

Street canyon ventilation: Combined effect of cross-section geometry and wall heating

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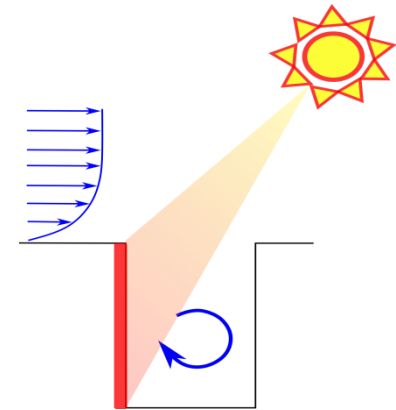
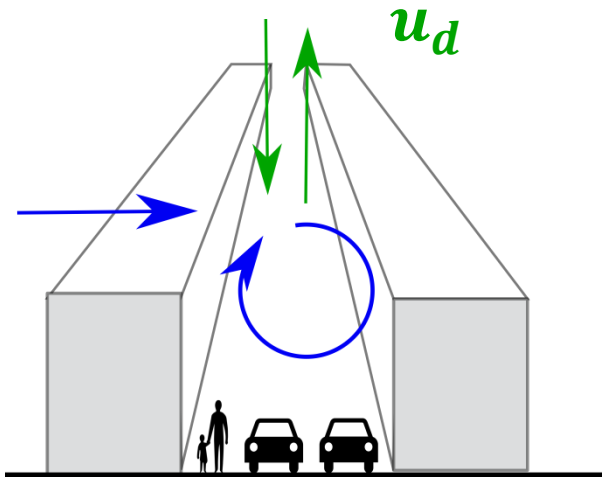
**POLITECNICO
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Dipartimento di Ingegneria
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Introduction

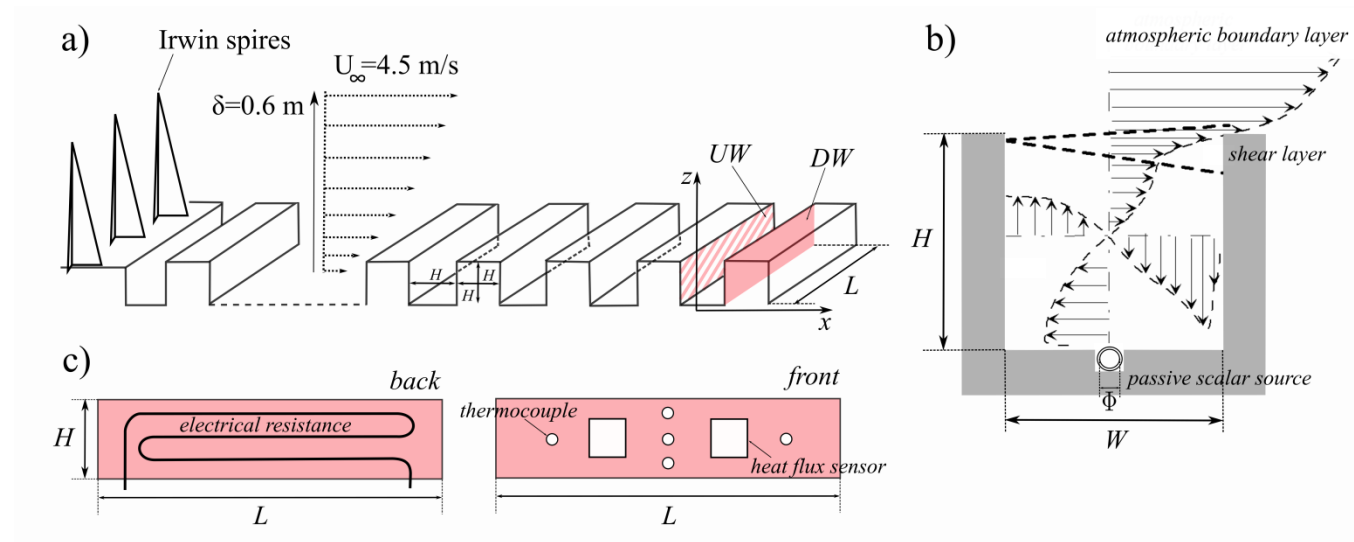
The vertical velocity of mass transfer of pollutants (u_d) is a function of:

- EXTERNAL FLOW
- ASPECT RATIO (H/W)
- WALL ROUGHNESS
- WALL HEATING (ΔT)
- OBSTACLES (trees)



Wind-tunnel experiments to investigate the physical mechanisms that govern the vertical transfer of pollutants (u_d) from a canyon to the overlying atmosphere

The experimental set-up

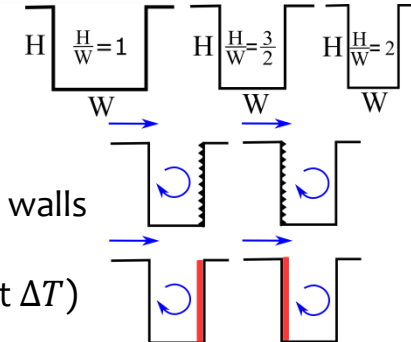


Measurement techniques

- **Thermal fluxes** at walls → heat flux sensors
- **Temperature** at walls → t-type thermocouples
- **Velocity** → PIV (4 Hz)
- **Concentration** → FID (300 Hz)

Configurations

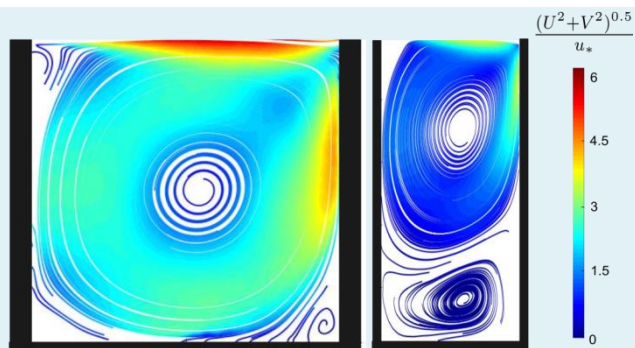
- Different **geometries** (H/W)
- Different **roughness** conditions at walls
- Different **wall heating** (DW , UW)
- Different **thermal fluxes** (different ΔT)



$$Fr_i = \frac{U}{\sqrt{gH\Delta T/T_0}} = \frac{\text{inertia}}{\text{buoyancy}}$$

ΔT	0 K	70 K	170 K	240 K
Fr_i	∞	0.62	0.40	0.34

Effect of canyon geometry



Mean velocity field

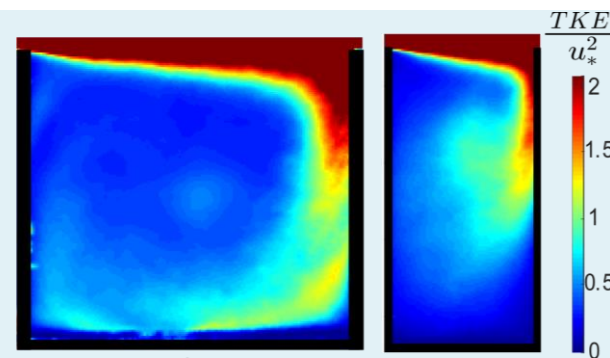


Transition from
1 to 2 cells

Turbulent Kinetic
Energy field



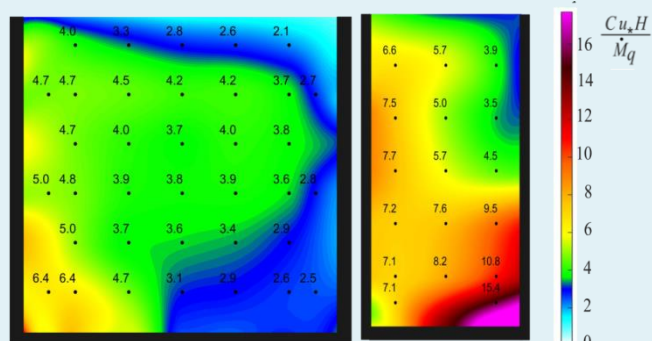
Penetration of TKE
at street level is
inhibited



