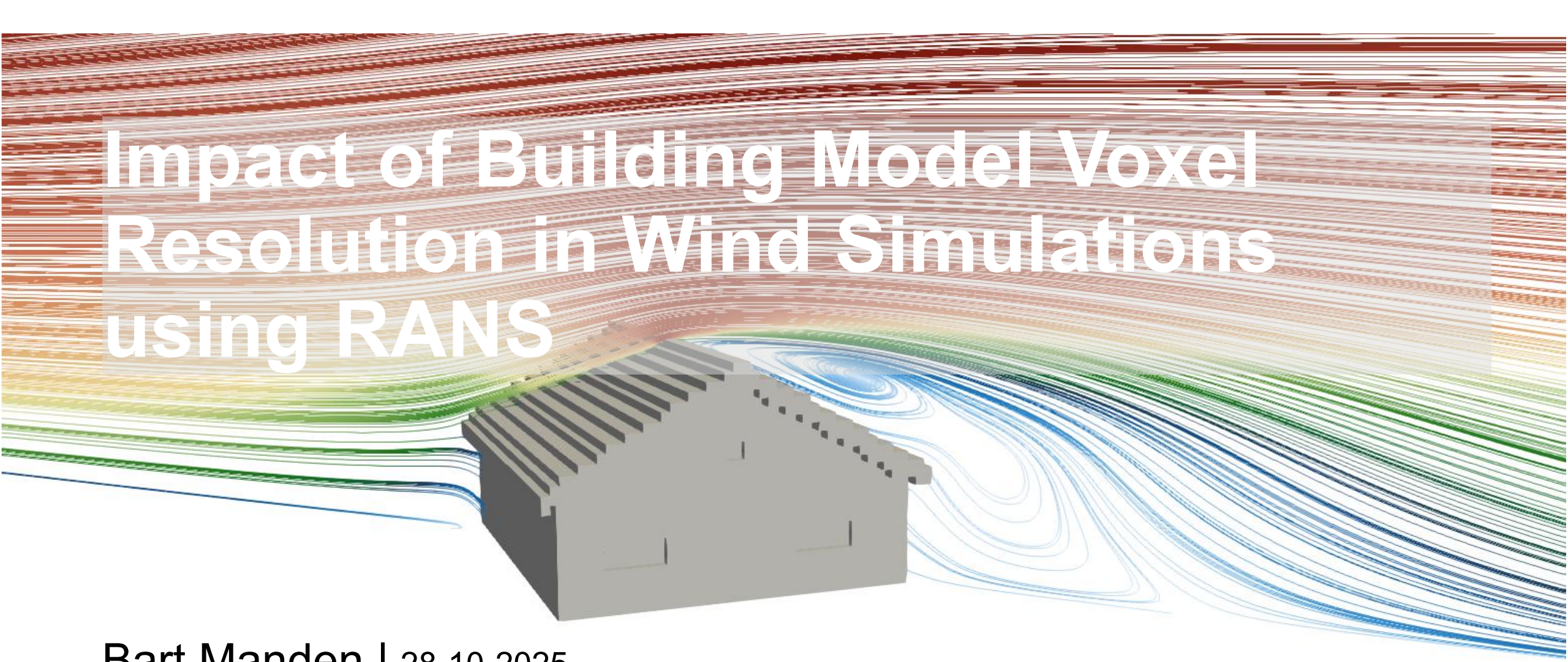


Impact of Building Model Voxel Resolution in Wind Simulations using RANS



Bart Manden | 28-10-2025

Supervisors: Clara García-Sánchez
Akshay Patil
Jasper van der Vaart

Co-reader: Nadine Hobeika
Delegate: Edward Verbree

Content

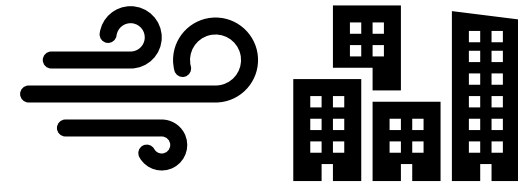
- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion

Content

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion

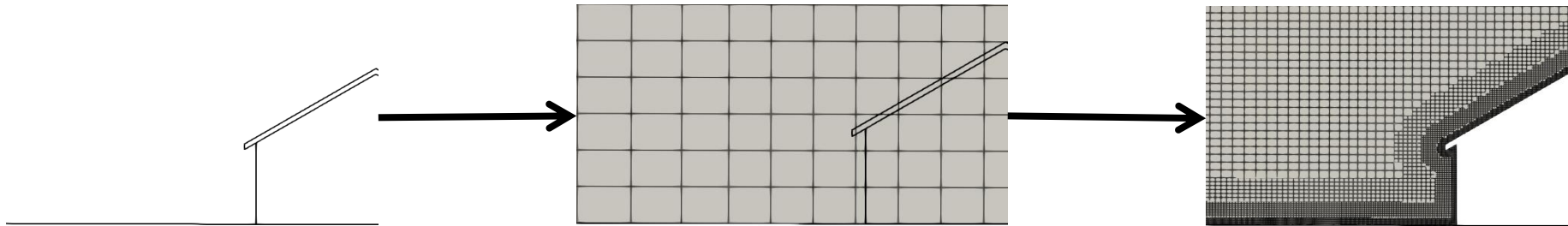
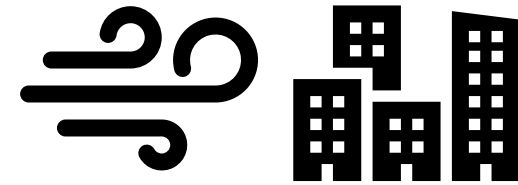
Motivation

- Cities impact local meteorology
- Urban CFD analyses this impact



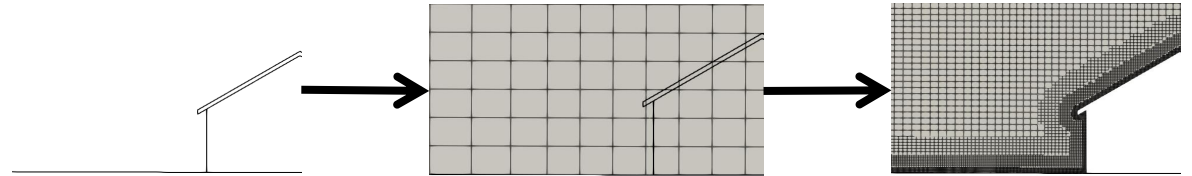
Motivation

- Cities impact local meteorology
- Urban CFD analyses this impact
- Non-uniform data
- Large time investment



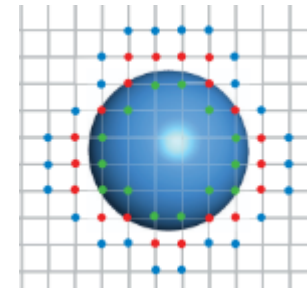
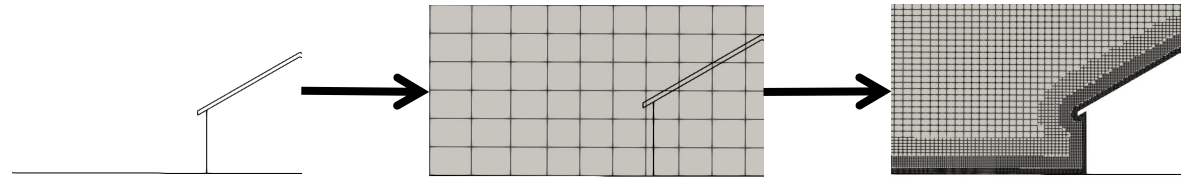
Motivation

