

Environment Institute

# Smart Stormwater Storage

*Opportunities to use smart stormwater technology to reduce flood infrastructure costs and provide more water for urban greening*

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Government of South Australia  
Stormwater Management Authority

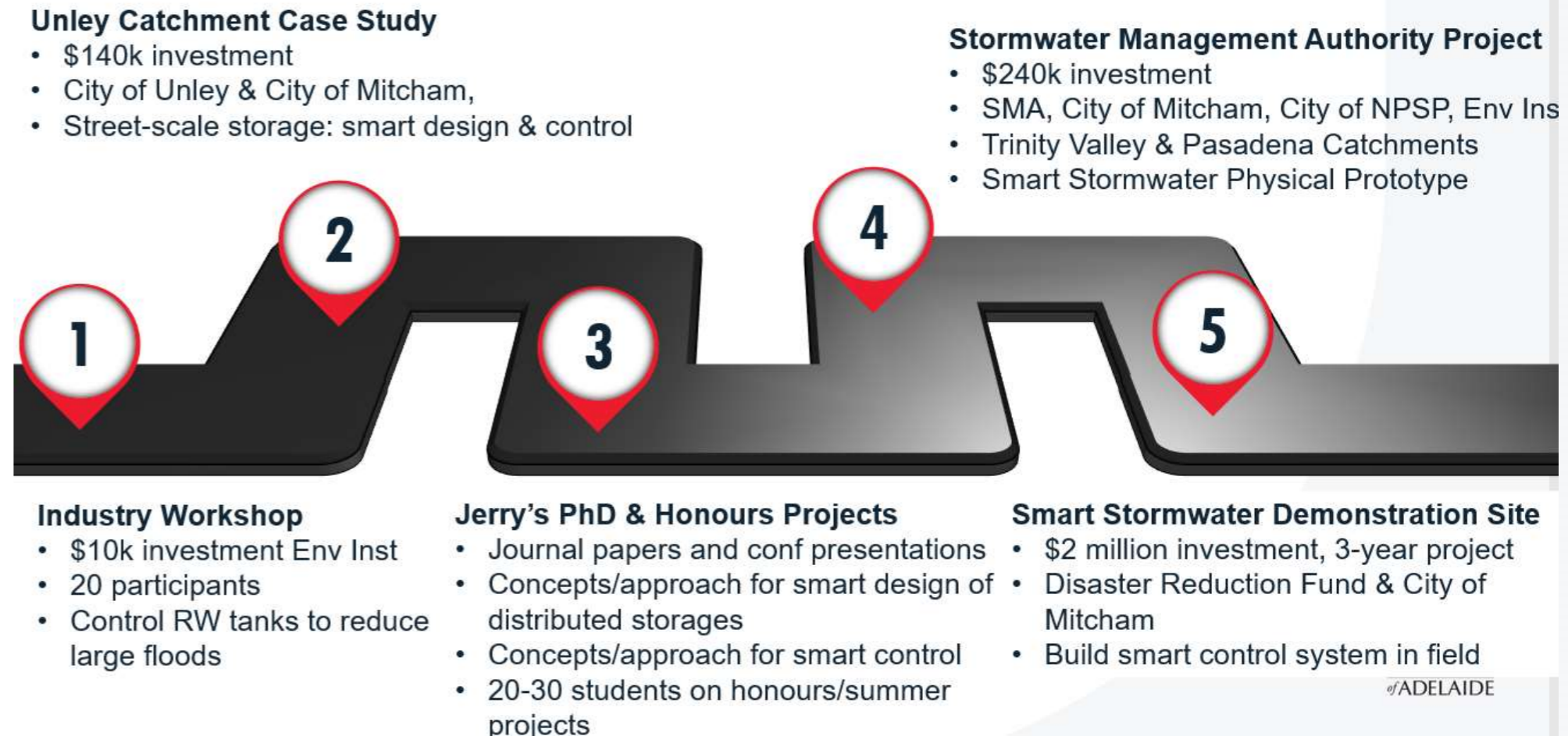


City of  
Norwood  
Payneham  
& St Peters

**make  
history.**



# Smart Stormwater: Learnings from Journey



- 1. Building pathway to move from research to practical implementation**
- 2. Guidance from progressive industry leaders has been fundamental for shaping the direction of this journey**
- 3. Exciting: Smart Stormwater has the potential to be a game changer, SA could be a leader in this area.**

# Smart Stormwater Storage

## Concepts:

**What is the motivation?**

**What are they?**

**How do they work?**



# Stormwater Systems are Stressed



# Traditional Solutions Might Not Work



Climate  
Change

Urbanisation

Densification

Expensive

Infeasible

Disruptive

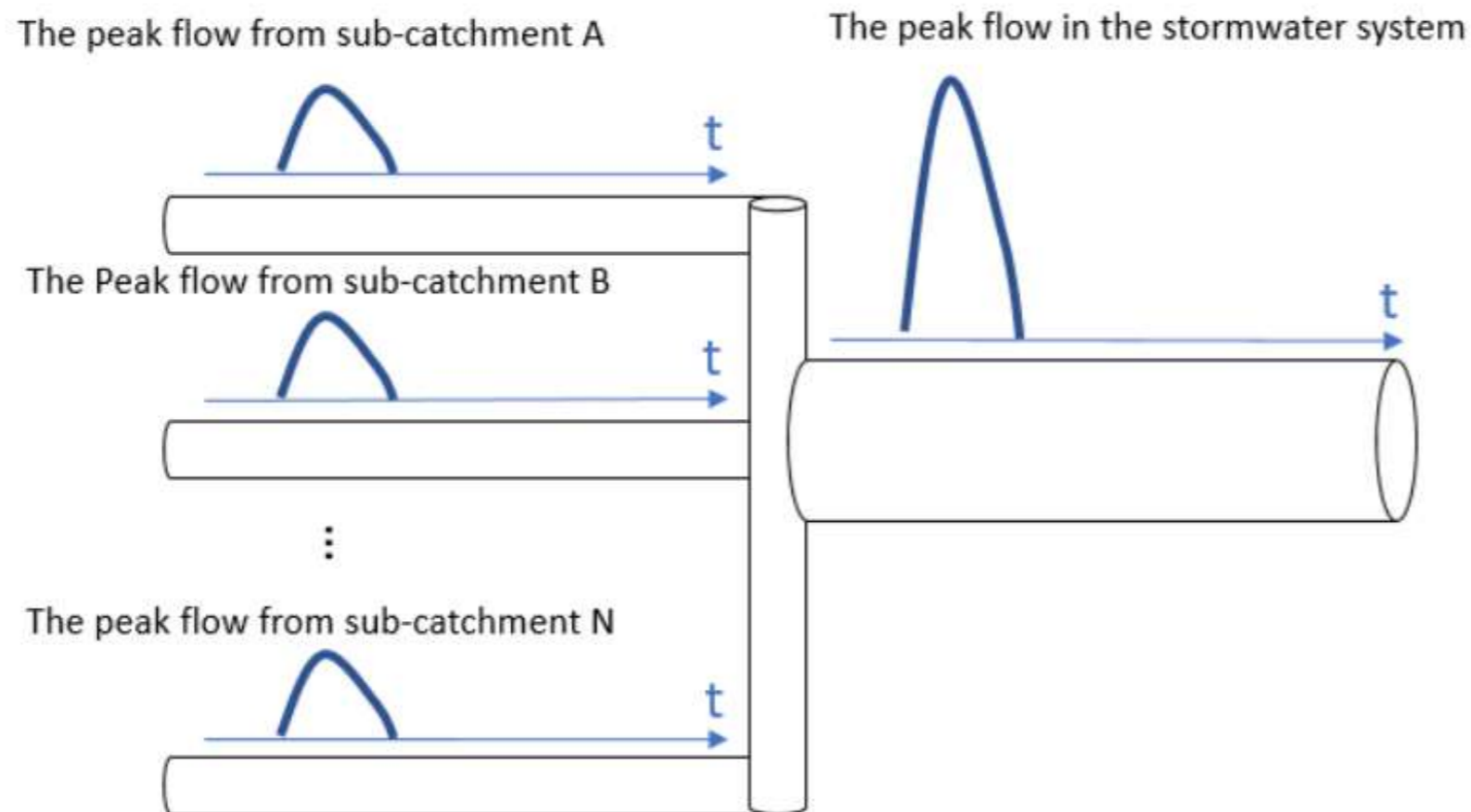
Not Adaptive

Not Resilient

IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE?



