

Climatewalks

Hyperlocal environmental sensing

Daniele Santucci

Prof. Dr.-Ing.
Architekt (BYAK)

Chair for Building Technology
RWTH Aachen University
Deputy Head

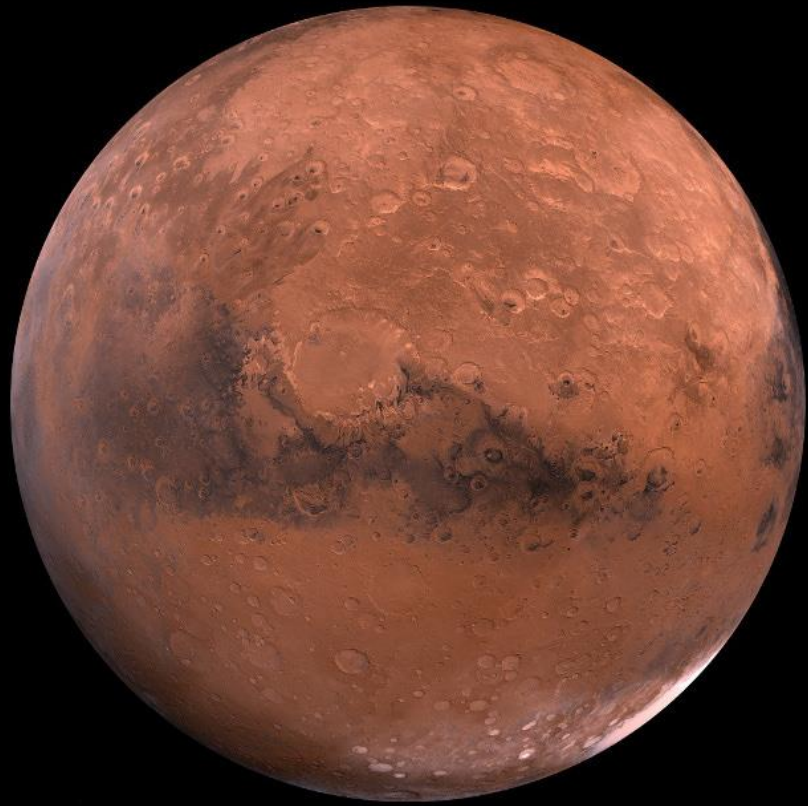
Climateflux GmbH
Co-Founder and Managing Director

Politecnico di Torino
21 March 2025

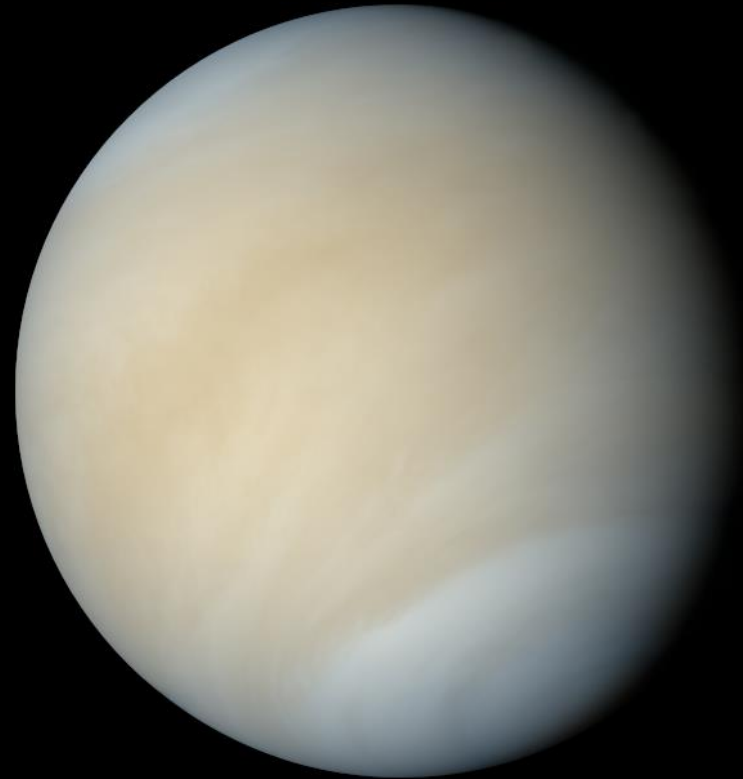




The Blue Marble, a
photograph of the planet
Earth made on
December 7, 1972 by the
crew of the Apollo 17
spacecraft.



-87 to -5 °C

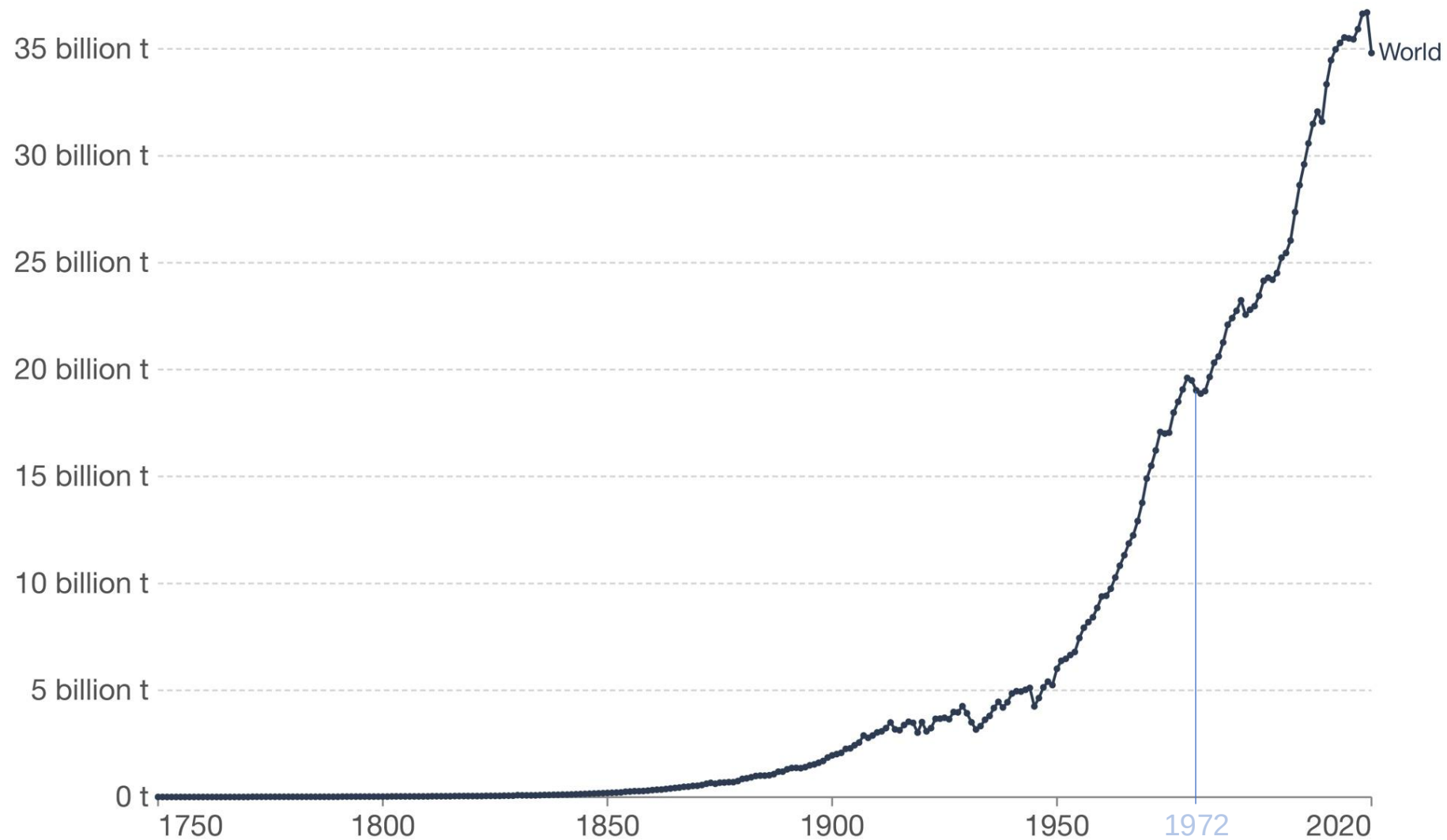


462 °C

Annual CO₂ emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the burning of fossil fuels for energy and cement production. Land use change is not included.

Our World
in Data



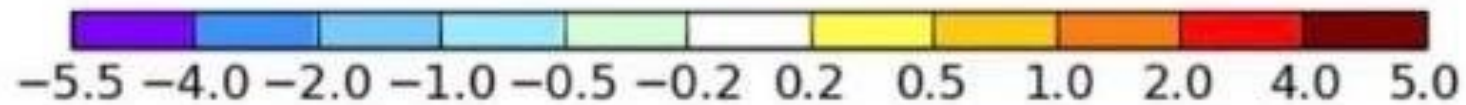
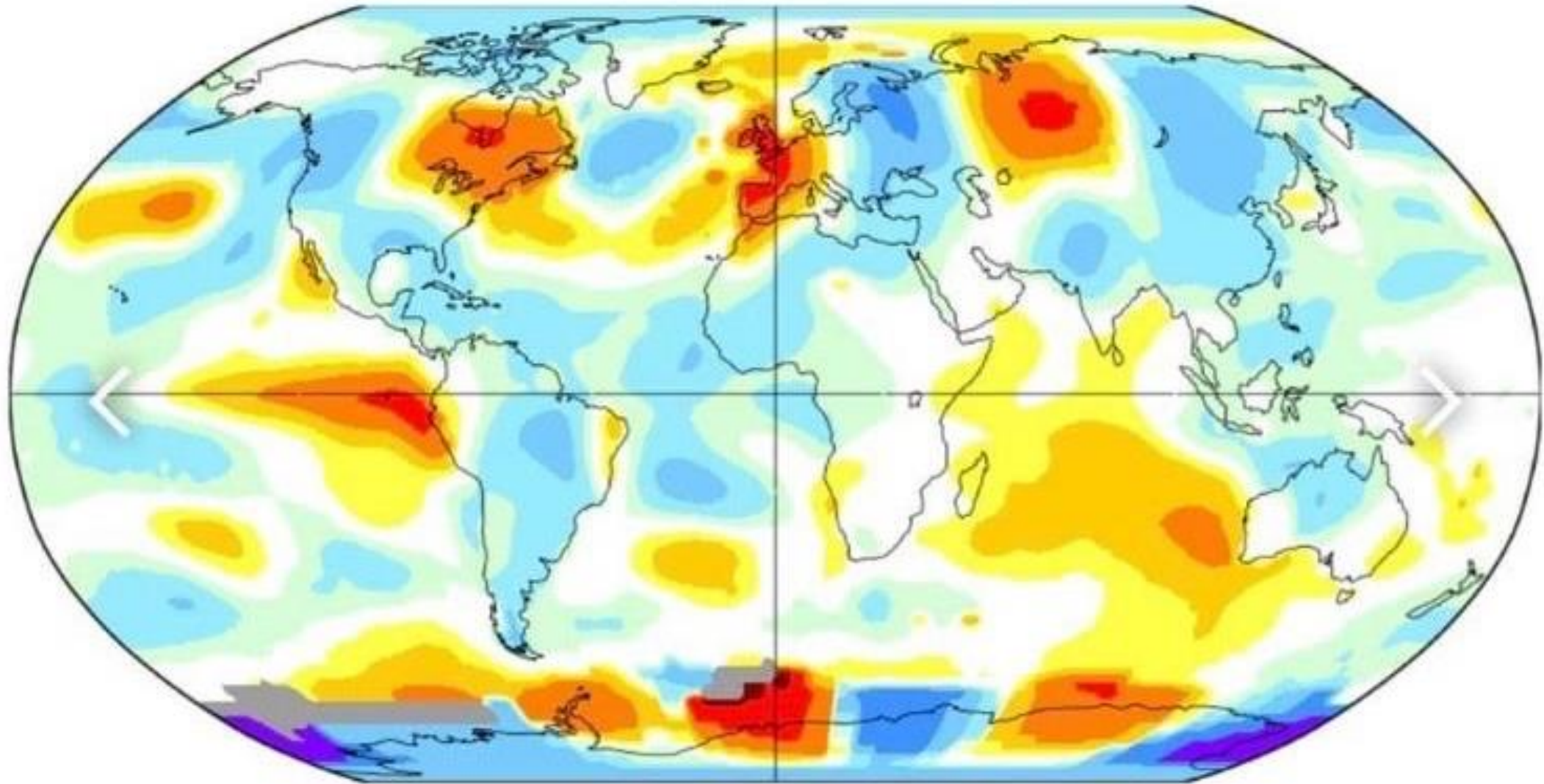
Source: Global Carbon Project

OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions/ • CC BY

June 1976

L-OTI(°C) Anomaly vs 1951-1980

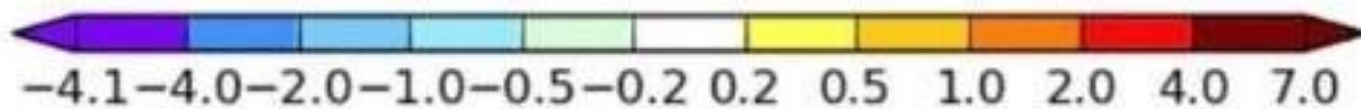
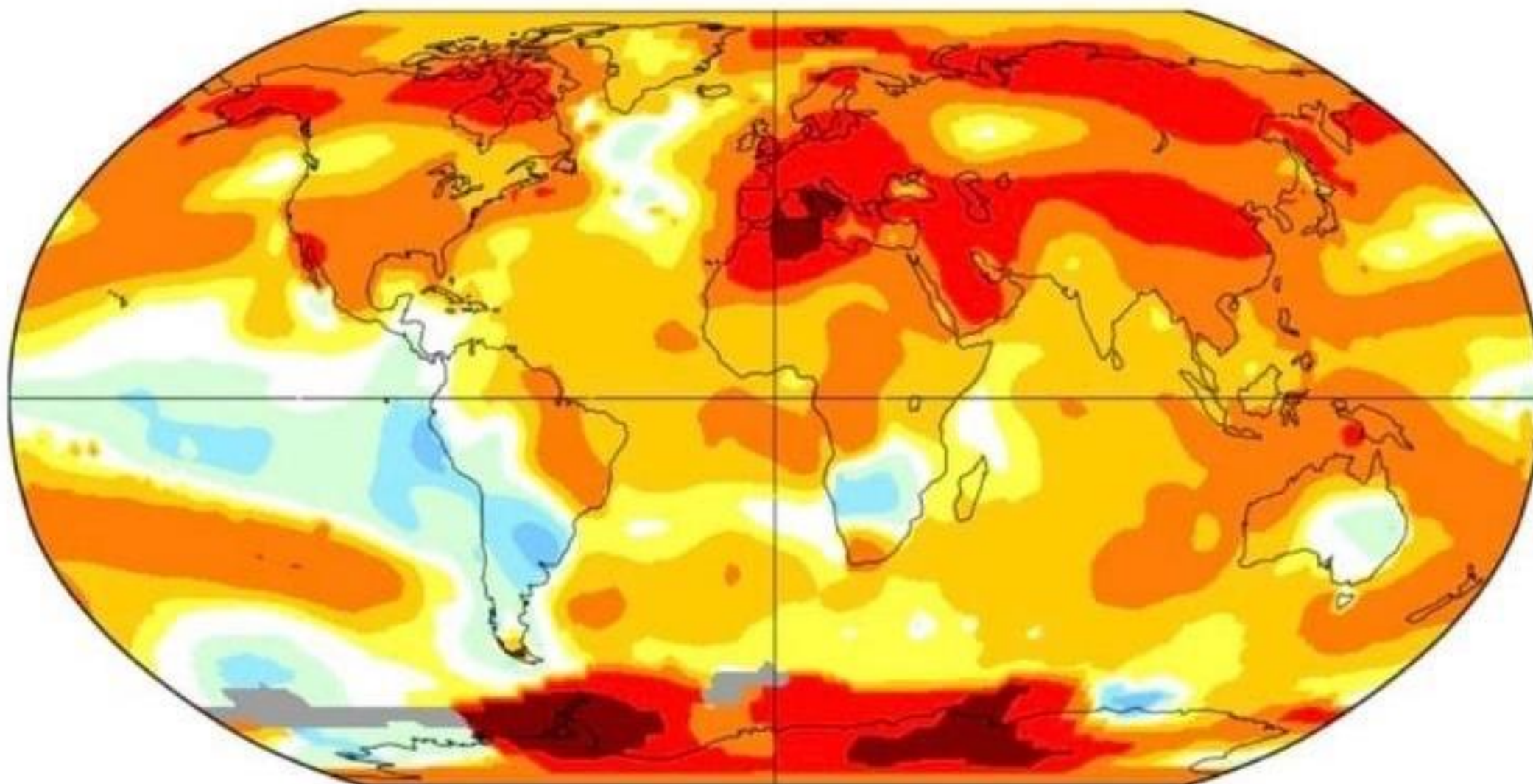
-0.15



