

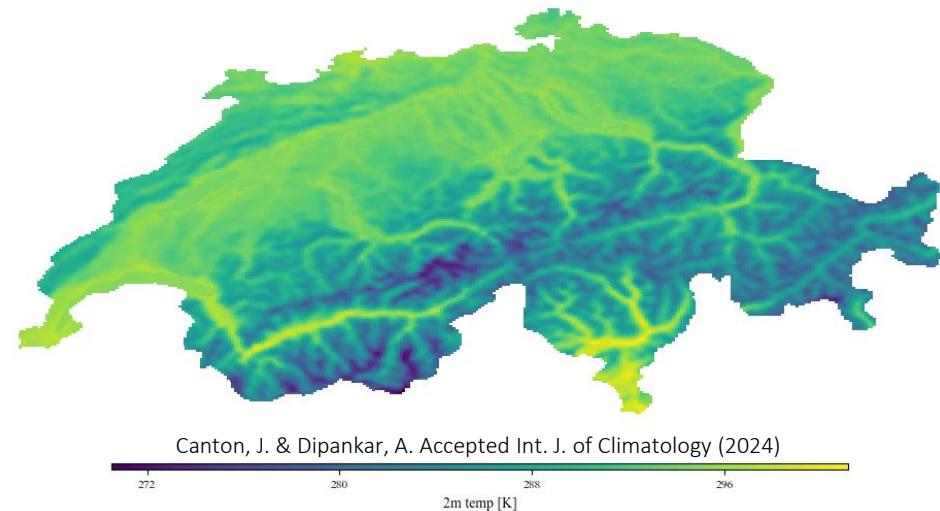
Resolving cities in a global model

Jacopo Canton & Anurag Dipankar

07.02.2024 PHY-EPS hectometric Workshop

Overview

More than 50% of people live in cities.
In Switzerland and EU the average is 70%¹



Our plan:

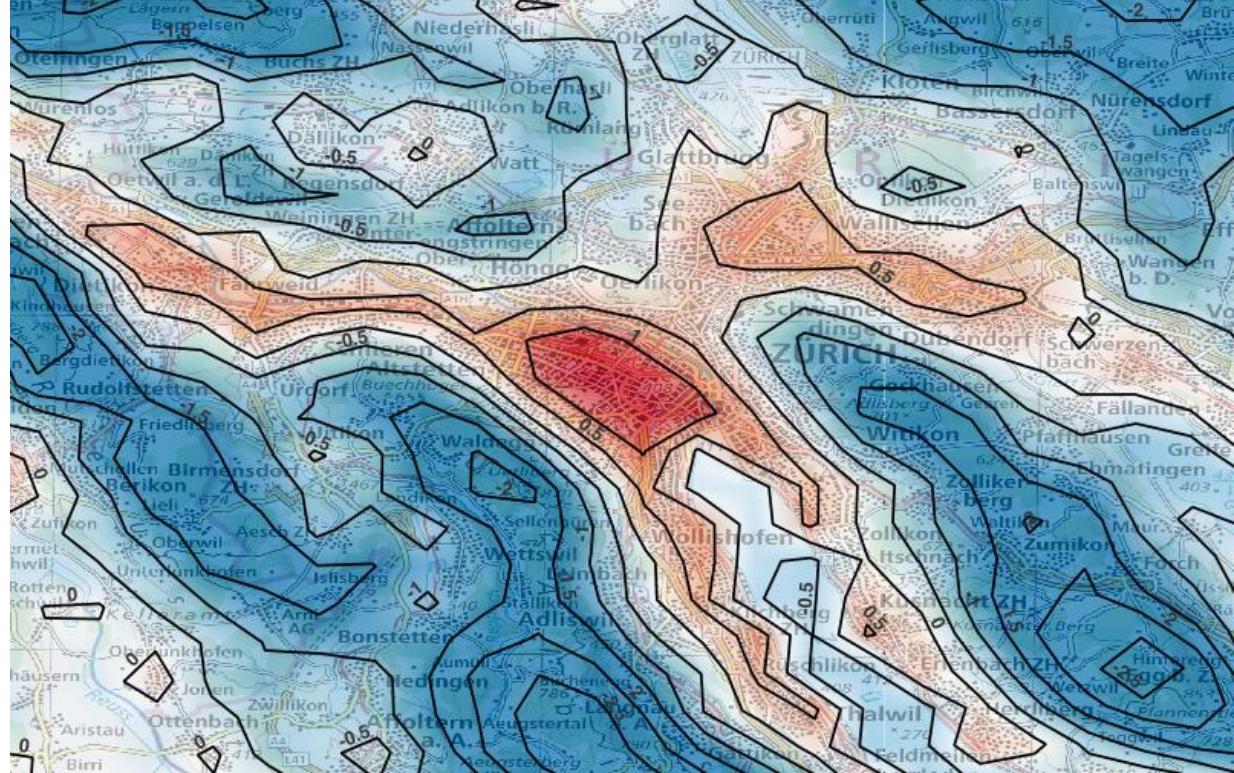
- Investigate the current state-of-the-art at km-scale
- Develop high-resolution capabilities to simulate weather/climate extremes
 - attention to steep terrain (B. Goger)
 - and urban areas (J. Canton)



Thunderstorm effects in Zürich. July 2021

What we did so far

km-scale



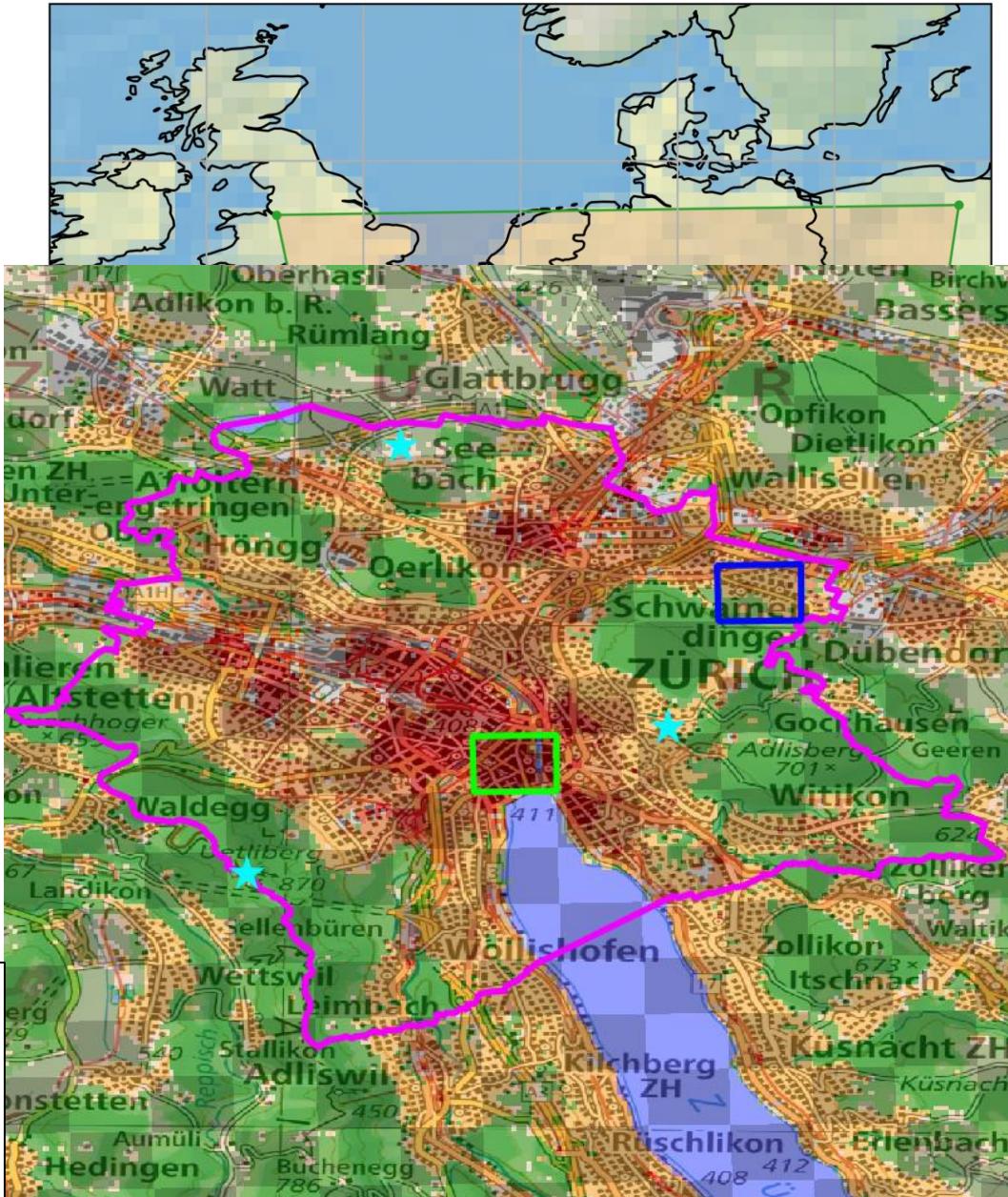
Numerical setup COSMO v6

↓ERA-5 data at hourly interval
↓Nest 1 at 11 km res. 10 years spinup

↓Nest 2 at 3.3 km res.

