



Advancing urban-resolving CESM via a new global high resolution urban dataset

2024 CESM Workshop

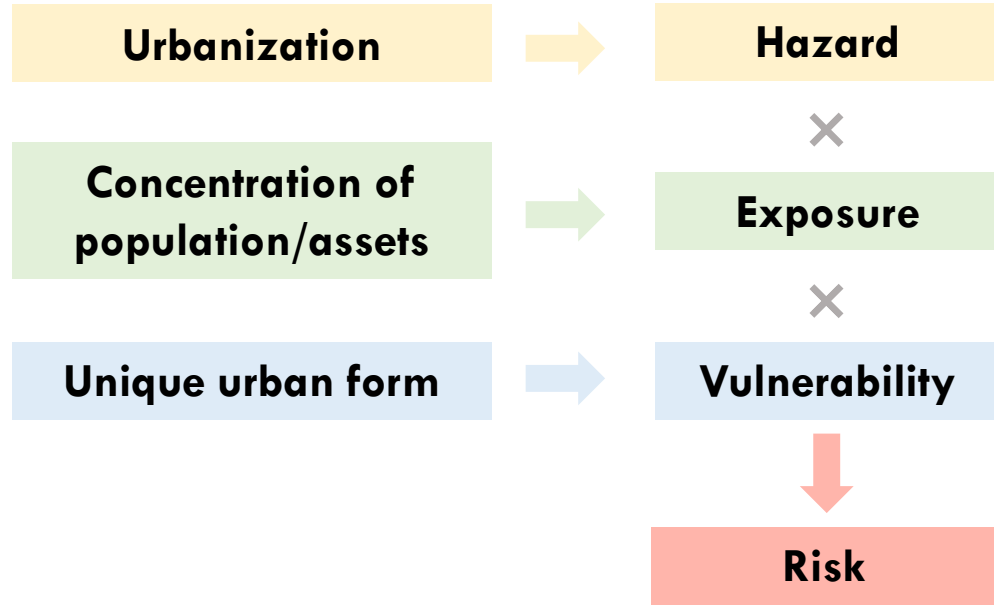
Land Model Working Group

06/10/24

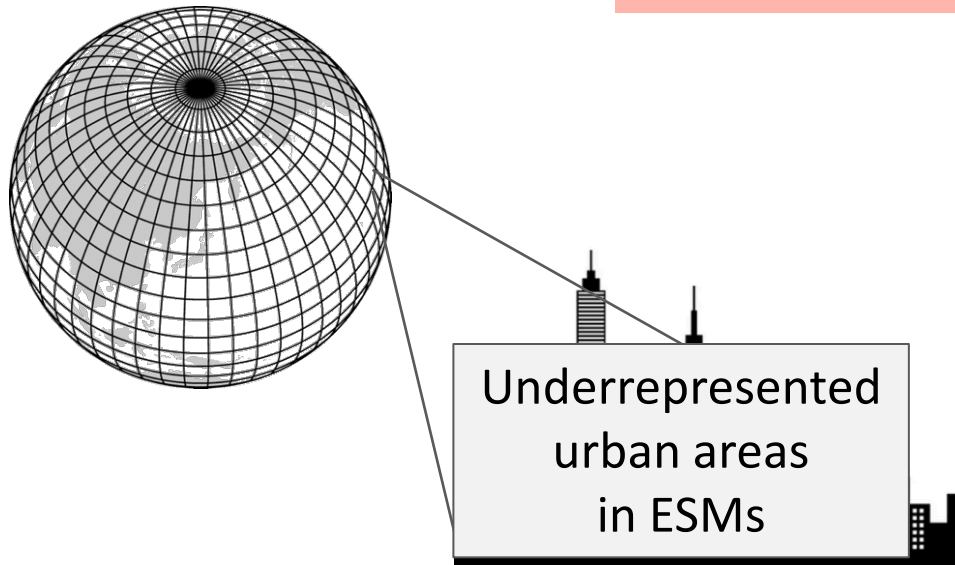
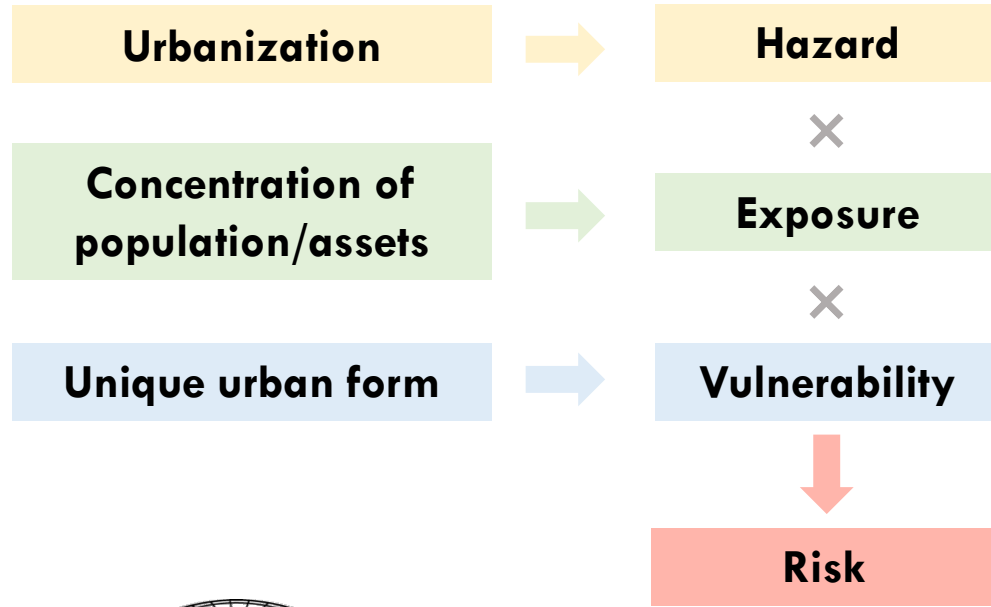
Yifan Cheng*

**Collaborators: TC Chakraborty, Keith W. Oleson, Yangzi Che,
Weilin Liao, Xinchang Li, Matthias Demuzere, Lei Zhao**

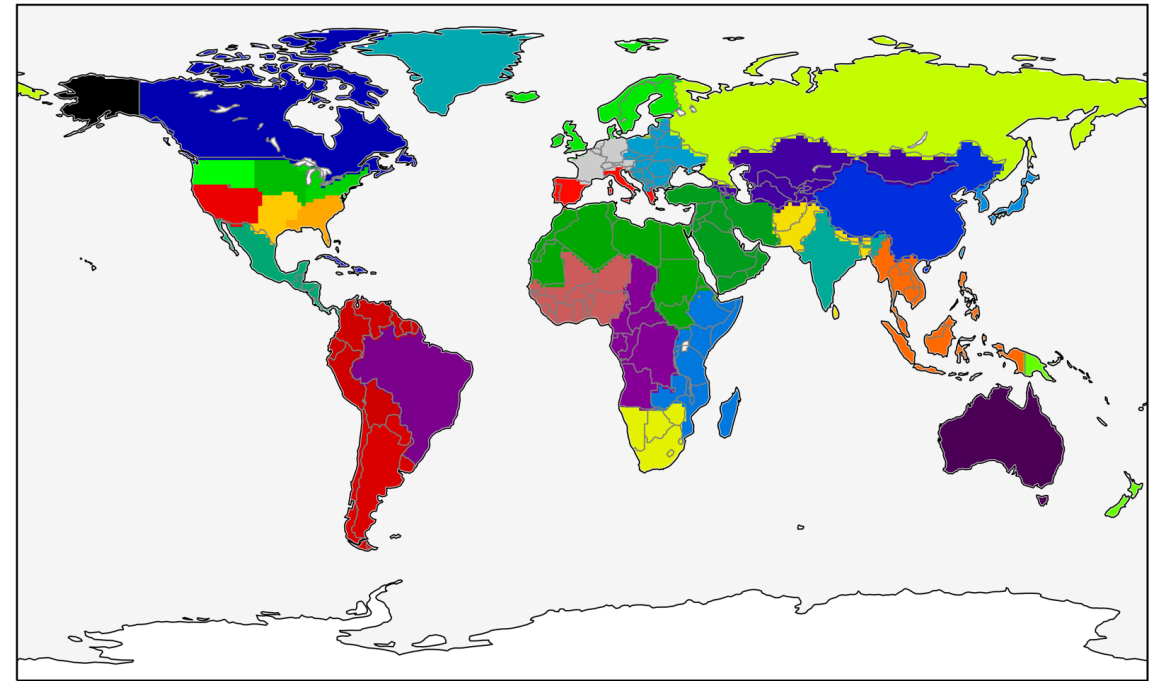
The initiative of explicitly representing urban in CESM is too coarse-grained to resolve spatial heterogeneity and provide accurate urban climate projections.



The initiative of explicitly representing urban in CESM is still too coarse-grained to resolve spatial heterogeneity and provide accurate urban climate projections.



33 regions



Data source: Jackson et al. (2010)

3 density classes



Tall Building District (TBD)

skyscrapers



High Density (HD)

