

“Heat Island Mitigation Measures in Response to Climate Change Impacts”

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- Charles Abrams, in his book *The City is the Frontier*, wrote: "A city...is the pulsating product of the human hand and mind, reflecting man's history, his struggle for freedom, creativity, genius, and his selfishness and errors."
- Cities have been viewed from a wide range of perspectives as representative examples of the "best" and "worst" of human creativity and selfishness
- On one hand, cities are monuments to human ingenuity -- feats of highly complex engineering and an overall display of the human spirit to build order out of the natural environment
- On the other, cities are the most demonstrable example of how humans have polluted the environment and have willingly and rampantly despoiled nature beyond any sense of reason



- A new "paradigm" in urban planning and in how we view cities is emerging
- We are beginning to embrace the principles and techniques of *sustainability* and *sustainable development* in planning and managing cities
- We are looking at how livable cities are for ourselves, our children, and future progeny



- **Sustainable development provides a framework under which communities can use resources efficiently, create efficient infrastructures, protect and enhance quality of life, and create new businesses to strengthen their economies**

- **Where "traditional" approaches can lead to congestion, sprawl, pollution, and resource overconsumption, sustainable development offers real, lasting solutions that will strengthen our future**

NASA's Earth Science and Applied Programs Target Questions Where Human Impacts and Urbanization are Strategic Components:

- **How is the Earth changing and what are the consequences for life on Earth?**
- **How is the global Earth system changing?**
- **What are the primary causes of change in the Earth system?**
- **How does the Earth system respond to natural and human-induced changes?**
- **What are the consequences of change in the Earth system for human civilization?**
- **How well can we predict future changes in the Earth system?**
- **Earth Science Applications: Turn scientific and technical capabilities into practical tools for solving real world problems**

NASA Applied Sciences Program National Applications:

- [Agriculture](#)
- [Air Quality](#)
- [Ecological Forecasting](#)
- [Natural Disasters](#)
- [Public Health](#)
- [Water Resources](#)
- [Weather](#)

Urbanization and NASA Earth Science and Applications

- The 21st century is the first urban century in the history of humankind
- Current projections are suggest that 60-80% of the world population will live in urban settlements by the end of this century
- Across the globe, more than 411 cities have more than one million inhabitants
- In the 1970's the United Nations defined cities of 10 milliion or more residents as "megacities"
- In 1975 there were five megacities around the world
- Today there are 19+, and by 2015 the number of megacities is ⁷ expected to grow to 23





Urbanization Impacts

The built environment alters surface fluxes of heat, water and carbon and so interacts with climate, weather and energy cycles with feedbacks that influence human health, energy consumption, and sustainable economic investment.

- Increases Surface Runoff
- Reduces Carbon Sequestration
- Alters Energy Balance

Urban Climate: Local, Regional & Global Impacts

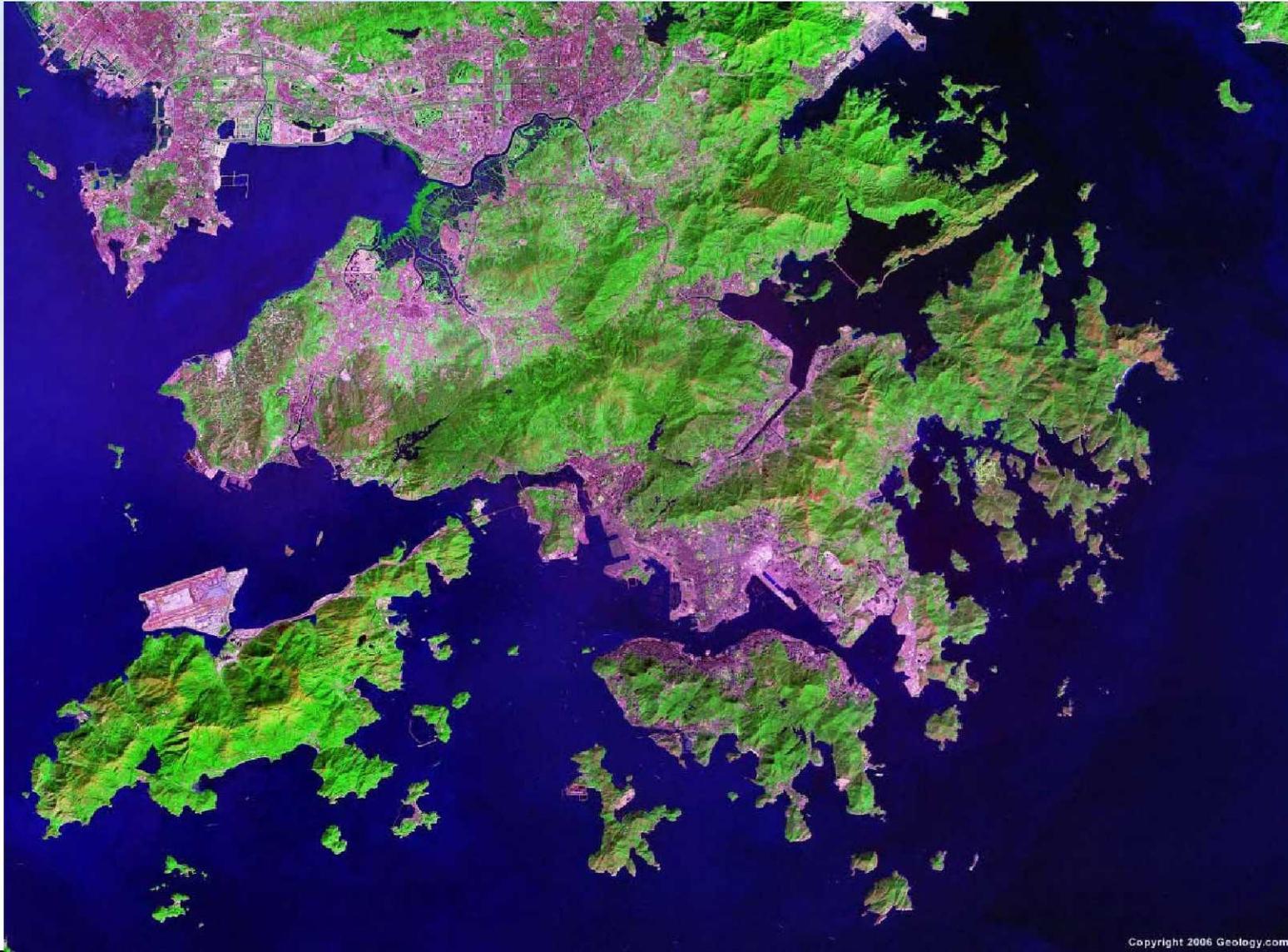
NASA's Remote Sensing Capabilities are Critical and Integral to the Study of Urban Areas and Their Effects on the Local, Regional and Global Environment

