Technical Challenges to Attaining a Low Carbon Society: *The Case of Stabilization at 2.6 Wm*²

1ST Annual Researchers Meeting of the International Research Network for Low-Carbon Societies

Kate Calvin, Jae Edmonds, Ben Bond-Lamberty, Sonny Kim, Page Kyle, Steve Smith, Allison Thomson, Marshall Wise

(Presented by Jae Edmonds)

October 13, 2009 Bologna, ITALY



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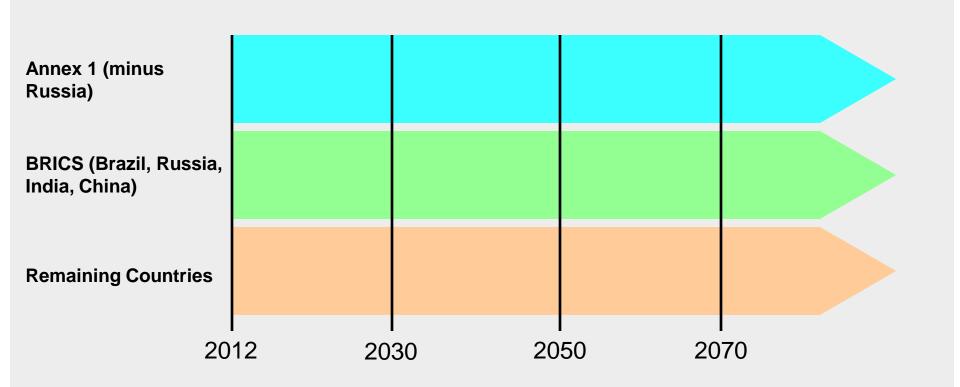
A Quick Cross-walk between W/m^2 , CO_2 -e and CO_2 Concentrations

Carbon and CO₂

▶ 1 ton C = 44/12 tons CO₂

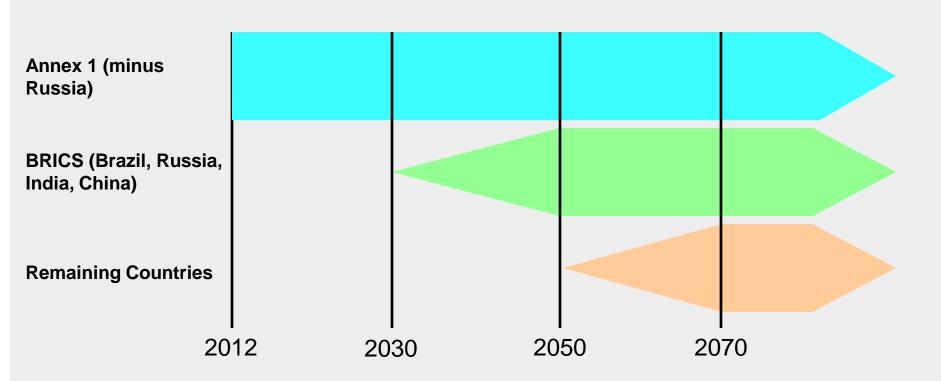
Radiative forcing (2005=2.36 W/m2 Kyoto Gases)	CO ₂ Equivalent Concentration (2005=435 ppm _e Kyoto gases)	Atmospheric CO ₂ Concentration (2005=381 ppm)
2.6 W/m ²	450 ppm _e	$\begin{array}{c} 383 \text{ ppm} \\ \text{(depends on non-CO}_2 \text{ gases)} \end{array}$
3.7 W/m²	550 ppm _e	445 ppm (depends on non-CO ₂ gases)
4.5 W/m²	650 ppm _e	520 ppm (depends on non-CO ₂ gases)

Full Participation: All Begin Reductions Immediately: S1





Delayed Participation: Regions Enter the Global Coalition over Time: S2



The delayed participation case explores the potential impacts of a one single possibility for delay in non-Annex I participation – it does not represent any real policy proposal. Mechanisms such as offsets may lead to policy structures that lie between the two cases explored in this study.

Which scenarios were the modeling groups able to provide?

