

Urban induced changes on precipitation

Daniel Argüeso

Departament de Física, Universitat de les Illes Balears, Spain.

Email: d.argueso@uib.es

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Universitat de les Illes Balears, Palma. Spain.



Universitat
de les Illes Balears

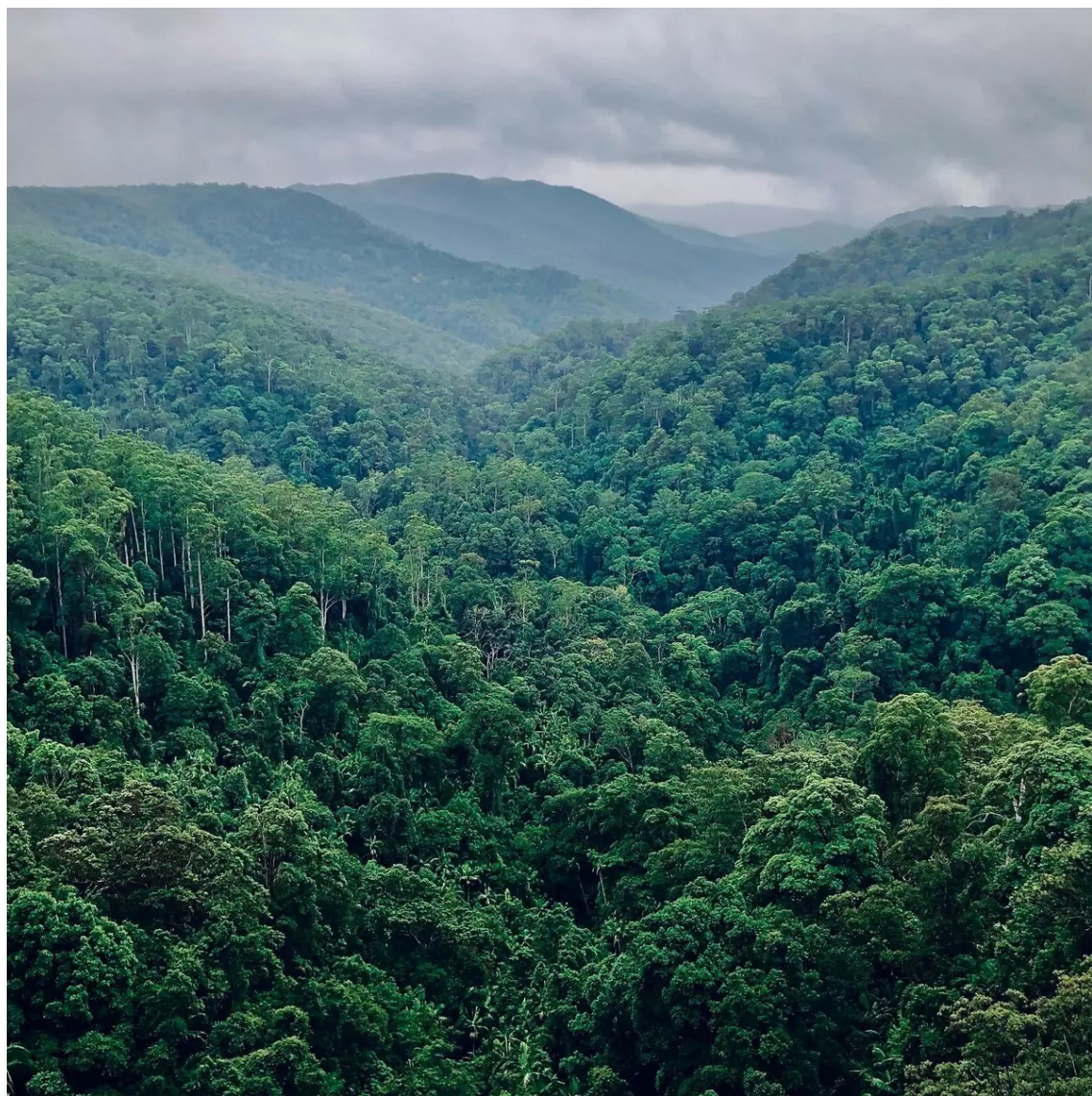


GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE CIENCIA
E INNOVACIÓN

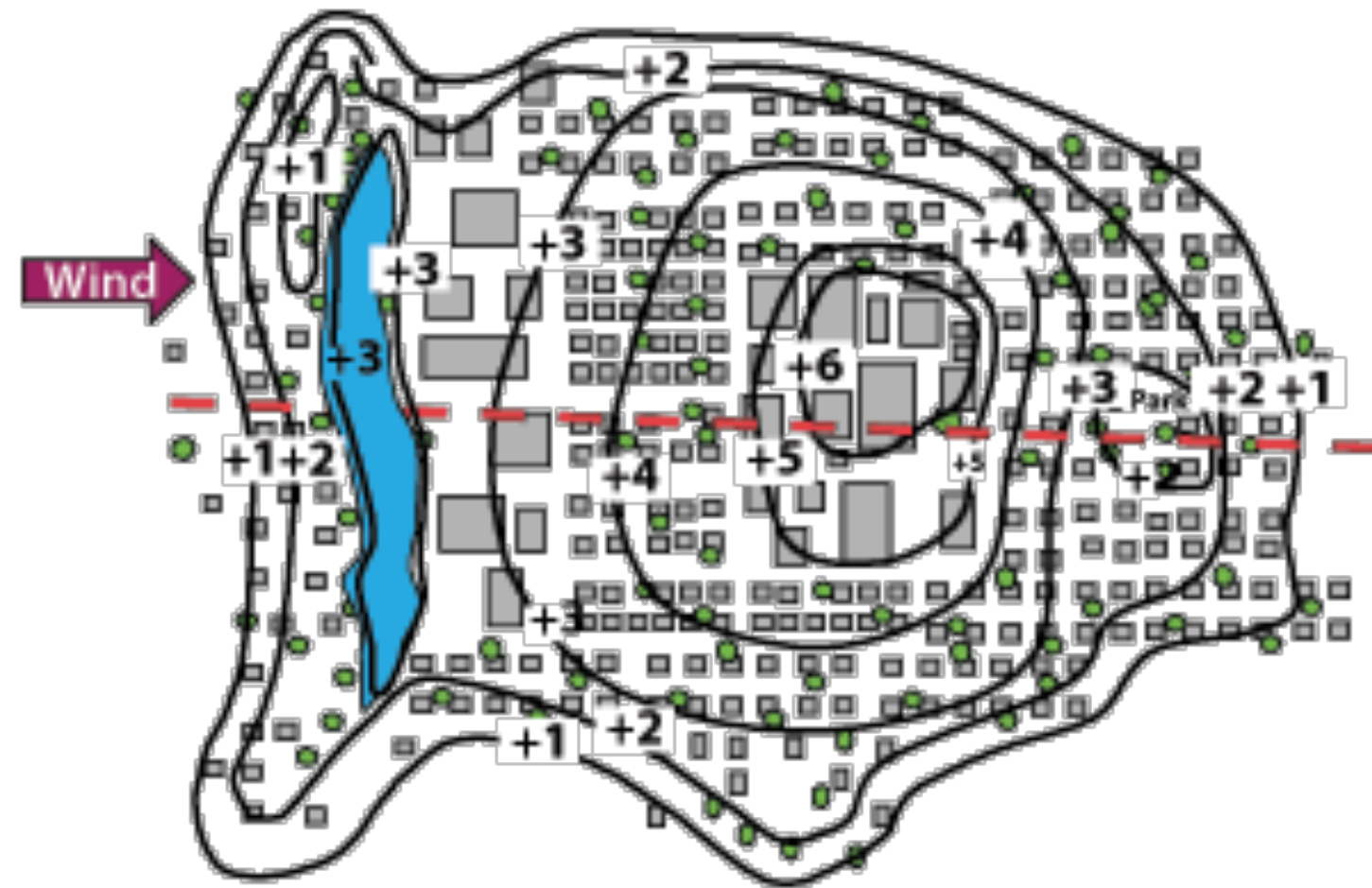


Natural/Rural vs Urban landscape



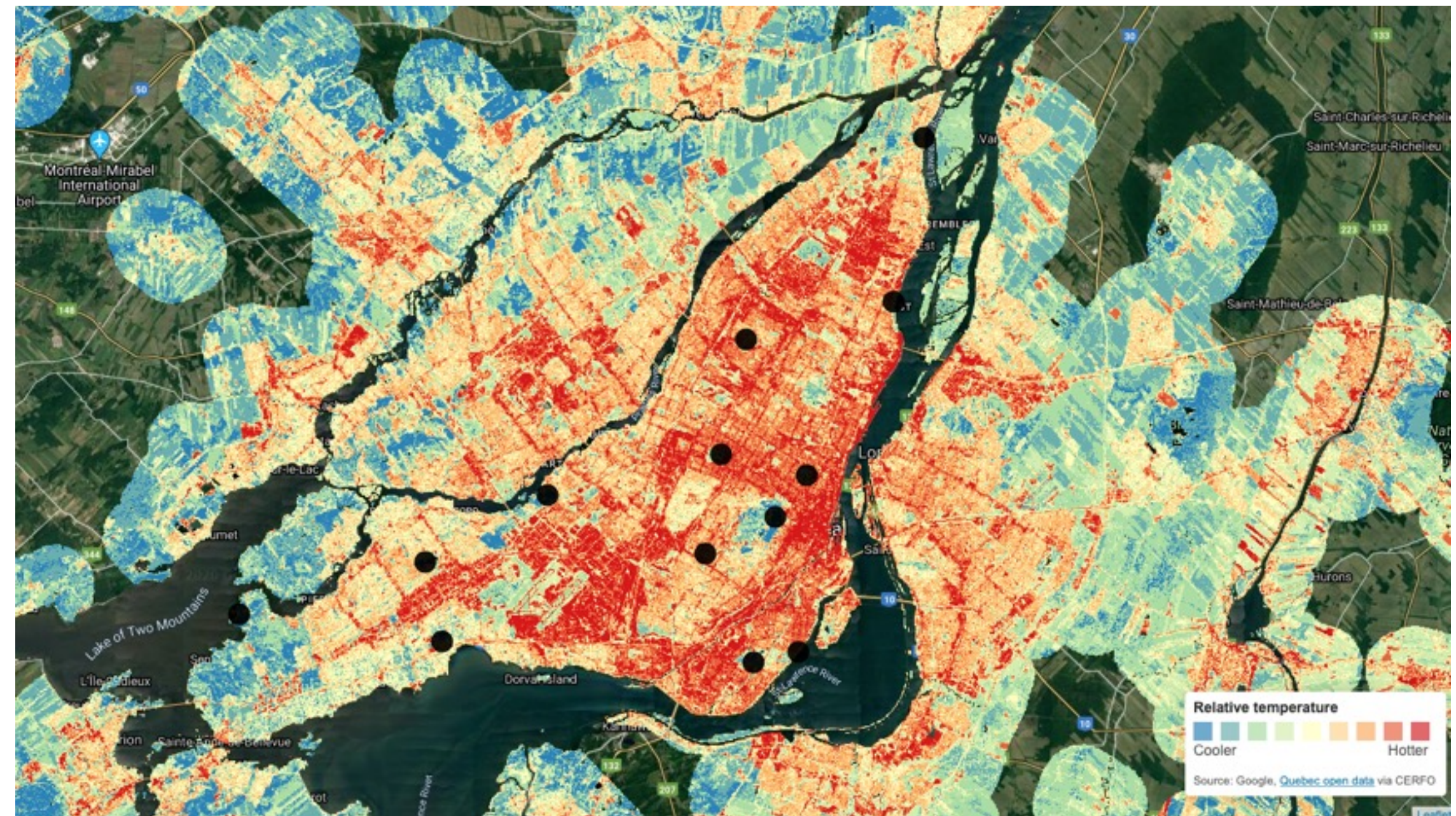
Urban Heat Island

Temperature in cities



Source: US Environmental Protection Agency, from Voogt 2000

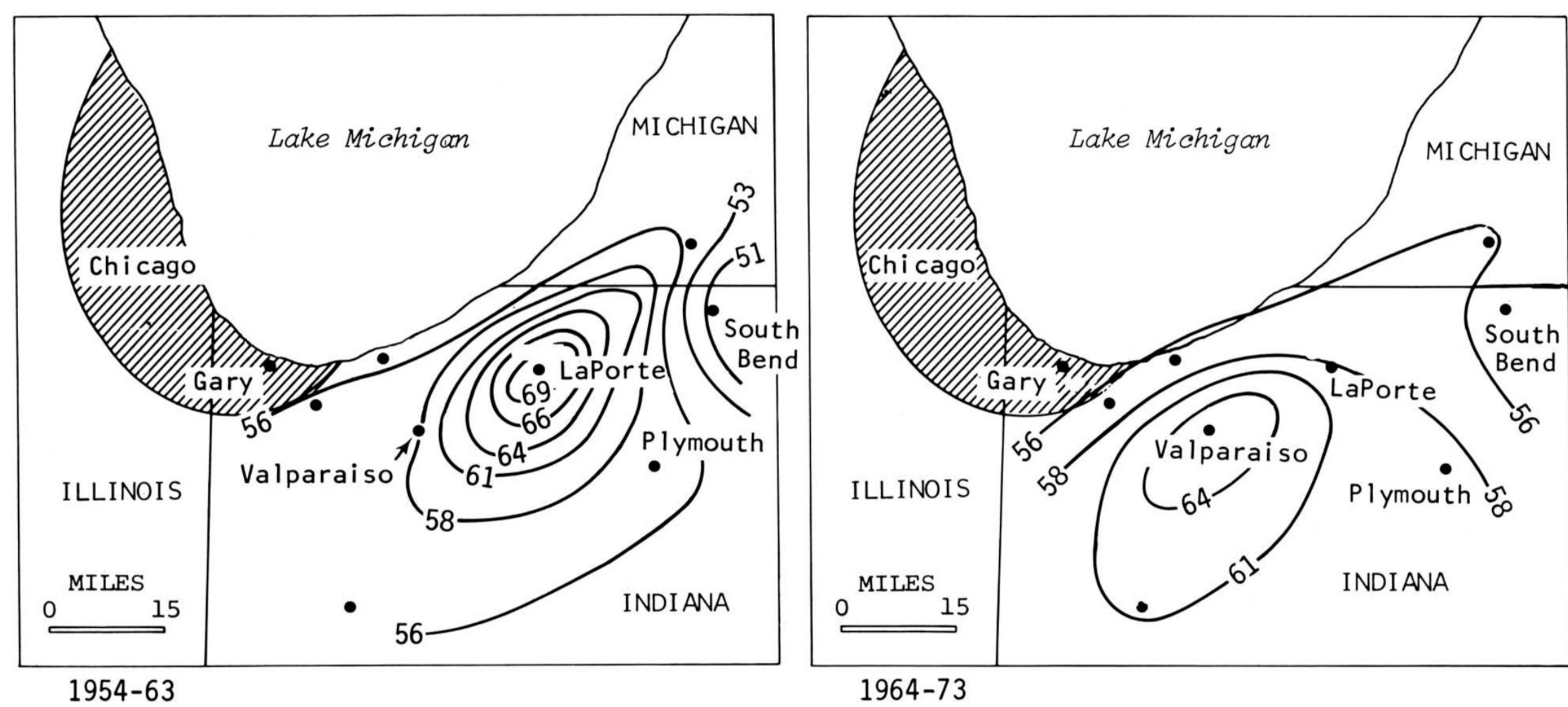
Urban Heat Island in Montréal



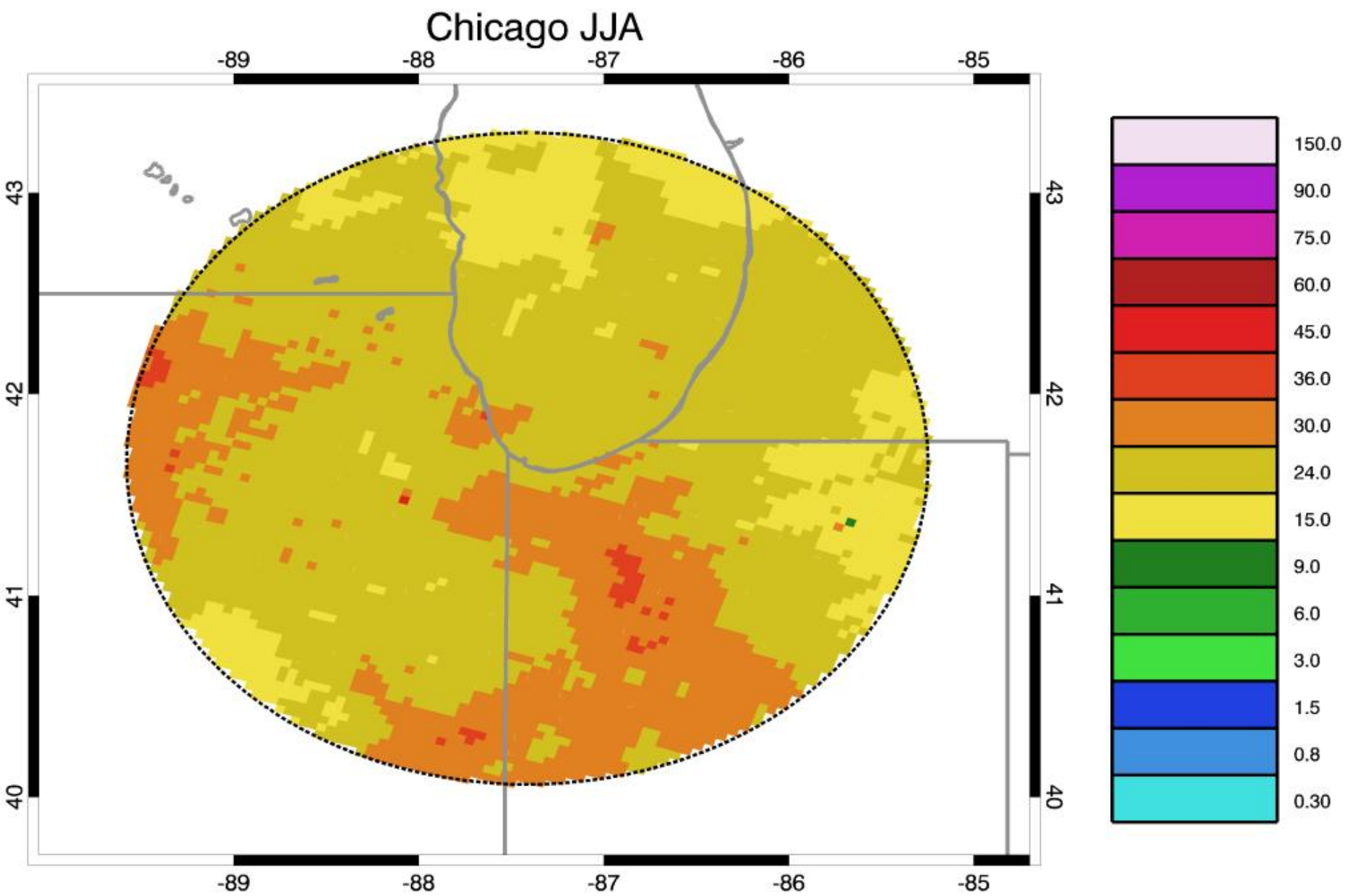
Source: CERFO

From Urban Heat Island to effects on rainfall

First evidences:
Horton (1921) - Albany
La Porte anomaly (Changnon 1968)

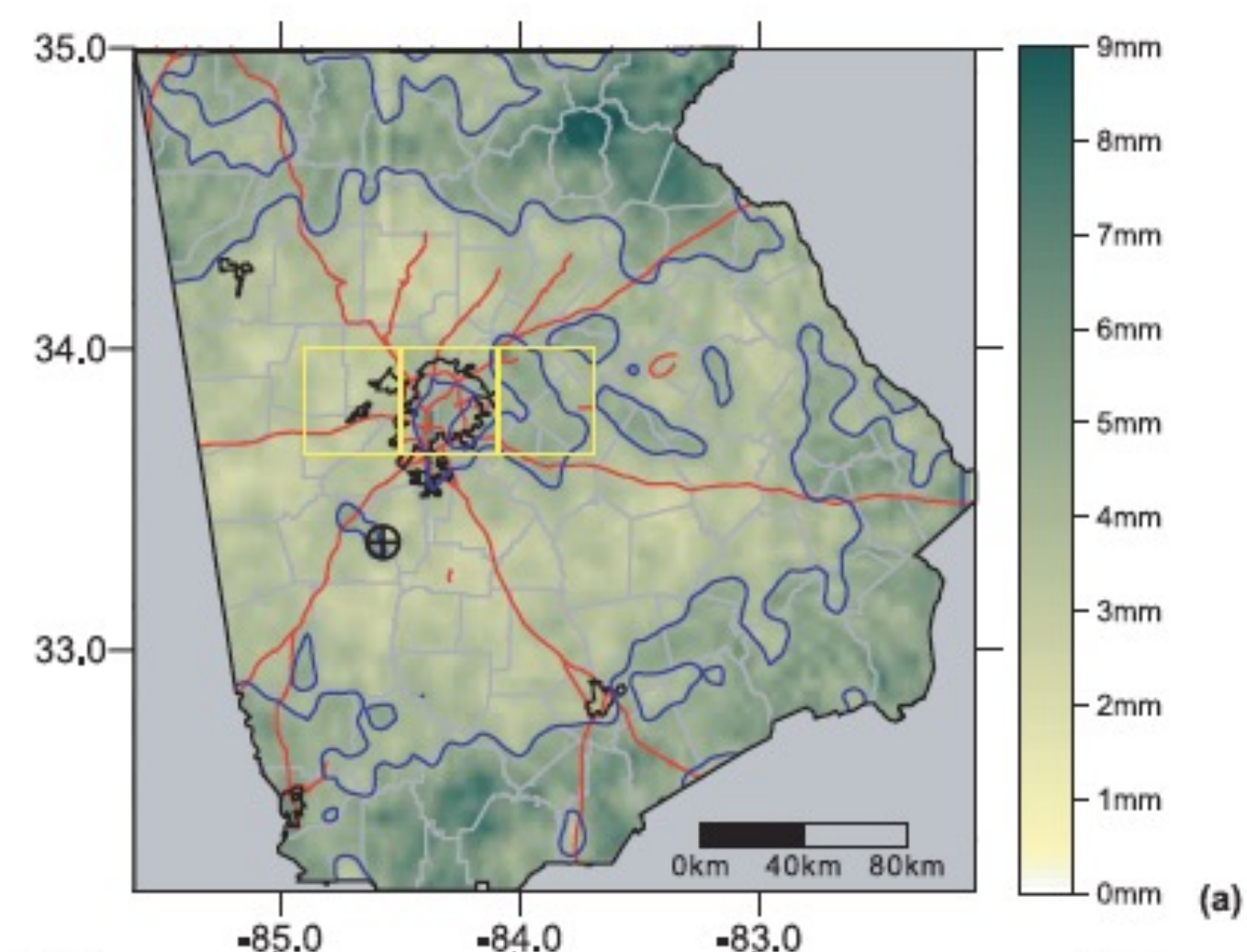


Changnon 1980, BAMS

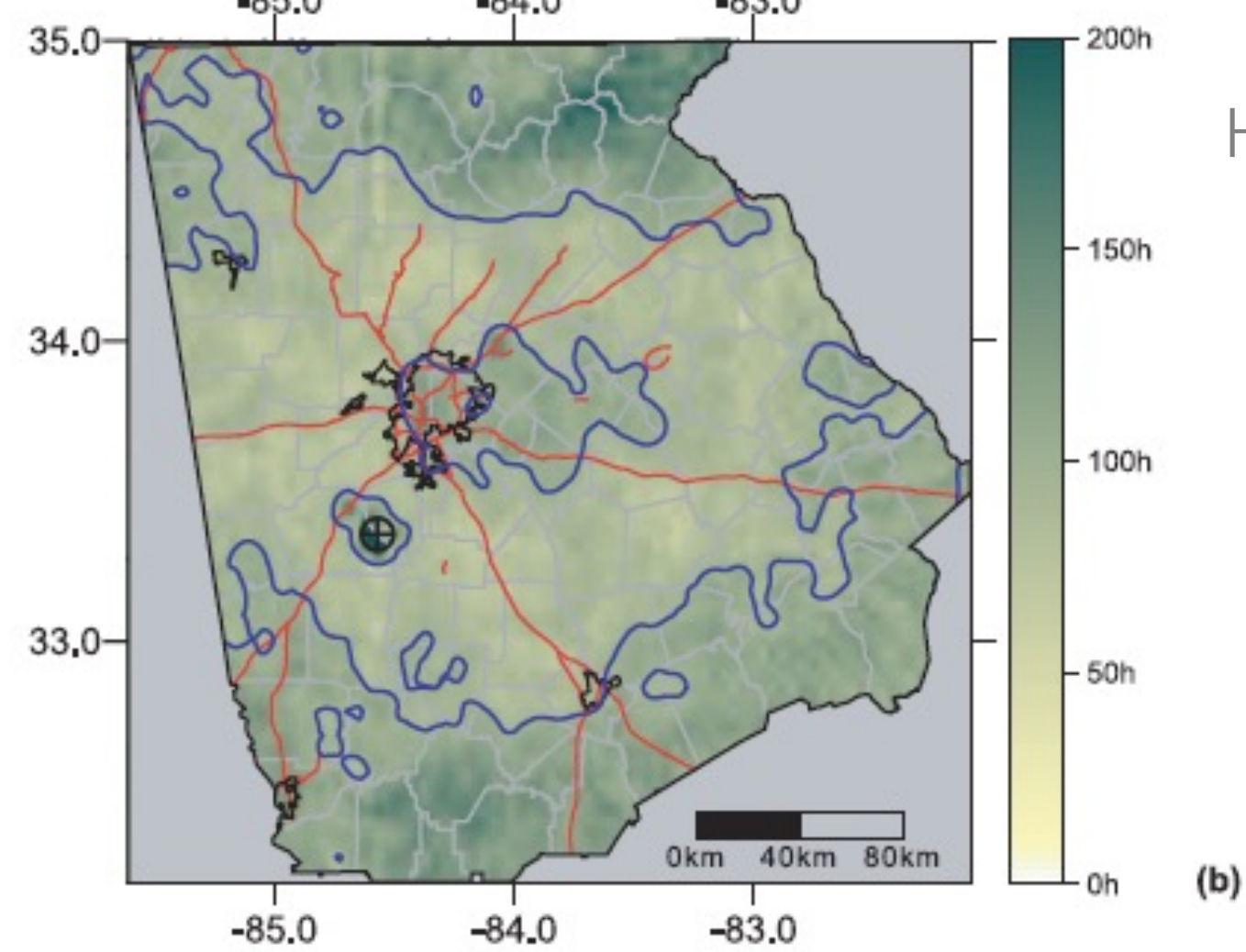


Revisited by Nigoyi (2010)
10-y average

From Urban Heat Island to effects on rainfall

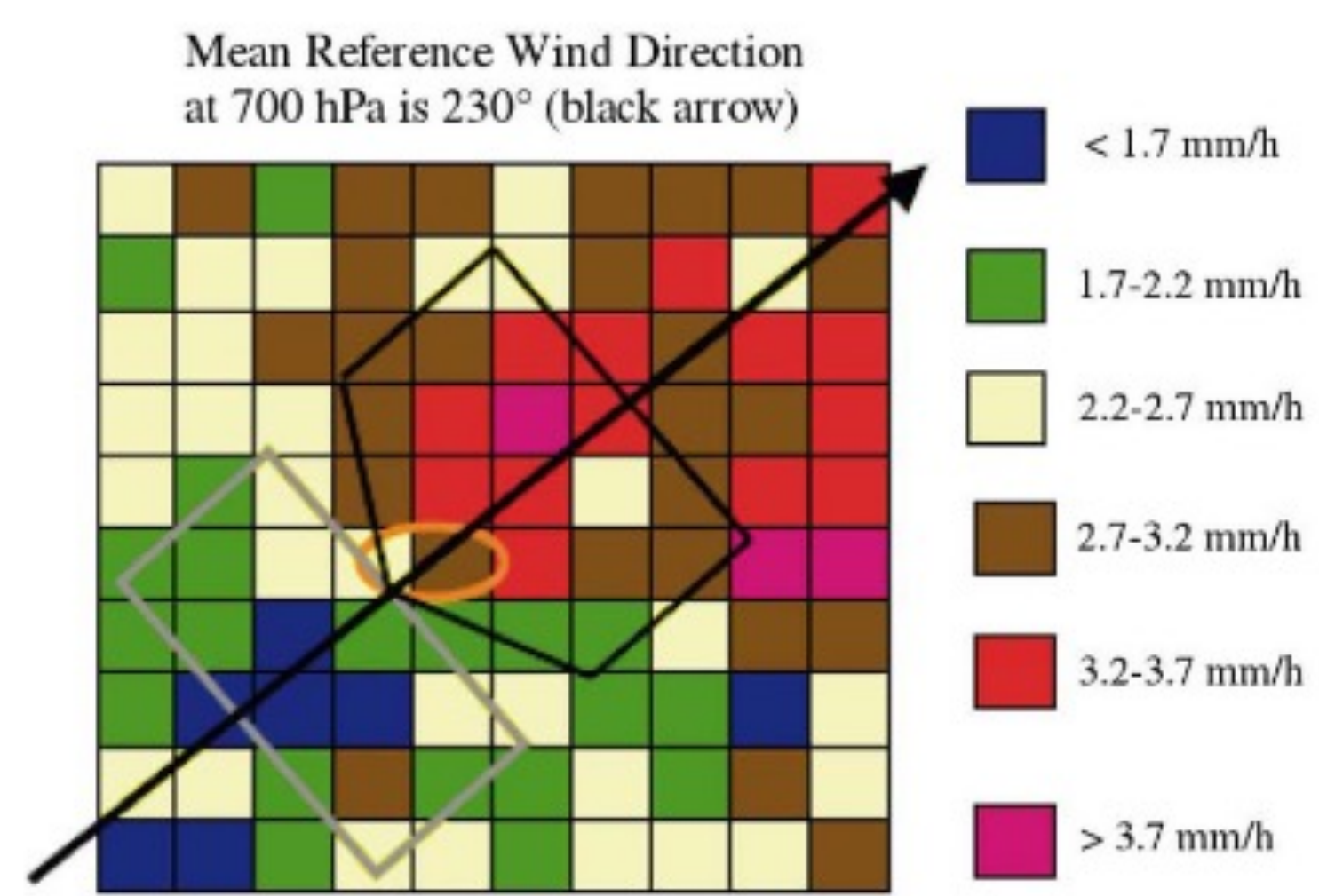


(a)



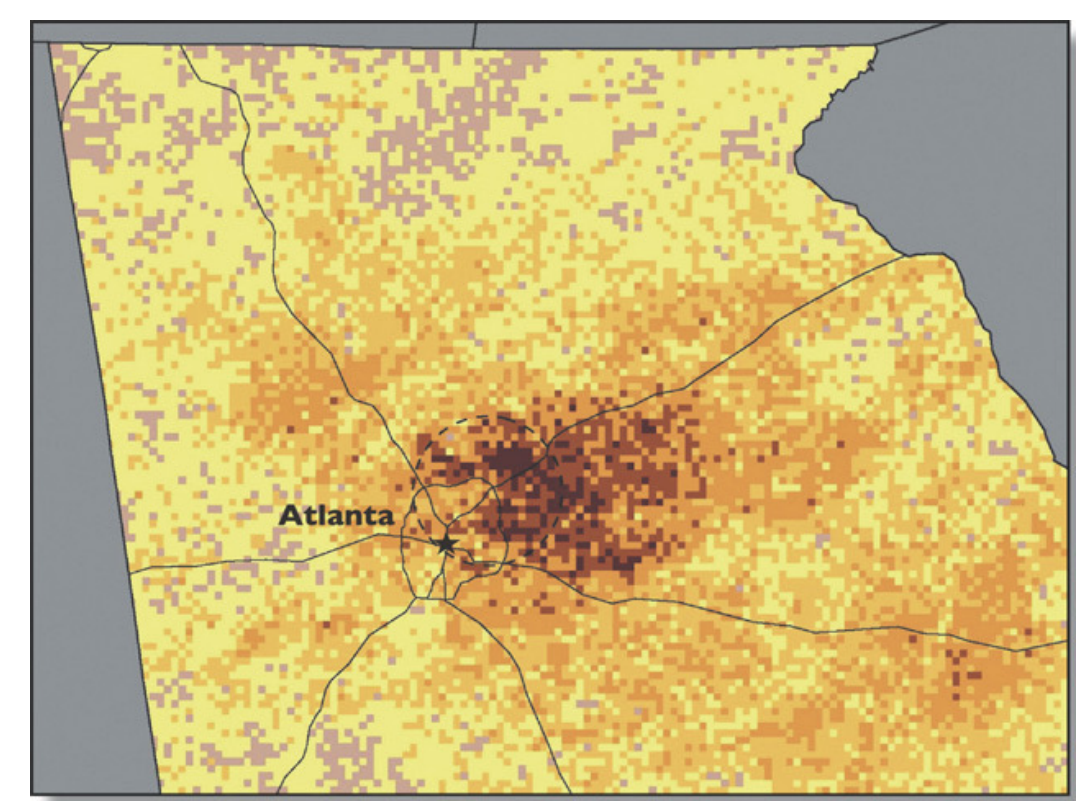
(b)

