

Reactive and Non-reactive Species of Nitrogen in Atmospheric Emission Inventories – A Review

Stefan Reis, Mark Sutton

Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH), Edinburgh, Bush Estate, Penicuik, EH26 0QB, United Kingdom

srei@ceh.ac.uk

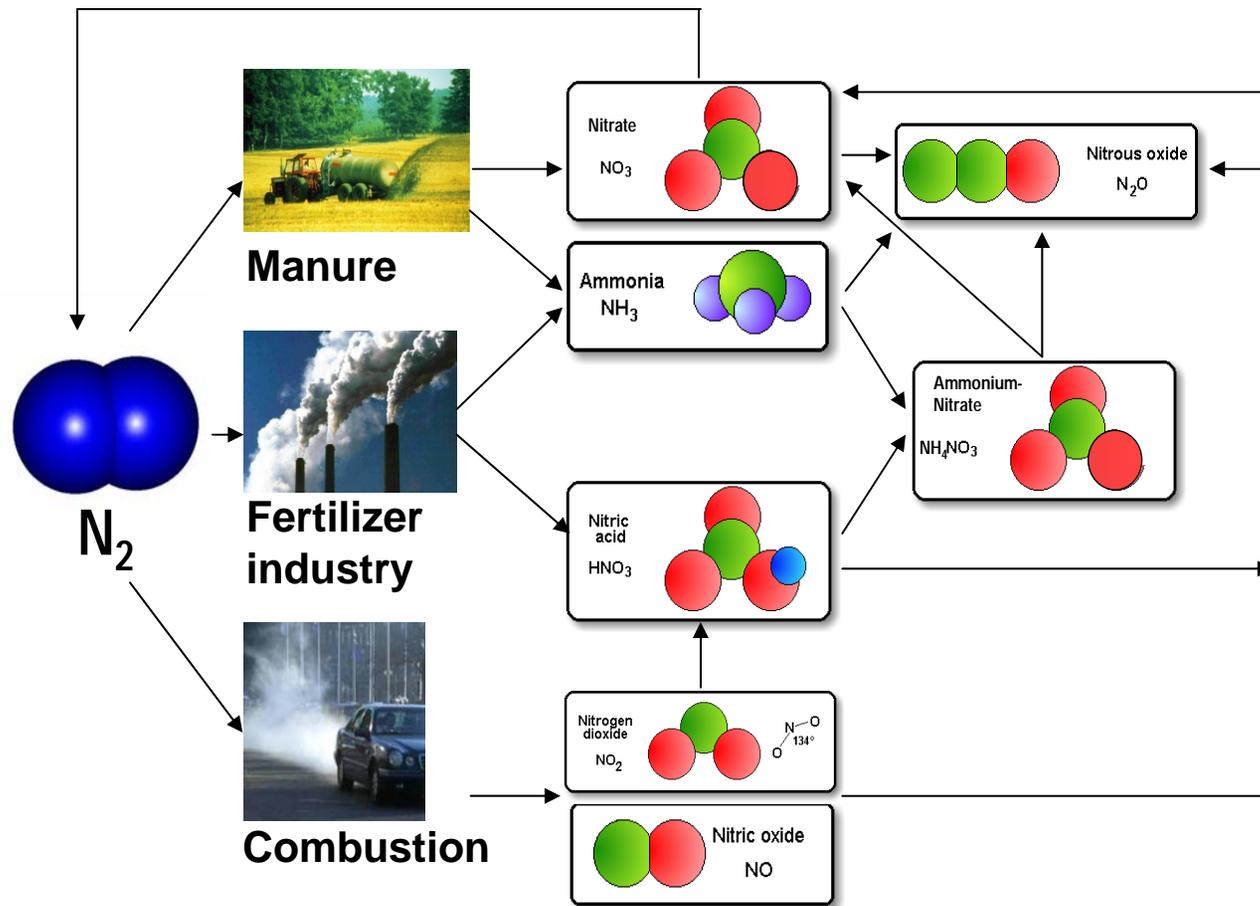
Rob Pinder

NOAA/Atmospheric Sciences Modeling Division/U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Mail Drop), Office: E-231G-1,
109 T.W. Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27711

Meigen Zhang, Gao lijie

Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, People's Republic of China

