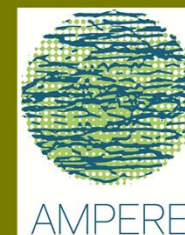




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# Deriving carbon budgets for IAM models

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## Why focus on CO<sub>2</sub> budgets

- Part of the community does not have all gases / full climate model CO<sub>2</sub> budget could link these models to other targets
- Running under CO<sub>2</sub> budgets reduces uncertainty and focus analysis on the area where most of the action would need to occur
- Budget might be interesting for policy-makers, allows for substitution in time – but also communicates the “eating away the cake” concept well (Nature budget papers from 2009)



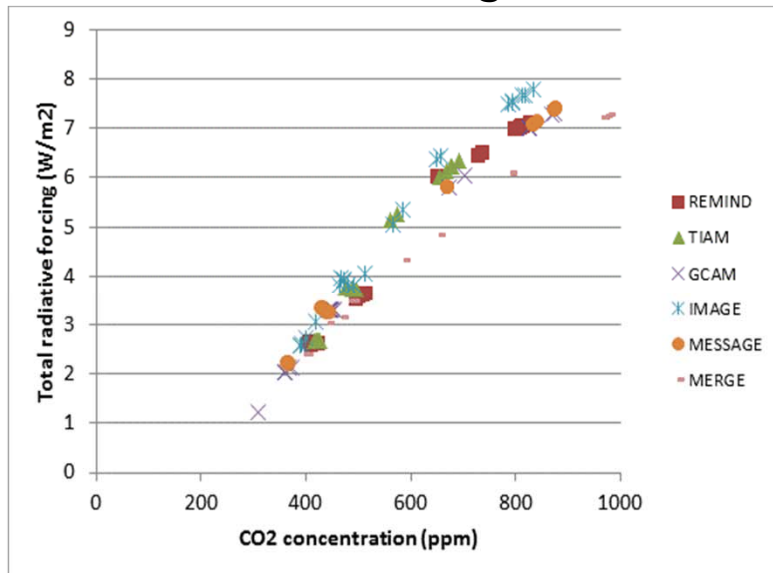
## CO<sub>2</sub> budgets

- Claim paper Meinshausen et al: CO<sub>2</sub> budgets upto 2050 very good predictor for overshoot 2°
- Uncertainties:
  - Climate system (if related to temperature)
  - Carbon cycle (co<sub>2</sub> removal rate; carbon cycle feedback)
  - Forcing from other gases:
    - CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O etc
    - Aerosols
  - Distribution CO<sub>2</sub> energy vs. CO<sub>2</sub> land
- Literature at the time of Meinshausen paper small at the low side (just a few models'

