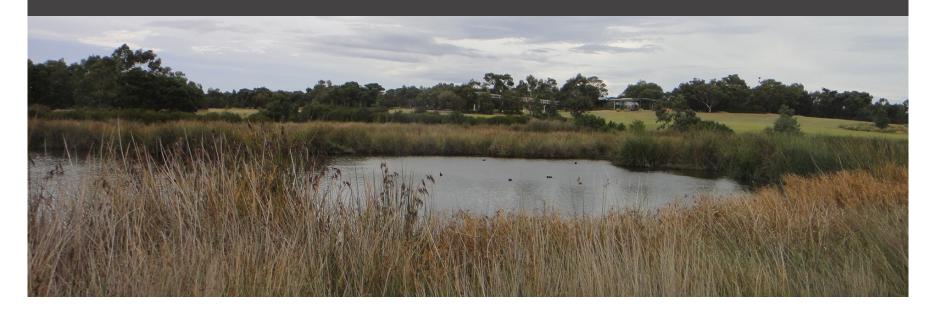




Engineering

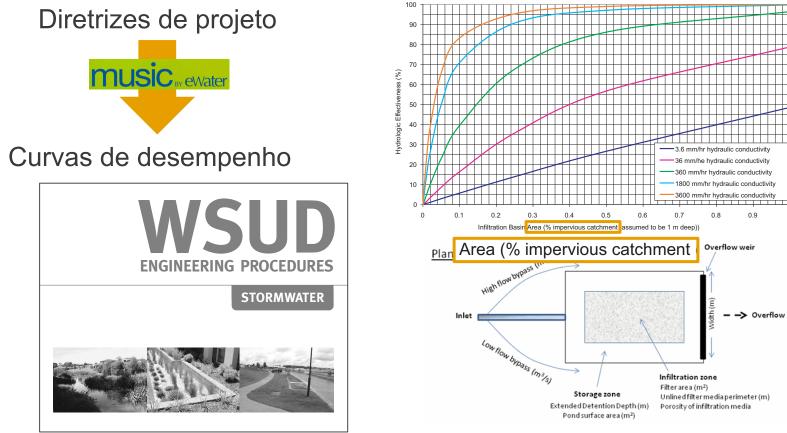
Desempenho de infraestrutura de WSUD: a influência da variabilidade em projeções de precipitação de alta resolução

Felipe Fischmann (UFSC) / Dra. Cintia B. S. Dotto (Monash University) X Encontro Nacional de Águas Urbanas São Paulo/SP 13/11/14



Introdução

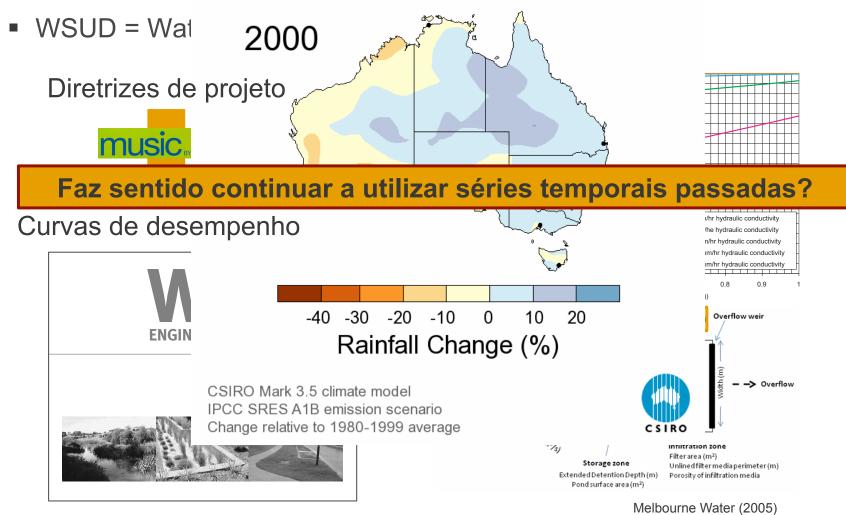
■ WSUD = Water Sensitive Urban Design (≈ LID) (≥SuDS)



Melbourne Water (2005)