Nitrogen pollution starts with N₂



Sources

Chemical/physical interactions

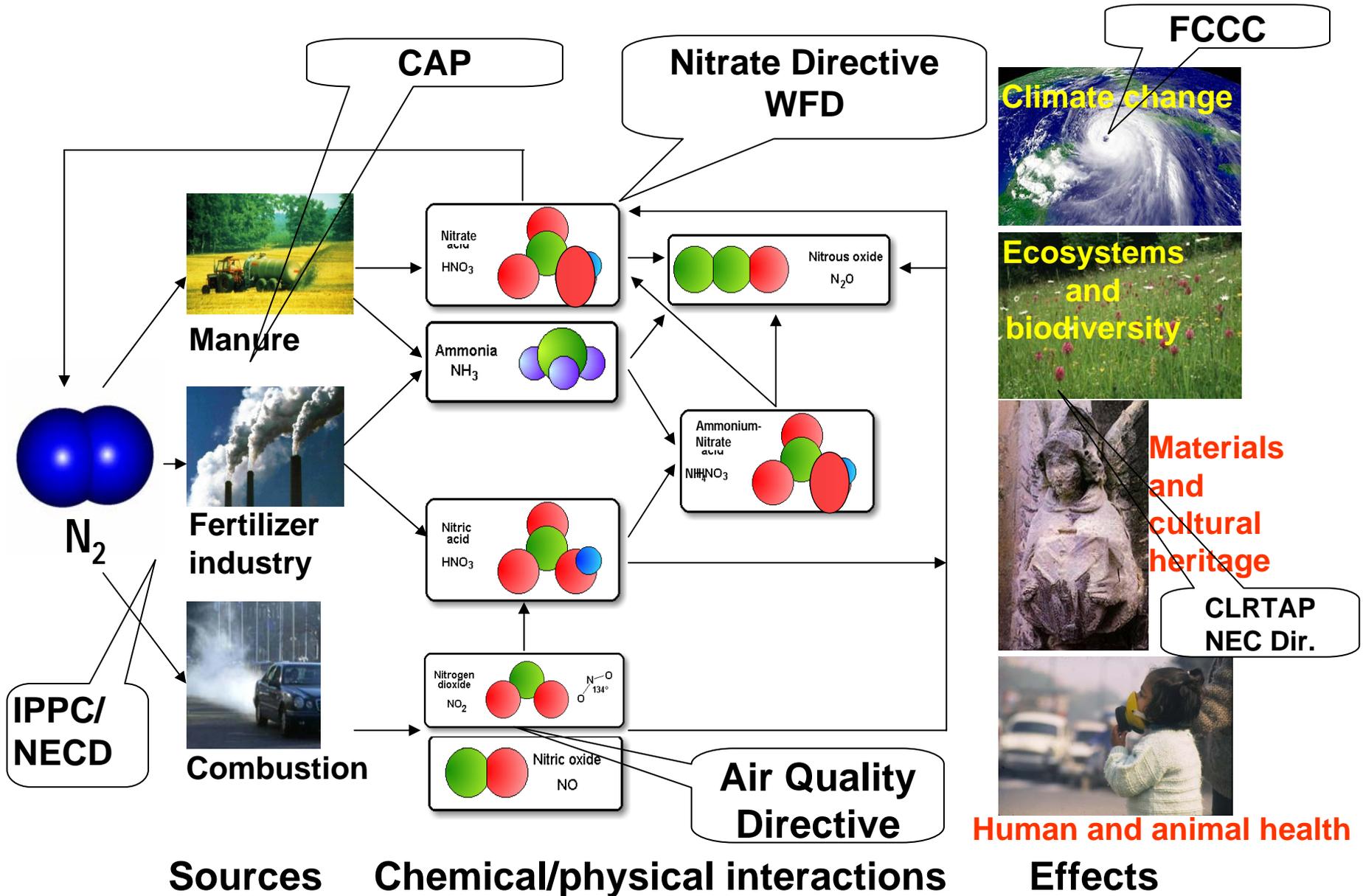


Materials and cultural heritage

Human & animal health
Effects

I don't have any solution, but I certainly admire the problem.
Ashleigh Brilliant

