

# Continental and Regional-Scale Urban Warming Signals are Detectable and Increasing with Urban Evolution: Implications and Uncertainties

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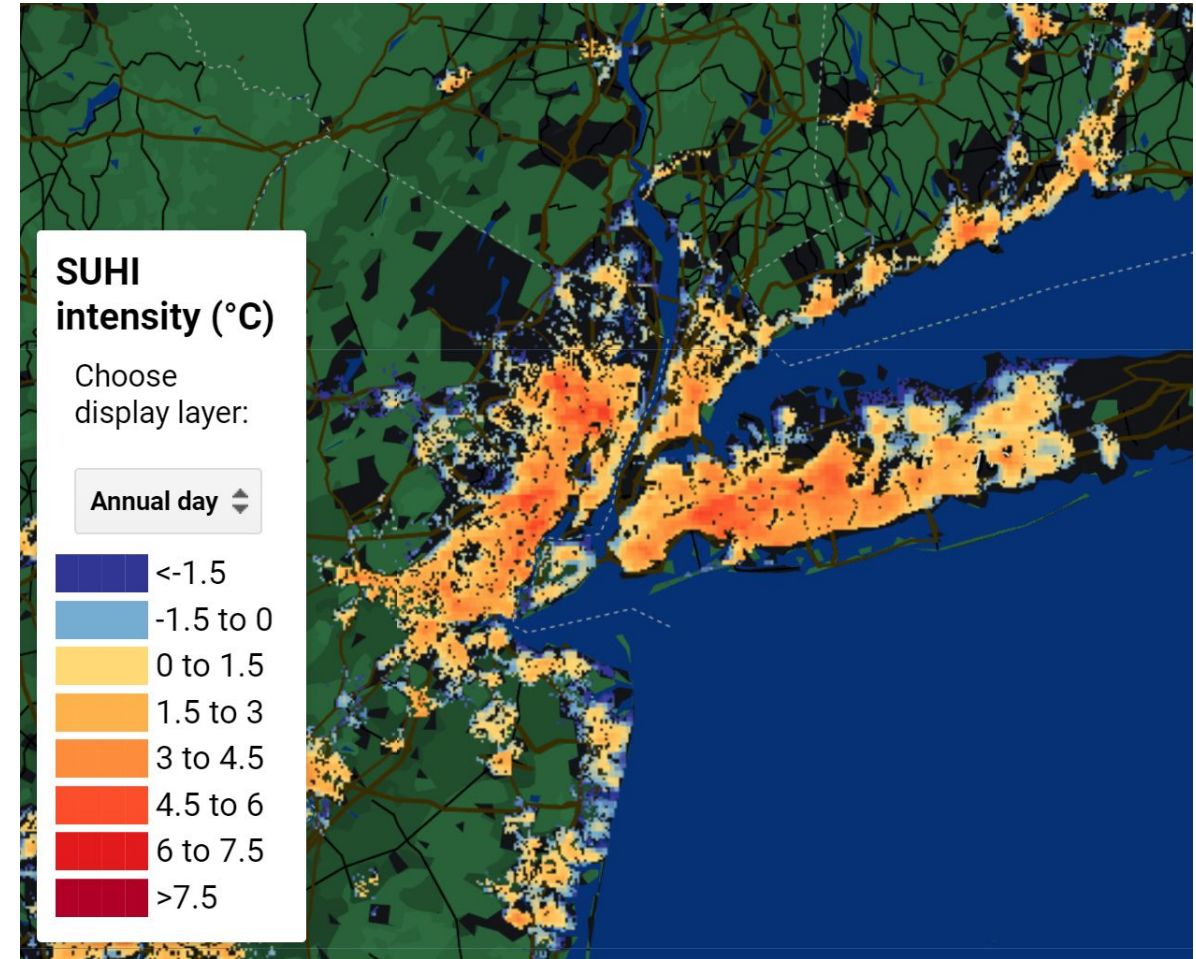
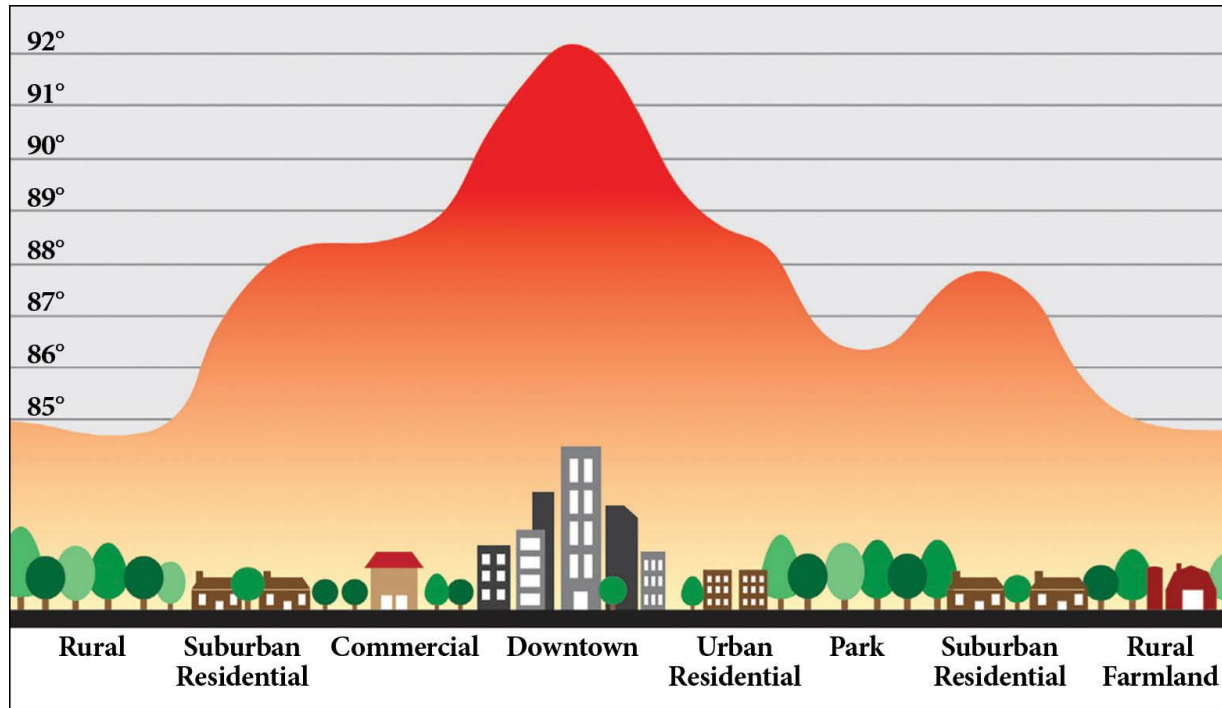


