

# The plausible future climates: from the global to the city scale

*Pedro Matos Soares* ([pmsouares@fc.ul.pt](mailto:pmsouares@fc.ul.pt))



GEOSUSTAINED

GEOTERMIA SUPERFICIAL

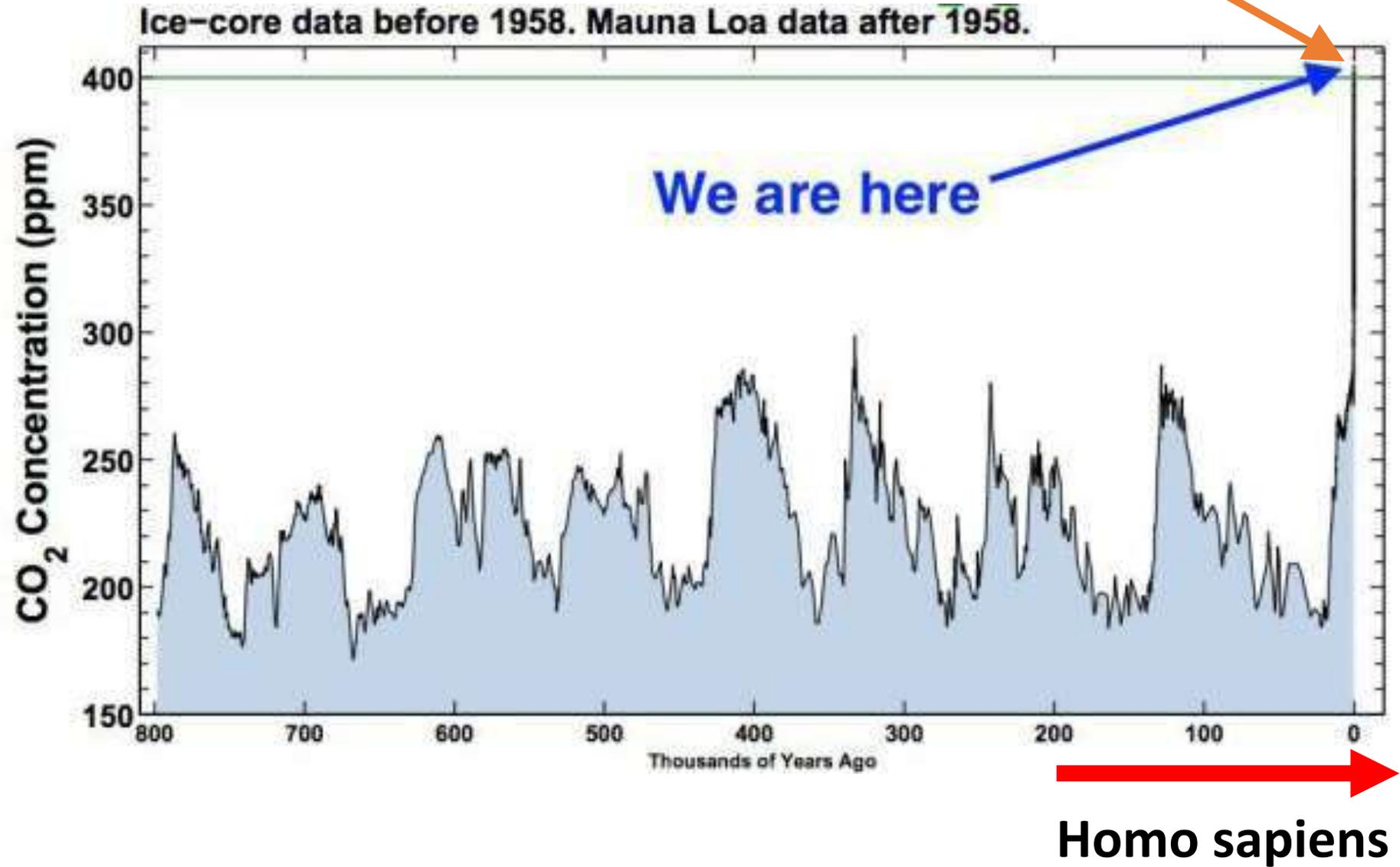
Perspetivas de aplicação em contexto urbano

06.12.2022

**The world we live**

**all impacting negatively natural  
and cultural sites**

416 ppm (October 2022)

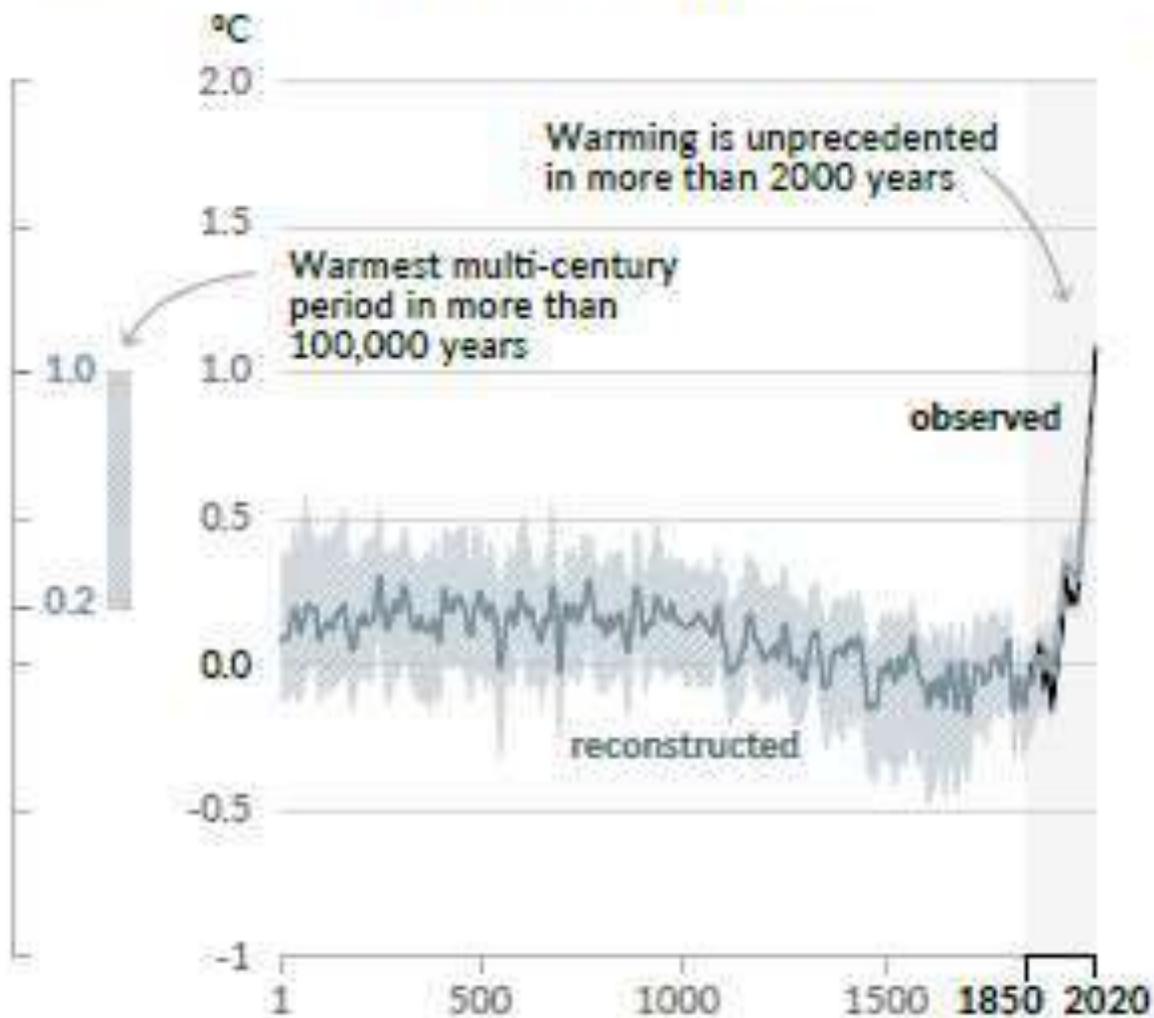


# Human influence has warmed the climate at an unprecedented rate in at least the last 2000y

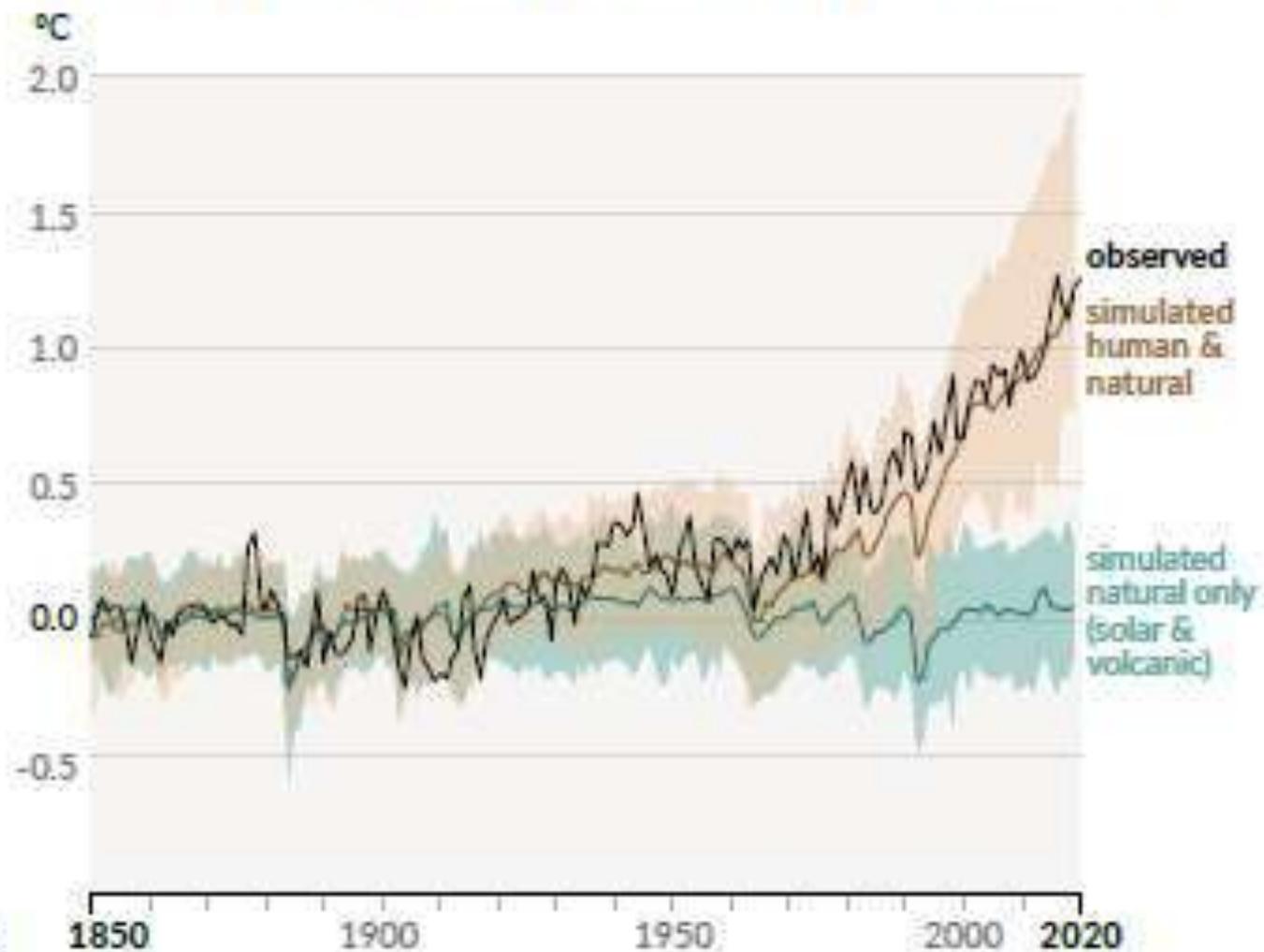
## Changes in global surface temperature relative to 1850-1900

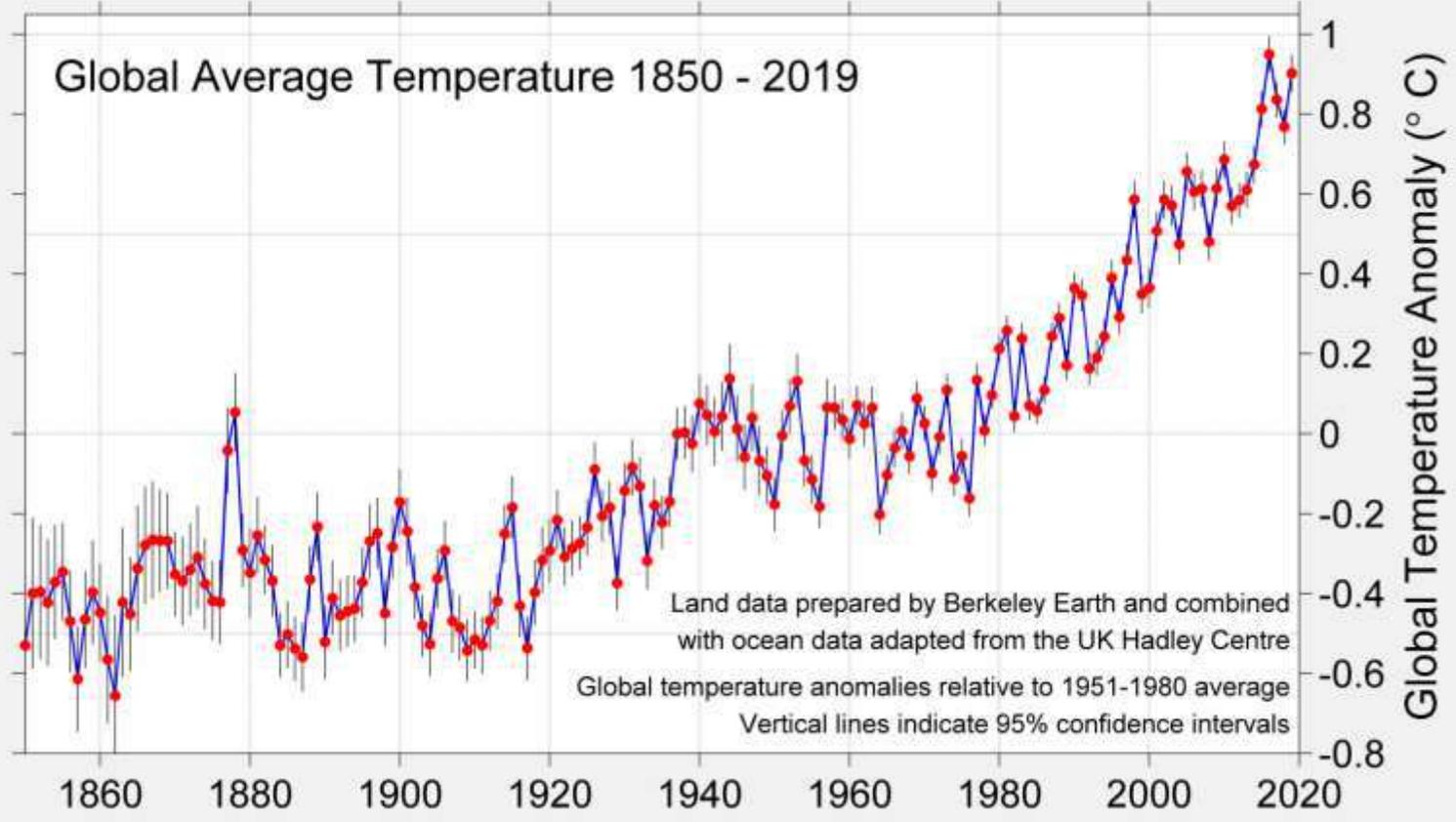
IPCC AR6 WGI, 2021

a) Change in global surface temperature (decadal average) as reconstructed (1-2000) and observed (1850-2020)



b) Change in global surface temperature (annual average) as observed and simulated using human & natural and only natural factors (both 1850-2020)

