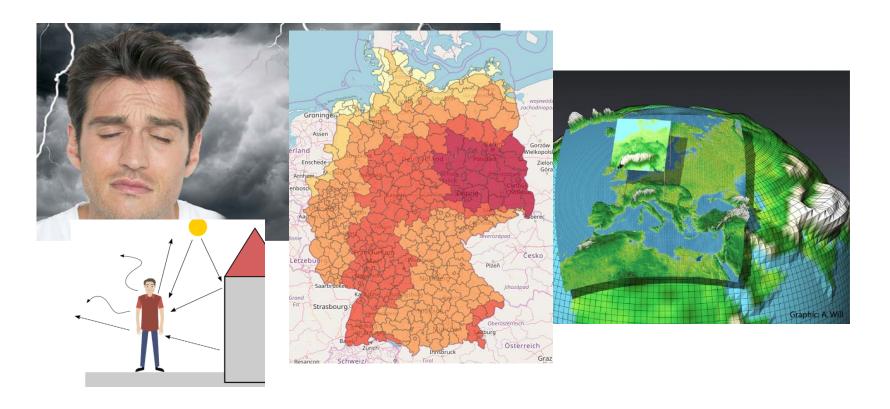
# **Heat Health Warning System in Germany**



### **Andreas Matzarakis and Stefan Muthers**

Research Centre Human Biometeorology Deutscher Wetterdienst, Freiburg

## Day conditions (12 UTC)



#### Meteorological parameters

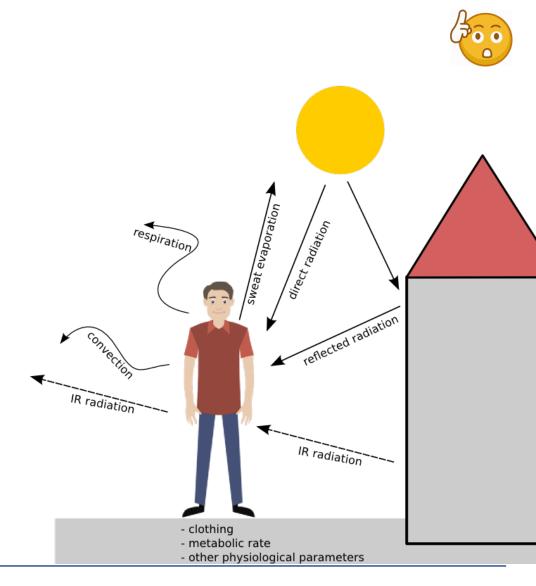
Air temperature
Wind velocity
humidity
Long and short-wave radiation

#### **Heat exchange**

Conduction
Convection
Evapotranspiration
Radiation

#### **Physiological parameters**

Body core and skin temperature Skin wettedness Metabolic rate Clothing, ...



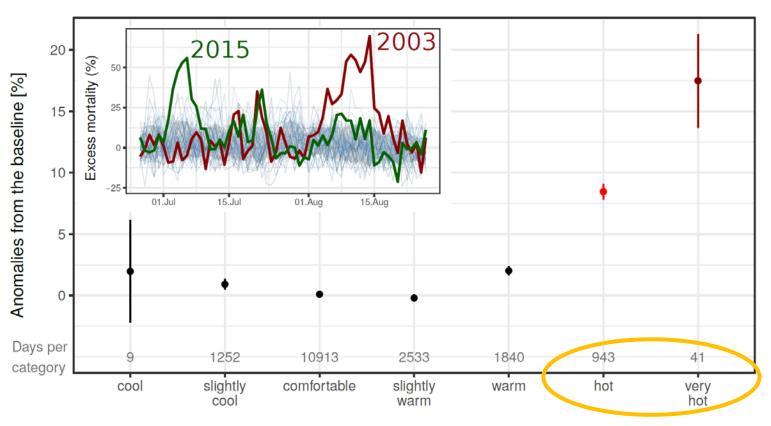


# **HHWS** – Thresholds definition



→ When does heat become sufficiently dangerous to warrant a warning?





