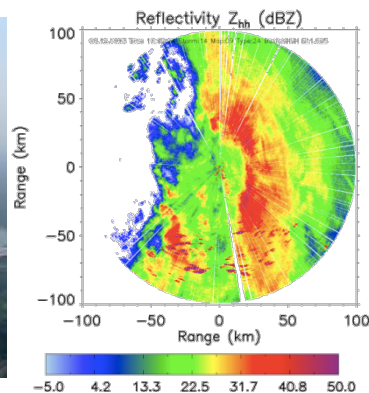


RainGain

Contracting Radar



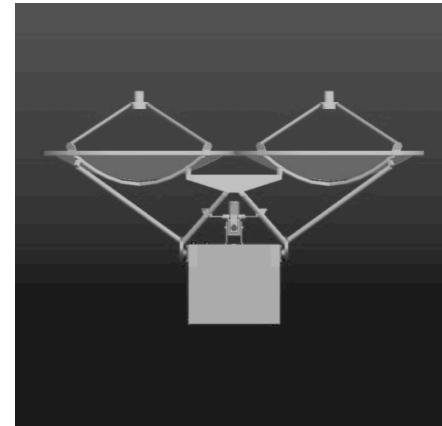
The Radar



Radar Specs

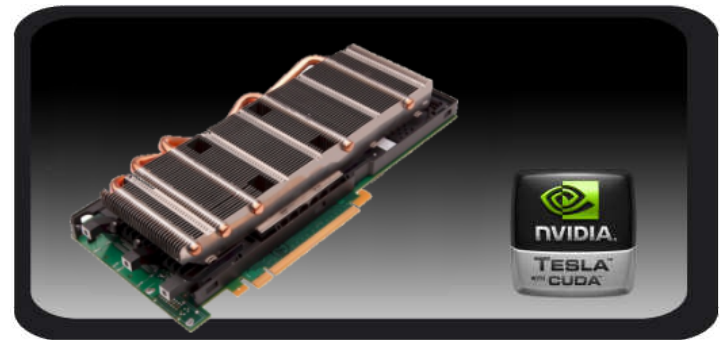
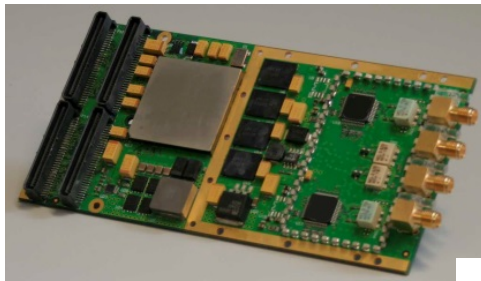
- Type Polarimetric Doppler Weather Radar
- Freq 9.3 – 9.5 Ghz
- Range 200 m – 60 Km
- Resolution > 30m
- Sweep rate Up tp 2500 Hz
- Transmit Polar. Sweep to Sweep H V
- Recieve Polar. Simultaneous H/V, dual channel reciever
- Transmit power $< \pm 0.1$ dB per sec, $< \pm 1.0$ dB per day
- Phase noise 1° per second
- Required sens > 10 dBZ at 30Km







High-Performance and high-reliability components
From RF to Data Processing









This project has received European Regional Development Funding through INTERREG IV B.



INTERREG IVB





This project has received
European Regional
Development Funding
A INTERREG IV B.



