

# Flood modelling uncertainty analysis by variance decomposition

Patrick Willems, KU Leuven

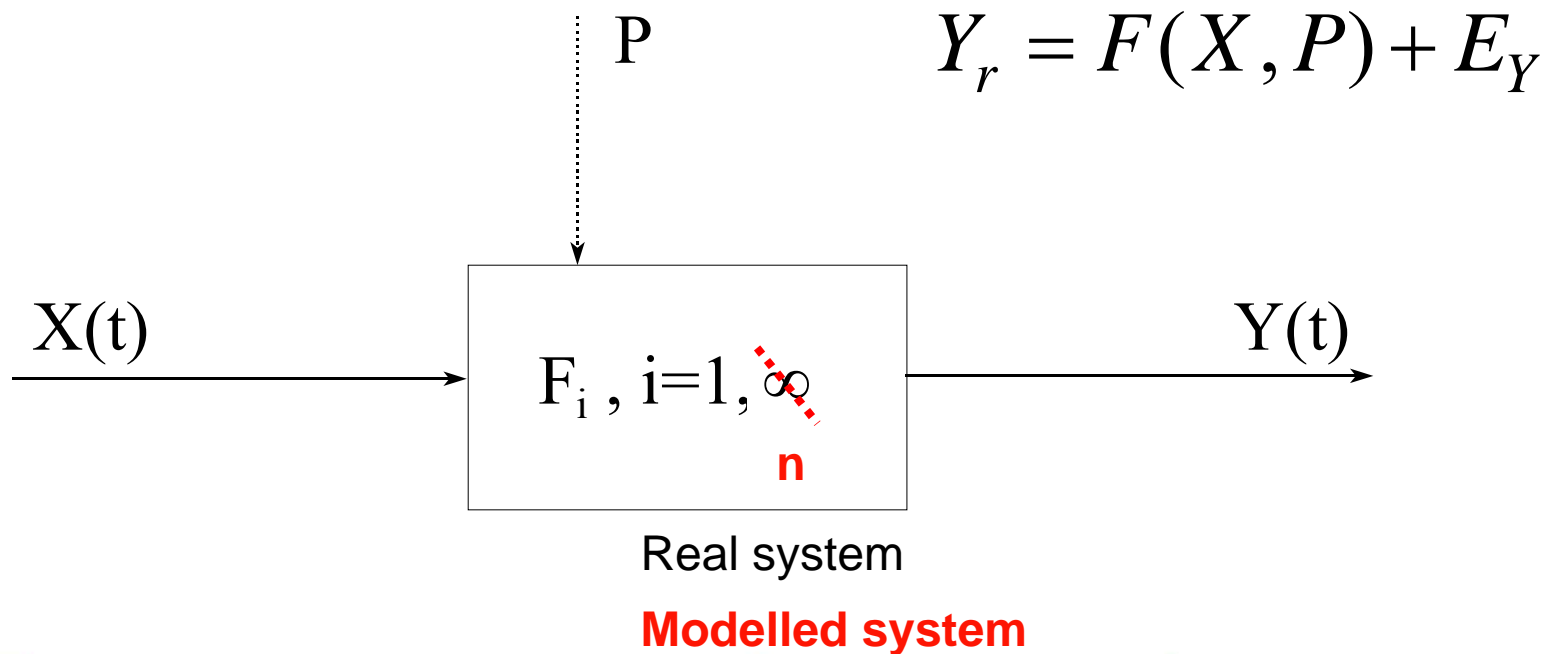
The KU Leuven logo consists of the words 'KU LEUVEN' in white capital letters on a dark blue rectangular background.

**KU LEUVEN**

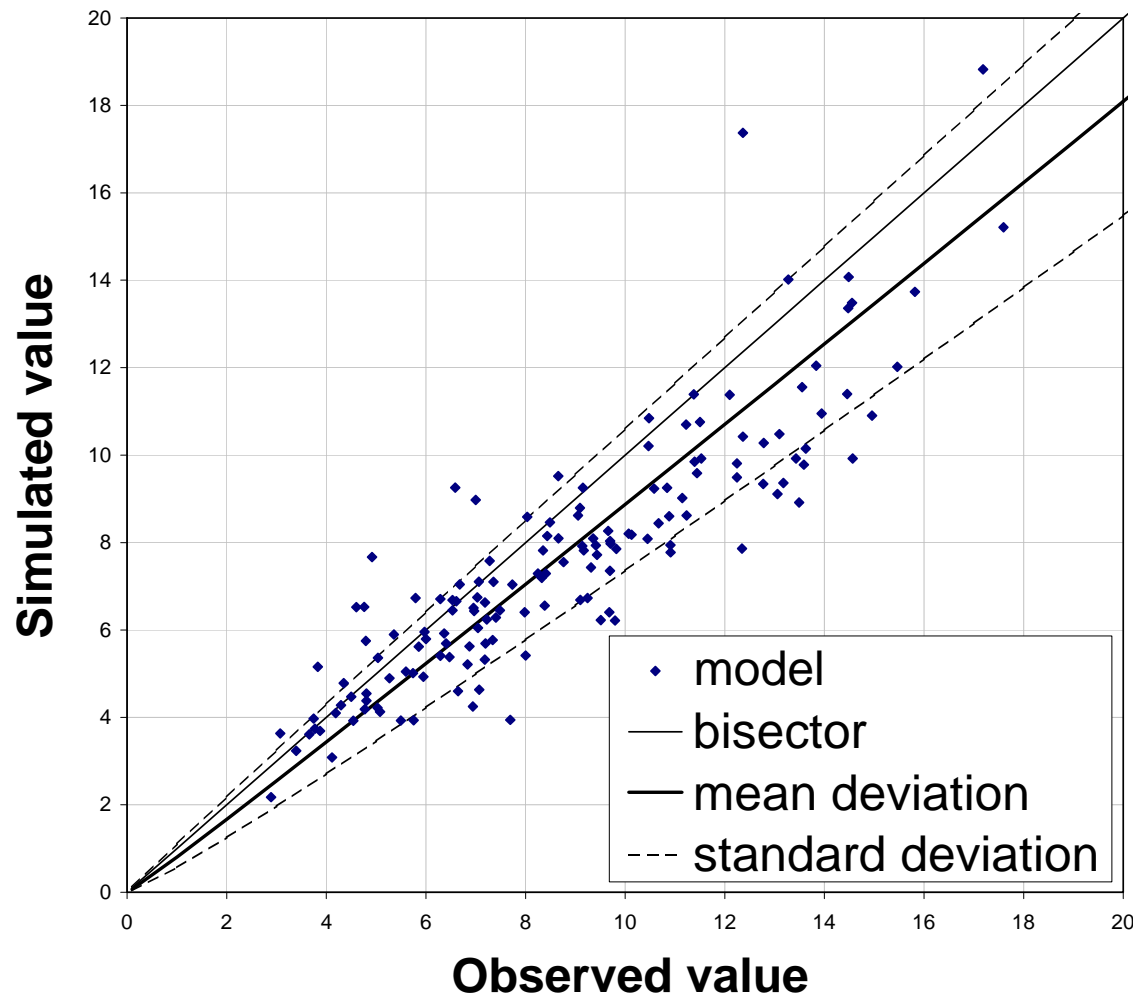


- ❖ classical Bayesian approaches
- ❖ pseudo Bayesian methods such as GLUE
- ❖ recursive model and parameter identification techniques
- ❖ methods based on frequentist statistical inference
- ❖ ...

Under the frequentist statistical inference paradigm:



# Total uncertainty quantification

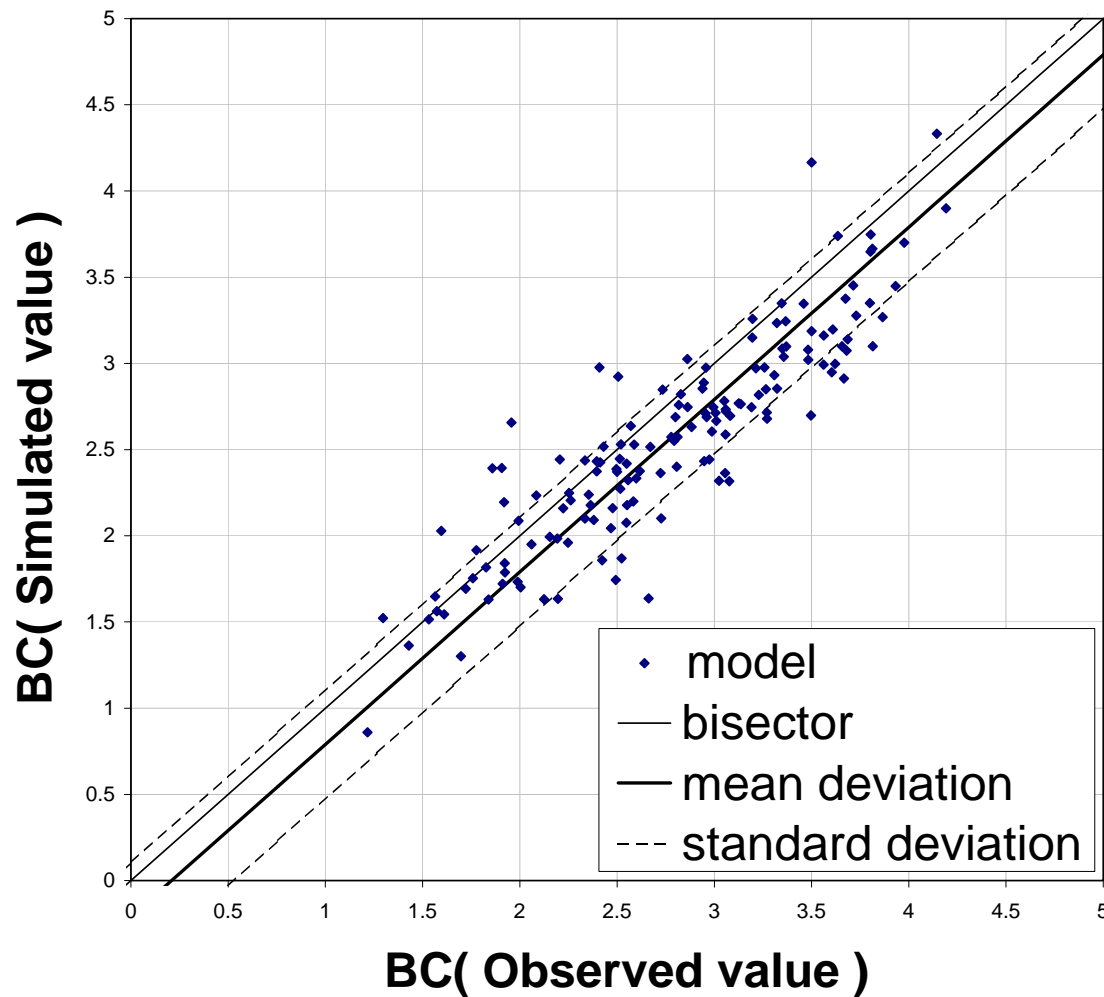


Model residuals:

$$E_Y = Y_m - Y_o$$

**Heteroscedasticity!!**



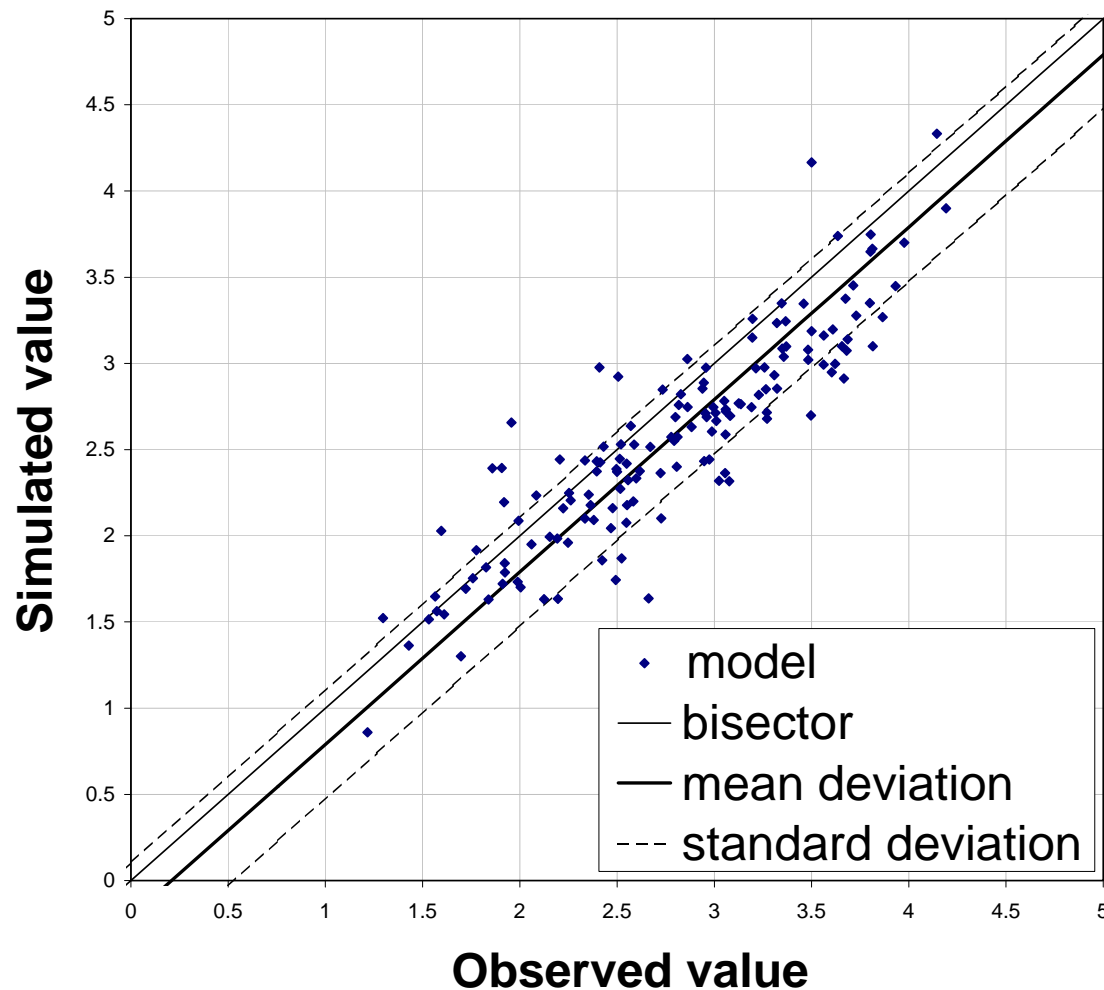


Box-Cox transformation to reach **homoscedastic model residuals**:

$$BC(q) = \frac{q^{\lambda} - 1}{\lambda}$$

$$0 < \lambda \leq 1$$

$$\lambda = 0 : BC = \log$$



Model residuals:

$$E_Q = Q_m - Q_o$$

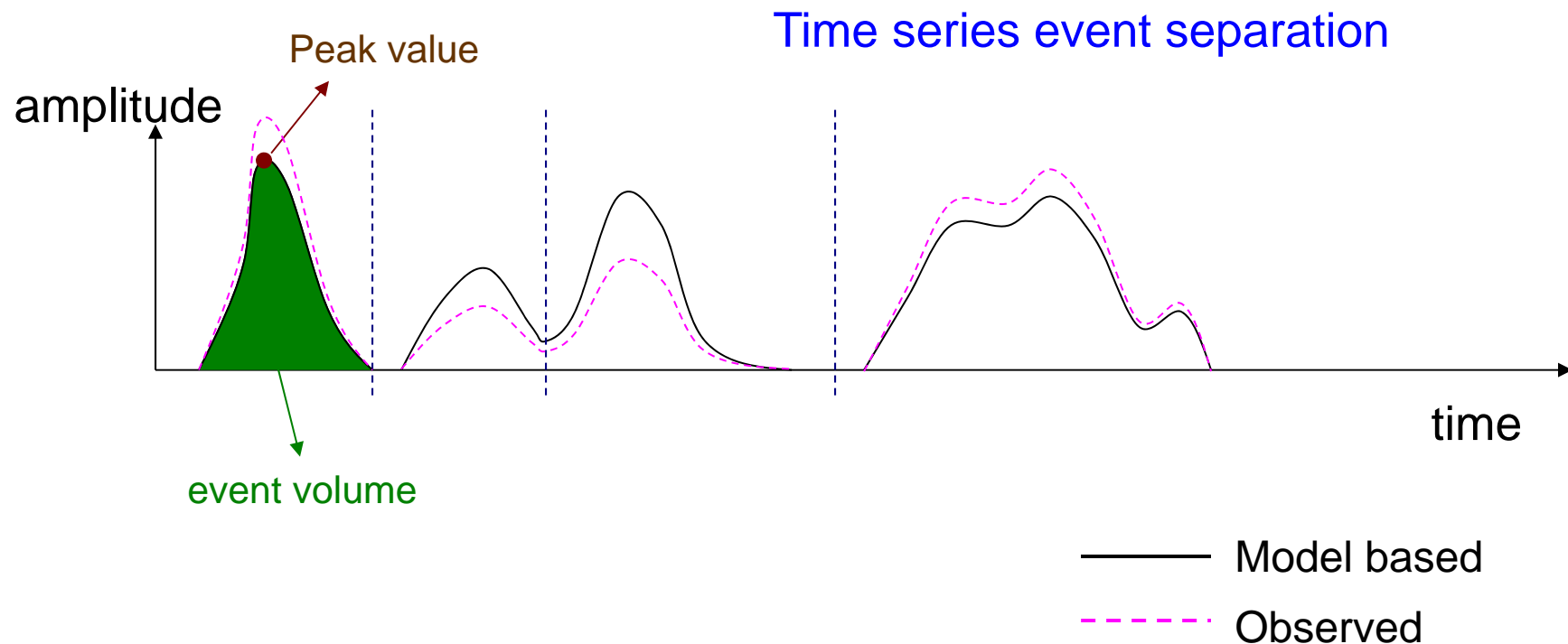
Mean model residual  
(model bias):

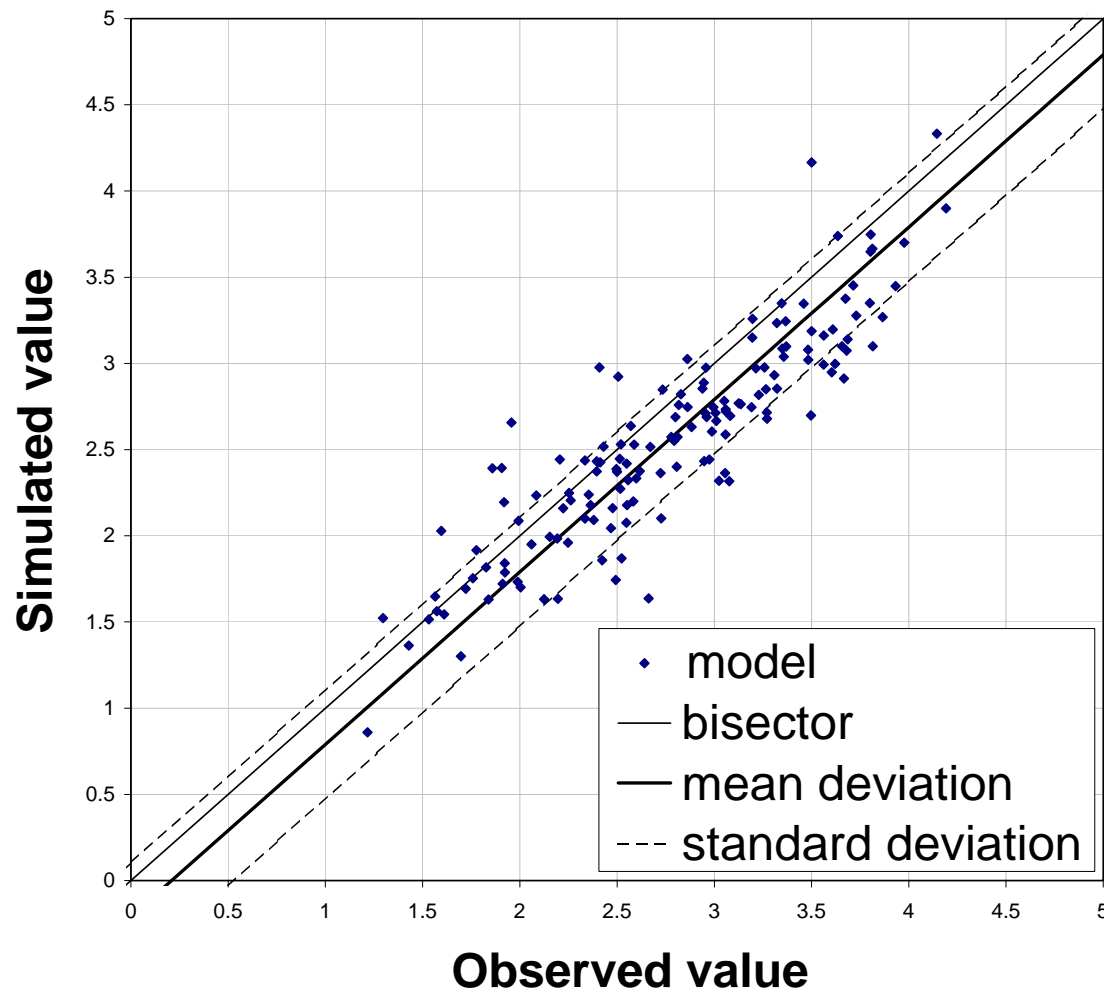
$$ME = \bar{E}_Q = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{E_Q(i)}{n}$$

Model residual variance:

$$S_{E_Q}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(E_Q(i) - \bar{E}_Q)^2}{n-1}$$

# Total uncertainty quantification





Model residuals:

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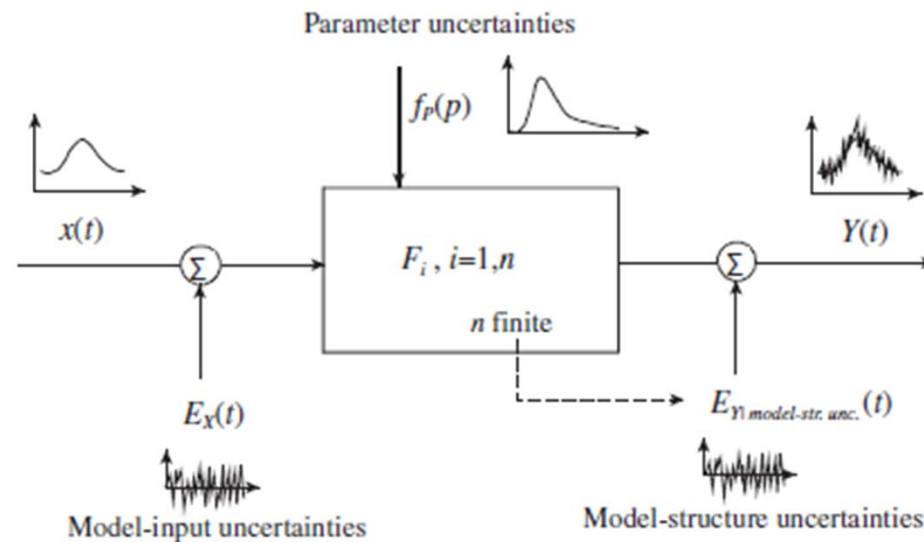
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## Variance decomposition:

$$S_{E_{Y-Y_0}}^2 = S_{E_{Y_0}}^2 + S_{E_{Y|inputs\ X}}^2 + S_{E_{Y|model-str.unc.}}^2 + S_{E_{Y|parameters\ P}}^2 + \dots$$



## Variance decomposition:

Model output:  $Y$

Errors in inputs, parameters, model-structure:  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_k$

$$V(Y) = \sum_i V_i + \sum_i \sum_{j>i} V_{ij} + \dots + V_{12\dots k}$$

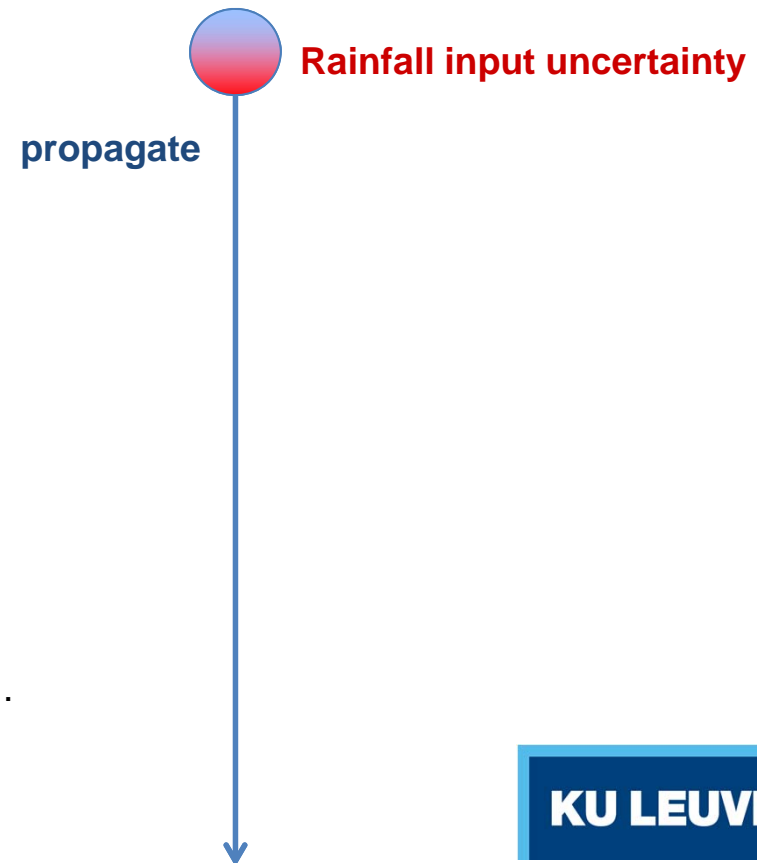
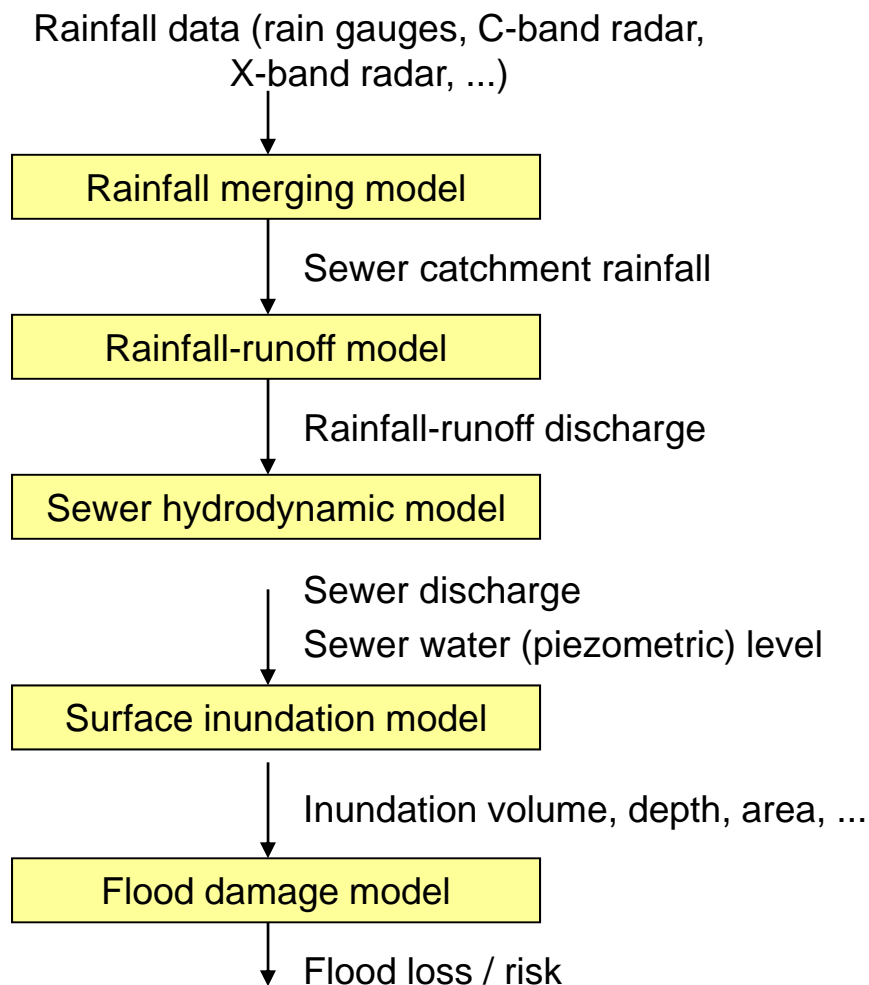
Normalizing by  $V$ : first and higher order sensitivity indices:

$$\sum_i S_i + \sum_i \sum_{j>i} S_{ij} + \dots + S_{12\dots k} = 1$$

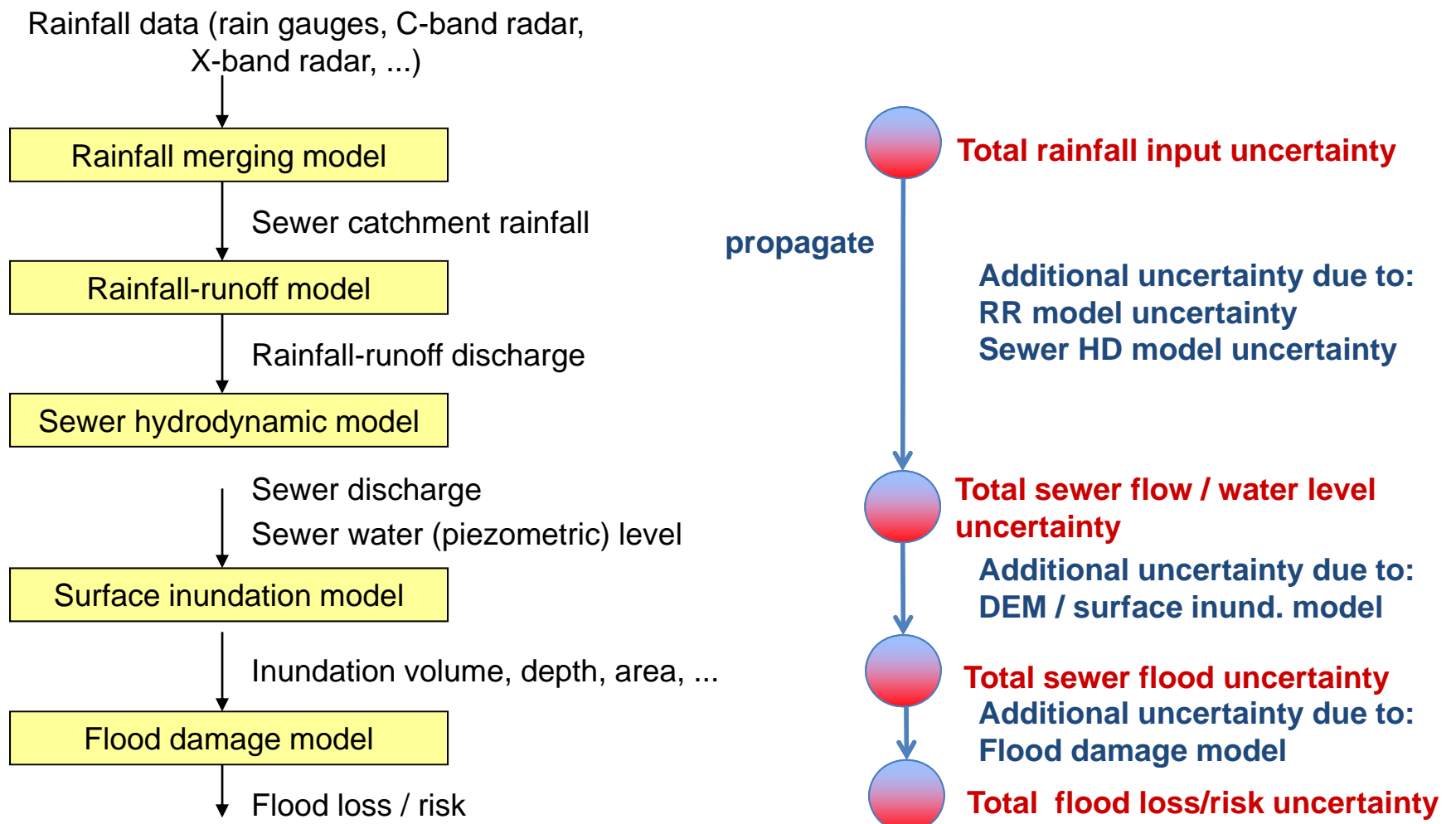
Total sensitivity index for  $X_i$ :

$$S_i + \sum_{j>i} S_{ij} + \sum_{l>j>i} S_{ijl} + \dots + S_{12\dots k} = S_{T_i}$$