Mote et al. 2007 – GRL. Atlanta

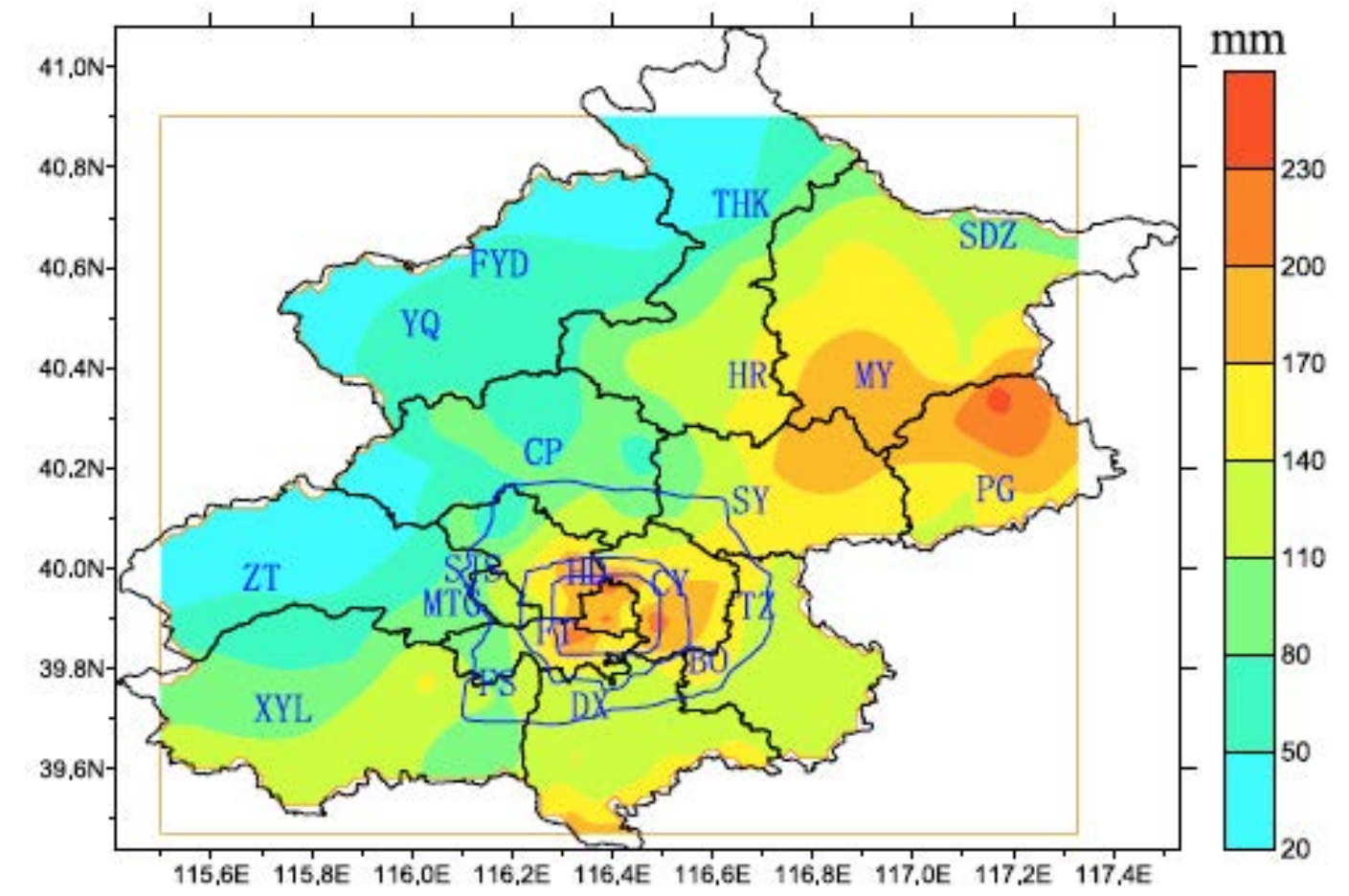


TRMM PR at 0.5 Degree with Coordinate System

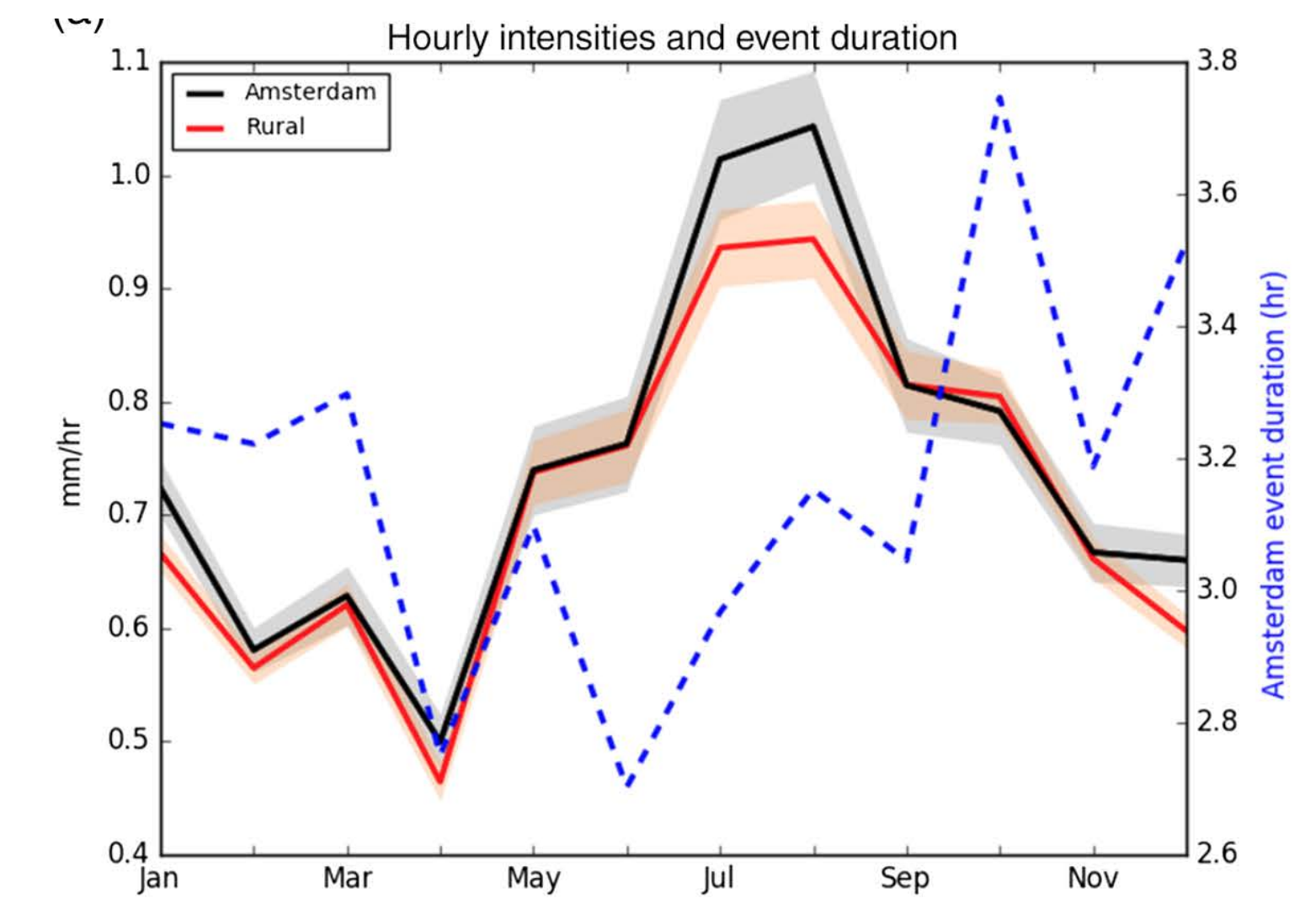
Han et al. 2017; Shepherd and Burian 2003. Houston



Bentley et al. 2010

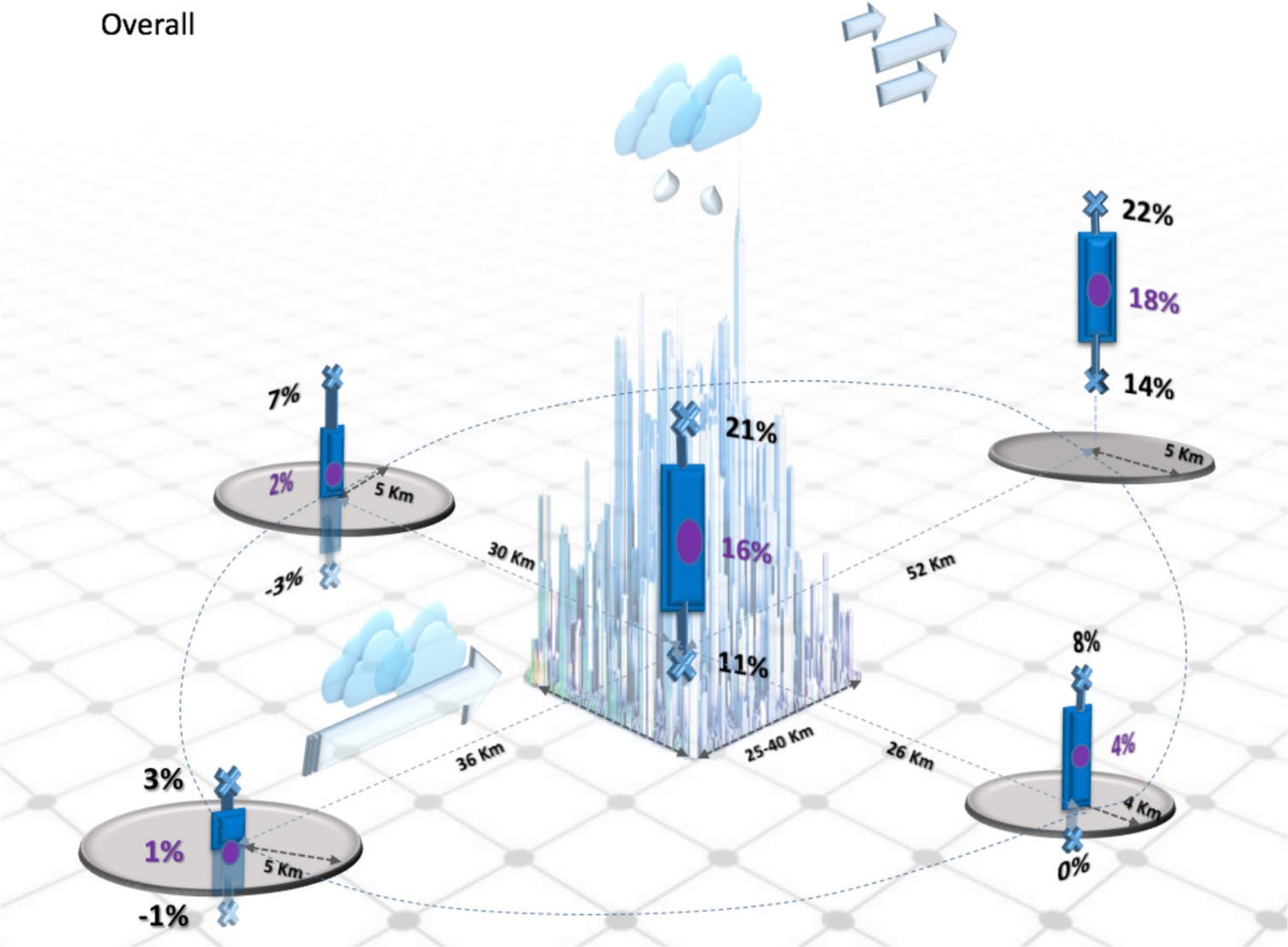


Yang et al. 2017 – JCLIM. Beijing



Manola et al. 2020 – IJC. Amsterdam/

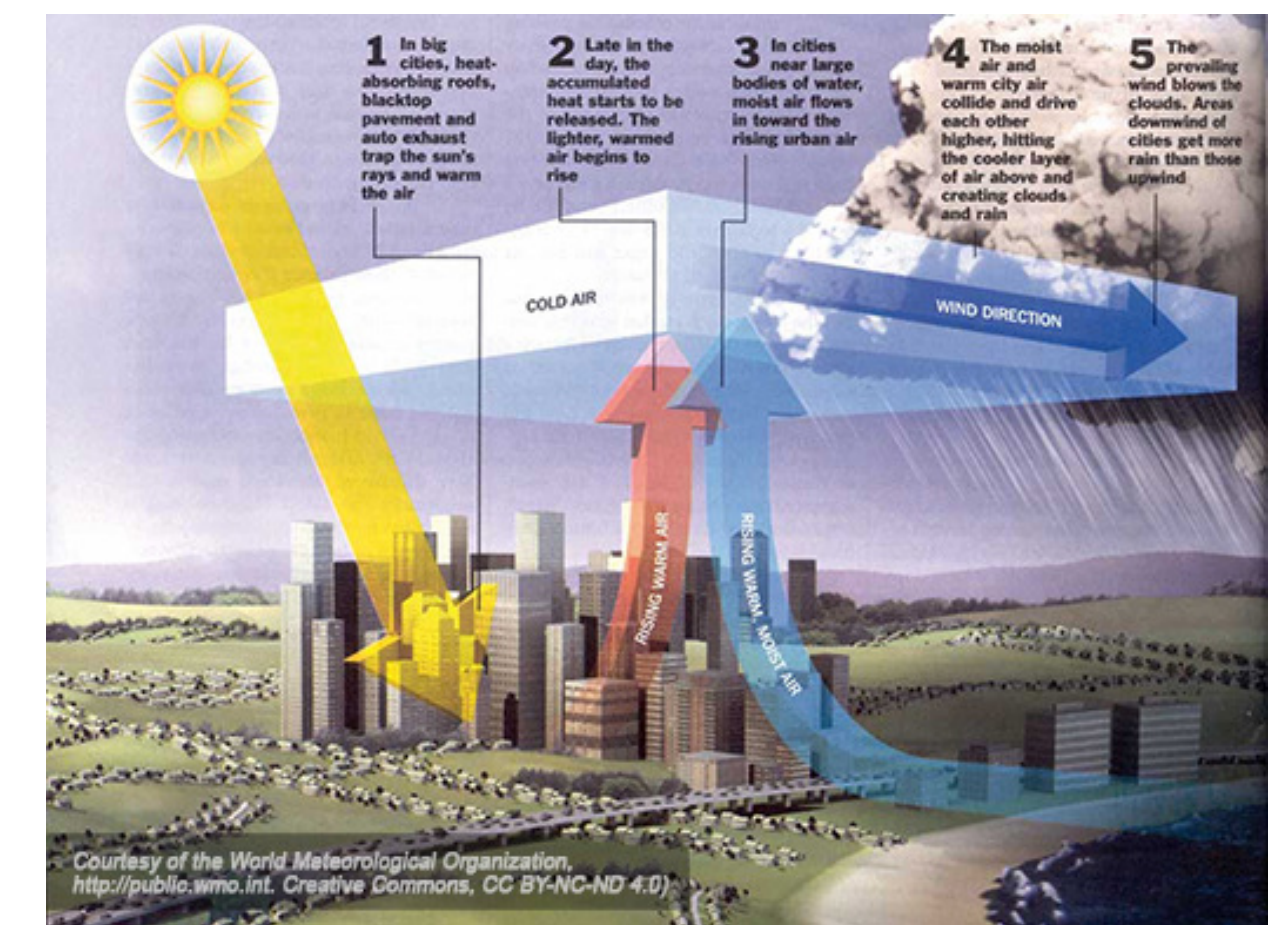
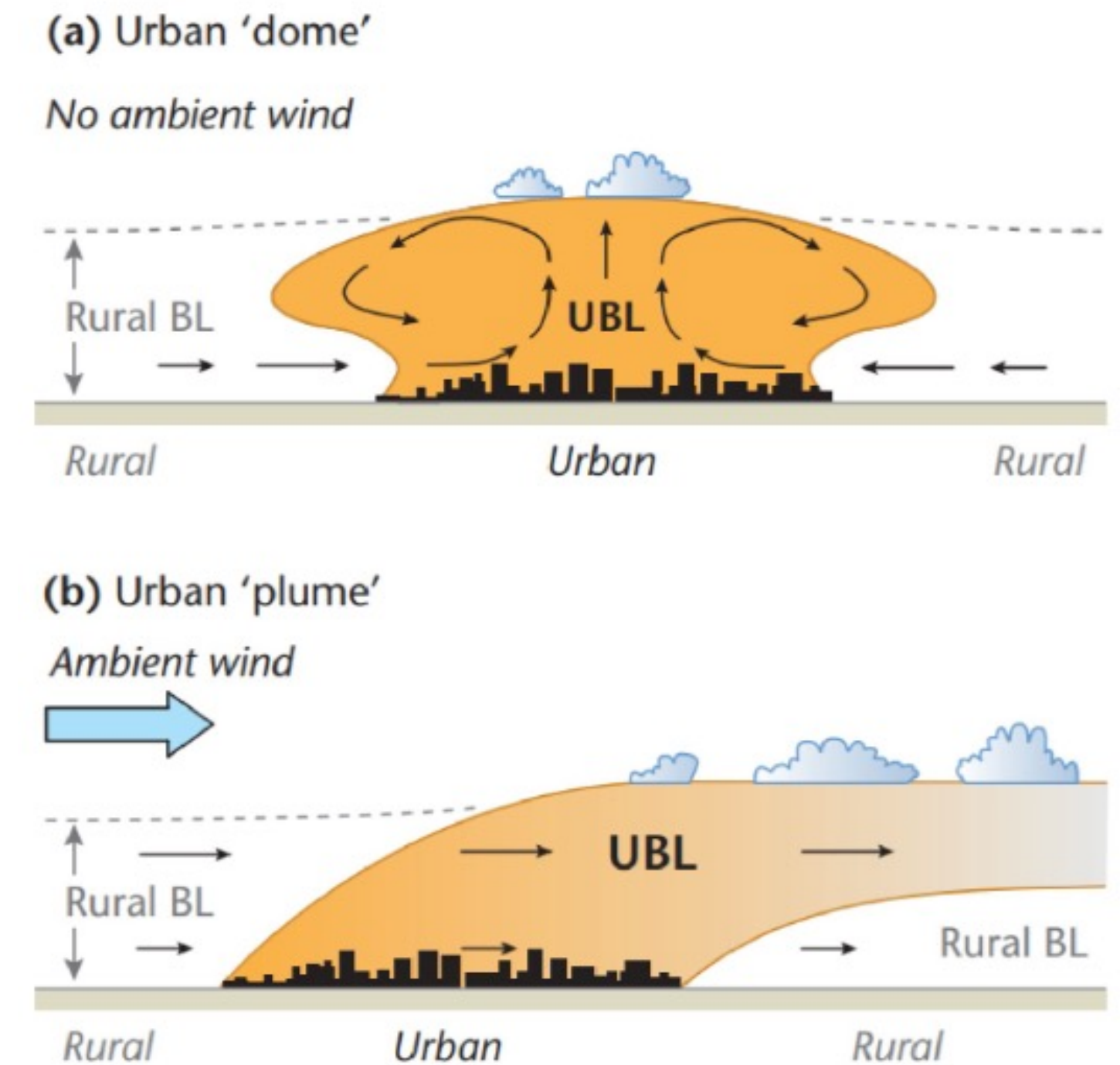
From Urban Heat Island to effects on rainfall



Mechanisms of urban-induced effects on rainfall

Proposed mechanisms:

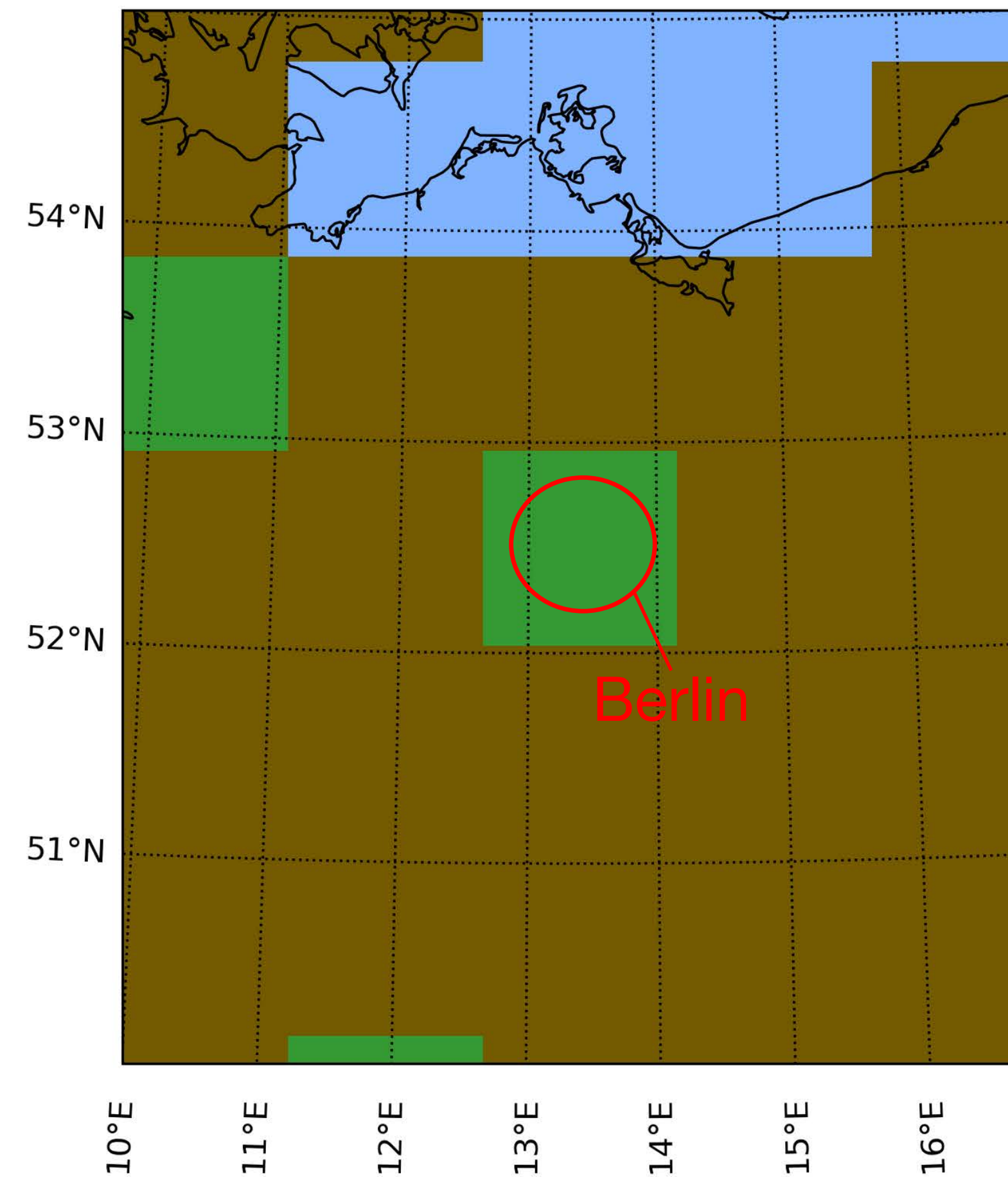
- 1) Urban Heat Island → Near-surface convergence → updrafts that can initiate moist convection
- 2) Modification of microphysical processes: urban aerosols concentrations alter precipitation
- 3) Cities are physical obstacles that can alter systems (splitting, deviating, etc).
- 4) Large surface roughness → increased near-surface convergence
- 5) Interplay with local circulations: sea-breeze, mountain-valley breezes



Cities in regional climate models

Representing cities in climate models

GCM (~100 km)



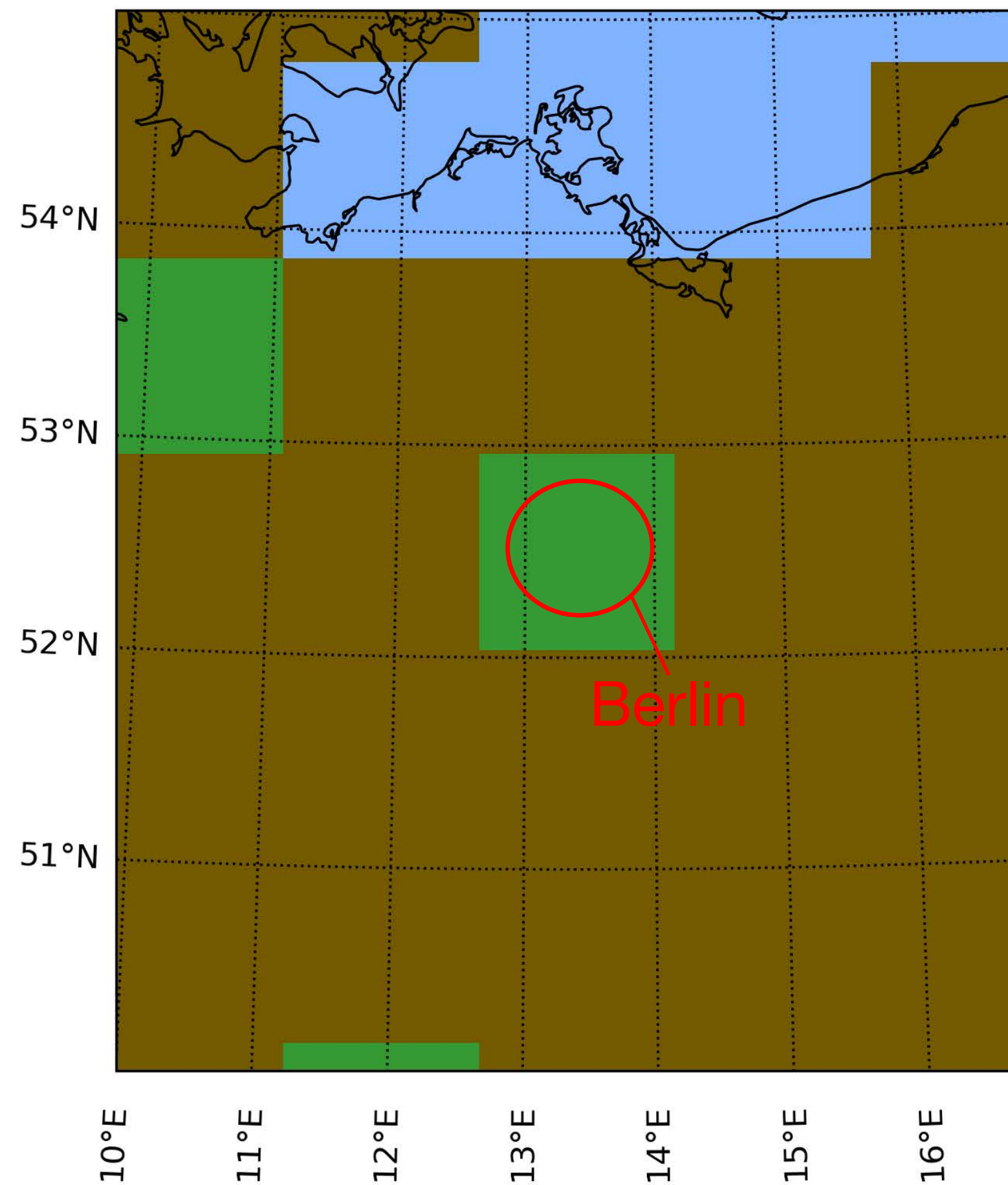
No cities at all

- GCM primary source of Climate change information
- But too coarse to represent cities



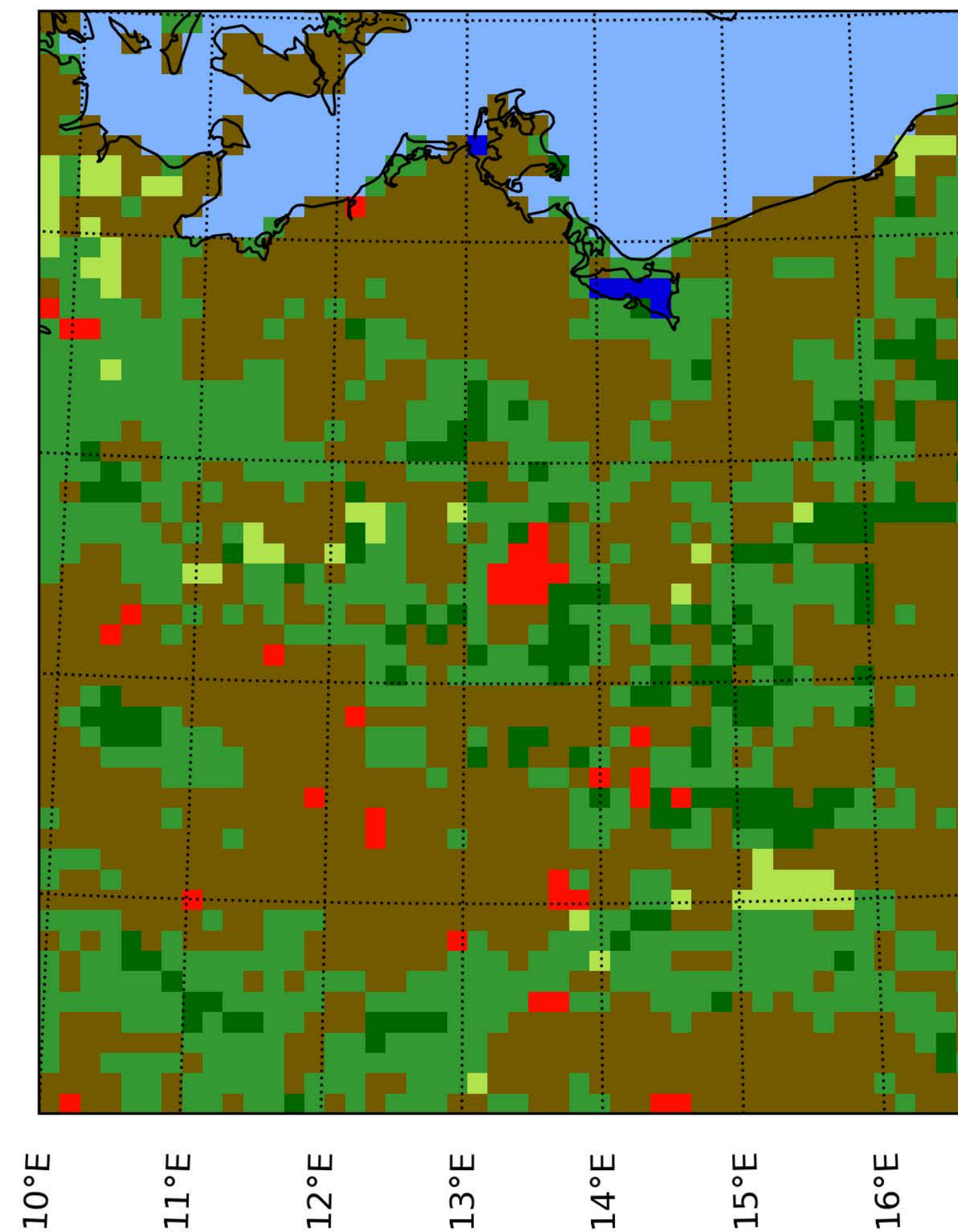
Representing cities in climate models

GCM (~100 km)



No cities at all

RCM (~10 km)



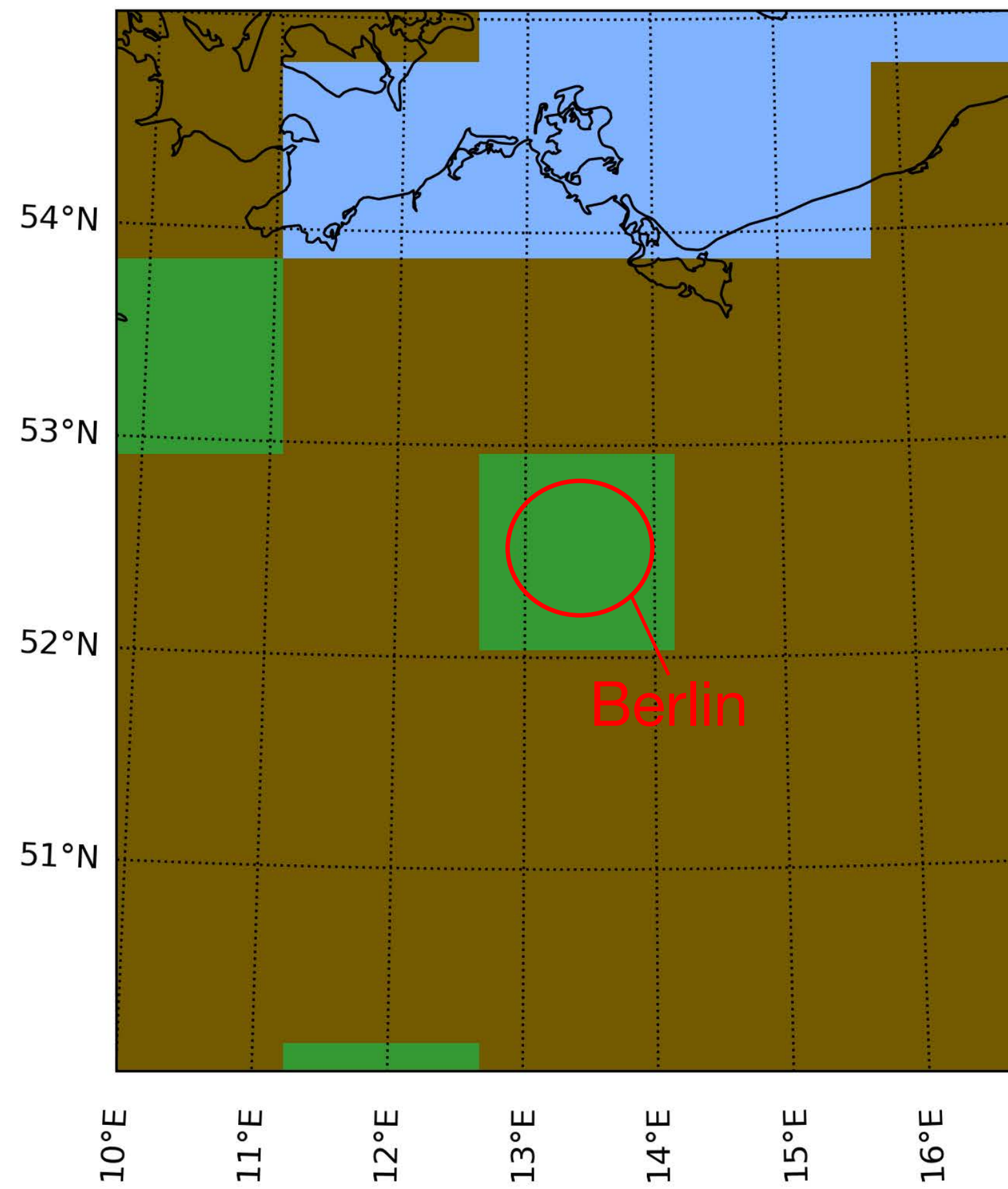
Only urban land use



- RCM 10k capture some features of the city, but cities represented only as different land use.

