### Update of the EMF-22 Black Carbon

### Subgroup

Benjamin DeAngelo presented by Steven Rose U.S. EPA

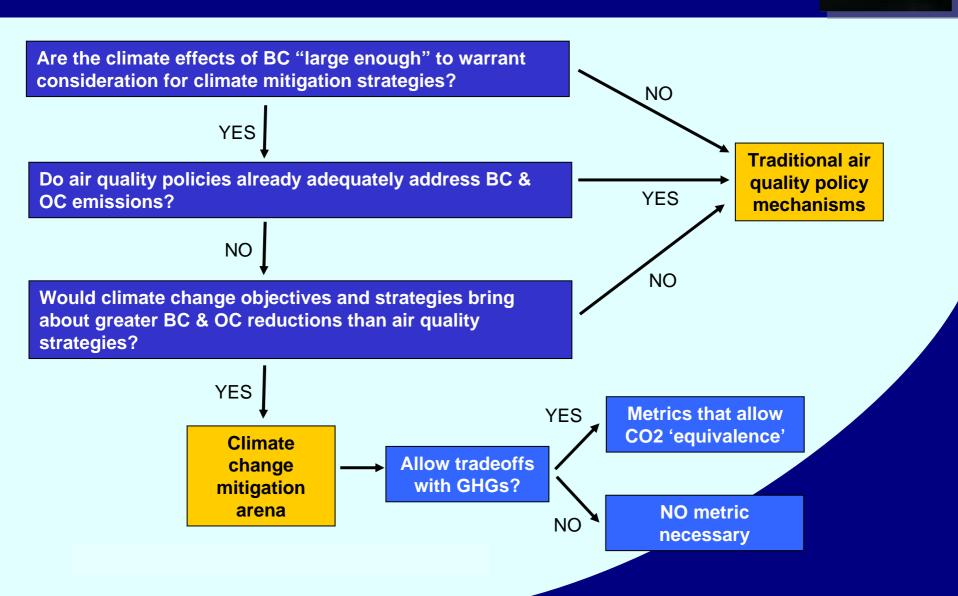
EMF-22 Meeting, Tsukaba, Japan 13 December 2006



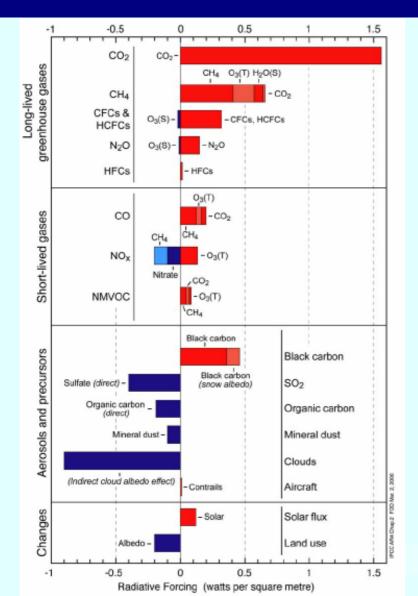
### **Current Participants**

- Facilitator
  - Benjamin DeAngelo, US EPA
- Inventory development, bottom-up projections
  - Tami Bond, Univ of Illinois
- Climate-economic, integrated assessment modelers
  - Junichi Fujino, NIES w/ AIM
  - Atsushi Kurosawa, IAE w/ GRAPE
  - Shilpa Rao & Keywan Riahi, IIASA w/ MESSAGE
  - Steve Smith, PNNL w/ MiniCAM
- Climate, atmospheric modelers
  - Dorothy Koch, Columbia Univ/NASA GISS, w/ GISS GCM
  - Surabi Menon, LBNL w/ GISS GCM
  - Michael Schlesinger, Univ of Illinois w/ SCM
  - Michael Schultz, LSCE w/ AEROCOM

## Does Black Carbon belong in climate mitigation strategies? *Remains a central question*



### Black carbon & organic carbon presentday forcing estimates in draft IPCC AR4



Fossil fuel BC direct effect	+0.2 +/- 0.1
Snow & ice BC albedo effect	+0.1 +/- 0.3
Fossil fuel OC direct effect	-0.1 +/- 0.1
Biomass burning net direct effect (combines BC, OC, sulphates, nitrates)	0.0 +/- 0.1
Total net aerosol direct effect	-0.5 +/- 0.4
Total indirect cloud albedo effect	-0.9 +/- 0.5

Values are W/m2 in 2004 for emissions and changes since 1750.

