

#### How Adoption of Green Infrastructure Impacts Urban Hydrologic-Atmospheric Processes



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#### We Live in Urban Areas

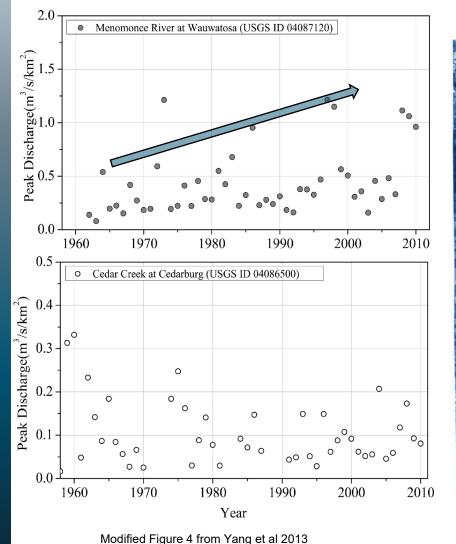
#### 81% of US Population

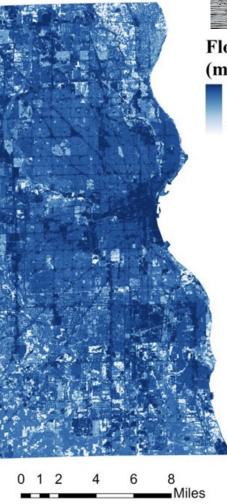
#### Urbanization exacerbates Hazards, but green infrastructure may offer a solution!

**50% World Population** 

2024

# Urban Hazard: Flooding







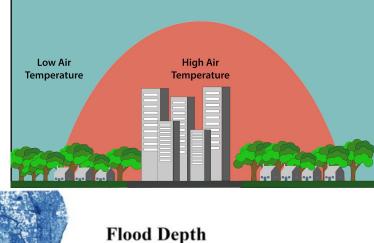


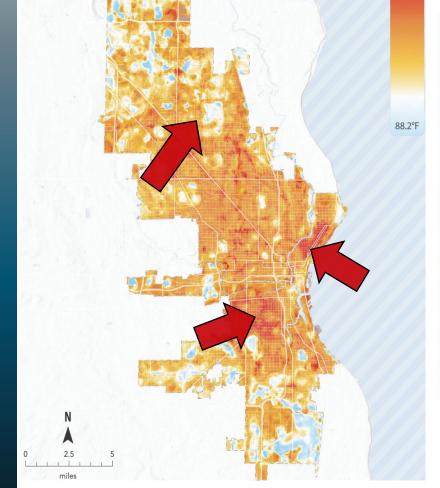
Driven By Enhanced Runoff From Impervious Surfaces



# **Urban Hazard:** *Heat*

95.6°F







Miles

<u>Related to</u> <u>hydrologic</u> <u>Impacts!</u>

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# **Urban Rainfall Intensification**

Both Urban Heat Islands and Lake Michigan are crucial Moist air cools  $\rightarrow$ for Urban Rainfall (3) heavy rainfall Intensification in Milwaukee, WI Feedback intensifies heavy rainfall Air mass rises when reaches hot, rough city Air masses arrive from west Moist air from lake fills void, (4) intensifying rainfall