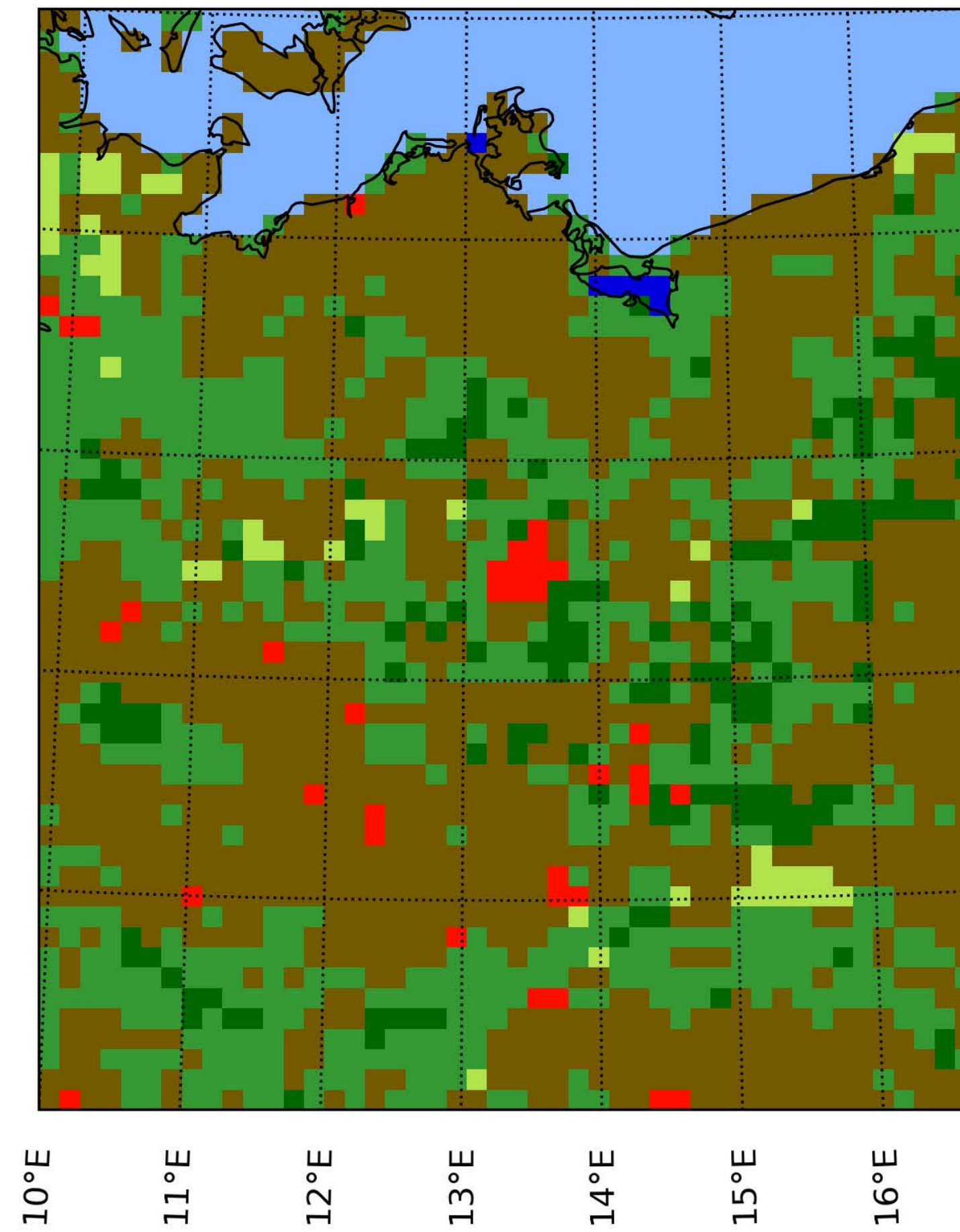
Representing cities in climate models

GCM (~100 km)



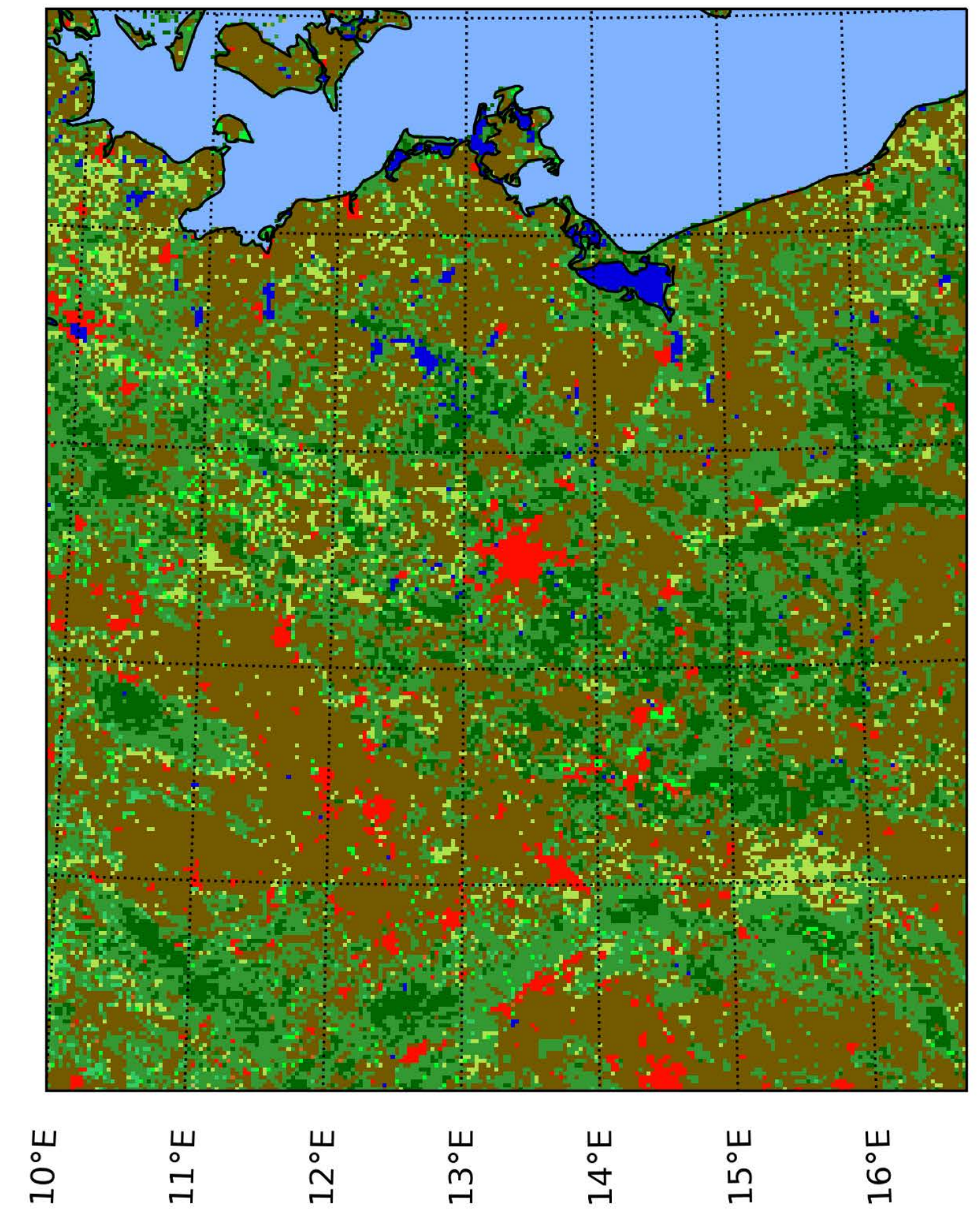
No cities at all

RCM (~10 km)



Only urban land use

CPM (~1 km)



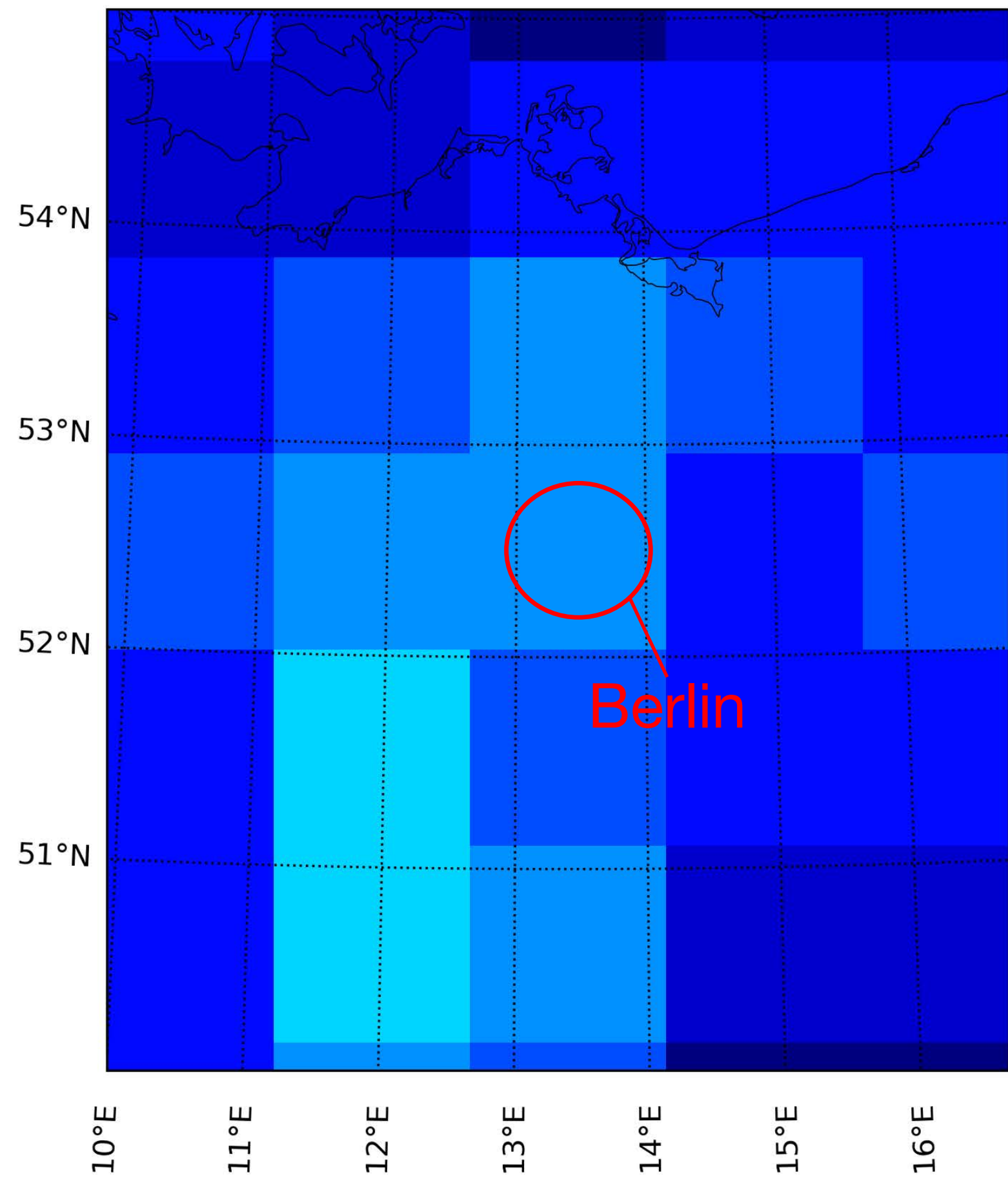
Urban Canopy Model

Representing cities in climate models

GCM (~100 km)

RCM (~10 km)

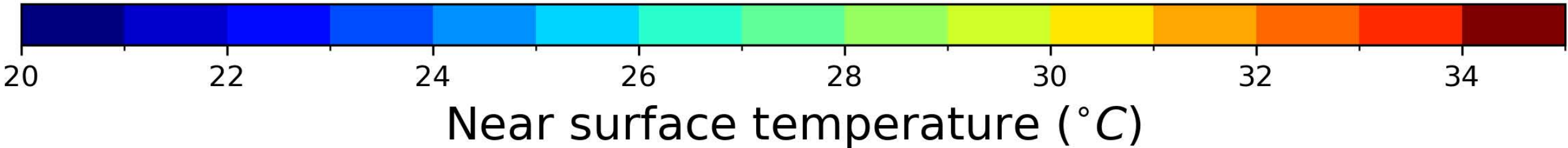
CPM (~1 km)



No cities at all

Only urban land use

Urban Canopy Model

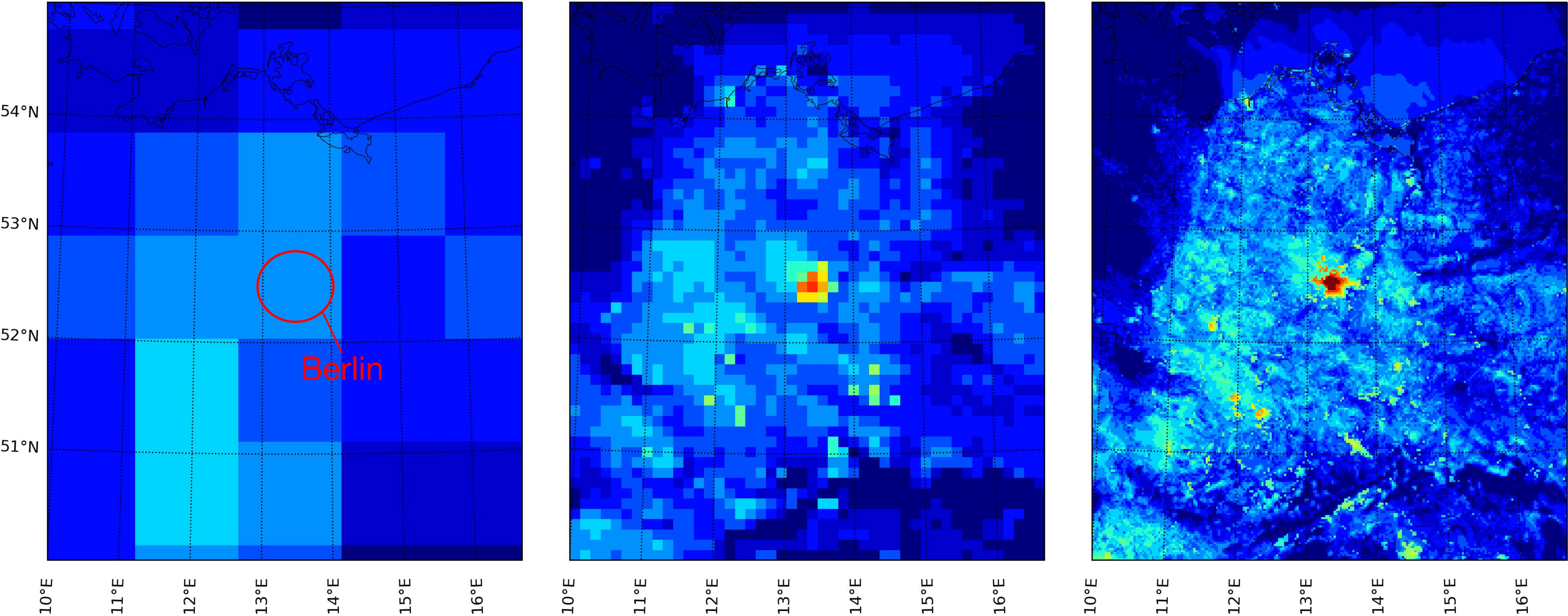


Representing cities in climate models

GCM (~100 km)

RCM (~10 km)

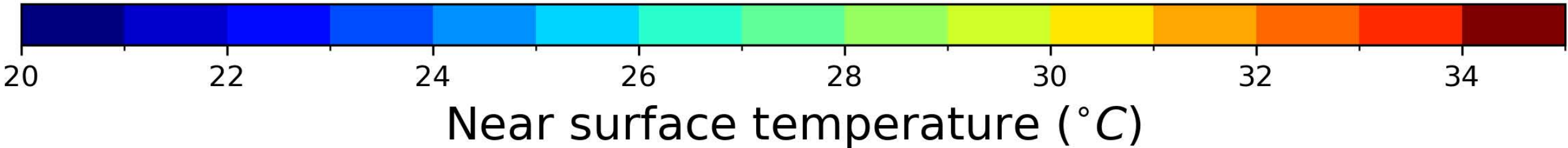
CPM (~1 km)



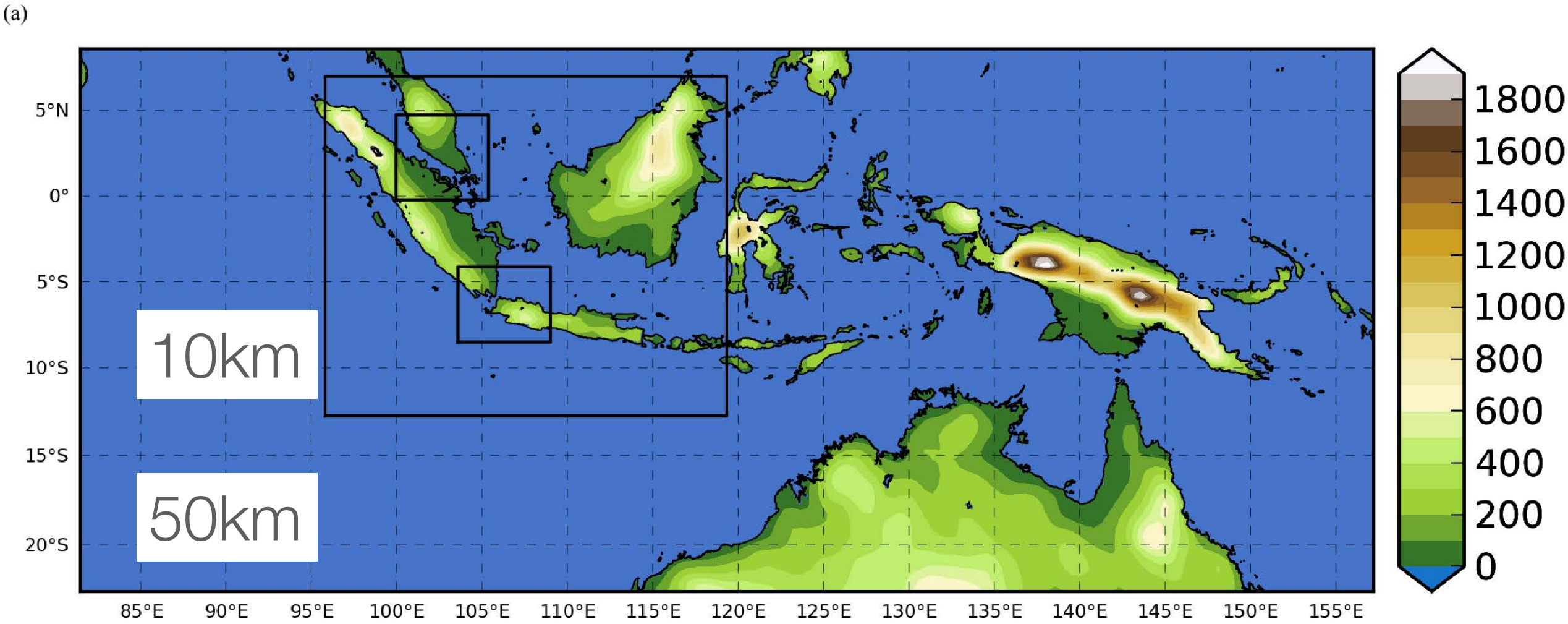
No cities at all

Only urban land use

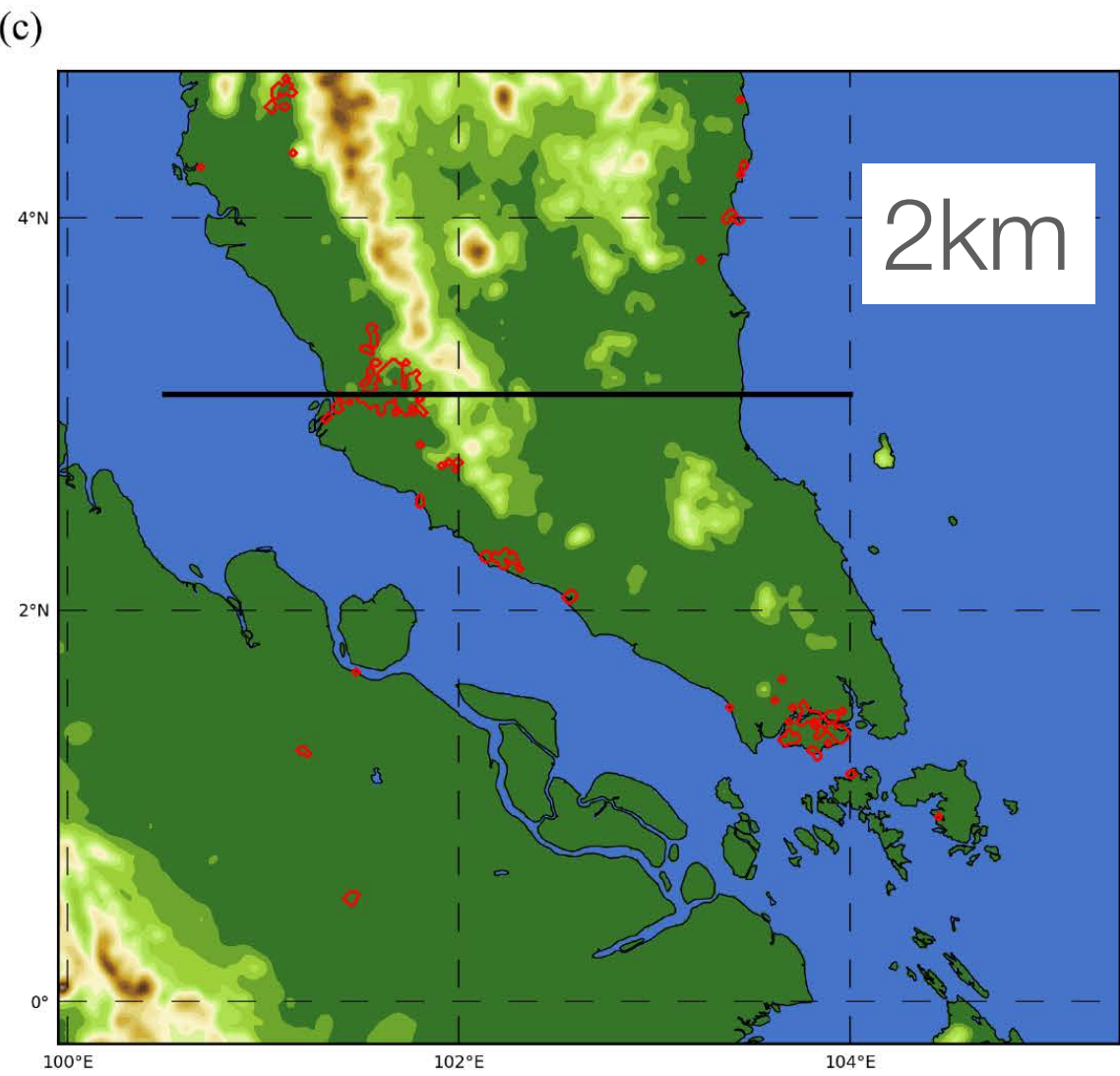
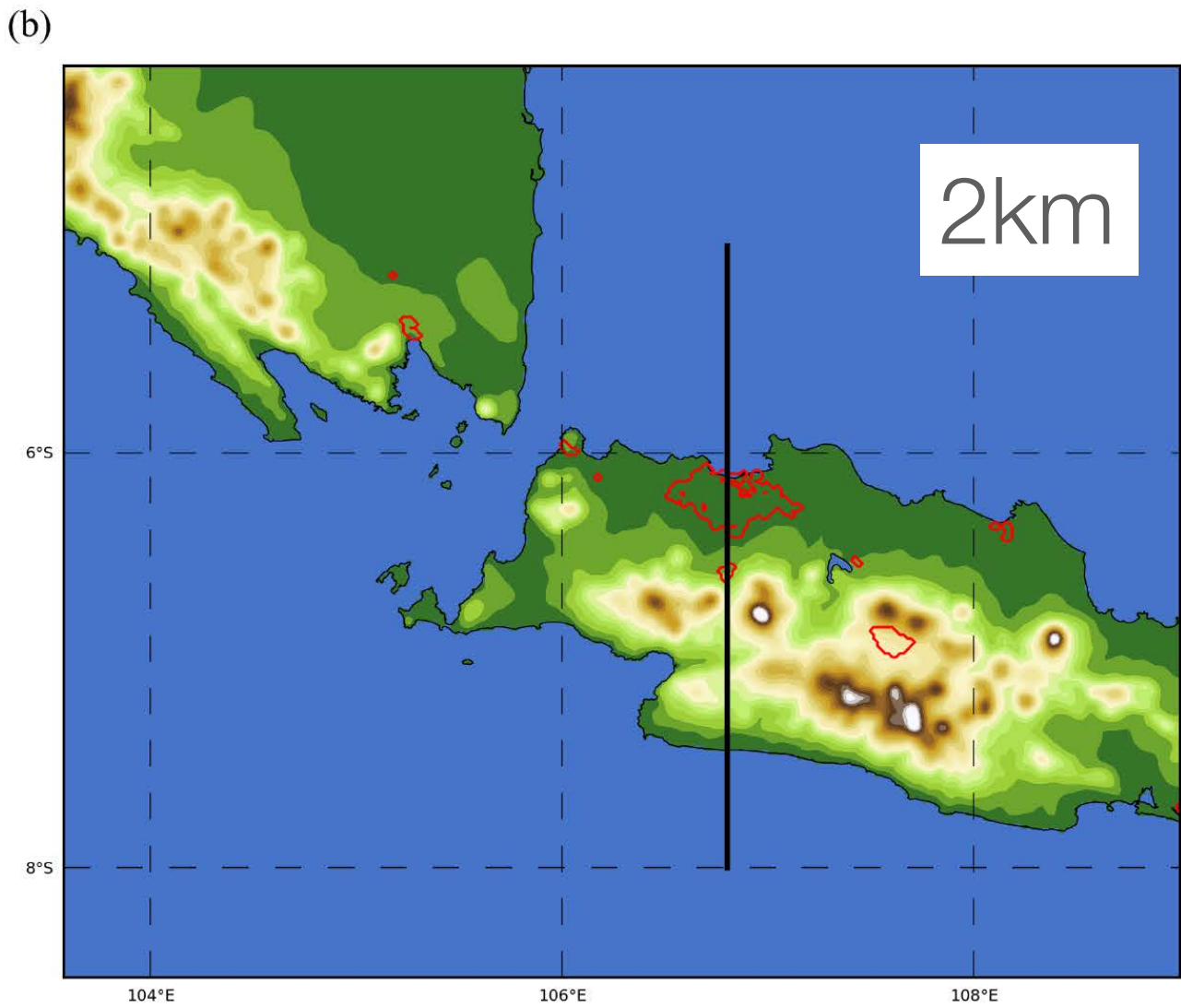
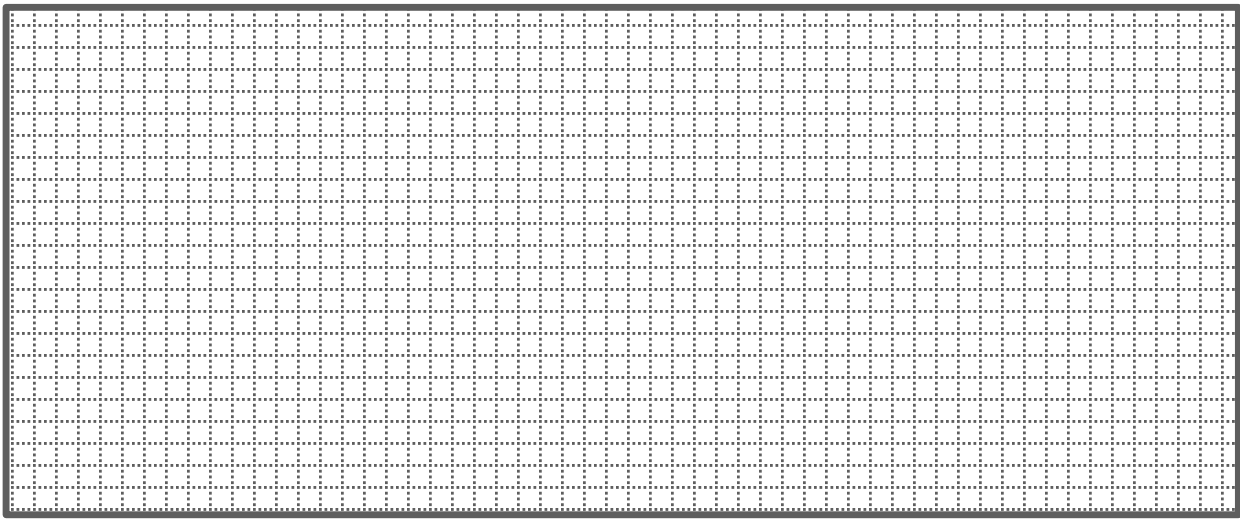
Urban Canopy Model



