

Assessing the impact of urban land conversion on local and regional surface climate and its socio-economic consequence

Team Members

Alexey N. Shiklomanov (PI), NASA Goddard Space Flight Center Zarrar Khan (Co-I), Pacific Northwest National Laboratory Tao Zhang (Co-I), Iowa State University

Collaborators

Lahouari Bounoua (New PI), NASA Goddard Space Flight Center Yuyu Zhou, Iowa State University Hicham Bahi (Mohamed VI Polytechnic University) Mohamed Yacoubi (University of Marrakech)

Mengqi Zhao (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory)
Joseph Nigro (Science Systems and Applications, Inc.)



Challenges in Urban Science

- · Cities are not built the same way ...nor are they built with same materials
- Difficult to characterize them across the globe and study their impacts at global scales

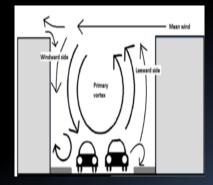


 Urbanization must be mapped at a scale that resolves the urban metabolism





 Cities, interact with atmosphere and require multi-level models that capture both the lateral and vertical mass and energy fluxes





People, in cities, create coupled anthropogenic-natural interactions that require detailed socio-economic modeling.





Northwest Africa as a hot spot

- Northwest Africa is mostly desert and about 80% of the population live in about 20% of the land
- With increase in population, land conversion to urban is happening on fertile arable lands
- The risk of desertification due to climate is challenged by that due to urbanization



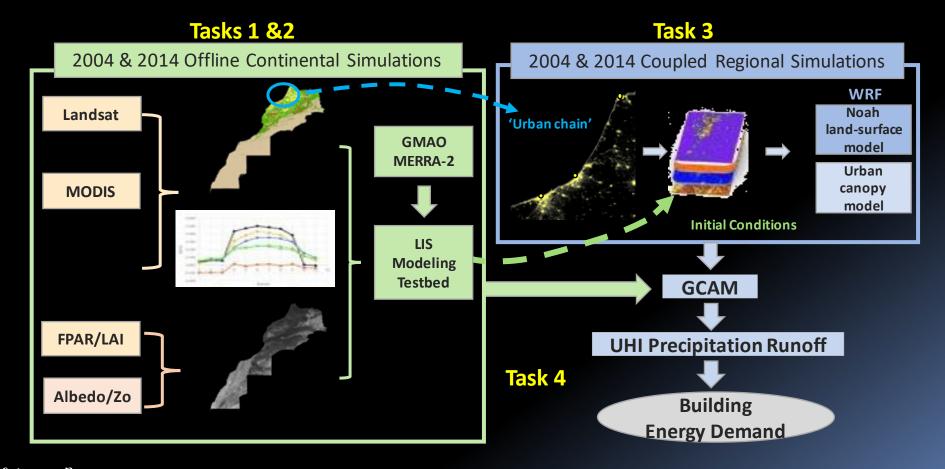






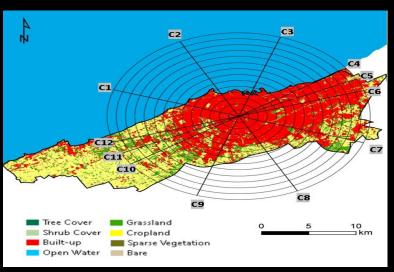
Objectives of the study

- 1. Map urbanization in cities of Morocco, analyze the thermal structure UHI/UHS
- 2. Simulate the impact of buildup on surface climate
- 3. Understand the impact of urbanization on the vertical structure of the lower troposphere.
- 4. Quantify the economic consequences of urban heating/cooling in terms of energy demand

