



GeoMIP simulations using CAM4

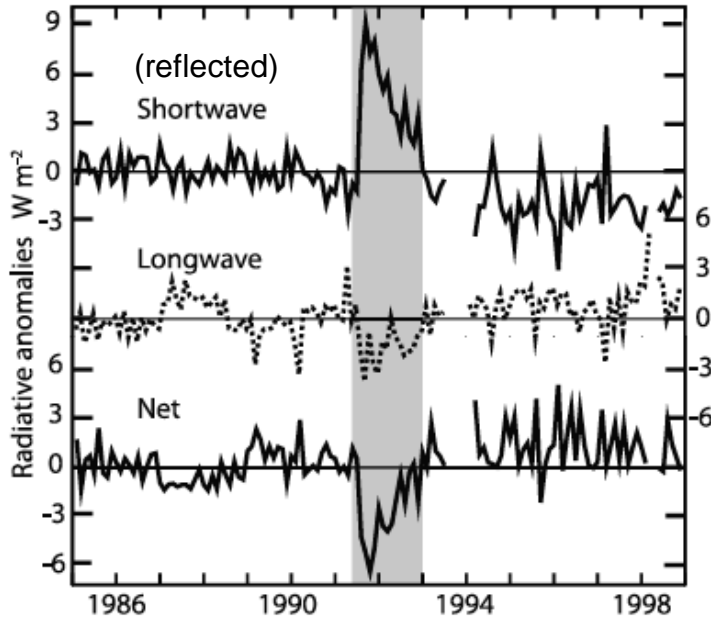
Simone Tilmes,, Jean-Francois Lamarque, Dan Marsh, Mike Mills, John Fasullo

- Motivation
- GeoMIP experiments
- Impact on Surface Temperatures
- Impact on Precipitation



Motivation

20°S-20°N



Decrease of Precipitation after major volcanic eruption as a result of:

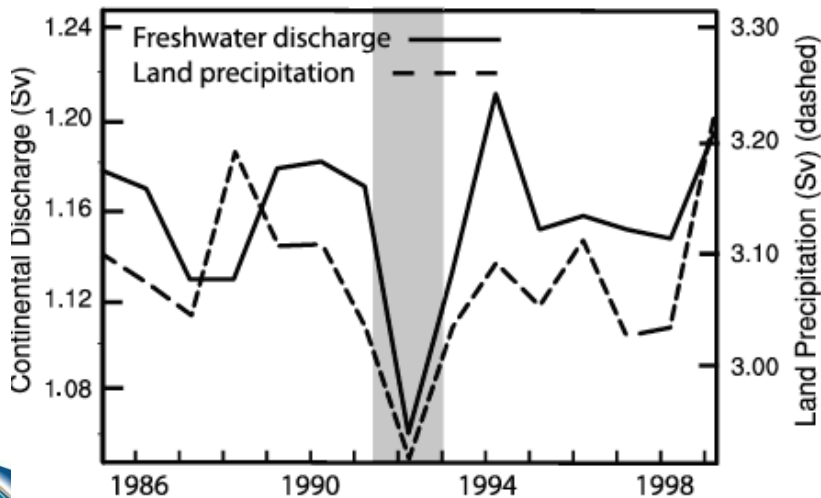
Reduction of solar radiation:

- Cooling of the surface
- Reduction of evaporation and latent heat release
- Reduction of precipitation
- Droughts and reduced fresh water resources

Increased greenhouse gases:

- Increased temperature -> more RH in the air (Clausius-Clapeyron) 7%RH per 1K
- More intense precipitation, while reduction of frequency and duration
- Droughts

What is the impact of Solar Dimming in a future climate?



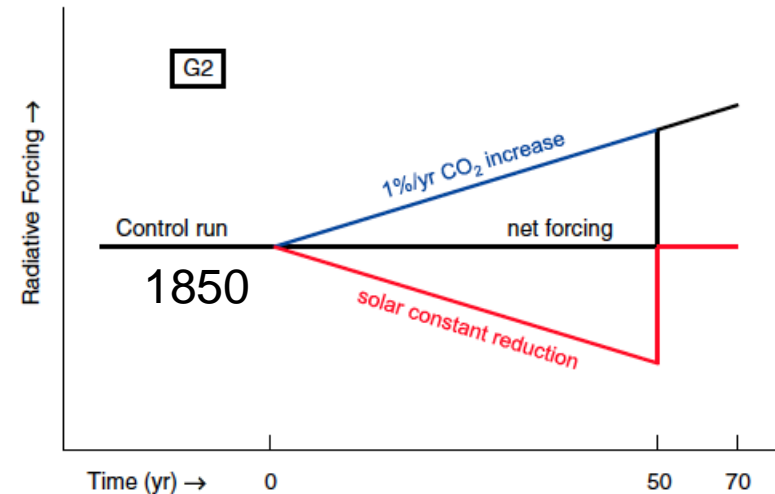
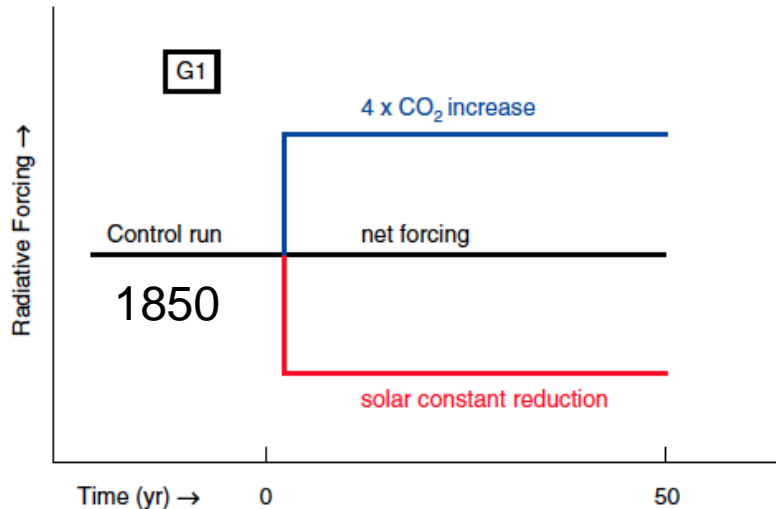
Trenberth and Dai 2007