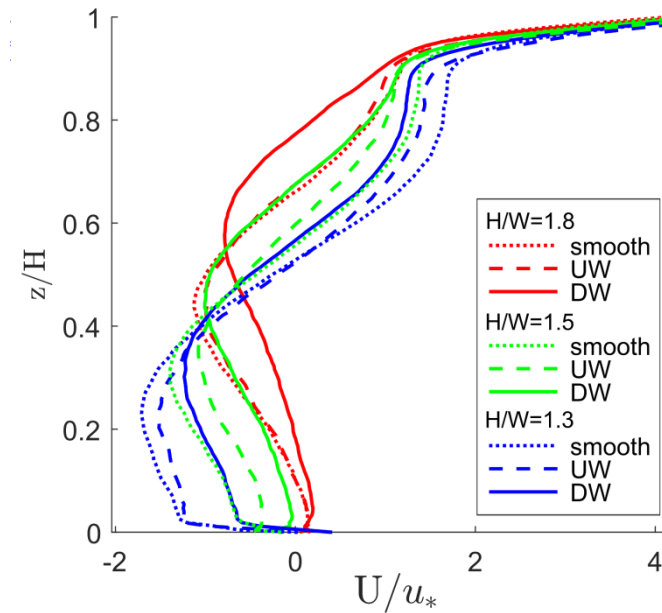
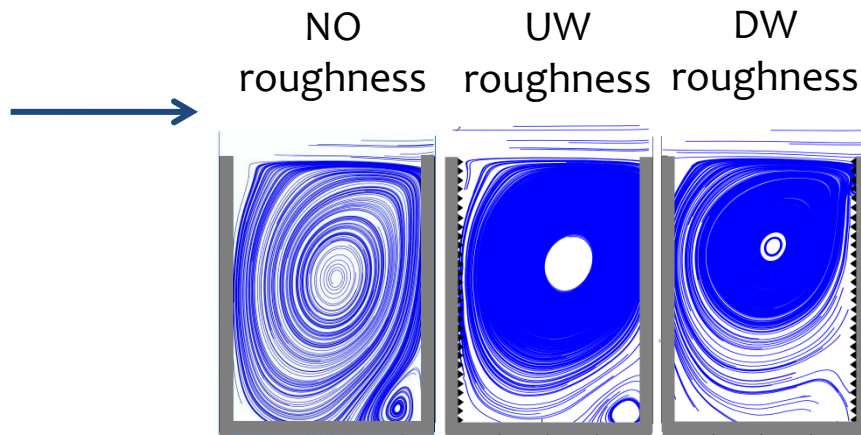
Mean
concentration



