

Hydrological Impacts of Solar Radiation Management in La Plata Basin

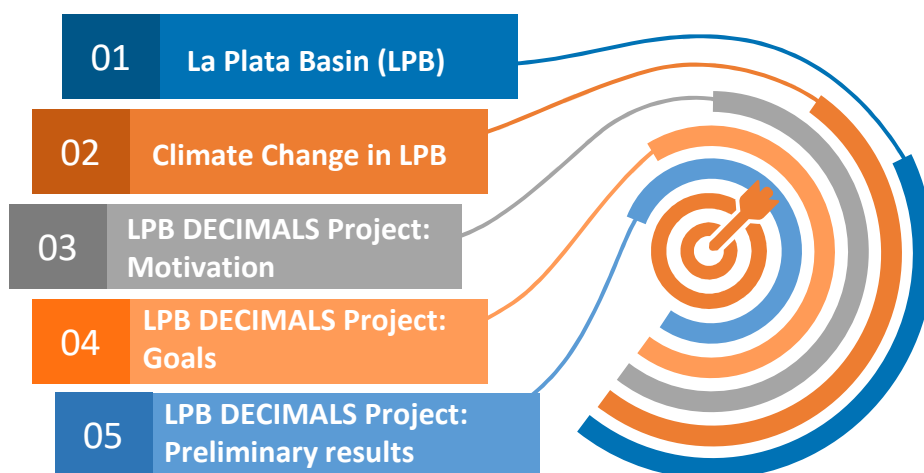
Inés Camilloni

*International Symposium on Climate Geoengineering, ACB
Rio de Janeiro, 10-11 June 2019*



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University of Buenos Aires - (CONICET)
Buenos Aires, Argentina

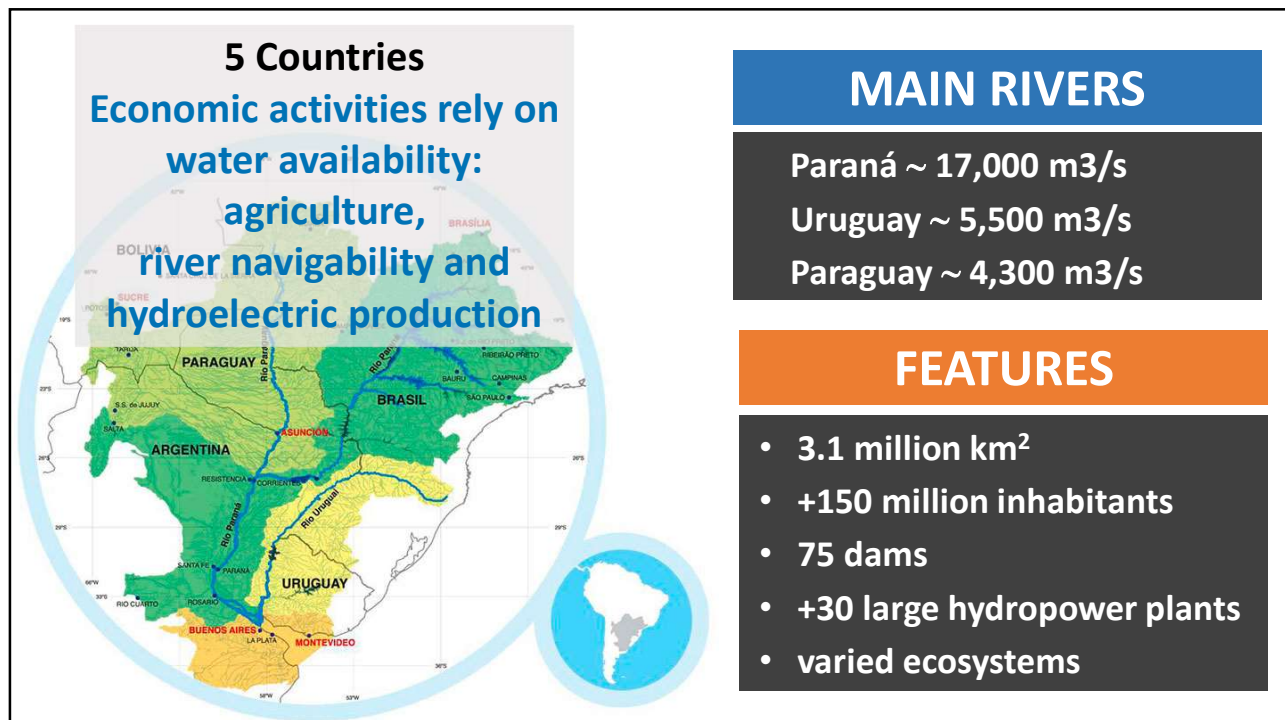
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01 La Plata Basin

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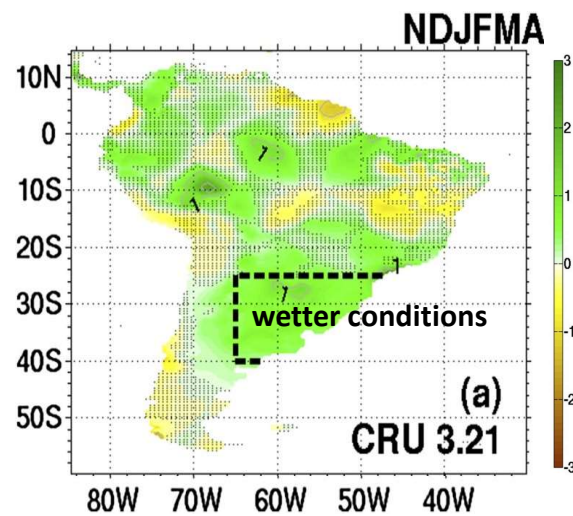


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02 Climate Change in La Plata

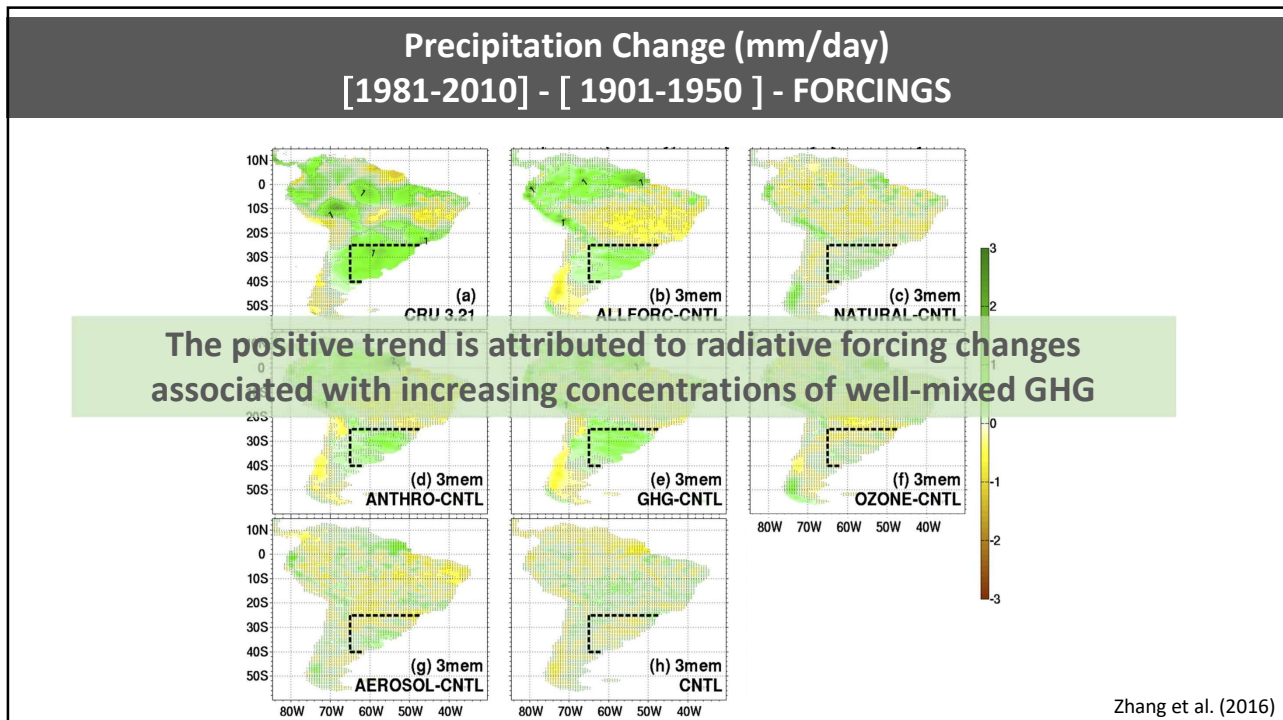
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Precipitation Change (mm/day) [1981-2010] - [1901-1950]



