



Real-time flood inundation mapping for flood intelligence: A case study from India

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Presentation Overview

- **Context**
- Flood problem
- Study area
- **Forecasting framework**
- Design considerations
- Framework architecture
- Key operations
- **Next steps + summary**



Context

Bihar's flood problem

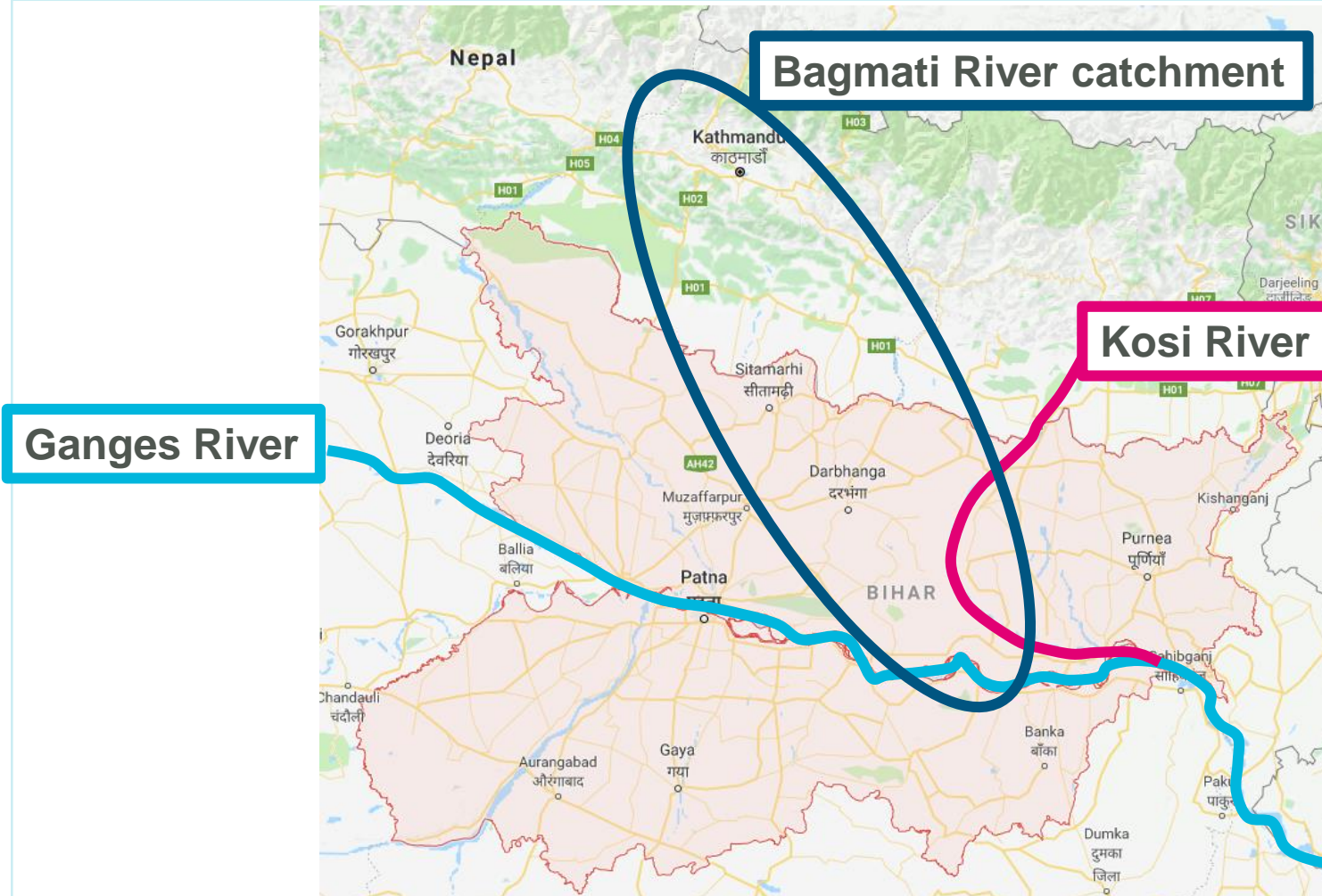
- **India's most flood prone state**
- **76% of northern population at risk of recurrent flooding**
- **Flood levels elevated for months**
- **Mostly rural area, but many villages in floodplain**
- **Lower income and education**
- **Little ability / desire to build elsewhere**



