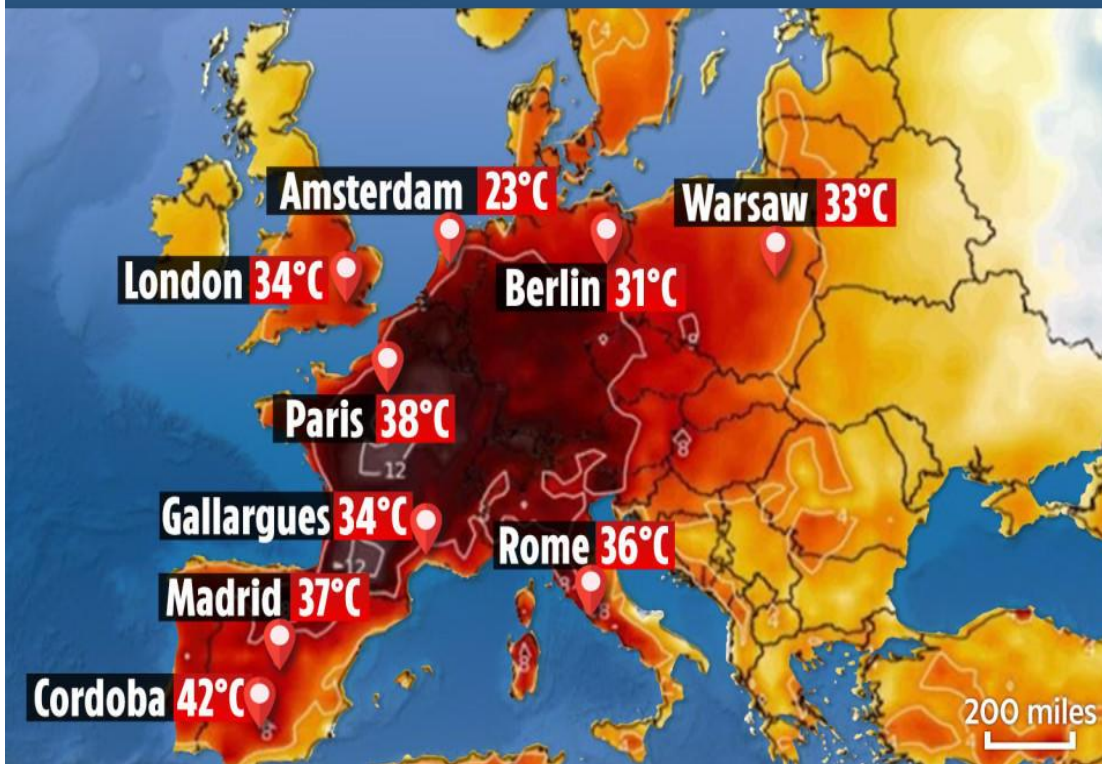




# Urban heat mitigation and adaptation strategies against climate change effects

## EUROPEAN HEATWAVE



**Prof. Dr. Shady Attia**

*Sustainable Building Design Lab, UEE,  
Applied Sciences, University of Liège, Belgium  
shady.attia@uliege.be*

 /in/shady-attia-14352a7  
 /www.shadyattia.org

1/28

# Resilience against short term events



# Disruptions



**Drought**



**Floods**

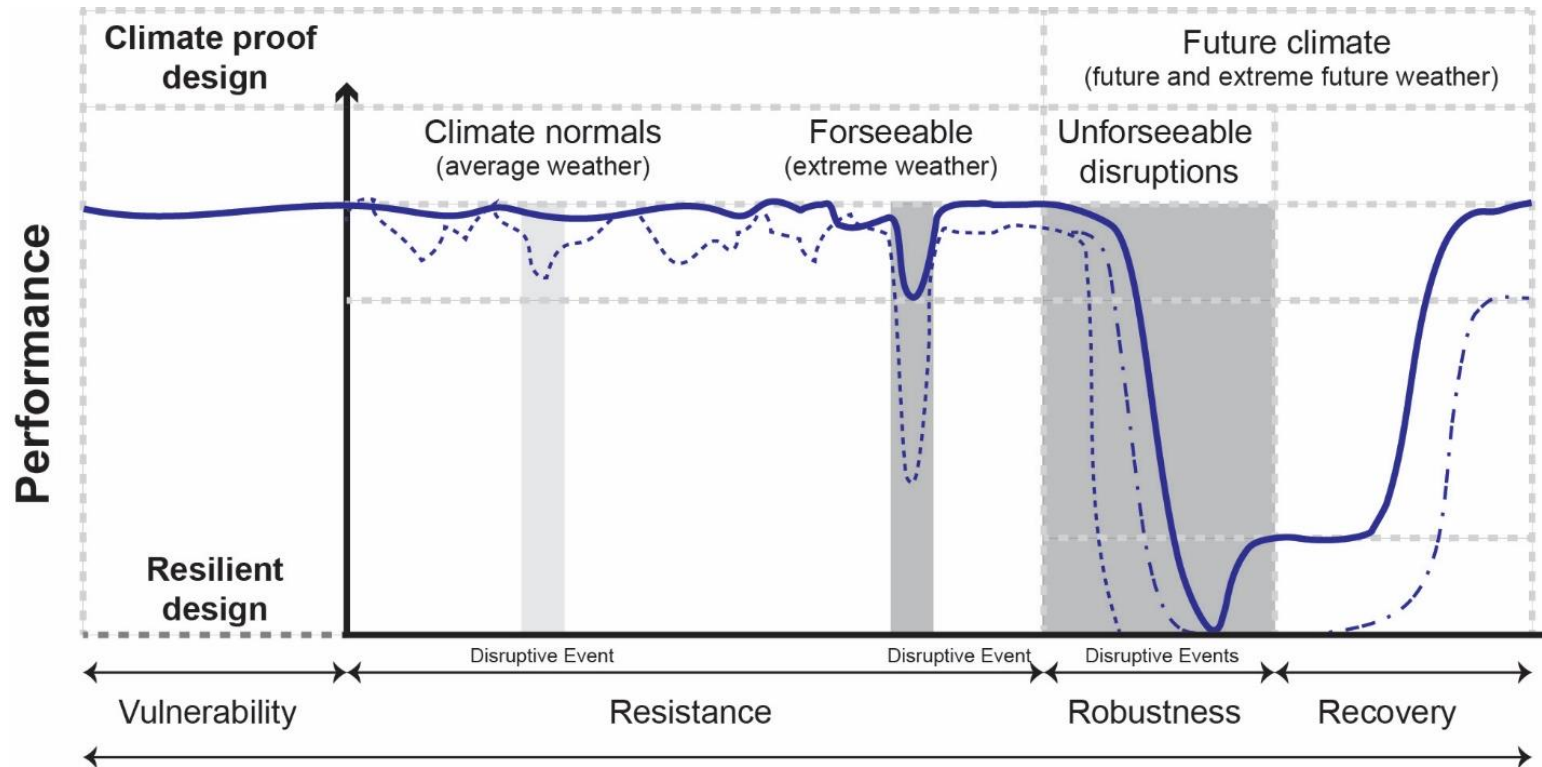


**Heatwave**



**Fire**

# Definition: Resilience vs. Shock = FAILURE



## Resilience

1. designed thermal conditions
2. minimum thermal conditions
3. critical thermal conditions