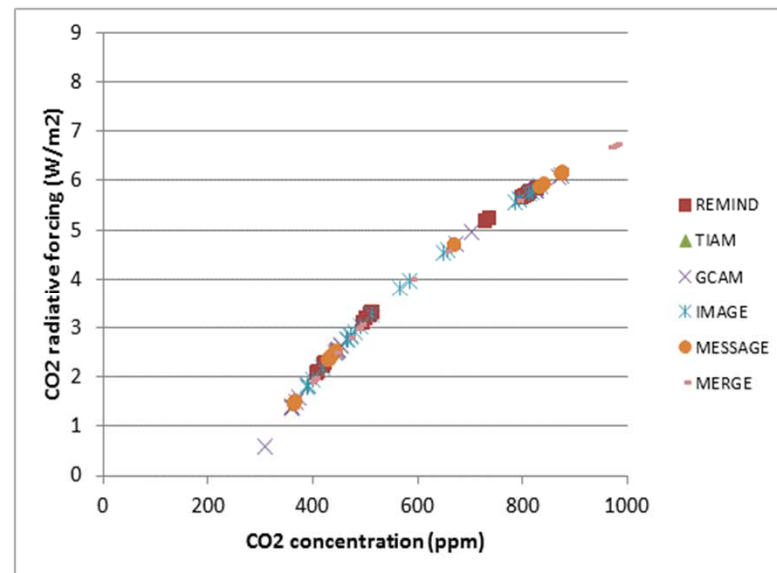


# Concentration to radiative forcing

## Total forcing

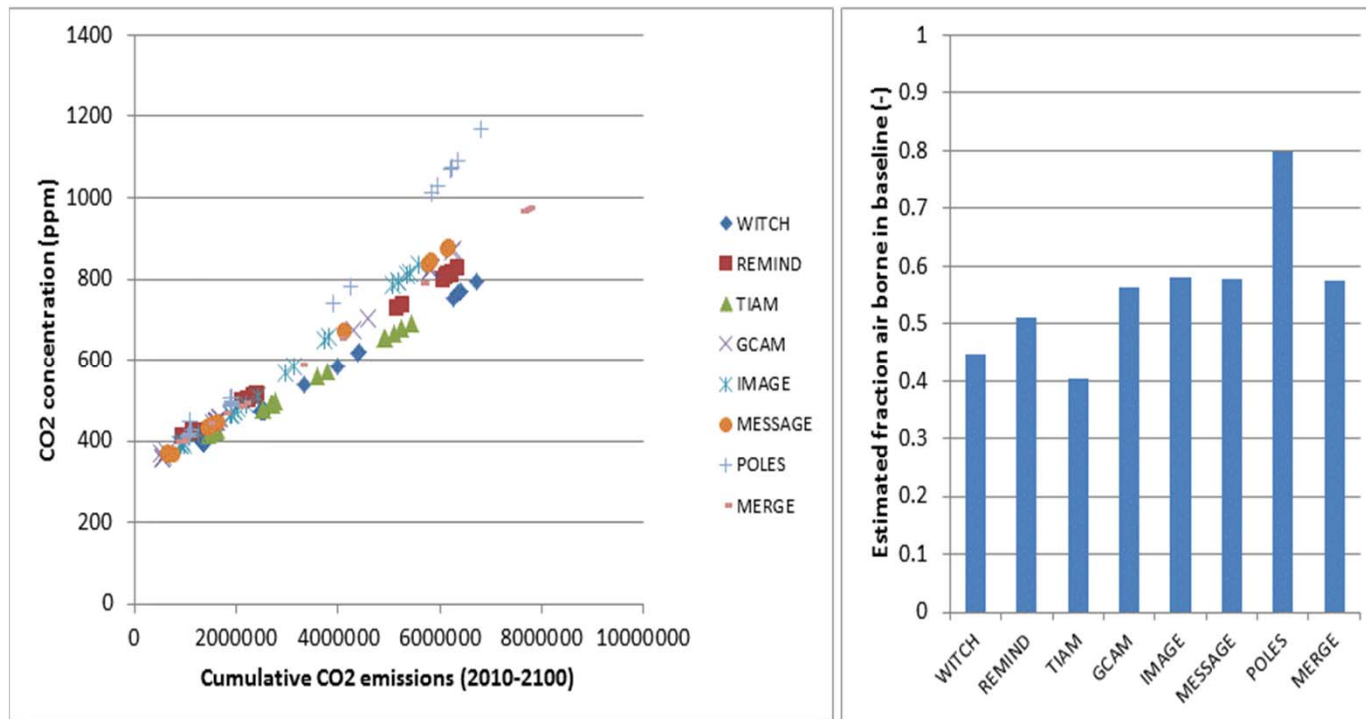


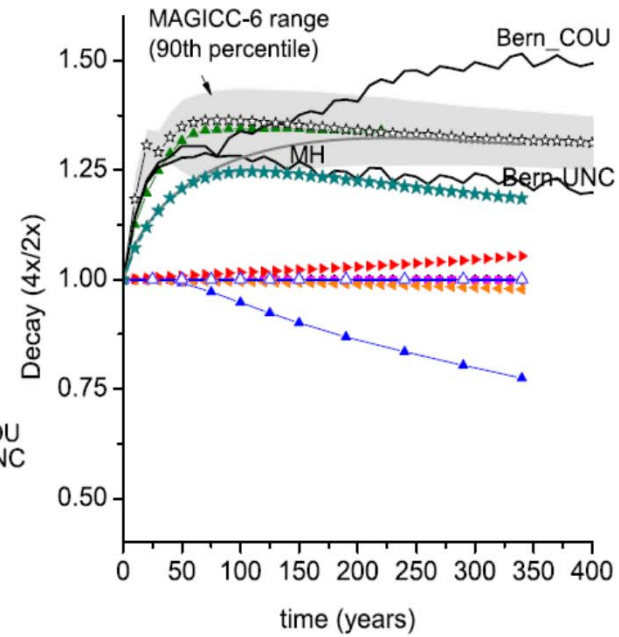
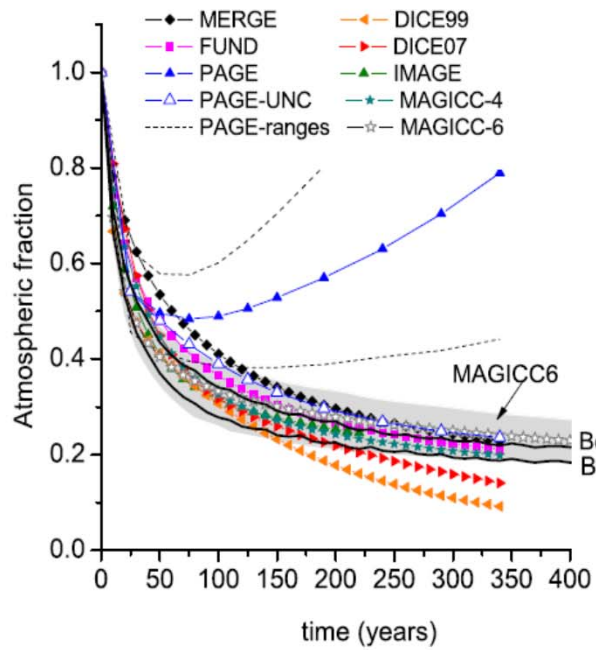
## CO2 forcing





