

Contrasting urban and rural heat stress responses to climate change

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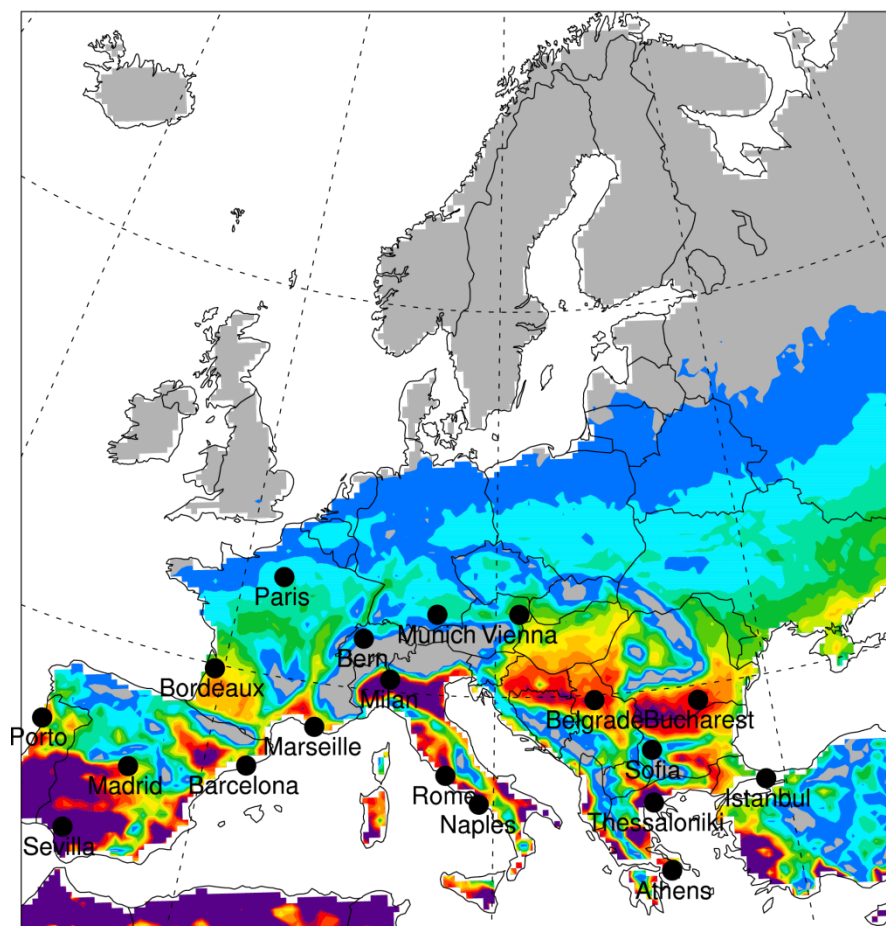
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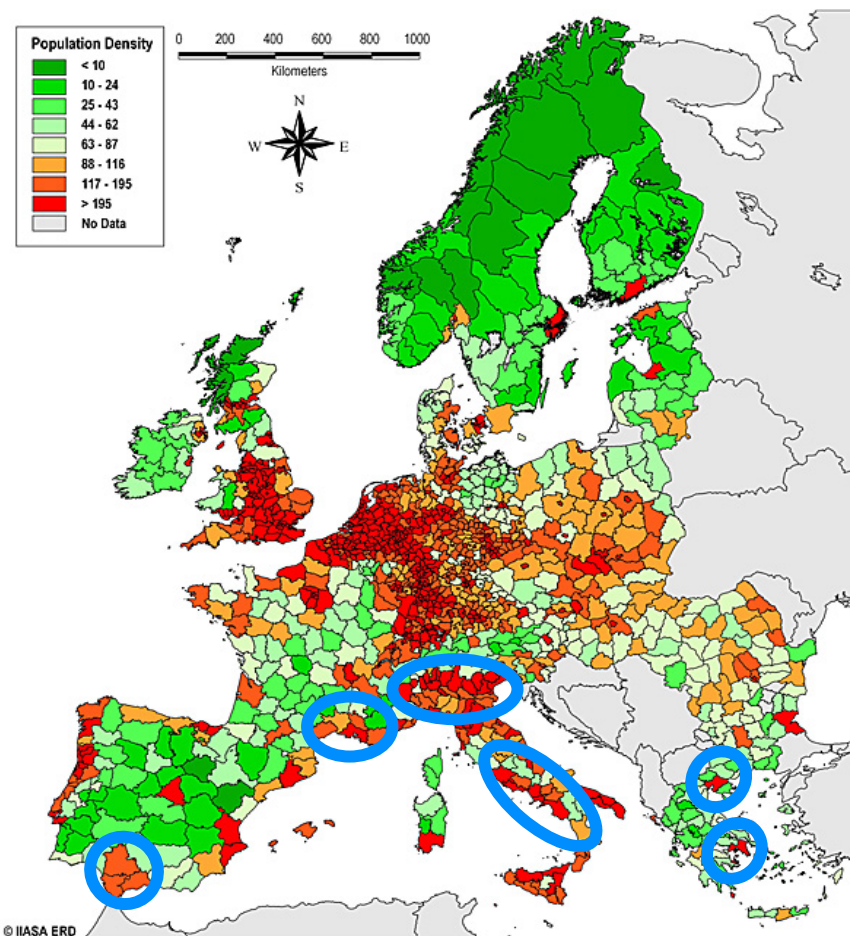
Motivation

AT > 40.7C

[days]



Fischer and Schär, *Nature Geoscience* (2010)



Source IIASA

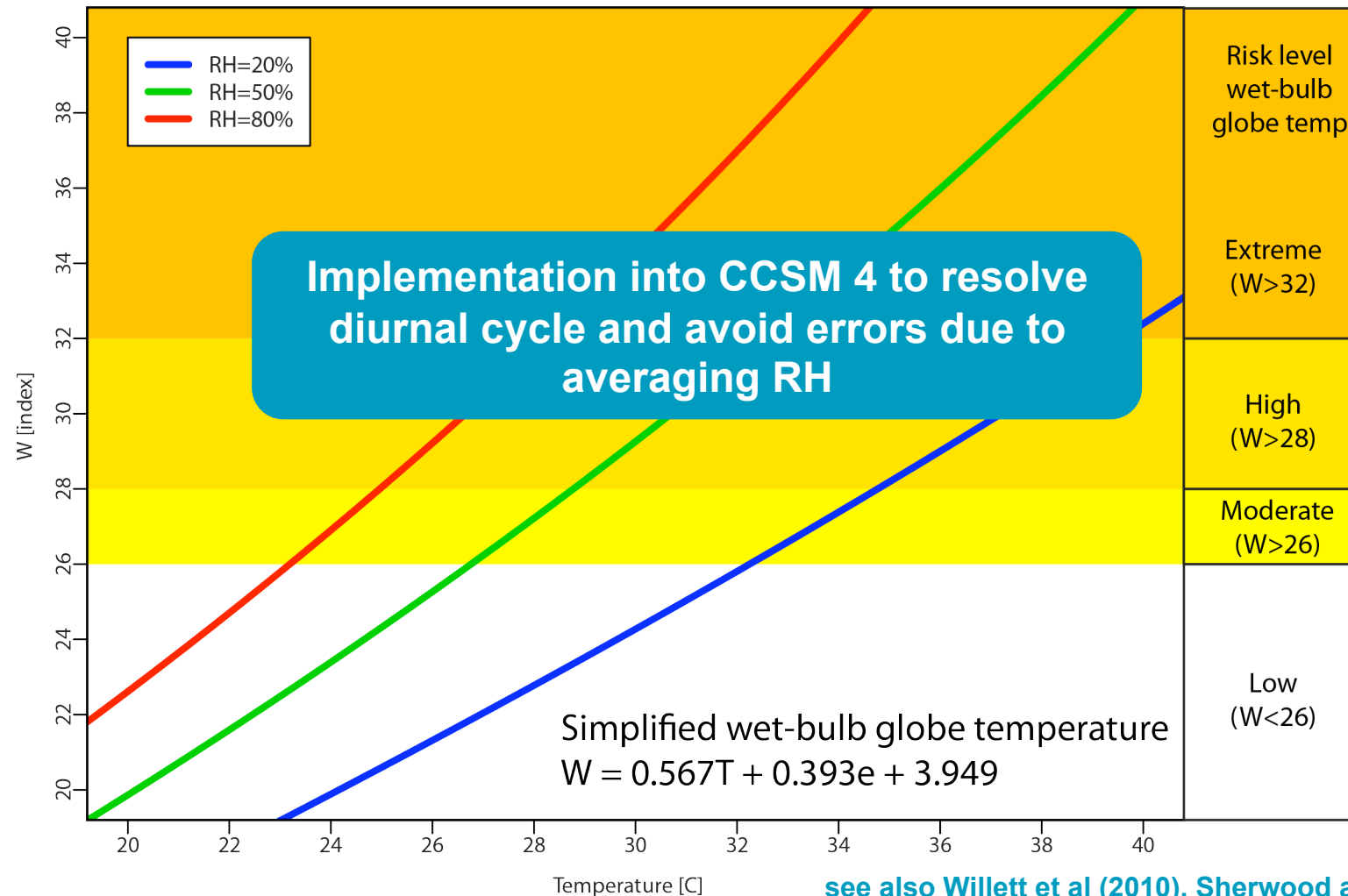
Research questions

- **Urban areas are warmer and drier: What is the net effect on heat stress in a GCM framework?**
- **Which areas of the globe experience the largest change in heat stress in response to 2xCO₂ ?**

Notice: This is a model experiment lacking extensive validation and not suited for local impact and adaptation studies!

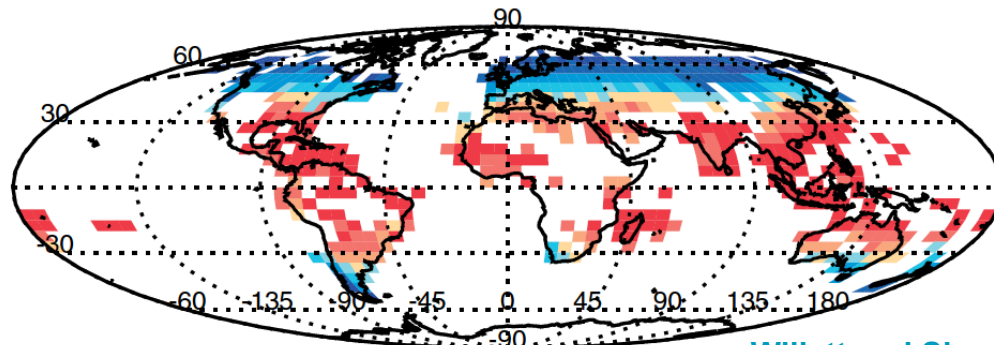
Heat stress definition

Simplified wet-bulb globe temperature (W)

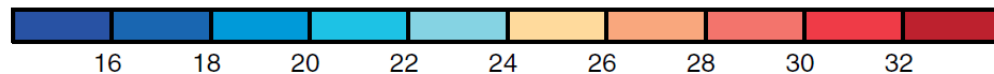


Qualitative validation of WBGT

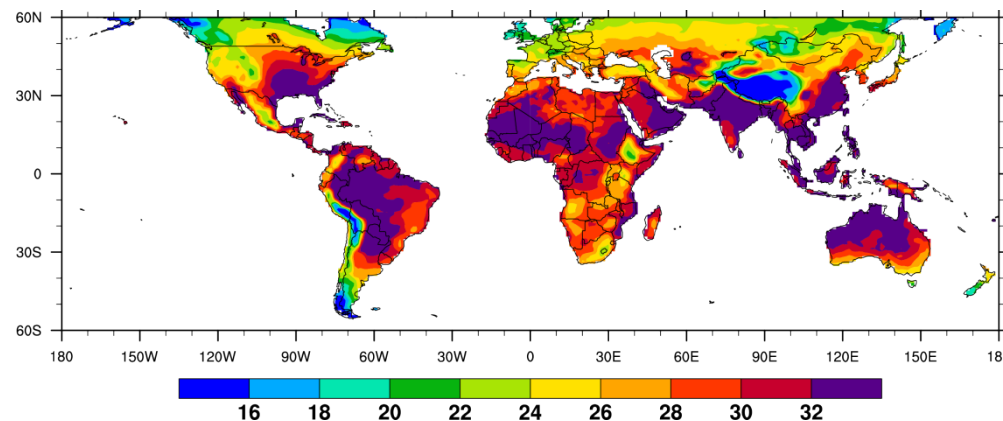
Observations JJA WBGT



Willett and Sherwood (2010)