### BC & OC information reflected in draft AR4 related to EMF Subgroup



#### • WG1

- For present-day forcing, AeroCom ensemble modeling where Bond et al. (2004) global BC & OC inventory used
- For climate projections, continued reliance on SRES where BC was scaled with CO, i.e., new projections from EMF participants not yet incorporated

#### • WG3

- Bond et al. (2004) global BC & OC inventory
- Streets et al. (2004) bottom-up BC & OC projections
- Rao et al. (2005) projections and mitigation scenarios with MESSAGE
- Smith et al. (2006) projections and mitigation scenarios with MiniCAM

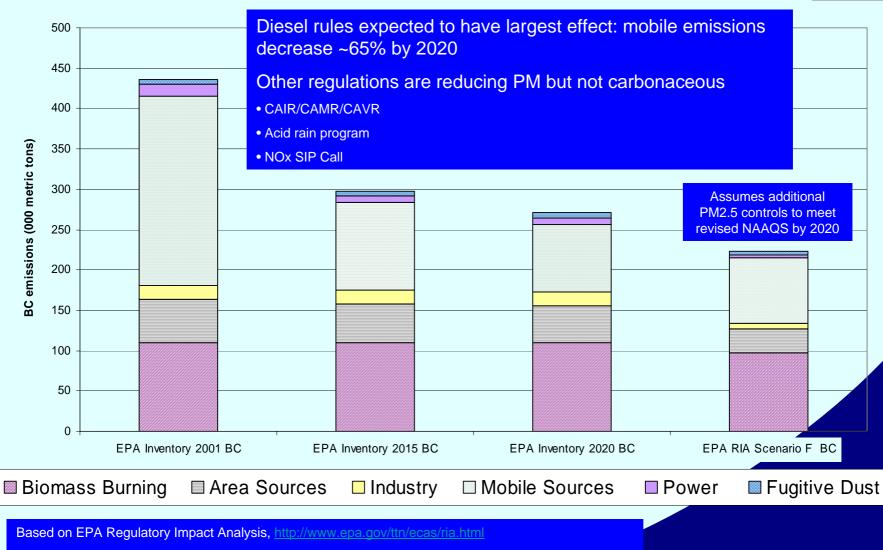
## What's new since subgroup last met in Washington?



- Updated U.S. emission projections to 2020 taking into account most recent air quality regulations
- U.S. BC mitigation cost estimates using U.S. PM<sub>2.5</sub> data
- Updated global projections and mitigation scenarios
  - IIASA MESSAGE
  - PNNL MiniCAM
- Relationship with AeroCom
  - international forum of atmospheric modelers running inter-model comparison forcing experiments

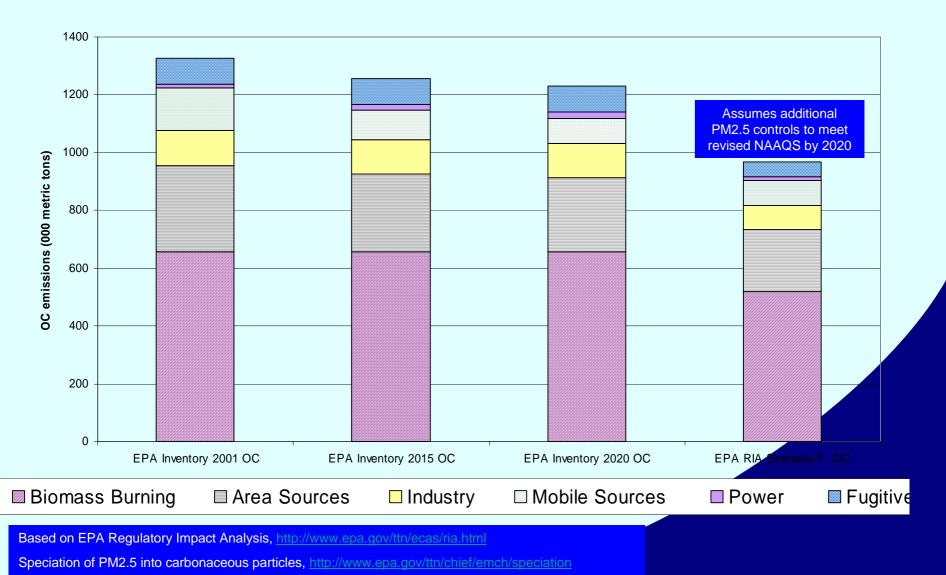
# Projected U.S. BC emissions with full implementation of recent U.S. air quality policies: 2001, 2015, 2020





