



# Design for Climate Change with Satellites?

Emanuele Naboni

# Present Positions



**emanuele\_naboni\_climate**



Environmental Sustainability Module - **SOS School of Sustainability** - with Mario Cucinella  
Since 2021



Affiliated Associate Professor of Sustainable Design. Institute of Architectural Technology  
**The Royal Danish Academy**. Since 2010 (half time since 2022)



Associate Professor of Climate Change and Regenerative Architecture. **UNIPR**  
Since 2021



Visiting Professor, **Norwegian University of Science and Technology**, [Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering](#), [Faculty of Engineering](#)  
Since 2022



Adjunct Professor, **University of New South Wales**  
March 2023 to October



Visiting Professor, Architectural and science researcher at **CBE UC Berkeley**, College Of Environmental Design  
Since 2023



Norman Foster Foundation  
Academic

# Past Position



Invited Professor at **ETH**. Future Cities Lab Singapore  
2019



Researcher at **EPFL**  
2016, 2017



Invited Professor at **Architectural Association**  
2013



Visiting Professor at **The University of Nottingham**  
2015



Adjunkt at **UC Berkeley**, CED, College Of Environmental Design  
2012



Post Doc Rsearcher at **LBNL**  
2006 - 10 + 2011



Sustainable Design Tools Development Consultant for **Autodesk**  
2010 – 2012



Sustainable Design Specialist at **SOM** (Skidmore Owings and Merrill, Llp)  
2006 – 2010



Sustainable Design Specialist **William McDonough** and Loisos + Ubbelohde  
2005



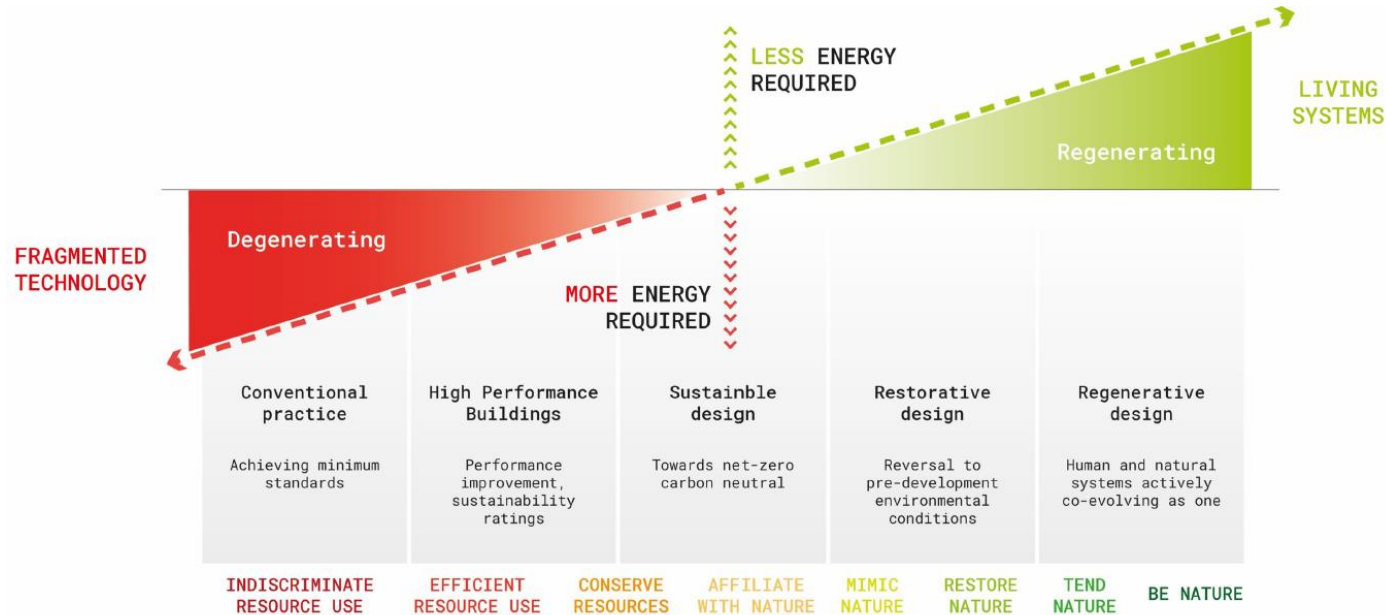
Phd Building Science, **Politecnico di Milano + University of California**  
Awarded 2005

## 2021 - 23 projects: consultancies and research





# What is the climatic ambition of our future design?



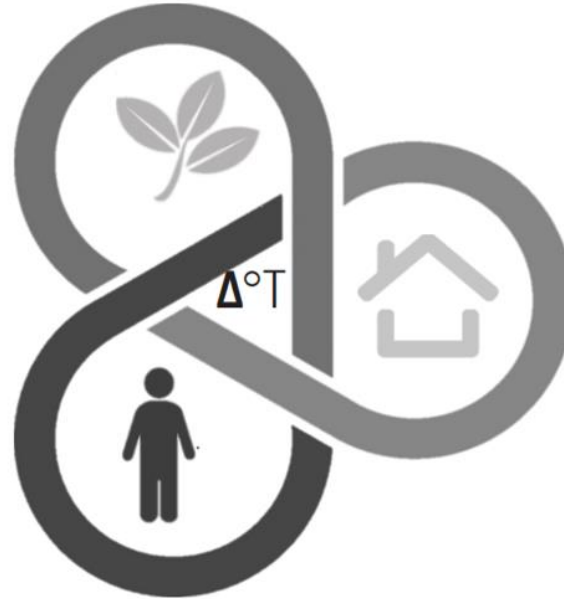
# Future Research: Leveraging Climate Change for achieving Co-benefits

## **Ecology**

- Increase biodiversity
- Urban Agriculture
- Restorative Green, Blue Spaces
- Water Flow

## **Health**

- Increase Outdoor Thermal Comfort
- Increase Air Quality
- Achieve biophilia



## **Decarbonization**

- Create Microclimate for Operations
- Energy Positive Solutions
- Maximize Existing Spaces Activation



# Climate Change

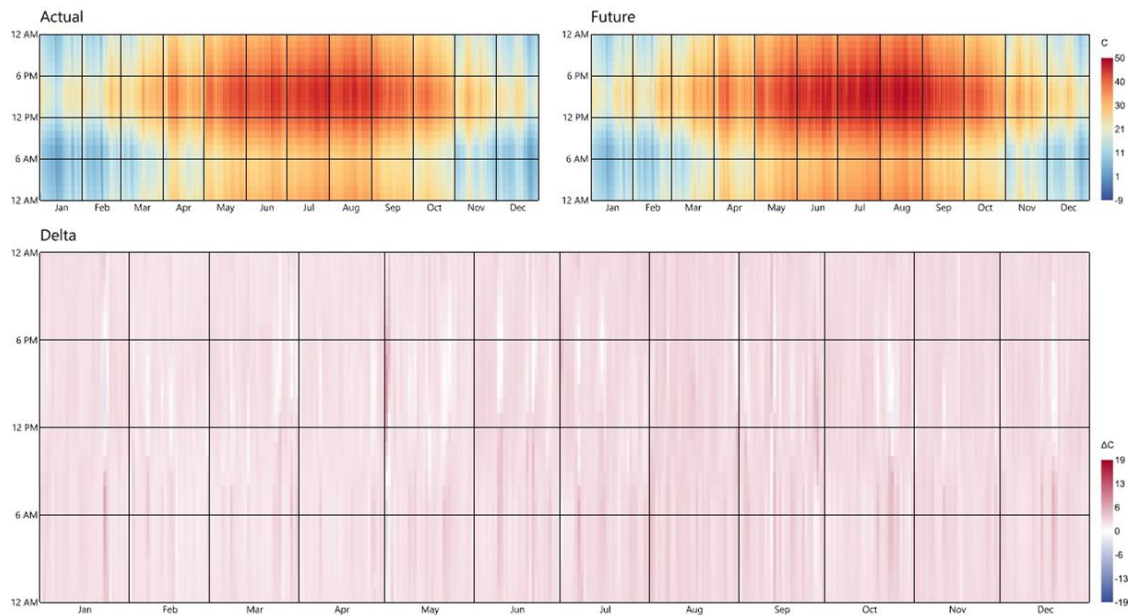
# Satellites and Climate Change

Satellite Missions/Programs	Imaging Type Description	Specific Measurement	Units	Climate Change Variable	Adaptation Measures for Buildings and Urban Spaces
Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 (OCO-2), Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite (GOSAT)	Spectroscopy for atmospheric carbon dioxide levels.	Carbon Dioxide (CO2) Concentration	Parts per million (ppm)	Atmospheric Gases	Developing <b>urban greenery and carbon capture technologies</b> to reduce atmospheric CO2 levels.
Clouds and the Earth's Radiant Energy System (CERES)	Radiometry for Earth's energy budget and cloud properties.	Outgoing Longwave Radiation, Albedo	Watts per square meter (W/m²)	Earth's Energy Budget	Designing buildings and urban layouts to face <b>new radiation charges</b>
Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM)	Microwave imaging for precipitation patterns and intensity.	Precipitation Rate	Millimeters per hour (mm/h)	Precipitation Patterns	Enhancing urban drainage and <b>stormwater management with greeneries</b> and water open tanks to prevent flooding and accommodate more frequent extreme precipitation events.
Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS), Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS)	Spectral imaging for land surface temperature and vegetation health.	Land Surface Temperature, Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)	Degrees Celsius (°C), Index (0-1)	Temperature and Vegetation Health	Utilizing <b>systems that protect vegetation</b> and green roofs to reduce urban heat islands and improve thermal comfort in response to rising temperatures and vegetation stress.
Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP)	Radar and microwave for global soil moisture.	Soil Moisture Content	Cubic meter per cubic meter (m³/m³)	Soil Moisture	<b>Incorporating permeable surfaces</b> and green infrastructure to enhance soil moisture retention and support urban agriculture under drought conditions.
Landsat, Sentinel-2	Optical and infrared for land use changes and deforestation.	Land Cover, Deforestation	Type, Square kilometers (km²)	Land Use Changes	Planning for <b>resilient urban expansion and reforestation</b> projects to counteract deforestation and support biodiversity in urban settings.

# CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

## AIR TEMPERATURE

Hourly chart. IPCC 8.5 2050

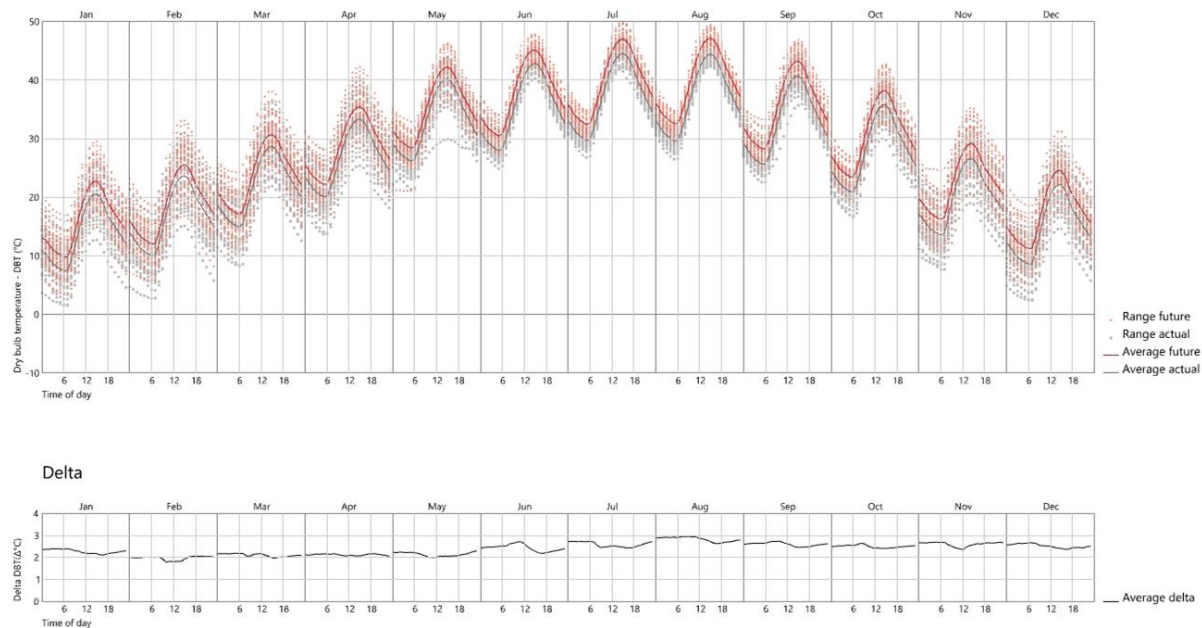


By 2050, there will be an increase of about 5°C compared to the current period.

# CLIMATE CHANGE ANALYSIS

## AIR TEMPERATURE

Daily chart. IPCC 8.5 2050



The average temperature increase in 2050 will be uniform across the hours of the day and will be about 1°C higher in summer than in winter.

# What happens to the Ecosystem?

with 2 degrees more

Effects of Temperature Increase on Ecosystems

## **Biodiversity Loss**

Altered Species Interactions

Changes in Distribution and Habitat Loss

Increased Stress on Ecosystems

## **Changes in Productivity and Nutrient Cycling**

Changes in Water Availability

Altered Phenology

Changes in Ecosystem Resilience

Disruption of Ecological Processes

## **Increased Invasive Species**

Altered Carbon Cycling

Factor of Degradation

**High**

Moderate

High

Very High

**High**

Very High

Moderate

High

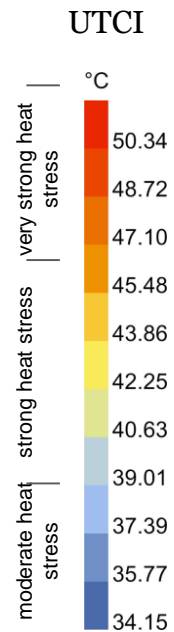
Very High

**High**

Moderate

# What in 2050?

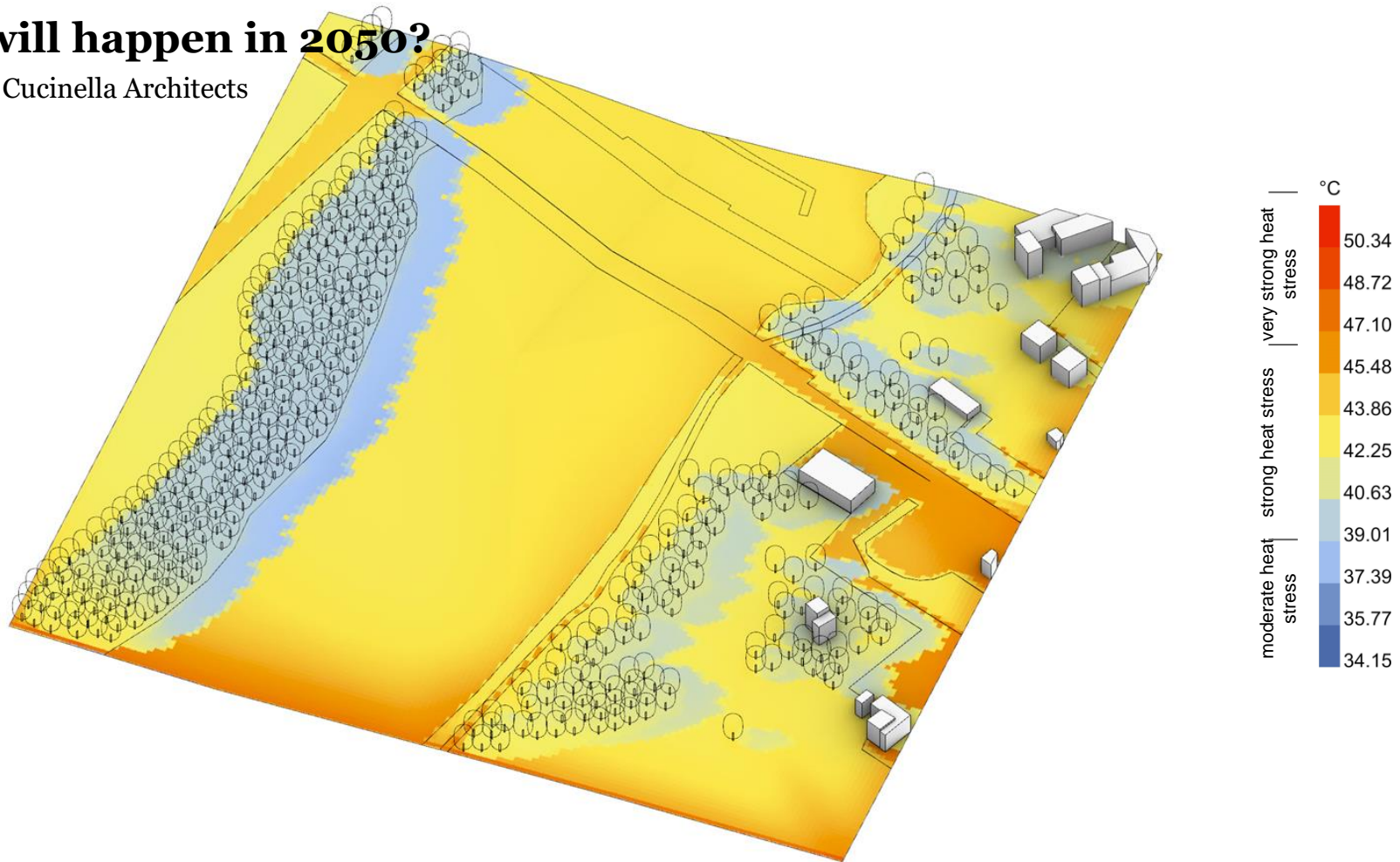
With Mario Cucinella Architects  
modelling buildings and spaces





