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| P29: Heat hazard maps | |
| Maturity score | |
| Mean: 2.6 | STD: 0.80 |
| <u>Constraints and limitations</u> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cloud presence • Land Surface Temperature (LST) data can be influenced by atmospheric conditions, such as clouds, aerosols, and water vapour. These factors can introduce inaccuracies in temperature measurements, especially in cloudy regions. | |
| <u>Relevant user needs</u> | |
| <p>UN12: Analysis of potential risks in specific regions.</p> <p>UN14: Need to screen the feasibility of projects against different hazard criteria.</p> <p>UN41: Need to monitor the impact of increased temperatures on assets.</p> | |
| <u>R&D gaps</u> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unavailability of higher spatial resolution thermal sensors with high revisit frequency. | |
| <u>Potential improvements drivers</u> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New missions with high spatial and temporal resolutions of the thermal sensor | |
| Utilisation level review | |
| Utilisation score | |
| Mean: 2.80 | STD: 0.98 |
| <u>No utilisation</u> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unawareness of the existence of this EO product. | |
| <u>Low utilisation</u> | |
| <u>Medium utilisation</u> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher cost of using the best available commercial EO product, • Unawareness of the existence of the best available commercial EO product with better specifications. | |
| <u>High utilisation</u> | |
| Critical gaps related to relevant user needs | |
| Guideline gap | |
| UN41: Need to monitor the impact of increased temperatures on assets | |