

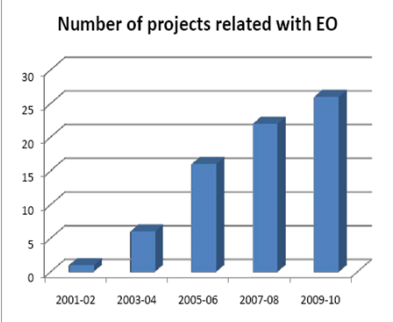
Optical and Thermal Remote Sensing in Greece

C. Kartalis, Associate Professor, University of Athens.
ckartali@phys.uoa.gr

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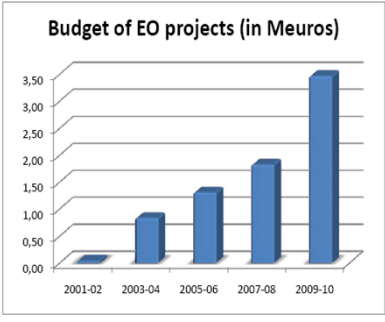
Greek participation to EU and ESA projects (related to EO)

Number of projects related with EO



| Period | Number of projects |
|---------|--------------------|
| 2001-02 | 2 |
| 2003-04 | 7 |
| 2005-06 | 17 |
| 2007-08 | 23 |
| 2009-10 | 27 |

Budget of EO projects (in Meuros)



| Period | Budget (Meuros) |
|---------|-----------------|
| 2001-02 | 0.1 |
| 2003-04 | 1.0 |
| 2005-06 | 1.5 |
| 2007-08 | 2.0 |
| 2009-10 | 3.5 |

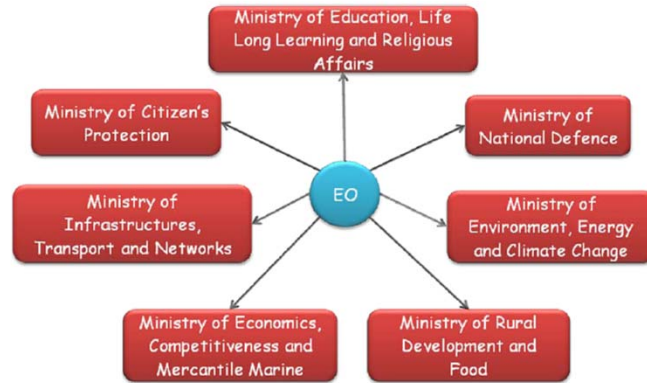
Number of running projects (EU and ESA) related with Earth Observation

Budget of EO projects during 2001 up to now

Number of projects has evolved from 2007 onwards due to the participation to ESA and the launch of new EO related projects in the context of ESA-Greece Task Force and EOEP-3.

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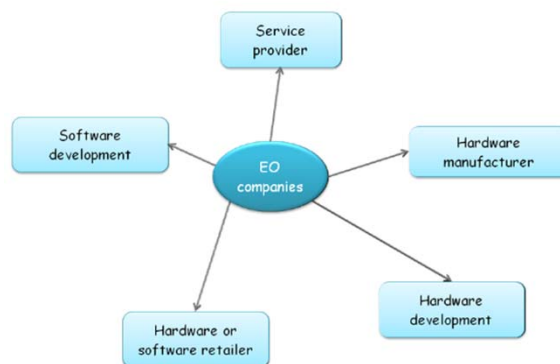
Main actors from the public sector (Ministries)
demonstrated interest, limited operational use, emphasis given to
traditional methodologies



Ministries involved in the field of EO

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EO community in Greece – companies
small but stable, with growing potential



Categories of companies involved in the field of EO

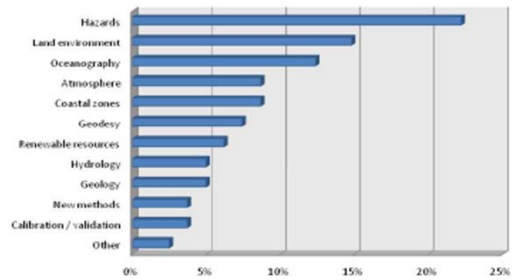
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Network of Universities with EO related activities (teaching, research)



