CITY MICROCLIMATE AND TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

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Climatic conditions measured in localized areas, restricted within 1km in the horizontal dimension and 120m in the vertical dimension, especially when these differ from the climate of the surrounding regions. The above is often caused by specific geographic, structural, or natural factors.

For example, the climate may differ between:

- concrete areas (Patras centre)
- coastal suburbs (Marina of Patras)
- forested areas and green spaces (Dasyllio)
- areas with high altitude (Aroi, Patras)

Environmental Variables

temperature

light

wind

humidity

• frost

rain

air quality

A Review of Urban Microclimate Research Based on CiteSpace and VOSviewer Analysis
Jiajing Li, Yang Mao, Jingyi Ouyang and Shuanning Zheng - International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

CIRCULATION PROBLEMS

Urban Heat Island (UHI) Effect is a climatic phenomenon in which an urban area is significantly warmer than the surrounding suburban areas due to vehicular traffic and exhaust emissions, dark road surfaces that absorb more solar radiation, limited vegetation and geometric effects of high-rise buildings.





During extreme cases of heavy rainfall, some roads located near the sea or rivers is possible to flood, resulting in traffic disruption of one or more lanes. Drivers must bypass the obstruction, causing circulation delays in junctions and traffic lights.

Vehicles especially those with a higher center of gravity (such as trucks), micromobility vehicles and pedestrians are more likely to be carried off, when there are strong crosswinds over a bridge or open coastal areas.



Effects of Wind Barriers on Wind Fields and Vehicle Stability on Bridges Xiaobo Lin, Bin Lin, Dandan Xia, Li Lin and Zhiqun Yuan

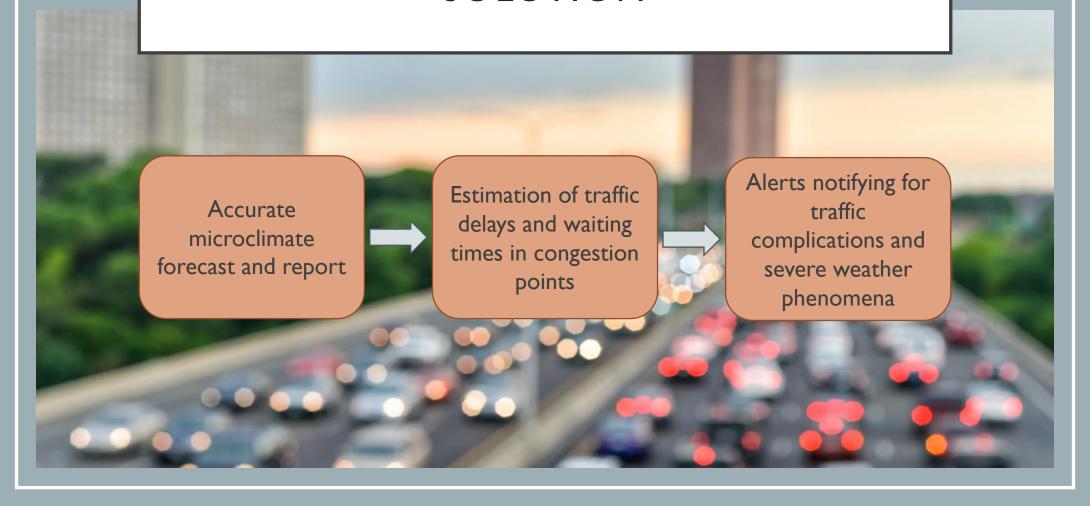


The circulation of numerous cars and motorbikes in urban areas leads to vehicle emissions, a fact that results in poor air quality and low visibility.



