

Remote Sensing for Healthy Urban Systems

CIVIS BIP Healthy Urban Systems HUb4

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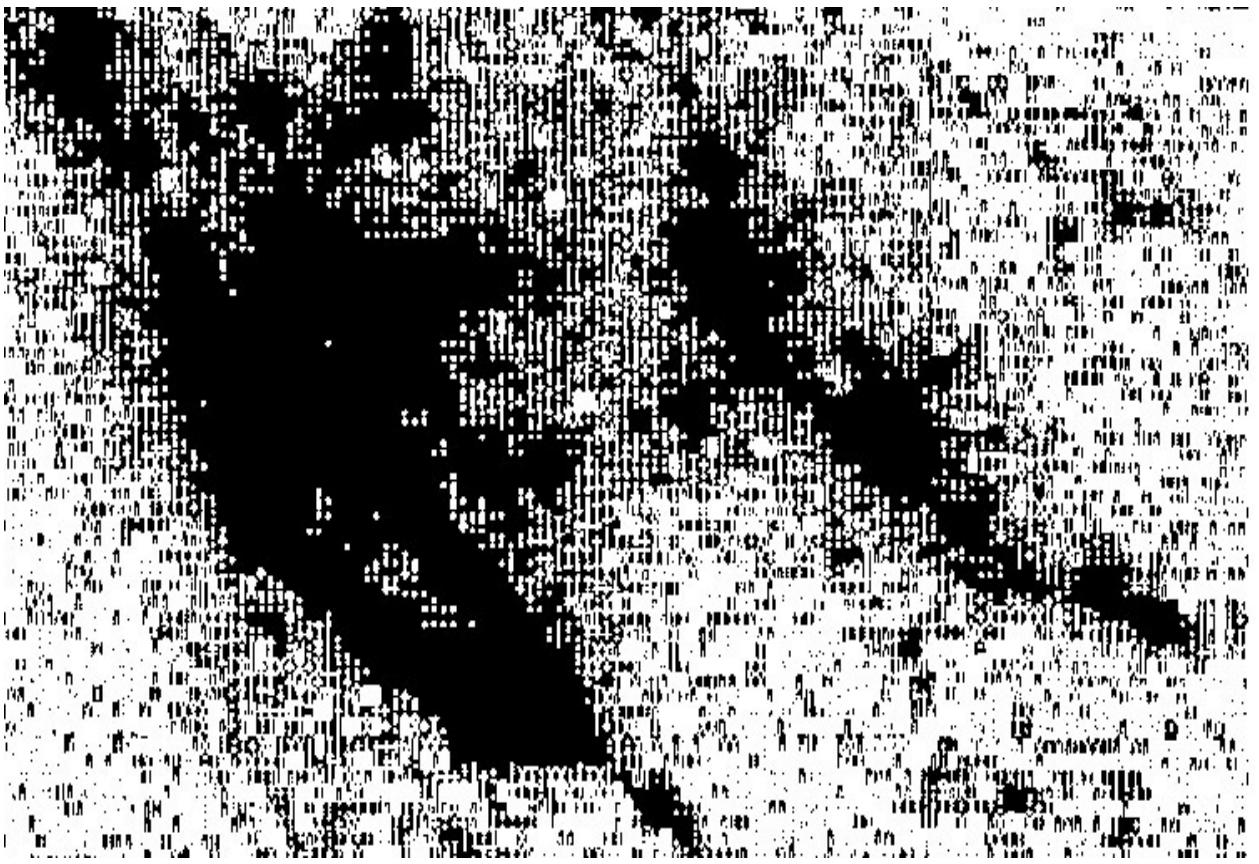
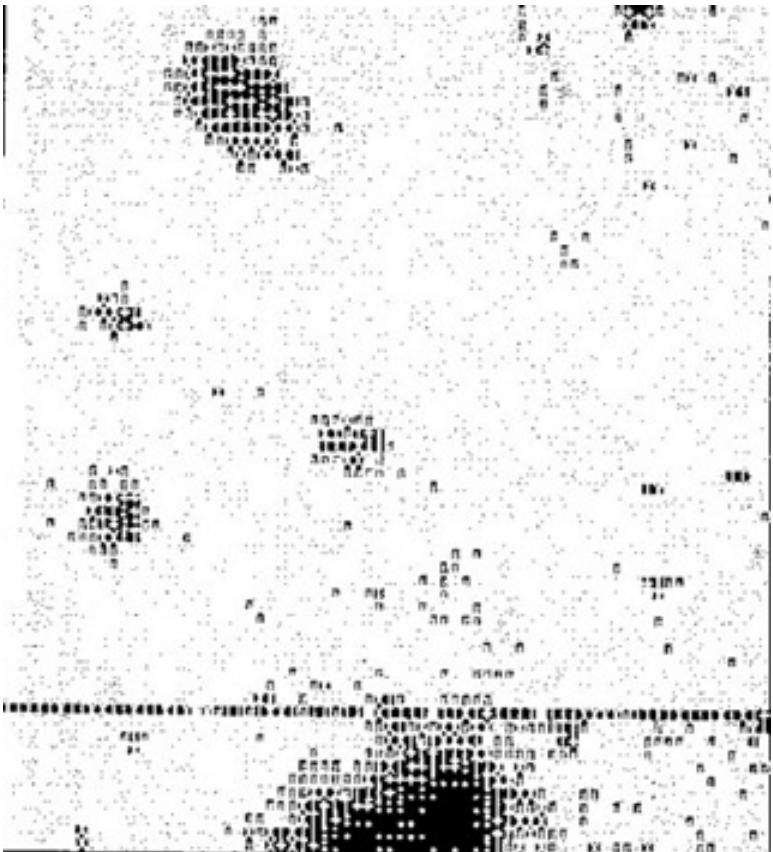


What Remote Sensing is?

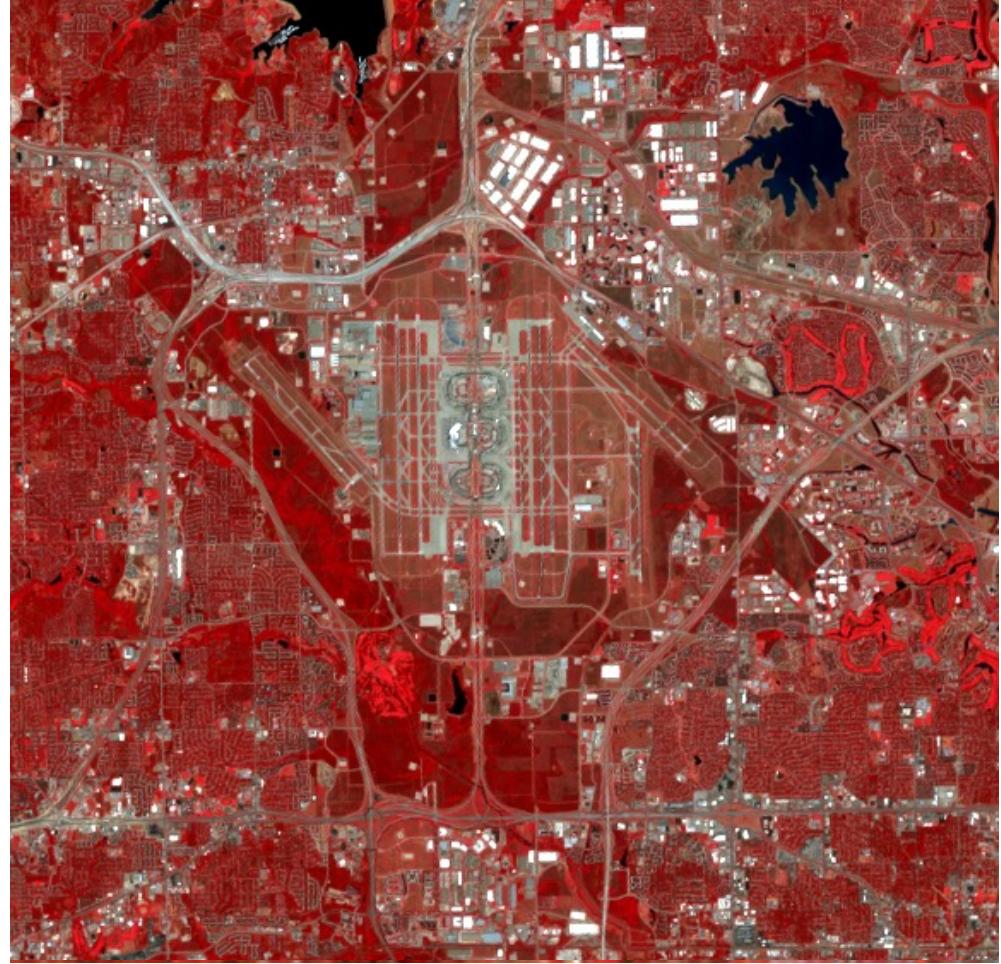
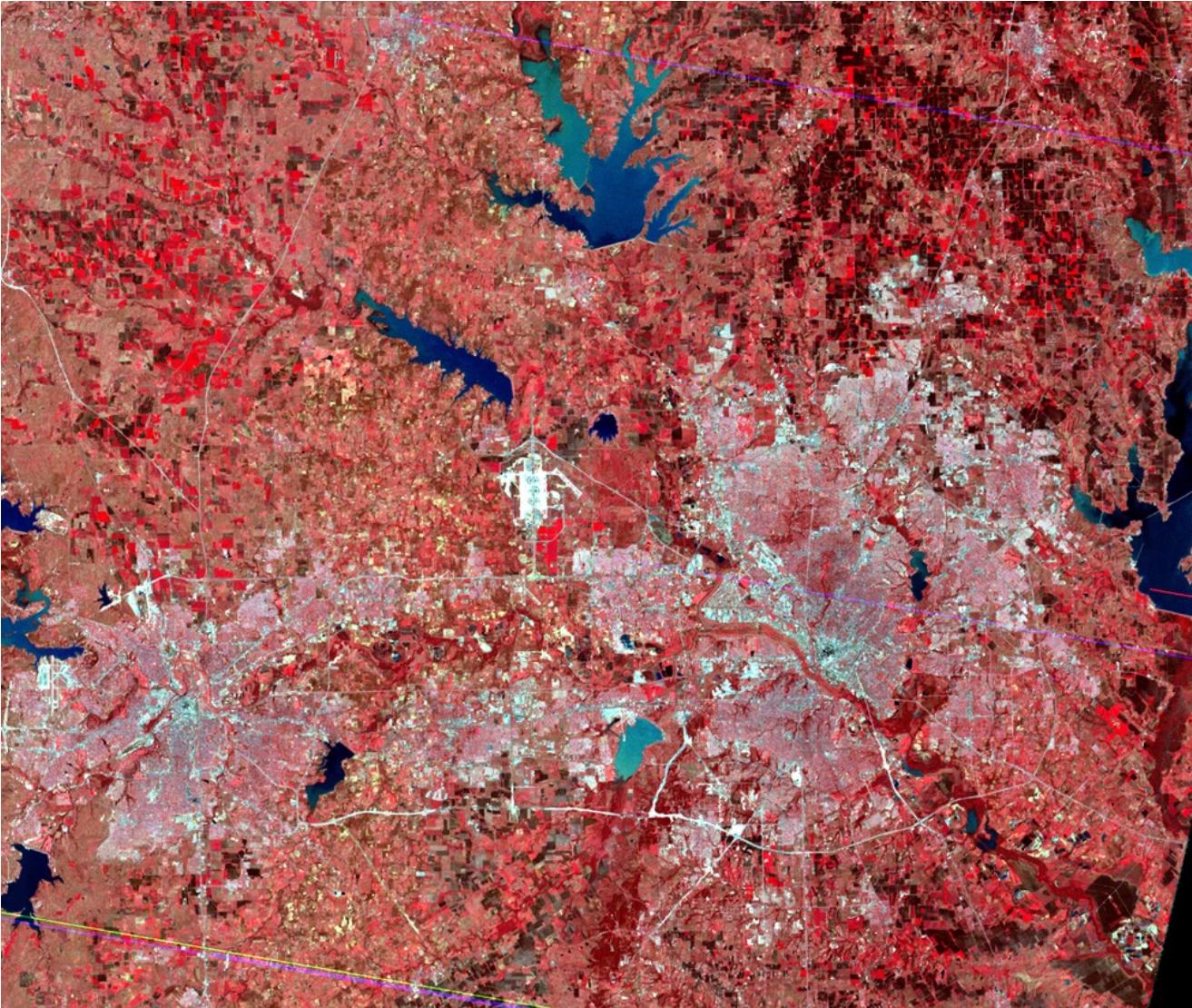


What Remote Sensing is?