## Steps in sewer inundation modelling:

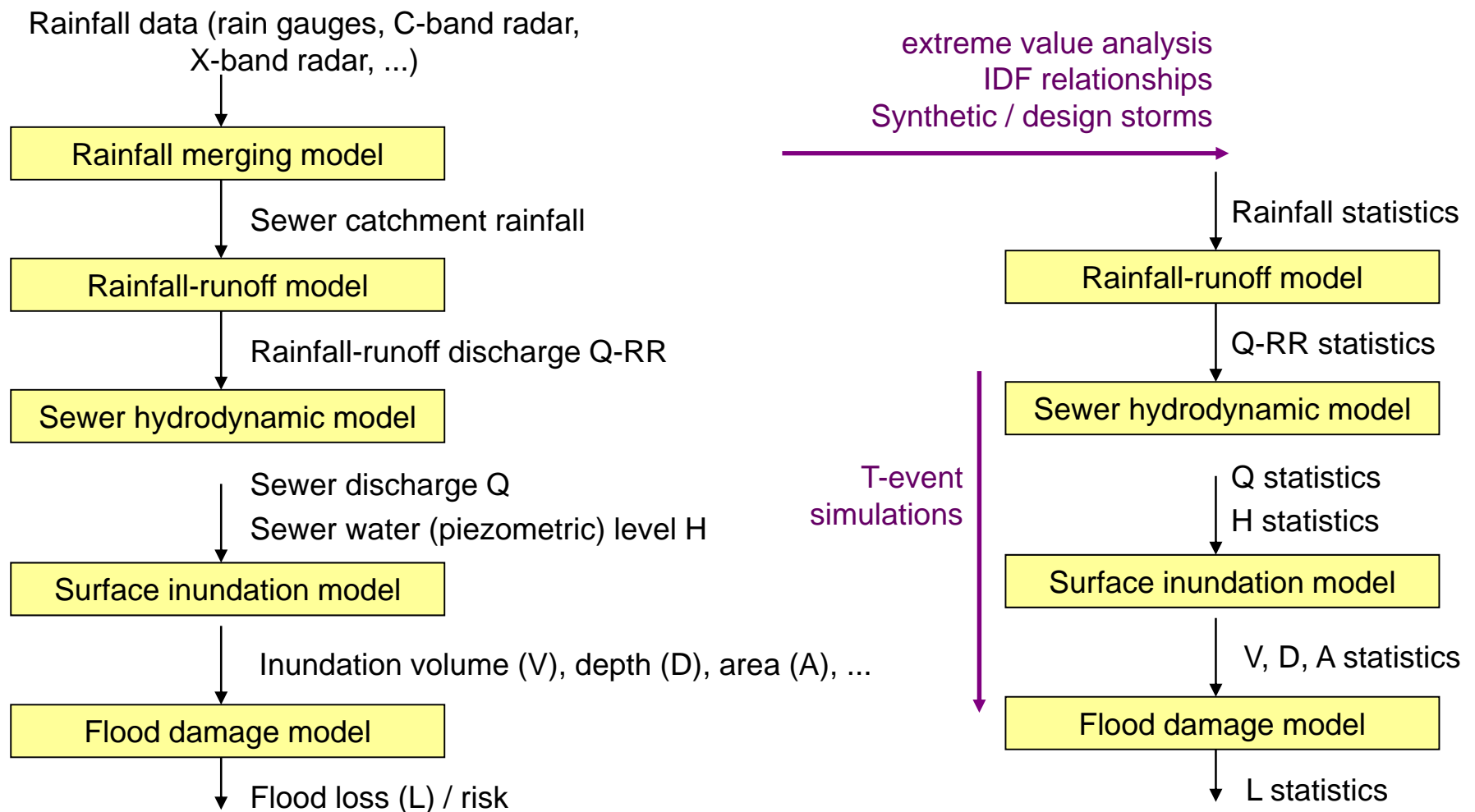


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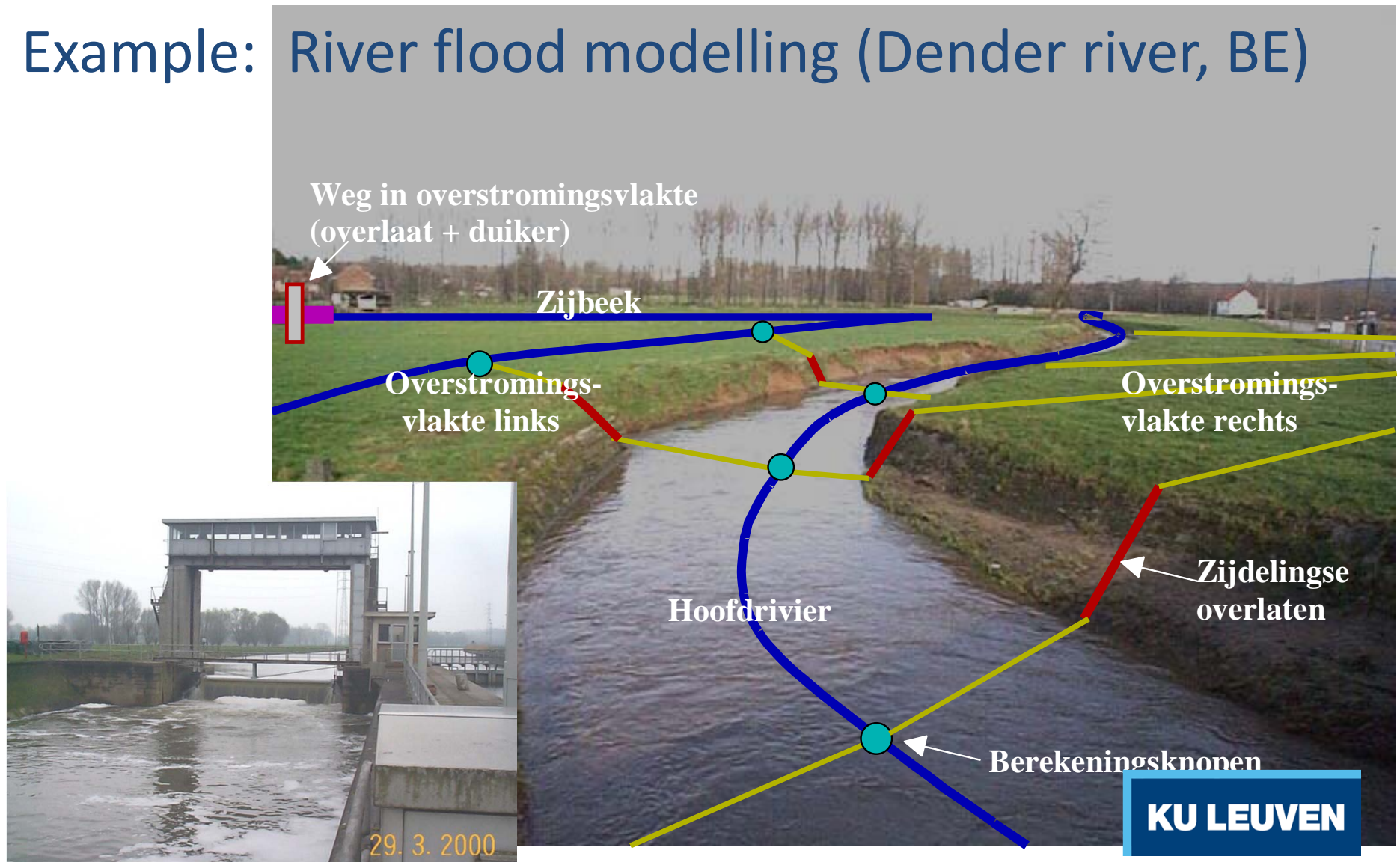




## Steps in sewer inundation modelling:

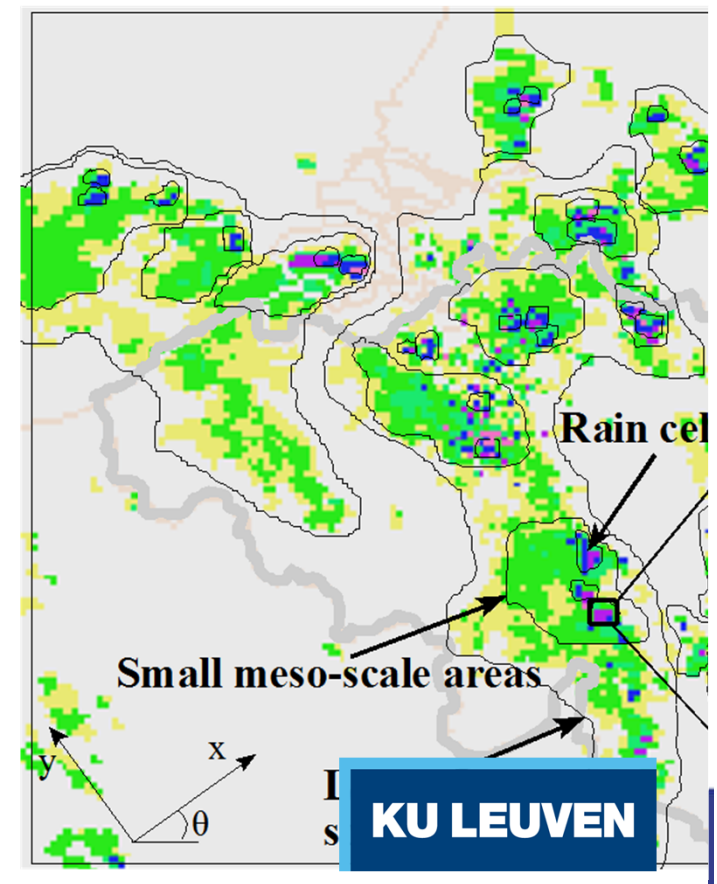
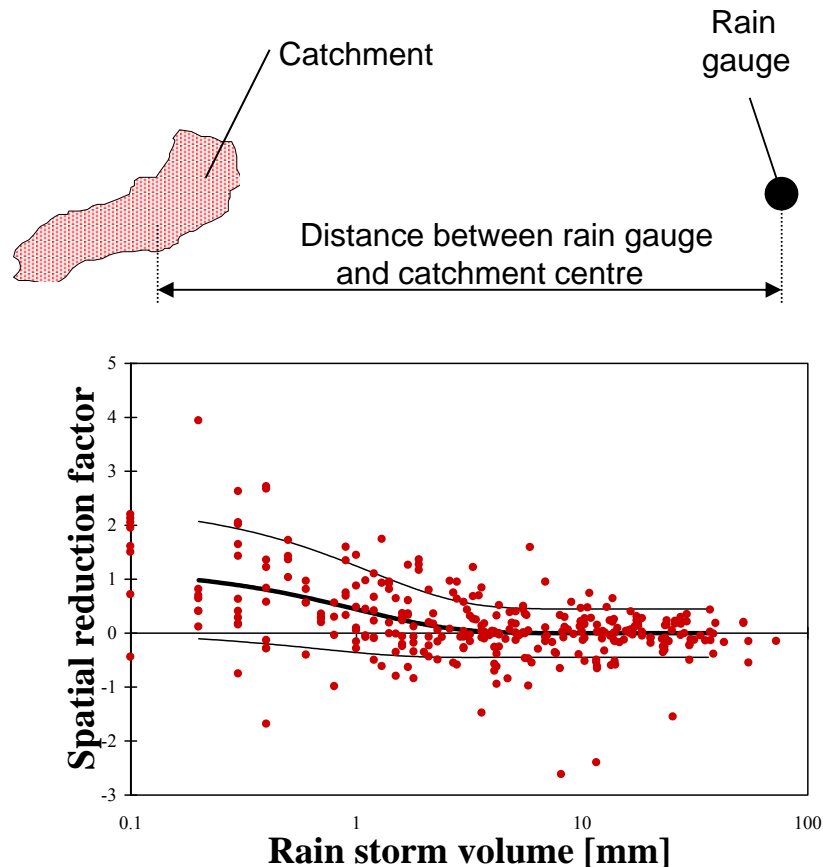