Higher
concentration at
street level



Effect of wall roughness



ROUGHNESS on downwind wall (DW) facilitates
formation of 2nd cell

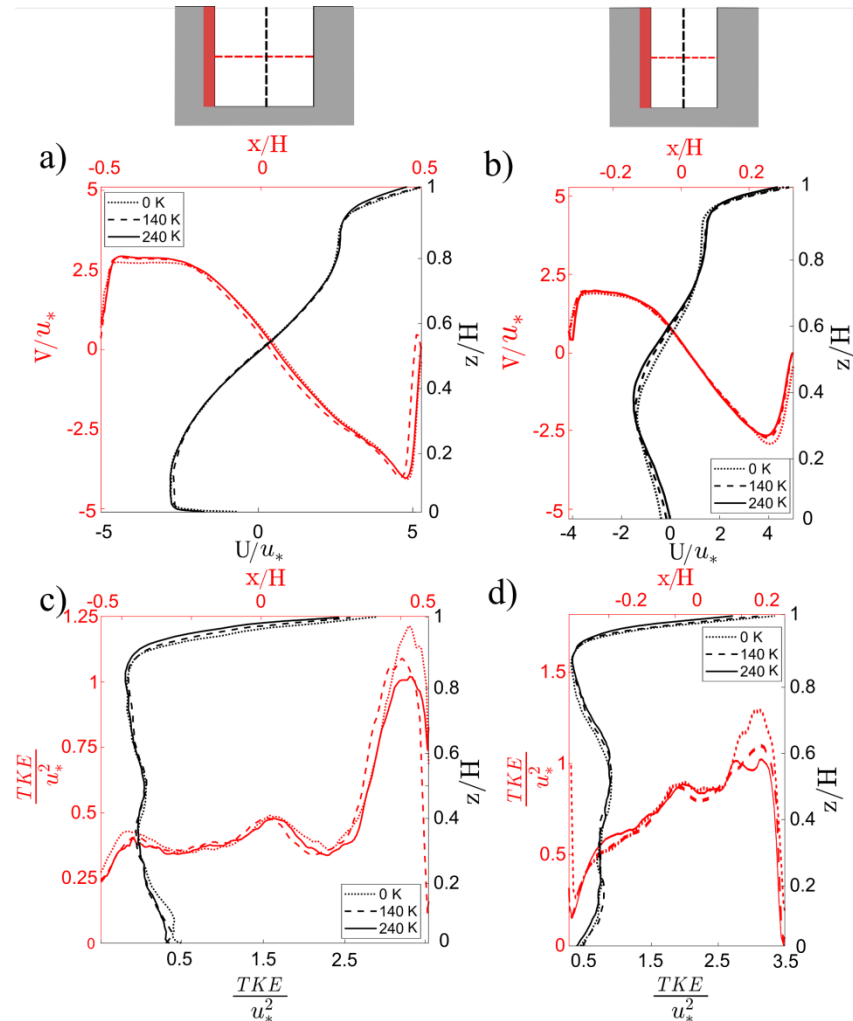


slow down of canyon ventilation

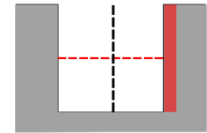
Effect of wall heating – upwind wall

Unaltered
mean velocity field
with ΔT

