


Urban Rain Flood Models

Subjects: Geography

Submitted by:  Caihong Hu

Definition

The basis of studying urban rain and flood problems is to establish urban rain and flood models, calibrate and verify the models by simulating and reproducing historical flood events, and then provide technical support for urban hydrological forecasting, urban planning, and water resource utilization. The essence is to alleviate or even solve the problem of urban flood.

1. Introduction

The frequent occurrence of urban flood events has caused severe losses to human life and property worldwide ^[1]. Climate change and the urban rain island effect have exacerbated the problem via increasing occurrence of extreme rainfall events ^[2]. Continuous development and expansion of cities have led to the transformation of natural permeable surfaces into impervious underlay surfaces, which accelerate the formation of runoff ^[3]. At the same time, continuous economic development has led to more severe flood losses ^[4]. The increasing complexity and harmfulness of urban flood events have made urban rain and flood issues important research topics.

2. Literature about Urban Rain Flood Models

Scholars have developed hundreds of urban rain and flood models. Model development can be divided into three stages ([Figure 1](#)): the foundational stage (1890–1971), the development stage (1972–1990), and the modern stage (1991–today) ^[5]. The introduction of mathematical formulas into urban drainage design calculations in 1889 marked the beginning of the foundational stage ^[6]. This phase mainly used empirical equations based on physical mechanisms to meet the needs of urban runoff calculations. The establishment of the US Environmental Protection Agency in 1971 marked the beginning of the development phase of the storm water management model (SWMM) ^[7]. The SWMM is a semi-distributed model that integrates surface runoff, surface confluence, and pipe network confluence. Its development is an important sign of the maturity of urban hydrological models ^[8]. At this stage, the research is mainly focused on urban hydrological processes and hydrodynamic process simulation. With algorithmic innovation, the model is able to meet the basic needs of urban rain and flood simulation. Since 1991, or the modern stage, developments in science and technology have provided a solid foundation for rapid development of urban rain and flood models, and comprehensive integration is now a remarkable feature of current models. The simulation method is more comprehensive, and the modeling process is more convenient. New methods, technologies, and models have been gradually introduced into urban rain and flood simulation, making simulation methods more accurate and complete ^[9]. Many scholars have conducted detailed systematic reviews of the performance of rain and flood models over time.

1971	U.S. Environmental Agency developed SWMM	1990	Cen Guoping of China developed SSCM	2017	Bates developed the GIS-based Itzi urban flood model
	U.S. Environmental Agency developed HPSF hydrological model	1986	Danish Hydraulic Research Institute developed first generation MIKE model	2015	China developed IFMS / URBAN
1970	Keifer compiled the Chicago flow process line into the computer system	1982	The US Geological Survey developed the DR3M-QUAL model	2012	Bates developed a stable and simplified 2D urban rainwater model
	Engleson used the time unit line in the calculation of urban storm runoff	1980	U.S. Environmental Agency developed HPSF model with water quality simulation	2010	European developed LISFLOOD
1962	The British Watkins proposed the TRRL model that is widely used in highway drainage design	1979	The US Army Corps of Engineers developed the HEC-HMS model	2008	The British Institute of Hydrology developed the IHDM model
1959	Tholin and Keifer developed the Chicago Flow Process Line Method	1978	Wallingford developed the Wallingford model at the Institute of Hydraulics	2006	Dalian University of Technology Jin Sheng developed 1-2D hydrodynamic coupling HydroInfo model
1950	Chicago Engineering Bureau proposed the first generation of CHM model	1977	The American Society of Engineers developed the STORM model	2004	SWMM model is upgraded to version 5.0, with more complete functions and wider applications
1939	Los Angeles used hydrological process line to calculate urban runoff process	1974	Tshirintzis and Sidan, Illinois, USA developed the ILLUDA model	2002	Li Na developed the Tianjin rainstorm and waterlogging simulation system
1889	Kuichling introduced inference formula in urban drainage design	1972	UCIRM model developed by Cincinnati University, USA	2000	Chinese Academy of Water Sciences and Tianjin Meteorological Bureau developed UFDSM
			USDA proposed an empirical SCS rainfall runoff model	1998	Wallingford model improved to Infoworks CS model
				1997	Zhou Yuwen proposed CSYJM
a) Empirical exploration stage (1890-1971)		b) Algorithm innovation stage (1972-1990)		c) Comprehensive development stage (1991-today)	

Figure 1. Urban rain flood model research progress graph [10]. (The figure is adapted from reference [10]).