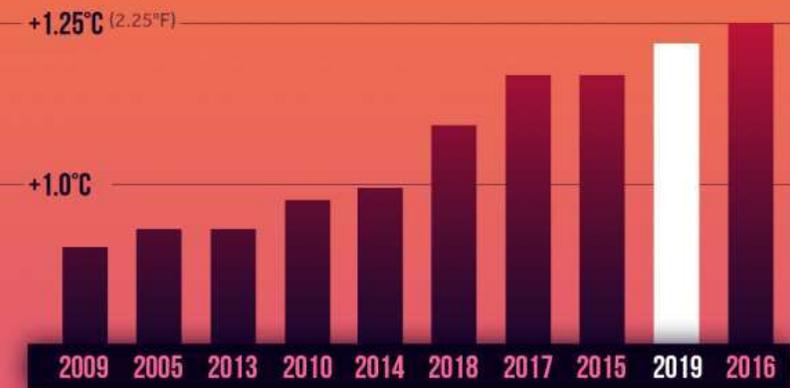




**the 19 warmest years occurred since 2000!**

### 10 HOTTEST YEARS ON RECORD GLOBALLY

Last 5 = Hottest 5



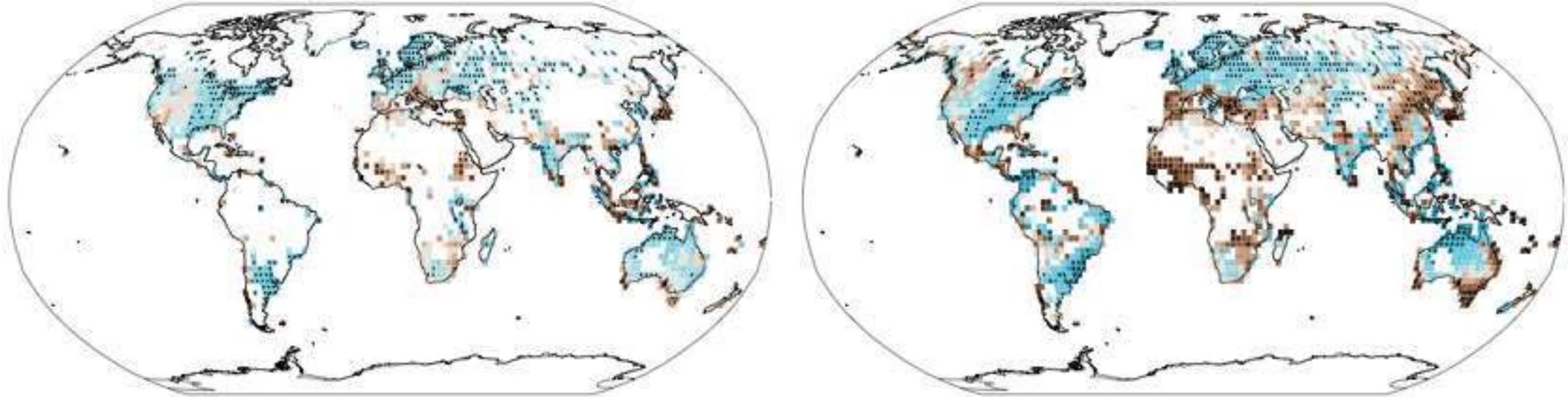
Source: NASA GISS & NOAA NCEI global temperature anomalies (°C) averaged and adjusted to early industrial baseline (1881-1910). Data as of 1/15/2020.

# Precipitation

## Observed change in annual precipitation over land

1901–2010

1951–2010

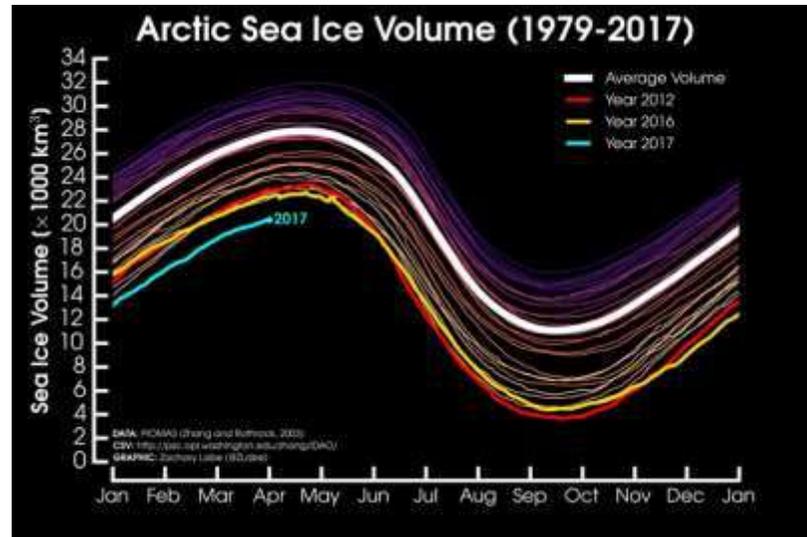
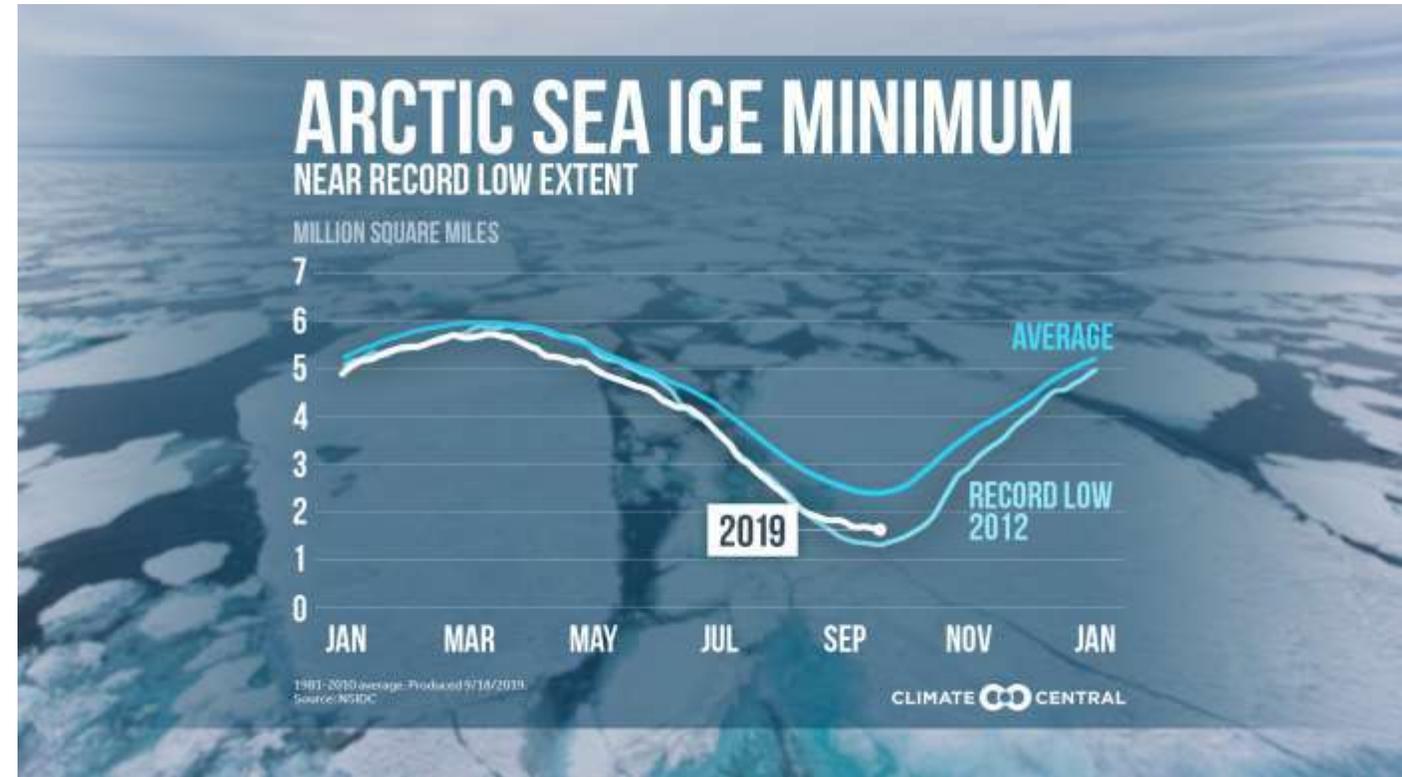
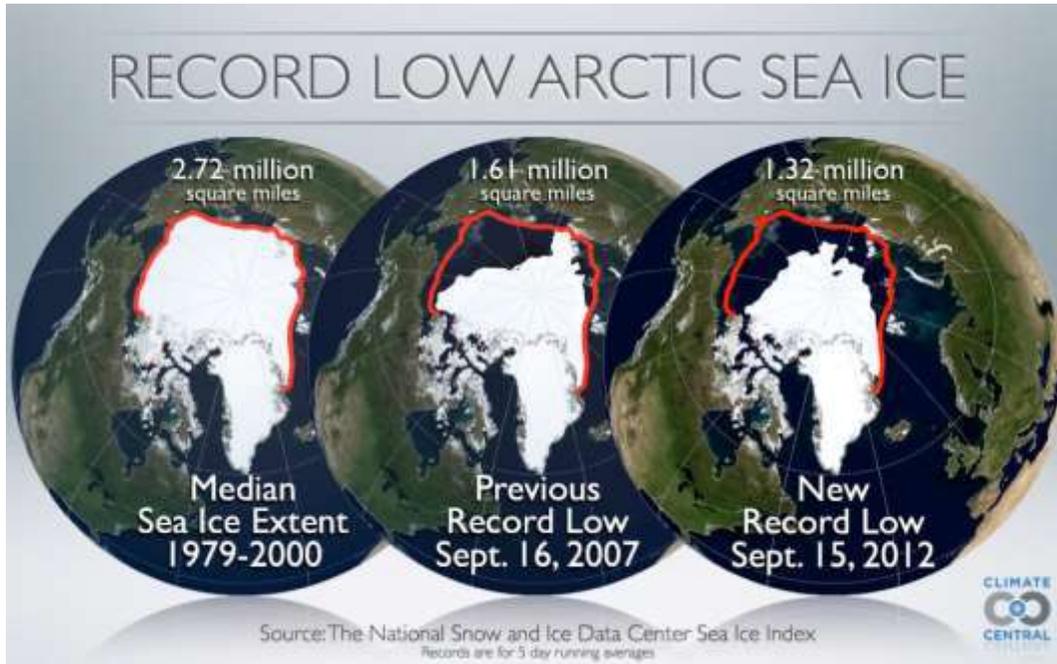


(mm yr<sup>-1</sup> per decade)

## Extremes

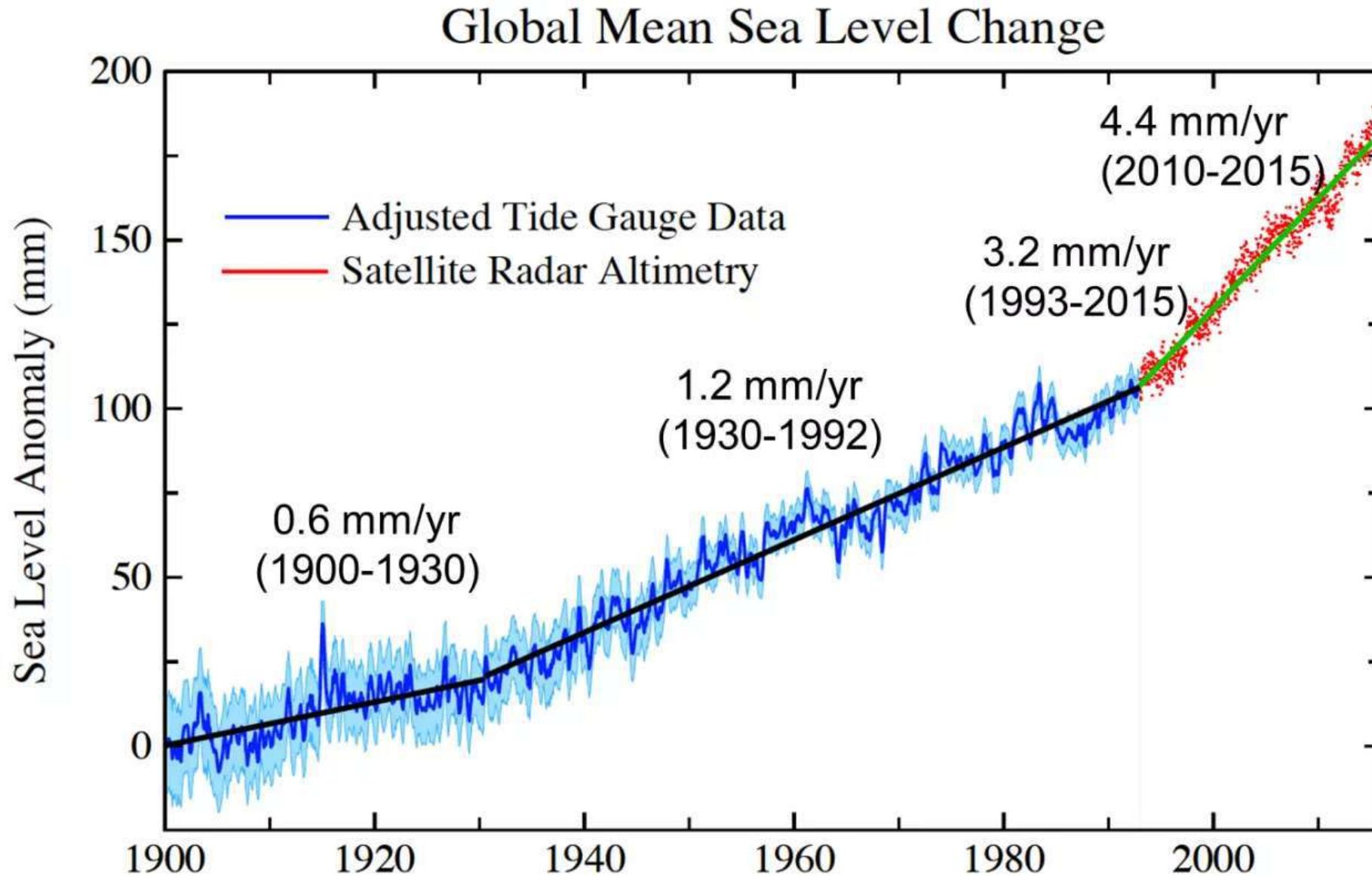
- More land regions where heavy precipitation has increased than where it has decreased.
- The frequency or intensity of heavy precipitation has likely increased in North America and Europe.