1974: appearance of the first civilian and military digital images (Landsat 1 MSS) (DMSP)
First DMSP images used for reconnaissance of North American metropolises (1974).

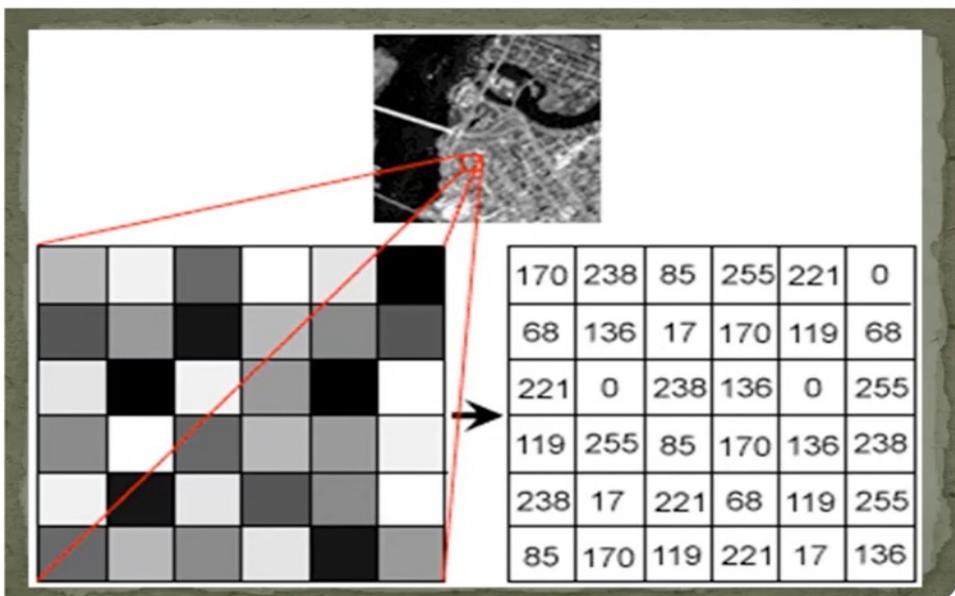


What Remote Sensing is?



First Landsat 1 MSS image March 12, 1974 (color composition), Dallas airport
March 12, 1974 (color composite), Dallas August 31, 2013 (color composite), Dallas airport

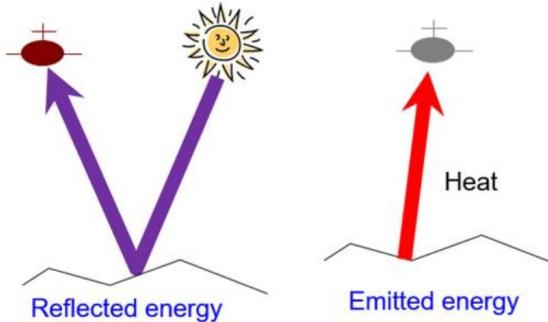
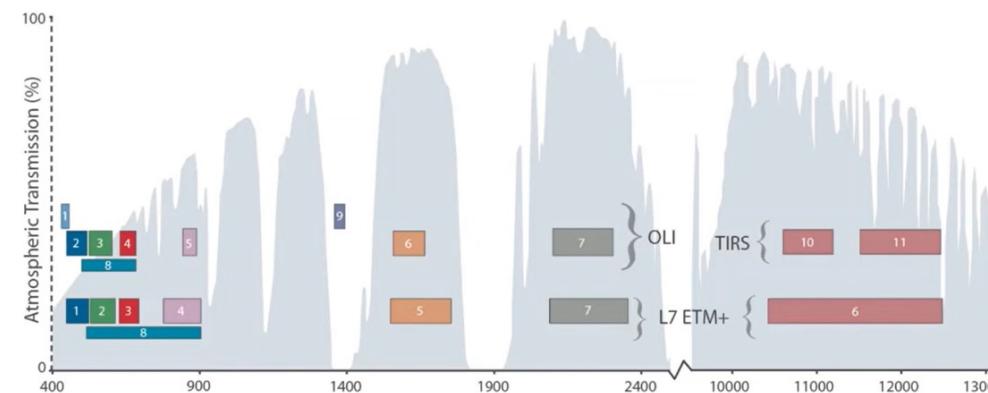
What Remote Sensing is?



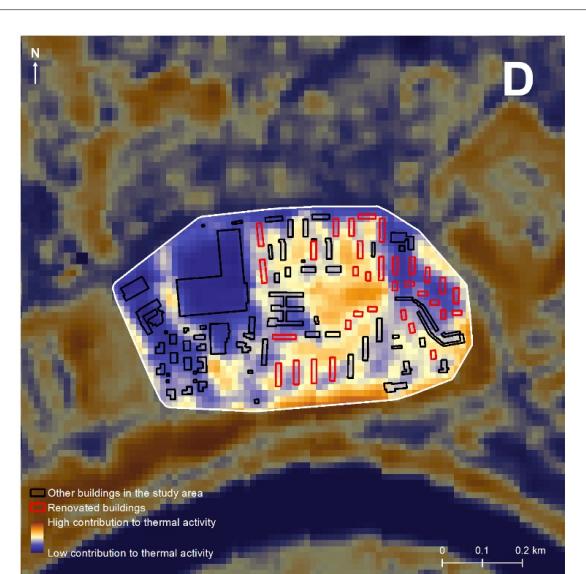
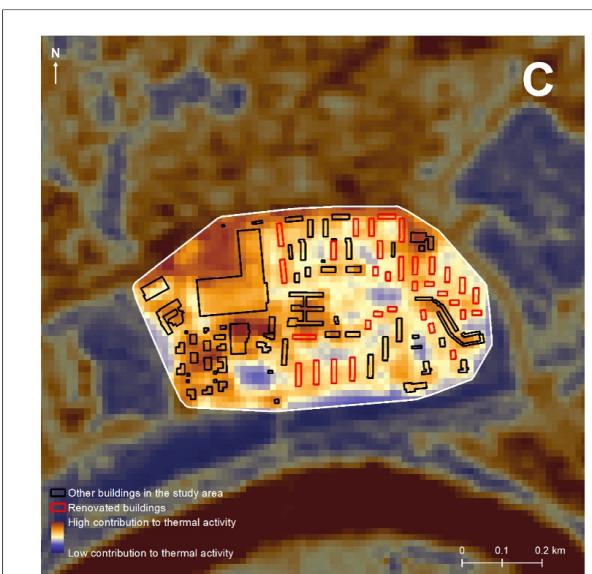
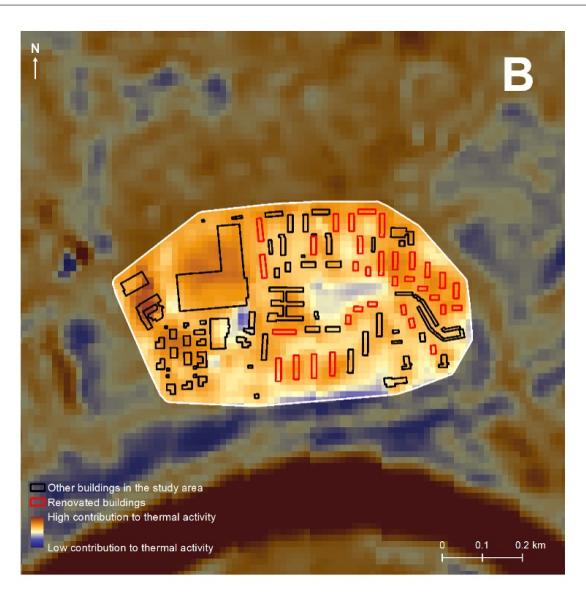
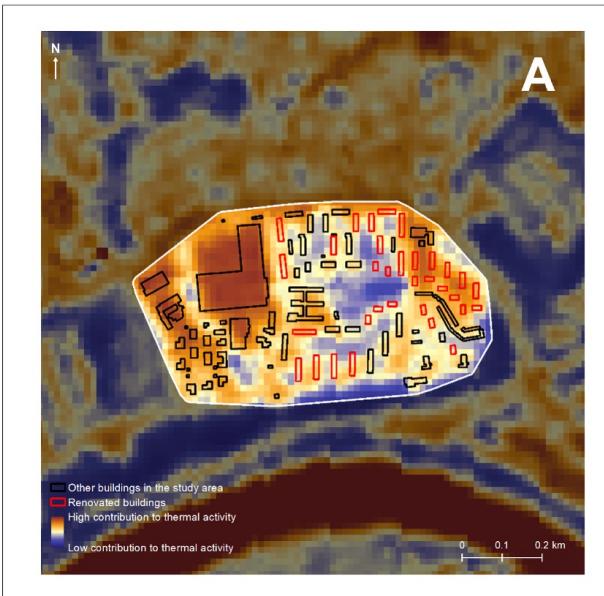
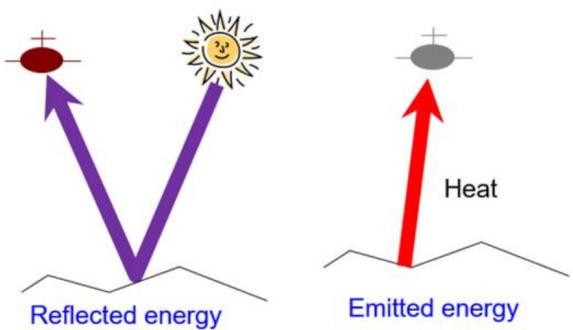
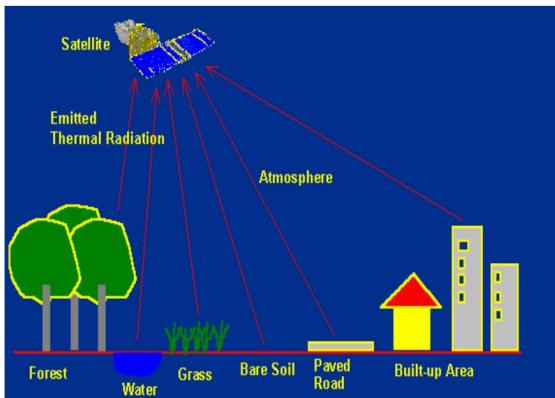
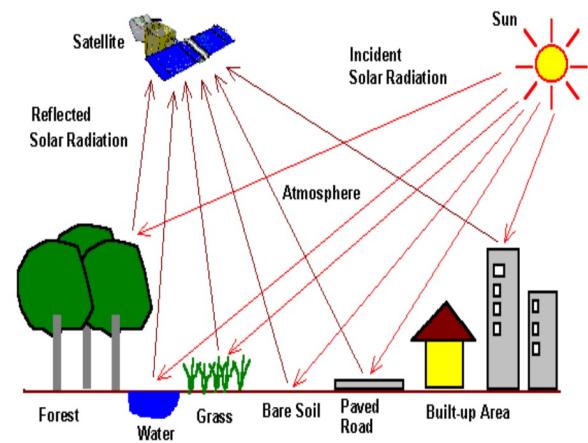
Multispectral remote sensing

