



A Moody's
Analytics
Company



Reconstruction of the July 2021 European floods footprint From field measurements to hydraulic model calibration

*Jose Salinas, Ludovico Nicotina, Stephan Tillmanns, Daniel Bernet,
Panagiotis Rentzos, Stefano Zanardo, Yang Yang, Shuangcai Li, and Arno Hilberts*

**Risk Management Solutions
Flood Model Development Team**



A Moody's
Analytics
Company

EVENT
OVERVIEW

HISTORICAL
PERSPECTIVE

EVENT RESPONSE &
FIELD RECON

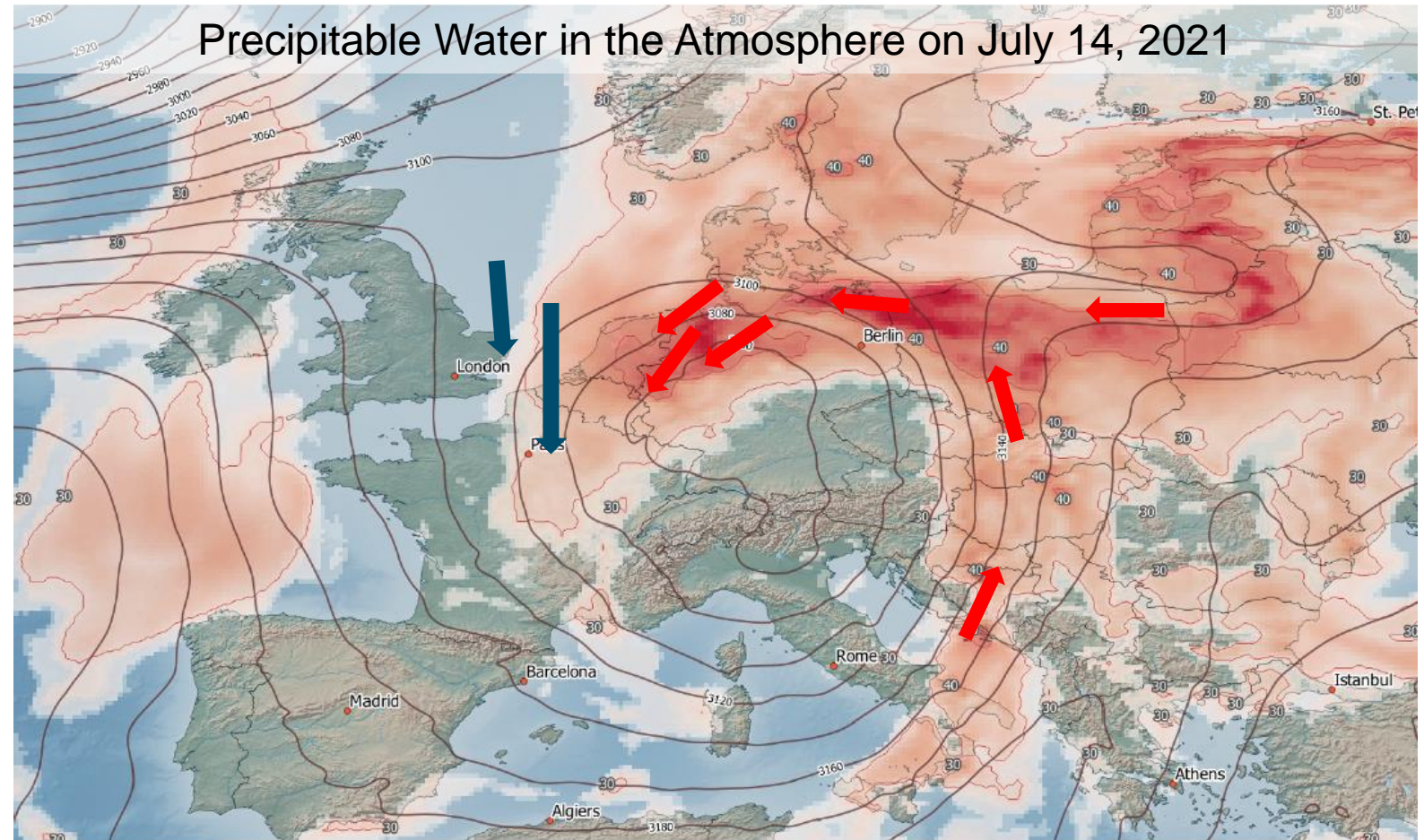
FOOTPRINT
RECONSTRUCTION



Event Overview

Meteorological Overview

- Transport of moist air from the Mediterranean
- Interaction with cooler air mass drawn in from the north
- Pattern resulted in intense and prolonged rainfall across western and central Europe