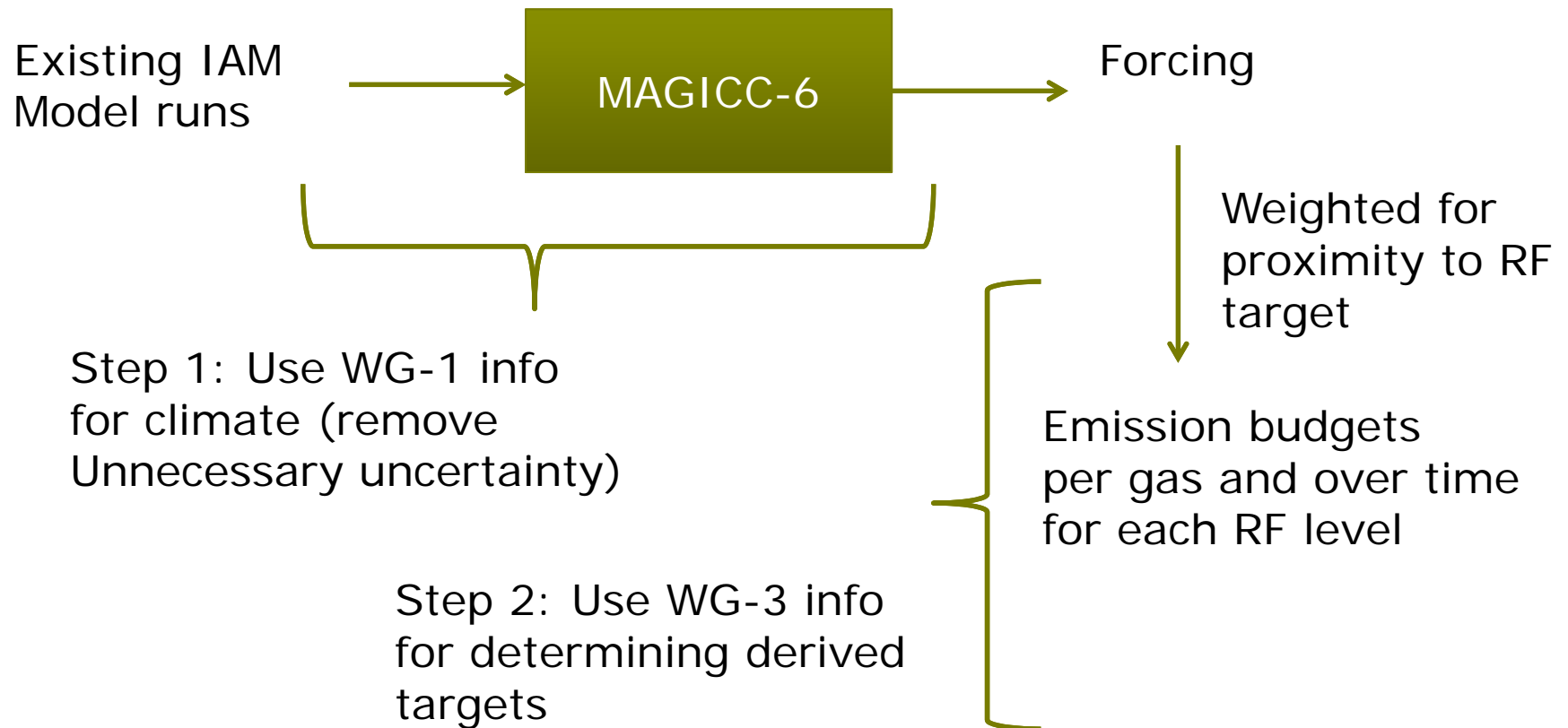
## Emissions to concentrations





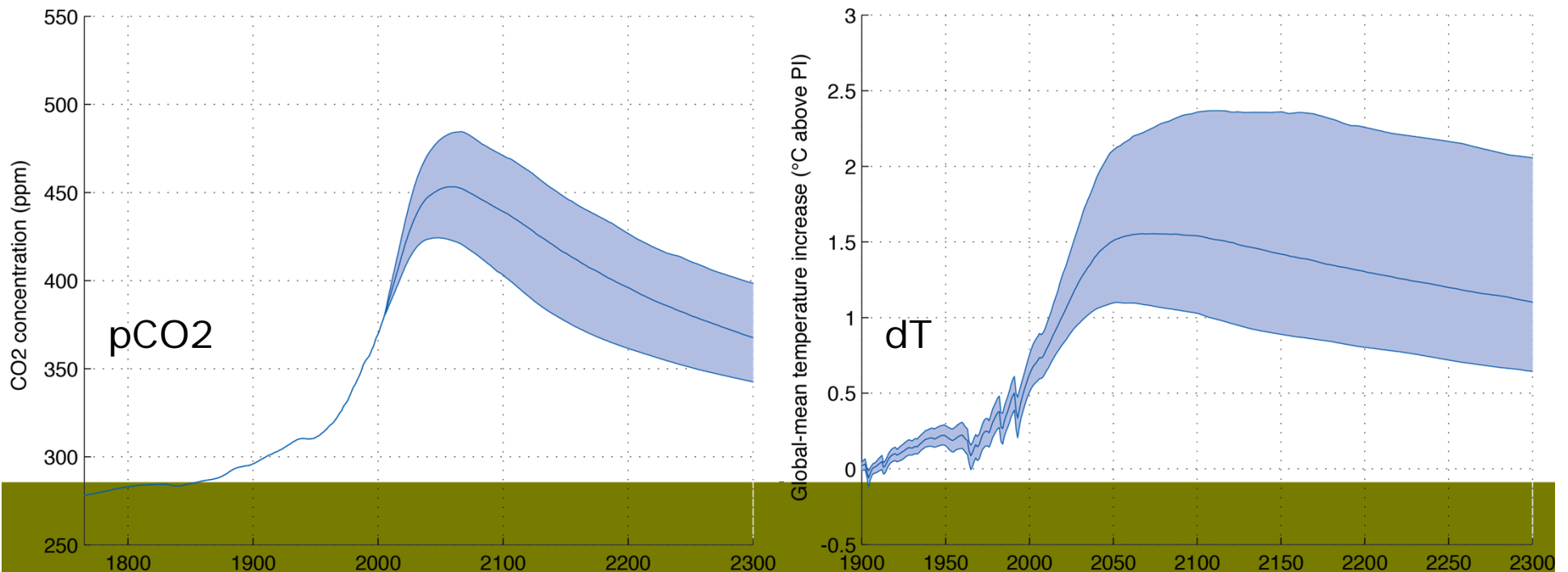


## AMPERE Method to derive CO2 budgets



## AMPERE Method to derive CO<sub>2</sub> budgets

- AME and EMF24 scenario collections
- MAGICC6 Monte-Carlo setup (e.g. Meinshausen et al 2009; 2011 for RCPs)
  - 9 carbon-cycle model emulations (C4MIP)
  - 600 observationally constrained climate-model parameter sets reproducing climate sensitivity PDFs





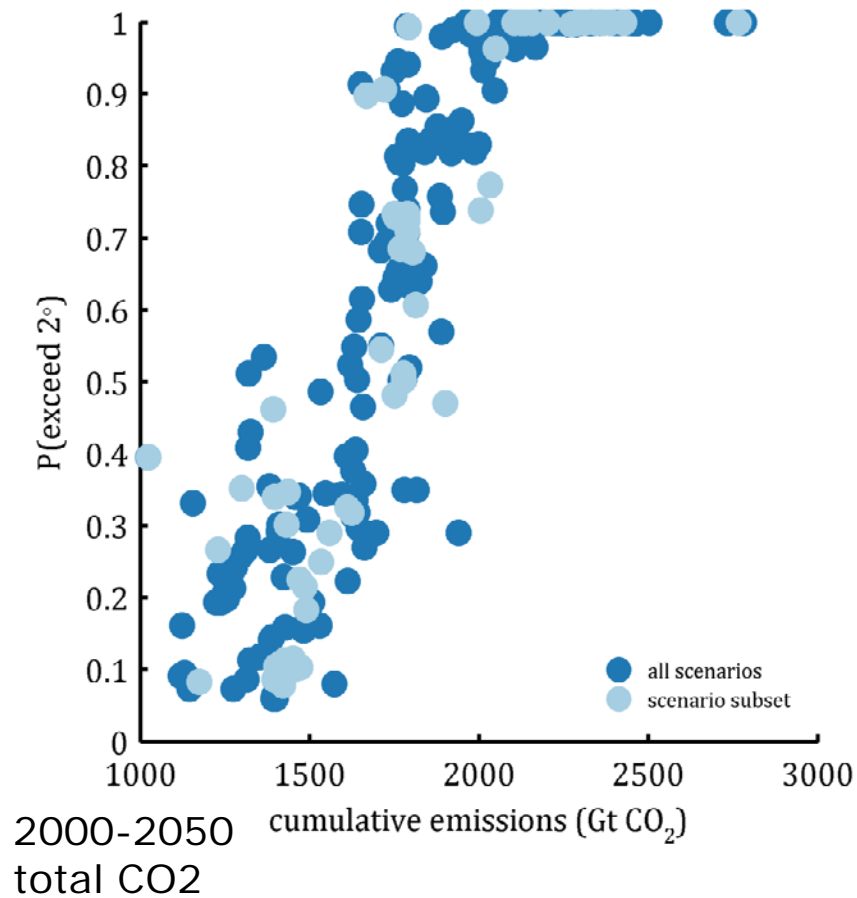


## AME & EMF24 scenario library

- 27 baseline scenarios
- 74 scenarios with all WMGHGs and aerosol precursors, as well as land-use CO<sub>2</sub>
- 125 scenarios with at least energy-CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, SO<sub>x</sub>
- 263 scenarios with at least energy-CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O
- Total 318 scenarios (with at least energy-CO<sub>2</sub>)

