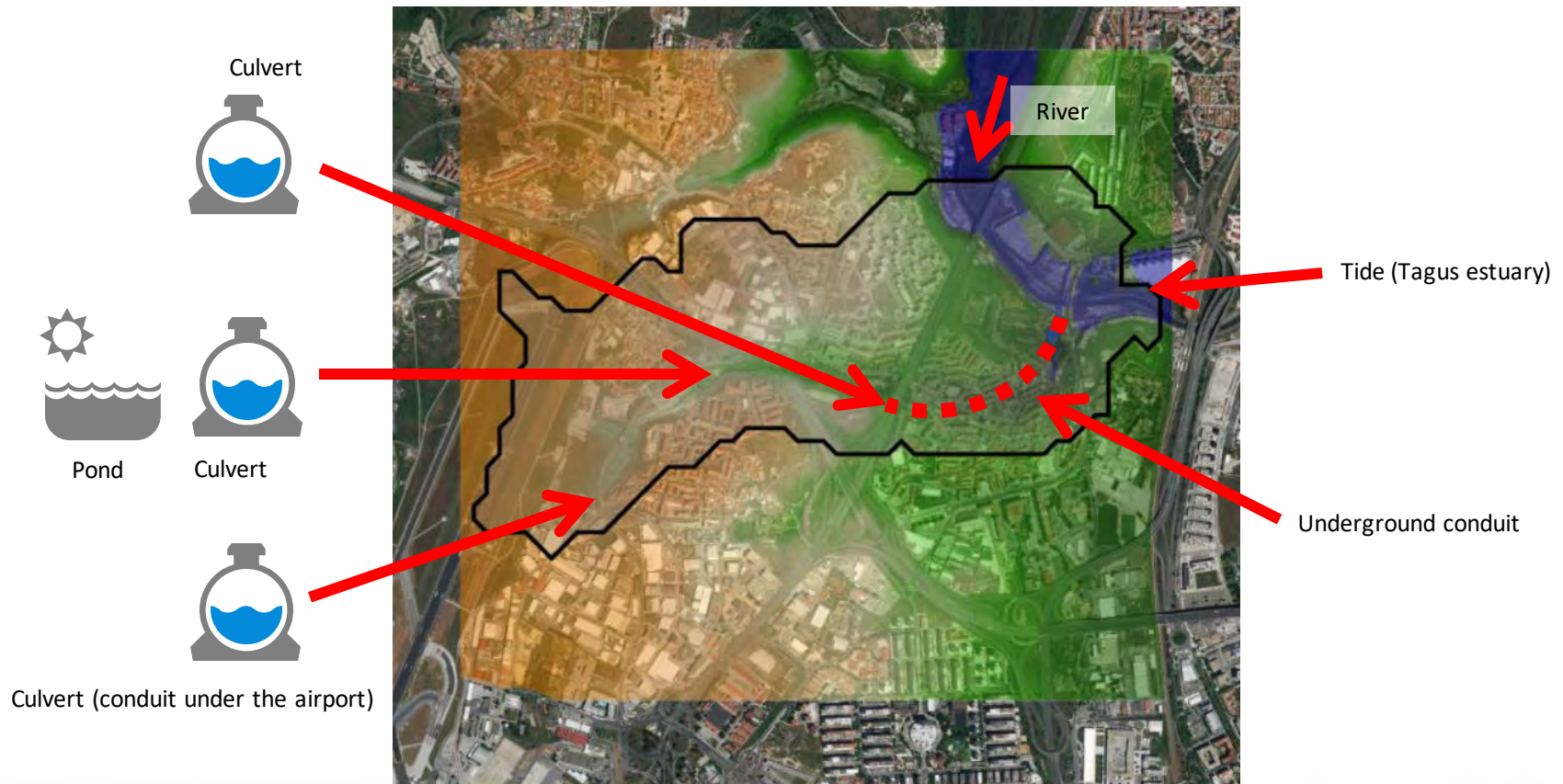


Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid

Urban flood modelling – Sacavém, 2008



Watershed delineation, DTM and main features



Stormwater system



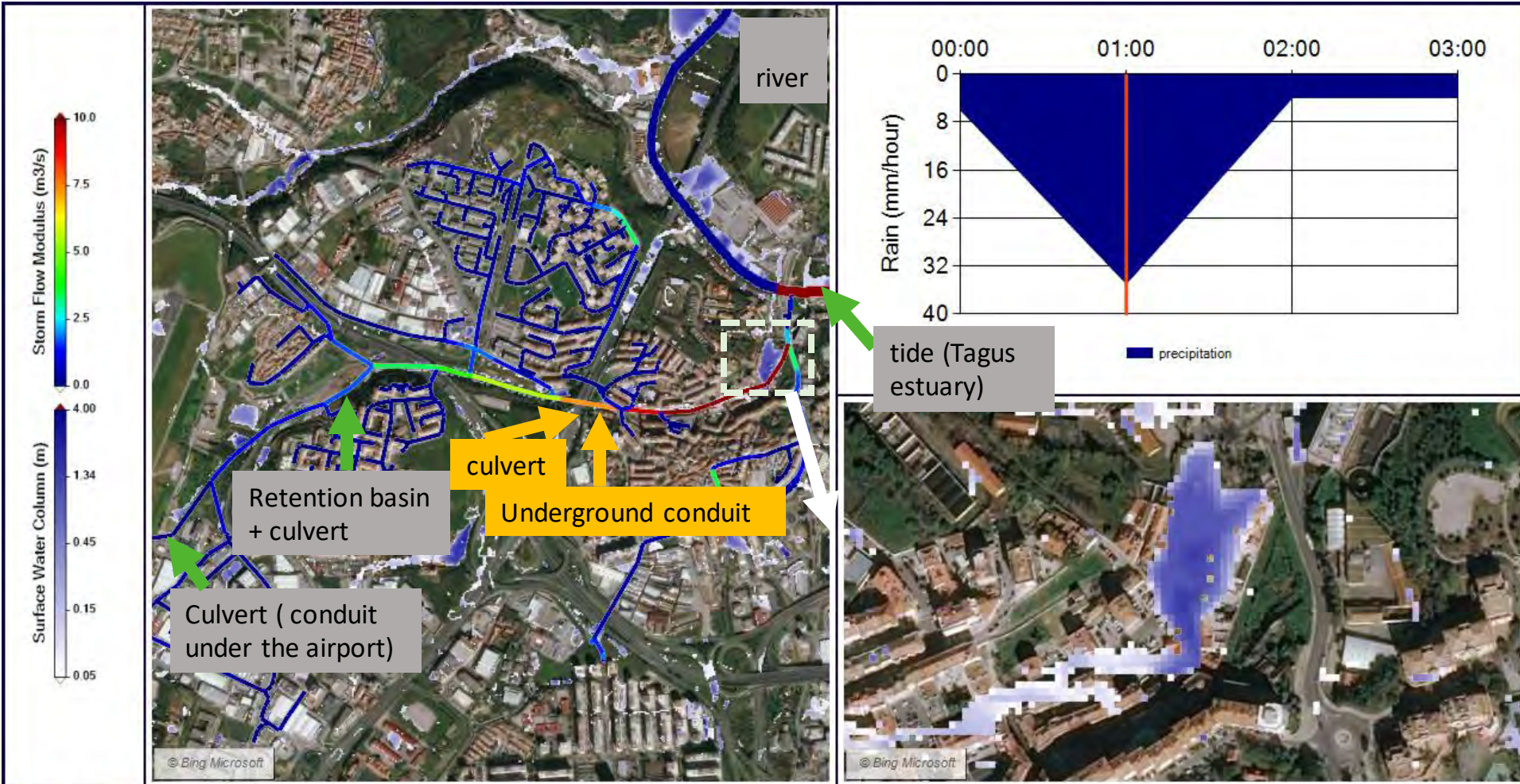
HAZRUNOFF
PROJECT



