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

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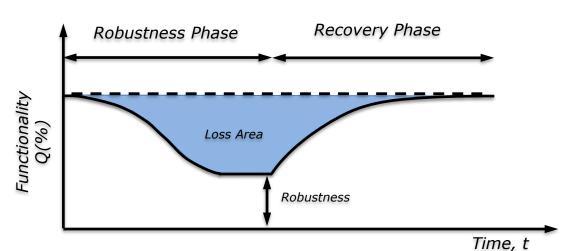


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Introduction

Hydraulic Dimension

Stormwater System Resilience

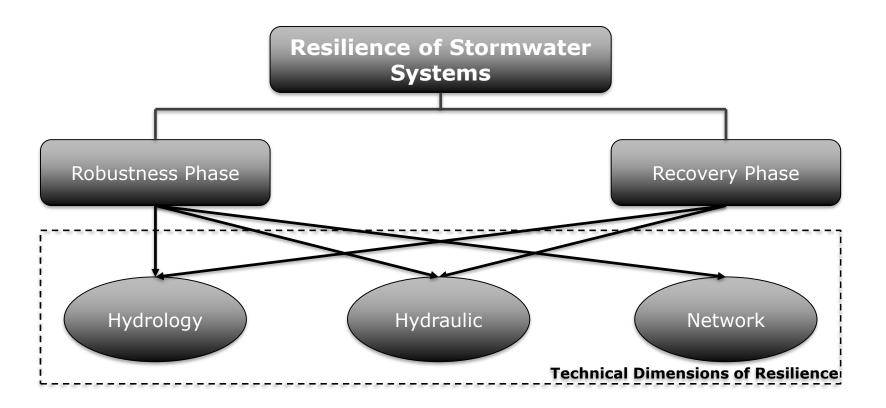


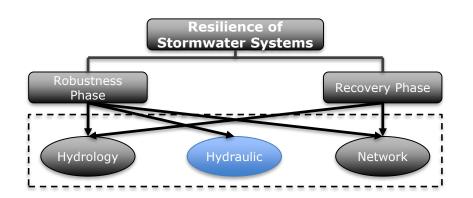
Magnitude of Flood Generated(Robustness)

How Fast Recovers (Rapidity)



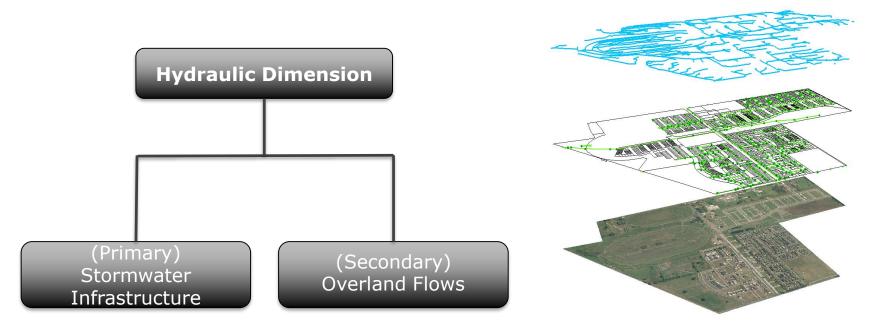
Method

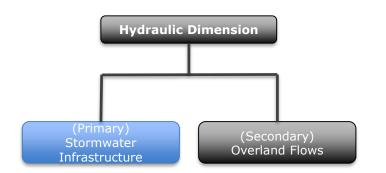




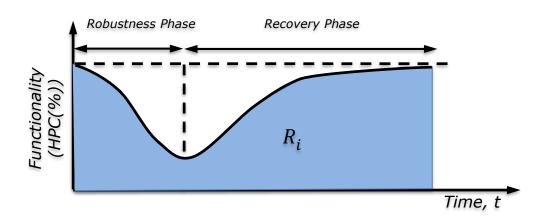


Hydraulic Dimension





Hydraulic Dimension (Primary)



