Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

KIT-Campus Alpin
IMK-IFU: Atmospheric Environmental Research

A WRF-Chem modelling study to analyse the effect of urban greening and white roofs on urban air quality

Joachim Fallmann, Renate Forkel, Stefan Emeis

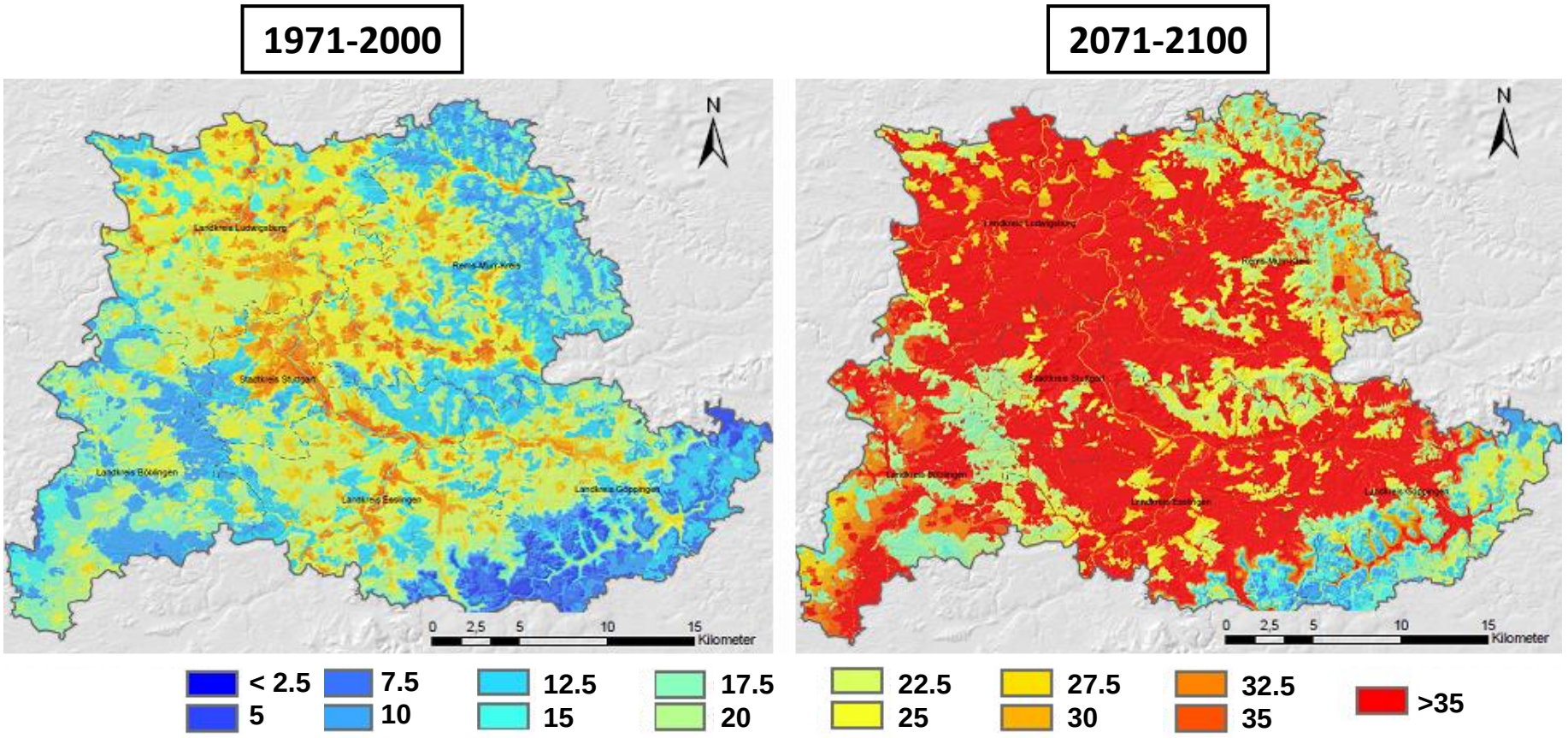
joachim.fallmann@kit.edu

STUTTGART

Institute of Meteorology and Climate Research (IMK-IFU) of the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Campus Alpine

Heat stress in urban areas

‚Heat stress days' per year (greater Stuttgart area)



