

Een kosteneffectieve optimalisatie tool voor de
verdeling van blauw-groene infrastructuur ter
mitigatie van het hitte eiland effect.

Louden Kremer

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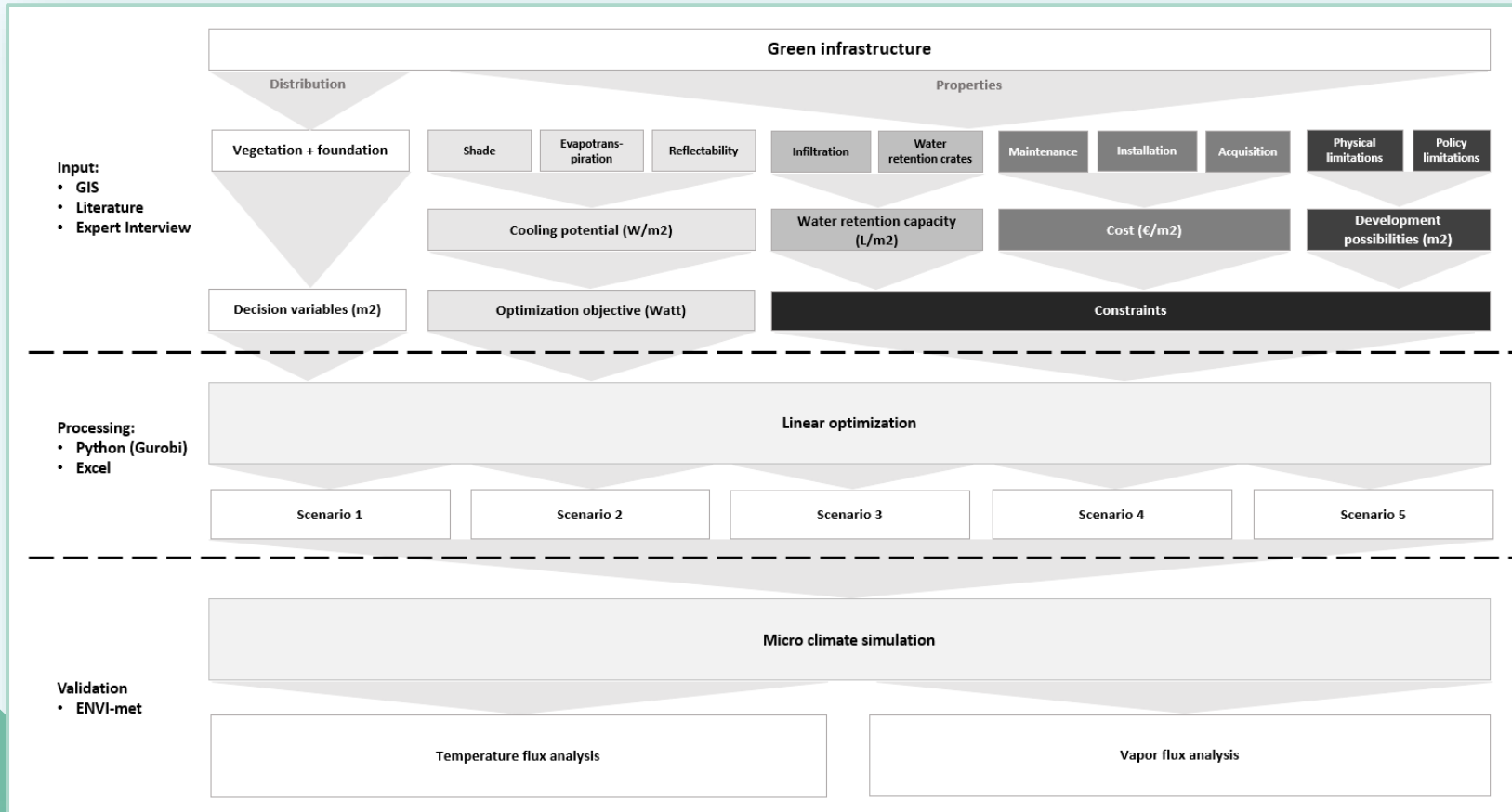
Kennisleemte

“In the current practice, optimal selection of GI (Green Infrastructure) practices for such areas are generally conducted based on expert judgement, and there are no systematic methodologies currently available for this process” (Jayasooriya et al., 2020).

- Planning Support System (PSS)
- Onderbouwde keuzes
- Vooroordelen verminderen
- Communicatie methode



Conceptueel raamwerk



Belangrijkste aannames

- Wegenplan volgens concept C, type groen flexibel
- Energiebalans
- Gebaseerd op een warme/droge zomerse dag. Geen verdamping zonder extra waterretentie.
- Top-down benadering



Keuze variabelen

1. Gras



2. Gemengde haag



3. Meerjarige grassen/kruiden



4. Stedelijke boom



5. Groene parkeerplaats

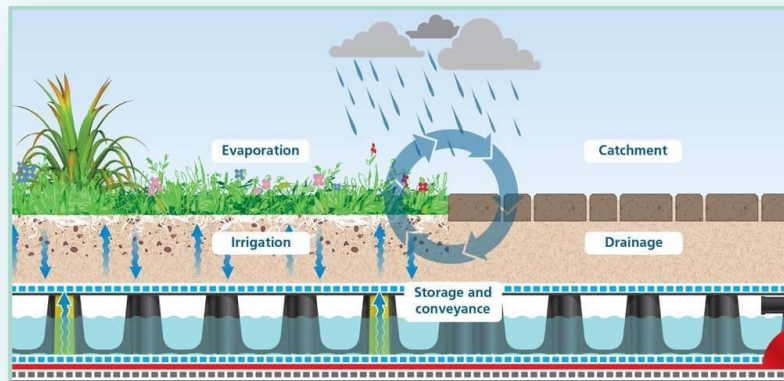


6. Groene gevel



Keuze variabelen

1. Permavoid system



2. Doorwortelbare ruimte



Input data



Zone	Area (M ²)	Grass (A)	Grass + RET (AY)	Mixed hedge (B)	Mixed hedge + RET (BY)
A1	414	400	400	400	400
A2	155	155	155	155	155
A3	294	269	269	269	269
A4	7	7	7	7	7
A5	27	27	27	27	27
A6	4	4	4	4	4
A7	23	23	23	23	23
B1	114	114	114	114	114

