

Meteorological data

Meteorological data (8,760 hours per year) vary greatly depending on the source, which is of great use in a variety of our software. We recommend, that in 2026 you use the data from the Meteonorm version 8.2 software according to the temperature model of the 10-year extremes for the year 2030 for planning. Unfortunately, this very useful software can no longer be purchased by www.meteonorm.com, which is why we offer below 50 meteorological current data in 5 countries at very low prices on request.

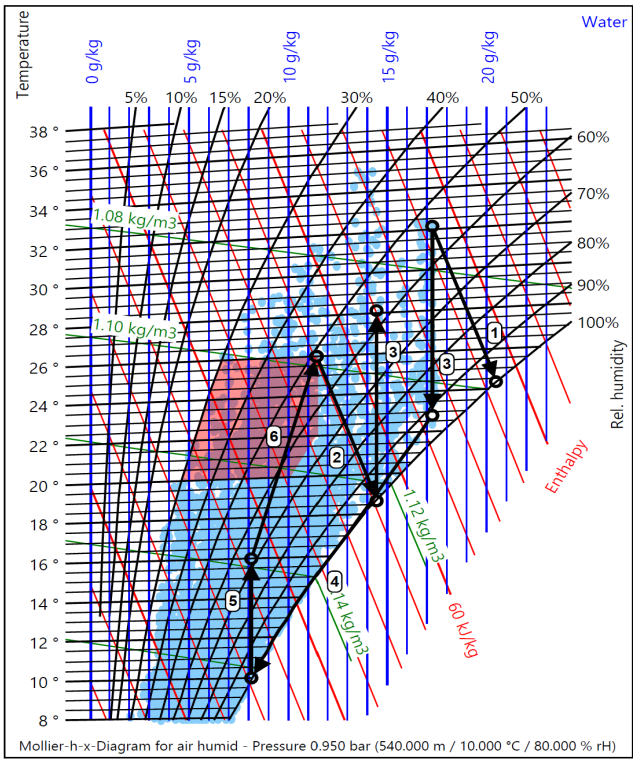
Country Switzerland	Height masl	Country Germany	Height masl	Country Austria	Height masl	Country Italy	Height masl	Country France	Height masl
Zurich	413	Berlin	43	Vienna	189	Rome	3	Paris	38
Geneva	420	Hamburg	1	Graz	362	Milan	98	Marseille	5
Basel	270	Munich	529	Linz	250	Naples	3	Lyon	180
Lausanne	526	Cologne	57	Salzburg	435	Turin	231	Toulouse	150
Bern	540	Frankfurt	106	Innsbruck	580	Palermo	1	Nice	5
Winterthur	440	Stuttgart	248	Klagenfurt	452	Genoa	0	Nantes	27
Luzern	438	Düsseldorf	37	Villach	495	Bologna	70	Strasbourg	140
St. Gallen	779	Dortmund	80	Dornbirn	410	Florence	44	Montpellier	55
Lugano	273	Essen	69	Wi. Neustadt	284	Bari	0	Bordeaux	11
Biel	435	Leipzig	143	Steyr	309	Catania	3	Lille	26

Using the example of Bern, the capital of Switzerland, the differences for an air volume of 25,000 kg/h are shown.

Meteorological data with 10-year extremes from Meteonorm as averages from 2000 to 2009.

Maximum temperature 35.0°C
Maximum humidity 17.2 g/kg
Maximal enthalpy 76.5 kJ/kg
Maximum wet bulb temperature 24.3°C

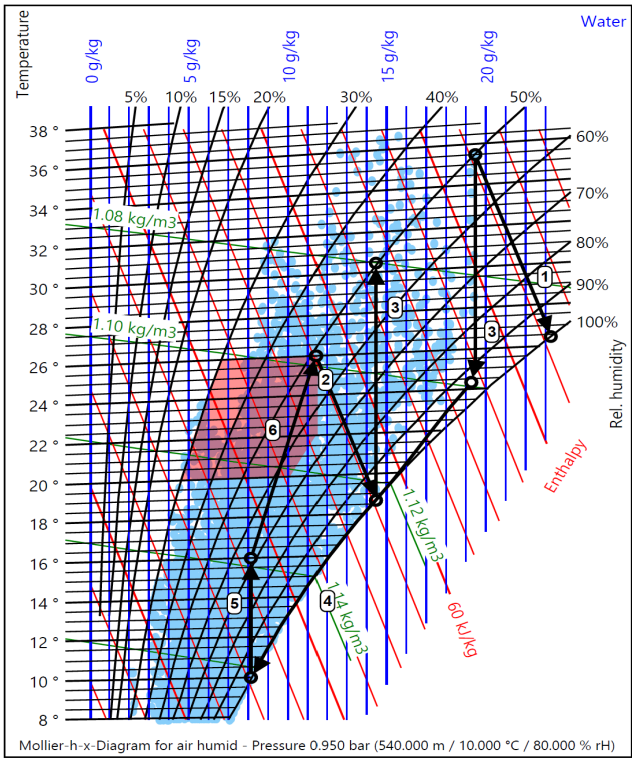
Process 1: Determination of the maximum wet bulb temperature
Process 2: Adiabatic exhaust air humidification
Process 3: Heat recovery system 70% 67.3 kW
Process 4: Aftercooler 251.5 kW
Process 5: Reheater 42.6 kW
Process 6: Heat load 129 kW (sensitive 71 kW, latent 58 kW)



Meteorological data with 10-year extremes from Meteonorm for the year 2030.

Maximum temperature 36.7°C
Maximum humidity 19.5 g/kg
Maximal enthalpy 85.6 kJ/kg
Maximum wet bulb temperature 26.4°C

Process 1: Determination of the maximum wet bulb temperature
Process 2: Adiabatic exhaust air humidification
Process 3: Heat recovery system 70% 84.4 kW
Process 4: Aftercooler 298.0 kW
Process 5: Reheater 42.6 kW
Process 6: Heat load 129 kW (sensitive 71 kW, latent 58 kW)



Increase in meteorological data in midsummer and requirements for air handling units from 2005 to 2030, i.e. in 25 years

Maximum temperature	4.85%
Maximum humidity	13.37%
Maximum enthalpy	11.90%
Maximum wet bulb temperature	8.64%
Heat recovery system capacity	25.41%
Aftercooler capacity	18.49%

Since there are still so-called brain amputee planning engineers, who design air handling units for the Swiss Plateau at 32°C/40% instead of 35.5°C/50% in midsummer, the actual differences are much greater, whereby the thermal comfort according to DIN 1946 (in the diagrams above in red color) is taken ad absurdum. Sweating and moaning is the order of the day in open-plan offices of the federal government with far too much window space and the macabre nominal performance of the civil servants drops below zero.