

A 3D architectural rendering of a city skyline with a heat map overlay. The buildings are rendered in a blue wireframe style. The background is a color gradient representing temperature, ranging from blue (cooler) to red (hottest). The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and green. The ground is a blue grid. A small 3D coordinate system with red, green, and blue axes is visible in the bottom right corner.

# Climate Modelling and Analytics for Urban Heat Risks Mitigation and Adaptation

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Technical Deep Dive on Urban Heat  
April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2023

# Grant Vision

## Nowcasting System



## Dissemination and Communication



## Response Capability



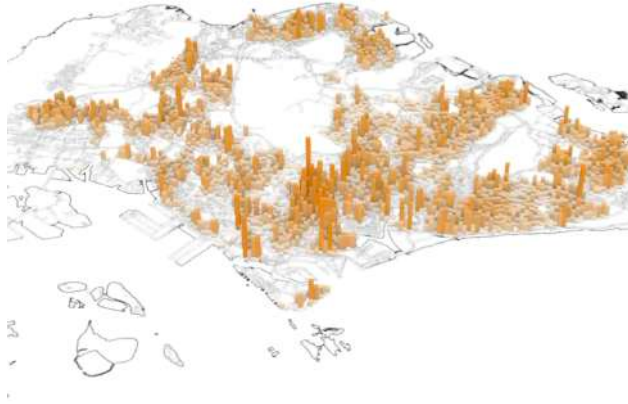
## Climate Resilience



**Grant Vision:** To build a climate resilient present and future for all who live in cities and are at heat risk from climate change and urbanization.



A snippet from a Lancet Planetary Health article. The title is 'The effects of night-time warming on mortality burden under future climate change scenarios: a modelling study'. The authors listed include Cheng He PhD, Prof Ho Kim PhD, Prof Masahiro Hashizume PhD, Whanhee Lee PhD, Prof Yasushi Honda PhD, Prof Satbyul Estella Kim PhD, Prof Patrick L Kinney PhD, Prof Alexandra Schneider PhD, Yuqiang Zhang PhD, Yixiang Zhu MS, Lu Zhou MS, Prof Renjie Chen PhD, and Prof Haidong Kan PhD. The article is from Volume 6, Issue 8, August 2022, Pages e648-e657. It includes a 'Show more' link, 'Add to Mendeley', 'Share', and 'Cite' options, and a Creative Commons license link.



A snippet from a research brief. The title is 'RISK OF DEATH RISES AS CLIMATE CHANGE CAUSES NIGHTTIME TEMPERATURES TO CLIMB'. It includes a 'RESEARCH BRIEF' label, a date of '9 August 2022', and the affiliation 'University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill'. Below the text is a photograph of an elderly man sitting at a table, looking distressed with his hand to his face.

# Key Insights on the Problem

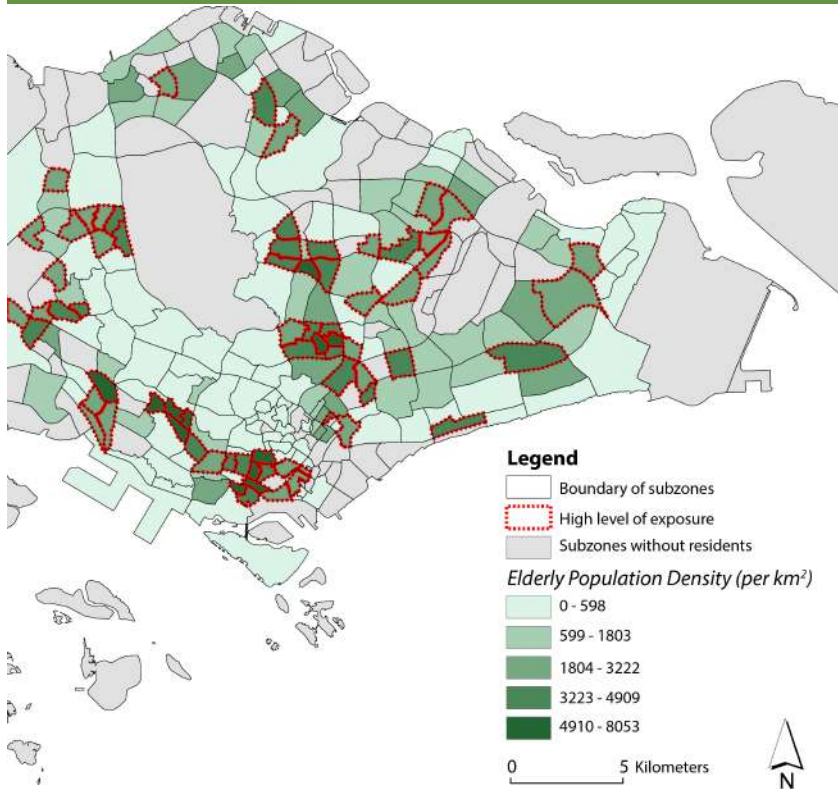
## Current Problems:

### Microclimate uncertainties in the immediate living environment



Regional/city scale climate modelling/projection downscaling from global scale often results in huge uncertainties

### Varying individual risks to heat stress



Different demographic and socioeconomic groups in cities also experience different degree of exposure to the heatwaves

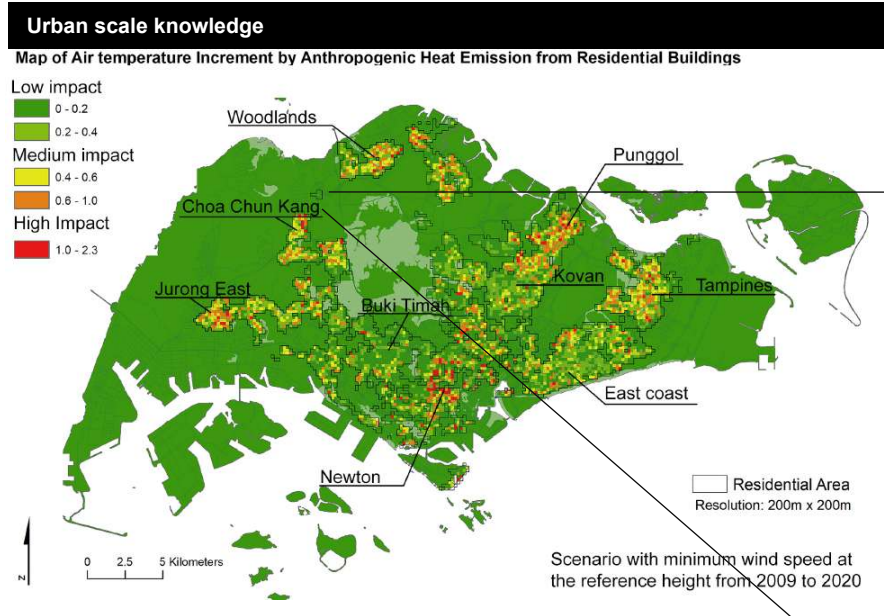
### Lag in timely mitigation and adaptation actions



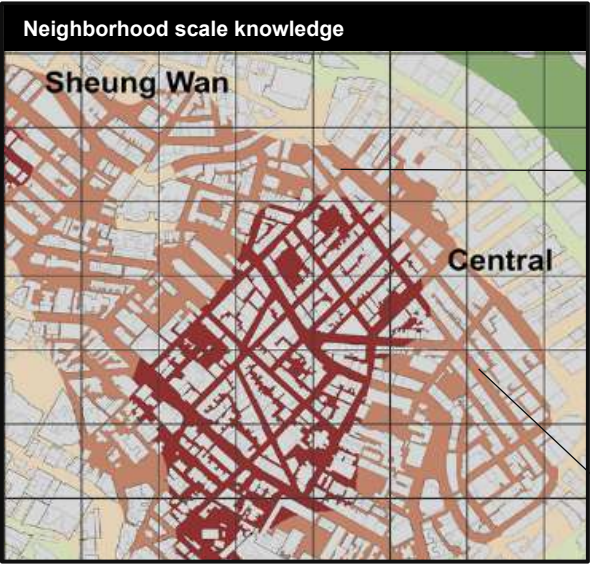
Heat does not cost immediate and visible destructive damages like their counterparts, e.g., typhoon, flooding, and landslides

# Objectives

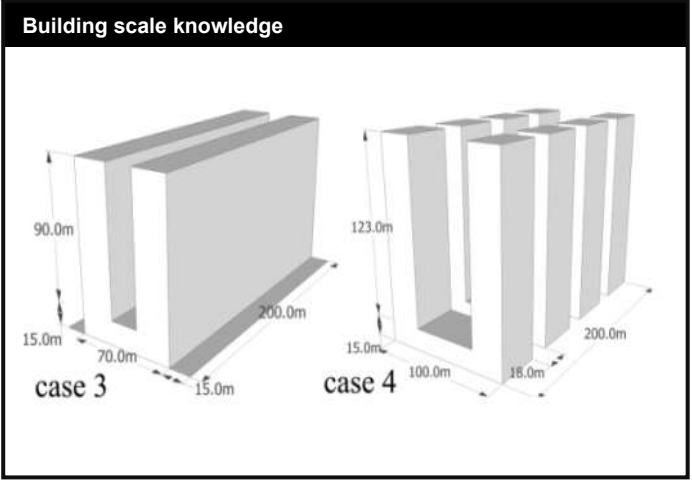
Mitigation strategies at different spatial scales should be consistent with each other, and systematic.



**Urban scale knowledge:**  
Potential air paths and the critical areas with wind issues can be identified.

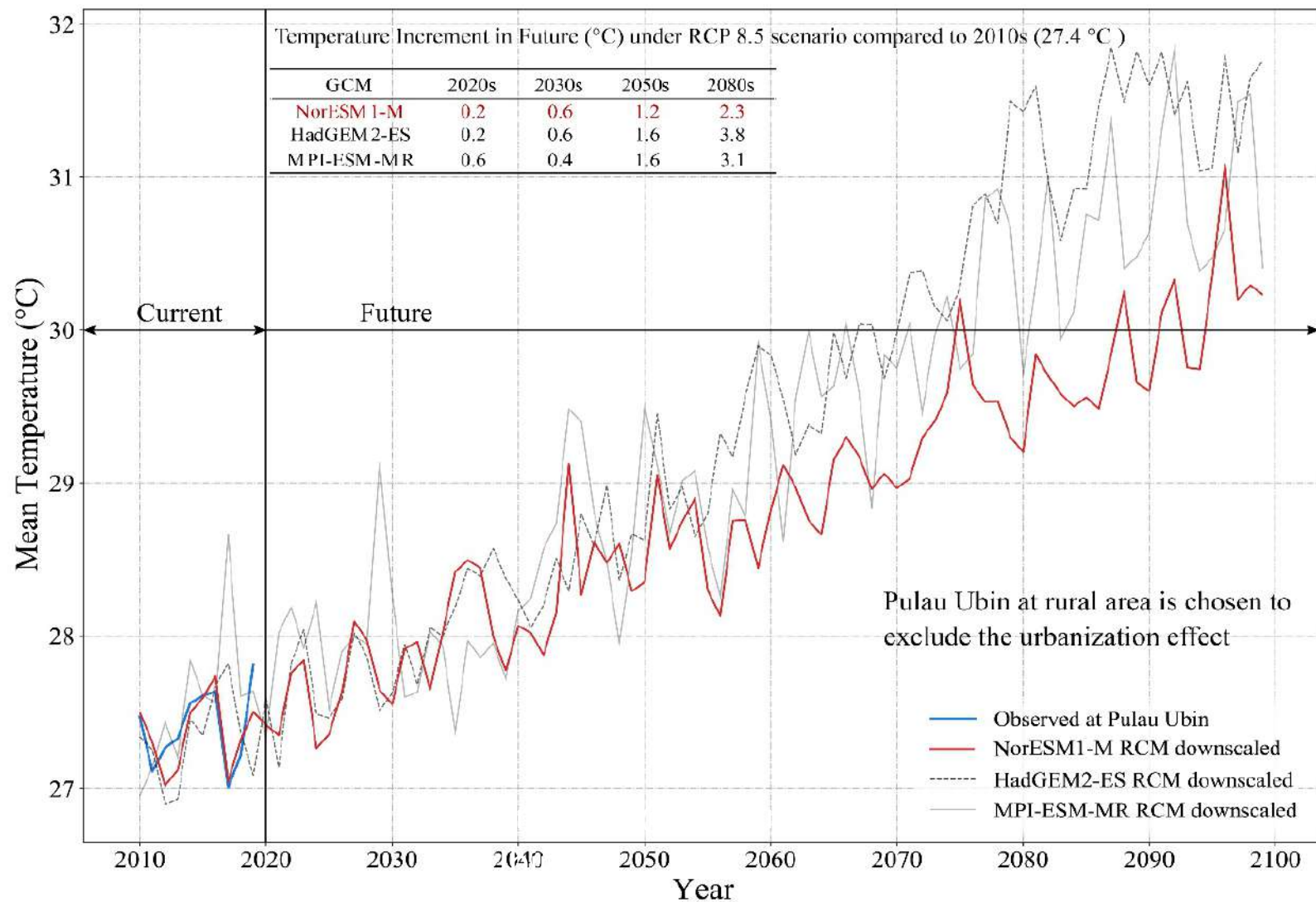


**Neighborhood scale knowledge:**  
Practical modelling method is developed to evaluate the wind environment in the neighborhood scale.



