



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA



Proposte di tesi A.A 2023/2024

Gruppo di ricerca

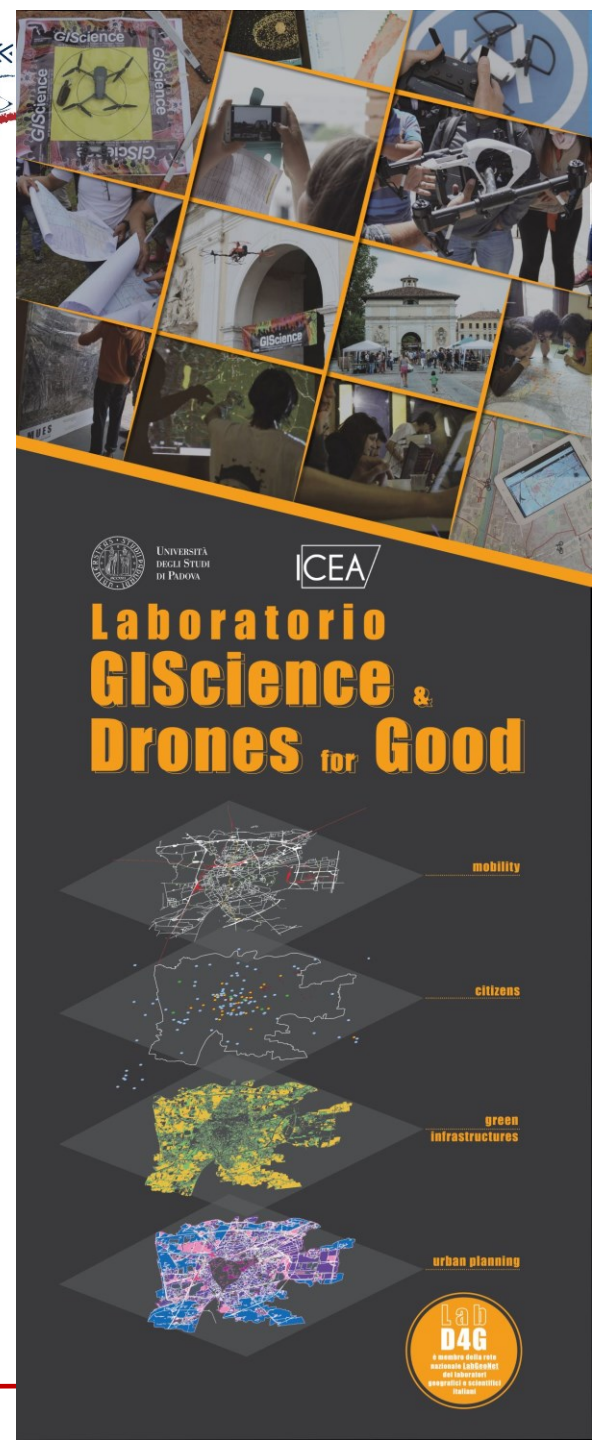
Cambiamenti climatici territori diversità

Laboratorio GIScience Drones for Good

Palazzetto Costruzioni Marittime

Via Ognissanti 39, Portello

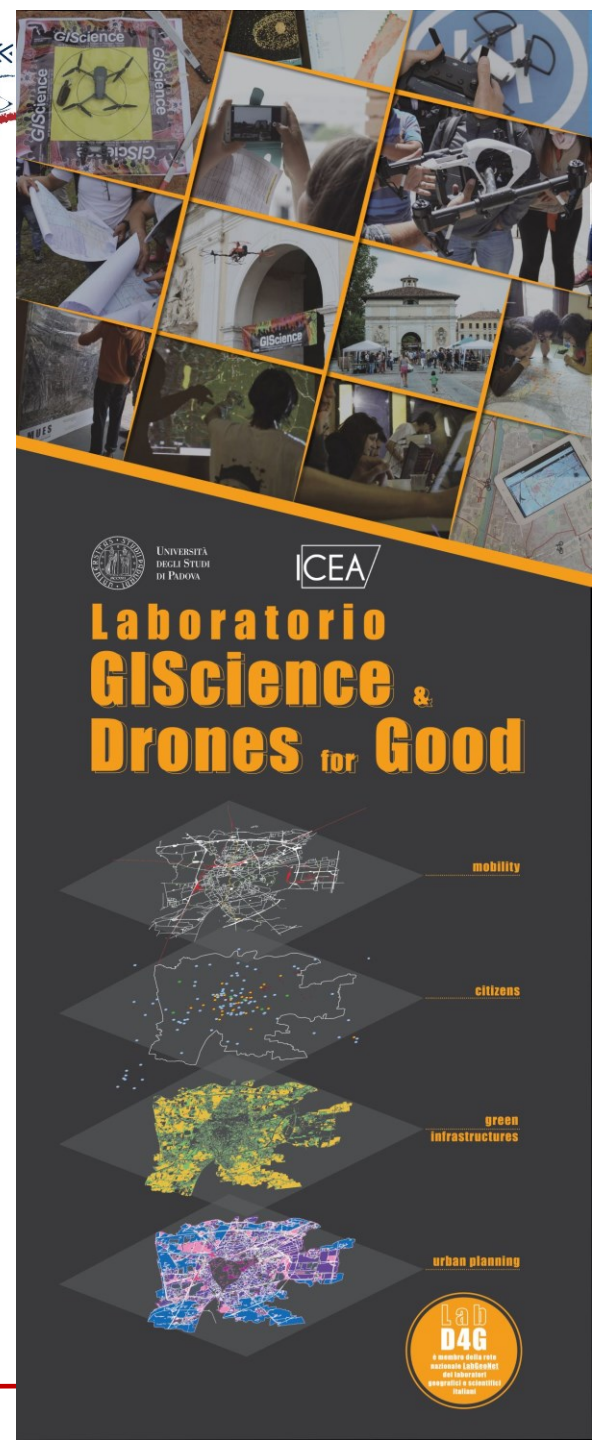
Padova





Pre-requisiti

- Conoscenze di base (pratiche) uso di GIS (QGIS)
- Disponibilità e volontà di apprendimento di nuove metodologie e conoscenze
- Lettura testi in inglese (*literature review*)
- Capacità di *data mining* e *data production*
- *Data analysis*
- Approccio critico
- Spirito di iniziativa



Approcci, strumenti, metodologie: la GIScience

Remote sensing

Piattaforme satellitari (ESA, USGS, Planet)

Rilievi aerei tradizionali

Rilievi SAPR (ala fissa, rotore)

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Citizen Science e PGIS

GIS partecipativo

Mappatura partecipativa

Volunteered Geography (VGI)

P
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Sostenibilità e resilienza climatica urbana

- Consumo di suolo (BAF) e scenari di compensazione (*LULC analysis*)
- Vuoti urbani ed aree abbandonate (rigenerazione urbana)
- Reti ecologiche, infrastrutture verdi e servizi ecosistemici
- Analisi ondate di calore (*Heat Waves*) e mappatura isole di calore urbano (*Urban Heat Islands*)
- Citizen science e monitoraggio microclima urbano diffuso: analisi dati da stazioni meteo fisse e *testing snifferbike*
- Mappatura e classificazione del verde urbano

Climate Justice in the city

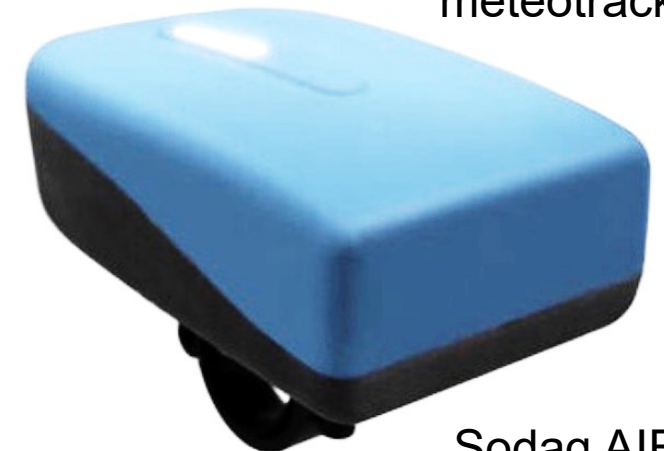
- *Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI)* and climate extremes in urban areas: mapping and assessing urban microclimates and heat islands by snifferbikes (Summer)
- VGI and air pollution: mapping air quality by using an open-source device (open-seneca) (Winter)
- Mapping Local Climate Zones for urban resilient development
- Mapping and assessing *Heat Waves* and *Urban Heat Islands*: study cases at local level
- Integrated heat-related climate risk analysis and mapping urban climate justice
- Climate change in Padova: meteo-climatic analyses from fixed weather stations

Mappatura isole di calore urbano e inquinanti atmosferici

- Monitoraggio ambientale diffuso sul territorio urbano (T° , RH, P, Pm10, Pm 2.5, VOC)
- Dispositivi mobili per monitoraggio ambientale e qualità dell'aria (*snifferbike*)

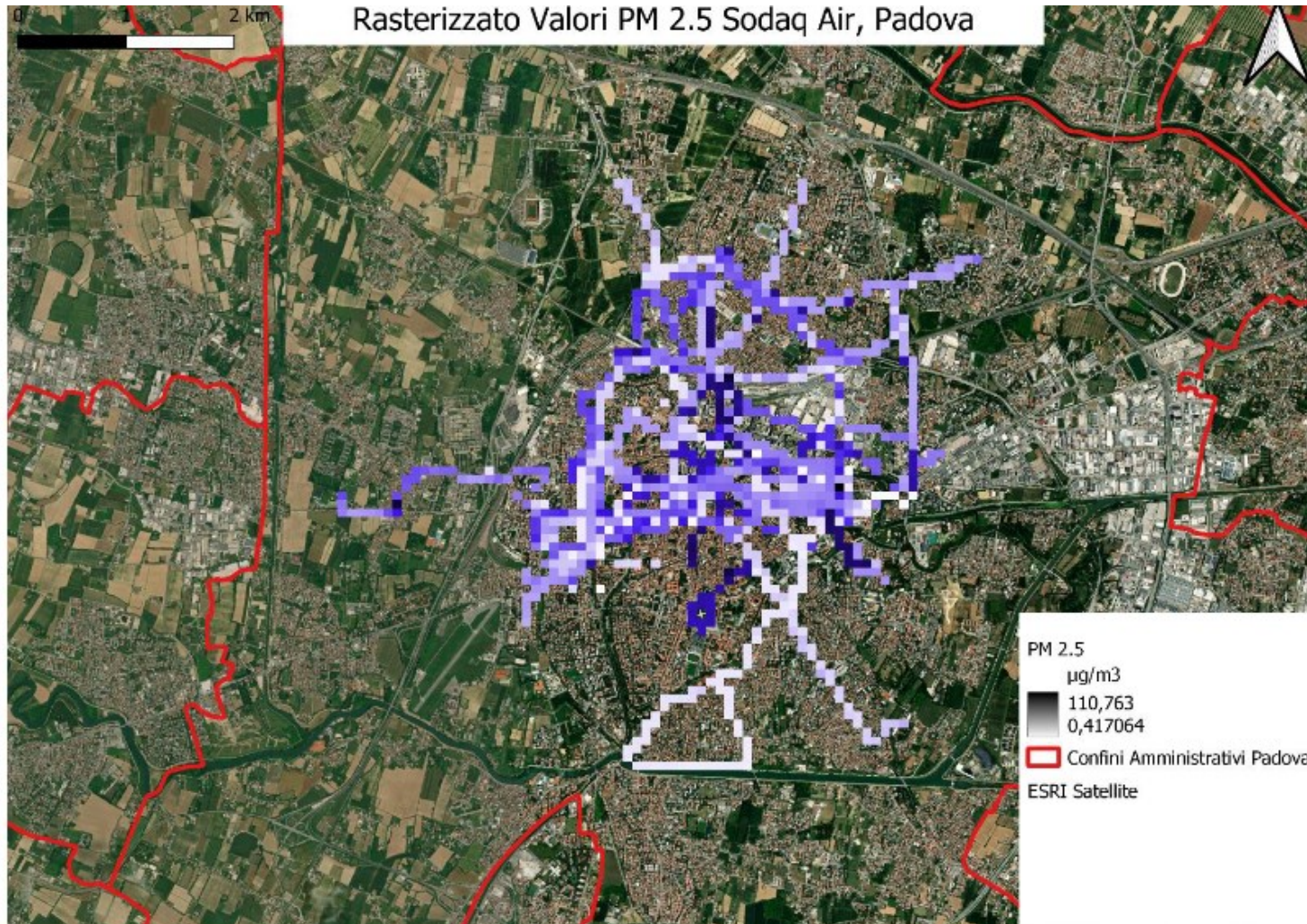


meteotracker



Sodaq AIR

Mappatura isole di calore urbano e inquinanti atmosferici



Laureando Marco Carraro, 2023



**International Symposium
on Mobile Mapping
Technology (MMT)**

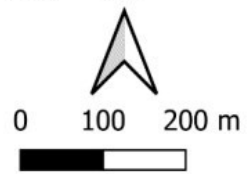
PADOVA, May 24-26



Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) and climate extremes in urban areas: mapping and assessing urban microclimates and heat islands by snifferbikes

Percorsi pomeriggio

- 20.7 - 25.1
- 25.1 - 26.5
- 26.5 - 27.5
- 27.5 - 28.9
- 28.9 - 30.4
- 30.4 - 31.8
- 31.8 - 32.6
- 32.6 - 33.2
- 33.2 - 34.7
- 34.7 - 37.6

