

Projecting the Urban Heat Island Effect Using Historical Weather Patterns and Land Cover

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Abstract

An Urban Heat Island is a metropolitan area with higher air and surface temperatures than surrounding areas. The Urban Heat Island Effect (UHIE) is a relative measure of the heat in urban heat islands. This research study investigates how developed land cover and weather trends can be used to forecast the UHIE with two distinct modeling frameworks. Projections of future conditions can prepare scientists and communities to take greener initiatives and adapt their lifestyle to preserve the Earth. The study focuses on the Greater Austin Region (TX, USA) for initial feasibility, but aims to extend these methods to a national or global scale. The first technique uses machine learning (Keras sequential model) to identify correlations between factors closely linked to the UHIE. The tested factors were air and surface temperature, relative humidity, soil moisture, and population growth. Evident correlations were found and used to begin training a predictive model (artificial neural network). The second technique uses developed softwares in QGIS Modules for Land Use Change Evaluation (MOLUSCE), high resolution satellite imagery provided by Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics land cover/land use data, and distance from roadways and inland water bodies data in order to accurately predict the possible changes in 2022 to the Greater Austin Region. Major limitations throughout the research process include regional & temporal data inconsistencies, the narrow scope of factors and geographic region, and the time constraint of the NASA SEES internship. Given ample time and data, these analyses can be used in green efforts to moderate and reduce the causes of UHIE. They can also aid in further investigating water contamination, energy consumption, and human health, and make larger scale environmental simulations possible.

Projecting the Urban Heat Island Effect Using Historical Weather Patterns and Land Cover

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An Urban Heat Island is a metropolitan area with higher air and surface temperatures than surrounding areas. The Urban Heat Island Effect (UHIE) is a relative measure of the heat in urban heat islands. This research study investigates how developed land cover and weather trends can be used to forecast the UHIE with two distinct modeling frameworks. Projections of future conditions can prepare scientists and communities to take greener initiatives and adapt their lifestyle to preserve the Earth. The study focuses on the Greater Austin Region (TX, USA) for initial feasibility, but aims to extend these methods to a national or global scale.

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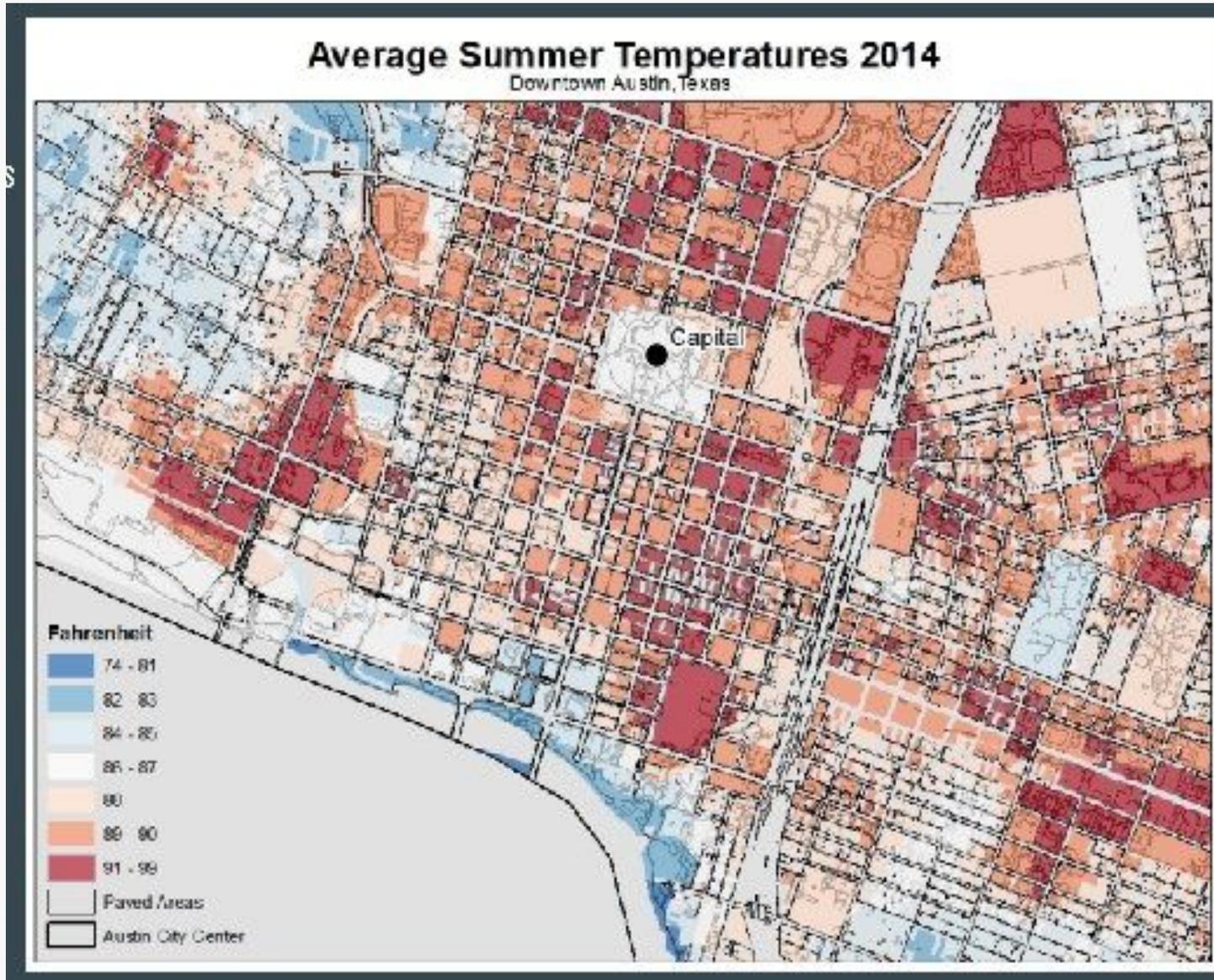
Major limitations throughout the research process include regional & temporal data inconsistencies, the narrow scope of factors and geographic region, and the time constraint of the NASA SEES internship. Given ample time and data, these analyses can be used in green efforts to moderate and reduce the causes of UHIE. They can also aid in further investigating water contamination, energy consumption, and human health, and make larger scale environmental simulations possible.



Research Question

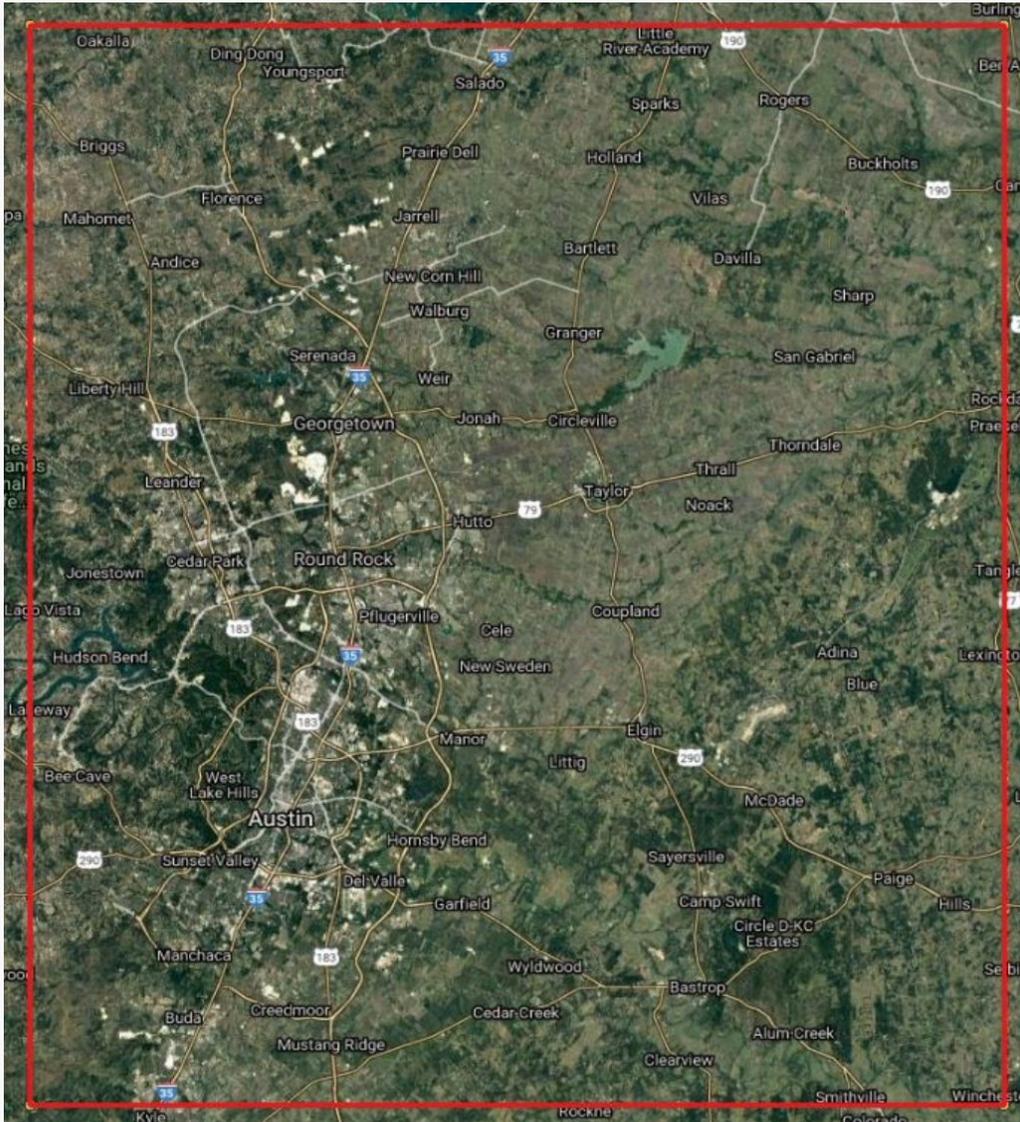
How can **developed land cover** and **weather trends** be used to forecast the **Urban Heat Island Effect**?