Landsat 8 Operational Land Imager (OLI) and Thermal Infrared Sensor (TIRS)	Bands	Wavelength (micrometers)	Resolution (meters)
Band 1 - Coastal aerosol	0.43 - 0.45	30	
Band 2 - Blue	0.45 - 0.51	30	
Band 3 - Green	0.53 - 0.59	30	
Band 4 - Red	0.64 - 0.67	30	
Band 5 - Near Infrared (NIR)	0.85 - 0.88	30	
Band 6 - SWIR 1	1.57 - 1.65	30	
Band 7 - SWIR 2	2.11 - 2.29	30	
Band 8 - Panchromatic	0.50 - 0.68	15	
Band 9 - Cirrus	1.36 - 1.38	30	
Band 10 - Thermal Infrared (TIRS) 1	10.60 - 11.19	100	
Band 11 - Thermal Infrared (TIRS) 2	11.50 - 12.51	100	

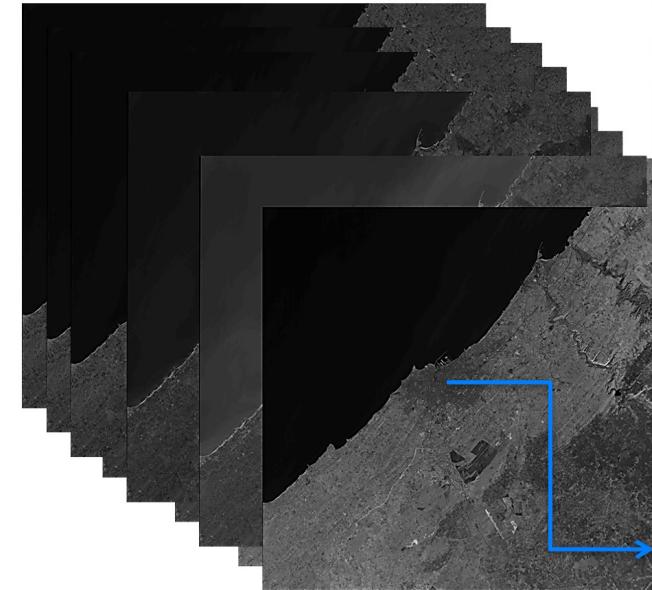
Launched February 11, 2013



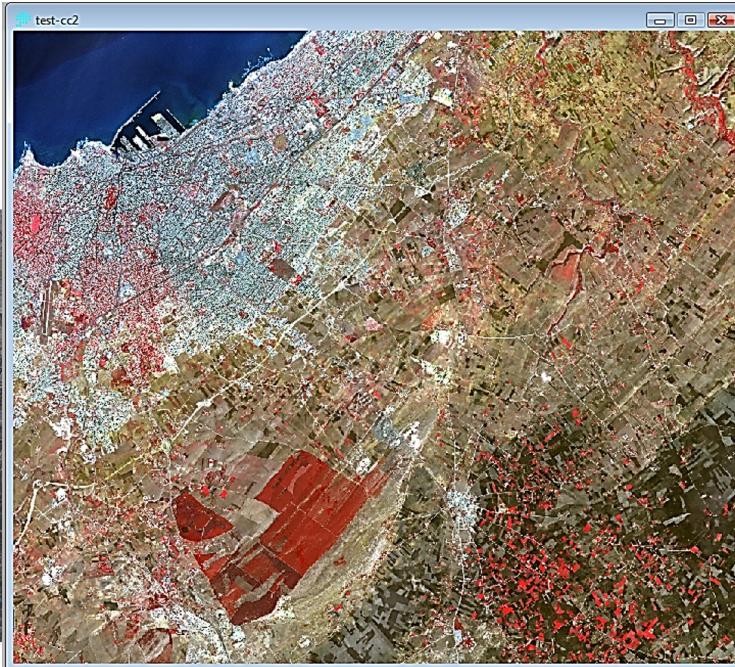
What Thermal Remote Sensing is?



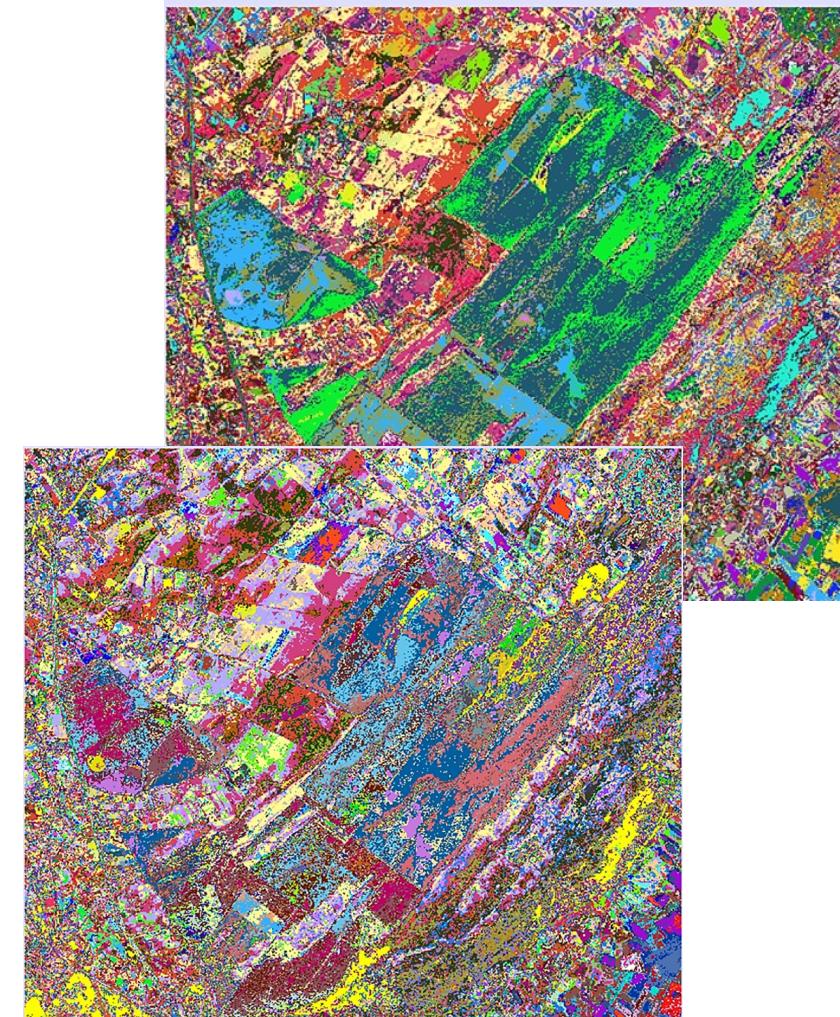
What Remote Sensing is: Spectral data processing



Multi-spectral Spot 5 data, Casablanca, Maroc ,
Sébastien Gadal, C3ED



Sébastien Gadal, C3ED,



Remote Sensing and Heat Health Systems



HEAT.gov
National Integrated Heat Health Information System

News & Events ▾ Learn ▾ Urban Heat Islands ▾ Centers of Excellence ▾ Tools Planning & Preparing ▾ Funding Opportunities About

Planning & Preparing

Extreme heat illness and death are largely preventable with proper planning and preparing at all levels.



- ▼ En Español
- ▼ For Decision Makers
- ▼ For Public Health Officials
- ▼ For Emergency Responders
- ▼ For Employers
- ▼ For Tribal Communities

Staying Safe During Extreme Heat

Heat related illnesses and deaths are largely preventable with proper planning and action. There are preventative actions that people can take before heat events occur, as well as actions to take while experiencing heat:

- During times of high temperatures, stay indoors in areas with access to air conditioning if possible. If you do not have access to air conditioning in your home, its recommended that you locate an open cooling center in your area, which could be your local mall, library, church, or other space.
- Make sure to hydrate with water throughout the day, and avoid sugary beverages or drinks with caffeine which can affect your body's ability to cool off.
- Take cool showers or baths.
- Do not rely on a fan as your primary cooling device. Fans create air flow and a false sense of comfort, but do not reduce body temperature or prevent heat-related illnesses.
- Avoid strenuous activities that can result in overexposure to the sun.
- If you are outdoors, make sure to wear light-colored clothing, a hat, sunglasses, and sunscreen.
- Never leave people or pets in a vehicle.



Remote Sensing and Heat Health Systems



GLOBAL **HEAT** HEALTH
INFORMATION NETWORK

Learn Act Manage & Adapt Communicate & Advocate Connect Events

About Us News Press

Extreme heat is a global health emergency.

Billions of people are at risk of preventable death and illness from extreme heat. The Global Heat Health Information Network is helping to increase awareness and capacity to better manage and adapt to the health risks of dangerously hot weather in a changing climate.

[LEARN MORE](#)

The World Health Organization and World Meteorological Organization logos are visible in the top left corner of the image.

Remote Sensing and Heat Health Systems



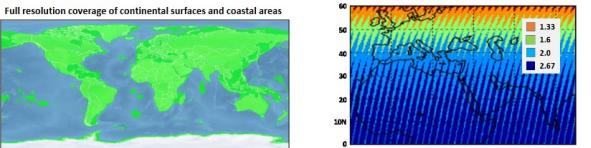
The Indian-French TRISHNA mission Monitoring our ecosystem health from space

Philippe GAMET (CNES/CESBIO, Philippe.Gamet@cnes.fr), Jean-Louis ROUJEAN (CNRS/CESBIO), Binod K. BHATTACHARIA (ISRO/SAC), Philippe MAISONGRANDE (CNES), K. R. MANJUNATH (ISRO/URSC) Corinne SALCEDO (CNES), Dheeraj ADLAKHA (ISRO/SAC), Laurence BUFFET (CNES), Thierry CARLIER (CNES), Jean-Louis RAINAUD (CNES), Sébastien MARCO (CNES), Emille DELOGU (CNES), Renou BINET (CNES) Mark IRVINE (INRAE), Gilles BOULET (IRD/CESBIO), Emmanuelle AUTRET (IFREMER), Laure ROUPIOZ (ONERA), Ghislain PICARD (IGE), Pascal ALLEMAND (LGL)

TRISHNA: what for ?



Mission design



Mission datasheet

Band name	Wavelength Center (nm)	FWHM (nm)
Blue	485	70
Green	555	70
Red	670	60
NIR	860	40
WV	910	30
Cirrus	1380	30
SWIR	1610	100
TIR 1	8.65	0.35
TIR 2	9.0	0.35
TIR 3	10.6	0.7
TIR 4	11.6	1.0

Spectral Bands

ISRO/CNES cooperation, launch 2025, 5-year lifetime

- ❑ Scientific & operational applications
- ❑ Focus on **ecosystem stress and water use + coastal & inland waters**
- ❑ Global coverage of continental and coastal areas
- ❑ 60 meters nadir spatial resolution (VIS-NIR-SWIR-TIR)
- ❑ 5 VNIR bands + 2 SWIR bands + 4 LWIR bands
- ❑ Revisit : 3 acquisitions at equator per 8 days period
761km-8day orbit reducing hot spot constraints in intertropical zone
- ❑ ± 34° scan angle, 1030km swath
- ❑ Mean Overpass time : 1 PM (LTDN)
- ❑ NeDT 0.2K
- ❑ Indo-French(*) Joint Science Team
- ❑ Synergies with ECOSTRESS, SBG, LSTM science & application teams
- ❑ Free and open data policy for worldwide scientific community
- ❑ Level-2 products include reflectance, LST, LSE, EvapoTranspiration & Stress Index

