

# Global Warming Projection by GHGs Stabilization and Overshoot Scenarios

Central Research institute of Electric  
Power Industry (CRIEPI), Japan

Norikazu Nakashiki

# Objectives

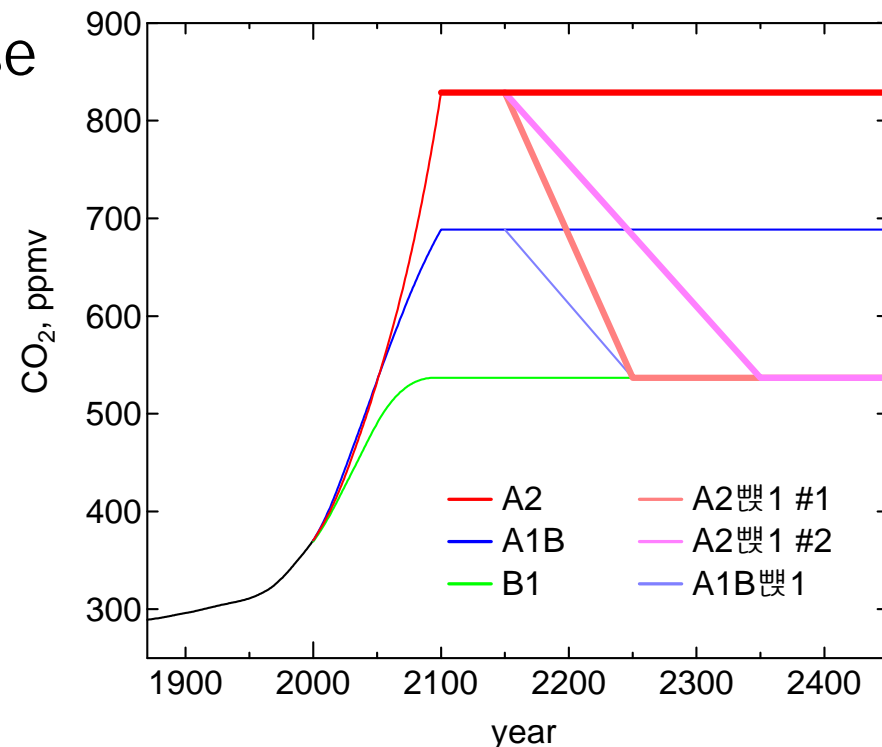
---

- \* In future, using new technology, international regulation, etc., can we reduce GHGs emission and, stabilize or decrease atmospheric GHGs concentration?
- \* If so, how the climate response to it?

Different pathway to stabilized or overshoot scenario makes different future climate?

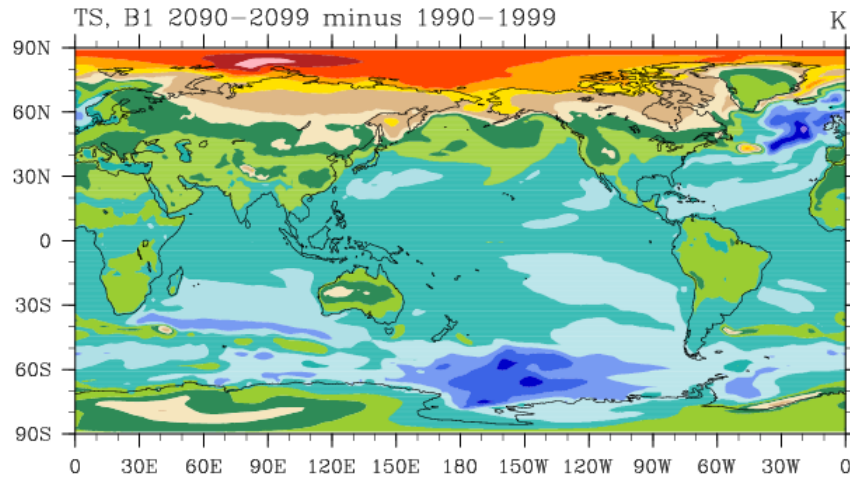
## Experimental Setup

- Stabilized GHGs at SRES A2 level (2100-)
- Two overshoot GHGs profiles
  - overshoot to A2, then, recover to B1 after 2150
  - 100-year decline phase
  - 200-year decline phase
- T85\_gx1v3 CCSM3