# Ice melting

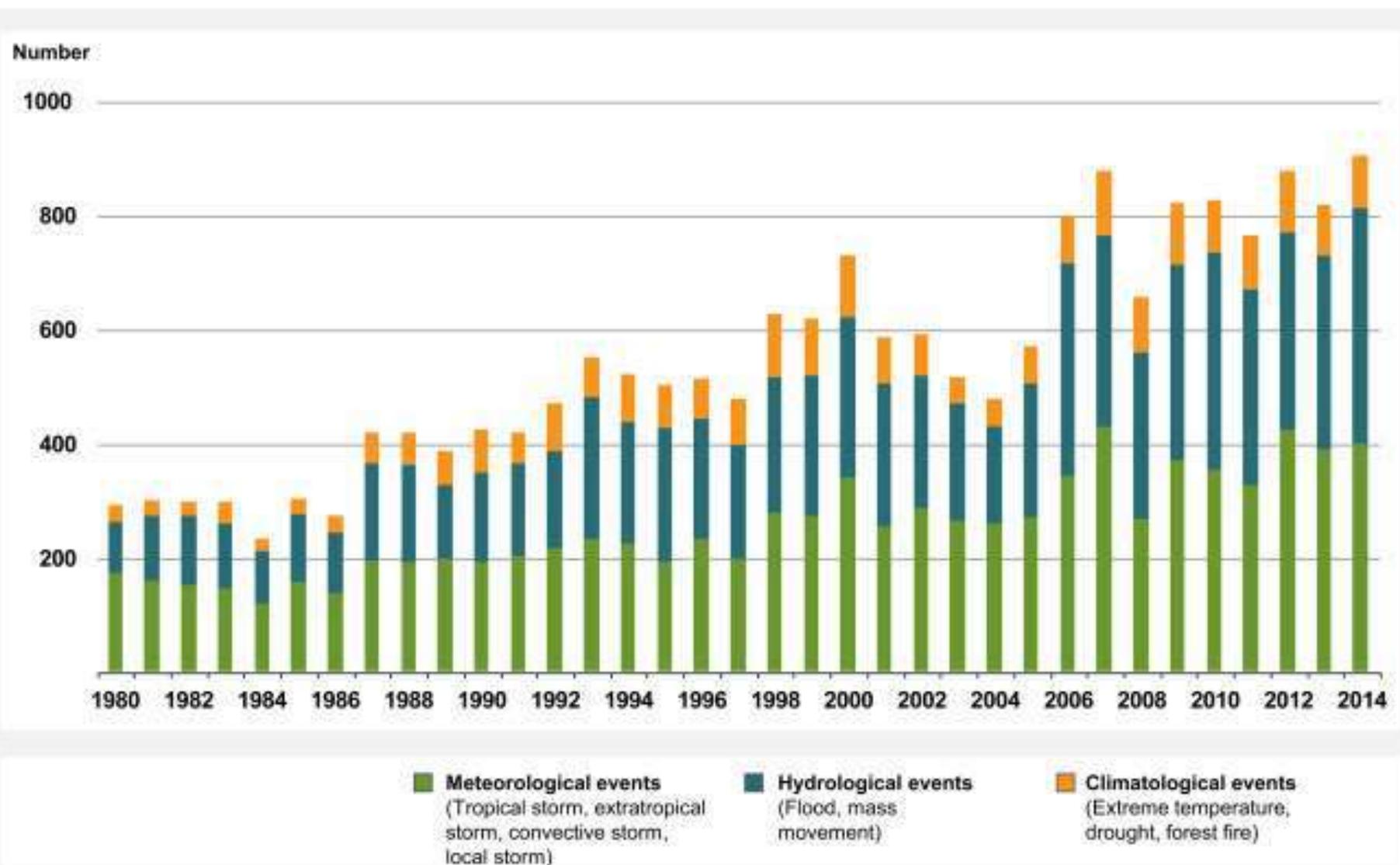


Since 1979, the volume of Summer Arctic Sea Ice has declined by more than **80%** and is accelerating...

warming (expansion) + melting = sea level rise



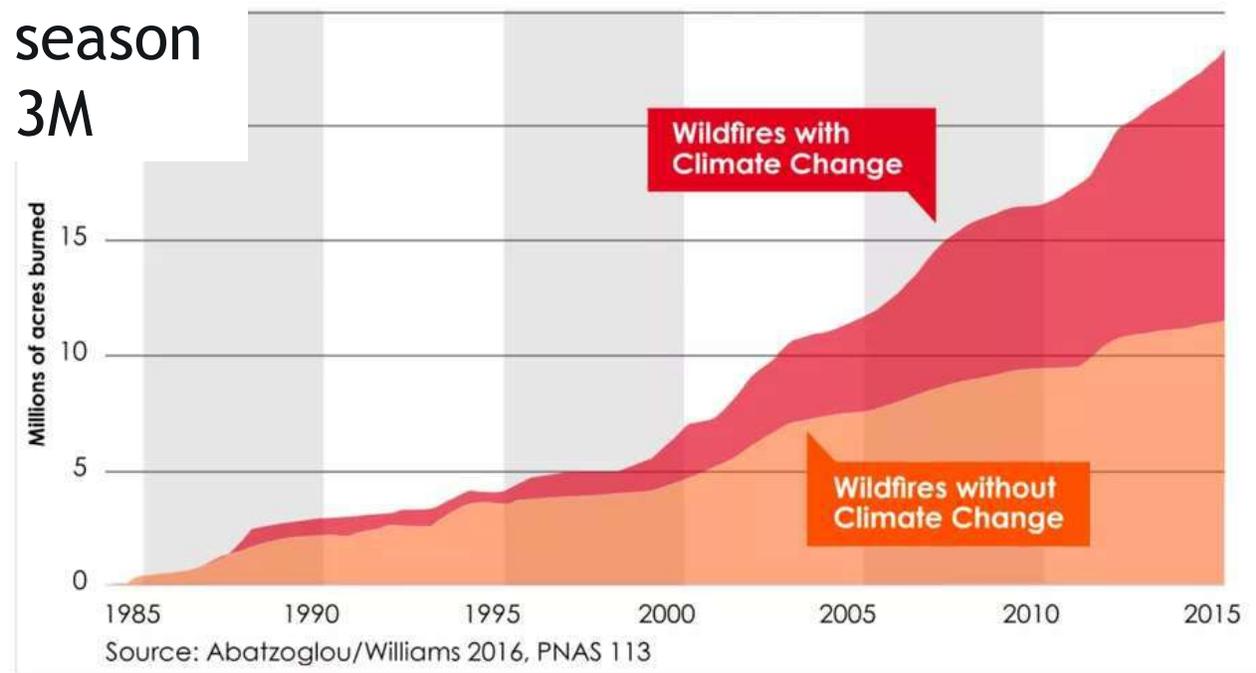
## Number of events



# Fires



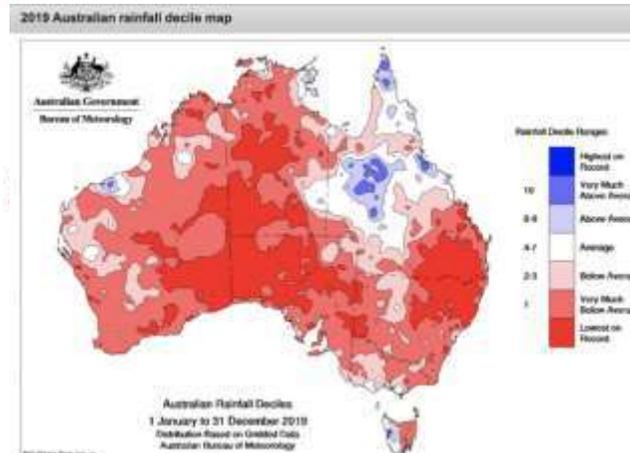
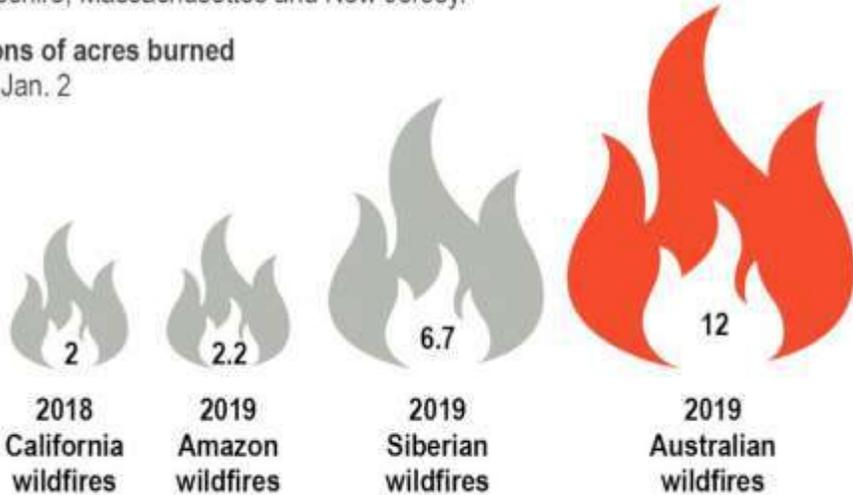
## 2020 worst fire season California - 3M



### Australia fires dwarf other major wildfires

The wildfires burning in Australia, covering roughly 12 million acres, are as large as the state of Maryland and bigger than several other states including Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New Jersey.

Millions of acres burned  
as of Jan. 2



### Australia fires compared to other major fire events

FIRE NAME	YEAR	NUMBER OF ACRES BURNED
Australia bushfires*	2019–20	25.5M
Brazilian Amazon fires over 12 months	2019	17.5M
Siberia fires in July	2019	6.4M
Alaska fires over the summer	2019	2.5M
Worst California wildfire season	2018	1.9M
Peshtigo fire: Worst fire in US history	1871	1.2M
Australia's Black Saturday bushfires	2009	1.1M
Latest California wildfire season	2019	260K
California Camp Fire	2018	153K

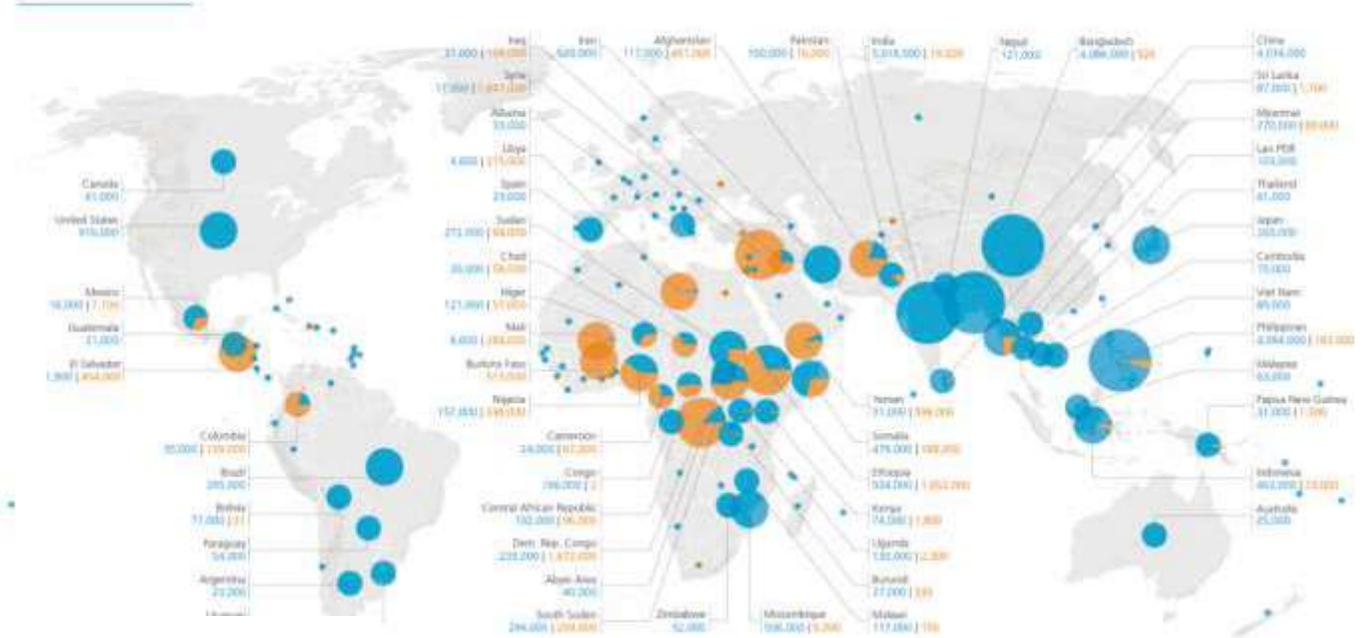
\*As of January 7, 2020

Sources: Reuters; IPNE; NASA; Cal Fire; Weather.gov; National Museum Australia

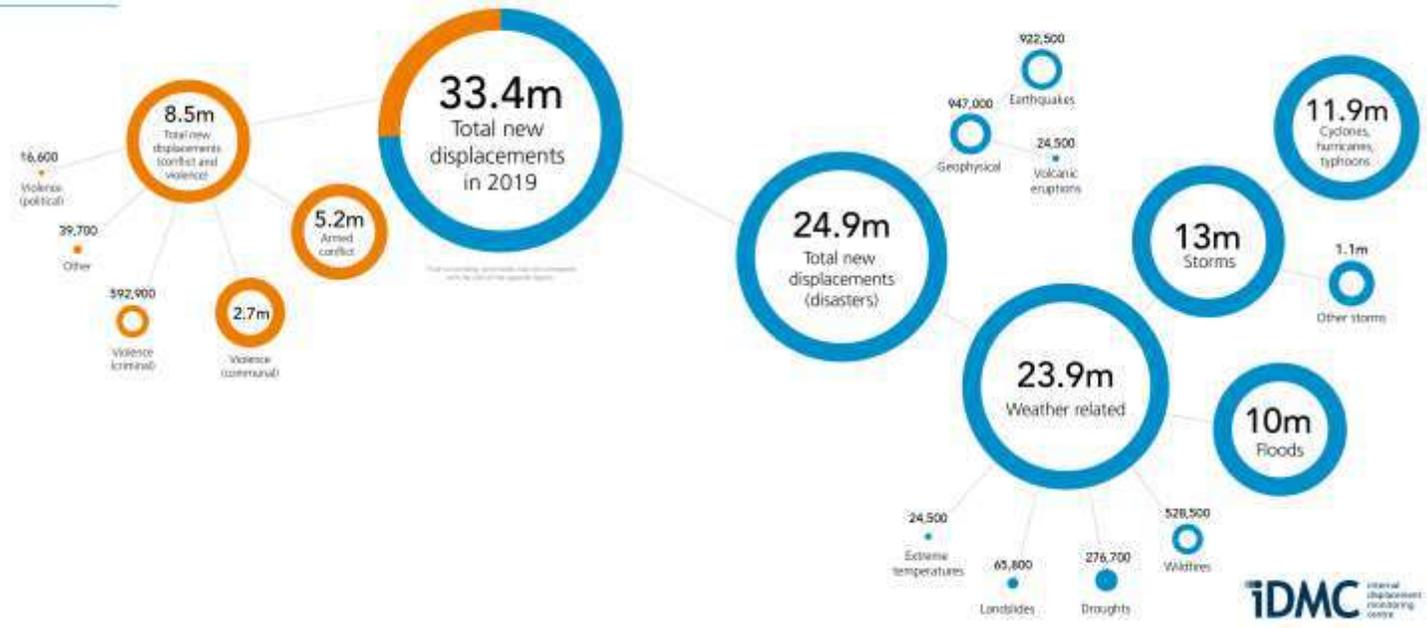
# Displacements

## New displacements by conflict and disasters in 2019

Total 33.4 M  
Disasters 24.9M  
Conflicts 8.5 M



New displacements in 2019: breakdown for conflict and disasters



In total new displacements value exceeds 20,000. Due to rounding, some totals may not correspond with the sum of the separate figures. Data not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IDMC.

