



Improving ML models for flood estimation during Hurricane Ian

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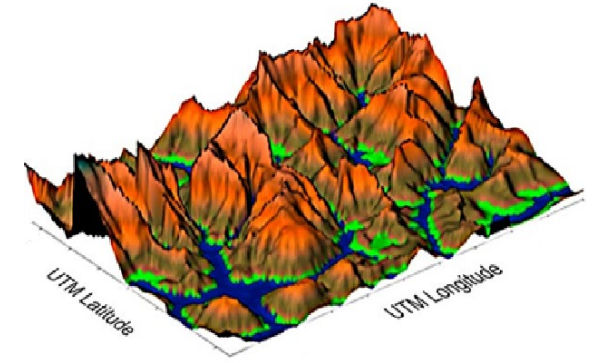


Physically-based



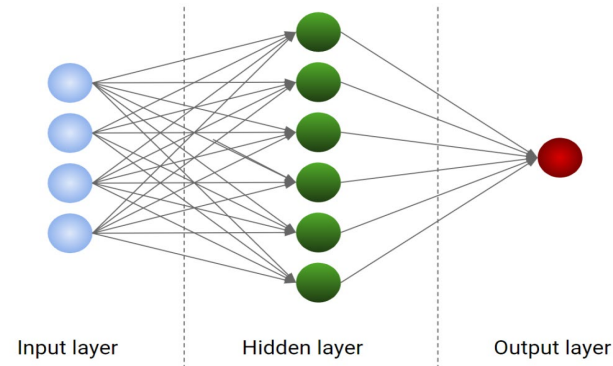
(Ming et al., 2020; Sridhar et al., 2021; Zahura et al., 2020; Kalyanapu et al., 2011; Towe et al., 2020; Fernández-Pato et al., 2016; Costabile et al., 2017; Costabile et al., 2017; Kalyanapu et al., 2011; Ming et al., 2020; Sridhar et al., 2021; Zahura et al., 2020; Hou et al., 2020; Mark et al., 2004; Zhang & Guo, 2014; Towe et al., 2020)

Morphologic-based



(Bates, 2022; Bates et al., 2005)

Data-driven



(Khosravi et al., 2018; Guo et al., 2021; Zahura et al., 2020; Löwe et al., 2021; Mishra et al., 2022; Mosavi et al., 2018)

Flood models

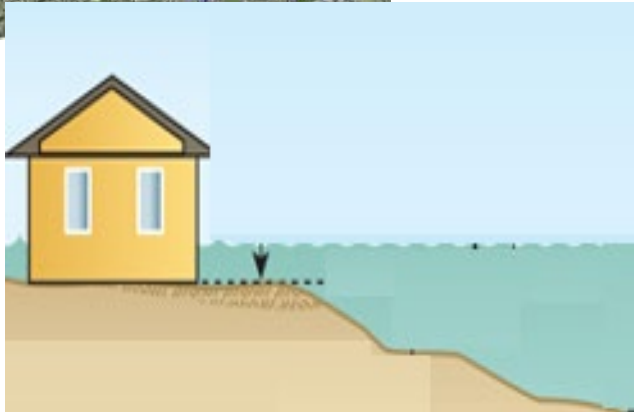


Research gap & Objectives

Extent



Depth



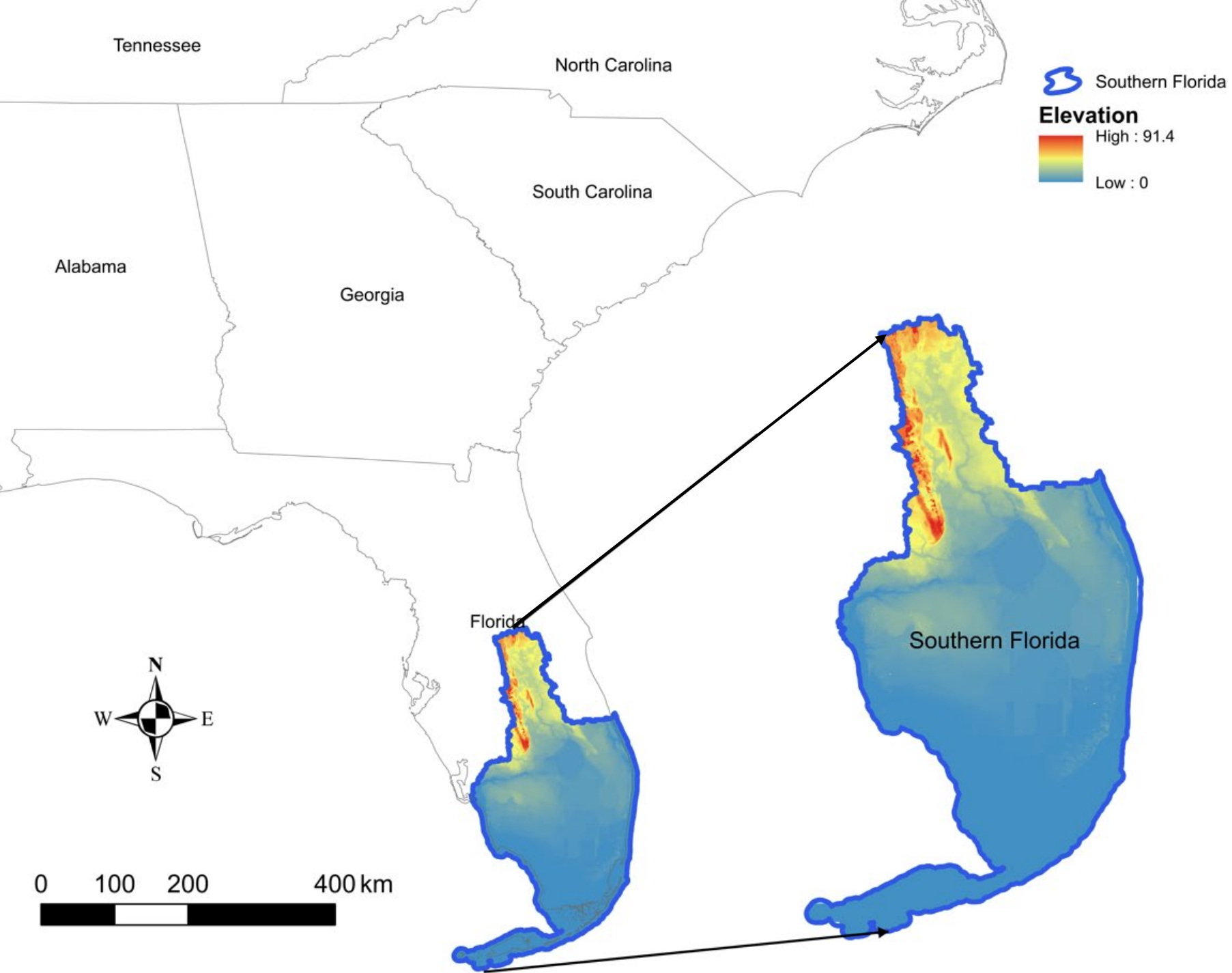
Fast and **accurate** model for
flood **depth** estimations

