Surface albedo and emissivity for Belgian cities (SuaBe)

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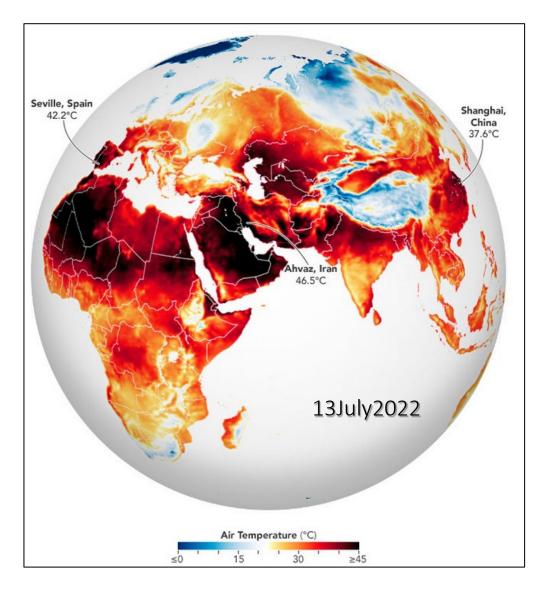
A rapidly urbanising world threatened by climate change

- More frequent and extreme heat waves.
- Heat waves are felt more acutely in cities.
- More than half of the world lives in cities.
 → Geo-information for sustainable and green cities included in STEREO IV thematic priorities
- Increased release of CO2 emissions from cooling.
- **Deterio**rating **pub**lic **hea**lth.



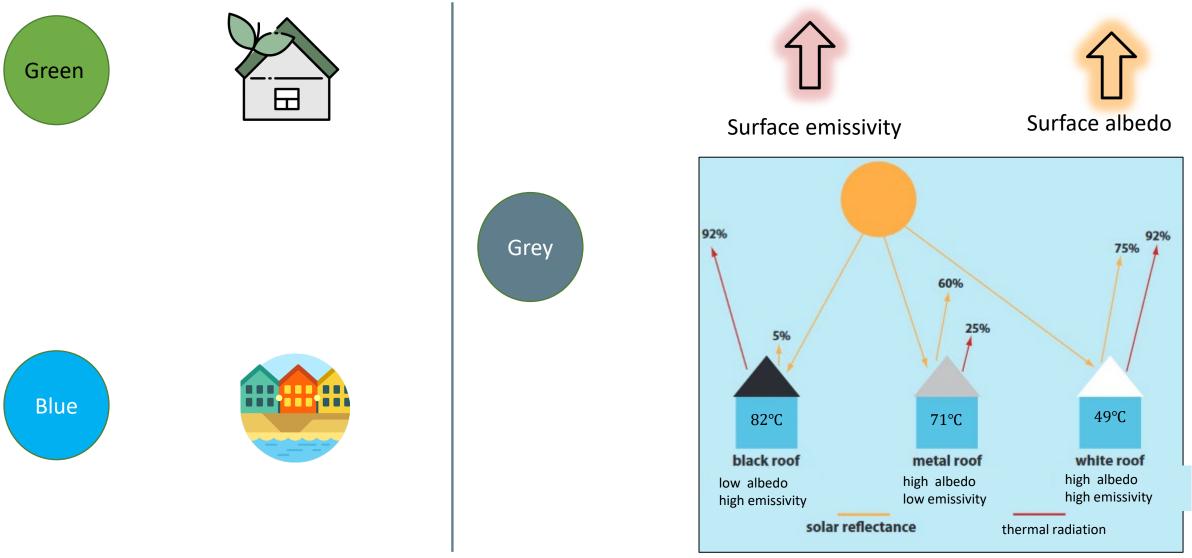






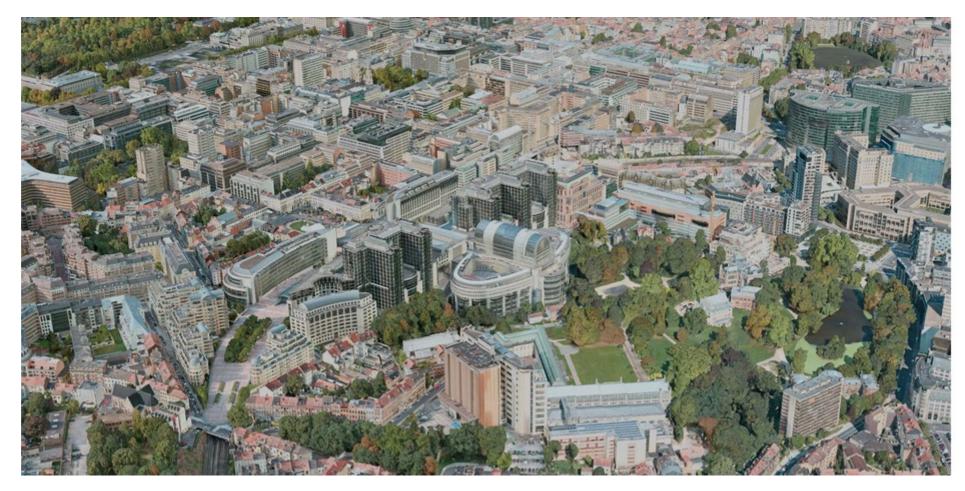
https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/150083/heatwaves-and-fires-scorch-europe-africa-and-asia

Strategies to mitigate heat pollution already exist



Modified from https://www.epa.gov

Grey strategies for cooling cities already exist, but... how to start?





https://www.3dcadbrowser.com/3d-model/brussels-city-belgium-2020

Measuring surface albedo and emissivity for all element in the urban canopy.