Nitrogen pollution: integral approach

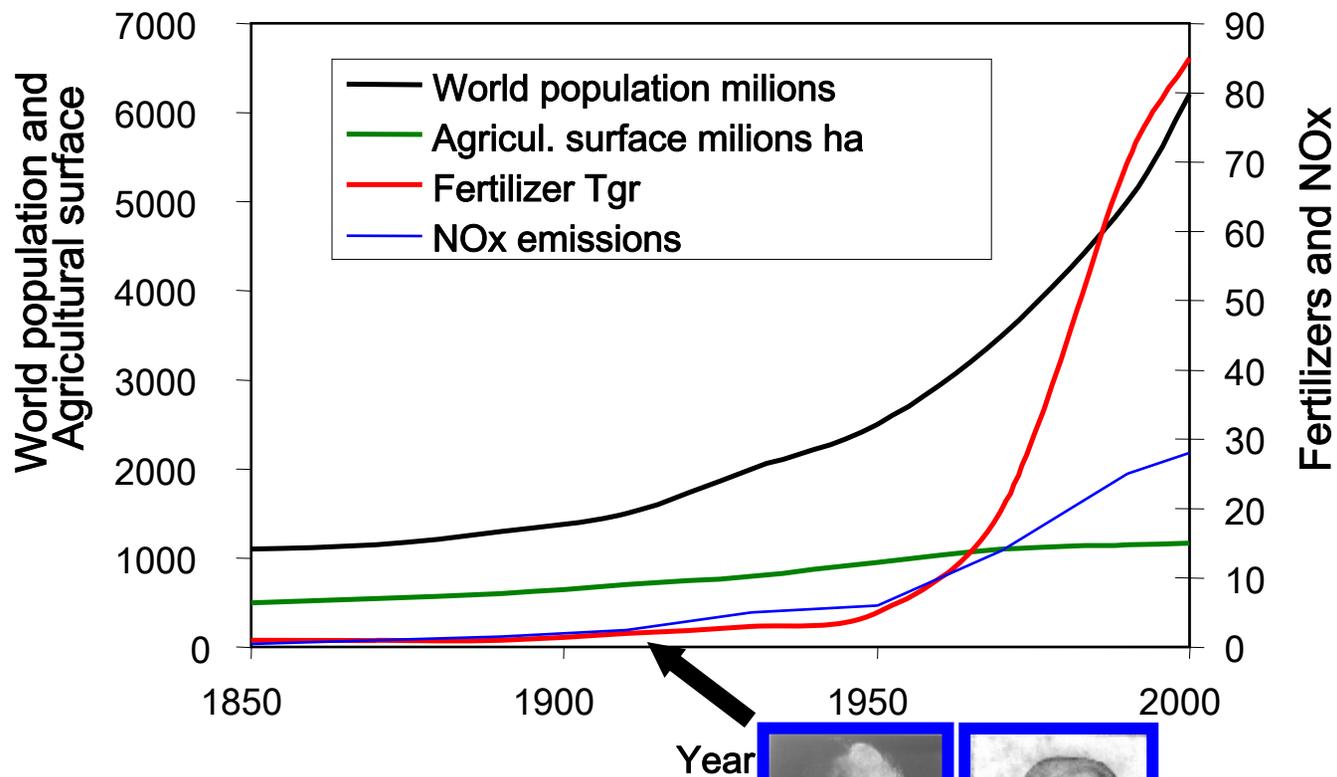


Overview of the main sources and sinks of nitrogen-containing species

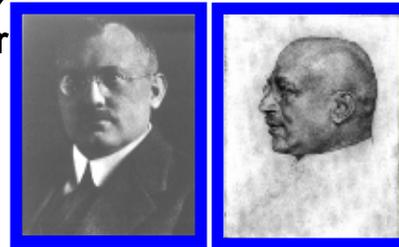
Sources	N ₂	NH ₃	NO _x	N ₂ O
Biogenic emissions from the terrestrial & marine biosphere		X	X	X
Decomposition of proteins and urea from animals		X		
Biomass burning and fossil fuel consumption	X	X	X	
Agricultural nitrate fertilisation				X
Lightning			X	
Sinks				
Wet deposition		X	X ^[1]	
Dry deposition		X	X	
Chemical breakdown in the stratosphere				X