# What will happen in 2050?

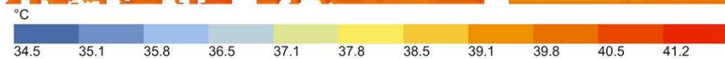
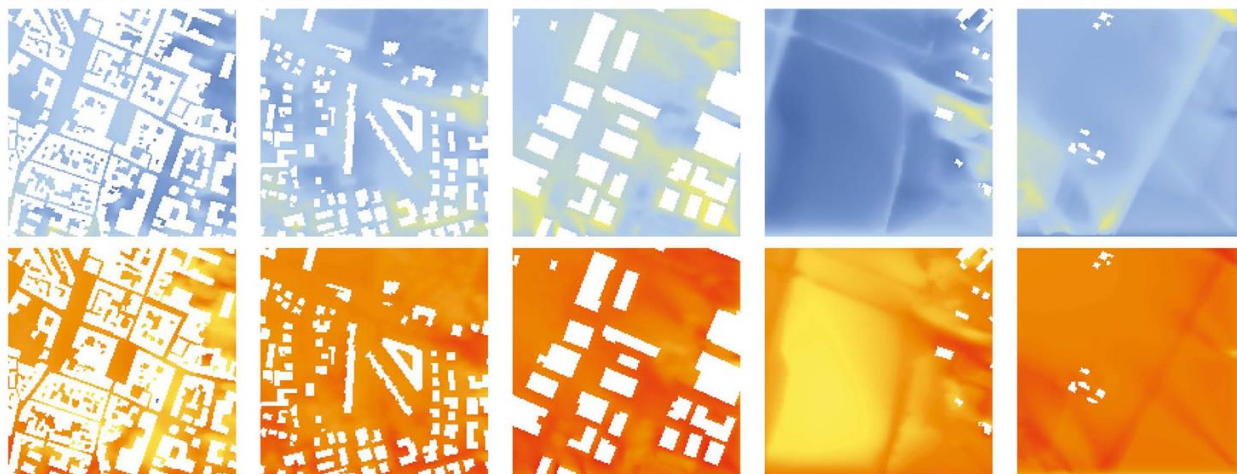
With Mario Cucinella Architects



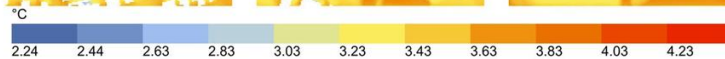
2022



2050



DELTA





An architectural rendering of the New Murabba development at dusk. The scene features modern, multi-story buildings with concrete and glass facades. A prominent building in the center has a large, square facade covered in a complex, geometric pattern of white lines. The foreground is filled with lush greenery, including trees and shrubs, and a winding path. The sky is a soft mix of orange and purple. Overlaid on the image are several large, thin, yellow geometric shapes, including triangles and a hexagon, which appear to be part of a design or planning overlay.

# NEW MURABBA

DETAILED MASTER PLAN  
MICROCLIMATE

# SOLAR RADIATION SUMMER SCENARIO

Average daily irradiation on June 20th

Tall vegetation reduces radiation  
by up to 300 W/m<sup>2</sup>

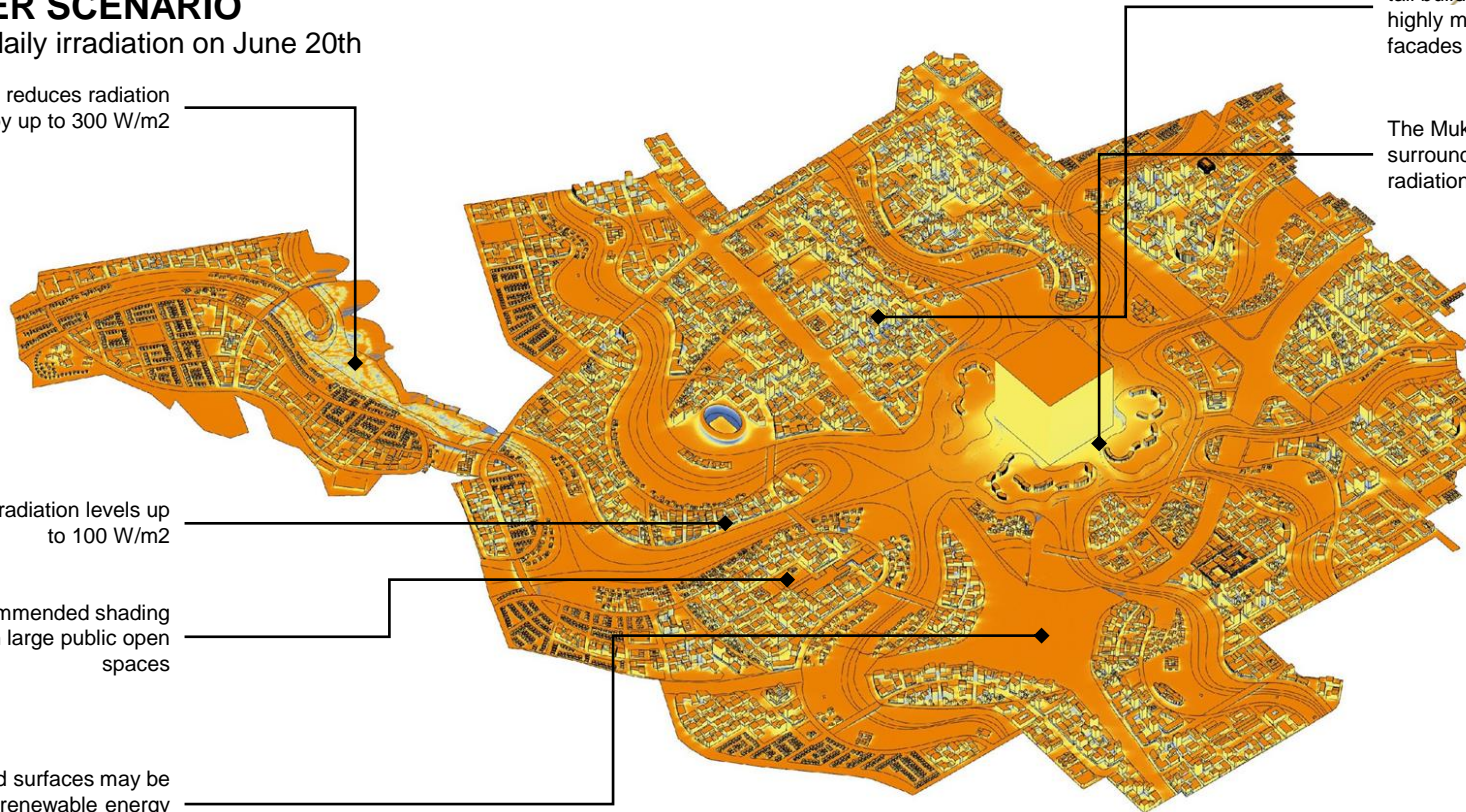
In densely built areas with  
tall buildings, irradiance is  
highly mitigated on the  
facades

The Mukaab impacts  
surrounding reducing  
radiation to 200 W/m<sup>2</sup>

Porticos lower radiation levels up  
to 100 W/m<sup>2</sup>

Highly recommended shading  
elements in large public open  
spaces

Large irradiated surfaces may be  
used for renewable energy  
harvesting



W/m<sup>2</sup>

660  
594  
528  
462  
396  
330  
264  
198  
132  
66  
0





# OUTDOOR COMFORT - UTCI

## SUMMER SCENARIO

June 20th at 3:00 pm

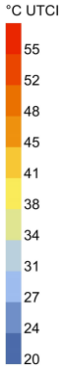
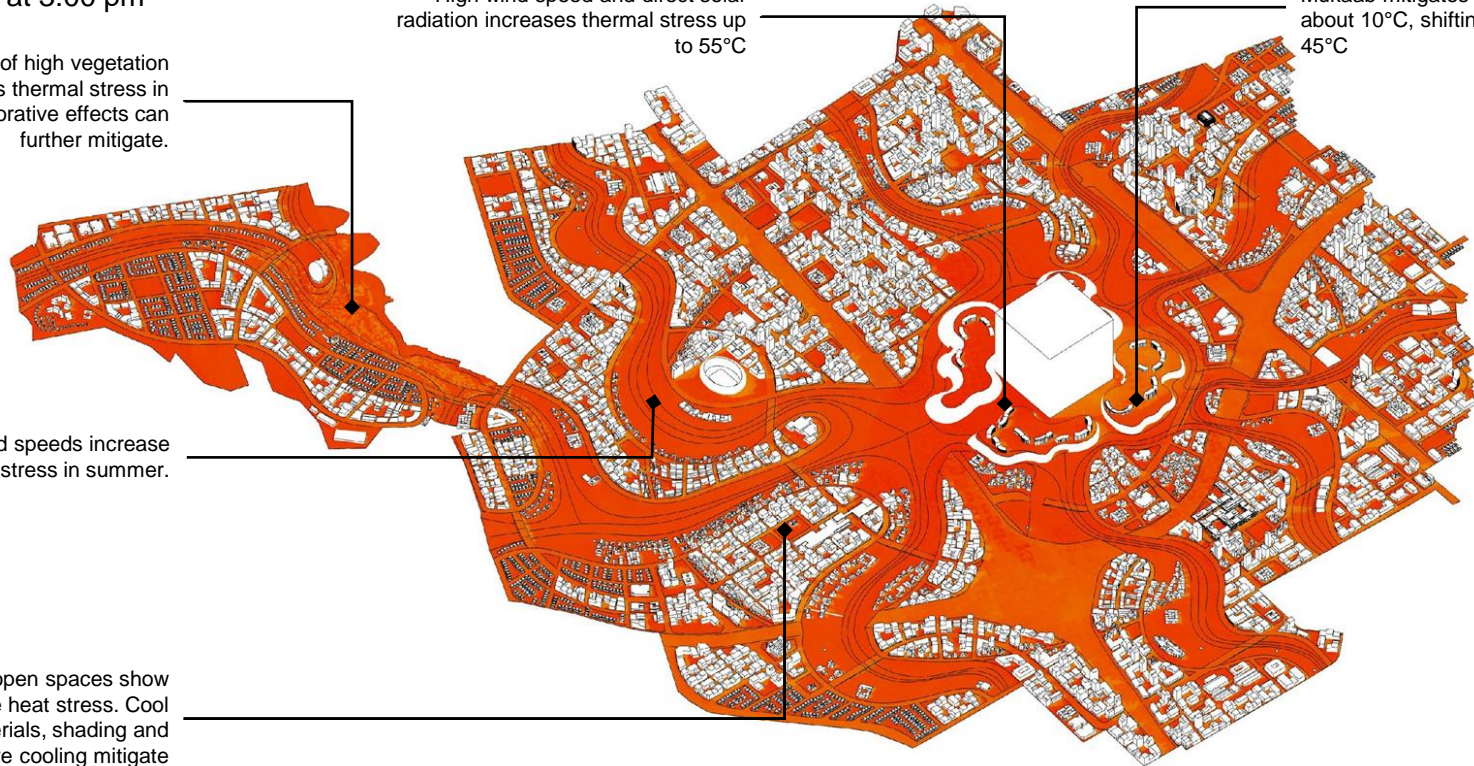
The use of high vegetation decreases thermal stress in Summer. Evaporative effects can further mitigate.

High wind speed and direct solar radiation increases thermal stress up to 55°C

The shading provided by the Mukaab mitigates thermal stress by about 10°C, shifting from 55°C to 45°C

Higher wind speeds increase thermal stress in summer.

Fully exposed open spaces show extreme heat stress. Cool materials, shading and evaporative cooling mitigate overheating.



# OUTDOOR COMFORT - UTCI

## WINTER SCENARIO

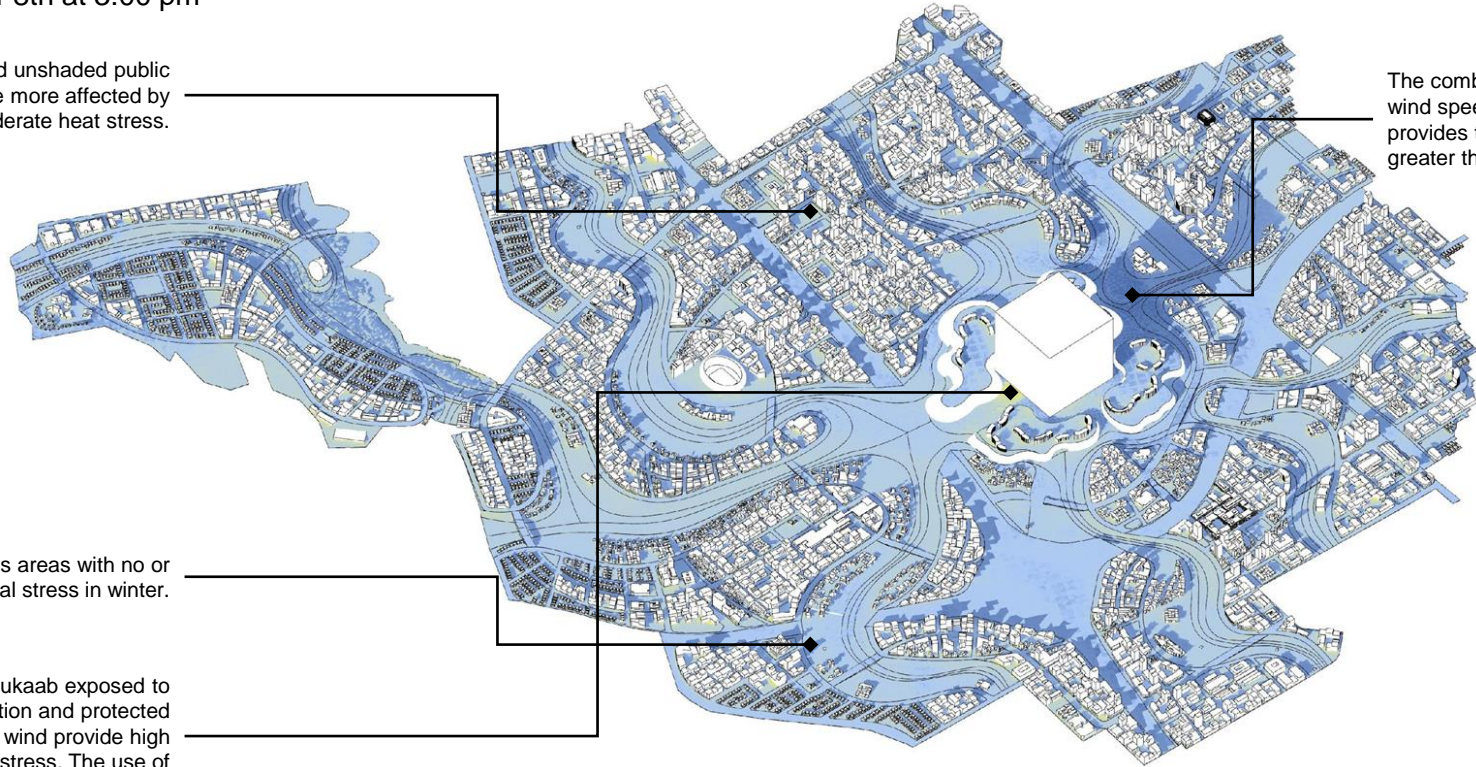
December 8th at 3:00 pm

Unventilated and unshaded public spaces are more affected by moderate heat stress.