Washington, DC
from NASA
satellite data



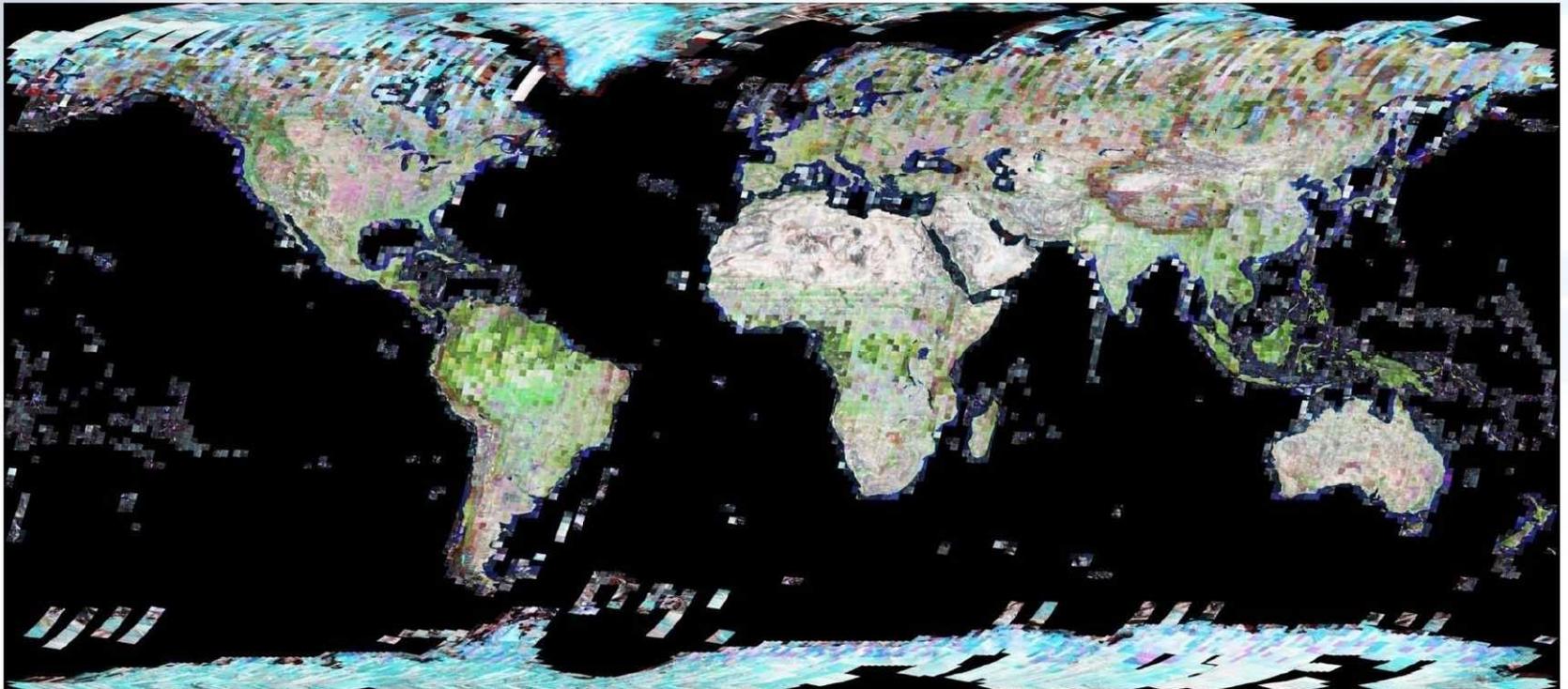


Hong Kong



Urban Climate: Local, Regional & Global Impacts

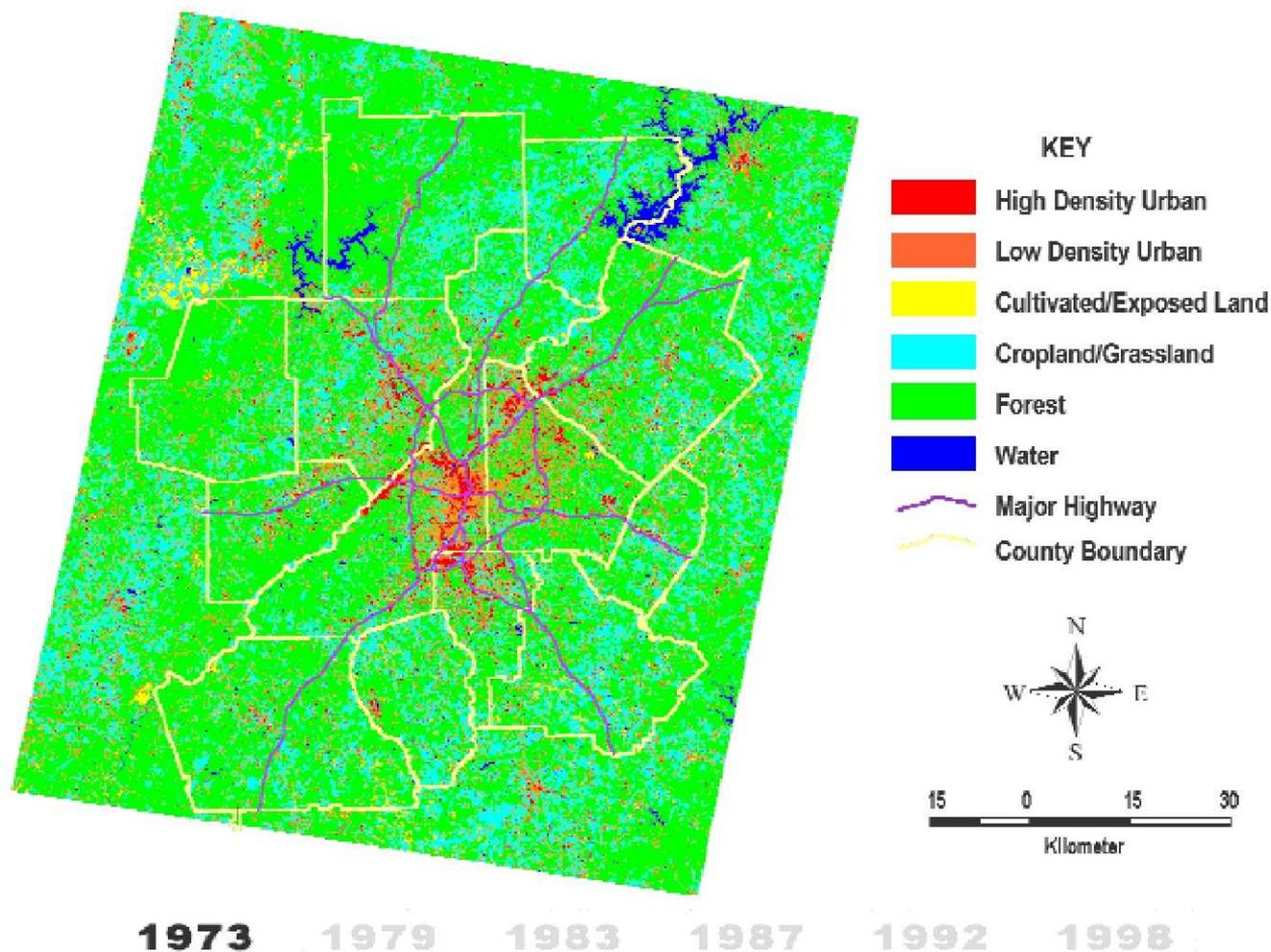