June 2022

L-OTI(°C) Anomaly vs 1951-1980

0.93

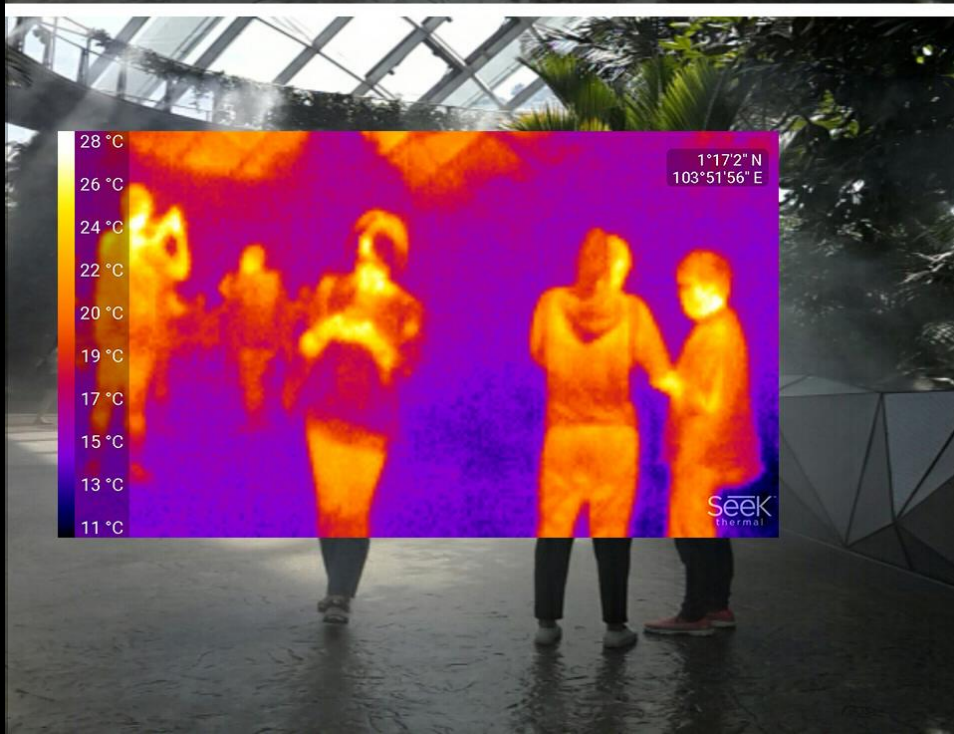


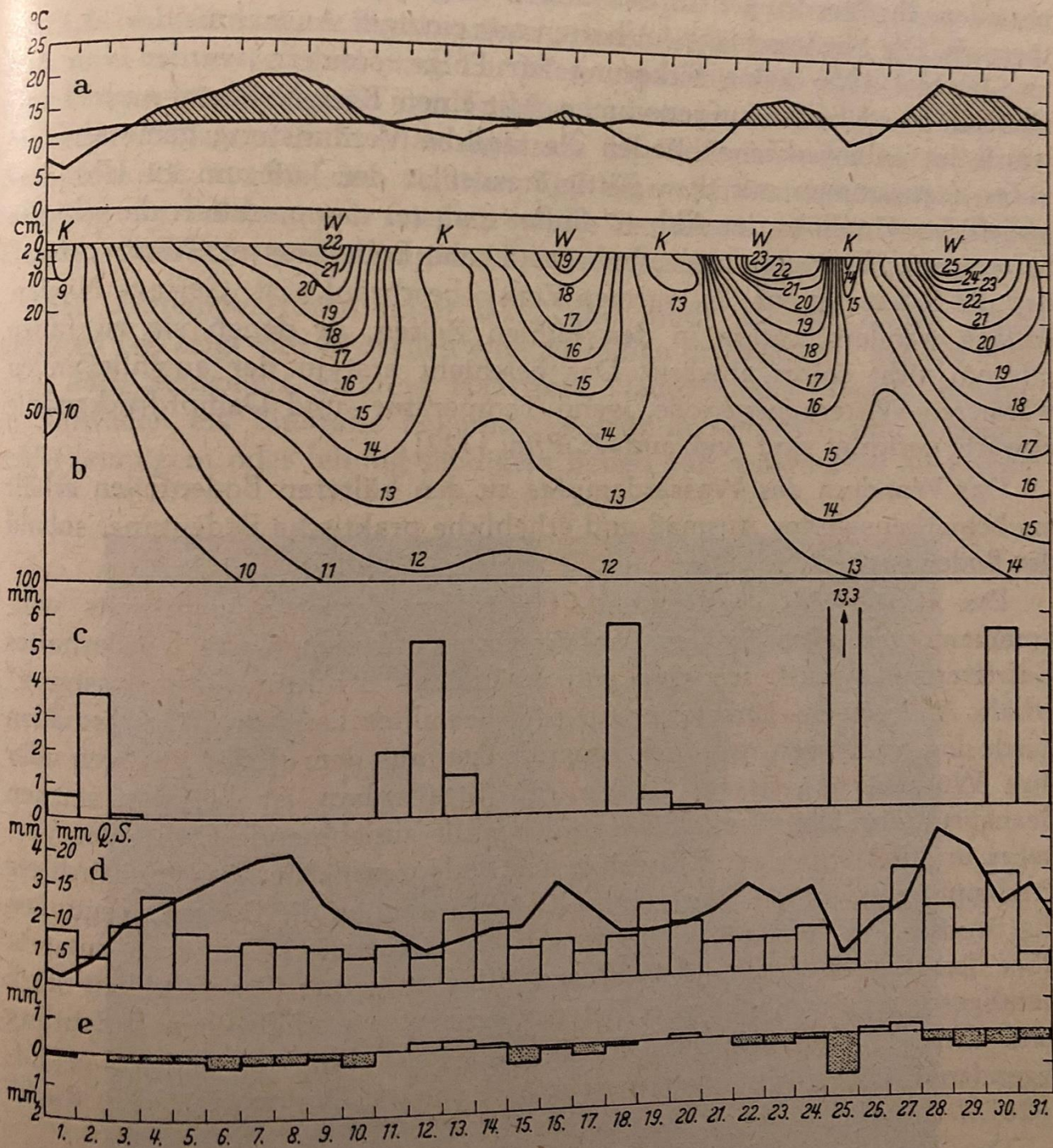






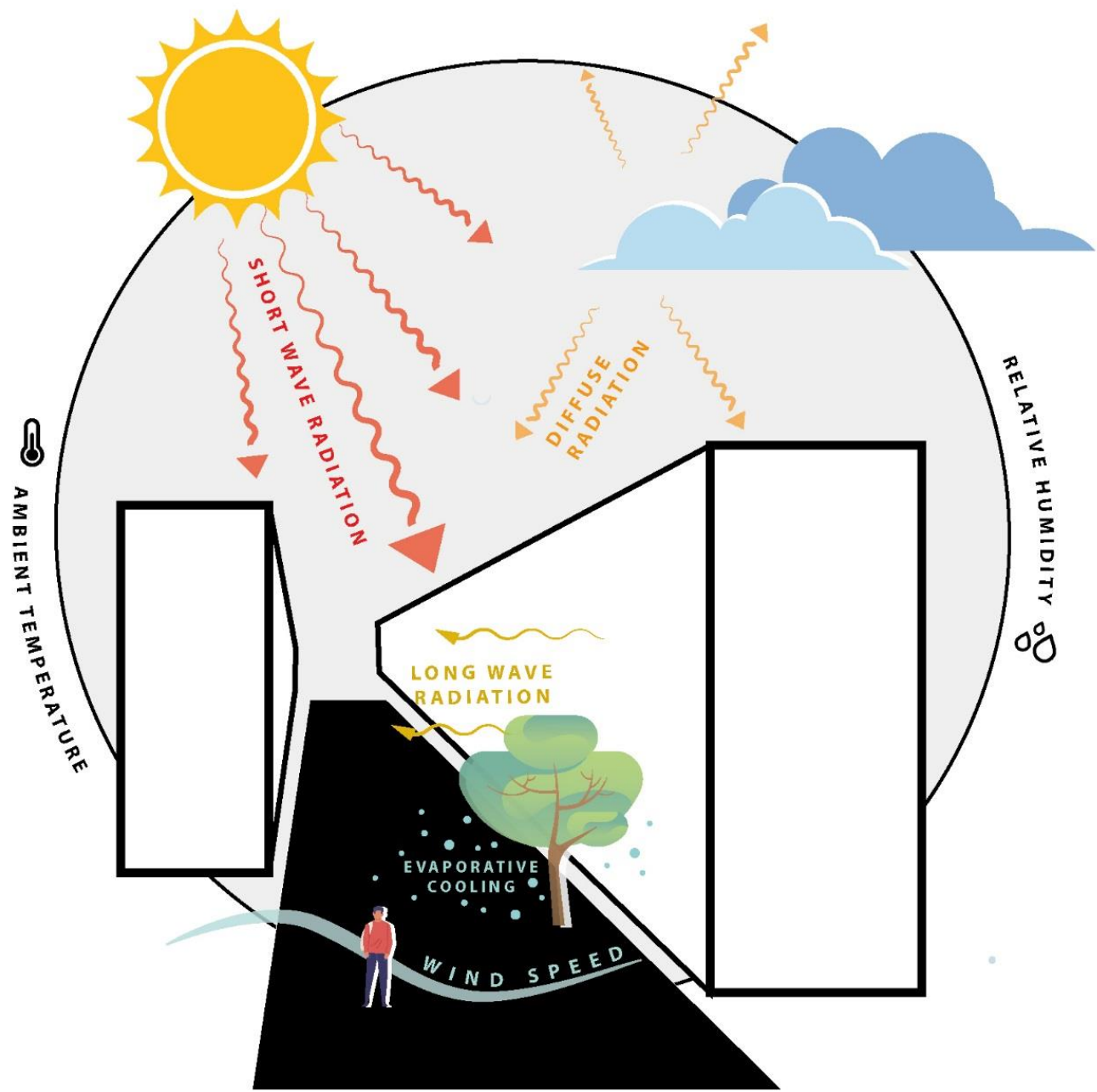
Jason Larkin



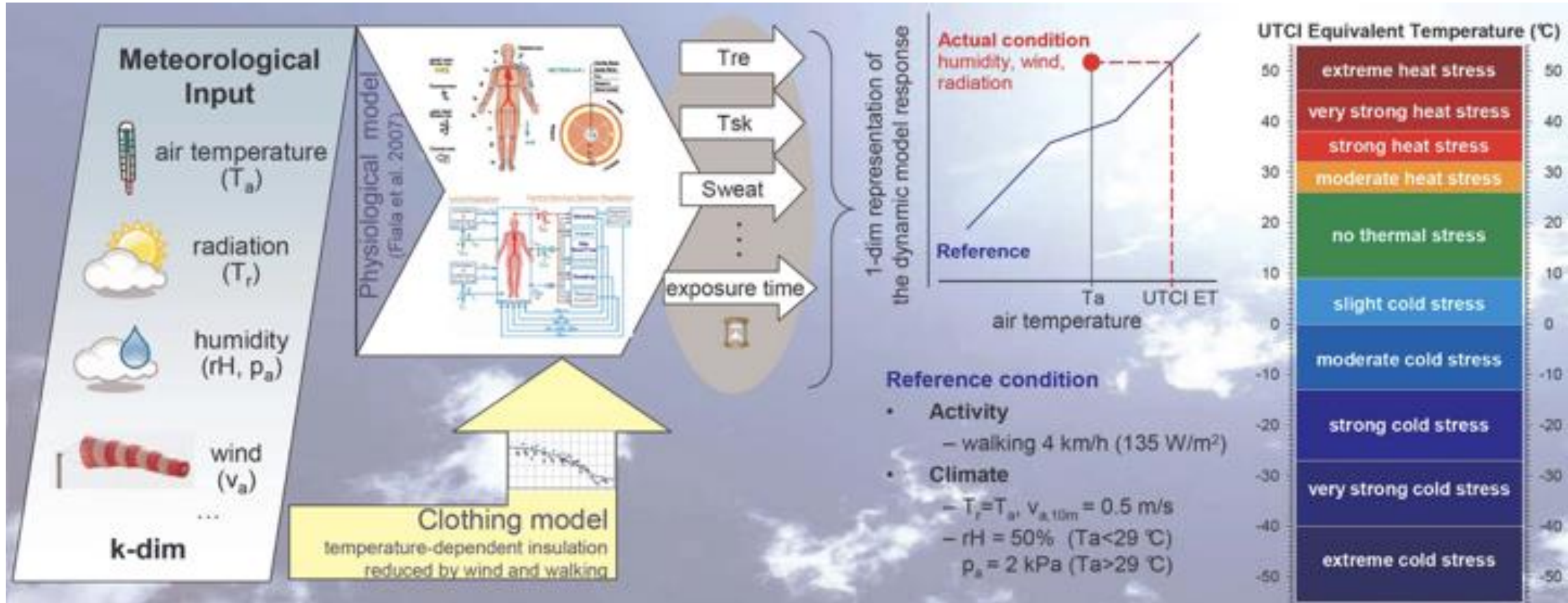


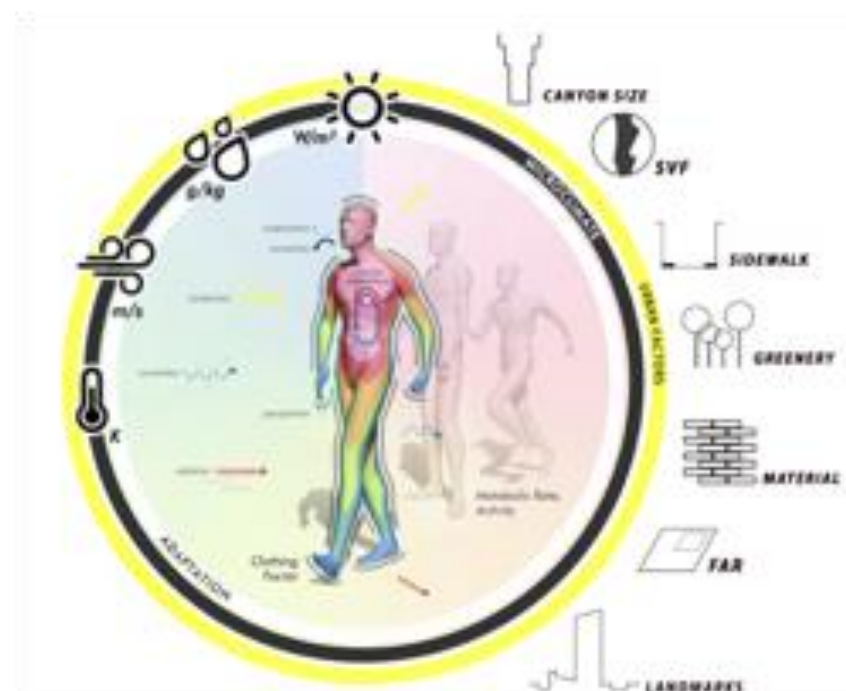
R. Geiger
 “Das Klima der bodennahen Schicht”
 München 1927

Einflussfaktoren

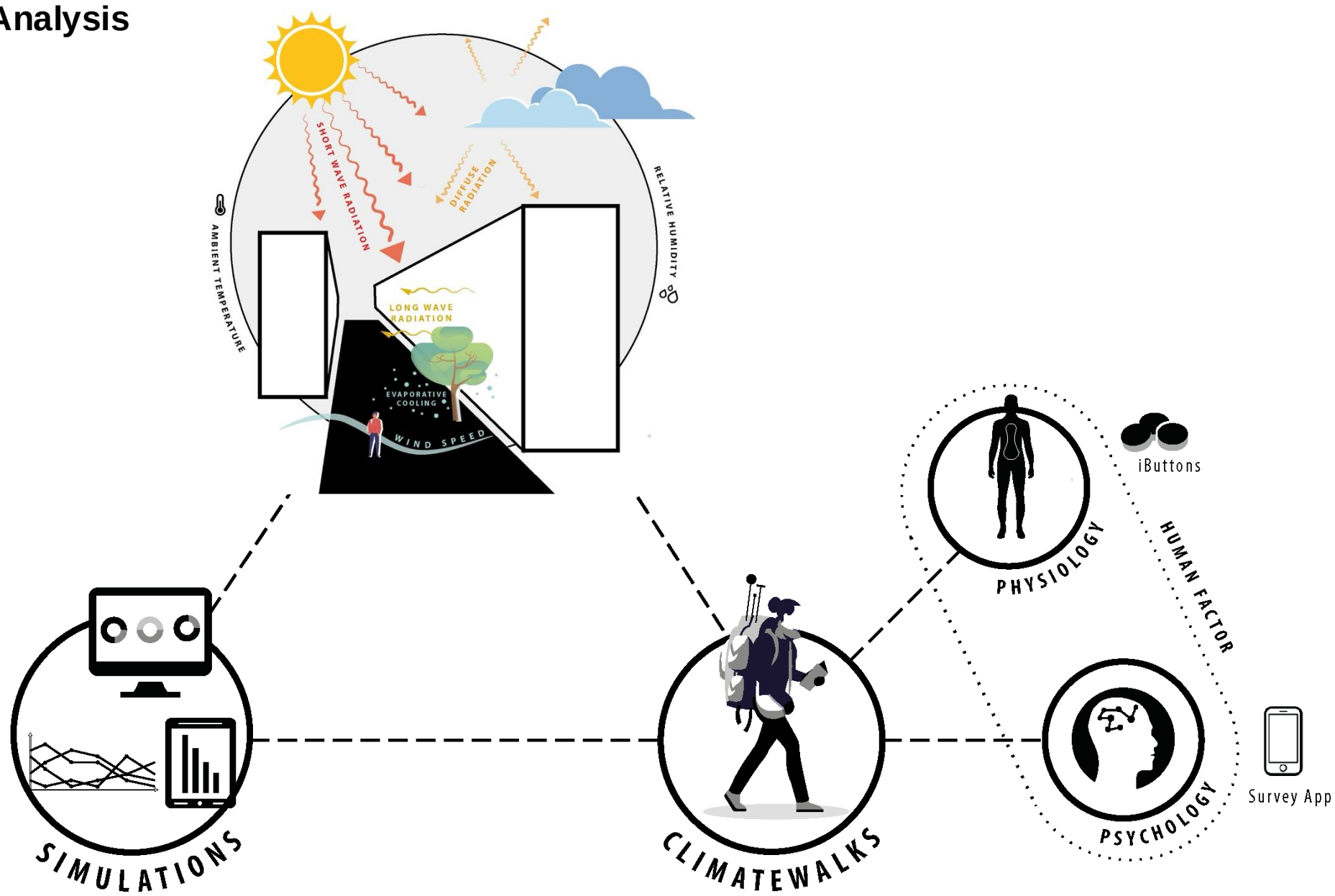


Universal Thermal Climate Index (UTCI)





Quantitative Analysis



Climatewalks Device

Data-Driven

Records conditions along the route using a mobile weather station



Human-Centered

Surveys participants thermal comfort levels via web-based



Dynamic

Accounts for cumulative effect of environmental stress



Integrated

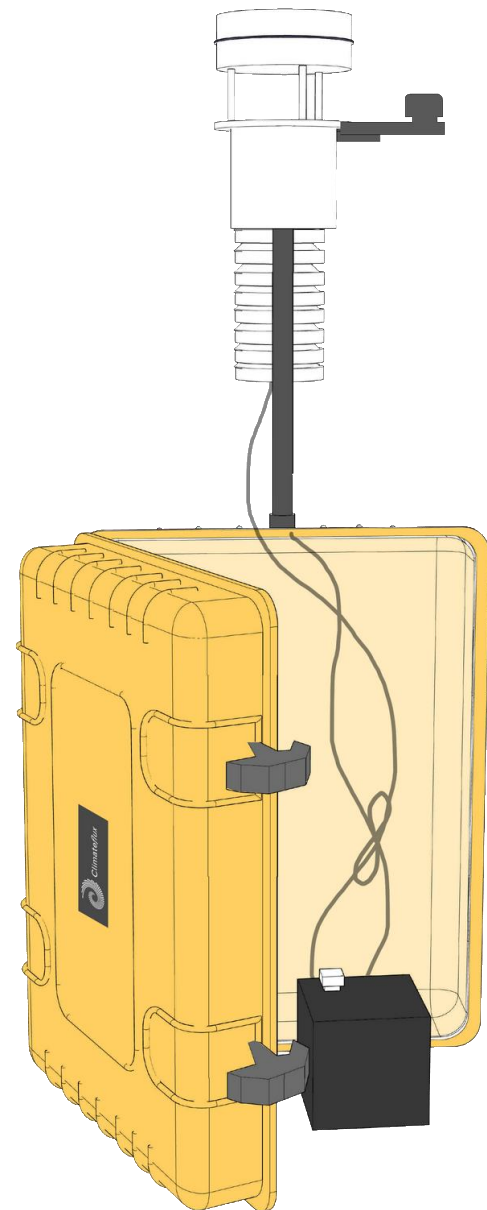
Maps environmental and thermal comfort data in real-time



CLIMATEWALKS
MUNICH 2023

Sensor Specifications

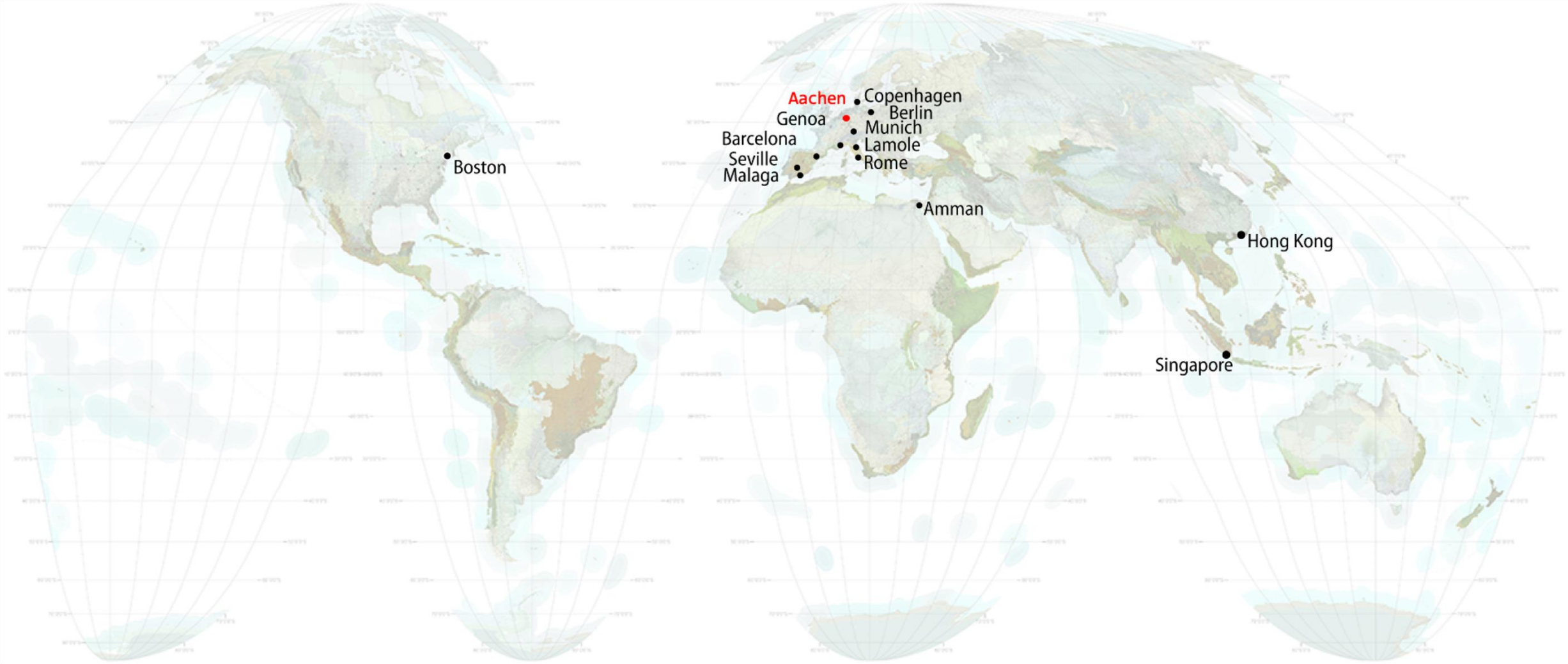
	Range	Resolution	Accuracy
Air Temperature	-50°C – 60°C	0.1°C	±0.1°C
Wind Speed	0 – 30 m/s	0.01 m/s	The greater of 0.3 m/s or 3% of measurement
Wind Direction	0° – 359°	1°	±5°
Wind Gust	0 – 30 m/s	0.01 m/s	The greater of 0.3 m/s or 3% of measurement
Tilt	-90° – 90°	0.1°	±1°
Humidity	0%RH to 100%RH	0.01%RH	±2%
GPS	-148dBm (Acquisition),	10Hz	3 meters
Pyranometer	0 - 2000 W m-2	0.01 W m-2	1 W m-2
Globe Thermometer	-50°C to +400°C	0.01°C	±0.7°C



Device/Event to Method



Climatewalks Experiment





Heat-related mortality in Europe during the summer of 2022

Received: 5 January 2023

Accepted: 24 May 2023

Published online: 10 July 2023

Check for updates

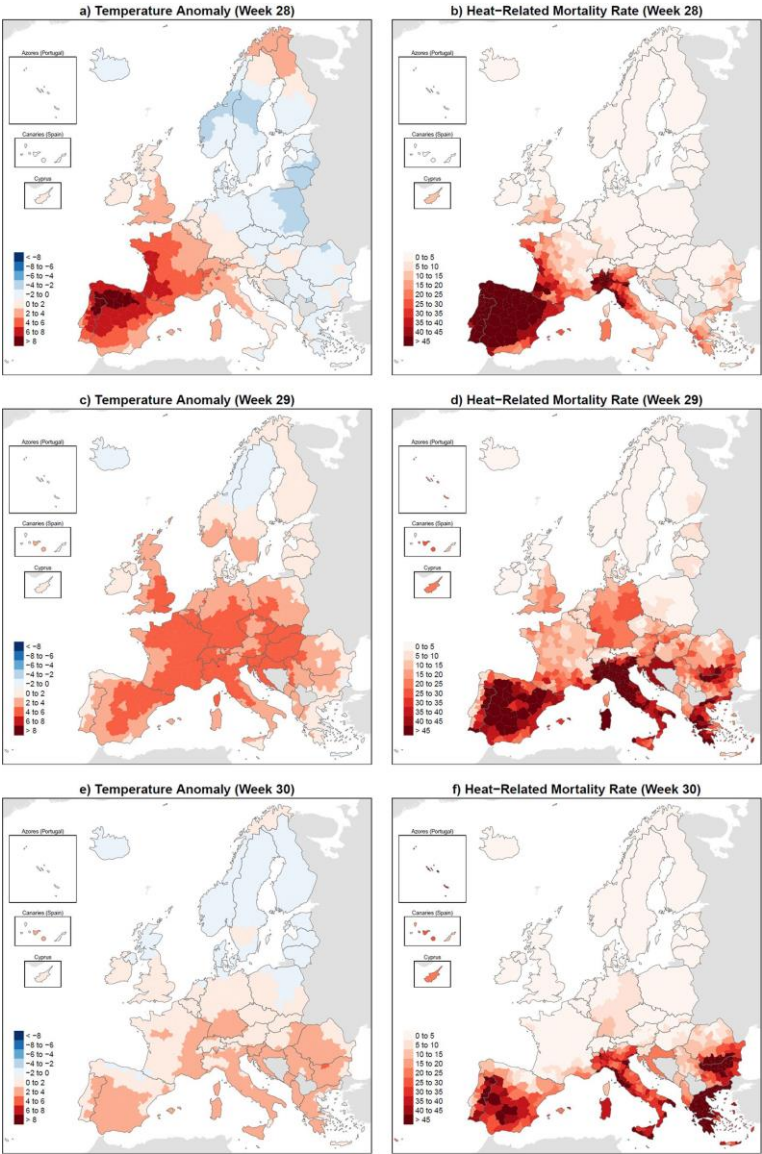
Joan Ballester¹✉, Marcos Quijal-Zamorano^{1,2}, Raúl Fernando Méndez Turrubiates¹, Ferran Pegenaute³, François R. Herrmann^{3,4}, Jean Marie Robine^{5,6,7}, Xavier Basagaña^{1,2,8}, Cathryn Tonne^{1,2,8}, Josep M. Antó^{1,2,8} & Hicham Achebak^{1,9}

Over 70,000 excess deaths occurred in Europe during the summer of 2003. The resulting societal awareness led to the design and implementation of adaptation strategies to protect at-risk populations. We aimed to quantify heat-related mortality burden during the summer of 2022, the hottest season on record in Europe. We analyzed the Eurostat mortality database, which includes 45,184,044 counts of death from 823 contiguous regions in 35 European countries, representing the whole population of over 543 million people. We estimated 61,672 (95% confidence interval (CI) = 37,643–86,807) heat-related deaths in Europe between 30 May and 4 September 2022. Italy (18,010 deaths; 95% CI = 13,793–22,225), Spain (11,324; 95% CI = 7,908–14,880) and Germany (8,173; 95% CI = 5,374–11,018) had the highest summer heat-related mortality numbers, while Italy (295 deaths per million, 95% CI = 226–364), Greece (280, 95% CI = 201–355), Spain (237, 95% CI = 166–312) and Portugal (211, 95% CI = 162–255) had the highest heat-related mortality rates. Relative to population, we estimated 56% more heat-related deaths in women than men, with higher rates in men aged 0–64 (+41%) and 65–79 (+14%) years, and in women aged 80+ years (+27%). Our results call for a reevaluation and strengthening of existing heat surveillance platforms, prevention plans and long-term adaptation strategies.

Anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases have led to a detectable rise in global temperatures, which is associated with an increase in the frequency and intensity of heat waves and hot summers^{1,2}. Globally, the last 8 years have been the warmest on record, and 2022 was the fifth warmest year³. In this context, Europe emerges as a major climatic hotspot^{4,5}, given that warming since preindustrial levels is almost 1 °C higher than the corresponding global increase, and higher than in any other continent⁶. Moreover, climate change projections for the continent indicate that temperatures, and their health impacts, will rise at an accelerated rate unless strong mitigation and adaptation actions are put in place^{7,8}.

Exposure to heat poses a major threat to high-risk populations in Europe and worldwide by substantially contributing to increased morbidity and mortality^{9,10}. Heat waves are the extreme weather events with the highest impact in terms of attributable counts of death¹¹. Heat-related mortality has been a major concern for the past two decades in Europe, especially after the 71,449 excess deaths registered during the months of June, July, August and September of 2003 (ref. 12). The resulting societal awareness of the short-term health effects of heat led to the design and implementation of heat prevention plans and other adaptation strategies to protect at-risk populations

¹ISGlobal, Barcelona, Spain. ²Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain. ³Medical School of the University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland. ⁴Division of Geriatrics, Department of Rehabilitation and Geriatrics, Geneva University Hospitals, Thônex, Switzerland. ⁵Molecular Mechanisms in Neurodegenerative Dementia, University of Montpellier, Montpellier, France. ⁶École Pratique des Hautes Études, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale, Montpellier, France. ⁷PSL Research University, Paris, France. ⁸CIBER Epidemiología y Salud Pública, Barcelona, Spain. ⁹Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale, France Cohortes, Paris, France. ✉e-mail: joan.ballester@isglobal.org



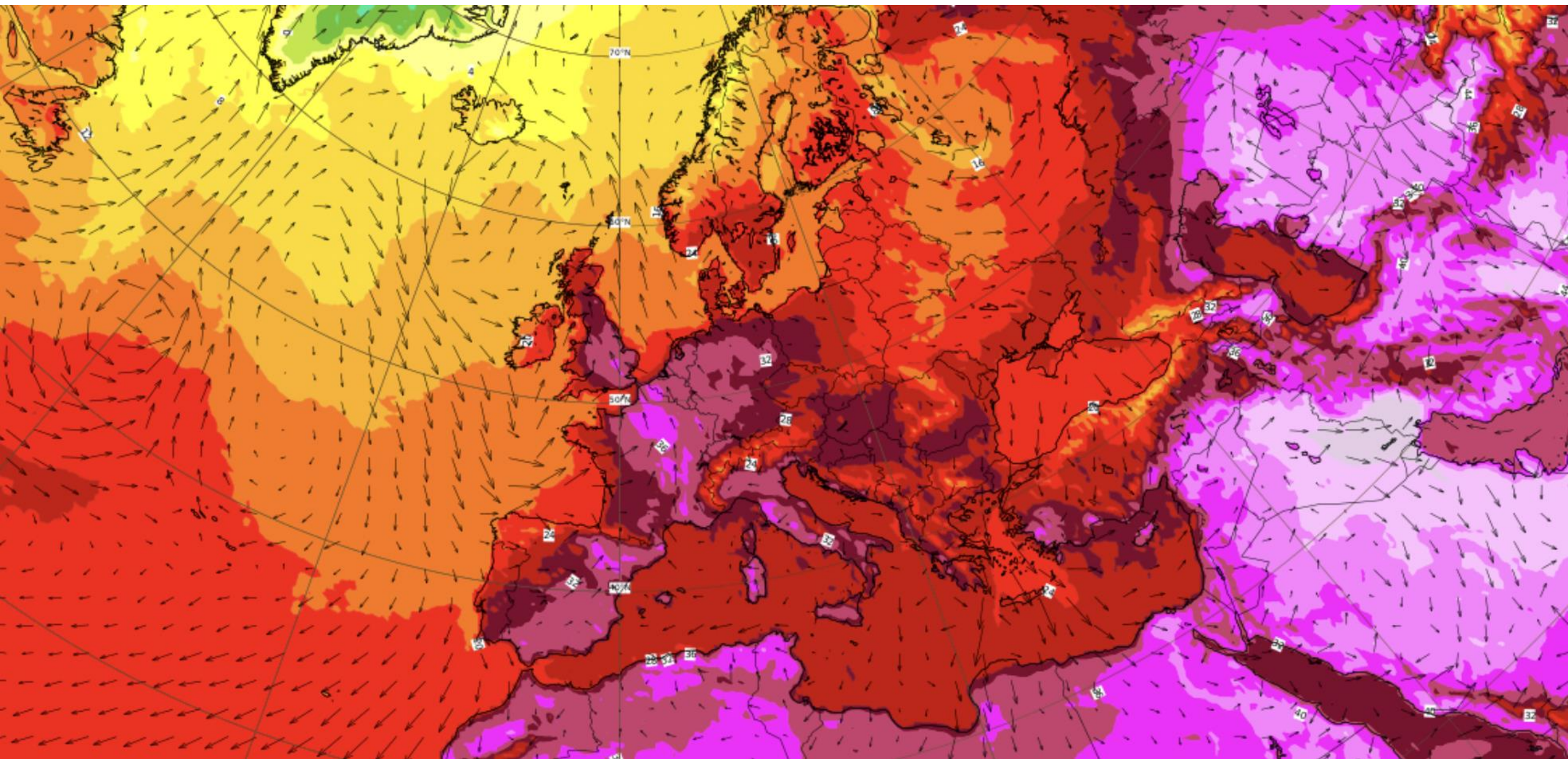
Extended Data Fig. 4 | Regional temperature anomaly and heat-related mortality rate during weeks 28, 29 and 30. Regional temperature anomaly (a,c,e; °C) and heat-related mortality rate (b,d,f; weekly deaths per million) during weeks 28 (July 11–July 17; a,b), 29 (July 18–July 24; c,d) and 30 (July 25–July 31; e,f) of the year 2022.

Mikroklimatische Stadtpaziergänge Climatewalks

RWTH Aachen University
Dr.-Ing. Daniele Santucci
Lehrstuhl für Gebäudetechnologie

mit Climateflux GmbH

19.07.2022



850 hPa temperature (C)

-80 -70 -60 -52 -48 -44 -40 -36 -32 -28 -24 -20 -16 -12 -8 -4 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56

500 hPa geopotential (dm)

Source: <https://www.ecmwf.int/>

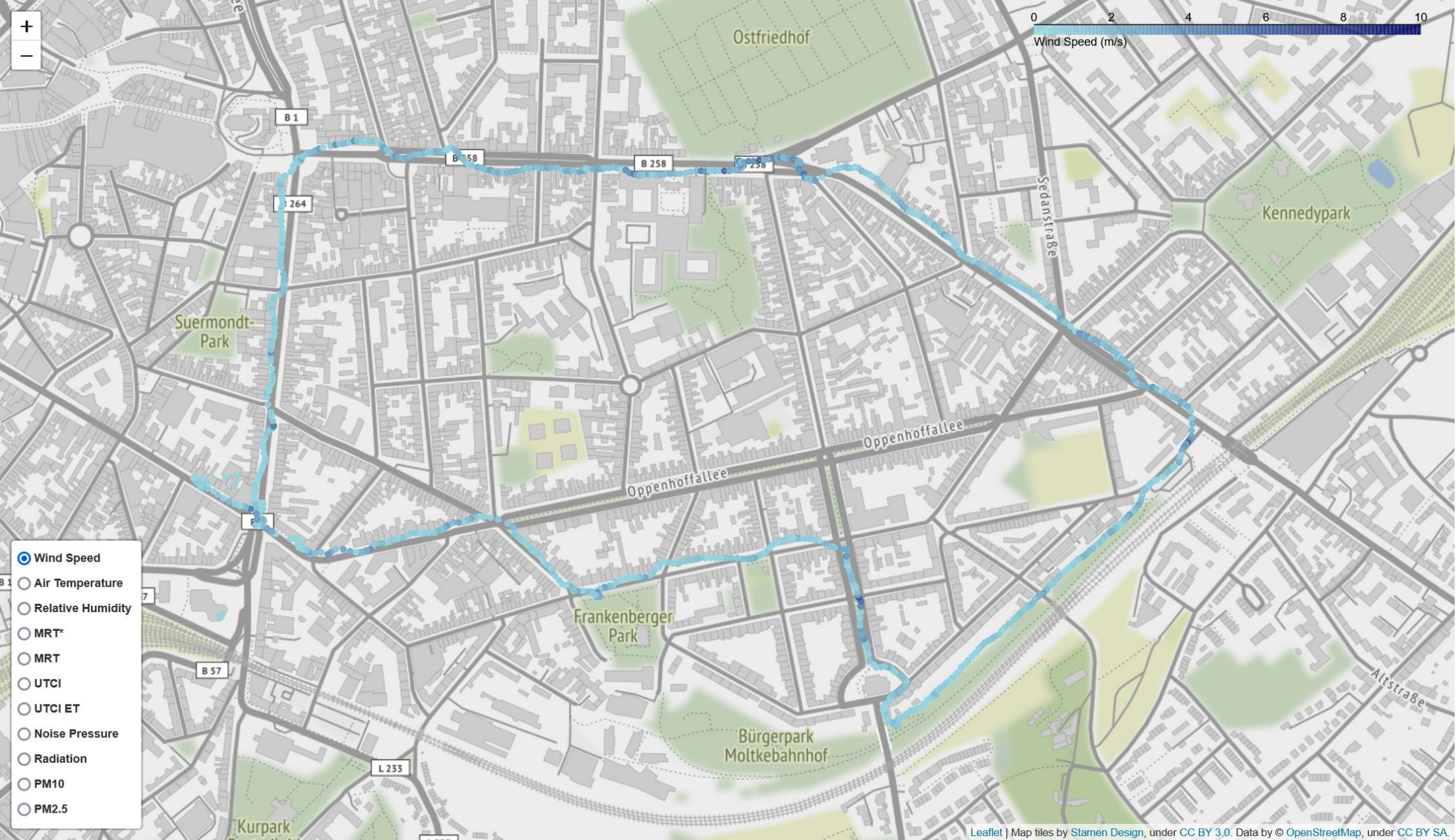




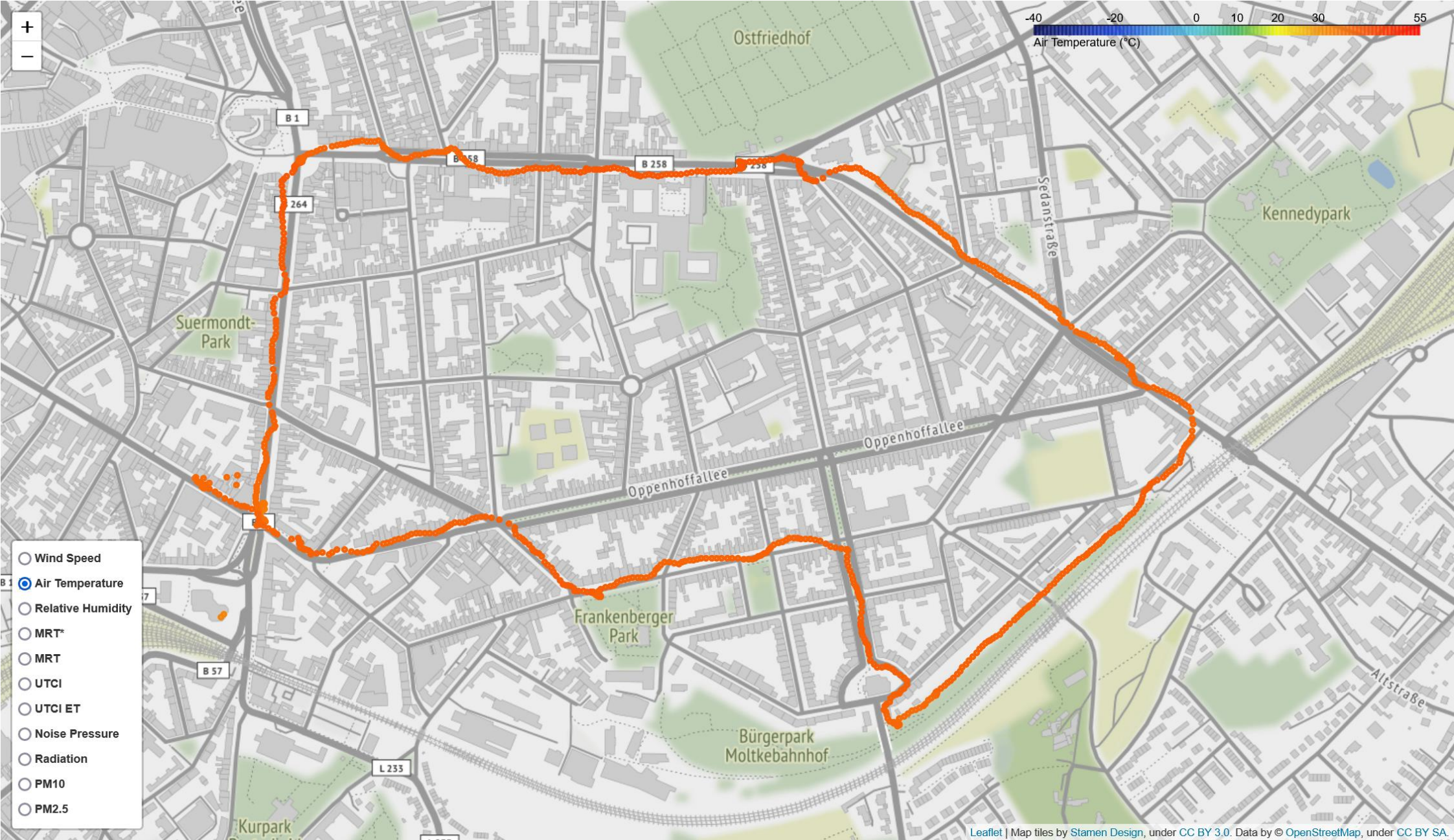




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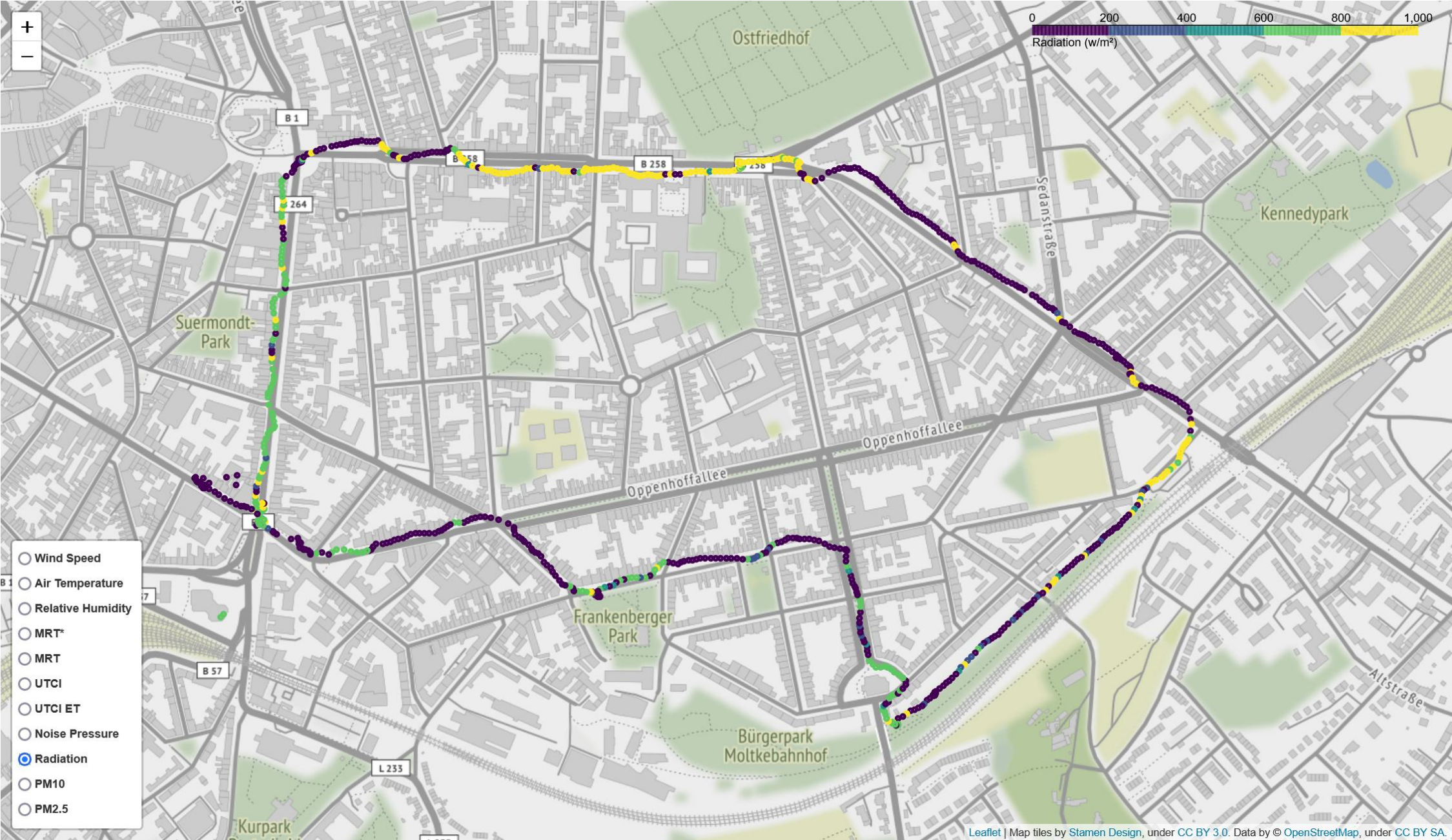
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19.07.2022



