



Tips & Tricks for Reviewing Flood Models



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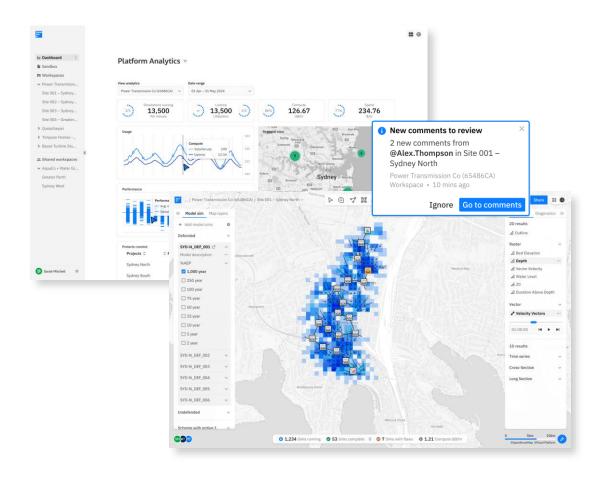
Jacobs

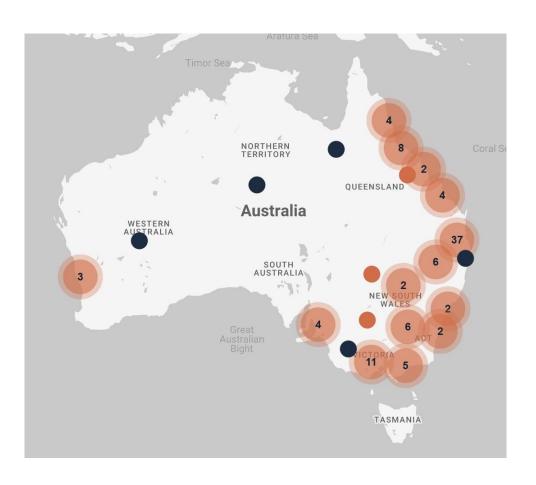


Agenda

- What happens when we get it wrong
- Modelling mistakes we've seen (or made)
- Tips on spotting & avoiding errors
- Q&A

Background











What happens when we get it wrong?

What happens when we get it wrong?



- Flooding
- Impacts flood insurance
- Expensive construction
- Damage to infrastructure
- Project delays
- Costly redesign
- Damaged reputation





Modelling mistakes we've seen (or made)

Modelling mistakes we've seen (or made)



Example 1

Outcome: Subdivision fill pad designed too low

Cause: Missed the peak flow/flood

Example 2

Outcome: Industrial pad level too low

Cause: Roughness & infiltration modelled incorrectly

Example 3

Outcome: Ring levee on a mine designed too high

Cause: Model generating inflows



Modelling mistakes we've seen (or made)



Example 4

Outcome: Oversized culverts

Cause: Poor culvert & ground representation

Example 5

Outcome: Incorrect flowpaths / not meeting

community expectations

Cause: Catchment extents not large enough





Tips on spotting & avoiding errors



- Has it been built?
- Has anyone been hurt?





- Have you got the right model/results?
- Do flows go where you expect them to?
- Are the flows reasonable?
- Are the volumes sensible?
- Does the model represent the ground conditions?
- Is the simulation healthy?





Please share your tips in the comments!

WARNING

Some viewers may find the following modelling errors disturbing. Viewer discretion advised.

Model Management

Flood Platform

by Jacobs

- Model version vs results version
- Model log

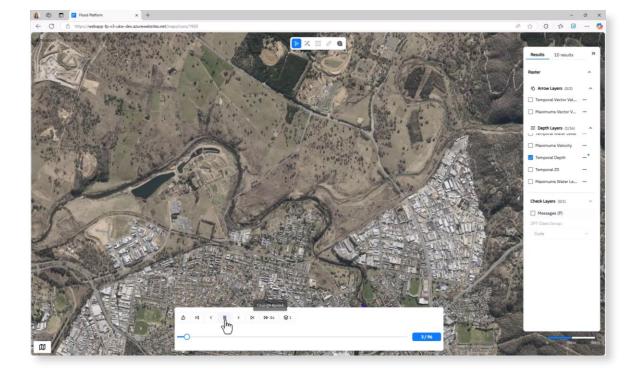
```
... / TUFLOW-Pluvial-2D / Kirra_1d2d_TF / Composition Files
Composition Files
    ☐ Kirra_004/
                                                    Grid Size (X,Y) == 5000, 3000 ! 2D grid extent dimensions in metre
       runs/
       model/
          GC01.ecf
                                                    Read GIS Code == gis\2d\_code\_6C01\_R.shp ! Sets cell codes according to attributes in the GIS layer
          GC01.tbc
          GC01.tgc
                                                10 Set Zpts == 100 ! Sets every 2D elevation zpt to 100 metres
11 Read GRID Zpts == grid\existing_ground.tif ! Assigns the elevation of zpts from the grid
          materials.csv
          □ xf/
                                                   Read GIS IWL -- gis\2d_iwl_GC01_R.sh
          ☐ grid/
          ☐ gis/
          dbase_inlets/
       bc_dbase/
```