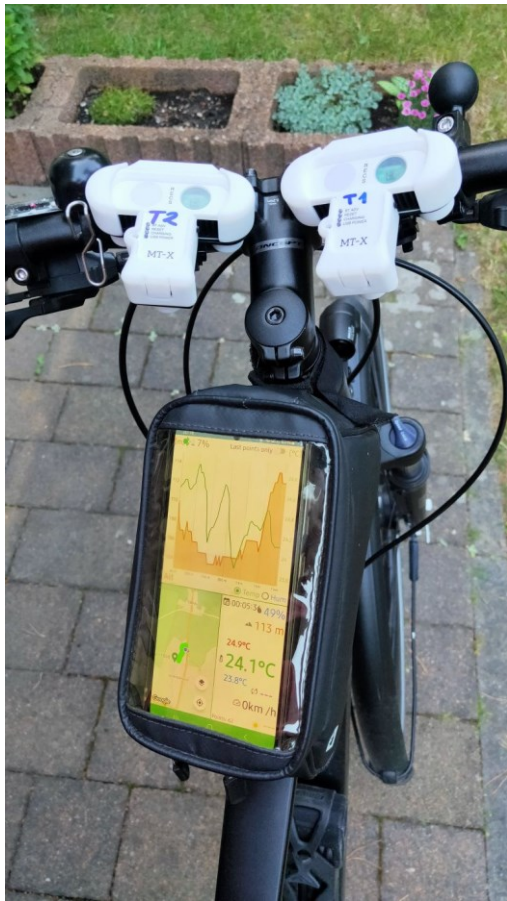


Lisa Rubert (IAT, 2023)

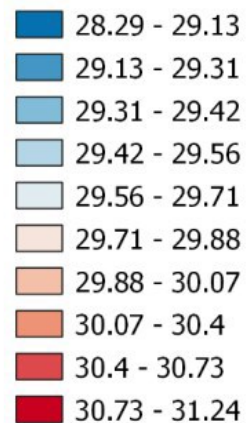
Mappando le isole di calore in bicicletta (29 luglio 2023)



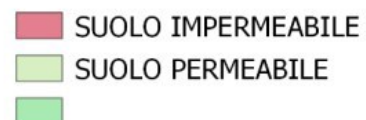
MeteoTracker



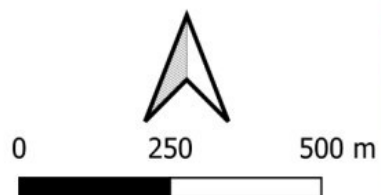
Fischnet



USO DEL SUOLO



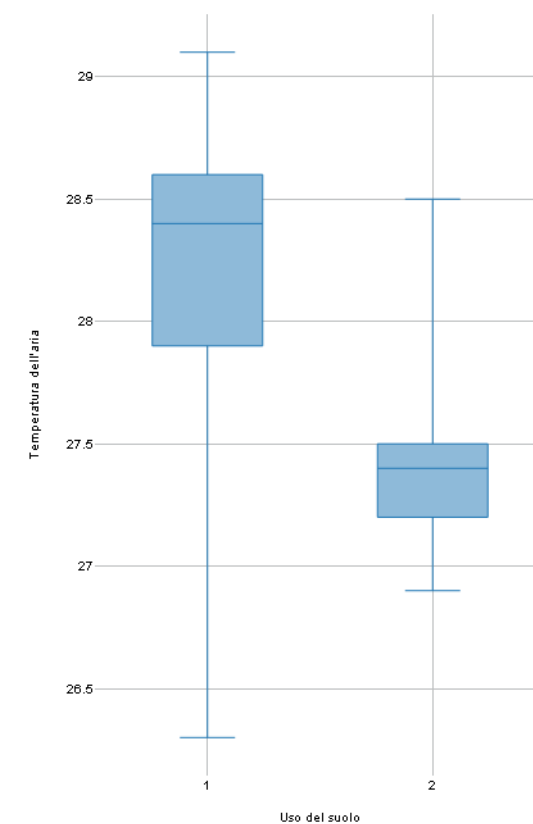
Google Satellite



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Lisa Rubert (IAT, 2023)

Box Plot 25.08.2023





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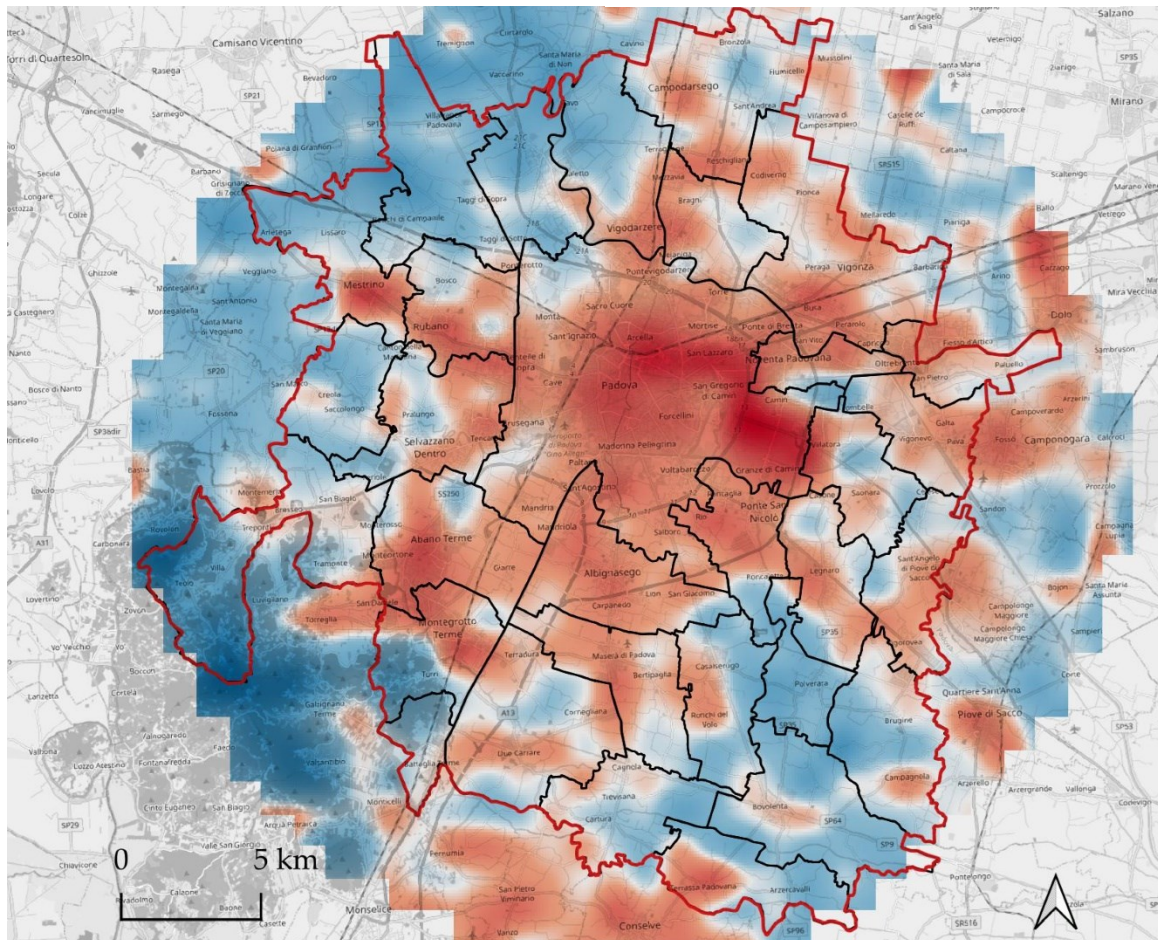


Climate Justice
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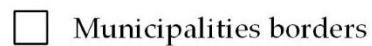
Mapping and assessing *Heat Waves* and *Urban Heat Islands*: study cases at local level

Climate Justice in the City: Mapping Heat-Related Risk for Climate Change Mitigation of the Urban and Peri-Urban Area of Padua (Italy)

by Valeria Todeschi ¹, Salvatore Eugenio Pappalardo ^{2,3,*}, Carlo Zanetti ¹,
 Francesca Peroni ⁴ and Massimo De Marchi ³



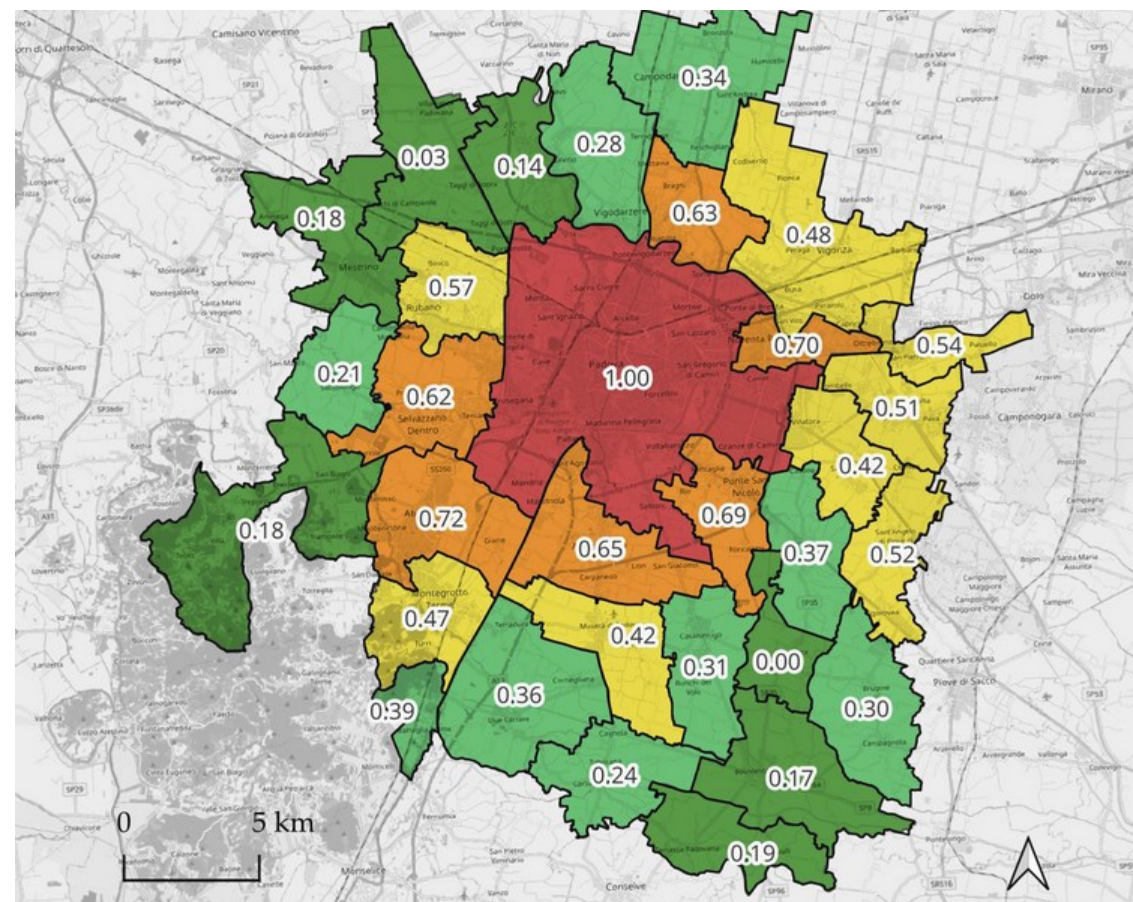
Municipalities (FUA)



