

# GHGs and Human Emissions

How's your driving record? Clean? It's clean, real clean.  
Like my conscience. — Travis Bickle.

Ivo Welch

December 31, 2021

# Measuring Emissions in GtCO<sub>2</sub>

- ▶ **GtCO<sub>2</sub>**: Gigatonne of CO<sub>2</sub> (per year):
  - ▶ equivalent, 1,000,000,000 metric tonnes.
  - ▶ We will work with  $\approx 1\text{--}50$  GtCO<sub>2</sub>.
  
- ▶ Be careful: 1 GtC (carbon) is *not* 1 GtCO<sub>2</sub>:
  - ▶ The difference is oxygen.
  - ▶ 1 tC = 3.5 tCO<sub>2</sub> .
  - ▶ *Social Cost of Carbon* is badly misnamed. The quoted \$-figures are really the *Social Cost of Carbon-Dioxide* (CO<sub>2</sub>).

**Burnt Carbon: 10.5 GtC**



Emitted CO<sub>2</sub>: 38 GtCO<sub>2</sub>



**Atmosphere**

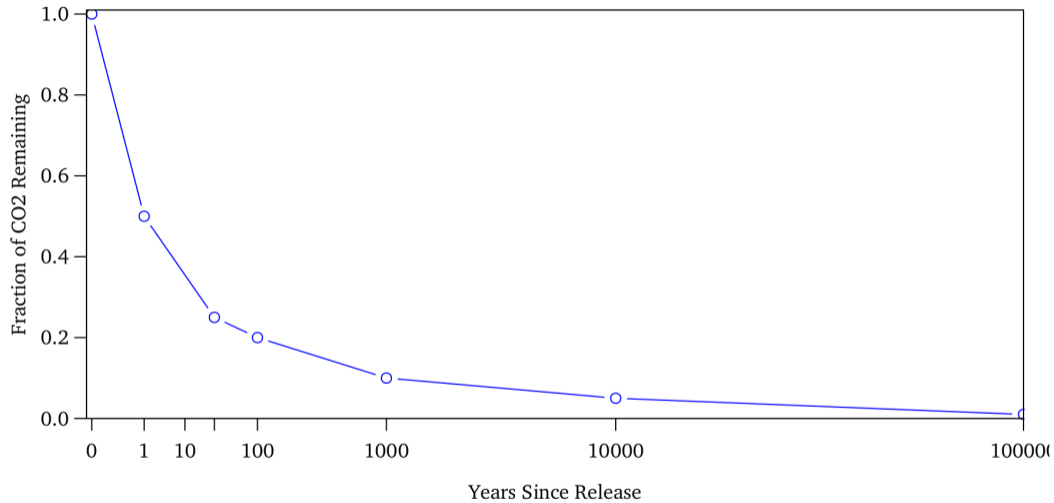


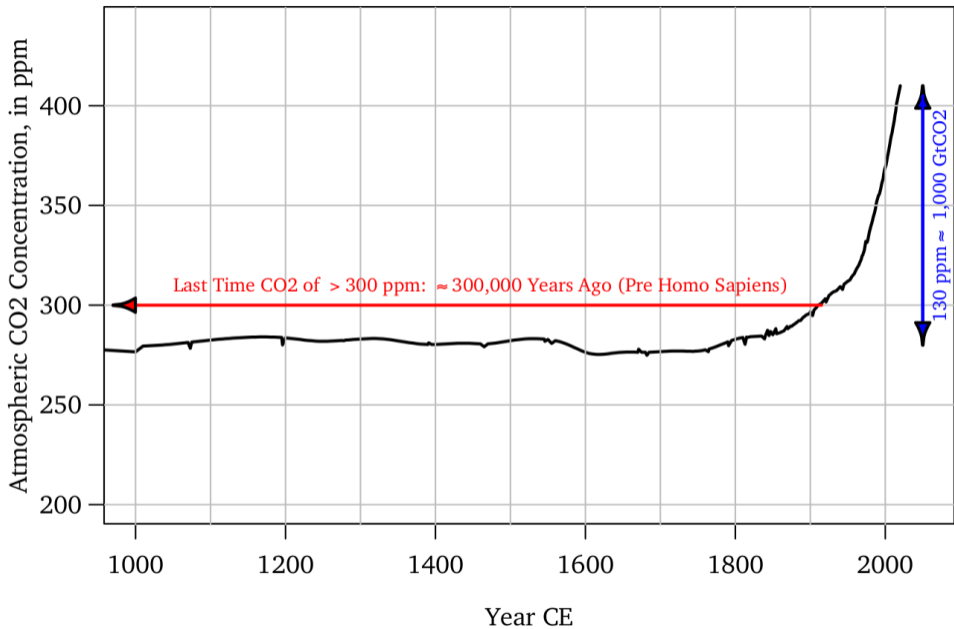
Land Sinks: 10 GtCO<sub>2</sub>

Ocean Sinks: 10 GtCO<sub>2</sub>

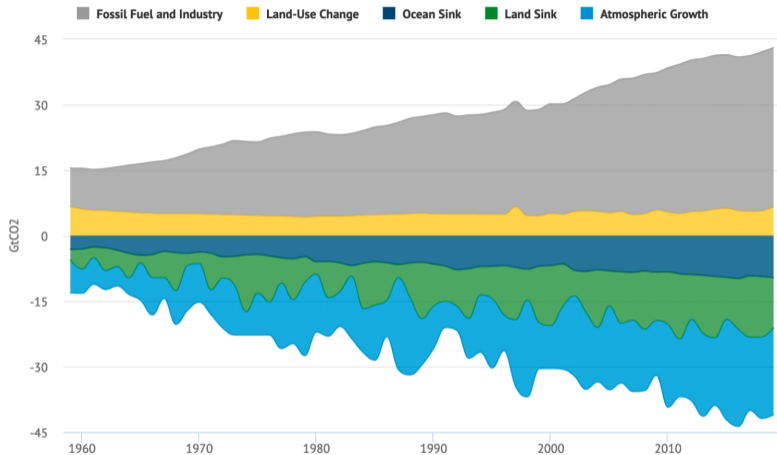


System State  