Landsat World Composite Image - 2001



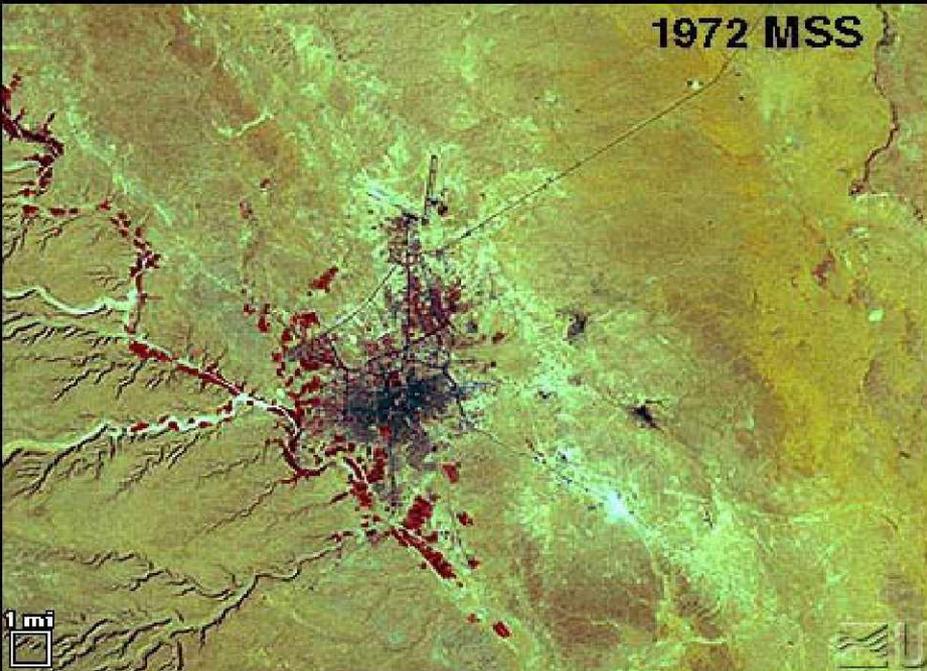


Urban Climate: Local, Regional & Global Impacts

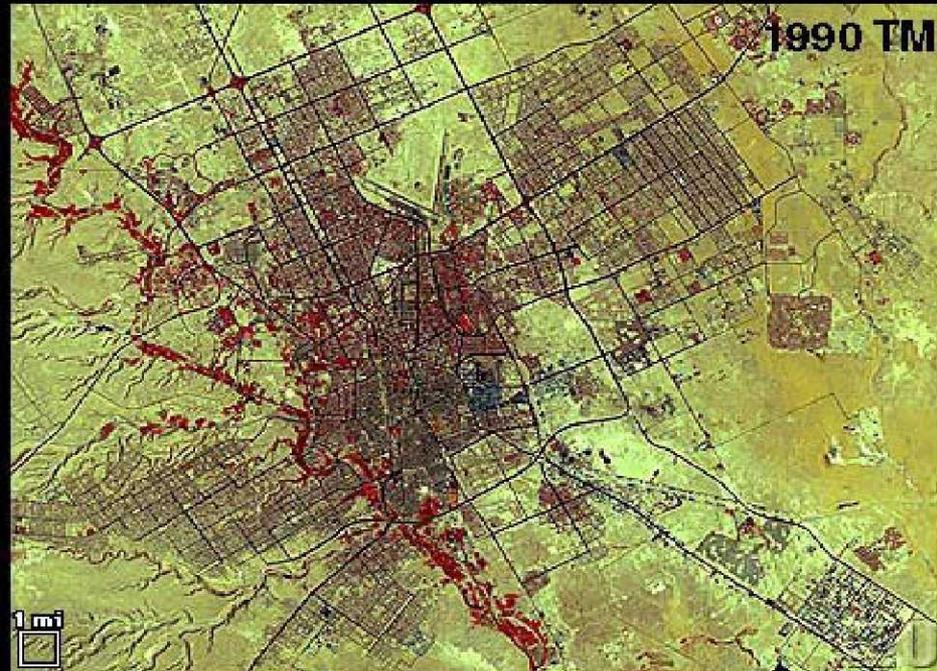
Changes in Land Use/Cover, Atlanta: 1973-1998