INTERREG IVB



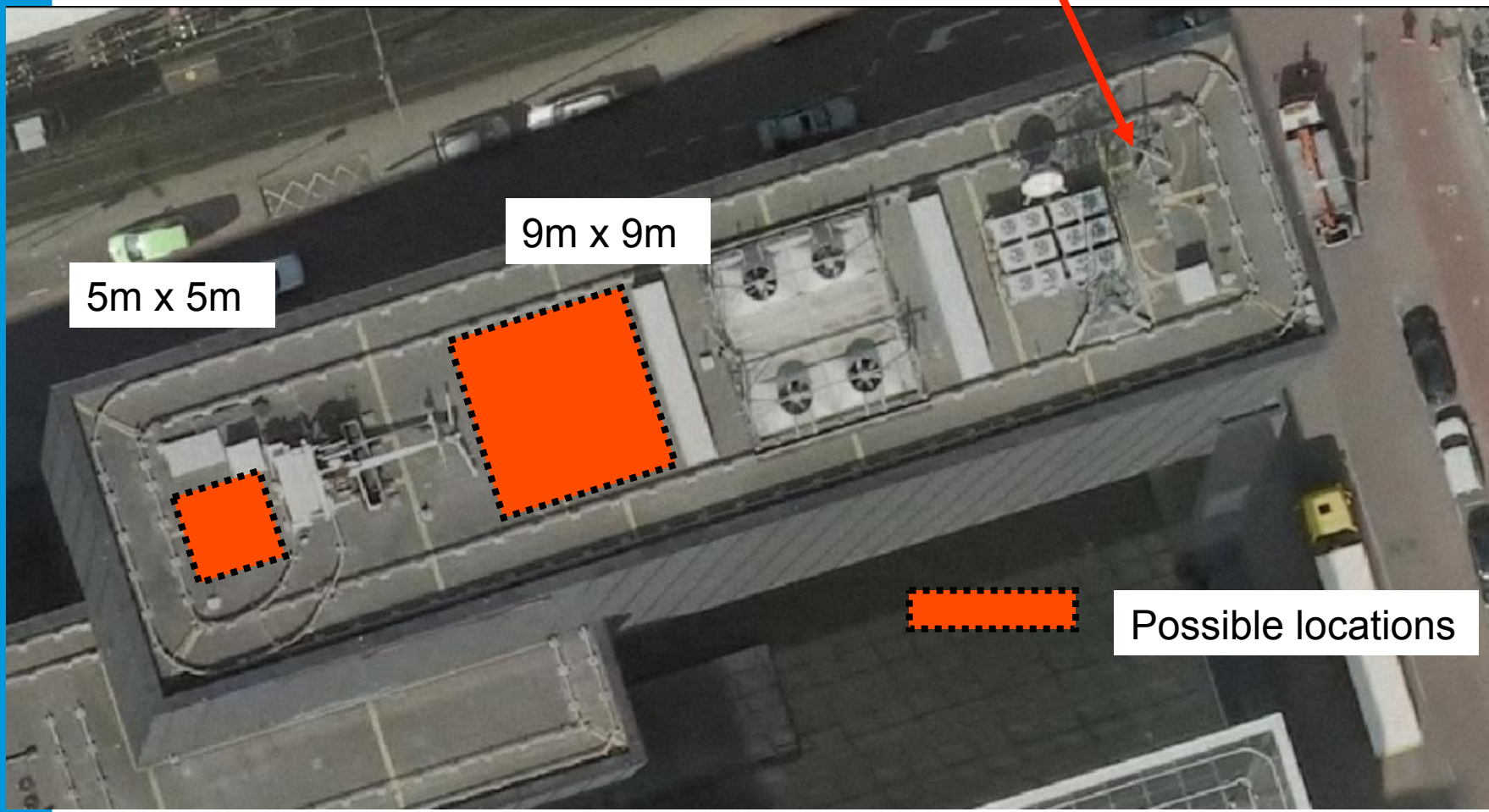


This project has received
European Regional
Development Funding
TERREG IV B.