- Study domain at 1.1 km res. Monthly spinup
 - 6 years: 01.01.2017—31.12.2022
 - 1D turbulence parametrization (Raschendorfer)
 - Explicit convection
 - TERRA_URB + SURY urban parametrization¹
 - 100m global local climate zones database²

- Municipality boundary
- City centre
- Rural reference
- ★ Measurement stations



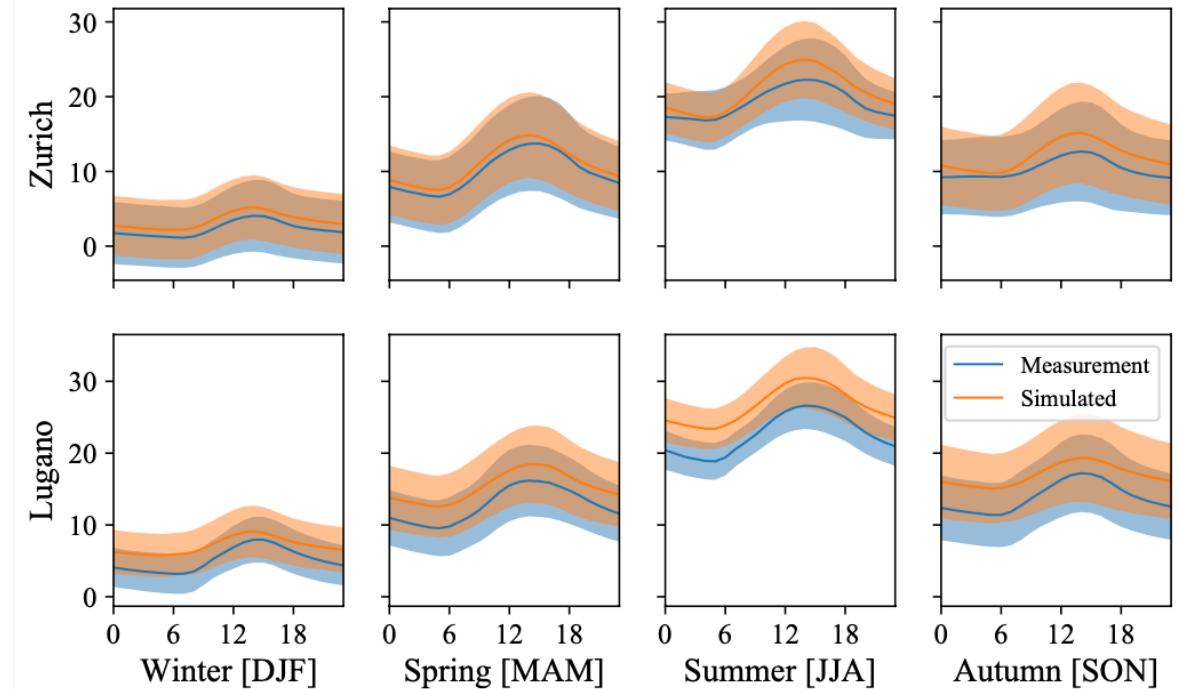
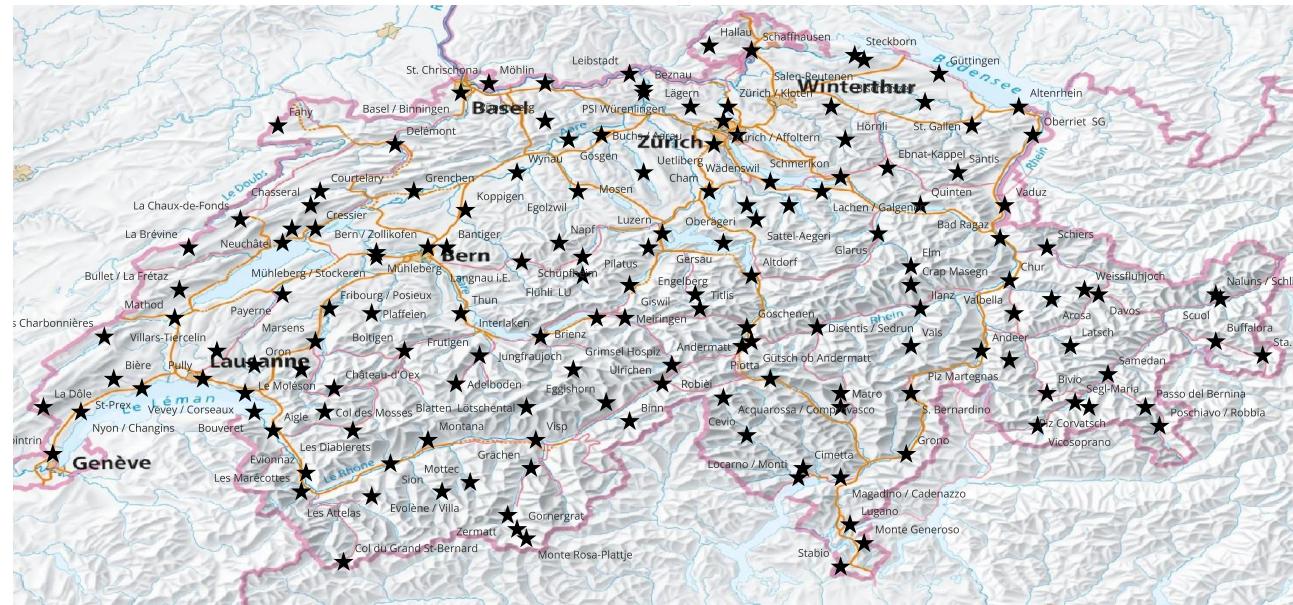
Many thanks to Jan-Peter and the PP CITTÁ group

Validation

Hourly measurements from 156 automatic measurement towers (MeteoSwiss): T, P, humidity, wind

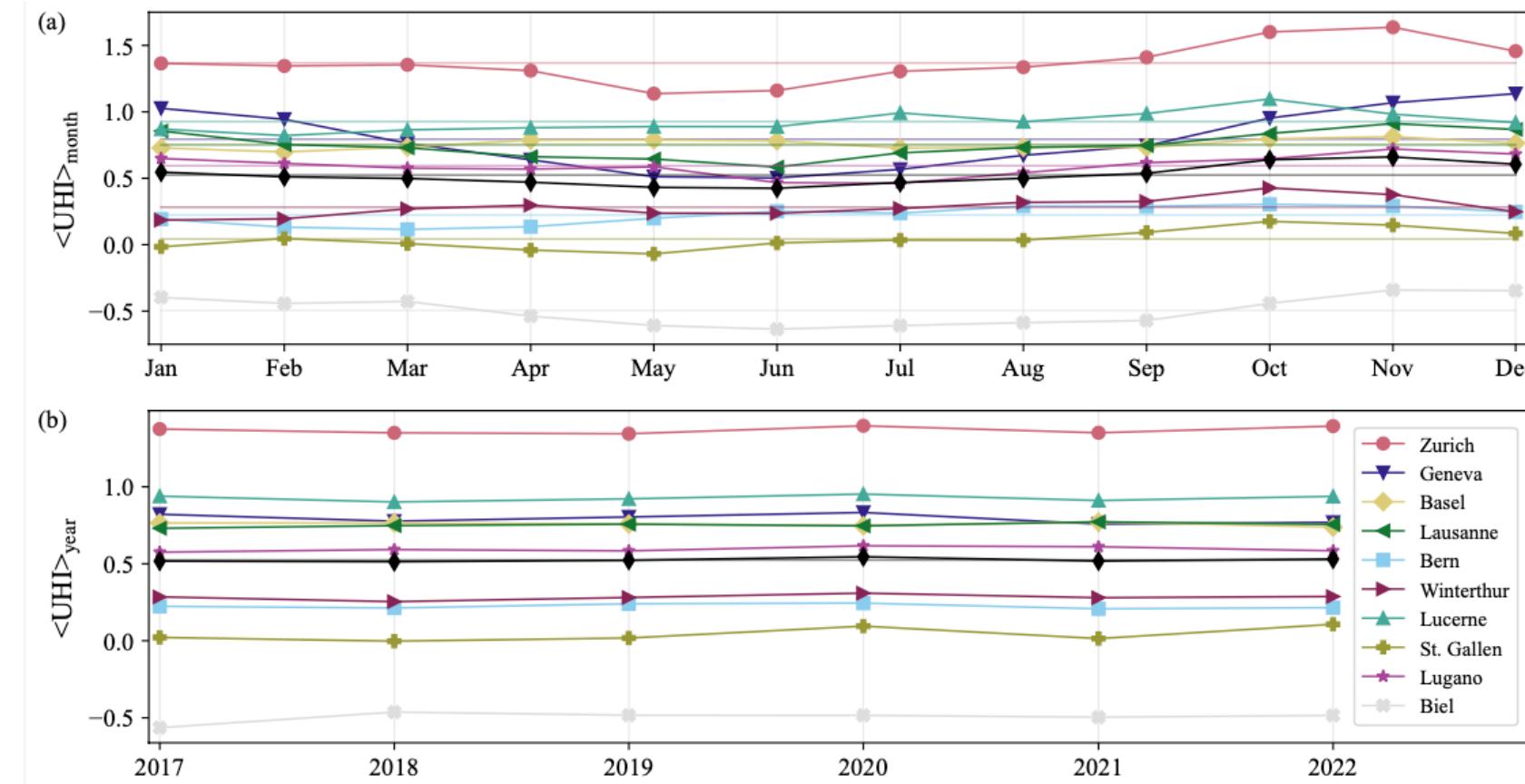
2 m temperature

- The temporal variability is very well captured
- Mean bias at some stations within expected values¹

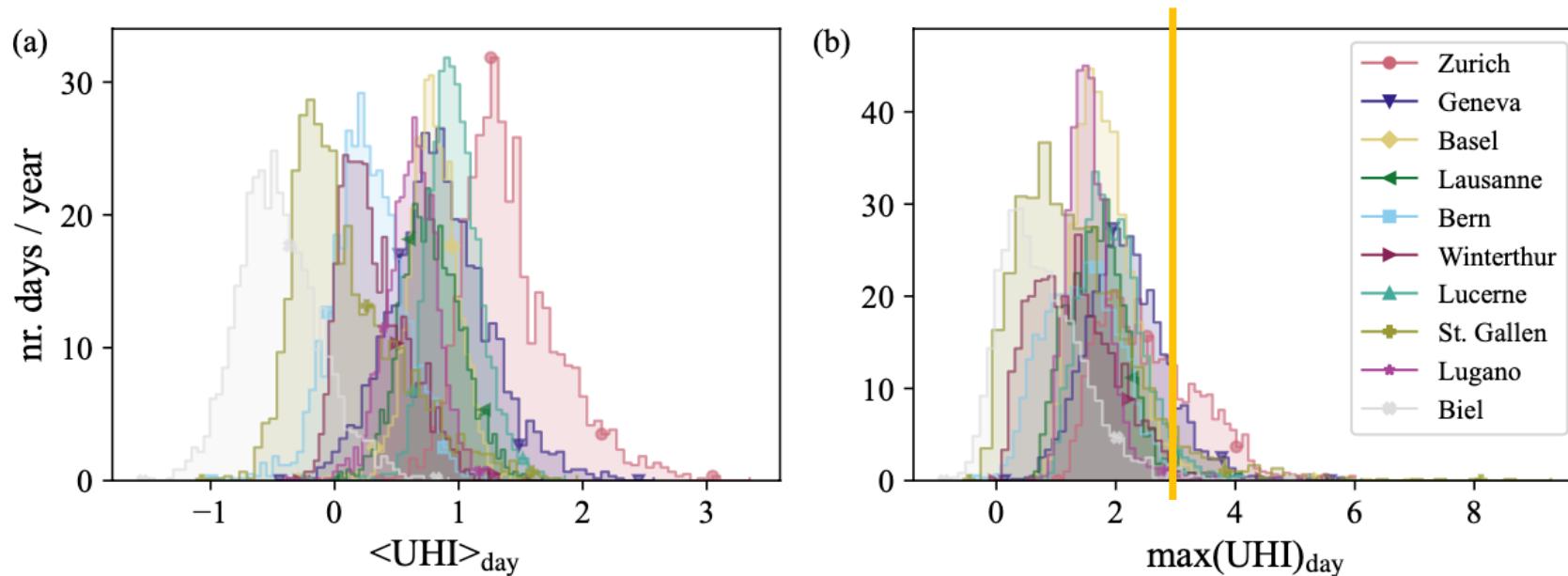


Urban heat island (UHI): temporal dynamics

- Monthly variations are relatively similar across cities
- Yearly variations *of the mean value* are almost absent