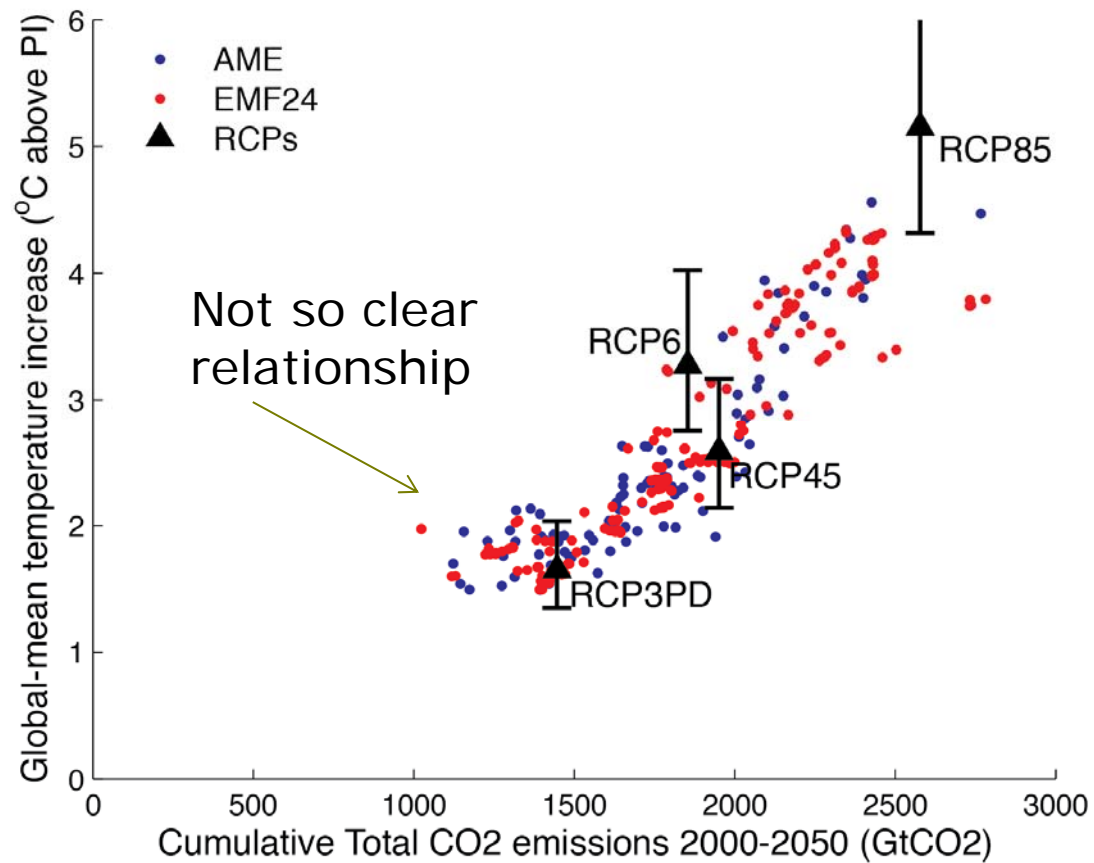


# 2°C probability all scenarios vs subset





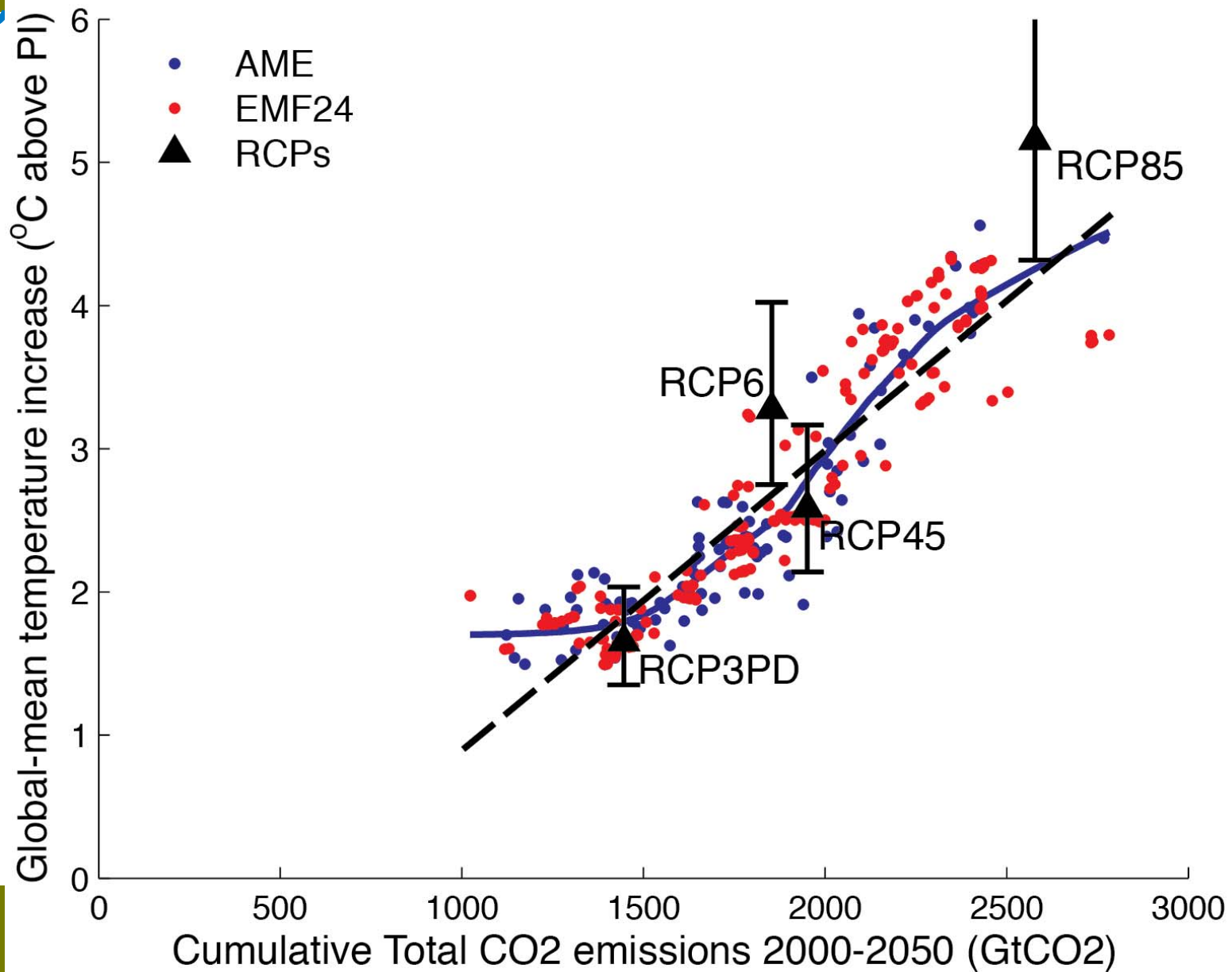
# Warming by 2100 compared to RCPs



# Warming by 2100 compared to RCP



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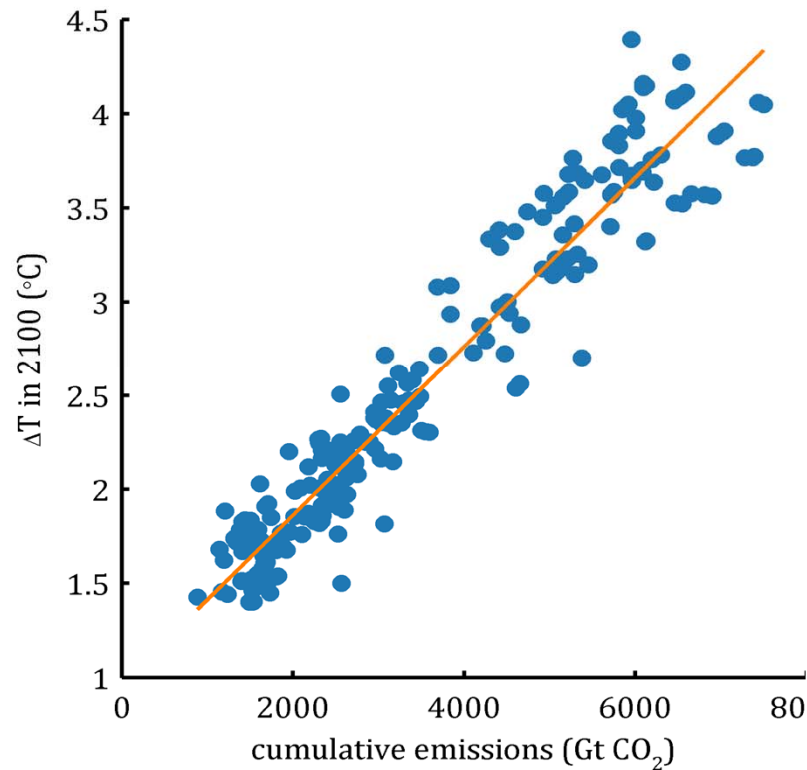