# Smart Design and Smart Control of Stormwater Storages can Reduce Peak Flows through “Social Distancing” of Coincident Hydrographs

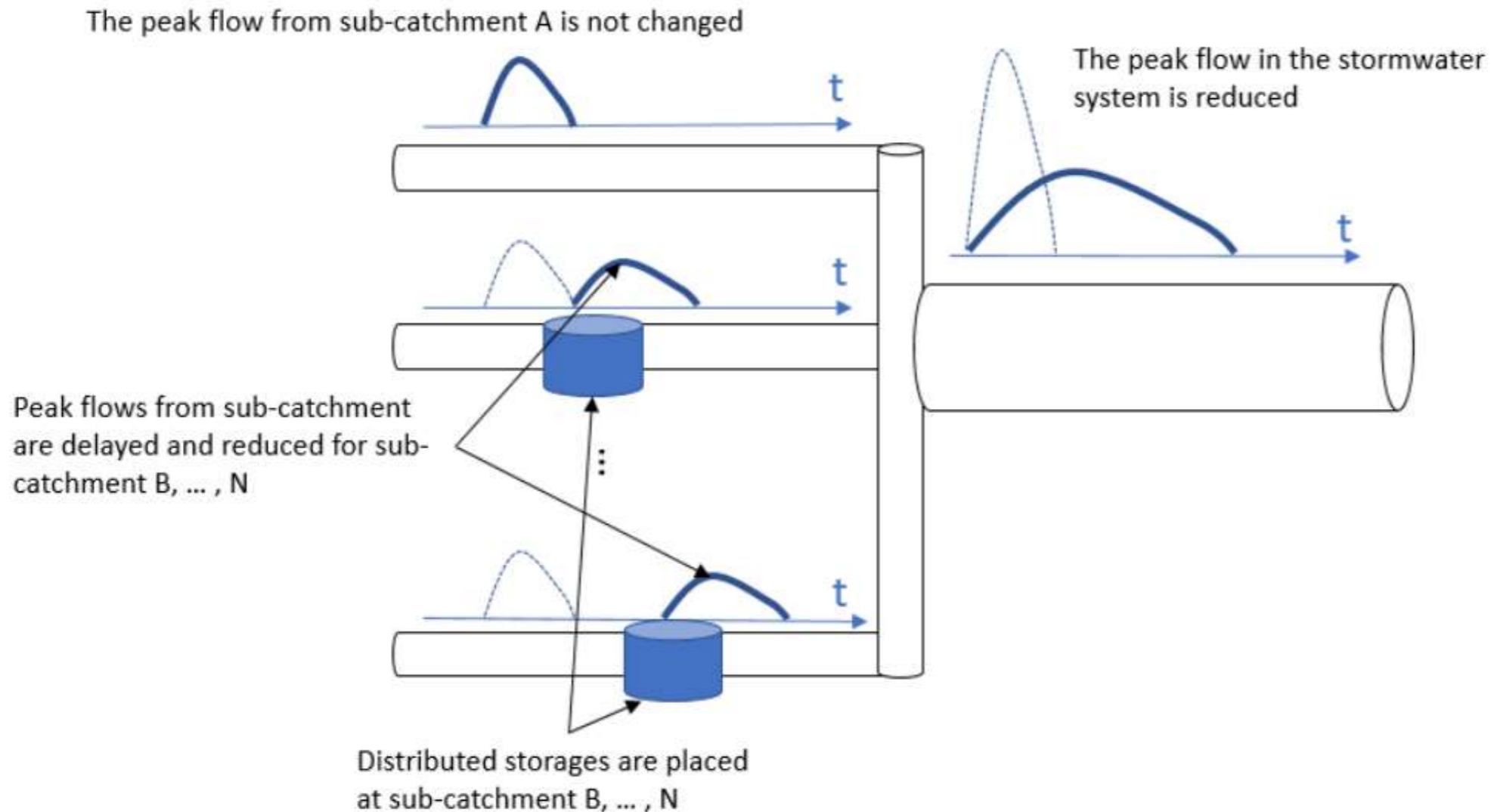


Flows from different sub-catchments are generally uncontrolled, resulting in coincident hydrographs



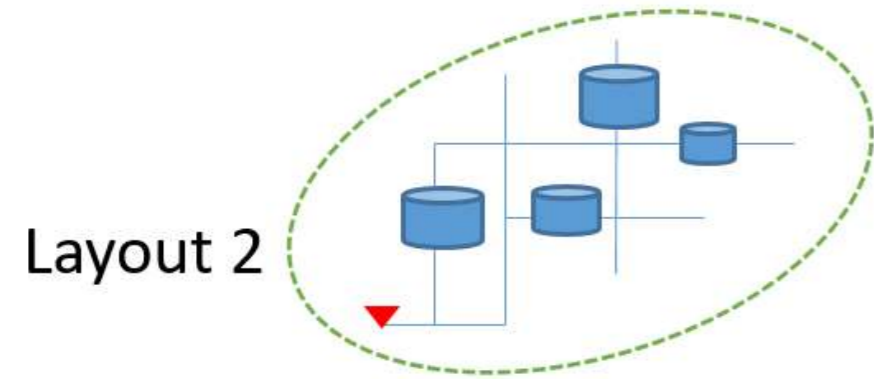
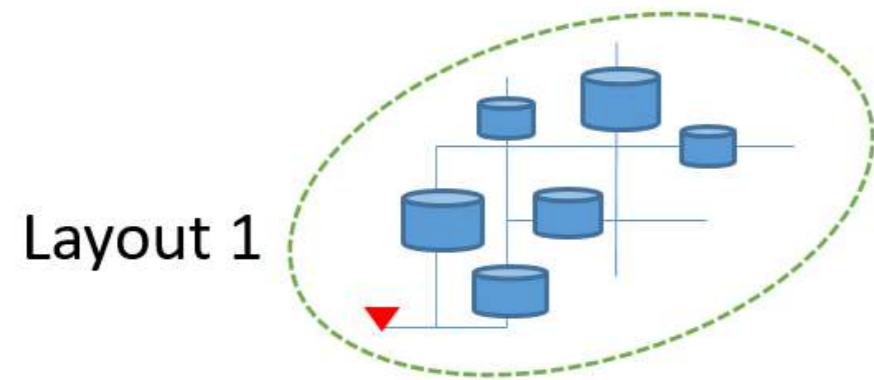
# Smart Design of Distributed Storages

- Use distributed storages to “offset” upstream hydrographs, reducing coincident peaks
- Low-tech solution, low level of disruption

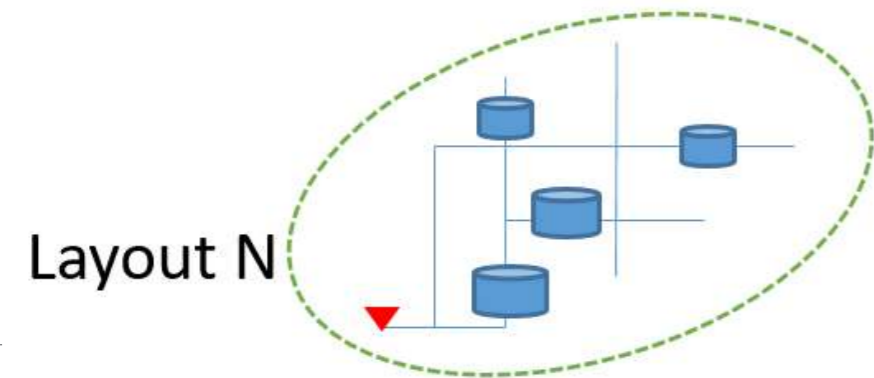


# Smart Design of Distributed Storages

- Challenge: There are thousands of potential layouts for distributed storages – which one works?
- Solution: Utilise machine learning optimisation to determine “optimal” layout that achieves objectives taking account user preferences



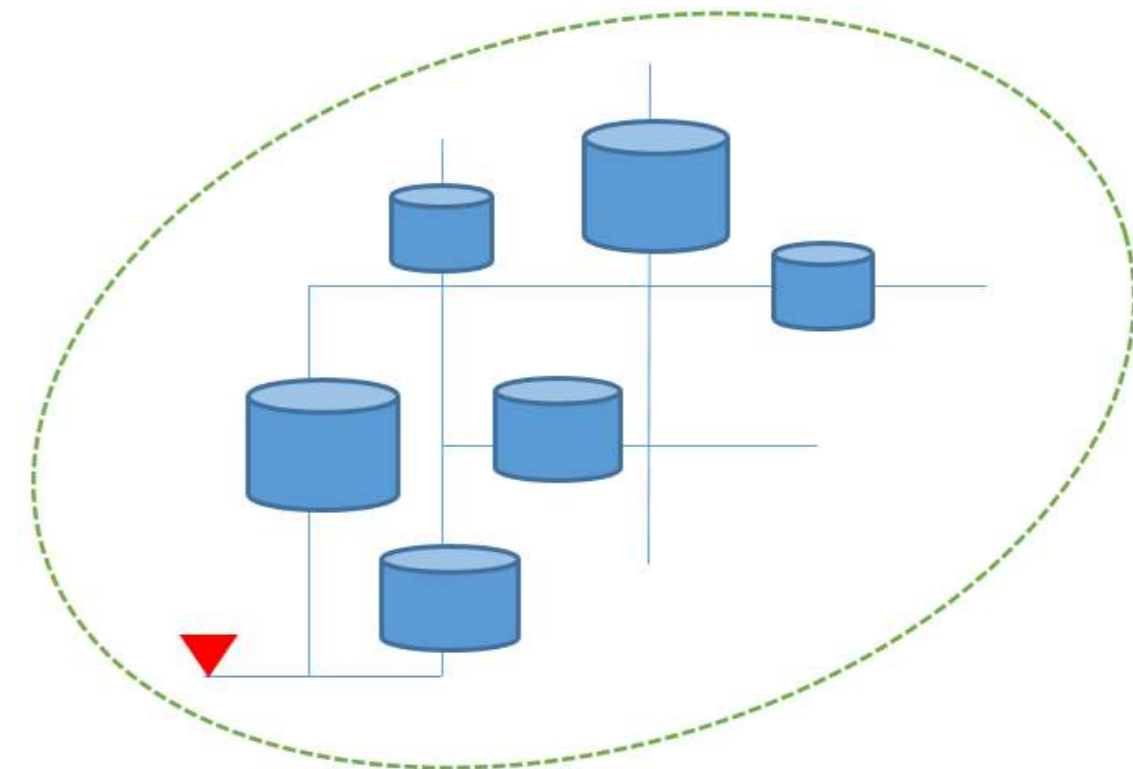
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Layout: Multiple storage locations and size

