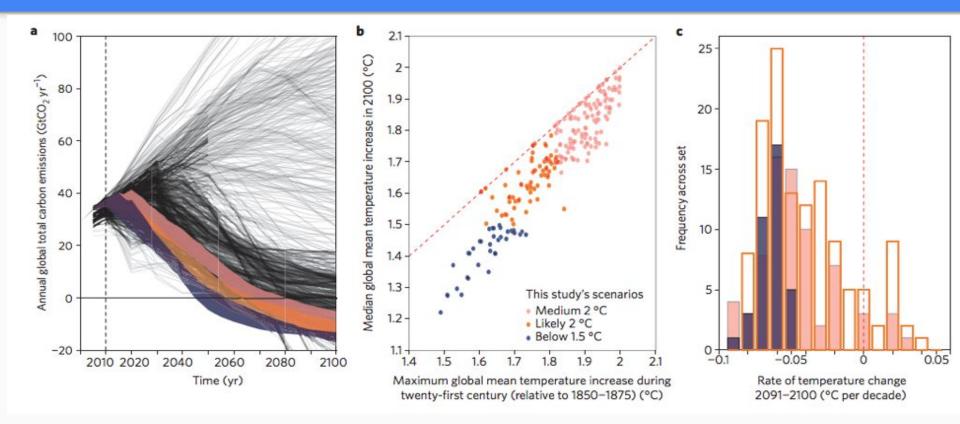
# Beyond RCPs: Mitigation options to avoid severe climate change

Benjamin Sanderson Brian O'Neill Claudia Tebaldi Simone Tilmes

# Paris Agreement, article 2.1(a)

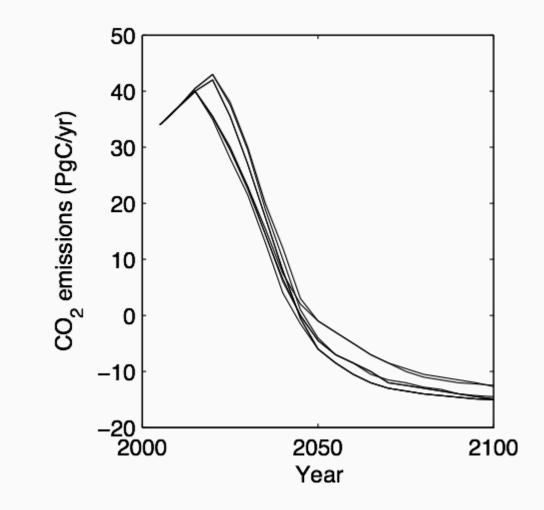
Holding the increase in the global average temperature to **well below** 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to **pursue efforts** to limit the temperature increase to **1.5** °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;

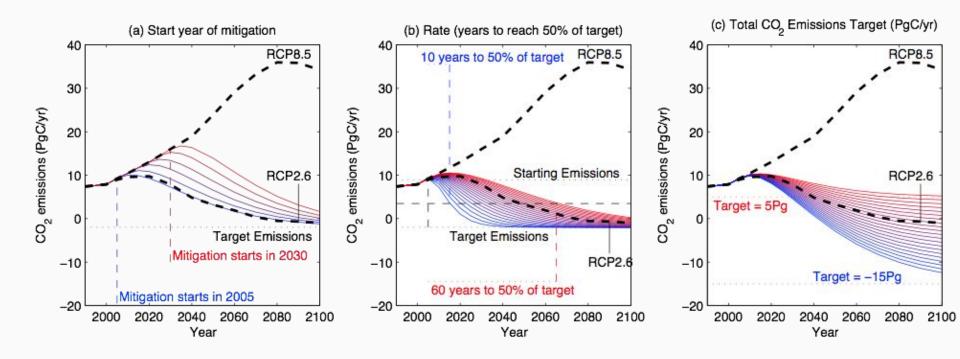
#### What do we know about 1.5 degrees?



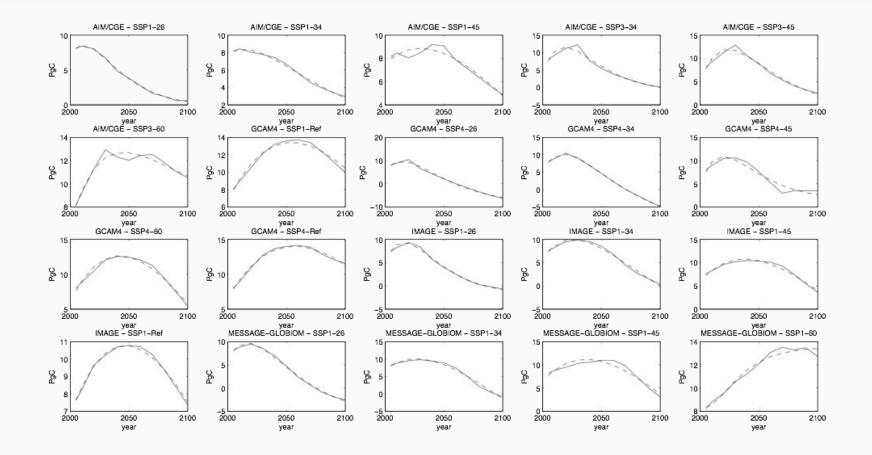
Rogelj, Joeri, et al. "Energy system transformations for limiting end-of-century warming to below 1.5C." Nature Climate Change 5.6 (2015): 519-527.

