

Quantifying the mitigation potential of SLCFs and potential co-benefits for regional air quality

Key Requirements of ESMs

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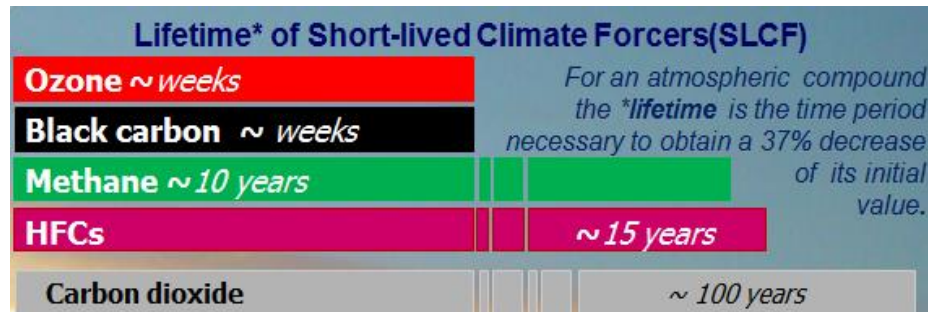


Outline of Presentation

- What are Short-Lived Climate Forcers (SLCFs)
- Why are they important?
- Historical Perspective: Emission changes
Impact of emission changes on concentrations/AQ
How well do ESMs reproduce historical changes?
How well do ESMs represent climate forcing/response?
- Conclusions: Key Analysis and/or Requirements of future ESMs

What are SLCFs?

- Gases & aerosols emitted or formed in the atmosphere
- Lifetimes shorter than CO₂ (100 yrs)
- **Forcers**: Impact on the Earth's radiation budget
- Include **greenhouse gases** (e.g. methane), **secondary pollutants** (e.g. ozone), and **aerosols** (e.g. black carbon)



- Subset also referred to as Short-Lived Climate **Pollutants** (SLCPs) because of their impact on AQ (e.g. ozone, black carbon)



Why are SLCFs important?

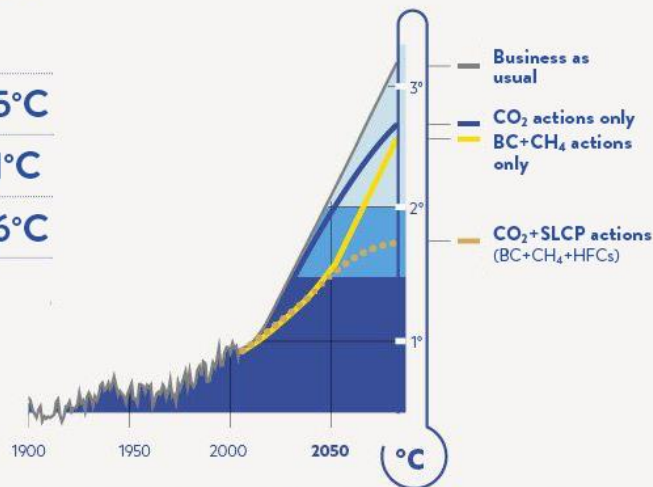
CLIMATE MITIGATION PATHWAYS

Avoided global warming by 2050

Black Carbon (BC) +
Methane (CH₄) **0.5°C**

Hydrofluorocarbons
(HFCs) **0.1°C**

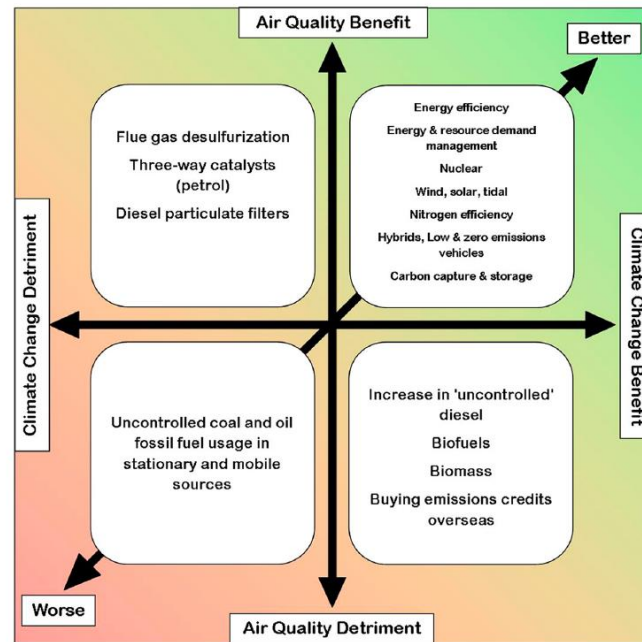
All Short-Lived
Climate Pollutants **0.6°C**



SIMULATED TEMPERATURE CHANGE
UNDER VARIOUS MITIGATION SCENARIOS

www.ccacoalition.org/science

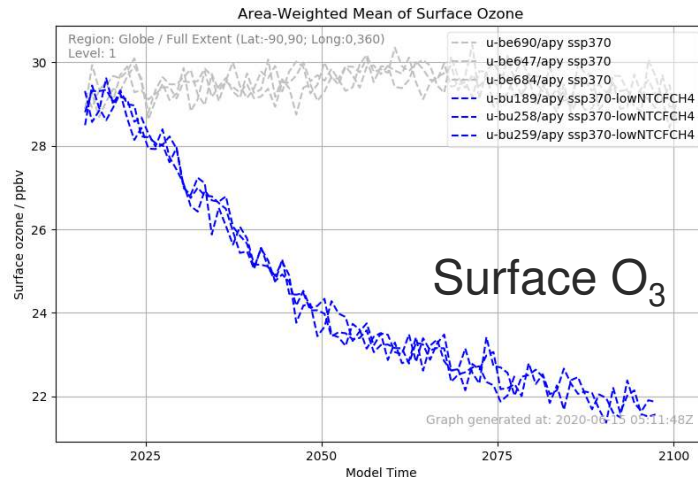
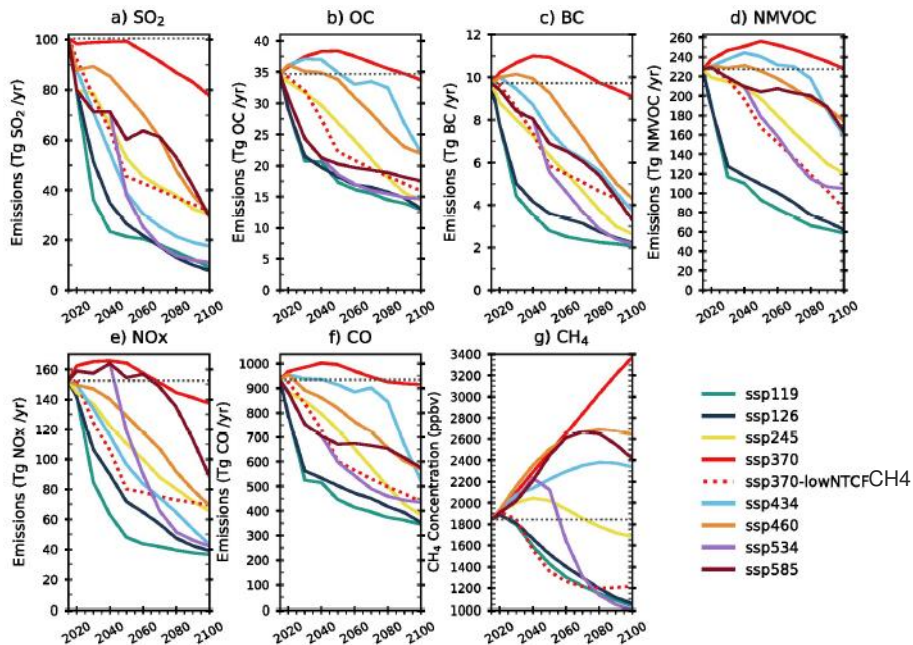
From: Climate and Clean Air Coalition
www.ccacoalition.org/science