		650 C	СО2-е	550 C		CO2-e		450 СО2-е			
		Full	Delay	F	ull	De	elay	F	ull	D	elay
		Not-to-	Not-to-	Not-to		Not-To-		Not-to		Not-To-	
M	odel	Exceed	Exceed	Exceed	Overshoot	Exceed	Overshoot	Exceed	Overshoot	Exceed	Overshoot
I	ETSAP-TIAM	+	+	+	+	+	•	+	+	XX	+
2	FUND	-	-	-	•	-	•	XX	-	XX	XX
3	GTEM	-	-		-	XX		XX	-	XX	XX
4	IMAGE	-	-	-	-	-	•	XX	XX	XX	XX
	IMAGE-BC	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	XX
5	MERGE Optimistic	-	-	-	-	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
3	MERGE Pessimistic	-	-	-	•	−	•	XX	XX	XX	XX
6	MESSAGE	-	-	-	-	XX	•	XX	-	XX	XX
7	MiniCAM Base	-	-	-	•	XX	•	-	-	XX	
1	MiniCAM LoTech	-	-	•	-	XX	-	XX	-	XX	XX
8	POLES	-	-		-	XX	•	XX	XX	XX	XX
9	SGM	-	-		•	-	-	XX	XX	XX	XX
10	WITCH	-	÷	÷	-	ł	•	XX	XX	XX	XX



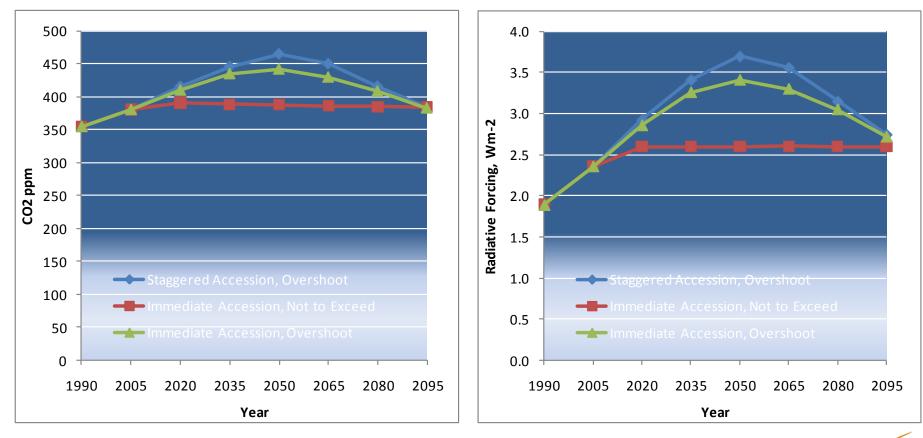
The GCAM Results For 2.6 Wm⁻²



Emissions and Concentrations of CO₂

Atmospheric CO₂ Concentrations, ppmv

Radiative Forcing, Wm⁻²





Emissions Mitigation: 2.6 W/m² (% reduction relative to 2005) Global Group 1 (OECD)