### Not much choice? How can we say?

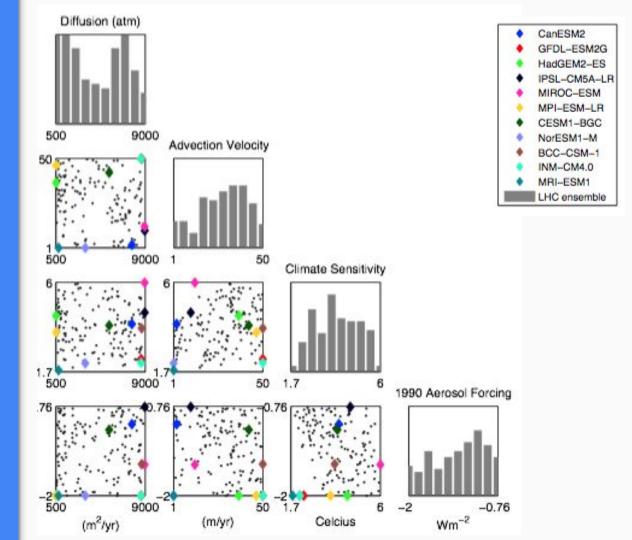


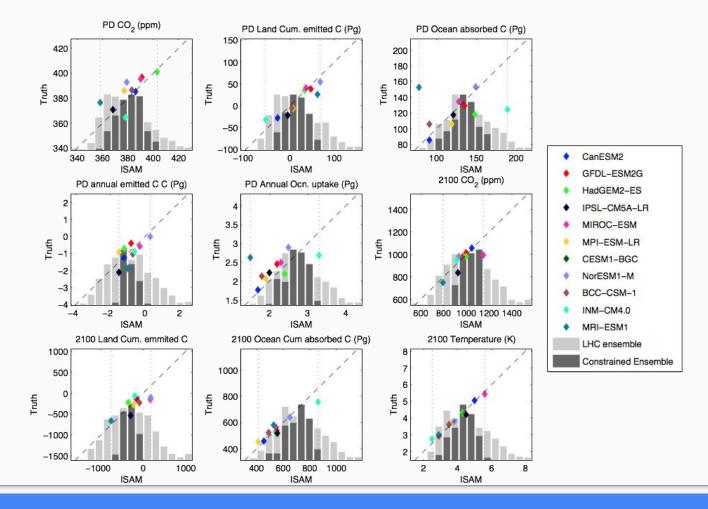


#### Approximating emission pathways



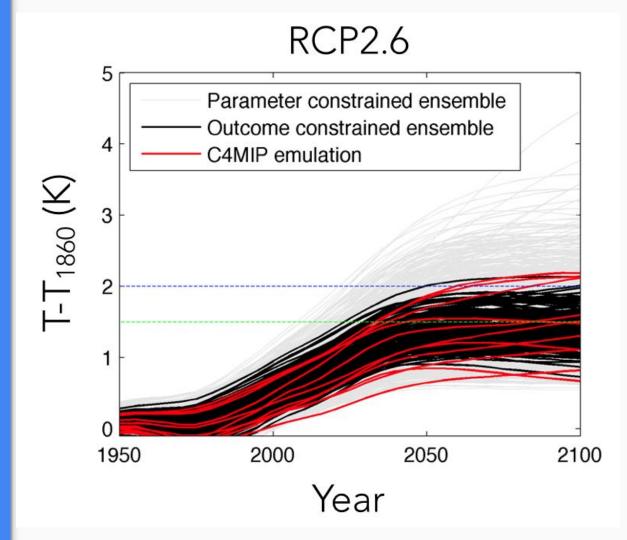
## Sampling Response Space

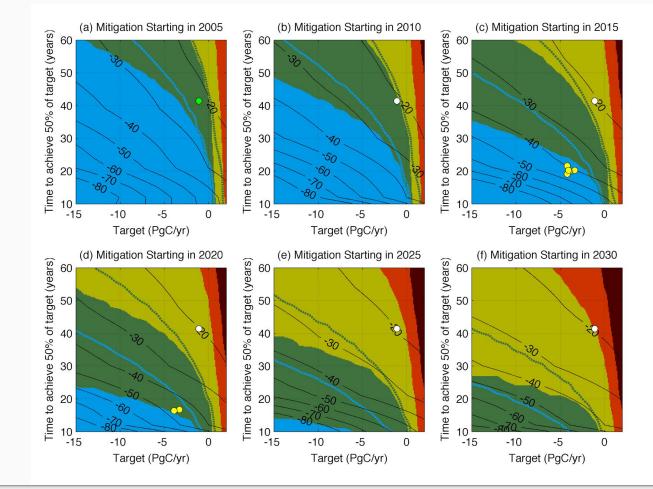




Sanderson et al (submittted)

