Blackbird: Towards Regional Flood Mapping and Inundation Forecasting Under Climate Change

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Western Flood Mapping Conference

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Motivation

Insurers warn federal government Canada can't wait a decade to update flood maps

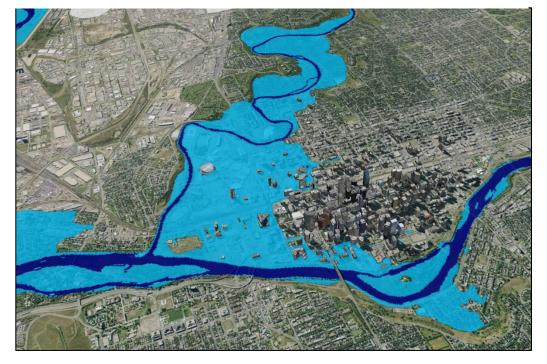
Most maps are, on average, 20 to 25 years out of date

Thomson Reuters · Posted: Mar 04, 2020 1:31 PM EST | Last Updated: May 5, 2021



Don't count on Canada-wide, high-resolution flood modelling anytime soon

October 10, 2019 by Greg Meckbach

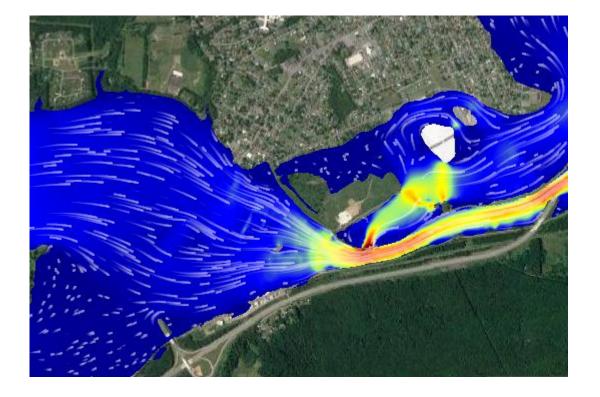




Current Challenges with flood mapping

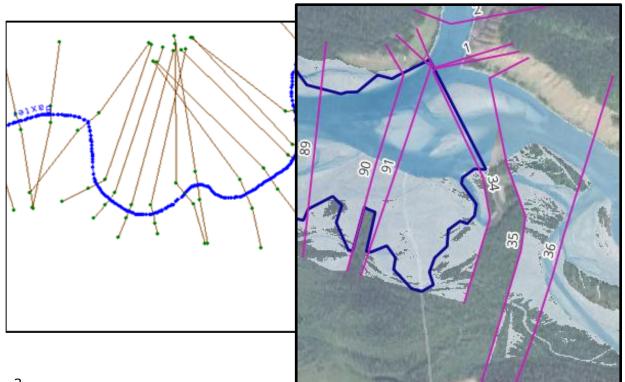
Stability of 2D models, high effort,

Runtime not suitable for real-time runs

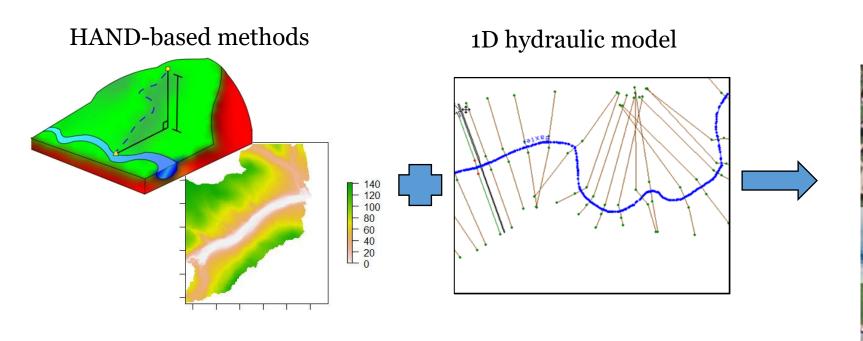


Overlapping sections and interpolation of 1D sections, also high effort

Resolving landscape connections and false positives



Blackbird



Quasi-2D outputs

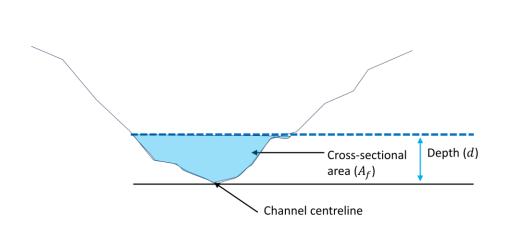


Combining best of approaches to maintain *speed* and *accuracy* Can also be applied in *real-time* and at *large scales*

