



STREET CANYON SIMULATION COMPARISON WITH WIND TUNNEL EXPERIMENT

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OVERVIEW

- ❑ Introduction
- ❑ Model description
- ❑ Simulation and experimental set up
- ❑ Comparison numerical and wind tunnel results
- ❑ 3D Analysis of flow



INTRODUCTION (1)

- Urban Air Pollution: one of most important problem. Why?:
 - Many people live in cities
 - High pollution levels (traffic emissions)
 - Protect human health



INTRODUCTION (2)

- ❑ Investigate air flow inside Urban Canopy:
 - Interaction Atmospheric Flow \Leftrightarrow Urban Geometry
 - Complex structures
 - Important tool: CFD models (buildings explicitly resolved)

- ❑ **OBJECTIVE:**
 - Validate CFD model with wind tunnel measurements
 - In a future work, use CFD simulations of street canyon to obtain mean flow properties and parameterizations for mesoscale models



MODEL DESCRIPTION

- ❑ FLUENT CFD is used
- ❑ Simulations for steady state based on Reynolds-Averaged Navier-Stokes equations (RANS)
- ❑ Turbulence model: $k-\varepsilon$ standard
- ❑ Governing equations solved by means of a collocated grid system using finite volume method
- ❑ Pressure-velocity coupling : SIMPLE
- ❑ Advection-differencing scheme: QUICK

WIND TUNNEL EXPERIMENT

- ❑ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Fluid Modelling Facility wind tunnel (Brown et al. 2001).
- ❑ Test section: 18.3m x 3.7m x 2.1m
- ❑ Roughness length = 0.001m. Horizontal velocity as power-law profile (3 m/s at $z = H$).
- ❑ Reynolds number $\approx 3 \times 10^4$



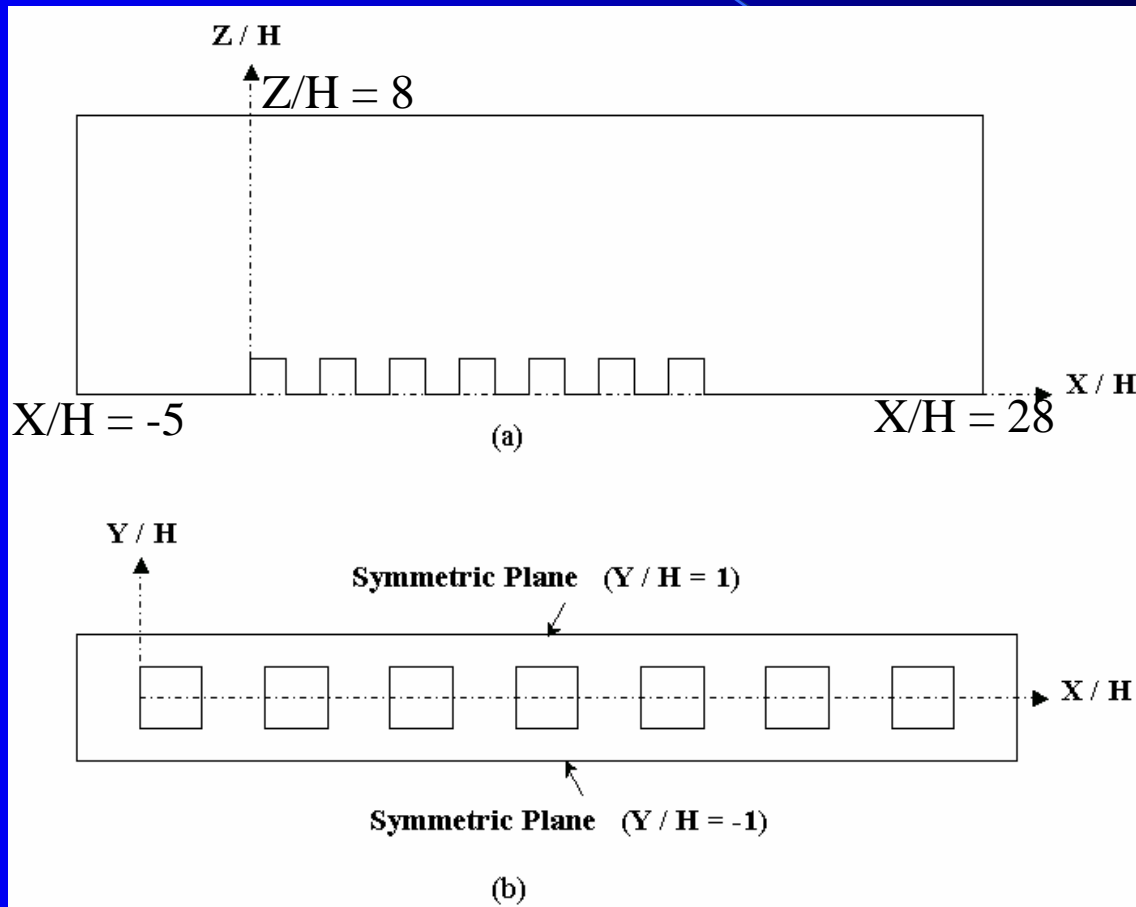
GEOMETRICAL DESCRIPTION

- ❑ Building Array:
 - 7 buildings (X-direction) x 11 buildings (Y-direction)
- ❑ Building dimensions:
 - 0.15m x 0.15m x 0.15m
- ❑ Face to face spacing:
 - 0.15 m in streamwise direction
 - 0.15 m in spanwise direction





SIMULATION SET UP: DOMAIN



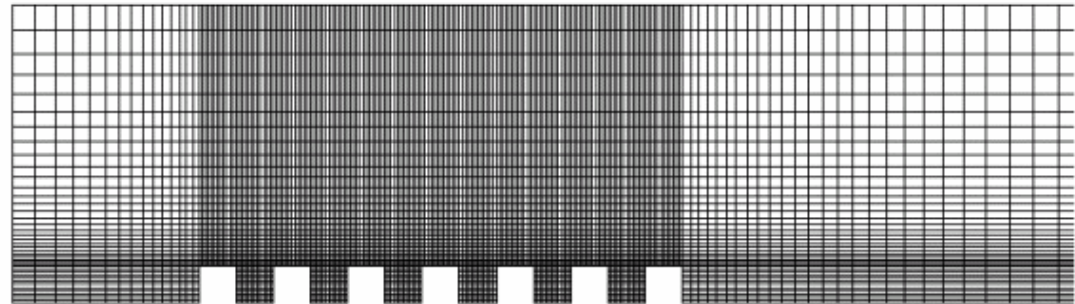
SIMULATION SET UP: GRID

□ Cartesian Grid:

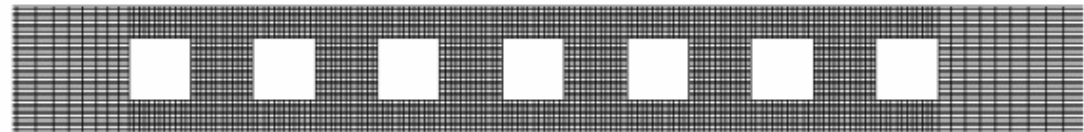
- 202 x 44 x 40 cells

□ Grid Size:

- 0.0125m in X and Z directions near buildings



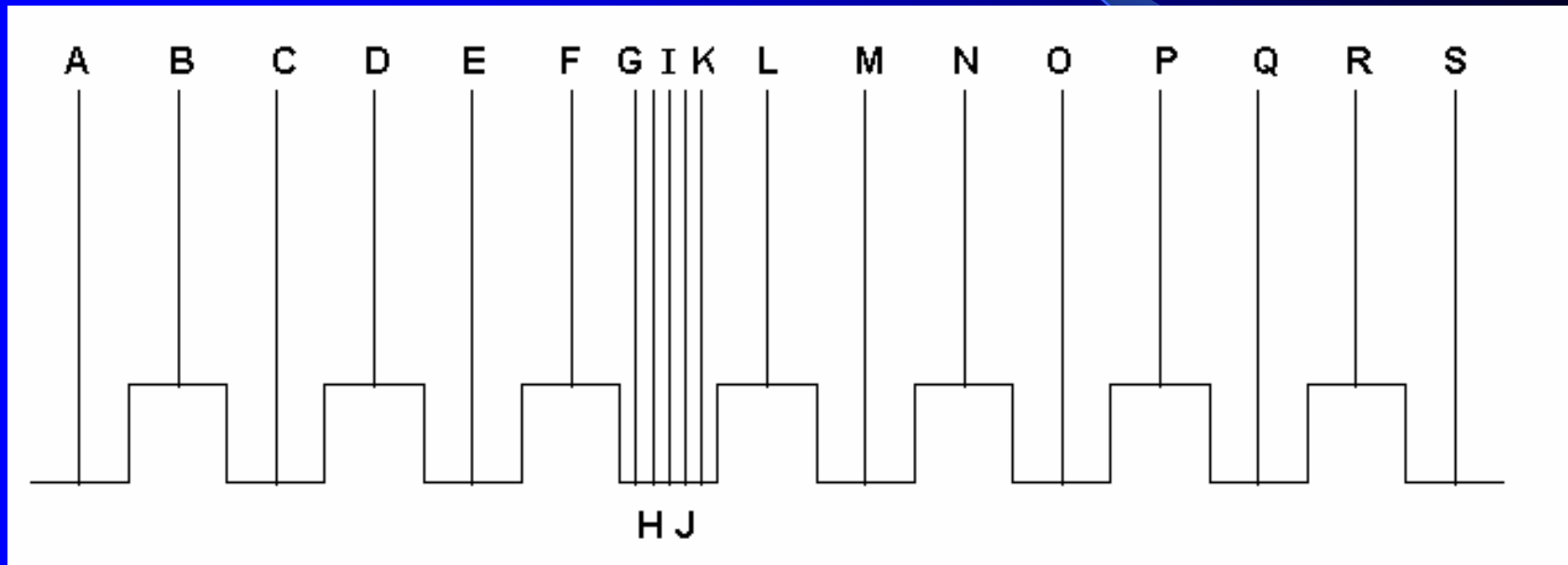
(a)



(b)



LOCATION OF MEASUREMENTS



STATISTICAL ANALYSIS (1)

□ “Hit Rate” Test (Schlünzen et al., 2004)

$$q = \frac{N}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \quad \text{with} \quad N_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \left| \frac{P_i - O_i}{O_i} \right| \leq RD \text{ or } |P_i - O_i| \leq AD \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

n : total number of points compared

O_i and P_i : wind tunnel (reference) data and model results, respectively.

RD : relative deviation allowed.

AD : absolute deviation allowed of model results from reference data

Comparison computed results with wind tunnel data a hit rate of $q > 66\%$ is demanded (Schlünzen et al. (2004)).

□ Statistics

$$NMSE = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (O_i - P_i)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n (O_i \cdot P_i)}$$

$$FB = \frac{\bar{O} - \bar{P}}{0.5 \cdot (\bar{O} + \bar{P})}$$

$$R = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n [(O_i - \bar{O})(P_i - \bar{P})]}{\left[\sum_{i=1}^n (O_i - \bar{O})^2 \right]^{1/2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (P_i - \bar{P})^2 \right]^{1/2}}$$

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS (2)

□ “Hit Rate” Test

| | Number of Points | Number of Hits | Hit Rate (q) |
|-------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| U | 248 | 235 | 95% |
| W | 248 | 190 | 77% |
| TKE | 248 | 201 | 81% |

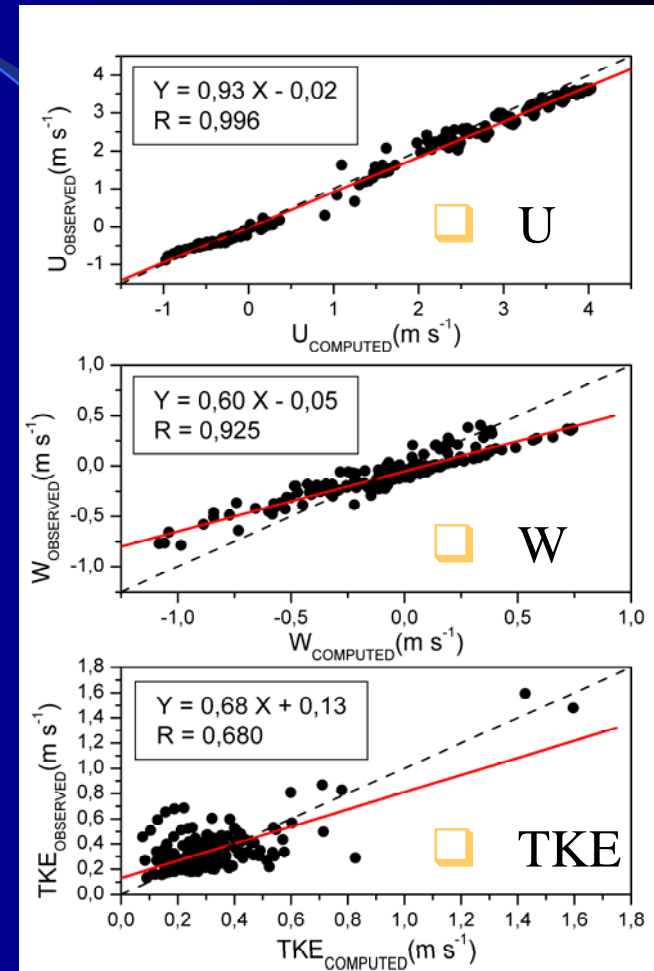
Table 1. Results of hit rate validation procedure outlined in Schlünzen et al. (2004) for mean streamwise velocity, mean vertical velocity and turbulent kinetic energy. A relative deviation of $RD = 0.25$ for all variables and an absolute deviation of $AD = 0.15 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ for mean streamwise velocity and mean vertical velocity and $AD = 0.15 \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$ for turbulent kinetic energy are used.

$q > 66 \%$ for comparison with wind tunnel data

□ Statistics

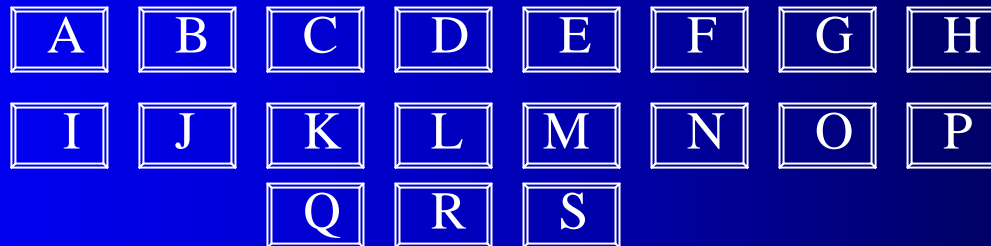
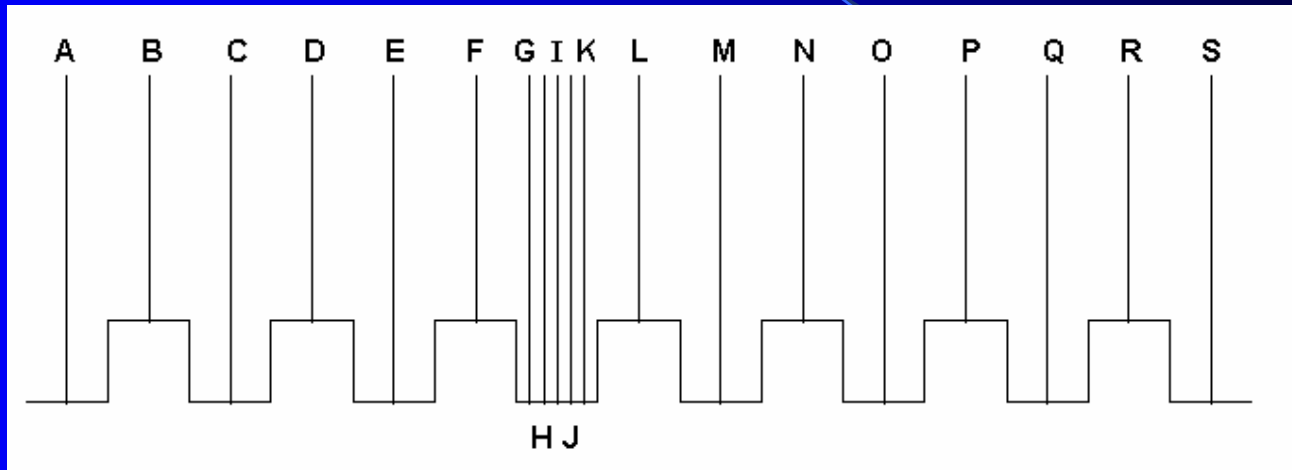
| | $NMSE$ | FB | R |
|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| U | 0.009 | -0.082 | 0.997 |
| W | 0.352 | 0.396 | 0.926 |
| TKE | 0.159 | 0.122 | 0.680 |

Table 2. Values of normalised mean square error ($NMSE$), fractional BIAS (FB) and correlation coefficient (R) for mean streamwise velocity, mean vertical velocity and turbulent kinetic energy.

