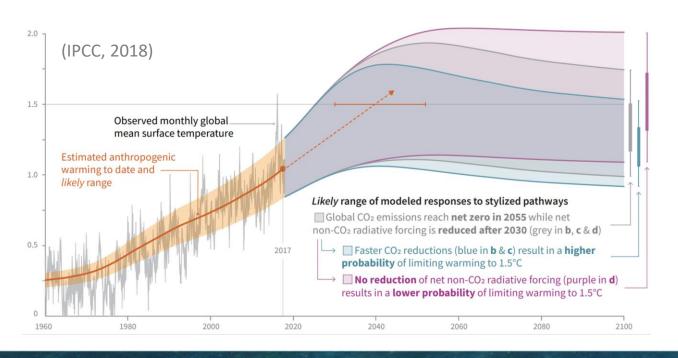




## Why EO4UTEMP



- Global climate change exerts added stress on urban areas through increased numbers of heat waves threatening people's wellbeing and in many cases human lives.
- Temperature is one of the most important parameters in climate monitoring.





(DLR, 2016)

## Introduction



- Earth Observation (EO) systems and the advances in satellite remote sensing technology increase the opportunities for monitoring the land surface temperature from space.
- But, the particular properties of the urban surface and the unique urban geometry in combination with the trade-off between temporal and spatial resolution makes urban surface temperature (UST) retrieval from the current satellite missions insufficient for urban climate studies.
- Upcoming satellite missions like the Copernicus High Spatio-Temporal Land Surface Temperature Monitoring Mission (LSTM) will increase the potential for UST monitoring.
- Therefore, new approaches are necessary to allow accurate UST mapping and monitoring from space.

## The Challenge



 Geometric, radiative and thermal properties govern the physical processes occurring in the urban canyons

Visible

Daytime Brightness Temperature (°C)

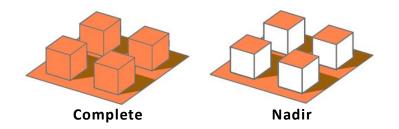
Nighttime Brightness Temperature (°C)

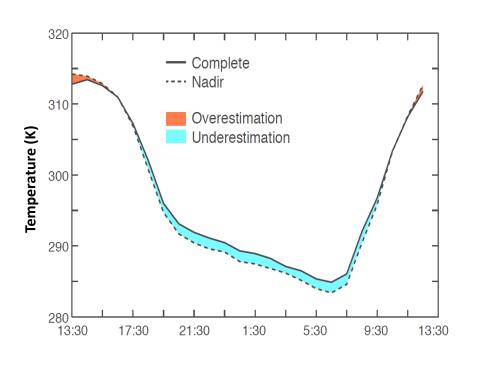
Basel, Switzerland, July 12, 2002, 14.30

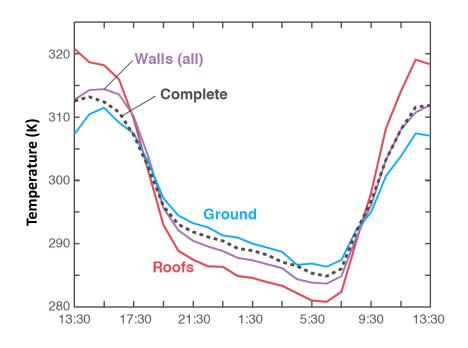
(Oke et al., 2017)

## The Challenge







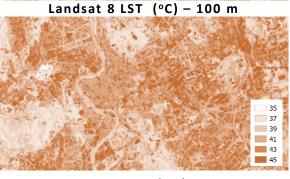


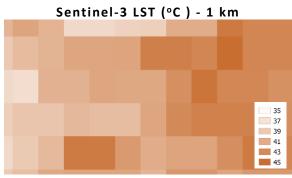
(Adderley et al., 2015)