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# The local urban warming signal

- Urban Heat Islands: Cities are hotter than surroundings
- Leads to heat stress, higher energy use, secondary air pollution, etc.
- Most studied topic on urban impacts on climate

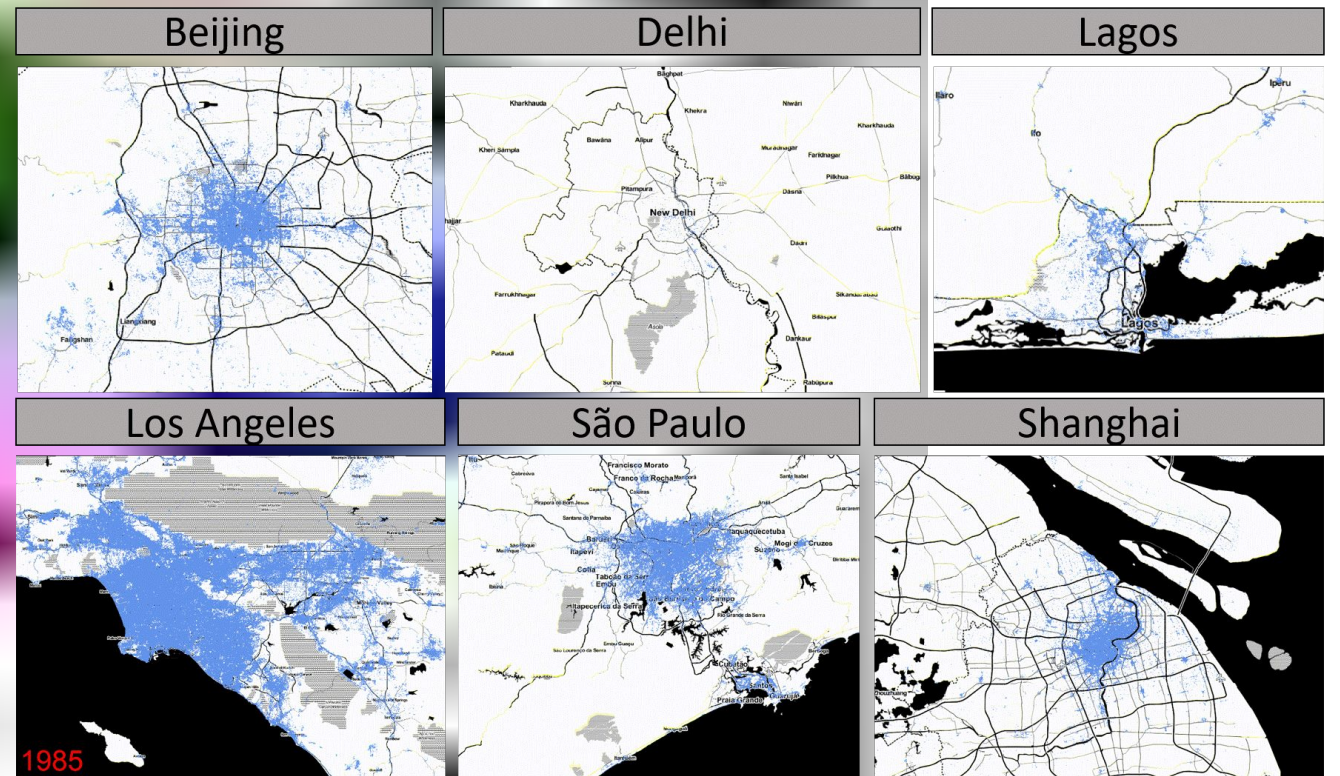


Spatial variability of surface urban heat island intensity

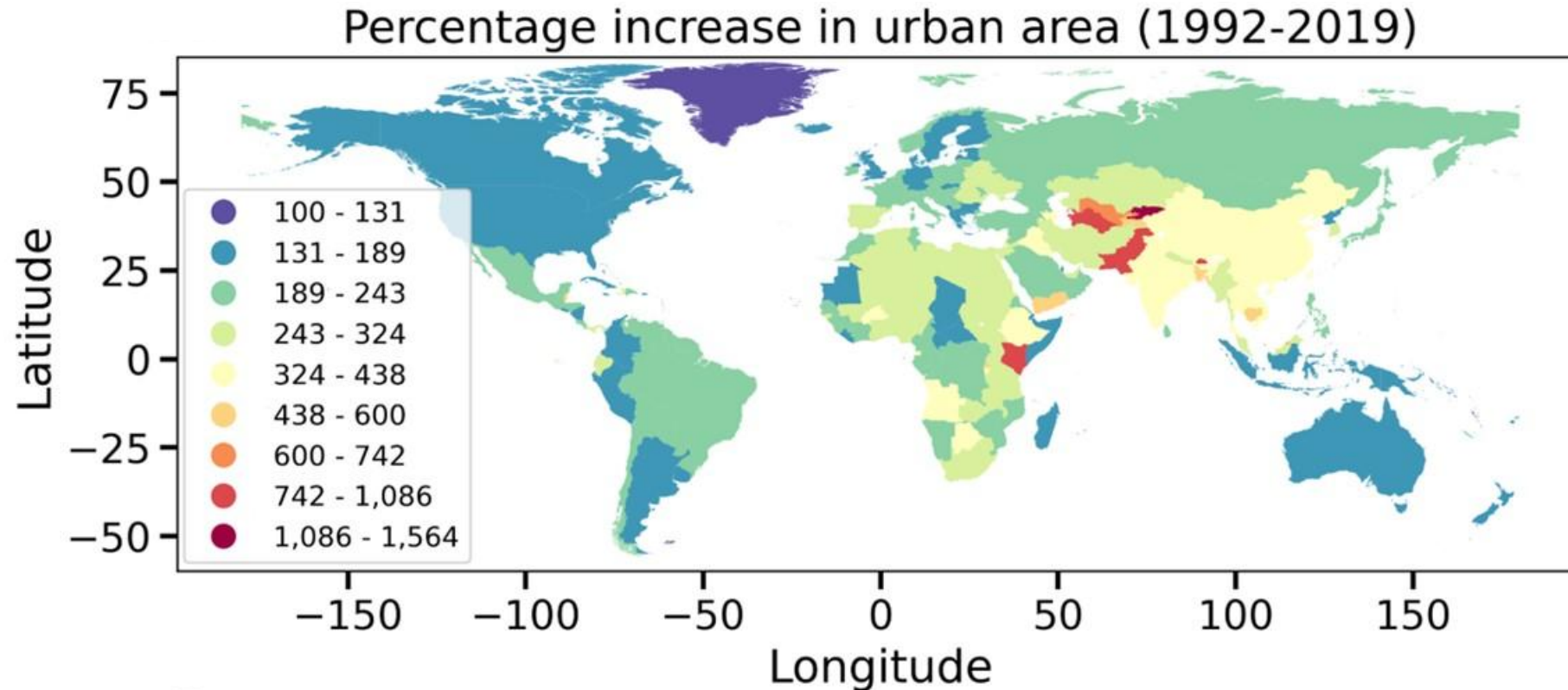


# Rapid urban expansion over time

Urban areas have grown tremendously in the last decades



# Inability to resolve urban impacts across scales

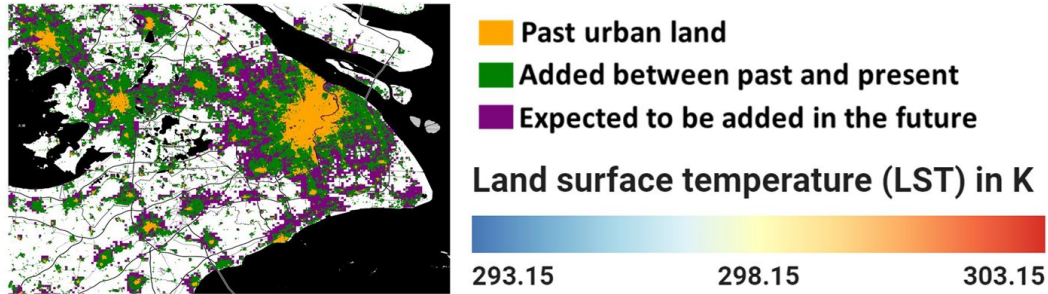


**Urban Evolution = Change in urban properties + extent over time**

- Observations systematically disregard urban influence on climate
- Climate models rarely consider urban areas or their evolution

