

# Evaluation of the simulated spatio-temporal variability of the anthropogenic heat flux in the agglomeration of Toulouse, France

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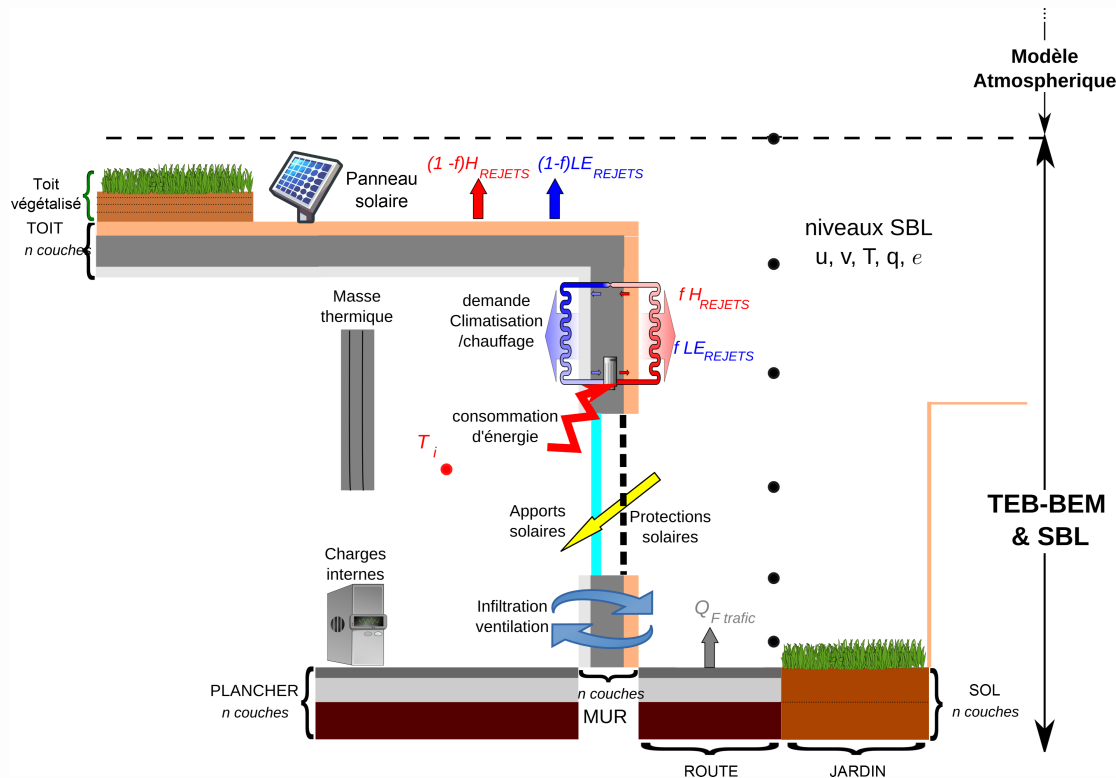
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# Motivation

## Urban Canopy Parametrisation TEB (Masson, 2000)

- Surface energy balance in urban areas
- Coupled with Building Energy Model (BEM; Bueno et al., 2012)