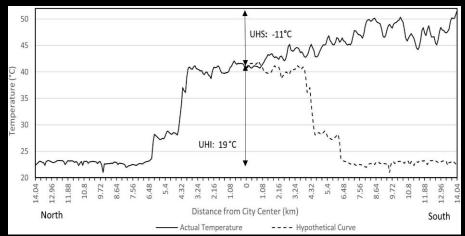


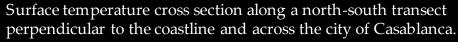


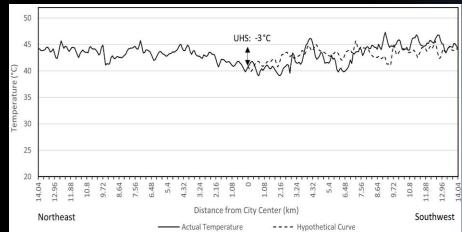
Preliminary Results – Task 1



Land cover for the urban area of Casablanca



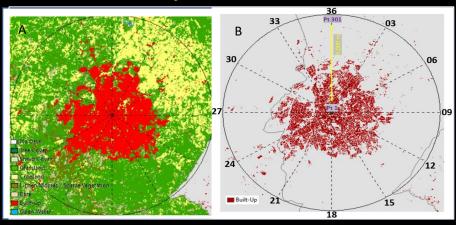




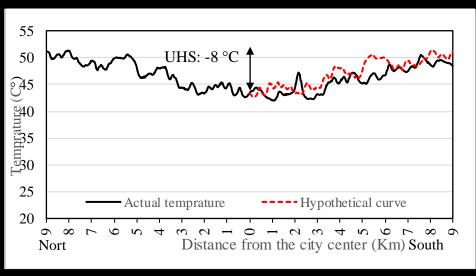
Surface temperature cross section along a northeast-southwest transect parallel to the coastline and across the city of Casablanca

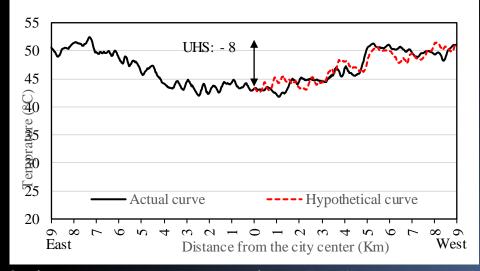


Preliminary Results – Task 1



(A) Land cover classification in the region of Oujda, (B) Urban extension.



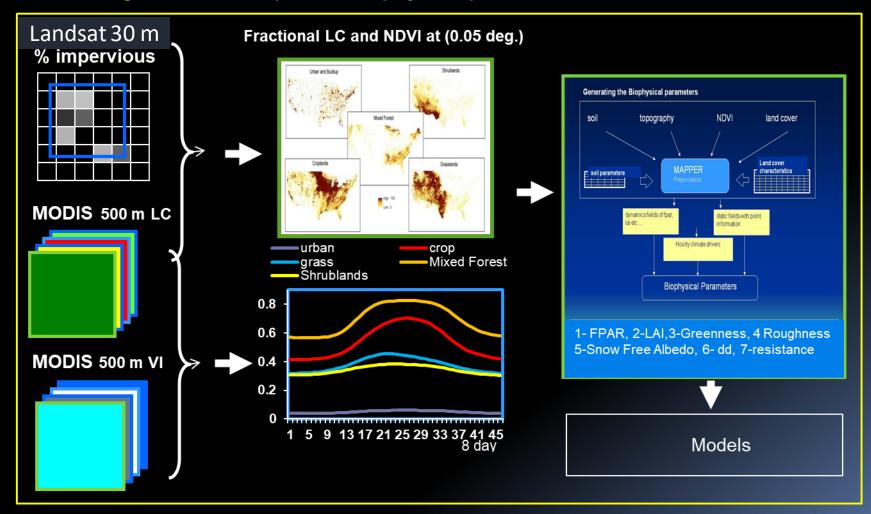


Surface temperature cross section along a North-South transect Surface temperature cross section along a East-West transect across Oujda

