

4th - 6th June, Milan, Italy

Decarbonized, healthy and energy conscious buildings in future climates













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A methodology for the assessment of the Urban Heat Island effect by exploiting the urban archetype approach

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This study has been developed in the framework of the PhD Research Scholarship "Development of urban building energy models to support the definition of energy policies by municipalities and local public administrations" (DM 118/2023) and of the «Climate Resilient Strategies by Archetype-based Urban Energy Modelling (CRiStAll)» project – funded by European Union – Next Generation EU within the PRIN 2022 PNRR program (D.D.1409 del 14/09/2022 Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca), M4C2, I 1.1.









Introduction

- Rapid urbanisation and climate change impacts necessitates careful planning and management of cities
- Urban Building Energy Models (UBEMs) generally fail to effectively address the Urban Heat Island (UHI), due to the scarcity of data at
 - micro-scale (local climatic data)
 - meso-scale (detailed mapping of urban areas)
- Building archetypes can be a useful tool to increase the spatial coverage in the study of the UHI effects













Aim of the research

- Transition from building archetypes to district archetypes
- Classification of the building stock based on morphological characteristics and UHI effect
- Micro-scale climatic data creation accounting for the reciprocal interactions between buildings and urban climate













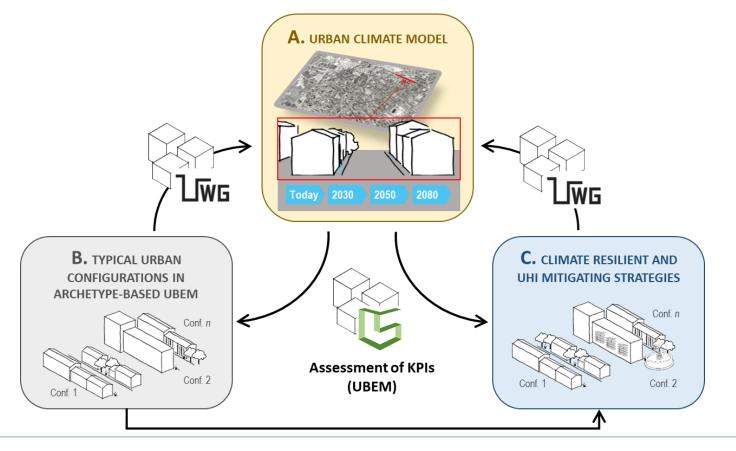
Climate Resilient Strategies by Archetype-based Urban Energy Modelling (CRiStAll) project











