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OESCHGER CENTRE | **for Natural Risks**

Sensitivity of flood impacts in the main rivers and lakes of Switzerland

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Institute of Geography & Mobilis Lab for Natural Risks (OCCR), University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

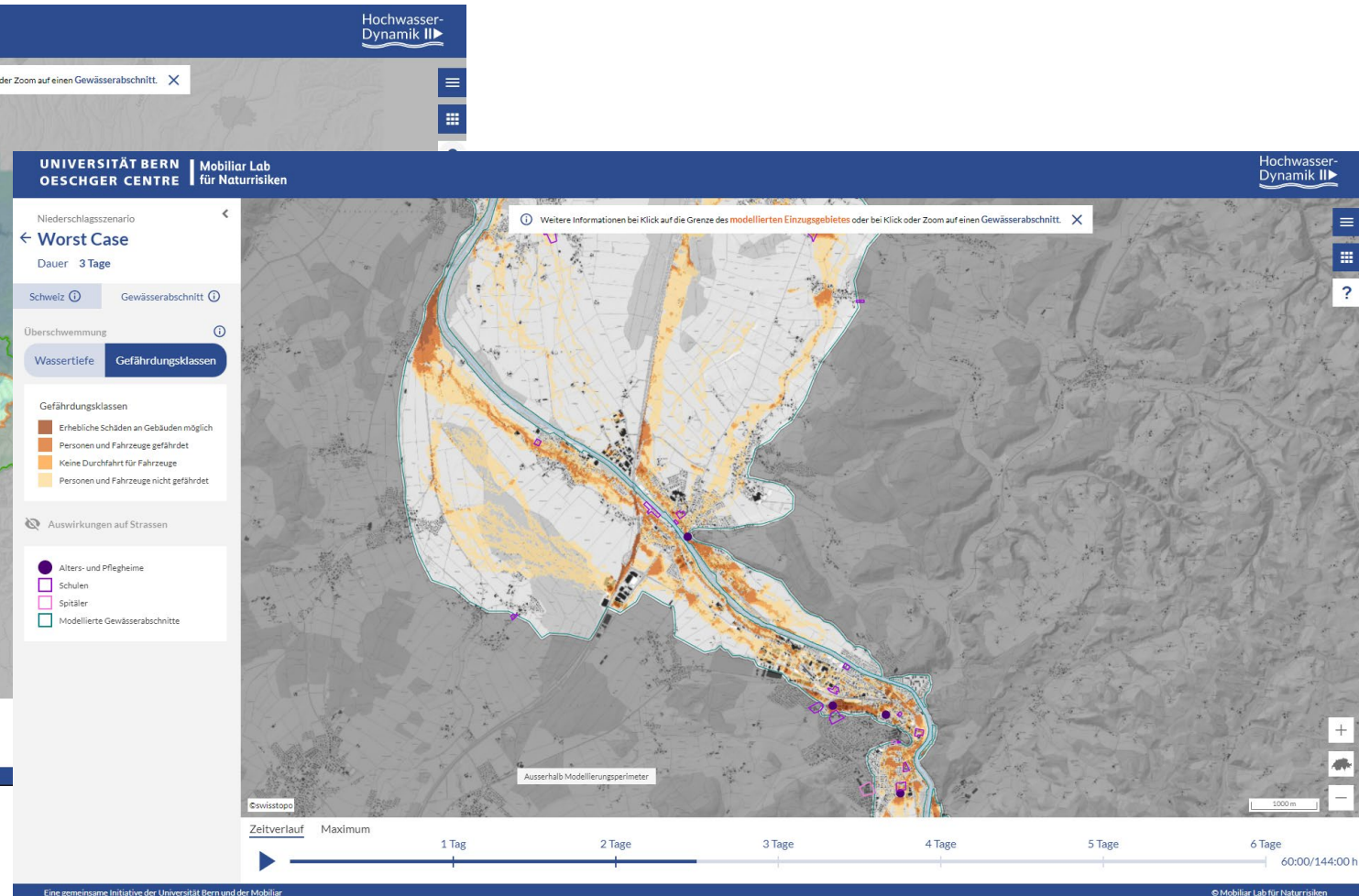
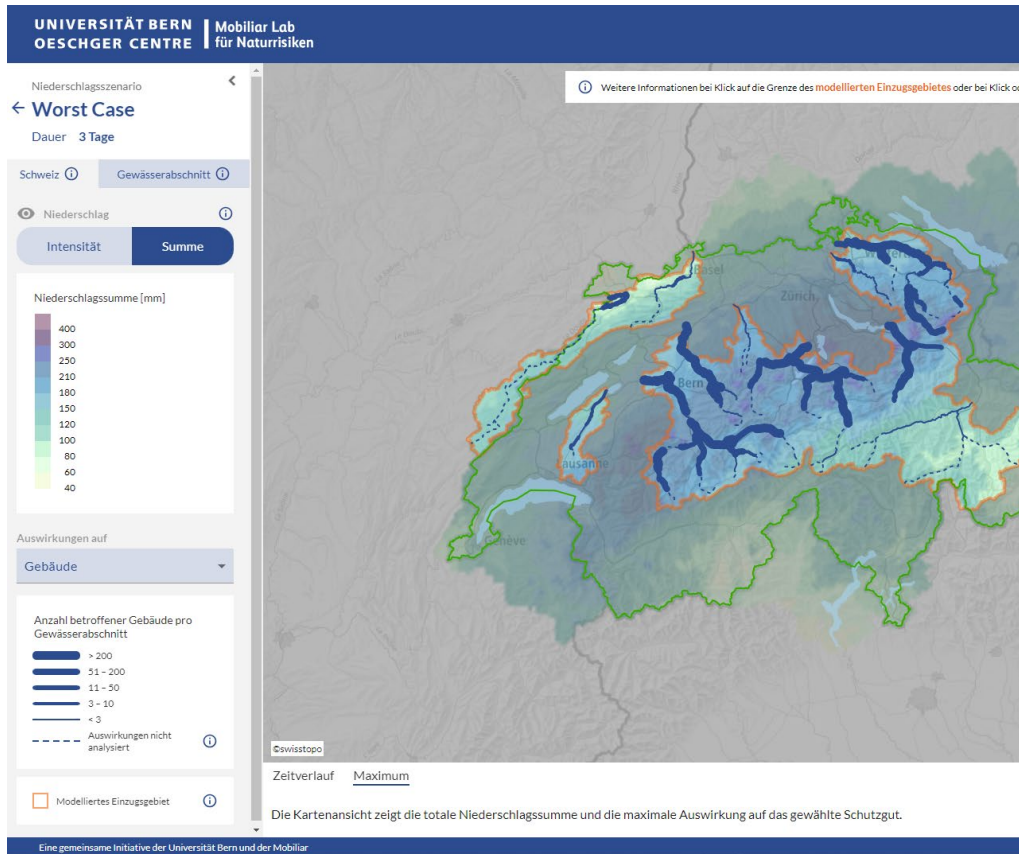
25th of January 2024

BASEMENT User Meeting

markus.mosimann@unibe.ch

THROWBACK:

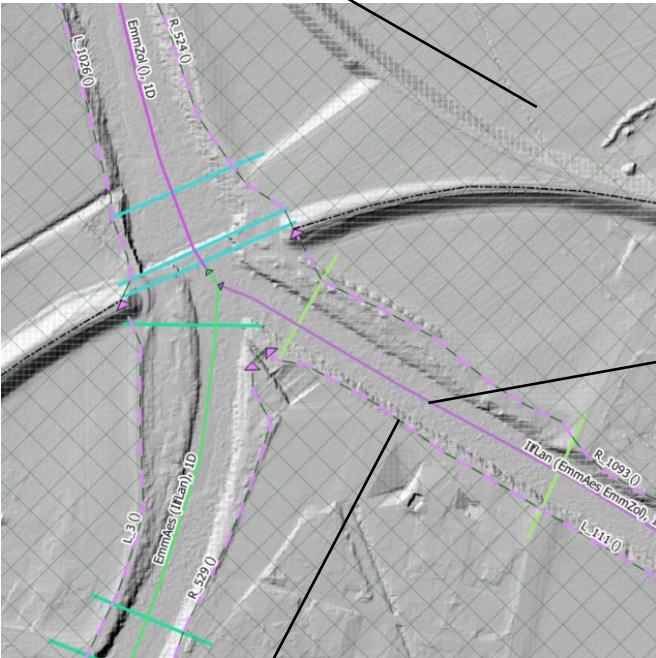
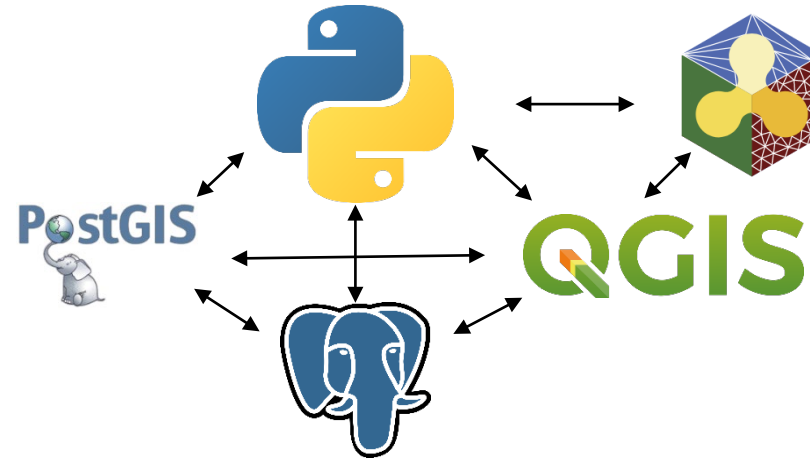
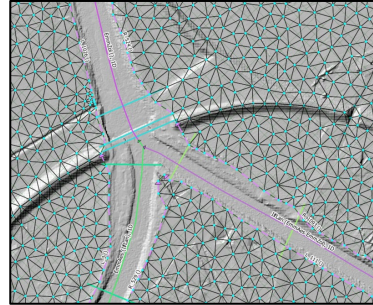
www.flooddynamics.ch



THROWBACK: BASEMENT used for floodydynamics.ch

gid	2166
type	river
modified	2022-01-14T15:20:41
mod_by	mmosimann
use_bl	t
meshed	2022-01-14T15:28:25
surrogates	{IfLan,EmmZol}

BASEMesh 1.4.2
(max 200 m²)



gid	388
river	Emme
subdomain	1D
surrogate	EmmAes
boundaries	IfLan
ds_zhyd_num	NULL
storyline	EmmZol
weir_from_dyke1d	f
internal_levees	t
kst_riverbed	27
kst_embankment	27
calib_station	2409
max_coupling_dist	-1
init_flowdepth	1.00
date_surrogate	2022-01-16T14:20:10
date_storyline	2022-02-02T13:47:38
remarks	
modified	2022-01-14T16:26:04
mod_by	mmosimann
surrogate_man	f
storyline_man	f
ds_zhyd	
us_zhyd	
validated	t
cs_to_ignore	

id	111
fluss	
floodplain	
seite	L
stringdef	L_111
wse	NULL
weir_from_dyke1d	f

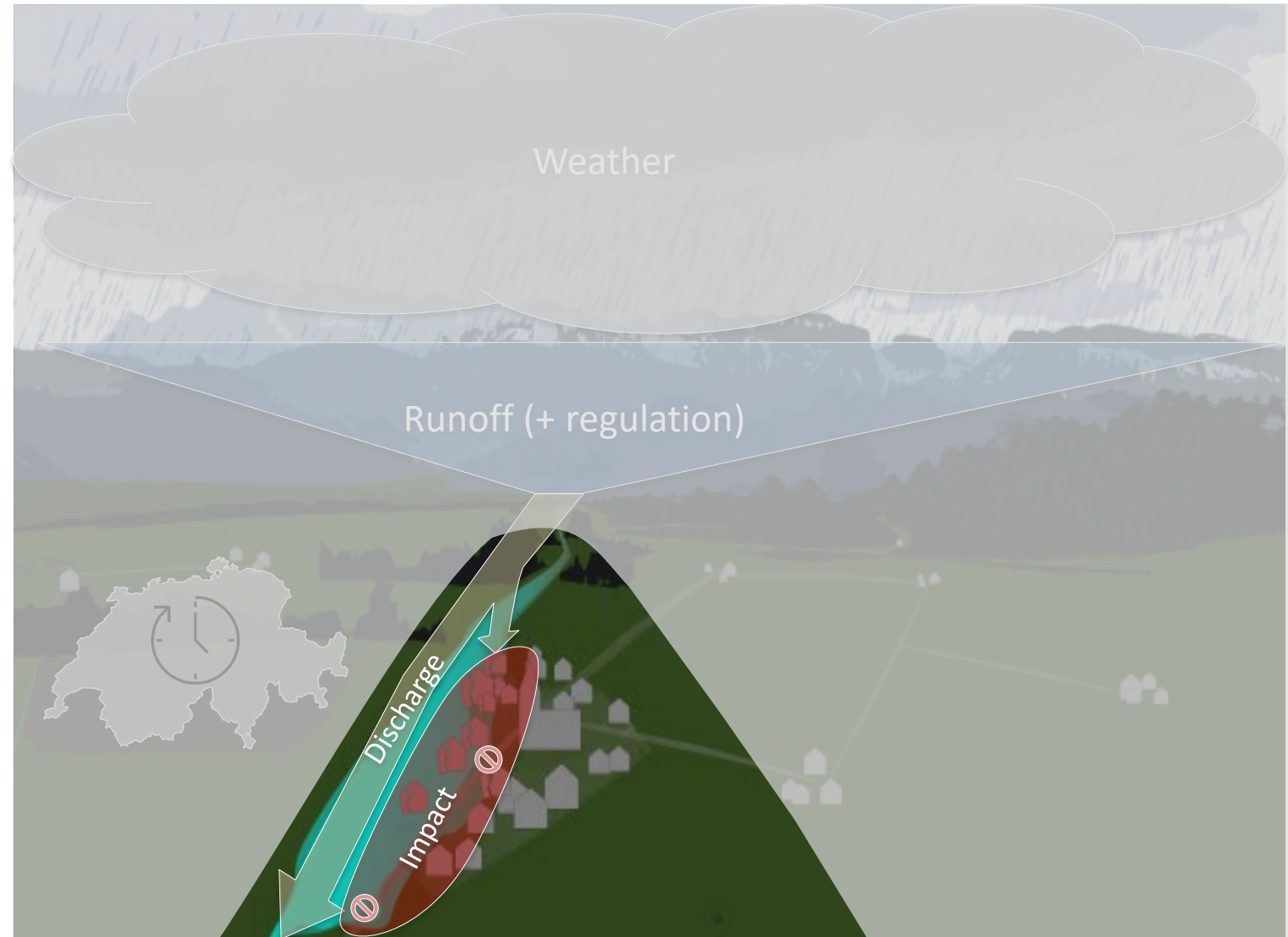
```

}}
}}
BOUNDARY {{
    string = upstream
    type = {us_type}
    slope = {cs_Qout.slope.loc[0]}
    file = {us_type}_{riv}.txt
}}
BOUNDARY {{
    string = downstream
    type = {d.ds_boundary}
}}
FRICTION {{
    type = strickler
    default_friction = 33
}}
INITIAL {{
    type = backwater
    q_out = {cs_Qout.q.loc[0]}
    WSE_out = {cs_Qout.wse.loc[0]}
}}
{d.inner_boundaries}
}}
OUTPUT {{
    output_time_step = {d.output_ts}
    console_time_step = {d.output_ts}

