

Bottom-up anthropogenic methane emission inventories in China from 1980 to 2010

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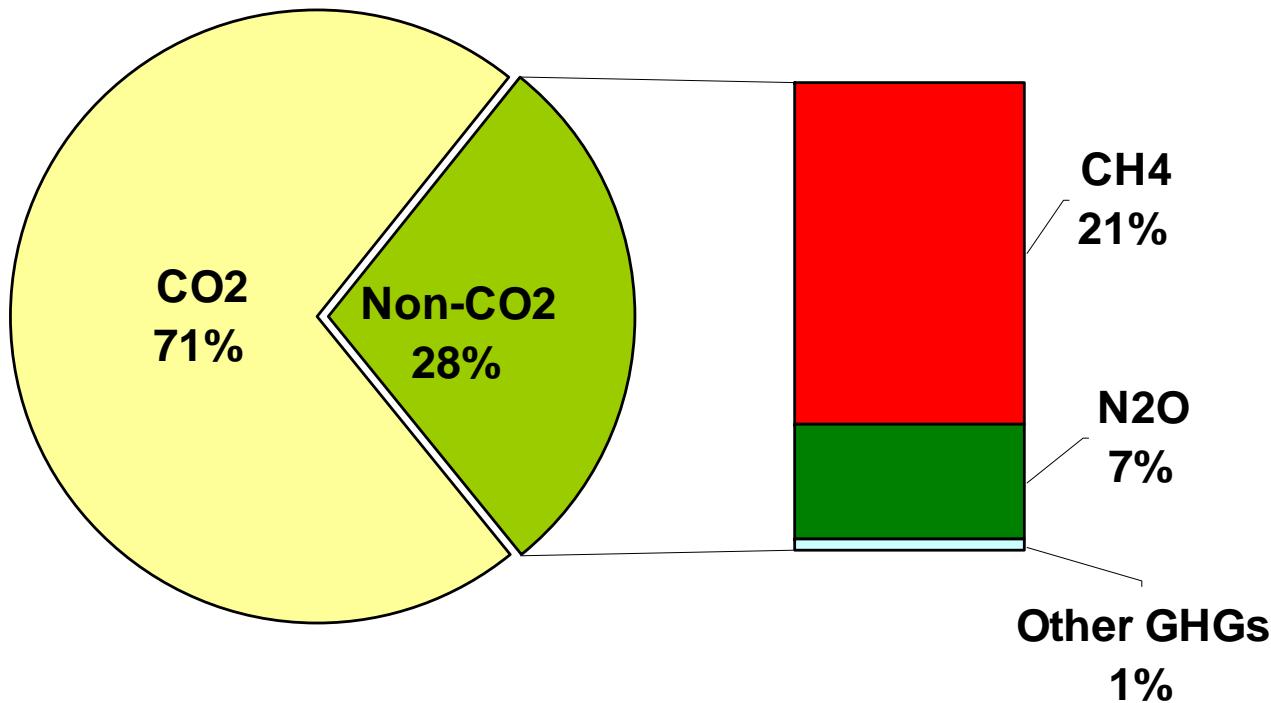
Abstract: Using IPCC Guidelines (IPCC, 2006) Tier 1/2 methods, anthropogenic methane emissions over China from 1980 to 2010 were estimated by bottom-up inventories. The total anthropogenic methane emissions were estimated from 9 sectors: livestock (including enteric fermentation and manure management), rice, biomass burning (including inside and outside), fugitive from coal mining and oil, gas production and transmission, fuel combustion, landfills, domestic swedge and industrial waste water. During the past three decades, the total anthropogenic CH₄ emissions in China increase from 21.7 ± 3.7 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ in 1980 to 45.5 ± 5.6 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ by bottom-up inventory, which is about ~10% of global CH₄ net emission. The yearly anthropogenic CH₄ emission maps for each sector from 1980 to 2010 at spatial resolution of half-degree were also produced by bottom-up inventories.

Anthropogenic methane emissions in China from 1980 to 2010

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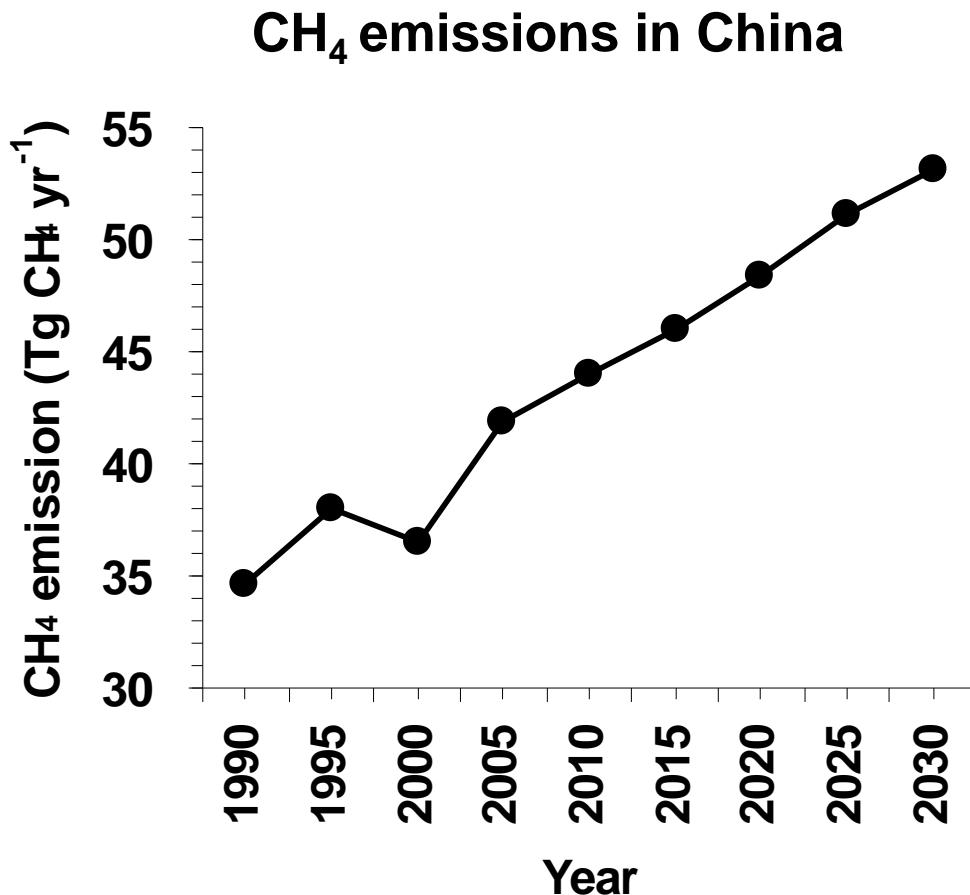
PKU and LSCE

