

Differentiation and characterization of flash flood endangered areas

FlashFloodBreaker
Integrated simulation of
pluvial fluvial flood events

Real-time forecasting of flood and flashflood hazards: Differentiation and characterization of endangered areas using the Emscher catchment as an example

Motivation and methods:

- Flash floods and floods are the highest monetary natural disaster in Germany
- An increase of events in the future is to be expected
- Literature-based categorization of areas endangered through flash floods
- Sensitivity analysis and evaluation of endangered areas in a hydrodynamic model
- Results were contextualized towards the application of potential AI-usage



Fig. 1: Flood in Bavaria, Germany

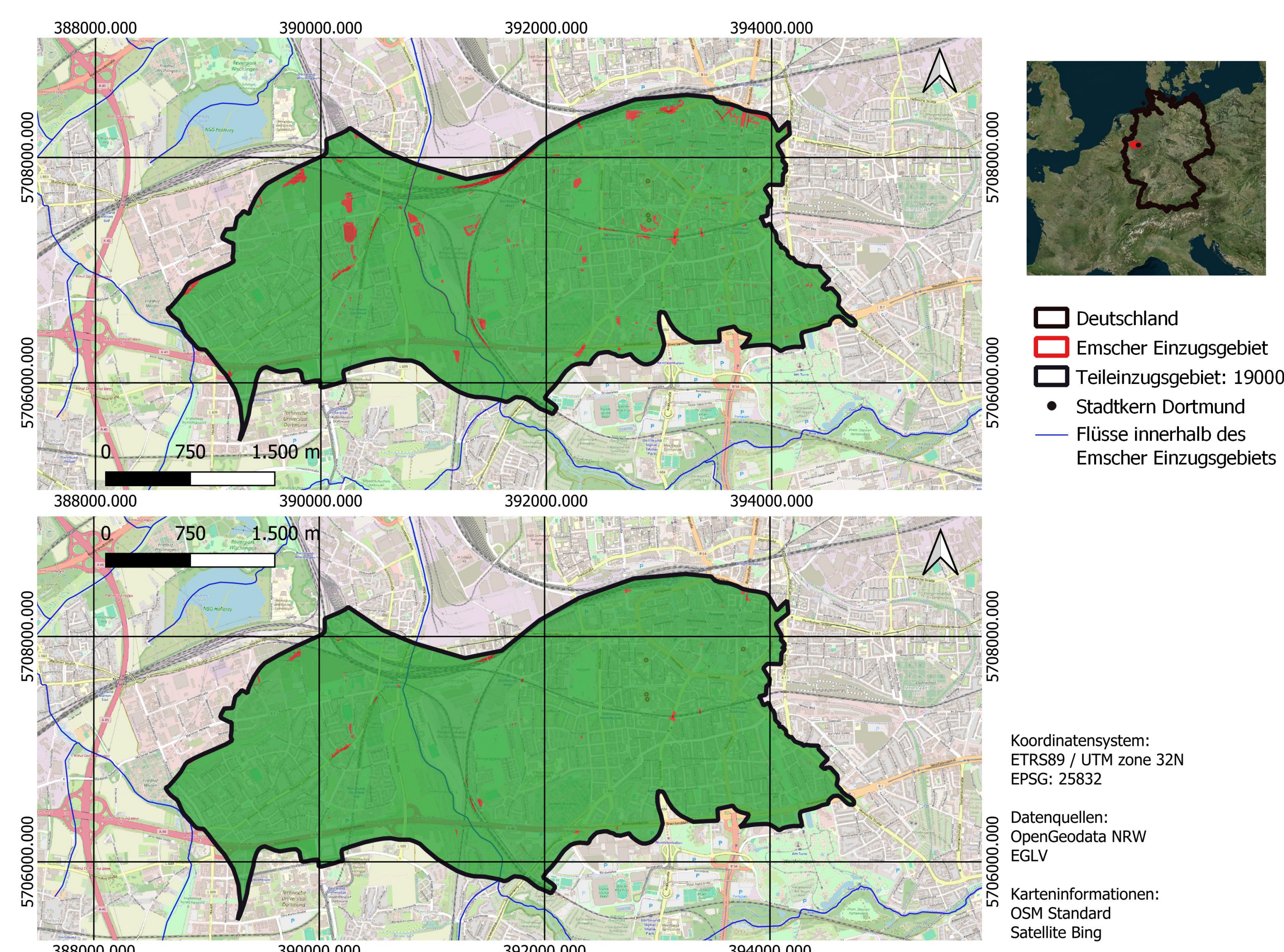


Fig. 2: Study area (sub-catchment 19000)

- The velocity and depth of the flood were chosen as parameters to identify endangered areas
- A velocity of 2,0 m/s and a depth of 0,5 m were defined as parameters of substantial danger
- High intensity rainfall events were simulated and the resulting surface runoff analysed
- For the events of the 14.07.2021 (Fig. 2, top) and the 16.07.2012 (Fig. 2, bottom) the area of the inner city of Dortmund was examined
- Red areas represent areas where at least one of the two criteria is fulfilled
- The evaluation of evolving weather conditions by an AI offer a huge potential for civilian safety
- Operational forces and civilians alike could avoid endangered areas

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