2 2p6 OS

2080

2095



50%

0%

-50%

-100%

-150%

-200%

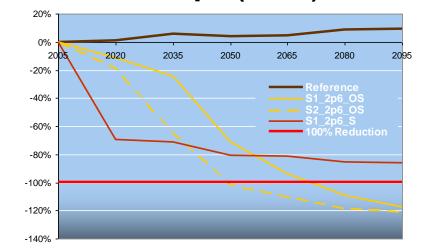
2005

2020

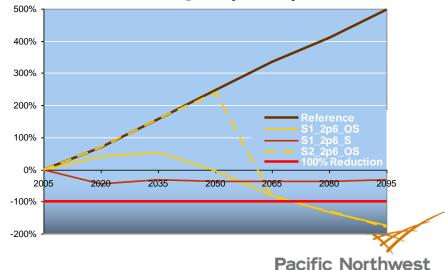
2035

2050

2065

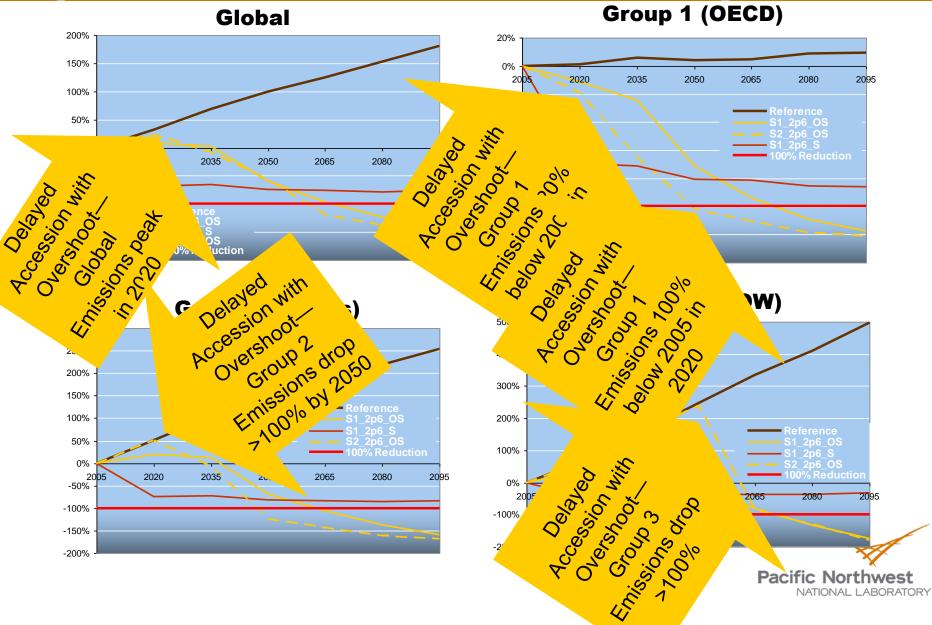




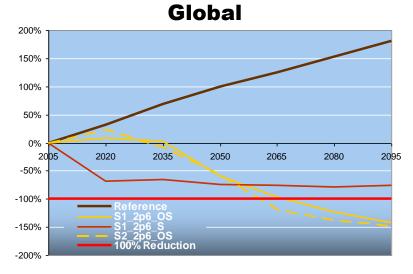


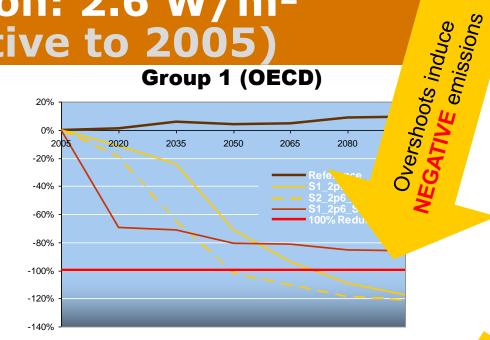
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Emissions Mitigation: 2.6 W/m² (% reduction relative to 2005)

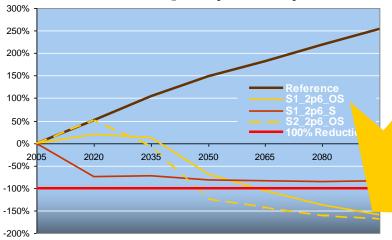


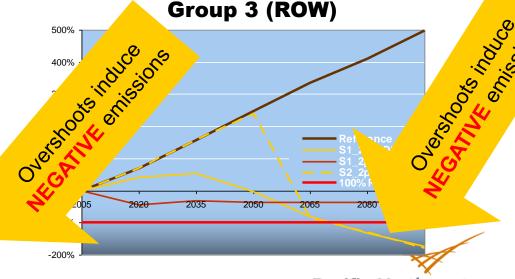
Emissions Mitigation: 2.6 W/m² (% reduction relative to 2005)





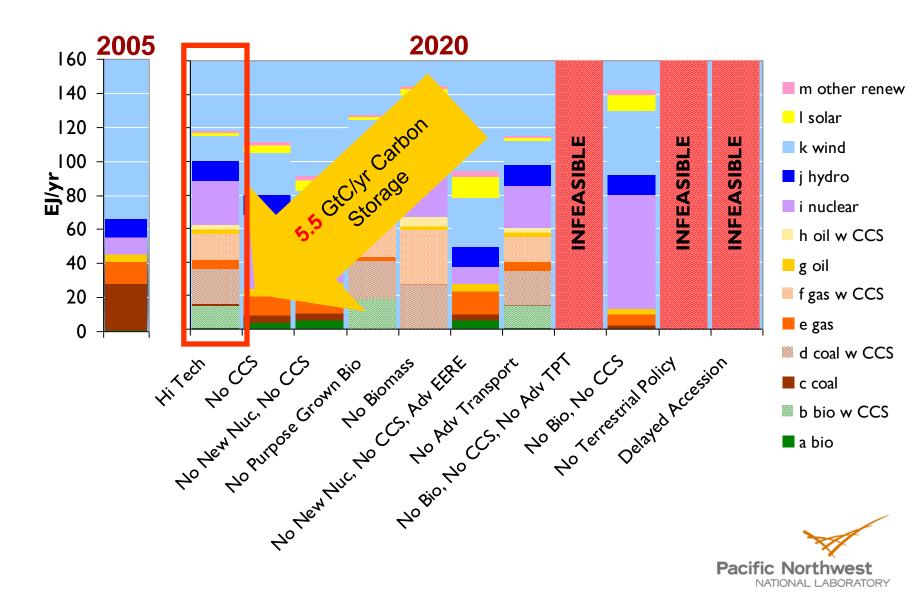
Group 2 (BRICs)



