A Bayesian Network for extreme river discharges in Europe

Dominik Paprotny Oswaldo Morales-Nápoles

Faculty of Civil Engineering and Geosciences Delft University of Technology Delft, The Netherlands





d.paprotny@tudelft.nl

Background

- Project "*Risk Analysis of Infrastructure Networks in response to extreme weather*" is aiming to provide an operational analysis framework that identifies critical infrastructure components impacted by extreme weather events and minimise the impact of these events on the EU infrastructure network.
- The project includes a "hazard identification" work package. Our group is analysing return periods and extents of river floods and coastal floods in EU countries under present and future climate.





This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no. 608166



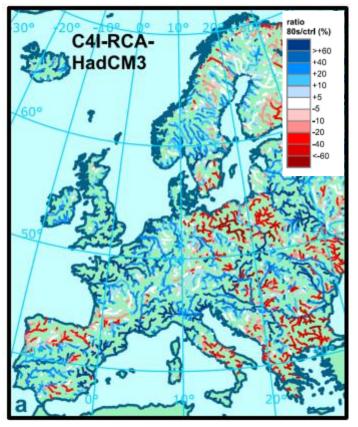
ŤUDelft

Calculating river discharges

- Rainfall-runoff models based on physical equations are used.
- They are computationally demanding
- Statistical models used for small applications

The rational equation:

 $Q = c \times i \times A$ Q = peak discharge c = runoff coefficient i = rainfall intensityA = drainage area



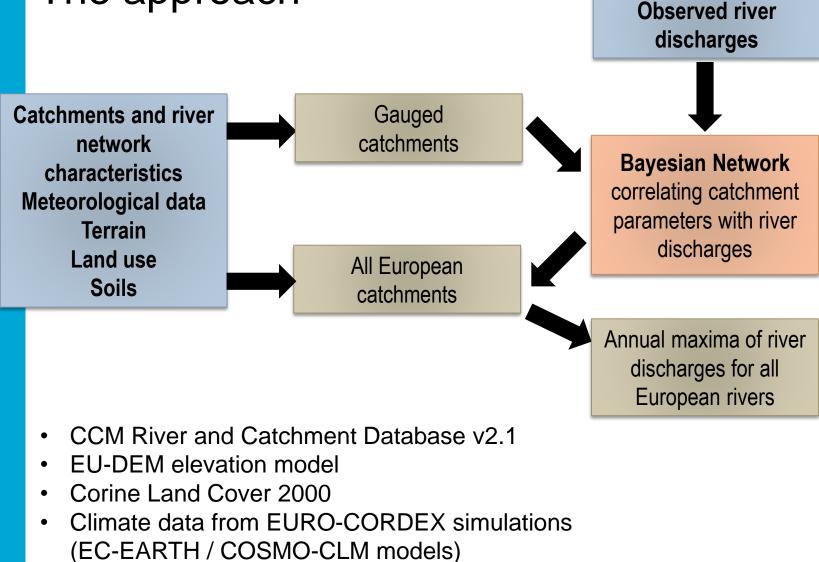
Rojas et al. (2012) J Geophys Res 117:D17109