Von Schneidemesser & Monks (2013);
Adapted from Williams (2012)

SLCF Mitigation in Action: Surface O₃

EMISSIONS

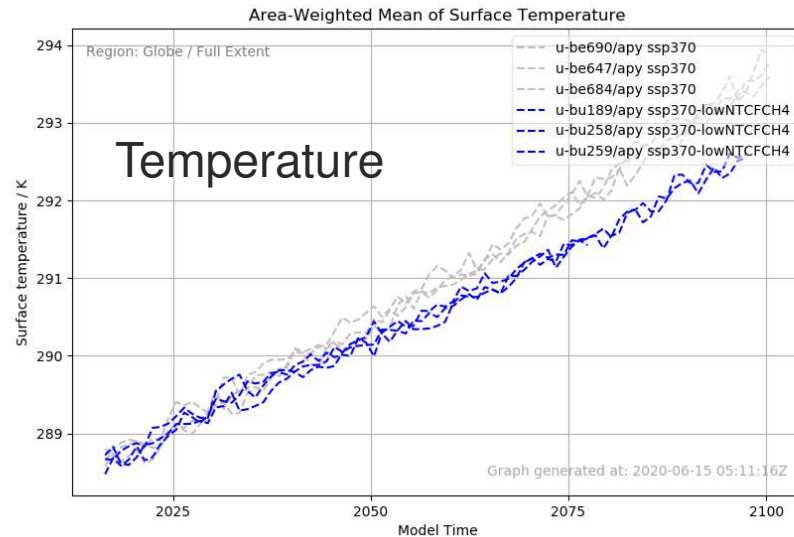
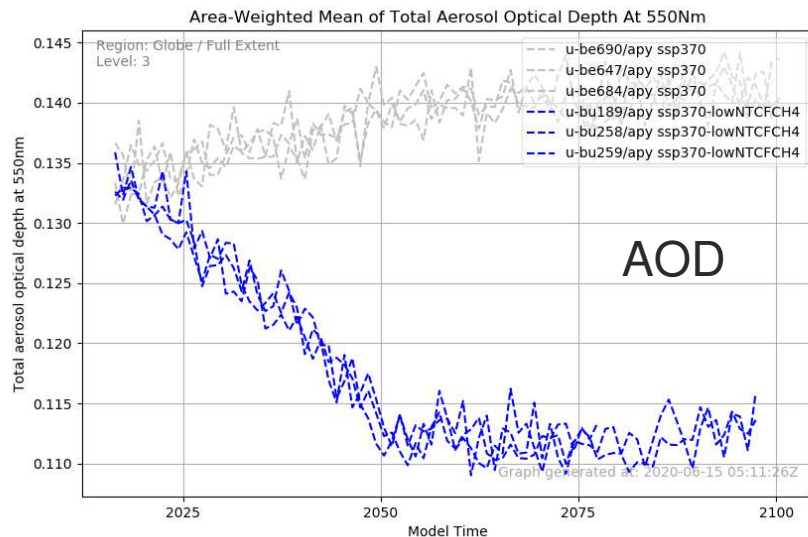


CONCENTRATIONS

“Strong” levels of air quality control measures and climate/methane mitigation: Collins et al., GMD (2017)

New AerChemMIP
simulations courtesy of
G. Folberth

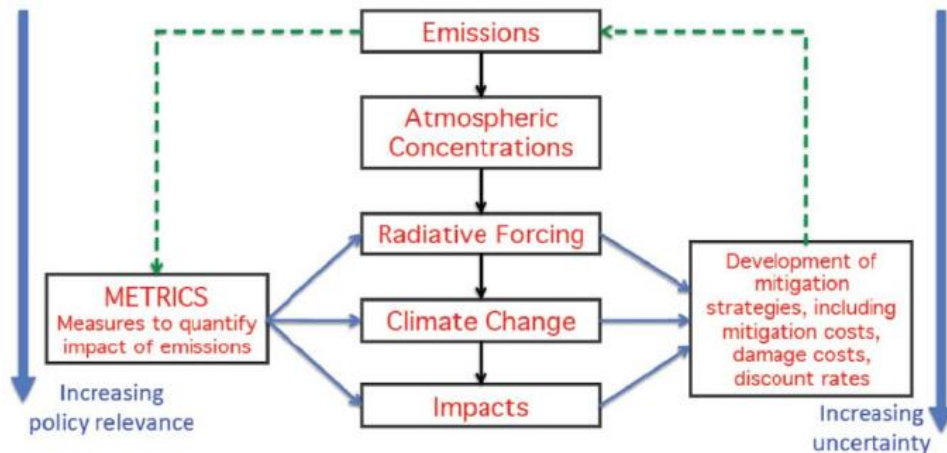
SLCF Mitigation in Action: AOD and Climate Response



“Strong” levels of air quality control measures and climate/methane mitigation: Collins et al., GMD (2017)

New AerChemMIP
simulations courtesy of
G. Folberth

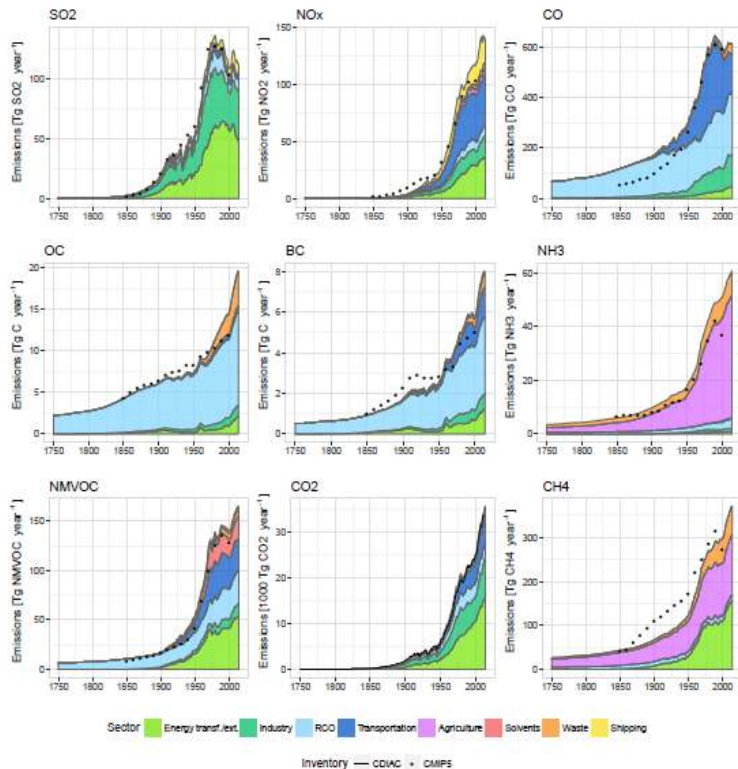
1. How well do ESMs represent all the steps in the chain from emissions through to burden through to climate forcing and climate response?
2. How well do ESMs represent regional responses in surface air quality to emission changes?