Source: Klimaatlas Region Stuttgart

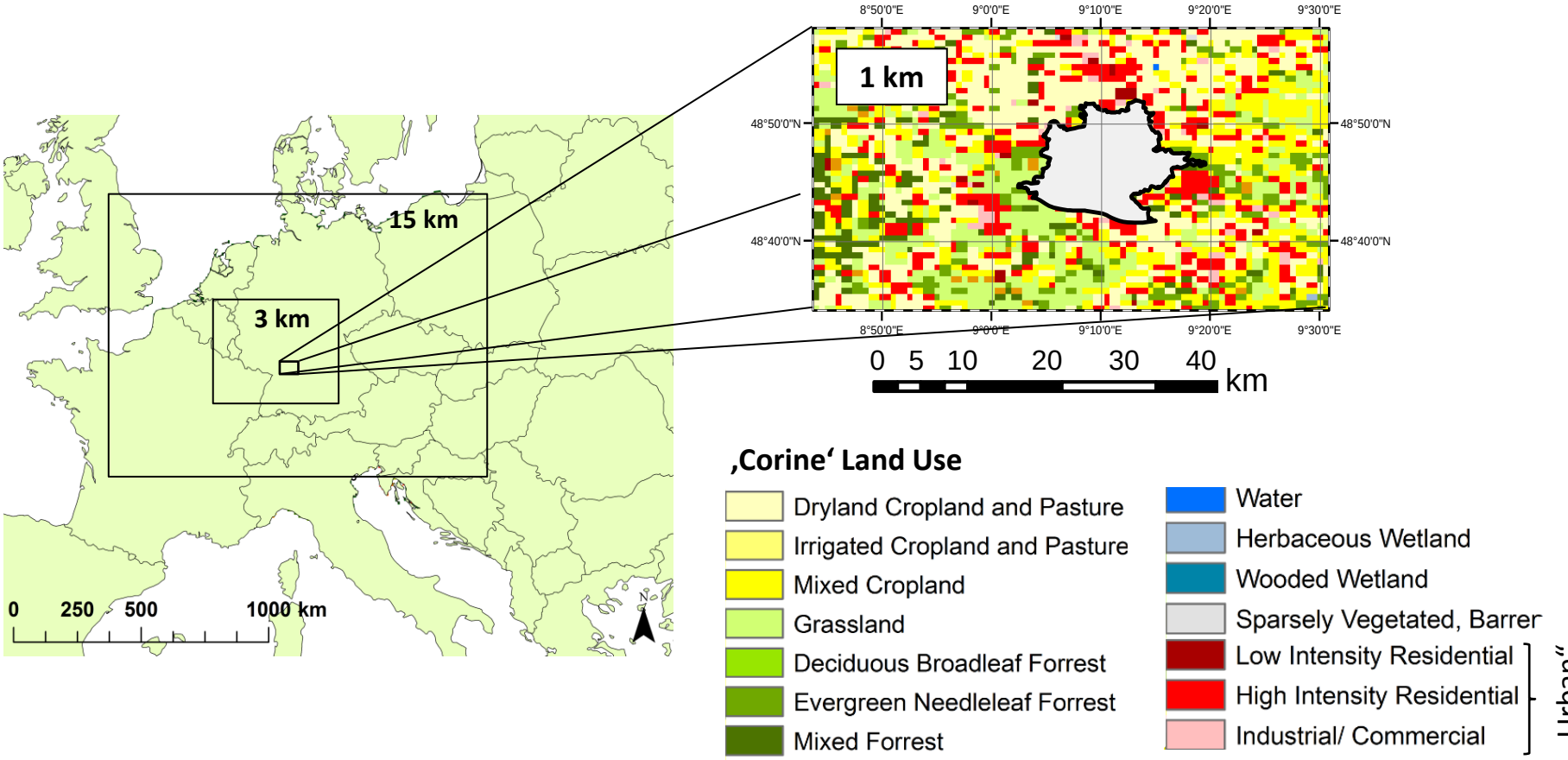
joachim.fallmann@kit.edu

The Urban Heat Island

UHI mitigation strategies ?

joachim.fallmann@kit.edu

1. Step: Modeling of the Urban Heat Island (WRF)



- Initial- und dynamical boundary conditions: ***ERA-Interim 0.5°*** Reanalysis
- Land surface processes: ***NOAH LSM***
- Parametrization of sub-grid scale processes: ***BEP Urban Canopy Model***
- Modelling time frame**: Aug 8 – Aug 18 2003**

Evaluation: Fallmann et al. 2014

joachim.fallmann@kit.edu

Urban areas in mesoscale models

Urban Parameter	33	32	31
ZR: Roof level (building height) [m]	8.5	9.7	6.4
SIGMA_ZED: Standard Deviation	6.8	6.4	4.5
ROOF_WIDTH: Roof (i.e., building	27.5	13.3	10
ROAD_WIDTH: road width [m]	19	16.2	9.8
AH: Anthropogenic heat [W m/m²]	90	50	20
FRC_URB: Fraction of the urban landscape which does not have natural vegetation [Fraction]	0.95	0.85	0.5
CAPR: Heat capacity of r	1.00E+06	1.00E+06	1.00E+06
CAPB: Heat capacity of	1.00E+06	1.00E+06	1.00E+06
CAPG: Heat capacity of grou	1.40E+06	1.40E+06	1.40E+06
AKSR: Thermal conductivity of roof [	0.67	0.67	0.67
AKSB: Thermal conductivity of building wa	0.67	0.67	0.67
AKSG: Thermal conductivity of ground (road) [J /	0.4	0.4	0.4
ALBR: Surface albedo of roof [fraction]	0.2	0.2	0.2
ALBB: Surface albedo of building wall [fraction]	0.2	0.2	0.2
ALBG: Surface albedo of ground (road) [fraction]	0.2	0.2	0.2
EPSR: Surface emissivity of roof [-]	0.8	0.9	0.93

‚Morphology'

‚Material characteristics'

Albedo

Street Parameters

Urban Categ… [index]	…irection …]	street width [m]	building width [m]
33		19	25
33	90	19	25
32	0		13
32	90		13
31	0	18	10
31	90	18	10

Road network

Building Heights

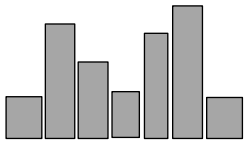
height [m]	33 …e [%]	32 Percentage [%]	31 Percentage [%]
5		33	48
10	2…	20	37
15	14	…3	11
20	8		3
25	4		1
30	2	2	
35	2		

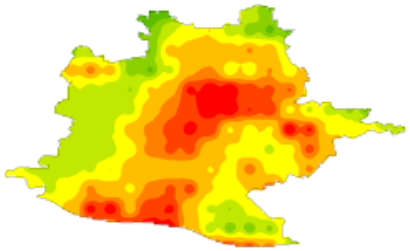
Building properties

joachim.fallmann@kit.edu

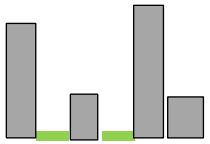
Simulation of UHI mitigation scenarios

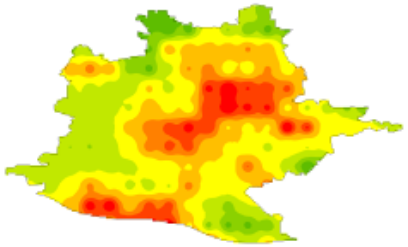
Control



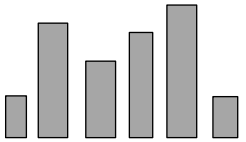


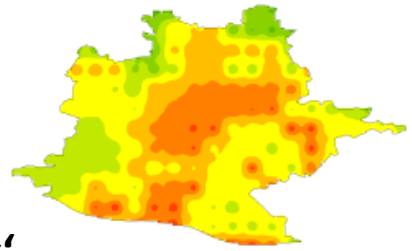
‚Many Parks'