Our approach: Bayesian Networks

3

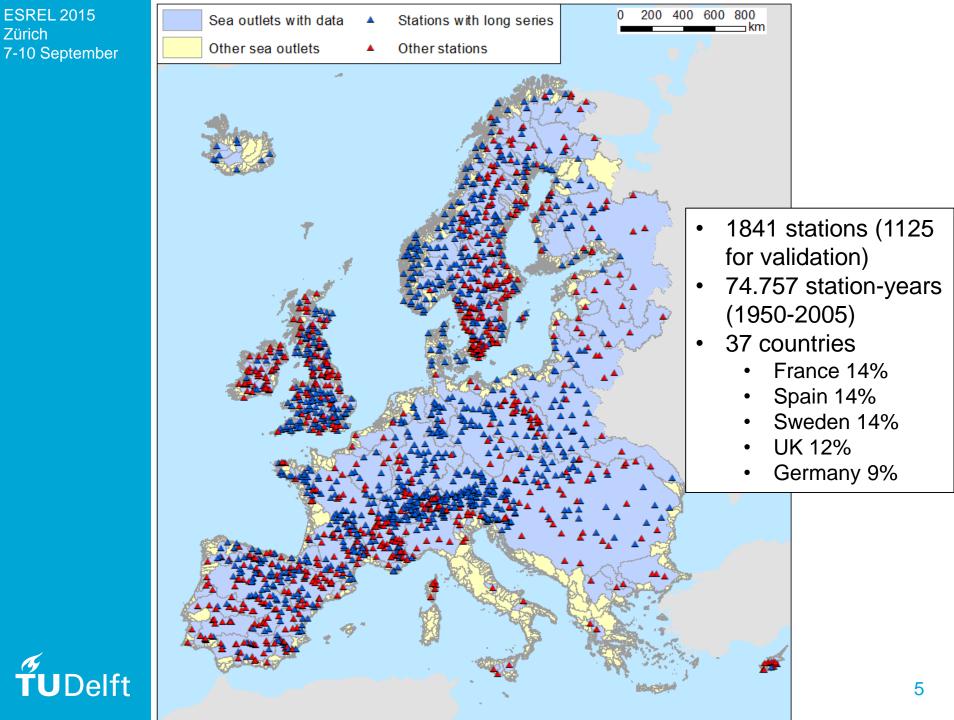






 Discharge data from Global Runoff Data Centre and national sources

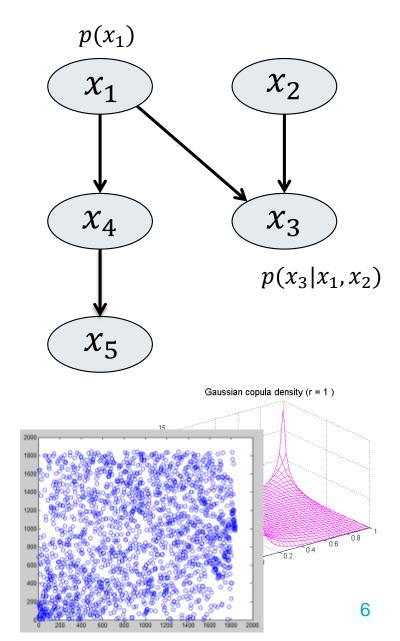
TUDelft



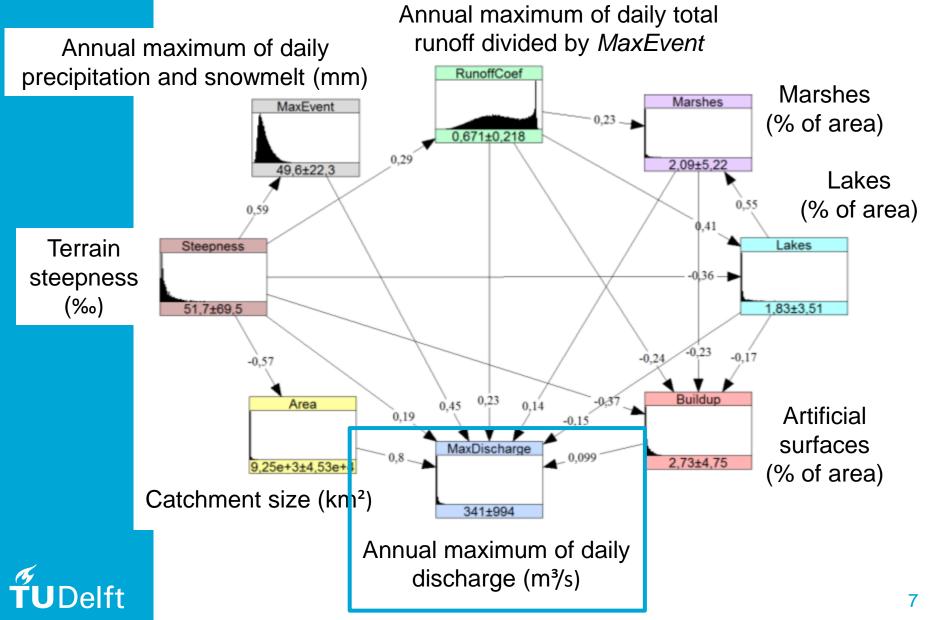
TUDelft

The approach

- A probabilistic graphical model that encodes a set of random variables and their probabilistic interdependencies:
 - Nodes represent variables (river discharge and catchment parameters)
 - Links represent child-toparent dependencies
 - The conditional probability distribution describes each node conditioned on its parents (in this case: normal/Gaussian copulas)