## The Challenge

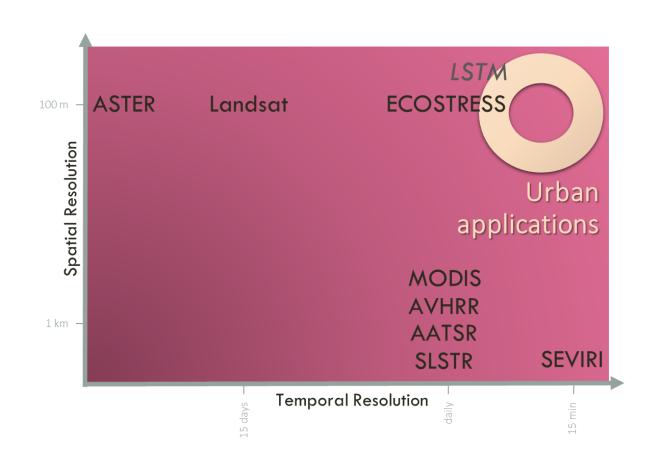








Rome, Italy, July 09, 2018

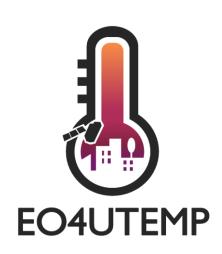


## The objectives



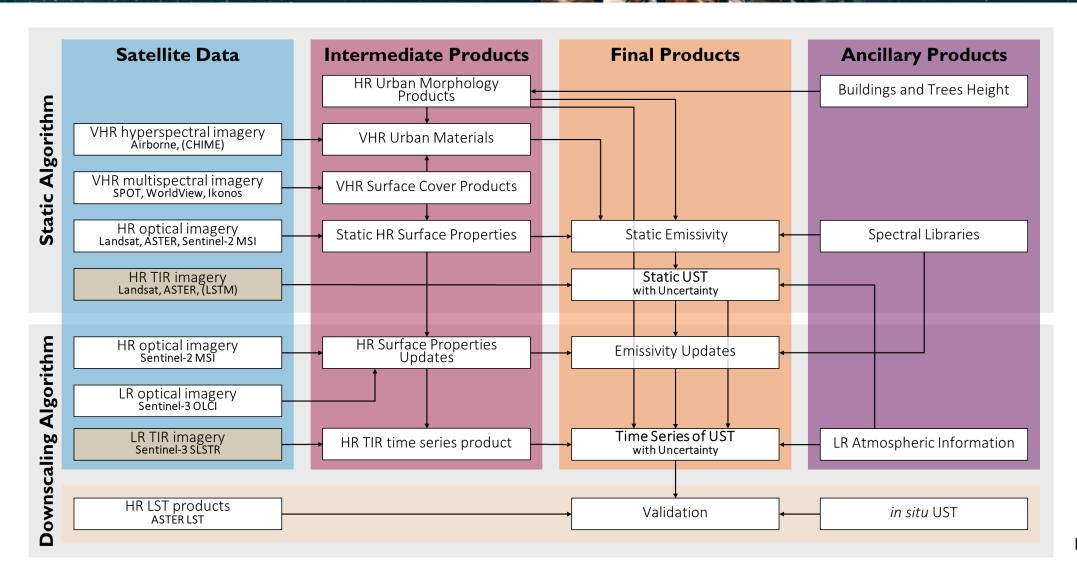
#### **E04UTEMP** is

- developing an UST retrieval algorithm, designed to account for the particular properties of the urban surface and form;
- exploiting multi-temporal, multi-scale and multi-sensor satellite data in order to conclude to a synergistic UST retrieval methodology;
- investigating the links in different spatial scales of UST;
- performing uncertainty analysis to quantify the impact of uncertainty from the different data sources, as well as the uncertainty of the final products;
- validating the developed algorithms, using UST estimations from independent satellite sources and from in situ measurements.