GEOMIP Simulations

Four proposed experiments: G1-G4

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



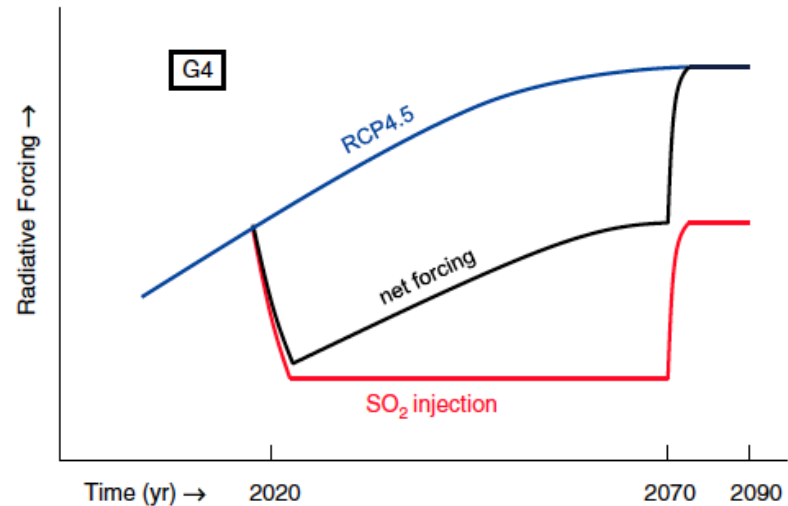
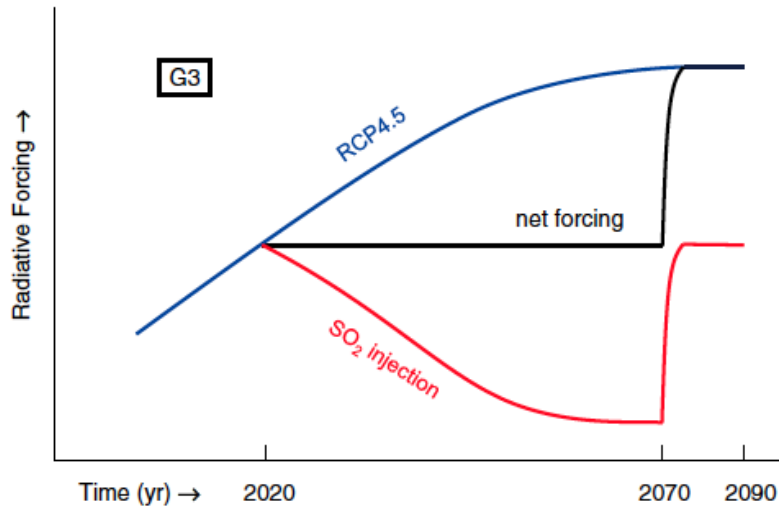
G1: Baseline: CMIP5 4xCO₂, **Geoeng.:** radiative forcing will be balanced (model specific based on the planetary albedo)

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



GEOMIP Simulations

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



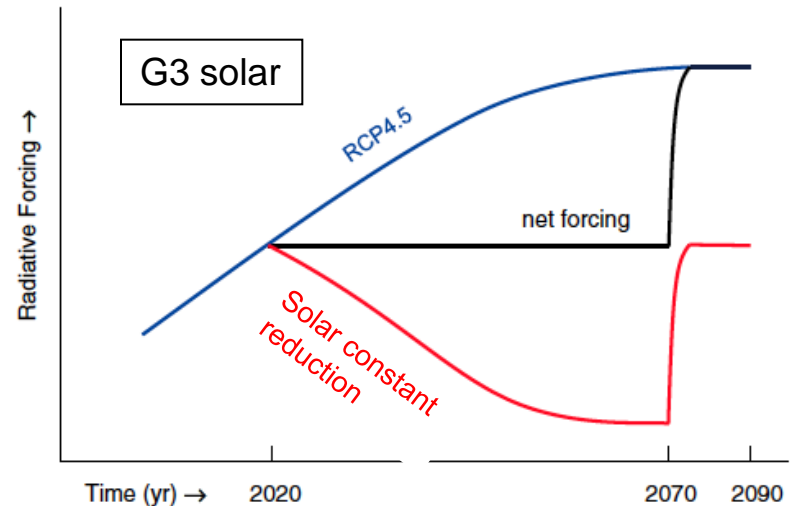
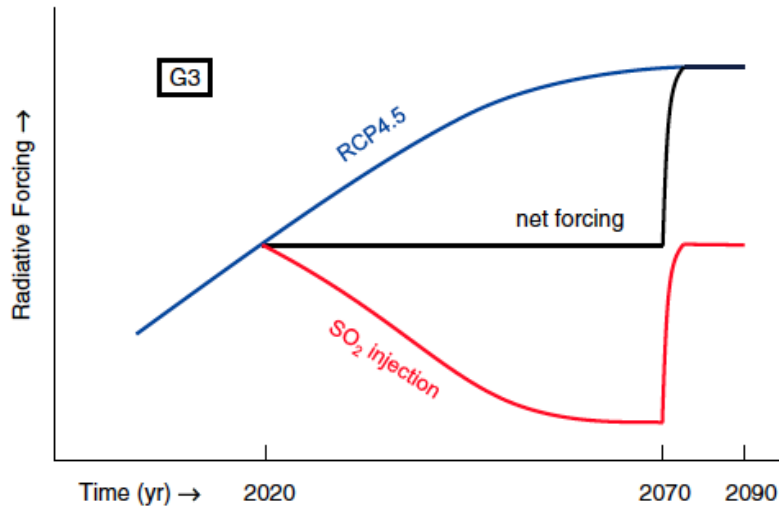
G3: Baseline: RCP4.5, **Geoeng.:** stratospheric aerosols in 2020 to balance are to be increased gradually, equatorial injection)

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



GEOMIP Simulations

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



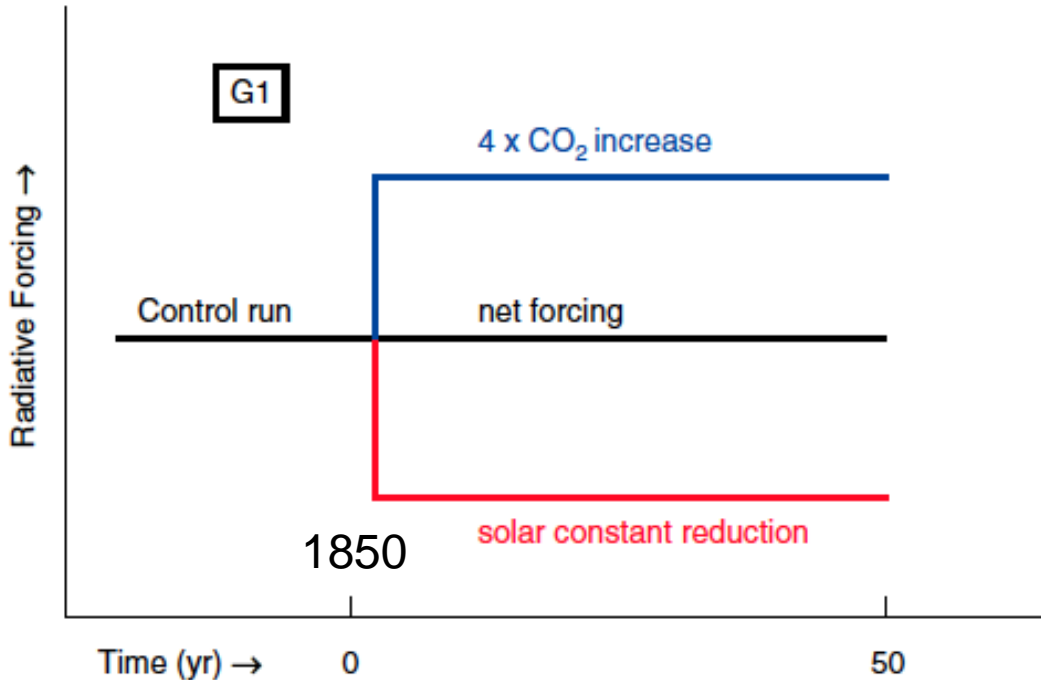
G4: Baseline: RCP4.5, **Geoeng.:** fixed aerosol injection of 5 Tg SO₂ per year, after 50 years, stop of injection

