

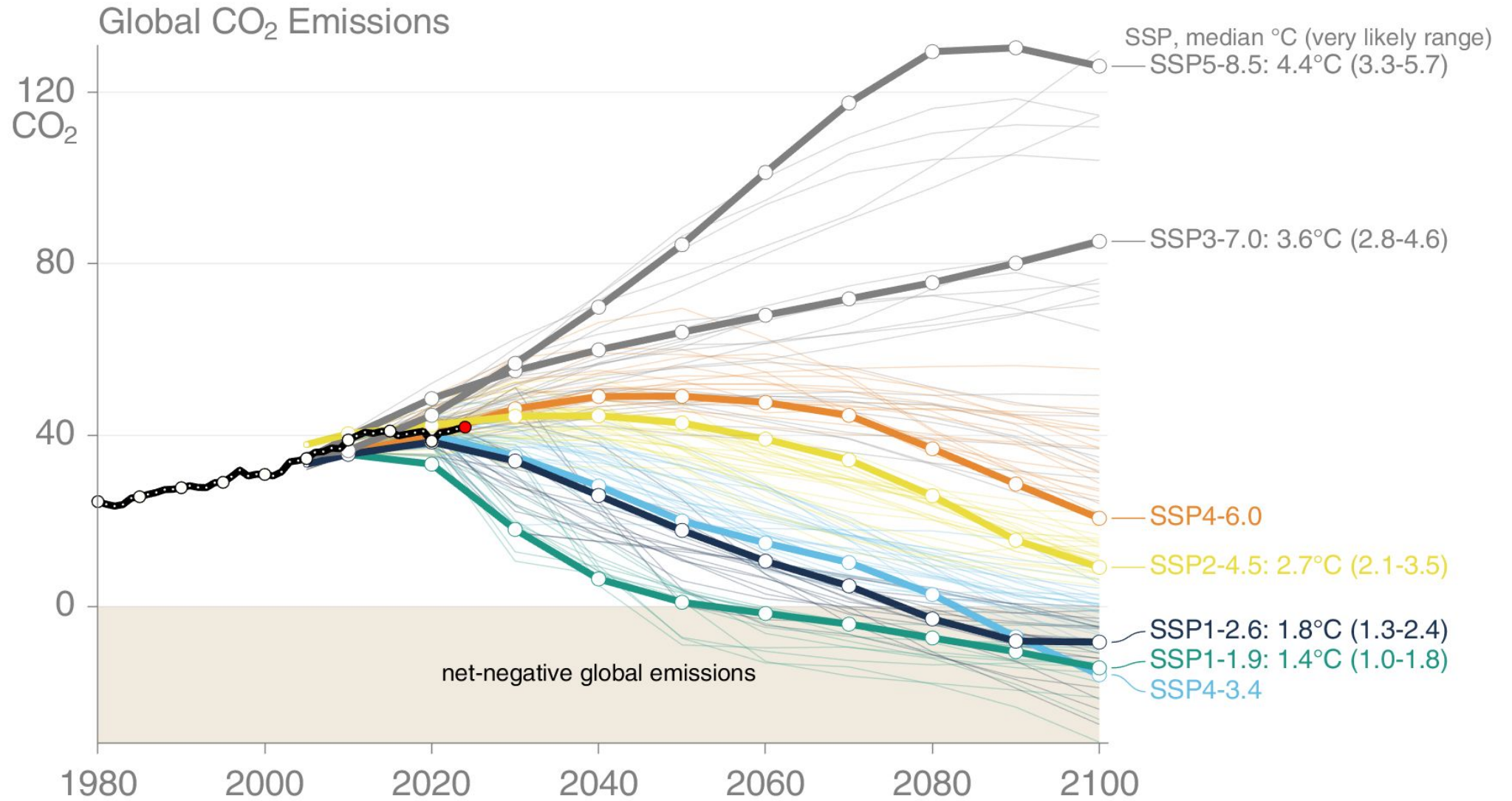
First results from CESM-HOPE

Nikki Lovenduski

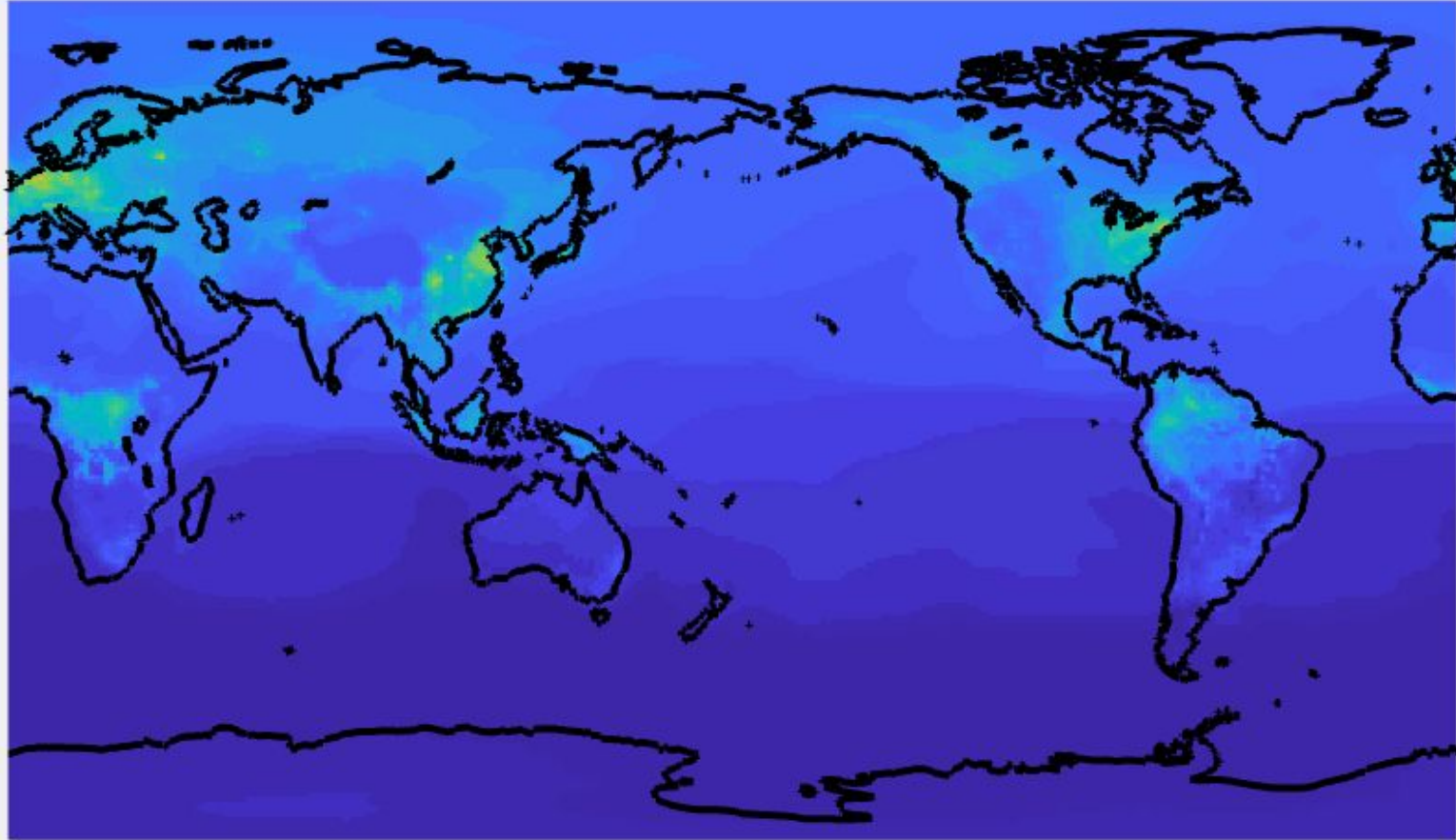
University of Colorado Boulder