[1] as NO₃⁻

N = food; Energy = N



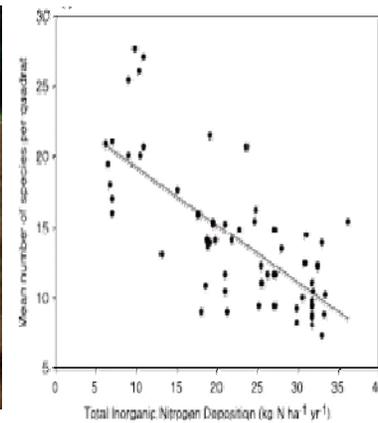
Year



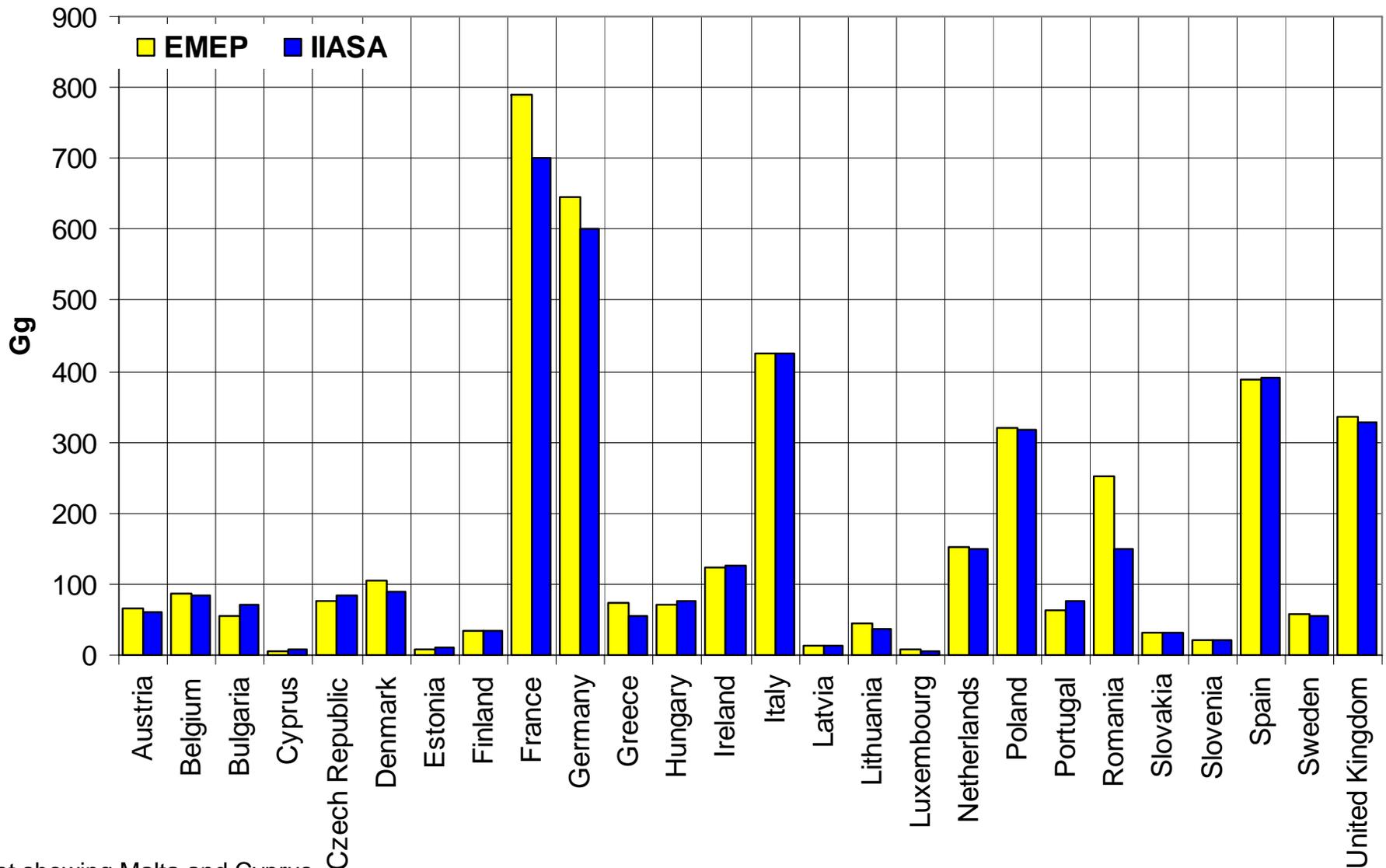
Carl Bosch Fritz Haber