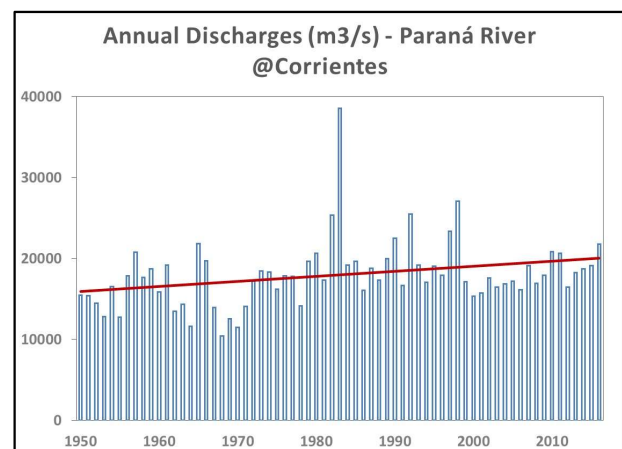
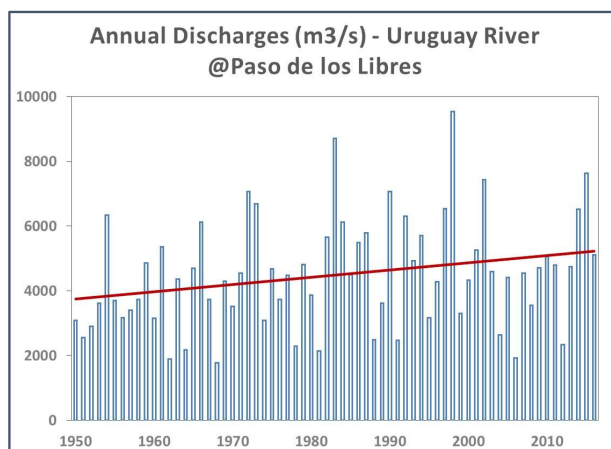
Zhang et al. (2016)

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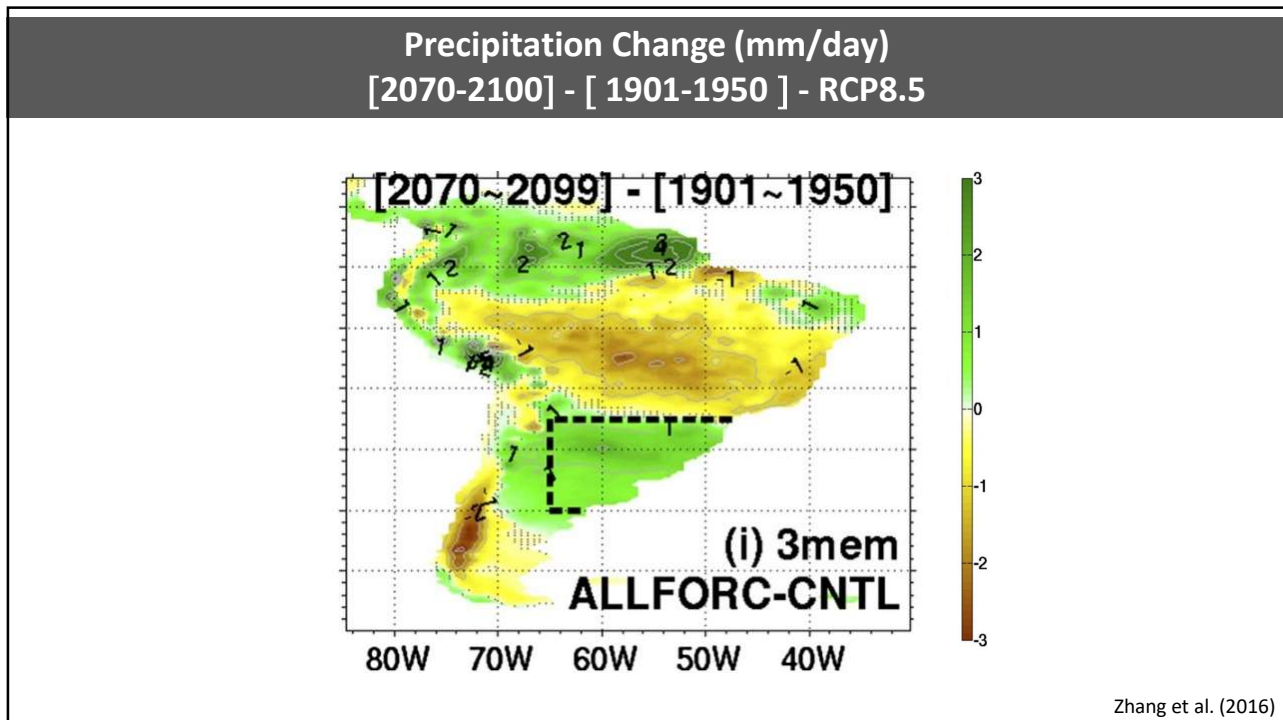


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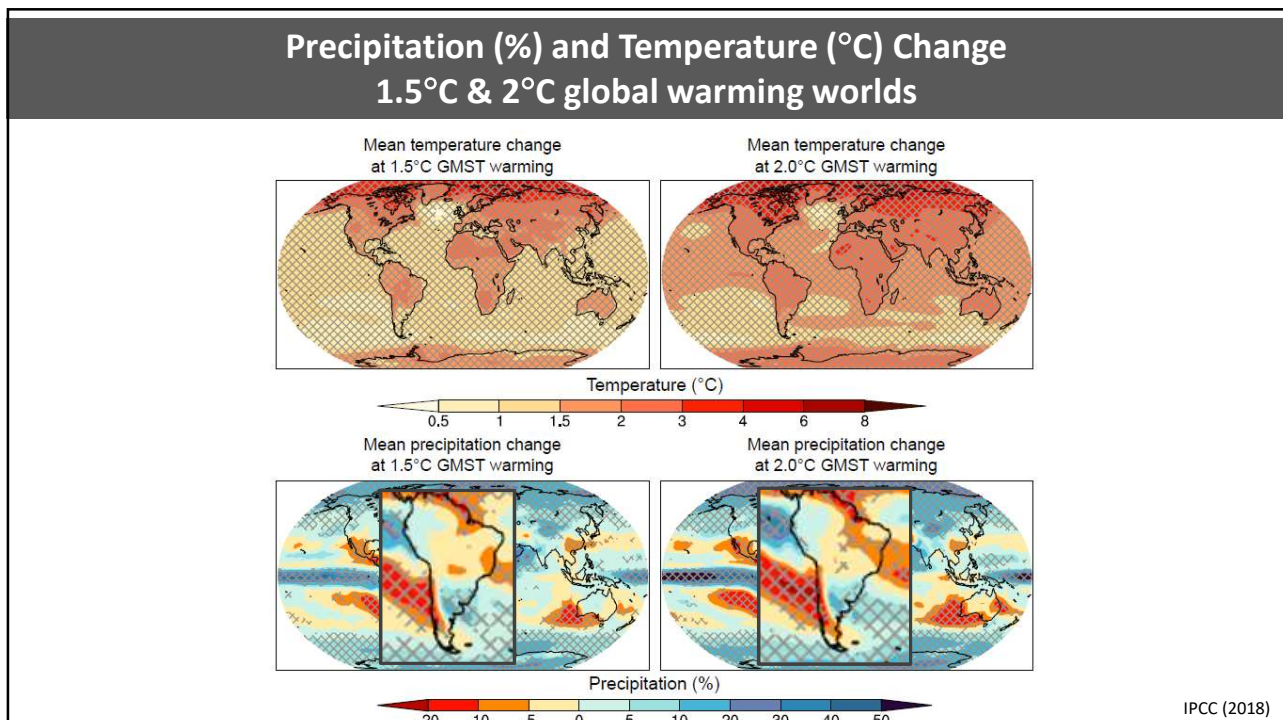
Also positive trends in many other variables relevant for socio-economic activities: river flows and floods as well as extreme temperatures.



