



# Investigating the heat mitigation potential of public spray mist cooling in Zurich

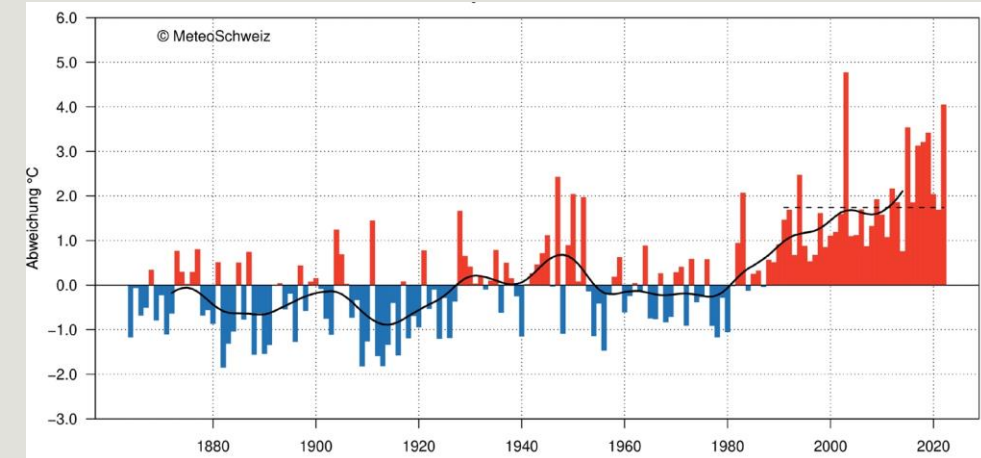
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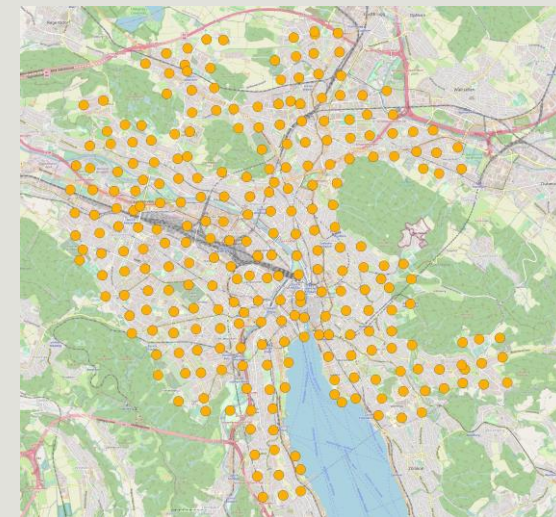
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# Problem

- Swiss Summers are getting hotter
- Cities are aware of the problem, e.g. Zürich:
  - Published 'Fachplanung Hitzeminderung'
  - Investigate UHI and proposes measures to reduce heat
  - 200+ pages
  - Dense network for temperature observations in the city (by ZHAW, meteoblue AG and City of Zürich)
- Scientific collaboration: city planning & mitigation measures



Deviations of summer mean temperatures from the 1961-1990 average. From 'Klimabulletin Sommer 2022' by MeteoSchweiz.



Measurement network in Zürich

# Alto Zürrus, the cloud

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- Installation of a ring for spray mist cooling
  - Approx. 9m diameter, 6m above ground
  - 7.8l water per minute
  - Operating only above temperature and below humidity threshold
  - by the company *Nephos*
- Studying the effect of this system in an open space
- Concerns about health impacts
  - Germs
  - Particulate Matter



