Solar Climate Intervention Research at CSU using ARISE

Research to detect, attribute and quantify SCI effects and risks

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CESM Workshop June 13 2023

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(past and present)







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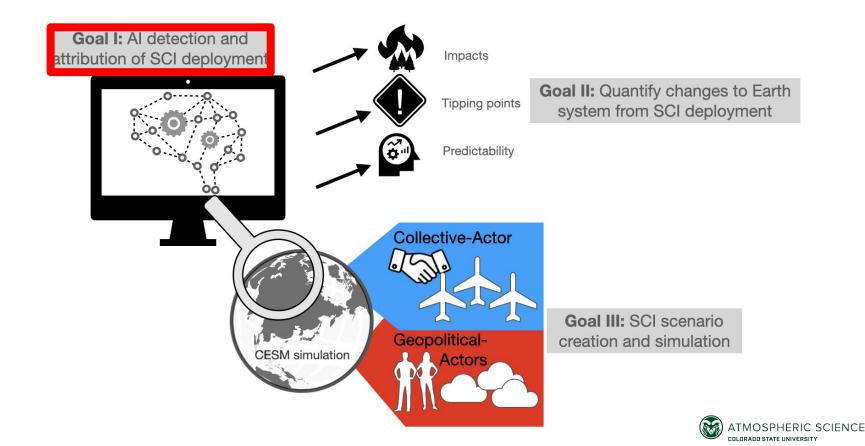
Ivy Glade

Danielle Touma (CSU and NCAR ASP)



Charlotte Connolly

AI to detect, attribute and quantify Solar Climate Intervention (SCI) effects and risks under a range of geopolitical scenarios





Can We Detect An SAI World?

20 members of SAI scenario

Near-surface temperature trends: First decade after deployment

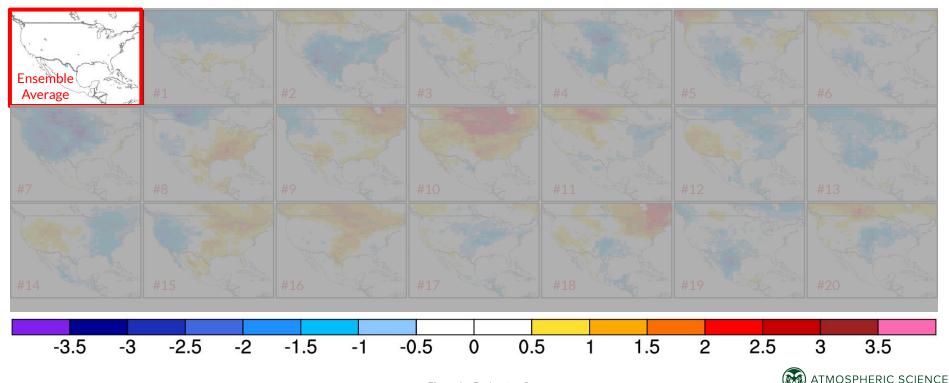


Figure by Dr. Lantao Sun

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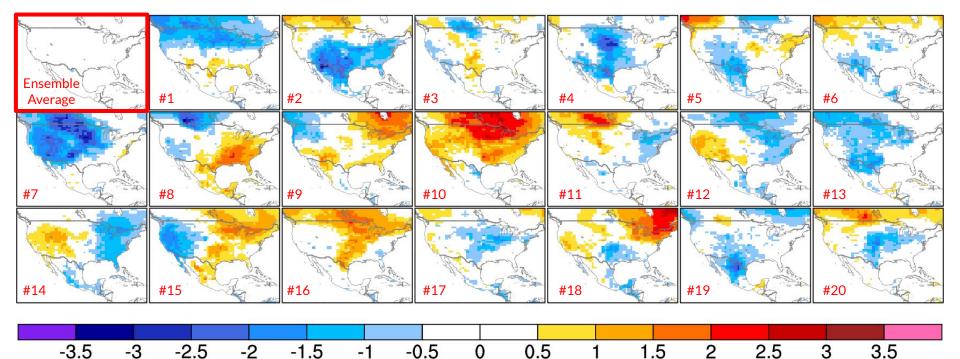
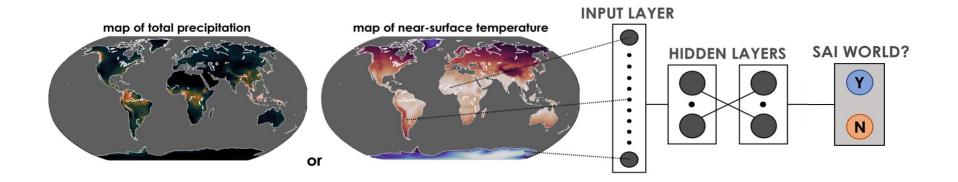