Code:		Cost (acquisition + installation) (€/m ²)	Maintenance (€/m ² /year)	Shading (W/m ²)	Evapotranspiration (W/m ²) (summer)	Additional Reflection (W/m ²)	Total cooling effect (W/m ²)
F	Green Façade	400	2,81	0	0	45	45
FXY	Green Façade + DWR + RET	400	2,81	0	188	45	234
A	Grass	5	1	0	0	40	40
AY	Grass + RET	85	1	0	170	40	210
B	Mixed hedge	73	0,88	0	0	45	45
BY	Mixed hedge + RET	153	0,88	0	188	45	234
C	Perennial planting	20	0,88	0	0	21	21
CY	Perennial planting + RET	100	0,88	0	209	21	231
D	Remaining tree	0	0	89	124	0	212
EX	Tree + DWR	127	2,12	89	0	17	149
EXY	Tree + DWR + RET	162	2,12	89	124	17	323
G (K, KX)	Open paving patterns	135	0,22	0	0	20	20
GY (KY)	Open paving patterns + RET	150	0,22	0	85	20	105
GXY (KXY)	Open paving patterns + DWR + RET	170	0,22	0	85	20	105

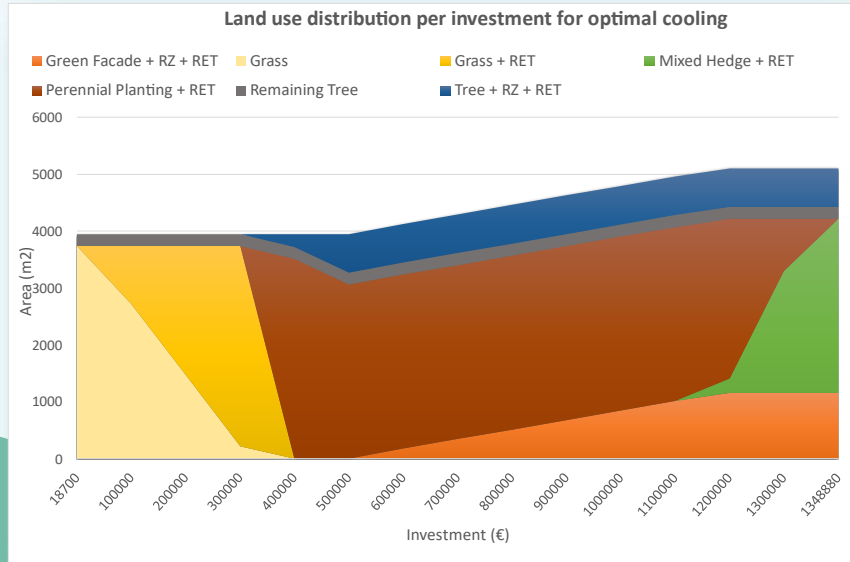
Scenario's

Scenario	Max cooling	Max net benefits	Saturated zone	Water retention	Evapotranspiration factor (0.5)
1.1	█				
1.2	█				█
2	█		█		
3.1	█			█	
3.2	█			█	
4		█			

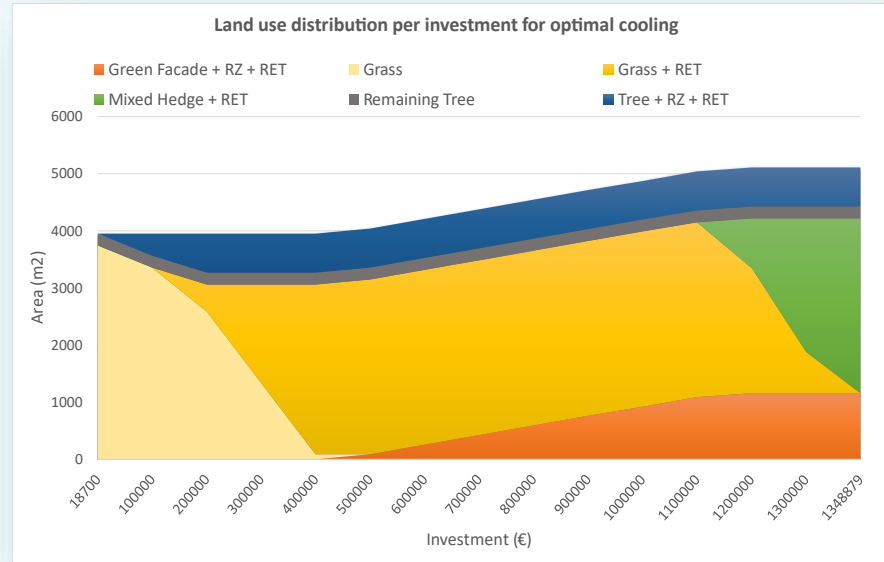
Scenario 1

Scenario	Max cooling	Max benefits	Max net benefits	Saturated zone	Water retention	Evapotranspiration factor (x0.5)
1.1						
1.2						