Thermal anomalies | 100 m raster resolution

6.85 °C

-5.7 °C



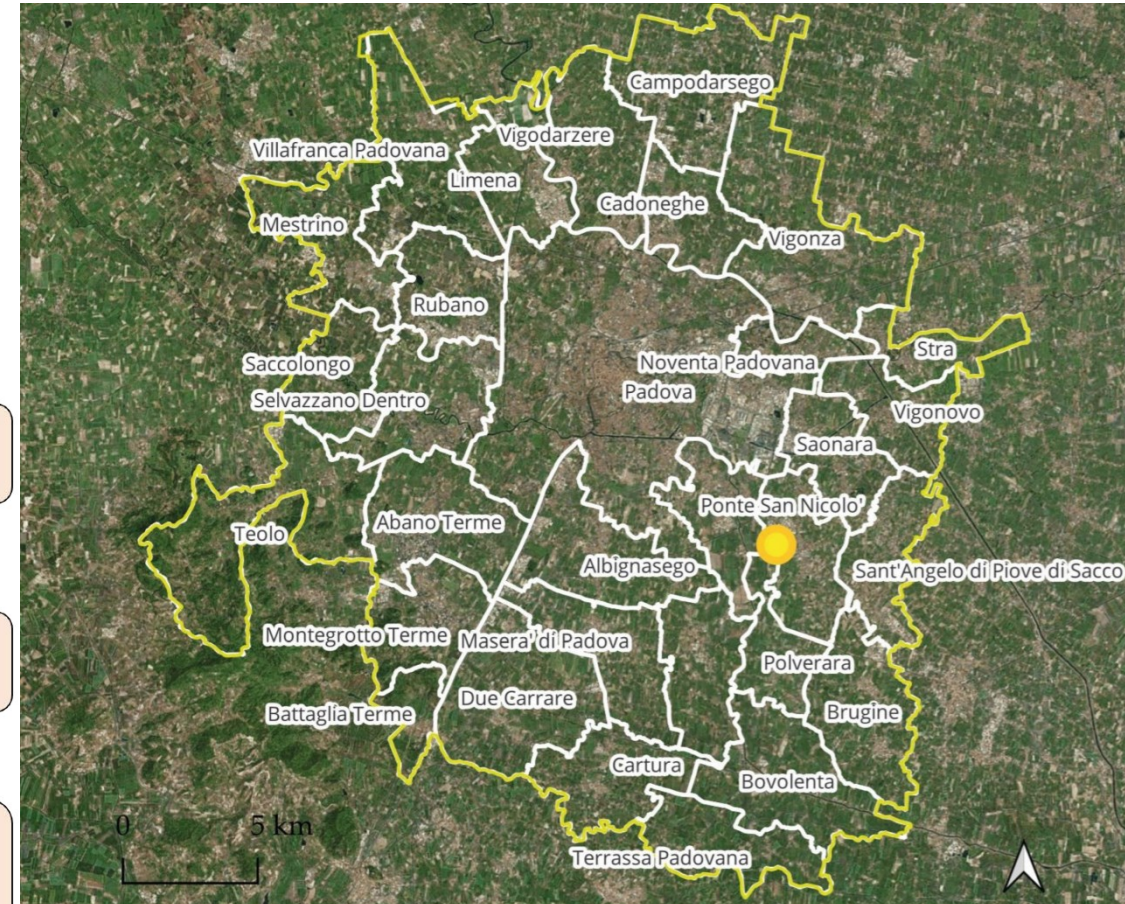
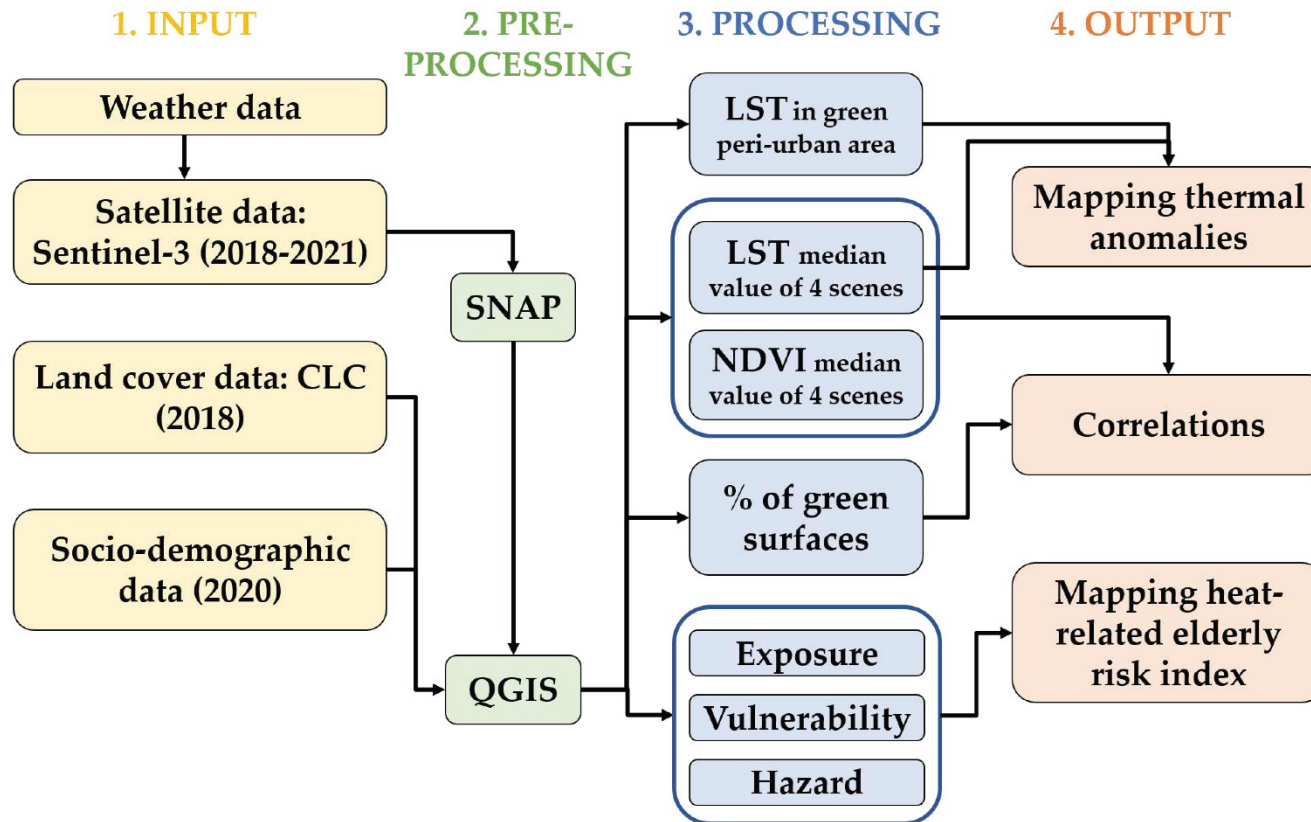
Municipalities borders

HERI levels

very high high moderate low very low

Climate Justice in the City: Mapping Heat-Related Risk for Climate Change Mitigation of the Urban and Peri-Urban Area of Padua (Italy)

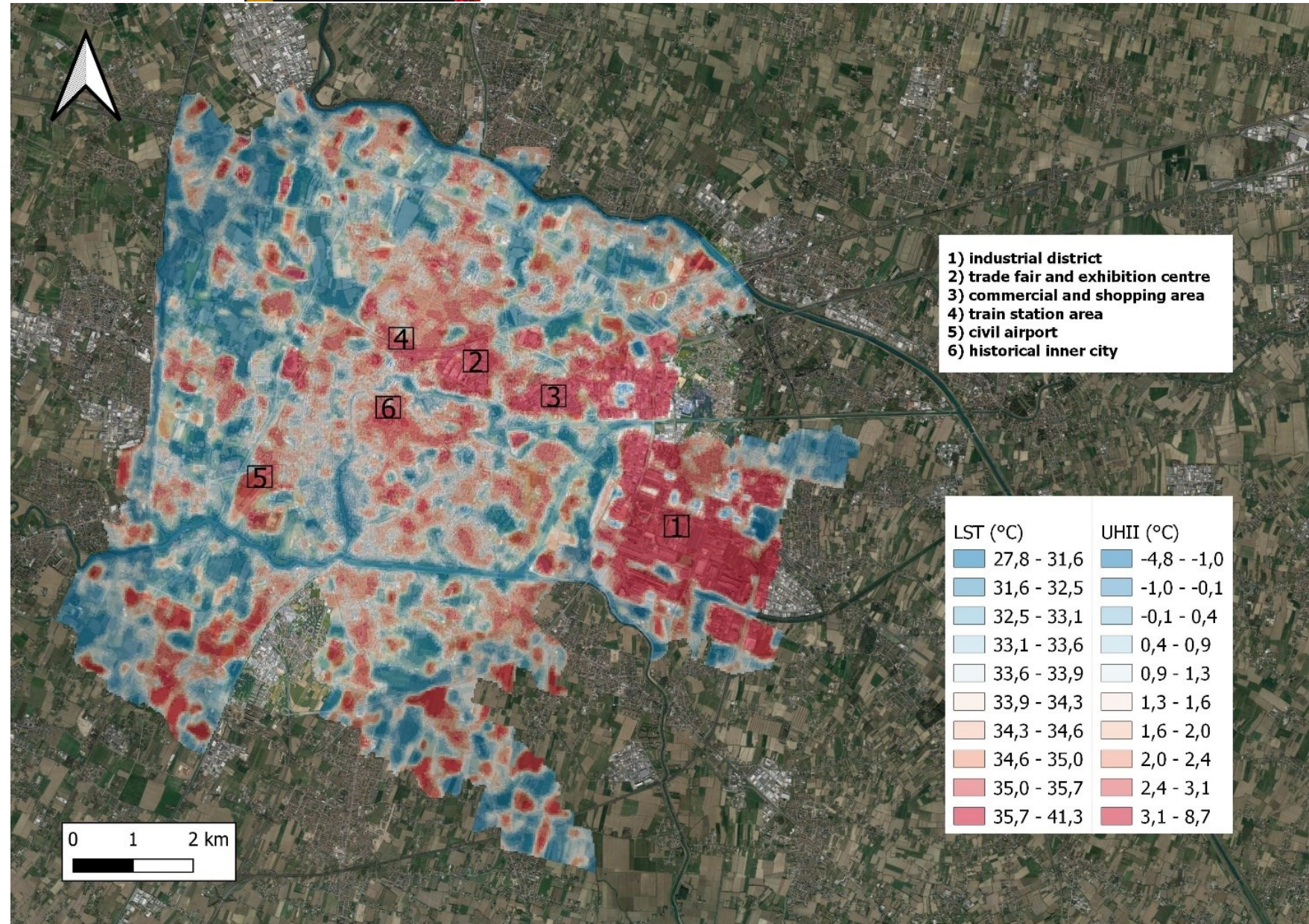
by Valeria Todeschi¹, Salvatore Eugenio Pappalardo^{2,3,*}, Carlo Zanetti¹,
Francesca Peroni⁴ and Massimo De Marchi³



Municipalities (FUA)
 □ FUA
 □ Municipalities borders
 ● Weather station

Mapping urban heat islands and heat-related risk during heat waves from a climate justice perspective: a case study in the municipality of Padua (Italy) for inclusive adaptation policies

(Pappalardo SE, Zanetti C, Todeschi, 2023, *in review*)



