Land Surface Temperature Analysis of Kigali City

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Abstract

This paper entitled land surface temperature analysis in Kigali city; is established to analyze the change in temperature due to the cover in place and inform everyone to take care of land cover. The study was conducted in Kigali city by using remote sensing technique. The study design is shown on the follow chart.

The modification and transformation of land cover in a city, affect an evapotranspiration process, storage, and emission of the heat in the urban environment. Therefore, to retrieve Land surface temperature in Kigali City was done by calculating at satellite brightness from TOP radiance, calculating land surface emissivity from the proportion of vegetation, finally to convert at satellite brightness temperature to land surface temperature. Land cover detection was done by analyzing Landsat 8 OLI-TIRS using supervised classification technique in the help of ERDAS imagine 2014, NDVI and NDBI were calculated by using argis10.3 and finally shape file of Rwanda administrative boundary was used to delineate the study area boundary.

Land cover classification results show that, the area is dominated 48 % vegetation, 38 % bare soil, 13% built up and 1% water with the overall accuracy assessment of 95.7% and Overall Kappa Statistics 0.94. Maximum land surface temperature is 30°C and lowest is 16°C.

The correlation between numerical values of LST, NDBI, NDVI and overlapping of land cover to LST map show that there is a positive correlation between NBDI and LST and negative correlation between NDVI and LST. This indicate that, there is an increase in land surface temperature with an increase of NDBI and there is a decrease if NDVI increase. Then by overlapping LST to land cover of Kigali city shows that where, vegetation is not concentrated imprecate the increase of land surface temperature.

The study of land surface temperature in Kigali city help to understand that land cover in place, my play a big role on microclimate distribution. Therefore informs the urban planners, urban designers and policymakers for successful mitigation measures of temperature increase by improving the land cover and landscape.

Key word Land Surface Temperature, NDVI, NDBI, Land cover, Land surface emissivity

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1. Introduction

Urban area in Rwanda is defined as a built up agglomeration which exceeds 20 km\(^2\) and has a population more than 10000 inhabitants, resulting in a population density more than 500 persons/km\(^2\), City is with at least 200000 inhabitants [1]. Finally urban areas are built up areas with a considerable amount of man-made infrastructure and population, mainly depend on service based income rather than agricultural based occupations [2]. From the above statement vegetation land cover are being converted to the impervious surface by man-made activities and the Land surface temperature changes according to the cover present in the area.

Urban heat island is a phenomenon that the Land surface temperature in urban areas is apparently higher than in rural areas [3], [4], [5]. Land use and land cover (LULC) change associated with urbanization is an essential cause of global change and often results in remarkable urban heat island effect, which will influence the regional climate and socioeconomic development [6].

The process of urbanization play a big role in the modification and transformation of natural land cover over the time in a city into buildings, roads, parking and impervious surfaces[7] and affects evapotranspiration process, storage and emission of the heat in the urban environment. Urban heat Island phenomena had been documented in different articles by using co-relationship between land surface temperature vs multiple vegetation indices and land use/cover factors [5, 8-11].

Therefore, to retrieve Land surface temperature in Kigali City, land cover detection and accuracy assessment was done by analyzing Landsat 8 OLI-TIRS using supervised classification technique in help of ERDAS imagine 2014 software; NDVI and NDBI were calculated by using argis10.3; finally, the shape file of Rwanda administrative boundaries was used to get the study area boundary.

Understanding of how patterns of land development and land use spatial distribution affect the formation of urban heat islands can inform urban design and planning practices, and lead to successful mitigation of temperature extremes [12].

1.2. Study area description

Kigali City is the capital city of Rwanda. **Kigali City** has an administrative area of 730km\(^2\) which includes a mix of urban and rural land uses. Its coordinate is (1.9706° S, 30.1044° E), its elevation is 1567 m and roughly located in the center of the country. It has three districts named Nyarugenge, Kicukiro and Gasabo; population of kigali city is 1318000 million.
2. Methodology

To carry out this research, Landsat 8 OLI/TIRS data are widely used, shape file of Rwanda administrative boundaries, Landsat visible and near infrared bands at 30 m resolution are capable of capturing signals of land cover and vegetation properties, while thermal bands at 60 m resolution are sensitive to surface temperature. By using ERDAS Imagine 2014 and Argis 10.3 software for pre-processing and processing. Finally for analysis zonal statistics tools from Arcgis was used.

