A RESILIENCE BASED ASSESSMENT METHOD FOR PRIMARY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS URBAN FLOOD CONTROL

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Introduction Method

Result Conclusion

Why Resilience



Urbanization and Changing Natural Hydrological Process



Hydraulic Dimension

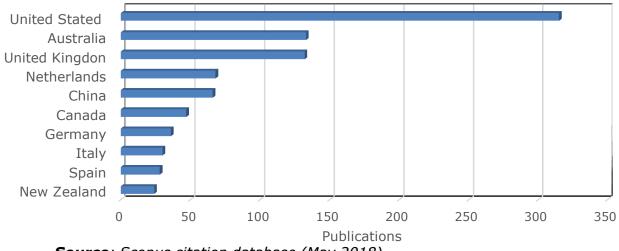
Increasing Population



Climate Change



Number of Publications in Stormwater system Resilience (2010-2018)



Source: Scopus citation database (May 2018)

Definition Standard Framework



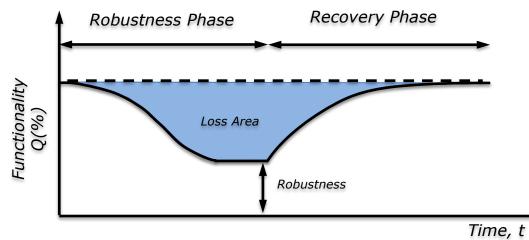
Hvdraulic Dimensior