Daily maximum thermal stress level strong extreme heat stress







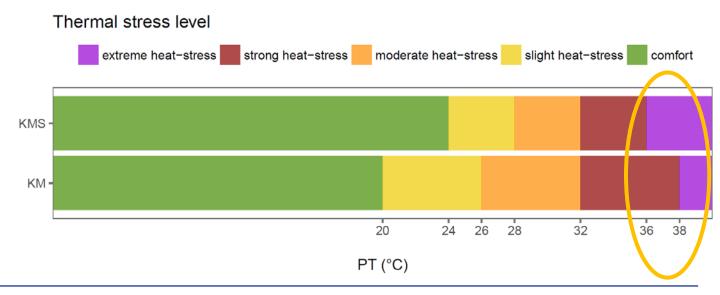




Extreme heat stress warning for the eldery when PT ≥ 36°C (+ adaptation)



Extreme heat stress earlier for older people!





# Simulating indoor temperatures



INPUT

#### **Outdoor conditions**

- ✗ Air temperature
- \* Relative humidity
- ♣ Global radiation
- ➤ Diffuse radiation
- ➤ Wind speed and direction

**V** 

#### Building simulation model



- ★ Building properties (standardized)
- ★ Room exposure (East/West average)
- User behaviour (standardized)

V

#### Indoor conditions

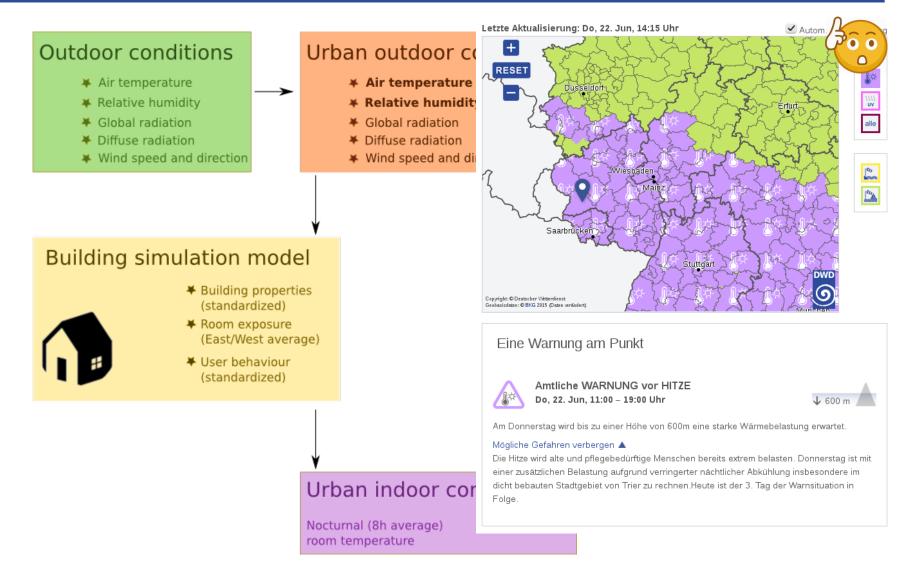
Nocturnal (8h average) room temperature





### Deutscher Wetterdienst Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand

## Simulating indoor temperatures + UHI

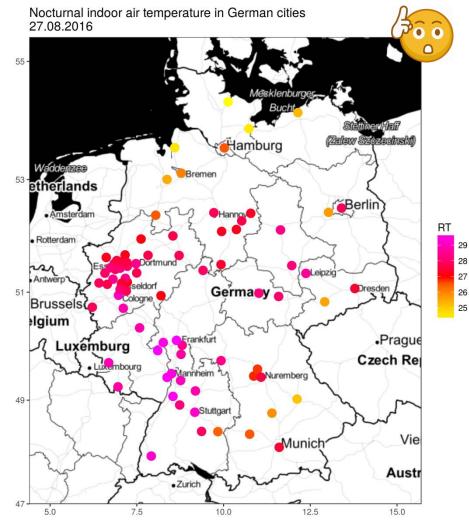




### **UHI in the German HHWS**



- → Statistical modification of the air temperature and humidity based on Wienert et al. (2013).
- → UHI effect modulated by:
  - → City size (population)
  - → Hourly cloud cover of the previous 24 hours.
  - → Hourly wind speed of the previous 24 hours.
  - → Time of the year/day.
- → Statistical modified air temperatures are applied to the building simulation models to estimate nocturnal indoor thermal conditions in the city.