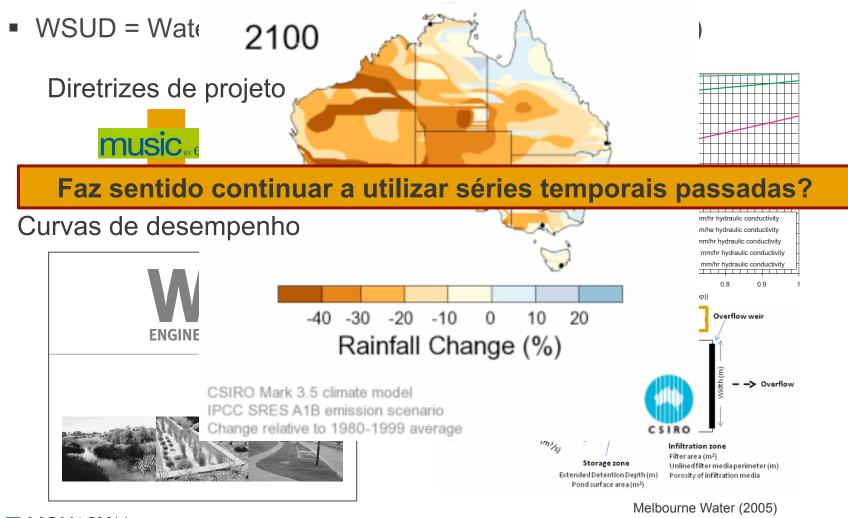
S MONASH University wsup infrastructure performance: the influence of variability in high-resolution rainfall projections

Introdução



MONASH University wsub infrastructure performance: the influence of variability in high-resolution rainfall projections

Introdução

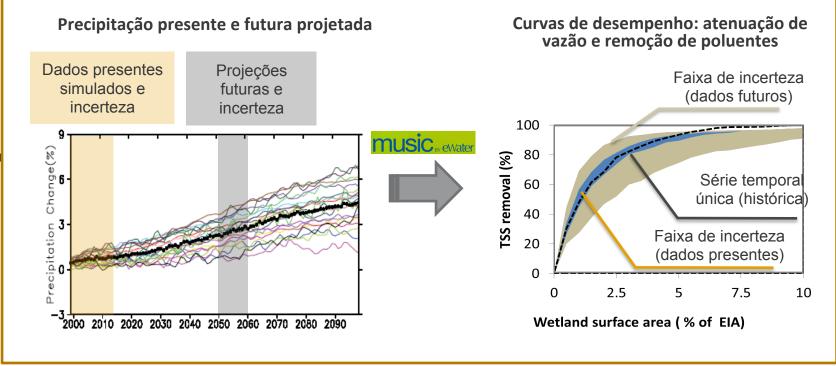


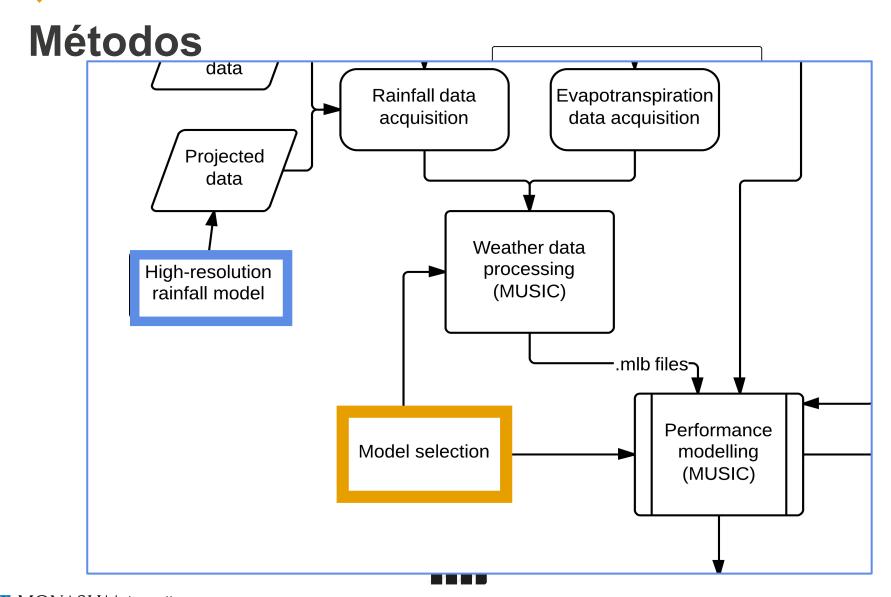
S MONASH University wsud infrastructure performance: the influence of variability in high-resolution rainfall projections