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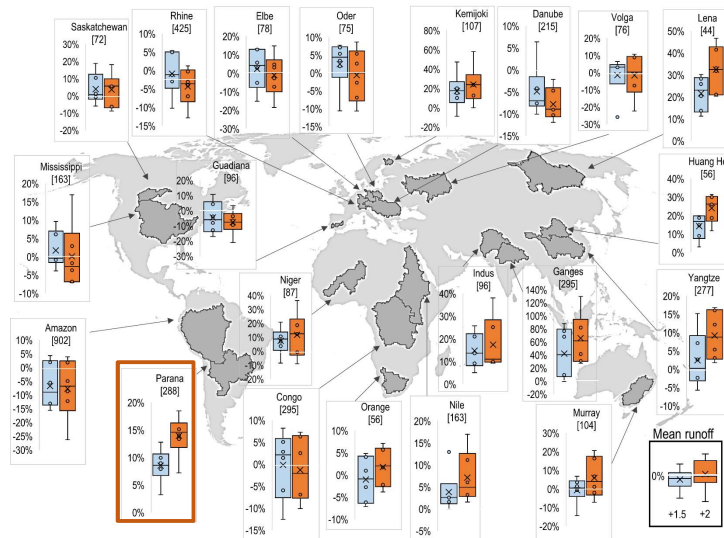


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Changes in mean flows under 1.5°C and 2 °C global warming scenarios



Betts et al. (2018)

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Solar Radiation Management
Governance Initiative

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ARGENTINA

<http://www.srmgi.org/decimals-fund/the-projects/argentina/>

Hydrological impacts of solar radiation management in the La Plata Basin in South America

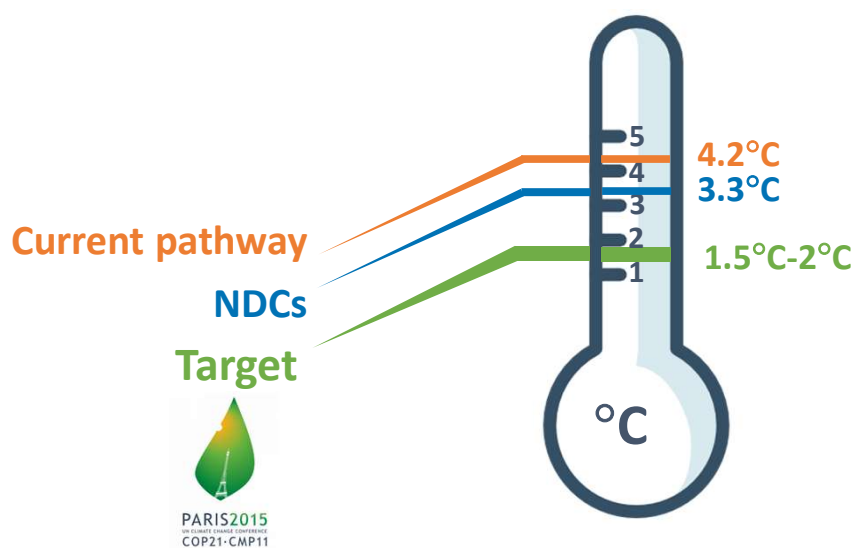
Researchers: Carla Gulizia, Natalia Montroull, Ramiro Saurral, Inés Camilloni (PI) (UBA/CONICET)
 Research collaborators: Simone Tilmes (NCAR), Pete Irvine (Harvard University)

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03 LPB DECIMALS Project:

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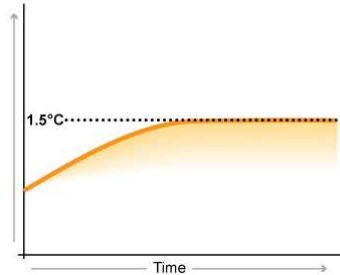
Projected global warming by the end of 21st century above the preindustrial period



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Conceptual pathways to limit global warming to 1.5°C

Global temperatures stabilise at or below 1.5°C above preindustrial levels



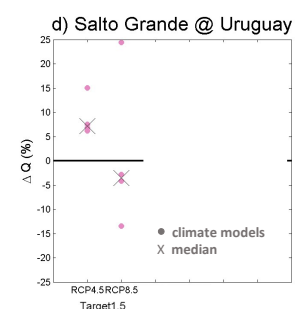
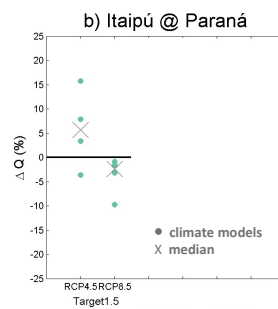
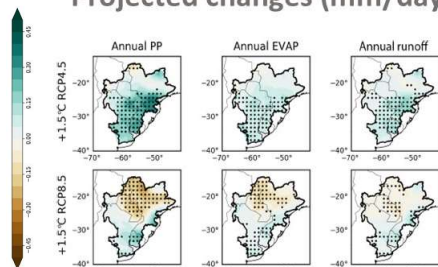
IPCC (2018)

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Projected regional hydrology impacts over LPB for 1.5°C global warming above the preindustrial level (no overshoot)

Projected streamflow changes (%)

Projected changes (mm/day)



↑ RCP4.5

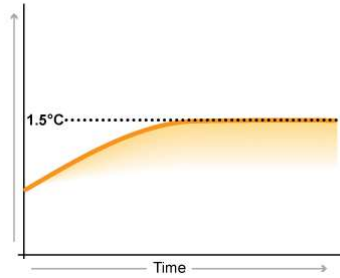
↓ RCP8.5

Montroull et al. (2018)

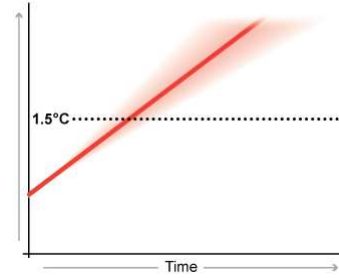
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Conceptual pathways to limit global warming to 1.5°C

Global temperatures stabilise at or below 1.5°C above preindustrial levels



Global temperatures exceed 1.5°C and continue to rise

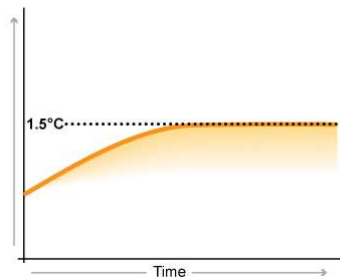


IPCC (2018)

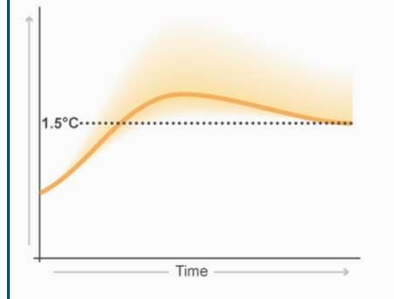
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Conceptual pathways to limit global warming to 1.5°C

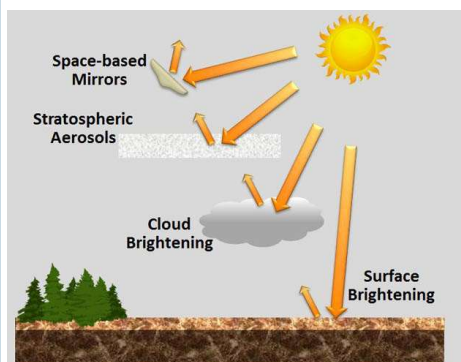
Global temperatures stabilise at or below 1.5°C above preindustrial levels



Global temperatures temporarily exceed 1.5°C before returning later in the century

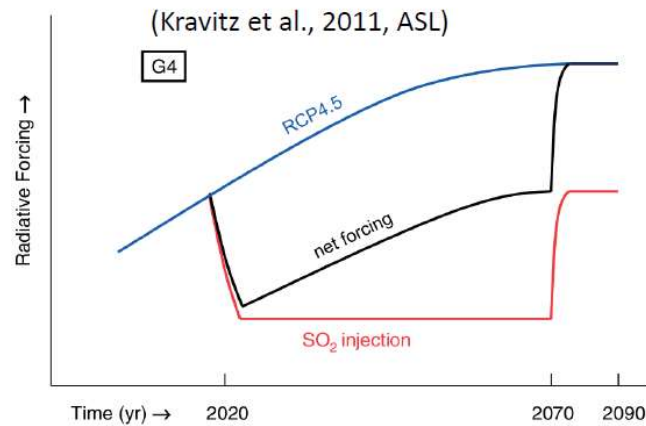


SRM?