Introduction



- ❑ Urban Heat Islands
- ❑ Trend changes with Urban Sprawl
- ❑ Hayhoe et al., 2014

Study Site



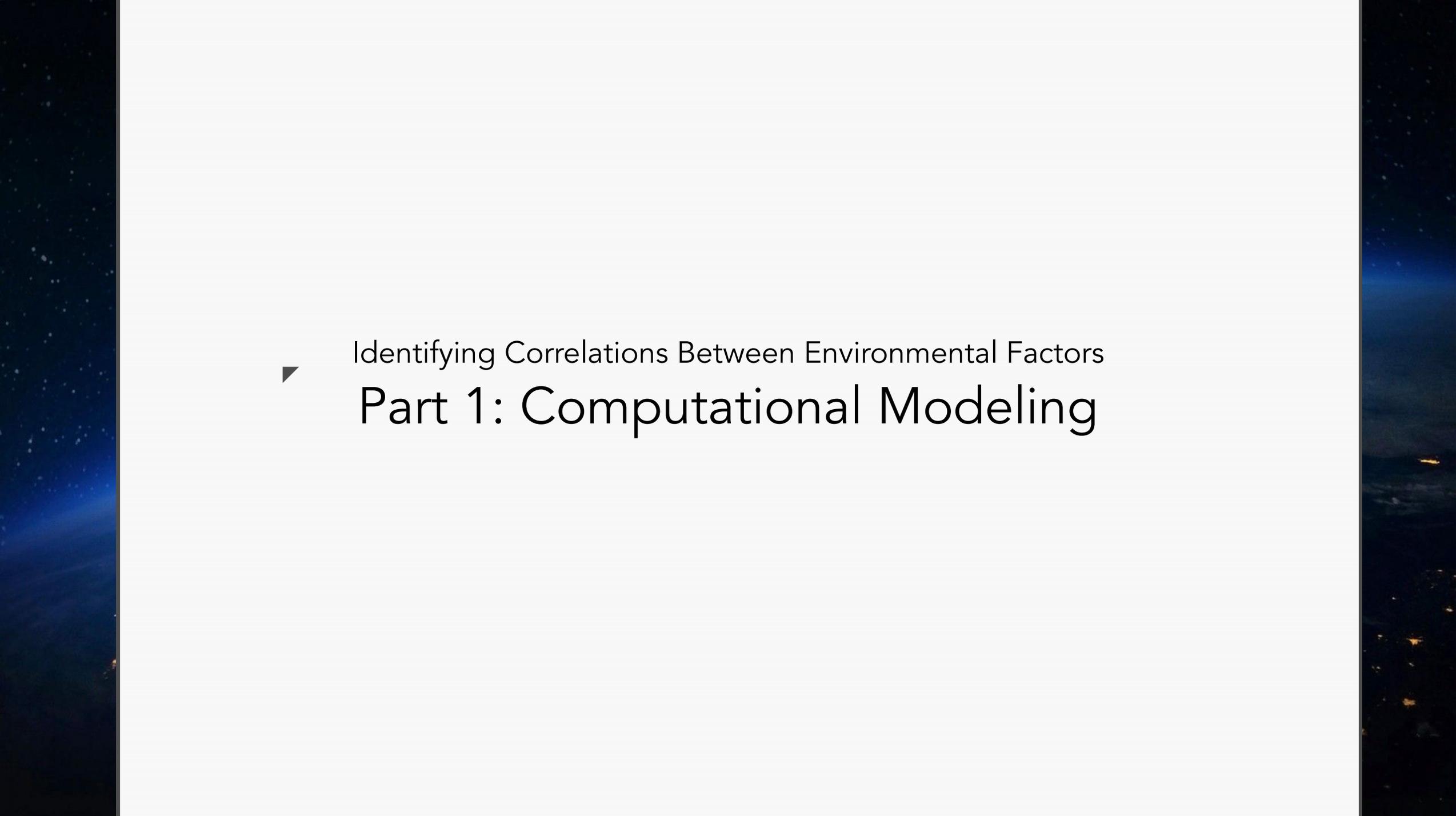
Greater Austin Region (TX, USA)

Climate

- ❑ Köppen Climate Classification
- ❑ Humid Subtropical Climate
- ❑ Evenly distributed precipitation
- ❑ May, October, June Peaks
- ❑ Southerly winds
- ❑ Low stratus clouds at night
- ❑ Hottest year: 2017, coldest: 1899
- ❑ Progressive Increase

Google Maps

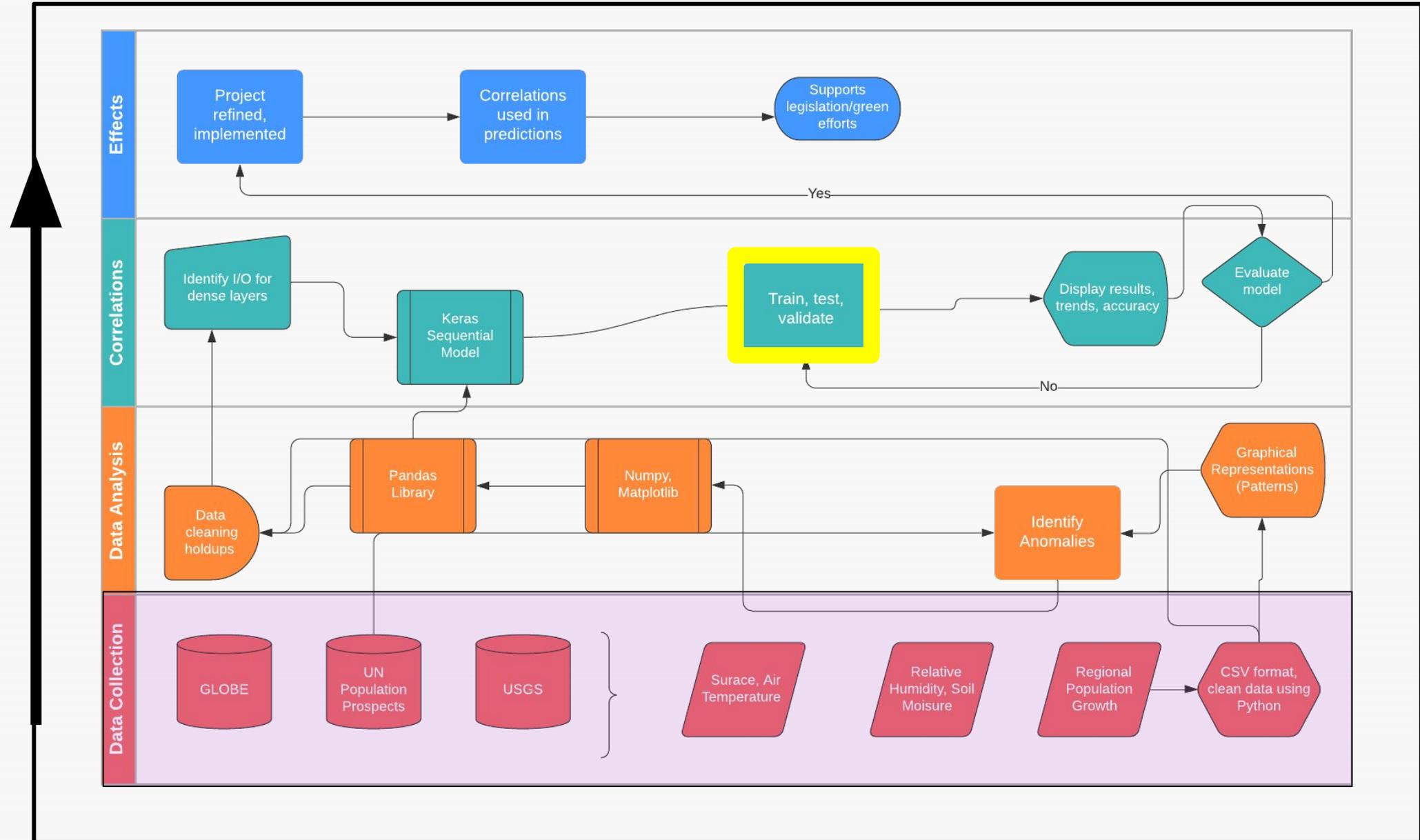


A decorative border on the left and right sides of the slide, featuring a dark blue space background with stars and a faint blue glow.

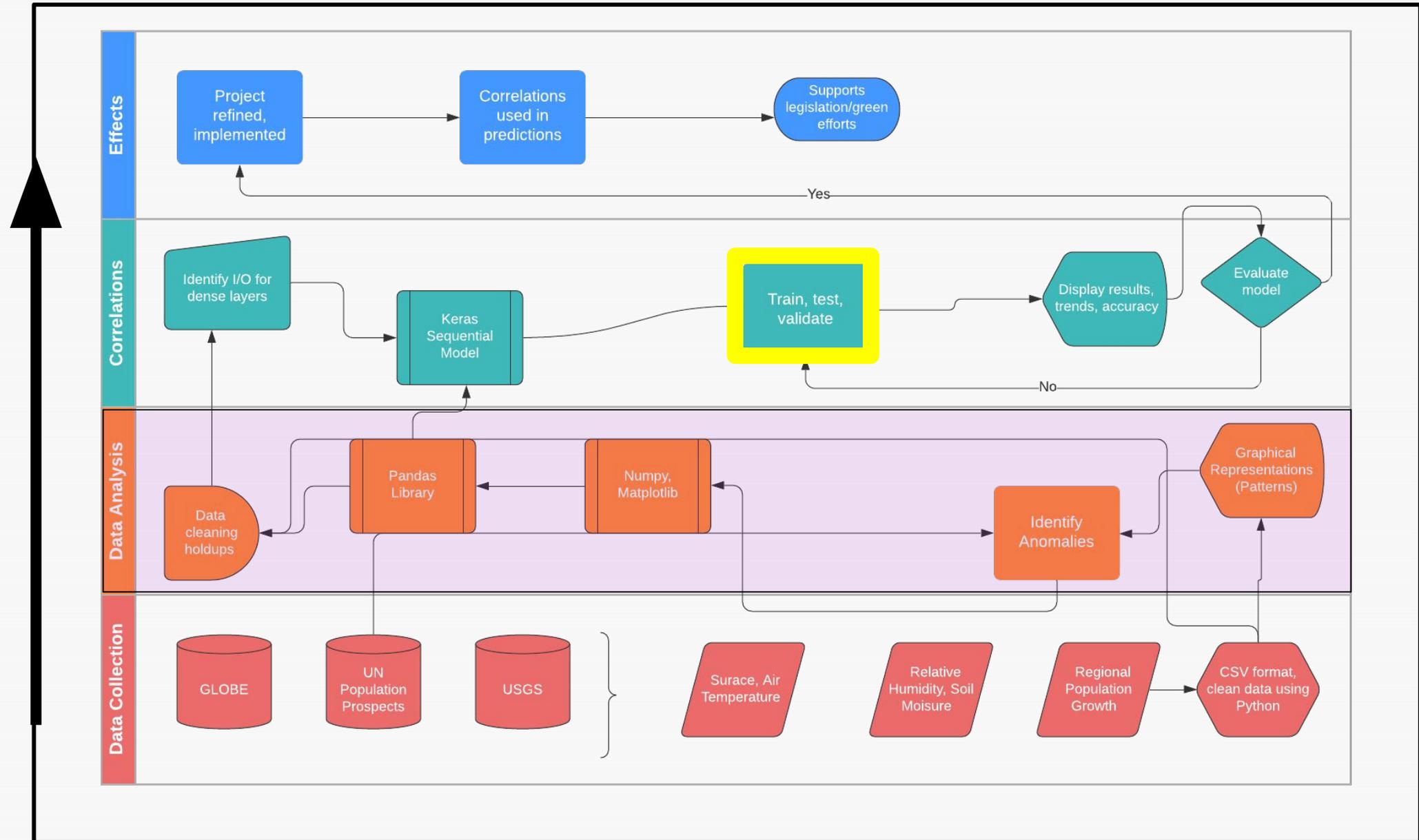
Identifying Correlations Between Environmental Factors