## Methodology







### **Case Studies**

# FORTH Cesa

#### London

- is a highly urbanized megacity,
- characterized by a variations in urban surface and form,
- with great availability of data
- including 3D city representation, building materials and hyperspectral campaigns
- and in-situ measured downward and upwelling longwave radiation of a wide urban surface (University of Reading)

#### Heraklion

- is a small urban area,
- with great availability of data,
- including 3D city representation, building materials and hyperspectral campaigns
- and in-situ measured downward and upwelling longwave radiation of a wide urban surface (University of Reading)

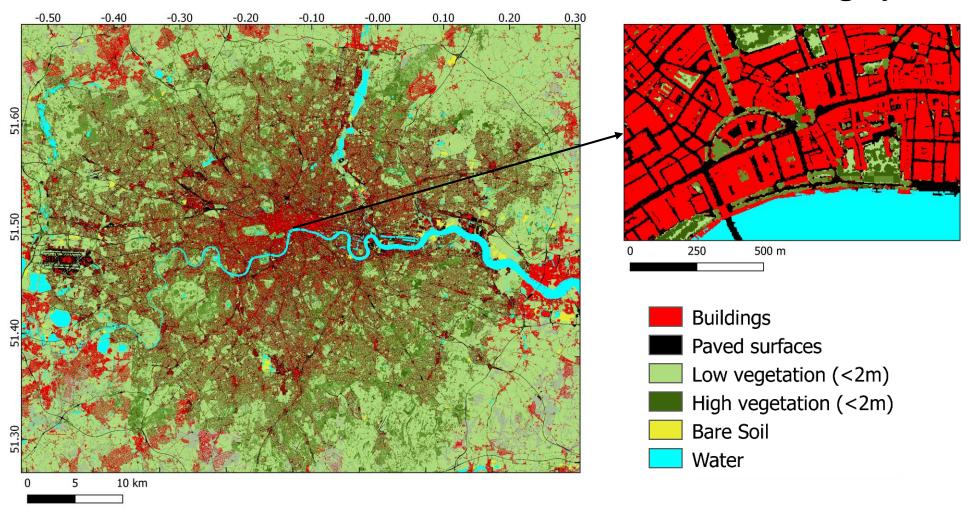


London

## Preliminary Intermediate Products FORTH Cesa



#### VHR Surface Cover Product from SPOT and Worldview 2 Imagery



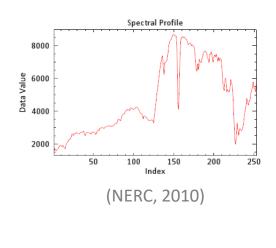
## Preliminary Intermediate Products FORTH Cesa

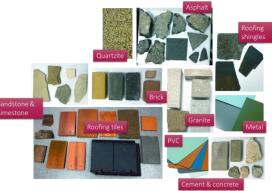
### **Urban Materials and Morphology**



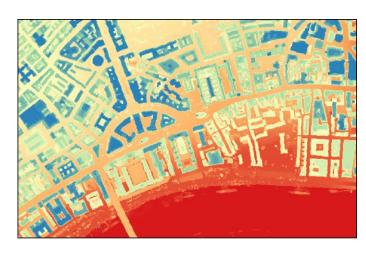
- Buildings
- Paved surfaces
- Low vegetation (<2m)
- High vegetation (<2m)
- Bare Soil
- Water













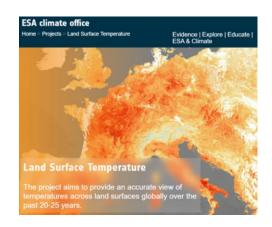
### Link to other activities



 Land Surface Temperature project, ESA Climate Change Initiative

<a href="https://climate.esa.int/en/projects/land-surface-temperature/">https://climate.esa.int/en/projects/land-surface-temperature/</a>

- UK Urban Heat Island project, University of Leicester <a href="https://www.the-iea.org/uhi/">https://www.the-iea.org/uhi/</a>
- ERC-grant urbisphere project, FORTH <a href="http://urbisphere.eu/">http://urbisphere.eu/</a>







## Conclusions



- EO4UTEMP will demonstrate new technologies and tools to the **EO community** and allow the **urban climate research community** to count on EO data for their analysis.
- The exploitation of Copernicus data for operational high spatio-temporal resolution UST will encourage further scientific activities and future applications, thus stimulating the wide exploitation of the Sentinel data in both scientific and operational services for cities.
- The ultimate goal is to assist the urban planners to take actions for sustainable and resilient cities to climate change.