1. weather files: extreme weather
2. weather files: average weather
3. weather files: future weather
4. weather files: worst future weather

- Event 1: short extensive heatwave
- Event 2: short intensive heatwave
- Event 3: long extensive heatwave
- Event 4: long intensive heatwave
- Event 5: power outage

Heat wave & Power Outage: Existing Buildings

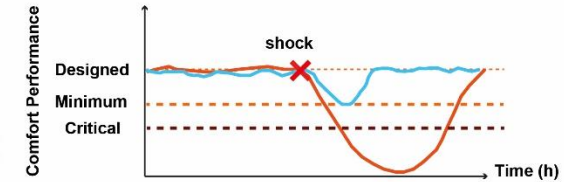


Resilient Performance Scheme

- Non-Resilient Building
- Resilient Building

Building Resilience Indicator

- NOT ACCEPTABLE
- MARGINAL
- ACCEPTABLE



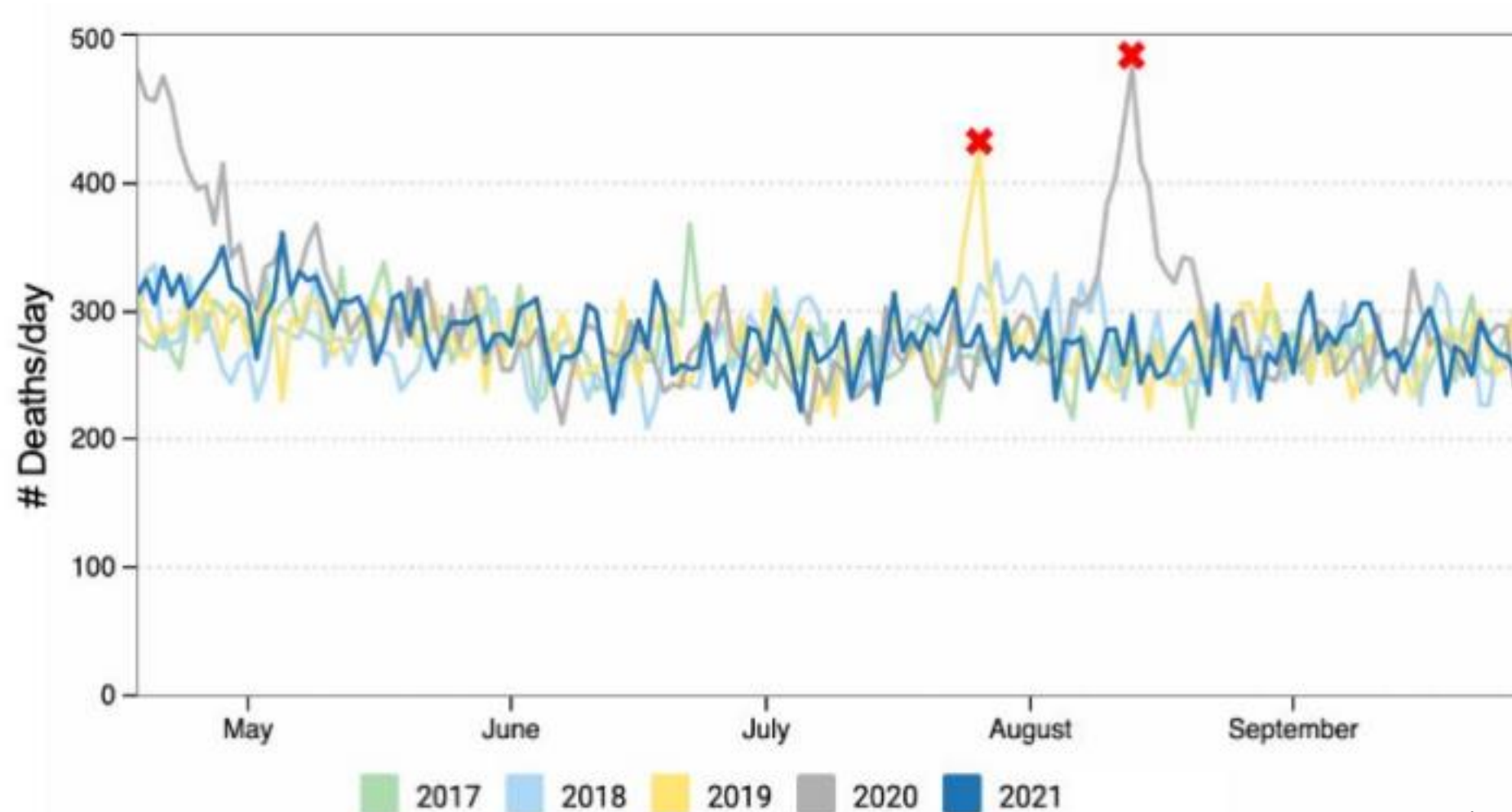
Disruption Events: Resilient Building Solution



Non-Resilient and Resilient Performance Curve during heat waves and power outage events.