- Reducing the meshing times



Motivation

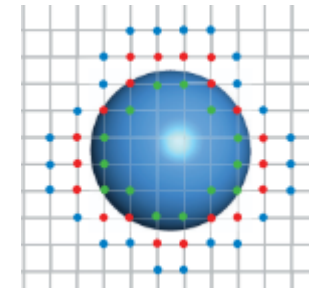
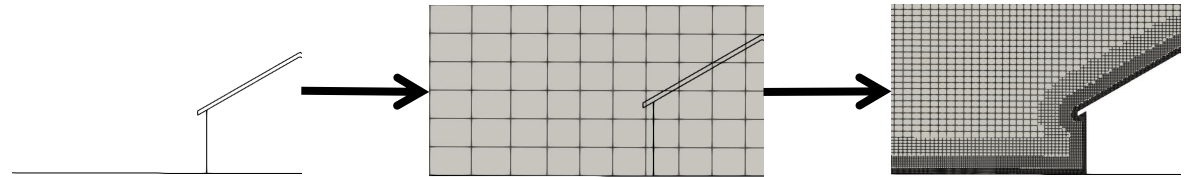
- Reducing the meshing times
- Immersed boundary method



(Verzicco, 2023)

Motivation

- Reducing the meshing times
- Immersed boundary method
- Geometry abstraction (LoD)



(Verzicco, 2023)

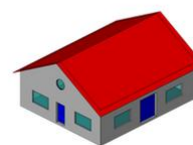
LOD1



LOD2



LOD3



(Heazel, 2021)

Research Question

- Keeping geometric detail while reducing mesh complexity

Research Question

- Keeping geometric detail while reducing mesh complexity

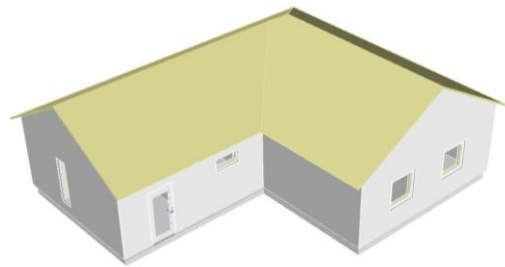
How does the voxel resolution within building voxelized models influence the accuracy and computational efficiency of wind flow simulations using Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)?

Content

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion

Model voxelization

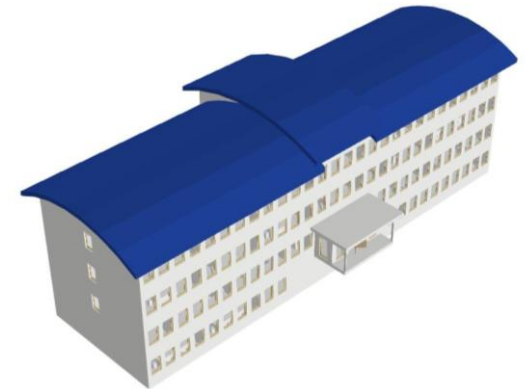
- Three models



A-40



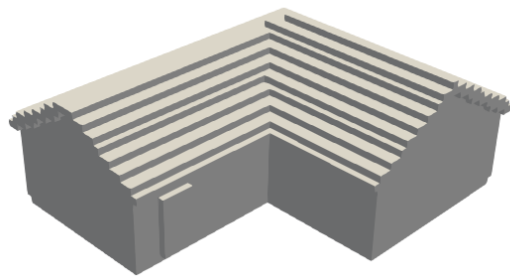
FZK-Haus (IAI and KIT, a)



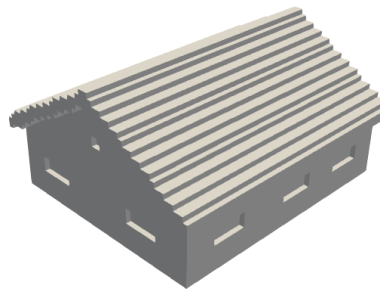
Institute (IAI and KIT, b)

Model voxelization

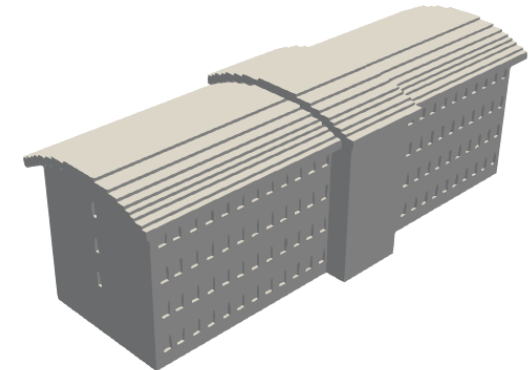
- Three models
- IFCEnvelopeExtractor (Vaart, 2025)



A-40



FZK-Haus

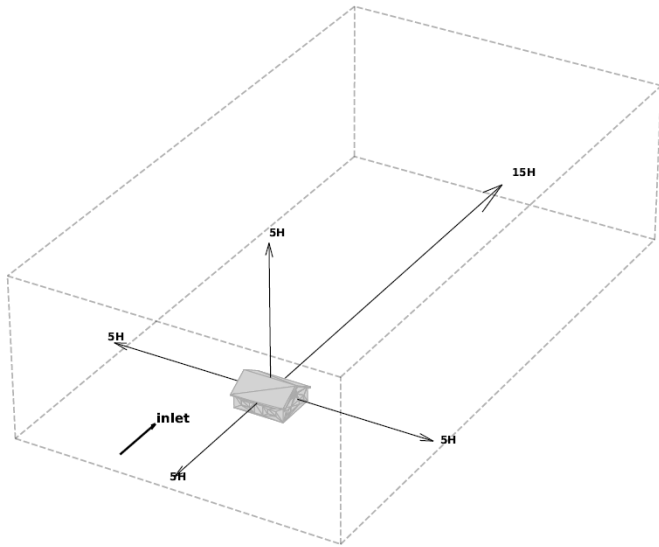


Institute

A-40	FZK-Haus	Institute
LoD 3.2	LoD 3.2	LoD 3.2
1 m.	1 m.	1 m.
0.5 m.	0.5 m.	0.5 m.
0.25 m.	0.25 m.	0.25 m.
0.1 m.	0.1 m.	0.1 m.
0.05 m.	0.05 m.	0.05 m.
0.025 m.	0.025 m.	0.025 m.

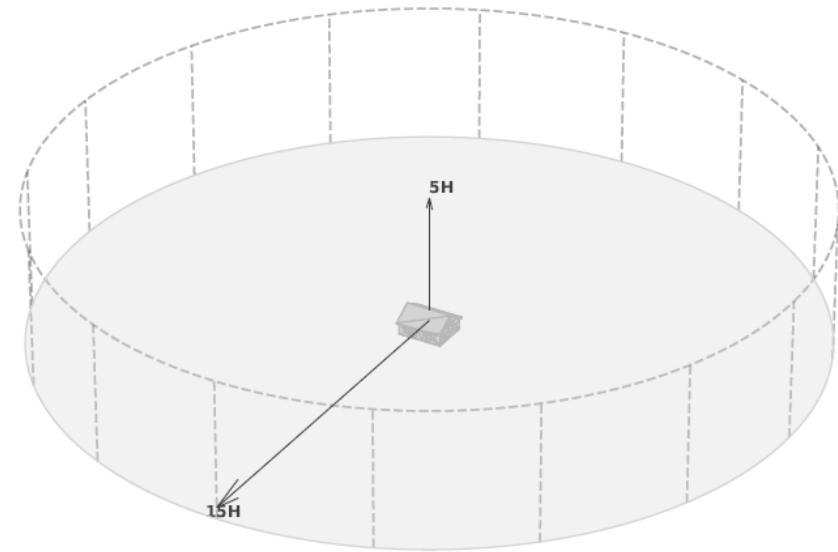
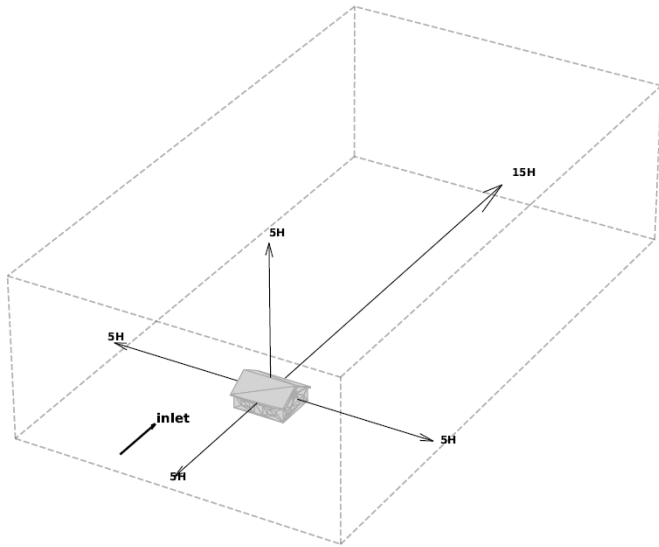
CFD Domain

