

Why Measure Cities? Extreme Temperatures



Spatial analysis of the effect of the 2010 heat wave on stroke mortality in Nanjing, China Kai Chen, Lei Huang, Lian Zhou, Zongwei Ma, Jun Bi & Tiantian Li, **Nature**, *Scientific Reports* volume 5, Article number: 10816 (2015)

Contour lines show the areas with significantly increased or decreased adjusted odds ratio (p-value < 0.05).

Why Measure Cities? Air Quality



Multiscale Urban Systems: Energy Demand



New district/campus development with zero-net energy (ZNE) or zero-net carbon (ZNC) goal

For each of *n* candidate redevelopment plans:

- 1. Predict energy demand over *m* years for *p* IPCC climate change scenarios
- 2. Predict peak electricity demand under q scenarios of heat waves
- 3. Optimize the balance of energy efficiency and onsite renewable energy generation towards the ZNE/ZNC goal, e.g. evaluating *r* energy infrastructure options
- 4. Evaluate impact of the *n* building mix/diversity and density on energy demand
- 5. Evaluate impact of urban morphology on energy demand
- 6. Feasibility study of *q* options for district energy systems considering loads diversity and density
- Quantify interdependency between buildings and urban microclimate to guide UHI policy and mitigation
- 8. Evaluate impacts of EV and electrification on energy demand
- Risk assessment and mitigation of indoor environment under extreme weather events (e.g., heat waves, cold waves, wildfire-generated plumes)
- 10. Evaluate energy resilience considering deployment of renewable energy, energy storage, EV, and advanced control strategies.
- 11. Evaluate changing future demographics and their transportation choices.
- 12. Evaluate transportation infrastructure changes such as adding dedicated transit corridors.





How will different building, campus or district

Evaluating Urban Design Options





Ensembles using Exascale Systems



An Urban Instrument: Array of Things (AoT)



AoT is an NSF-funded Major Research Instrumentation project to create an urban cyberinfrastructure "instrument" comprising hundreds of devices in partnership with the City of Chicago. THE UNIVERSITY OF

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<u>Environment</u>

Ambient, UV, IR light Visibility Magnetic Field Vibration Sound pressure Temperature Relative humidity Barometric pressure

Air Quality

PM 1, 2.5, 10, 40 Carbon monoxide Ozone Sulfur dioxide Nitrogen dioxide Hydrogen sulfide Total reducing gases Total oxidizing gases

Edge Computing

<u>Computer Vision</u>: Flooding, traffic flow, safety (bike helmet use, pedestrian patterns...), use patterns of public spaces, cloud cover

Computer Audio: Noise components, sound events

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AoT: Cyberinfrastructure with Three Functions







ATIONAL LABORATORY

Map: A. Laha (UChicago Spatial Data Science Center)



All nodes are identical, but placement is driven by specific science or policy questions.





North Branch Framework

How will traffic flow, air quality, and weather be affected by new construction around Goose Island.

Pedestrian and Traffic Safety and Flows How do investments like the Riverwalk or new parks affect pedestrian traffic and businesses?

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Rapid Bus Transit How will Ashland Avenue Rapid Bus Transit affect traffic and pedestrian flow? Local business?



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Over 120 cities exploring AoT projects