1.1



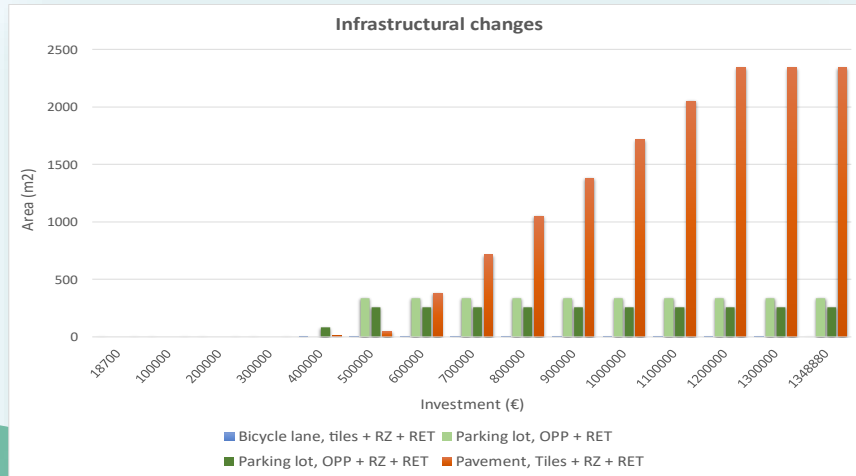
1.2



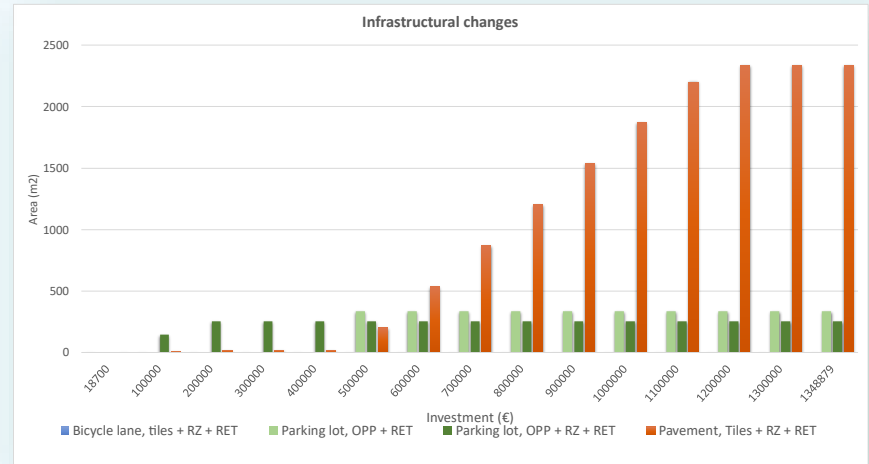
Scenario 1

Scenario	Max cooling	Max benefits	Max net benefits	Saturated zone	Water retention	Evapotranspiration factor (x0.5)
1.1						
1.2						