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Introduction Method Result



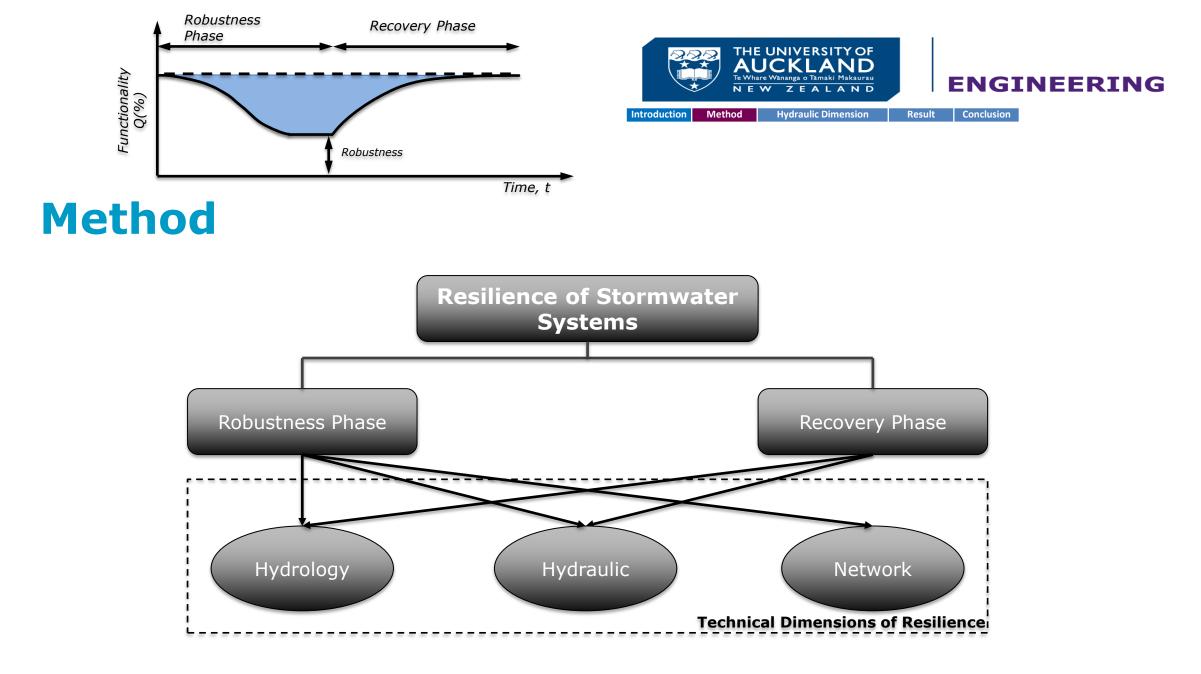
Stormwater System Resilience

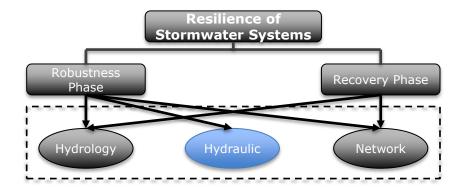


Magnitude of Flood Generated(Robustness)

How Fast Recovers (Rapidity)

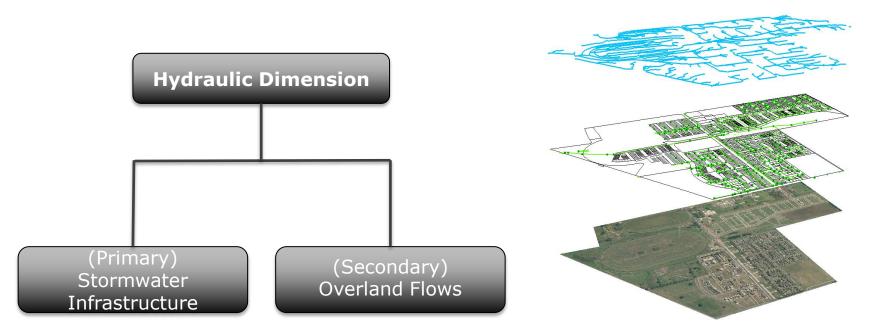


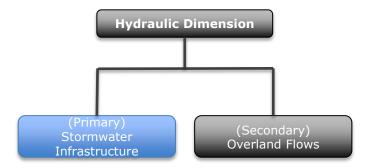






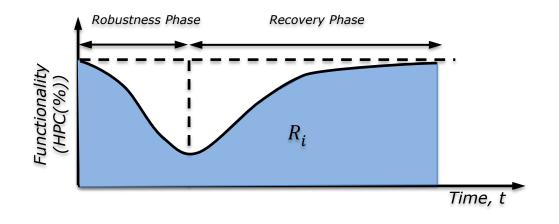
Hydraulic Dimension







Hydraulic Dimension (Primary)

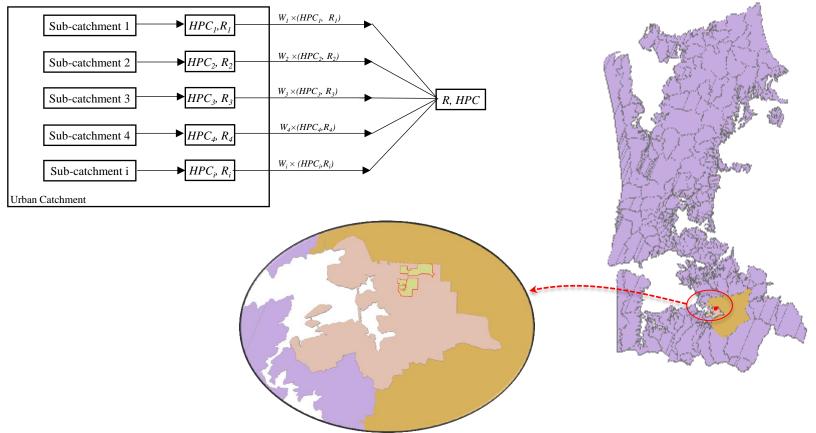


Unit performance $(n_i(t)) = f(flow rate, flow depth)$

$$HPC_i = \left(\left(\sum n_i\right) / \left(\sum \frac{L_i}{L_i}\right)\right) \times 100$$



Hydraulic Dimension (Primary)