*This work would not have been possible without
Peter Lawrence, Dave Lawrence, CESM SSC, CESM BGCWG, ...*

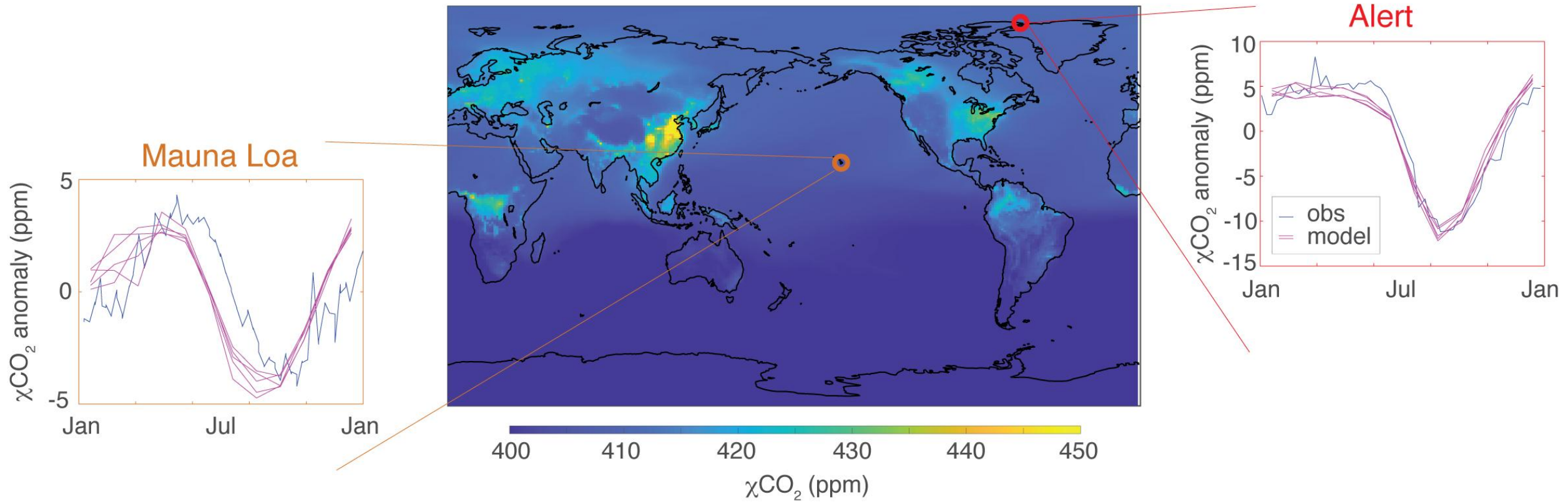
CESM-HOPE (Highly Optimistic Projection Ensembles)