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

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



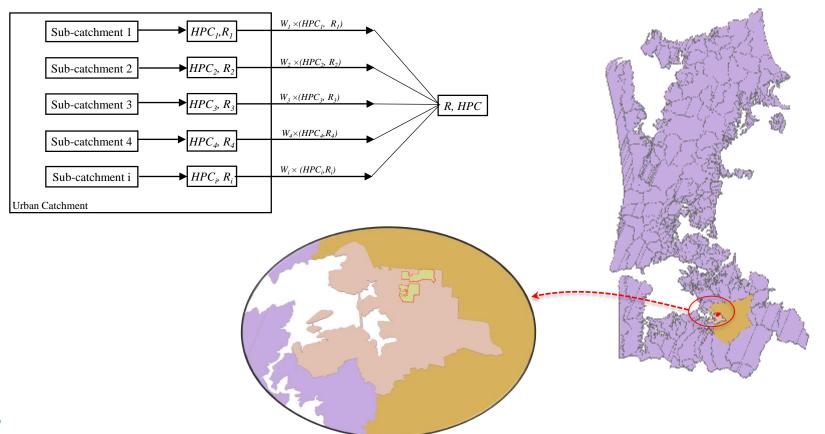
Method

Hydraulic Dimension

Result

Conclusion

Hydraulic Dimension (Primary)



Method

Hydraulic Dimension

Result

Conclusion

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



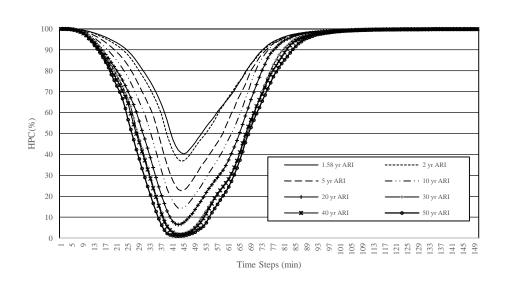
Method

Hydraulic Dimension

Result

Conclusion

Impact of Storm Event





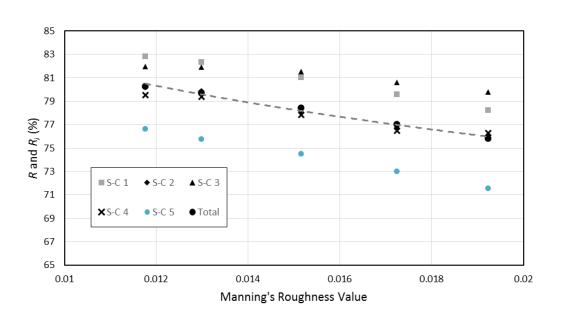
Method

Hydraulic Dimension

Result

Conclusion

Impact of Pipe Condition







Method

Hydraulic Dimension

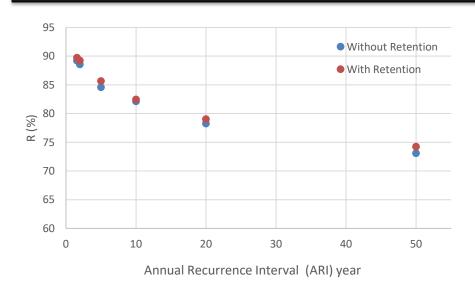
Result

Conclusion

Impact of Volume Control

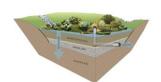
Objectives for Volume Control in SWM

Volume control effect on HPC and R in Primary SWM











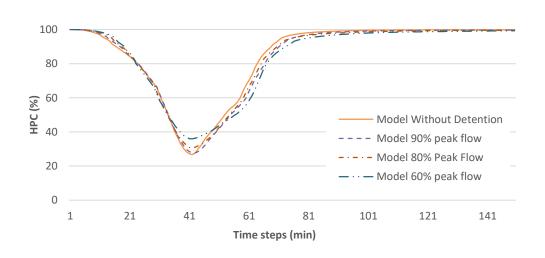
Result

Conclusion

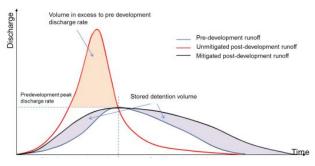
Impact of Peak Flow Control

Objectives for Peak flow Control in SWM

Peak flow control effect on HPC and R in Primary SWM







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

Method

Hydraulic Dimension

Result

Conclusion

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?