Motivation



Second anthropogenic greenhouse gas in terms of radiative forcing

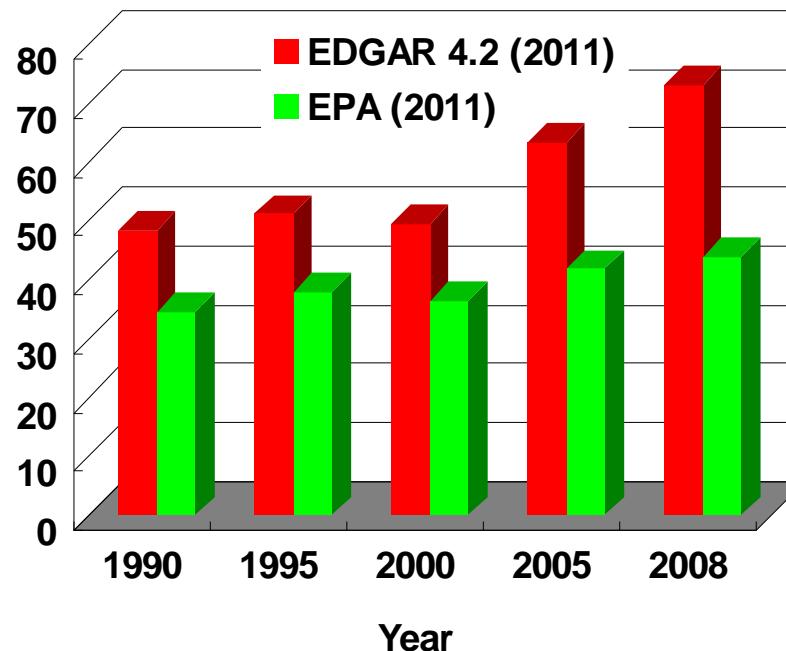
Motivation



Since 2005, China is NO.1 in CH4 emission.