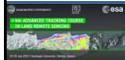
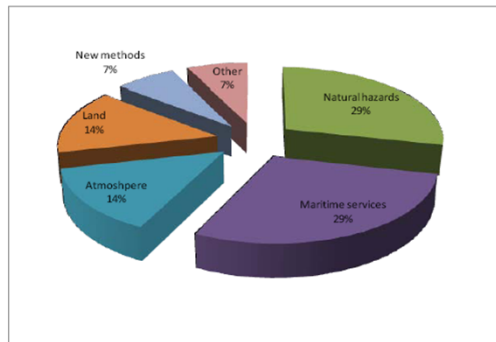
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Main thematic categories



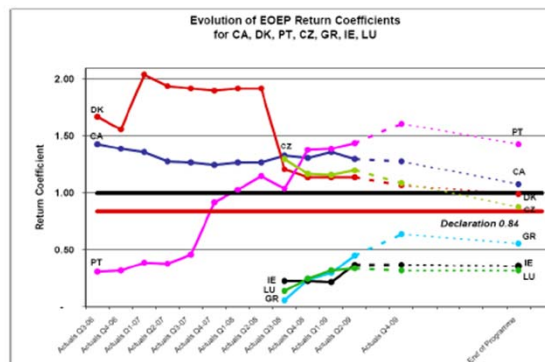
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Categorisation of EO (ESA-Greece Task Force)



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Participation of Greece to ESA (in terms of return coefficient)



the evolution of EOEP return coefficient for Greece (ESA report), shown in light-blue colored line.



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Horizontal Actions

INfrastructure for SPatial InfoRmation in Europe



The **INSPIRE Directive** requires the Commission to establish a community geo-portal and the Member States shall provide access to their infrastructures through the geo-portal as well as through any access points they themselves decide to operate.



Εθνική Υποδομή Γεωχωρικών Πληροφοριών

The INSPIRE database and application runs under the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change. **Currently: population phase.**

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Horizontal Actions

Geoclima – NATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL CENTER

The main scope of the project “Geoclima” is the development of a user friendly integrated Geographic Information System (GIS) that will provide interactive access to the climate related information for Greece.



| Variable | Unit | Spatial resolution | Source |
|---|---------|-------------------------|---|
| Precipitation | mm | 0.25°x0.25° | Tropical Rainfall Multisatellite Mission (TRMM) |
| Normalized Differential Vegetation Index (NDVI) | - | 0.05°x0.05° | Modis (Aqua satellite) |
| Land Surface Temperature (LST) | °C | 0.05°x0.05° | Modis (Aqua and Terra satellites) |
| Cloud fraction | octaves | 1°x1° | Modis (Terra satellite) |
| Instability Index TTI | K | 1°x1° | Modis (Terra satellite) |
| Instability Index LI | K | 1°x1° | Modis (Terra satellite) |
| Land cover type No1 | - | 100mx100m and 250mx250m | SPOT and Landsat satellites |
| Land cover type No2 | - | 300mx300m | ENVISAT satellite (MERIS) |

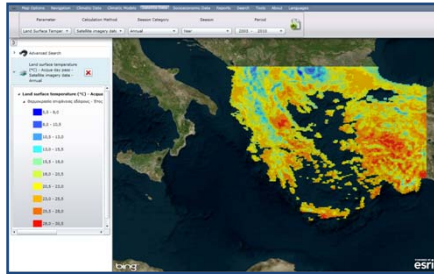
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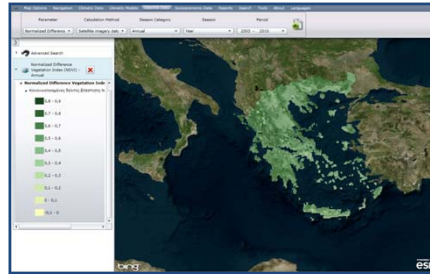
Horizontal Actions

Geoclima

Land surface temperature – Aqua/MODIS day pass – Annual (2003 – 2010)



Normalized Difference Vegetation Index – Aqua/MODIS day pass – Annual (2003 – 2010)

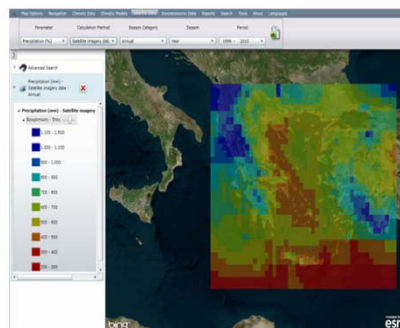


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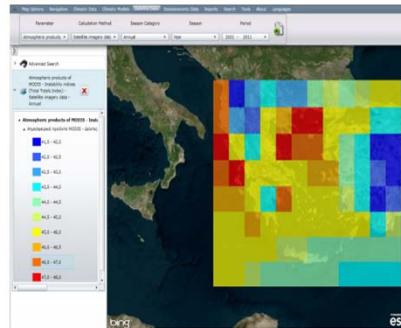