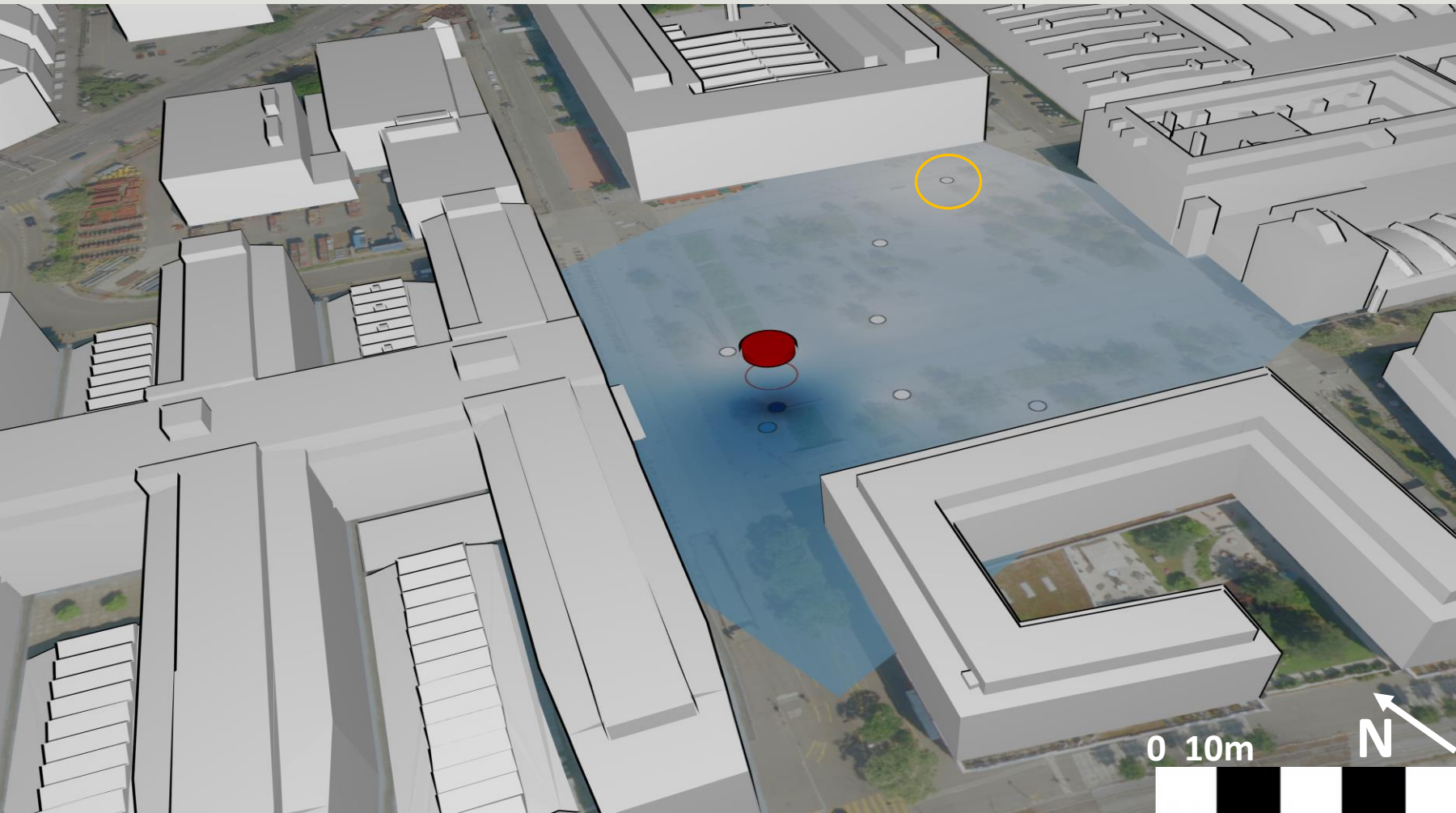
Photo by Tabea Vogel

# Alto Zürrus, the cloud

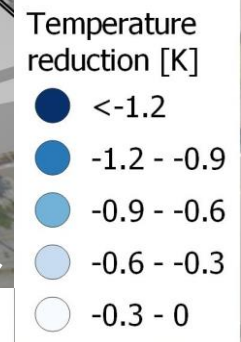
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# Measurements