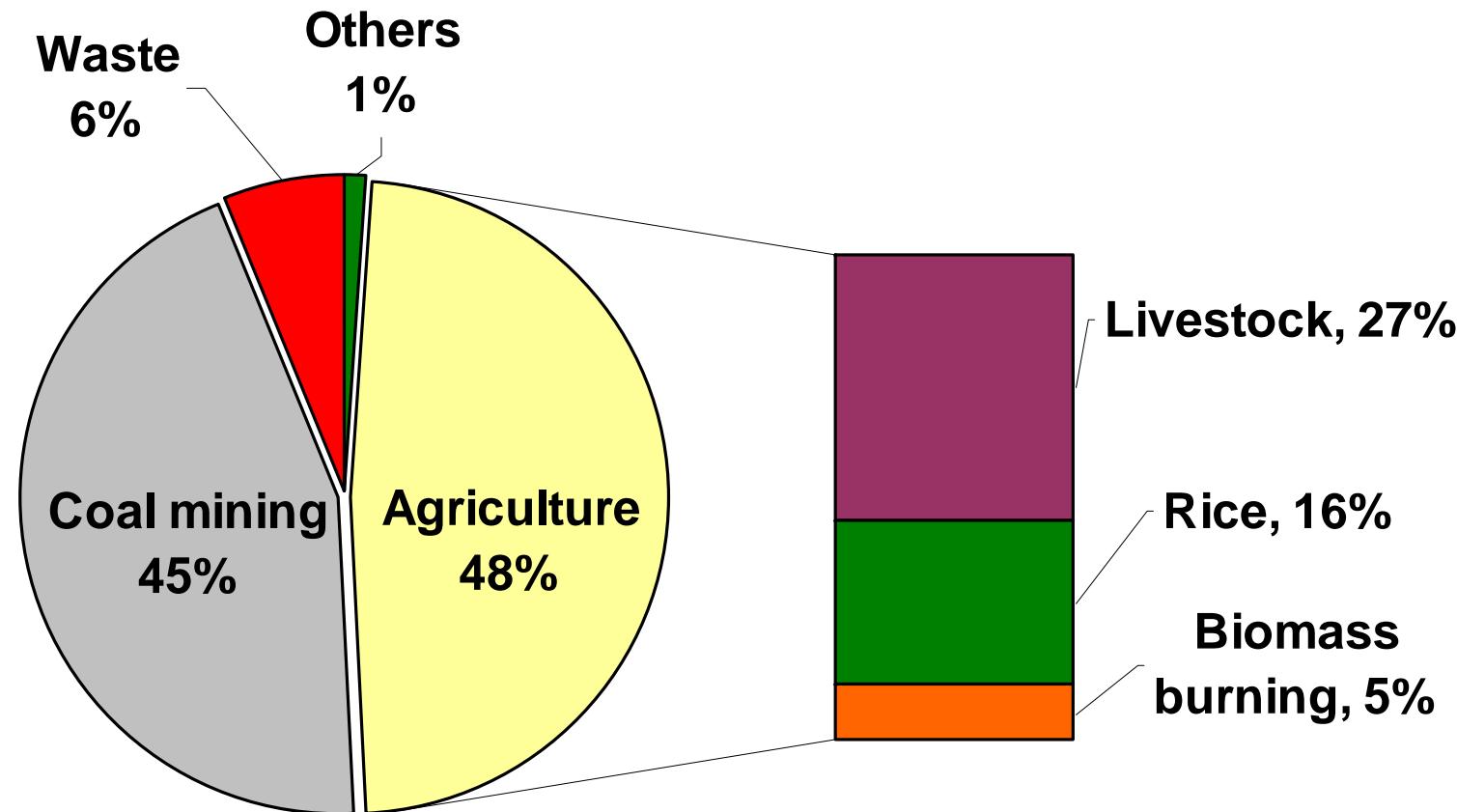
Motivation

Big uncertainty in CH₄ emissions in China



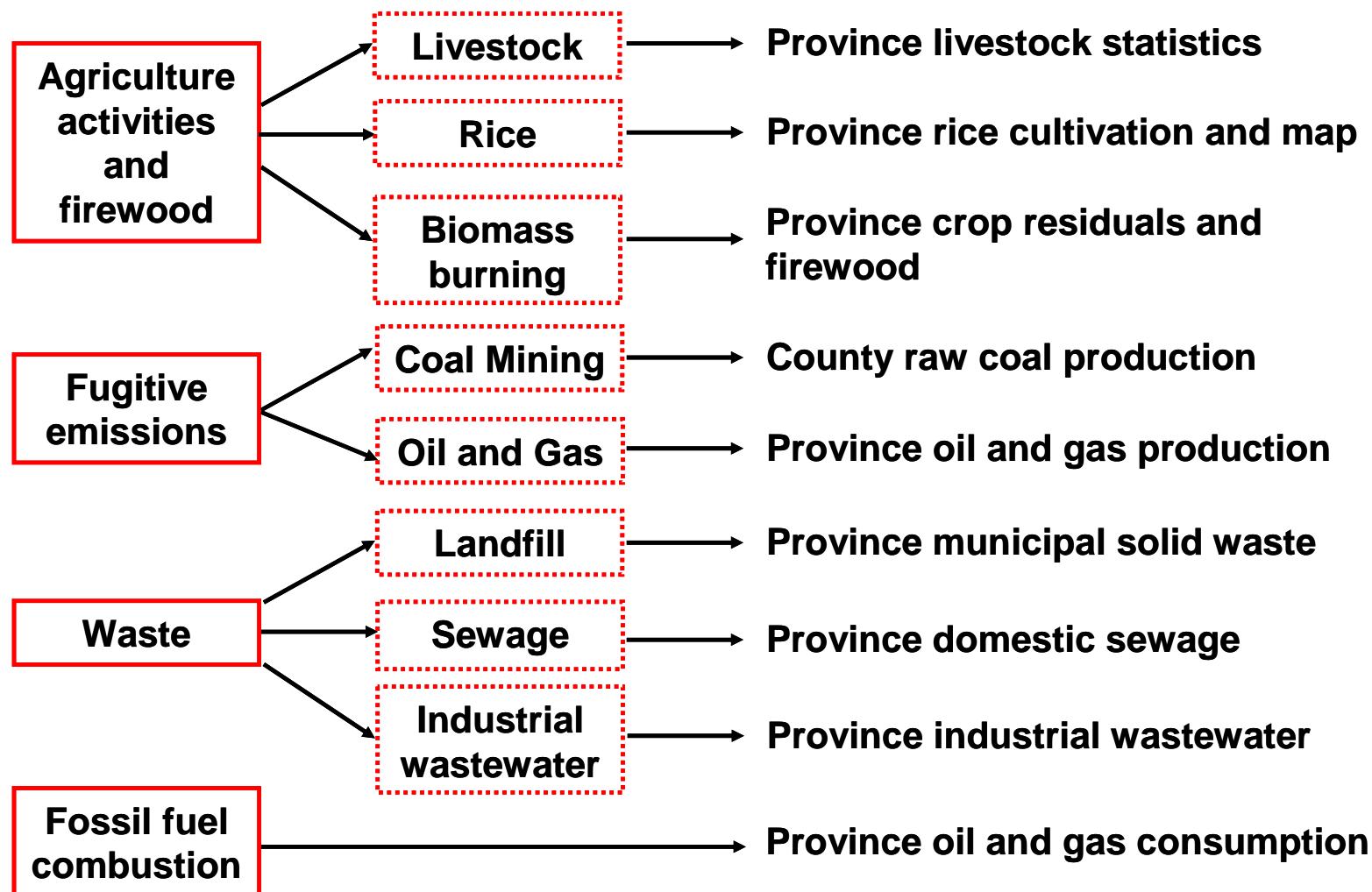
~30 Tg CH₄ yr⁻¹ difference between EDGAR 4.2 (2011) and EPA (2011) in 2008, and Zhang et al. (2010) reported China emit ~40 Tg CH₄ in 2007.