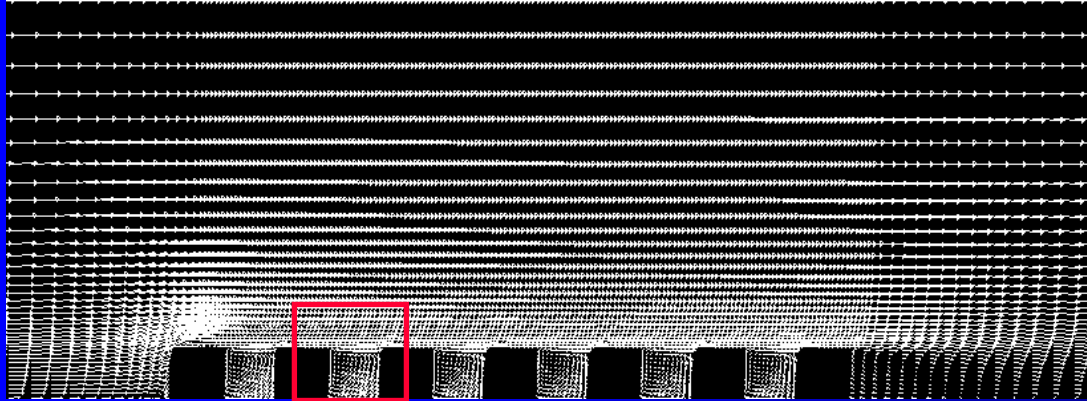




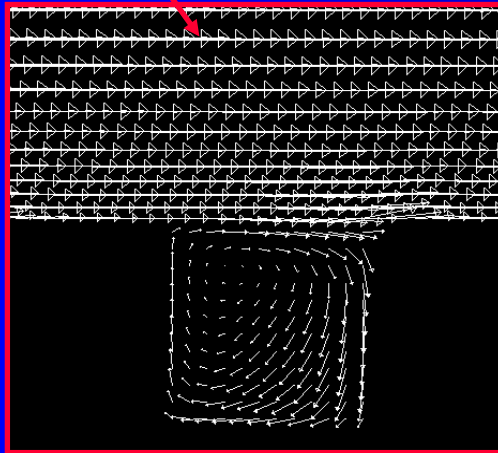
COMPARISON OF VERTICAL PROFILES



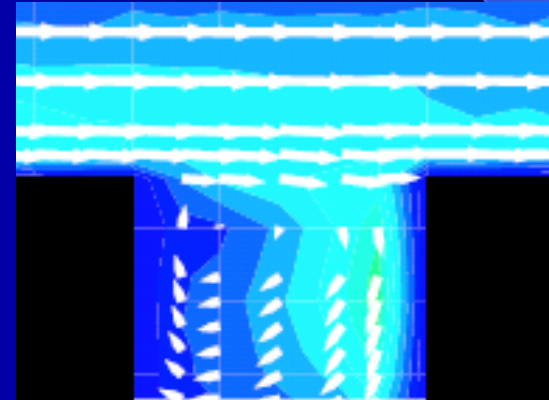
ANALYSIS OF FLOW (1)



WIND FLOW AT $Y/H = 0$

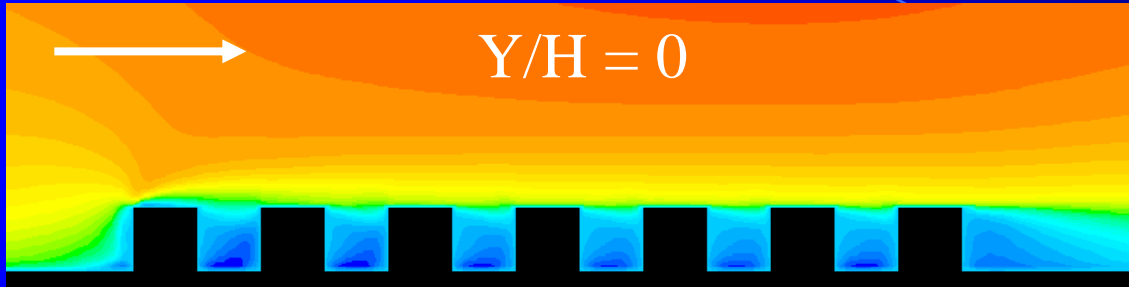


□ CFD

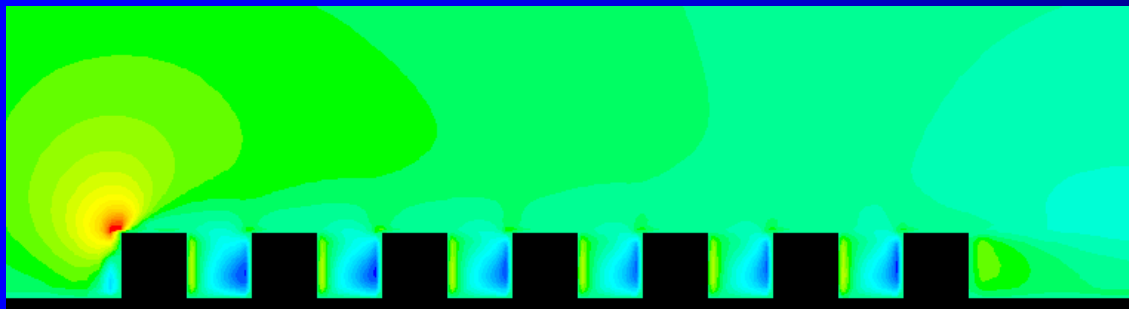


□ Wind tunnel

ANALYSIS OF FLOW (2)



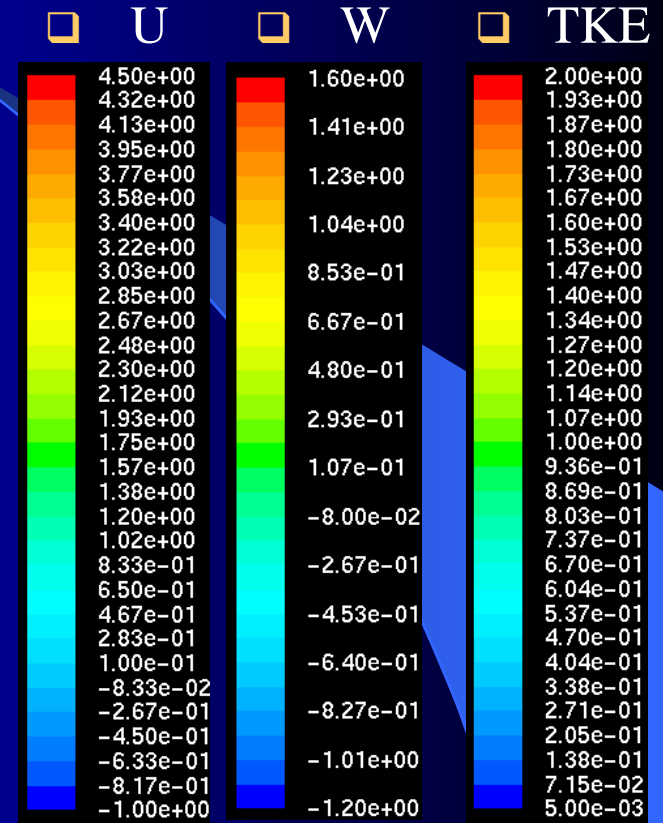
□ U



□ W



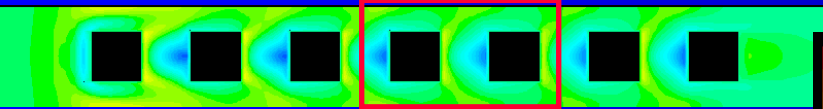
□ TKE



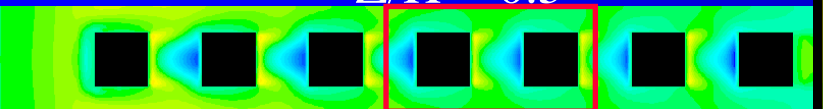
ANALYSIS OF FLOW (3)

□ W

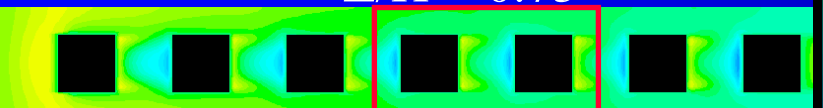
Z/H = 0.25



Z/H = 0.5



Z/H = 0.75

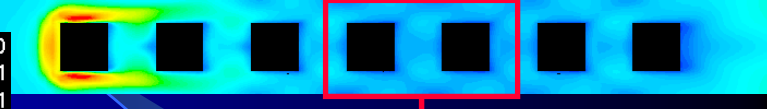


Z/H = 1.0

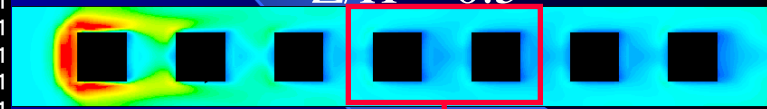


□ TKE

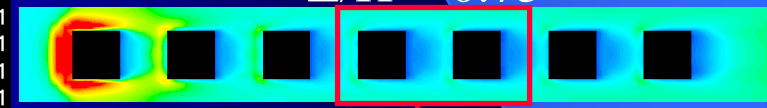
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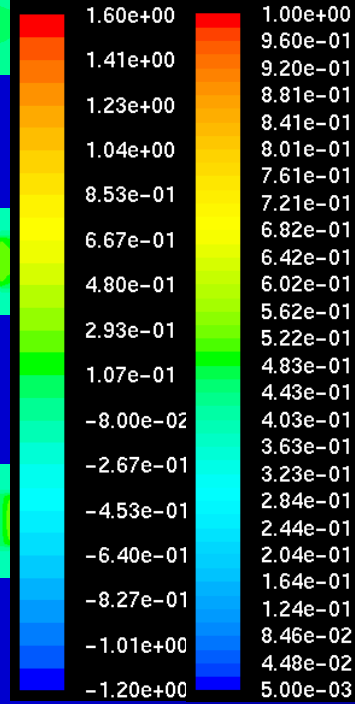
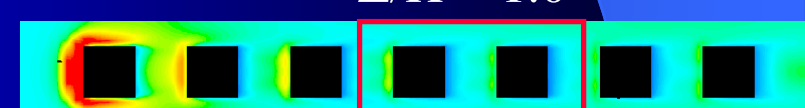
Z/H = 0.5



Z/H = 0.75



Z/H = 1.0





CONCLUSIONS (1)

- ❑ FLUENT reproduces quite well flow structure observed in wind tunnel experiment.
- ❑ Comparison methodology (U, W, TKE):
 - “Hit rate” Test (Schlünzen et al., 2004)
 - Statistics (NMSE, FB, R)
 - Profile comparisons



CONCLUSIONS (2)

- ❑ General good agreement.
 - Excellent agreement for U
 - W intensity is overestimated
 - TKE is underestimated inside canyons
- ❑ Complex flow inside canyons

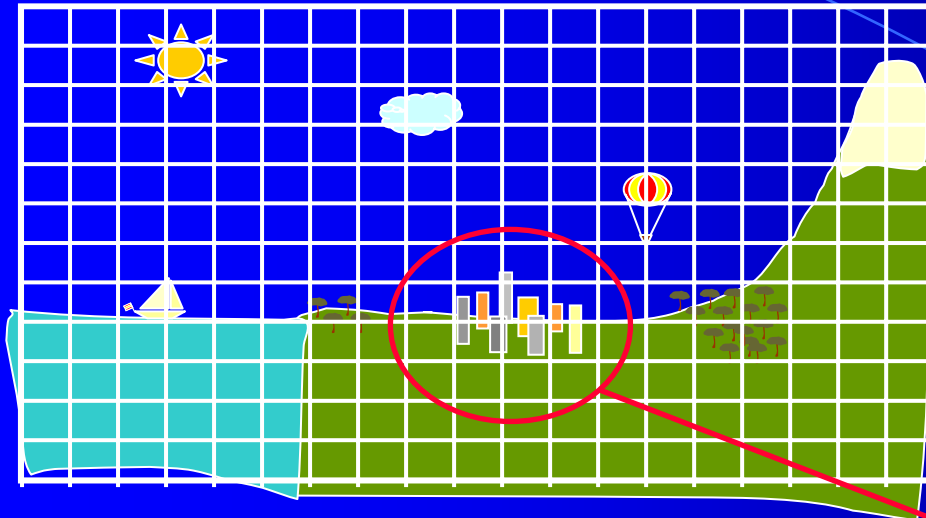


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 - Dr. Michael J. Brown for providing data of wind tunnel experiments.

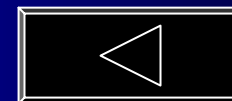
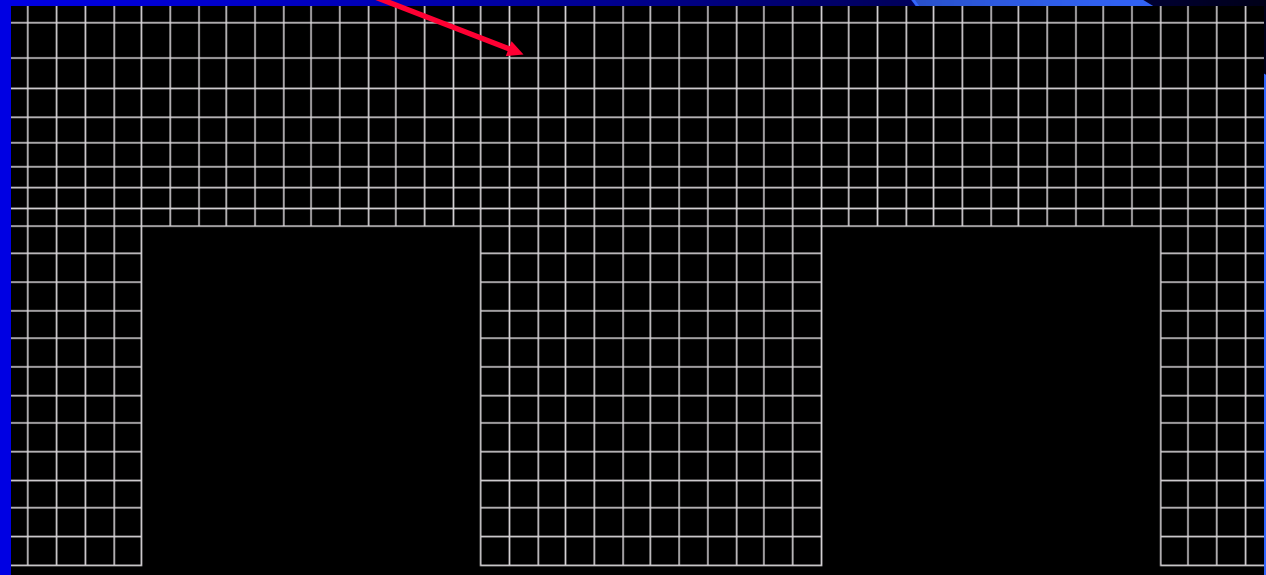


Thank you for your attention



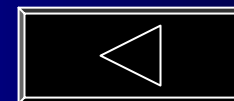
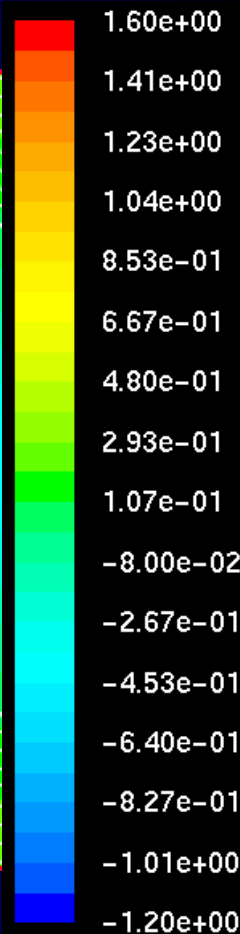
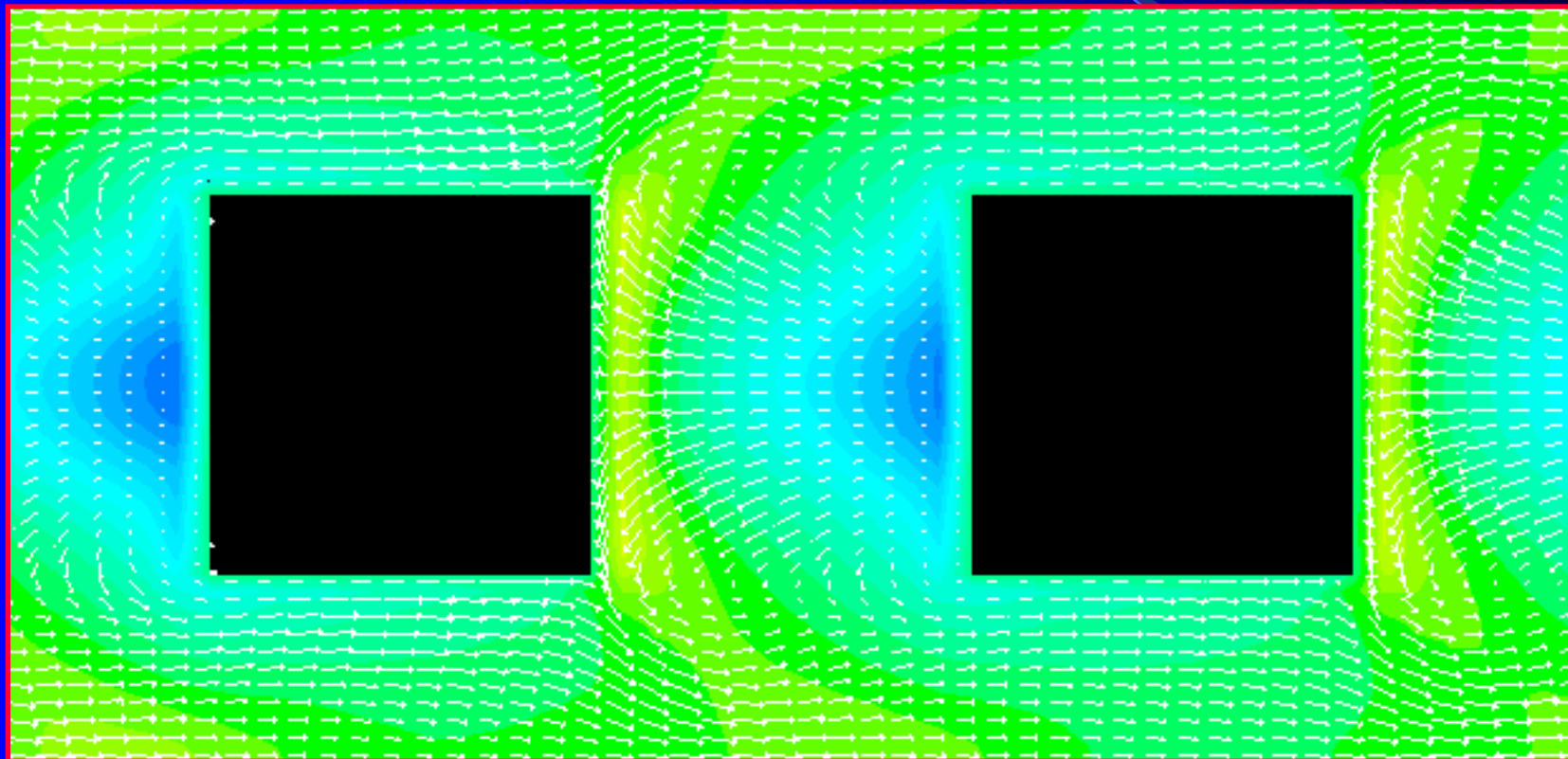
□ MESOSCALE MODELS

□ CFD MODELS



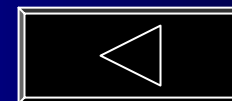
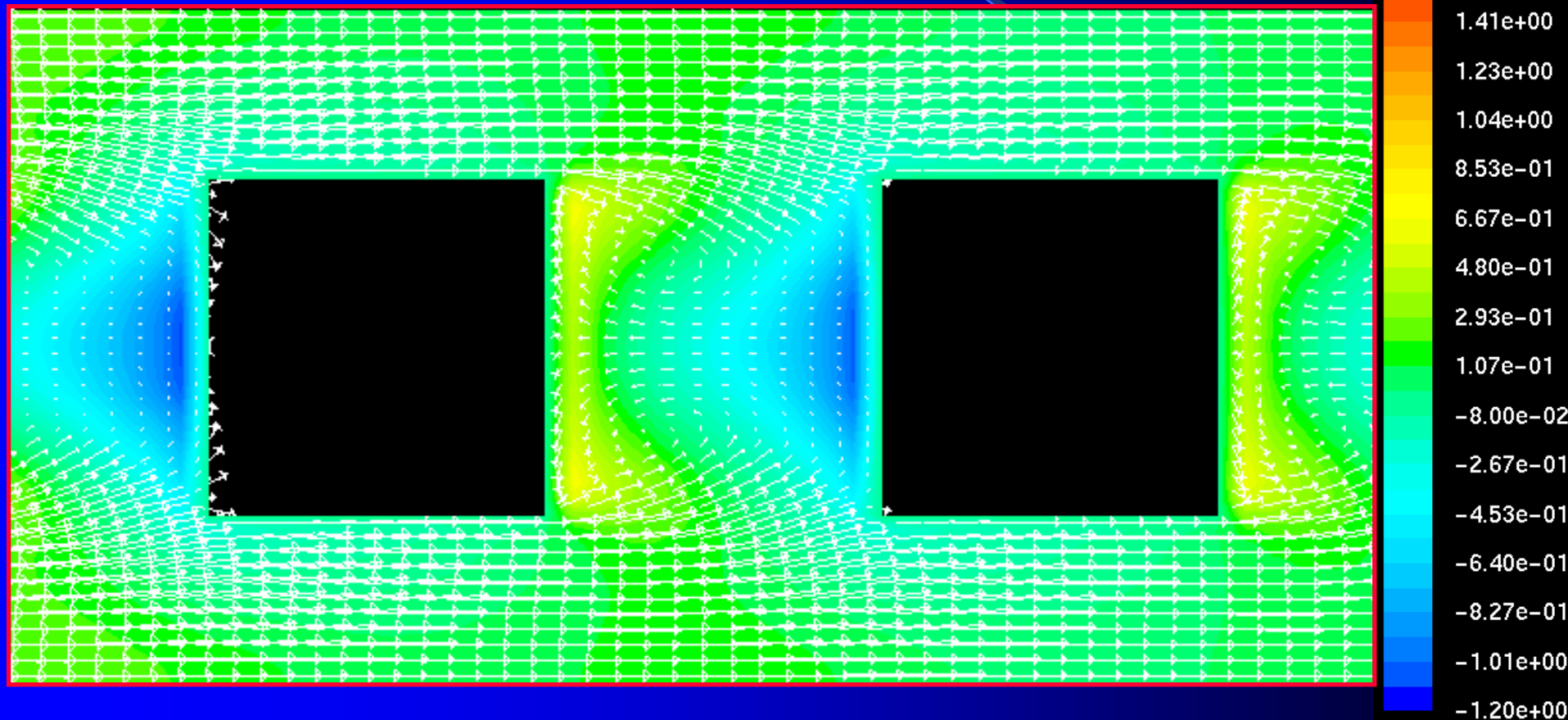
$$Z/H = 0.25$$

