“A CMIP6 multi-model study of fast responses on pre-industrial climate due to present-day aerosols”

Prodromos Zanis¹, Dimitris Akritidis¹, Aristeidis K. Georgoulia¹, Robert J. Allen², Susanne E. Bauer³, Olivier Boucher⁴, Jason Cole⁵, Ben Johnson⁶, Makoto Deushi⁷, Martine Michou⁸, Jane Mulcahy⁶, Pierre Nabat⁸, Dirk Olivier⁹, Naga Oshima⁷, Adriana Sima⁴, Michael Schulz⁹, Toshihiko Takemura¹⁰

¹Department of Meteorology and Climatology, School of Geology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece
²Department of Earth Sciences, University of California Riverside, Irvine, USA
³NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, New York, USA
⁴CNRS, LMD/IPSL, Sorbonne Université, Paris, France
⁵Environment and Climate Change Canada, Toronto, Canada
⁶Met Office, Exeter, UK
⁷Meteorological Research Institute, Japan Meteorological Agency, Tsukuba, Japan
⁸CNRM, Université de Toulouse, Météo-France, CNRS, Toulouse, France
⁹Norwegian Meteorological Institute, Oslo, Norway
¹⁰Research Institute for Applied Mechanics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
To study the fast climate responses on pre-industrial climate, due to present-day aerosols.

Use Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (CMIP6) simulations from 10 Earth System Models (ESMs) and General Circulation Models (GCMs)

All models carried out two sets of simulations:
• A control experiment with all forcings set to the year 1850
• A perturbation experiment with all forcings identical to the control, except for aerosols with precursor emissions set to the year 2014.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Resolution</th>
<th>Vertical levels</th>
<th>Model type</th>
<th>piClim-control Variant label</th>
<th>piClim-aer Variant label</th>
<th>piClim-SO₂ Variant label</th>
<th>piClim-BC Variant label</th>
<th>piClim-OC Variant label</th>
<th>Reference/doi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CanESM5</td>
<td>2.8° x 2.8°;</td>
<td>49 levels; top level 1 hPa</td>
<td>ESM interactive chemistry</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td>r1i1p2f1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cole et al., 2019a,b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CESM2</td>
<td>0.95° x 1.25°</td>
<td>32 levels; top level 2.25 hPa</td>
<td>ESM interactive aerosols</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CESM2, 2018a,b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNRM-CM6-1</td>
<td>1.4° x 1.4°</td>
<td>91 levels; top level 78.4 km</td>
<td>GCM no interactive aerosols</td>
<td>r1i1p1f2</td>
<td>r1i1p1f2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Voldoire, 2019a,b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNRM-ESM2-1</td>
<td>1.4° x 1.4°</td>
<td>91 levels; top level 78.4 km</td>
<td>ESM fully interactive aerosols</td>
<td>r1i1p1f2</td>
<td>r1i1p1f2</td>
<td>r1i1p1f2</td>
<td>r1i1p1f2</td>
<td>r1i1p1f2</td>
<td>Seferian, 2019a,b Seferian et al., 2019 Michou et al., 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GISS-E2-1-G</td>
<td>2° x 2.5°</td>
<td>40 levels; top level 0.1 hPa</td>
<td>GCM no interactive aerosols</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GISS, 2019a,b Kelley et al., 2020 Bauer and Tsigaridis, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPSL-CM6A-LR</td>
<td>1.27° x 2.5°</td>
<td>79 levels; top level 80 km</td>
<td>GCM prescribed aerosols</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boucher et al., 2018 Boucher et al., 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIROC6</td>
<td>1.4° x 1.4°</td>
<td>81 levels; top level 0.004 hPa</td>
<td>GCM interactive aerosols</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sekiguchi and Shiogama, 2019a,b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRI-ESM2-0</td>
<td>1.125° x 1.125°</td>
<td>80 levels; top level 0.01 hPa</td>
<td>ESM interactive aerosols</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td>Yukimoto et al., 2019a,b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NorESM2-LM</td>
<td>1.9° x 2.5°</td>
<td>32 levels; top level 3 hPa</td>
<td>ESM interactive aerosols</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td>NorESM2-LM, 2018a,b Kirkevåg et al., 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UKESM1-0-LL</td>
<td>1.25° x 1.875°</td>
<td>85 levels; top level 85 km</td>
<td>ESM interactive aerosols</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td>r1i1p1f1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>O'Connor, 2019a,b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1**: Information on models resolution, vertical levels, model simulations and references.
• The perturbation by the present-day aerosols indicates negative TOA ERF values around the globe, especially over continental regions of the Northern Hemisphere in summer, with the largest negative values over East Asia in response to the SO$_2$ emissions.