Effects of reactive nitrogen in the environment

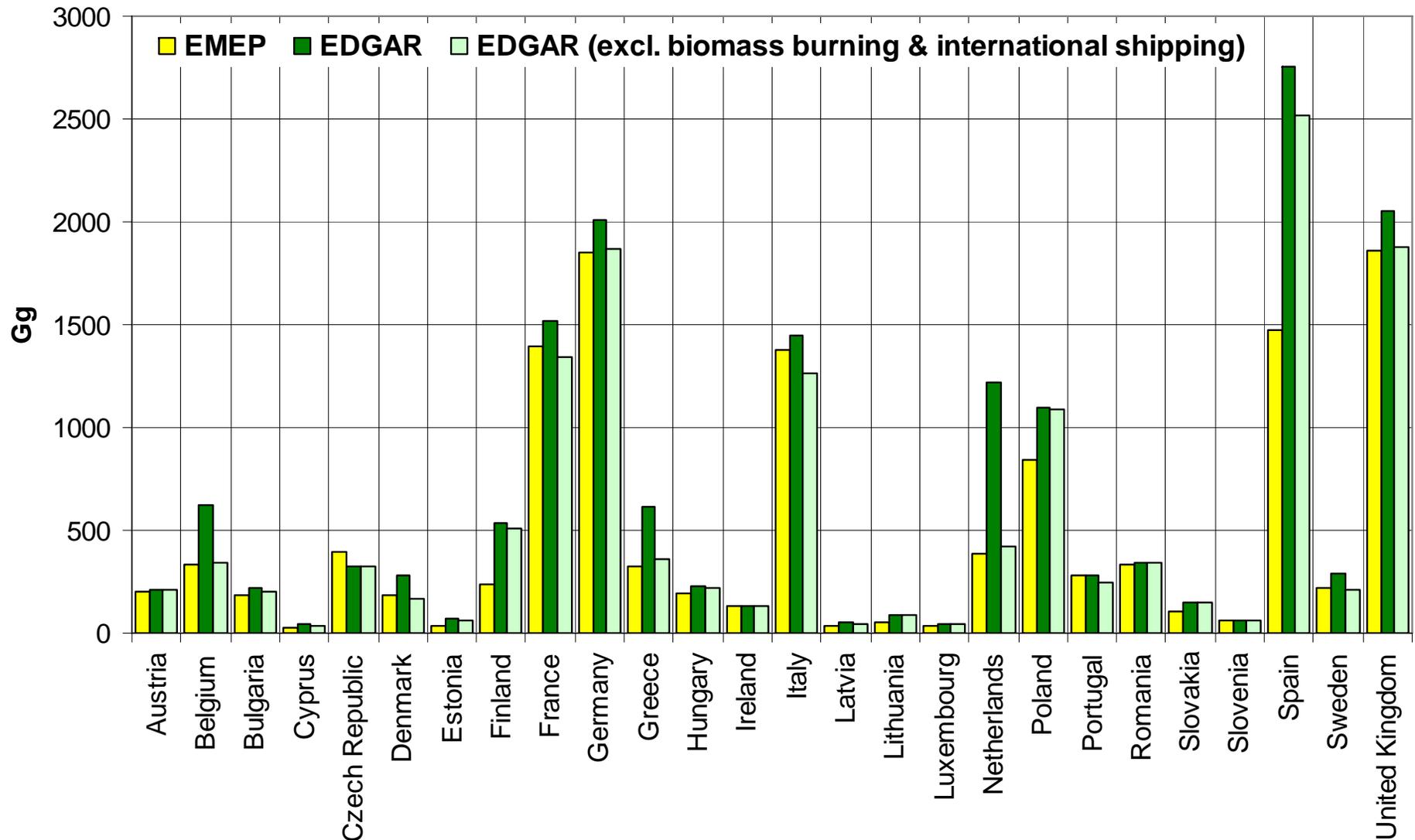


Comparison of EU27¹ emissions of NH₃ reported to EMEP and compiled by IIASA for the year 2000



