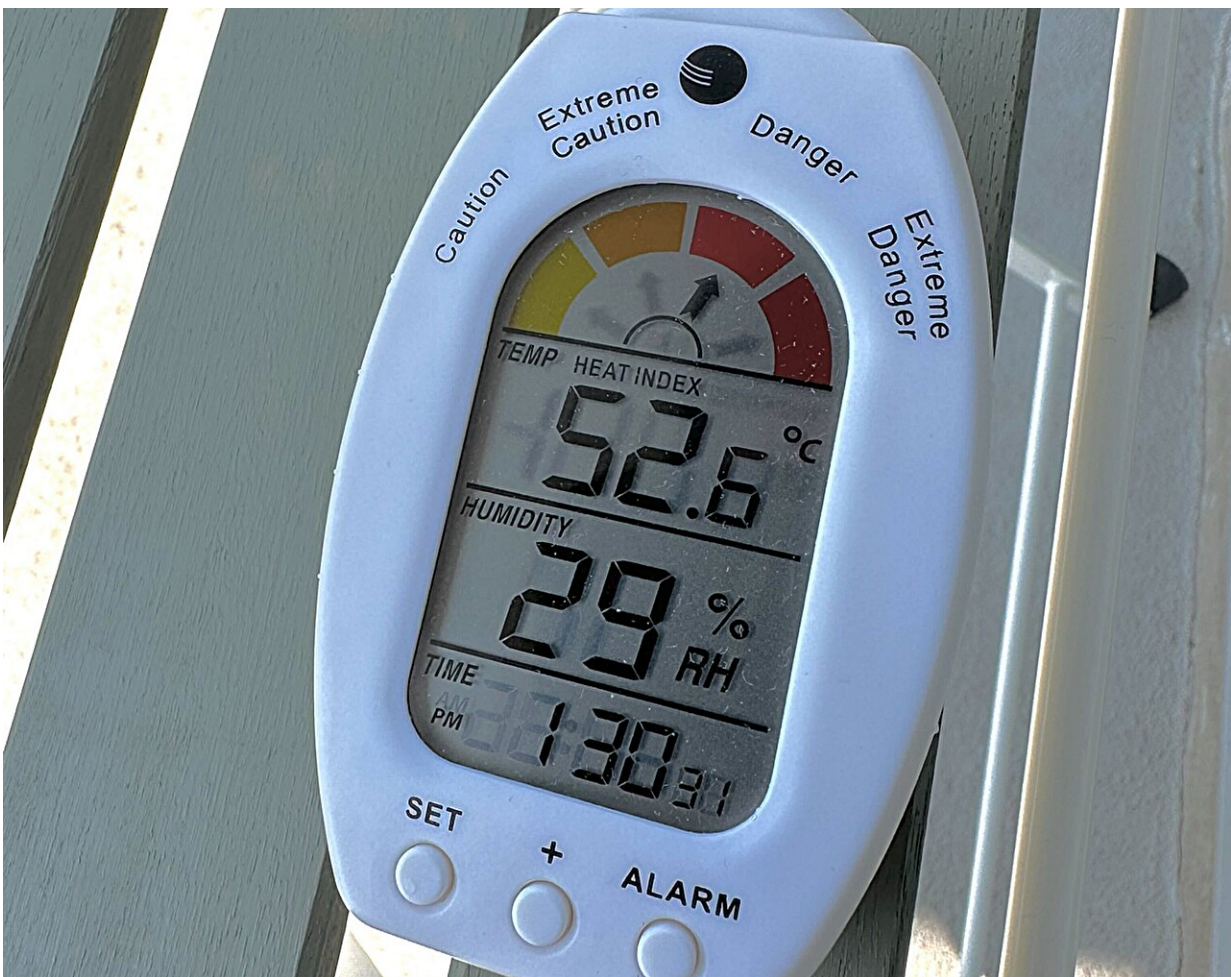


The heat index—how hot it feels—is rising faster than temperature: Study

March 19 2024, by Robert Sanders



Commercial devices like this are available to calculate the heat index, that is, how hot it actually feels given the humidity. But the algorithm used to compute the heat index breaks down under extreme conditions of temperature and humidity, underestimating the stress on the human body. Credit: Yi-Chuan Lu, UC Berkeley

Texans have long endured scorching summer temperatures, so a global warming increase of about 3 degrees Fahrenheit (1.5 Celsius) might not sound like much to worry about.