Not feasible

Estimating surface albedo and emissivity from Earth observation data.







Challenges: Not feasible

Spatial scale, Ω_{Sun} , $\Omega_{satellite}$

Designing strategies to mitigate heat pollution assisted by physical models.

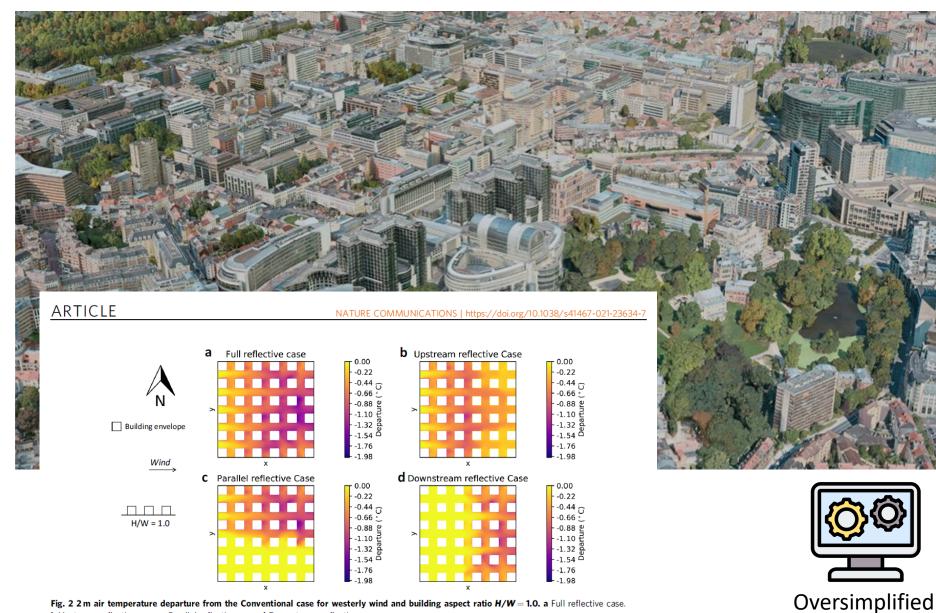
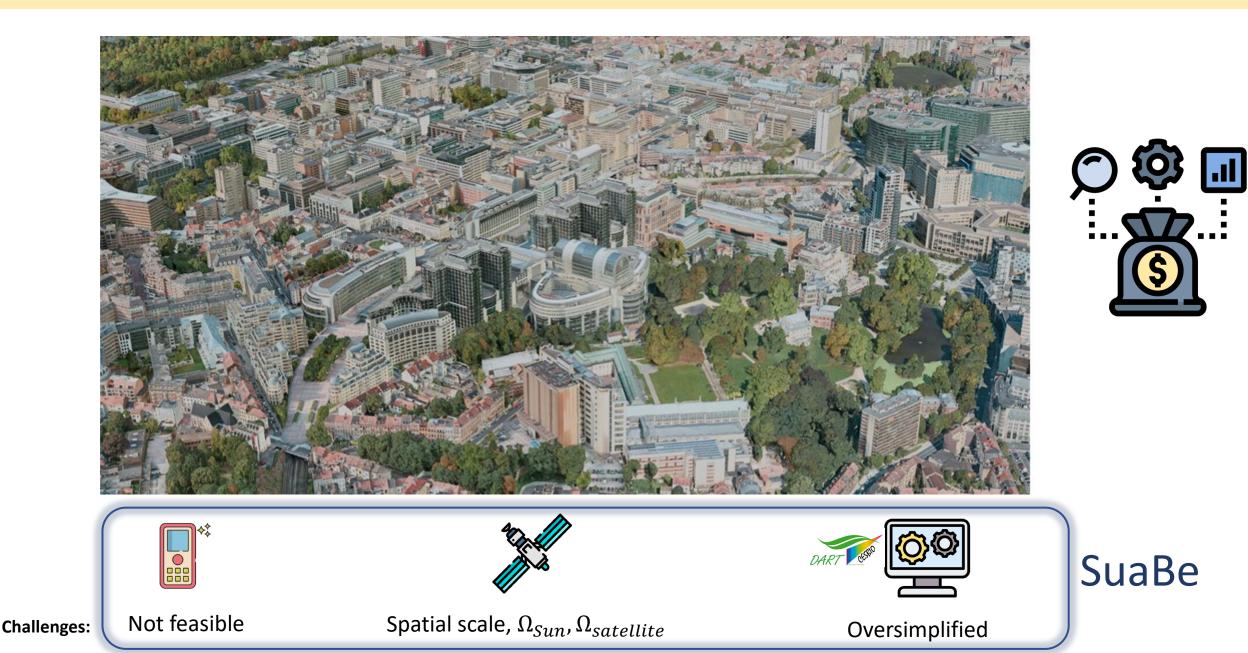


Fig. 2 2 m air temperature departure from the Conventional case for westerly wind and building aspect ratio H/W = 1.0. a Full reflective case. **b** Upstream reflective case, **c** Parallel reflective case, **d** Downstream reflective case,



What option to choose?



SuaBe's scientific questions:



- Can we efficiently exploit Earth observation data to assess the vulnerability of any city worldwide to heat waves?
- How much are the urban optical properties and the albedo over estimated when the urban elements comprised in the pixel of a remote sensing image are assumed to be isotropic?







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