

Detecting solar dimming in observed river flow

Nic Gedney (UK Met Office)

(Gedney, Huntingford, Weedon, Boucher & Cox, Nat. Geosci. 2014)

- Potential drivers of changes in river flow
- Experimental setup
- Model evaluation
- Modelled responses to drivers
- Analysis and attribution
- Conclusions

Potential drivers of river flow changes

Runoff~Precip-Evap- Δ store

Climate: Precip, SW & LW radiation, cloud cover

Aerosols:

clear-sky radiation (total & diffuse frac), cloud props & extent

Land use (water and energy availability)

CO₂ effect on vegetation: water user efficiency, growth

Exptal Setup

JULES forced **Off-line** with WATCH forcing data over the Northern Hemisphere at 2° resolution.

WATCH forcing (Weedon et al, 2011) :

resolution: 0.5°; 1901-2001

monthly mean obs:

CRU TS2.1, precip (GPCCv4) + gauge correction

ERA40 –sub-monthly variability

Aerosol effect of downward SW (HadGEM2-ES)

Fully transient “ALL” run: meteorology, land use, atmos CO2 & aerosols varying throughout 20th Century

20th Century Simulations

- “Climate-Only”: climate varying in 20th Century
(Fixed: aerosol, CO₂, land cover)
- “Clim-Landuse”: climate + land use varying
- “Clim-CO₂”: climate + CO₂ varying
- “Clim-Aerosol”: climate + aerosols varying

⇒ The effect of:

$X_{\text{CLIMATE}} = \text{“Climate-only”}$

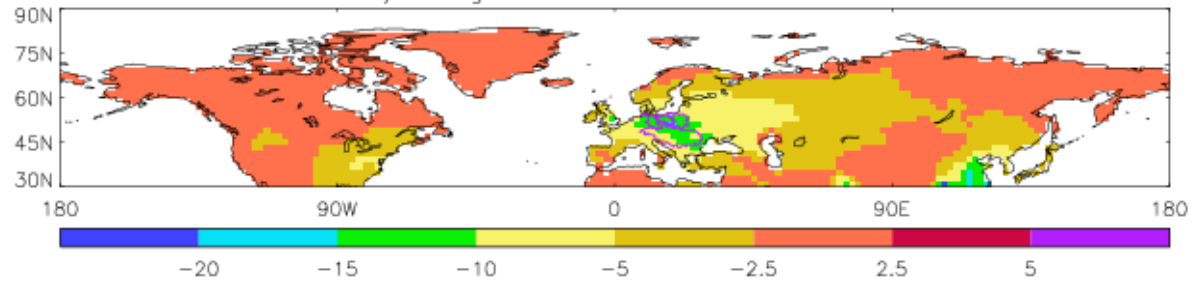
$X_{\text{LANDUSE}} = \text{“Climate-Landuse”} - \text{“Climate-Only”}$

$X_{\text{CO}_2} \text{ “stomatal effect”} = \text{“Clim-CO}_2\text{”} - \text{“Climate-Only”}$

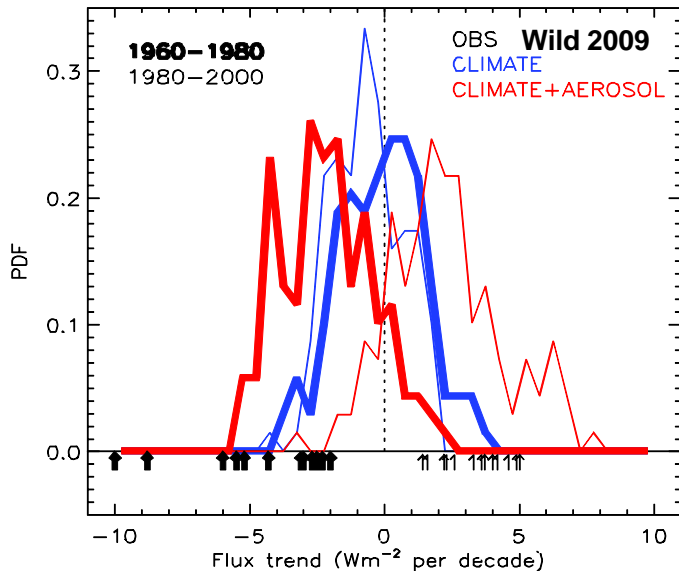
$X_{\text{AEROSOL}} \text{ “radiative effects”} = \text{“Clim-Aerosol”} - \text{“Climate-Only”}$

Solar Dimming Evaluation

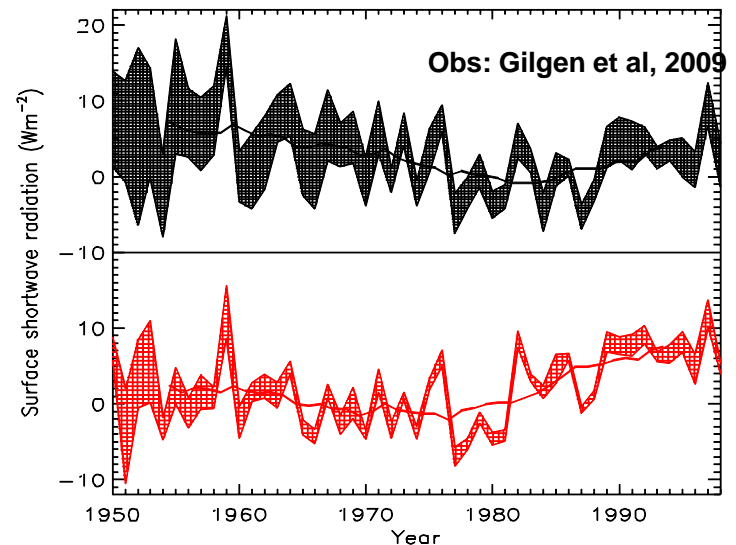
Change in total surface SW (Wm^{-2}) due to AEROSOL
[1975-84]-1900's



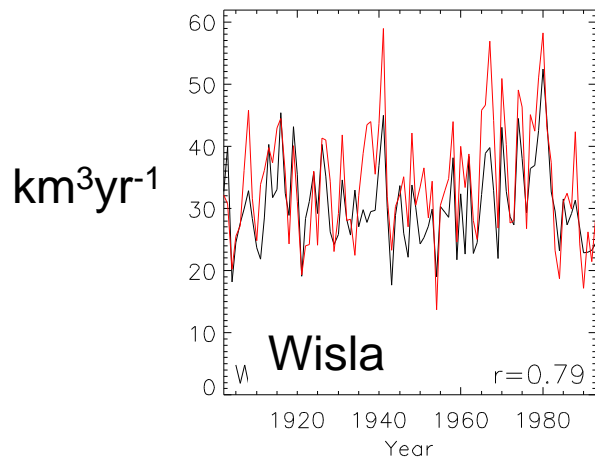
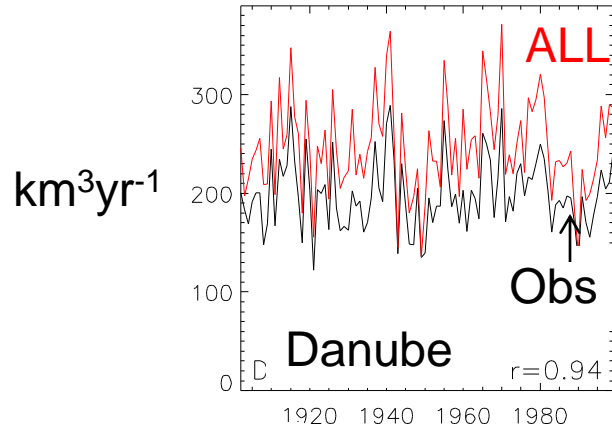
Trends in European SW



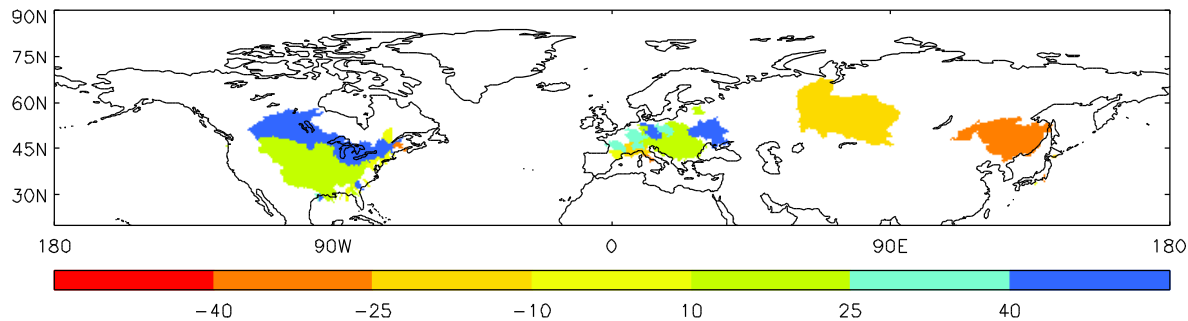
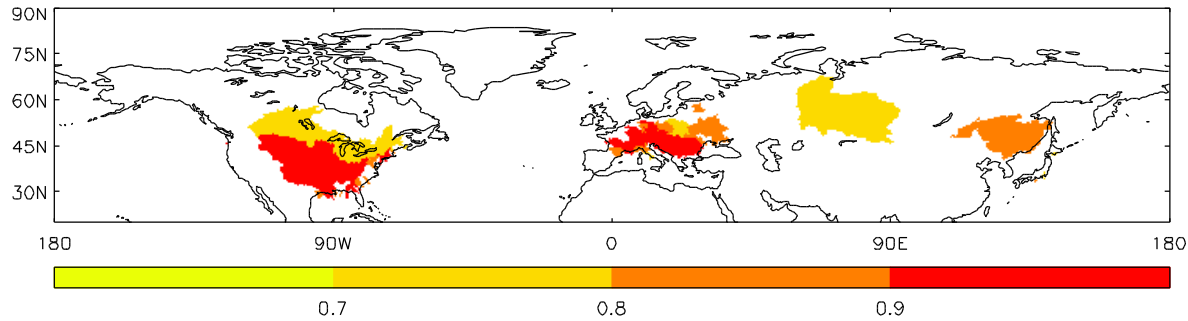
Temporal anomalies: annual European SW