Horizontal Actions

Precipitation – TRMM Database - Annual



Instability indices – TERRA annual

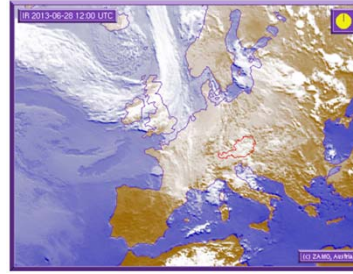
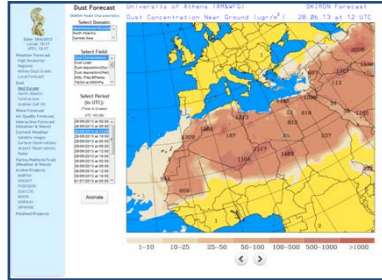


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Meteorological and Atmospheric Applications

Forecast

Weather



Ozone

WMO Ozone Mapping Centre

EUMETSAT Ozone SAF

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Natural Disasters / Hazards

NOA Fire near Real Time Detection and Archive



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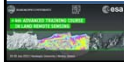


Horizontal Actions

Attica region, Geo-Eye -1



- ✓ Spatial resolution 0.5m
- ✓ Revisit time: 3 days
- ✓ Cost: 5.000 euros for an area of 270 Km²



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Tracing illegal constructions in islands (Worldview, IKONOS)

Case study: Mykonos island (2011)

Before



After



Case study: Mykonos island (2011)

Before

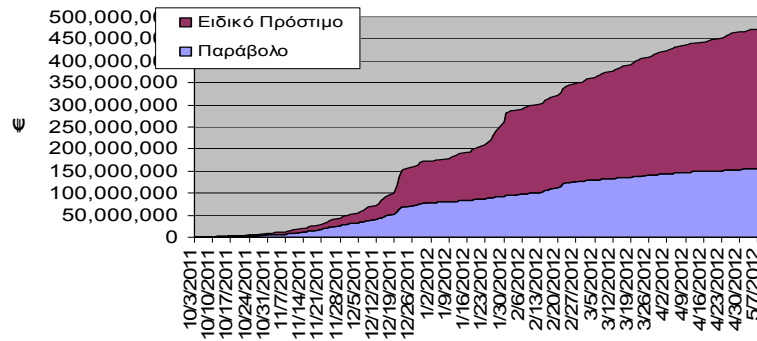


After



from a financial perspective

Cumulative increase of revenues (Law 4014/2011)



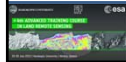
Optical Remote Sensing

Operational

Weather forecasting
(including extreme
weather events)
Land use – land cover
NDVI
Marine applications

semi - Operational

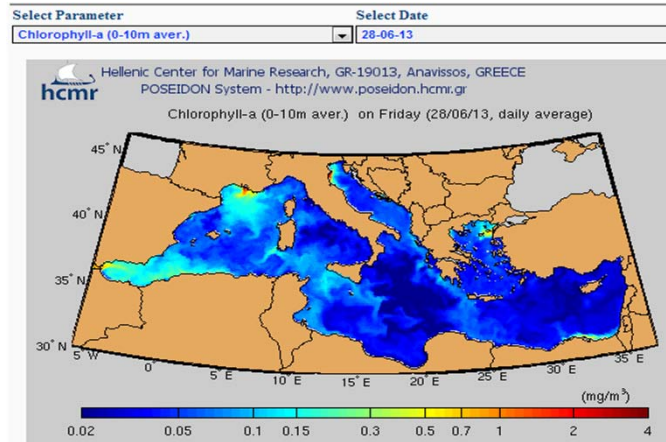
Hazards (including forest
fires)
Cadastre (VHSR)
Agricultural (statistics +
control of farmer subsidies)