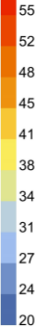
The combination of higher wind speed and shading provides the areas with greater thermal comfort

Shading provides areas with no or moderate thermal stress in winter.

Areas around Mukaab exposed to direct radiation and protected from the wind provide high thermal stress. The use of waterfeatures and shading is recommended..



°C UTCI





# Venetian Campi Resilience to Climate Change

Complex case. Geometrically and Thermodynamically



a



b



c



d

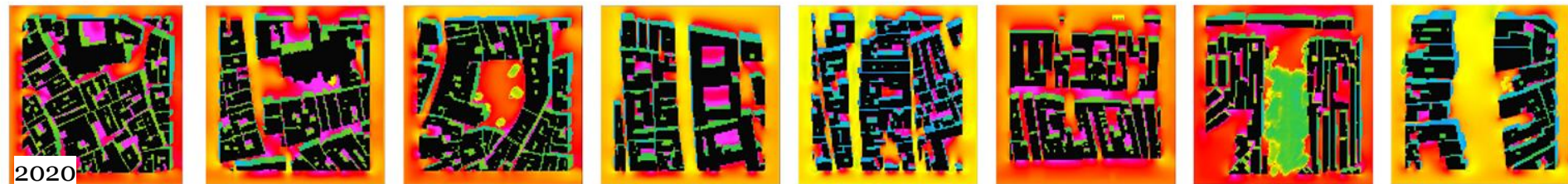
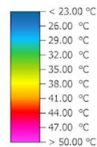


e

Aerial view of Venice (a); San Polo in de' Barbari illustration (1541) (b); view of San Polo (c); SS. Giovanni e Paolo in de' Barbari (1541) illustration (d); view of SS. Giovanni e Paolo (e).

# Venice Microclimatic Studies 2020 + 2050 (with TU Delft)

Hotter Summer Day at 13:00



13:00

13:00

13:00

13:00

13:00

13:00

13:00

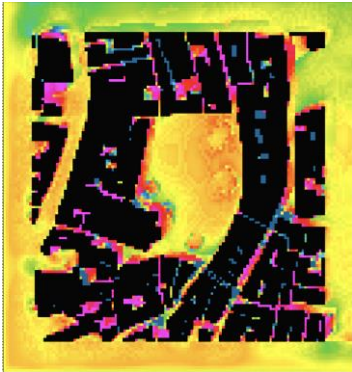
13:00



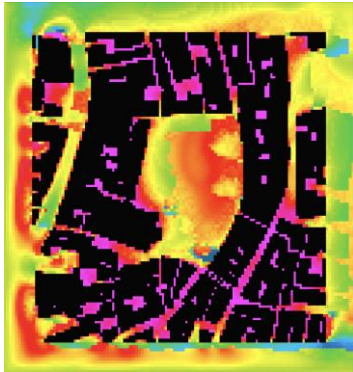
Thermal Resilience: Current (2020) and projected scenario (2050) PET delta



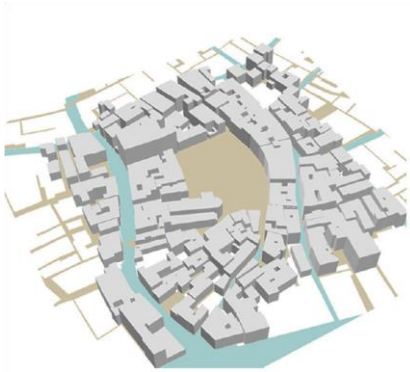
San Polo PET  
h:10



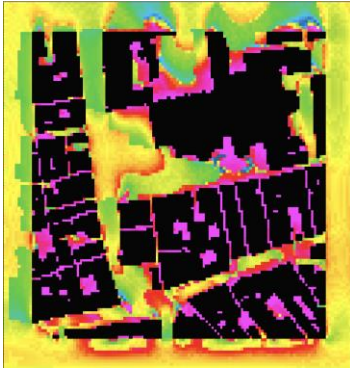
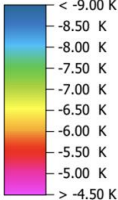
h:13



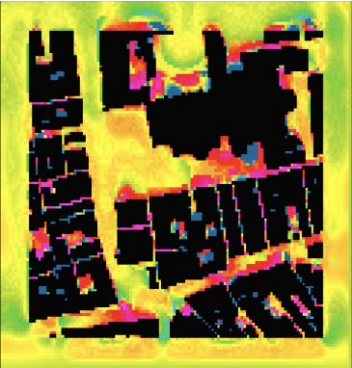
h:16



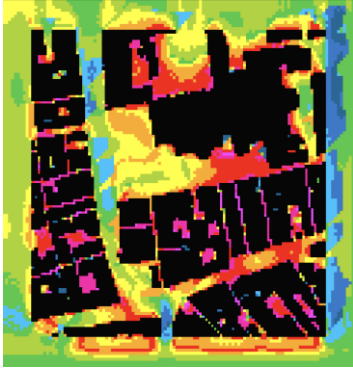
absolute difference PET



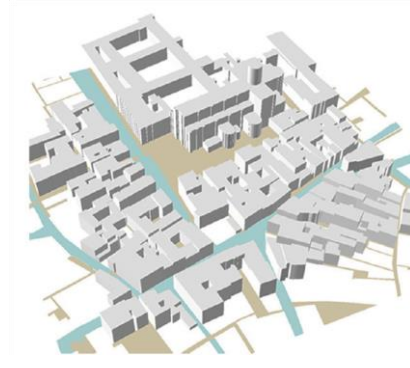
Santi Giovanni e  
Paolo PET h:10



h:13



h:16

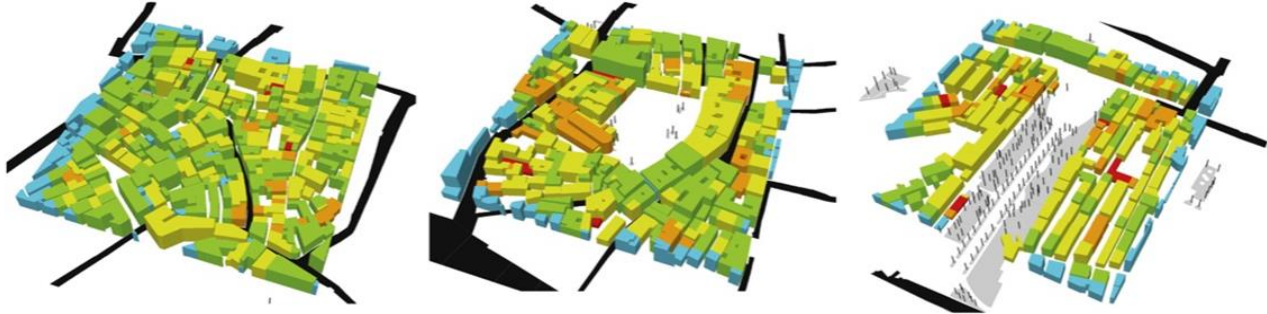


# Climate Resilience

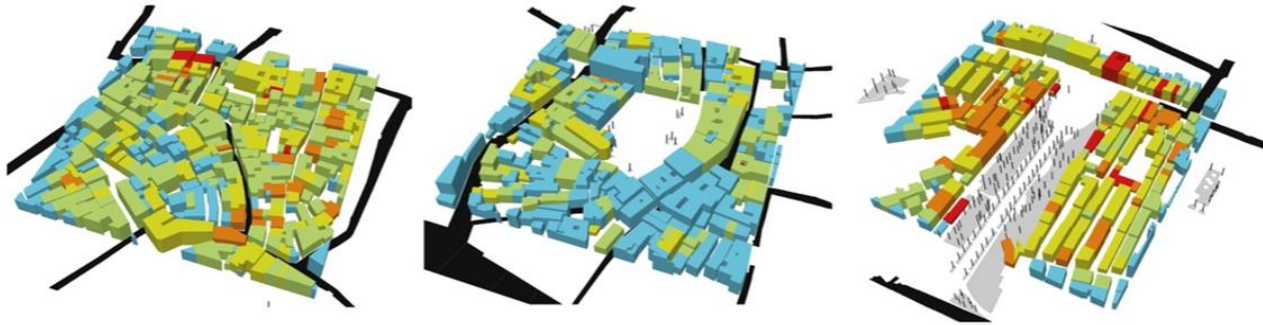
average outdoor temperatures in 2050 (avg. 6°C)

the higher the urban fabric compactness, the lower the frequency of high indoor temperatures

Ind<sub>max</sub> S20 (°C)



$\Delta$  Ind<sub>max</sub> S20-S50 (°C)





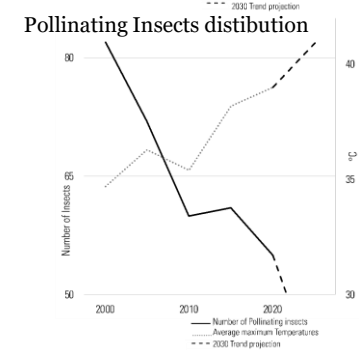
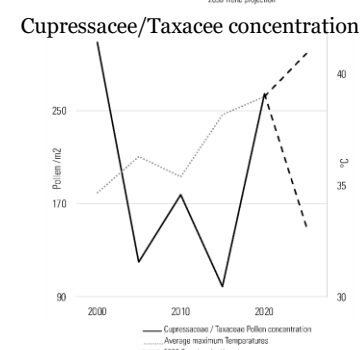
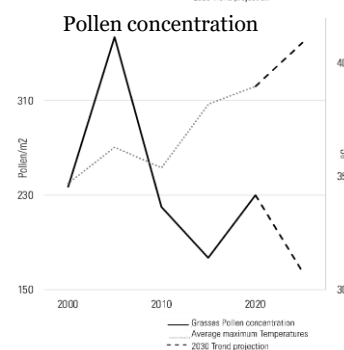
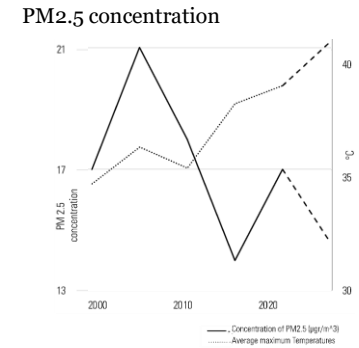
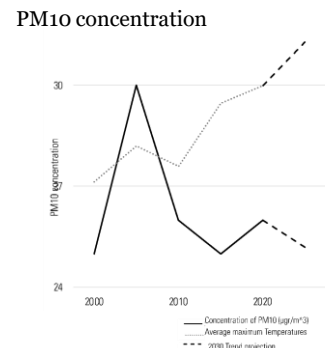
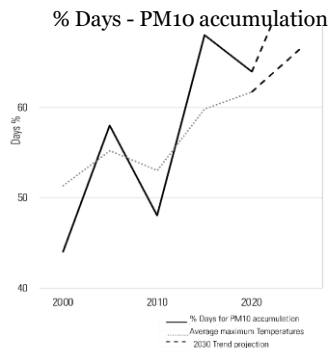
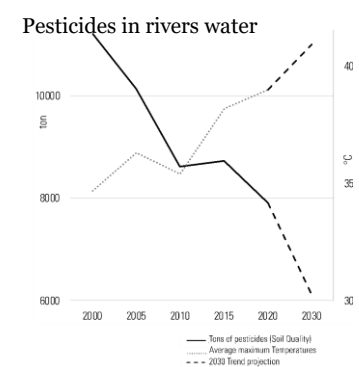
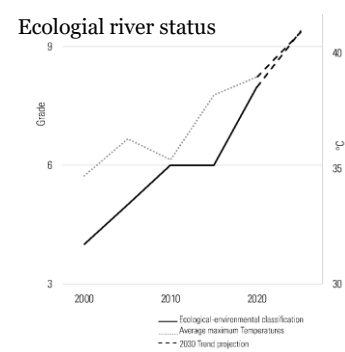
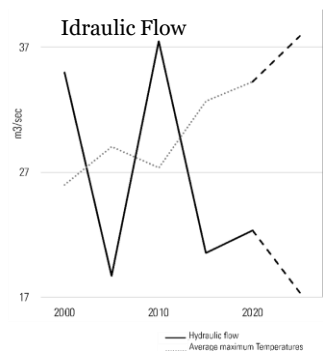
Ecology

# Satellites and Ecology

Satellite Missions/Programs	Imaging Type Description	Specific Measurement	Units	Ecological Variable	Applications in Building Design and Urban Space Planning
Landsat, Sentinel-2	Visible and near-infrared light for vegetation health and land use.	<b>Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Land Cover</b>	Index (0-1), Type	<b>Vegetation and Land Use</b>	Incorporating NDVI data into urban planning to <b>enhance green infrastructure</b> , optimizing building placement and landscaping to improve microclimates and biodiversity.
Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS), Sentinel-2	Multiple spectral bands for crop health and agriculture.	<b>Leaf Area Index (LAI), Crop Type</b>	Index (0-1), Type	<b>Urban Agriculture</b>	<b>Utilizing LAI data in the design of urban agriculture projects, integrating rooftop gardens and vertical farming into buildings</b> to promote local food production and reduce urban heat islands.
Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP), Sentinel-1	Radar and microwave for soil moisture and composition.	Soil Moisture Content, Soil Texture	Cubic meter per cubic meter (m³/m³), Type	Soil Moisture and Composition	Designing <b>water-efficient landscapes and irrigation systems</b> for urban areas based on soil moisture data, enhancing the resilience of green spaces to drought conditions.
Ecosystem Spaceborne Thermal Radiometer Experiment on Space Station (ECOSTRESS), Landsat	Infrared for soil temperature and health.	<b>Surface Temperature, Evapotranspiration</b>	Degrees Celsius (°C), Millimeters (mm/year)	Soil Temperature and Health	<b>Designing bio-receptive surfaces</b> with soil temperature data.
Sentinel-2, MODIS	Visible and near-infrared for vegetation stress.	<b>Photochemical Reflectance Index (PRI), Water Stress Indicator</b>	Index (0-1), Index (0-1)	<b>Vegetation Health and Stress</b>	<b>Managing urban vegetation health with stress indicators.</b>

# ECOSYSTEM HEALTH

## SATELLITE DATA + ARPAE











# Microclimate Creation

Green Type	Temperature Reduction (°C)
Trees	2-8°C
Shrubs	1-4°C
Grass and Lawns	1-2°C
Vines and Climbers	1-3°C
Groundcover Plants	1-2°C
Urban Green Spaces	2-6°C
Rooftop Gardens	2-8°C
Vertical Gardens	1-4°C
<b>Deciduous Trees</b>	<b>2-6°C</b>
Evergreen Trees	1-4°C
Green Roofs	2-6°C
Floating Wetlands	1-3°C
Forested Areas	2-8°C
Native Plant Landscaping	1-4°C
Green Walls	1-3°C



# What are the maximum tolerated temperatures?

	Maximum Effective Air Temperature (°C)
Trees	40°C and below
Shrubs	34°C
Grass and Lawns	28°C
Vines and Climbers	30°C
Groundcover Plants	28°C
Urban Green Spaces	36°C
Rooftop Gardens	38°C
<b>Vertical Gardens</b>	<b>32°C</b>
<b>Deciduous Trees</b>	<b>35°C</b>
Evergreen Trees	32°C
Green Roofs	38°C
Floating Wetlands	36°C
Forested Areas	40°C and below
Native Plant Landscaping	34°C
Green Walls	32°C