```

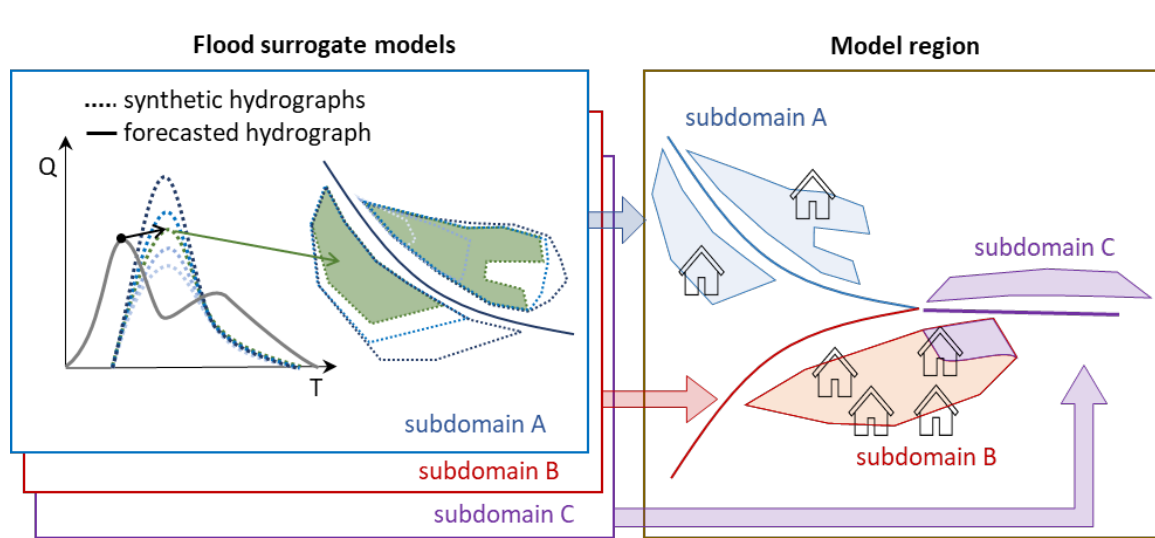
Objectives

- **Detection and quantification of (climate) sensitivity of impacts in floodplains**
=> small changes in magnitude, big changes in impact
- **Scenario neutrality**
 - uncertain which RCP comes to reality
 - unknown in which way the flood frequency will be affected
- **FROM TOP-DOWN TO BOTTOM-UP**

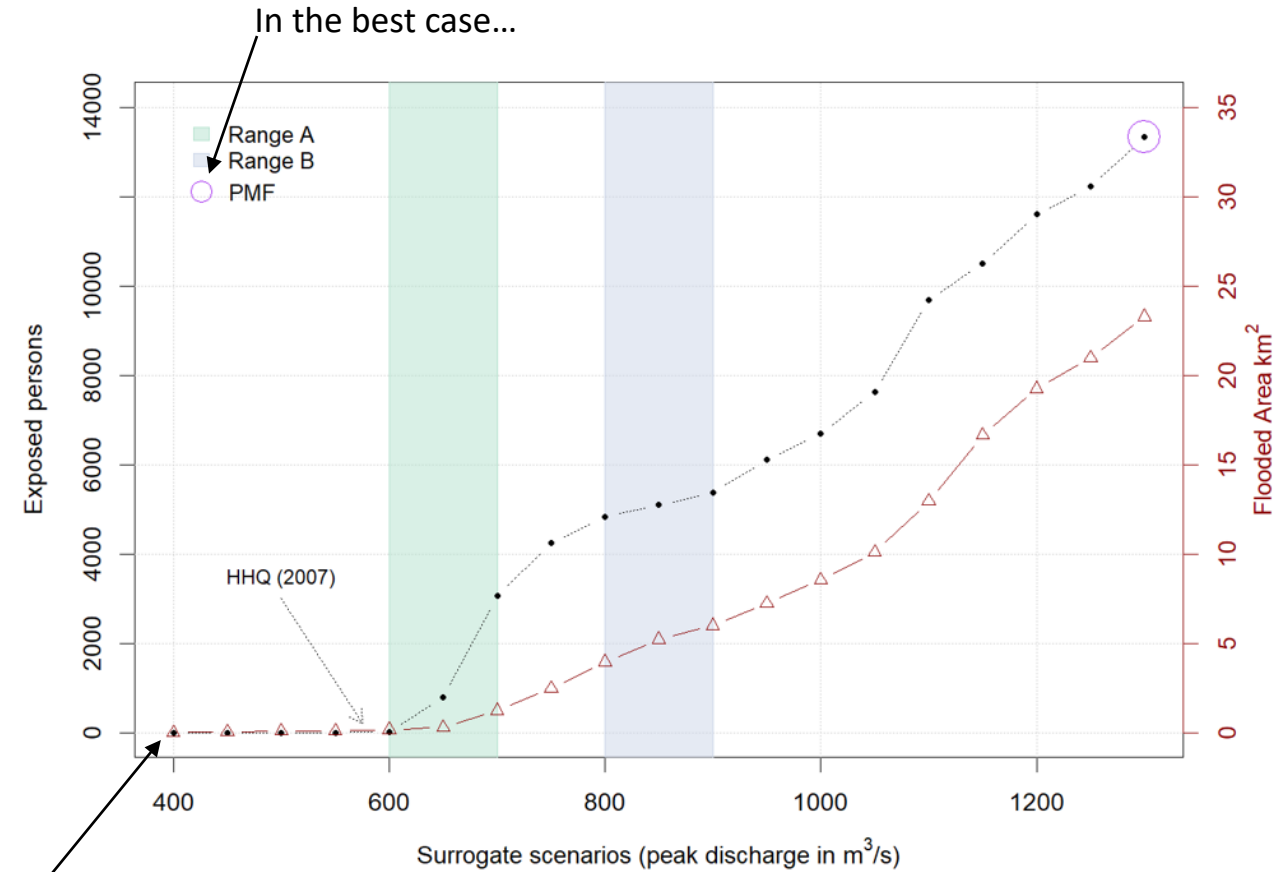
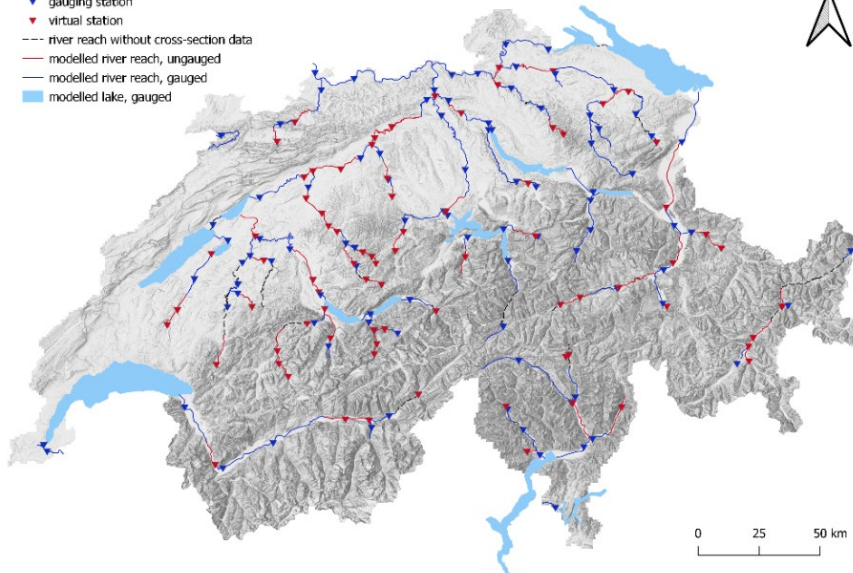


Source background image: www.floordynamics.ch

Methods: The surrogate model and the impact curve



- ▼ gauging station
- ▼ virtual station
- river reach without cross-section data
- modelled river reach, ungauged
- modelled river reach, gauged
- modelled lake, gauged



