

Macroscopic modelling of floods over urban areas



Flash floods in urban areas, in Mediterranean countries but also in England, China, ...
Numerical modelling allows preparedness for future events.



2 approaches are available for hydraulic studies :

2D modelling

Good description of the flow, but large data needs and computational times in case of extended study area.



1D modelling

Not adapted for the simulation of urban singularities (crossroads, squares, ...)



A new modelling approach : macroscopic modelling

Urban areas are described using statistical properties rather than by defining each building individually

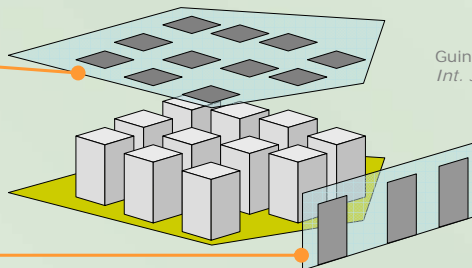
→ possibility to use large cells in the meshing
reduced computational time

Modified shallow water equations

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\phi \mathbf{U}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\phi \mathbf{F}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\phi \mathbf{G}) = \mathbf{S}$$

storage porosity

exchange porosity



Guinot & Soares-Frazão, *Int. J. Numer. Meth. Fluids* 2006

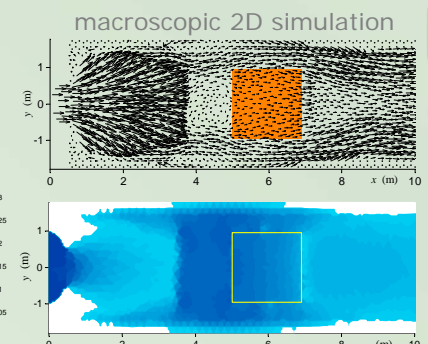
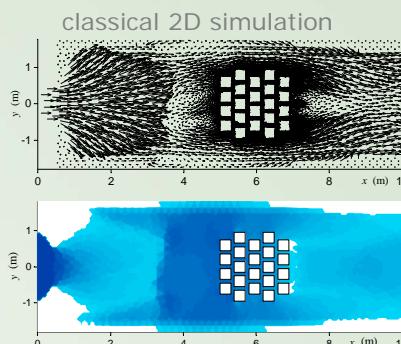


Experimental validation over a scale model

Idealized city model in a large canal, dam break flow

Compared with the classical 2D simulation, the macroscopic simulation allows :

- a good description of the flow at a large scale
- smaller computational times (2 to 10 times faster)



Lhomme, Soares-Frazão, Guinot, Zech, *Proceedings HydroInformatics 2006*, Nice

The macroscopic simulation is equivalent to the classical 2D simulation at a large scale with a lower computational cost.