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Flowchart Methodology/Study design

Data collection
- Input Band 10
- Input Band 11
- Input Band 4
- Input Band 5
- Input Band 6
- Kigali city Boundary
- Landsat 8 OLI/TIRS

Data Processing and results
- DN to TOA radiance values
- Derivation of NDVI
- Derivation of NDI
- Land Cover detection of 2015

- Calculation of brightness temperature (TB)
- Calculation of proportion of vegetation ($P_v$)
- Calculation of Land surface Emissivity (LSE)

- Retrieve of LST

Comparative of factors and findings

Correlation between LST, NDI, NDVI and Landcover

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2.1. Landsat 8 Image data

Landsat 8 OLI/TIRS image were acquired from United States Geological Survey (USGS) under clear atmospheric condition with 0% of cloud, and 30 metres of resolution. By using ERDAS Imagine 2014; 30 m resolution were enhanced to 15 m resolution into 3 steps. Step1: layer stack of band 1,2,3,4,5,6 and 7. Step 2 is resolution marge by using multispectral image and panchromatic band 8 using pan sharpening tools. Last step is to subset and get an image to be used for scientific analysis.

![Figure 2: Landsat 8 of Kigali city, 2015](image)

2.2. Land cover detection

Landsat 8 OLI/TIRS, 2015 of Kigali city were used for assessing landcover detection, thus landcover map were generated by using supervised classification with maximum likelihood classifier methods. the similar pixels were grouped together following the landcover and finally general images were reclassified to increase the accuracy classification. The whole process was conducted by using ERDAS Imagine 2014 and Arcgis 10.3, and the findings are presented in the tables below. The training sample used for the study is the combination of R,G,B, L(8)-7,5,3, where by this combination provides a "natural-like" rendition, while also penetrating atmospheric particles and smoke. Vegetation is green, water is blue, bare soil is pink or white Urban areas or built up appear in varying shades of magenta. The results and accuracy assessment report are tabulated in table 2 and table 3 respectively with the overall classification accuracy of 95.70%.

Table 1: Landsat 8 characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor ID</th>
<th>OLI-TIRS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Map Projection</td>
<td>WSG 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTM Zone</td>
<td>36 S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Acquired</td>
<td>07-12-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud Cover</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid Cell size Panchromatic</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid Cell size reflective</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grid Cell size Thermal</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution for visible band and infrared</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution for thermal band</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The supervised classification shows that the vegetation occupies a big part of Kigali City followed by bare soil. Landsat 8 image used to detect land cover was acquired in July 2015 and it is dry season in Rwanda, this reflect the increase of baresoil because the crops are already harvested, vegetation and greeness decrease.

The built up land has a big implication on the increase of Land surface temperature due to the imprevious material and non environment friendly construction materials used. Those imprevious surfaces modifies the urban air and water resource by reducing evapotranspiration and infiltration rate. Therefore,

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affect water table recharge and Land Surface emissivity increases; finally Urban heat Island is assisted considerably by land cover variations.

2.3. Data processing
The procedure used to derive Land Surface Temperature from Landsat 8 OLI/TIRS, 2015 is discussed in stepwises.

2.3.1. Step I: Determination of TOA radiance values
OLI and TIRS band data are converted to Top Atmospheric (TOA) Spectral radiance by using the radiance rescaling factors provided in the metadata file. The value of TOA Spectral Radiance was calculated by converting DN and TIRS into atmospheric Radiance by using equation 1[13].

\[ L_\lambda = M_L \cdot Q_{cal} + A_L \]  \hspace{1cm} (equation 1)

Where by:
- \( L_\lambda \) = Top Atmospheric spectral radiance [watts/(m²*S rad*µm)].
- \( M_L \) = Band specific multiplicative rescaling factor from metadata or Radiance Multiplier,
- \( Q_{cal} \) = Quantized and calibrated standard product pixel values (DN)
- \( A_L \) = Band specific additive rescaling factor from the metadata.