Annual river flow evaluation against obs (Dai et al, 2009)

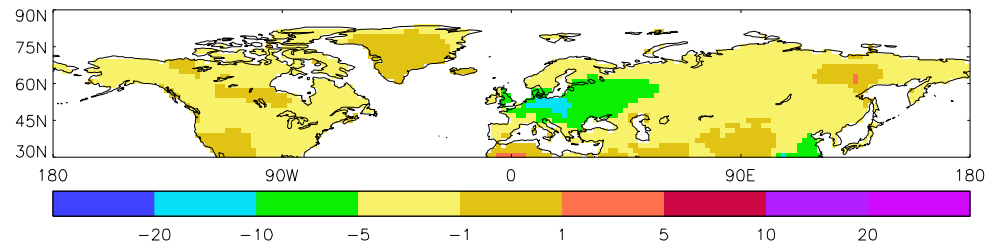


Linear correlation with obs

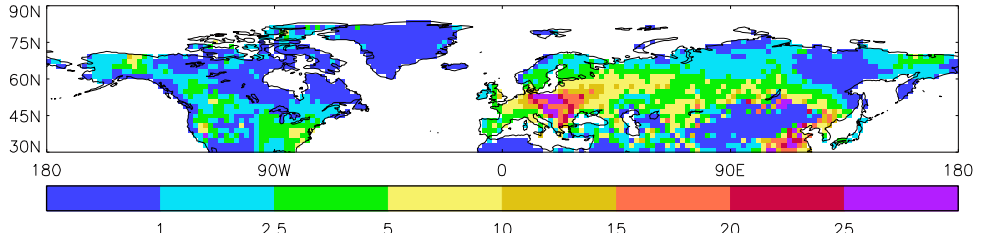


Percentage error in long-term mean

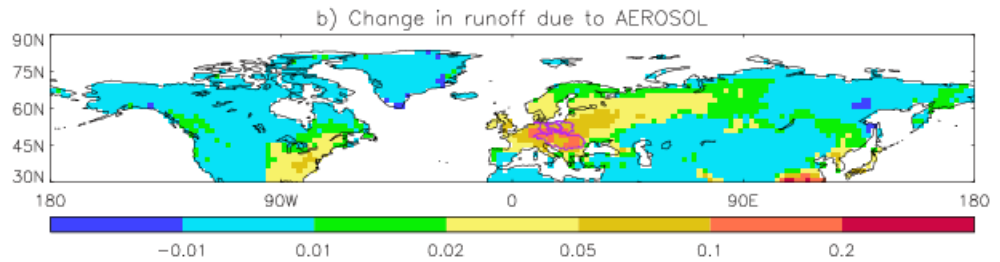
% dSW (AEROSOL):



% dRO AEROSOL:

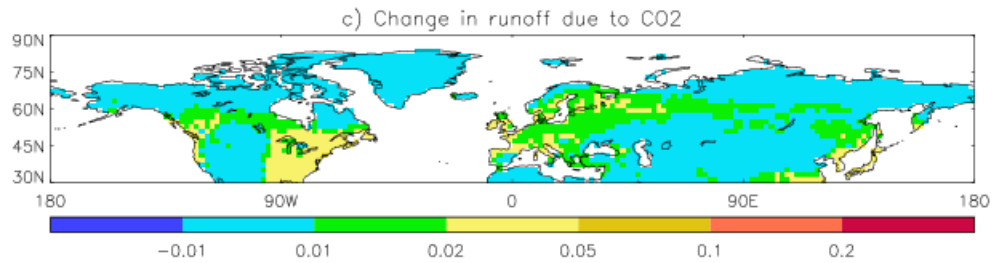


dRO (kg/m2/day) AEROSOL:

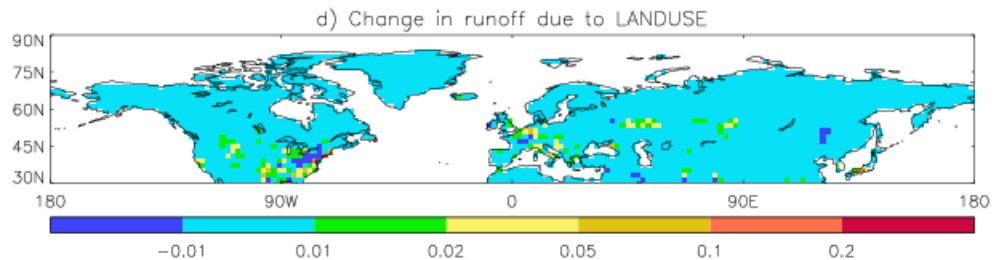


**Modelled changes
between:
1900s & [1975-1984]**

dRO CO₂:



dRO LANDUSE:



Analysing which factors are driving changes in river flow

Ordinary least-square regressions on annual mean basin flow anomaly responses:

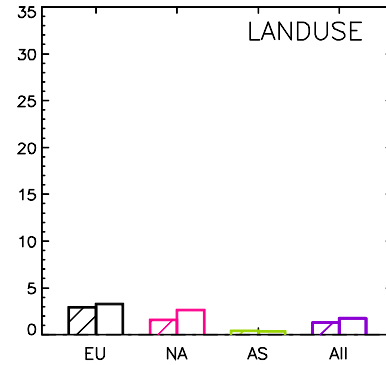
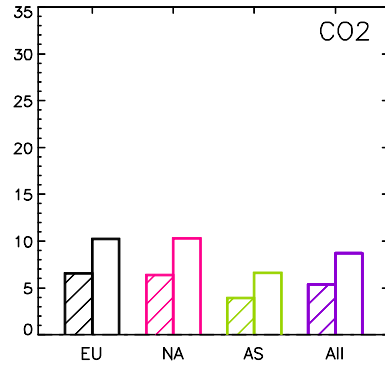
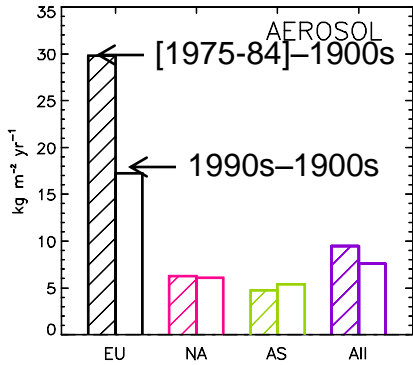
$$X^{\text{obs}} = \sum \beta_i X_i^{\text{mod}}$$

$$X^{\text{obs}} = \beta_{\text{CLIMATE}} X_{\text{CLIMATE}} + \beta_{\text{LANDUSE}} X_{\text{LANDUSE}} + \beta_{\text{CO}_2} X_{\text{CO}_2} + \beta_{\text{AEROSOL}} X_{\text{AEROSOL}}$$

Concatenate all (normalised and weighted) basin data together to maximise spatial & temporal differences.

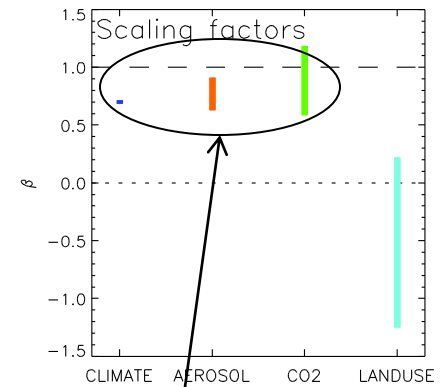
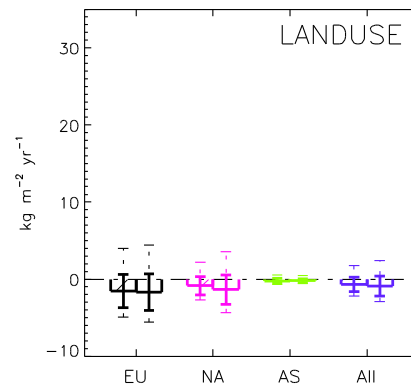
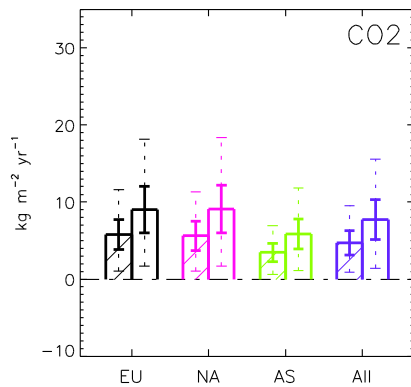
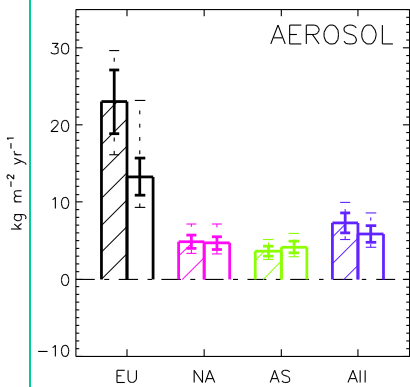
No basins with significant permafrost & irrigation