Partners











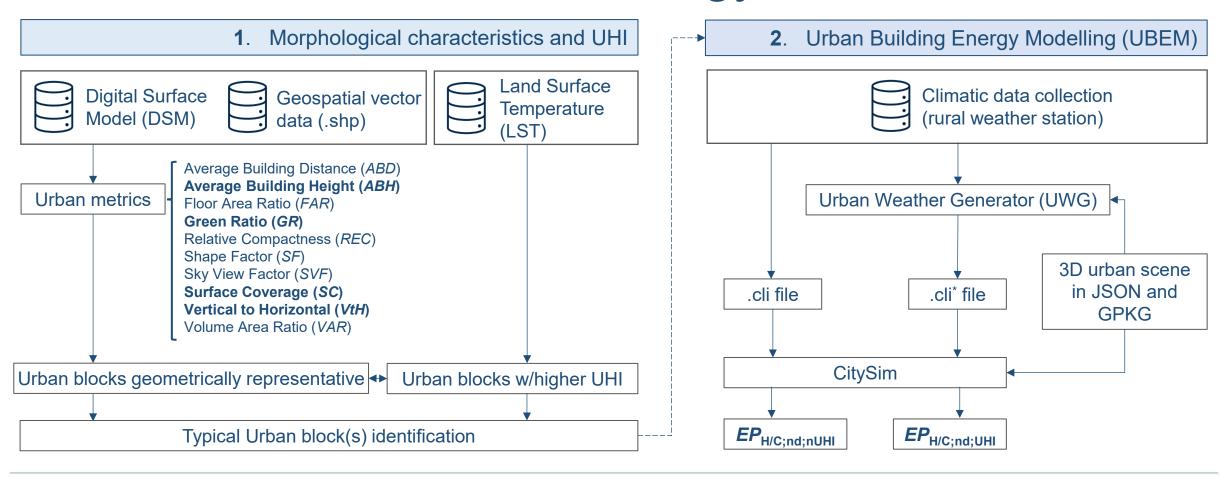








Methodology













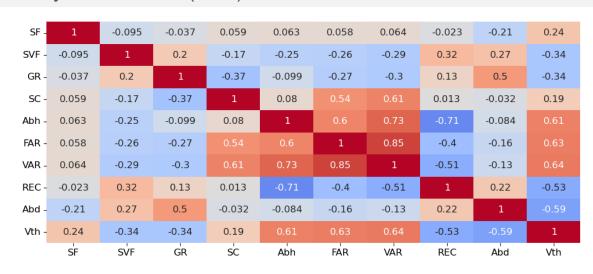


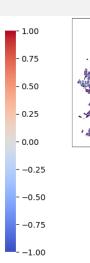
Urban metrics (Turin)

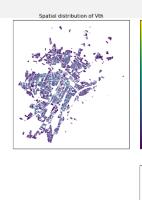
- ☐ Floor Area Ratio (*FAR*)
- ☐ Green Ratio (*GR*)
- Shape Factor (SF)
- ☐ Sky View Factor (*SVF*)

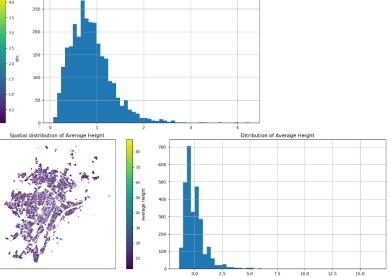
- ☐ Surface Coverage (SC)
- ☐ Relative Compactness (*REC*)
- ☐ Vertical to Horizontal Ratio (*VtH*)

- Volume Area Ratio (VAR)
- **☐** Average Building Height (*ABH*)
- ☐ Average Building Distance (*ABD*)









Source: Borelli G., Ballarini I., Corrado V., Gasparella A., Pernigotto G., 2025. "Assessment and mapping of the urban heat island effect: a preliminary analysis on the impact on urban morphology for the city of Turin, Italy", *In Proceedings of the 6th Building Simulation Applications (BSA 2024*), Bolzano, Italy, 26–28 June 2024.







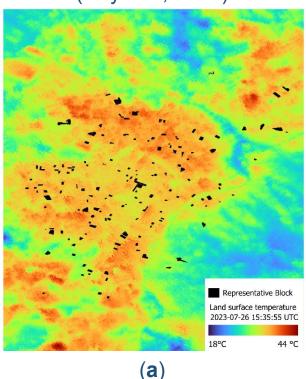




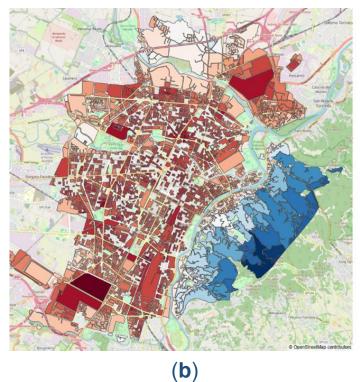


Land Surface Temperature (Turin)

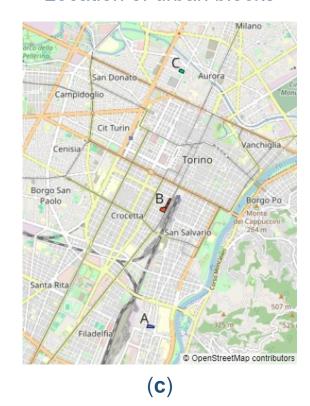
ECOSTRESS satellite maps (July 26th, 2023)



Satellite maps processing for summer 2023



Location of urban blocks













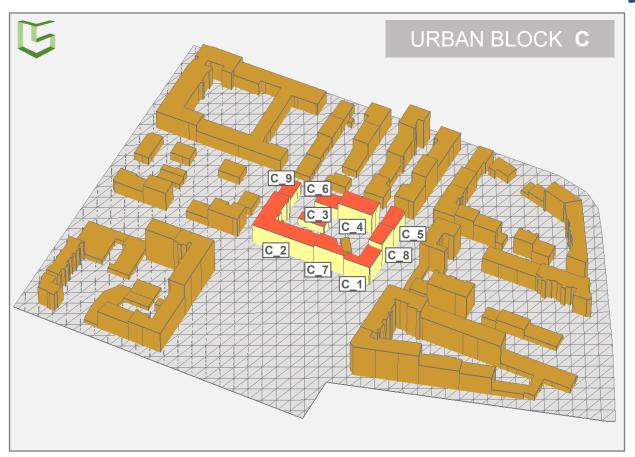
Surface Temperature [°C]

