

● List of Places Expected Time

1	Otakari 7	16:30
2	Servin Mökki	16:40
3	Otaniemin Kappeli	16:45
4	<i>St1</i> Geothermal Plant	17:00
5	Low Temperature Laboratory	17:05
6	Väre	17:20
7	Aalto Bioproduct Center	17:25
8	Alvarinaukio	17:40
9	Dipoli	17:45



1 Otakaari 7

Hosts Aalto Studios and Kipsaari the student run vegetarian café. Originally founded in the 1960s in the Ateneum, this popular eatery at one time also hosted concerts by famous Finnish bands. It recently moved location from the Arabia campus to Otaniemi.

2 Servinmökki

Located at the center of the student village called Teekkari kylä (Technician's village) this cafeteria is reputedly named after Servin Maija a worker popular among the mensfolk. The road on which the dining hall is also named after her, Servin Majantie.

3 Otaniemen Kappeli

The chapel is built on the student initiative in 1956. A design competition was arranged and it was won by architects Heikki and Kaija Siren, who also built quite a few buildings in nearby Tapiola also known as a 'garden city'.

4 St1 geothermal plant

Located on Fortum's Otaniemi heat plant this is the first probe drilling of Finland's first geothermal energy heat plant project. Estimated to have a production capacity of 40 megawatts of geothermal heat energy, it will be able to cover as much as 10% of its district heating needs in Espoo. Renewable geothermal energy is produced by drilling two geothermal wells reaching all the way to the depth of 7 kilometres. Water is then fed down one of the wells, and once it has heated inside the ground it rises up through the other well.

5 Low Temperature Laboratory

The laboratory is located in Nanotalo a building designed by Alvar Aalto. The laboratory is one of the best-known science laboratories in Finland, founded by late Academician Olli V. Lounasmaa, who in the 1960's brought the idea of doing science in research groups from the States to Finland.

6 Väre

The new one campus project building bringing together all departments of School of Arts, Design and Architecture. Designed by the Verstas Architects of Helsinki who won the design competition held in 2013.

7 Aalto Bioproduct Centre

Promoting value chain thinking the research center aims to discover competitive alternatives for fossil materials. It focuses on the fundamental and utilization aspects of renewable resources like biomass that grows annually in Finnish forests and extending it to lignocellulose, proteins, alginates, chitin, fat colloids, among others.

8 Alvarinaukio

This open space (plaza) is preserved from the original Hagalund manor that was used as a park and farmland. Alvar Aalto used the old linden allée from the manor and designed the entrance of the first building built for Helsinki University of Technology. From here, you can also see the Harald Herlin Learning Center, a library and multi-learning facility renovated in 2016.

9 Dipoli

The former student union building Dipoli, named as the second Poli was designed by architects Reima and Raili Pietilä and completed in 1966. The building project was commissioned by the students of Helsinki University of Technology. The completed building was hub to their cultural and social activities for a long time. It was renovated in 2017 and is now used for various events like exhibitions and talks. It also hosts the largest dining facility on the campus.



O t a n i e m i H e r i t a g e W a l k



Part of the Hagalund manor in 1940's Otaniemi was farmland and a park. In 1949, Government of Finland purchased the land to build a campus for Helsinki University of Technology and VTT Technical Research Centre. Otaniemi has also served as Olympic Village in the 1952 Summer Olympics. Today it is home for over two thousand students.

In 2010, Aalto University was established by merging three major universities: the Helsinki University of Technology (established 1849), the Helsinki School of Economics (established 1904), and the University of Art and Design Helsinki (established 1871).

Otaniemi is protected as a national scenic area, representing the modernist and functionalist architecture built originally by Alvar Aalto and later contributed by several prominent Finnish Architects. The EU Commission has assigned Otaniemi campus the status of most innovative regions in Europe.