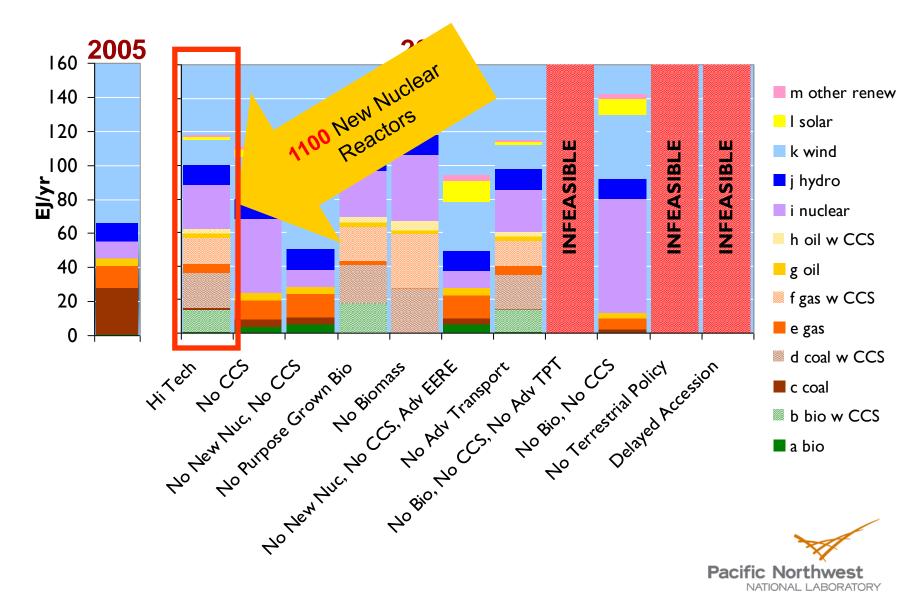


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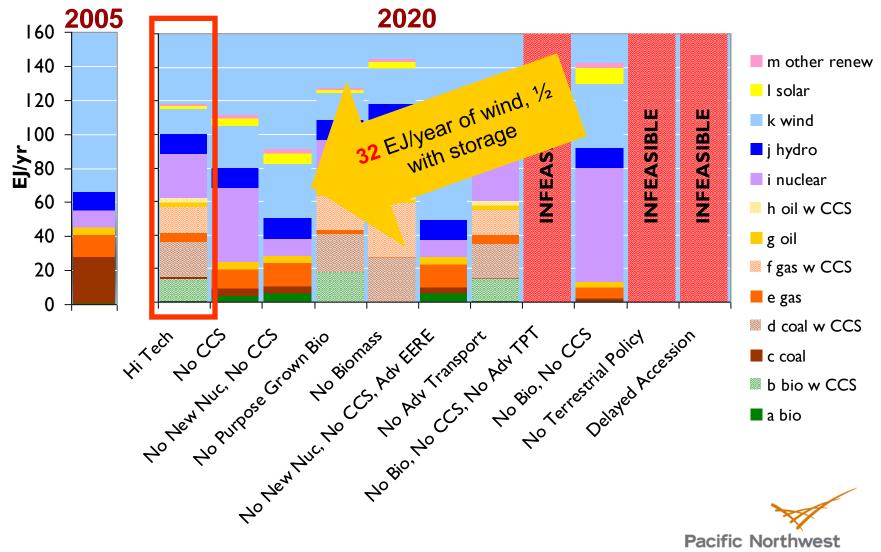
Electricity Generation: Immediate Accession, Not to Exceed 2.6 w/m²



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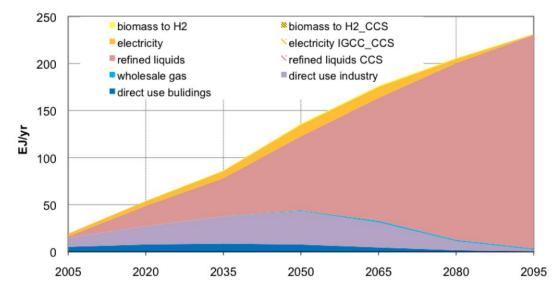


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Where Does The Bioenergy Go?