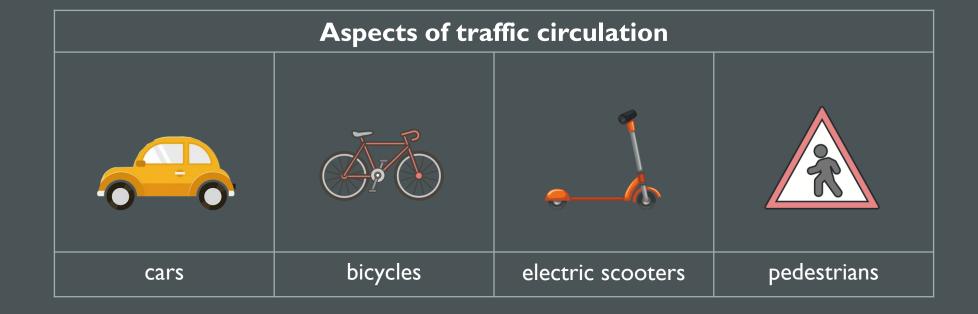
Congestion of visitors in places of interest like parks or beaches during sunny days, leading to traffic congestion in the surrounding areas.

SOLUTION



OUR IDEA

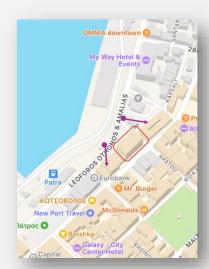
STUDY OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN WEATHER CONDITIONS AND TRAFFIC SITUATION IN SPECIFIC AREAS.



LOCALIZATION OF WEATHER CONDITIONS



3rd party APIs Regional weather data

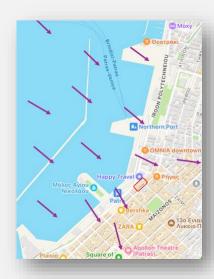


Systematic differences are stored and modify local data

Local weather stations and sensors

Microclimate data

Regional weather with microclimate accurate corrections



DATA SOURCES









Google maps / Tom Tom Google places

Weather APIs (OpenWeather, Copernicus)

Lab provided sensors

Microclimate – Traffic Correlation

SENSORS



Air temperature (BARANI, MeteoHelix IoT Pro)



Humidity (BARANI, MeteoHelix IoT Pro)



Sun intensity (BARANI, MeteoHelix IoT Pro)



Rain amount – flood (BARANI, MeteoRain 200 Compact - MClimate, Flood sensor)



Wind speed and direction (BARANI, MeteoWind IoT Pro)

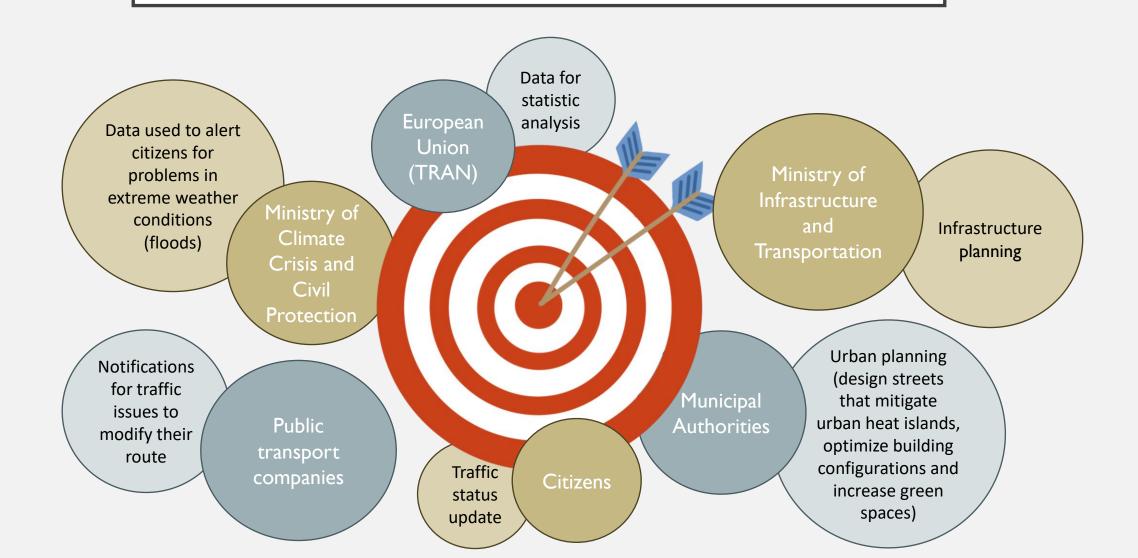


CO₂ (MClimate, CO₂ Sensor & Notifier)