**Building energy demand**  
- prognostic variable of BEM  
- depends on use and behaviour  
- is it well simulated?

# Outline

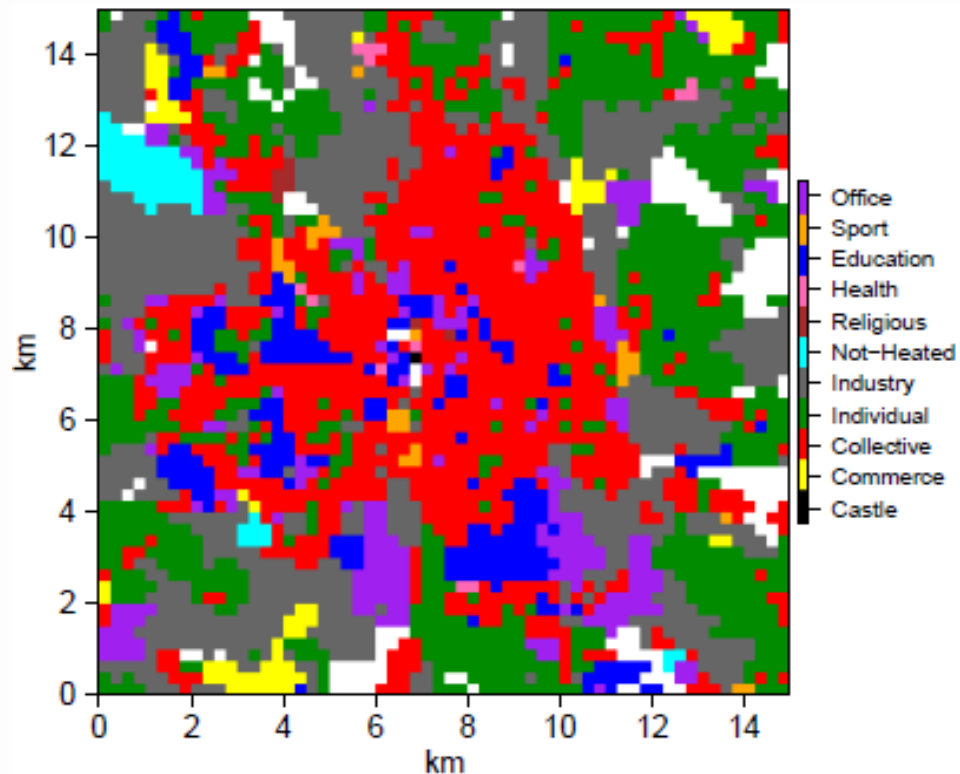
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- **Variety of building use and human behaviour in France**
- **Parametrisation of use and behaviour in TEB**
- **Evaluation for the CAPITOUL campaign**
- **Conclusions and outlook**

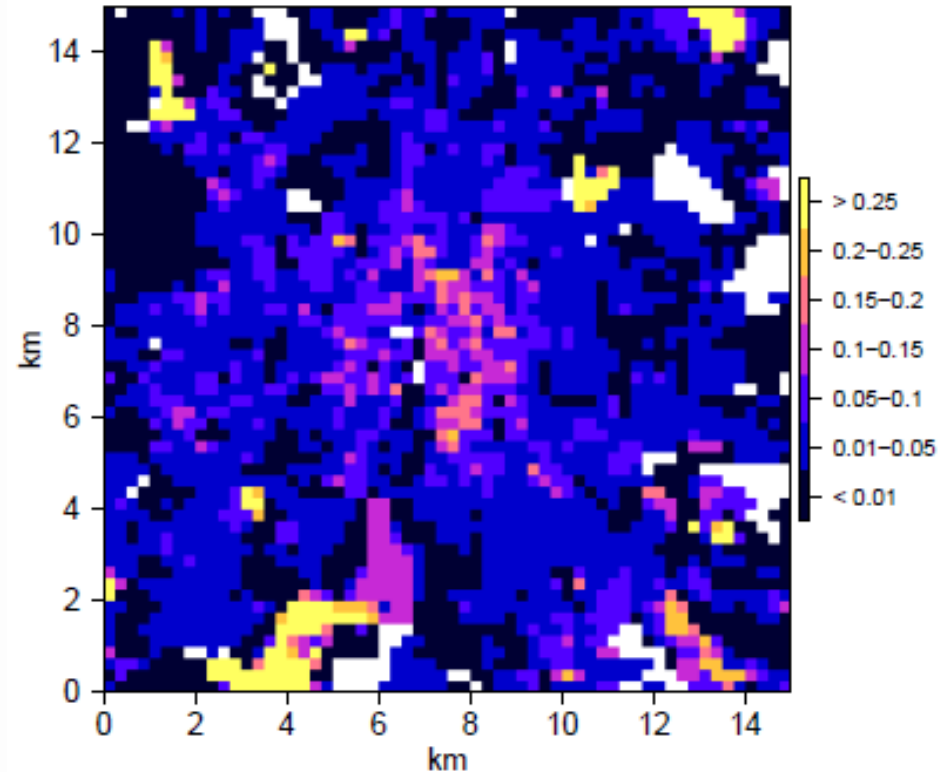
# Variety of building use in France

- **French administrative datasets**
  - Digital basic map BD TOPO (IGN)
  - Population density (INSEE)