Flood Event: Hurricane Ian



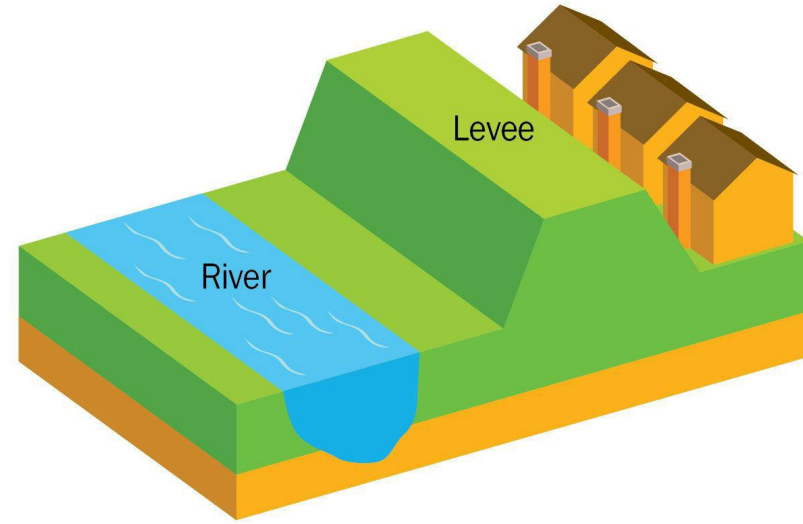
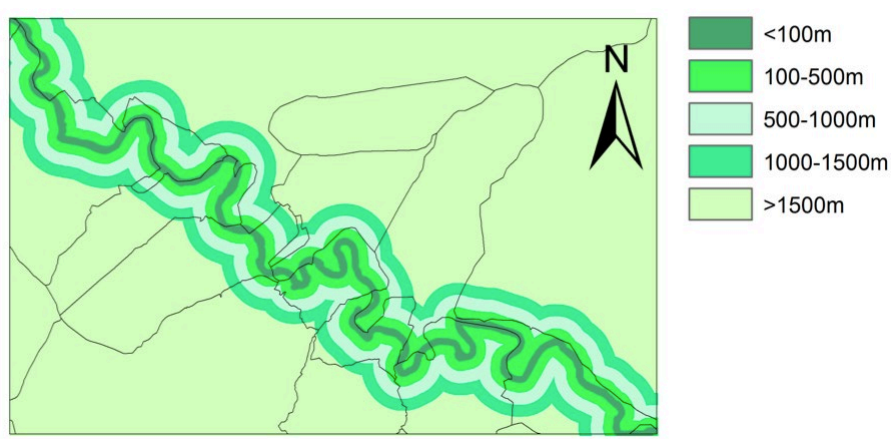
Florida