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



GEOMIP Simulations

G1 Simulations completed with CESM4 (0.9x1.25x26L), coupled ocean



Idealized Experiment:

- No impact of aerosols
- No changes in chemistry
- No changes in BGC

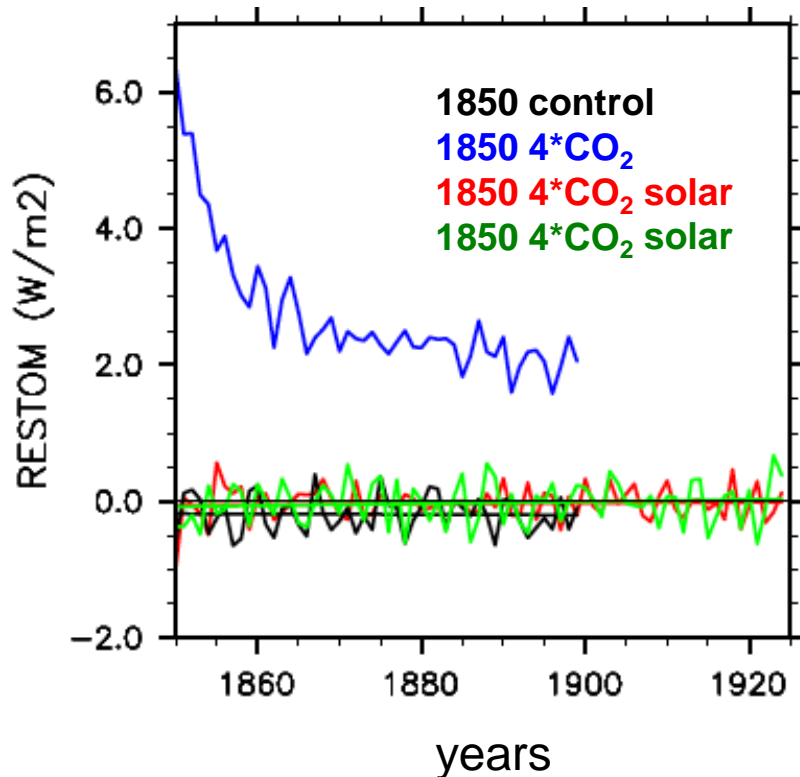
Krawitz et al, 2010

Solar constant reduction: radiative forcing will be balanced (model specific based on the planetary albedo)



Balancing Radiative Forcing

SW+ LW: Residual on Top of the Atmosphere



4 x CO₂:

solar constant: 1360.89 W/m²

CO₂: 1138.8e-06

RESTOM 1st year: 7.2 W/m²

4 x CO₂ solar:

radiative forcing (RF) balanced:

$$RF = S/4 * (1 - \text{albedo})$$

S: solar constant reduction

$$\rightarrow S = 41.3 \text{ W/m}^2, \text{ albedo} = 0.3$$

not sufficient!

Balance:

Solar Constant = 55.8 W/m²

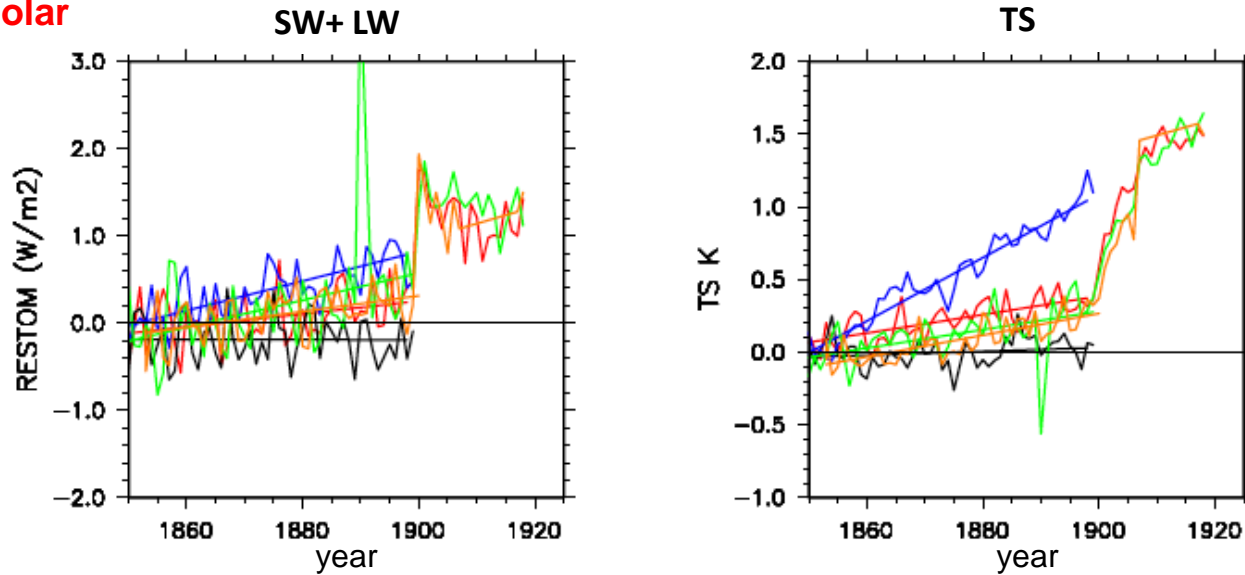
CMIP5 4xCO₂, solar constant:

1305.09 (reduction of 4.1%)