□ W



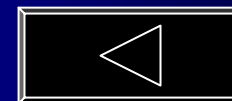
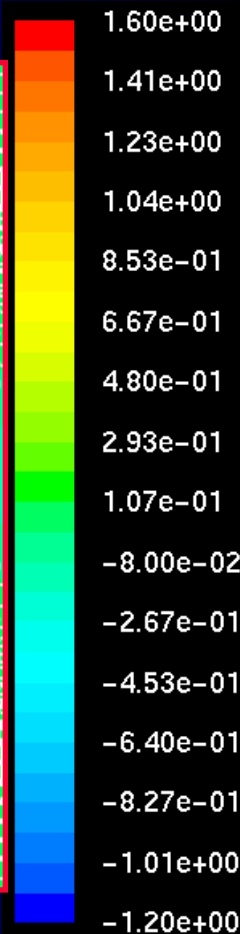
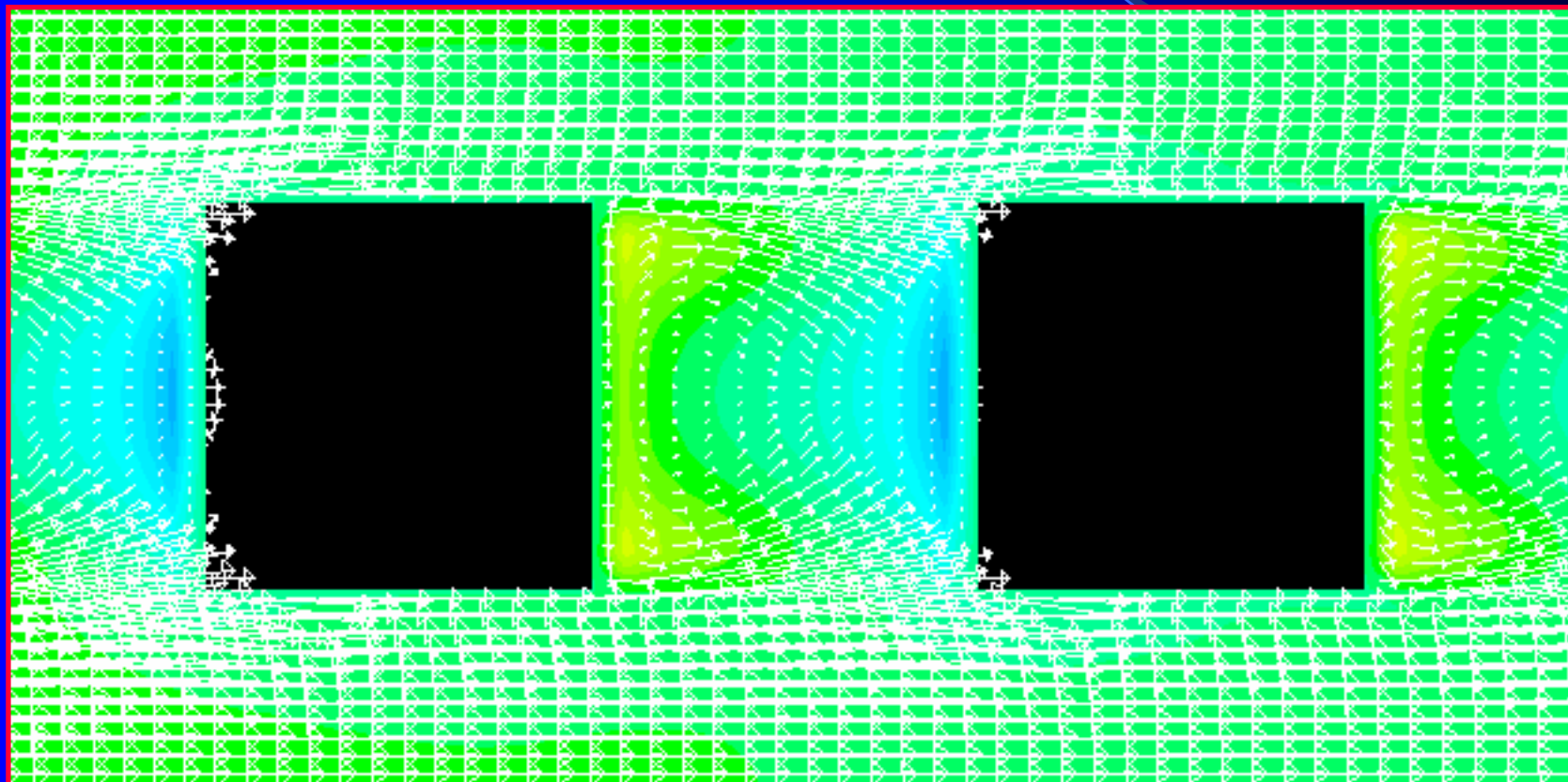
$Z/H = 0.5$

□ W



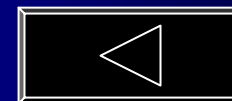
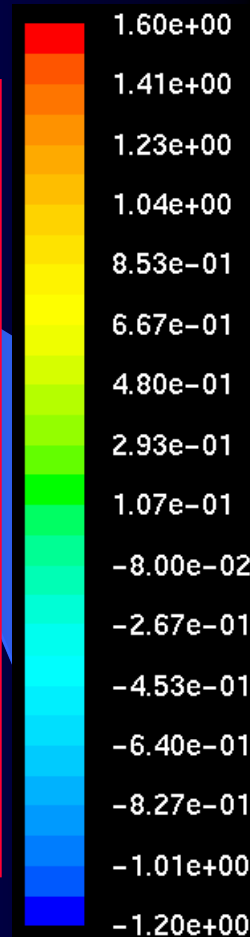
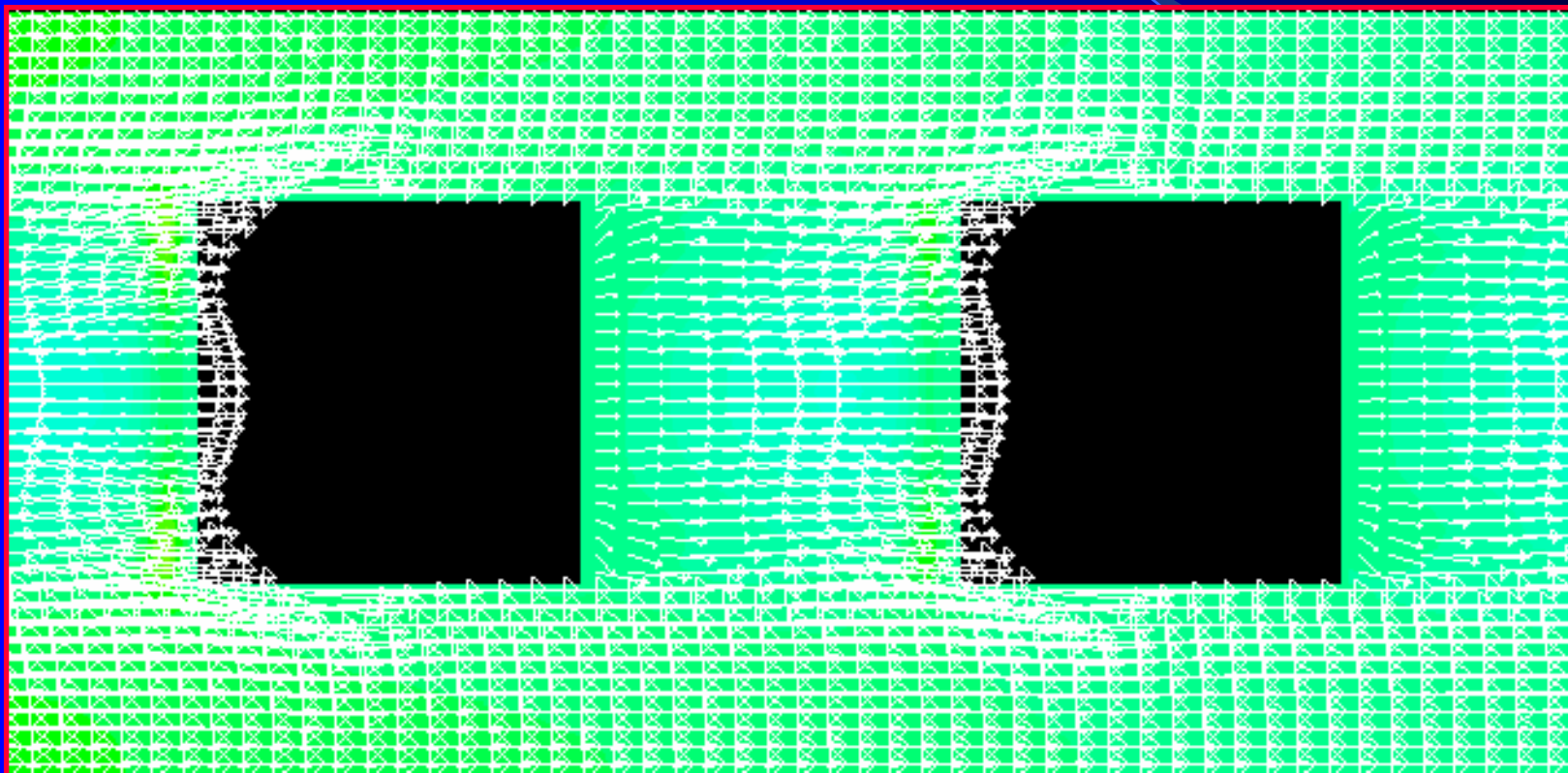
$Z/H = 0.75$

□ W



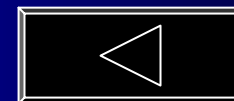
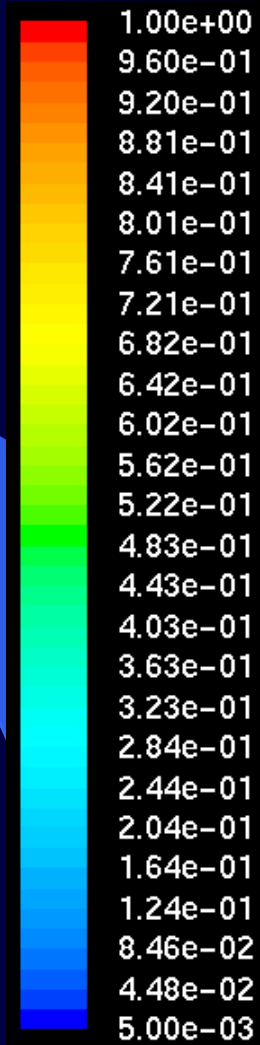
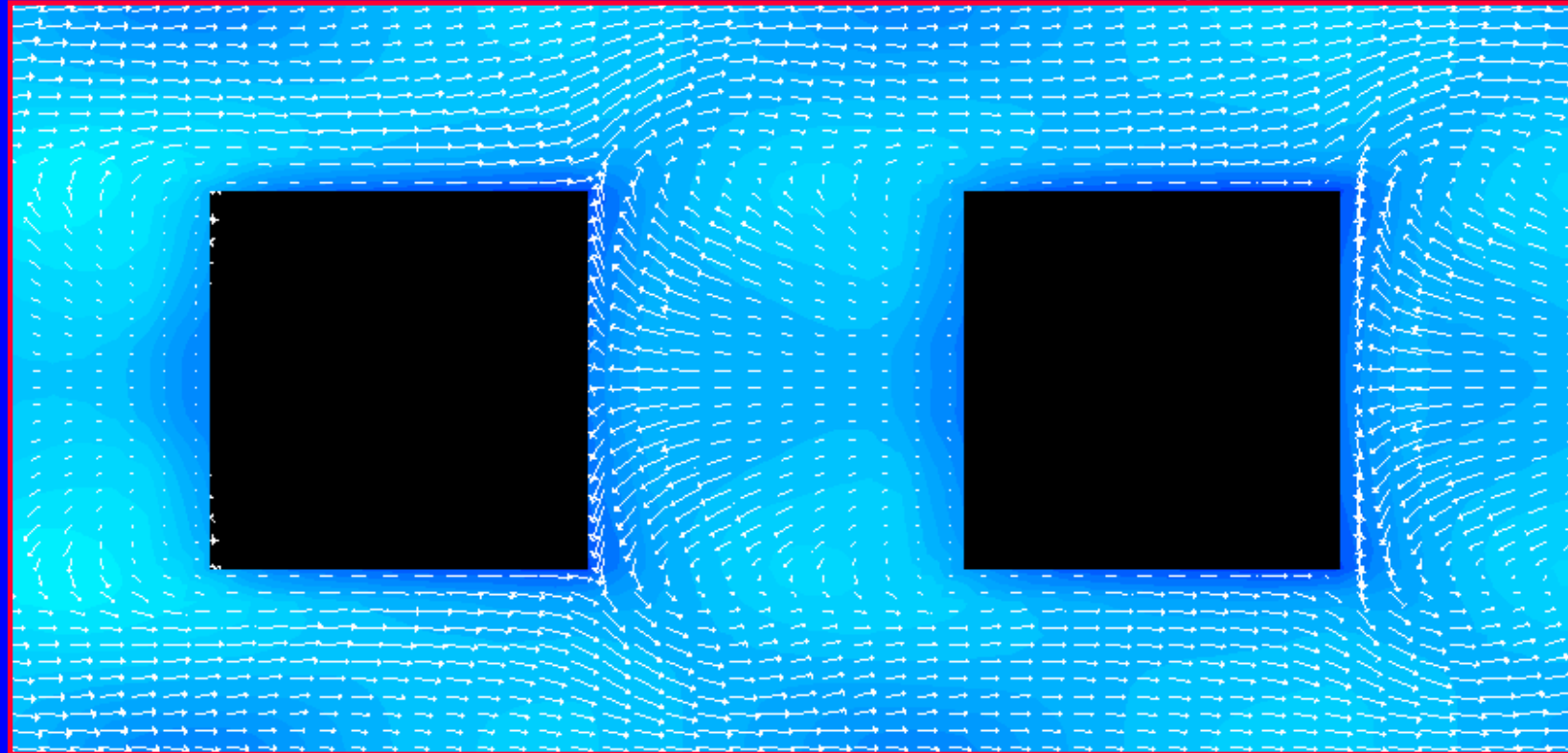
$$Z/H = 1.0$$

□ W



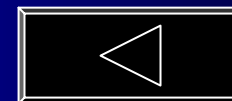
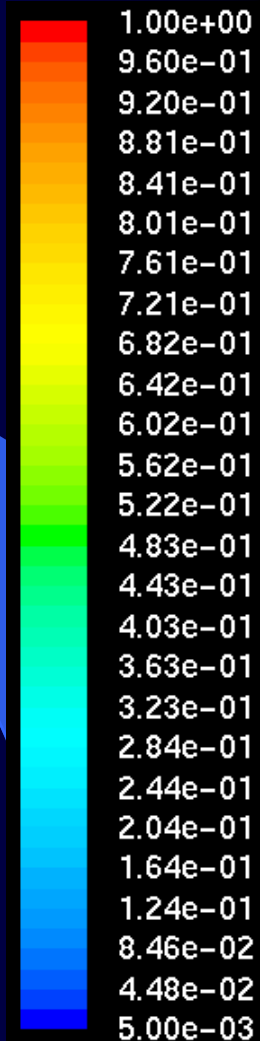
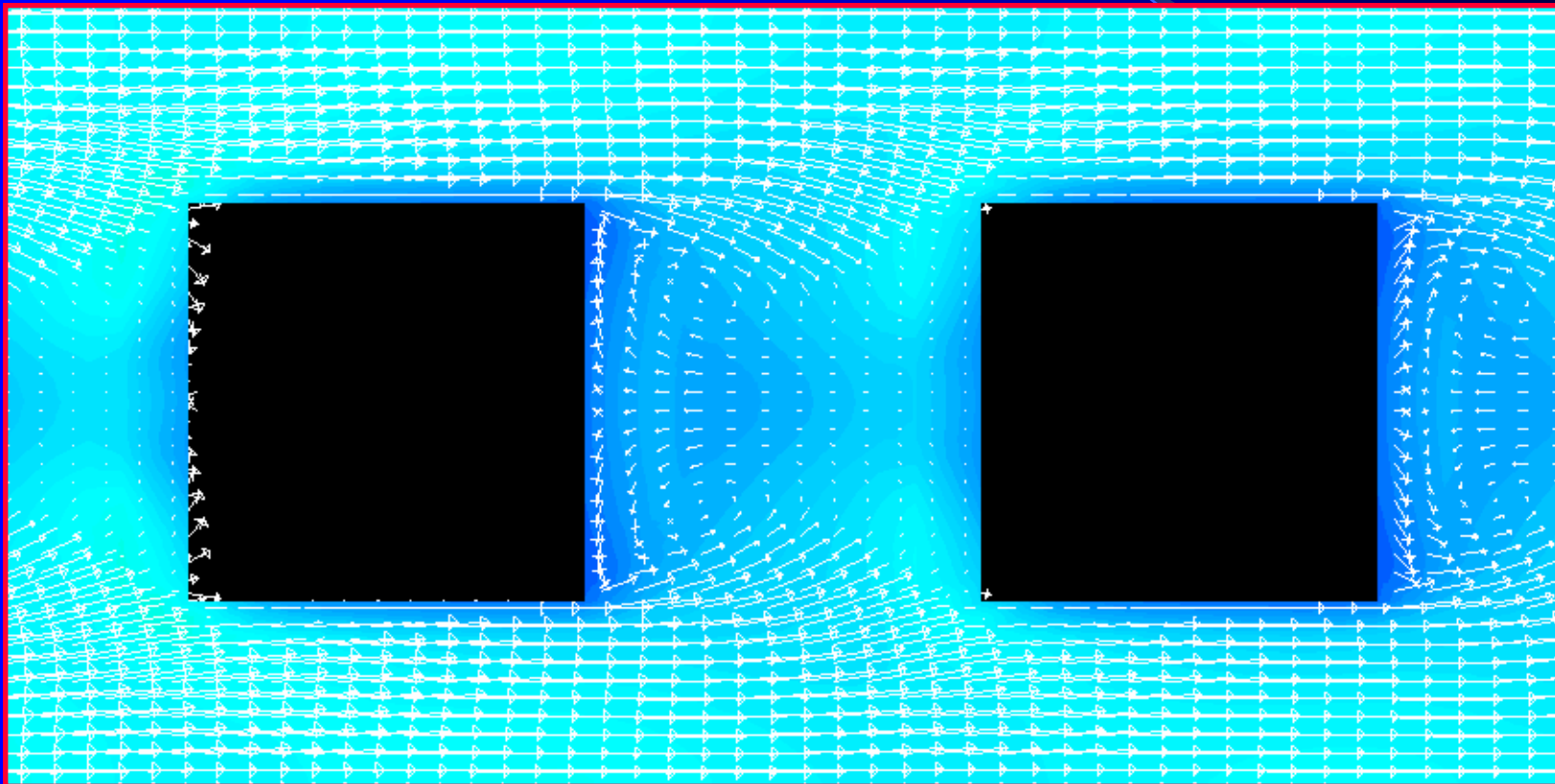
$Z/H = 0.25$