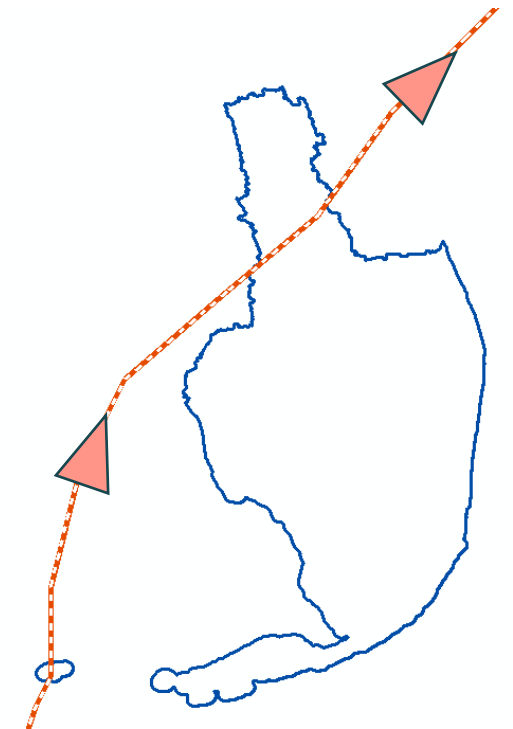


Study Area

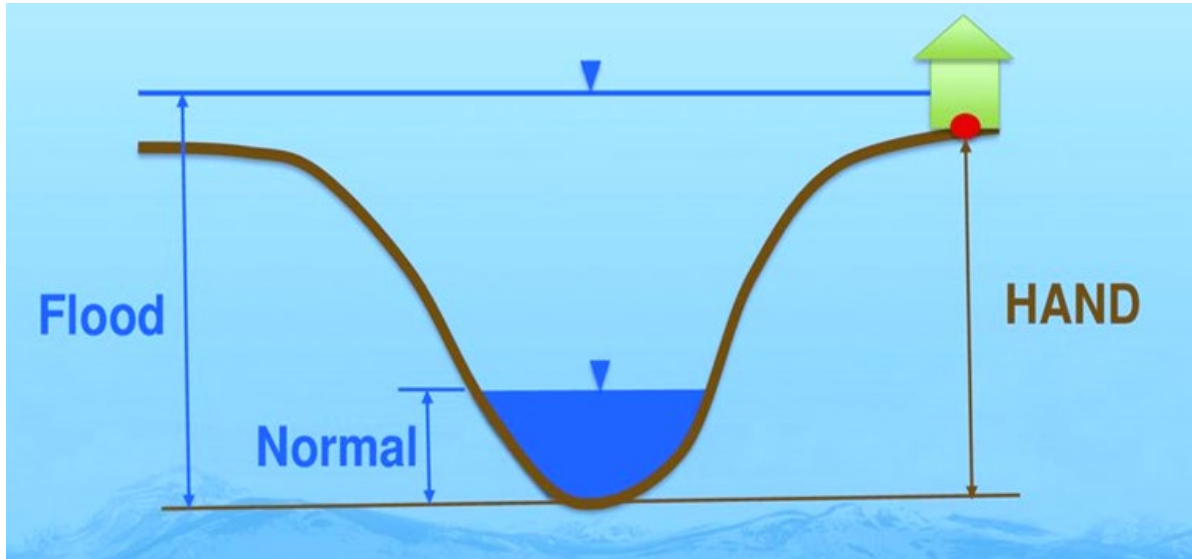
Geographic location



Features

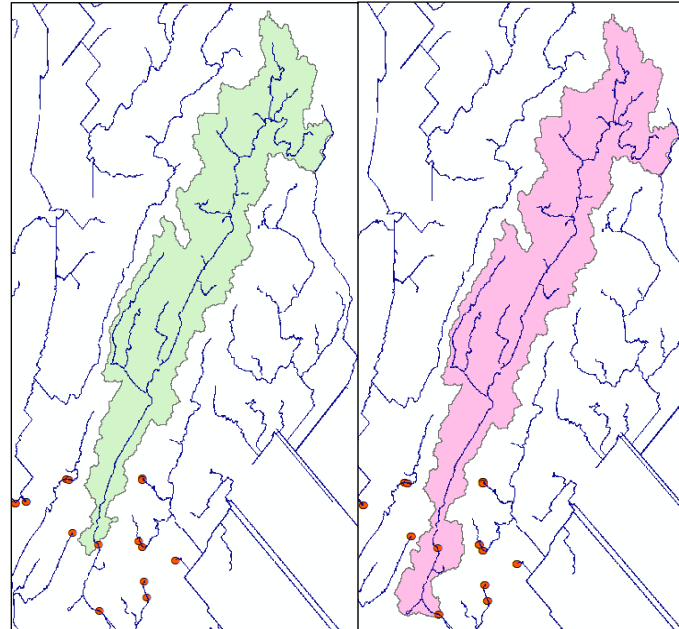
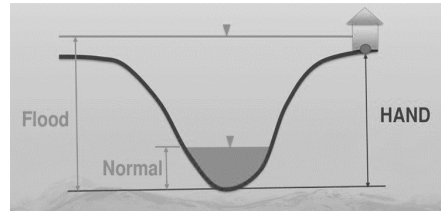


Hydrologic

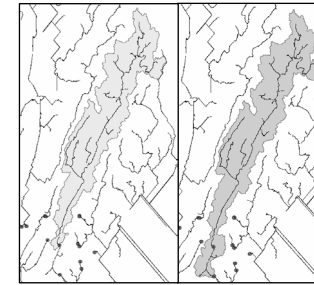
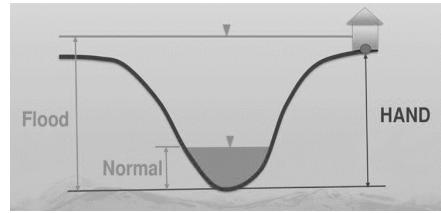