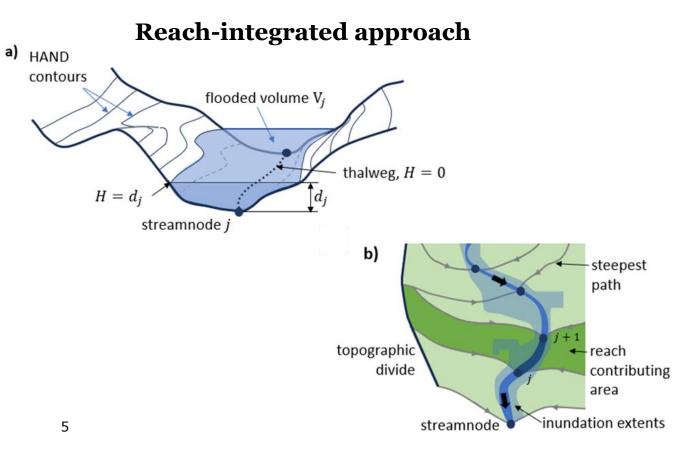


Methodology - Reach-Integrated Areas

- Reach-integrated properties computed instead of cross-section properties
- Viewed as 3D areas and normalized by reach length

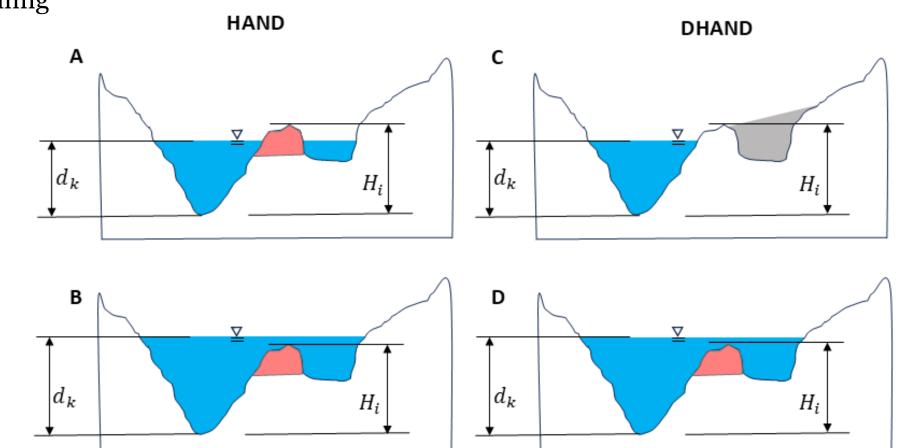


Cross-section approach



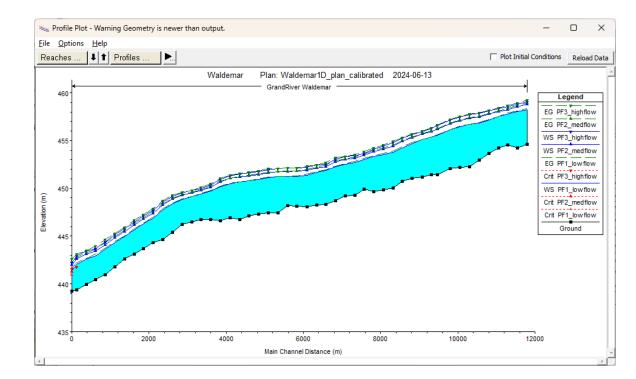
Methodology – Dynamic HAND (DHAND)

- Novel method developed Height Above Nearest Drainage (HAND) applied as function of depth, Dynamic HAND (DHAND)
- Conditional breaching/filling to maintain landscape connections
- Default HAND leads to false positives
- Used in pre- and postprocessing of inundated areas



Methodology – One-Dimensional Hydraulic Modelling

- Uses standard step method for steady flows
- Same methodology applied in HEC-RAS 1D (can ~emulate RAS 1D)
- Where things differ:
 - Pre-processing with reach-integration (if used)
 - Post-processing and mapping with HAND/DHAND





Blackbird Workflow

DEM, Land Cover, Streamflows

Reach-integrated pre-processing

1D Standard Step Method to obtain depths at nodes

Mapping using DHAND





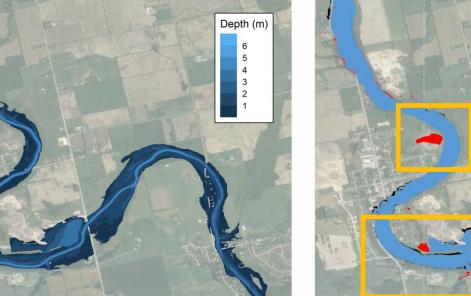
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blackbird