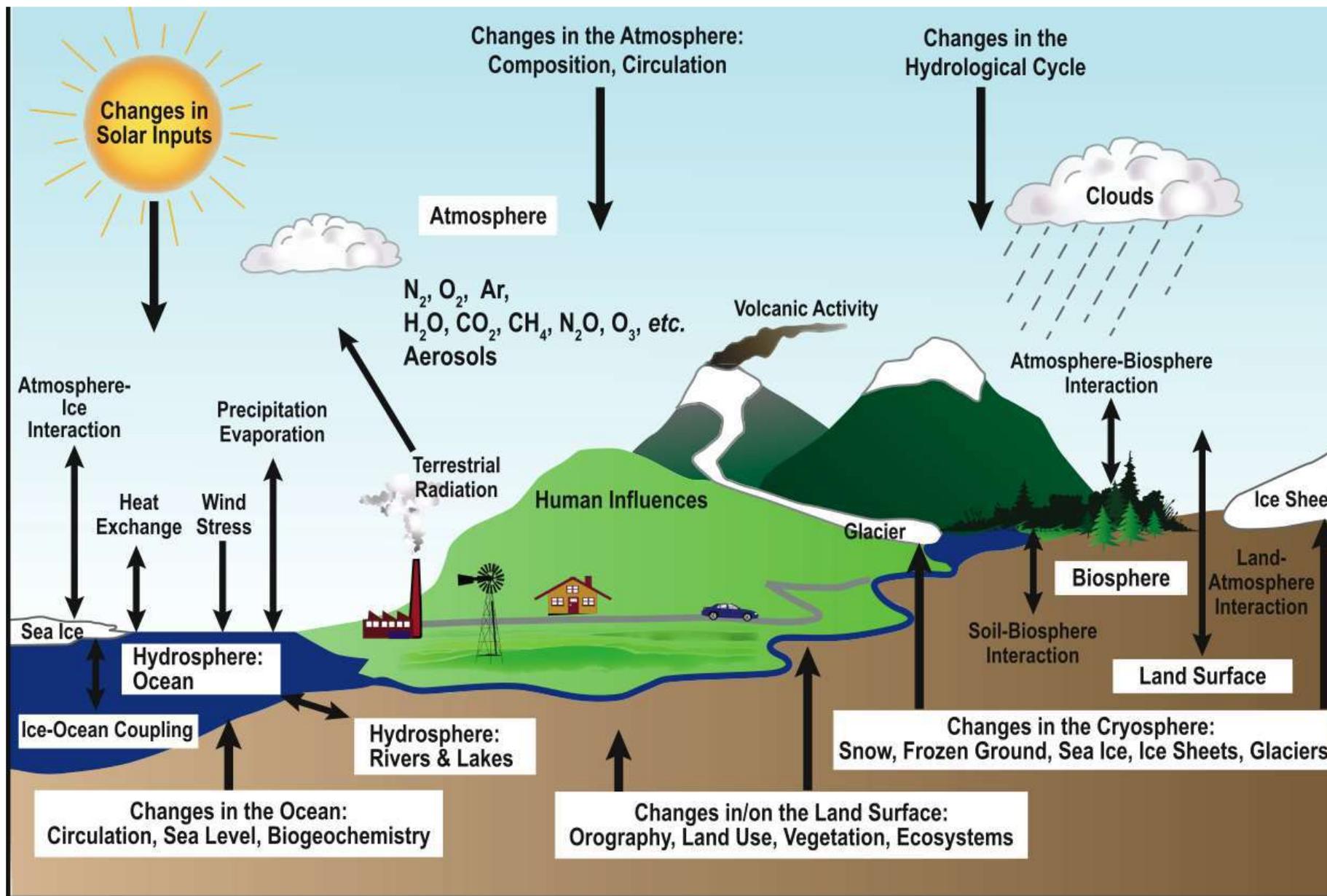
How do we study the present climate and project the **future climate?**

Observations  
Climate Models  
Reanalysis

**only  
Models**

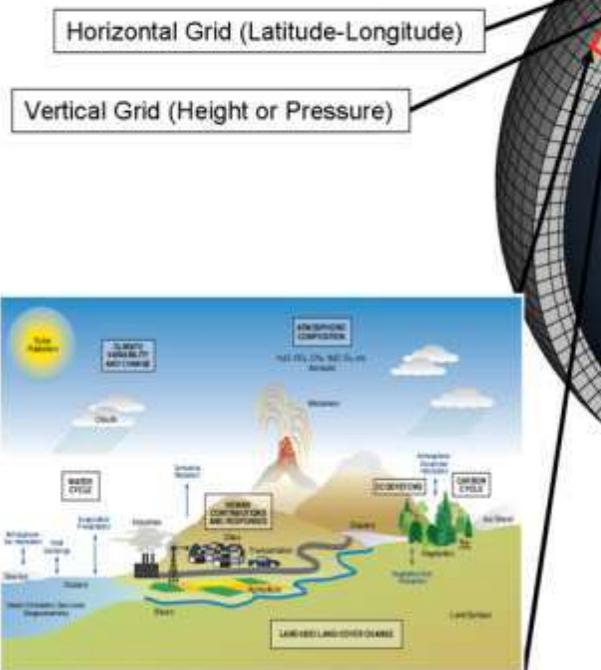
Global Climate  
Models  
**GCMs**  
Earth System  
Models  
**ESMs**

# The climate system

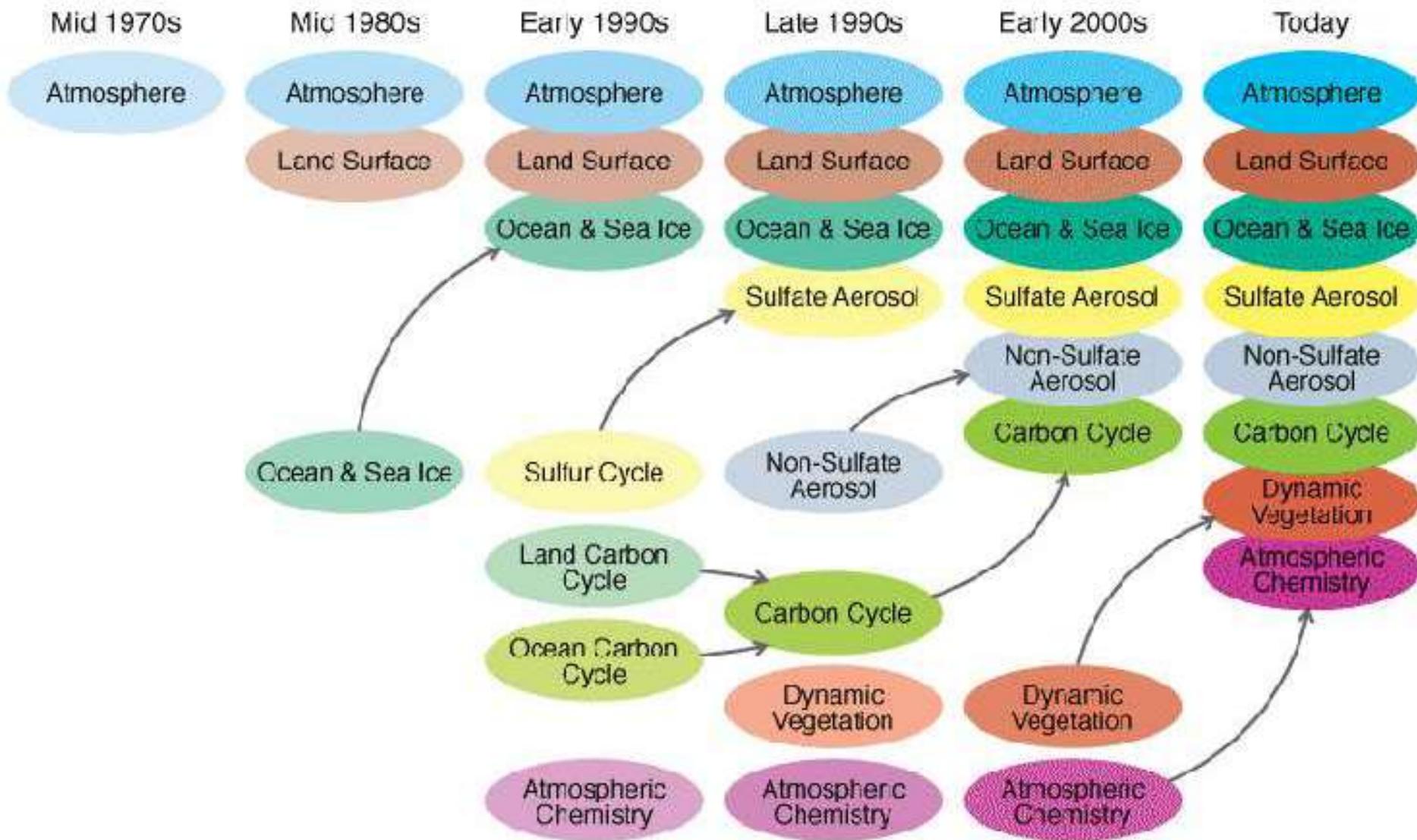


# Global Climate

## Schematic for Global Atmospheric Model



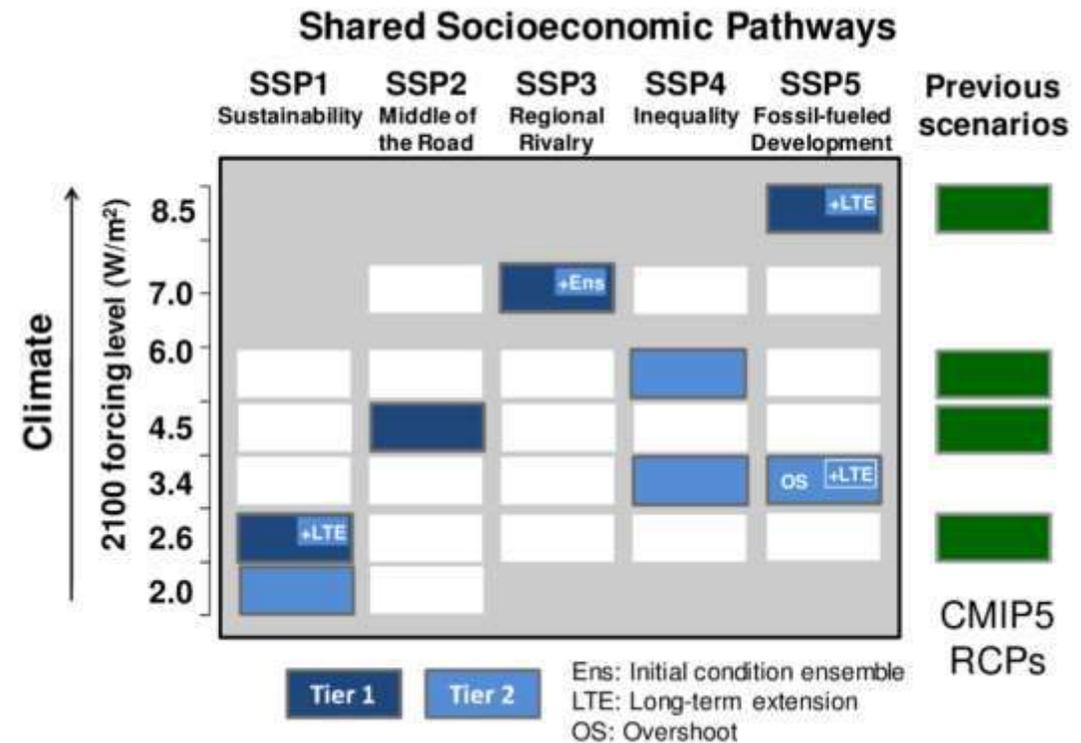
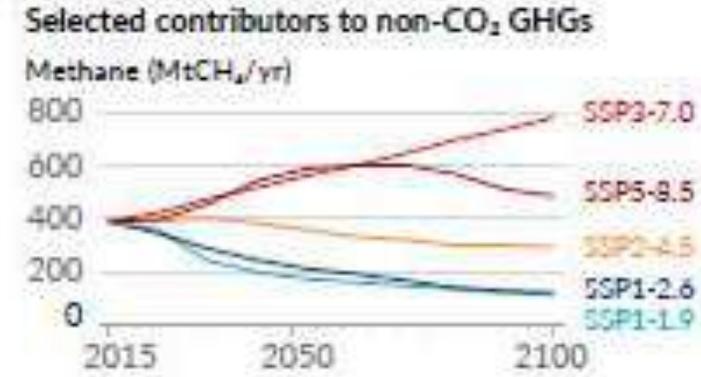
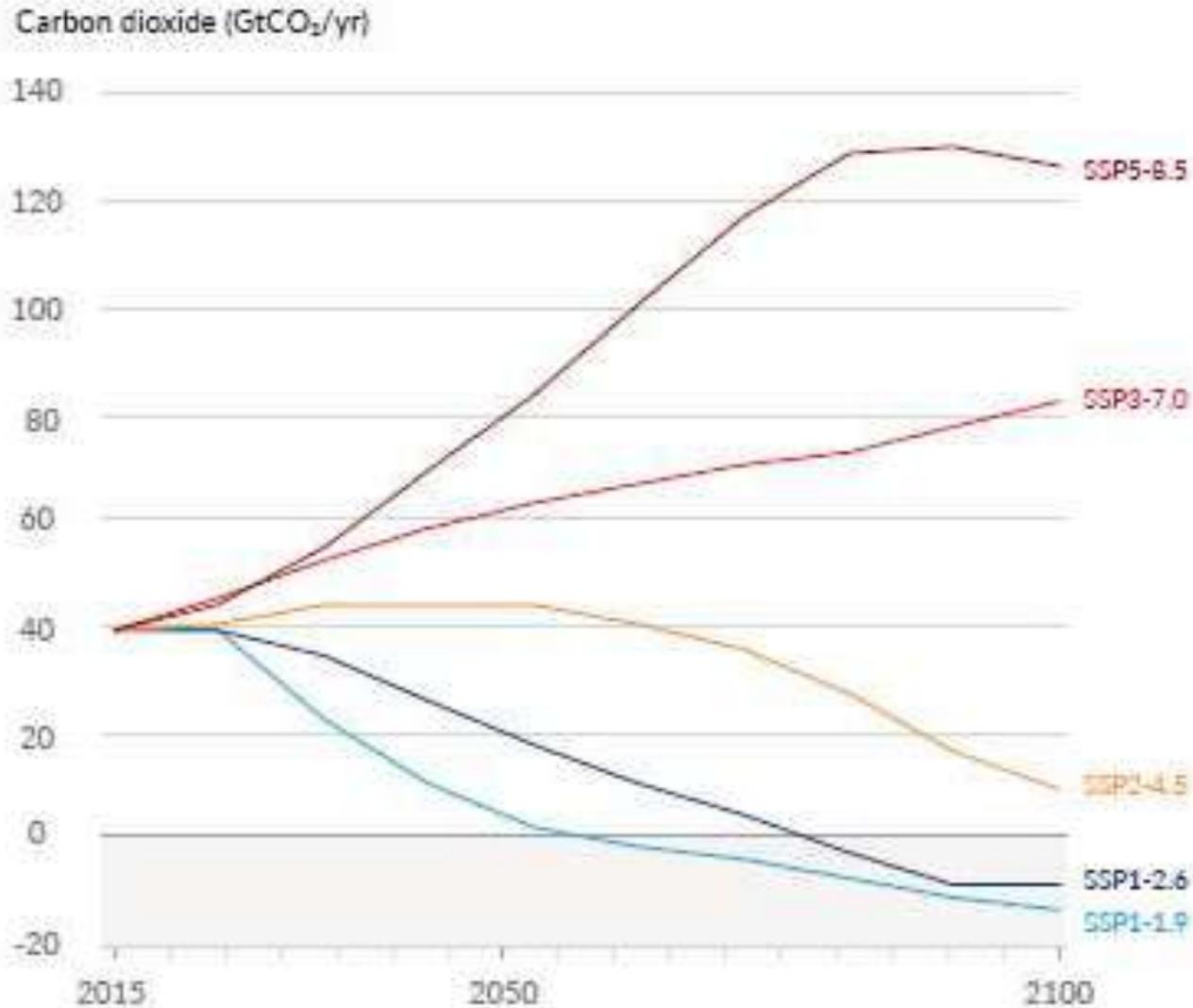
## Development of Climate Models