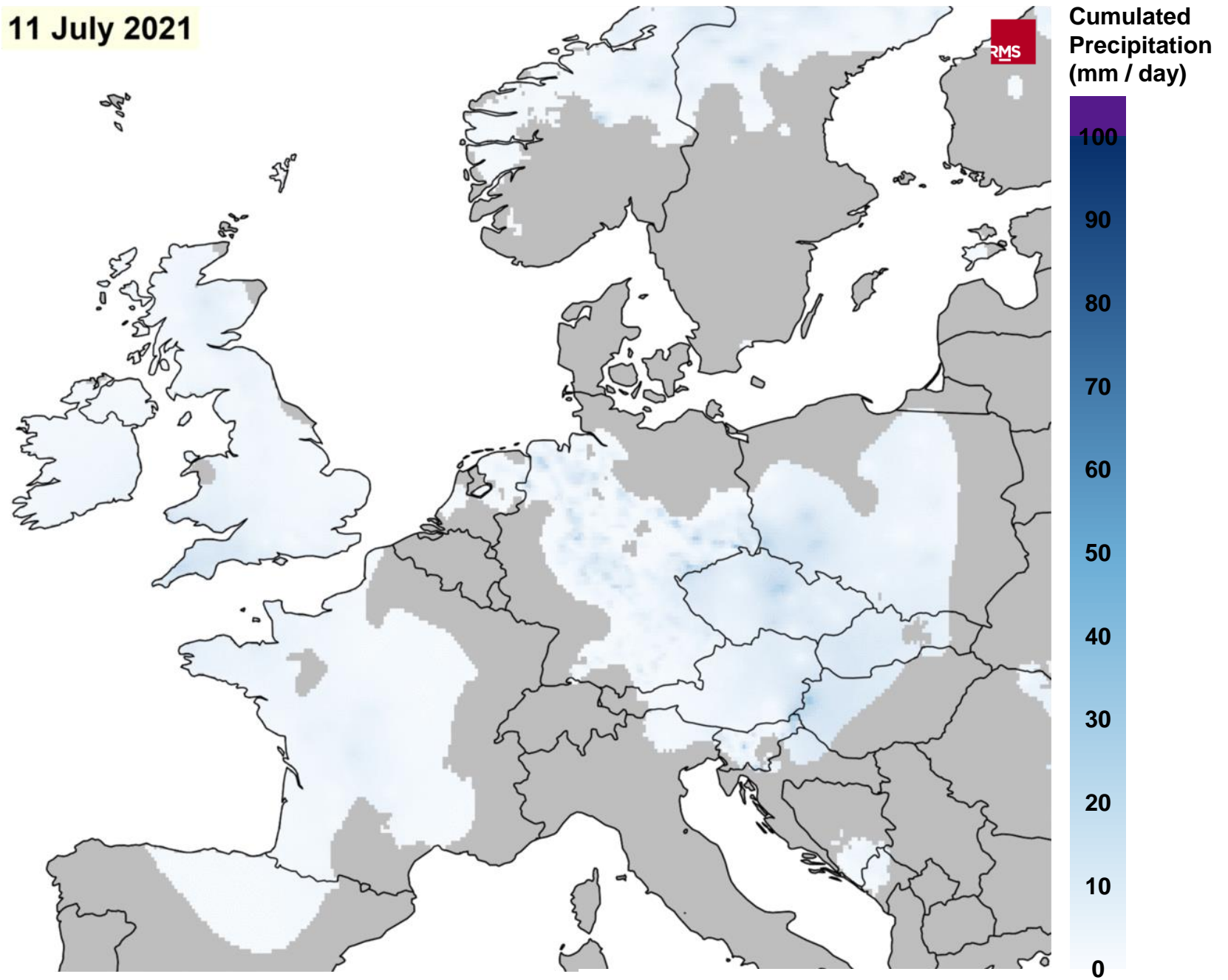


Source: CEDIM FDA Report No.1, 21 July 2021

11 July 2021

Resulting Precipitation

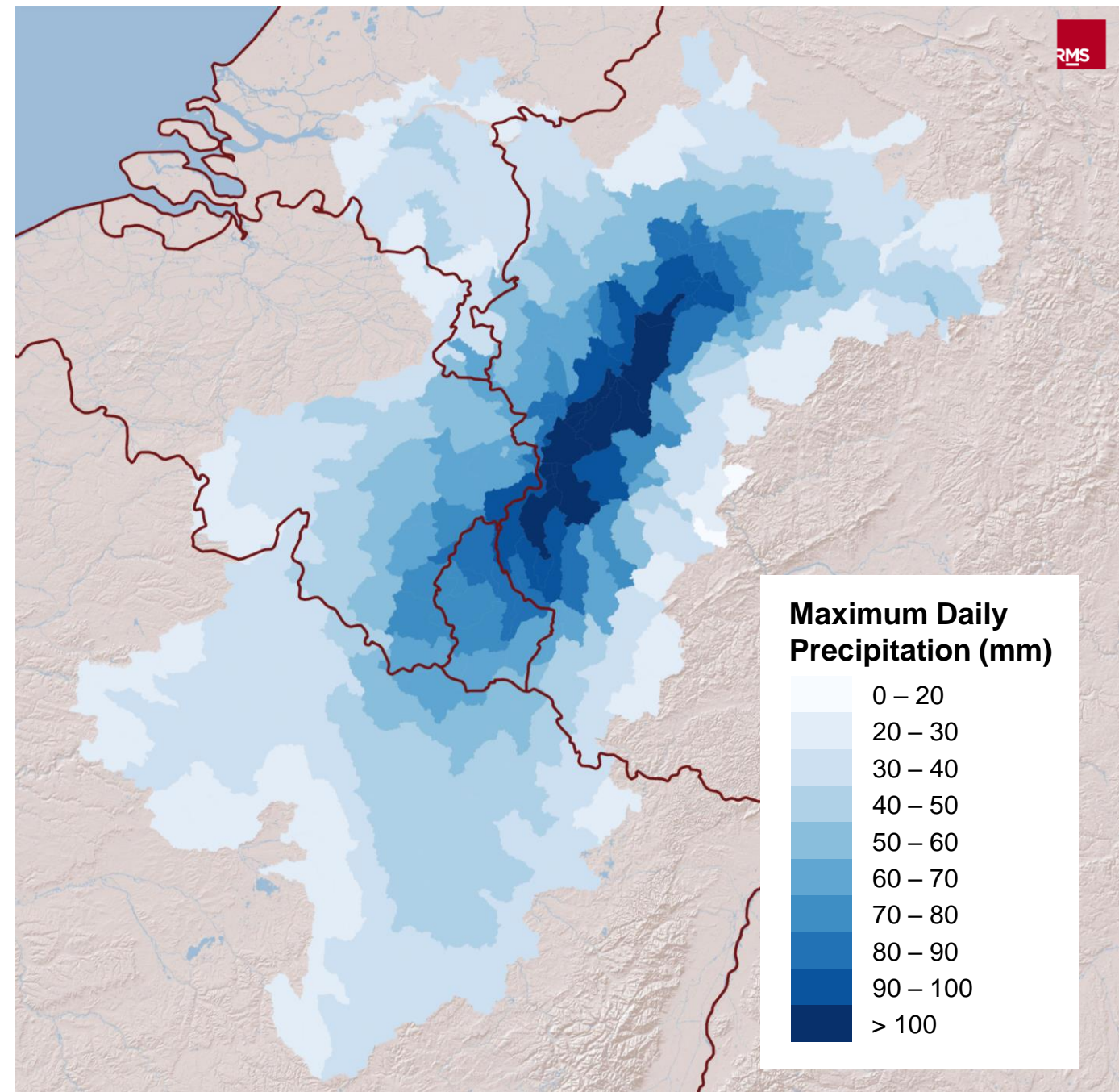
- Daily observed precipitation between July 11–19 2021, from E-OBS data
- Intense and prolonged precipitation, mainly over western Germany, eastern Belgium, Luxembourg, northeastern France