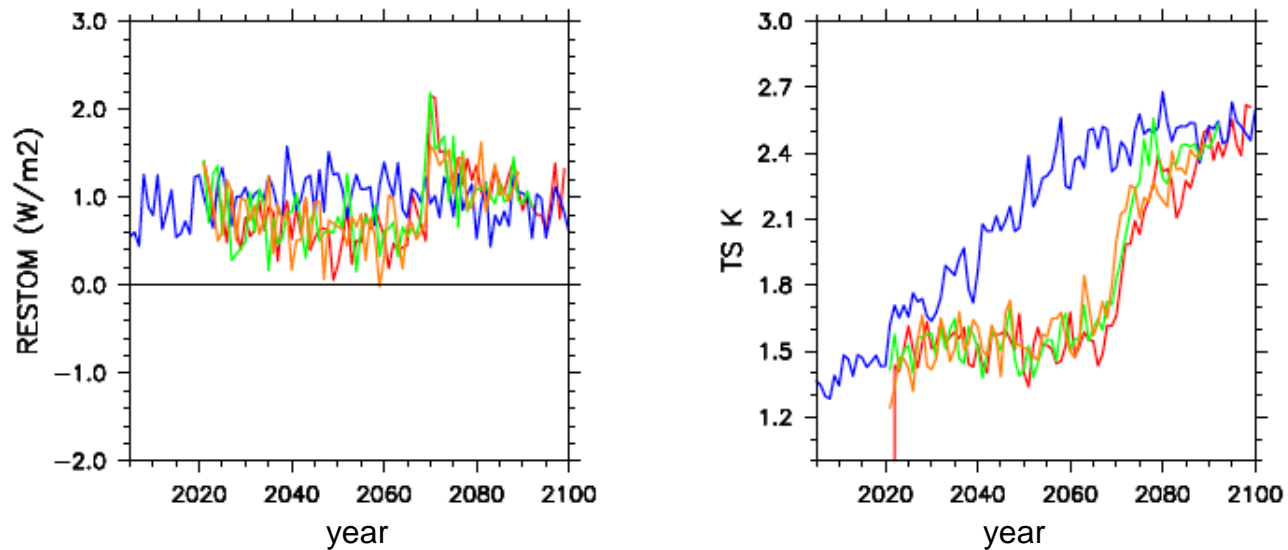


1850 control
1850 1% CO₂
1850 1% CO₂ solar

G2 Simulation

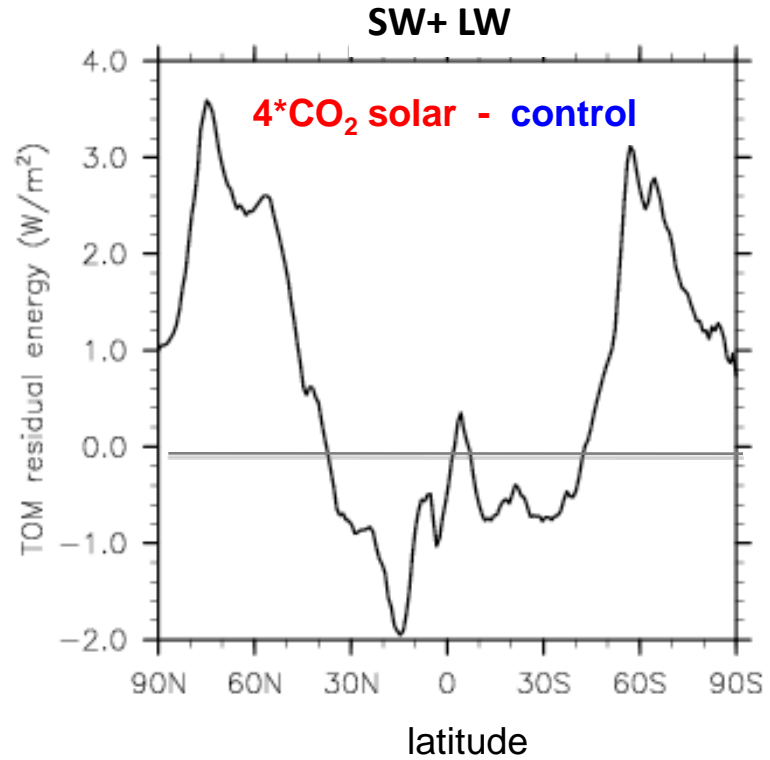
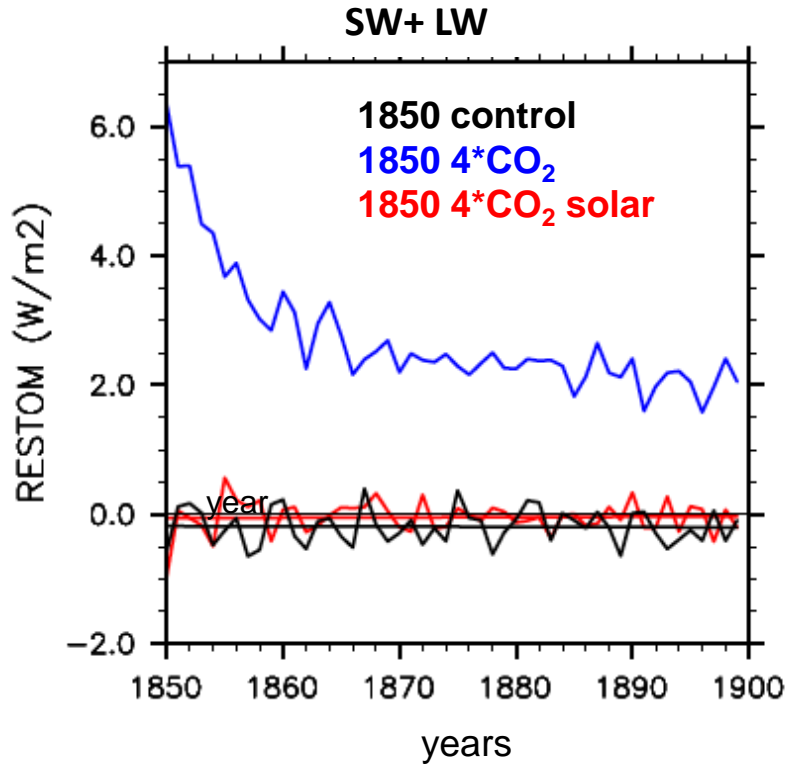


G3 solar Simulation





Balancing Radiative Forcing



Zonal response: RESTOM is not balanced.