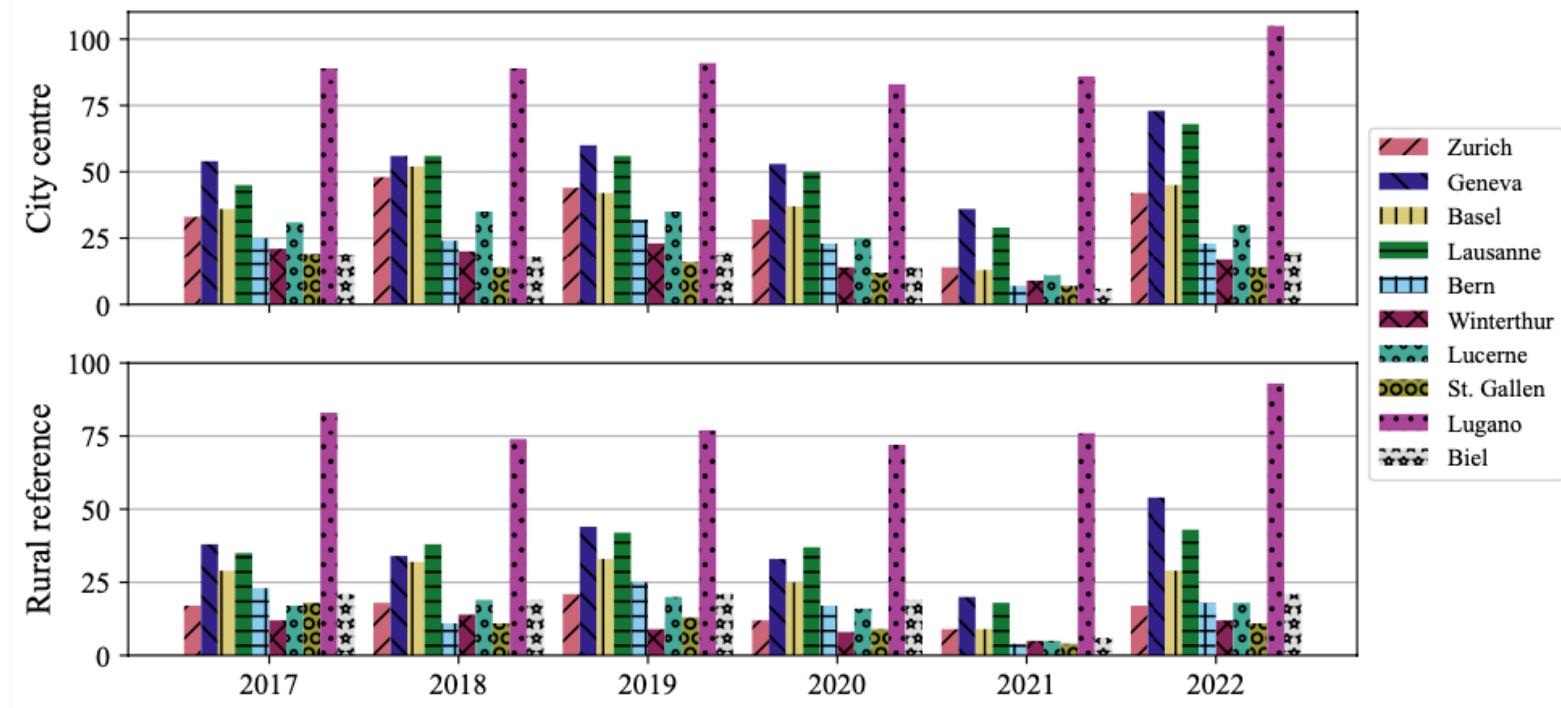


UHI histograms and extreme events



- Many cities almost only positive $\langle \text{UHI} \rangle$ (Zurich and Lausanne only $\langle \text{UHI} \rangle > 0$)
- All cities present UHI_{max} exceeding 3°C
- Extreme values will increase more in cities¹

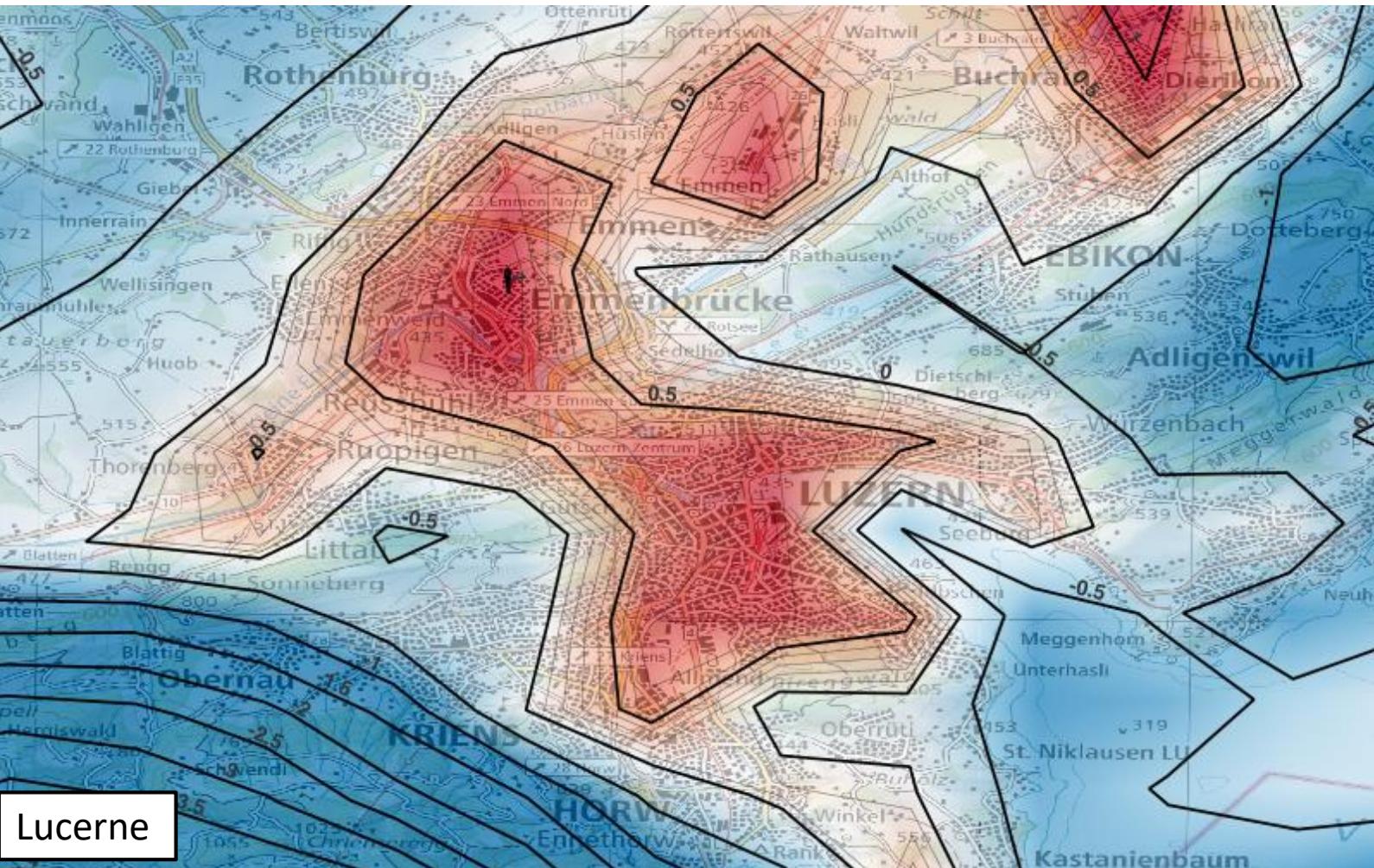
Extreme events 2: tropical nights ($T_{\min} \geq 20^{\circ}\text{C}$)



- Connected with a change in the mortality rate in Switzerland¹
- Lugano (south of the Alps) has more than 2x
- Highly influenced by local climate (e.g., Geneva Lausanne)
- Not connected to UHI intensity