tall apartments,
office buildings,
industry

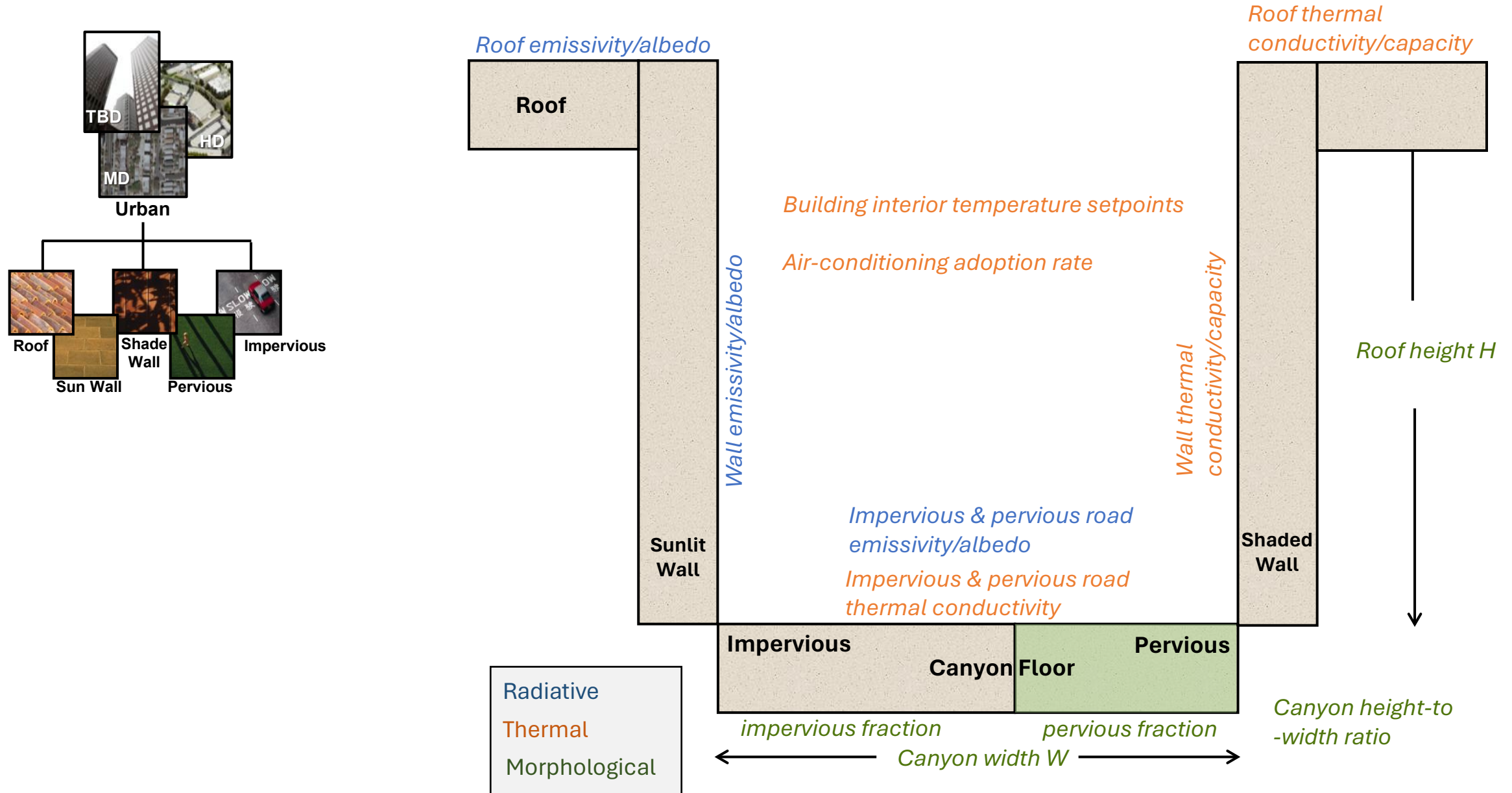


Medium Density (MD)

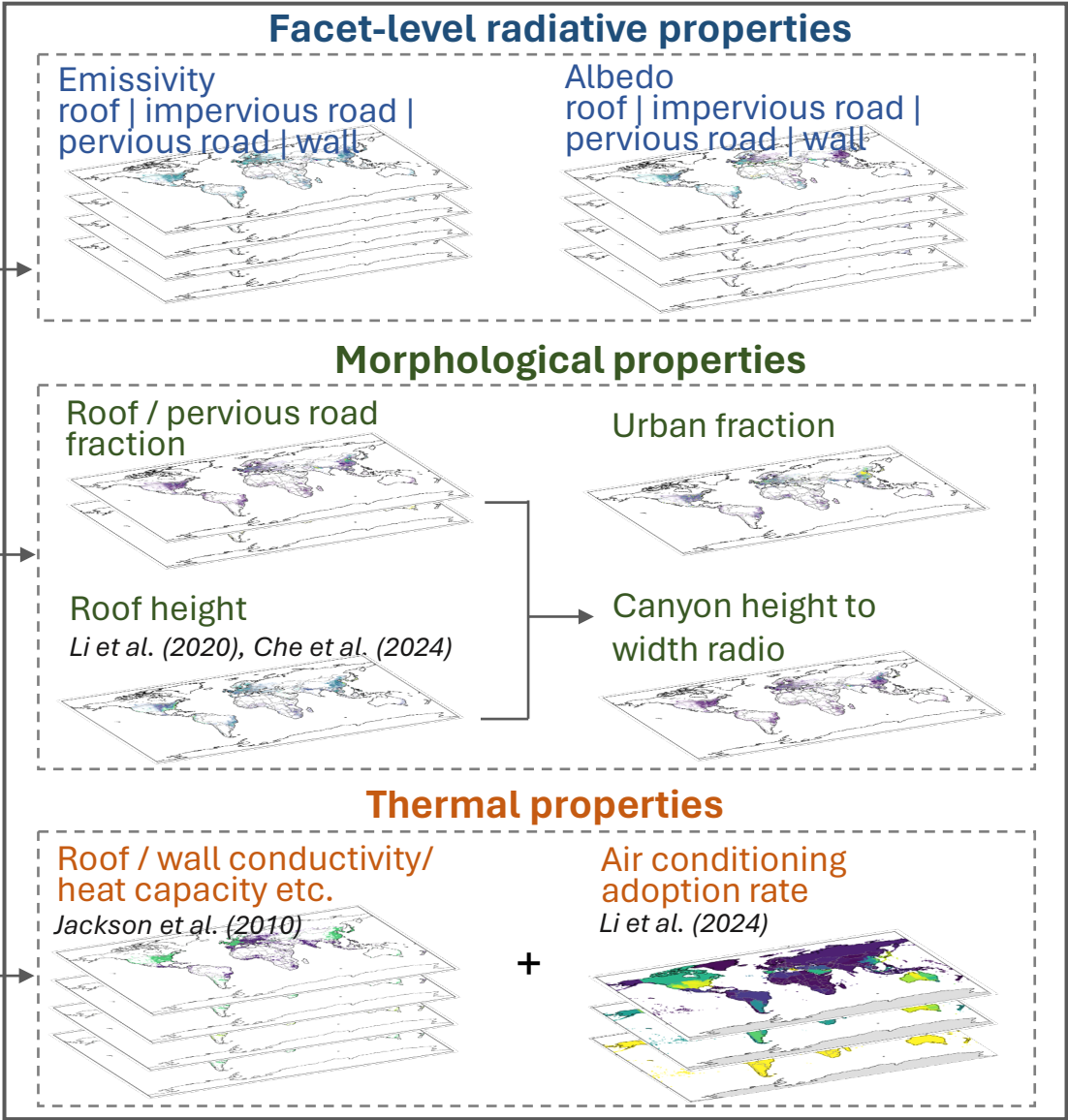
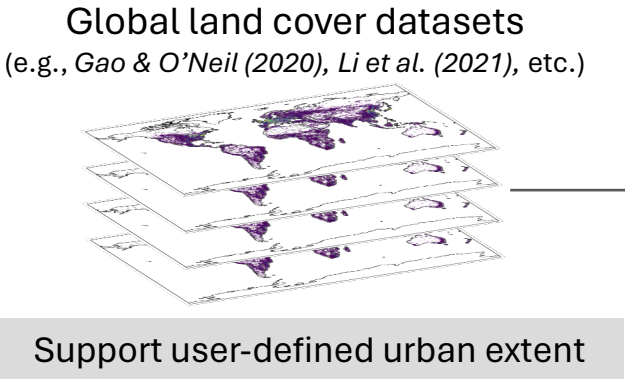
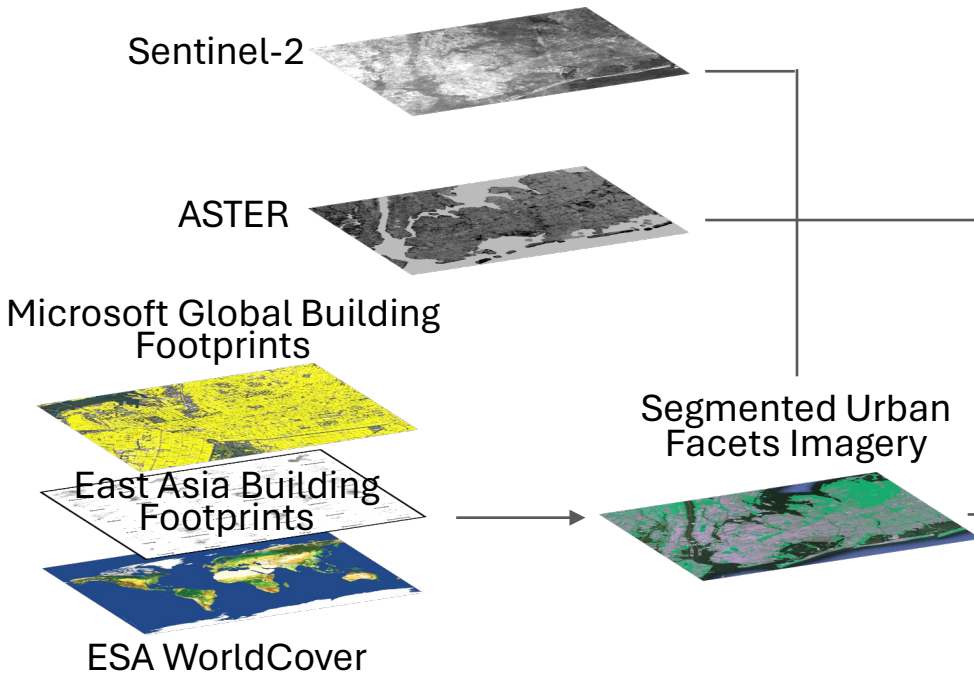
1-3 story apartments,
row houses

Icon source: Chen et al. (2019)

We built a global 1km continuous urban surface property dataset based on the urban parameterization scheme embedded in CLMU.



We leveraged the remote sensing imageries with multi-source derivation to generate the 1 km dataset.



U-SURF

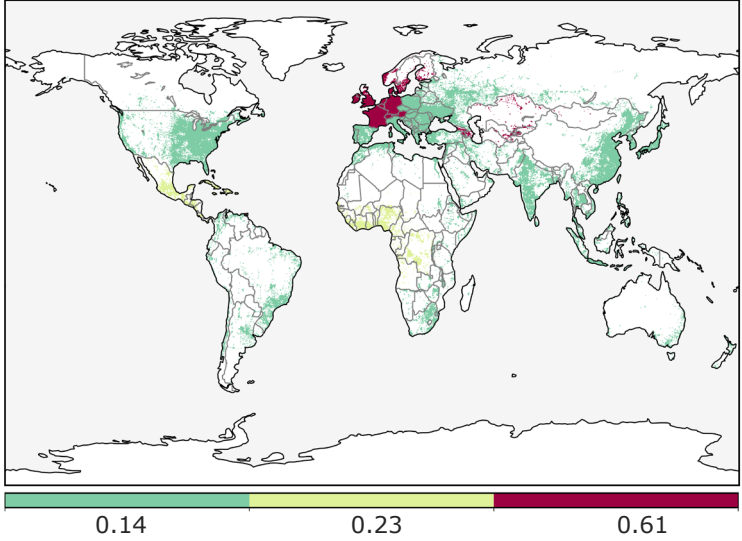
Global continuous 1km urban surface property dataset

Radiative | Morphological | Thermal

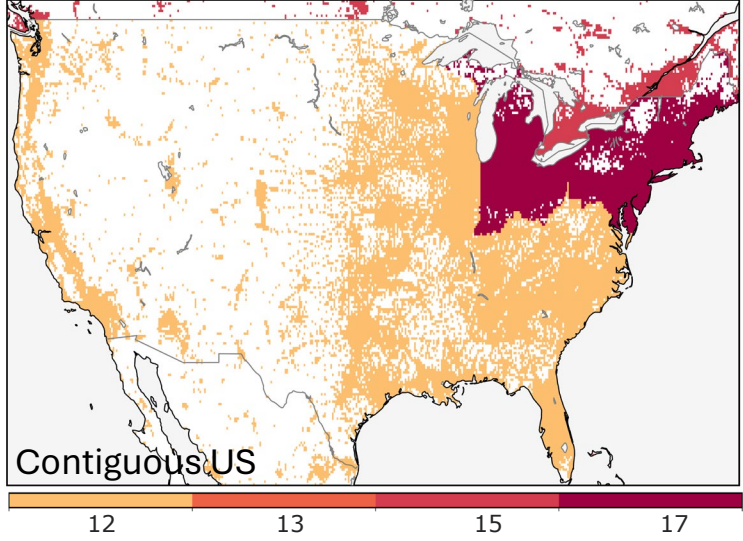
The dataset has shown better spatial heterogeneity, accuracy and can support urban climate modeling across scales.