Machine Learning  
& User Preferences

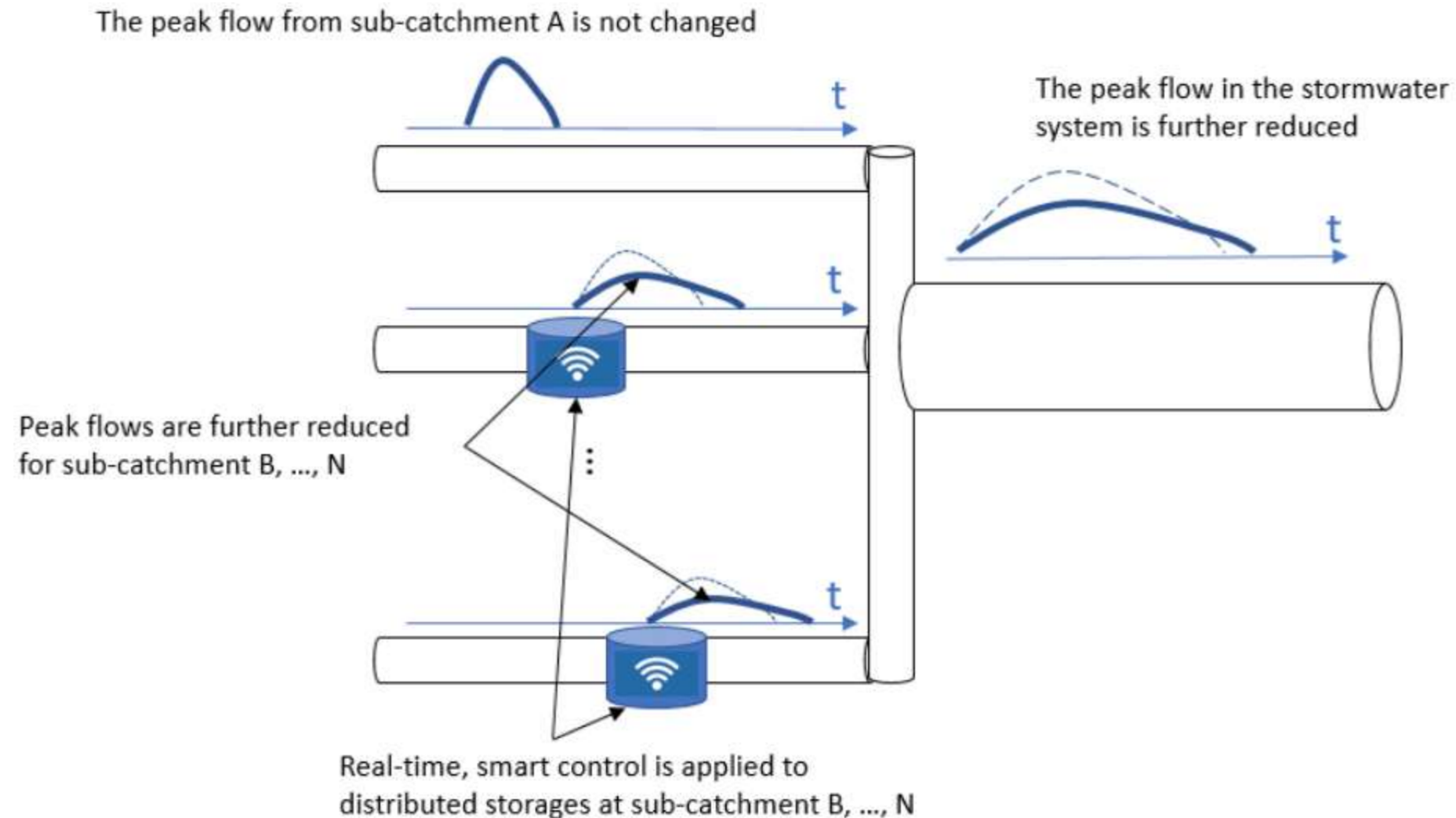
Feedback



Optimized Layout

# Smart Control of Distributed Storages

- Use opening and closing of storage orifice “during storm” to “offset” upstream hydrographs in sub-catchments, reducing coincident peaks



- Can be retrofitted to distributed storages
- Provides opportunities for adaptation and resilience (e.g. climate change)
- Provides opportunities for co-benefits (e.g. urban greening, water quality improvement)



# Multiple Benefits of Smart Control of Stormwater Systems

SUMMER

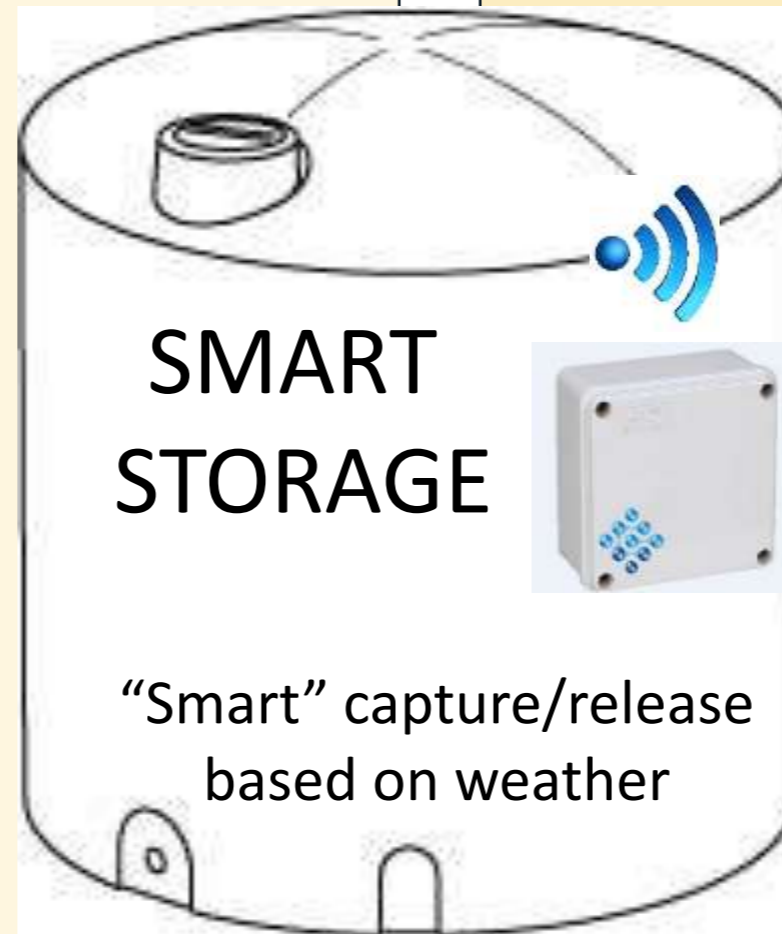


← WATER SUPPLY

Capture **smaller** storms  
& provide water for urban greening  
=> Reduce deadly impact of heatwaves



STORMWATER



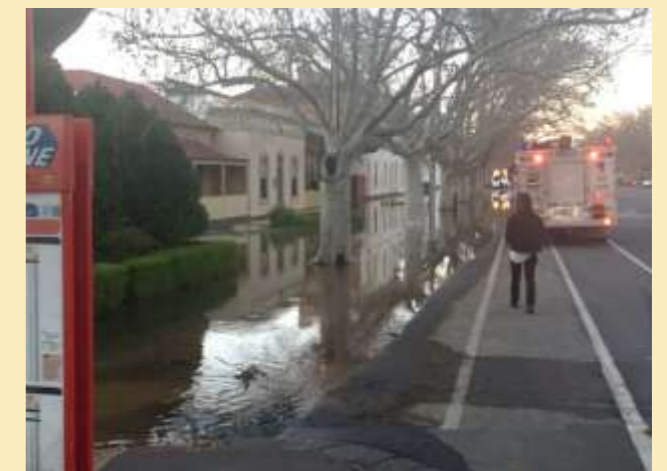
Provide multiple benefits:  
Reduce flood infrastructure costs &  
Deliver water for cooler, greener cities

WINTER



→ RELEASE

Release water before & during **larger** storms  
=> Reduce flood peaks



# **Quantifying Benefits of Smart Stormwater Storage through Case Studies: Trinity Valley Catchment**





# Quantifying Benefits of Smart Stormwater Storages: Trinity Valley Catchment

**Challenge:** Historical Flooding at Henry & Laura St



City of  
Norwood  
Payneham  
& St Peters

## Traditional Soln: Major Pipe Upgrade

- Costly: \$6.6 million
- Undesirable: Removal of local trees
- Difficult to construct: Limited space
- Potentially infeasible: Due to pipe surcharging
- **Opportunity:** Identify storage layouts on Clifton/Dover Streets that provide no overland flow on both Henry and Laura Street