# Effect of non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions on budgets

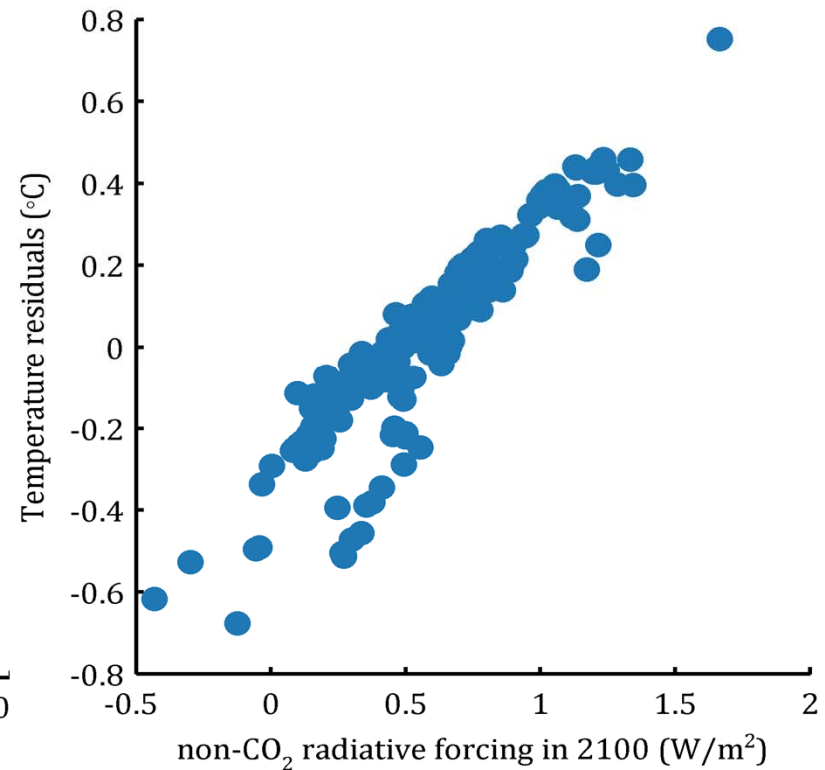


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## CO<sub>2</sub> budget vs temperature



## 'Unexplained' temperature vs non-CO<sub>2</sub> forcing (2100)

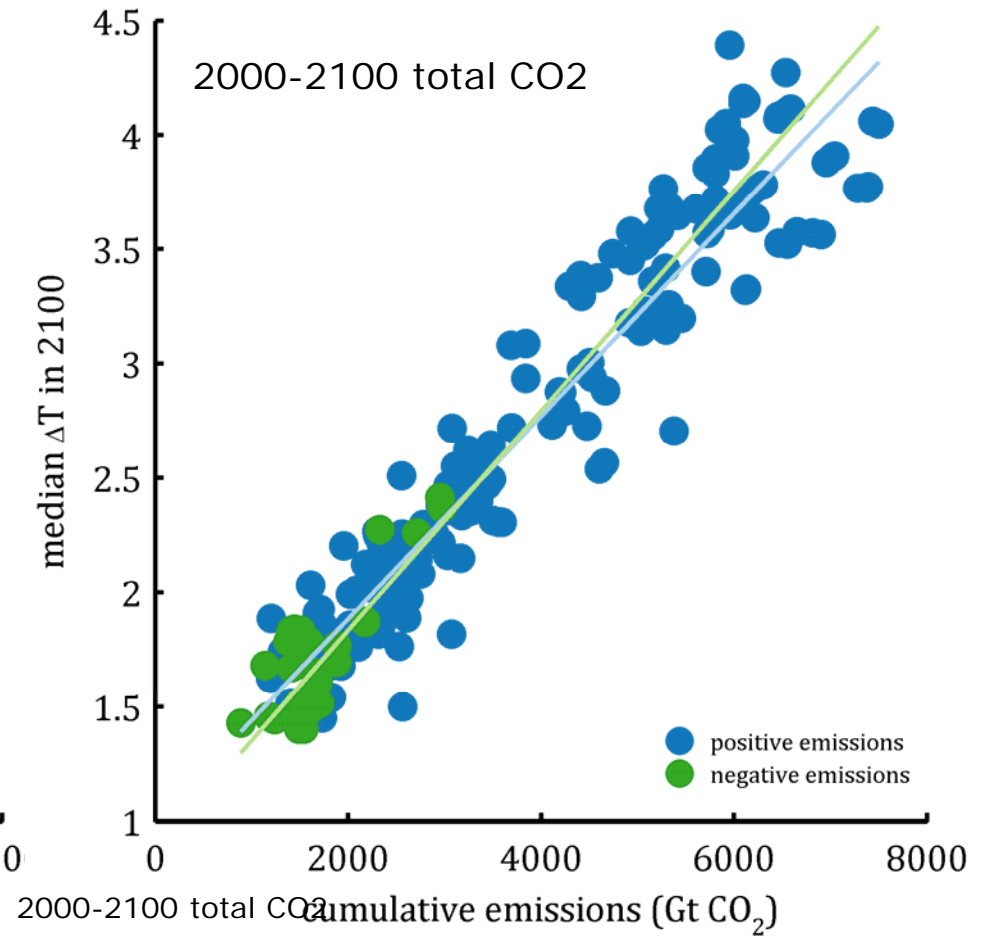
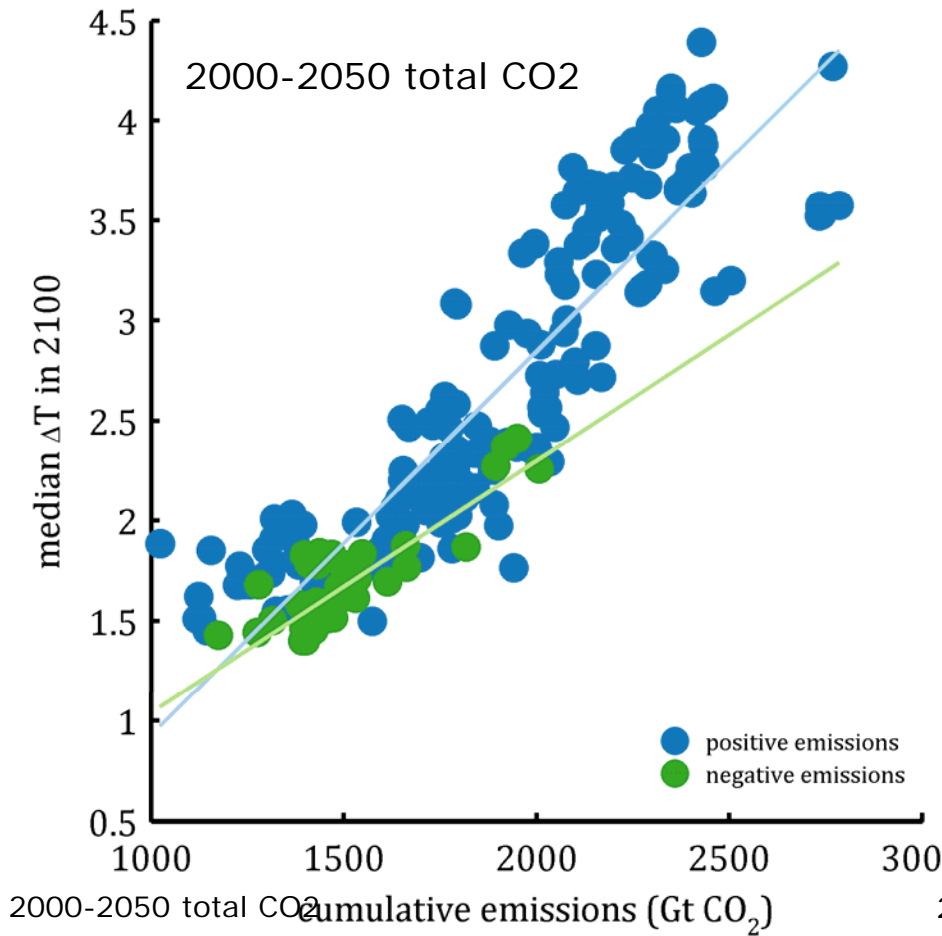