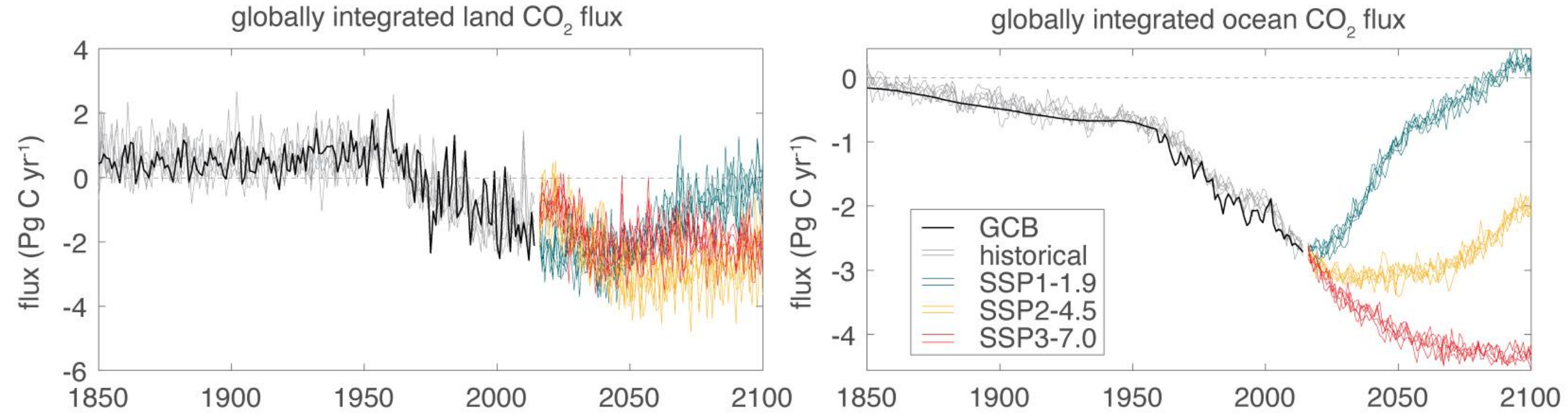
Surface χCO_2



Seasonal cycle in χCO_2

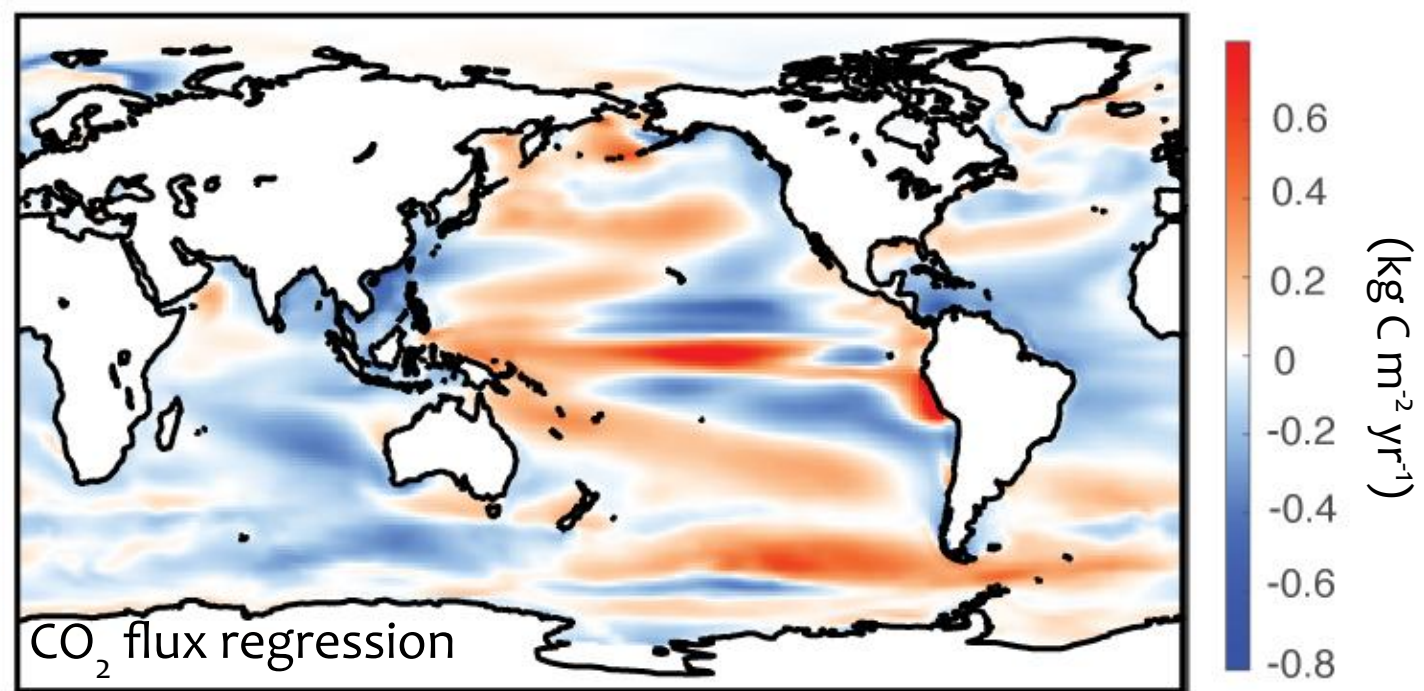