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GEOMIP1 – G4 Stratospheric SO₂ injection



G4: Baseline: RCP4.5, **Geoeng.:** fixed aerosol injection of 5 Tg SO₂ per year, termination after 50 years

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Changes in Precipitation (P), Evaporation (E), (P-E) and runoff between G4 and RCP4.5 for 2030-2069

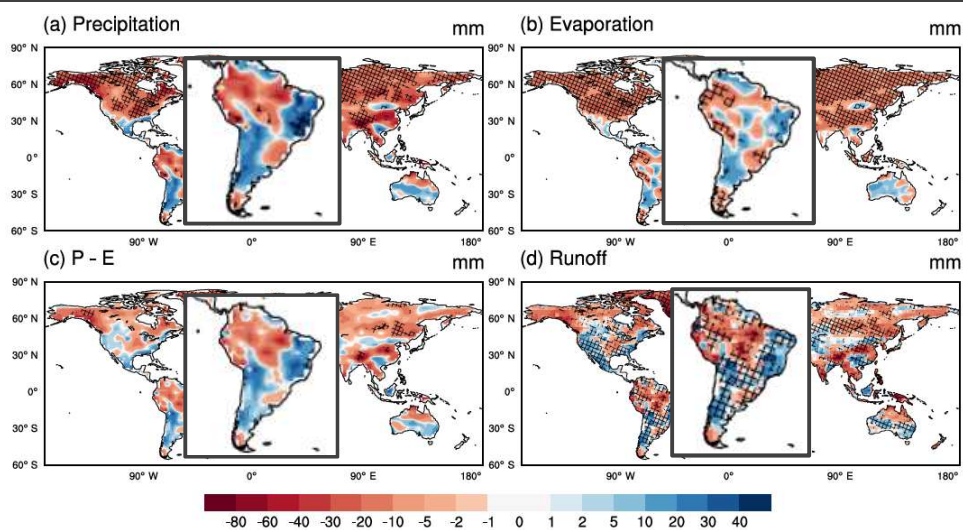


Figure 1. Changes of annual precipitation (a), evaporation (b), precipitation minus evaporation ($P - E$, c), and runoff (d) between G4 and RCP4.5 during the period of 2030–2069. Hashed areas indicate locations where the changes are significant at the 95 % level using the two-sample MW-U test. For runoff (d), grid cells with less than 0.01 mm day^{-1} are masked out.

Wei et al. (2018)

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Changes in streamflow indicators between G4 and RCP4.5 for 2030-2069

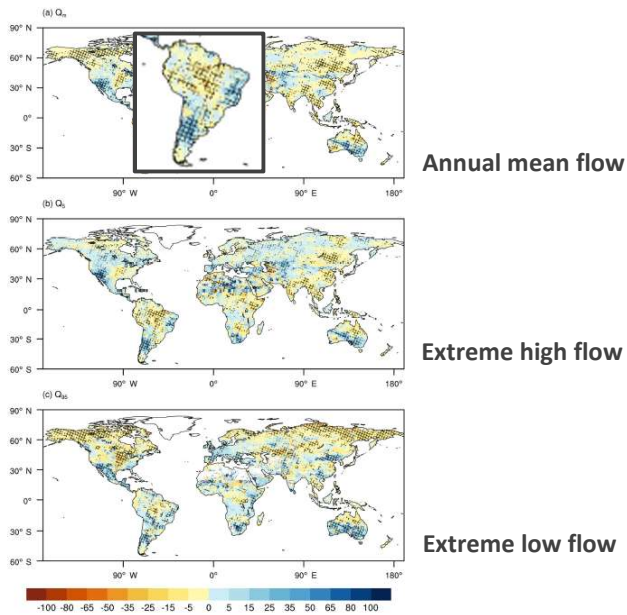


Figure 2. Relative difference of three streamflow indicators between G4 and RCP4.5 during the period of 2030–2069, as percentages of RCP4.5: $(G4-RCP4.5)/RCP4.5 \times 100\%$. (a) Annual mean flow (Q_m); (b) annual high flow (Q_5); (c) annual low flow (Q_{95}). For each streamflow level, grid cells with less than 0.01 mm day^{-1} are masked out. Hashed areas indicate locations where the streamflow changes are significant at the 95 % level using the two-sample MW-U test.

Wei et al. (2018)

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04 LPB DECIMALS Project:

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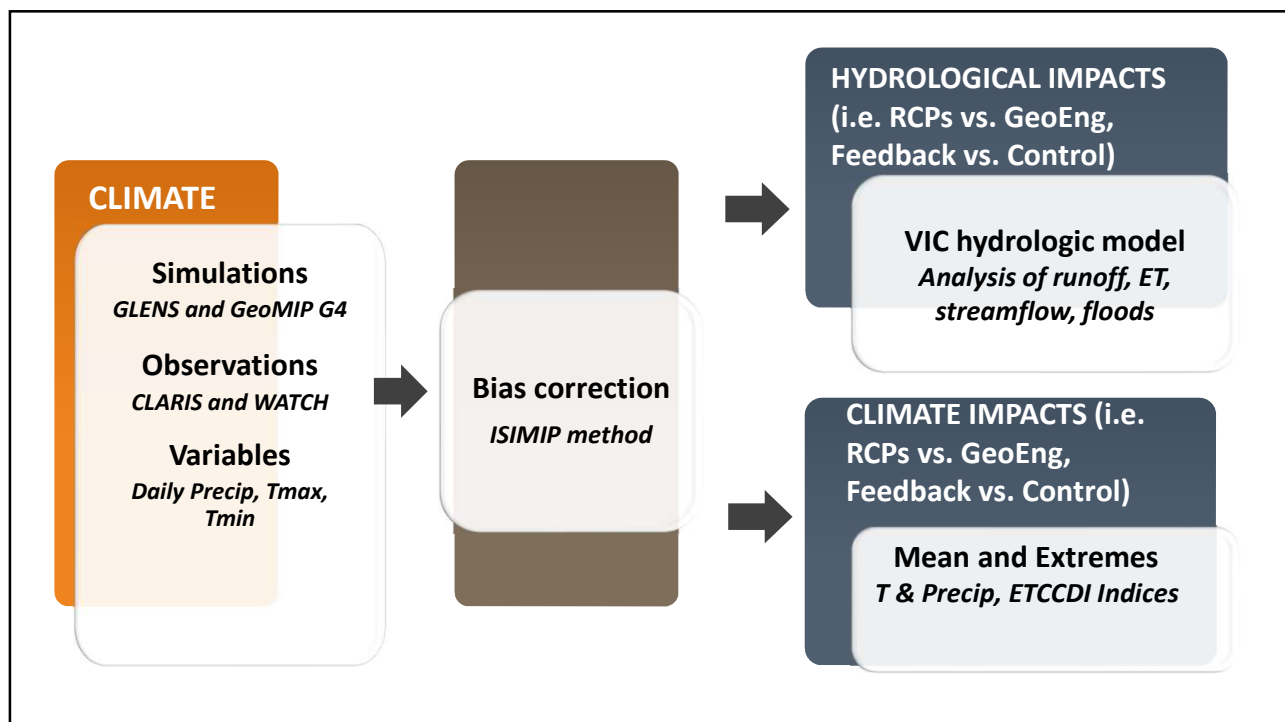
The objective of this project is to assess the possible effects of SRM in the hydroclimate of LPB:

- temperature
- precipitation
- evapotranspiration
- runoff
- river discharges

Also,

- extreme temperatures and precipitation
- extreme streamflow (flood frequency & duration)

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Hydrologic Impacts: Variable Infiltration Capacity (VIC) Hydrologic Model

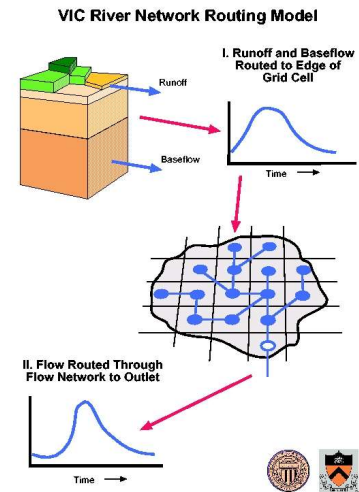
Large-scale, semi-distributed hydrological model
(University of Washington)

Resolution:
 $0.125^\circ \times 0.125^\circ$

Time step:

Land-atmosphere fluxes, and the water and energy balances at the land surface, are simulated at a **daily time step**

- Grid cells are simulated independently of each other
- Routing of streamflow is performed separately from the land surface simulation, using a separate model



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INPUT

Meteorological data

- Daily gridded **precipitation**
- Daily gridded **Tmax** and **Tmin**

Soil data

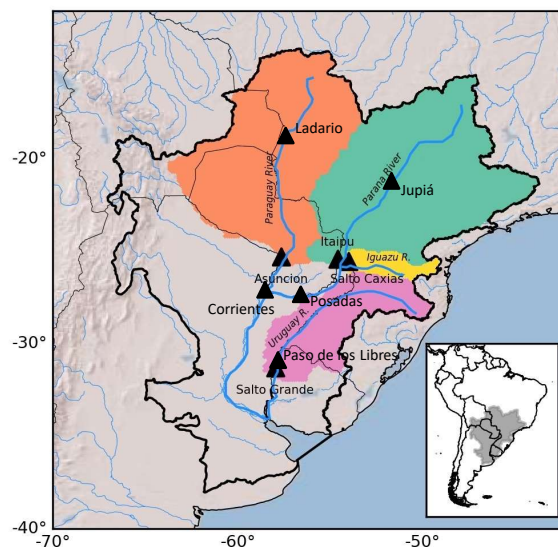
- 5-min Global Soil Data Task dataset from the Distributed Active Archive Center (2000)

Vegetation data

- University of Maryland's 1-km Global Land Cover product (Hansen et al. 2000)

OUTPUT

- Daily/monthly **streamflow** at closing points
- Daily/monthly gridded **runoff**, **evapotranspiration**, etc.