# How do we Adapt to these Hazards?

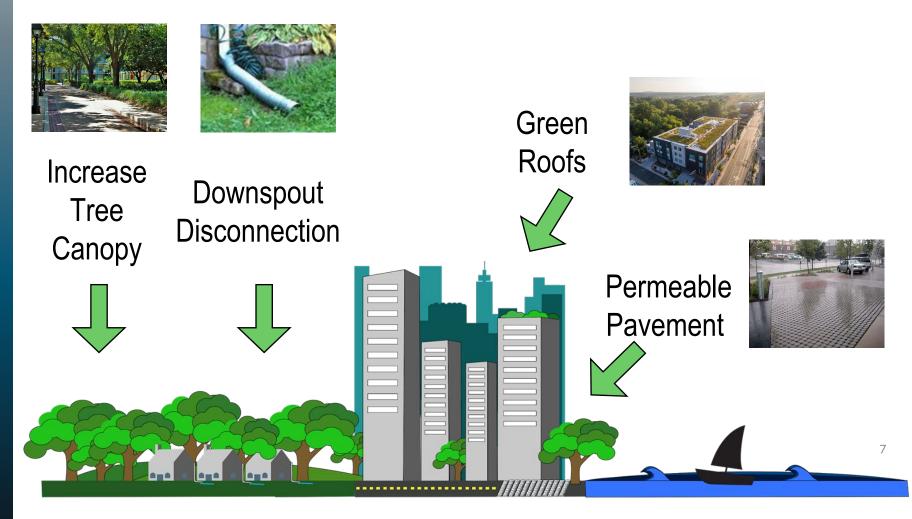
## **Green Infrastructure**





# How do we Adapt to these Hazards?

## **Green Infrastructure**



# How Does <u>Widespread Green</u> <u>Infrastructure</u> Change Things?

#### Milwaukee's Green Infrastructure Targets:









~50 Km<sup>2</sup> Tree Canopy D Increase

~39 Km<sup>2</sup> Downspout Disconnection

~ 6 Km<sup>2</sup> Green Roofs

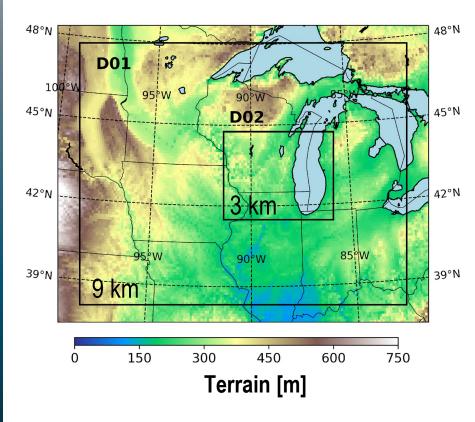
> ~5 Km<sup>2</sup> Permeable Pavements



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**Objective:** Evaluate how green infrastructure changes atmospheric responses ahead of, during, and after rainfall events.

