

→ **MAPPING URBAN AREAS
FROM SPACE CONFERENCE**

Continuous **Thermal** Monitoring of **Cities** from Space

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URBAN THERMAL ENVIRONMENT

URBAN HEAT ISLAND EFFECT

Urban areas are warmer than their rural surroundings.

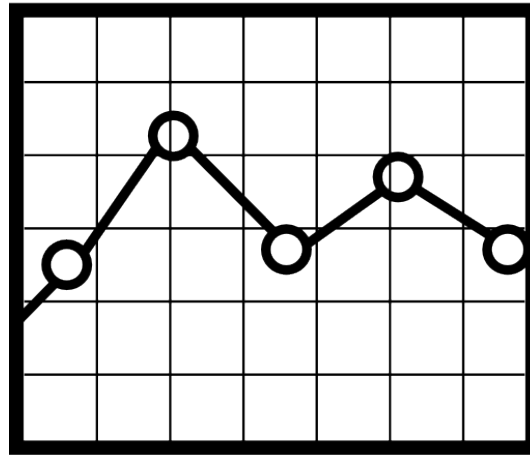
IMPACT ON URBAN POPULATION

Influences the wellbeing and safety of a large number of people.

HEATWAVES

UHIs prolong and intensify heatwave events.





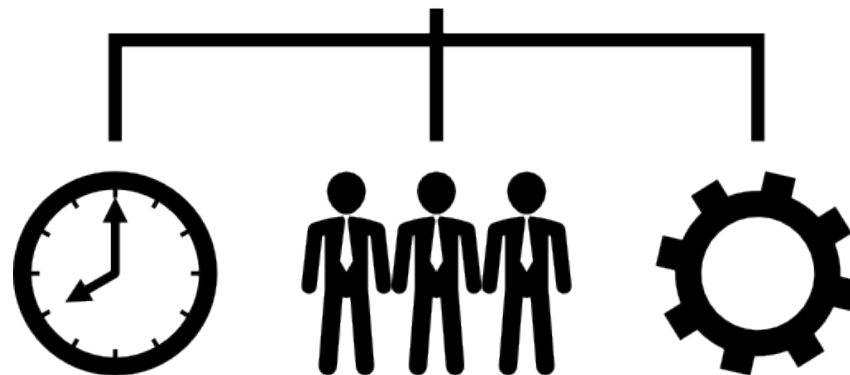
HIGH SPATIOTEMPORAL URBAN TEMPERATURE DATASETS

To assess the urban thermal environment we need an urban temperature dataset that can capture the diurnal evolution of a city's hotspots.

Ideally: a spatial resolution of 100 m and a temporal of < 1-2 h are required.

LACK OF DATA

Currently, no operational service to provide such datasets exists.



IAASARS/NOA IMPLEMENTS SUCH A SERVICE

The goal set is to produce high spatiotemporal urban temperature data for a number of cities around the globe in real-time.

THE DEVELOPED SYSTEM EXPLOITS EO DATA

Thermal Remote Sensing is the only means available that can provide a continuous and simultaneous view of a city's thermal environment.

Summer **2014** – **1 product available** [DOWNSCALED LST (DLST)]

Summer **2015** – **6 products available** [DLST, AIR TEMP, TAPP, HUMIDEX, HEAT WAVE HAZARD, COOLING DEGREES]