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid

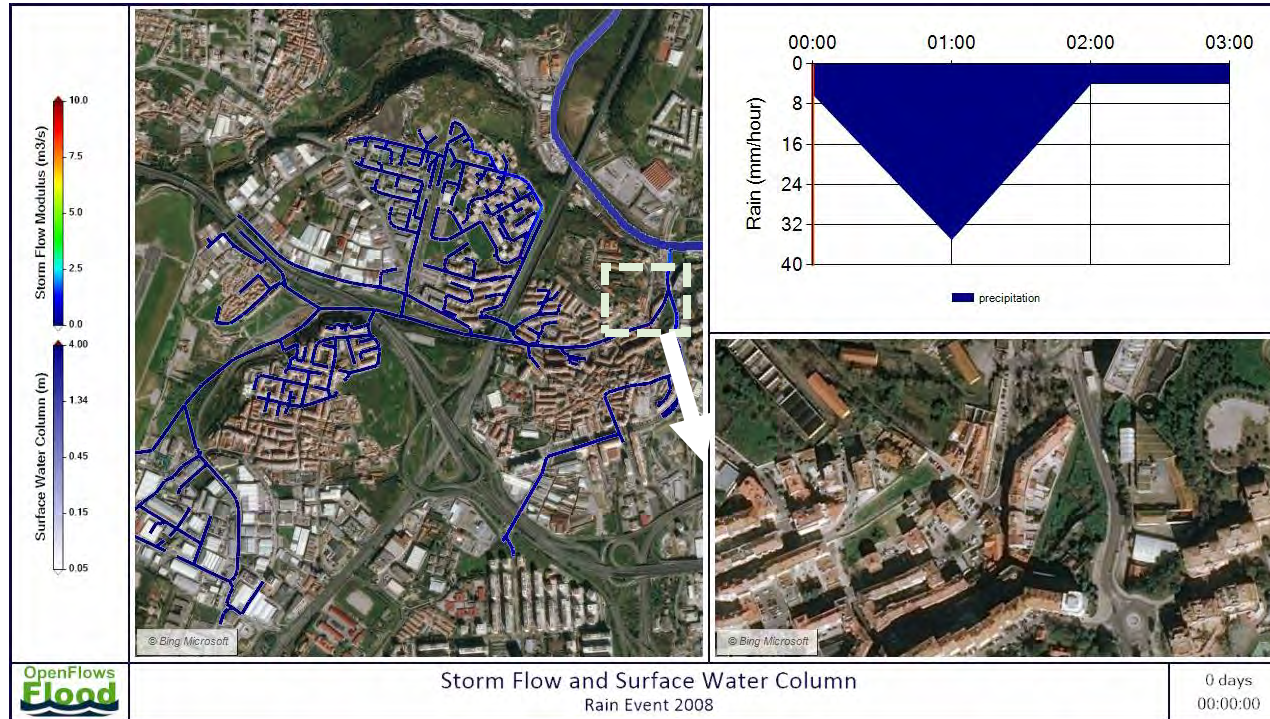
Integrated urban flooding

- dynamic exchange between open channels, underground conduits, and surface runoff



Integrated urban flooding

- dynamic exchange between open channels, underground conduits, and surface runoff

