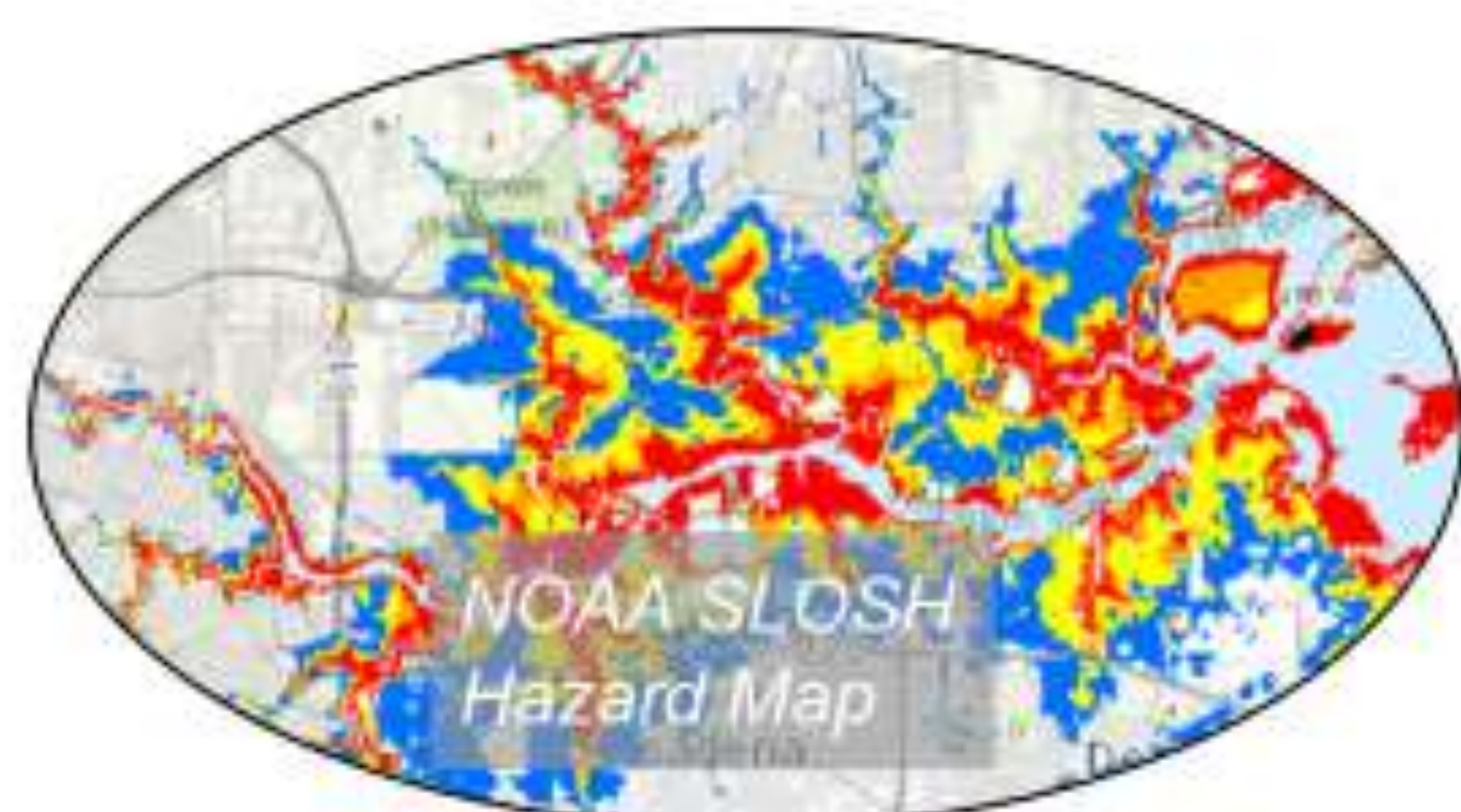




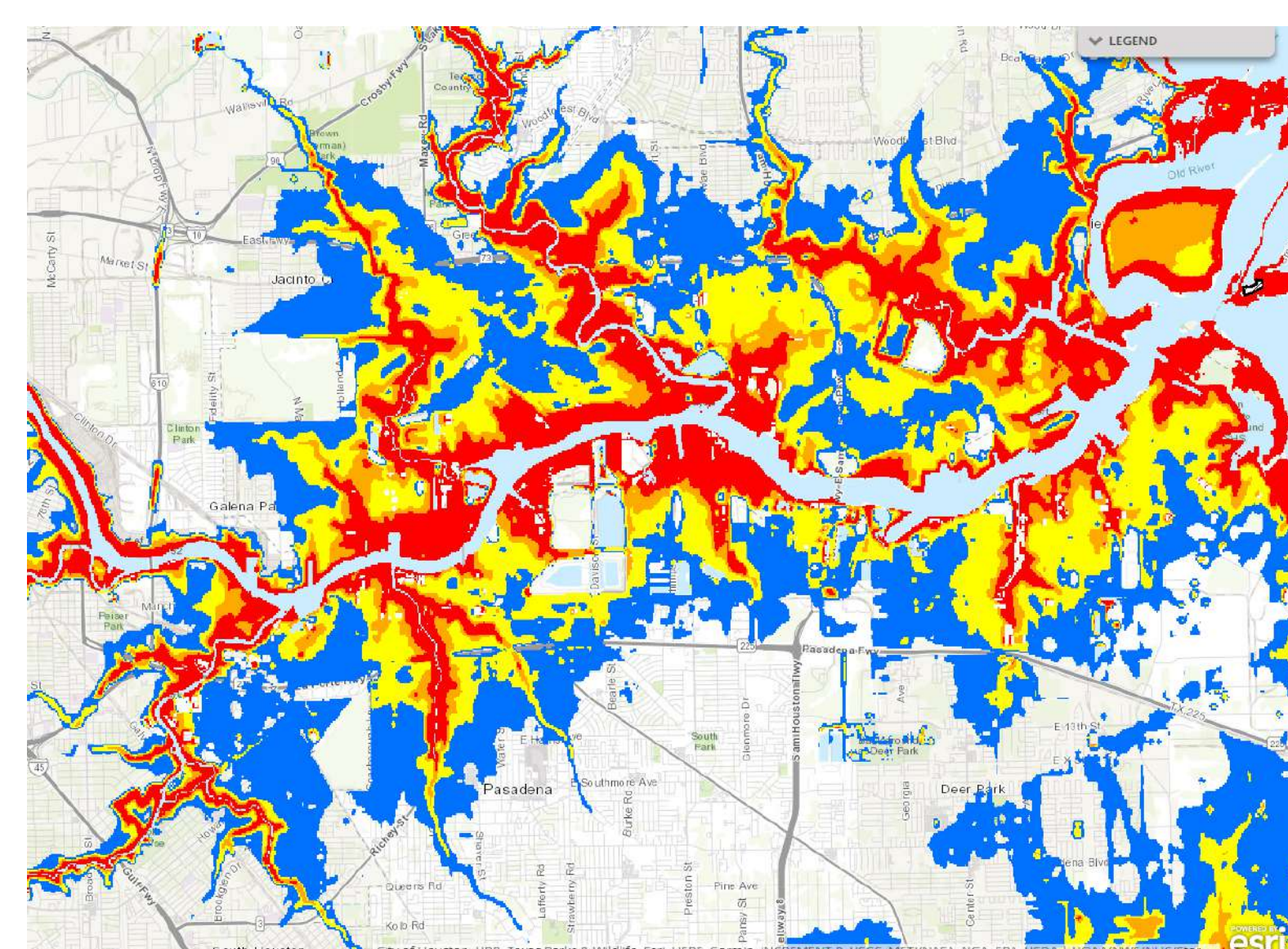
See flood impacts before they happen

Enabling experts to advocate for climate resilience

