Monitoring, Prediction and Control of Urban and Building Environment

KIKUMOTO LAB.

[Modeling of Wind and Environment in Cities]



Department of Human and Social Systems

Control Engineering of Complex Environmental System

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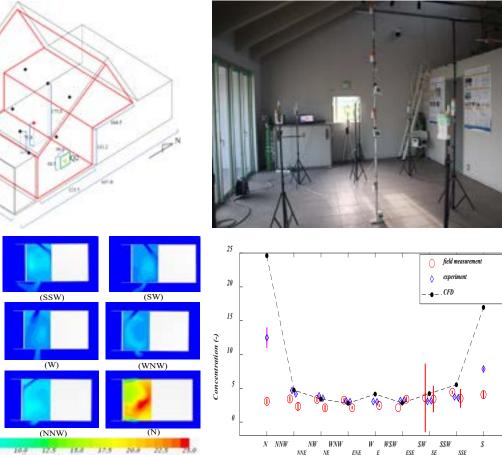
http://venus.iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/

This laboratory makes researches to understand, predict and control urban and building environment. The main research interest is the wind, air and thermal environment. We have been developing monitoring and simulation technologies for each environmental element, and also studying environmental control technology that integrates measurement and prediction techniques by mathematical/statistical methods.

> Fluid phenomena in the environment

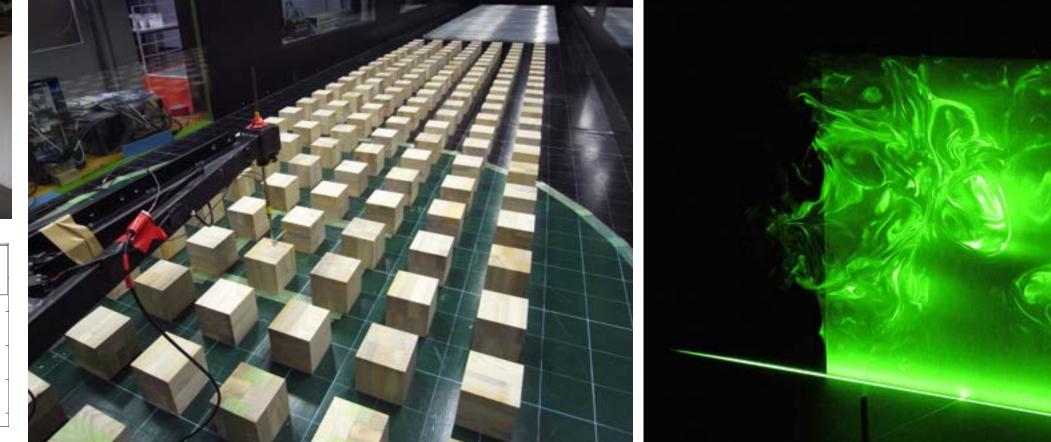
We are analyzing the air flow formed in cities and around buildings using observational method, wind tunnel experiment and computational fluid dynamics (CFD).





Entropy of source estimation(x, y, q)

Experimental house natural ventilation evaluation using 3 methods (field measurement, wind tunnel experiment, CFD simulation)