- Guidelines on domain size (Blocken, 2015)
- Directional domain



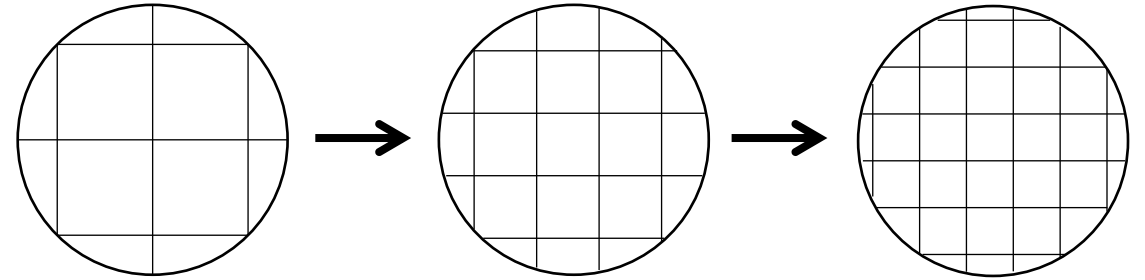
CFD Domain

- Guidelines on domain size (Blocken, 2015)
- Directional domain
- Omnidirectional domain



Grid independence & Solver setup

- Prevents the mesh from impacting the results
- Grid Convergence Index (GCI)
- RANS solver
- k- ϵ turbulence model

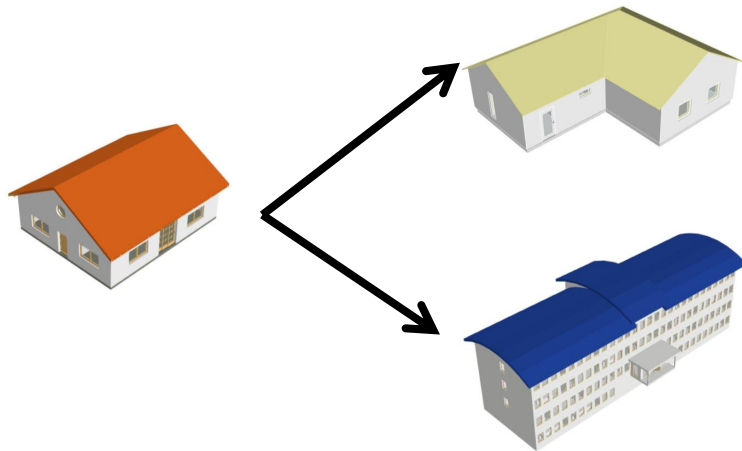


Content

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion

Grid Convergence Index

- Overall good convergence
- One GCI test for three models

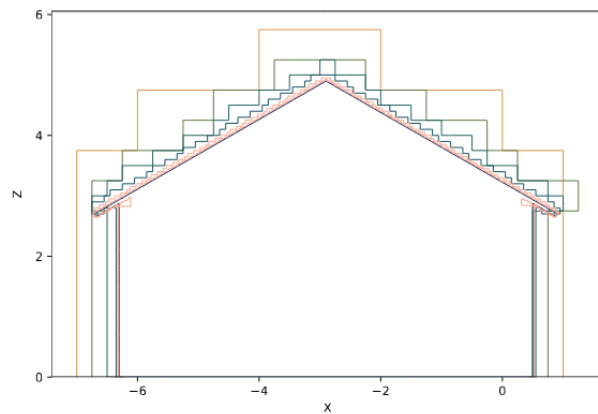


Grid Level	Total Cells ($\times 10^6$)	Mesh Volume ($\times 10^6 m^3$)	Av. Cell Length Δh_r (m)
Coarse	6.136	1.638	0.64
Medium	17.148	1.642	0.46
Fine	44.444	1.644	0.33

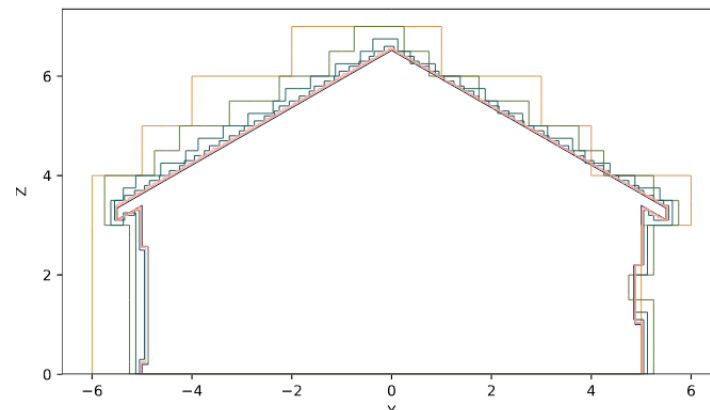
Metric	ε	k	p	U_x	U_y	U_z
Apparent order p	2.80	2.87	3.62	6.63	3.01	4.63
Relative Approx. Error (%)	3.26	0.24	8.13	12.21	0.44	15.51
Extrapolated Relative Error (%)	1.87	0.15	4.18	1.67	0.21	5.81
GCI (%)	2.29	0.19	5.12	2.08	0.27	7.34

Geometric differences

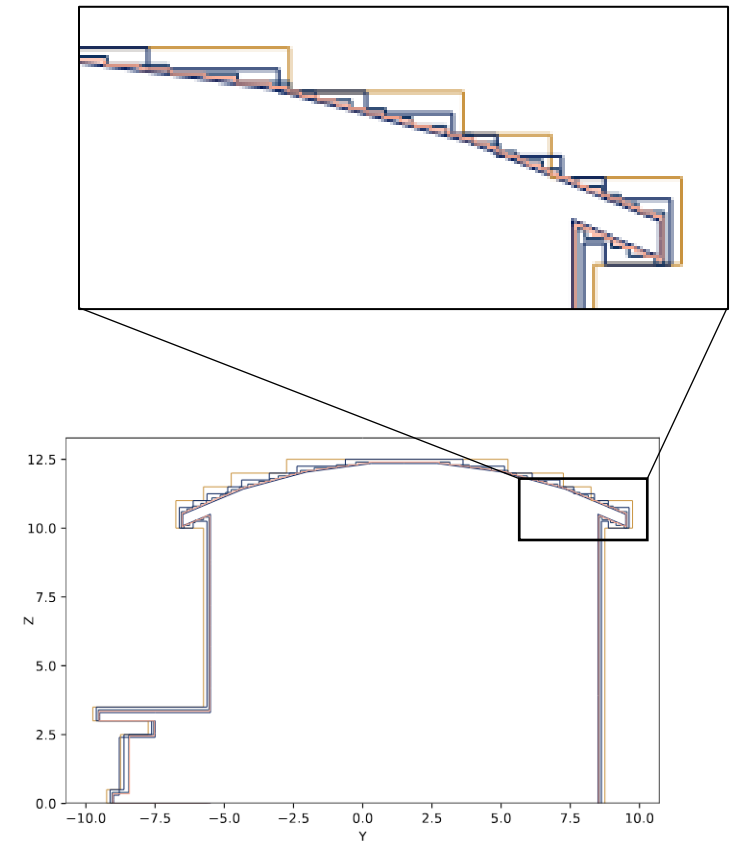
- Increased footprint and height
- Small features disappear