Part 1: Computational Modeling

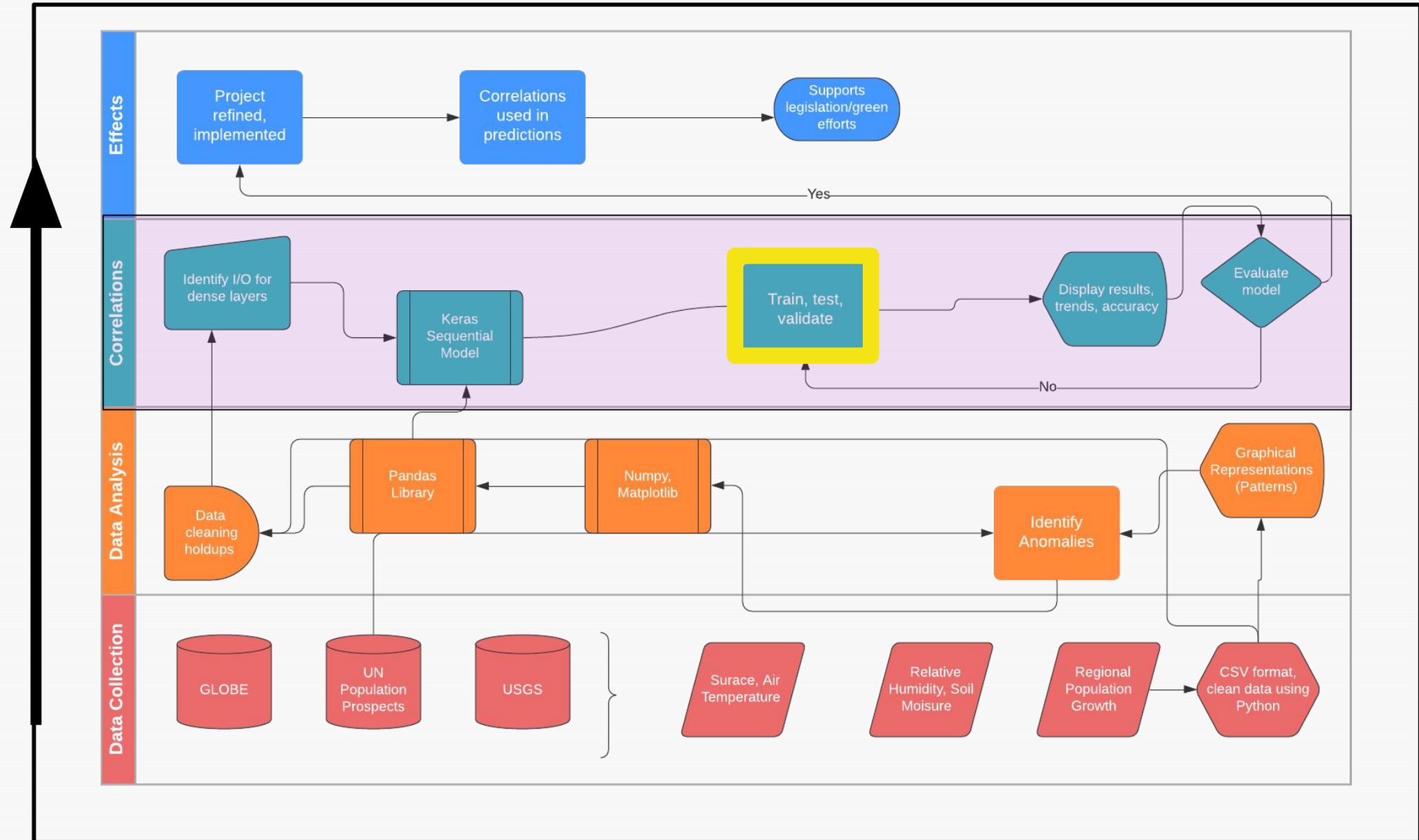
Research Methods: Planning



Research Methods: Planning



Research Methods: Planning



Results

Correlations, precision & recall

Real Output <=> Predictions (First 10 values)

```
[10.2] <=> [10.19517]
[10.2] <=> [10.24102]
[9.4] <=> [10.206987]
[10.4] <=> [11.291314]
[10.4] <=> [11.104922]
[9.8] <=> [10.973987]
[13.7] <=> [11.557368]
[13.8] <=> [10.897681]
[11.9] <=> [11.373532]
[11.9] <=> [12.201732]
```

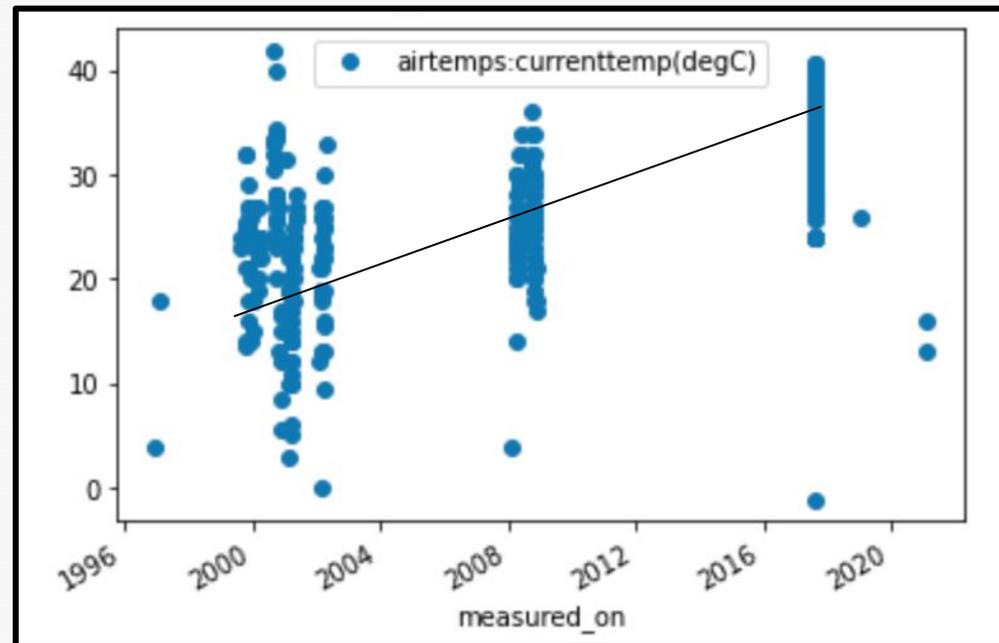
Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 32)	96
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	330
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1)	11

Total params: 437

Trainable params: 437

Non-trainable params: 0



Upward trend in median air temperature in study site

Research Methods: Data

```
atemp.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
Int64Index: 571 entries, 1 to 571  
Data columns (total 14 columns):  
#   Column                               Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ---                               -  
0   organization_id                       571 non-null    object  
1   org_name                               571 non-null    object  
2   site_id                                571 non-null    object  
3   site_name                              571 non-null    object  
4   latitude                               571 non-null    object  
5   longitude                              571 non-null    object  
6   elevation                              571 non-null    object  
7   measured_on                           571 non-null    datetime64[ns]  
8   airtemps:userid                       571 non-null    float64  
9   airtemps:measuredat                   571 non-null    object  
10  airtemps:solarmeasuredat               571 non-null    object  
11  airtemps:currenttemp(degC)            571 non-null    float64  
12  airtemps:comments                      342 non-null    object  
13  airtemps:globeteams                    0 non-null     float64  
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(3), object(10)  
memory usage: 66.9+ KB
```

Pandas Dataframe Summary



GLOBE Visualization System

Discussion

Importing Keras and Modelling

```
from oauth2client.client import GoogleCredentials

# Keras requirements
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential, load_model
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping

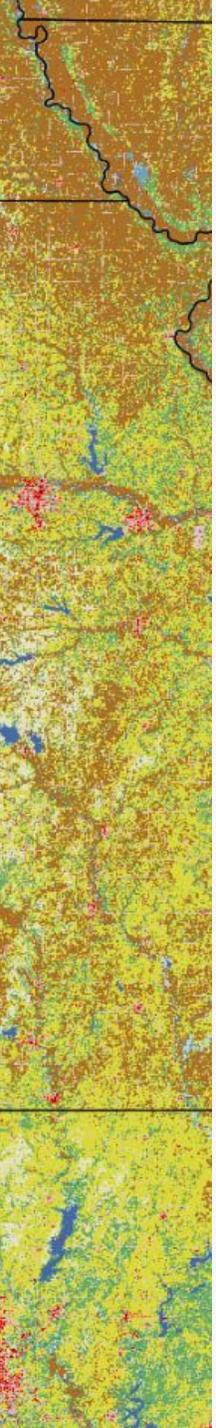
from google.colab import drive

Requirement already satisfied: gast==0.2.2 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (0.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: grpcio>=1.8.6 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (1.15.0)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy<2.0,>=1.16.0 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (1.16.4)
Requirement already satisfied: protobuf>=3.8.0 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (3.8.0)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy=1.2.2; python_version < "3" in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (1.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.12.0 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (1.15.0)
Requirement already satisfied: wheel; python_version < "3" in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (0.36.2)
Requirement already satisfied: wrapt>=1.11.1 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (1.11.2)
Requirement already satisfied: keras-preprocessing>=1.1.0 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (1.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: backports.weakref>=1.0rc1; python_version < "3.4" in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (1.0.post1)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow-estimator<2.2.0,>=2.1.0 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (2.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: keras-applications>=1.0.8 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (1.0.8)
Requirement already satisfied: functools32>=3.2.3; python_version < "3" in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (3.2.3.post2)
Requirement already satisfied: termcolor>=1.1.0 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (1.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: absl-py>=0.7.0 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (0.7.1)
Requirement already satisfied: opt-einsum>=2.3.2 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (2.3.2)
Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard<2.2.0,>=2.1.0 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (2.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: google-pasta>=0.1.6 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (0.1.7)
Requirement already satisfied: enum34>=1.1.6; python_version < "3.4" in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (1.1.6)
Requirement already satisfied: mock>=2.0.0; python_version < "3" in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (2.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: astor>=0.6.0 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorflow-gpu) (0.8.1)
Requirement already satisfied: futures>=2.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from grpcio=1.8.6->tensorflow-gpu) (3.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from protobuf>=3.8.0->tensorflow-gpu) (44.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: h5py in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from keras-applications>=1.0.8->tensorflow-gpu) (2.8.0)
Requirement already satisfied: google-auth-oauthlib<0.5,>=0.4.1 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorboard<2.2.0,>=2.1.0->tensorflow-gpu) (0.4.1)
Requirement already satisfied: Werkzeug>=0.11.15 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorboard<2.2.0,>=2.1.0->tensorflow-gpu) (0.15.5)
Requirement already satisfied: google-auth<2,>=1.6.3 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorboard<2.2.0,>=2.1.0->tensorflow-gpu) (1.33.1)
Requirement already satisfied: requests<3,>=2.21.0 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorboard<2.2.0,>=2.1.0->tensorflow-gpu) (2.23.0)
Requirement already satisfied: markdown>=2.6.8 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from tensorboard<2.2.0,>=2.1.0->tensorflow-gpu) (3.1.1)
Requirement already satisfied: funcsigs>=1; python_version < "3.3" in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from mock=2.0.0; python_version < "3"->tensorflow-gpu) (0.1.7)
Requirement already satisfied: pbr>=0.11 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from mock=2.0.0; python_version < "3"->tensorflow-gpu) (5.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: requests-oauthlib>=0.7.0 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from google-auth-oauthlib<0.5,>=0.4.1->tensorboard<2.2.0,>=2.1.0->tensorflow-gpu) (1.3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: cachetools<5.0,>=2.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from google-auth<2,>=1.6.3->tensorboard<2.2.0,>=2.1.0->tensorflow-gpu) (2.1.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pyasn1-modules>=0.2.1 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from google-auth<2,>=1.6.3->tensorboard<2.2.0,>=2.1.0->tensorflow-gpu) (0.2.8)
Requirement already satisfied: rsa<4.6; python_version < "3.6" in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from google-auth<2,>=1.6.3->tensorboard<2.2.0,>=2.1.0->tensorflow-gpu) (4.7.4)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<1.25.0,!1.25.1,!1.26,>=1.21.1 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorboard<2.2.0,>=2.1.0->tensorflow-gpu) (1.25.0)
Requirement already satisfied: chardet<4,>=3.0.2 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorboard<2.2.0,>=2.1.0->tensorflow-gpu) (3.0.4)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorboard<2.2.0,>=2.1.0->tensorflow-gpu) (2019.9.11)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<3,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from requests<3,>=2.21.0->tensorboard<2.2.0,>=2.1.0->tensorflow-gpu) (2.8.0)
Requirement already satisfied: oauthlib>=3.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from requests-oauthlib=0.7.0->google-auth-oauthlib<0.5,>=0.4.1->tensorboard<2.2.0,>=2.1.0->tensorflow-gpu) (3.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyasn1<0.5.0,>=0.4.1 in /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (from pyasn1-modules>=0.2.1->google-auth<2,>=1.6.3->tensorboard<2.2.0,>=2.1.0->tensorflow-gpu) (0.4.8)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
graphviz is already the newest version (2.40.1-2).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 40 not upgraded.
```