Objetivos

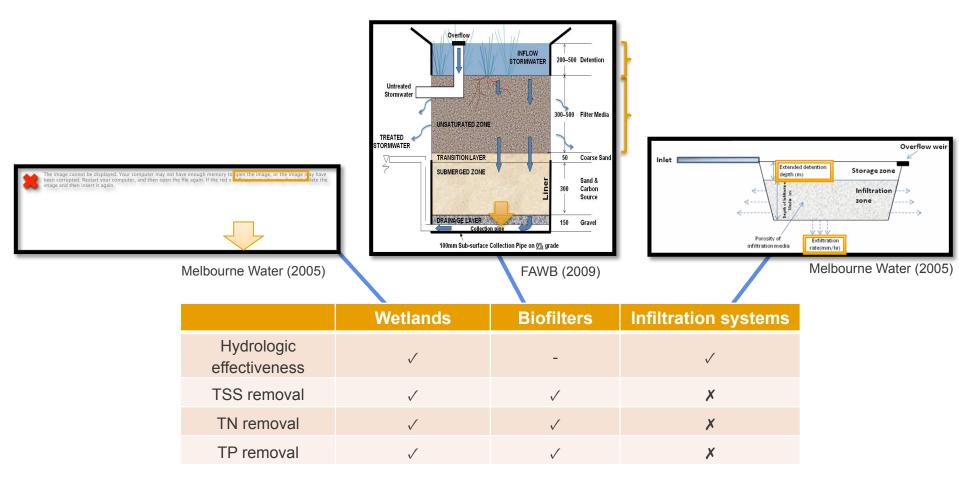
Realizar um exercício de modelagem para avaliar a sensibilidade de

ourvos do docomponho o voriações ontro:





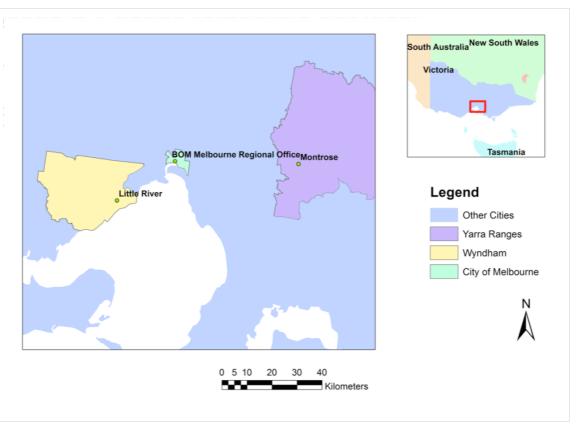




Métodos

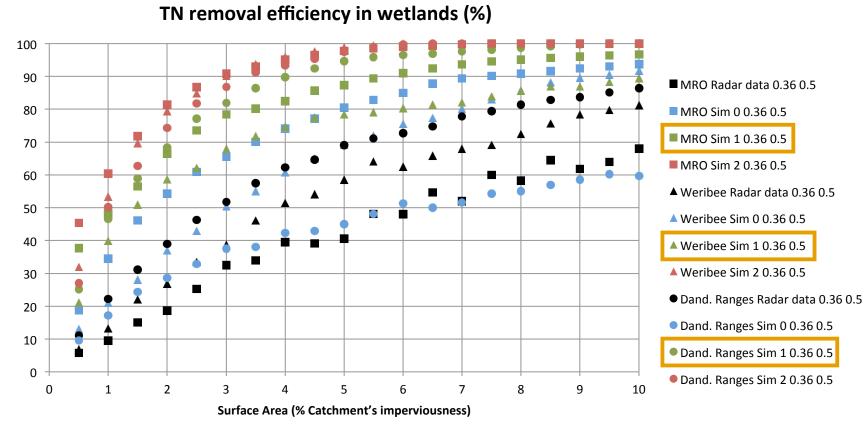
- 2008 2009
- Dados de radar + 3 proj
- Resolução temporal: 1 k
- Discretização temporal:
- 3 locais