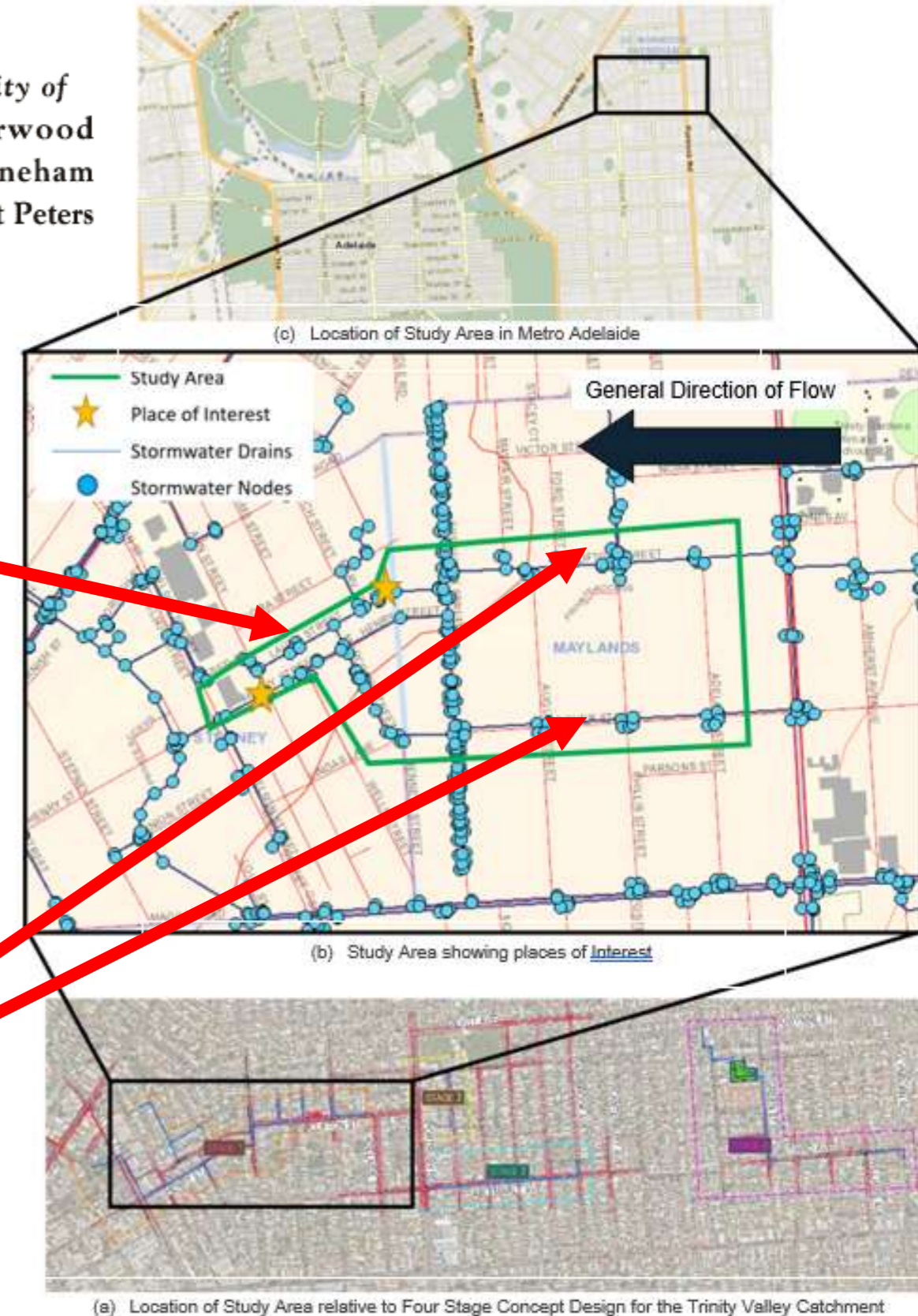


Figure 2.1. Map showing indicative study area for stormwater storages and the places of interest for the Trinity Valley Catchment.



# Smart Design of Distributed Storages: Outcomes

- **Opportunity:** Identify storage layouts on Clifton/Dover Streets that provide no overland flow on both Henry and Laura Street
- **Smart Design:** Used multi-objective optimisation to evaluate over 700,000 layouts
- **Numerous constraints:** Size of Storage, Width of Streets, Services, Existing Pipes



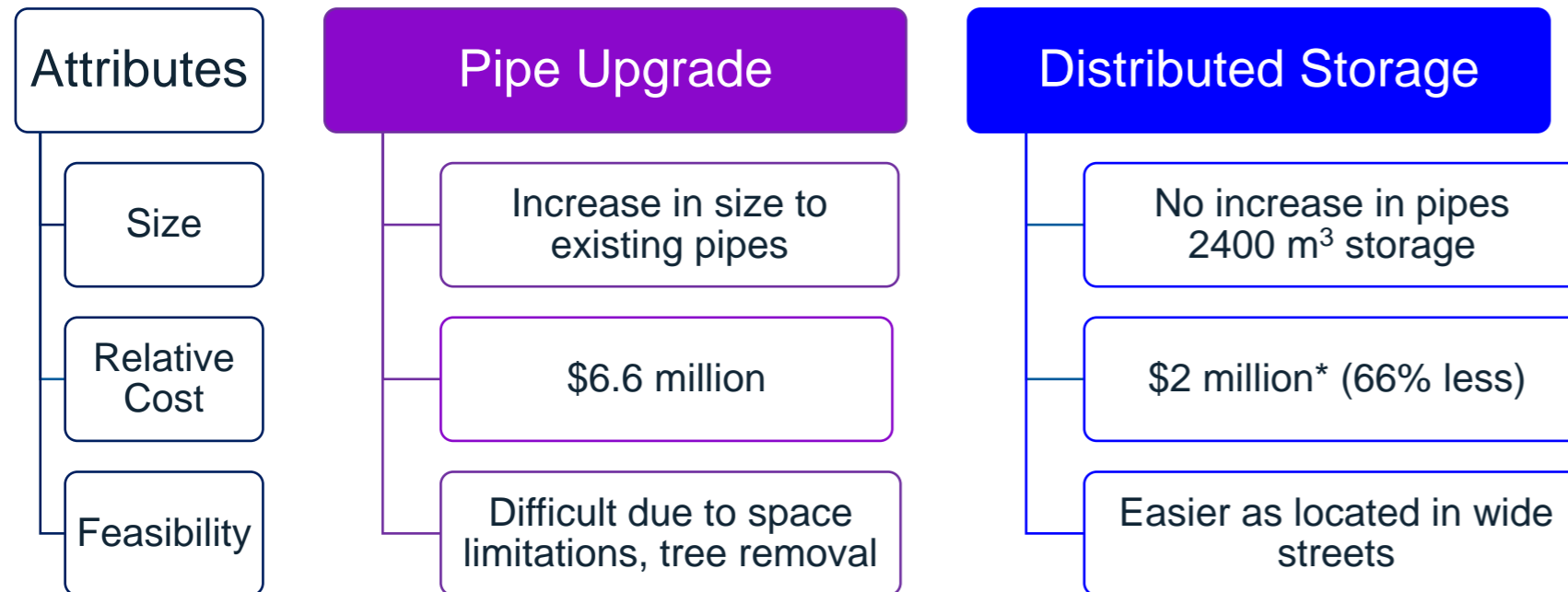
*Six potential storage locations*

Figure 3.2 Map showing the potential storage locations within the study area

Machine Learning & User Preferences



*Potential Conceptual Design Option*



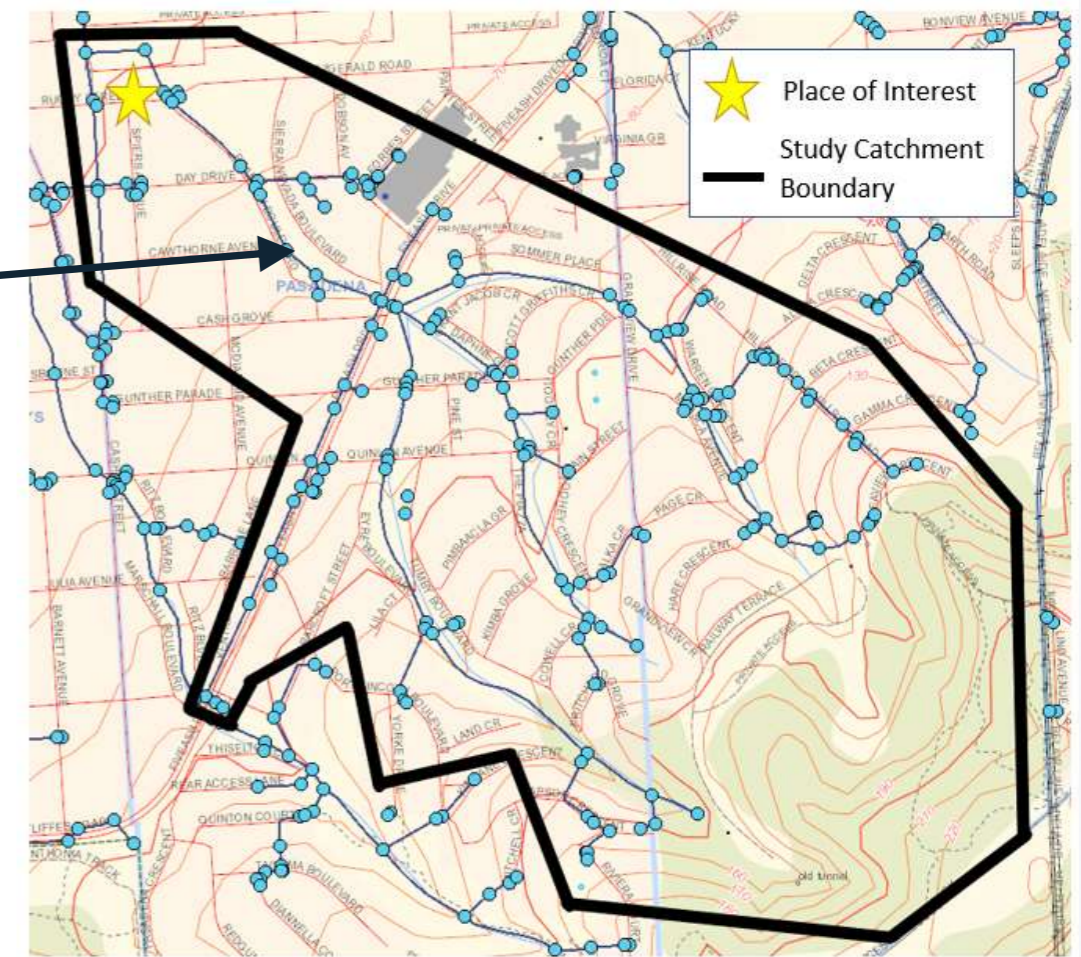
# **Quantifying Benefits of Smart Stormwater Storage through Case Studies: Pasadena Catchment**