A-40



FZK-Haus

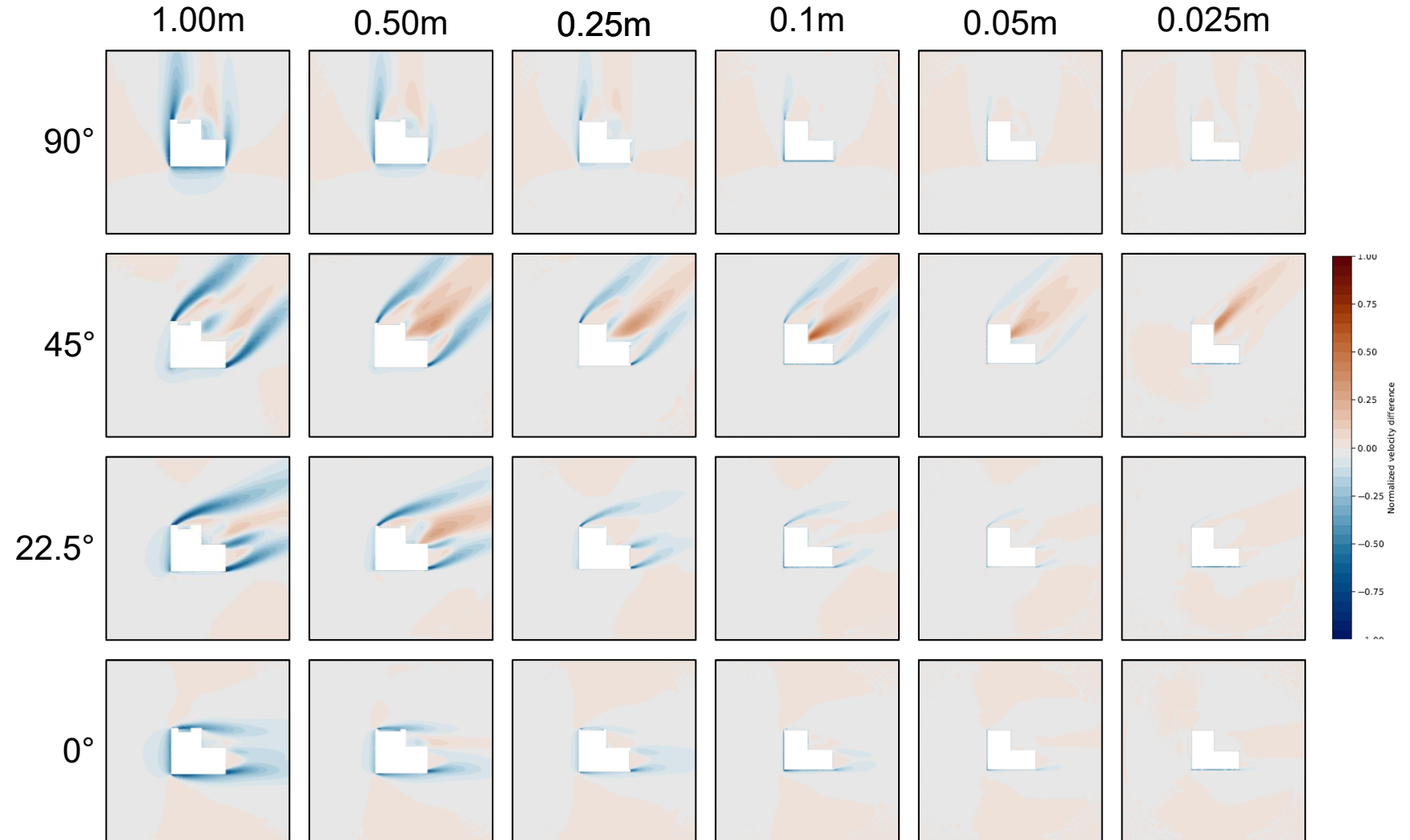


Institute

Wind velocity differences

A-40

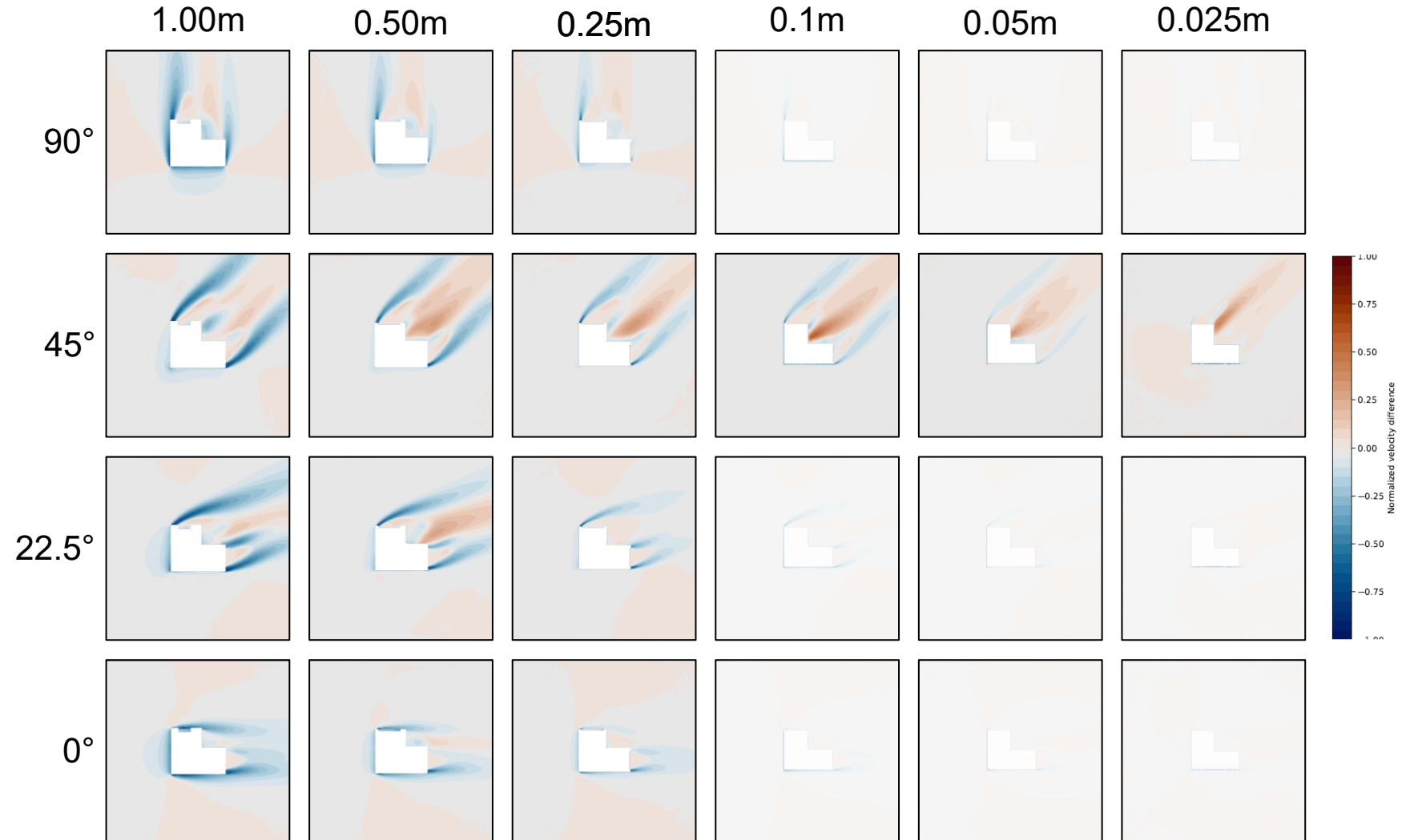
- Coarse voxels underpredict
- Differences reduce with resolution
- Reduction stagnates after 0.25m
- 45° shows persistent deviation