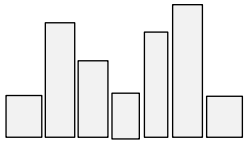


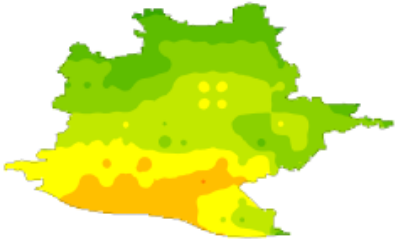
‚Density'



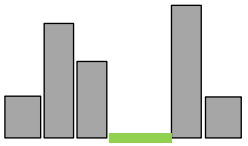


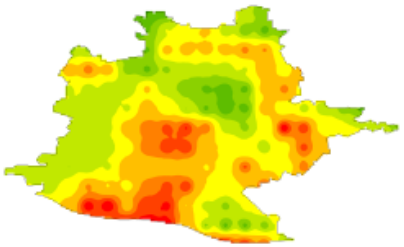
‚Albedo'





‚Central Park'





$T2_{pot}$ [°C]

31.5

33.5

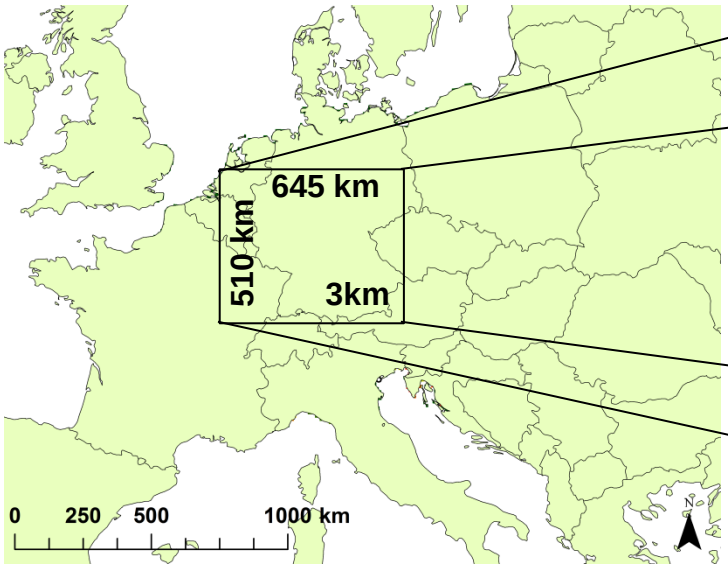
Aug 13 2003 8pm

Evaluation: Fallmann et al. 2014

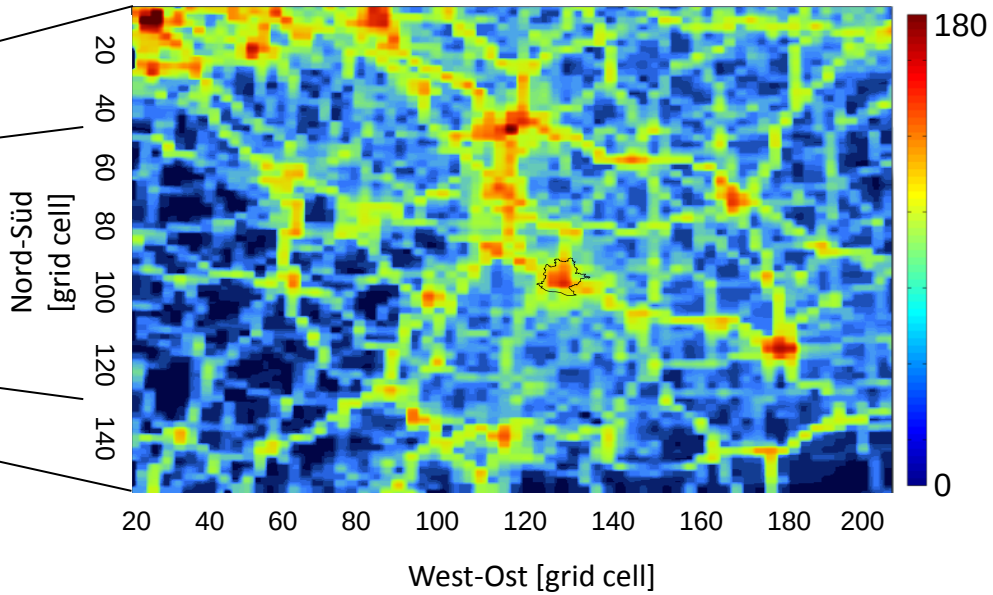
joachim.fallmann@kit.edu

2. Step: Air Quality modeling (WRF-Chem)

WRF-Chem Domain



NO- Emissions (8 am)



- Initial- and dynamical boundary conditions from global model ***MOZART*** *(anthropogenic)* **und *MEGAN*** *(biogenic)*
- *RADM2 MADE/SORGAM chemical mechanism, MYJ PBL-scheme*
- Lower boundary conditions ***MACC Emissions 2003-2007***
- Modeled time frame: Aug **9 – Aug 18 2003**