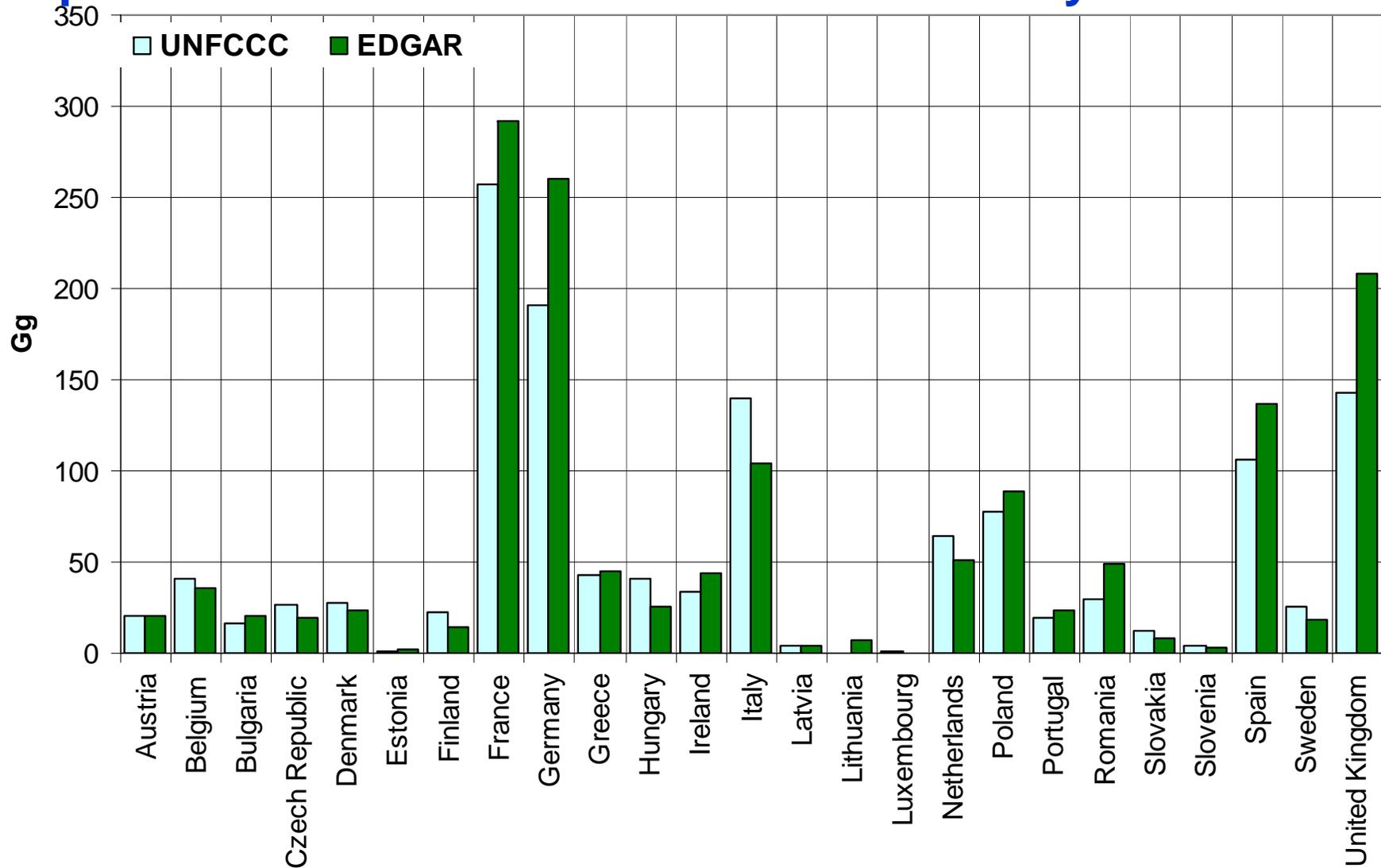
1) not showing Malta and Cyprus

Comparison of EU27¹ emissions of NO_x reported to EMEP and presented in the EDGAR database for the year 2000