Biomass Consumption by use: 450ppm Reference Technology (no CCS)

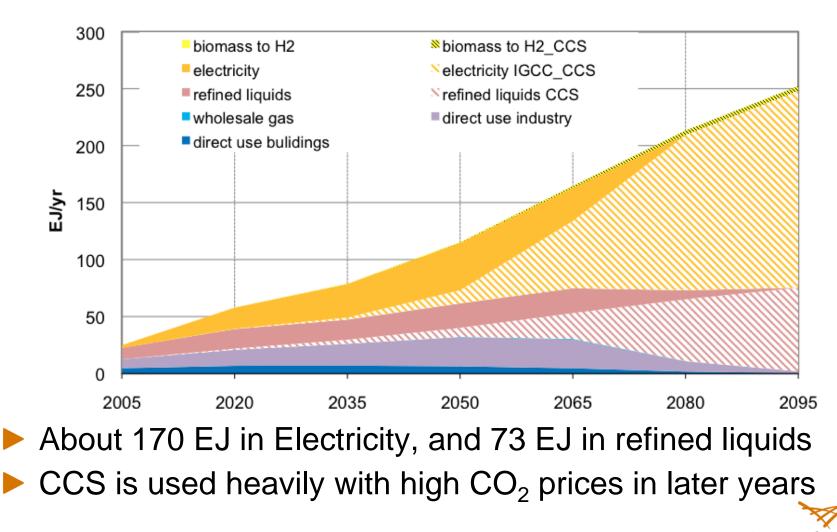


Electricity sector has largely shifted away from biomass

Without CCS option, there are limited carbon free options in refined liquids, biomass is important



Biomass Consumption by use 450ppm Advanced Technology (with CCS)



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Land-use Policy & Leakage

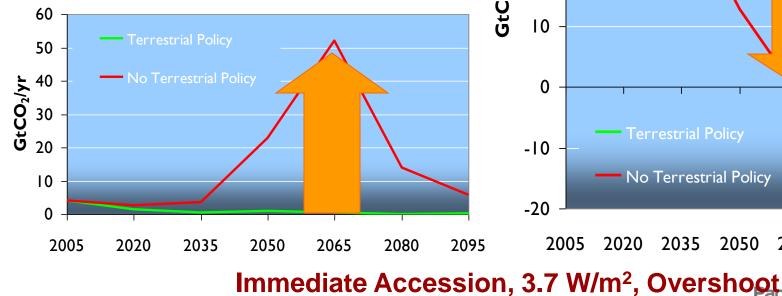


CO₂ Emissions: With and Without a Terrestrial Policy

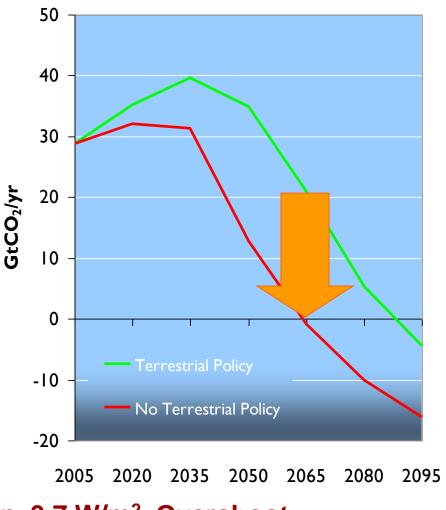
VALUING CARBON

- Decreases land use change emissions
- Increases allowable fossil & industrial emissions