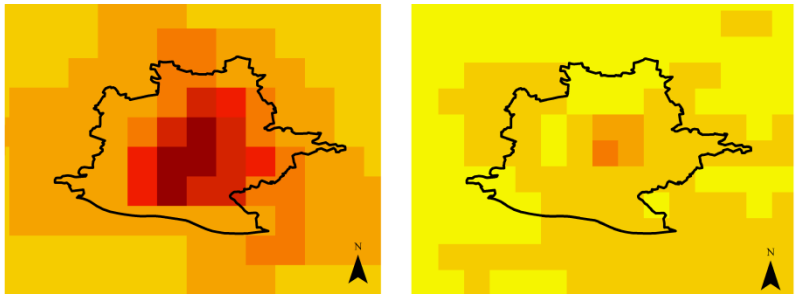
Evaluation: Fallmann et al. 2015 (In Review)

joachim.fallmann@kit.edu

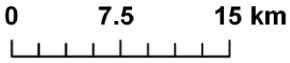
Effect of decreased temperature

Primary pollutants (e.g. CO)

‚Albedo-Control‘ ‚Park-Control‘

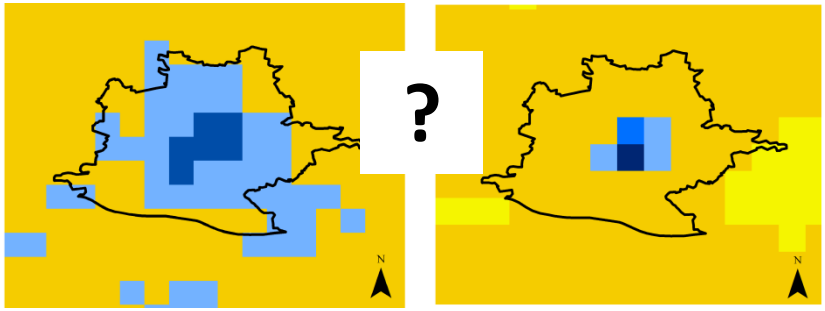


Delta CO [ppb]

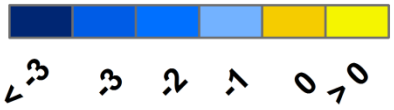


Secondary pollutants (e.g. O3)

‚Albedo-Control‘ ‚Park-Control‘

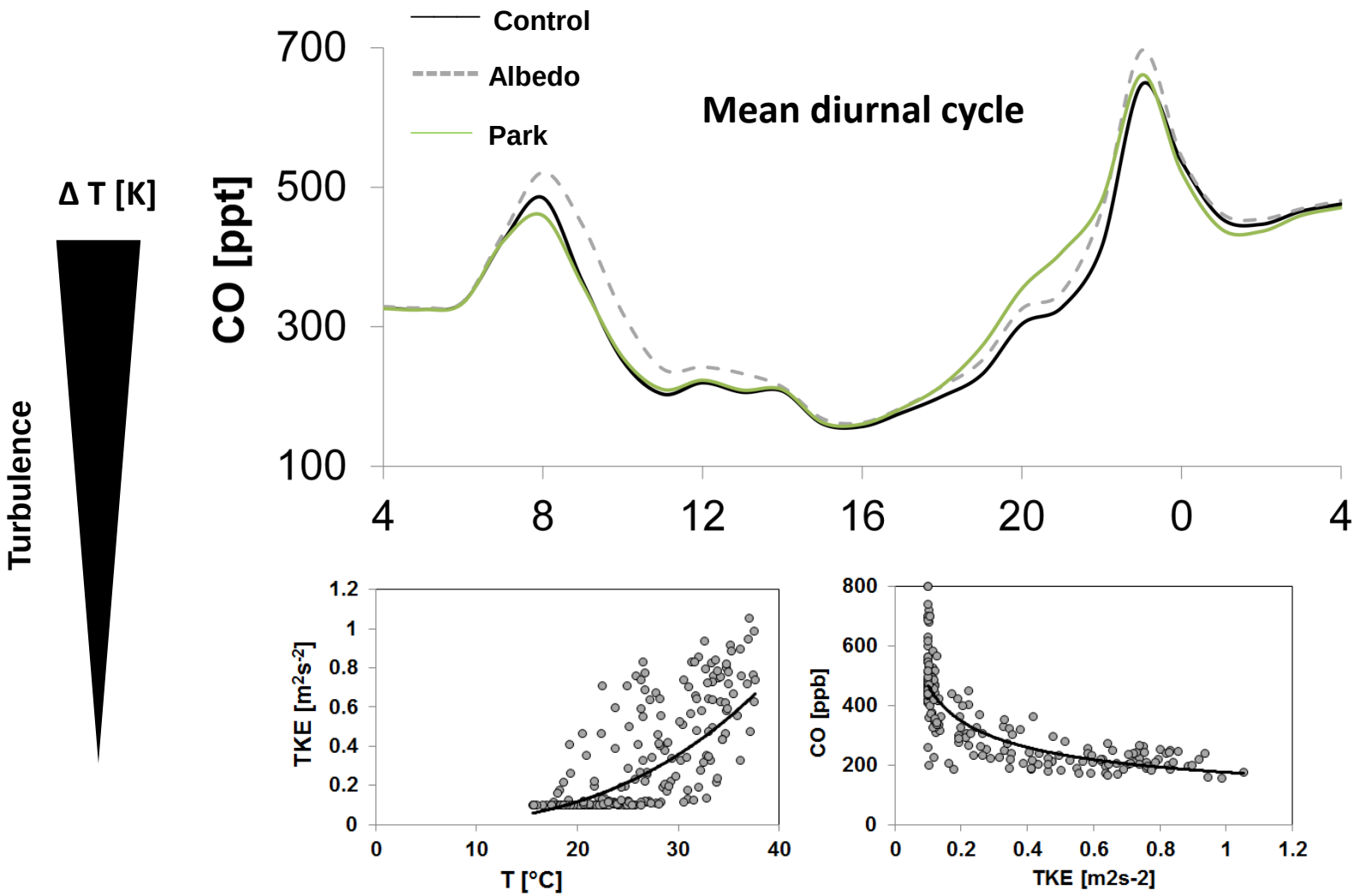


Delta O3 [ppb]