# Mortality rates in Belgium 2017-2021

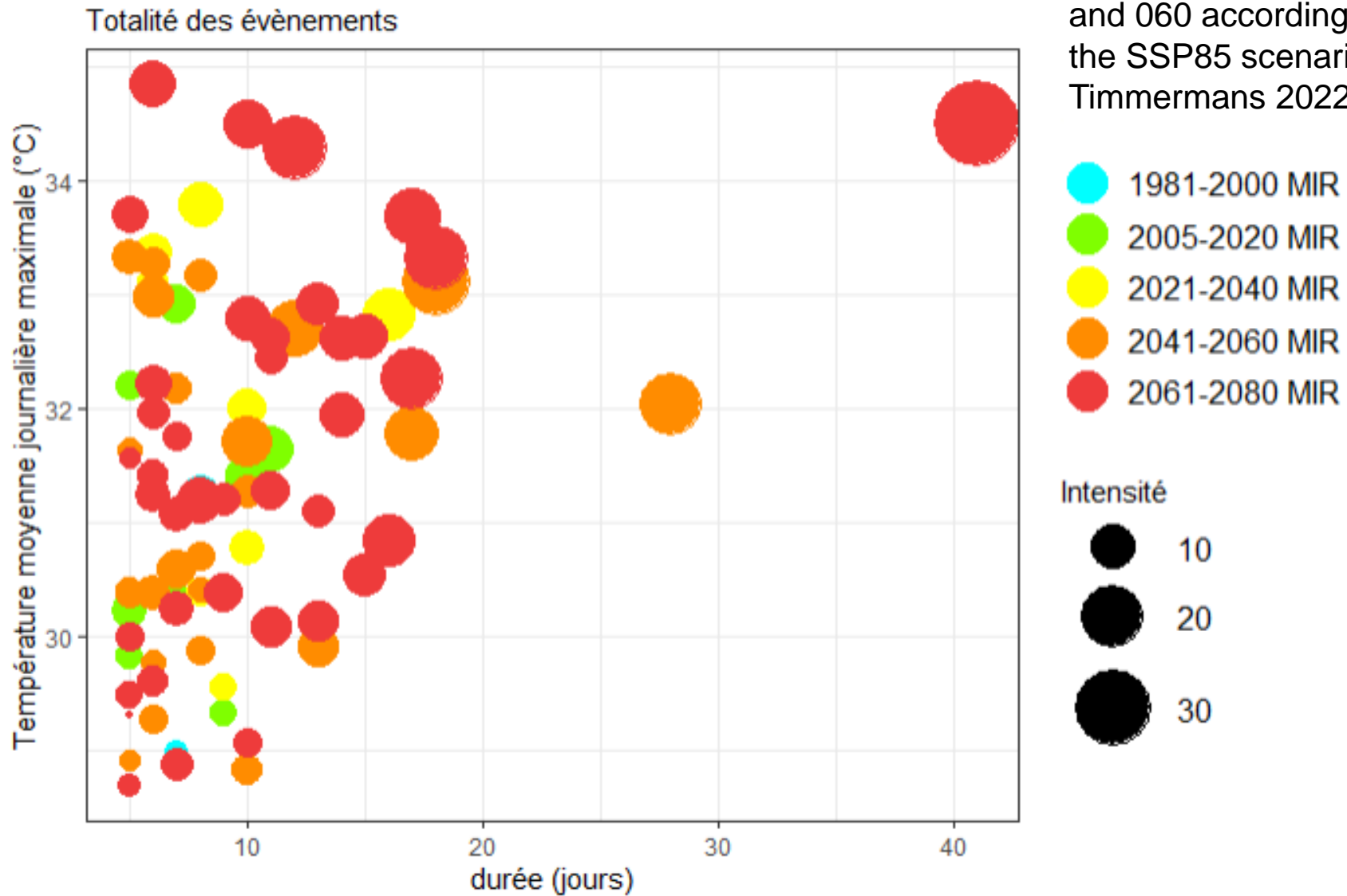
At least 15,000 people have died across Europe because of hot weather in 2022 (Germany 4500 - Belgium 1100)



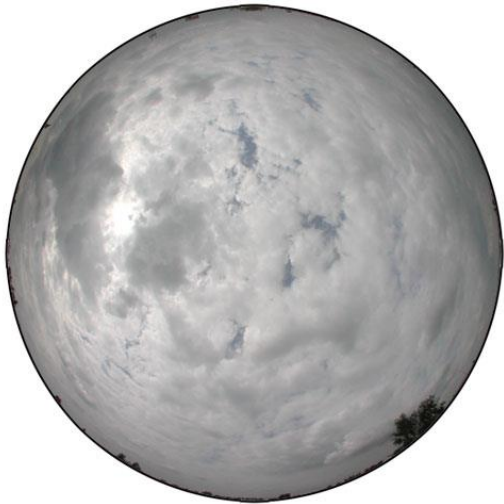
# Heat Waves & Heat Island Effect



# Heat Waves in Liège 1981-2080



# CIE Standardized Skies in Brussels



*overcast sky*



*intermediate sky*



*clear sky*



***clear turbid / turbulent***



# Urban heat island effect



## Enlarge the outdoor cooling period

Roofs and pavements cover about 60 percent of urban surfaces, and absorb more than 80 percent of the sunlight that contacts them. This energy is converted to heat, which results in hotter, more polluted cities, and higher energy costs.