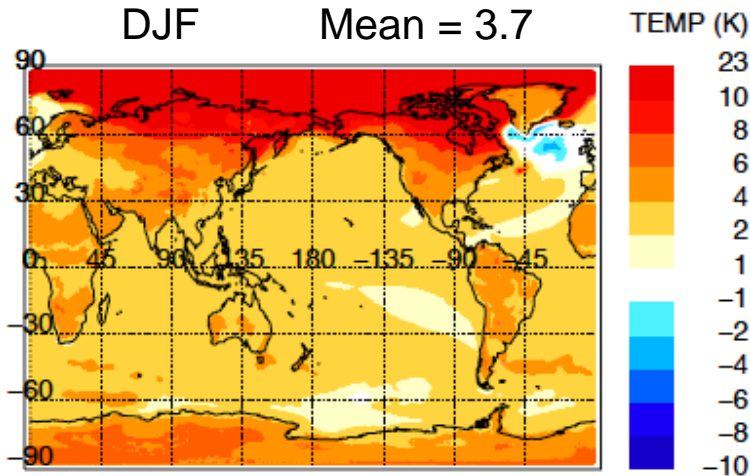
-> Cooling in the Tropics and a heating in the middle and high latitudes



Temperature Response

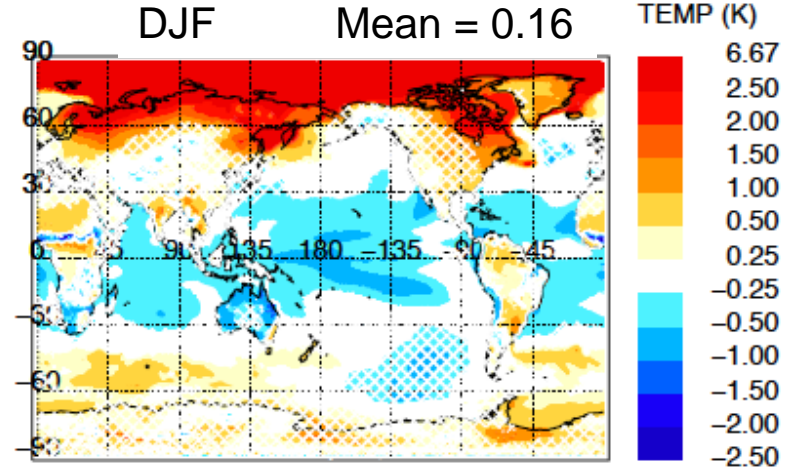
4*CO₂ – 1850 control

DJF Mean = 3.7

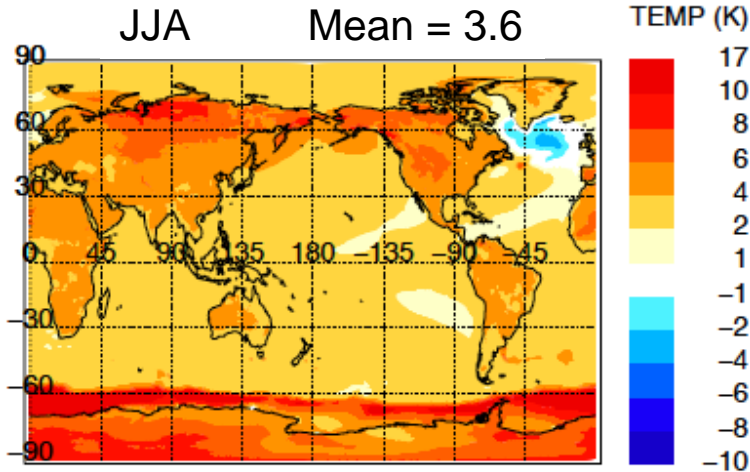


4*CO₂ solar - 1850 control

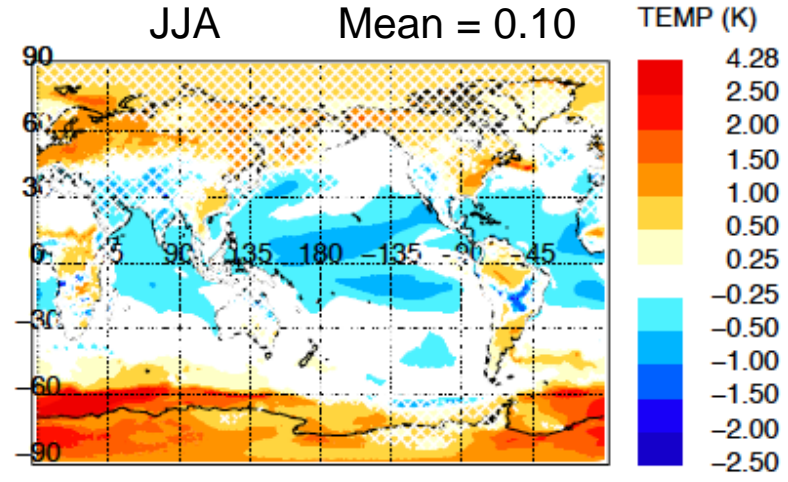
DJF Mean = 0.16



JJA Mean = 3.6



JJA Mean = 0.10



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



Precipitation Response

4*CO₂ – 1850 control

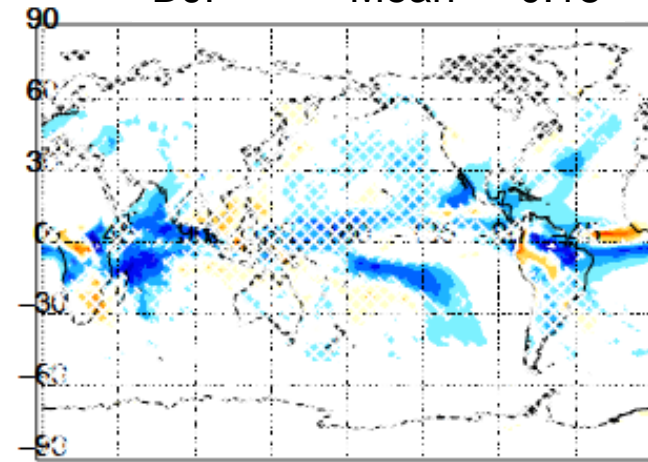
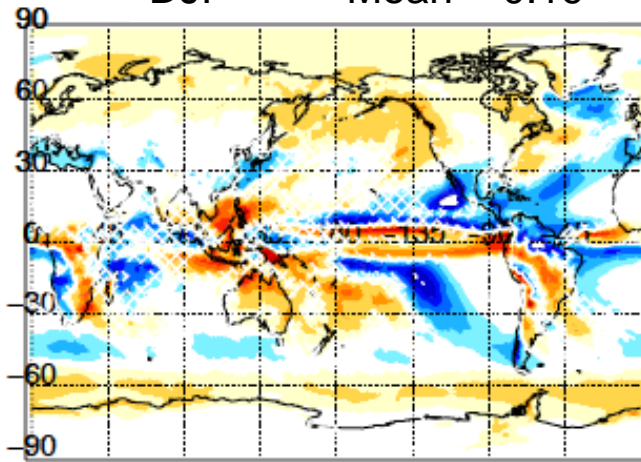
4*CO₂ solar - 1850 control