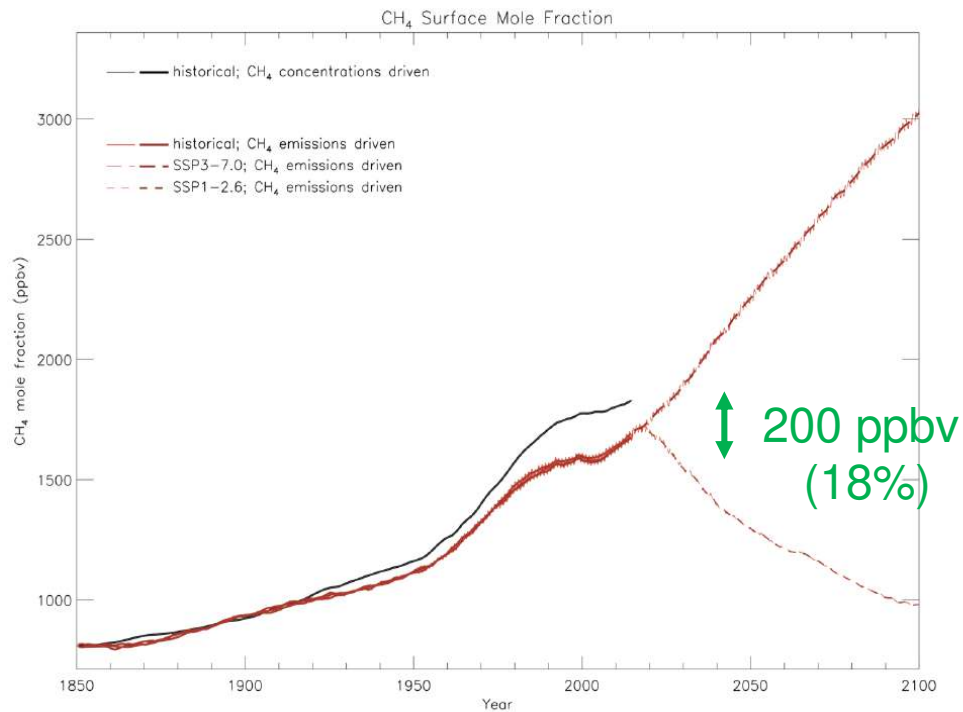
Myhre et al., IPCC AR5 (2013)

Historical emissions & methane

EMISSIONS

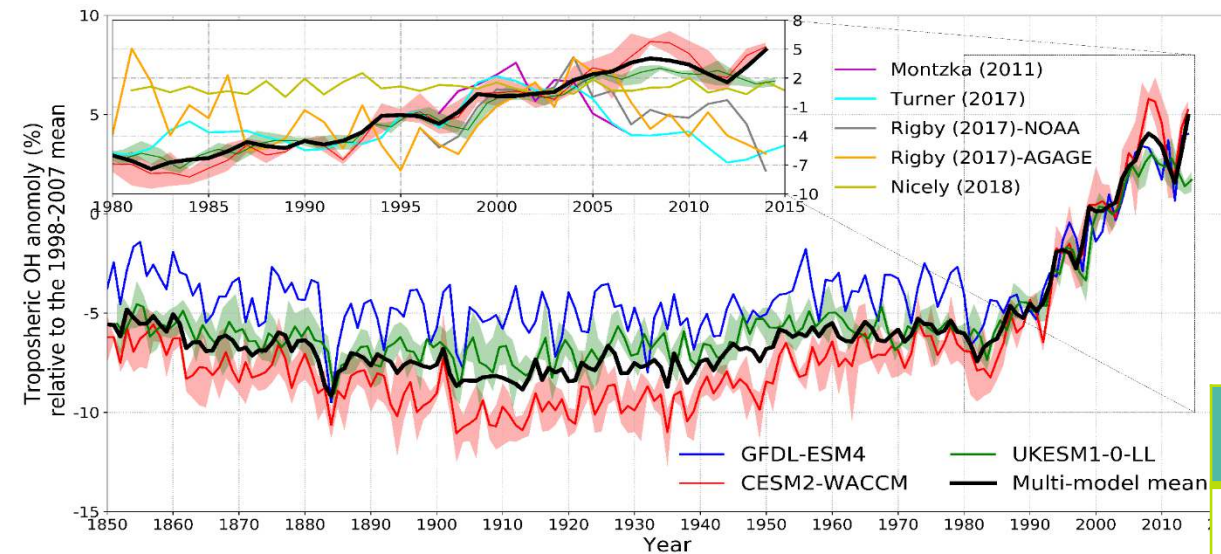


Hoesly et al., GMD (2018)



Folberth et al., Submitted (2020)

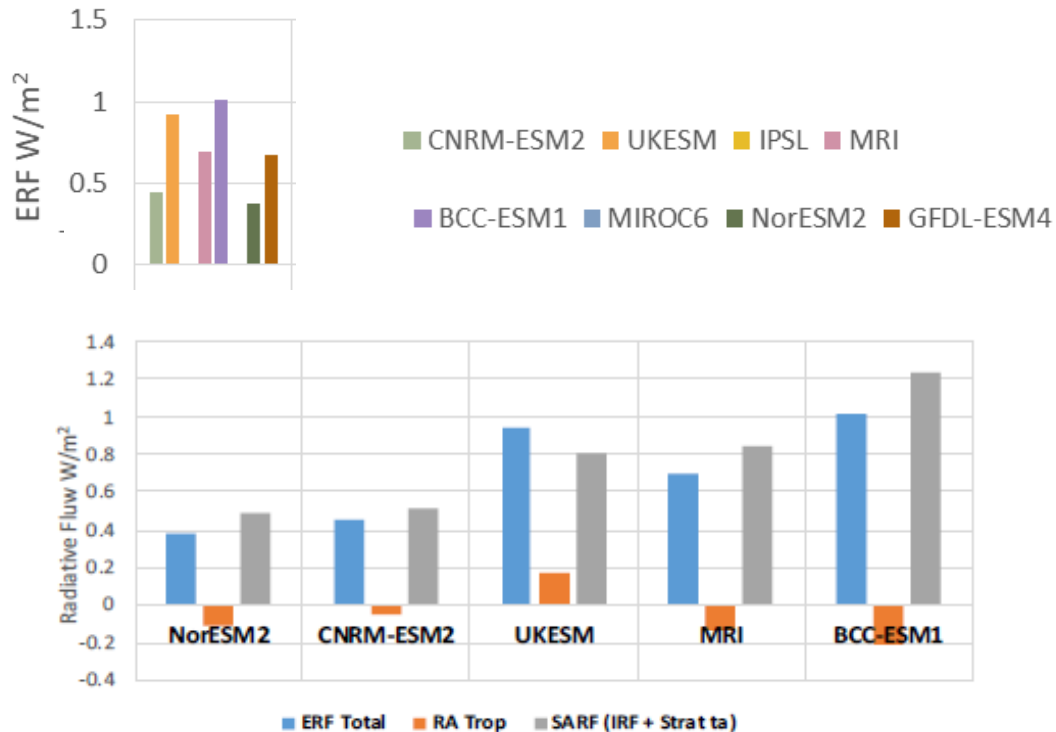
Methane Lifetime



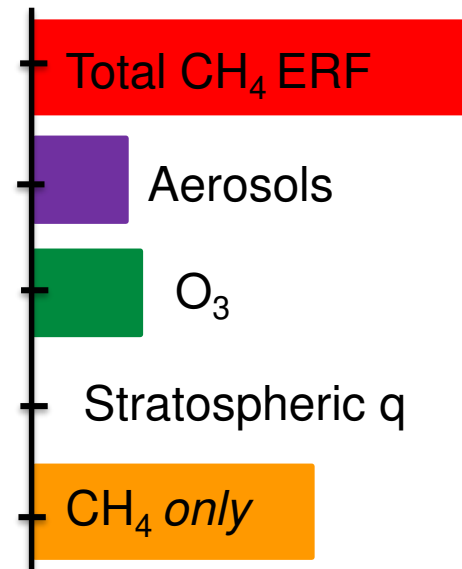
Stevenson et al., ACPD (2019)

| Model | PI Lifetime | PD Lifetime |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------|
| CESM2 | 9.49 ± 0.06 | 8.19 ± 0.06 |
| UKESM1 | 8.95 ± 0.07 | 8.08 ± 0.06 |
| GFDL | 9.86 ± 0.07 | 8.60 ± 0.07 |

