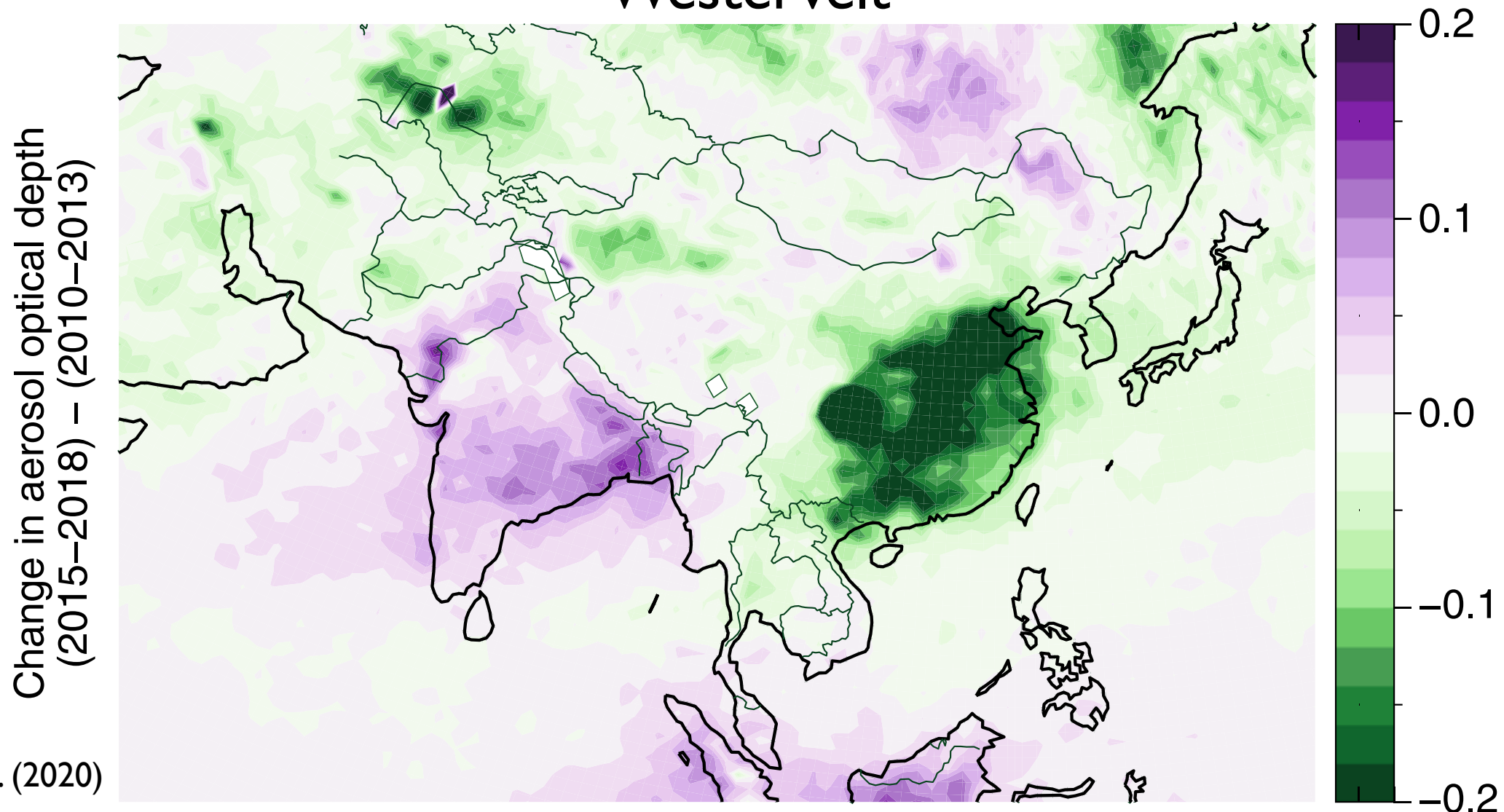


Regional Aerosol MIP

Laura Wilcox, Robert Allen, David Paynter, Steve Rumbold, Bjørn Samset, Susanne Bauer, Massimo Bollasina, Declan O'Donnell, Annica Ekman, James Keeble, Anna Lewinschal, Marianne Lund, Risto Makkonen, Joonas Merikanto, Geeta Persad, Toshi Takemura, Kostas Tsigaridis, Sabine Undorf, Daniel