□ TKE



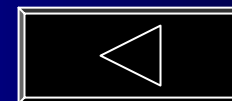
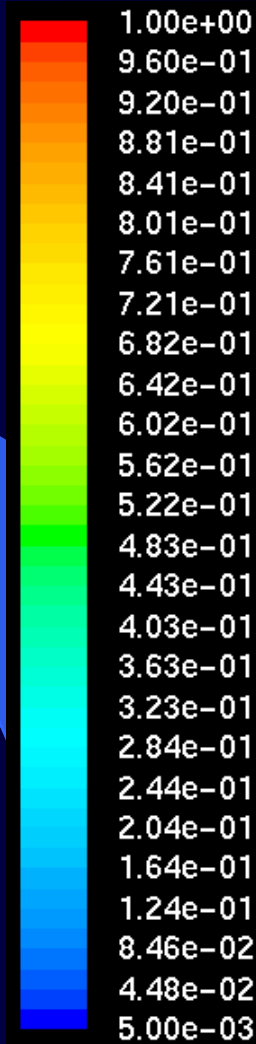
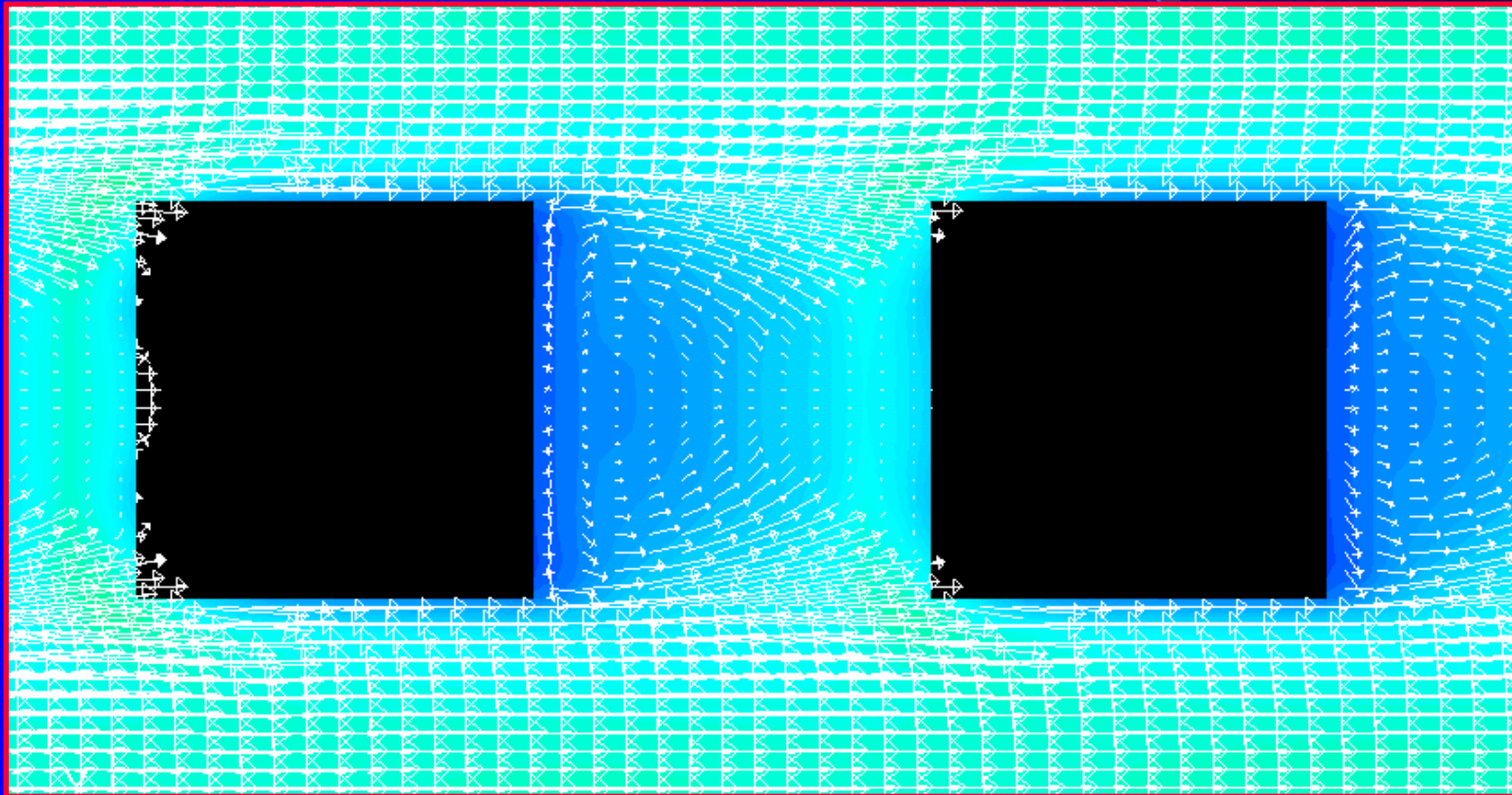
$Z/H = 0.5$

□ TKE



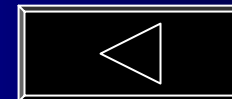
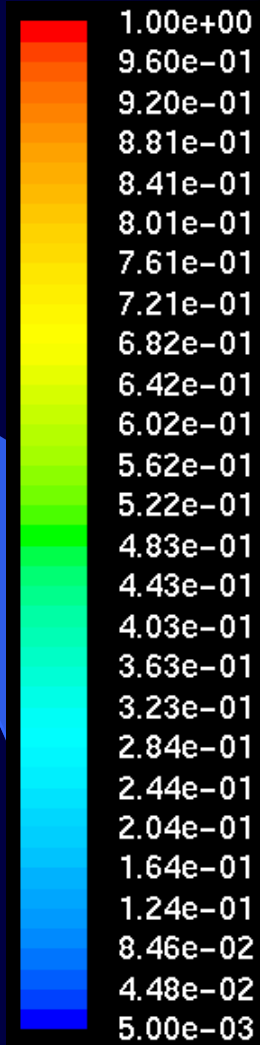
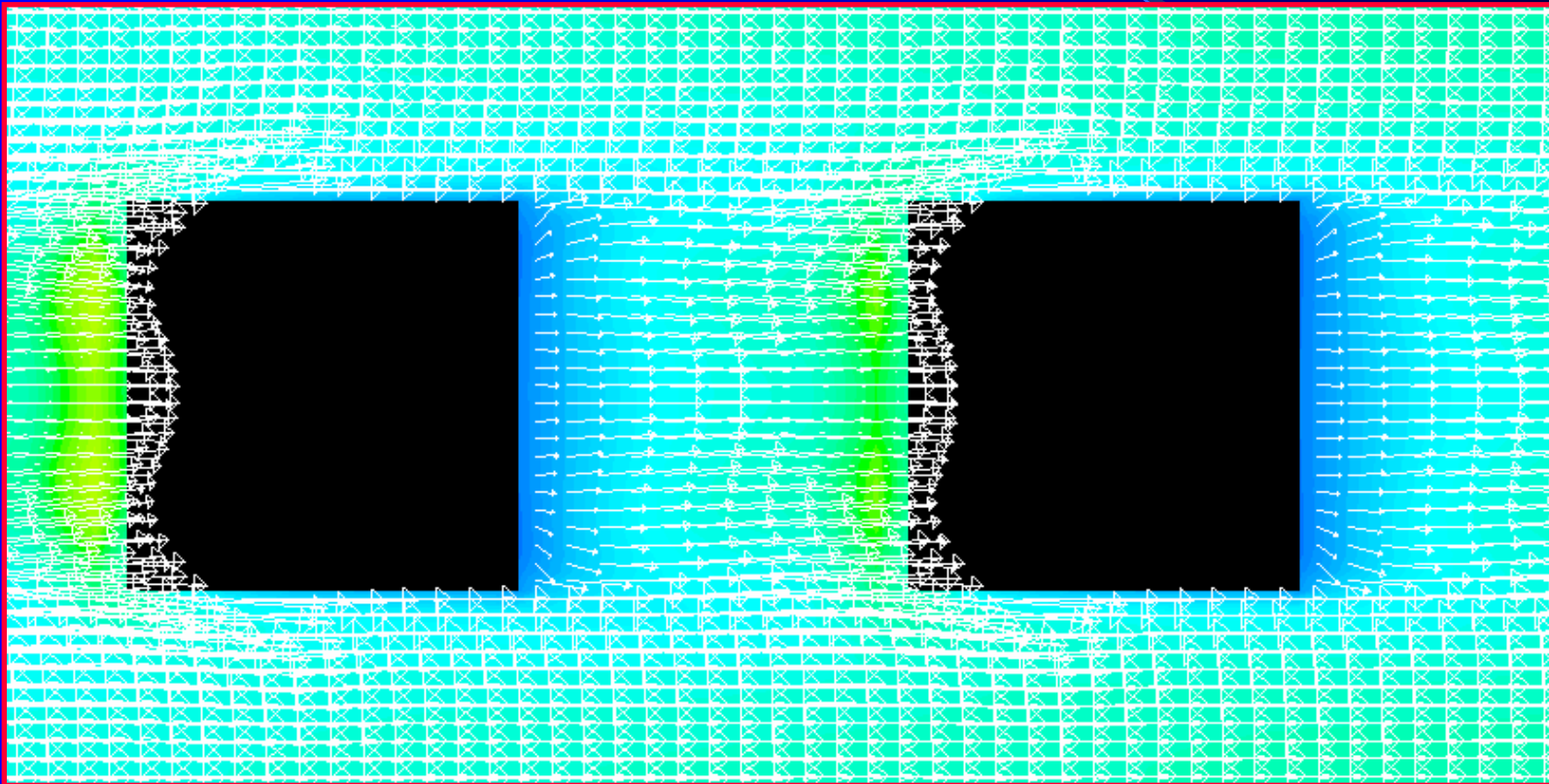
$Z/H = 0.75$

□ TKE

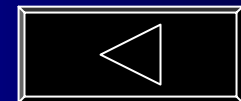
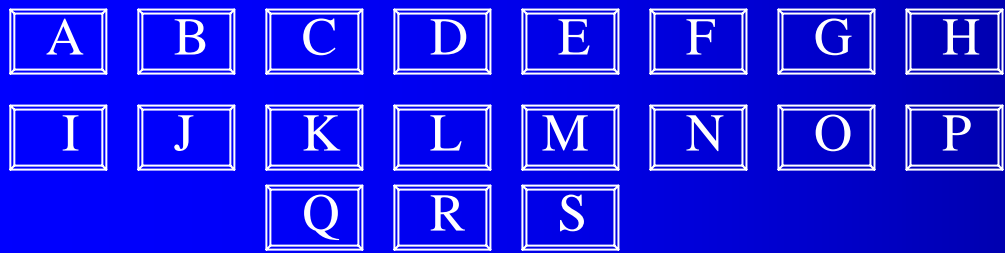
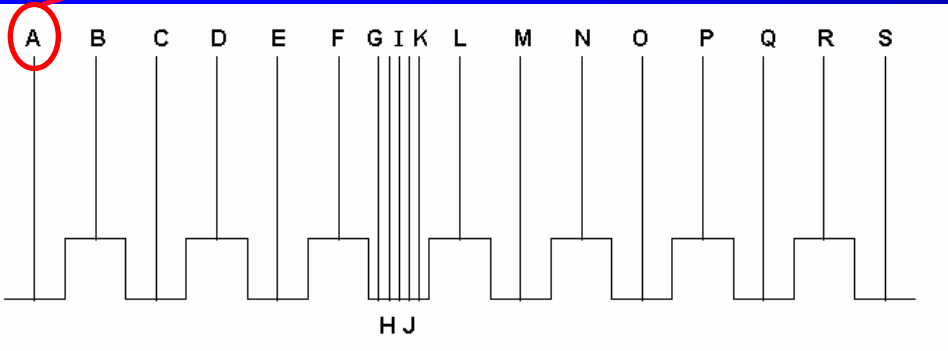
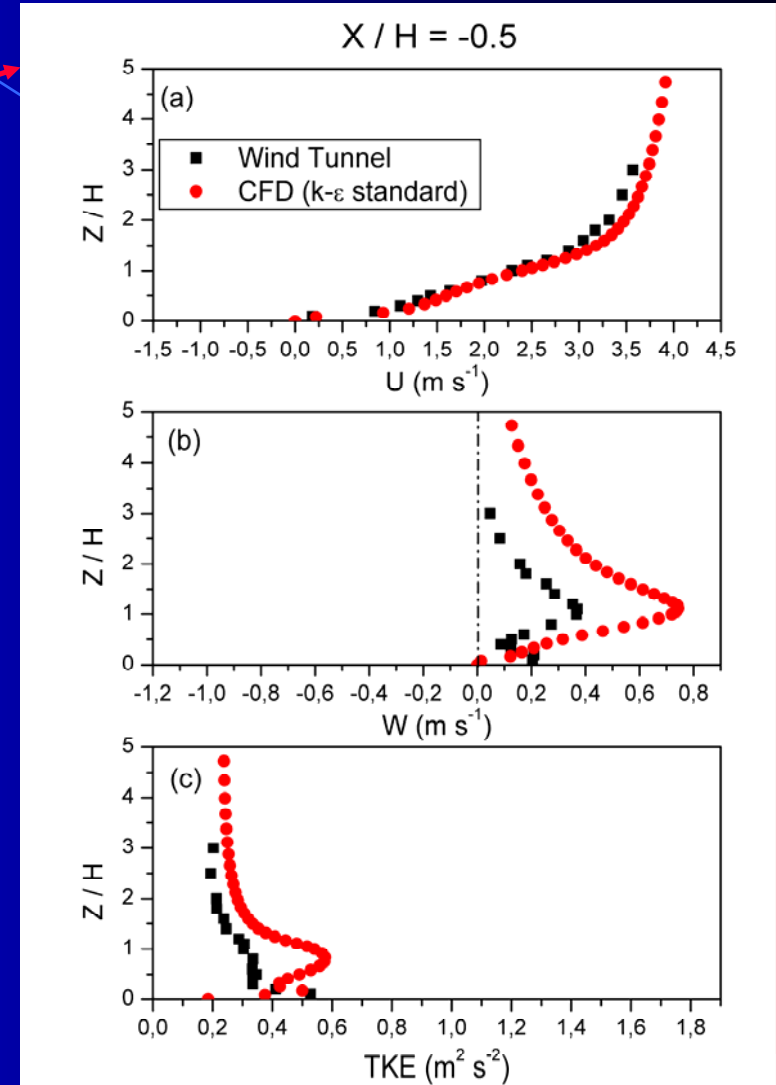


$Z/H = 1.0$

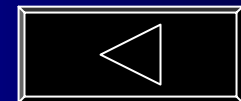
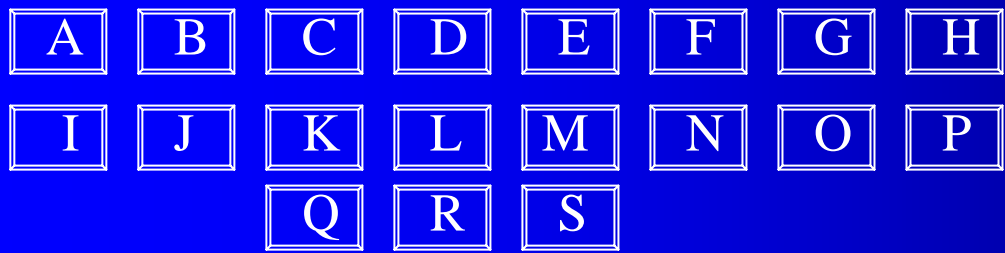
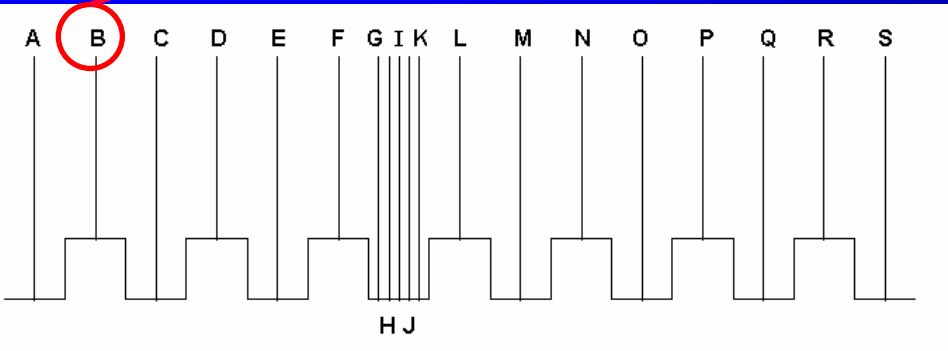
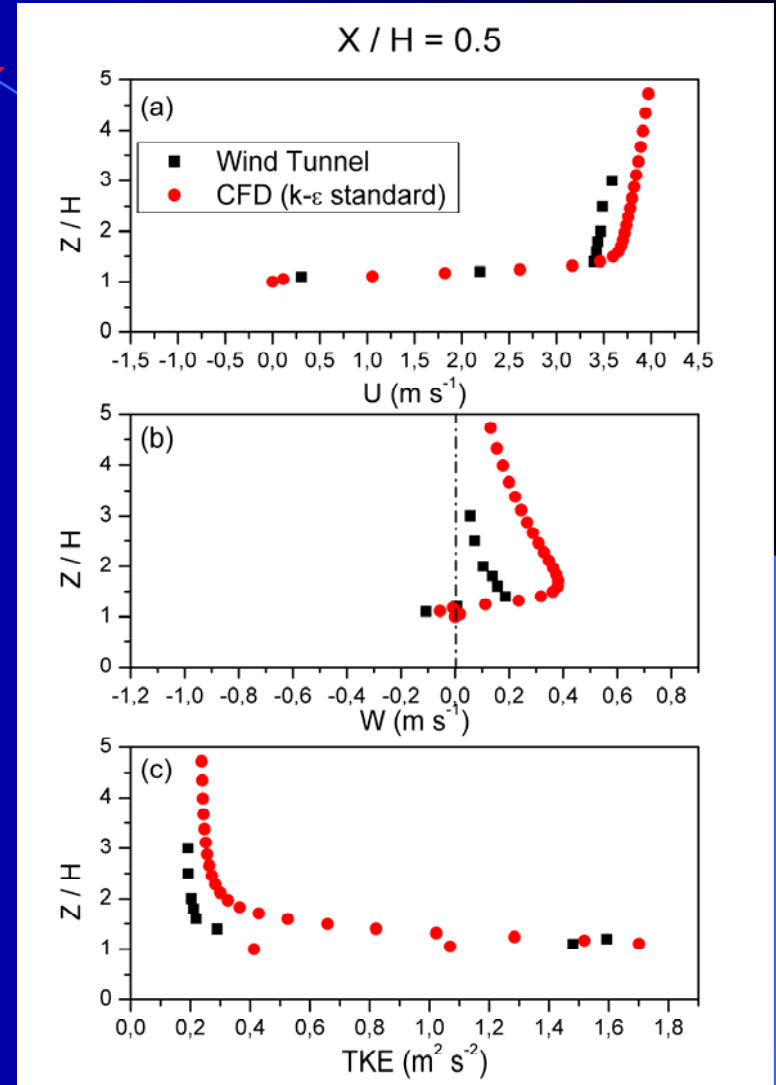
□ TKE