Data Source: E-OBS gridded dataset, daily resolution

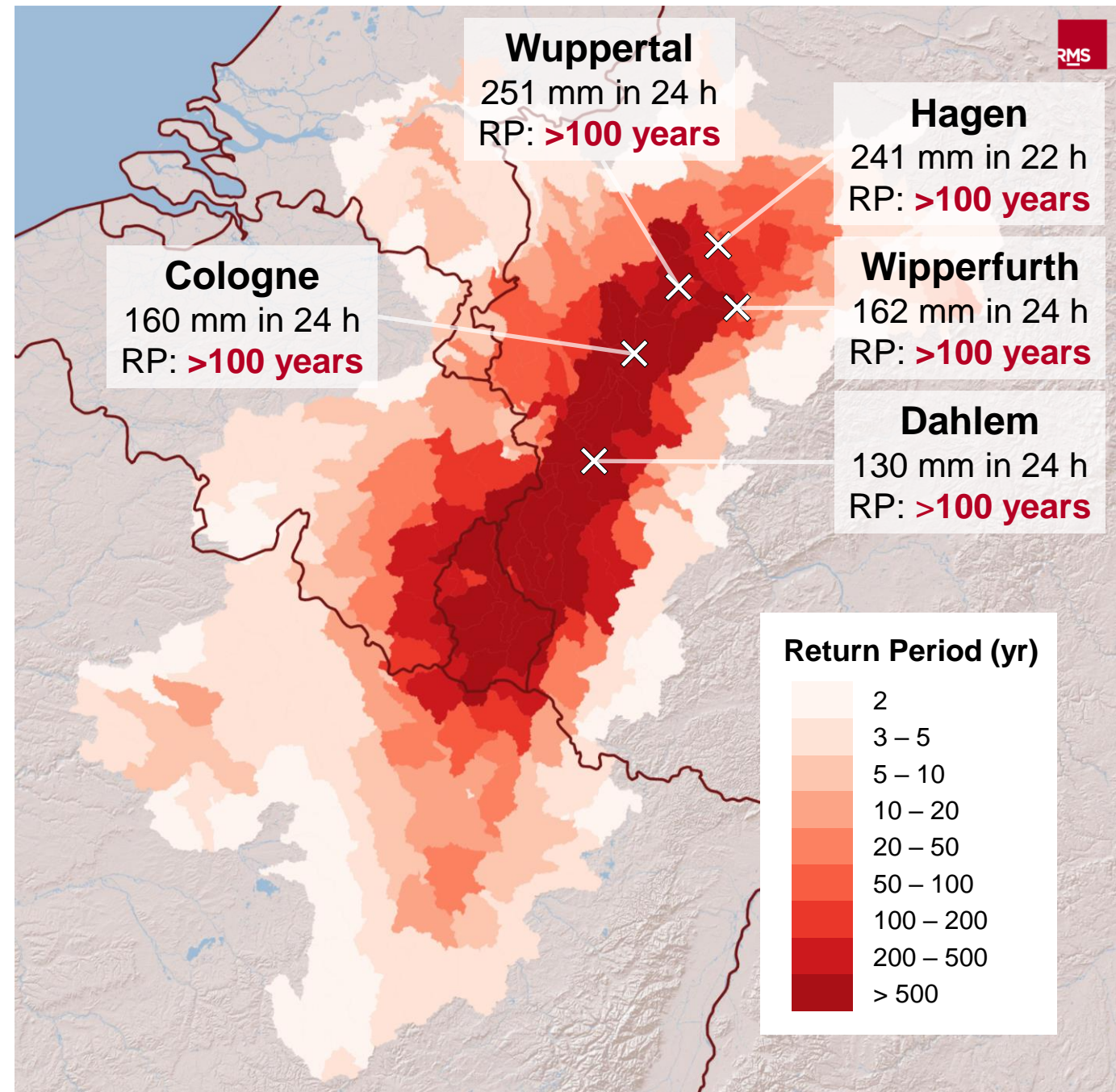
Precipitation per Catchment

- E-OBS precipitation sums aggregated to the catchments of the RMS® Europe Inland Flood HD Models
- Maximum daily observed precipitation between July 13–15, 2021
- Data used as input for the full event reconstruction



Precipitation per Catchment: Return Period

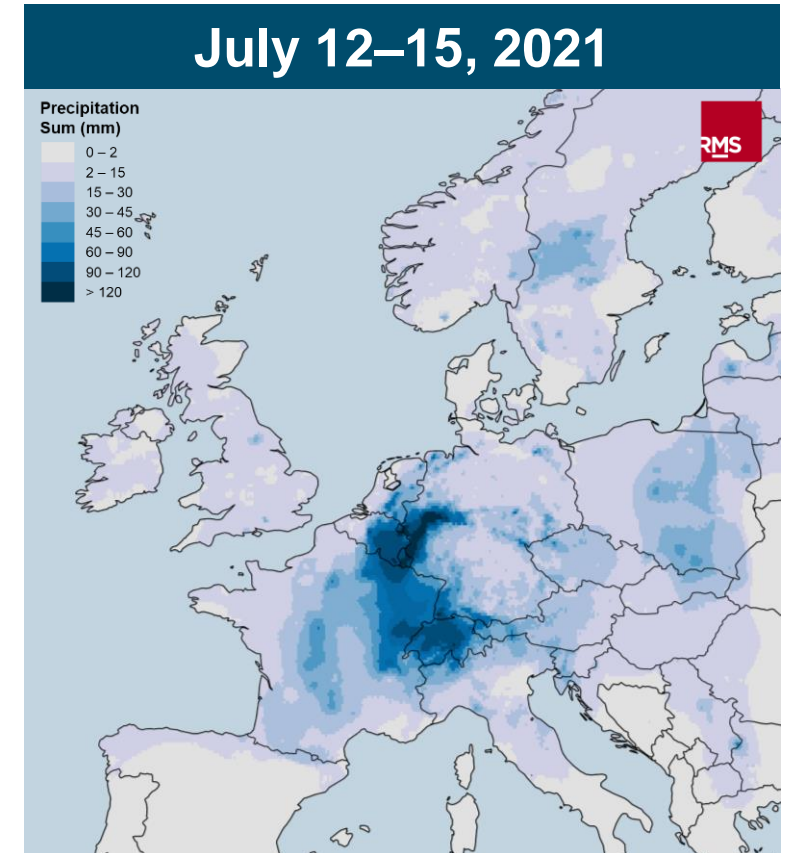