Figure by Dr. Lantao Sun

Detection of Regional Impacts using XAI

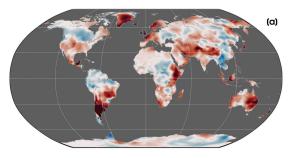


- When might we detect the regional impacts of SRM on earth system variables?
- How different would an SRM world be from one without SRM?
- How will this vary regionally?

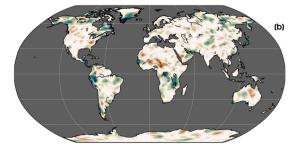


Regional Patterns used for AI Detection

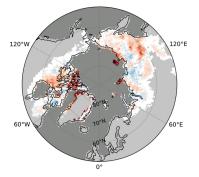
Temperature Extremes



Precipitation Extremes

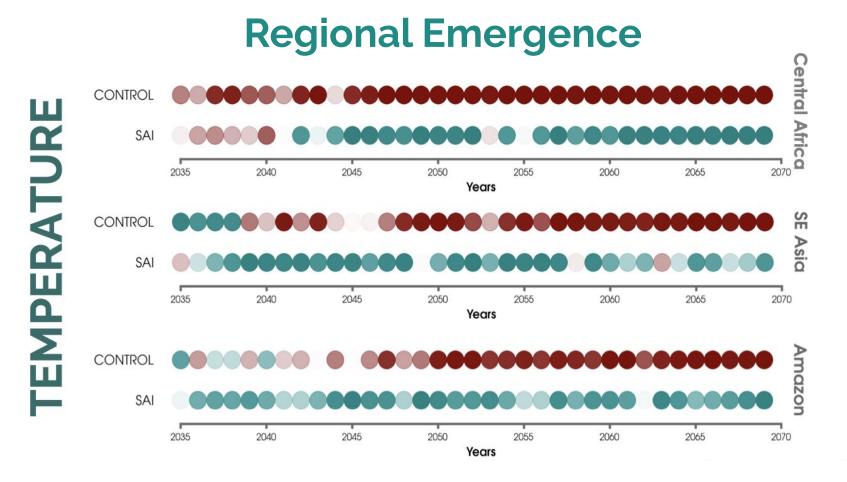


Permafrost



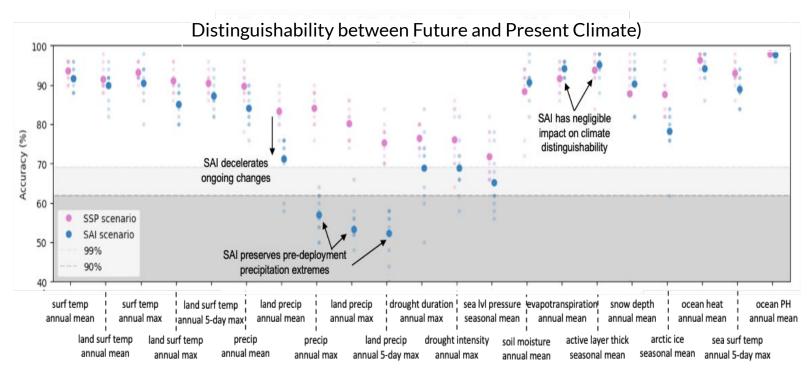
- Detection of regional impacts 1-15 years after deployment (in CESM2-ARISE), much earlier than some reports suggest.
- Detectable patterns offer insights into where observations may be most useful for the specific scenario.