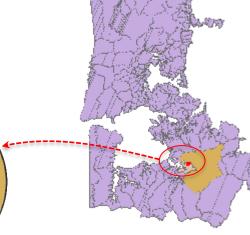
Application Scenarios

Performance of SW system in different storm events

Pipeline aging impact on degree of resilience

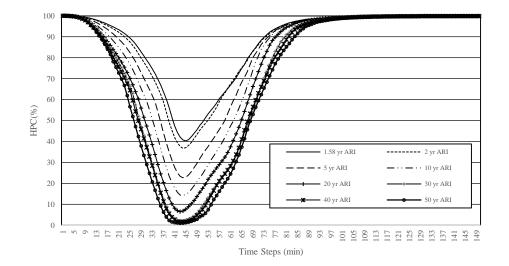
Volume Control effect on SW piped network

Peak flow Control effect on SW piped network





Impact of Storm Event

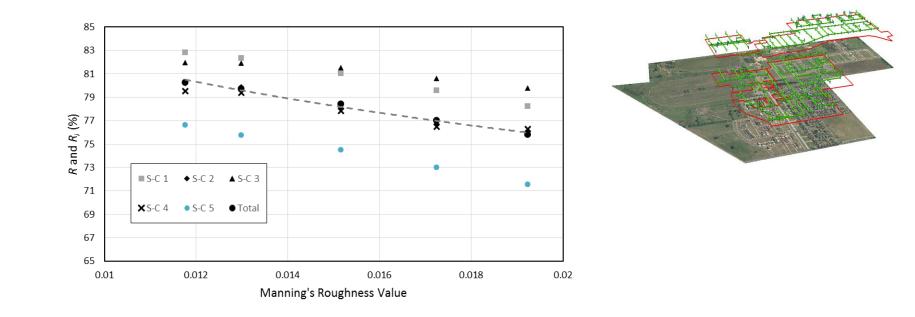




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Impact of Pipe Condition

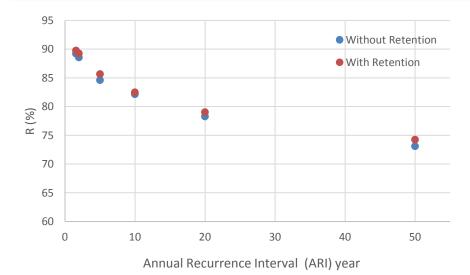


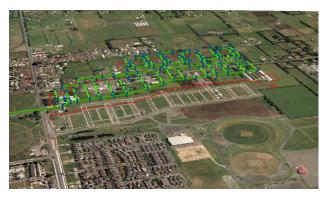


Impact of Volume Control

Objectives for Volume Control in SWM

Volume control effect on HPC and R in Primary SWM

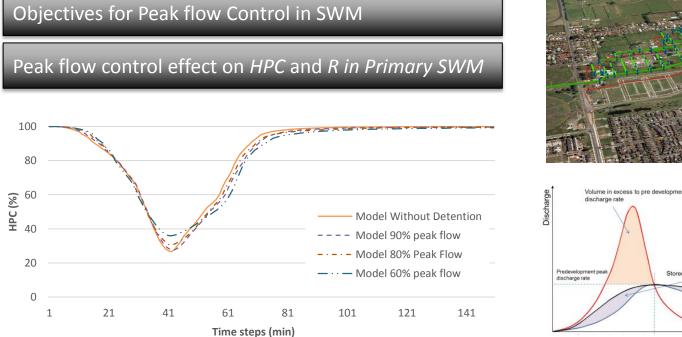




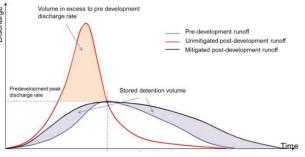




Impact of Peak Flow Control







Source: SWM Device in Auckland Region (GD217/001)



Conclusion

Approach is able quantify functionality and resilience degree

Index for quantifying network conveyance

Able to assess the primary SW functionality under different scenarios

A comparative approach to quantify improvement of resiliency



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Thank you

Questions?