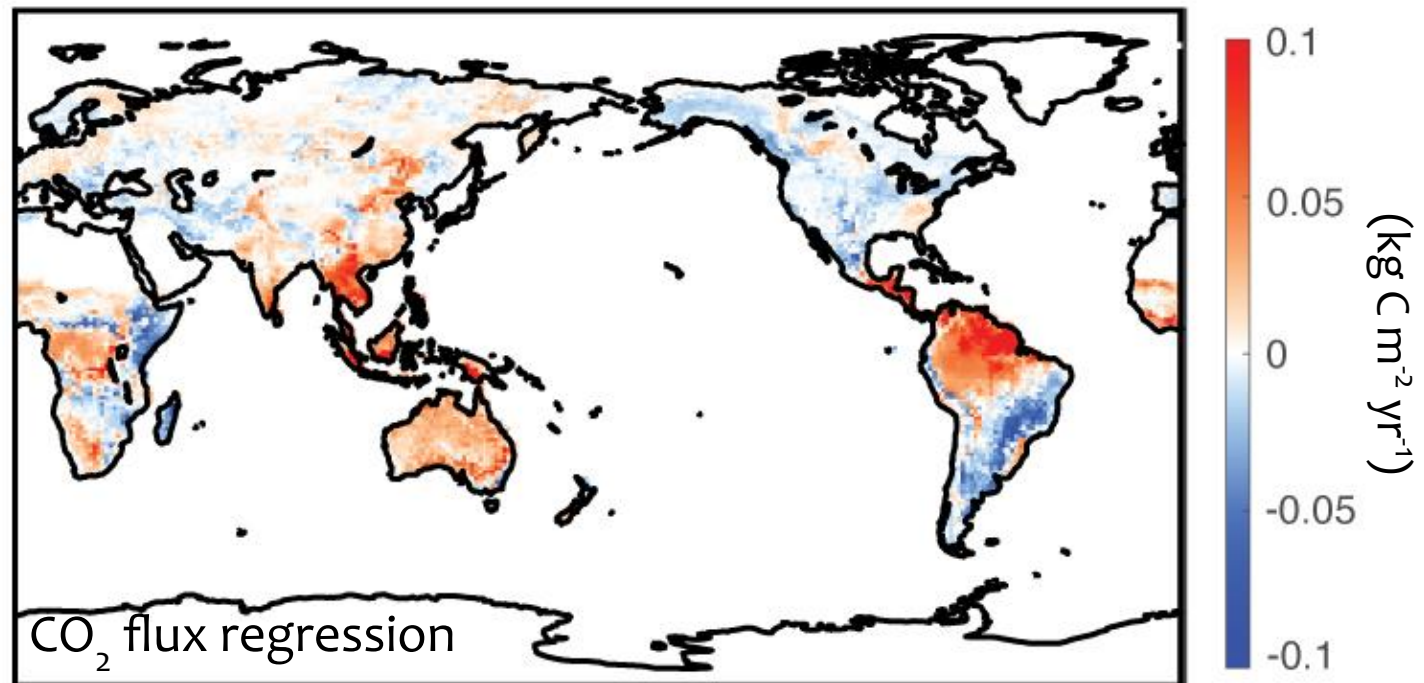
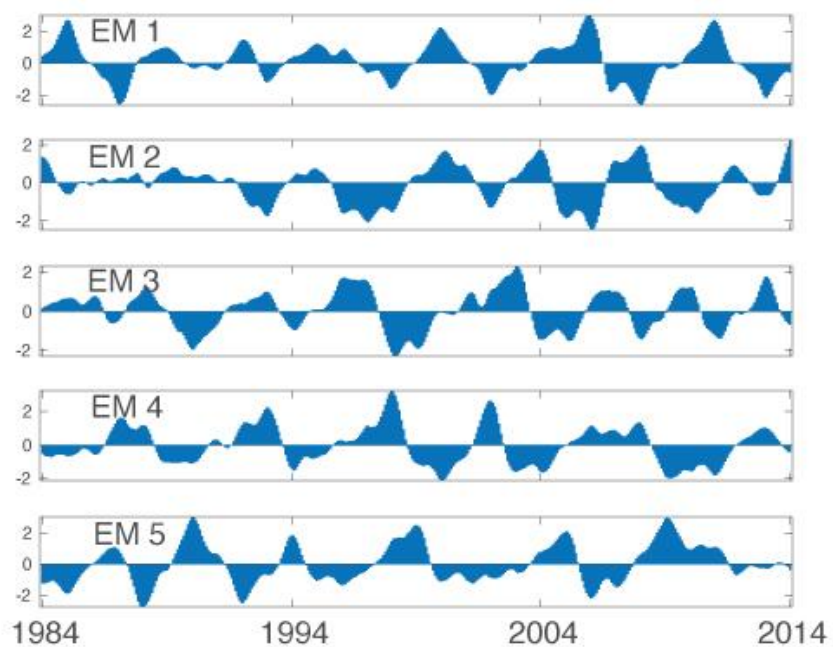


