

## Analysis of one of the deadliest flood events in Attica, Greece: the case of Mandra flood on 15 November 2017

Kostas Lagouvardos (1), Theodore Giannaros (1), Vasiliki Kotroni (1), Athanasios Karagiannidis (1), Stavros Dafis (1,2), and Katerina Papagiannaki (1)

(1) National Observatory of Athens, Institute of Environmental Research and Sustainable Development, Athens, Greece (kotroni@meteo.noa.gr), (2) Polytechnic School of Paris, Laboratory of Dynamic Meteorology, France

This work focuses on the analysis of a recent devastating flash-flood event, which occurred on 15 November 2017 in West Athens area, Greece. The flash-flood event provoked the death of 25 citizens and considerable property losses, including devastated private houses and public buildings. According to a recent study of flood related fatalities in the Mediterranean area, this event is the most severe in terms of casualties during the elapsed 40 years in Greece. According to several reports by the Fire Service and other emergency agencies, the water rise within the city of Mandra exceeded 3 meters, with the peak of the event occurring at approximately 0500 UTC 15 November. This case is analysed using numerical simulations with WRF model with a two-fold objective: a) a better understanding of the underlying physical mechanism leading to a specific event and b) an investigation of the predictability issue of such events.