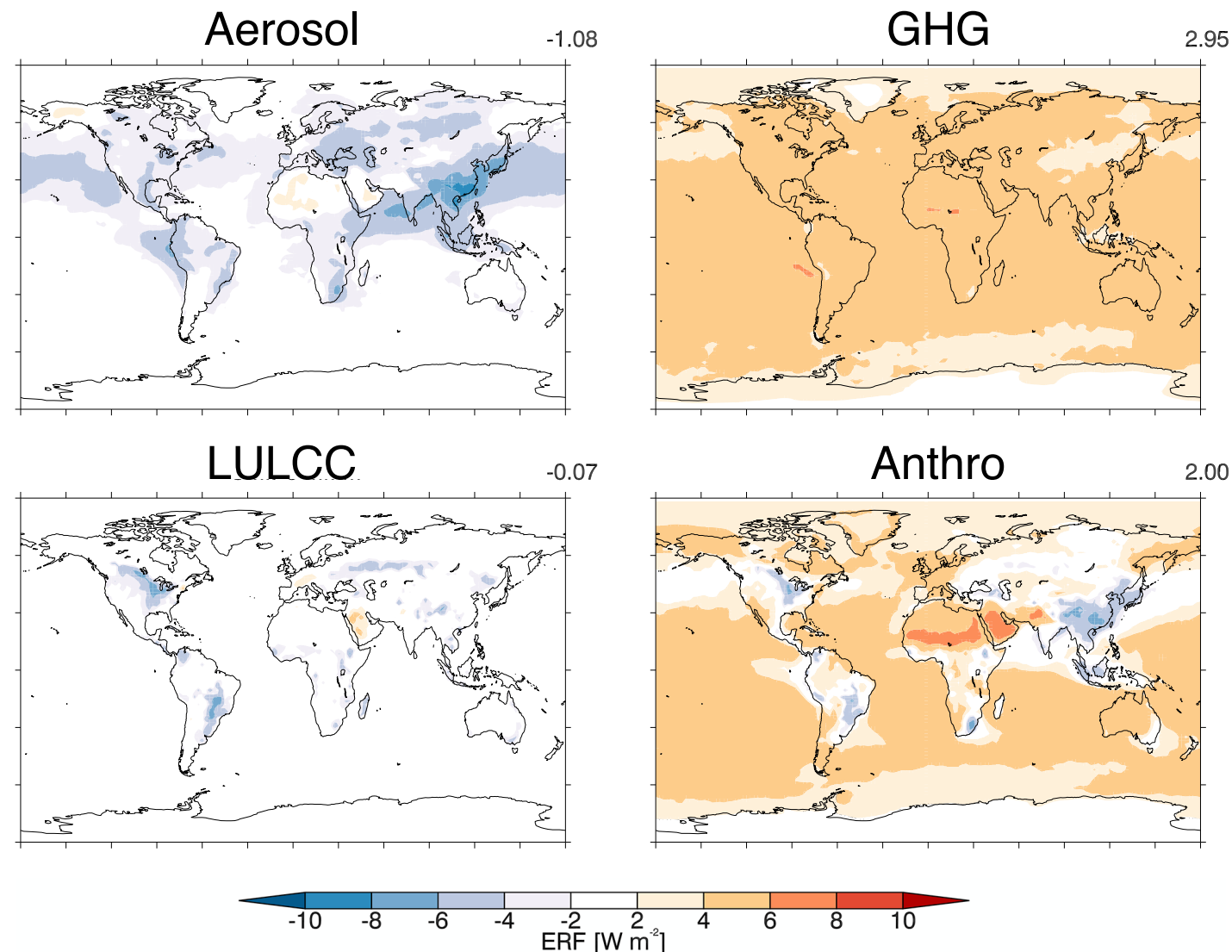
Westervelt



Samset et al. (2020)