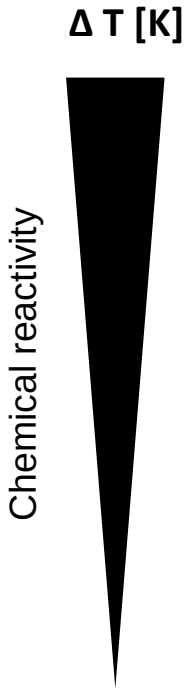
joachim.fallmann@kit.edu

Primary pollutants(CO, NO) – Atmospheric dynamics

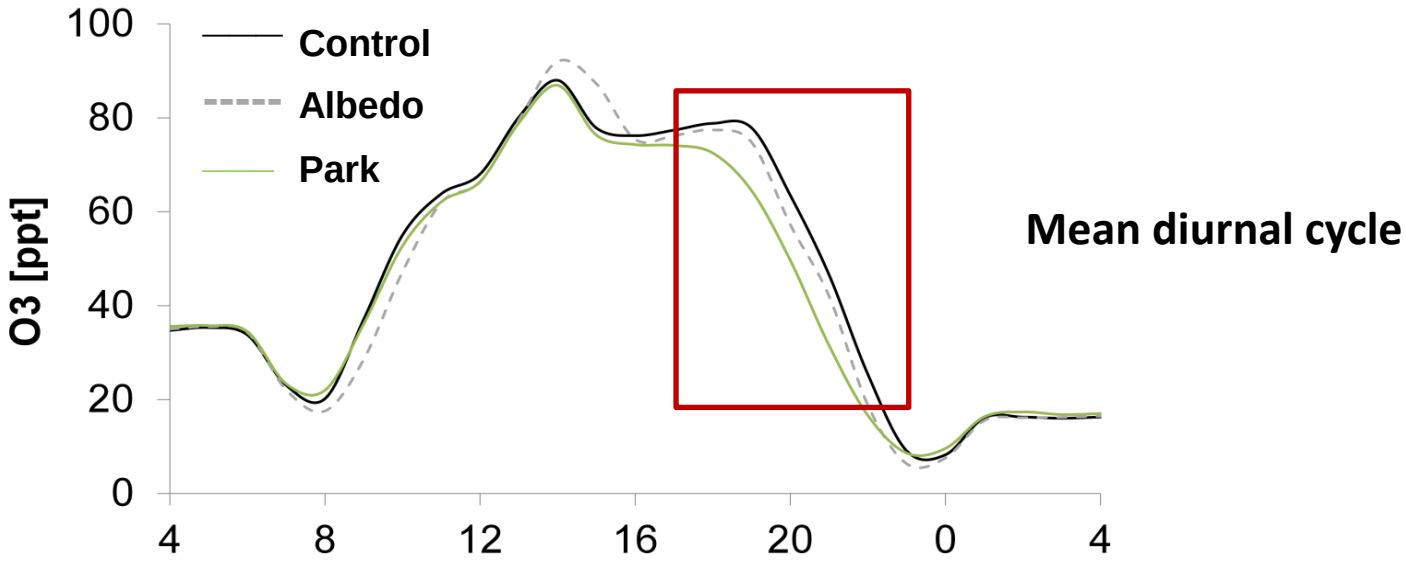


joachim.fallmann@kit.edu

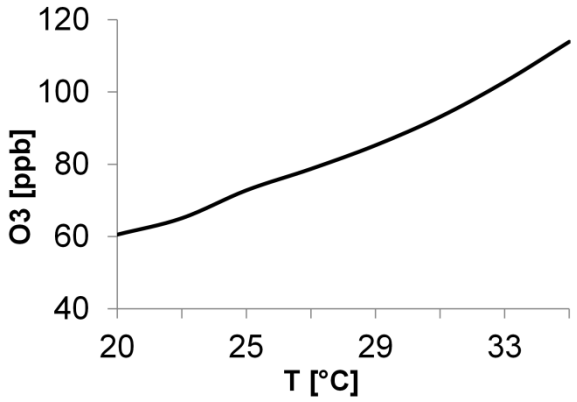
Secondary pollutants (Ozone) – Chemical reactivity

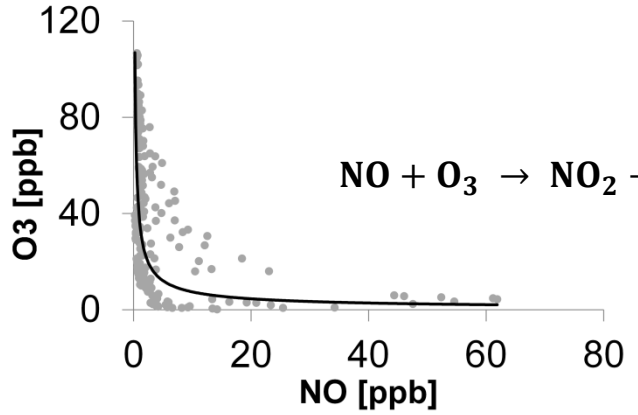


RADM boxmodel
(Stockwell 1988)



