## An Experimental Study on Exploring the Possibility of Applying Artificial Light as Radiation in Wind Tunnel

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## Summary

We conducted experiments to explore the possibility of applying artificial light as solar radiation using a scale building model made by real construction materials. Upon heating the roof top, the wind velocity increased while turbulent intensity decreased. We also changed the roof surface properties by applying insulated coating (composed of micro-size hollow silica particles), and found out the influence of radiation can be observed.

## Background



- Solar radiation heats the wall and surface of canopy, generates a strong buoyancy flow.
- The impact of this buoyancy is more obvious at the  $\bullet$ condition of low wind velocity.
- Scale modeling is a very effective and economical  $\bullet$ way
- Fewer outdoor experiments were conducted because it is difficult to control the needed conditions.
- Most of the previous studies used heating elements to generate buoyancy flow and investigate the heating influence of canopy wall.



Applying artificial light with different inflow velocities



Applying insulated coating on rooftop



	Temperature increase (°C)	
	No coating	coating
Roof	44.47	44.48
Indoor	6.38	5.63



Velocity increase at each layer after heating the roof (with and without insulated coating)



Turbulent intensity increase at each layer after heating the  $\bullet$ 



roof (with and without insulated coating)