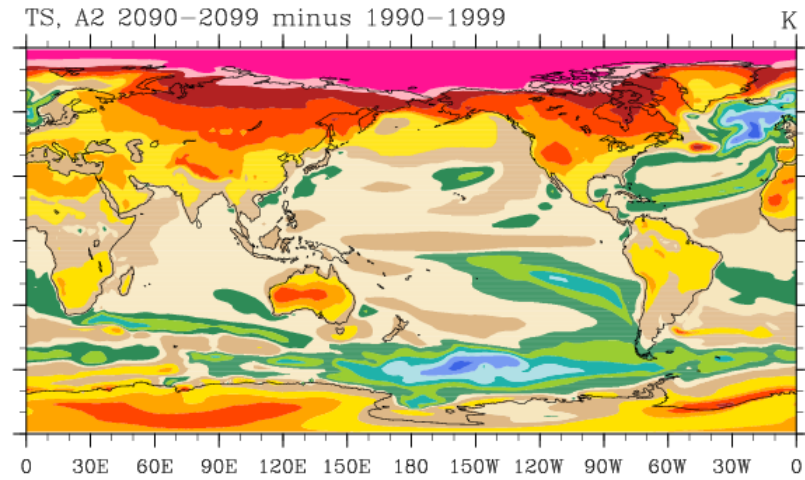


# Spatial Pattern of TS Change (2090s – 1990s)

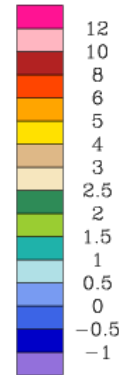
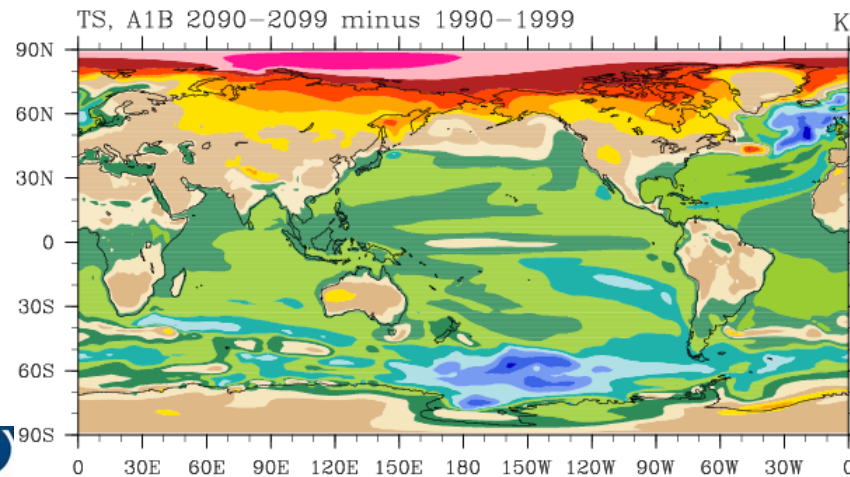
## SRES B1