# Quantifying Benefits of Smart Stormwater Storages: Pasadena Catchment

Problem: Reduce peak flow by 16% to ensure no overland flow at place of interest



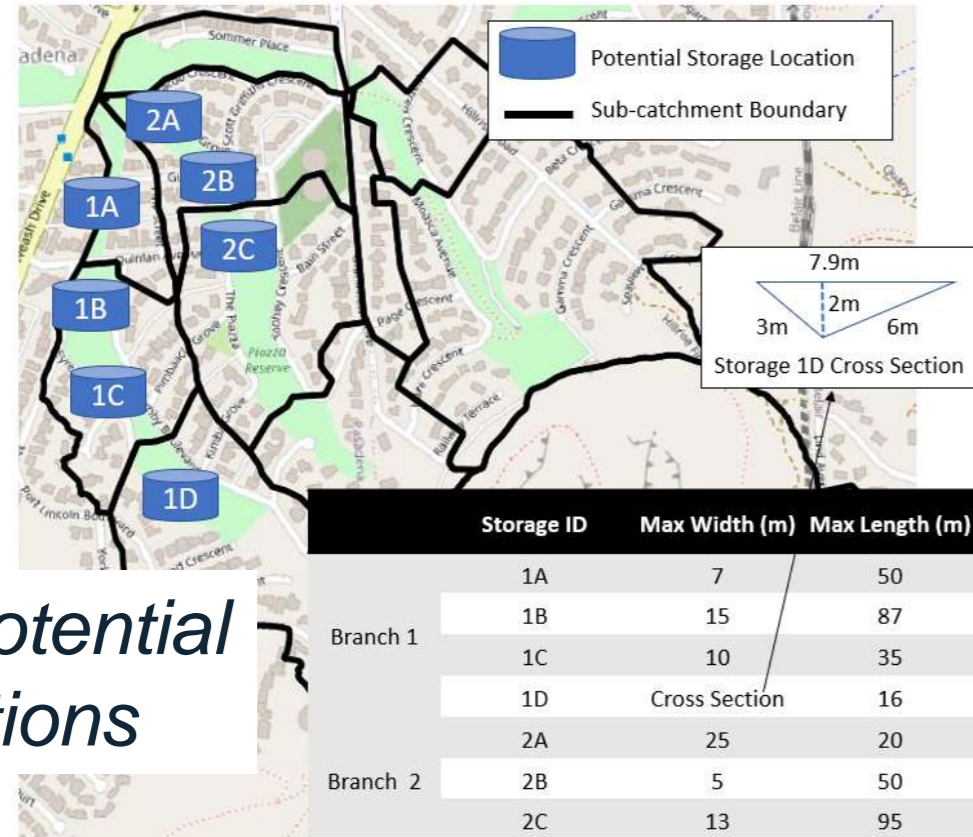
## Evaluated Range of Options

- Traditional Single End of System Storage
- Smart Design of Distributed Storages
- Smart Control of Distributed Storages



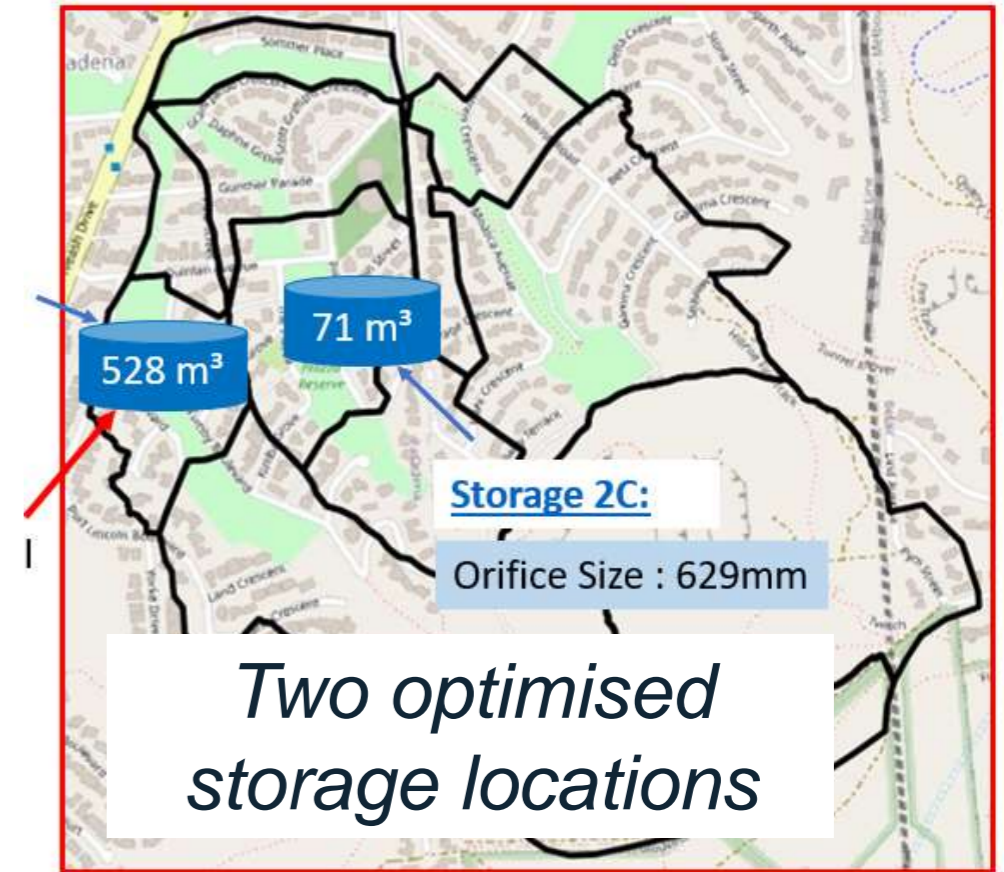
# Smart Design of Distributed Storages: Outcomes