## Example: River flood modelling (Dender river, BE)



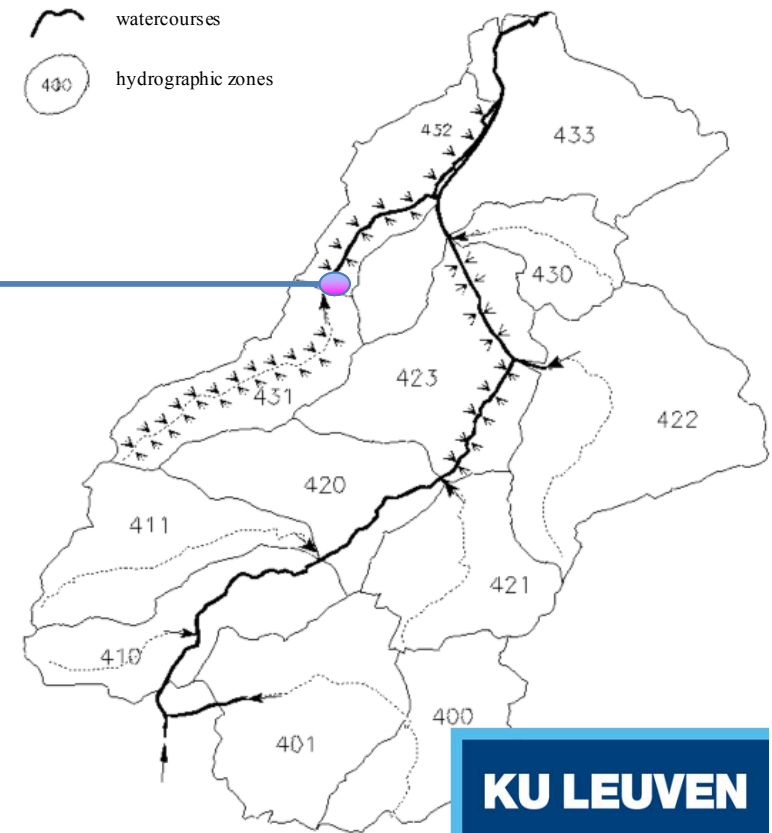
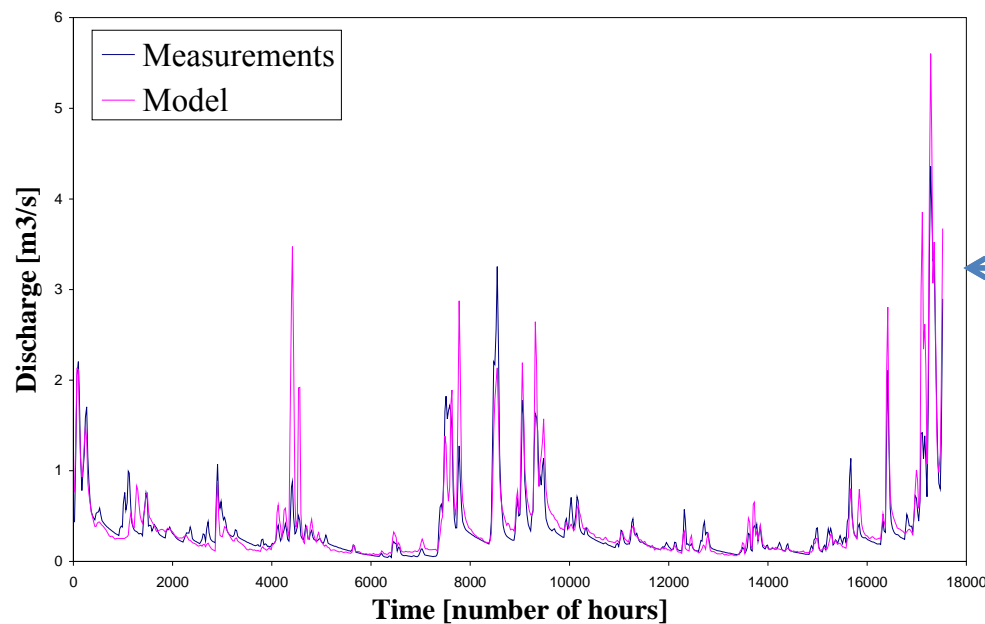
## Example: River flood modelling (Dender river, BE)

Total rainfall input uncertainty quantification:



## Example: River flood modelling (Dender river, BE)

Total river flow uncertainty quantification:



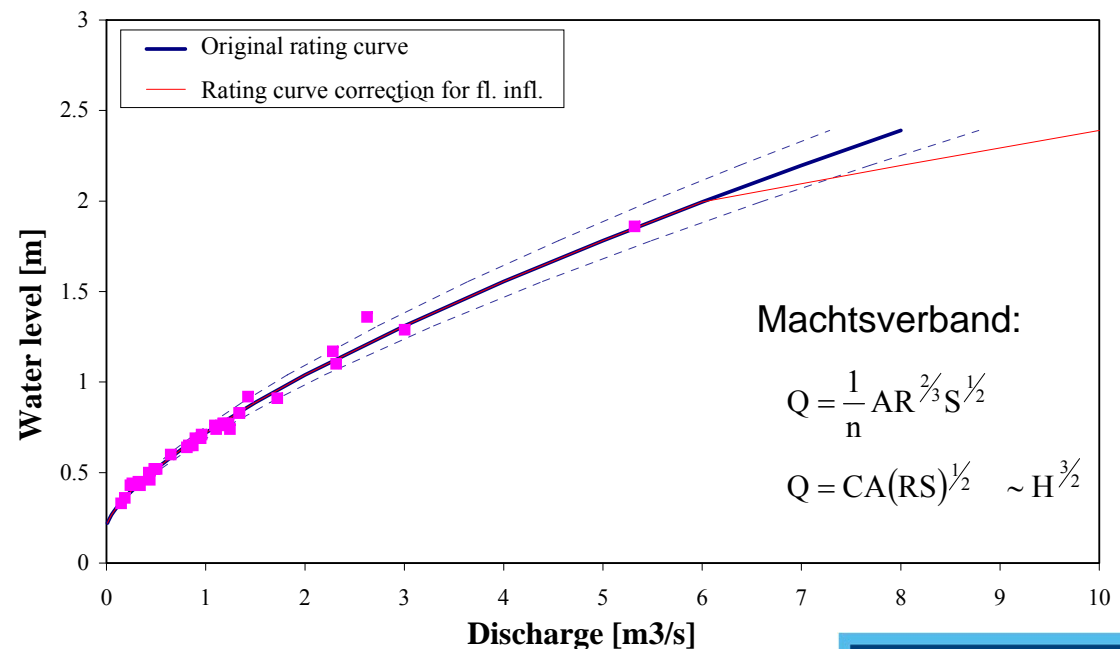


## Example: River flood modelling (Dender river, BE)

Take observation error variance into account:



Q-H rating curve uncertainty:



## Example: River flood modelling (Dender river, BE)

Total flood uncertainty quantification:

$$F = \frac{A_{obs} \cap A_{mod}}{A_{obs} \cup A_{mod}}$$

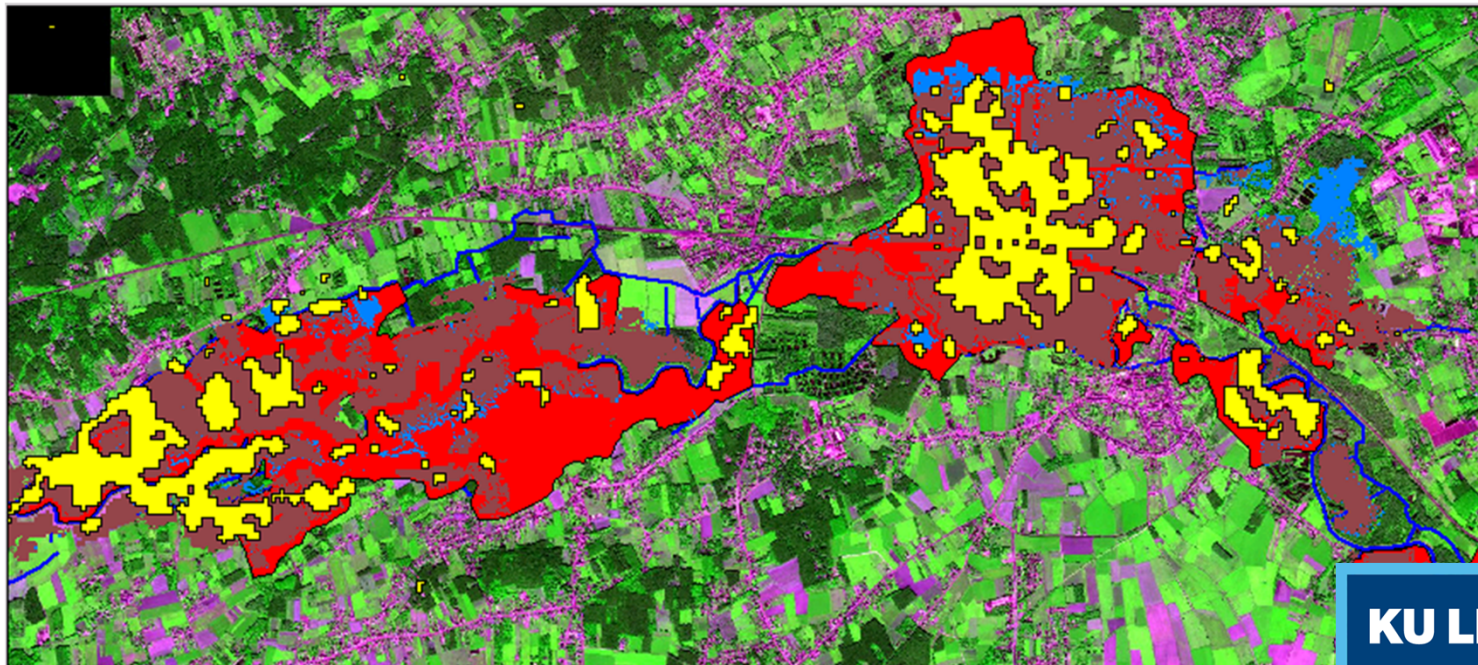




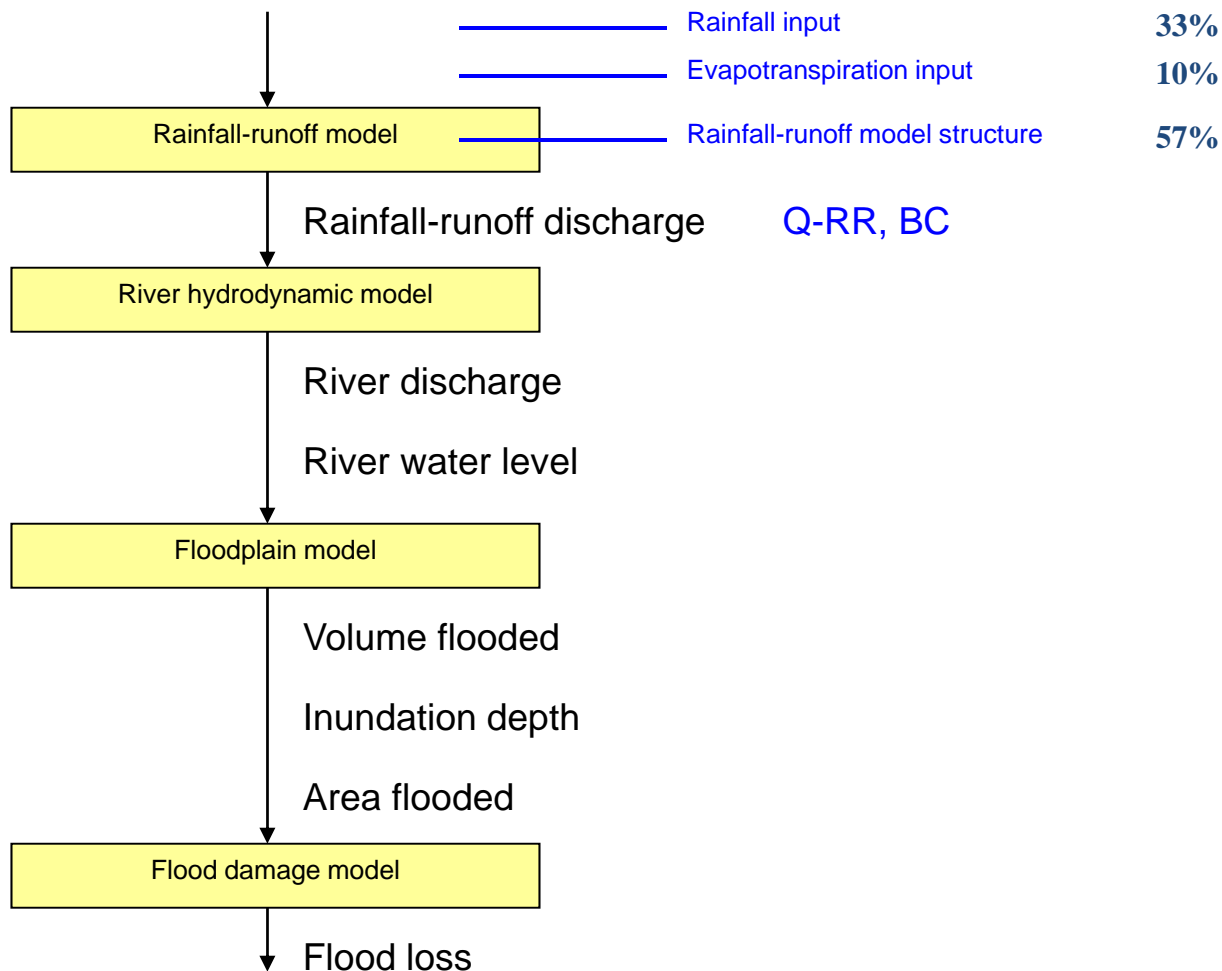
## Example: River flood modelling (Dender river, BE)

- overlay of:
- ERS SAR derived flood map at 30.01.1995
  - Flemish Map of Recent Floods for the flood of January 1995 (at the peak moment)
  - hydraulic model flood simulation results (at 30.01.1995)
  - Hydraulic model flood simulation results (at the peak moment)