**Building scale knowledge:**  
Design knowledge before modelling

Factor I. Climate Change



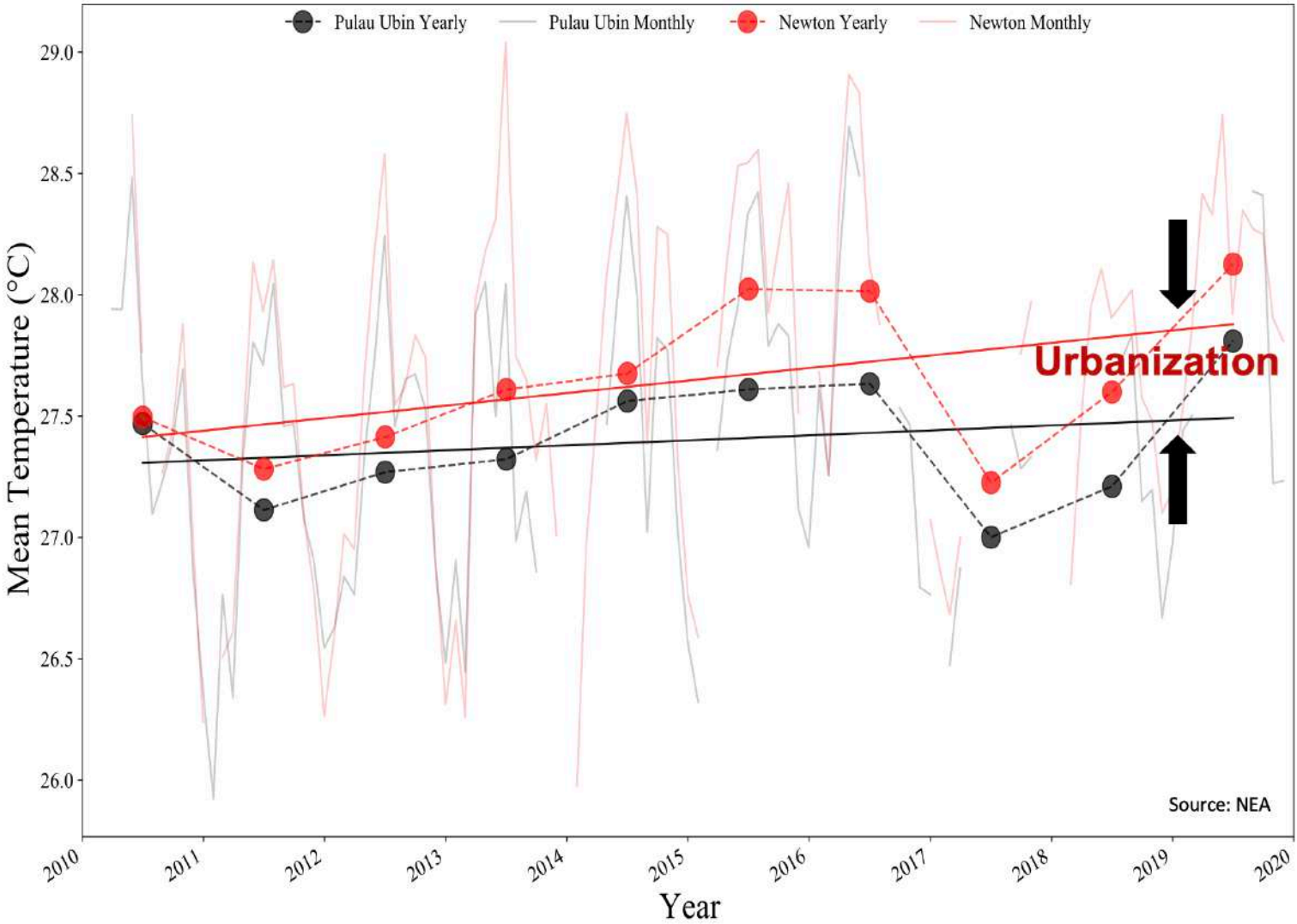
Downscaling three global climate modelling results to local impact in Singapore:

- **0.4 - 0.6 degree** air temperature increment in 2030;
- **1.2 - 1.6 degree** air temperature increment in 2050;
- **RCP 8.5** as the scenario to do projection.

He, W., Zhang, L., & Yuan, C. 2022, Future air temperature projection in high-density tropical cities based on global climate change and urbanization – a study in Singapore. Urban Climate, 42, 101115.

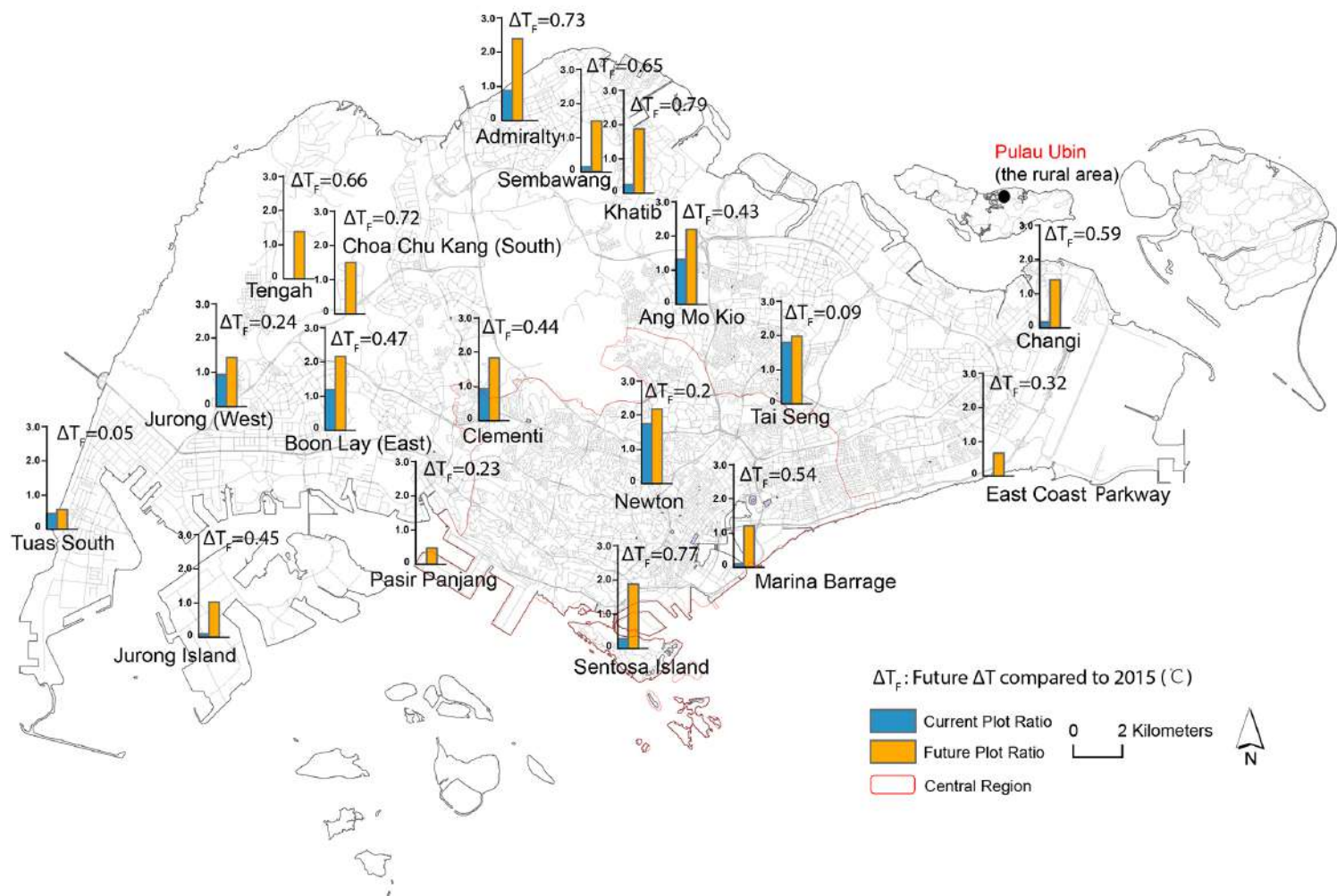
# Urban Scale

## Effect of Urbanization on Ambient Air Temperature in Singapore



# Urban Scale

## Coupled effects of global climate change and urbanization on air temperature



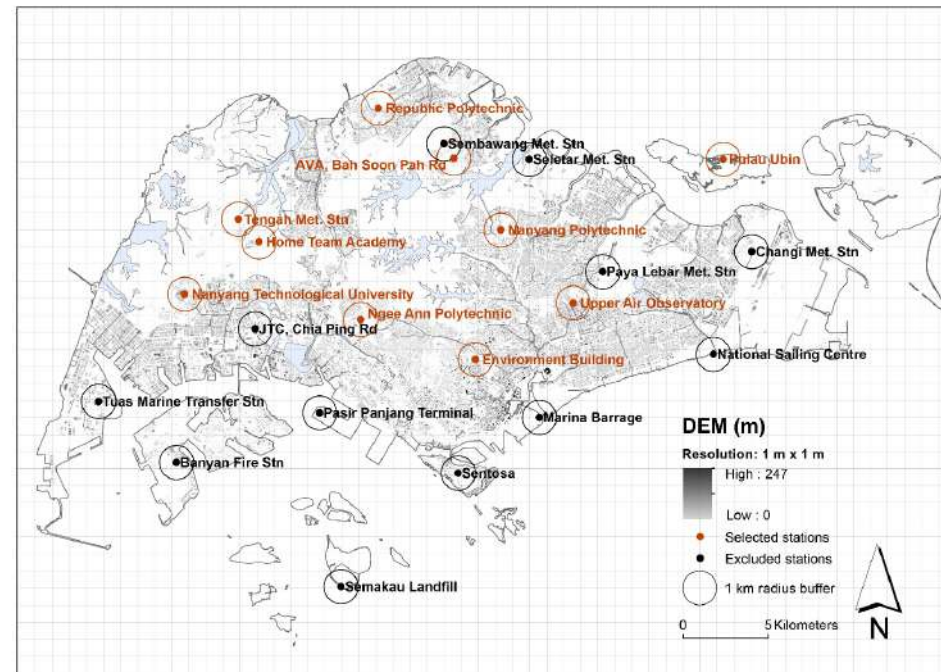
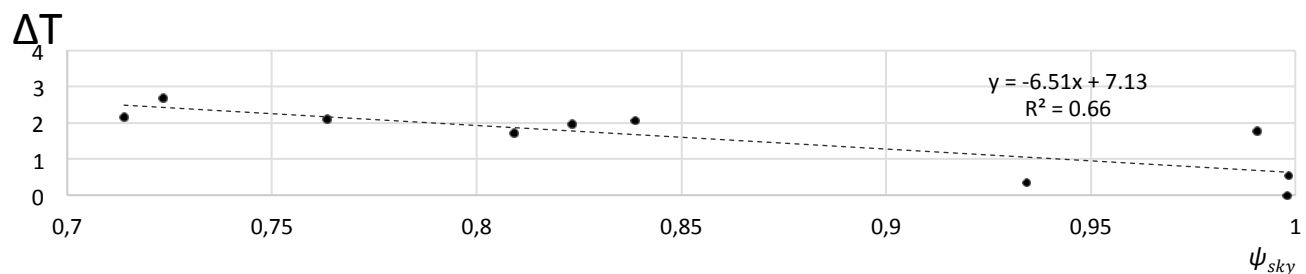
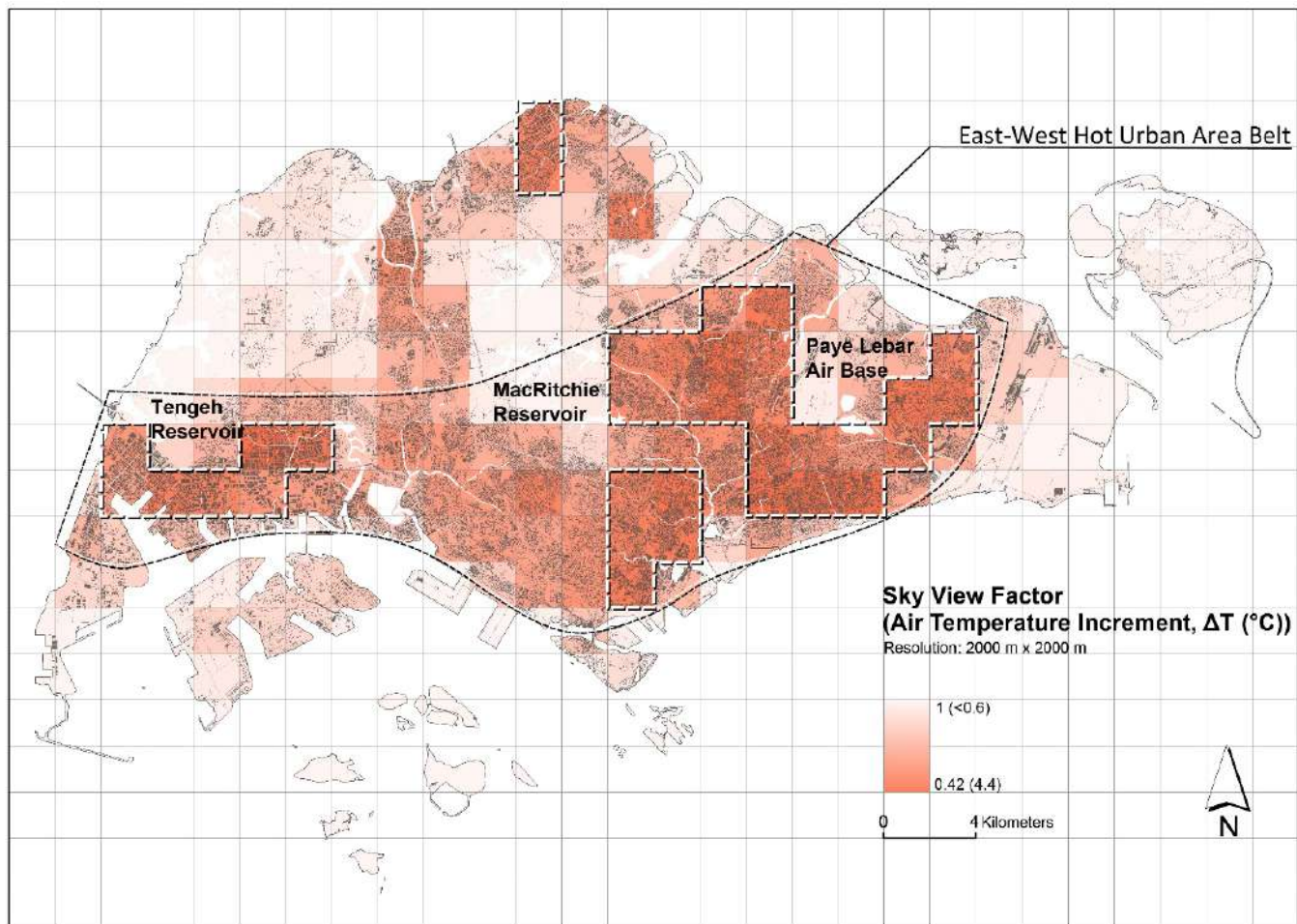
### By 2030s,