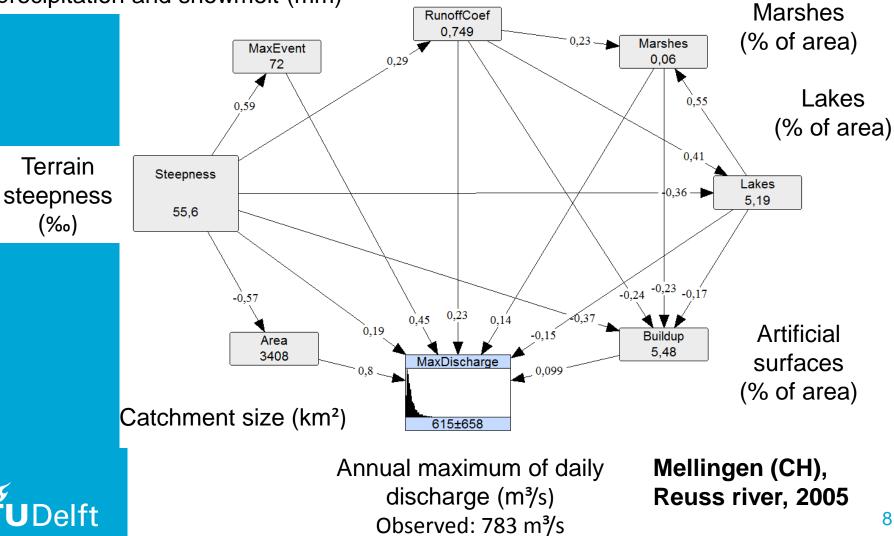
The model



The model

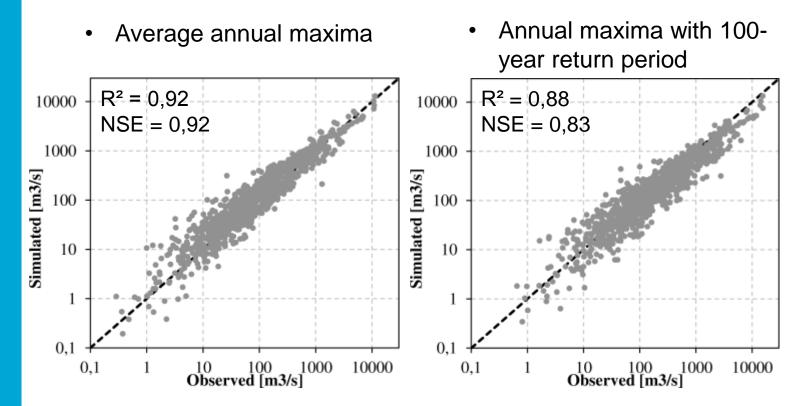
Annual maximum of daily precipitation and snowmelt (mm)