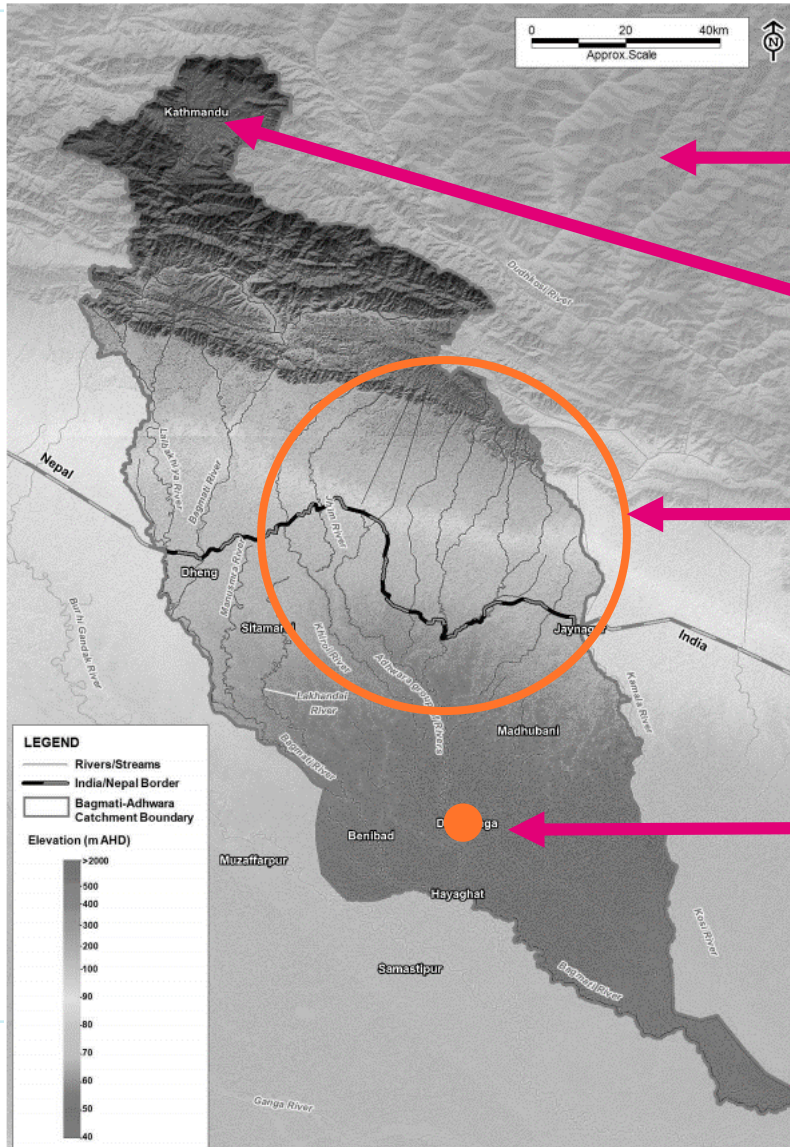
Study area: state of Bihar



Study area: Bagmati River catchment



Study area: topography



Himalayas

Kathmandu Valley

Adhwara group of rivers

Darbhanga

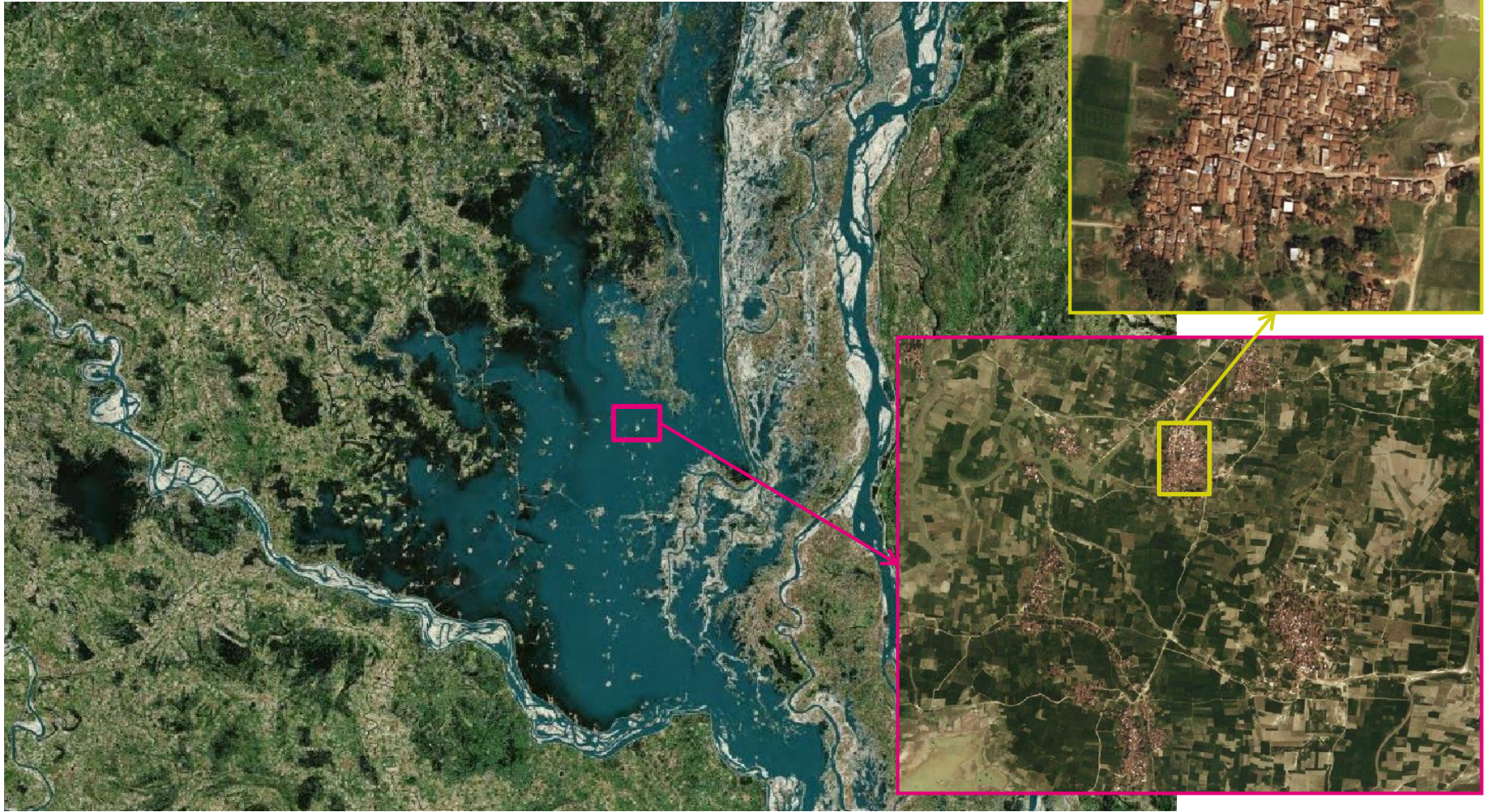
Confluence with Kosi River

Study area: land use



Typical land use: meandering river, small villages, farm land
Approx. 1,000km of embankments

Study area: monsoonal flooding



Forecasting framework

Design considerations

- **Nature of flooding – annual, slow onset, long duration**
- **Availability of data – esp. topographic and rainfall**
 - Poor geographic coverage of gauges
 - No / difficult access to gauges in Nepal
 - LiDAR available for downstream areas
 - SRTM only in upper catchment – can be metres different to ground survey
 - Limited and dated bathymetry: dynamic streams and sedimentation bring challenges with representation of waterways
- **Capacity building – consideration of FMISC skill and experience**
- **System flexibility – ensuring capacity to grow and evolve**

Framework architecture

Three key components:



Runoff-routing modelling for
observed and forecast
rainfall

Produces hydrographs
(flow vs time)

Framework architecture

Three key components:



**1D/2D hydraulic modelling of
channel and floodplain
behaviours**

**Uses hydrographs from
URBS**

Produces flood maps

Framework architecture

Three key components:



Delft-FEWS flood forecasting software

Ingests rainfall and stream obs / forecast

Runs models and manages results

Main interface for users

Key operations

Want to know 3 main things:

- What is the current situation?
- What is the future situation?
- What happens if embankment breaches?