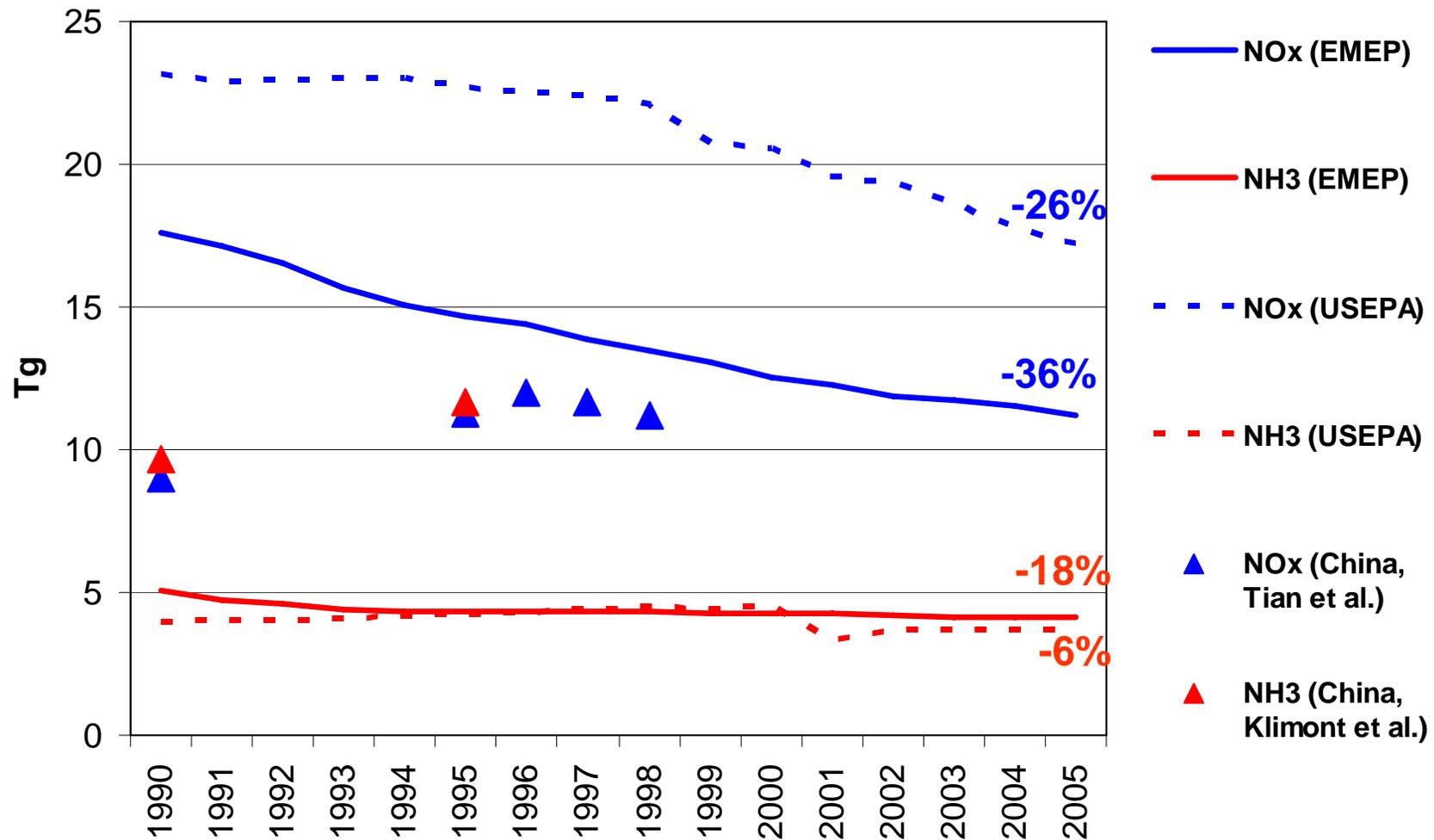
1) not showing Malta and Cyprus

Comparison of EU27¹ emissions of N₂O reported to UNFCCC and presented in the EDGAR database for the year 2000



1) not showing Malta and Cyprus

Regional trends in NO_x and NH₃ emissions based on EMEP (gap-filled 'expert emissions' for the EU27), US EPA (NEI Tier1 emissions) and literature assessments for China



Indication of uncertainty estimates for greenhouse gases

(Source: Olivier et al., 1999)

Emission source category	Activity data	Emission Factor			Total Emissions		
		CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O
<i>Fossil fuel use</i>							
Fossil fuel combustion	S	S	M	M	S	M	M
Fossil fuel production	S	M	M	-	M	M	-
<i>Industry/solvent use</i>							
Iron & steel production	S	-	S	-	-	S	-
Non-ferro production	S	-	S	-	-	S	-
Chemicals production	S	-	S	L	-	S	M
Cement production	S	S	-	-	S	-	-
Solvent use	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	V	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Landuse/waste treatment</i>							
Agriculture	S	-	L	L	-	L	L
Animals (excreta/ruminants)	S	-	M	L	-	M	L
Biomass burning	L	S	M	L	L	L	L
Landfills	L	-	M	-	-	L	-
Agricultural waste burning	L	-	L	L	-	L	L
Uncontrolled waste burning	L	-	-	-	-	-	-
All sources	-	-	-	-	S	M	L

S = small (10%); **M** = medium (50%); **L** = large (100%); **V** = very large (>100%) "-" not applicable/negligible

Evaluation

□ Sectoral structure and inventory compilation

- Some historic differences in sectoral structures for air pollutants and GHGs
- Inventories compiled due to reporting obligations (EMEP, UNFCCC) often differ from independent compilations (e.g. EDGAR) in methods and completeness

□ Different regional trends

- Since the 1990s, downward trends were observed for NO_x (-26%/-36%) and moderate reductions of NH_3 (-6%/-18%) in the US and in Europe
- Some indication of decoupling of energy demand increase and NO_x emissions in China, but based on few figures available

□ Temporal and spatial resolution

- Spatial resolution for air pollutant inventories reflects their regional scale (EMEP 50×50 km, EDGAR $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$)
- Temporal resolution not addressed in inventories