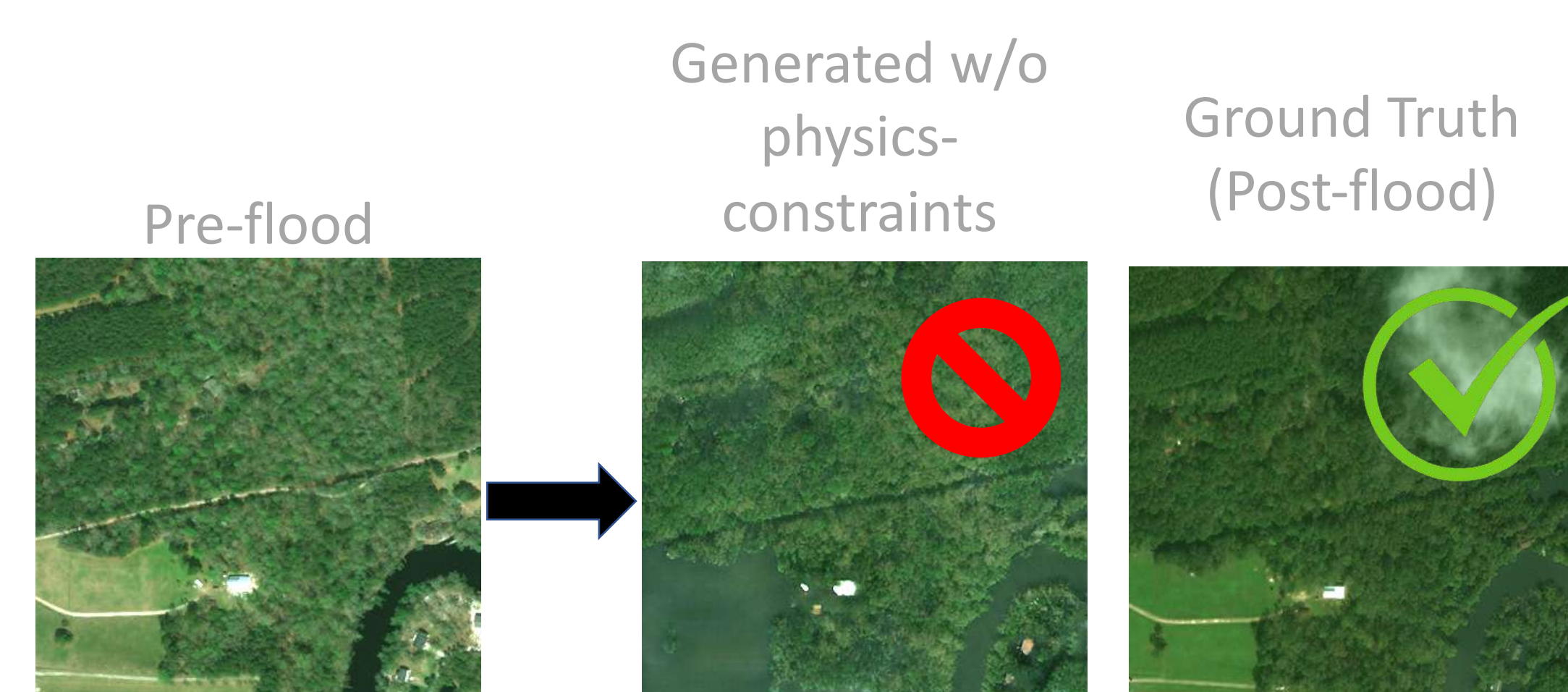
Today's flood visualizations are either informative or intuitive -- but not both



NOAA's SLOSH model visualizes flood extent, but outputs are not high resolution



Unconditioned GAN adds flooding to an image, but w/o physical inputs, it adds water randomly