2000-2100 total CO<sub>2</sub>

# Effect of net-negative CO2 emissions on budget



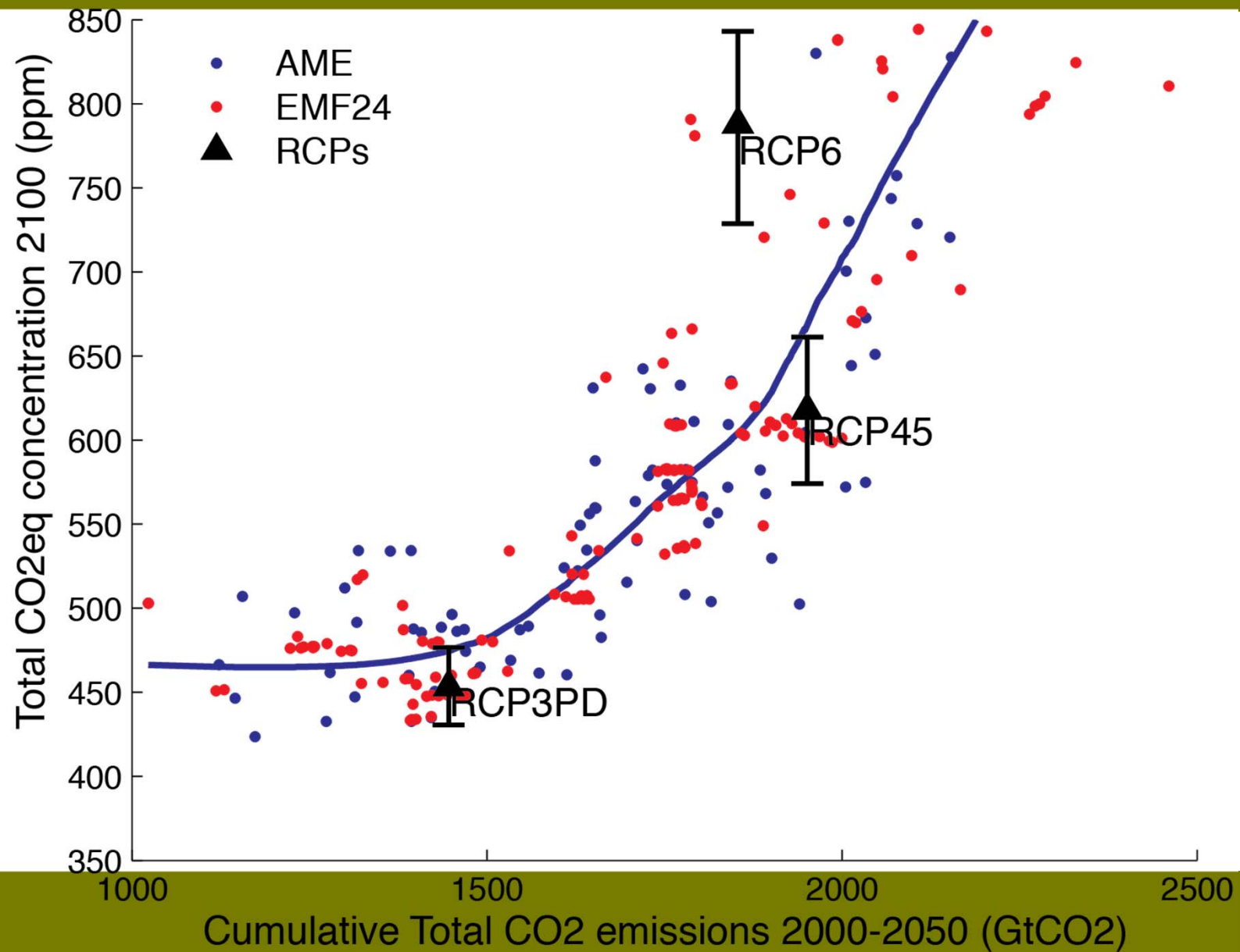
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# pCO<sub>2</sub>eq/RF budgets