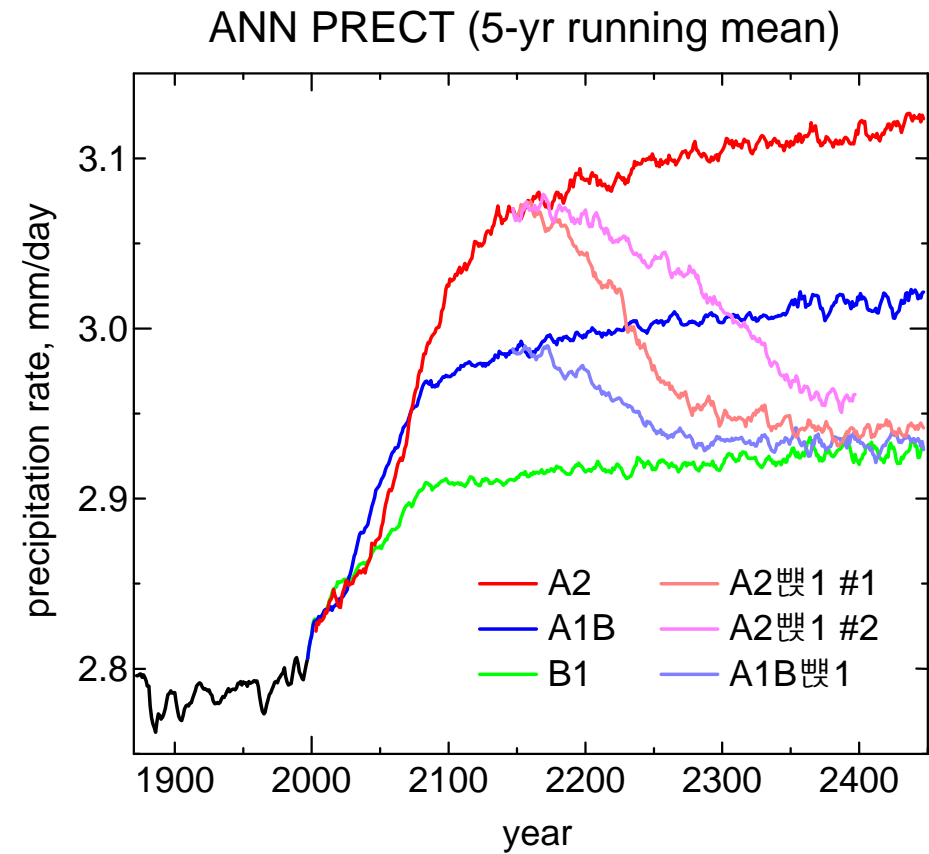
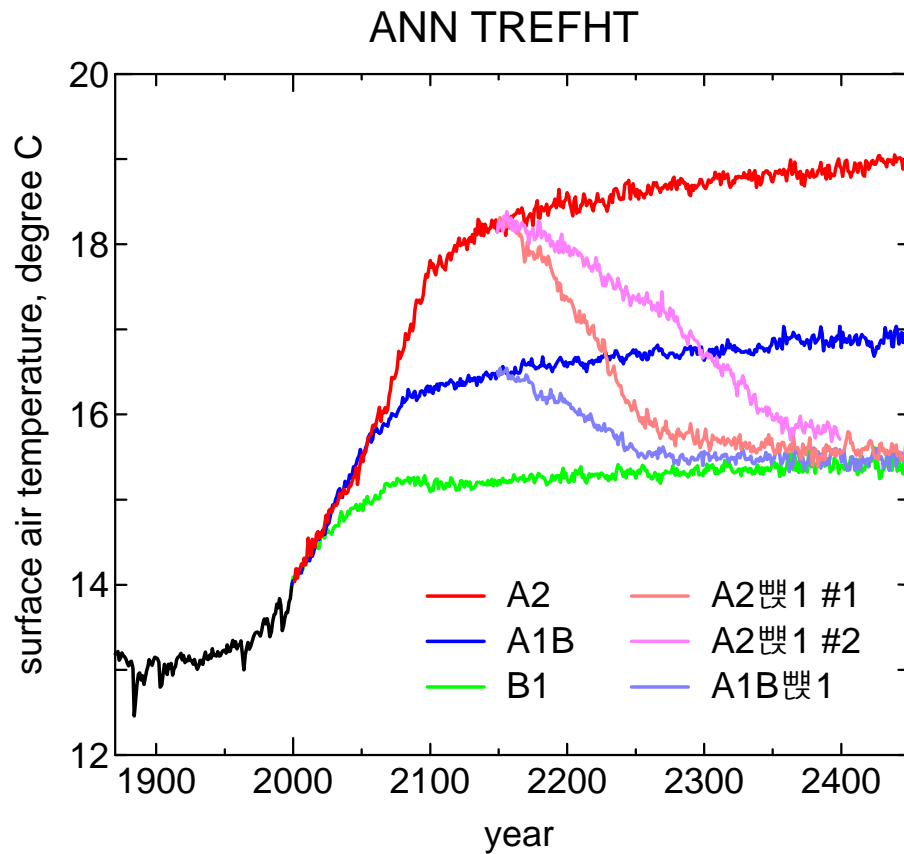
## SRES A2