10.320 estimativas de desempenho



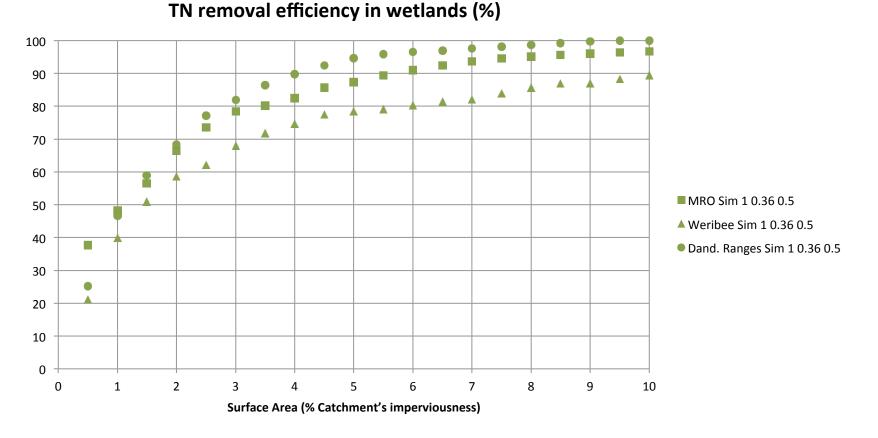


- Locais distintos
- Mesma projeção
- Mesmos parâmetros



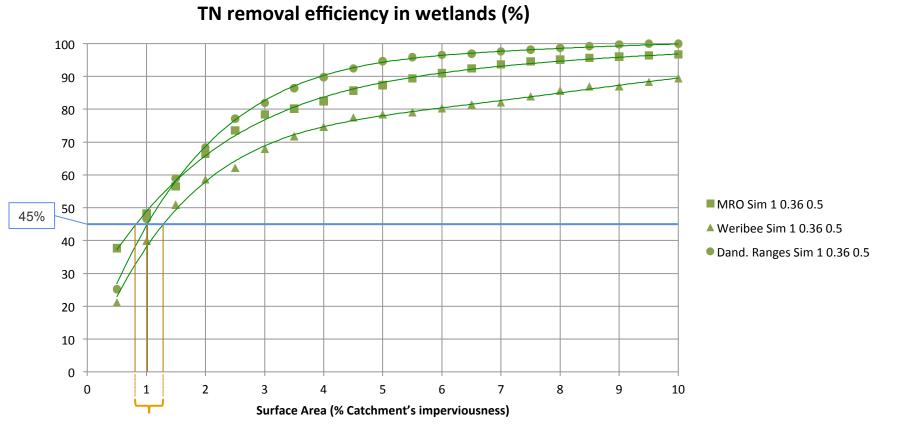


- Locais distintos
- Mesma projeção