Greenery Type	Rainwater Harvesting Potential	
	Water Requirements (per year per square meter)	Rainwater Contribution in Torino (%)
Trees	300-500 liters	50-70%
Shrubs	200-400 liters	50-70%
Grass and Lawns	800-1,200 liters	80-90%
Vines and Climbers	200-400 liters	50-70%
Groundcover Plants	200-400 liters	50-70%
Urban Green Spaces	500-1,000 liters	60-80%
Rooftop Gardens	500-1,000 liters	60-80%
Vertical Gardens	500-1,000 liters	60-80%
Deciduous Trees	300-500 liters	50-70%
Evergreen Trees	300-500 liters	50-70%
Green Roofs	500-1,000 liters	60-80%
Floating Wetlands	500-800 liters	60-70%
Forested Areas	300-500 liters	50-70%
Native Plant Landscaping	300-500 liters	50-70%
Green Walls	500-1,000 liters	60-80%

## **4) OUTDOOR SPACES**

4.a water events as a resource to sustain microclimate

4.b don't change the design, change the program



Climate Change and Water



**Tasinge Square**





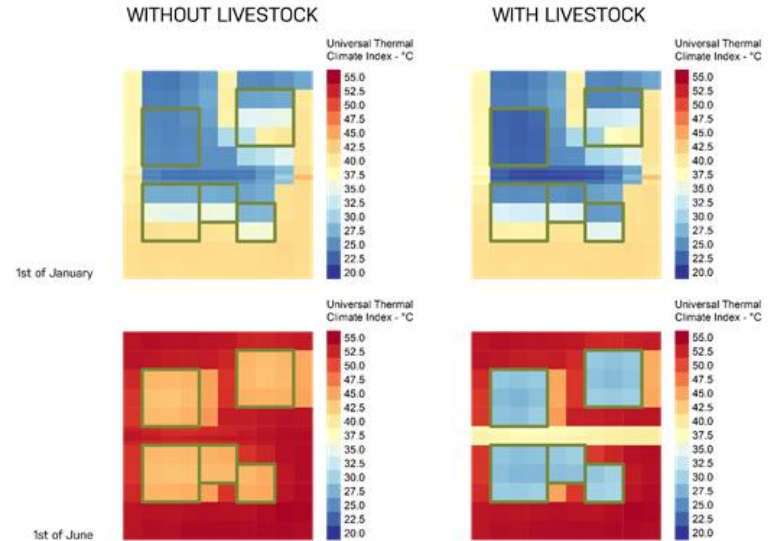
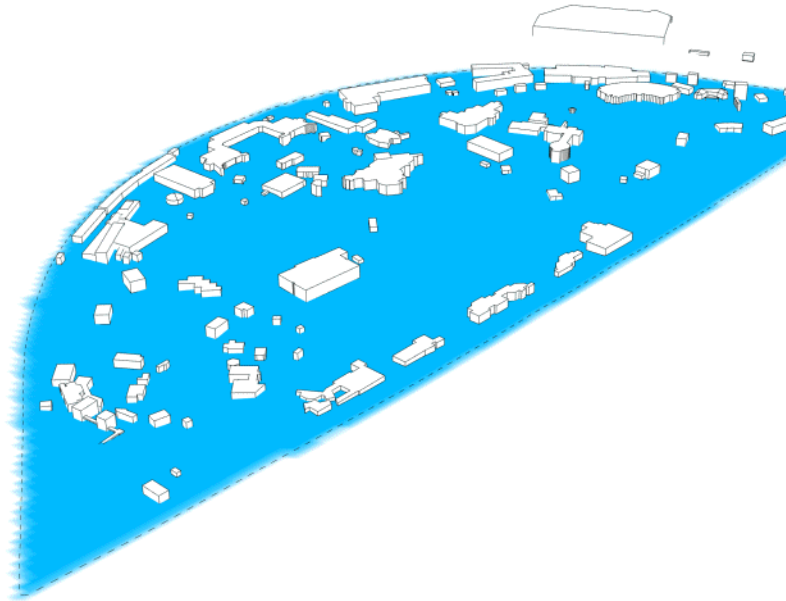




# Comfort in 2050 -

Water is essential

modelling Living system is critical



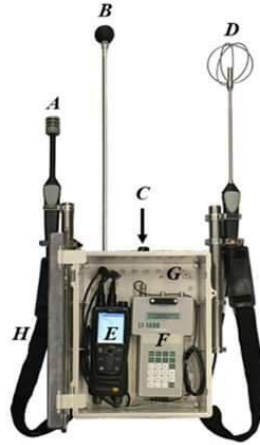


# How to get information for climatic design

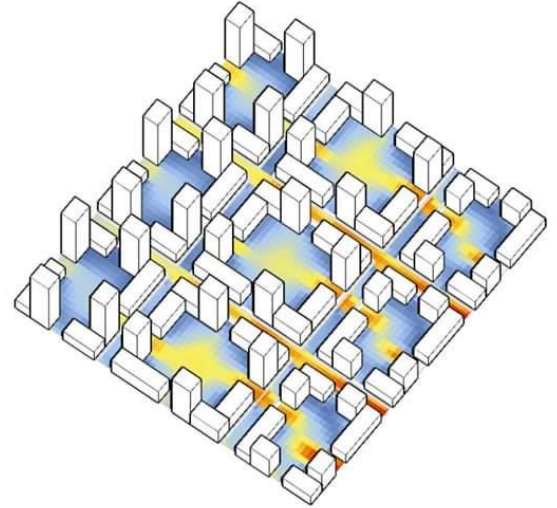
With TU Munich and TU Delft



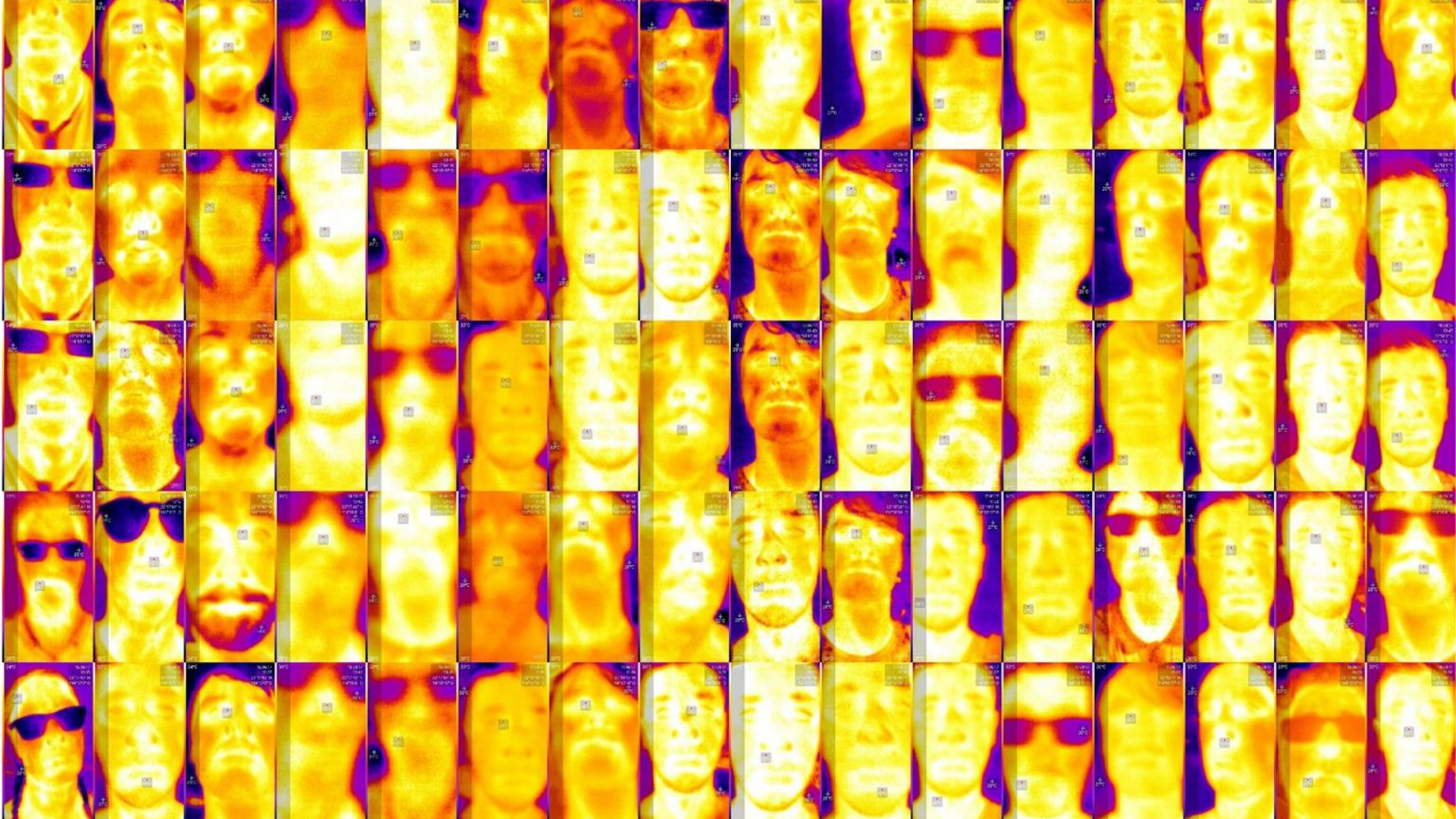
# Sensing Microclimates through combined measurements and modelling



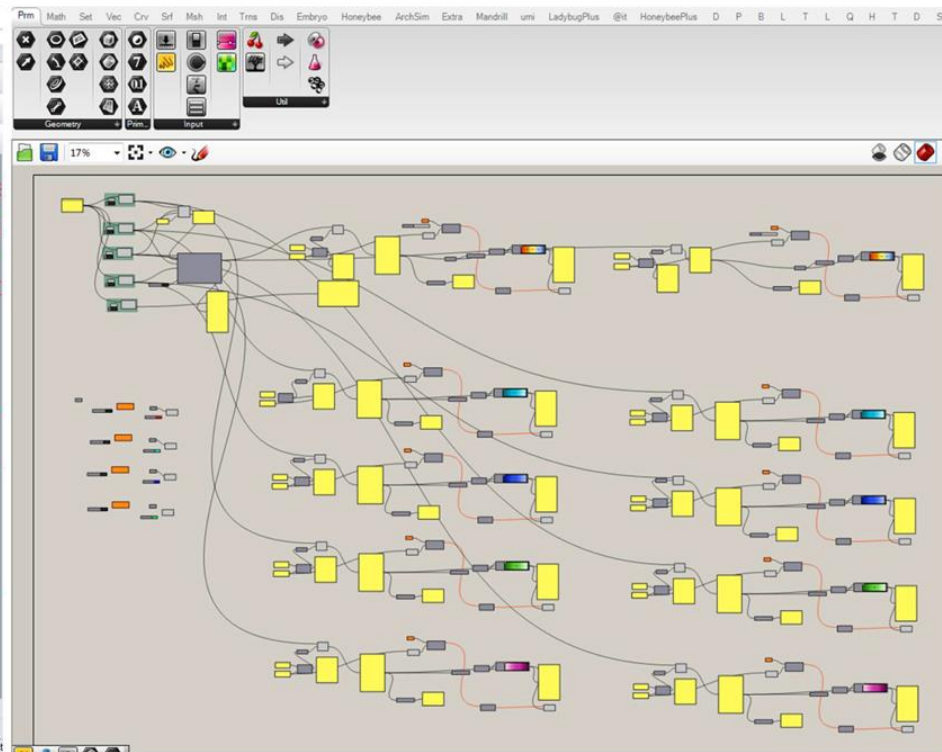
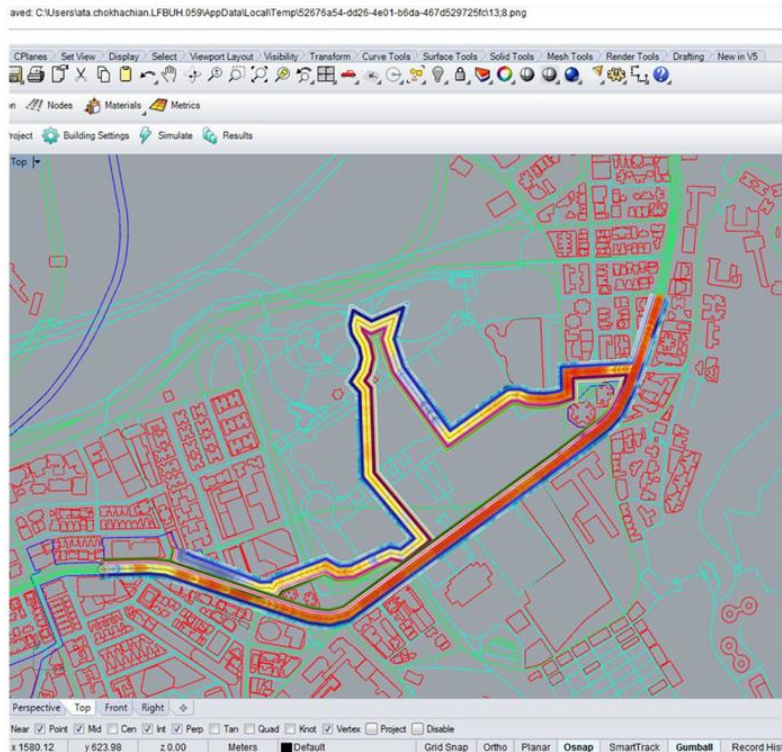
+







# Information Visualization and Workflow



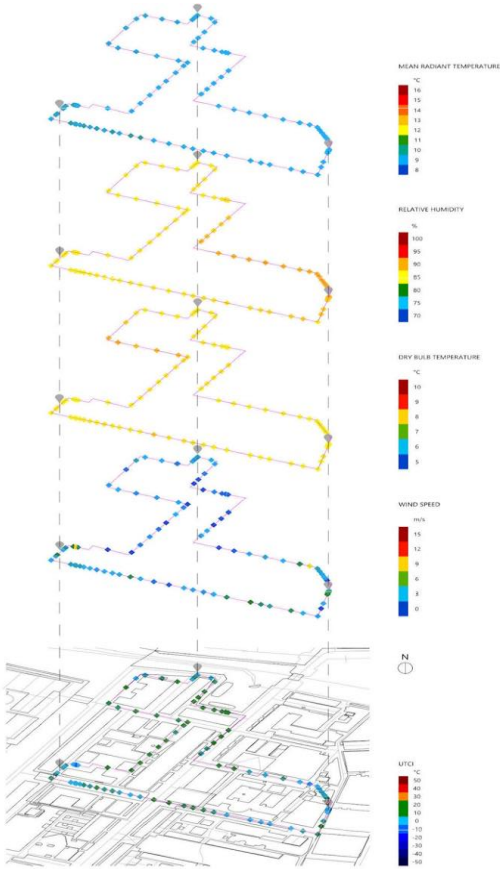
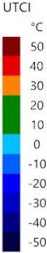
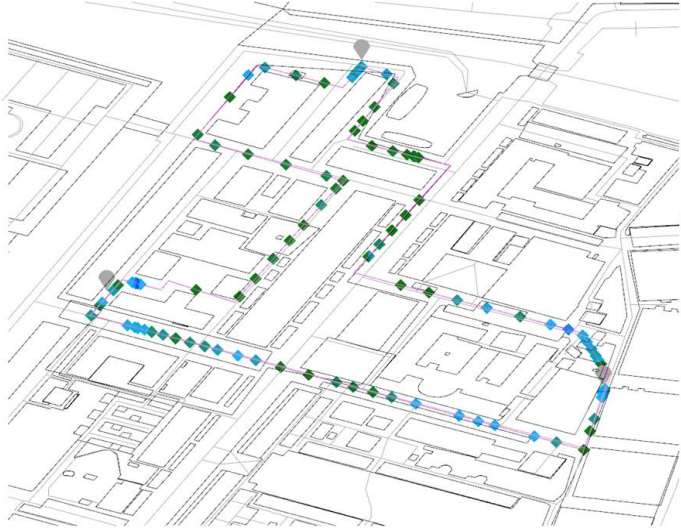


