

Wetropolis flood and drought simulator

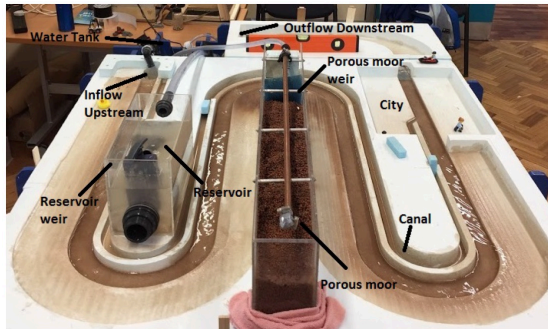
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Mathematics of extreme rainfall/flood demonstrator

Wetropolis interactive flood demonstrator is based on a mathematical design and visualises how extreme rainfall events can cause extreme river-flood events in a dynamic, conceptual, portable & scaled table-top set-up. Galton boards are used to model different rainfall scenarios over the course of a Wetropolis day of $wd=10$ seconds that can cause extreme flooding in a city, as in the real world [1].

Overview: modelled after Leeds' Boxing Day flood 2015 (with a 1:250yr return-period event or Annual Event Probability of $AEP=0.4\%$):

- 1:100 sloped river bed; upstream inflow; with canal, reservoir/lake & porous groundwater moor draining into the river;
- chance of rare flood event in city after 90% rainfall (9s/wd) is $(1/16) \times (7/16) = 7/256$ with a $(256/7) \times 10s = 6.06min$ return period.

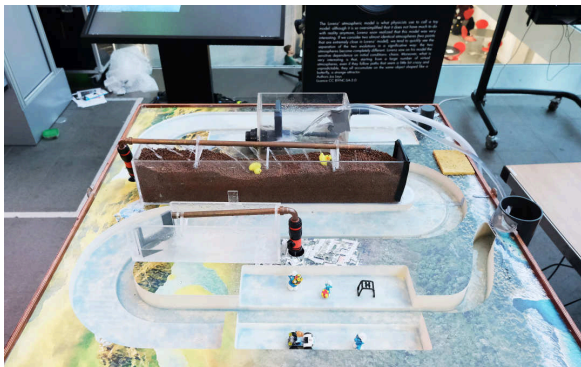


Wetropolis is designed to **flood** under extreme rainfall (9s/wd) in moor & reservoir; two consecutive wd's of extreme rainfall lead to a chance of $(7/256)^2 < 1\%$; cf. Boxing-Day flood 2015.

See: <https://youtube.com/watch?v=N4Sp5gHXcz4>



Galton boards: steel balls travel down and land in 1 of 4 columns with at each junction a 50% chance of ball going left or right. Galton boards randomly determine: (i) **rainfall amount** (columns left: 1s, 2s, 4s, or 9s) and (ii) **rainfall location** (columns right: lake/reservoir, moor & reservoir, moor, or no rainfall). Probability asymmetric Galton board: (3,7,5,1)/16.



Droughts (tentative): to visualise drought for the 1/16th route of a dry day, we can use the outcome of the first Galton board (not used in absence of rainfall) after 2 pins with (3,1)/4 probability. For the 1/4-case, we enforce drought for 4 days, visualised by a drink-water pipe from the moor falling dry: **no water supply!** New probabilities then adjust to: (12,28,20,3,4)/67 for rainfall in reservoir, moor & reservoir, moor, no rain on single day & no rain for 4 days.

Drought return period: $67 \times 10s = 11:10min$
New flooding return period:
 $(16 \times 67/28) \times 10s = 6:23min$.

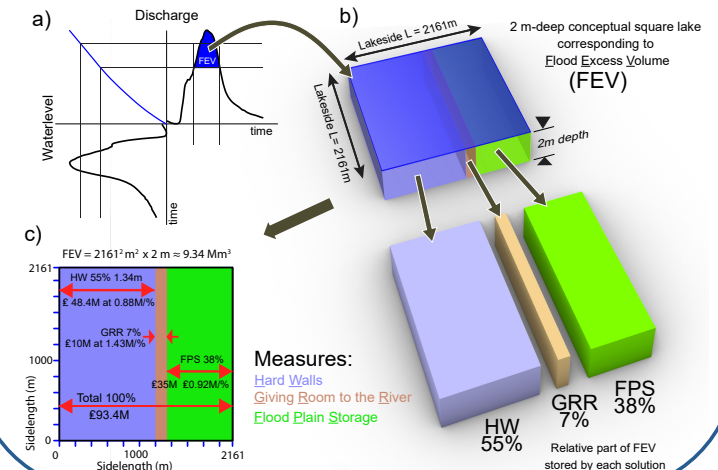
Showcased across UK & spin-off

Over 1000 people experienced return periods (or AEPs) for an extreme flood by viewing Wetropolis [1] in action, e.g.:

- **General Assembly of Maths Foresees EPSRC network** Living with Environmental Change (LWEC), Edinburgh 2016
- **Leeds' Armley Museum** Public exhibition on Boxing Day 2015 floods 2016/2017
- **Public flood conference by the Churchtown flood action group**, mathematics of extreme events, for circa 140 flood victims plus flood experts 2017
- **Mathematics of Planet Earth Exhibition** Wetropolis II, Imperial College 2020

Spin-off research "graphical cost-effectiveness diagnostic for policy makers"

Used in EU -France and Slovenia [2,3,4]; inconvenient truths: Natural Flood Management (NFM) flood-mitigation measures tend to have a small effect; flood-mitigation potential of beavers even minute [4], despite hype (media & scientific) statements.



References

- [1] Bokhove, Hicks, Kent, Zweers 2020: *Hydrology and Earth System Sciences* 24 Design: <https://github.com/obokhove/wetropolis20162020>
- [2] Bokhove, Kent, Kelmanson, Piton, Tacnet 2019: *River Research Applications* 35
- [3] Bokhove, Kent, Kelmanson, Piton, Tacnet 2020: *Water* 12
- [4] Bokhove, Kelmanson, Kent Hicks 2021: REF2021 impact case study.

UK Gov Inquiry: <https://committees.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/9641/pdf/>

NEXT: Employ Wetropolis as scientific experiment on risk-based modelling of climate change.