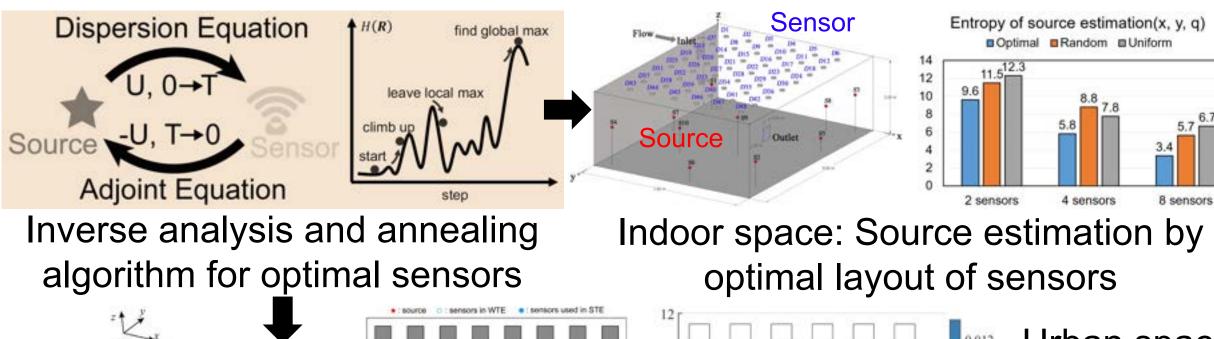


Wind tunnel experiment of city airflow

Visualization of pollutant dispersion in wind tunnel

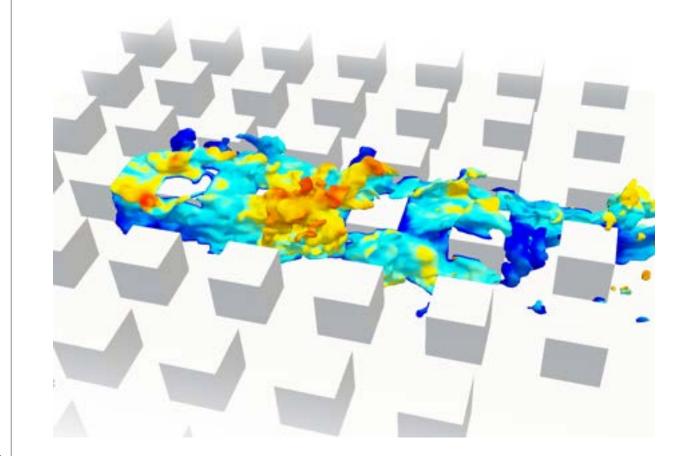
> Inverse analysis method

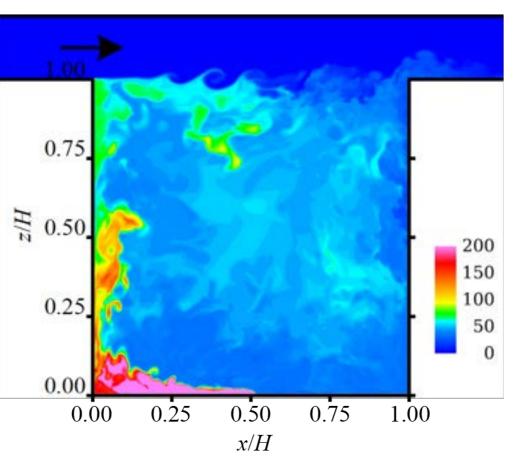
Using methods of stochastically estimating the environmental factors such as unknown air pollution sources by physical and statistical models.

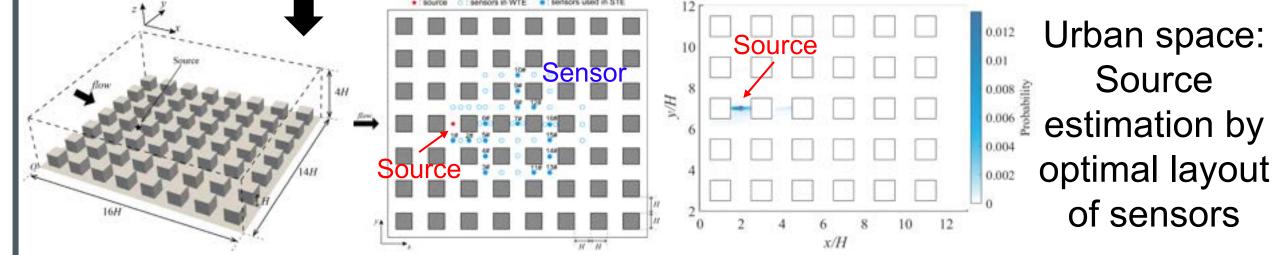


> Dispersion modeling of air pollutants

We are developing analysis technologies for the dispersion phenomenon of air pollutants using wind tunnel and turbulence models.