# IPCC AR6 CMIP6 Earth System Modelling Future climate

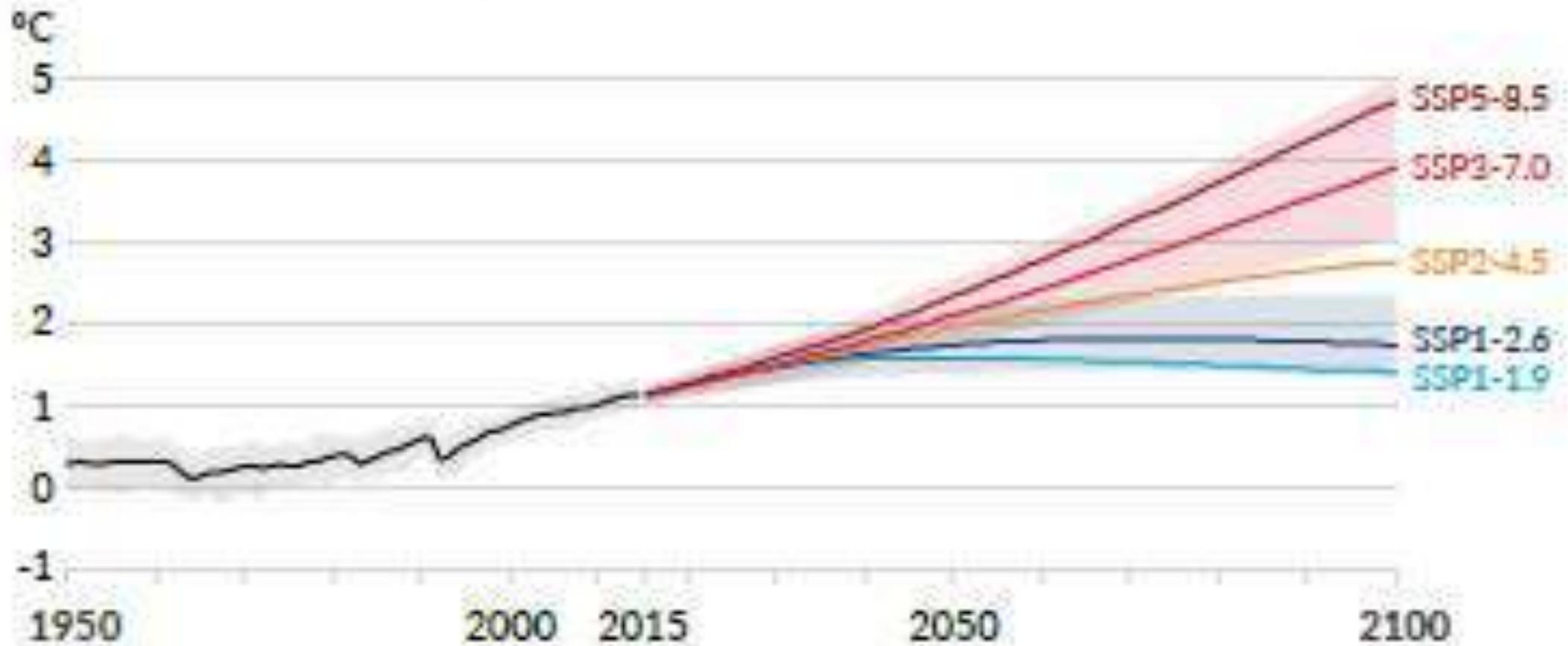
# Shared socioeconomic pathways and Future emissions

a) Future annual emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> (left) and of a subset of key non-CO<sub>2</sub> drivers (right), across five illustrative scenarios



Human activities affect all the major climate system components, with some responding over decades and others over centuries

a) Global surface temperature change relative to 1850-1900

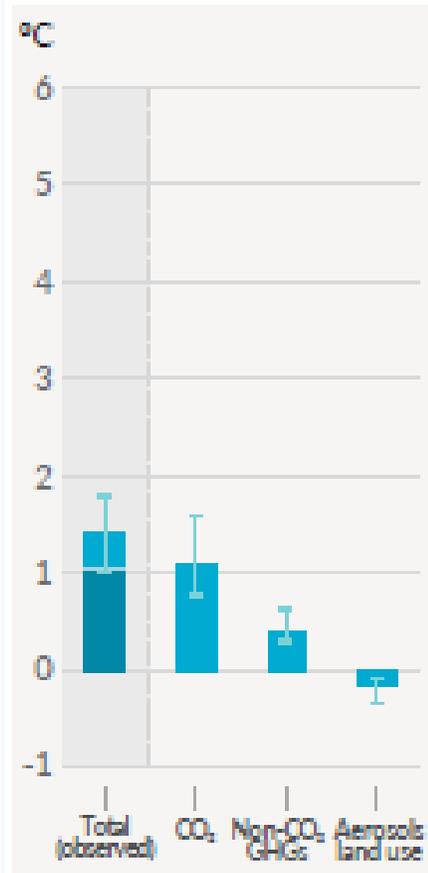


# Mitigation is vital

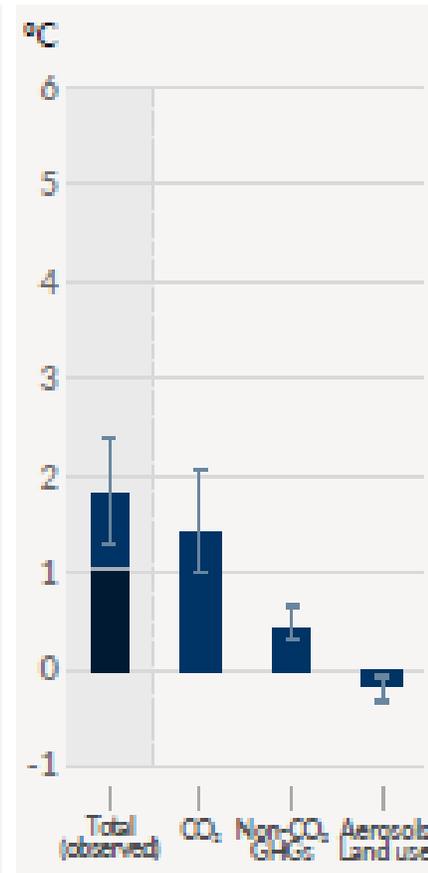
b) Contribution to global surface temperature increase from different emissions, with a dominant role of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Change in global surface temperature in 2081-2100 relative to 1850-1900 (°C)

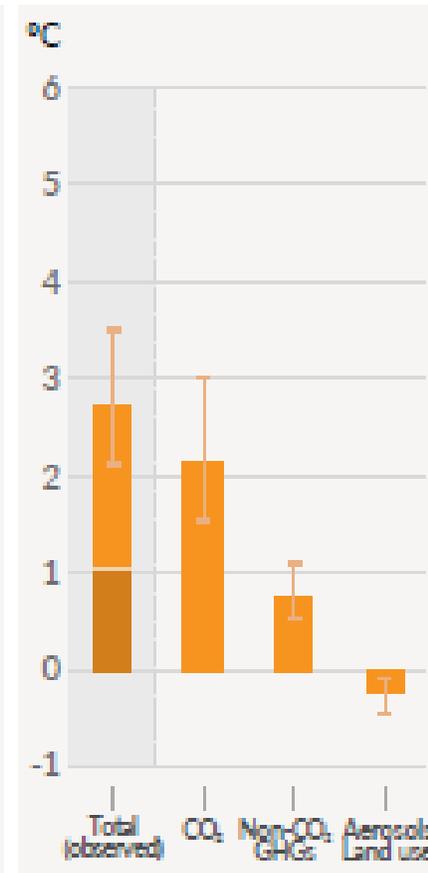
SSP1-1.9



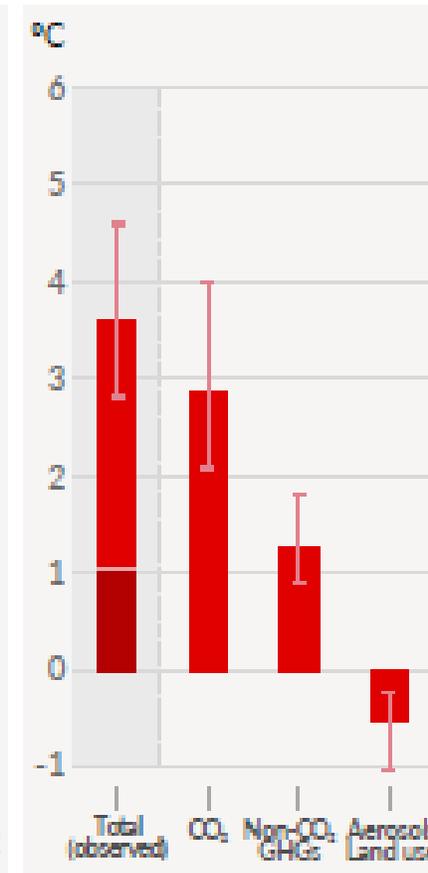
SSP1-2.6



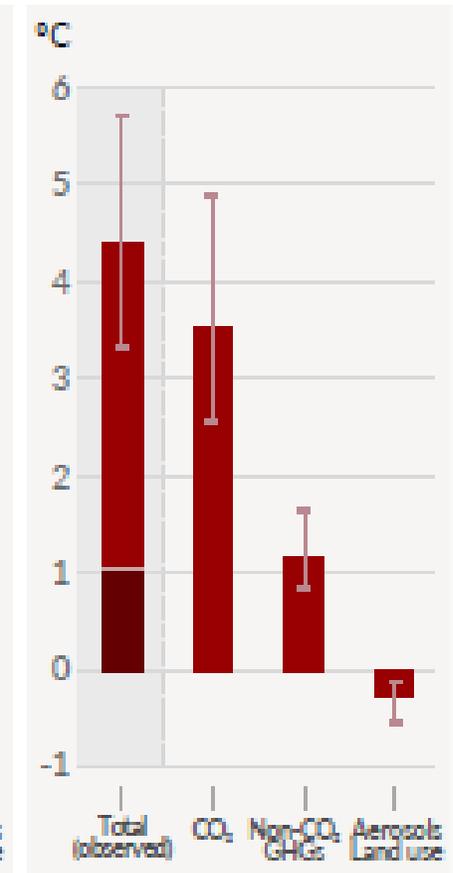
SSP2-4.5



SSP3-7.0



SSP5-8.5

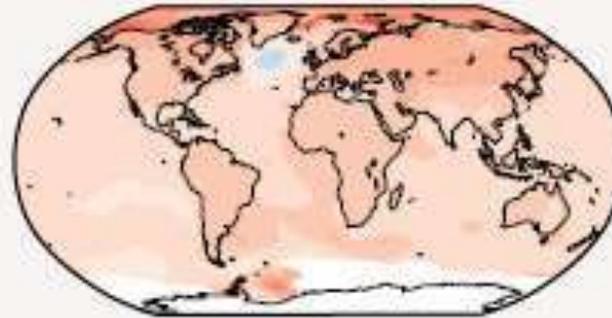


Total warming (observed warming to date in darker shade), warming from CO<sub>2</sub>, warming from non-CO<sub>2</sub> GHGs and cooling from changes in aerosols and land use

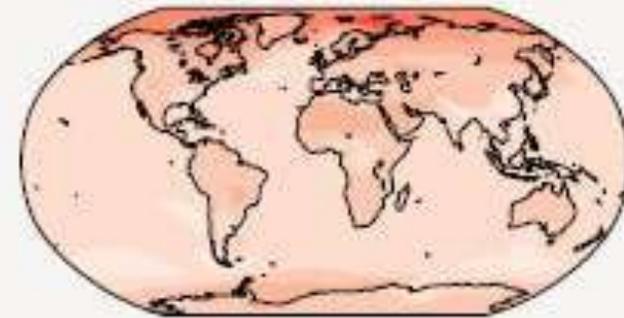
### a) Annual mean temperature change (°C) at 1 °C global warming

Warming at 1 °C affects all continents and is generally larger over land than over the oceans in both observations and models. Across most regions, observed and simulated patterns are consistent.

Observed change per 1 °C global warming



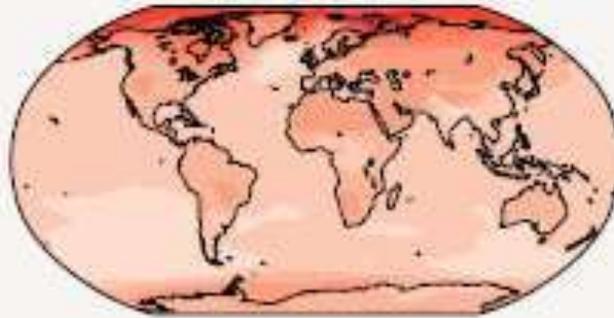
Simulated change at 1 °C global warming



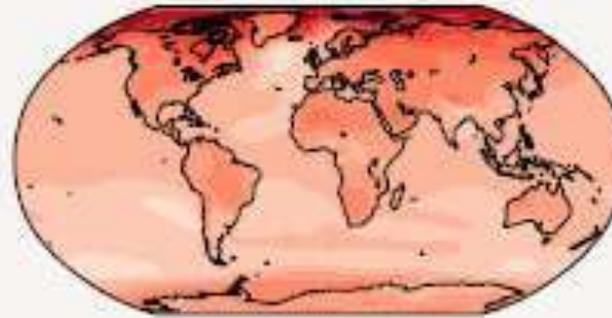
### b) Annual mean temperature change (°C) relative to 1850-1900

Across warming levels, land areas warm more than oceans, and the Arctic and Antarctica warm more than the tropics.