Globally integrated CO₂ flux



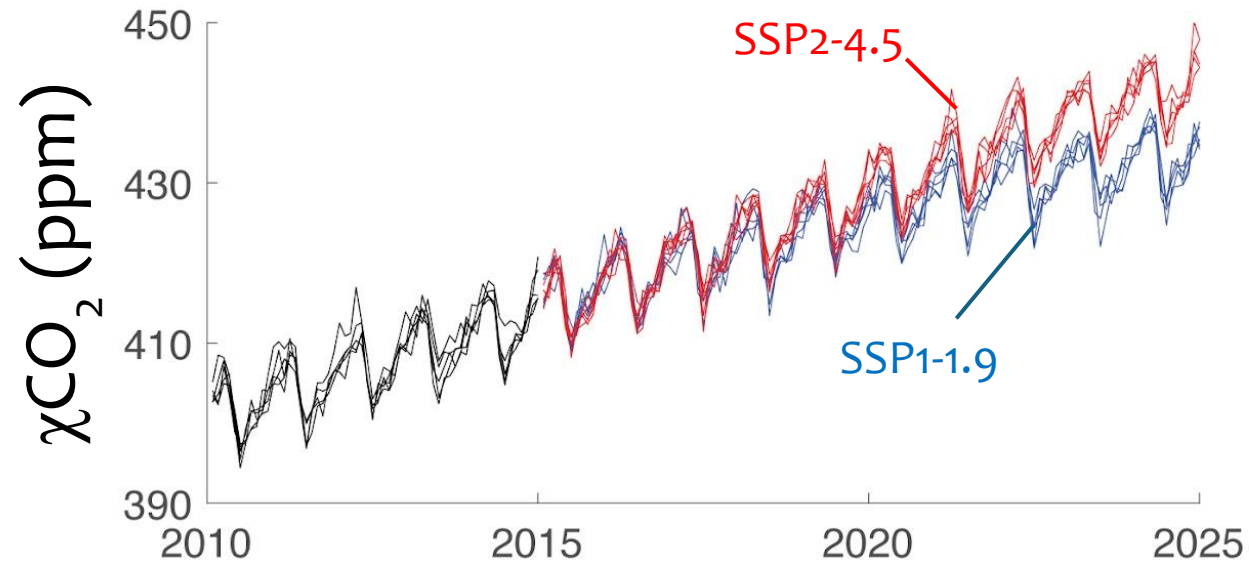
ENSO in CESM-HOPE

Niño3.4 index



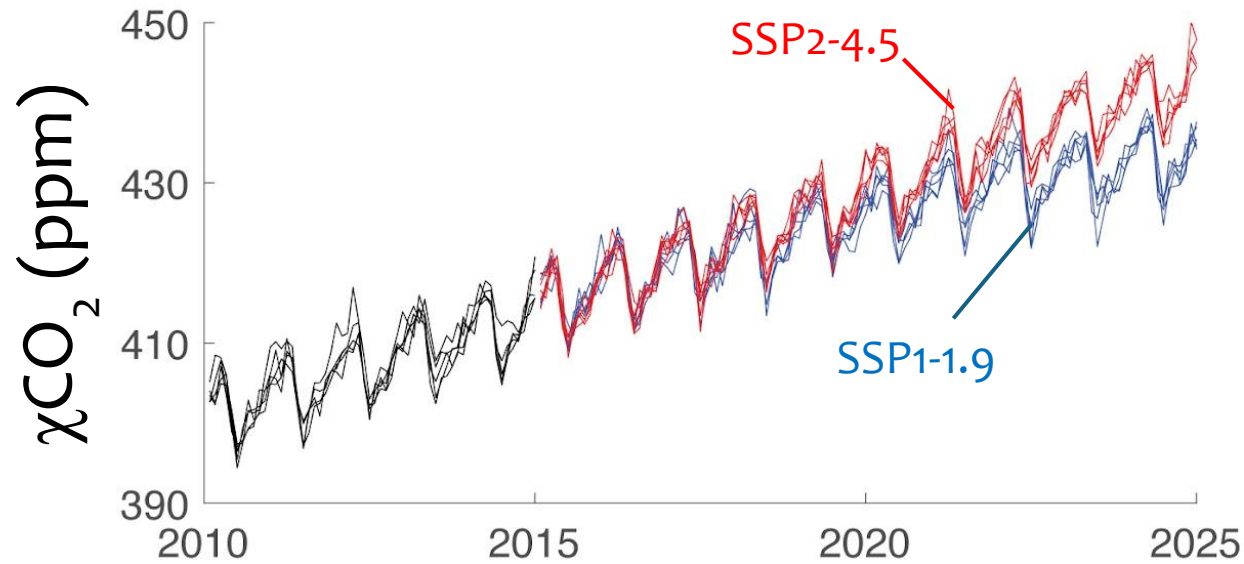
