

APPENDIX A

When simulations were conducted using average times of 12, 25 and 50 s, variations of the average pollutant concentration below $z = 30$ m under the time-varying inflow condition were generally consistent, but the average times of 100 s and 200 s were determined to be too large to accurately simulate pollutant dispersion in a street canyon. Hence, the average time of 50 s was considered the most appropriate for this study's simulations. A smaller average time would waste computing resources, and a larger average time would detract from the validity of the simulation results. The presented simulation results confirm the reasonableness of using the average time of 50 s drawn from the premultiplied power spectrum with frequency.

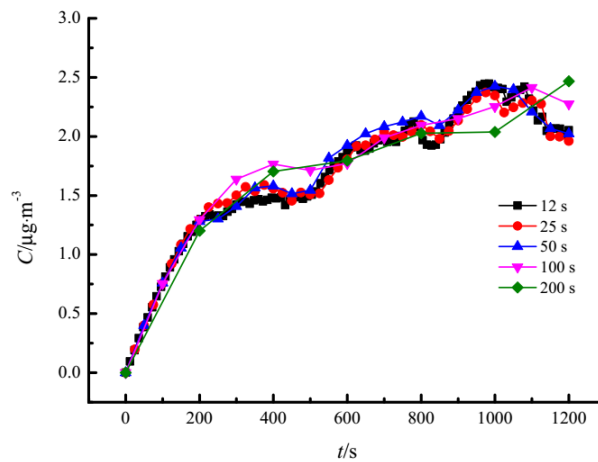


Figure S1. Average pollutant concentrations below $z = 30$ m for five sets of time-varying inflow for street canyon Model 2.