DJF Mean = 0.19

DJF Mean = -0.18

PREC mm/day

PREC mm/day

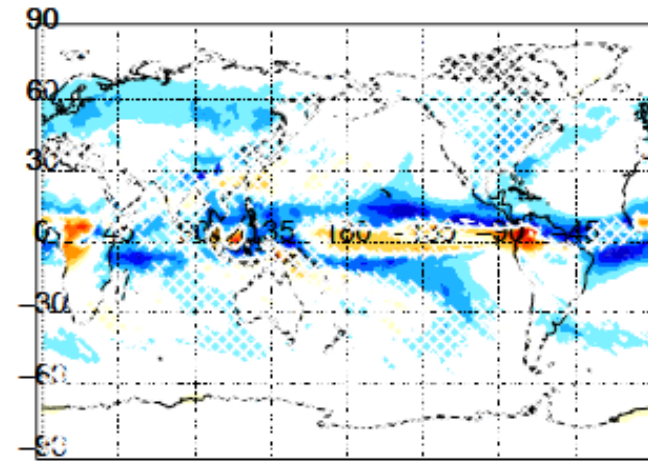
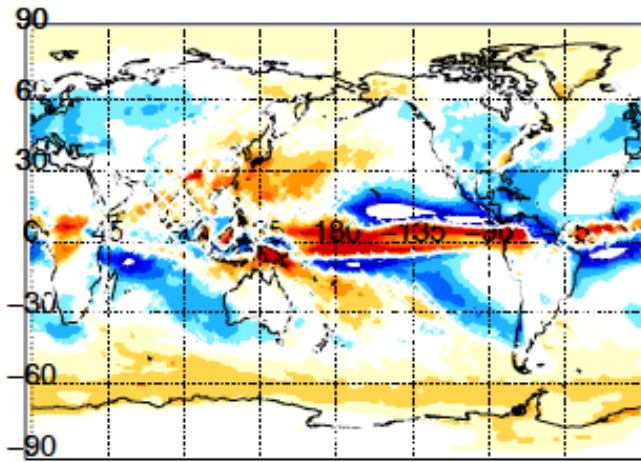


JJA Mean = 0.15

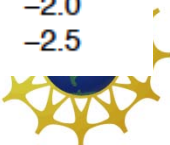
JJA Mean = -0.23

PREC mm/day

PREC mm/day

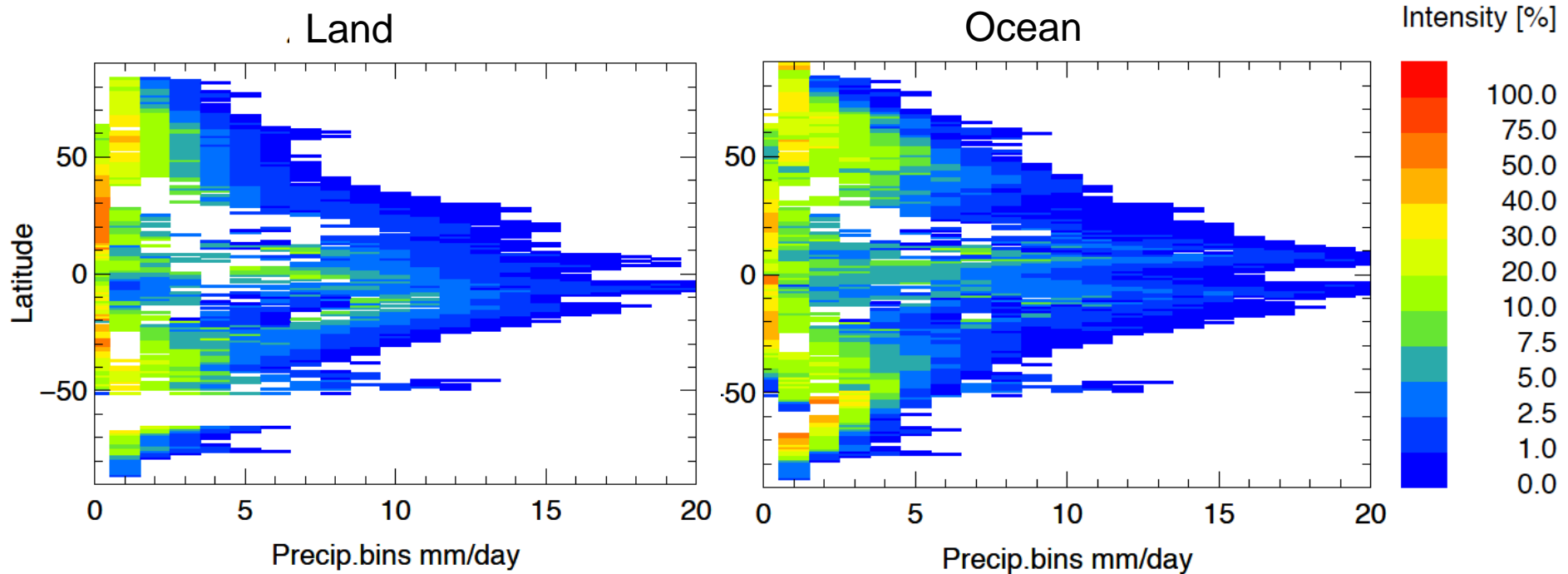


Hatched areas are not significant at 95% level based on Student's t test.





Precipitation Intensity



**Base state: Land/Ocean precipitation intensity different.
Land-Sea contrast of precipitation trends in climate models
more robust than mean changes.**