Sound level (Dutch Sensor Systems, Ranos dB 2)

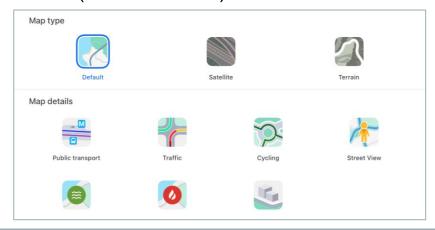
TARGET GROUP



Google Maps is an app that provides real-time traffic conditions, delays and alternative route suggestions. However, route planning and the ability



to adjust departure times based on microclimates is unavailable and weather insights are indirect and not detailed. A recent update, also offers safety alerts about weather-related hazards (such as floods).

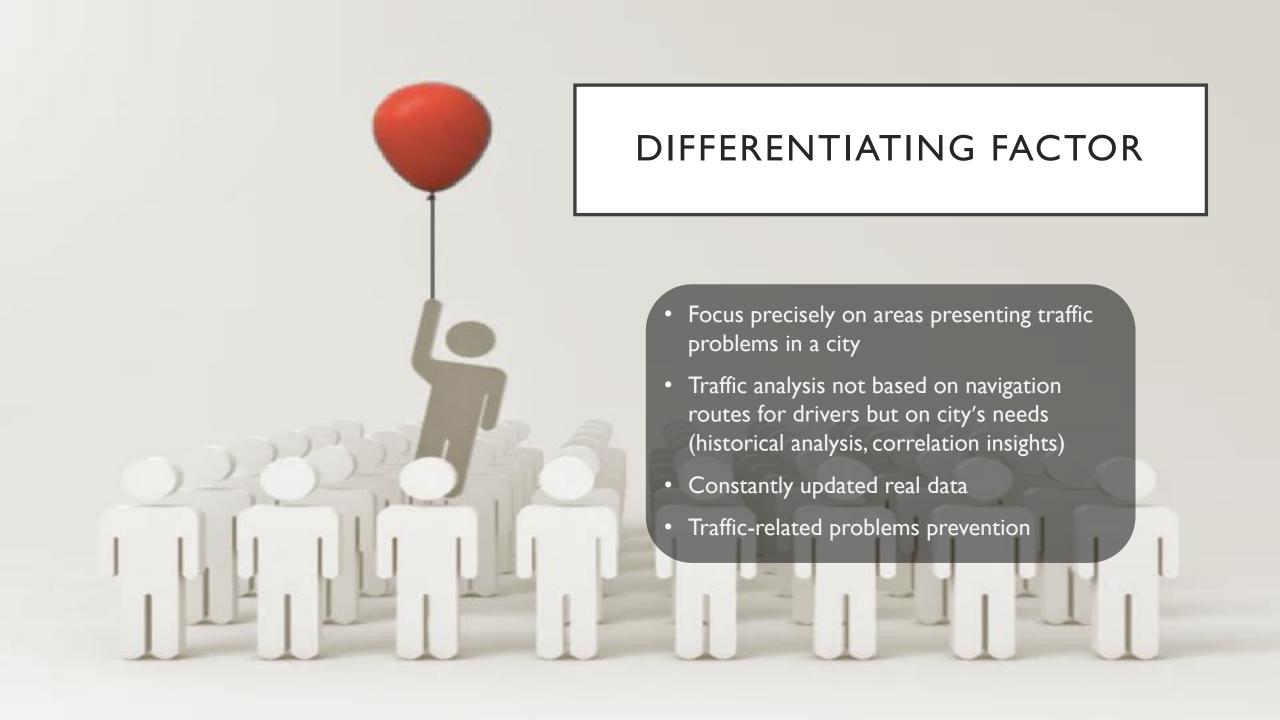


Drive weather app is designed to show road conditions by analyzing forecasted weather and send users severe weather alerts. It enables you to see