- Mesmos parâmetros

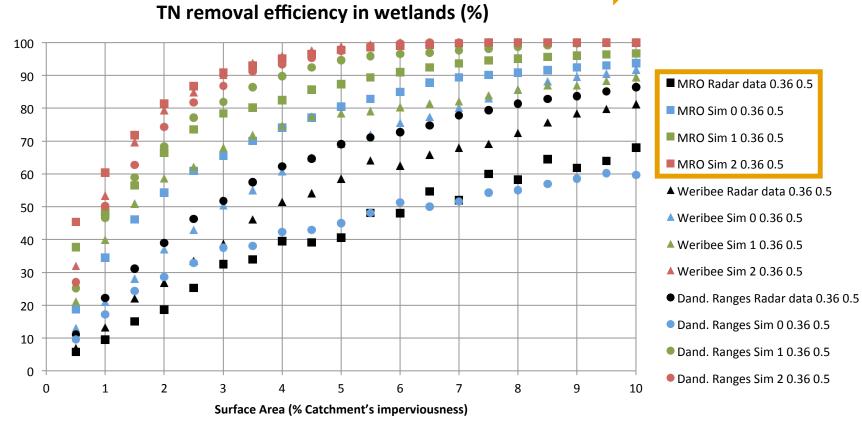


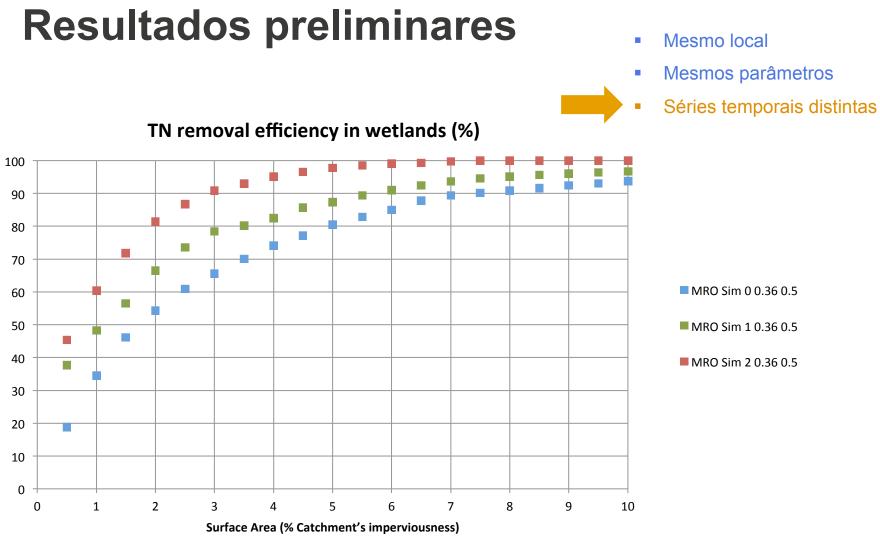


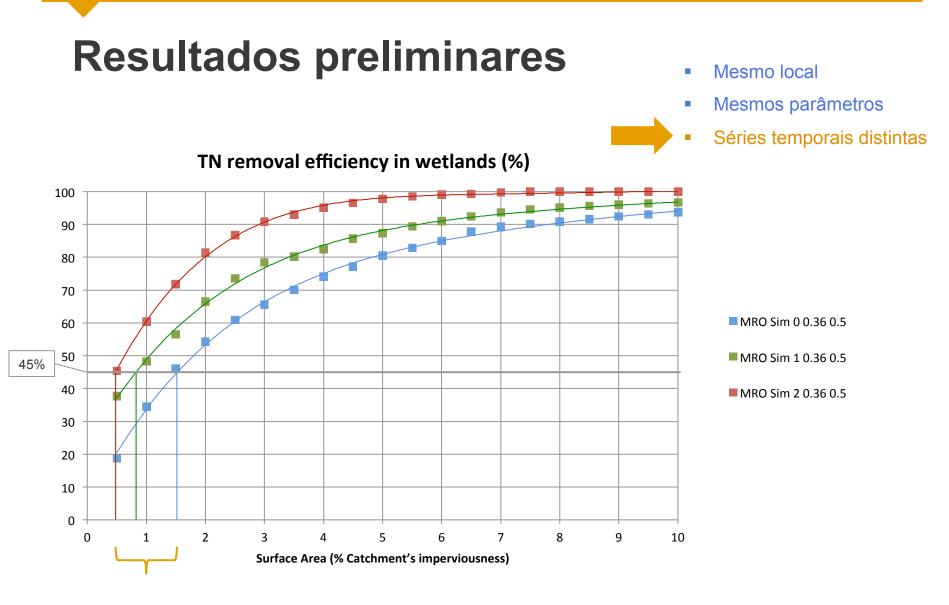
- Locais distintos
- Mesma projeção
- Mesmos parâmetros