Features

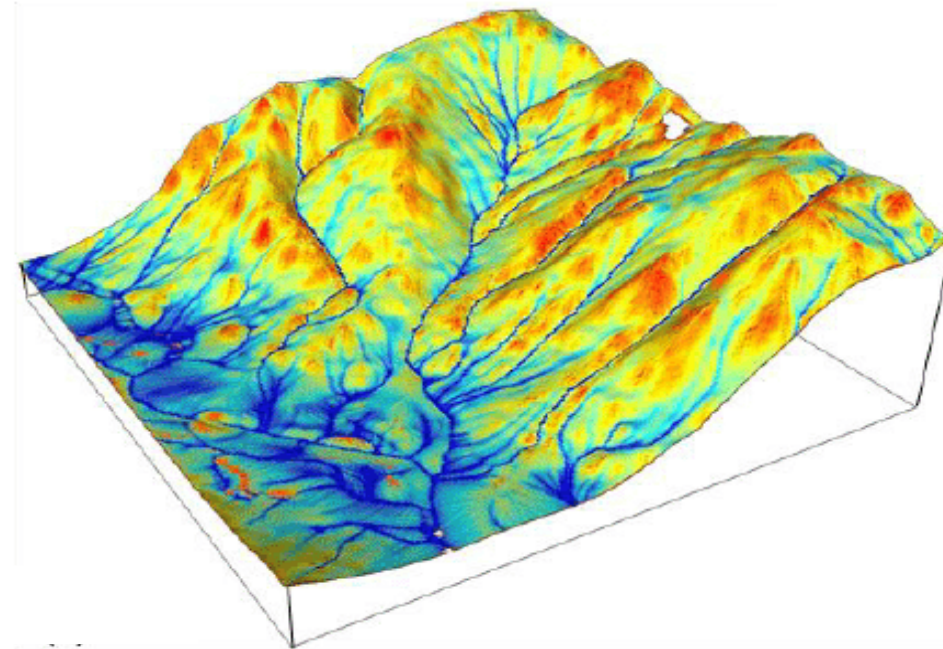
Hydrologic



Features

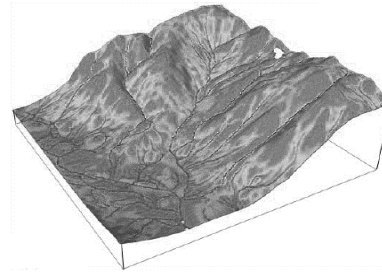
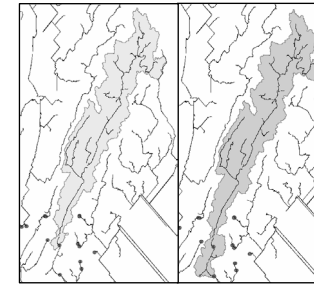
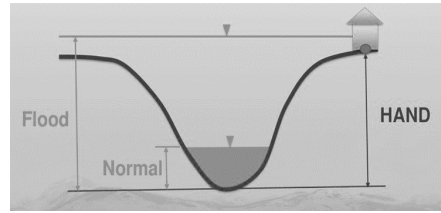


Hydrologic

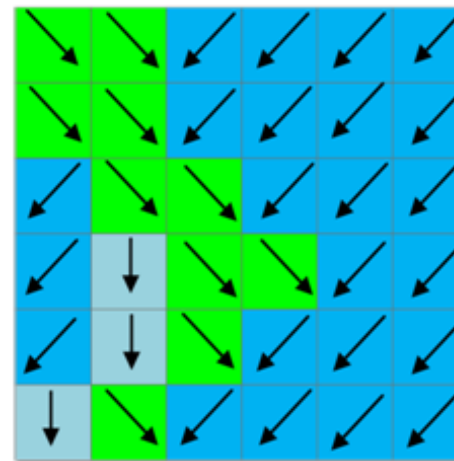


Features

Hydrologic



Features



Flow Direction



0	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	2	1	1	0
0	4	5	2	1	0
0	0	8	8	1	0
0	1	0	11	10	0
0	2	12	12	1	0

Flow Accumulation

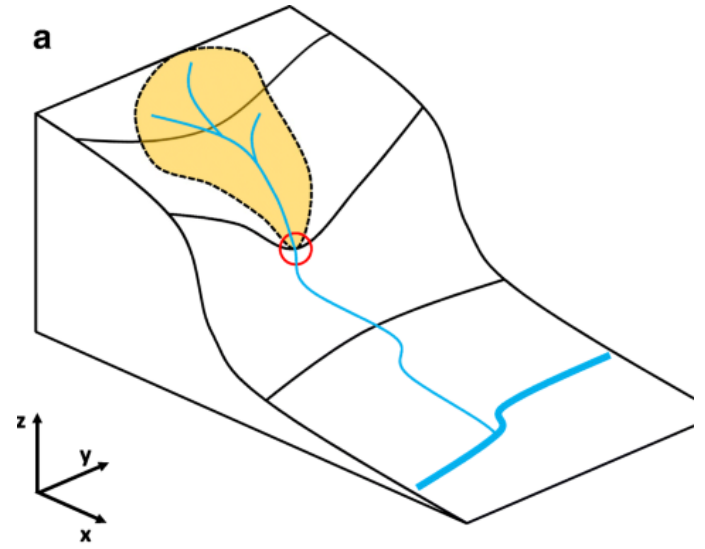
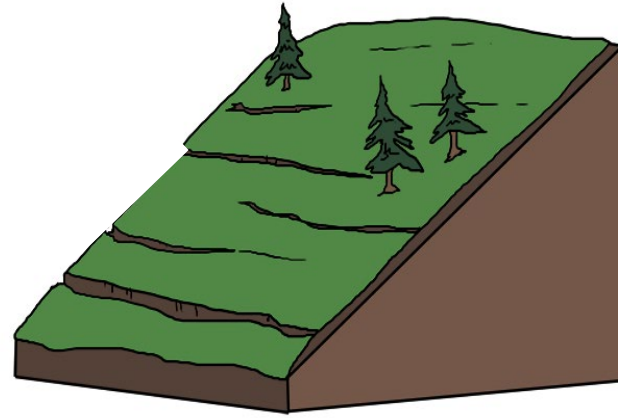
Meteorologic