Sources of CH₄ emissions in China



EPA, 2011; Zhang et al., 2010, Energy Policy

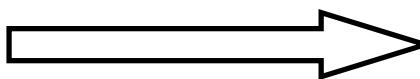
Methods and Datasets



Methods and Datasets

County level:

- Population
- Rural population
- GDP of agriculture
- GDP of industry,
- Total GDP



**Interpolation high
spatial resolution CH4
emissions maps**

Data sources:

- ← China Agriculture Yearbook
- ← China Energy Statistical Yearbook
- ← China Environment Yearbook
- ← China Statistical Yearbook

Fugitive CH₄ emissions from coal mining and oil and gas systems

CH_4 emissions from coal mining

EQUATION 4.1.3

**TIER 1: GLOBAL AVERAGE METHOD – UNDERGROUND MINING – BEFORE ADJUSTMENT FOR ANY
METHANE UTILISATION OR FLARING**

$$Ch_4 \text{ emissions} = CH_4 \text{ Emission Factor} \bullet \text{Underground Coal Production} \bullet \text{Conversion Factor}$$

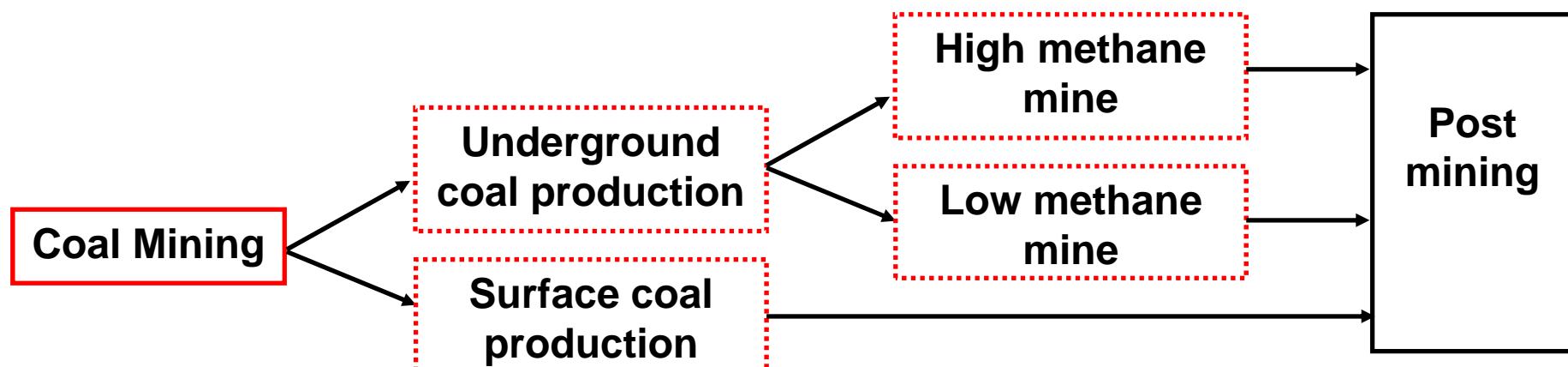
Where units are:

Methane Emissions (Gg year^{-1})

CH_4 Emission Factor ($\text{m}^3 \text{ tonne}^{-1}$)

Underground Coal Production (tonne year^{-1})

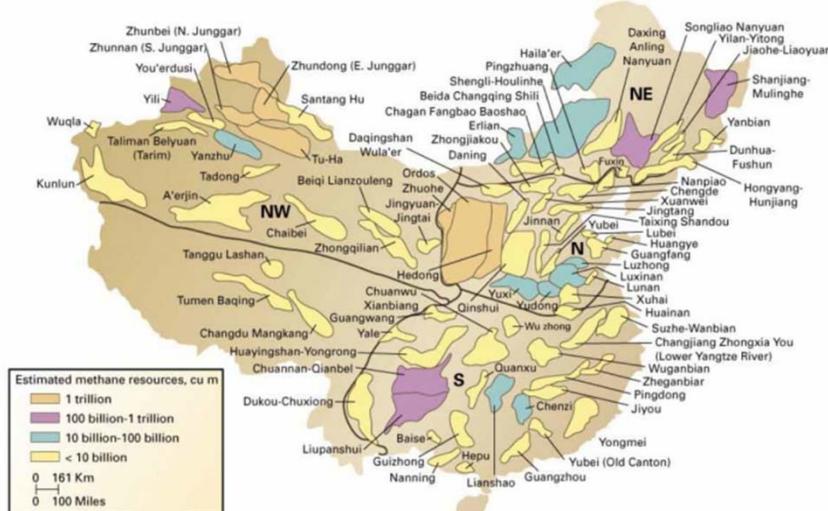
IPCC GHGs
guideline, (2006)



CH₄ emission factors of coal mining

	Coal mining (m ³ /t)		Post-mining (m ³ /t)	
	Zhang and Chen, (2010)	IPCC, 2006	Zhang and Chen, (2010)	IPCC, 2006
High methane mine	21.83	18	3.02	2.5
Low methane mine	4.53	18	1.13	2.5
Surface	2.5	1.2	0.1	0.1

