#### Benchmarking Uncertainty Quantification methods in Flood Modelling

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## **UNCERTAINTY QUANTIFICATION (UQ)**





## **UQ ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK**



# **UQ METHODS**

• Traditional and widely used method

Standard Monte Carlo (SMC) RMSE =  $\sigma/N_s^{1/2}$ 

- Alternatives to the SMC method
  - ✓ Latin Hypercube Sampling (LHS)
  - ✓ Adaptive Stratified sampling (ASS)

✓ Quasi Monte Carlo (QMC)

✓ Haar Wavelet expansion (HWE)



## **UNCERTAINTIES IN FLOOD MODELLING**

• Inflow discharge (~8%)





• Manning (~5%)



• Ground elevation ( $|cML^2|$  and  $c\sim 1$ )





### **PROBLEM DEFINITION**

• Rapidly propagating flood (2D or 3D)





### **UNCERTAINTY PROPAGATION (2D)**



### **ERROR STUDY AND SPEEDUPS (2D)**



• Average Speedups  $(N_s^{SMC,92.5\%}/N_s^{method,92.5\%})$ :

✓ LHS 1.27
 ✓ ASS 1.30
 ✓ QMC 5.57
 ✓ HWE 8.10

#### **SAMPLES AND HISTOGRAMS (2D)**



## UNCERTAINTY PROPAGATION, ERROR Study and speedups (3D)







Uncertainty in ground elevation (%)

Average Speedups:

✓ LHS	1
✓ ASS	1.02
✓ QMC	1.59
✓ HWE	1.19

Discrepancies between 3D and 2D cases:

 Flood extent
 I.68%

 HR<sub>ave</sub>
 7.35 %

 HR<sub>max</sub>
 40.48 %



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#### **SAMPLES AND HISTOGRAMS (3D)**



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# SUMMARY

• The LHS, ASS, QMC and HWE are appropriate alternatives to the SMC in terms of needing less number of samples to estimate a statistical parameter.

• Deterministic realisation methods (QMC and HWE) can be more efficient than the random sampling methods (SMC, LHS and ASS)

• The efficiency of the LHS, ASS, QMC and HWE reduces in 3D case in comparison with 2D case caused by the "curse of dimensionality" problem.