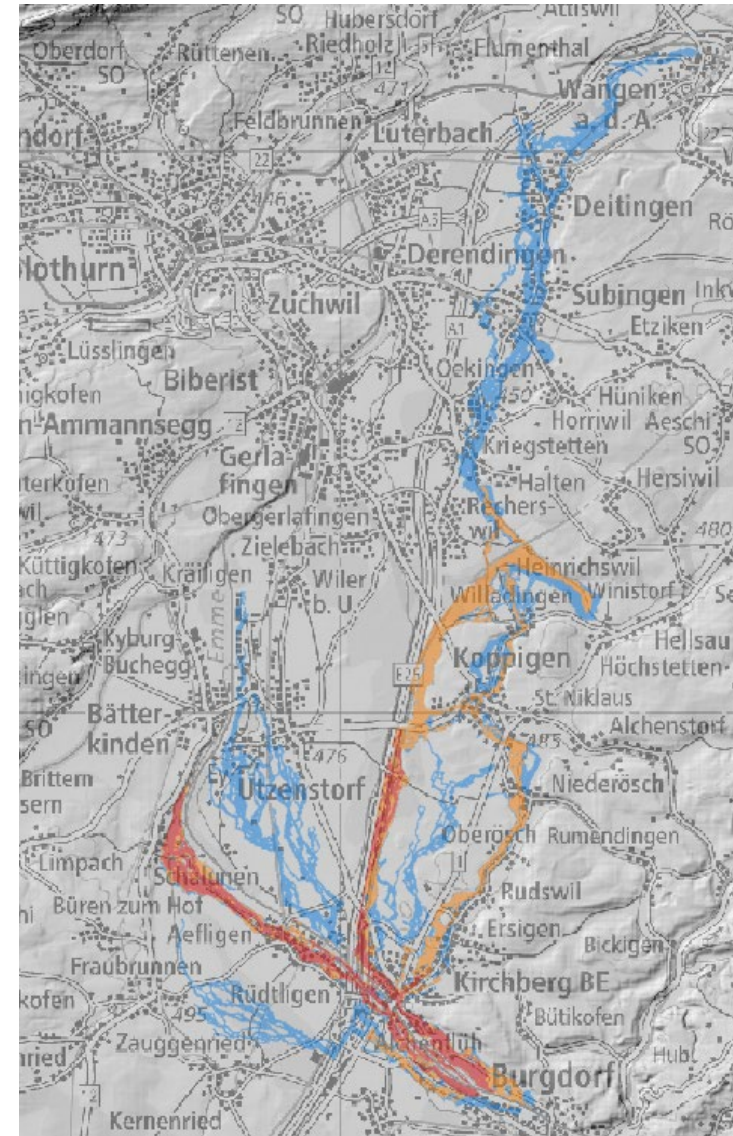
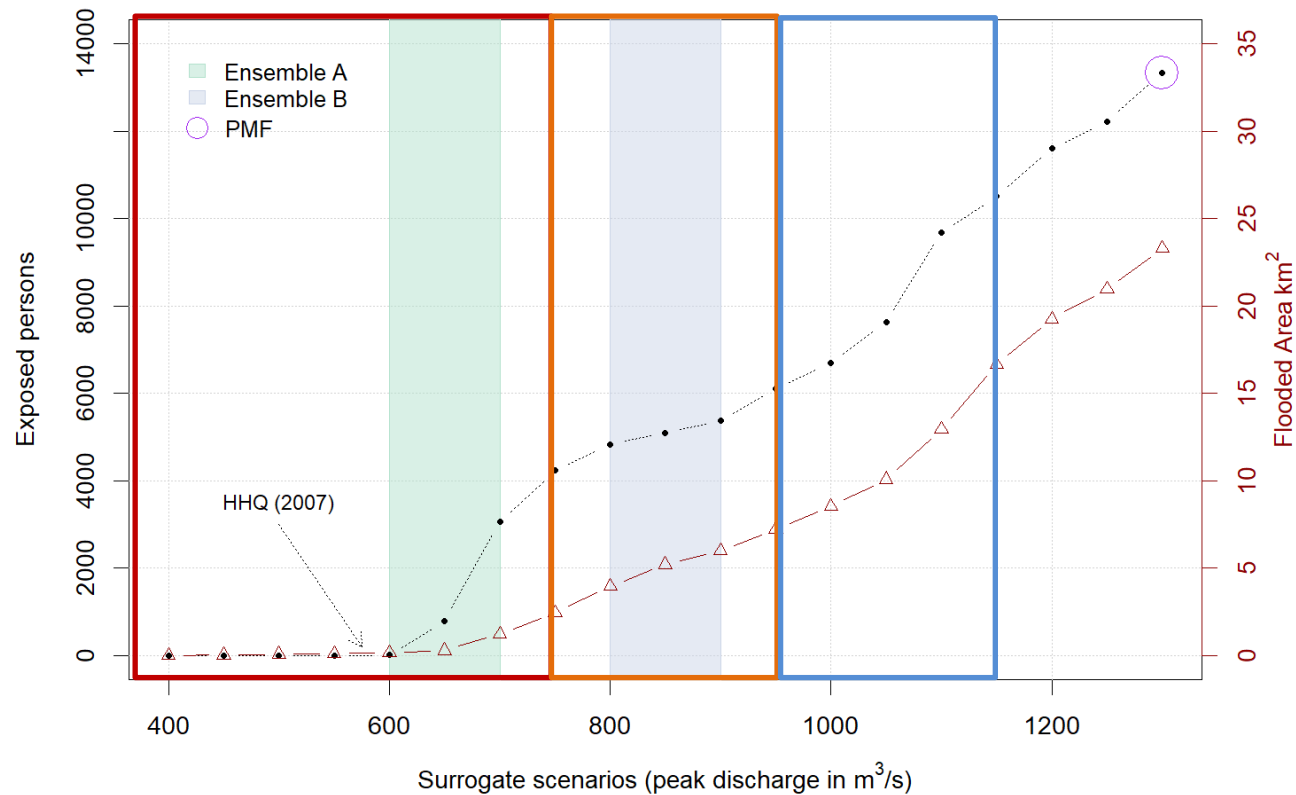
Source: Mosimann et al. (in prep.)

Threshold to reach hazard level 3 of 5 (FOEN)

Method

Small changes in magnitude, big changes in impact

-> indicators? Slope and (or) curvature?



Risk sensitivity tool

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OESCHGER CENTRE | for Natural Risks

Risk sensitivity of Swiss rivers and lakes

de | fr | en

Parameterauswahl

Impact on
Buildings

Sensitivity index
Slope

Range
2 scenarios

Range with max. sensitivity

The range of possible floods with the highest sensitivity is displayed based on the parameters selected above.