Objectives

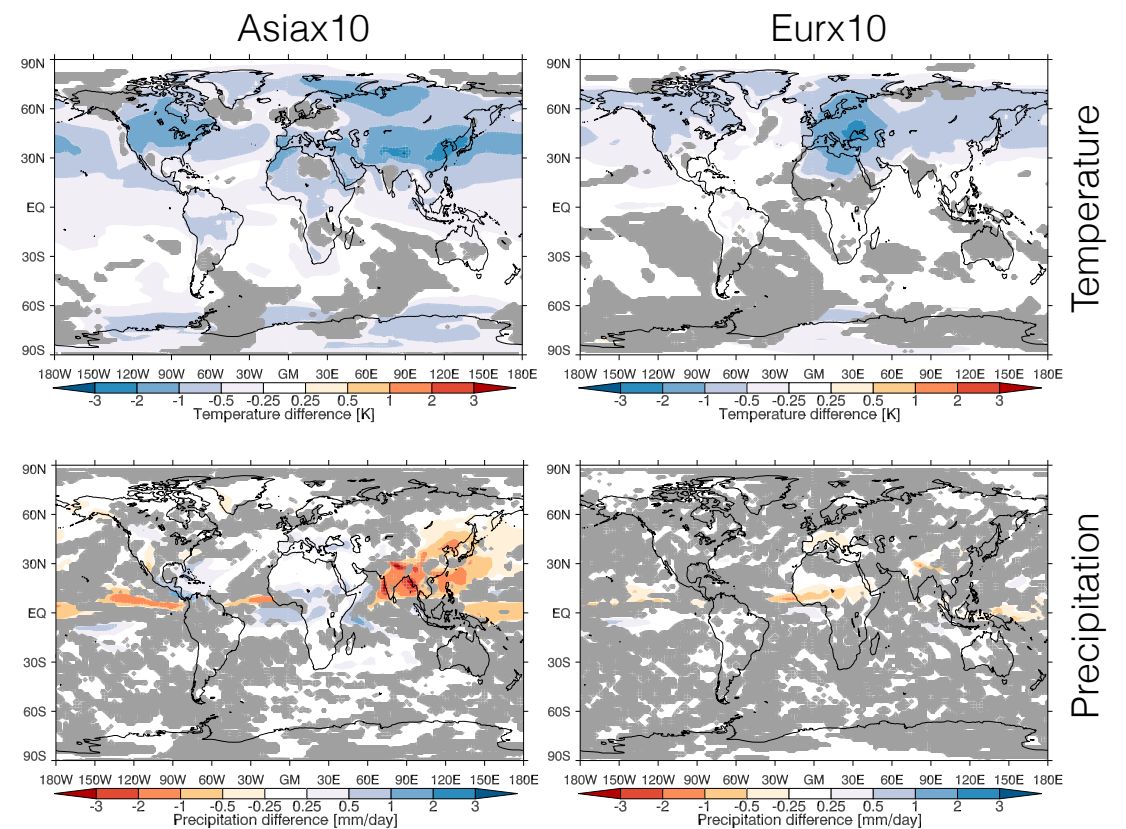
- Aerosol is key in the pattern and magnitude of historical forcing, and large, rapid changes are expected in the near future
- Uncertainty in forcing compounded by uncertainty in the dynamical response at regional scales



- Perform a set of experiments across a number of models that better enable us to assess the potential contribution of aerosols to near-future climate change, to describe the robust features of the response to regional aerosol changes, and to identify where the key uncertainties lie.