Roof Albedo

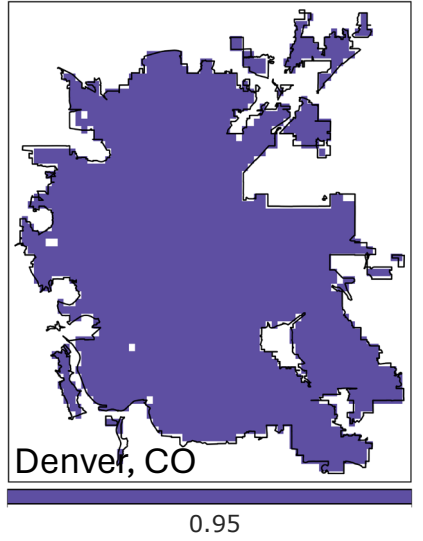
Default



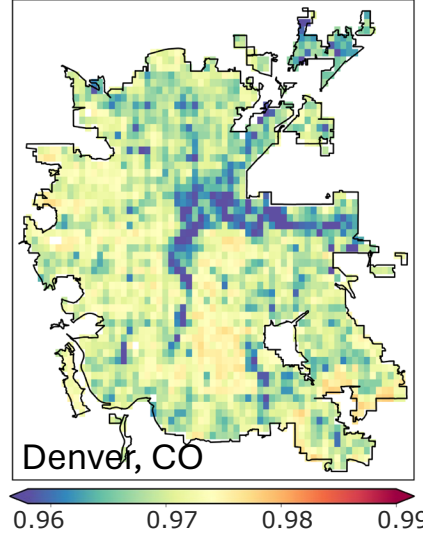
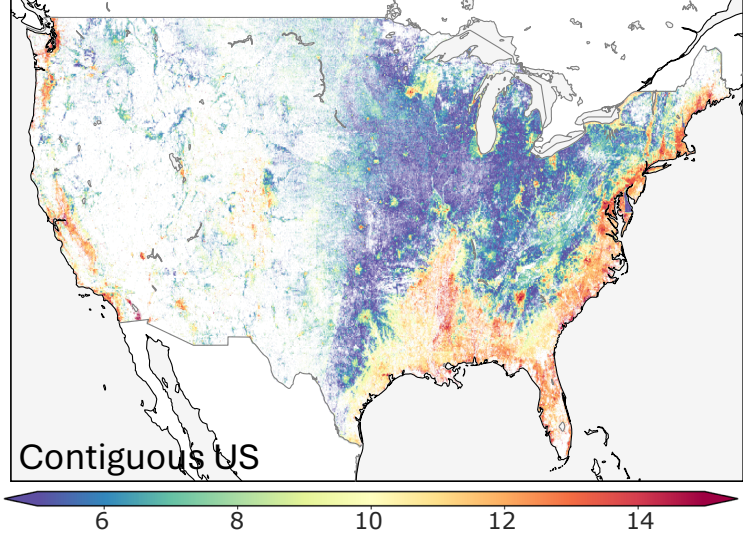
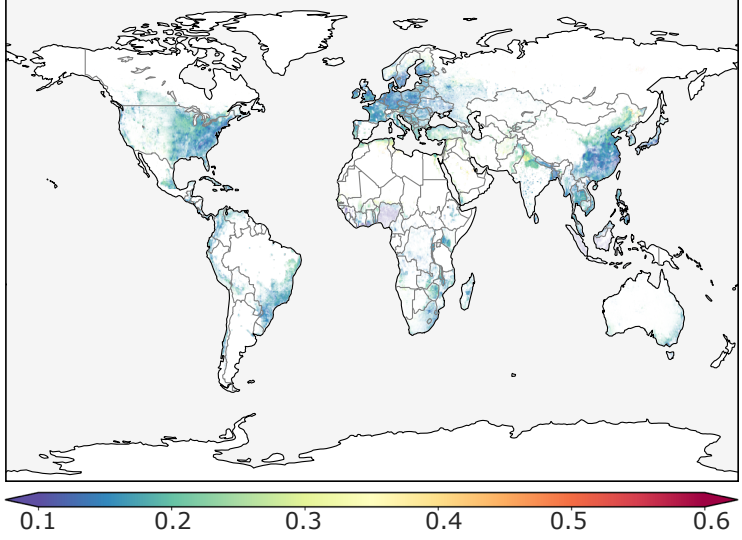
Roof Height (m)



Pervious Road Emissivity



U-SURF

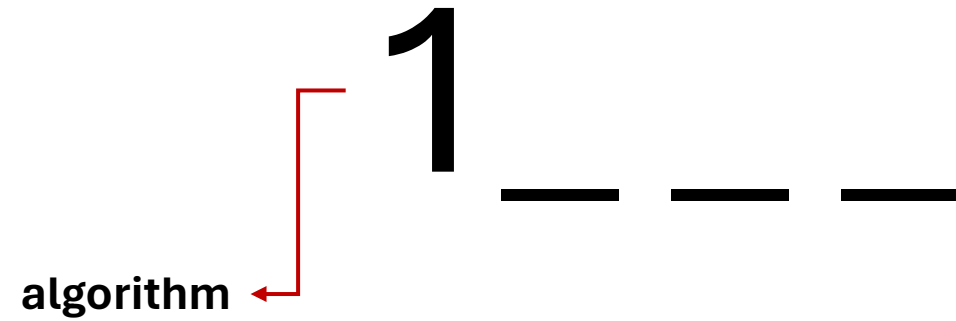


Global scale: CESM

Regional scale: WRF

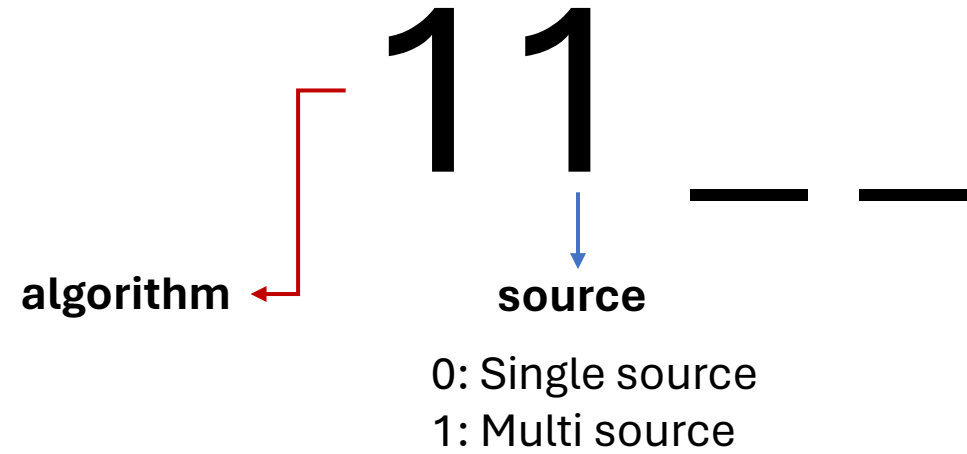
City scale: WRF-Urban

The dataset is available in multiple formats with trackable quality control flags.

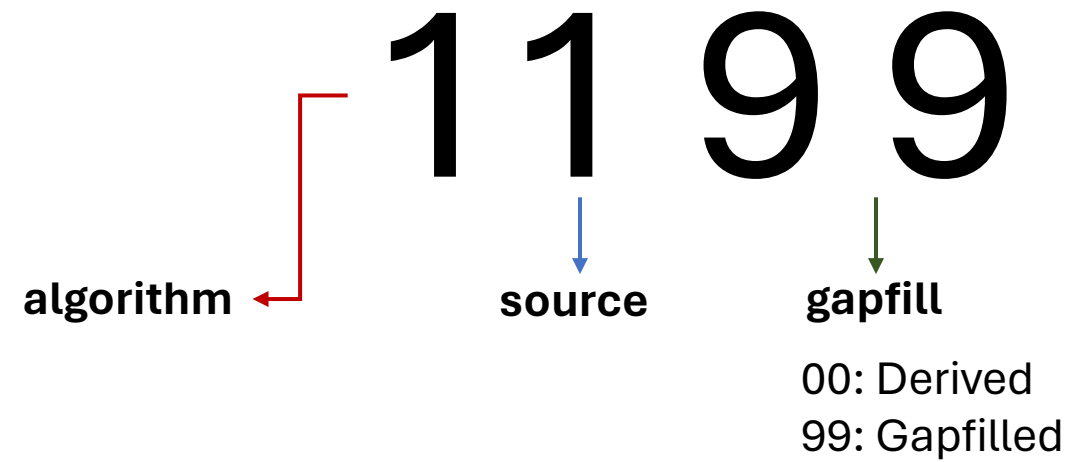


- 1: Processing based on observation products
- 2: Processing based on model/assumptions
- 3: Regridding of existed products w/o further change

