

Proxy data of surface water floods in rural areas: application to the evaluation of the IRIP intense runoff mapping method based on rainfall radar, satellite remote sensing and machine learning techniques

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Context

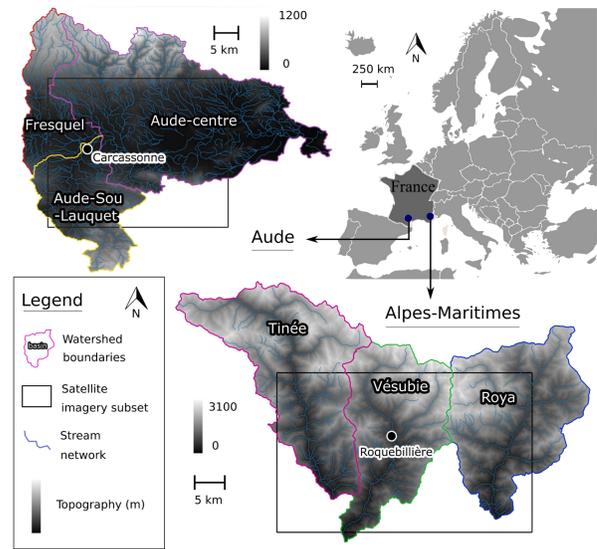
Surface water floods (SWFs) caused by extreme overland flow account for half of all flood damage claims each year, equally with fluvial floods. Geomatics hydrological approaches have been developed to easily map susceptibility towards intense surface runoff without explicit physical modeling. However, to be applicable for prevention purposes, they need to be comprehensively evaluated using proxy data of runoff-related impacts.

Intense surface runoff can potentially occur anywhere and often over short time periods. Consequently, it is scarcely observed and SWF proxy information are rarely exhaustive.

→ With high spatial resolution and frequent revisit, satellite remote sensing now offers a new opportunity to automatically and exhaustively detect SWFs after heavy weather events, allowing for evaluation of runoff models.

Study areas

Six watersheds in the Aude and Alpes-Maritimes departments in the South of France are investigated over more than 2.000 km² of rural and periurban areas during three flash-flood events (2018 – 2020).



Materials and Methods

The IRIP[®] hydrological geomatics mapping model, or "Indicator of Intense Pluvial Runoff", is confronted with past extreme events for which rainfall radar measurements were acquired and damage maps were derived from multispectral bi-temporal satellite imagery (Sentinel-1 and 2) and machine learning (ML) supervised classification algorithms.

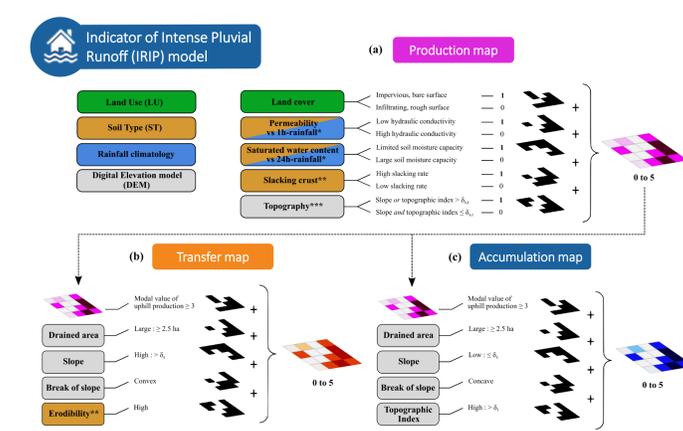


Figure 2: Framework of the IRIP method for generation of intense runoff susceptibility maps: (a) production, (b) transfer and (c) accumulation.

* "Permeability" and "Saturated water content" indicators are computed by comparing the values found respectively for the saturated hydraulic conductivity (K_s) and the saturated water content over the first 30 cm of the soil (θ₃₀) (using ESDAC hydrodynamic characteristics) to the 30-year 1-h and 24-h rainfall intensities (30-year recurrence interval).
 ** "Slacking crust" and "Erodibility" indicators are computed according to Cerdan et al. using a soil texture triangle and a simple threshold (favorable to runoff if ≥3).
 *** For topography indicators, slope and (Beven) topographic index are compared to thresholds δ_s and δ_t, derived using a k-means clustering algorithm (k = 2).

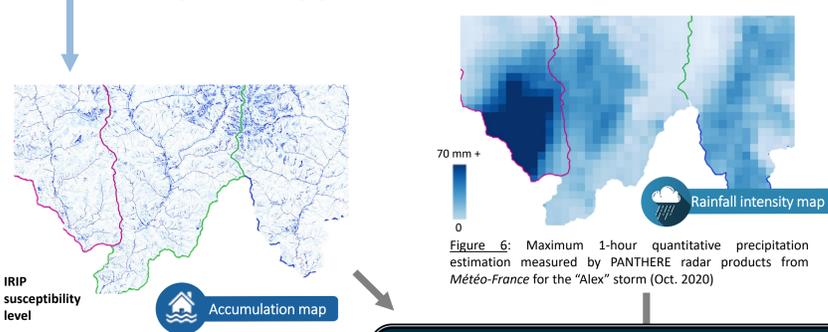


Figure 4: IRIP susceptibility map towards surface runoff accumulation on the Alpes-Maritimes study area.