RAMIP builds on previous efforts

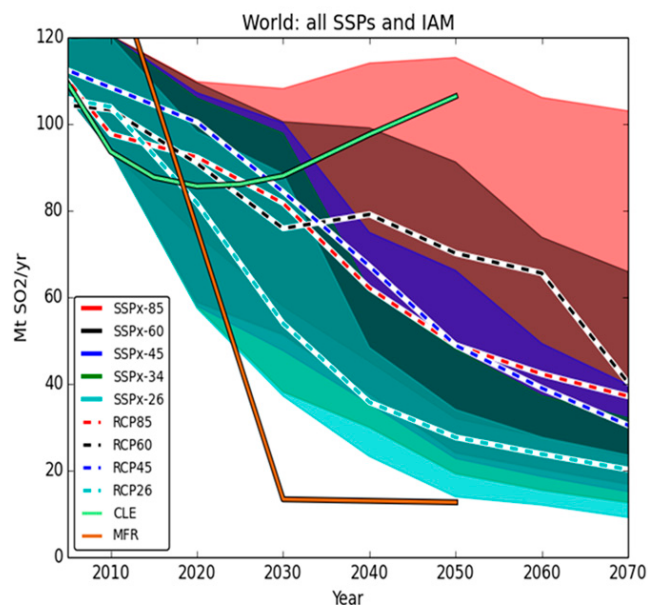
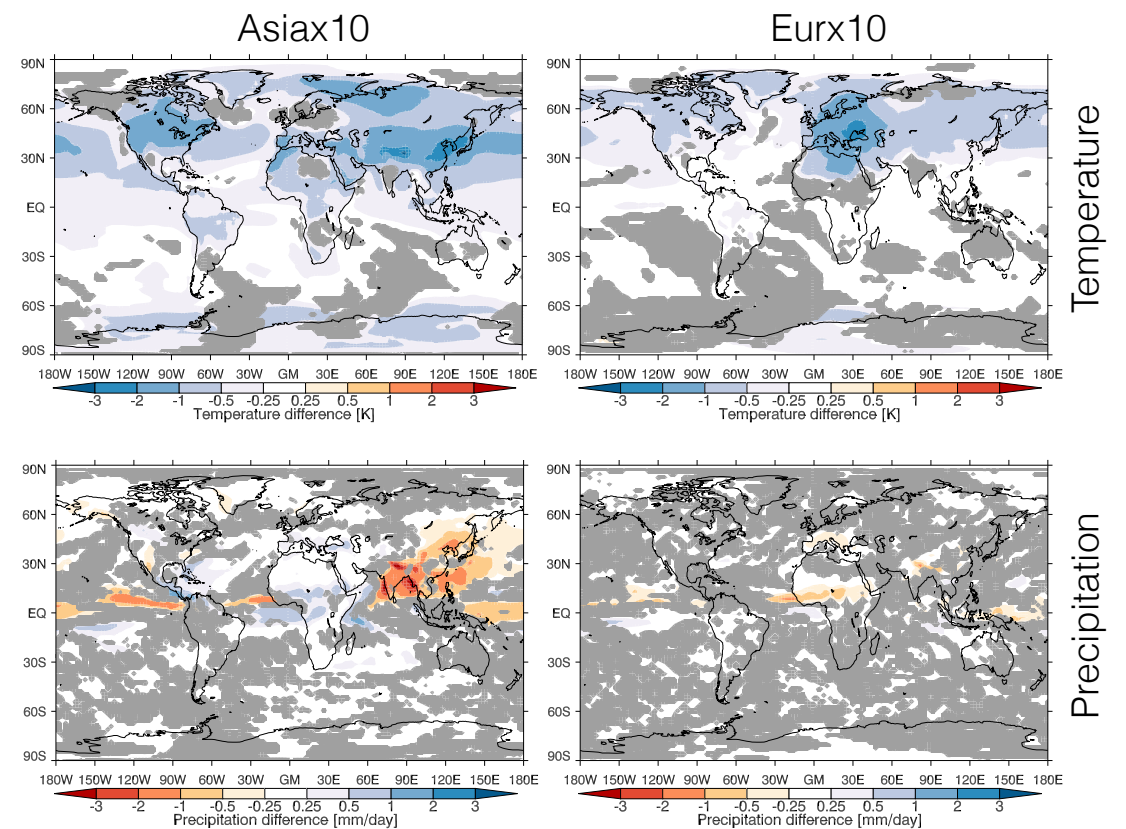
- PDRMIP:
 - Consistent experiment design, multiple models, large regional aerosol changes
 - Equilibrium experiments underpin understanding of the response to regional forcing, and the importance of model differences