Summary and Conclusions (I)

□ “Official” vs. “expert estimates”

- Question which dataset is ‘better’ depends on the purpose
- Official emission reporting to comply with obligations to national/international protocols and directives
- Timely delivery, completeness and correctness varying between countries
- Independent estimates can support validation and uncertainty assessment, based on transparent methodologies and using best available knowledge on emission factors, activity rates etc.
- Datasets for modelling need to be gap filled and of known quality, resp. with quantifiable uncertainty ranges for validation/verification purposes
- Inventory quality needs to be fit for the purpose

Summary and Conclusions (II)

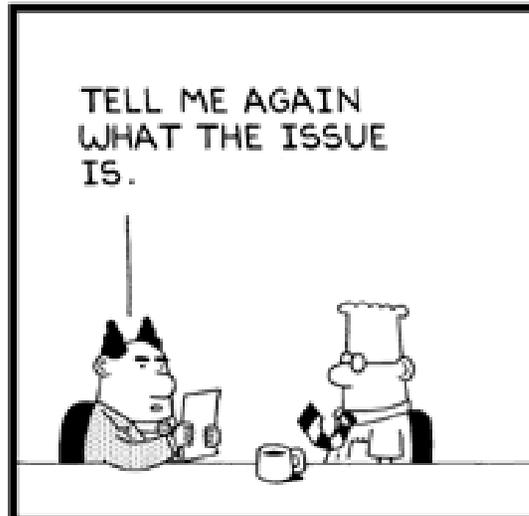
□ Past emission trends and uncertain future developments

- While downward trends in US and Europe are projected to continue, developments in power generation may lead to future increases in NO_x (e.g. use of domestic coal vs. gas/oil imports)
- Moderate reductions (US, Europe) and increases in NH_3 emissions (China) highlight the relevance of NH_3 control strategies, with its increasing contribution to acidification and eutrophication
- Current plans in Europe to increase shares of bio-fuels in the energy mix may lead to reduced CO_2 emissions, but N_2O emissions could increase and (more than?) offset GWP savings (see *Crutzen et al., 2008*)

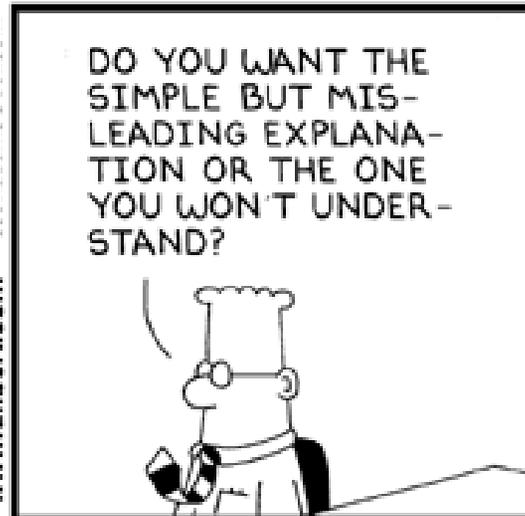
Summary and Conclusions (III)

□ Towards a full nitrogen balance?

- Significant uncertainties still exist in quantifying emissions in particular from biogenic and natural sources (NO_x and N_2O from soils, vegetation etc.)
- For a fully integrated assessment of nitrogen effects, it is paramount to close the gaps in understanding the nitrogen cycle
- Research underway (NitroEurope IP, European Nitrogen Assessment, INI, ...) with the aim to achieve this
- Closing the N balance is the key challenge in order to make progress towards integrated management of the nitrogen cycle



www.dilbert.com scottadams@aol.com



©2004 Scott Adams, Inc./Dist. by UFS, Inc.



© UFS, Inc.

Thank you for your attention

Acronyms and links

EMEP	European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme	www.emep.int
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	www.unece.org
CLRTAP	UNECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution	www.unece.org/env/lrtap/ExecutiveBureau/welcome.html
NEC(D)	EC National Emission Ceilings (Directive)	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/pollutants/ceilings.htm
EC	European Commission	http://ec.europa.eu
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis	www.iiasa.ac.at
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change	http://unfccc.int
EDGAR	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis	www.mnp.nl/edgar
NitroEurope	Integrated Project, EC 6 th Framework Prog.	www.nitroeuropa.eu
INI	International Nitrogen Initiative	www.initrogen.org
ENA	European Nitrogen Assessment Report (<i>in preparation</i>)	www.nine-esf.org