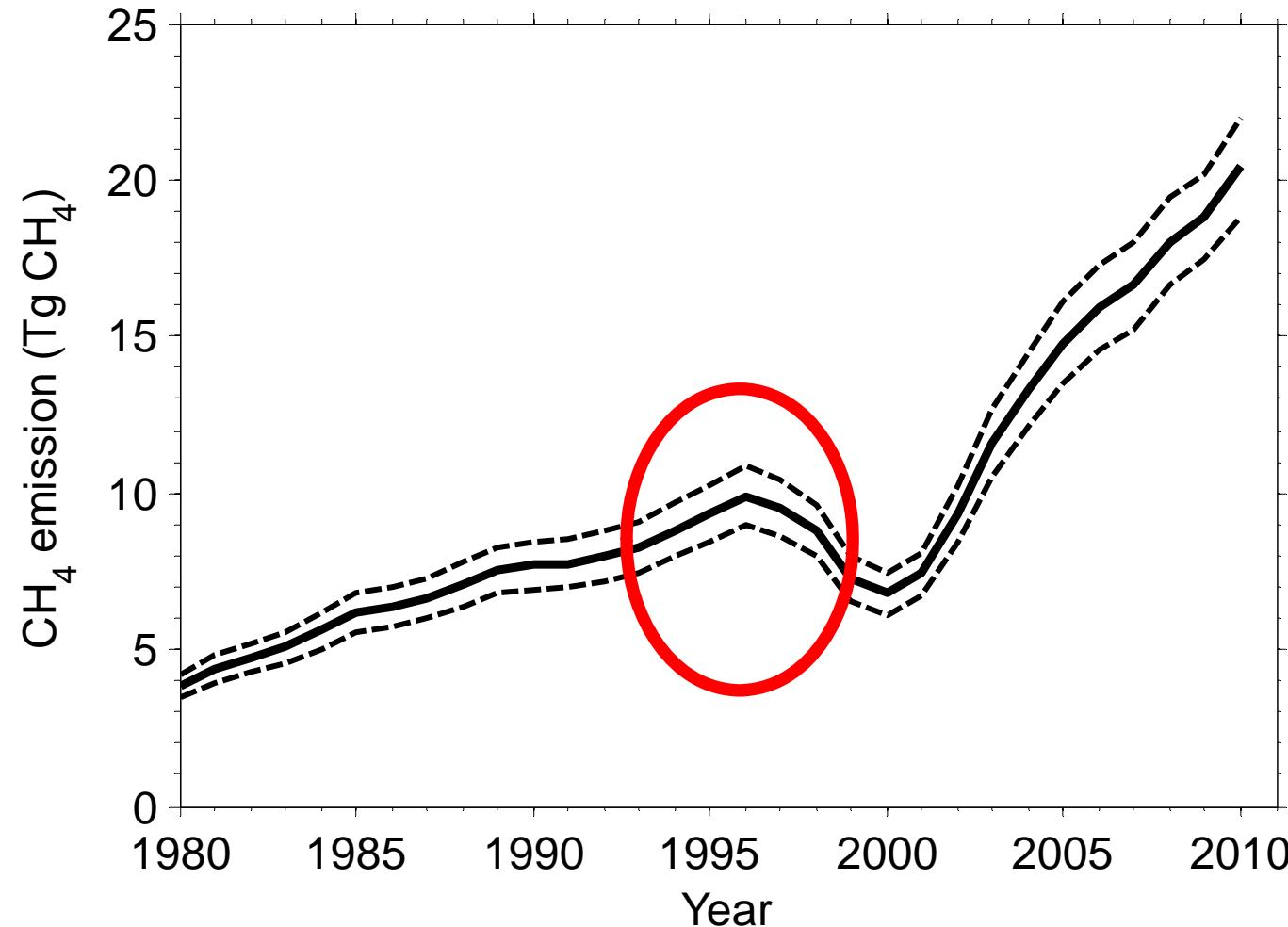
CHINA'S COAL BASINS AND COALBED METHANE RESOURCES



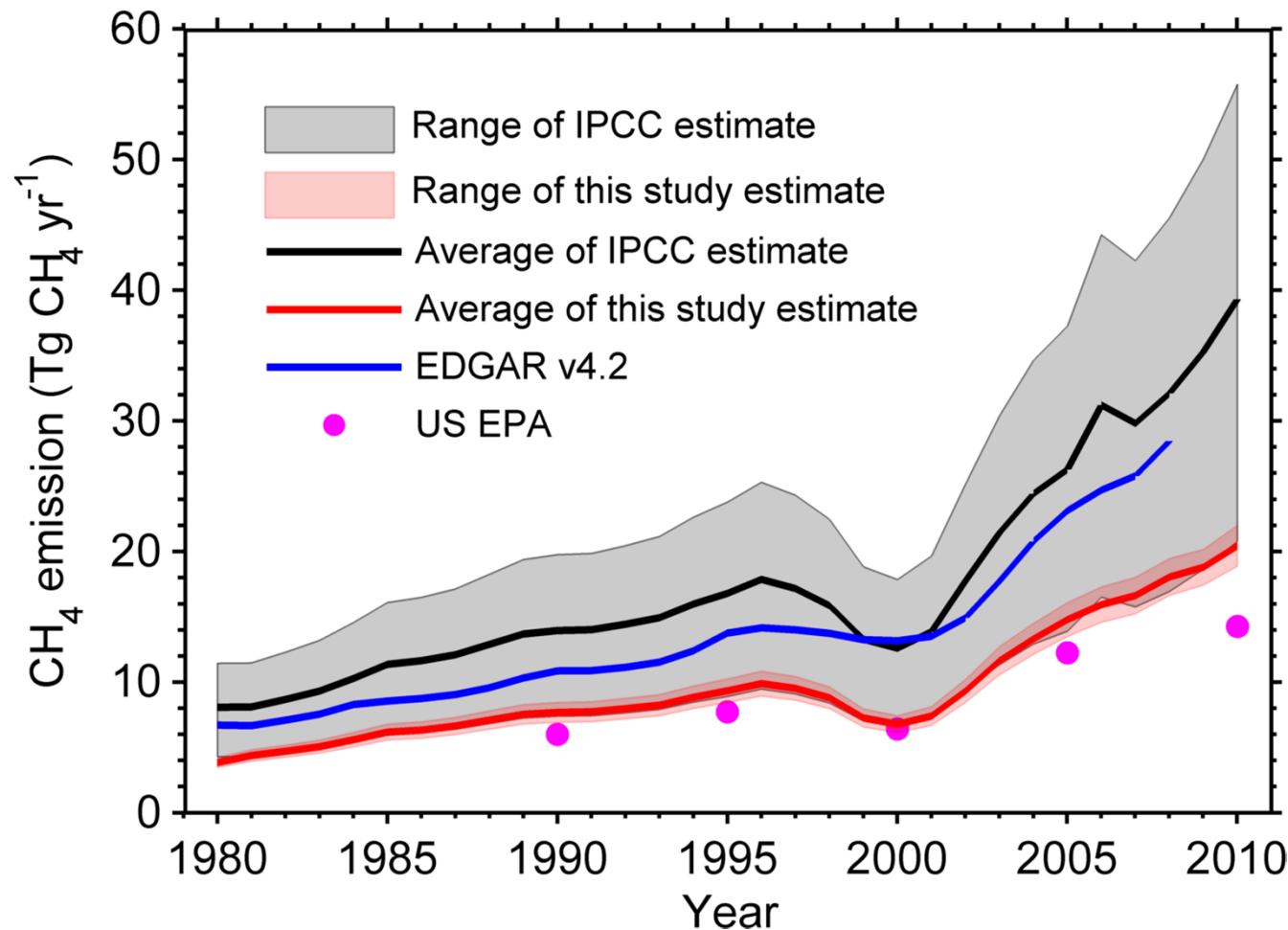
Source: Liu (2007)