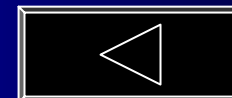
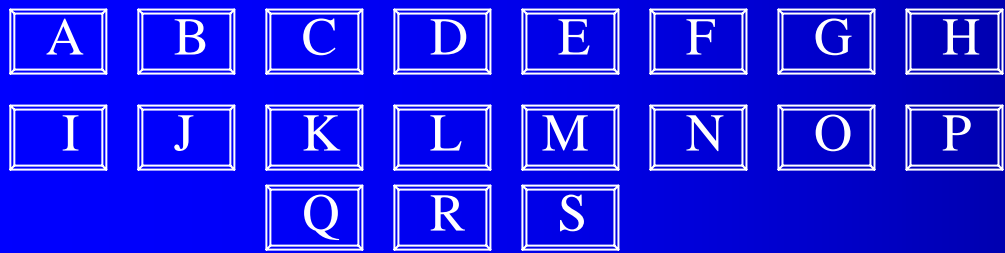
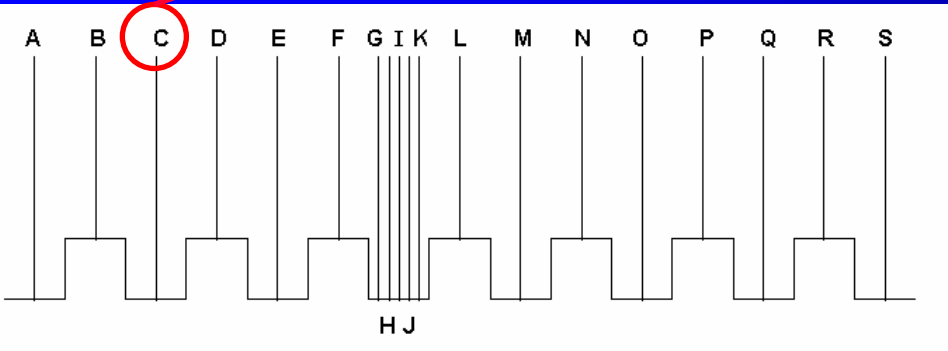
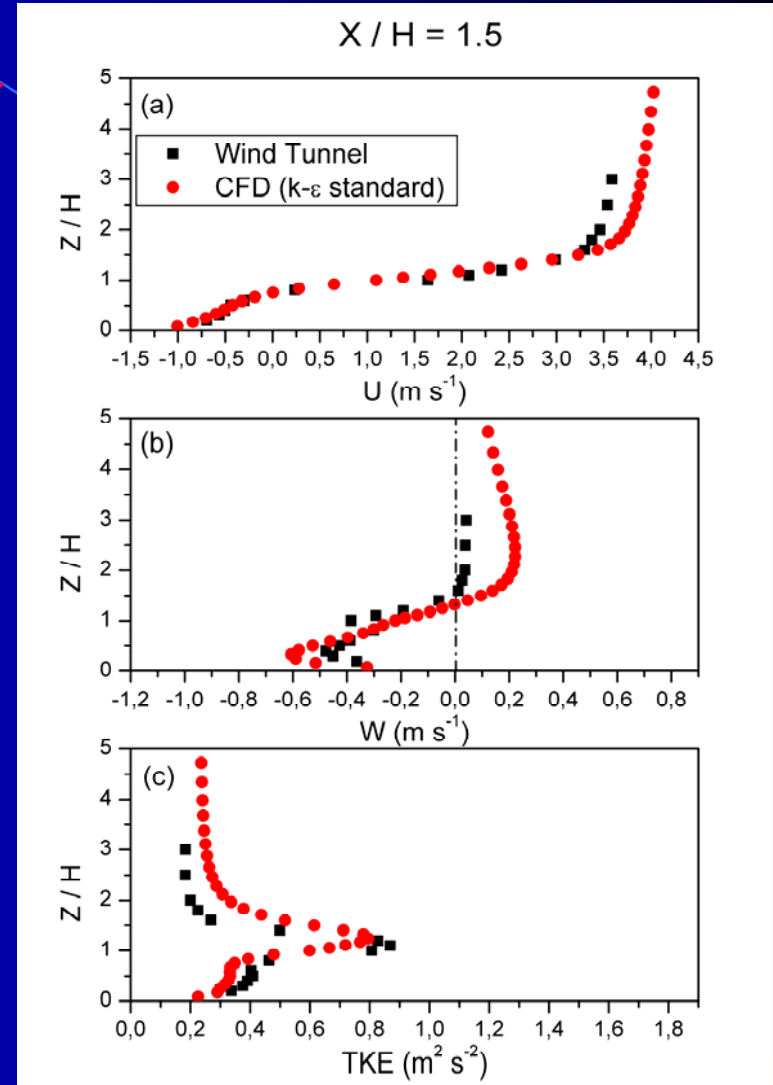
COMPARISON OF VERTICAL PROFILES



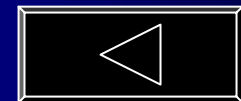
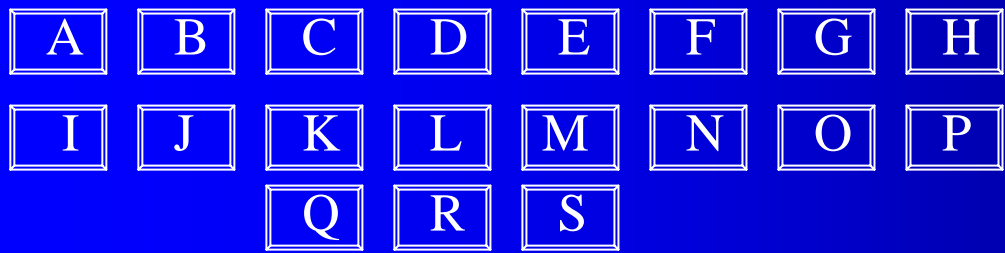
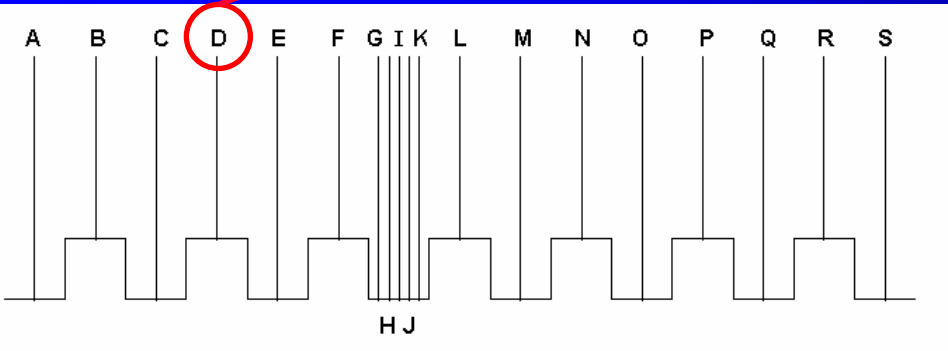
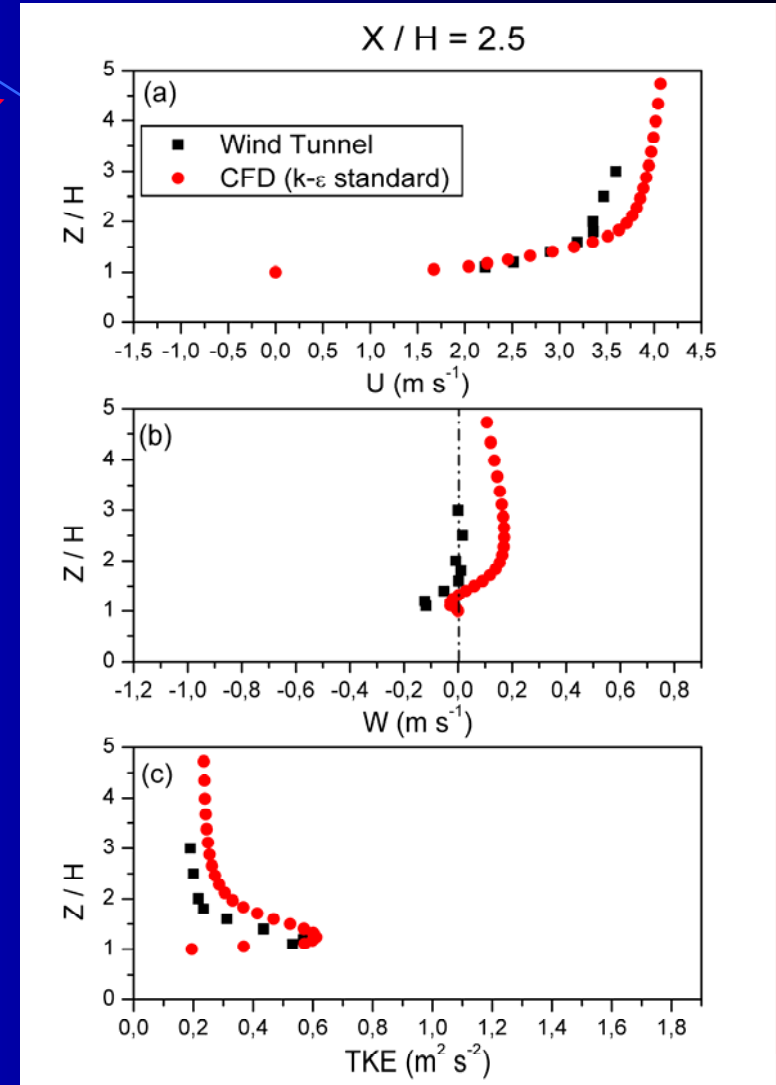
COMPARISON OF VERTICAL PROFILES



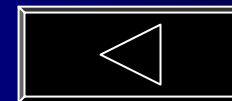
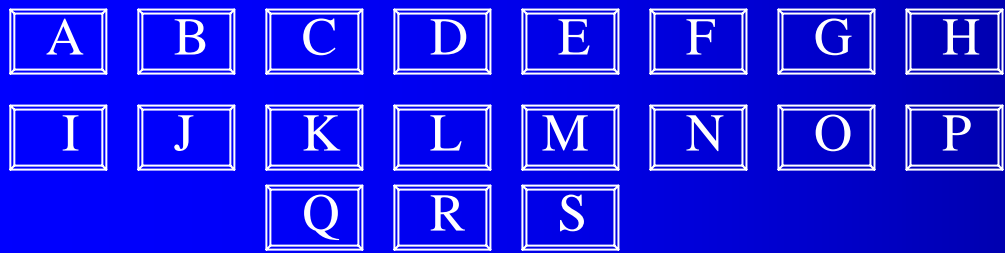
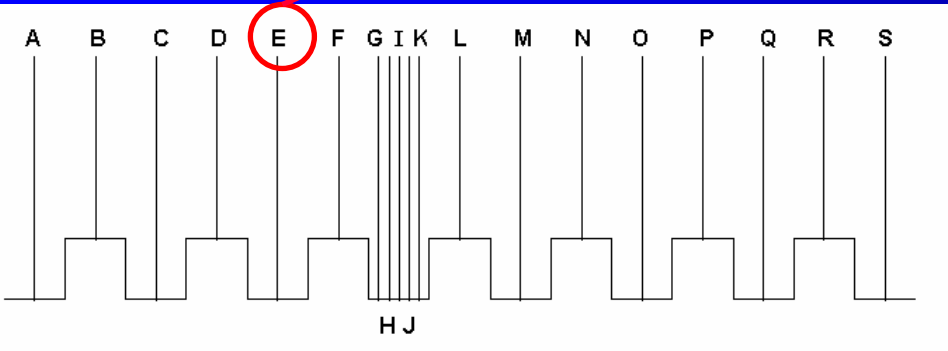
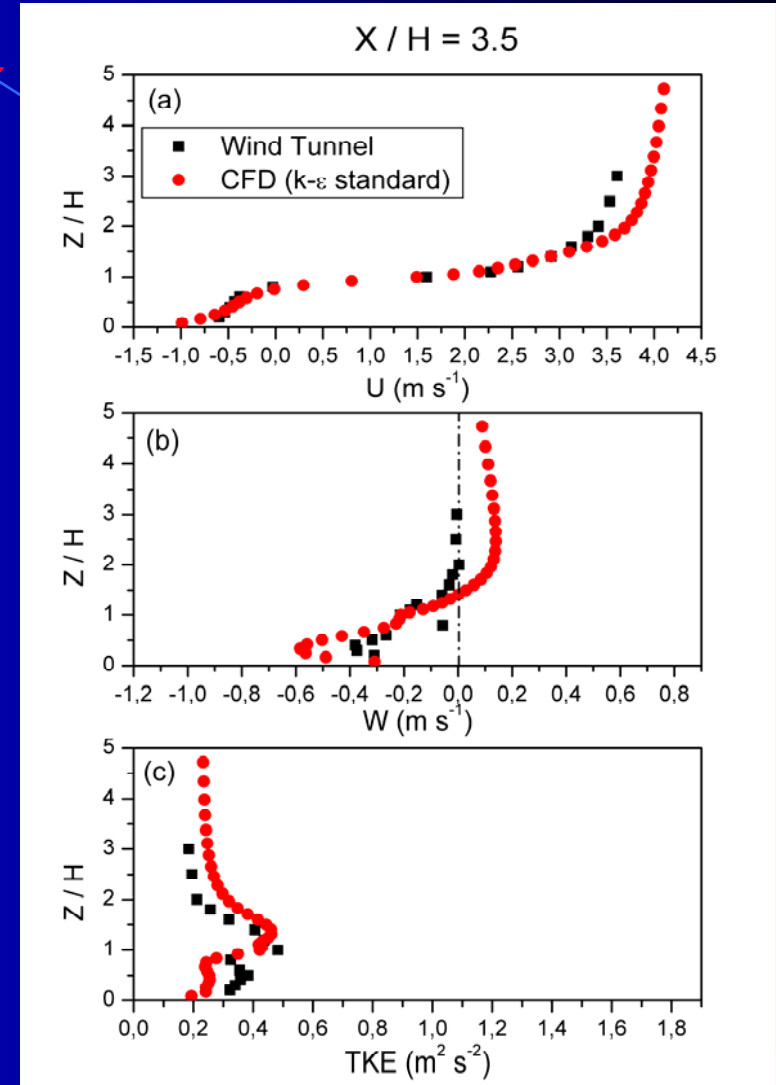
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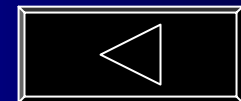
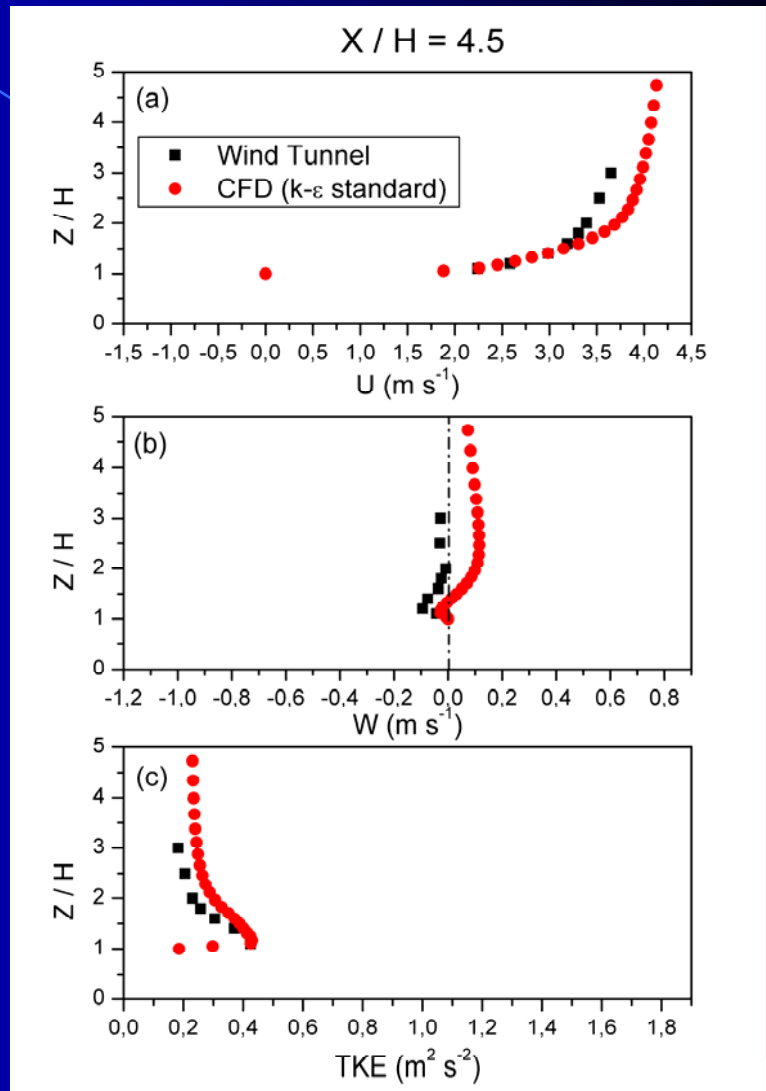
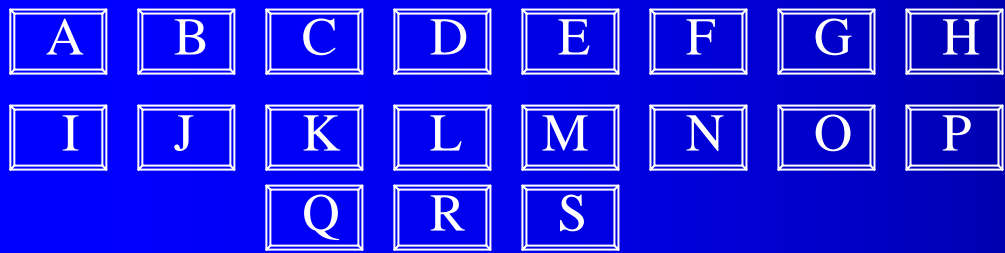
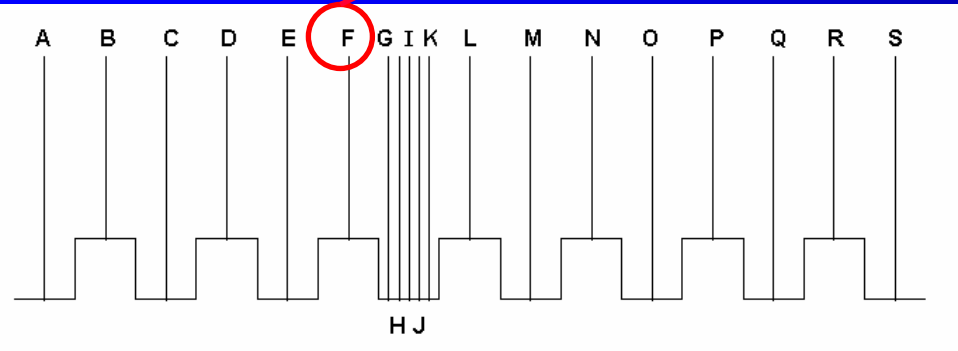
COMPARISON OF VERTICAL PROFILES