Methane Forcing



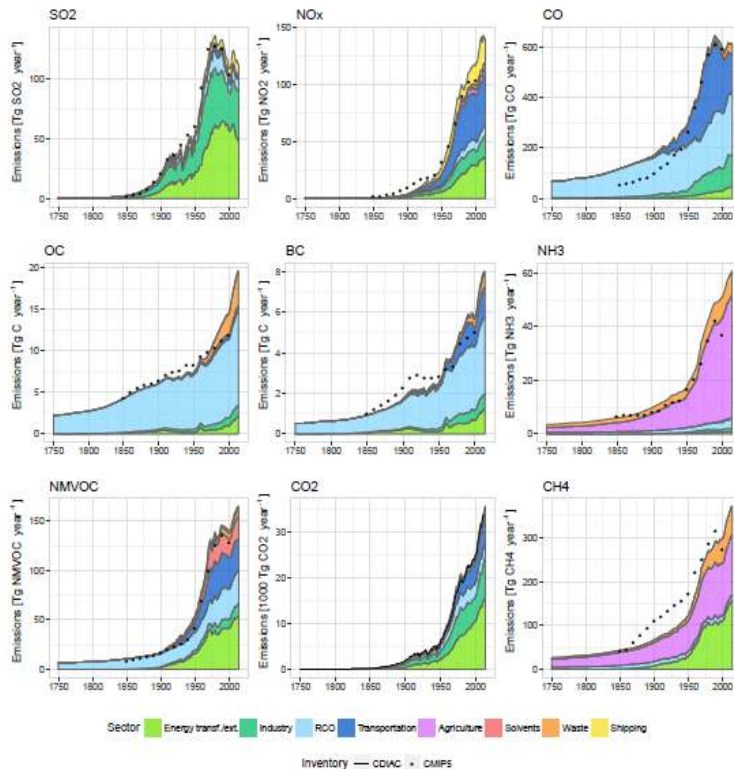
Thornhill et al., ACPD (2019)



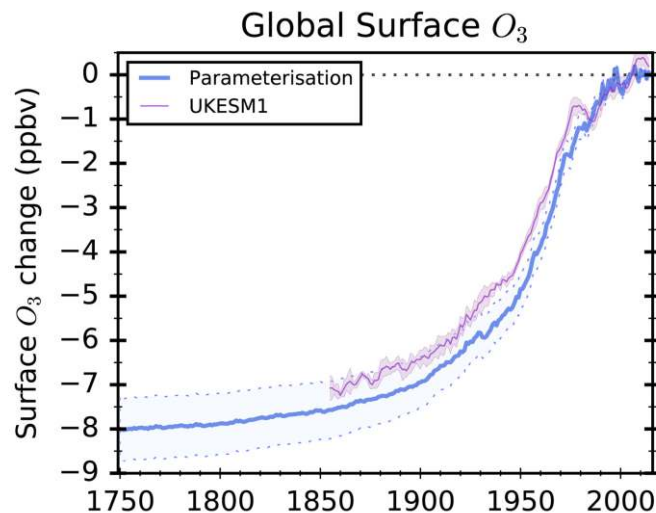
O'Connor et al., Submitted.

Historical emissions & Surface O₃

EMISSIONS



Hoesly et al., GMD (2018)



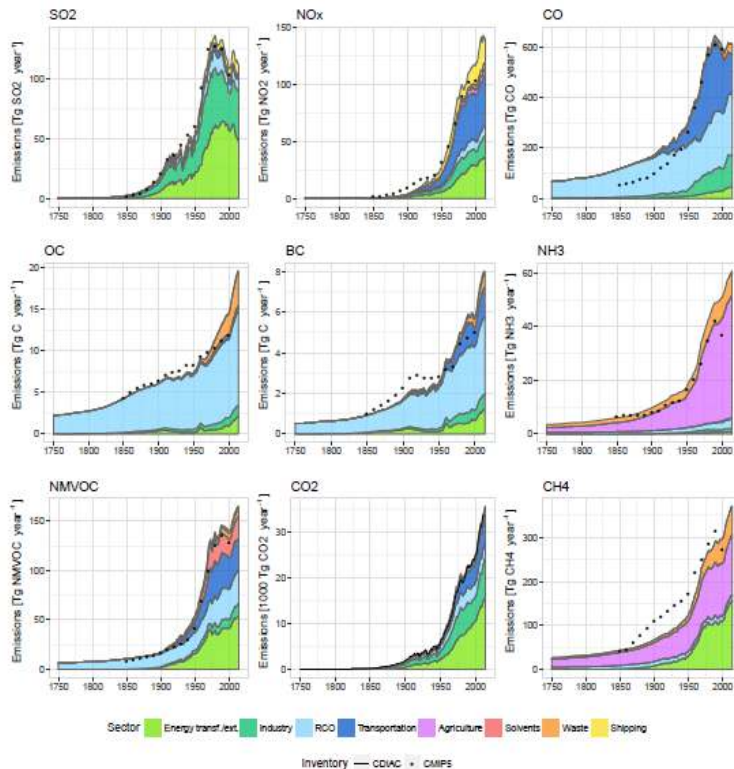
Historical Evolution from HTAP O₃
Parametric Model and UKESM1

Turnock et al., Atmos. Environ. (2018)

CONCENTRATIONS

Historical emissions & Surface O₃

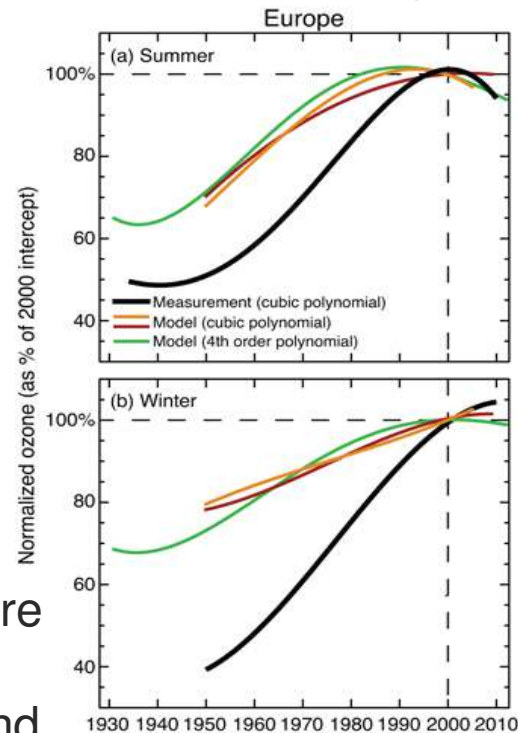
EMISSIONS



Hoesly et al., GMD (2018)

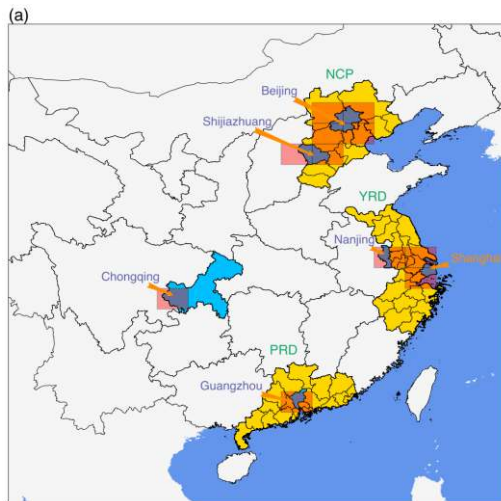
Models capture
only *half* the
long-term trend