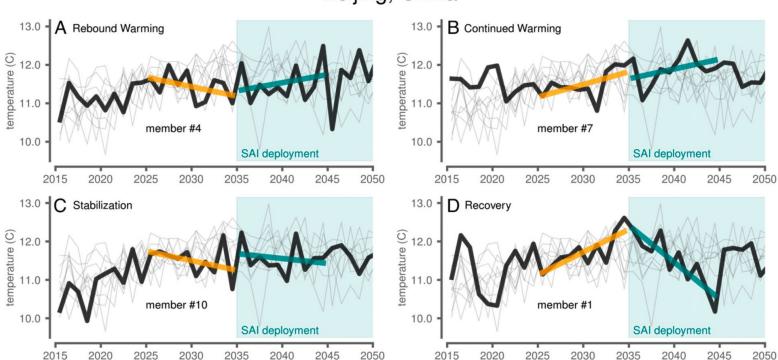
Quantifying Climate Distinguishability



Variable



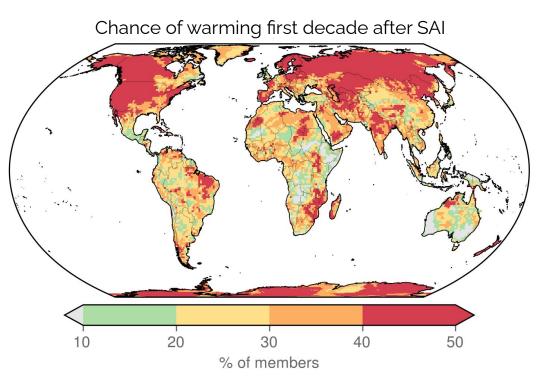
Potential for Perceived Failure



Beijing, China



Potential for Perceived Failure

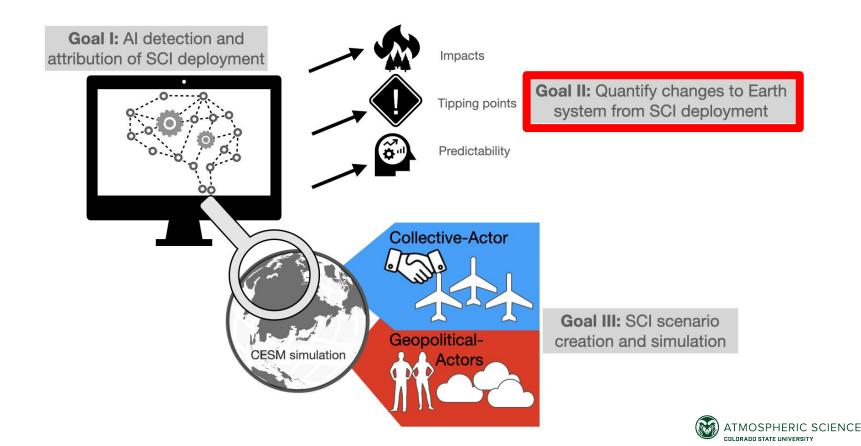


Implications:

- The masking effects of internal climate variability will need to be well modeled and studied for planning of any climate mitigation scenario
- The most populous and powerful countries globally experience the greatest probability of potential perceived failure.
- Climate models are essential for exploring methods to detect and attribute SAI impacts and risks



AI to detect, attribute and quantify Solar Climate Intervention (SCI) effects and risks under a range of geopolitical scenarios



