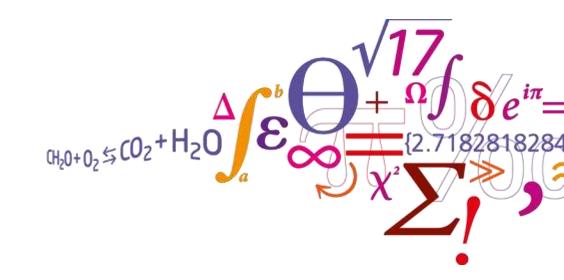


Using Model Predictive Control to utilize green cloudburst solutions for smaller rain events

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Management of extreme rain events



ment of rain events in Copenhagen

Copenhagen

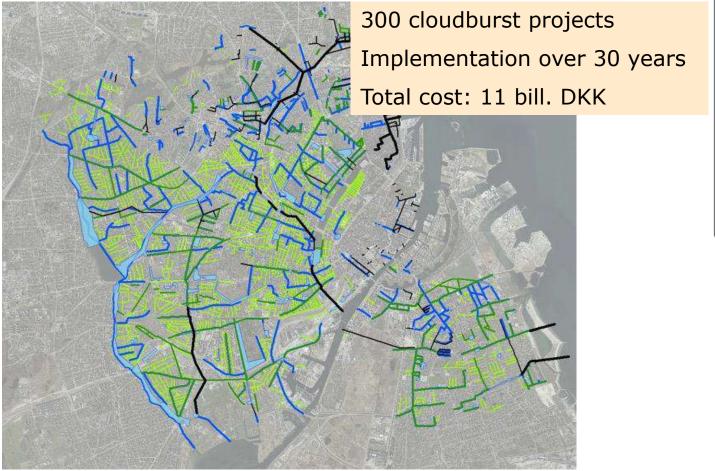
Before 2010: No cloudbursts

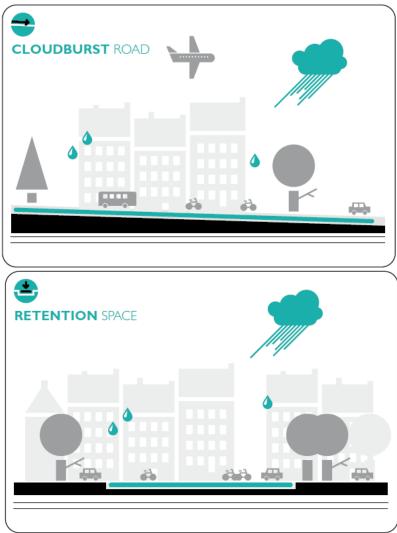
Results and discussion •

From 2010 to 2016: 5 major cloudburst in 7 years, with damages of billions of Euros



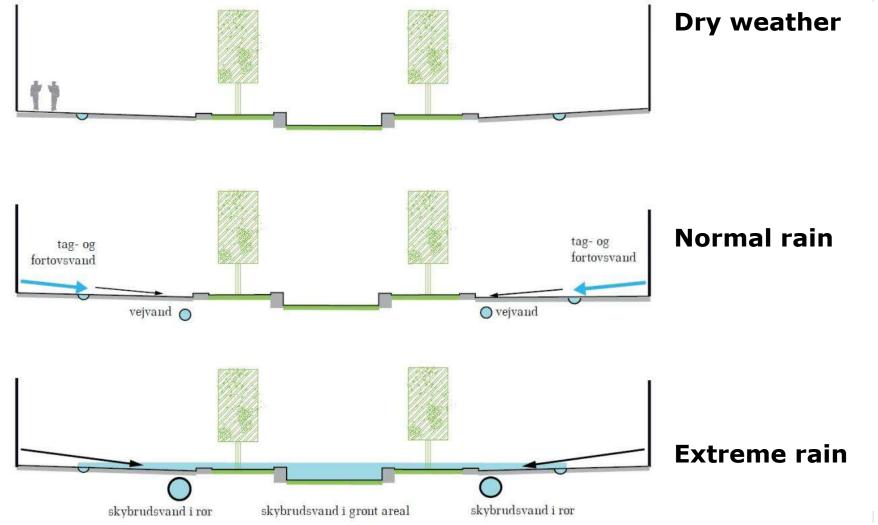
Climate adaption plan for extreme rain events