Spatial maps

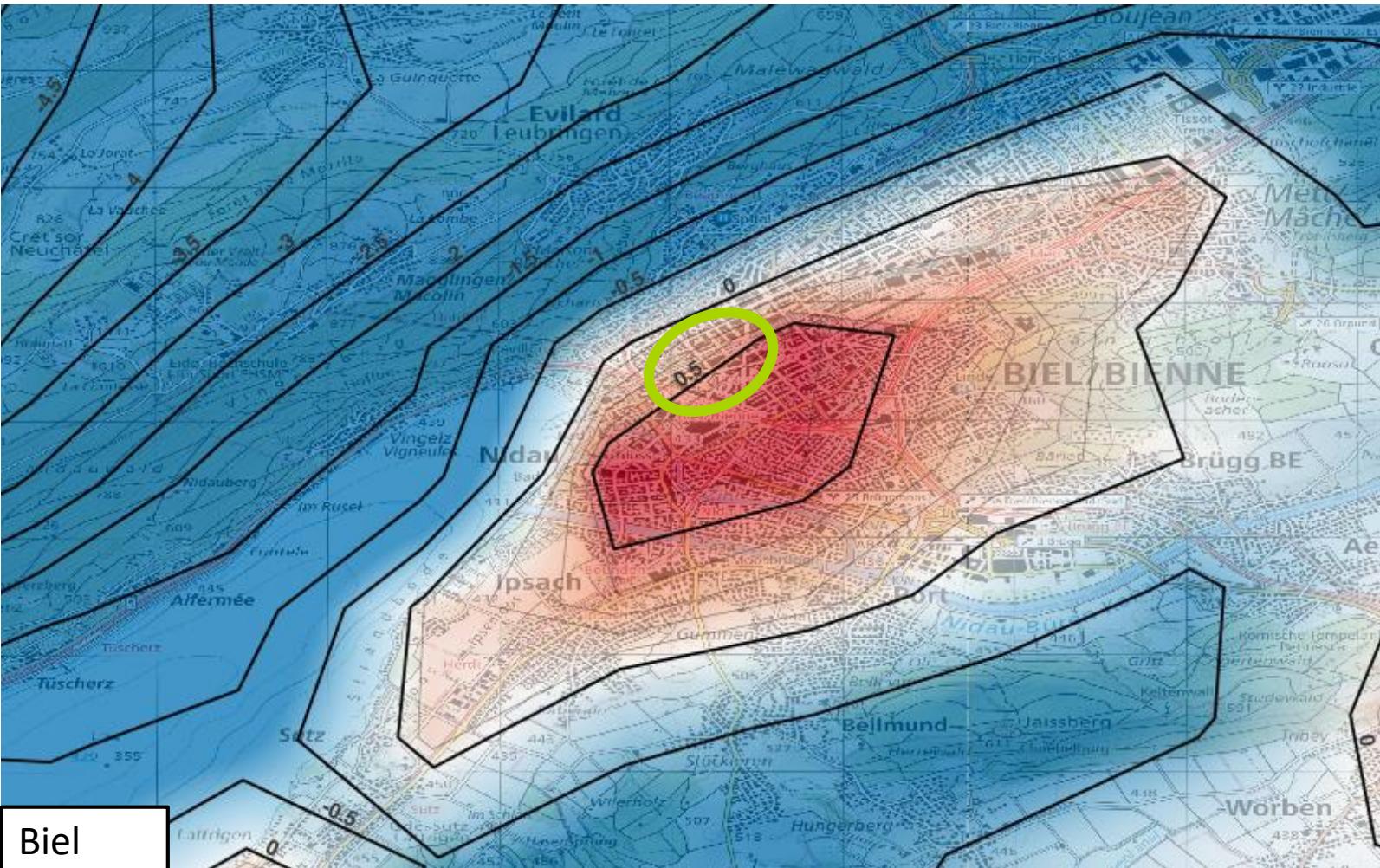
- Large features can be readily identified by steep gradients (e.g., mountains)
- Clearly shows the spatial nature of the phenomenon
- Highlights that downtown ≠ heat centre



$\langle \text{UHI} \rangle$ over the summer season (June, July, August). Blue=neg, Red=pos

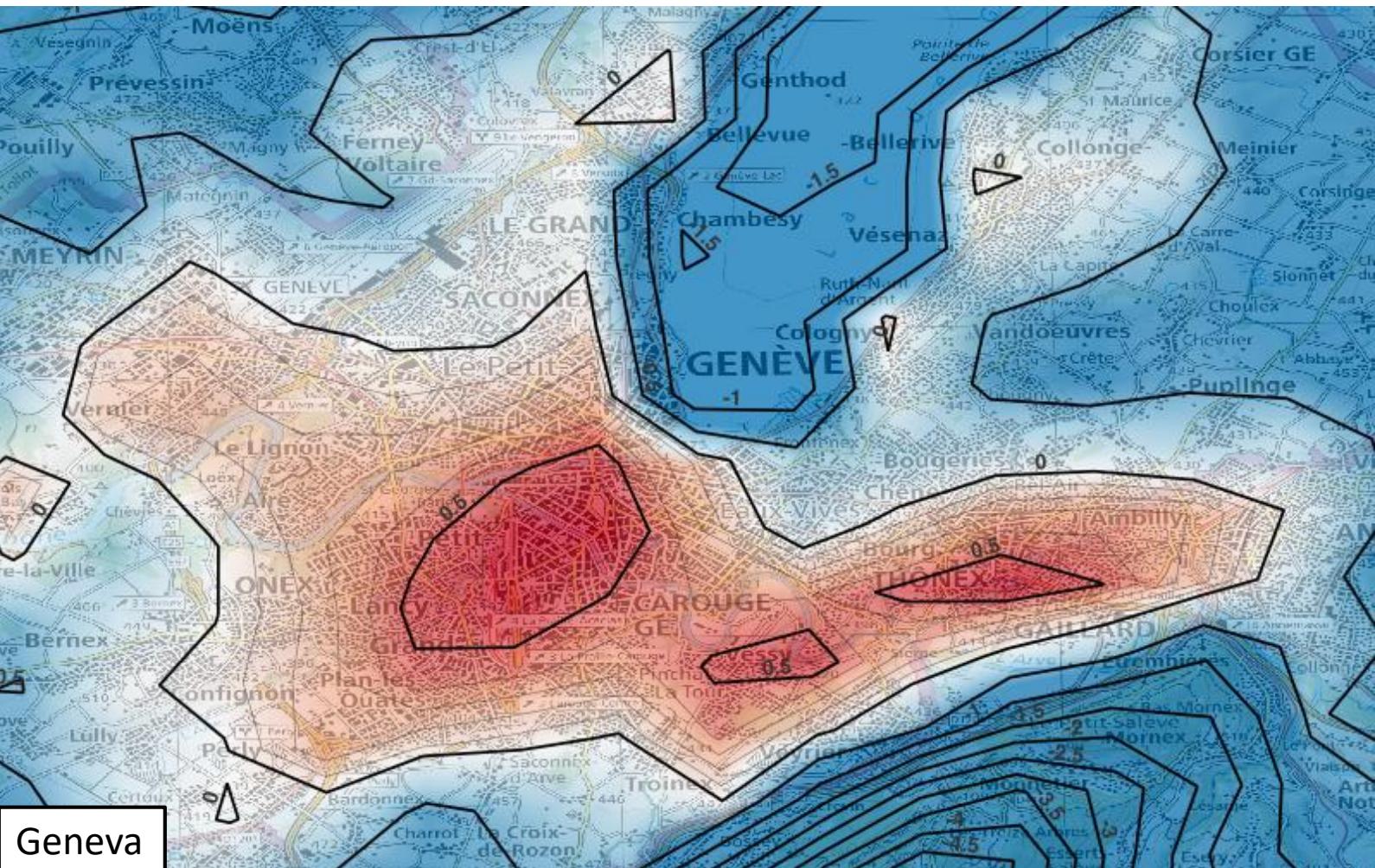
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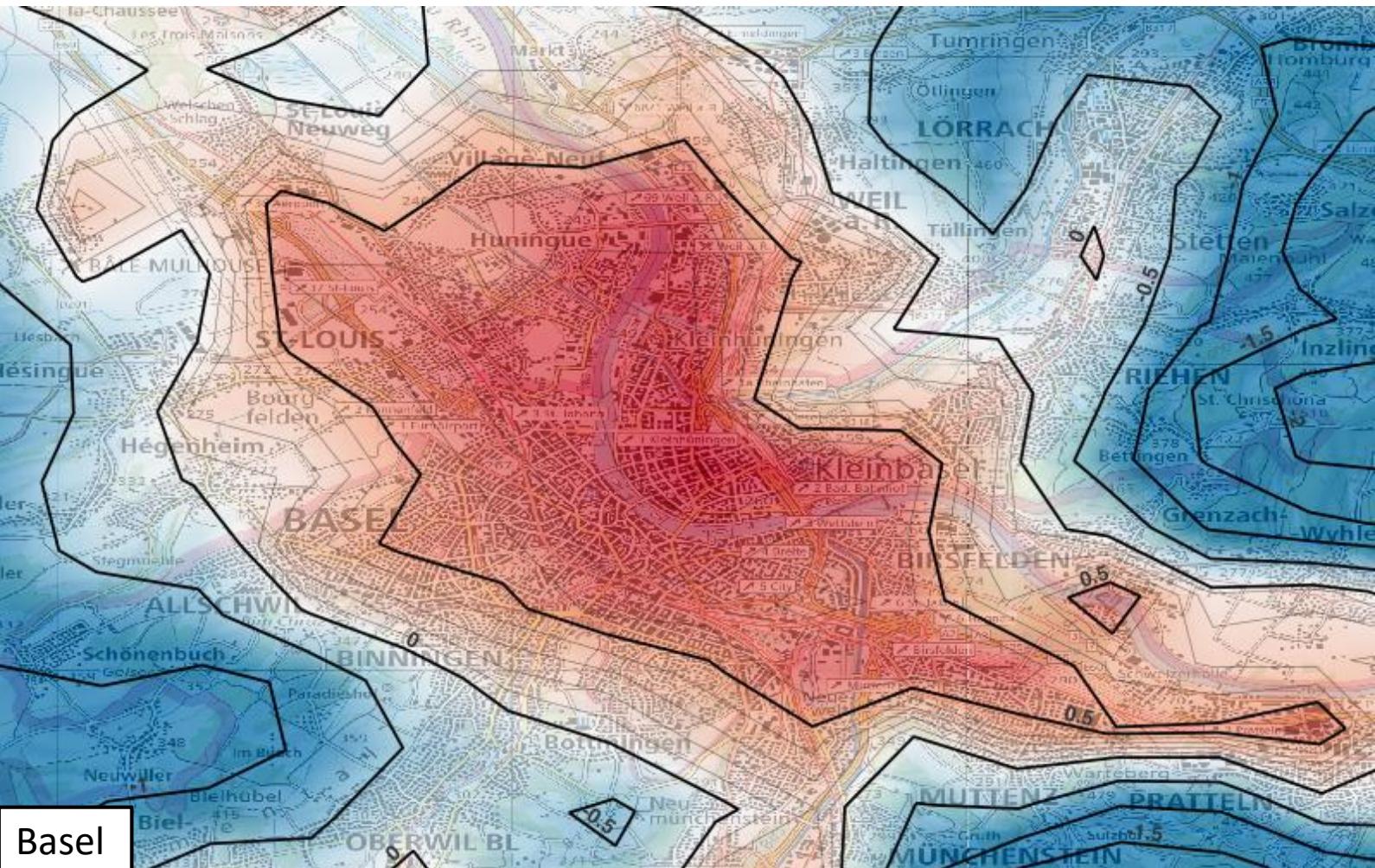
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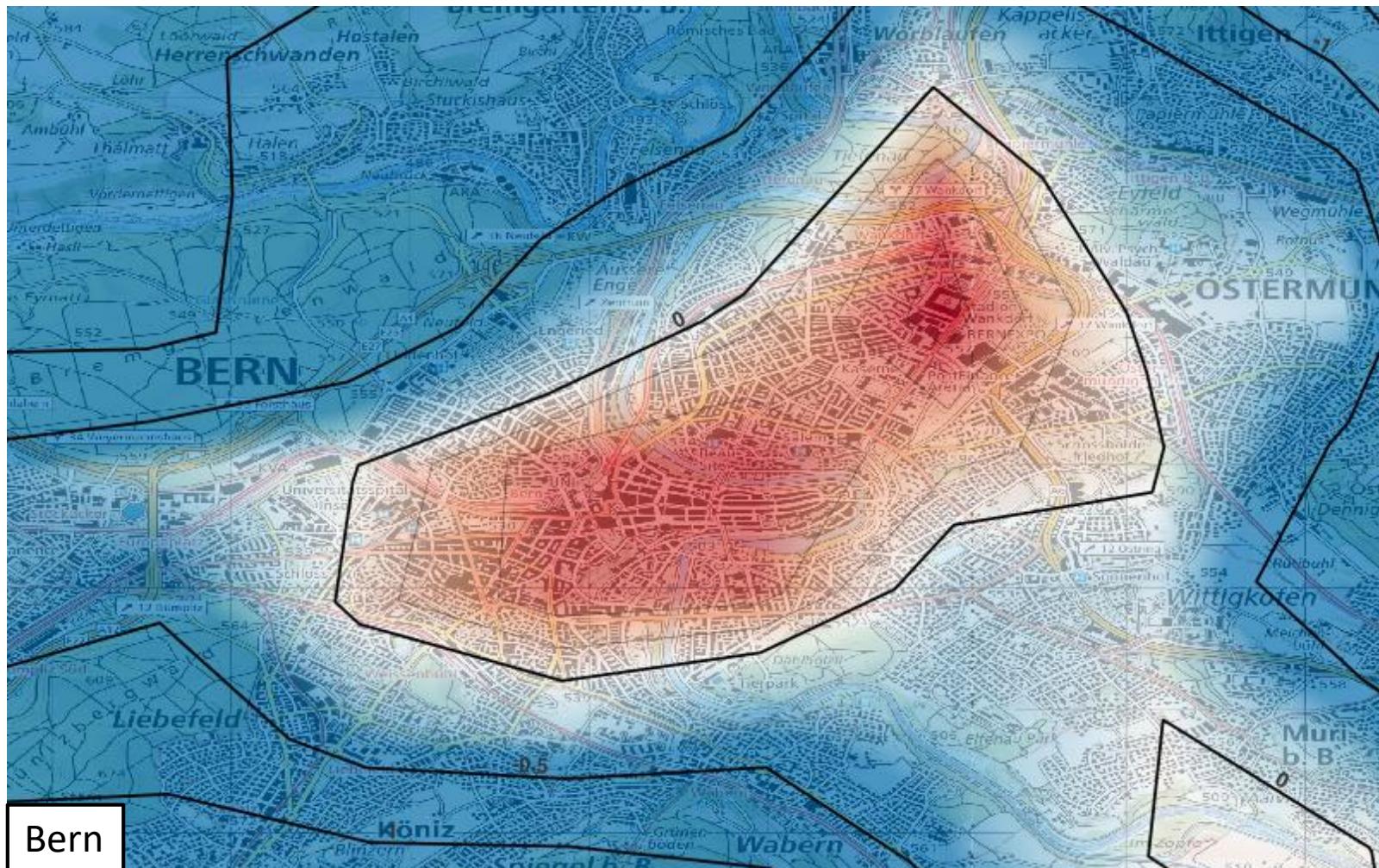
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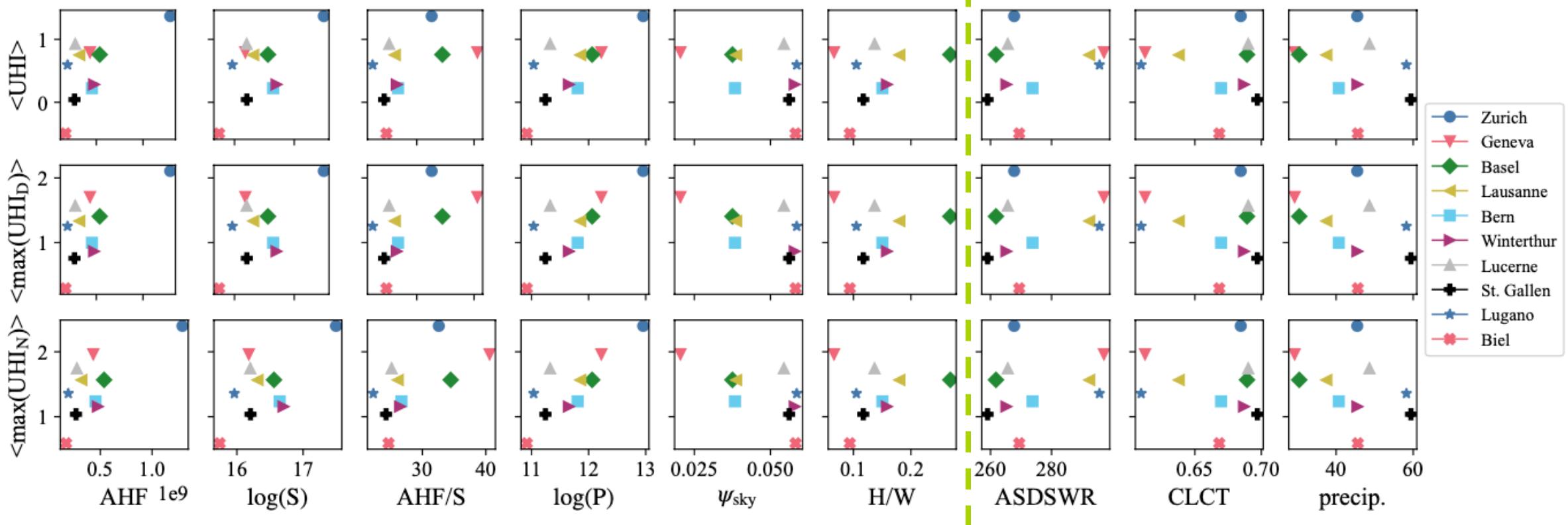
Spatial maps