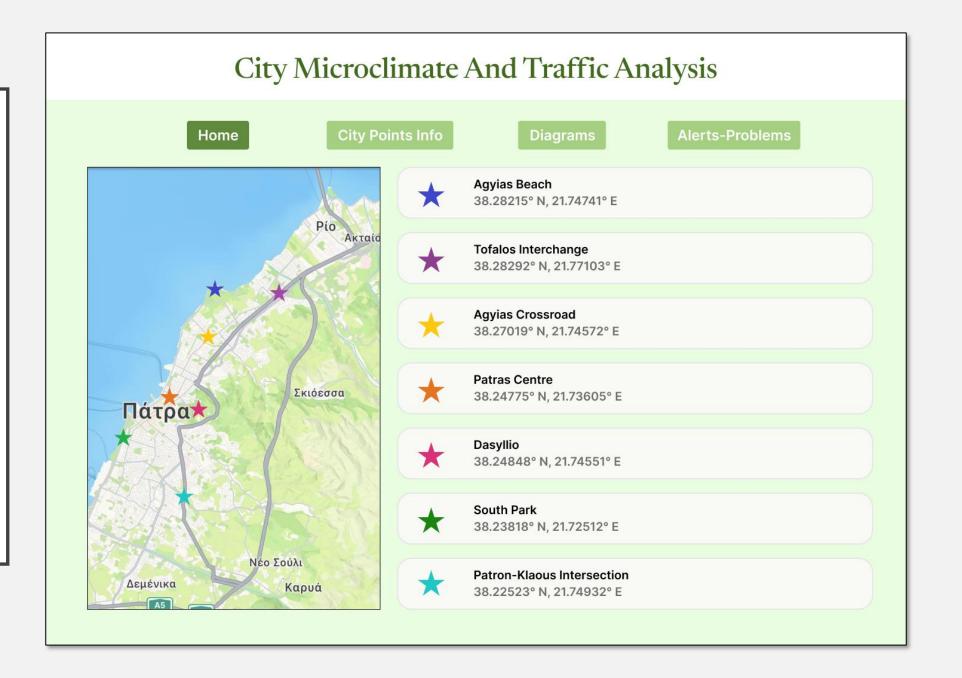


how conditions like rain, snow, or storms may impact different parts of your route. This app also includes options for adjusting departure times to avoid weather-related delays.

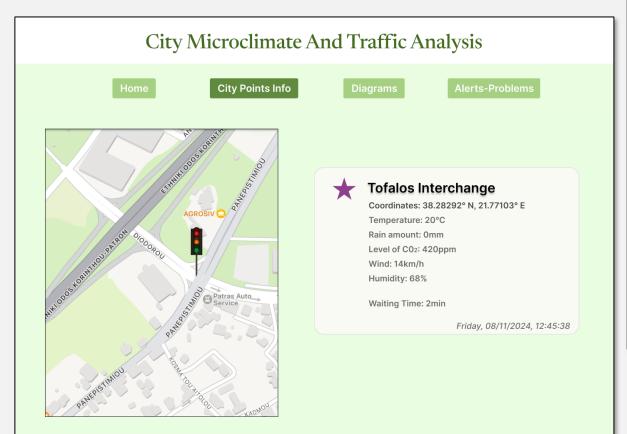


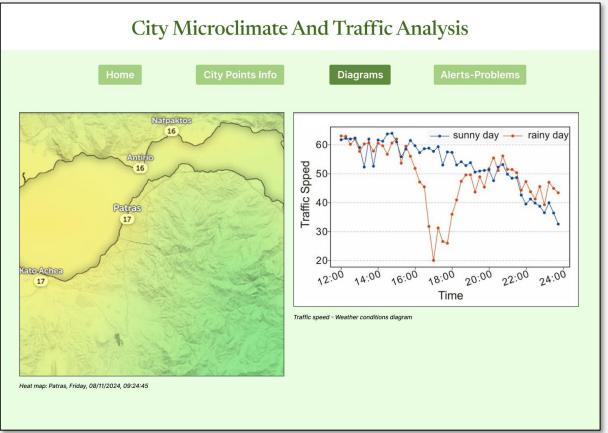


W E D B R S A I F T T











THANK YOU!

Any questions?