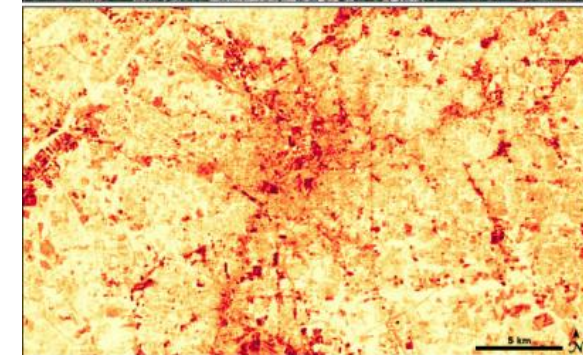
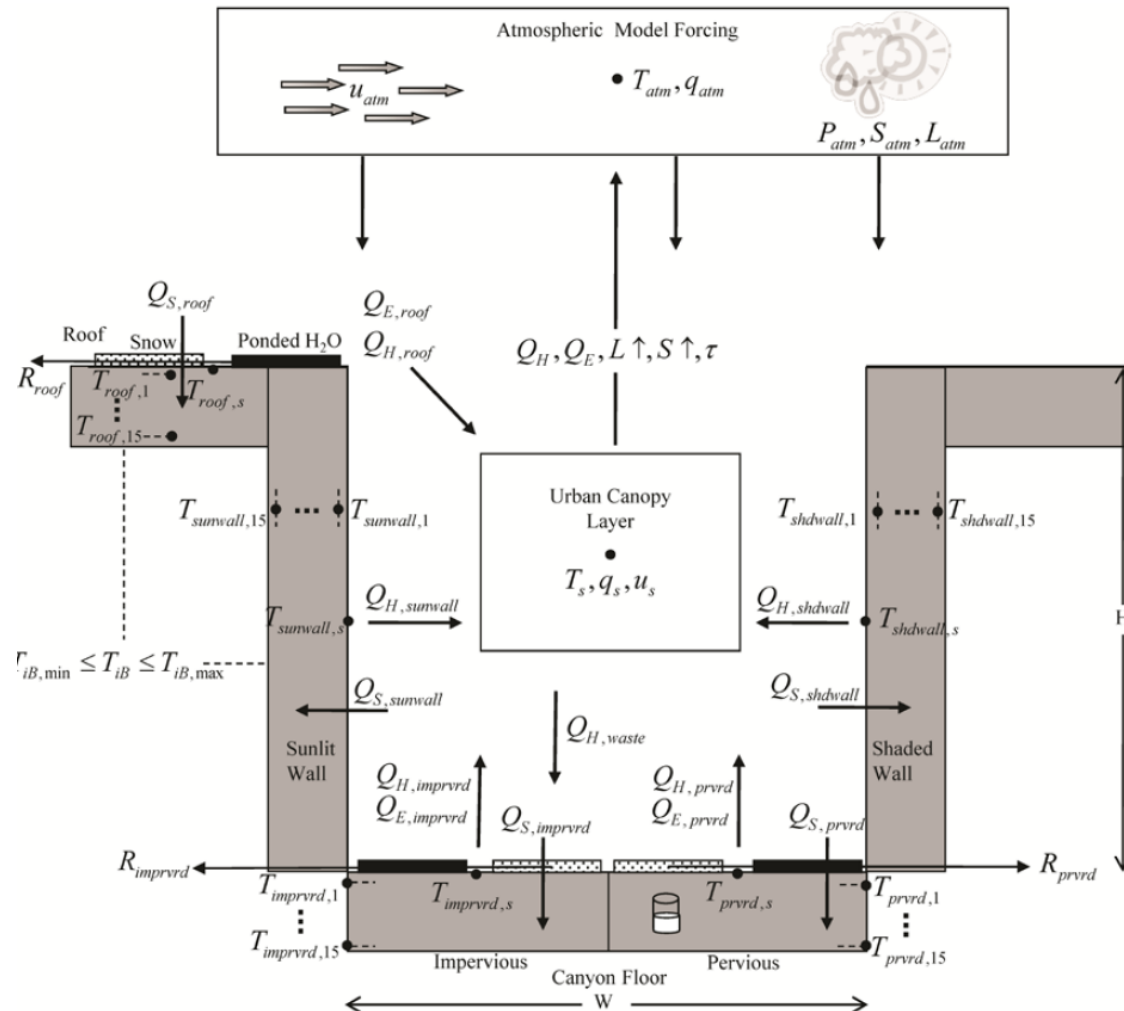
CCSM 1xCO₂ JJA WBGT



Good qualitative agreement
on global pattern between
CCSM4 and Willett and
Sherwood (2010)

Urban-rural contrast

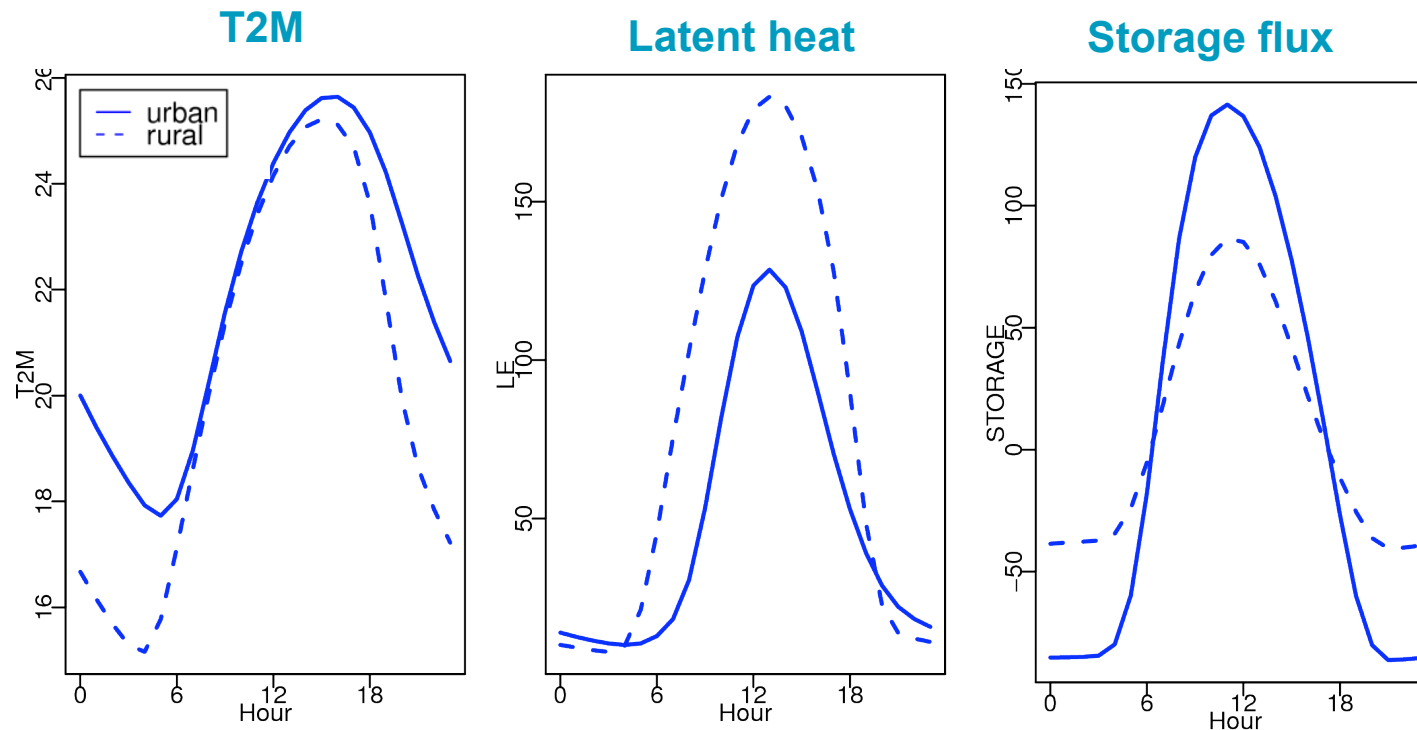
Urban model in CESM1/CCSM4



NASA 2010

CCSM urban model was extensively validated by Oleson et al. (2008)

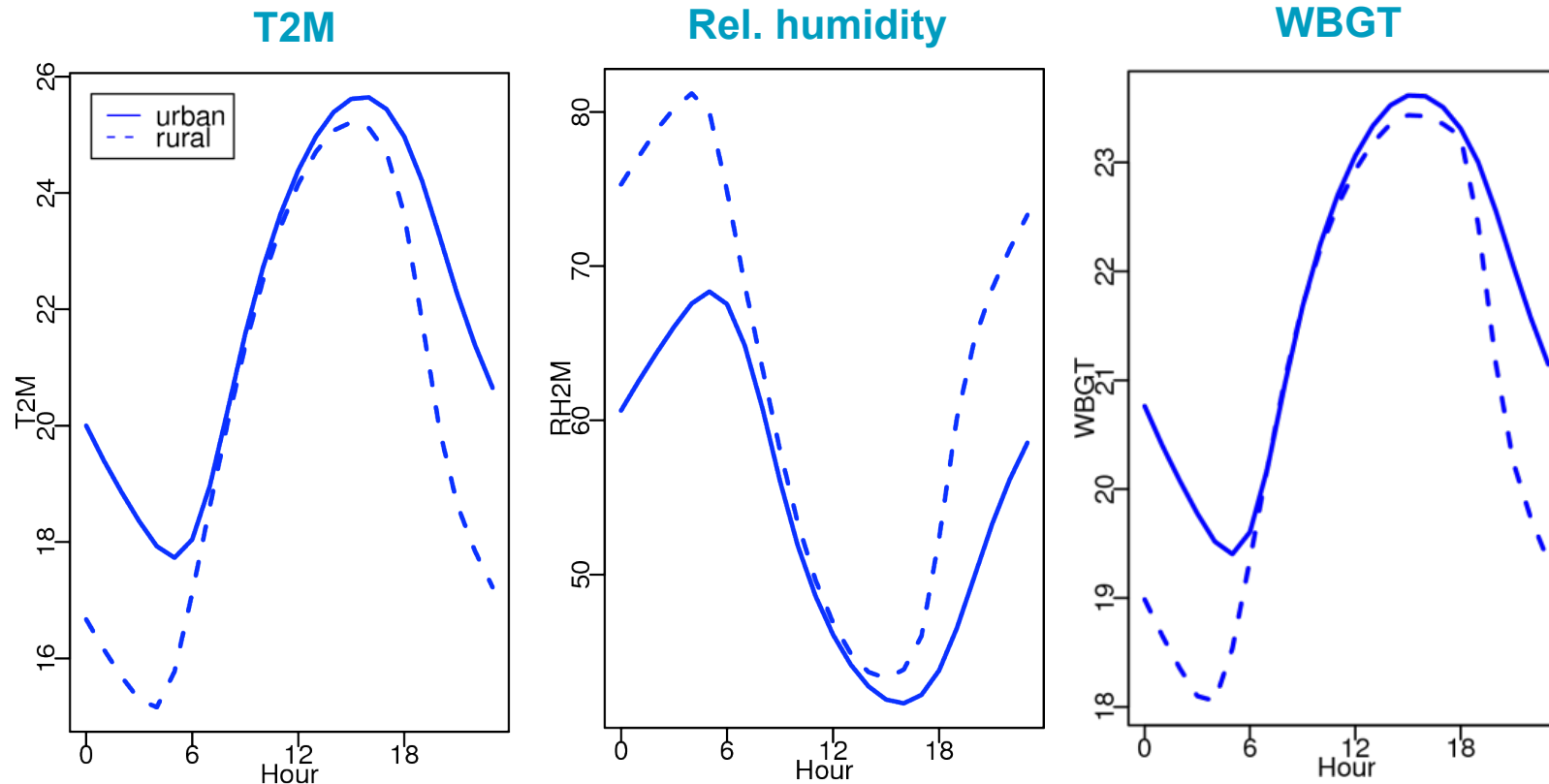
Urban heat island over N Europe (JJA mean)