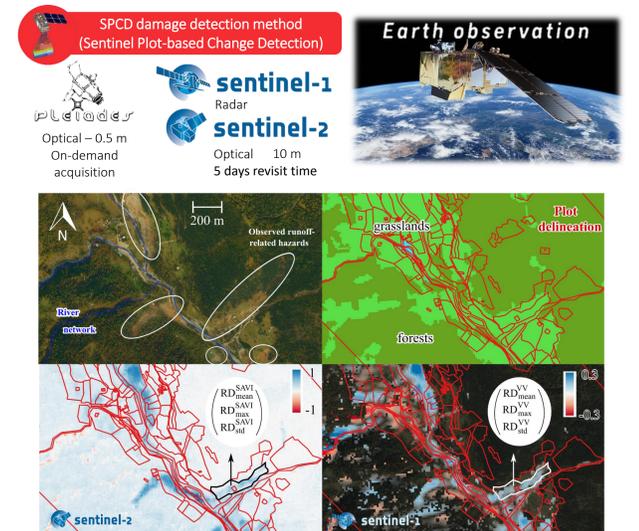


Figure 3: SWF damages caused by intense rainwater runoff following the "Alex" storm on Oct. 3, 2020. Classification strategy based on plot-specific change pixel statistics is displayed in the bottom images. Top left: IGN orthophotos Oct. 5, 2020, post event, with river network. Top right: OSO land cover on land cadastre. Bottom left: Sentinel-2 RD^{SVI} Sept. 28 - Oct. 8. Bottom right: Sentinel-1 RD^{SVI} where NDVI < 0.25, Sept. 26 - Oct. 8

(i) How well does the IRIP model predict SWFs?
 (ii) Is there a rainfall intensity threshold that triggers SWF?
 (iii) Which IRIP input indicator is the most relevant?
 (iv) How can the model be improved?

Results

SPCD method: a Gaussian Process Classifier trained only on one event yielded a min. 85 % overall accuracy (OA) and a max. 13 % false alarm rate (FAR) on all 3 studied events.

(i) & (ii): The greater the IRIP susceptibility scores, the more SWFs are detected by the SPCD detection method. Proportions of damaged plots become even larger when considering areas which experienced heavier precipitations (35 mm.h⁻¹ and more).

A negative relationship between the mean IRIP accumulation scores and the intensity of rainfall is found among damaged plots, confirming that SWFs preferably occur over potentially riskier areas where rainfall is lower.

(iii) & (iv): Multivariate logistic regression is used to determine the relative weights of upstream and local topography, uphill production areas and rainfall intensity for explaining SWF occurrence.

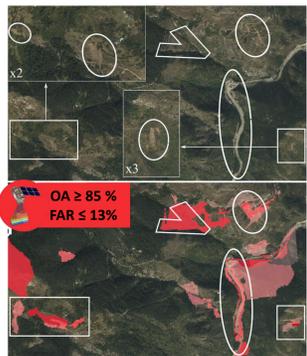


Figure 8: Ratio of SPCD-identified damaged plots among all plots featuring a given IRIP accumulation score. The X-axis represents the minimum threshold considered for rainfall intensity over 60 min. Color bars refer to the number of plots over which the ratio is computed.

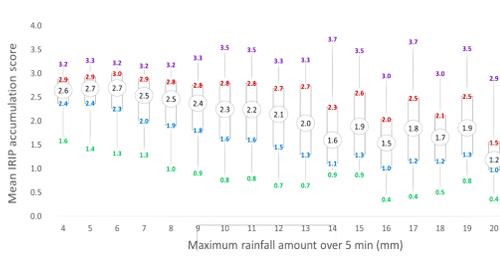


Figure 9: Mean IRIP accumulation scores of SPCD-identified damaged plots (5th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 95th percentiles) as a function of the maximum rainfall amount measured in 5 min (Aude and Alpes-Maritimes, ~19,000 plots).

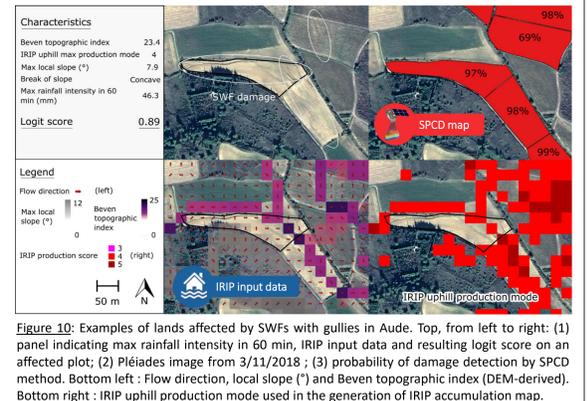


Figure 10: Examples of lands affected by SWFs with gullies in Aude. Top, from left to right: (1) panel indicating max rainfall intensity in 60 min, IRIP input data and resulting logit score on an affected plot; (2) Pléiades image from 3/11/2018; (3) probability of damage detection by SPCD method. Bottom left: Flow direction, local slope (°) and Beven topographic index (DEM-derived). Bottom right: IRIP uphill production mode used in the generation of IRIP accumulation map.

Conclusion and perspectives

This work overall confirms the relevance of satellite-based SWF detection and the performance of IRIP methodology while suggesting improvements to its core framework.

A second method, VHR-S2, has been implemented and is being tested. It uses fusion of VHR post event imagery (Pléiades, 0.5 m) with bitemporal Sentinel-2 data to provide an enhanced detection capability using U-net based convolutional neural networks (CNN).



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