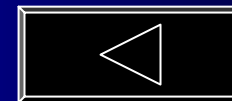
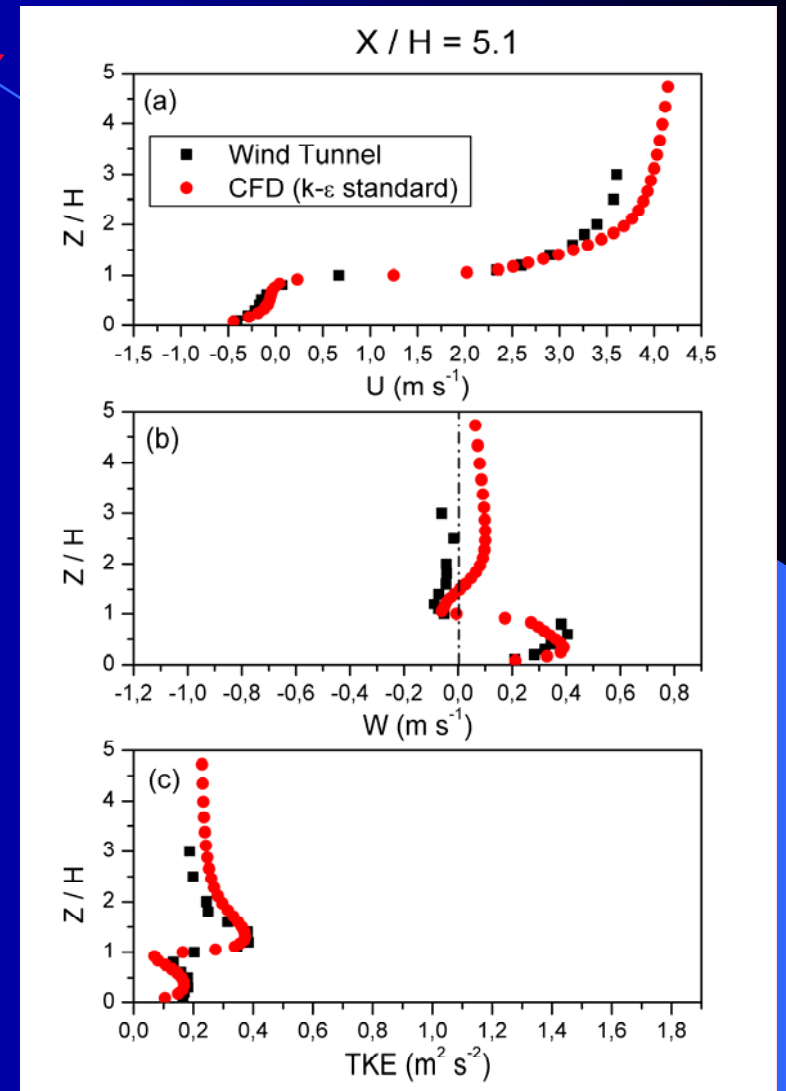
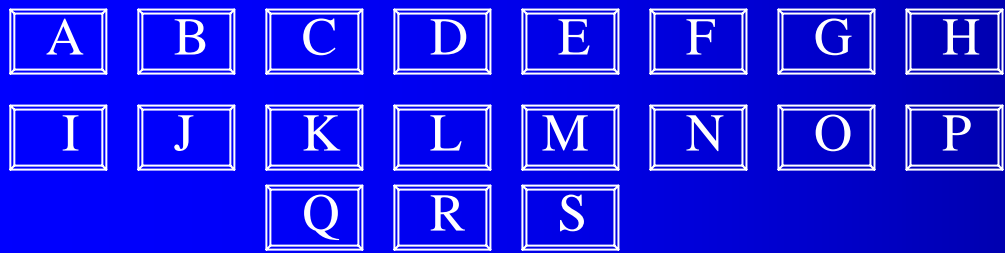
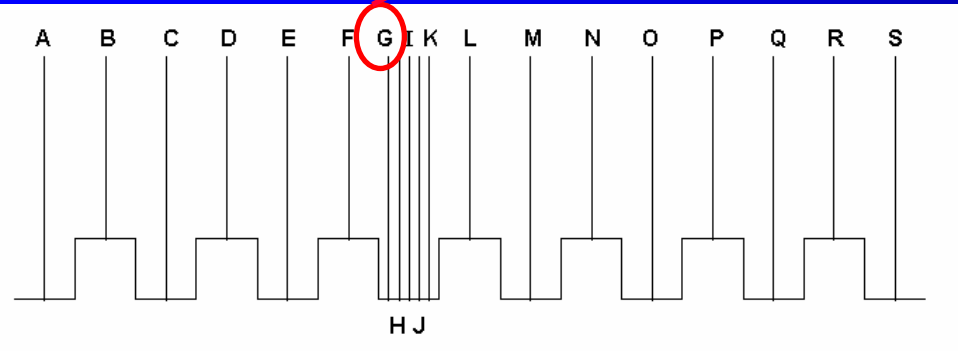
COMPARISON OF VERTICAL PROFILES



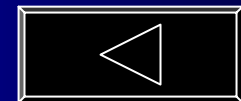
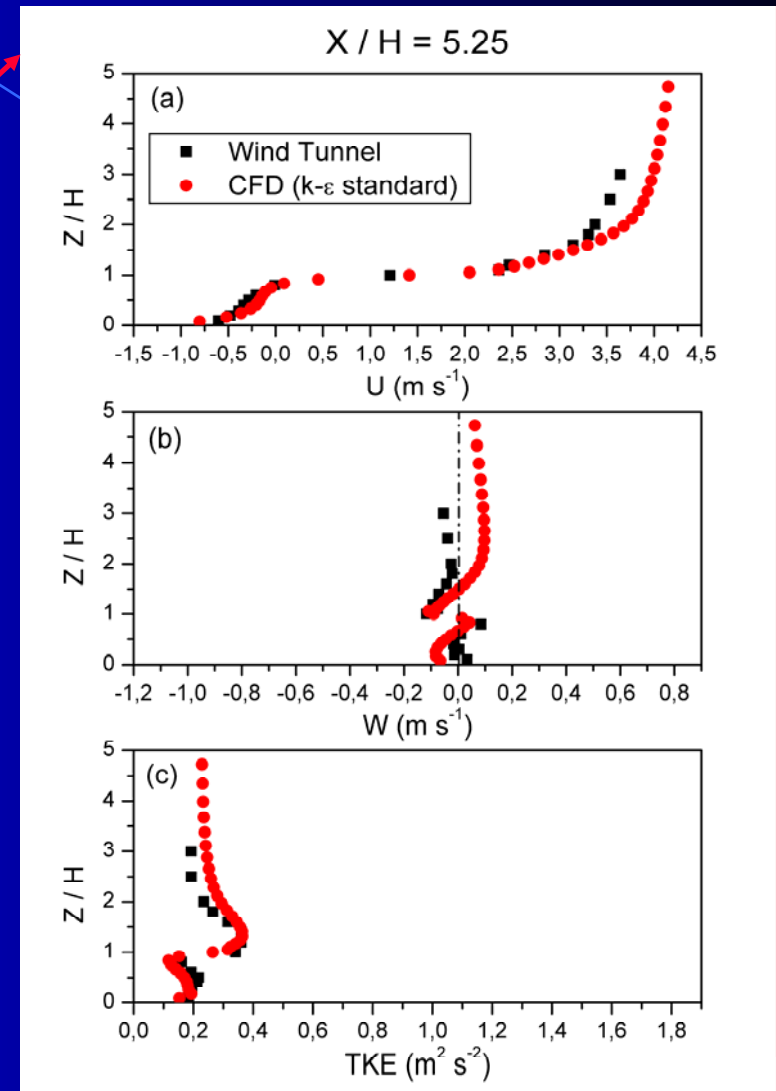
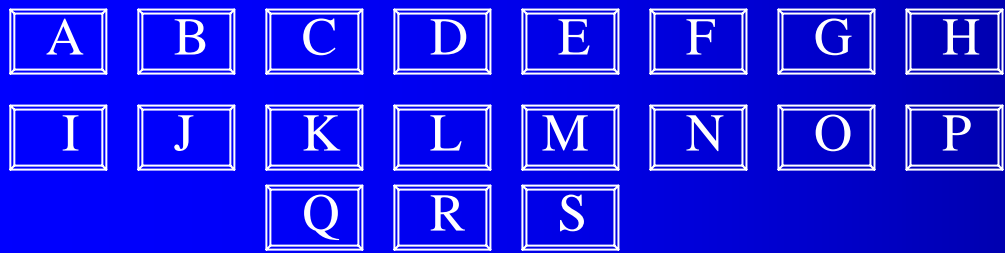
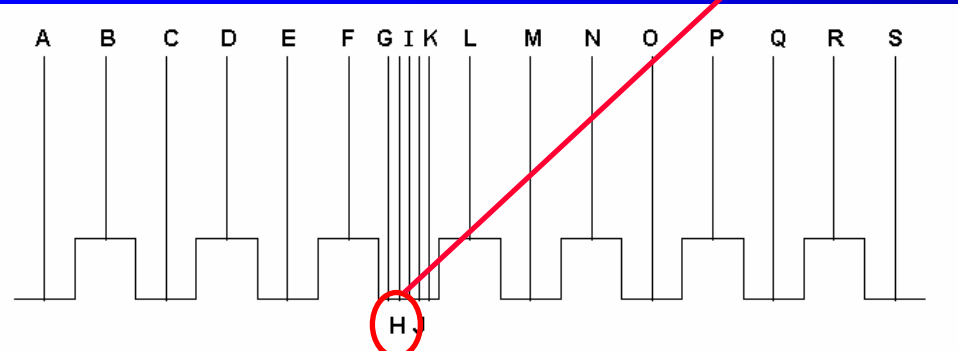
COMPARISON OF VERTICAL PROFILES