Modelled 20th century regional runoff changes



Modelled

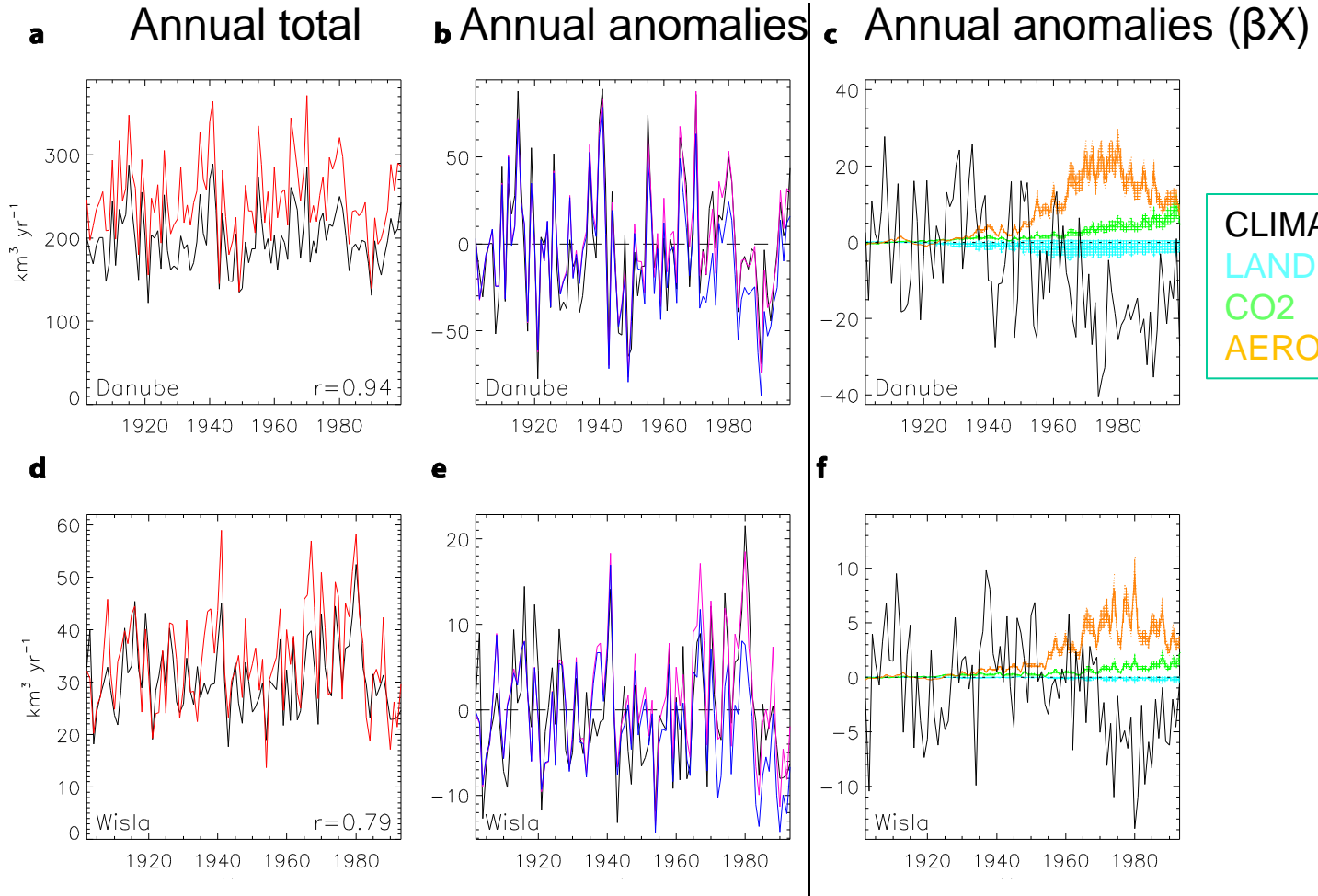
Attributed



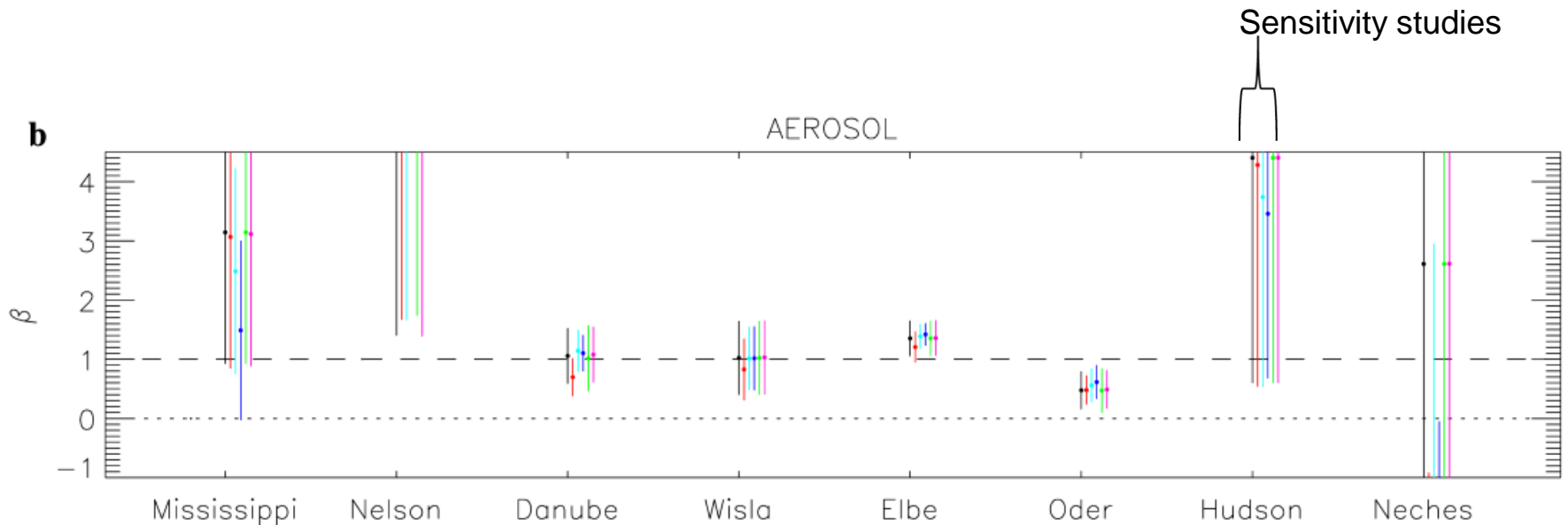
5 to 95% β ranges

Detected signals

Annual mean river flow for Danube and Wisla



Regression analysis also applied to individual basins:



Also detect aerosol dimming at the 5% significance level over individual basins

Conclusions

- Meteorology cannot explain obs river flow alone
- Detect aerosols (solar dimming/brightening) in observed river flow:
 - Northern extra-tropical region
 - Individual basins inc.: Danube, Wisla, Elbe & Oder
- Central Europe: solar dimming increased river flow ~10-25% ~1980
- Anthropogenic aerosols impact significantly on land hydrology and water resources

Conclusions contd

- Technique enables detection of aerosols on sfc hydrology:
 - Observed off-line forcing
 - Good aerosol depiction
 - Basin scale– appropriate for scale of aerosol concs
 - Use of multiple basin, long obs river flow time series
- Also able to detect stomatal closure effect in line with previous analysis.

Future Work

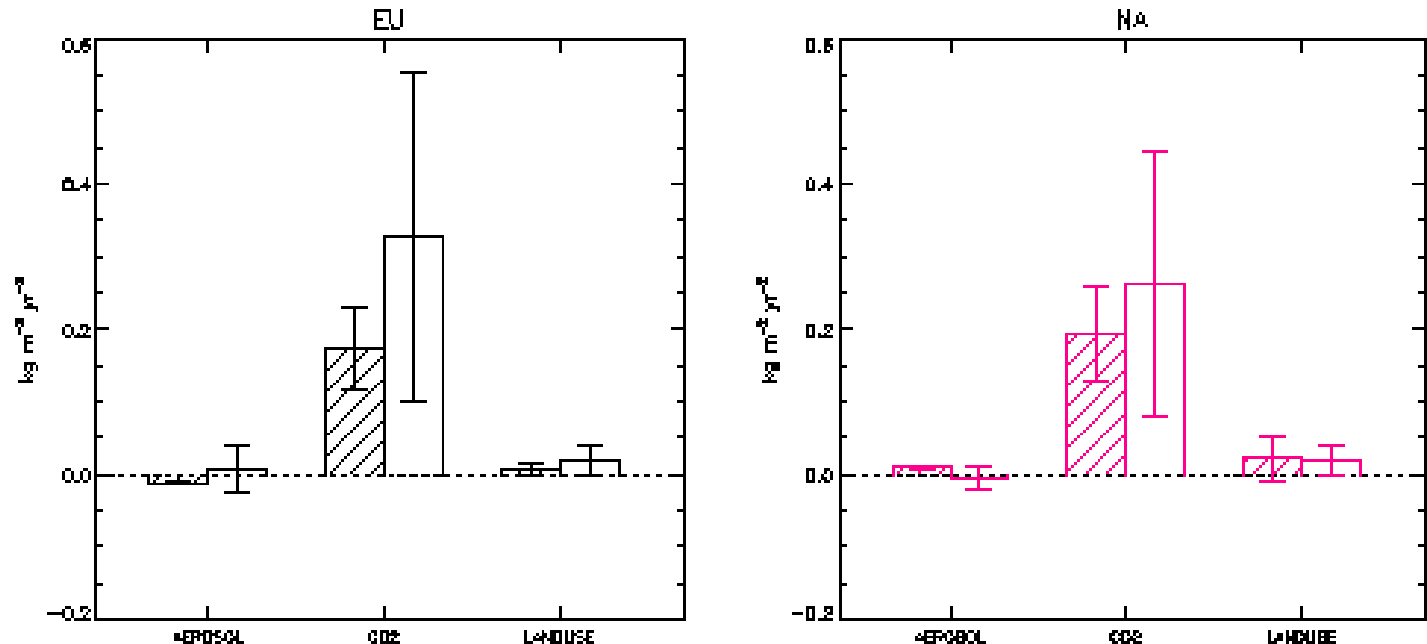
- Aerosol effect over other regions.
- Indirect effects of aerosols on cloud cover and rainfall
- Application to other influences e.g:
 - Deforestation
 - Irrigation



