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Evaluation of several automated inundation-mapping methods in a flash-flood context





Introduction and objectives (ANR PICS project: pics.ifsttar.fr/en)

PICS PICS

Experimentation of flood mapping approaches in a flash-flood context:

- Small rivers with limited terrain input data:
 - high resolution DTMs (5m or 1m resolution) but no bathymetry
- Large river network to be covered at regional scales:
 - high automatisation level, no model calibration, computation time should be limited
- Integration in real time forecasting chains should be possible: catalogs of scenarios

Questions adressed here:

- Performances of automated hydraulic approaches ?
- Identification of main uncertainty sources:
 - DTM resolution and quality (Lidar, ..)
 - No bathymetry

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Absence of calibration





Source: Geosciences



Presentation of case studies





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Aude watershed, 15th of October 2018

- 15 deaths, 1 billion € of economic damage,
- 569 km of rivers simulated
- observed limits of the flood area
- high water marks

French Riviera, 3rd of October 2015

- 20 deaths,
- 600 million € of direct damage,
- 131 km of rivers simulated
- > 500 high water marks

Argens watershed, 15th of June 2010

- 25 deaths,
- 1 billion € of economic damage,
- 585 km of rivers simulated
- observed limits of the flood area
- high water marks



3 flood mapping approaches applied

Hand/Manning-Strickler:

Simplified inundation mapping approach based on a HAND raster (height above nearest drainage). (Liu et al., 2016; Rebholo et al., 2018)

caRtino:

Automated extraction of river cross-sectional profiles from the DTM to run 1D hydraulic models: (Pons et al., 2014)

Floodos:

Implementation of the 2D Floodos model (Davy et al., 2017)



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HAND + Man. Strickl.

Cartino: 1D St Venant



Floodos: 2D St Venant





Evaluation framework

Common flood mapping workflow:

- Estimation of peak discharges on the river network (rainfall-runoff model calibrated on observations)
- Hydraulic computation in steady state regime on each branch of the river network,
- Fixed manning n=0.066,



Evaluation:

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Comparison with actual observed flood extent



Comparison with high water marks



Simulated surface – high water marks elevations



Results (1): critical success index

5

CC



HAND/MS vs Floodos



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Results (2): water surface levels

6











Results (4): Representation of dikes in 5 m DTM

Fresquel River at Pezens





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Results (5): Absence of bathymetry in DTM

Aude River at Carcassone





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Results (6): Bridge overflooded

Trapel river at Villegailhenc : a bridge was overflooded and destroyed, causing a large backwater effect



L'Aude en alerte rouge, les inondations ont fait treize morts

Le département de l'Aude était placé en vigilance rouge pluieinondation lundi 15 octobre jusqu'à 11 heures. La préfecture a demandé aux habitants de ne pas sortir de chez eux.

La Croix, le 15/10/2018 à 07:42 Modifié le 15/10/2018 à 10:18









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