1.1



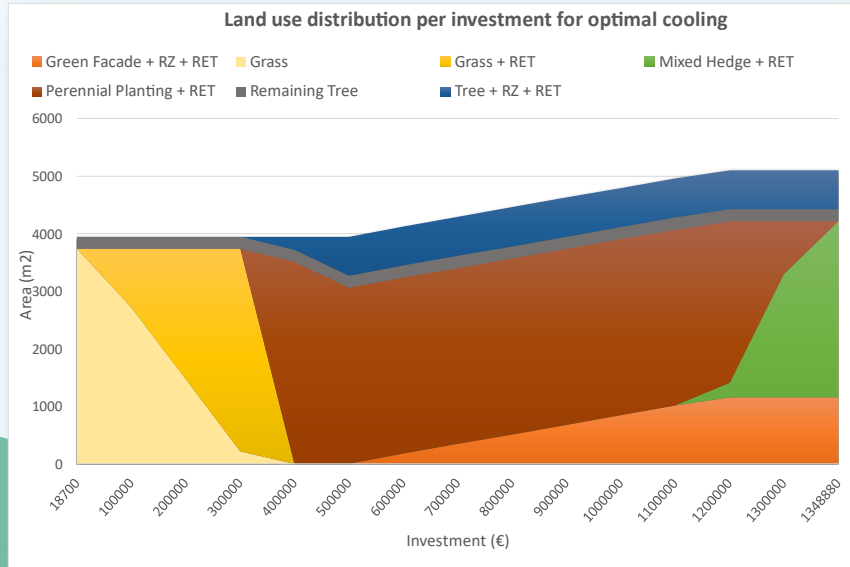
1.2



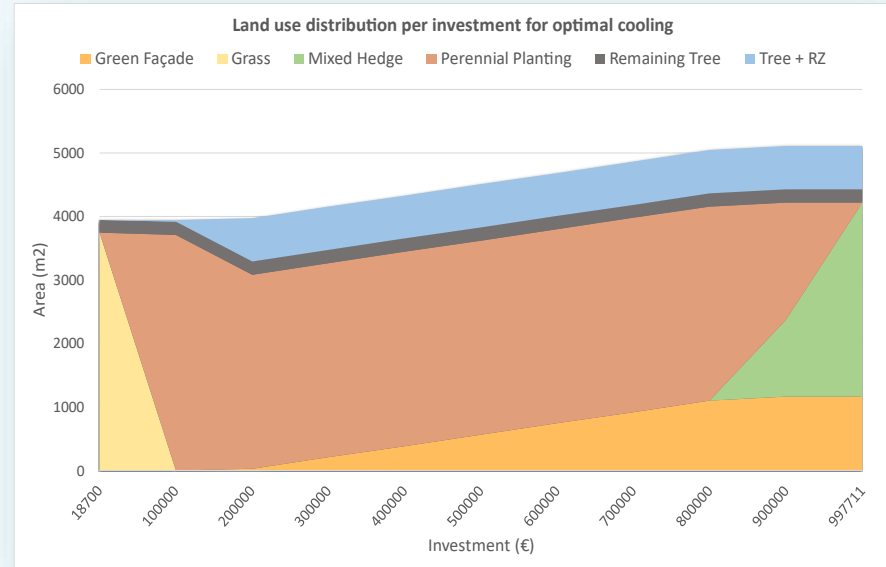
Scenario 2

Scenario	Max cooling	Max benefits	Max net benefits	Saturated zone	Water retention	Evapotranspiration factor (x0.5)
1.1						
2						

1.1



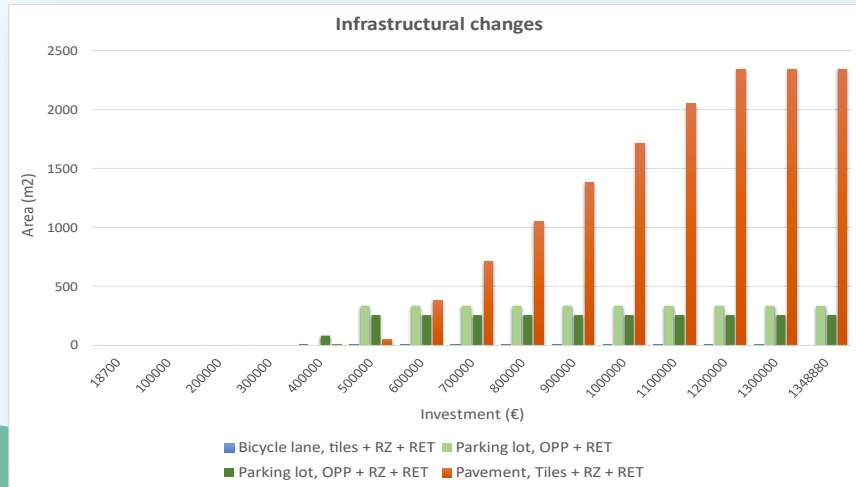
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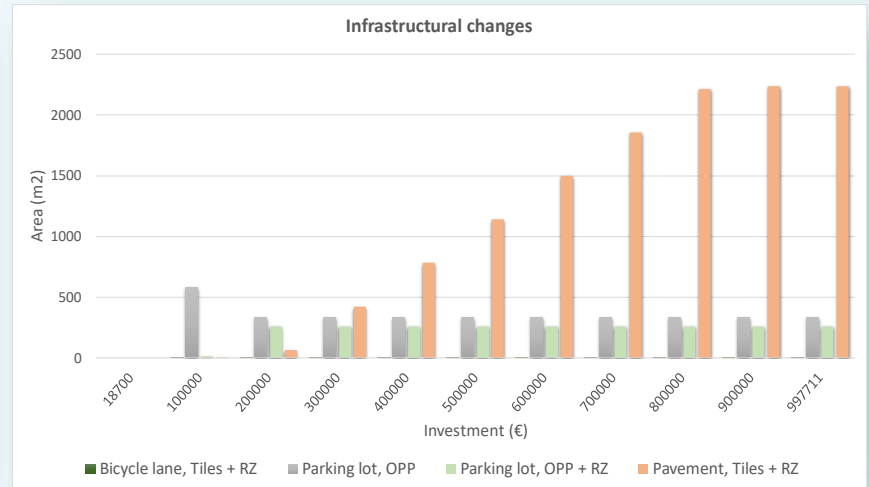
Scenario 2

Scenario	Max cooling	Max benefits	Max net benefits	Saturated zone	Water retention	Evapotranspiration factor (x0.5)
1.1						
2						

1.1



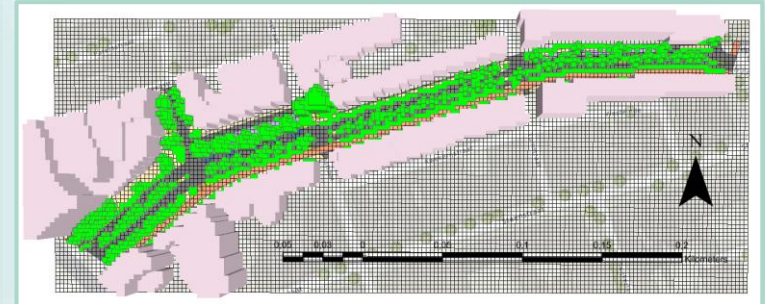
2



Microklimaat simulatie

Scenario	Max cooling	Max benefits	Max net benefits	Saturated zone	Water retention	Evapotranspiration factor (x0.5)
1.1						
2						