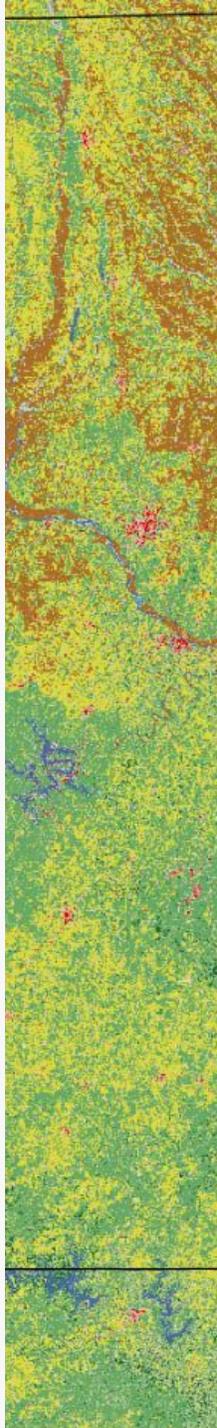
Real Output <==> Predictions

```
[10.2] <==> [10.19517]
[10.2] <==> [10.24102]
[9.4] <==> [10.206987]
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[11.9] <==> [11.373532]
[11.9] <==> [12.201732]
Model: "sequential"
```

Model's validation losses (discrepancy between verified data and predicted output) < 4%



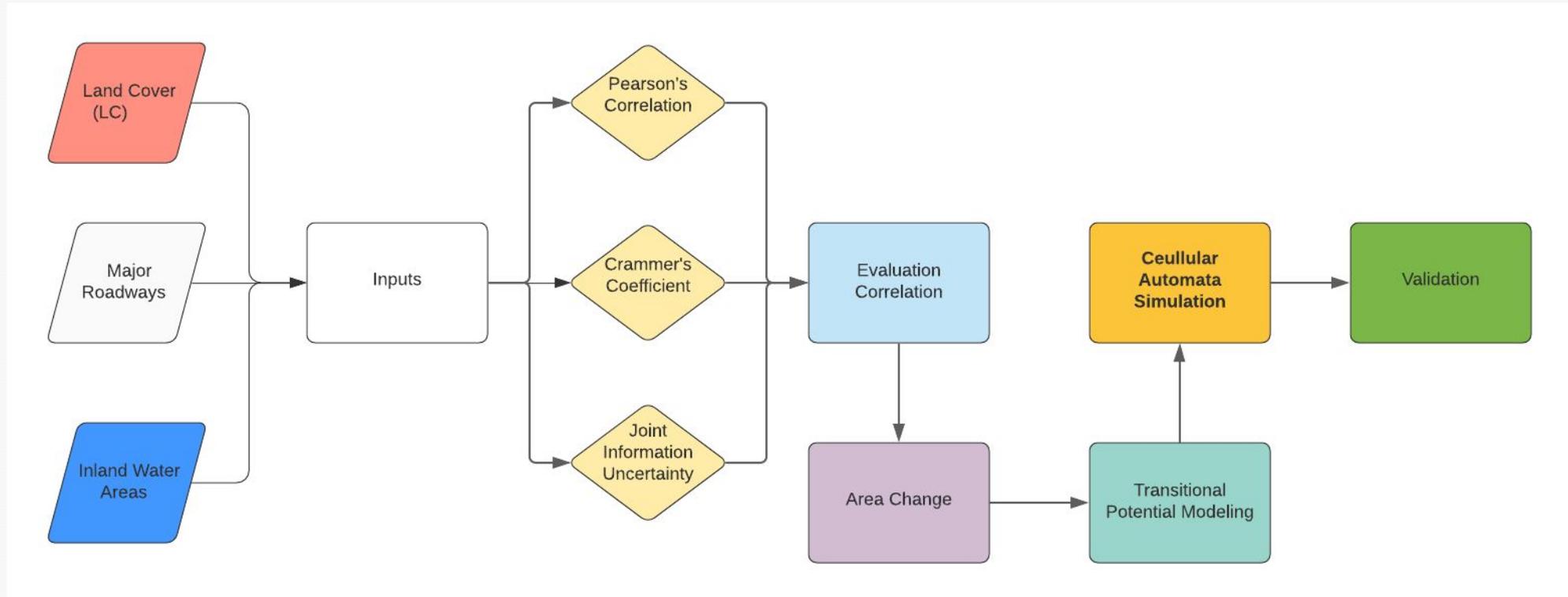
Predicting Future Land Use/Land Cover
Part 2: Satellite Imagery



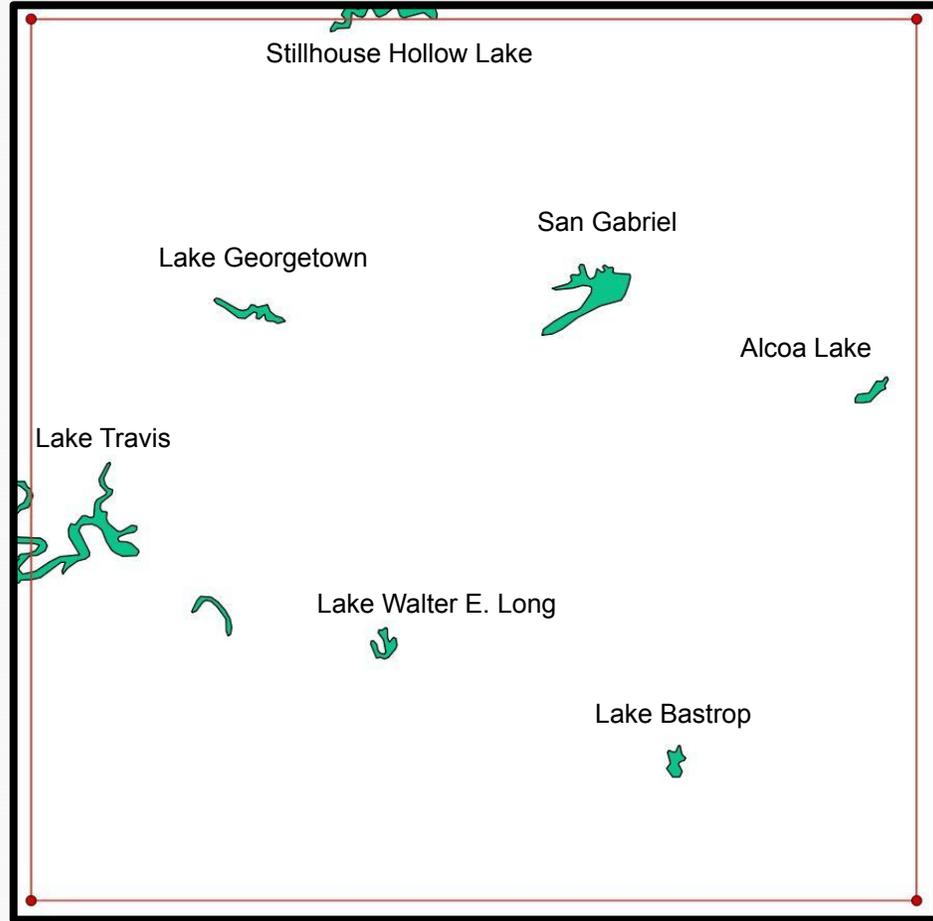
Modules for Land Use Change Simulations (MOLUSCE)



