

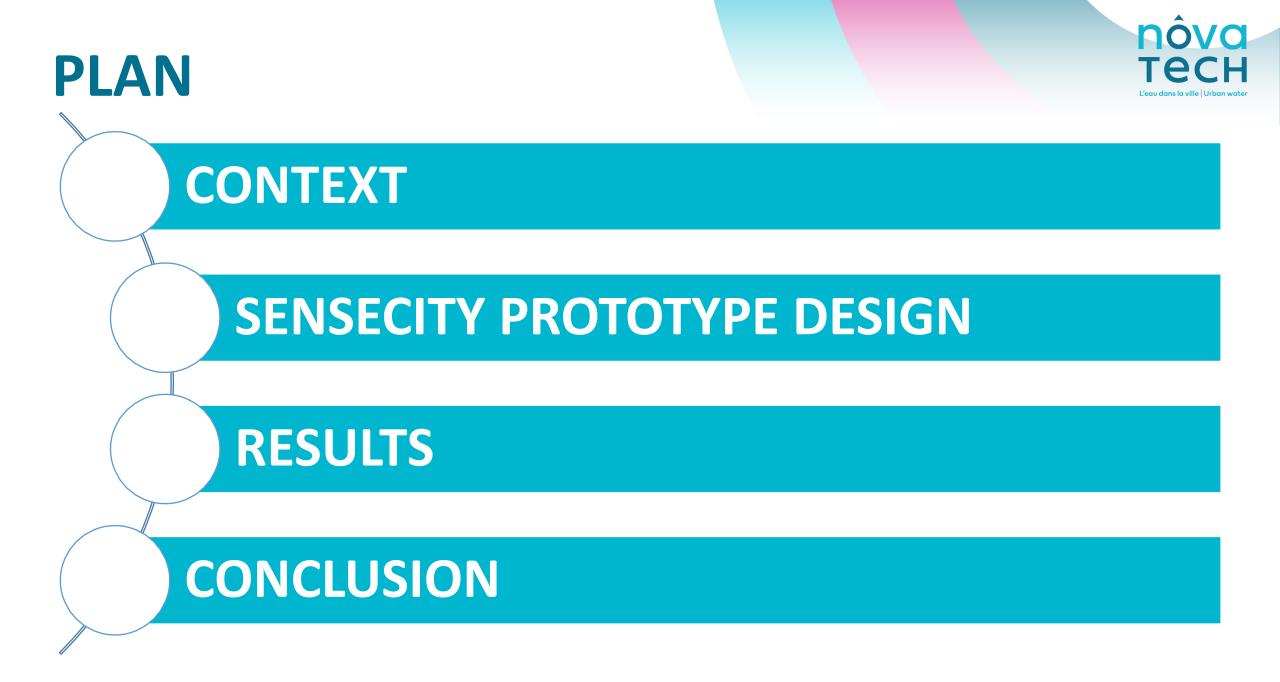


Potentiel des *arbres de pluie* dans la gestion du ruissellement urbain : bilan global d'un dispositif expérimental au sein de la mini ville SenseCity

Potential of *stormwater trees* for sustainable urban runoff management: overall assessment of an experimental device within SenseCity

