

Data collection frequency	The sensors can collect the data every 10 minutes. In case the effectiveness of a NBS is analysed this should be measured at least hourly. At midday, the cooling effect reaches its maximum so, for example, the heat effect on health can be analysed; at night, the effectiveness is less, but the effect of the night temperature on sleep disturbance can be analysed. Regardless of the adaptation aim, the best time to measure the higher effect on heat reduction is midday, as this is the hottest time of the day where the cooling effect reaches the maximum (Georgi and Dimitriou, 2010; Shashua-Bar et al., 2012; Tan et al., 2016).
Level of expertise required	The sensors must be calibrated and located in the same place during all the measurement period. Not any sensor is valid
Synergies with other indicators	Synergies with the mean of daily minimum temperature.
Connection with SDGs	SDG 3 Good health and well-being, SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities, SDG 13 Climate action
Opportunities for participatory data collection	Participatory data collection is feasible with supervision
Additional information	
References	¹ http://glossary.ametsoc.org/wiki/Mean_daily_maximum_temperature_for_a_month ² https://eca.knmi.nl/indicesextremes/indicesdictionary.php#8

1.4. TN_n , Monthly mean value of daily minimum temperature

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Mean of daily minimum temperature (TN)	Climate Resilience
Description and justification	Mean of the daily minimum temperatures observed during specific time period, either for a specific year or over a specific period of years ³ . Proposed to detect T° increment at night.

³ http://glossary.ametsoc.org/wiki/Mean_daily_maximum_temperature_for_a_month

	This indicator allows analysing the effect of the night temperature on sleep disturbance.
Definition	<p>TN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean of daily minimum temperature (°C) <p>Let TN_{ij} be the minimum temperature at day i of period j. Then mean values in period j are given by:</p> $TN_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^I TN_{ij}}{I}$
Strengths and weaknesses	Same as TX indicator
Measurement procedure and tool	Same as TX.
Scale of measurement	Same as TX
Data source	
Required data	Same as TX
Data input type	Quantitative
Data collection frequency	The sensors can collect the data every 10 minutes. In case the effectiveness of a NBS is analysed this should be measured at least hourly. At night, the NBS effectiveness is less, but the effect of the night temperature on sleep disturbance can be analysed
Level of expertise required	Same as TX
Synergies with other indicators	Synergies with the mean of daily maximum temperature.
Connection with SDGs	SDG 3 Good health and well-being, SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities, SDG 13 Climate action
Opportunities for participatory data collection	Participatory data collection is feasible with supervision
Additional information	
References	http://glossary.ametsoc.org/wiki/Mean_daily_maximum_temperature_for_a_month