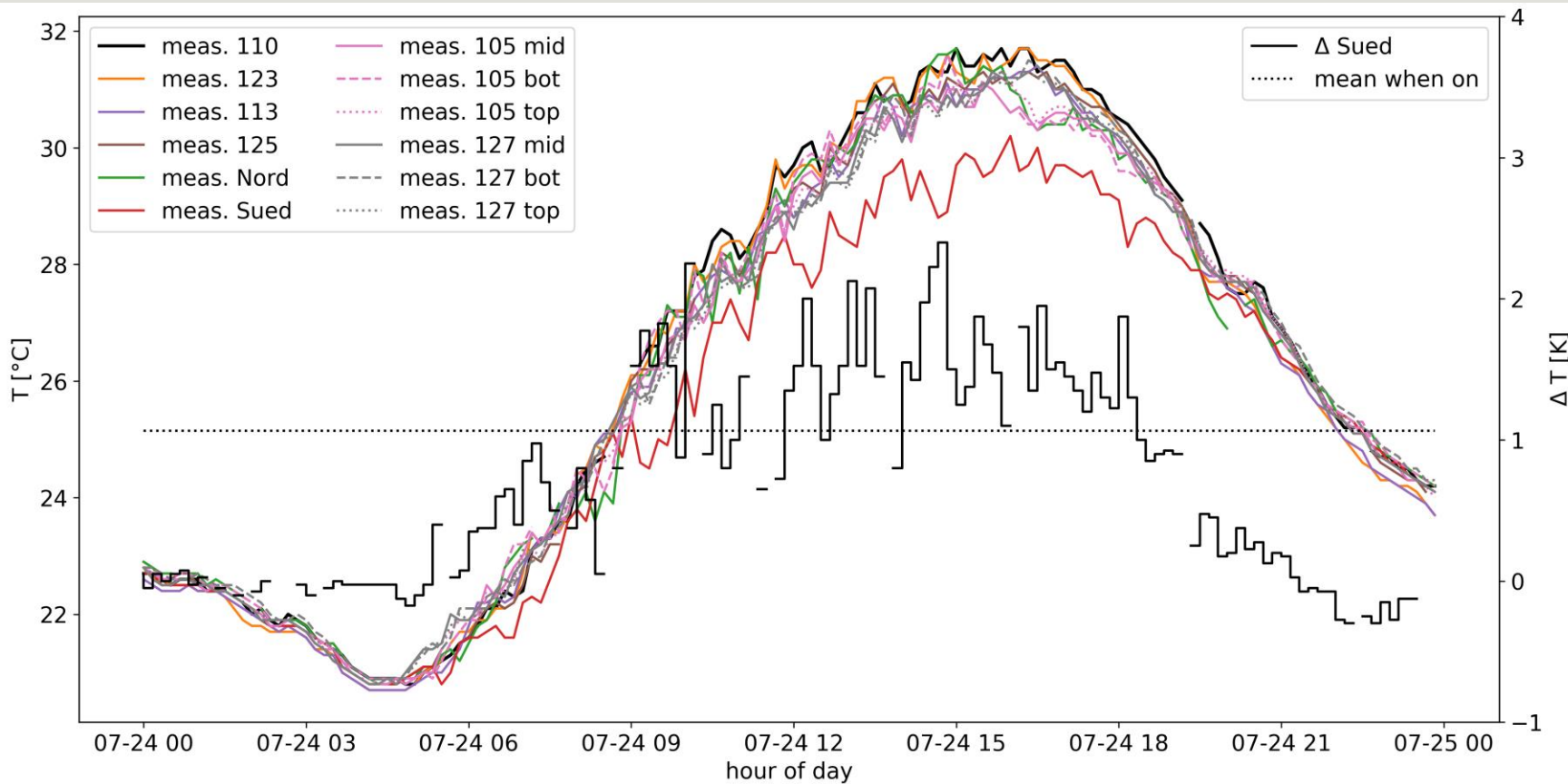


- Temperature deviations from the reference station (orange circle)
- ‘Sued’ directly south of the installation shows a  $\sim 1^\circ\text{C}$  reduction



Measured temperature deviation from the reference station (orange circle). Inverse distance interpolation between the measurement points.

# Measurements



- Most stations very similar
- 'Sued' directly south of the installation shows a  $\sim 1^\circ\text{C}$  reduction

Measured temperatures on the 24.07.2022 (left y-axis). Temperature reduction of station 'Sued' (right y-axis). The station directly south of the ring ('Sued', in red) shows a clear reduction in temperature of  $\sim 1^\circ\text{C}$  while water is being sprayed.

