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# Future climate at urban scales

°C

20

18

16

12

10



No cities at all

Only urban land use

- GCM primary source of Climate Change information
- But too coarse to represent cities
- RCMs at 10k capture some features of the city, but urban areas are represented only as different land use
- Need for explicit representation of cities!



# Future climate at urban scales



No cities at all

Only urban land use

Urban canopy model



# Experiment design

- Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) system
- 2-km spatial resolution (nested in 10k and 50k)
  - CSIRO-MK3.5
- No cumulus parameterization in inner domain (explicit)
- Using Urban Canopy Model (SLUCM)<sup>1</sup>



(1) Kusaka et al. (2001) Boundary-Layer Meteorology



## Experiment design

• Three 20-y simulations:

Climat

- 1990-2009: Present climate, present LU (CO)
- 2040-2059: Future climate, present LU (CC)
- 2040-2059: Future climate, future LU (CC + URB)
- Climate change (A2) + Urban expansion (red)





### Temperature and humidity climatology



(3) Argüeso et al. (2015) PLoS ONE



# Changes in temperature



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CC only

- Tmax changes:~ 1.0 to 1.5°C
- Tmin changes: ~ 1.5 to over
  2.0°C

CC + URB:

- Tmax changes: similar to CC only
- Tmin changes: ~ 3.0 to over
  4.0°C (LU change)
- Almost no footprint of urban expansion in Tmax
- Clear impact of urban expansion on Tmin





# Changes in humidity (vapor pressure)

151°20'E

151°20'E

Night

150°40'E

150°40'E

Day



150°40'E

Overall increase in VP due to global warming

But substantially smaller increases in new urban areas, particularly during the day



. 151°20'E 34°20'S

150°E

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34°20'S

150°E





# Changes in heat stress



- Heat stress: simplified wet-bulb globe temperature
- W = 0.567\*T+0.393e+3.94





### Conclusions

- Urban expansion + Climate change using RCMs:
  - City growth effect on local Tmin ~ climate change signal (A2)
  - No perceptible impact on Tmax changes
  - Reduced diurnal cycle
- Smaller increases in **humidity** (vapor pressure)
  - Less than half of the CC-only increase during the day
- Implications for heat stress: compensating factors
  - Day: cities reduce CC-induced heat-stress increase (humidity driven)
  - Night: cities enhance CC-induced heat-stress increase (temp. driven)
- Highlights the need to include other variables to assess human vulnerability in future cities



#### References

- (1) Kusaka H, Kondo H, Kikegawa Y, Kimura F (2001) A simple single-layer urban canopy model for atmospheric models: Comparison with multi-layer and slab models. Boundary-Layer Meteorology 101:329–358.
- (2) 1. Chen F, Kusaka H, Bornstein RD, et al. The integrated WRF/urban modelling system: development, evaluation, and applications to urban environmental problems. Roth M, Emmanuel R, Ichinose T, Salmond J, eds. Int J Climatol. 2011;31(2):273–288. doi:10.1002/joc.2158.
- (3) Argüeso D, Evans JP, Pitman AJ, Di Luca A (2015) Effects of City Expansion on Heat Stress under Climate Change Conditions. PLoS ONE 10:e0117066–19. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone. 0117066
- (4) Argüeso D, Evans JP, Fita L, Bormann KJ (2014) Temperature response to future urbanization and climate change. Clim Dyn 42:2183–2199. doi: 10.1007/s00382-013-1789-6

# Thanks! Questions and comments?



#### Seasonal changes in daily heat stress





# Contribution to heat stress changes in urban expansion areas





