

Simulating the day time and night time urban heat island effect on neighbourhood scale

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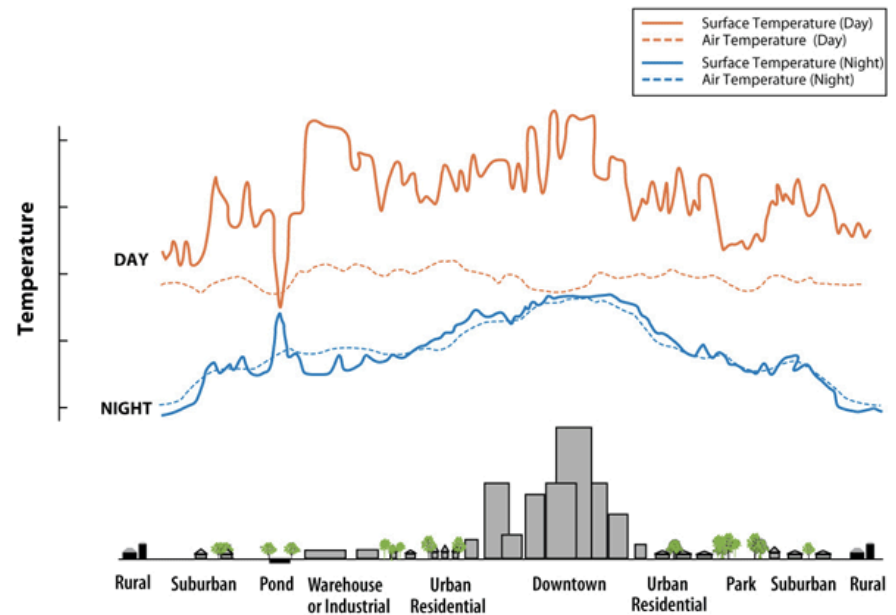
10-06-2014

Urban Heat Island effect

Small during day (can even be negative) but large (up to 10K) during night

Causes

- 1) Lesser ventilation
- 2) Reduced evaporation
- 3) Release of stored heat
- 4) Long wave trapping
- 5) Anthropogenic heat
- 6) Multiple reflections
- 7) Increased LW_{sky}

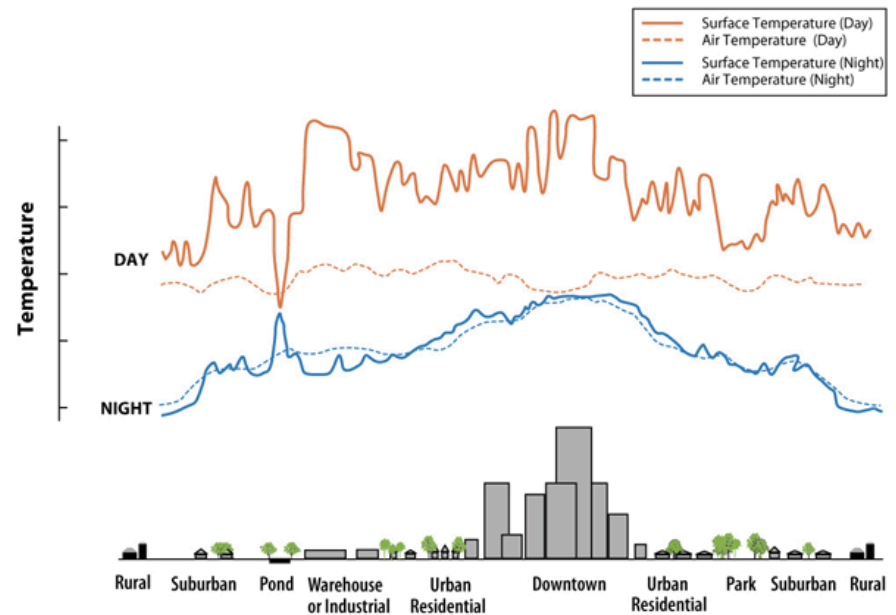


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But what is the dominant factor?

Simulation model



Surface energy balance:

$$SW_{\text{dir}} + SW_{\text{dif}} + LW_{\text{sky}} + LW_{\text{trap}} = LW_{\text{out}} + G + H$$