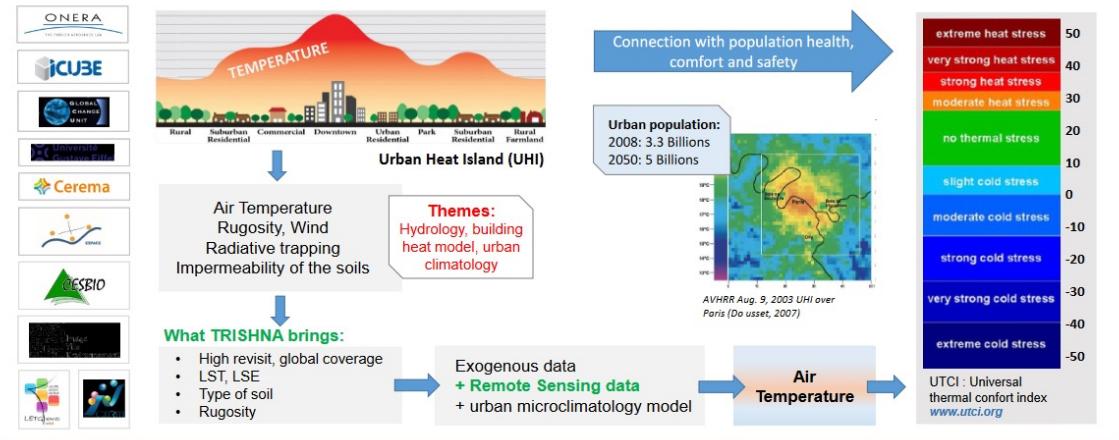
TRISHNA Products

Level 1C	Top-of-atmosphere, Radiometrically and geometrically calibrated Orthorectified and resampled on a uniform spatial grid (Sentinel-2 tiles, Copernicus DEM)
✓	TOA reflectances x7 VNIR/SWIR bands
✓	TOA radiances x4 LWIR bands
✓	Cloud mask

All products also include quality flags



Urban microclimate monitoring



Cryosphere



Area

- Sea ice, Ice sheets
Ice caps
- Snow & Glaciers
- Permafrost
Seasonally frozen ground
- River & lake ice

What is at stake

- Snow-melt runoff and debris thickness estimation
- Snow cover change & metamorphism at sub-watershed scale
- Modelling snow energy fluxes
- Snow mass, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE), Snow depth

What TRISHNA brings

- TEMPERATURE (Day & Night)
- EMISSIVITY
- Snow and Ice Albedo
- Snow cover

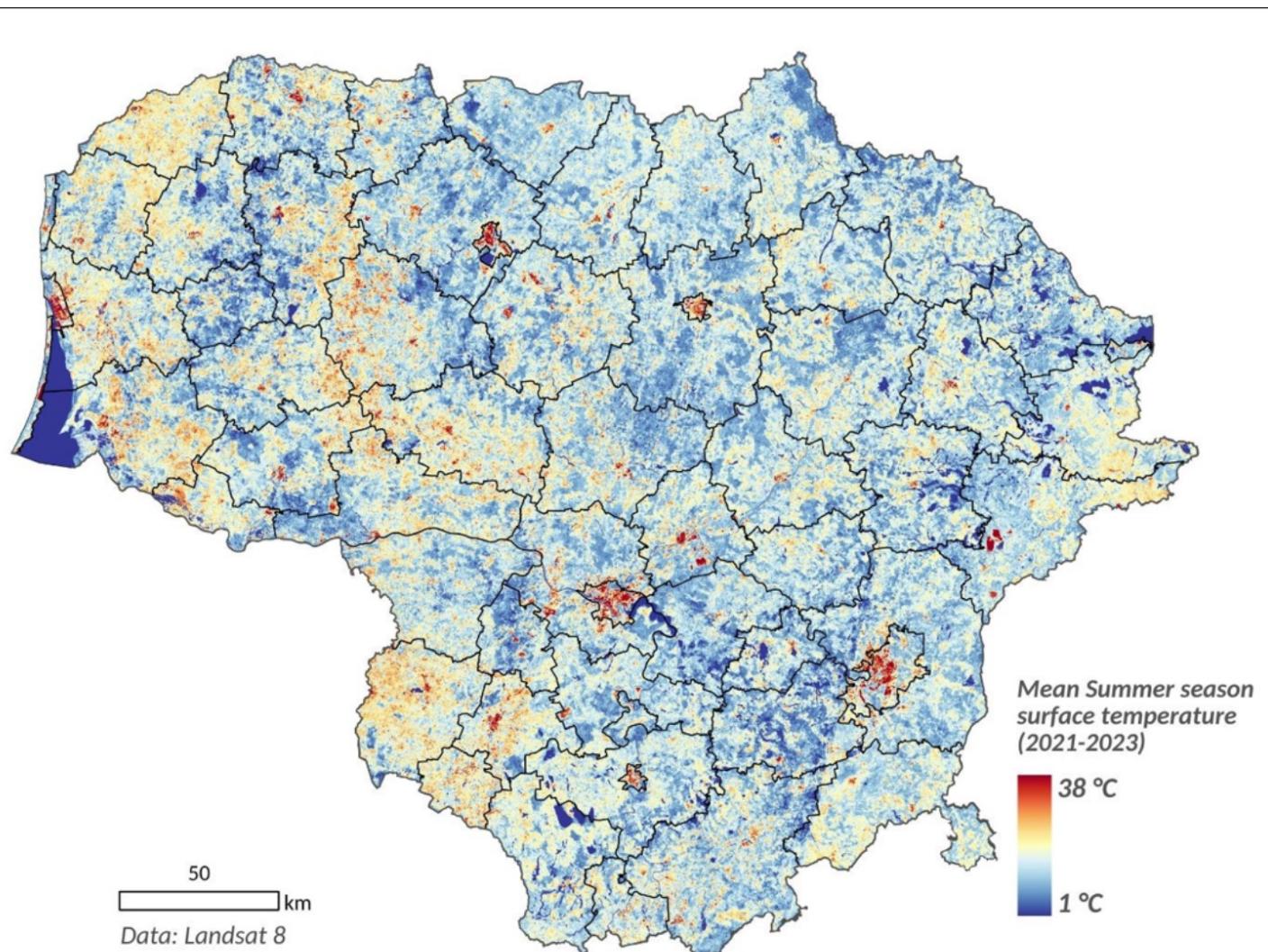
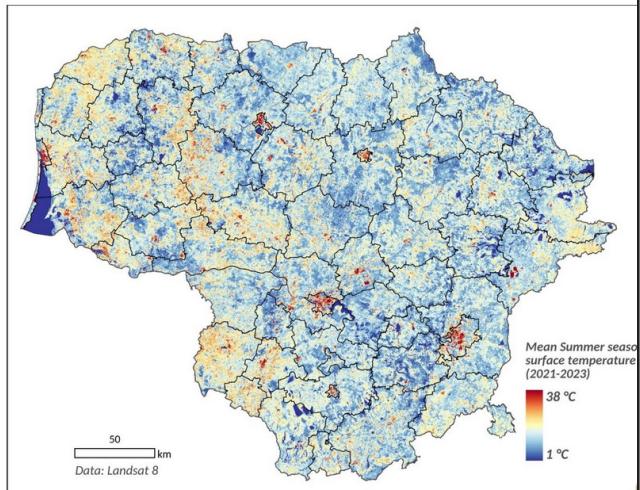


Remote Sensing and Heat Health Systems

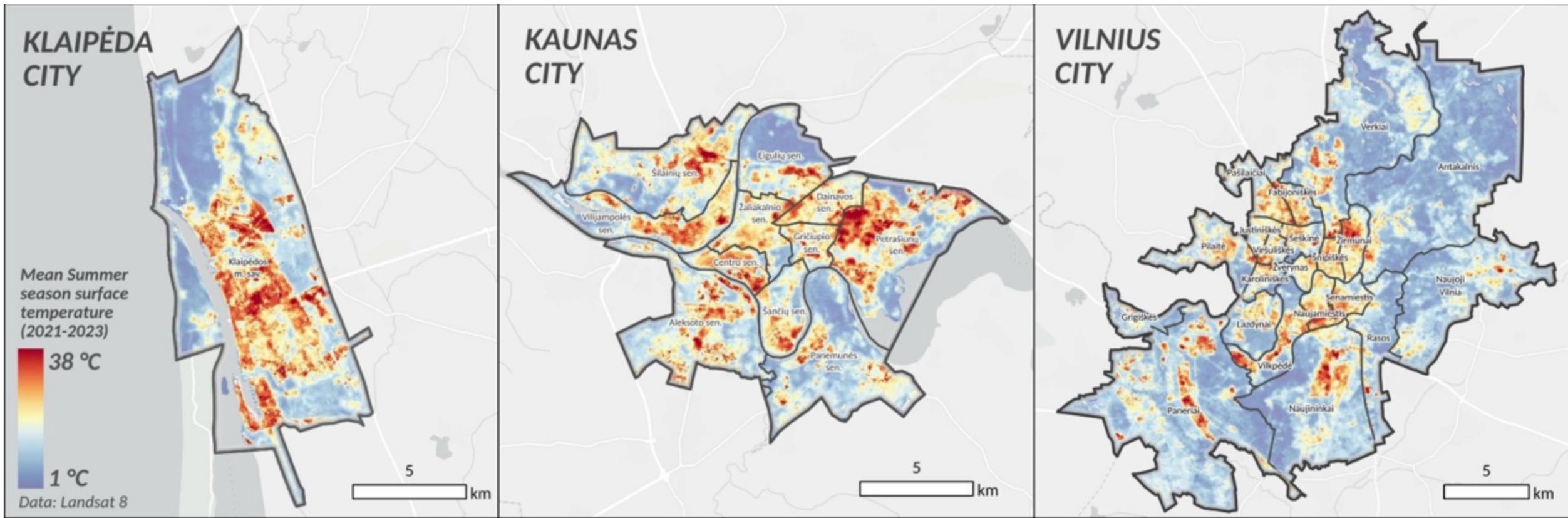
Monitoring urban heat islands from satellites

The formation of heat islands is usually monitored by measuring temperatures in cities and their suburbs or by systematically using vehicle-based sensors.