- Air temperature would increase about  $0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  due to global warming.
- Air temperature would additionally increase about  $0.05 - 0.79^{\circ}\text{C}$  by urbanization.

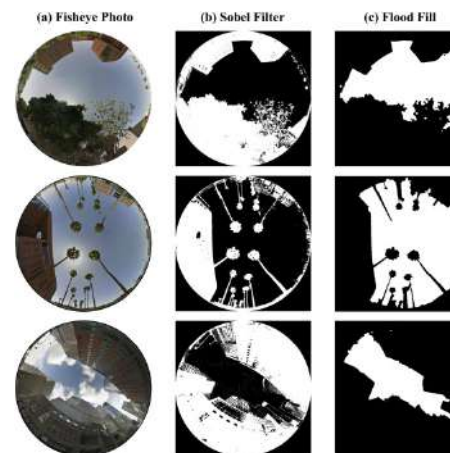
He, W., Zhang, L., & Yuan, C. 2022, Future air temperature projection in high-density tropical cities based on global climate change and urbanization – a study in Singapore. *Urban Climate*, 42, 101115.

# Urban Scale

## Urban Heat Island



### NEA weather station measurement

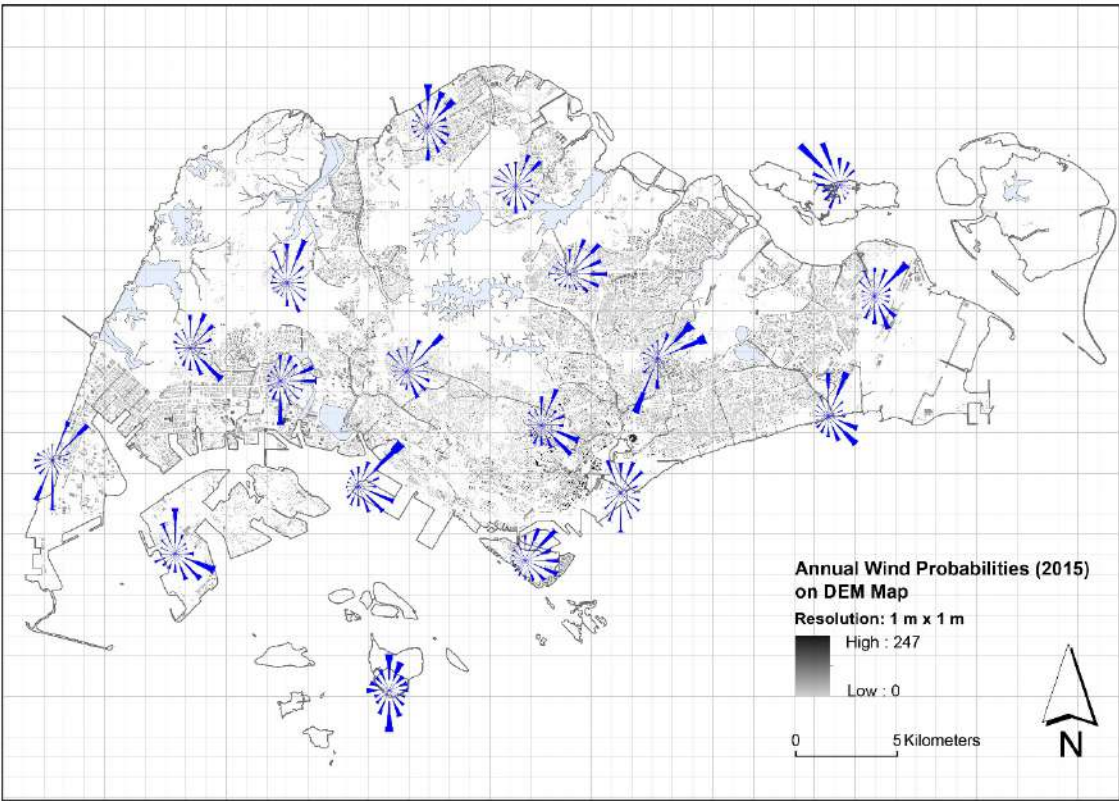


### Sky view factor

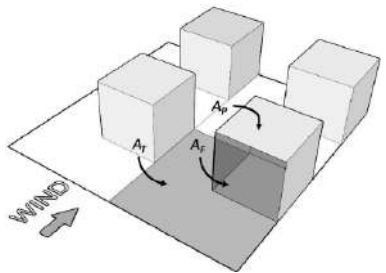