## Dominant use, Toulouse



## Commercial fraction, Toulouse



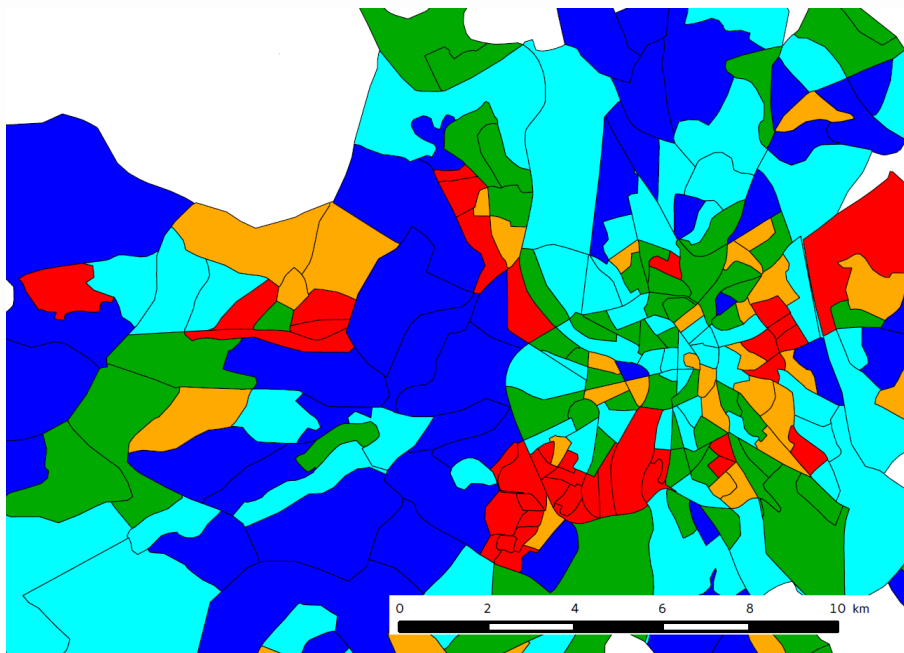
# Variety of energy-related human behaviour

## ■ Methodology

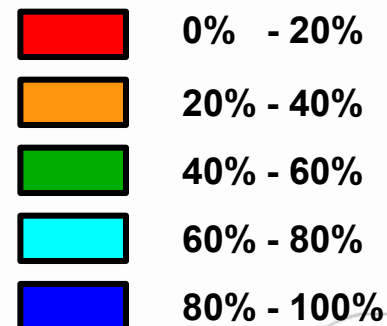
- Basic data: surveys on behaviours, census of French population
- Statistical model links surveys and census data

## ■ Results: behavioural indicators

- **Regulation Tendency** →  $f$  (type and combustible of heating system, age)
- **Equipment-Intensity-of-Use** →  $f$  (#people, floor area, age)