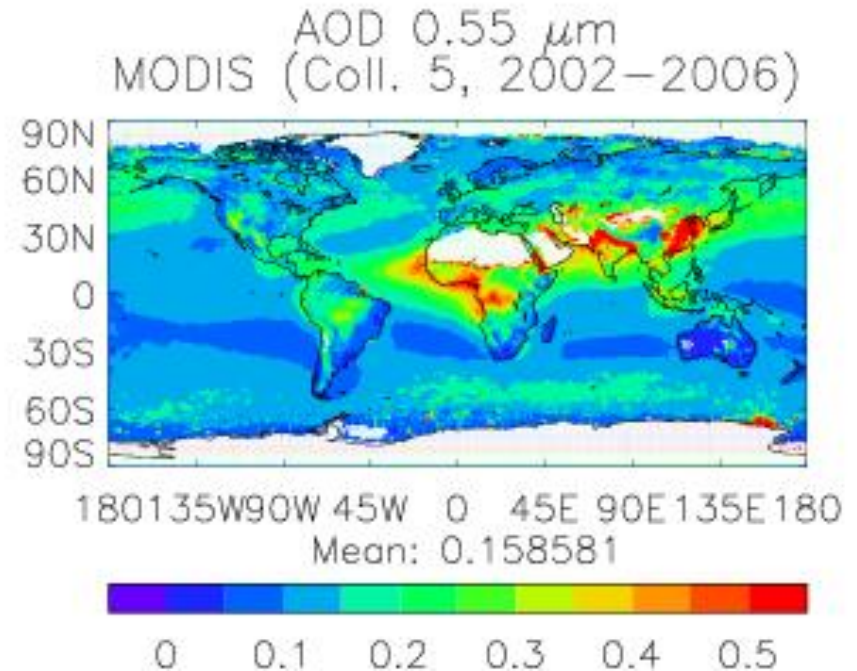
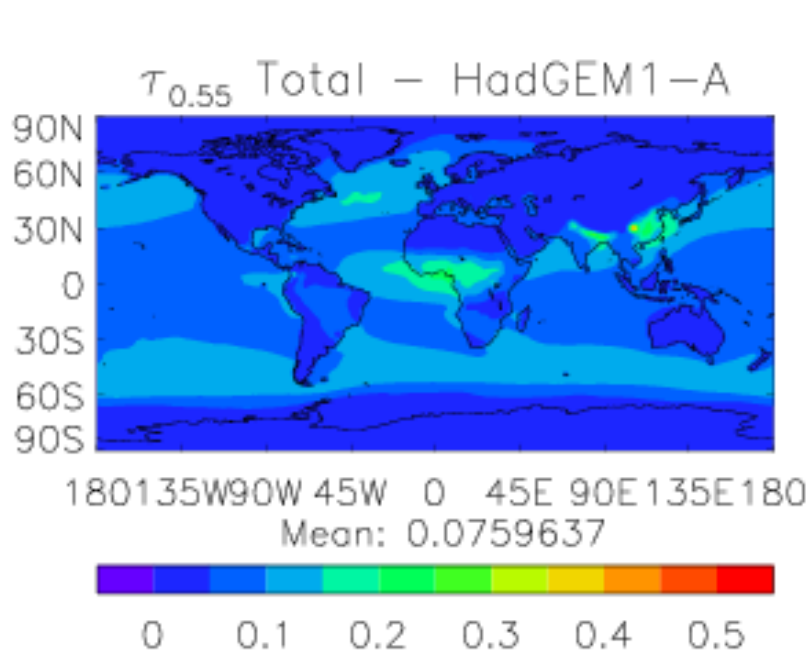
Comparison of attributed 1960-1995 runoff trends with Gedney et al 2006.

Regional averages are calculated only from basins used here (hashed) and, for entire continent in Gedney et al 2006 (clear).

Note: runoff trends due to aerosol over this time period are relatively small because the dimming circa 1960 and 1994 are similar

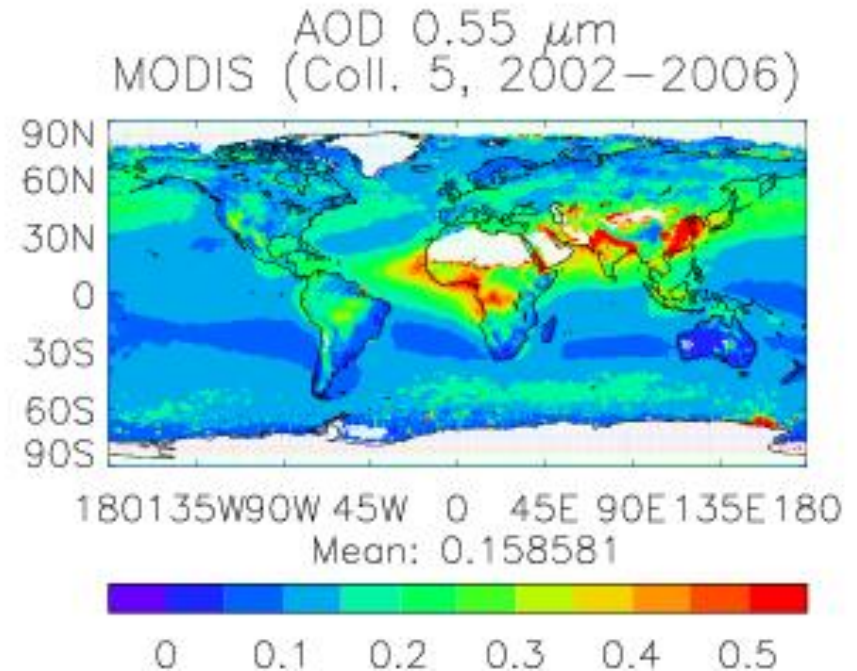
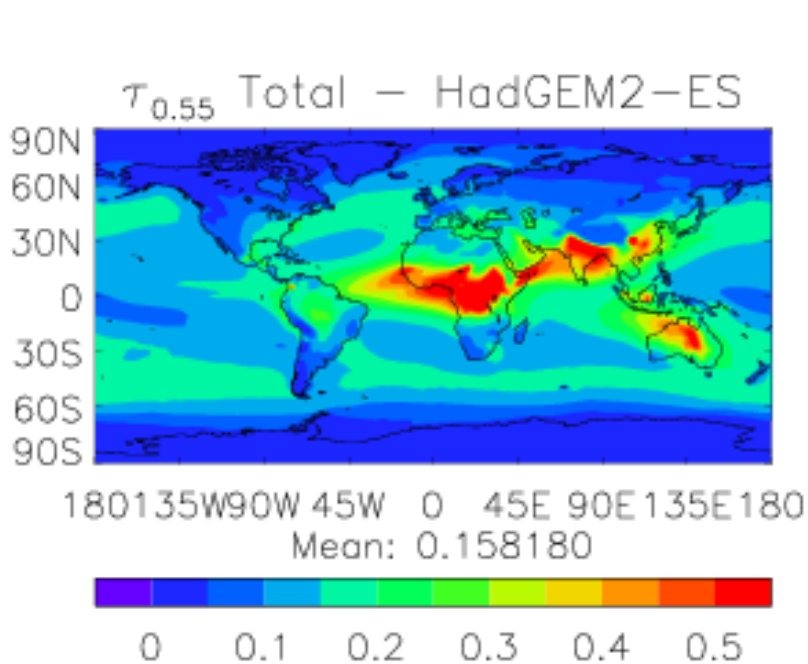


Aerosol optical depth in HadGEM1



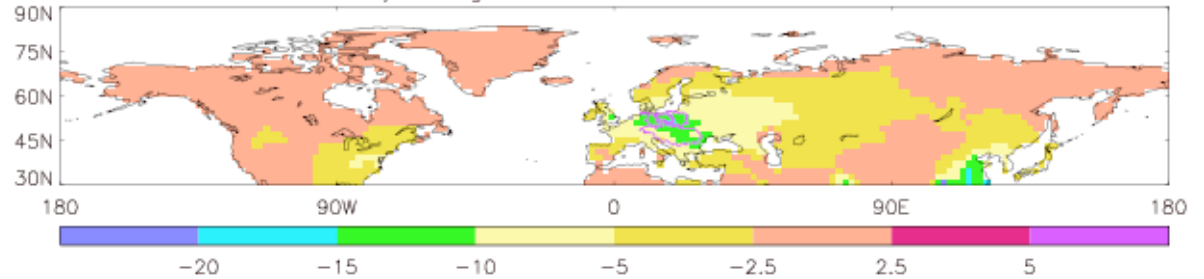
Present-day total aerosol optical depth is small compared to ground-based and satellite retrievals