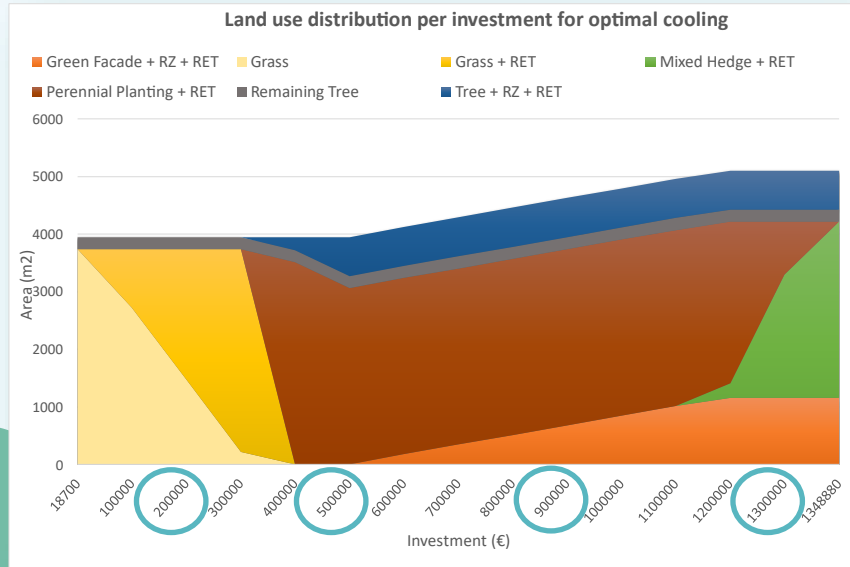
ENVI-met



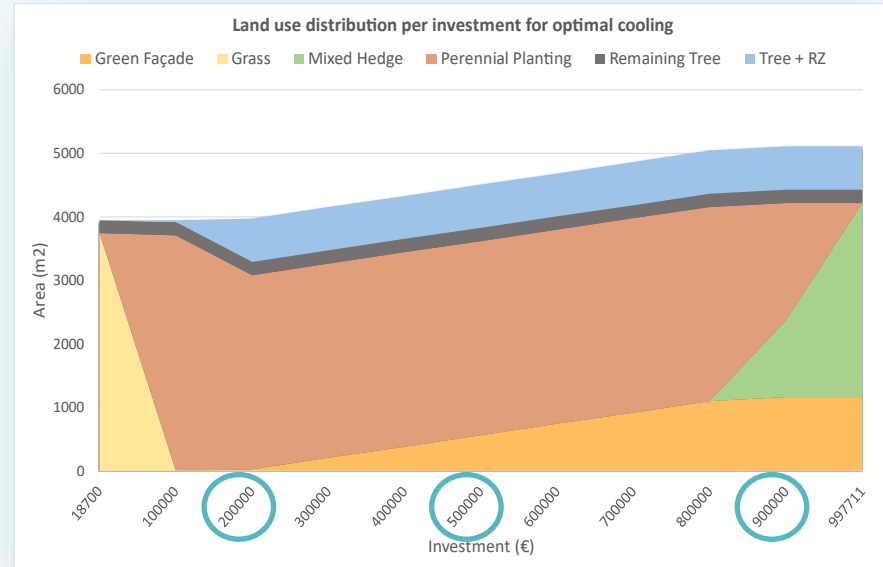
Simulatie

Scenario	Max cooling	Max benefits	Max net benefits	Saturated zone	Water retention	Evapotranspiration factor (x0.5)
1.1						
2						

1.1

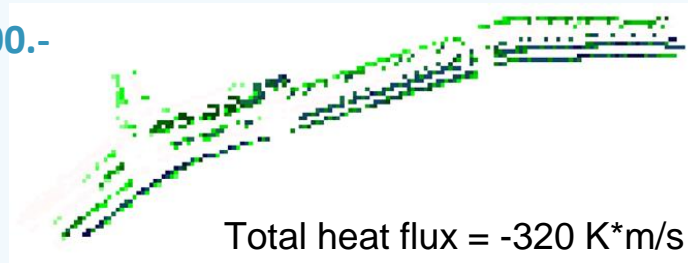
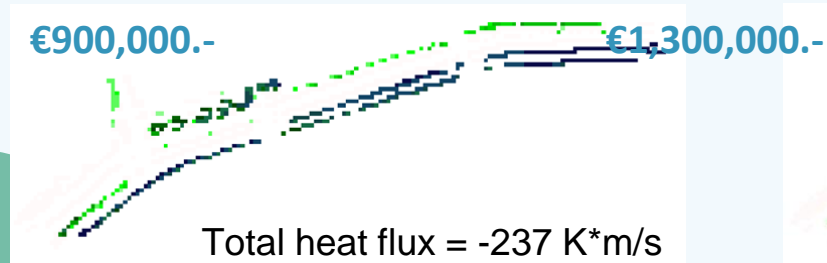
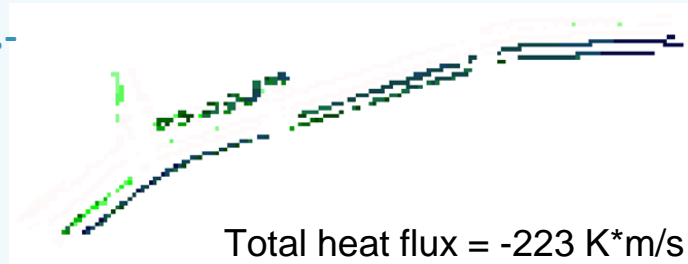
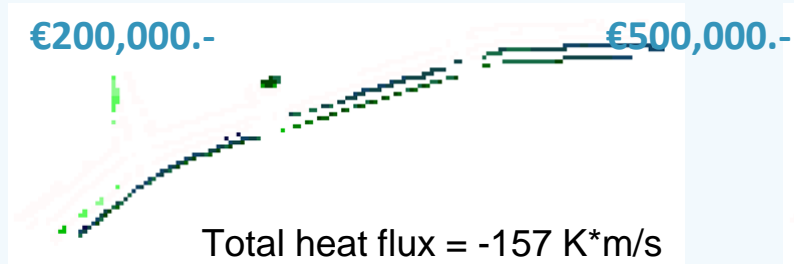