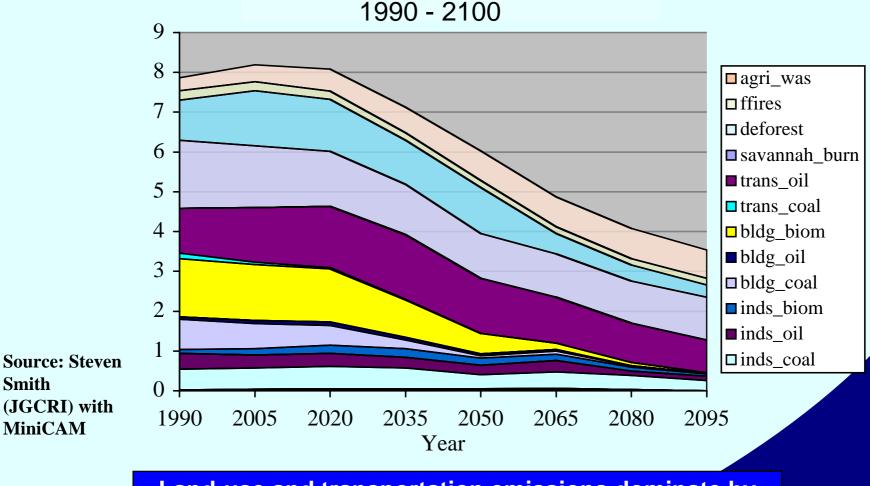
Speciation of PM2.5 into carbonaceous particles, http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/emch/speciation

# Projected U.S. OC emissions with full implementation of recent U.S. air quality policies: 2001, 2015, 2020



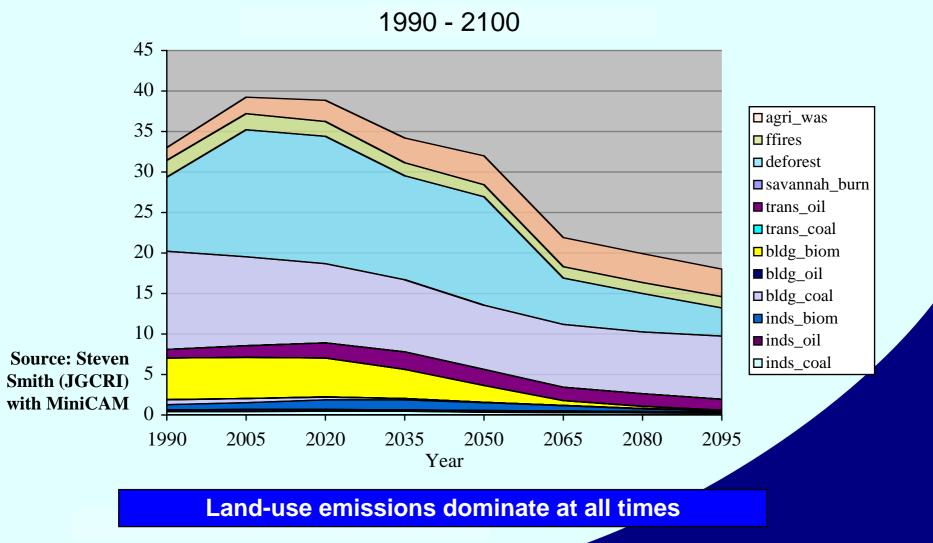
### **Global projections of Black Carbon** emissions under B2 in MiniCAM