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06/07/2023

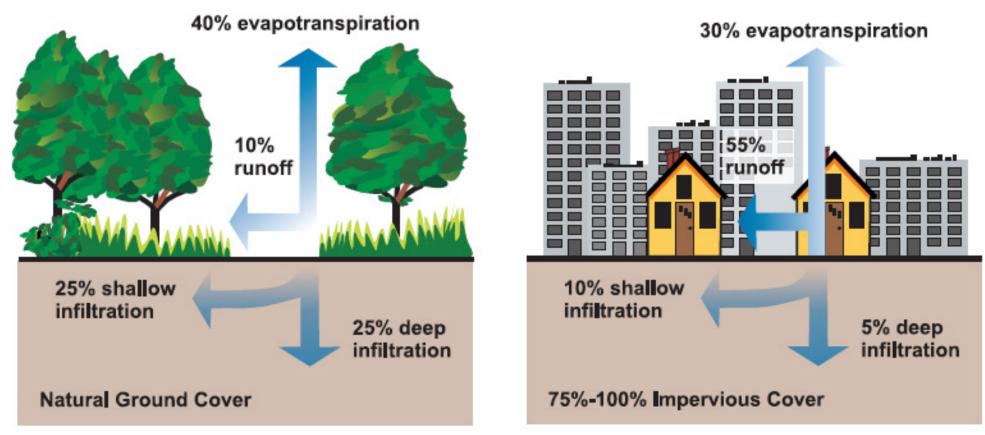


CONTEXT

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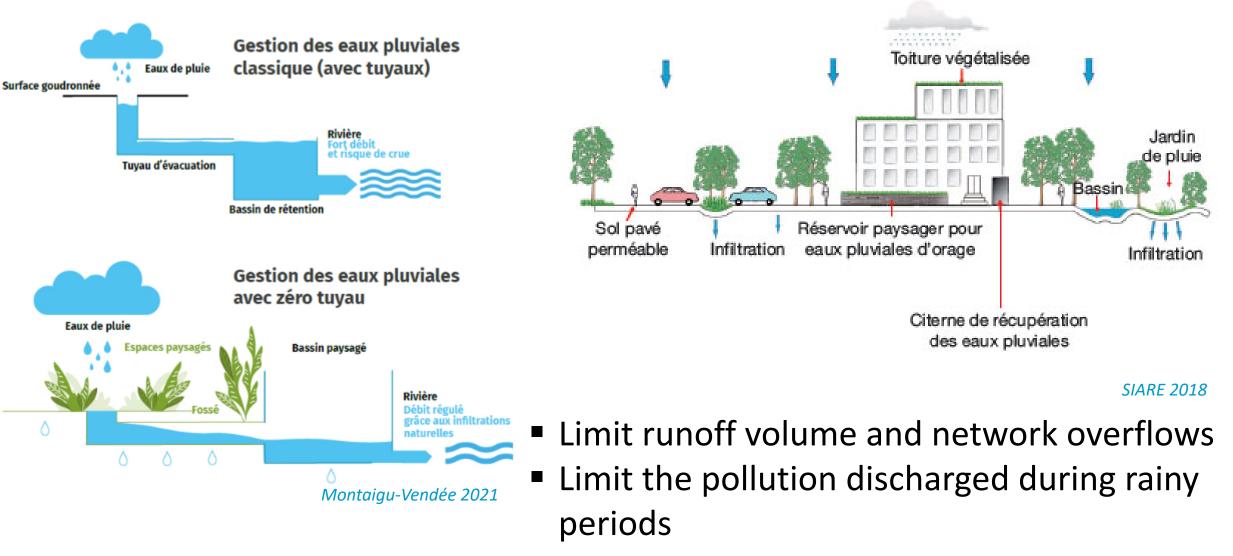


Effect of urbanization on hydrological functioning

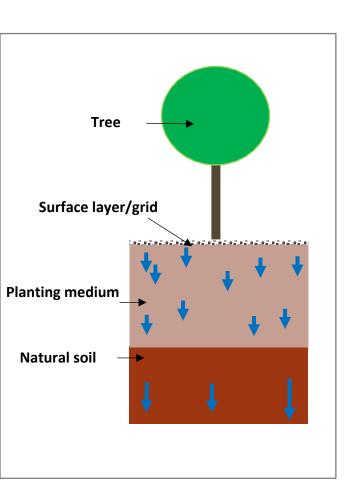




Management at the source of stormwater



Street tree to stormwater tree



Main differences

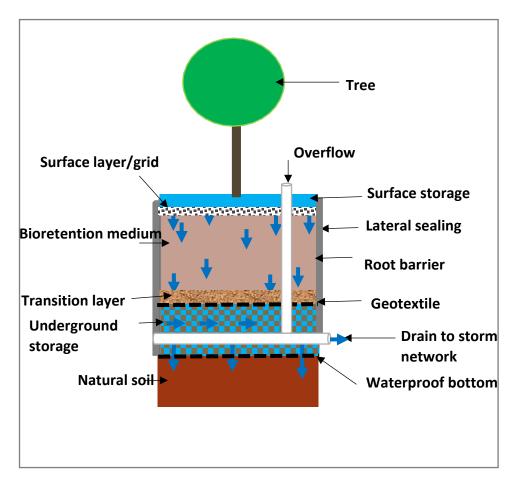
- ✓ A system to direct runoff to trees
- ✓ Specially designed soil and root

development

- \checkmark A design for the storage
- ✓ A drainage system to evacuate

excess volume

✓.



Stormwater tree

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Street tree

Stormwater tree





Rainwater Collection Reduction of discharges in the recovery network Reduction of runoff path Reduction of pollution Storage Water reserve for trees, especially in dry and hot periods Exfiltration

Drainage to the basement or to an outlet

Describe, understand and analyze the hydrological functioning of a stormwater tree (SenseCity) for urban runoff management