## SRES A1B

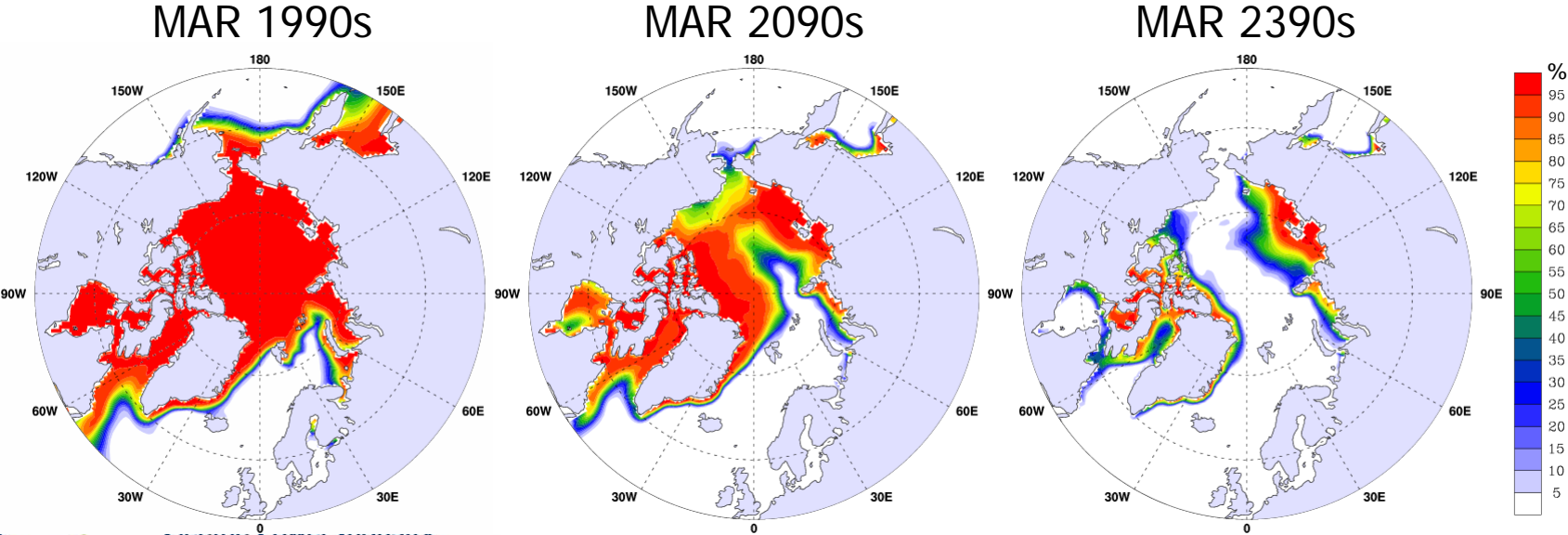
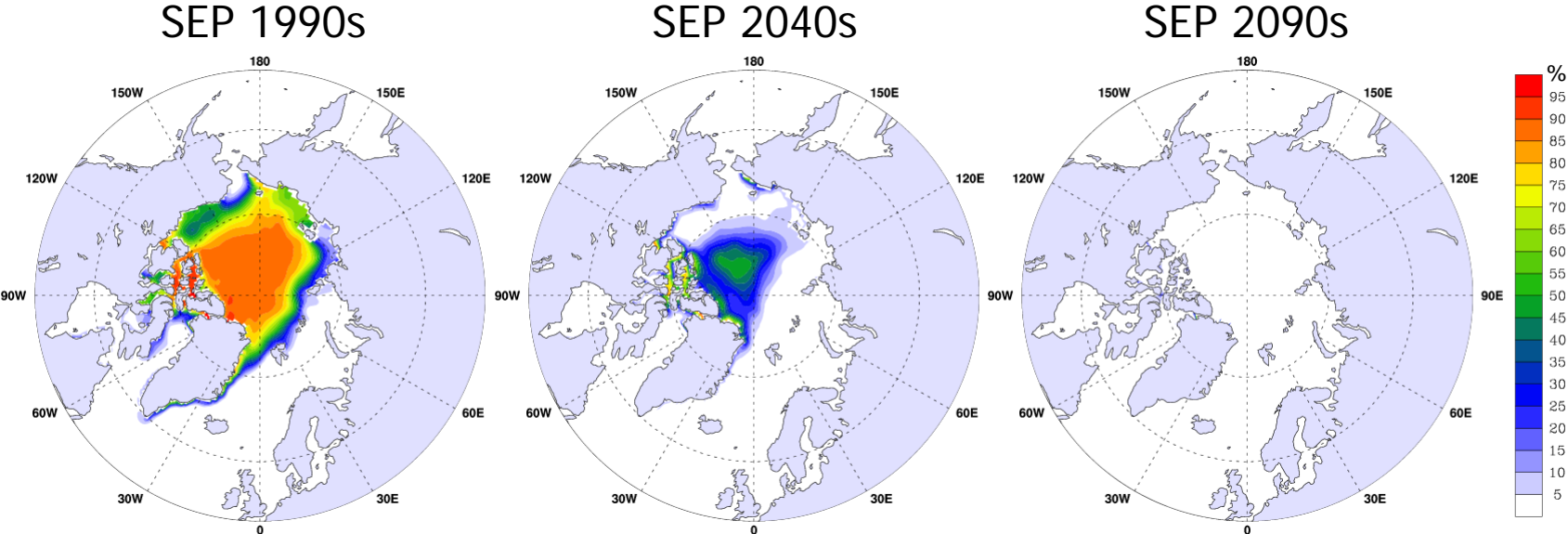