Unaltered
Turbulent Kinetic
Energy field
with ΔT



Effect of wall heating – downwind wall of a square cavity

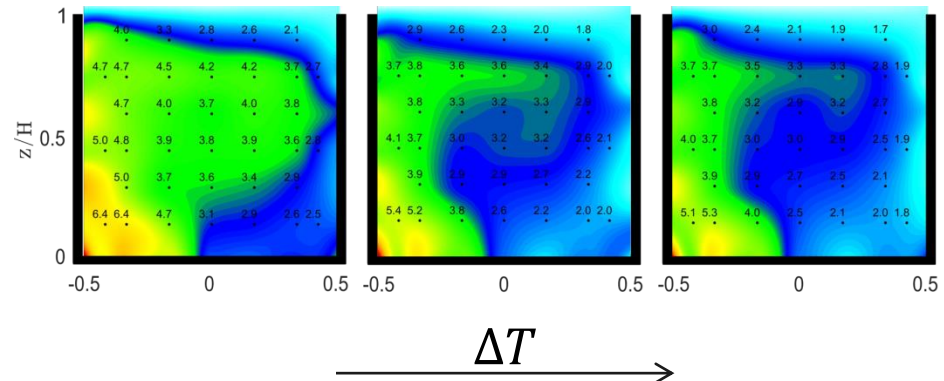
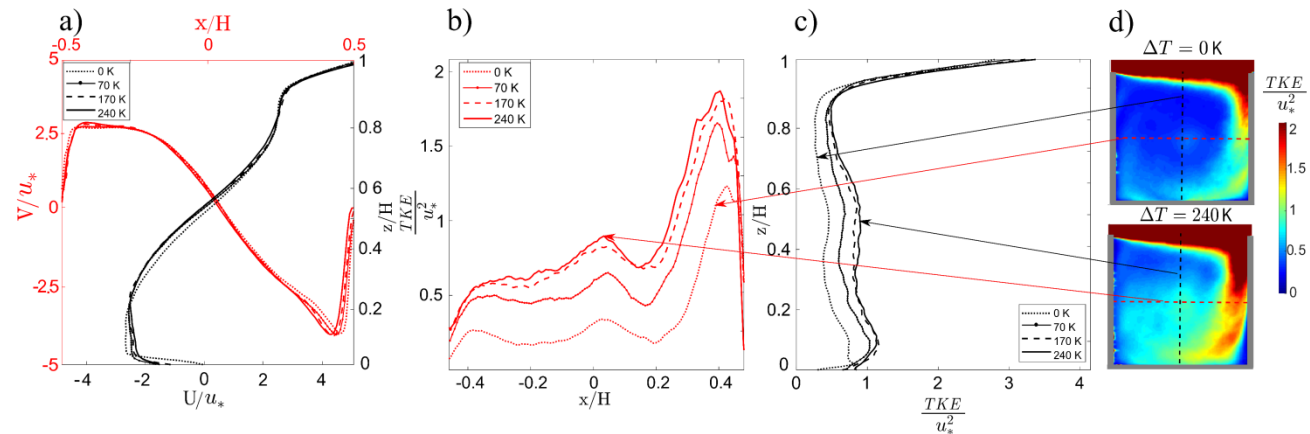


Unaltered mean velocity
with ΔT

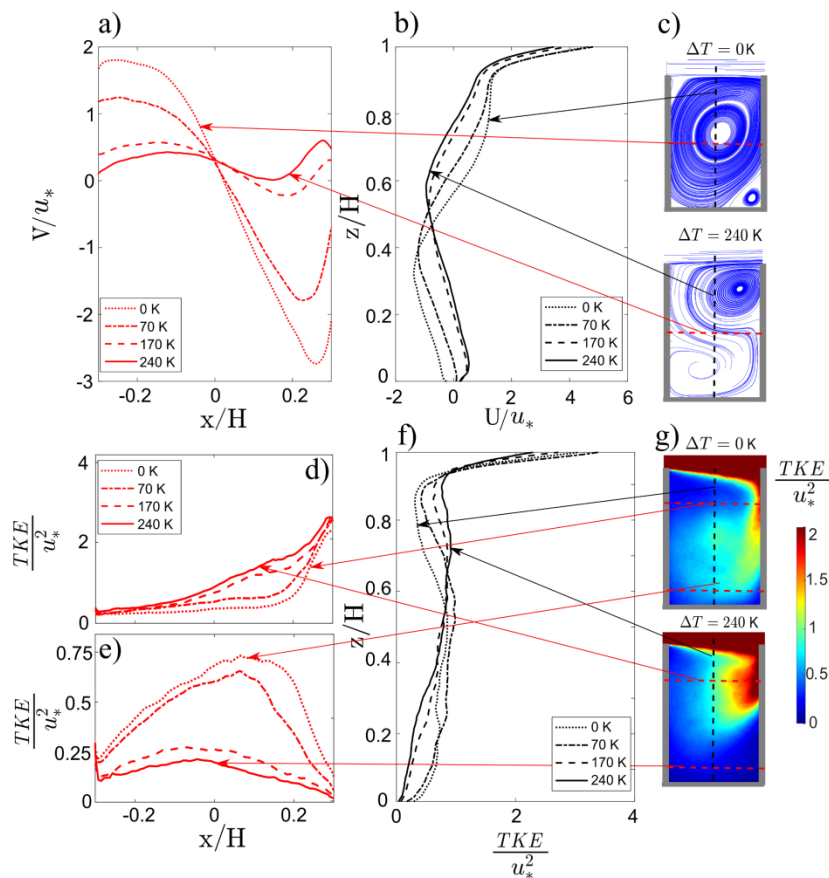
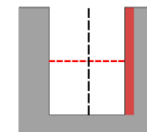
Increase in TKE with
 ΔT



