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Corrigendum to "The Geoengineering Model Intercomparison Project Phase 6 (GeoMIP6): simulation design and preliminary results" published in Geosci. Model Dev., 8, 3379–3392, 2015

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This corrigendum is to point out and correct a publication error in the display of Figs. 3–6. In the following, Figs. 3–6 are displayed in the correct order and with the correct caption. Noted is also a bibliographical update to an article (Gabriel and Robock, 2015) cited in the text.

References

Gabriel, C. J. and Robock, A.: Stratospheric geoengineering impacts on El Niño/Southern Oscillation, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 15, 11949–11966, doi:10.5194/acp-15-11949-2015, 2015.

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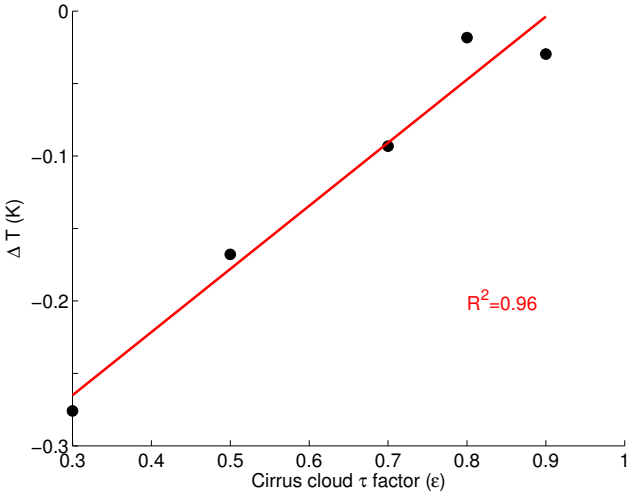

Figure 3. Test simulations of reducing cirrus cloud optical depth (τ) as described in Sect. 2.4. τ were scaled by a factor of $\varepsilon < 1$ (x axis). The amount of surface air temperature change due to this scaling (y axis) was measured over a 4-year average; 0 indicates the global mean surface air temperature over years 2020–2023 in an RCP8.5 simulation. All simulations were performed using GISS ModelE2 (Schmidt et al., 2014).

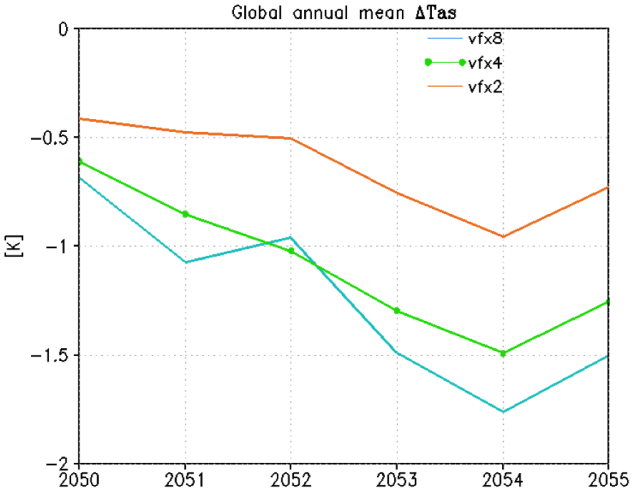

Figure 4. A sensitivity study of the effects of changing cirrus ice crystal sedimentation velocity in NorESM1-ME. vfx2, vfx4, and vfx8 indicate an increase in the sedimentation velocity by 2, 4, and 8 times, respectively. y axis shows the global mean temperature change as a function of year (x axis); differences are calculated with respect to an average over years 2050–2055 under an RCP8.5 scenario.

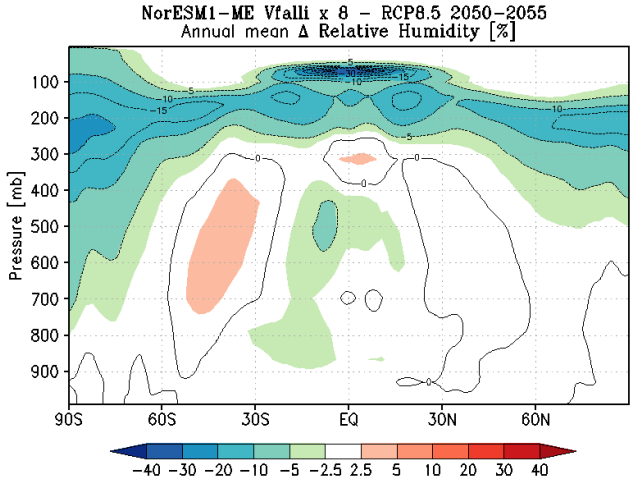

Figure 5. Zonally averaged annual mean of the difference in relative humidity (%) from NorESM1-ME for an octupling of the cirrus ice crystal fall speed. Differences are calculated as an average over years 2050–2055 against a background of RCP8.5.

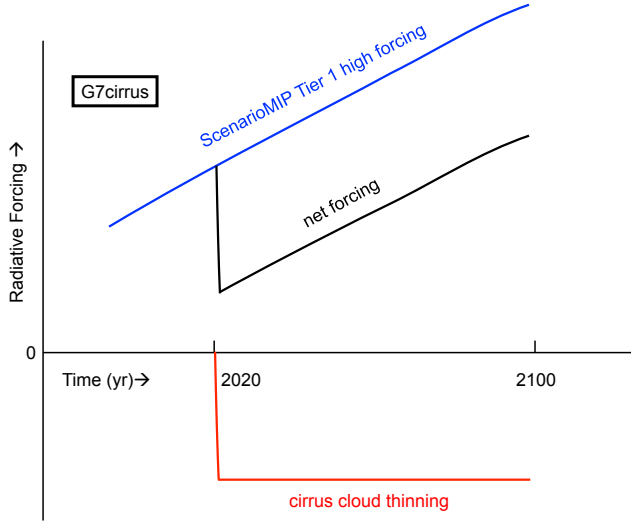

Figure 6. Schematic of experiment G7cirrus. Against a background scenario of the ScenarioMIP Tier 1 high forcing scenario, a representation of cirrus cloud seeding will reduce net forcing by a constant amount. This simulation will begin in 2020 and will be conducted for 80 years.