Wind velocity differences

A-40

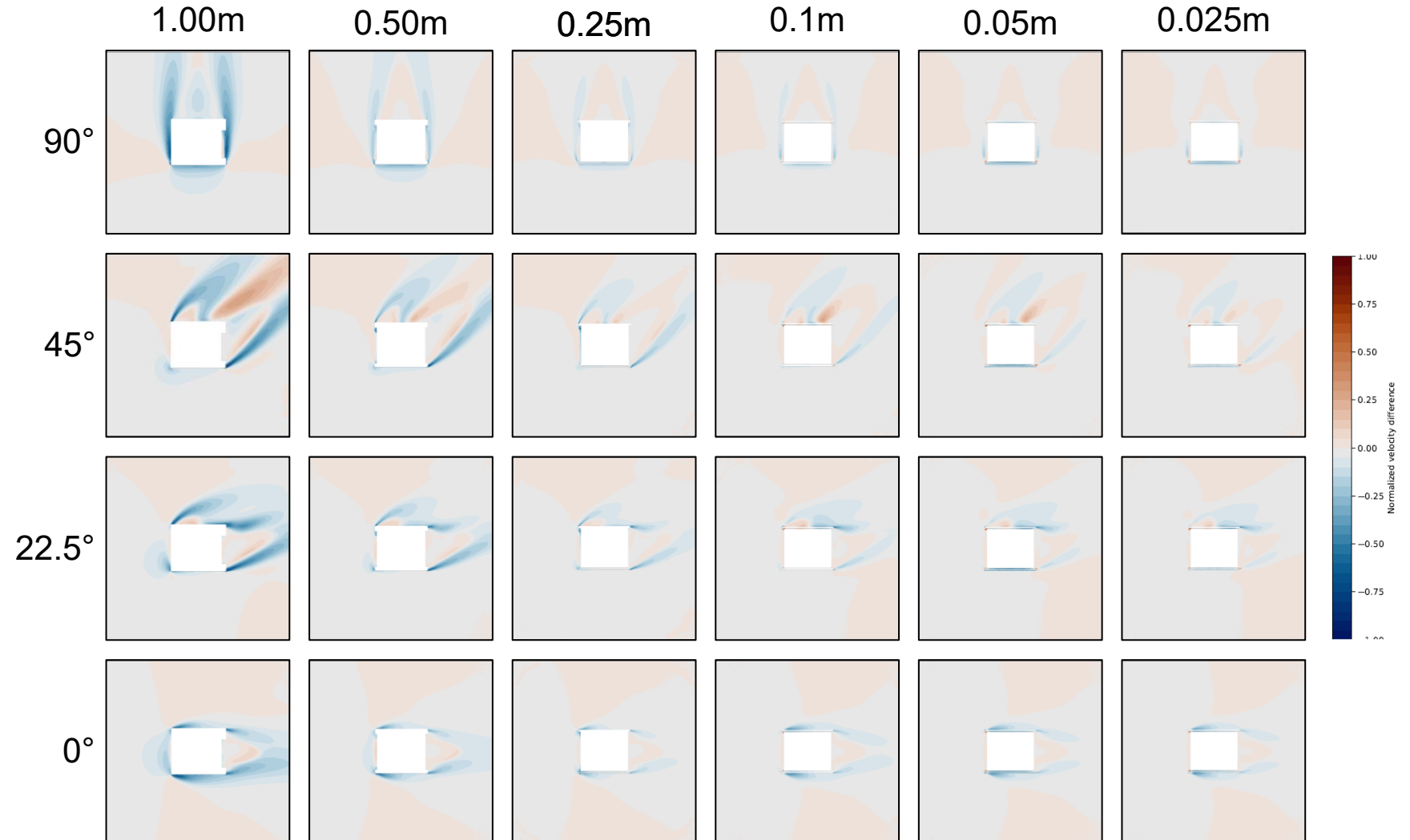
- Coarse voxels underpredict
- Differences reduce with resolution
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Wind velocity differences

FZK-Haus

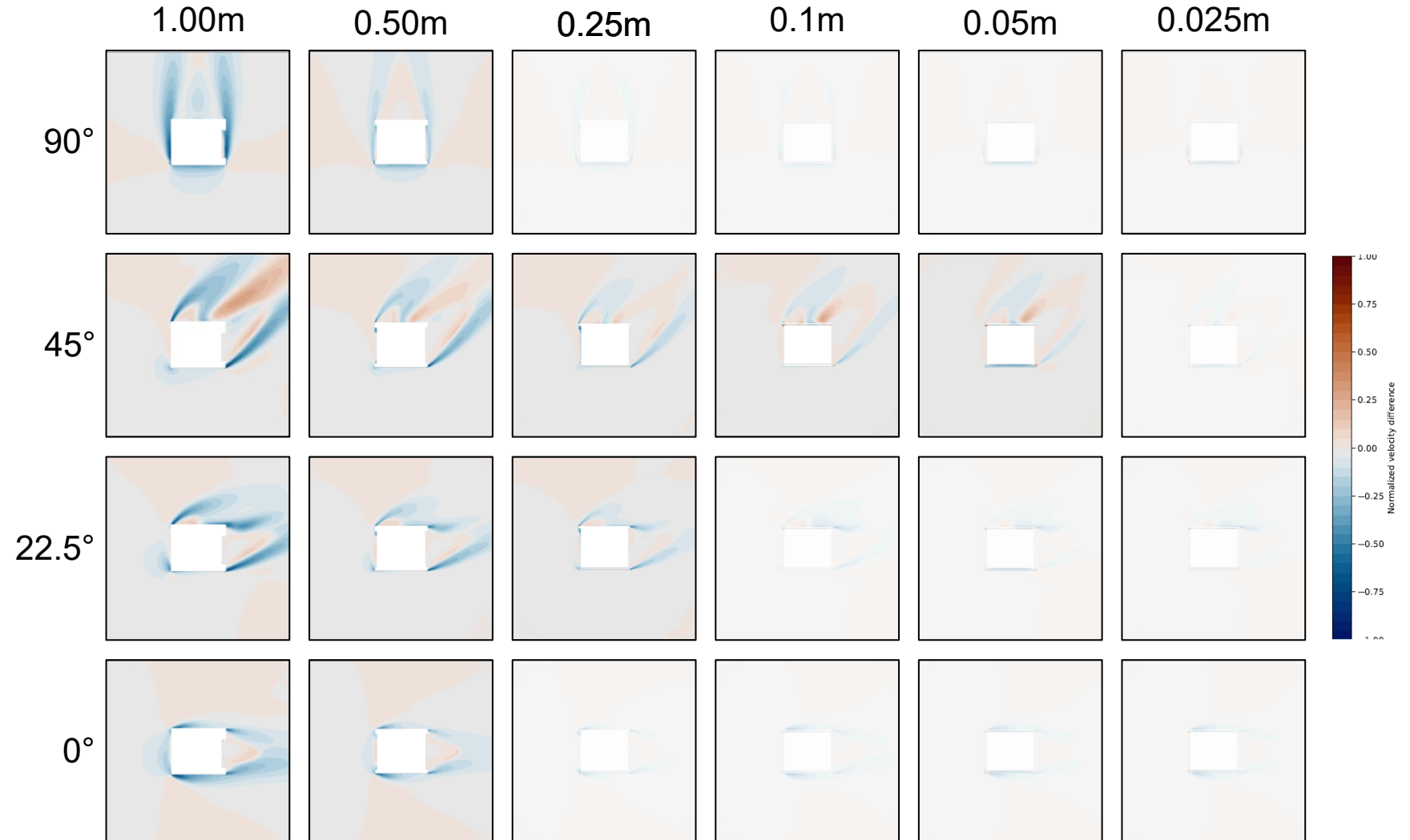
- Coarse voxels underpredict
- Smaller differences compared to A-40
- Less improvement for smaller voxel sizes
- 45° shows persistent deviation