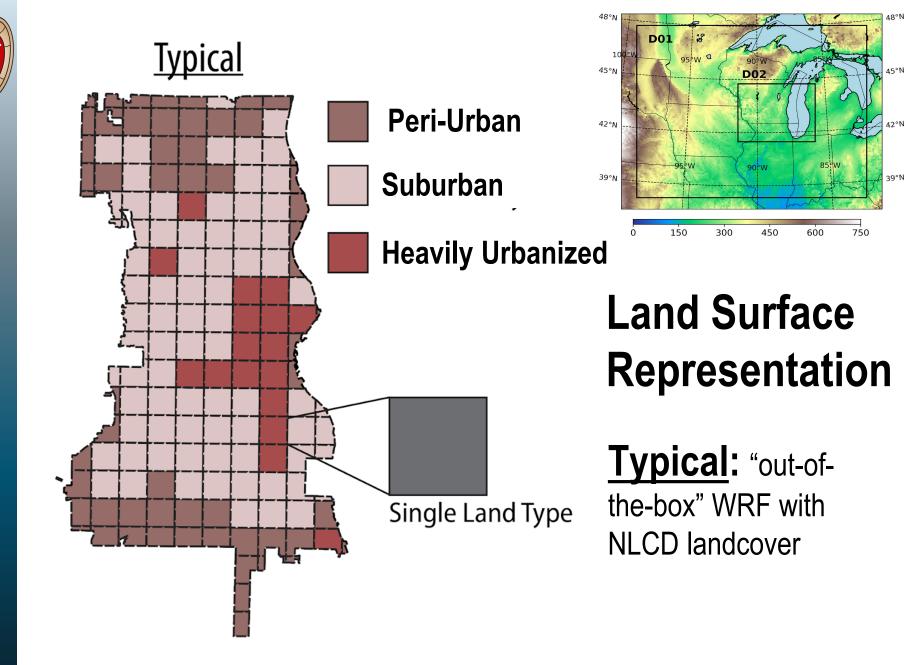


#### Using the Weather

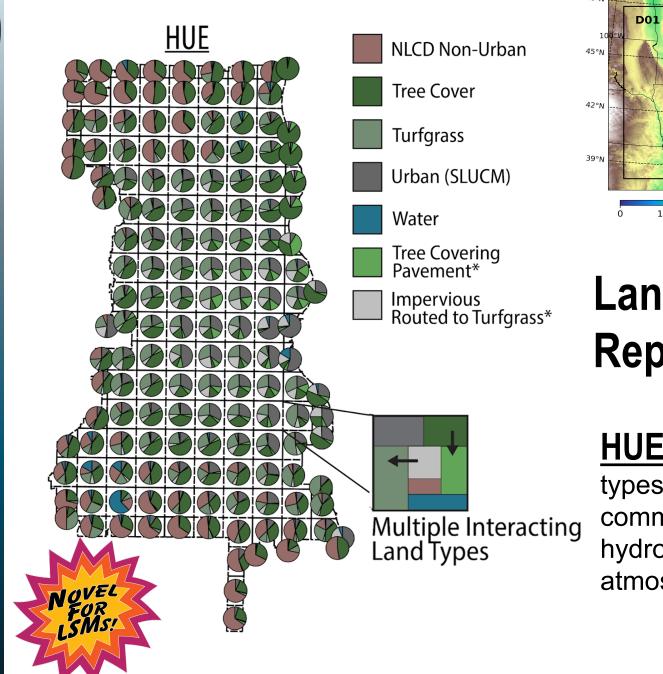
**Research and** 

## Forecasting (WRF) Model:

- Simulate <u>11 Summertime</u> <u>Rainfall Events</u> in the Milwaukee (from 2014 – 2021)
- <u>Two simulations</u> per event based on differing surface representation (22 total)
- Aggregated events together to <u>identify patterns</u>







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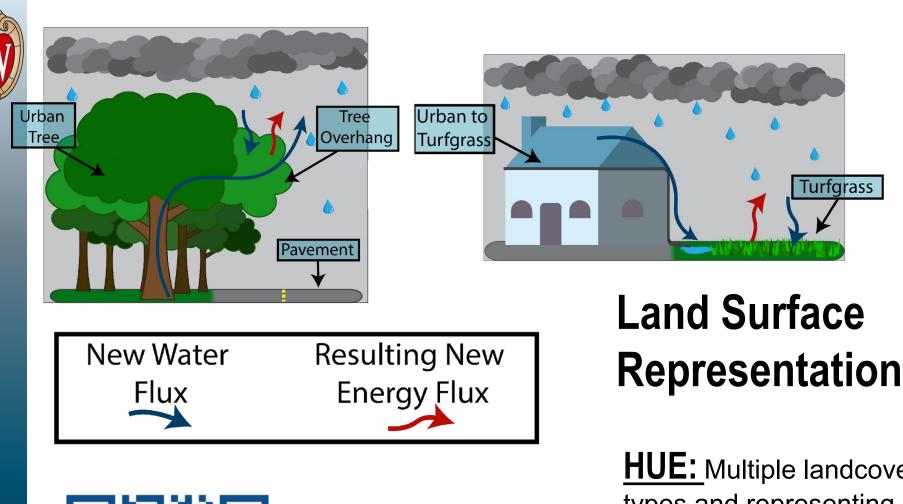
48°N