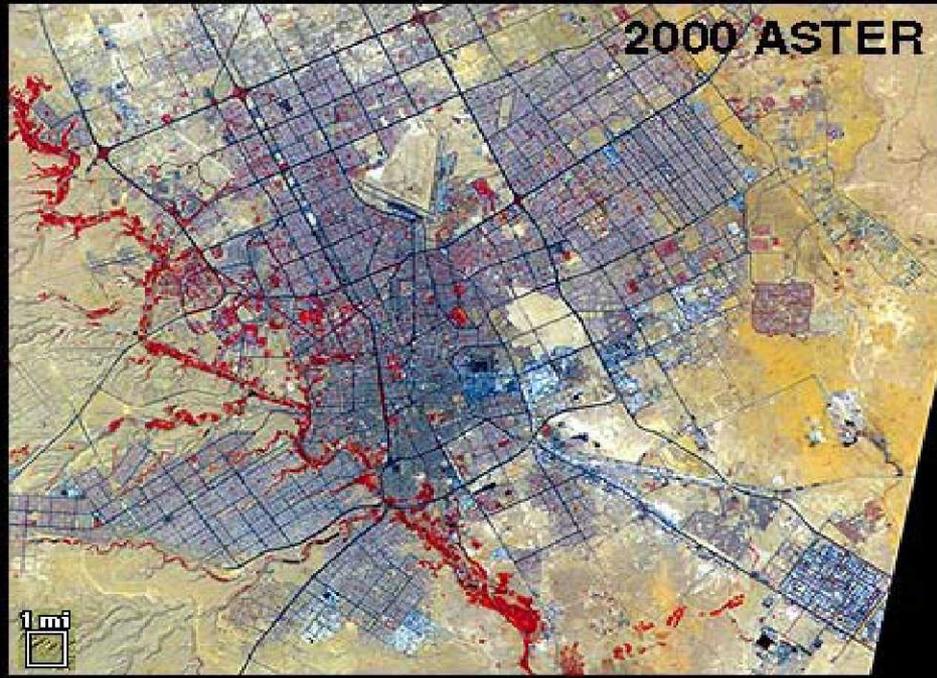
1972 MSS



1990 TM



2000 ASTER



Riyadh, Saudi Arabia showing spatial resolutions of different satellites

1986



0 2.5 5 10 Km
|-----|-----|-----|-----|

□ Land Processes Group, NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL



2007

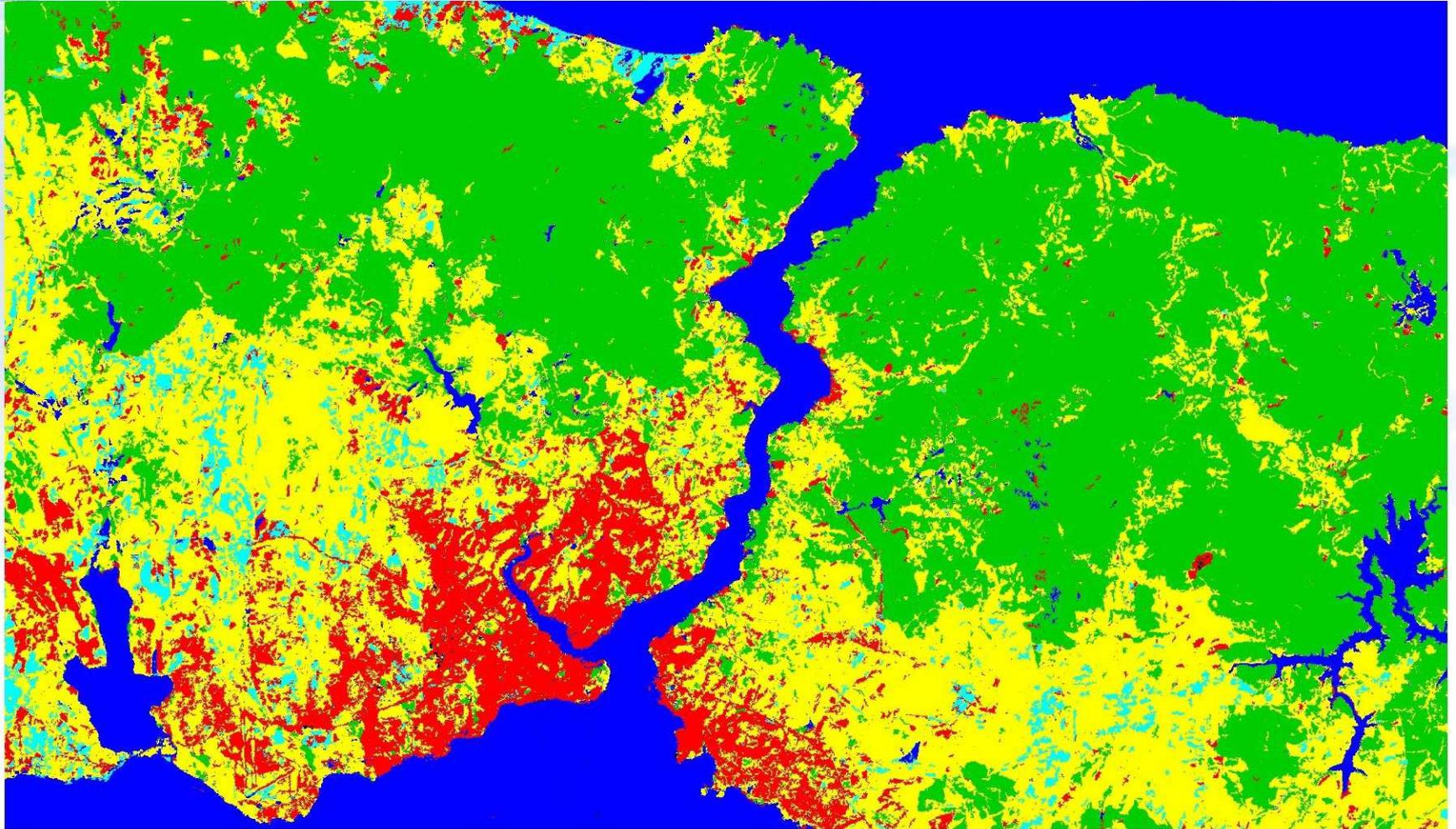


0 2.5 5 10 Km

□ *Land Processes Group, NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL*



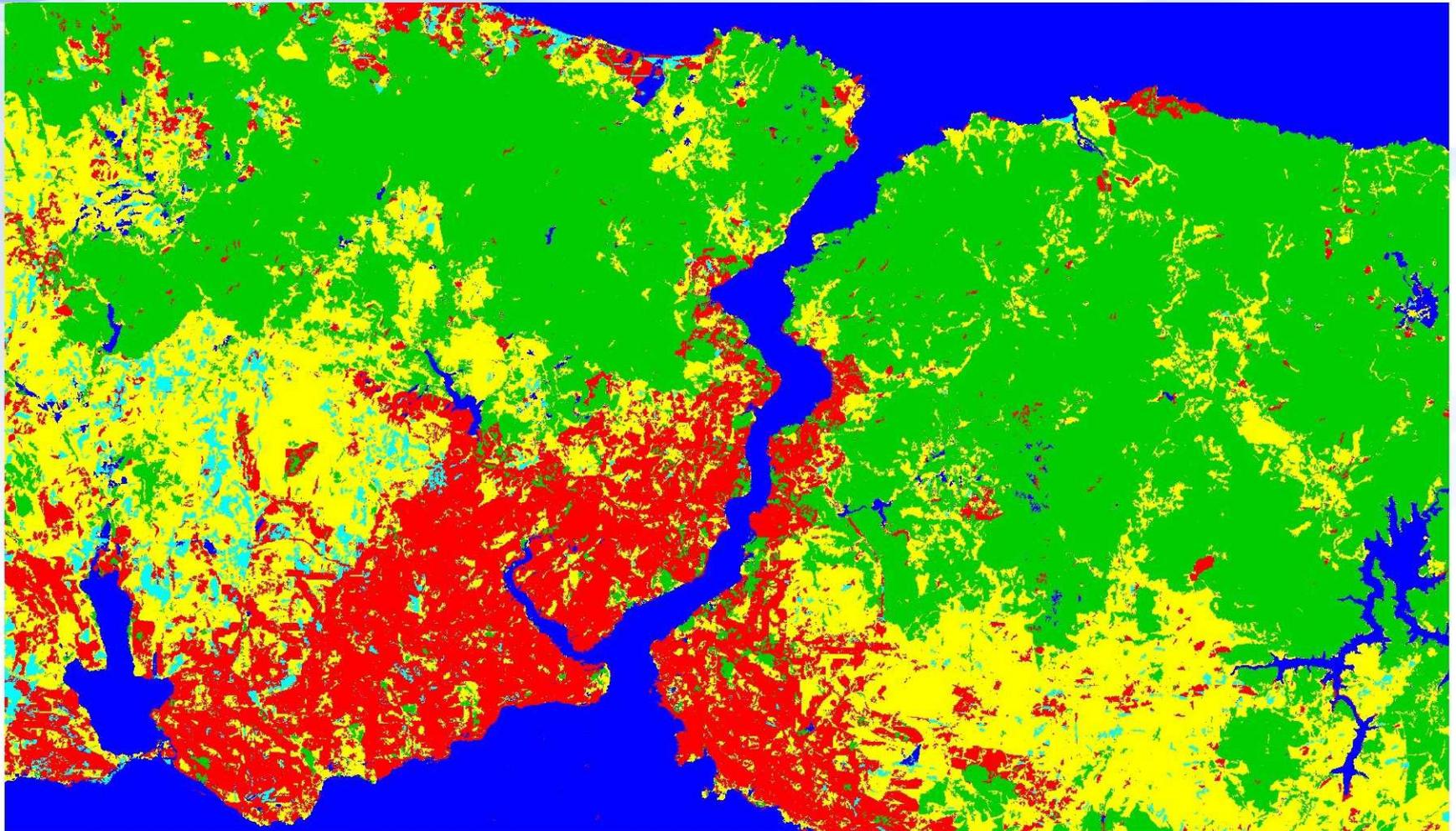
1986



□ *Land Processes Group, NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL*