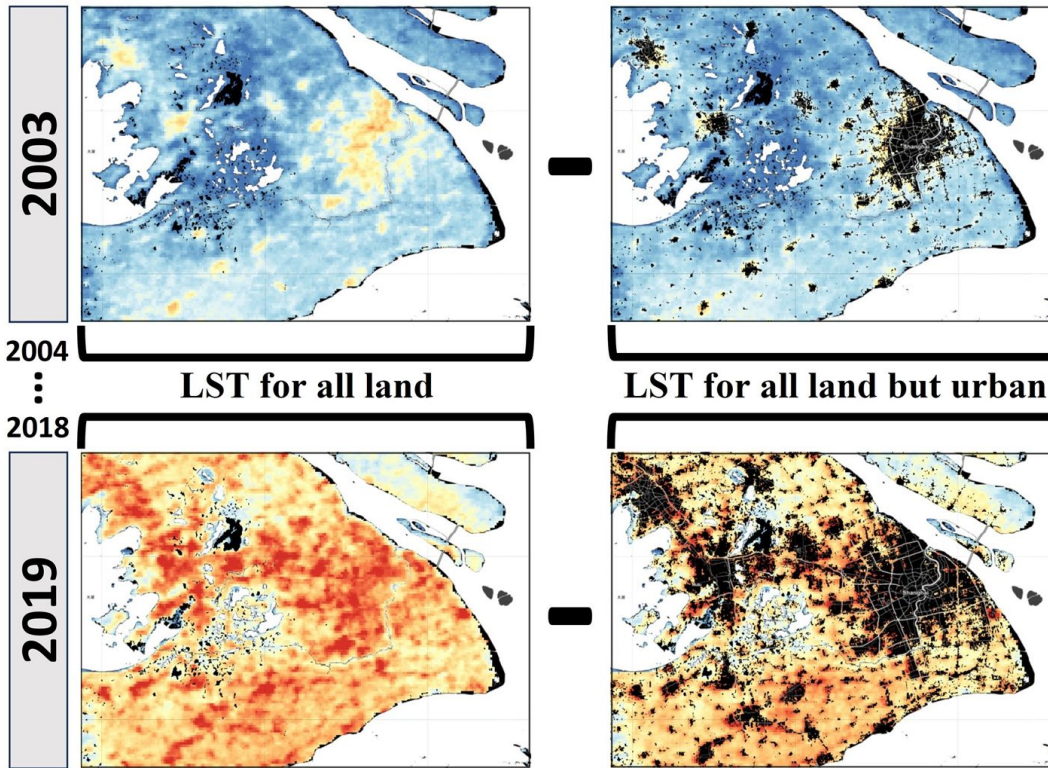


# Isolating urban warming signals across scales



$$\Delta LST_u = LST_{all} - LST_{all-u}$$

LST = Land Surface Temperature



Urban  
= LST signal  
for 2003

⋮

2008

2009

⋮

2013

2014

⋮

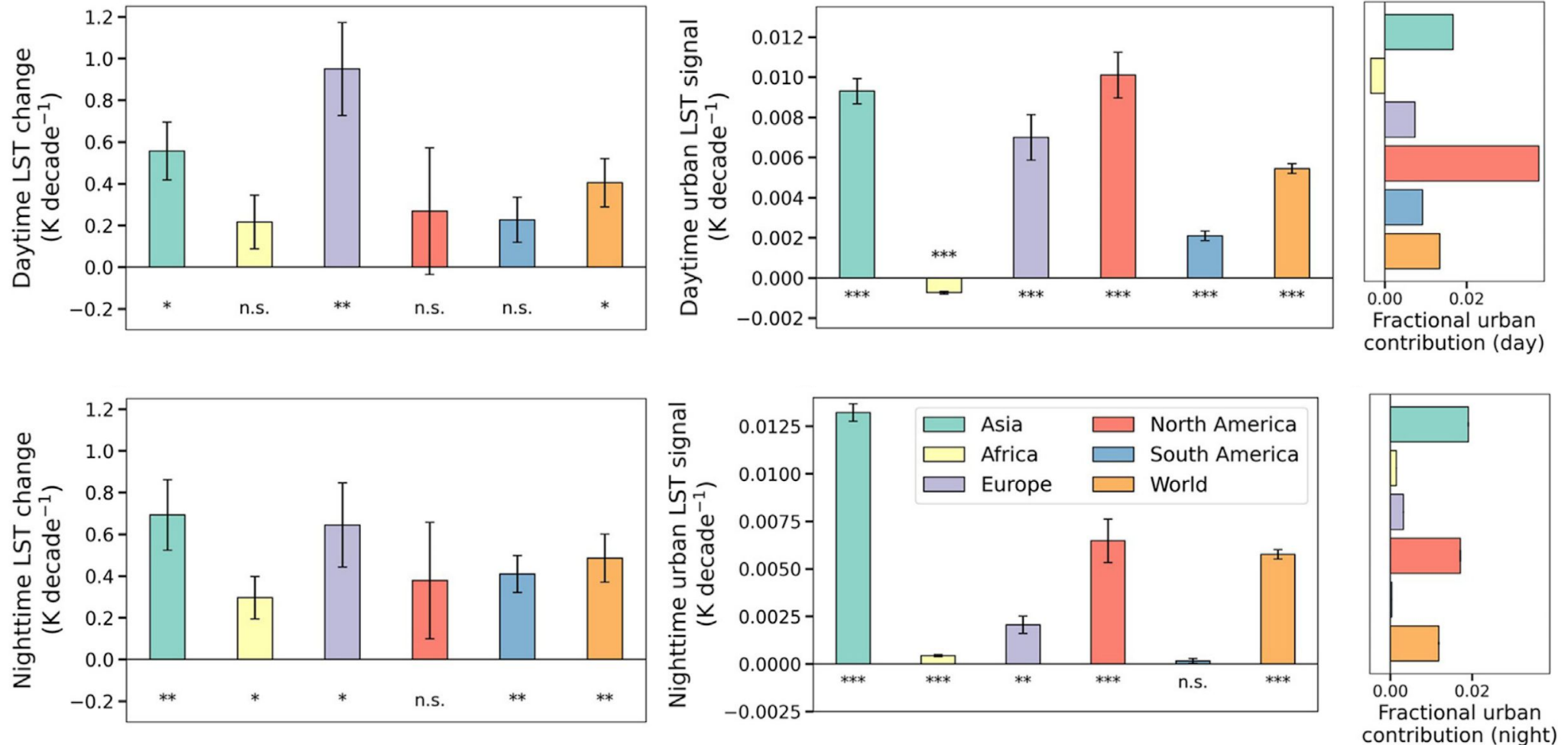
Urban  