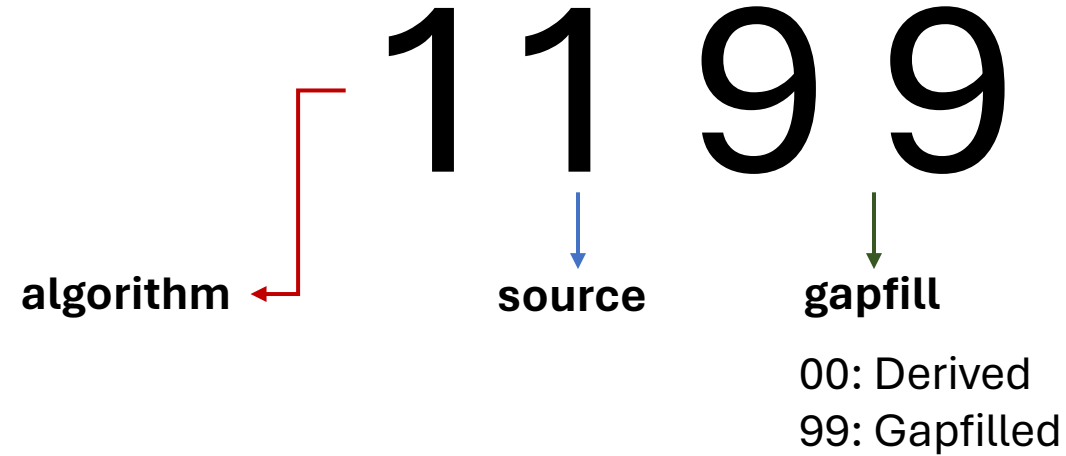
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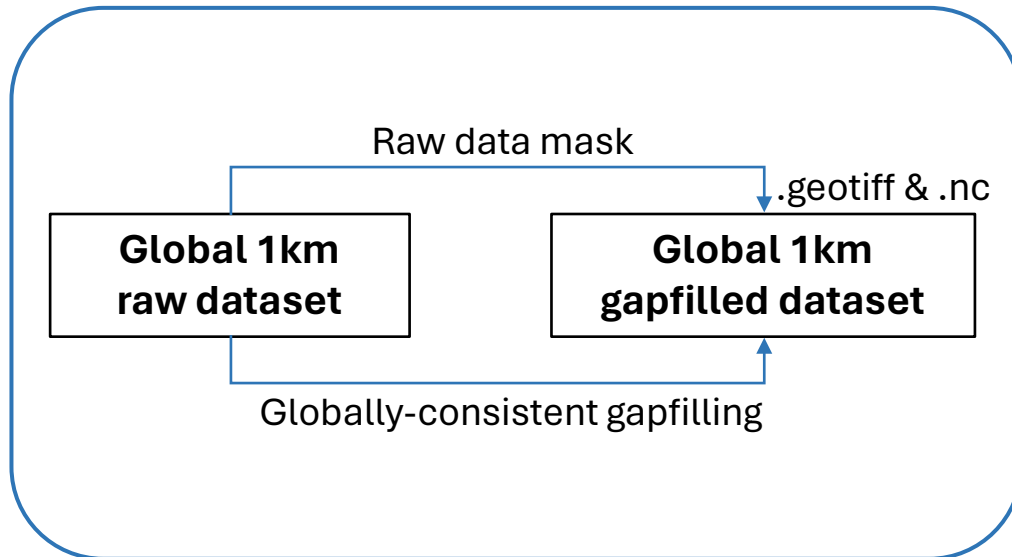
The dataset is available in multiple formats with trackable quality control flags.



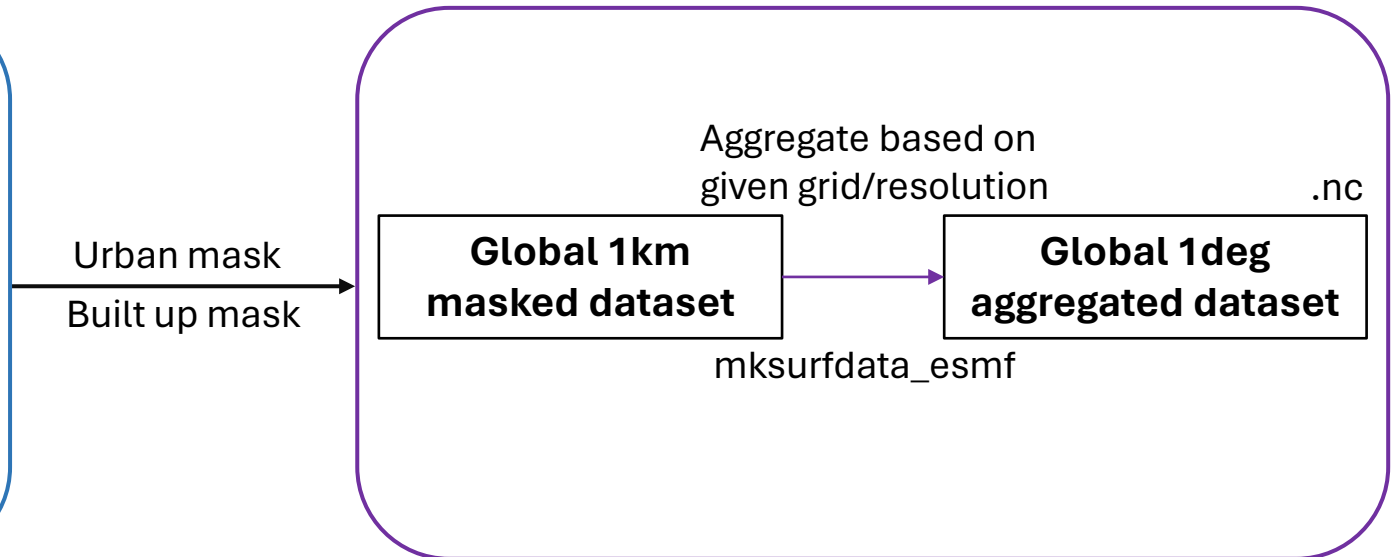
The dataset is available in multiple formats with trackable quality control flags.



High-resolution data product



Ready-to-use surface dataset



We developed a Google Earth Engine web app for data visualization.



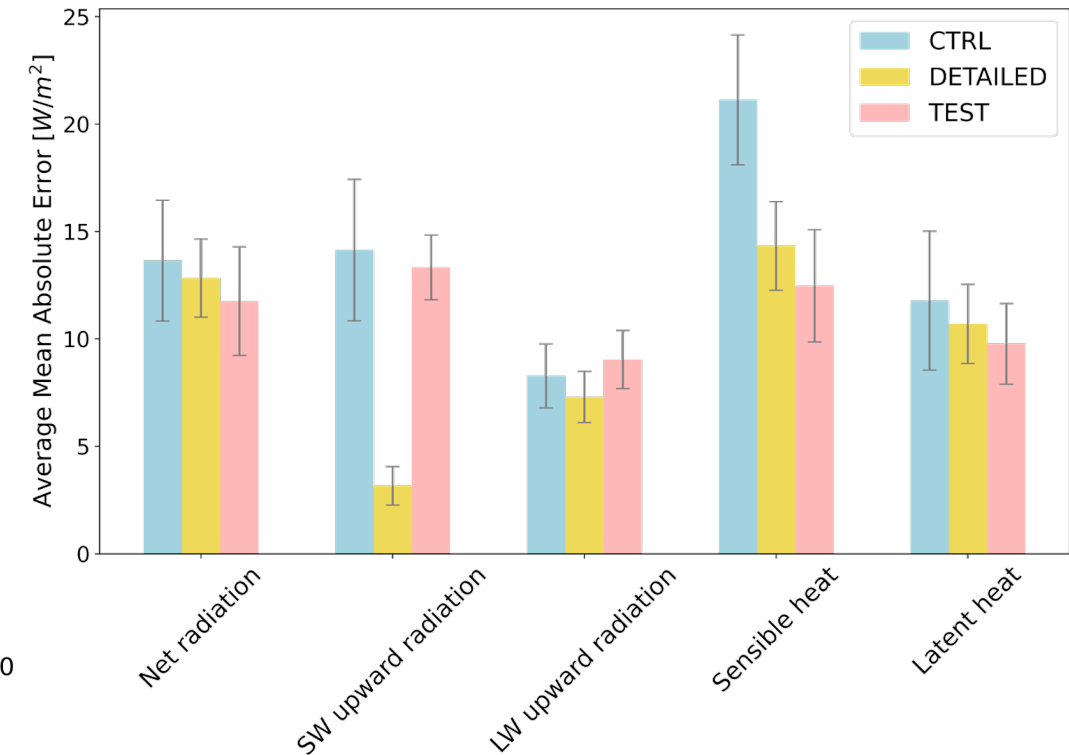
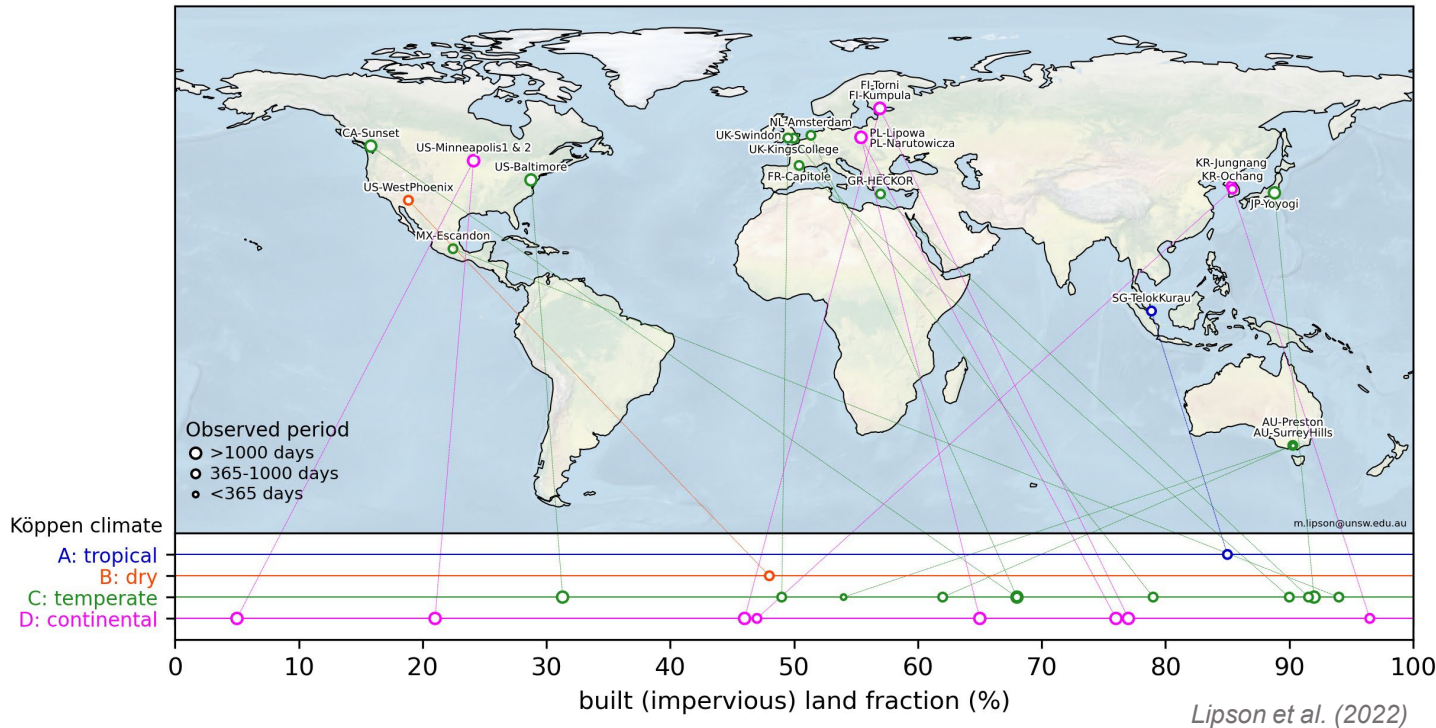
Check out app v1 here:



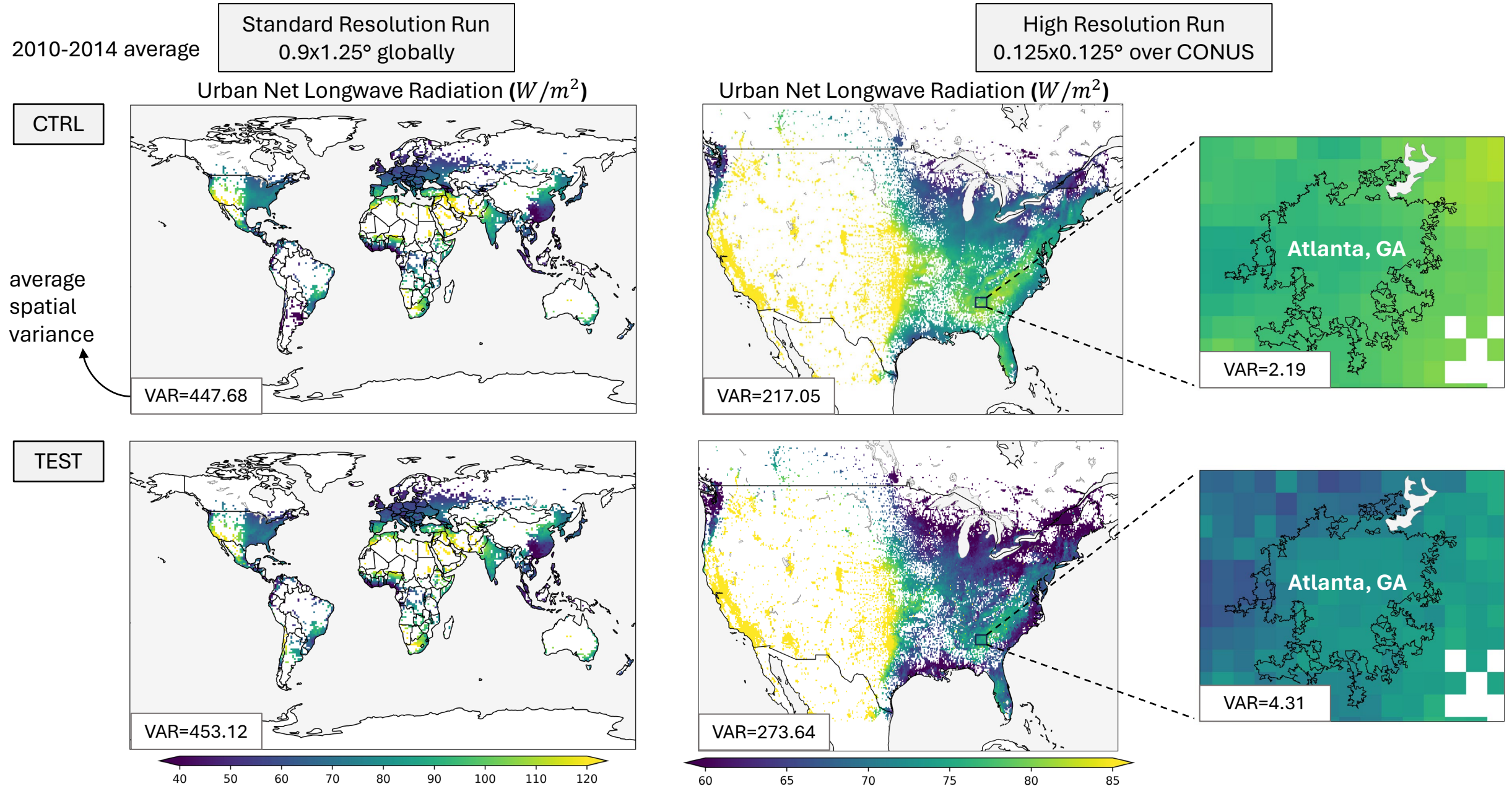
The new surface dataset showed improvement in modeled fluxes via single-point simulations over 20 Urban-PLUMBER sites.

Case	Radiative	Morphological	Thermal
CTRL	Default CLMU: Oleson & Feddema (2020)		
DETAILED	Default	Urban-PLUMBER	Default
TEST	U-SURF	U-SURF	Default

Urban-PLUMBER sites



The spatially-heterogeneous dataset enhanced spatial variability of modeled outputs.



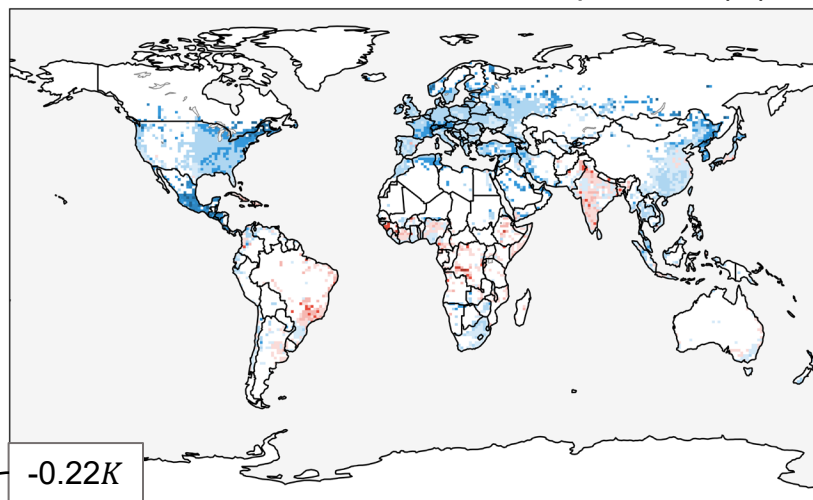
We have observed a nearly universal reduction in urban surface and air temperature by introducing the new dataset.

Standard Resolution Run

TEST-CTRL

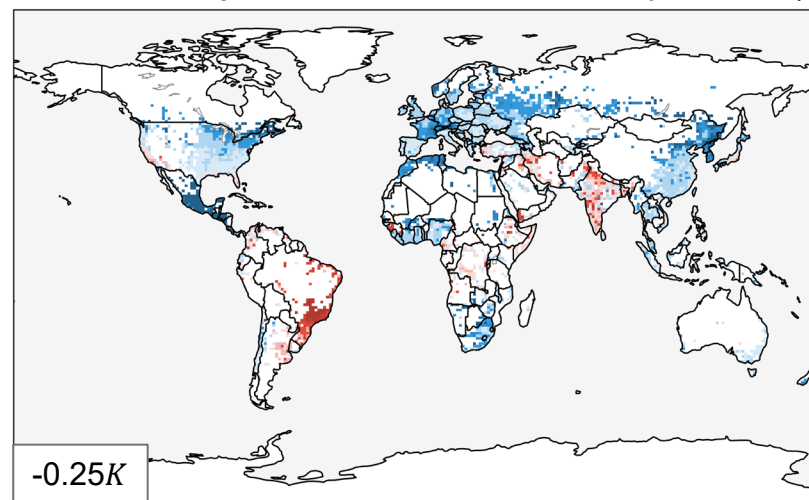
2010-2014 Average

Δ Urban Near-surface Air Temperature (K)



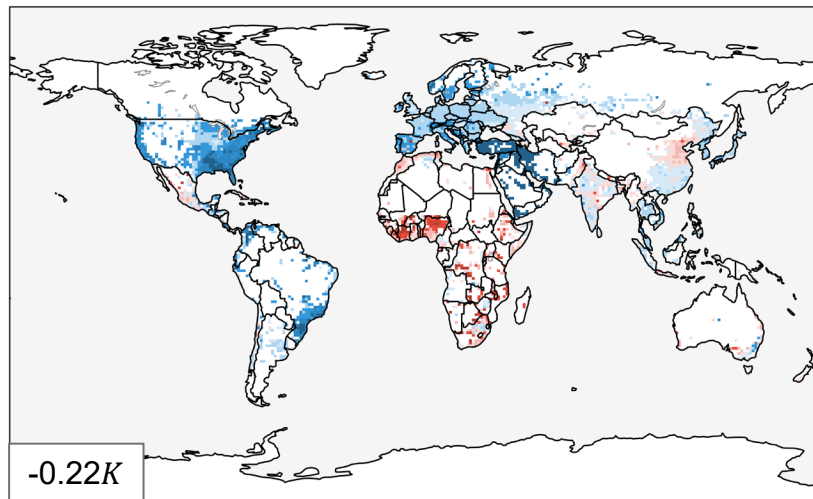
-1.0 -0.8 -0.6 -0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0

Δ Urban Daily Min Near-surface Air Temperature (K)



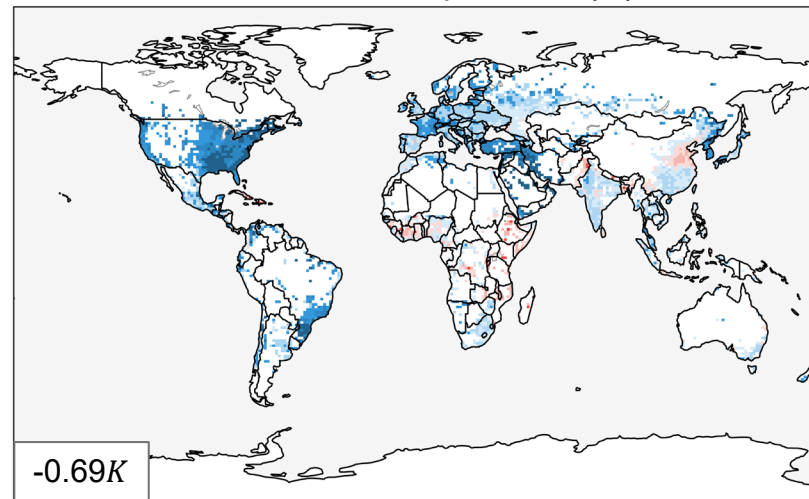
-1.0 -0.8 -0.6 -0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0

Δ Urban Daily Max Near-surface Air Temperature (K)



-1.0 -0.8 -0.6 -0.4 -0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0

Δ Urban Skin Temperature (K)



-2.0 -1.6 -1.2 -0.8 -0.4 0.0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 2.0

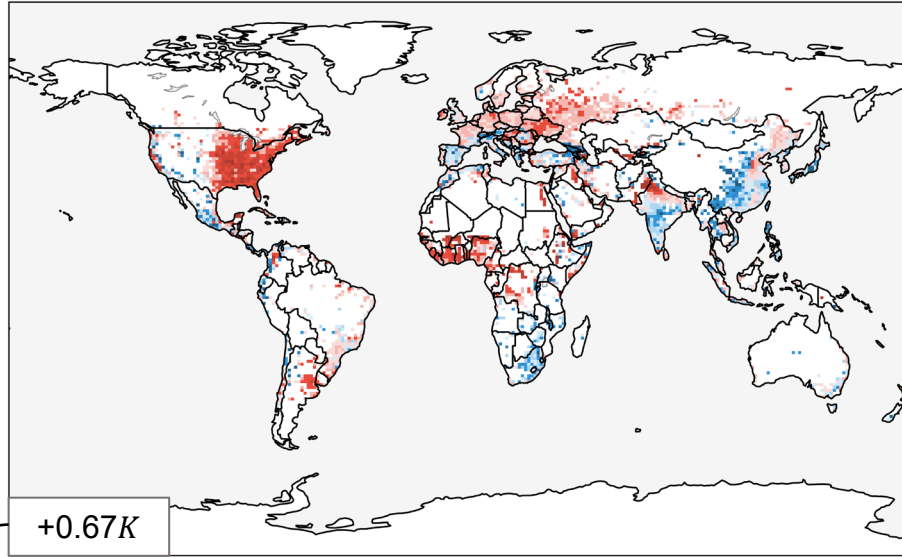
Global average change

The new dataset can help alleviate the urban warming bias in CESM.