CONCENTRATIONS

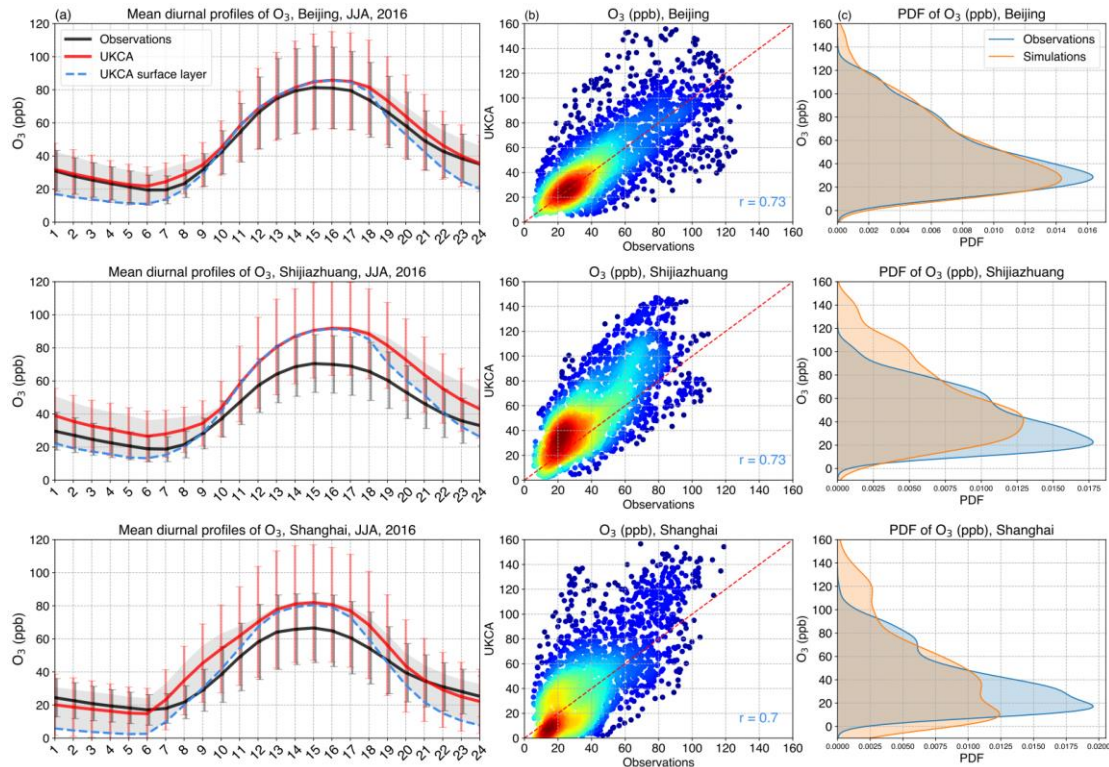


Young et al., Elementa (2018)

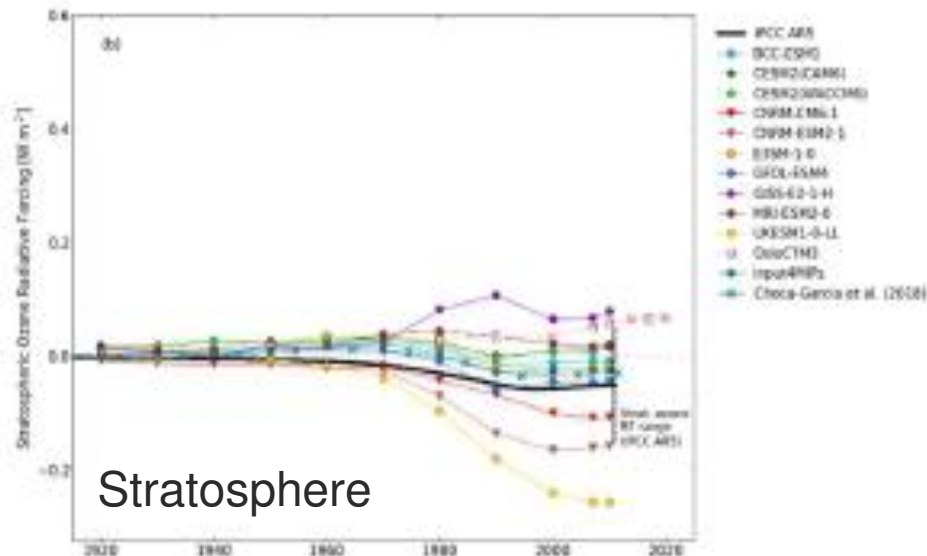
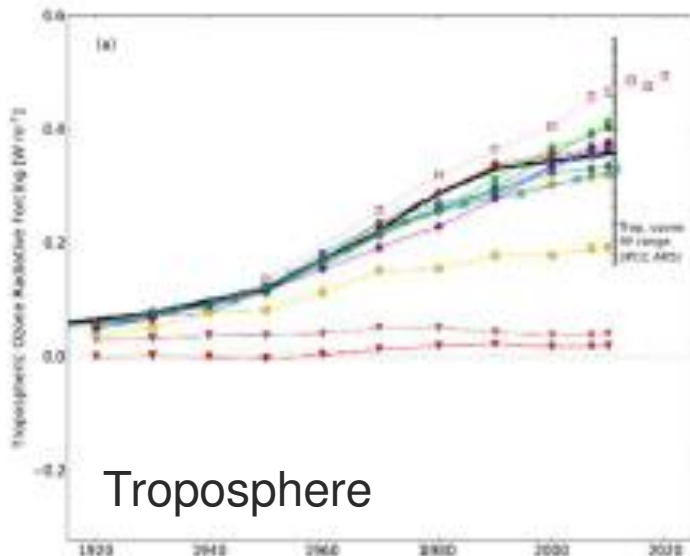
Diurnal Cycle in Surface O₃



Liu et al., to be
submitted (2020)



Radiative Forcing by O₃

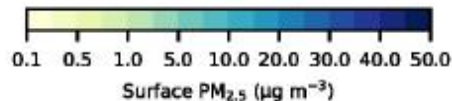
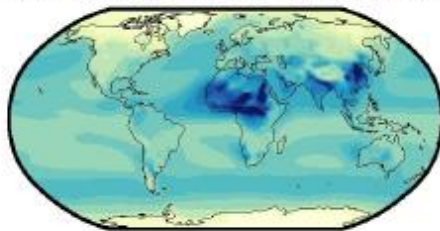


Skeie et al., npj
Clim Atmos Sci.,
Accepted (2020)

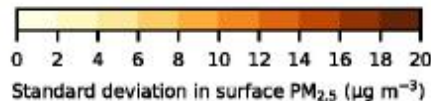
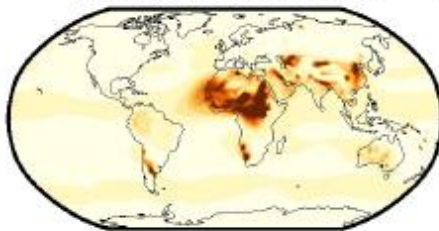
Historical emissions & AQ

