







Understanding and improving the functioning of stormwater nature-based solutions (NBS_{SW}) under climate extremes. Towards a unified modeling framework for the GreenStorm project

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Context

The European GreenStorm project (DUT Call 2022) aims to better deploy nature-based solutions for the adaptation to different climate extremes.

It focuses on stormwater management solutions (NBS_{sw}), across a diversity of types and climates.

A key step is to develop and use a unified modeling framework at the facility scale to improve both their design and performance assessment.

NBS_{sw} behavior is complex with a large number of processes and parameters in the soil-plant-atmosphere continuum.

Specifications for the unified modeling framework:

Adapted for:

- NBS_{sw} diversity and variety of European climates (including future climates).
- NBS_{sw} performance for 3 types of extremes issues: runoff retention during storms, cooling atmosphere during heatwaves (using evapotranspiration), vegetation resilience during drought periods.
- Predictive mode (i.e. properly design a NBS_{SW} without observation and calibration).
- → Simulations at fine time steps (min) over long durations (year).
- → Development & evaluation of the framework based on the NBS_{sw} monitoring database from the GreenStorm project consortium

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Modeling approach

Based on a generic diagram of hydrological functioning accounting for:

- a diversity of layers
- the range of fluxes and stocks documented in our monitoring database (underlined),

Hydrus software (Simunek, 1998) was selected: physically-based simulations, in partially saturated porous media, with a detailed consideration of vegetation

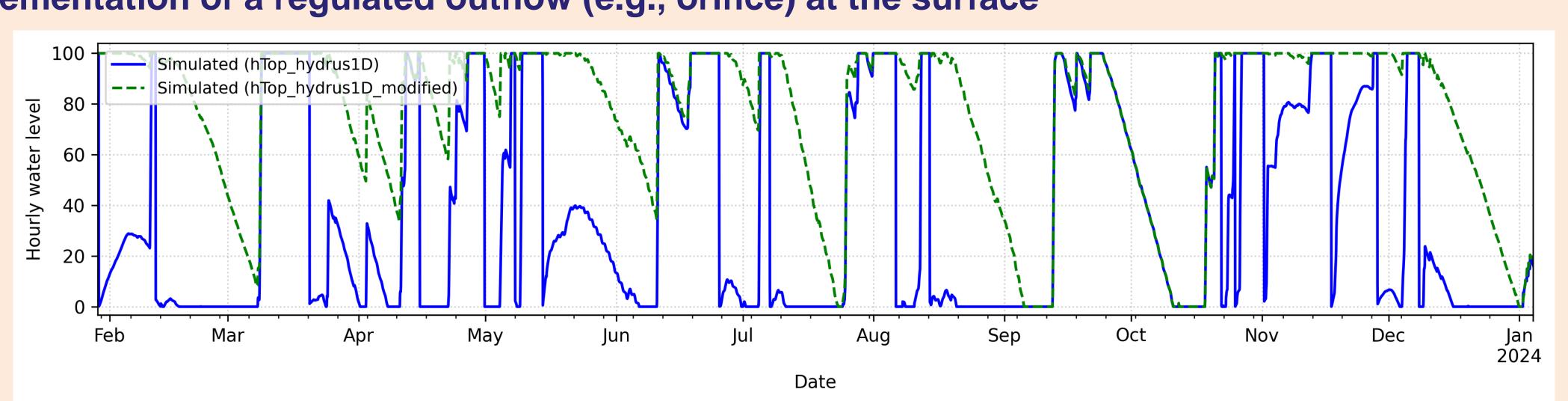
Limitations identified with Hydrus (yellow highlights)

 → consolidation of the modeling framework ongoing (via independent modules or modifications within the 1D code)

Evaluation methodology For a given NBS_{SW} : based on physical system knowledge and its functioning Conceptualization Priors parameterizations of the Atmospheric forcing: of the model model ("plausible" intervals) PET/Rain **Bottom & Initial** Identification & conditions Characterisation of extreme Modeling periods Analyze the range of simulated results/ observations Sensitivity analysis of 3 target variables (drainage, water content, ET, etc.) Accepted simulations and Parameter sets Model's predictive capability → Need to interface Hydrus with Python environment Pre & post processing in the Python codes

Example of Hydrus enhancement: implementation of a regulated outflow (e.g., orifice) at the surface

- Surface reservoir water balance is sometimes inaccurate due to a sudden drop in water level from the maximum storage to 0
- During transition from a constant head condition to a flux condition in surface
- → modification of the code
- Implementation of a regulated outflow in progress



Perspectives

Apply the evaluation methodology on green roofs, rain garden, and rain tree

consolidation of the method

Try to develop Hydrus (1D) & its environment to be able to represent a wide range of NBS_{SW}

References

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