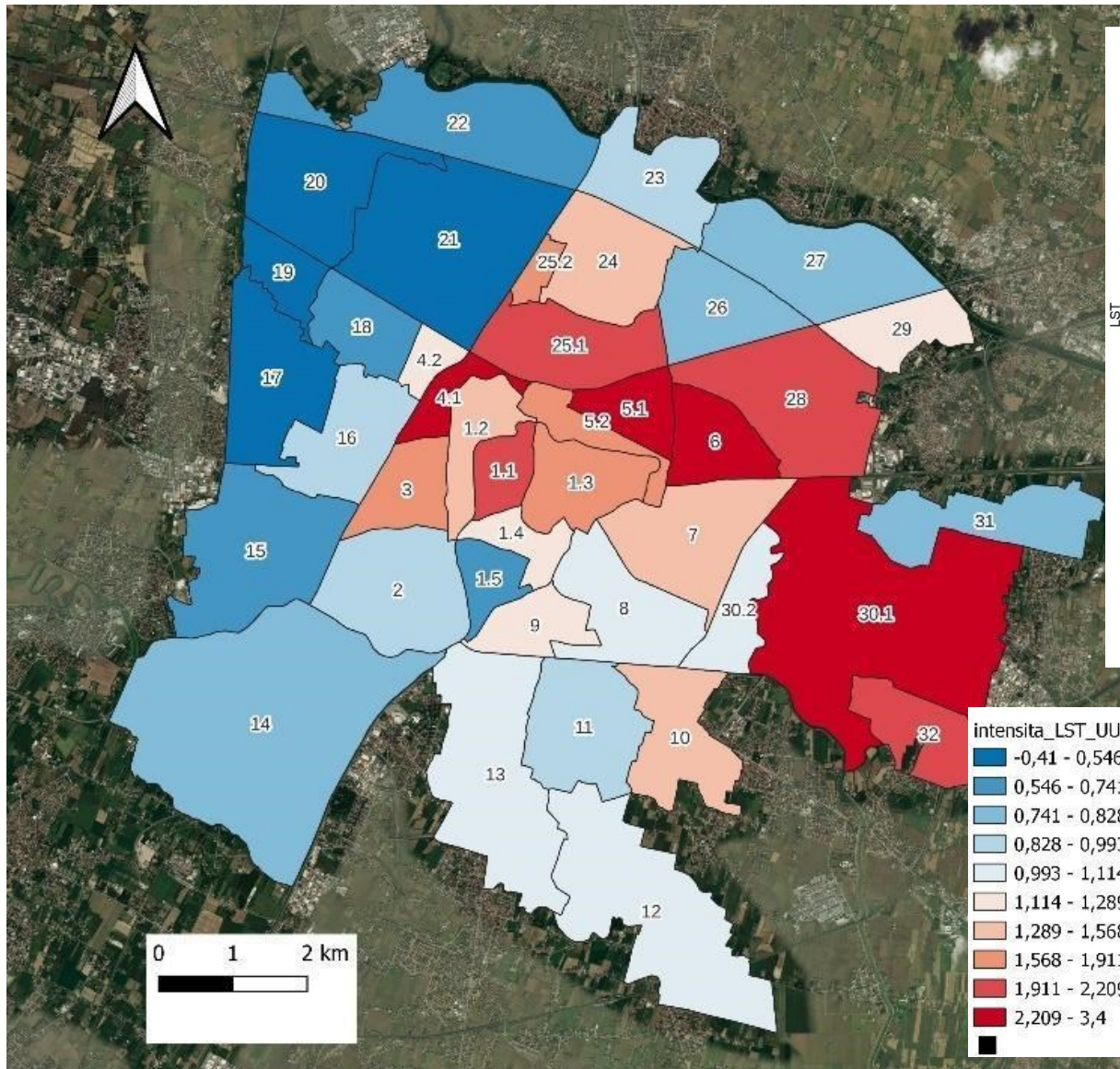


Figure 3. Mean UHI intensity for each UU

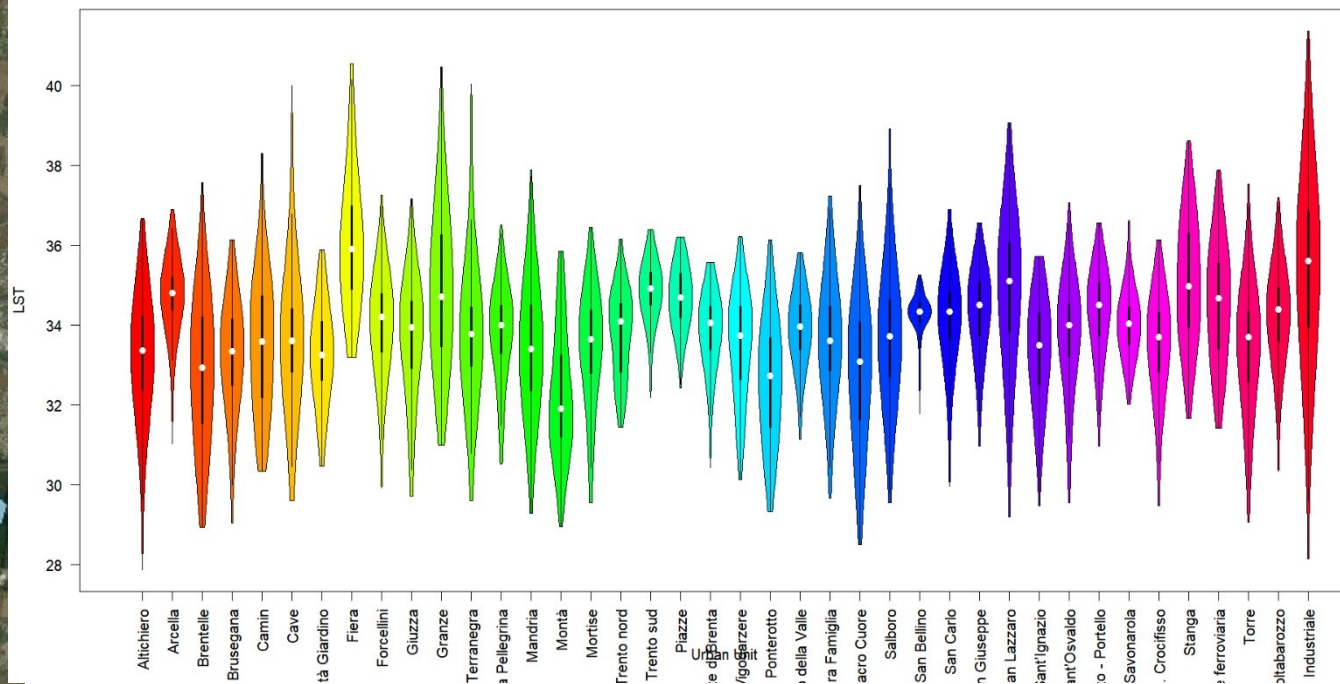
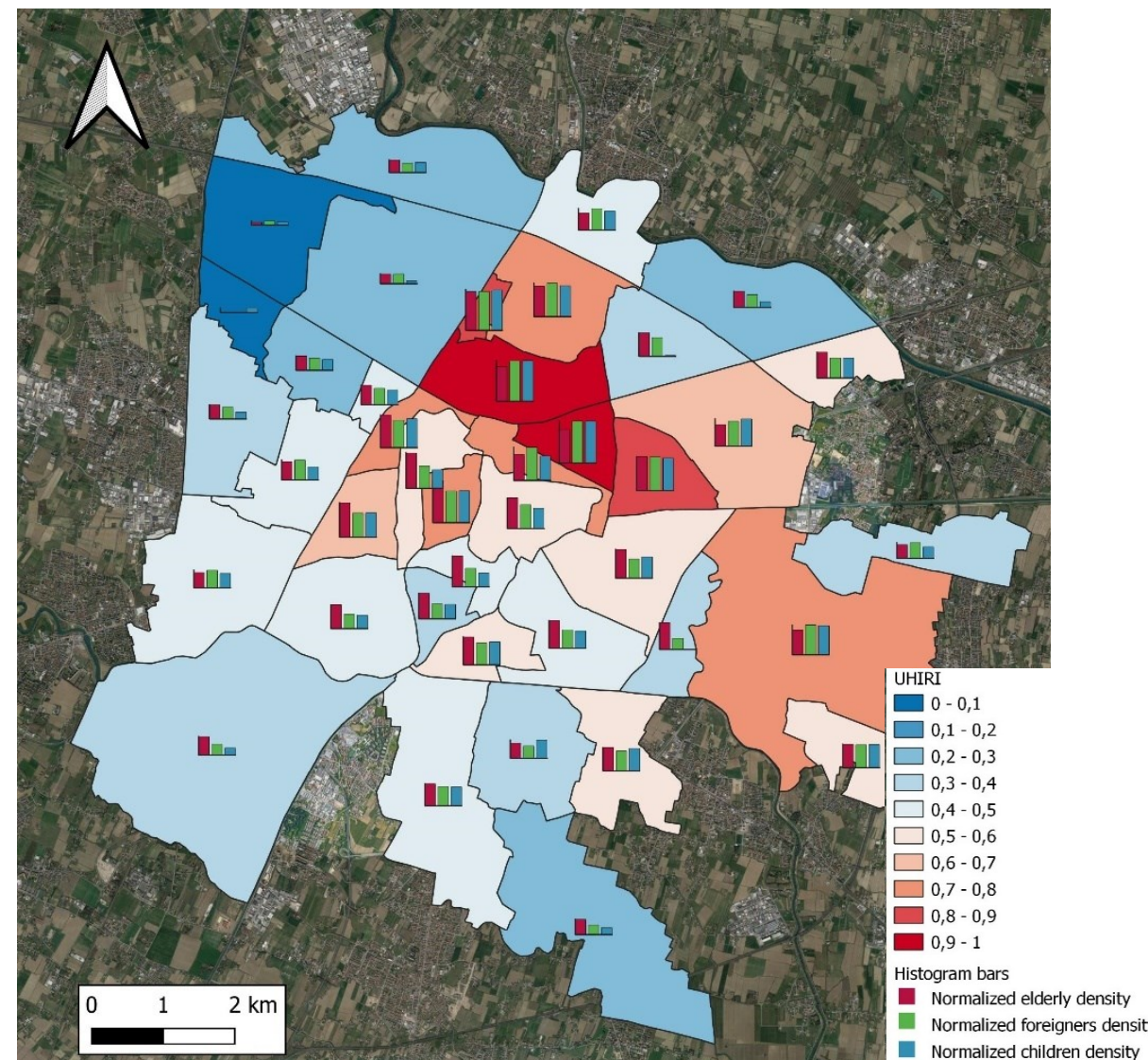


Figure 4. Violin plot of LST distribution in Padua's UUs

(Pappalardo SE, Zanetti C, Todeschi, 2023, *in review*)

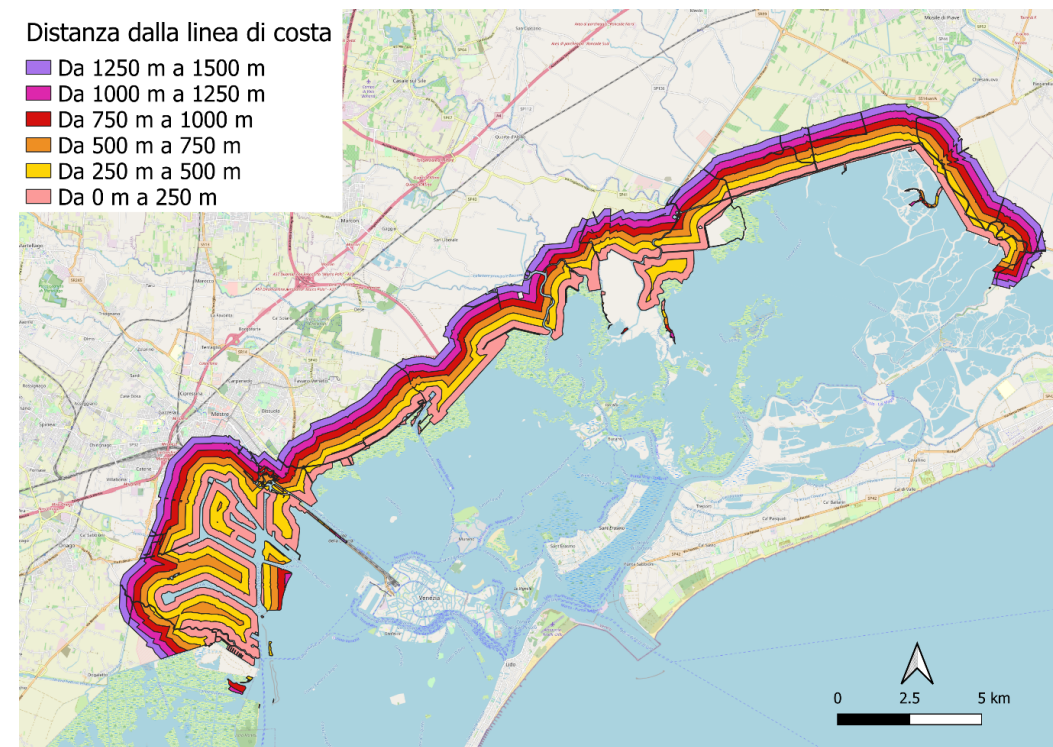
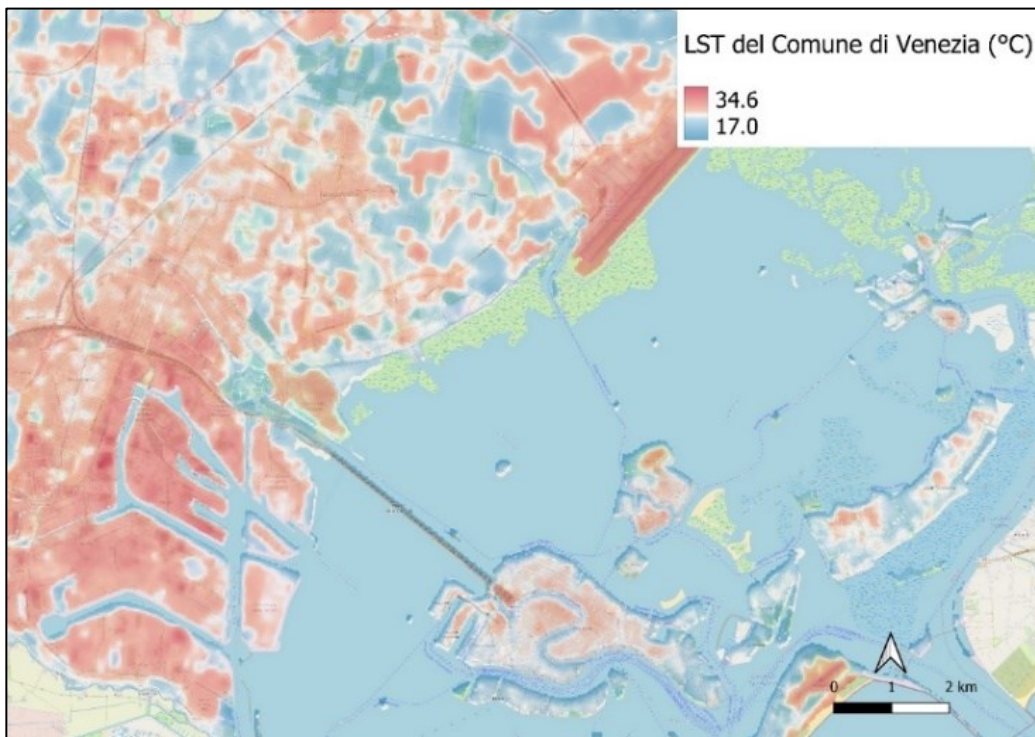
Climate Justice – Integrated heat-related Risk Analysis for vulnerable social groups

1. Heat-related Child Risk analysis (HCRI Index)
2. Heat-related Elderly Risk Index analysis (HERI)
3. Heat-related Alone Elderly Risk Index (HAERI)
4. Heat-related Foreigners Risk Index (HFRI)
5. Heat-related Low-Income Risk Index (HLIRI)
6. UHI Risk Index (UHIRI)



(Pappalardo SE, Zanetti C, Todeschi, 2023, *in review*)

Maria Teodoro (2023) Mappatura delle isole di calore urbano durante eventi estremi a supporto dei piani di adattamento: il caso studio del Comune di Venezia



Mappatura delle isole di calore urbano durante eventi estremi a supporto dei piani di adattamento: il caso studio del comune di Venezia

Mapping urban heat islands during extreme events for adaptation policies: a case study of the municipality of Venice

MARIA TEODORO*, CARLO ZANETTI**, SALVATORE EUGENIO PAPPALARDO***,
MASSIMO DE MARCHI****



Bollettino della Associazione
Italiana di Cartografia

Bulletin of the Italian
Cartographic Association

Frontiers in Earth Science

ORIGINAL RESEARCH article

Front. Earth Sci.

Sec. Interdisciplinary Climate Studies

Volume 12 - 2024 | doi: 10.3389/feart.2024.1375827

This article is part of the Research Topic

Climate and Environmental Changes in Circum-Mediterranean Regions

[View all Articles >](#)

Mapping urban heatwaves and islands: the reverse effect of Salento's "white cities"

Provisionally Accepted

Stefano De Razza¹Carlo Zanetti^{2, 3*}Massimo De Marchi²Salvatore Eugenio Pappalardo^{2, 4}

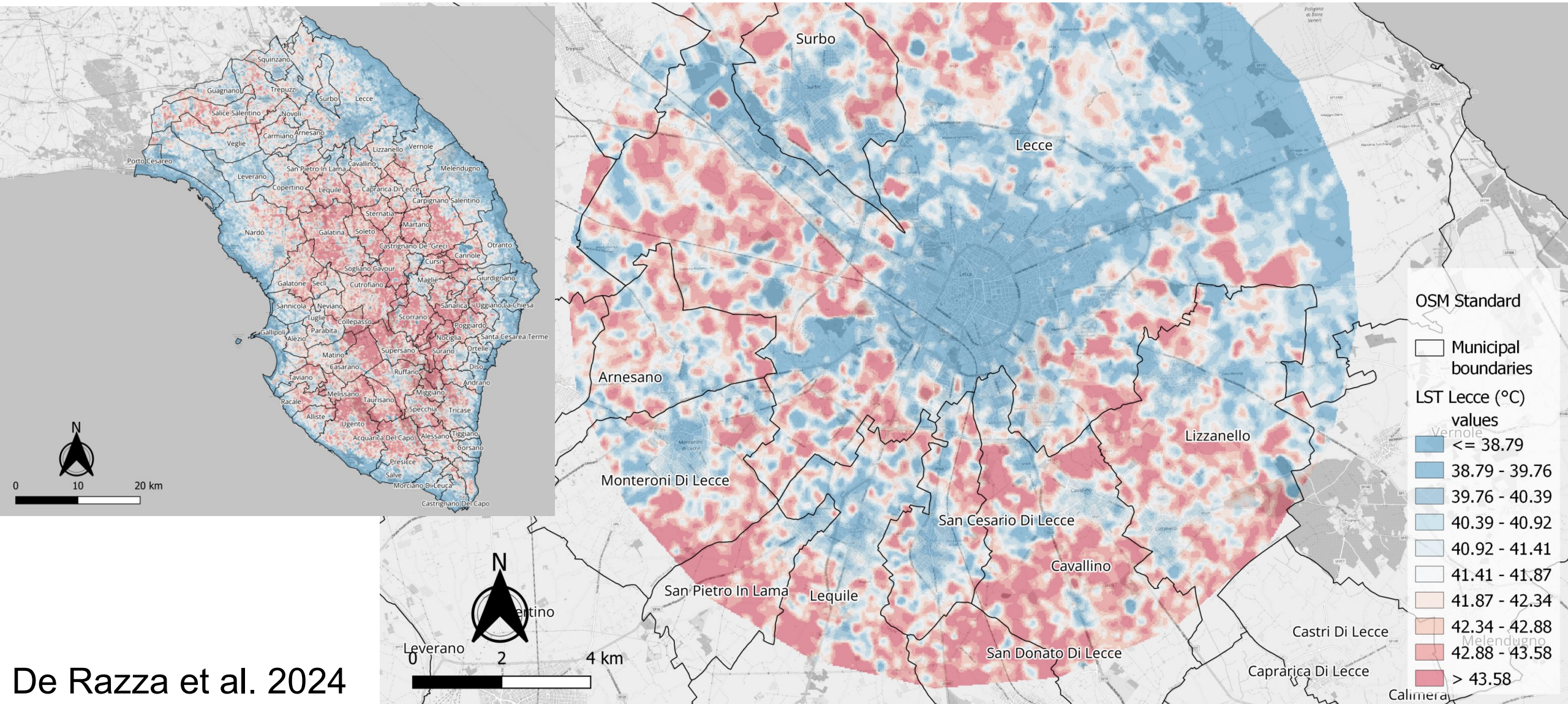
¹ Laboratory GIScience and Drones for Good, Department of Civil, Environmental and Architectural Engineering (ICEA), University of Padua, 35100 Padua, Italy, Department of Civil, Architectural and Environmental Engineering, School of Engineering, University of Padua, Italy