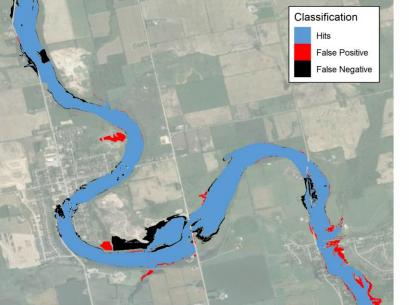
Case Study – Waldemar

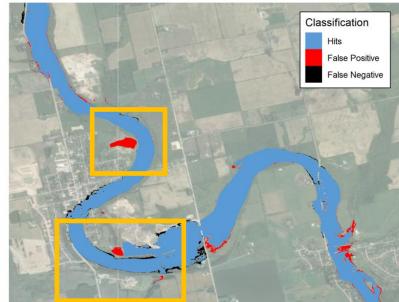
- Benchmarked against 2D
 - HAND-Manning
 - HEC-RAS 1D
 - Blackbird
- 2D ~10,000 times slower
- Blackbird was the only model to avoid false positives due to landscape disconnection

C - HEC-RAS 1D Model Comparison

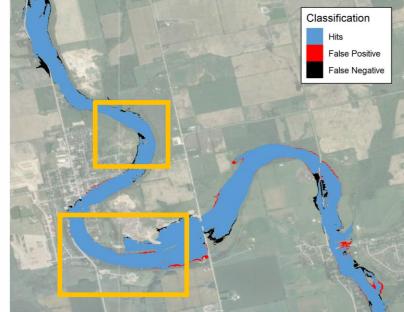


B - HAND-Manning Model Comparison



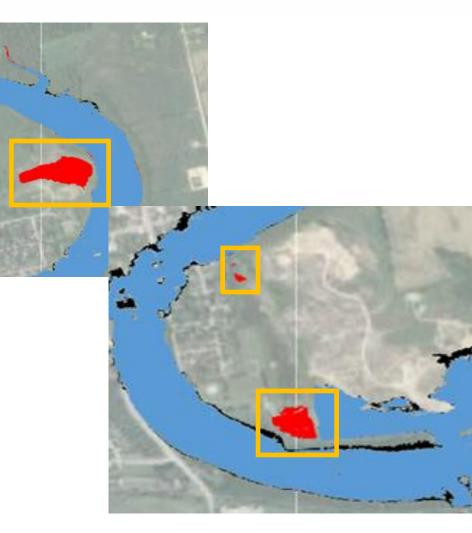


D - Blackbird Model Comparison

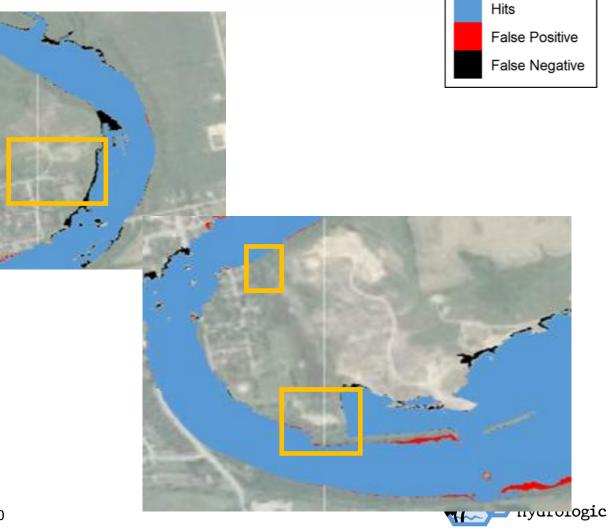


Case Study – Waldemar

C - HEC-RAS 1D Model Comparison

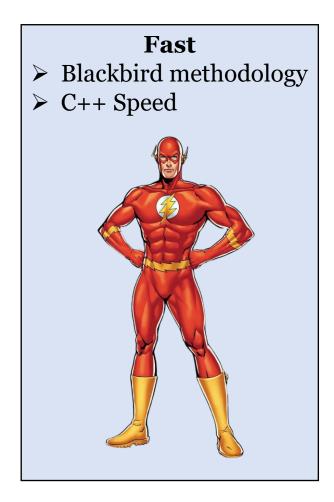


D - Blackbird Model Comparison



Classification

Blackbird C++ Alpha Version Available Now!!