Spatial resolution = 1 meter

Temporal resolution = 6 minutes

Simulation model

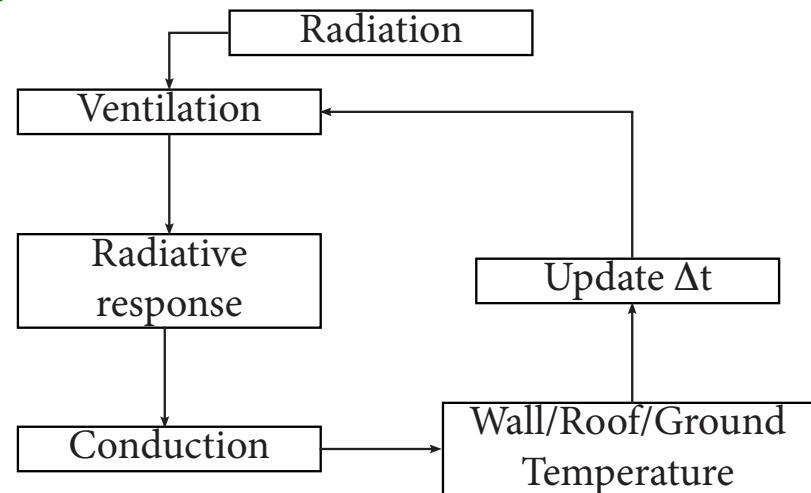
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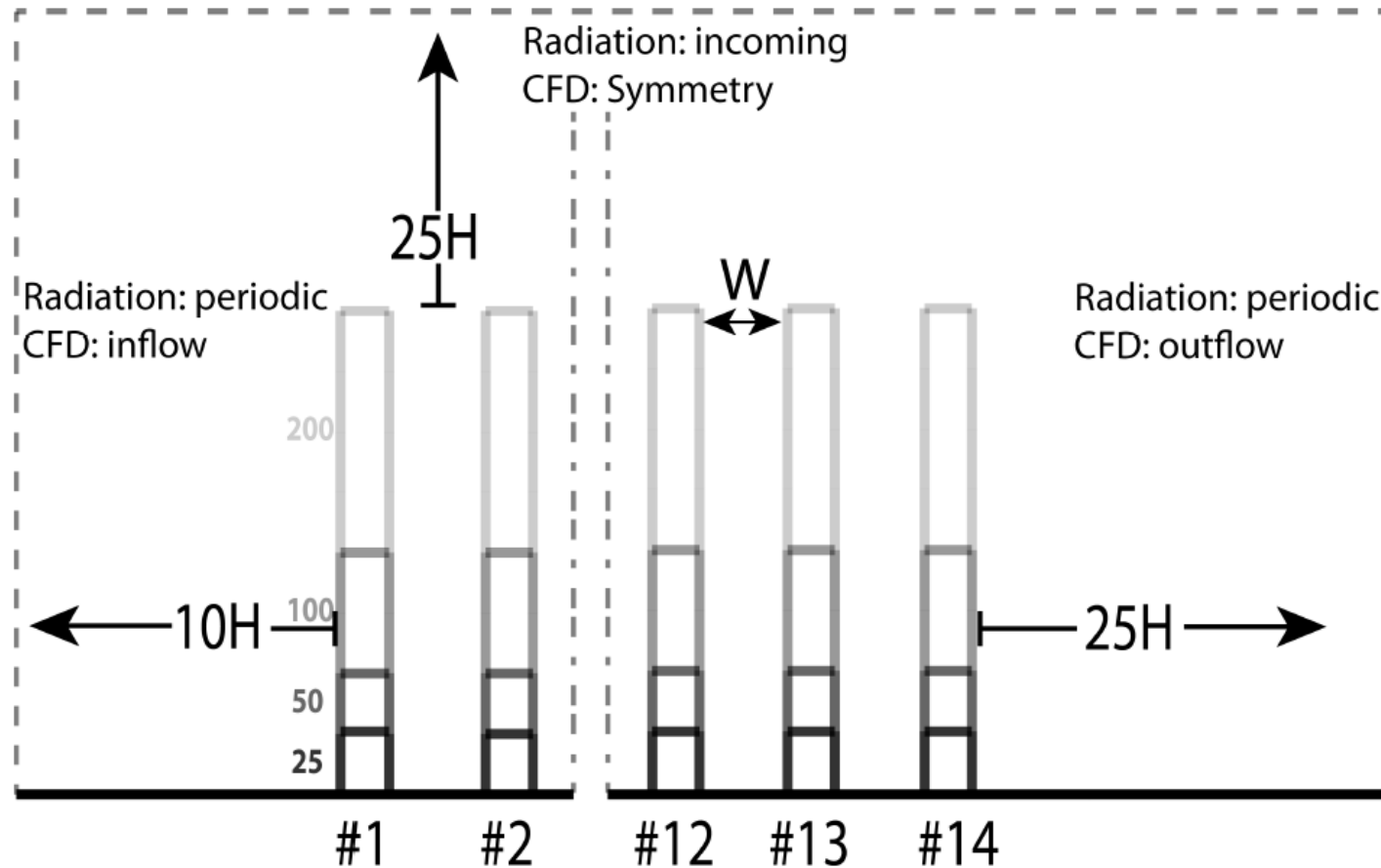
Monte-Carlo radiation model