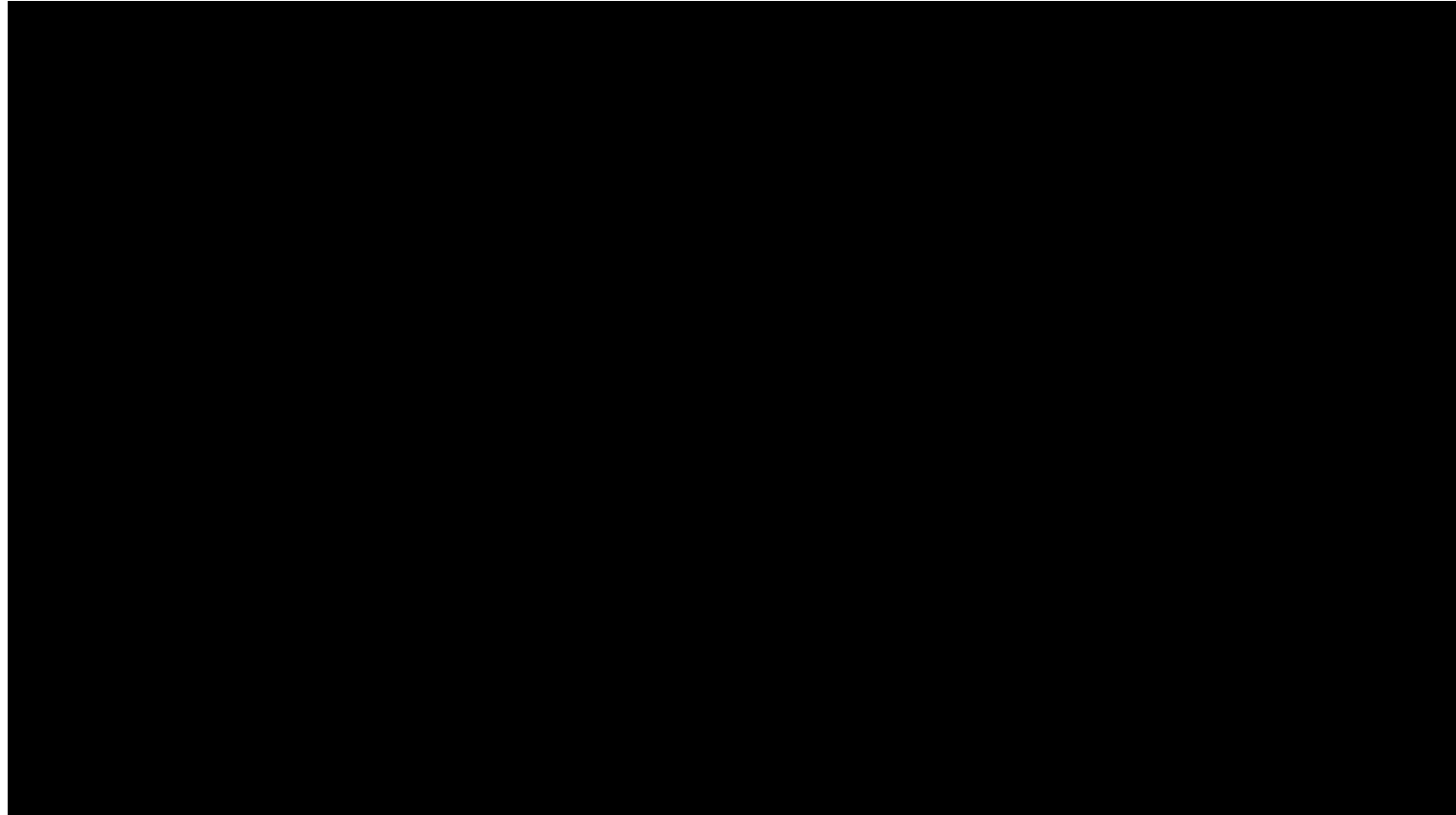


Sacavém 3D reality model



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid

Sacavém – Flood reality modelling



Obrigada
Thank you

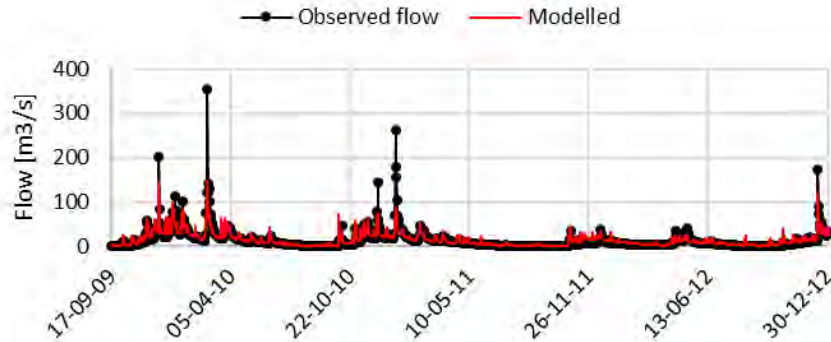


Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection
and Humanitarian Aid