CONCENTRATIONS

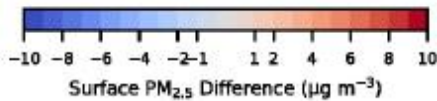
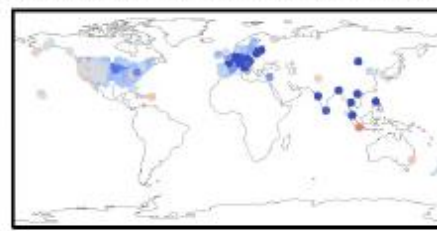
a) Surface $PM_{2.5}$ from Multi-model Mean in DJF



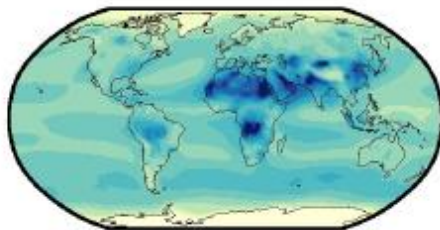
b) $PM_{2.5}$ Standard deviation in DJF



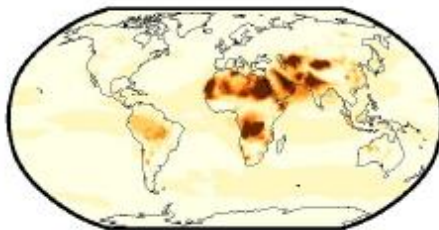
c) Surface $PM_{2.5}$ Bias from Multi-model Mean in DJF



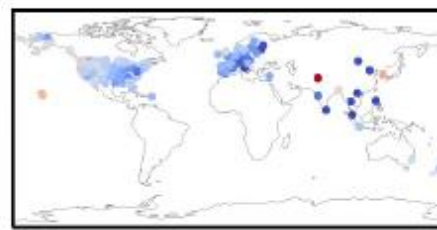
d) Surface $PM_{2.5}$ from Multi-model Mean in JJA



e) $PM_{2.5}$ Standard deviation in JJA



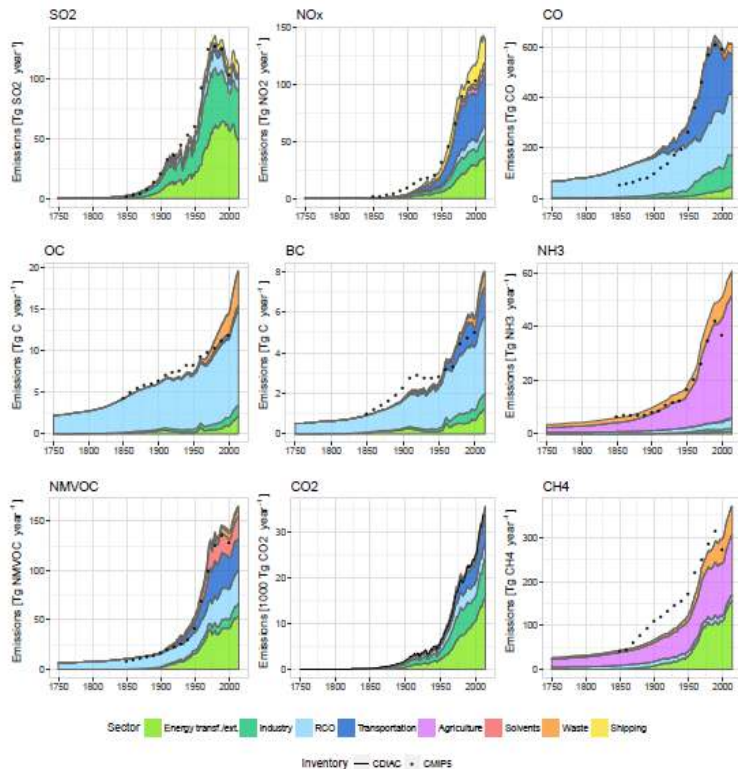
f) Surface $PM_{2.5}$ Bias from Multi-model Mean in JJA



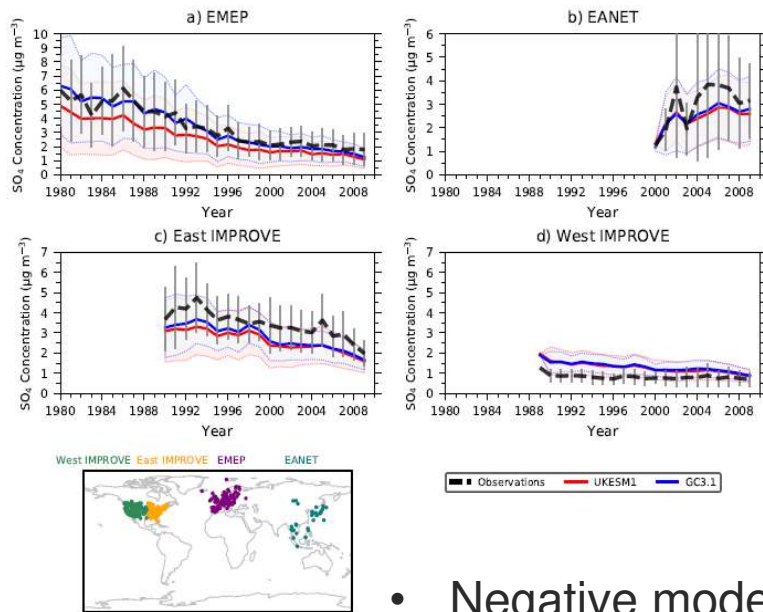
Turnock et al.,
ACPD (2019)

Historical emissions & AQ

EMISSIONS



Hoesly et al., GMD (2018)

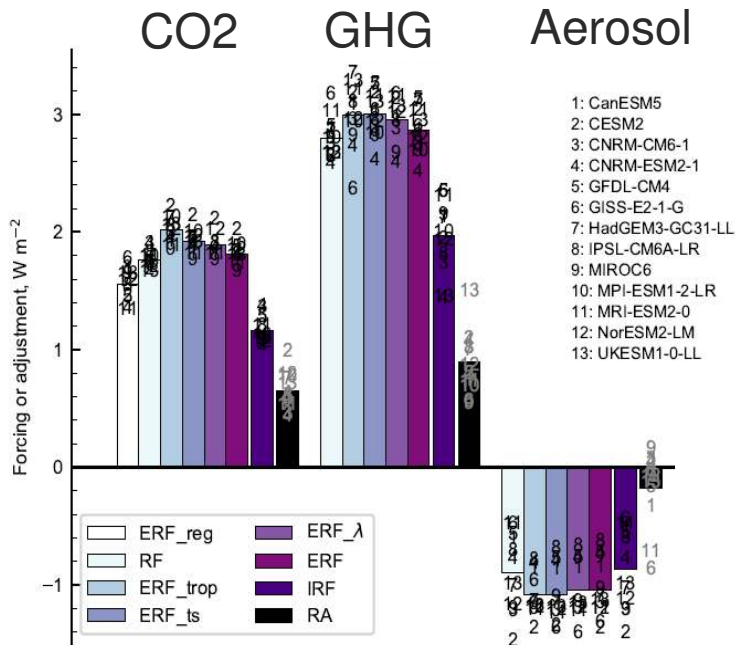


- Negative model bias
- Model capturing trend

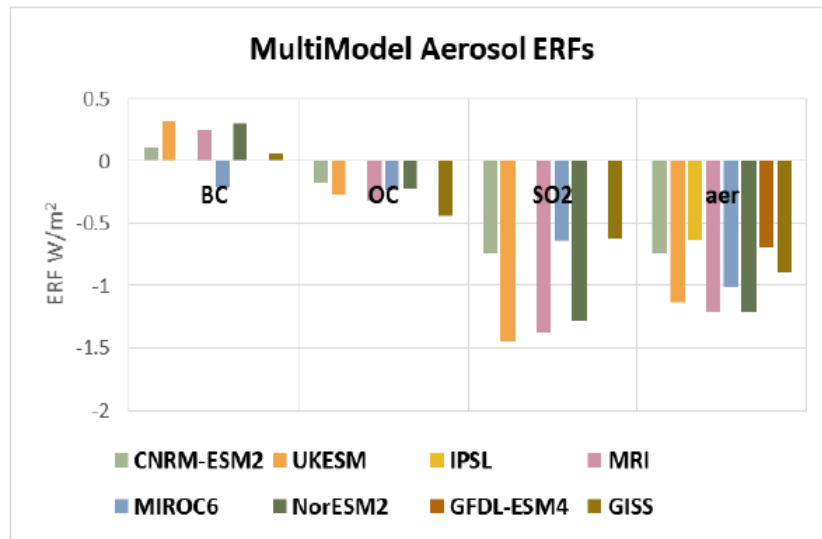
Mulcahy et al., GMDD (2019)