# Temporal Change of Surface Air Temp. and Precipitation



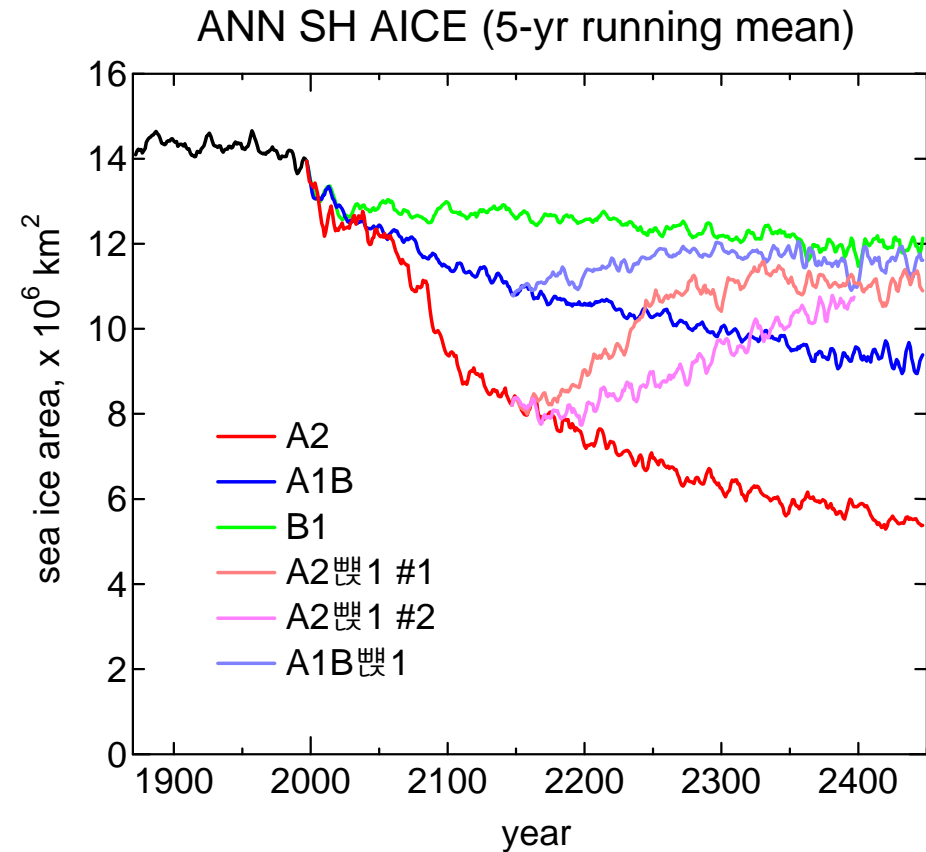
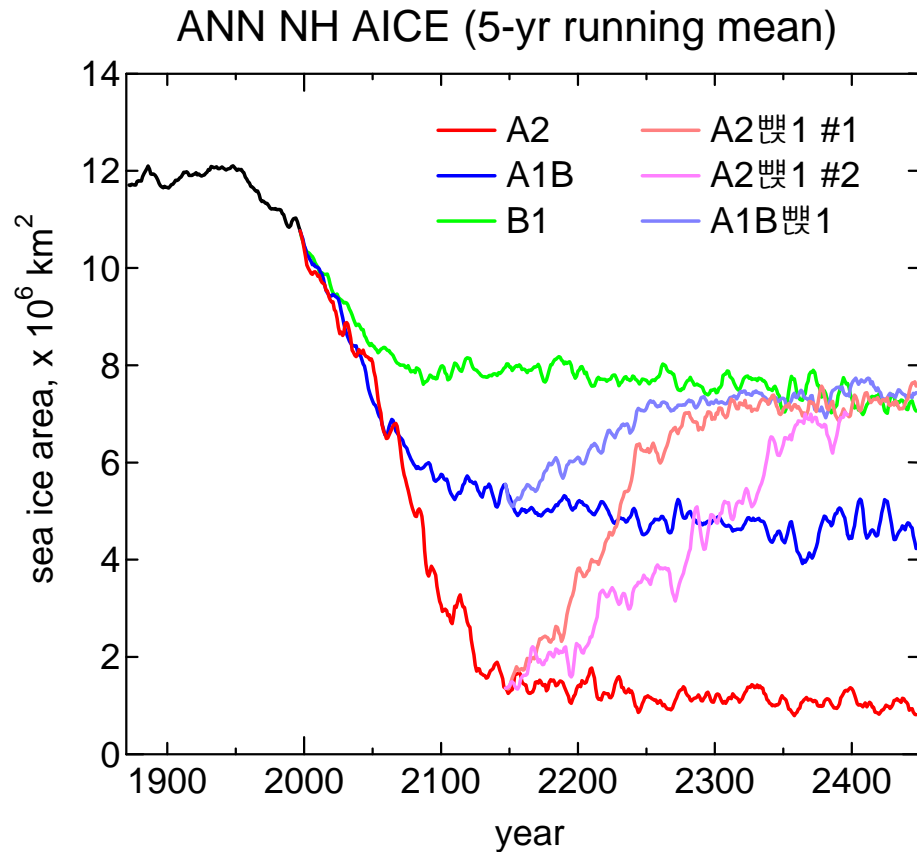
- temperature rise during 21C: 3.7 degree C (A2), 2.5 (A1B), 1.5 (B1)
- larger temperature increase after GHG stabilization under A2