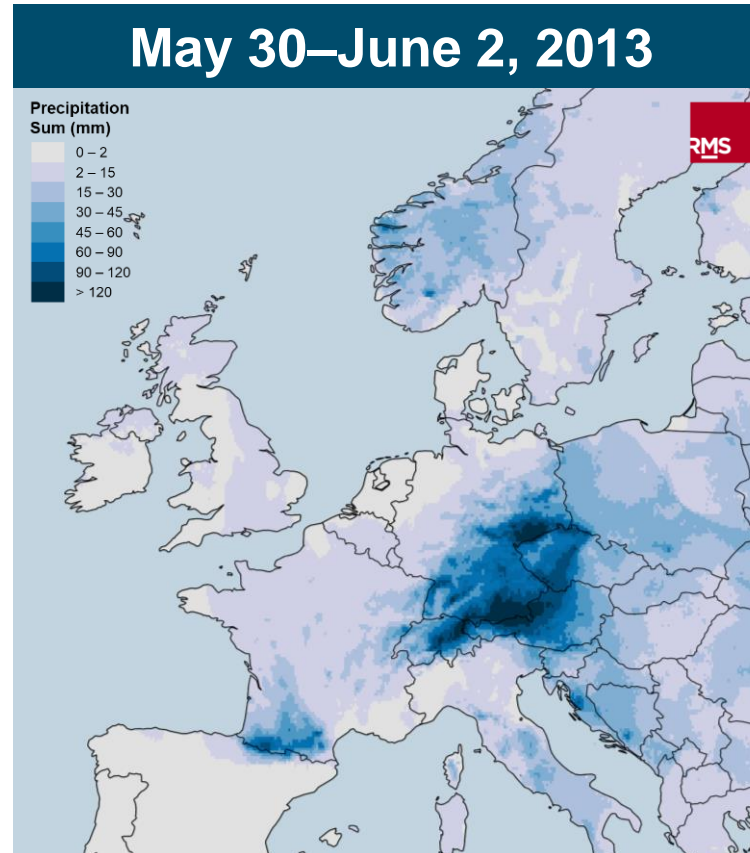
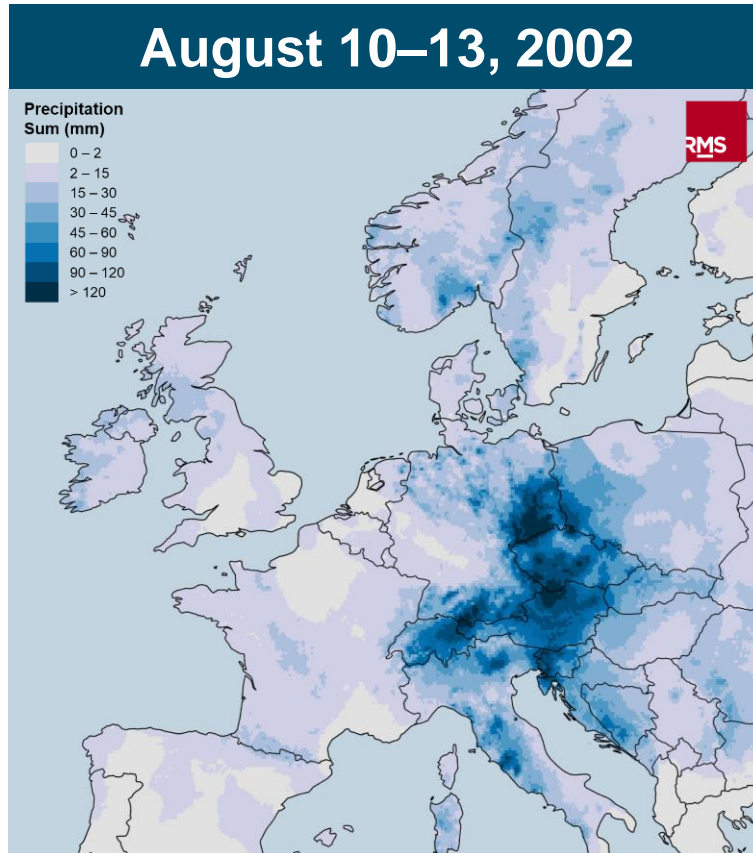
- Compare observed precipitation against precipitation sums from stochastic event set of RMS Europe Inland Flood HD Models
- Observed maximum daily precipitation can be associated with a return period (RP)
- Validation of return periods against empirical return period estimates at various stations by the German Meteorological Service DWD