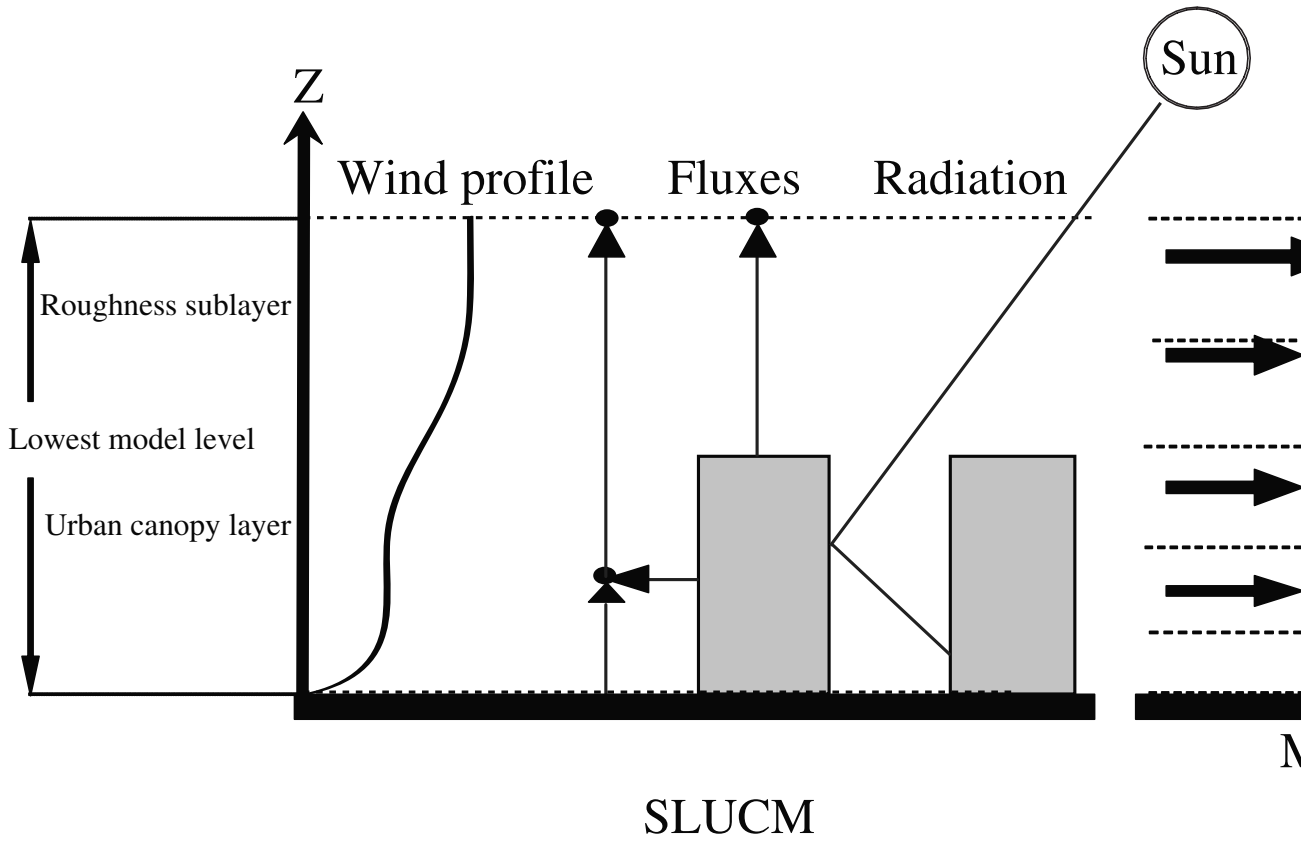
Effects of cities on rainfall as seen by models



ERA-Interim



No convection scheme



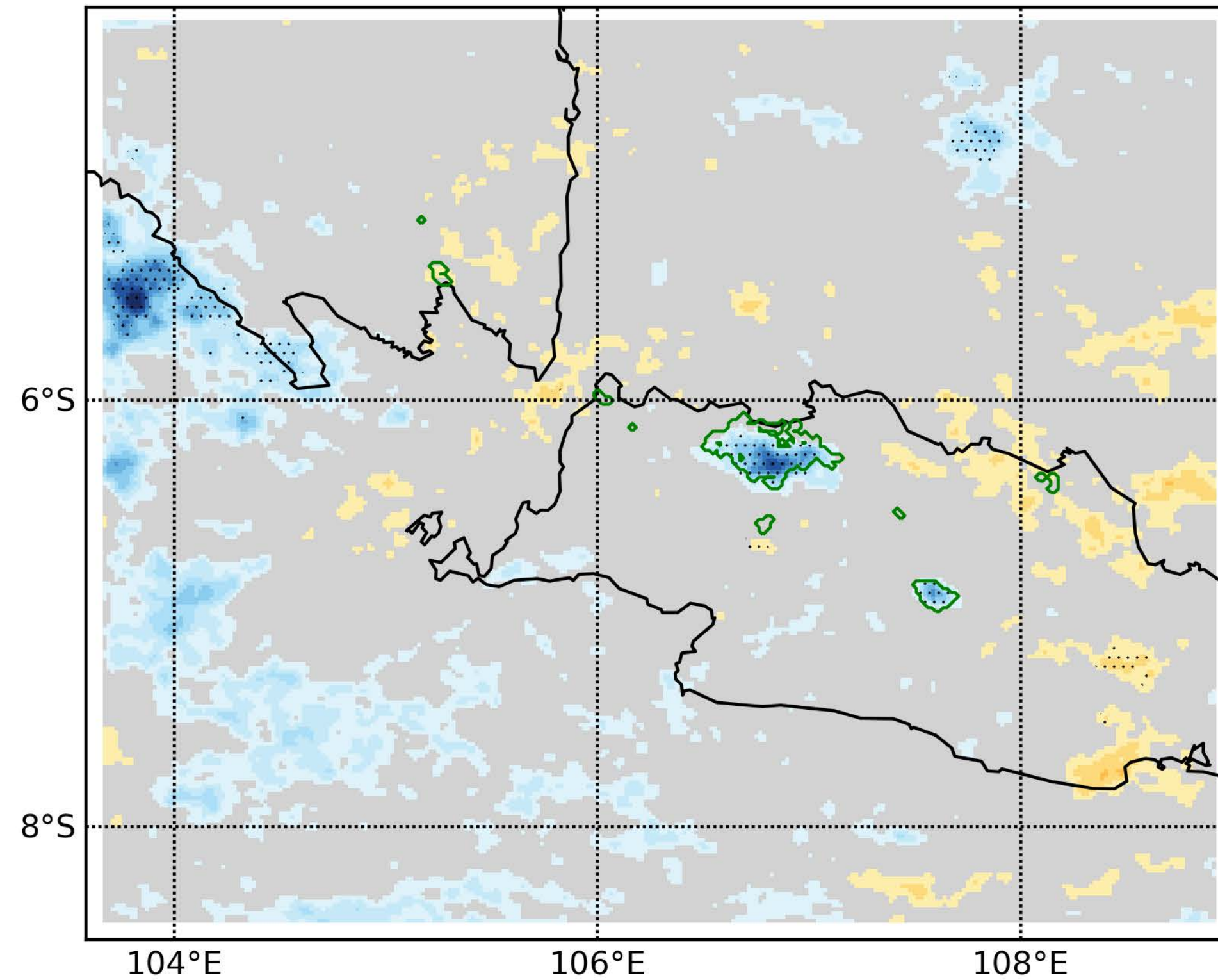
Chen et al. 2011 IJC
Kusaka et al. 2001 BLM

Effects of cities on rainfall as seen by models

Mean precipitation

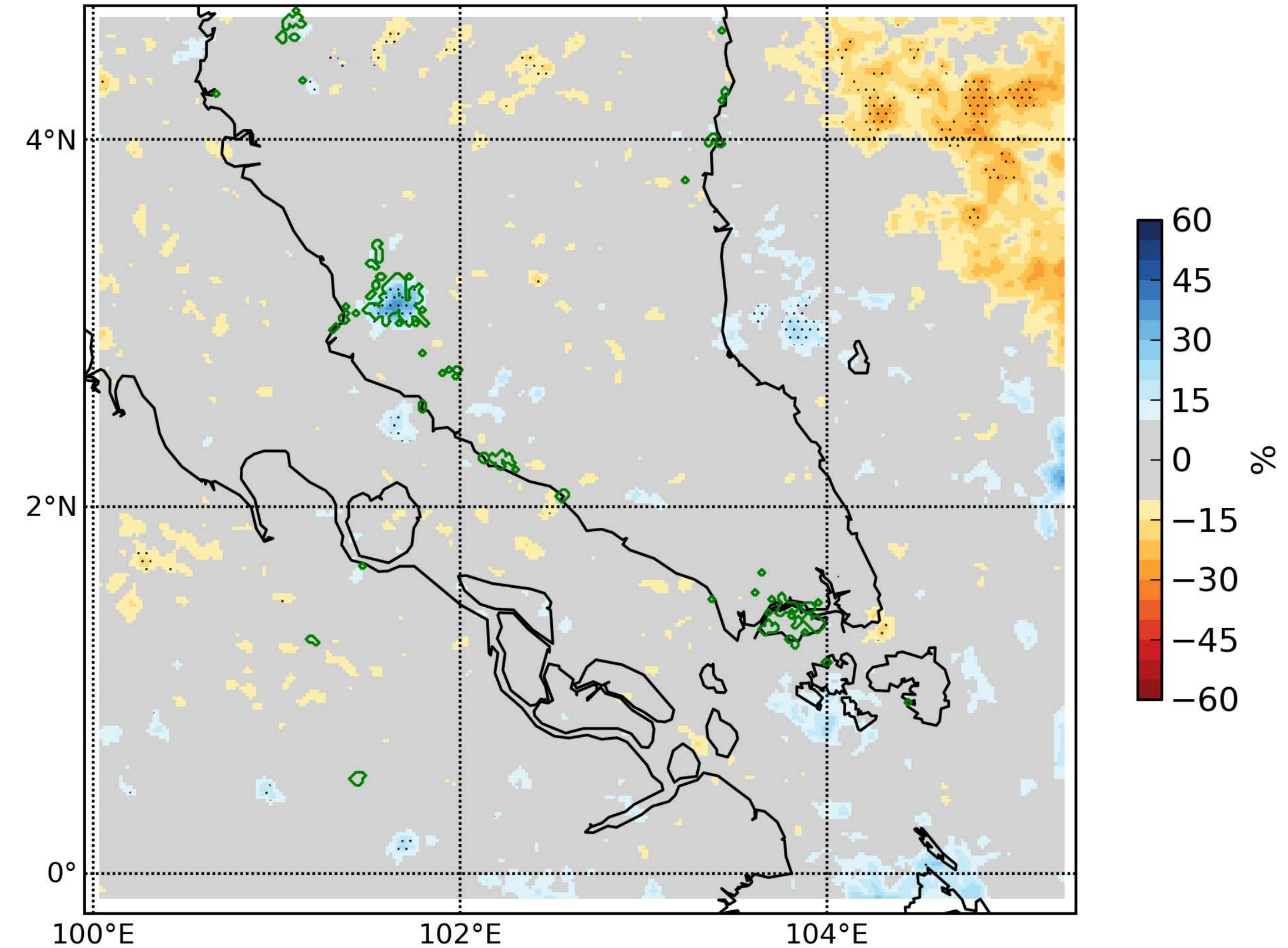
Jakarta (Indonesia)

(a)



Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)

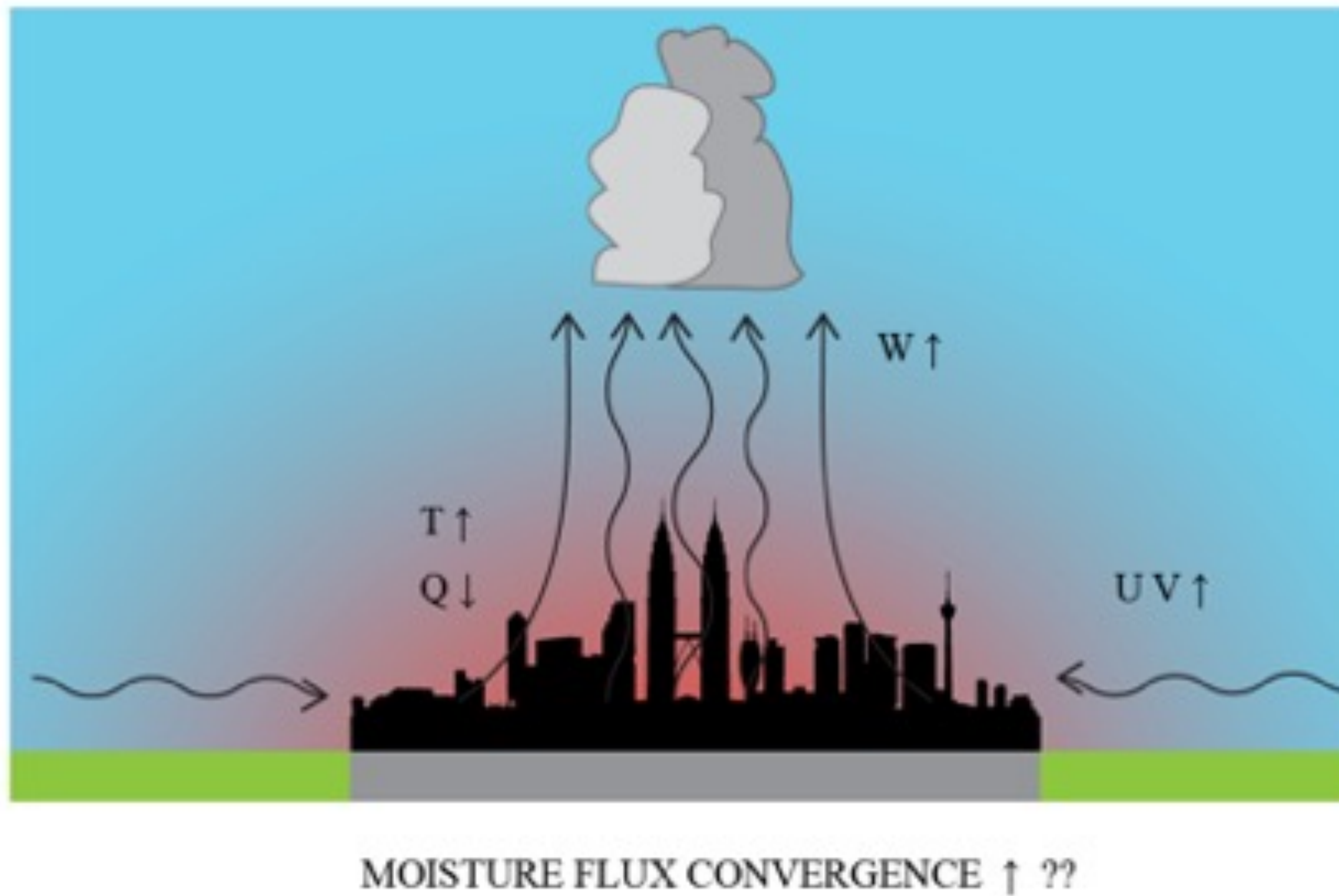
(b)



5 years (2008-2012)

Difference = $100 * (CTL - RUR) / RUR$

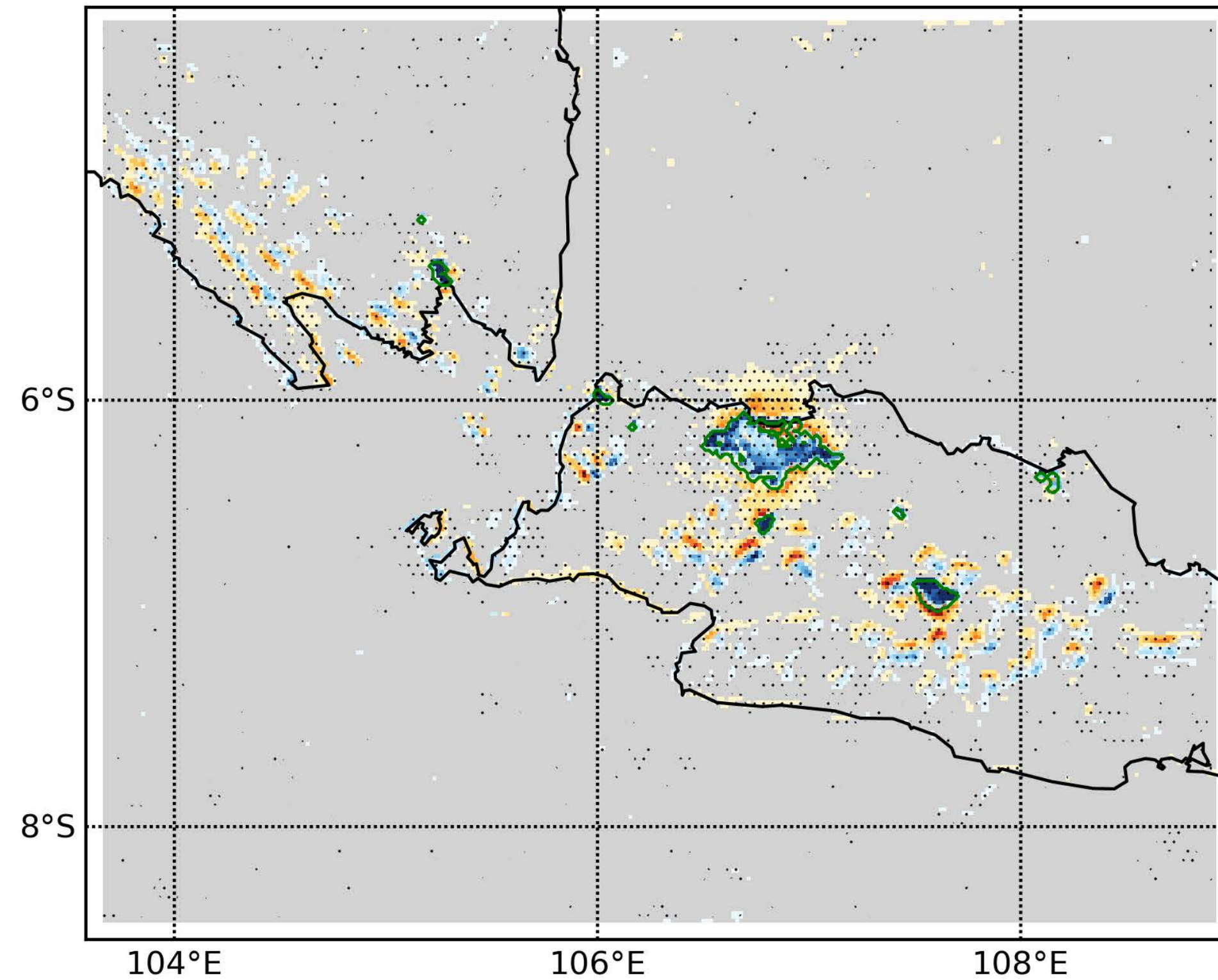
Urban-induced rainfall mechanisms in models



Increased moisture flux convergence

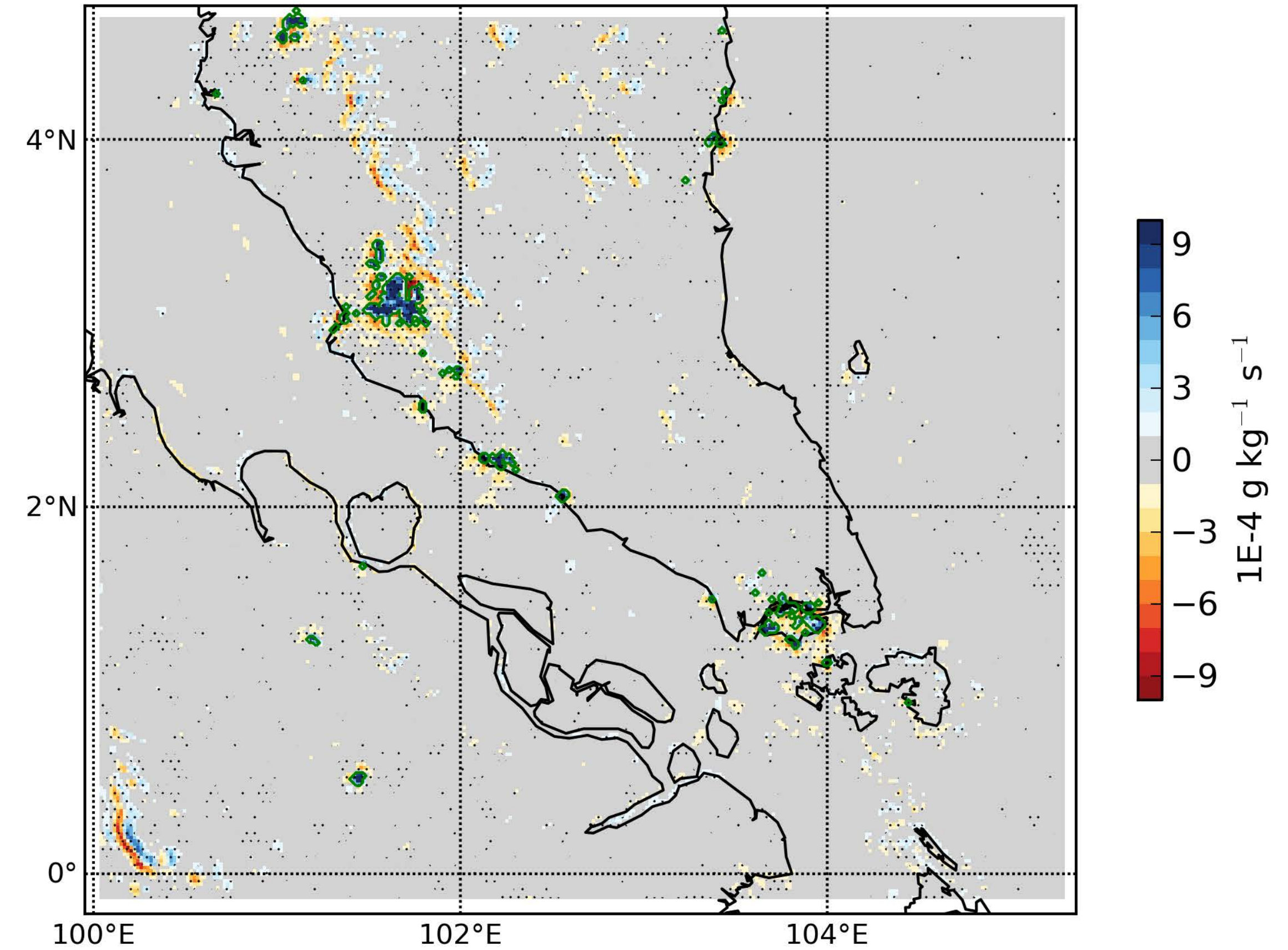
Jakarta (Indonesia)

(a)



Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)

(b)

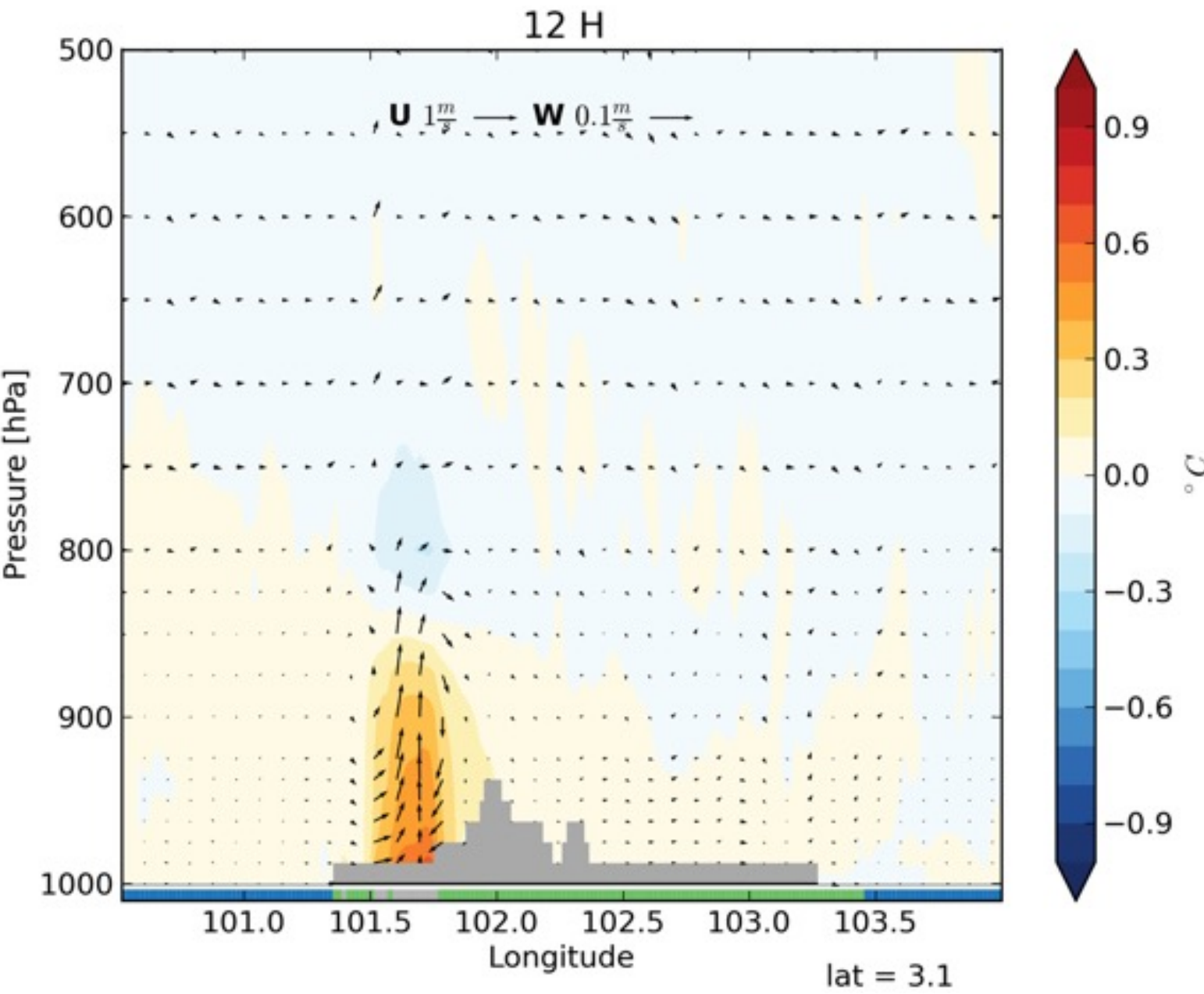
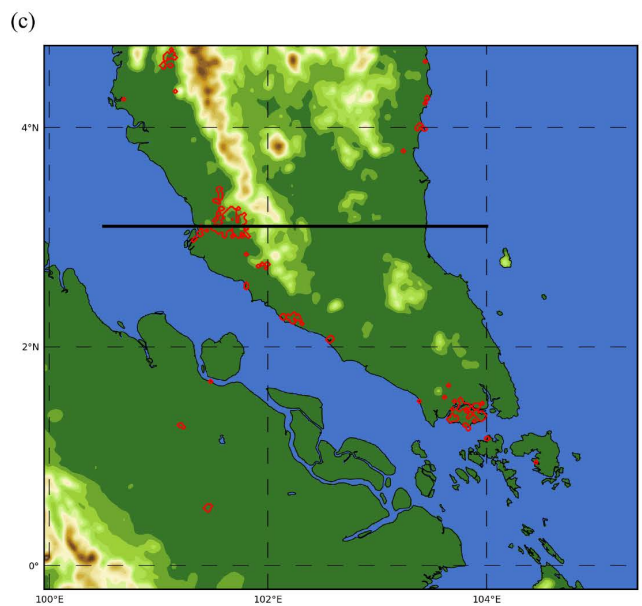


5 years (2008-2012)

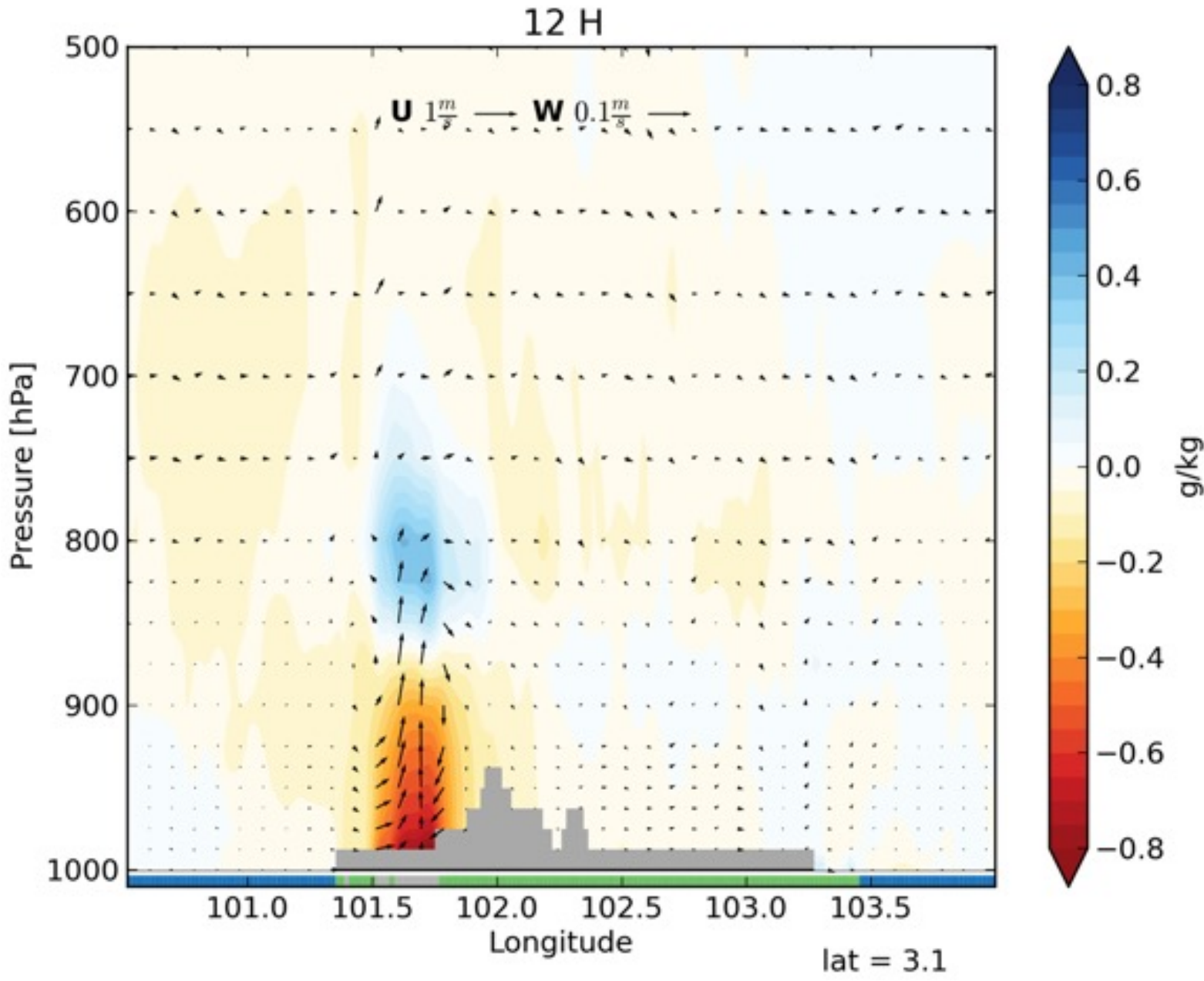
Difference = $100 * (\text{CTL-RUR})/\text{RUR}$

Effects of cities on rainfall as seen by models

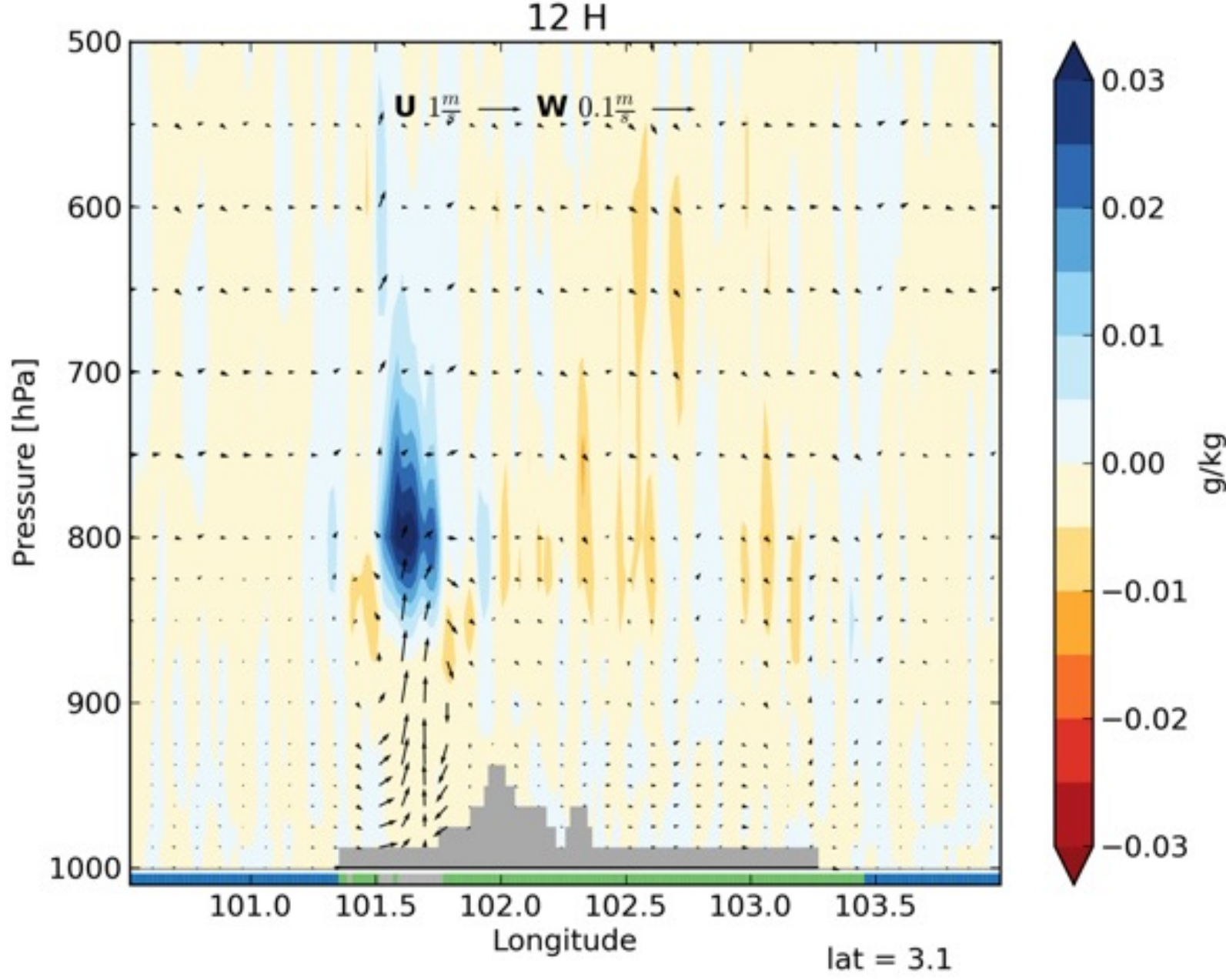
Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) at 12H LST