Verworn et al. [11] examined today's basic principles of urban drainage, potential future advances, and their relevance to flood protection. Boughton et al. [12] systematically review the development and application of water balance models in Australia over a 40-year period. Winz, Ines et al. [13] traced the theoretical and practical evolution of system dynamics over a period of 50 years. From a review of the literature and selected case studies, the authors identified and discussed a number of the best practices and common pitfalls in the application of system dynamics simulation. Summarizing the calculation methods for urban rainwater discharge and examining development of urban rainwater models, Xia Jun et al. [14] compared commonly used urban rainwater models; with respect to the problems of insufficient data and investigative mechanisms in urban rainwater models, future development and improvement of the urban rainwater model are discussed. These review articles on urban rain flood models have discussed and evaluated the application effects of models in terms of structure principles, application characteristics, and development prospects, and they are all qualitative descriptions. However, there is little work on quantitative and intuitive descriptions of model application effect. In addition, there is almost no discussion about the influence of rainfall input on the effect of model application.

The accuracy of the urban rain flood model is determined by rainfall input, model structure, and model parameters [15][16]. Analysis and research have determined that uncertainty in rainfall input is the greatest source of model error. Based on a literature search of the Web of Science™ database, the present study, using a meta-analysis method, screens published research results on the urban rain flood model over the past five years, extracting model simulation accuracy data. The main analysis is divided into traditional rainfall input (rainfall station observations) and new technology rainfall input (radar rain measurement, numerical forecasting, and Web crawling). This study also systematically reviews the research and model development [17] work regarding recent urban rain flood models. Rainfall observation from rainfall stations has the advantage of high observation accuracy, but the spatiotemporal effect is poor [18]. New technology of rainfall measurement is designed to improve the spatial and temporal resolution of rainfall input to the model, but its observation accuracy is far from sufficient [19]. These limitations are the main reasons that rainfall input affects model accuracy [5]. In addition, rainfall duration, magnitude, model calibration times, and model verification times all have some impact on model accuracy.

Since the 1980s, meta-analysis has been recognized by researchers in different disciplines such as medicine, psychology, and pedagogy [20]. The research idea is to calculate the average effect of the data generated through experimental research and quasi-experimental research, so it belongs to the category of quantitative research methods. Sohn W et al. quantitatively evaluate the relationship between climate and low impact development (LID) effectiveness, which provides new ideas for rainwater management policies [21].

This study summarizes the development process behind urban rain flood models and points out the development characteristics of different stages of development, along with characteristics and model application. Further, it combines meta-analysis methods, quantitatively evaluating the impact of such

factors as rainfall input type, calibration times, and verification times on model accuracy, developing quantitative analysis improvements. Finally, this study examines possible applications of emerging technologies in further development of urban rain flood models.

3. Conclusions

The variety of rain measurement methods leads to diverse rainfall inputs to the model. The current urban rain flood model rainfall input is still based on ground rain measurement, supplemented by emerging technology rain measurement. Nash–Sutcliffe efficiency coefficient (NSE) of traditional technology for rain measurement is higher by 0.18 than new technology for rain measurement on flow simulation. The following guidance applies to the study of rainfall input in future urban rain and flood models: (1) optimize the layout and construction of existing ground rainfall stations, as ground rainfall measurement is still reliable and feasible as a method; (2) develop long-term accurate methods; (3) speed the development of radar, remote sensing satellites, and microwave technologies. These latter technologies are effective methods for observing rainfall and can improve the spatial and temporal resolution of rainfall measurement.

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Keywords

Urban rain flood model;Meta-analysis;Rainfall input;Model accuracy

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