Mean diurnal cycle

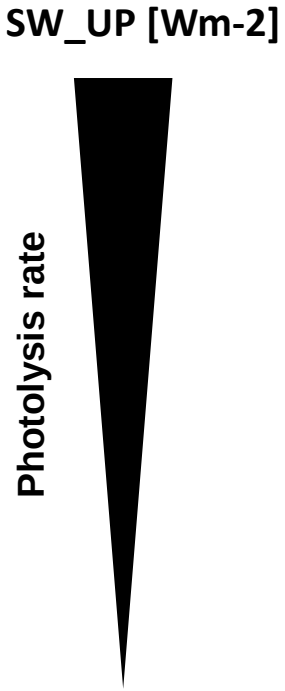


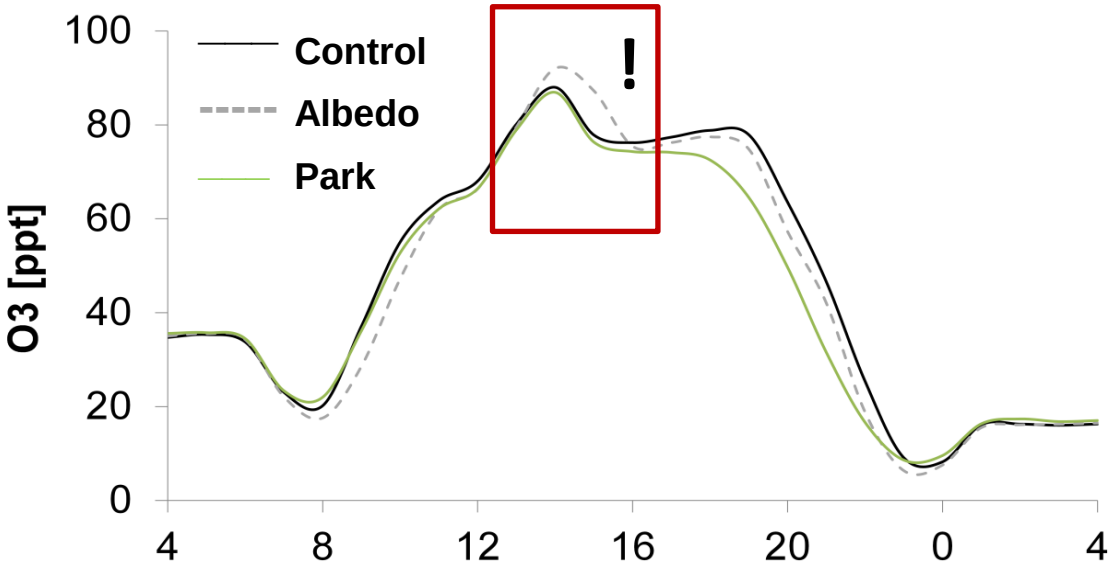


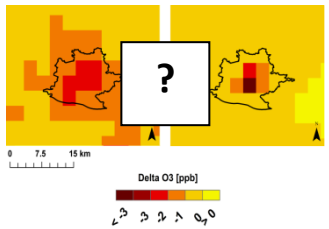
$$NO + O_3 \rightarrow NO_2 + O$$

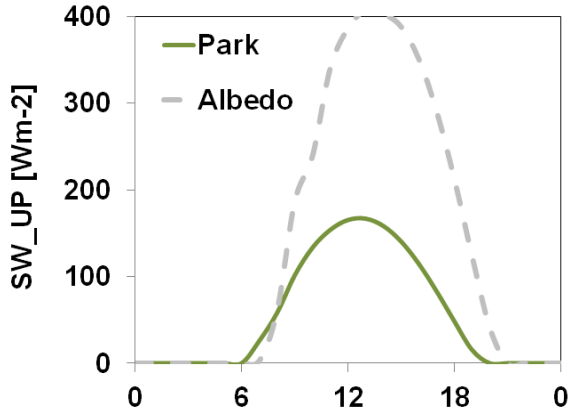
joachim.fallmann@kit.edu

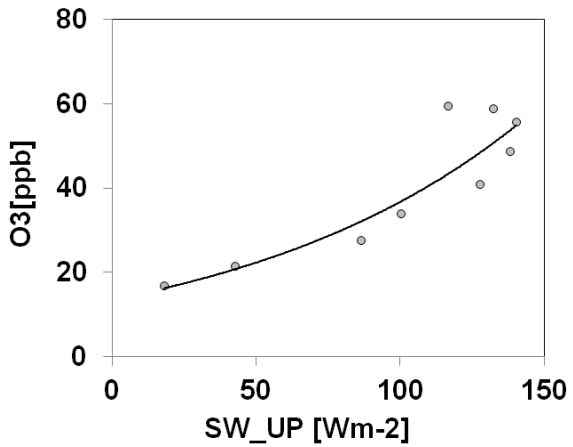
Secundary pollutants (Ozone) - Photolysis