² Department of Civil, Architectural and Environmental Engineering, School of Engineering, University of Padua, Italy

³ Antonio Papisca Human Rights Centre, University of Padua, Italy

⁴ Department of Civil, Architectural and Environmental Engineering, School of Engineering, University of Padua, Italy

Mapping urban heatwaves and islands: the reverse effect of Salento's "white cities"

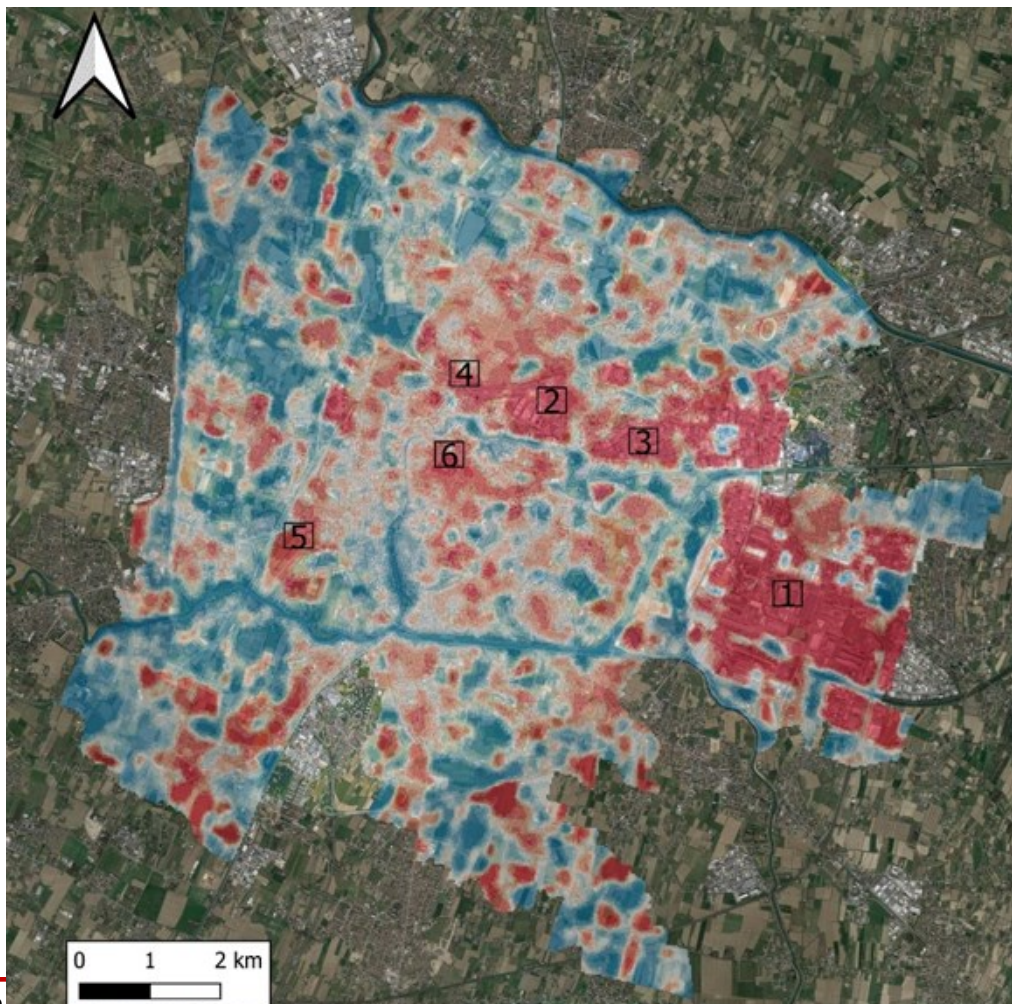


De Razza et al. 2024

Mappatura isole di calore urbano dall'alto e dal basso: LST e temperatura dell'aria



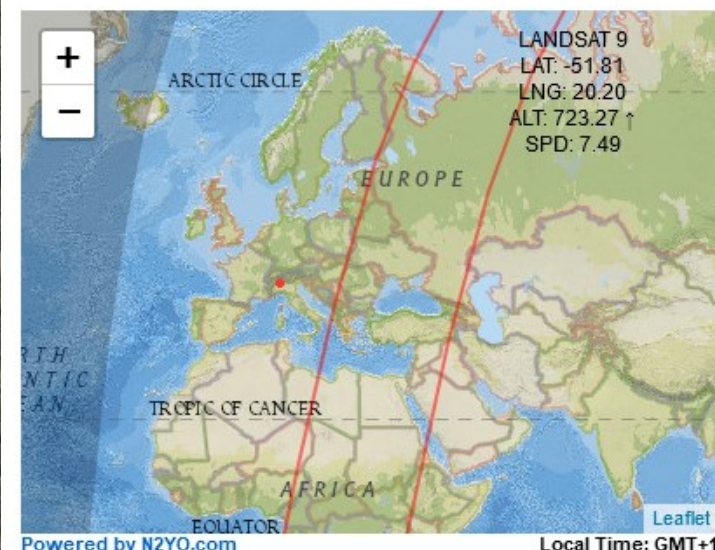
Landsat 8 e 9



Your satellite tracking list

- LANDSAT 9 is on your list
- ✘ LANDSAT 8 
- ✘ LANDSAT 9 

[Track 2 satellite\(s\)](#)



Local Time: GMT+1

NEXT PASS OF LANDSAT 9 OVER YOUR CURRENT LOCATION

START AZIMUTH	MAX ELEVATION	END AZIMUTH	TOTAL DURATION	
Mar 6 10:15	22° NNE	10:22 32°	10:28 169° S	13m 15s

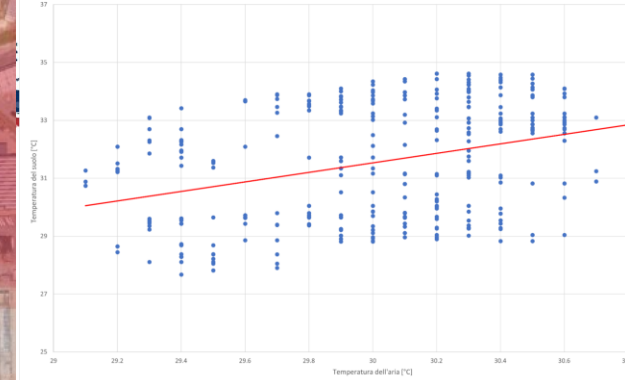
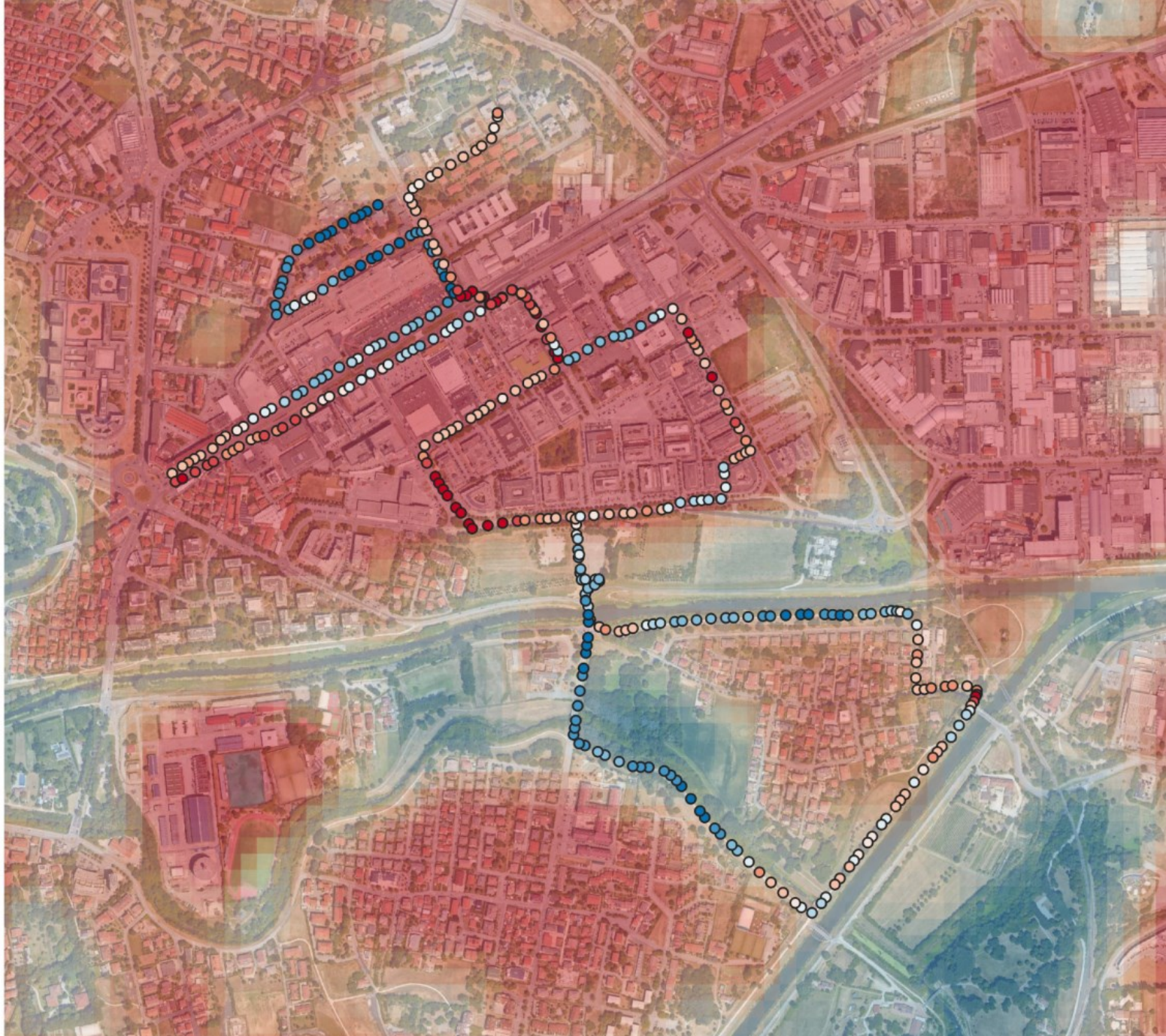
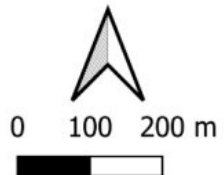
PERCORSO_15.08.2023

- 28.2 - 29.3
- 29.3 - 29.5
- 29.5 - 29.8
- 29.8 - 29.9
- 29.9 - 30
- 30 - 30.2
- 30.2 - 30.3
- 30.3 - 30.4
- 30.4 - 30.5
- 30.5 - 30.9

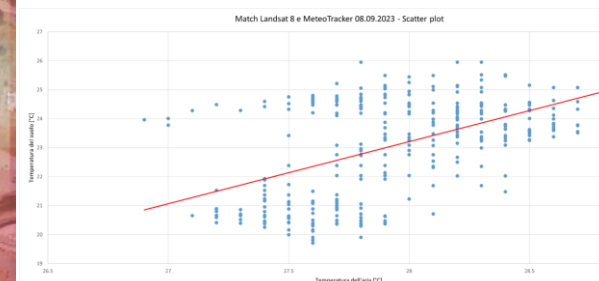
LST

Banda 1 (Gray)

- 38.456726
- 23.547279



Lisa Rubert (IAT, 2023)



Bridging the Gap: Matching Data from Low-Cost Mobile Sensors and Satellite for Urban Heat Island Research. A case study in Padua, Italy.

***** (for review, names must be rendered anonymous)

***** (for review, affiliations must be rendered anonymous)



Rubert L., Zanetti C., De Marchi M., Pappalardo SE

Keywords: Urban Heat Island, Land Surface Temperature, Heat Waves, Climate Adaptation, Extreme Heat, Landsat, Low-Cost Device.

Abstract

In recent decades, the phenomenon of urban heat islands has intensified due to the increased frequency, magnitude, and duration of extreme weather and climate events. The study of urban microclimates plays a crucial role in implementing actions to reduce thermal stress caused by urban heat islands. Typically, urban heat islands are identified through thermal satellite images (e.g. Sentinel, Landsat). However, these tools are inadequate for detecting heat islands at an appropriate spatial and temporal scale. Furthermore, satellite images do not measure air temperature but rather the land surface temperature, which is not directly usable to estimate thermal stress on the population. To address this issue, we explored, during Summer 2023 in Padua, the feasibility of using a low-cost sensor (MeteoTracker©) to map urban heat islands, to assess spatial relationships with impermeable surfaces, and to investigate potential correlations with land surface temperature. Over an overall mobile mapping of 540 km, on average, air temperature is 1°C higher in impermeable areas compared to permeable ones. Confirming this, a 0.1 increase in NDVI corresponds to a temperature decrease of 0.23°C in the afternoon and 0.3°C in the night. Moreover, a positive relationship was found between LST and air temperature: an increase of approximately 2°C in LST for every 1°C increase in air temperature. This study lays the foundation for further research on urban heat islands, integrating satellite and ground data for the development of high-resolution adaptation actions.