- Identify optimised layout of storages by evaluating over 700,000 combinations



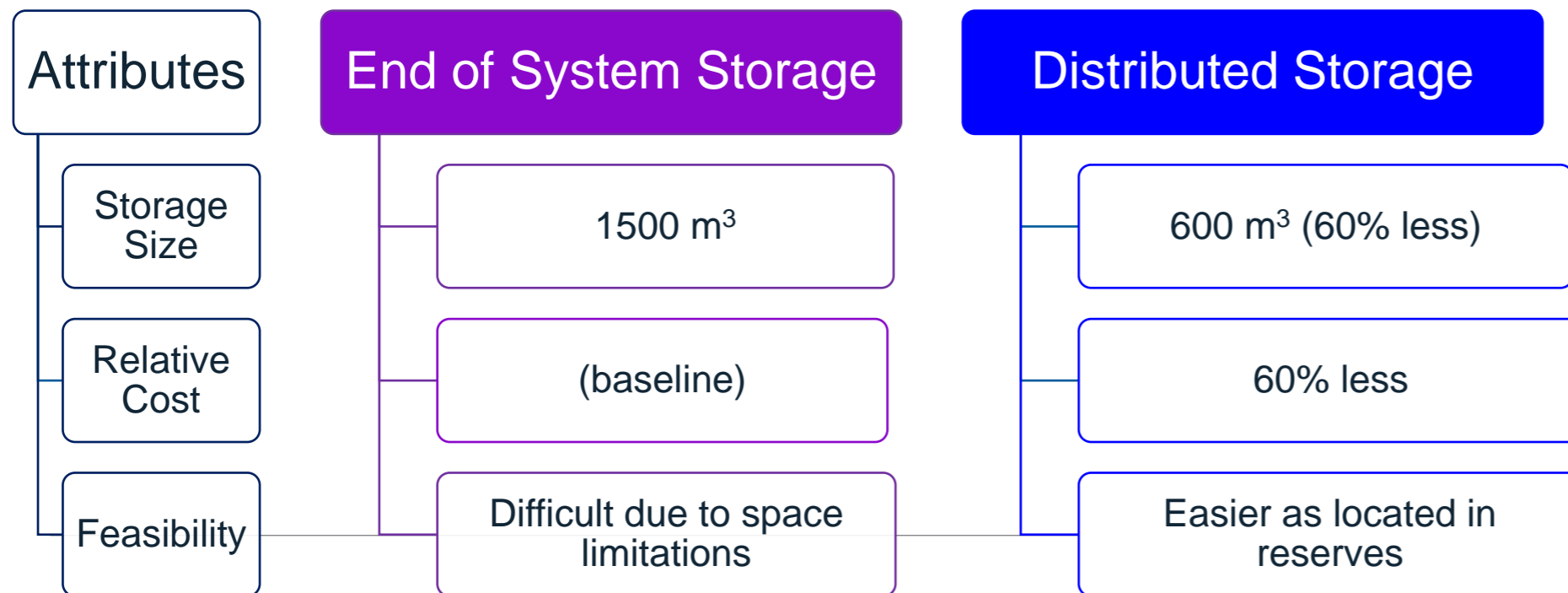
Eight potential locations

Machine Learning & User Preferences



Two optimised storage locations

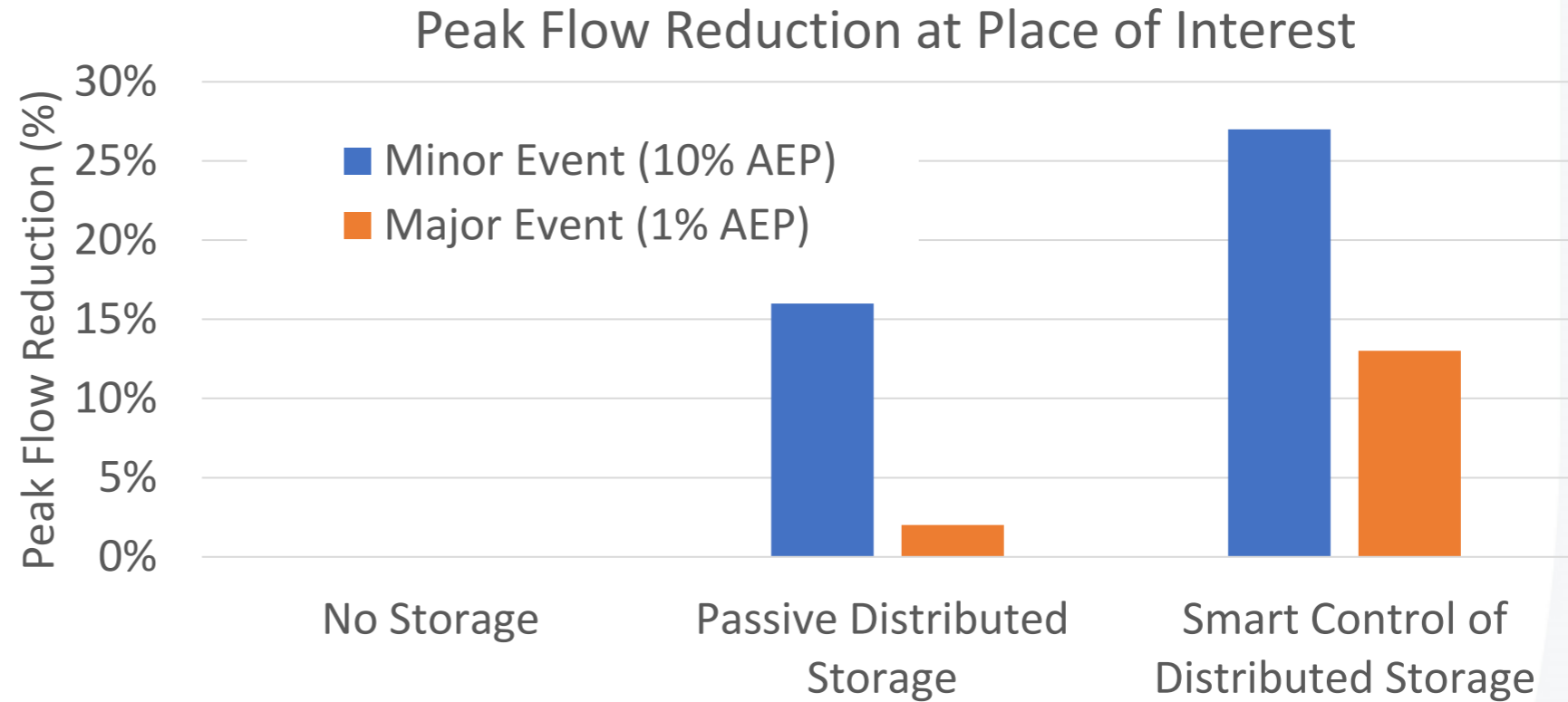
All options achieved objective of 16% peak flow reduction



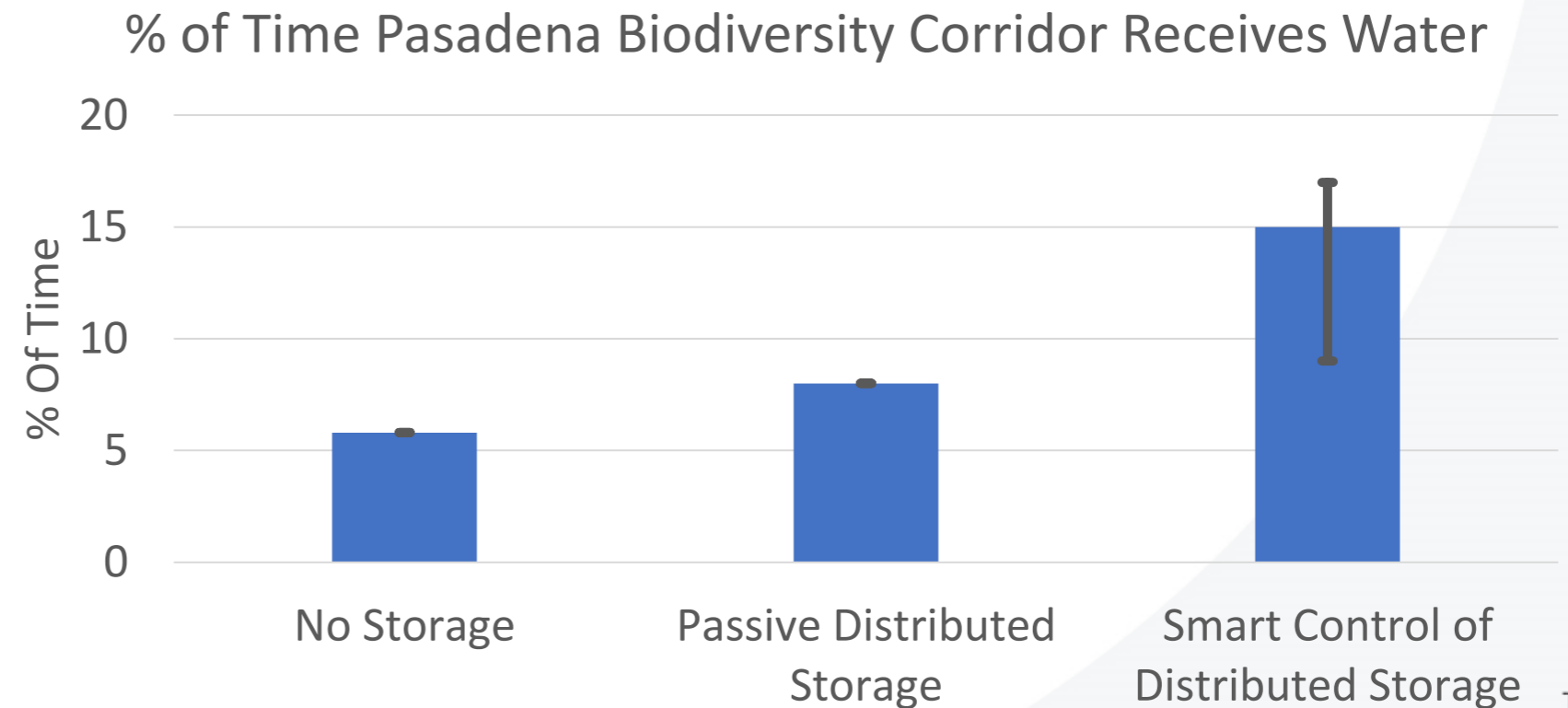
- Distributed Storages: Save Space, Cost Less & Increases Feasibility

# Smart Control of Distributed Storages: Outcomes

- Significant Reduction in Peak Flows for both Minor & Major Events



- Significant Increase in Water Re-Use Benefits for Pasadena Biodiversity Corridor