Natural flow regime

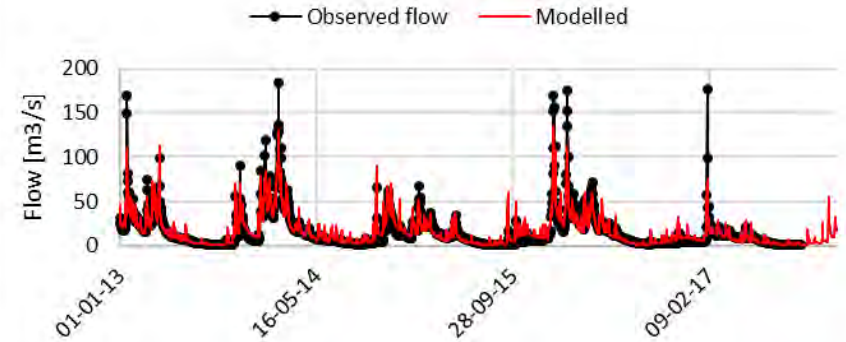
Deza (Calibration)

ERA5



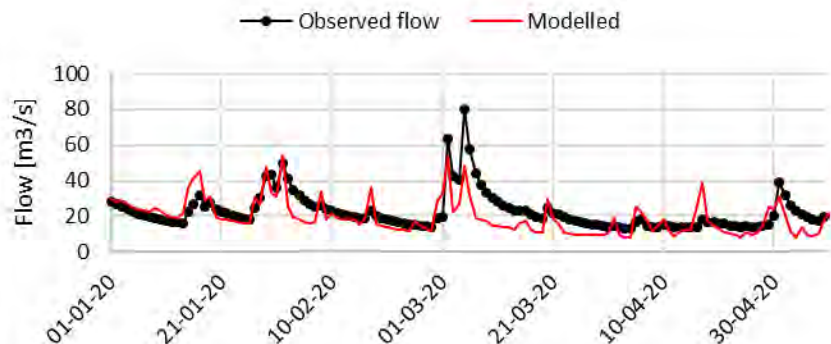
Deza (Calibration)

ERA5



Deza (Operational)

GFS Meteogalicia



Statistical parameter	Calibration	Validation	Operational
NSE	0.72	0.84	0.28
PBIAS	-9	-4	17
R2	0.74	0.85	0.45
RMSE	11	8	9