

# Urban Heat Island Detection and Causal Inference Using Convolutional Neural Networks

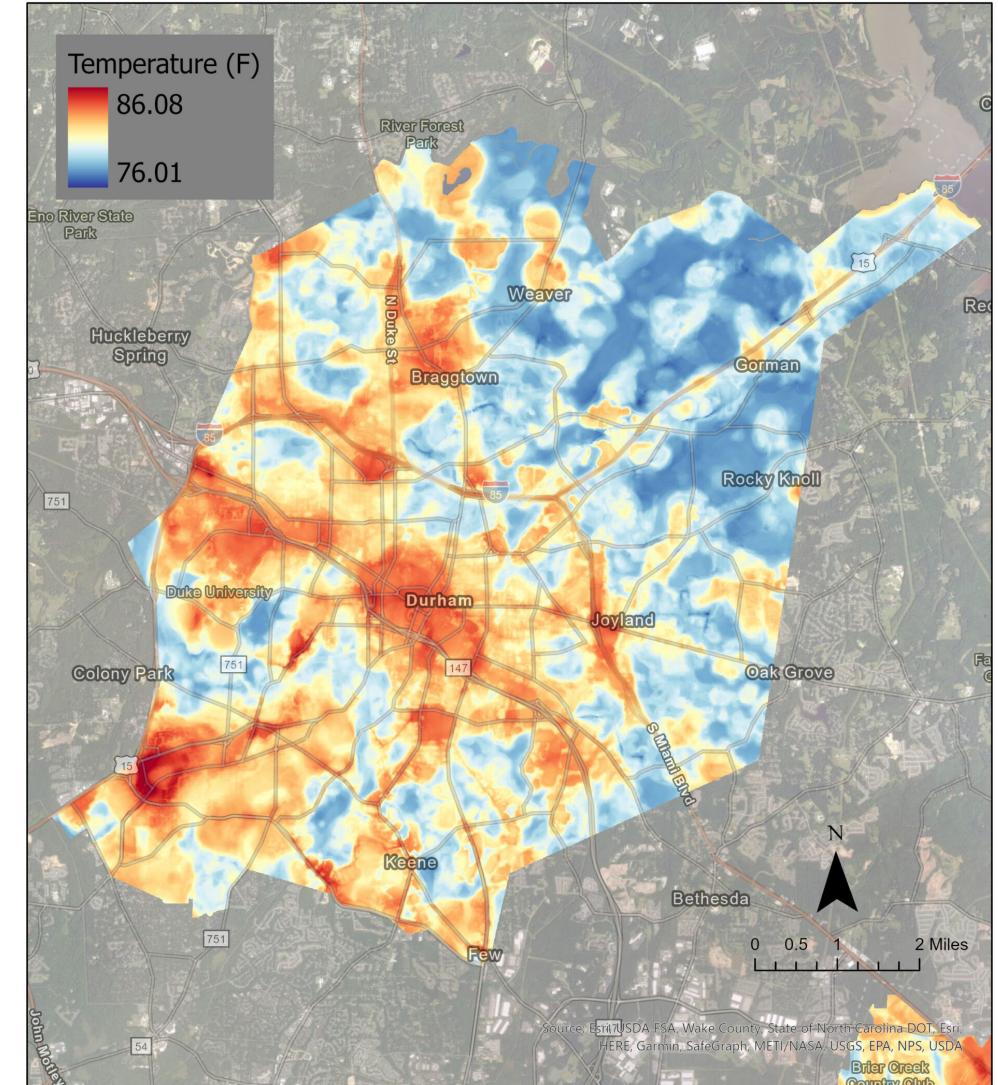
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# Heat stress is worse in cities because of the urban heat island effect

- More heat = higher mortality, electricity consumption
- Good city design → decreased UHI effect.
- One-size-fits-all solutions may fail (e.g., a tree planted to provide shade during the day may inhibit airflow at night).
- Regionally developed solutions are needed.