Acceleration of canyon
ventilation



Effect of wall heating – downwind wall of a narrow cavity



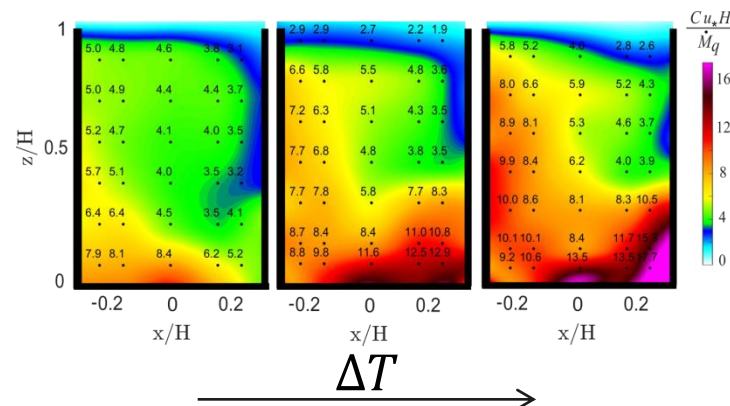
Formation of second cell



Penetration of TKE at street level is inhibited

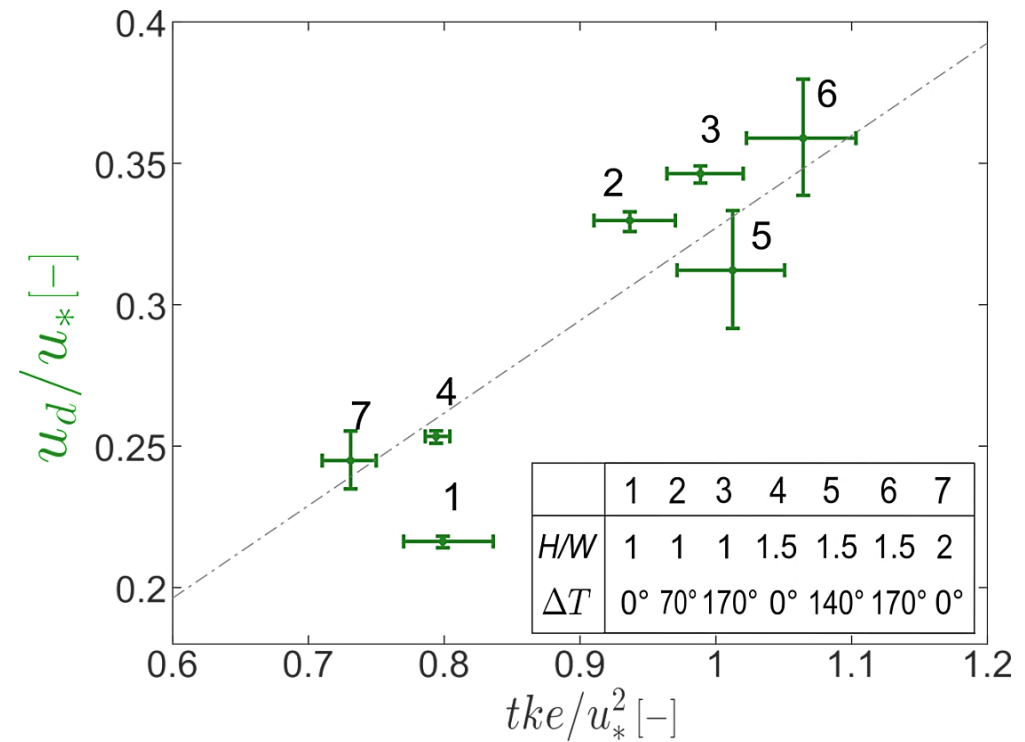
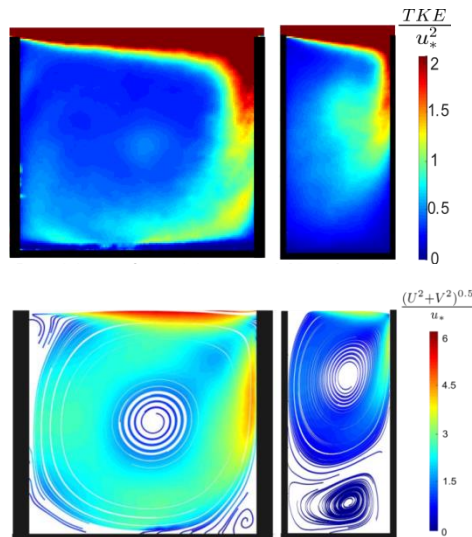