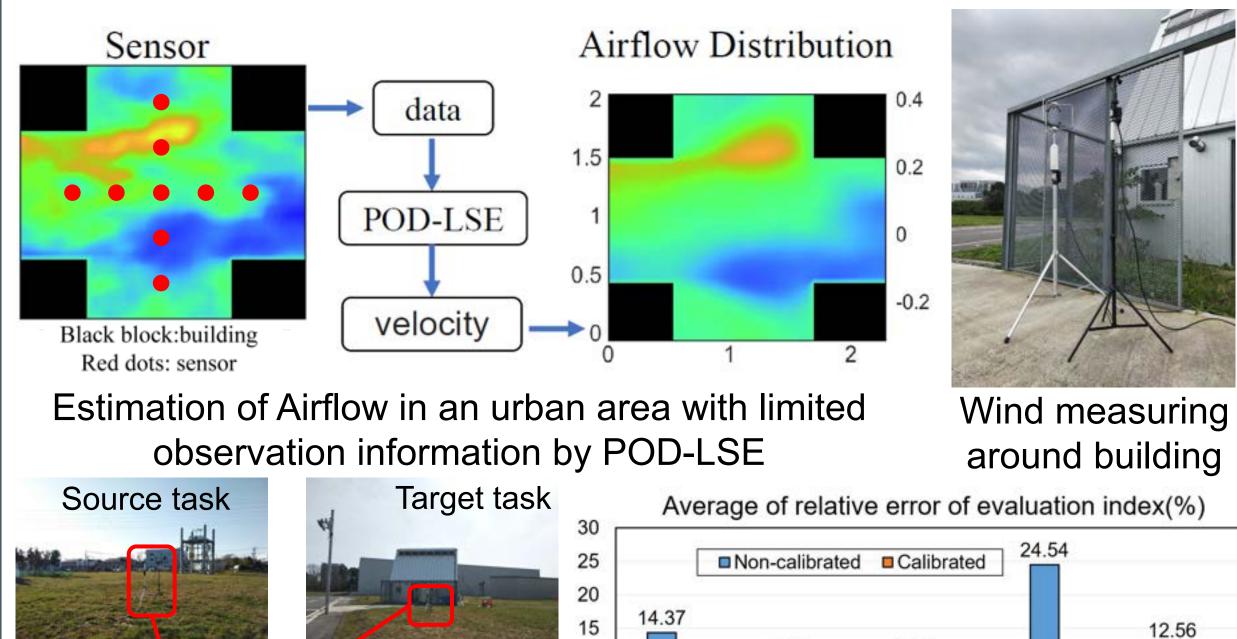




CFD prediction of pollutant dispersion CFD prediction of pollutant dispersion in block-arrayed urban model in a cavity using LES method

> Monitoring of urban environment

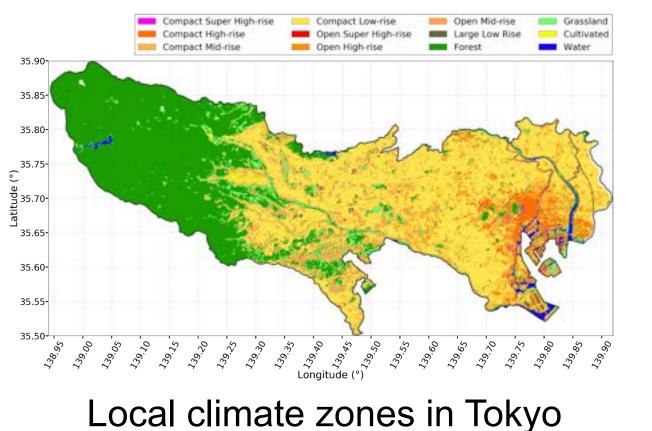
We are developing technology to measure the urban atmospheric environment with high resolution. We are also studying resolution enhancement technique applying statistical models or AI techniques to the measurement data.

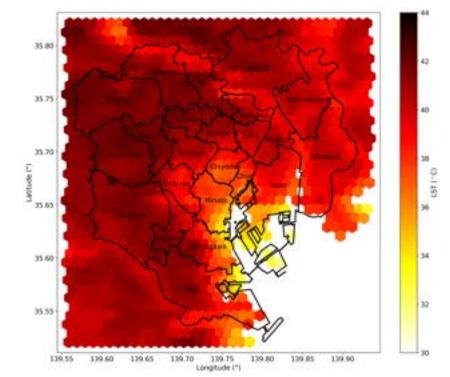


Features

Remote sensing of urban environment

As the city grows, we study the local climate zone and heat island phenomenon in Tokyo, and the surface temperature (LST) and heat stroke incidence (HSIR) in Tokyo 23 wards.





LST in Tokyo 23 ward





9.17

9 35.70