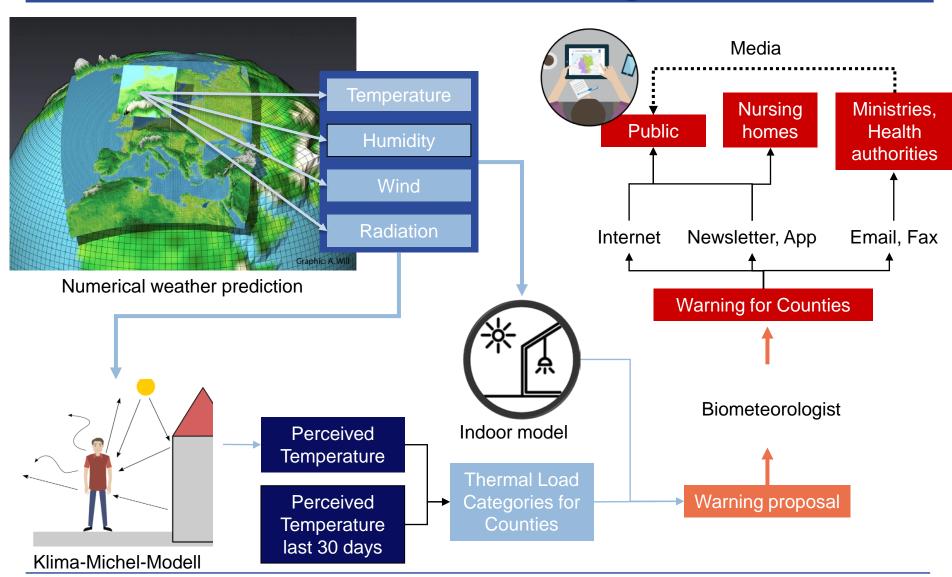


Indoor temperature (RT) for the largest cities in Germany (27.08.2016)