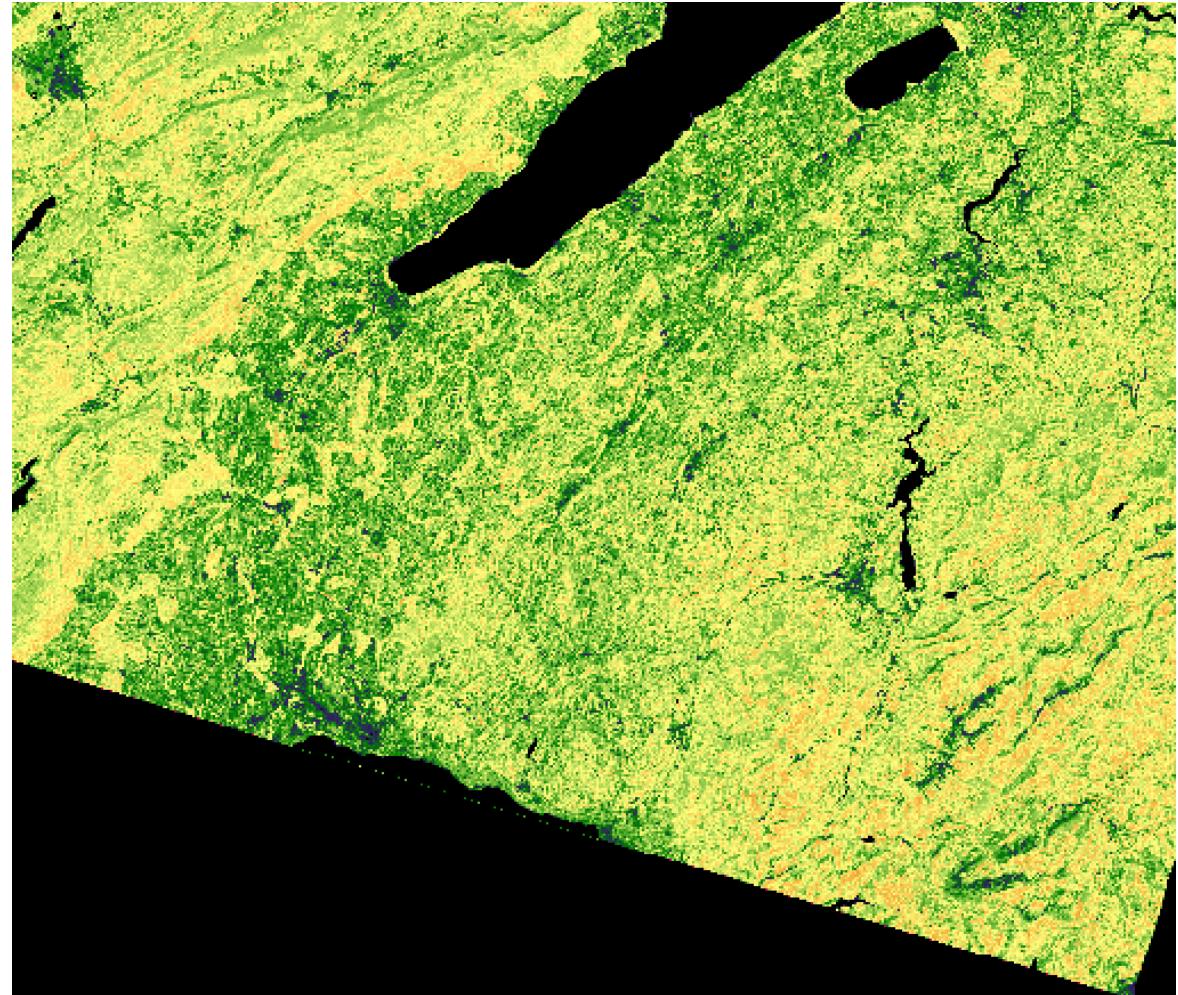
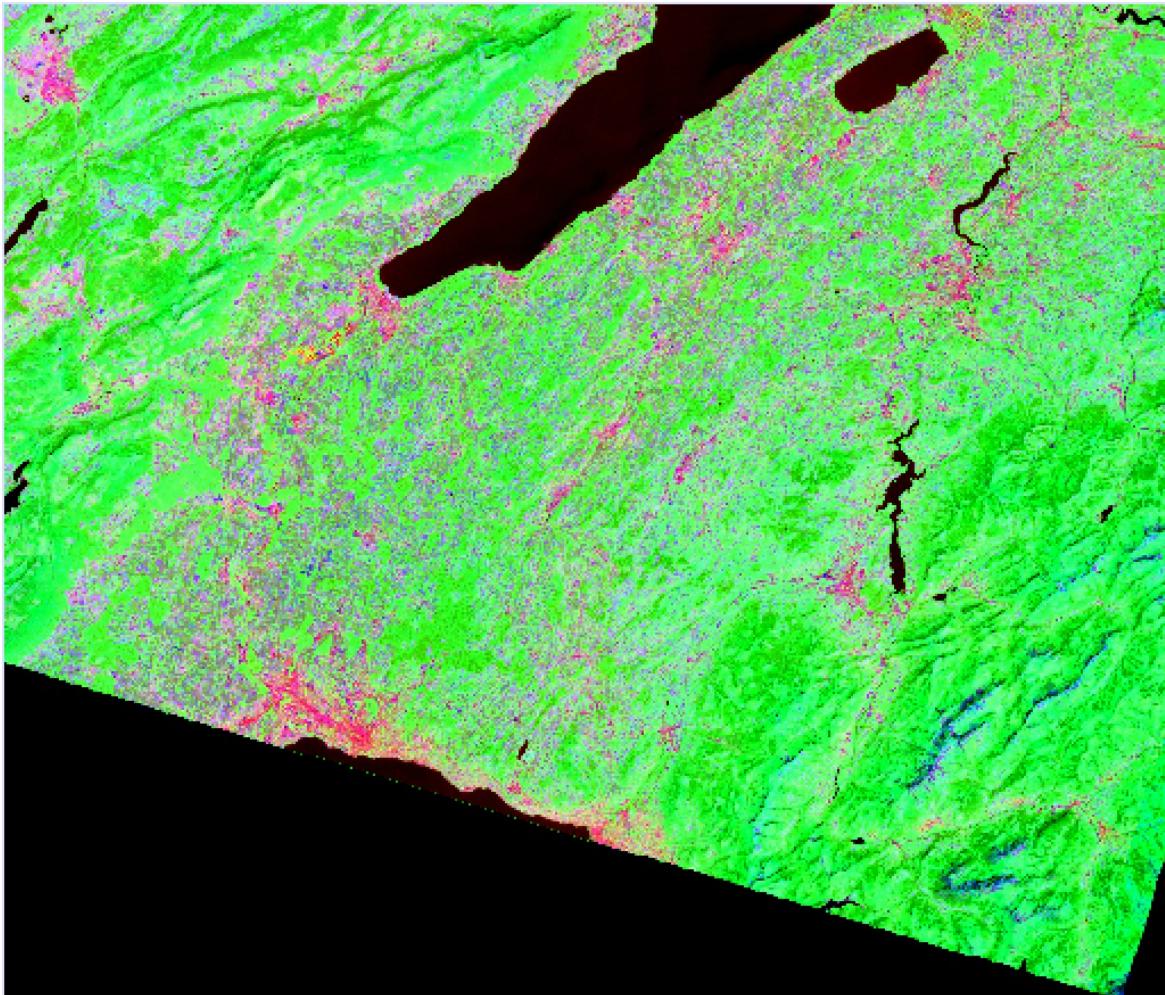
One of the newest methods for monitoring thermal distribution is satellite imagery. Monitoring urban heat islands is much easier, as they point to increasing near-surface temperatures. Satellites have far-infrared sensors installed on Earth observation satellites, which can measure temperatures within these bands. For example, NASA Landsat's thermal infrared sensor measures surface temperature. The map shows the mean summer season surface temperature for the territory from 2021 to 2023; it is evident that the major cities – and their surrounding areas are cooler on average.



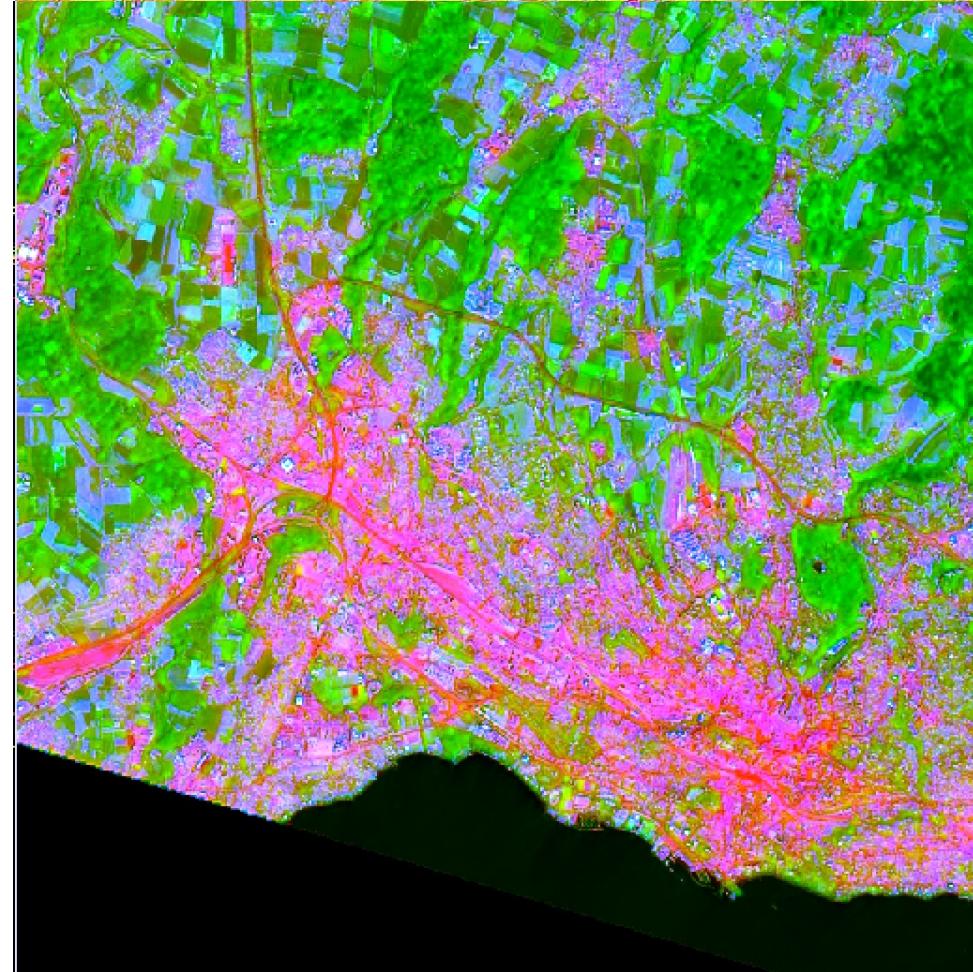
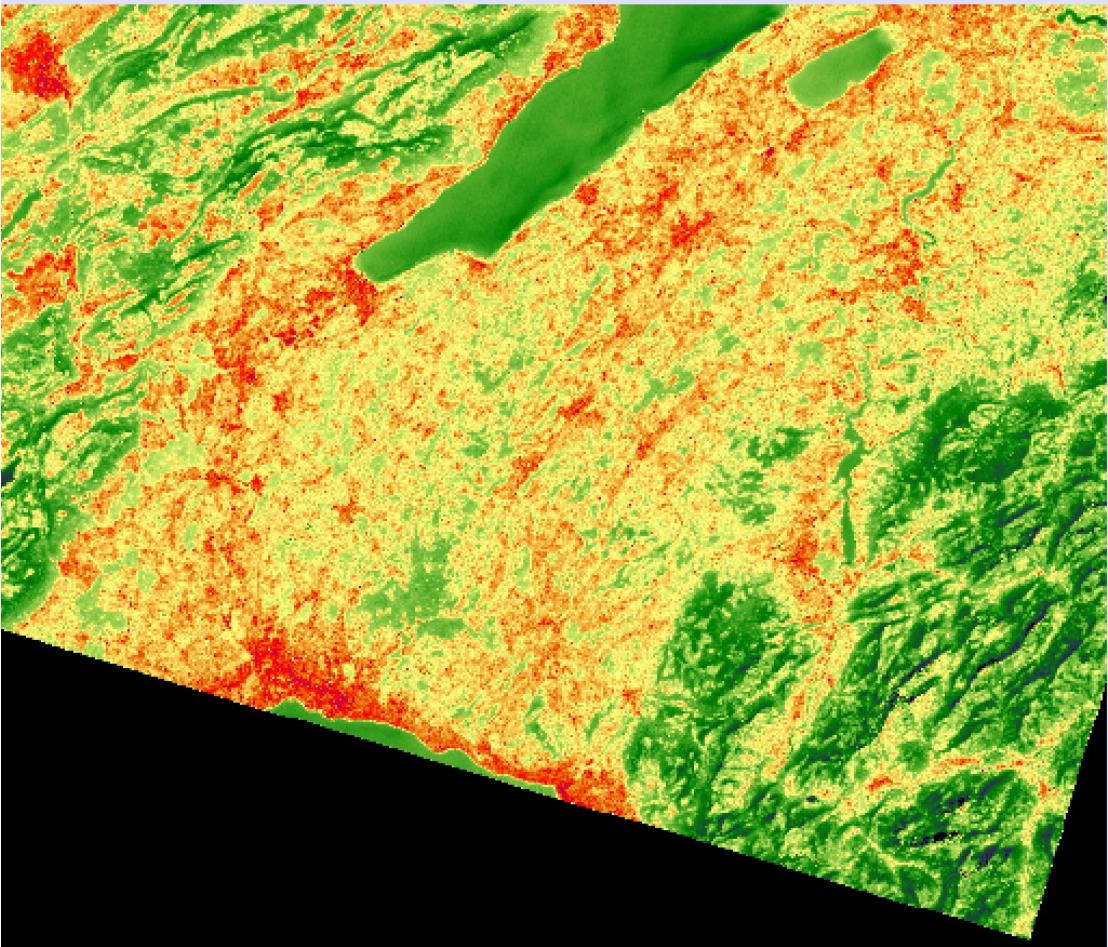
Remote Sensing and Heat Health Systems