CLOSING POINTS

Paraguay River

- Ladario
- Asunción

Paraná River

- Jupiá
- Itaipu
- Posadas
- Corrientes

Uruguay River

- Paso de los Libres
- Salto Grande

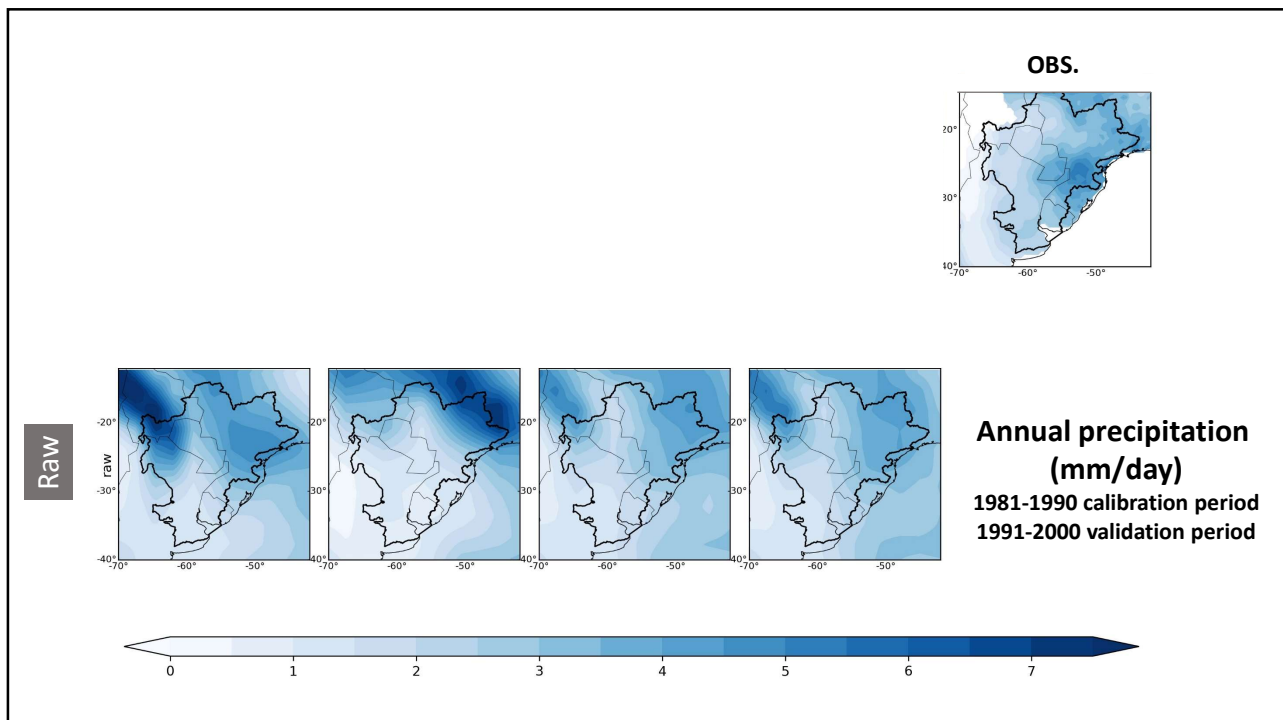
Iguazú River

- Salto Caxias

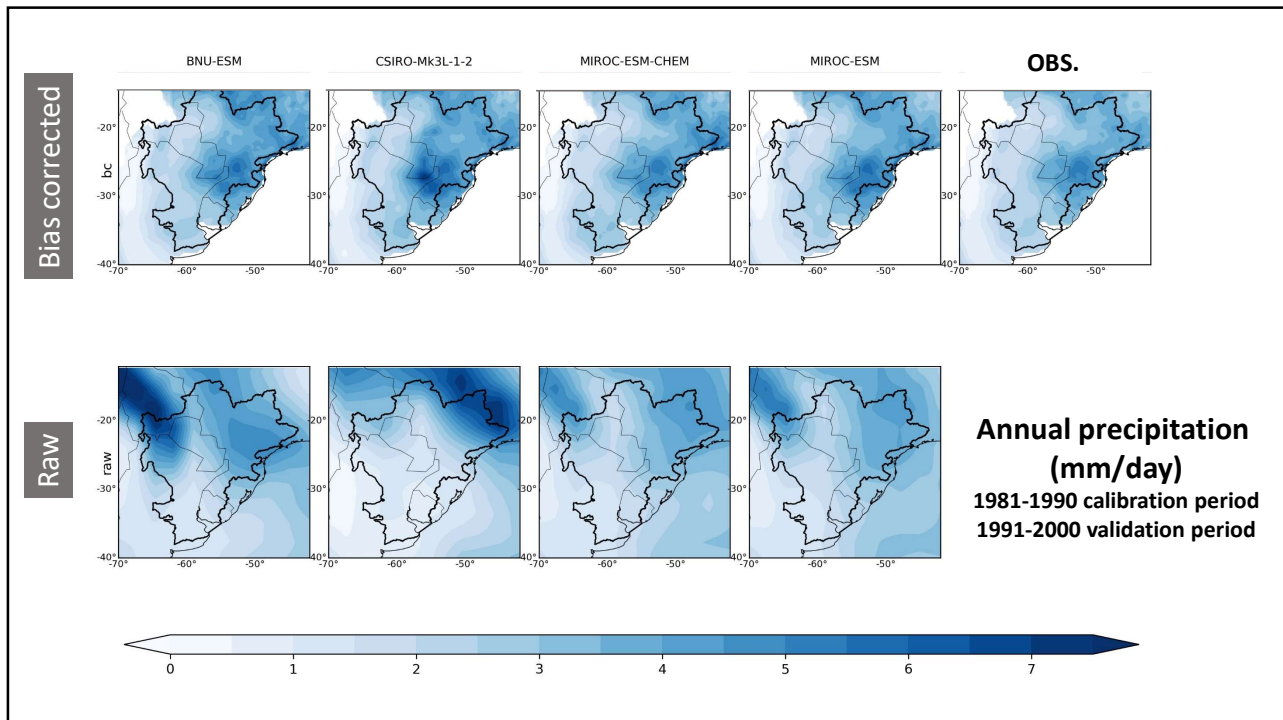
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05 LPB DECIMALS Project: Preliminary results