see Oleson et al.
(2010a) for details

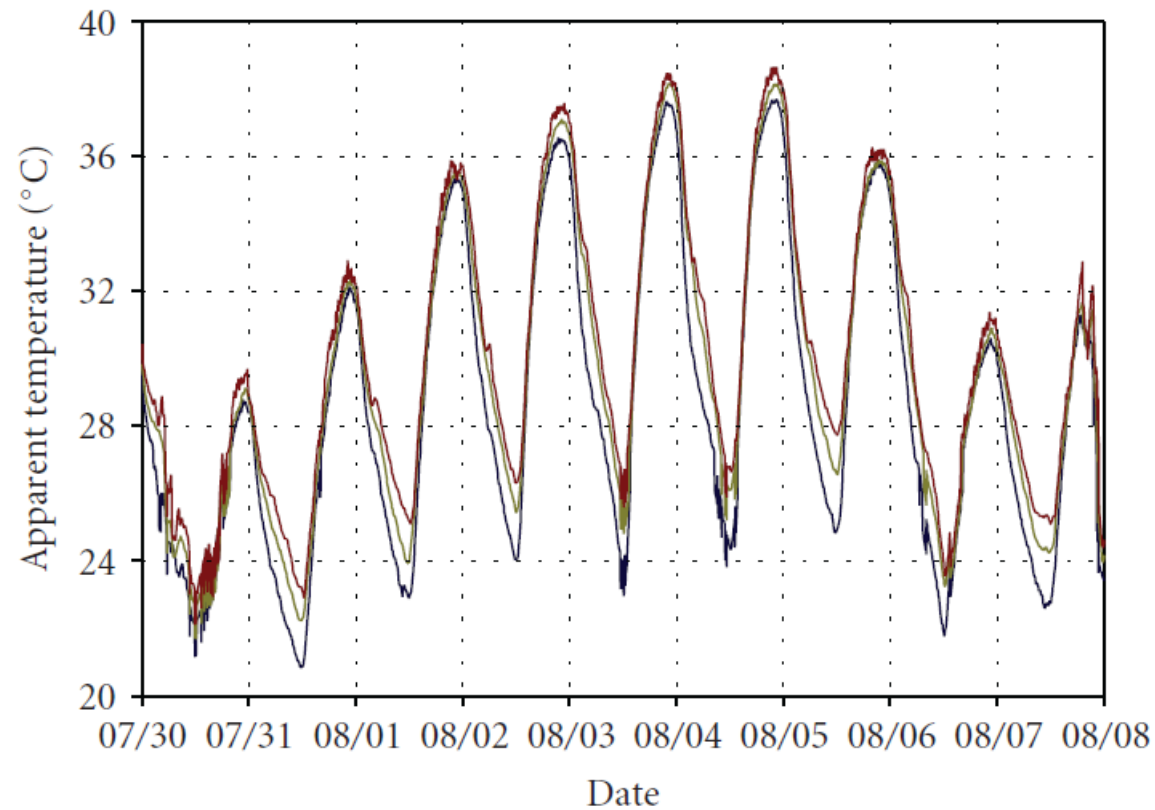
- Higher thermal admittance
- Longwave trapping
- Albedo contrast
- More impervious surface
-> reduced latent heat flux
- Anthropogenic heat, HAC

Urban amplification or reduction of heat stress



Temperature contrast dominates but is somewhat offset by humidity deficit

Consistent with observation (Oklahoma City)



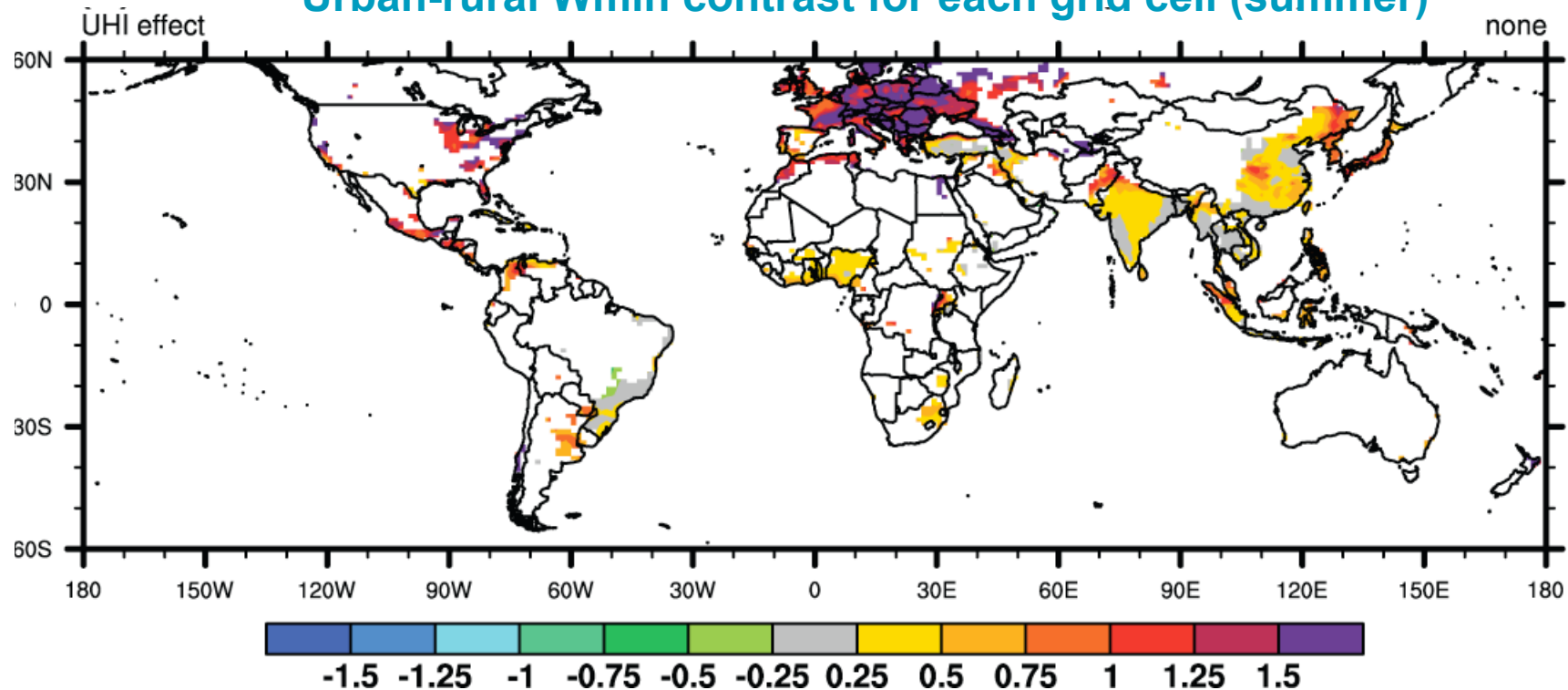
Temperature
dominates RH
deficit in
observations

Basara et al (2010)

— Rural
— Suburban
— Urban

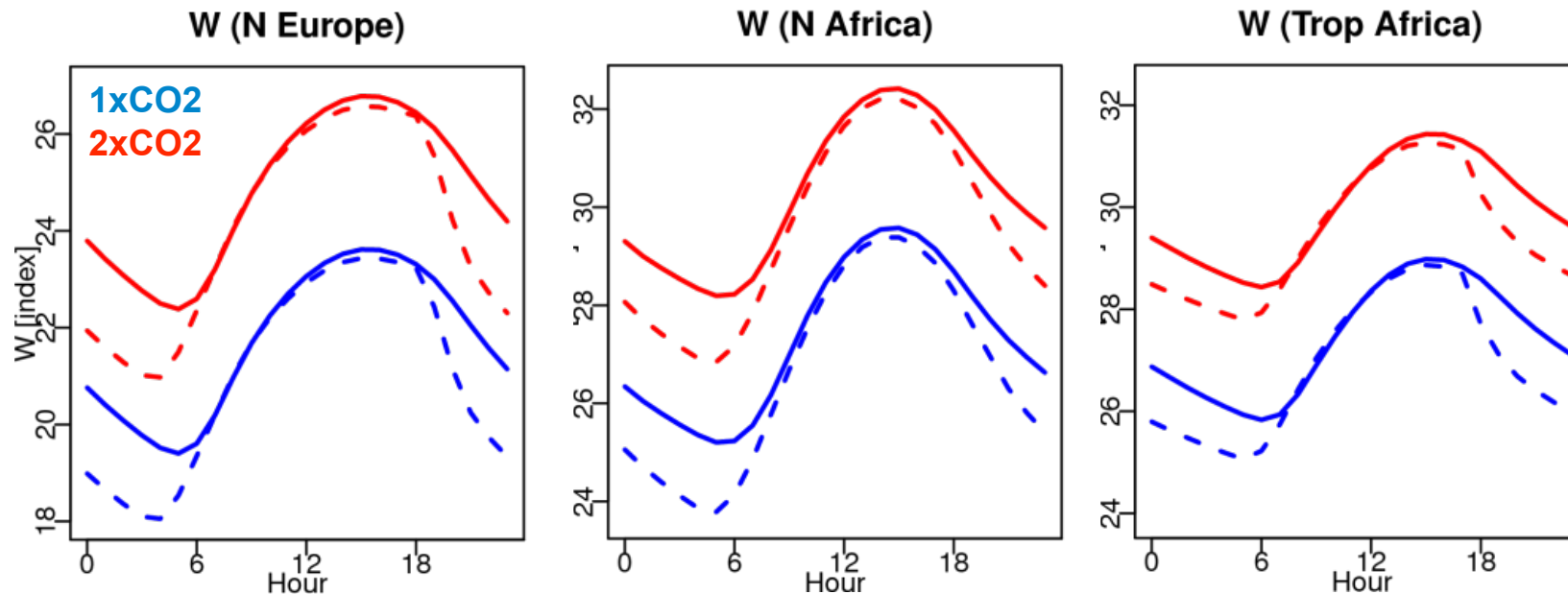
Urban-rural nighttime heat stress contrast

Urban-rural Wmin contrast for each grid cell (summer)