The design of a cloudburst road



4



Example of retention space





Management of minor to medium rain events

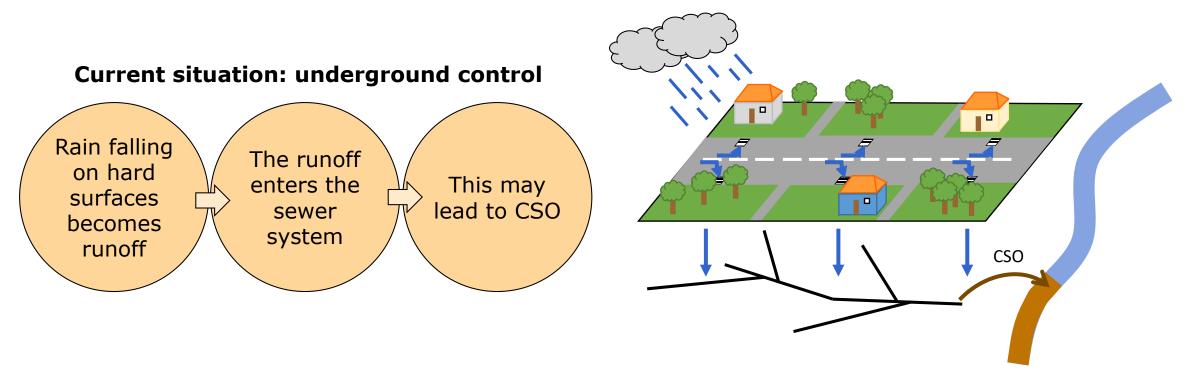


Combined sewer overflow (CSO)



