

# A Simple Climate Model

## **Theory:**

In order to investigate the effect of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> on global temperature, we are going to be using *The Very, Very Simple Climate Model* developed at NCAR. This Flash-based computer simulation calculates average temperature on Earth into the future assuming that a doubling of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> causes a specific degree increase in temperature. It does not take into account feedback or any greenhouse gasses other than CO<sub>2</sub>.

## **Calibrating the Model:**

The calibration program for the climate model can be found at:

[http://eo.ucar.edu/staff/russell/climate/modeling/co2\\_climate\\_model\\_calibrate.html](http://eo.ucar.edu/staff/russell/climate/modeling/co2_climate_model_calibrate.html)

The calibration utility allows you to run your model and see how it compares to past data. There are two parameters which you can adjust in order to make your model more closely match the historical data: atmospheric fraction and climate sensitivity.

Humans release CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere in several ways, including burning fossil fuels. The **Atmospheric Fraction** is the percent of the released CO<sub>2</sub> which remains in the atmosphere. Most of the rest of the emitted CO<sub>2</sub> is absorbed by the oceans, and therefore does not directly affect climate. The atmospheric fraction will affect the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in the atmosphere. Play around with the simulation and try to get the simulated CO<sub>2</sub> concentration (solid black circles) to match the historical data (open black circles).

The **Climate Sensitivity** is a measurement of how responsive the average temperature is to a doubling of CO<sub>2</sub>. Specifically, it is how many degrees Celsius the temperature increases if CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is doubled. Adjust the climate sensitivity to get the temperature predicted by the model (solid red squares) to match as closely as possible the historic temperature data (open red squares).

What atmospheric fraction and climate sensitivity gives you the best results?

atmospheric fraction \_\_\_\_\_ climate sensitivity \_\_\_\_\_

## **Predicting the Future:**

Now that you have the calibration information, open up the Climate Model at:

[http://eo.ucar.edu/staff/russell/climate/modeling/co2\\_climate\\_model.html](http://eo.ucar.edu/staff/russell/climate/modeling/co2_climate_model.html)

Click on the *Change Settings* button and input your information for **Climate Sensitivity** and **Ocean Absorption Rate**. (Note the ocean absorption rate is 100% minus the atmospheric fraction that you found earlier.)

The simulation will graph the average temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> concentration for a specific emission rate. The current rate of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is about 8Gt/year. Try running the simulations assuming various emission scenarios. What do you find?