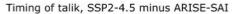


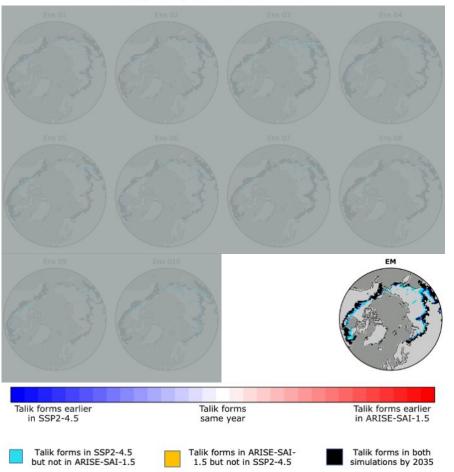
Unfrozen ground within permafrost

Precursor to accelerated thaw

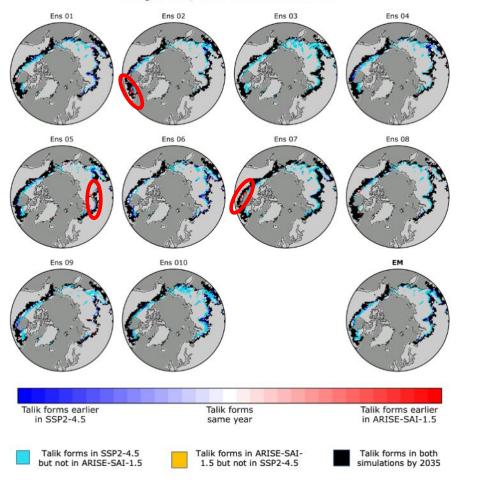


Talik

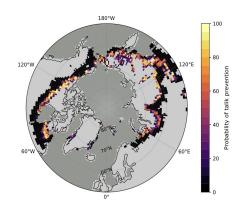




Timing of talik, SSP2-4.5 minus ARISE-SAI



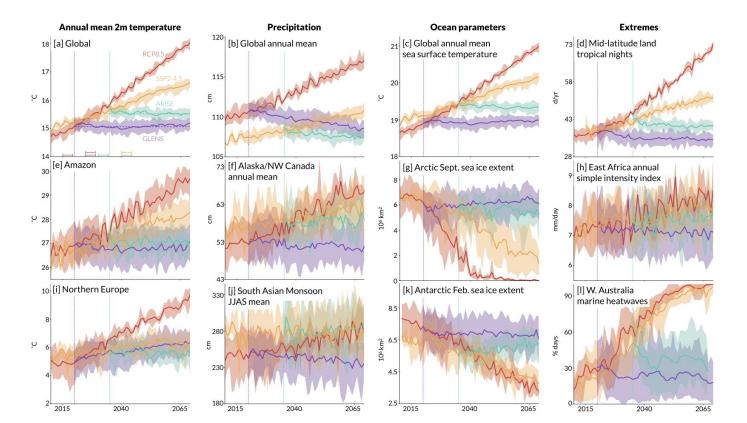
Natural variability affects likelihood of avoiding a permafrost tipping point under SAI



Assessing Outcomes in Stratospheric Aerosol Injection Scenarios Shortly After Deployment

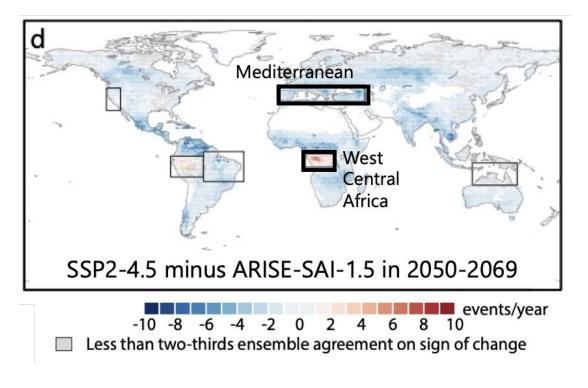


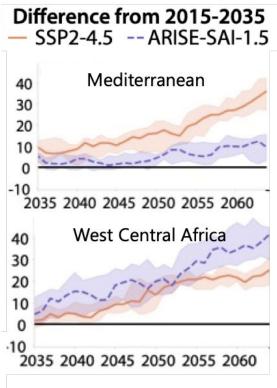
Hueholt, D. M., E. A. Barnes, J. W. Hurrell, J. H. Richter, and L. Sun, 2023, Earth's Future,