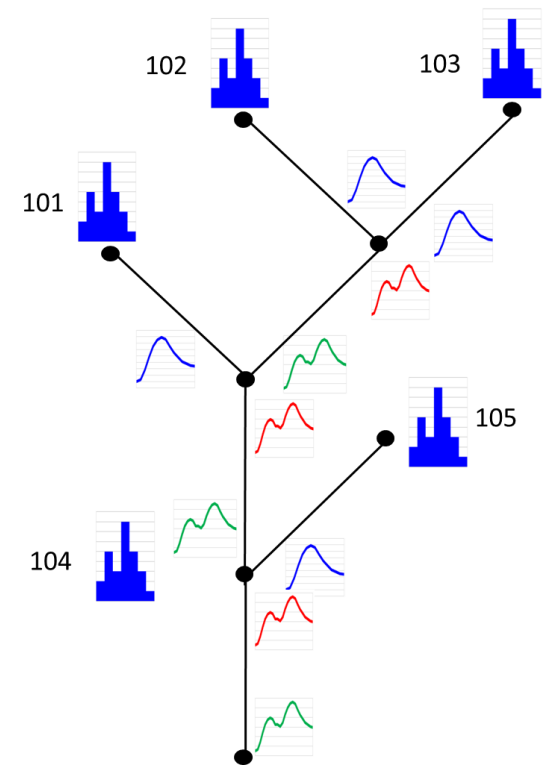


Key operations: current situation

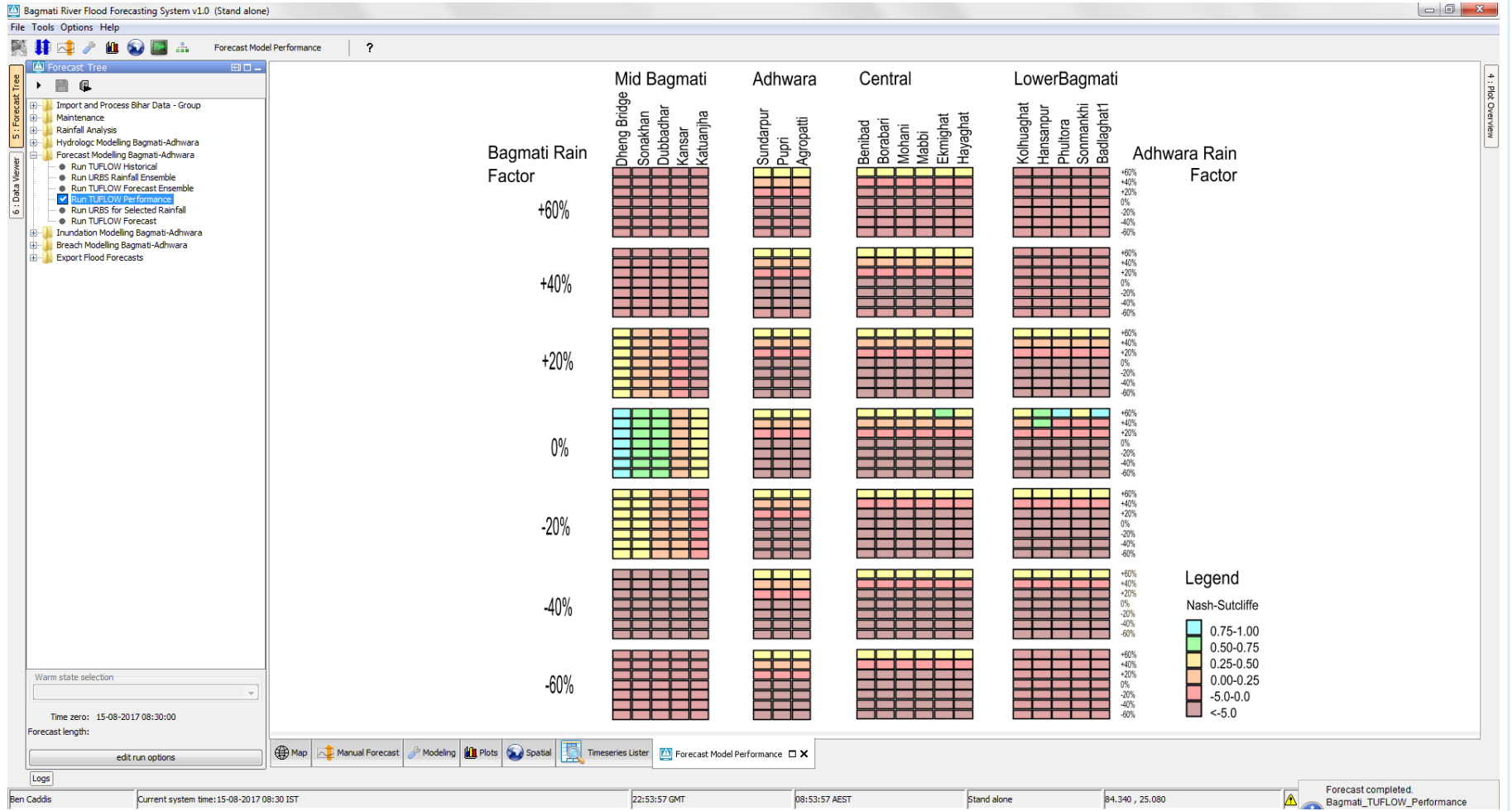
Poor rain gauge coverage means we don't know how much rain is entering the system in upper catchment

Solution? Test ensemble

- Tested every day of monsoon
- Hydrology considers 7 x 7 scenarios
- Fast hydraulic model simulates 49 events
- Boundary conditions from previous days' simulation (represents water already in system / 'hot start')
- Hydraulic model output compared against recorded river levels