Max. sensitivity in

Highest sensitivity in

- lower
- middle
- upper

part of the flood range

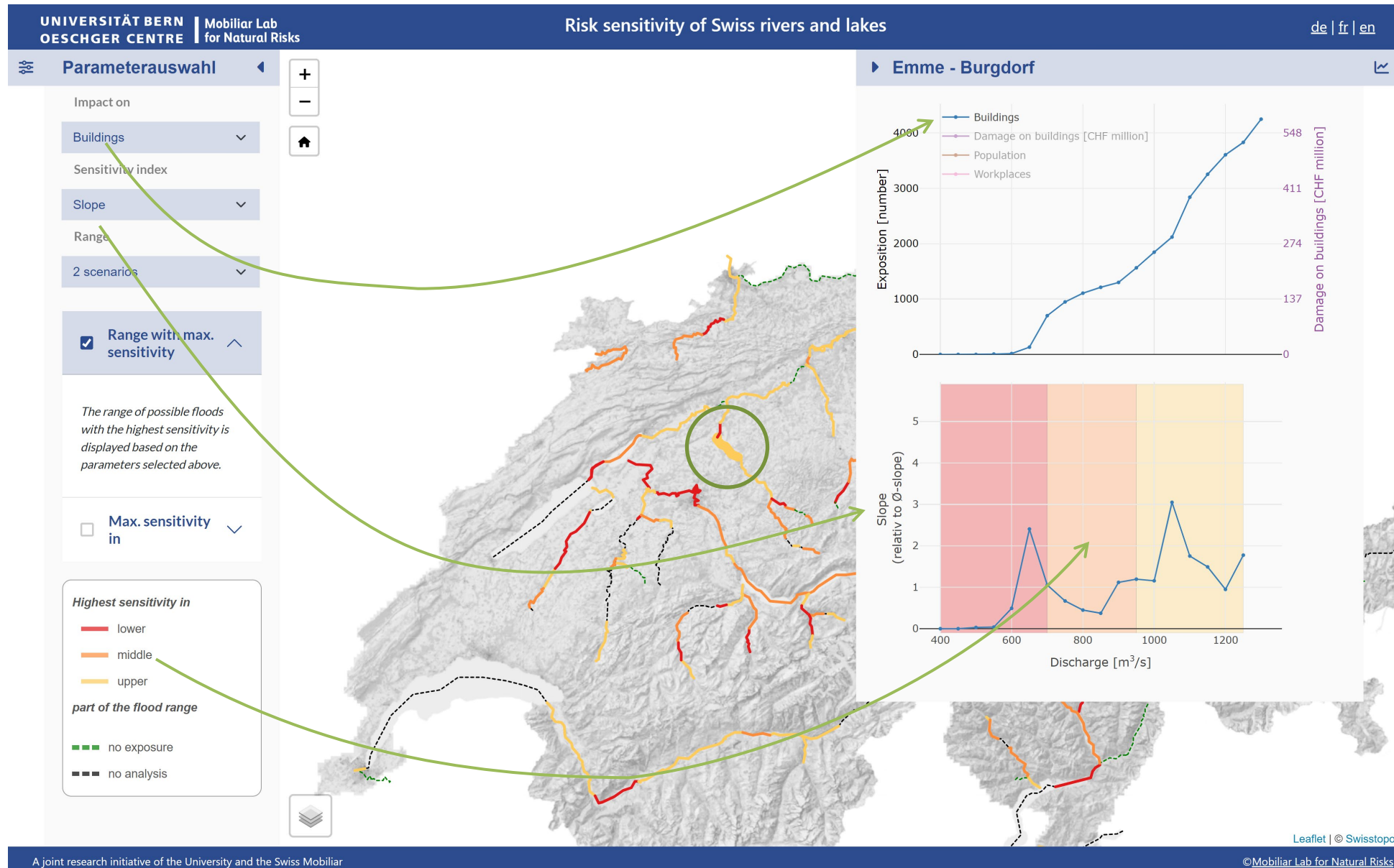
- no exposure
- no analysis

Leaflet | © Swisstopo

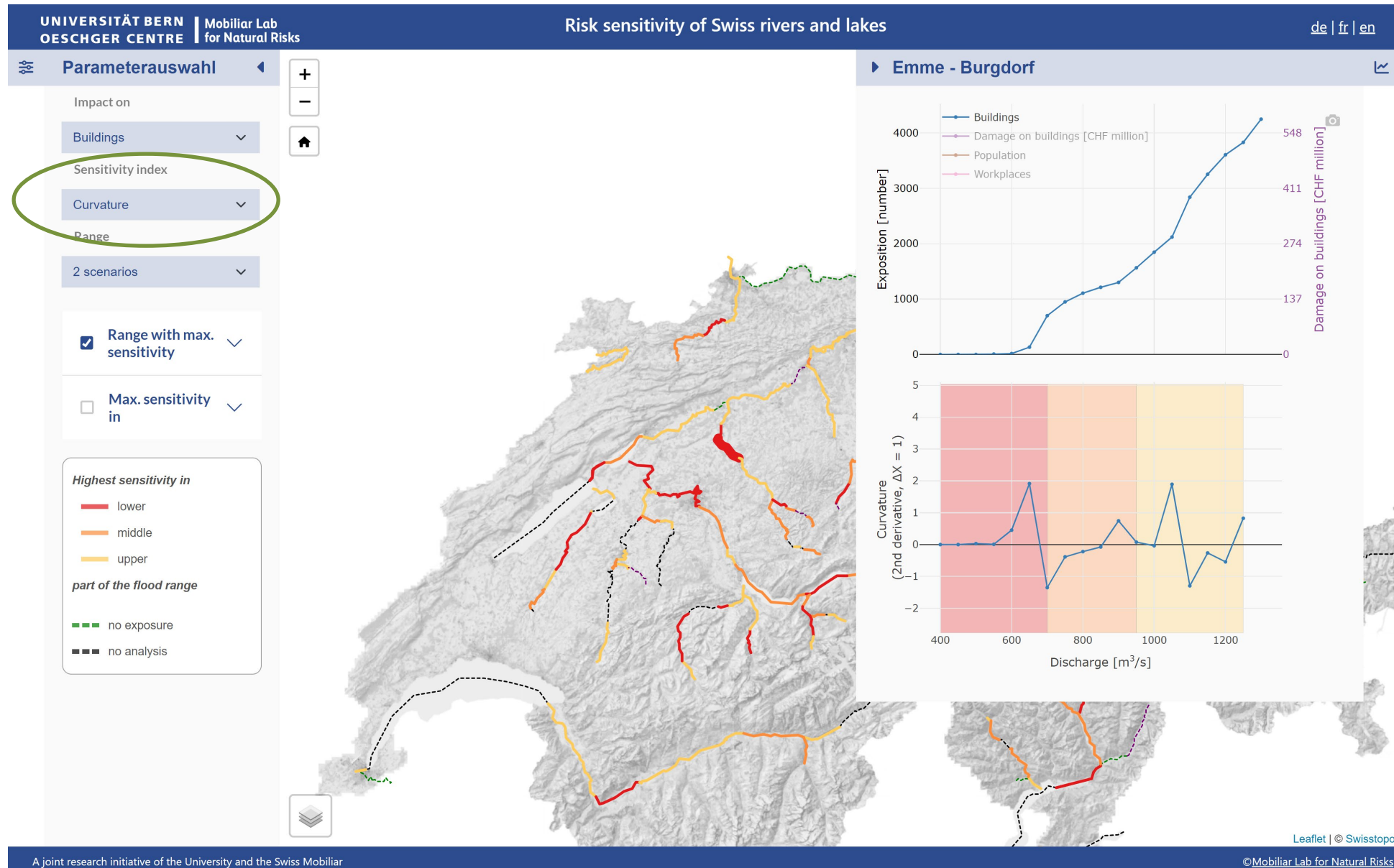
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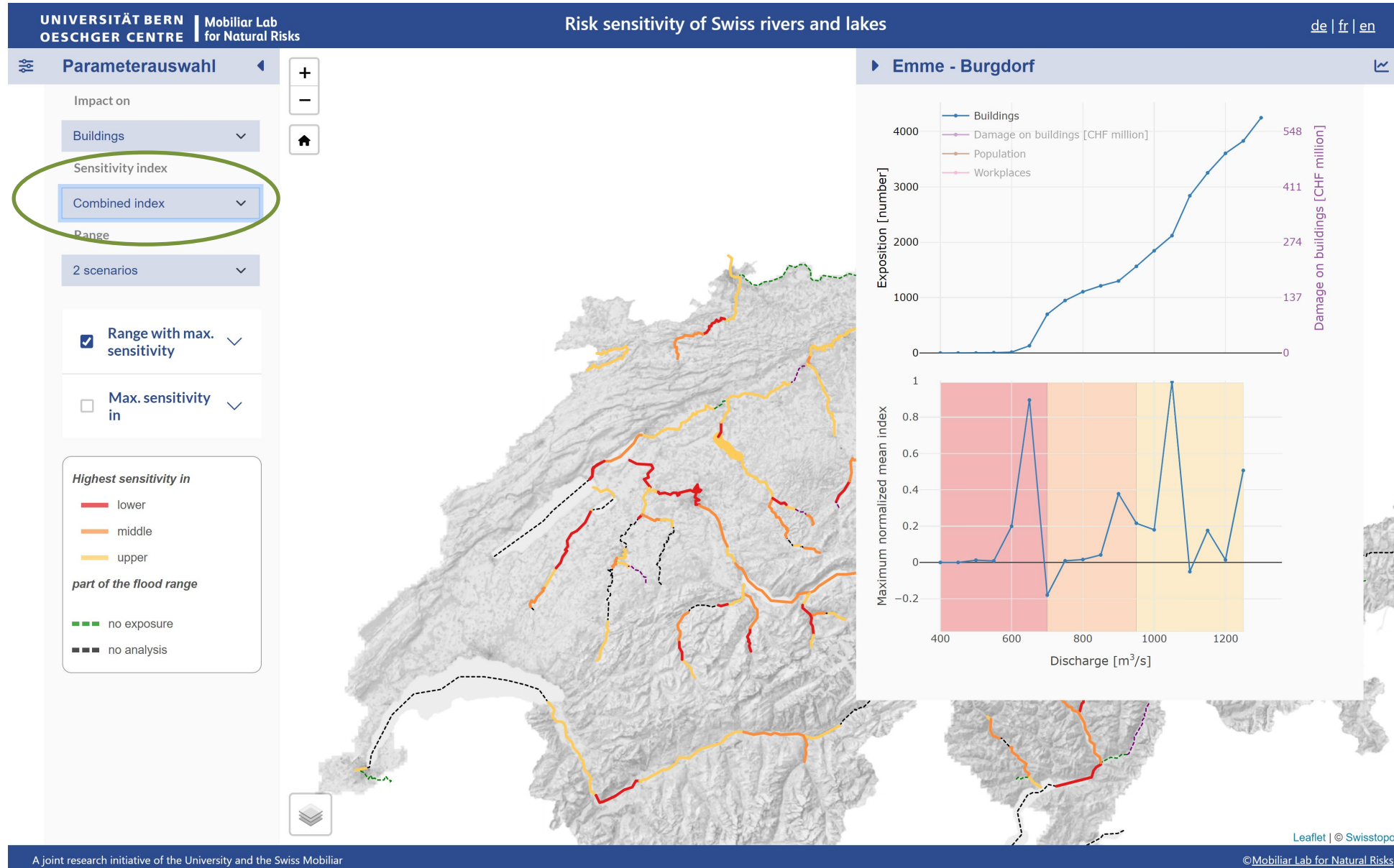
Risk sensitivity tool