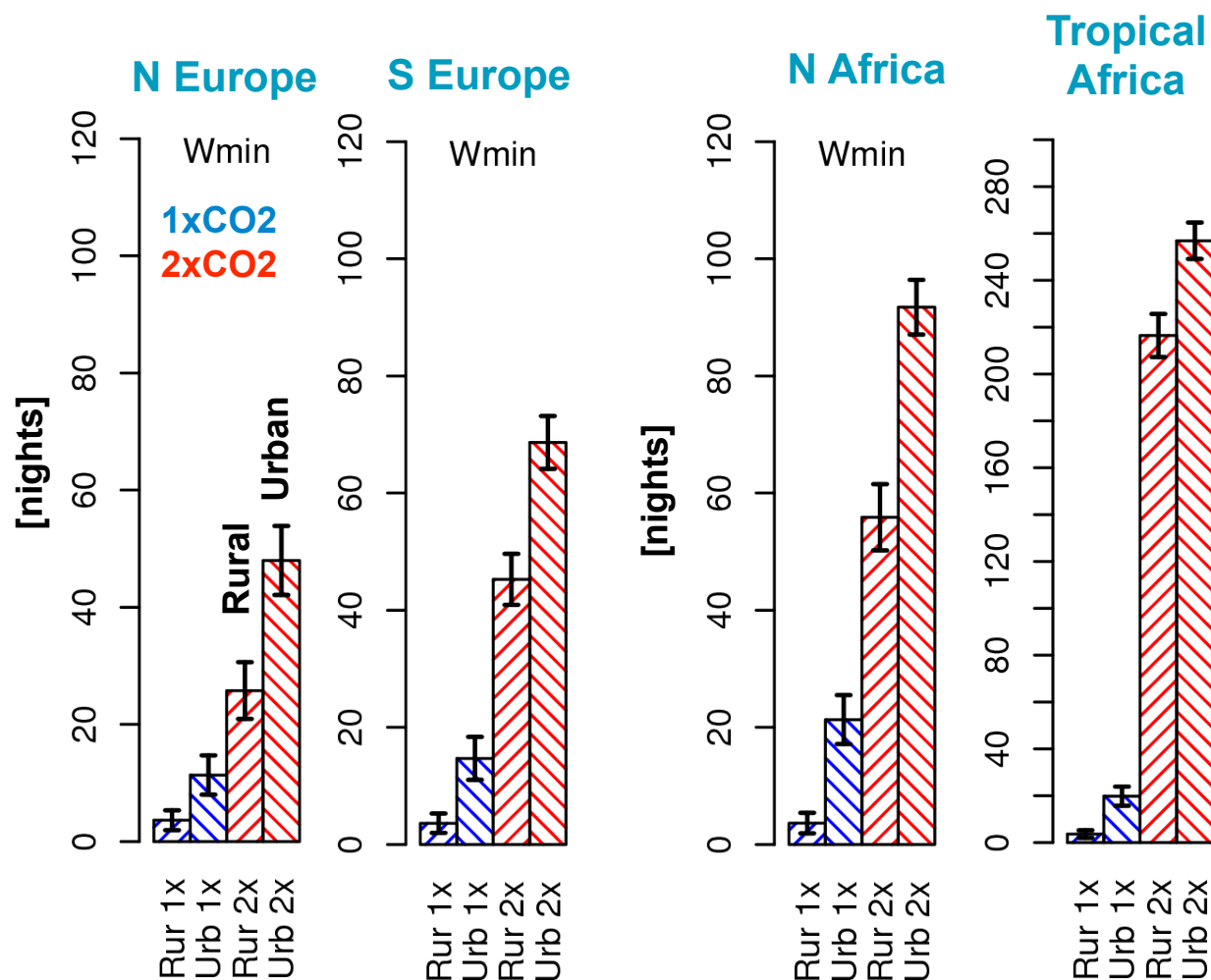
Consistent with observations urban-rural contrast is large over mid-latitudes and subtropics and small over tropics

Heat stress response to 2xCO₂



Roughly same heat stress response over urban and rural

Number of “high-heat-stress nights”



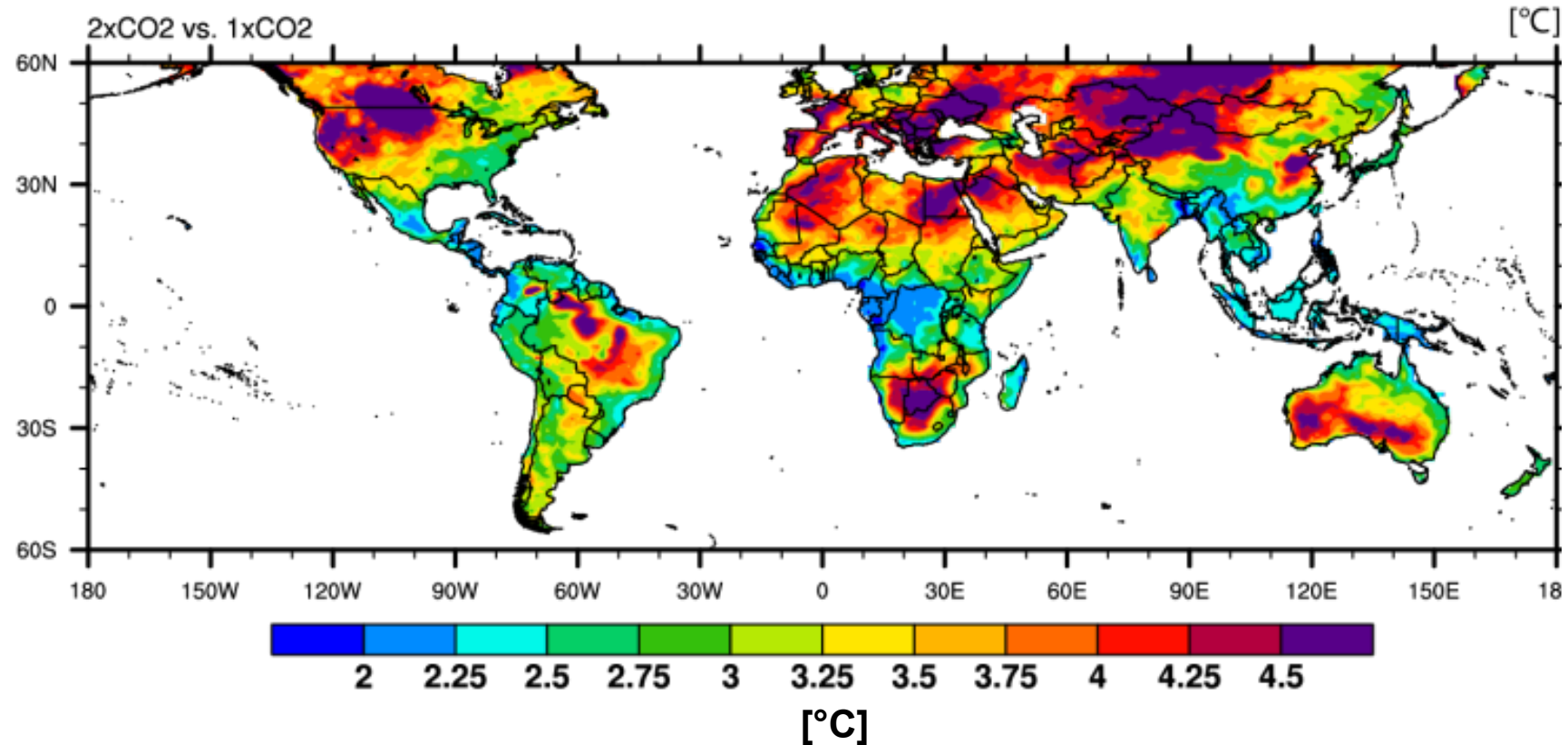
Higher change in
urban threshold
exceedance

for temperature only see
McCarthy et al (2010) and
Oleson (2011, in press)

Weak warming, large change. A reversed global pattern?

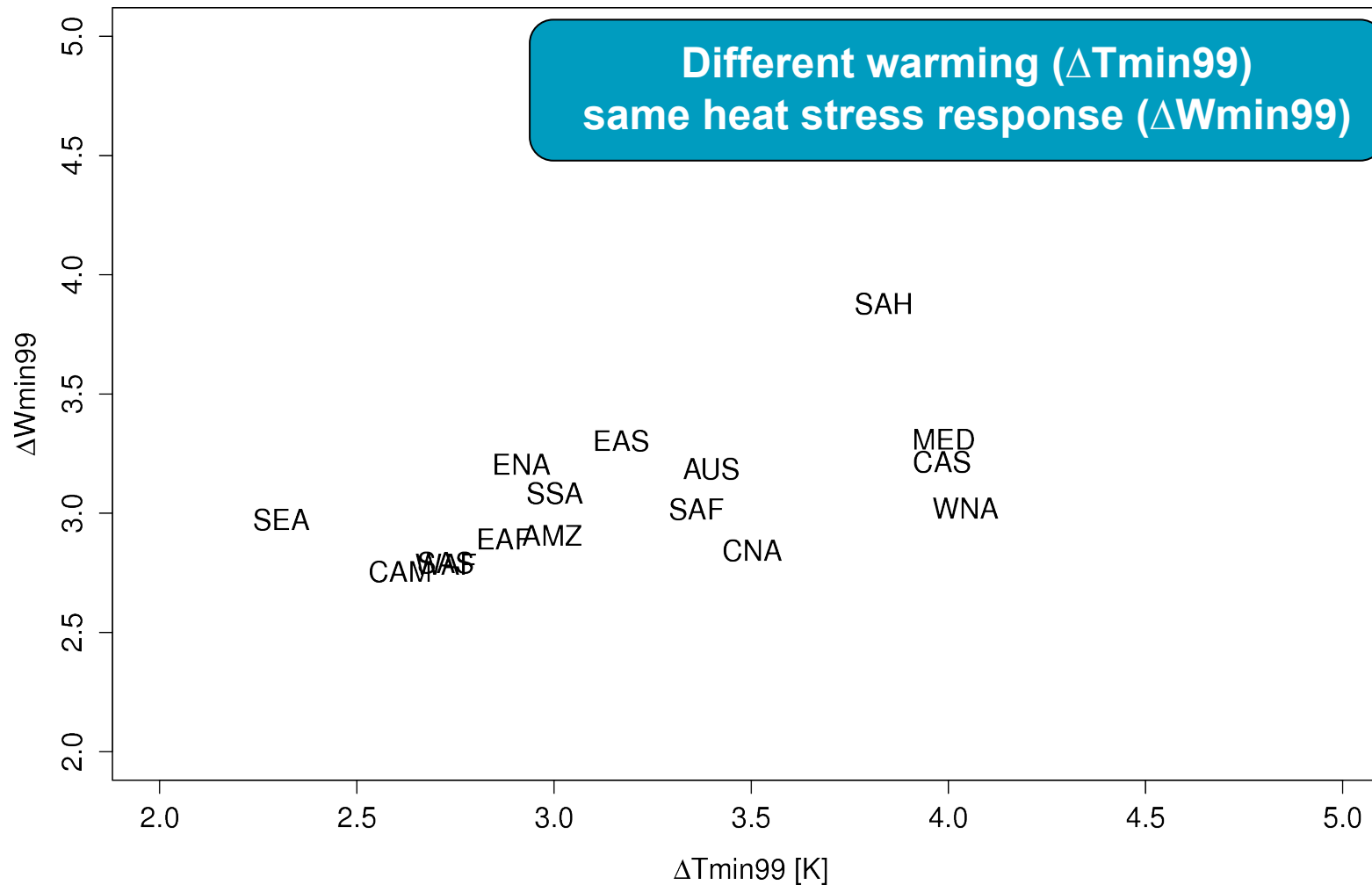
Temperature response of warmest nights

$\Delta T_{\min 99}$ ($2\times\text{CO}_2$ vs. $1\times\text{CO}_2$)