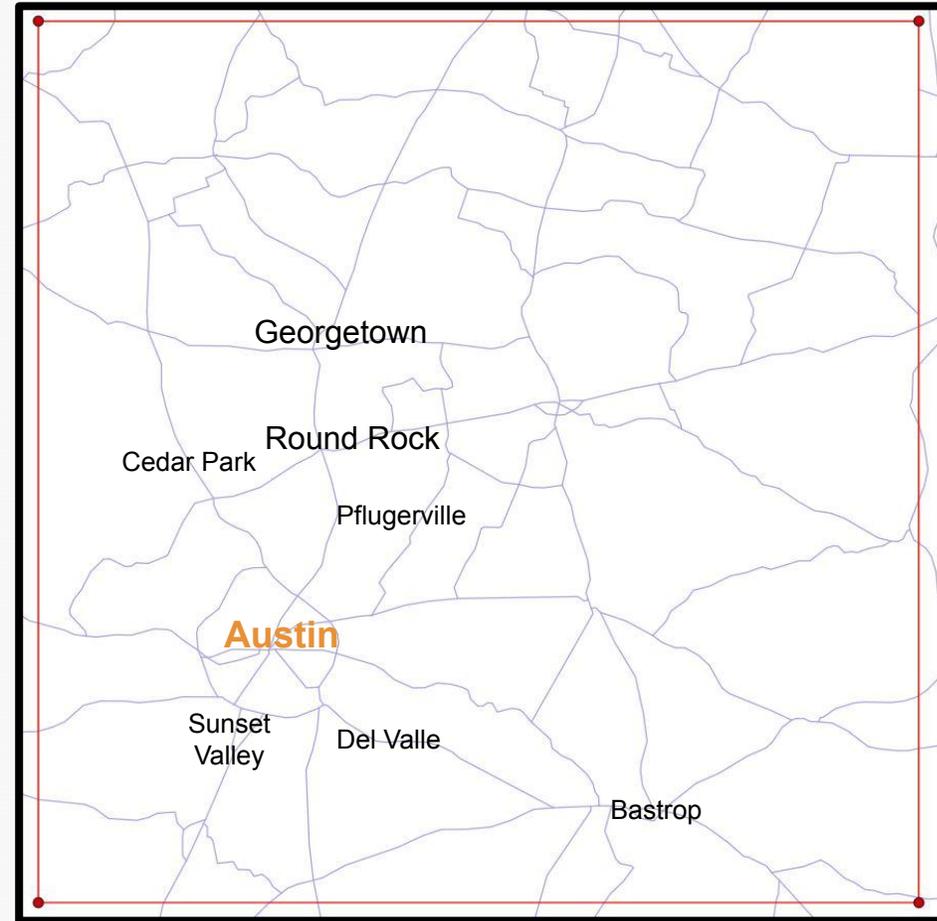
Prediction Model Process



Inputs

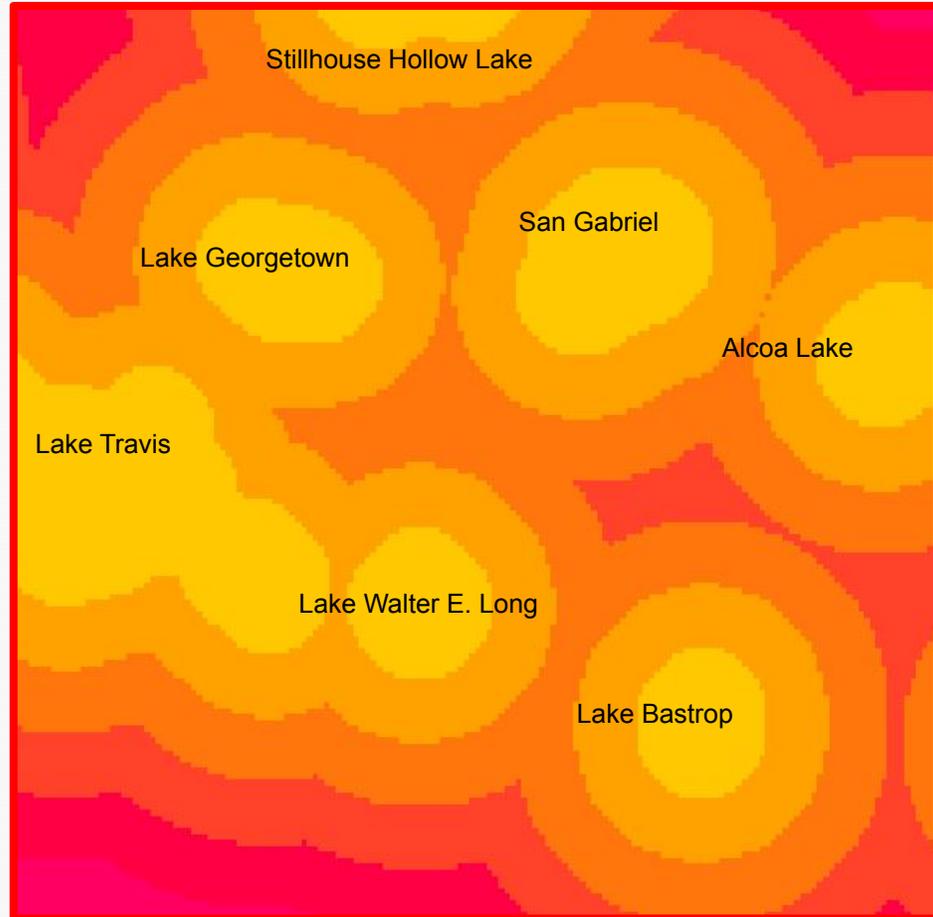


Inland Water Input



Major Roadways

Euclidian Distance From



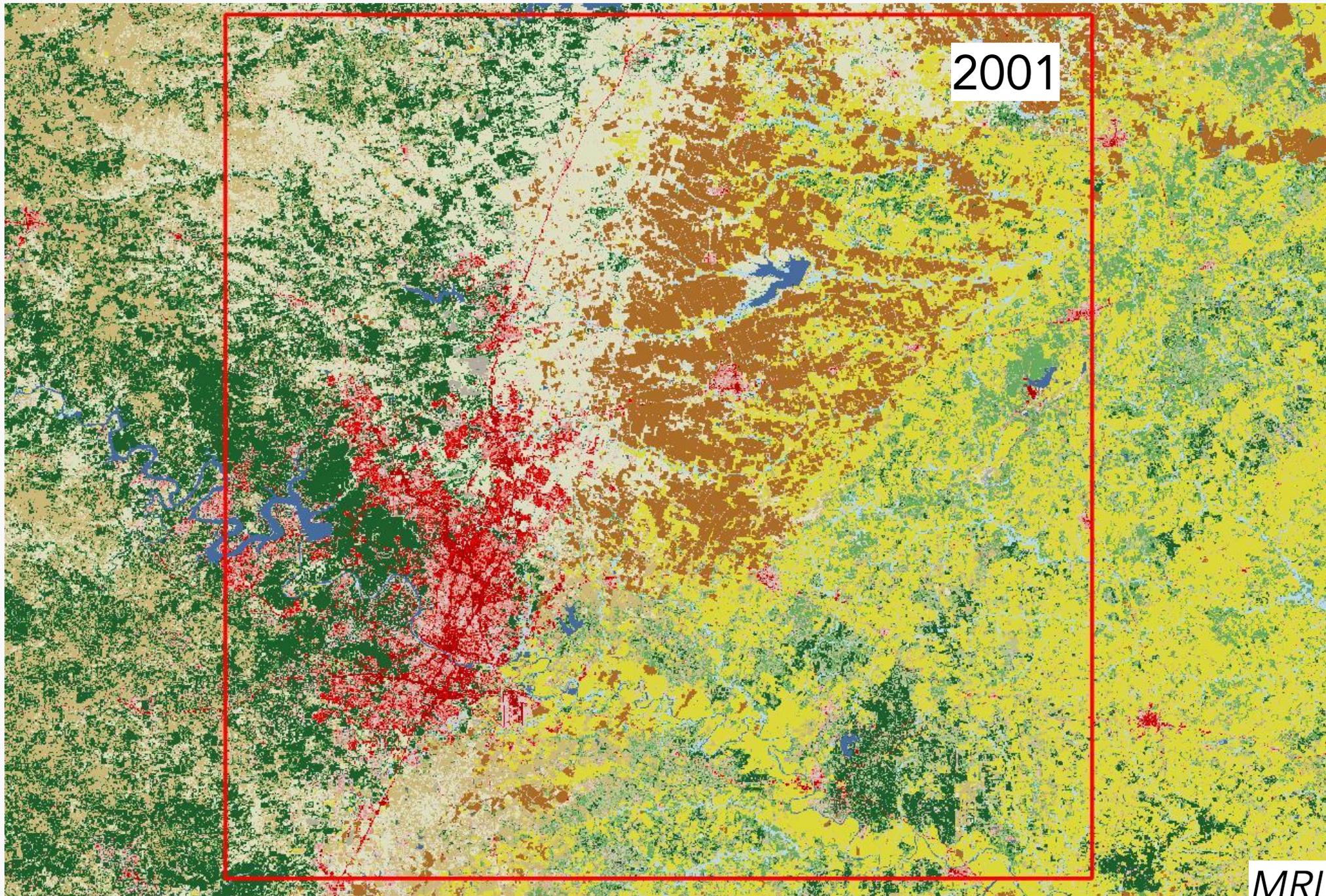
Distance From Water



Distance From Road