# Model set-up

Orthofotos SWISSIMAGE by Swiss Federal Office of Topography

- Urban LES PALM
  - Resler et al., 2017
  - Maronga et al., 2015
- Local orography, land use, buildings, ...
- Three nested domains
  - $(15,360\text{m})^2 \times 960\text{m}$ , @32m
  - $(2,304\text{m})^2 \times 480\text{m}$ , @4m
  - $(264\text{m})^3$ , @1m
- COSMO KENDA 1 @ ~1.1km driving on the lateral boundaries



# Parameterisation

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- Define the location of the ring -> mask
- Assumption that water evaporates instantaneously
  - Avoid costly aerosol / cloud droplet processes
- Update corresponding prognostic equations in PALM

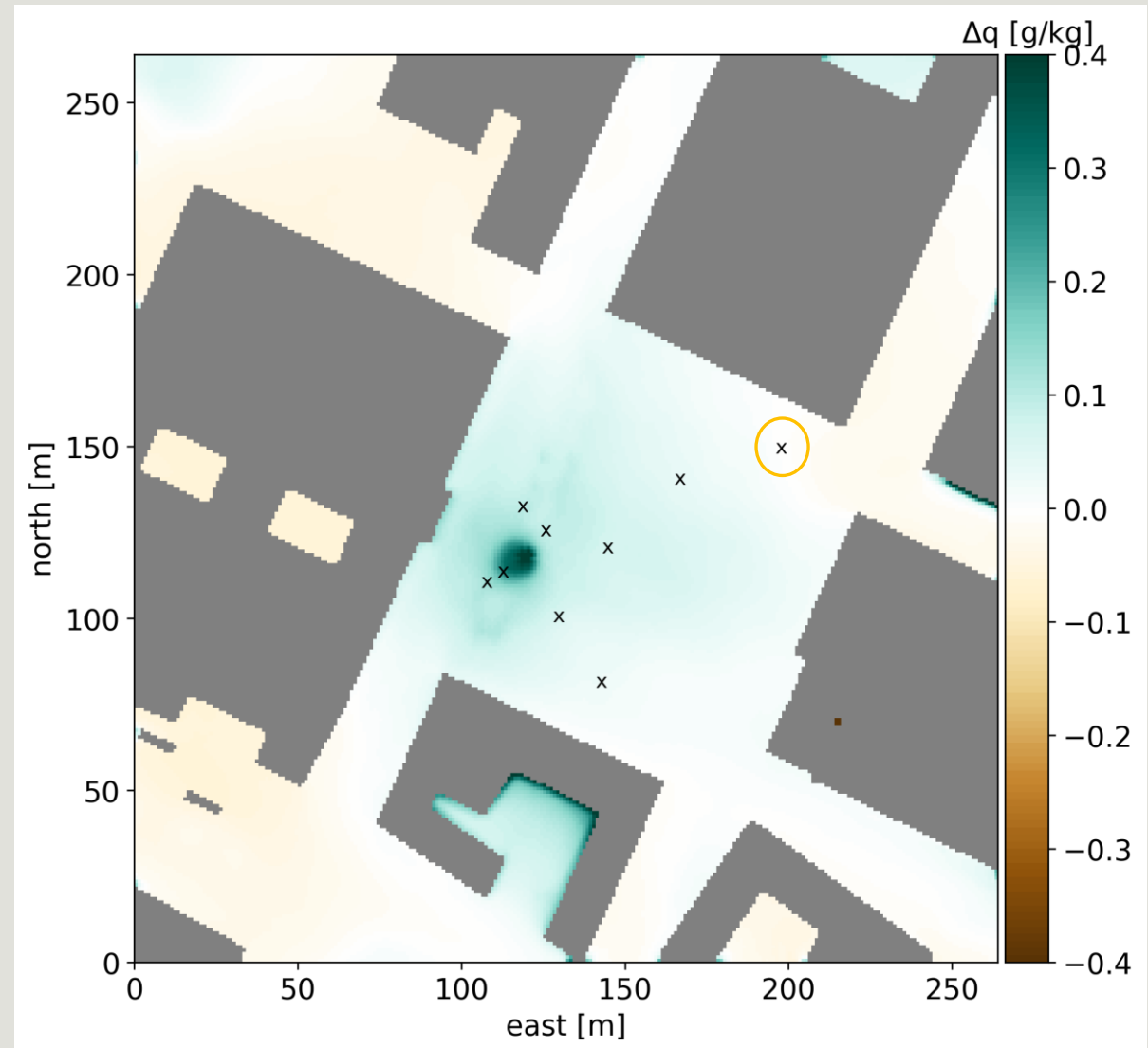
$$\frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{dq}{dt} + q_{flux} * mask$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{dT}{dt} - q_{flux} * \frac{L_v}{C_p} * mask$$