# Urban Scale

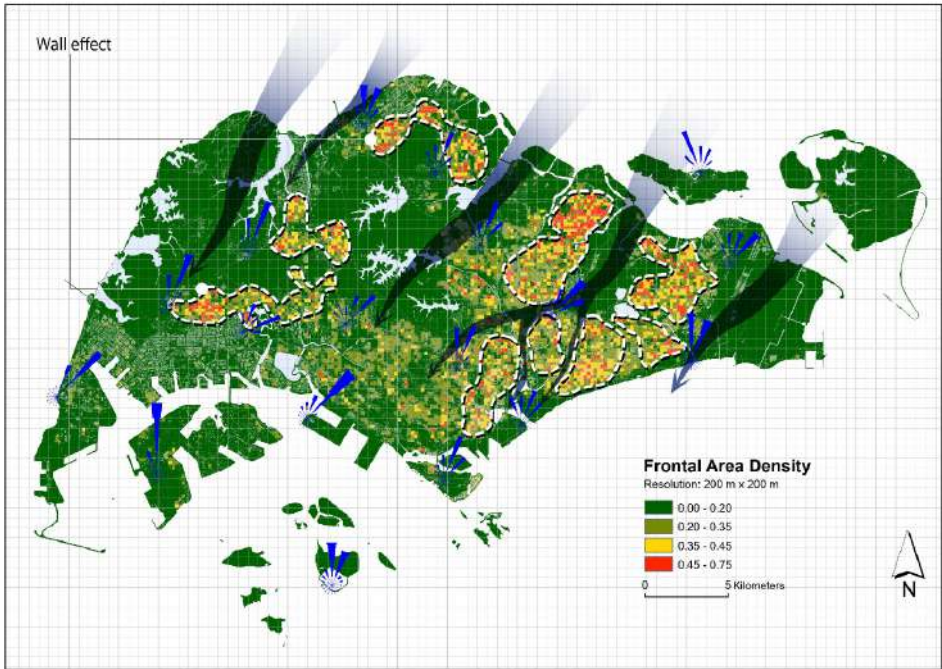
## Urban Heat Island



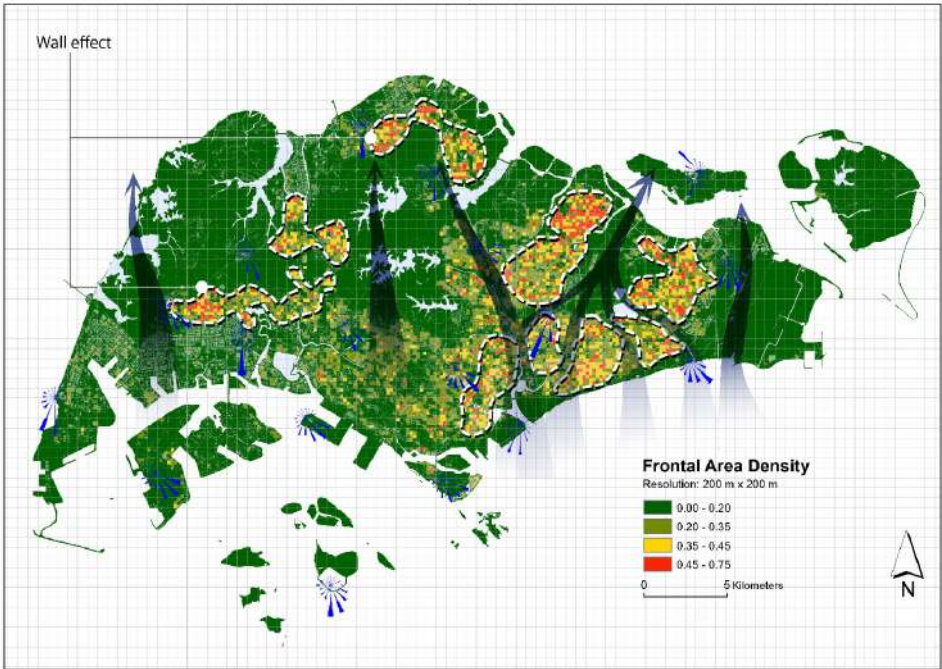
NEA weather station measurement



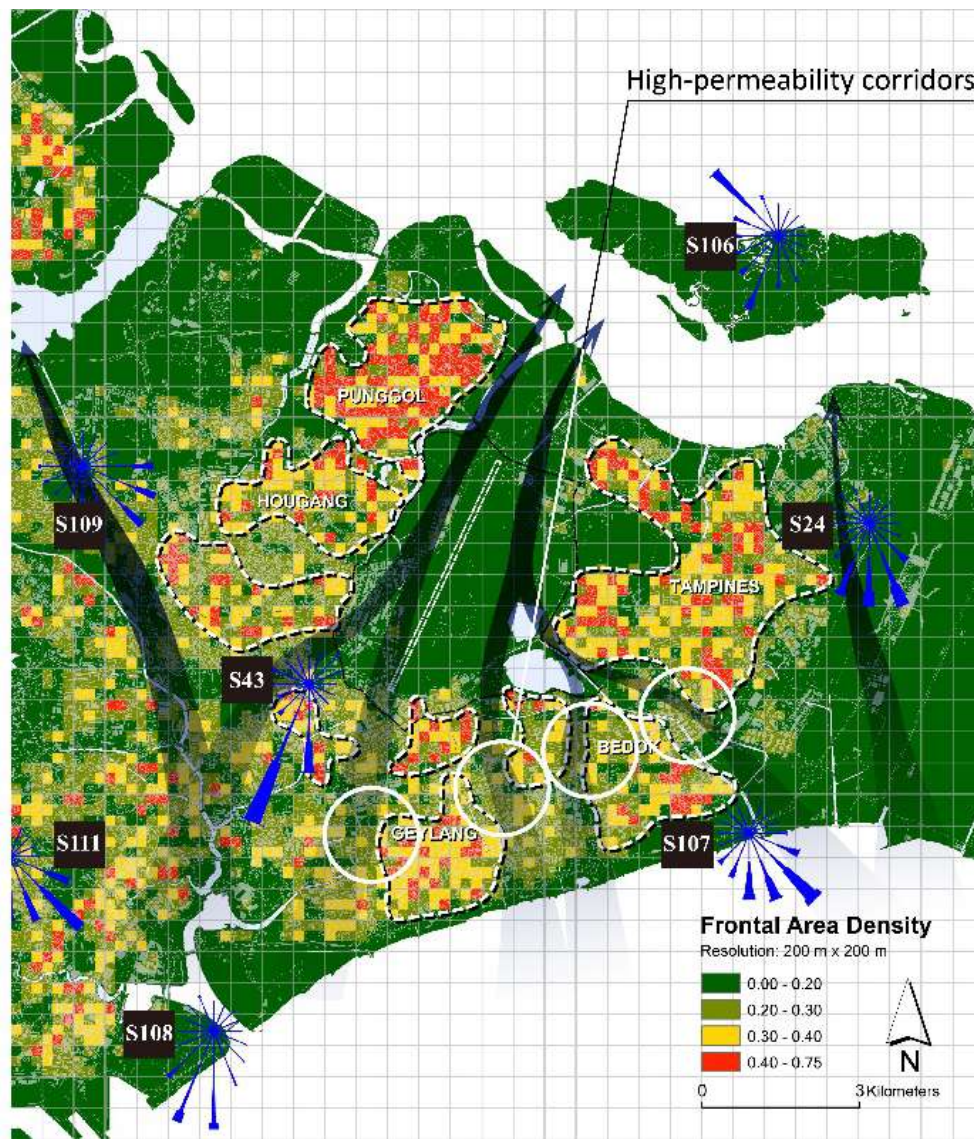
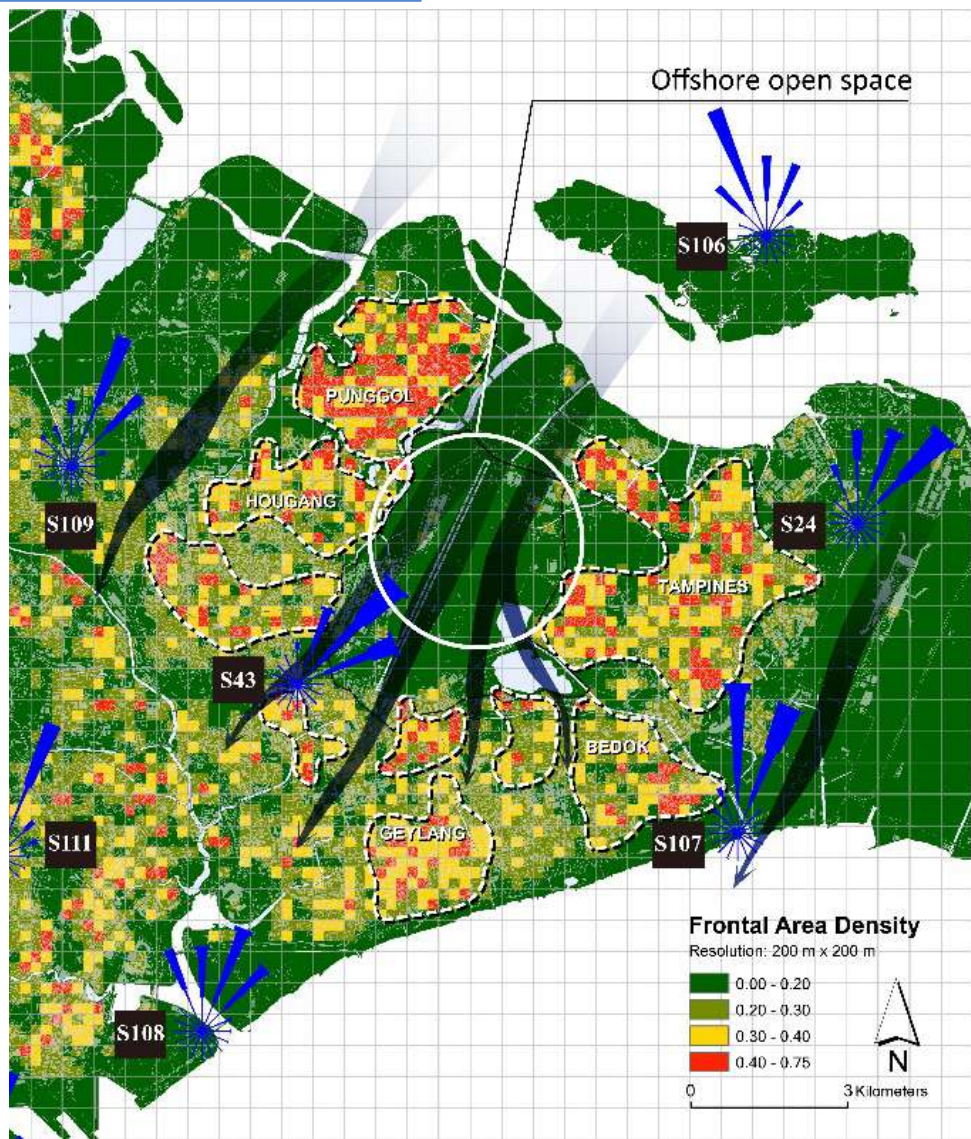
Definition of frontal area density



a



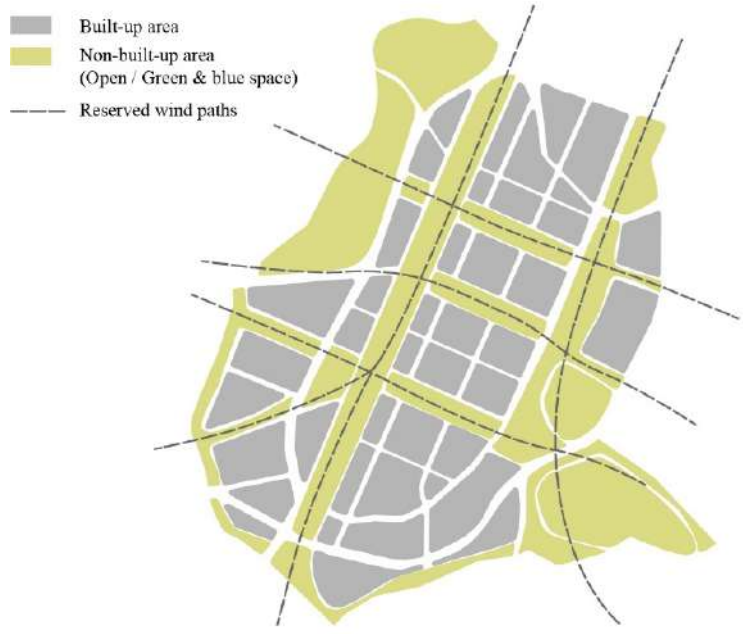
b



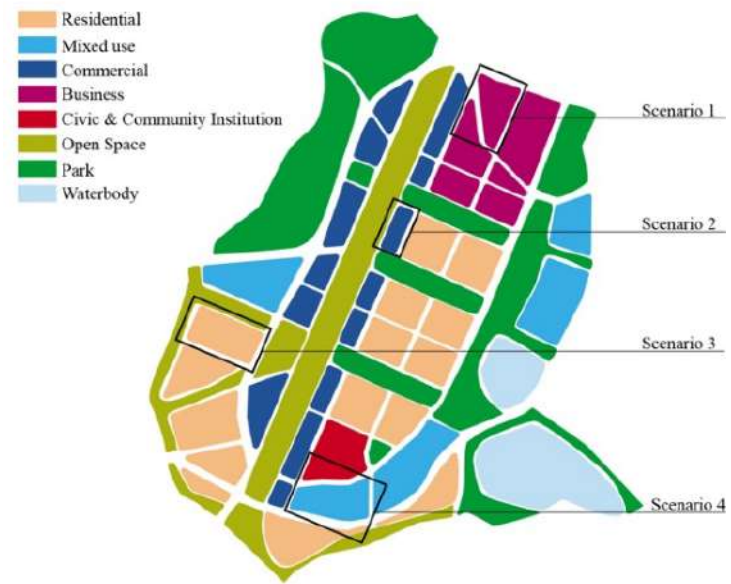
# District Scale

## Urban Heat Island

## Climate-sensitive prototypes of building morphology

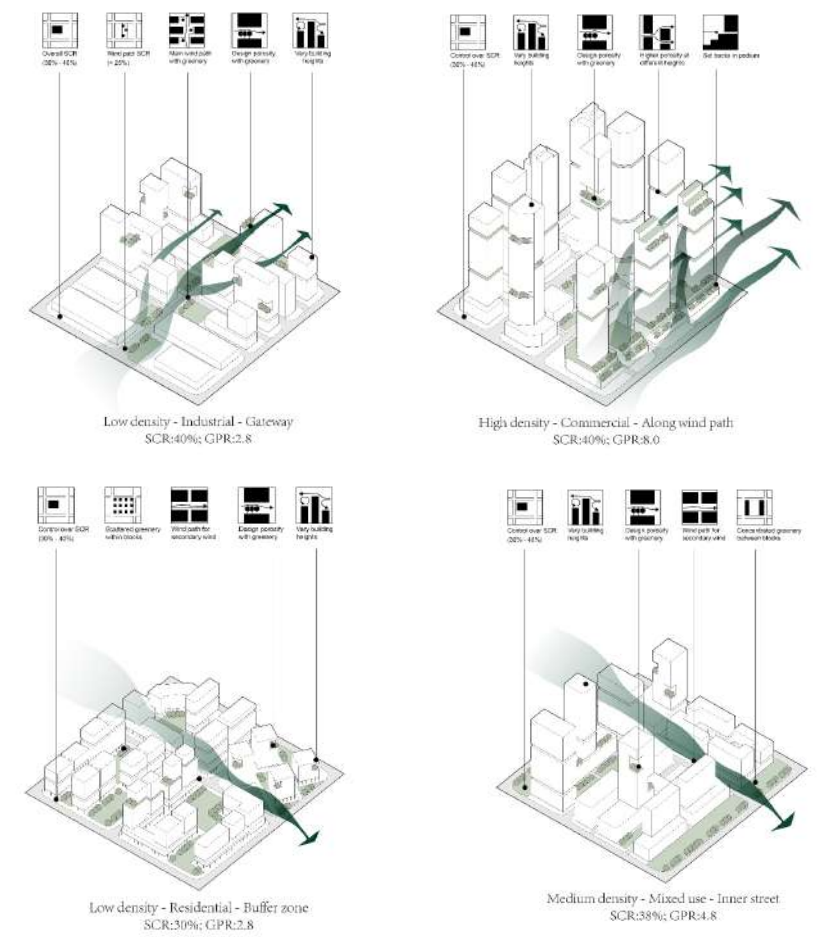


District structure



Land use pattern

To separate urban heat islands and make sure air flow go through the site.