Key operations: current situation

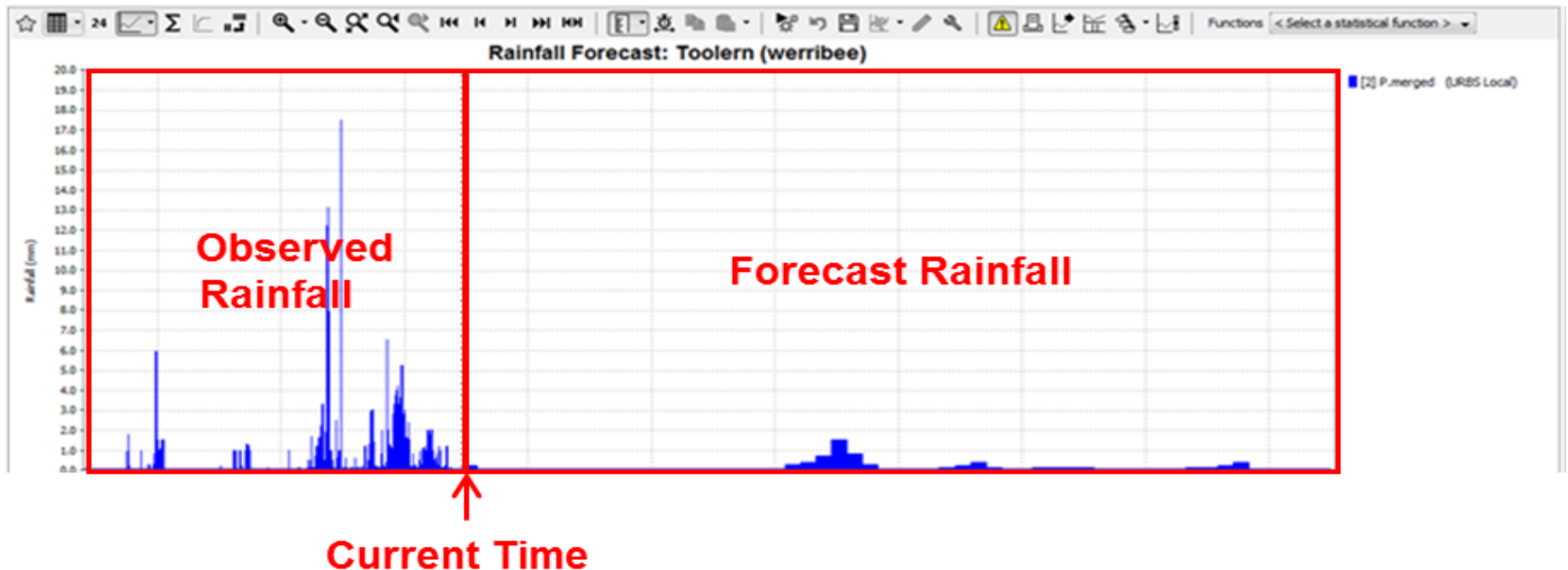


Key operations: future situation

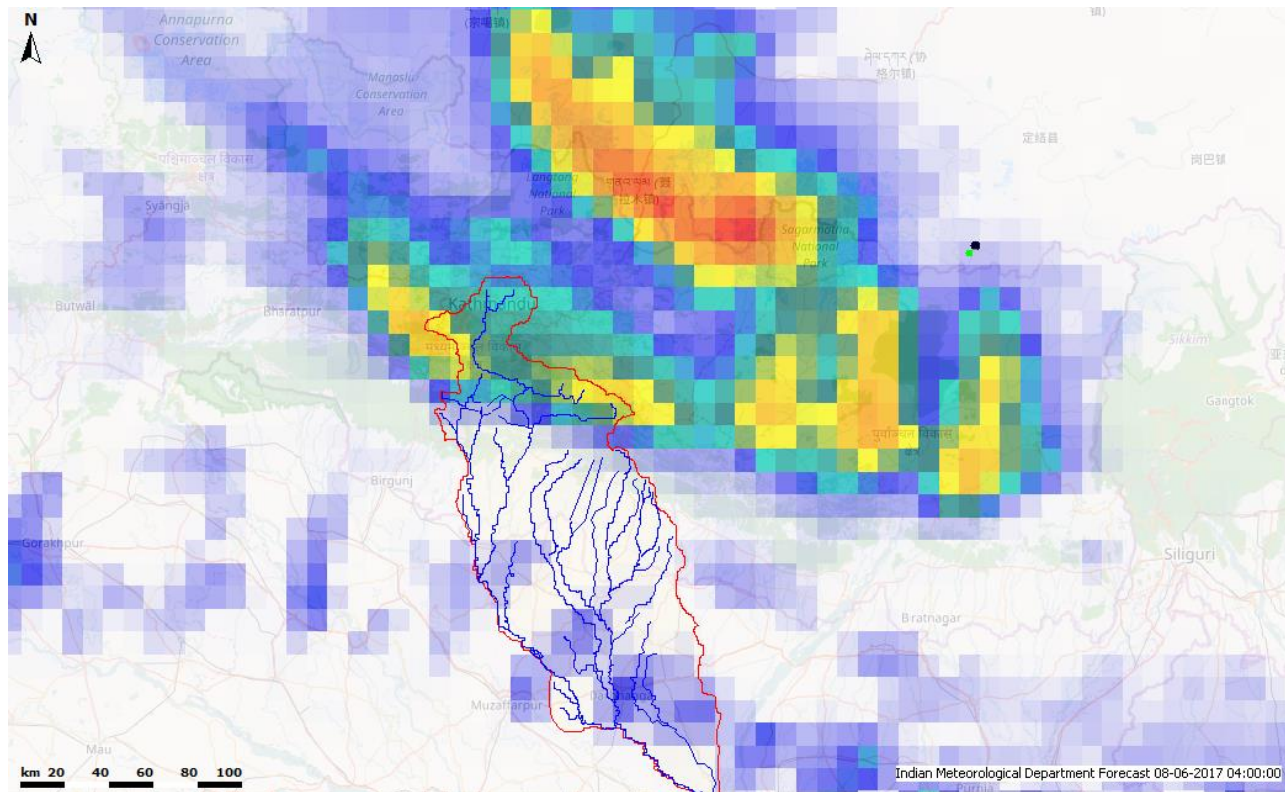
What are river levels likely to be in the next few days?

