

ECMWF Anthropogenic CO₂ emission uncertainties



Margarita Choulga¹, Greet Janssens-Maenhout², Gianpaolo Balsamo¹ and Joe McNorton¹
¹ Research Department, ECMWF, Reading, United Kingdom; ² European Commission, Joint Research Centre (EC-JRC)

Background

In 2015 average concentration of CO₂ ~40% higher than in mid-1800s - average growth of 2 ppm/year in last 10 years.

Fossil-fuel emissions are concentrated in cities or close to power plants - largest sources are electricity & heat production and road transport.

Global greenhouse gases datasets of human emissions (HE): EDGAR, CDIAC, EIA, IEA, etc.

Uncertainty of global inventory is determined by the data quality of the largest emitting countries.

High uncertainty of global total GHG emissions:

- increasing share of emissions from countries with less developed statistical infrastructure,
- decreasing share of emissions from the well measured activities (e.g. coal power plants).

Necessity of CO₂ HE fluxes global uncertainties correct representation on the gridded map – sector- + fuel- + country-specific approach is needed.

IPCC → EDGAR → ECMWF grouping

Anthropogenic CO₂ emission dataset used is EDGARv4.3.2_FT2015 – based on EDGARv4.3.2 source distribution and CO₂ emissions of 2015.

Energy sector is divided into Super and Average power plant emissions based on CO₂ flux threshold of 8.3E-06 kg/m²/s.

Coal CO₂ emissions were calculated from CH₄ emissions of brown and hard coal from underground mining (only grid-boxes with 6 and more zero neighbours were used) multiplied by (5.9/18.0) ratio.

Fossil Fuel Fires sector is not used as data in this sector is quite uncertain.

All 70 IPCC activities, used in EDGAR sectors, are combined into 7 ECMWF groups taking into account:

- activity type (point sources, 3D field, etc.);
- amount of knowledge for the activity (uncertainty value);
- geographical distribution (e.g. over urban areas only);
- size of covariance matrix (optimal size is less than 10x10);
- use for CO₂ co-emitting species (e.g. CH₄, CO, NO₂).

ECMWF's anthropogenic CO₂ emission group uncertainties are based on:

- emission budgets per country per group;
- uncertainty basic values from IPCC Tier 1 approach based on error propagation method (+ correction if half-range uncertainty [100; 230]%)
- ✓ separate values for countries with well (WDS) and with less developed statistical systems (LDS);
- ✓ taking into account most typical fuel values:
 - aviation – Jet Kerosene;
 - railways – Diesel;
 - road/off-road transport – typical uncertainty for Emission Factor;
 - shipping – 80% Gas / Diesel Oil & 20% Residual Fuel Oil.
- way of defining lognormal distribution for non-negative emissions (applied if lower half-range of uncertainty ≥ 50%).

European human CO₂ emissions in 2015

In order to compare uncertainty calculations for ECMWF groups based on EDGAR global emission budgets regional (for European countries only) more detailed anthropogenic CO₂ emission budgets of 2015 provided by Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO) were used.

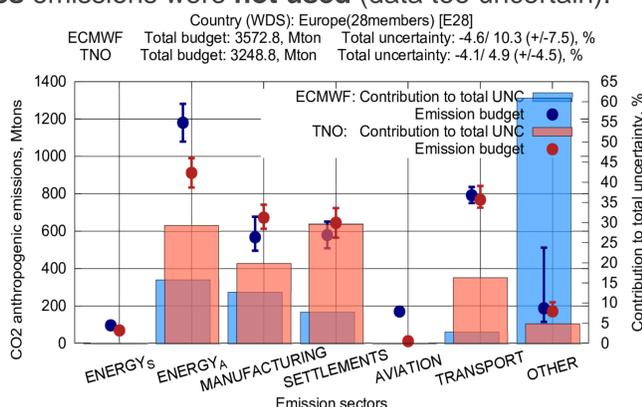
Each TNO sector was matched with one or several IPCC activity → EDGAR sector → ECMWF group for further comparability of obtained results.

All TNO activities that don't result in CO₂ long-cycle C production, or, where IPCC suggests to neglect CO₂ emissions when using most basic Tier1 approach for uncertainty calculations, were omitted.

For fuel dependant activities the most typical fuel (or Emission Factor) was used. Fossil Fuel Fires emissions were not used (data too uncertain).

TNO emission budgets

are more detailed so they are usually less uncertain than ECMWF ones. More detailed knowledge about rather uncertain activity budgets prior to combining with more certain ones leads to a reduction in combined CO₂ emission uncertainty.