Flood model validation

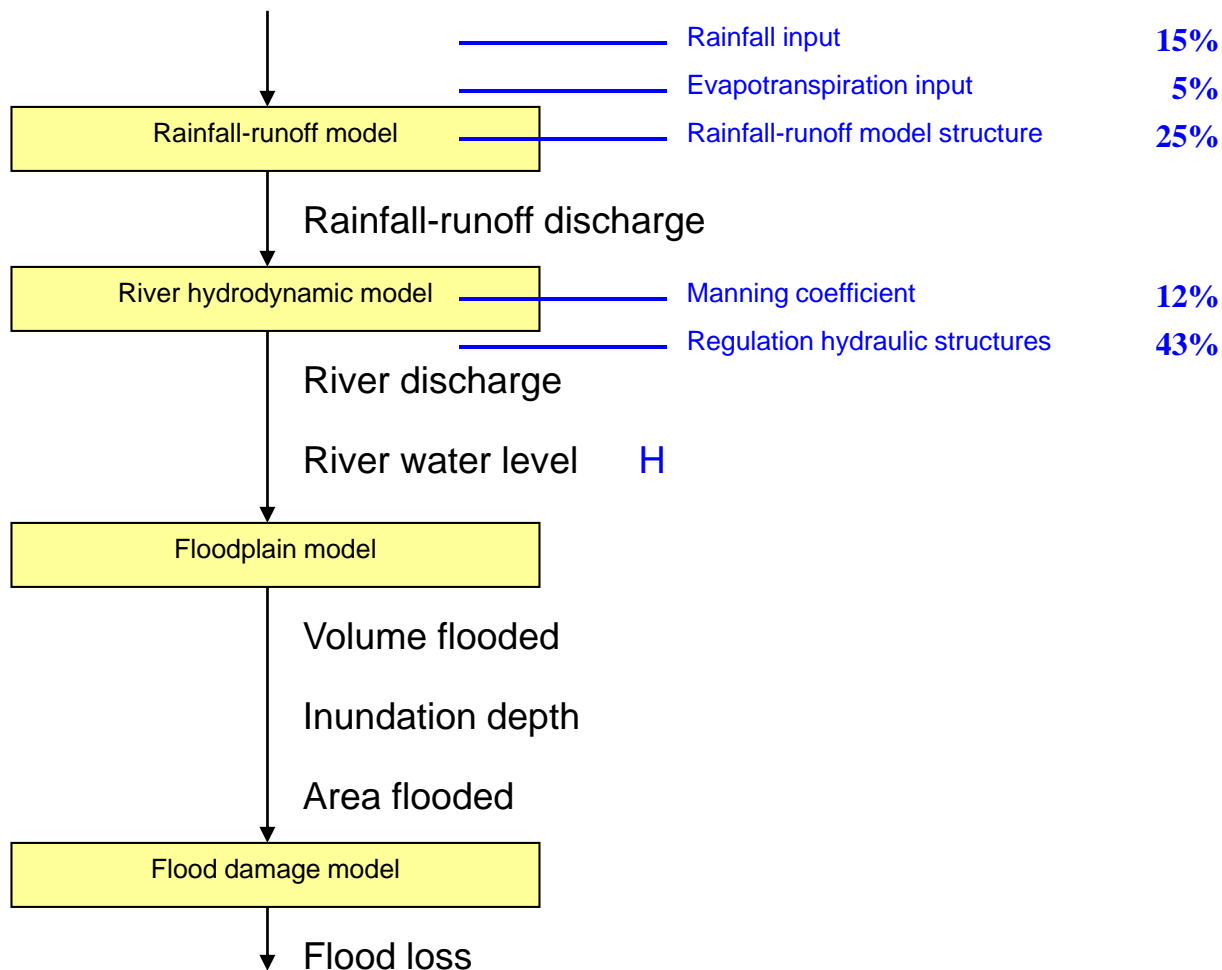


## Example: river flood modelling (Dender river, BE)

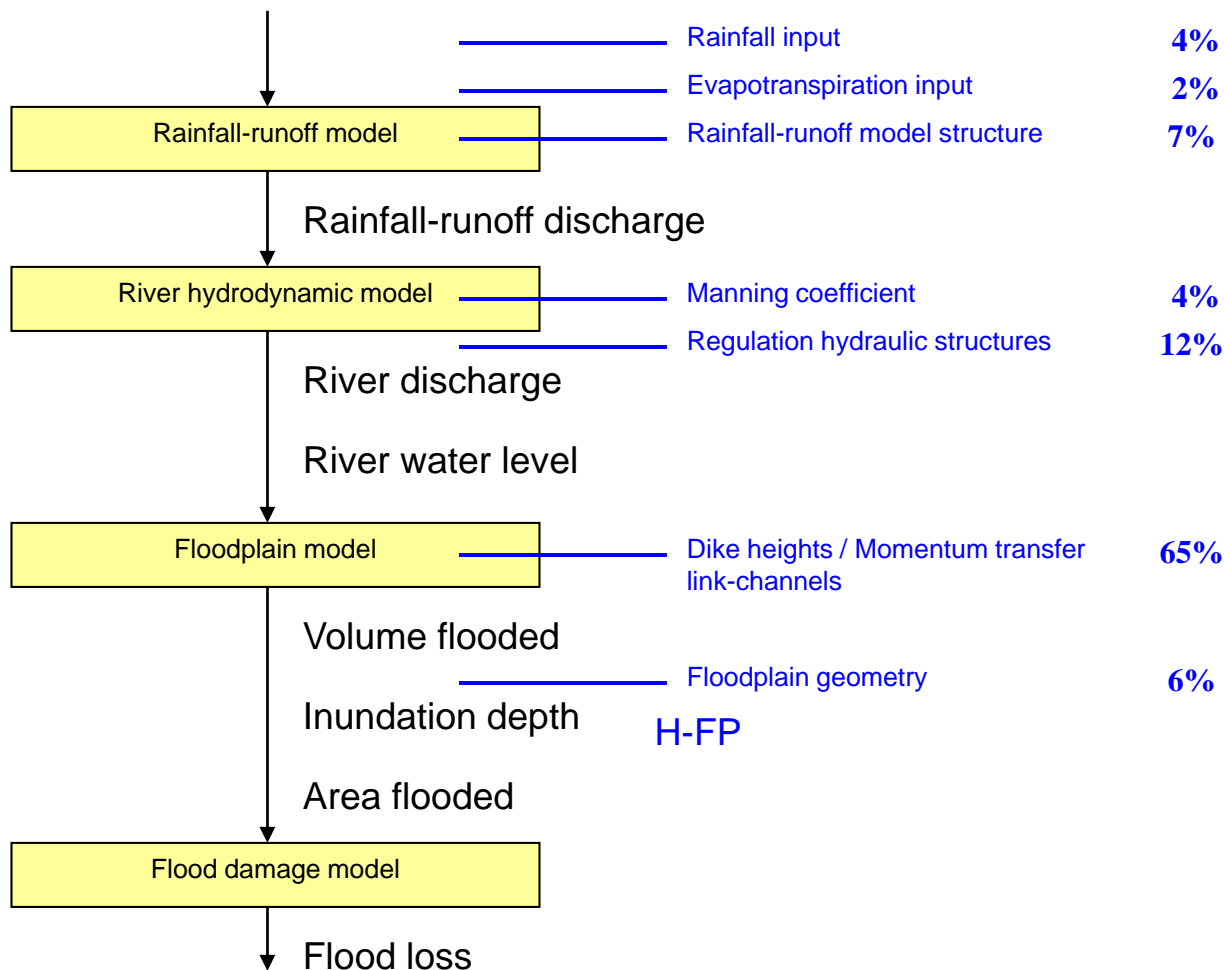




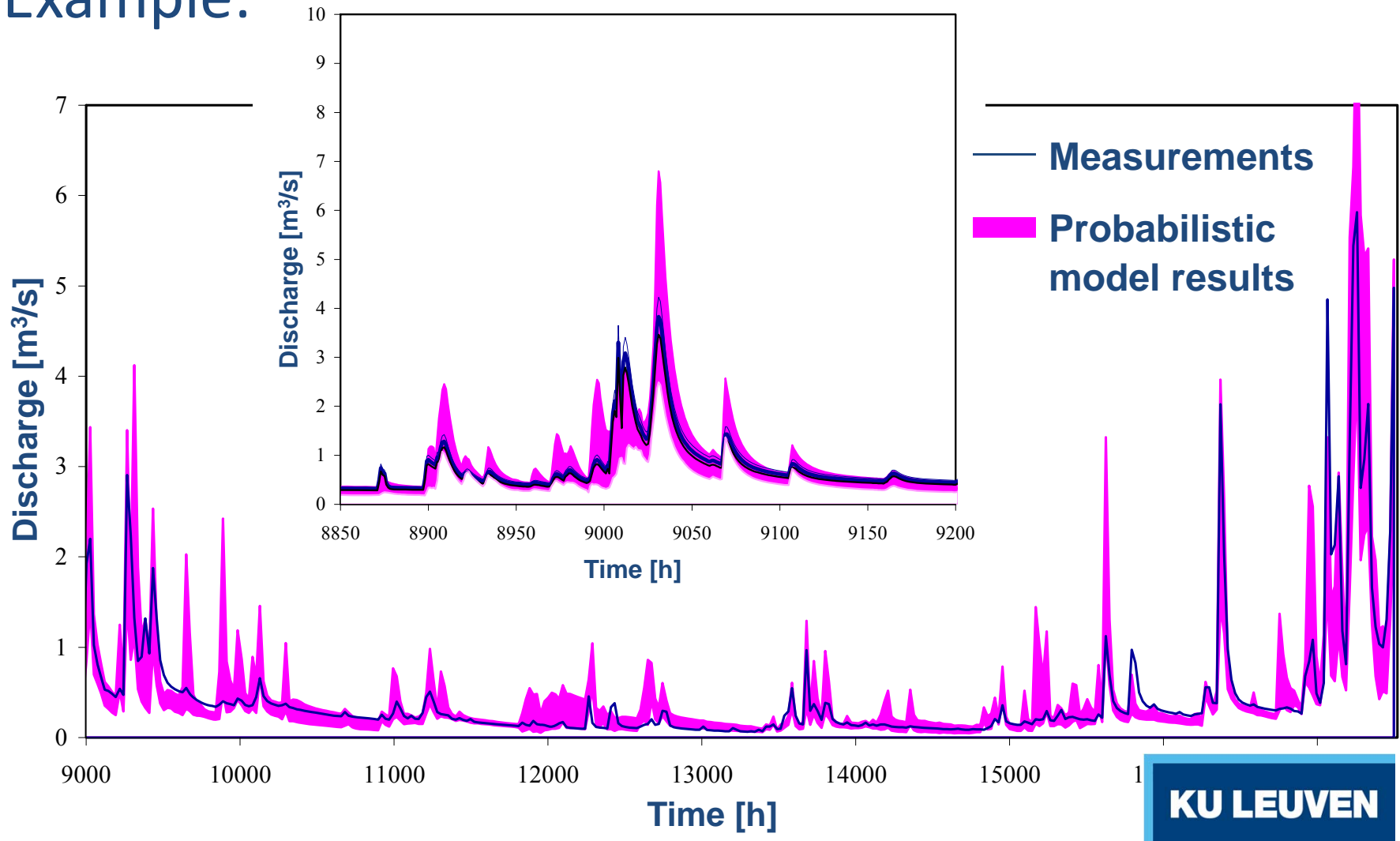
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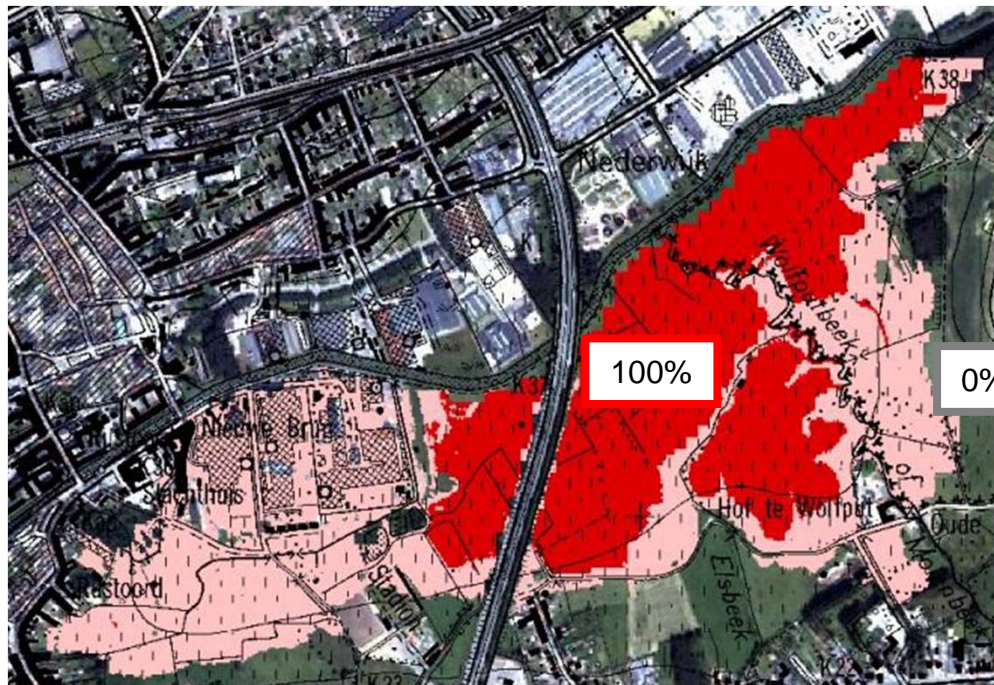


Example: confidence limits on model results:




## Example: river flood modelling (Dender river, BE)

Probabilistic flood maps:



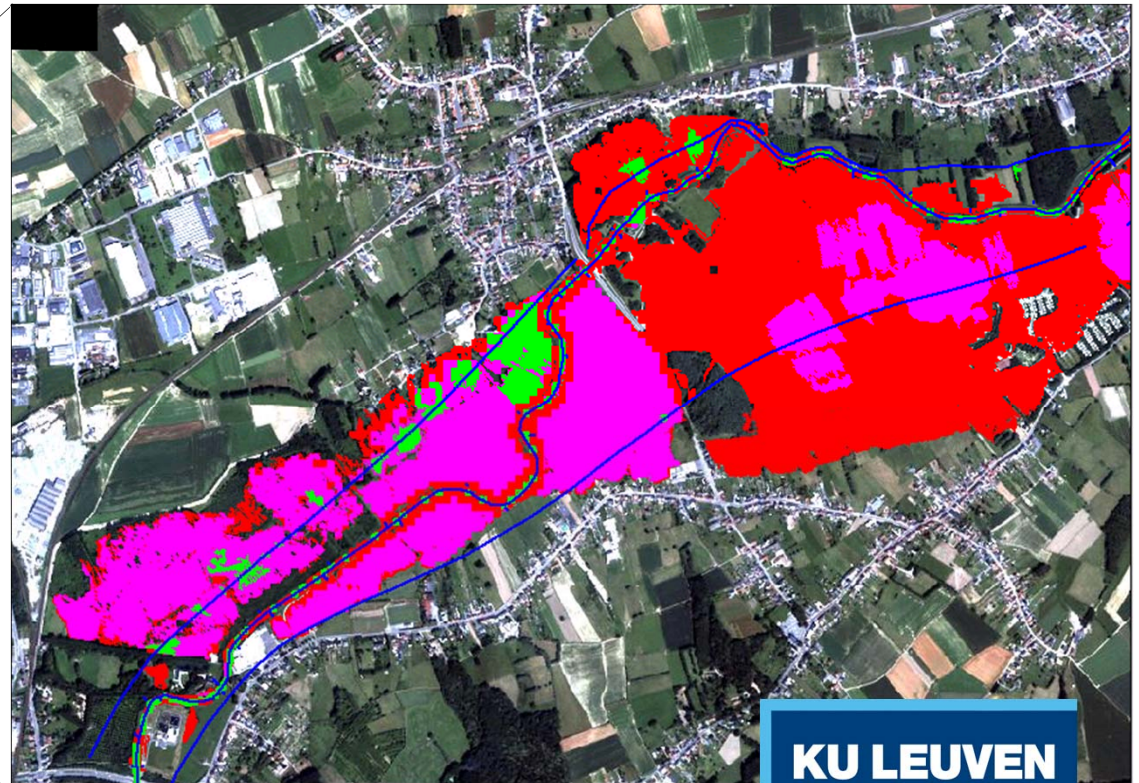
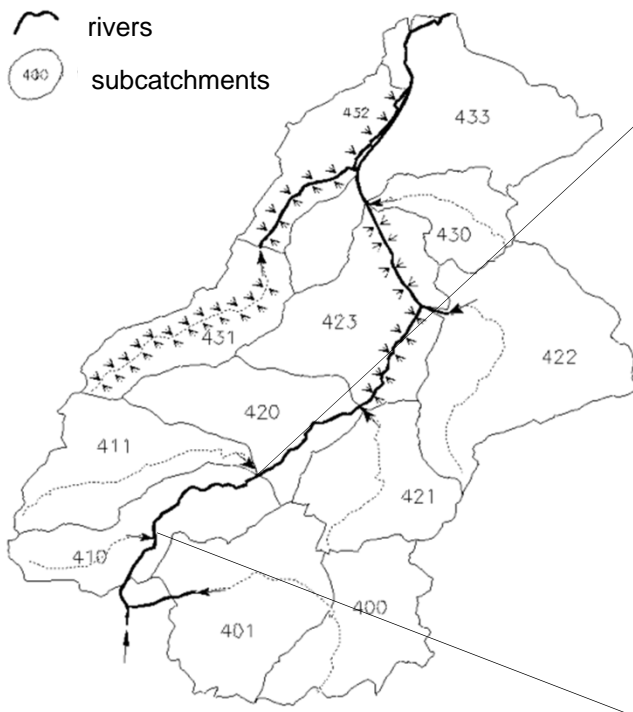
Event-based flood map

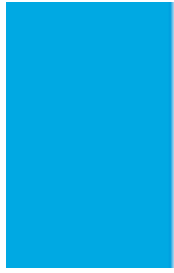
 0% -> 100% prob.