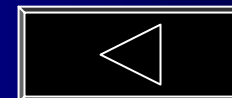
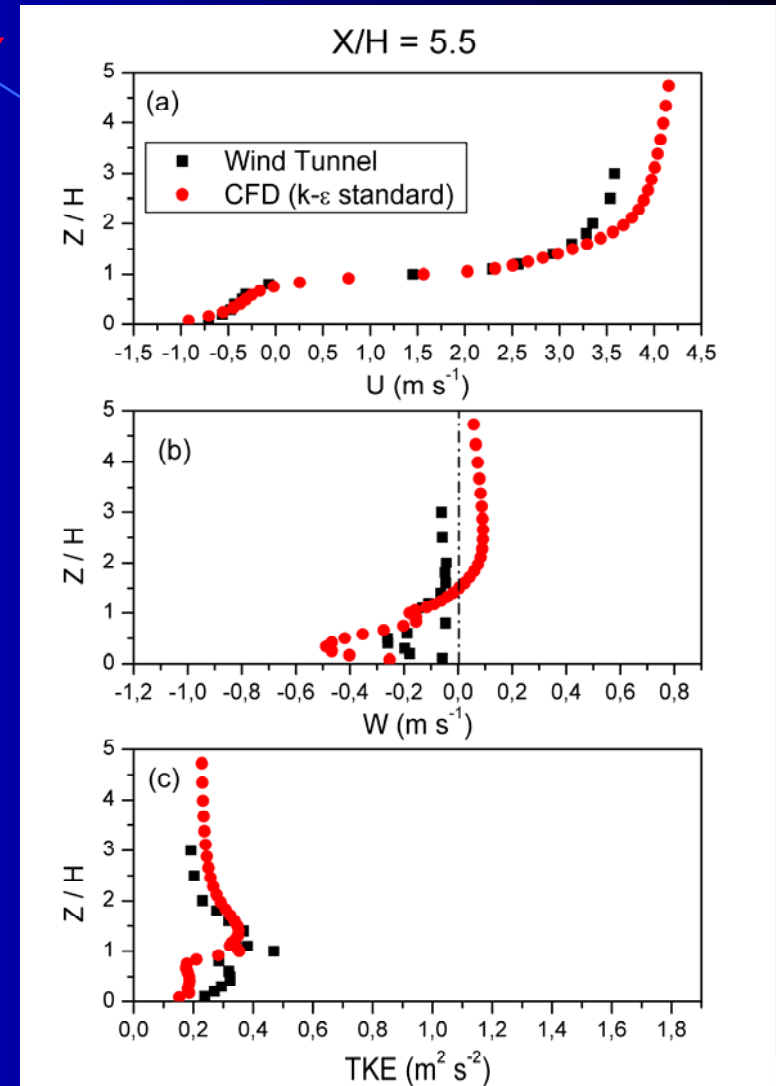
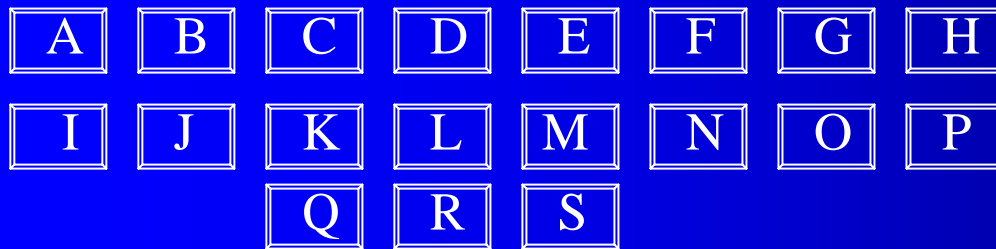
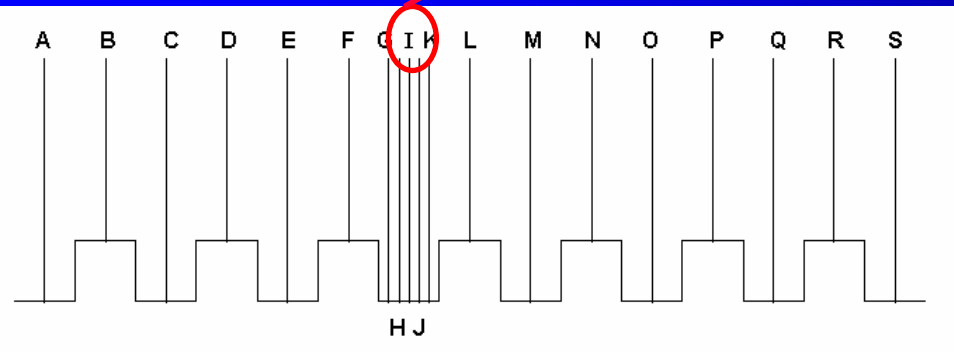
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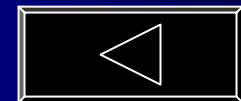
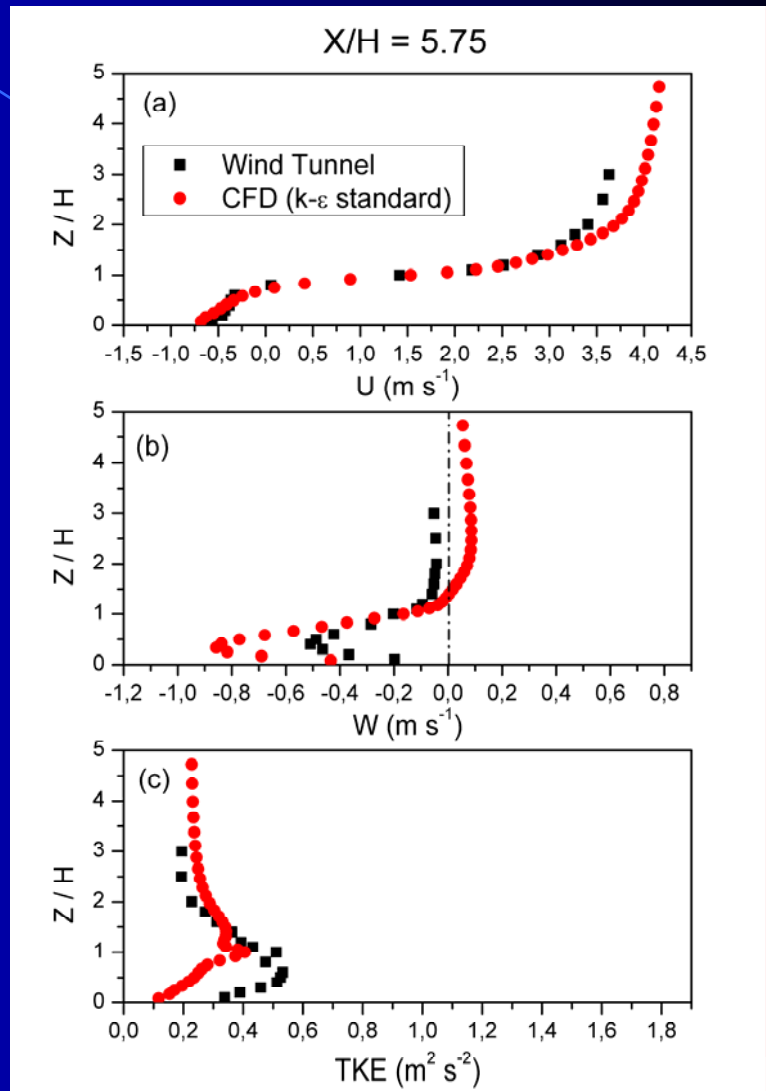
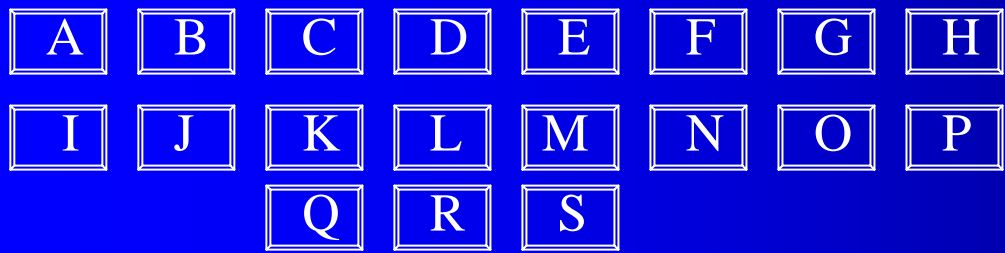
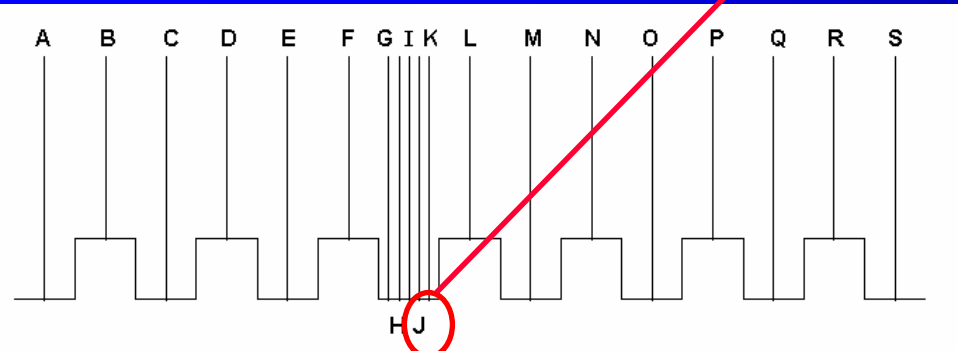
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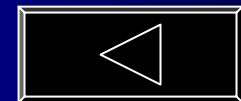
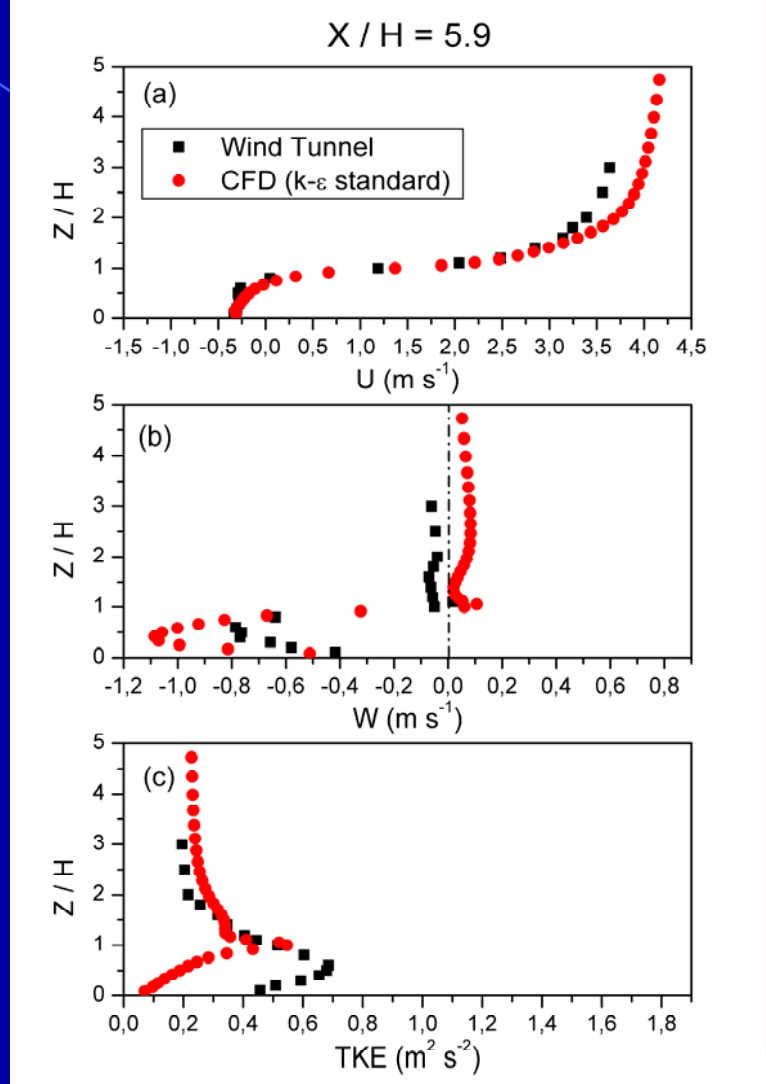
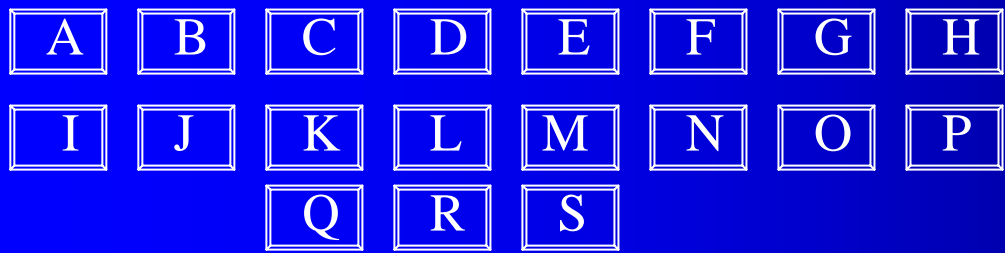
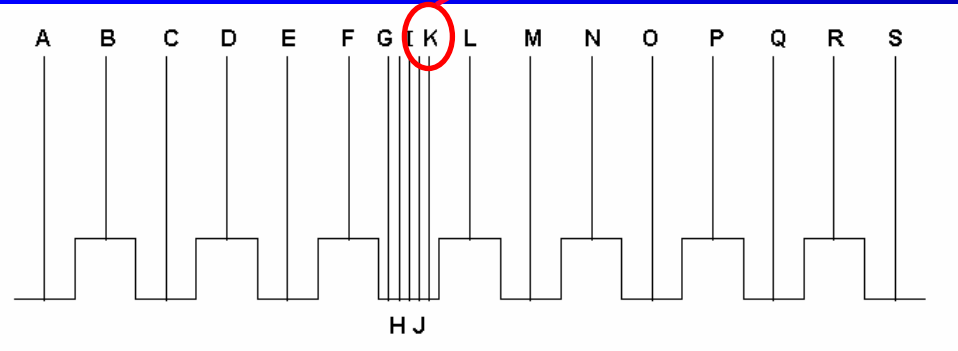
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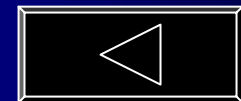
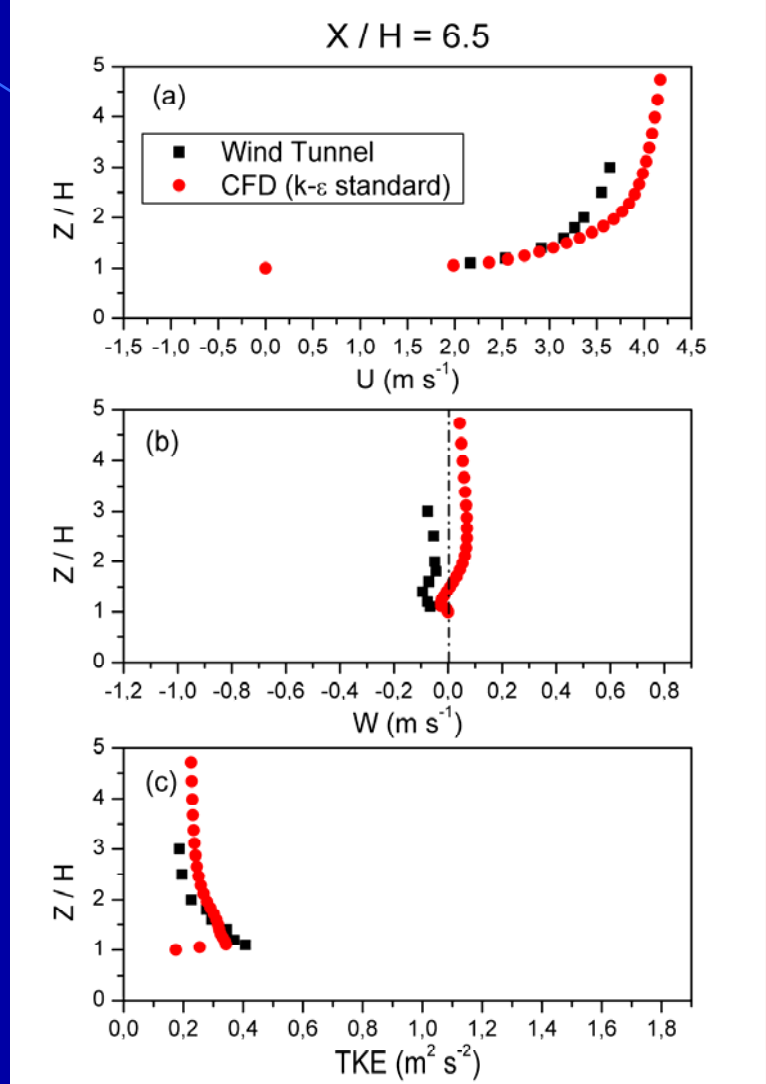
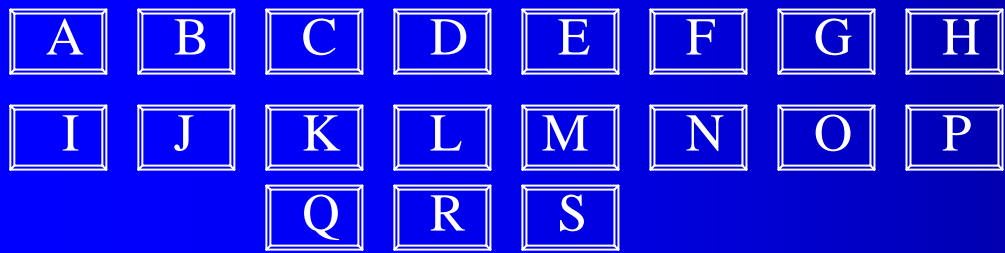
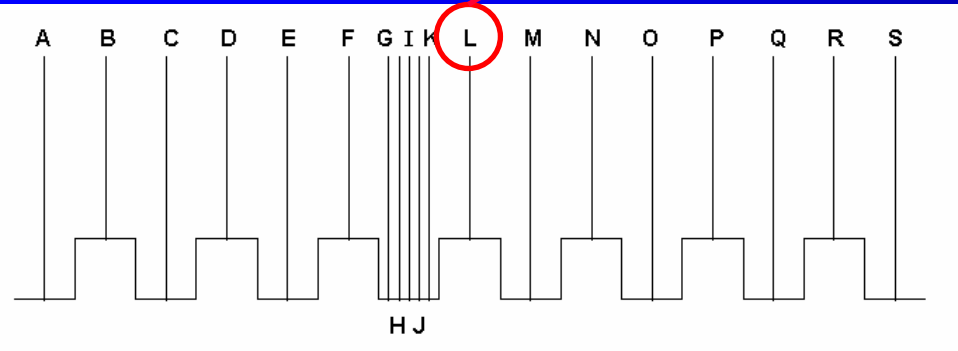
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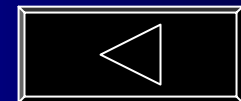
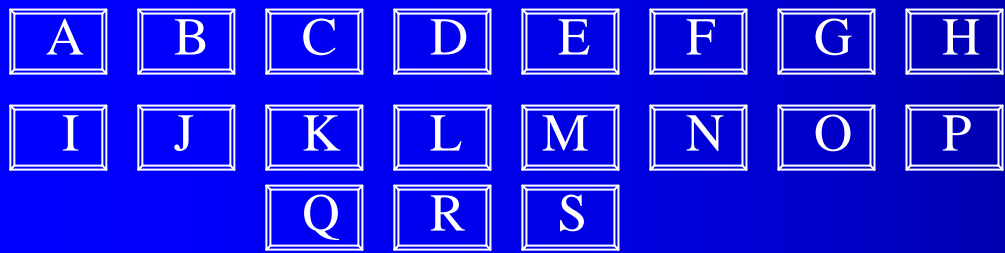
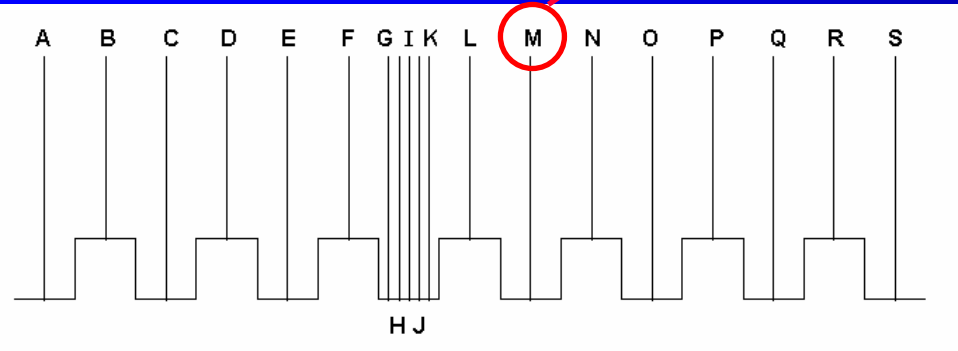
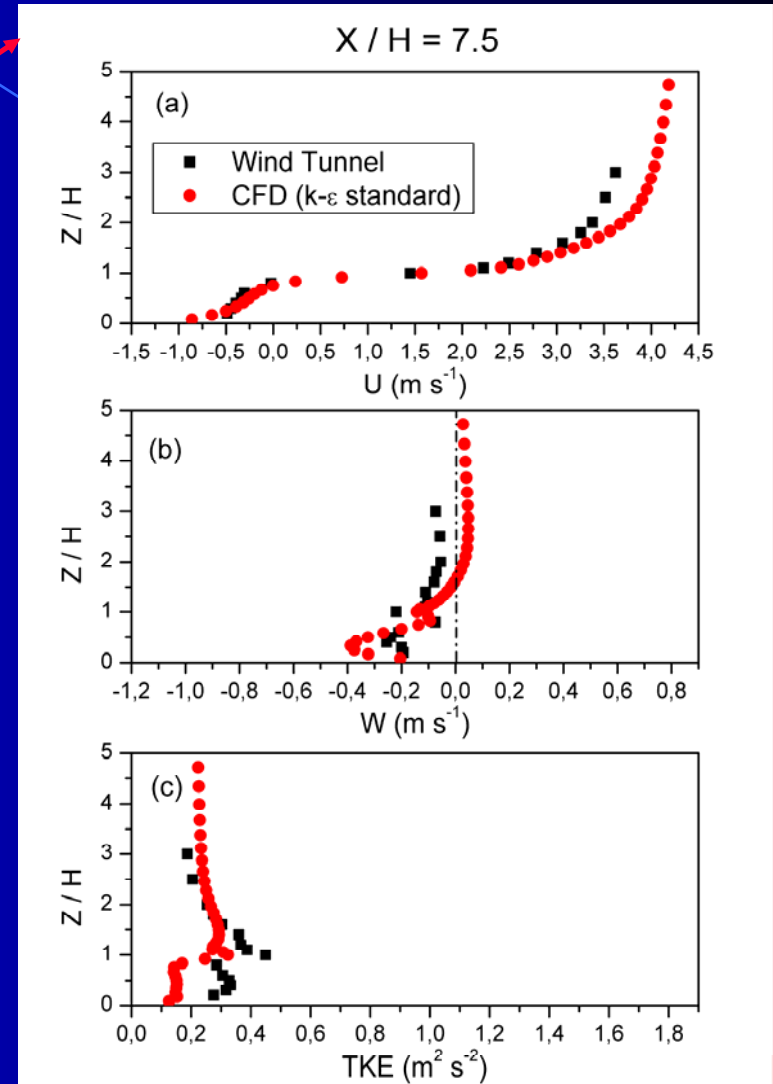
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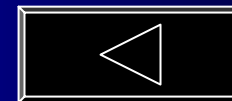
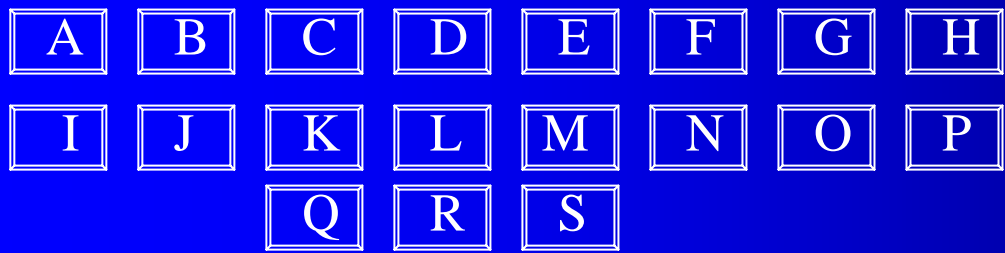
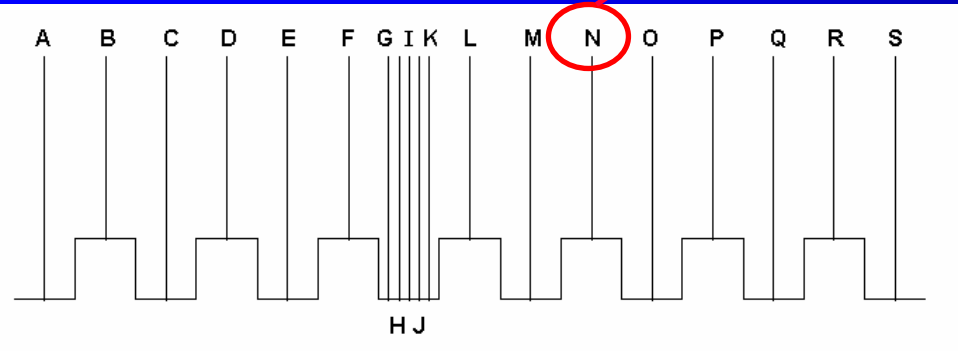
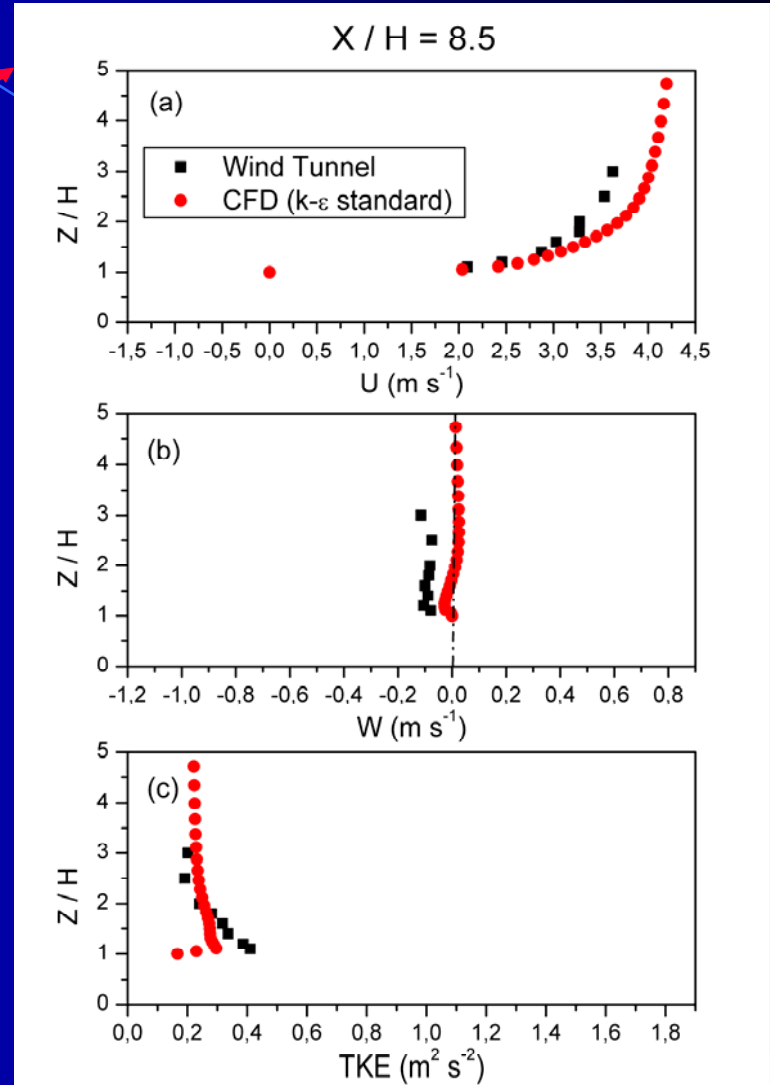