Historical Perspective

Event Precipitation

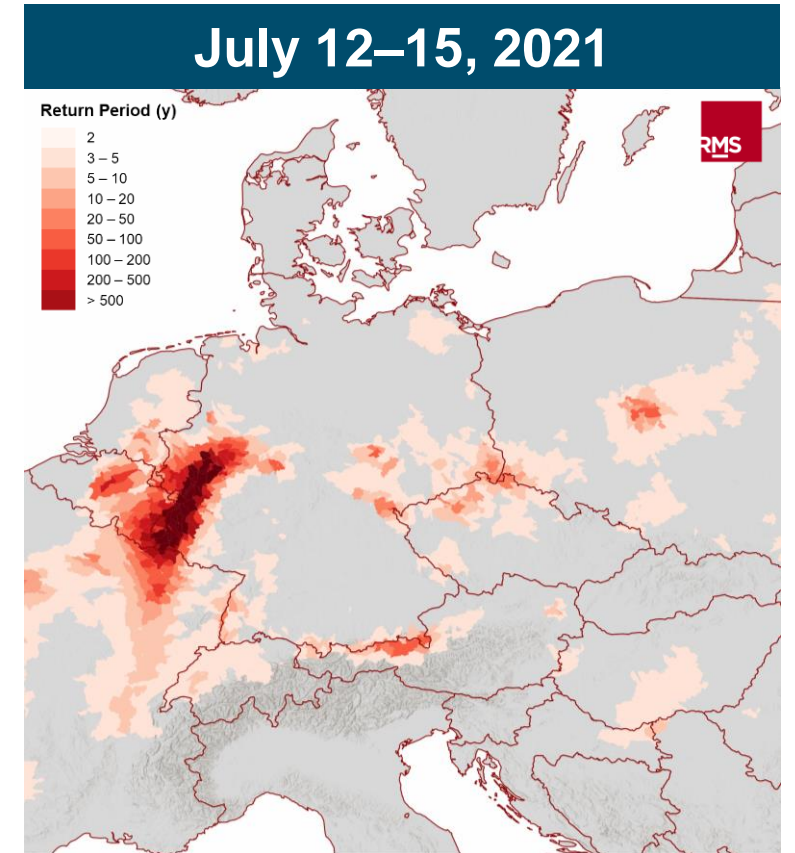
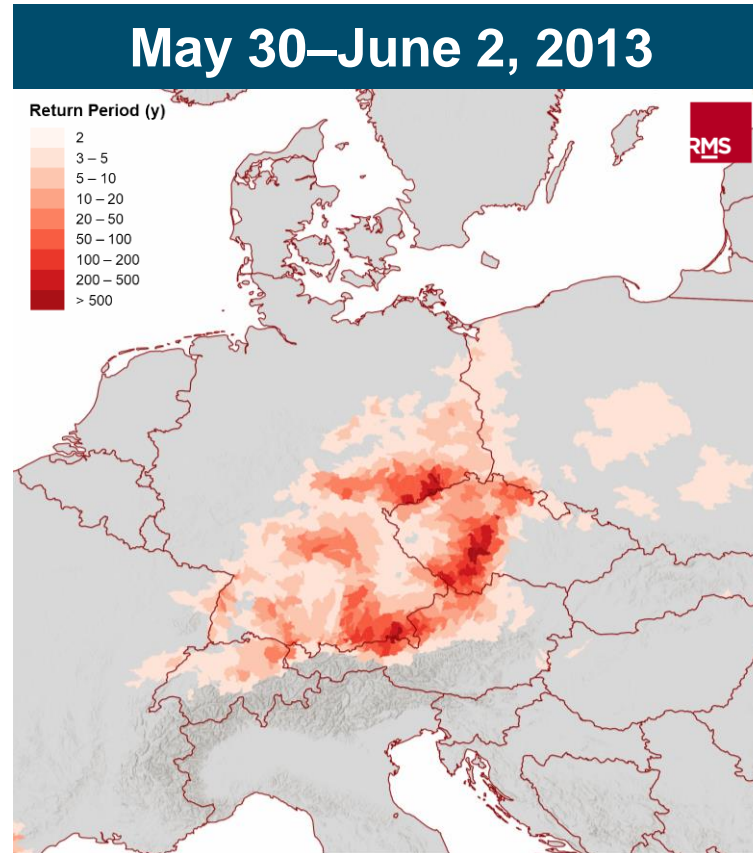
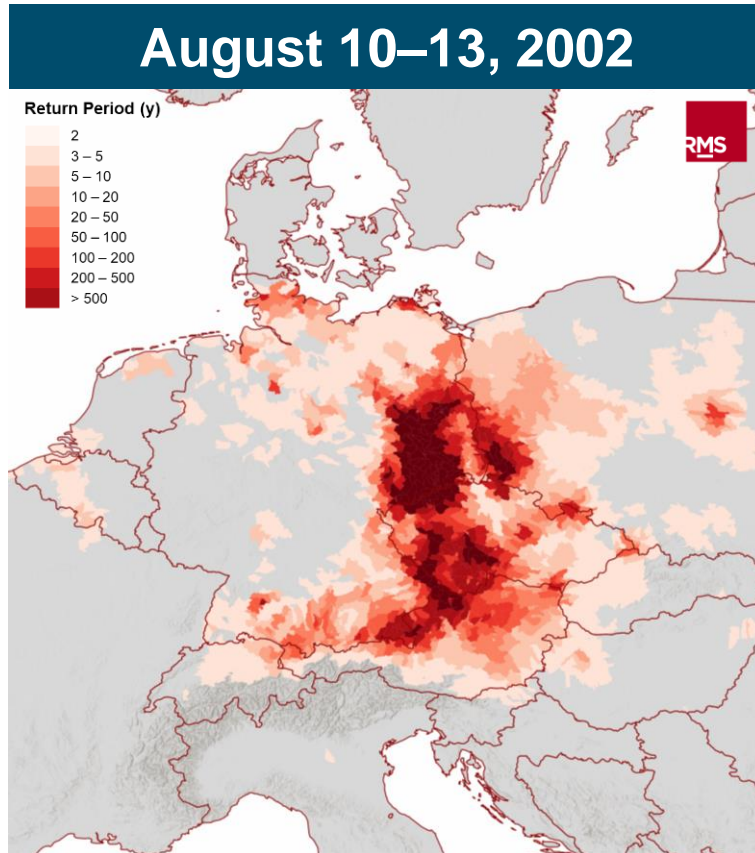
Four-Day Precipitation Sum of Major European Flood Events



