

# Reducing the melting of the Greenland ice cap using solar geoengineering?

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Injecting sulfur into the stratosphere to reduce solar radiation and stop the Greenland ice cap from melting. It's an interesting scenario, but not without risks. Climatologists from the University of Liège have looked

into the matter and have tested one of the scenarios put forward using the MAR climate model developed at the University of Liège. The results are mixed and have been published in the journal *The Cryosphere*.

The Greenland ice sheet will lose mass at an accelerated rate throughout the 21st century, with a direct link between anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and the extent of Greenland's mass loss. To combat this phenomenon, and therefore global warming, it is essential to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. Every day [new ideas](#) emerge to slow down global warming, such as the use of solar geoengineering, a climate intervention that consists of artificially reducing solar radiation above the ice caps and thus limiting the melting of the ice.

How can this be done? "The idea is to inject sulfur into the stratosphere, a stable meteorological zone located between 8 and 15 km above sea level in the atmosphere," explains Xavier Fettweis, climatologist and director of the Climatology Laboratory at ULiège. "The sulfur will then act as a sort of mirror that will reflect part of the solar radiation back into space."

It's an intervention which therefore makes it possible to reduce the amount of sunshine on earth, similar to what happens during [volcanic eruptions](#). In 1991, the eruption of Pinatubo (Philippines) injected millions of tons of sulfur dioxide into the stratosphere, causing a drop in [global temperatures](#) of around 0.5°C. This observation led to the development of solar geoengineering scenarios. Are these scenarios really reliable and risk-free? This is what the ULiège climatologists wanted to test.

"We used a plausible scenario of solar geoengineering (G6solar) that would reduce global warming by a factor of 2 on a global scale compared with the most pessimistic scenario, in which nothing would be done about the climate," continues Xavier Fettweis. "By forcing the

MAR (Regional Atmospheric Model) developed at ULiège to use this scenario, we show that the reduction in [solar radiation](#) associated with this scenario would make it possible to locally reduce the melting at the surface of the Greenland ice sheet by 6% in addition to the global reduction in [global warming](#)."

While these results seem encouraging, the researchers insist that this type of scenario would not be sufficient to maintain the ice cap in a stable state by the end of this century. Moreover, this type of intervention is not without risk since it could have a significant impact on the [ozone layer](#) and on water cycles and precipitation, accentuating the disparities between wet and dry regions.

"Only solar geoengineering scenarios, which are much more ambitious but becoming unrealistic and dangerous, would make it possible to save the cap," concludes Xavier Fettweis. "We are talking here about human and intentional intervention in the climate; a plan B that is not. It is therefore urgent to drastically reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by means that we know but are struggling to implement."

**More information:** Xavier Fettweis et al, Brief communication: Reduction in the future Greenland ice sheet surface melt with the help of solar geoengineering, *The Cryosphere* (2021). [DOI: 10.5194/tc-15-3013-2021](#)

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