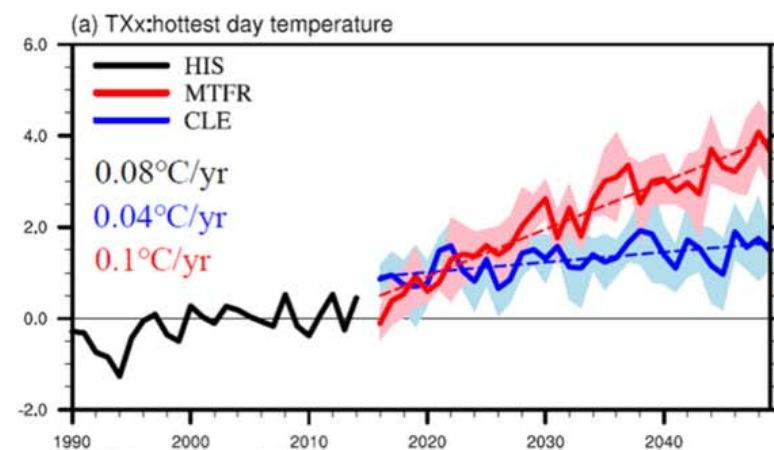
RAMIP builds on previous efforts

- PDRMIP:

- Consistent experiment design, multiple models, large regional aerosol changes
- Equilibrium experiments underpin understanding of the response to regional forcing, and the importance of model differences



Scannell et al. (2019)