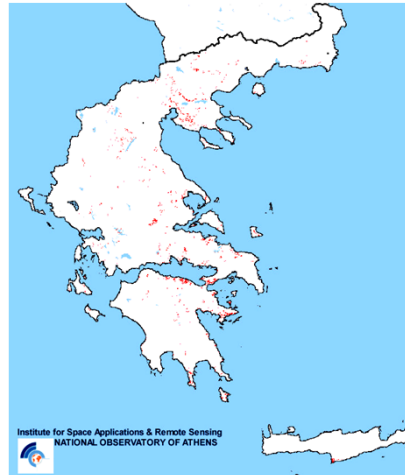
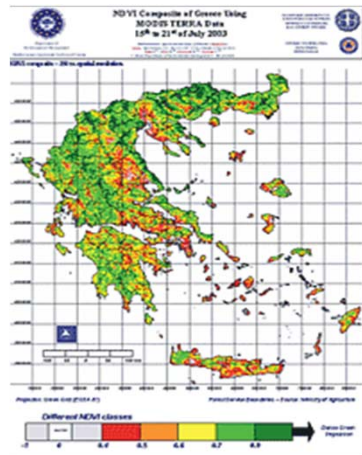
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Optical Remote Sensing



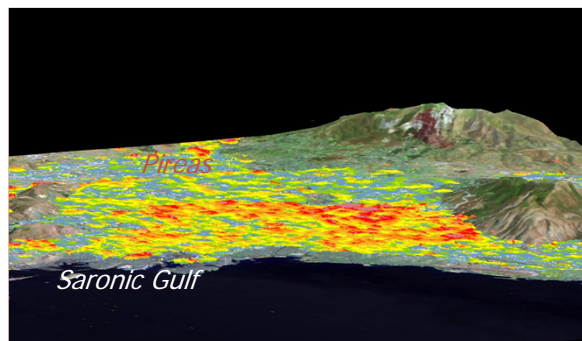
Optical Remote Sensing



Optical Remote Sensing

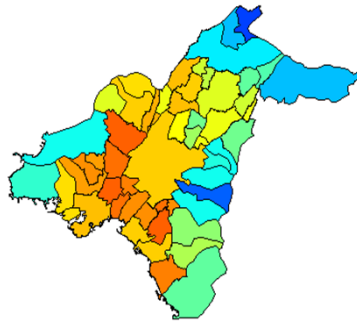
Research

Urban environment:
aerosol particles, land use/land cover, urban sprawl, urban modeling

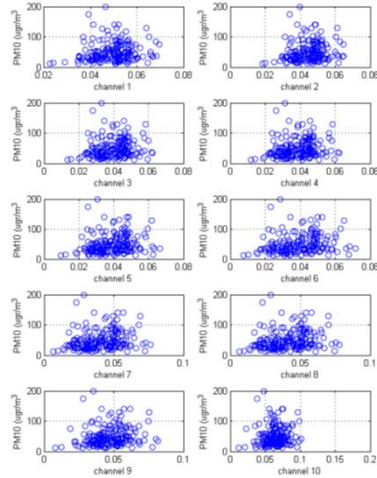


Optical Remote Sensing

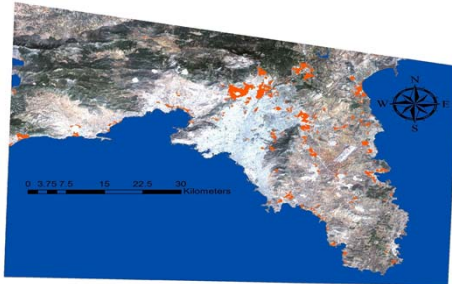
MERIS, urban agglomeration of Athens



$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$



Optical Remote Sensing



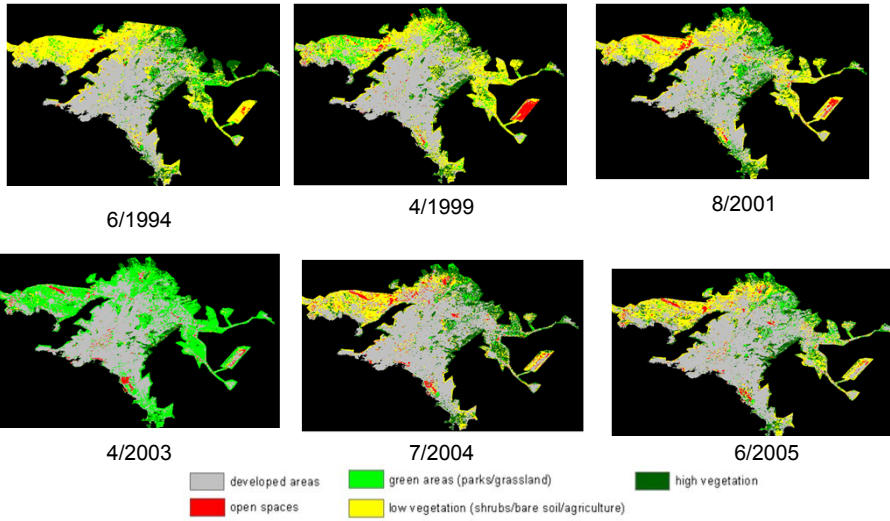
LULC change 1987-2012
(new urban areas in orange)