1D transient heat conduction equation

CFD model



Case set-up

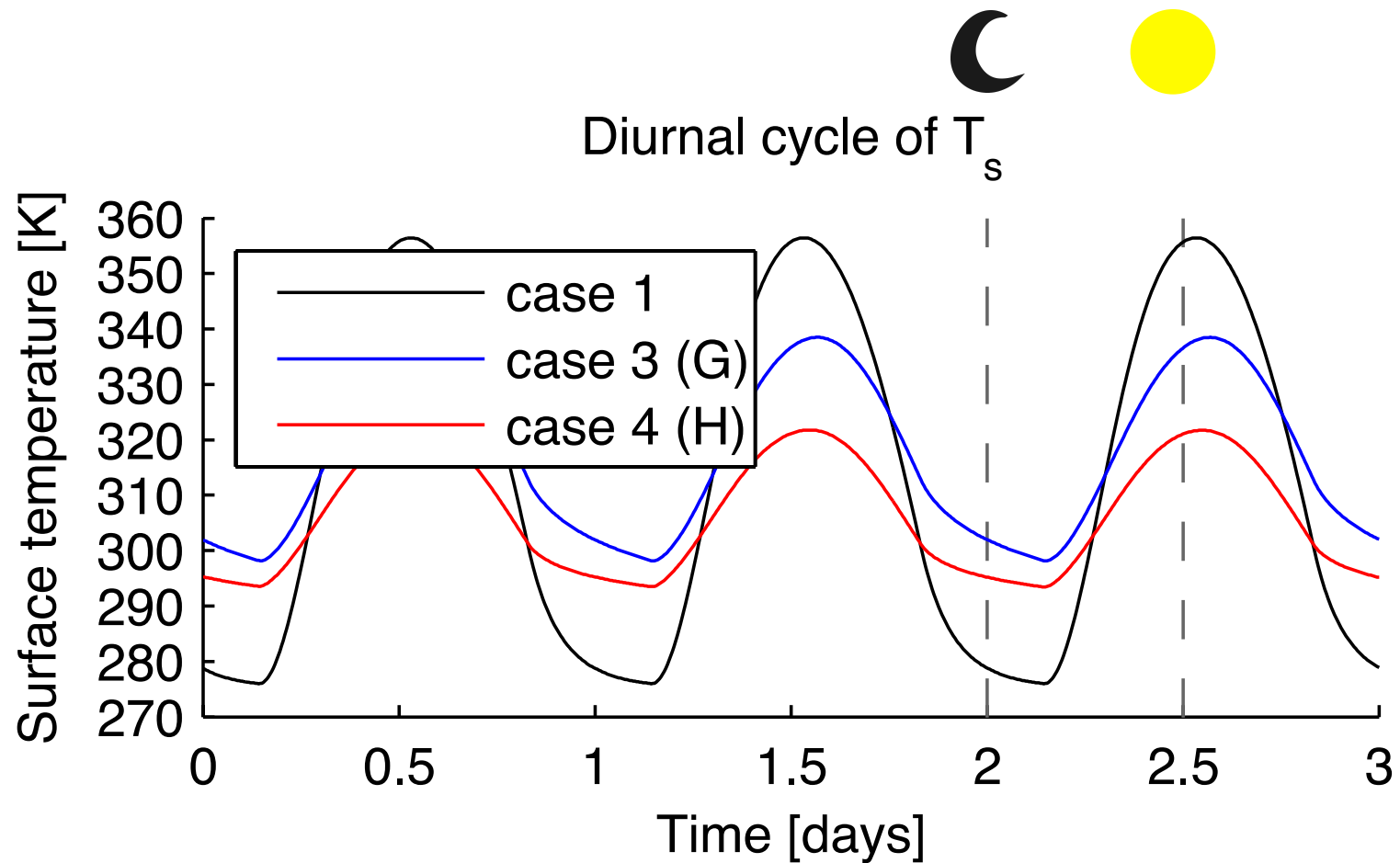


Case set-up

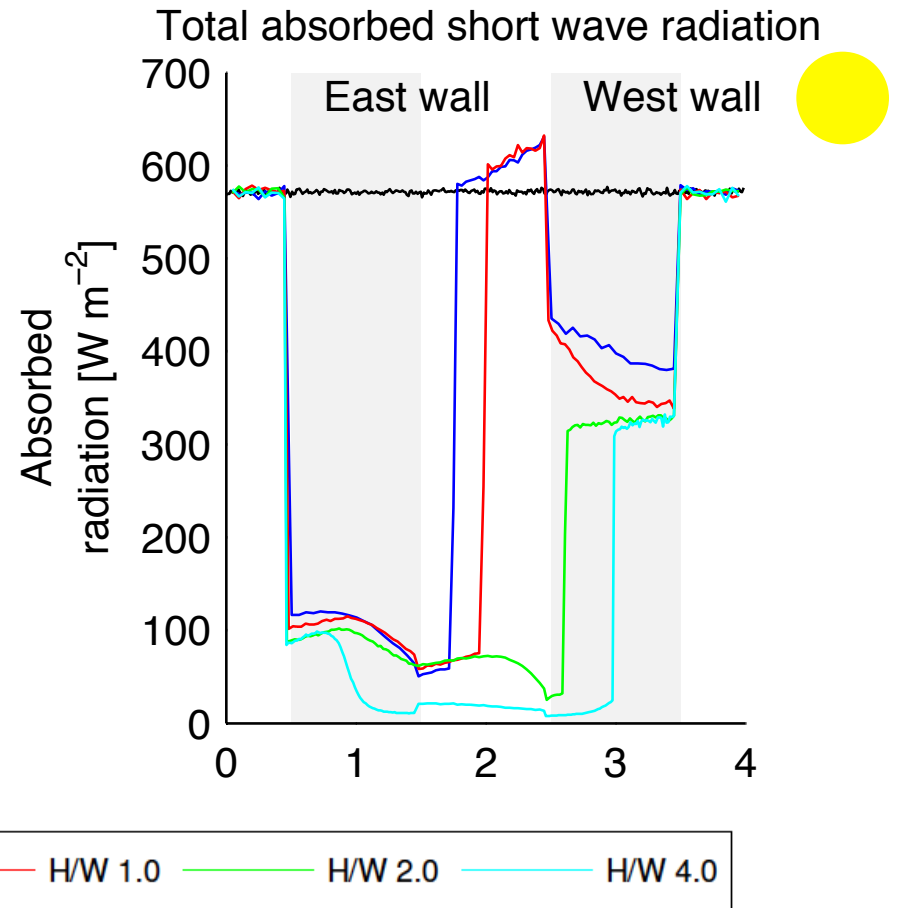
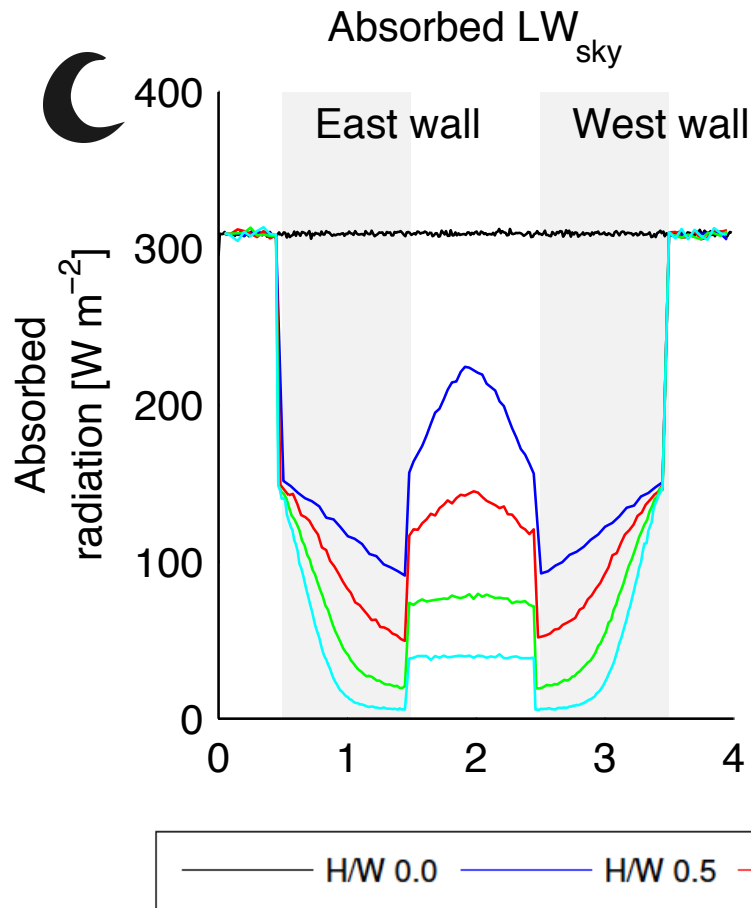
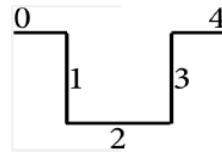
Do not only consider range of H/W ratios (0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0 & 4.0) but also different physical mechanisms