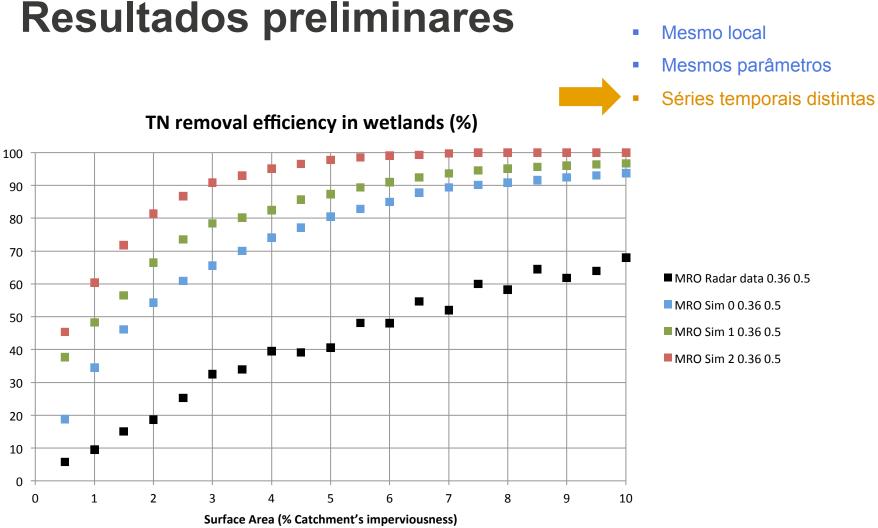


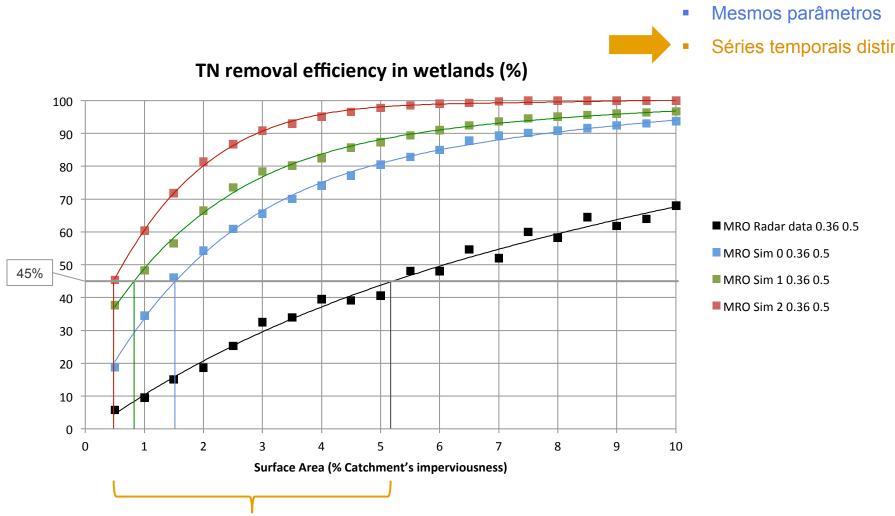
- Mesmo local
- Mesmos parâmetros
- Séries temporais distintas











- Mesmo local
- Séries temporais distintas

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Conclusões e Observações

- Método para a geração de curvas de desempenho para diversas configurações
- (= rápida estimativa preliminar da demanda de área)
- Análise e comparação entre:
 - Localizações
 - Projeções
 - Características construtivas, etc.
- Resultados (até agora) demonstraram sensibilidade aos parâmetros escolhidos
- Procedimento / método para a análise estatística dos resultados
- Aplicação a outros sistemas e configurações
- Adaptação ao Brasil (?)
- Necessidade de dados apropriados:
 - Alta resolução temporal
 - Séries temporais mais longas

Referências

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- MANGANGKA, I. R. Role of hydraulic factors in constructed wetland and bioretention basin treatment performance. 2013. (Doctor of Philosophy). Science and Engineering Faculty, Queensland University of Technology.
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- Wong, T., et al., MUSIC Version 5.0, Software, 213 pp, MUSIC Development Team, CRC for Catchment Hydrology, Melbourne. 2005

Agradecimentos

- Profa. Dra. Nádia B. Bonumá
- Prof. Dr. César Augusto Pompêo
- Profa. Dra. Ana Deletic