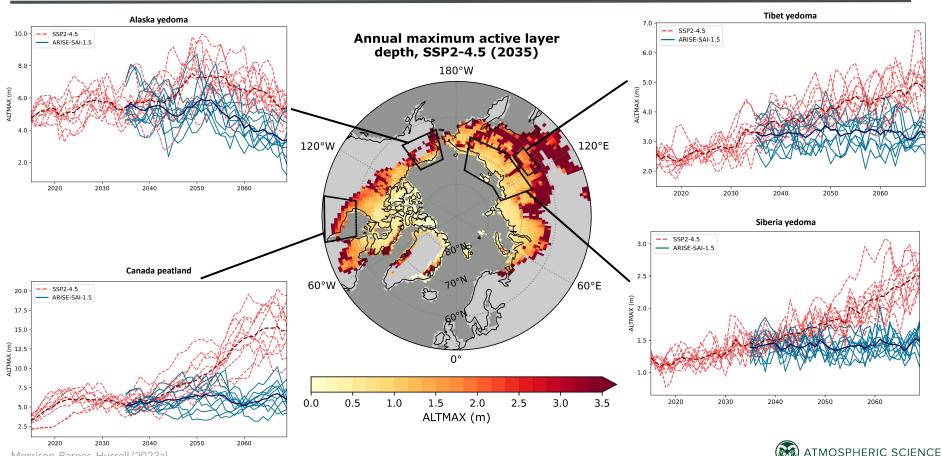
Impact of SAI on Extreme Fire Weather Event Frequency





ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCE

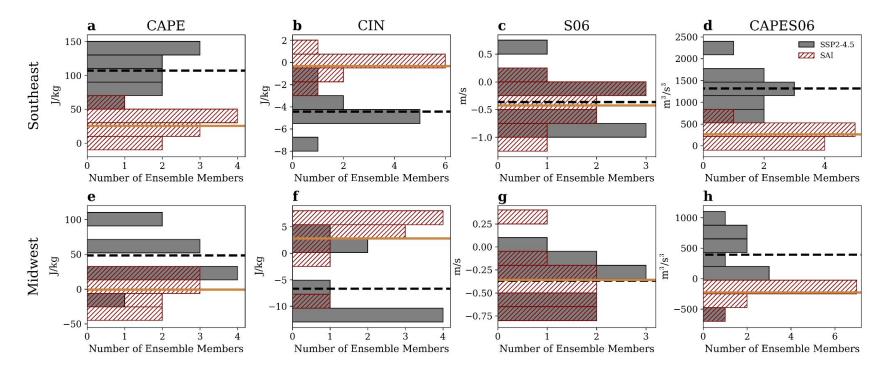
SAI to stabilize terrestrial permafrost under ARISE-SAI-1.5



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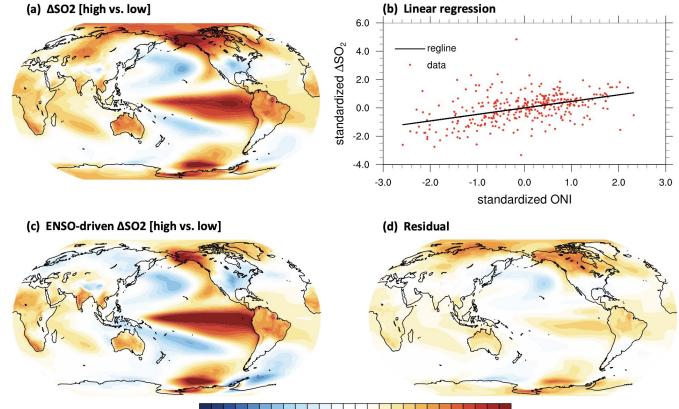
Morrison, Barnes, Hurrell (2023a)

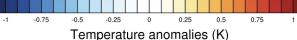
Changes in Large-Scale Convective Parameters Histograms (2060-2069) – (2015-2034)