## Example: river flood modelling (Dender river, BE)

Flood maps for: ■ T=1year ■ 10 years ■ 100 years

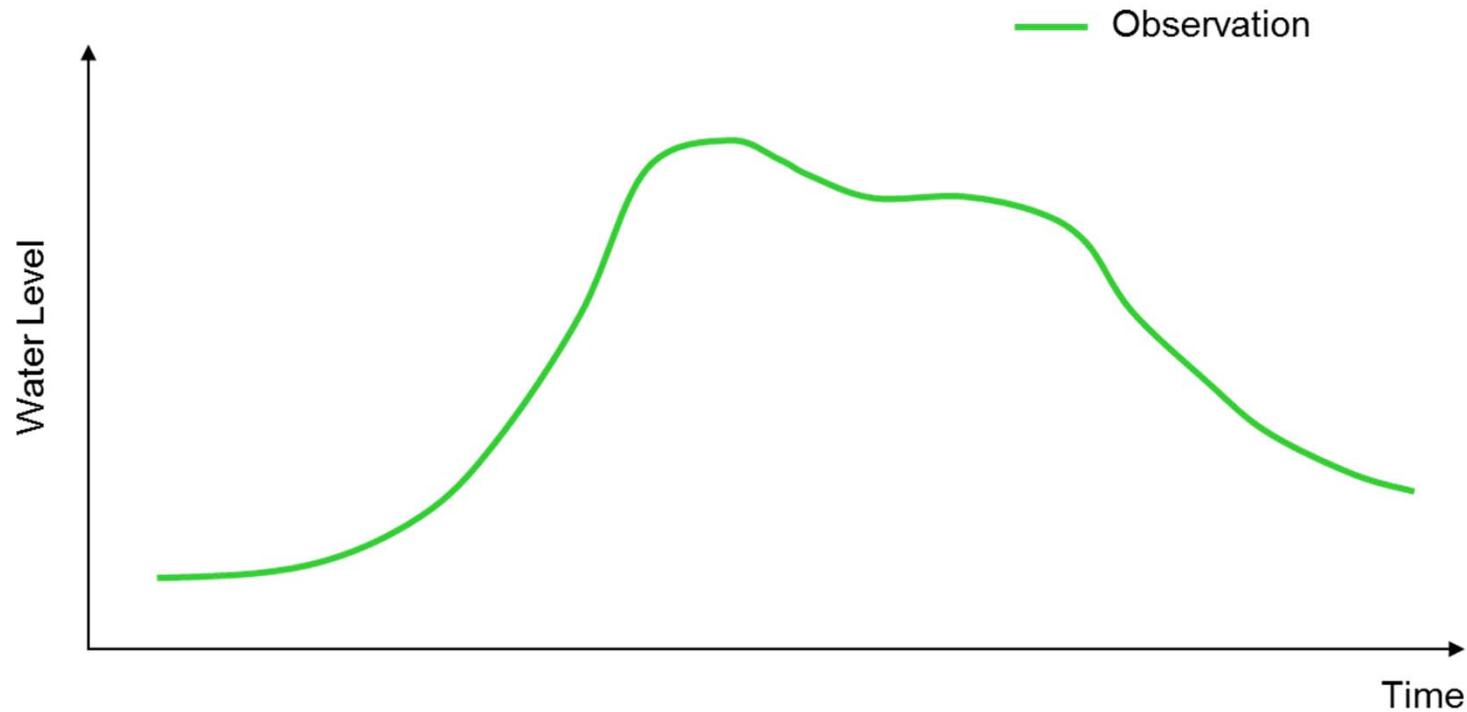




# Rainfall forecast uncertainty quantification

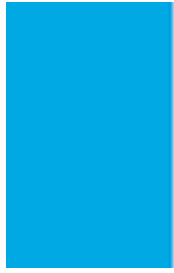


Statistical non-parametric data-based approach:



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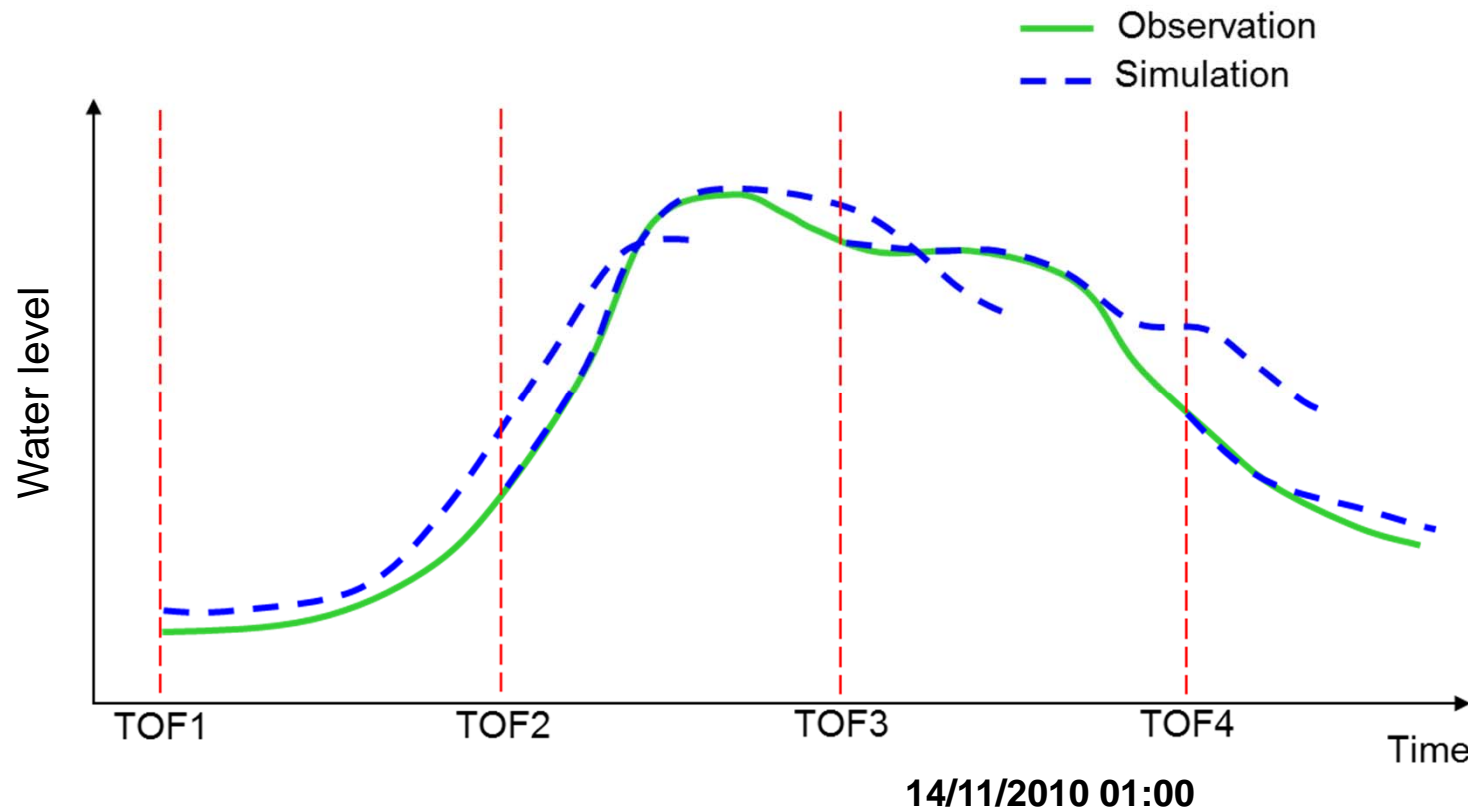
Van Steenbergen, N., Ronsyn, J., Willems, P. (2012), 'Non-parametric data-based approach for probabilistic flood forecasting in support of uncertainty communication', **Environmental Modelling & Software**, **33**, 92-105



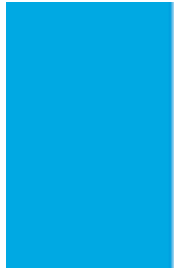
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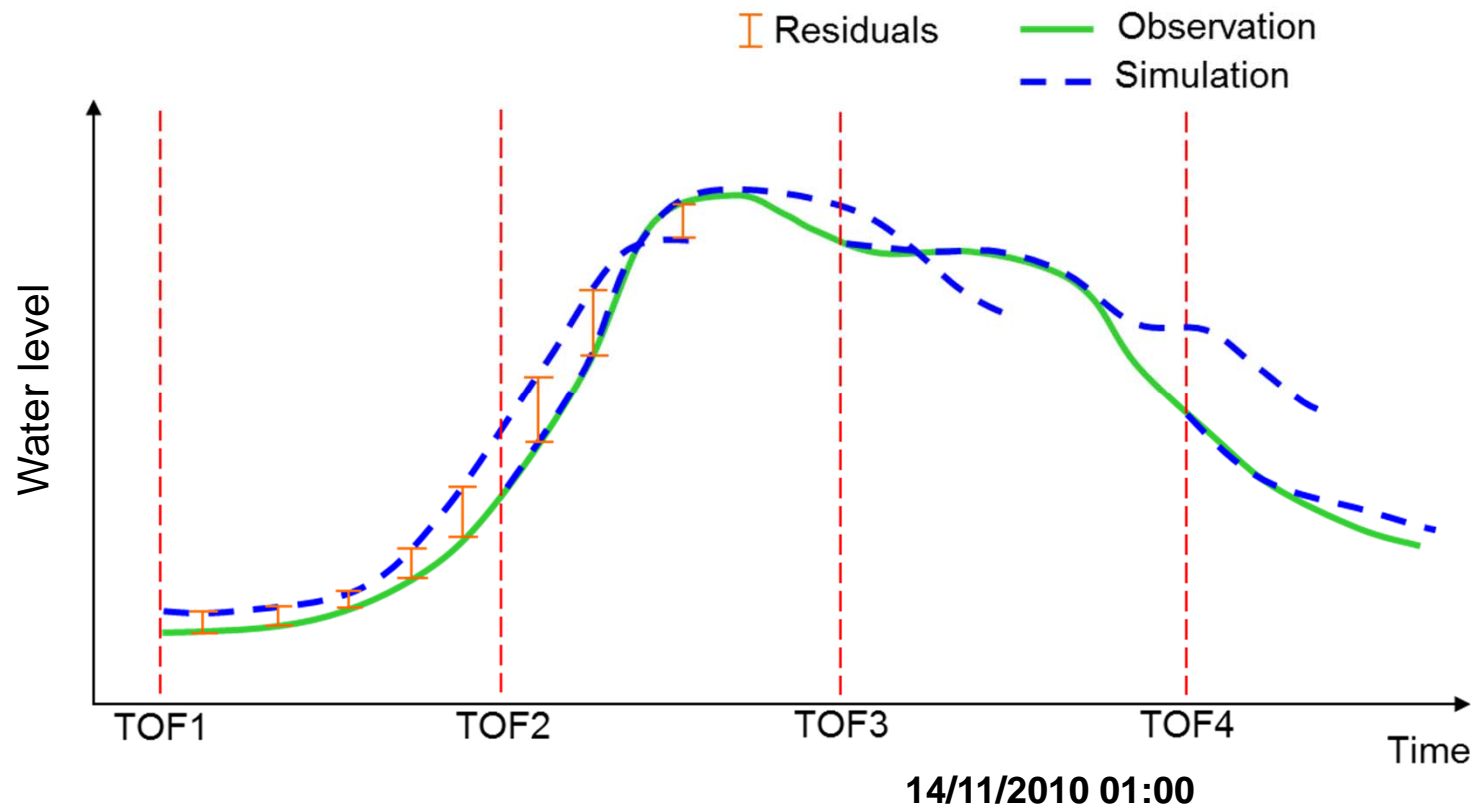
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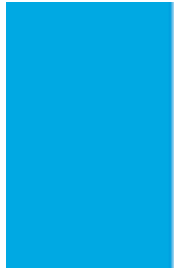
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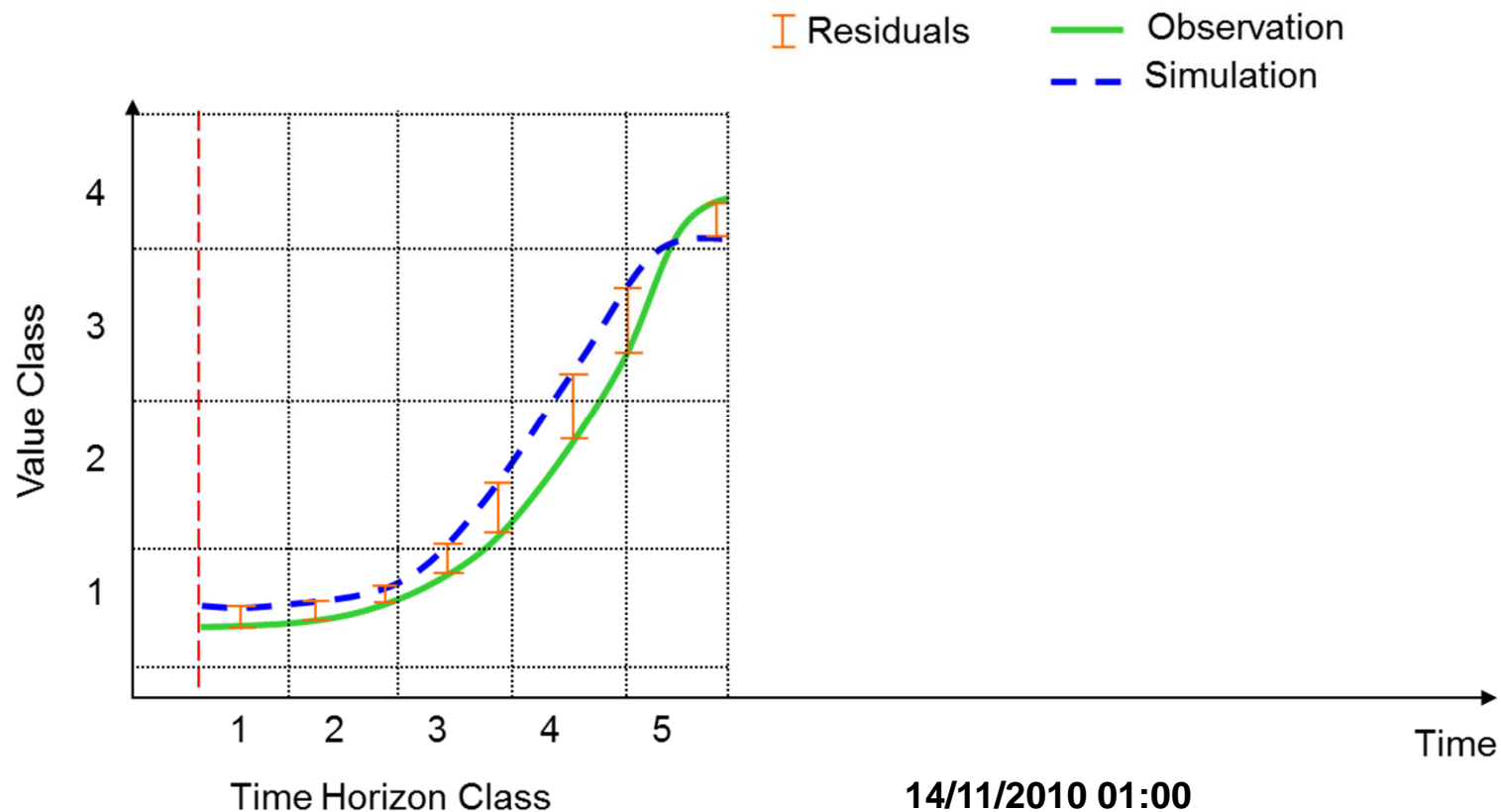
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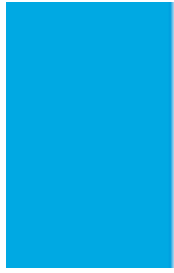