# **Generation of Heat Health Warnings**

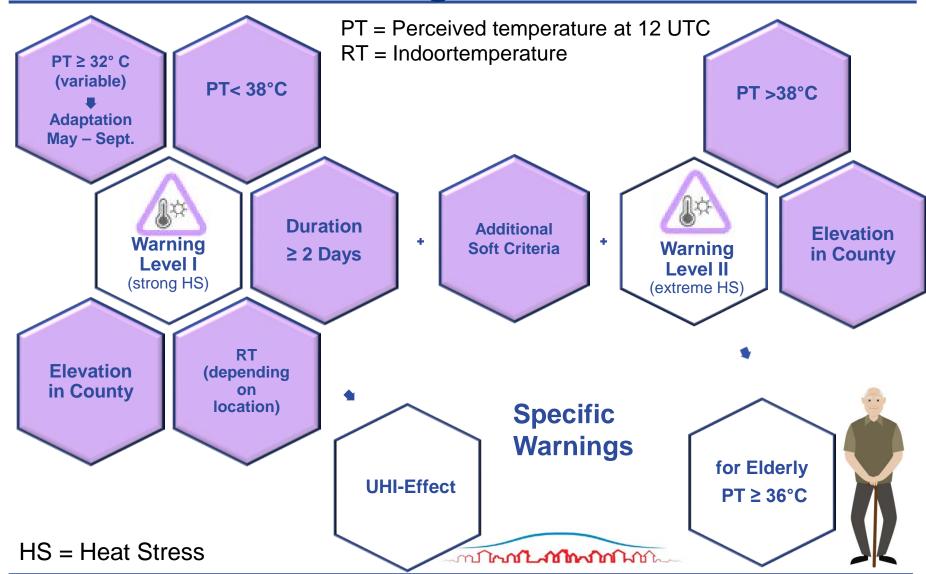






# **Criteria for Heat Warnings**

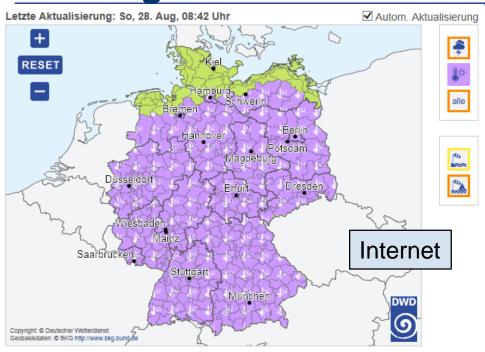






# **Warnings**







#### Stadt Stuttgart



#### Amtliche WARNUNG vor HITZE

Di, 19. Jul, 11:00 - Mi, 20. Jul 19:00 Uhr

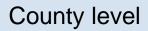


Am Dienstag wird eine starke Wärmebelastung bis zu einer Höhe von 200m bei Gefühlten Temperaturen über 34 Grad erwartet. Am Mittwoch wird bei Gefühlten Temperaturen über 33 Grad eine starke Wärmebelastung erwartet.



#### Amtliche WARNUNG vor ERHÖHTER U

Di, 19. Jul, 11:00 - Mi, 20. Jul 19:00 Uhr



Die UV-Strahlung erreicht ungewohnt hohe Werte. Schutzmaßnahmen sind unbedingt erforderlich. Zwischen 11 und 15 Uhr sollten Sie längere Aufenthalte im Freien vermeiden. Auch im Schatten gehören ein sonnendichtes Hemd, lange Hosen, Sonnencreme (SPF 15+), Sonnenbrille und ein breitkrempiger Hut zum sonnengerechten Verhalten. Ergänzend zu diesen international einheitlichen Empfehlungen der Weltgesundheitsorganisation finden Sie weitere UV-Schutztipps unter

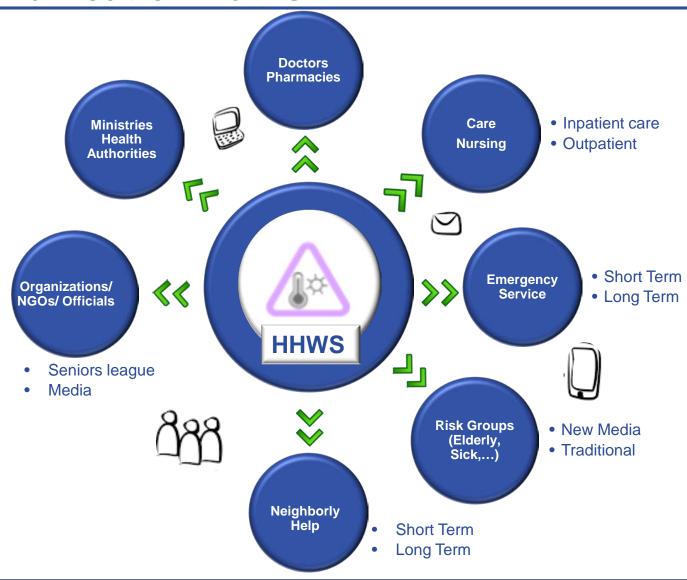
http://www.dwd.de/DE/klimaumwelt/ku beratung/gesundheit/uv/uv schutz node.html





# **Communication Paths**







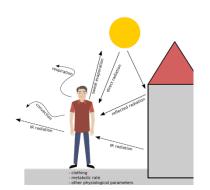
# Deutscher Wetterdienst Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand

### **Summary**

- → HHWS based on heat budget model for human beings
  - operational since 2005
- In combination with a building simulation model to estimate nocturnal heat loads
- → Warnings (Level I, Level II, Thresholds/Mortality)



- → County level
- → Elevation (every 200 m)
- Duration
- → Elderly:
  - Extreme heat stress occurs earlier
- Cities:
  - → UHI effect is considered in the HHWS







- \* Building properties (standardized)
- Room exposure (East/West average)
- ★ User behaviour (standardized)