= LST signal  
for 2019

┌

Trend  
analysis

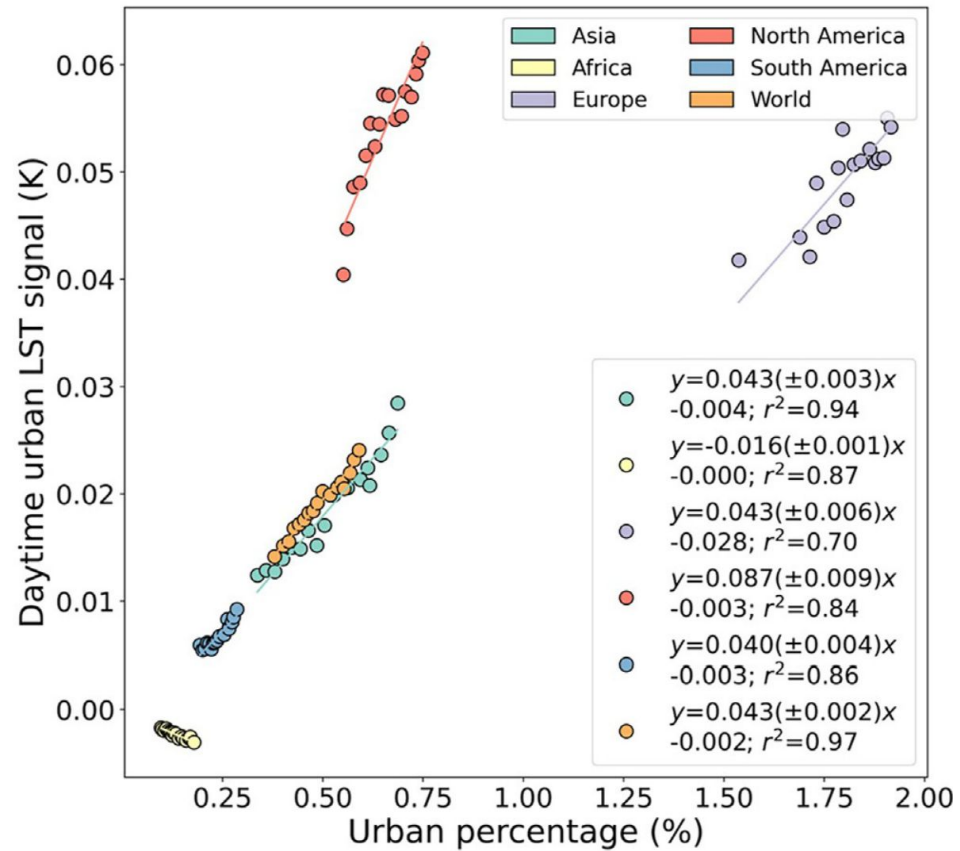
- We isolate urban temperature (LST) signals for the world, all continents, and select rapidly urbanizing regions
- Similar analysis done for other variables that can be impacted by urbanization