Finding emissions reductions in χCO_2

Niwot Ridge

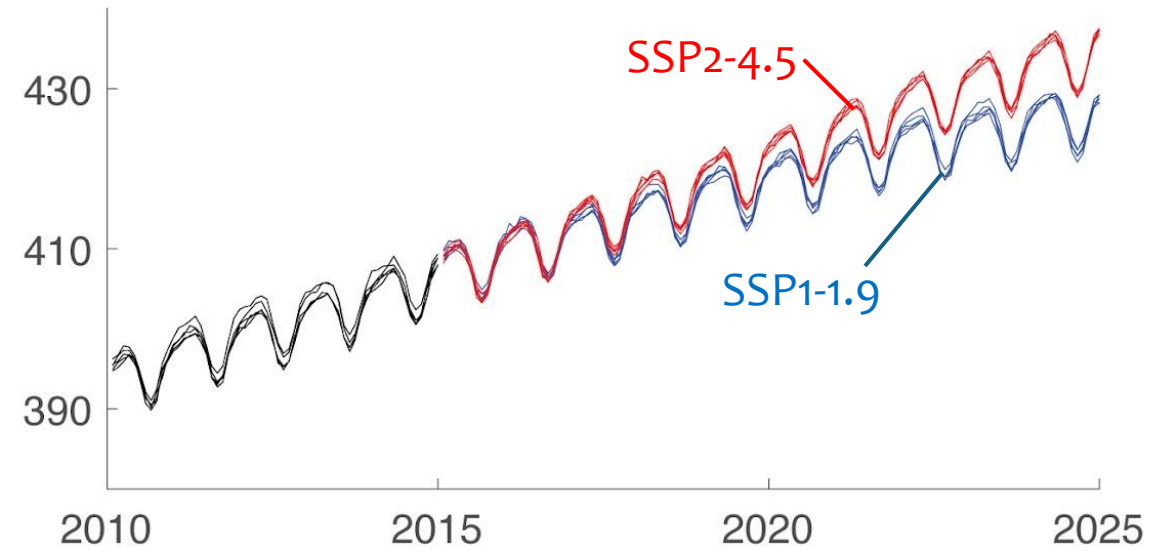


Finding emissions reductions in χCO_2