### Probability of temperature exceedence

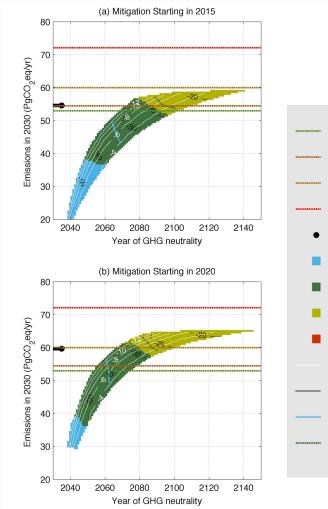


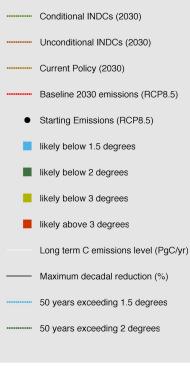


- likely below 1.5 degrees
- likely below 2 degrees
- likely below 3 degrees
- likely below 4 degrees
- likely above 4 degrees
- Max %/decade reduction
- ----- 50 years exceeding 1.5 degrees
- 50 years exceeding 2 degrees
- Rogelj et al.
- RCP 2.6
- RCP 2.6 level commitment

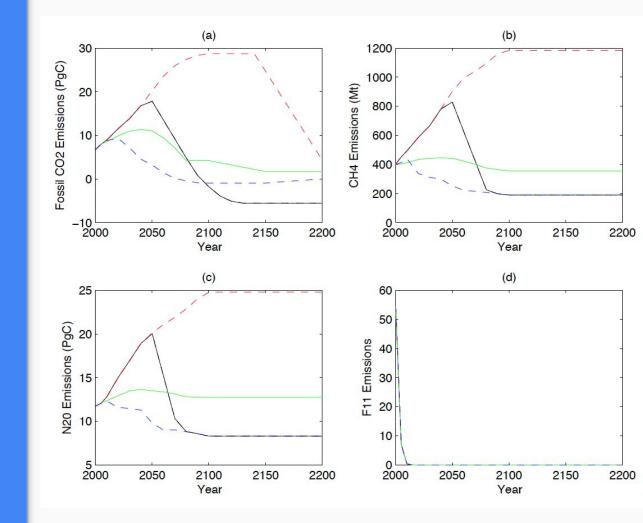
#### Sanderson et al (submitted)

# What will the INDCs achieve?

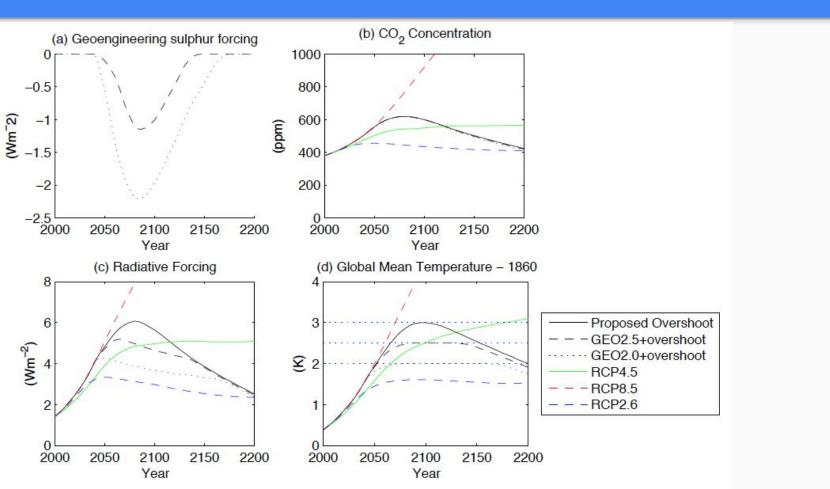




# Waiting until 2040 to act...



### Predicting CESM before we run it...



#### Conclusions

- 2 degrees is no longer likely with an RCP2.6 level of commitment
- If INDCs are achieved in 2030, negative emissions significantly greater than RCP2.6 are required later in the century to stay below 2 degrees
- If emissions could be cut by 10 percent by 2030, long term RCP2.6 negative emissions would suffice.
- 1.5 degrees requires net zero GHGE before 2050
- Delay until 2040, followed by intense mitigation would imply a 200 year overshoot of 2 degrees.