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UHI as a function of bulk parameters

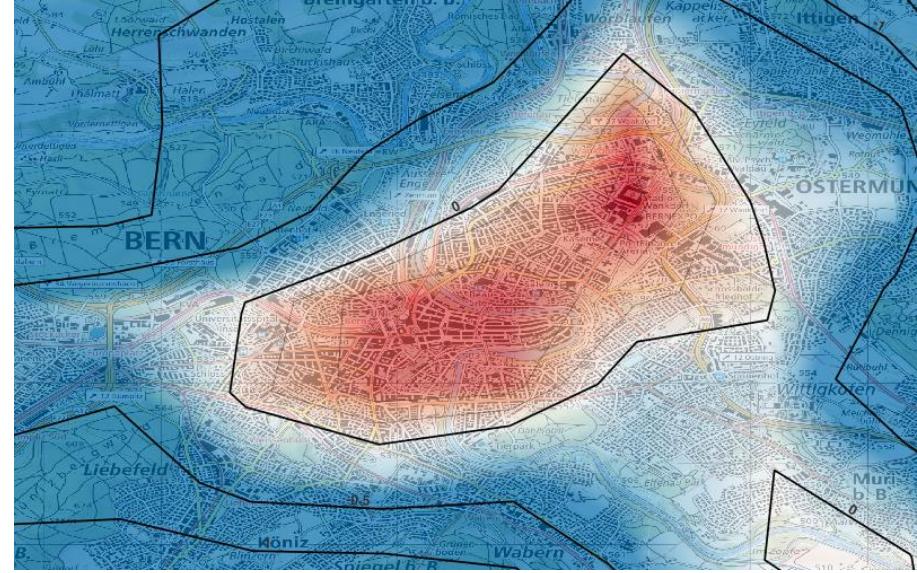


- Empirical relationships between UHI and geometrical parameters^{1,2,3}
- Does not apply to any UHI measurement and any parameter investigated

1. Zhou B, Rybski D, Kropp JP. The Role of City Size and Urban Form in the Surface Urban Heat Island. *Sci Rep* (2017)
2. Zhao L, Lee X, Smith RB, Oleson K. Strong Contributions of Local Background Climate to Urban Heat Islands. *Nature* (2014)
3. Oke TR. Canyon Geometry and the Nocturnal Urban Heat Island: Comparison of Scale Model and Field Observations. *J. Clim.* (1981)

km-scale summary

- First comprehensive analysis over CH
- Data publicly available for further analysis
- Higher UHI effect than expected (more than 3°C)
- Spatial analyses needed