Temperature

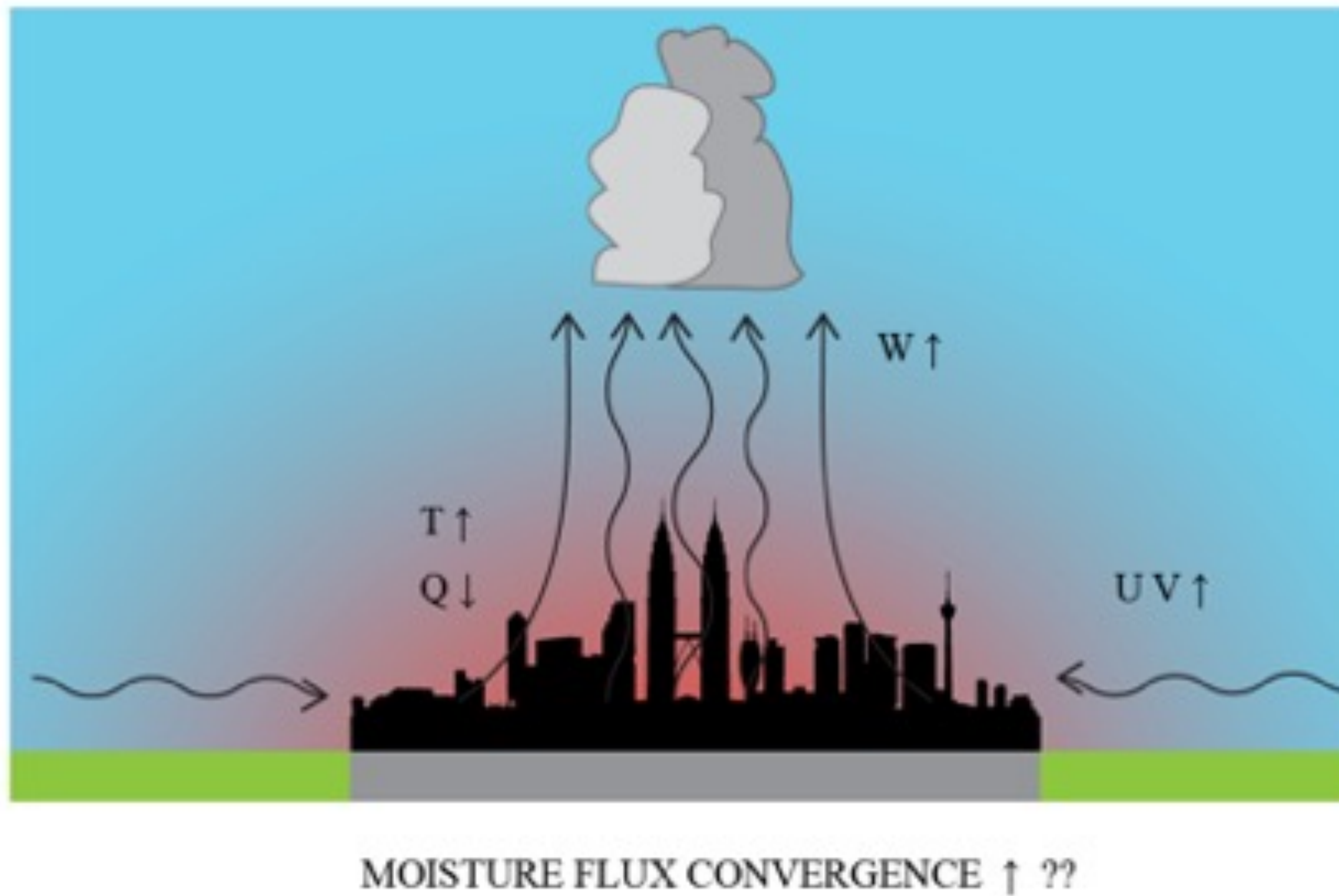


Humidity
(mixing ratio)

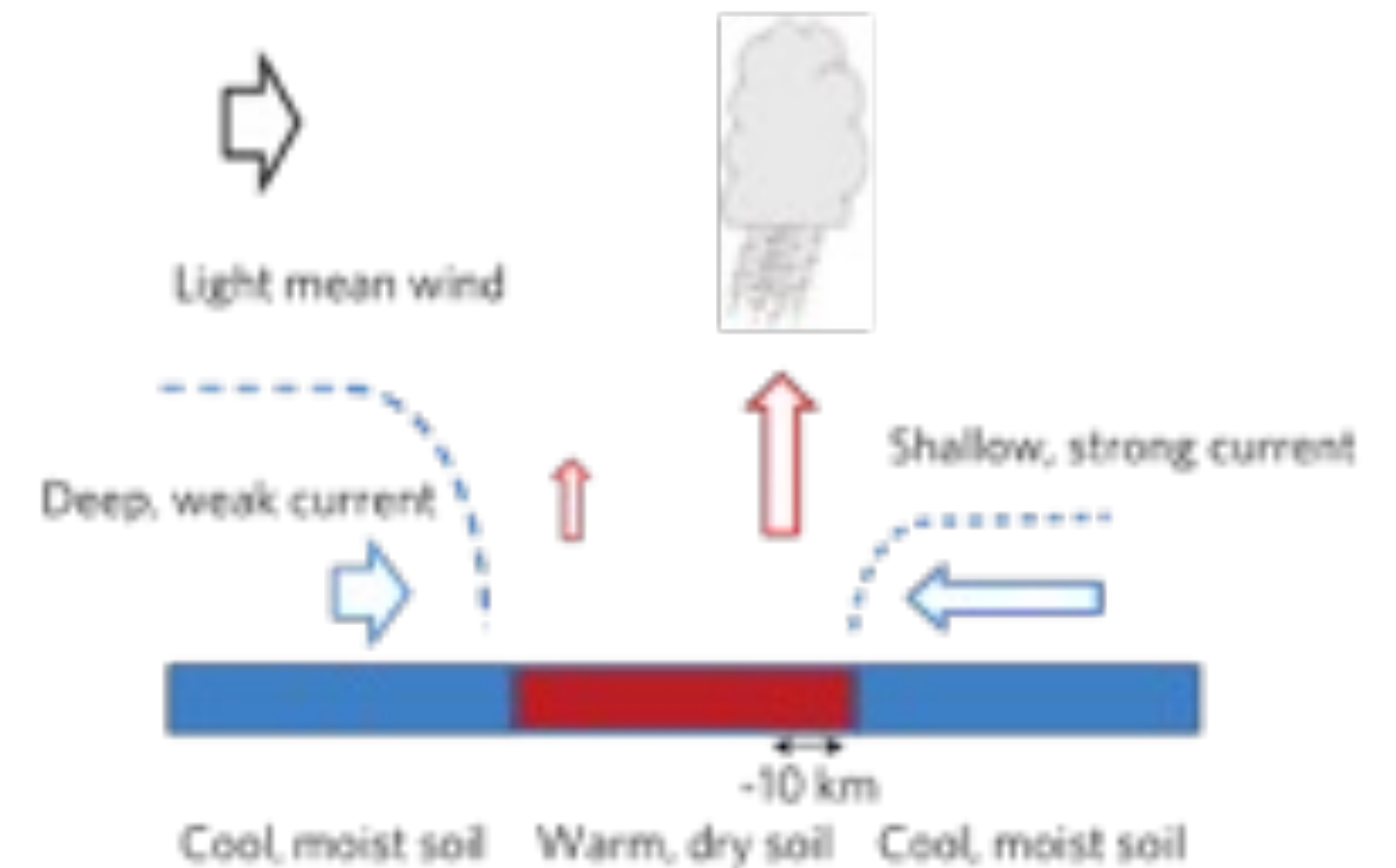
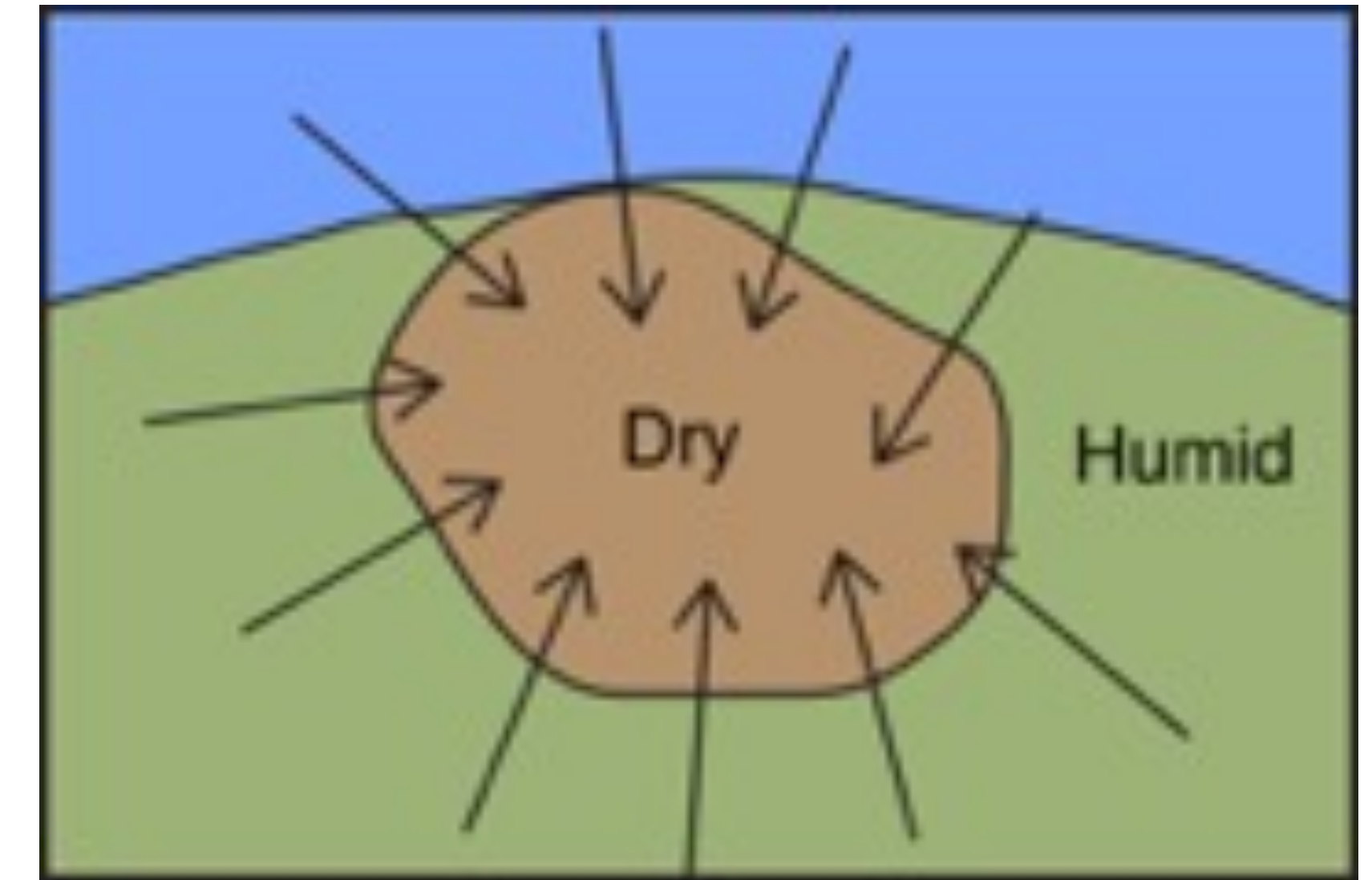
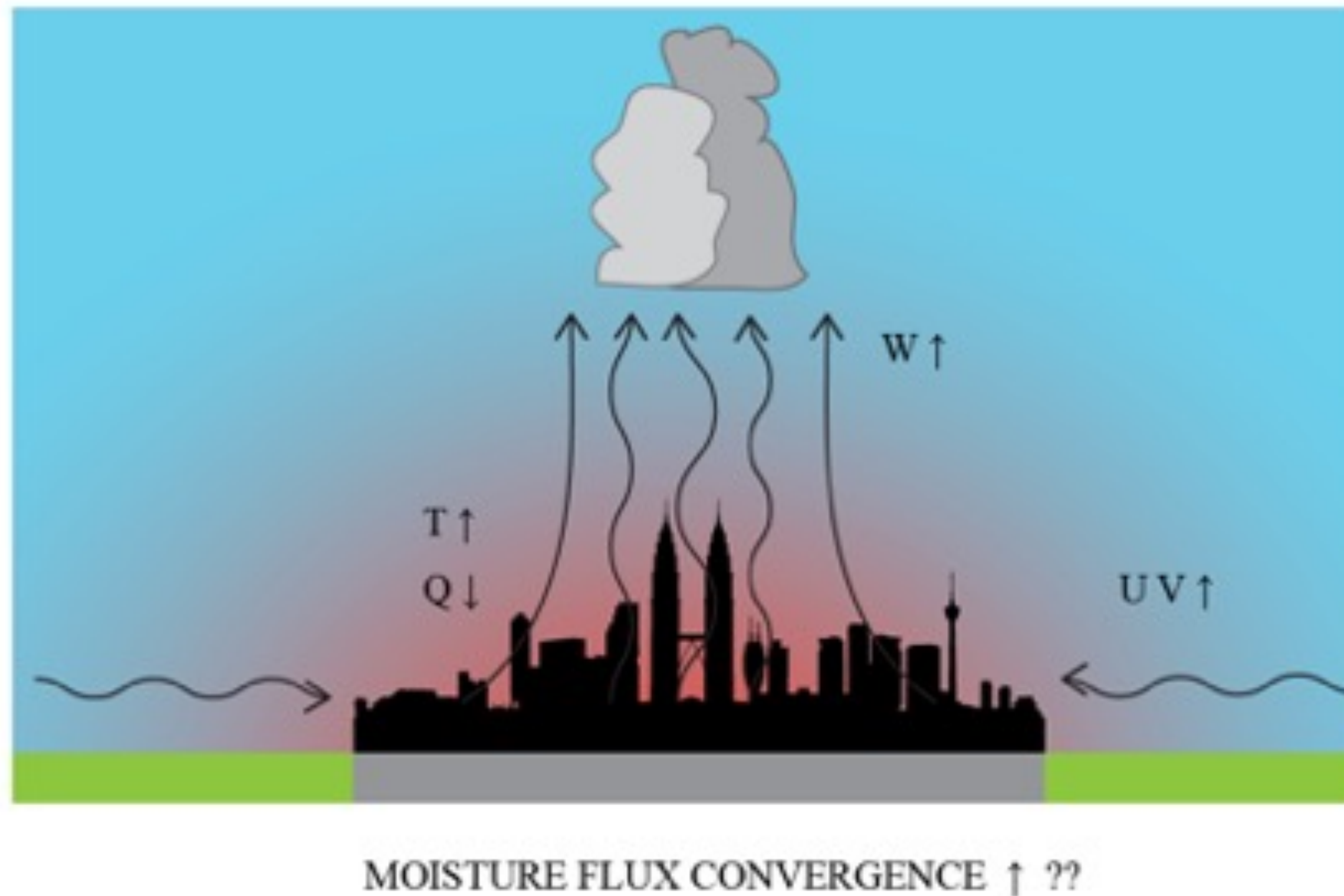


Cloud Mixing
Ratio

Urban-induced rainfall mechanisms in models

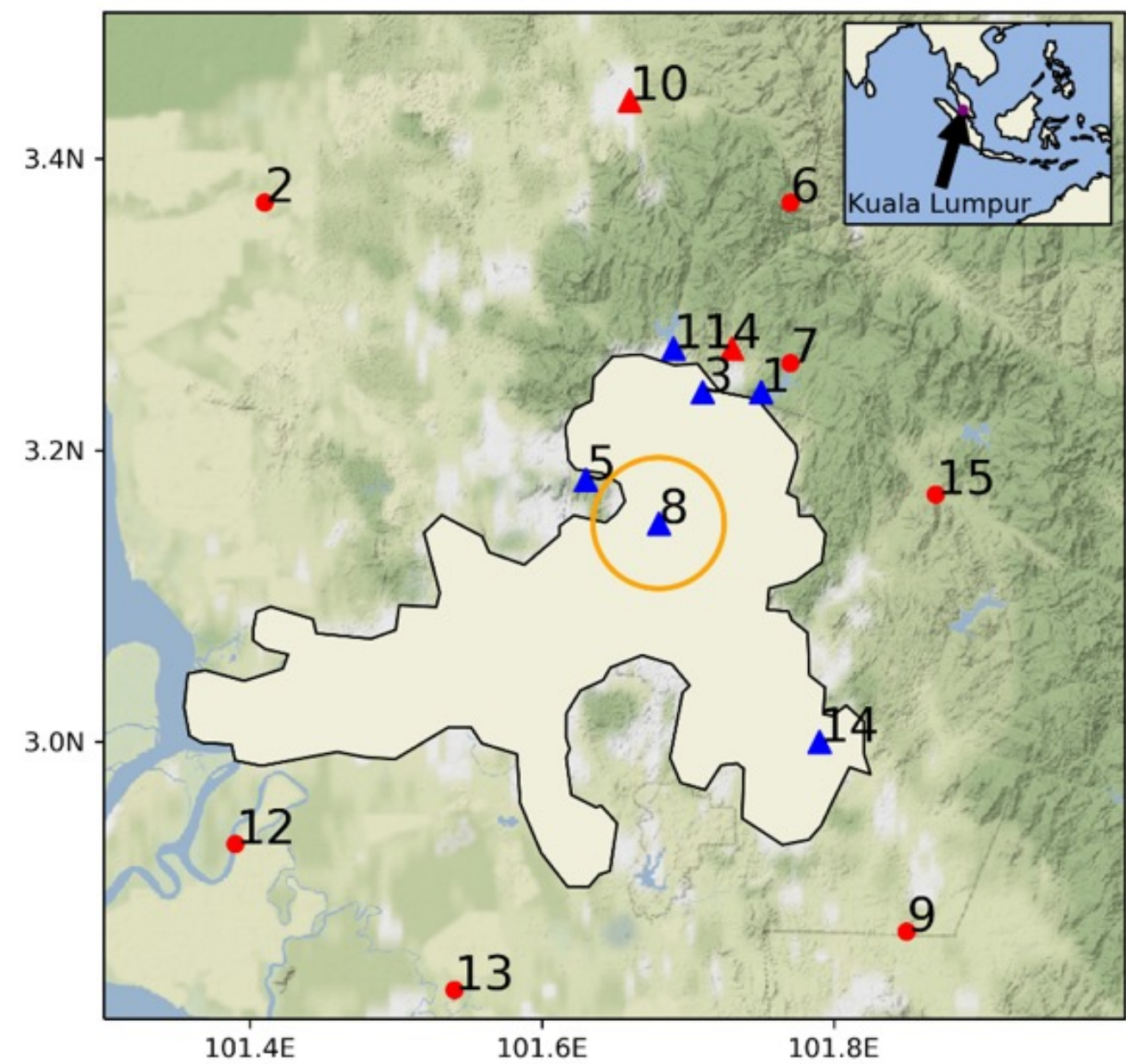


Urban-induced rainfall mechanisms in models



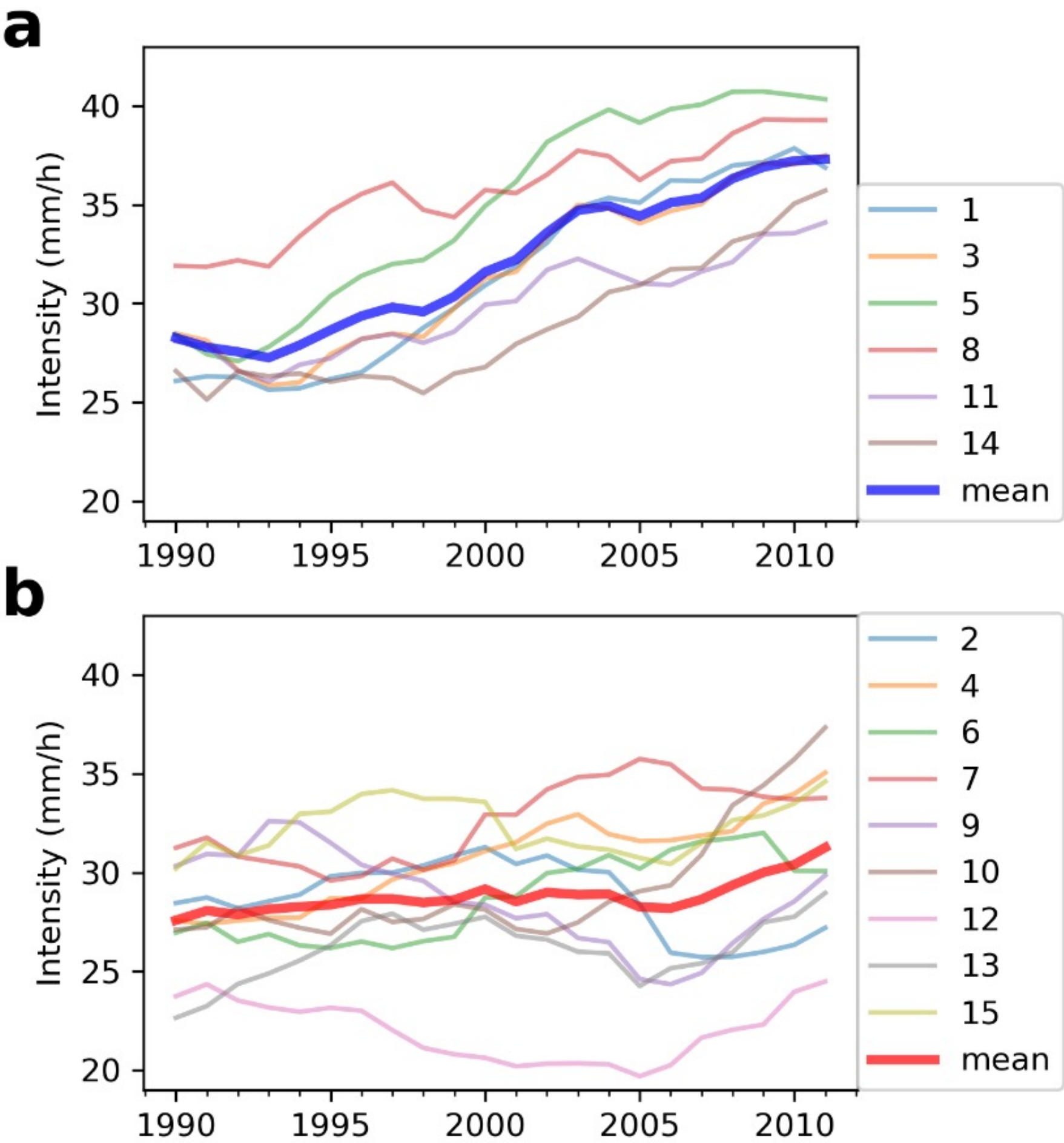
Effects of cities on rainfall extremes

Kuala Lumpur
(Malaysia)



1989 Urban Area

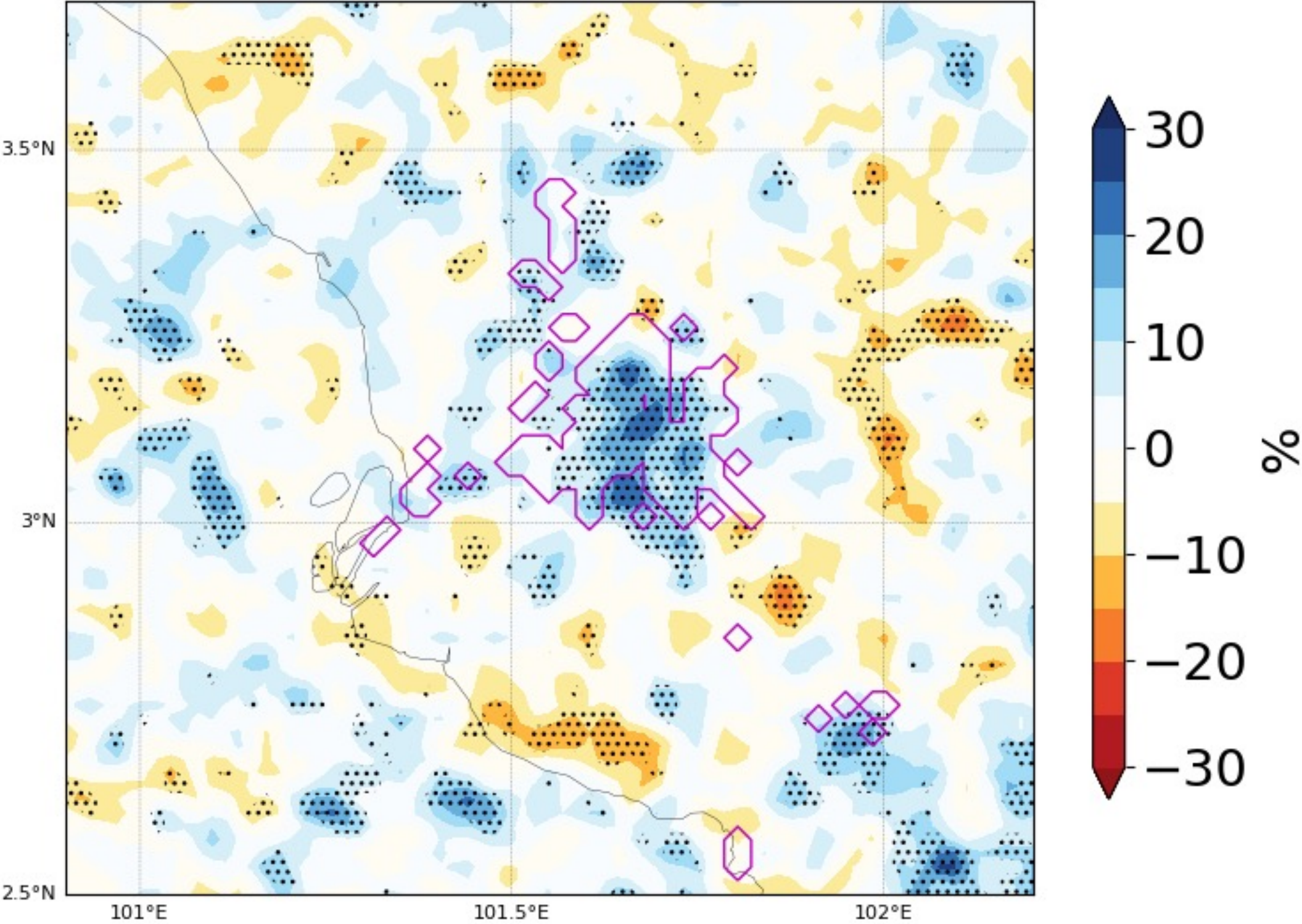
95th Percentile (hourly rainfall)



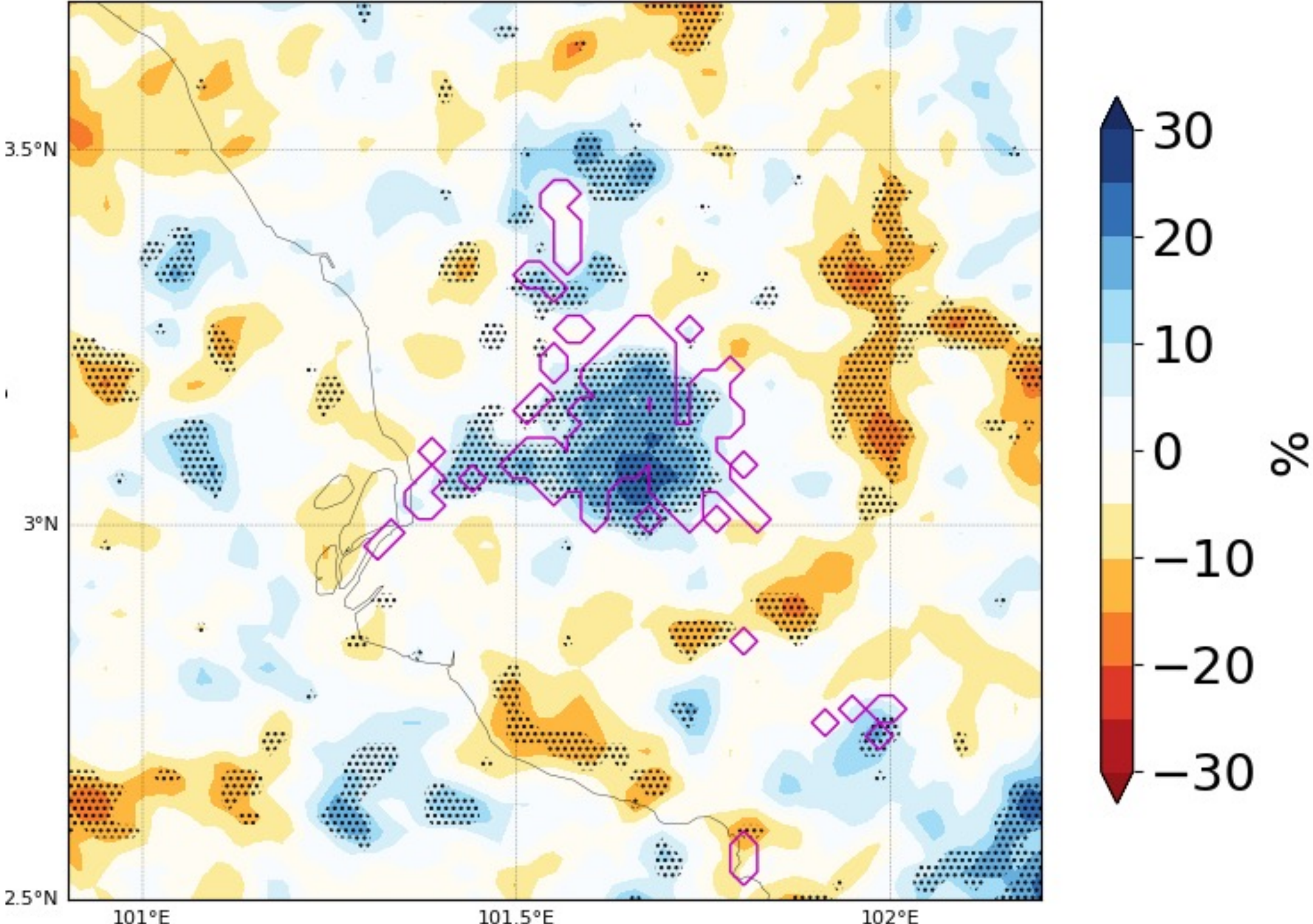
Effects of cities on rainfall extremes

Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)

95th Percentile (hourly rainfall)