Annual maximum of daily total runoff divided by *MaxEvent*



Validation

1125 stations, 30-year periods



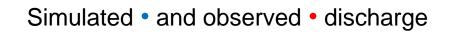


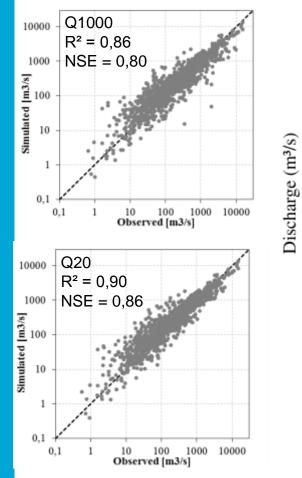
ŤUDelft

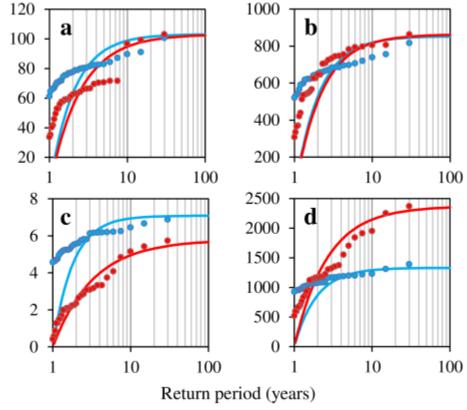
Validation

1125 stations, 30-year periods

Return periods







Validation

1125 stations, 30-year periods

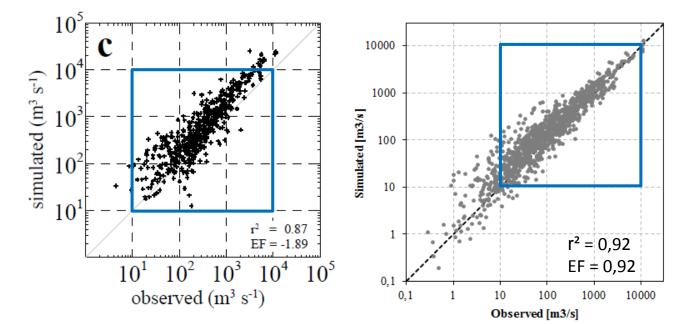
Region / period	Average annual maxima		100-year return period		No. of stations
	R²	NSE	R²	NSE	510115
Central Europe	0,89	0,71	0,81	0,80	138
British Isles	0,86	0,85	0,75	0,73	145
Western Europe	0,97	0,96	0,95	0,85	261
Iberian peninsula	0,79	0,78	0,63	0,48	112
Danube	0,93	0,93	0,94	0,89	167
Scandinavia	0,92	0,83	0,90	0,89	227
Other regions	0,79	0,82	0,61	0,63	75
1951-1980	0,93	0,92	0,87	0,81	512
1961-1990	0,93	0,93	0,90	0,85	792
1971-2000	0,93	0,93	0,91	0,87	958
1981-2010	0,91	0,91	0,89	0,85	763



Comparison

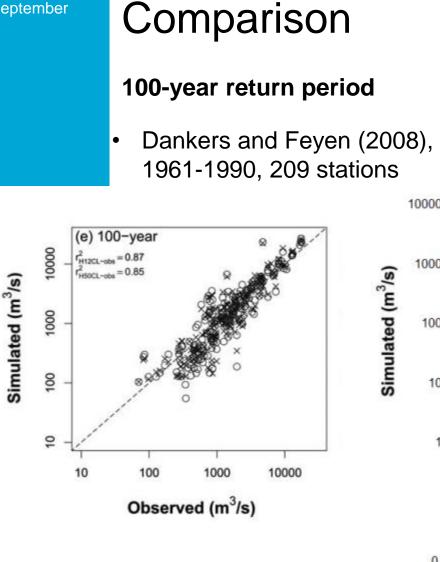
Average annual maxima

 Rojas et al. (2011), 1961-1990, 552 stations (without bias correction) • This study, 1125 stations