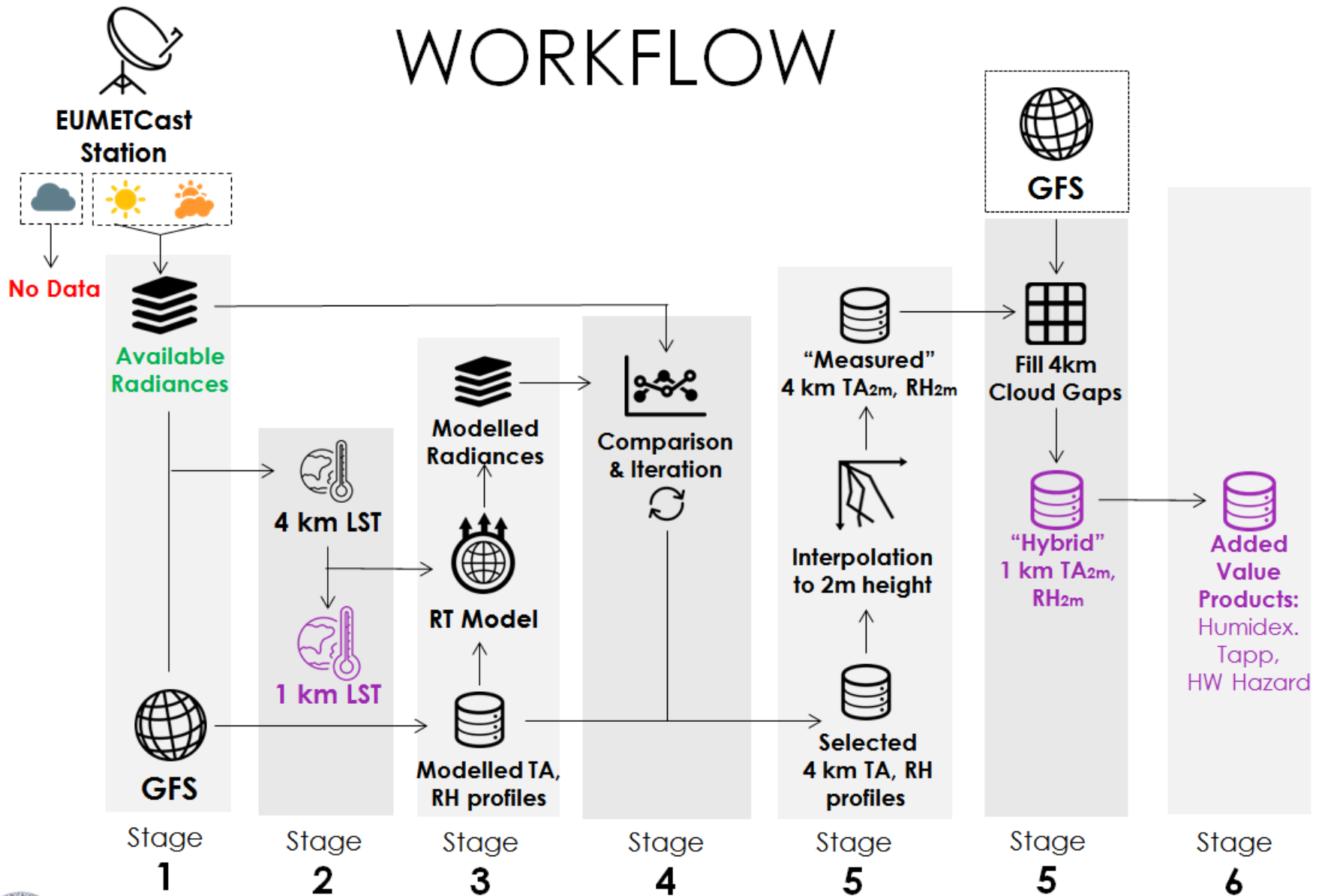
Geostationary Satellite

4 VNIR and **8 IR** Spectral Bands

3-5 km Spatial Resolution

5 min Temporal Resolution

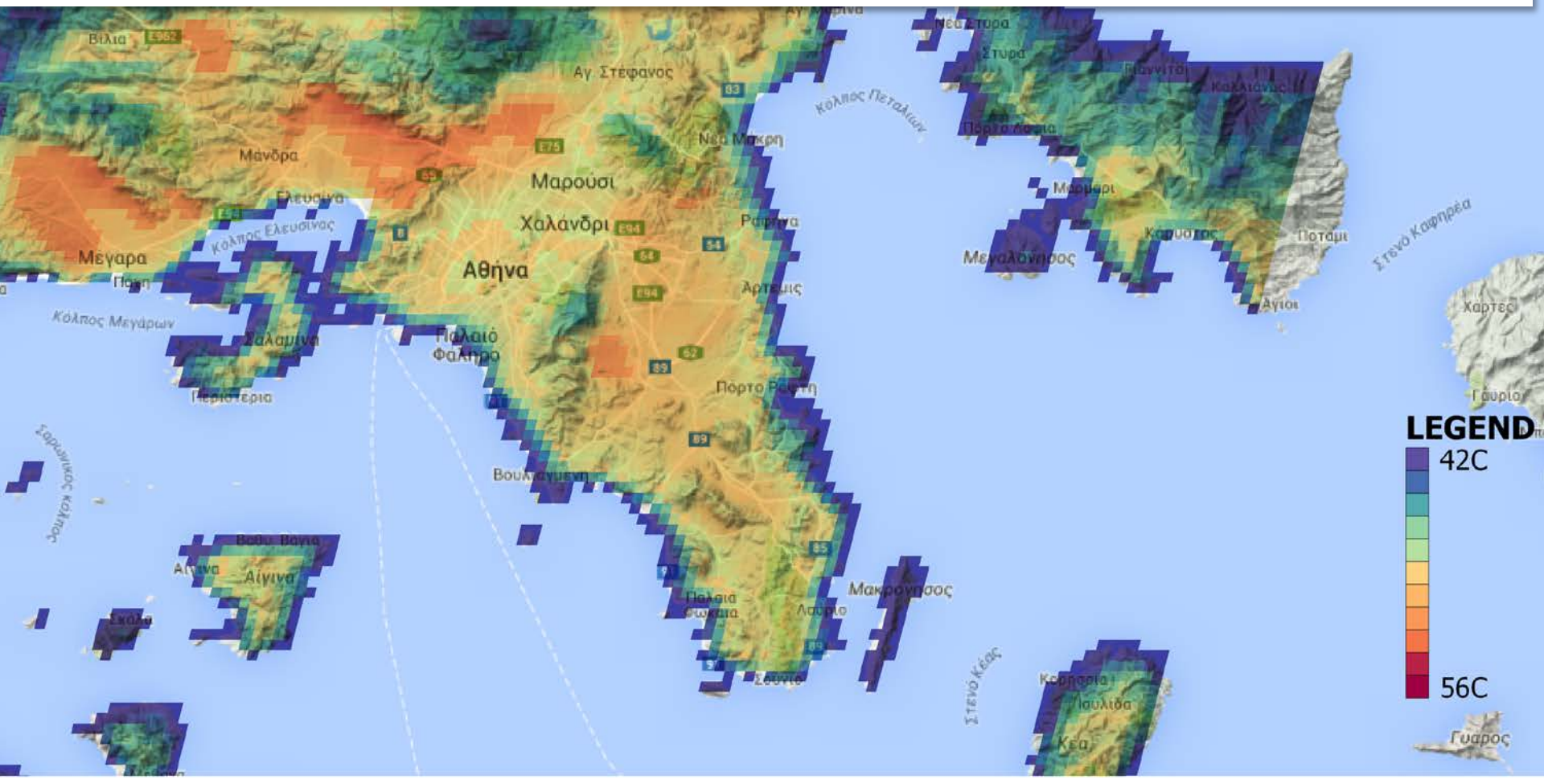
WORKFLOW





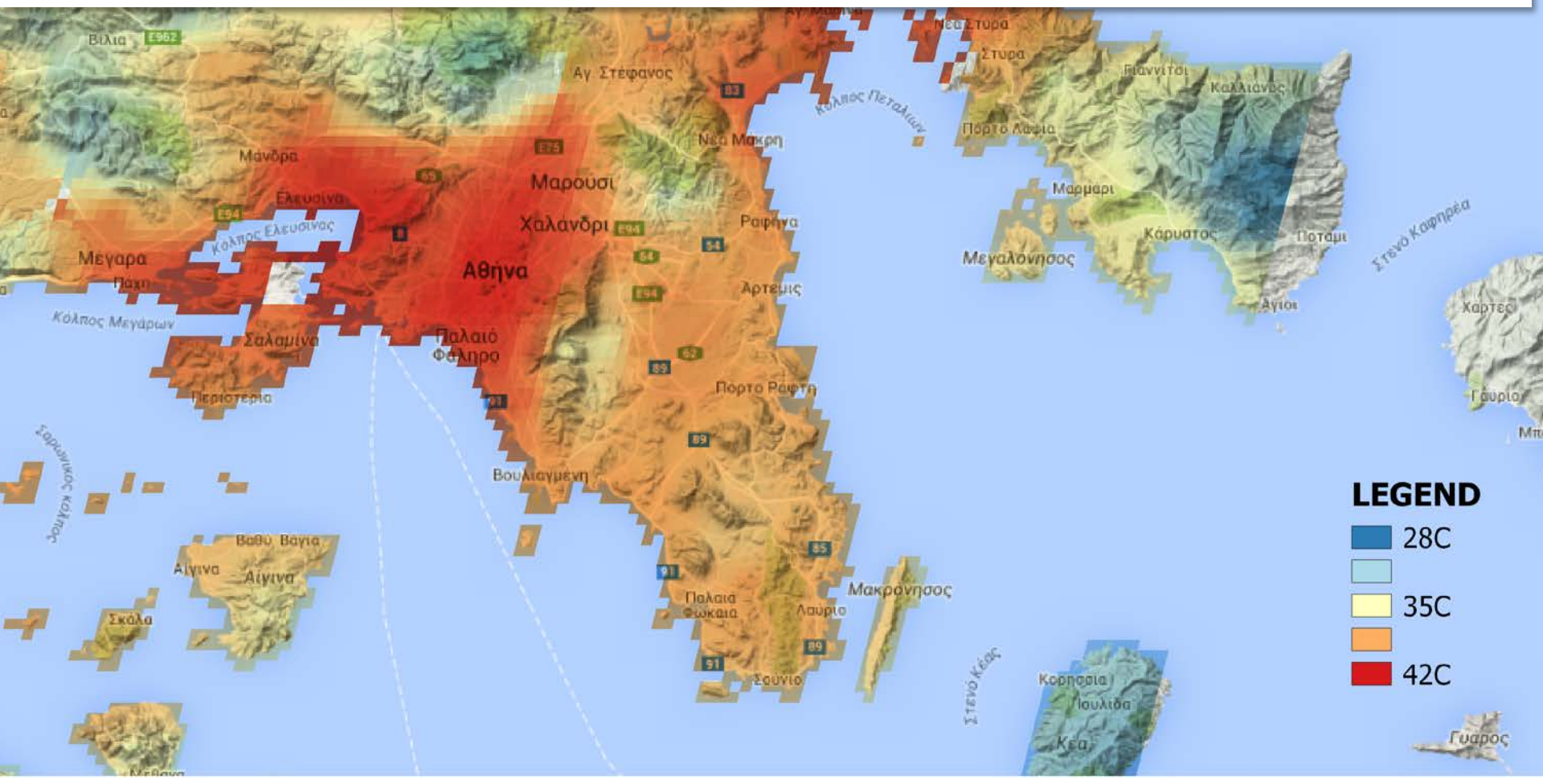
LAND SURFACE TEMPERATURE

Land surface temperature is the radiometric temperature of the surface and an important factor for the determination of several biophysical parameters and processes.



AIR TEMPERATURE (2m height)

Air temperature is a key parameter for monitoring urban heat islands, assessing heat related risks, and estimating building energy consumption.