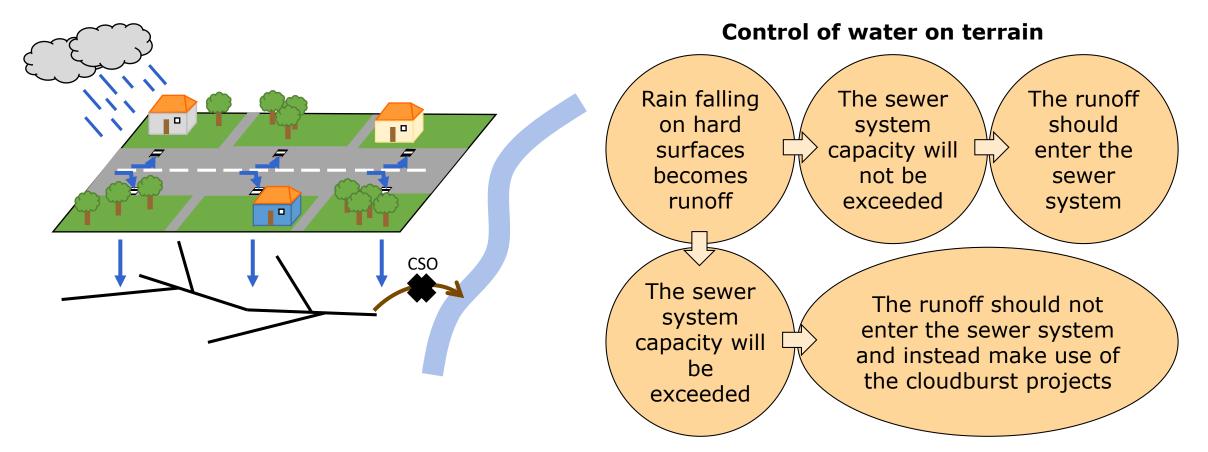
DTU

Underlying idea

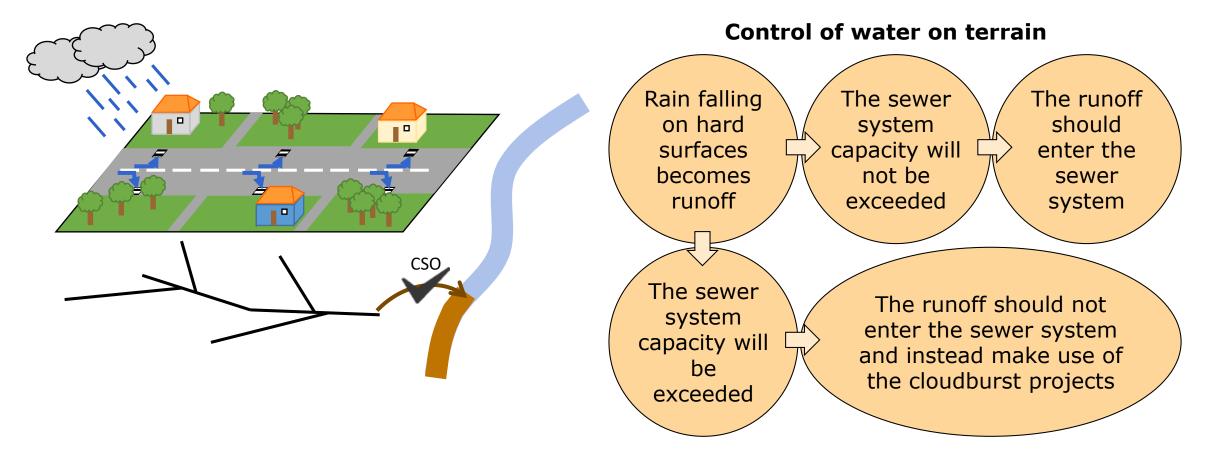


DTU

Underlying idea

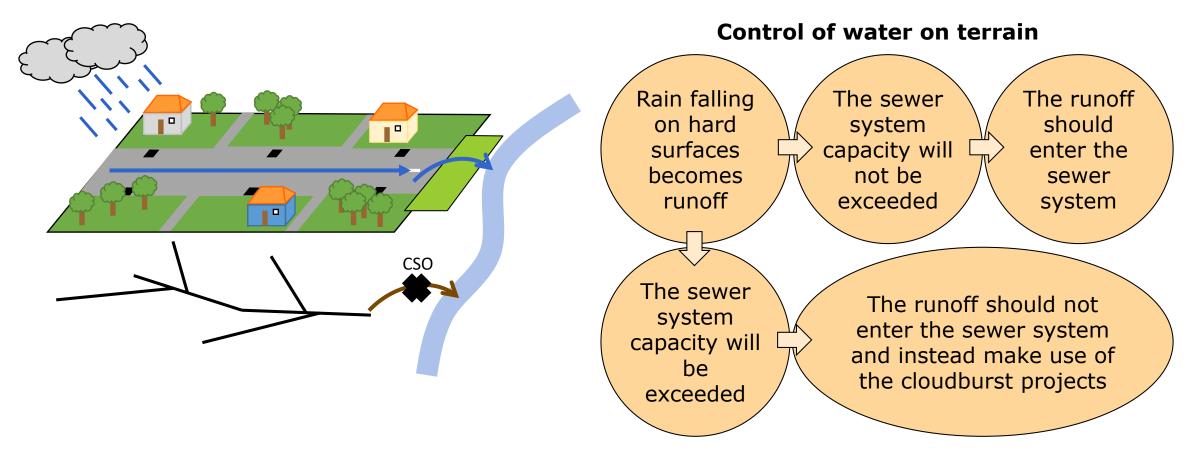


Underlying idea



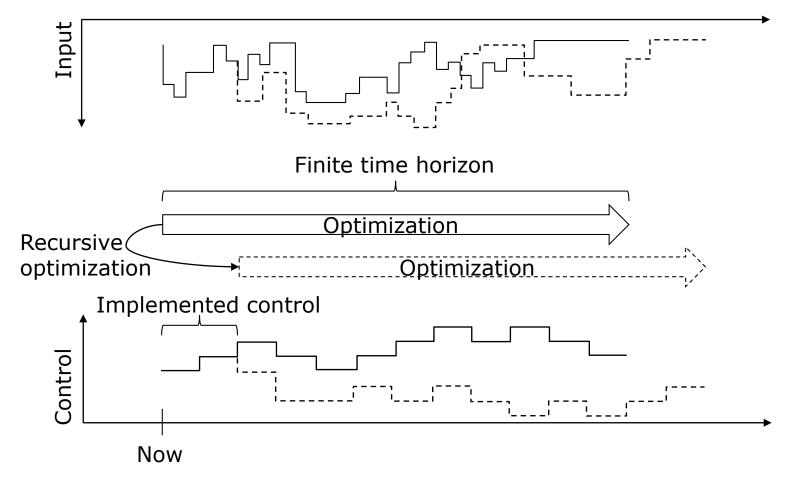
Underlying idea







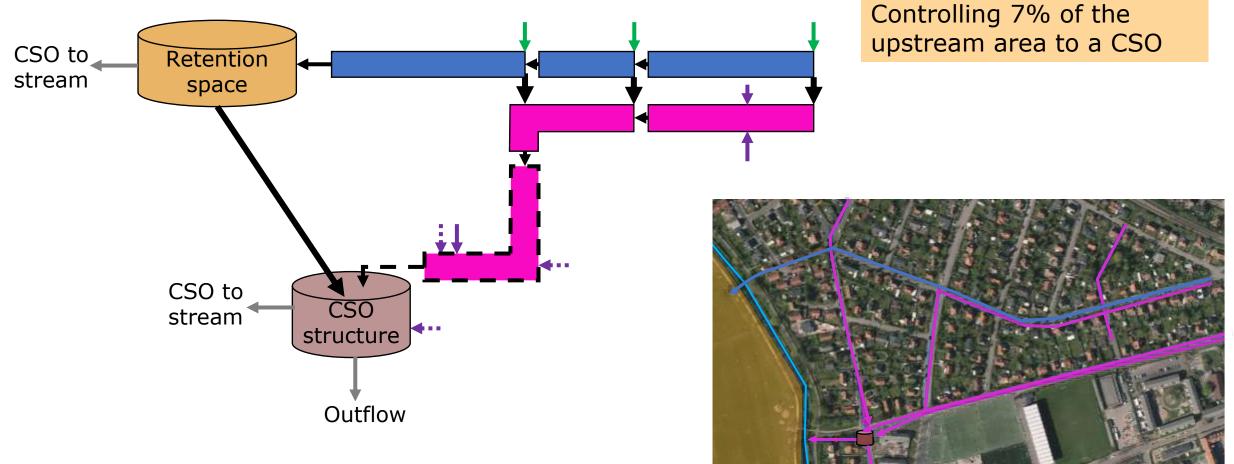
Model predictive control in general





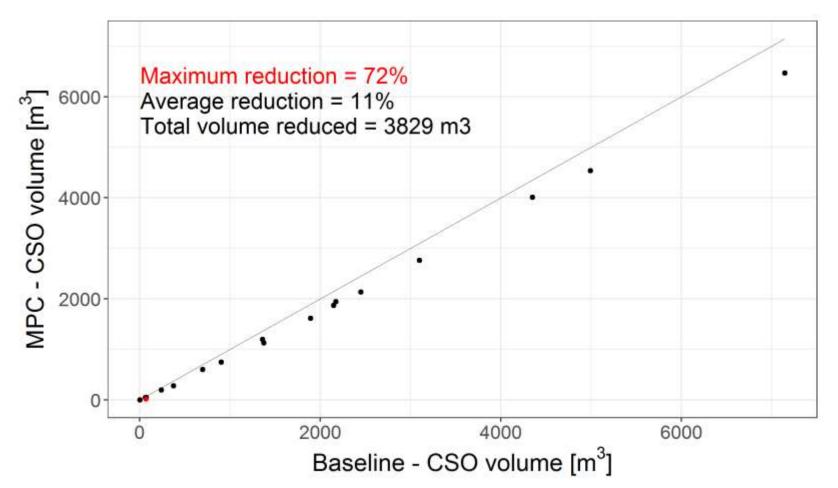
Model predictive control – in this study

Internal MPC model



Results and discussion

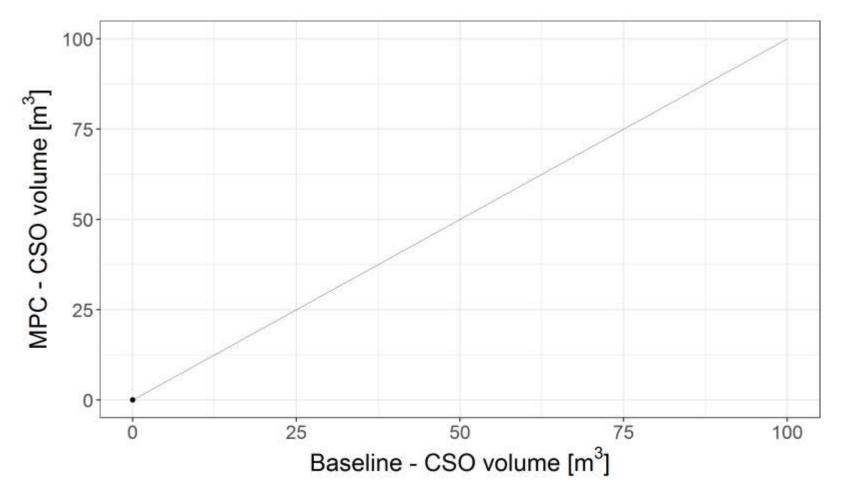
18 events in 2016 resulting in CSO





Results and discussion

14 events in 2016 not resulting in CSO



Conclusions – is it worth the effort?

Can you combine 1) management of smaller rain events with 2) climate adaptation for extreme rain through above-ground control – and hereby minimize the total CSO volume?

YES

- Above-ground MPC may send water on terrain even though there would not be a CSO.
- Using 2 out of the 300 cloudburst projects in above-ground model predictive control reduced the amount of CSO with on average 11%, but at times up to 72%.
- Imagine what we could do if we expanded the concept to cover all 300 cloudburst projects?