

Global and regional emissions estimates for HCFC-22

Eri Saikawa

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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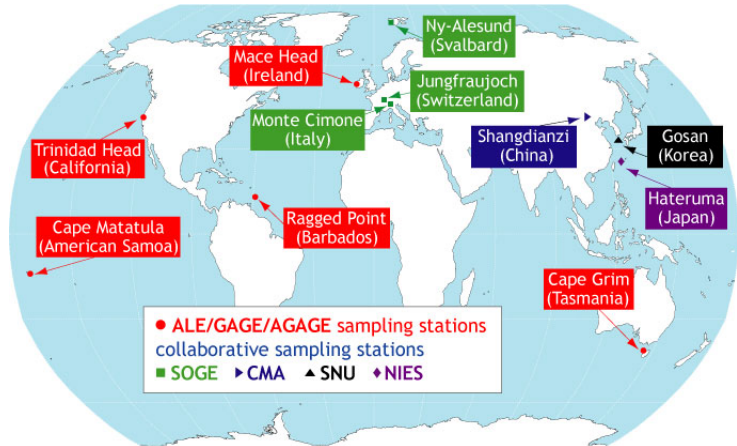
Importance of HCFC-22 (CHClF_2)

- Major Greenhouse Gas
 - Global Warming Potential: 1810
- Ozone-Depleting Substance: Regulated by the Montreal Protocol
 - Developed countries already started regulation (cease production by 2030, 99.5% by 2020)
 - Developing countries start in 2013
- Atmospheric lifetime: 11.9 years (primary sink - OH)
- Used for commercial refrigeration, air conditioning, and foam industries.



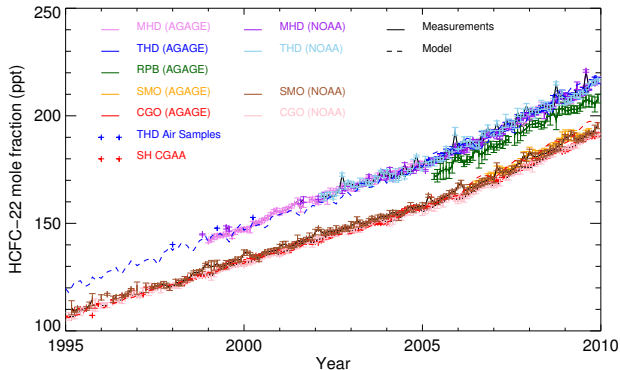
HCFC-22 Mixing Ratio Measurements

Advanced Global Atmospheric Gases Experiment Network



HCFC-22 Mixing Ratio Increasing

- No atmospheric mixing ratio in pre-industrial times

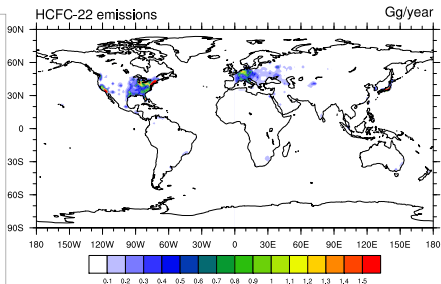
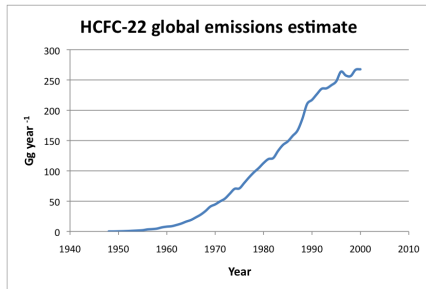


Source: AGAGE, NOAA, CGAA, and THD air samples



Source and Magnitude of HCFC-22 Emissions

- Source: Only anthropogenic



Source: McCulloch et al., 2003

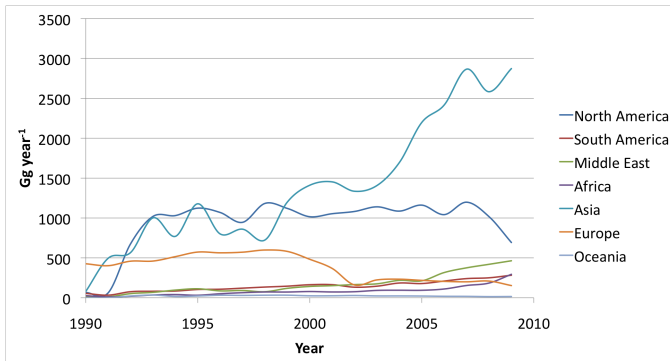
Methods

- Global 3-dimensional chemical transport model MOZART v4
- Conducted 2 simulations:
 - 1st simulation: Global, 1995-2009
 - Horizontal resolution: 5° latitude x 5° longitude
 - 2nd simulation: Regional, 2005-2009
 - Horizontal resolution: 1.9° latitude x 2.5° longitude
- 56 vertical levels from the surface to approximately 2mb
- meteorological field: MERRA
- Bayesian weighted least-squares:
 - Minimizing the following cost function with respect to x:

$$J = (y - Hx)^T W^{-1}(y - Hx) + x^T S^{-1}x \quad (1)$$

A priori emissions

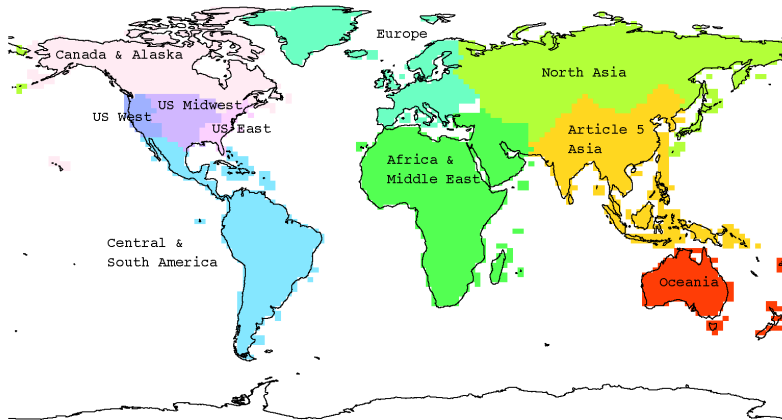
- McCulloch et al. (2003): 1995-2000.
- Consumption data submitted to United Nations: 2001-2009.



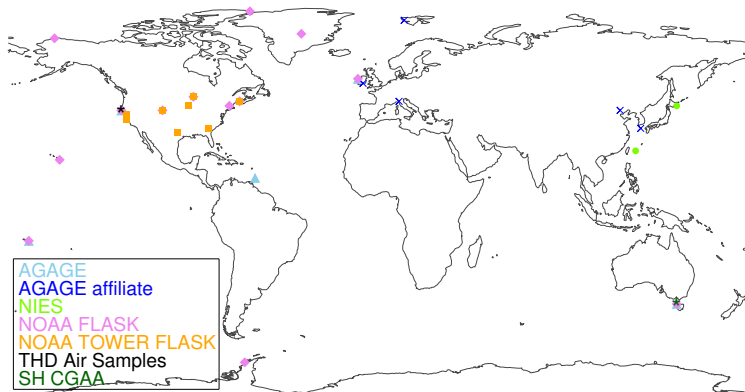
Source: UNEP



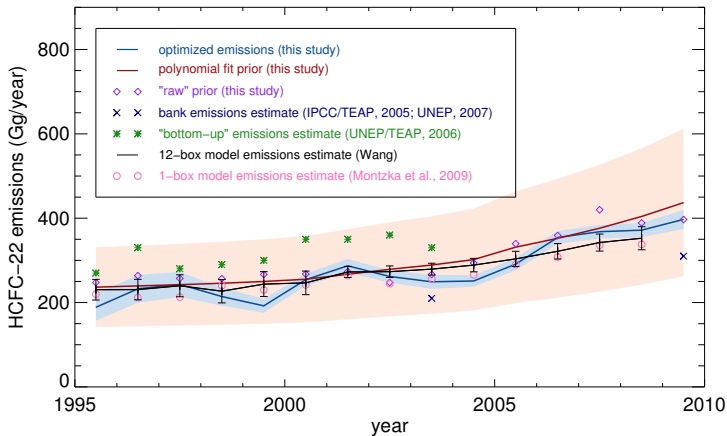
10 Regions used for the inversion



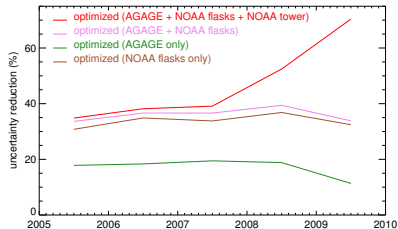
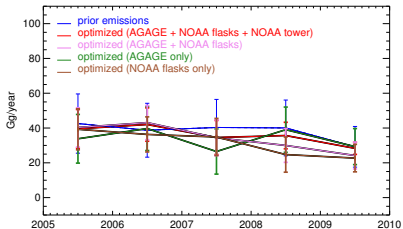
Observational Data