Durham Evening Temperature (7-8pm)  
July 23, 2021

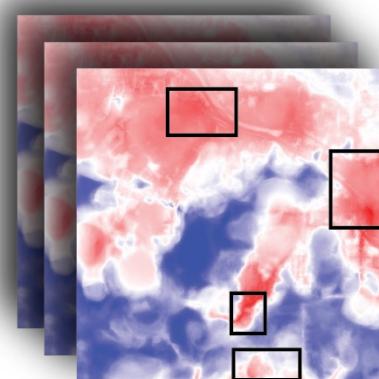


Urban Heat Island Mapping  
[climate.ncsu.edu/research/uhi](http://climate.ncsu.edu/research/uhi)

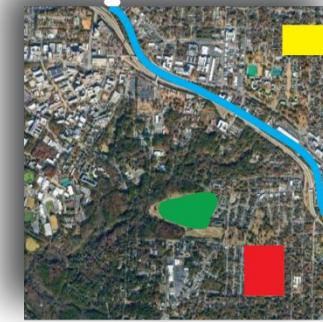
We propose a methodology to understand the localized urban heat island phenomenon



Change detection of urban features over time

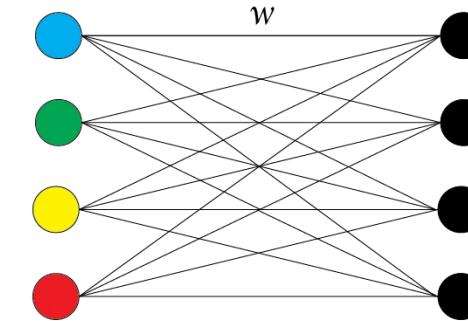


Measure changes in UHI over time



Classify changes

Urban features      Heat Islands



Calculate feature importance

**Example Classes:**

- Low-rise homes
- Green space
- Highway
- Mid-rise homes

# Objective 1: Better Model Temperature at the Urban Canopy Layer



Most models today measure land surface temperature, because it is easy.



We want to measure temperature at the urban canopy layer, because this is where humans live!



This requires a combination of satellite imagery, ground-based temperature measurements, and physical understanding.



# Objective 2: Understand Causal Relationship between Urban Form and Heat Islands

- Use change detection and semantic segmentation to understand how land use changes.
- How has this land use change affected temperature?
- Can we measure this impact at the city block level?



A 3D rendering of a dense, futuristic city skyline with numerous skyscrapers and glowing windows, set against a light blue background.

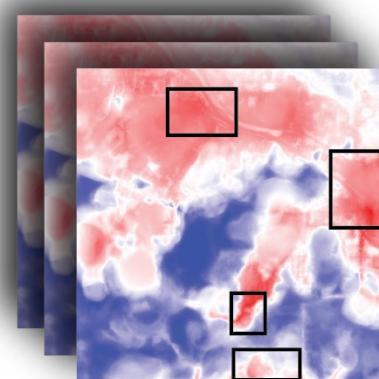
## Objective 3: Generalize to other cities

- We want our methodology to be repeatable.
- Potential domain adaptation problem. Can we re-use our models in new locations? How much new training is required?

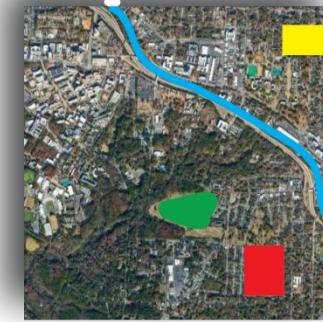
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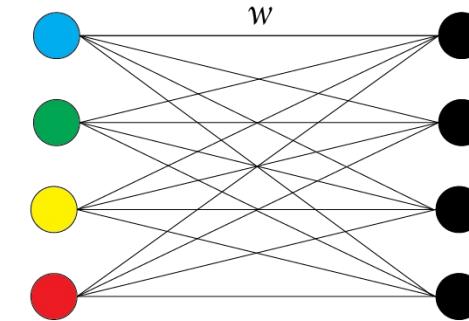


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