

Insights through asymptotics:

Benchmarking and analysis of climate effects on flood models

Henry Writer

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I Background

There is currently unmistakable evidence that the climate of the planet is changing. We currently do not understand what the potential outcomes of these changes may be. One route we have to understand these changes takes the form of models these models then can be used to help us predict the future impact of climate change.

In the United Kingdom one of the largest potential effects of climate change we will take the form of river flooding. The government cost the 2015/16 floods at 1.6 billion pounds. This number does not take into account the human toll of this event. Additionally, it appears that the number and severity of flooding is increasing.

This has motivated the hydrological community in increasing the understanding of river flooding. This has been done by developing a 'zoo' of potential flooding models. However, there are two problems regarding this large group of models. One since there is so many it is hard to separate them REF. Secondly we believe there is still information which is not being extracted from these models that can help us predict how flooding will change. We believe that we can solve both of these problems by examining models using asymptotic analysis.

How do we model river flooding

There are currently three main approaches to flooding model. We have statistical models this rely on using statistical method to fit models to data and use statistical models to make inferences about the future. We have conceptual models, these rely in creating a set of states from which water can move between this is best represented by a FIGURE. Finally we have physical models these take a continuime mechanics approach and set up a set of conservation laws and use these to drive a set PDE sytems that can be used to mdoel the flooding event.

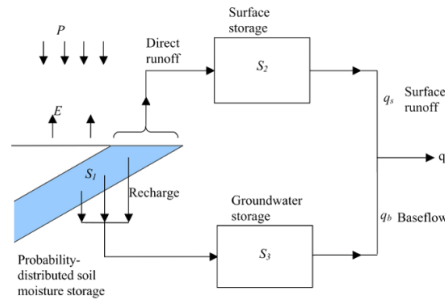


Figure 1: Example of a Conceptual model

Conceptual models

As briefly mentioned in the previous section conceptual models attempt to capture a complex system such as river flooding and simplify it down to a set of possible states/locations the variable of interest may reside in. Travel between these states is then governed by a simple mathematical expression.

Figure 1 gives a diagrammatic example of a conceptual model this model show how rain water might flow through a catchment area. It shows rain entering the system precipitation and how the path it might take, either evaporating immediately, or by flowing into surface or groundwater storage, before being eventually discharged.

We can see that conceptual modelling allow us to easily build a model that in can incorporate many aspects of a system. However, with such in designing these models means that there is a ‘zoo’ of similar models from which we could use to model a potential river catchment area. This issue of benchmarking these models to determine which one is most suitable for a given situation are discussed in REFERENCE, Figure 2 graphically demonstrates the challenge posed in differentiating flooding models. This is one of the major motivations of the proposed assytopic benchmarking process.

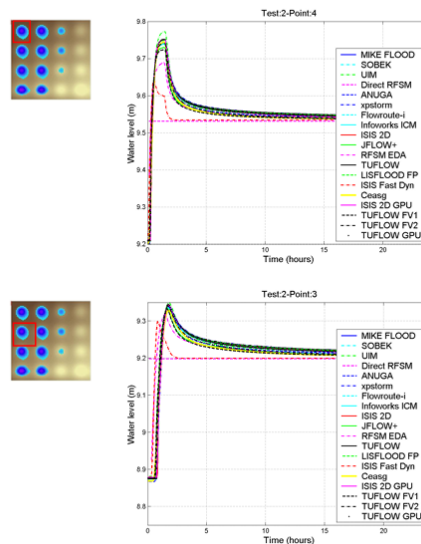
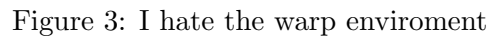


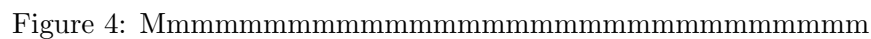
Figure 2: Ahhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhh

How do we currently interpret the output of flooding models

Another motivation to creating a methodology to derive scaling laws from conceptual models is in the predication of future flooding events. The method currently used to give predictions of future flooding evolves taking a handful of different data sets that model a potential climate under a variety of possible climate situations. These data sets are then feed in to a conceptual model then these outcomes are used to draw inferences about future floods. This process can be visualised in the flow diagram in Figure 3.



We think that our asymptotic benchmarking process that we can do better by deriving psychological scaling laws that will give additional insight into flooding.



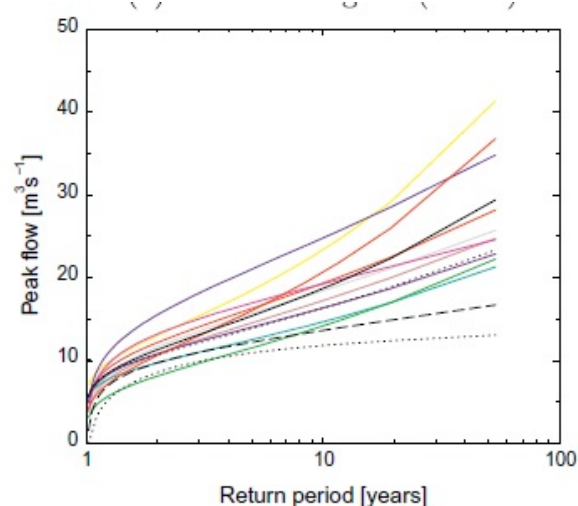


Figure 5: Noooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo

Reduced PDE model

II Problem formulation and method

A new approach to benchmarking

Extending the model with periodic forcing

III Objectives and strategy

The work outlined above is designed to be undertaken as PhD project. A potential student undertaken this project would require a strong background in fluid mechanics, asymptotic analysis and, would require a passion for environmental mathematics. Additionally, it would be beneficial if a potential student had some experience with time series analysis, and numerical PDEs.

Objectives

Below is a list of initial targets which shall form the bases of project.

1. **Numerical derive scaling laws**, from conceptual models. This would require conducting a literature review to ascertain influential models that can be analyse to draw more inference from.
2. **Analytically derive scaling laws**, this shall be accomplished by using numerical laws derived to inform a discretion of the conceptual models. To conduct this integration we shall use asymptotic analysis.
3. **Apply periodic rainfall to the reduced PDE model**. To this end we will need to conduct a time series analysis of rainfall data. This shall be used to find appropriate time scales to inform the analysis of the reduced PDE model.

Potential future objectives

There are a number of directions this project may be extended dependent upon the interests of the student. A couple of potential avenues of extension are outlined below to show the scope of where this project.

The reduced PDE model has a number of other extension which can be explored. One approach would be to use the asymptotic method of homogenisation, this would allow us to explore how a more complex soil structure will effect flooding effects. Another approach we could use to examine the water flow in soil would be to replace the equation which governs the flow through the soil with a the conduction equation this would allow us to explore more complex soil dynamics.

We could also take a dynamical systems approach to analysing the reduced PDE model. For example it is very natural to assume that there are two possible states in which a catchment area could be in, a saturated state this would be equivalent to a wetland, and a dry/drought state. We then assume that as the land dries out it becomes less porous so more water flows directly overland. We can then explore how much rainfall would have to change to transition between these states.

Another promising avenue we could explore would be attempting to match the conceptual models with the reduced PDE model. This would be of great interest as the different methodologies for building flooding models are metaphorically exist on separated islands. By matching the PDE model to a conceptual model we hope to be able to connect these models together.

These few possible research directions are not meant to be taken as a demonstration of the scope of this project and its potential.

IV Impact

Mathematical impact

V References