	CH ₄ emission factors (m ³ /t)	
	1994	2000
North	4.18	6.97
Northeast	11.75	14.40
Northwest	6.00	5.97
Southwest	19.02	21.68
Central and South	7.19	7.83
East	5.46	6.22
China	7.92	9.30

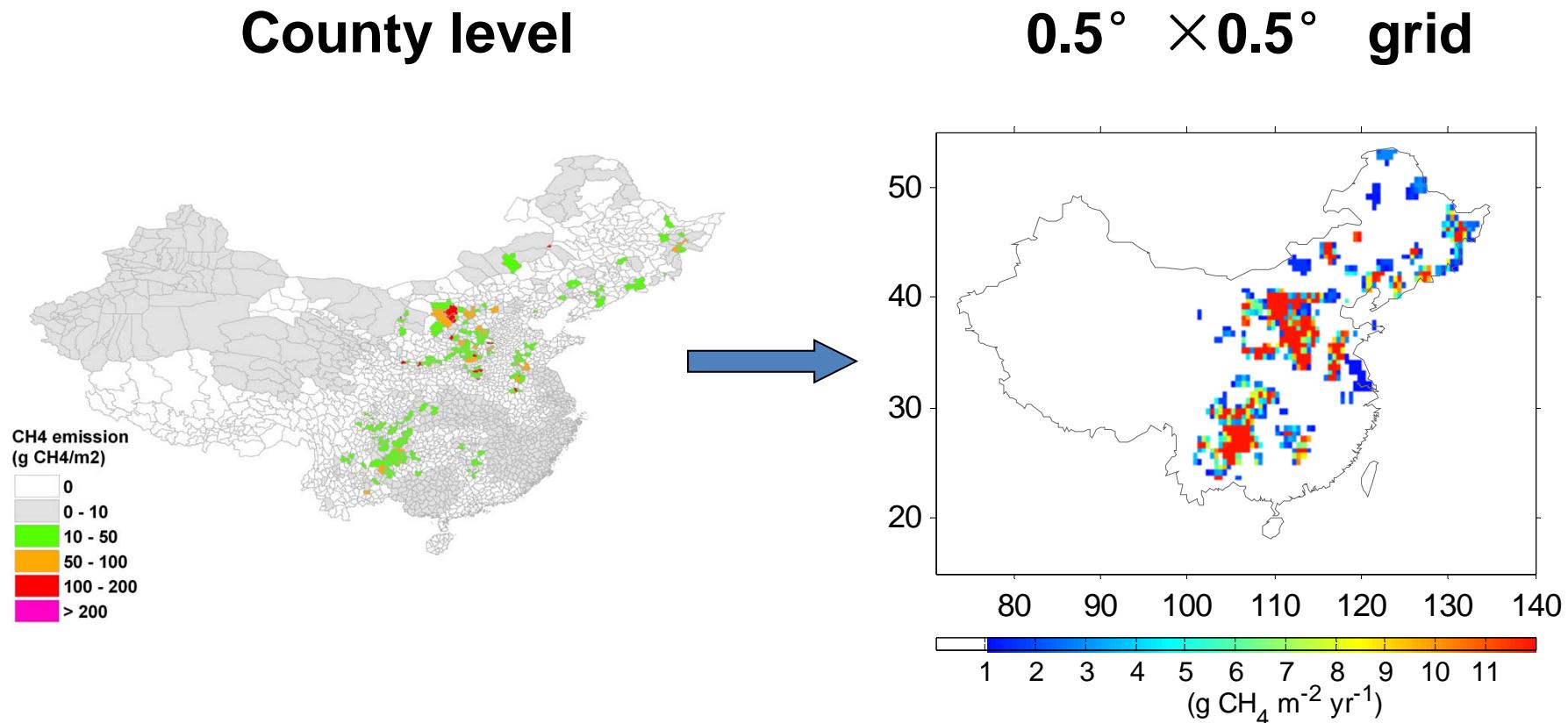
CH₄ emissions from coal mining



CH₄ emissions from coal mining



Spatial patterns of CH₄ emissions from coal mining



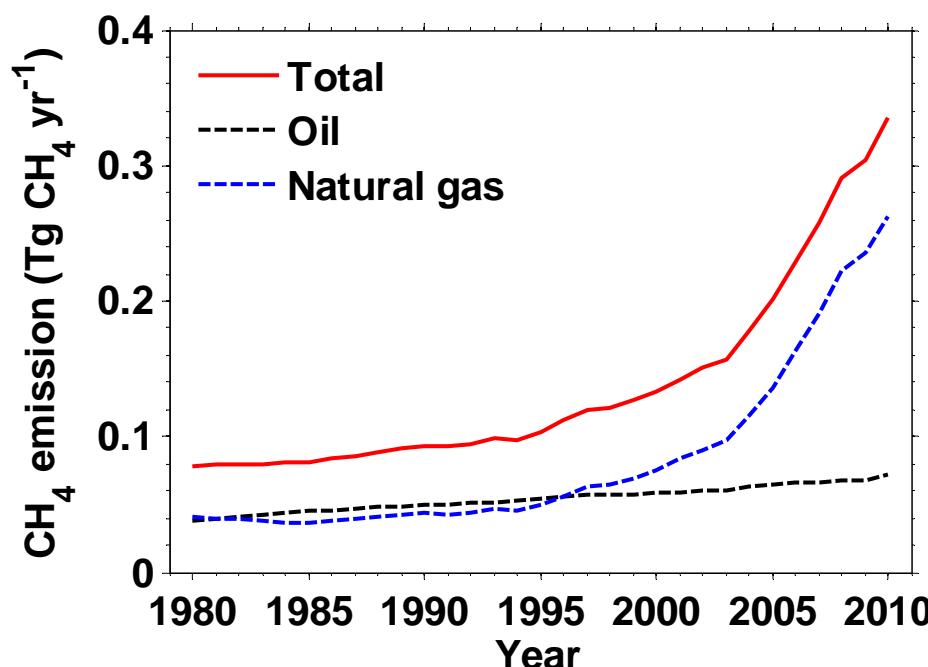
