

Hydrologic ensembles for Flash Flood Warnings at ungauged basins based on convection-permitting NWP forecasts

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10th Anniversary Workshop 26 June 2014



# Challenges in flash flood warnings



### • High space-time scale of FF events

 local events with short lead time (a few km<sup>2</sup>, ~2 hours)

### • Few available observed datasets

- Small ungauged basins
- New high-res hydromet datasets
- Lack of ground impact database

### • Hydromet models

- Scale to match FF events
- New forecasts available but uncertainties to be accounted for
- Evaluation for ungauged basins













## Hydromet operational warning services in France

Met warnings produced by Meteo-France on extreme weather events based on radar-gauge QPE Hydrologic warnings produced by regional and national flood centers using last flow observations and forecasters expertise



⇒ Another service is needed for flash flood warnings in small-to-medium fast-responding ungauged basins (10 - 1000 km<sup>2</sup>, 2-6 hr response time)

# AIGA Flash Flood Warning Method



## AIGA Flash Flood Warning Method

#### 15-16 June 2010 event around Draguignan (Côte d'Azur)



AIGA gave meaningful warnings but short or no lead time

 $\Rightarrow$  Need to extend lead time by using precipitation forecasts

⇒ Prefer high-res ensembles to capture convective precipitation

# Integration of future precipitation:

approach 1 – Flash Flood Guidance

Rainfall amount for 1 duration and for 1 basin to reach a given Q threshold



FFG maps facilitate discussions between meteo and hydro forecasters

Integration of future precipitation: approach 2 – hydro ensemble prediction



⇒ Demonstrate how FF warnings would benefit from using precipitation ensembles with the 2 different approaches

# Initial experiments with pre-operational AIGA

• Event-based semi-distributed hourly model coupled with continuous lumped daily models



## Initial experiments with pre-operational AIGA

#### Calibration of hydrologic models

- Reanalysis of radar-gauge QPE from 2002-2006 from Meteo-France
- Calibration and regionalization of model parameters
  - > 4 for lumped daily models and 2 for semi-distributed hourly model
- Reforecasting: real-time radar-gauge QPE (Panthere) starting in 2009
- Basin selection: <1000 km<sup>2</sup>, limited missing Qobs & dam impact



# Initial experiments with AROME forecasts

### High-resolution NWP model modeling convections

- Meteo-France's AROME model
  - $\succ \Delta x=2.5$ km,  $\Delta t=1$ hr, horizon +30hr,
  - > 4 times/day (00, 06, 12, 18TU)
  - > operational since Dec08
- AROME ensembles ready by ~2015
  > AROME QPF used to build time-lagged ensembles every 3hrs



- Flash flood warnings derived with 2 approaches
  - FFG-based method: FFG values for durations of 3hr, 6hr, 9hr compared to QPF
  - Flow forecast method: QPF directly ingested into hydro model



### Approach 1: warnings based on Pens/FFG

- FFG given by 15-mm interval (computational choice)
- Comparison with AROME-timelag precipitation ensembles and reference forecasts (observed, persistent, ens mean)
- Warning if precipitation forecast ≥ FFG for a given duration

Bassin A1252010 (2) - La Doller a Reiningue ( 179.1175 km2 )



## Approach 1: warnings based on Pens/FFG

• Example: FFG for 6-hr duration and Q2yrs threshold compared to AROME-lag precipitation ensembles



## Approach 2: warnings based on Qens prediction

- Flow prediction with
  - 3 AROME-timelag ensembles
  - Reference forecasts: observed, persistent, ensemble mean

T0: 16 Dec 2011 06 UTC

Bassin A5261020 (14) - Le Madon a Mirecourt (381.1925 km2)



### Different warnings from 2 approaches



Warnings based on FFG for 6-hr duration (approach 1)

# Evaluation of warnings and Pens/Qens forecasts

• Evaluation for 1 event (exceeding a given Q threshold) with contingency table statistics

Q > Threshold		Observed	
		Yes	No
Forecasted	Yes	Hits	False Alarms
	No	Misses	Correct
			Negatives

- Frequency Bias: FB = (H+FA) / (H+M)
- Prob. Of Detection (conditioned on obs.): POD = H / (H+M)
- Probability Of False Detection (conditioned on non-obs.):

### POFD=FA / (FA+CN)

- Success Ratio (forecast reliability): SR= H / (H+FA)
- Critical Success Index: CSI=H / (H+FA+M)
- Ensemble forecast verification with EVS (Brown et al. EMS 2010)

## Preliminary results: contingency scores for Qens & Pens/FFG

- Comparison for flow threshold Q2yrs
- Gain when using Pens and Qens
- Errors from Pens compensate hydrologic model errors



# Preliminary results: effective lead time for Qens & Pens/FFG

Comparison for flow threshold Q2yrs



Event of 1-19 December 2011

Average gain in lead time compared to current AIGA warnings (Qp0) for all 20 events and all 20 basins w/ flooding

- +6.5 hr with Qens
- +5.9 hr with Qdet
- +23hr with Pens/FFG<sub>inf</sub> and +2.6hr with Pens/FFG<sub>sup</sub>

## Ensemble quality: aggregated results for Qens & Pens



All basins in Meuse-Moselle rivers area





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## Summary and perspectives

- Work in progress
  - Integrate NWP convection-permitting forecasts
    - Meteo-France's AROME ensembles (in 2016?)
    - DWD's COSMO-DE-EPS ensembles

(multi-model, 2.8km, 20 members, +21 hrs, 8x/day, operational since May 2012, archived since Dec 2010)

- Account for other sources of uncertainty
  - model parameters and initialization
  - radar-gauge QPE
- In future, include
  - Evaluation component
  - Snow modeling component
  - Vulnerability-based flow thresholds (collaborations w/ users)





- high-res precipitation ensemble forecasts and reforecasts for multiple years
- reliable QPE estimates for areas with poor radar coverage and for multiple years
- archive database of flood damage reports and post-event information for system evaluation and improved description of vulnerability



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