2

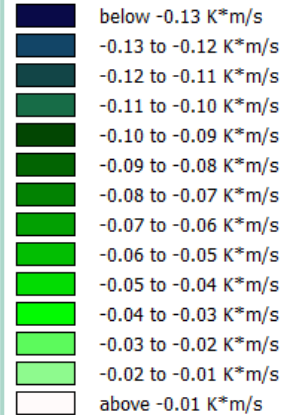


Simulatie

Scenario 1: Heat flux (K*m/s)

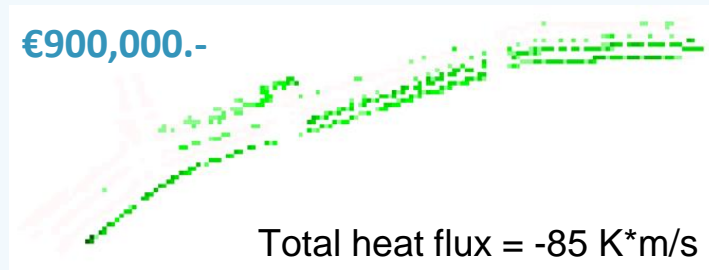
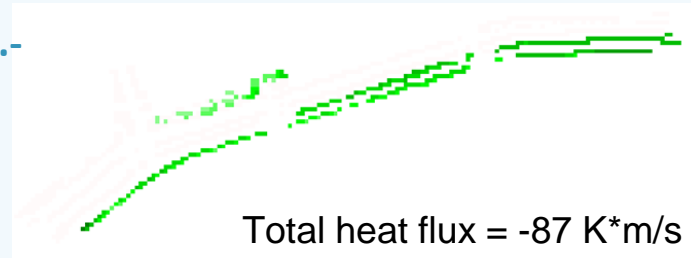
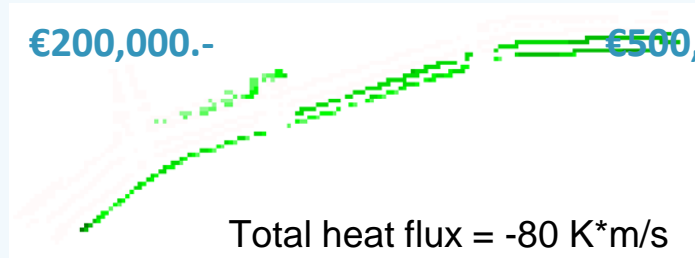


Temperature Flux



Simulatie

Scenario 2: Heat flux (K*m/s)

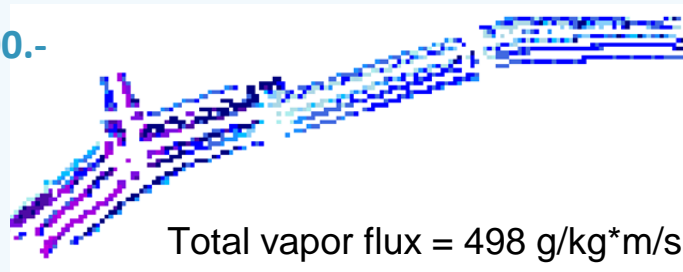
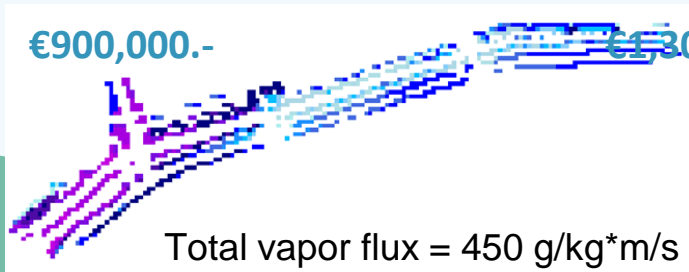
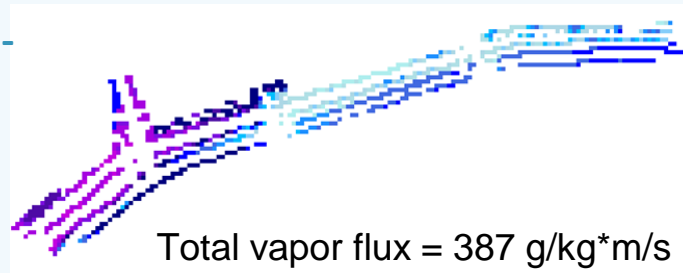
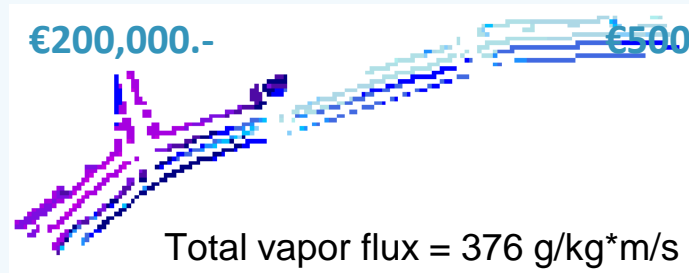


Temperature Flux

	below -0.13 K*m/s
	-0.13 to -0.12 K*m/s
	-0.12 to -0.11 K*m/s
	-0.11 to -0.10 K*m/s
	-0.10 to -0.09 K*m/s
	-0.09 to -0.08 K*m/s
	-0.08 to -0.07 K*m/s
	-0.07 to -0.06 K*m/s
	-0.06 to -0.05 K*m/s
	-0.05 to -0.04 K*m/s
	-0.04 to -0.03 K*m/s
	-0.03 to -0.02 K*m/s
	-0.02 to -0.01 K*m/s
	above -0.01 K*m/s