# Continental-scale urban warming signals



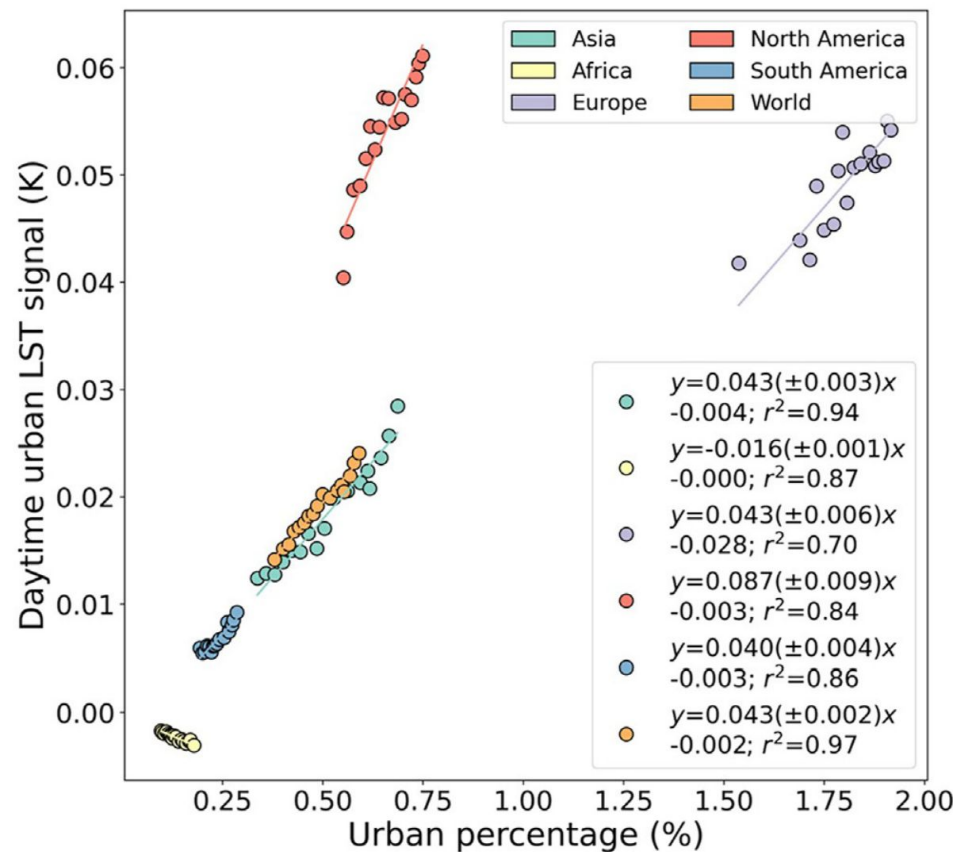
Up to 4% contribution of urban evolution to continental-scale warming during daytime; Urbanization in Africa shows cooling signal

# Projecting continental-scale urban warming signals

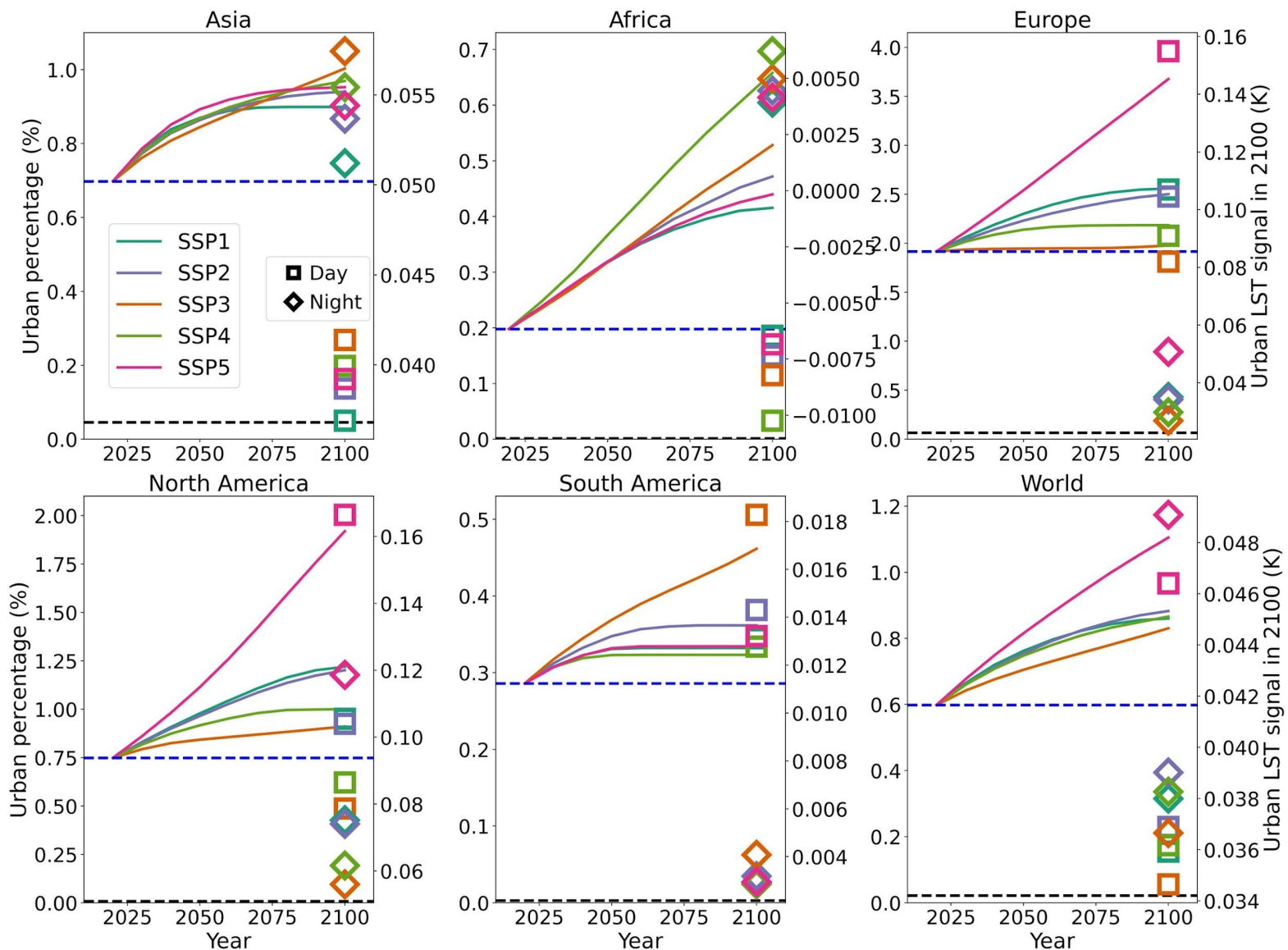


Projecting impact of future urban evolution on warming through empirical relationships