19.07.2022



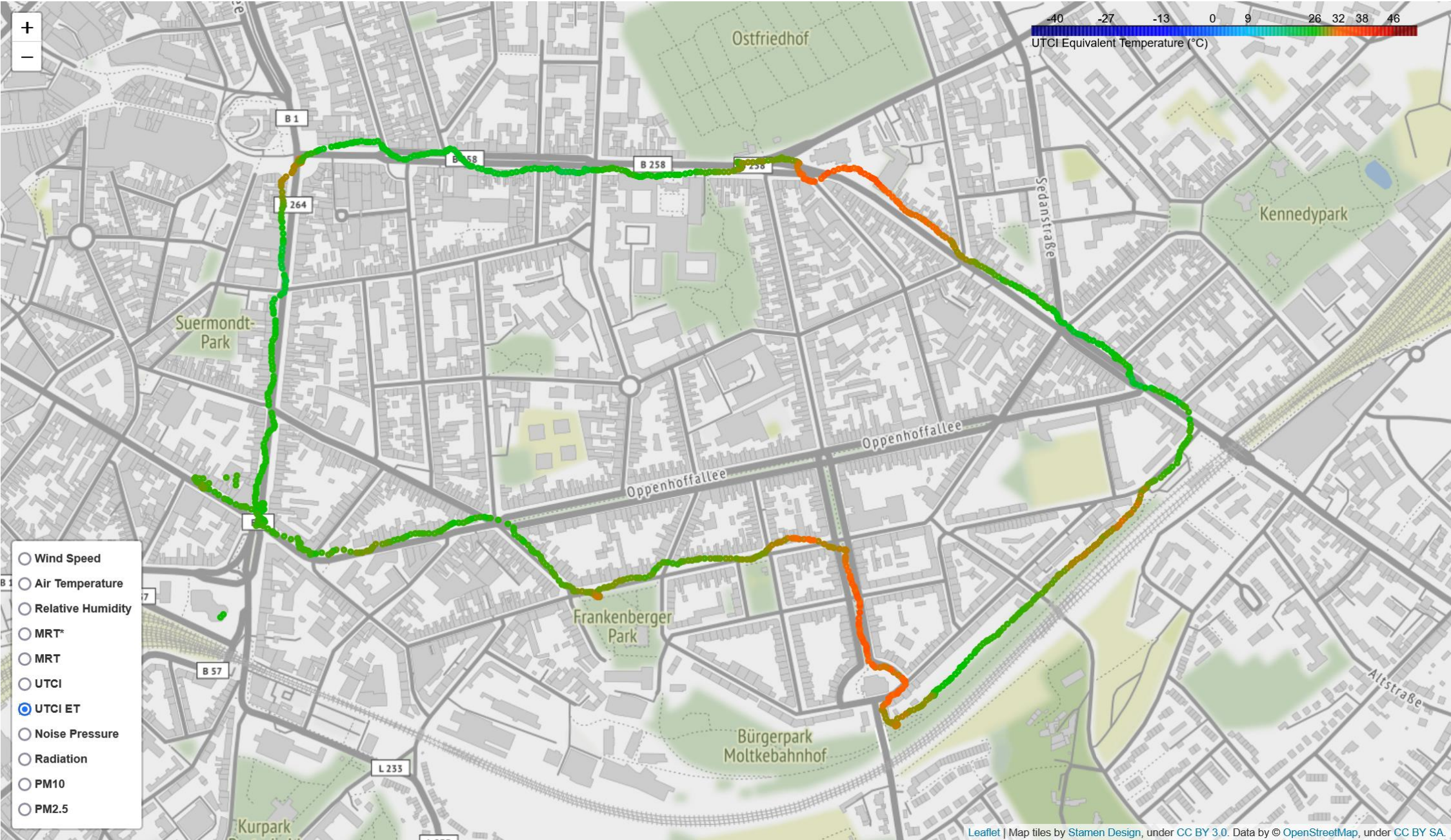
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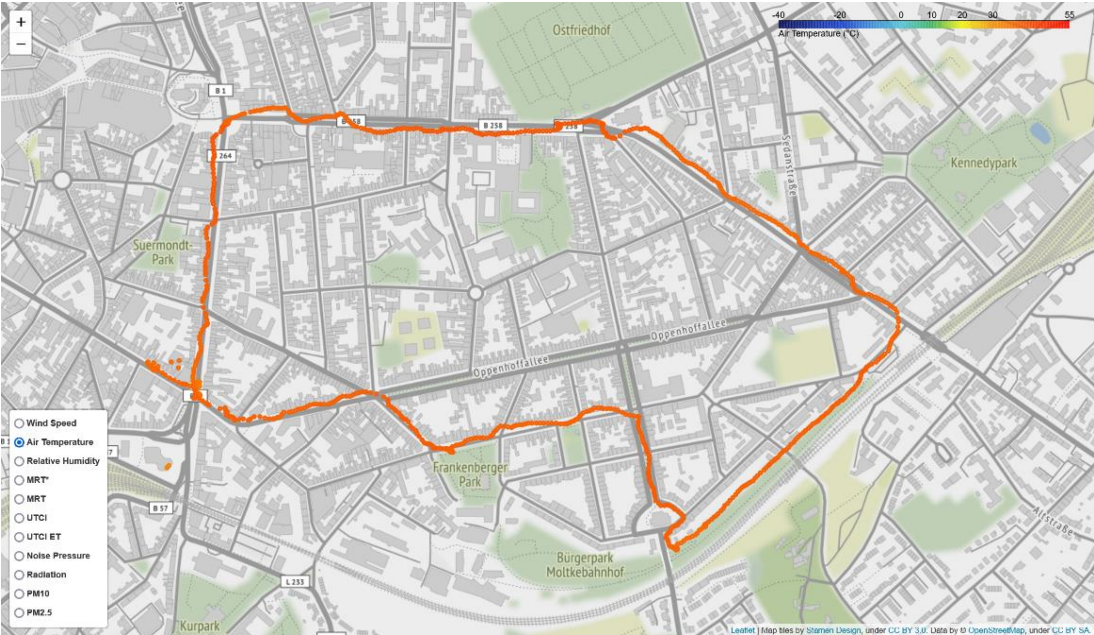
31.08.2022



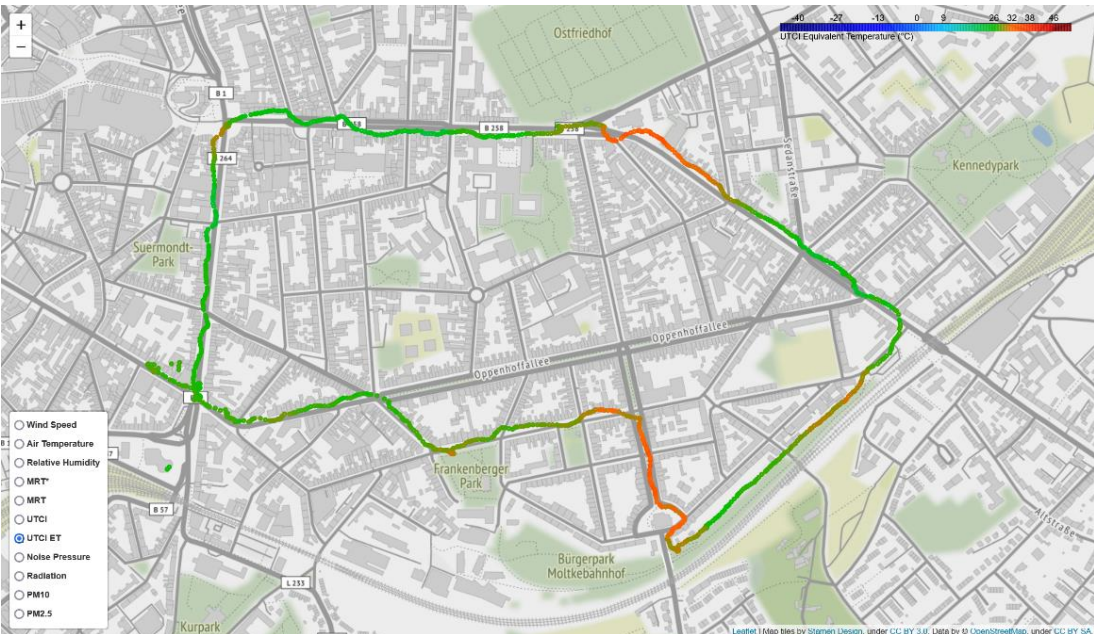
31.08.2022



19.07.2022



31.08.2022

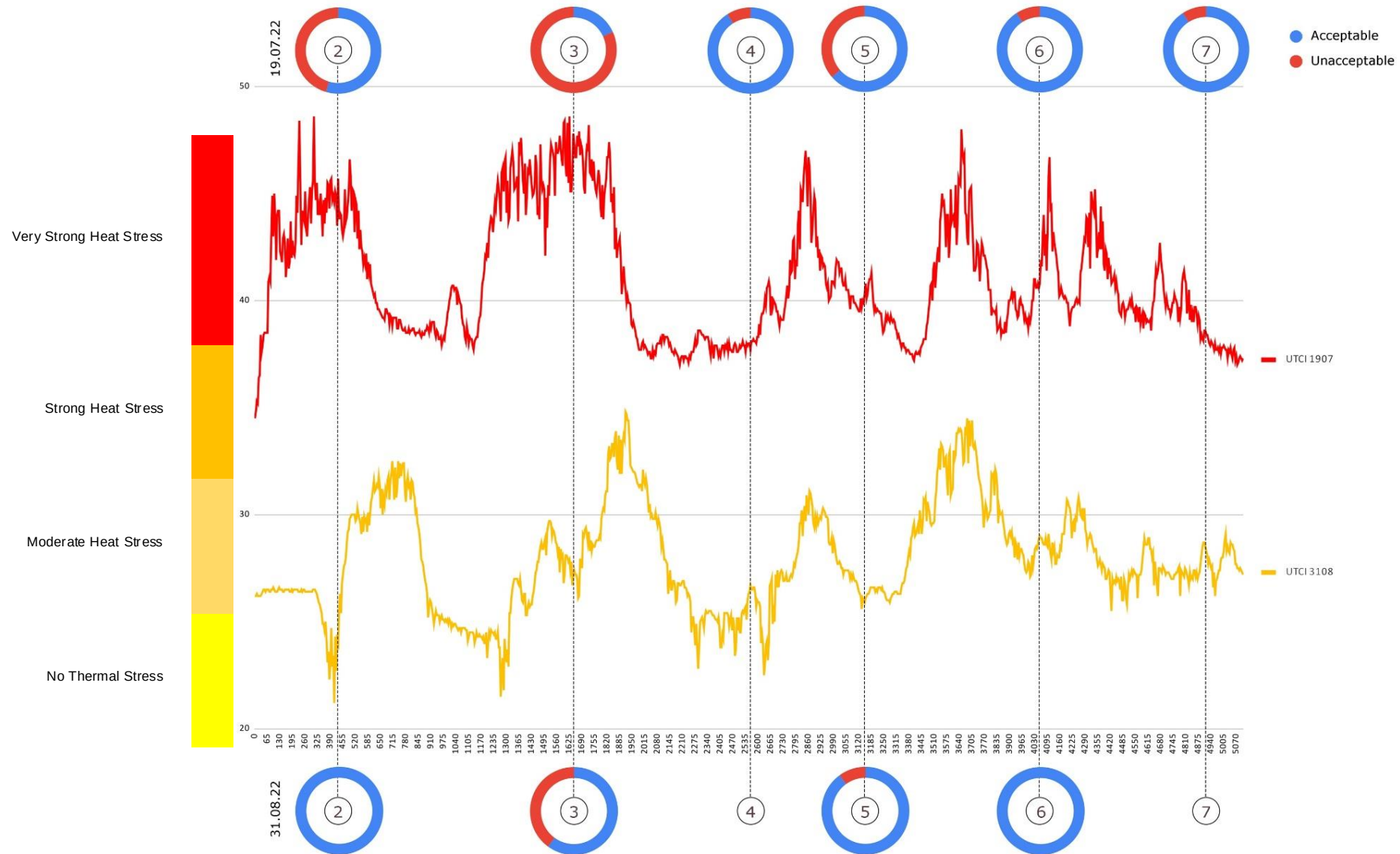




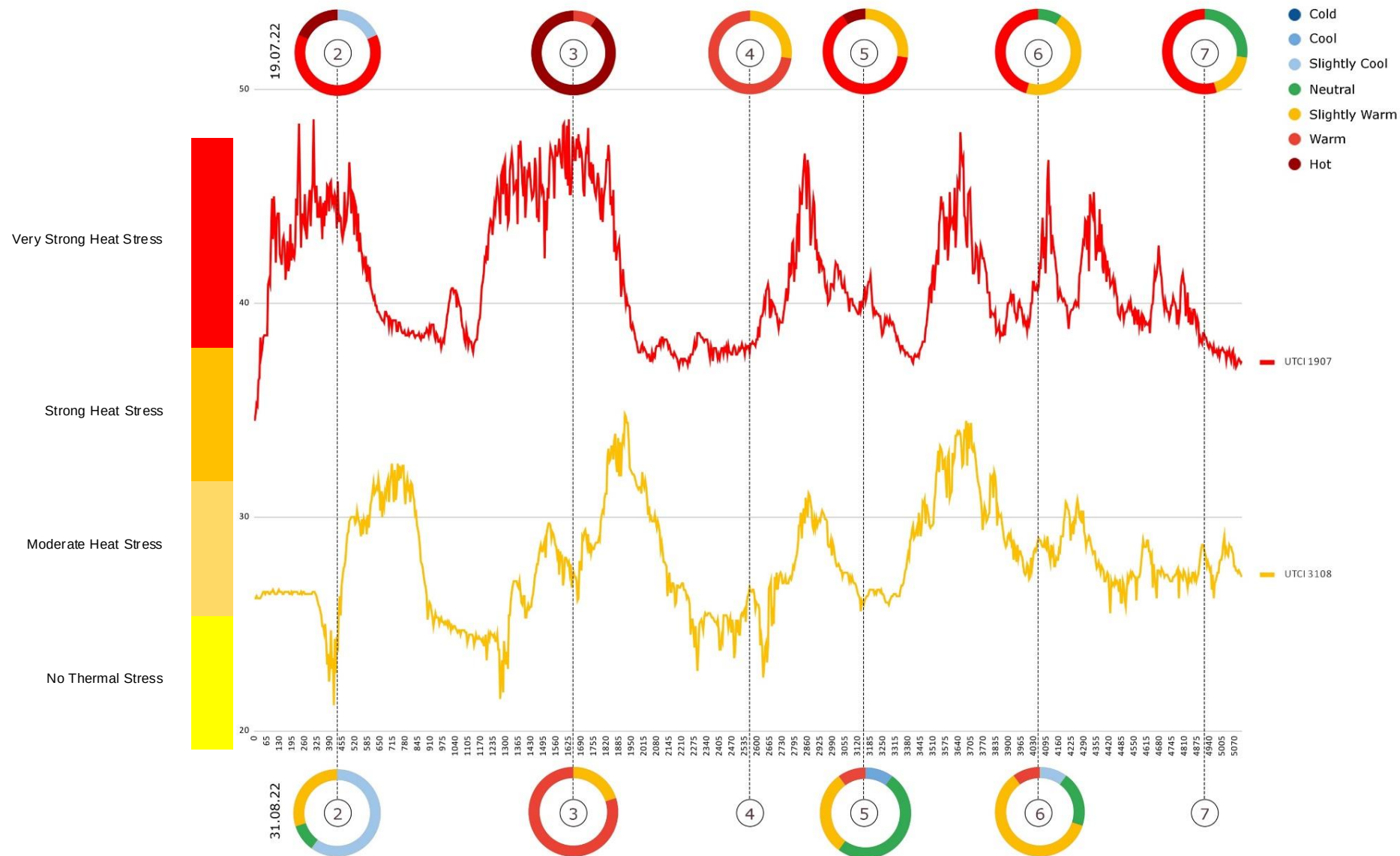
UTCI (°C) - Thermal Pleasure



UTCI (°C) - Thermal Acceptability



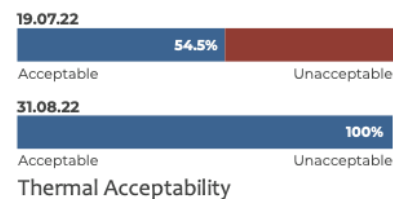
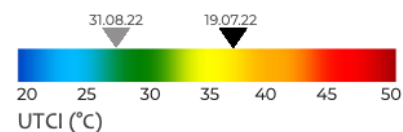
UTCI (°C) - Thermal Sensation



Comparative Results: 19.07.2022 and 31.08.2022

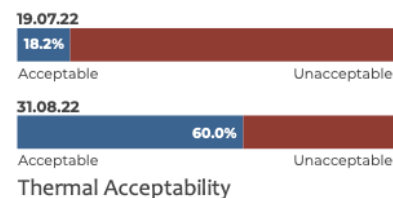
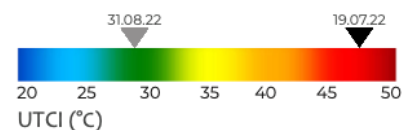
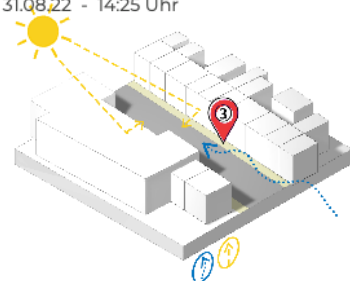
Point 2:

19.07.22 - 14:55 Uhr
31.08.22 - 14:05 Uhr



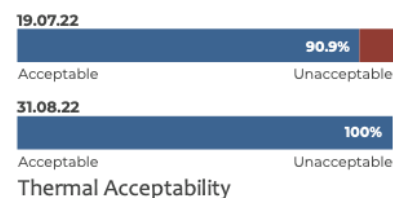
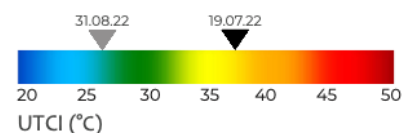
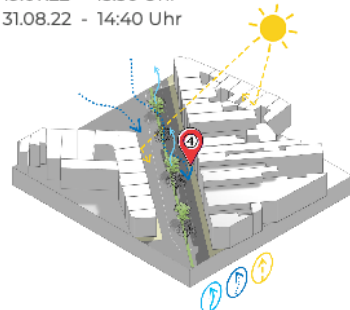
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31.08.22 - 14:25 Uhr



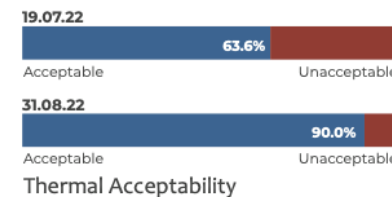
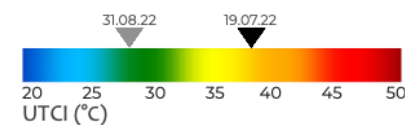
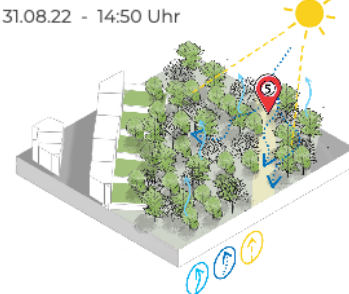
Point 4:

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31.08.22 - 14:40 Uhr



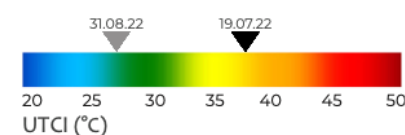
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31.08.22 - 14:50 Uhr



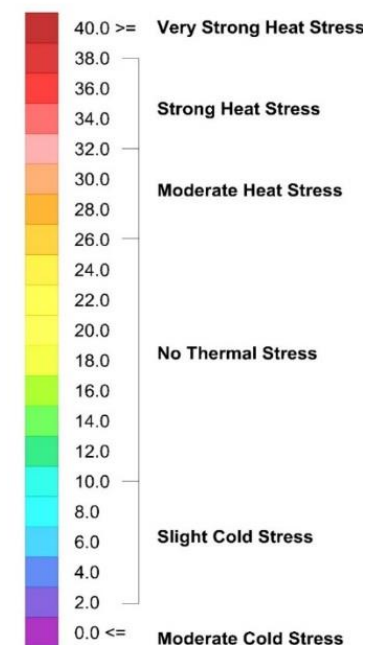
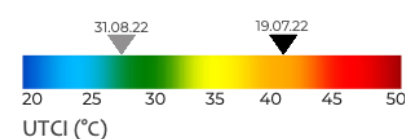
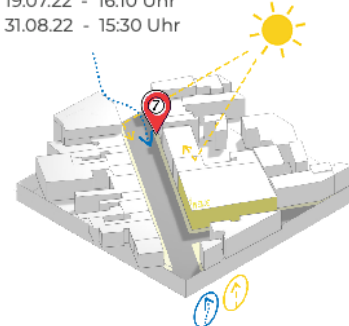
Point 6:

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31.08.22 - 15:05 Uhr



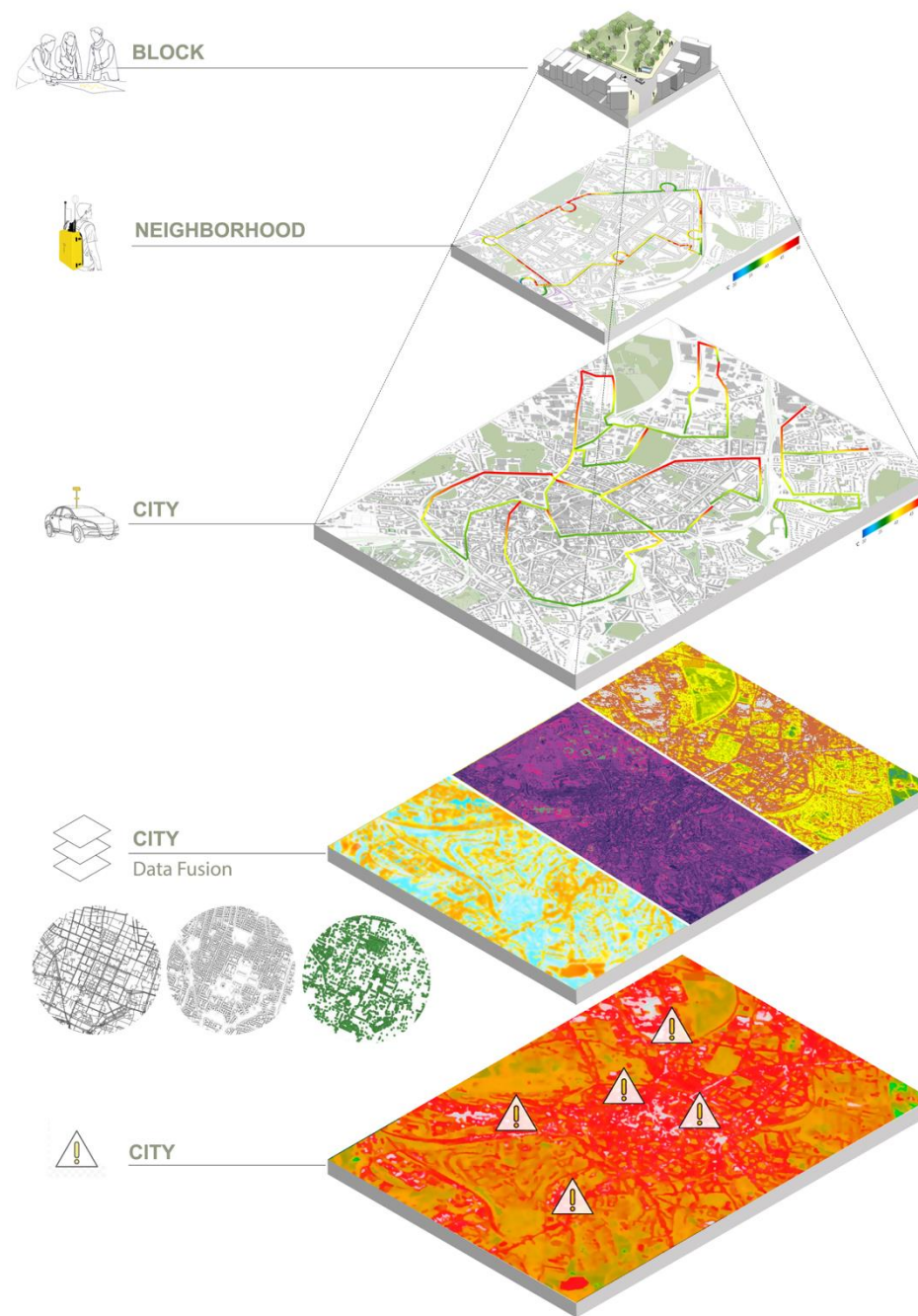
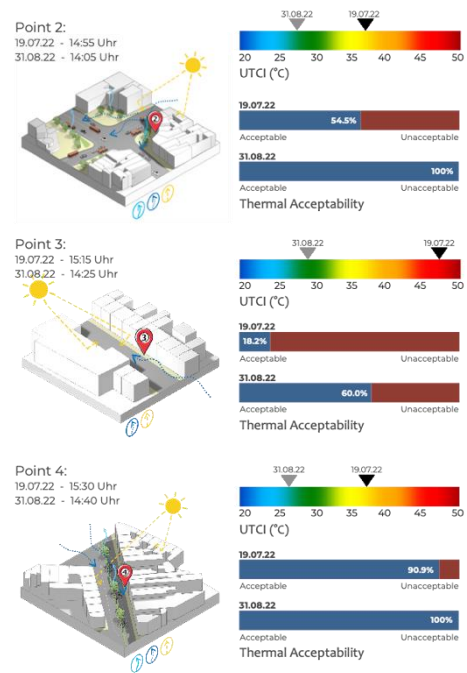
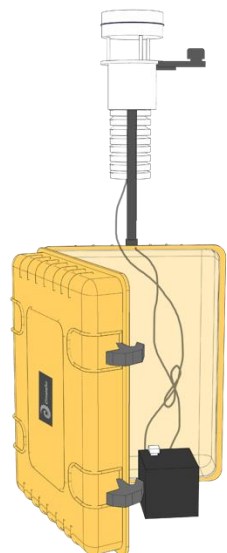
Point 7:

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31.08.22 - 15:30 Uhr

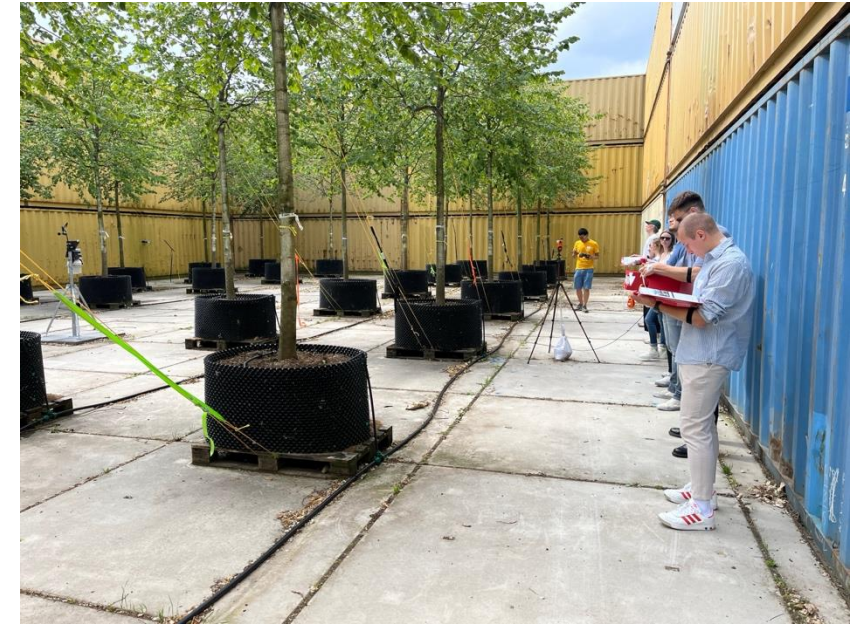
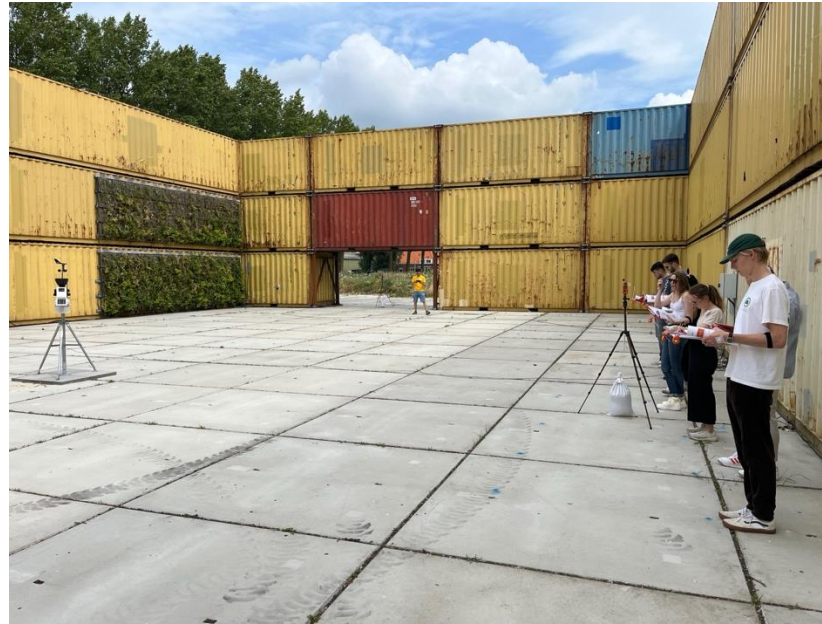




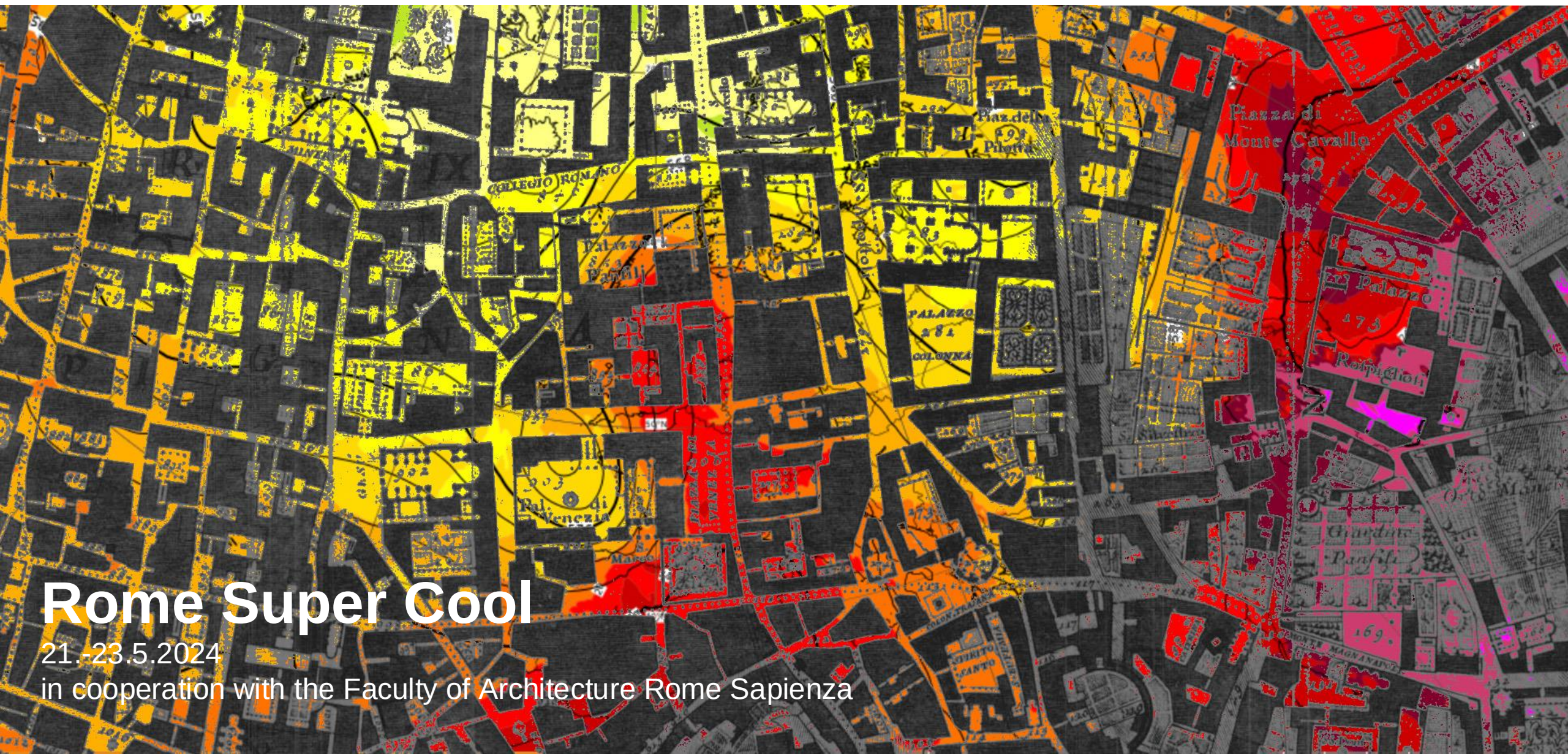




Summer sensory walk



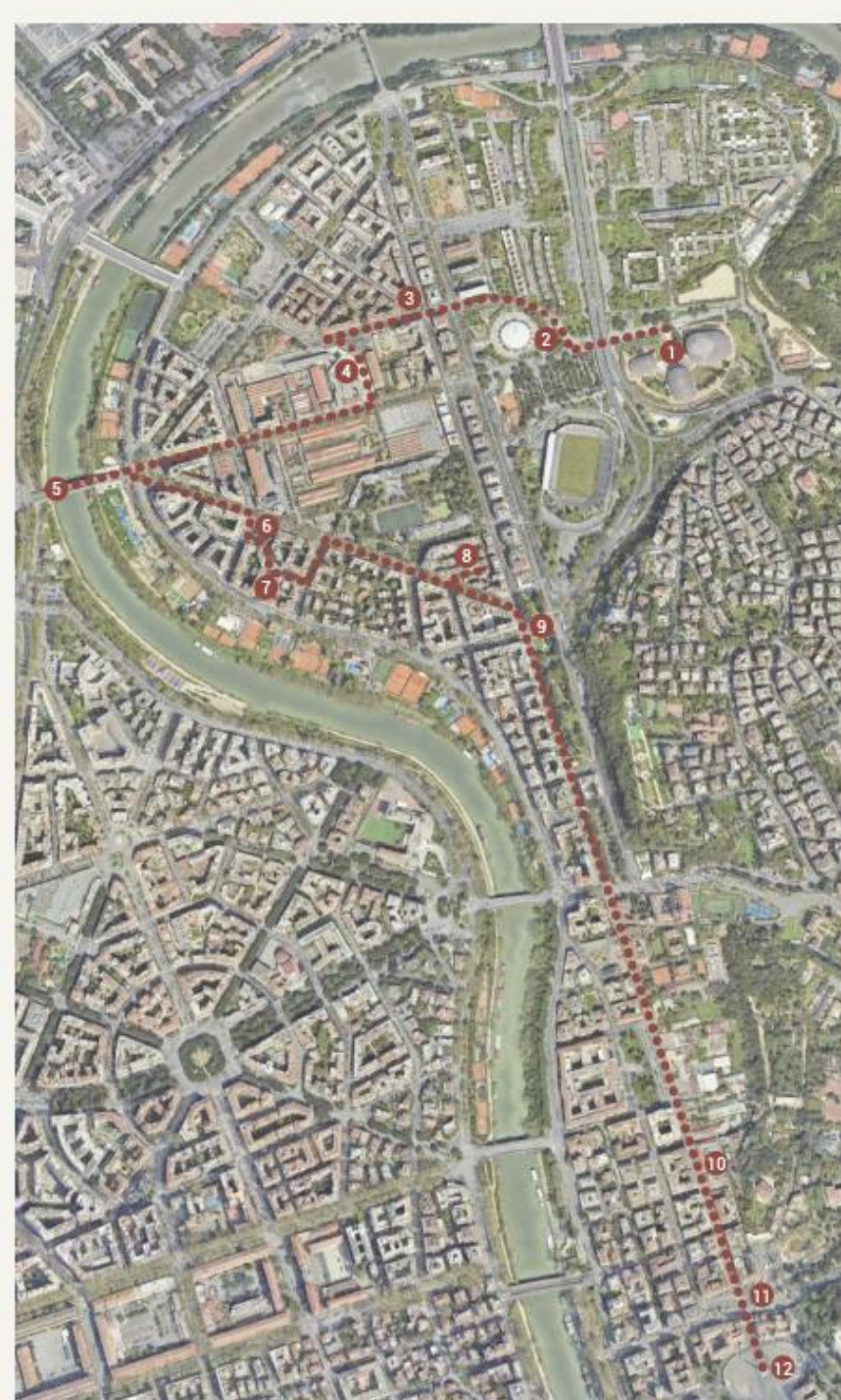




Rome Super Cool

21.-23.5.2024

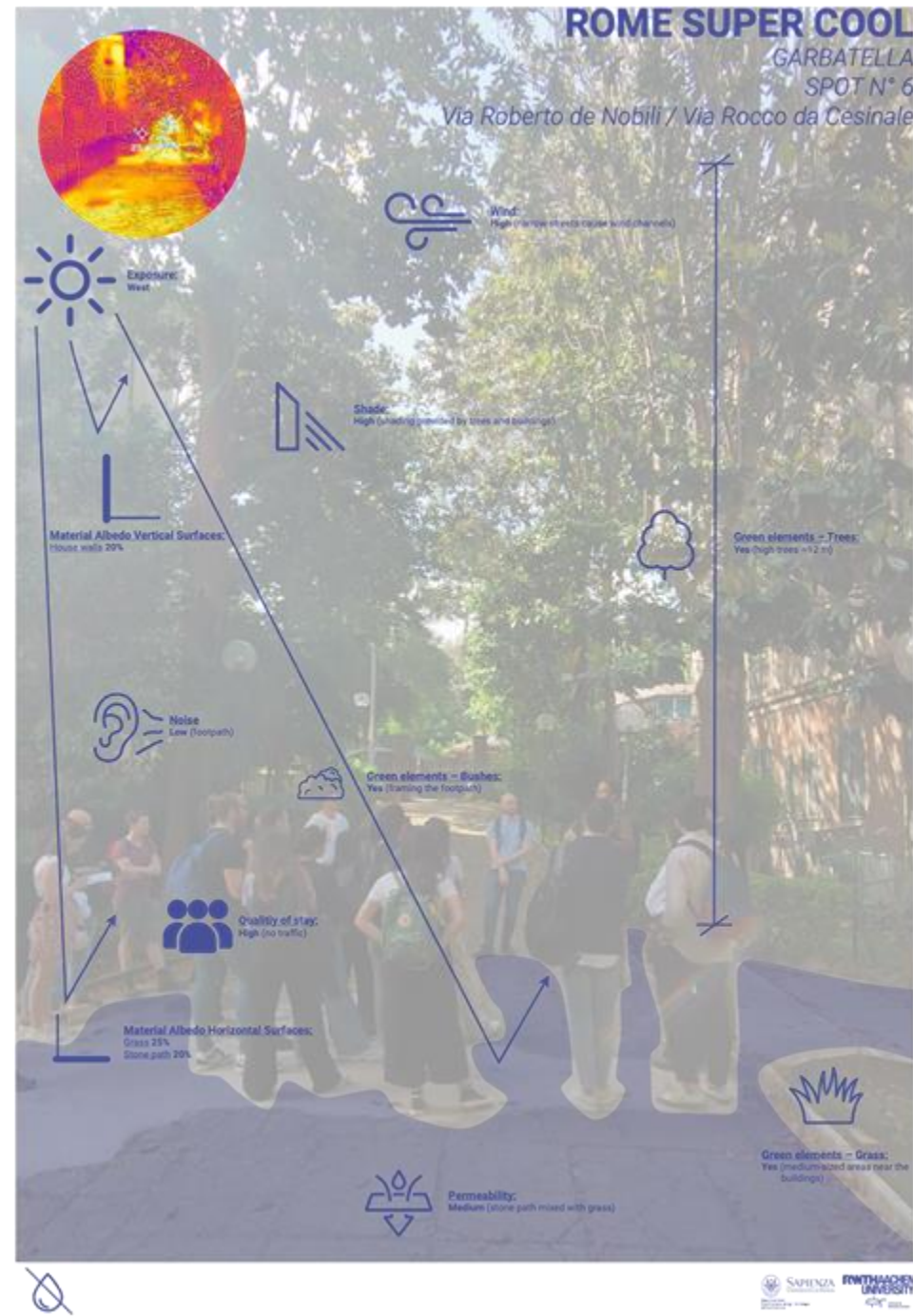
in cooperation with the Faculty of Architecture Rome Sapienza



- 1 Auditorium Parco della Musica
- 2 Palazzetto dello Sport
- 3 Piazza dei Carracci
- 4 MAXXI
- 5 Ponte della Musica
- 6 Piazza Piazza Melozzo da Forlì
- 7 Piazza Perin del Vaga
- 8 Piccola Londra
- 9 Piazzale Manila
- 10 Faculty of Architecture - Sapienza
- 11 Piazzale Flaminio
- 12 Piazza del Popolo



- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Via Giulio Ruocco | 7 Piazza Giovanni da Trionfa | 13 Piazza Nicola Longobardi |
| 2 Piazza Benedetto Brin | 8 Fontana della Carlotta | 14 Ex casa di Alberto Sordi |
| 3 Piazza Pantero Pantera | 9 Piazza Geremia Bonomelli | 15 Murale Sten e Lex |
| 4 Piazza Bartolomeo Romano | 10 Piazza Michele da Carbonara | 16 Via Caffaro |
| 5 Csoa La Strada | 11 Via Luigi Lasagna | 17 Piazza Augusto Albini |
| 6 Piazza Damiano Sauli | 12 Via Rocco da Cesinale | 18 Piazza Pantero Pantera |