# Urban Scale

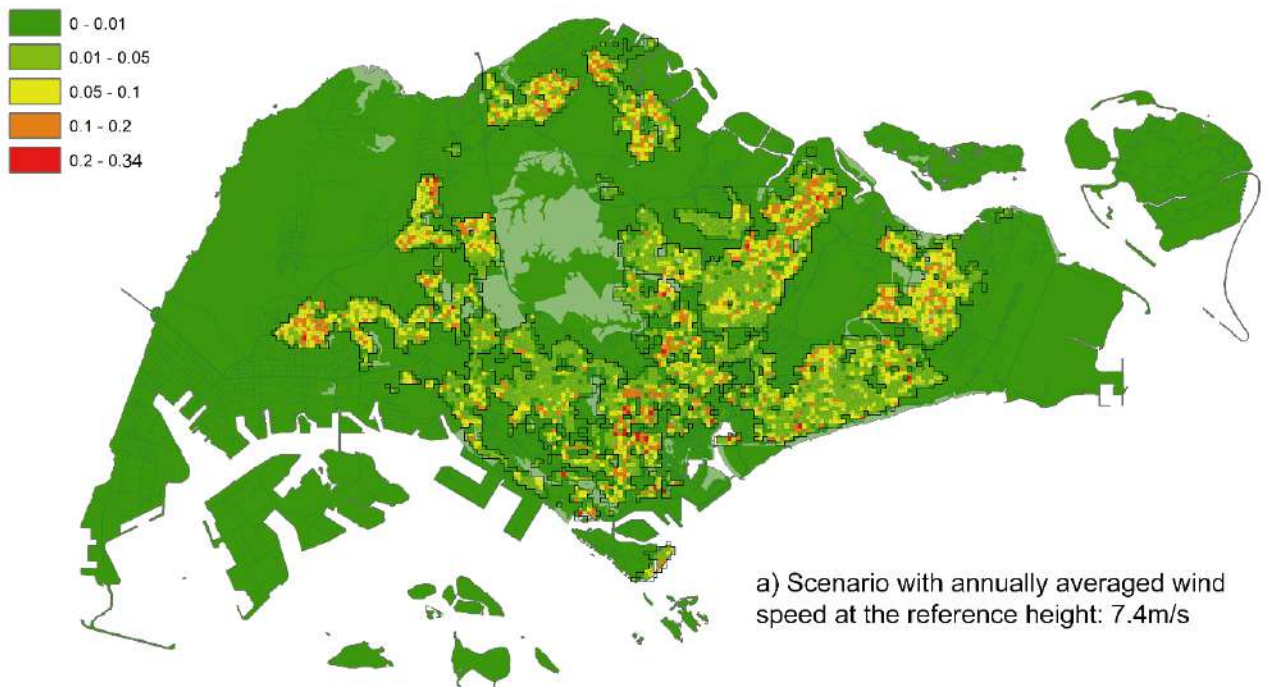
## Anthropogenic Heat



# Urban Scale

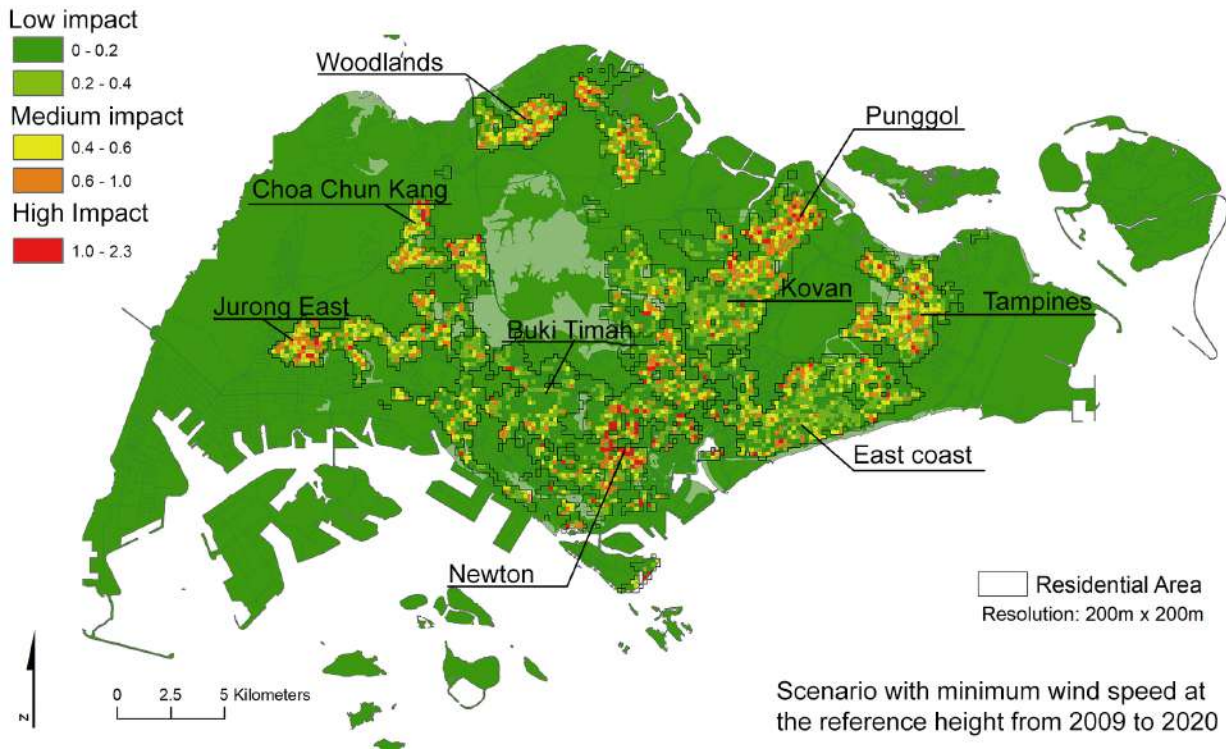
## Annual wind speed

Map of Air temperature Increment by Anthropogenic Heat Emission from Residential Buildings (°C)



## Extreme low wind speed

Map of Air temperature Increment by Anthropogenic Heat Emission from Residential Buildings

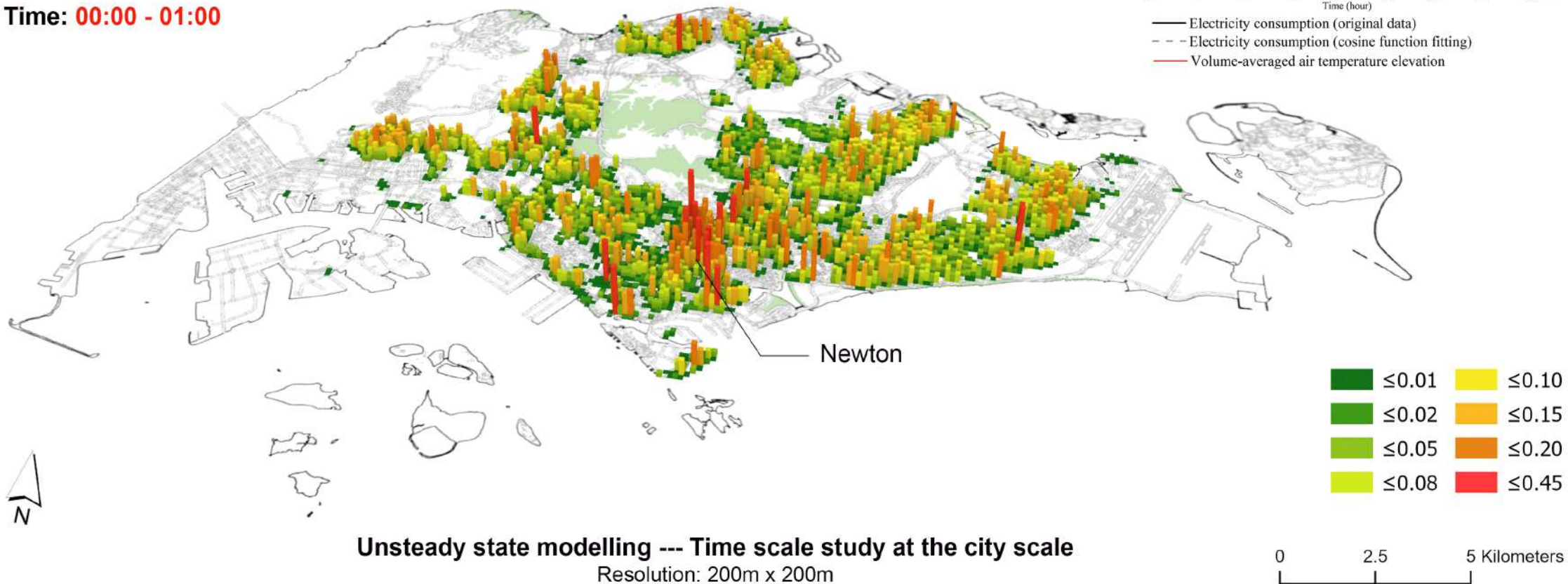


Yuan C, Adelia AS, Mei SJ, He WH, Li XX, Norford L, 2020, Mitigating intensity of urban heat island by better understanding on urban morphology and anthropogenic heat dispersion, Building and Environment, 176, pp 106876.

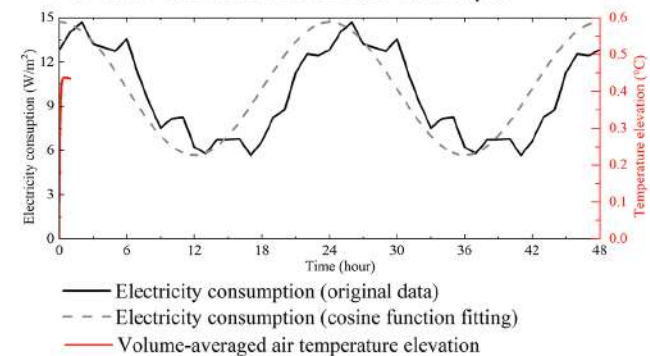
## Anthropogenic Heat Dispersion at Urban Areas

Map of Air Temperature Increment by Anthropogenic Heat Emission from Residential Buildings (°C)

Time: 00:00 - 01:00

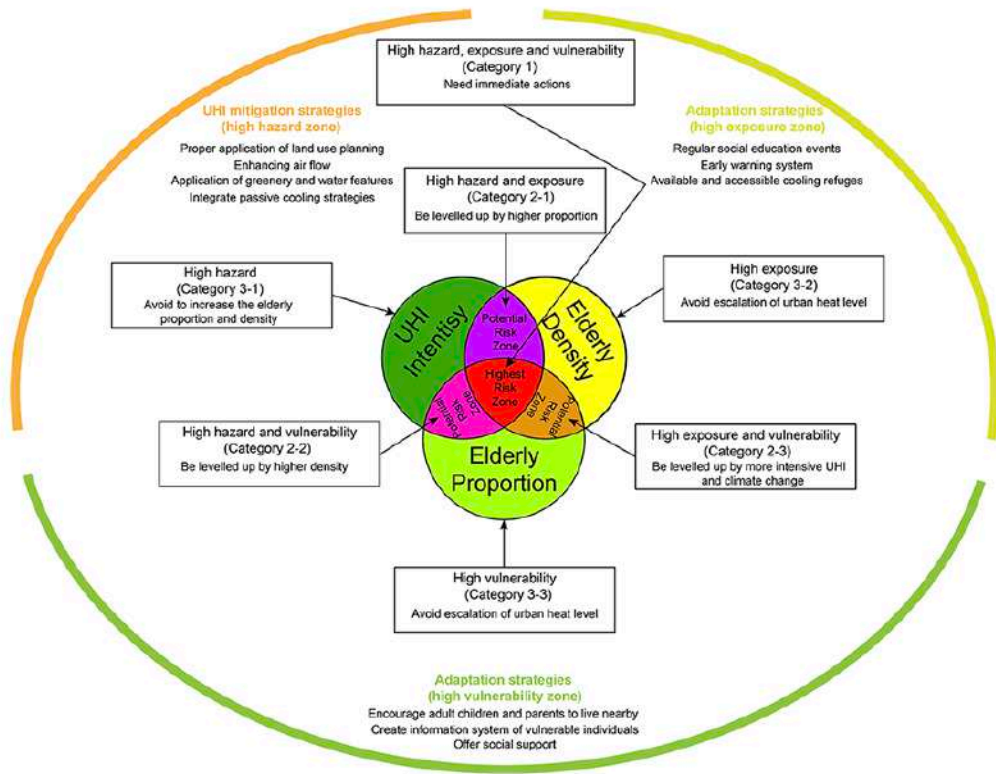


Results at Newton as the example

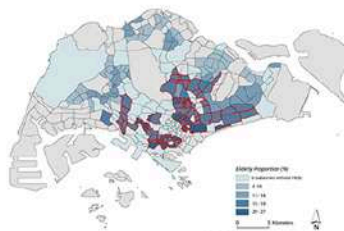


Unsteady state modelling --- Time scale study at the city scale  
Resolution: 200m x 200m