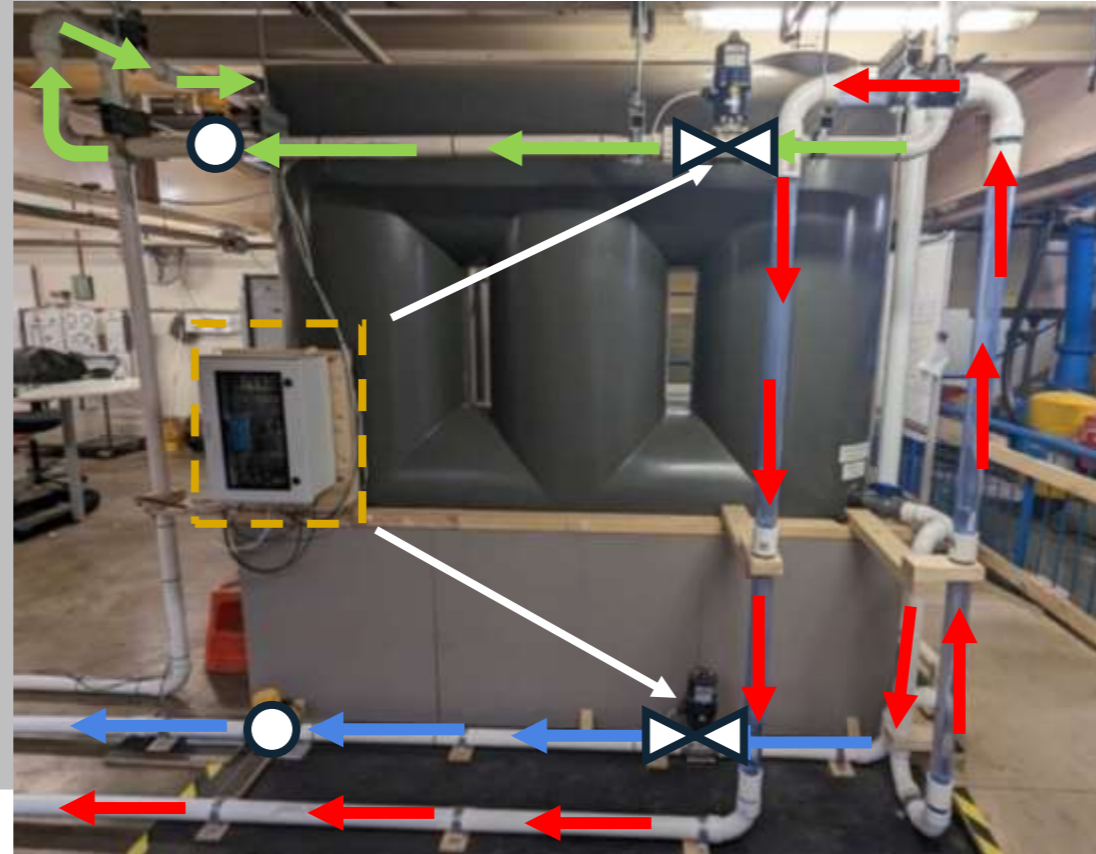
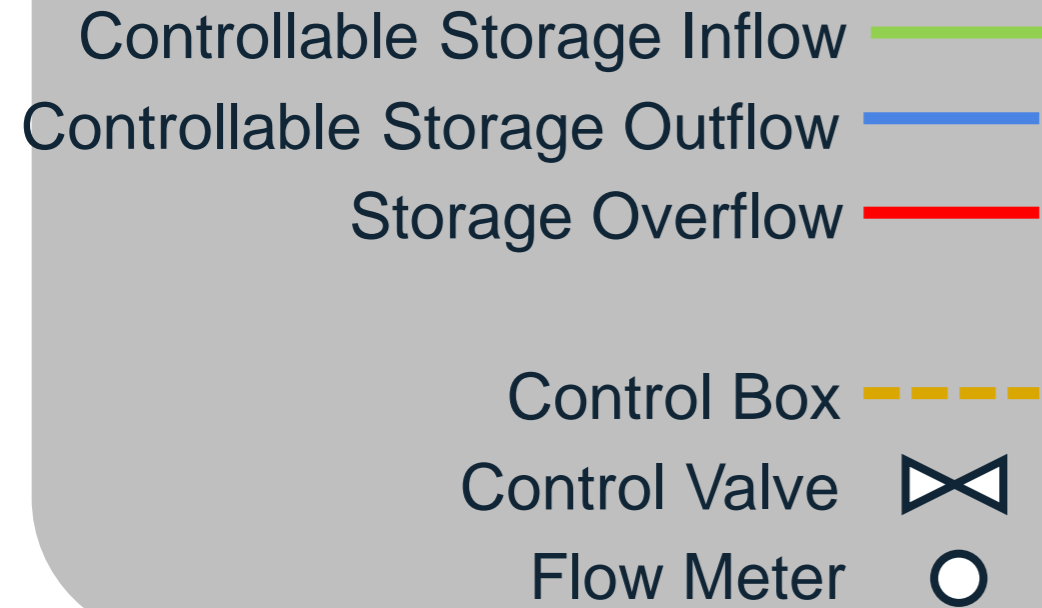


# **Quantifying Benefits of Smart Stormwater Storage through Case Studies: Smart Stormwater Physical Prototype**

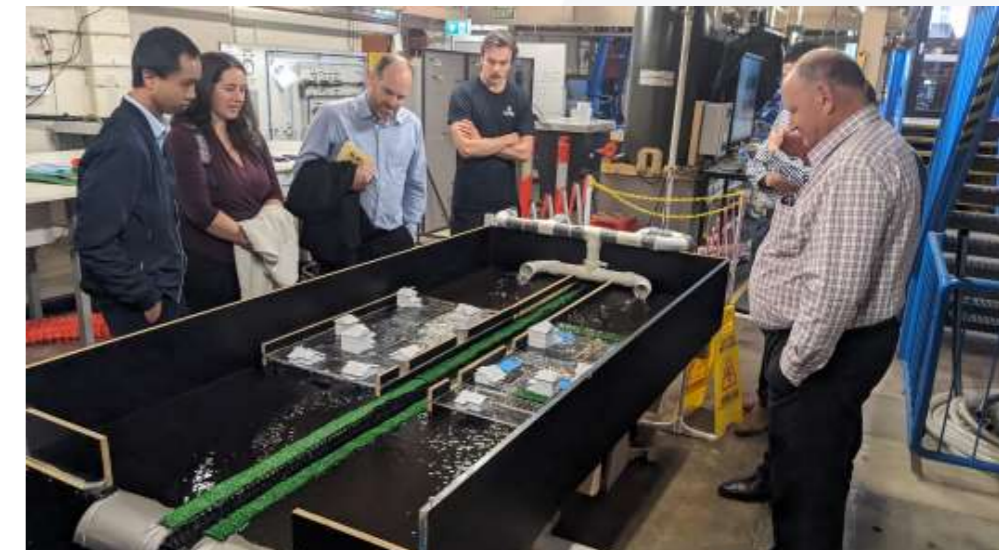




# Smart Stormwater Physical Prototype



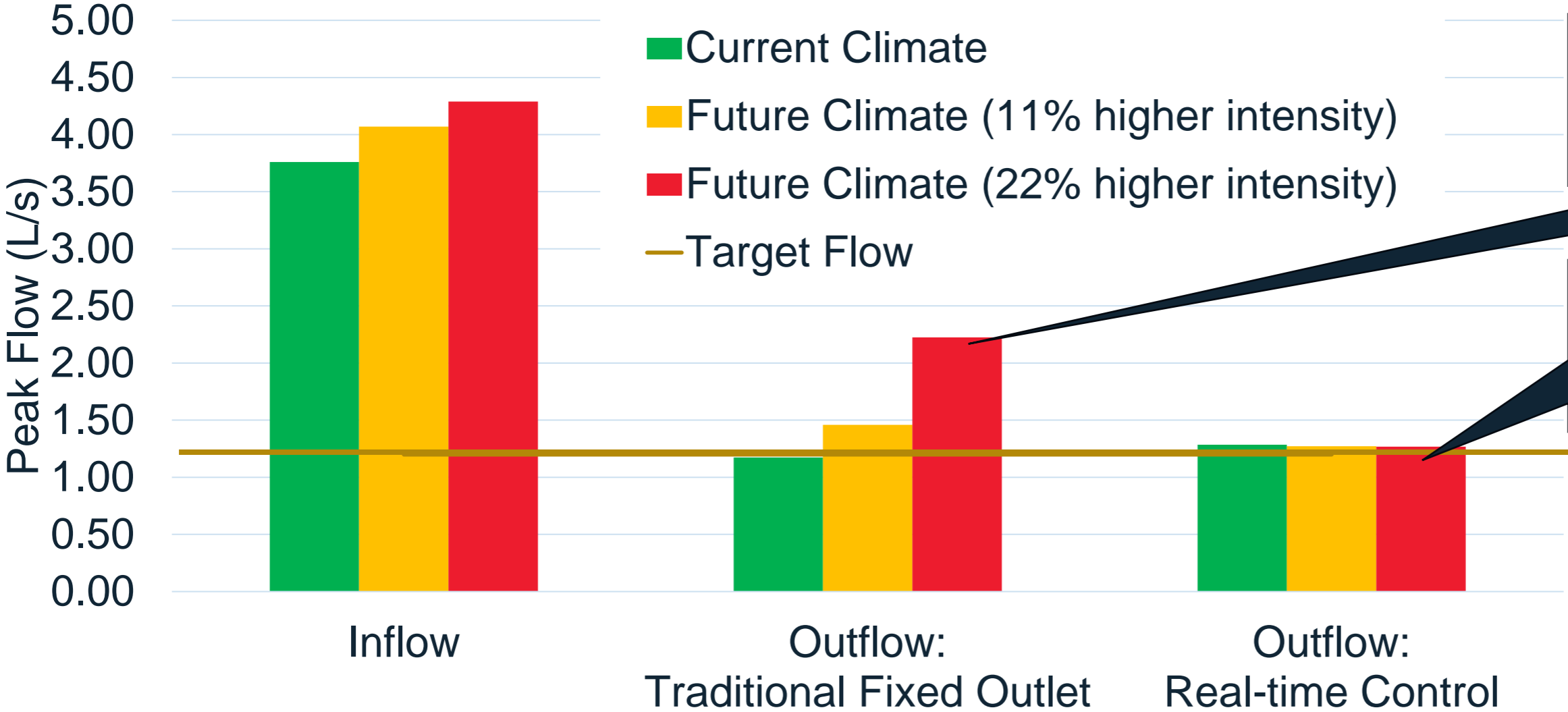
- Generate inflows equivalent to typical lot of 160 m<sup>2</sup>
- Generate range ARR design storms (intensity/temporal patterns)
- 2kL storage, 50 mm outlet, fully controllable
- Test range of control strategies (fixed outlet, real-time control)
- Floodplain to show impacts
- Important step towards field trials