(Temperature,  
Buffers, etc.)





## Global Carbon Budget, 1959-2019



Annual global carbon budget of sources and sinks from 1959-2019. Note that the budget does not fully balance every year due to remaining uncertainties, particularly in sinks. 2019 numbers are preliminary estimates. Data from the [Global Carbon Project](#); chart by Carbon Brief using [Highcharts](#).

- ▶ we hope carbon sinks won't exhaust.
  - ▶ e.g., warmer oceans may bubble out more CO<sub>2</sub>
- ▶ fortunately, no signs of net exhaustion *yet*
- ▶ unknown: could also ramp up (e.g., plants)

# Long-Lived GHG Emissions

Highly correlated (many even from same sources):

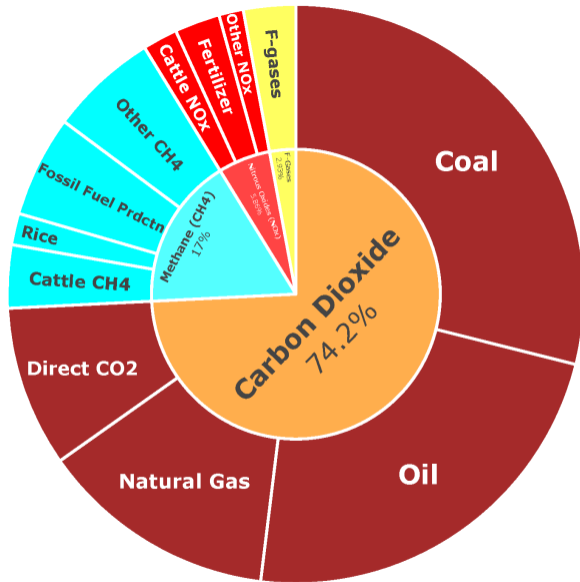
- ▶ CO<sub>2</sub> (3/4 of GHG, longest-term).
- ▶ Methane CH<sub>4</sub> (1/8 of GHG).
  - ▶ Much more opaque to IR
  - ▶ immediate control has big short-term payoffs.
  - ▶ CH<sub>4</sub> decays to  $\approx$  minute CO<sub>2</sub>.
- ▶ Other (NO<sub>x</sub>, CFC).