# Projecting continental-scale urban warming signals

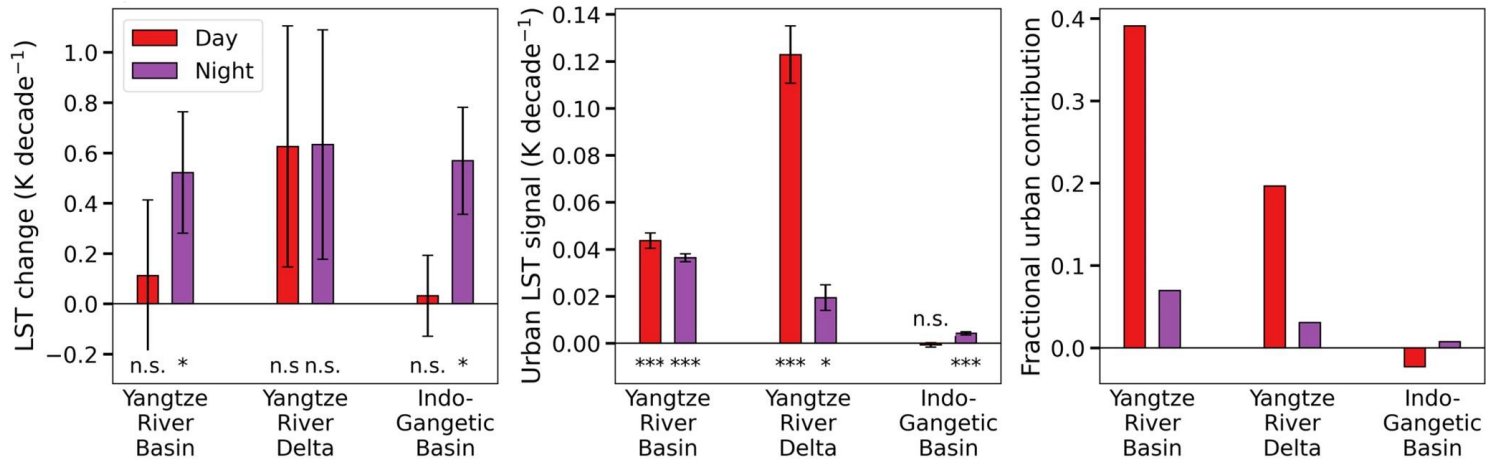
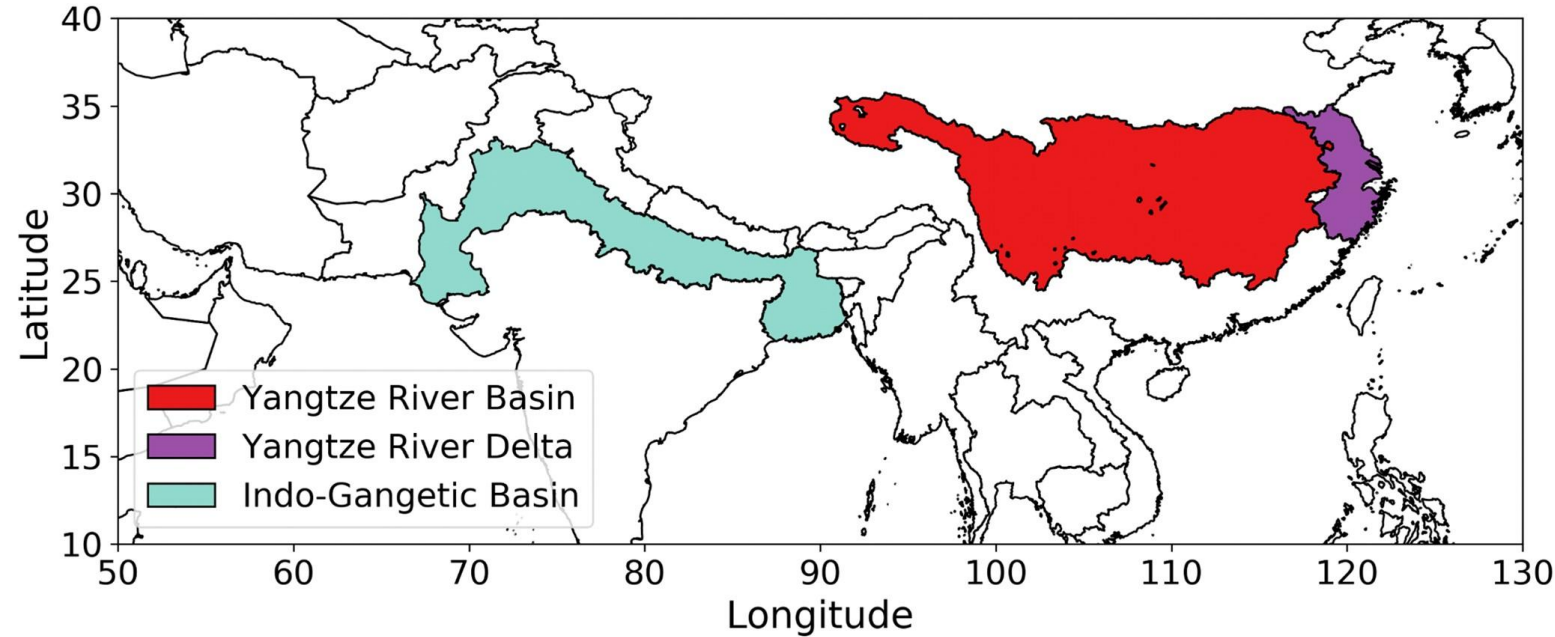


Projecting impact of future urban evolution on warming through empirical relationships



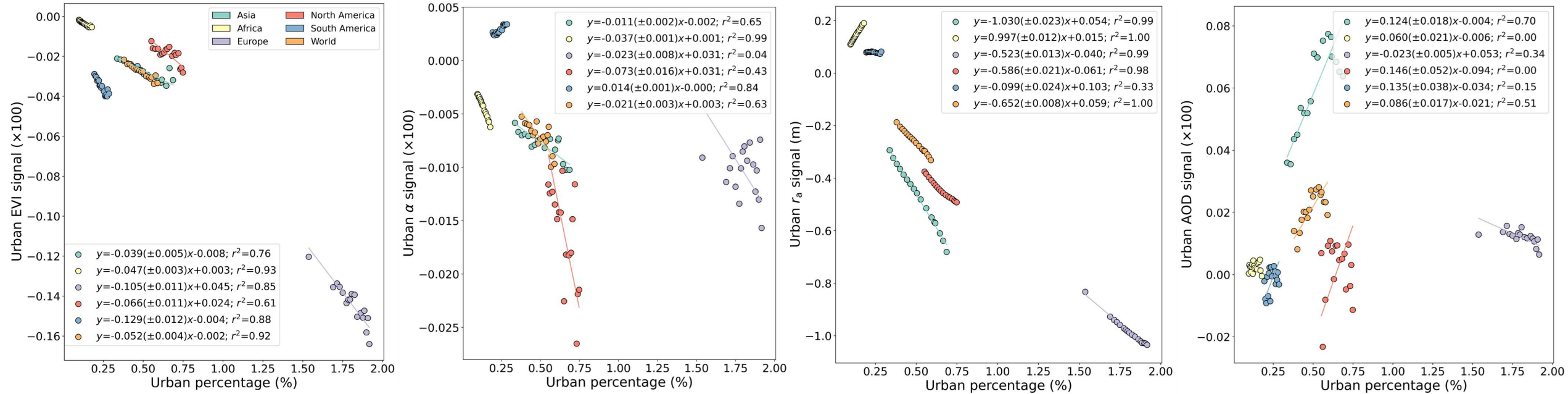


# Regional-scale urban warming signals



- A similar approach can be used at the regional scale
- Massive contributions (close to 40%) of urban evolution on regional warming for Yangtze River Basin