Wind velocity differences

FZK-Haus

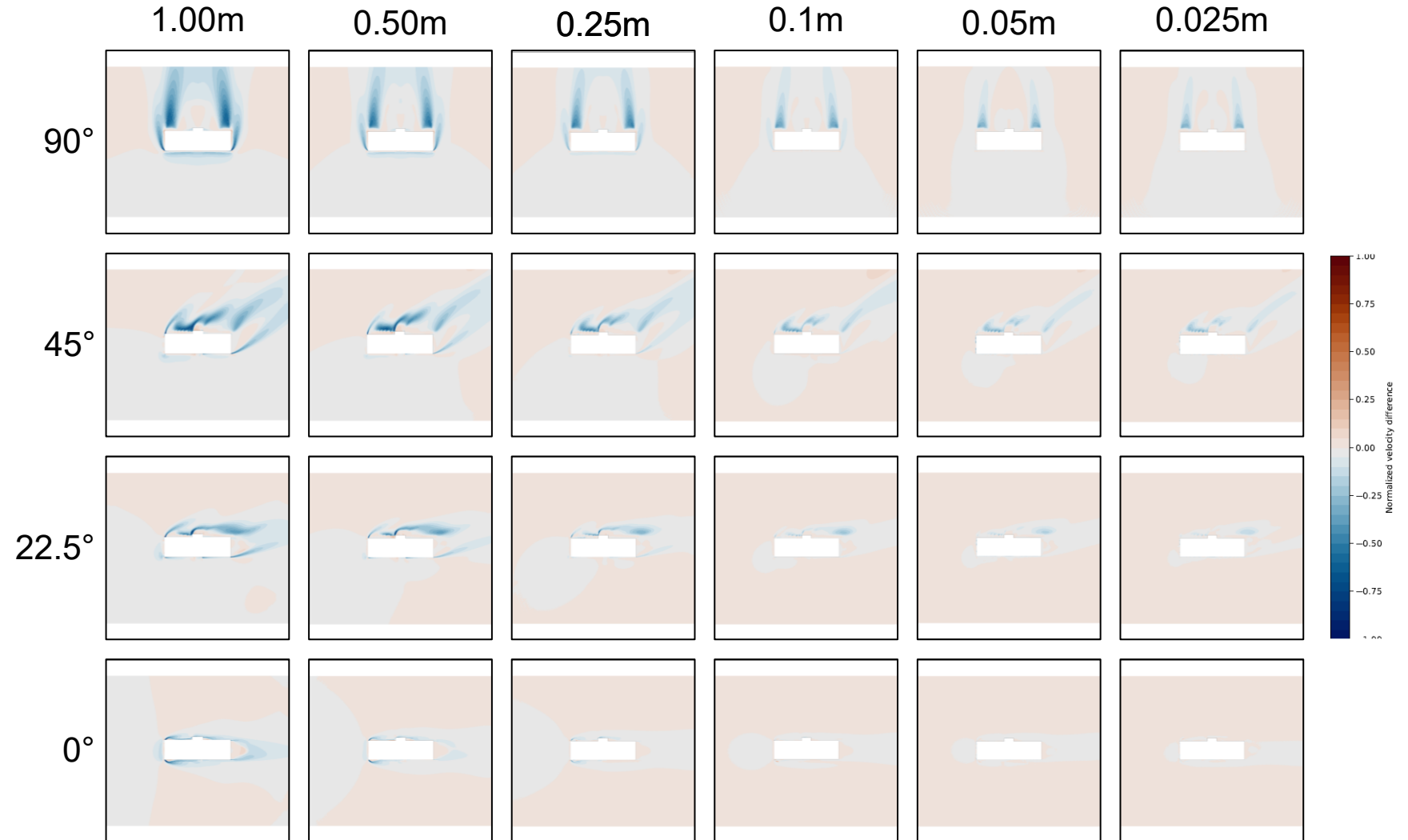
- Coarse voxels underpredict
- Smaller differences compared to A-40
- Less improvement for smaller voxel sizes
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Wind velocity differences

Institute

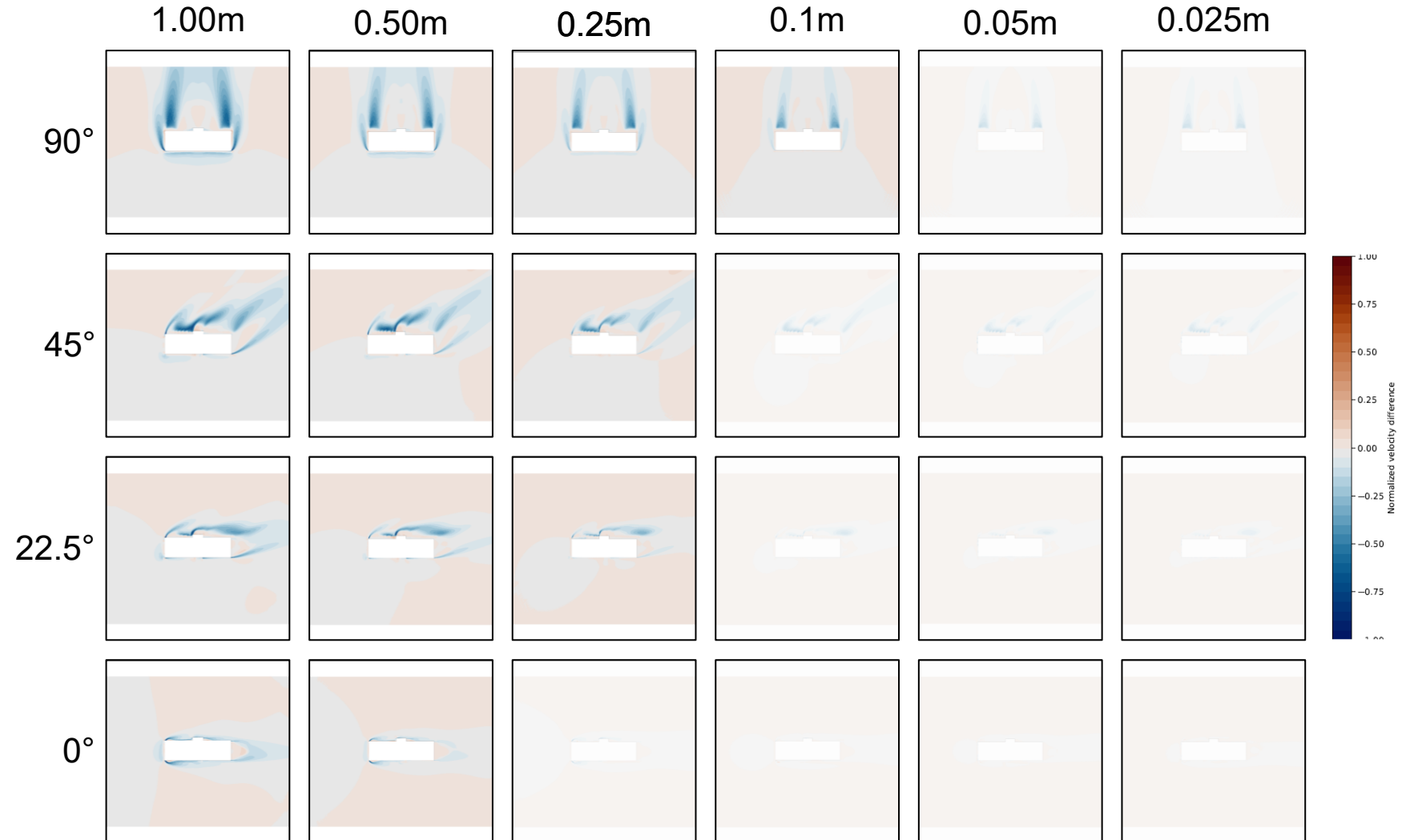
- Coarse voxels underpredict
- Smallest differences even at coarse voxels
- 90° shows most persistent deviation