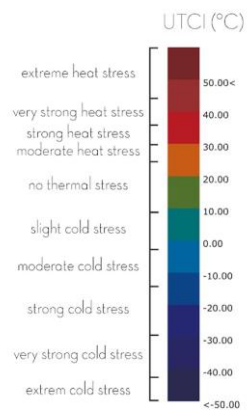
# KADK Area

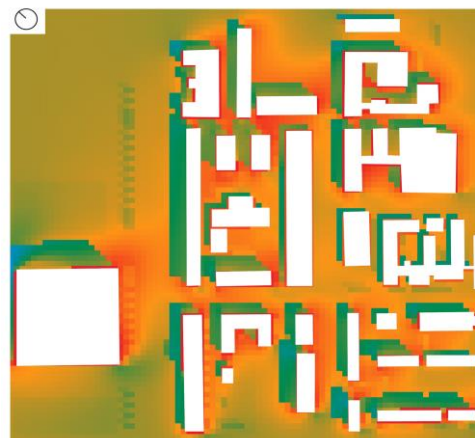
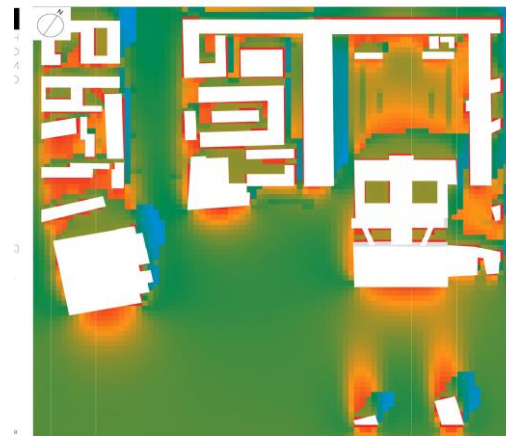
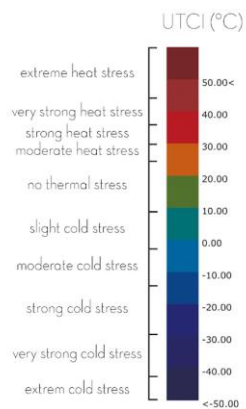




# Climate Cycling in Copenhagen









# THE AMAZON

**ARCHITECTURE  
AND EXTREME  
ENVIRONMENTS**

**EXHIBIT**  
FIRST SEMESTER WORK **2017/18**  
**TANZANIA**



**ARCHITECTURE  
AND EXTREME  
ENVIRONMENTS**

**EXHIBIT**  
FIRST SEMESTER WORK **2016/17**  
**THE GOD**

**ARCHITECTURE  
AND EXTREME  
ENVIRONMENTS**

## Created playlists



2018 ALASKA

[VIEW FULL PLAYLIST](#)

2015 THE AMAZON

[VIEW FULL PLAYLIST](#)

2016 THE GOBI

[VIEW FULL PLAYLIST](#)

2014 THE ARCTIC

[VIEW FULL PLAYLIST](#)

2017 TANZANIA

[VIEW FULL PLAYLIST](#)

## Uploads

[▶ PLAY ALL](#)AEE, ALASKA: DEPLOYABLE  
EMERGENCY STRUCTURE

891 views • 9 months ago

AEE, ALASKA: XYLEM  
FILTRATION

91 views • 9 months ago

AEE, ALASKA: THERMAL  
PROPERTIES OF EELGRASS

82 views • 9 months ago



AEE, ALASKA: FISH WASTE

74 views • 9 months ago

AEE, ALASKA: LOCAL TILE  
PRODUCTION

84 views • 9 months ago

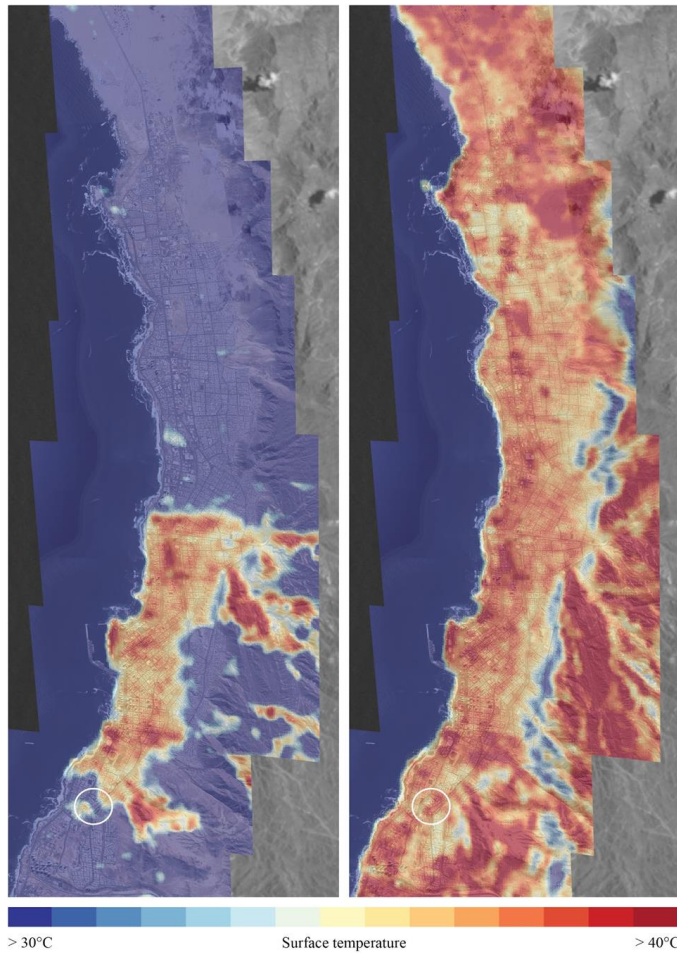


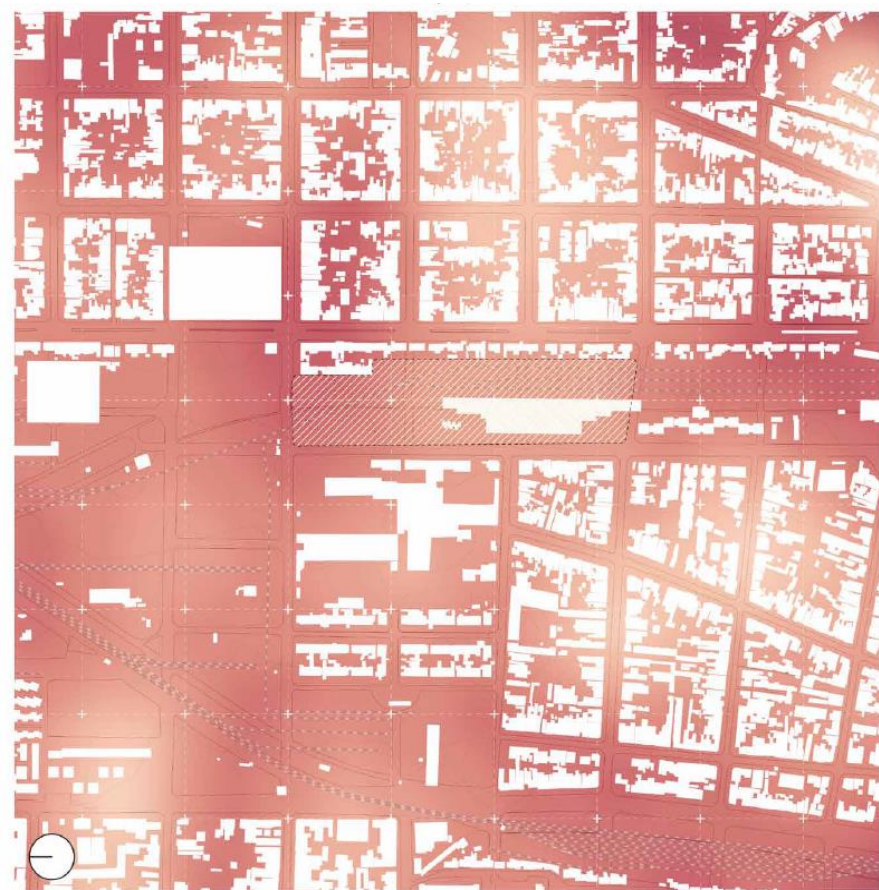
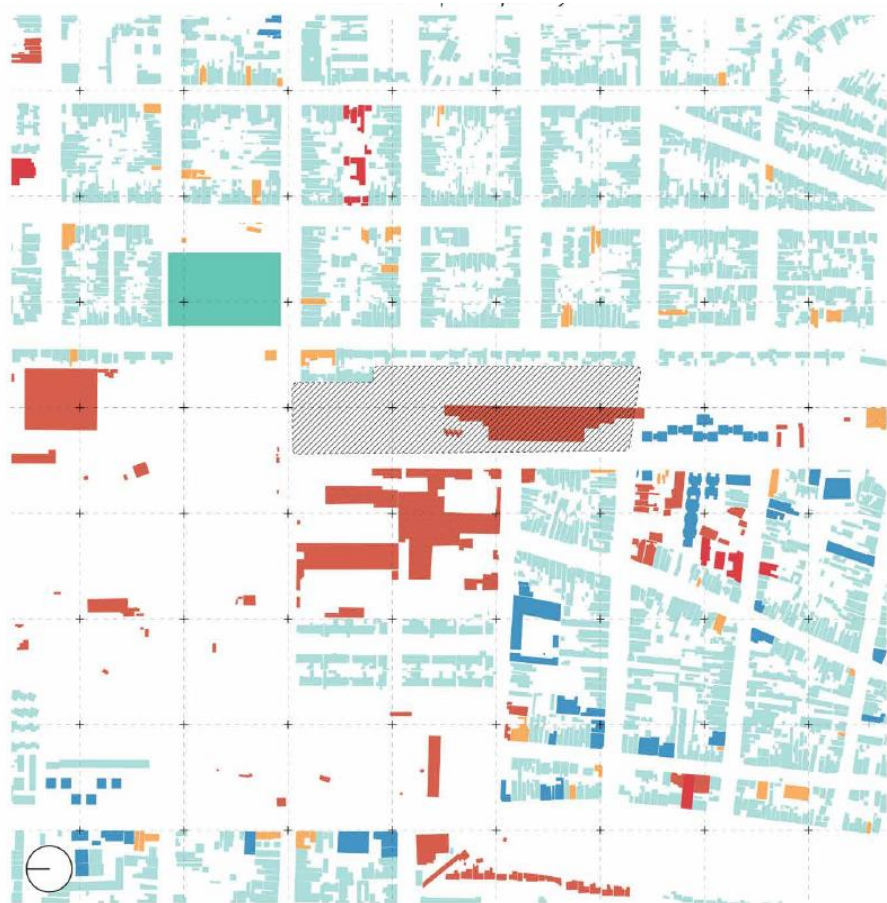
# Aftamagosta (Atacama Desert Chile)