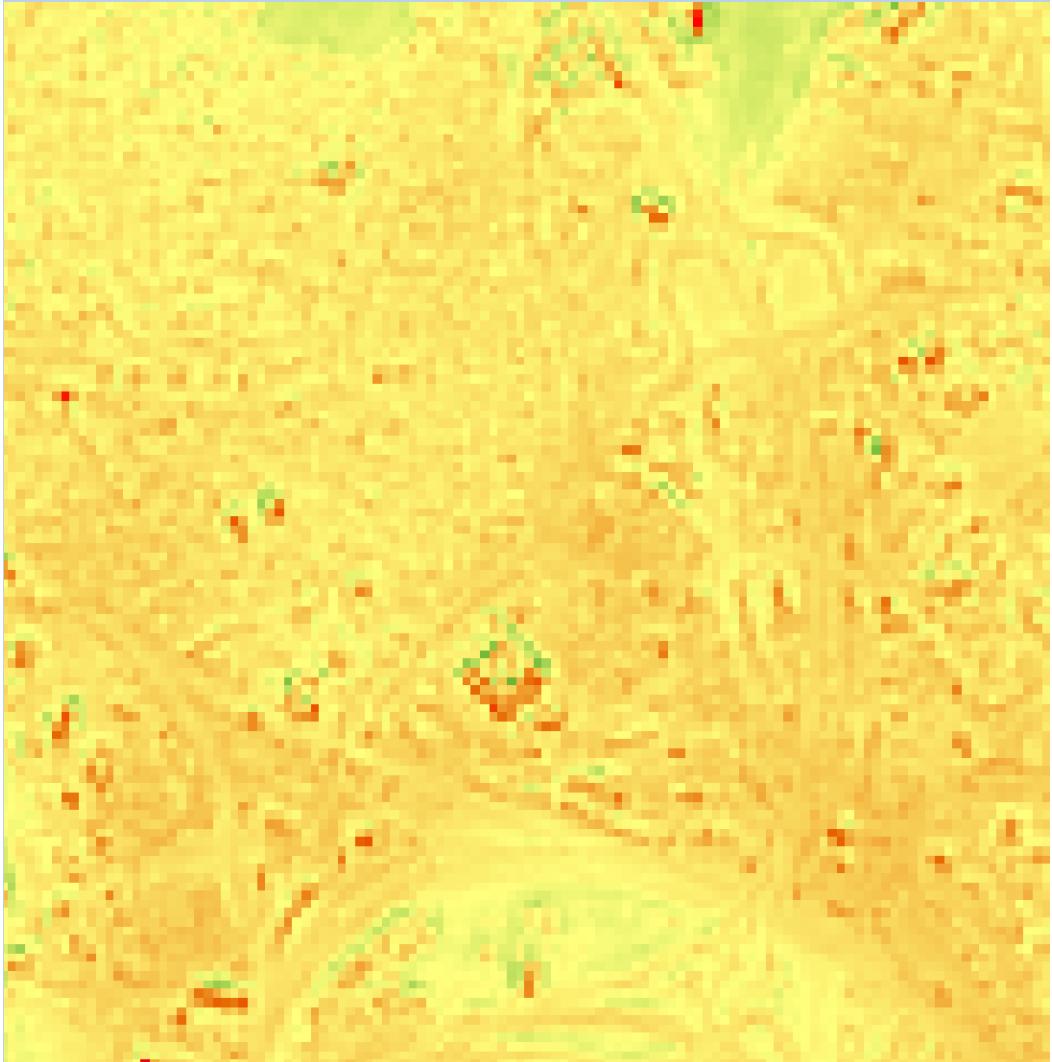
Remote Sensing Thermal Emissions of Lausanne



Remote Sensing Thermal Emissions of Lausanne



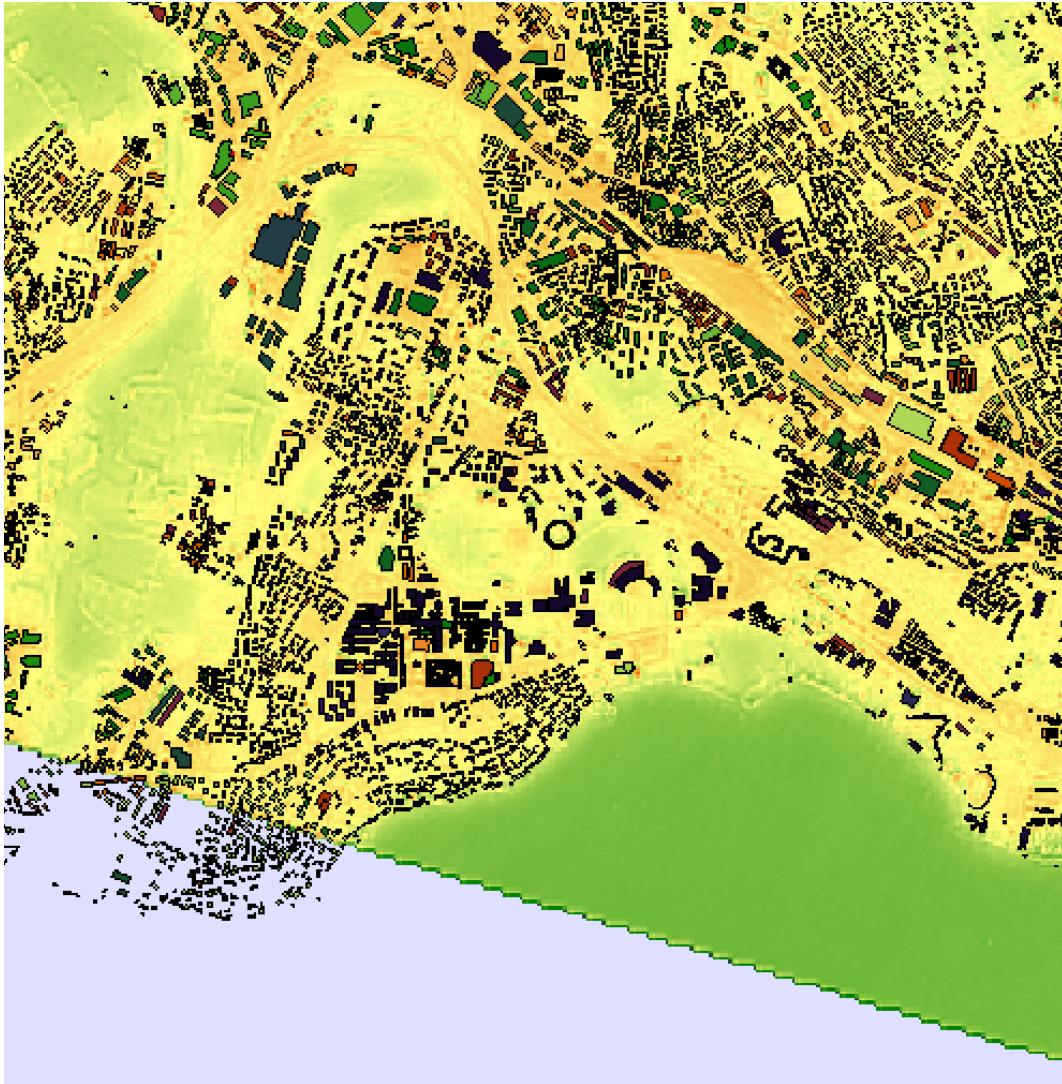
Remote Sensing Thermal Emissions of Chavanne



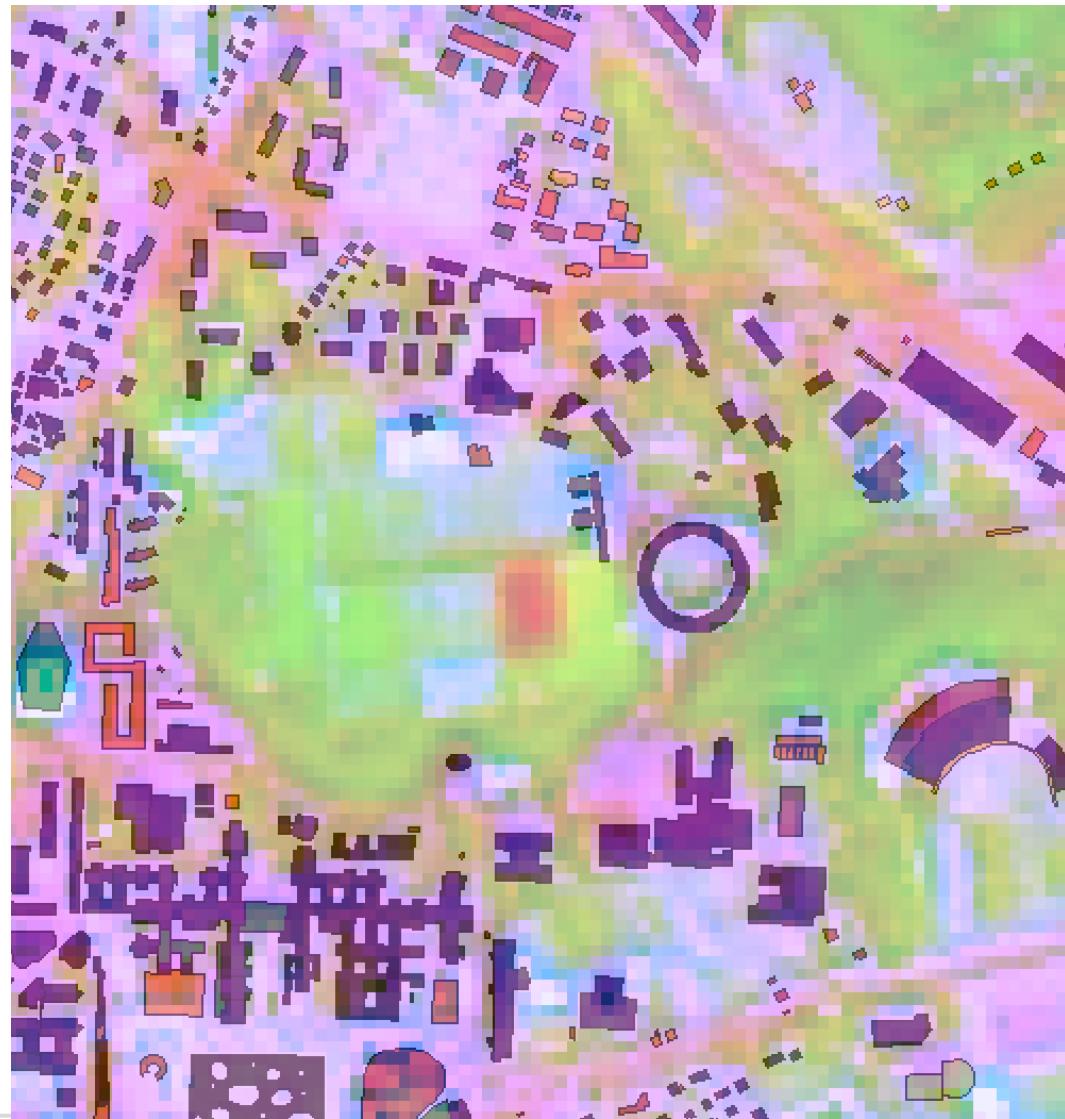
Heat Islands Thermal Emissions and Urban Morphologies