Land

Mean



Case study in Turin



| ID | Construction period | WWR [–] | U _{op,avg} [W/(m²⋅K)] | U _{win,avg} [W/(m²⋅K)] |
|-----|---------------------|----------------|--|---|
| C_1 | < 1918 | 0.16 | 1.45 | 3.10 |
| C_2 | | | 1.47 | |
| C_3 | | | 1.48 | |
| C_4 | 1946-60 | 0.13 | 1.30 | 3.12 |
| C_5 | | | 1.28 | |
| C_6 | | | 1.36 | |
| C_7 | | | 1.28 | |
| C_8 | | | 1.27 | |
| C_9 | 1961-70 | 0.10 | 1.25 | 3.16 |





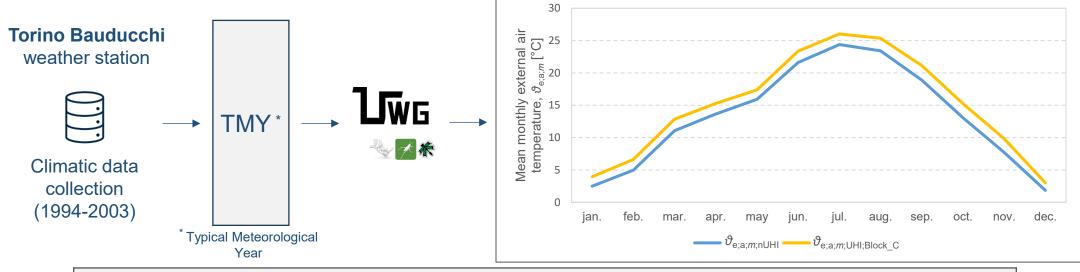








Urban weather file generation



| Location | <i>HDD</i> ₁₈ [°C·day] | CDD ₁₈ [°C·day] |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Torino Bauducchi (rural weather station) | 2268 | 551 |
| Urban block A | 1837 | 803 |
| Urban block B | 1824 | 807 |
| Urban block C | 1843 | 801 |