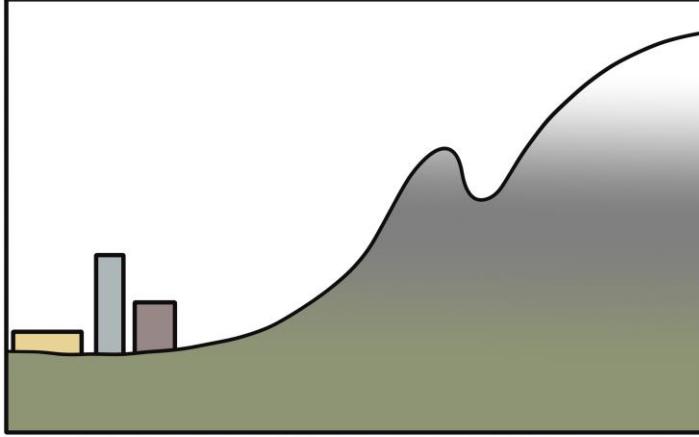




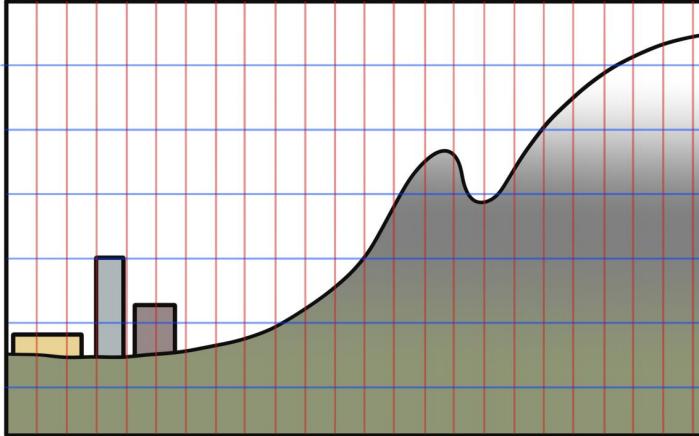
What we are working on

High resolution plans

High resolution plans

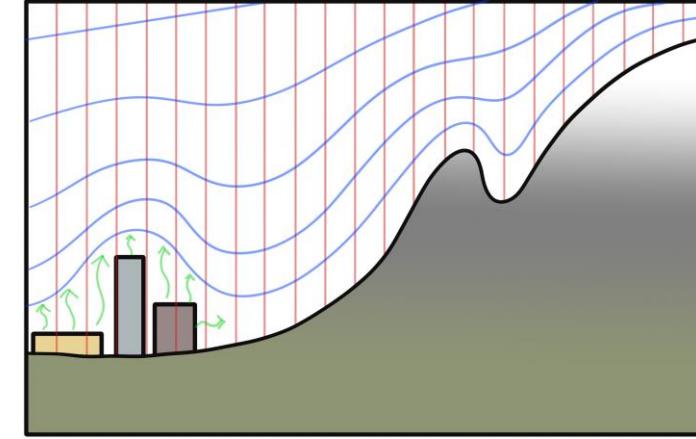


Regular grid + immersed boundary

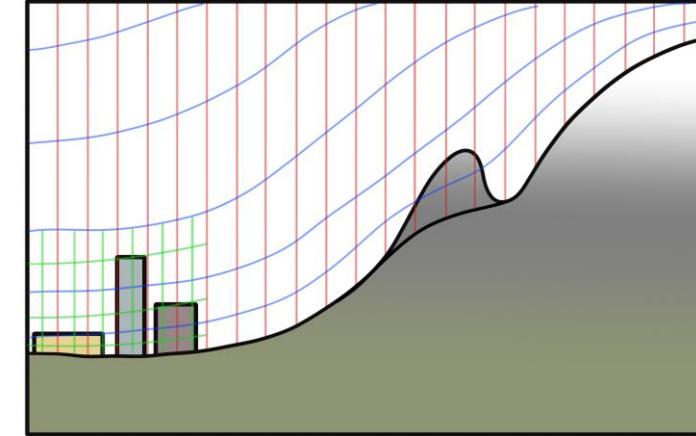


PALM
uDALES

Terrain-following "terra-urb++"



Terrain-following + immersed boundary



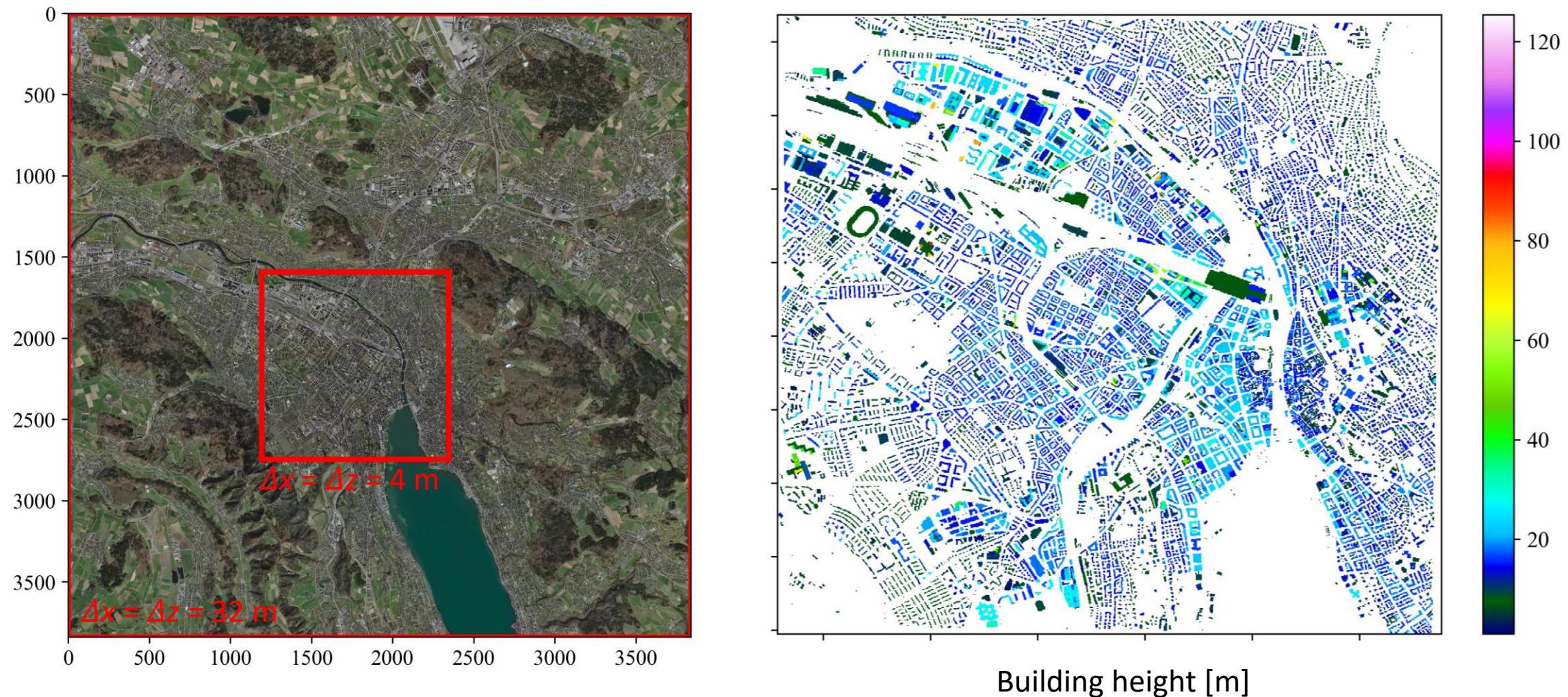
Option for
improvements with
CFD simulations / ML
/ statistical methods

Swiss 3D buildings data

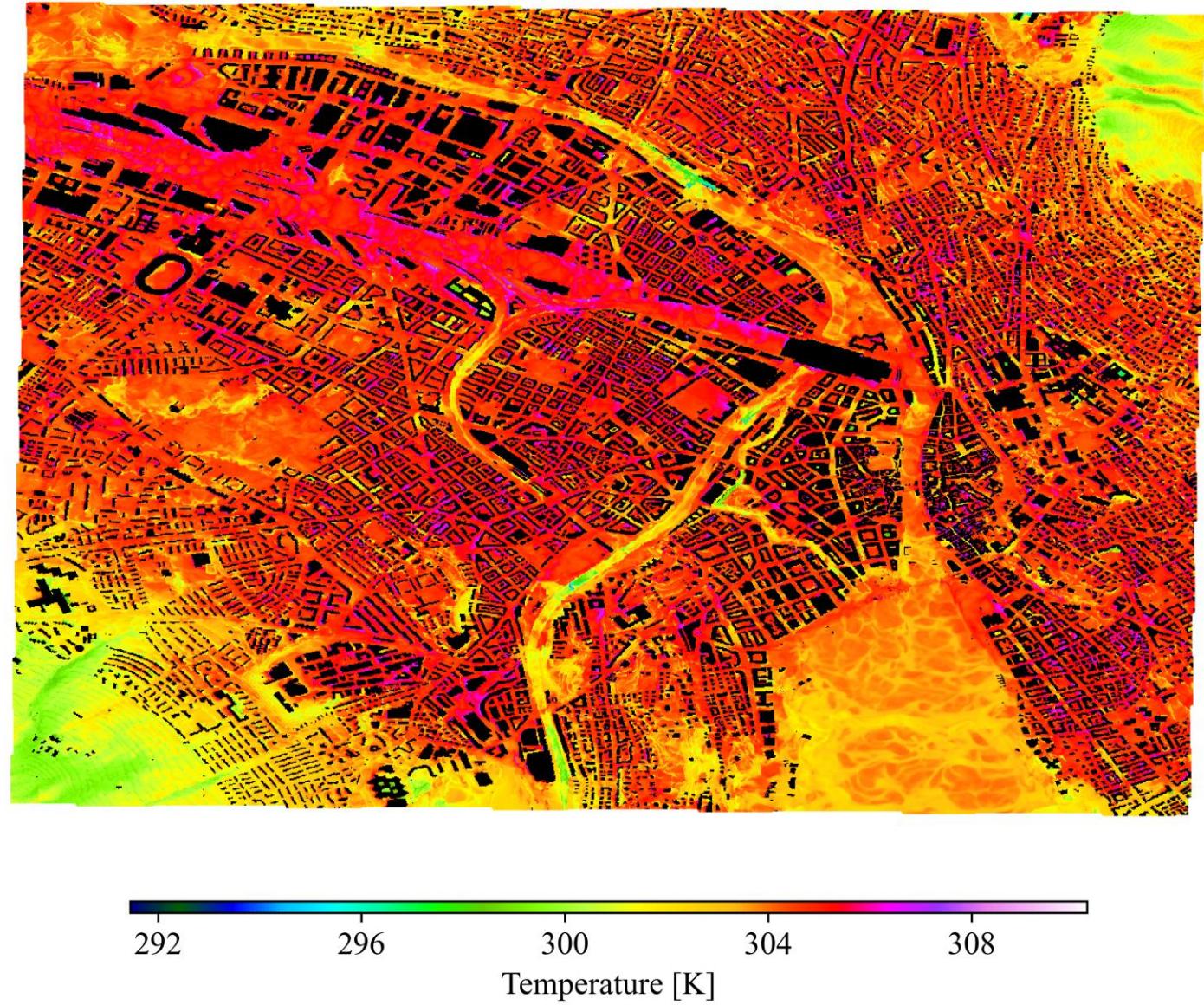
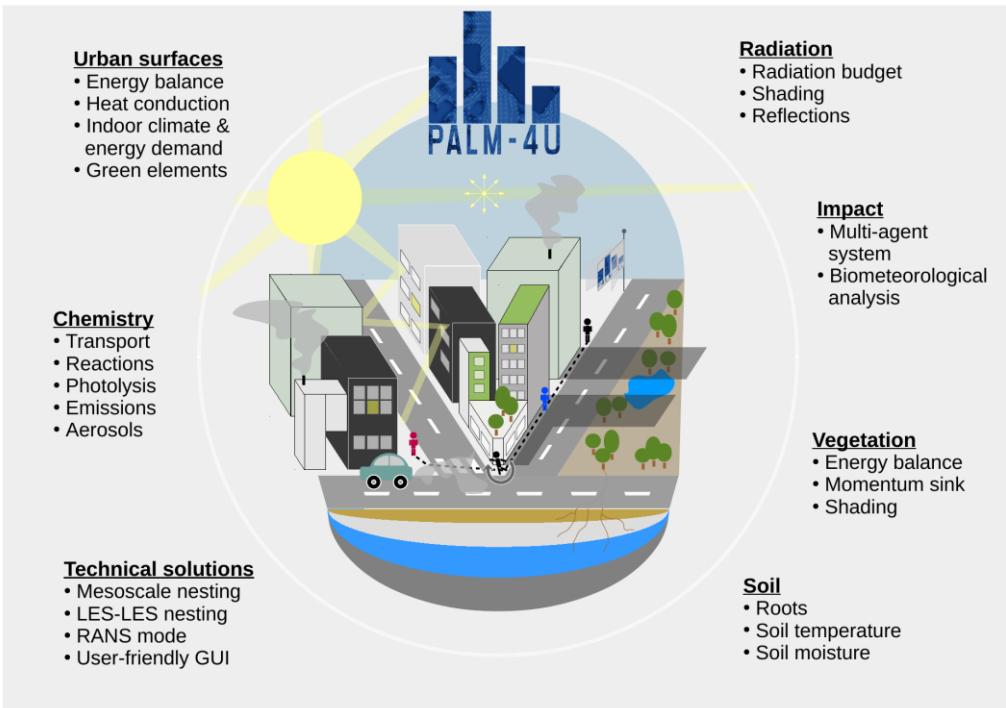
Precision: ±30cm to 50cm planimetric and altimetric