Source: E-OBS gridded dataset data

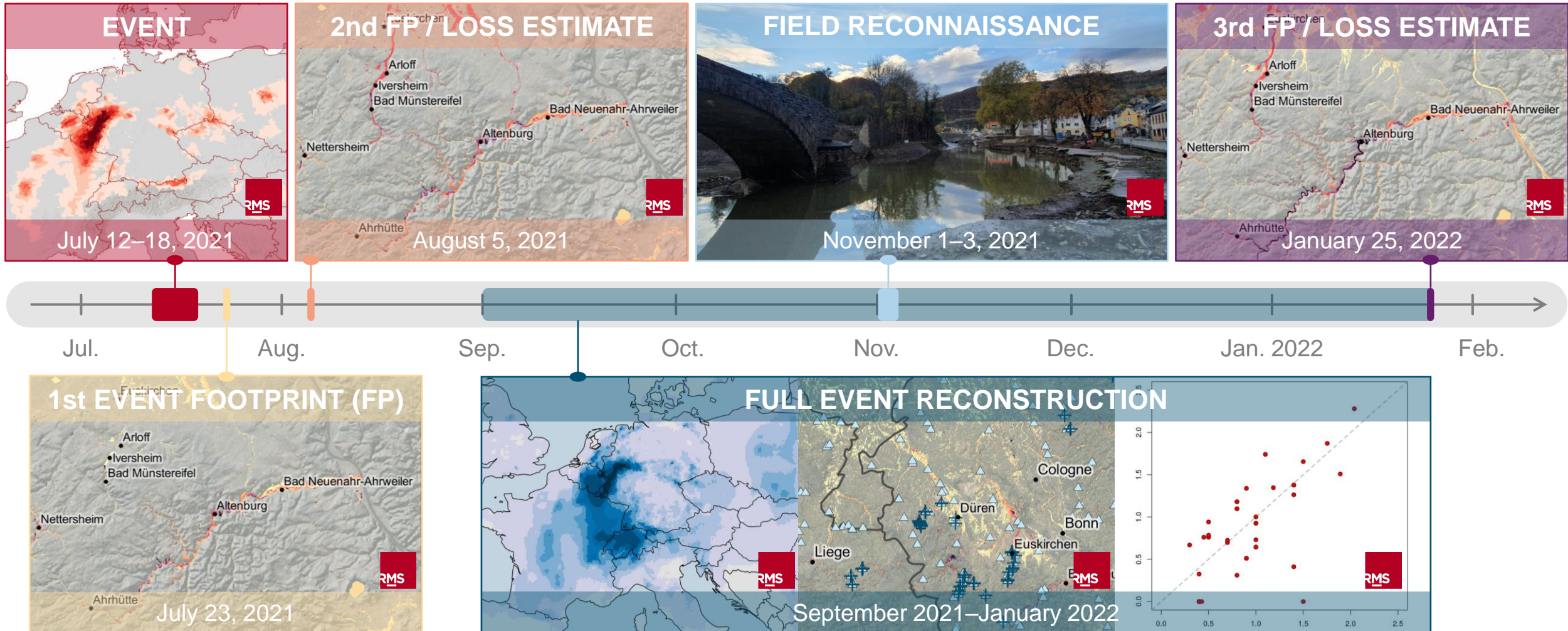
Event Precipitation: Return Period

Return Period of Maximum Daily Precipitation of Major European Flood Events



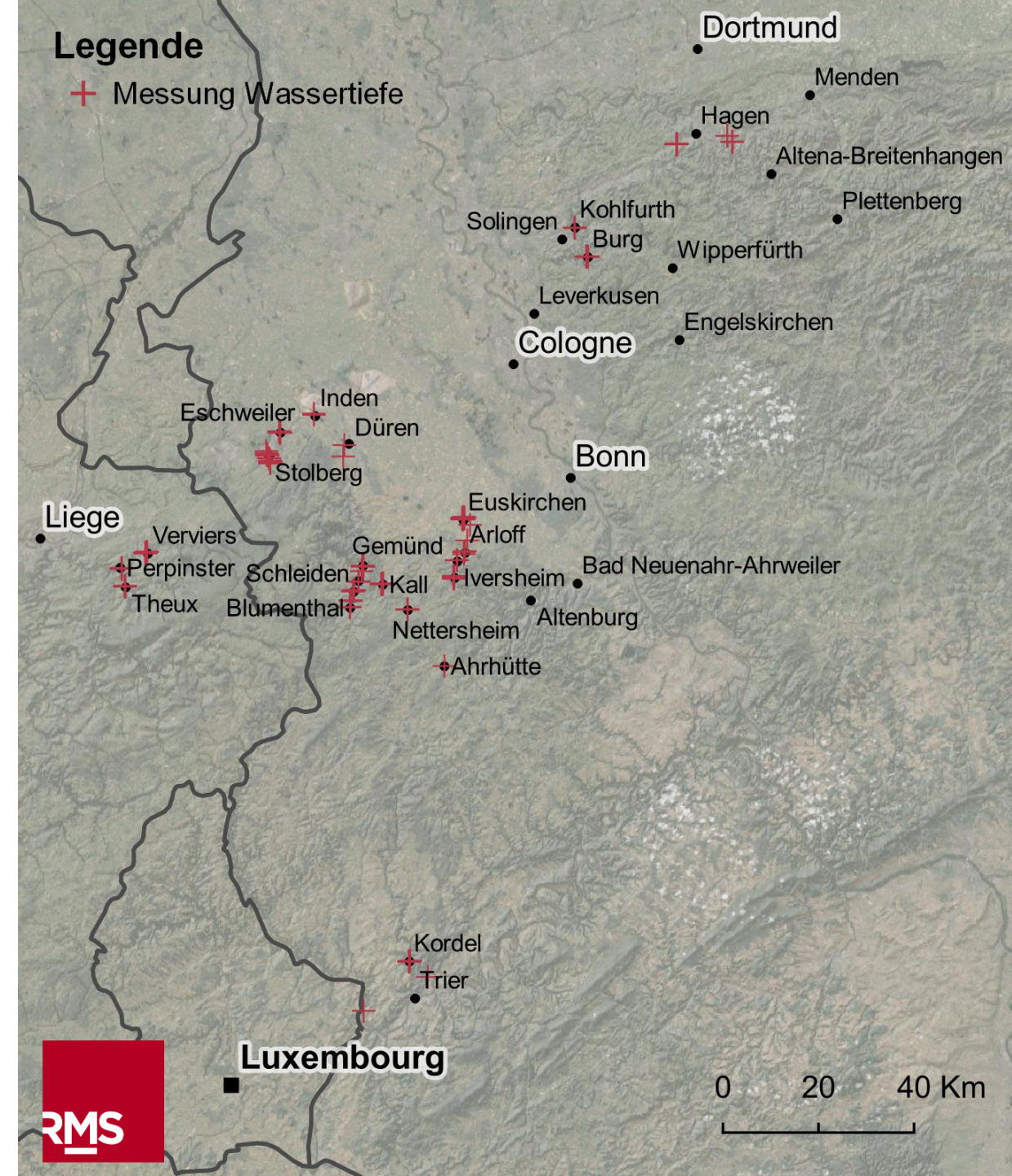
Event Response and Field Reconnaissance

Timeline



Field Reconnaissance

- Two teams dispatched
- Large area covered (North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland Palatinate, Eastern Belgium, and small part of Luxembourg)
- Compare flood footprint with observations in the field
- Collect independent observations, e.g., flood depth measurements derived from flood marks
- Validate assumptions including vulnerability, business interruption (BI) ...
- Enhance understanding of the processes



Field Reconnaissance

- Two teams dispatched
- Large area covered (North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland Palatinate, Eastern Belgium, and small part of Luxembourg)
- Compare flood footprint with observations in the field
- Collect independent observations, e.g., flood depth measurements derived from flood marks
- Validate assumptions including vulnerability, business interruption (BI) ...
- Enhance understanding of the processes



Source: RMS recon

Field Reconnaissance

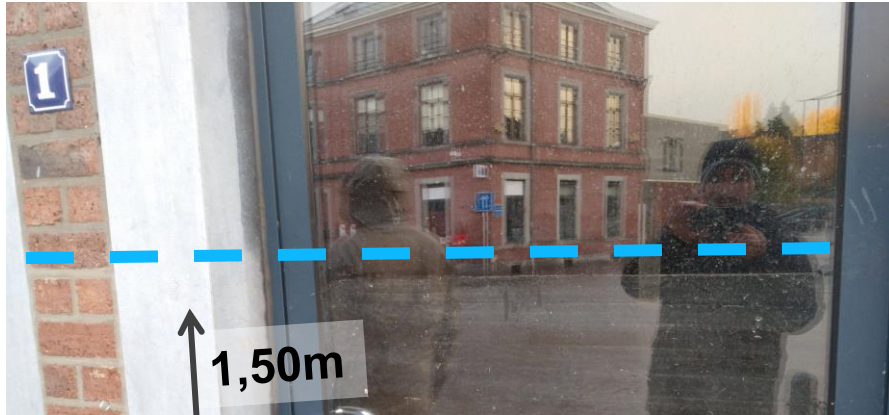
- Two teams dispatched
- Large area covered (North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland Palatinate, Eastern Belgium, and small part of Luxembourg)
- Compare flood footprint with observations in the field
- Collect independent observations, e.g., flood depth measurements derived from flood marks
- Validate assumptions including vulnerability, business interruption (BI) ...
- Enhance understanding of the processes