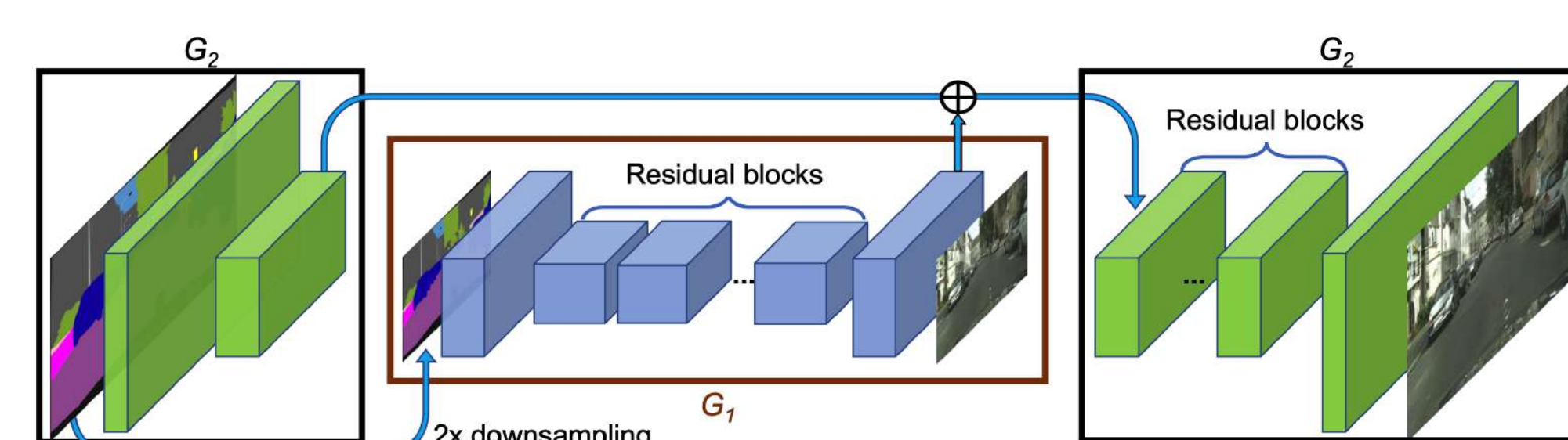


Pix2PixHD: Wang, et al. 2018

We used a set of pre- and post-disaster images as the basis for training



Pix2PixHD is a GAN that performs image-to-image translation



We generated and evaluated the **first physically-constrained, photorealistic** visualization of future flooding events