→ Main purpose of system

Select 'current situation' event which best matches recorded
Simulate in fast hydraulic model using observed + forecast



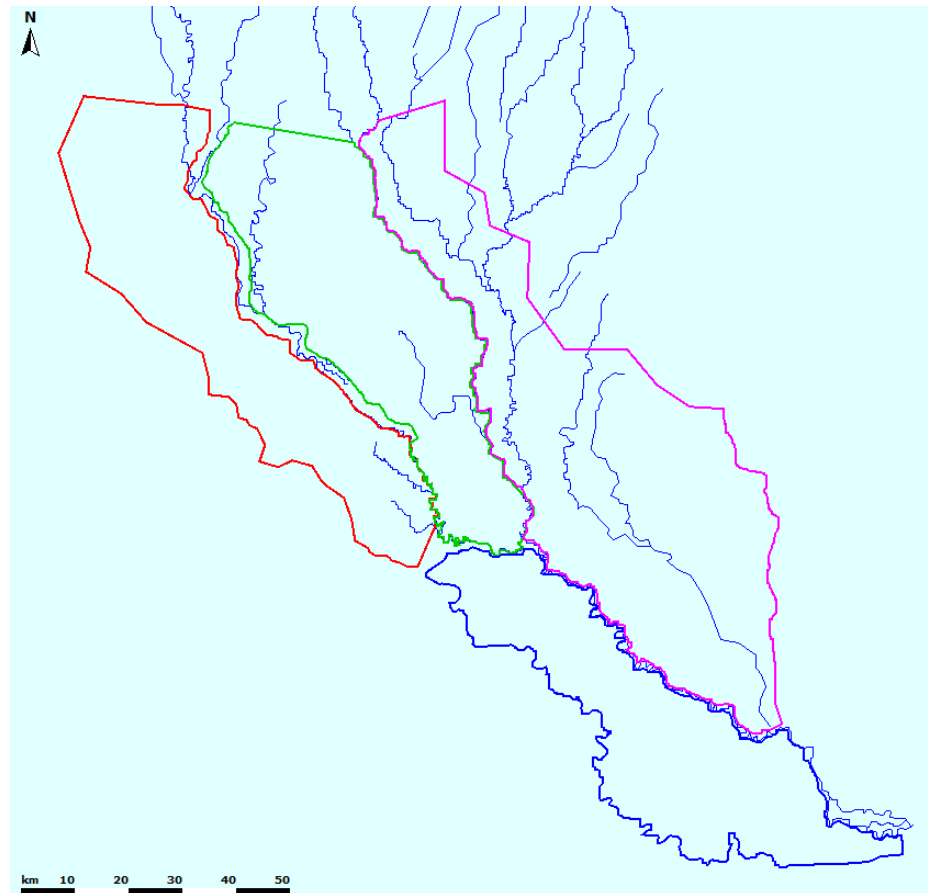
Key operations: future situation



Gridded rainfall forecast from IMD: daily forecasts, 6 hour steps for 3 days

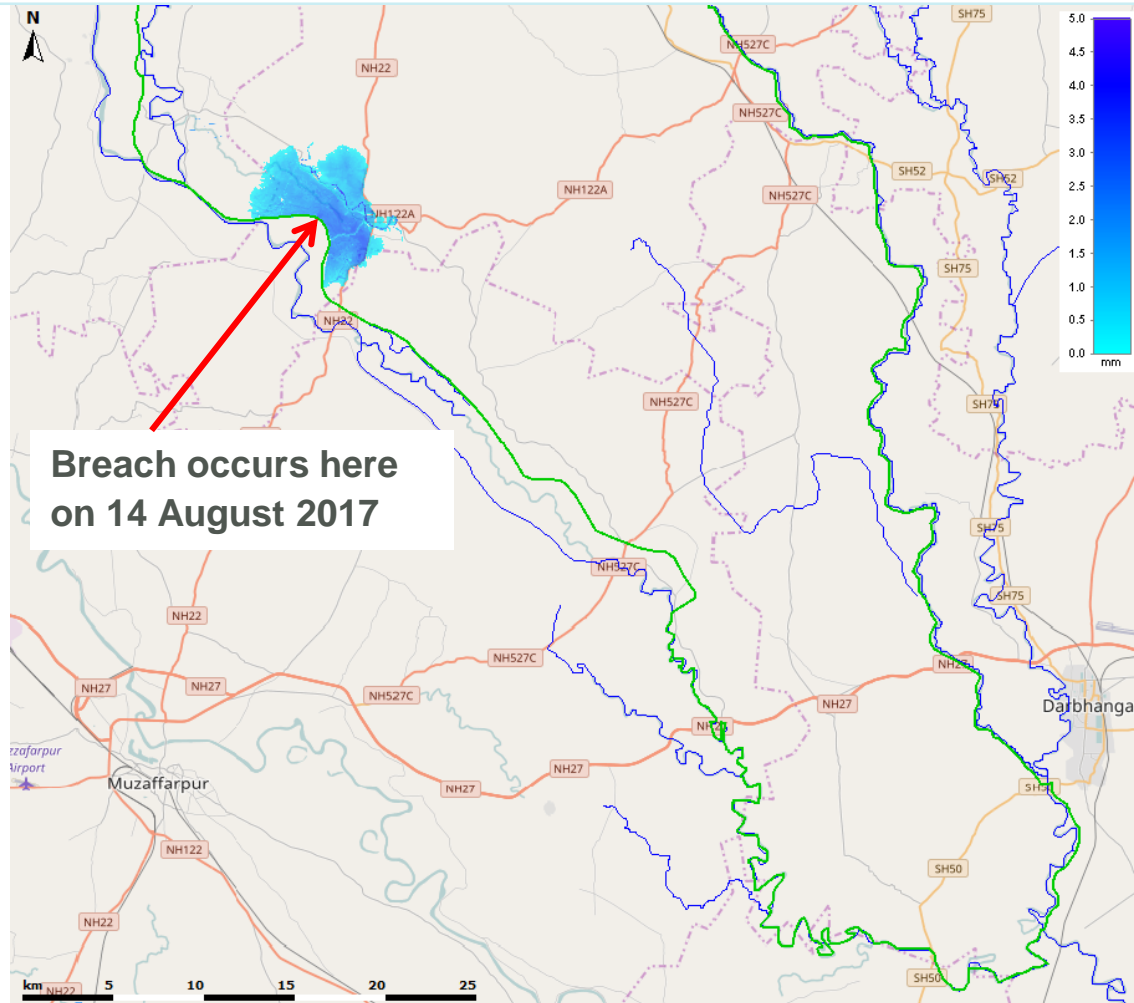
Key operations: embankment breach

- **Boundary conditions from:**
 - Forecast model results
 - Interpolated between obs river gauges
- **Informed by on-ground obs**
- **Operator identifies:**
 - Location
 - Length
 - Start time
 - Duration of failure
- **Breach simulated in 2D model**
- **Dynamic flood mapping produced**