SENSECITY PROTOTYPE DESIGN

SenseCity prototype design





3 Stormwater trees fed by pavement runoff

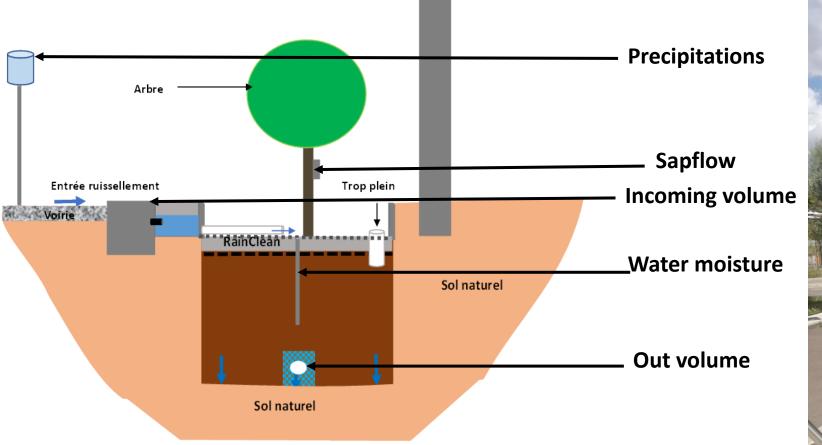
□ Surface area : 88m²

□ Species: Acer platanoide globosum

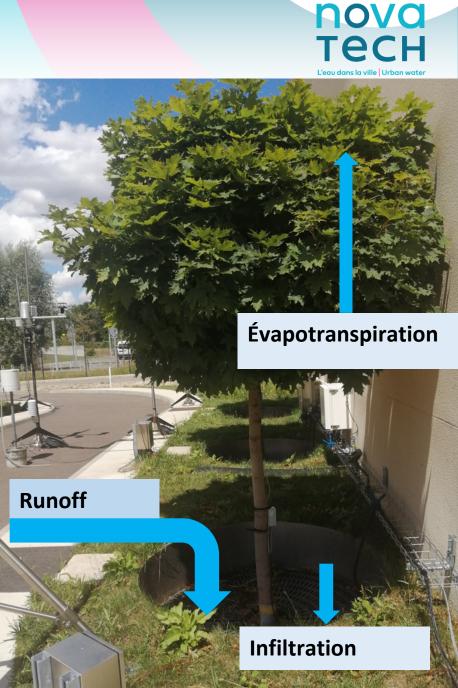
Hight:3.5m

Diameter: 8cm

SenseCity prototype design



Inflow = 2 rain gauges, electromagnetic flowmeters Outflow = Sap flow sensor (heat dissipation); tilting trough, Storage = Water content sensor



Hydrological indicators

Reduction in annual volume

 $Ev_{BV+OGA, an} = \frac{Vout BV_{,an}}{Hrain_{ev} * (Surface BV + Ouvrage)}$

Drainage time

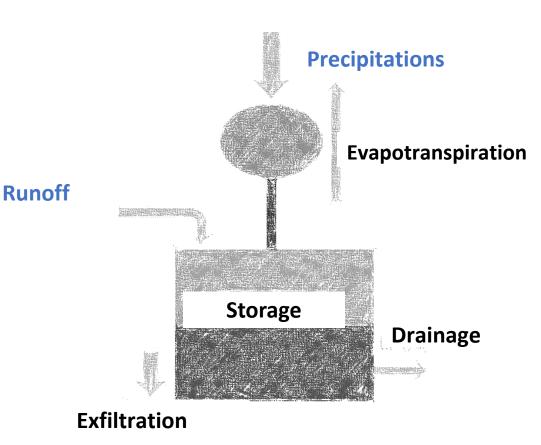
 $HTv = H_{end\ drainage} - H_{end\ rain}$

Reaction time

 $HTr = H_{start \, drainage} - H_{start \, runoff}$

Water balance

Inflows – *Outflows* = *Stock* variation



Initial Stock + Inflow = final stock + sapflow + outflow + Exfiltration

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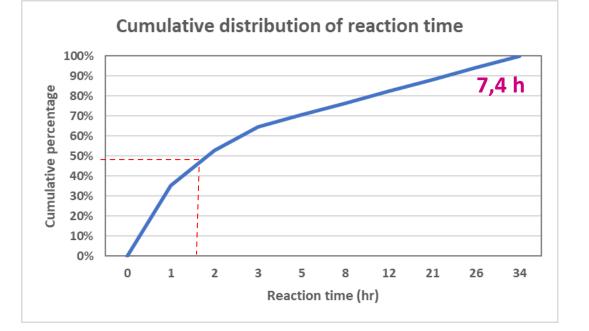
RESULTS

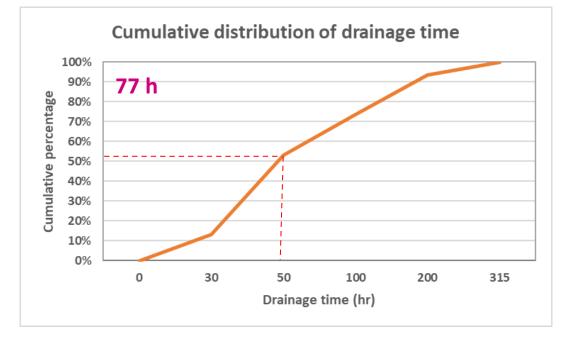
Hydrological performance

- □ Follow up period (March-December 2022)
- □ 206mm runoff inflow
- □ 39mm drainage outflow
- □ No system overflow