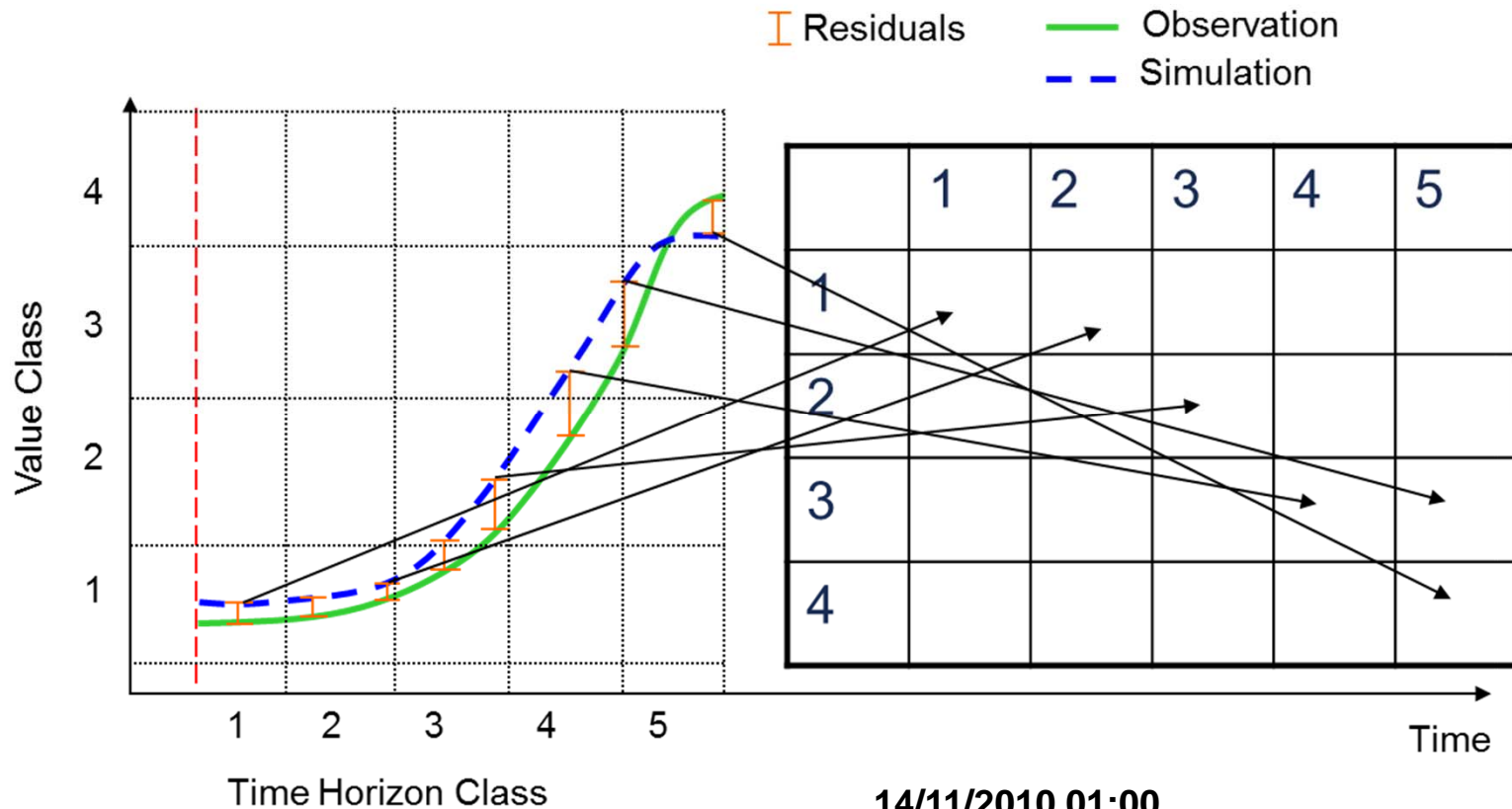


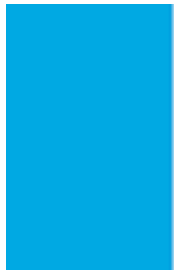
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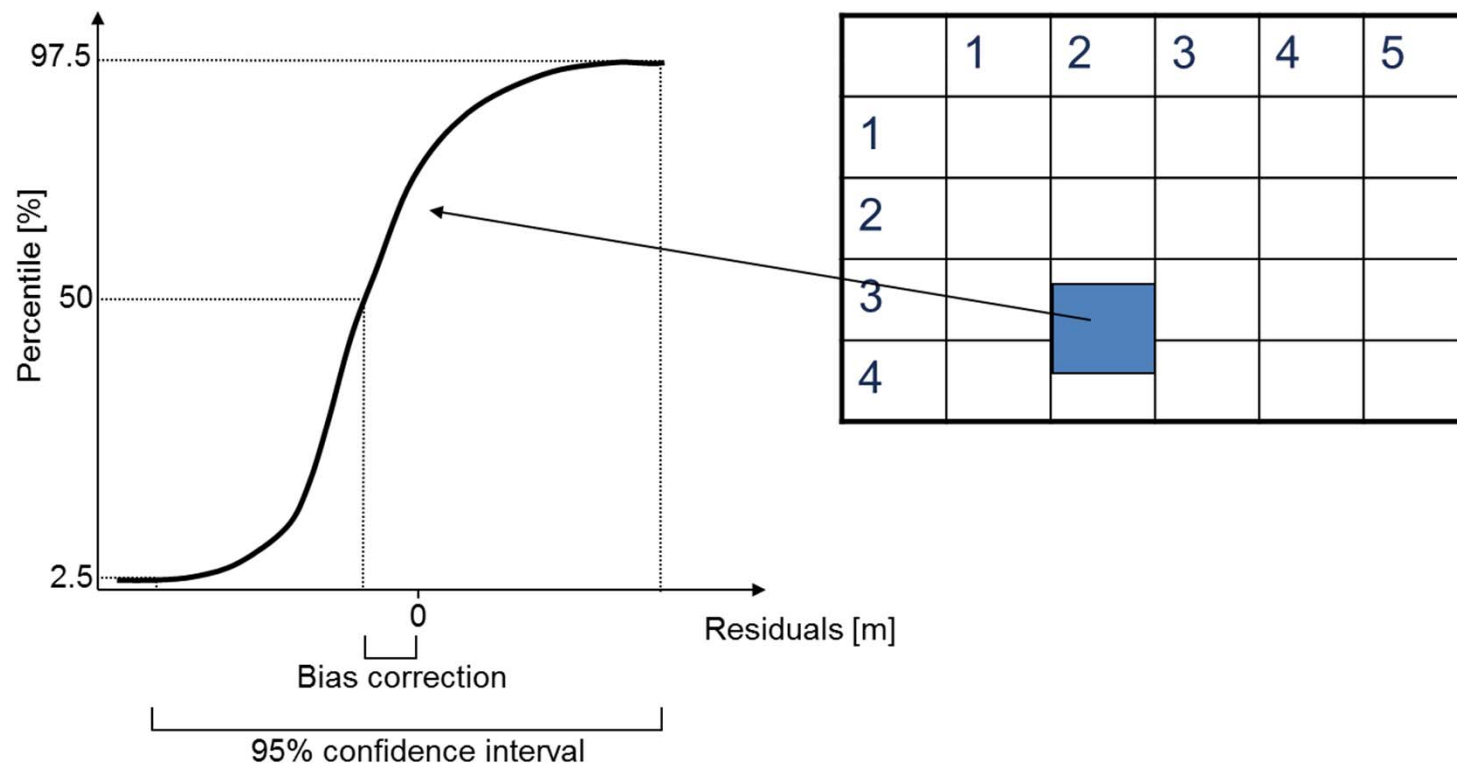


### Statistical non-parametric data-based approach:

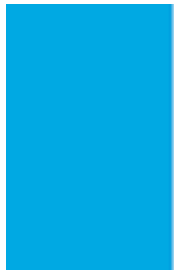




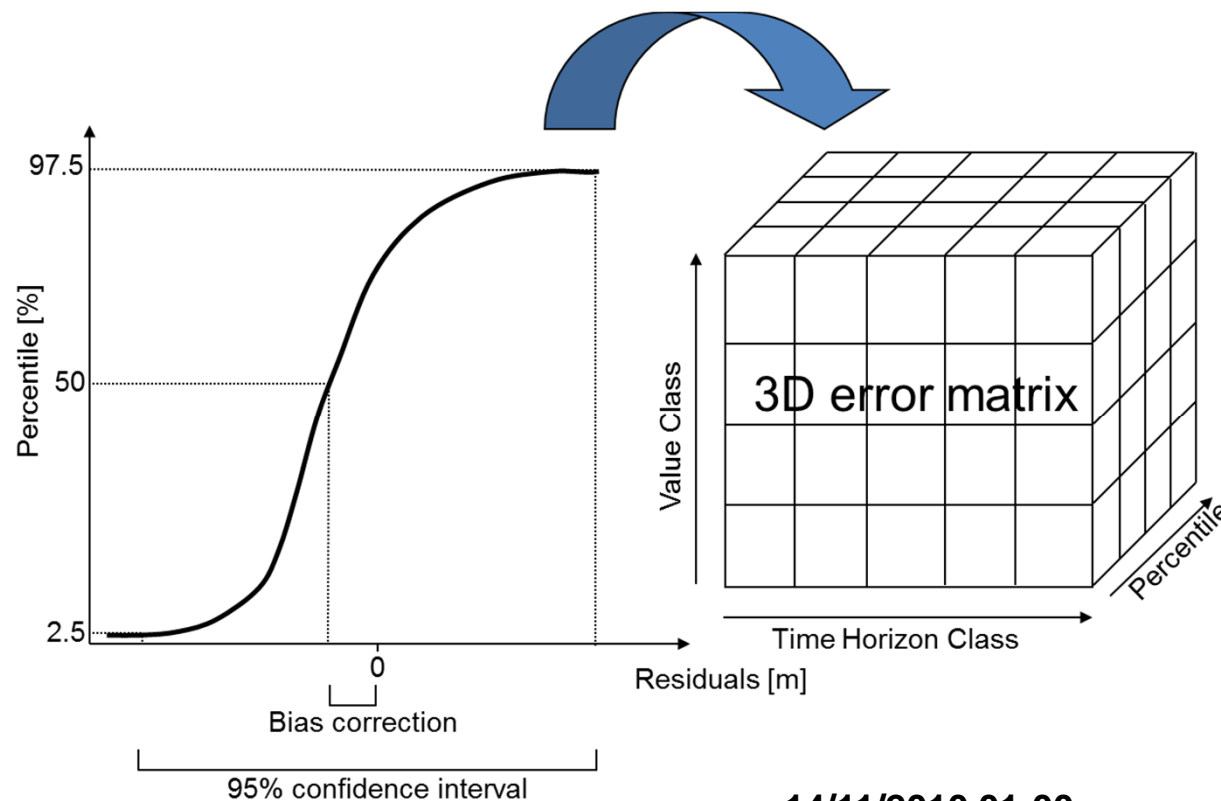
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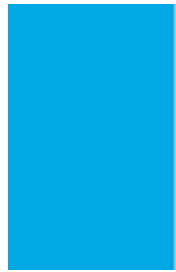
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## Statistical non-parametric data-based approach:



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# Flood forecast uncertainty quantification

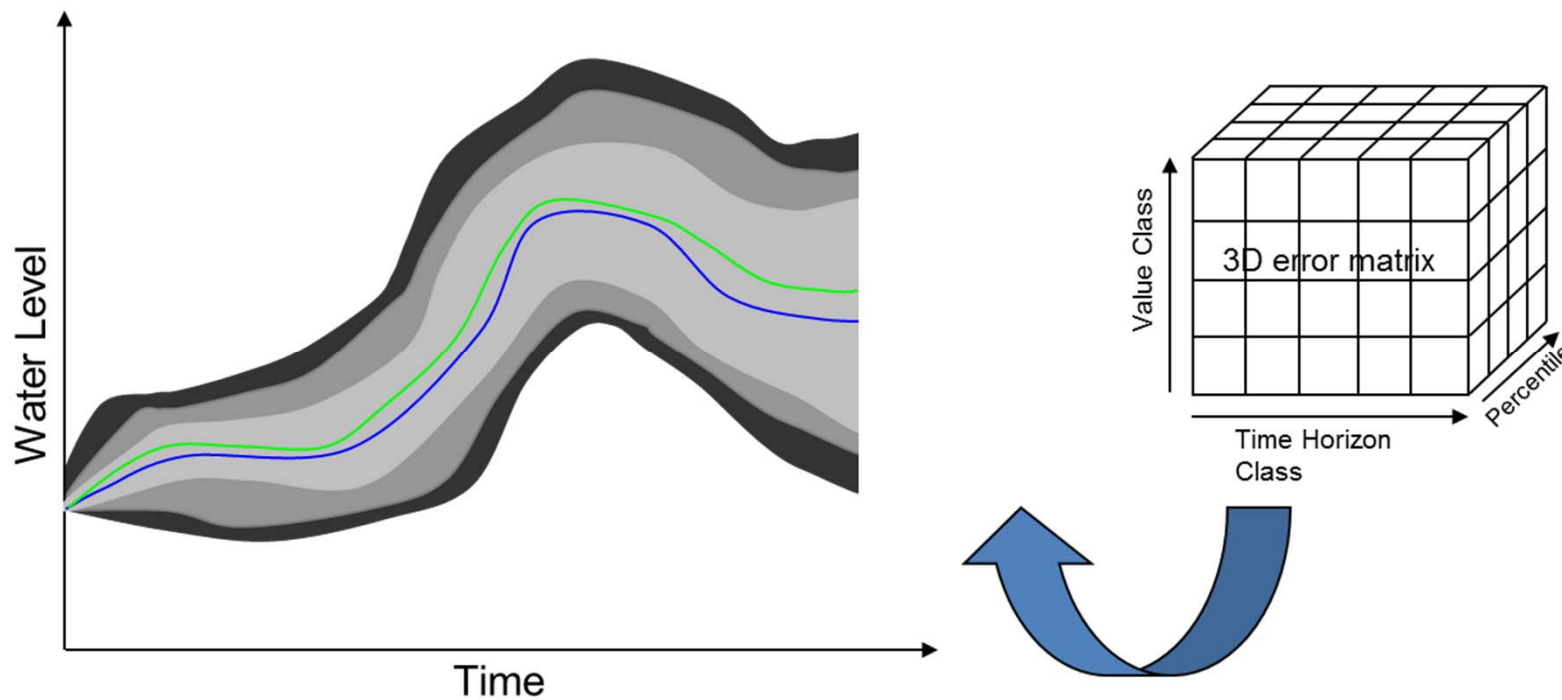
Investing in Opportunities



This project has received  
European Regional  
Development Funding  
through INTERREG IV B.