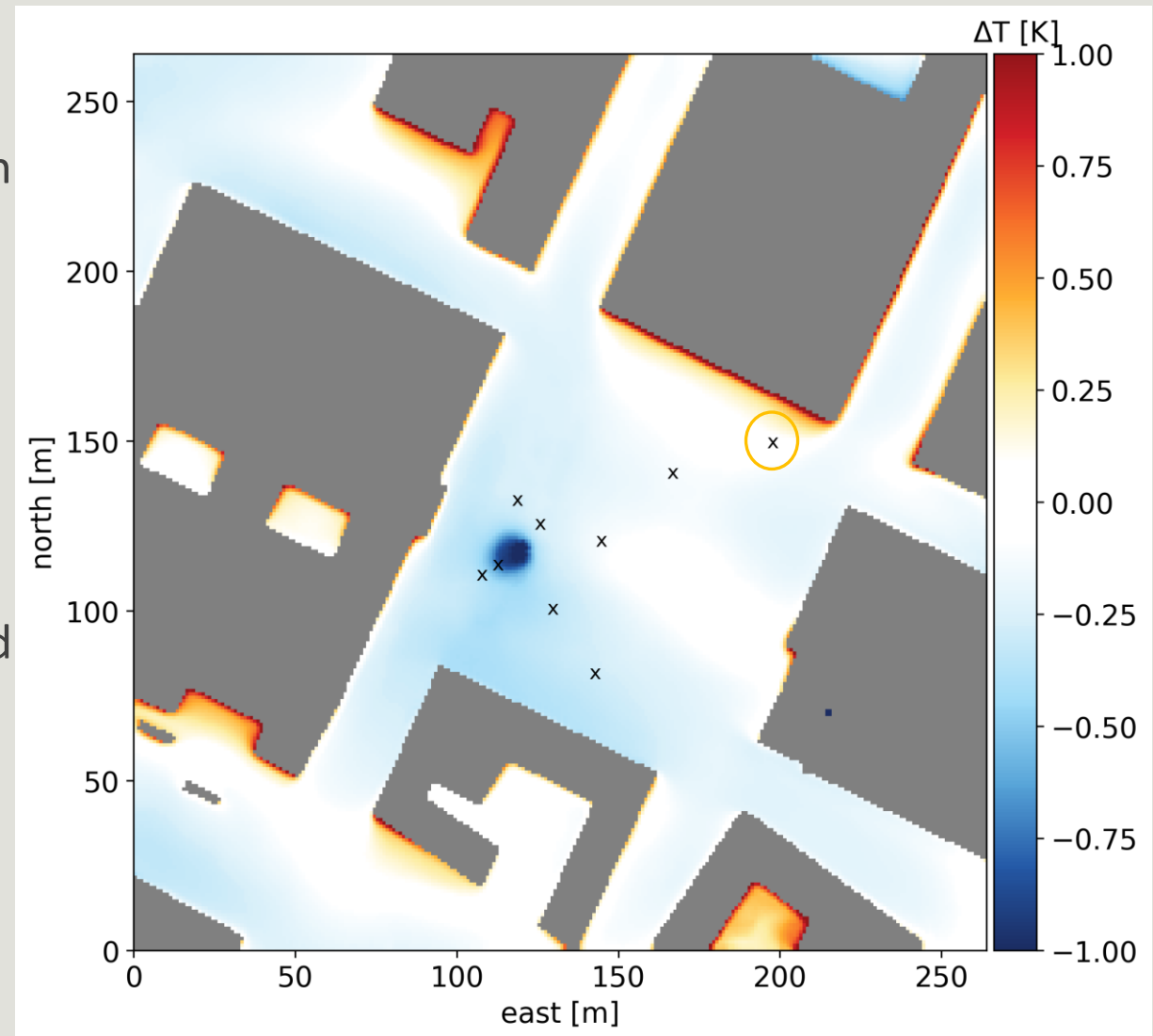
# Humidity

- Modelled deviation of specific humidity from the reference station
  - Daily mean
- Roughly an increase of 2% RH close to the cloud
- Strongest effect directly below and south-west of installation