Aerosol optical depth in HadGEM2-ES

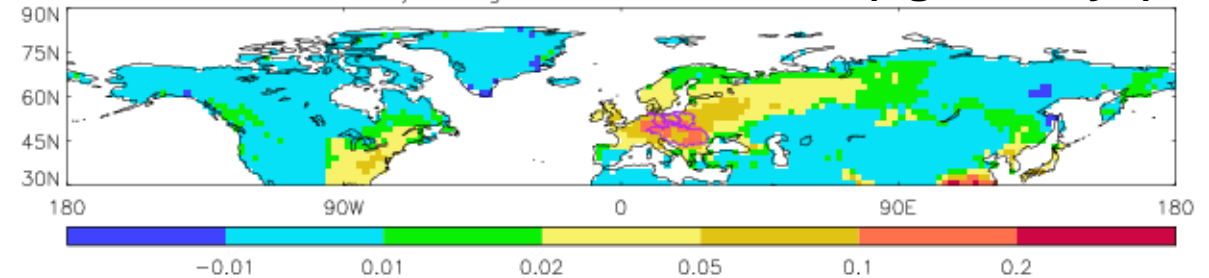


Improvements yield a much better comparison
against observed total aerosol optical depth

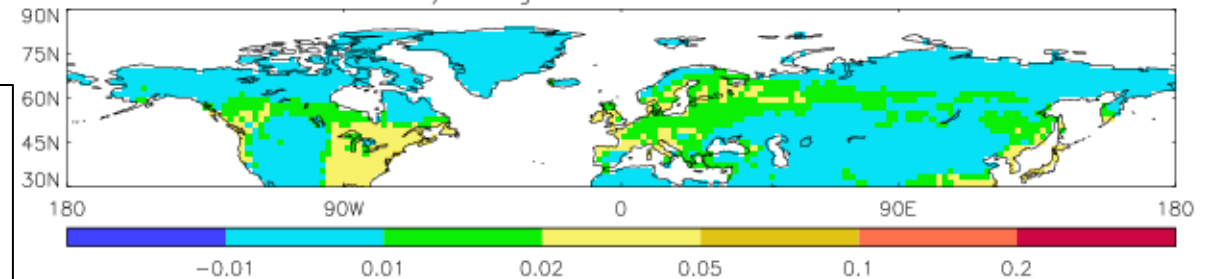
a) Change in SWdown due to AEROSOL (Wm^{-2})



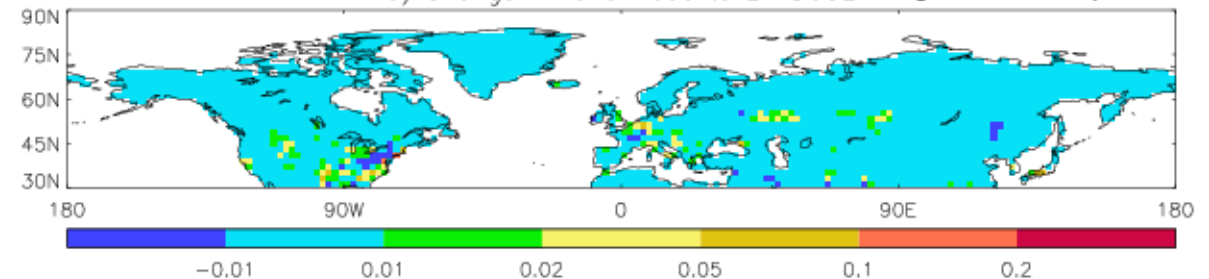
b) Change in runoff due to AEROSOL ($\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{day}^{-1}$)



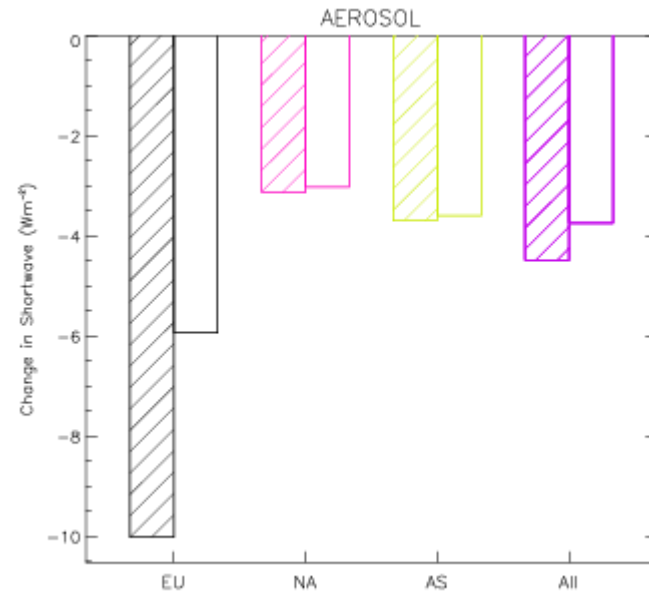
c) Change in runoff due to CO2 ($\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{day}^{-1}$)

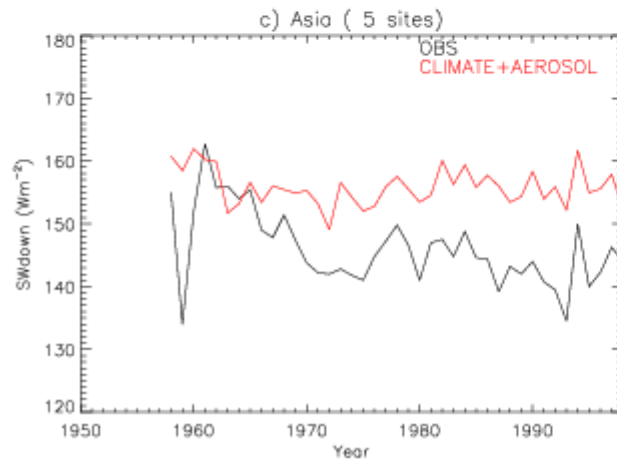
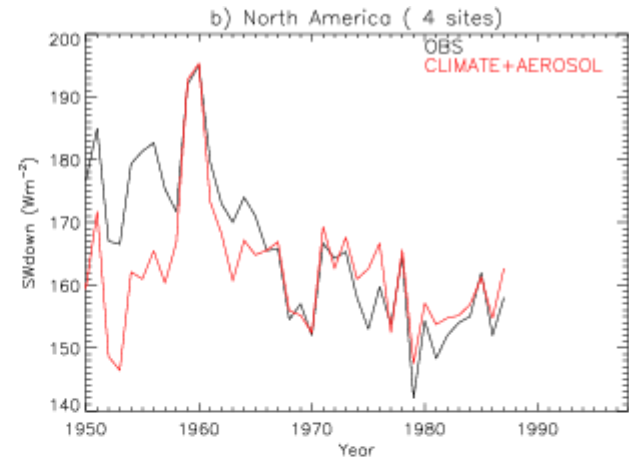
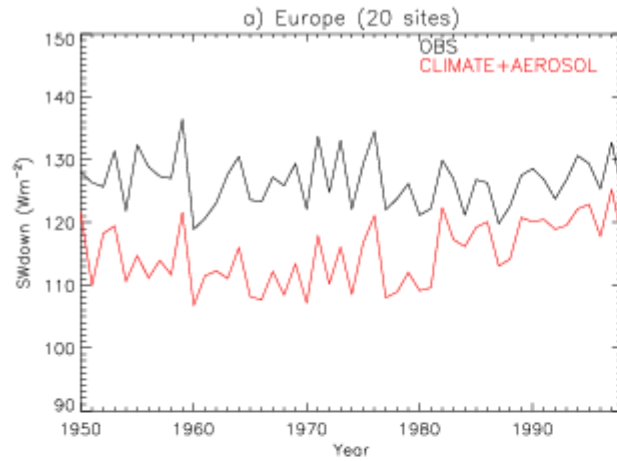