Wind velocity differences

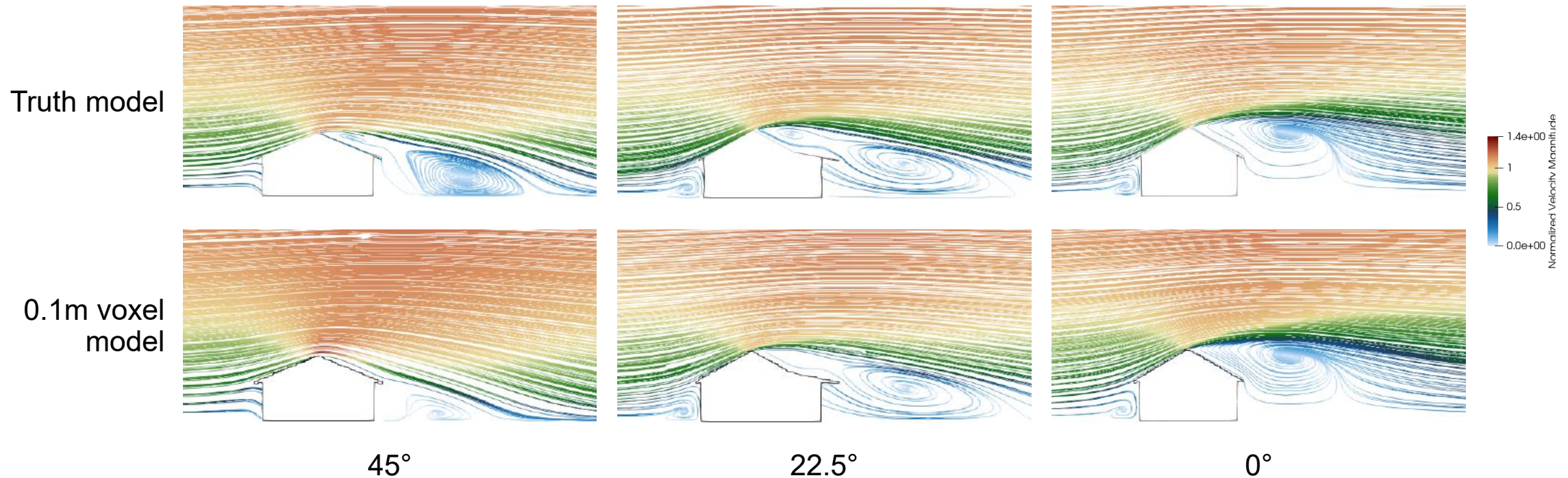
Institute

- Coarse voxels underpredict
- Smallest differences even at coarse voxels
- 90° shows most persistent deviation



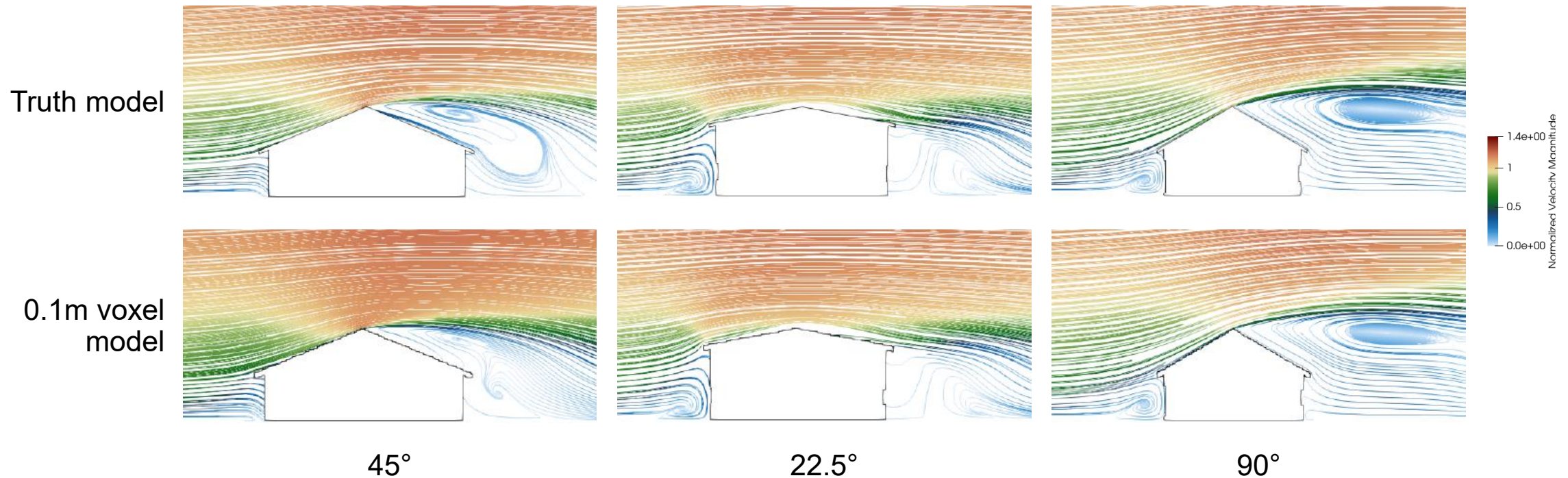
Wake Structure Differences

- Altered ridge structure
- Change in effective roof angle
- Change in effective voxel with



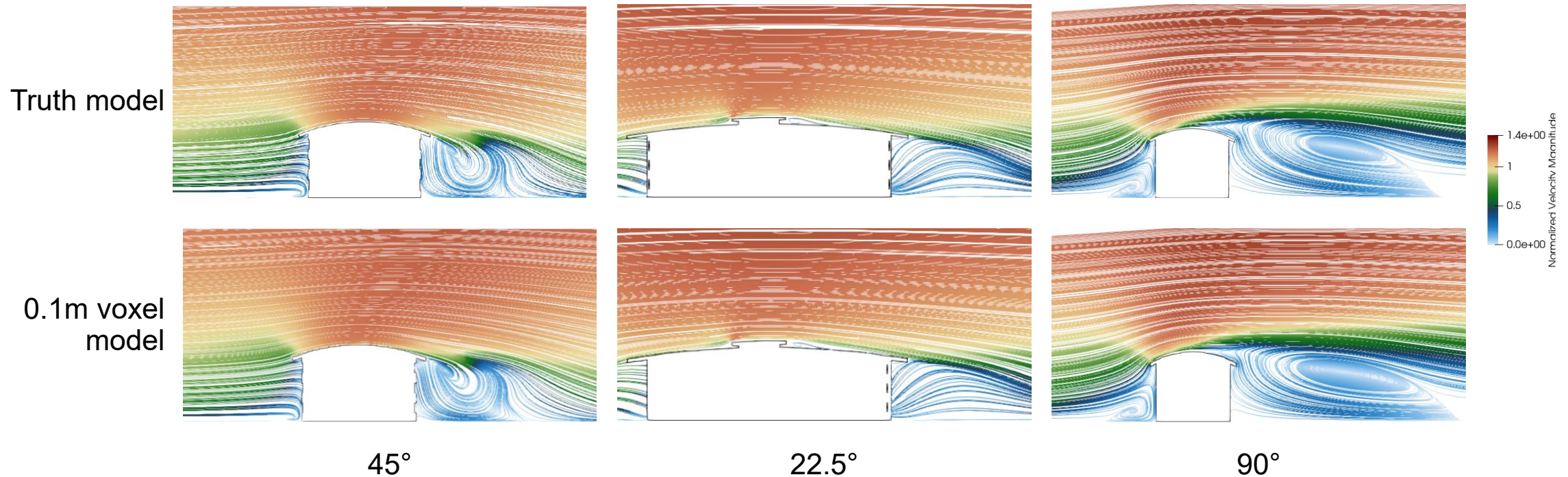
Wake Structure Differences

- Significant change in effective roof angle
- Interrupted recirculation zone
- Change in effective voxel with