Natural environment – LULC (mostly related to the assessment of the impact of forest fires).

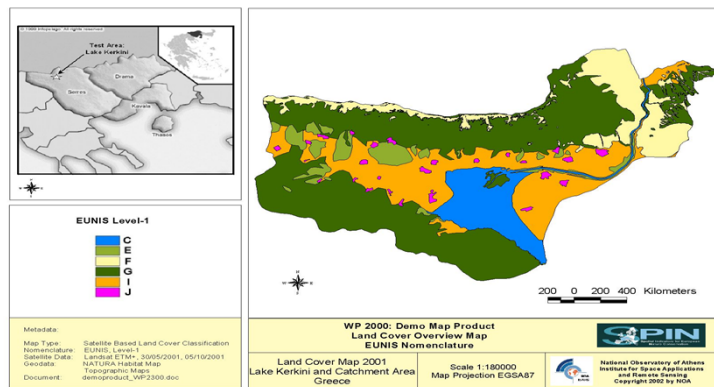
Geological applications.

Use of EO in support of climate adaptation and mitigation plans.

Optical Remote Sensing change detection



Optical Remote Sensing



Biotope/wetland monitoring (NATURA 2000) – several projects.

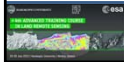
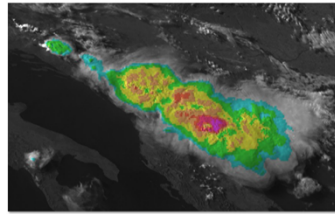
Thermal Remote Sensing

Operational

mostly with respect to the use of satellite images in the thermal infrared for weather forecasting, oceanography and forest fire applications

Cloud top structure and microphysics of storms

Spectral and textural features of the Meteosat Second Generation (MSG) are used to extract information on the cloud top structure and microphysics of storms.



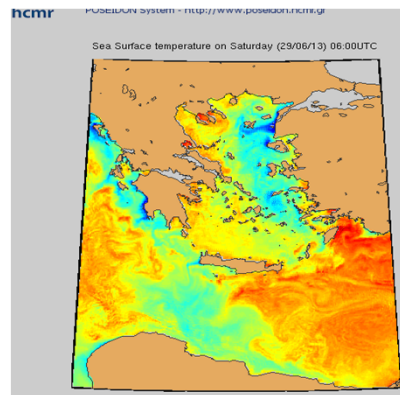
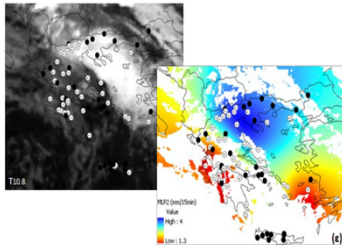
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Thermal Remote Sensing

Rainfall estimation

Development of rainfall estimation algorithms using spectral and textural features in the infrared channels of the Meteosat Second Generation - Spinning Enhanced Visible and Infrared Imager (MSG-SEVIRI) data