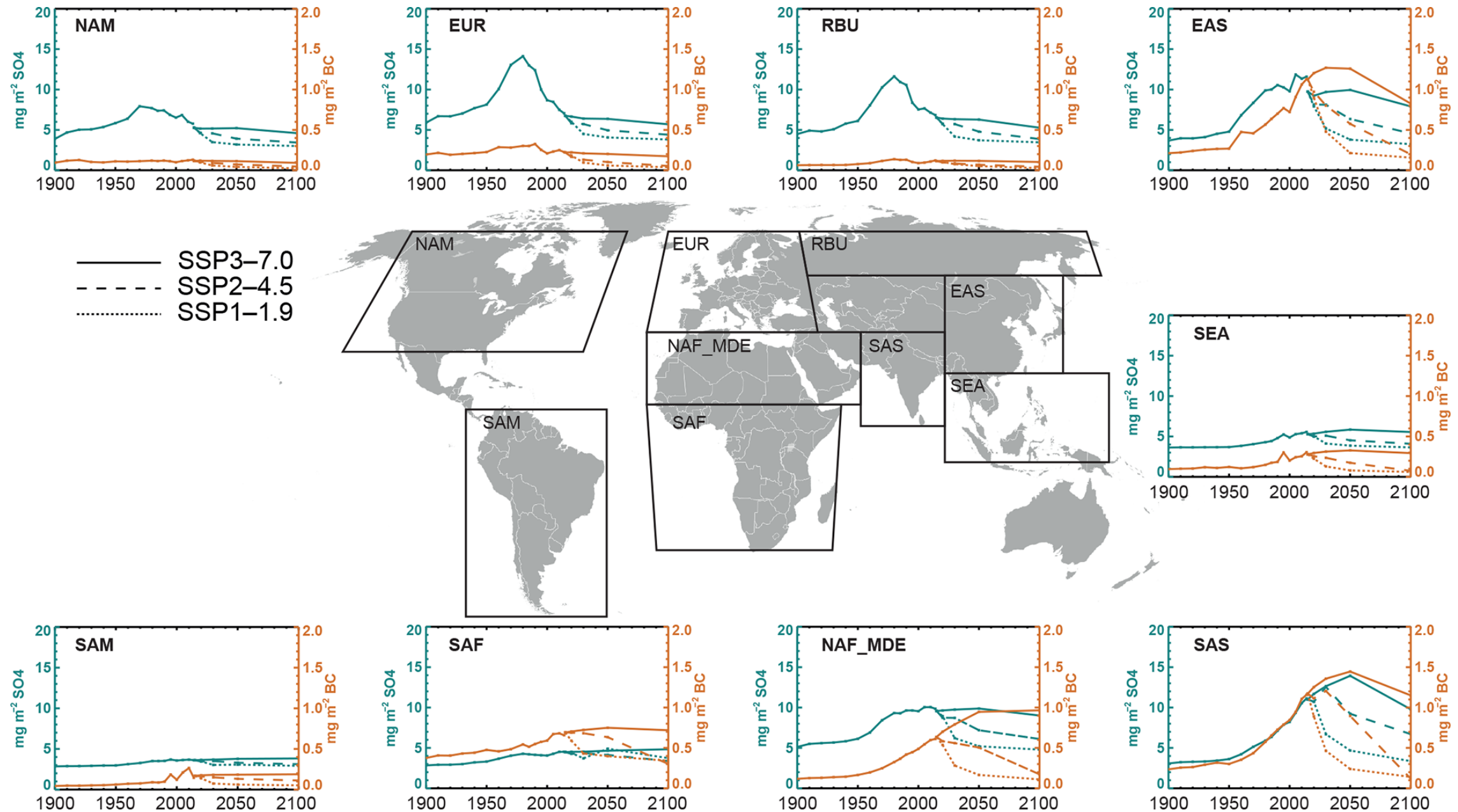


Luo et al. (2020)

- ECLIPSE:

- Pathways span uncertainty in future emissions
- Link uncertainty in global emissions to uncertainty regional responses

Uncertainty in global emissions largely from Asia and Africa



- Future emission uncertainty is particularly large over Asia, Africa, and the Middle East
- How important is this for patterns and rates of change?

Lund et al., 2019

Regional Aerosol MIP

- Coupled transient simulations (January 2015 to February 2051)
- At least 10 members per experiment, continuing from historical simulation

- SSP3-7.0 baseline
- Regional perturbations based on SSP1-2.6

Tier 0 (≤ 370 years)