Smith



Land-use and transportation emissions dominate by the end of the century

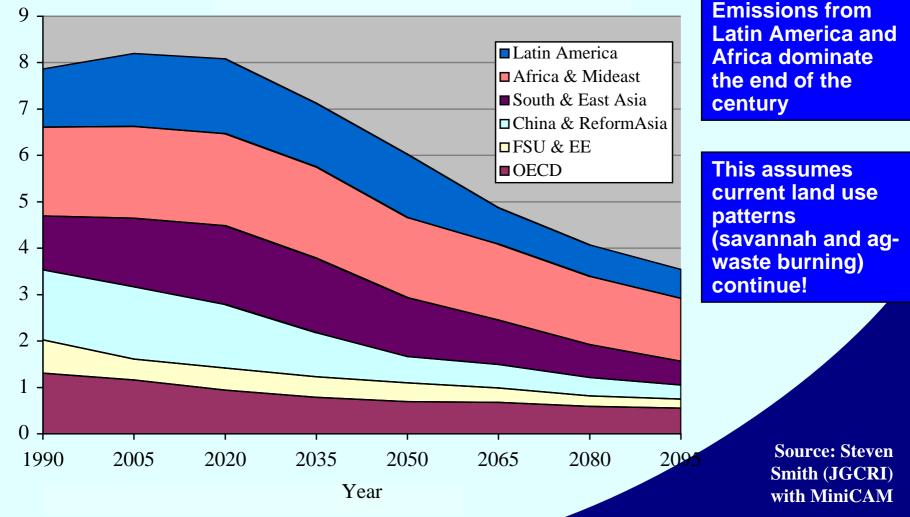
## Global projections of Organic Carbon emissions under B2 in MiniCAM



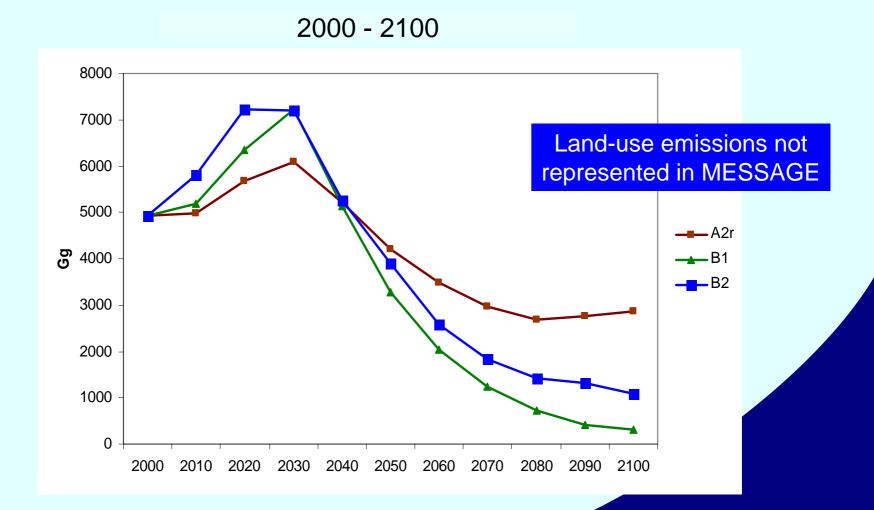
## Global projections of BC emissions by region under B2 in MiniCAM