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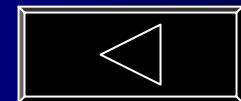
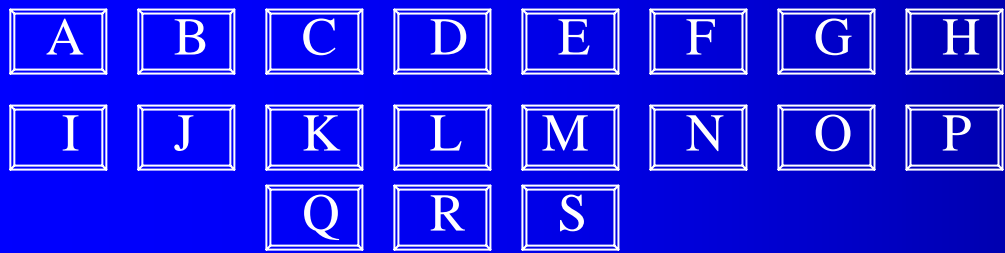
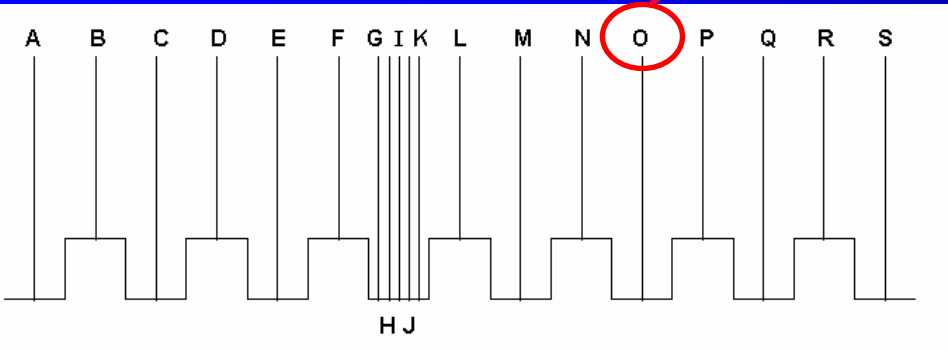
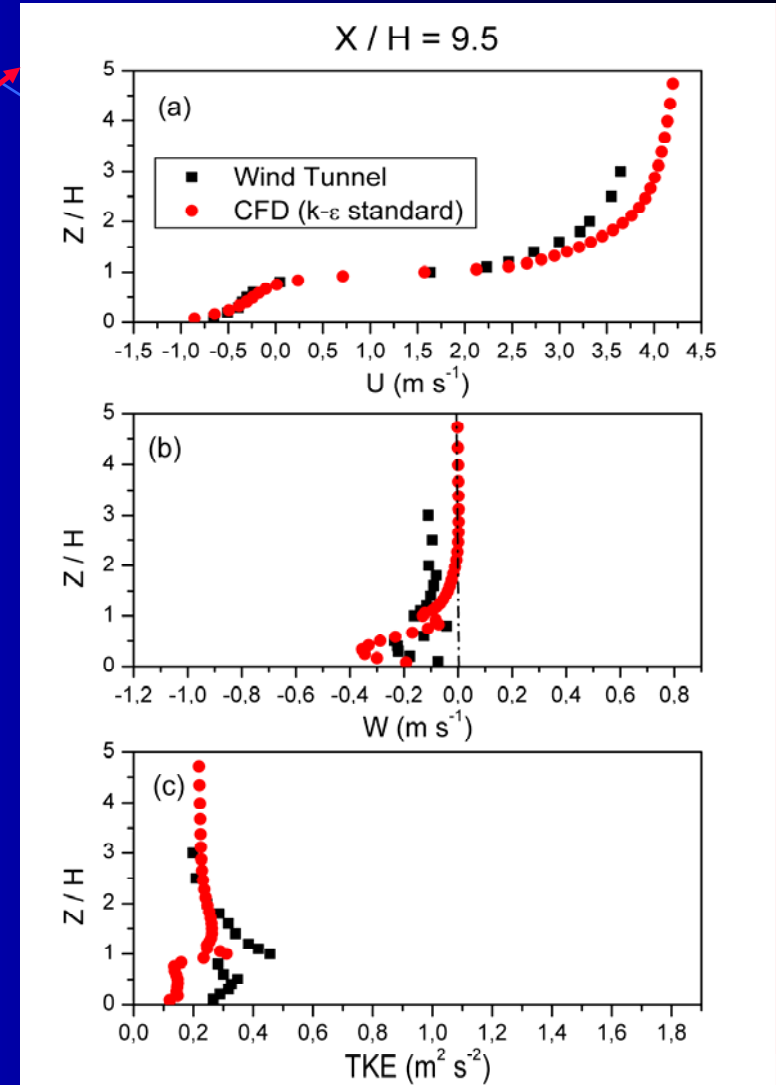
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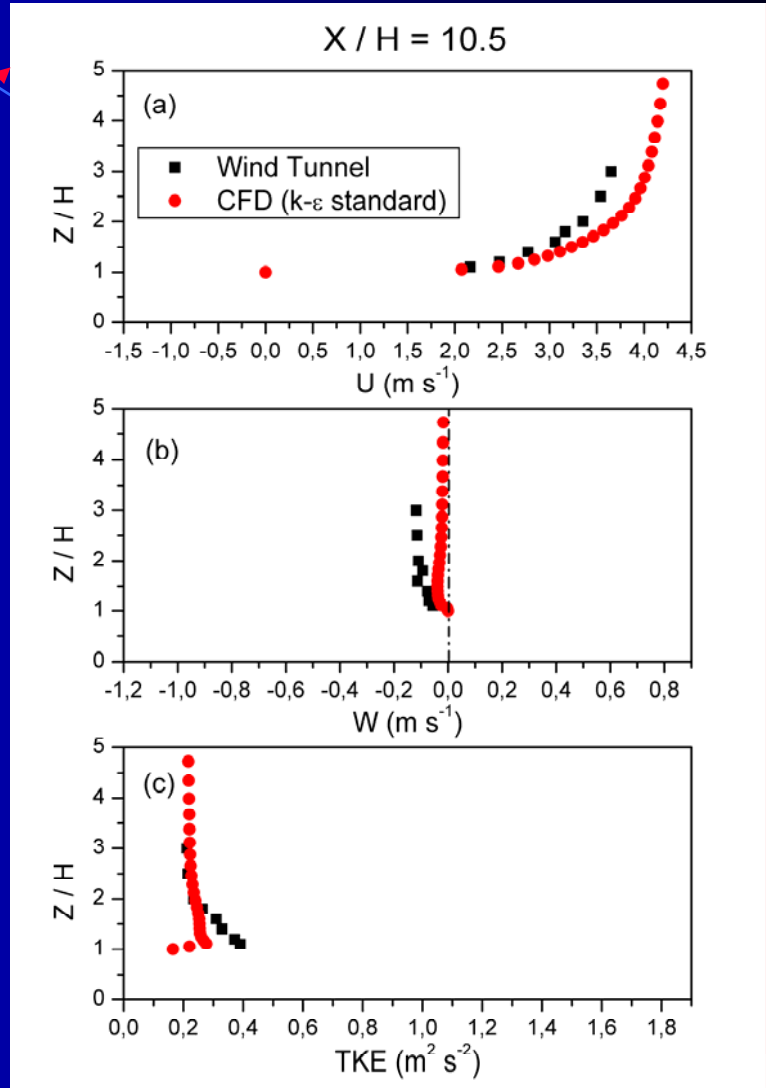
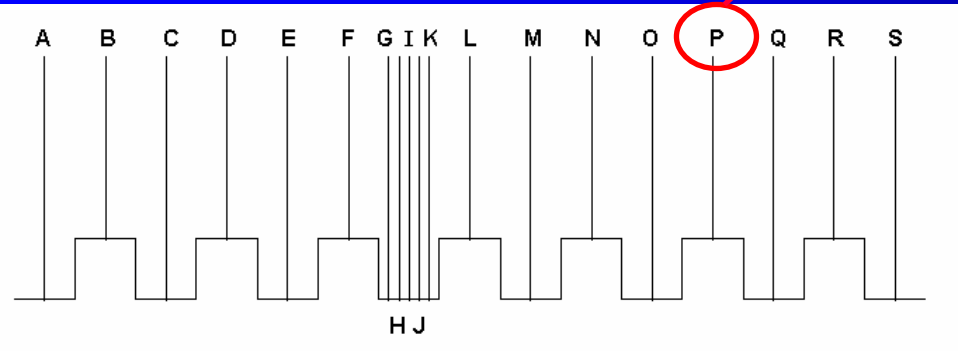
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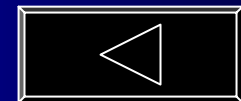
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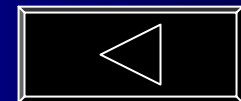
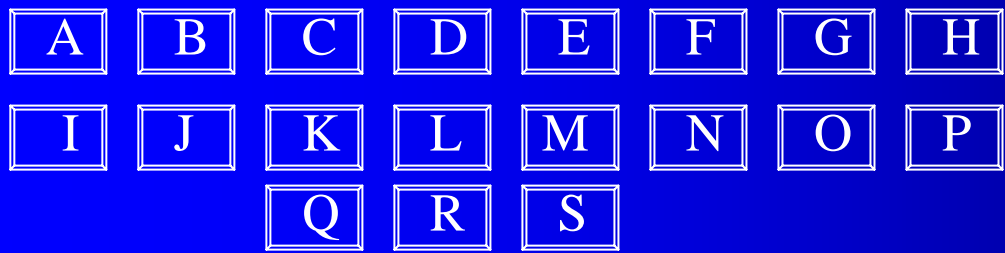
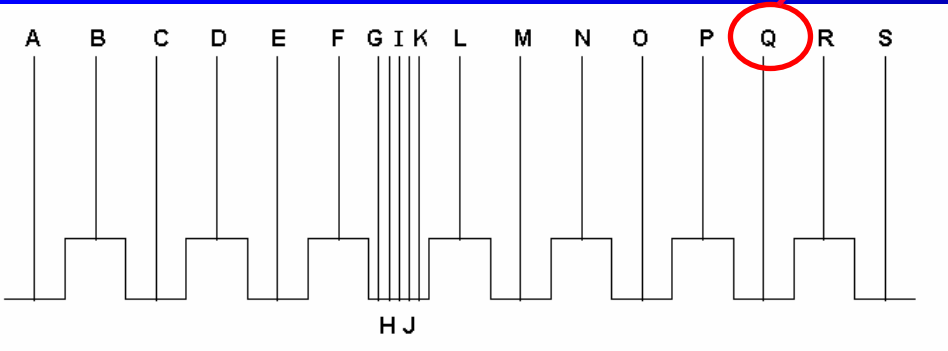
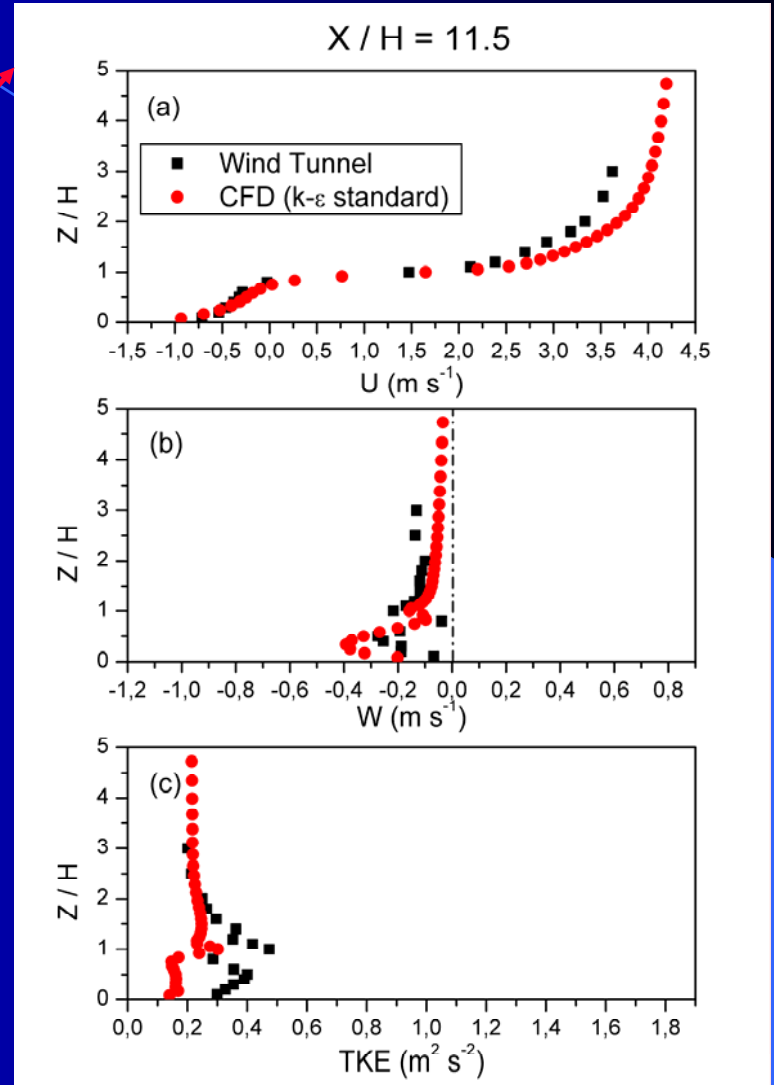
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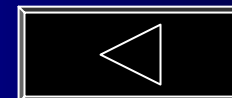
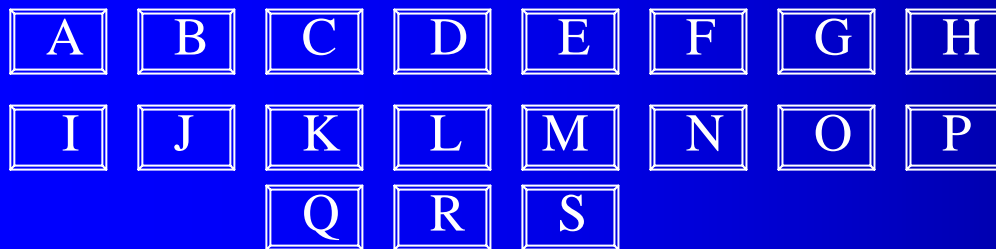
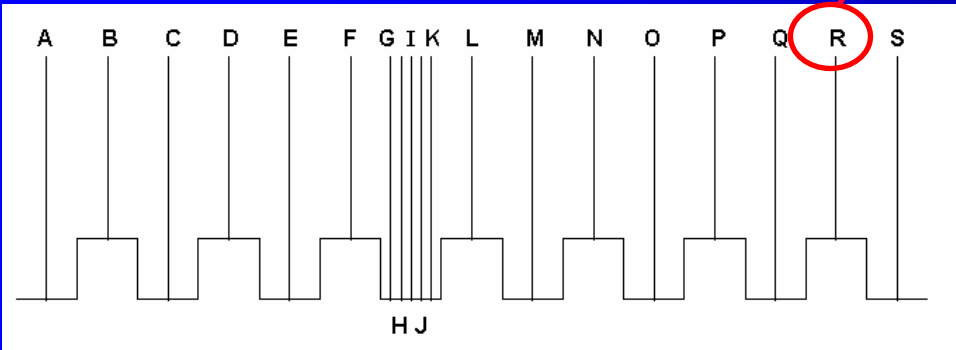
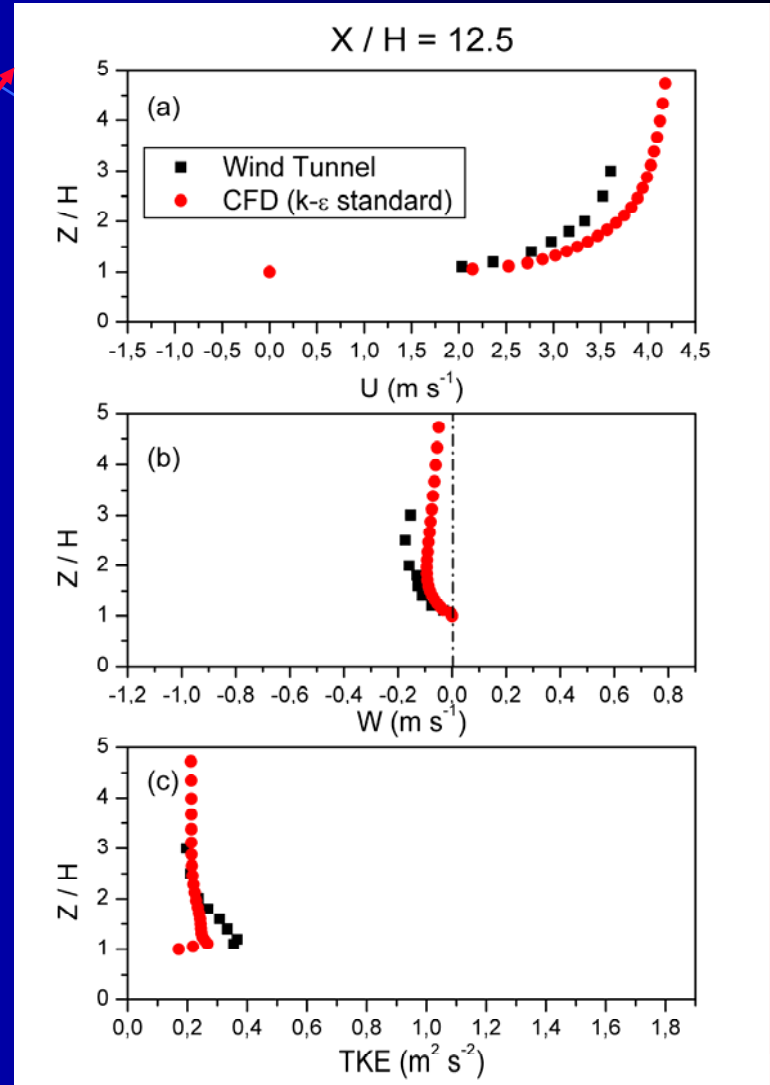
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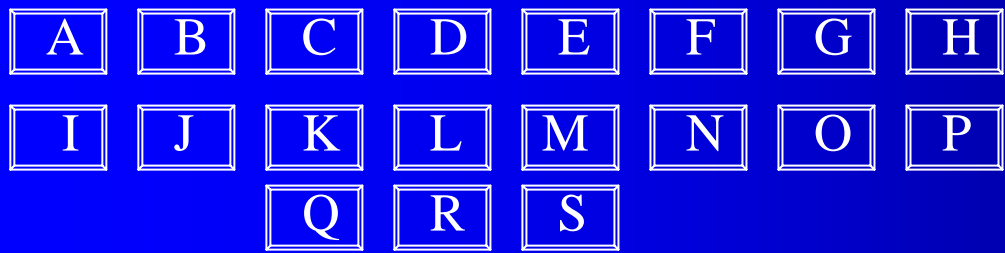
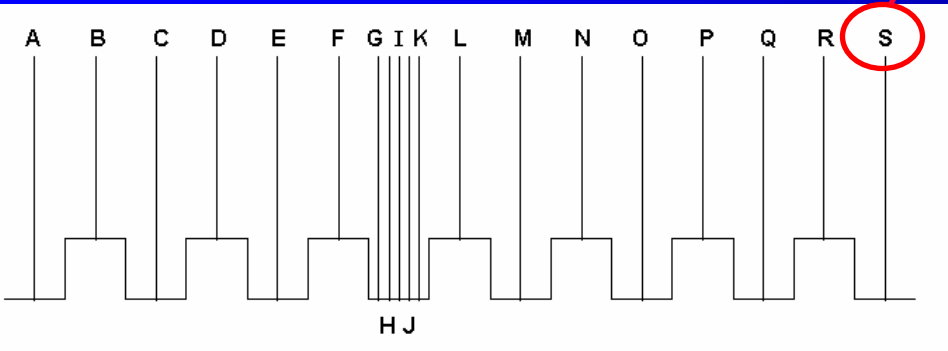
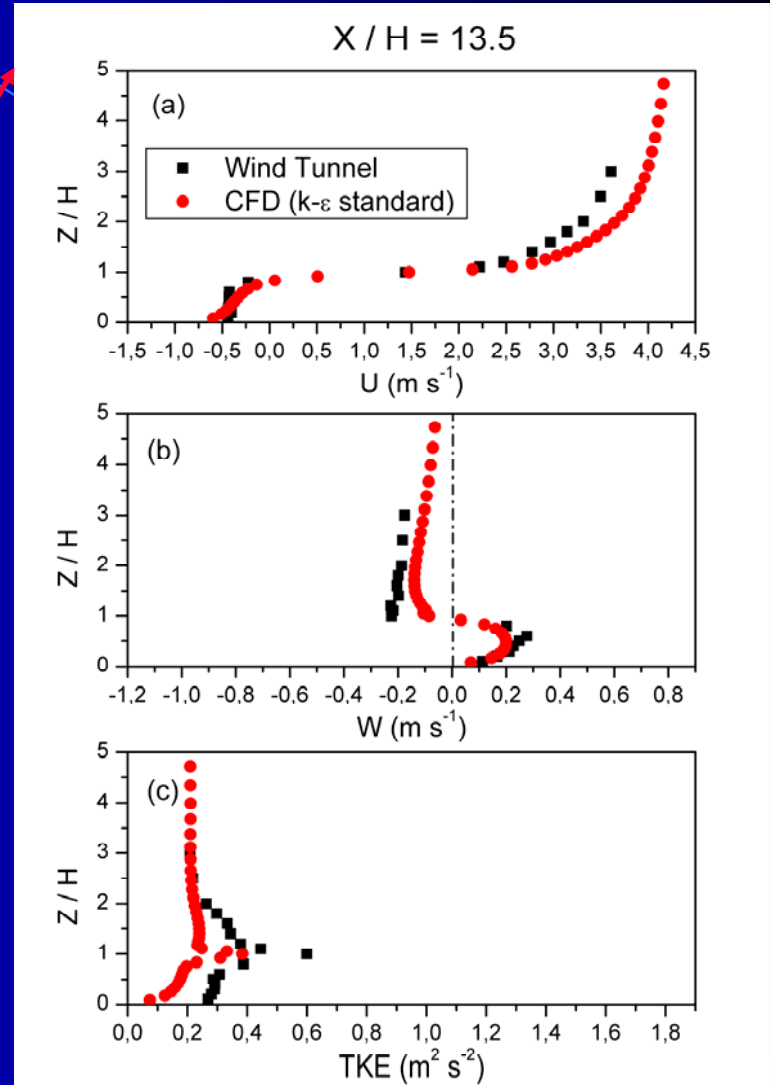
COMPARISON OF VERTICAL PROFILES



COMPARISON OF VERTICAL PROFILES



COMPARISON OF VERTICAL PROFILES



June 4-14, 2005
Sodankylä (Finland)

"PBLs over complex and vegetated
land surfaces"