Source: RMS recon



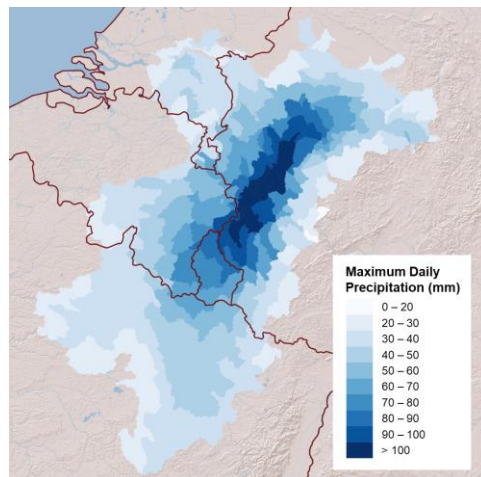
Field Reconnaissance



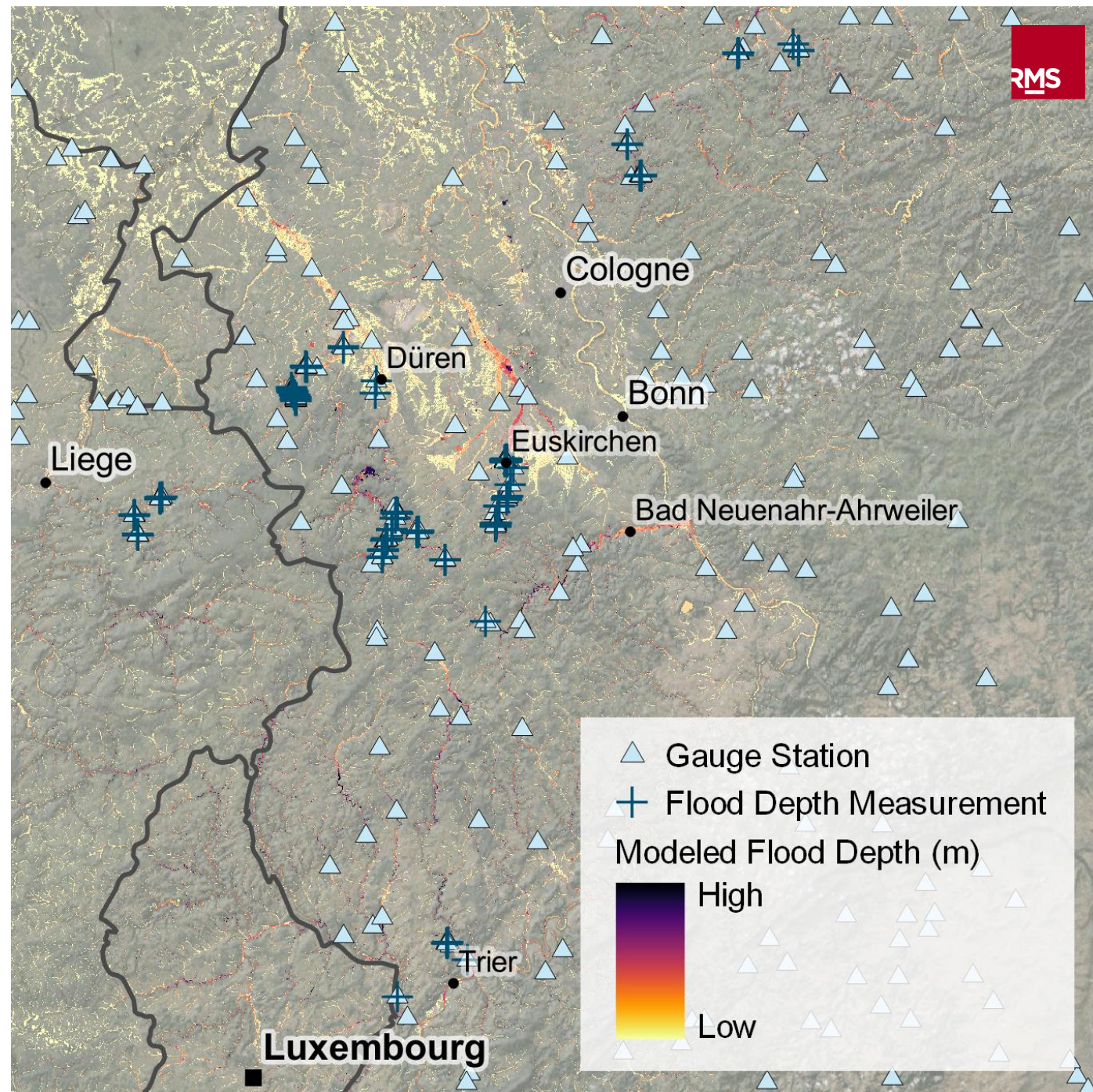
Footprint Reconstruction

Full Event Reconstruction

- Focus on most affected areas (e.g., Bavaria, Saxony excluded)
- Maximum precipitation from E-OBS dataset between July 13–15, 2021

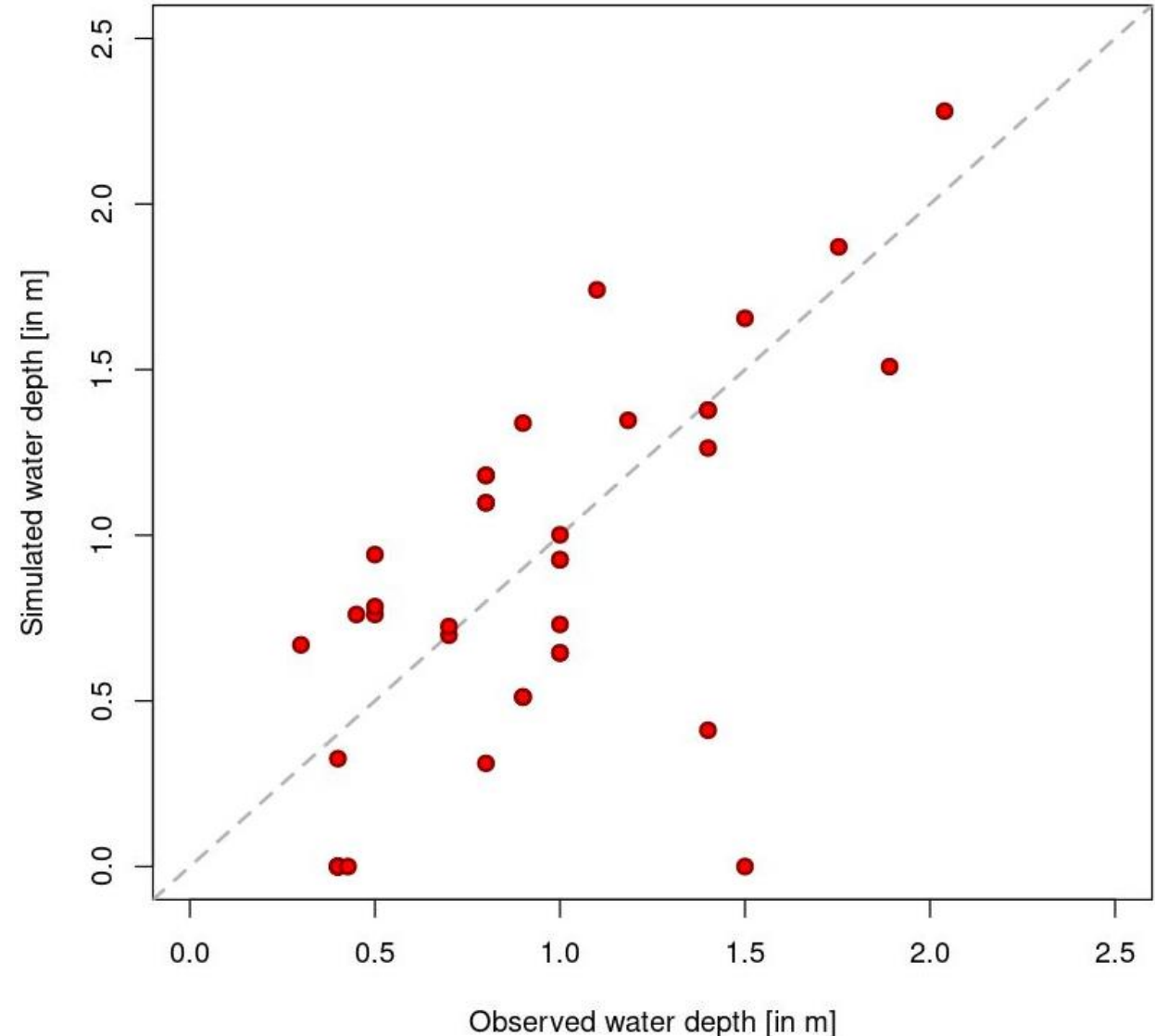


- Leveraging components of the Europe Inland Flood HD Models
- Inclusion of data from roughly 700 gauge stations, mainly along small and medium rivers
- Incorporation of own ~200 flood depth measurements inferred from observed flood marks