# Sea Ice Concentration in Northern Hemisphere (A2)



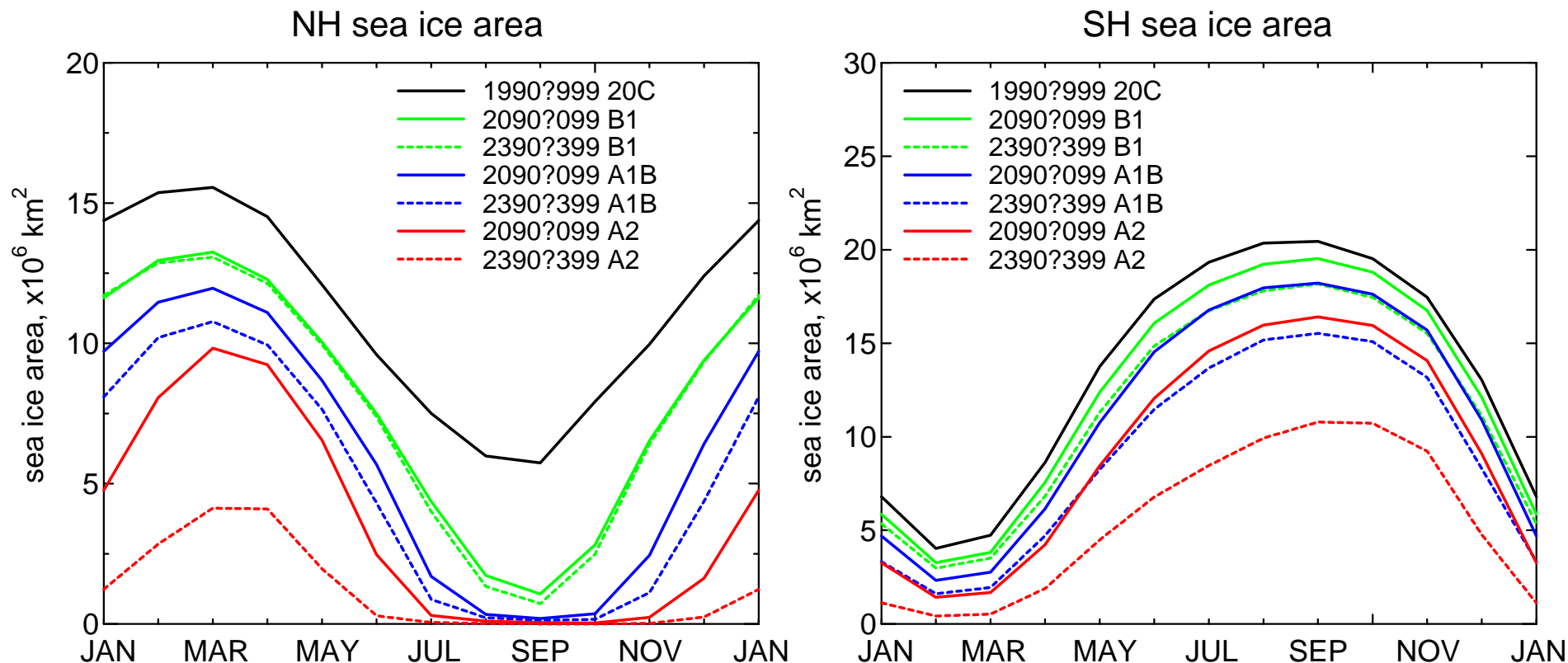
Electric Power Industry

# Temporal Change of Sea Ice Area