CONCENTRATIONS

Aerosol Forcing



Smith et al., ACPD (2019)

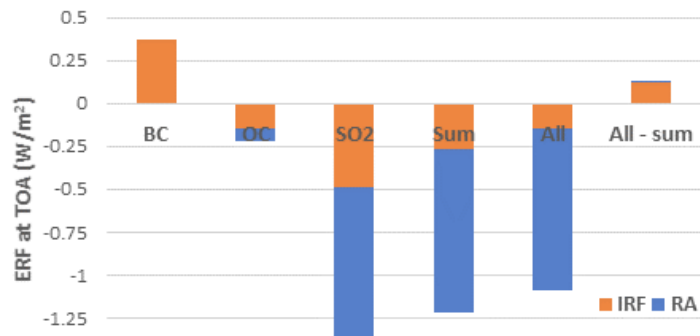


Aerosol ERF dominated by SO_2

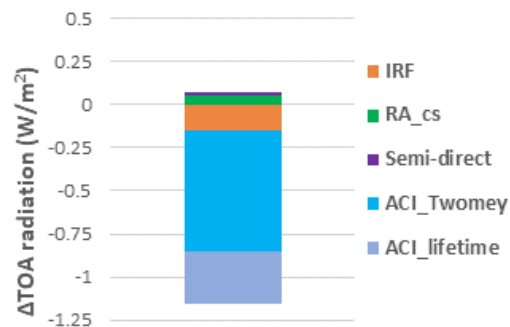
Thornhill et al., ACPD (2019)

UKESM1 Aerosol Forcing & Climate Response

a) Aerosol ERF by species

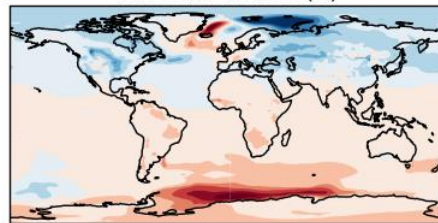


b) Aerosol ERF by process



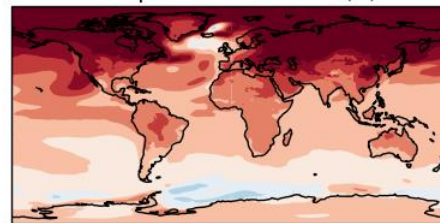
O'Connor et al., ACPD (2019)

Hist difference (K)



PD – PI ΔT

Hist-piAer minus Hist (K)



No Aerosol
minus
With Aerosol



Methane:

- Emissions-driven capability
- Analysis of drivers of methane/OH and methane lifetime
- Improved understanding of ERF estimates from ESMs

Ozone:

- Investigate biases in historical evolution of O₃
- Model sensitivities – role for composition-equivalents to 1ptCO₂ and 4xCO₂?
- Statistical Approaches to explore model uncertainties/sensitivities
- Improved diurnal cycle & coupling with biosphere
- Improved understanding of role of resolution
- Chemistry mechanism intercomparison
- Evaluation of nitrogen species/budget & coupling with biosphere

Aerosols:

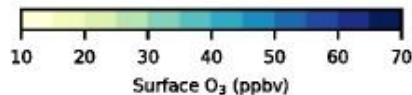
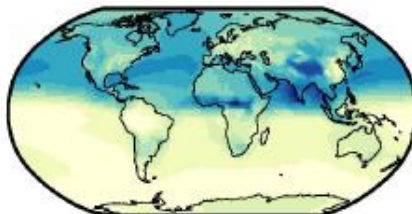
- Statistical Approaches to explore model uncertainties
- Inclusion of nitrate aerosol: Aerosol and NO_x ERF
- Improved understanding of rapid adjustments in aerosol forcing
- Role of resolution and scale effects in aerosol forcing
- Inclusion of indirect forcings e.g. aerosol effects on vegetation & carbon uptake

Thank you for listening!

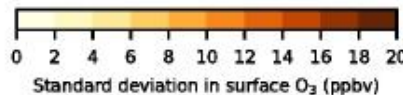
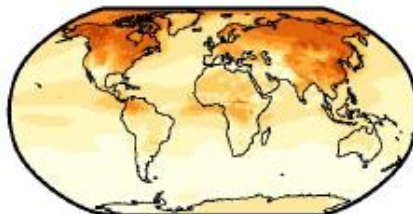
Extra Slides

Surface O₃ Evaluation

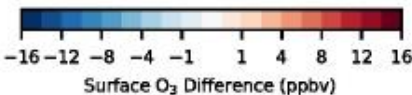
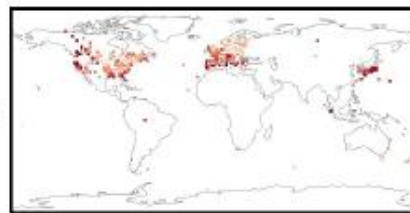
a) Surface O₃ from Multi-model Mean in DJF



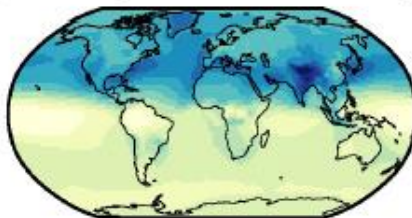
b) O₃ Standard deviation in DJF



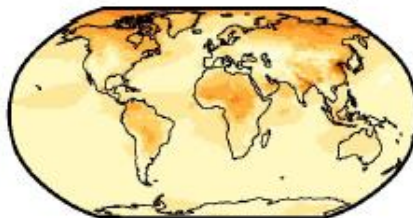
c) Multi-model Mean Surface O₃ Bias in DJF