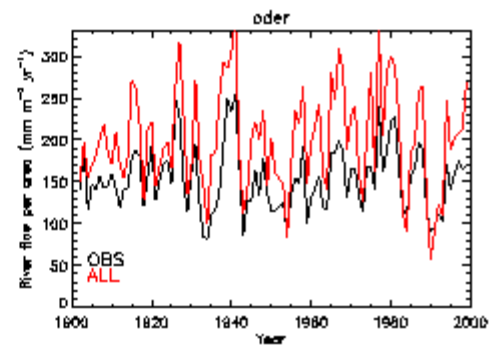
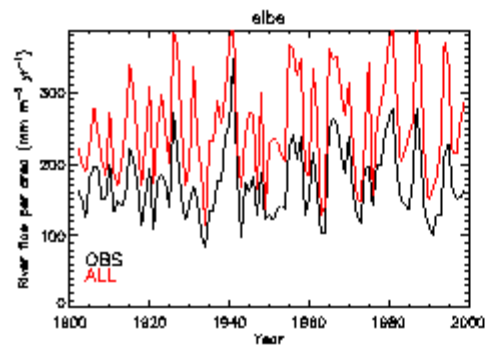
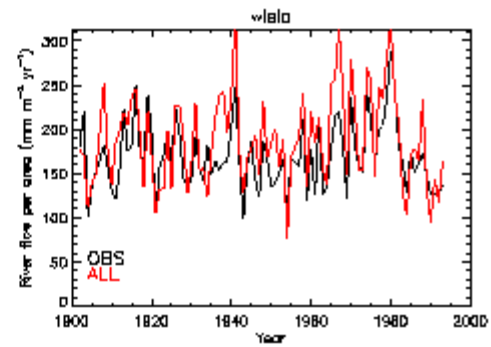
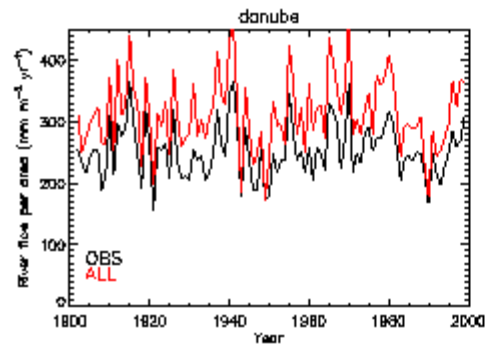
d) Change in runoff due to LANDUSE ($\text{kg m}^{-2} \text{day}^{-1}$)

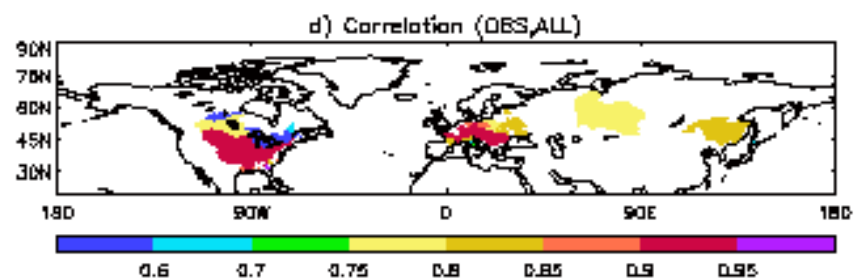
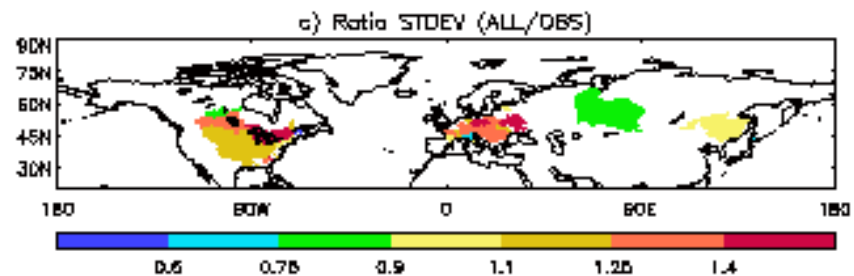
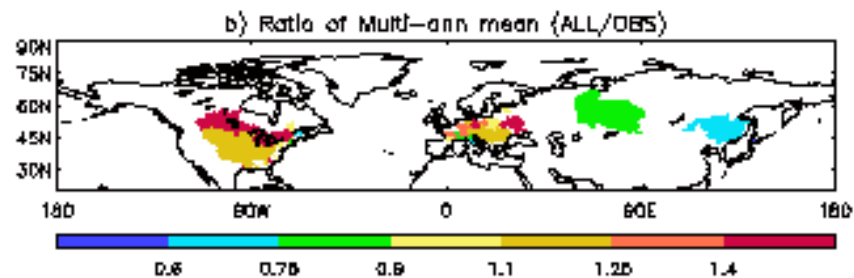
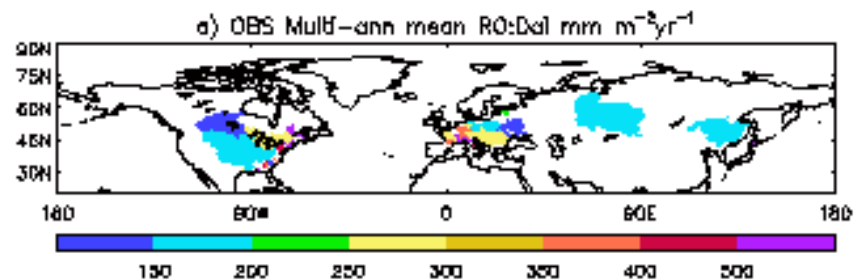


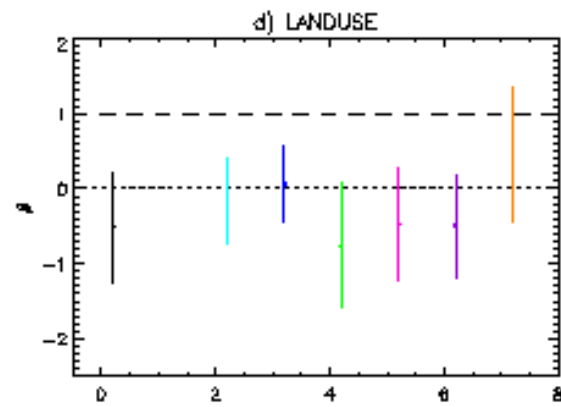
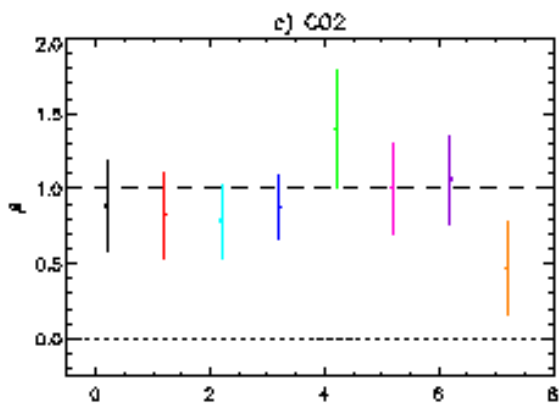
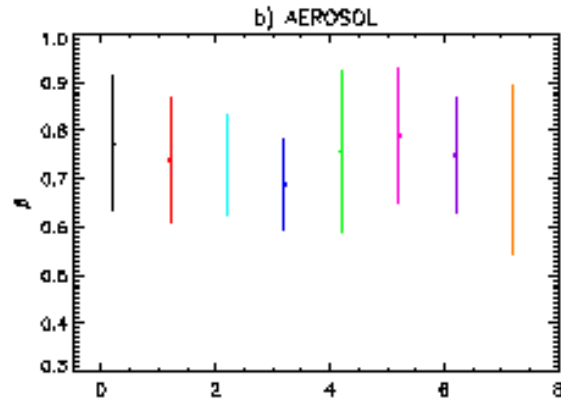
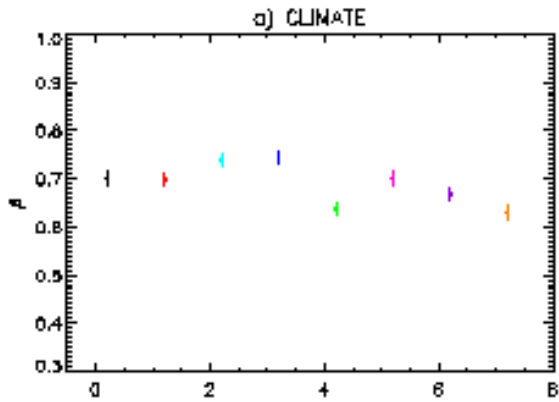
**Modelled changes
Between:
1900s & [1975-1984]**