Global HCFC-22 emissions estimated from inversion

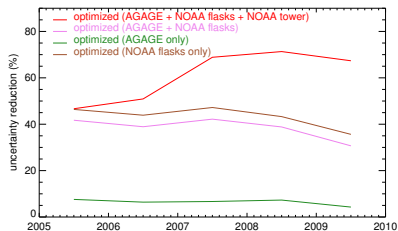
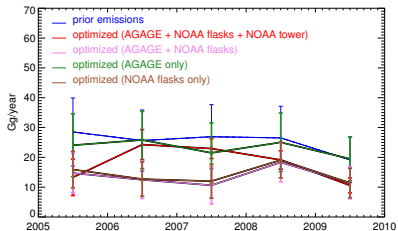


Results: Regional Emissions



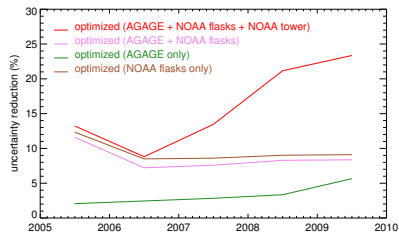
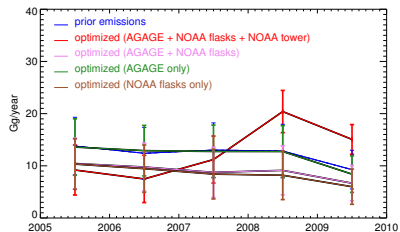
(a) US East

Results: Regional Emissions



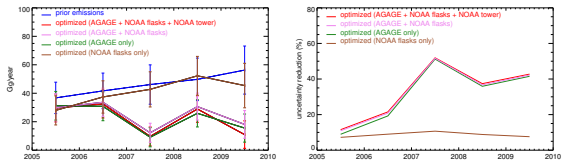
(b) US Midwest

Results: Regional Emissions

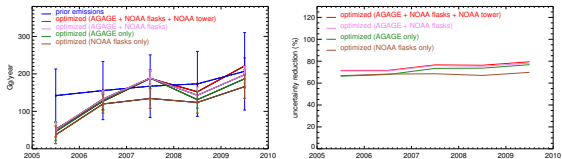


(c) US West

Results: Regional Emissions



(d) North Asia



(e) Article 5 Asia

Comparison with other models - Global

Global HCFC-22 emissions (Gg year^{-1})

- AFEAS (1997): 225 Gg year^{-1} in 1995
- This study: $169 \pm 45.69 \text{ Gg year}^{-1}$ in 1995

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- Stohl et al. (2009): 333 Gg year^{-1} for 2005 and 2006
- This study: $272 \pm 78 \text{ Gg year}^{-1}$ for 2005 and 2006
- Montzka et al. (2009) - global emissions increasing by 93 Gg from 2004-2007 & emissions shift towards low latitude in NH
- This study: $251 \pm 13.3 \text{ Gg year}^{-1}$ in 2004 to $368 \pm 15.9 \text{ Gg year}^{-1}$ in 2007.

Comparison with other models - Regional

- United States HCFC-22 emissions (Gg year^{-1})
 - Miller et al. (2009): 46 Gg year^{-1} for 2005 and 2006
 - EPA bottom-up estimates: 83 Gg year^{-1} in 2004
 - This study: $67.9 \pm 20.6 \text{ Gg year}^{-1}$ for 2005 and 2006

Comparison with other models - Regional

- Regional HCFC-22 emissions for 2005 and 2006 (Gg year^{-1})
 - This study:
 - North America: $75 \pm 35 \text{ Gg year}^{-1}$
 - Europe: $7.3 \pm 2.0 \text{ Gg year}^{-1}$
 - Asia: $121 \pm 31 \text{ Gg year}^{-1}$
 - Oceania: $1.5 \pm 0.4 \text{ Gg year}^{-1}$
 - Stohl et al., 2010:
 - North America: 80 Gg year^{-1}
 - Europe: 24 Gg year^{-1}
 - Asia: 149 Gg year^{-1}
 - Australia: 12 Gg year^{-1}

Conclusion

- We conducted a global and a regional inversion study for estimating HCFC-22 emissions.
- Our model results indicate an increase in global emissions from 1995 to 2009, with a large growth from 1999 to 2001 and from 2004 to 2006.
- In recent years, emissions are mostly flat in developed countries.
- We find a rapid emissions increase in Asia in the recent years.

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