International Society for
Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing



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Mapping Local Climate Zones for urban resilient development

Mapping Local Climate Zones for urban resilient development



Built types	Definition	Land cover types	Definition
1. Compact high-rise 	Dense mix of tall buildings to tens of stories. Few or no trees. Land cover mostly paved. Concrete, steel, stone, and glass construction materials.	A. Dense trees 	Heavily wooded landscape of deciduous and/or evergreen trees. Land cover mostly pervious (low plants). Zone function is natural forest, tree cultivation, or urban park.
2. Compact midrise 	Dense mix of midrise buildings (3–9 stories). Few or no trees. Land cover mostly paved. Stone, brick, tile, and concrete construction materials.	B. Scattered trees 	Lightly wooded landscape of deciduous and/or evergreen trees. Land cover mostly pervious (low plants). Zone function is natural forest, tree cultivation, or urban park.
3. Compact low-rise 	Dense mix of low-rise buildings (1–3 stories). Few or no trees. Land cover mostly paved. Stone, brick, tile, and concrete construction materials.	C. Bush, scrub 	Open arrangement of bushes, shrubs, and short, woody trees. Land cover mostly pervious (bare soil or sand). Zone function is natural scrubland or agriculture.
4. Open high-rise 	Open arrangement of tall buildings to tens of stories. Abundance of pervious land cover (low plants, scattered trees). Concrete, steel, stone, and glass construction materials.	D. Low plants 	Featureless landscape of grass or herbaceous plants/crops. Few or no trees. Zone function is natural grassland, agriculture, or urban park.
5. Open midrise 	Open arrangement of midrise buildings (3–9 stories). Abundance of pervious land cover (low plants, scattered trees). Concrete, steel, stone, and glass construction materials.	E. Bare rock or paved 	Featureless landscape of rock or paved cover. Few or no trees or plants. Zone function is natural desert (rock) or urban transportation.
6. Open low-rise 	Open arrangement of low-rise buildings (1–3 stories). Abundance of pervious land cover (low plants, scattered trees). Wood, brick, stone, tile, and concrete construction materials.	F. Bare soil or sand 	Featureless landscape of soil or sand cover. Few or no trees or plants. Zone function is natural desert or agriculture.
7. Lightweight low-rise 	Dense mix of single-story buildings. Few or no trees. Land cover mostly hard-packed. Lightweight construction materials (e.g., wood, thatch, corrugated metal).	G. Water 	Large, open water bodies such as seas and lakes, or small bodies such as rivers, reservoirs, and lagoons.
8. Large low-rise 	Open arrangement of large low-rise buildings (1–3 stories). Few or no trees. Land cover mostly paved. Steel, concrete, metal, and stone construction materials.	VARIABLE LAND COVER PROPERTIES	
9. Sparsely built 	Sparse arrangement of small or medium-sized buildings in a natural setting. Abundance of pervious land cover (low plants, scattered trees).	Variable or ephemeral land cover properties that change significantly with synoptic weather patterns, agricultural practices, and/or seasonal cycles.	
10. Heavy industry 	Low-rise and midrise industrial structures (towers, tanks, stacks). Few or no trees. Land cover mostly paved or hard-packed. Metal, steel, and concrete construction materials.	b. bare trees	Leafless deciduous trees (e.g., winter). Increased sky view factor. Reduced albedo.
		s. snow cover	Snow cover >10 cm in depth. Low admittance. High albedo.
		d. dry ground	Parched soil. Low admittance. Large Bowen ratio. Increased albedo.
		w. wet ground	Waterlogged soil. High admittance. Small Bowen ratio. Reduced albedo.

Stewart and Oke, 2012



Welcome to the LCZ Generator!

Fast and easy Local Climate Zone mapping

Getting started:

1. Read [Demuzere et al. \(2021\)](#) it serves as the primary user guide
2. Download the [Training Area Template kml](#) file
3. Create your Training Areas following the [guidelines](#)
4. Once finished, use the [submission form](#) to submit your file.
5. Fill out the fields in the submission form; fields with an asterisk (*) are required.
 - ▶ [Show detailed information](#)
6. Submit the form. If you see a green box appear on the top of the page after clicking the submit button, your submission was successful and will be processed. If a red box appears, there was a problem with your Training Area file. Check out the [FAQ](#) for more information.
7. You will be notified via email once the processing has finished. Depending on the current load of the system it should take ~20 minutes.
8. After you received the email, your submission is also available in the [submission table](#).

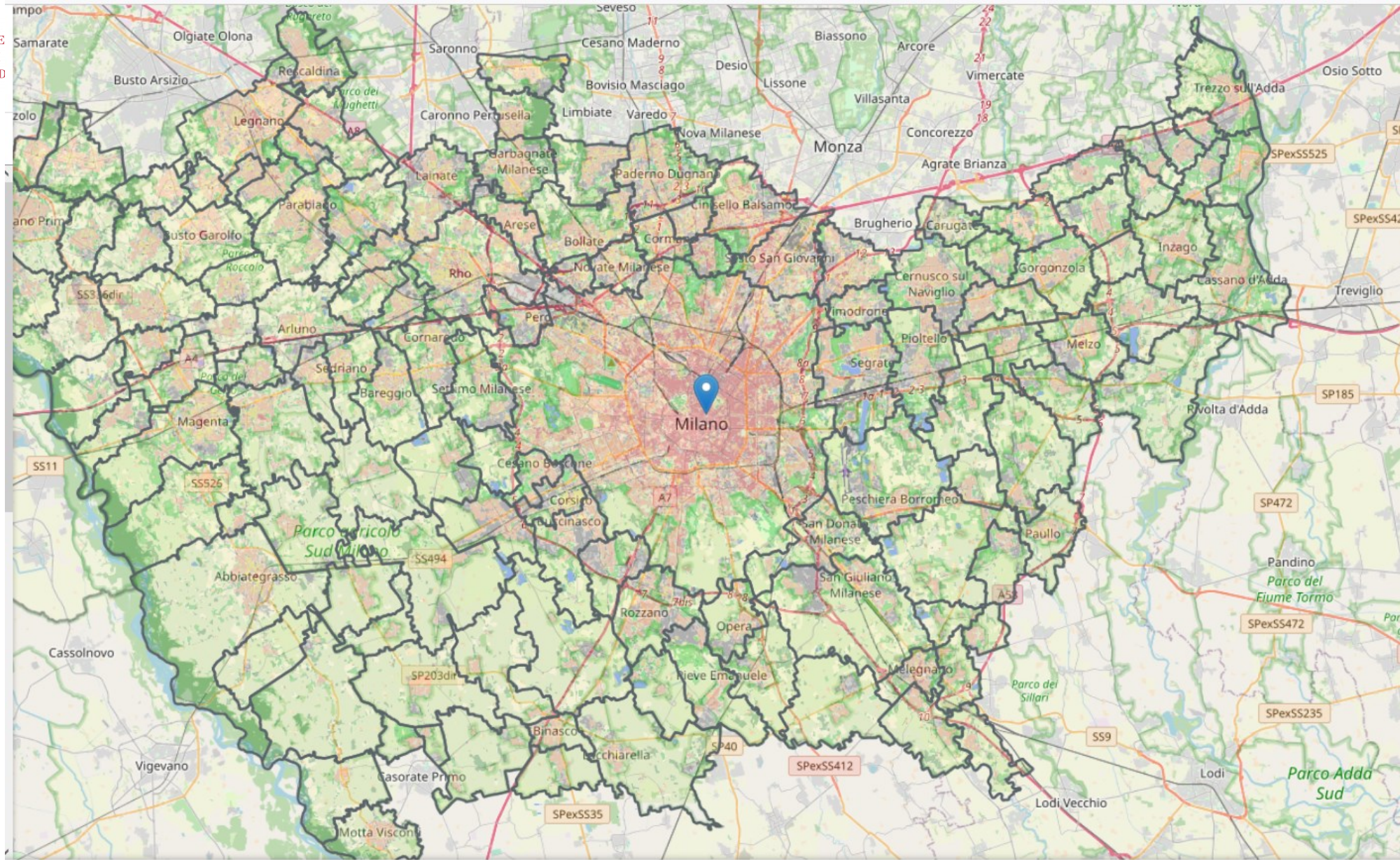
Submit your Training Area

Show generated LCZ maps

Please cite the tool using:

Demuzere, M., Kittner, J., Bechtel, B. (2021). LCZ Generator: a web application to create Local Climate Zone maps. *Frontiers in Environmental Science* 9:637455. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fenvs.2021.637455>

<https://lcz-generator.rub.de/>



<https://decimetro.cittametropolitana.mi.it/maps/385/embed#/>

A global map of Local Climate Zones



<https://lcz-generator.rub.de/global-lcz-map>

Bibliografia *Local Climate Zones*

Stewart, I.D., Oke, T.R. (2012), Local climate zones for urban temperature studies

Bechtel, B., Demuzere, M., Mills, G. (2019), SUHI analysis using Local Climate Zones—A comparison of 50 cities

Demuzere, M., Bechtel, B., Middel, A., Mills, G. (2019), Mapping Europe into local climate zones

Demuzere, M., Kittner, J., Bechtel, B. (2021), LCZ Generator: A Web Application to Create Local Climate Zone Maps

Taubenböck H., Debraya H., Qiub C., Schmitt M., Wang Y, Zhu X. X., (2020), Seven city types representing morphologic configurations of cities across the globe



Mapping and assessing spatial variability of urban microclimates in Padua

Focus on:

- Climate extremes and Urban Heat Islands: hotdays, tropical nights, heat-index
- Spatial variability of precipitation in Padua: a microclimate analysis



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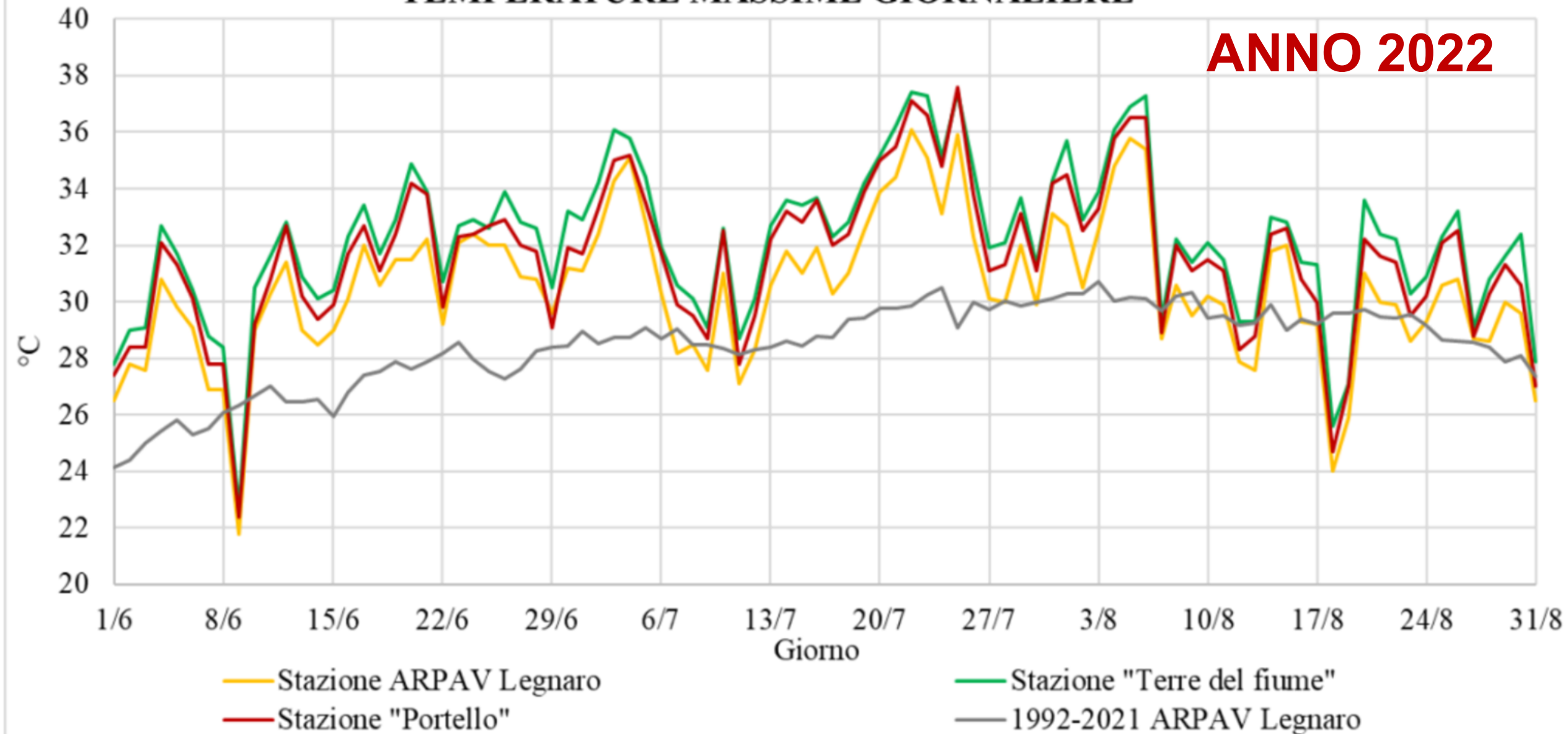


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Andrea Santaterra (2023), Ondate di calore, notti tropicali e hot days a Padova: analisi meteo-climatica di eventi estremi e scenari di adattamento