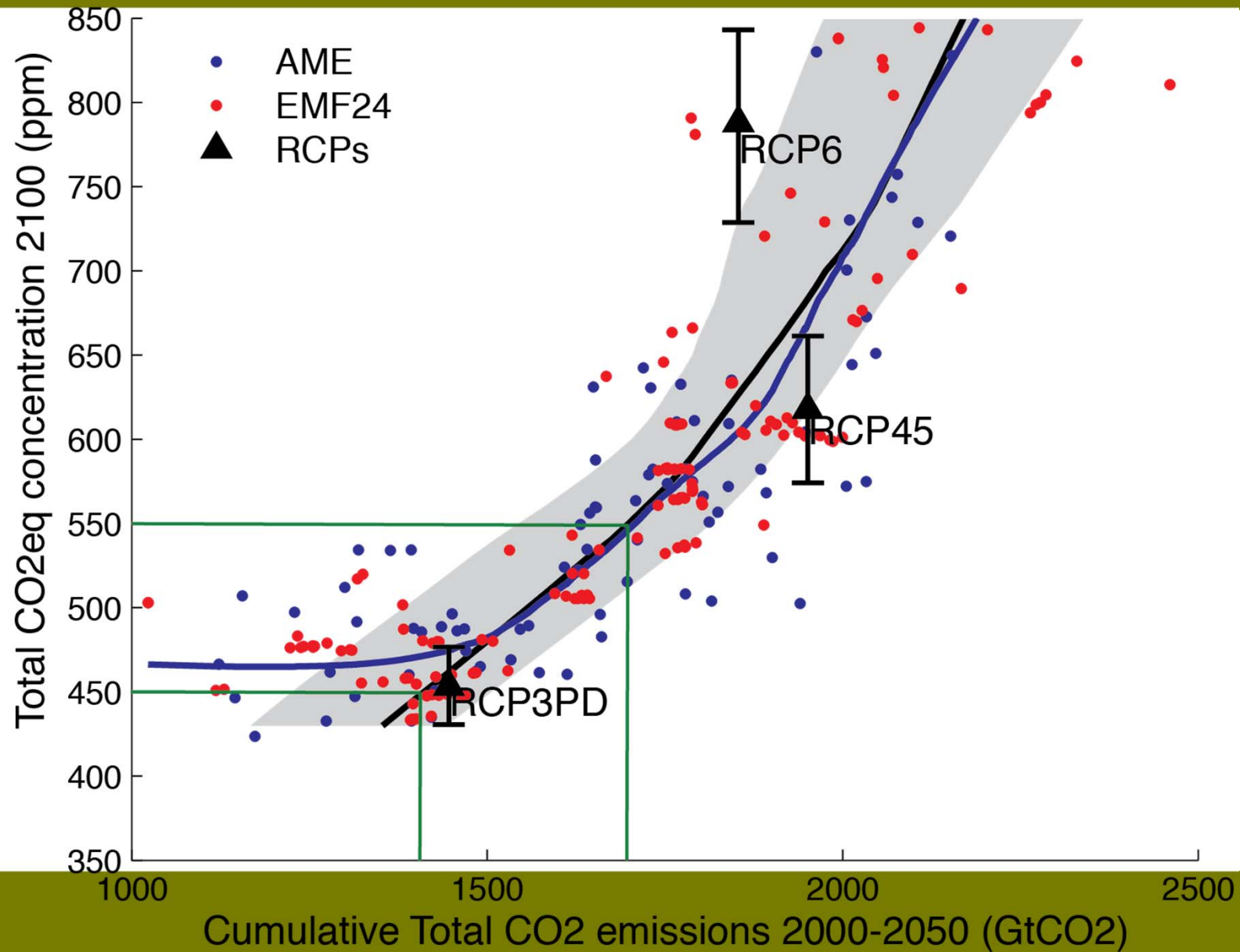
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# pCO<sub>2</sub>eq/RF budgets



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# pCO<sub>2</sub>eq/RF budgets



Top row in each cell: median and 20-80%tile  
 Lower row in each cell: mean ±1SD  
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target	450 ppm CO <sub>2</sub> eq in 2100	500 ppm CO <sub>2</sub> eq in 2100	550 ppm CO <sub>2</sub> eq in 2100
<b>Fossil-fuel CO<sub>2</sub> 2020 (GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr)</b>	30 (28-33) 30 ±3	31 (27-33) 30 ±4	36 (34-37) 35 ±2
<b>Fossil-fuel CO<sub>2</sub> 2030 (GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr)</b>	24 (22-28) 24 ±4	28 (22-31) 27 ±6	36 (31-38) 35 ±4
<b>Fossil-fuel CO<sub>2</sub> 2050 (GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr)</b>	12 (8-14) 12 ±4	17 (13-20) 17 ±4	26 (23-28) 26 ±3
<b>Fossil-fuel CO<sub>2</sub> budget 2000-2049 (GtCO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	1200 (1200-1400) 1200 ±100	1300 (1200-1500) 1300 ±100	1600 (1500-1700) 1600 ±100
<b>Fossil-fuel CO<sub>2</sub> budget 2000-2100 (GtCO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	1300 (1300-1500) 1400 ±200	1900 (1500-2000) 1800 ±300	2400 (2300-2600) 2400 ±200

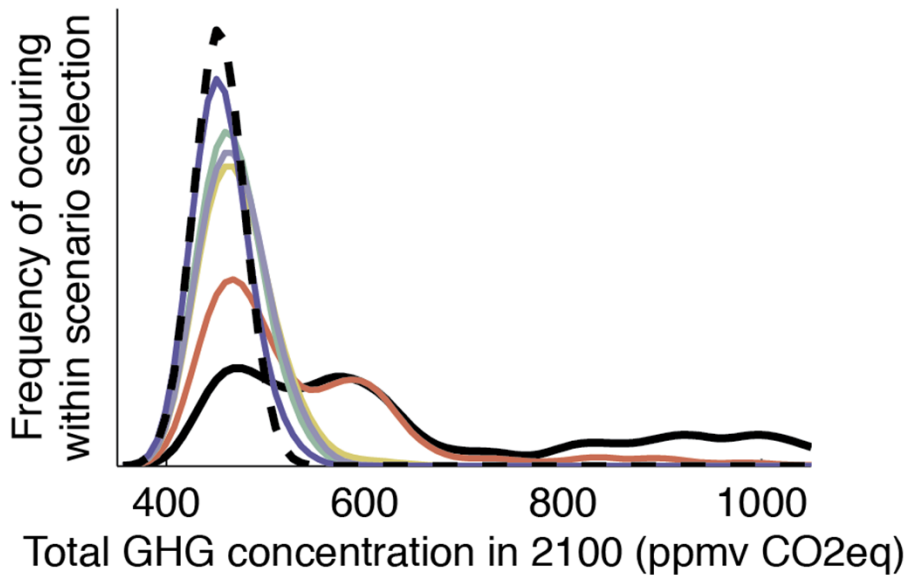
target	450 ppm CO <sub>2</sub> eq in 2100	500 ppm CO <sub>2</sub> eq in 2100	550 ppm CO <sub>2</sub> eq in 2100
<b>Total GHG 2020 (GtCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr)</b>	44 (40-48) 44 ±4	46 (40-49) 44 ±6	50 (48-51) 49 ±2
<b>Total GHG 2030 (GtCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr)</b>	39 (34-40) 37 ±3	41 (35-46) 40 ±6	49 (45-51) 48 ±3
<b>Total GHG 2050 (GtCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr)</b>	21 (17-25) 21 ±5	27 (24-30) 27 ±4	36 (35-39) 37 ±3
<b>Total GHG budget 2000-2049 (GtCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	1900 (1800-2000) 1900 ±100	2100 (1800-2200) 2000 ±200	2300 (2200-2400) 2300 ±100
<b>Total GHG budget 2000-2100 (GtCO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>	2400 (2300-2600) 2500 ±200	3000 (2600-3200) 2900 ±300	3500 (3400-3700) 3600 ±100