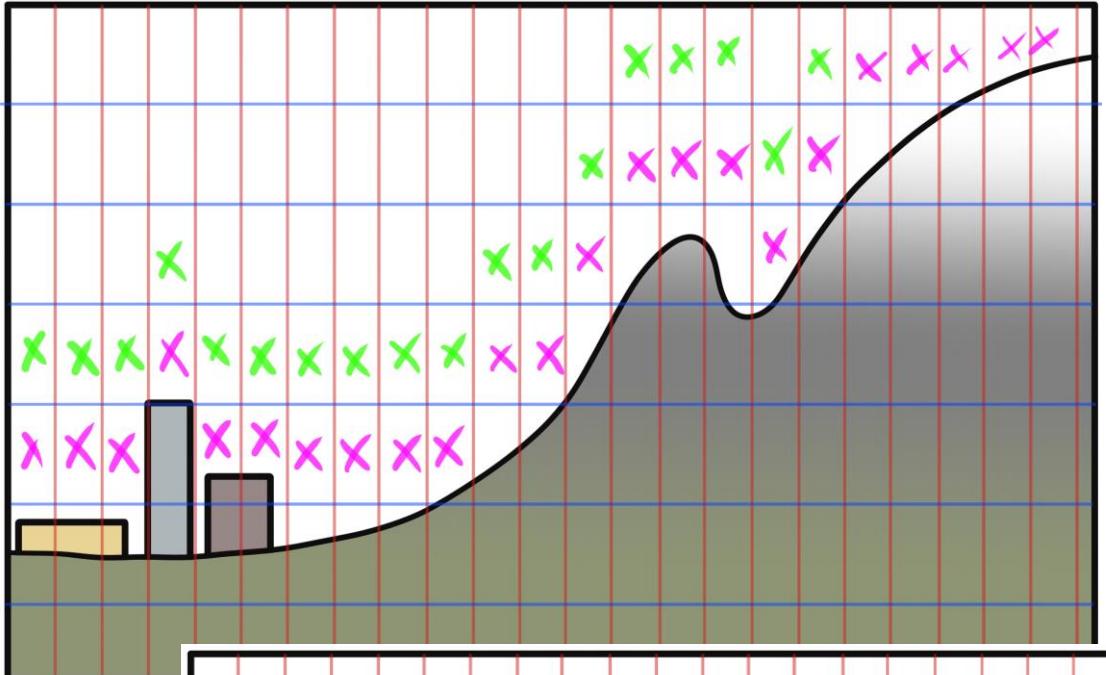
Preliminary investigation with PALM



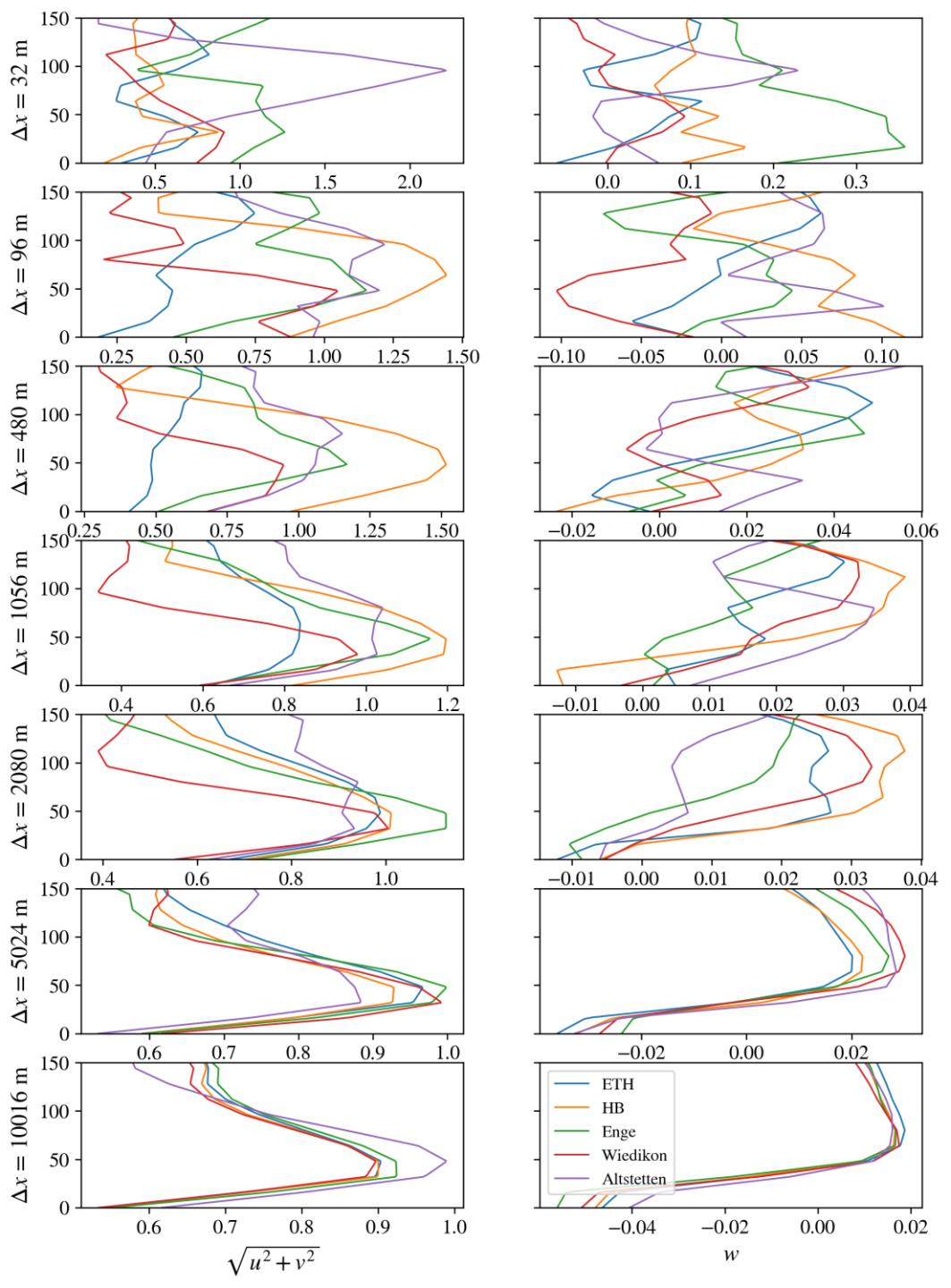
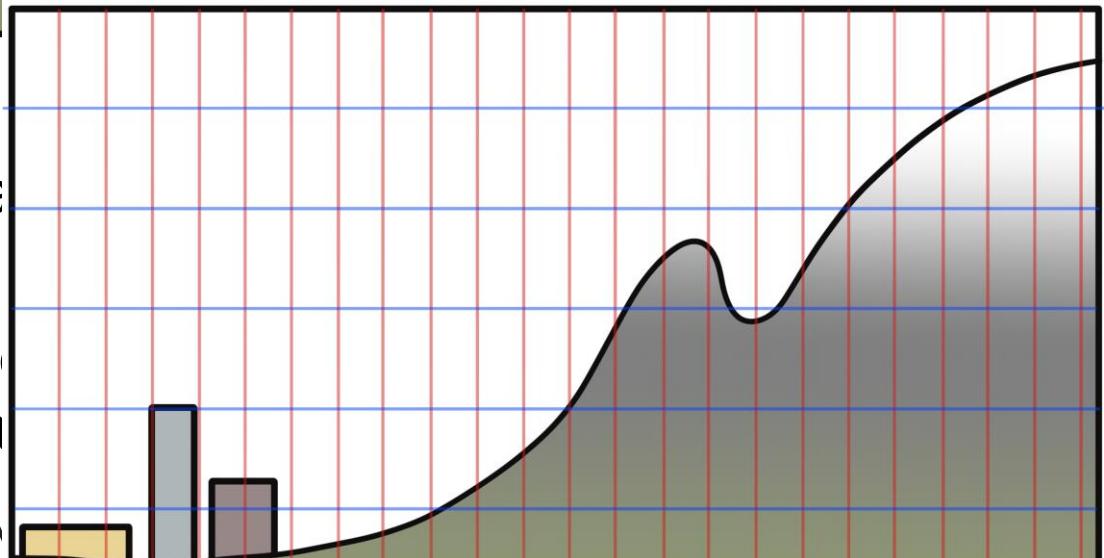
Preliminary PALM