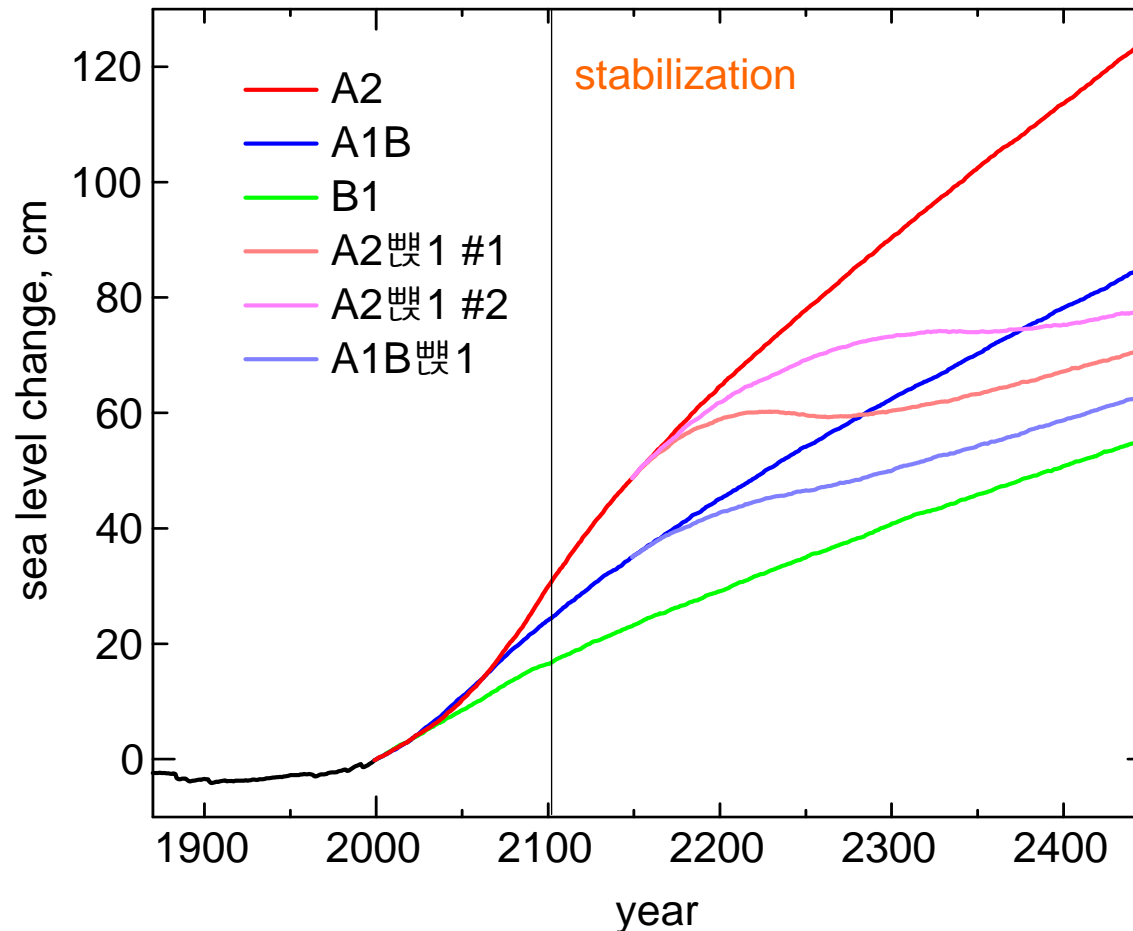
- rapid decrease during 21C in northern hemisphere
- continuous decrease after stabilization in southern hemisphere