**Figure 3:** Differences between piClim-aer and piClim-control in the net radiative flux (W m$^{-2}$) at TOA including both SW and LW (all-aerosol ERF) for the ensemble of 10 models on an annual basis (a). for DJF (b) and for JJA (c). The dot shading indicates areas in which the differences are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.
• The fast temperature responses are characterised by cooling over the continental areas, especially in the Northern Hemisphere with the largest cooling over East Asia and India.

• In the northern polar latitudes, there is a warming signal presumably linked to aerosol induced circulation changes.

**Figure 4:** Differences between piClim-aer and piClim-control in near surface temperature (°C) for the ensemble of 10 models on an annual basis (a). for DJF (b) and for JJA (c). The dot shading indicates areas in which the differences are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Zanis et al., ACPD, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-1201
• There is dipole pattern of precipitation decrease over East Asia and increase over southern India, the Bay of Bengal and South China Sea. This is presumably associated to a southward shift of the ITCZ and weakening of the East Asia monsoon system.

• We also note a drying signal in Africa, shifting from Sahel in boreal summer JJA to southern Africa in austral summer DJF, linked possibly to a weakening of the West African and Southeast African monsoon systems.

• We note a drying signal in America, shifting from Central America in boreal summer JJA to South America in austral summer DJF, which is also associated with circulation changes inducing a weakening of the North American and South American Monsoon winds.

Figure 5: Differences between piClim-aer and piClim-control in precipitation (mm/day) for the ensemble of 10 models on an annual basis (a), for DJF (b) and for JJA (c). The dot shading indicates areas in which the differences are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Zanis et al., ACPD, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-1201
An interesting feature in aerosol induced circulation changes is the characteristic dipole pattern with intensification of the Icelandic Low (cyclonic anomaly) and an anticyclonic anomaly over Southeastern Europe, inducing warm air advection towards the northern polar latitudes in DJF.

**Figure 6:** Differences between piClim-aer and piClim-control in geopotential height (m) and wind vectors at the 850 hPa pressure level for the ensemble of 10 models on an annual basis (a). for DJF (b) and for JJA (c). The dot shading indicates areas in which the differences are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Zanis et al., ACPD, https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-1201
Key remarks

- The fast temperature responses are characterised by cooling over the continental areas, especially in the Northern Hemisphere, with the largest cooling over East Asia and India, sulfate being the dominant aerosol surface temperature driver for present-day emissions.
- The largest fast precipitation responses are seen in the tropical belt regions, generally characterized by a reduction over continental regions and a southward shift of the tropical rain belt.
- In the Arctic there is a warming signal for winter in the ensemble mean of fast temperature responses, but the model-to-model variability is large, and it is presumably linked to aerosol induced circulation changes with warm air advection towards the northern polar latitudes in winter.
Acknowledgements

We acknowledge support of this work by the project “PANhellenic infrastructure for Atmospheric Composition and climatE change” (MIS 5021516) which is implemented under the Action “Reinforcement of the Research and Innovation Infrastructure”, funded by the Operational Programme "Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation" (NSRF 2014-2020) and co-financed by Greece and the European Union (European Regional Development Fund).