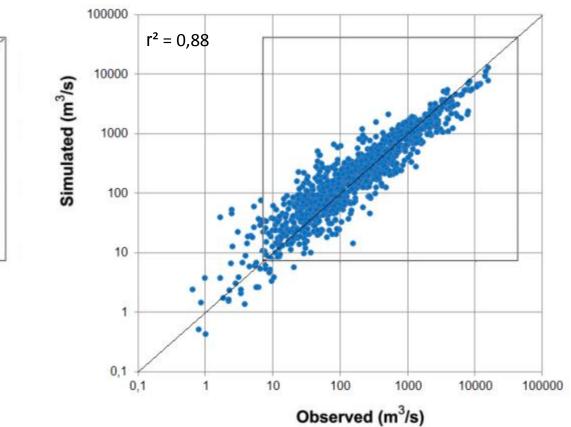


ŤUDelft

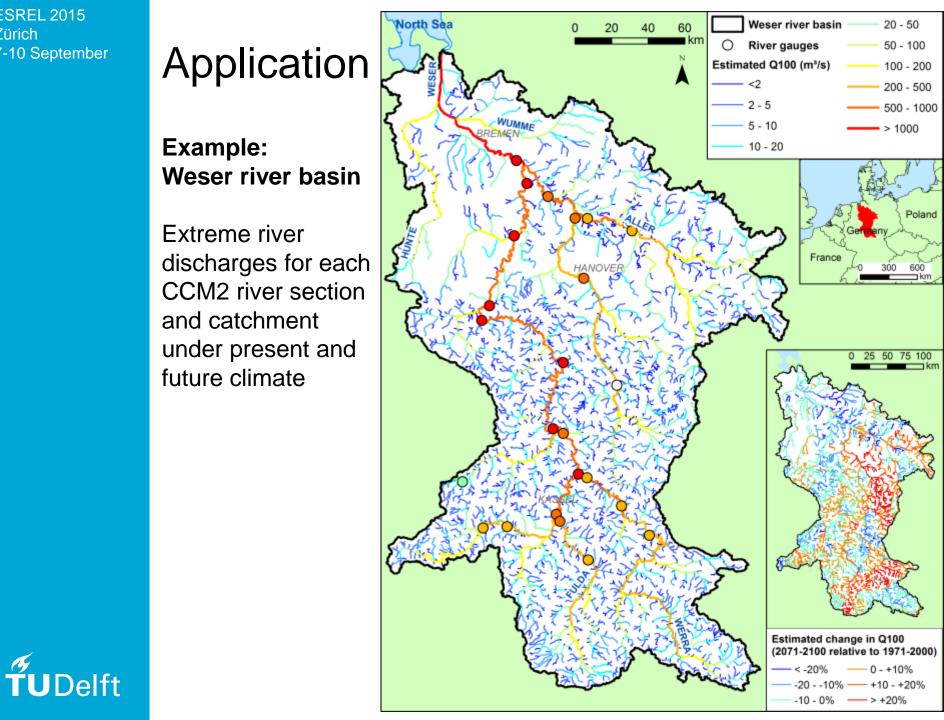
ÚDelft



• This study, 1125 stations



ESREL 2015 Zürich 7-10 September



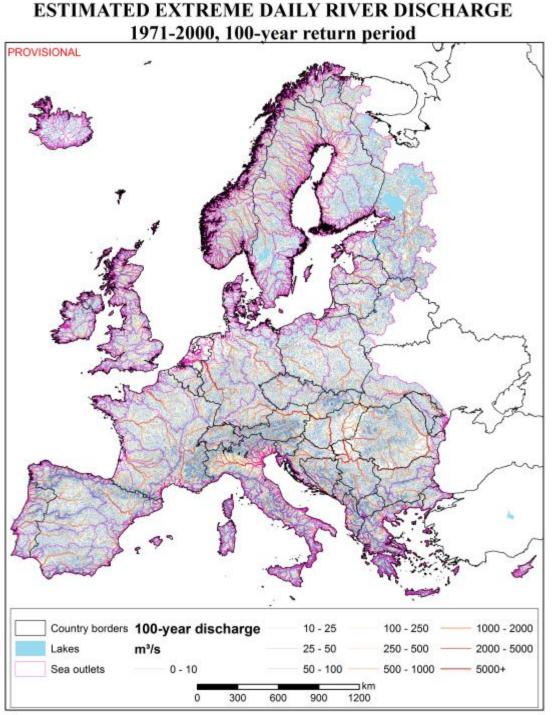
ŤUDelft

Application

Full database of river discharges and flood extents for 831.125 river sections

- 1971-2000
- 2021-2050
- 2071-2100
- RCP4.5
- RCP8.5

Expected date: May 2016



ŤUDelft

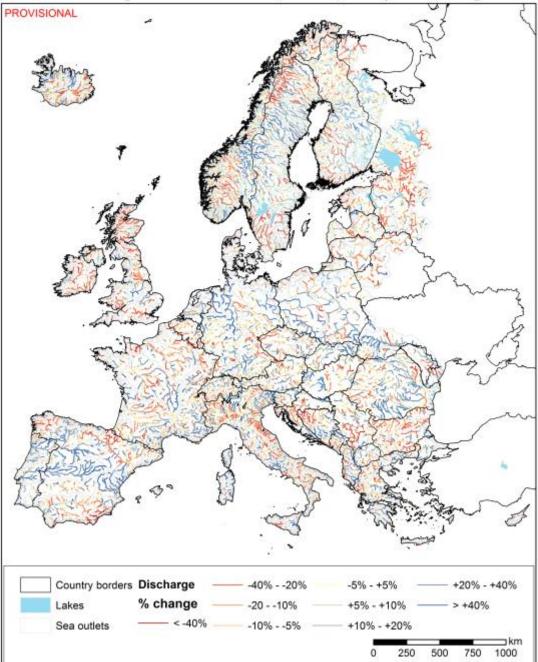
Application

Full database of river discharges and flood extents for 831.125 river sections

- 1971-2000
- 2021-2050
- 2071-2100
- RCP4.5
- RCP8.5

Expected date: May 2016

CHANGE IN EXTREME DAILY RIVER DISCHARGE 2071-2100 compared to 1971-2000 (RCP4.5), 100-year return period



Thank you!





http://rain-project.eu/



This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration under grant agreement no. 608166