CH₄ emissions from oil and gas systems

Table 5

Fugitive emissions from oil and natural gas systems.

Fugitive emission	Petroleum	Natural gas	Total
Output	18,135.29 (10^4 t)	493.20 (10^8 m ³)	
Emission factors	3.57×10^{-7} (Gg/t)	2.77×10^{-9} (Gg/m ³)	
Emission (Gg)	66.52	191.79	258.31

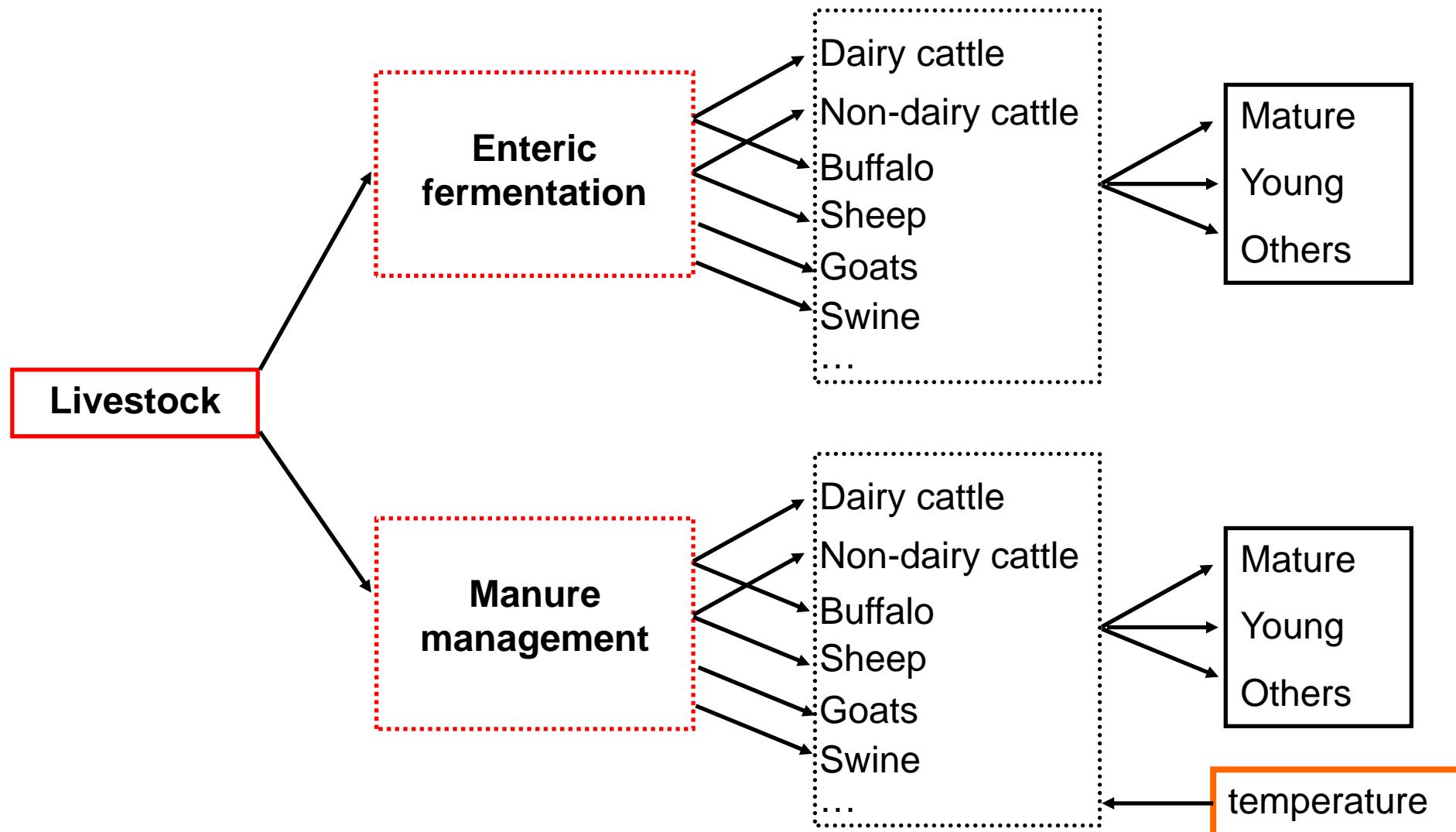
Zhang et al., (1999);
Zhang & Chen,
(2010);