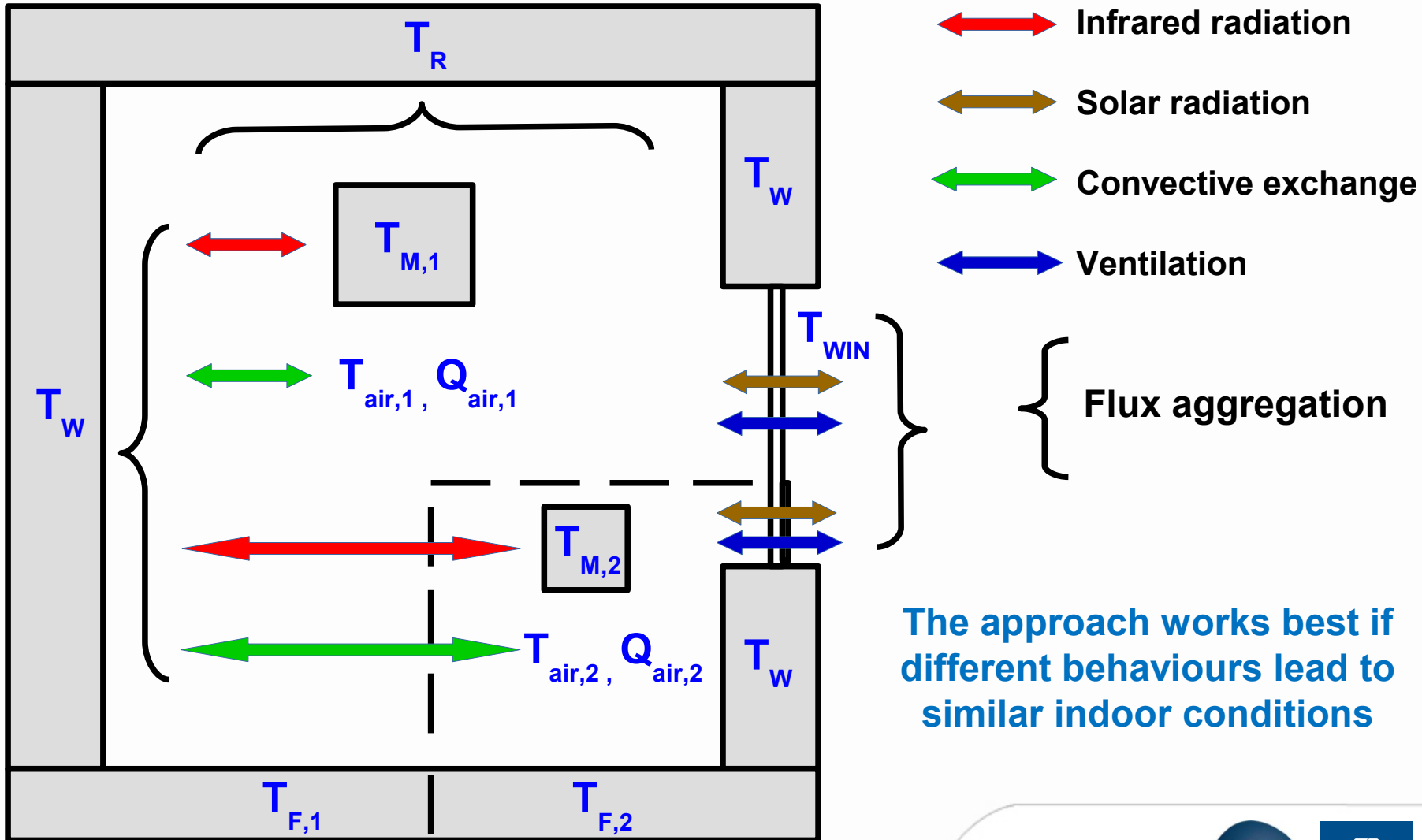


Percentage of households with high **Regulation Tendency** for Toulouse



- **Methodology**
  - Multiple calls of BEM for different uses and behaviours
  - Aggregation of fluxes towards building envelope and street canyon
  - Avoids multiple calls of TEB
  
- **Assumption: differences in use and behaviour have a higher influence on the indoor than the outdoor thermal conditions**

# Parametrisation of use and behaviour in TEB



# Initialisation of behaviour-related parameters in TEB for simulations in France

- **6 types of use/behaviour per building**
  - Non-heated, office, commercial, 3 design temperatures for heating
  - Design temperatures for heating based on [Regulation Tendency](#)
  - Internal heat release based on [Equipment-Intensity-of-Use](#)
  
- **Meteorology-dependency of behaviours**
  - Smooth formula for ventilation  $\rightarrow f(T_{\text{int}}, T_{\text{ext}})$
  - Smooth formula for shading  $\rightarrow f(R_{\text{sol}})$



# Evaluation for the CAPITOUL campaign

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- **Does TEB capture the spatio-temporal variability of building energy consumption?**
- **What are the benefits of more detailed representation of use and behaviours?**