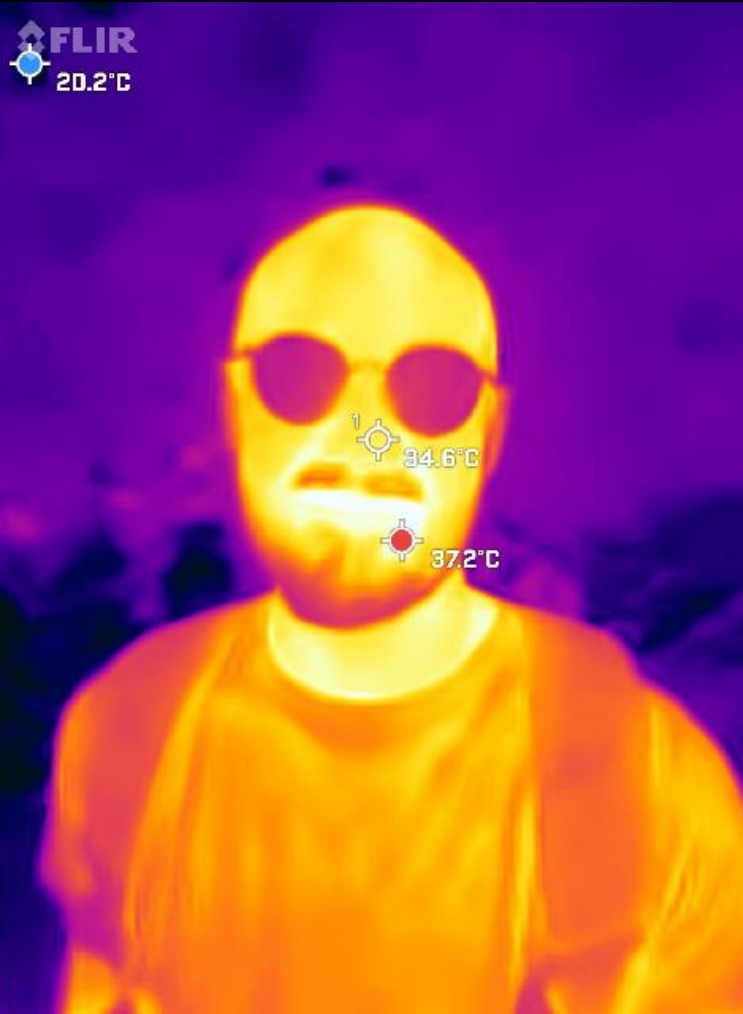
ROME SUPER COOL

GARBATELLA

SPOT N° 2

Piazza Pantero Pantera



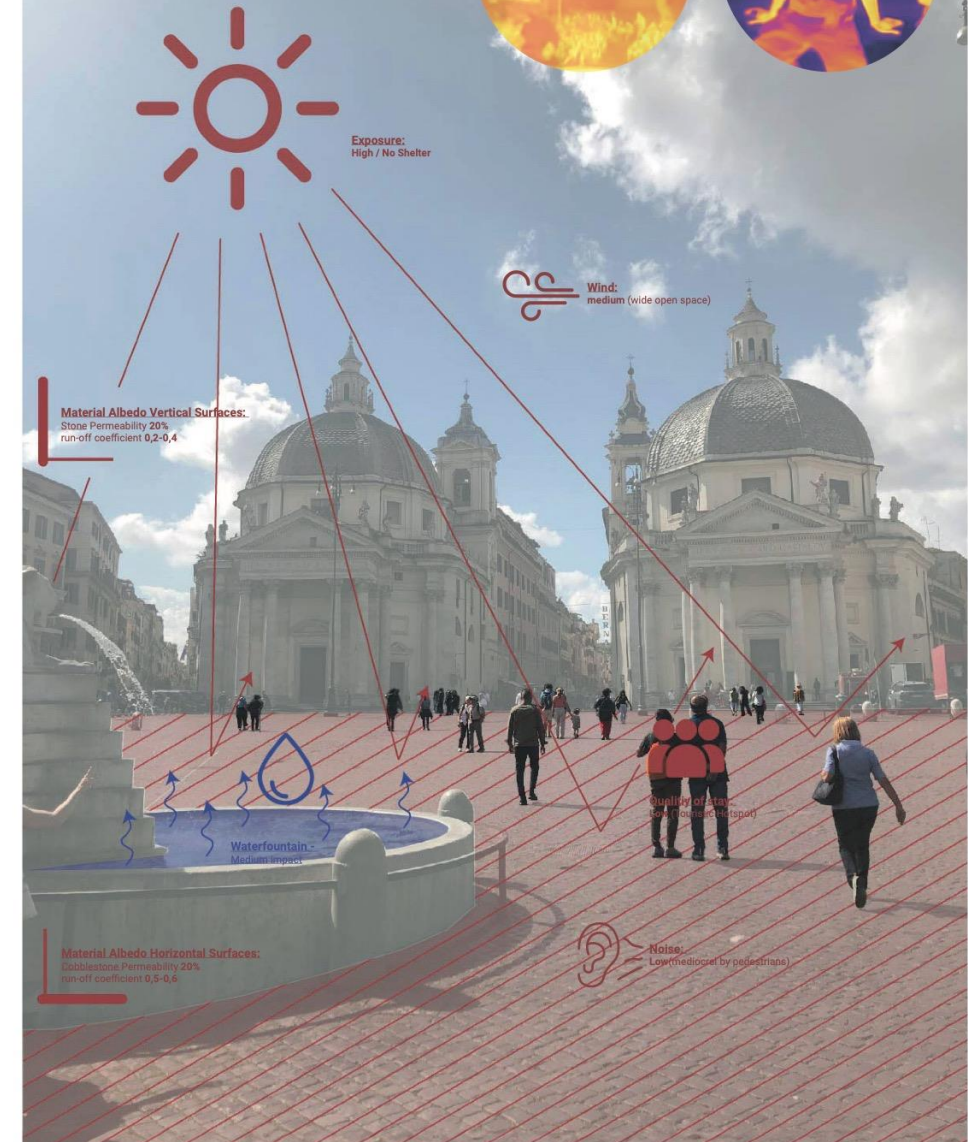


ROME SUPER COOL

FLAMINIO

SPOT N° 1

Piazza del Popolo



THE HUMAN LIMIT

THE INEQUALITY OF HEAT

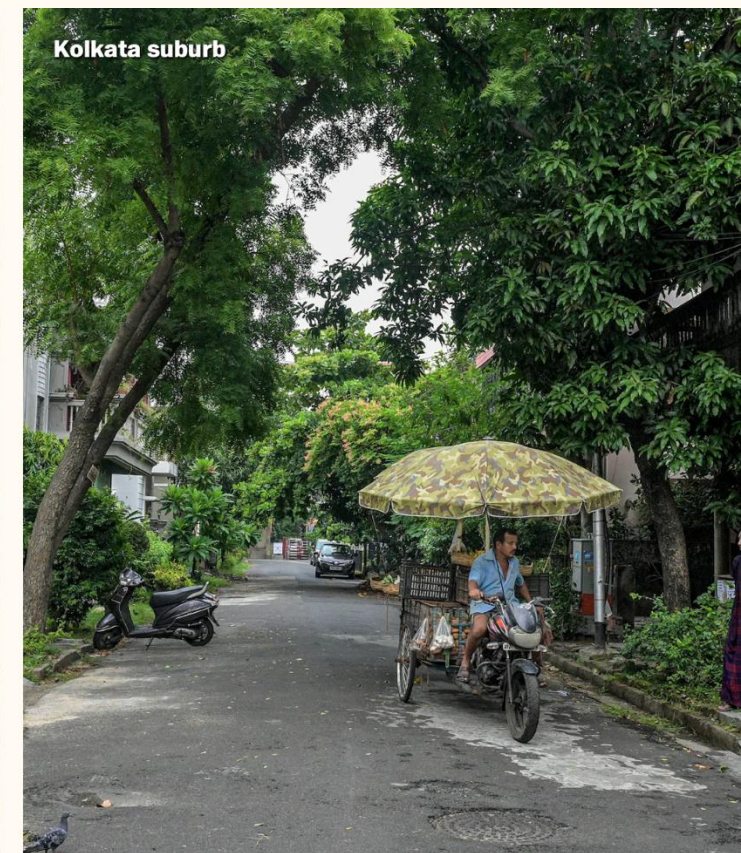
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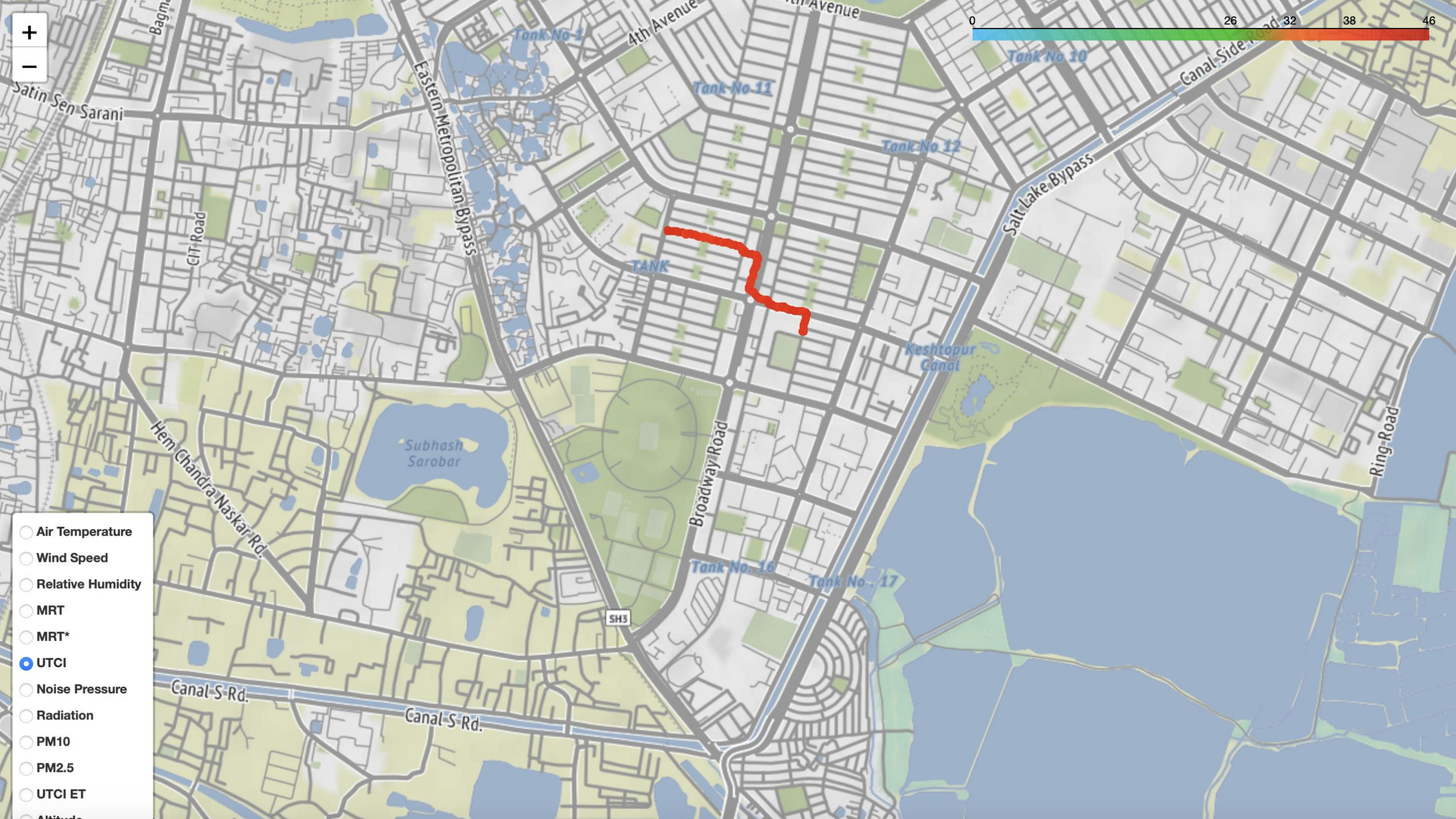


THE HUMAN LIMIT

THE INEQUALITY OF HEAT

Scroll to continue ↓





Hitze in der Stadt

Eine sozial-räumlich differenzierte
Analyse zur Bewertung der thermischen
Belastung von Stadtnutzer*innen in
Berlin

Funding: BBSR Zukunft Bau
in cooperation with:
BTU Cottbus,
Berliner Institut für Sozialforschung

Duration: 12 Months
Start: May 2024

ZUKUNFT BAU
FORSCHUNGSFÖRDERUNG



Bundesministerium
für Wohnen, Stadtentwicklung
und Bauwesen



Bundesinstitut
für Bau-, Stadt- und
Raumforschung
im Bundesamt für Bauwesen
und Raumordnung



Quelle: Jil Schroth, 2024

Projektbeteiligte

Forschungsleitung:

Brandenburgische Technische Universität Cottbus-Senftenberg

Platz der Deutschen Einheit 1, 03046 Cottbus

Fachgebiet Entwerfen und Energieeffizientes Bauen

Koordination: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Susan Draeger

Projektleitung: Jil Schroth, M.Sc. jil.schroth@b-tu.de

Projektpartner:

Climateflux GmbH

Lindwurmstraße 11

80337 München

Dr.-Ing. Daniele Santucci

daniele@climateflux.com

Institut für Sozialforschung Berlin GmbH

Brandenburgische Str. 16

10707 Berlin

Dr. Eva Schulze

Dipl. Soz. Janika Gabriel

j.gabriel@bis-berlin.de



Brandenburgische
Technische Universität
Cottbus - Senftenberg



Climateflux

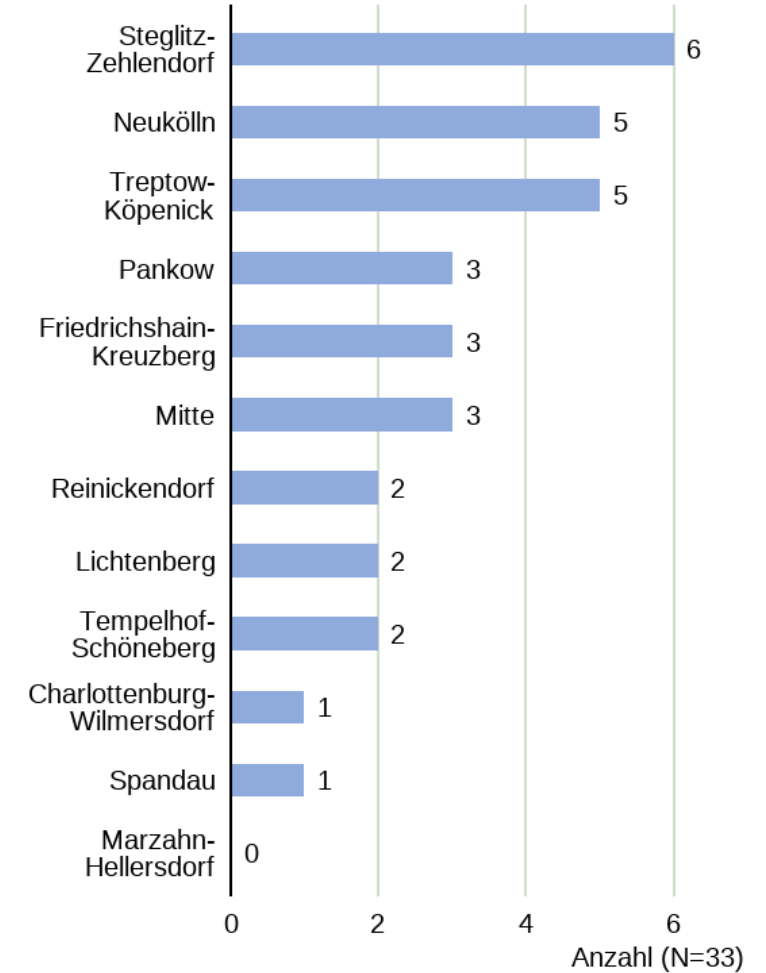
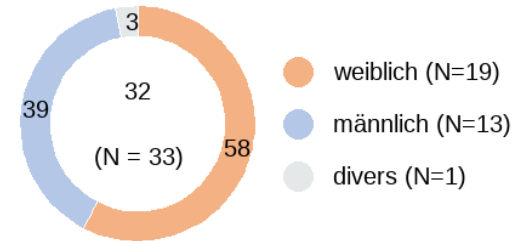
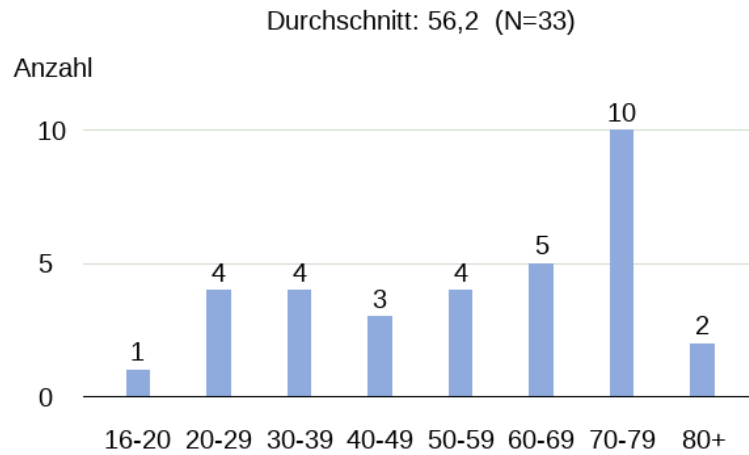
**Berliner Institut für
Sozialforschung GmbH**







