



Remote Sensing Based Fine-Scale Urban Thermal Environment

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Message from the Guest Editors

Remote sensing technology will play an important role in urban climate change adaptation. Compared with traditional thermal infrared remote sensing technology, 3D photogrammetry and light detection and ranging (LiDAR) could be used to monitor three-dimensional building forms, vegetation canopy, and surface temperature. High-resolution remote sensing satellites can extract refined urban surfaces (urban roads, water bodies, etc.) and building management measures (green roofs and white roofs). High time-resolution satellites can monitor the temporal variation of the urban thermal environment and the impact of vegetation on the urban thermal environment due to phenological characteristics. More remote sensing technologies, e.g. unmanned aerial vehicles, which could reveal spatio-temporal patterns, and the formation mechanisms and control measures of the fine-scale urban thermal environment, are worth developing. We are requesting papers on remote sensing-based, fine-scale, urban thermal environments. Specific topics include, but are not limited to

- Novel data
- New Technologies
- Applied research
- Basic scientific research
- Engineering practice research
- Management policy research