# Setup of TEB simulation

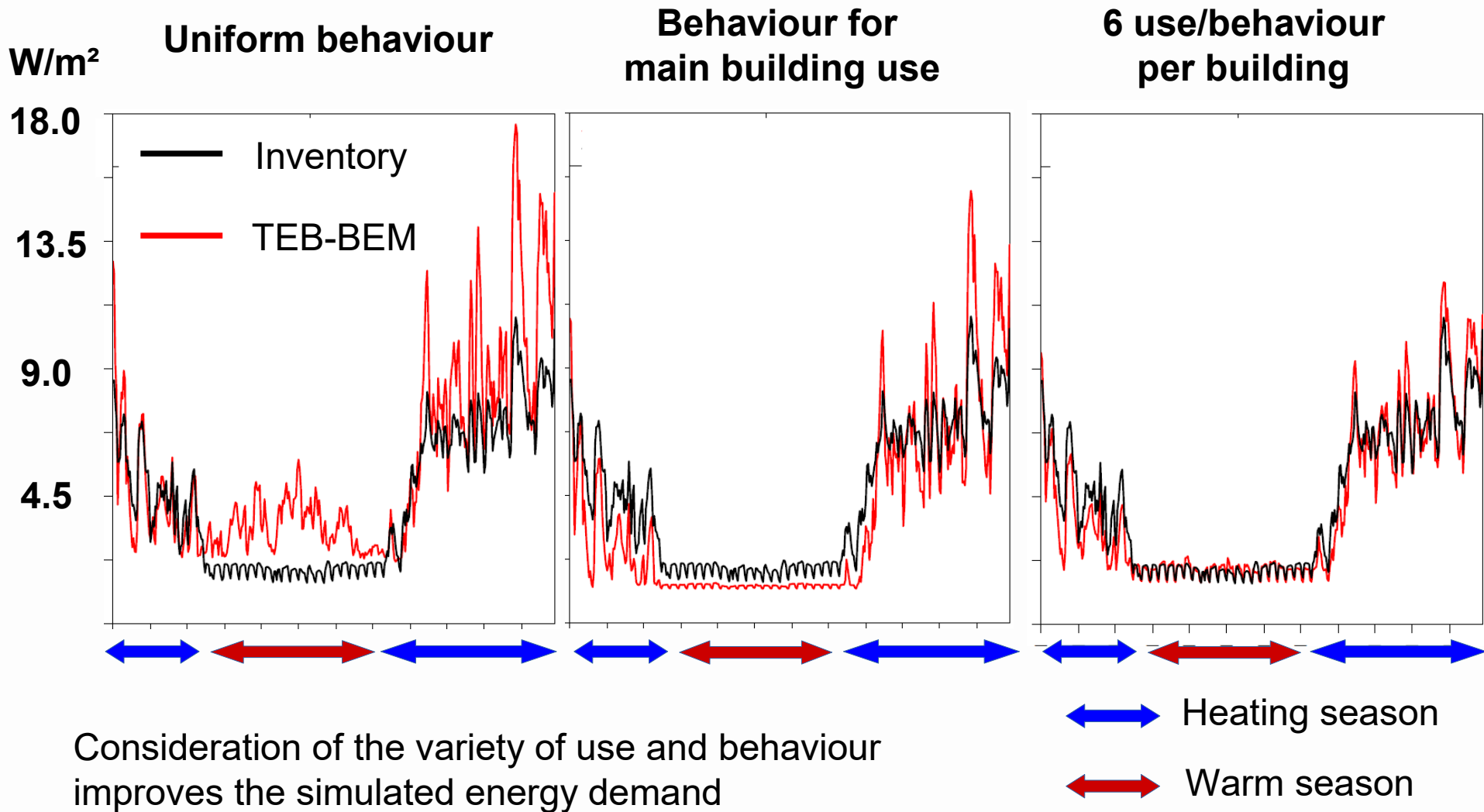
- Domain of investigation is Toulouse (southern France)
- March 2004 to March 2005
- Meteorological forcing by mast observation
- Urban morphology and architecture based on MApUCE database