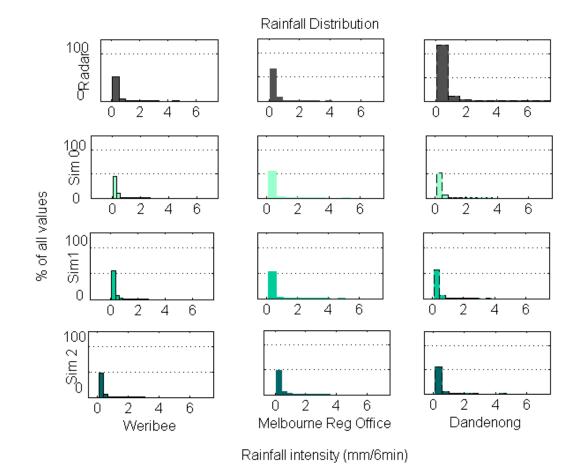
Obrigado

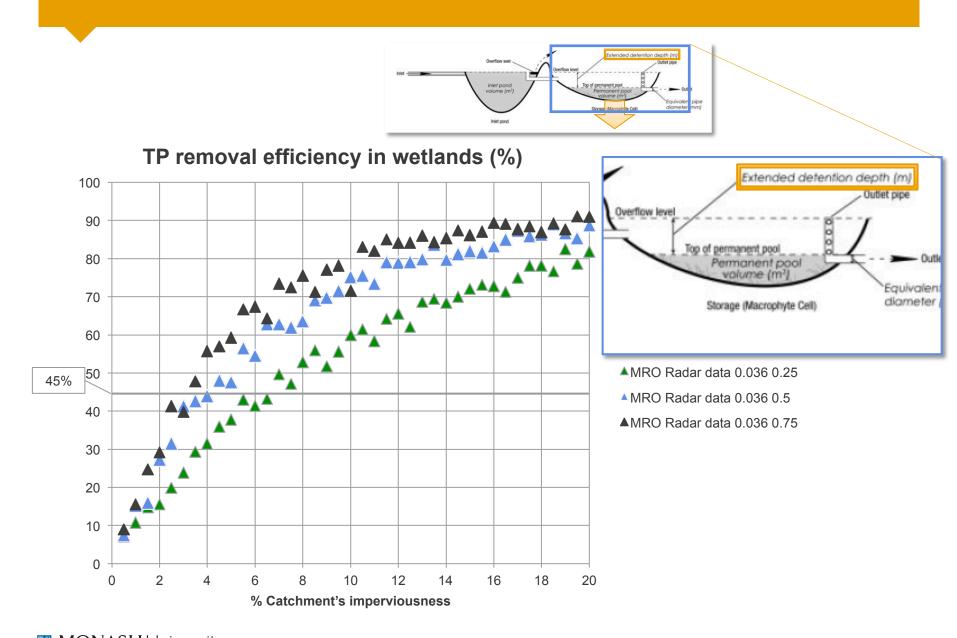
Felipe Fischmann felipe_fischmann@grad.ufsc.br