Heat Islands Thermal Emissions and Urban Morphologies

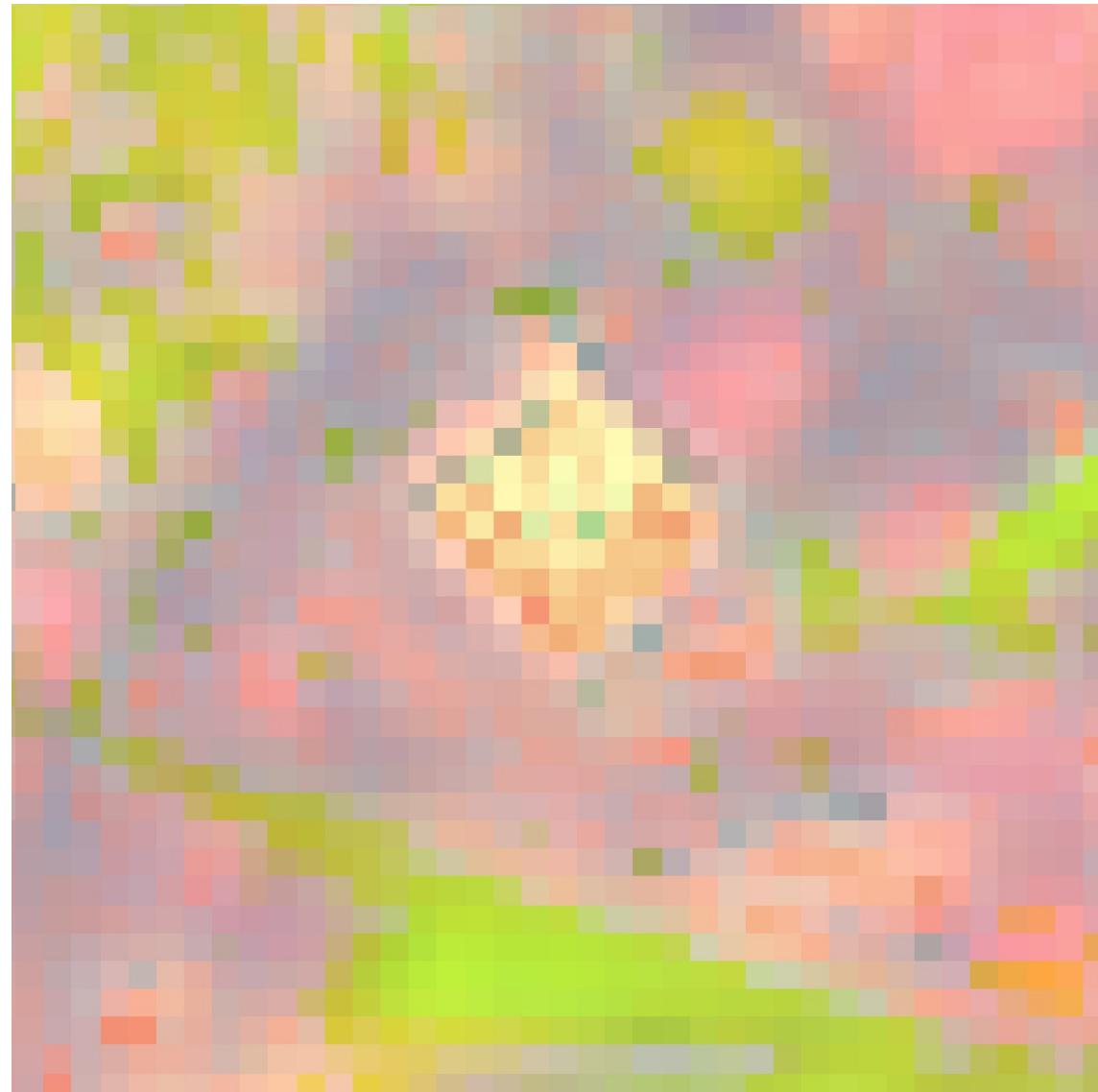


The Goose Game: Search for Heat Hot Spots Invisible to the Human Eye

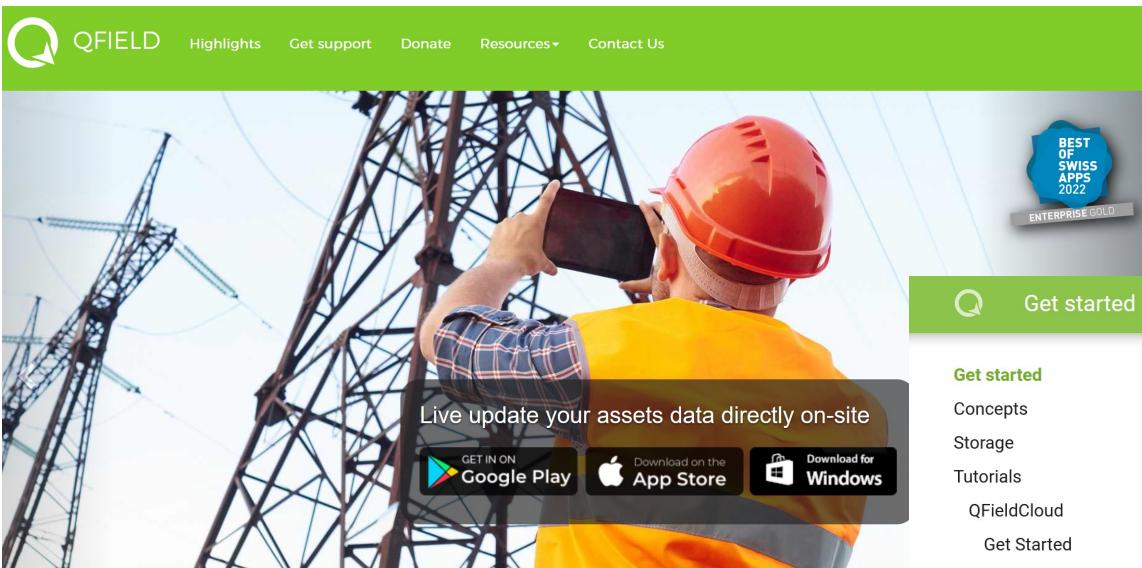


Population exposures of Chavanne's Heat Islands

- Measuring the thermal and temperatures
- Mapping thermal emissions
- Urban morphologies
- Population census
- Urban structures
- Vegetations
- On field data



Data on field acquisition



<https://vimeo.com/695452246>

<https://docs.qfield.org/get-started/>

The screenshot shows a documentation page for QField. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links to "Google Play", "Search", and social media icons. The main content area features a video player showing a "QField 2.0 demo" with a map and field data. To the right, there's a "Table of contents" section with links to "QField", "Installation", and "QFieldCloud". Below the video, there's a section titled "QFieldCloud" with a brief description.

QFieldCloud

Seamlessly integrate your team's field work, QFieldCloud's unique technology allows your team to focus on what's important, making sure you efficiently get the best field data possible.



Data on field acquisition

Create a new project

A QFieldCloud project contains all project files and changes.

Name *

Chavanne



Only letters, numbers, underscores, hyphens and dots are allowed.

Only letters, numbers, underscores, hyphens and dots are allowed.

Description

UHI exposures modelling

Owner *

sgadal



The project owner can be either you or any of the organization you are member of.

Is public

Projects marked as public are visible to (but not editable by) anyone.

Overwrite conflicts

If enabled, QFieldCloud will automatically overwrite conflicts in this project. Disabling this will force the project manager to manually resolve all the conflicts.

Create a project with a `.qgs` file with OpenStreetMap as a base layer

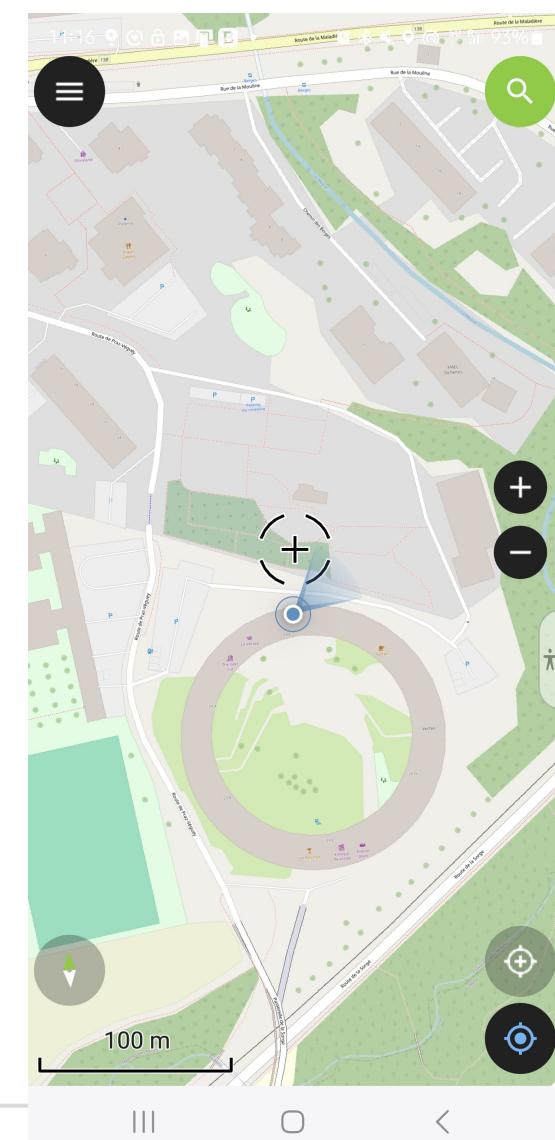
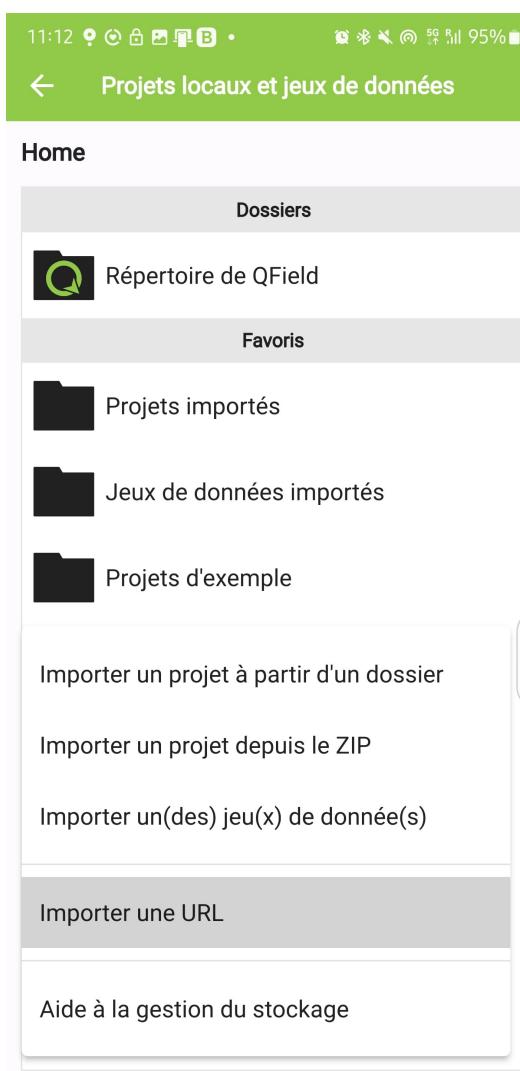
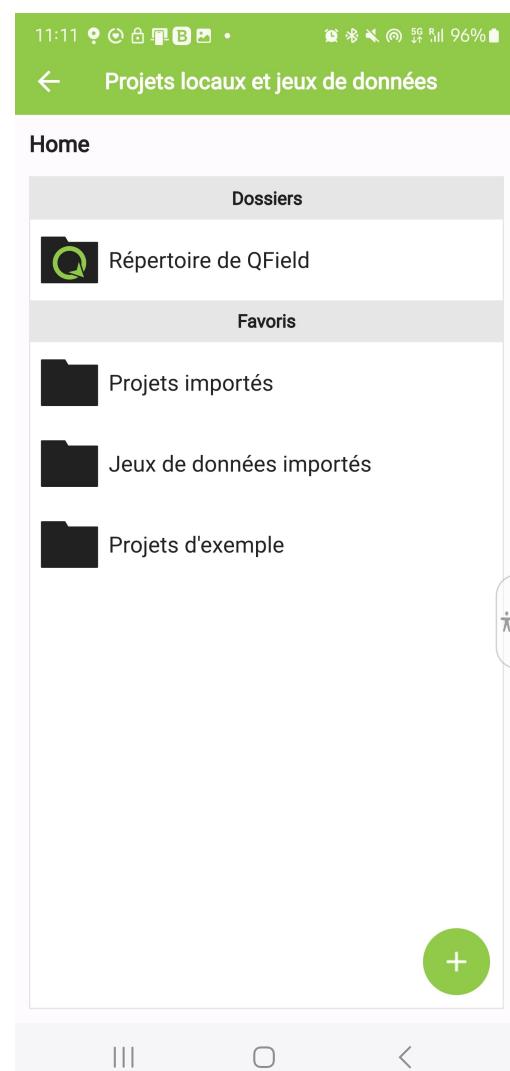
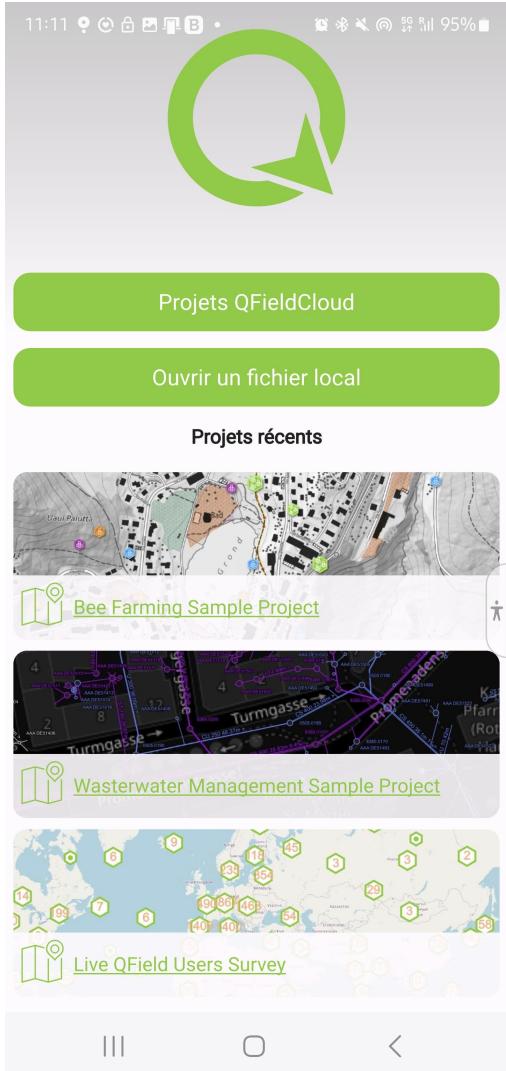
You can still add more layers and files in QGIS from a local directory on your PC and upload them via QFieldSync.