Annual reduction volume 80%

✓ Annual reduction volume 44% for vegetated filter (Kanso 2021)

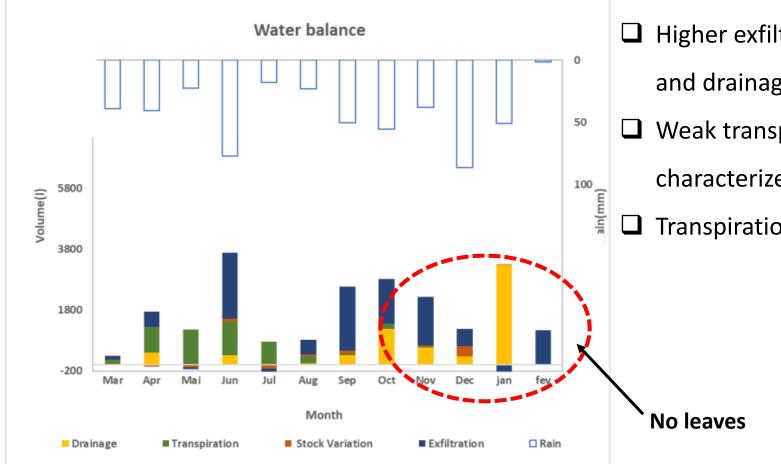




- The initial condition of the soil moisture
- Substrate properties

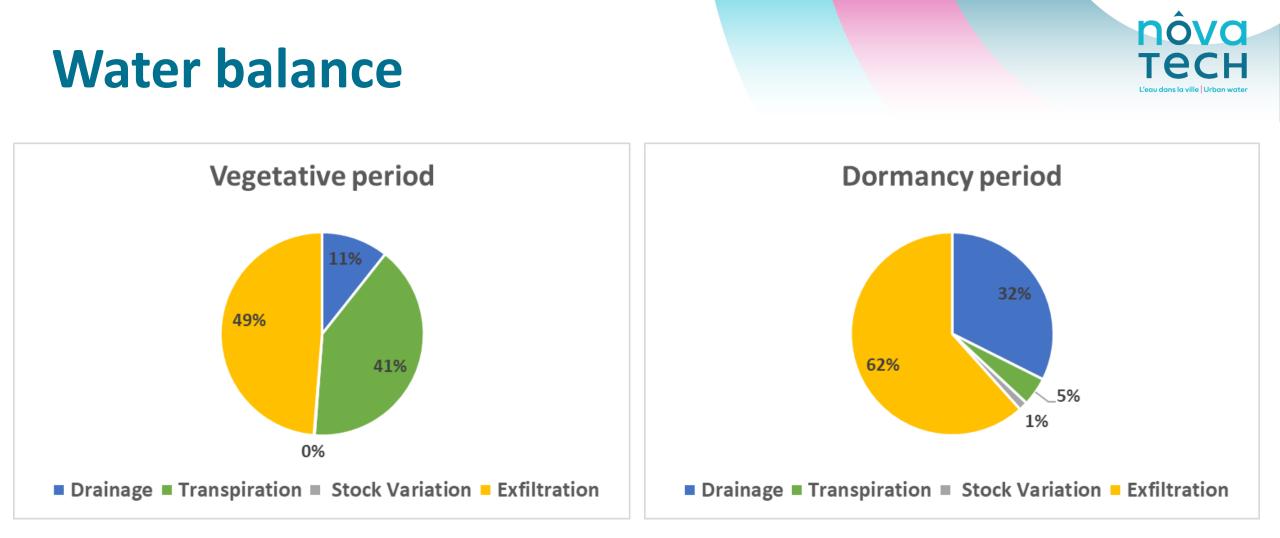
Water balance





- Higher exfiltration rate of 53%, transpiration of 27%
 and drainage of 19%;
- Weak transpiration in the autumn and winter period,
 - characterized by the loss of leaves;
- Transpiration is higher in summer,.

- Refreshment of the local environment in summer
- Refill groundwater



Vegetative period (April-September): More Transpiration and low Drainage
 Dormancy period (October-March) :Low Transpiration and more Drainage



CONCLUSION

Conclusion and perspectives



✓ Stormwater tree is a promising management technique for urban runoff

reduction;

- ✓ Annual reduction volume 80%.
- ✓ Annual water balance: preponderant exfiltration 53%, transpiration 27%;
- ✓ Best performance in vegetative period;
- \checkmark Satisfy the plant water requirements by adequate ratio or complementary

stock?



THANK FOR YOUR ATTENTION