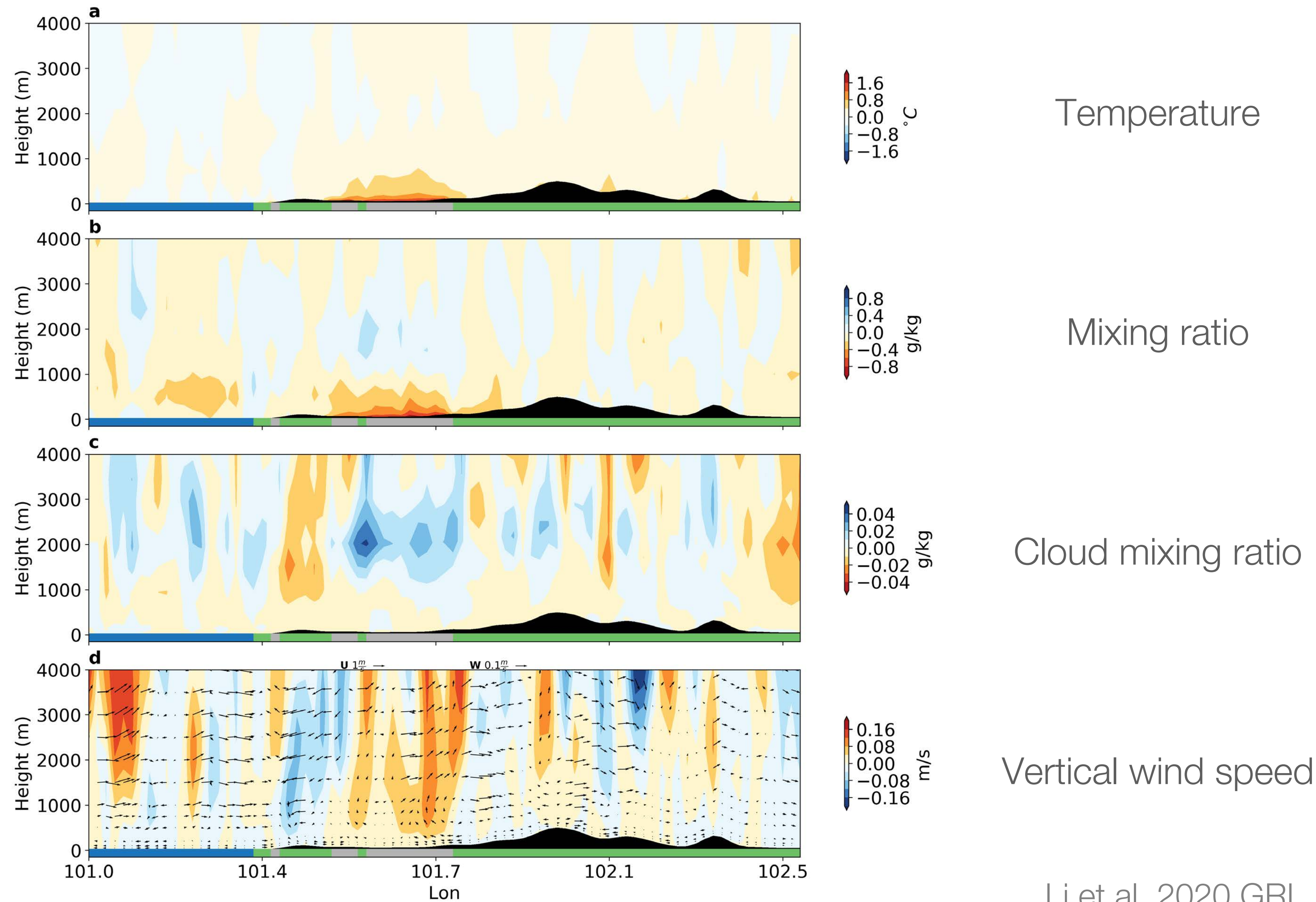
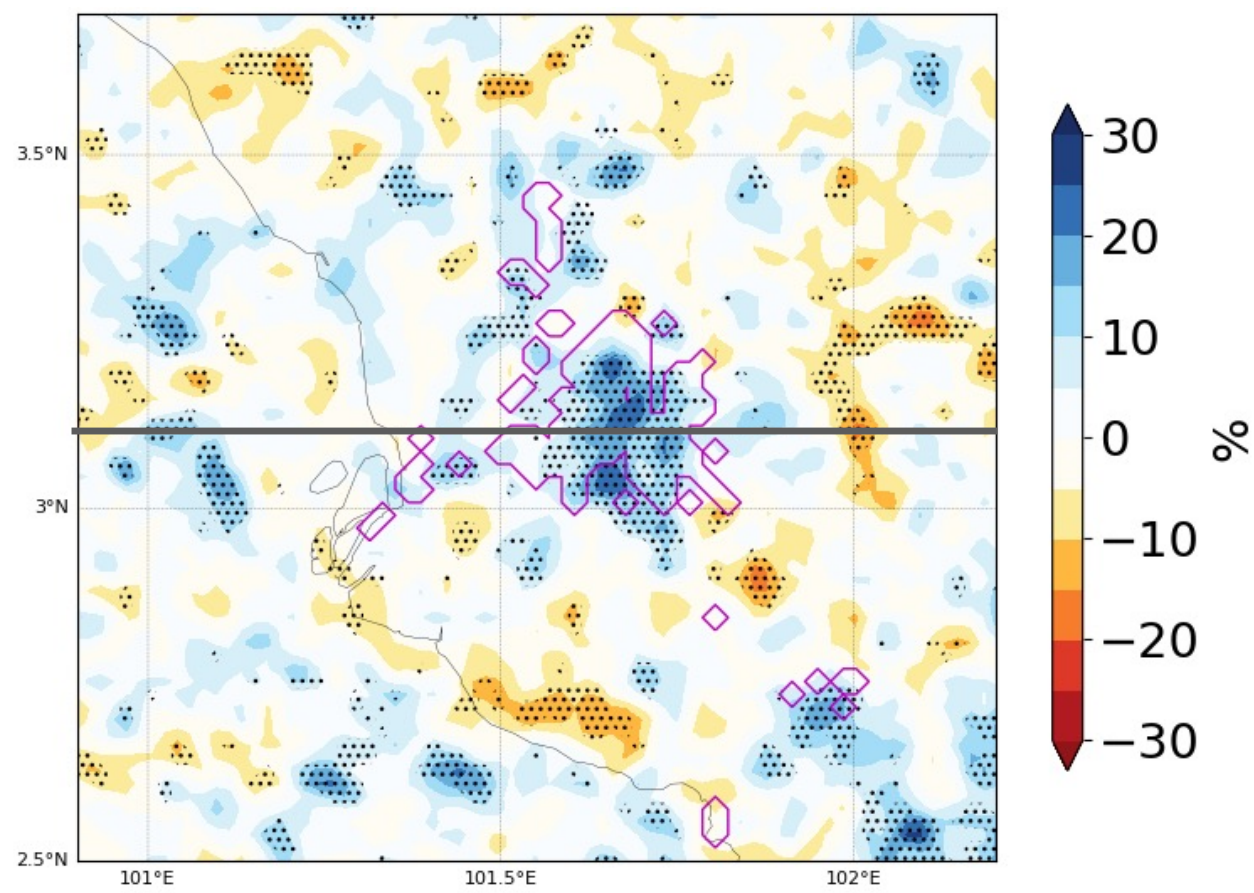


99th Percentile (hourly rainfall)

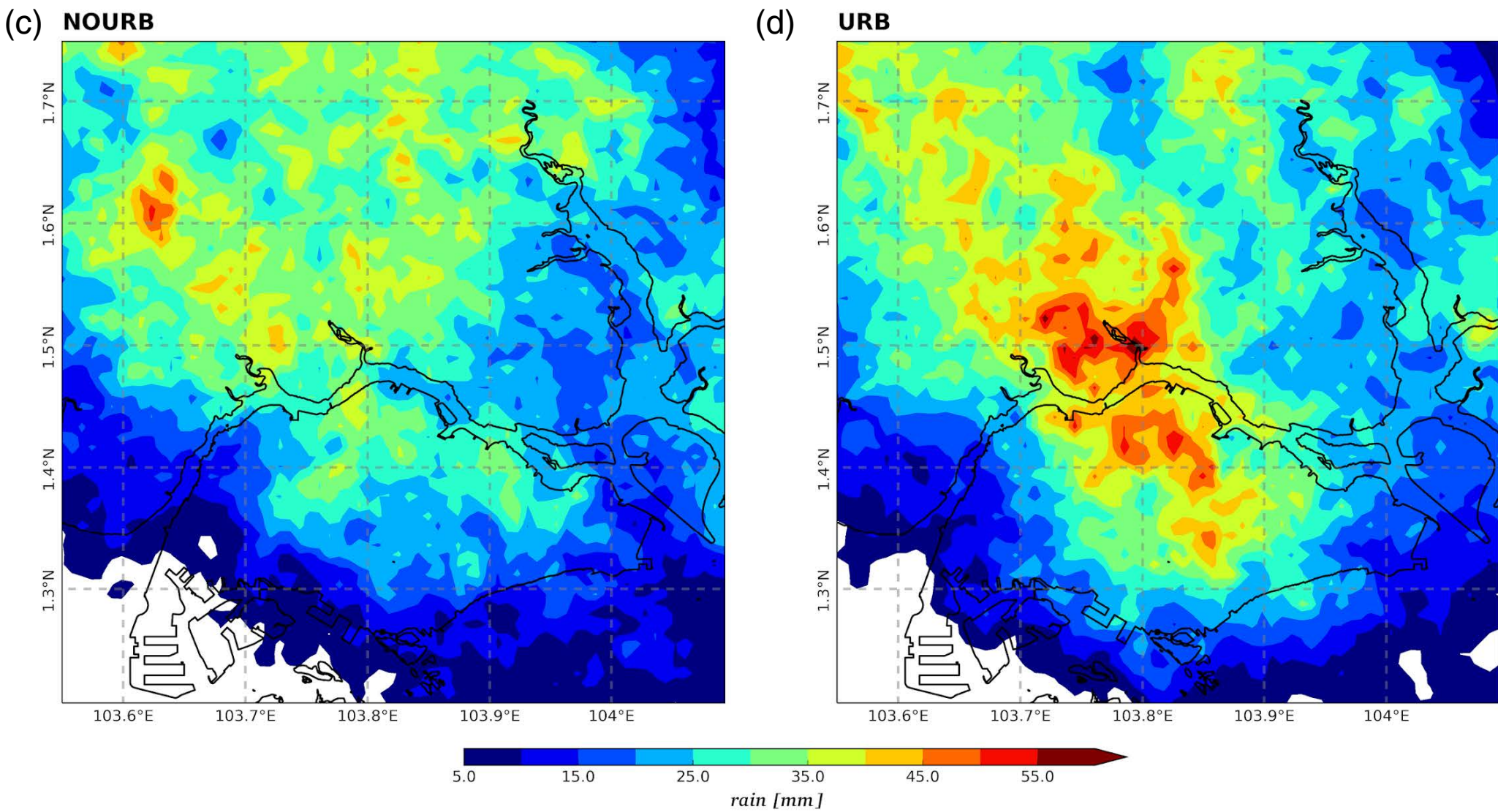


Effects of cities on rainfall extremes

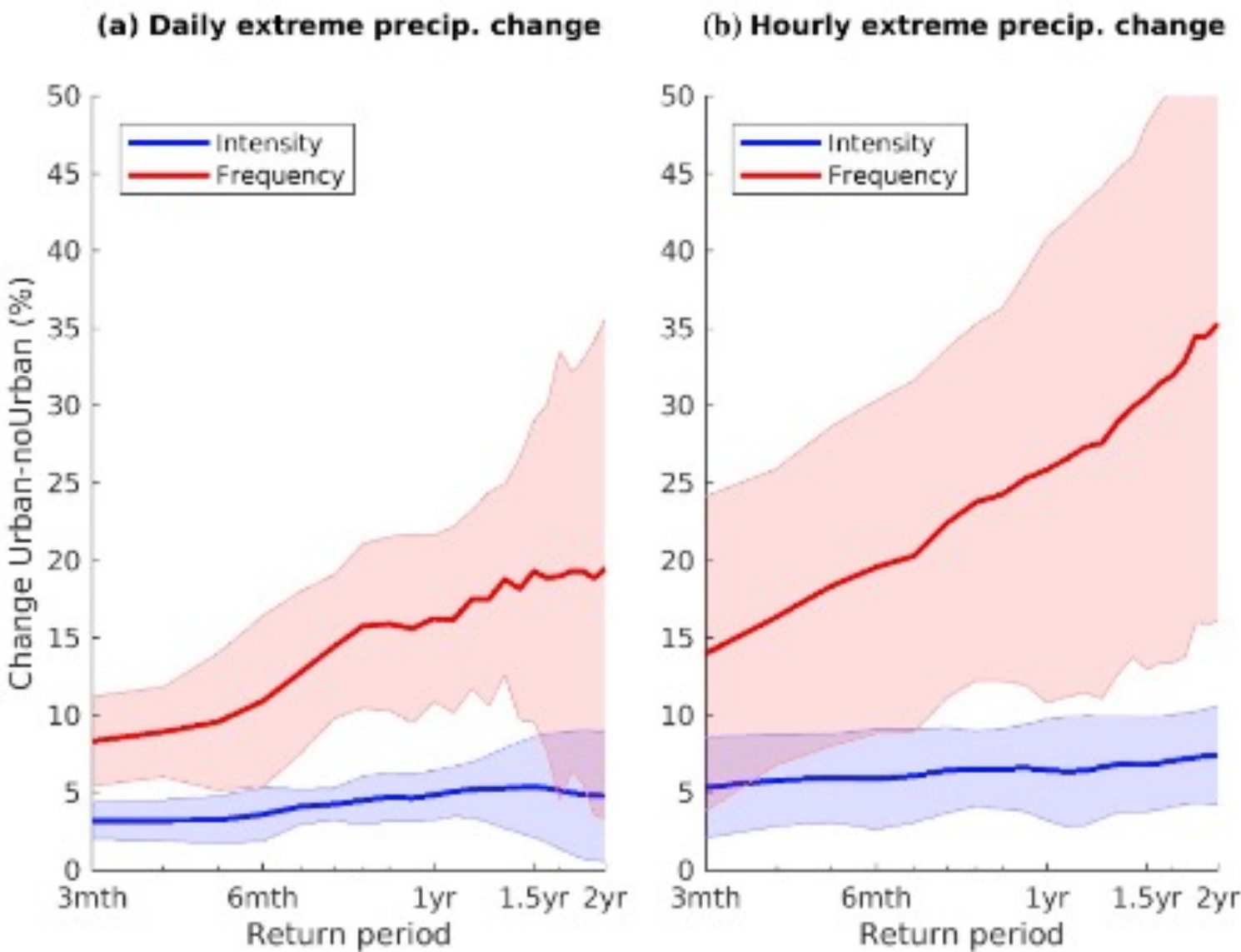
Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)



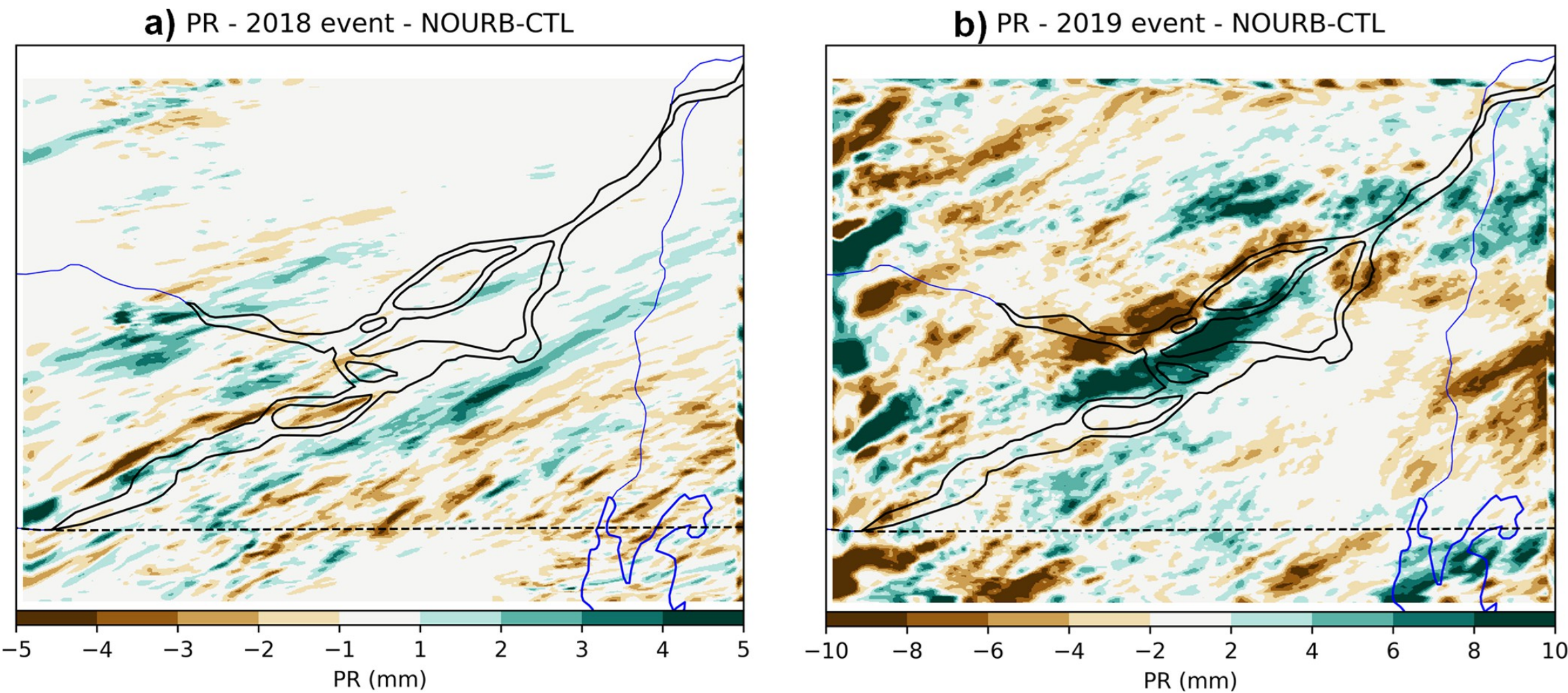
Other studies



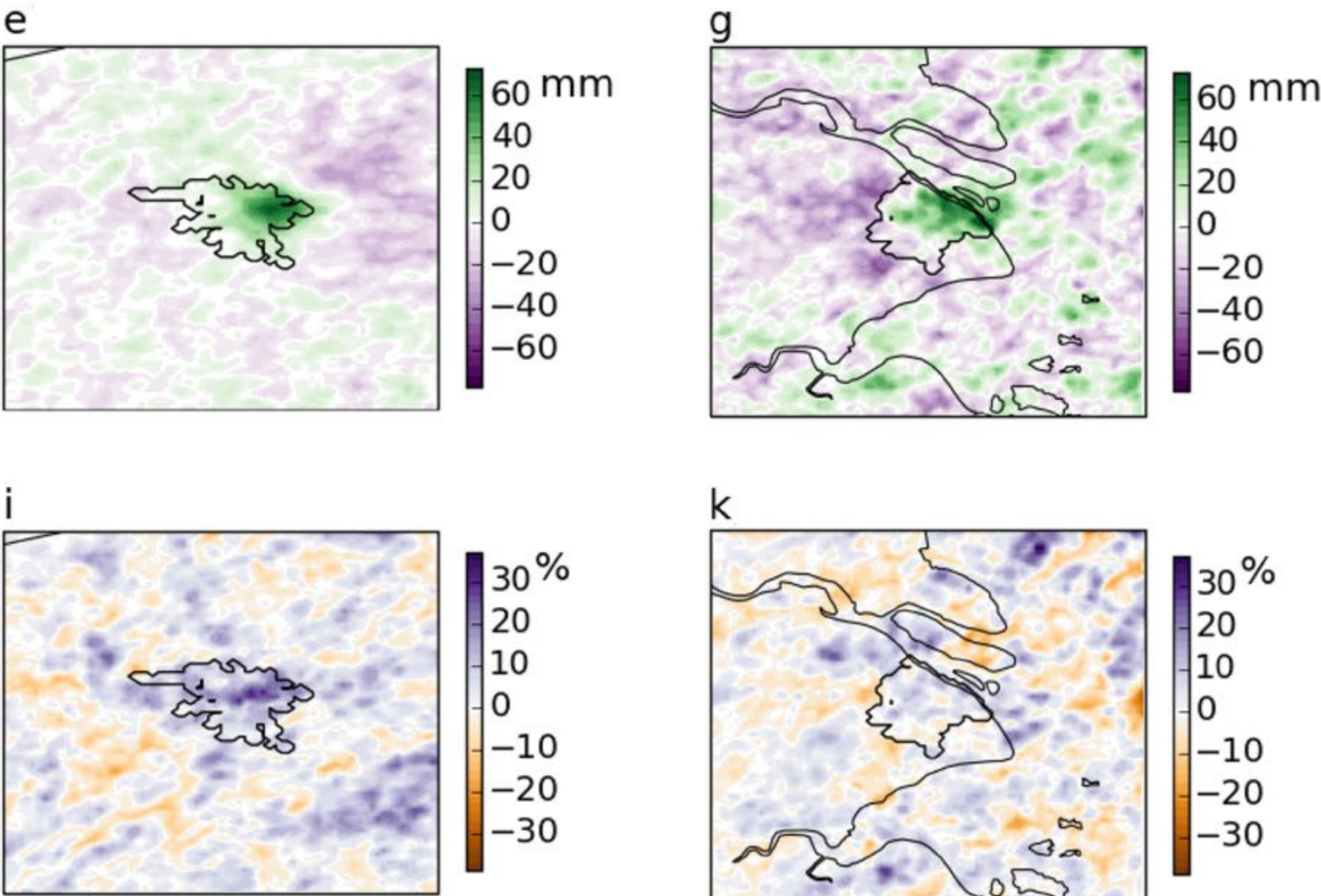
Simon-Moral et al. 2020 QJRMS – Unified Model. Singapore