# Physical Prototype Outcomes: Impact of Future Climates on Peak flows

## Traditional Fixed Outlet vs Smart Real-Time Control

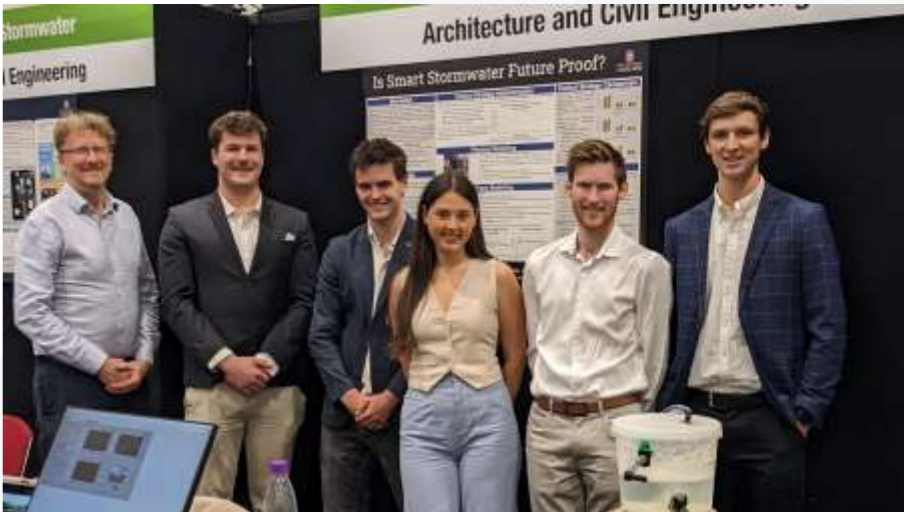
- Current Climate: ARR Design Storms, 30 min duration, AEP 10%, Avg of 3 temporal patterns



Traditional Fixed Outlet:  
70% increase in peak flow

Smart real-time control: No  
change in peak flow

- Potential for real-time control to adapt to future climate changes
- Reduce the need for expensive flood infrastructure upgrades



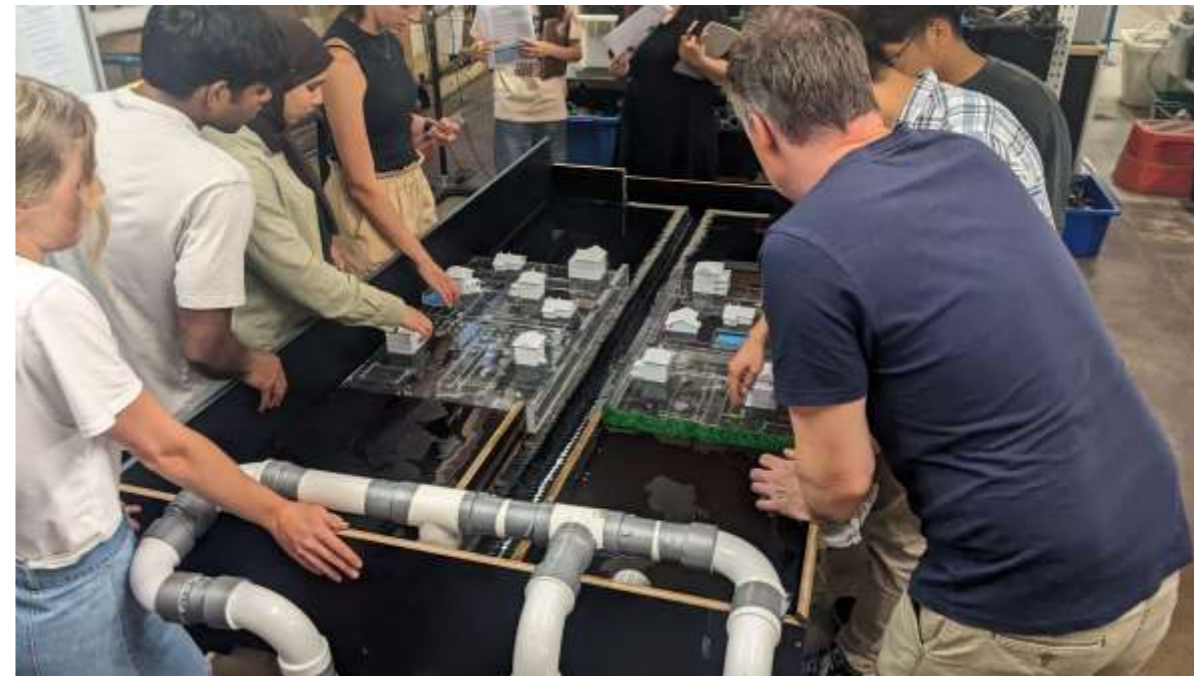


# Physical Prototype Outcomes: Outreach Activity

Learning Outcomes:

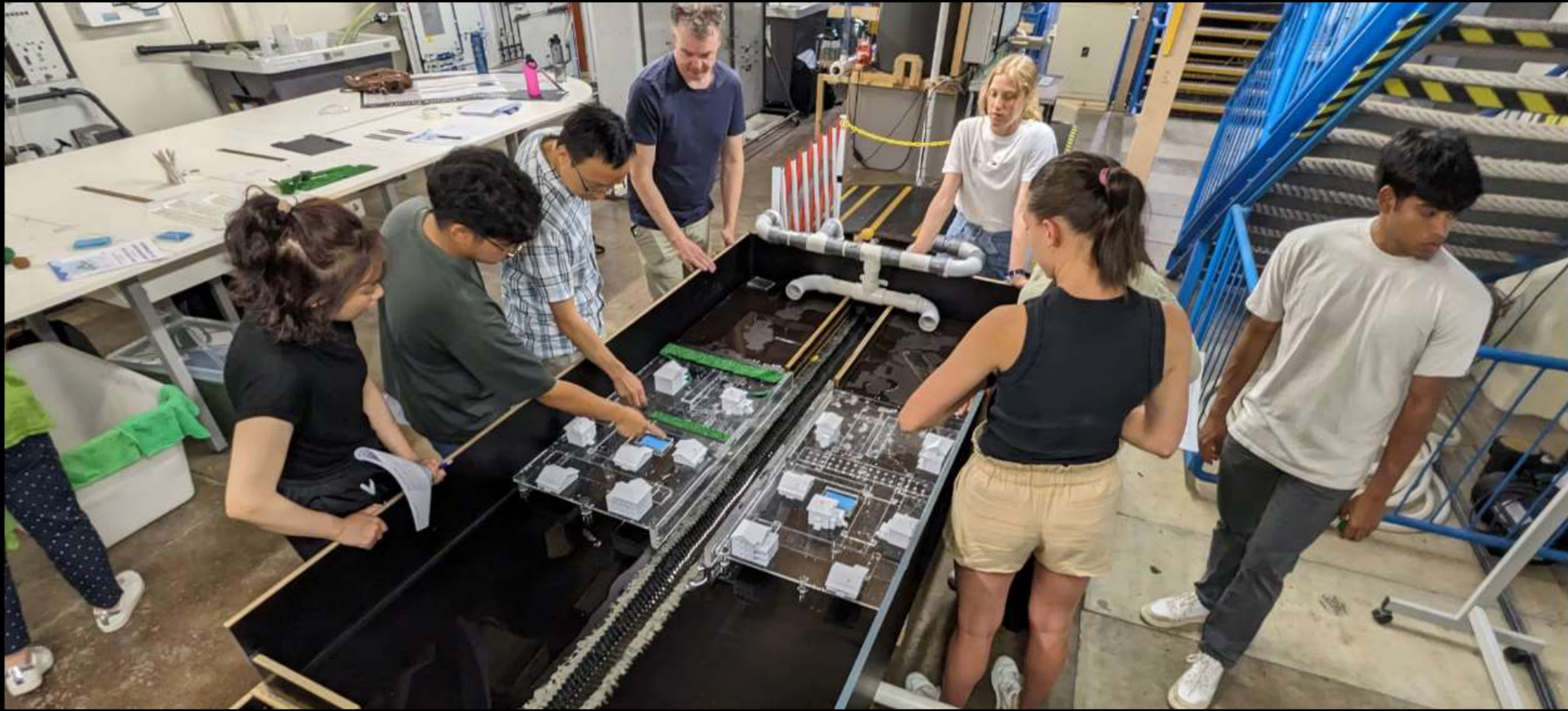
1. Motivation/Understanding of Flooding & Stormwater Management
2. Compare Traditional/WSUD/Smart Management Strategies
3. Designing Best Practise of Stormwater Management System

Adapted for different audiences:  
Middle School/High School Students  
Undergraduate/Masters Students  
Industry Professionals



Step 1: Introductory Video  
Step 2: Hands-on Design Activity





**Hands-on Design Activity: The Flood is Coming!**

# Case studies show smart stormwater saves space, costs less, increases feasibility, adapts to climate change, provides more water for urban greening

## Smart Design of Stormwater Storages

- Saves Space: 45% to 60% less
- Costs Less: 30% to 60% reduction
- Increases Feasibility: Easier as smaller storages fit into existing space
- Technology is available now
- Takes longer at design stage, pays for itself with construction savings

## Smart Control of Stormwater Storages

- Further Peak Flow Reductions: Additional 10%-20%
- Significant Water Re-Use Benefits
- Potential to Adapt to Future Climate Change: Reduce 70% increase to zero
- Physical Prototype developed for Testing and Outreach

## Future: Smart Stormwater “Demonstration” Site:

- \$2.1 million funding from Federal Government’s Disaster Reduction Fund
- Collaboration between City of Mitcham and University of Adelaide

## Future: What are the opportunities for use of Smart Stormwater in SA