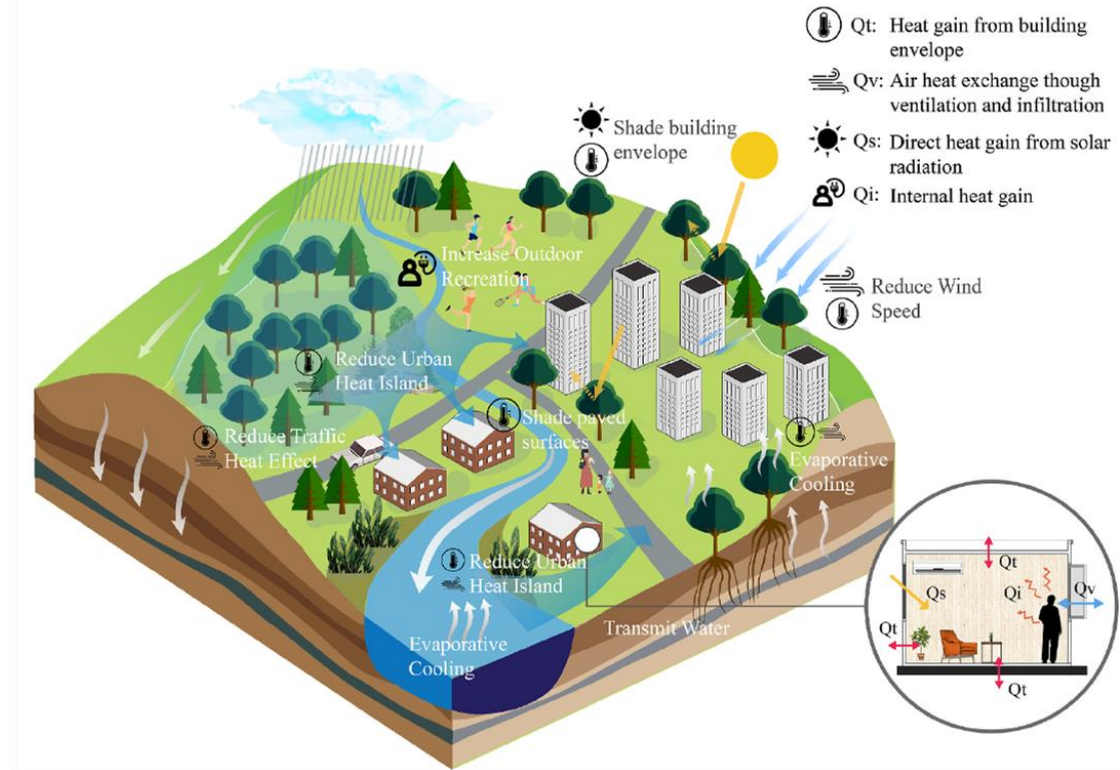
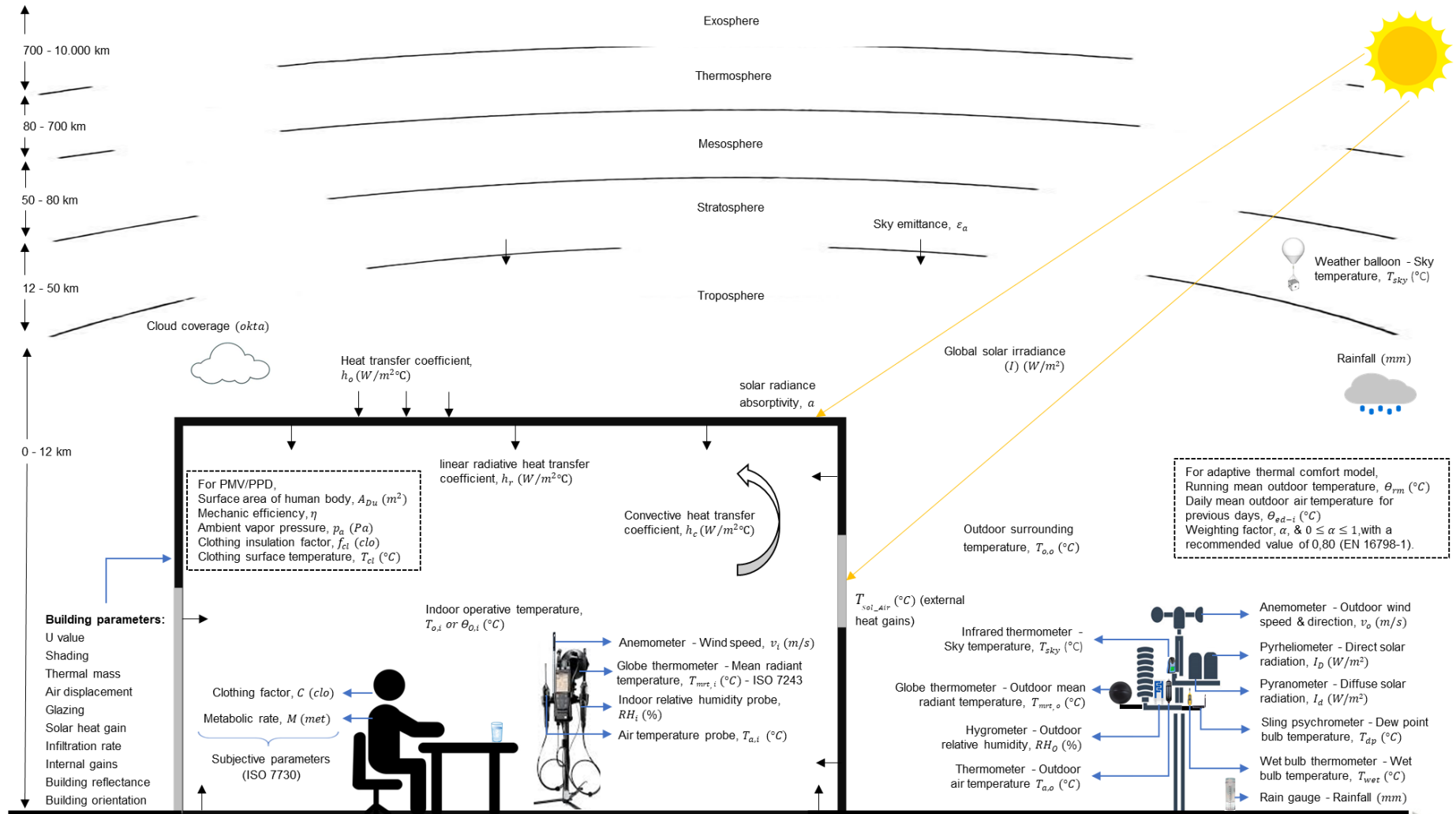