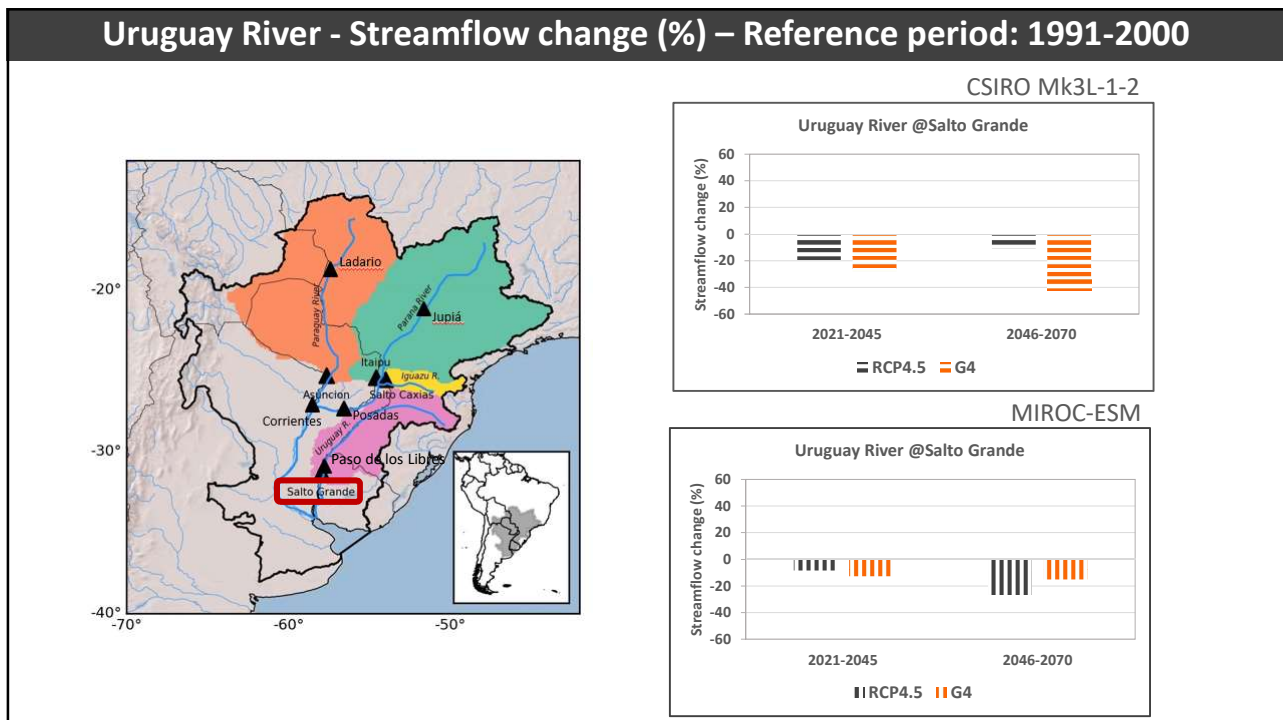
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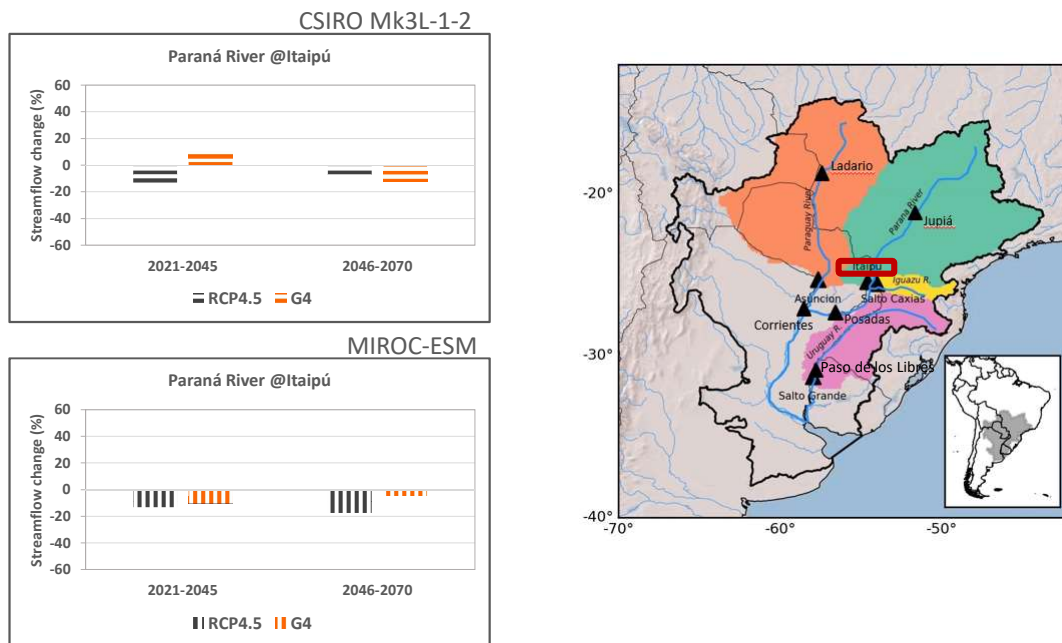


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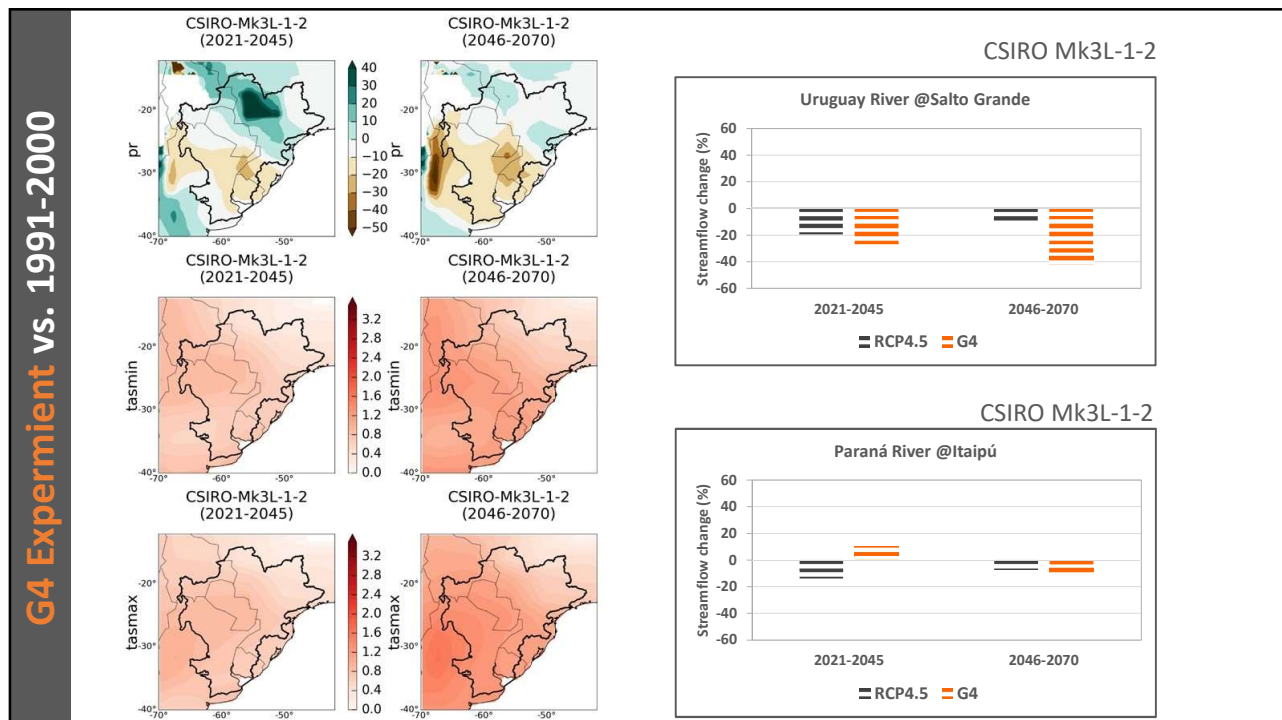


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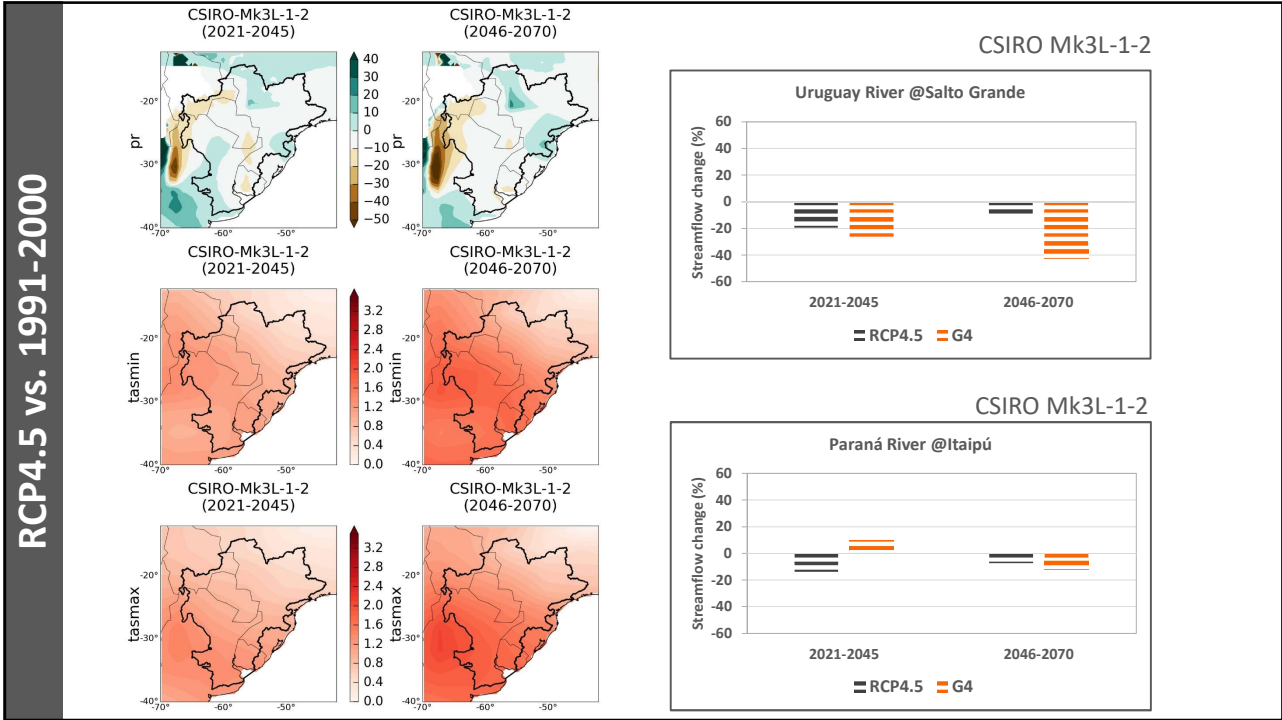
Paraná River - Streamflow change (%) – Reference period: 1991-2000