HUMIDEX

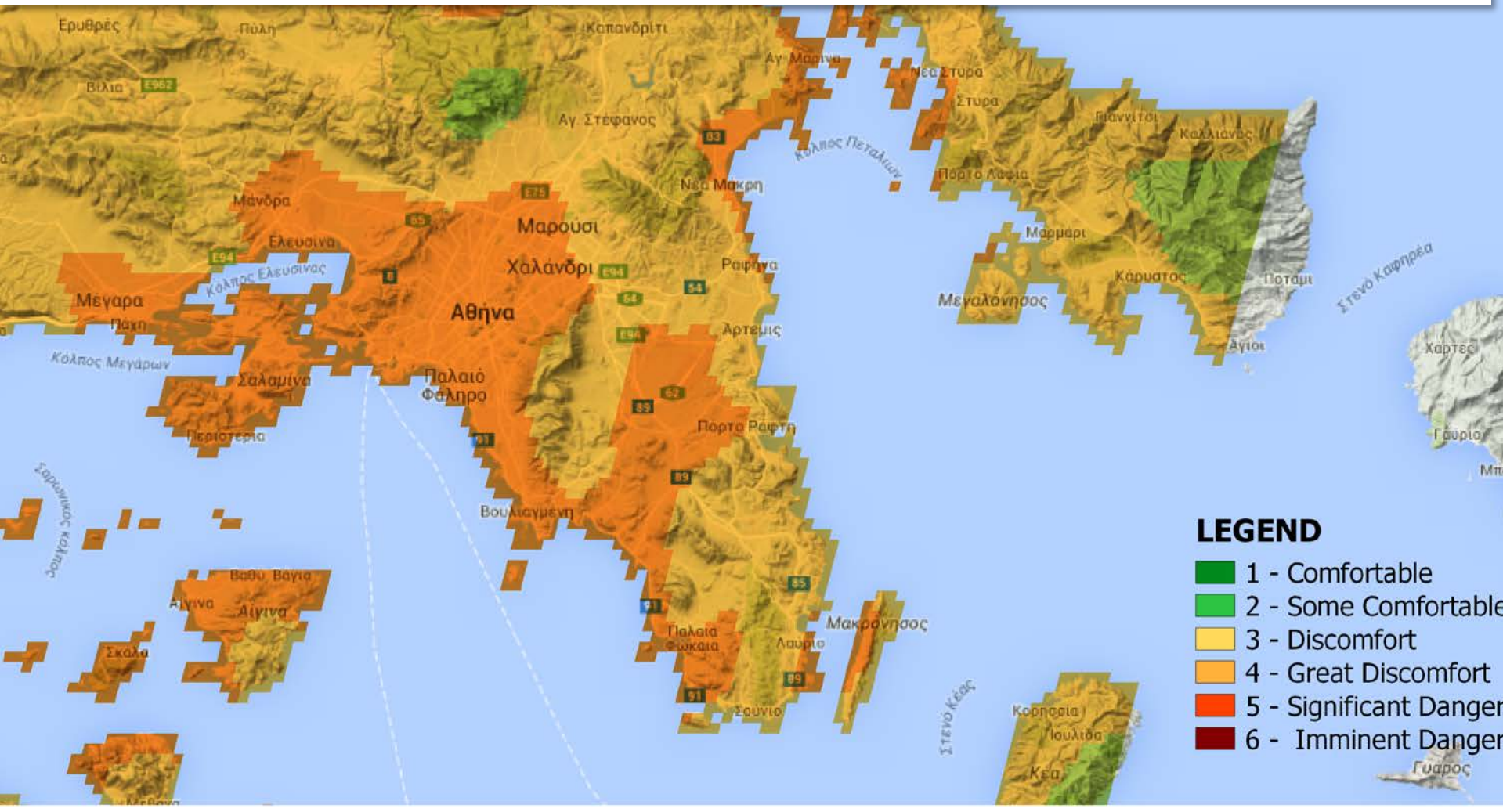
HUMIDEX is applied in warm periods and describes the temperature felt by an individual exposed to heat and humidity

LEGEND

- 1 - Comfortable
- 2 - Some Comfortable
- 3 - Discomfort
- 4 - Great Discomfort
- 5 - Significant Danger
- 6 - Imminent Danger