Fig. 4. Heat Island Effect Fluctuation On A Typical Urban Area



Fig. 5. The Summer Urban Heat Island Effect

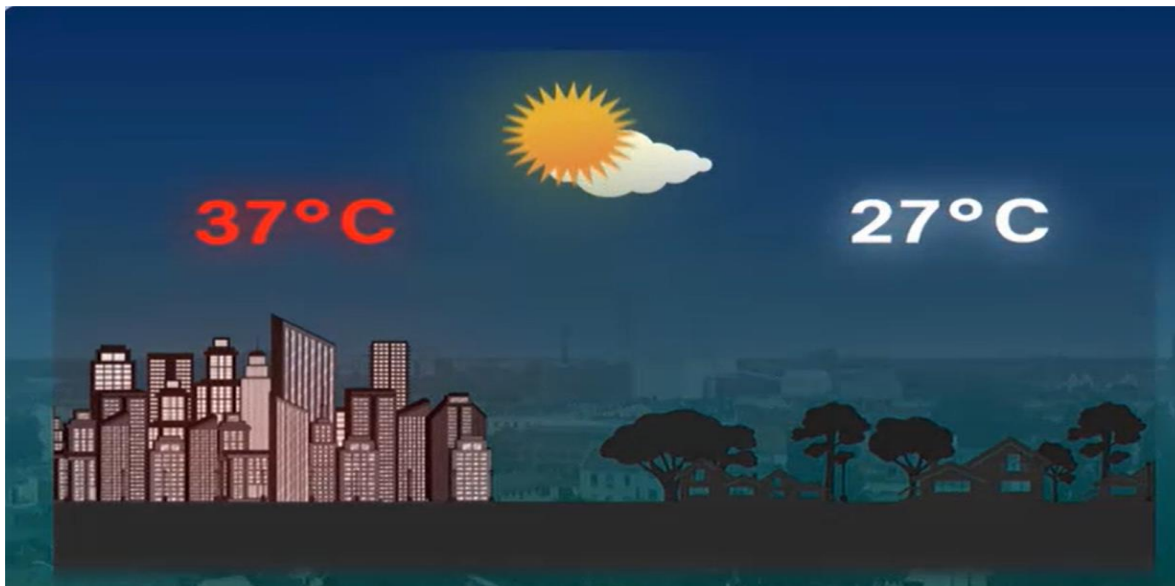
# Outdoor & Indoor Comfort



# Tropical Nights in Brussels



Urban heating during the day and night is visible



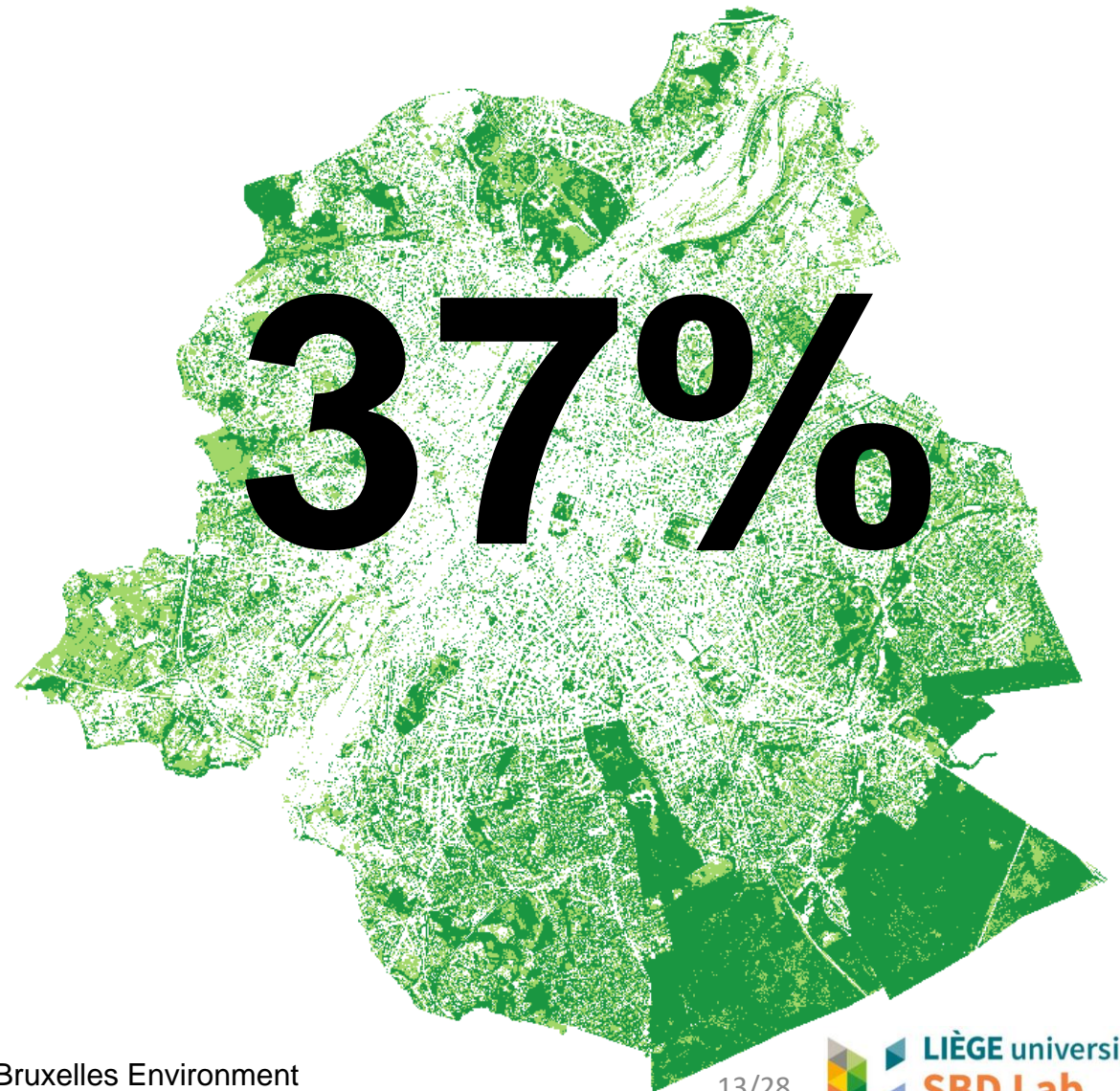
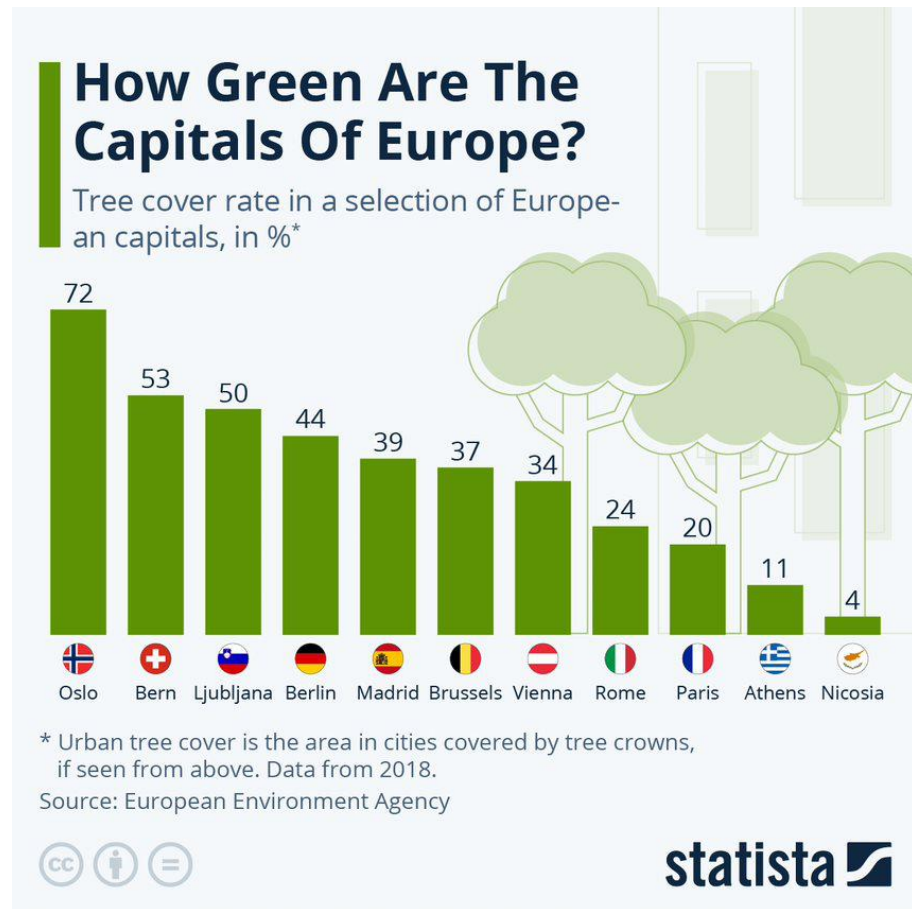
Temperature variation between night and day

