

## Notes for Debris Flow Simulation with FLUMEN

Term	Formula	Values														
Basic equation	$\tau_{total} = \max(\tau_{turb}; \tau_B) + \tau_y + \tau_c$															
Turbulent	$\tau_{turb} = \rho \frac{u^2}{c_f}$ <p>Strickler : <math>c_f = k_{st} h^{1/6} \sqrt{g}</math> or log-law: <math>c_f = 2.5 \ln\left(\frac{h}{k_s}\right) + 6.0</math></p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><math>\rho</math></td> <td>density of fluid</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>h</math></td> <td>flow depth</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>u</math></td> <td>flow velocity (depth averaged)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>c_f</math></td> <td>friction factor</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>g</math></td> <td>gravitational acceleration</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>k_{st}</math></td> <td>Strickler value [m<sup>1/3</sup>/s]</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>k_s</math></td> <td>Sand roughness [m]</td> </tr> </table>	$\rho$	density of fluid	$h$	flow depth	$u$	flow velocity (depth averaged)	$c_f$	friction factor	$g$	gravitational acceleration	$k_{st}$	Strickler value [m <sup>1/3</sup> /s]	$k_s$	Sand roughness [m]
$\rho$	density of fluid															
$h$	flow depth															
$u$	flow velocity (depth averaged)															
$c_f$	friction factor															
$g$	gravitational acceleration															
$k_{st}$	Strickler value [m <sup>1/3</sup> /s]															
$k_s$	Sand roughness [m]															
Bingham	$\tau_B = 3 \mu_B \frac{u}{h}$	$\mu_B$ Bingham viscosity [Pa s]														
Yield	$\tau_y$	$\tau_y$ Yield stress [Pa]														
Coulomb	$\tau_c = \rho g h \tan \delta$	$\delta$ internal friction angle														

### Examples of Parameters used for Simulation

#### Dam break problem with plastic fluid (in /1/)

Turbulent & Yield	$K_{st}=? \text{ m}^{1/3}/\text{s}; \tau_y=2'390 \text{ Pa}; \rho=1'835 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$
Turbulent, Coulomb & Yield	$K_{st}=15 \text{ m}^{1/3}/\text{s}; \tau_y=500 \text{ Pa}; \tan(\delta)=0.18; \rho=1'835 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$
Simplified Bingham	$\mu_B=100 \text{ Pa s}; \tau_y=2'250 \text{ Pa}; \rho=1'835 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$

#### 1976 Kamikamihori debris flow with front with large boulders; rear part more fine material (/1/)

Turbulent & Yield	$K_{st}=9 \text{ m}^{1/3}/\text{s}; \tau_y=300 \text{ Pa}; \rho=2'000 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$
Turbulent, Coulomb & Yield	$K_{st}=9 \text{ m}^{1/3}/\text{s}; \tau_y=300 \text{ Pa}; \tan(\delta)=0.06; \rho=2'000 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$
Simplified Bingham	$\mu_B=3'200 \text{ Pa s}; \tau_y=300 \text{ Pa}; \rho=2'000 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$

#### Maschänser Rufe (/2/)

liquid debris	$\mu_{B, flo-2d}=10 \text{ Pa s}; \tau_y=1'000 \text{ Pa}; \rho=? \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$
viscous debris	$\mu_{B, flo-2d}=10 \text{ Pa s}; \tau_y=5'000 \text{ Pa}; \rho=? \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$

### Landslide and debris flow Val Bondasca (I3)

Landslide	$K_{st}=23 \text{ m}^{1/3}/\text{s}$ ; $\tau_y=1'000 \text{ Pa}$ ; $\tan(\delta)=0.28$ ; $\rho=2'000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Debris stream	$K_{st}=10 \text{ m}^{1/3}/\text{s}$ ; $\tau_y=8'750 \text{ Pa}$ ; $\tan(\delta)=0.03$ ; $\rho=2'000 \text{ kg/m}^3$
Debris flow	$K_{st}=10 \text{ m}^{1/3}/\text{s}$ ; $\tau_y=500-4'000 \text{ Pa}$ ; $\tan(\delta)=0.03$ ; $\rho=2'000 \text{ kg/m}^3$

### References

- /1/ Naef D., Rickenmann D., Rutschmann P., and McArdell B. W. 2006. Comparison of flow resistance relations for debris flows using a one-dimensional finite element simulation model. Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci., 6, 155-165.
- /2/ Schatzmann M. 2004. Die Bedeutung der rheologischen Parameter bei der Murgangsimulation mit dem Programm Flo-2d. In: VAW Mitteilung Nr. 184, ETH Zürich.
- /3/ Tognacca Ch., Gabbi J., Cattaneo G., Beffa C. 2019. Gravitative Prozesse in der Bondasca. "Wasser Energie Luft", 111. Jahrgang, Heft 3.