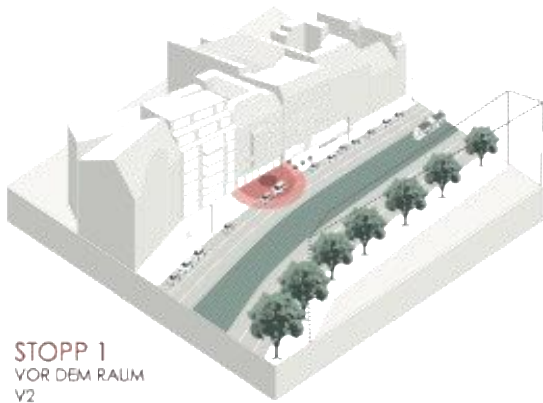
Sample



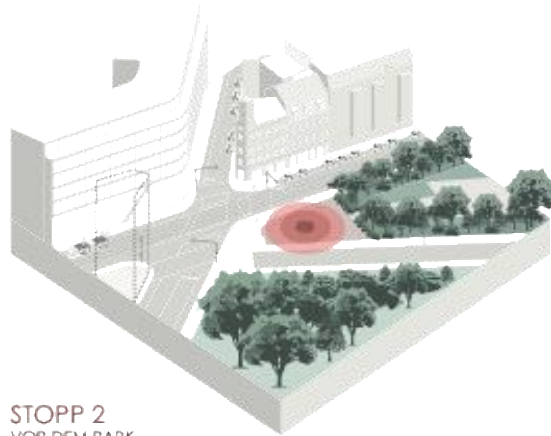
LOR 01011302 Oranienburger Straße

LOR 01011302 Oranienburger Straße

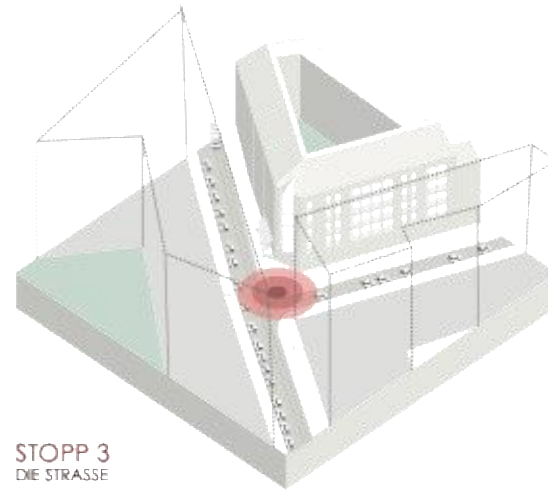
Stops



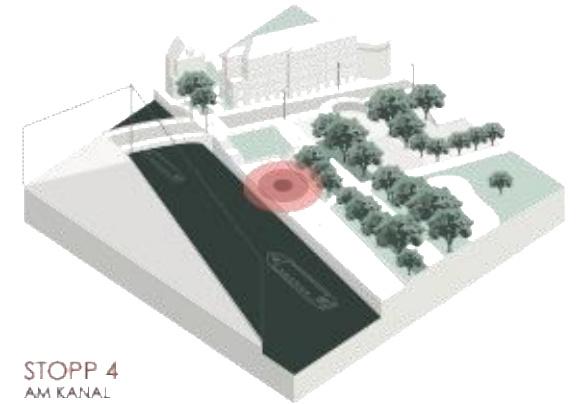
STOPP 1
VOR DEM RAUM
V2



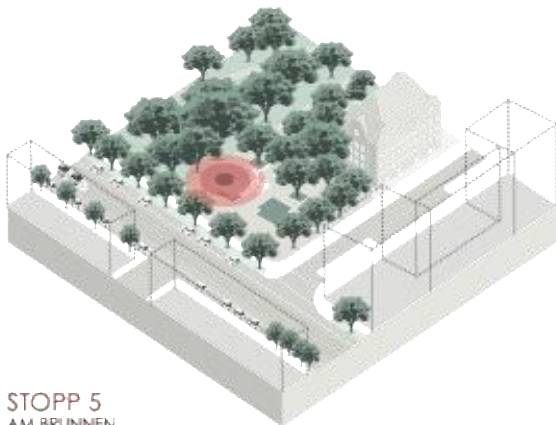
STOPP 2
VOR DEM PARK
V2



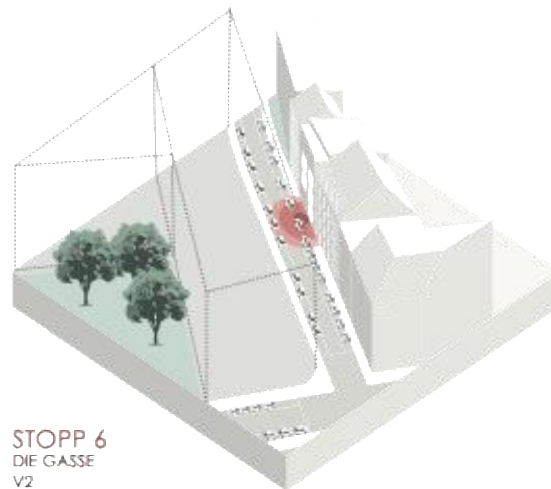
STOPP 3
DIE STRASSE



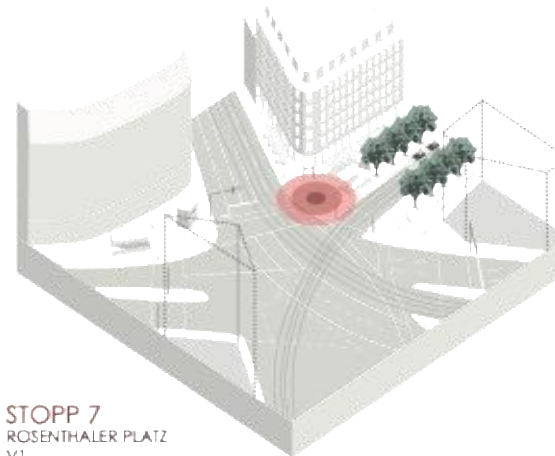
STOPP 4
AM KANAL



STOPP 5
AM BRUNNEN
V2



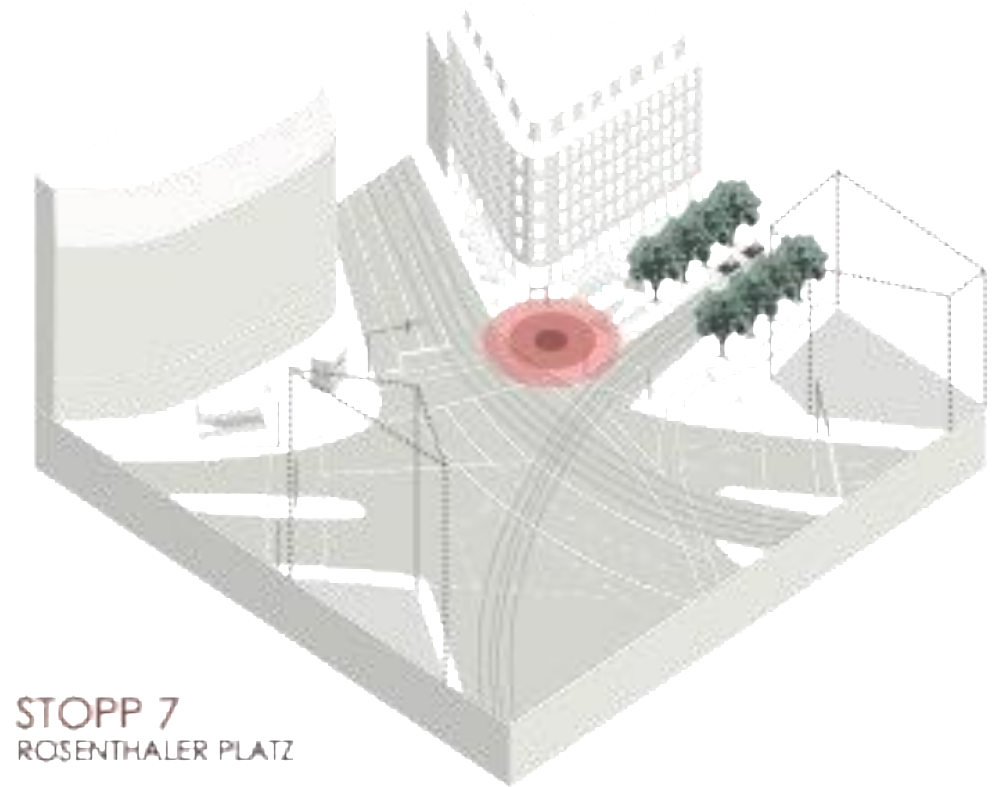
STOPP 6
DIE GASSE
V2



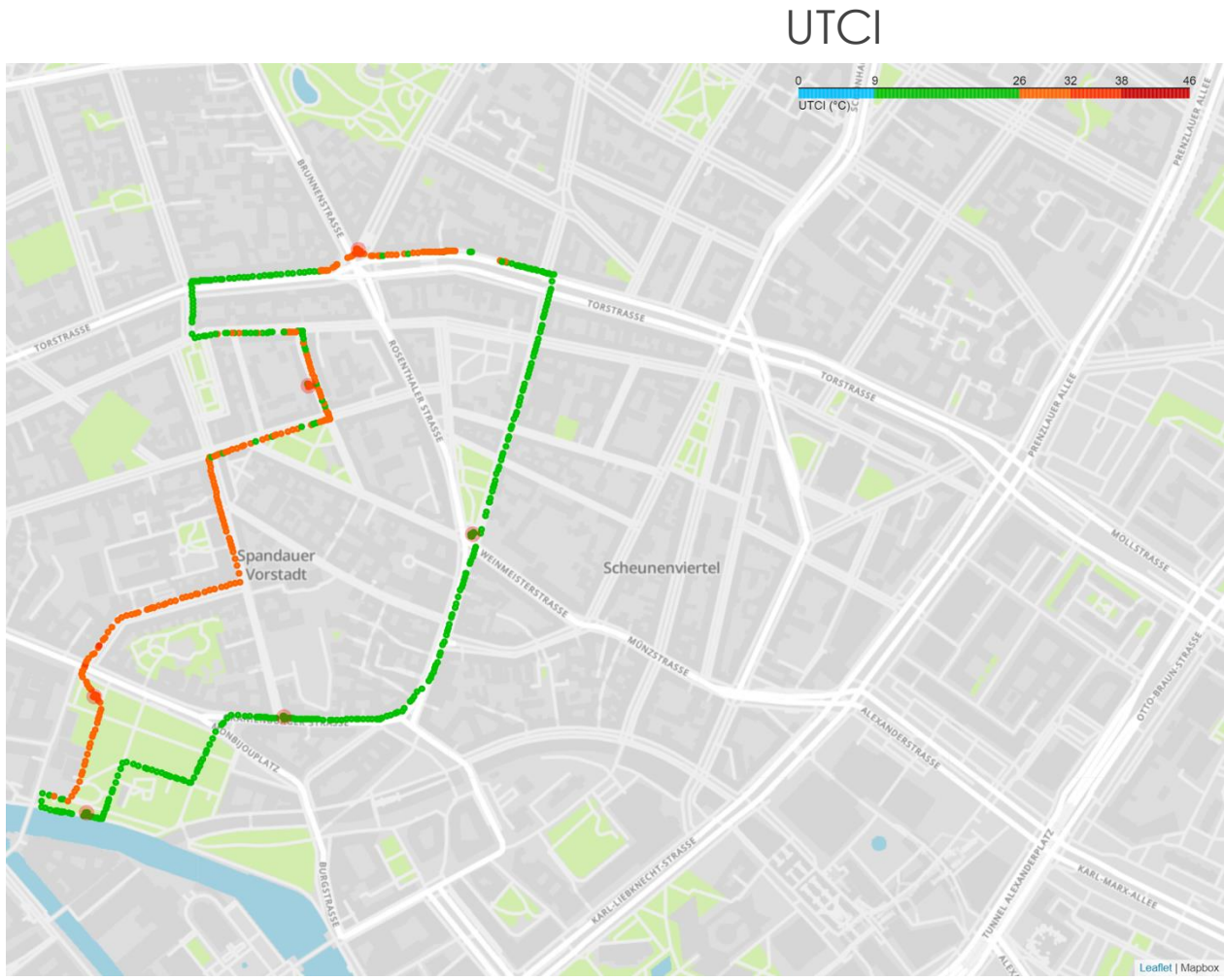
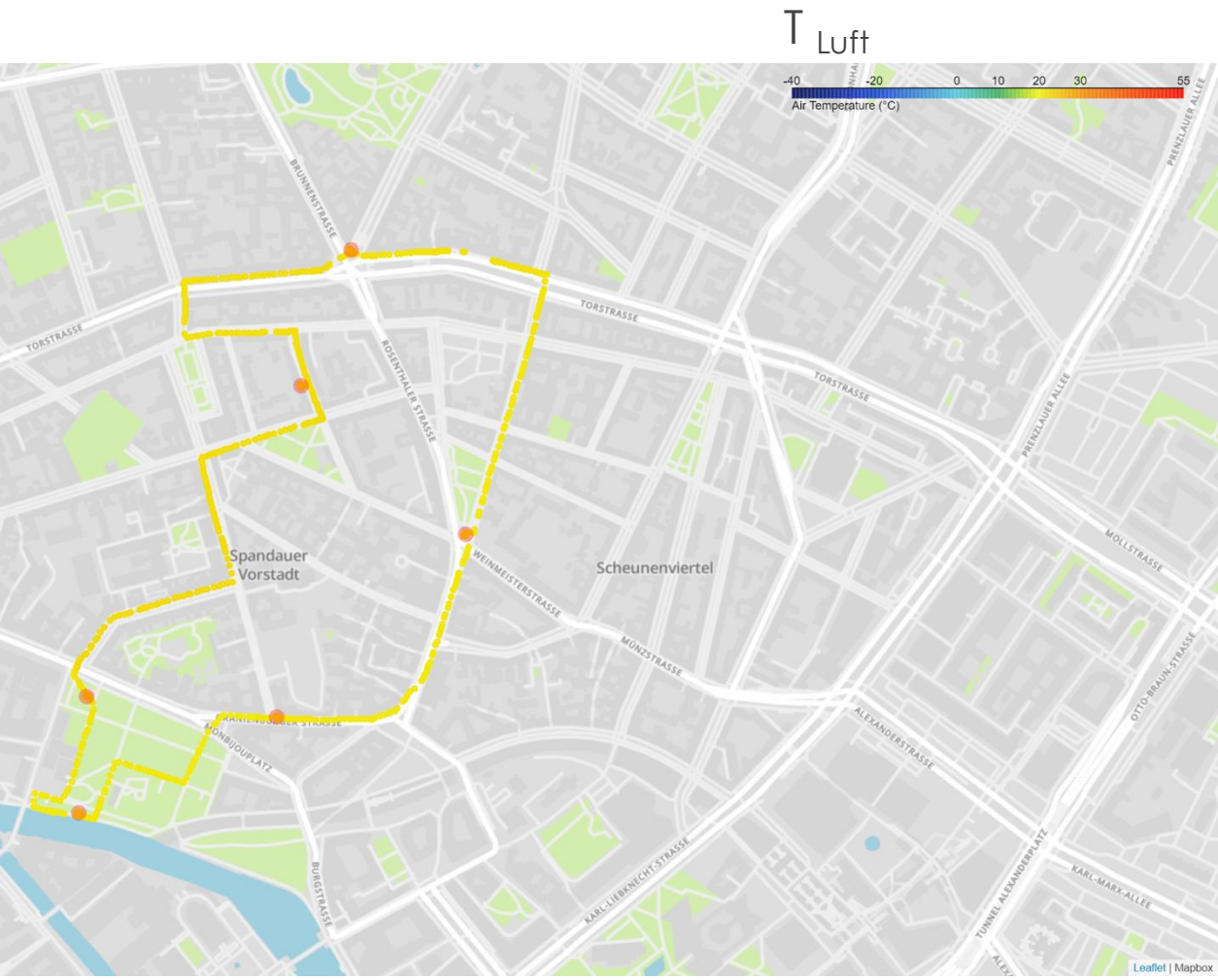
STOPP 7
ROSENTHALER PLATZ
V1



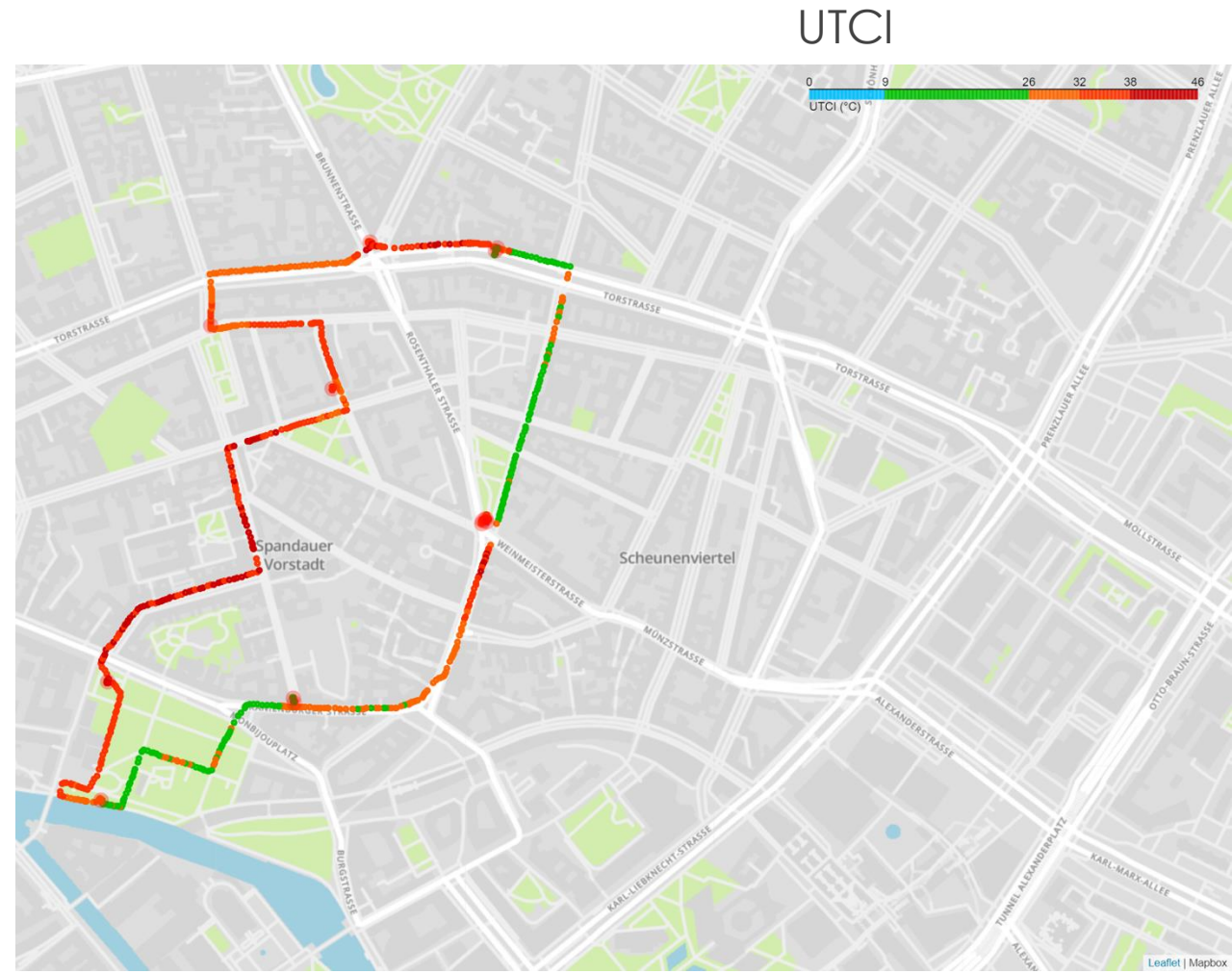
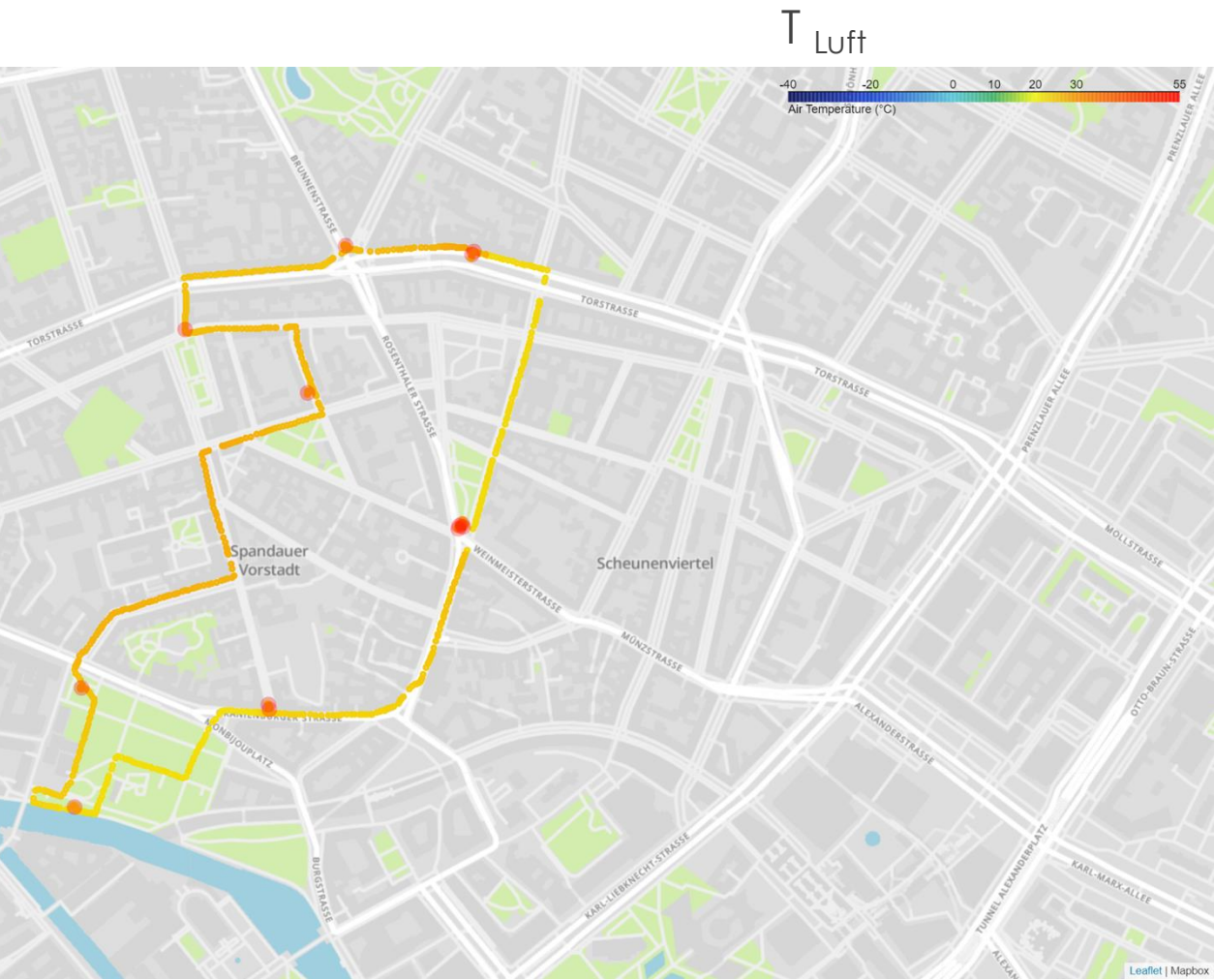
Rosenthaler Platz, Berlin (Quelle: Jil Schroth, 2024)