IPCC methodology & input data chain

70 IPCC activities

2 types: countries with well/less developed statistical systems

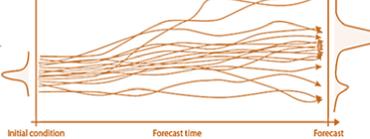
- Emission Factor (or Estimation Parameter) uncertainty [EF]
- Activity Data uncertainty [AD]

Combined uncertainty (with error propagation method)

Original cluster

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (+ its 2019 Refinements)

Ensemble Prediction System (EPS)



ENS perturbations

ENS perturbations of CO₂ anthropogenic emissions

- per country (main assumption: full correlation within a country)
- per group

20 EDGAR sectors

Pre-processing

- Energy [ENE] => SuperPlant + AveragePlant
- Brown coal CH₄ + Hard coal CH₄ => Coal CO₂ from underground mining [COL]

2 types: countries with well/less developed statistical systems

Combined uncertainty (with error propagation method)

Corrected (systematic underestimation by error propagation method)

Pre-processing
Country emission budget

242 countries + 1 ocean

Log-normal uncertainty distribution

Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR): anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants on spatial grid

Mapping cluster

7 ECMWF groups

242 countries + 1 ocean

Combined uncertainty (with error propagation method)

Post-processing
log-normal mean
log-normal standard deviation

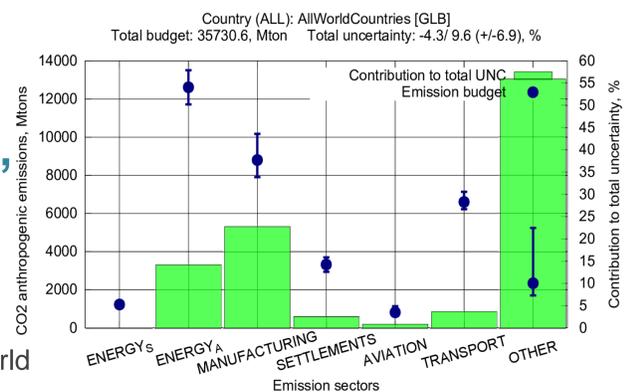
Perturbation cluster

IPCC → EDGAR → ECMWF uncertainties

| № | ECMWF group | EDGAR sector | EDGAR sector note | WDS countries | | LDS countries | |
|---|---------------|------------------|---|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | | | | Lower | Upper | Lower | Upper |
| 1 | ENERGY_S | ENE | Power industry: SUPER emitting power plants | 8.60 | 3.00 | 12.21 | 3.00 |
| 2 | ENERGY_A | ENE | Power industry: AVERAGE emitting power plants | 8.60 | 8.60 | 12.21 | 12.21 |
| | | SWD_INC | Solid waste incineration | 40.31 | 40.31 | 41.23 | 41.23 |
| 3 | MANUFACTURING | IND | Combustion for manufacturing | 8.60 | 8.60 | 12.21 | 12.21 |
| | | IRO | Iron and steel production | 37.08 | 37.08 | 37.08 | 37.08 |
| | | NFE | Non-ferrous metals production | 73.17 | 73.17 | 73.17 | 73.17 |
| | | NEU | Non energy use of fuels | 121.72 | 121.72 | 124.04 | 124.04 |
| | | NMM | Non-metallic minerals production | 70.93 | 70.93 | 93.02 | 93.02 |
| | | CHE | Chemical processes | 107.76 | 89.88 | 107.76 | 89.88 |
| 4 | SETTLEMENTS | RCO | Energy for buildings | 12.21 | 12.21 | 25.96 | 25.96 |
| 5 | AVIATION | TNR_Aviation_CRS | Aviation cruise | 5.54 | 6.44 | 50.06 | 106.79 |
| | | TNR_Aviation_CDS | Aviation climbing&descent | 5.54 | 6.44 | 50.06 | 106.79 |
| | | TNR_Aviation_LTO | Aviation landing&takeoff | 5.54 | 6.44 | 50.06 | 106.79 |
| 6 | TRANSPORT | TRO | Road transportation | 5.39 | 5.39 | 7.07 | 7.07 |
| | | TNR_Ship | Shipping | 5.43 | 5.12 | 50.04 | 50.01 |
| | | TNR_Other | Railways, pipelines, off-road transport | 50.33 | 106.87 | 50.54 | 106.99 |
| 7 | OTHER | REF_TRF | Oil refineries and Transformation industry | 54.35 | 149.29 | 57.70 | 151.43 |
| | | PRO | Fuel exploitation | 191.10 | 339.06 | 210.90 | 364.47 |
| | | COL | Coal production | 115.81 | 300.54 | 115.81 | 300.54 |
| | | AGS | Agricultural soils | 70.71 | 0.00 | 70.71 | 0.00 |
| | | PRU_SOL | Solvents and products use | 25.00 | 25.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 |

Global human CO₂ emissions in 2015: budget, uncertainties & contributions

Good agreement globally with reported country & world total and per sector budgets.



References

- Janssens-Maenhout, G., Crippa, M., Guizzardi, D., Muntean, M., Schaaf, E., Dentener, F., Bergamaschi, P., Pagliari, V., Olivier, J., Peters, J., van Aardenne, J., Monni, S., Doering, U., Petrescu, R., Solazzo, E., and Oreggioni, G.: EDGAR v4.3.2 Global Atlas of the three major Greenhouse Gas Emissions for the period 1970–2012, Earth Syst. Sci. Data Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-2018-164>, in review, 2019.
- 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

Acknowledgements

This poster reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Supported by CO₂ Human Emission (CHE) project. The CHE project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 776186.