Marelle et al. 2020 ERL – WRF. Paris, New York, Tokyo, Shanghai

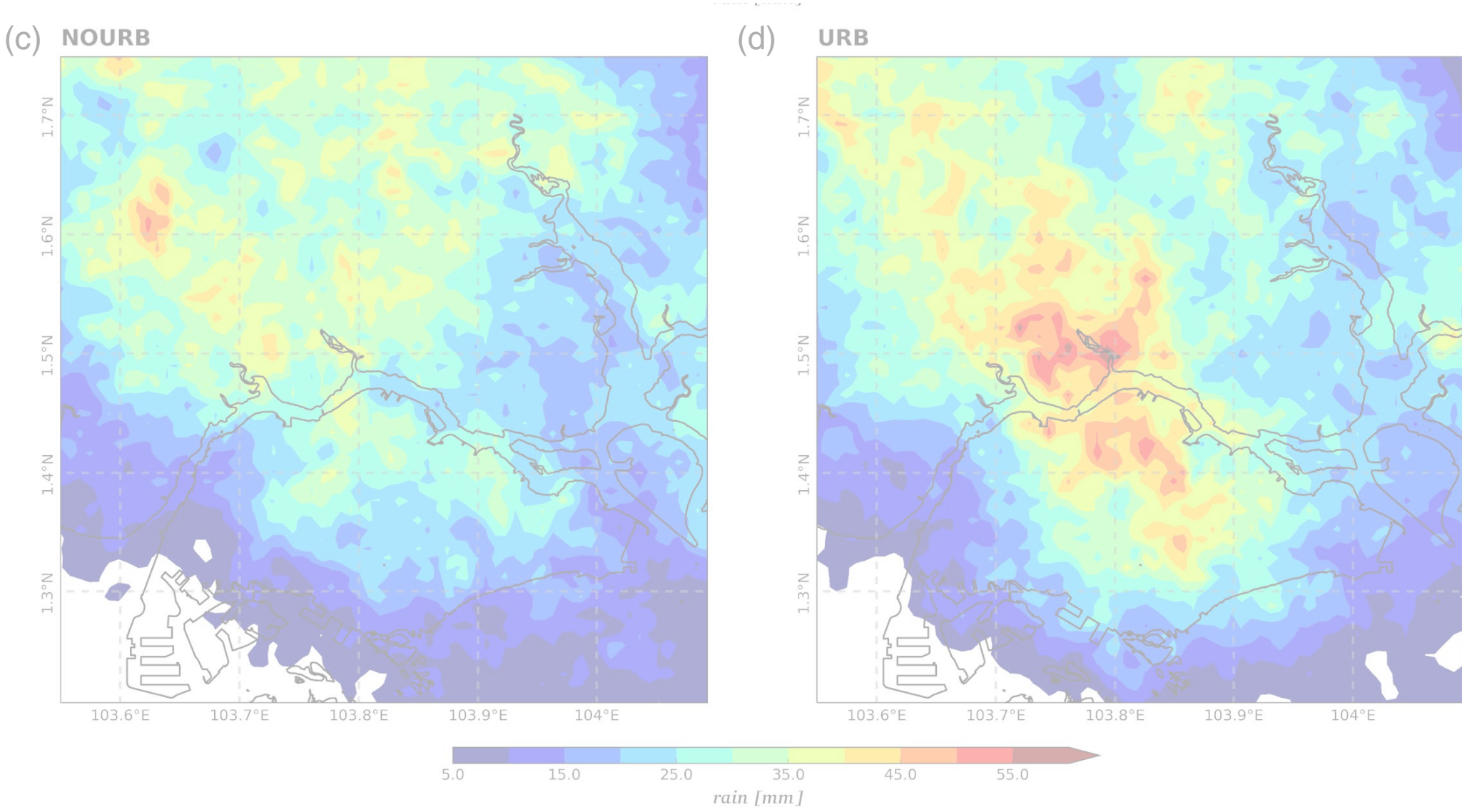


Lauer et al. 2023 PCLIM – WRF. Montreal

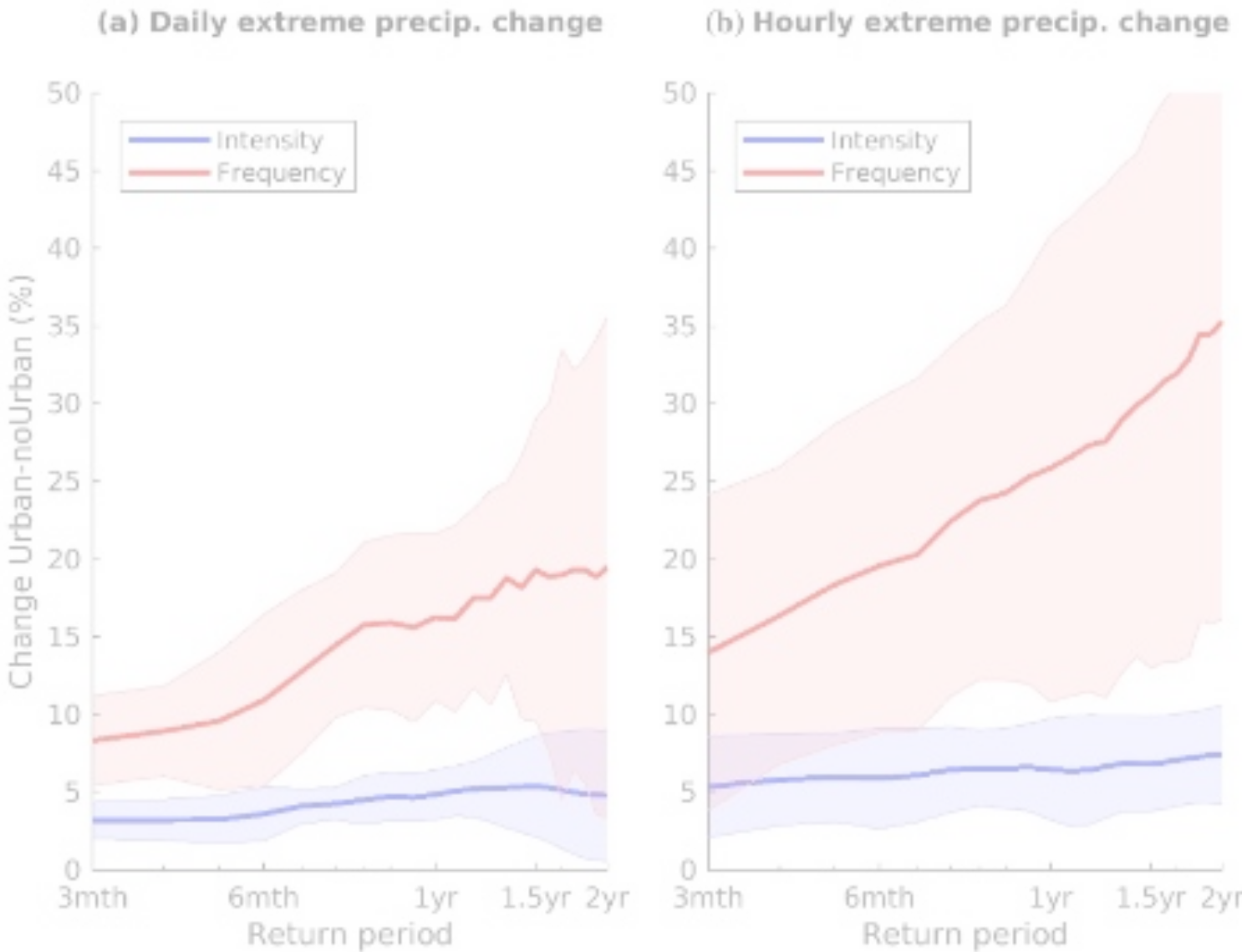


Steensen et al. 2022 Clim Dyn – WRF. Paris, Shangai

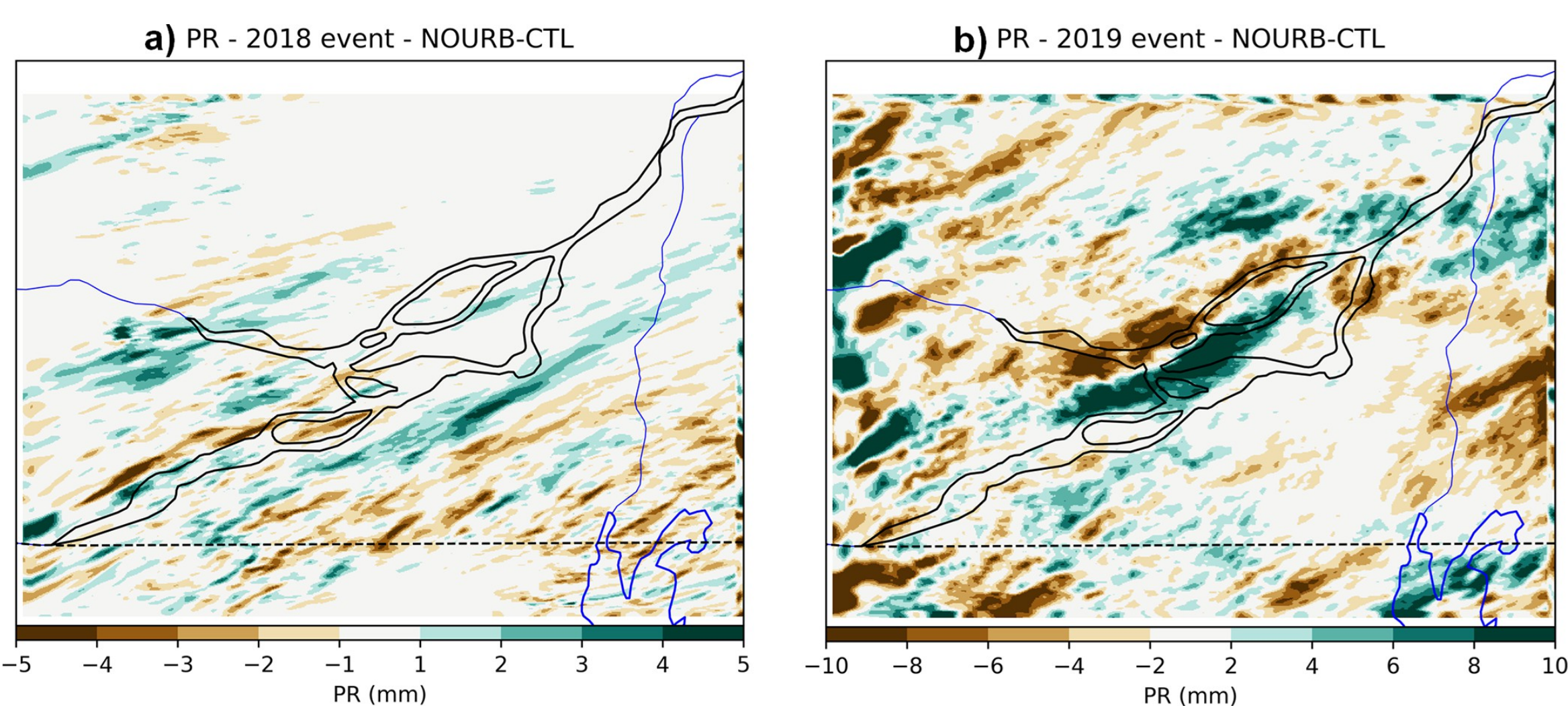
Other studies



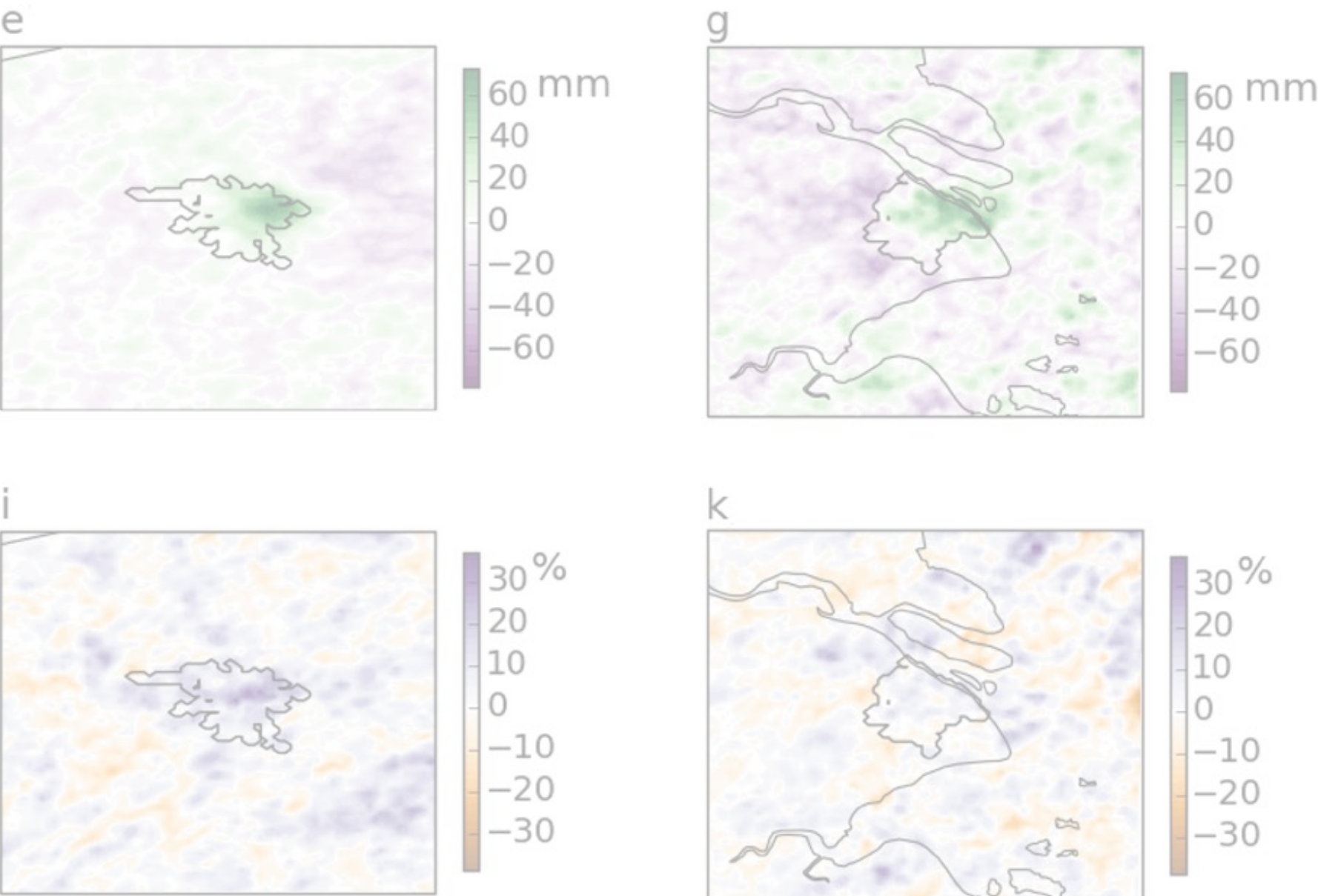
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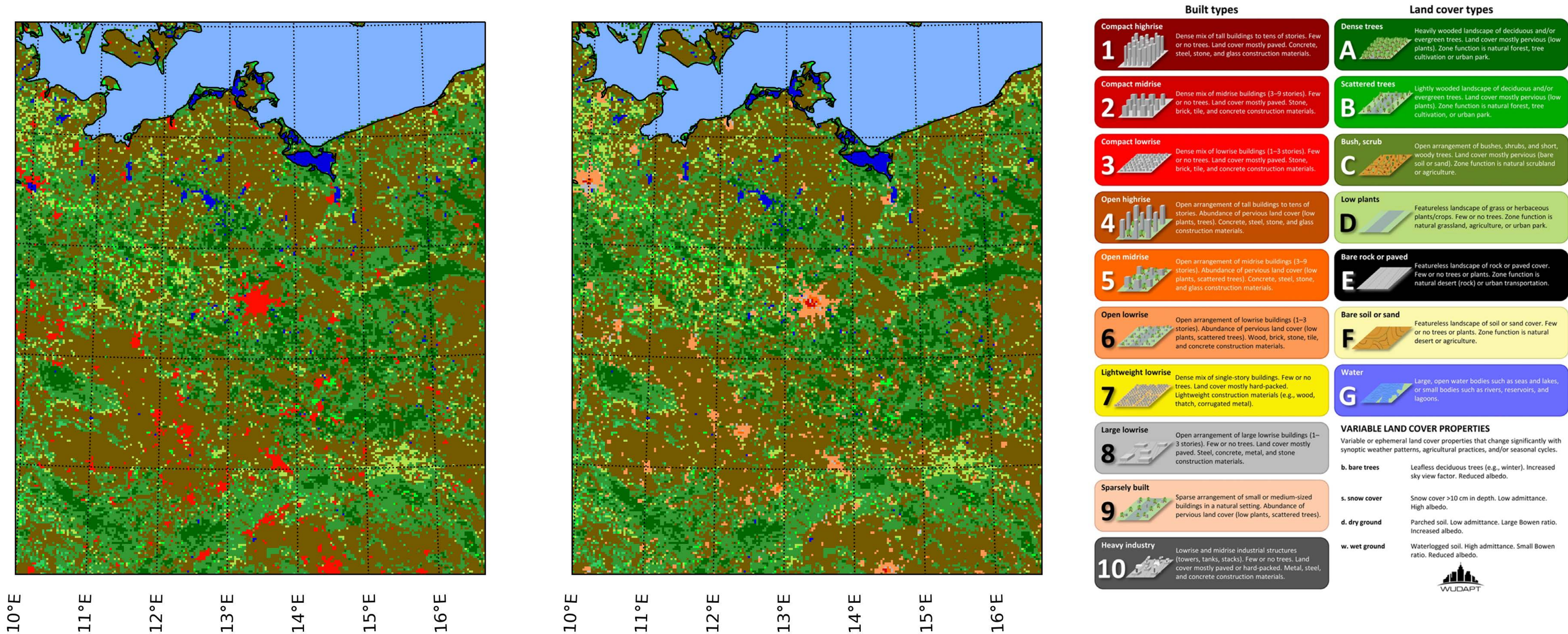


Lauer et al. 2023 PCLIM – WRF. Montreal



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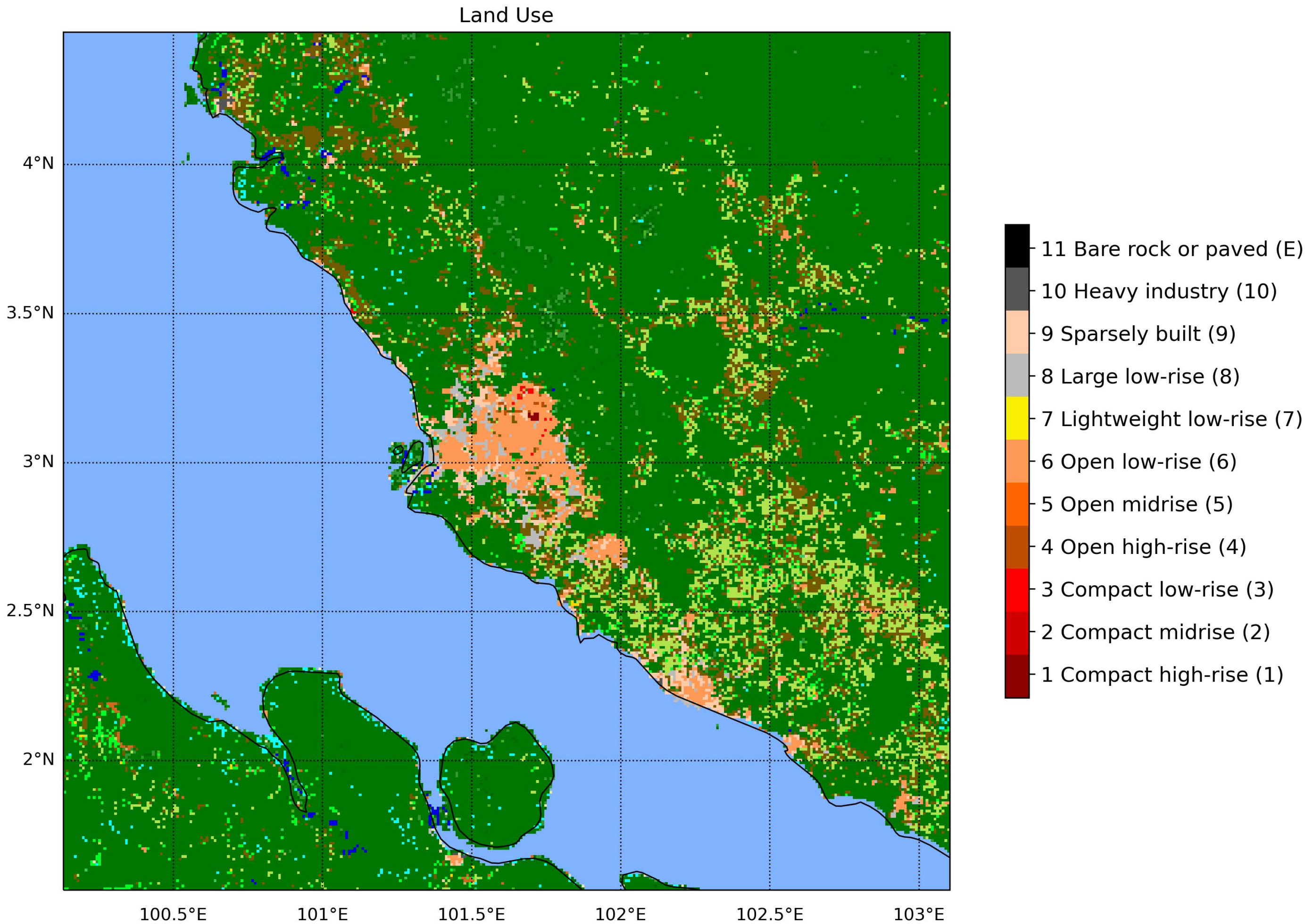
The role of city heterogeneity



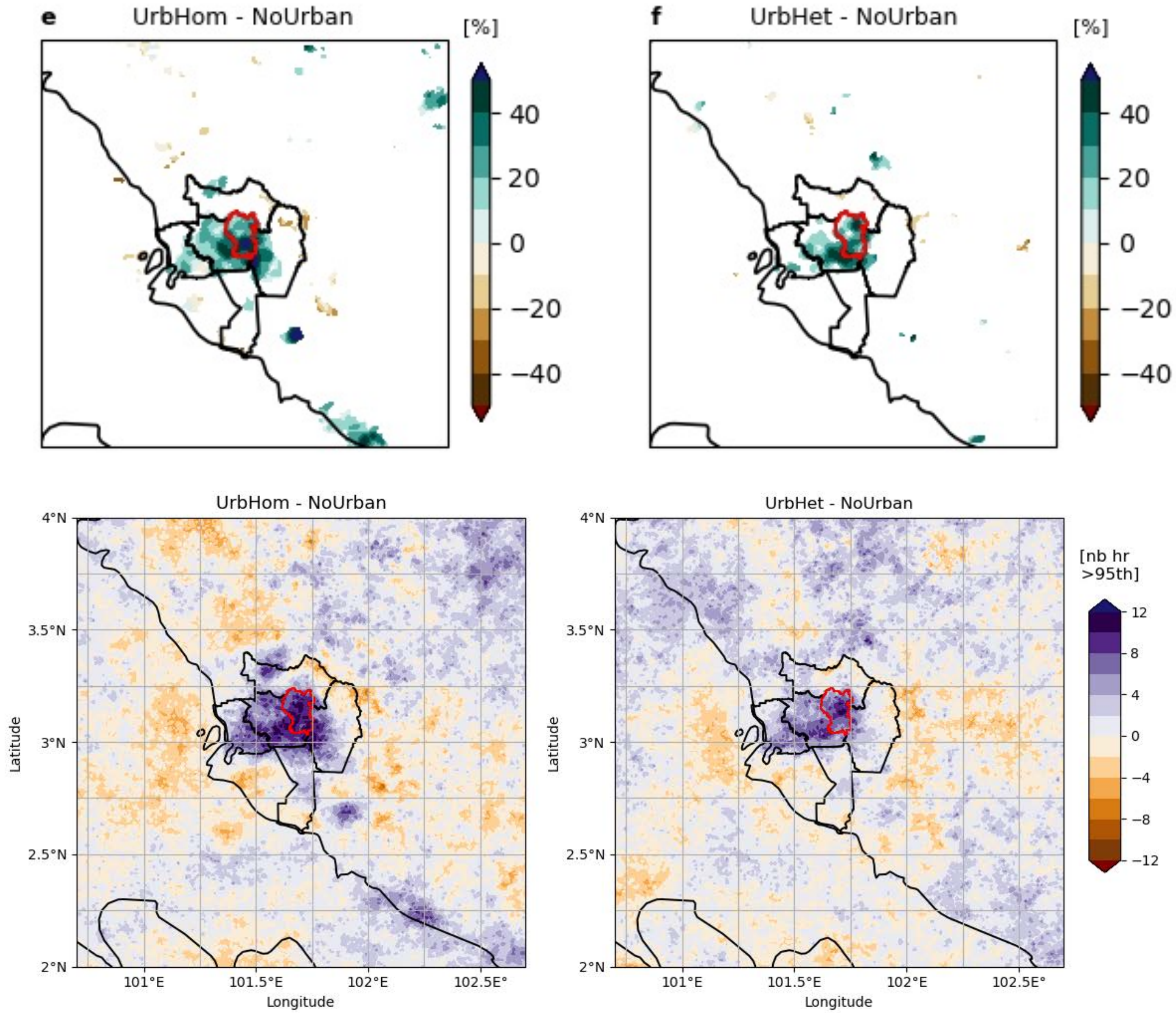
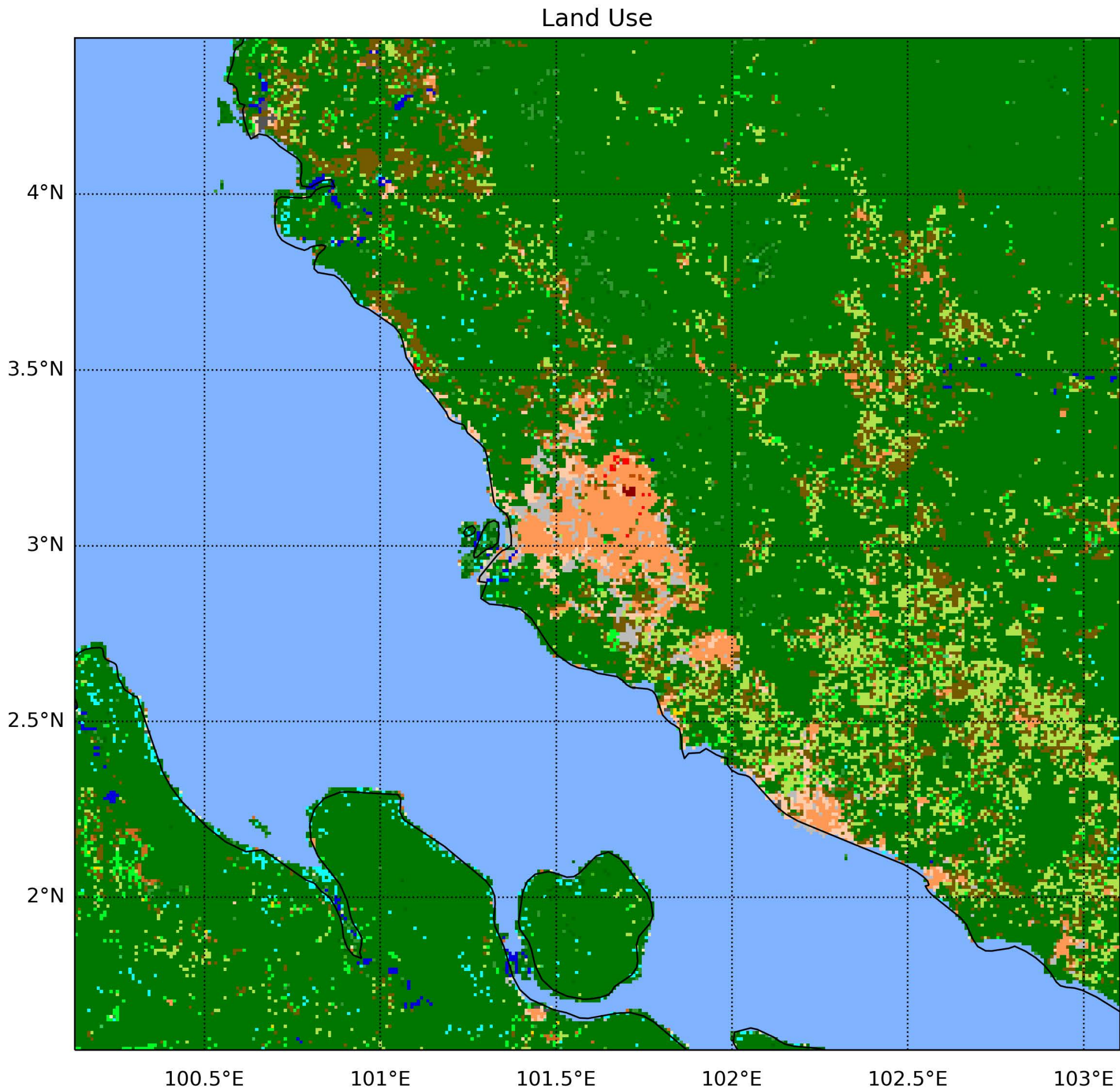
Demuzere et al. 2022 JOSS – W2W. Since WRF4.5 LCZ directly from WPS

W2W creates different scenarios: No Urban, Only extent, Default and LCZ

The role of city heterogeneity – Revisiting KL study

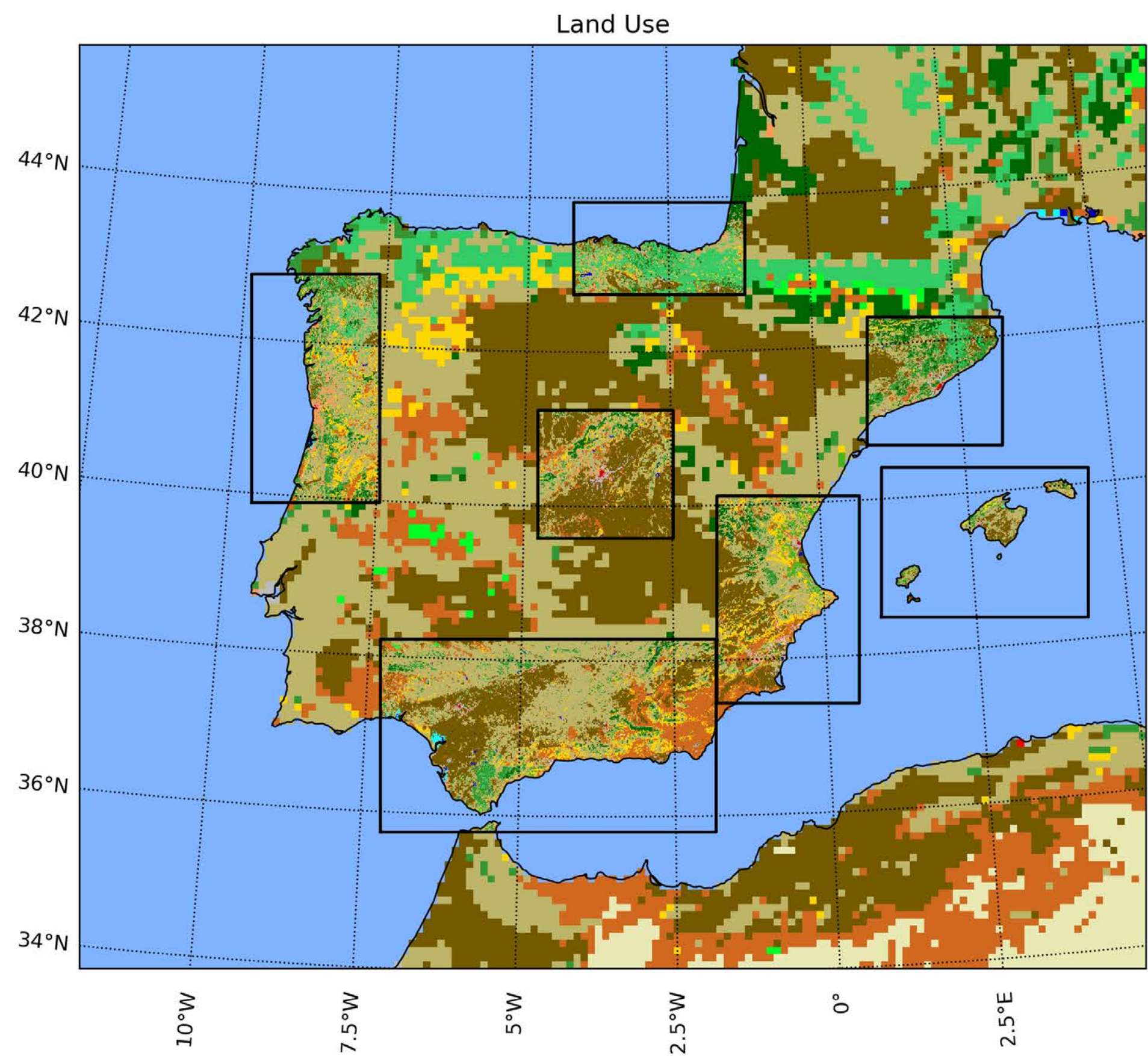


The role of city heterogeneity – Revisiting KL study

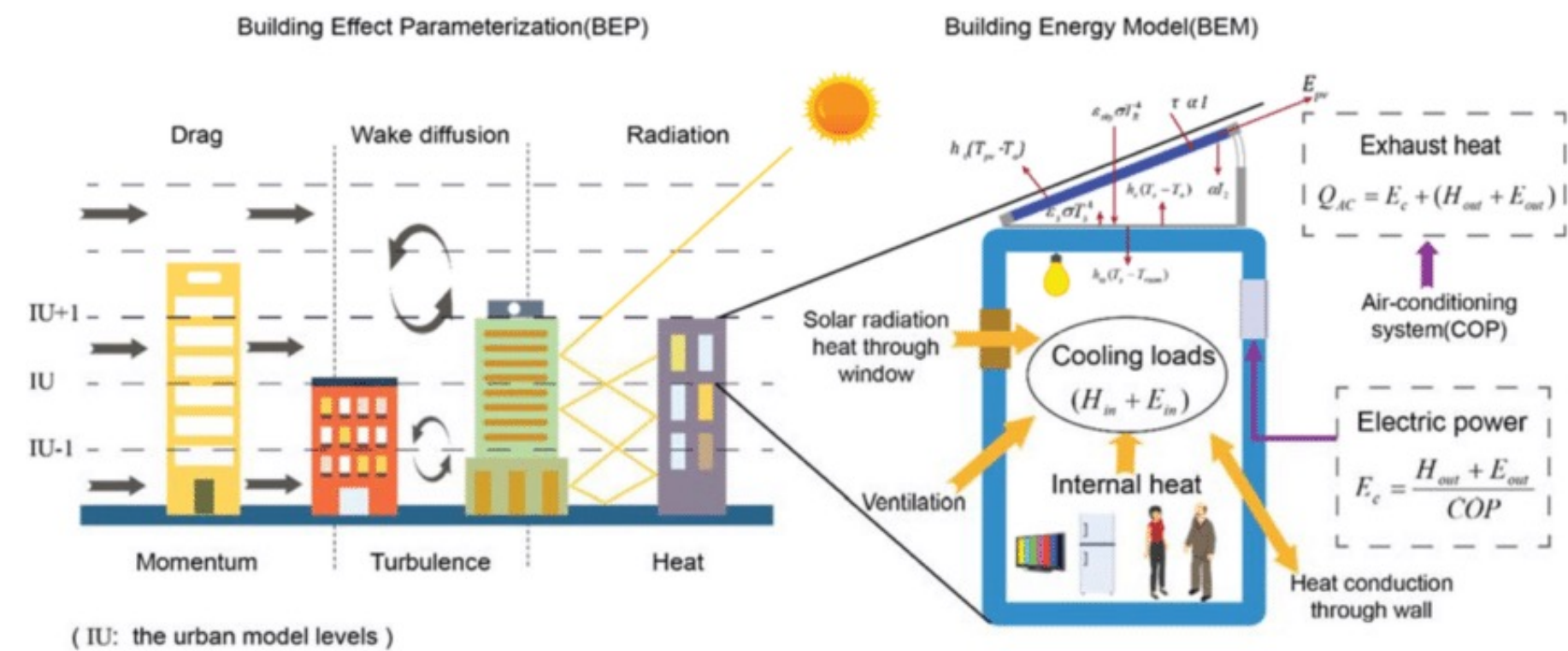


The SURFACE project

The SURFACE project

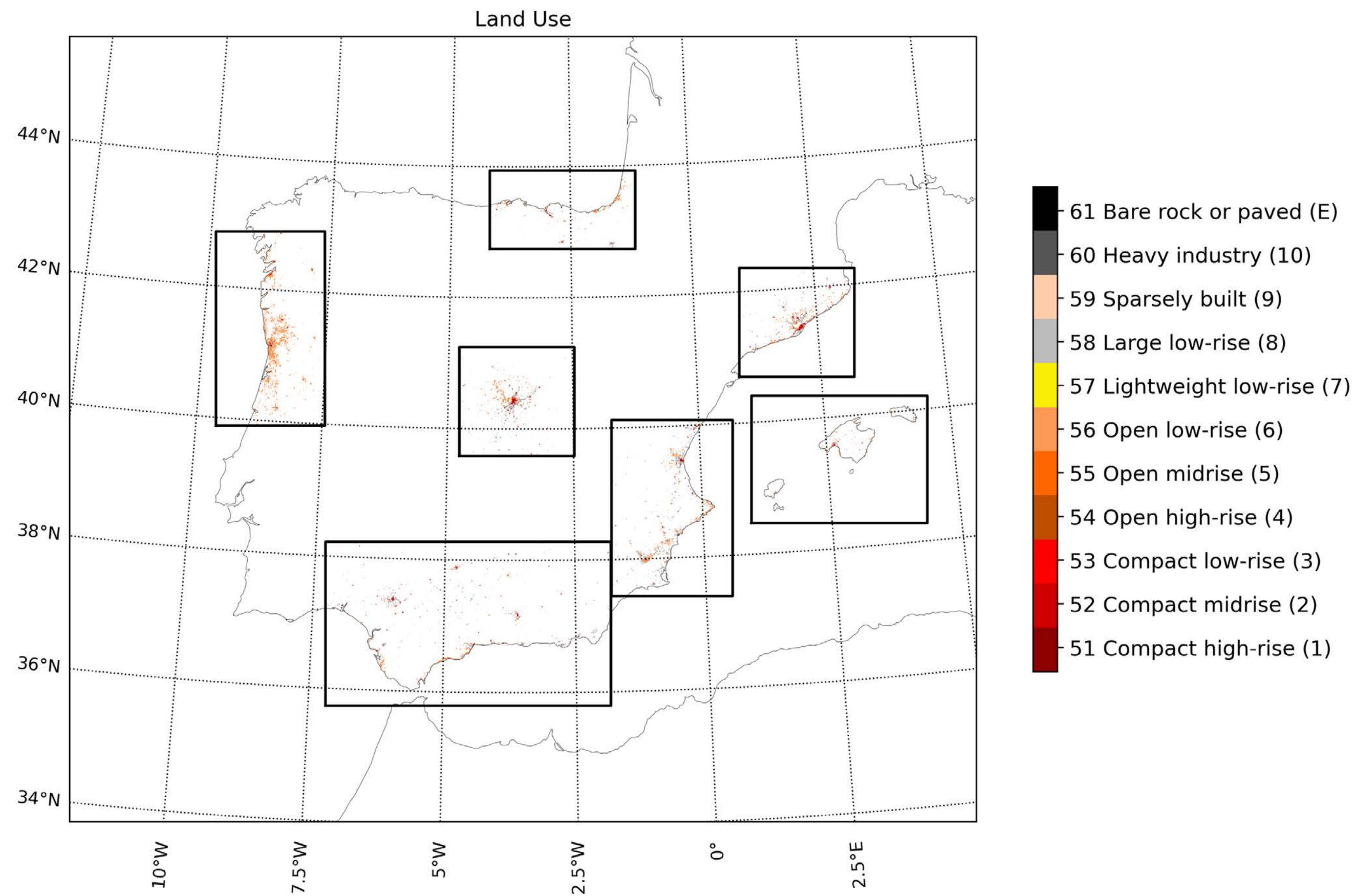


- 61 Bare rock or paved (E)
- 60 Heavy industry (10)
- 59 Sparsely built (9)
- 58 Large low-rise (8)
- 57 Lightweight low-rise (7)
- 56 Open low-rise (6)
- 55 Open midrise (5)
- 54 Open high-rise (4)
- 53 Compact low-rise (3)
- 52 Compact midrise (2)
- 51 Compact high-rise (1)
- 21 Lake
- 20 Barren Tundra
- 19 Mixed Tundra
- 18 Wooded Tundra
- 17 Water (like oceans)
- 16 Barren or Sparsely Vegetated
- 15 Snow and Ice
- 14 Cropland/Natural Vegetation Mosaic
- 13 Urban and Built-up
- 12 Croplands
- 11 Permanent Wetlands
- 10 Grasslands
- 9 Savannas
- 8 Woody Savannas
- 7 Open Shrublands
- 6 Closed Shrublands
- 5 Mixed Forests
- 4 Deciduous Broadleaf Forest
- 3 Deciduous Needleleaf Forest
- 2 Evergreen Broadleaf Forest
- 1 Evergreen Needleleaf Forest