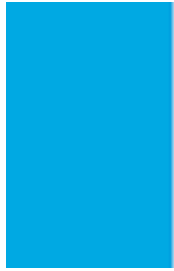


INTERREG IVB

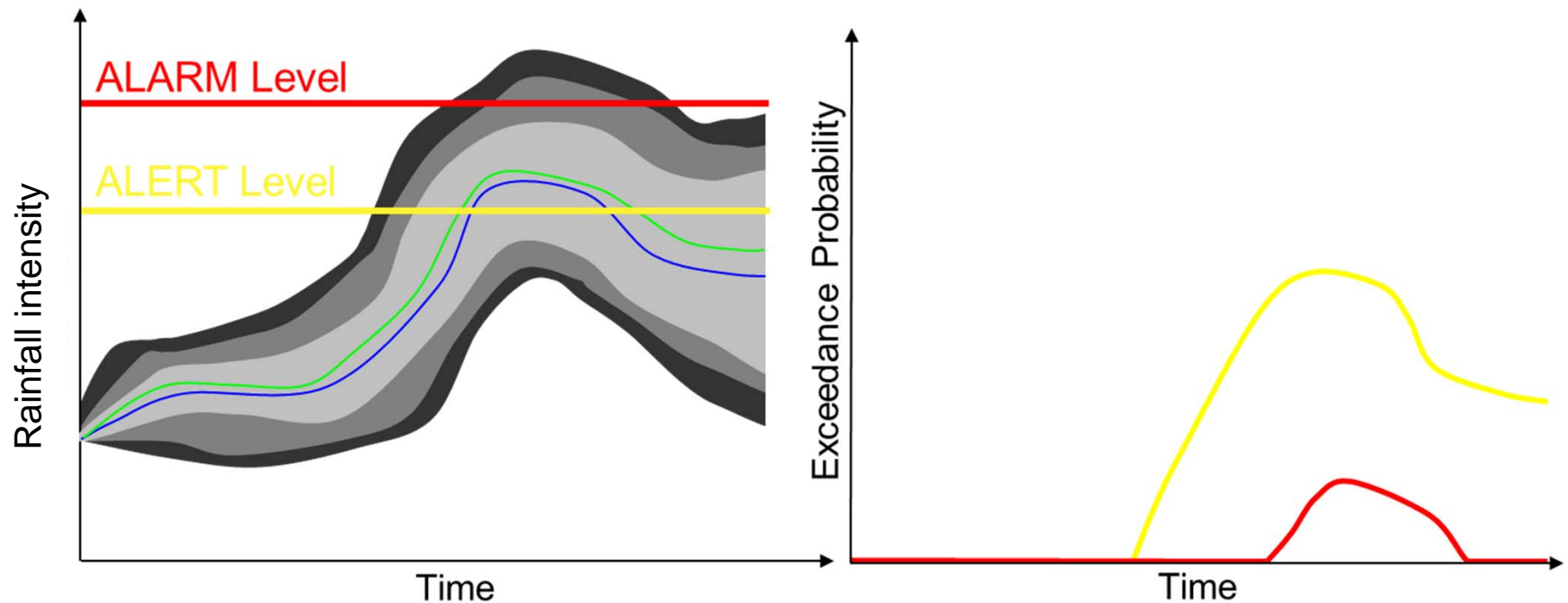


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Van Steenberghe, N., Ronsyn, J., Willems, P. (2012), 'Non-parametric data-based approach for probabilistic flood forecasting in support of uncertainty communication', **Environmental Modelling & Software**, **33**, 92-105

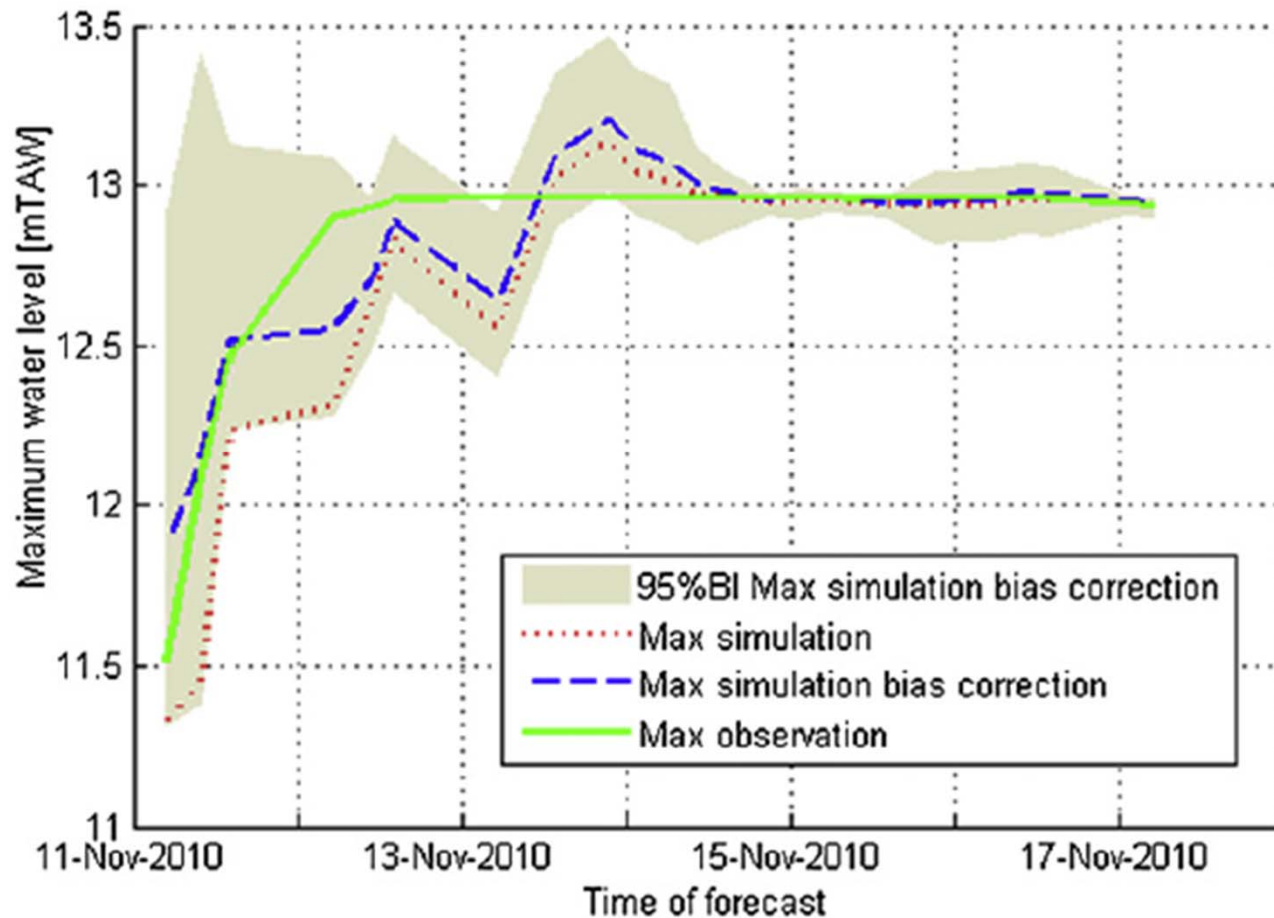


# Flood forecast uncertainty quantification



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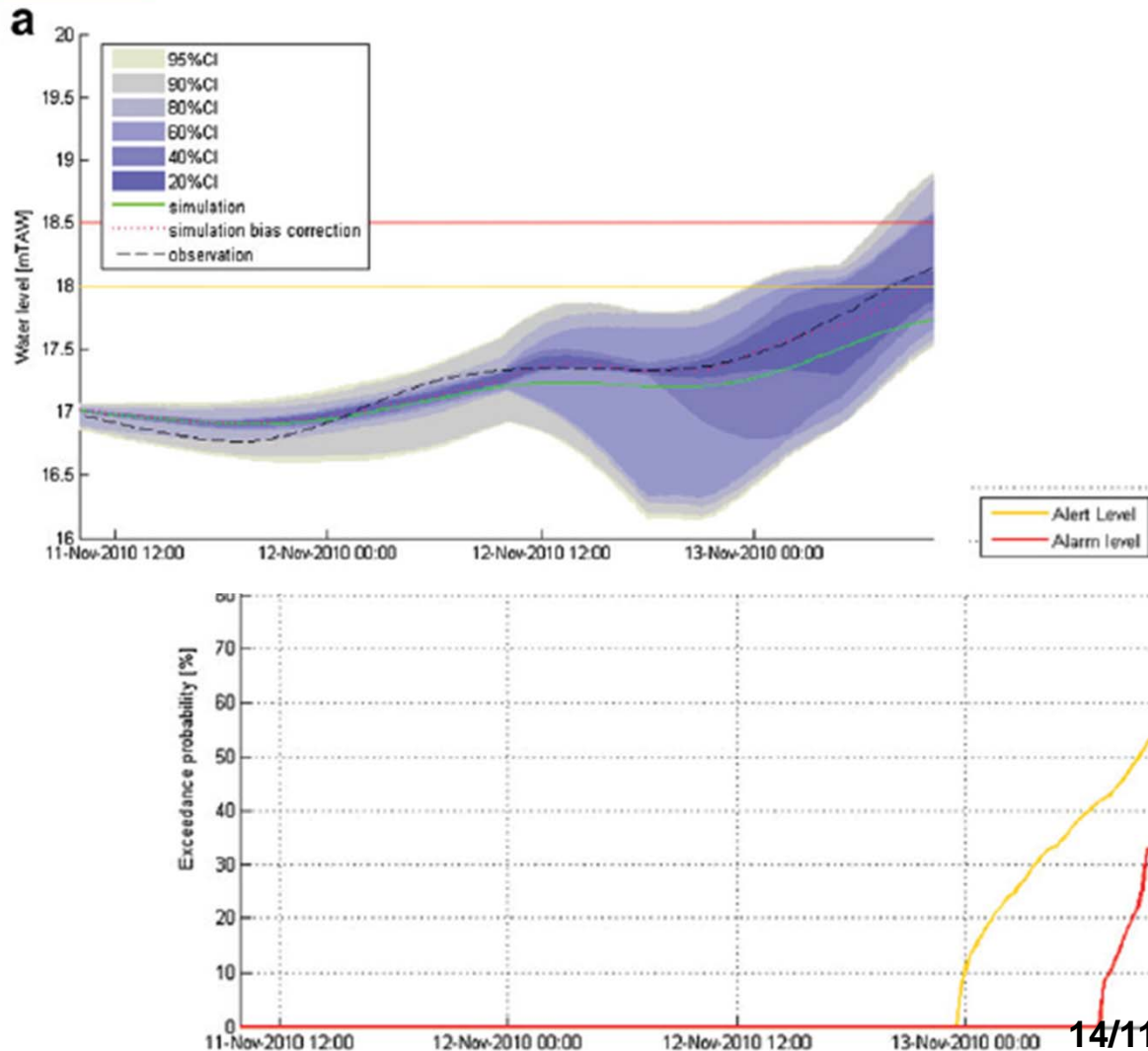
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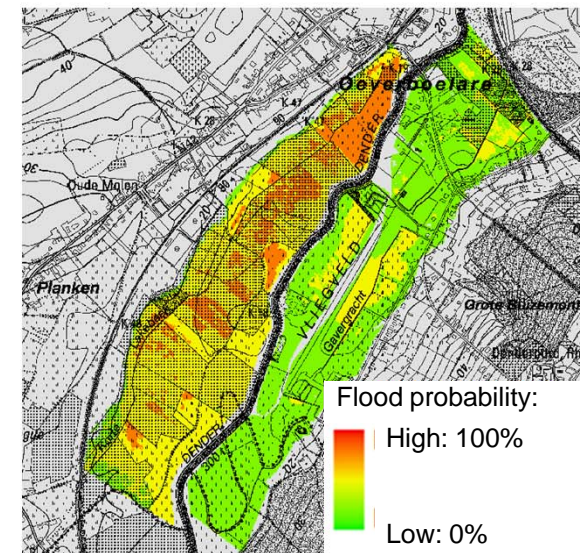
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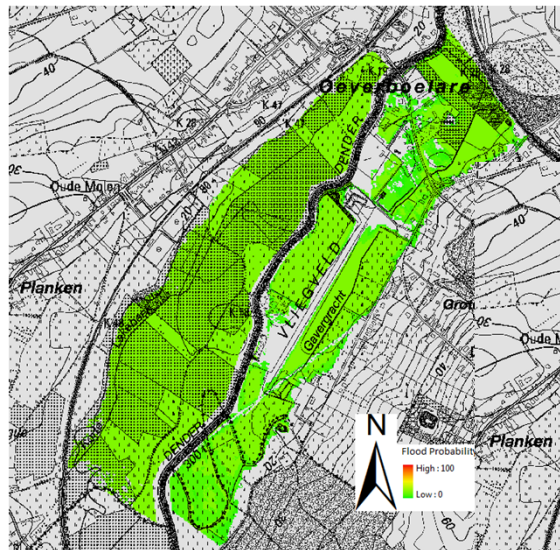


Flood probability map:

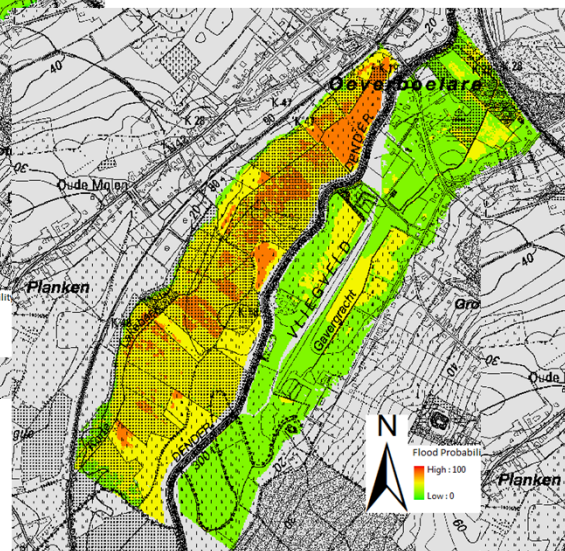




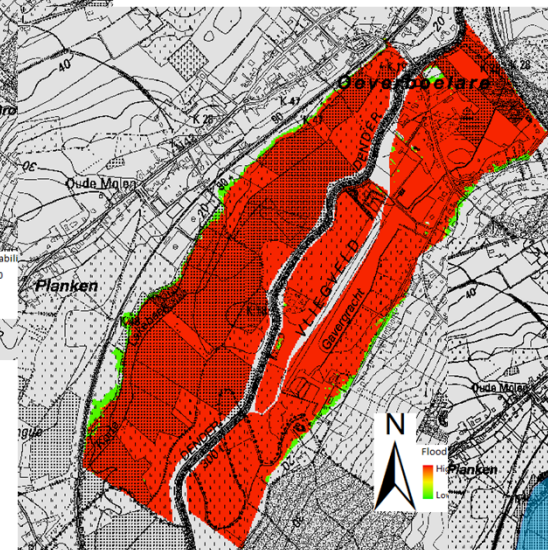
Flood probability map:



13/11/2010 05:00



13/11/2010 10:00



14/11/2010 01:00

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Van Steenbergen, N., Ronsyn, J., Willems, P. (2012), 'Non-parametric data-based approach for probabilistic flood forecasting in support of uncertainty communication', **Environmental Modelling & Software**, 33, 92-105