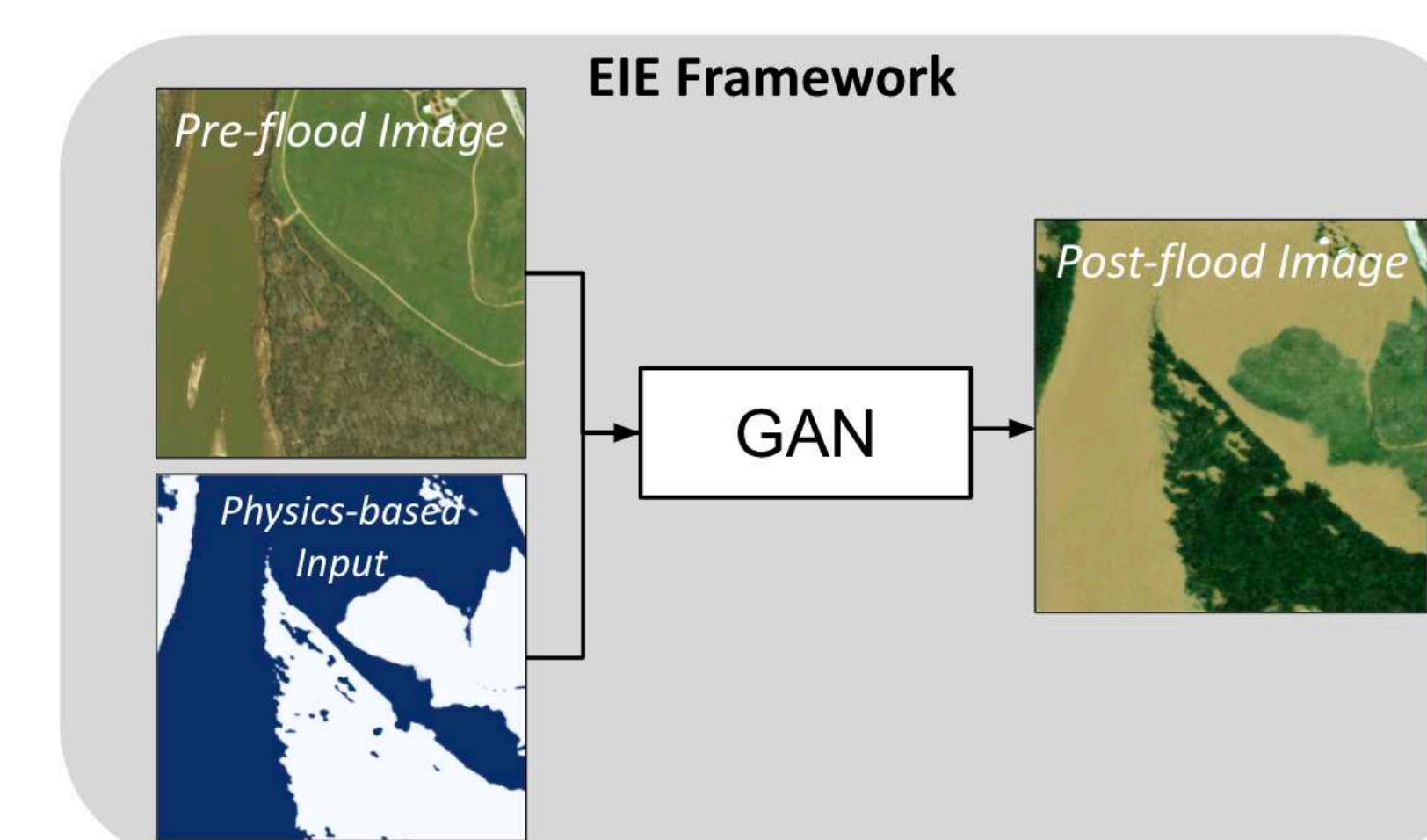