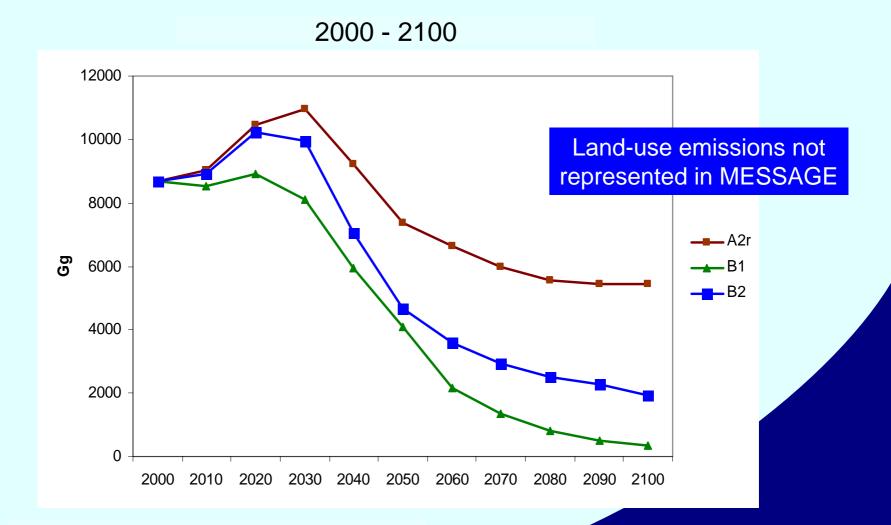


## Global projections of BC emissions under A2r, B1 & B2 in MESSAGE



Source: Shilpa Rao, IIASA's MESSAGE model

## Global projections of OC emissions under A2r, B1 & B2 in MESSAGE

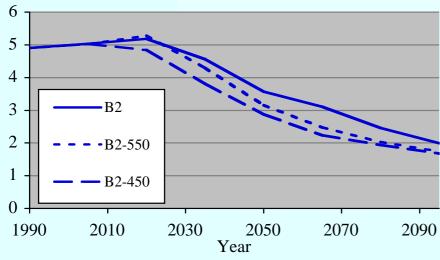


Source: Shilpa Rao, IIASA's MESSAGE model

## What kind of synergies or tradeoffs exist between GHG mitigation and BC?

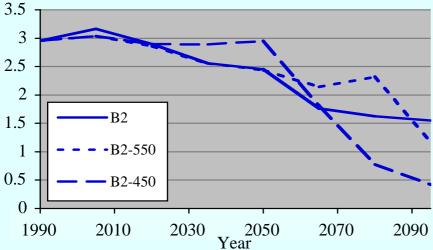






Energy-related BC emissions consistently decrease under CO<sub>2</sub> mitigation scenarios.



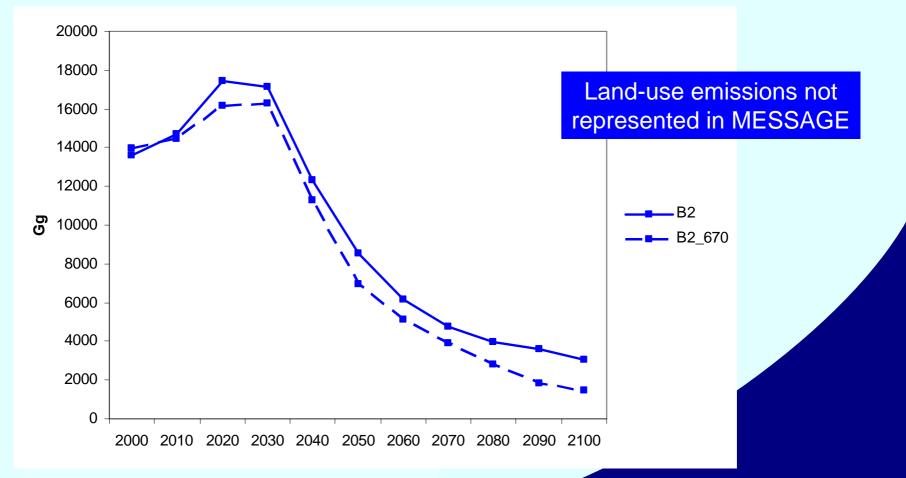


Land-use BC emissions can move in either direction under CO2 mitigation scenarios.

> Source: Steven Smith (JGCRI) with MiniCAM

What kind of synergies or tradeoffs exist between GHG mitigation and BC/OC?

BC and OC Emissions: B2 vs. B2 with 670 CO2 eq. Stabilization



Source: Shilpa Rao, IIASA's MESSAGE model

### Statements on current knowledge



- To a large degree, <u>BC is already being addressed</u> by air quality policies in the U.S., and many industrialized countries, particularly from transportation, where BC dominates over OC
- <u>Biomass burning remains a difficult source to control</u>, but from a warming mitigation perspective may be less important, as OC is more dominant in terms of emissions and negative forcing
- Near-term <u>trends</u> in BC and OC in developing countries point towards increases, with expected reductions over long timeframes
- <u>BC mitigation options can be readily identified</u> and characterized due to work on PM
- Costs of <u>BC mitigation options can be difficult to compare with GHG mitigation options</u> without appropriate CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent metric
- Initial mitigation scenarios point to modest BC co-benefits when CO<sub>2</sub> from energy is targeted, but synergy in land-use sector is not clear
- BC & OC reductions should have <u>clear health benefits</u>, <u>but role in</u> <u>climate change mitigation remains unclear</u>

### Next steps for EMF Black Carbon Subgroup and interaction with AeroCom



- Tells the story about BC and OC trends
  - By region
  - By sector
  - Over time
  - Role of air quality policies vs. other drivers
- Compares different approaches for projecting future BC & OC which are very specific to fuel type, technology and combustion efficiency
- Illustrates co-effects with GHG mitigation
- Discusses importance of BC & OC forcing over time
  - AeroCom is interested in using 3-4 future EMF scenarios
  - AeroCom may also help inform direct & indirect forcing estimates for BC & OC by the simple climate models used in EMF
- And finally makes some judgments about appropriate role for BC & OC in climate mitigation strategies





• For thoughts regarding participation in and publication(s) of the EMF Black Carbon Subgroup, please contact

Benjamin DeAngelo deangelo.ben@epa.gov