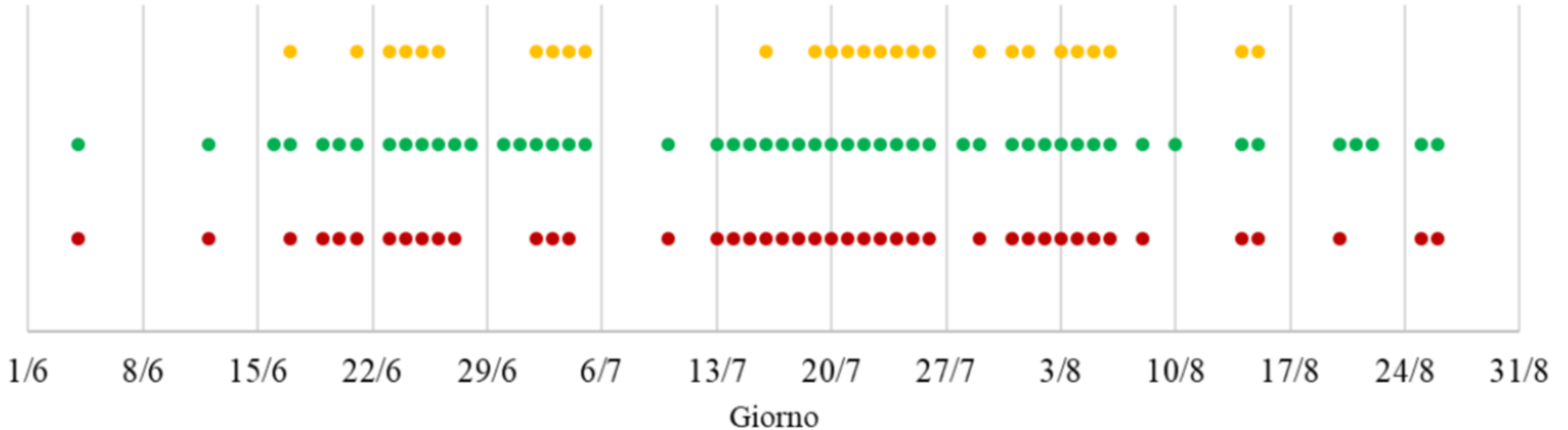
TEMPERATURE MASSIME GIORNALIERE

ANNO 2022



GIORNI CON $T_{max} > 32^{\circ}\text{C}$

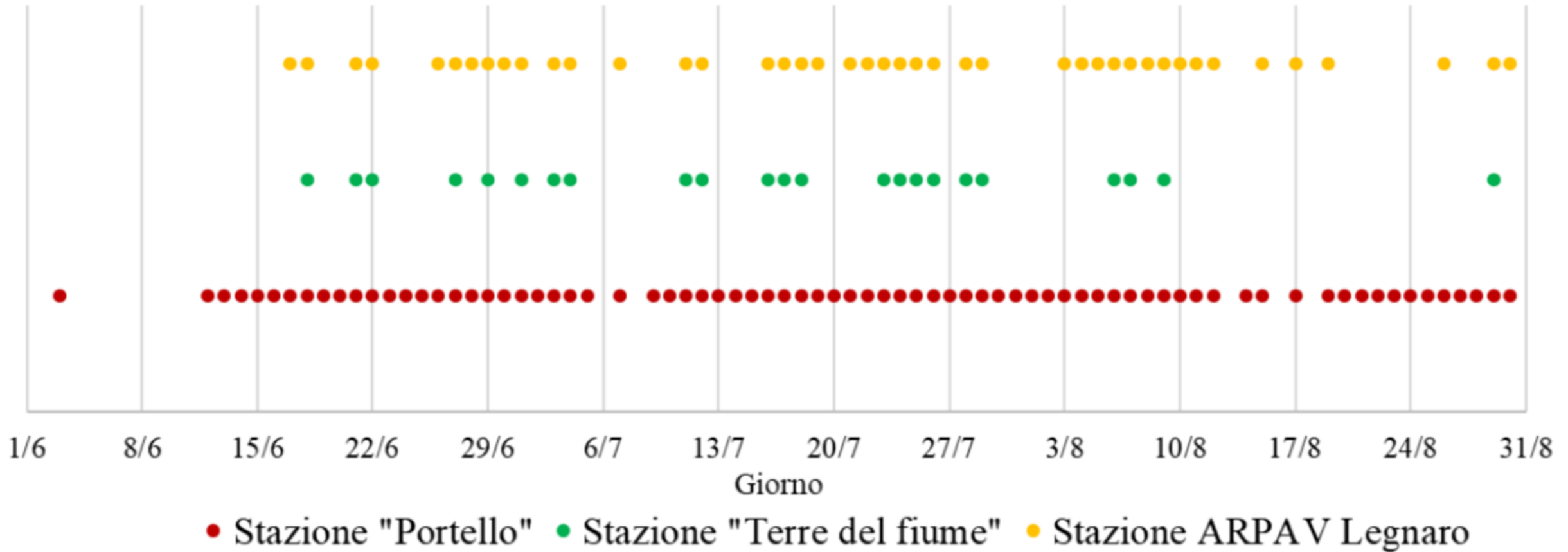
ANNO 2022



● Stazione "Portello" ● Stazione "Terre del fiume" ● Stazione ARPAV Legnaro

TROPICAL NIGHTS

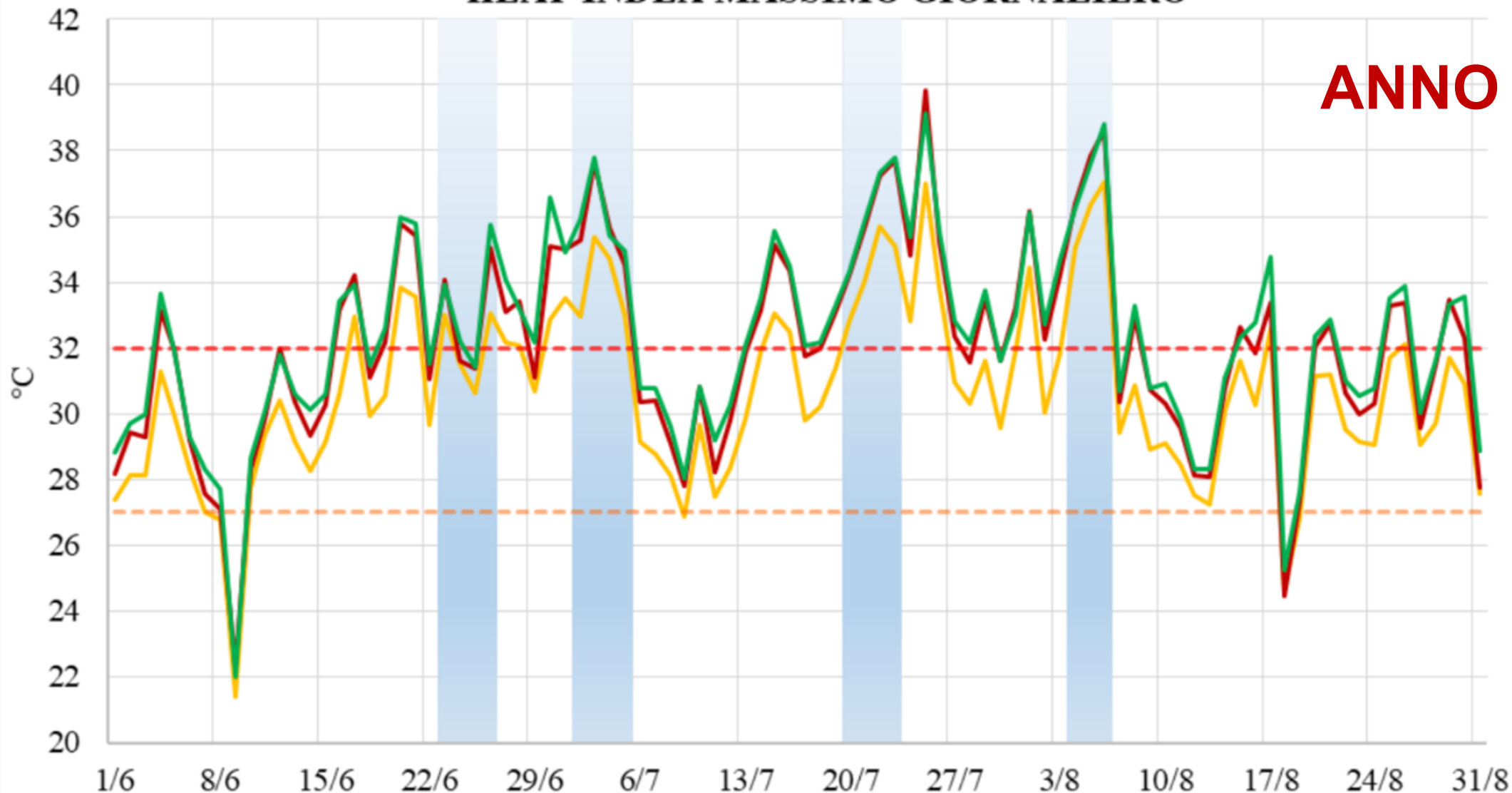
ANNO 2022





HEAT INDEX MASSIMO GIORNALIERO

ANNO 2022



- Heat waves
- 27°C soglia di rischio medio
- 32°C soglia di rischio medio-alto
- Stazione ARPAV Legnaro
- Stazione "Portello"
- Stazione "Terre del fiume"

Drafting the manuscript...

1 **Mapping the urban heat island in Padova city: perspective and trends in the new**

2 **millennium**

3 ¶

4 |Andrea Santaterra¹, Carlo Zanetti¹, Salvatore E. Pappalardo¹, Alessandro Ceppi^{2*}|



5 ¶



6 |¹University of Padova|



7 |²Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering (D.I.C.A.), Politecnico di Milano, Italy|

8 |*Correspondence to: A. Ceppi (alessandro.ceppi@polimi.it)|

9 ¶

10 |**Abstract**|



11 ¶

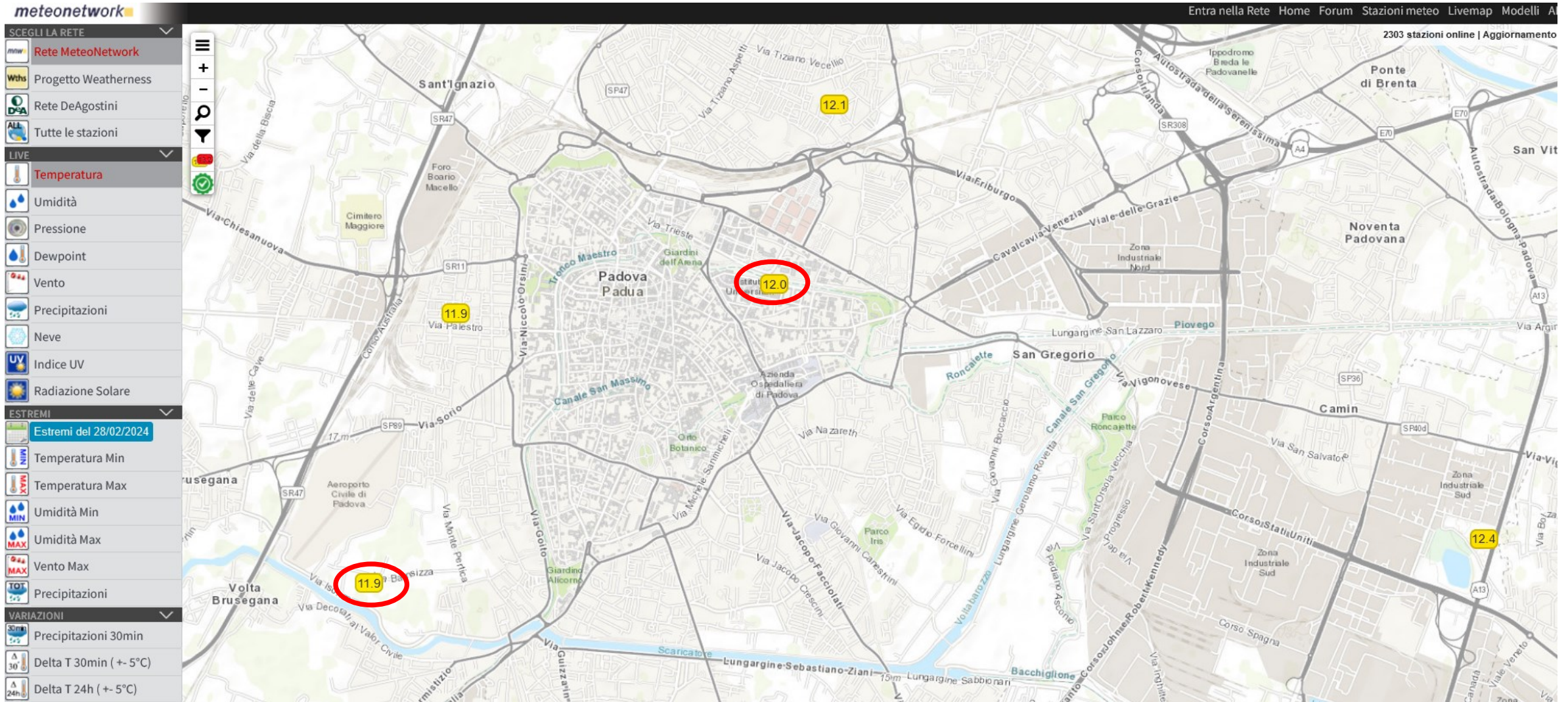
12 UHI...¶

13 ¶

14 **Keywords:** UHI, ERA5 dataset, urban climate, hot days, tropical nights¶

15 ¶

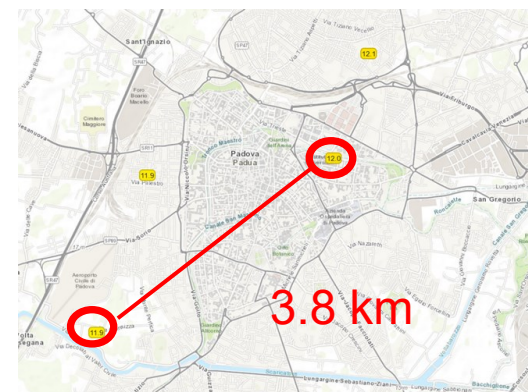
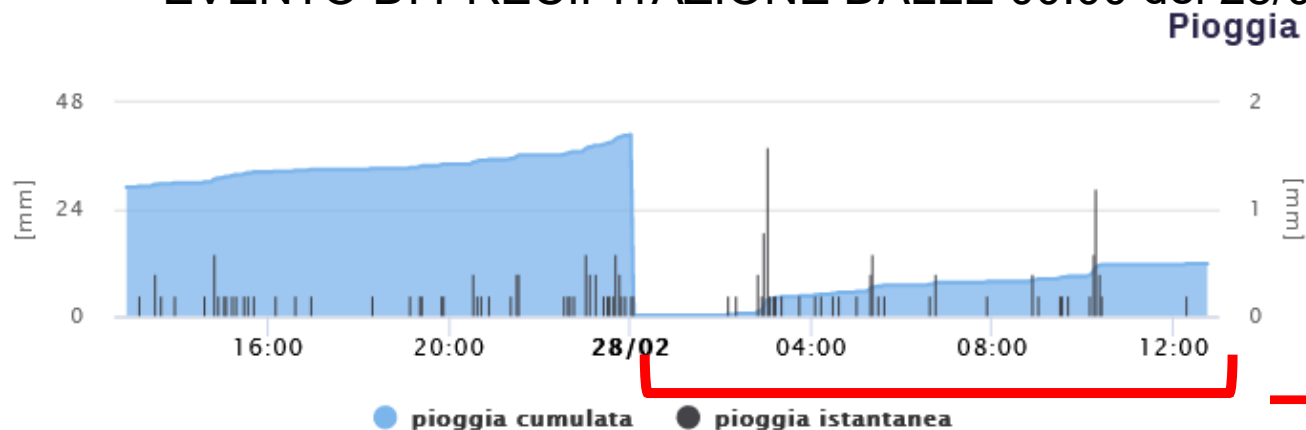
Variabilità spaziale dinamica meteorologica – Comune di Padova