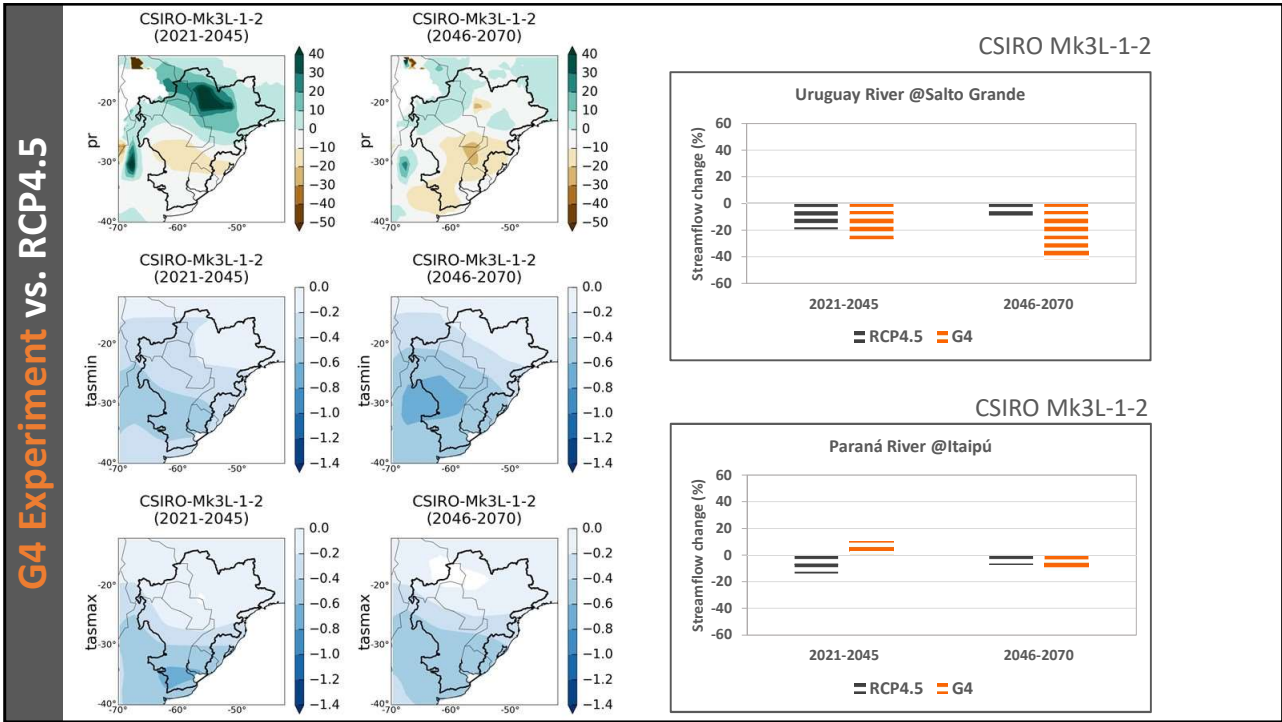
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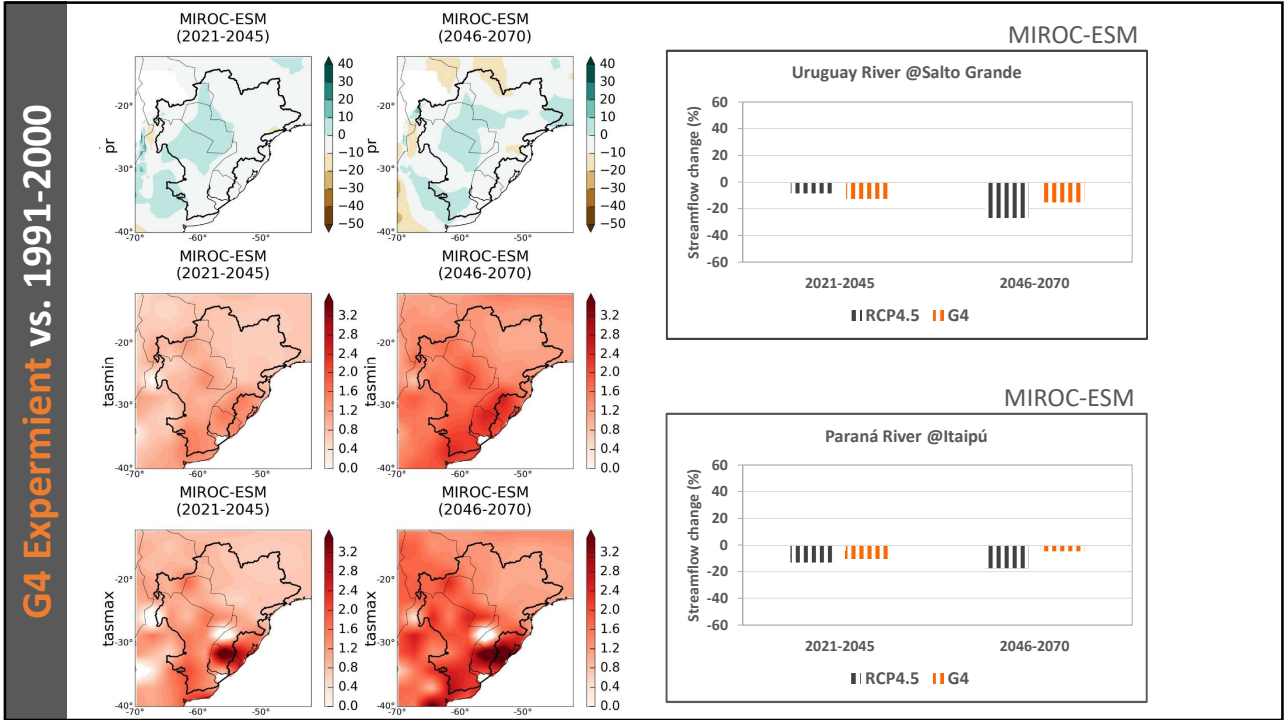
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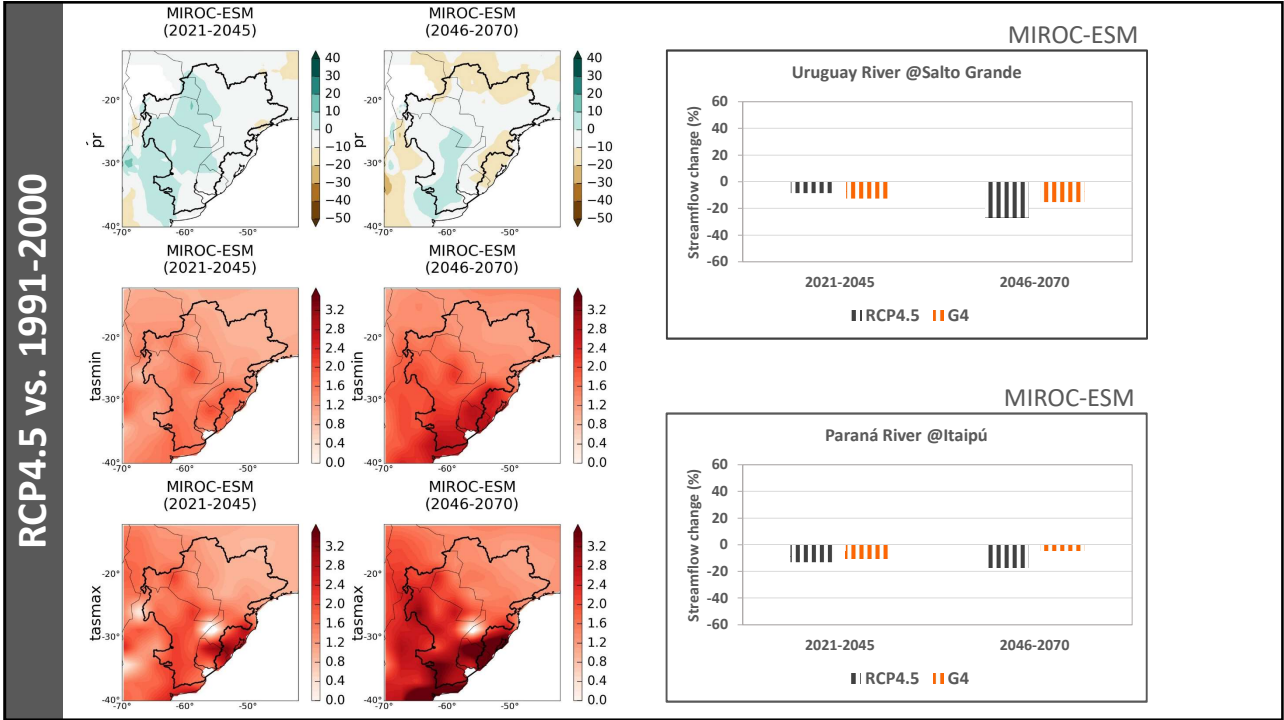
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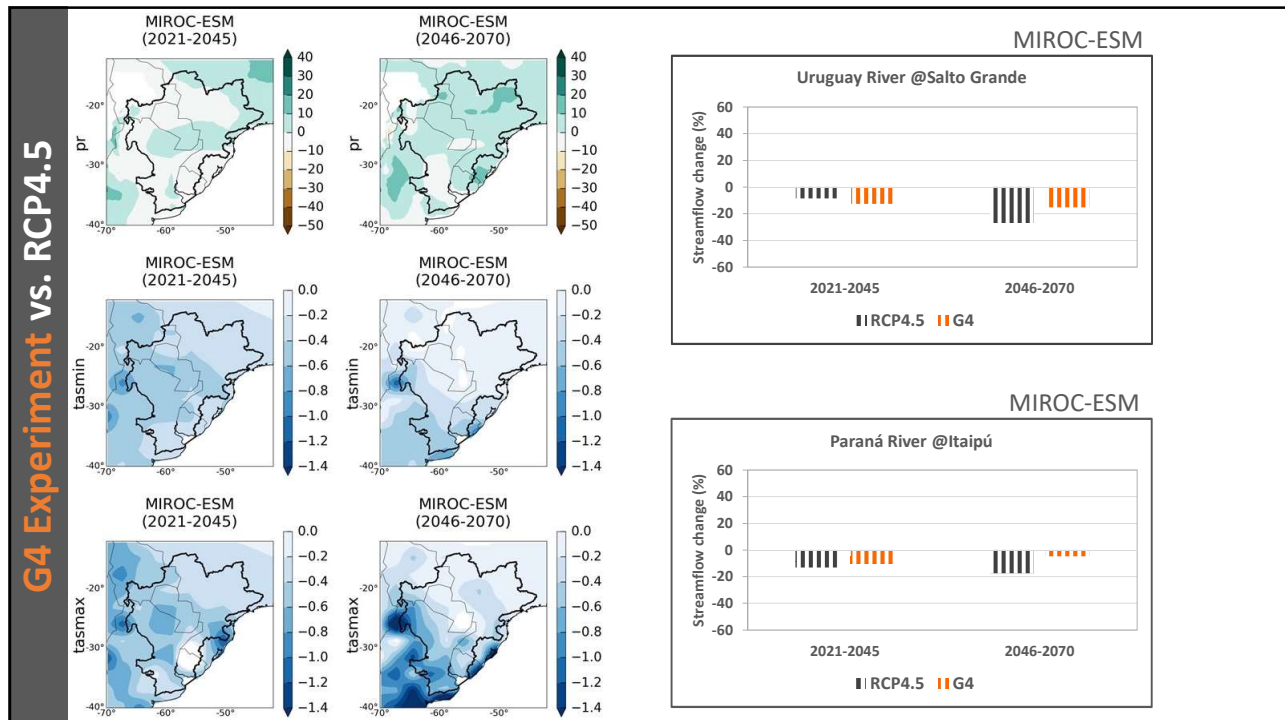