2007



□ *Land Processes Group, NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, AL*

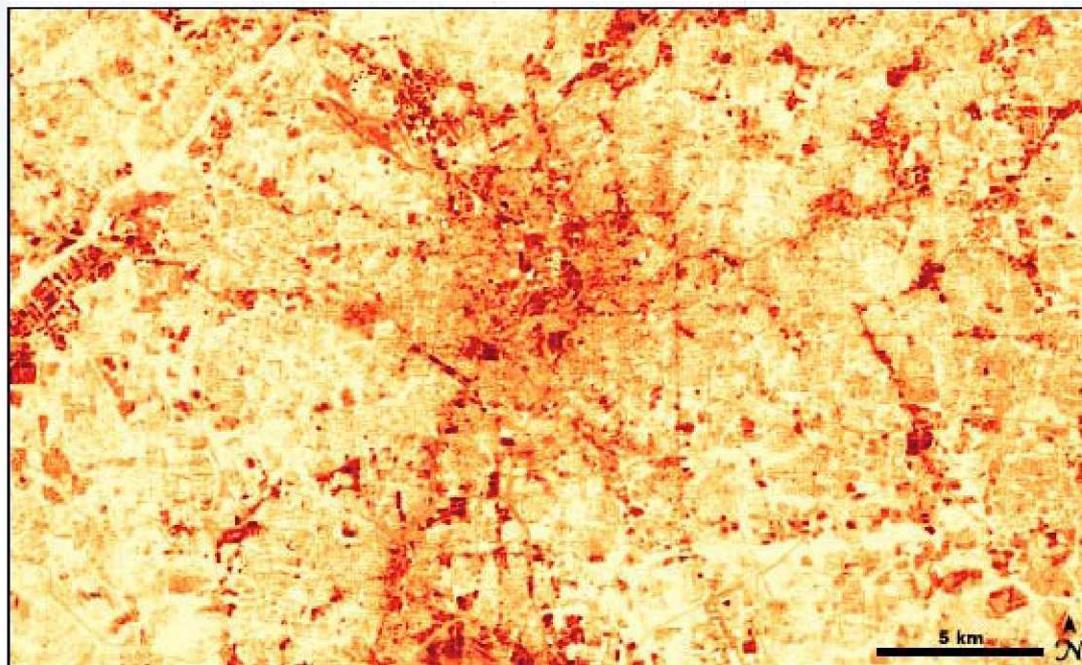




Urban Climate: Local, Regional & Global Impacts

Landsat Image of Istanbul



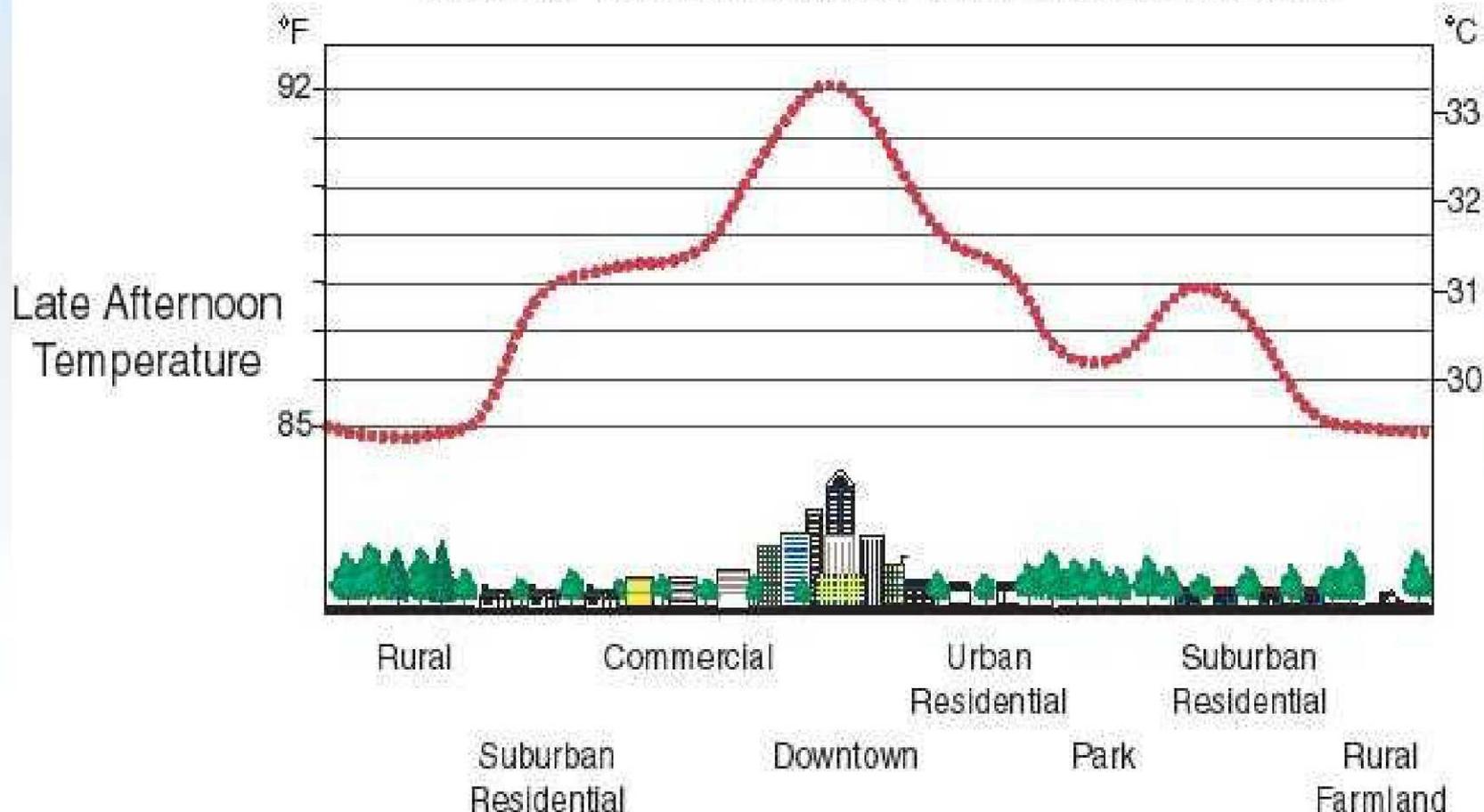


Temperature (°C)



