

GEOMIP using CESM1-CAM4

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- Understand the impact of Solar Radiation Management (SRM) on the Earth's system
- Four proposed experiments uniformly defined based on CIMP5 simulations: G1-G4 (Kravitz et al., 2011)
- Some preliminary model results







Understand the impact of Solar Radiation Management (SRM) on the Earth's System

Uniformly performed experiments to study:

- Climate and local response: Temperature and Precipitation/Hydrology
- > Atmosphere: Circulation pattern, Chemistry, Aerosol Microphysics
- > Ocean: acidification, Ocean circulation, Cryosphere
- **Biosphere**, Biogeochemistry, Agricultural and other vegetation
- Feedbacks on Temperature, Dynamics, TS
- > Volcanic responses of different models (CIMP5) in comparison to observations







Understand the impact of Solar Radiation Management (SRM) on the Earth's System

Participating Models:

- right now about 15 plan to participate
- including at least 2 models that simulate microphysics (WACCM CARMA)
- only a few have chemistry

GeoMIP in CCMVal3

• possibly defined prescribed SAD from microphysical models









GEOMIP Simulations

Four proposed experiments: G1-G4

G1, G2: balancing incoming LW forcing with reduced SW forcing (reduction of solar constant)



G1: Baseline: CMIP5 4xCO₂, **Geoeng**.: radiative forcing will be balanced (model specific based on the planetary albedo)

G2: Baseline: CMIP 1% /yr CO₂ increase, **Geoeng.**: derived from G1 experiment







GEOMIP Simulations

G3, G4: balancing incoming LW forcing with stratospheric aerosol injection



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

G3: Baseline: RCP4.5, **Geoeng.:** stratospheric aerosols in 2020 to balance are to be increased gradually, equatorial injection)

NSF





GEOMIP Simulations

G1, G2: reduced SW forcing (reduction of solar constant), 1850 conditions **G3, G4**: balancing incoming LW forcing with stratospheric aerosol injection, 2020





CCSM4 G3 but with reduced SW forcing: G3 solar





GEOMIP Simulations with CESM1-CAM4

G1, G2, G3 solar: reduced SW forcing (reduction of solar constant), 1850 conditions **G3, G4**: balancing incoming LW forcing with stratospheric aerosol injection, 2020

- Simulations planned with CESM4 (0.9x1.25x26L)
 G1, G2, G3 solar
- Simulations planned with CESM4-BGC (0.9x1.25x26L)
 G3 solar
- Simulations planned with CESM4 CAMChem (1.9x2.5x26L): G3 solar, G3, G4
- WACCM, WACCM-CARMA simulations (Mike Milles)
- CESM1-CAM5 (Phil Rasch)







Preliminary Test Results





G1 Experiment (1.9x2.5 deg)

4xCO₂, 1850 Simulation



TS









RF = (delta solar constant/4.)* (1-alpha) alpha = albedo 4% dimming of solar constant (1360.89 – 54.4356) = 1306.45



G1 Experiment (1.9x2.5 deg)

4xCO₂, 1850 Simulation

4xCO₂ + solar dimming





SST Land

TS















RF = (delta solar constant/4.)* (1-alpha) alpha = albedo 4% dimming of solar constant (1360.89 - 54.4356) = 1306.45



1850 Baseline



1850 4*CO₂ G1 – 1850 Baseline





-0.25 -1.50 -2.50

Hatched areas are not significant at 95% level based on Student's t test.



1850 4*CO, G1 – 1850 Baseline



Hatched areas are not significant at 95% level based on Student's t test.



1850 Baseline





1850 4*CO₂ G1 – 1850 Baseline





G3 Solar Experiment (1.9x2.5 deg)

RCP4.5 2deg

NESI



RCP4.5 2dg + solar dimming







RCP 4.5 (2010-2024)



G3 Solar (2060-74) -RCP 4.5 (2010-24)



Hatched areas are not significant at 95% level based on Student's t test.

G3 Solar (2060-74) -RCP 4.5 (2010-24)





G3 Solar (2060-74) -RCP 4.5 (2010-24)

DJF PREC mm/day 90 180 -135 -

RCP 4.5 (2010-2024)









Hatched areas are not significant at 95% level based on Student's t test.