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Simulation of density driven down-gusts and their interaction with street canyons

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Motivation

- downdrafts generate high velocities close to the ground • what happens within a city where the flow is guided by street canyons?
 - \rightarrow laboratory experiments with a single street canyon





Velocity Measurements

LDV-measurements

- sudden increase in velocity in both cases
- lab experiments + full scale data show good agreement
- within the street canyon:

temporal and spatial conservation of high velocities





velocity time series with running mean ($t_{avg} = 0.2s$) at z/H = 0.87

maximum horizontal velocities at x/D = 0.9

- following the similarity criterion of Lundgren
- simulated down-gusts consists of CO_2 -air-mixture ($\rho > \rho_{air}$)
- diameter of simulated gust D = 240 mm

Model similarity

 $\operatorname{Re}^{2} = \frac{\Delta \rho}{2} \frac{g(0.5D)^{3}}{2} = 0$

propagation of gust front independent on Reynolds number for Re >3,000

see Lundgren 1992: Microburst modelling and scaling



Visualization

 generation of a ring vortex ring vortex propagates above roof level



times series of a full scale event in Hatzenbühl, Germany and scaled time series of laboratory experiment



max. velocities on open terrain (OT) and within the street canyon (SC) (performed with another exp. setup)

Scales and Outlook

- downdrafts are large compared to urban structures e.g. downdraft diameter D~1.5 km, building height H~15m \rightarrow factor 100
 - \rightarrow problems with downscaling for lab experiments
- \rightarrow investigation of trends (systematical reduction of H/D) further experiments with block arrays representing an idealized city

• vortex generates a gust front within the street canyon





ratio of downburst size and building height



block array (idealized city)

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