Visualising the Simulation

Flood Platform

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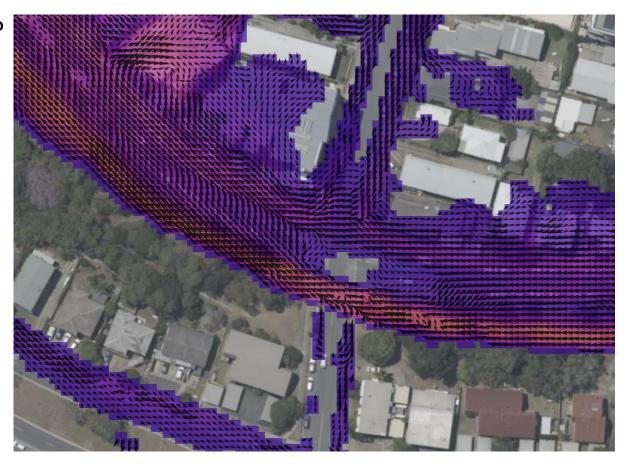
- Overland flowpaths
- Inflow connection points
- Catchment extent
- Initial water levels
- Outflows
- Oscillations



Reviewing the 2D representation



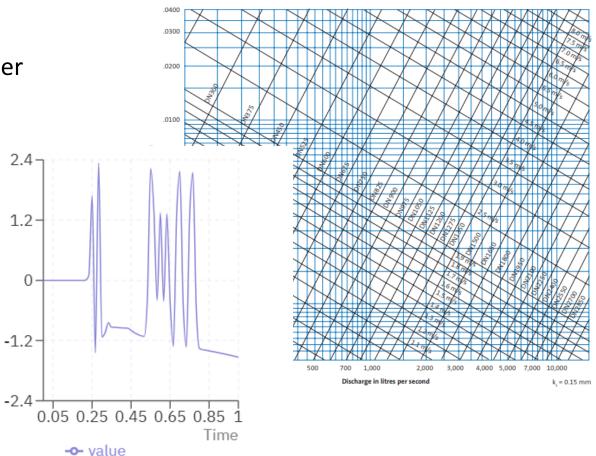
- GRID/Mesh size & rotation
- DTM modifications have they been applied?
- Surface roughness & losses



Reviewing the 1D representation



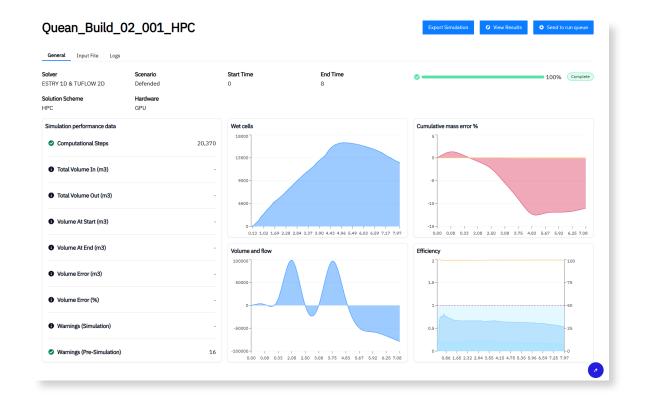
- Pipe flows & velocities
- Pipe capacity check
- Energy losses if it is a major structure do another model or hand calculations



Sanity checks & simulation health



- Total volumes
- Peak flows
- Simulation time
- Flow stability
- Warnings & errors

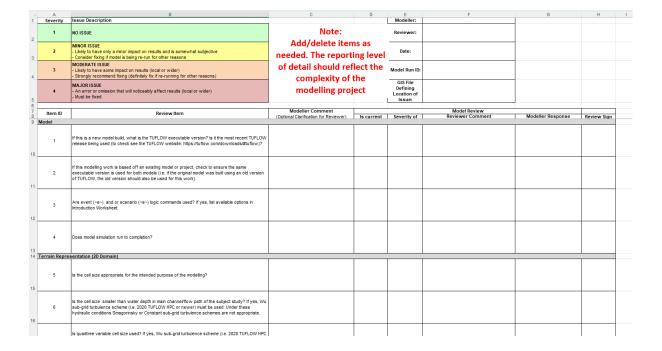


Key Takeaways

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- Site visits & listen to locals
- Visualise the results
- Perform some sanity checks
- Ask a colleague or friend (before it gets built)
- If you're a reviewer, ask to be walked through the simulation
- Use your resources!





Discussion Time: top tips from the audience!



Thank you.

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www.floodplatform.com