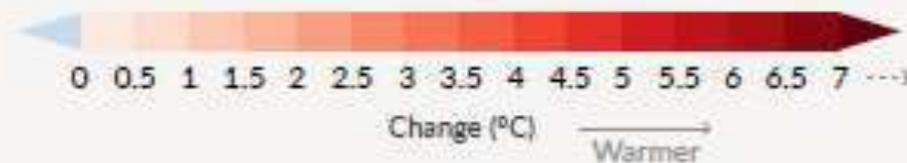
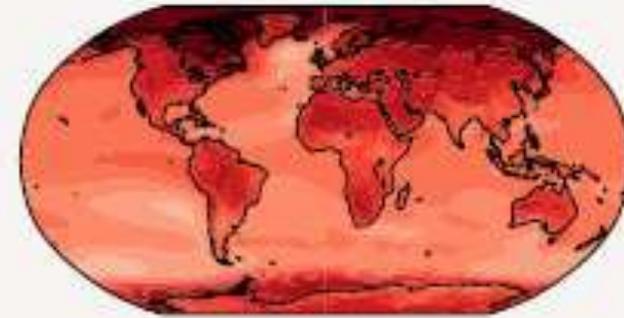
Simulated change at 1.5 °C global warming



Simulated change at 2 °C global warming



Simulated change at 4 °C global warming

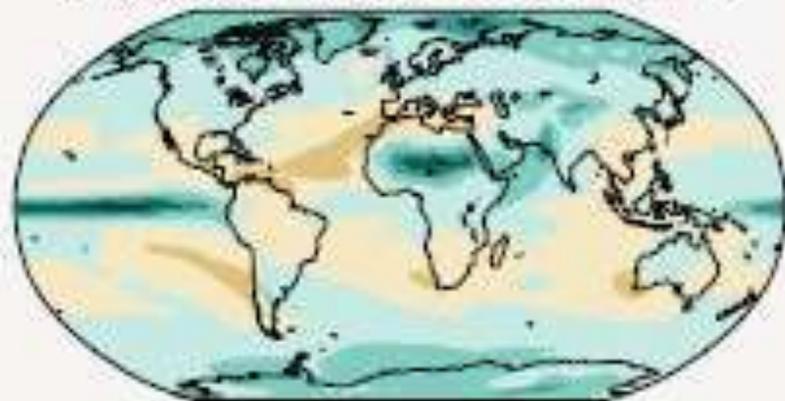


With every increment of global warming, changes get larger in regional mean temperature, precipitation and soil moisture

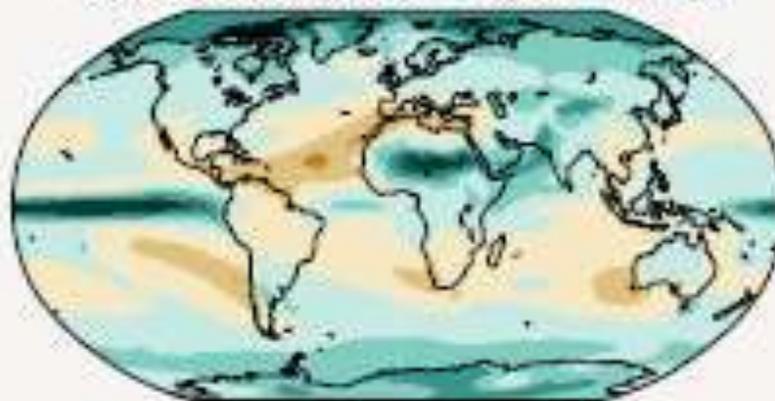
c) Annual mean precipitation change (%) relative to 1850-1900

Precipitation is projected to increase over high latitudes, the equatorial Pacific and parts of the monsoon regions, but decrease over parts of the subtropics and in limited areas of the tropics.

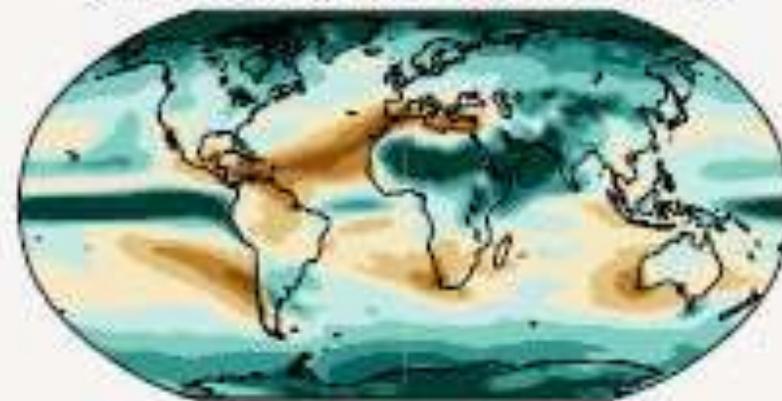
Simulated change at 1.5 °C global warming



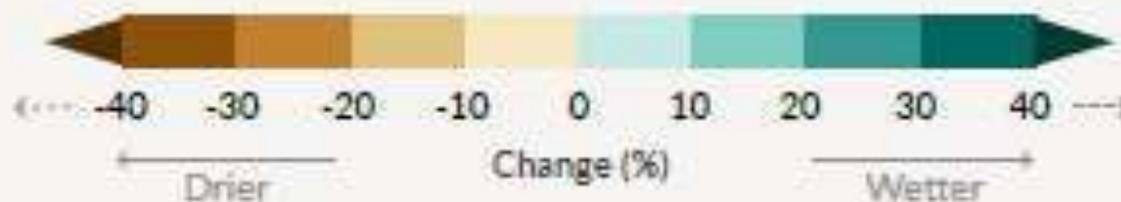
Simulated change at 2 °C global warming



Simulated change at 4 °C global warming

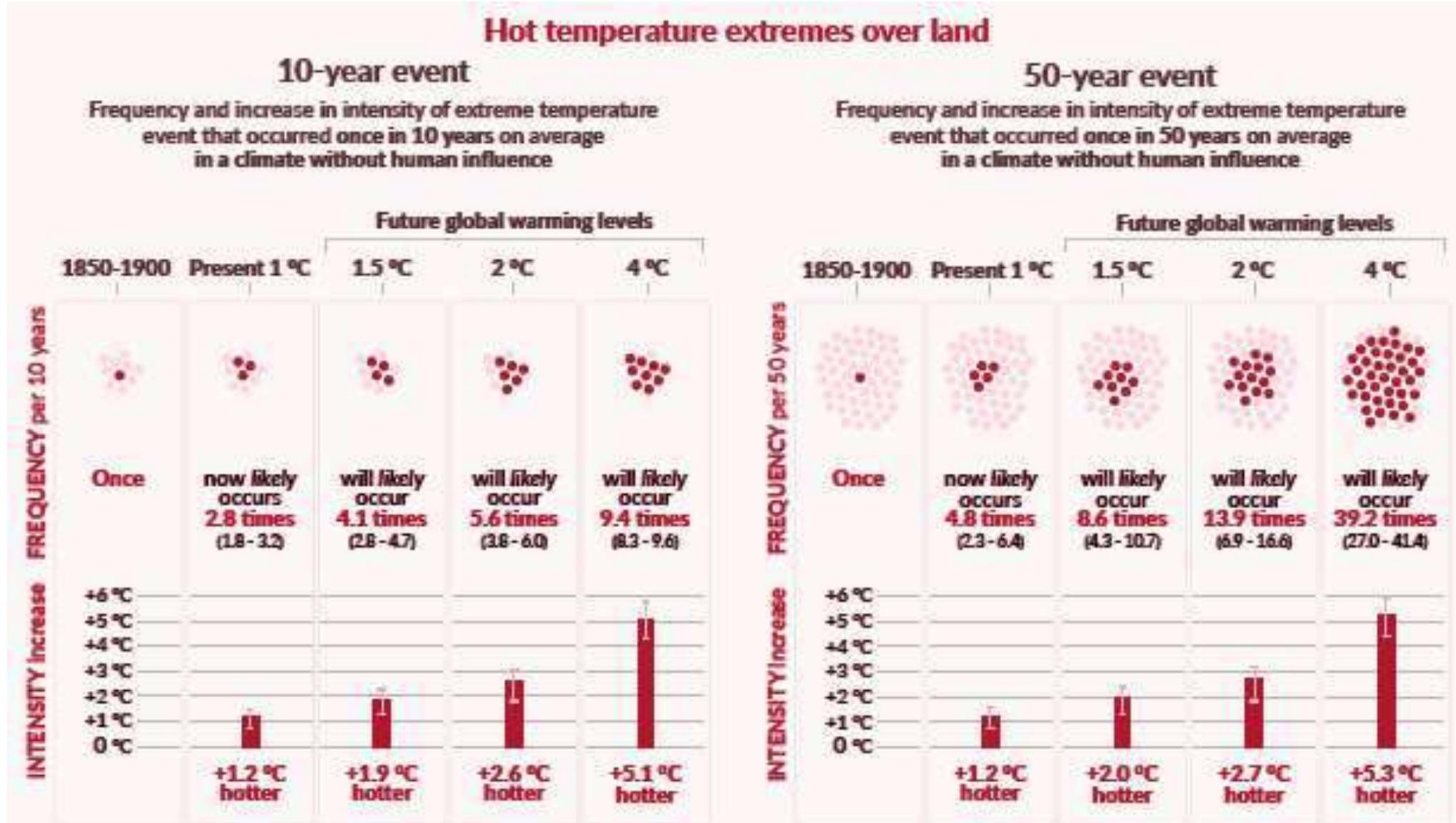


Relatively small absolute changes may appear as large % changes in regions with dry baseline conditions



# Projected changes in extremes are larger in frequency and intensity with every additional increment of global warming

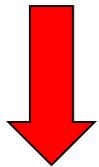
Mitigation is vital



# Global to regional (and local)

Climate change impacts are felt at the regional and local scales!!!

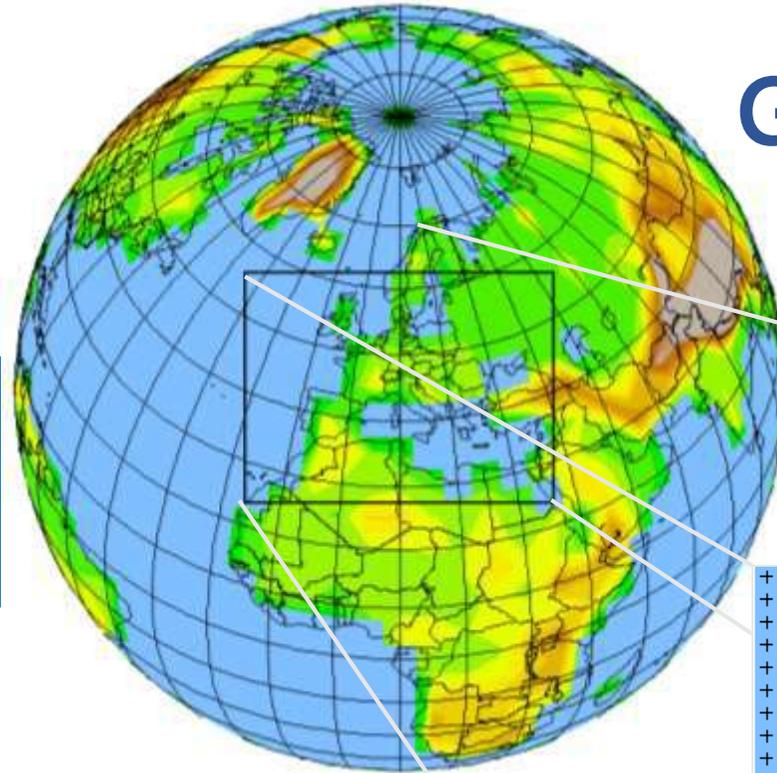
Climate information at local scales is essential to assess climate change impacts



**Statistical downscaling**

**Dynamical downscaling**

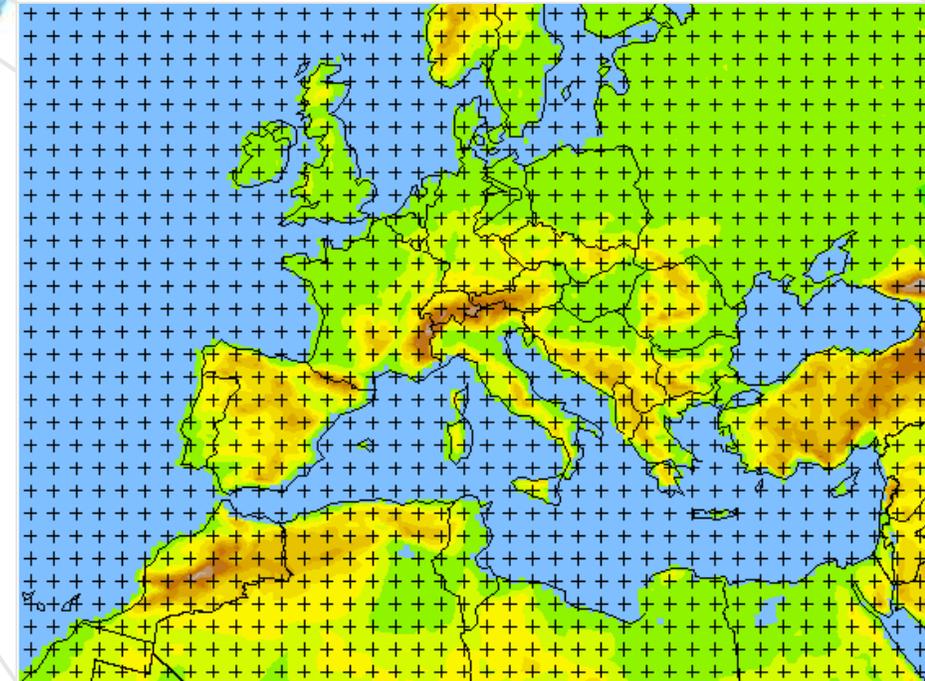
**Regional Climate Modelling**



**GCM**

**RCM Nesting**  
GCM força o RCM na  
fronteira lateral e superfície  
oceânica (~12km)

**RCM**



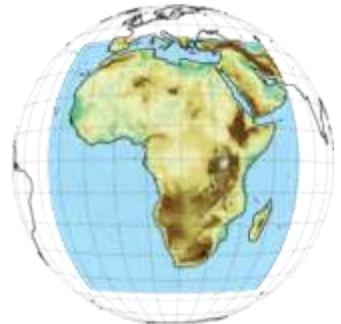
# Regional Climate Models

## EURO-CORDEX

~ 12km resolution  
...km -scale ~ 2-3km



**INSTITUTO  
DOM LUIZ**



# Objectives

To characterize the climate change signal on the precipitation, temperature and renewables, and sectoral impacts: water, fires, droughts and agriculture.