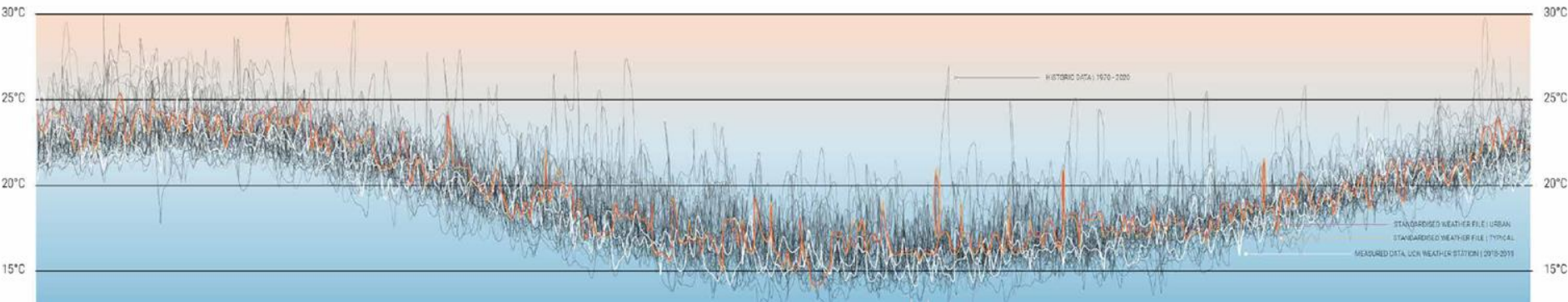
with Aimee Desert, David Garcia











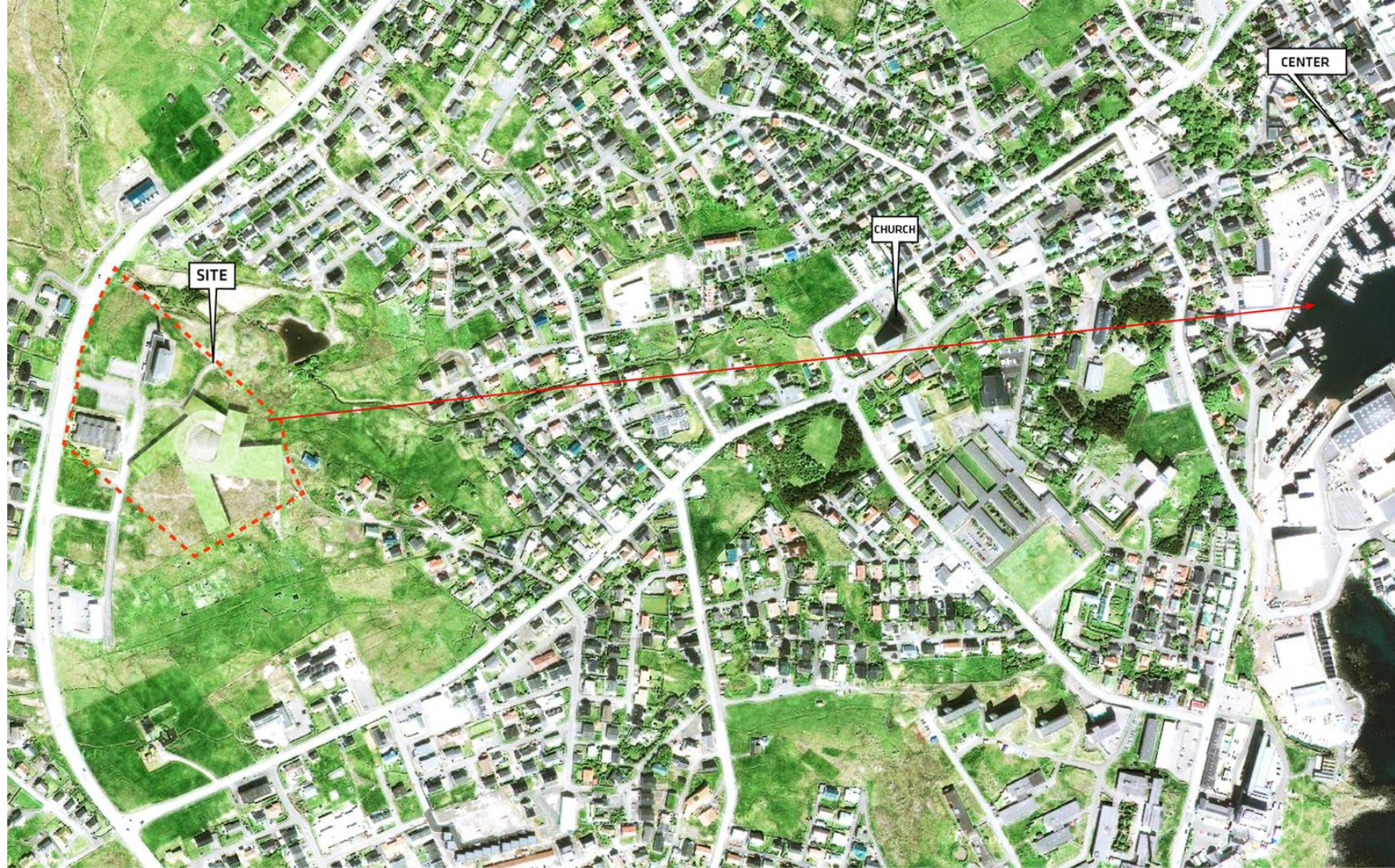


# Playing with new climatic extremes

BIG – FarOer Educational Center









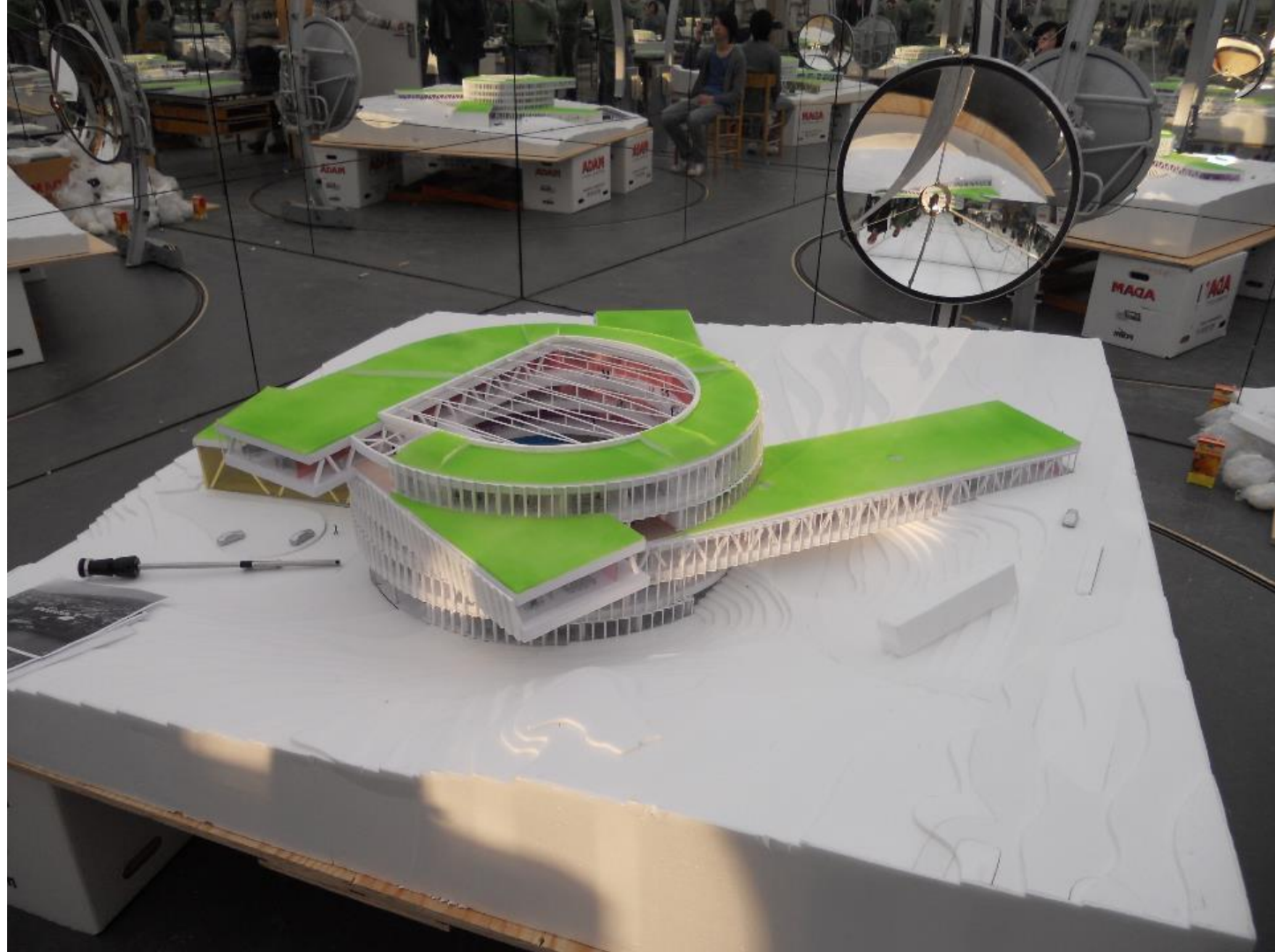






EXHIBIT  
FIRST SEMESTER WORK 2014

# THE ARCTIC



OPENING AND REFRESHMENTS  
BHG 68 - OPORG A  
**FRIDAY March 6th 15:00**

**ARCHITECTURE  
AND EXTREME  
ENVIRONMENTS**



EXHIBIT  
FIRST SEMESTER WORK 2017/18  
**TANZANIA**



OPENING AND REFRESHMENTS  
KADK campus - BUILDING 68 - ENTRANCE A  
**FRIDAY February 23rd**



**ARCHITECTURE  
AND EXTREME  
ENVIRONMENTS**

EXHIBIT  
FIRST SEMESTER WORK 2018/19  
**ALASKA**



OPENING AND REFRESHMENTS  
KADK campus - BUILDING 68 - ENTRANCE A  
**THURSDAY January 31st 16:00**



**ARCHITECTURE  
AND EXTREME  
ENVIRONMENTS**





# THE AMAZON

**OPENING AND REFRESHMENTS**  
KADK campus - BUILDING 6B - ENTRANCE A  
**FRIDAY february 12th 12:00**

**ARCHITECTURE  
AND EXTREME  
ENVIRONMENTS**

# KÄNGERLUSSJAG

**OPENING AND REFRESHMENTS**  
KADK campus - BUILDING 68 - ENTRANCE A  
**FRIDAY february 10th 15:00**



ARCHITECTURE  
AND  
ENVIRONMENT



**OPENING AND REFRESHMENTS**  
KADK campus - BUILDING 68 - ENTRANCE A  
**FRIDAY february 10th 15:00**

**ARCHITECTURE  
AND EXTREME  
ENVIRONMENTS**

## Created playlists



2018 ALASKA

[VIEW FULL PLAYLIST](#)

2015 THE AMAZON

[VIEW FULL PLAYLIST](#)

2016 THE GOBI

[VIEW FULL PLAYLIST](#)

2014 THE ARCTIC

[VIEW FULL PLAYLIST](#)

2017 TANZANIA

[VIEW FULL PLAYLIST](#)Uploads ▶ [PLAY ALL](#)AEE, ALASKA: DEPLOYABLE  
EMERGENCY STRUCTURE

891 views • 9 months ago

AEE, ALASKA: XYLEM  
FILTRATION

91 views • 9 months ago

AEE, ALASKA: THERMAL  
PROPERTIES OF EELGRASS

82 views • 9 months ago



AEE, ALASKA: FISH WASTE

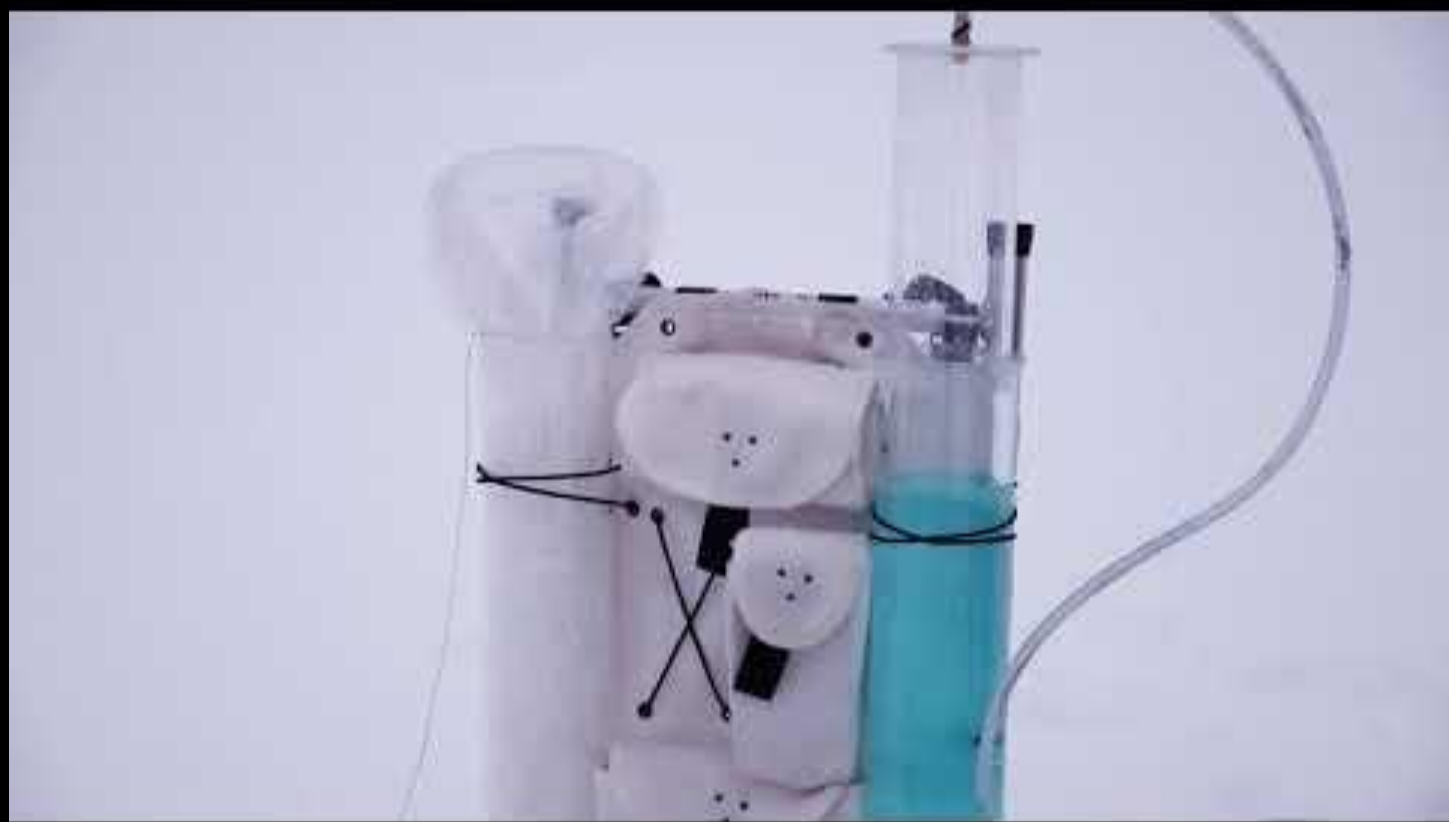
74 views • 9 months ago

AEE, ALASKA: LOCAL TILE  
PRODUCTION

84 views • 9 months ago















Health

# Satellites and Health

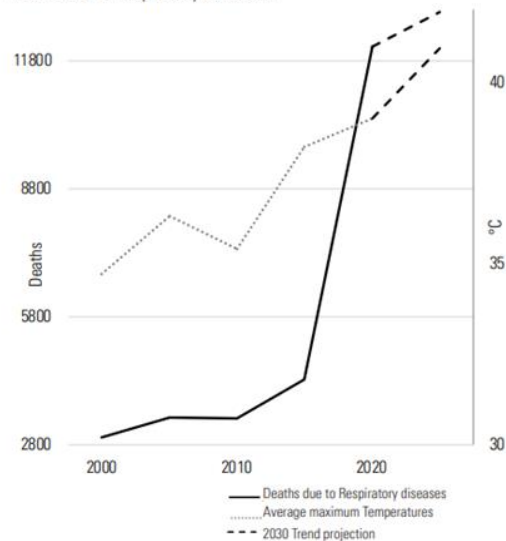
<i>Satellite Missions/Programs</i>	<i>Imaging Type Description</i>	<i>Specific Measurement</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Outdoor Comfort Variable</i>	<i>Applications in Urban Planning and Building Design</i>
Ecosystem Spaceborne Thermal Radiometer Experiment on Space Station (ECOSTRESS)	<b>Infrared for urban heat islands and evapotranspiration.</b>	Surface Temperature, Evapotranspiration	Degrees Celsius (°C), Millimeters (mm/year)	<b>Urban Heat Islands</b>	<b>Identifying hot spots for targeted cooling strategies in urban areas.</b>
Clouds and the Earth's Radiant Energy System (CERES)	Radiometry for sunlight exposure and cloud cover.	<b>Sunlight Exposure, Cloud Cover</b>	Watts per square meter (W/m²), Percentage	<b>Sunlight and Cloud Cover</b>	Optimizing building orientation and <b>shading</b> for sunlight control.
Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 (OCO-2)	Spectroscopy for atmospheric pollutants and CO2 levels.	<b>Carbon Dioxide (CO2) Concentration, Air Quality</b>	Parts per million (ppm), Index	<b>Air Quality</b>	<b>Implementing pollution reduction strategies for healthier urban environments.</b>