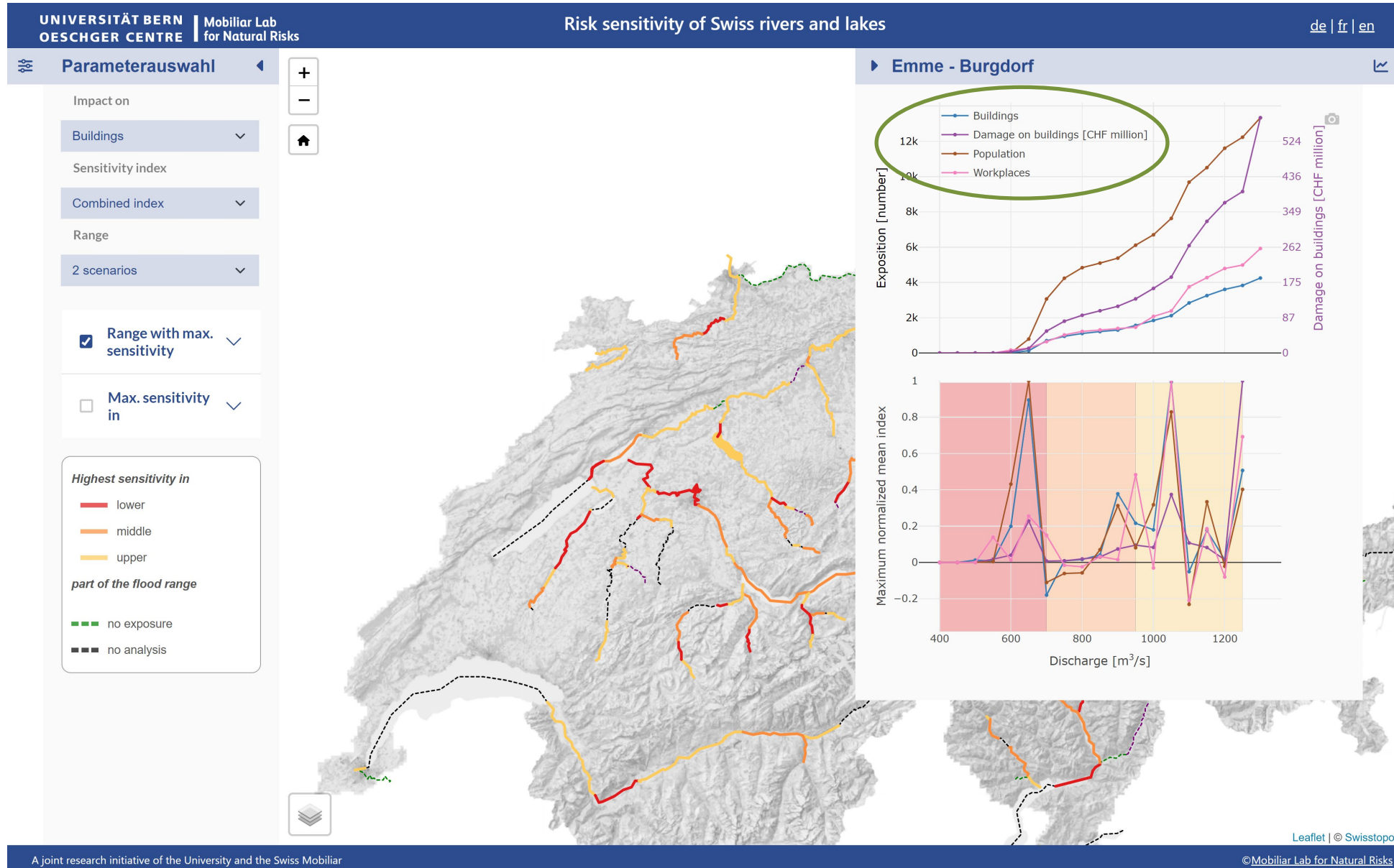
Risk sensitivity tool



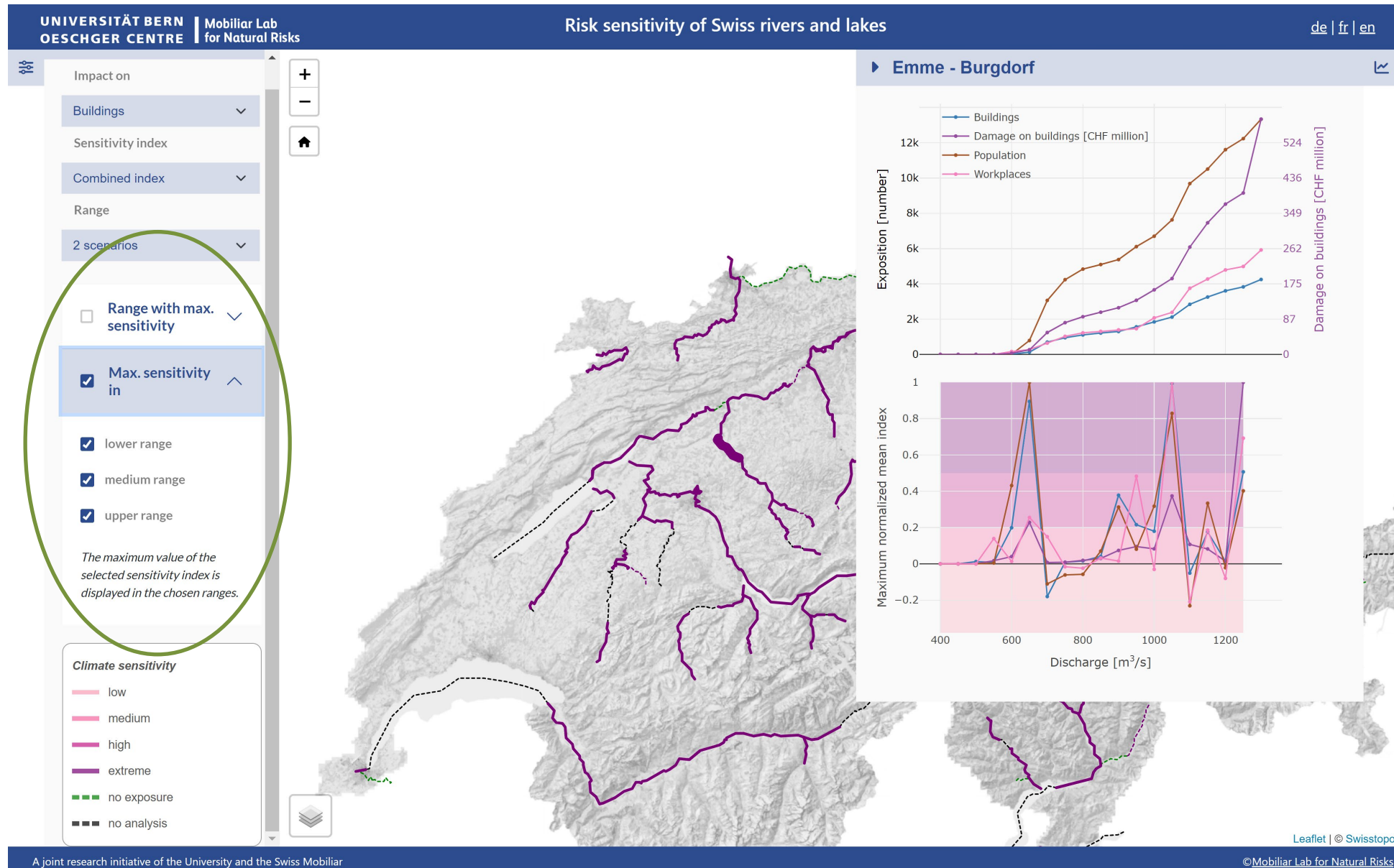
Risk sensitivity tool



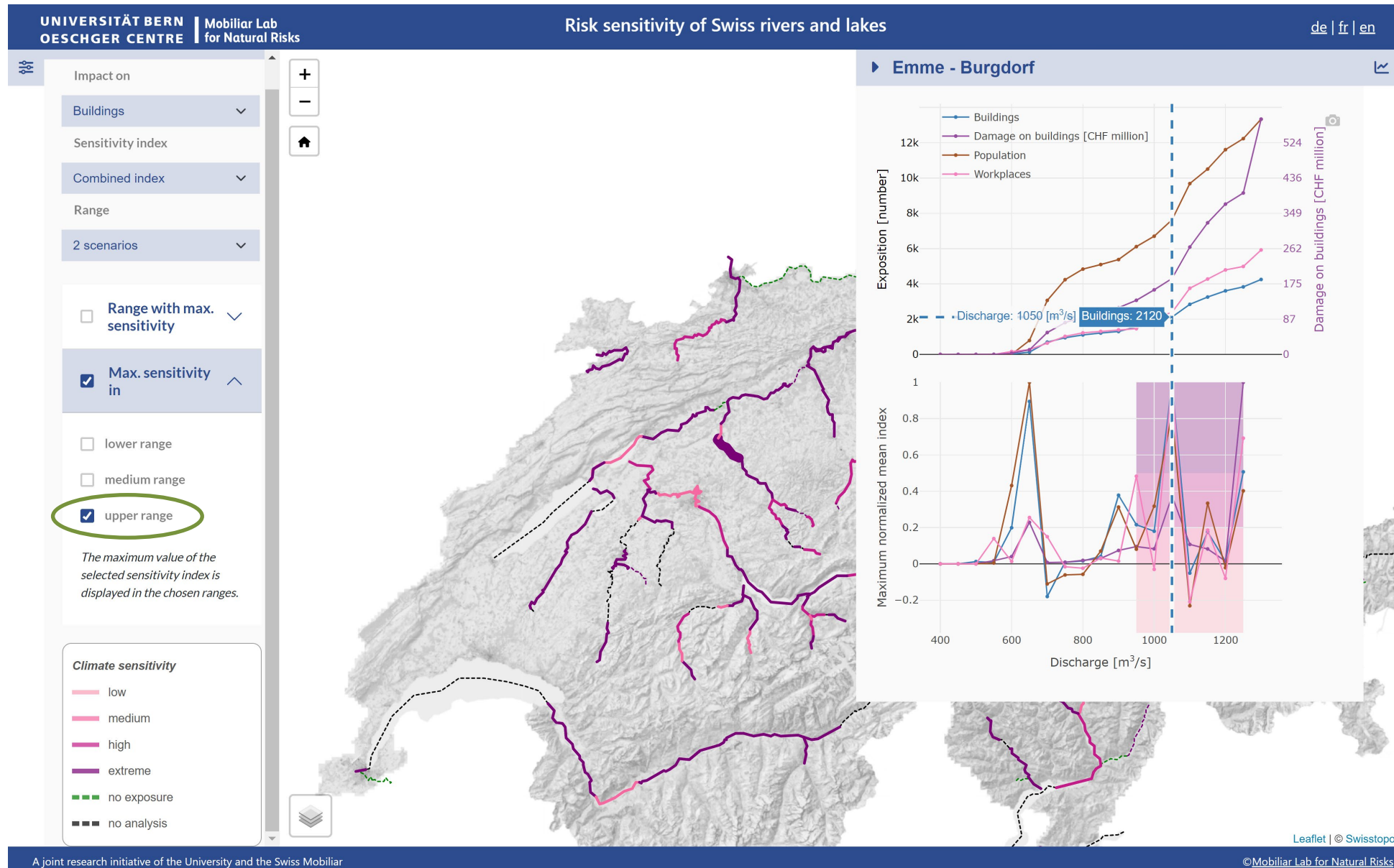
Risk sensitivity tool



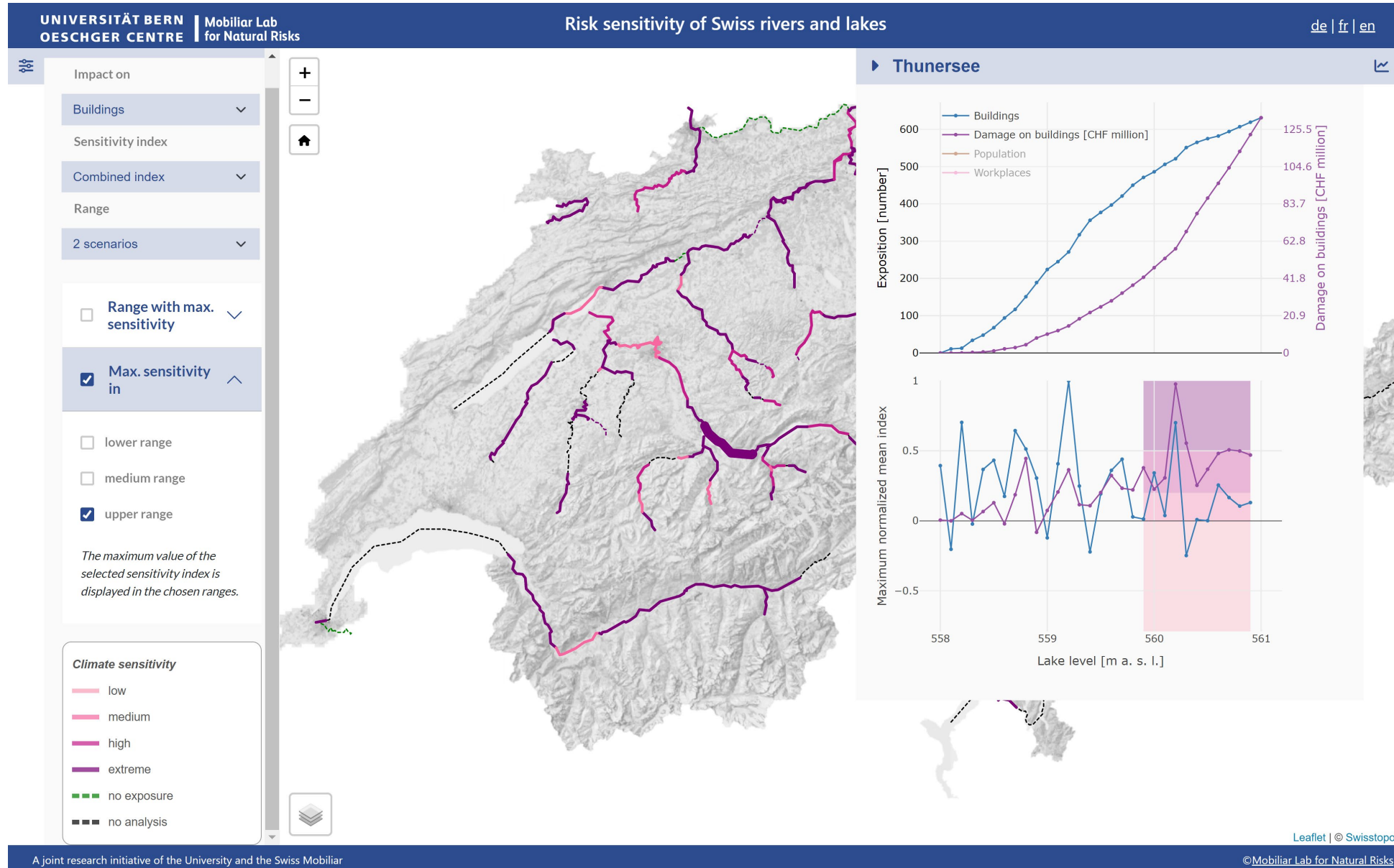
Risk sensitivity tool



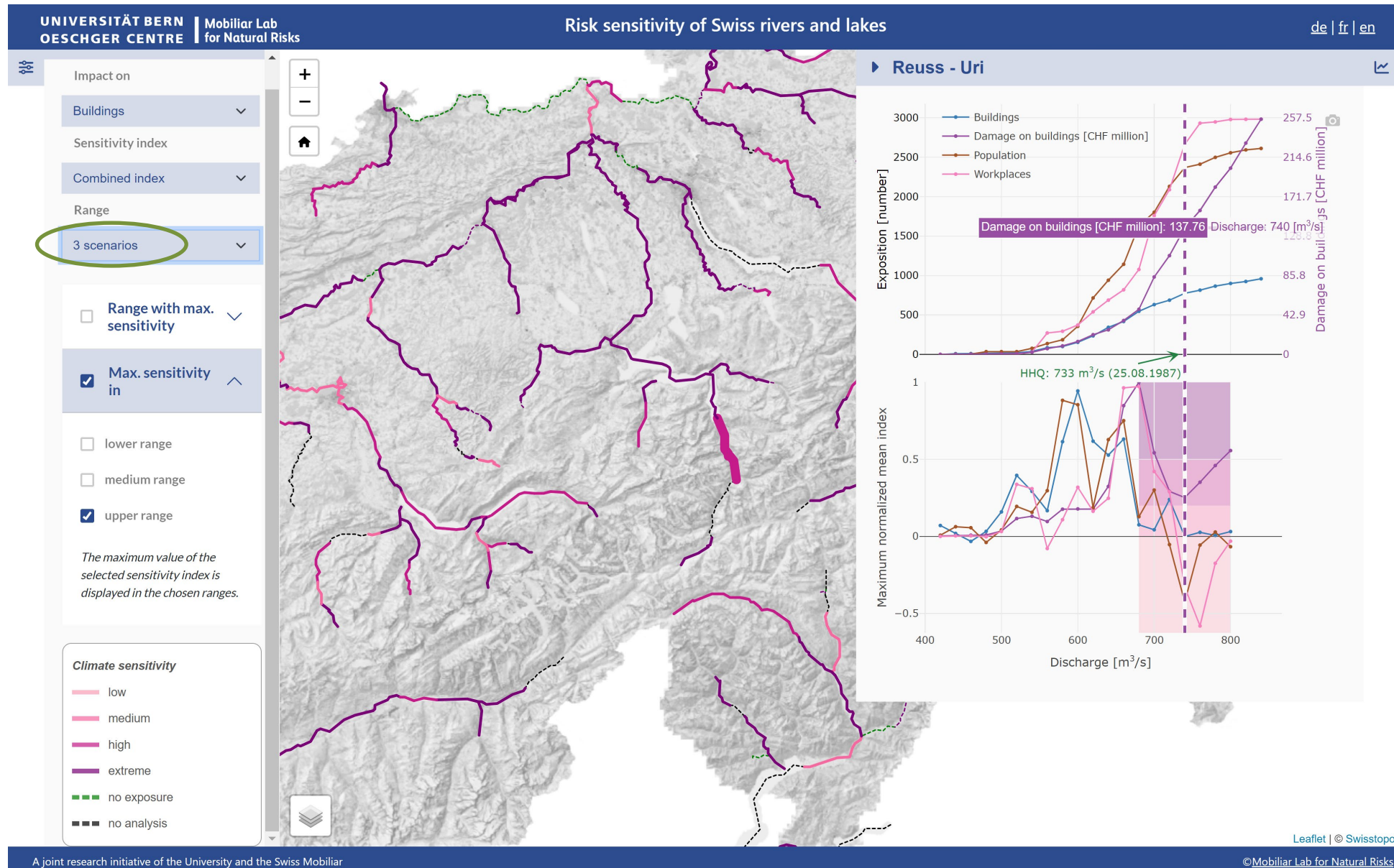
Risk sensitivity tool



Risk sensitivity tool



Risk sensitivity tool



Risk sensitivity tool

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Risk sensitivity of Swiss rivers and lakes

de | fr | en

Impact on

- Buildings

Sensitivity index

Combined index

Range

2 scenarios

Range with max. sensitivity

Max. sensitivity in

lower range

medium range

upper range

The maximum value of the selected sensitivity index is displayed in the chosen ranges.

Risk Sensitivity

- low
- medium
- high
- extreme
- no exposure
- no analysis

The map displays the geographical network of rivers and lakes in Switzerland. The network is color-coded according to risk sensitivity: low (light pink), medium (medium pink), high (dark pink), and extreme (purple). Some areas are marked with green dashed lines for 'no exposure' and black dashed lines for 'no analysis'. The map includes a legend on the left and navigation controls (zoom in/out, home, layers) on the right.