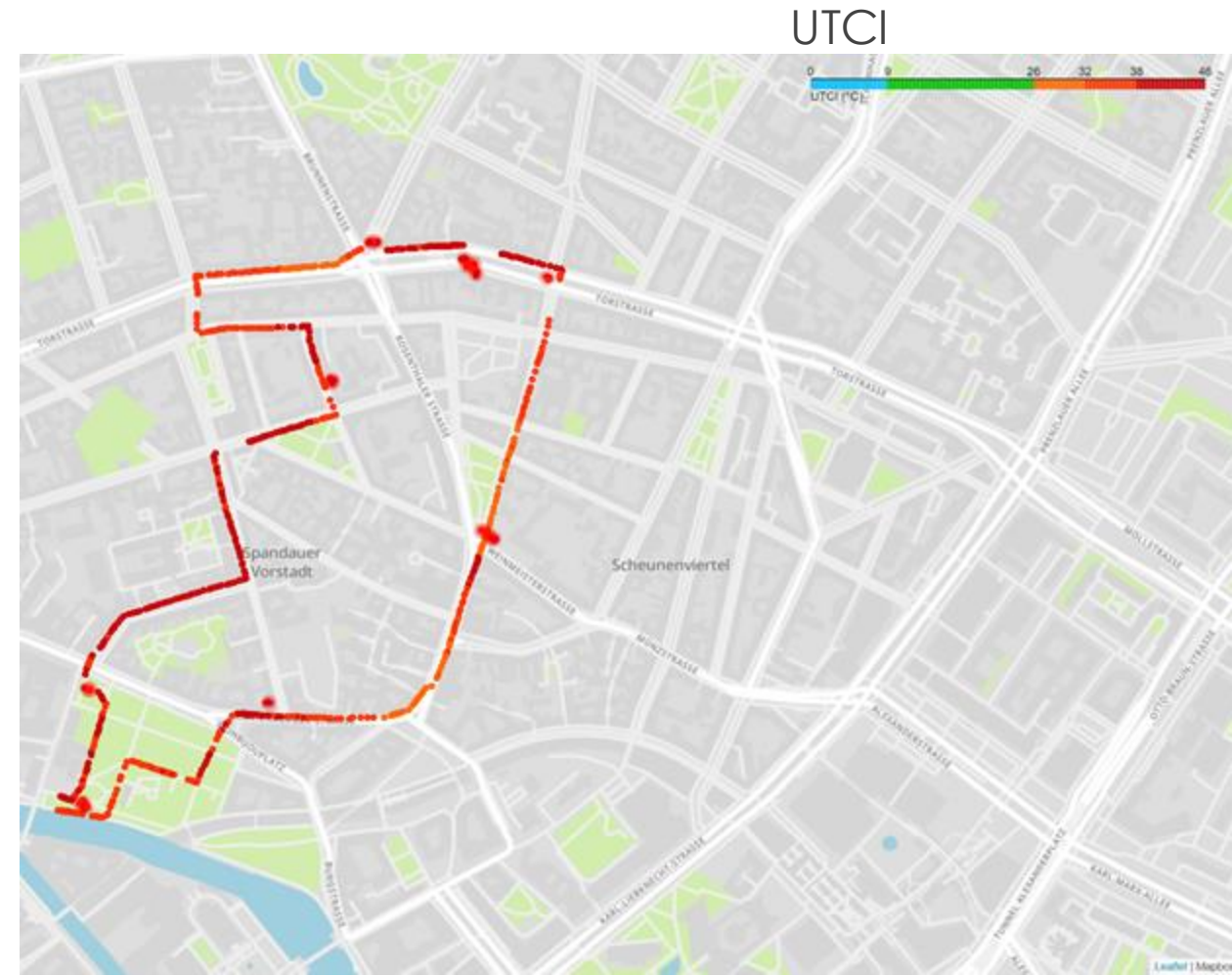
17. Juli 2024 8:00 Uhr



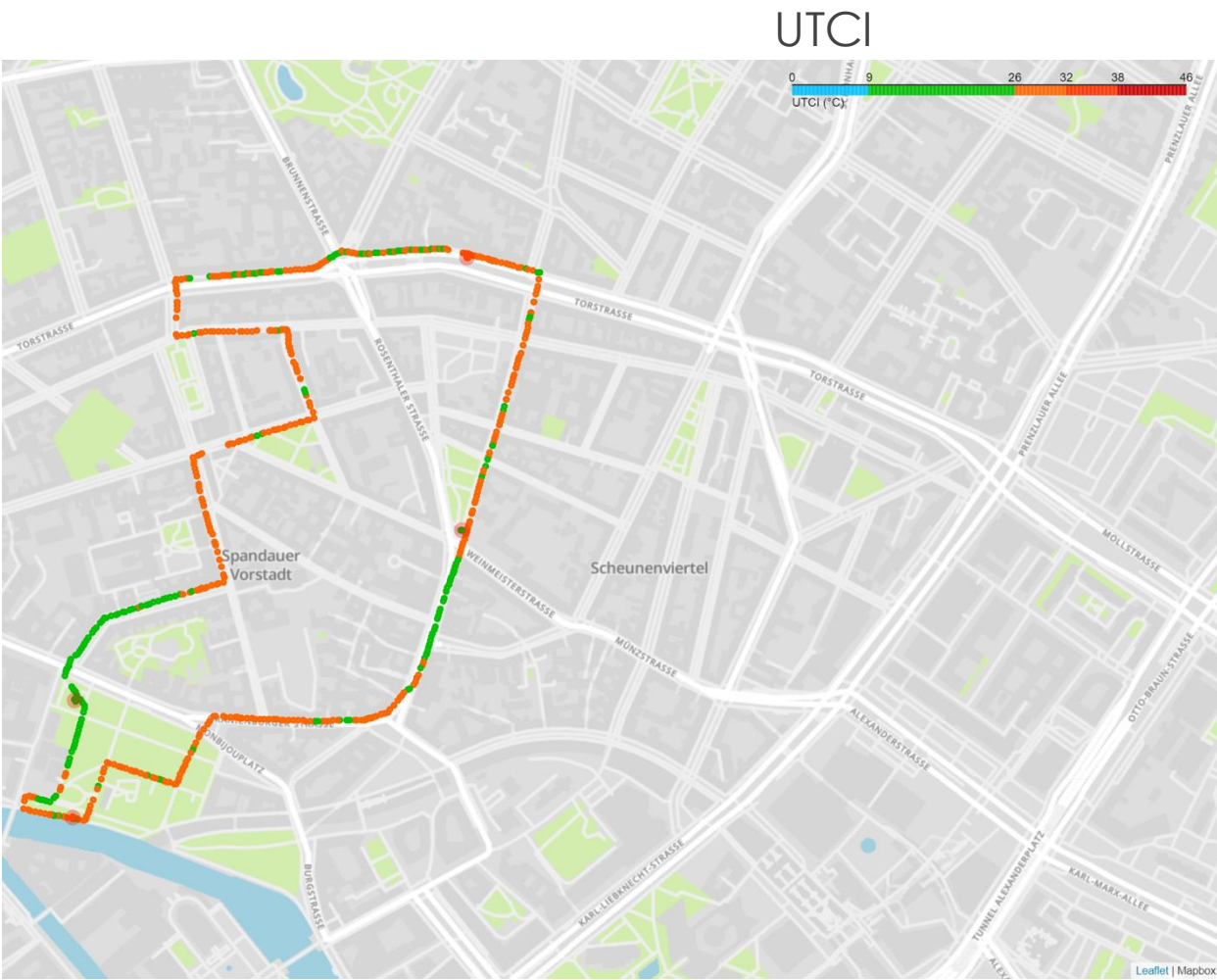
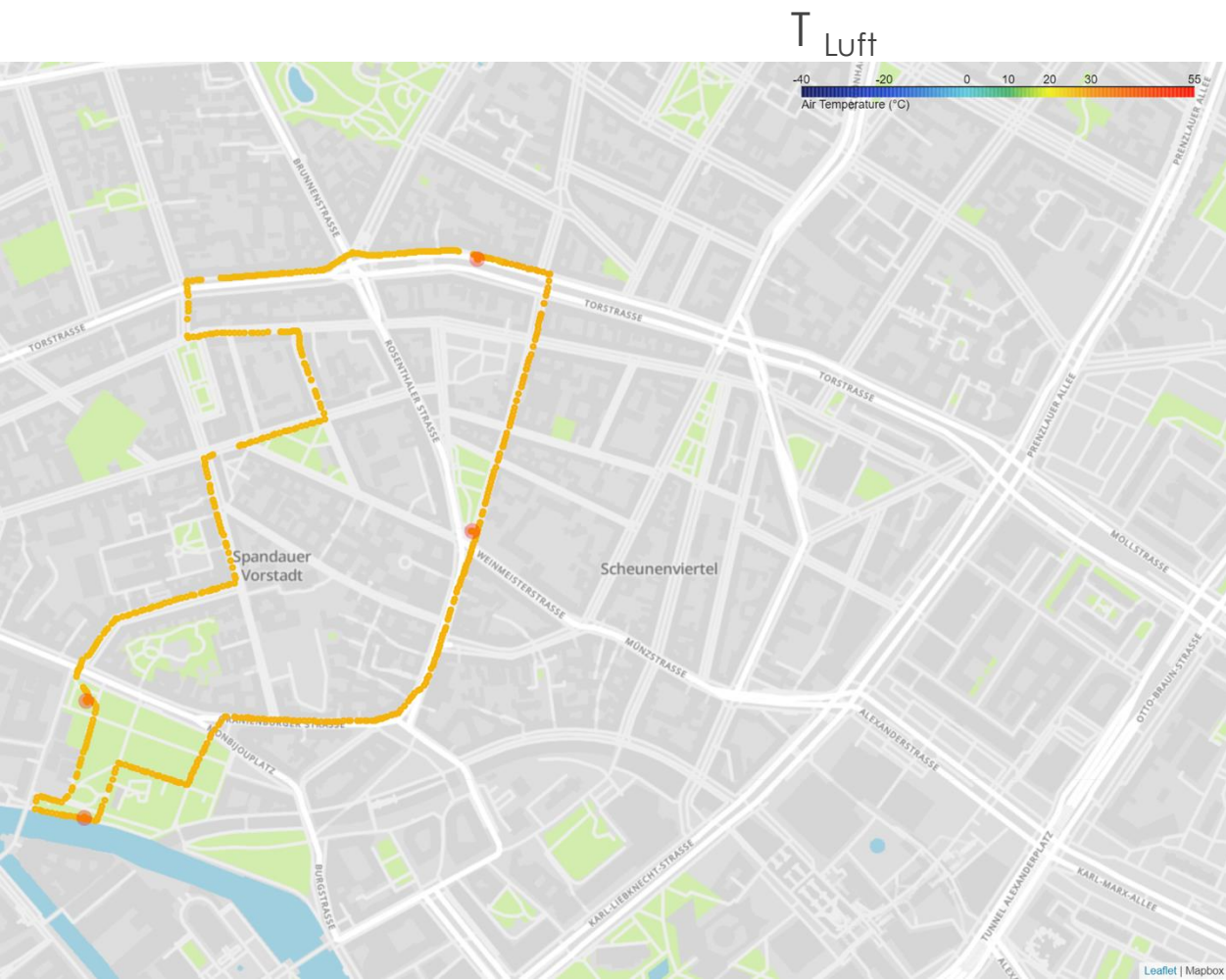
17. Juli 2024 11:00 Uhr



13. August 2024 11:00 Uhr



13. August 2024 22:00 Uhr



European Urban Initiative

GOCCIA
Green Opportunities to Clean-
up Contaminants through an
Interspecies Alliance



Climateflux

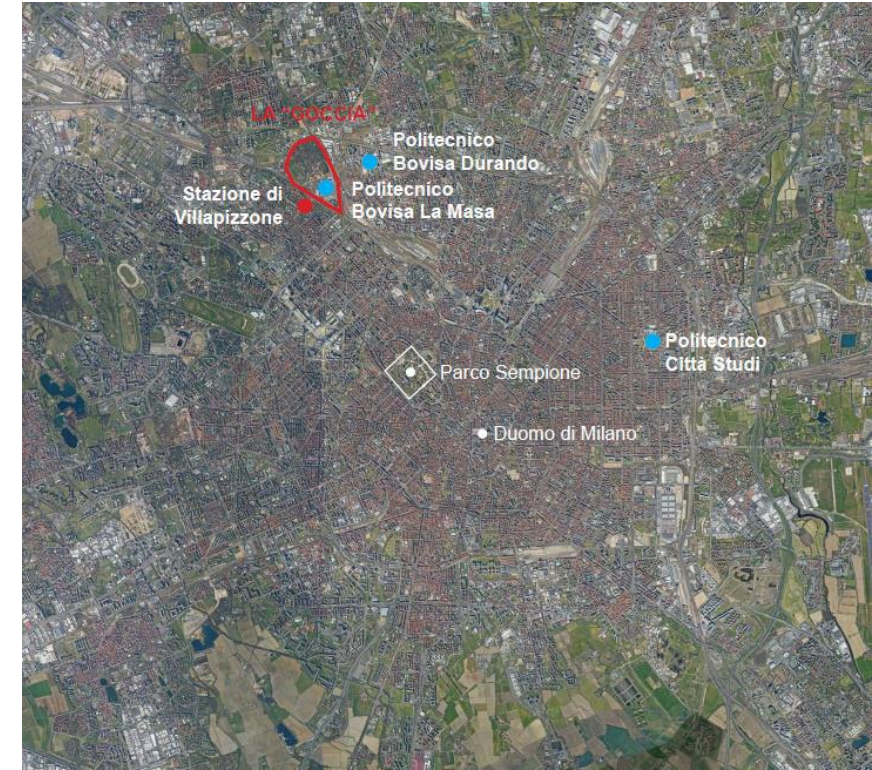


Terrapreta



Partners

Spontaneous Urban Forest



Project Abstract

GOCCIA involves a study of the plant-microorganism system of contaminant degradation processes whose results will be used to design new nature-based solutions for phytoremediation. Unlike other phytoremediation projects, it starts from an existing spontaneous ecosystem, and takes an interspecies approach to the monitoring of biodiversity and environmental ecosystem services in order to develop an innovative forest management and governance model.

Expected results are:

- Accessibility to a new large green area for Milan citizens;
- Validation of a highly innovative reclamation process;
- Involvement of citizens in scientific processes;
- Consolidation of a quintuple-helix governance model, which includes the environment as a stakeholder; and
- Development of interspecies design thinking







COOLSTREET

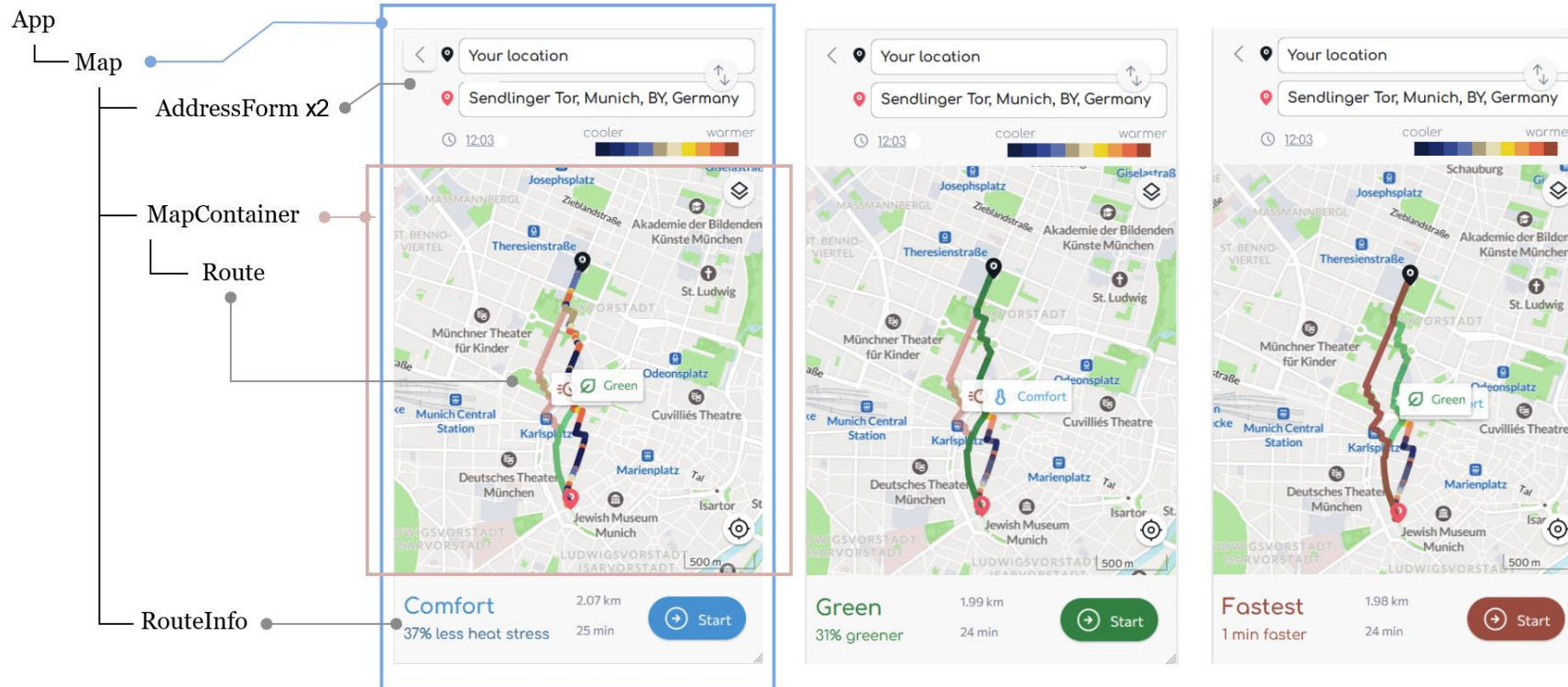
*in collaboration with TUM
Chair of Cartography and Visual Analytics*

*Funded by Bavarian Ministry of Economic Affairs,
Regional Development and Energy*



We provide

Components

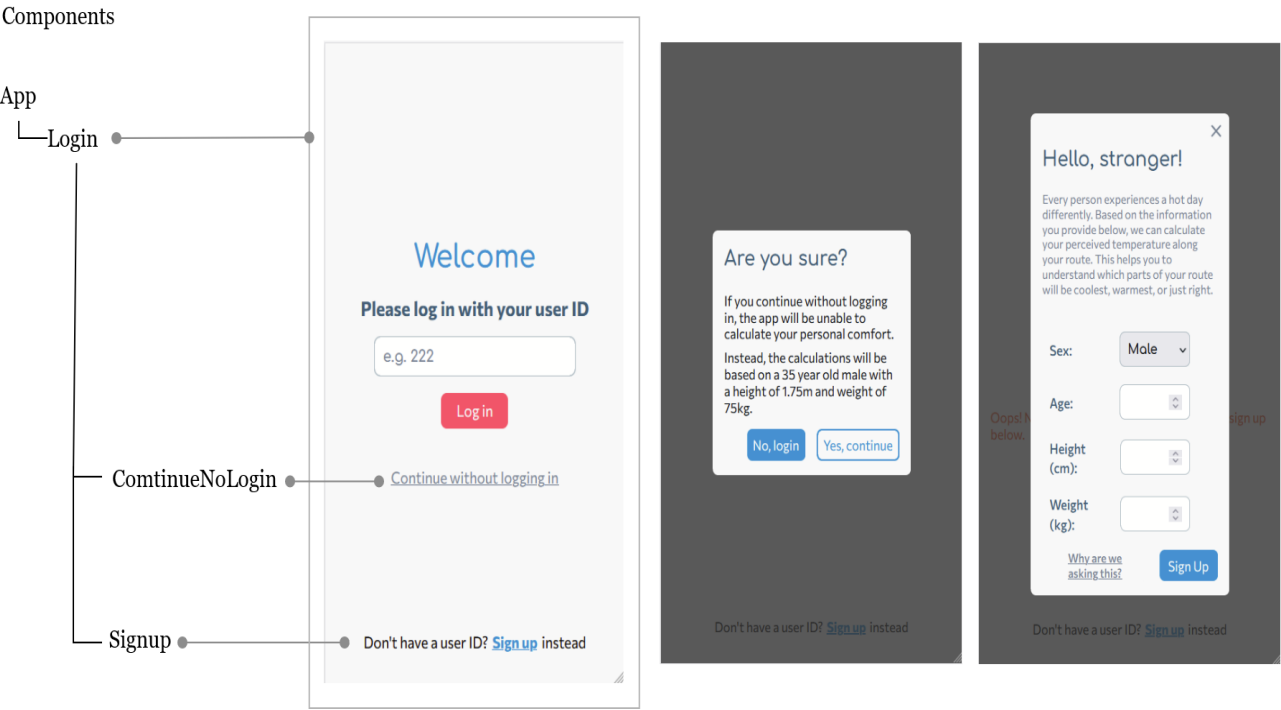


- ✓ Greenest route
- ✓ Comfortable route
- ✓ Fastest route

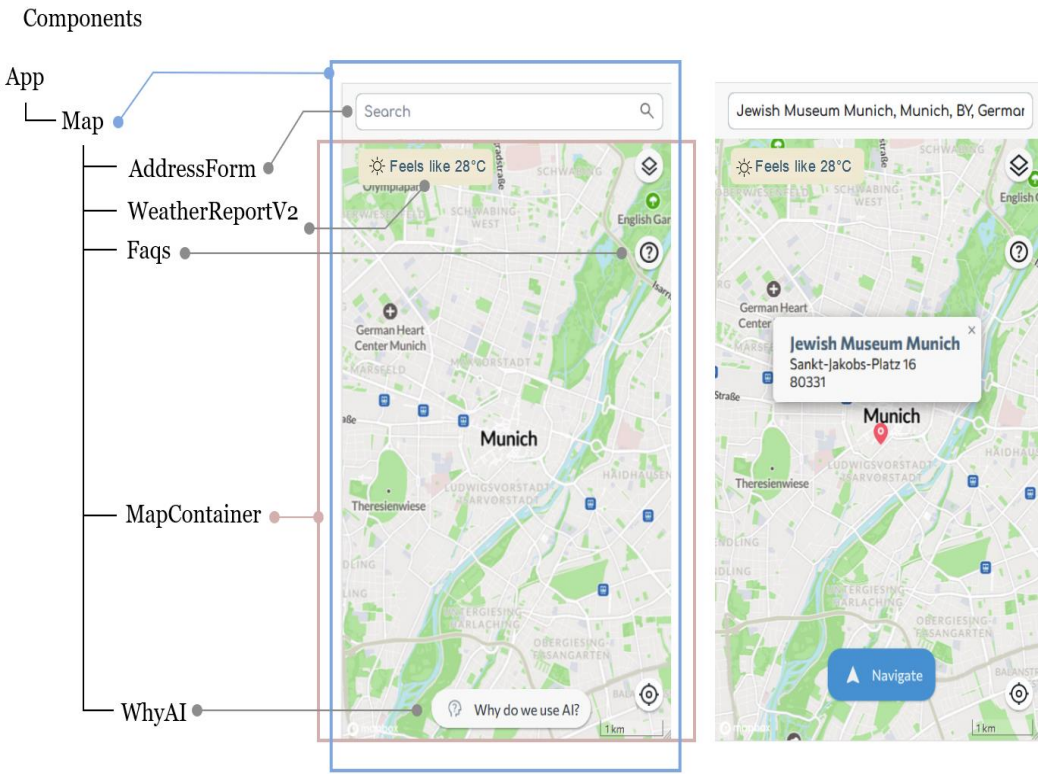
AI- driven mapping to provide real-time, personalized, and health-focused routes for pedestrians and cyclists

Interfaces

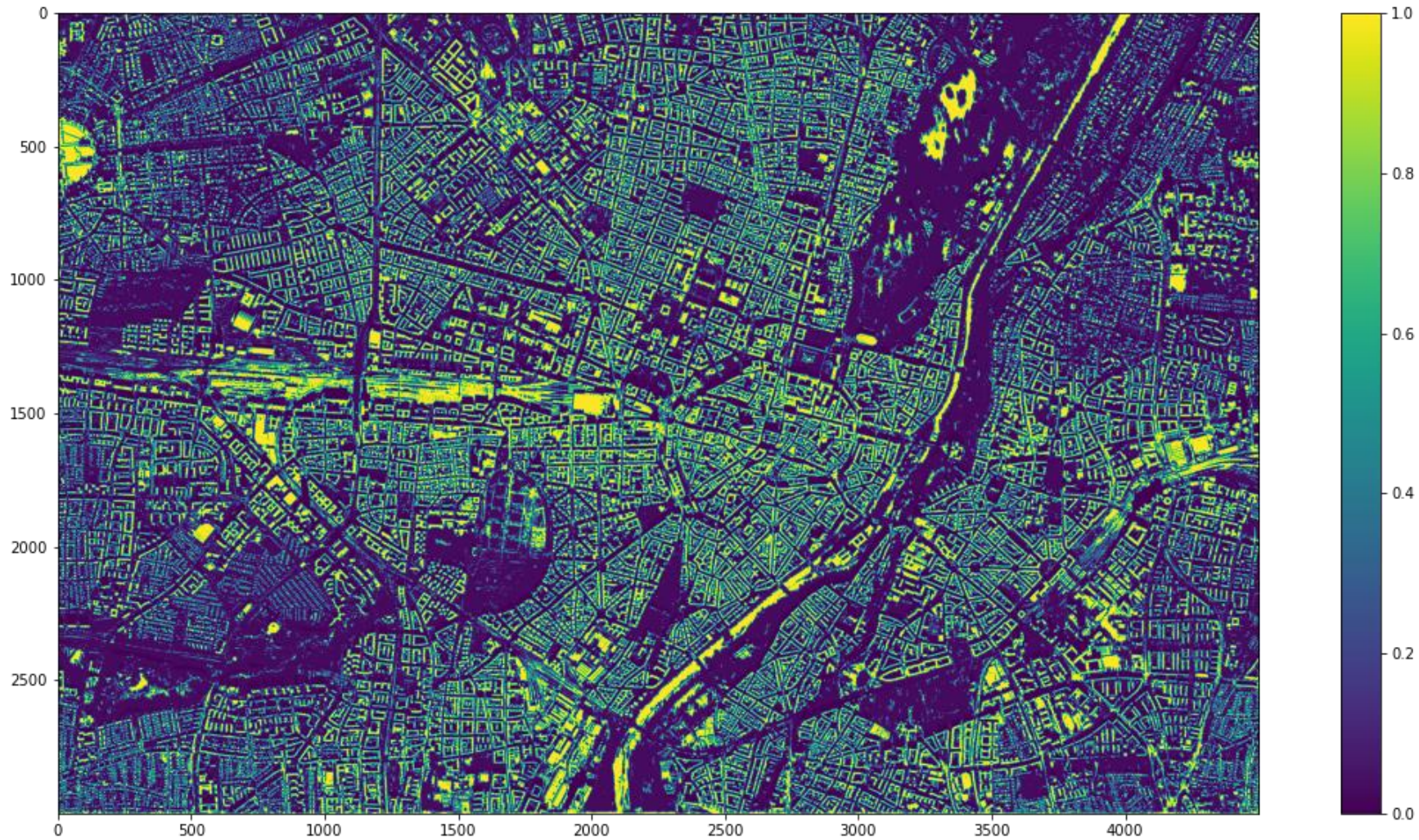
Login Page



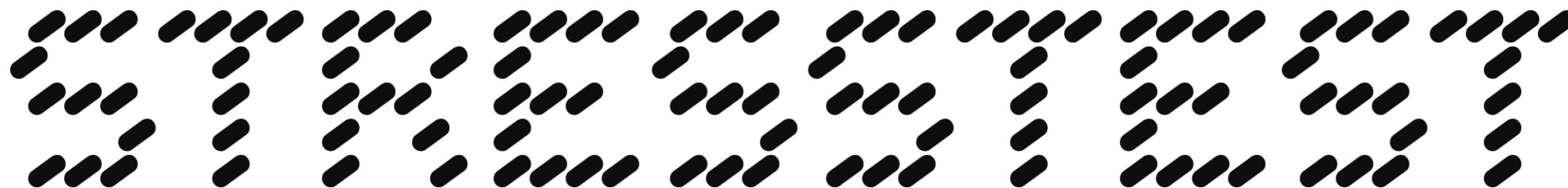
Map Landing Page



Innovation



- AI model trained with radiation
- Weather API to utilize current weather
- Cloud cover and seasonal tree canopy variation



19. Architekturbiennale Venedig
10. Mai – 23. November 2025
Deutscher Pavillon

Curatorial Team Stresstest

Elisabeth Endres

Daniele Santucci

Nicola Borgmann

Gabriele Kiefer

Q&A

Grazie

santucci@gbt.arch.rwth-aachen.de
daniele@climateflux.com