INTERREG IVB

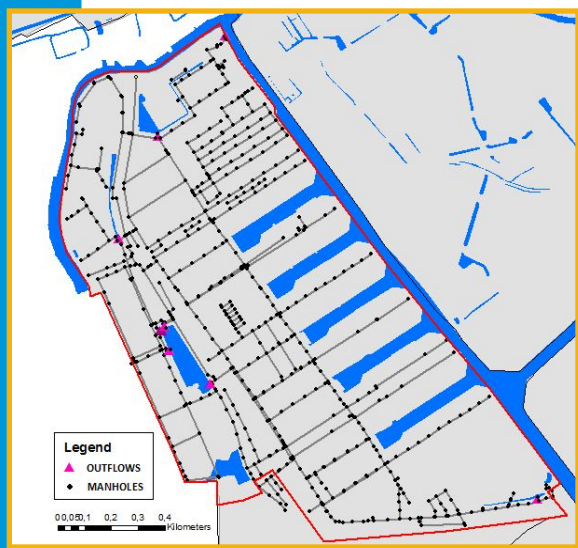




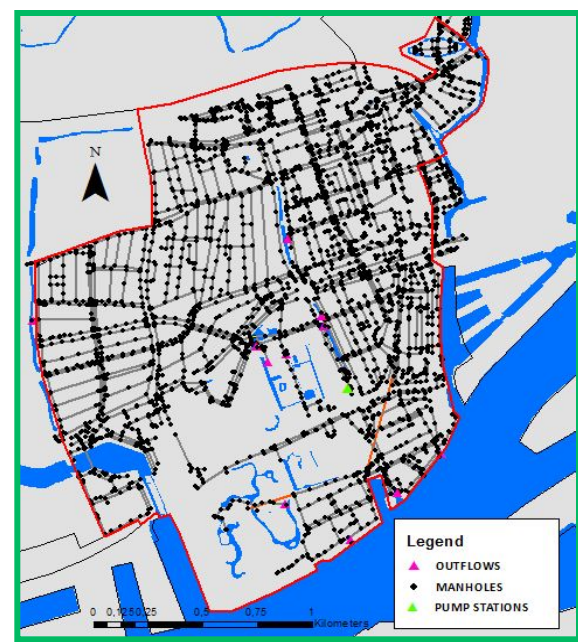




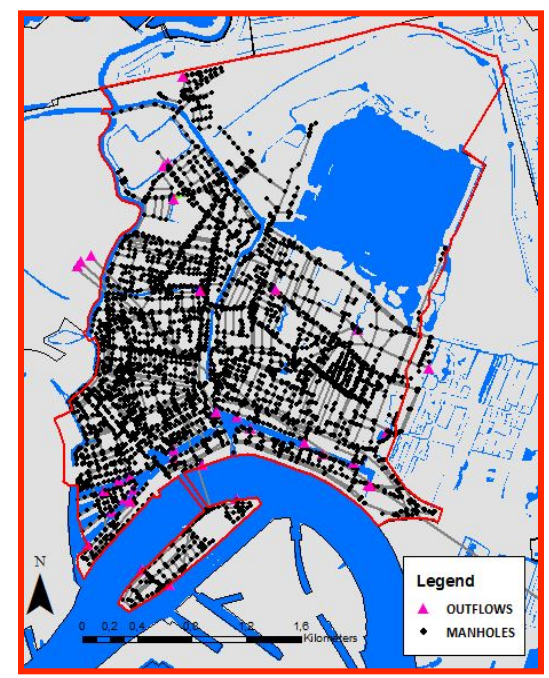
Rotterdam pilot locations



District 12. Spaanse Polder: 1,9 Km²

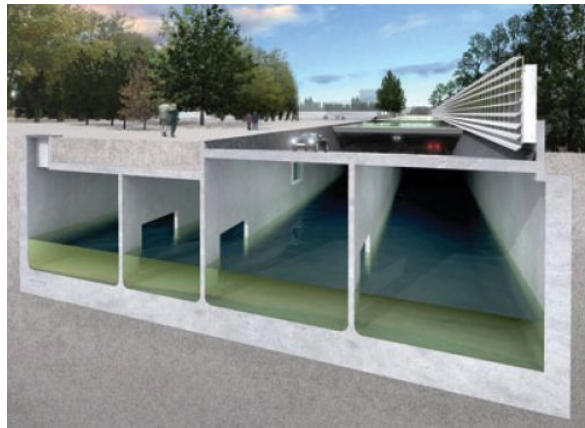


District 9. Centrum: 3,7 Km²



District 10. Kralingen-Crooswijk: 8 Km²

1. Underground storage facilities (e.g. Museumpark, 10000m³)



3. Further optimization of system operation:

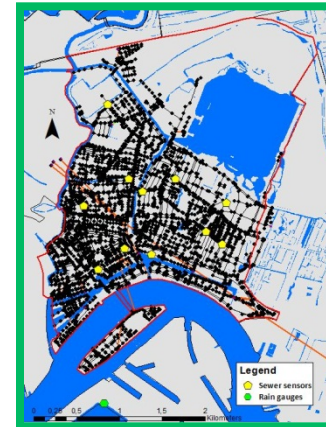
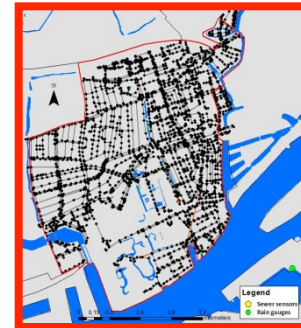
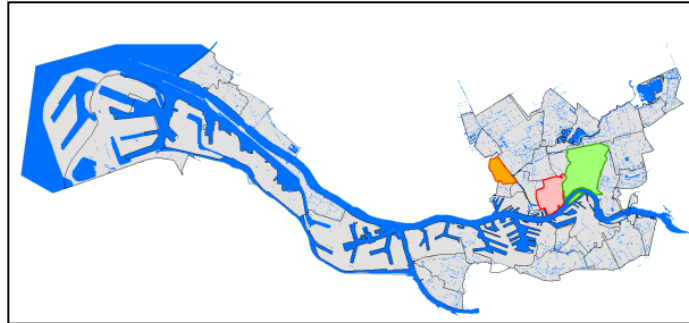
Rotterdam has a combined sewer system with 40 pumping stations that can be operated from a central control room.



2. Water squares (e.g. Belamyplein, Benthemplein, 17000m³)

4. Green roofs: a durable solution for temporary water storage





Software : Sobek-urban 212

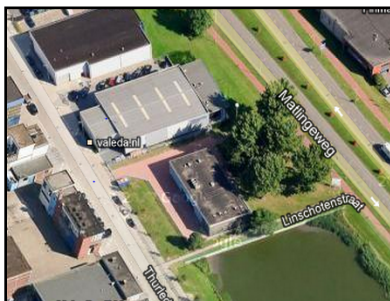
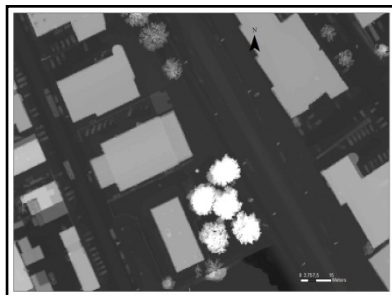
Modules:

The **sewer system** is modelled in 1-dimension (1D) in Sobek Urban;

The **rainfall-runoff** process is modelled in Sobek RR- runoff to the sewer system is computed by delay factor +losses+infiltration module, where the discharge into the system is computed as a function of rainfall and runoff factors, which in turn depend on slope, area and type of surface.

The **overland flow** will be set up using the 2-dimensional Sobek module





The Municipality provided a set of AHN-2 layers cropped to the administrative limits of the city. This **DEM** was produced using Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) of ground levels from an aerial platform.

The DEM is characterized by

- a **spatial resolution of 0.5 m × 0.5 m**,
- a vertical precision of 5 cm,
- a systematic error of 5 cm, a random error of 5 cm,
- a minimum precision under two standard deviations of 15 cm. [1]

[1] Citizens' complaints, overland flow networks and vulnerability to pluvial Flooding (S. Gaitan et al., 2012)

Monitoring systems

1. C-Band radars: De Bilt and Den Helder (200 km range, operated by KNMI) [1]



2. X-Band radar: Nationale Nederlanden building, next to Central Station.



3. OVER THE WHOLE URBAN AREA:

- 8 fixed **rain gauges** from Municipality;
- 10-15 disdrometers from TUDelft;
- 2 KNMI raingauges (Airport and Hoek van Holland);
- At least 3 manual rain gauges from amateurs.

[1] Derivation of a 10-Year Radar-Based Climatology of Rainfall. A. Overeem et al. 2008



Thank you