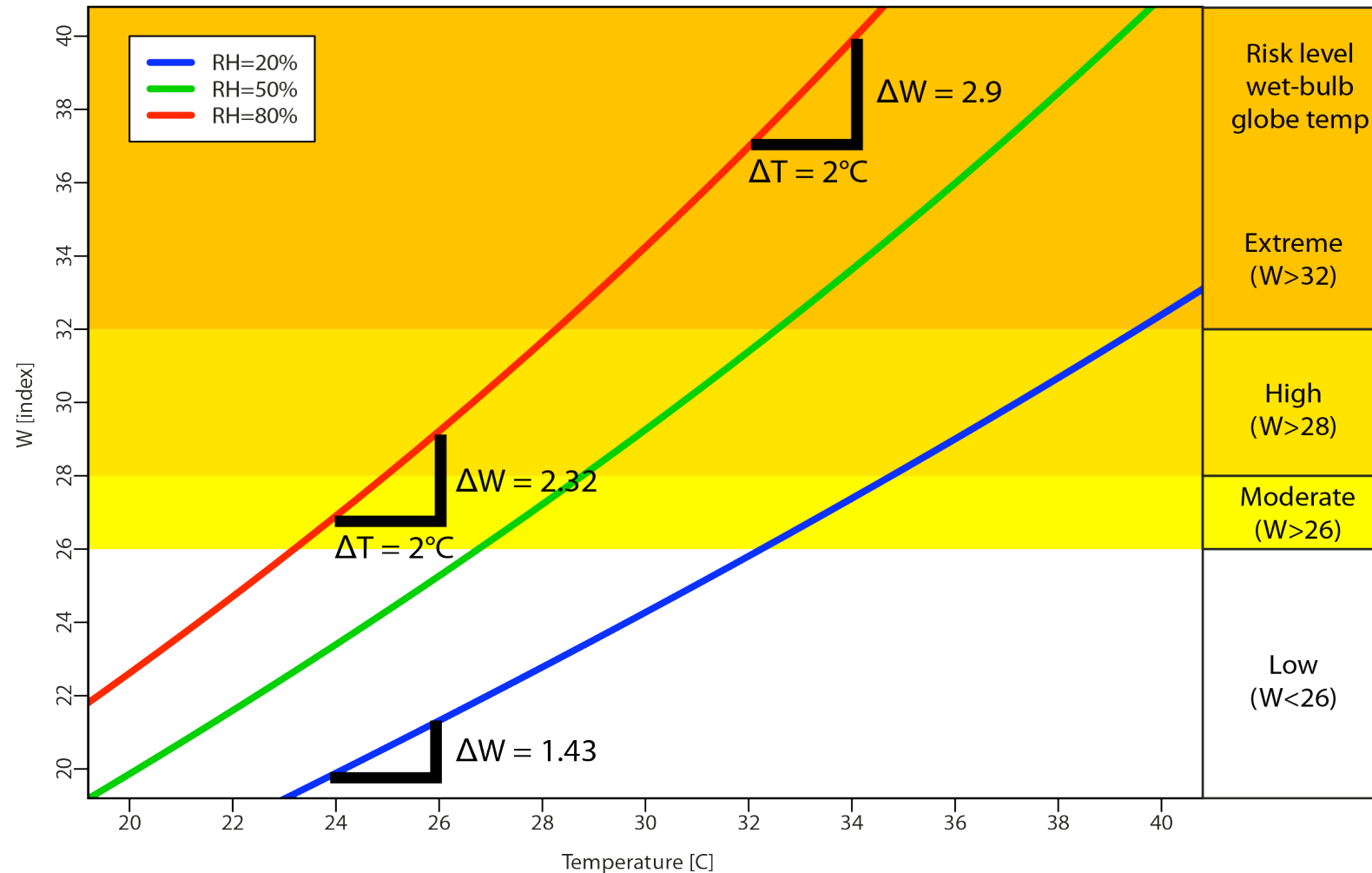


Strongest warming over midlatitudes

Different warming – same heat stress response

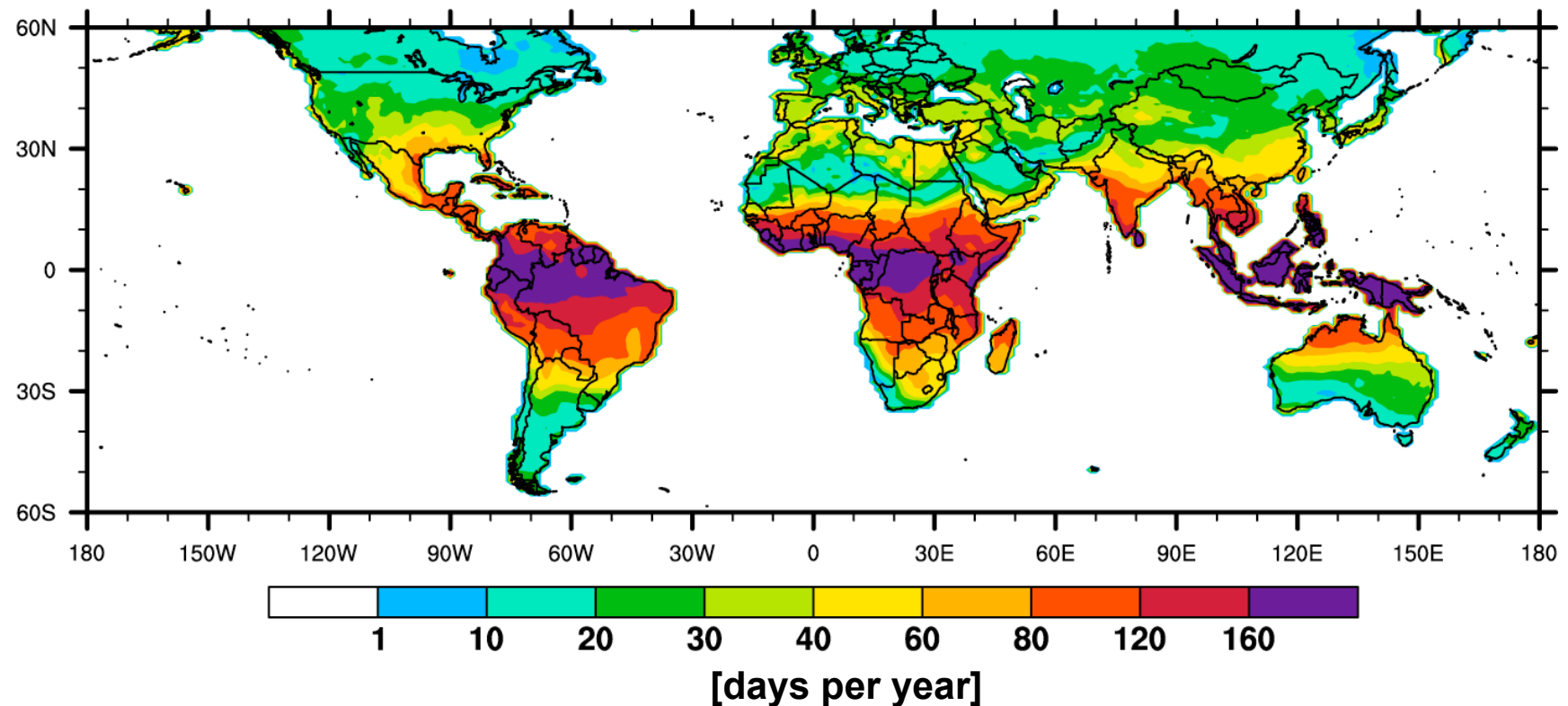


Same warming different response



Tropics hit hardest?

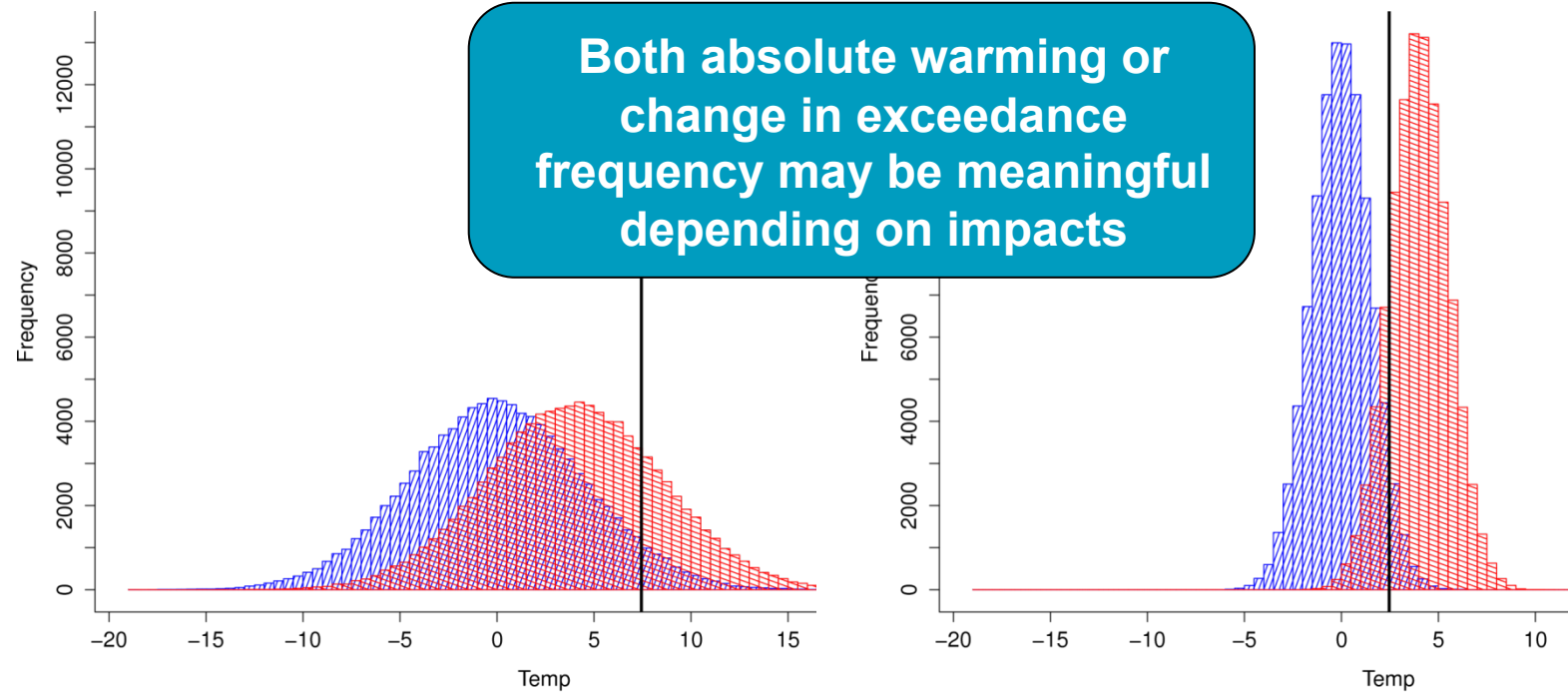
Exceedance frequency of present-day W_{min99} in $2\times CO_2$



Half of nights per year exceed today's heat stress maximum

Same shift – different climatology

Weak warming but higher occurrence of unprecedented conditions



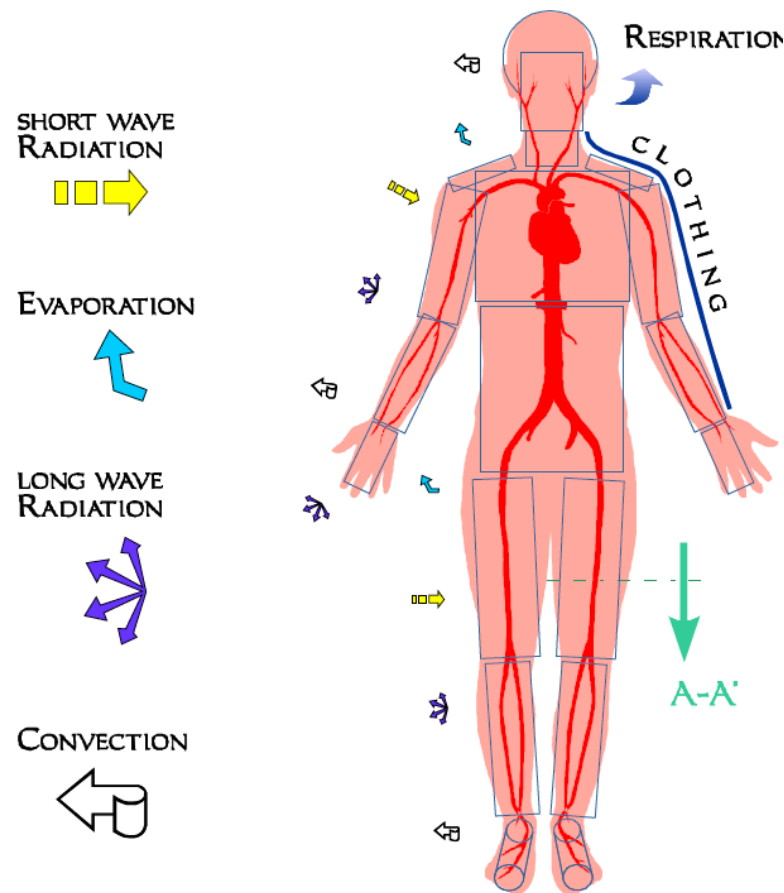
Conclusions

- **GCM captures main characteristics in global pattern of heat stress and urban-rural contrast**
- **Urban heat stress is larger than rural (present-day) but response to 2xCO₂ is similar**
- **Stronger increase in urban than rural “high-heat-stress nights” due to 2xCO₂**
- **Response pattern maybe different than for temperature with tropics potentially most affected**