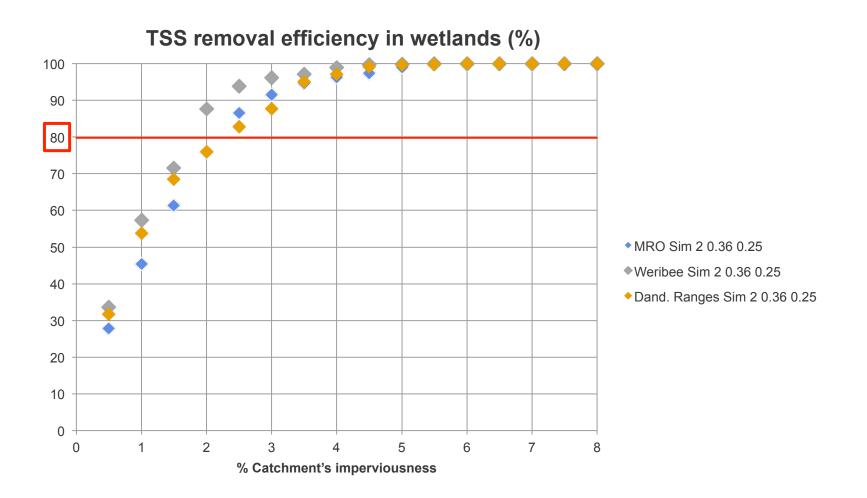
Slides adicionais

Comparação preliminar de séries temporais





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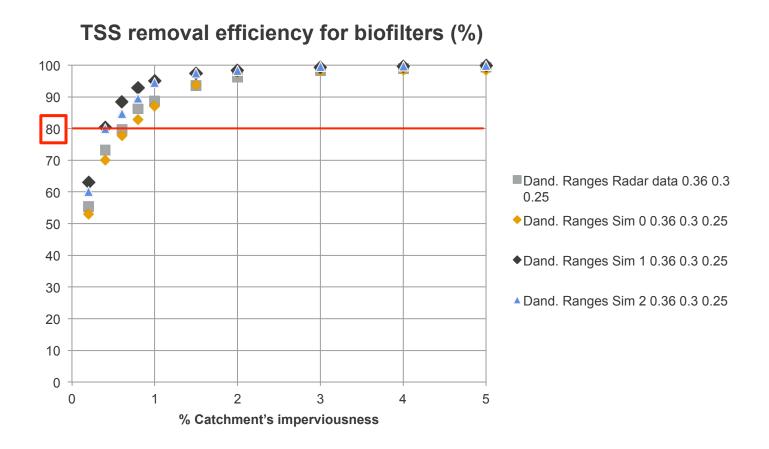
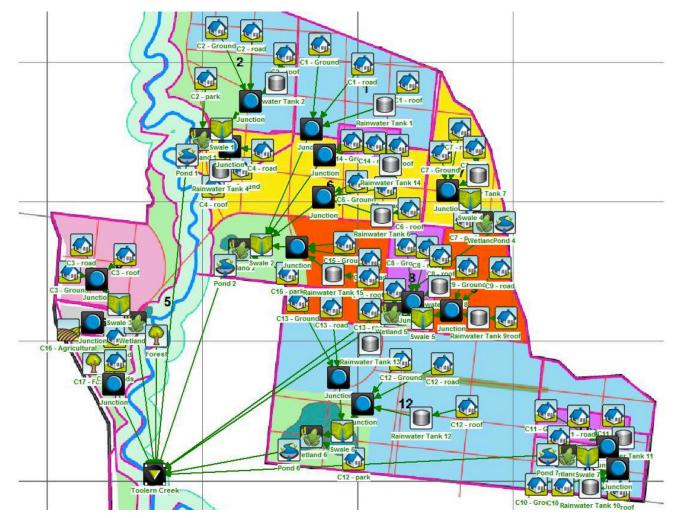
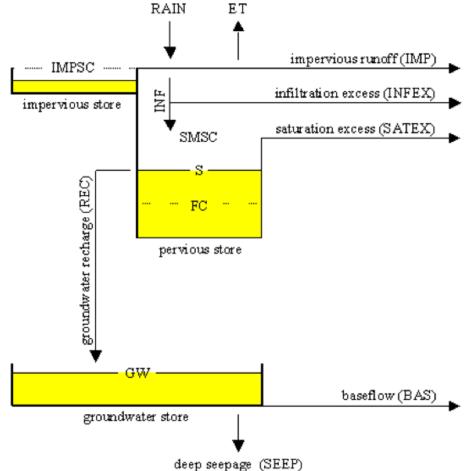


Ilustração do modelo MUSIC



Modelo de chuva-vazão simplificado adotado no MUSIC



Escolha de parâmetros de nó de tratamento no MUSIC

Properties of Wetland	
Location Wetland	
Inlet Properties	
Low Flow By-pass (cubic metres per sec)	0.000
High Flow By-pass (cubic metres per sec)	100.000
Inlet Pond Volume (cubic metres)	0.0
Storage Properties	
Surface Area (square metres)	50.0
Extended Detention Depth (metres)	1.00
Permanent Pool Volume (cubic metres)	50.0
Vegetation Cover (% of surface area)	50.0
Exfiltration Rate (mm/hr)	0.00
Evaporative Loss as % of PET	125.00
Outlet Properties	
Equivalent Pipe Diameter (mm)	200
Overflow Weir Width (metres)	3.0
Notional Detention Time (hrs)	0.149
Use Custom Outflow and Storage Relationship	
Define Custom Outflow and Storage	ot Defined
Re-use Fluxes No <u>t</u> es	More
X <u>C</u> ancel <> <u>B</u> ack	✓ <u>F</u> inish

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