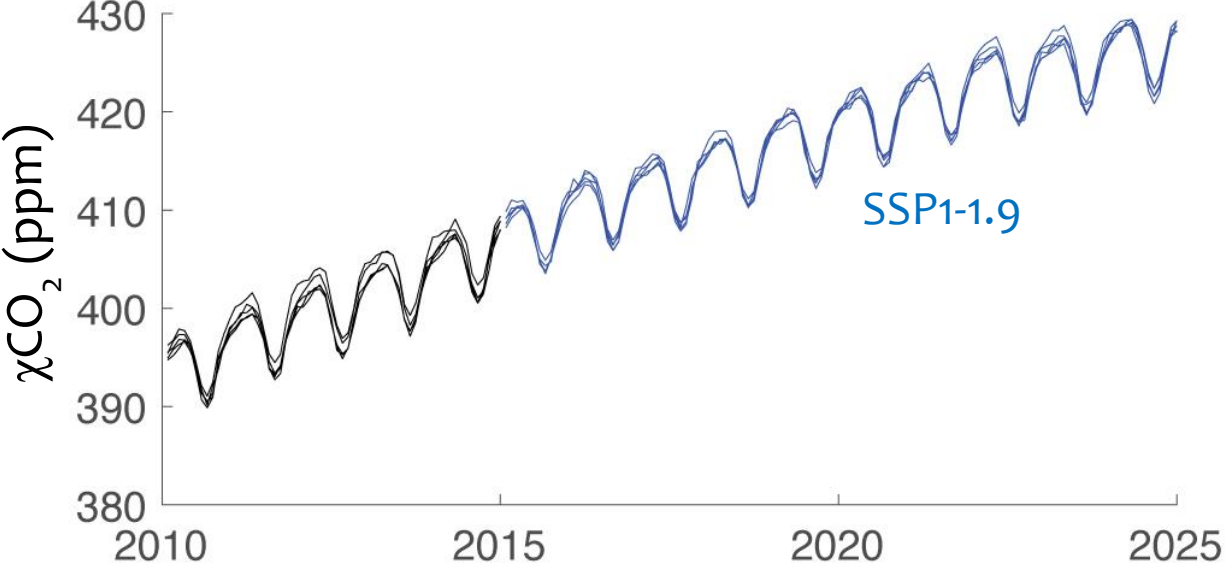
Niwot Ridge



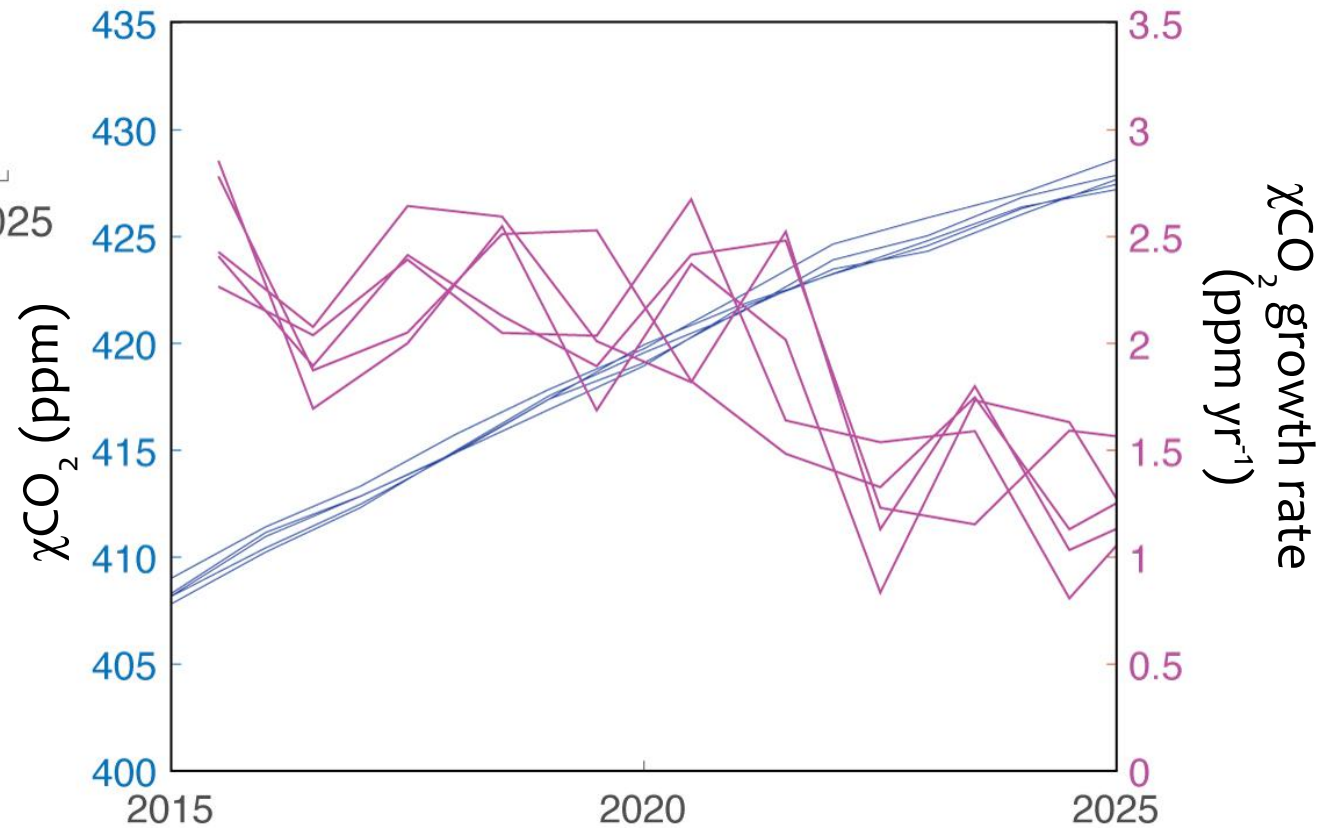
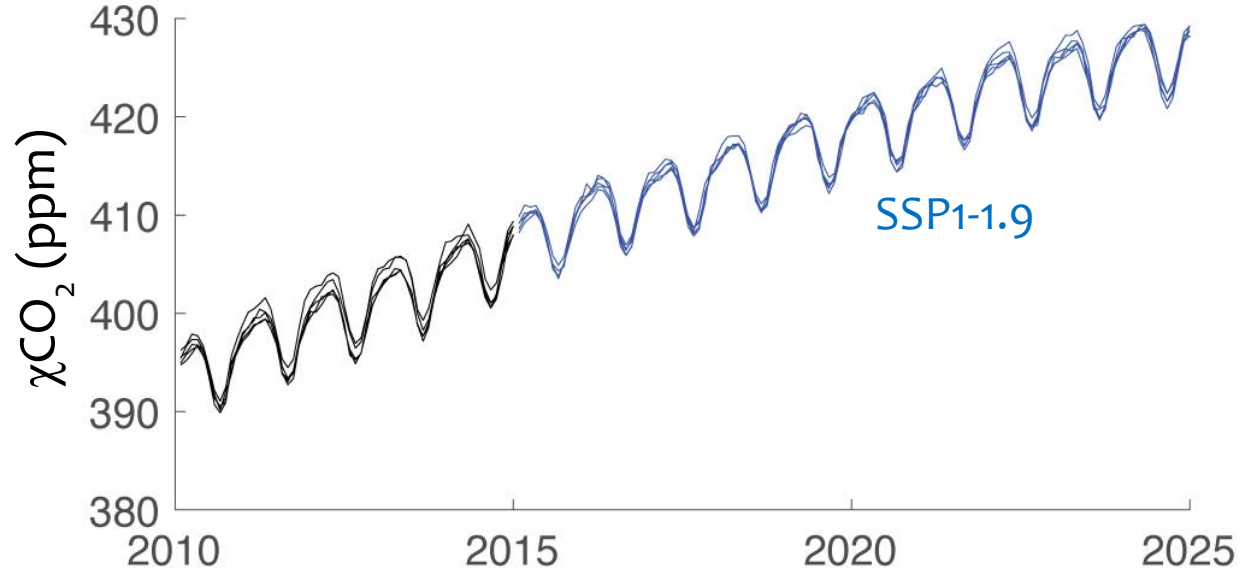
Average of 12 sites