Limitations

- **Lack of validation: Urban model needs more validation particularly in terms of RH**
- **Urban growth not accounted for**
- **Humidity from combustion not accounted for**
- **Wind and radiation effects on human health not accounted for**
- **Vulnerability within a local population varies strongly (age, medical pre-conditions, income)**

Human thermoregulation

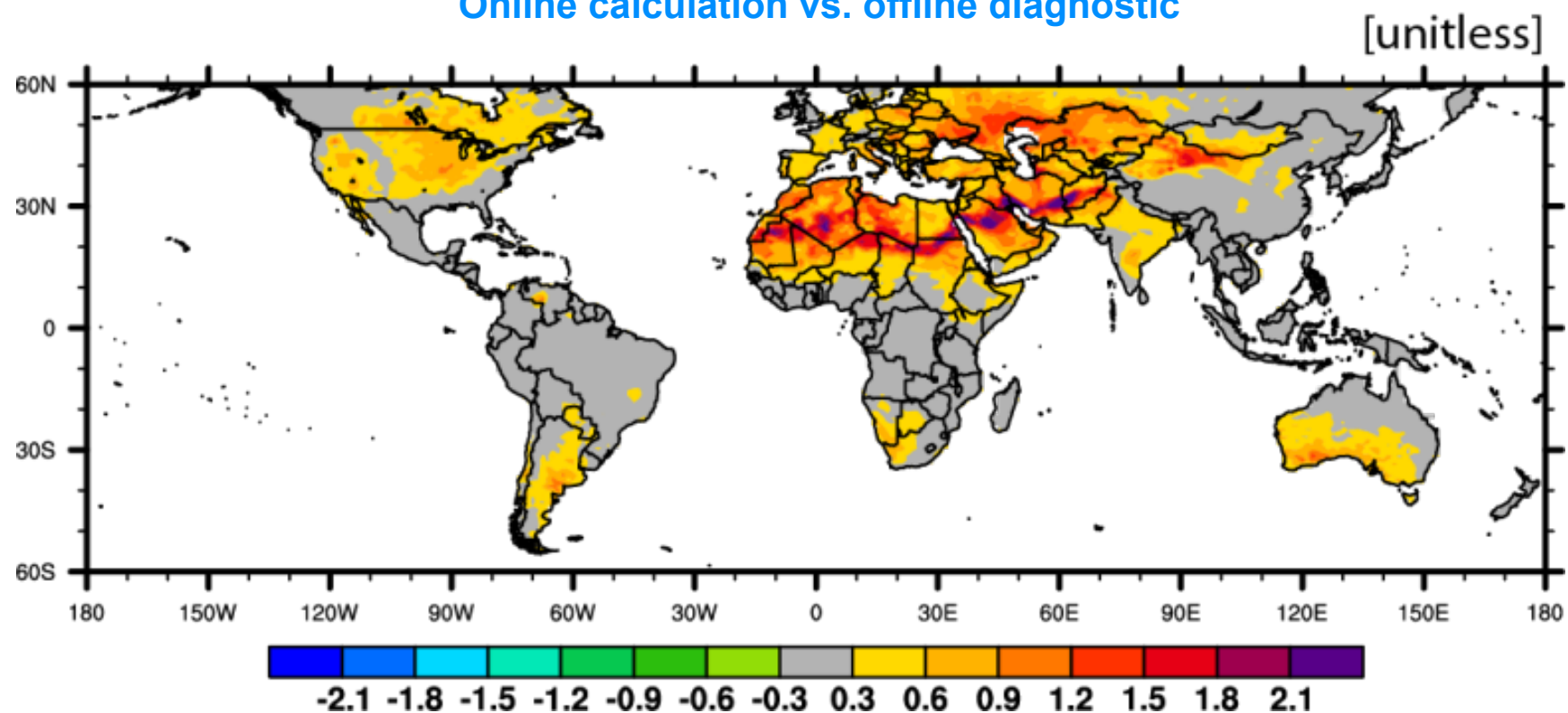


Fiala et al. (1999)

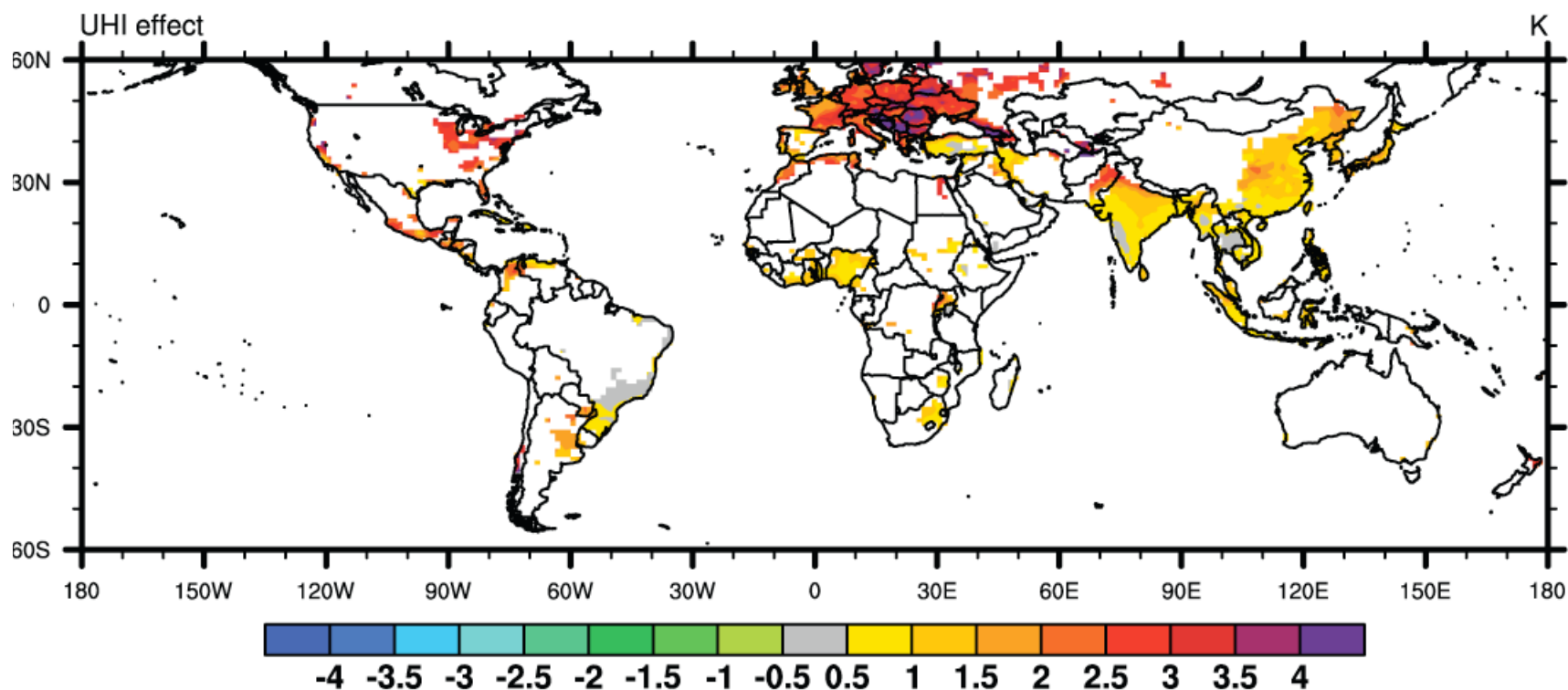
- Heat stress changes relevant not only for mortality but **human discomfort** and **work inefficiency**
- ~100W of metabolic heat transported away through **heat conduction**, **evaporative cooling**, and net infrared **radiative cooling** (Sherwood and Huber 2010)
- High ambient **temperature** and **humidity** reduces heat loss

Benefit of online calculation

Online calculation vs. offline diagnostic

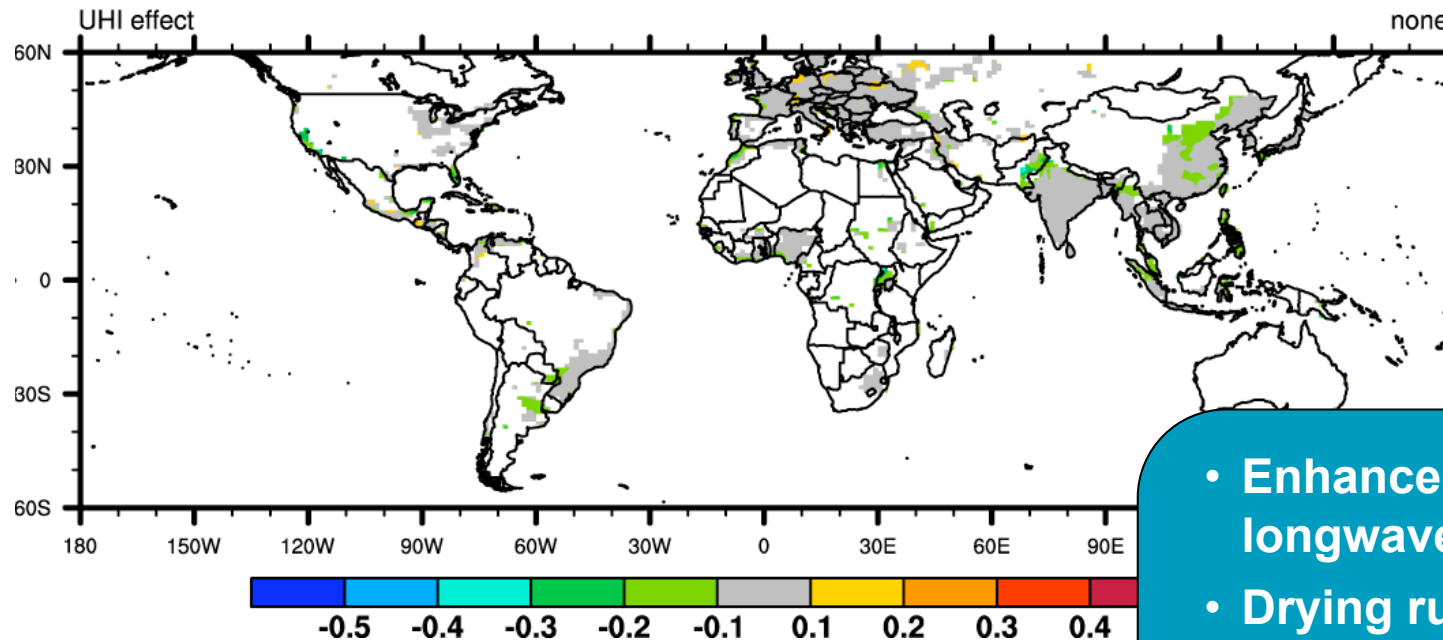


Urban-rural TMIN contrast (summer)