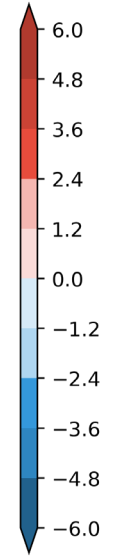
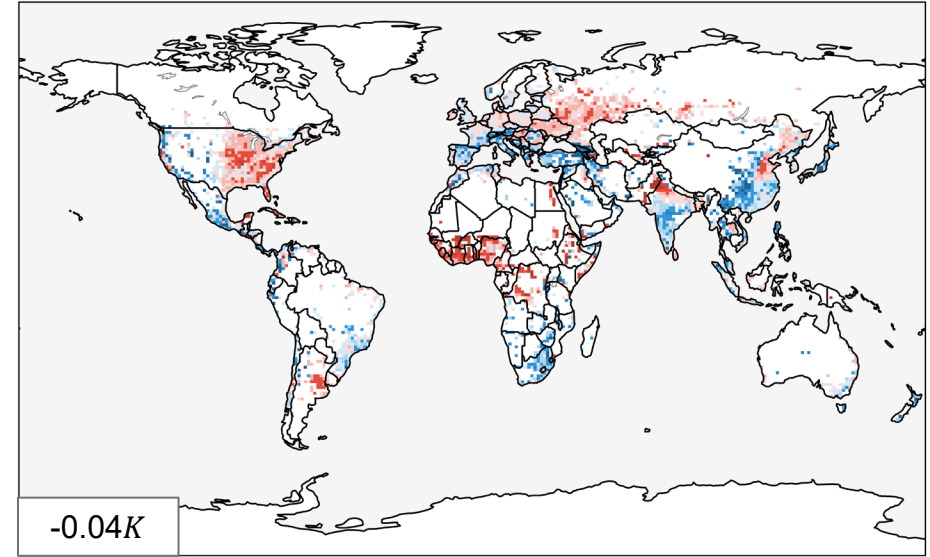
2014 Summer (NH: JJA, SH: DJF)

Urban surface (skin) temperature

CTRL-MODIS

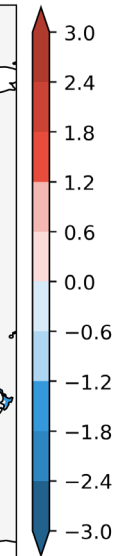
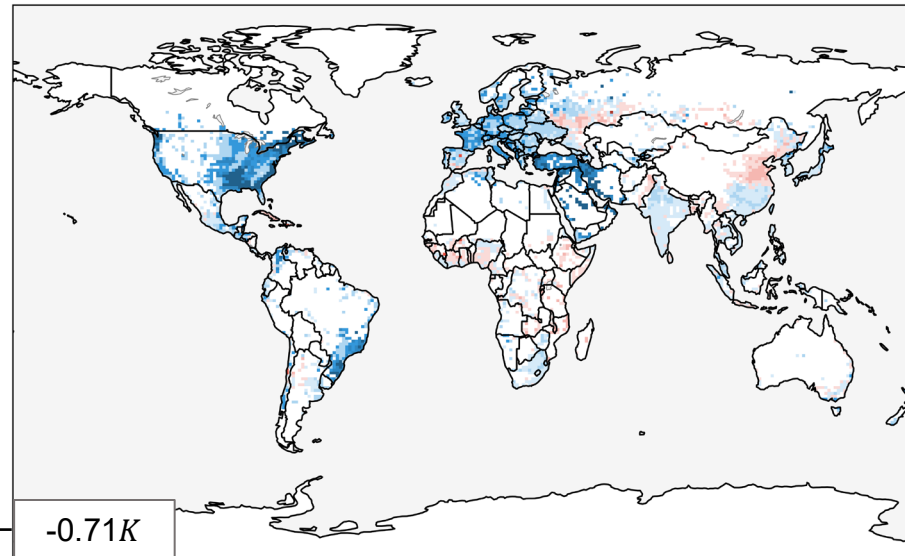


TEST-MODIS



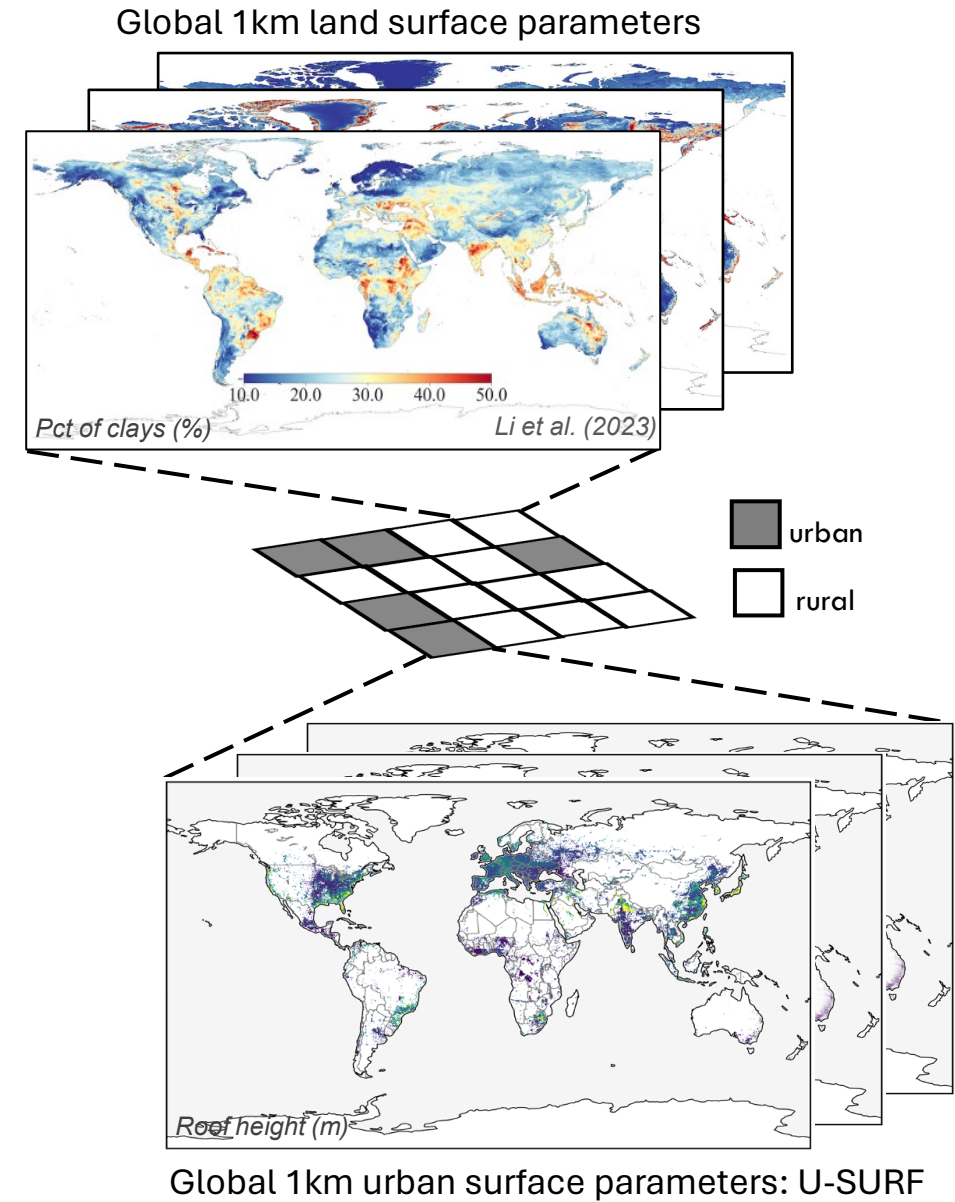
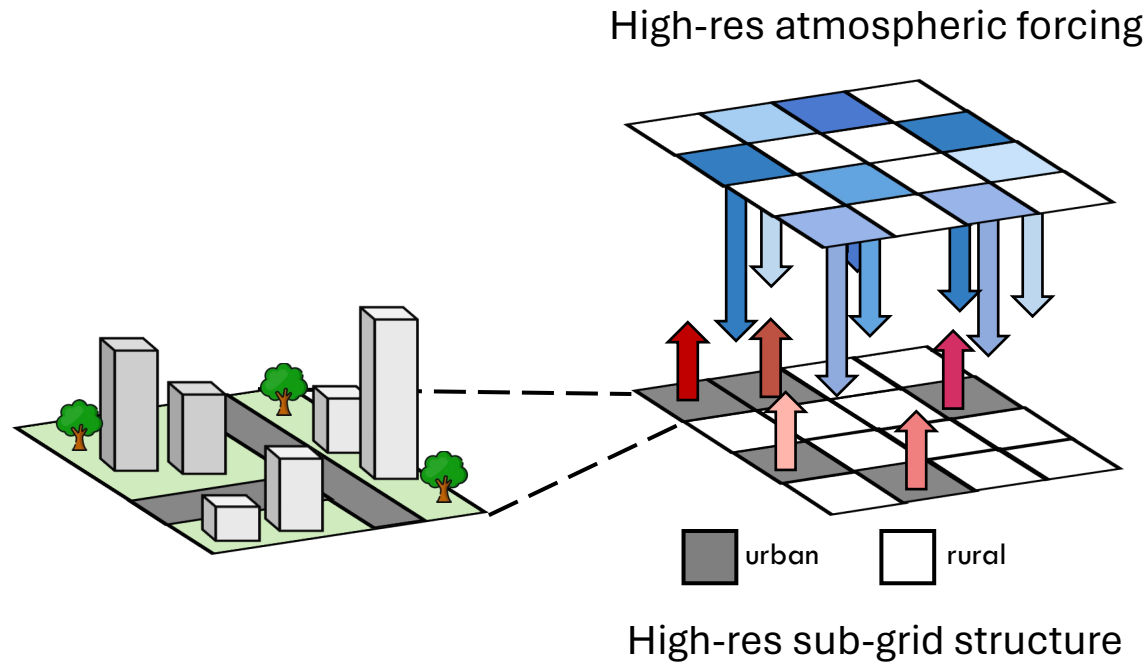
Global average bias

TEST-CTRL



Global average change

The new dataset has opened up more future opportunities for urban climate and land surface modeling.