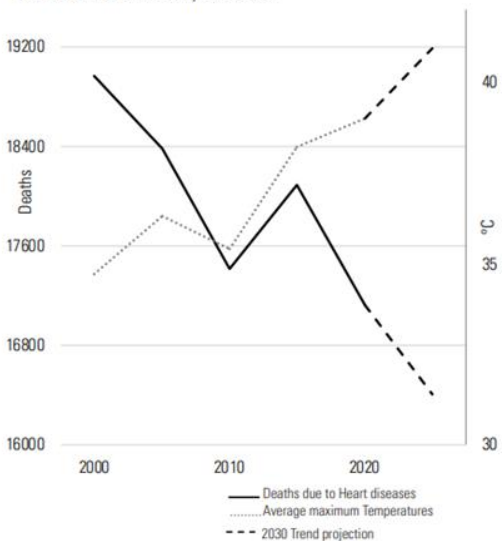
# Human Health

## Parametric Modelling

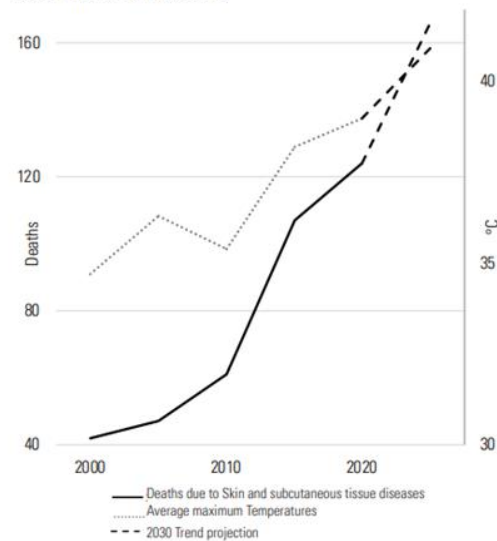
Deaths due to respiratory diseases



Deaths due to circulatory diseases



Deaths due to skin diseases



# EPFL Campus

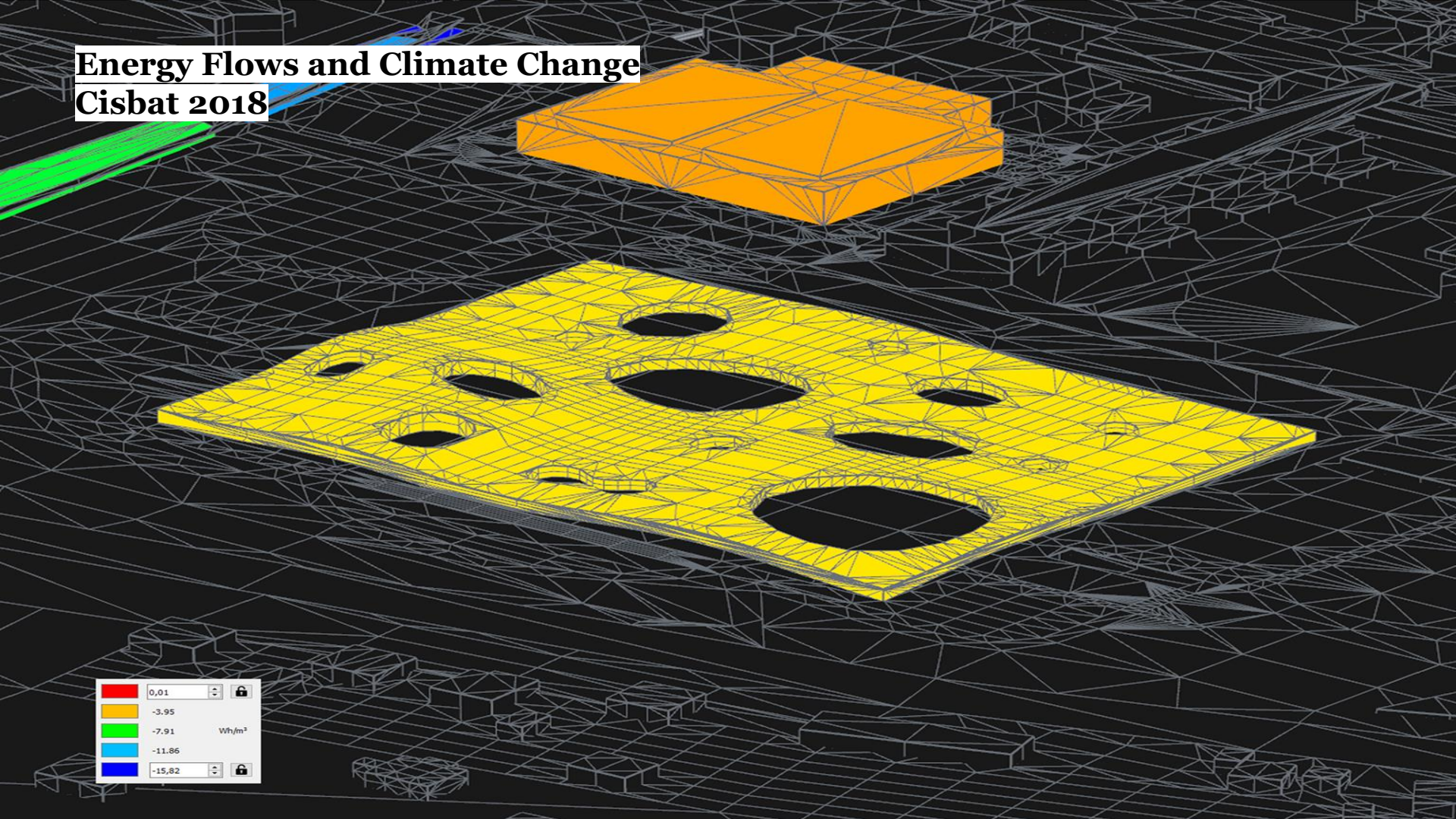
Complex case. Geometrically and Thermodynamically





# Energy Flows and Climate Change

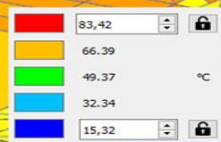
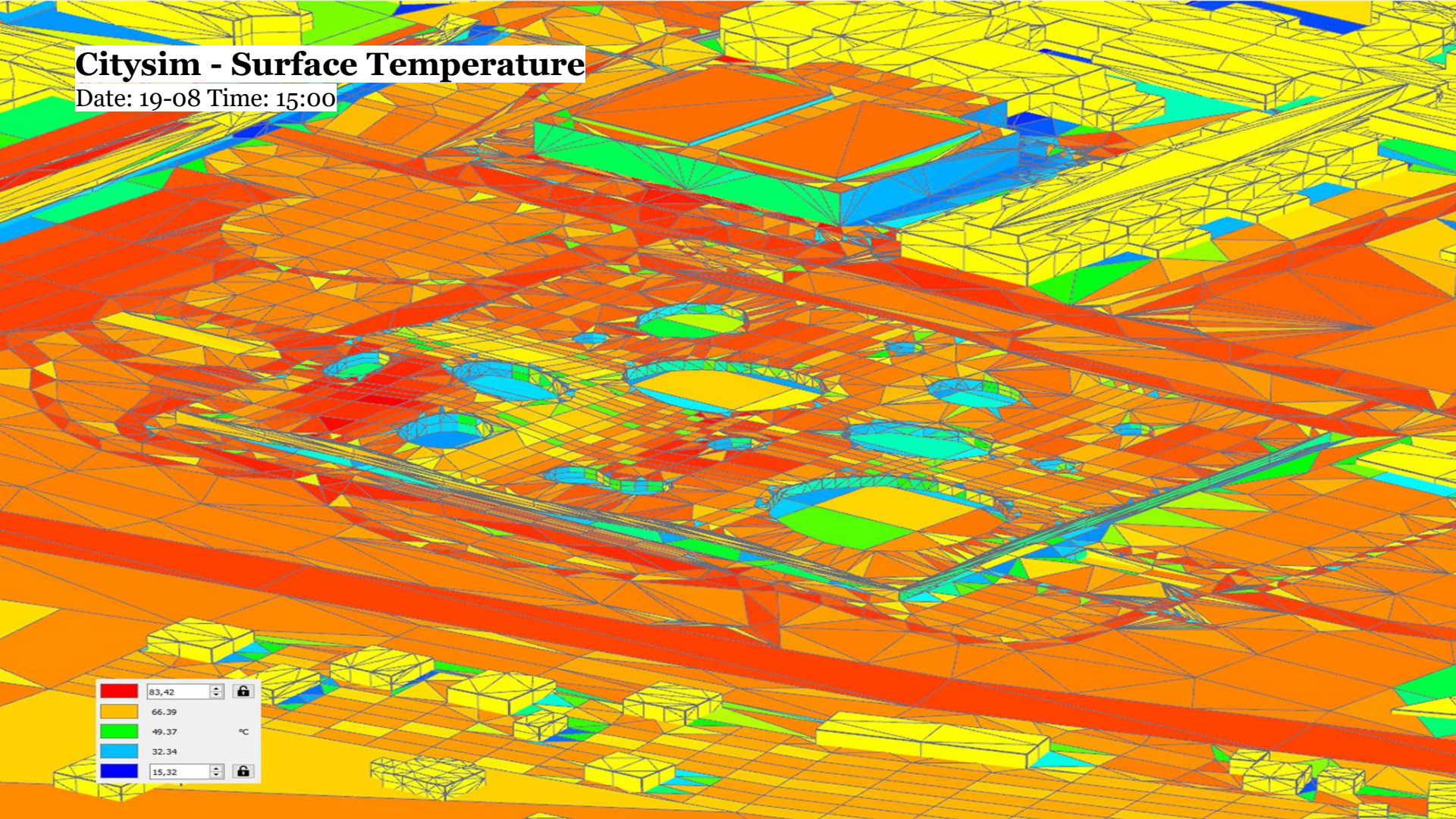
## Cisbat 2018





# Citysim - Surface Temperature

Date: 19-08 Time: 15:00



# Issue of Surfaces

Material Type	Current Avg. Summer Temp. (°C) Exposed to Sunlight	Projected Temp. in 2050 (°C) Under RCP 8.5 Scenario
Asphalt	50 - 70	55 - 80
Concrete	30 - 50	35 - 60
Brick	30 - 50	35 - 60
Steel	40 - 60	45 - 70
Sand	35 - 55	40 - 65
Soil	25 - 45	30 - 55
Grass	20 - 35	25 - 45
Wood	30 - 50	35 - 60







# Issue with Insulation in Summer Daytime at 14 (peak)

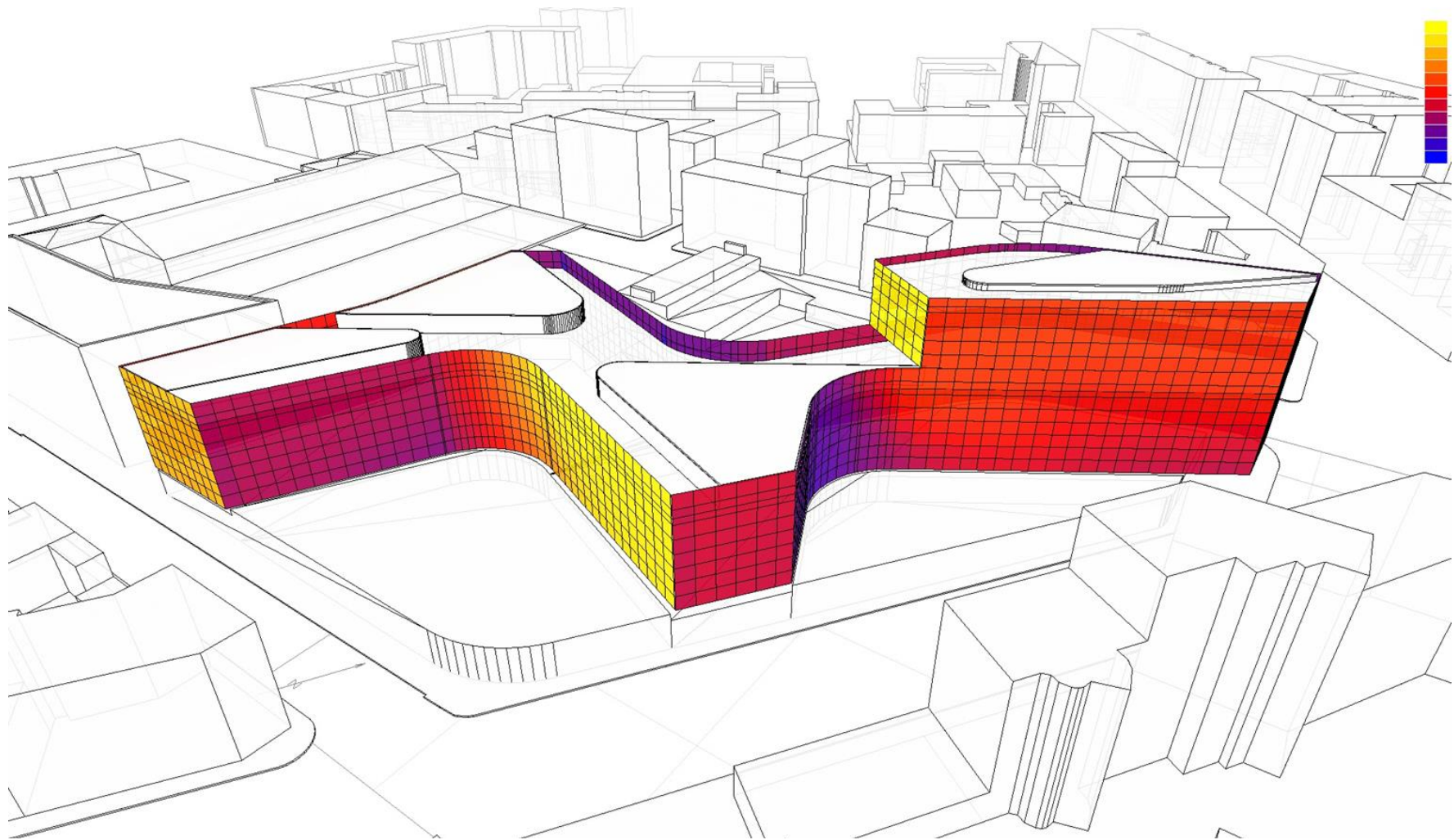
Season	Temp. in Lausanne Now (°C at 14:00)	Isolated Material Now (°C at 14:00)	Non-Isolated Material Now (°C at 14:00)	<i>Outdoor Temp. in Lausanne in 2050 (°C at 14:00)</i>	<i>Isolated Material in 2050 (°C at 14:00)</i>	<i>Non-Isolated Material in 2050 (°C at 14:00)</i>
Winter	2 - 6	2 - 4	1 - 3	4 - 8	4 - 6	3 - 5
Spring	10 - 16	12 - 17	11 - 15	12 - 20	14 - 21	13 - 19
<b>Summer</b>	<b>22 - 30</b>	<b>26 - 34</b>	<b>24 - 32</b>	<b>27 - 35</b>	<b>31 - 40</b>	<b>28 - 34</b>
Autumn	12 - 18	13 - 19	12 - 17	14 - 21	16 - 23	15 - 21