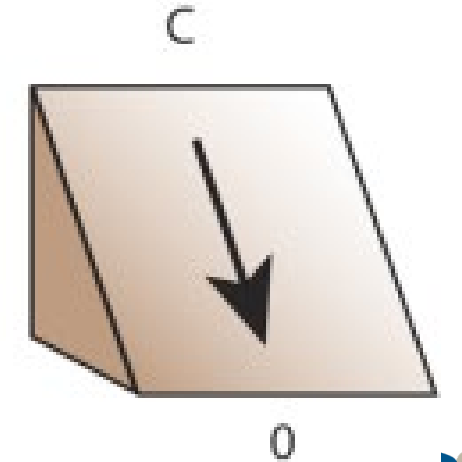
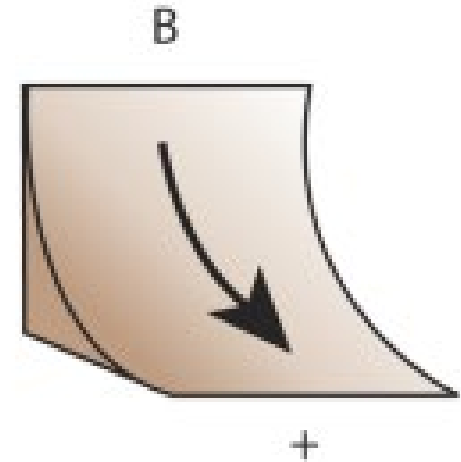
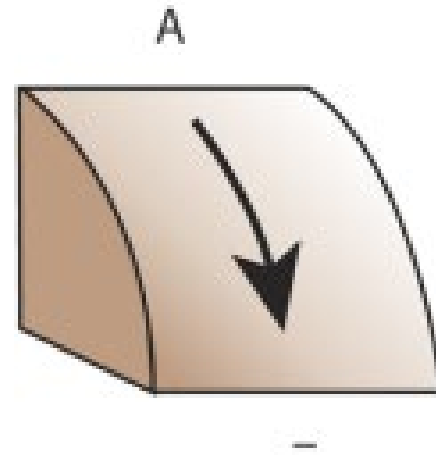
Features