# Greenery KPIs for mitigation & adaptation to urban heat



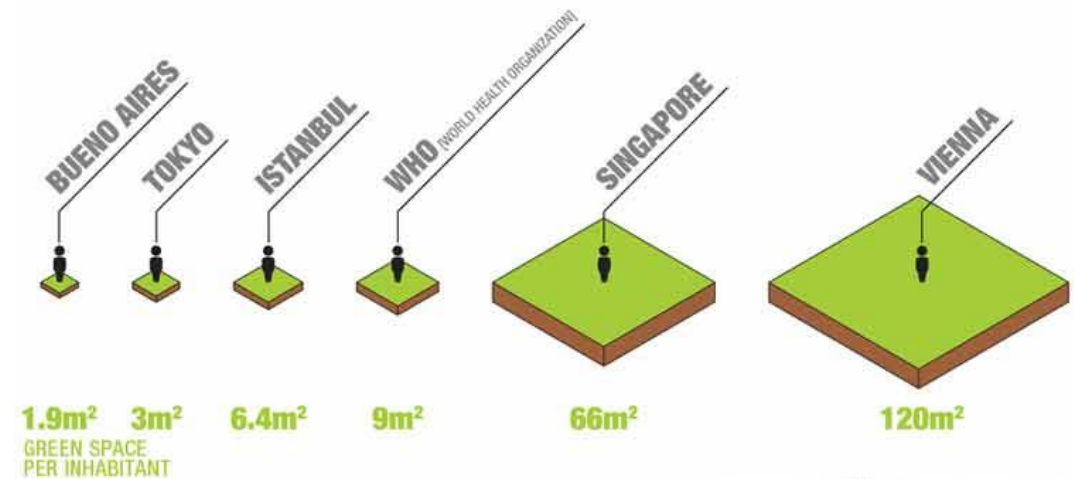
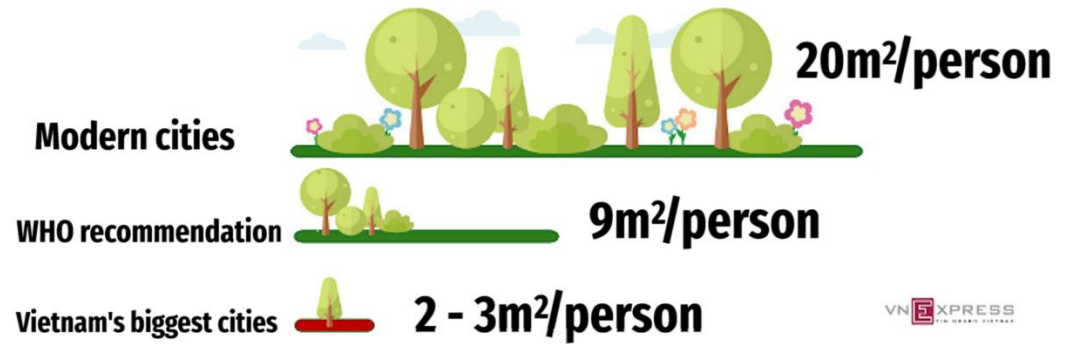
# Key Performance Indicators

## 1. Tree Canopy Cover Indicator / 50% Target



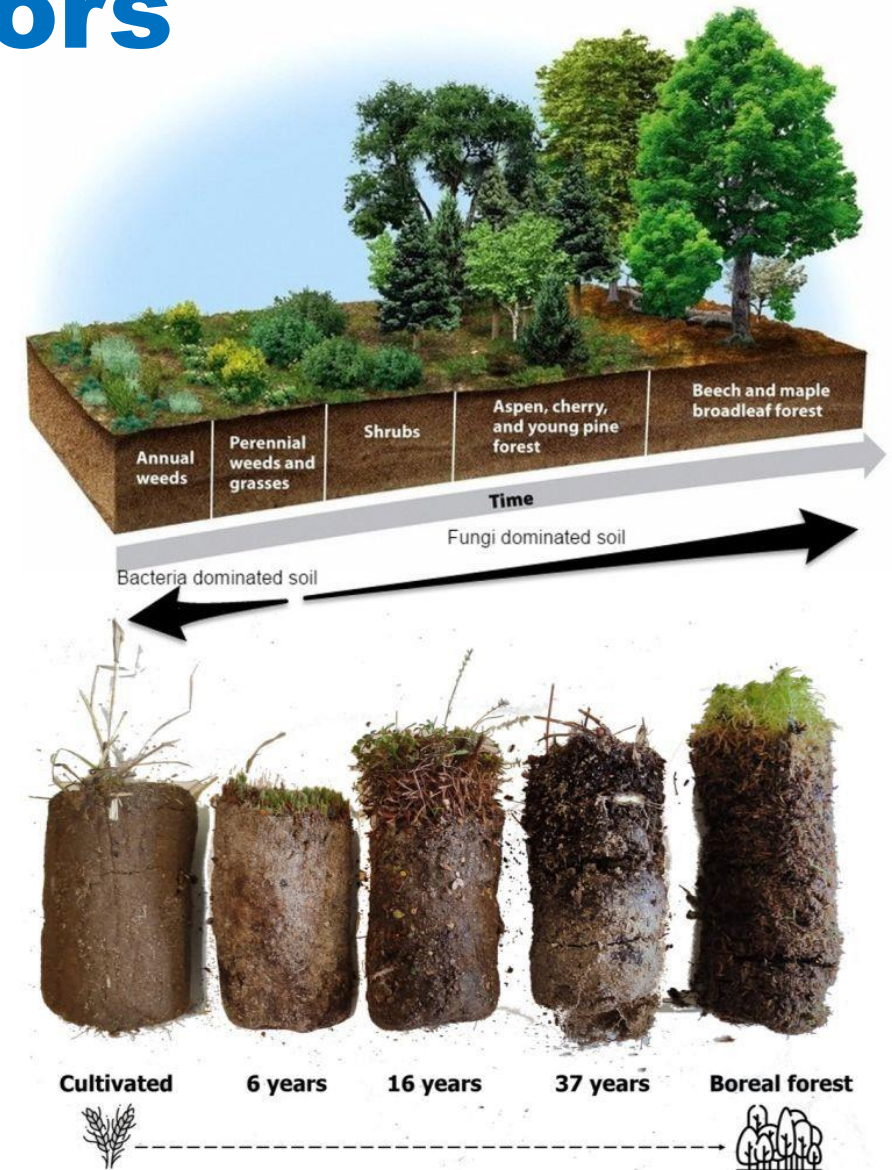
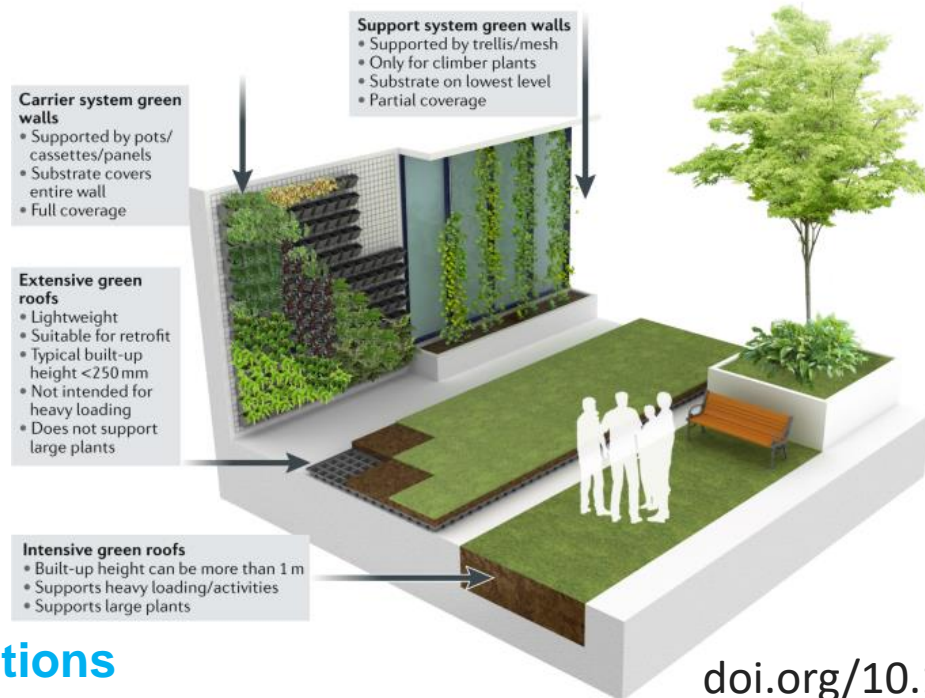
# Key Performance Indicators