Leaflet | © Swisstopo

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Risk sensitivity tool

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Risk sensitivity of Swiss rivers and lakes

de | fr | en

Impact on
Workplaces (circled in green)

Sensitivity index

Combined index

Range

2 scenarios

Range with max. sensitivity

Max. sensitivity in

lower range

medium range

upper range

The maximum value of the selected sensitivity index is displayed in the chosen ranges.

Risk Sensitivity

- low
- medium
- high
- extreme
- no exposure
- no analysis

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- No/unclear spatial patterns in sensitivity
- Different sensitivities among different impact types
- Quantitative assessment of «sensitive» thresholds that might be key for flood risk management
 - > short-term: impact-based warning
 - > long-term: climate change adaptation strategies

Practical application of scenario-neutral bottom-up approaches:

- Communication of uncertainties in (future) flood risk assessment
 - Bottom-up approach as basis to decide where a detailed top-down approach might be meaningful
- > Combination of both approaches to face and estimate impacts of climate change on flood risk**

Outlook / Limitations

- Finish and publish research background of tool (soon)
- Finish and publish risk sensitivity tool (end of May)
- Update data / code / software (-> still 2.8.1...) / ...
- Provide flood simulation results via API (long-term...) ... and maybe even the models used...
- Validation...
- Integrating culverts / underpasses not covered by DEM in computational mesh
- **Integrating bridges as inner boundaries (gates) into BASEchain (1D)**

Outlook / Limitations

Integrating bridges as inner boundaries (gates) into BASEchain (1D)

- Calibration with *weir_my*, *contraction_factor*
- Use of different *ehed_reference_location* cross-sections
- Sensitivity tests to *width*, *gate_bottom_level* and *gate_level*
- Optimization of width and height definition based on bridge profiles measured by FOEN -> «Lichtraumprofil»
- Interpolation of cross-sections with different distances
- ...

Outlook / Limitations

Integrating Bridges as inner boundaries (gates) into BASEchain (1D)

Vergleich 'interpoliert qp 30m' vs 'org mit neue Brücke lp'

Sideview Emme_EmmHas
for Q=320 m³/s