But a new study concludes that the heat index—essentially how hot it really feels—has increased much faster in Texas than has the measured temperature: about three times faster.

That means that on some extreme days, what the temperature feels like is between 8 and 11 F (5 to 6 C) hotter than it would be without climate change.

The study, using Texas data from June, July, and August of 2023, highlights a problem with communicating the dangers of rising temperatures to the public. The temperature alone does not accurately reflect the heat stress people feel.

Even the heat index itself, which takes into account the [relative humidity](#) and thus the capacity to cool off by sweating, gives a conservative estimate of heat stress, according to study author David Romps, a professor of earth and planetary science at the University of California, Berkeley.

In 2022, Romps co-authored a paper pointing out that the way most government agencies calculate the heat index is inaccurate when dealing with the temperature and humidity extremes we're seeing today. This leads people to underestimate their chances of suffering hyperthermia on the hottest days and their chances of dying.

Texas is not an outlier. Last week, Arizona's most populous county, covering most of Phoenix, reported that heat-associated deaths last year

were 50% higher than in 2022, rising from 425 in 2022 to 645 in 2023. Two-thirds of Maricopa County's heat-related deaths in 2023 were of people 50 years or older, and 71% occurred on days when the National Weather Service had issued an excessive heat warning, according to the Associated Press.

"I mean, the obvious thing to do is to cease additional warming because this is not going to get better unless we stop burning fossil fuels," Romps said. "That's message No. 1, without a doubt. We have only one direction we can really be taking the planet's average temperature, and that's up. And that's through additional burning of [fossil fuels](#). So that's gotta stop and stop fast."

The reason that it feels much hotter than you'd expect from the increase in ambient temperature alone is that [global warming](#) is affecting the interplay between humidity and temperature, he said. In the past, relative humidity typically dropped when the temperature increased, allowing the body to sweat more and thus feel more comfortable.

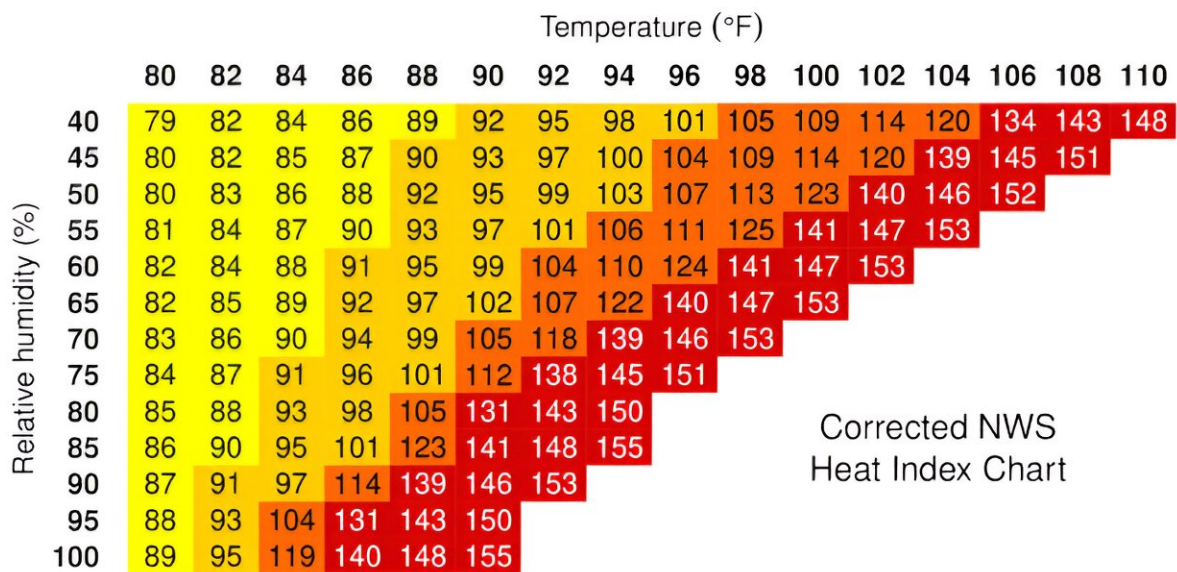
The corrected heat index created by UC Berkeley researchers fixes problems encountered at humidities and temperatures that the originator of the index thought would be rarely reached and also where the model broke down. (Graphic by David Romps and Yi-Chuan Lu, UC Berkeley)

However, with climate change, the relative humidity remains about constant as the temperature increases, which reduces the effectiveness of sweating to cool the body.

