



Dambreak flood simulation: Sensitivity analysis

A.K. Lohani

Scientist G, National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, India S.K. Jain Scientist G, National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, India R.K. Jaiswal Scientist E, CIHRC, National Institute of Hydrology, Bhopal, India





INTRODUCTION

- Sensitivity analysis helps to study the relationship among different parameters involved in the dam break and dam break flood waves propagation.
- The sensitivity analysis study of the dam breach parameters involve the estimation of the parameters like: side slope of the breach, manning's coefficient, time to failure, breach width etc.





STUDY AREA

Rangit dam

• Concrete gravity dam on Rangit River, tributary of <u>Tista River</u>, <u>Sikkim (NHPC)</u>.

Lower Manair Dam (LMD)

 Earth cum Masonry dam constructed on Manair river, tributary of river Godavari, Karimnagar district, Telengana





DAMBREAK SIMULATION

Open channel flow- Saint Venant equations (1D)

Continuity Equation

(mass conservation)

Momentum Equation





Dynamic Wave Routing Method

Based on the complete 1-D equations of unsteady flow (St. Venant equations)

 ∂t

Continuity

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} - q_L = 0}$$

Where: h = water surface elevation and

The discharge (Q) and water surface elevation (h) at each location along the river is computed using an algebraic representation of the St. Venant equations. Q and h are determined for the river system at each time step.









HYDRAULIC VARIABLES







DISCRETIZATION - BRANCHES



reach node reach node reach j-1 j j j+1 j+1







DISCRETIZATION - BRANCHES







DISCRETIZATION - CROSS SECTIONS

Required at representative locations throughout the branches of the river

Must accurately represent the flow changes, bed slope, shape, flow resistance characteristics







EQUATIONS VARIABLES



All other variables are function of the independent or dependent variables





SOLUTION SCHEME

Equations are transformed to a set of implicit finite difference equations over a computational grid

- alternating Q and H points, where Q and H are computed at each time step
- numerical scheme 6 point Abbott-Ionescu scheme



10-12 October 2022 at Jaipur, Rajasthan (India)





Peak dam break flood values in the river







Highest water levels due to dam break flood in the river



10-12 October 2022 at Jaipur, Rajasthan (India)





Highest water levels due to dam break flood at different sections







Variation of discharge for different "n" values



10-12 October 2022 at Jaipur, Rajasthan (India)





Variation of discharge for different breach width



10-12 October 2022 at Jaipur, Rajasthan (India)





Variation of water level for different breach width 500 Rangit dam 450 dh/dx Water Level (m) 400 → B=30m 350 → B=27m → B=25m 300 dh/dx → B=23m 250 -B=21m 200 10000 20000 30000 40000 50000 0 Chainage





Lower Manair Dam (LMD)





Dam break flood hydrograph attenuation as flood moves downstream







Maximum stage downstream of dam and its time of occurrence



10-12 October 2022 at Jaipur, Rajasthan (India)





Maximum stage and maximum flow attained by dam break flood flow







Effect of breach width on maximum flow



10-12 October 2022 at Jaipur, Rajasthan (India)





Effect of time of breach on maximum flow









Effect of Manning's coefficient on maximum discharge







CONCLUSIONS

- Increase in breach width results increase in maximum discharge at all sections. Rate of increase of maximum discharge is quite high in smaller value of breach width.
- Increase in breach time results in decrease of maximum flow at all sections. This effect is dominant in the river reach nearer to dams.
- Increase in Manning's coefficient results in decrease of maximum flow at all sections.





CONCLUSIONS

• Manning's coefficient increases the maximum flow decreases at all sections.