# Global Warming Potential (GWP)

- ▶ CH<sub>4</sub> warms more, but doesn't last as long.
- ▶ CO<sub>2</sub>: GWP=1.
- ▶ **GtCO<sub>2</sub>e**: measure of warming power
- ▶ We use **standard GWP factors**.

*Factors can be argued with, depending on use case, but good enough for us.*



# Land Charge

- ▶ (Human) land charge (per year) is reduced (forest) absorption of CO<sub>2</sub>.
- ▶ **Carbonbrief** suggests that the land use charge has declined enough to offset emission *increases* for about one decade now.
- ▶ Good news...but needs to be checked.
- ▶ And how much longer will this be the case?

# Water Vapor

- ▶ Think air humidity.
- ▶  $\approx 3/4$  of greenhouse warming.
- ▶ Not long-lived.
- ▶ Very responsive to temperature
  - ▶ Positive feedback amplification.
  - ▶ Likely fully (100%) driven by long-lived GHGs.
  - ▶ A scientific minority disagrees (90%?).
- ▶ but also (mostly) responsible for clouds

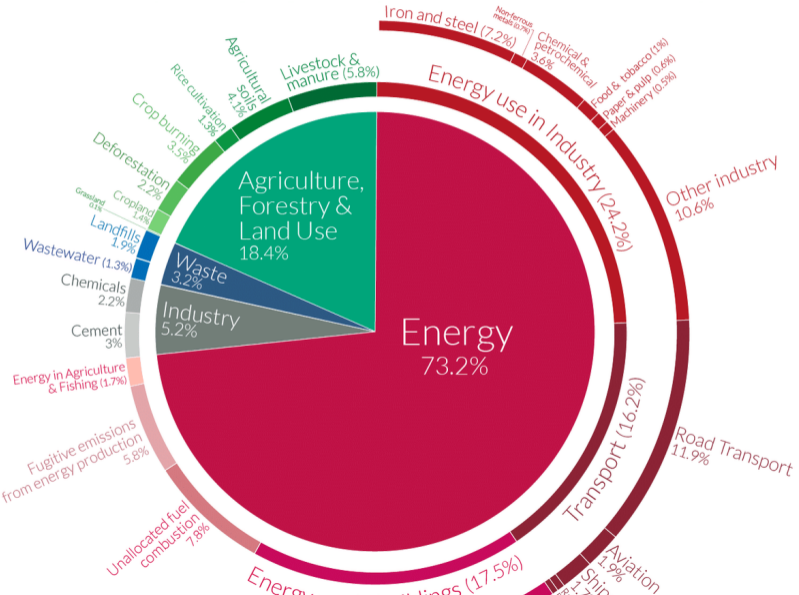
# World GtCO<sub>2</sub> Fuel Emissions (Only CO<sub>2</sub>)

From	GtCO <sub>2</sub>
Coal	15
Oil	12
Gas	7
Other	5
Total	38

## Methane And NOx: GtCO<sub>2</sub>

From	GtCO <sub>2</sub> e
Cattle	3
Fossil Fuel	3
Rice	1
Fertilizer	1
Total	12

# Circle Plot



# GHG Sources

From	GtCO <sub>2</sub> e
All = Power, Heat, Agriculture	50
Agriculture	10
Non-Agriculture	40
Combustion	33
Cement	10
Airplanes	2



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From	GtCO <sub>2</sub> e
Transport	8
Electricity	14
Heating	4
Industrial	16

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# Electrifying

- ▶ Think 25-35 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e is easily electrifiable.
- ▶ Think 15-25 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e is not (ag, flying, etc.)

# Summary

- ▶ World GHG emissions are **huge**,
- ▶ and still **accelerating**,
  - ▶ although rate of acceleration (3rd derivative) is slowing.