HUMIDEX

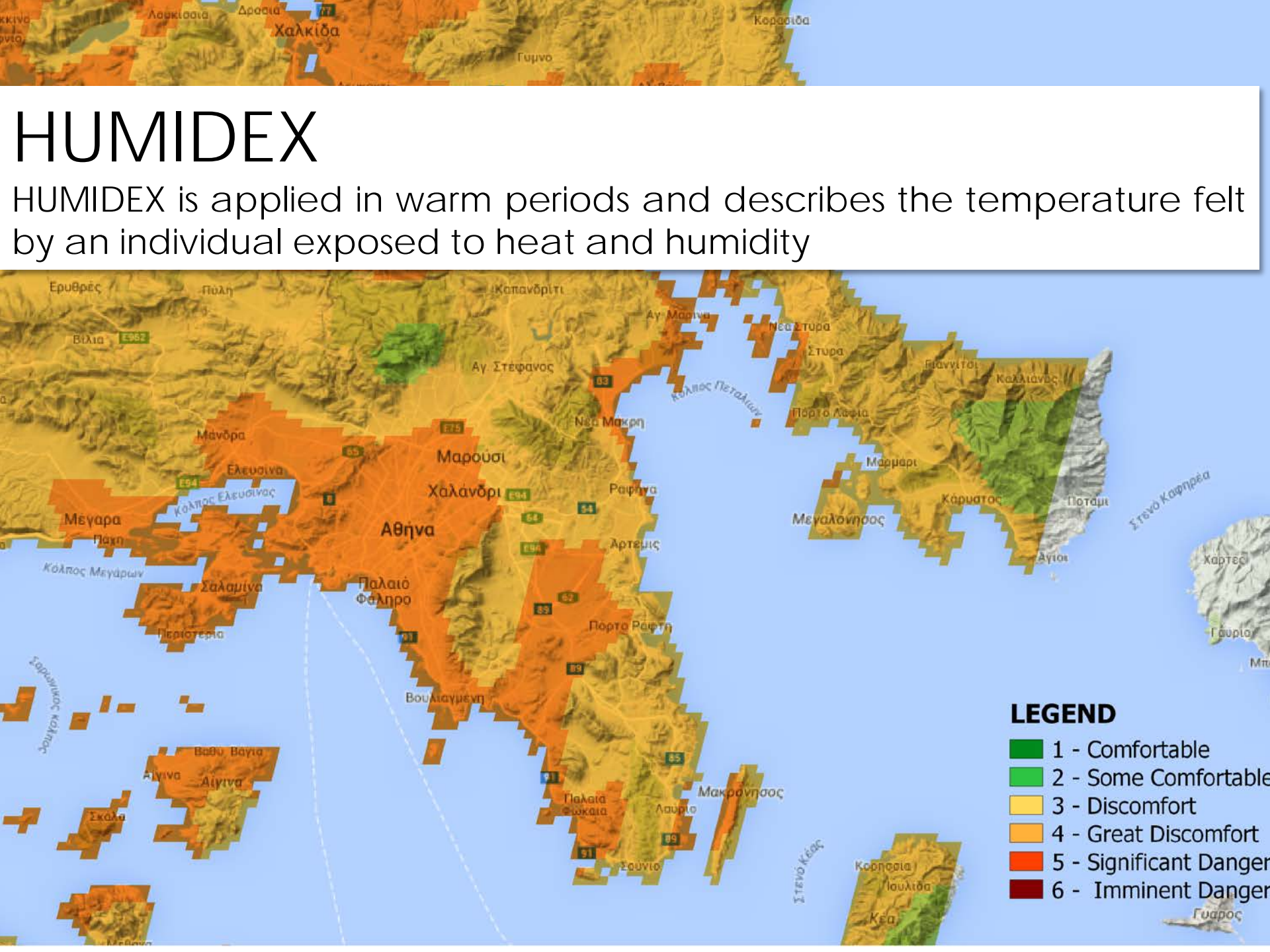
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The map displays the Greek archipelago with regions color-coded according to the Humidex scale. The highest risk levels (5 and 6) are concentrated in the northern and central parts of the mainland, particularly in the Thessaloniki and Athens areas. The Aegean islands show a mix of risk levels, with some islands like Rhodes and Crete showing lower risk (1-3) and others showing higher risk (4-6). The map also includes labels for major cities, rivers, and the surrounding seas.