# Methods

- Using the newest and highest resolution regional climate simulations available
- Evaluate extensively RCMs results against observations
- Model ranking based on model performance
- Multi-model ensembles – full, selected and weighted
- Assess the climate change signal, impacts and adaptation

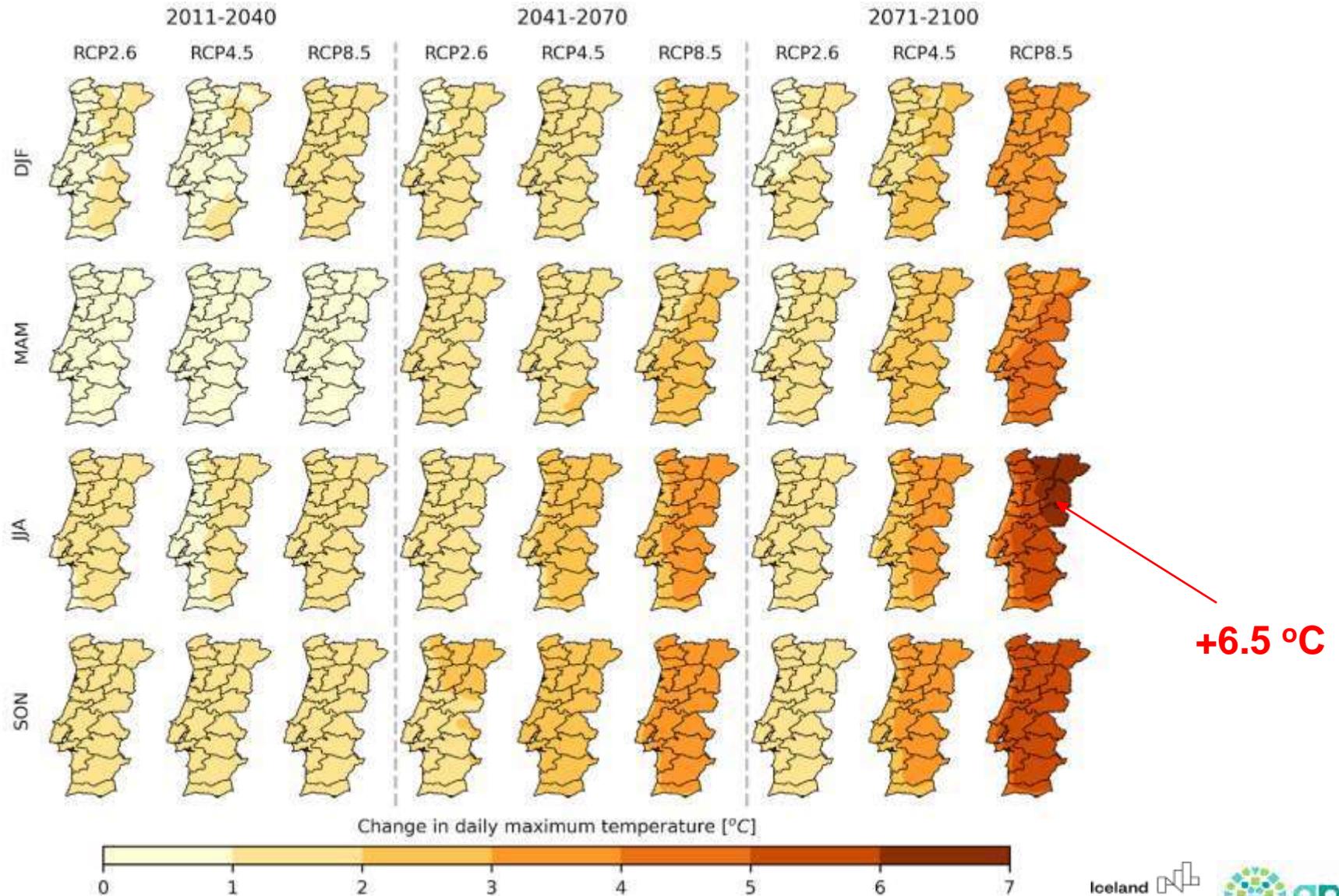
# Climate Change Impacts in Portugal

**National Roadmap for Adaptation XXI -  
Portuguese Territorial Climate Change  
Vulnerability Assessment for XXI century  
2021-2023  
EEA project**



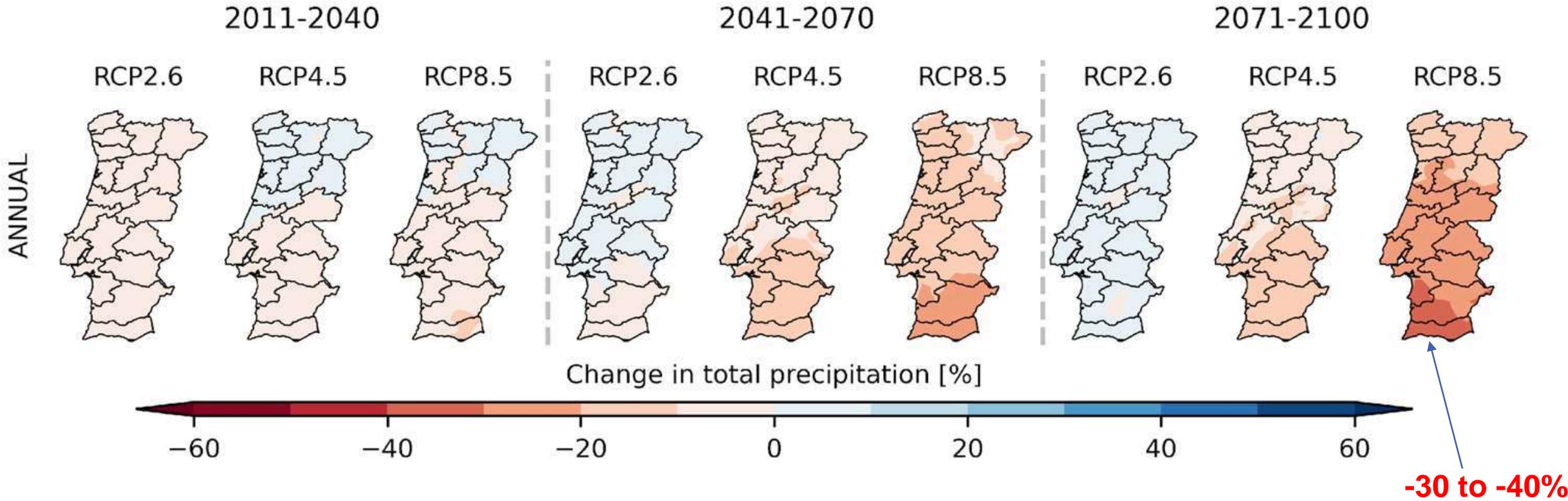
# WP2 - Climate Projections, Extremes and Indices

## Seasonal Maximum Temperature

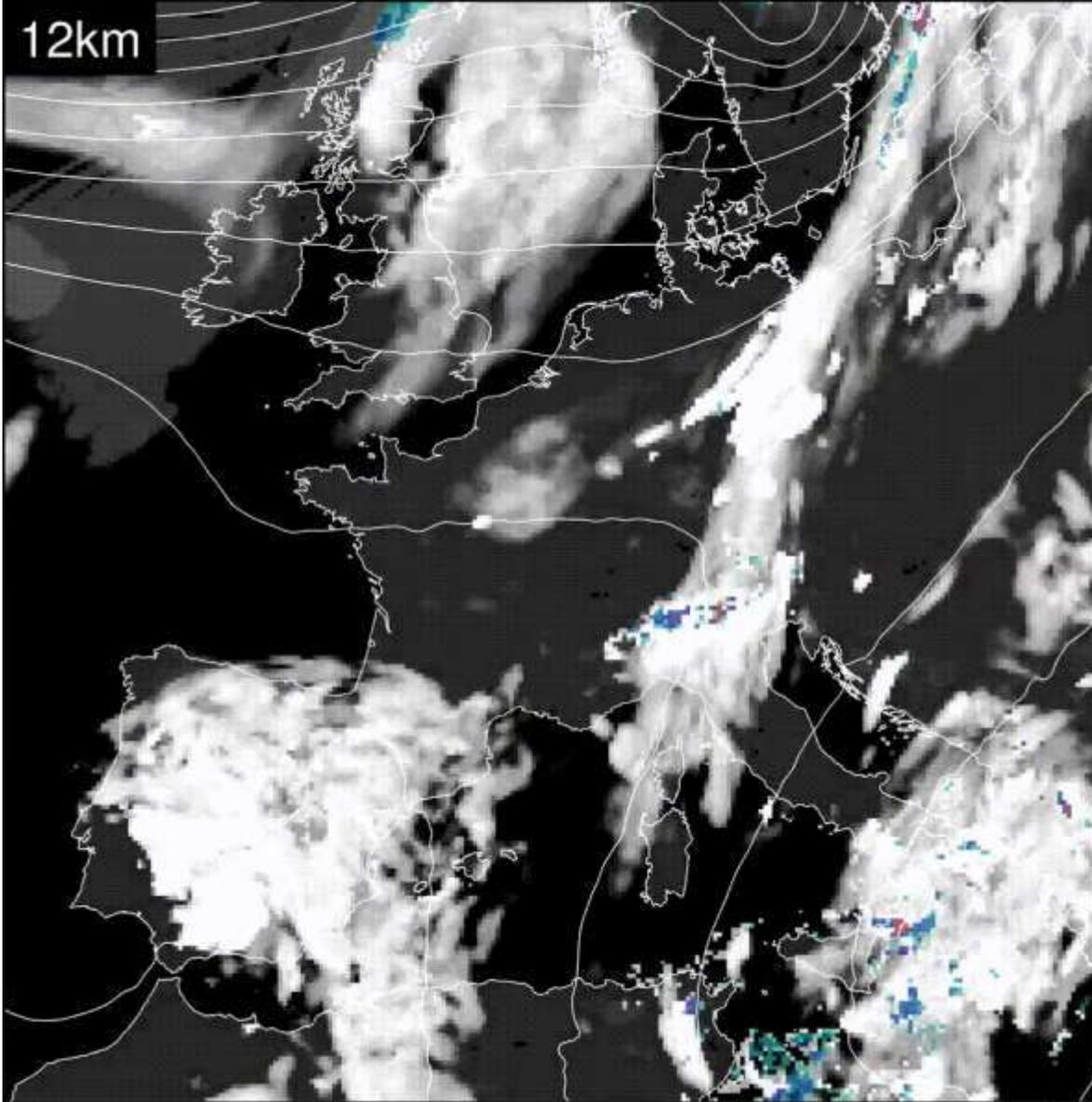


# WP2 - Climate Projections, Extremes and Indices

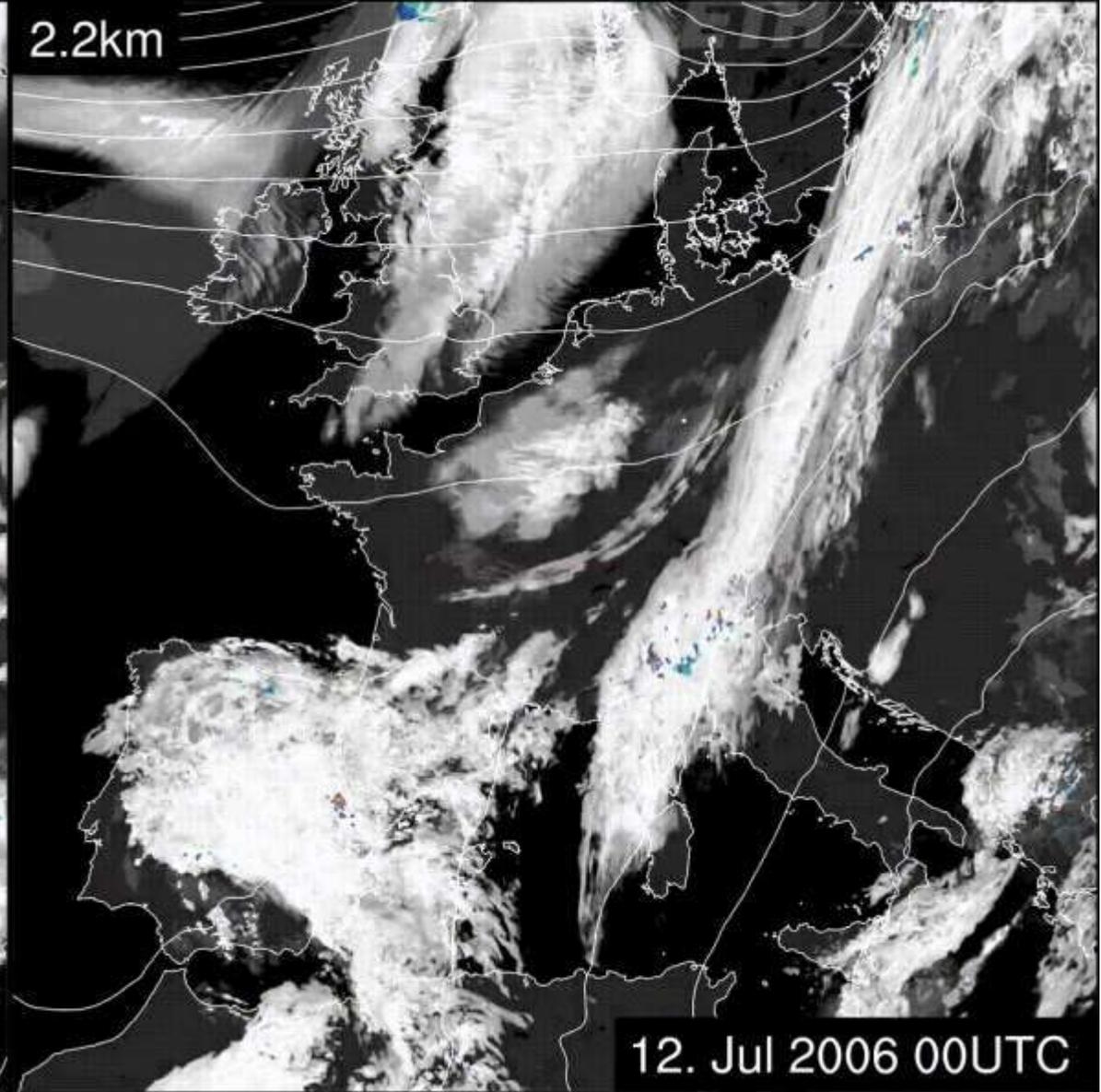
## Annual Precipitation



12km



2.2km



12. Jul 2006 00UTC

# Urban climate simulation

global future scenarios



Global climate models

Regionalisation of climate projections

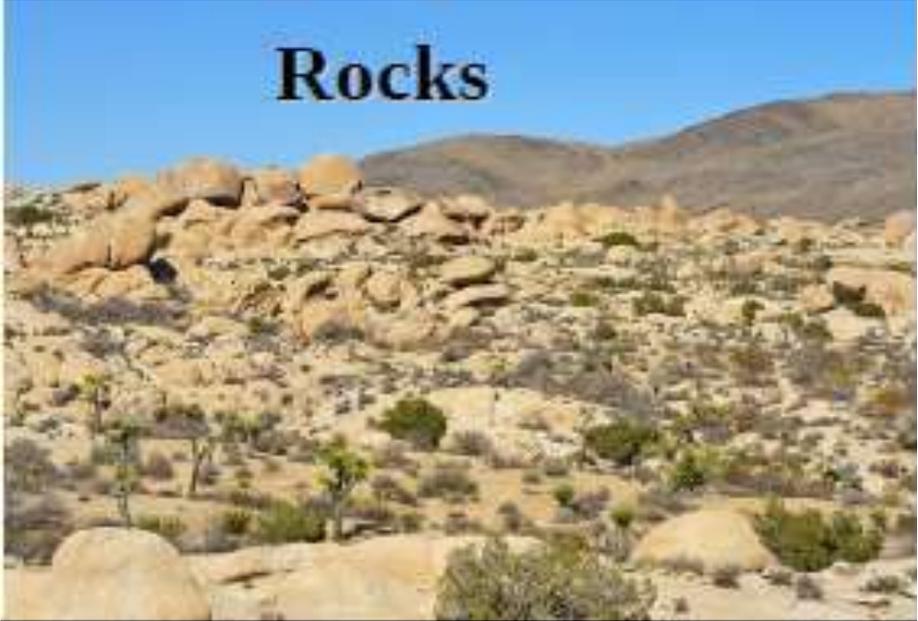
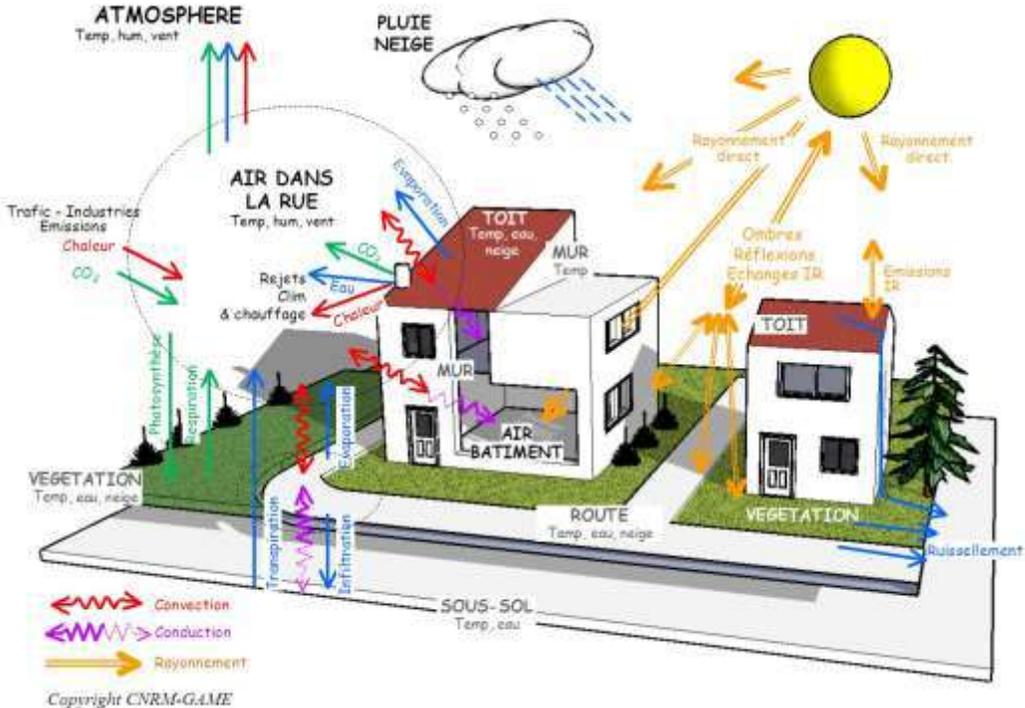
Ensemble of regional climate models