Response to 2xCO₂

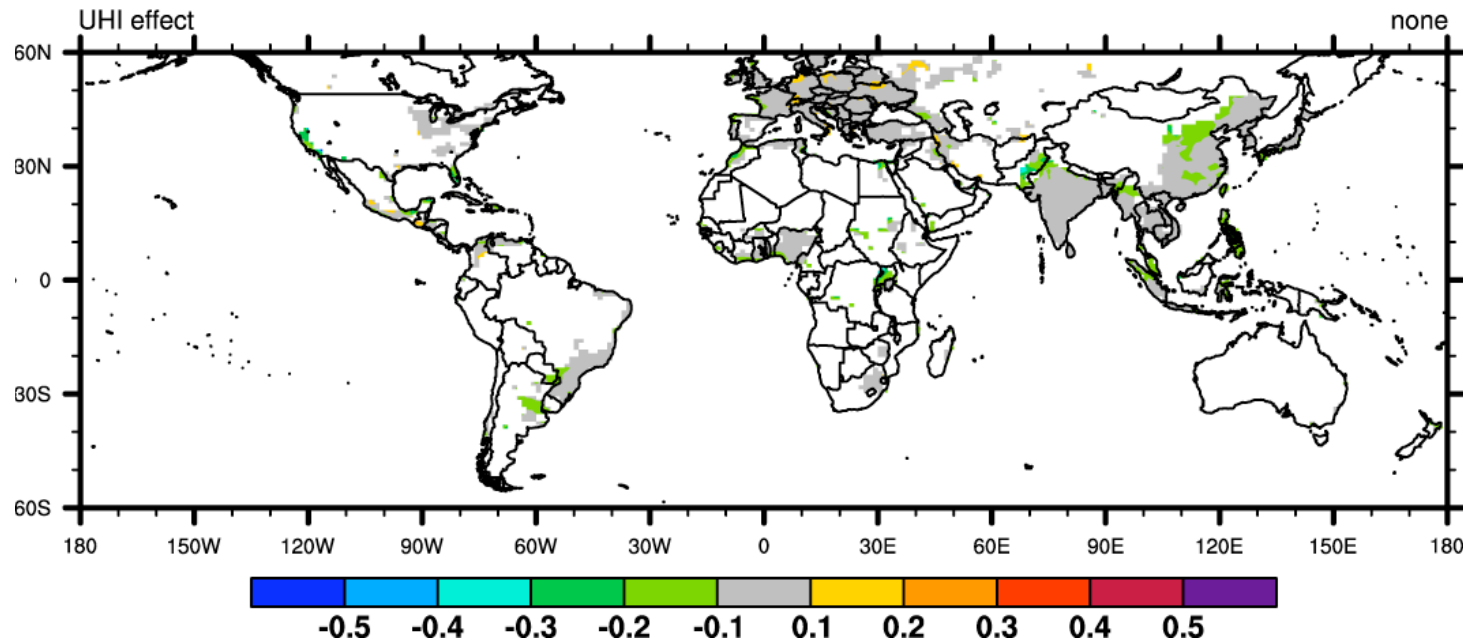
(d) Δ Urban-rural W_{min} contrast (2xCO₂ vs. 1xCO₂)



- Enhanced downward longwave
- Drying rural -> reduced LH contrast
- Drying rural -> Higher admittance contrast
- Less clouds

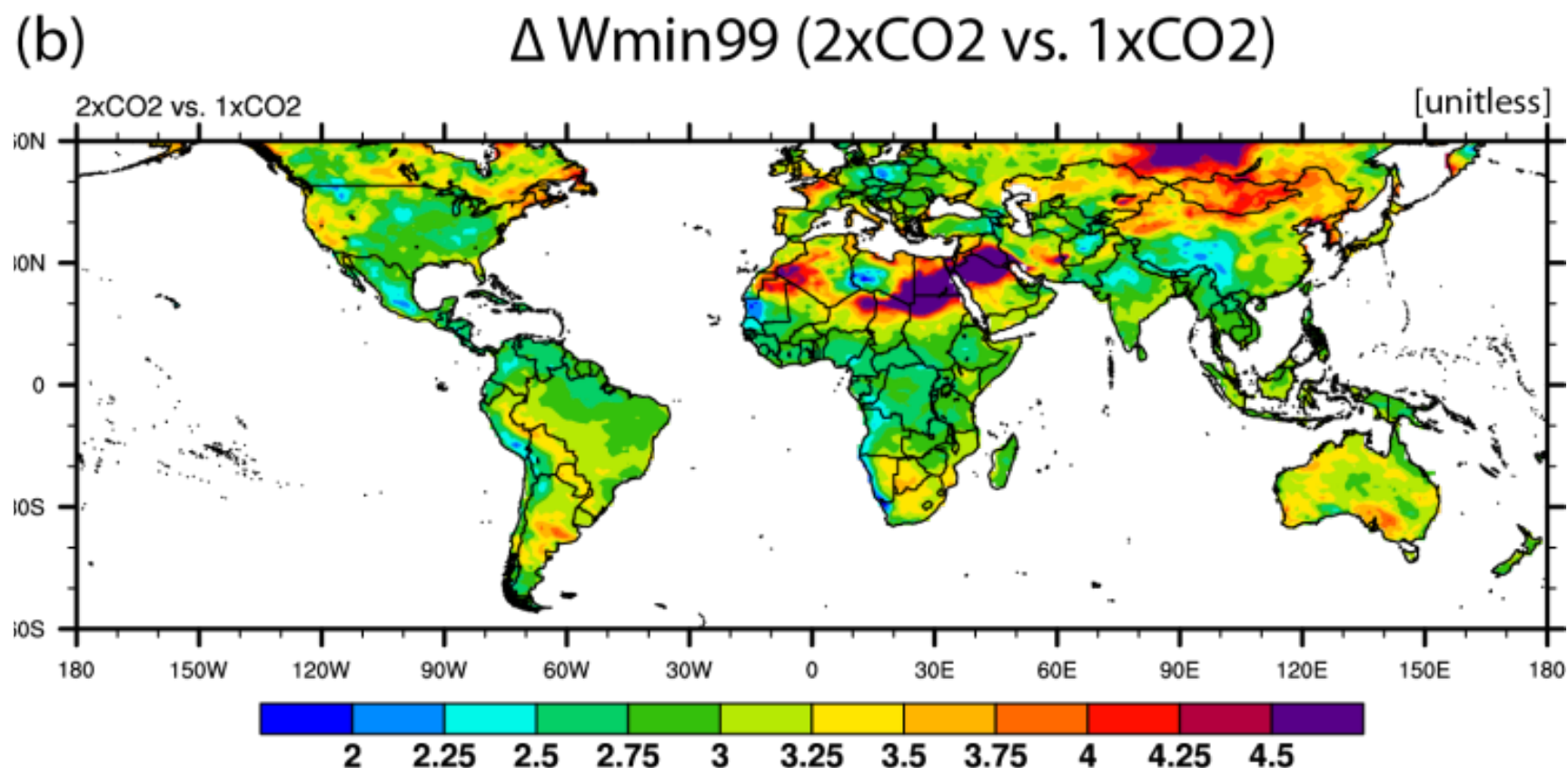
Response to 2xCO₂

(d) Δ Urban-rural W_{min} contrast (2xCO₂ vs. 1xCO₂)



Fluxes are changing considerably but tend to compensate (e.g. enhanced downward longwave or drying rural surface)

Change in nights of highest heat-stress

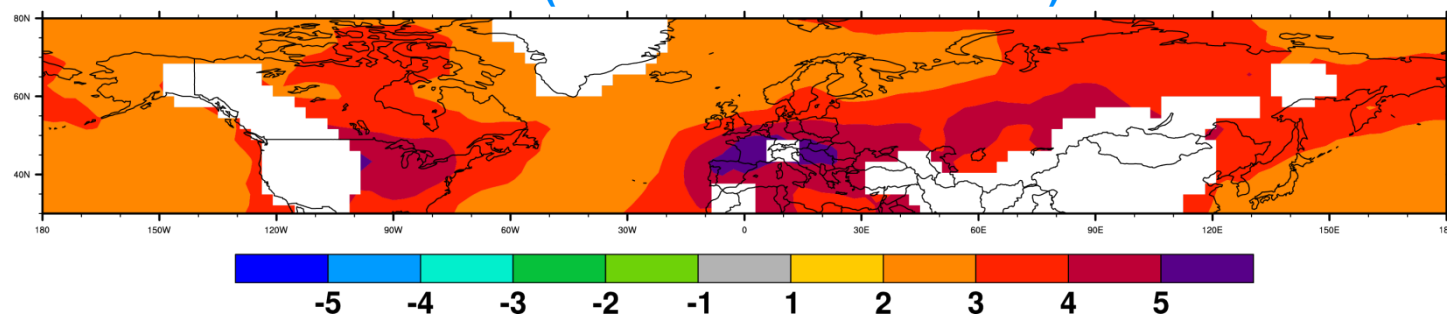


Different warming – similar change in W

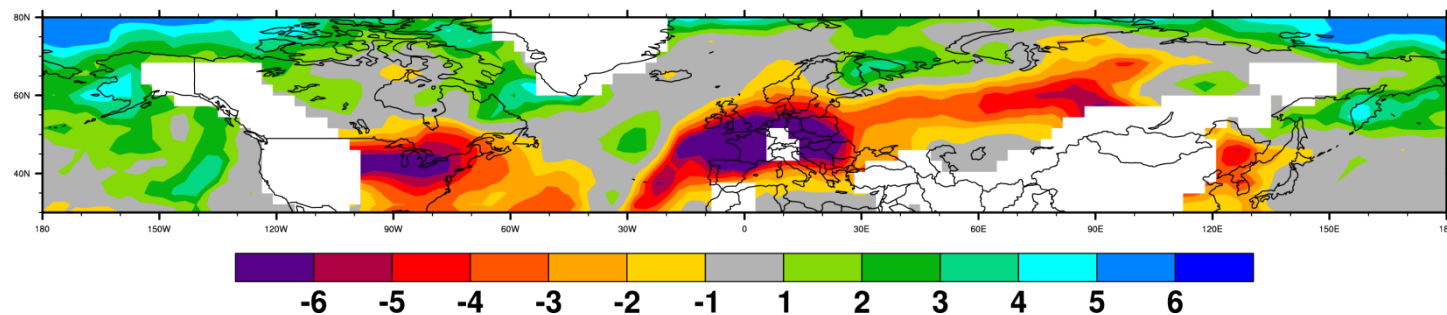
CMIP3

Temperature goes up, RH down

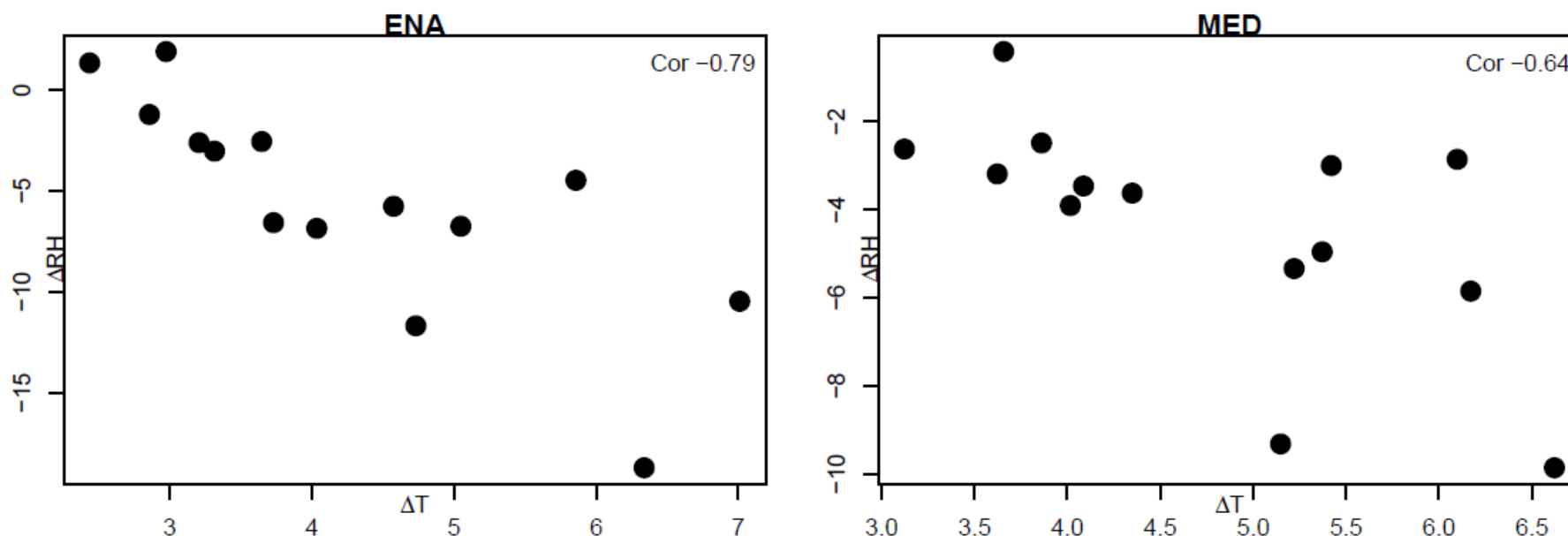
99th percentile of temperature
(2081-2100 vs. 1981-2000)



