

## 急激な気候変化のモデリング：南北両極シーソーの応答の気候状態依存性 Modelling the state dependency of abrupt climate change and bipolar seesaw

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Millennial climate change such as D-O cycles, AIM recorded in ice cores in both Hemispheres is known to show a relatively higher amplitude in the middle-level of a glacial cycle than in the interglacial state or severe glacial state. Although massive discharge or melt water of Ice sheet to ocean is one of the cause thought to be responsible for the millennial climate change, the thermal response to fresh water release in North Atlantic in global models and/or the paleoclimatic data in the region far from North Atlantic do not agree and even do not explain the dependence of the amplitude upon the level of climate state. Here we ran several sensitivity experiments using a coupled atmosphere and ocean GCM (MIROC3.2.2) and show that the response to fresh water release to the ocean and bipolar response is highly dependent on the background climate. The experiments were conducted with 500 years water hosing of 0.05 to 0.1 Sv (where 1 Sv is equivalent to the water flux of 10m sea level rise in 100 years) in the North Atlantic 50-70N in the same manner and position as CMIP/PMIP protocol under different basic states; Modern Hosing under modern climate with the pre-industrial condition, and Glacial hosing under LGM condition (21ka as PMIP, with ice sheets and lowered Greenhouse Gases). The results show largest cooling response in North Atlantic and a reasonable bipolar warming signal as in the ice cores of Antarctica, and the dependence upon background climate is not relatively the same for the both hemisphere. The mechanism of different responses are discussed in detail through the analysis of model experiment of atmosphere, ocean and sea ice coupling.

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