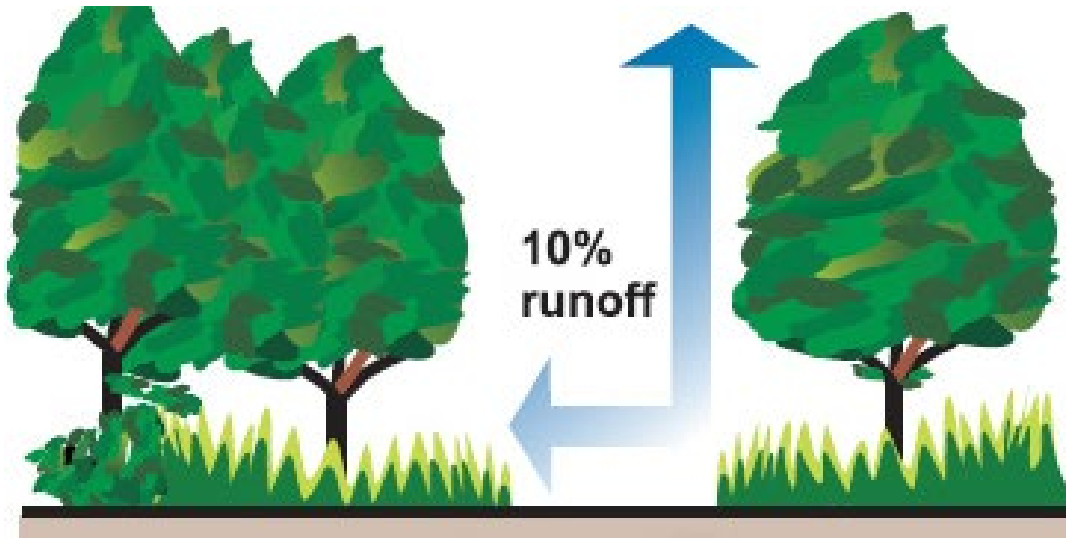
Topographic



Features



Land surface



Features

Soil



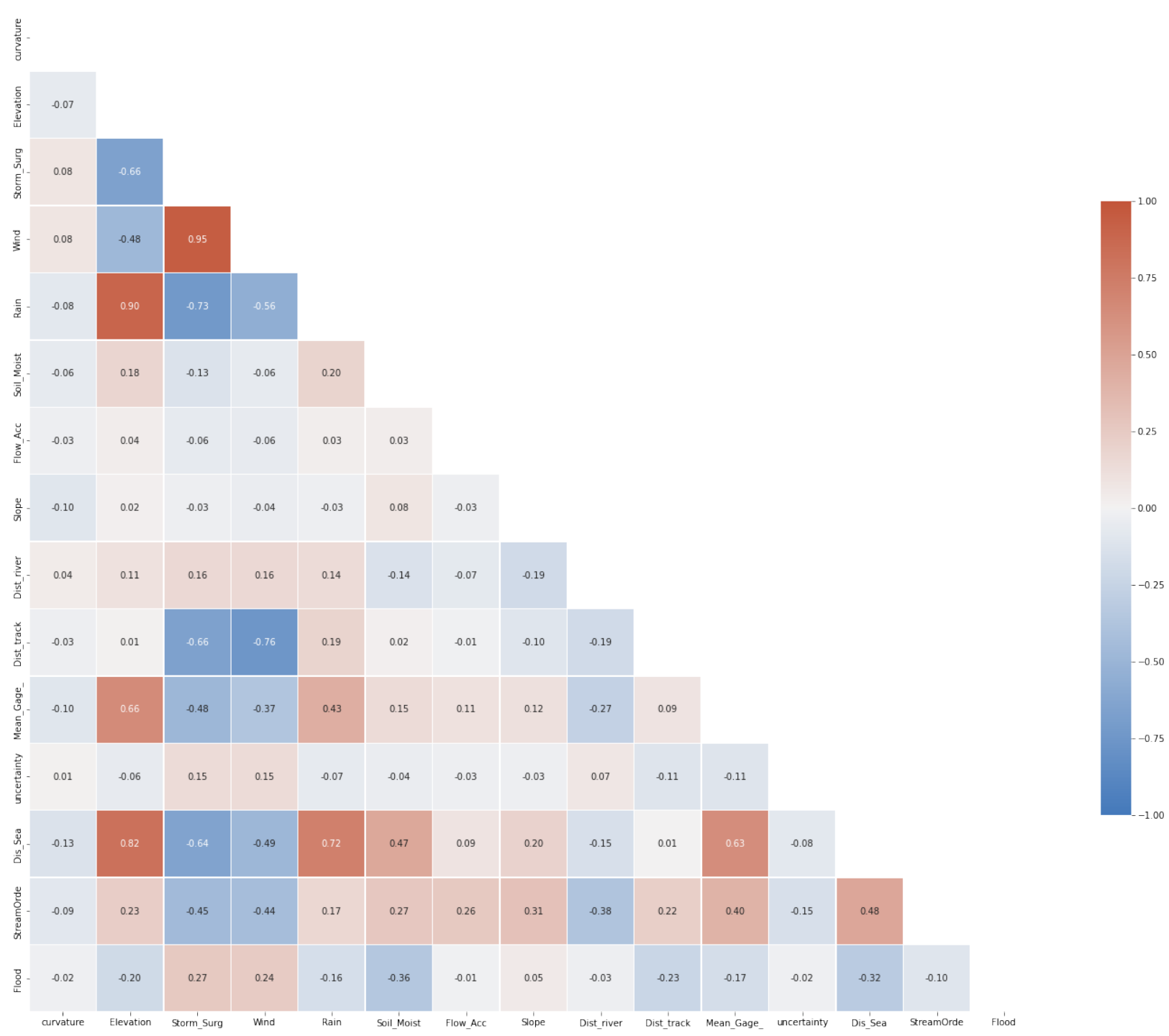
Hydrodynamic



Features

Category	Feature	Source	Spatial resolution	Temporal resolution
Geographic location	Distance to rivers	NHDPlus	—	—
	Distance from storm track		—	—
	Distance from the coastline		—	—
Hydrologic	Height above nearest drainage (HAND)	NED	10 m	—
	Drainage area		—	—
	Flow accumulation		—	—
	Topographic wetness index (TWI)		—	—
Meteorologic	Rainfall depth		NCEI	—
	Wind speed			
Topographic	Elevation	NLCD	10 m	—
	Ground slope			—
	Slope aspect invariability (ASPVAR)			—
	Curvature			—
Land surface	Imperviousness	NLCD	30 m	—
Soil	Antecedent soil moisture	ERA5	—	Daily
Hydrodynamic	Storm surge	NOAA Tides and Currents	—	Sub-hourly





Feature Selection

Feature Selection

PCA

- Mean Gauge Height
- Distance to storm track
 - Rain
- Distance to levee
- Distance to structures
 - Soil Moisture
- Distance to river
 - Stream Order
- Distance to Sea
 - Wind
 - Elevation
 - Storm Surge
 - Curvature
 - Slope
 - HAND
- Flow Accumulation