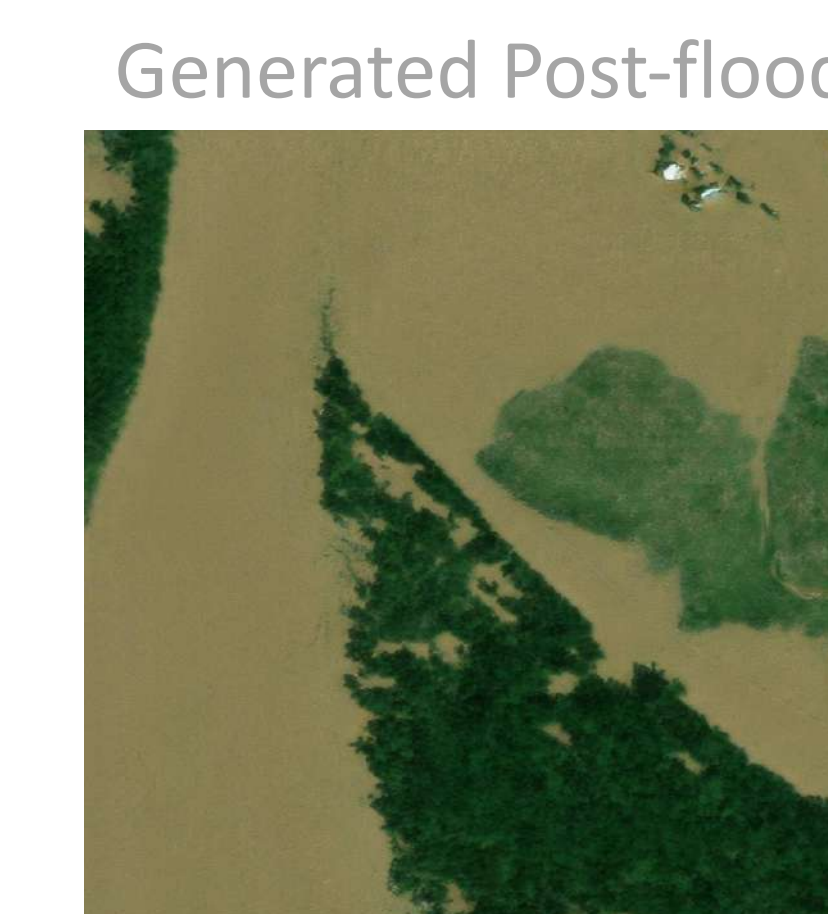
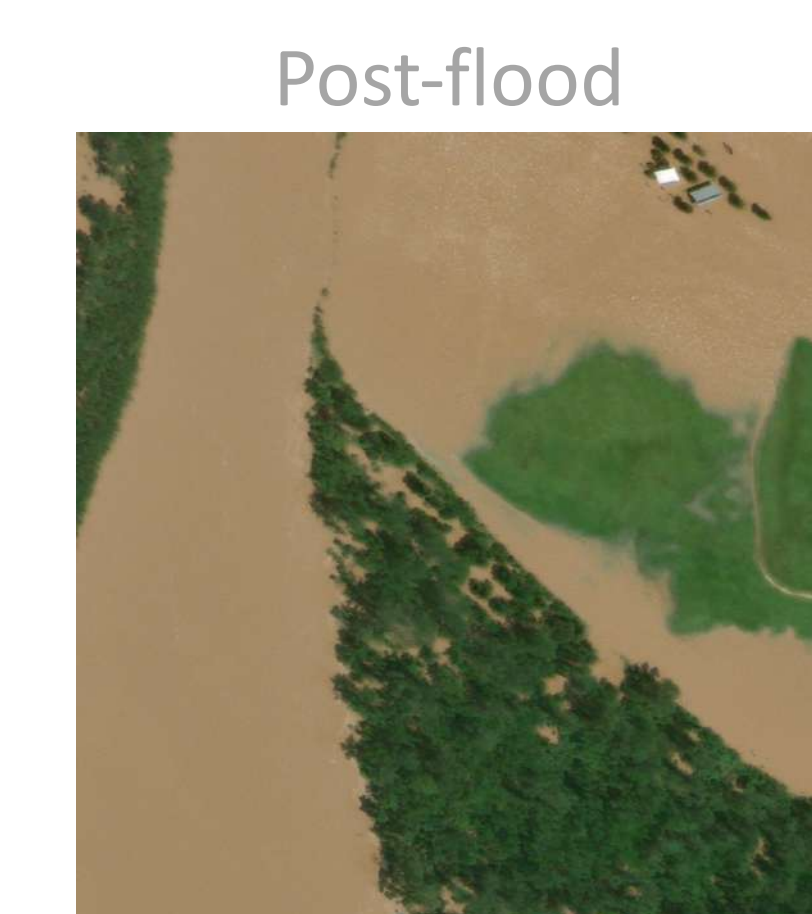
