Predicted change in global SOA in response to future climate, emissions, and land-use change



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> Chemistry-Climate Working Group, CCSM Workshop June 19, 2007

HOW WILL SOA FORMATION RESPOND TO A FUTURE CLIMATE?

Oxidant levels:

Affected by

hydrological cycle

and anthropogenic

pollution levels

Using a coupled land-atmosphere model (NCAR CAM-CLM)

Temperature: Reduced production

Biogenic Emissions of precursors: T/light/moisture



Anthropogenic Land-use Change: Growth of non-emitters (crops)

Anthropogenic Emissions:

Increasing aromatic emissions More surface area for aerosol condensation

Precipitation: Changes in removal?

MODELING FRAMEWORK



CHANGES IN TOTAL SOA CONCENTRATIONS IN 2100 (A1B) FROM PRESENT-DAY



CHANGES IN SOA CONCENTRATIONS IN 2100 FROM PRESENT-DAY DUE TO LAND-USE CHANGE (A2)

Feddema et al. [2007] Projections



Expansion of croplands (low BVOC emitters) at the expense of broadleaf trees OVERALL SOA BURDEN: -12%

TOTAL EFFECT OF EMISSIONS & CLIMATE ON SOA



REGIONAL SOA SOURCES



South America is the largest SOA source in present-day but may be overtaken in 2100 by Asia in a business as usual (A2) scenario.

INCREASING SOA: CLIMATE IMPLICATIONS?

SULFATE

Present-Day Burden: 0.5-0.7 TgS¹ Projection:↓ by > 50% by 2100?



Present-Day Burden: 0.51 TgC Projection: 43%↑



Andreae et al. [2005] suggest ↓ sulfate will accelerate greenhouse gas warming, but SOA may compensate

1 [Koch et al., 1999; Barth et al., 2000; Takemura et al., 2000]