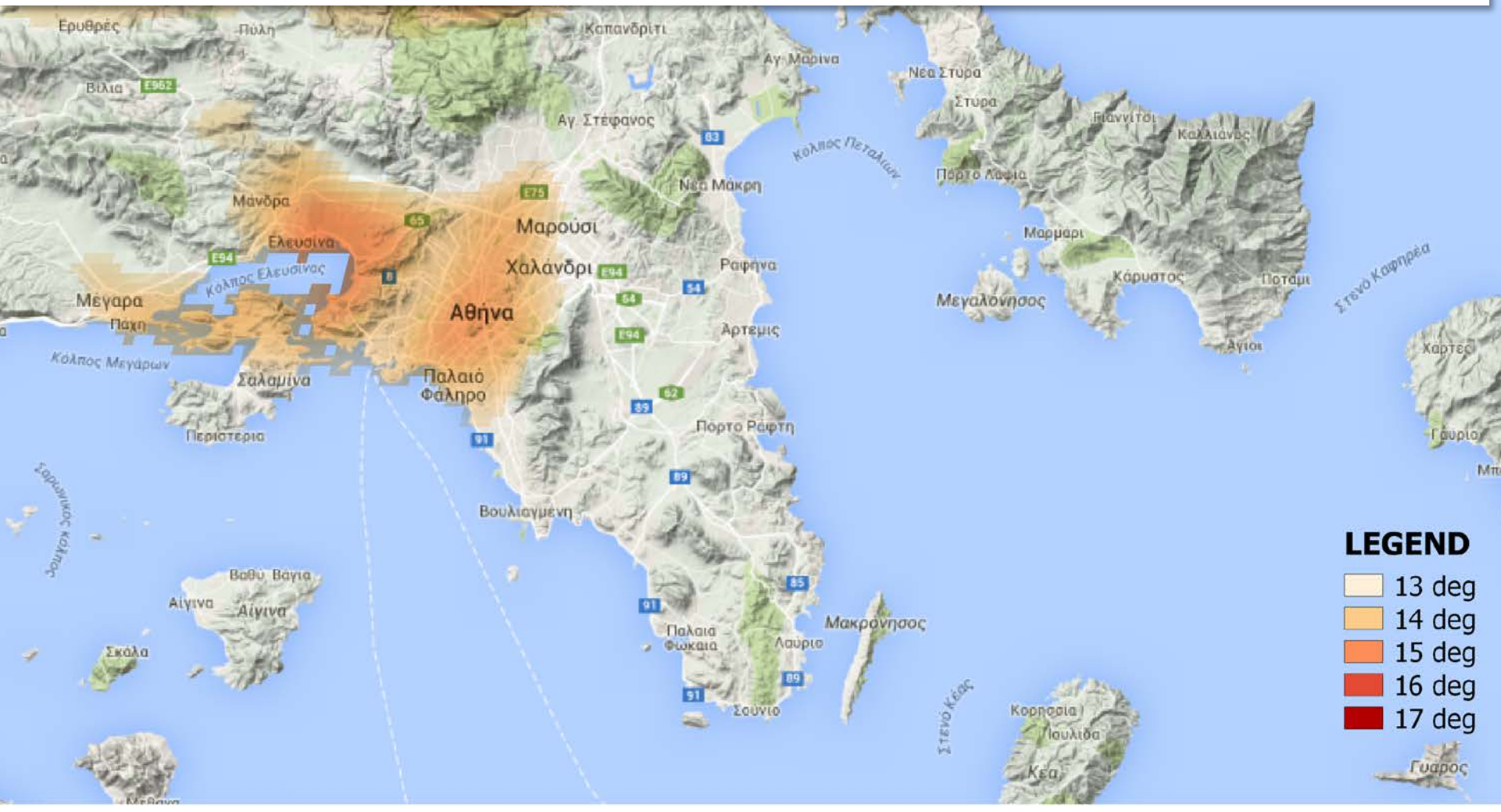
LEGEND

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COOLING DEGREES

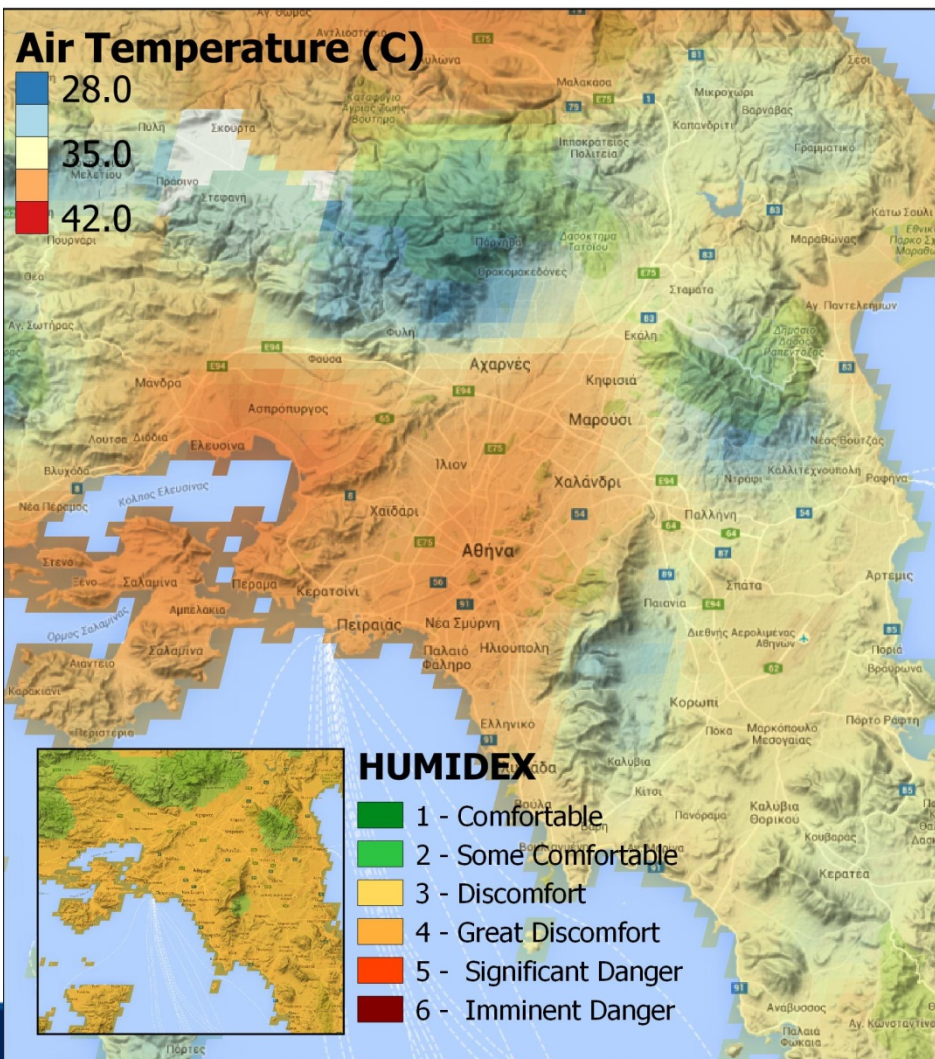
CD is a measurement designed to reflect the demand for energy needed to cool a building.