95 W Q

**HUE:** Multiple landcover types and representing commonly overlooked hydrology in regional atmospheric simulations

45°N

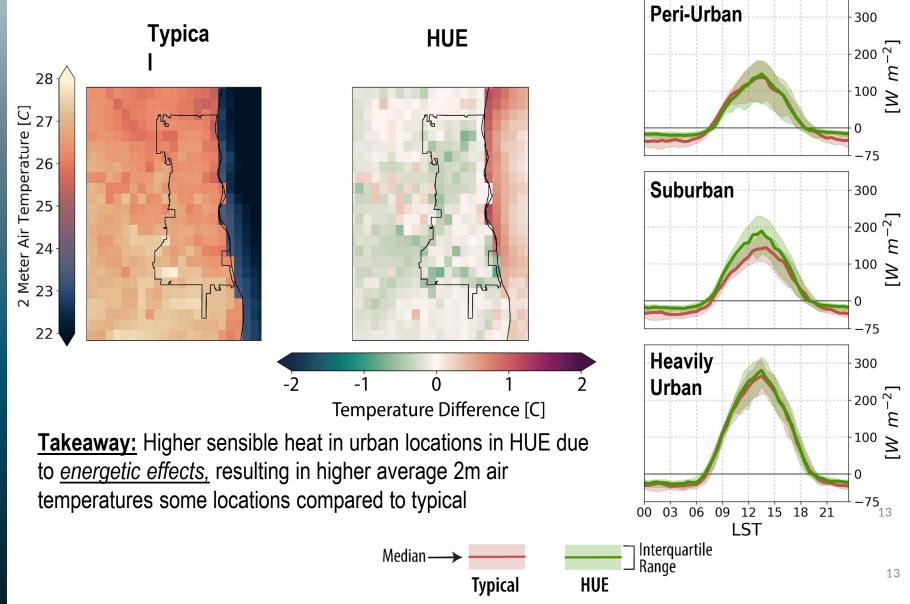
42°N



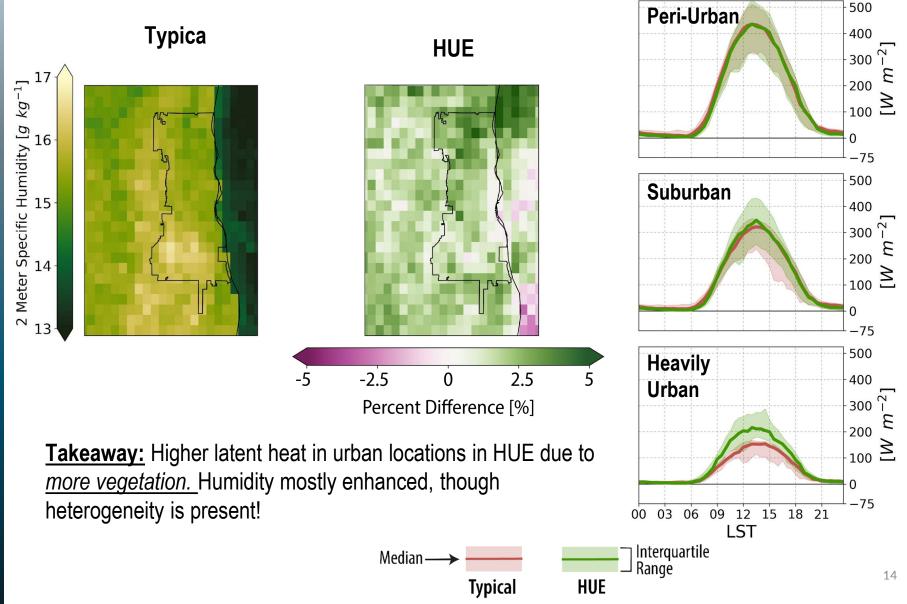


**HUE:** Multiple landcover types and representing commonly overlooked hydrology in regional atmospheric simulations

# Peak 2m Air Temps & Sensible Heat Fluxes



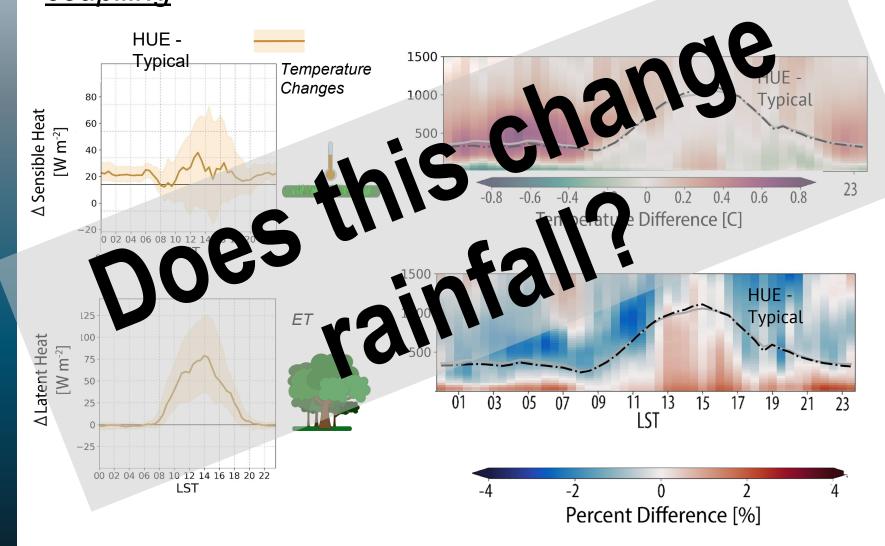
# **Peak Surface Humidity & Latent Heat Fluxes**