Precipitation Response

4 x CO₂ – Control, Land

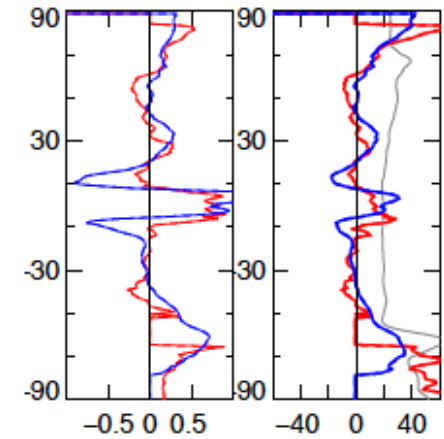
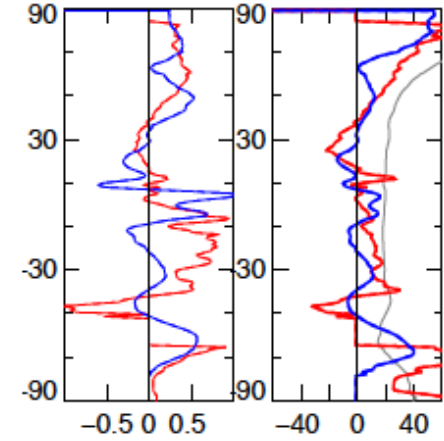
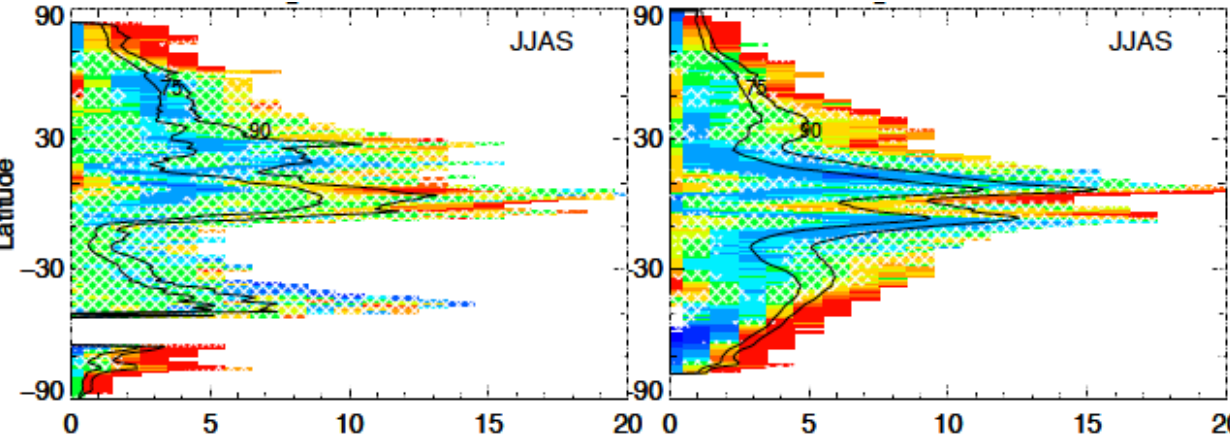
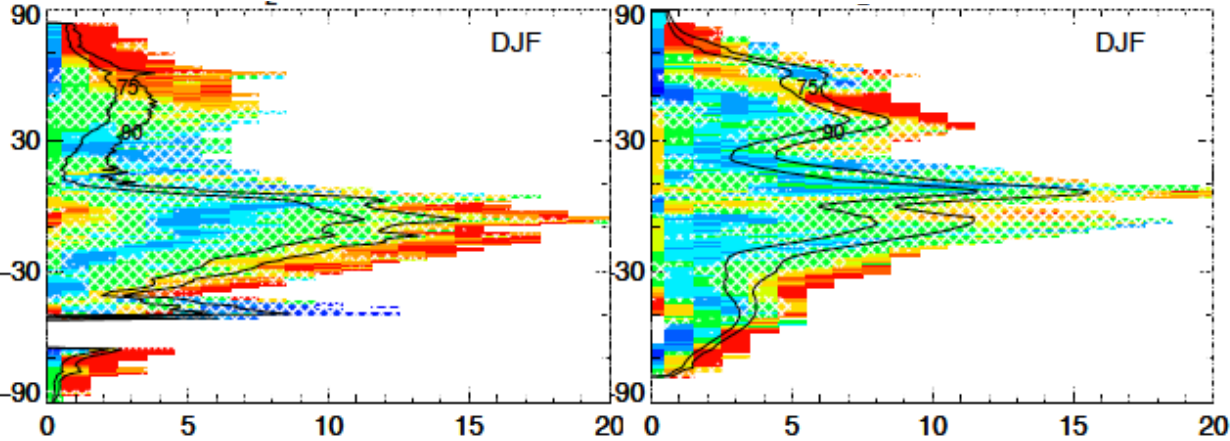
4 x CO₂ – Control, Ocean

PREC change

Land Ocean

Abs.Diff.

Rel.Diff.



Precipitation bins mm/day

mm/day

%

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



Precipitation Response

G1– Control, Land

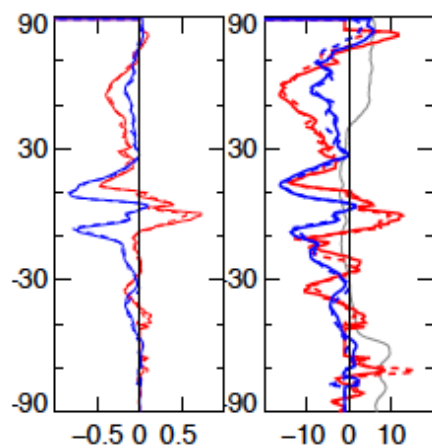
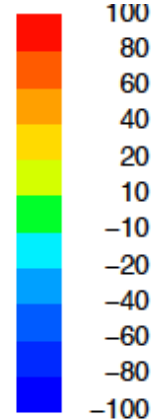
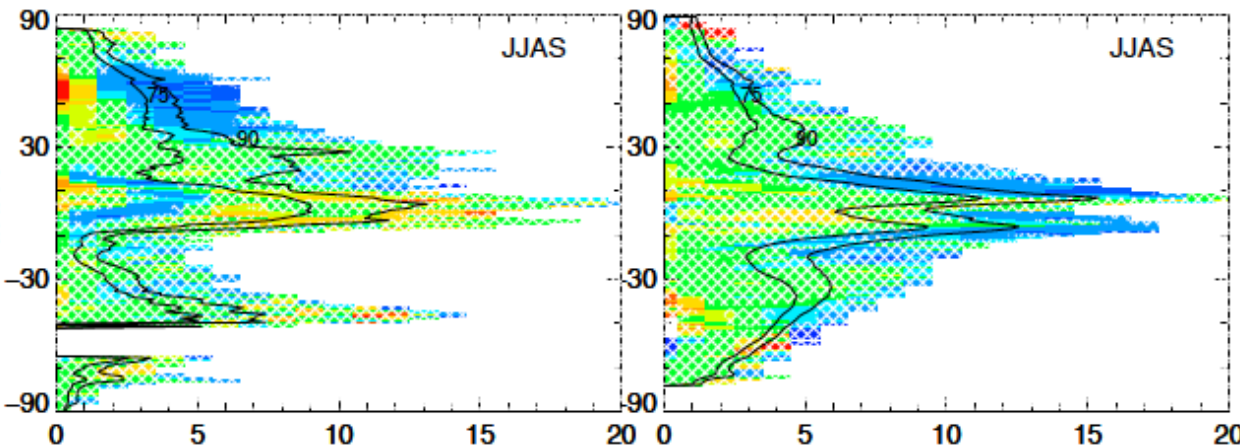
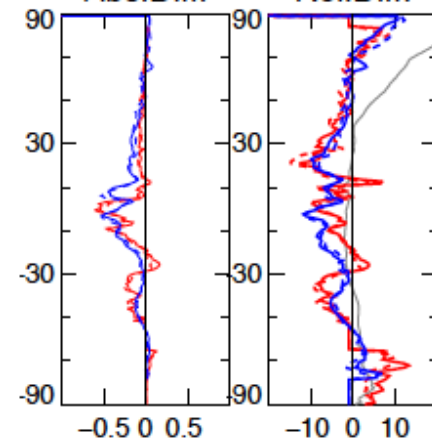
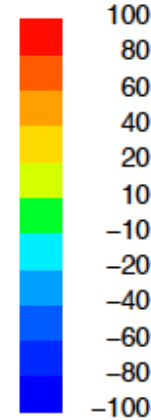
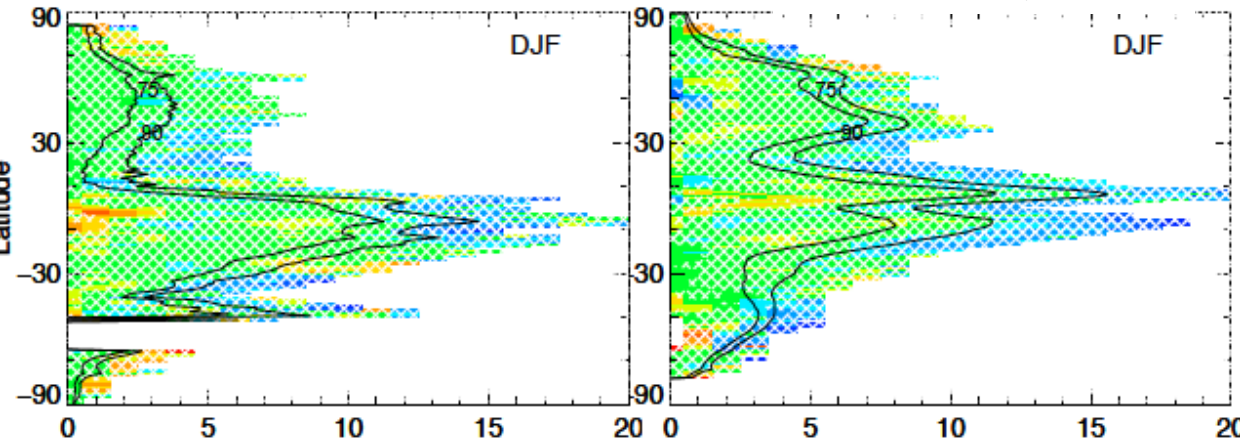
G1– Control, Ocean