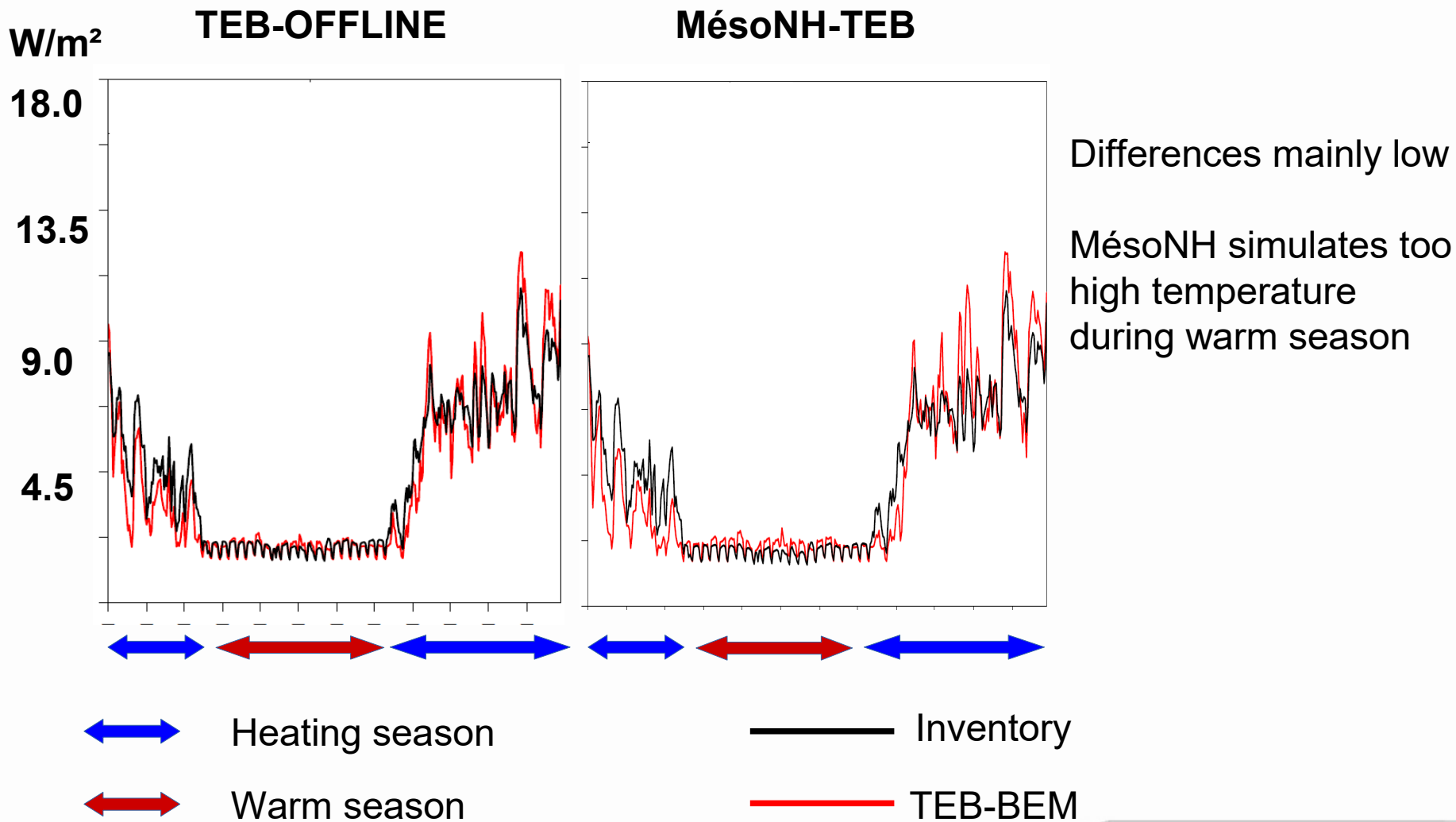
# Inventory of building energy consumption

- **Basic data (Pigeon et al., 2007)**
  - 10-minute values of electricity consumption
  - Daily values of gas consumption
  - Urban heating, fuel, and wood consumption estimated based on census
- **Spatial disaggregation (similar to Pigeon et al., 2007)**
  - Average consumption per heating system type
  - Floor area of residential and tertiary buildings
- **Uncertainty of inventory**
  - About 10% for the domain-averaged energy consumption
  - Spatial consumption can be highly uncertain at single grid points