- 1. Tree Canopy Cover Indicator / 50% Target
- 2. 10-12 squared meter per citizen according WHO



# Key Performance Indicators

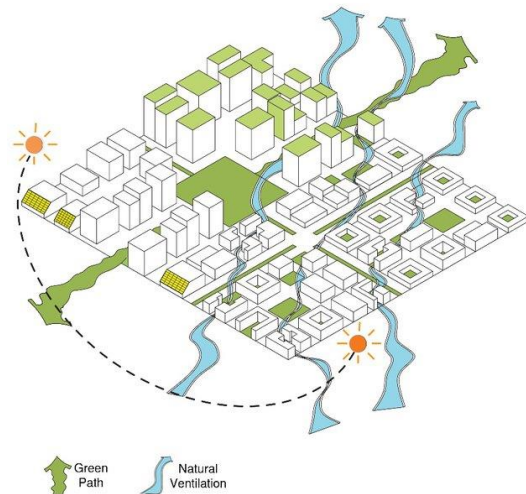
1. Tree Canopy Cover Indicator / 50% Target
2. 10-12 squared meter per citizen according WHO
3. Available Water Capacity, Soil Compaction and presence of Organic Matter
4. Biodiversity



# Key Performance Indicators



**Green Corridors & Networks**



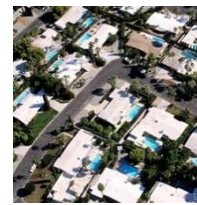
**Natural Ventilation**



**Vegetated Surfaces**



**Urban Trees**





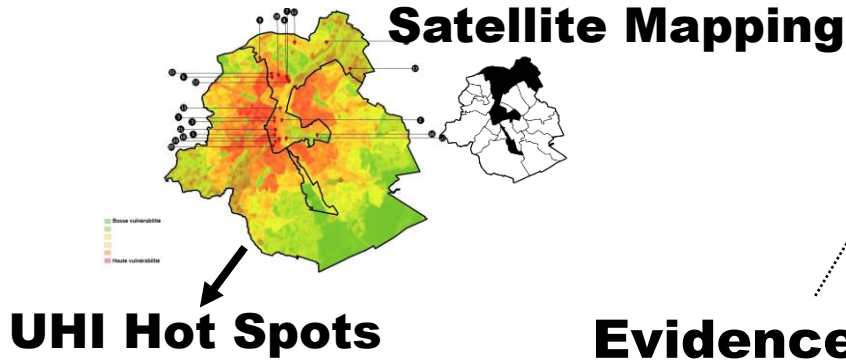
# Acupuncture Approach



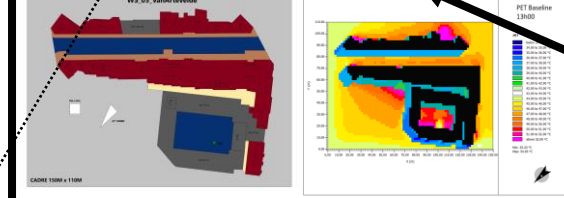


# Acupuncture Approach

WS	3 Words	Localisation GPS	Adresse de proximité
WS_01_Estimote	Estimote Beacons stable	50.8463121115121	Chapelle St. Remond
WS_02_Helipad	Helipad sunny stable	50.8463121115121	Avenue de l'Industrie AE, Voie de 1000 Bruxelles
WS_03_Walkers	walkers cross mobile	50.8463121115121	Rue de la Confiance de Flandre de 1000 Bruxelles
WS_04_Mobilenet	Mobilet cross mobile	50.8463121115121	Rue Marie Christine 12, 1000 Bruxelles
WS_05_VanArtsvelde	VanArtsvelde	50.8463121115121	Rue de la Confiance de Flandre de 1000 Bruxelles
WS_Meteorology	Meteorology sensor B&K	50.8463121115121	Rue de la Confiance de Flandre de 1000 Bruxelles
07_Cameras	Cameras sensor B&K	50.8463121115121	Rue de la Confiance de Flandre de 1000 Bruxelles
08_Monitors	Monitors subject detection	50.8463121115121	Rue de la Confiance de Flandre de 1000 Bruxelles
09_Marshes	Marshes subject detection	50.8463121115121	Rue de la Confiance de Flandre de 1000 Bruxelles
10_Broad	Broad subject detection	50.8463121115121	Rue de la Confiance de Flandre de 1000 Bruxelles



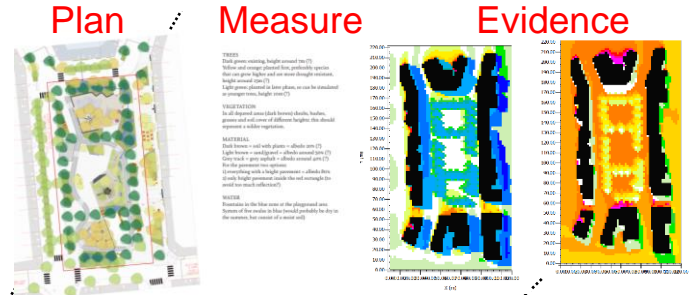
## ENVI-met



## 3D Models



## Evidence-based Design



## Collage



## Monitoring



## Drone Thermal Imaging



## Survey



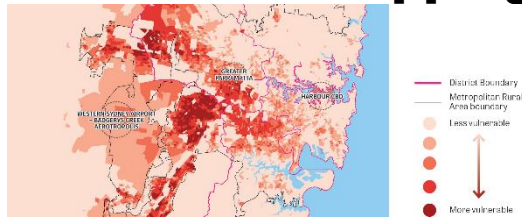
PET

19/28



# Digital Twin & AI based Irrigation Approach

## Heatwaves Vulnerability Mapping



## Parks Cool Island Effect



Sydney Olympic Park

## Monitoring



50 Low-Cost Sensors



## Weather Stations

30 Weather Stations

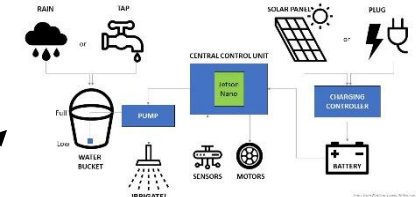
## Optimal Control Alg.