PREC change

Land Ocean

Abs.Diff.

Rel.Diff.



Precipitation bins mm/day

mm/day

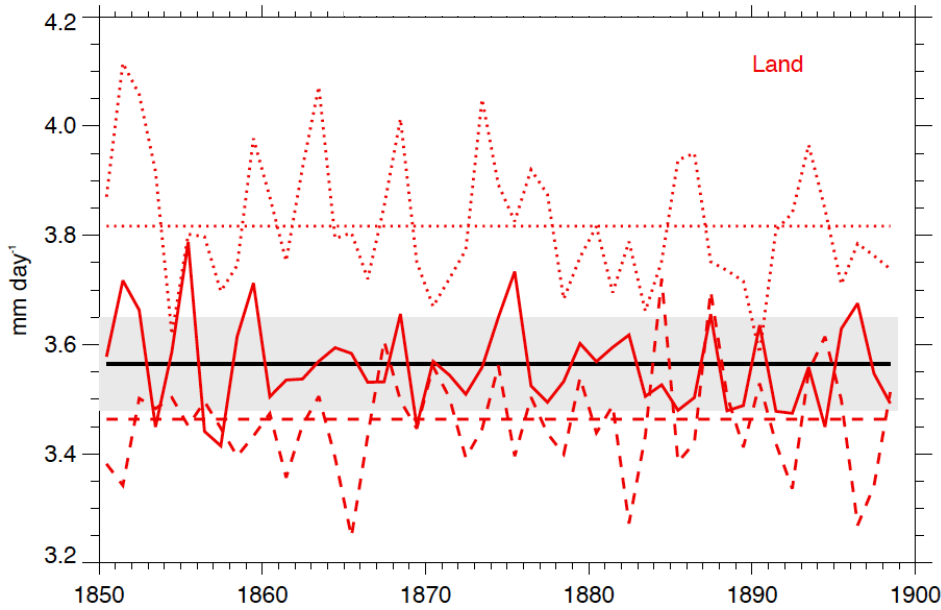
%

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



Global Monsoon Rainfall

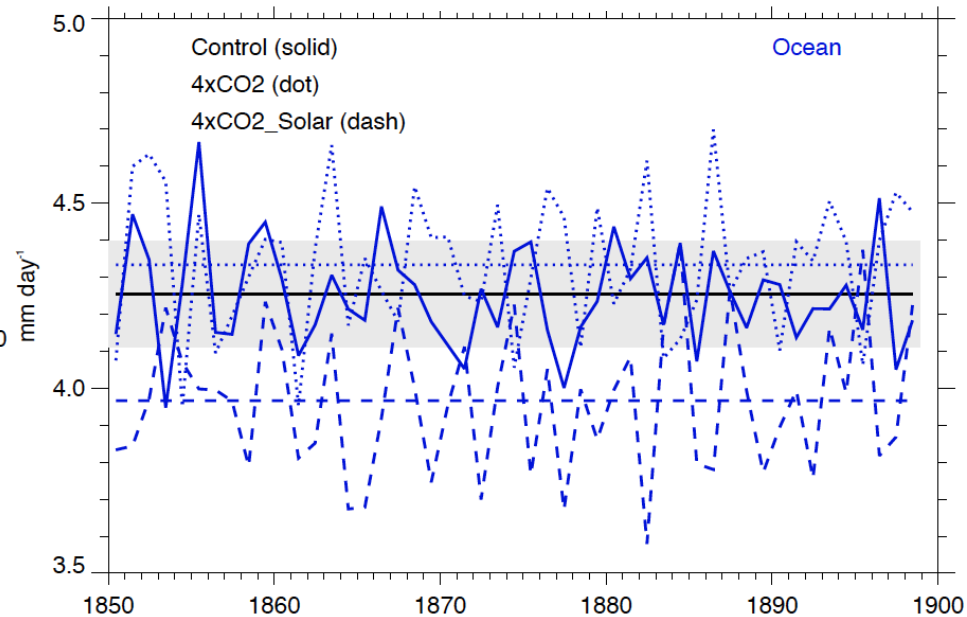
Land



4xCO₂: pronounced increase of precipitation over land and not significant increase over the ocean
G1: pronounced decrease over the ocean, smaller but significant decrease over land

Control: solid
 4xCO₂: dot
 G1: dashed

Ocean





Next Steps

- Comparison to G2 (slowly increasing greenhouse gases) and G3 solar (future scenarios)
- Different answers with tropospheric chemistry, and bio-geo-chemistry?
- Different answers using WACCM CARMA?