References

1. Gao, J. & O'Neill, B. C. Mapping global urban land for the 21st century with data-driven simulations and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways. *Nat Commun* **11**, 2302 (2020).
2. Jackson, T. L., Feddema, J. J., Oleson, K. W., Bonan, G. B. & Bauer, J. T. Parameterization of Urban Characteristics for Global Climate Modeling. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* **100**, 848–865 (2010).
3. Lawrence, D. M. *et al.* The Community Land Model Version 5: Description of New Features, Benchmarking, and Impact of Forcing Uncertainty. *Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems* **11**, 4245–4287 (2019).
4. Lipson, M. *et al.* Harmonized gap-filled datasets from 20 urban flux tower sites. *Earth System Science Data* **14**, 5157–5178 (2022).
5. Li, L., Bisht, G., Hao, D. & Leung, L.-Y. Global 1km Land Surface Parameters for Kilometer-Scale Earth System Modeling. Pacific Northwest National Laboratory 2 <https://doi.org/10.25584/PNNLDH/1986308> (2023).
6. Li, X. “Cathy” *et al.* Enhancing Urban Climate-Energy Modeling in the Community Earth System Model (CESM) Through Explicit Representation of Urban Air-Conditioning Adoption. *Journal of Advances in Modeling Earth Systems* **16**, e2023MS004107 (2024).
7. Yangzi Che, Xuecao Li, Xiaocong Xu, Qian Shi, Weilin Liao, Jiajun Zhu, & Xiaoping Liu*. (2023). A first global-scale three-dimensional building footprint dataset. [under preparation]

Thanks for listening!

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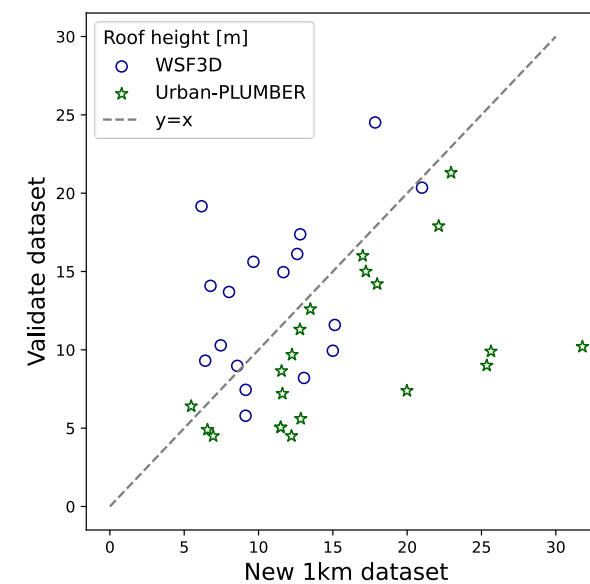
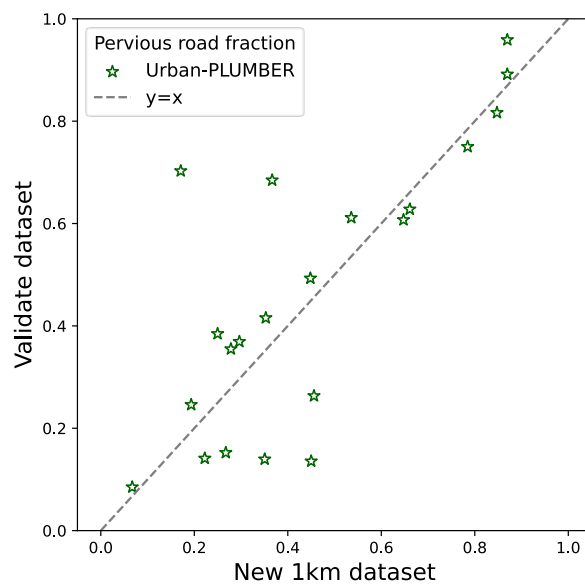
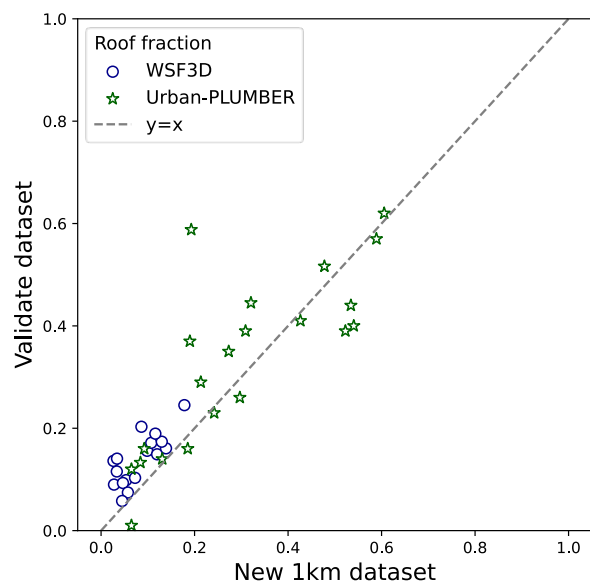
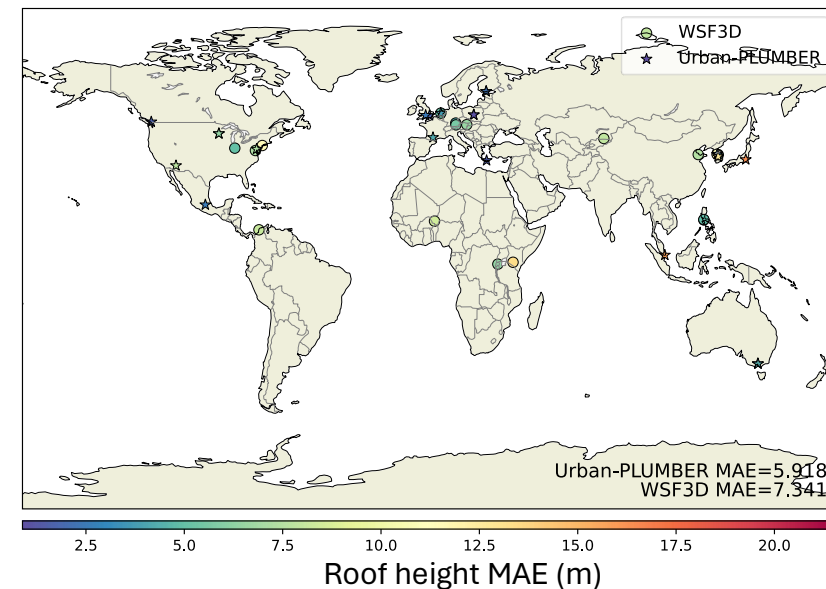
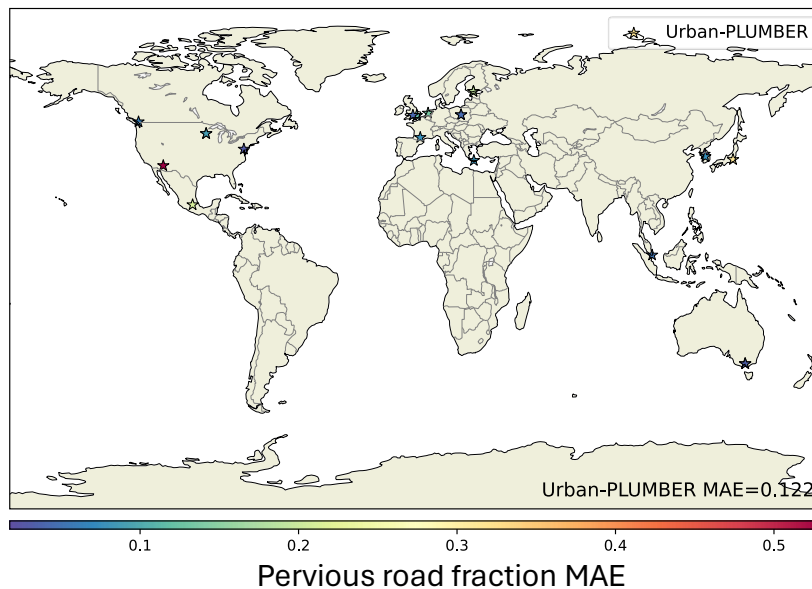
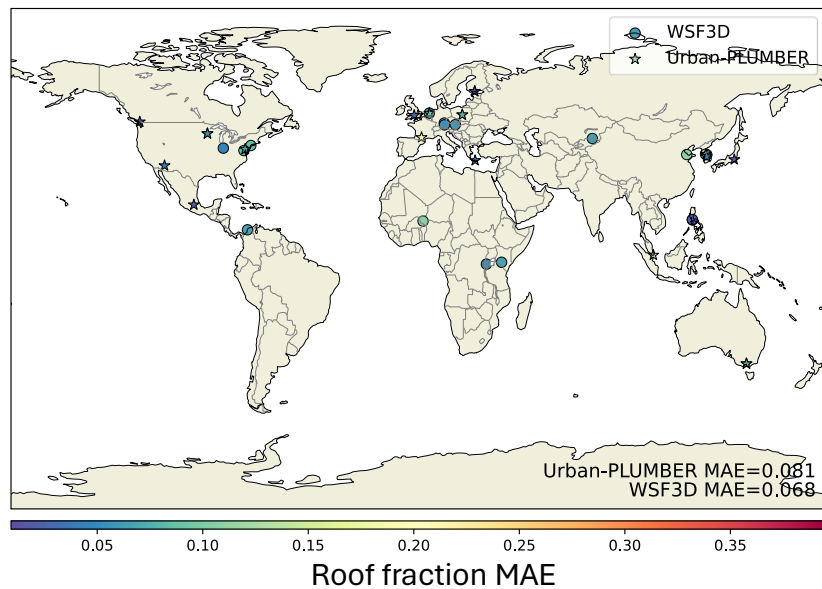
Yifan Cheng*