# Domain-averaged energy consumption - Influence of behavioural model. complexity

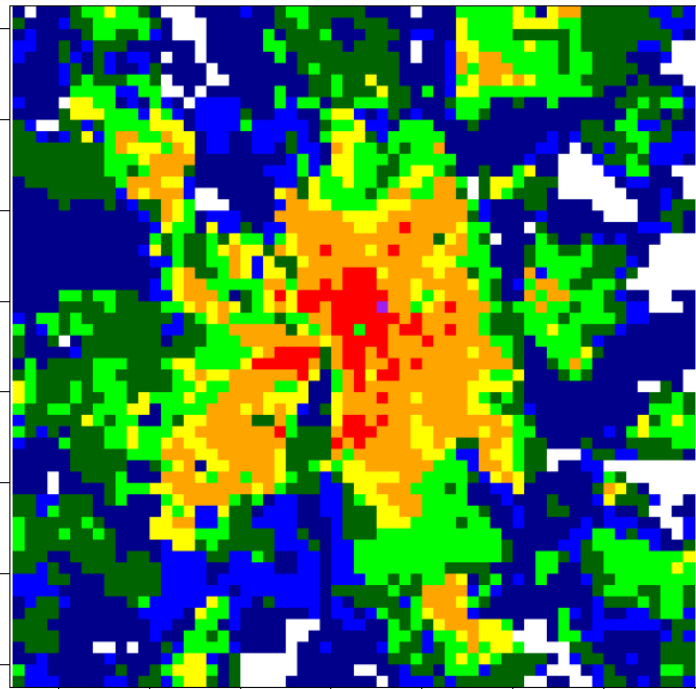


# Domain-averaged energy consumption - Influence of coupling



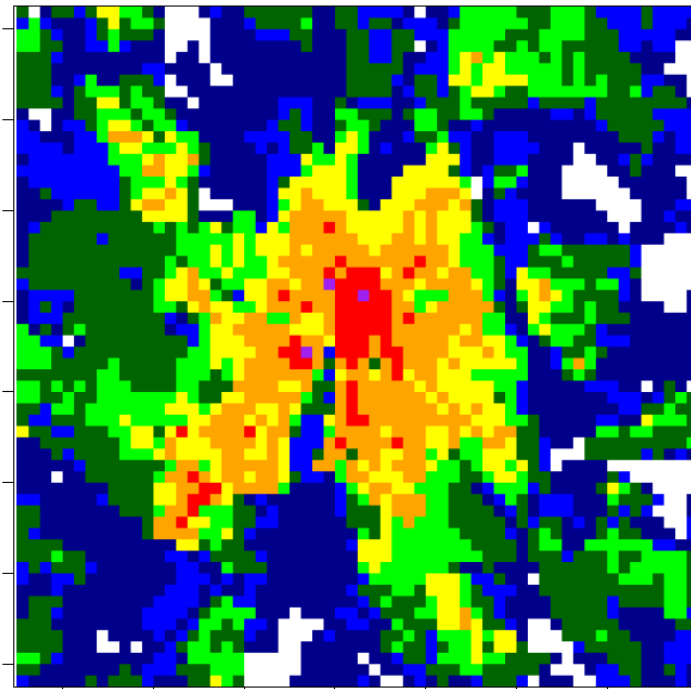
# Spatial distribution of building energy consumption averaged over the winter season