Simulatie

Scenario 1: Vapor flux (g/kg*m/s)

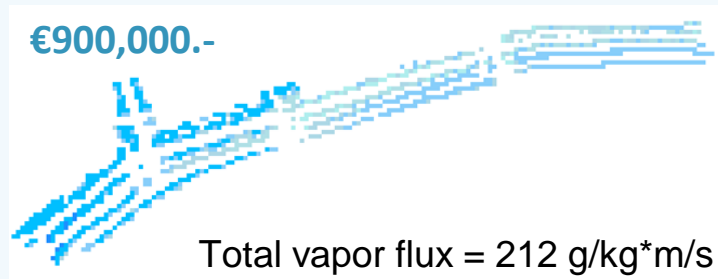
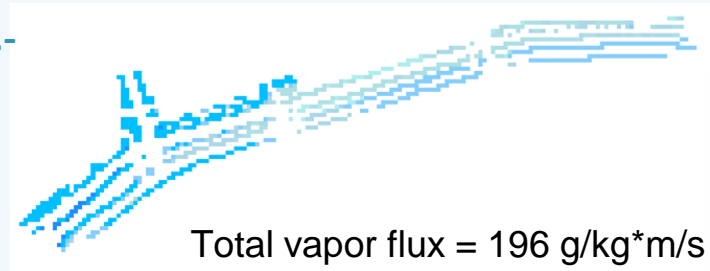
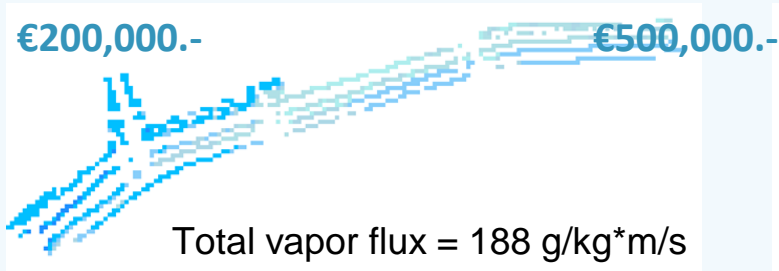


Vapour Flux

below 0.01 g/kg*m/s
0.01 to 0.02 g/kg*m/s
0.02 to 0.03 g/kg*m/s
0.03 to 0.04 g/kg*m/s
0.04 to 0.05 g/kg*m/s
0.05 to 0.06 g/kg*m/s
0.06 to 0.07 g/kg*m/s
0.07 to 0.08 g/kg*m/s
0.08 to 0.09 g/kg*m/s
0.09 to 0.10 g/kg*m/s
0.10 to 0.11 g/kg*m/s
0.11 to 0.12 g/kg*m/s
0.12 to 0.13 g/kg*m/s
above 0.13 g/kg*m/s

Simulatie

Scenario 2: Vapor flux (g/kg*m/s)



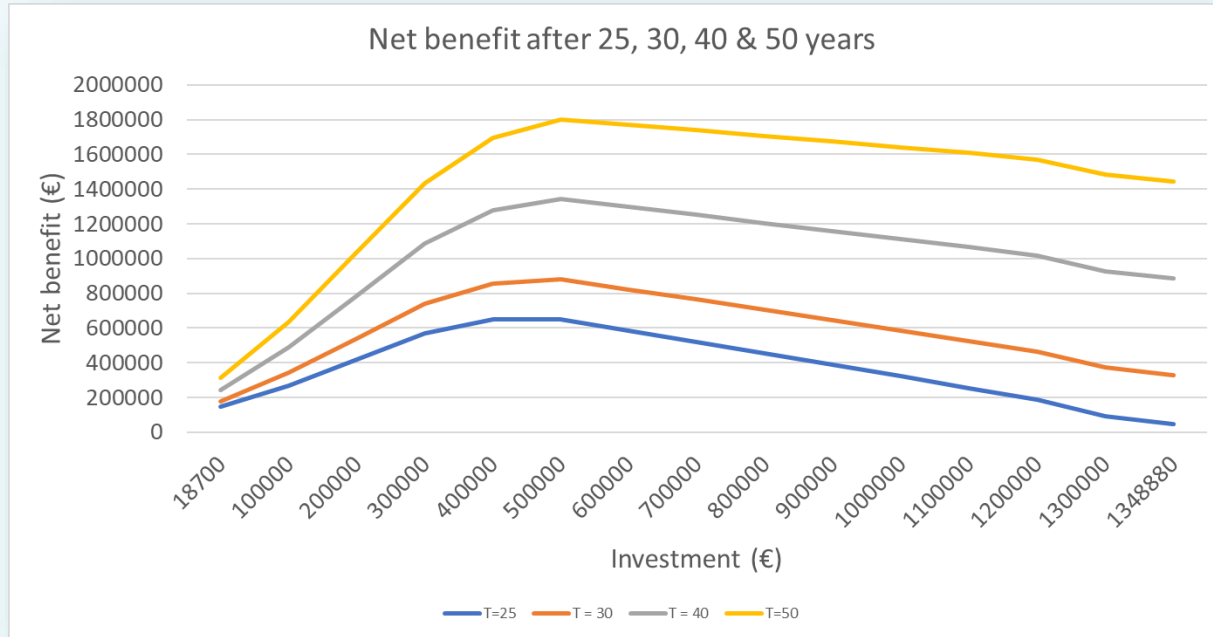
Vapour Flux

	below 0.01 g/kg*m/s
	0.01 to 0.02 g/kg*m/s
	0.02 to 0.03 g/kg*m/s
	0.03 to 0.04 g/kg*m/s
	0.04 to 0.05 g/kg*m/s
	0.05 to 0.06 g/kg*m/s
	0.06 to 0.07 g/kg*m/s
	0.07 to 0.08 g/kg*m/s
	0.08 to 0.09 g/kg*m/s
	0.09 to 0.10 g/kg*m/s
	0.10 to 0.11 g/kg*m/s
	0.11 to 0.12 g/kg*m/s
	0.12 to 0.13 g/kg*m/s
	above 0.13 g/kg*m/s