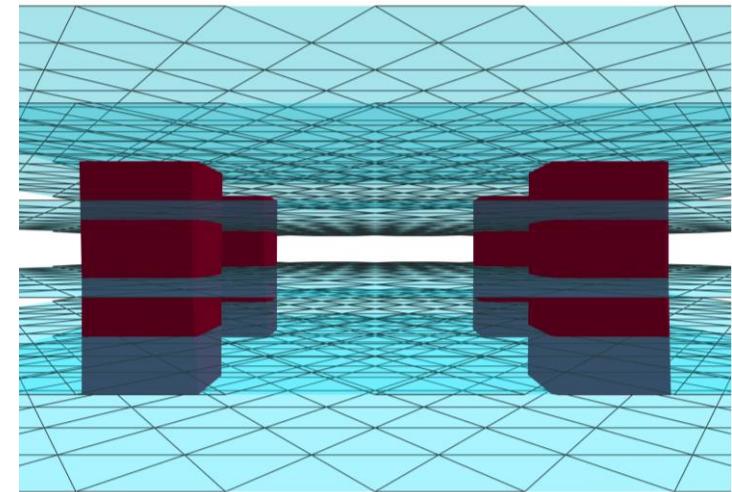
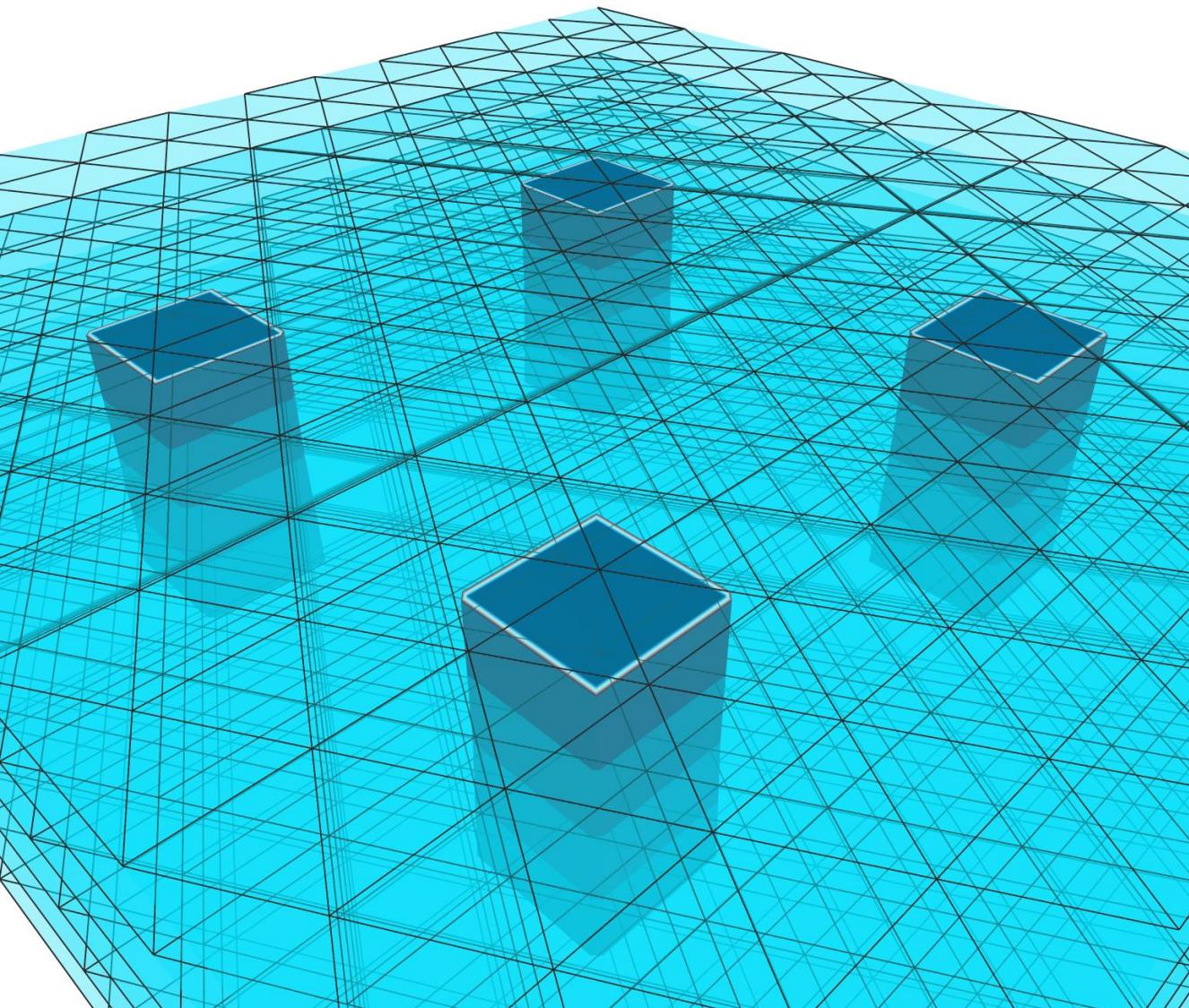
Regular \rightarrow terrain following



- At w varies
- Can and we a



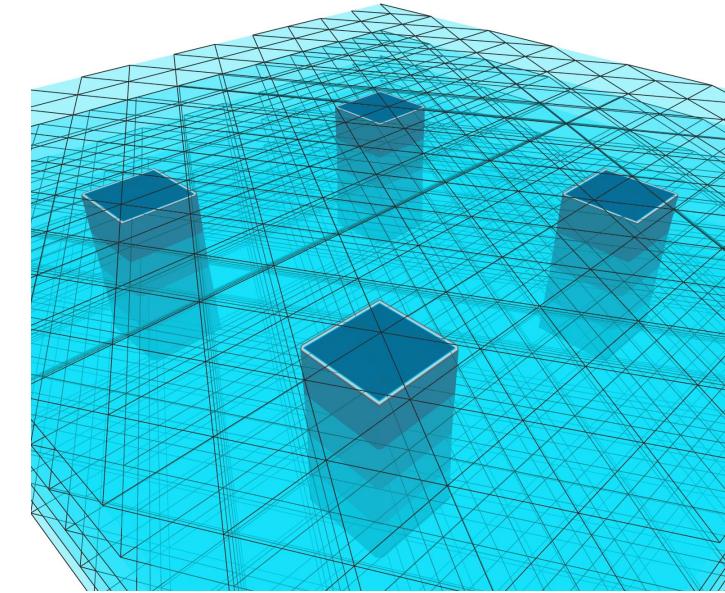
Immersed boundary method in a global model

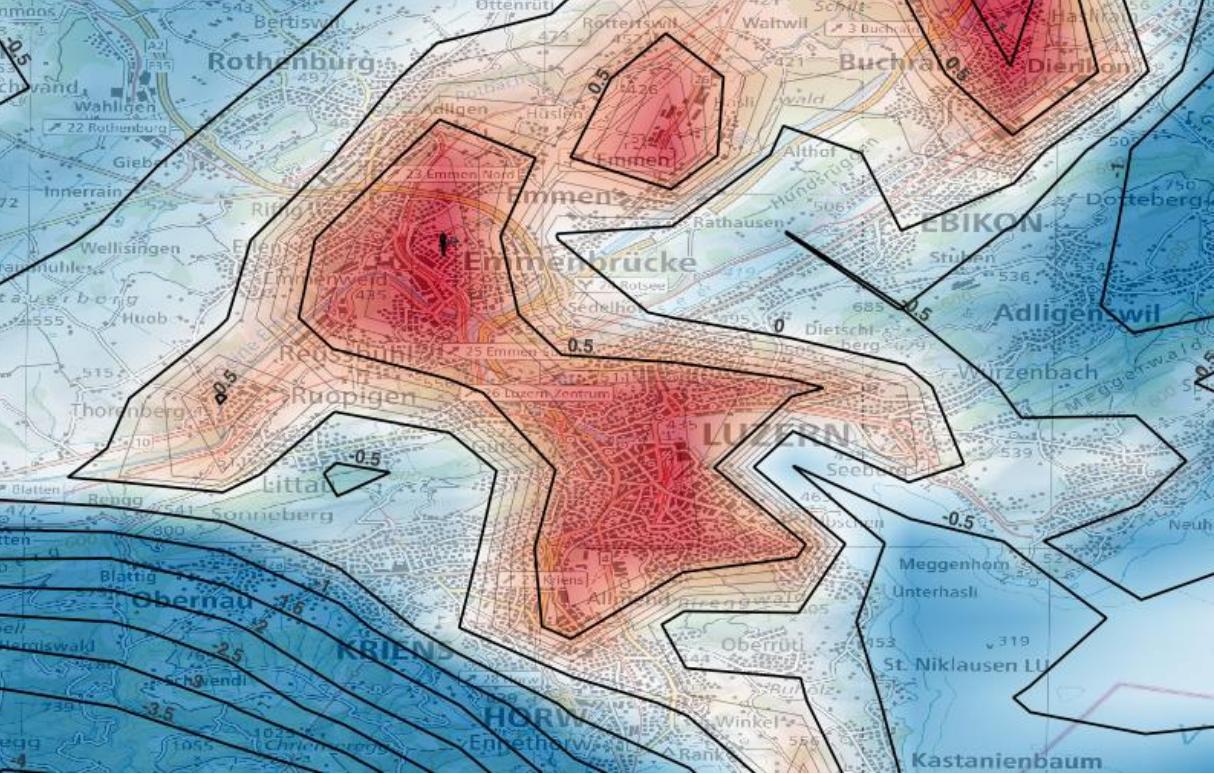


- IBM implemented with good results in the WRF model¹
- Promising literature on IBM in unstructured triangular grids

Questions for you

- Is anyone else working on this? Or planning to?
- Any pros / cons about the methodology?
- Any issues specific to ICON?
- Any criticism of existing options (e.g. PALM-4U, WRF-IBM, ...)
- Dynamics / parametrizations / numerics of particular interest?
- Scaling laws / similarities / assumptions...
- How to validate all this?
Comparisons with PALM / WRF-IBM, crowd-sourced measurements, high-res measurement campaigns
- Non-CH databases for surface / buildings?





Thank you for your attention

Any questions?