

# Numerical simulation of flood protection measures in the catchment area of the river Vicht

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- THE FLOOD EVENT IN JULY 2021-





- DAMAGE IN STOLBERG AND VICHT -





(IWW 2021)

-IFN

- MASTERPLAN ESCHWEILER/STOLBERG -



# "After the flood is before the flood."

- development of the master plan "Flood resilient urban and regional development for the catchment area of the river Inde and Vicht"
- numerous institutions, municipalities and external experts involved
- from water management and hydraulic engineering to urban and regional planning and disaster management

### Aim:

To identify the most promising actions to improve resilience to the impacts of extreme flooding in the region and to take into account the future challenges resulting from climate change.





- MASTERPLAN ESCHWEILER/STOLBERG -



93 possible flood protection measures on the river Vicht identified



construction of flood retention basins



17

- targeted steering of floods
- construction of flotsam traps
- performance adjustment of bridges and culverts
- adjustment of bank walls, embankments and dikes
- land reutilization for "space for the river"
- implementation of renaturation measures
- flood-adapted land management in the catchment area
- flood-adapted object protection

river measures

- MASTERPLAN ESCHWEILER/STOLBERG -



93 possible flood protection measures on the river Vicht identified

### **Research questions:**

- Which flood protection measures have a measurable effect on reducing the flood wave or on delaying the flood wave?
- 2) What improvement in flood protection is possible through individual or all planned flood protection measures? What residual risk remains?
- 3) Can land use be used to identify factors that contributed to the high level of damage?
- 4) How does flood risk change in affected regions due to different climate scenarios?

- construction of flood retention basins
- 9

17

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6

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- - construction of flotsam traps

targeted steering of floods

- pe
  - performance adjustment of bridges and culverts
  - adjustment of bank walls, embankments and dikes
- 9
- land reutilization for "space for the river"
- implem
  - implementation of renaturation measures
- 4 🔂
  - flood-adapted land management in the catchment area
  - flood
    - flood-adapted object protection

#### river measures

- STUDY AREA -





- STUDY AREA -





- catchment area: 102,84 km<sup>2</sup>
- **status:** 4th-order stream (Inde  $\rightarrow$  Rur  $\rightarrow$  Meuse  $\rightarrow$  North Sea)
- spring: Roetgen (Grölisbach)
- mouth: Stolberg
- spring height: 413 m a. s. l.
- mouth height: 166 m a. s. l.
- elevation difference: 247 m
- lenght: 23 km
- **slope:** 10,74 ‰

- MODEL SETUP -





Use of HydroAs

Hydrotec

 HydroAs River Mesh
generating the river mesh from crosssection data



HydroAs Mesh

 generating a mesh of the surrounding area



- HydroAs
  - 2D simulations of streams





cross-sections

and water axis

- MODEL SETUP -





# Outcome of different meshes for different research questions:

- Actual state Vicht August 2023
- Actual state HRB 2027
- Actual state steering measures
- Actual state natural measures
- Actual state potential analysis total
- Stolberg Europatunnel Bastinsweiher
- Stolberg Europatunnel railroad embankment

- MODEL SETUP -





#### flood protection measures implemented in the model

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Targeted steering of flood waters via the Europatunnel in Stolberg - Option 1 "Bastinsweiher"





- STOLBERG EUROPATUNNEL -





Targeted steering of flood waters via the Europatunnel in Stolberg - Option 1 "Bastinsweiher"





- STOLBERG EUROPATUNNEL -



### Simulation without measure:



- STOLBERG EUROPATUNNEL -



### Simulation with measure:

































#### difference of the measures:

- floodplain without measure:
- floodplain with measure:

572,072 m<sup>2</sup> (0.572 km<sup>2</sup>)

469,821 m<sup>2</sup> (0.470 km<sup>2</sup>)

» Differenz von 102,251 m<sup>2</sup>



- STOLBERG EUROPATUNNEL -
- affected buildings without measure: 1,063





affected buildings with measure: 799





























difference of the measures:

- floodplain without measure:
- 2,084,643 m<sup>2</sup> (2.084 km<sup>2</sup>)

• floodplain with measure:

2,029,848 m<sup>2</sup> (2.029 km<sup>2</sup>)

difference von <u>54,795 m<sup>2</sup></u>

- affected buildings without measure: 2,027
- affected buildings with measure: 1,978











# Thank you for your attention

