Eawag Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology

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Measuring runoff using surveillance cameras

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Every year floods cause disruption to cities and peoples' lives all over the world!



Mozambique, Jan 2013 184th in IMF GDP 2017 rank

Colombia, Dec 2011 85th in 2017 IMF GDP ranking

Switzerland (Lausanne), Jun 2018 2nd in 2017 IMF GDP ranking

Continued **urbanization** and **climate changes** Floods are becoming more frequent and more intense

2017 IMF GDP ranking comprises 188 countries

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What is special about urban pluvial floods?



Urban pluvial floods are caused by localised storms in urban areas

Difficult to predict where and when it will occur

"Rapid events" due to impervious urban surfaces

Short lead time to get prepared



https://www.globalweatherclimatecenter.com/south-america-weatherclimate-topics/classic-rain-shaft-on-the-edge-of-a-severe-storm-in-paranabrazil-earlier-today-a-great-shot-of-this-storm-from-a-distance-credit-celsodiastempero-severo



https://www.reddit.com/r/mildlyinteresting/comments/9et1ak/a_rain _shaft_in_baton_rouge_la/





Flood management tools can be used to better prepare for urban flooding events

Models: *(re-)Design cities* to cope with additional (due to climate changes) water volume and dynamics (involve city planners, landscape architects, engineers, ...)

Data: React to floods (civil protection agencies, rescue services, ...) and Calibrate models







Water in pipes is "commonly" measured but water on the surface is hard to measure

"... new measuring techniques are urgently required..."

Hunter, N. M., Bates, P. D., Neelz, S., Pender, G., Villanueva, I., Wright, N. G., ... Mason, D. C. (2008). Benchmarking 2D hydraulic models for urban flooding. In *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers - Water Management*, 161(1), 13–30



Are videos like this of any value?





... and social media?







Photrack AG

Image-based flow measurements

ETH spin-off

Image-based river flow measurements: fix cameras, smartphone application, software Advantages: non-contact, reliable during floods, easy installation, few maintenance. Main application: hydrology

Collaboration Eawag-Photrack -> urban drainage and urban wastewater applications







Image-based flow estimation methods

Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV), Particle Tracking Velocimetry (PTV), Space-Time Image Velocimetry (STIV)...

PIV

Need of tracers (artificial) Light sheet in a lab channel

Large-scale PIV (LSPIV)

Flow surface images - orthorectification Usually tracers (natural)







Surface Structure Image Velocimetry (SSIV)

Inspired on Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV)

LSPIV is negatively influenced by

- Glare and shadows on the water surface, and
- Lack of traceable features

SSIV applies a filter prior applying the cross-correlation

SSIV designed for operational







Estimating overland flow velocity using surveillance cameras videos

Development and application of SSIV (Leitão et al. 2018)

- No tracers needed?
- Overland (shallow) flow?

What is the impact on the flow velocity estimates of

- Video quality (frame rate, resolution)
- Camera location
- Different light conditions (day, night!?)





Estimating overland flow velocity using surveillance cameras videos

floodX project

Installation of four cameras in a flood rescue training facility in CH Installation of "conventional" sensors as benchmark Simulation of multiple flood events





Video frame rate influence SSIV flow velocity estimation!





The impact of video resolution (i.e. camera distance) is small





Assessing flood hazard using video data

Should I cross the street?



https://www.koamnewsnow.com/road-safety-concern-waterrescues-in-joplin

$HR = d \times (v + 0.5) + DF$

Are road conditions safe?





Wade, S., Ramsbottom, D., Floyd, P., Penning-Roswell, E., Surendran, S. (2005). Risks to people: developing new approaches for flood hazard and vulnerability mapping. In *Proceedings of the 40th Drfta Flood and Coastal Management Conference*



Assessing flood hazard using video data

Terceira island (the Azores, Portugal)

Rainfall volume: 23 mm during two hours

(average rainfall volume for the entire month of June is 48.8 mm)

Mobile phone camera videos on Facebook 224x400 pixel resolution



Location of facebook videos reporting flooding (Terceira island, the Azores, Portugal)



Assessing flood hazard using video data



Location A. *Canada dos Vinte*

Location B. Rua do Poço

Location of facebook videos reporting flooding (Terceira island, the Azores, Portugal)



Limited camera shaking, stabilization not relevant

For slower flow velocities, camera movements may become more important

(as expected) Different locations show different velocities (at the same time)!





 $HR = d \times (v + 0.5) + DF$

Using this information to assess flood hazard

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Depth [m]	Flood hazard for people safety [-]		Flood hazard for flood evacuation route planning		
	Location A	Location B	Location A	Location B	
	1.33 (moderate)	1.03 (moderate)	Extreme hazard		
	2.16 (significant)	1.56 (moderate)			
	2.99 (extreme)	2.09 (significant)			
1					
Since exact depth value	water depth information v s in 0.1 m steps.	vas not available, we cons	idered three water		



Informing citizens and rescue services!

Should I cross the street? No, it is dangerous!

Are road conditions safe? NO, extreme hazard! Find another route!



Location A. Canada dos Vinte



Location B. *Rua do Poço*



Take home messages

Videos are a relevant source of flood information!

SSIV produces meaningful flow velocity measurements

Data available everywhere (from social media to surveillance cameras)

Flood risk assessment/ mapping can be made available in quasi-real time. No need for modelling...

Collaboration Eawag-Photrack has been key to develop urban water management tools to protect citizens from flood events and monitor receiving water bodies pollution

The collaboration accelerates the transfer of knowledge and technology to the society

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Estimating flow characterisitics in urban drainage networks

Eawag-Photrack collaboration is still going on!

Water quality estimation from images (Innosuisse proposal in preparation)

Improvement of current methodologies to water quantity (depth) and quality estimation using Machine-Learning





In collaboration with CSEM