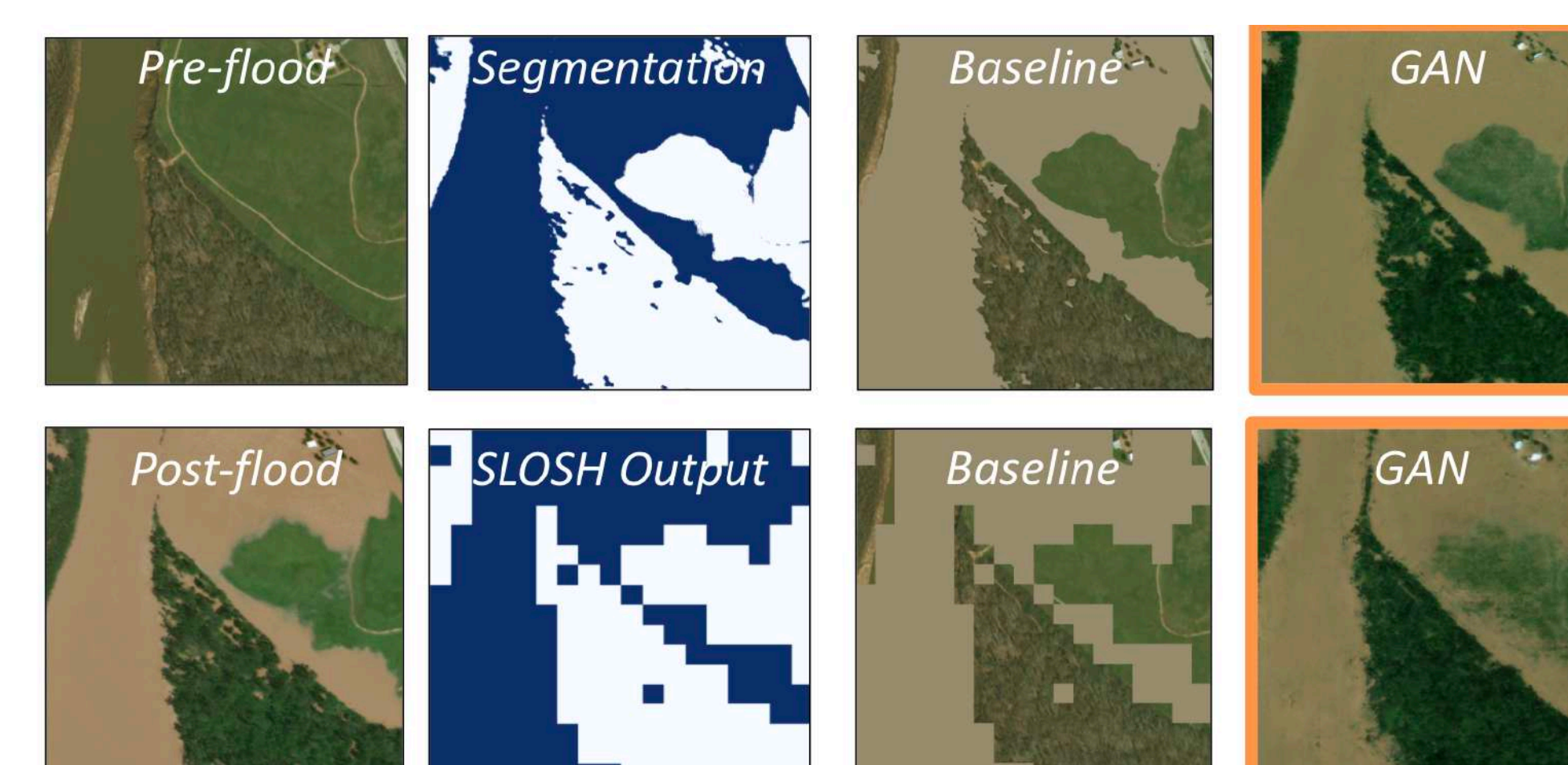