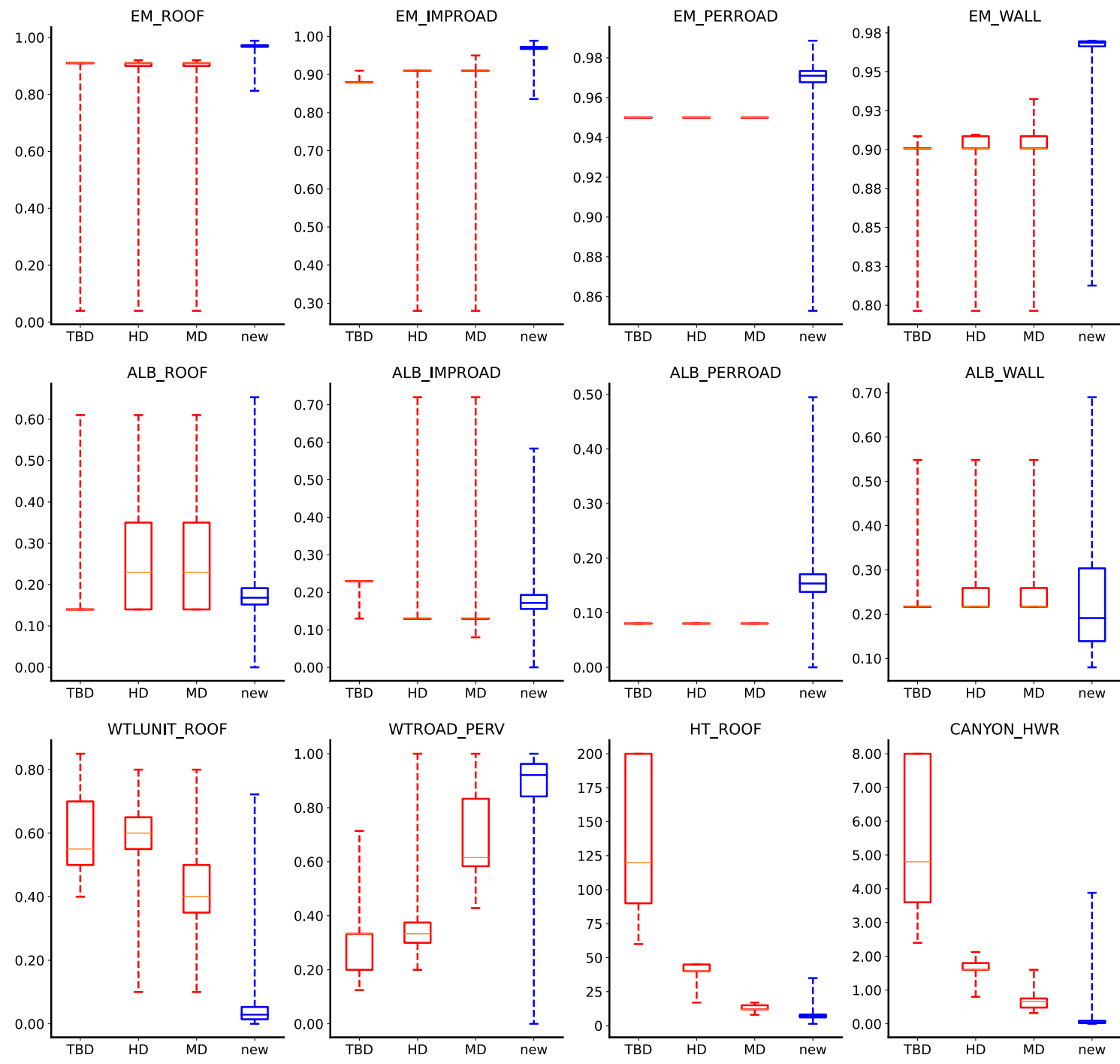
yifanc17@illinois.edu



We validated the morphological variables against World Settlement Footprint and Urban-PLUMBER sites.

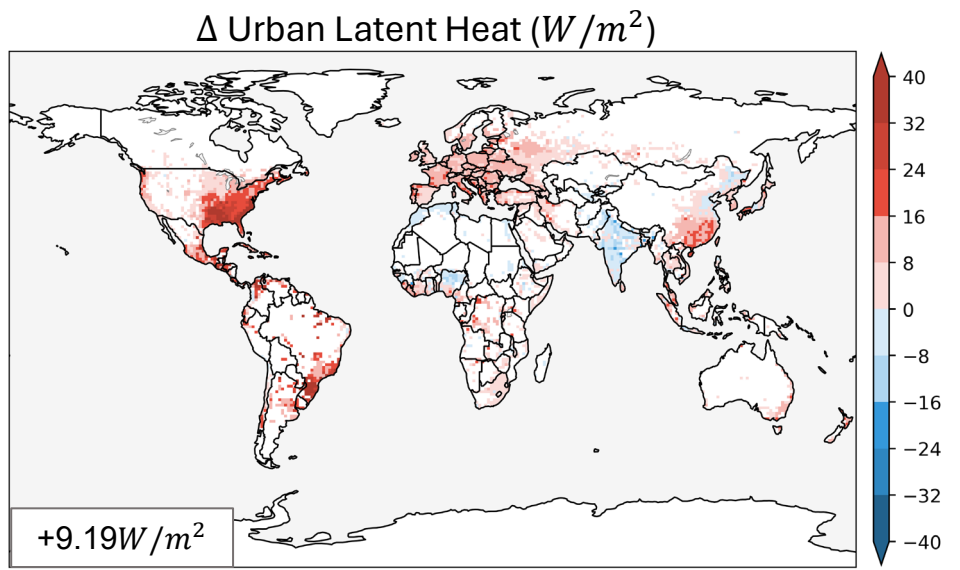
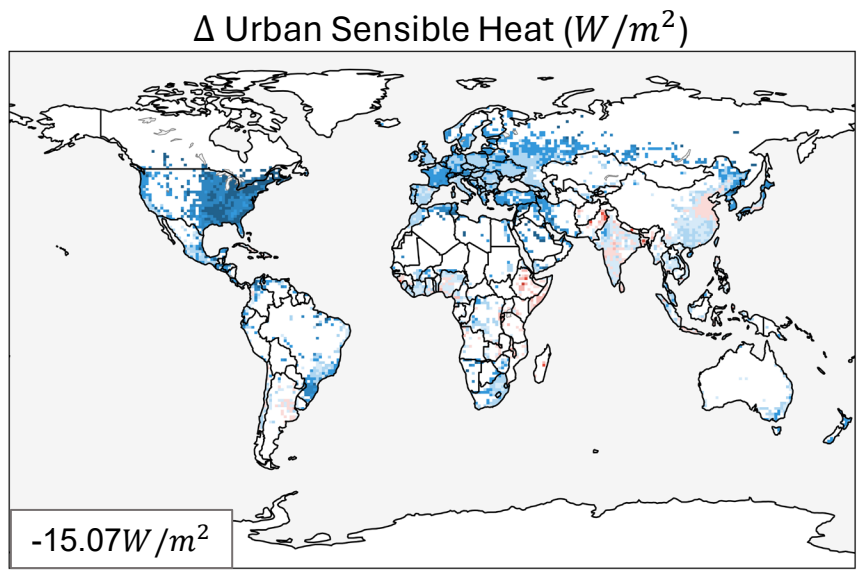
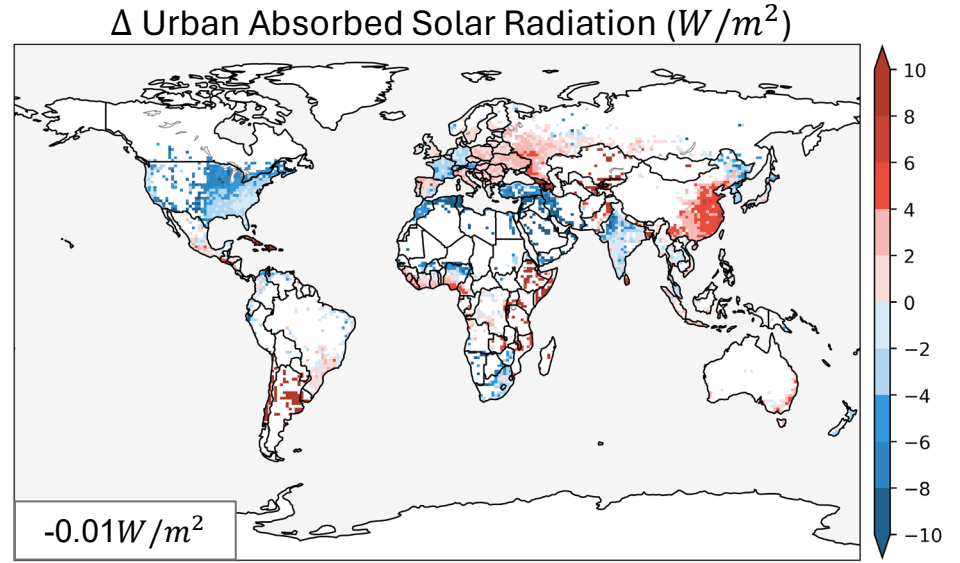
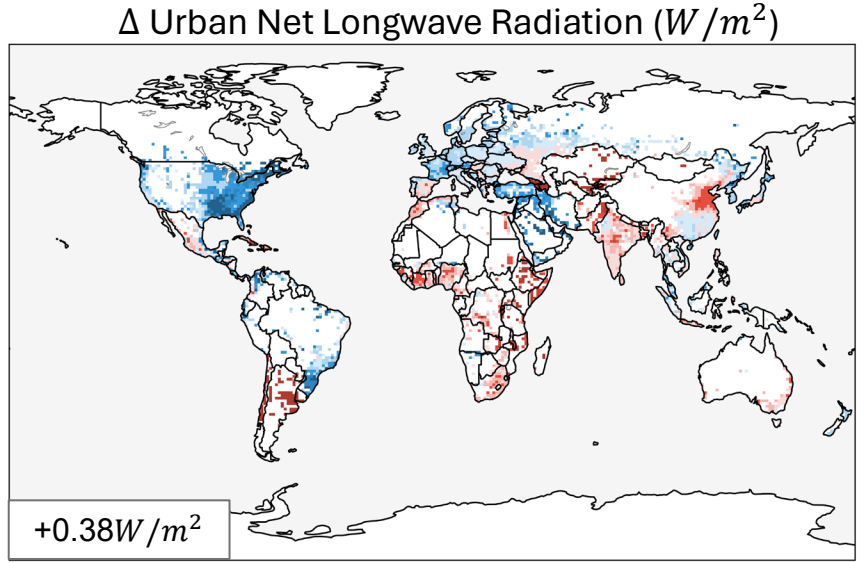


Distribution Boxplots



The cooling trend is strongly connected to changes in surface energy fluxes, altered by the new urban surface properties.

TEST-CTRL



CONUS_TSKIN_2014 Summer & Winter

ctrl-MODIS

test-MODIS

test-ctrl