- SSP3-7.0

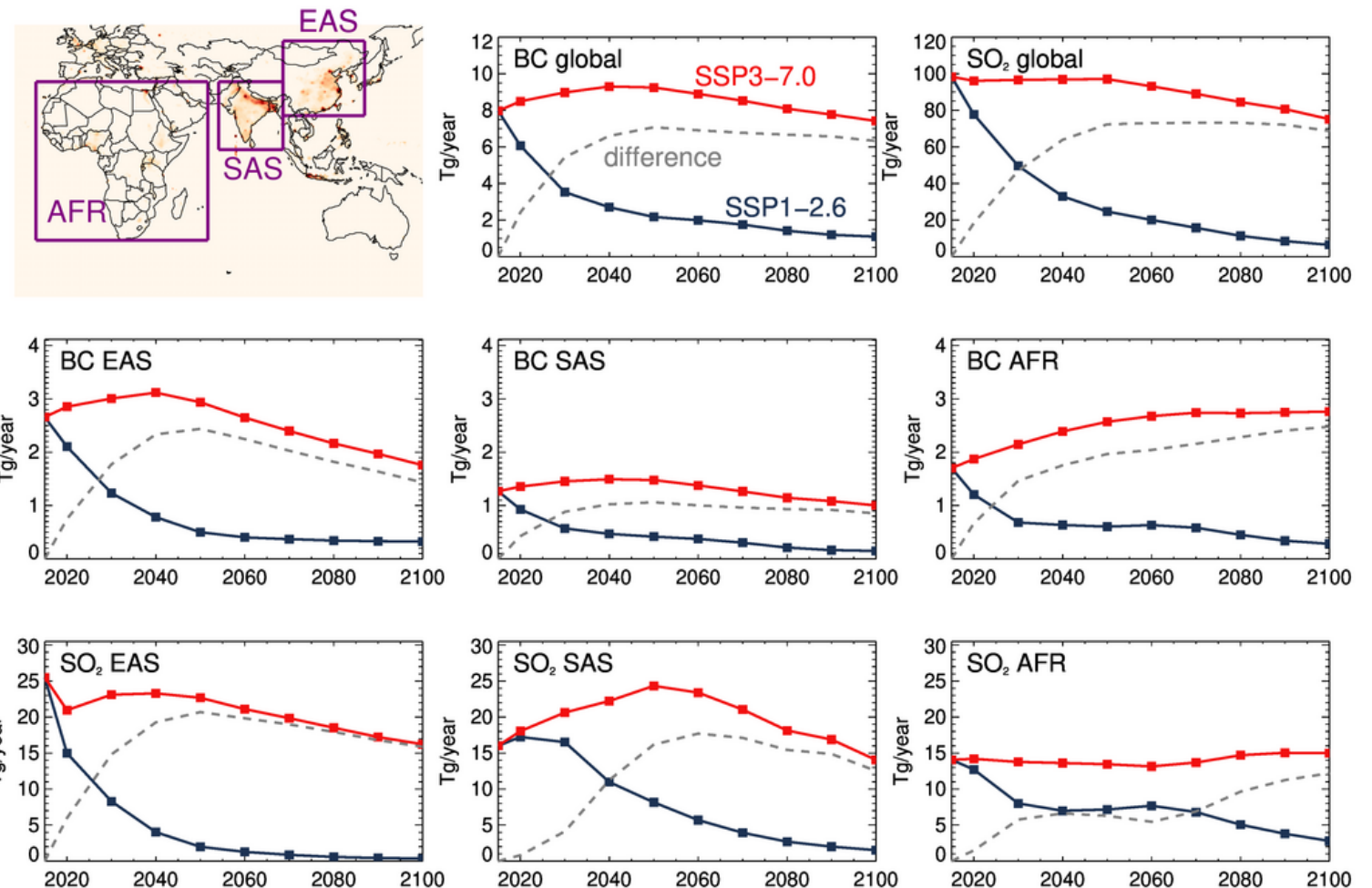
Tier 1 (~ 1500 years)

- Global
- Africa and the Middle East
- East Asia
- South Asia

Tier 2 (~ 1000 years)

- South+East Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa carbonaceous
- South Asia carbonaceous

RAMIP focus regions and projected emissions of BC and SO₂



Participating models (so far):