Case	RAD	LW _{trap}	G	H
1	+			
2	+	+		
3	+	+	+	
4	+	+	+	+

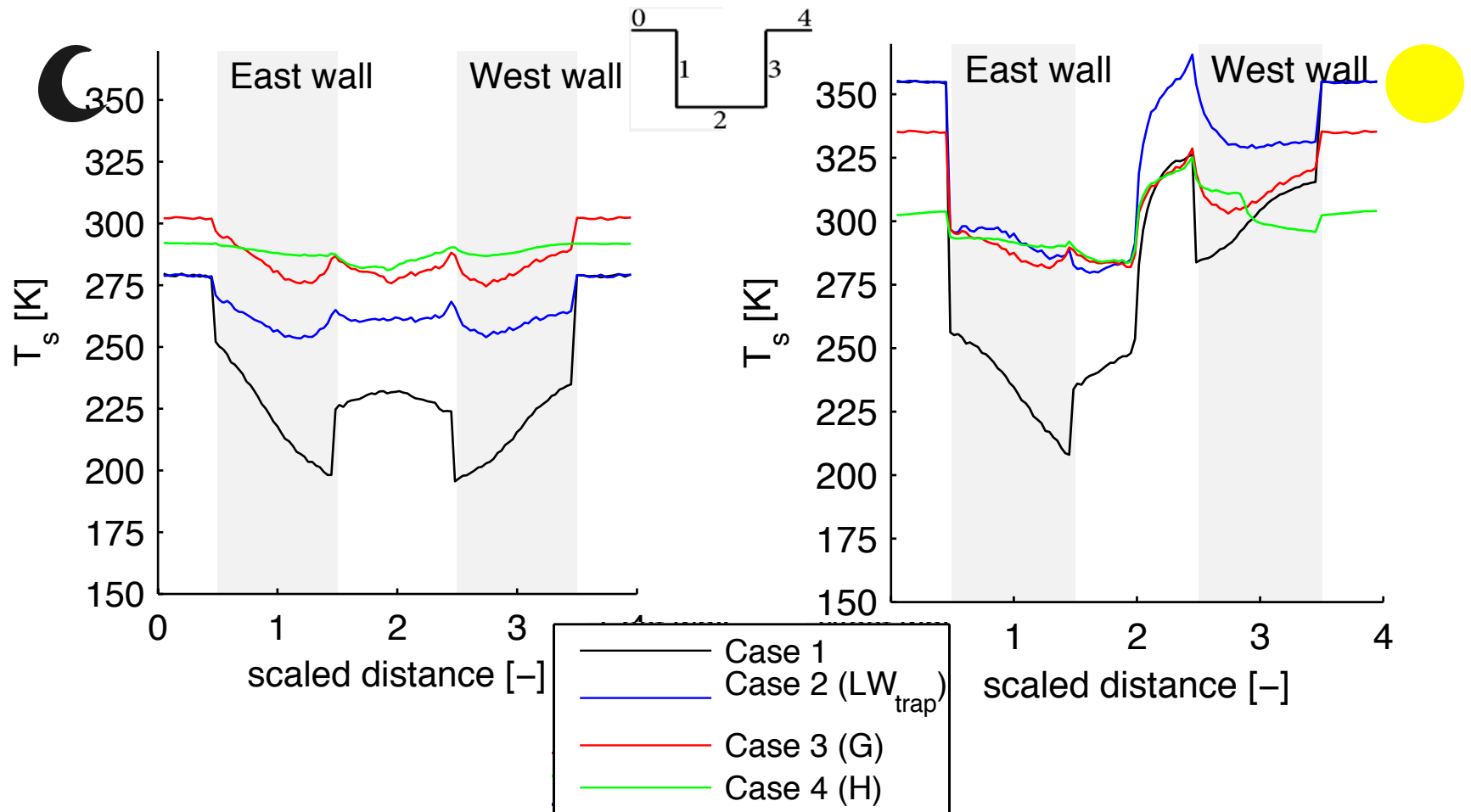
Time-evolution $H/W = 0.0$



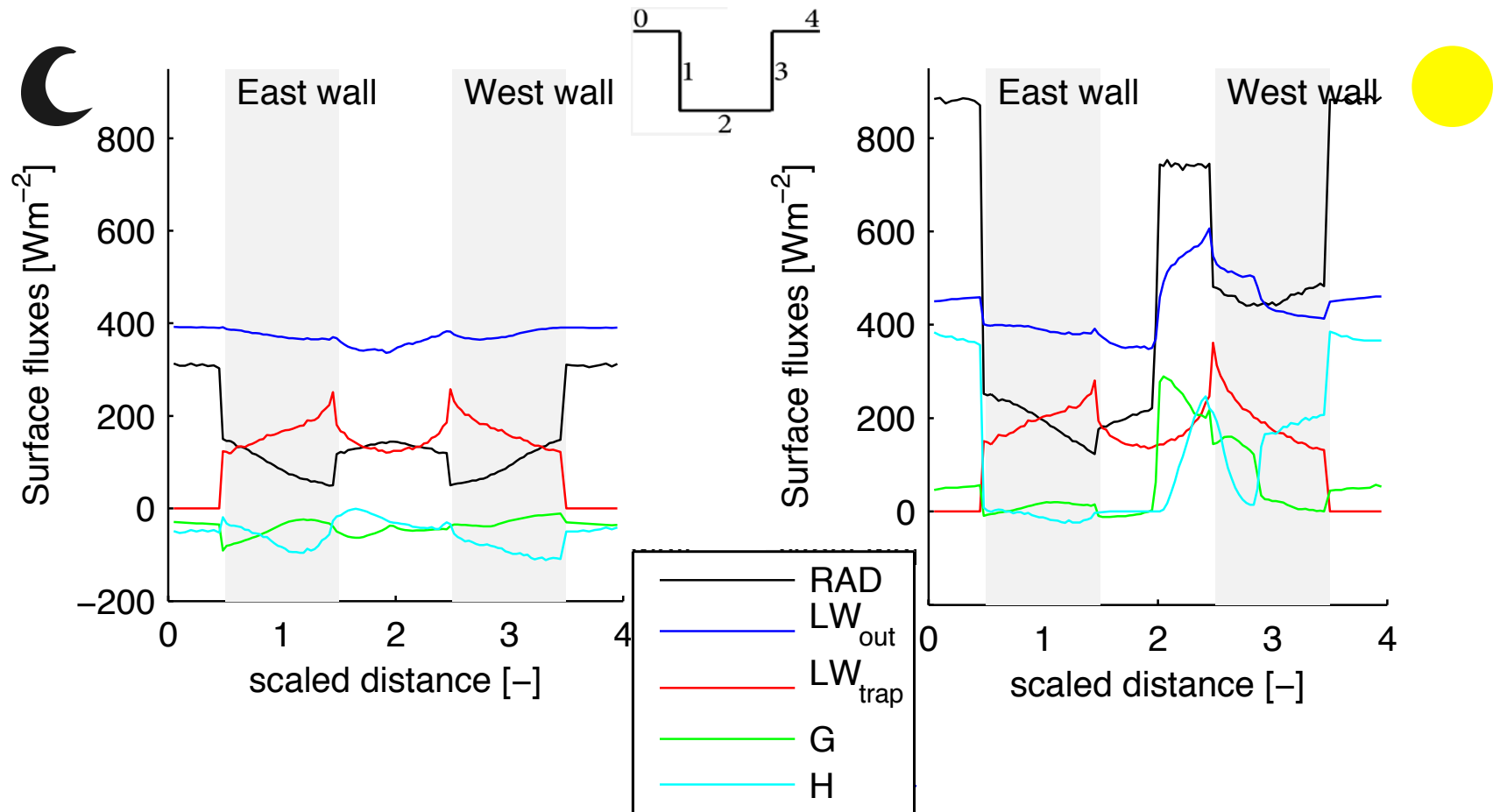
Radiation



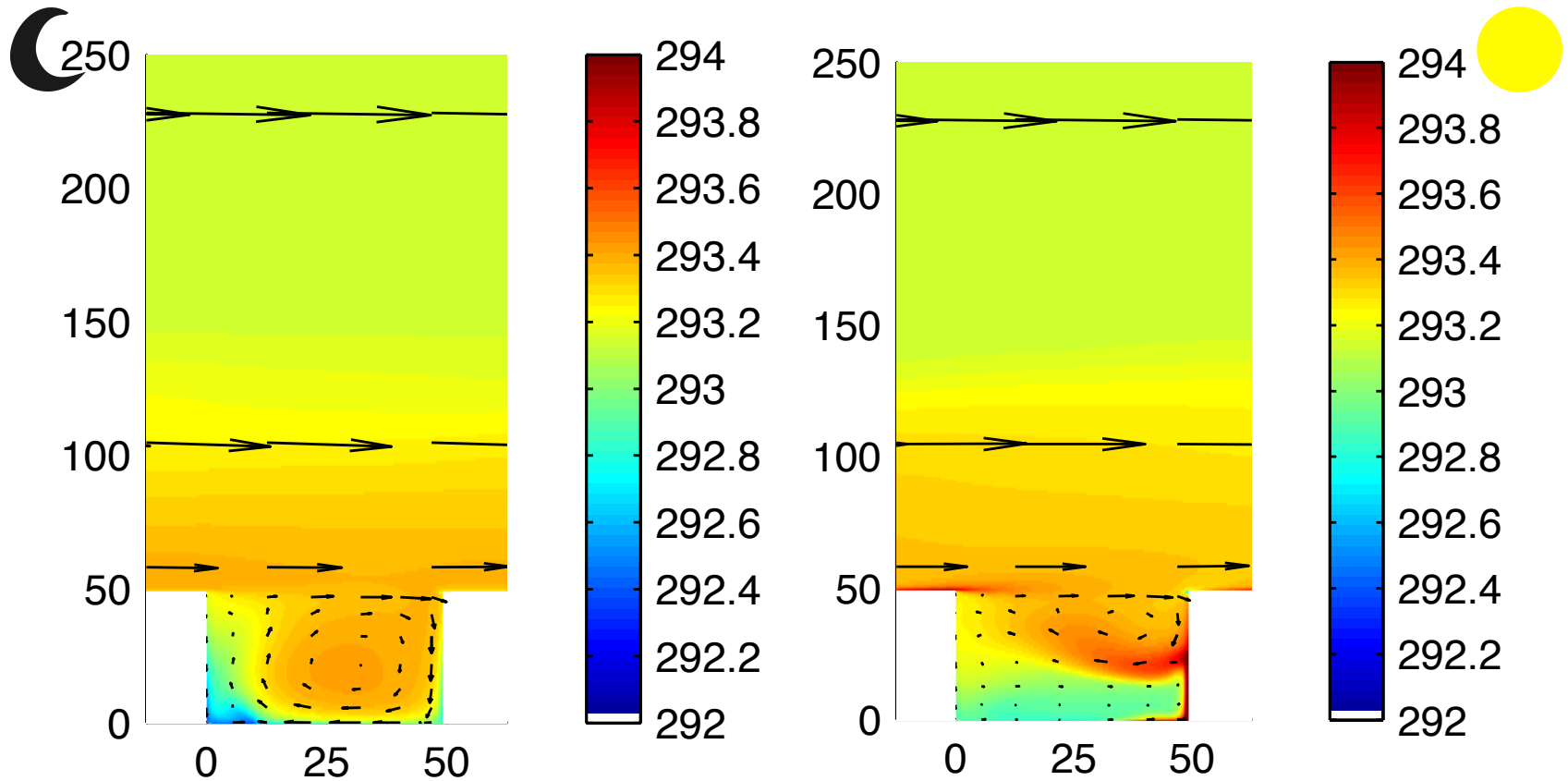
Surface temperature $H/W=1.0$