Create a new empty project

You will be responsible for moving all the project-related files within the selected local directory on your PC, with the project file at its root, and upload them via QFieldSync.

Create

Data on field acquisition



Data on field acquisition

https://app.qfield.cloud/accounts/signup/

GDAL Sebast... Aix-Marseille Universit... Отчетно-аналитичес... Gmails-NEFU PAME Zoom

 QFieldCloud

Registration
Already have an account? Proceed to the [sign-in form](#).

E-mail *

Username *

Password *

Password (again) *

Timezone *

Subscribe to the newsletter
By checking this checkbox you agree to receive our newsletter.

Accept terms of services *
By checking this checkbox, you agree with the QFieldCloud Terms of services available [here](#).

[Register](#)

My pro

Search... [Search](#) [Create project](#)

Welcome to QFieldCloud, sgadal!

Seems you don't have any projects yet, but you can easily create projects by pressing the [Create project](#) button above, or in QGIS using the [QFieldSync](#) plugin. If you want to learn more please check the documentation [here](#).

 sgadal [Edit profile](#)

Name ▲ **Description**

There are no projects yet.

Organizations
No public memberships [Create organization](#)

Linking geographic databases among QGIS and QField

The screenshot displays the QGIS application interface with several windows open, illustrating the process of linking geographic databases between QGIS and QField.

Top Left Window (QGIS Main Interface): Shows the main menu bar (Projet, Éditer, Vue, Couche, Préférences, Extensions, Vecteur, Raster, Base de données, Internet, Maillage, Traitement, Aide) and a toolbar with various spatial analysis and editing tools. The "Extensions" menu is open, showing categories like "Installées" and "Non installées".

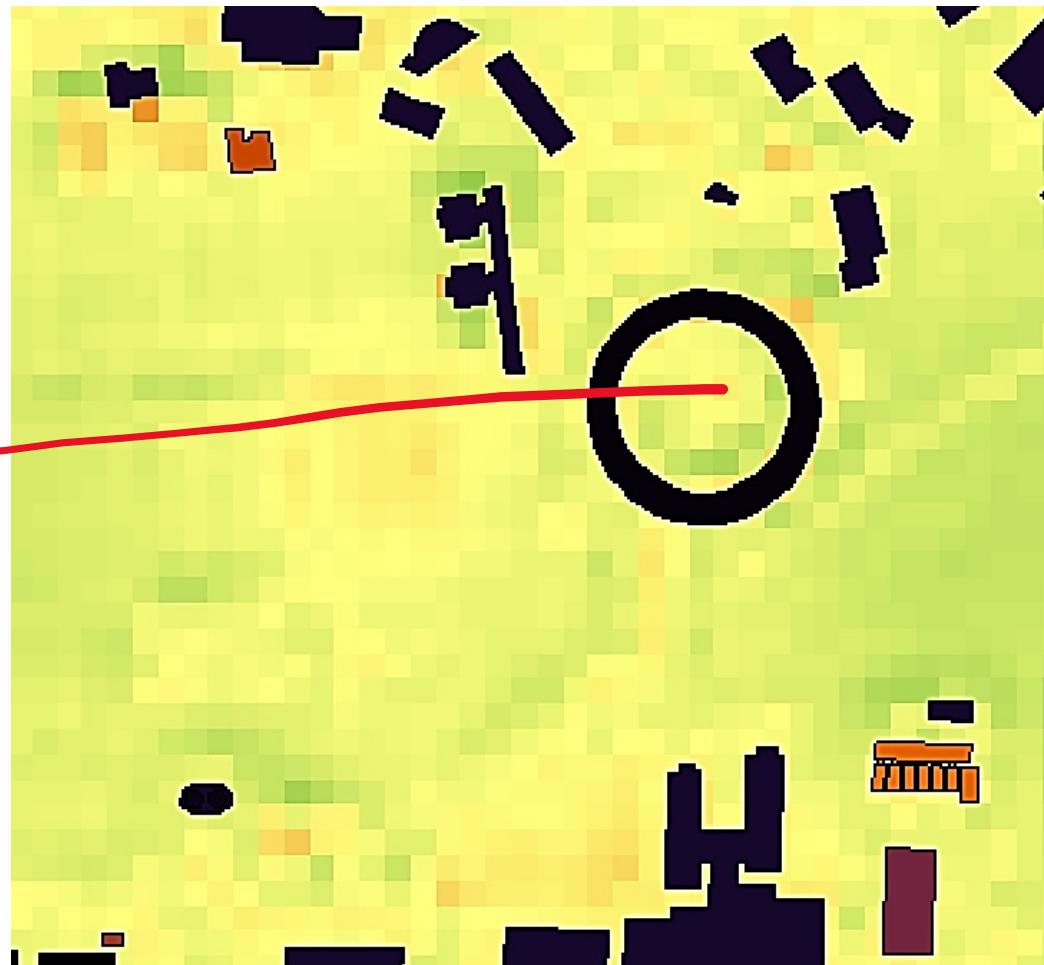
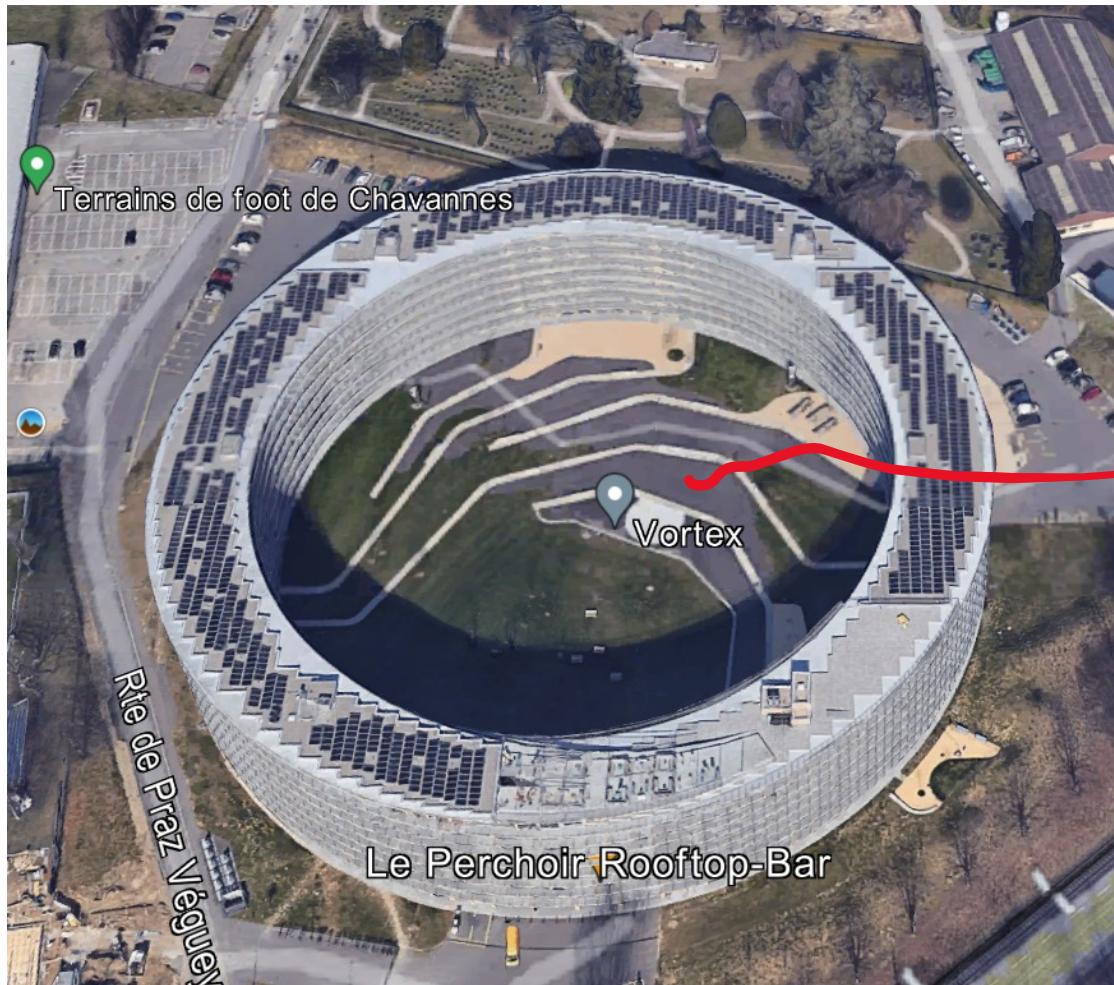
Top Right Window (QField Sync Plugin): A modal window titled "QField Sync" with the sub-titel "Sync your projects to". It contains a brief description of the plugin's function: "This plugin facilitates packaging your QGIS project for use in QField. It analyses the current project and generates a ZIP file containing all the files needed to make the project work in QField." Below this is a star rating of 5 stars and 212 evaluations. The search bar at the top of this window shows "qfi".

Bottom Left Window (QFieldCloud Project List): A modal window titled "Liste des projets QFieldCloud" showing a table of projects. The table has columns "Nom" (Name) and "Propriétaire" (Owner). One project is listed: "Chavanne" owned by "sgadal".

Bottom Right Window (Login Dialog): A modal dialog titled "Se connecter à QFieldCloud" with the message "Signed out." It contains fields for "Nom d'utilisateur" (Username) and "Mot de passe" (Password), and buttons for "S'identifier" (Sign In) and "Annuler" (Cancel).

Bottom Center Footer: The footer of the QGIS interface includes the text "GEOLOGIS" and "UNIVERSITE DE LILLE".

Go for it!



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<https://cv.hal.science/sebastien-gadal>