## Optimal Irrigation and Cooling



64 Core Workstation

## Algorithm Validation



## AI Module for Irrigation



## Digital Twin

# Conclusions



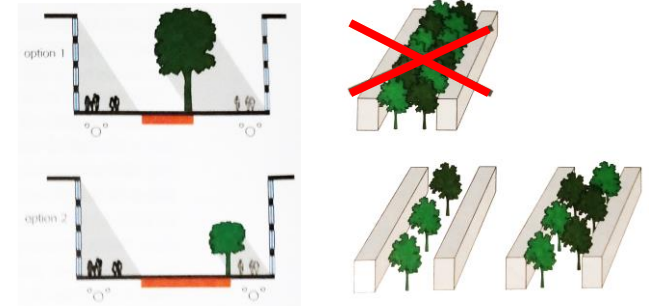
# Conclusions

Simulations report the following measures ineffective:

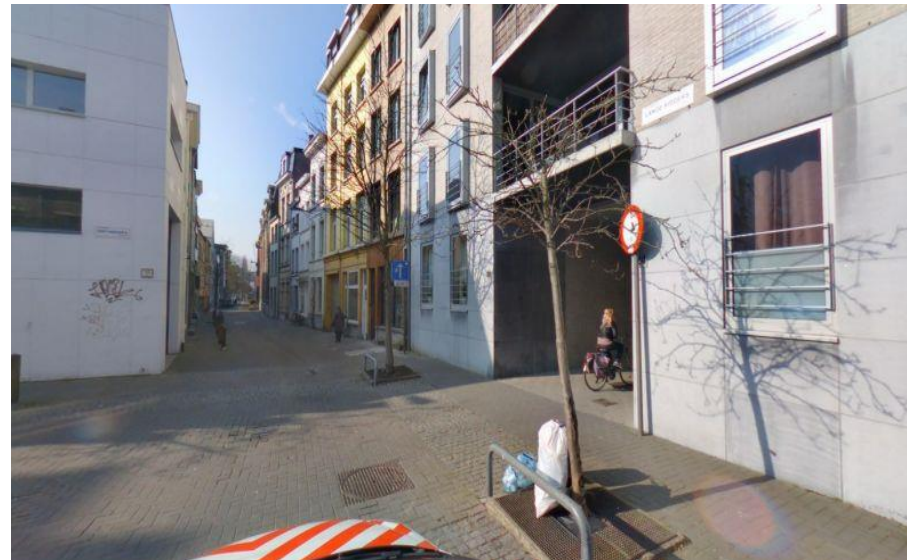
1. Green roofs & facades
2. Light colour roofs & facades
3. Narrow Streets
4. Dense street canopy

**This is working:**

- a) Natural Ventilation in relation to urban morphology & urban trees
- b) Vegetation of surface '*Tegelwippen*' '*Turn the tiles*'
- c) Trees for Shading with advanced modeling
- d) Artificial Irrigation with advanced monitoring



Dimitri Strobbe

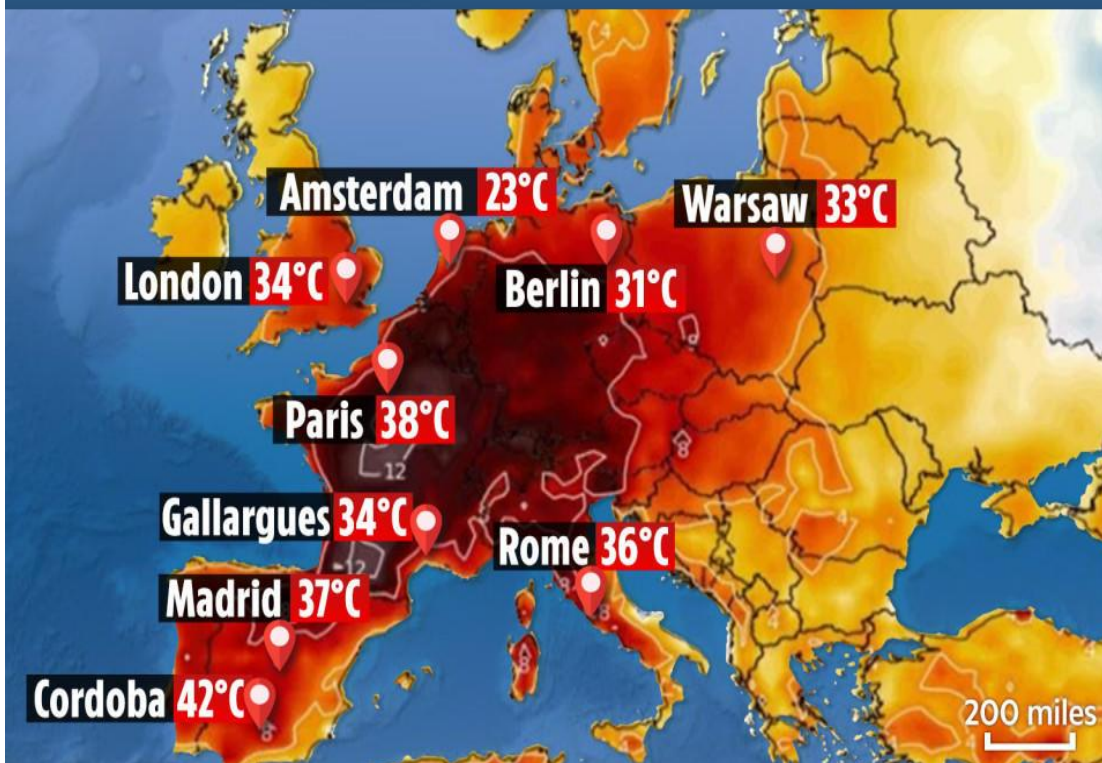


Samuel Van de Vijver





# Urban heat mitigation and adaptation strategies against climate change effects

## EUROPEAN HEATWAVE



**Prof. Dr. Shady Attia**

*Sustainable Building Design Lab, UEE,  
Applied Sciences, University of Liège, Belgium  
shady.attia@uliege.be*

 /in/shady-attia-14352a7  
 /www.shadyattia.org

24/28