Slow down of canyon ventilation



Turbulent kinetic energy and canyon ventilation

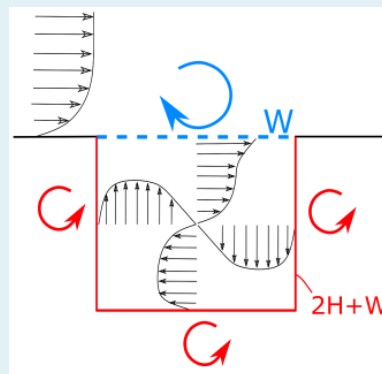
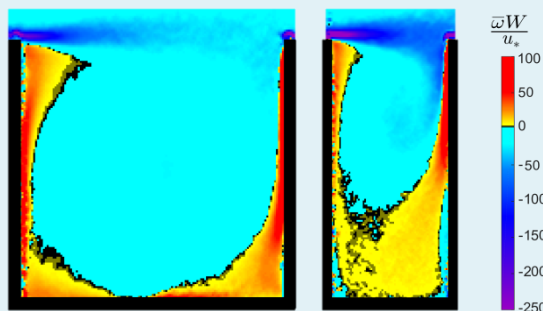
The vertical transport is governed by the **Turbulent Kinetic Energy (TKE)** field



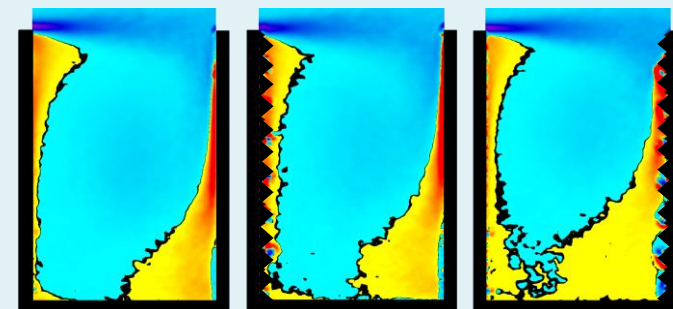
Vorticity balance interpretation

$$\frac{D\omega}{Dt} = \omega \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + \nu \nabla^2 \omega - \mathbf{S}_T \times \mathbf{g},$$