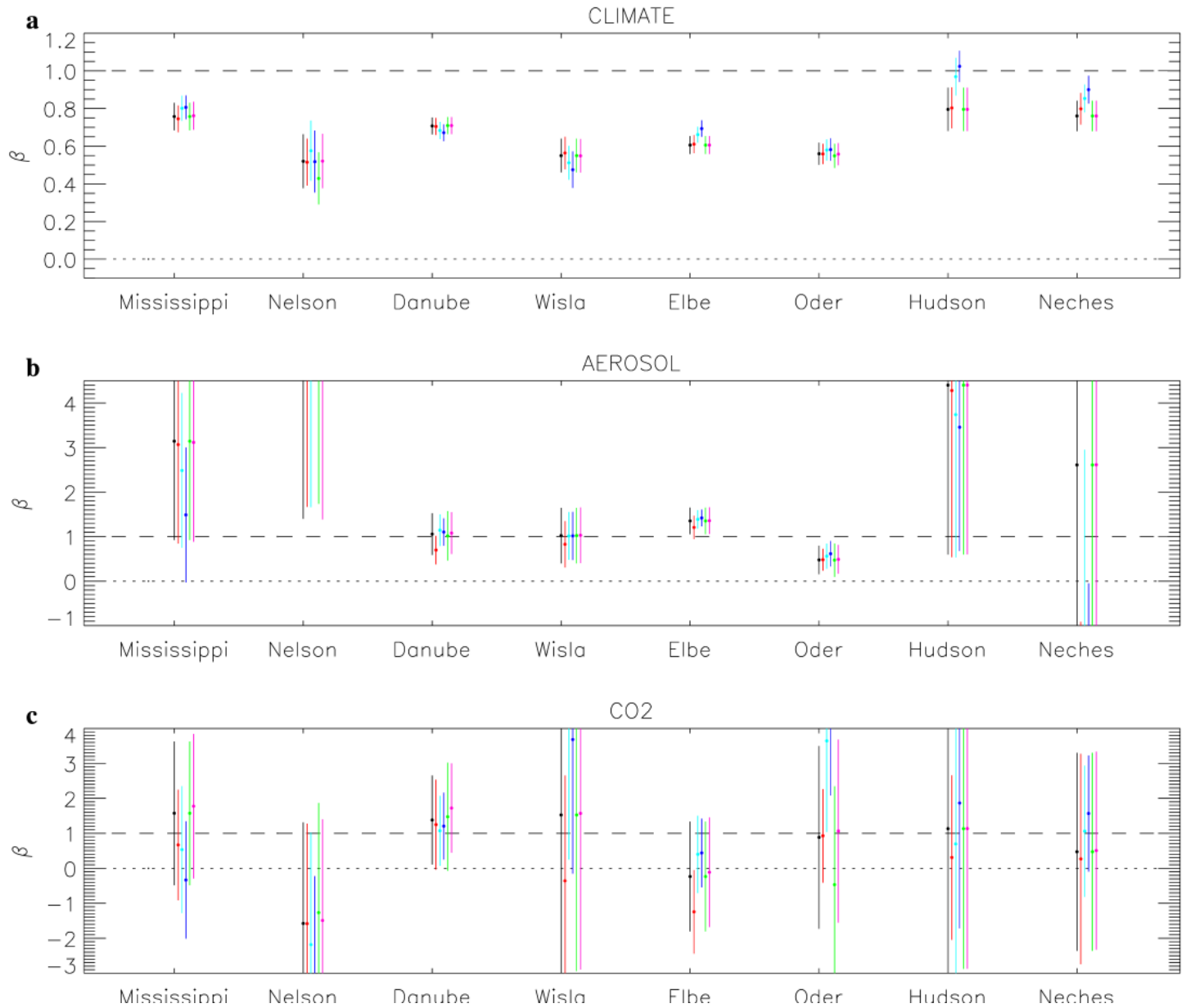


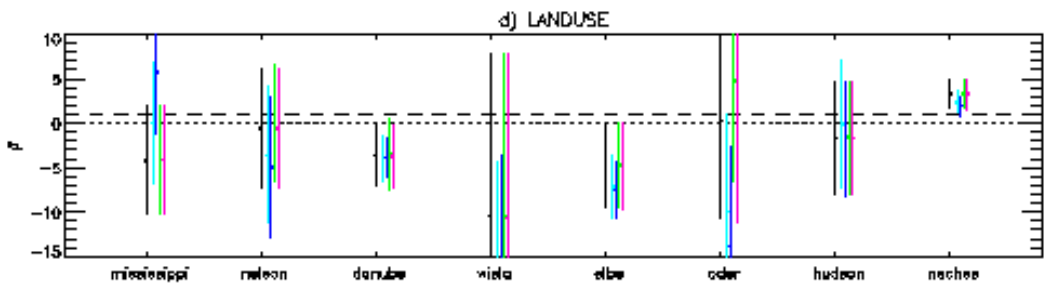
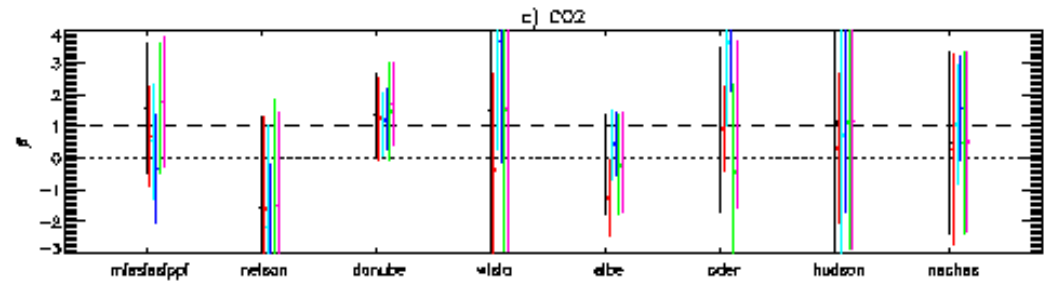
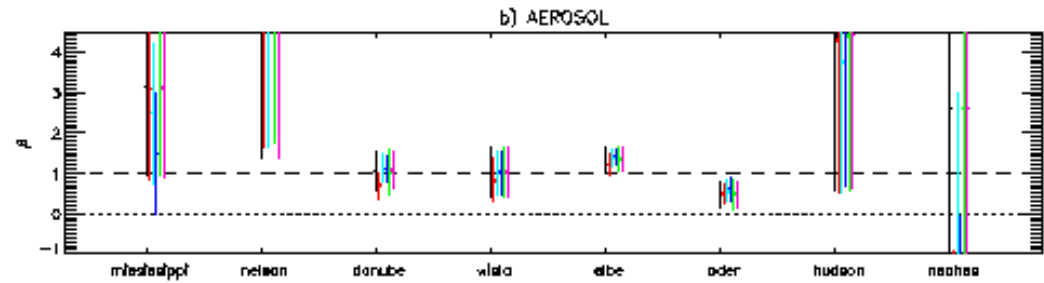
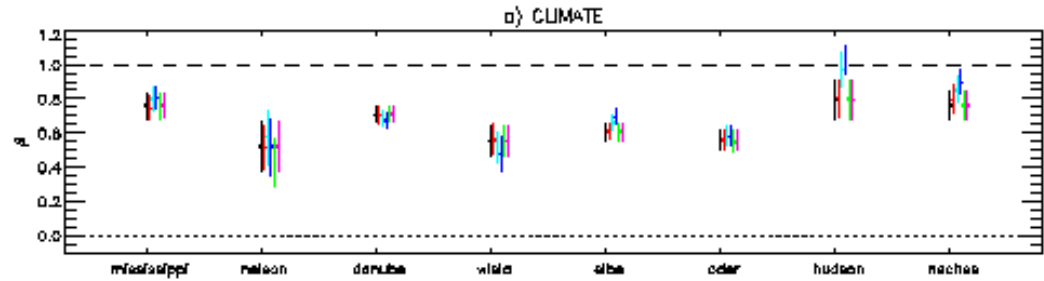


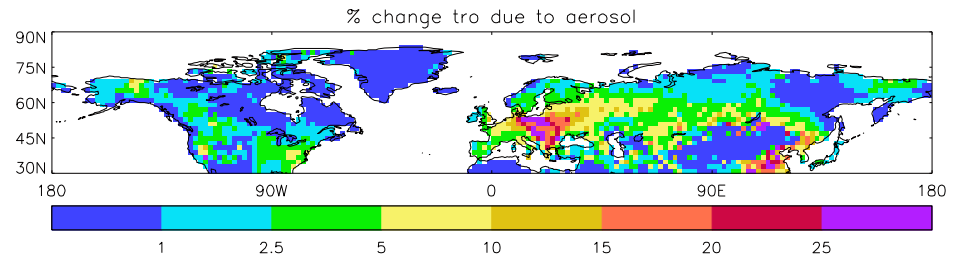
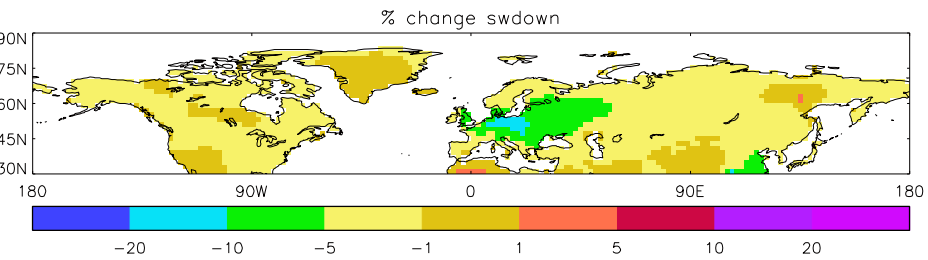
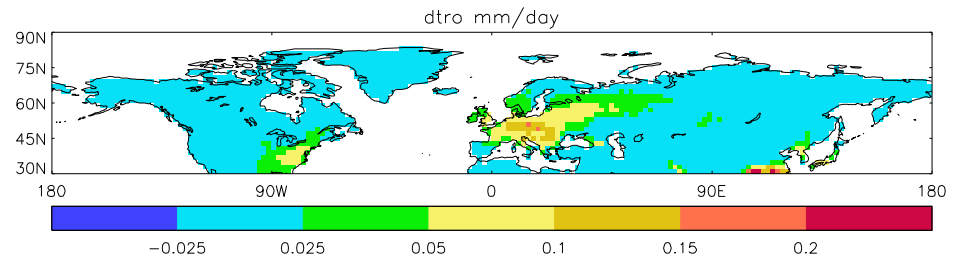
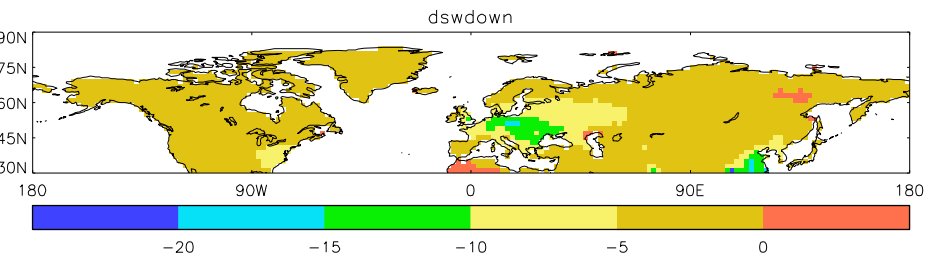
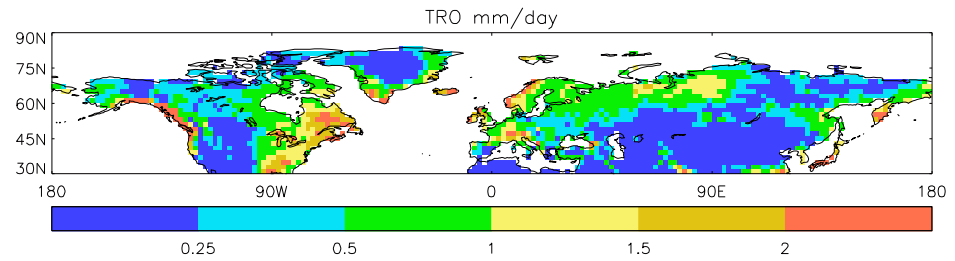
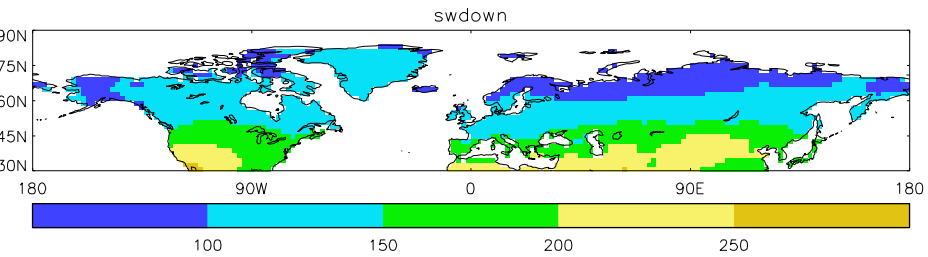