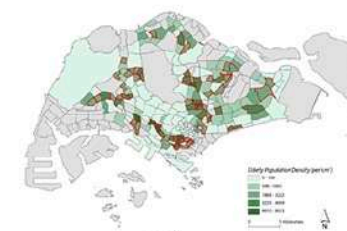
# Urban Scale



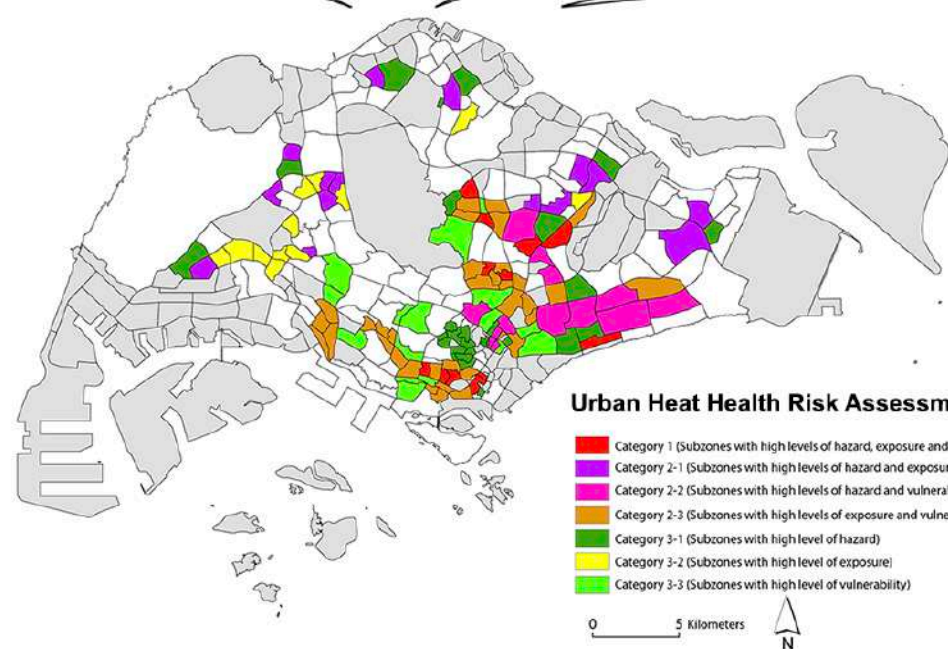
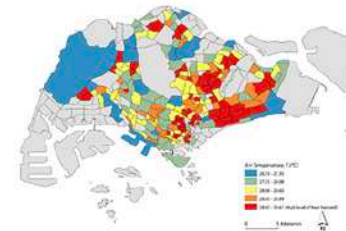
Elderly Population



Elderly Density

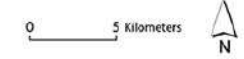


UHI



Urban Heat Health Risk Assessment for The Elderly

- Category 1 (Subzones with high levels of hazard, exposure and vulnerability)
- Category 2-1 (Subzones with high levels of hazard and exposure)
- Category 2-2 (Subzones with high levels of hazard and vulnerability)
- Category 2-3 (Subzones with high levels of exposure and vulnerability)
- Category 3-1 (Subzones with high level of hazard)
- Category 3-2 (Subzones with high level of exposure)
- Category 3-3 (Subzones with high level of vulnerability)



# UCDL Microclimate Digital Platform

A digital model for urban microclimate visualization, modeling and implementation in urban planning





# Neighborhood Scale

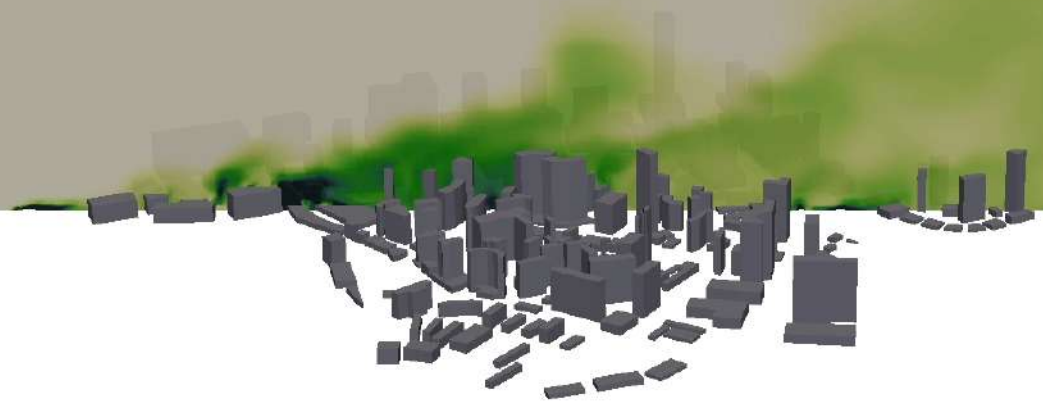
## DISTRICT SCALE (1km)

Traffic pollutant dispersion

$U = 2.39 \text{ m/s}$

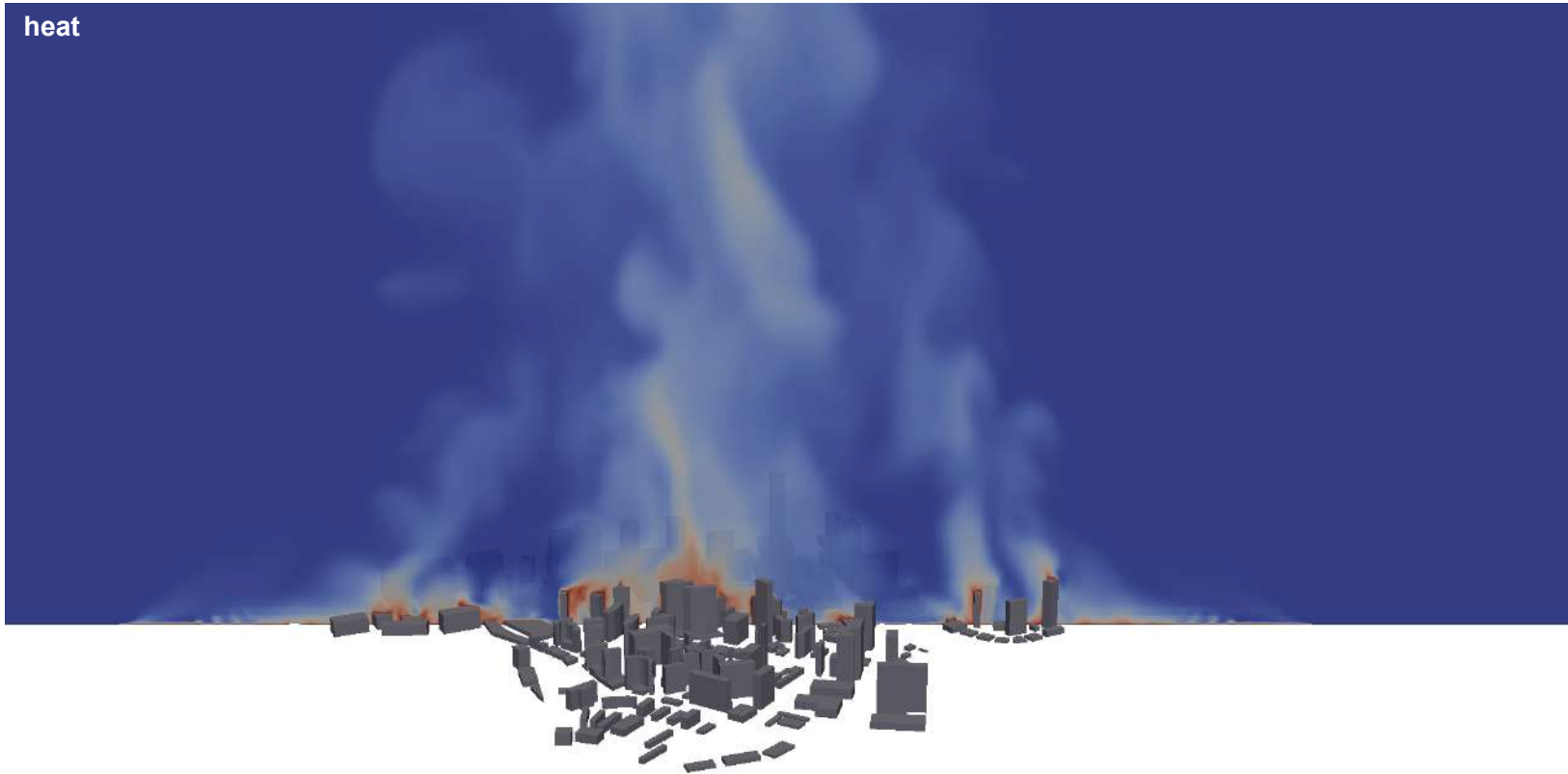


Time elapsed  
0 Timesteps



Preliminary numerical simulations at different wind speeds to study vehicular pollutant dispersion

### Effect of buoyancy on urban ventilation and heat dispersion at urban areas

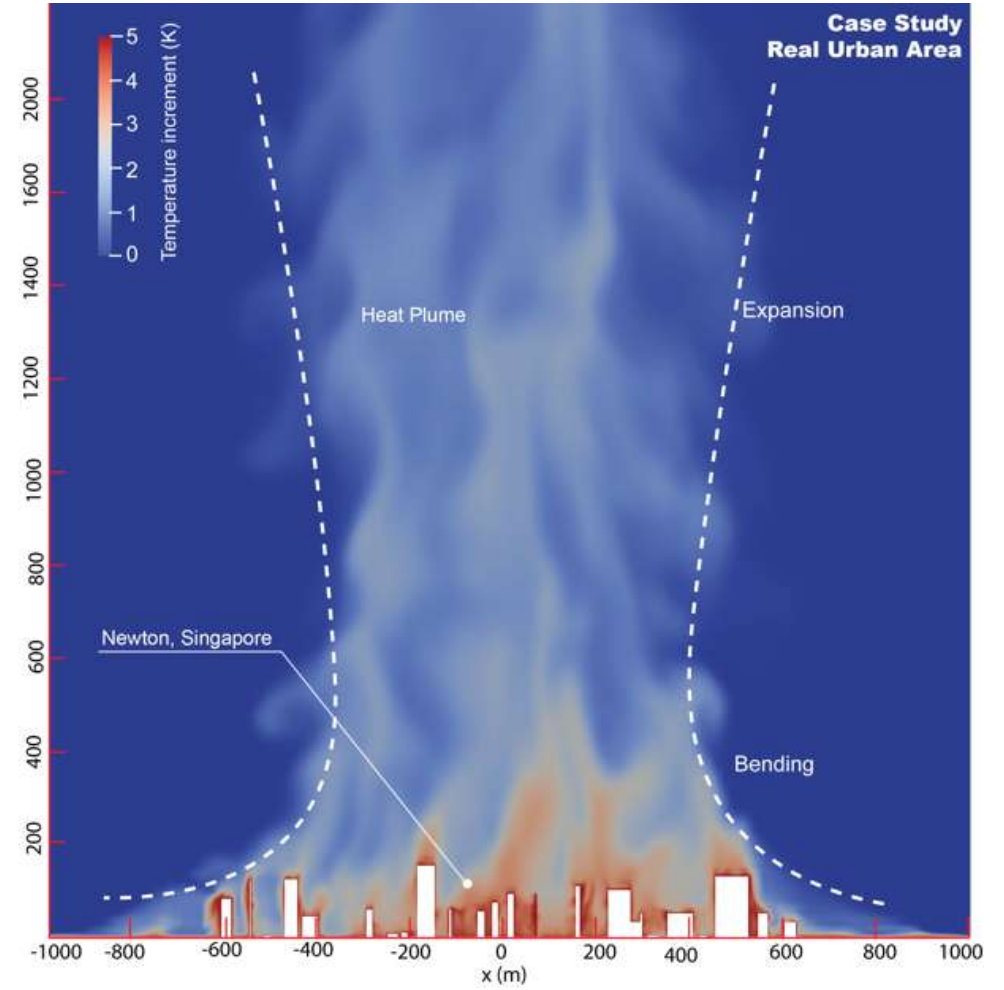
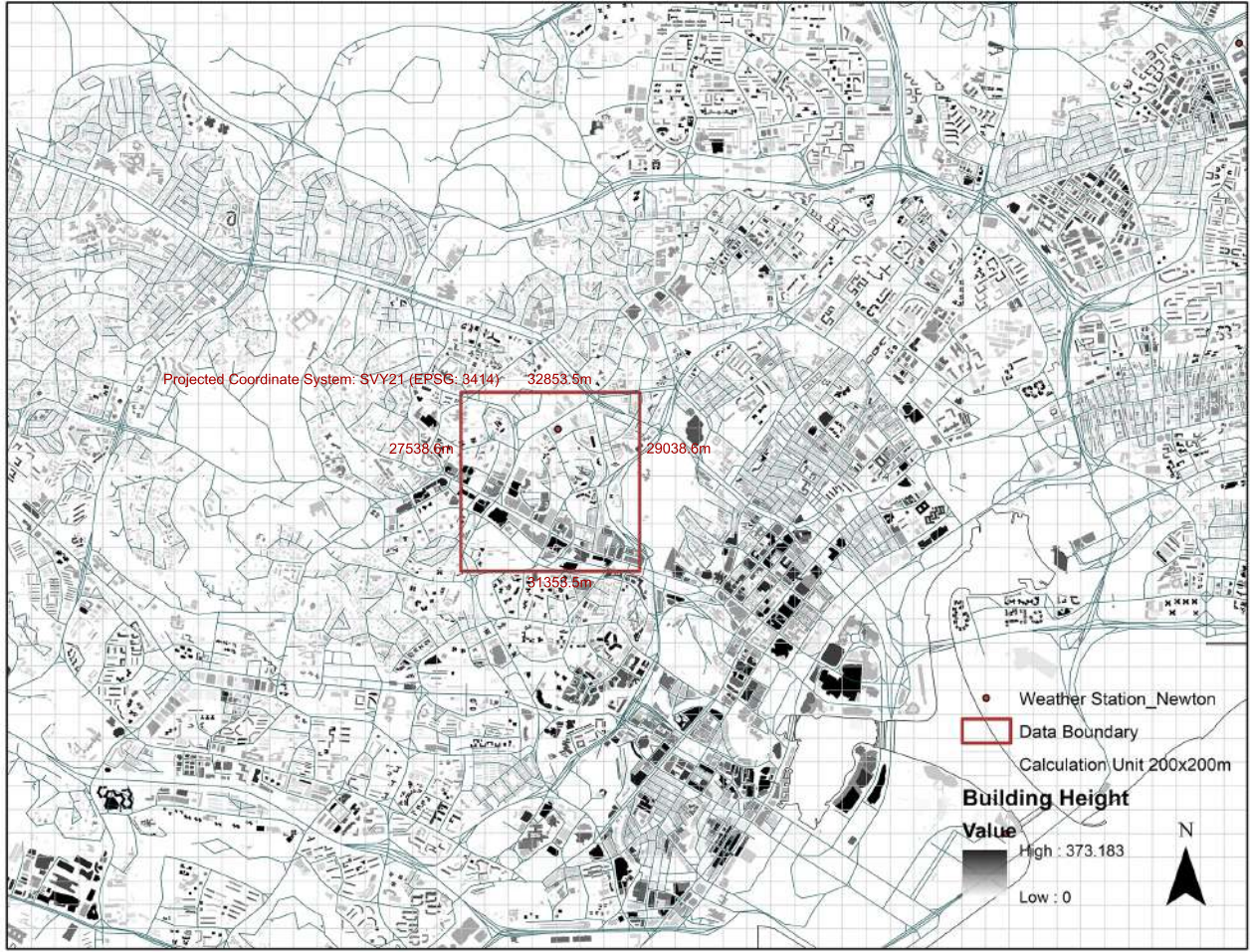