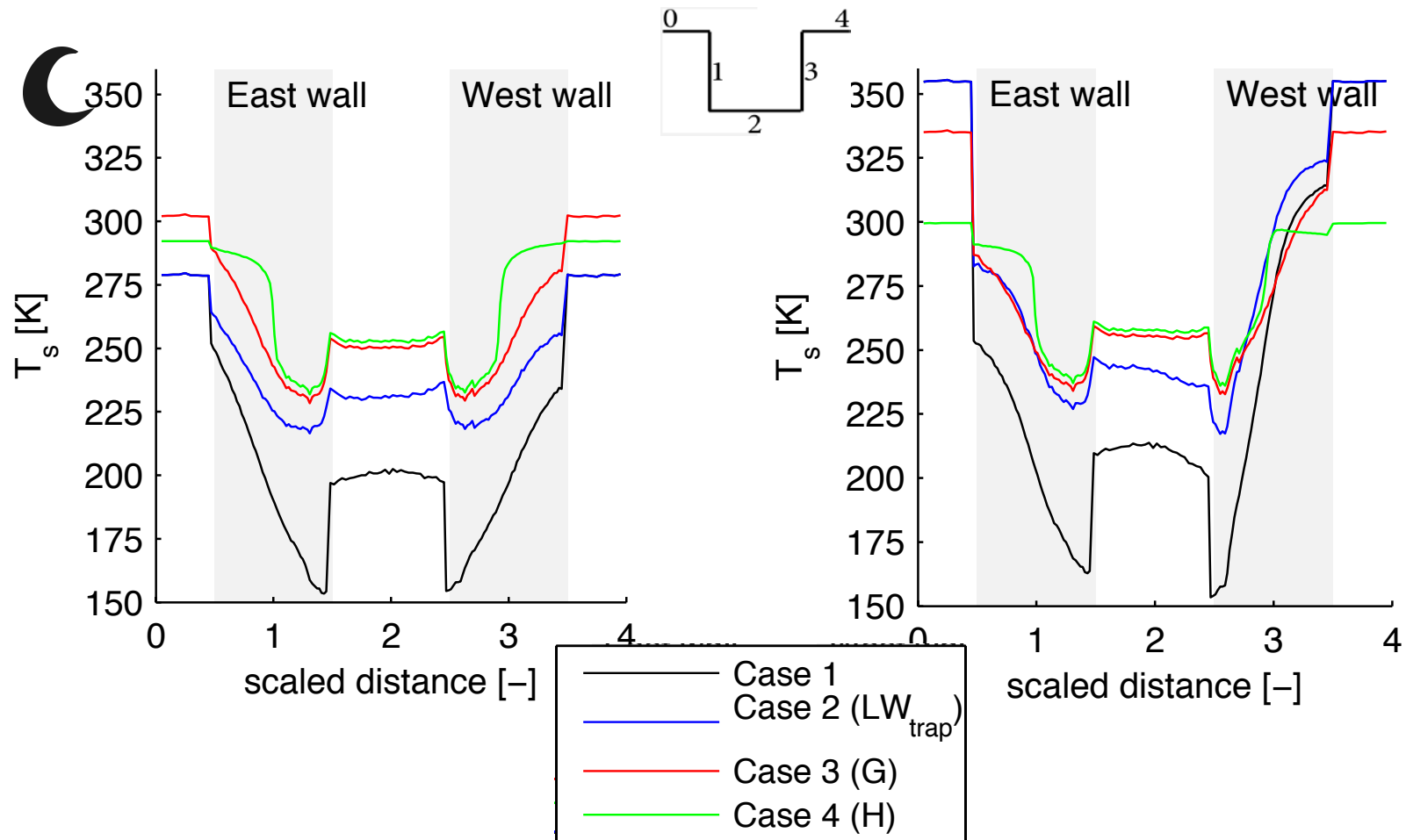
Surface fluxes $H/W=1.0$



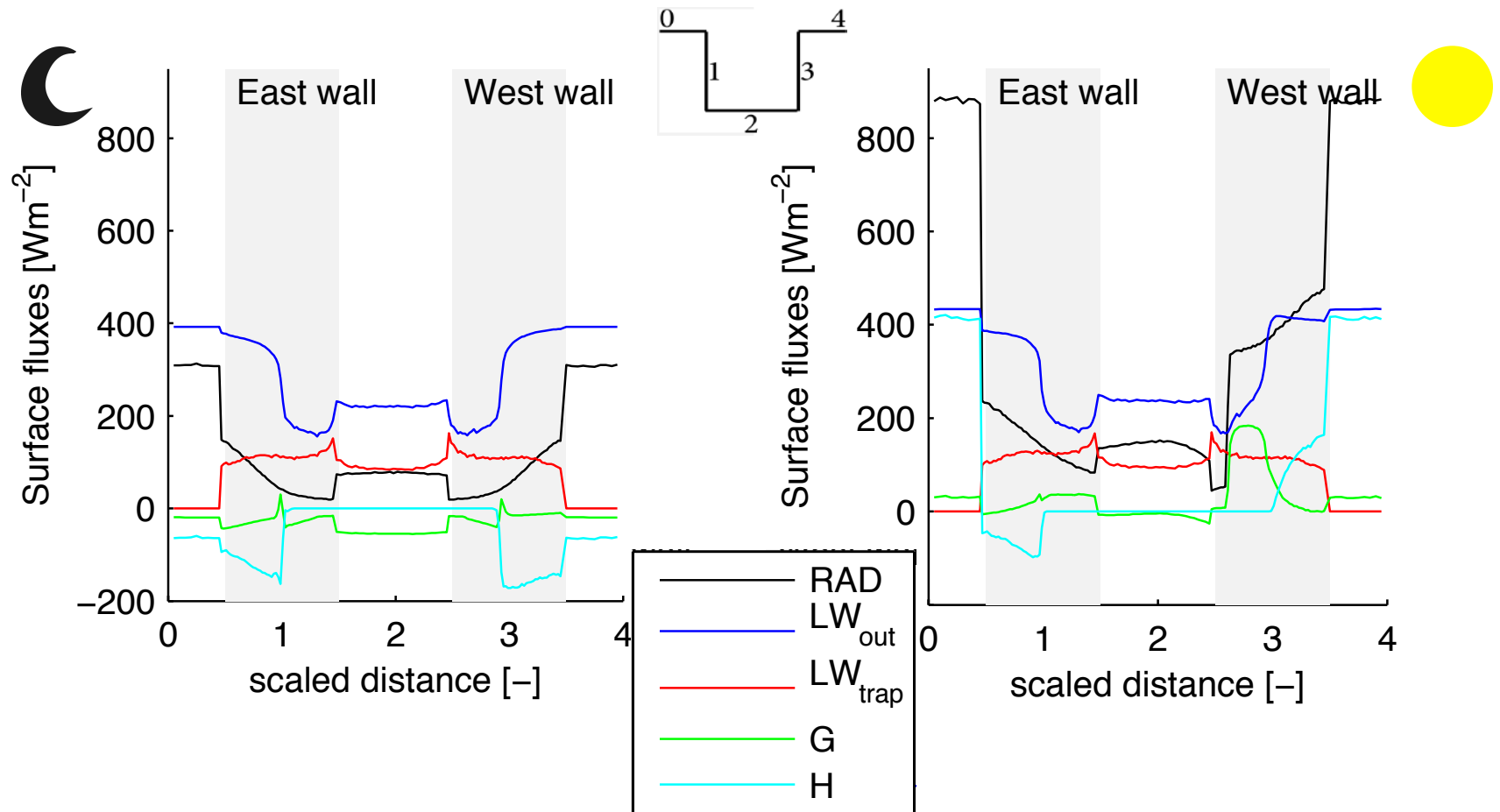
Air temperature $H/W=1.0$



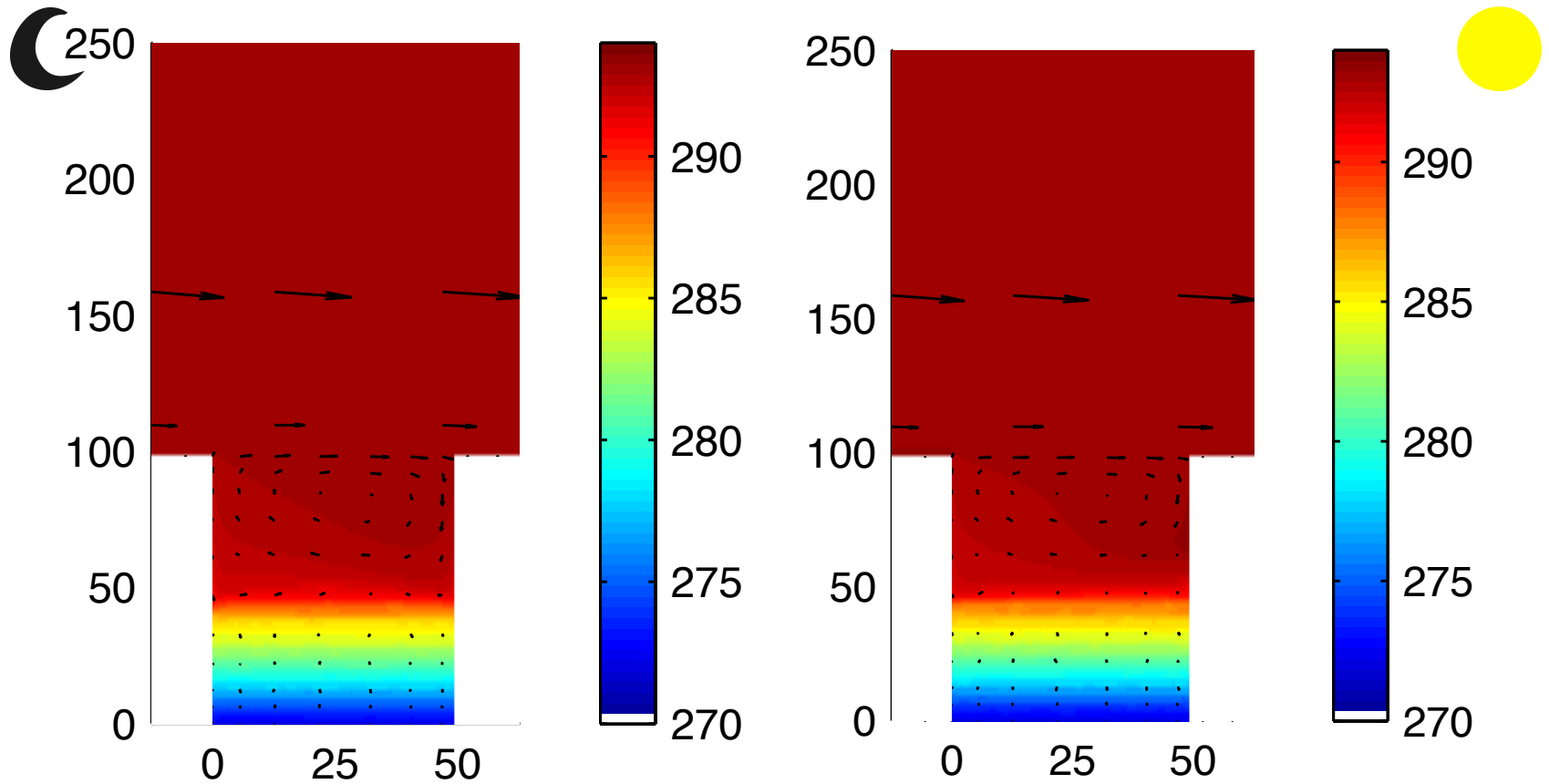
Surface temperature $H/W=2.0$



Surface fluxes $H/W=2.0$



Air temperature $H/W=2.0$



Concluding remarks



New simulation model with 1 meter spatial resolution

LW_{trap} = main mechanism during night

SW = main mechanism during day

G = more important for $H/W=2.0$ during night

H shows different behaviour for $H/W=1.0$ and $H/W=2.0$

$H/W=1.0$ will mixed

$H/W=2.0$ only upper part well mixed and stable stratification

Questions?

Thank you for your attention.

Questions?



This study is funded by the Climate Proof Cities program