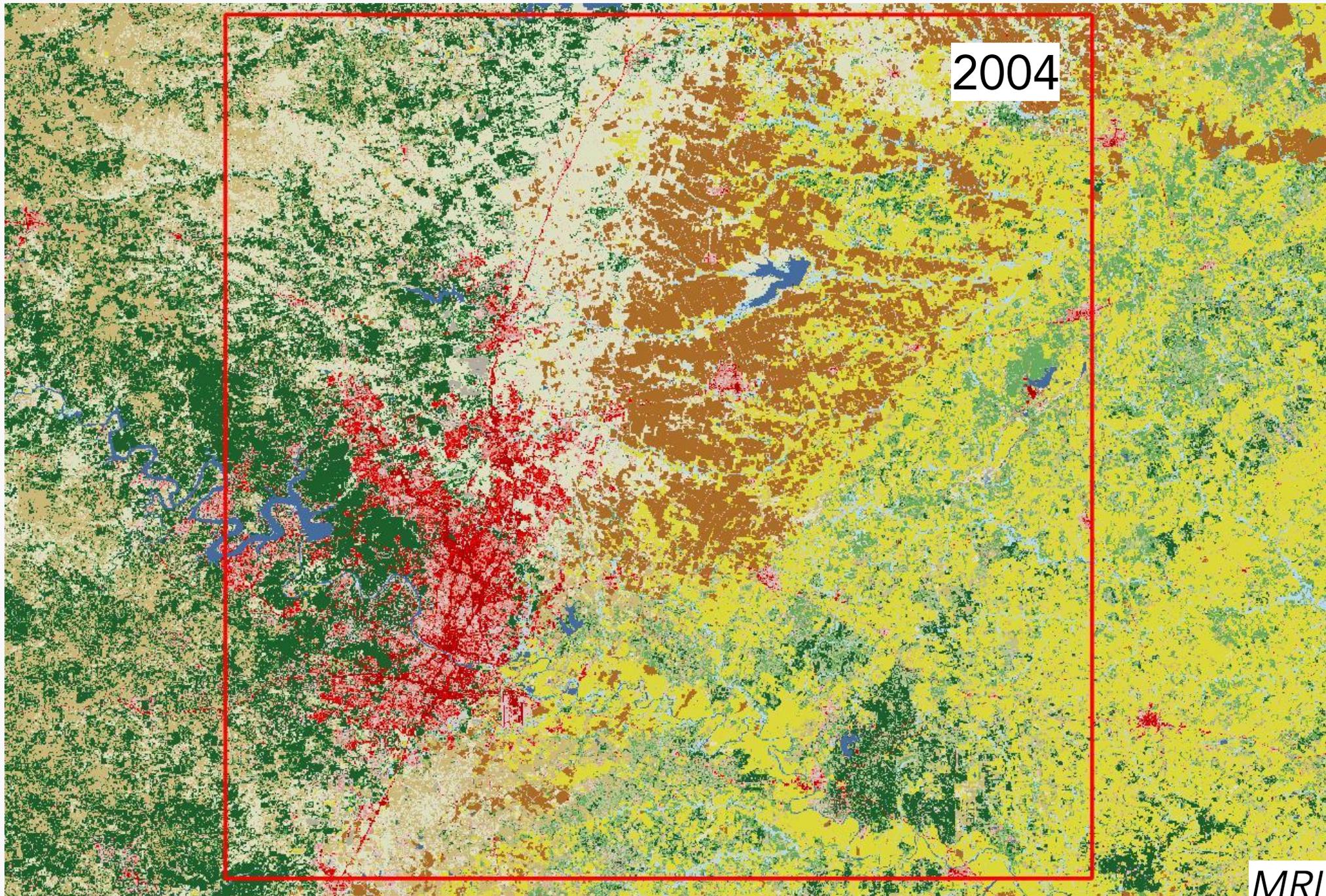
2001

MRLC



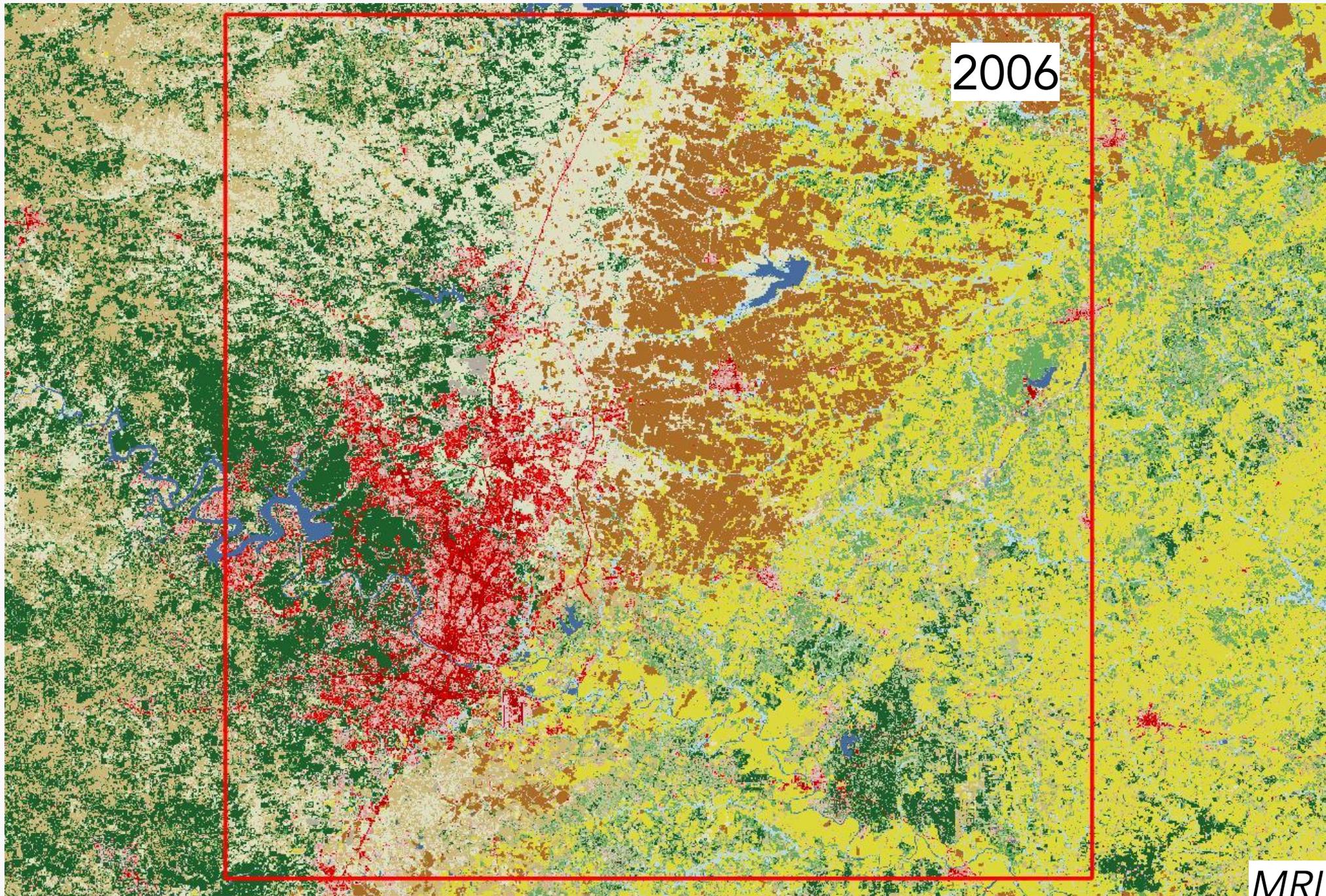
2004

MRLC



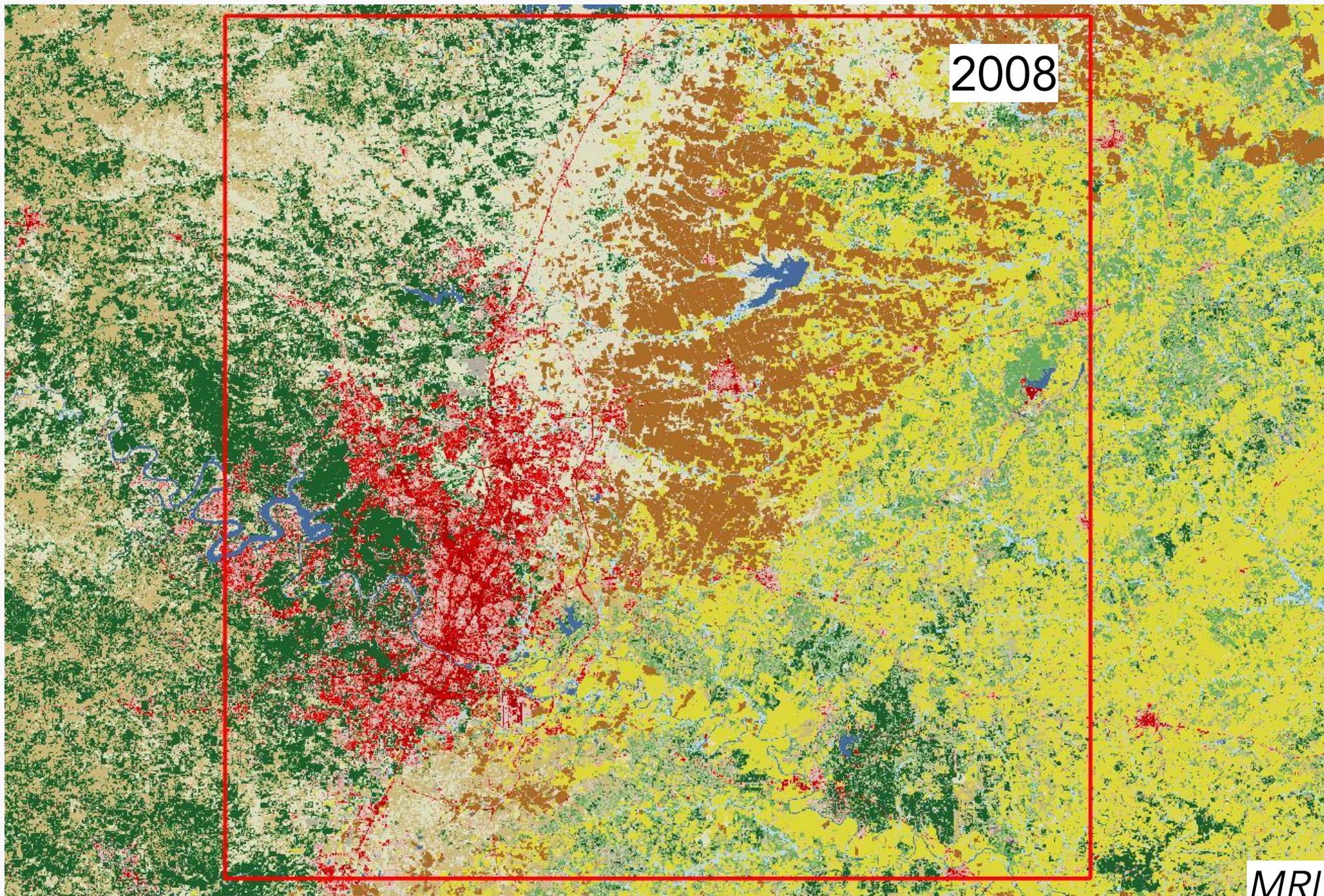
2006

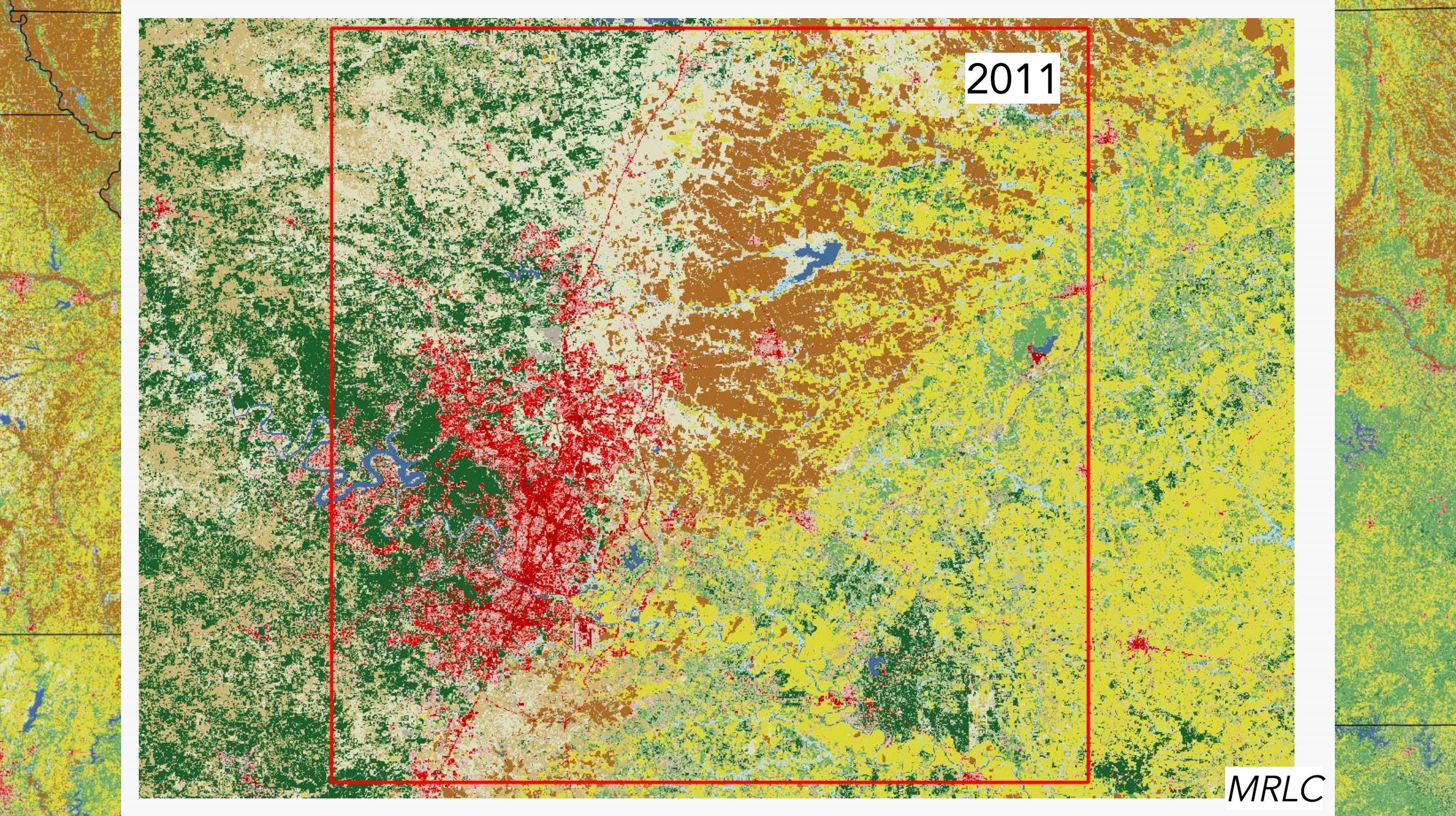
MRLC



2008

MRLC



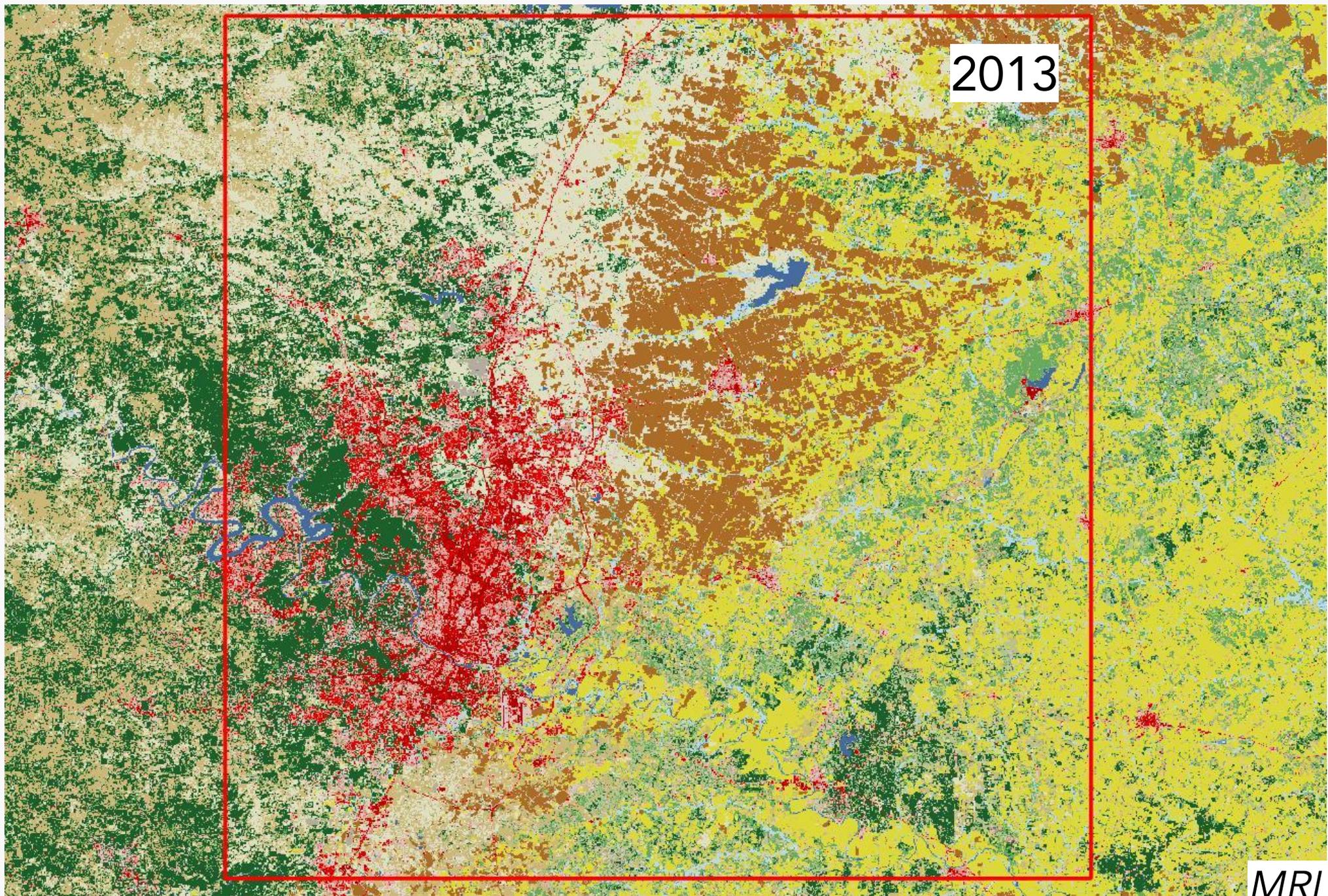
An aerial photograph of a landscape, possibly a wetland or coastal area, with a red rectangular boundary. The landscape is characterized by a mix of green, yellow, and brown patches, with several blue water bodies. A white box with the year '2011' is located in the upper right corner of the red boundary.