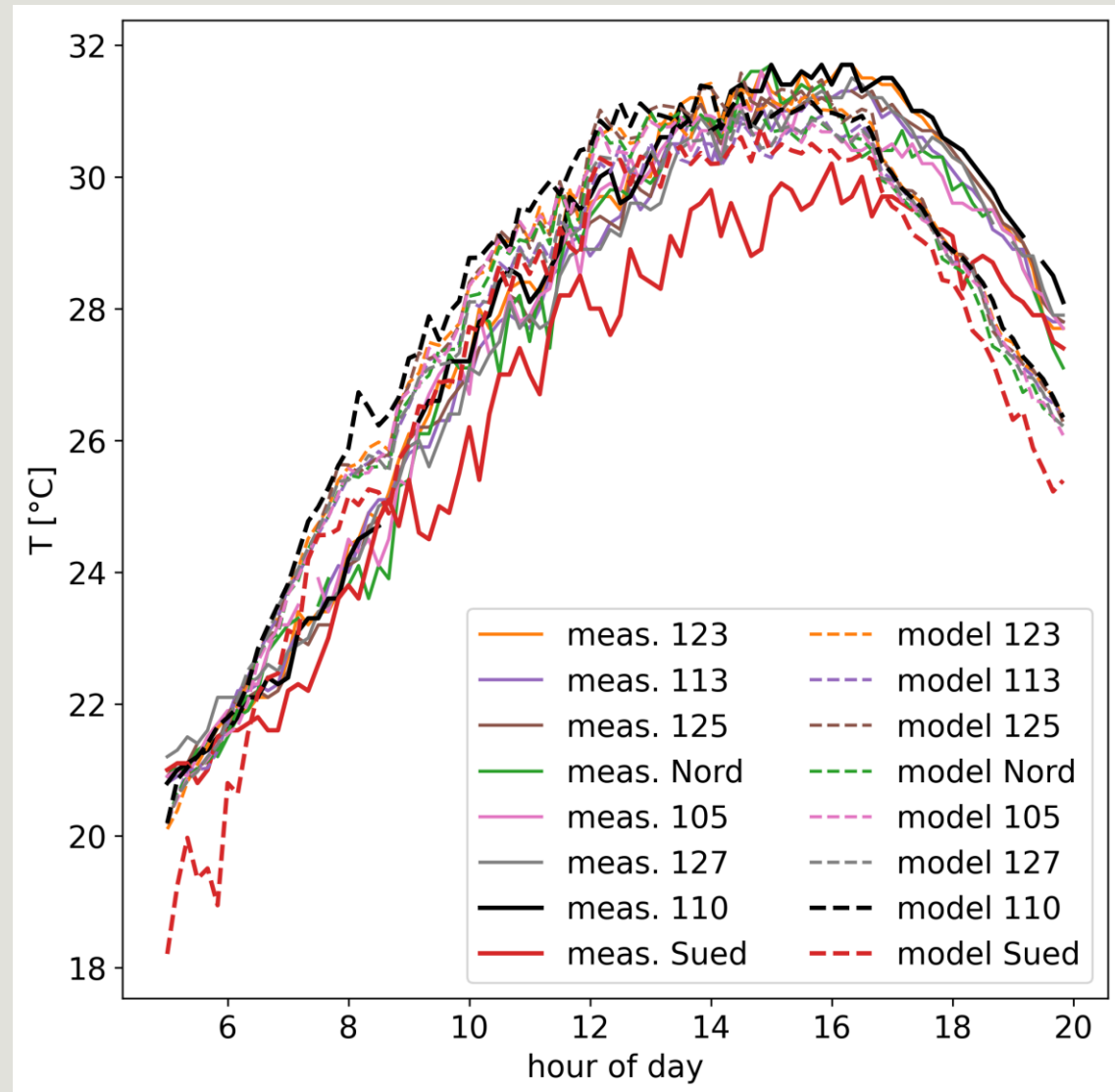
# Temperature

- Modelled deviation of air temperature from the reference station
  - Daily mean
- Temperature reduction of roughly  $0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  south-west of installation
- Reference station potentially affected by nearby south-facing wall



# Comparison to measurements

- Model run had a general cold bias of approx. 1.75°C
  - Offset taken into account in the figure ->
- Model underestimates local cooling at station 'Sued' during the day
- Implementation (instant evaporation) leads to strong effects during cooler periods



# Summary

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- The installation of a spray mist cooling system was measured and modelled
- The effects in the vicinity of the installation on temperatures on pedestrian level are approximately  $-0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Model and measurement generally show good agreement
- Model can be used to assess future applications



# Thank you

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we would like to acknowledge contributions by:

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