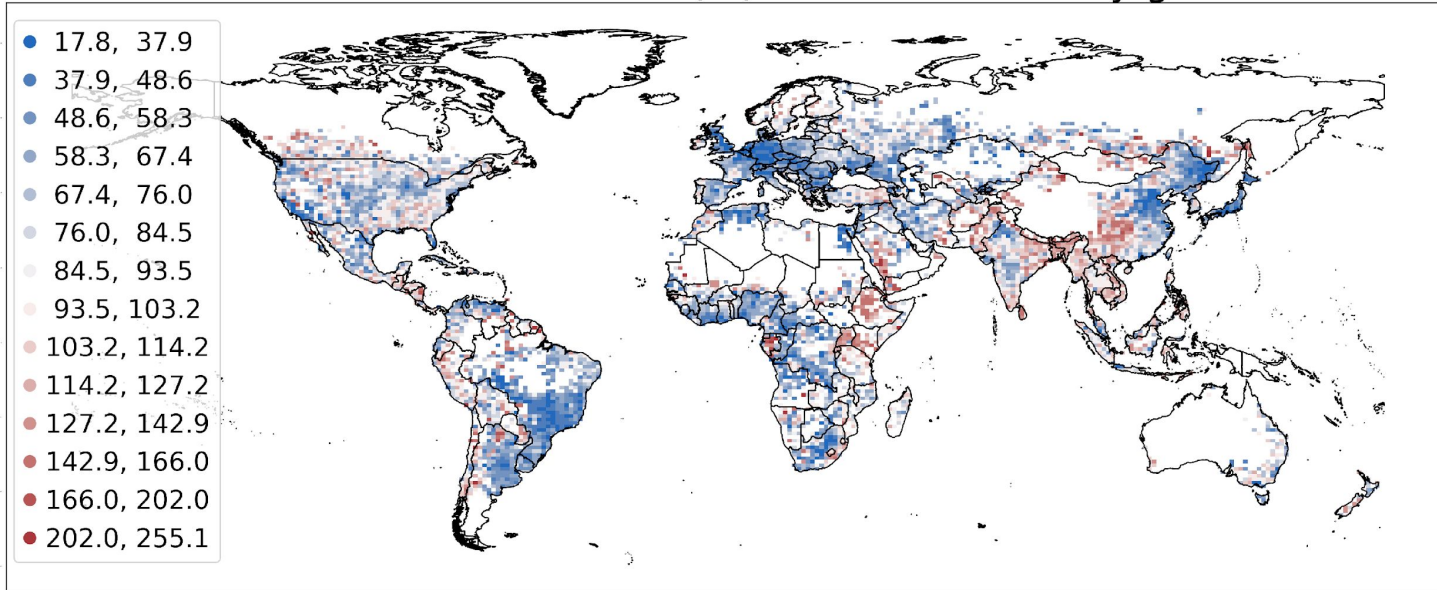
# Continental-scale urban impacts on other variables



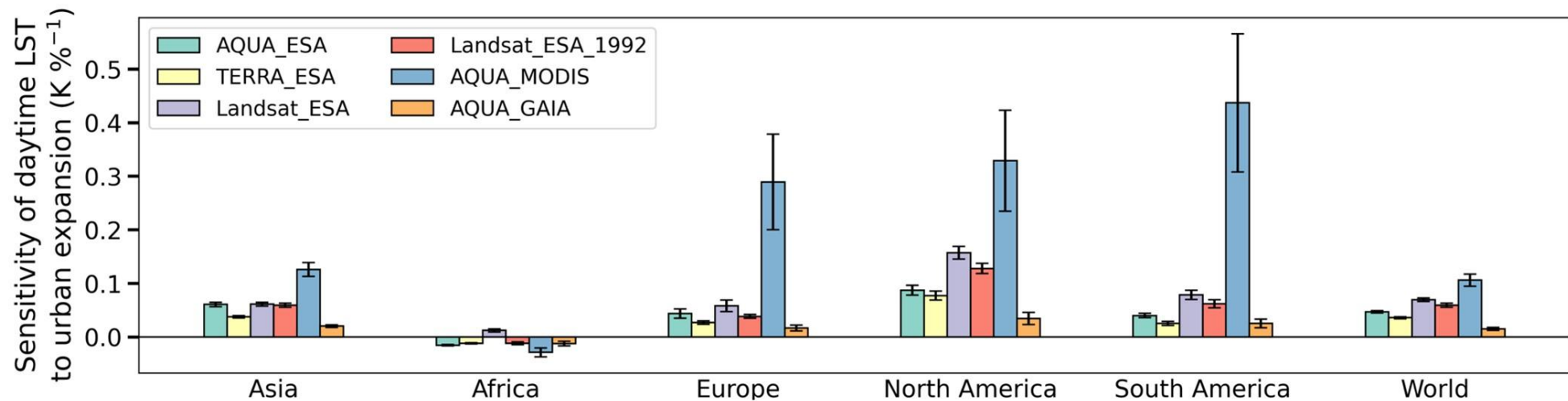
Continental-scale urban signals can be seen for other variables, such as EVI (Enhanced Vegetation Index),  $\alpha$  (albedo),  $r_a$  (aerodynamic roughness), and AOD (Aerosol Optical Depth)