Image sources:
x8D data: Gupta, et al. 2019



We generated baseline images for comparison with our GAN-generated images



Flood Visualization Plausibility Score (FVPS) balances physical consistency with photorealism

$$FVPS = \frac{n}{\frac{1}{IoU+\epsilon} + \frac{1}{1-LPIPS+\epsilon}}$$

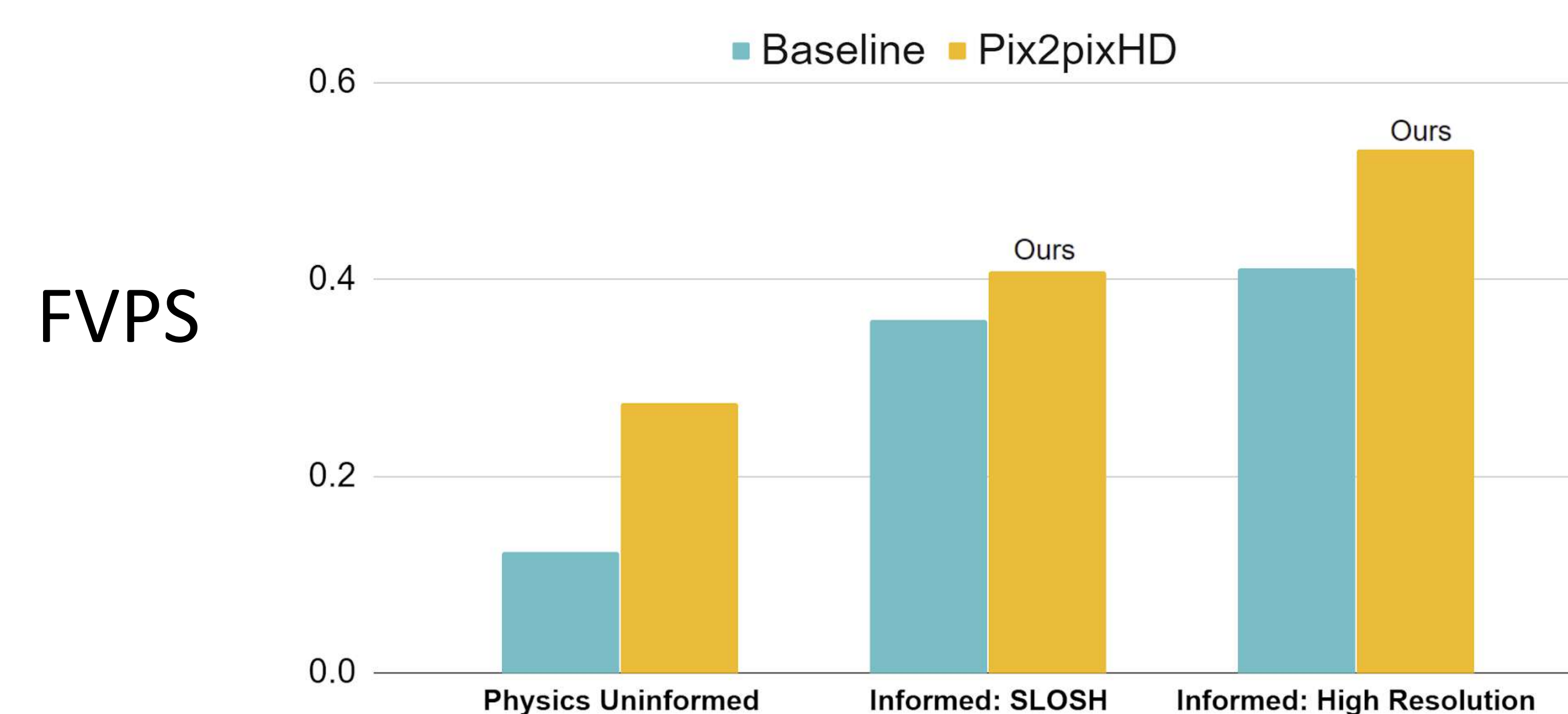
FVPS sets two sub-objectives to evaluate performance on the challenge.

Harmonic mean of:

- IoU: Intersection over union of the flooded areas (physical accuracy)
- LPIPS: Learned Perceptual Image Patch Similarity (photorealism)

LPIPS: Zhang et al, 2018

Our flood imagery scores higher in FVPS than the baseline



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