Scenario 4

Scenario	Max cooling	Max benefits	Max net benefits	Saturated zone	Water retention	Evapotranspiration factor (x0.5)
4						

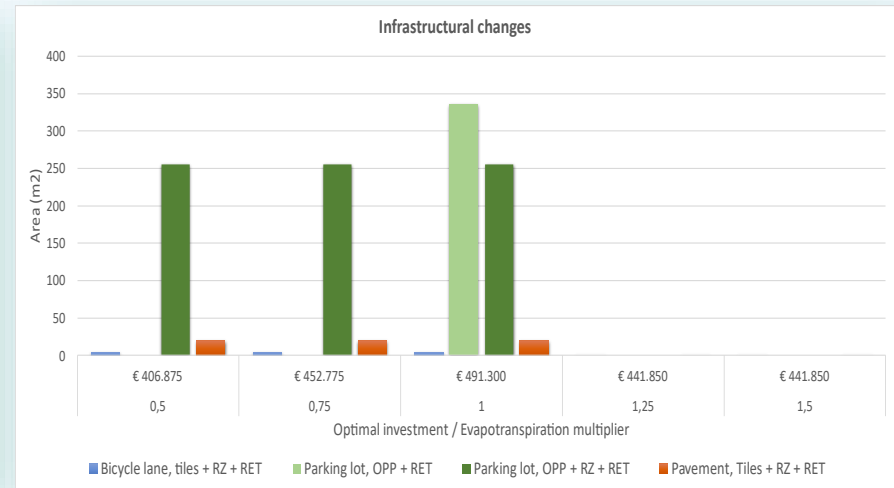
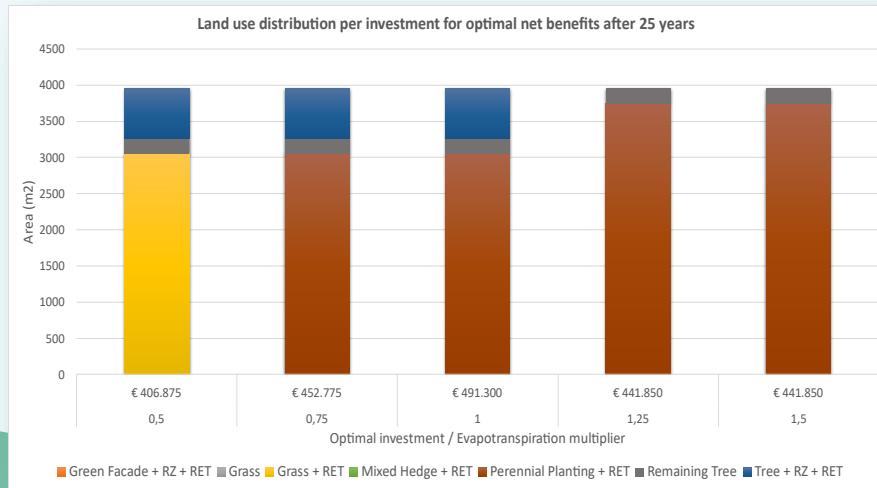
$$\text{Net benefit} = T * (\text{Benefit cooling} + \text{Benefit water retention} - \text{Maintenance costs}) - \text{investment costs}$$



Gevoeligheidsanalyse

Scenario	Max cooling	Max benefits	Max net benefits	Saturated zone	Water retention	Evapotranspiration factor (x0.5)
5						

The optimal distribution with an uncertain evapotranspiration



Discussie/limitatie

1. De tool is gebaseerd op aannames
2. Sommige kaders zijn specifiek tot Arnhem
3. De gemengde haag heeft een groter effect op de heat flux dan verwacht.
4. Het atmosferisch verkoelend effect van een groene gevel is minimaal.
5. Wanneer verdamping een minder grote rol speelt zijn meerjarige grassen/kruiden minder effectief.
6. De tool heeft zeker waarde als startpunt van discussie voor een ontwikkeling.
7. Er zijn slechts enkele keuze variabelen gekozen, de gemeente miste heesters.
8. In deze vorm met name geschikt voor interne communicatie, hoewel de boodschap extern ook waardevol is.

Conclusies

1. De tool kan op een objectieve manier de optimale verdeling van BGI berekenen per investering.
2. De simulatie valideert deels de input data betreft investeringen en verkoelend effect.
3. De tool kan een rol spelen in de interne communicatie/ startpunt van discussie.

“There is no green design without a blue design”

Follow-up research

- Input verder valideren, meer kwantitatieve data vergaren (iterair proces ENVI-met).
- Neem ook andere relevante factoren mee (groeiperiode, de windflux).
- Neem andere ecosysteemvoordelen mee in de kostenbaten functie.
- Verbeter de communicatiemethode

Thank you for your attention

Are there any questions?