# "Predictive skill" of budgets

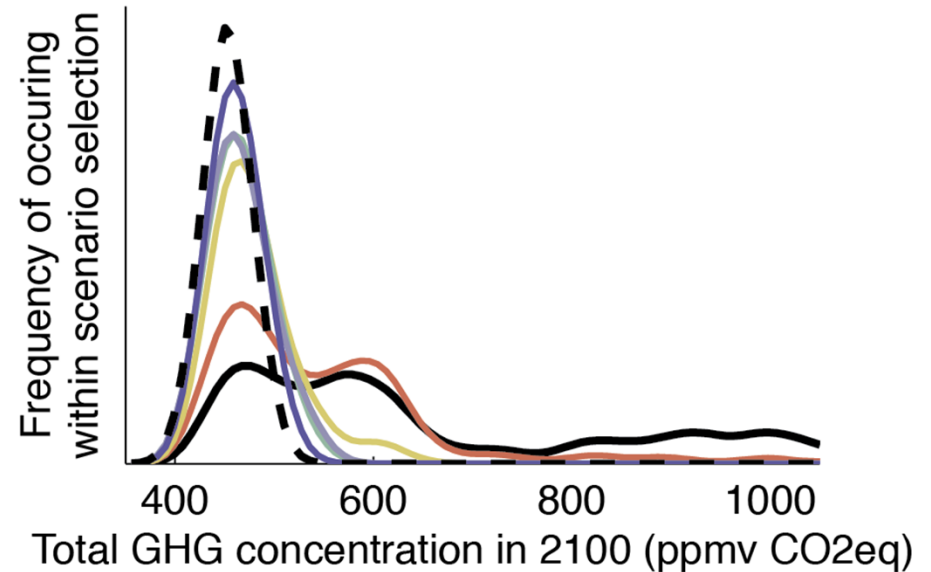


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450 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2100  
Constraint: Fossil CO<sub>2</sub>

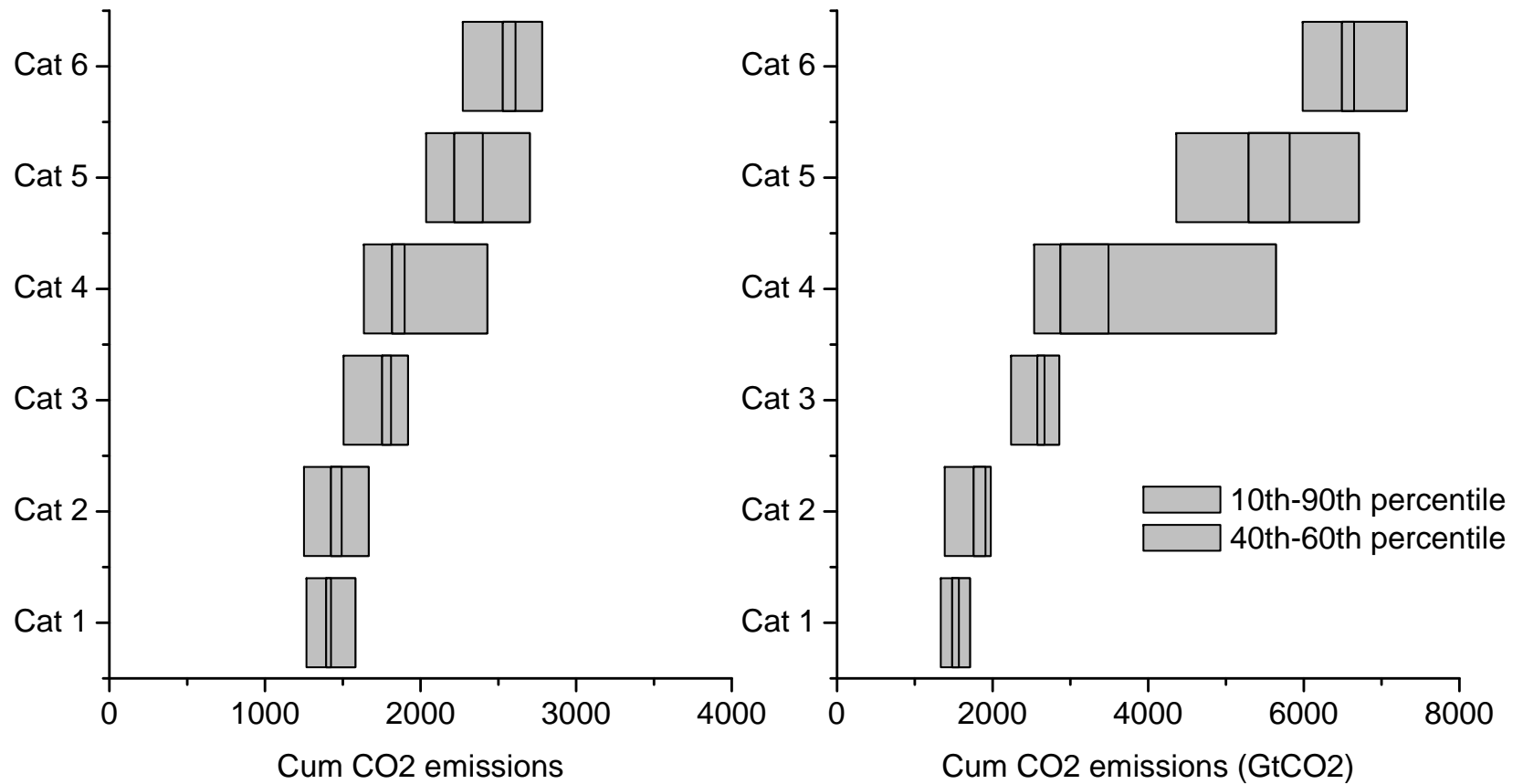


450 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>eq by 2100  
Constraint: Total Kyoto GHGs



- Unconstrained scenario collection
- - - Perfectly (a posteriori) constrained scenario collection
- Constraint: 2020 emissions
- Constraint: 2030 emissions
- Constraint: 2050 emissions
- Constraint: cum. emissions 2000-2050
- Constraint: cum. emissions 2000-2100

- Unconstrained scenario collection
- - - Perfectly (a posteriori) constrained scenario collection
- Constraint: 2020 emissions
- Constraint: 2030 emissions
- Constraint: 2050 emissions
- Constraint: cum. emissions 2000-2050
- Constraint: cum. emissions 2000-2100





## Conclusions

- CO2 budgets can help to connect different models
- But much more uncertain than suggested earlier
- We have an method to estimate budgets and uncertainty... but realize that at the low side, actually uncertainty might be even larger than suggested by our uncertainty ranges.