Simulation



15 km

Inventory

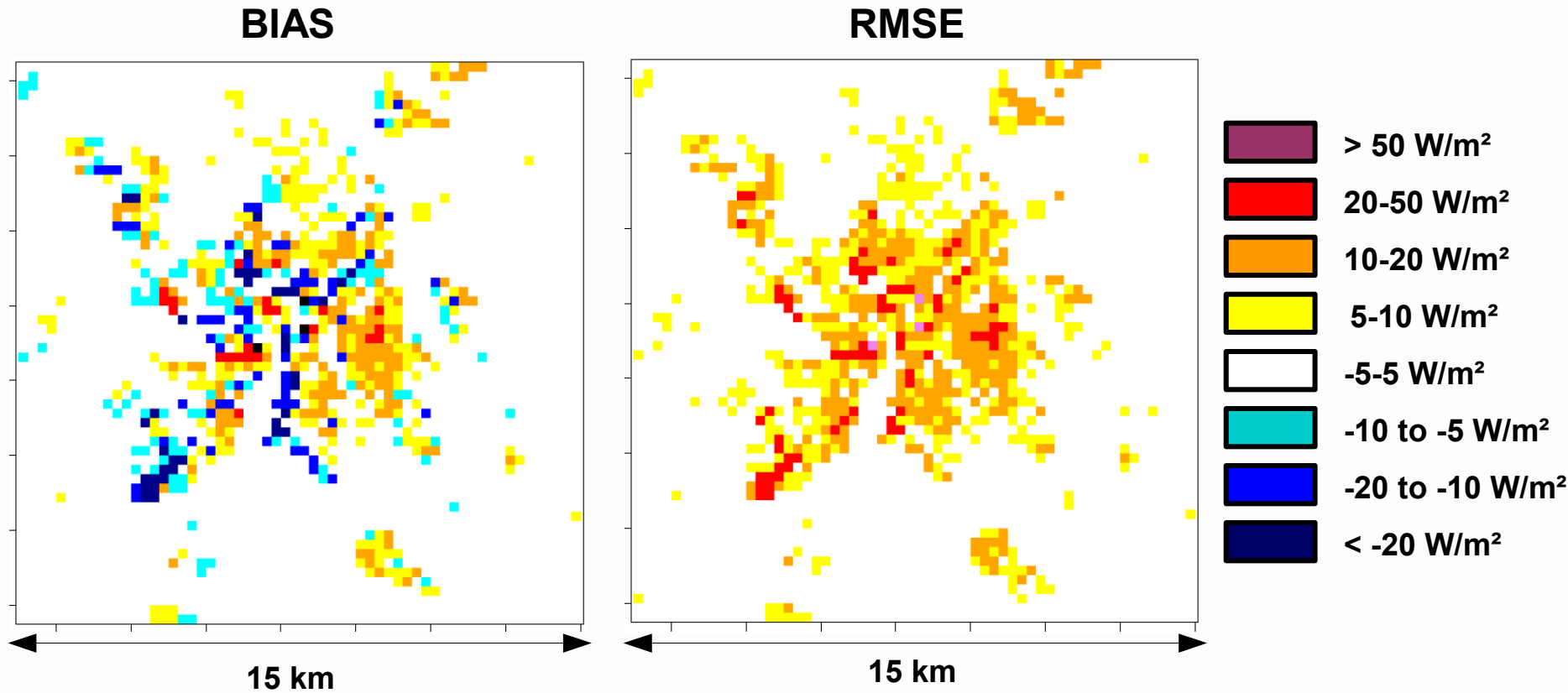


15 km



Spatial pattern represented well

# Spatial distribution of building energy consumption averaged over the winter season

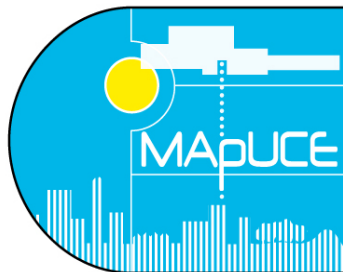


BIAS mostly explainable by the building construction period

The simulated fluxes might be partly better than the inventory

# Conclusions and outlook

- **TEB enhanced to represent the variety of use and behaviours**
- **Building energy demand for CAPITOU captured well, but**
  - Good knowledge on urban morphology, architecture, behaviours
  - Variety of building use and human behaviours needs to be considered
  - Uncertainties on building refurbishment and heating system capacity
- **Outlook**
  - Simulation of urban climate and building energy consumption for a variety of French cities



*GAME  
FNAU  
IRSTV  
LATTS  
LIENSs  
LIEU  
LISST  
LRA*



# References

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