2.3.2. Step II: Calculate at satellite brightnes temperature
OLI and TIRS band data are converted from spectral radiance to Top of Atmospheric Brightness temperature using the thermal constant provided in the metadata file by following equation two [13],[14],[15]

\[ T_B = \frac{K_2}{\ln \left( \frac{L_L}{K_1} + 1 \right)} \]  \hspace{1cm} to be converted from kelvin to degree celsius by adding (-273.15)  \hspace{1cm} equation 2

Where by:
- \( T_B \) = top of atmosphere brightness temperature (K)
- \( L_L \) = Top Atmospheric spectral radiance [watts/(m²*S rad*µm)].
- \( K_2 \) = Band specific thermal conversion constant from the metadata file
- \( K_1 \) = Band specific thermal conversion constant from the metadata file

2.3.3. Derivation of NDVI
Vegetation factors or indices help in determination the distribution of vegetation on the surface based on the reflactance characteristics patterns of vegetation. The NDVI is a numerical indicator used to analyze the remote sensing measurements from a remote platform in consideration and investigate the existance of live and non living green vegetation [16].

NDVI is an index used to evaluate the condition of vegetation and crops by using remote sensing analysis techniques. Healthier vegetation reflects most near infrared light.

\[ NDVI = \frac{NIR-RED}{NIR+RED} = \frac{Band 5-Band 4}{Band 5+Band 4} \]  \hspace{1cm} equation 3

\( NIR\)= Near Infrared
2.3.3.1. calculation of proportion of vegetation(Pv) \[17\]

\[ P_v = \left( \frac{NDVImax - NDVImin}{NDVImax + NDVImin} \right)^2 \] \text{equation 4.}

Where by:

NDVImax: Normalized Difference Vegetation Index maximum for vegetation

NDVImin: Normalized Difference Vegetation Index minimum

2.3.4. Step III: Retrieval of Land Surface Emissivity

Land Surface Emissivity (LSE) is an essential parameter to describe the radiative absorption power of the surface in the longwave radiation spectrum. Land Surface Emissivity depends on the target surface top layer composition, such as presence of soil type, vegetation, and density\[9\]. LSE is an essential criteria in determining the land surface temperature(LST). LSE is determined by using the equation 5 \[18\].

\[ LSE = 0.004 \cdot P_v + 0.986 \] \text{equation 5}

2.3.5. Step IV: Derivation of Land Surface Temperature (LST)

At this stage we are ready to convert the At satellite brightness temperature to Land Surface Temperature using equation 6\[19];[18]

\[ T = \frac{TB}{(1+(\lambda/\kappa))^2 \cdot \ln (LSE)} \] \text{equation 6}

\( \lambda = \text{Wavelength of emitted radiance} \)

\( \kappa = h/c = 14388 \ \mu mK \)

\( H = \text{Planck’s constant}=6.626 \cdot 10^{-14} \ \text{J/K} \)

\( C = \text{velocity of light}=2.998 \cdot 10^8 \text{m/s} \)

2.3.5. Determination of NDBI

NDBI indices allow us to delineate built-up area; is an useful measure of intensity of imperviousness \[20\]. It shows the urban area distribution by checking on the reflectance in the short wave infrared band in comparison to the near infrared band \[21\]. NDBI is calculated using equation 7.

\[ NDBI = \frac{SWIR - NIR}{SWIR + NIR} = \frac{Band 6 - Band 5}{Band 6 + Band 5} \] \text{equation 7}

Where by:

SWIR: Short Wave Infrared

NIR: Near Infrared

3. Results and Discussion

Maximum temperature detected is 30°C and the minimum temperature is 16°C. NDVI is minimum in the urban area and increasing toward the periphery except where the land cover is bare soil. Therefore the correlation between numerical values of LST, NDBI, and NDVI illustrated on figure 4,5,6 & 7 and overlapping of land cover to LST map illustrated on figure 3 & 8 show that there is an increase in land surface temperature with an increase of NDBI and there is a decreases when NDVI increases. Then by overlapping LST to land cover of Kigali city show that, where vegetation is not concentrated impredate the increase of land surface temperature.
Figure 4: Graph of NDBI, 2015

Figure 5: Graph of NDVI, 2015

Figure 6: NDBI map, 2015

Figure 7: NDVI map, 2015

Figure 8: LST map, 2015

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4. conclusion

This paper analyses the temperature in Kigali city using calculation at satellite brightness from TOP radiance, calculating land surface emissivity from the proportion of vegetation and finally comparison of factors and findings. Hence, based on the results obtained in this paper, land surface temperature is maximum in the city center where NDBI is concentrated and NDVI is less concentrated. This shows that if there is a change in land cover it affects different factors and lead to the increase of land surface temperature. Thus, Land surface temperature distribution in Kigali city inform the urban planners, urban designers and policymakers for successful mitigation measures of temperature increase by improving the land cover and landscape including greenly where is necessary for sustainable future of city dwellers.
References


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