CESM2, EC-Earth3, GFDL-CM4, GISS-E2-I, MIROC6, NorESM2, UKESM1

Wilcox et al., in prep for GMD

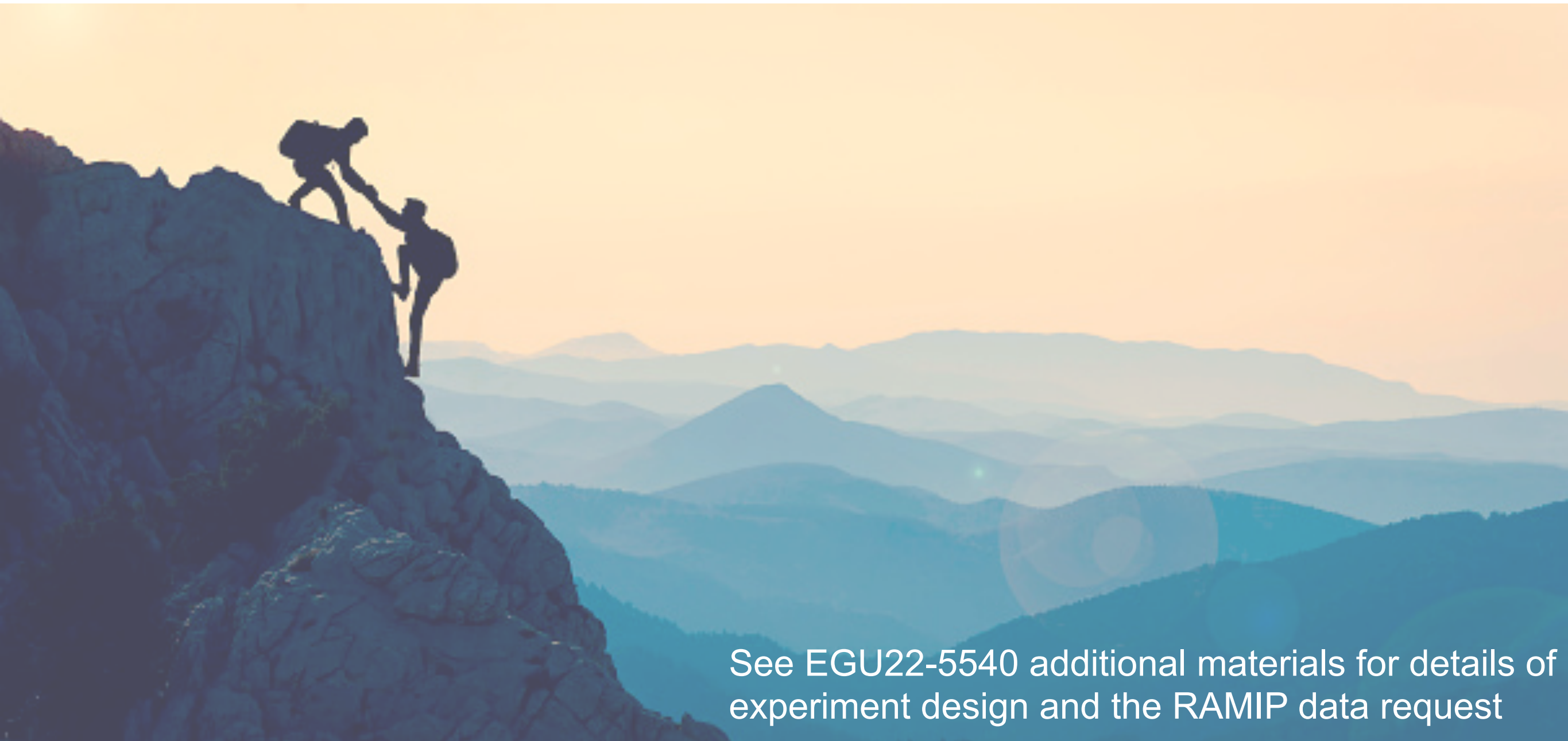
Objectives and challenges

- **Perform a set of experiments across a number of models that better enable us to assess the potential contribution of aerosols to near-future climate change, to describe the robust features of the response to regional aerosol changes, and to identify where the key uncertainties lie.**
 - Consistent treatment of aerosol emissions
 - More realistic aerosol perturbations, with straightforward parallels to SSPs and air quality
 - Emission regions with a future focus
- **Poor signal?**
 - **We know it works** for global aerosol perturbations, e.g. Rotstayn et al., 2013; Acosta Navarro et al., 2017; Scannell et al., 2019; Allen et al., 2020, 2021; Luo et al., 2020; Im et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2021; ...
 - **We have seen significant responses** to regional changes in transient experiments, e.g. Undorf et al., 2018; Wilcox et al., 2019; Chen et al., 2019; ...
 - At least **10 ensemble members** per simulation
 - Encouraging results from **RFMIP-style test simulations**
- **What's new here vs. AerChemMIP and PDRMIP?**
 - Information about the pattern, and the timescale of the response
 - Regional changes simplify dialogue for mitigation and adaptation
 - Potential to explore nonlinearities

We need you...

- Interested in contributing simulations?
- Want to make sure we archive your favourite variables?

➔ Email I.j.wilcox@reading.ac.uk



See EGU22-5540 additional materials for details of experiment design and the RAMIP data request