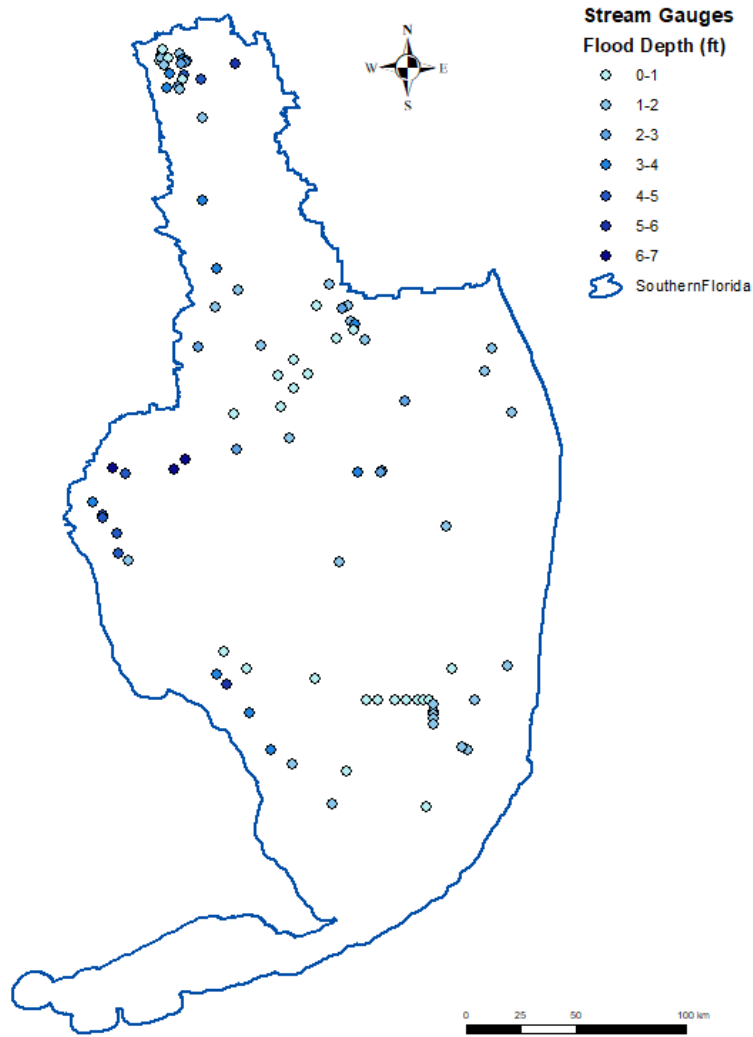
ICA

- Wind
- Distance to storm track
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 - Stream order
- Distance to structures
 - Curvature
- Distance to sea
 - Elevation
 - Rain
- Soil moisture
- Storm surge
 - HAND

Model 1 : Rivers

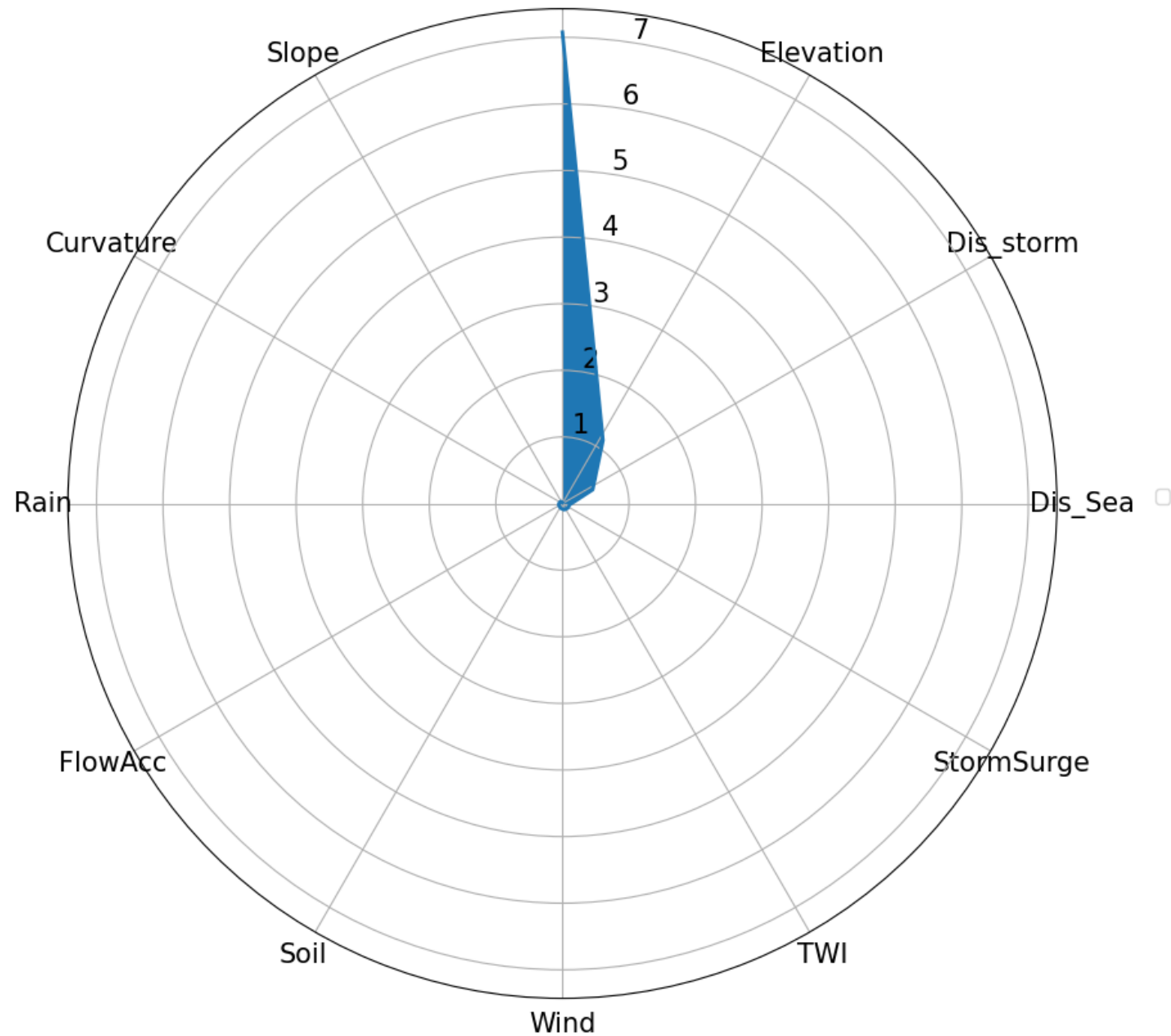


Observed Flood Data



Aggregated SHAP Feature Importance Radar Plot

Mean_Gage_height



ANN



Train Data

$R^2: 0.97$

MAE: 0.69 (m)

NRMSE: 0.28

Test Data

$R^2: 0.88$

MAE: 1.63 (m)

NRMSE: 0.33



Model 2 : Over land (floodplains)