across Oujda

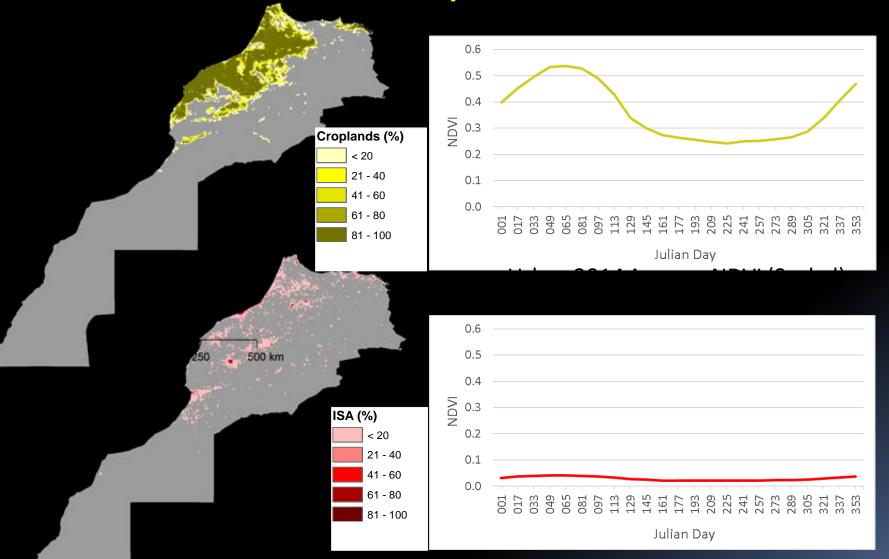


Generating Land Use Maps and Biophysics parameters

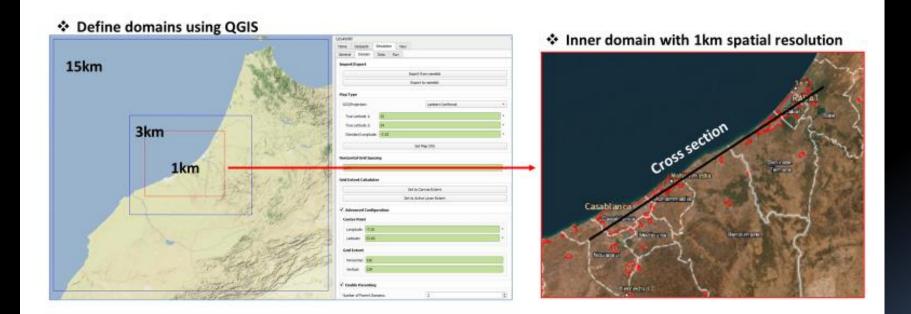








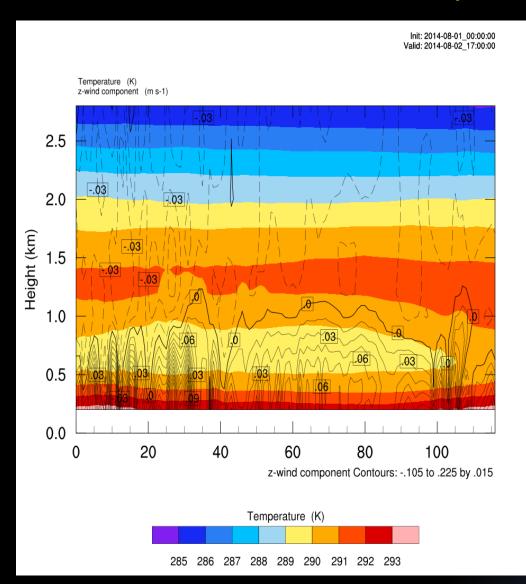


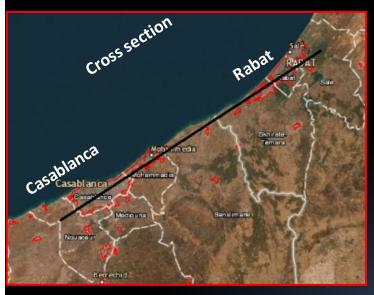


- √ Three domains with different resolutions: 15km, 3km, 1km
- √ Three cities are included: Casablanca, Mohammedia, Rabat
- √ Time periods: 2014-08-01 to 2014-08-03 GMT time
- ✓ One cross section across three coastal cities were analyzed in the inner domain with 1km spatial resolution

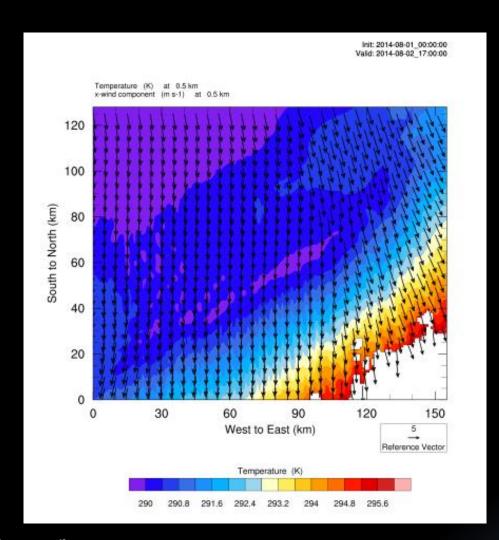




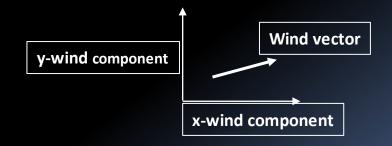








Sea breeze at 500m height at 17:00 GMT on August 8, 2014







May 8-9, 2023

Preliminary Results Task4

inputs provided by Task 1,2 & 3

2004

Temperature | confort Temperature | Population Floorspace | building heights | Thermal conductance | Per capita income / Demand Satiation | price of services 2014

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services

Building Enrgy Demand (BED) Model Estimate spatial distribution of energy demand

2004

Building energy demand for heating, cooling and other energy services

Without urban heat island effect

Serves as reference scenario Validate with local data

Emissions and electricity generation by fuel using GCAM

2014

Building energy demand for heating; cooling and other energy services

With urban heat island effect

Serves as UHI impact scenario Compare with local data

Emissions and electricity generation by fuel using GCAM,

The objective of task 4 is to explore the impact of urban heat island (UHI)-induced changes in near-surface temperature and floor space on building energy heating and cooling demand, and how this shift will affect the corresponding electricity generation and emissions.



- The proposal is in good shape
- Dynamic team working together
- Meeting monthly
- Expect all deliverables to be on time



End