To deal with the irreversible temperature increases we already experience, people need to take precautions to avoid hyperthermia, Romps said. He advised that, for those in extreme heat situations and unable to take advantage of air conditioning, "you can use shade and water as your friends."

"You can coat yourself in water. Get a wet rag, run it under the faucet, get your skin wet, and get in front of a fan. As long as you are drinking enough water and you can keep that skin wetted in front of the fan, you're doing a good thing for yourself."

Romps' [study](#) was published in the journal *Environmental Research Letters*.



The corrected heat index created by UC Berkeley researchers fixes problems encountered at humidities and temperatures that the originator of the index thought would be rarely reached and also where the model broke down. Credit: David Romps and Yi-Chuan Lu, UC Berkeley

It's the humidity

Romps, an atmospheric physicist, got interested several years ago in how

the human body responds to global warming's increased temperatures. Although the heat index, defined in 1979, is based on the physiological stresses induced by heat and humidity, he noted that the calculations of the heat index did not extend to the extremes of heat and humidity experienced today.

Romps and graduate student and now postdoctoral fellow Yi-Chuan Lu extended the calculation of the heat index to all combinations of temperature and humidity, enabling its use in even the most extreme heat waves, like those that buffeted Texas in the summer of 2023.

Over the decades, the nation's major weather forecaster, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) National Weather Service, has dealt with the lack of calculated values for high heat and humidity by extrapolating from the known values. Romps and Lu found, however, that the commonly used extrapolation falls far short when conditions of temperature and humidity are extreme.

Although the heat index has now been calculated for all conditions using the underlying physiological model, those values have not yet been adopted by NOAA.

After Lu spent a sweltering summer in Texas last year, Romps decided to take the state as a case study to determine how global warming has affected the perceived heat stress represented by the corrected heat index.

"I picked Texas because I had seen some high heat index values there that made me think, OK, this is a state that this summer is probably experiencing combinations of heat and humidity that are not being captured properly by NOAA's approximation to the heat index," he said.

He found that, while temperatures peaked at various places and times

around the state last summer, one place, Houston's Ellington Airport, stood out. On July 23, 2023, he calculated that the heat index was 75 C, or 167 F. Global warming accounted for 12 F (6 C) of that heat index, he said.

"It sounds completely insane," Romps said. "It's beyond the physiological capacity of a young, healthy person to maintain a standard core temperature. We think it's hyperthermic but survivable."

The fact that people can survive such temperatures is a testament to the power of evaporative cooling to cool the body, though intense sweating requires the heart to pump more blood to the skin to shed heat, which is part of heat stress.

In a 2023 paper, Romps and Lu argued that what many have referred to as the maximum survivable temperature, a wet bulb temperature of 35 C (equivalent to a skin temperature when sweating of 95 F, close to the average person's core body temperature), would actually rarely lead to death in a young and healthy adult, though it would cause hyperthermia.

The wet bulb temperature is what a thermometer measures when a wet rag is wrapped around it, so it takes account of the cooling effects of sweat.

"Heat index is very much like the wet bulb thermometer, only it adds the metabolic heat that a human has that a thermometer does not have," Romps said. "We think if you kept your skin wet and you were exposed to 167 degrees, even though we're approaching something like a setting on the oven, you'd still be alive. Definitely not happy. But alive."

While the current study didn't try to predict when, in the future, heat waves in Texas might generate a heat index high enough to make everyone hyperthermic, "we can see that there are times when people are

getting pushed in that direction," he said. "It's not terribly far off."

Romps plans to look at other regions in light of the improved heat index scale he and Lu have proposed and expects to find similar trends.

"If humanity goes ahead and burns the fossil fuel available to it, then it is conceivable that half of Earth's population would be exposed to unavoidably hyperthermic conditions, even for young, healthy adults," Romps said. "People who aren't young and healthy would be suffering even more, as would people who are laboring or are out in the sun—all of them would be suffering potentially life-threatening levels of heat stress."

More information: David M Romps, Heat index extremes increasing several times faster than the air temperature, *Environmental Research Letters* (2024). [DOI: 10.1088/1748-9326/ad3144](https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ad3144)

Provided by University of California - Berkeley

Citation: The heat index—how hot it feels—is rising faster than temperature: Study (2024, March 19) retrieved 28 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2024-03-index-hot-faster-temperature.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.