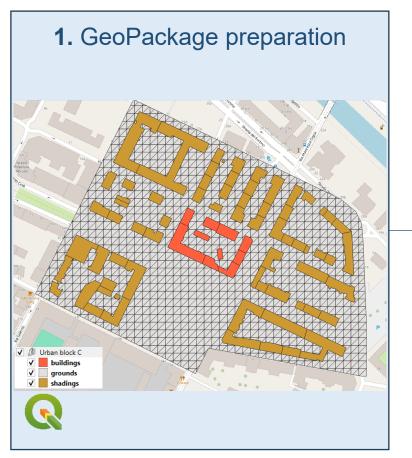


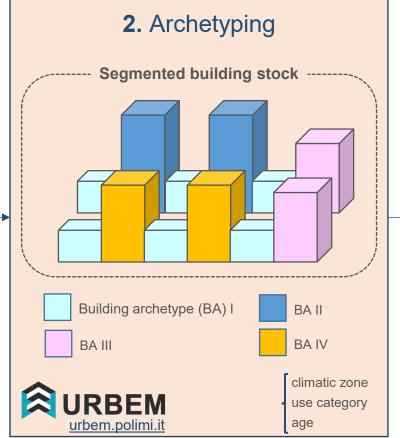


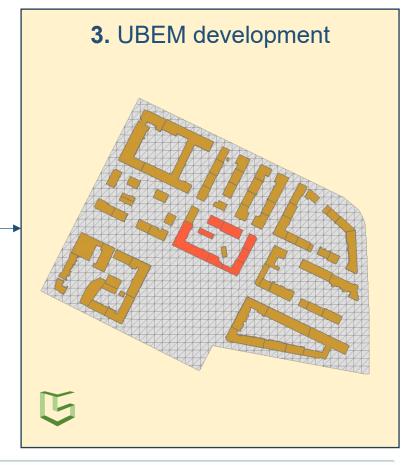




Urban Building Energy Modelling











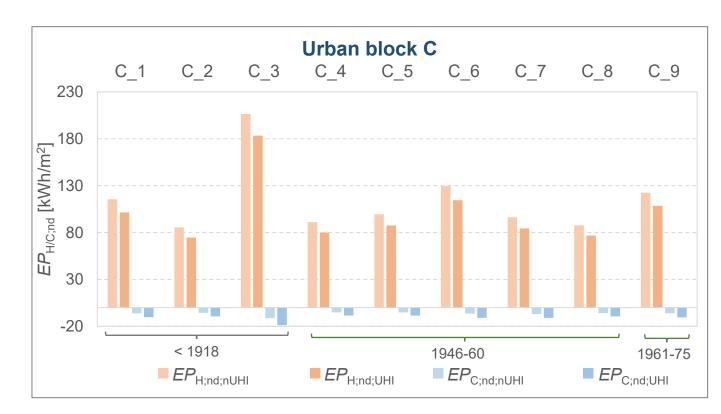


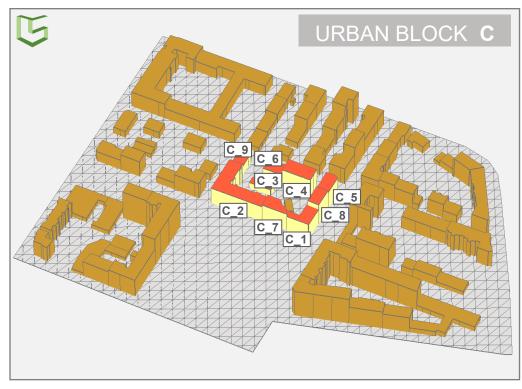






Results (disaggregated)









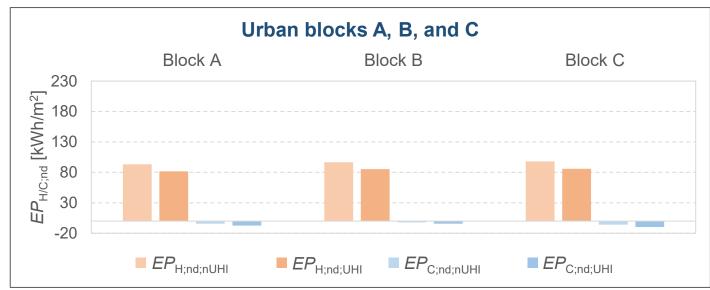




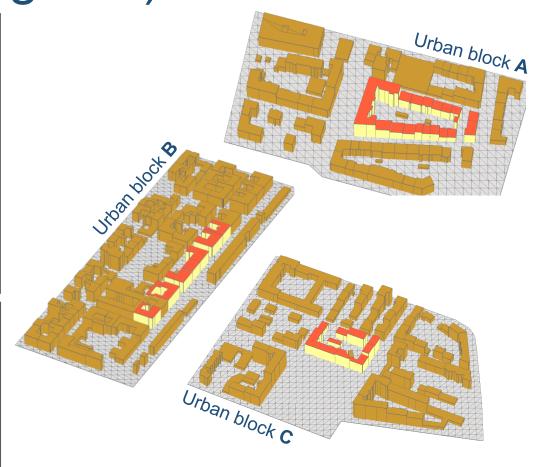




Results (aggregated)



| ID block | Δ ΕΡ_{H;nd} [kWh/m²] | Δ ΕΡ_{C;nd} [kWh/m²] | Δ ΕΡ _{H;nd} [%] | Δ ΕΡ_{C;nd} [%] |
|-------------|--|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| А | - 11.6 | + 3.1 | - 12.4 % | + 73.5 % |
| В | - 11.1 | + 1.9 | - 11.4 % | + 86.0 % |
| С | - 12.0 | + 3.8 | - 12.2 % | + 65.1 % |















Conclusion

- Comprehensive analysis of key urban morphological features
- Identification and modelling of representative urban districts of Turin using an archetype-based UBEM approach

Future works

- Extension of the analysis to other Italian climatic zones
- Role of future climate trends in amplifying the UHI
- Assessment of various climate-resilient strategies to mitigate UHI













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Thank you for your kind attention

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