Land Use Change Emissions



Fossil & Industrial CO2 Emissions

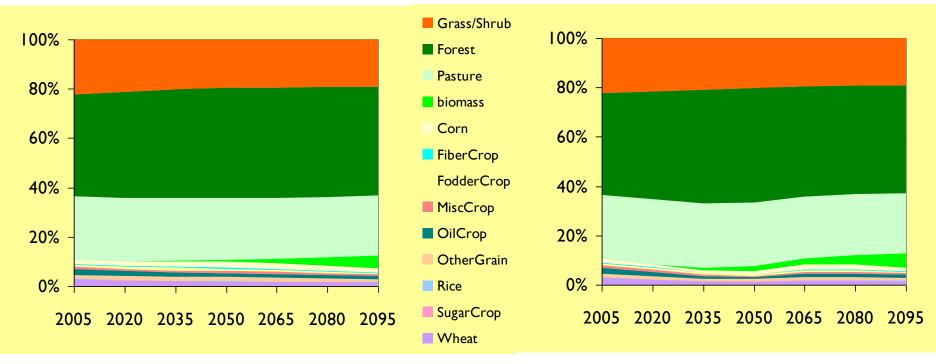


Land Allocation: 3.7 W/m² Overshoot

GROUP 1

Immediate Accession

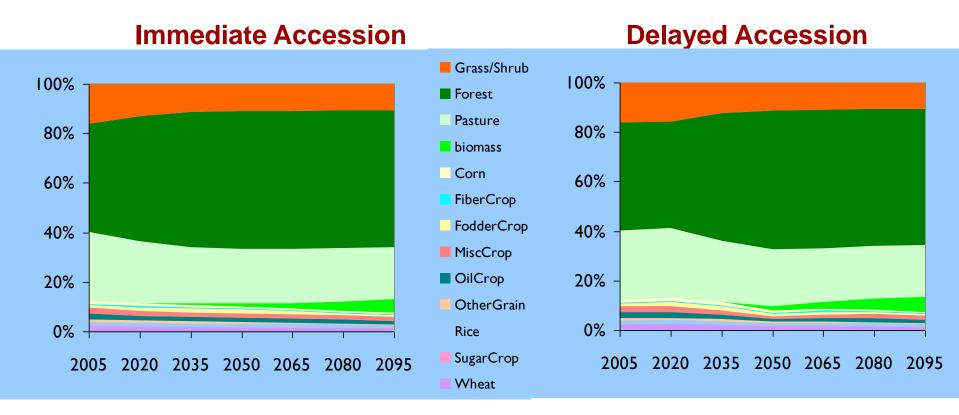
Delayed Accession





Land Allocation: 3.7 W/m² Overshoot

GROUP 2



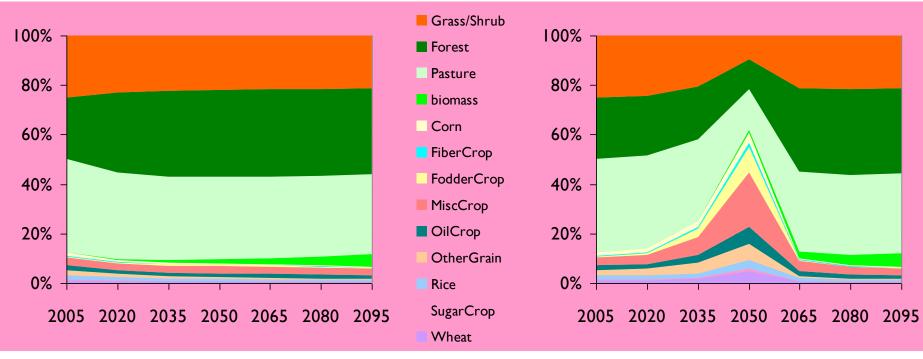


Land Allocation: 3.7 W/m² Overshoot

GROUP 3

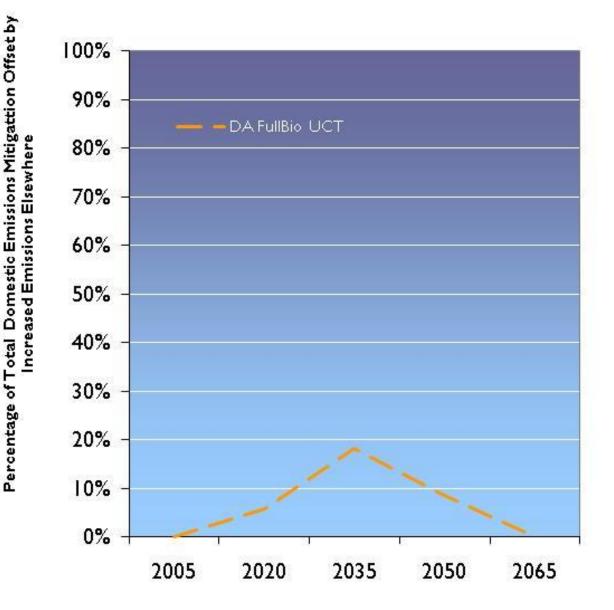
Immediate Accession

Delayed Accession





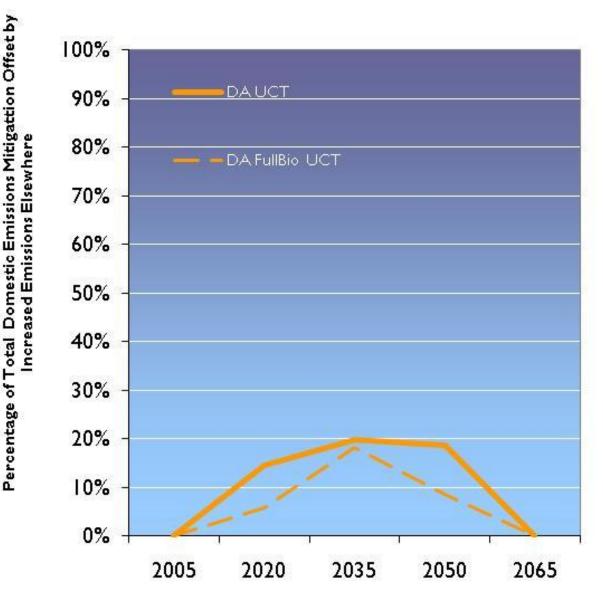
Land use Leakage: Overshoot, 3.7 Wm⁻²



 Land-use leakage can be as high as 19%.



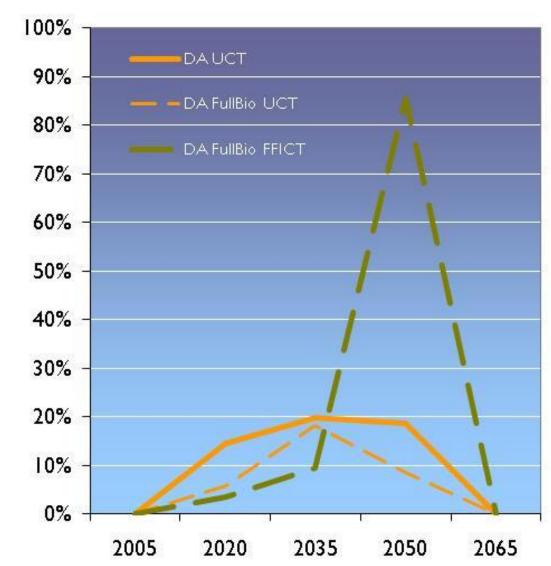
Land use Leakage: Overshoot, 3.7 Wm⁻²



- Land-use leakage can be as high as 19%.
- It is driven as much by afforestation programs as by bioenergy.



Land use Leakage: Overshoot, 3.7 Wm⁻²



- Land-use leakage can be as high as 19%.
- It is driven as much by afforestation programs as by bioenergy.
- It can be even worse if terrestrial carbon is not valued.

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Summing up the Challenges of 2.6 Wm⁻²



The Challenges of 450 CO₂-e (*From the GCAM Paper: Calvin et al.*)

	Not-to-Exceed	Overshoot
Immediate Accession	 Includes immediate participation by all regions Includes 70% dramatic emissions reductions by 2020 Includes substantial transformation of the energy system by 2020, including the construction of 500 new nuclear reactors, and the capture of 20 billion tons of CO2 Includes a carbon price of \$100/tCO2 globally in 2020 Includes a tax on land-use emissions beginning in 2020 Includes advanced technologies 	 Includes immediate participation by all regions Includes the construction of 126 new nuclear reactors and the capture of nearly a billion tons of CO2 in 2020 Includes negative global emissions by the end of the century, and thus requires broad deployment of bioCCS technologies Carbon prices escalate to \$775/tCO2 in 2095 Possible without a tax on land-use emissions, but would result in a tripling of carbon taxes and a substantial increase in the cost of meeting the target.
Delayed Accession		 Includes dramatic emissions reductions for Groups 2 and 3 at the time of their accession, Includes negative emissions in Group I by 2050 and negative global emissions by the end of the century, and thus requires broad deployment of bioCCS technologies Carbon prices begin at \$50/tCO2, and rise to \$2000/tCO2 Results in significant land-use leakage, where crop production is outsourced to non-participating regions resulting in a substantial increase in land-use change emissions in these regions