# Sea Ice Area Seasonal Cycle (stabilization cases)



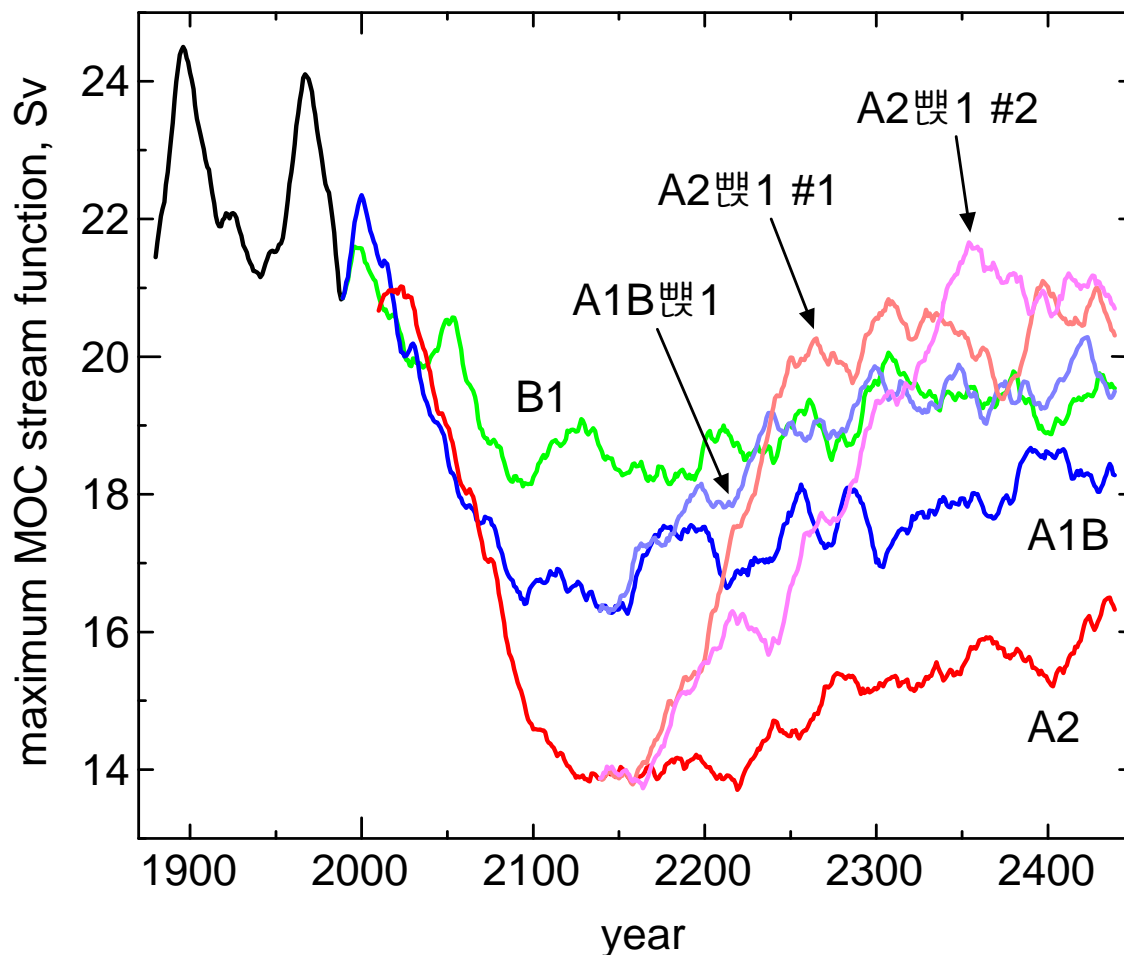
- significant reduction after GHGs stabilization at SRES A2 level
- arctic sea ice disappears in summer and fall

# Sea Level Rise due to Thermal Expansion



- sea level rise: 25 cm (A2), 18 cm (A1B), 11 cm (B1) during 21C
- depends on GHGs increase paths (hysteresis effect)

# Temporal Change of N.A. MOC (21-yr running mean)



- gradual recovery after GHG stabilization
- rapid recovery at GHG decline phase in the overshoot cases

# Summary

---

- \* Climate response to stabilization and overshoot scenario is studied using CCSM3.
- \* Close agreement obtained between the temporal change of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentration and global mean surface temperature, sea ice extent, etc, because of quick response of atmosphere.
- \* Sea surface rise increases after the stabilization or overshoot due to the heat accumulation in the ocean.
- \* Biogeochemical process (carbon cycle) in ocean and land is not included. Ice sheet melt on Greenland and Antarctic is also not considered, here.

Thank You