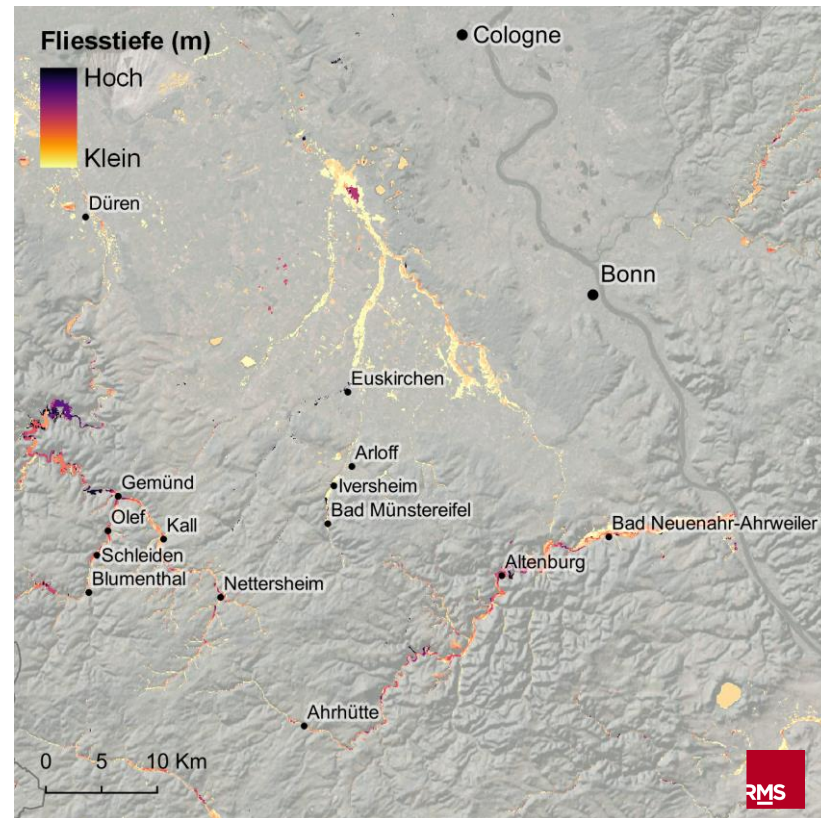
Footprint update – leveraging additional information

- Calibration of 2 parameters
 - Catchment-level event runoff coefficient
 - Saturation area threshold
- Basin level calibration as first step
- Local (group of catchments) fine calibration where field measurements are available
- For these catchments, the simulated vs observed water depths for the **recon locations** ● present an **excellent fit**, while the gages in smaller streams show a much larger degree of uncertainty, but are still more or less unbiased

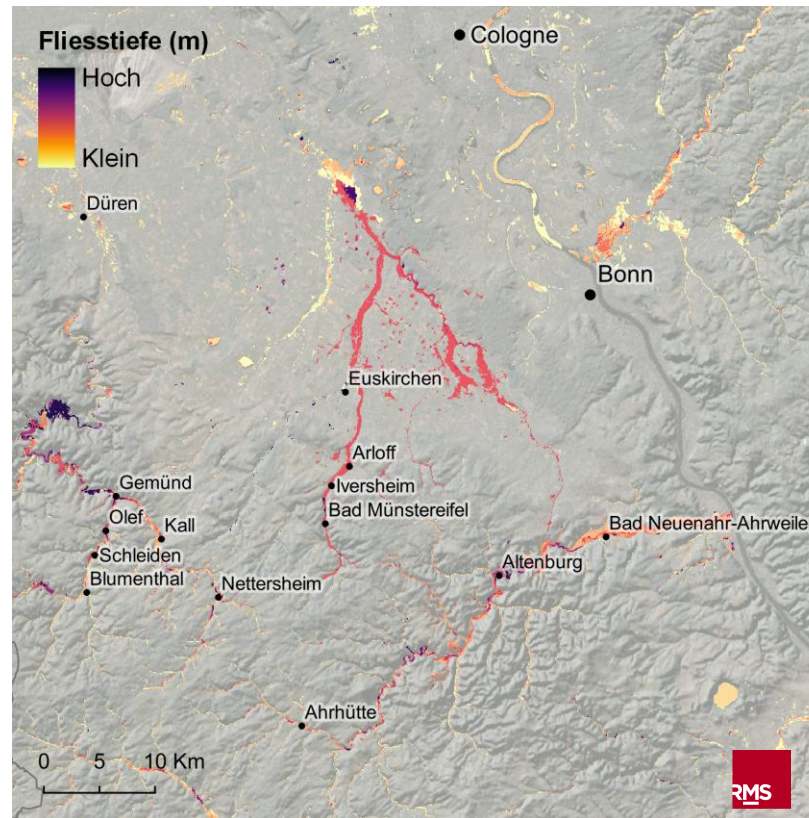


Comparison of flood footprints released

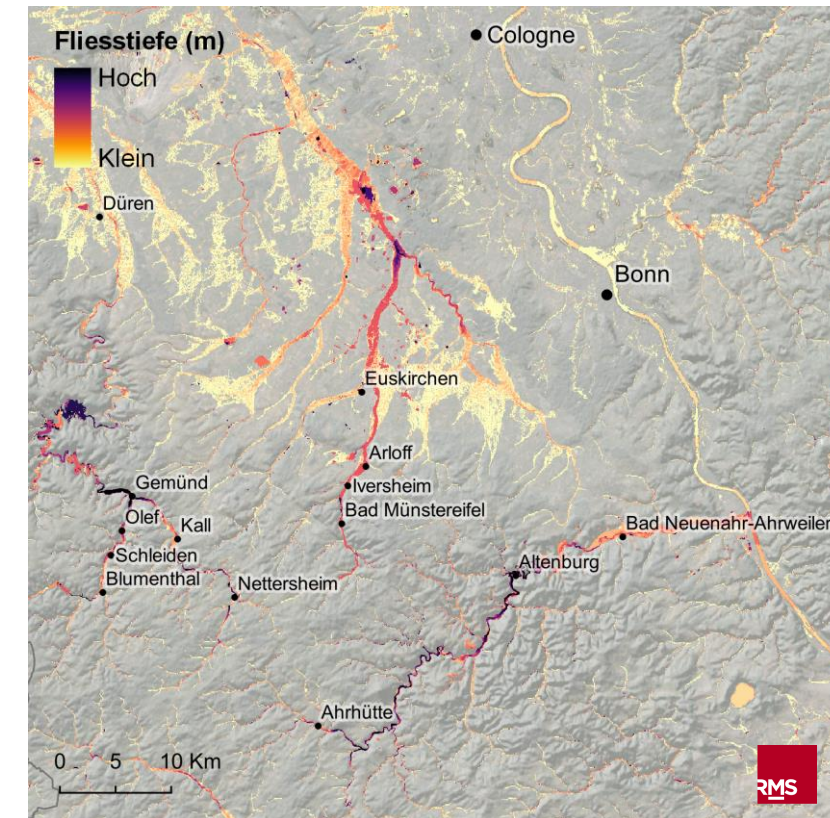
Version 23 July 2021



Version 5 August 2021



Version 25 January 2022





A Moody's
Analytics
Company

Thank you