The Challenges of 450 CO₂-e (*From the GCAM Paper: Calvin et al.*)

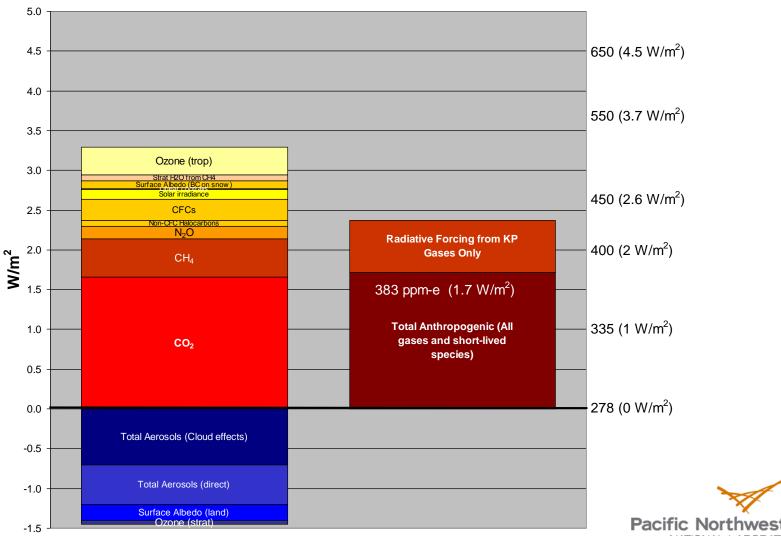
	Not-to-Exceed	Oversheet			
1 21	2) Includes 70% emissions reductions	2) Includes the construction of 126 new nuclear reactors and the capture of nearly			
iate	B) Includes substantial transformation he energy system by 2020, includin construction of 500 new nuclear read	requires broad deployment of bioCCS			
	and the capture of 20 billion tons of (5) Includes a tax on land-use emission peginning in 2020	in a tripling of carbon taxes and a substantial increase in e cost of meeting the target.			
ion					
D		I) Includes dramatic emissions reductions for Groups 2 and 3 at the time of their accession,			
elaye		2) Includes negative emissions in Group I by 2050 and negative global emissions by the end of the century, and thus requires broad deployment of bioCCS technologies			
Delayed Accessior		 3) Carbon prices begin at \$50/tCO2, and rise to \$2000/tCO2 4) Results in significant land-use leakage, where crop production is outsourced to non-participating regions resulting in a substantial increase in land-use change emissions in these regions 			
5					

DISCUSSION



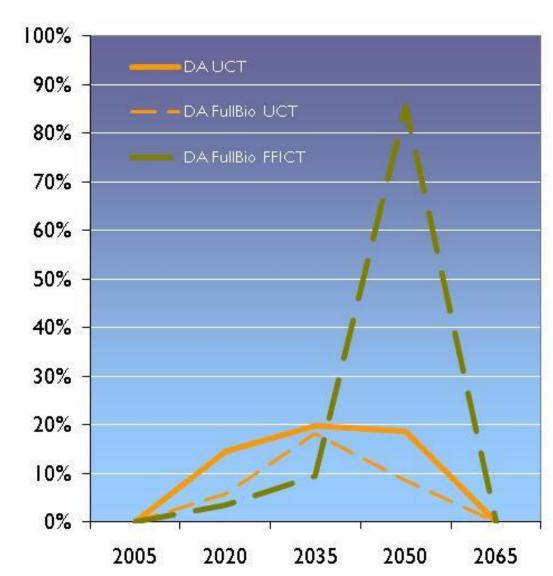
Radiative Forcing: All GHG's and SLS's

Radiative Forcing 2005



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Land use Leakage: 3.7 Wm⁻²





Percentage of Total Domestic Emissions Mitigattion Offset by Increased Emissions Elsewhere

Wheat Prices