**Atlanta, GA
and
relationship of
urban surface
temperatures
from Landsat
data**

Sketch of an Urban Heat-Island Profile





Urban Climate: Local, Regional & Global Impacts

Mission to Planet Earth
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

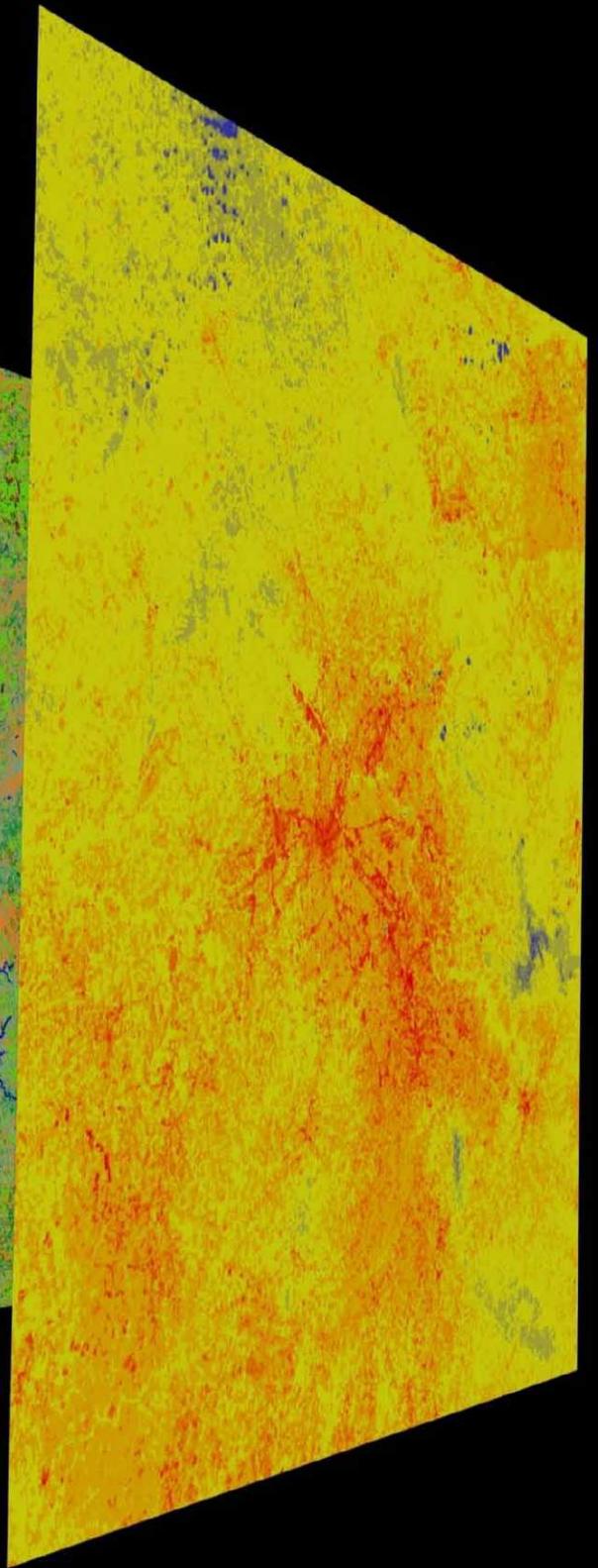
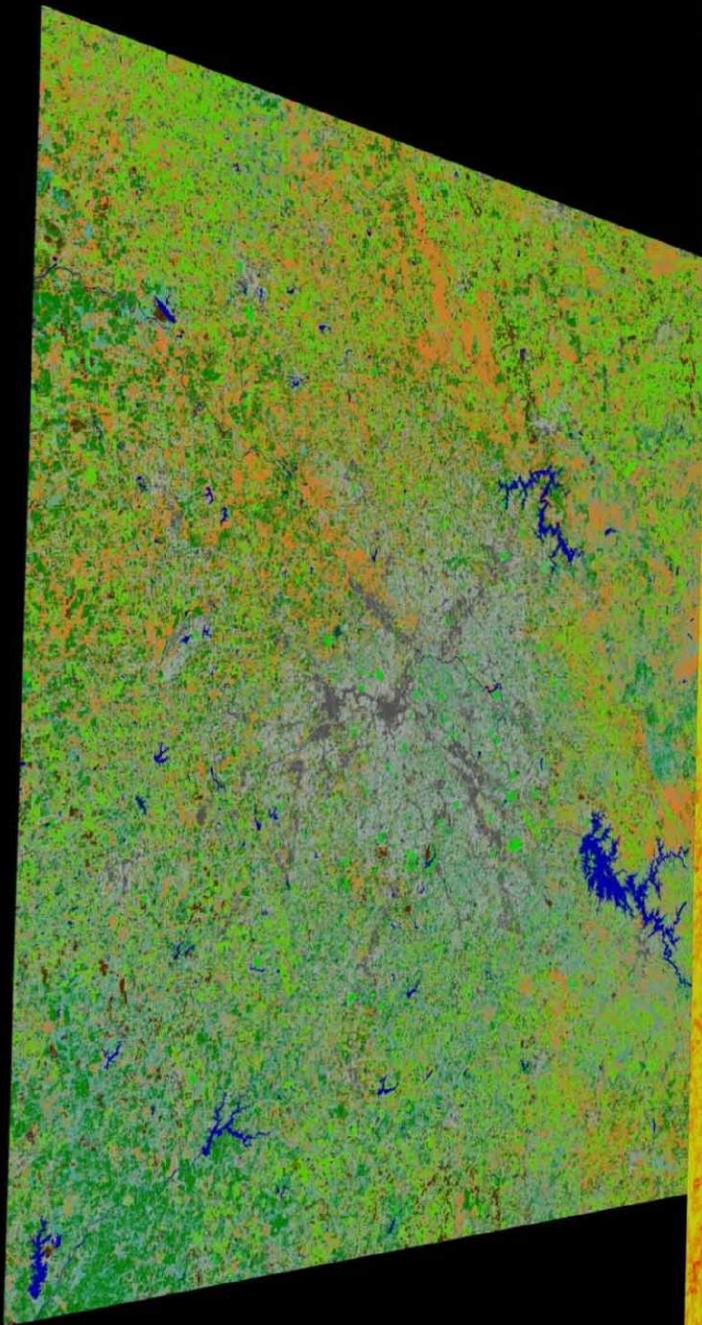