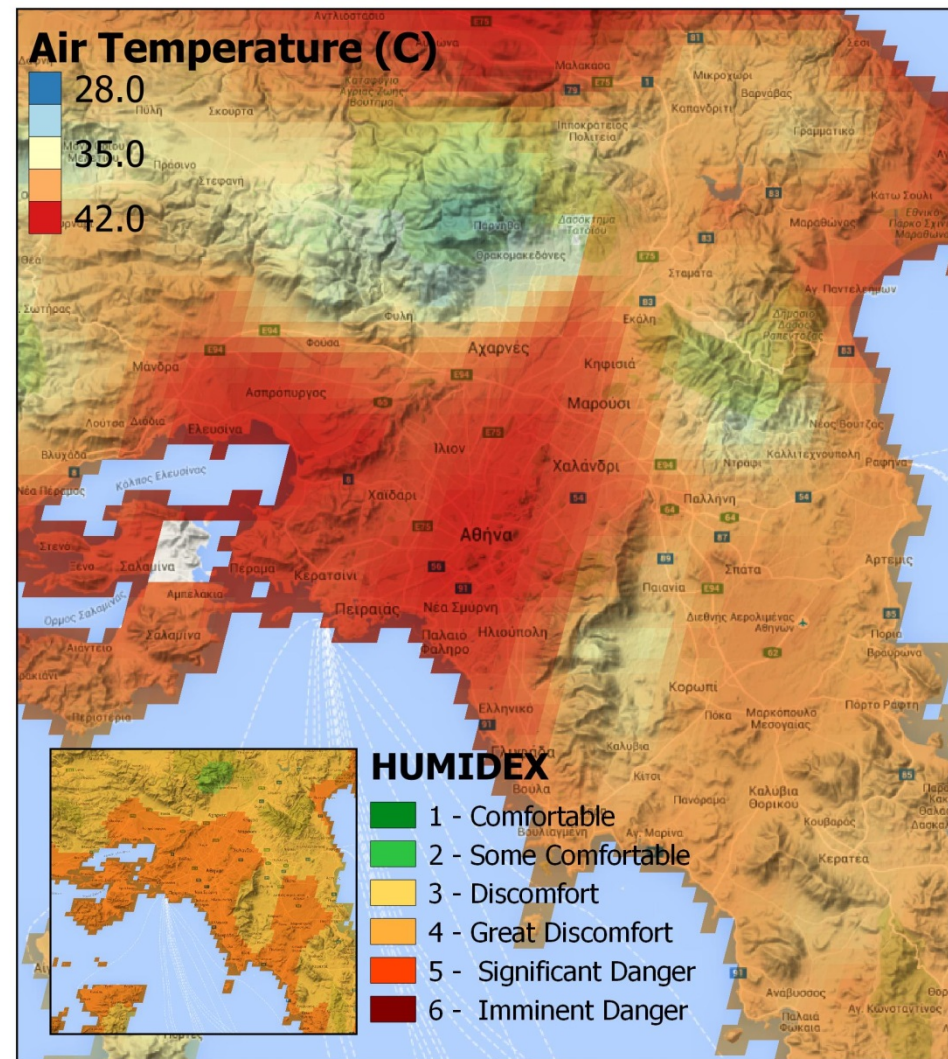
ATHENS SEPT. 2015 HEATWAVE



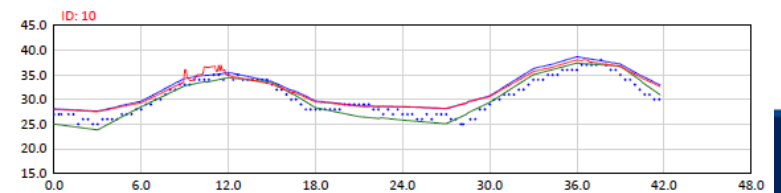
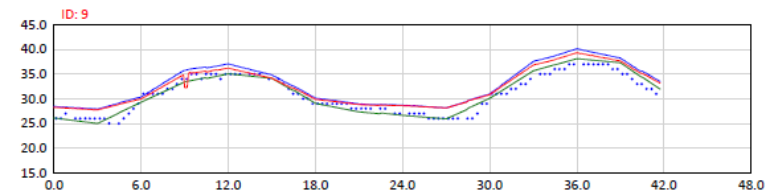
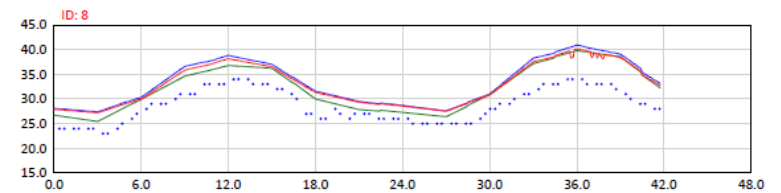
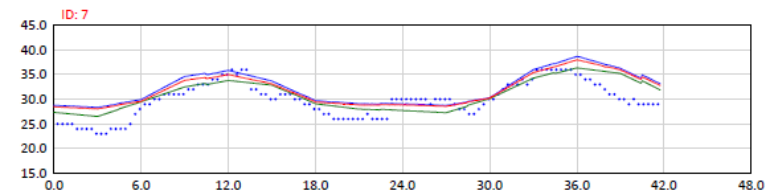
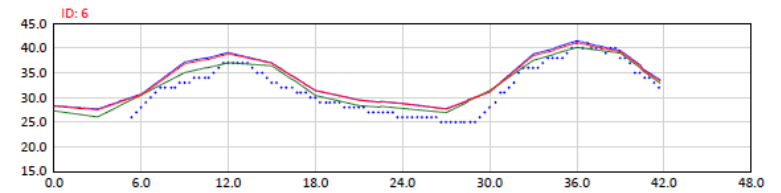
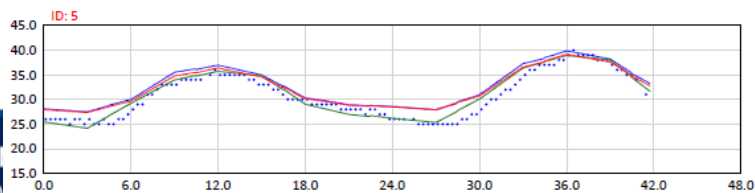
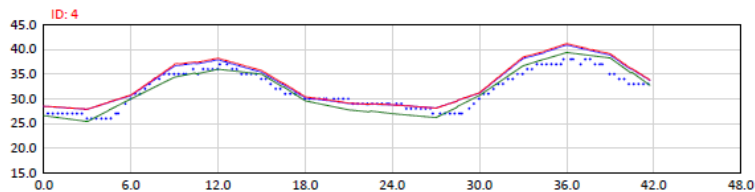
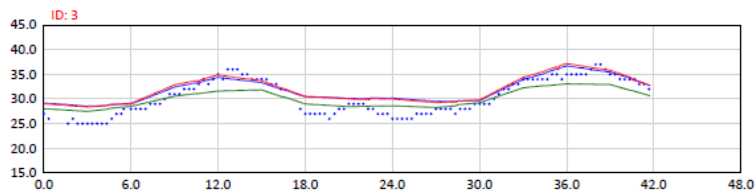
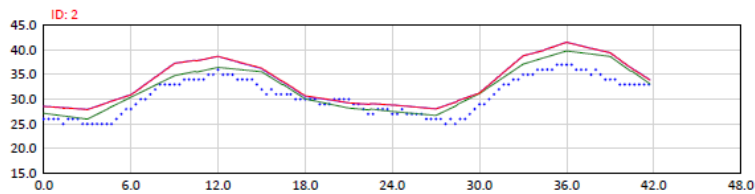
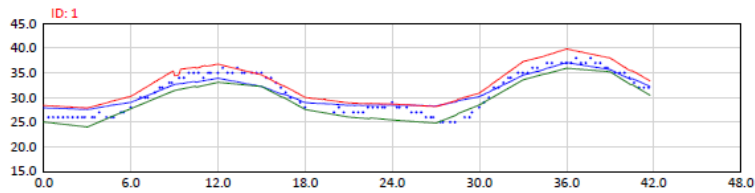
September 5th, 2015 | 12:00 UTC



September 6th, 2015 | 12:00 UTC



ATHENS SEPT. 2015 HEATWAVE





Urban
Planning



Urban
Climate



Human
Health



Energy
Demand



*remote
sensing*

- Monthly open-access journal
- IF: **3.180** (2014); 5-Year IF: 2.729 (2014)
- Rapid Publication: First decision: **34** days/Publication: **11** days
- Rigorous Reviews: **3** qualified review reports

Special Issue: **The Application of Thermal Urban Remote Sensing to Understand and Monitor Urban Climates**



By: Benjamin Bechtel, Iphigenia Keramitsoglou,
Simone Kotthaus, James A. Voogt, Klemen Zakšek

http://www.mdpi.com/journal/remotesensing/special_issues/tirurbcli

We invite you to submit articles concerning your recent research on the following topics:

- Validation of UEB models via remote sensing LST;
- Assimilation and other possible uses of satellite-derived LST in urban canopy schemes;
- Downscaling / disaggregation of LST data over urban areas;
- Parametrization of urban air temperatures from remote sensing data;
- Application of the LCZ concept in remote sensing SUHI studies;
- Derivation of surface parameters for urban canopy models;
- Urban surface structure and its linkage to thermal anisotropy and emissivity;
- Multi-temporal SUHI analysis that use large datasets;
- Diurnal and / or seasonal evolution of the SUHI;
- Operational retrieval of urban temperatures and high-level services;
- Derivation of surface energy fluxes in cities based on LST observations.



<http://snf-652558.vm.oceanos.grnet.gr/treasure/portal/>



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