Flexible

- Command line .exe
- Insert into workflows







Input Files

- Blackbird Input Text Files
 - .bbi file primary input file
 - .bbg file geometric info
 - .bbb file boundary conditions
- GIS Files
 - .tif and .shp geospatial data
 - .nc to be added!

```
## Blackbird Model Input File (.bbi)
#
```

General Model Setup Options ----:ModelType STEADYFLOW :RegimeType SUBCRITICAL :Tolerance 0.003 :TterationLimit 50 :WSLSplit 0.7 :ToleranceNormalDepth 0.001 :IterationLimitNormalDepth 50 :WSLSplitNormalDepth 0.4 :MaxRHRatio 2 :MinRHRatio 0.5 :ExtrapolateDepthTable TRUE :NumExtrapolationPoints 20 :FrictionSlopeMethod US FRICTION :EnforceDeltaLeff FALSE :ReachLengthDelta 0.3 :ManningCompositeMethod EQUAL VELOCITY :SilentRun FALSE :DHANDMaxDepth 9 :DHANDDepthStep 0.05



Output Files

- Blackbird_errors.txt
 - Errors and warnings
- HydraulicOutput.csv
 - Hydraulic info of each streamnode
- bb_results_depth_<flow_profile_index>.tif
 - Depth rasters of each flow profile

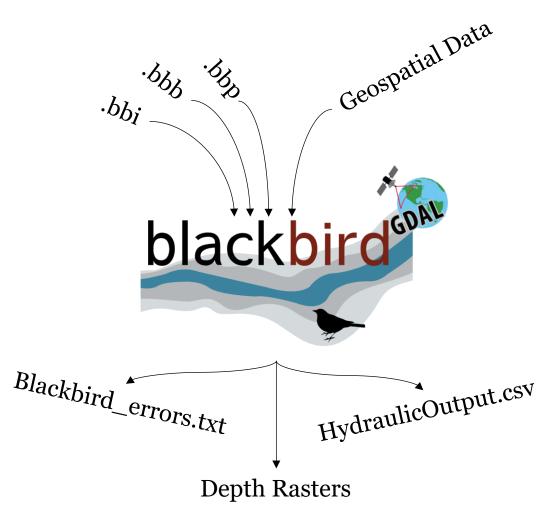
nodeId	reachId	station	flow	wsl	depth
2	1	284.53	156.2	458.07	3.17
3	1	554.37	156.2	457.84	3.22
4	1	831.99	156.2	457.55	2.89
5	1	1100.17	156.2	457.05	2.78
6	1	1383.86	156.2	456.71	3.20
7	1	1669.21	156.2	456.35	3.14
8	1	1943.54	156.2	456.08	3.49
9	1	2222.54	156.2	455.82	3.54
10	1	2498.58	156.2	455.29	3.20





Running Blackbird

- Download blackbird.exe
- Download and configure GDAL
- Ensure input files are set up
- Run Blackbird!
 - blackbird.exe <modelname>
- Check warnings and use output





Climate Change Considerations

- Traditional approach of reviewing flood map PDF files won't cut it in the future
- Consider:
 - Extreme events
 - Joint probabilities at confluences
 - Localized storms and timing of peaks
- Climate Change analysis
 - Multiple scenarios (RCP 4.5 or 8.5)
 - Parametric and flow uncertainty

- Promise Day Brances Br
- Running slow 2D models and archiving results once is not the right approach!



Ongoing and Future Projects

- Applying Blackbird to a challenging area with mapping completed under FHIMP through a pilot project with NRCAN
 - Flat terrain, overlapping floodplains
 - Cross-section issues
 - Multiple hydraulic structures
- Investigating how Blackbird can regionalize hydraulic structures efficiently

 Actively looking for co-applications under FHIMP to test Blackbird – Contact us if interested!



Conclusions

- Blackbird is a new approach to hydraulic modelling and flood mapping
- Maintains speed and scalability in producing flood maps while maintaining quality
- Suitable for regional scale flood mapping approaches, inundation forecasting
- Blackbird.exe can be tied directly into workflows, such as FEWS
- Free executable available now with sample files and User's Manual
 - <u>heronhydrologic.ca/blackbird</u>



Questions?

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Blackbird Resources



- Download it free today! <u>heronhydrologic.ca/Blackbird</u>
- Blackbird User's Manual

- Blackbird <u>pre-print article</u>
- Blackbird <u>R package</u>
- Drop us a line hello@heronhydrologic.ca