Urban Remote Sensing and Air Quality Models

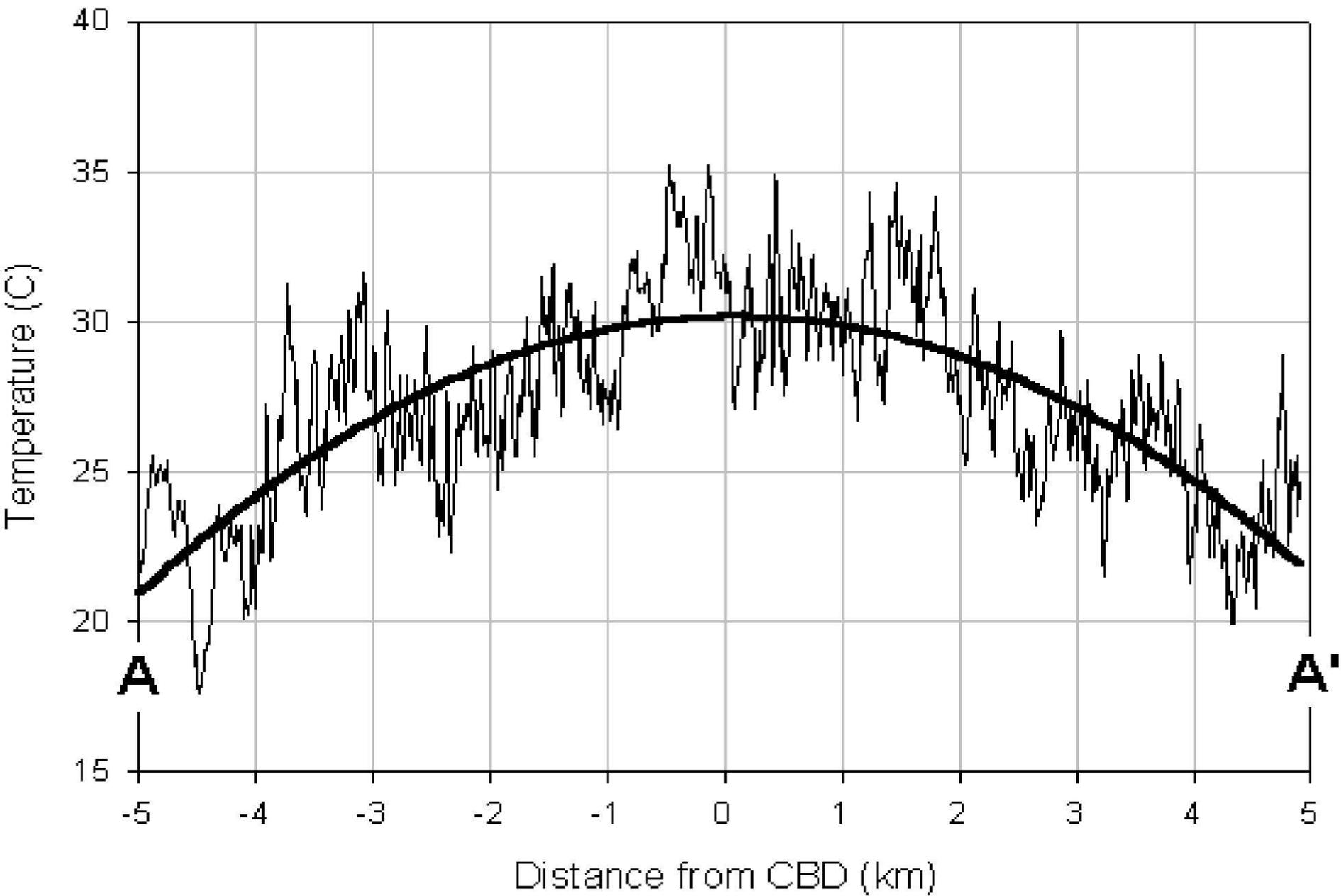
Volatile Organic Compounds
+ Nitrogen Oxides
+ Sunlight
→ Ozone



- Air pollution remains a National issue.
- Temperature increases the ozone levels.
- Urban heat island has major effect on temperature and height of mixing layer.
- Measurement program is defining land use patterns and relationship to heat production.
- Remote sensing data are being used to improve air quality modeling.



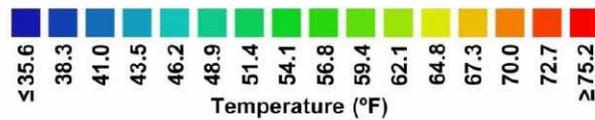
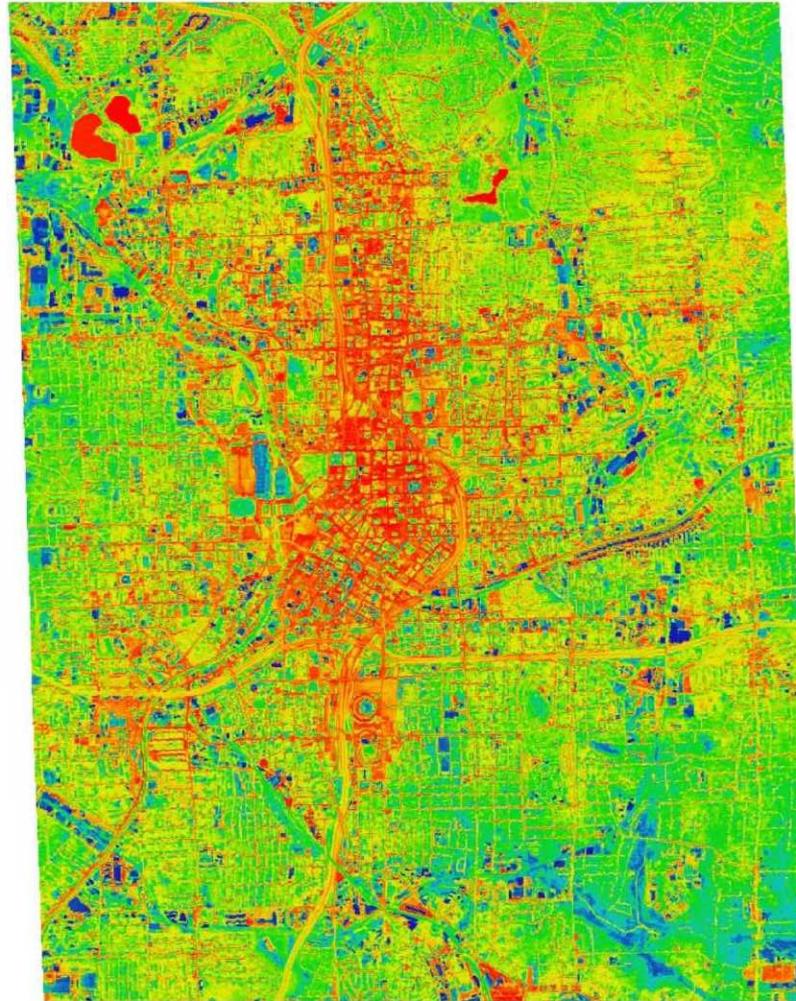