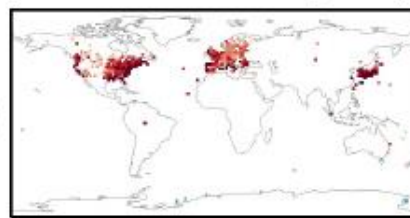
d) Surface O₃ from Multi-model Mean in JJA



e) O₃ Standard deviation in JJA

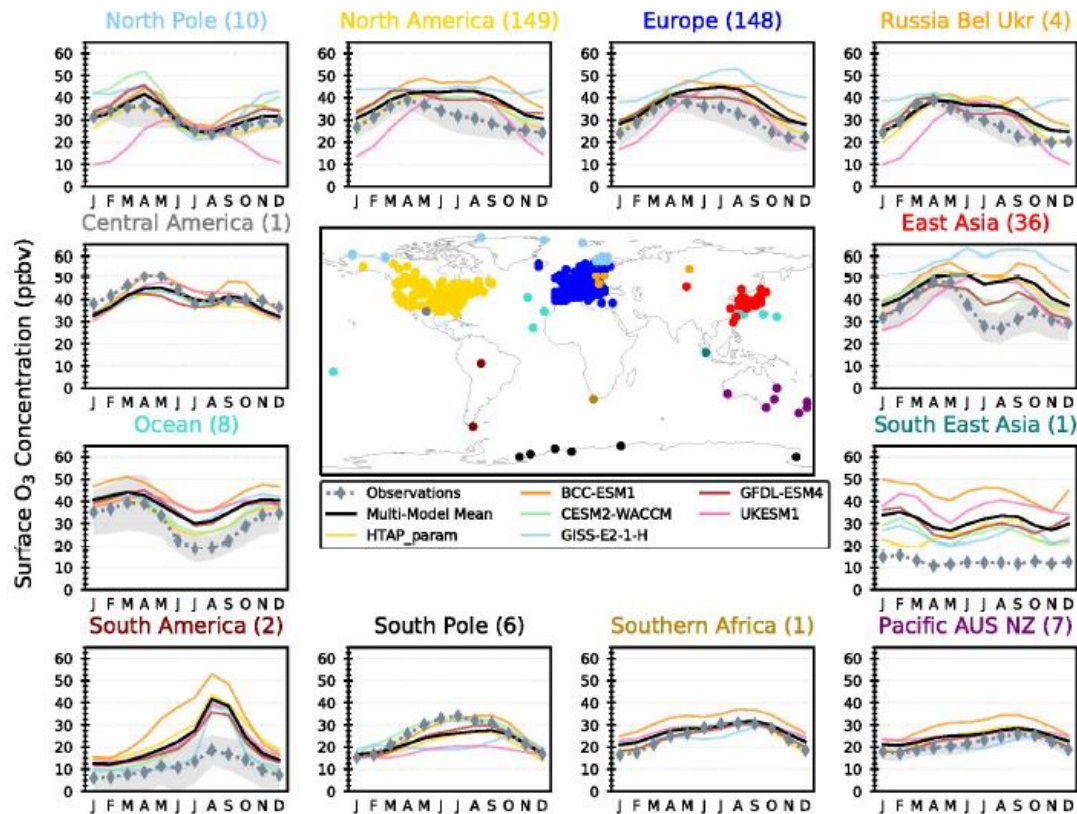


f) Multi-model Mean Surface O₃ Bias in JJA



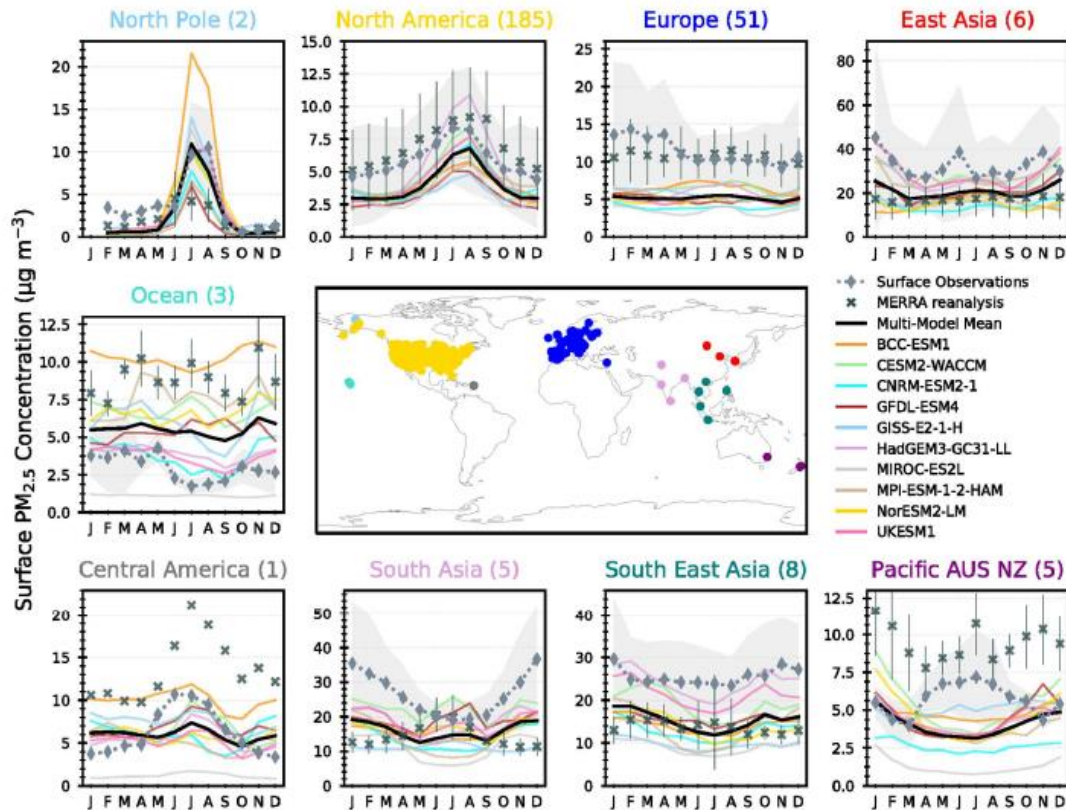
Turnock et al.,
ACPD (2019)

Surface O₃ Evaluation



Turnock et al.,
ACPD (2019)

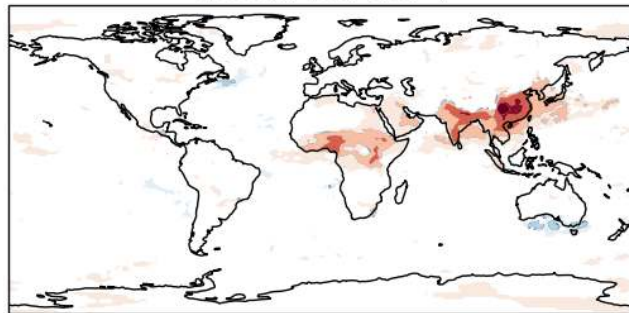
Surface PM_{2.5} Evaluation



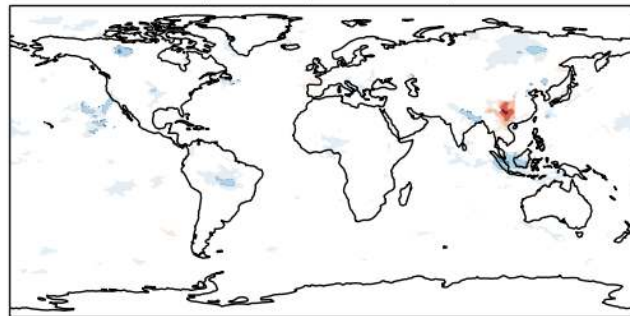
Turnock et al.,
ACPD (2019)

BC vs OC Forcing

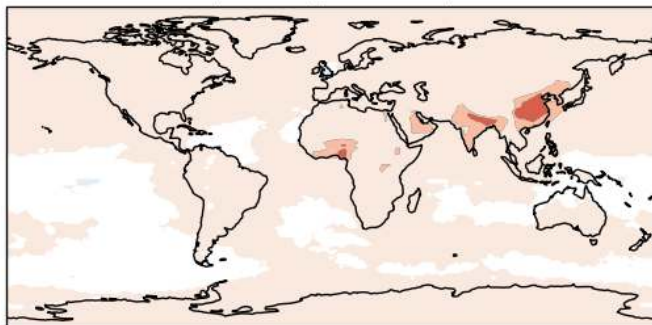
a) BC ERF (0.37 W m^{-2})



a) OC ERF (-0.21 W m^{-2})



b) BC IRF (0.37 W m^{-2})



b) OC IRF (-0.15 W m^{-2})