Flood depth data

Amount of vertical uncertainty	Uncertainty
Within ± 0.05 foot.	Excellent (E)
Within ± 0.10 foot.	Good (G)
Within ± 0.20 foot.	Fair (F)
Within ± 0.40 foot.	Poor (P)
More than ± 0.40 foot.	Very poor (V)



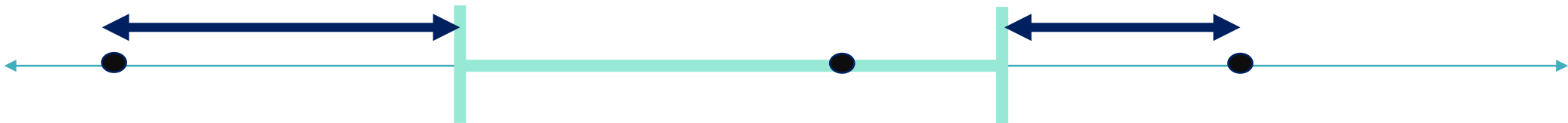
Customized loss function

Standard loss function

R-squared for training dataset: 0.21
R-squared for test dataset: 0.05

Customized loss function

Train Custom R-squared: 0.87
Test Custom R-squared: 0.48



Train Custom R-squared: 0.87
Test Custom R-squared: 0.48

Just HWMs

Train Custom R-squared: 0.94
Test Custom R-squared: 0.91

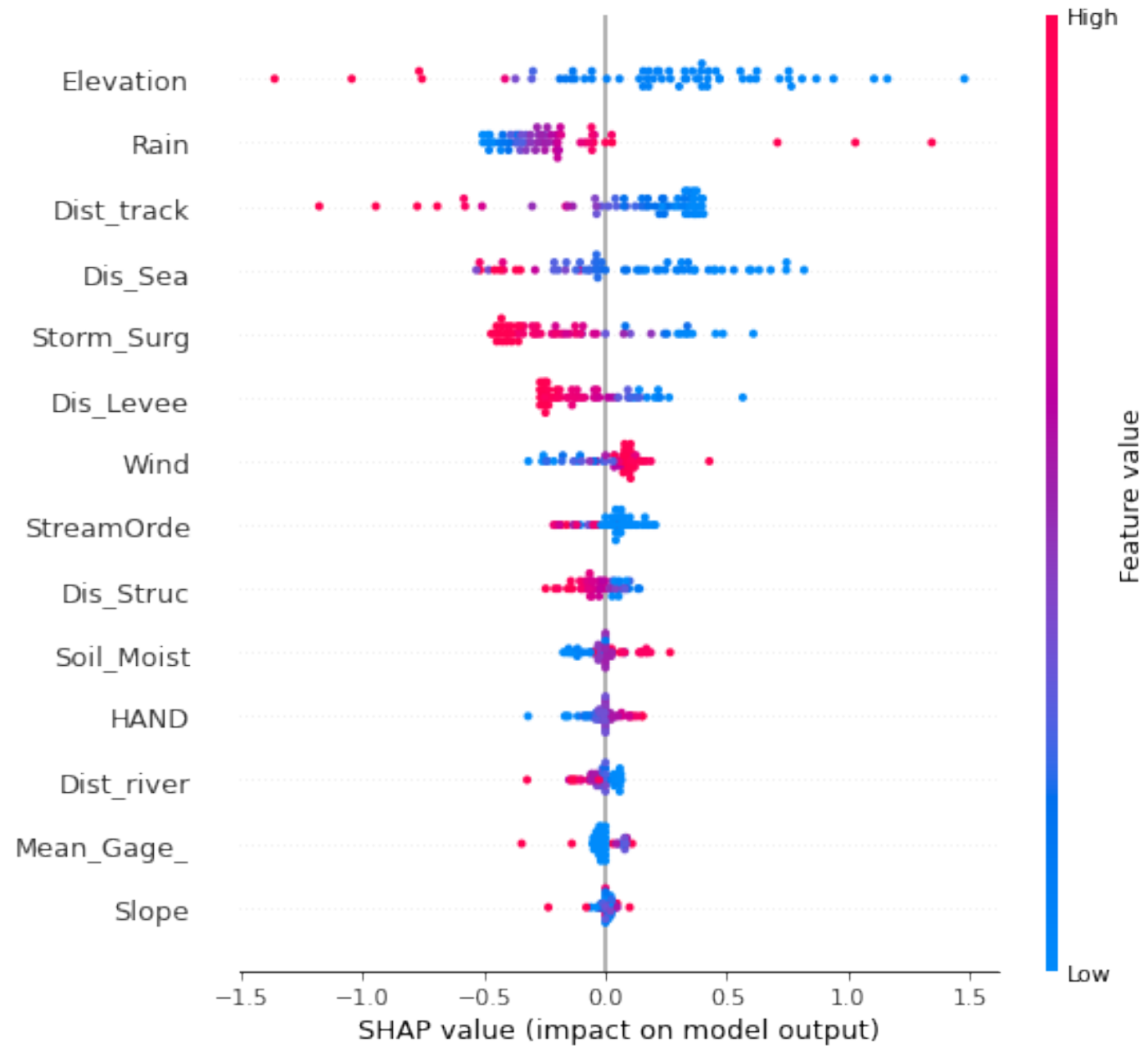
HWMs + Stream gauges

HWMs

- Uncertainty
- HAND
- Distance from river

Stream gauges

- Mean gauge height
- Levee



Future Directions

- **Transferability**
 - Transfer learning
 - Add new features
- **Uncertainty**
 - Investigate
 - Integrate the uncertainty quantification techniques





Thank you!

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