- **The buoyancy-driven airflow** at a high-density urban area is crucial for **airflow** and **heat dispersion** in a no wind condition.

- Mei, S.J. and Yuan C., 2021, Three-dimensional simulation of building thermal plumes merging in calm conditions: Turbulence model evaluation and turbulence structure analysis, Building and Environment, 203, 108097
- Mei, S.J. and Yuan, C., 2022, Urban buoyancy-driven air flow and modelling method: A critical review. Building and Environment, 210, 108708.

# Neighborhood Scale

## Effect of buoyancy on urban ventilation and air quality at urban areas

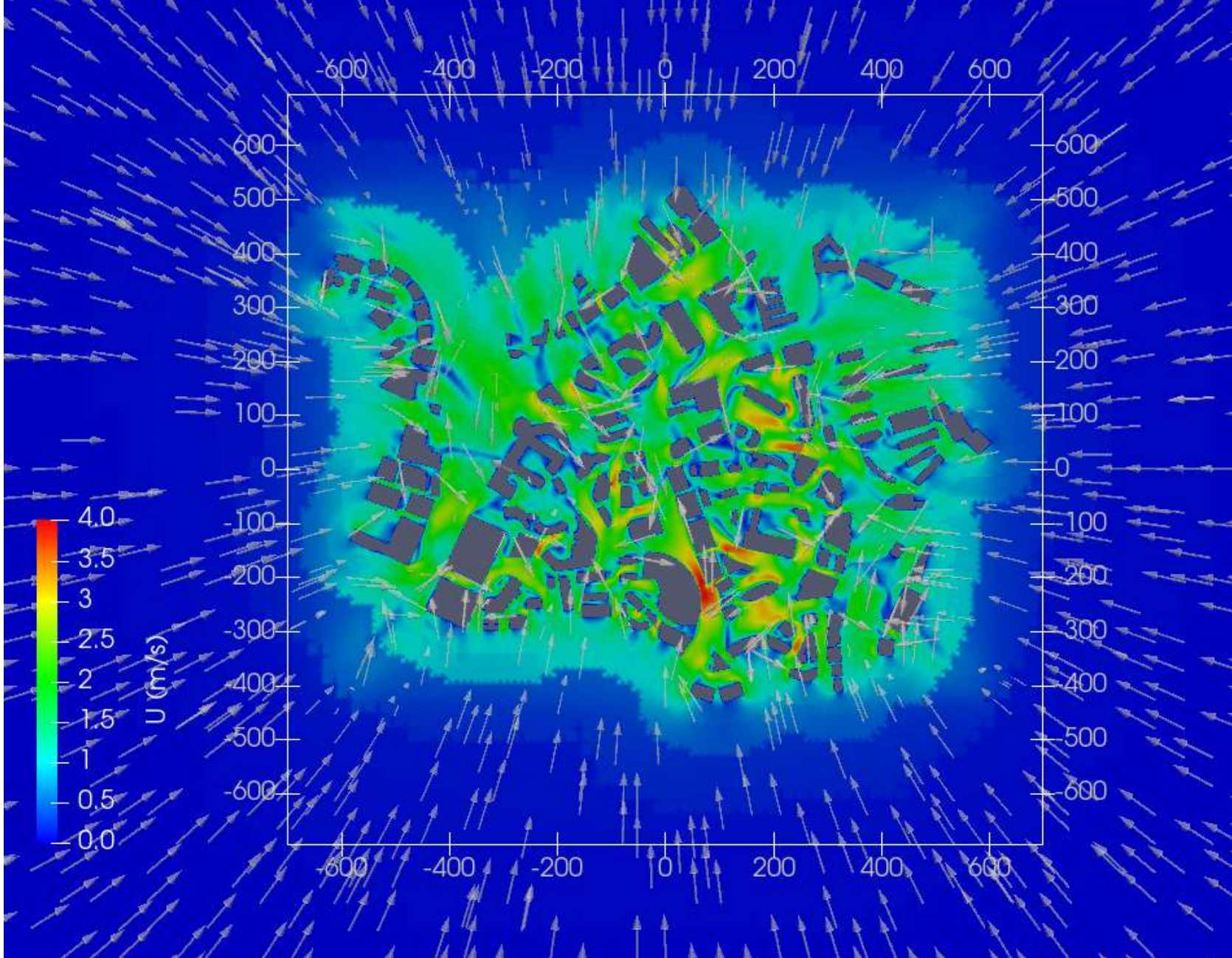


Time-averaged air temperature increment distributions a vertical plane

# Neighborhood Scale

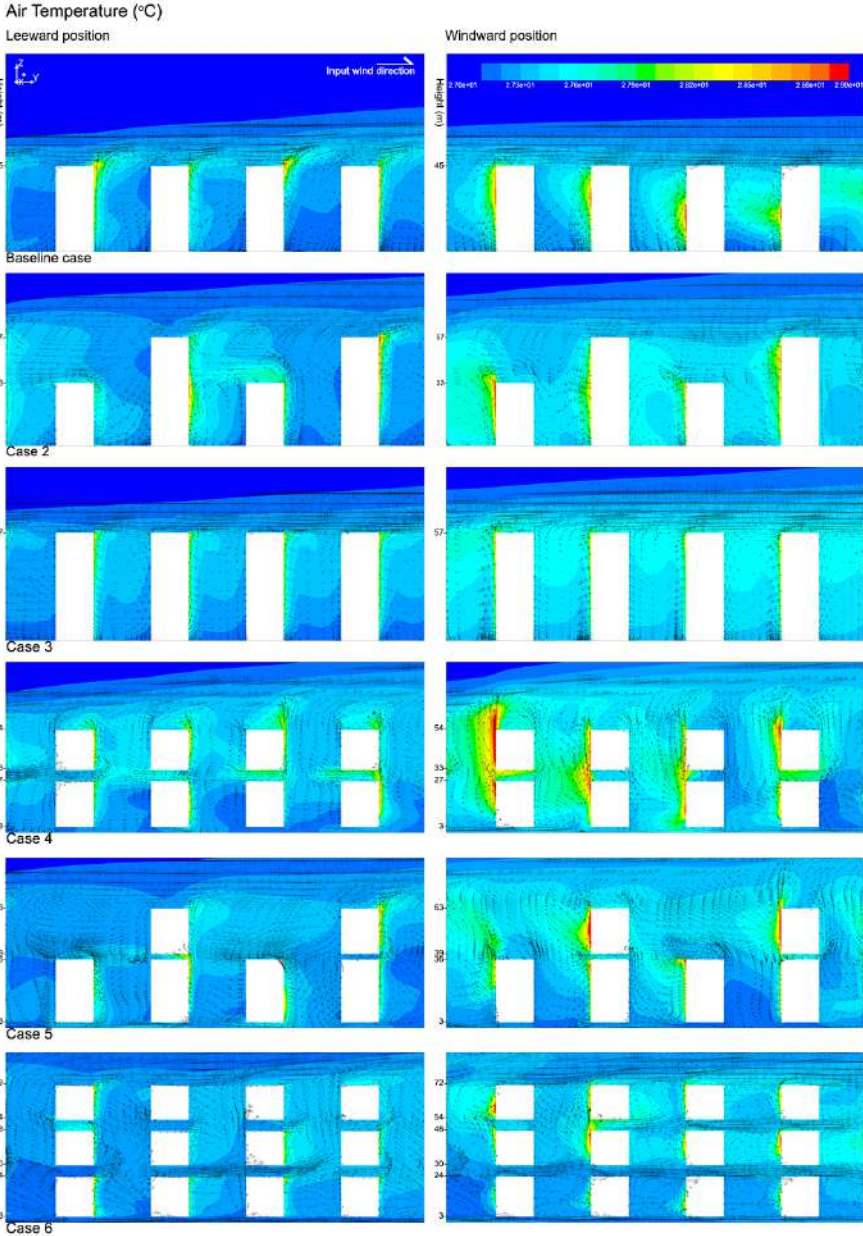
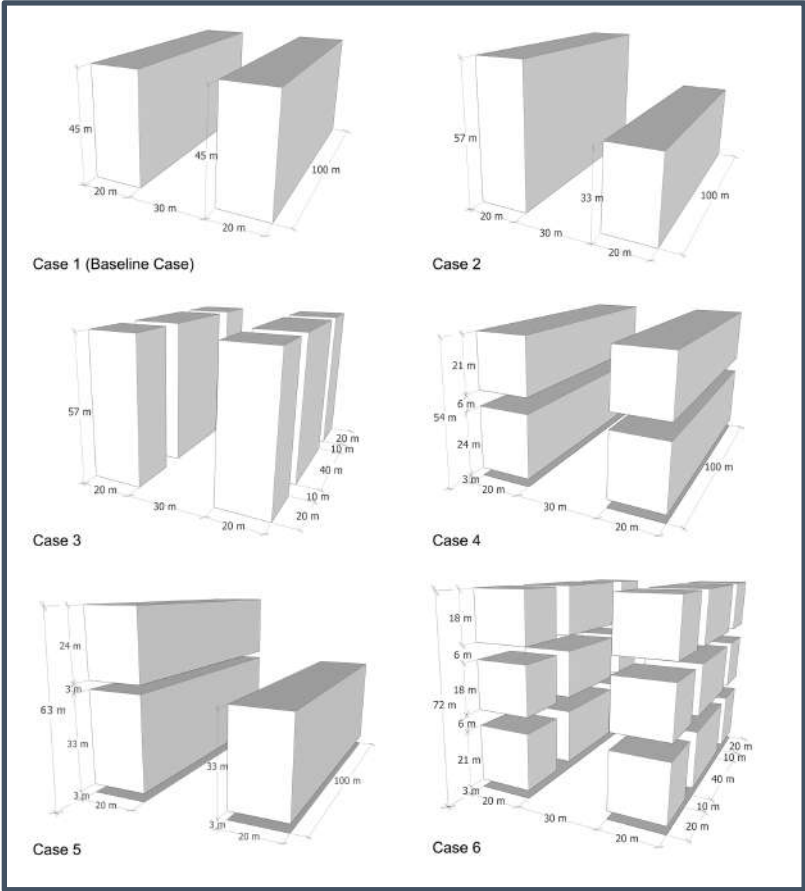
**Buoyancy-driven scenario without incoming wind, i.e., the calm condition**

Wind speed at 2m above ground, i.e., pedestrian level.