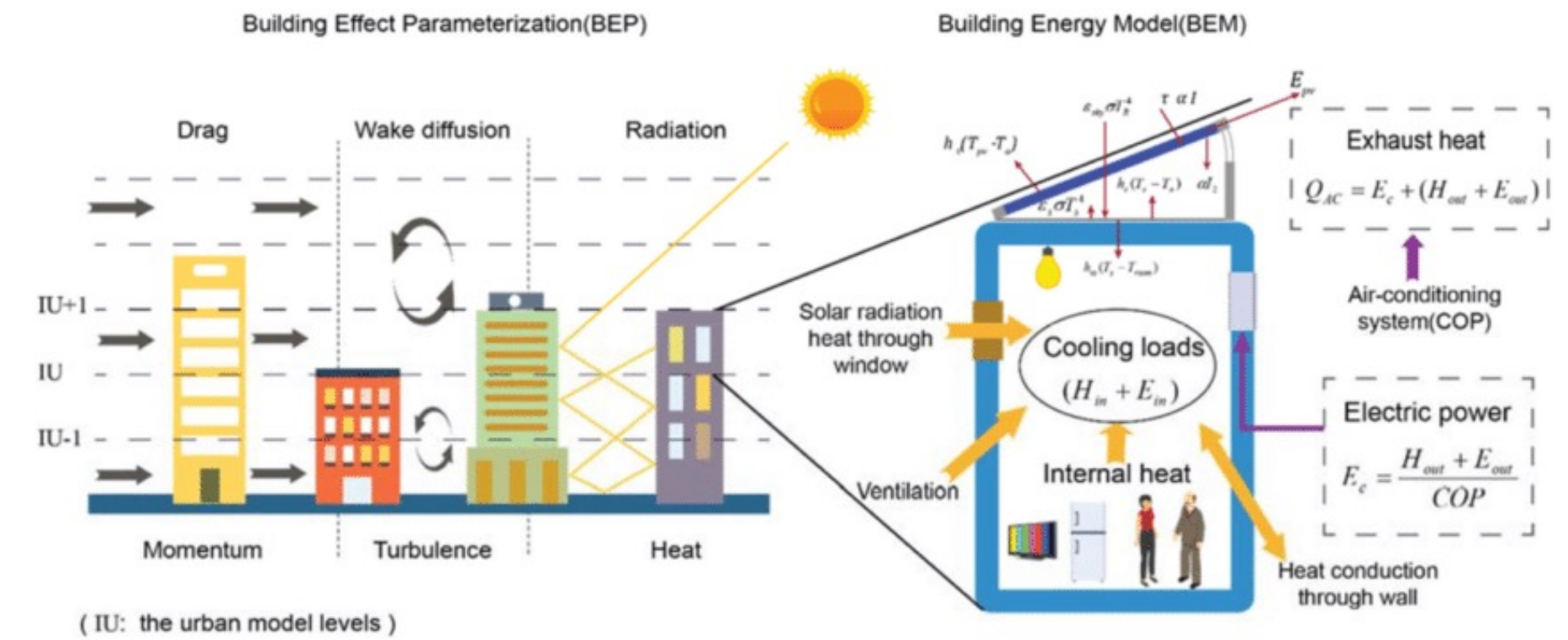


Pokhrel et al. 2020 JESBC; Salamanca et al. 2010 TAC

The SURFACE project



BEP+BEM

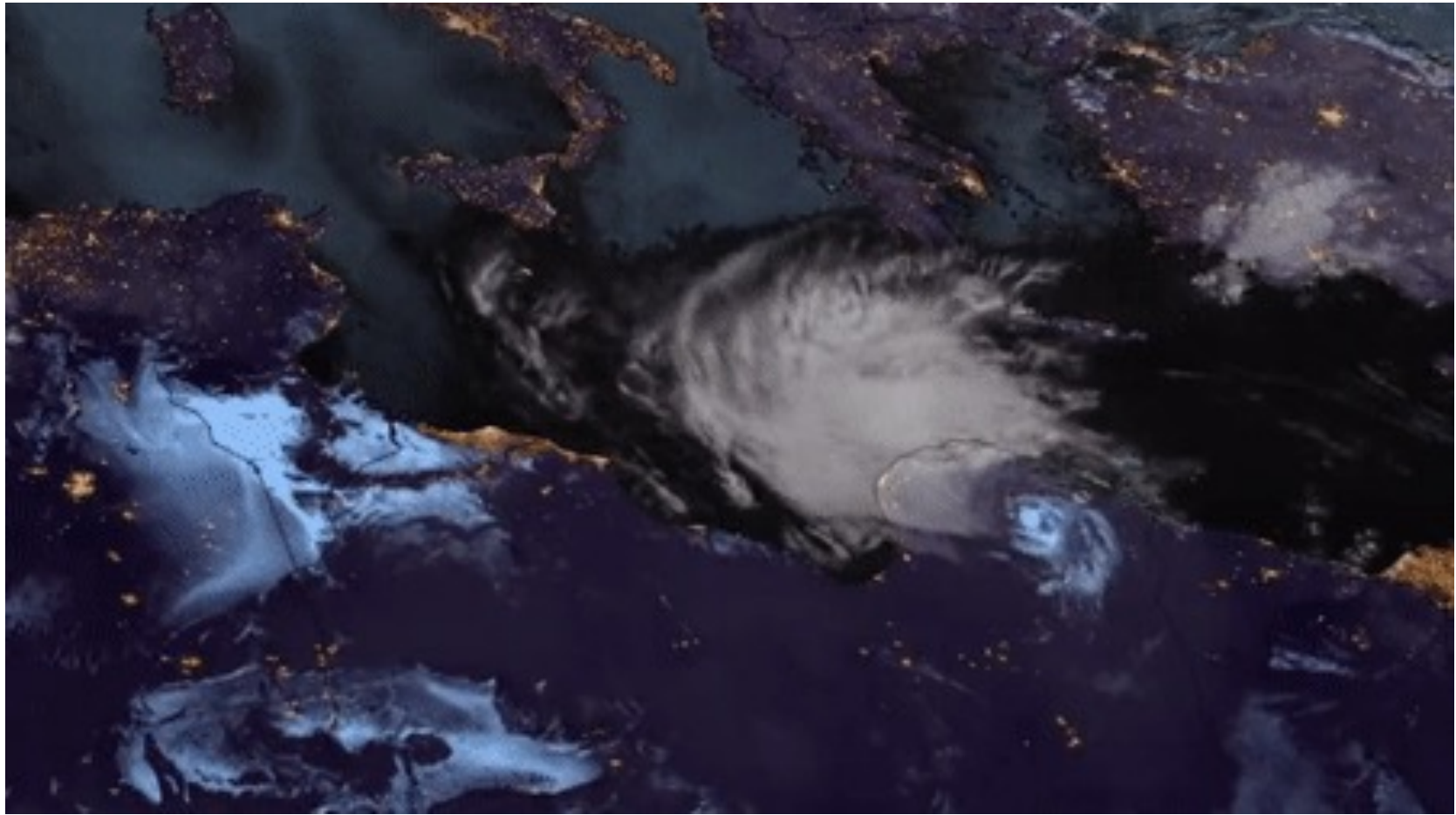
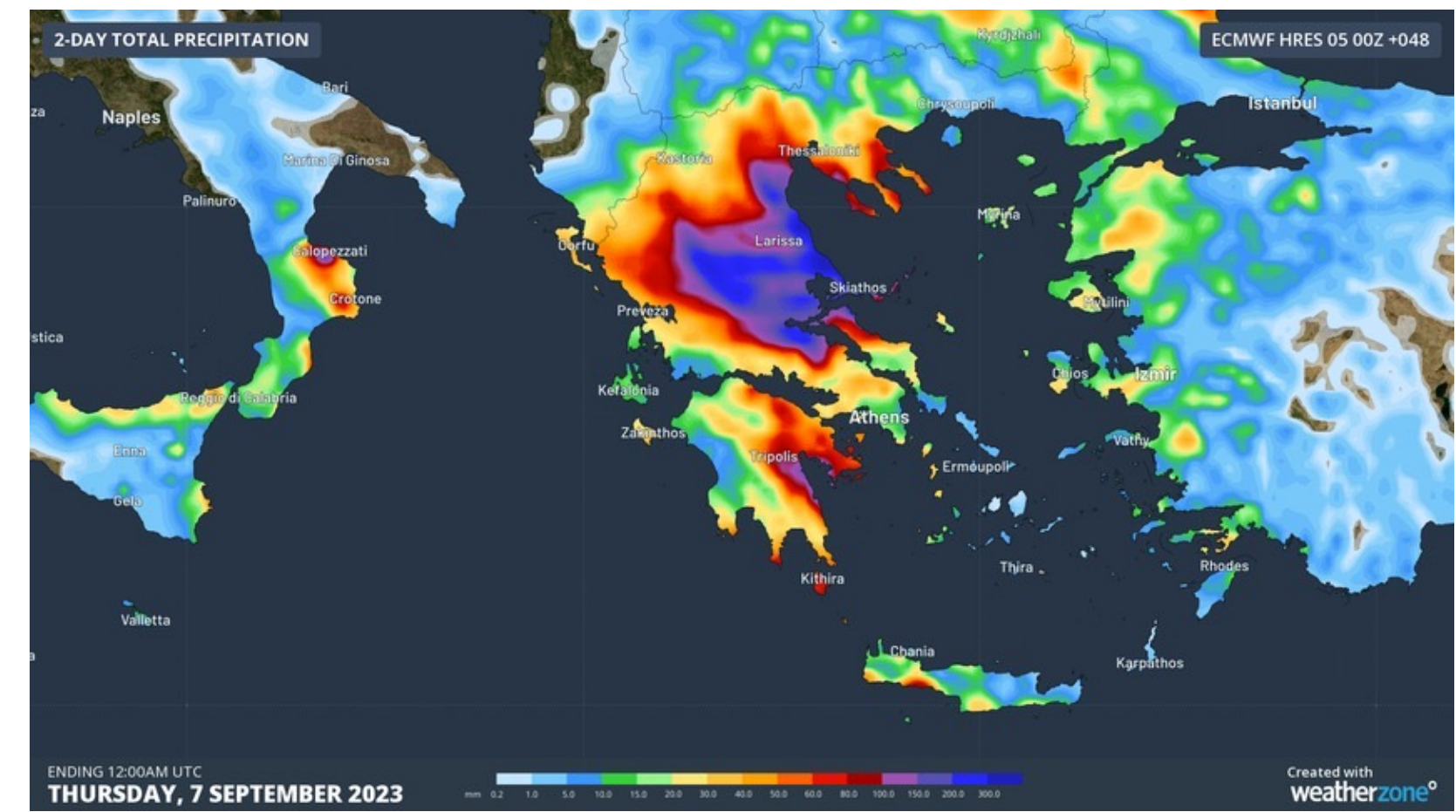


Pokhrel et al. 2020 JESBC; Salamanca et al. 2010 TAC

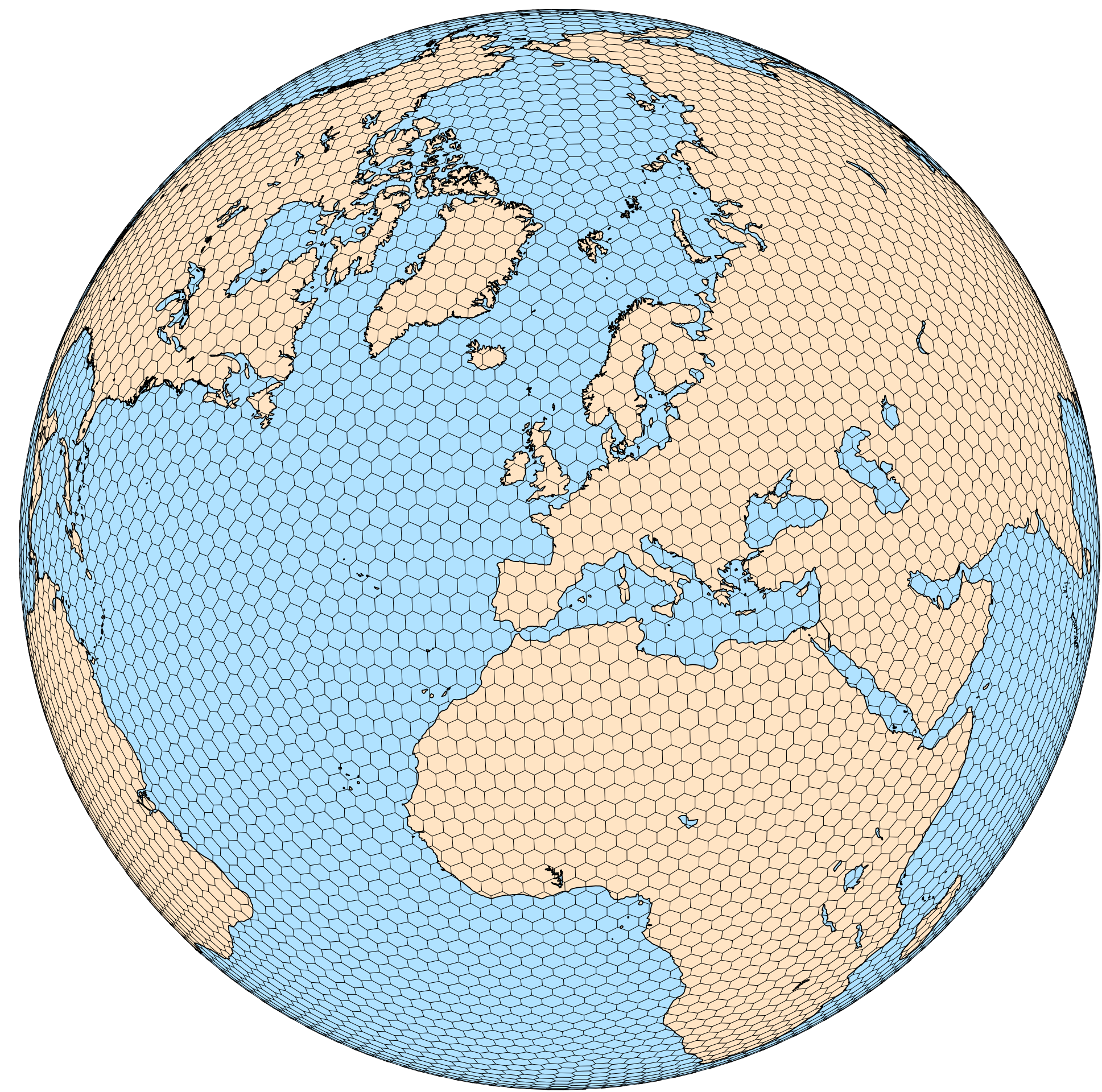
- 10-year experiments
- 1-km spatial resolution
- Urban heterogeneity (LCZ)
- Multiple south Europe cities
- 3 experiments:
 - Urban present
 - No cities present
 - Urban future (PGW)

Bonus track: Storm Daniel

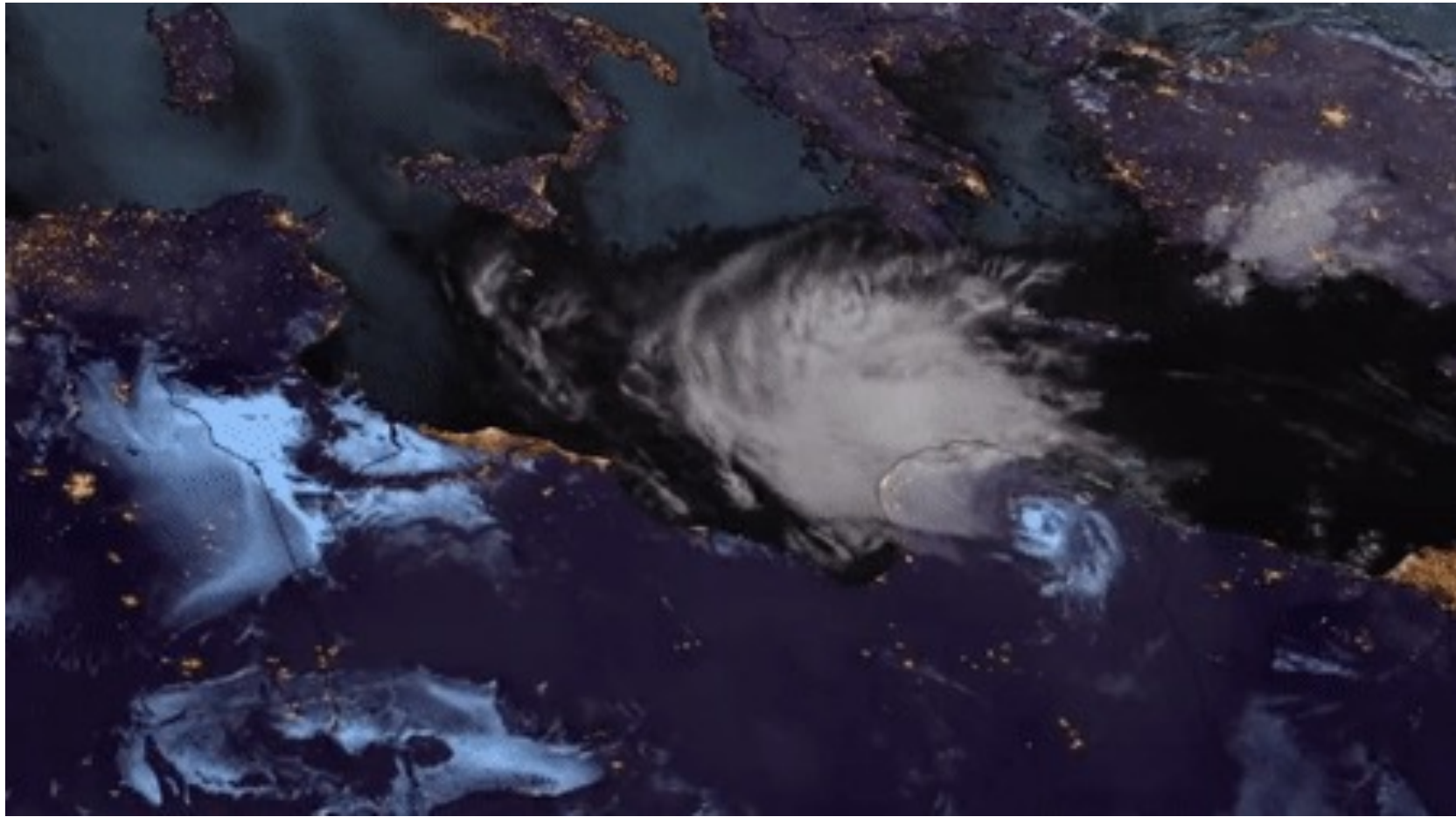
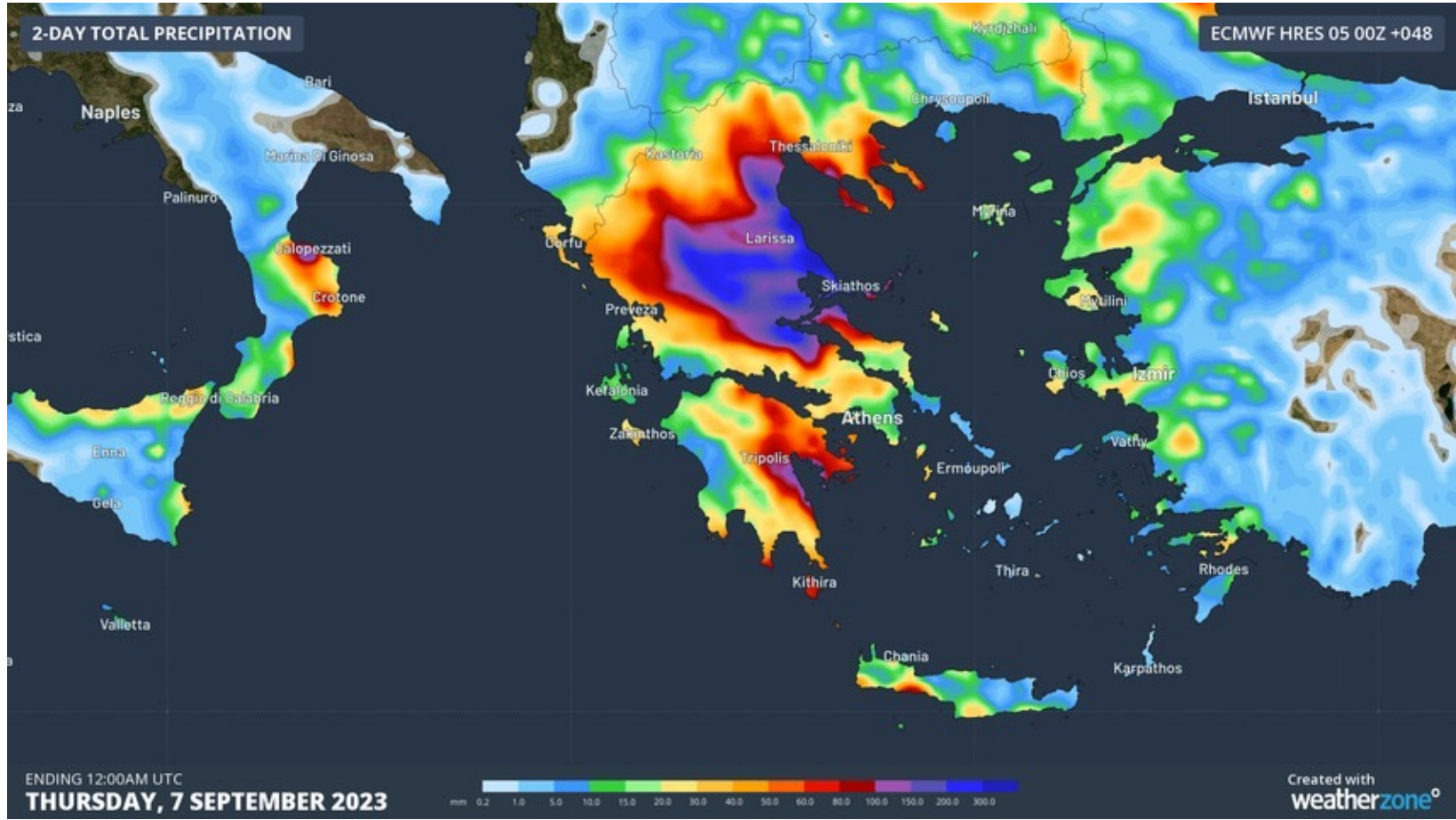
Storm Daniel and the effect of SST



MPAS 240 km



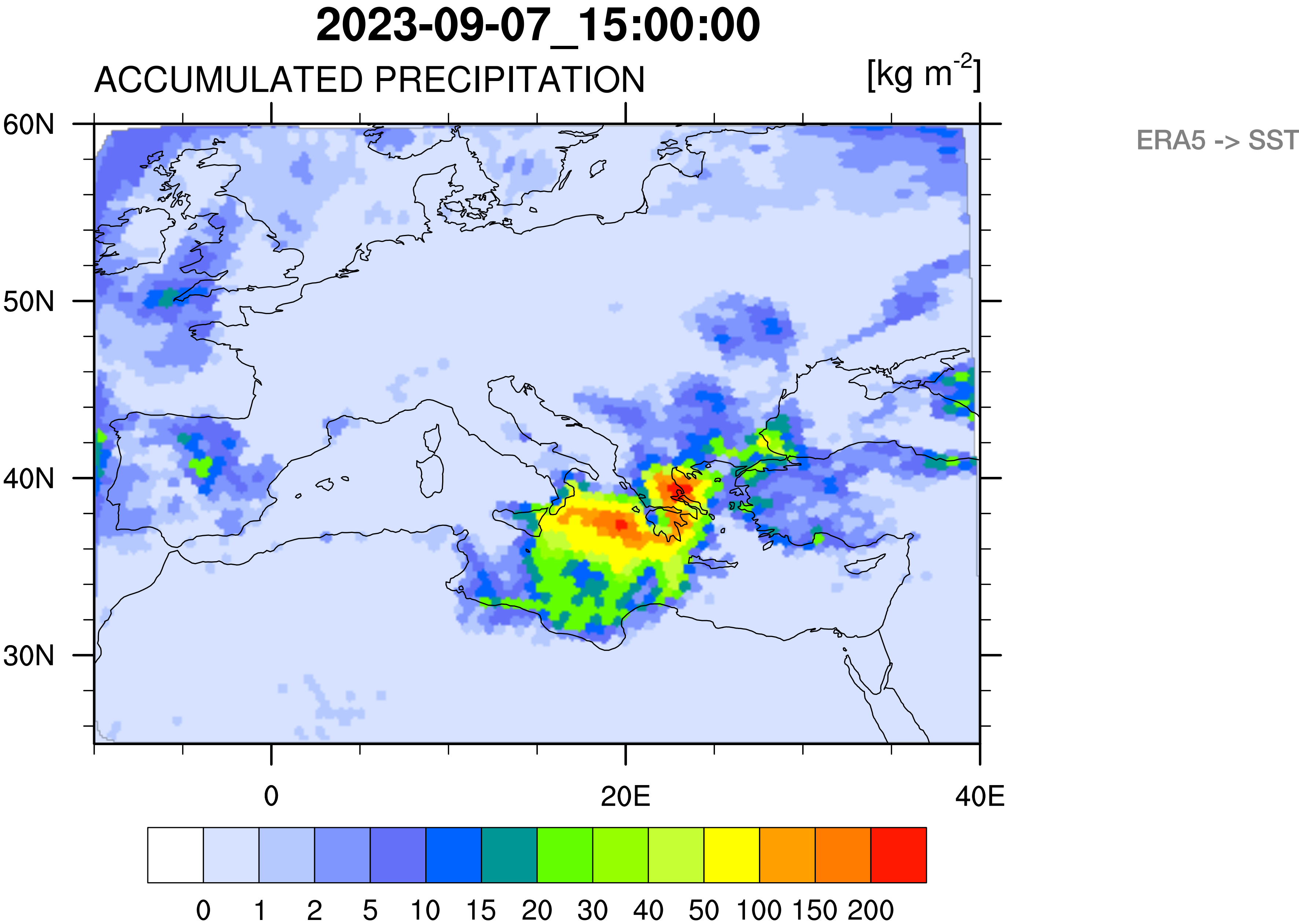
Storm Daniel and the effect of SST



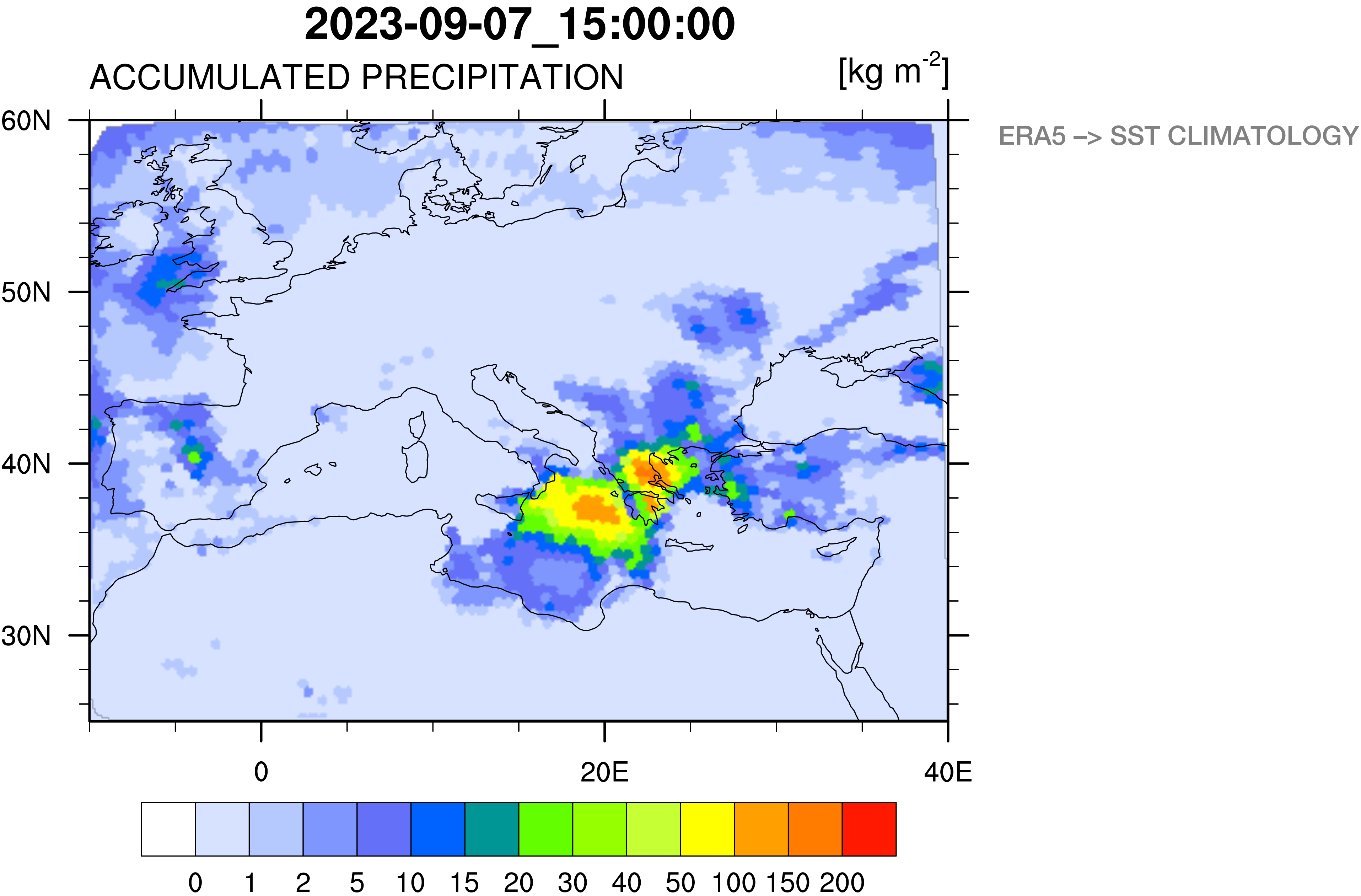
MPAS 60 km



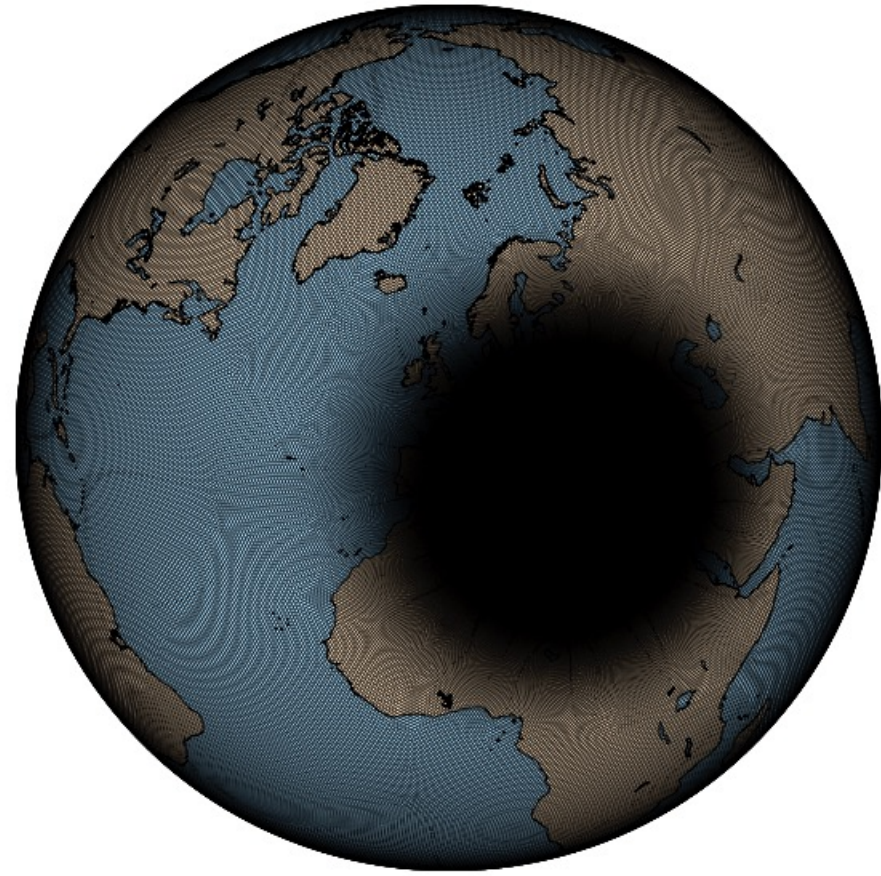
Storm Daniel and the effect of SST



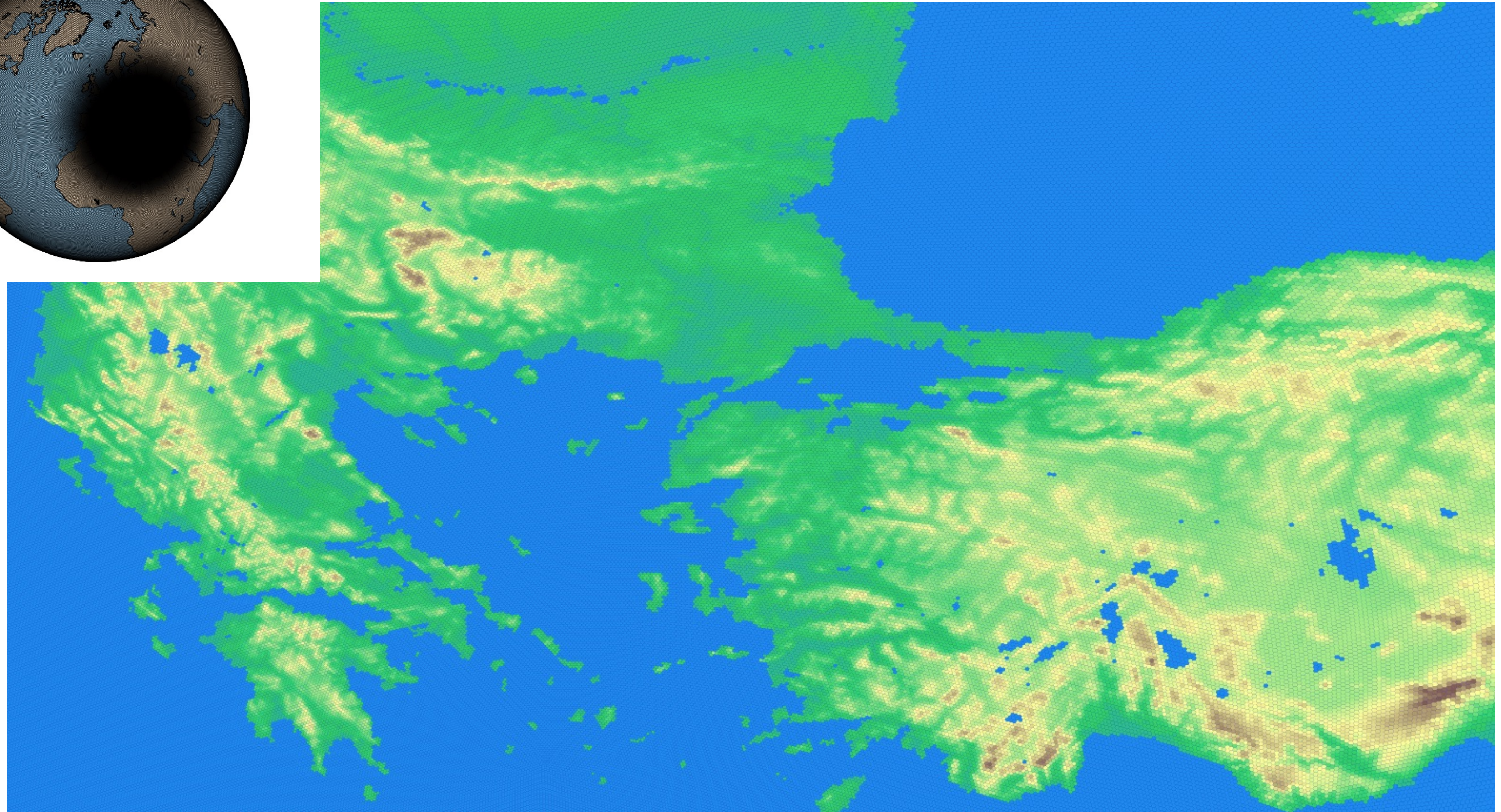
Storm Daniel and the effect of SST



Storm Daniel and the effect of SST



MPAS 60-3km



Thanks!

Email: d.argueso@uib.es

Web: danielargueso.com



Universitat
de les Illes Balears



GOBIERNO
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO
DE CIENCIA
E INNOVACIÓN



TRAMPAS (PID2020-113036RB-I00 / AEI / 10.13039/501100011033)

“R+D in numerical modelling with a focus on Mediterranean extreme weather, energy and floods: The triangle-based regional atmospheric model (TRAM) & model for prediction across scales (MPAS) tandem” / Sept 2021-Aug 2024 / <http://meteo.uib.es/trampas>