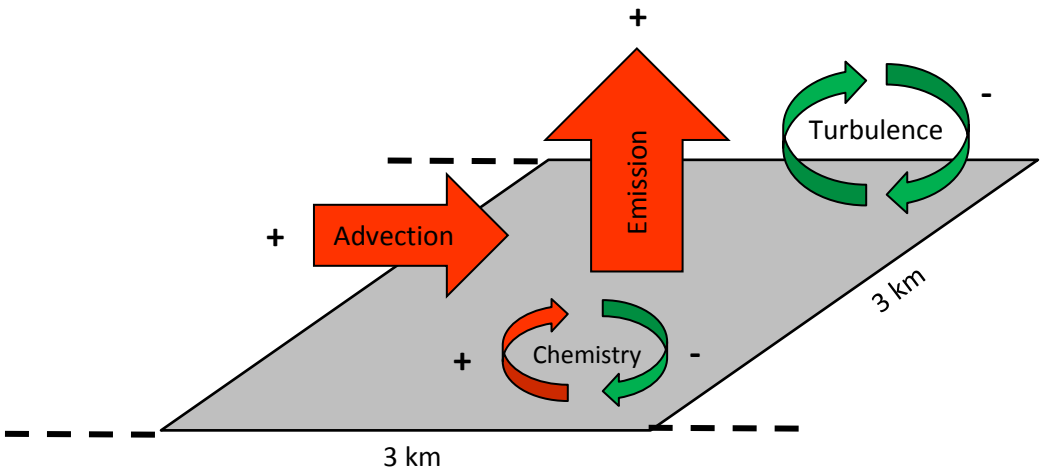
joachim.fallmann@kit.edu

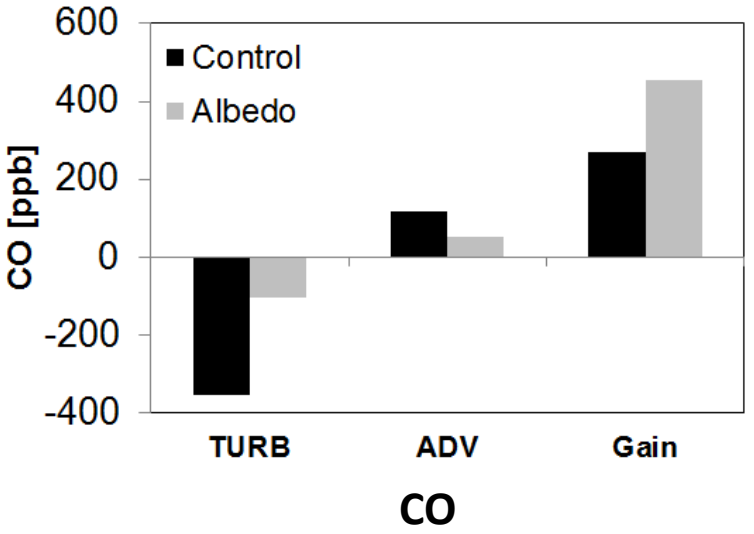
Quantification via tendency terms

- Impact of chemistry and dynamics on concentration of pollutants on the basis of hourly budgets (7 - 8 am) [ppb h^{-1}]
- **'Tendency terms'**:
  - chemical production/loss tendency (CHEM)
  - Turbulent vertical mixing (TURB)
  - Advection (ADV)
  - Emission (EMIS)

Balance:

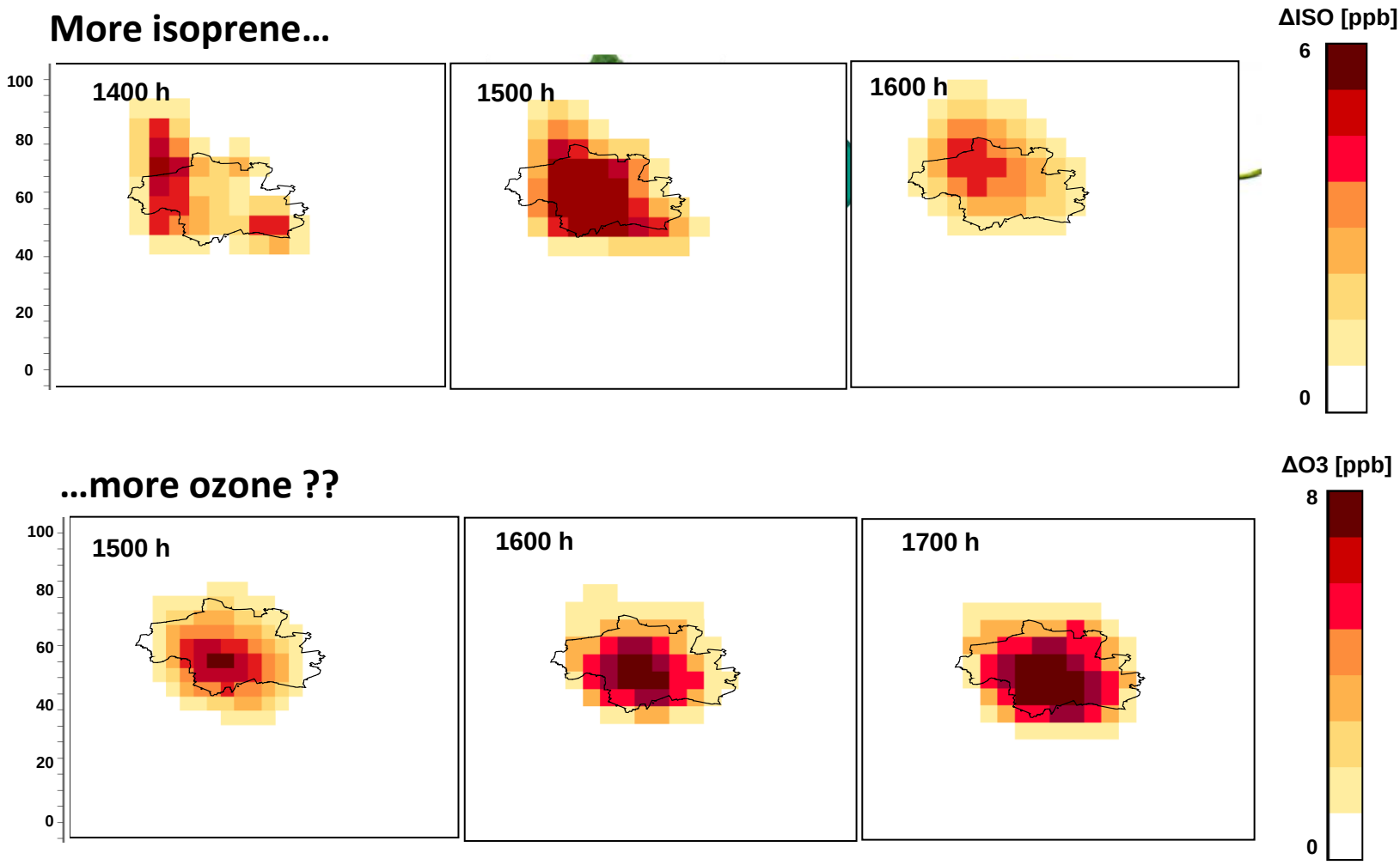
Gain/Loss = EMIS + CHEM + TURB + ADV





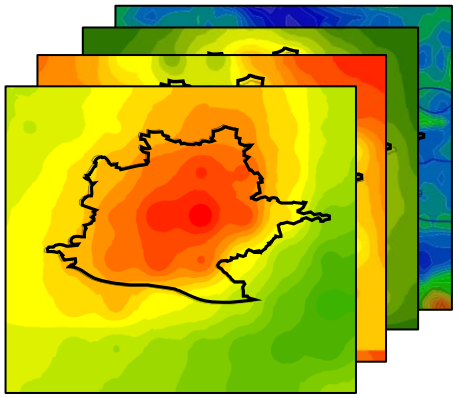
joachim.fallmann@kit.edu

Case Study: Planting the ‚wrong' tree ?!



joachim.fallmann@kit.edu

Summary



- Urban Heat Island mitigation strategies?
  - Surface reflectivity
  - Urban greening
  - Reduction of building density

- **Feedback** on urban air quality?
  - Primary vs. Secondary pollutants

Primary: Increase of CO and NOx

→ Reduction of the temperature dependent turbulent mixing

→ **Dynamics dominate**

Secondary I: Reduction of ozone levels

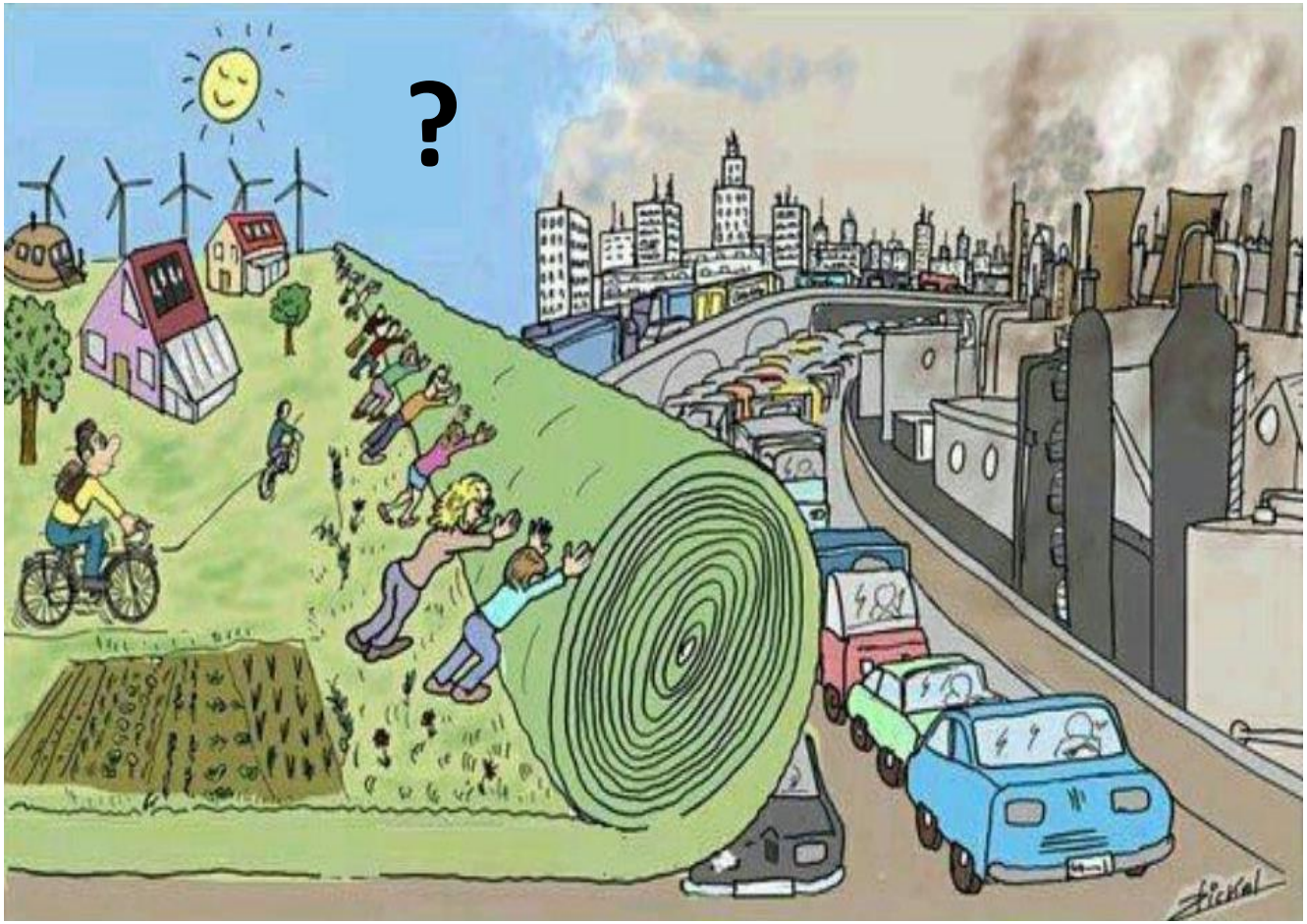
→ temperature dependency

Secondary II: Increase of peak ozone concentrations for ‚white roofs'

→ increased photolysis rates due to reflected UV

joachim.fallmann@kit.edu

Merci Beaucoup



PHD-Thesis: http://kups.ub.uni-koeln.de/view/creators/Fallmann=3AJoachim=3A=3A.html

Fallmann et al. 2014 Erde

Fallmann et al. 2015 Atm Env (In Review)

joachim.fallmann@kit.edu