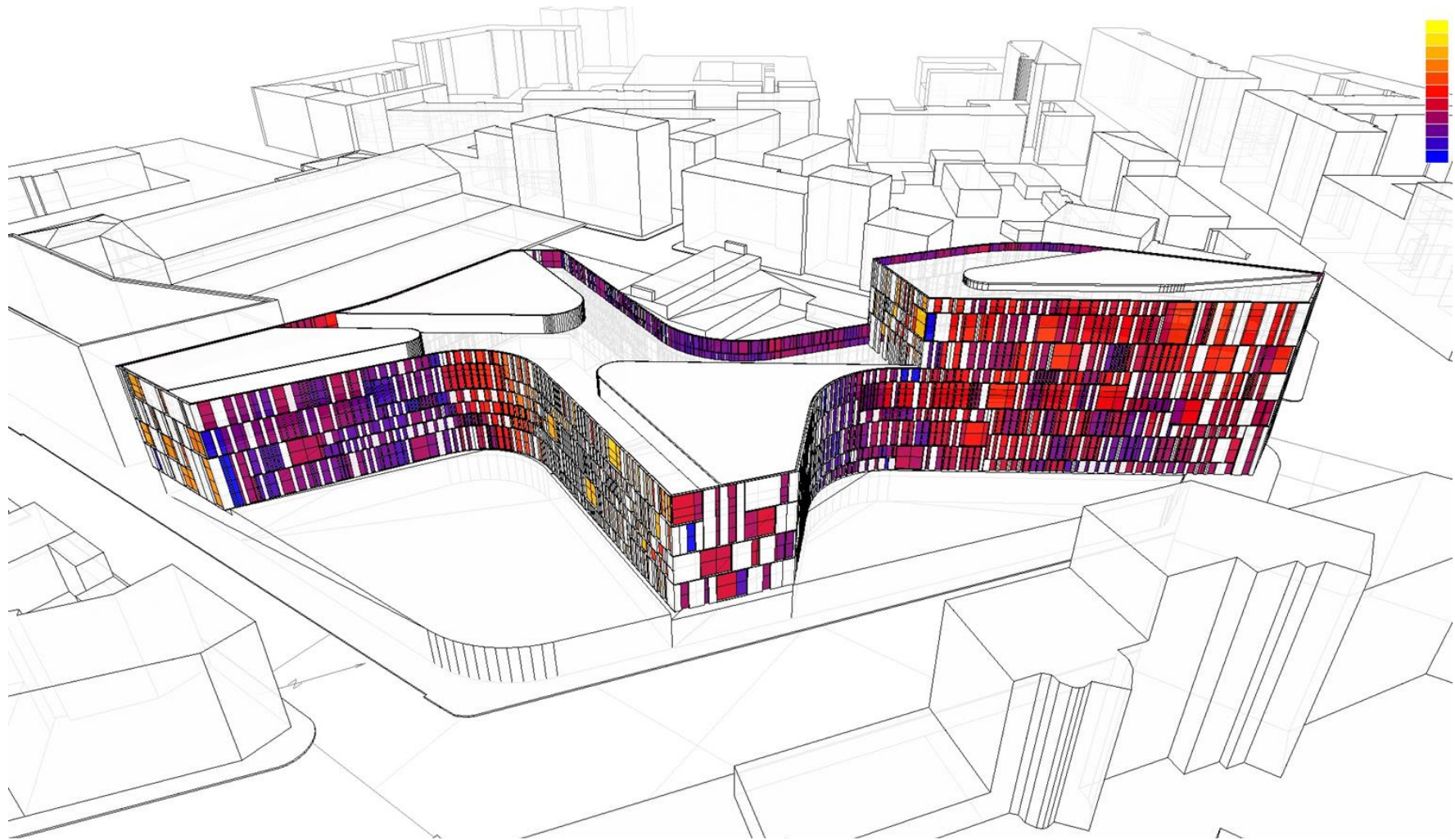










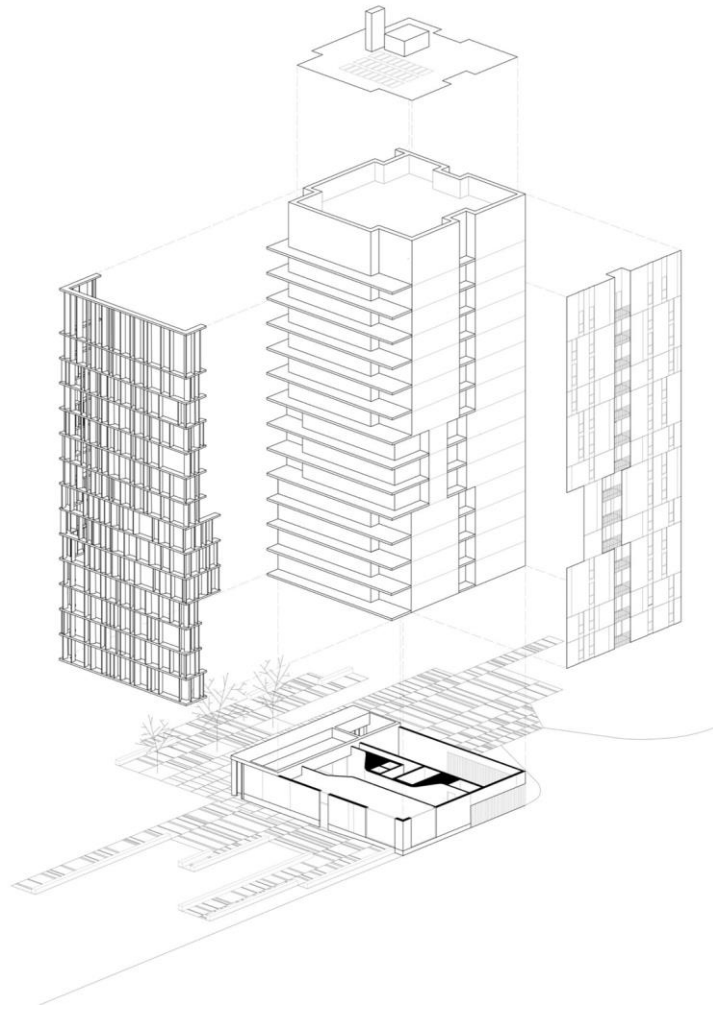


## Ever Changing Thermal and Light Conditions



















# Decarbonization



# Satellites and Decarbonization

Satellite Missions/Programs	Imaging Type Description	Specific Measurement	Units	Decarbonization Focus	Applications in Decarbonization of Spaces and Buildings
Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS), Landsat	Spectral imaging for land use and albedo.	Albedo, Land Cover Changes	Percentage, Type	Operational Energy	Designing urban layouts and building orientations that maximize natural lighting and heating, reducing the need for artificial climate control and lowering energy consumption.
Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP), Sentinel-1	Radar and microwave for soil moisture.	Soil Moisture Content	Cubic meter per cubic meter (m³/m³)	Decarbonization	Informing the selection of sustainable landscaping and green infrastructure materials based on local soil conditions to enhance carbon sequestration in urban environments.
Ecosystem Spaceborne Thermal Radiometer Experiment on Space Station (ECOSTRESS)	Infrared for evapotranspiration and thermal properties.	Surface Temperature, Evapotranspiration	Degrees Celsius (°C), Millimeters (mm/year)	Operational Energy	Guiding the correct use of materials in building design to naturally regulate temperature, reducing the need for mechanical heating and cooling.
Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 (OCO-2), Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite (GOSAT)	Spectroscopy for atmospheric CO2 concentration.	Carbon Dioxide (CO2) Concentration	Parts per million (ppm)	Atmospheric Gases (CO2 levels)	Developing carbon-absorbing building materials and green spaces, designing urban forests and parks as carbon sinks to mitigate CO2 levels, informed by atmospheric CO2 data.

# Gotenburg Climate Adaptation Plan.

With Antonello di Nunzio, Graziano Marchesini

large forests

topographical influences

modelling of large water bodies

newer buildings



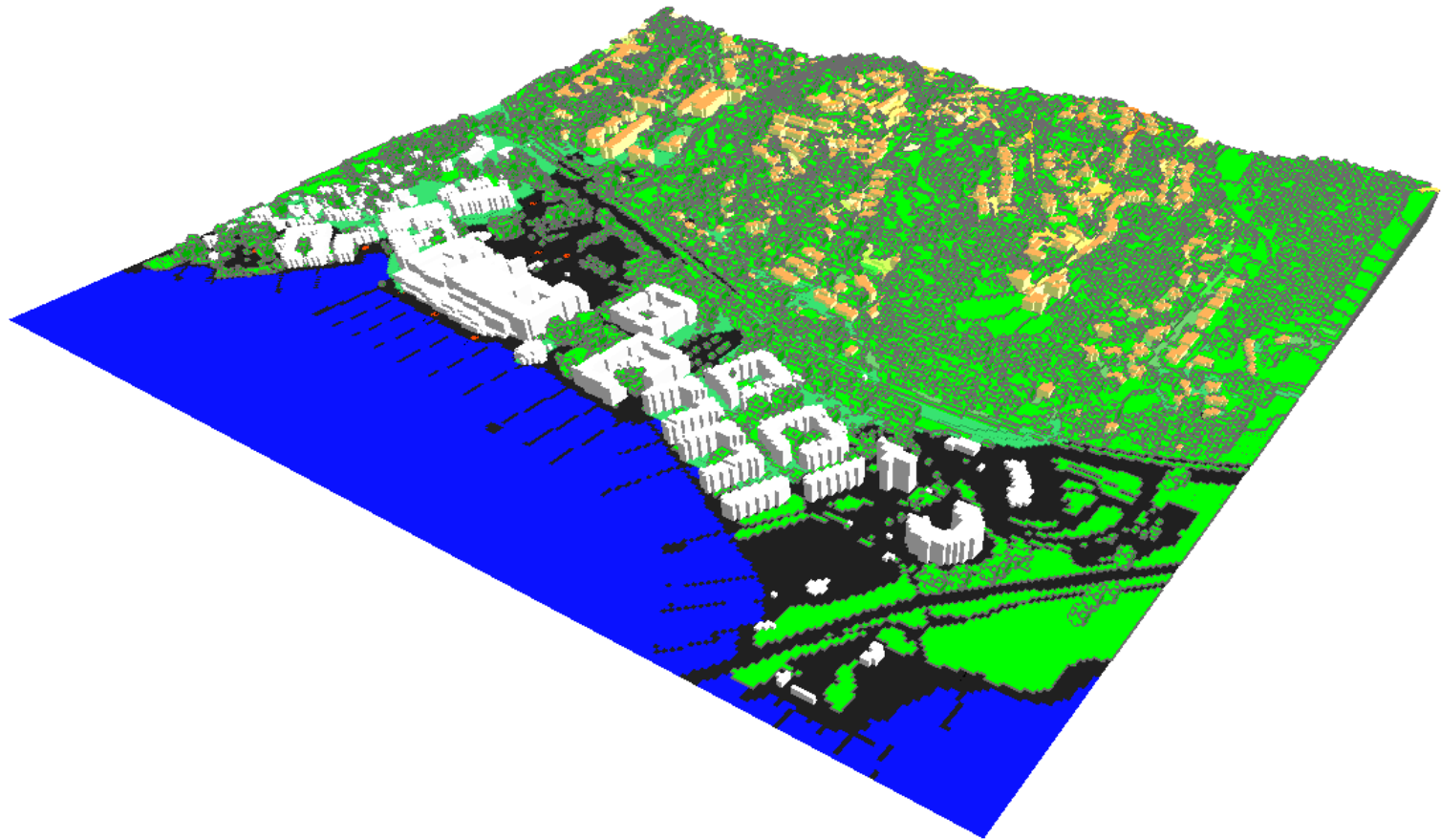


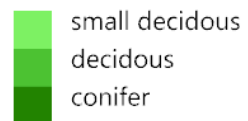




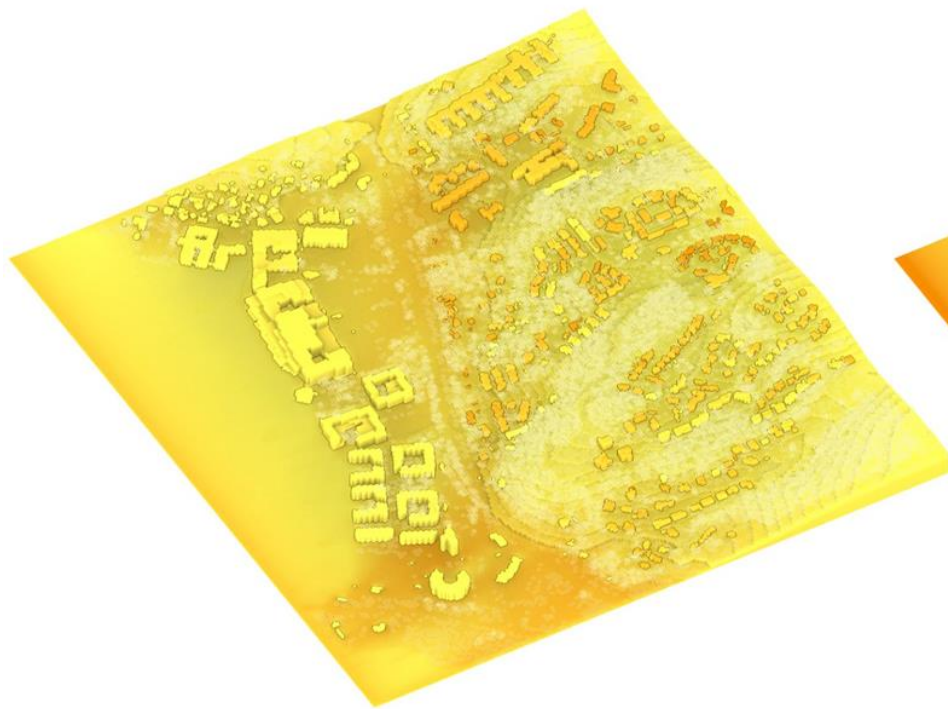
# Stenungsund Climate Adaptation Plan

Microclimate Creation

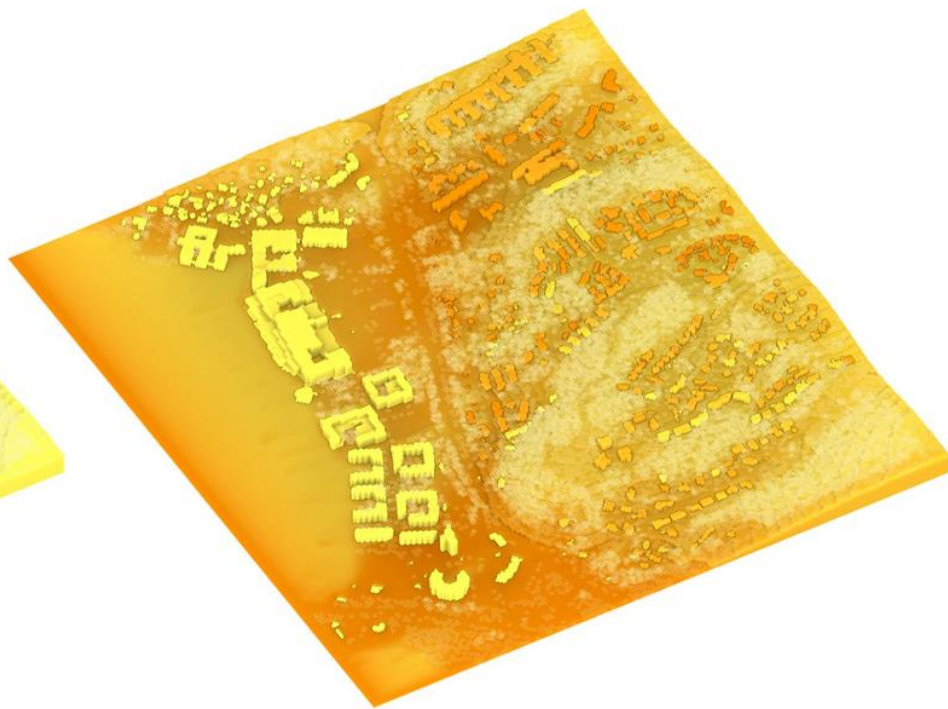




Summer scenario 27.07.2018 15.00



Summer scenario 27.07.2050 15.00

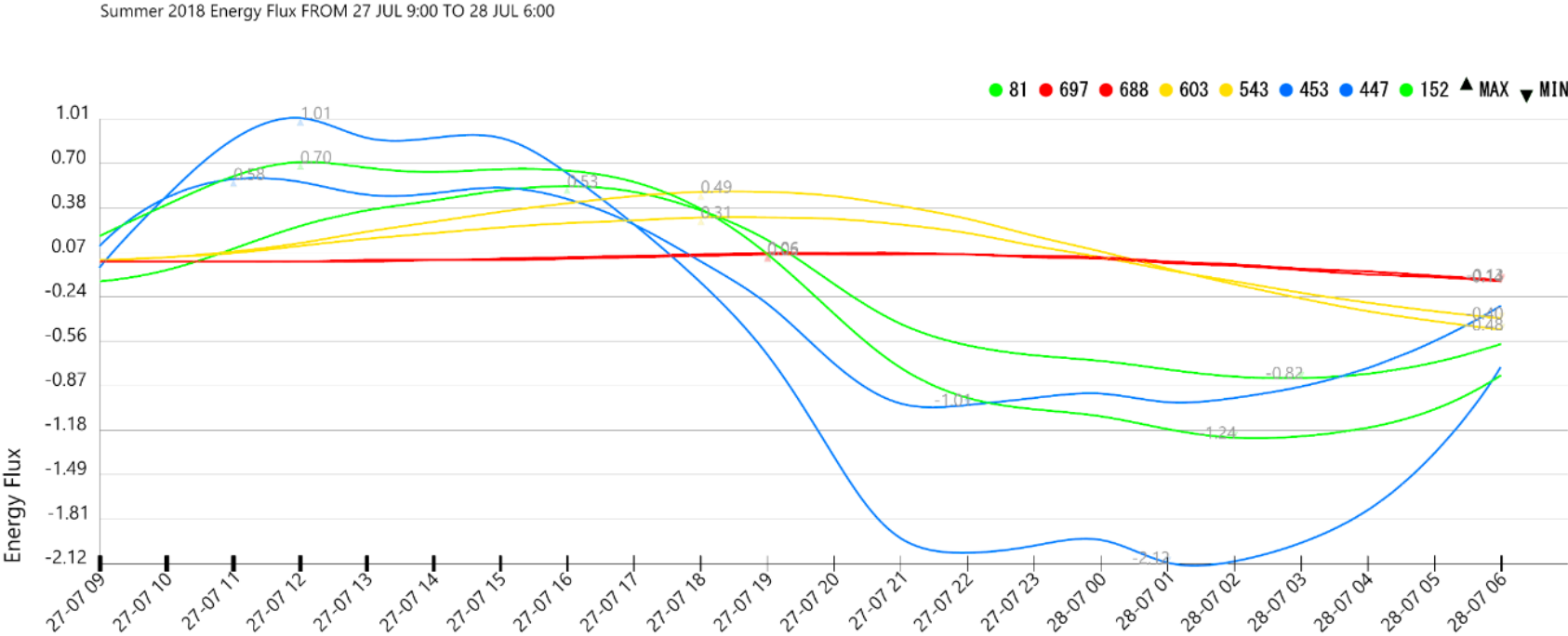


Potential Air Temperature (°C)  
Building: Temperature of building (inside) (°C)  
Air Temperature at Vegetation (°C)





# Indoor building temperature



# Takeouts

**From controlling climate change, to play with it**

Expanding targets to support **ecology, decarbonization and health implies of of Satellites**

**(Living) Materiality and Forms / Satellites**

Urban and Building Metabolism / Satellites

**Time for better integration macro - micro**

**Solutions are yet to be found,** time for multi-domain collaborations





# REGENERATIVE DESIGN IN DIGITAL PRACTICE

*A Handbook for the Built Environment*

Edited by  
**Emanuele Naboni**  
**Lisanne Havinga**



**download the open access book:**  
go to *ResearchGate*  
go to Emanuele Naboni

**Let's be in touch!**

instagram:  
`emanuele_naboni_climate`

or email:  
`emanuele.naboni@gmail.com`