<https://www.meteonet.it/rete/livemap/>

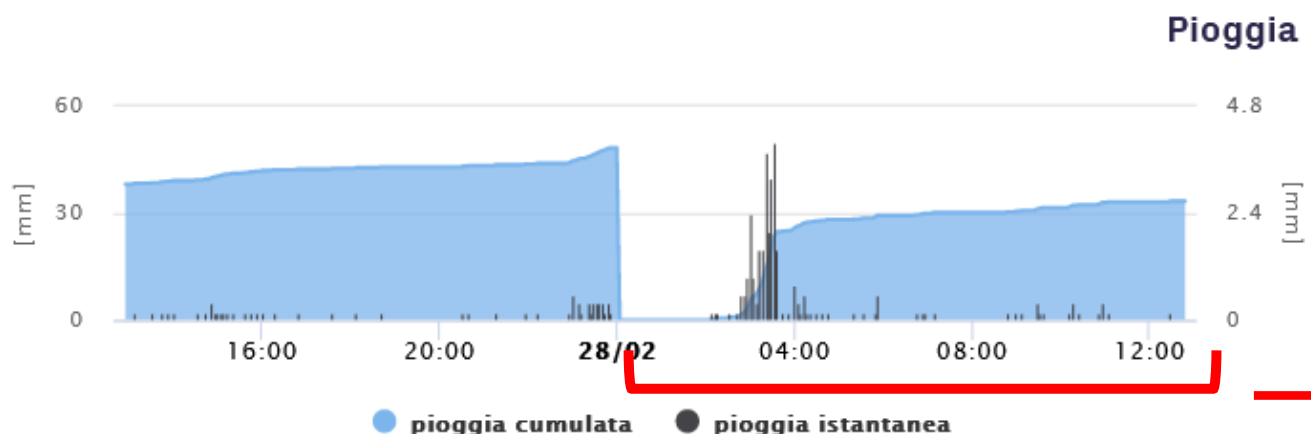
Variabilità spaziale dinamica meteorologica – Comune di Padova

EVENTO DI PRECIPITAZIONE DALLE 00:00 del 28/02/2024



00:00-13:00 cumulata 11.8 mm

Stazione Portello ICEA (Via Marzolo)

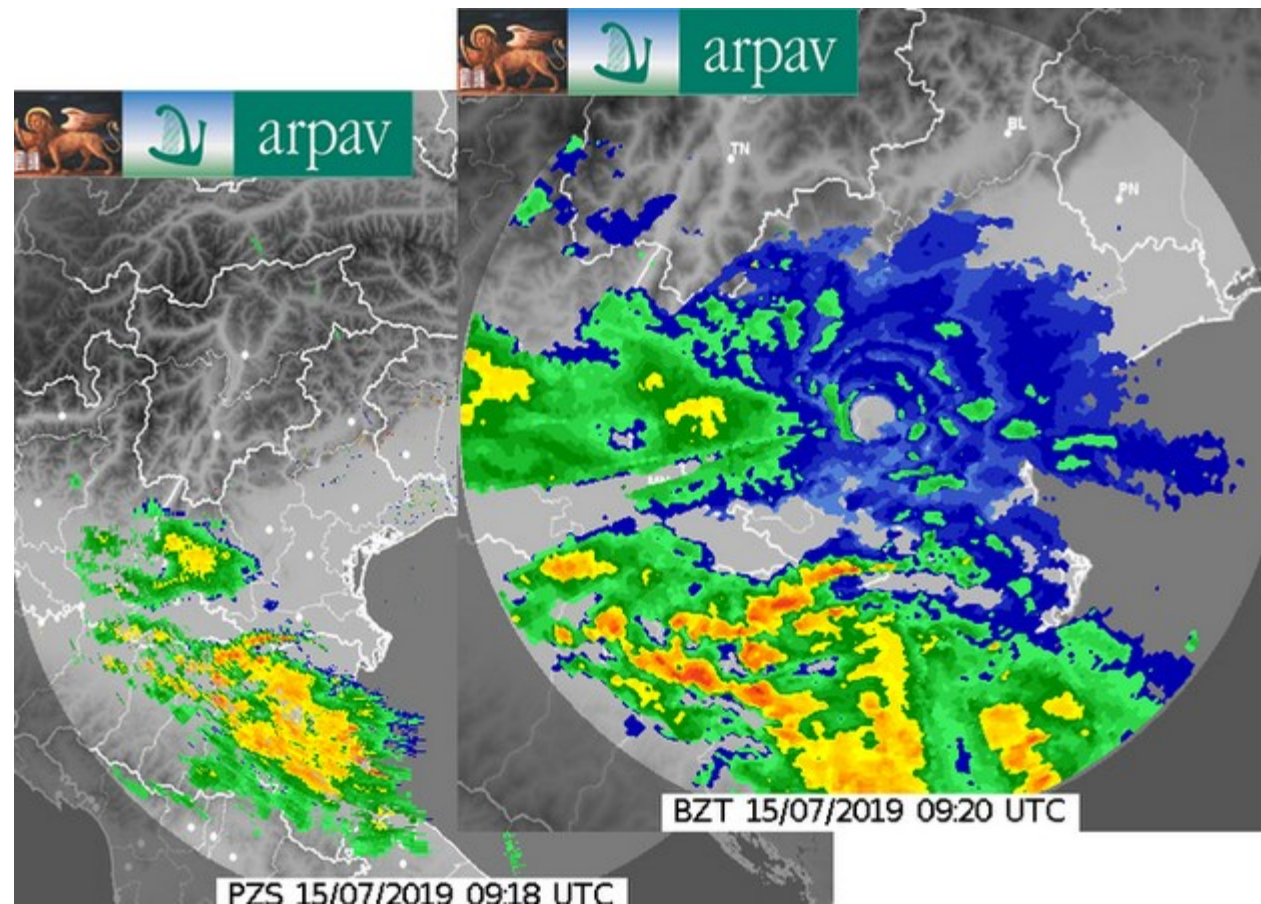
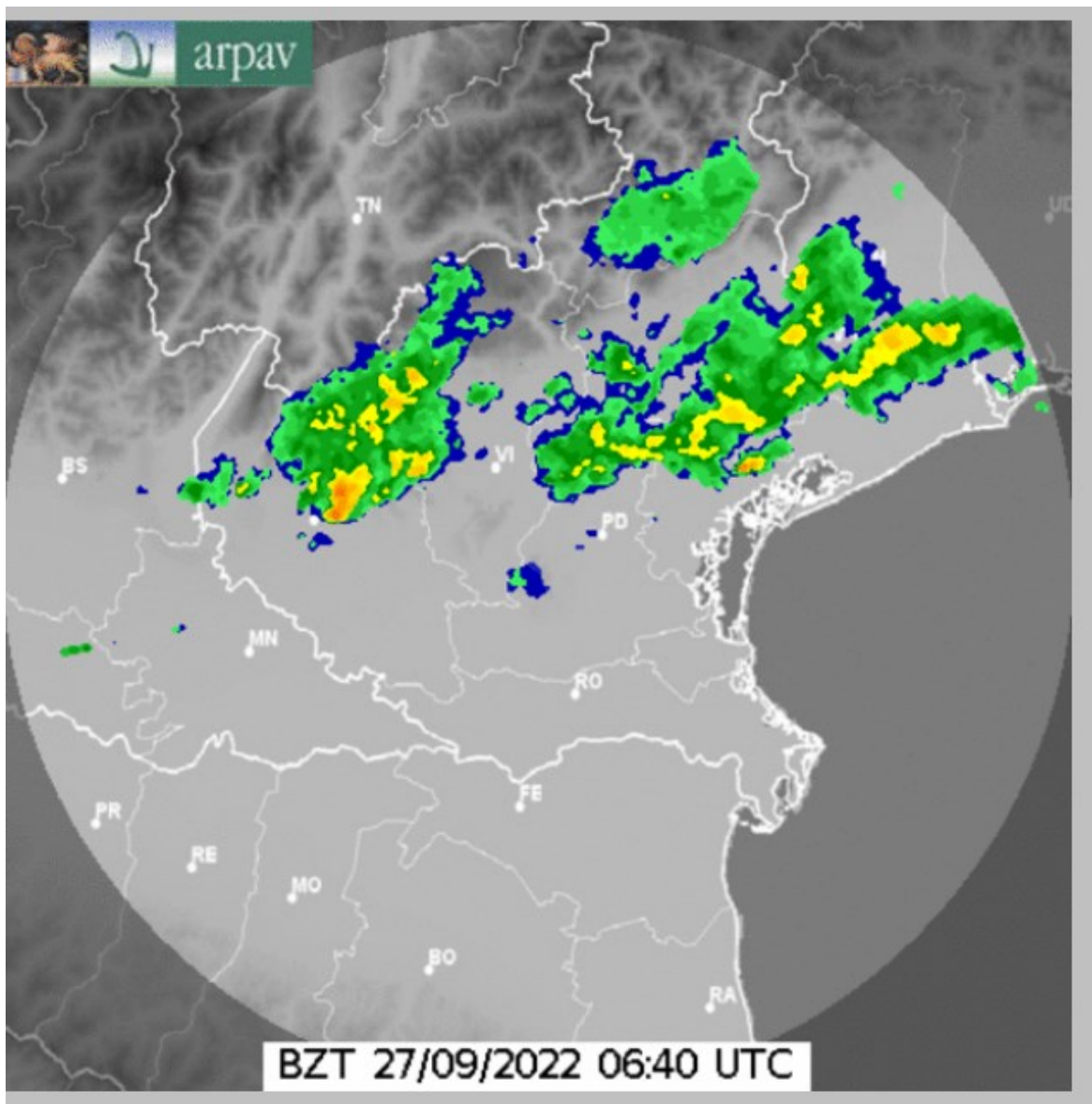


Differenza tra le due stazioni? 21,6 mm
Su 1.000 m², quanta acqua è caduta?

E su 1 ha?

00:00-13:00 cumulata 33.4 mm

Stazione Basso Isonzo - Arakè



Tesi 2021-2023

- Martin Ikenna Nnabuife (2022), *Impronta carbonica per l'edificazione dell'ex foro boario e scenari di riqualificazione in area di verde urbano*
- Maria Lucia Roggero (2022), *Multitemporal and spatial analysis of the vitivinicultural sector on the Valpolicella production area: impact and future perspective of sustainability*
- Andrea Santaterra (2023), *Ondate di calore, notti tropicali e hot days a Padova: analisi meteo-climatica di eventi estremi e scenari di adattamento*
- Enrico Bosco, *Costellazioni di satelliti e spacecraft per il turismo spaziale: impatti dei gas climalteranti e scenari emissivi*
- Stefano De Razza (2023), *Impatti dei cambiamenti climatici sui territori urbani del Salento: mappatura e analisi dell'intensità delle isole di calore urbano*
- Marco Carraro (2023), *Mobile mapping, sniffer bikes e Citizen Science: dispositivi mobili per il monitoraggio diffuso della qualità dell'aria e delle isole di calore a Padova*

Tesi 2021-2023

- Carolina Luzzu (2023) *Cambiamenti climatici ed ecosistemi costieri: impatto dell'innalzamento del livello del mare sui delta fluviali del Po e del Gange*
- Giacomo Cudin (2023) *Innalzamento del livello del mare: fenomenologia e analisi delle misure di adattamento per uno sviluppo costiero resiliente*
- Maddalena Crepaldi (2023) *Cambiamenti climatici: impatti sulle Alpi italiane e sul turismo invernale*
- Riccardo Bellon (2023) *Energie rinnovabili e agricoltura: opportunità e limiti dei sistemi agrivoltaici*
- Chiara Antonacci (2023) *Impatto ambientale del settore dell'aviazione: analisi delle emissioni e strategie per una transizione sostenibile*
- Alice Andreanelli (2023) *Impatto dei cambiamenti climatici sugli ecosistemi corallini: cause ed effetti del coral bleaching*

Tesi 2021-2023

- David Ziviani (2023) *Impatto dei cambiamenti climatici sulla risorsa idrica nel Nord Italia: stato dell'arte e scenari futuri*
- Maria Teodoro (2023) *Mappatura delle isole di calore urbano durante eventi estremi a supporto dei piani di adattamento: il caso studio del Comune di Venezia*
- Lisa Rubert (2023) *Isole di calore a Padova nell'estate 2023: mappatura "dal basso" e valutazione del fenomeno mediante l'utilizzo di MeteoTracker*

Laureandi 2024

- Ambrosi Giacomo (2024) *Conflitto russo-ucraino: analisi dell'impatto climatico e ambientale con un focus sulle emissioni di gas climalteranti*
- Calista Francesco (2024) *Verso uno sviluppo urbano climate-resilient: infrastrutture verdi e blu per la mitigazione delle ondate ed isole di calore*
- Mattia Maritato (2024) *Valutazione del traffico di veicoli urbani e delle emissioni di gas a effetto serra: il caso del Comune di Padova*
- Niccolò Zaghetto (2024) *Droni "autocostruiti" open-source: progettazione, assemblaggio e calibrazione di un prototipo di SAPR per rilievi ambientali*
- Alessandro Cenzi (2024) *Rifugiati ambientali e giustizia climatica: panoramica ambientale, politica e geografica con casi studio*
- Alessio Zanette (2024) *Mappatura degli impianti fotovoltaici in Zona Industriale di Padova: stato attuale e prospettive future*