Geometry

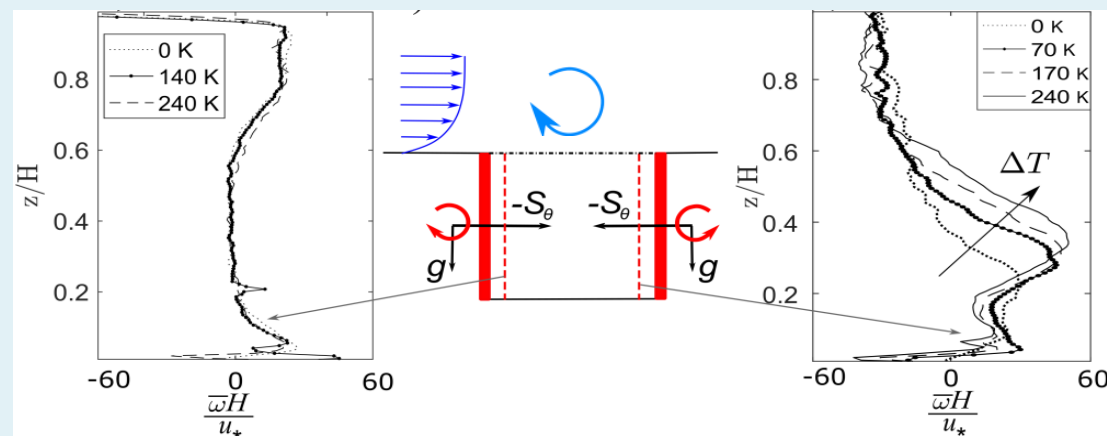


Roughness



Heating

$$\mathbf{S}_T = \frac{1}{T} \nabla T.$$



Conclusions

The removal of pollutants depends on the topology of the mean velocity field and on the TKE inside the cavity

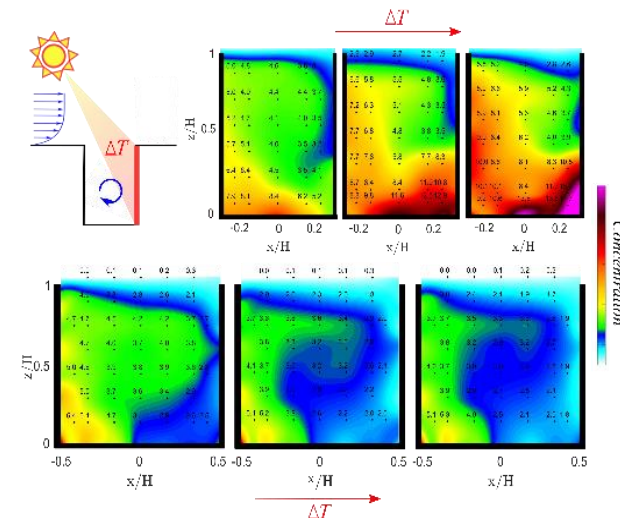
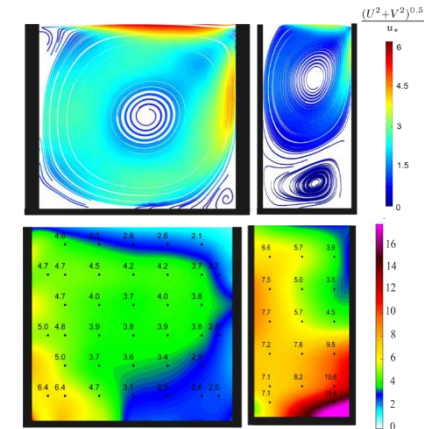
As H/W increases:

- Surplus of anticlockwise vorticity near the walls
- Formation of a 2nd second counter-rotating cell
- Slow down of removal of pollutant from the cavity

Adding roughness to the downwind wall facilitates the transition to two recirculating cells

Thermal fluxes at the upwind wall have negligible effects on both the mean and TKE fields

The heating of the downwind wall has opposite effects depending on the street aspect ratio



Bibliography

- Fellini, Ridolfi, Salizzoni, *Street canyon ventilation: combined effect of cross-section geometry and wall heating*, Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society, 2020.
- Salizzoni, Soulhac, Mejean, *Street canyon ventilation and atmospheric turbulence*. Atmospheric Environment, 2009.
- Salizzoni, Marro, Soulhac, Grosjean, and Perkins, *Turbulent transfer between street canyons and the overlying atmospheric boundary layer*. Boundary-Layer Meteorology, 2011.

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