2011

MRLC

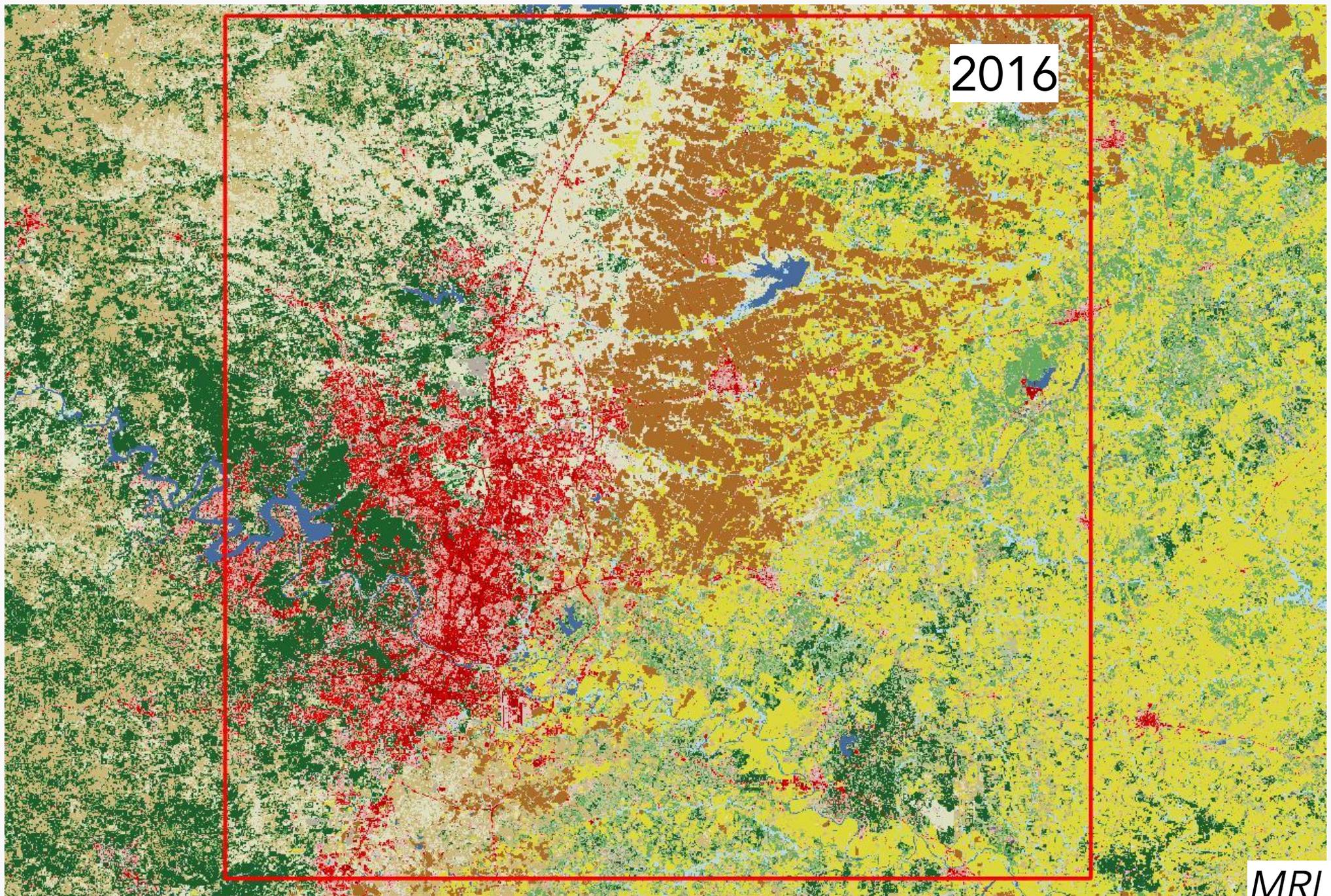
2013

MRLC



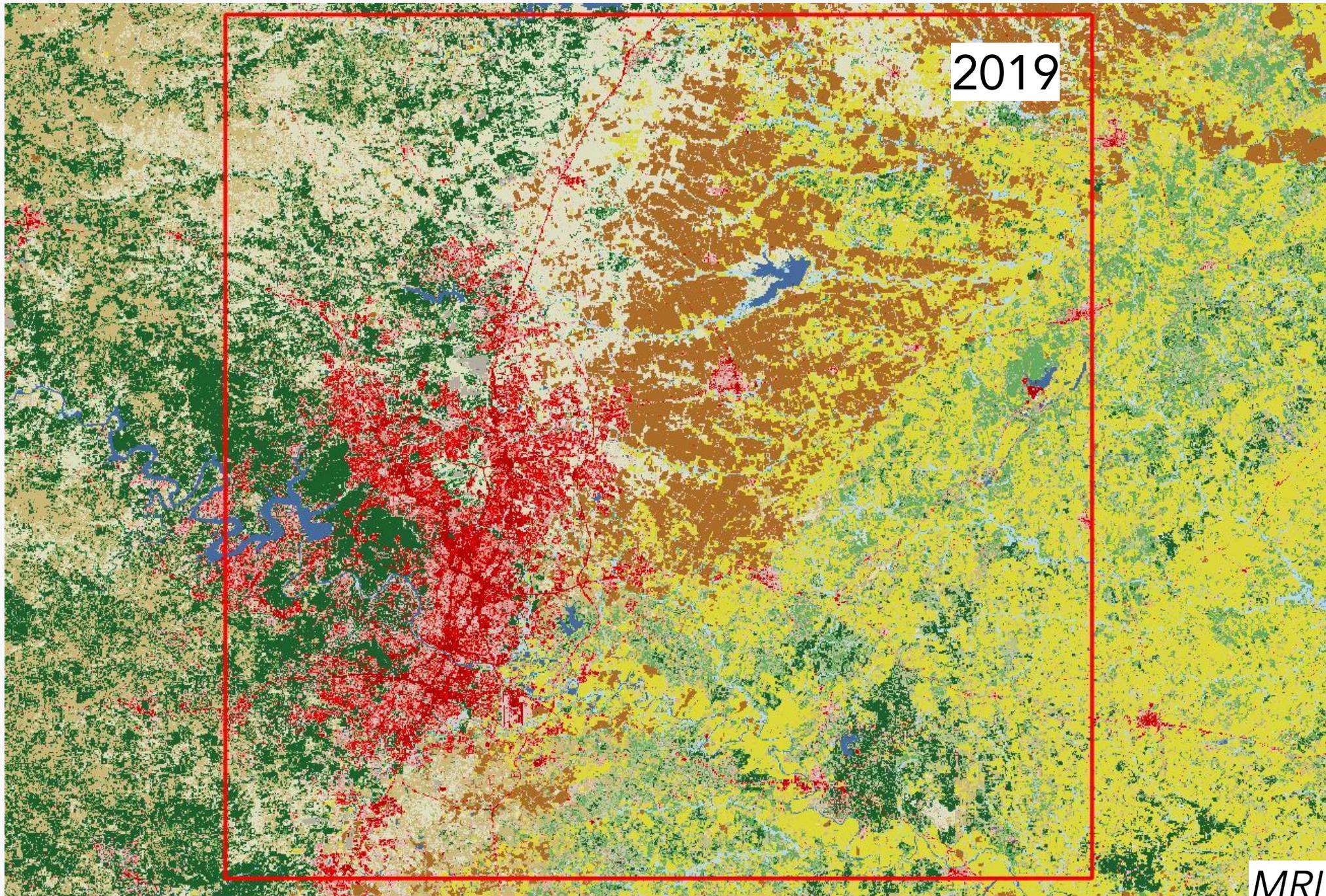
2016

MRLC



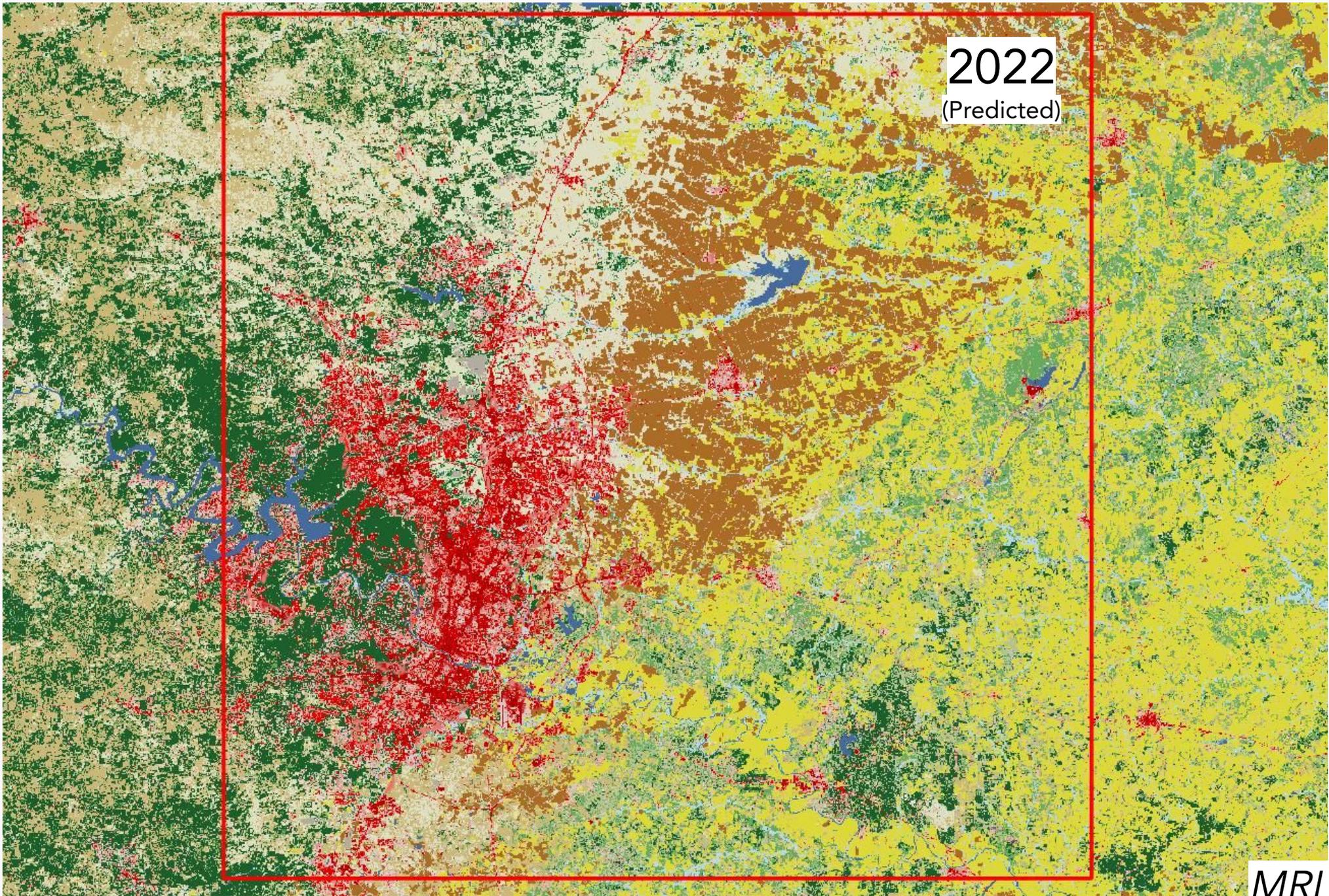
2019

MRLC

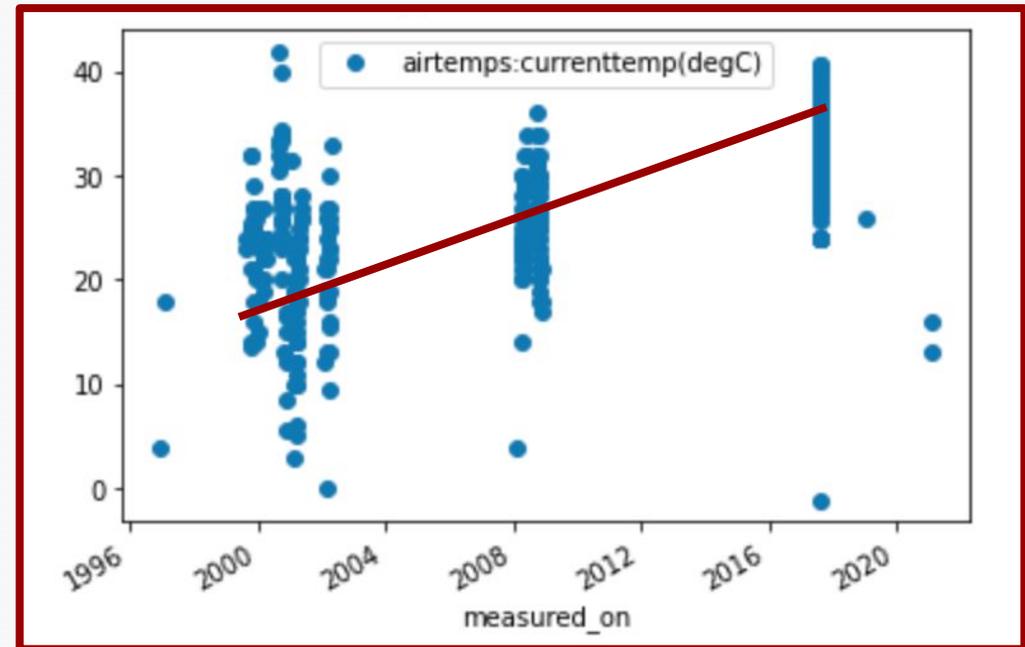
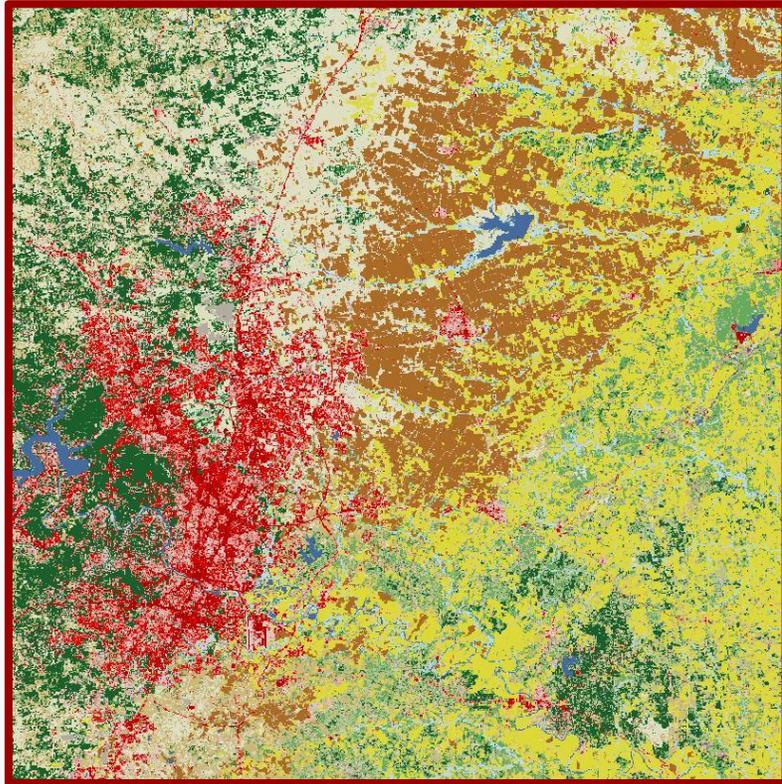


2022
(Predicted)

MRLC



Combining Parts



Potential Use



Green Efforts



References

- Guidigan, M. L. G., Sanou, C. L., Ragatoa, D. S., Fafa, C. O., & Mishra, V. N. (2019). Assessing land use/land cover dynamic and its impact in Benin Republic using land change model and CCI-LC products. *Earth Systems and Environment*, 3(1), 127-137.
- Myrup, L. O. (1969). A numerical model of the urban heat island. *Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology*, 8(6), 908-918.
- Rahman, M. T. U., Tabassum, F., Rasheduzzaman, M., Saba, H., Sarkar, L., Ferdous, J., ... & Islam, A. Z. (2017). Temporal dynamics of land use/land cover change and its prediction using CA-ANN model for southwestern coastal Bangladesh. *Environmental monitoring and assessment*, 189(11), 1-18.
- Rangarajan, S. (2021). Predicting the Future Land Use and Land Cover Changes for Bhavani Basin, Tamil Nadu, India Using QGIS MOLUSCE Plugin.