Impact of ENSO on Injection Controller

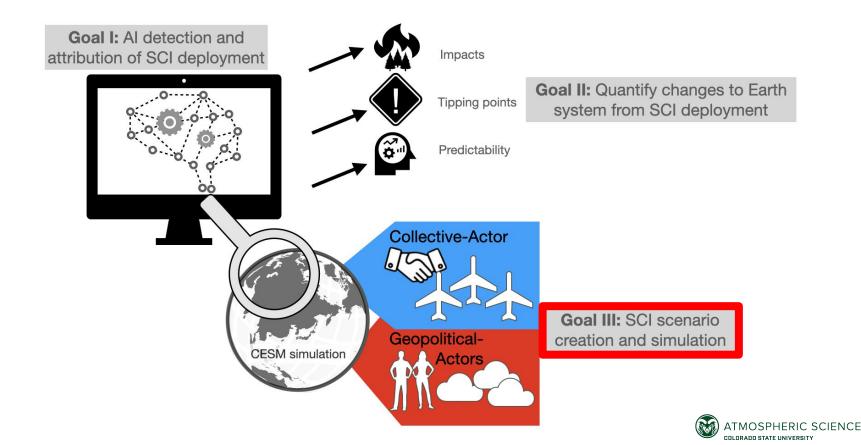




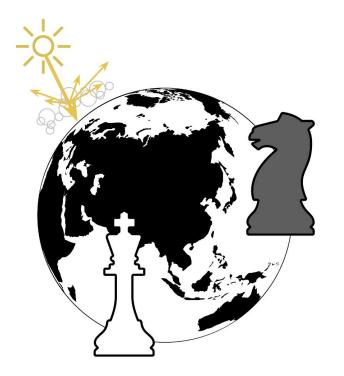


Diao, Barnes, Hurrell (2023)

AI to detect, attribute and quantify Solar Climate Intervention (SCI) effects and risks under a range of geopolitical scenarios







Single Actor Scenarios

- Climate models allow us to explore a range of single actor scenarios (e.g. individual nations, consortium of concerned nations, non-state actors).
- This includes the possible reactions to single actor deployment.
- But, there are still too many possibilities to simulate them all.
- How can we leverage AI methods to learn the sensitivity of the earth system to a wide variety of possible scenarios?



– Publications

Published

Barnes, E. A., J. W. Hurrell, and L. Sun, 2022: Detecting changes in global extremes under the GLENS-SAI climate intervention strategy, Geophysical Research Letters, <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1029/2022GL100198</u>.

Keys, P., E. A. Barnes, N, S. Diffenbaugh, J. W. Hurrell, and C. M. Bell, 2022: Potential for Perceived Failure of Stratospheric Aerosol Injection Deployment, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 119 (40) e2210036119, https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2210036119

Labe, Z. M., E. A. Barnes, and J. W. Hurrell, 2023: Identifying the regional emergence of climate patterns in the ARISE-SAI-1.5 simulations, Environmental Research Letters, <u>https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/acc81a</u>

Hueholt, D., E. A. Barnes, J. W. Hurrell, L. Sun, and J. H. Richter, 2023: Assessing outcomes in stratospheric aerosol injection scenarios shortly after deployment, Earth's Future, https://doi.org/10.1029/2023EF003488

Touma, D., J. W. Hurrell, M. R. Tye, and K. Dagon, 2023: The impact of stratospheric aerosol injection on extreme fire weather risk, Geophysical Research Letters, <u>https://doi.org/10.1029/2023EF003626</u>

– Publications

Submitted

Mamalakis, A., E. A. Barnes, and J. W. Hurrell, 2023: Quantifying "climate distinguishability" after stratospheric aerosol injection using explainable artificial intelligence, Geophysical Research Letters, submitted.

Morrison, A. L., E. A. Barnes, and J. W. Hurrell, 2023: Stratospheric aerosol injection to stabilize Northern Hemisphere terrestrial permafrost under the ARISE-SAI-1.5 scenario, Geophysical Research Letters, submitted.

Diao, C., E. A. Barnes, and J. W. Hurrell, 2023: Influence of ENSO on stratospheric sulfur dioxide injection in the CESM2 ARISE-SAI-1.5 simulations, Geophysical Research Letters, submitted.

Bell, C. M., and P. W. Keys, 2023: Strategic Logic of Unilateral Climate Intervention, Environmental Research Letters, submitted.