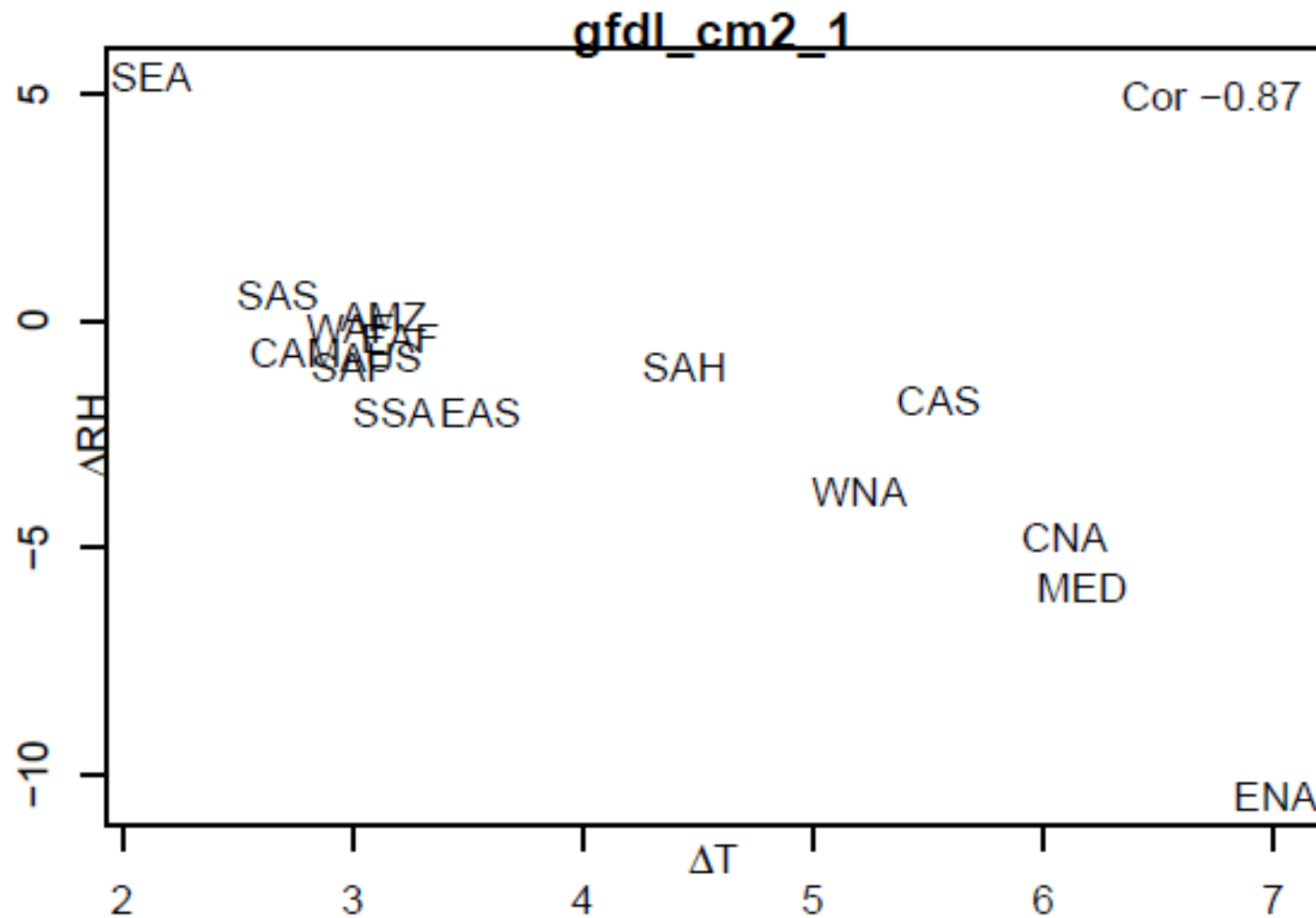
Simultaneous change in RH
(2081-2100 vs. 1981-2000)



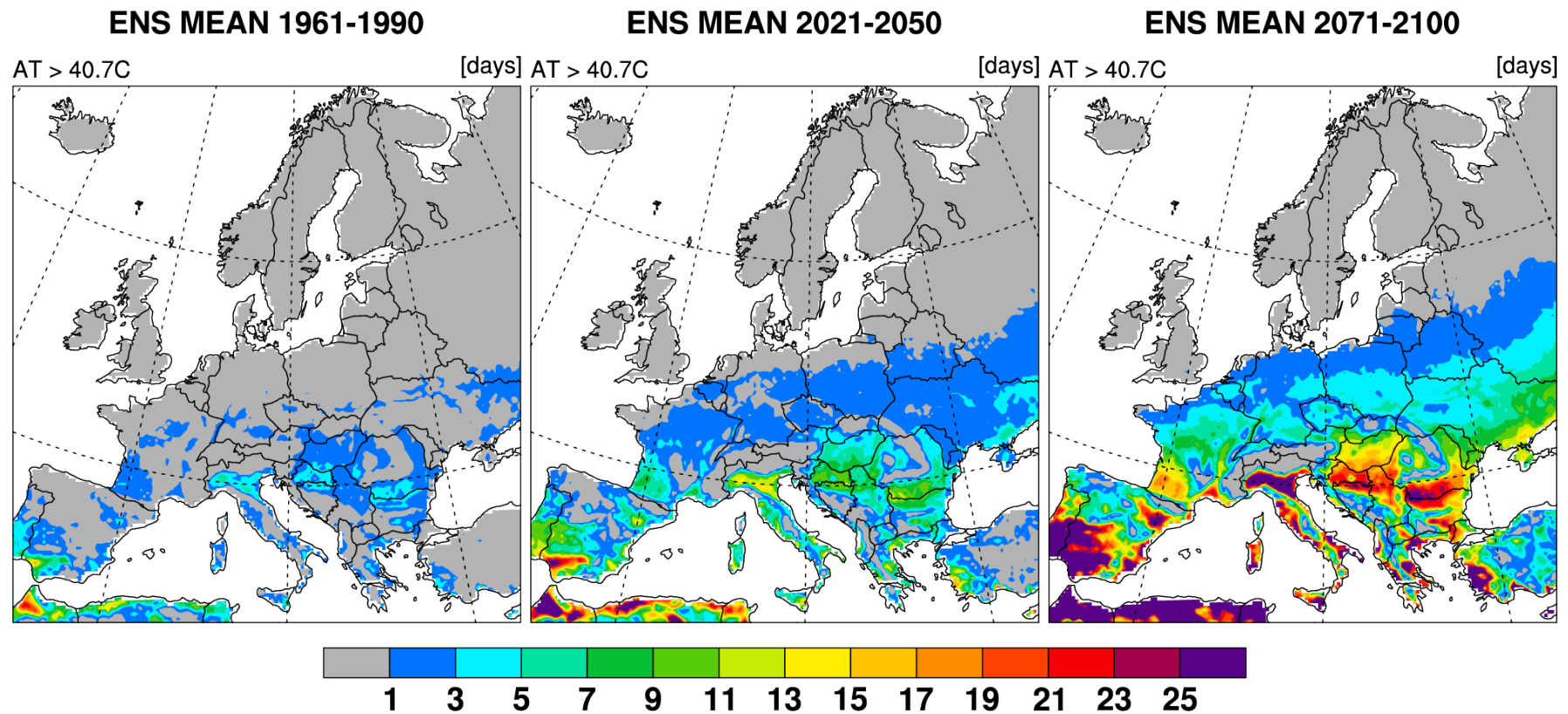
The more warming – the drier the air



Regions: more warming – the drier the air



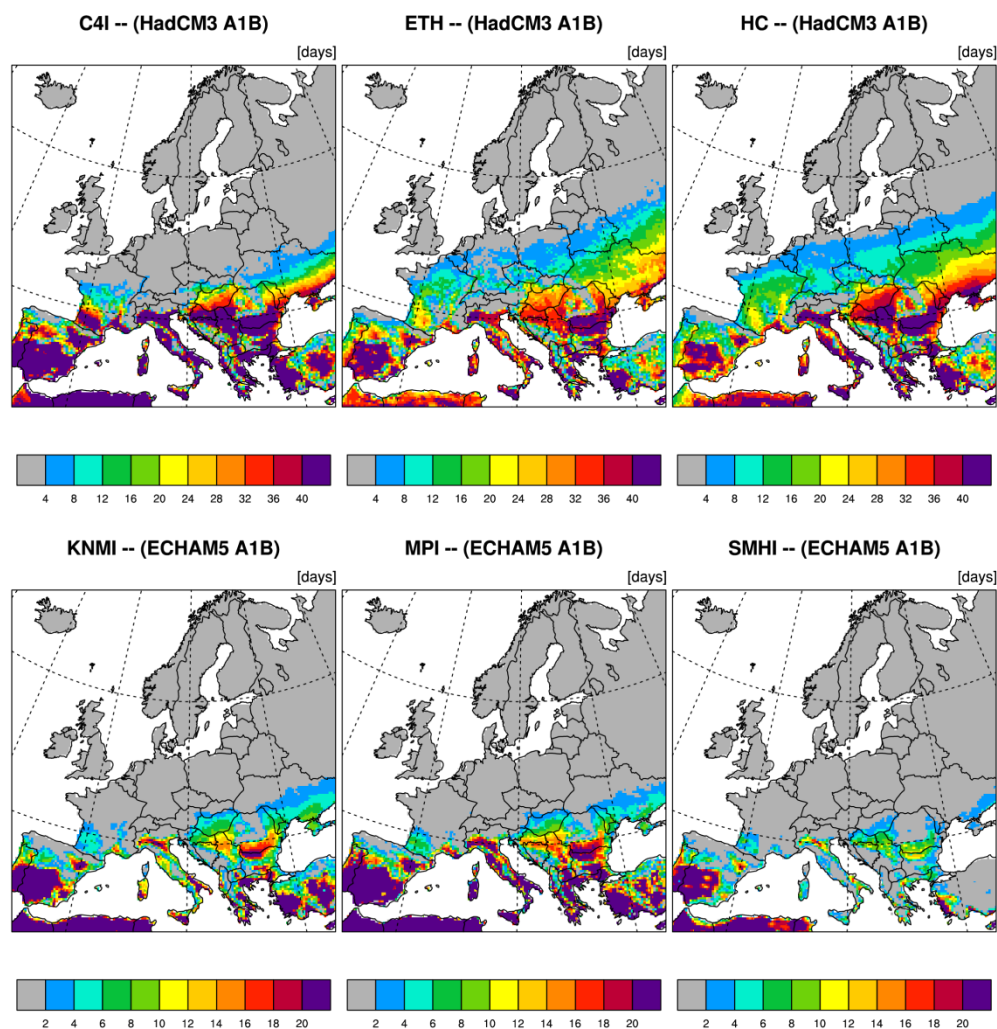
Apparent temperature > 105°F/40.6°C



Changes are strongest over humid and warm regions (coasts and river basins)

Fischer and Schär, *Nature Geoscience* (2010)

Individual ensemble members



*Spatial patterns
consistent despite major
differences in magnitude*