# Uncertainties due to dataset choice

Coefficient of variation (%) across datasets by grid

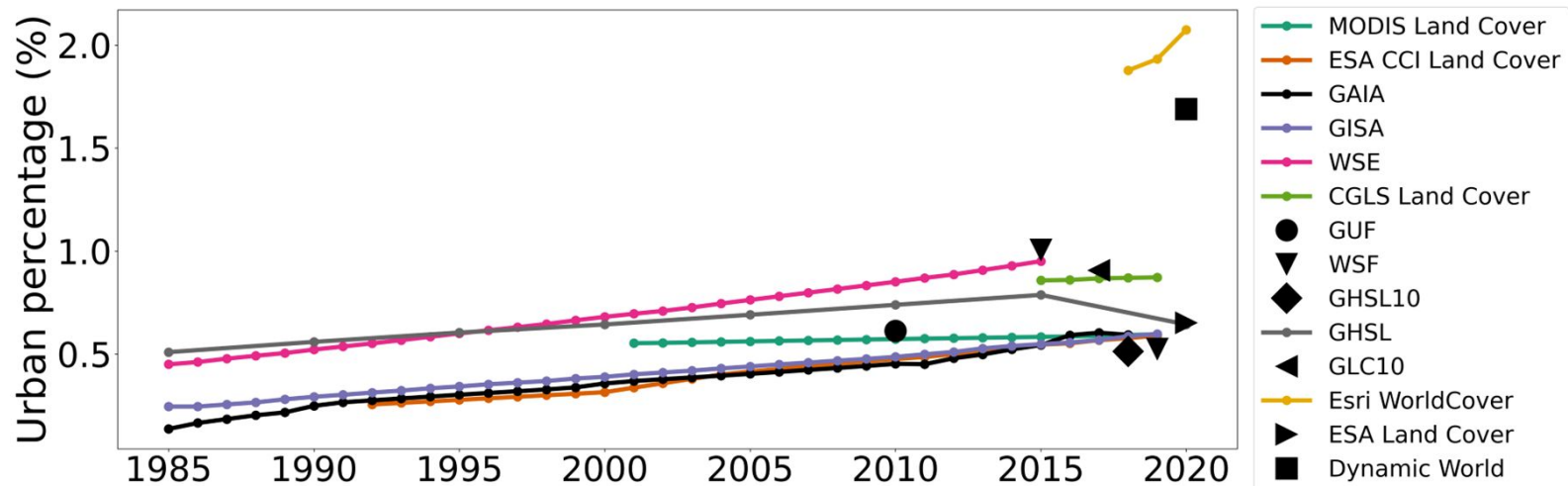


- Global urban land cover datasets disagree on spatial and temporal aspects of urbanization
- Choice of LST products also impacts urban warming signals

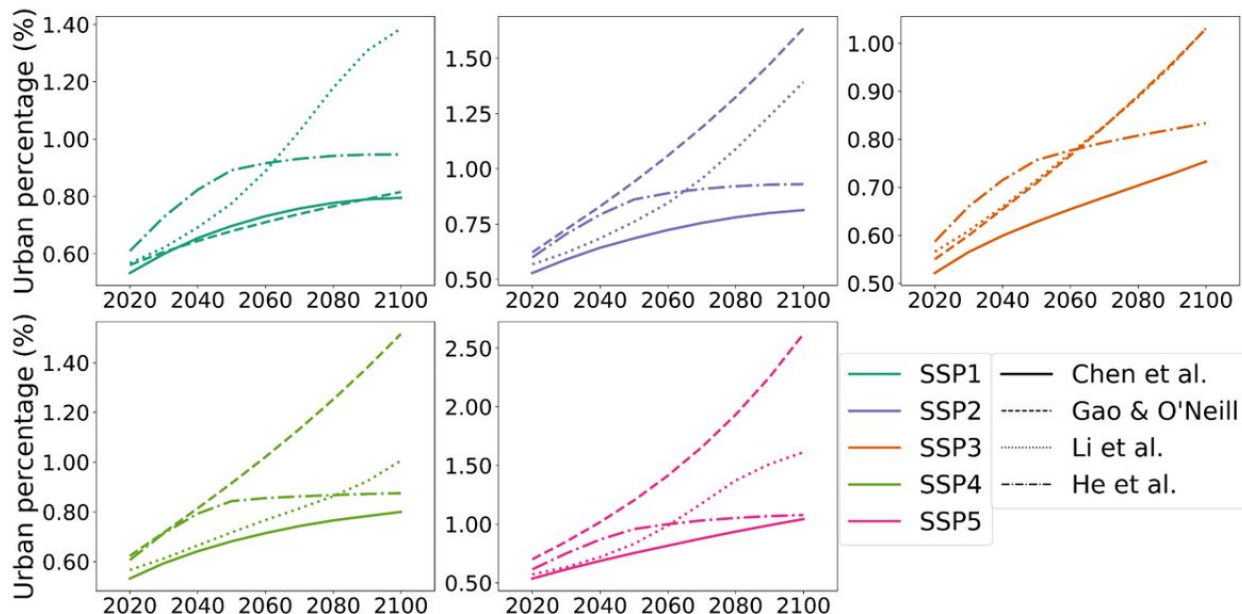




# Future directions...



Using time series of medium to high resolution satellite data to better constrain spatiotemporal urban extent and properties in process-based models (E3SM)



Co-developing future urban evolution scenarios

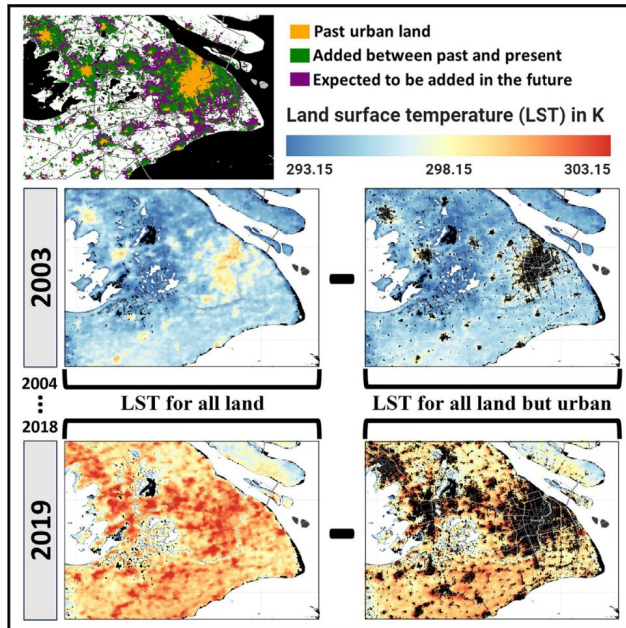
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# Thank you!

One Earth

## Urbanization exacerbates continental- to regional-scale warming

Graphical abstract



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### In brief

Urban impacts on climate are generally discussed at the local scale, with urban areas ignored in large-scale climate assessments. We show that urbanization can intensify large-scale warming, especially in rapidly urbanizing regions and countries in Asia. Future urban growth will also influence continental-to regional-scale warming signals. These results fundamentally reframe how both the research community and the public usually think about urbanization, from only a local-scale phenomenon to one with non-negligible regional- and even continental-scale impacts.

Article

Article

## Large disagreements in estimates of urban land across scales and their implications

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## Questions?