The 'fingerprint' of emissions reductions

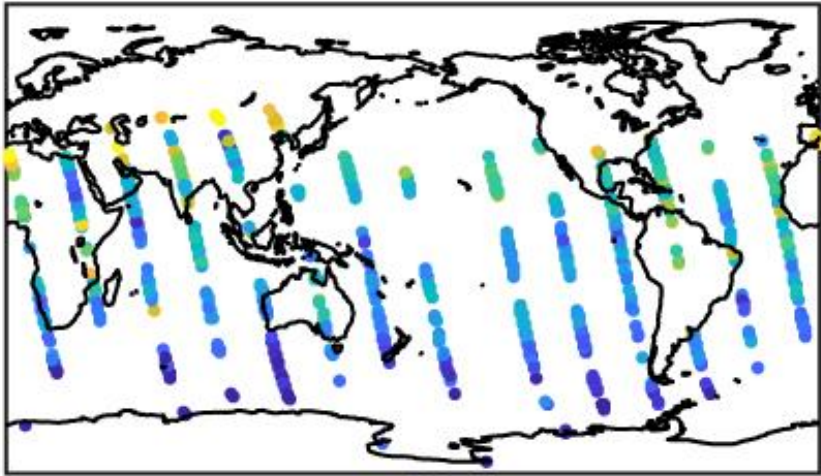


The 'fingerprint' of emissions reductions

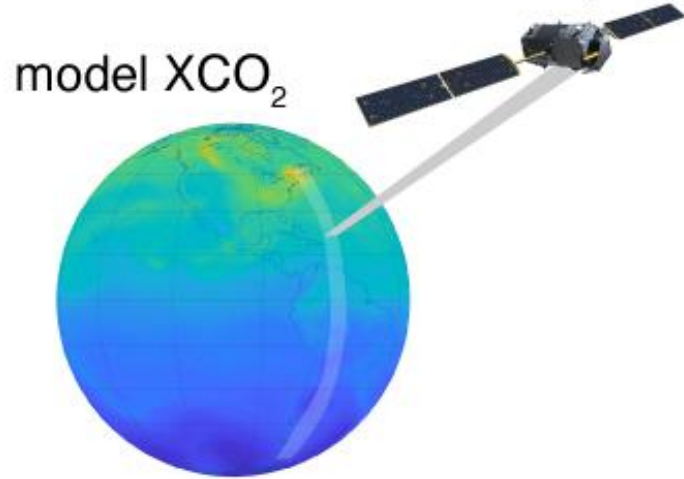


Future work: Satellite XCO₂ simulator

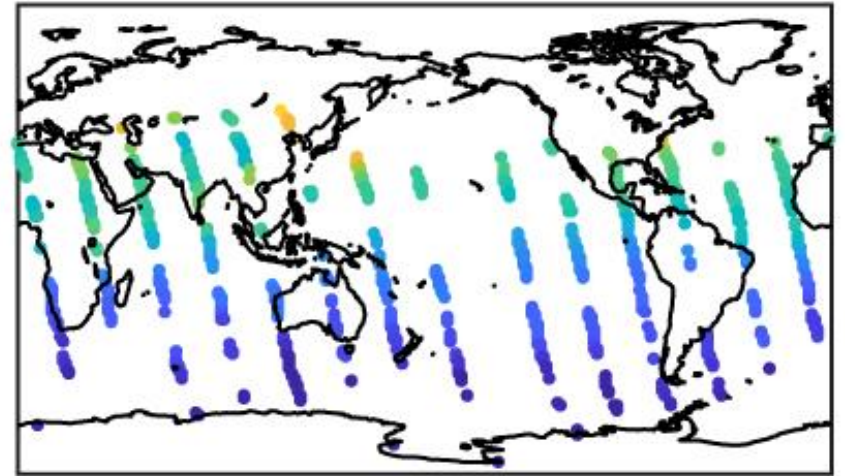
satellite XCO₂



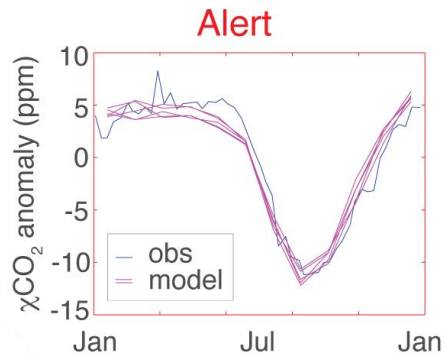
satellite sampling



satellite-like model XCO₂

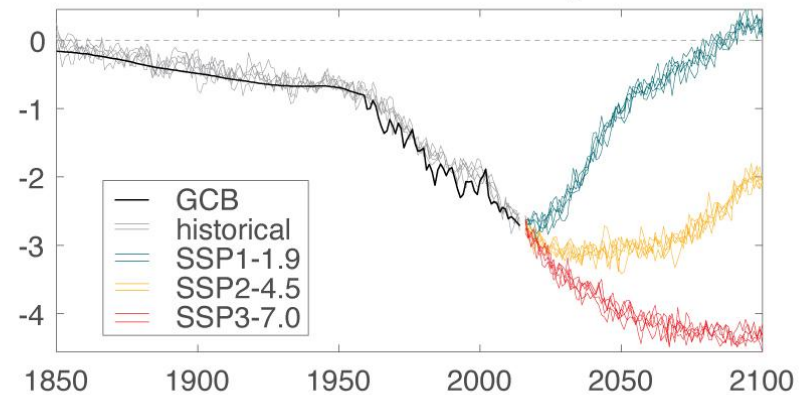


Conclusions

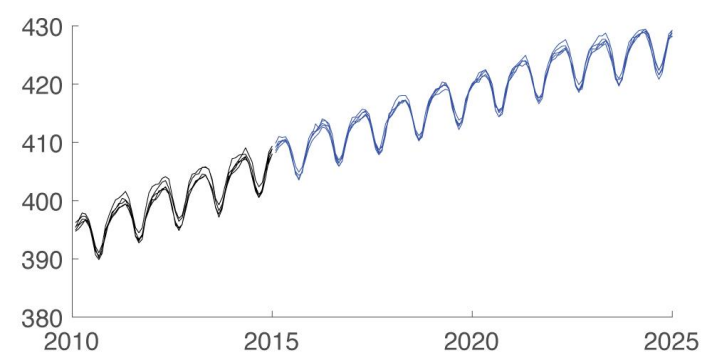


Emissions-driven historical simulations of CESM-HOPE generate a realistic representation of the carbon cycle

Under extreme reductions in emissions, CESM-HOPE predicts that the ocean will become a source of CO_2 to the atmosphere by the end of the century



The fingerprint of global emissions reductions can be detected in the declining growth rate of χCO_2 from the global flask network after ~10 years



The end!

Emissions forcing