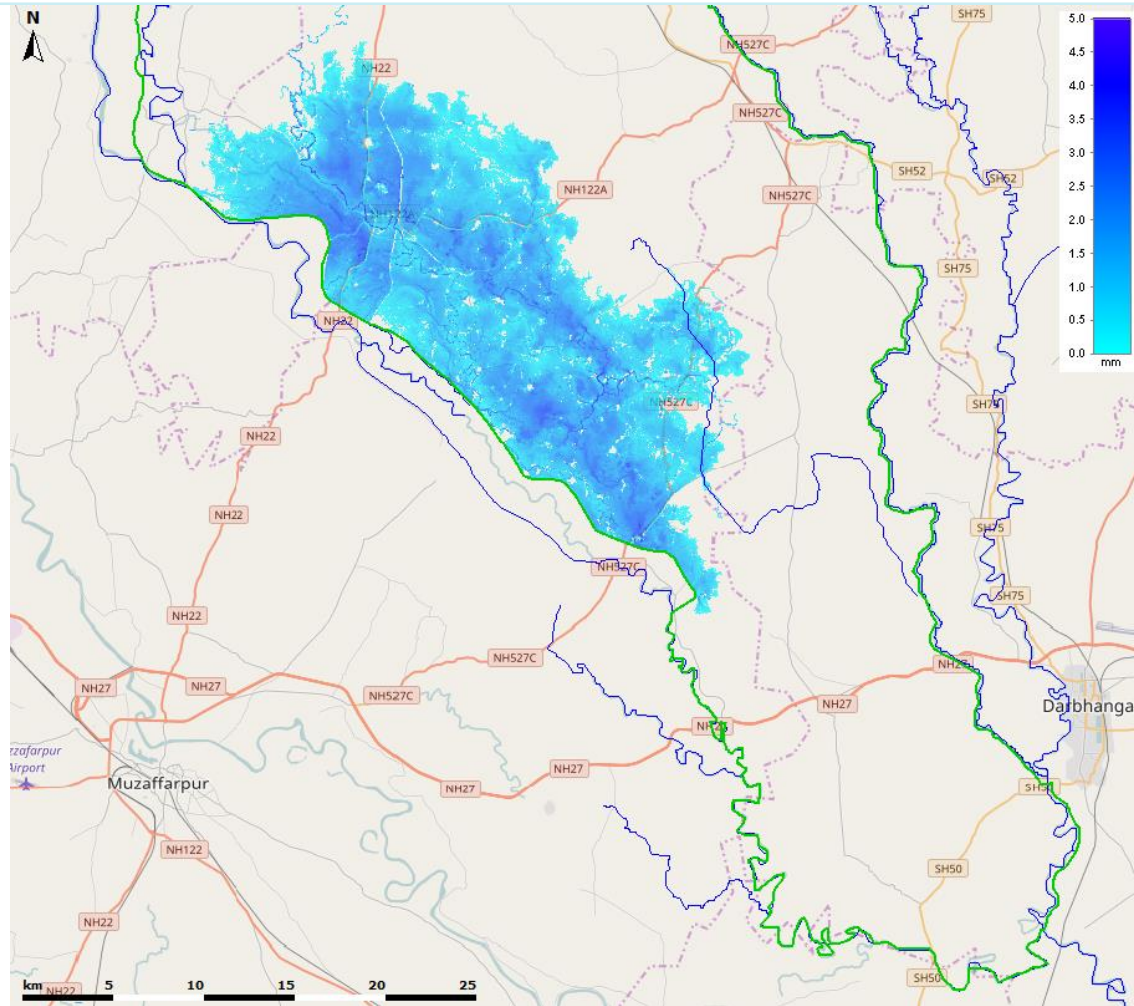


4 separate 2D models

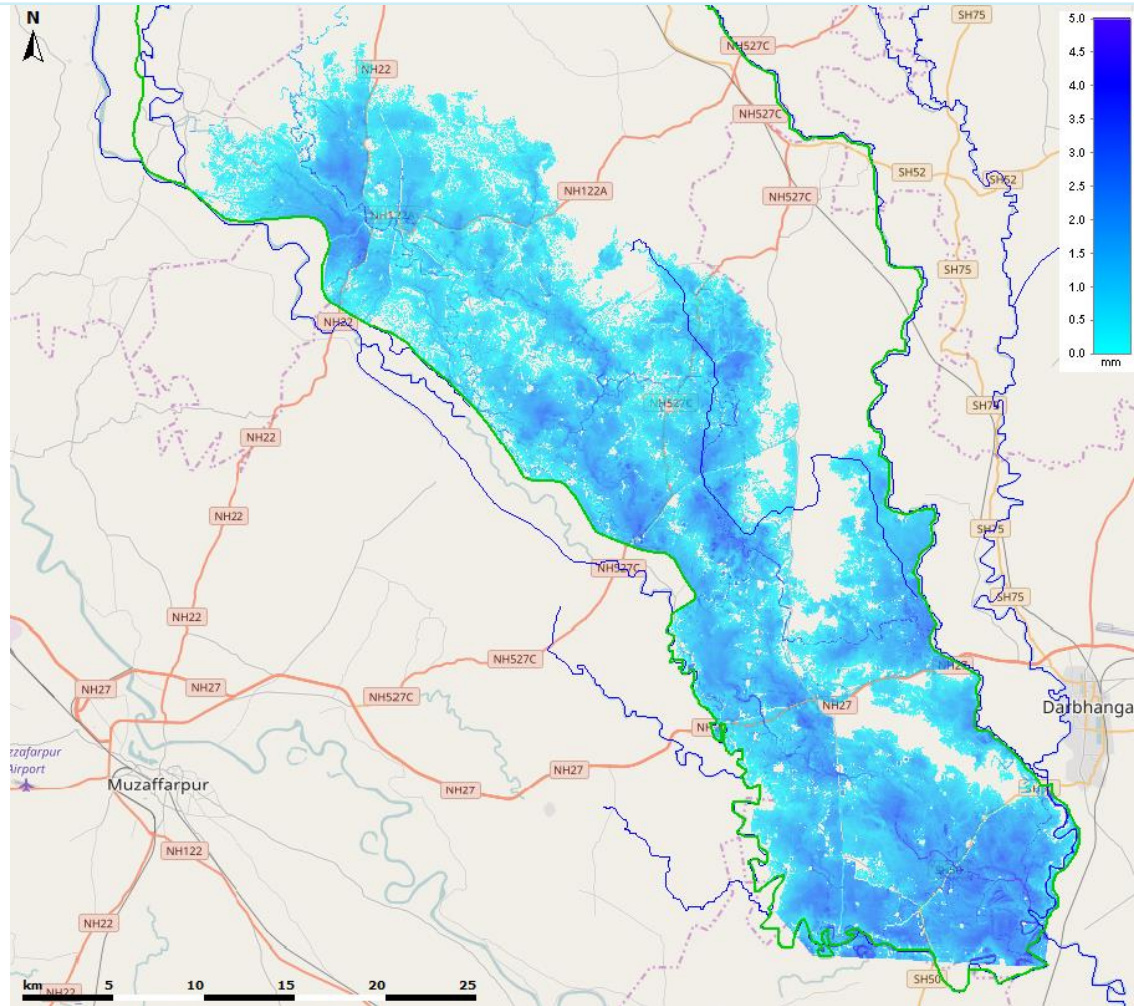
Key operations: embankment breach



Key operations: embankment breach



Key operations: embankment breach



Next steps + Summary

Next steps

- **Testing during 2018 monsoon**
- **Ongoing training and modifications**
- **New observed and forecast data feeds**
- **Capture and inclusion of bathymetric data**
- **Extension to other river systems in Bihar**
- **Public-facing interface**

Summary

- **Flood forecasting framework is a step-change improvement for FMISC and outcomes for locals**
- **Data limitations have been a big challenge**
 - Technical solutions, e.g. data filling and interpolation
 - Procedural solutions, e.g. ensembles and daily performance testing
- **Balance automation and human intervention**
 - Fully automated possible, but not desirable
 - Want to lock down some parameters or limit range
- **Technically, very exciting**
 - Multiple, advanced and industry best tools
 - Combined in new ways
 - New scripts to extend functionality (esp embankment breaching)

Want to know more?

Catch me after the presentation

Find me or Ben Caddis (PM) on LinkedIn



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