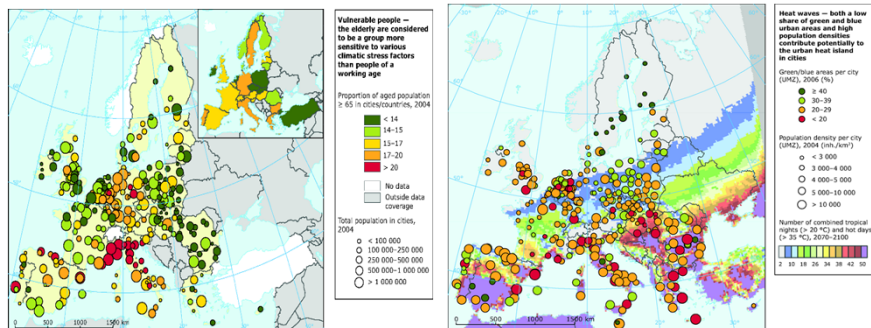
Thermal Remote Sensing

Research

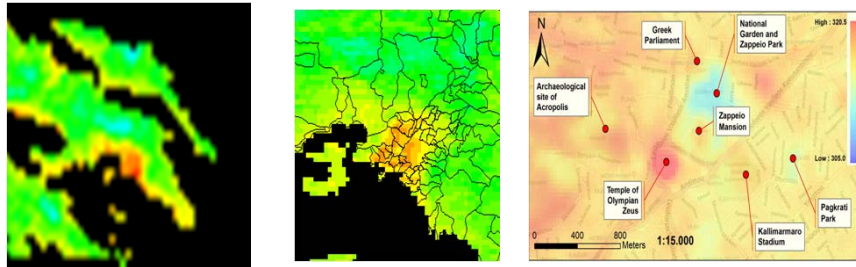
Strong emphasis in urban climatology and the thermal environment in cities:

- state of thermal environment
- presence, extent and intensity of UHIs
- heat waves
- thermal comfort indices
- urban metabolism (radiation balance and energy fluxes)
- urban planning indicators

Why?

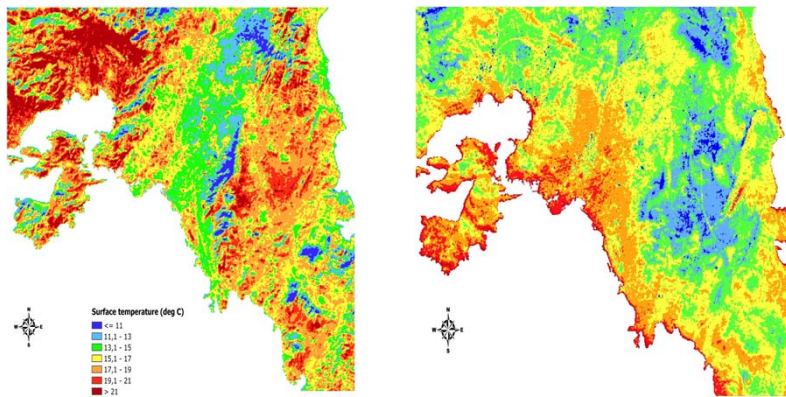


Thermal Remote Sensing in cities across scales



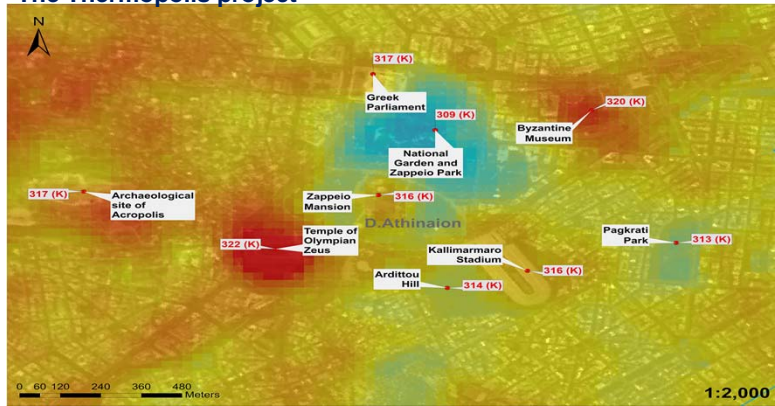
Thermal Remote Sensing

Morning (left image) and evening (right)



Thermal Remote Sensing

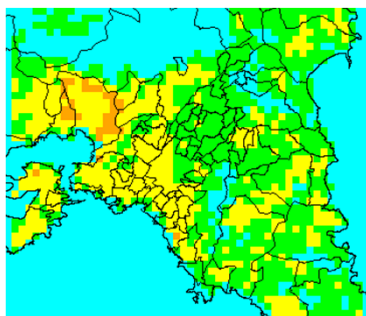
The Thermopolis project



Athens has been included in the Supersites project.