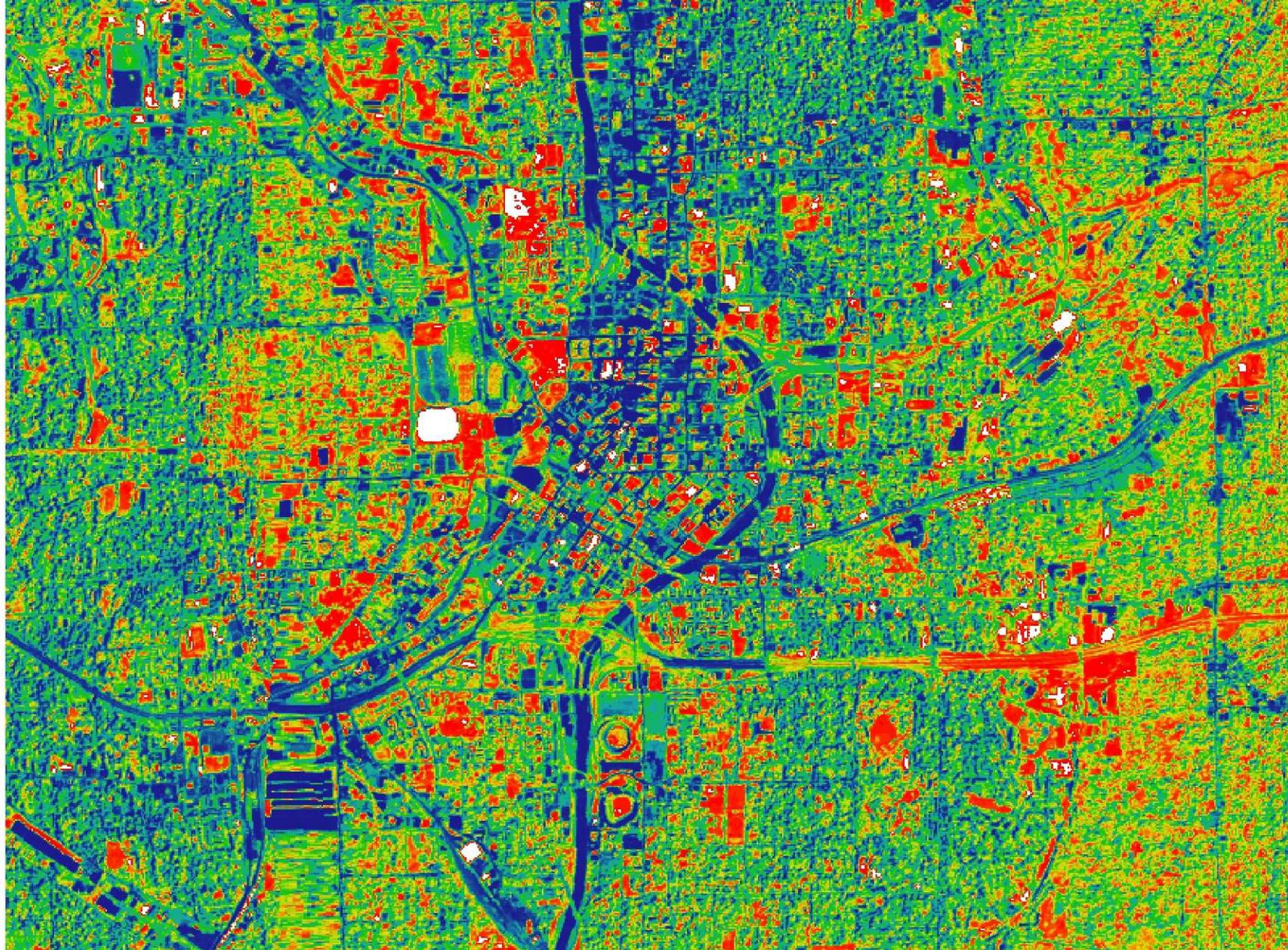


Atlanta Central Business District Night Data – May 1997



Source: NASA / EPA





Albedo



≤ 0.08



0.14



0.20



0.26



0.32



0.38



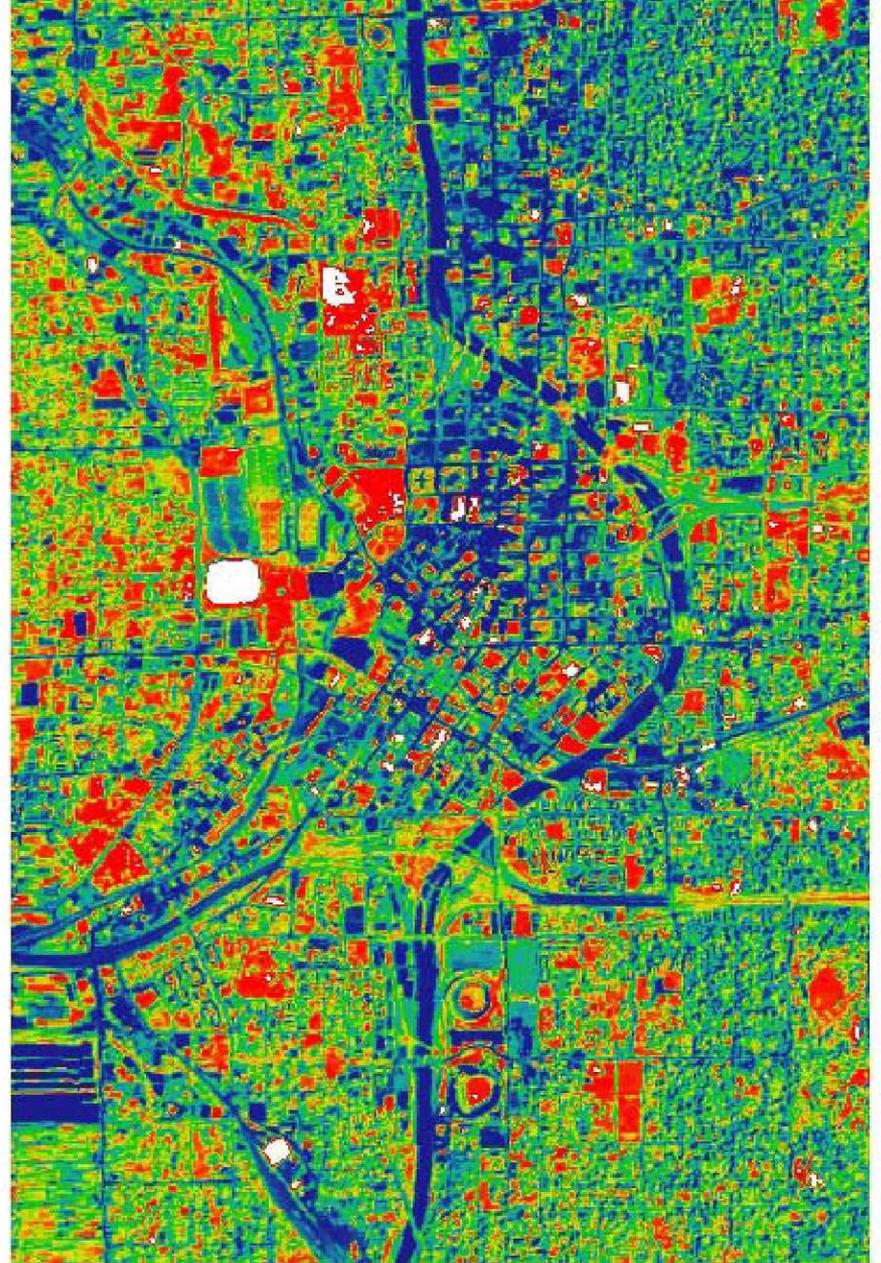
0.44



≥ 0.50



Temperature



Albedo

Atlanta, GA - May 1997