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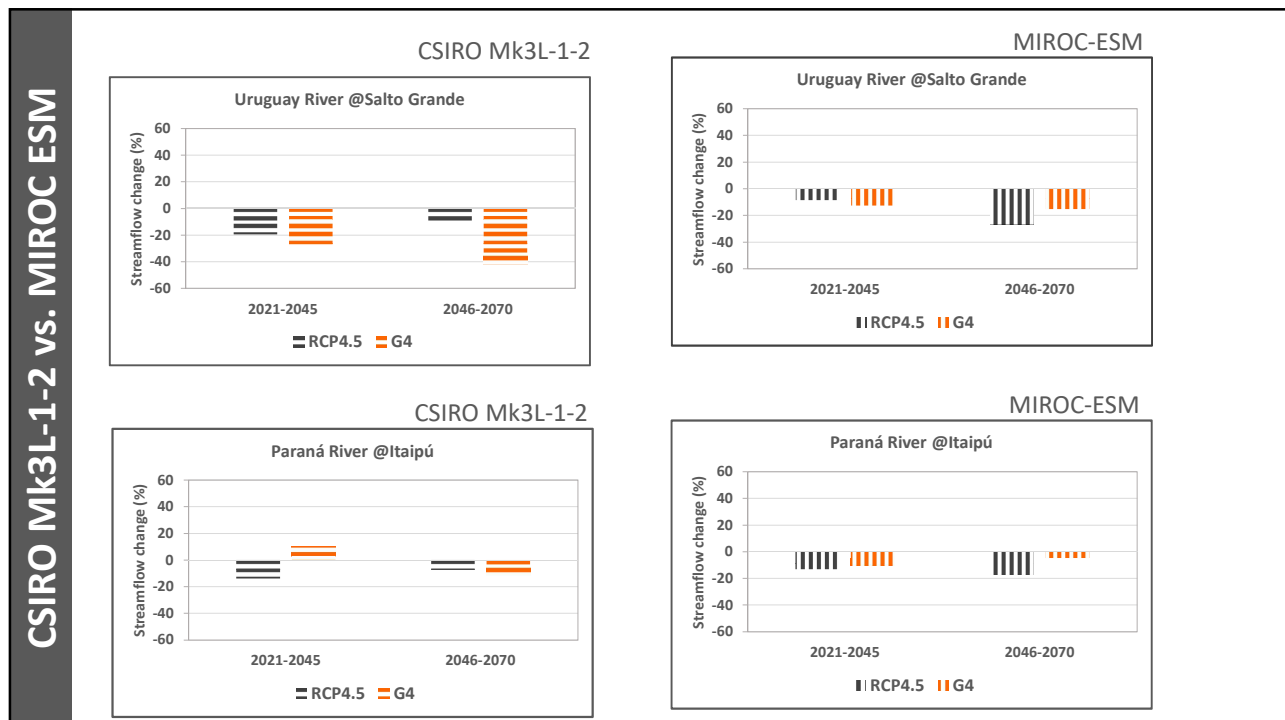
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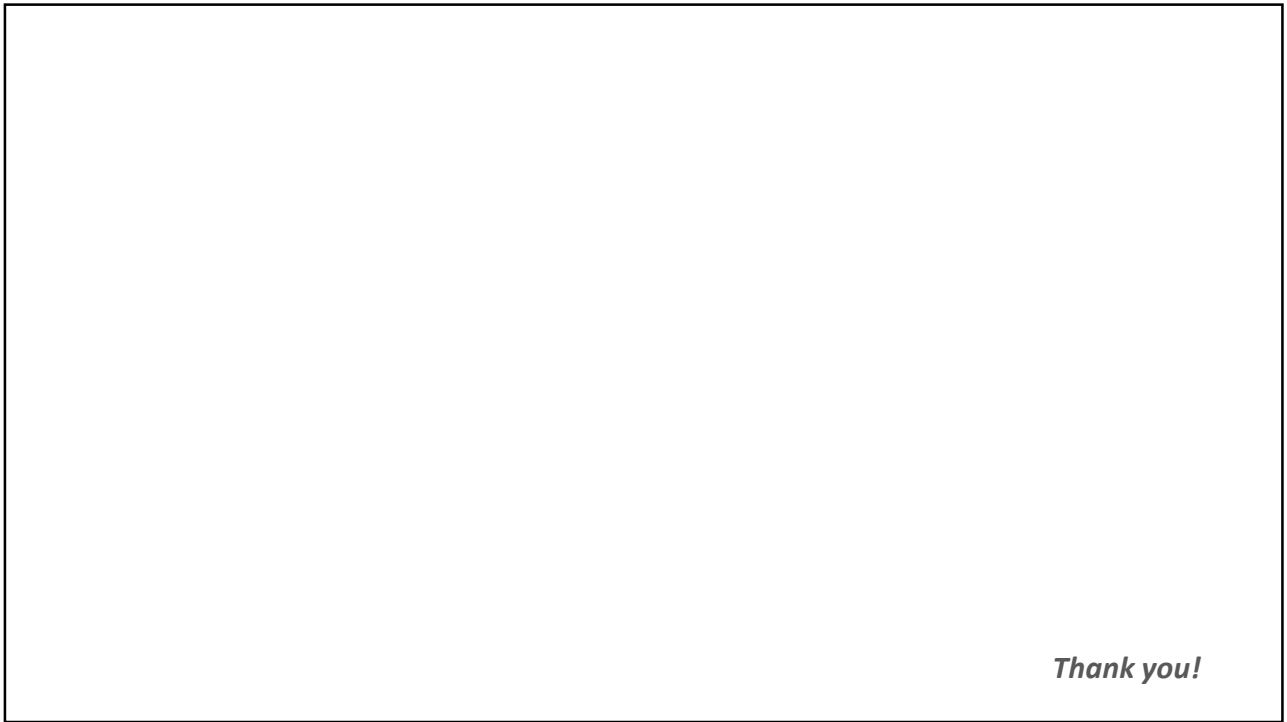
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Thank you!