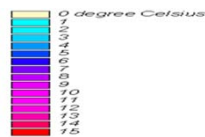
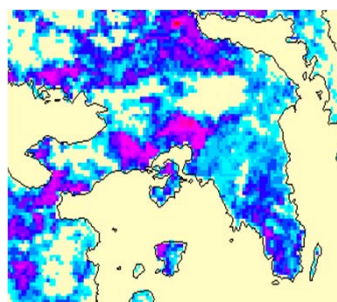
Thermal Remote Sensing

Thermal Comfort Index

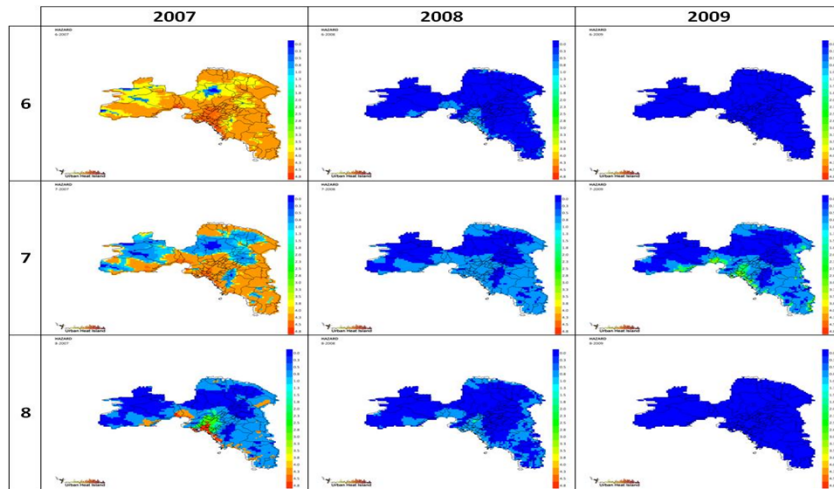


| TCI classification | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Color | Class_Names |
| Light Blue | No discomfort |
| Green | Under 50% population feels discomfort |
| Yellow | Over 50% population feels discomfort |
| Orange | Most of population suffers discomfort |
| Red | Everyone feels severe discomfort |
| Purple | State of medical emergency |

Cooling Degree Days

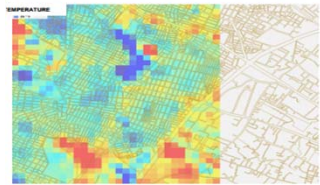
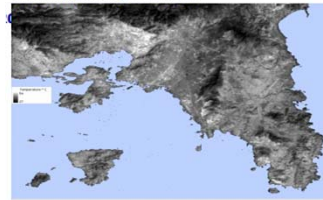


Thermal Remote Sensing

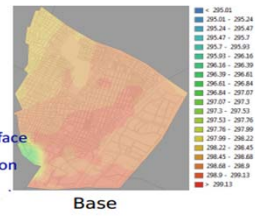


Thermal Remote Sensing

Urban planning indicators



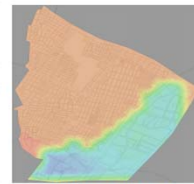
Numerical modelling
parameterization for surface
turbulent fluxes estimation