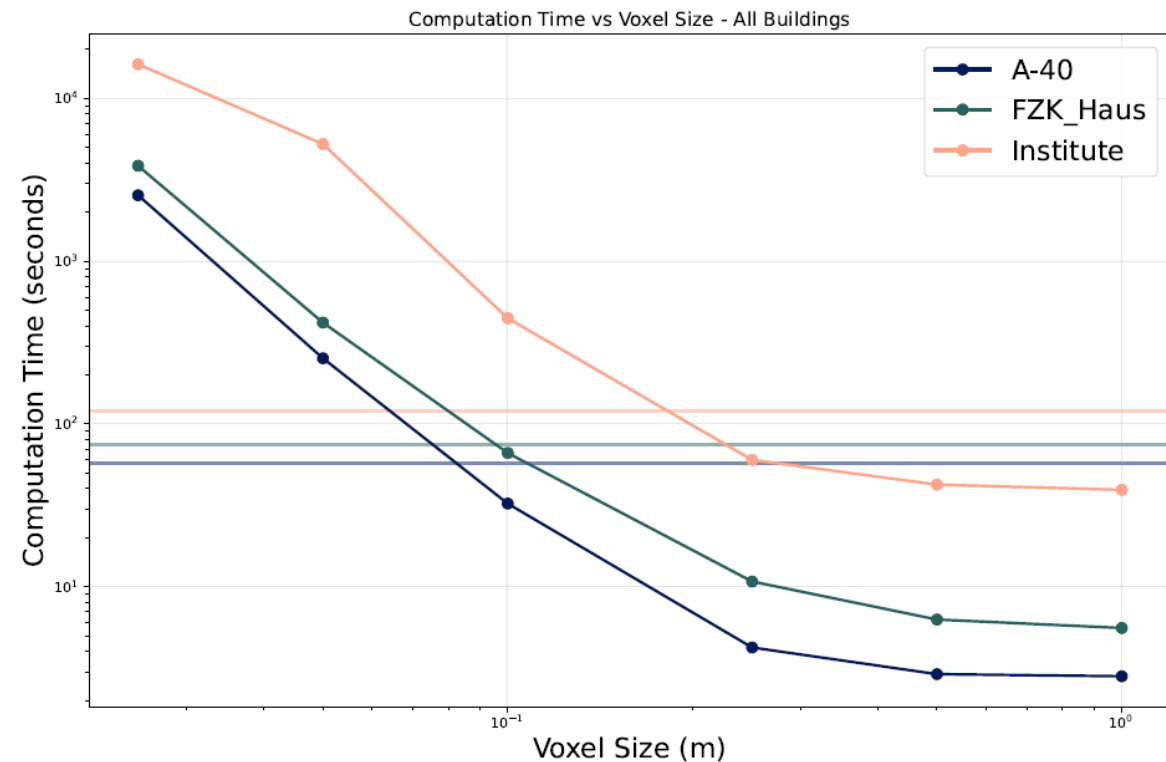
Wake Structure Differences

- Roof shape stays similar to the truth
- 45° has shallower curve than 90 °



Computational performance

- Only voxelization times
- Sharp increase after 0.25m
- Software specific



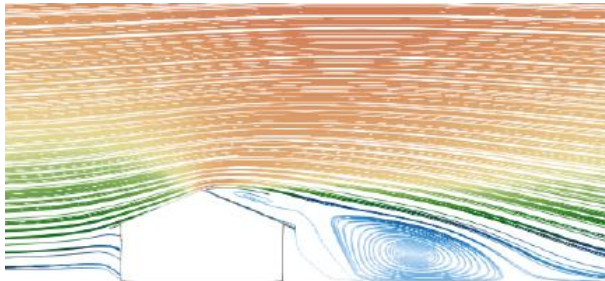
Content

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusion

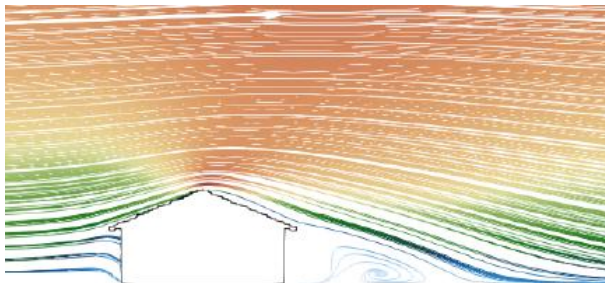
Conclusion

- Sloped roofs most affected
- 45° remains sensitive across voxel sizes
- Big increase in computation time with small decrease of velocity differences

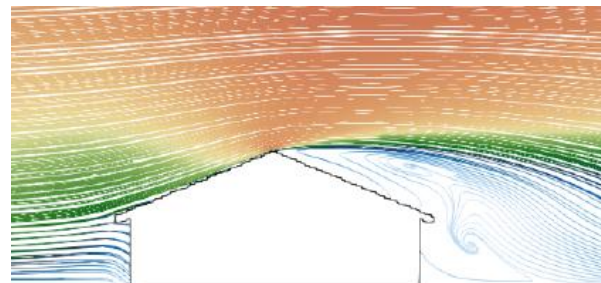
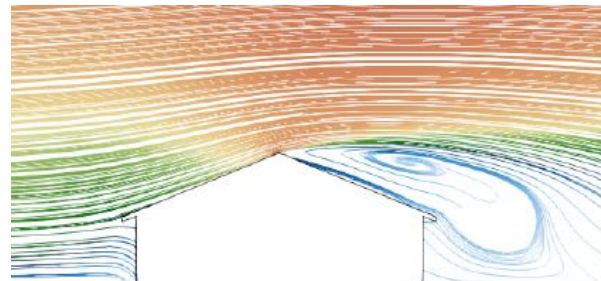
Truth model



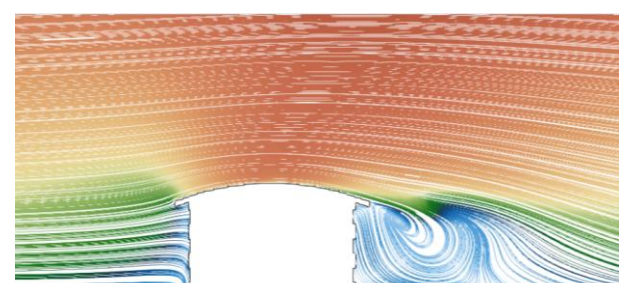
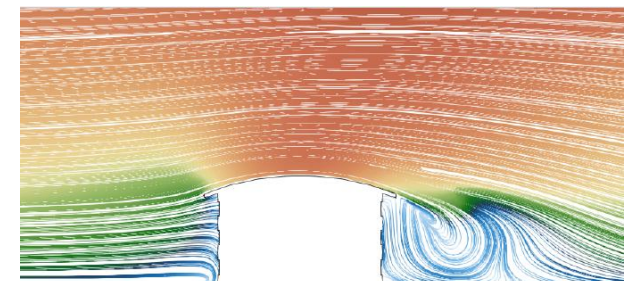
0.1m voxel model



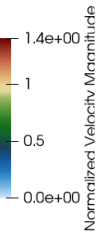
A-40



FZK-Haus



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Future Work

- LES instead of RANS
- Influence of obstacles
- More wind directions
- Coarser meshes for voxel models
- Unaligned voxelized buildings
- Increased complexity in models

**Thank you
for your
attention!**

Bart Manden

28-10-2025

References

Verzicco, R. (2023). *Immersed boundary methods: Historical perspective and future outlook*. *Annual Review of Fluid Mechanics*, 55, 129–155.
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<http://www.opengeospatial.org/legal/>.

Blocken, B. (2015). Computational fluid dynamics for urban physics: Importance, scales, possibilities, limitations and ten tips and tricks towards accurate and reliable simulations. *Building and Environment*, 91:219–245. Paper about CFD in general, the one used in the windmodelling course.

Institute for Automation and Applied Informatics (IAI) and Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT). Fzk haus. Industry Foundation Classes 4.

Institute for Automation and Applied Informatics (IAI) and Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT). Office building. Industry Foundation Classes 4.