# Building Scale

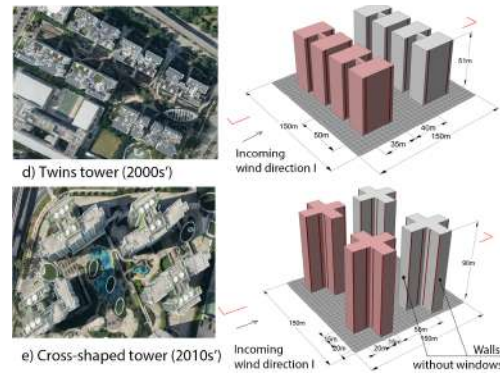
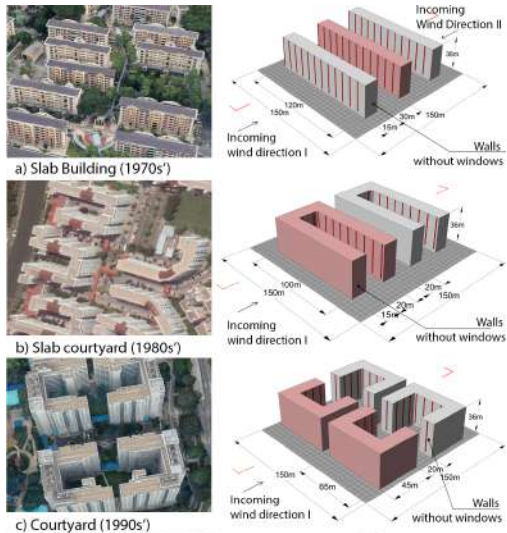
## Parametric study for anthropogenic heat impact at the building scale



Adelia AS, Yuan C, Liu L, Shan RQ, 2019, Effects of urban morphology on anthropogenic heat dispersion in high-density tropical cities, Energy and Buildings, 186, pp 368-383.

# Building Scale

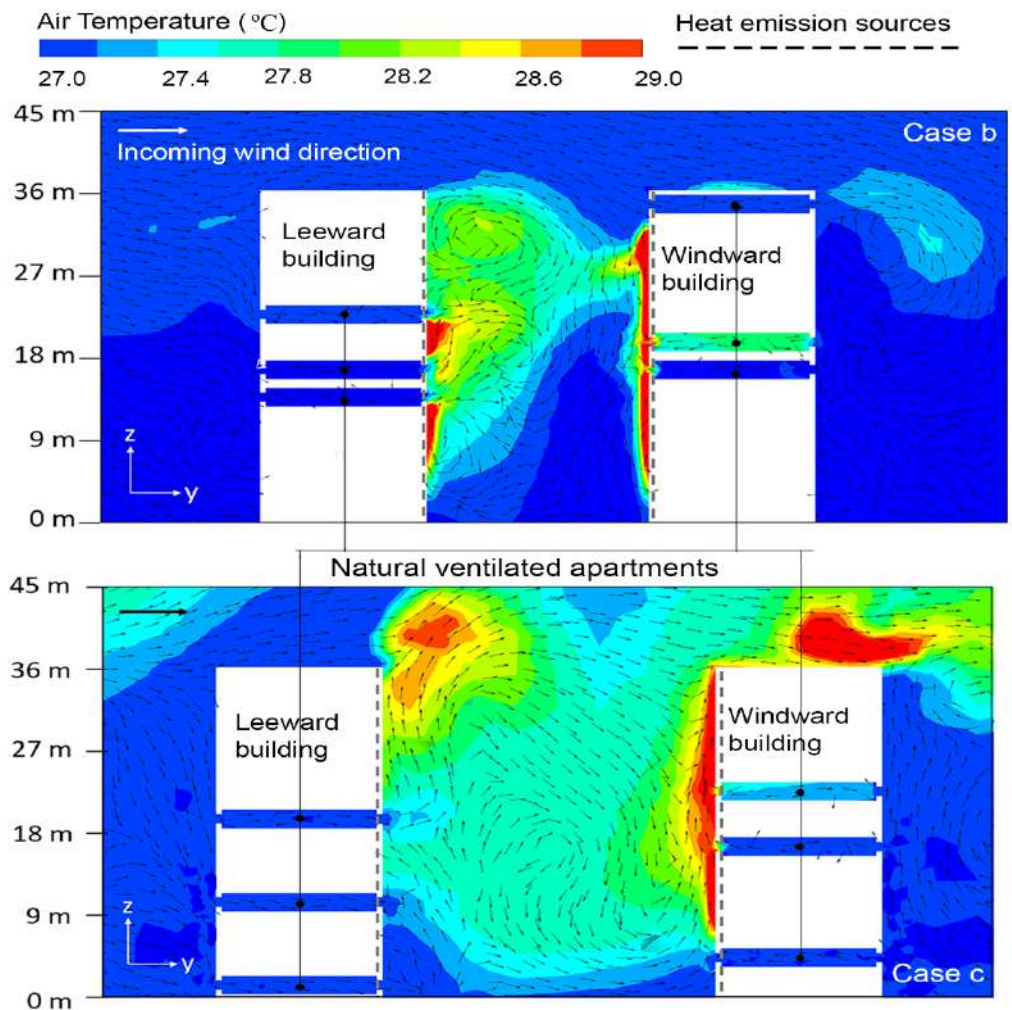
## Impact of anthropogenic heat on indoor thermal comfort



Parametric cases designed based on HDBs built in different generations (1970s-2010s) in Singapore.

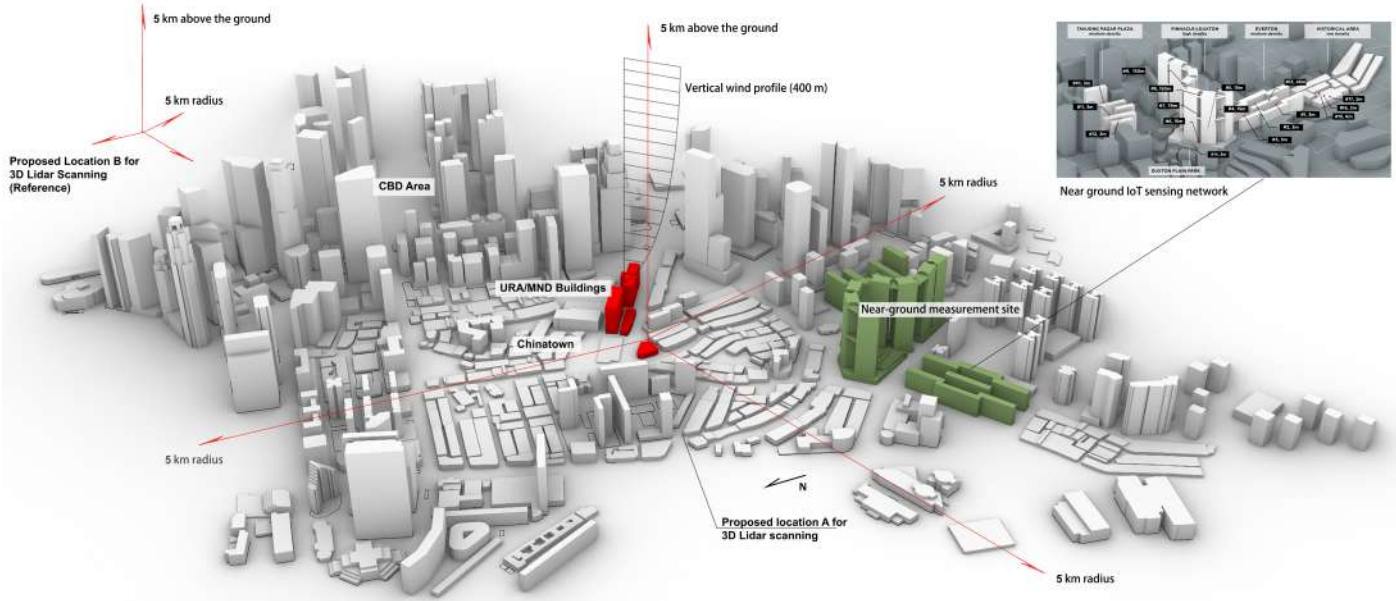
- Due to outdoor AH, the air temperature increases up to 4.2°C in natural ventilated apartments, which is found at 1970s' HDB.
- On average, the natural ventilated apartments in 1990s' and 2000s' HDB show 0.2–0.3°C air temperature increment, which is much lower 1.1°C in 1970s' HDB.
- The indoor air temperature increment ( $\Delta T$ ) increases with floor elevation due to accumulated anthropogenic heat at higher elevation.

Yuan C., Zhu R.X., Tong S.S., Mei S.J., Zhu W. 2022, Impact of Anthropogenic Heat from Air-Conditioning on Air Temperature of Naturally Ventilated Apartments at High-Density Tropical Cities. Energy and Buildings, accepted

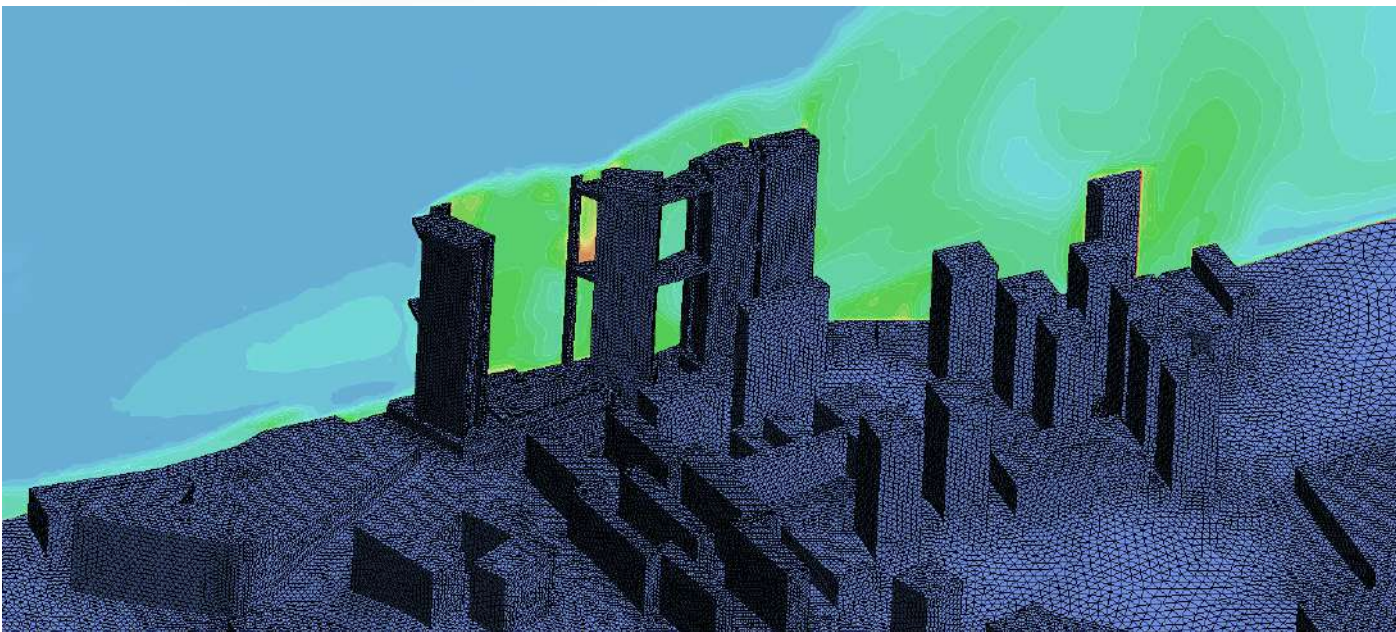


Vertical cross-section of outdoor/indoor air temperature contour.

# Heat Forecasting and Nowcasting



- Real-Time Observation
- High-Fidelity Modelling
- **Fine spatiotemporal Scale Climate Risk Evaluation**



**Thank you !**



<https://cde.nus.edu.sg/arch-ucdl/>