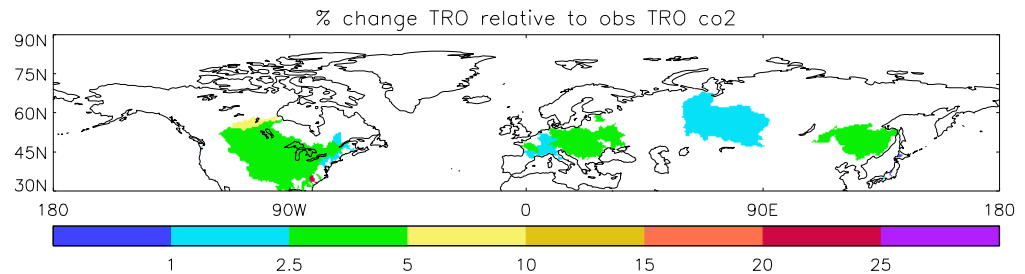
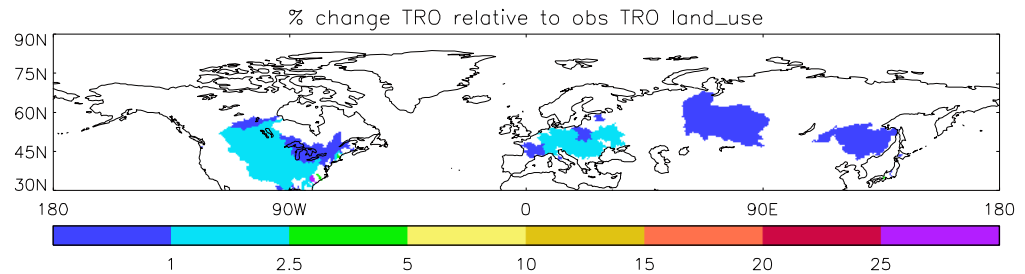
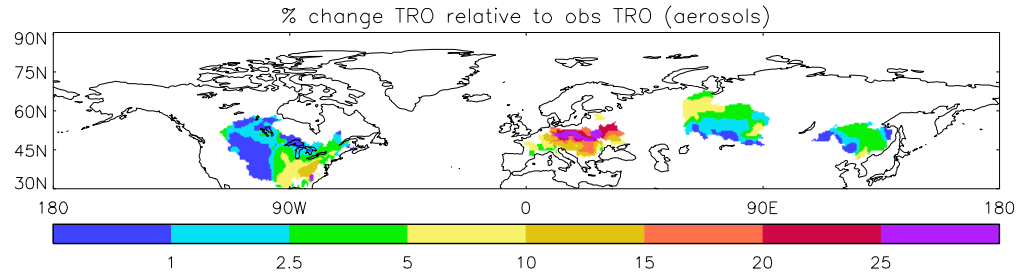


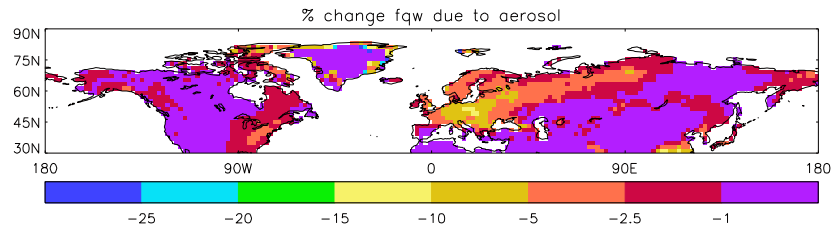
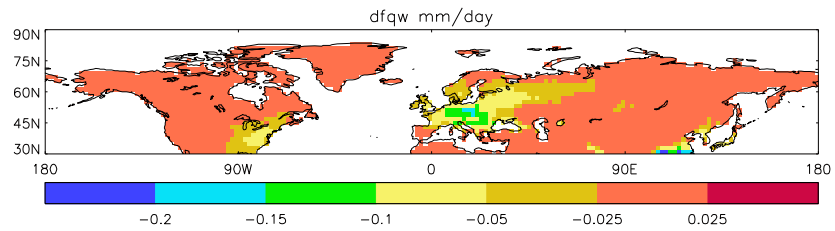
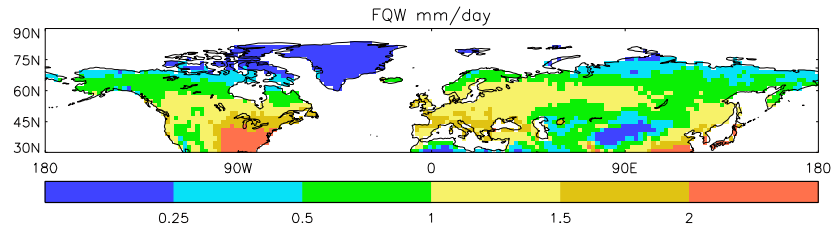




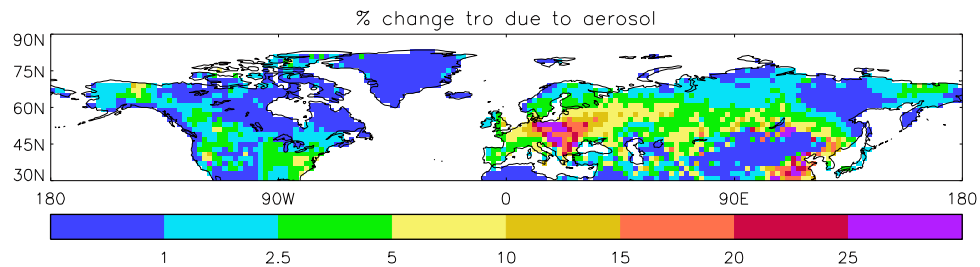
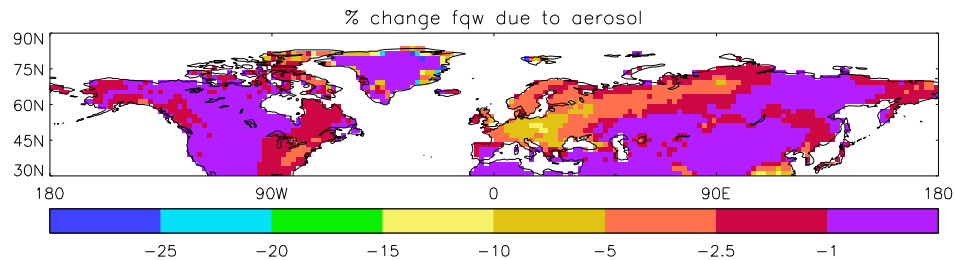
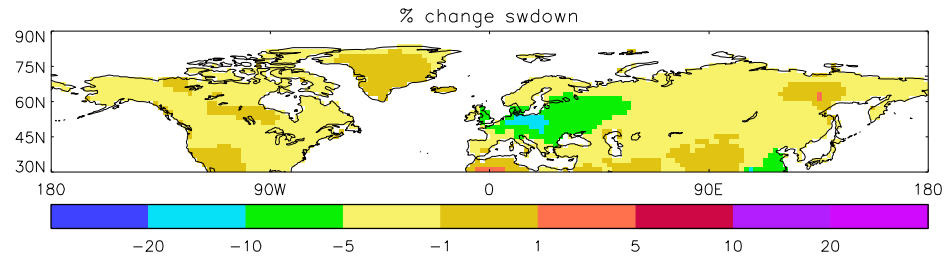








Modelled changes between: 1900s & [1975-1984]





Refinements to Gedney et al, 2006 setup

No inter-basin infilling of river flow measurements

Basin average river flow data

Longer time series

Improved aerosol representation