Impact models, example: urban climate model

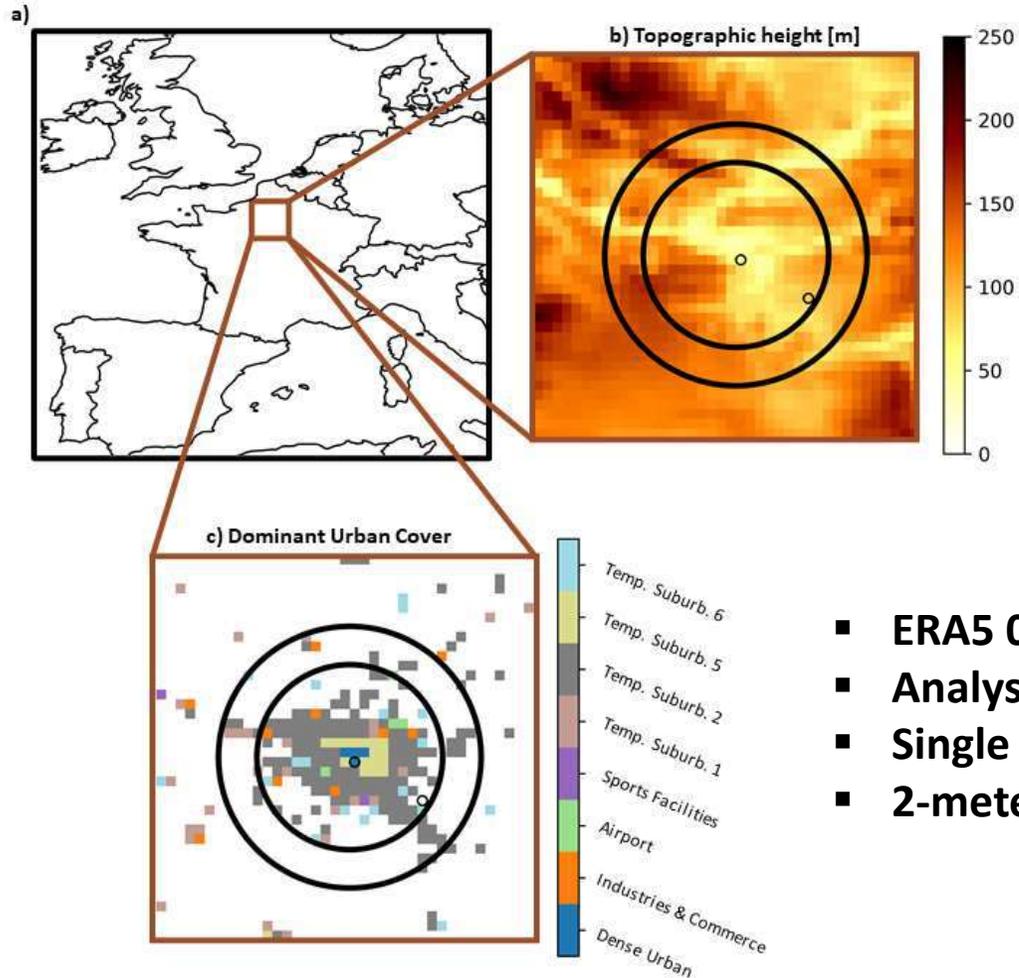
## Computational Power limits:

- Domain size
- Grid resolution
- Detail of urban schemes/parameterizations
- **Number of experiments**

# Urban Climate Simulations



# Offline SURFEX simulations



Name	SFX-TEB	SFX-ROCK
Period	2003-2018	
Space res.	0.05°x0.05°	
Timestep	30 min	
Forcing	ERA5 hourly (surface and z=40m)	
LSM	ISBA (soil Diffusion, 14 layers, 12 patches)	
Urban	TEB+BEM	Rock

- ERA5 0.25° -> nearest neighbor forcing!
- Analysis 2004-2018
- Single layer UCM setup
- 2-meter air temperature UHI & Surface UHI (SUHI)

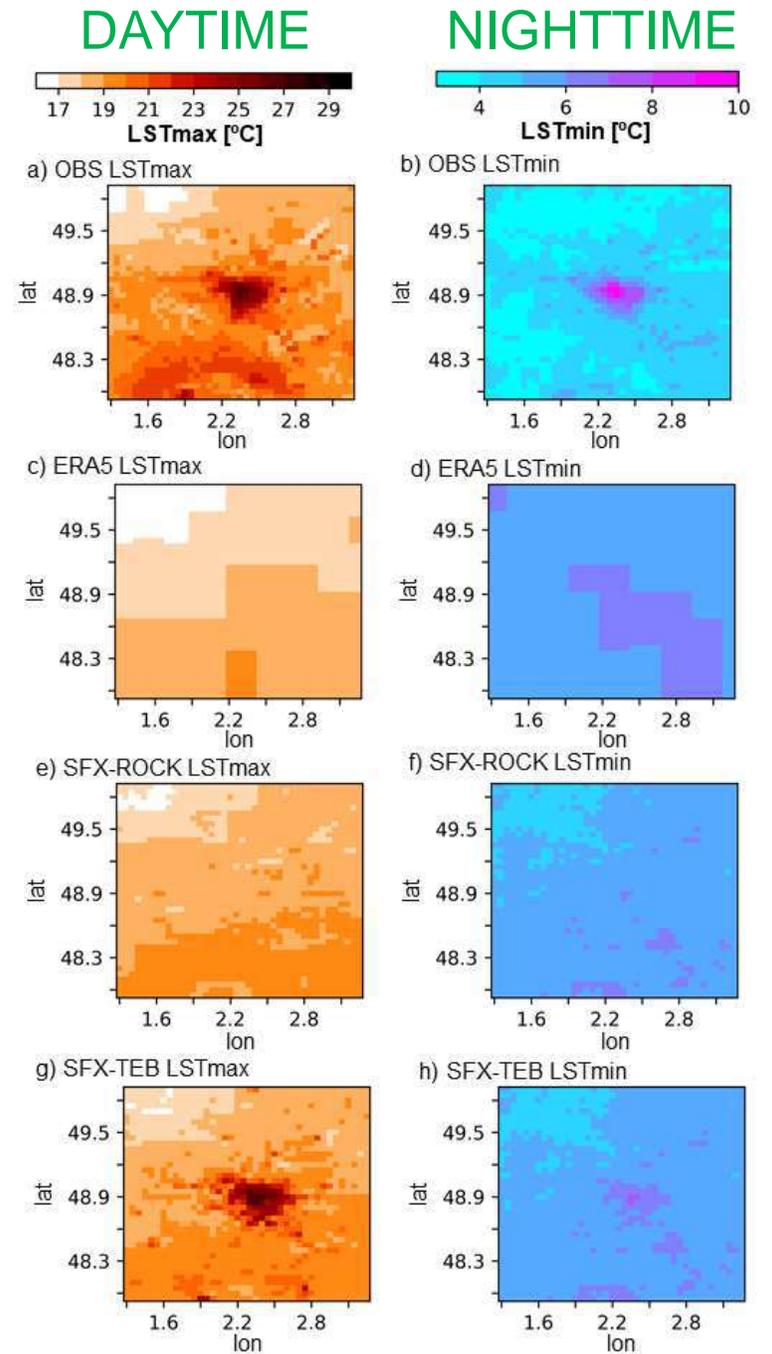
# Offline urban simulation

**OBSERVED UHI  
(LSA-SAF LST)**

**NO UHI in ERA5**

**NO UHI IN SFX-ROCK**

**UHI in SFX-TEB**

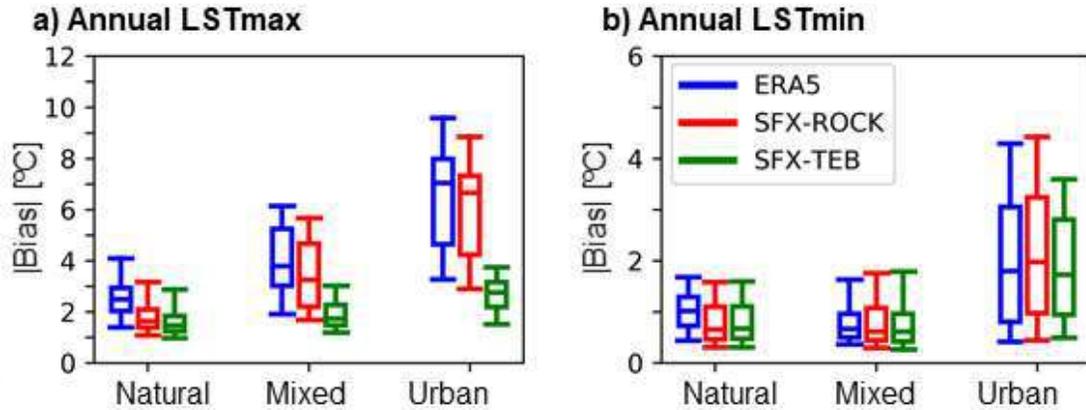


# Offline urban simulation

## Systematic error

### DAYTIME

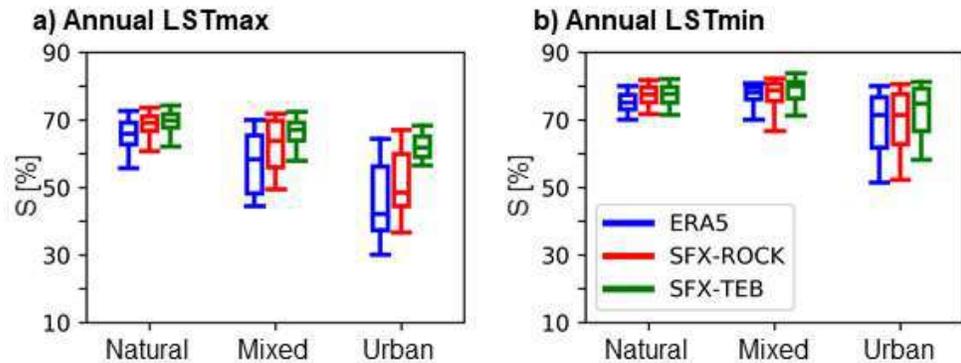
### NIGHTTIME



## PDF assessment

### DAYTIME

### NIGHTTIME

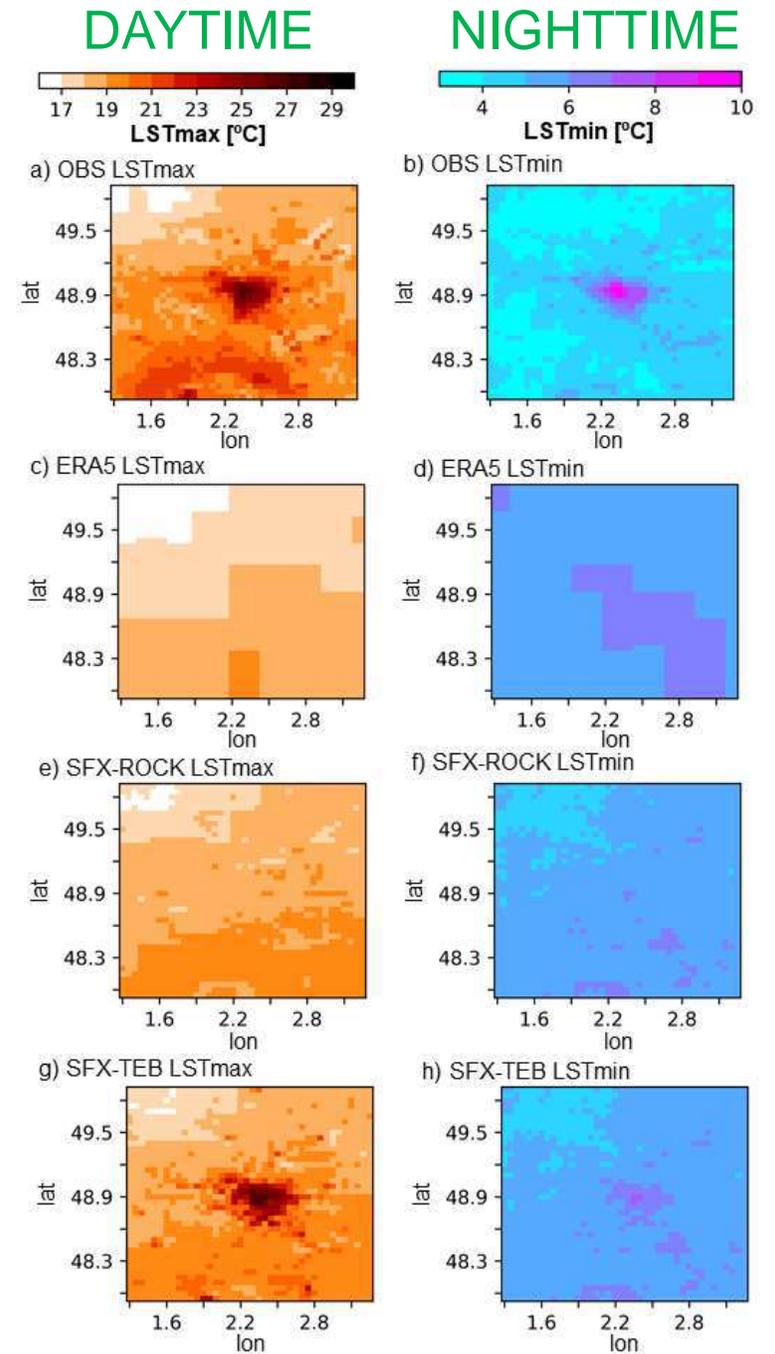


OBSERVED UHI  
(LSA-SAF LST)

NO UHI in ERA5

NO UHI IN SFX-ROCK

UHI in SFX-TEB



Thanks