Base

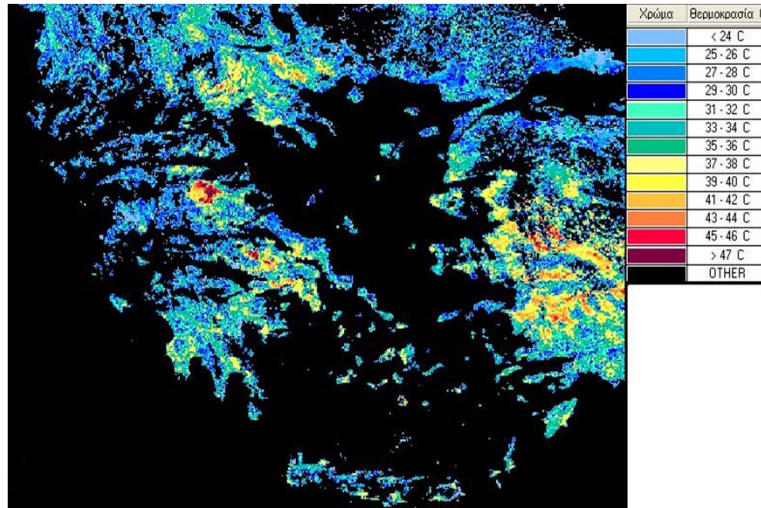


Alternative 1

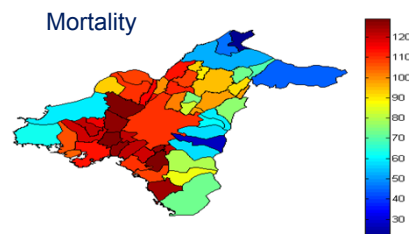
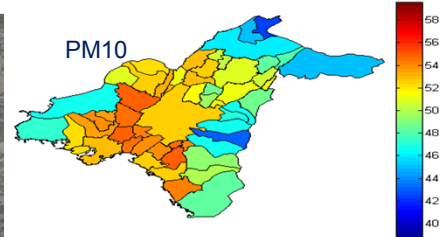
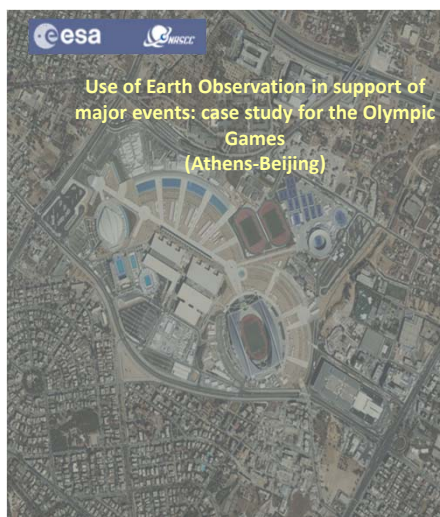


Alternative 3

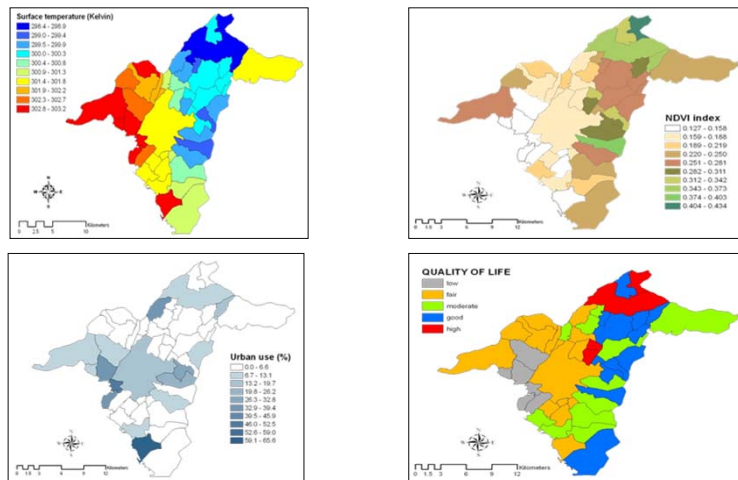
Thermal Remote Sensing (satellite climatology applications)



Optical +TIR Remote Sensing



Optical +TIR Remote Sensing: aggregate urban indicators



Concluding points

- Mature – multidisciplinary - research community (mostly at the level of Universities and Research Centers); needs do exist, hard to be fully compensated due to austerity measures.
- As in any case, in every country: there is always space for further coordination between actors, end users and stakeholders.
- **Need for greater involvement of the end users (state authorities) so as EO applications to a) acquire operational character and b) be integrated in policy making and implementation.**
- Continuity in policy, is a major factor for enhancing the links in between the research community and the operational users.
- Private sector: small but dynamic and quite coherent; needs support to sustain its activities. **Strong need for custom services.**

Concluding points

- Thematic guidelines for the next programmatic period 2014-2020 for Greece, provide solid opportunities for EO in such sectors as:
natural environment (mostly with respect to NATURA 2000 sites management), **climate change**, hazards, urban areas, environment and health, sustainable agriculture (new CAP).
- Significant EO activity reported prior to 2006; **however the entry to ESA acted as catalyst for further development.**
- **ESA's next satellite missions (SENTINEL) are expected to boost EO applications in the country.**

Optical and Thermal Remote Sensing in Greece

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Credits:

General Secretariat for Research and Technology-Ministry of Education, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Defense.
National Meteorological Service, Hellenic Centre for Marine Research, National Cadastre Organization, National Mapping Organization.
University of Athens, Technical University of Athens, University of Thessaloniki, University of Aegean, University of Thessaly.
National Observatory of Athens, Foundation for Research and Technology, Mediterranean Agronomic Institute.