## **Atmospheric Consequences?**

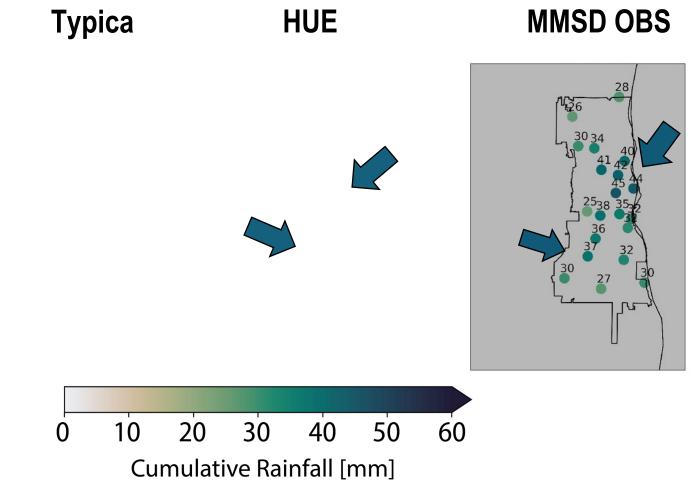
Look for upcoming publications examining land-atmosphere coupling





# Effects on Average Rainfall Totals

**Takeaway:** More realistic representation of urban rainfall intensification present in observations when **averaging over events** 

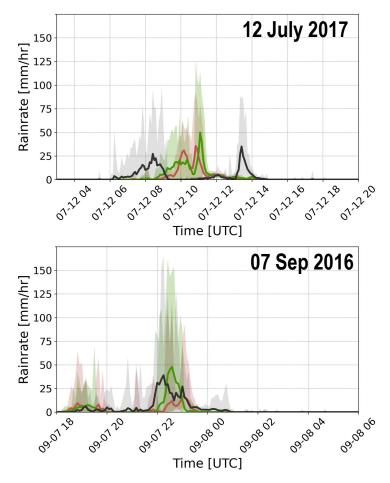




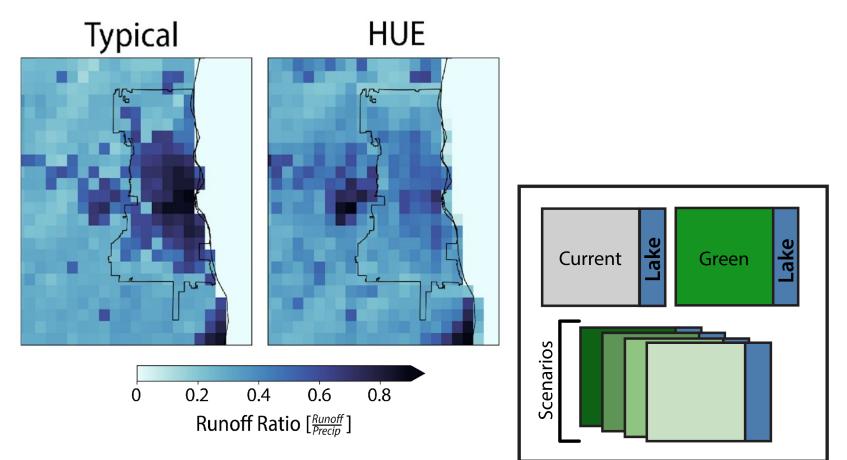
# **Effects on Rainfall Intensity**

Still suffer from large scale forcing error, but HUE results in

better rainrate estimates



# Implications for Runoff and Climate Mitigation



What happens when we start to infiltrate more rainfall in Cities to coupled atmospheric processes? Will this further change urban climates?

## Key Points:

- We've developed a land surface model <u>explicitly</u> <u>resolving</u> urban heterogeneity and vegetation through the lens of surface water transfers (*Soon to be in National Noah-MP*)!
- Sub-grid processes have drastic <u>energy partitioning</u>, resulting in <u>changes to air</u> <u>temperature and humidity</u>.
- Heterogeneity and vegetation integration leads <u>to more</u> <u>realistic rainfall simulations</u> (in Milwaukee, but potentially other locations)!

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NCAR's high-performance computing support from Derecho (<u>doi:10.5065/D6RX99HX</u>)



Link to Paper Describing Noah-MP HUE!

#### Hydroclimate Extremes Research Group

#### Hydroecology Lab Group