CH_4 emissions from agricultural activities

- ✓ Livestock
- ✓ Rice cultivation
- ✓ Biomass burning

CH_4 emissions from livestock



CH₄ emissions factors of livestock

		Enteric fermentation (kg CH ₄ head ⁻¹ year ⁻¹)	Manure management (kg CH ₄ head ⁻¹ year ⁻¹)	Total (kg CH ₄ head ⁻¹ year ⁻¹)
Non-dairy cattle	Mature female	59.69	44.00	64.00
	Young (<1 yr)	34.92	28.50	54.21
	Other	57.53	44.00	66.00
Dairy cattle	Mature female	78.49	44.00	78.49
	Young (<1 yr)	39.90	38.40	65.25
	Other	57.90	44.00	65.25
Buffalo	Mature female	87.55	48.00	87.55
	Young (<1 yr)	48.04	38.40	72.92
	Other	68.23	48.00	72.92
Others		57.53	44.00	66.00
	Mature female	5.34	5.00	14.00
	Young (<1 yr)	7.42	3.05	7.42
Sheep	Other	3.05	3.05	9.00
	Mature female	4.62	4.62	9.00
	Young (<1 yr)	6.72	2.90	6.72
Goats	Other	2.90	2.90	5.00
	Not divided	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Cattle and buffalo	58.43	52.50	58.43
Slaughtered	Sheep and goat	3.09	3.09	5.16
	Swine	2.53	2.53	3.67

Emission factors series:

IPCC, 1996

IPCC, 2006

Yamaji et al., 2003

Verburg & Vandergon, 2001

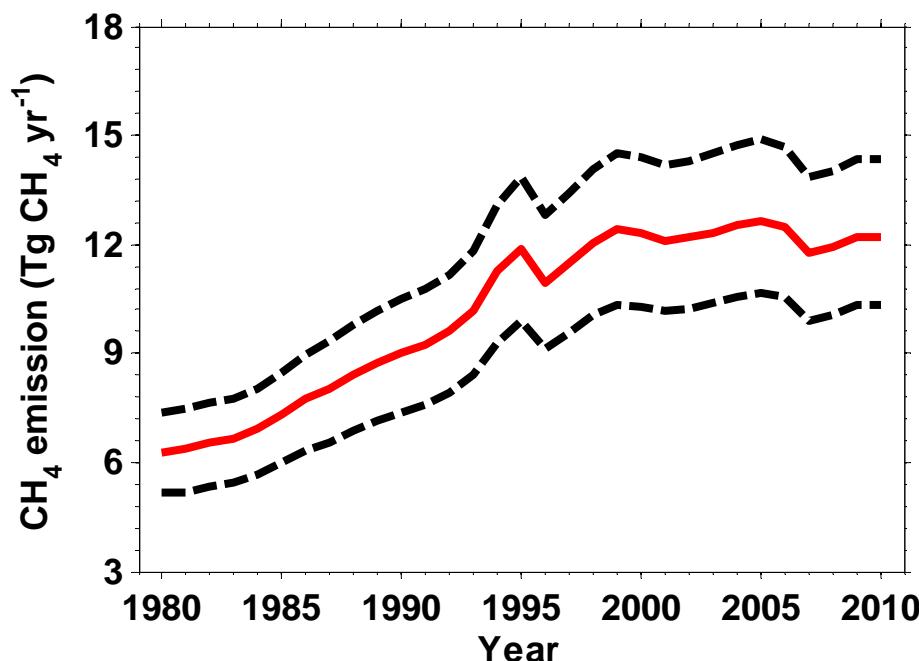
Khalil et al., 1993

Dong et al., 2004

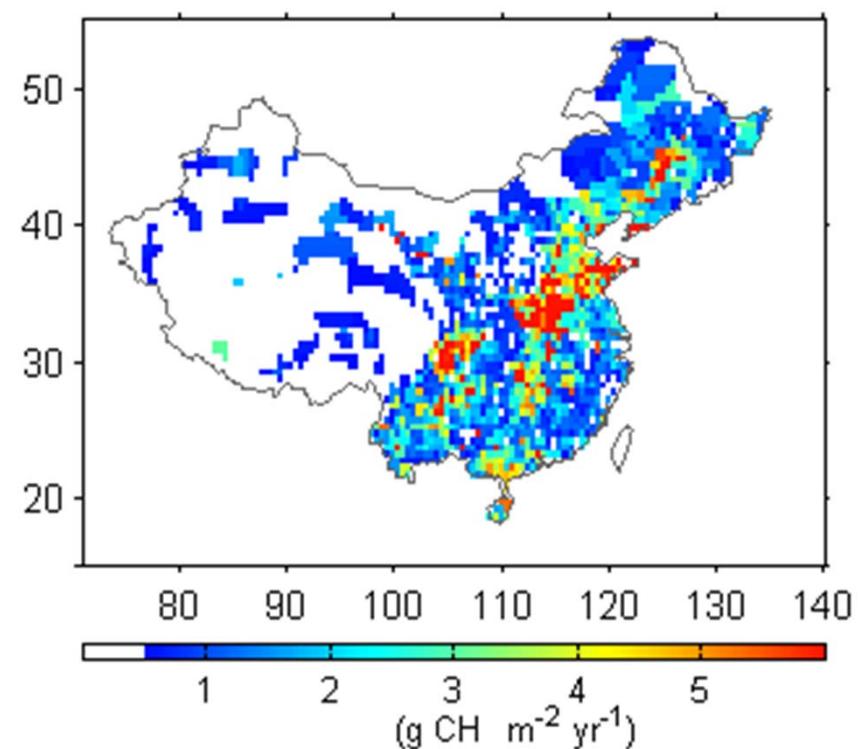
Zhang et al., 2007

CH₄ emissions from livestock

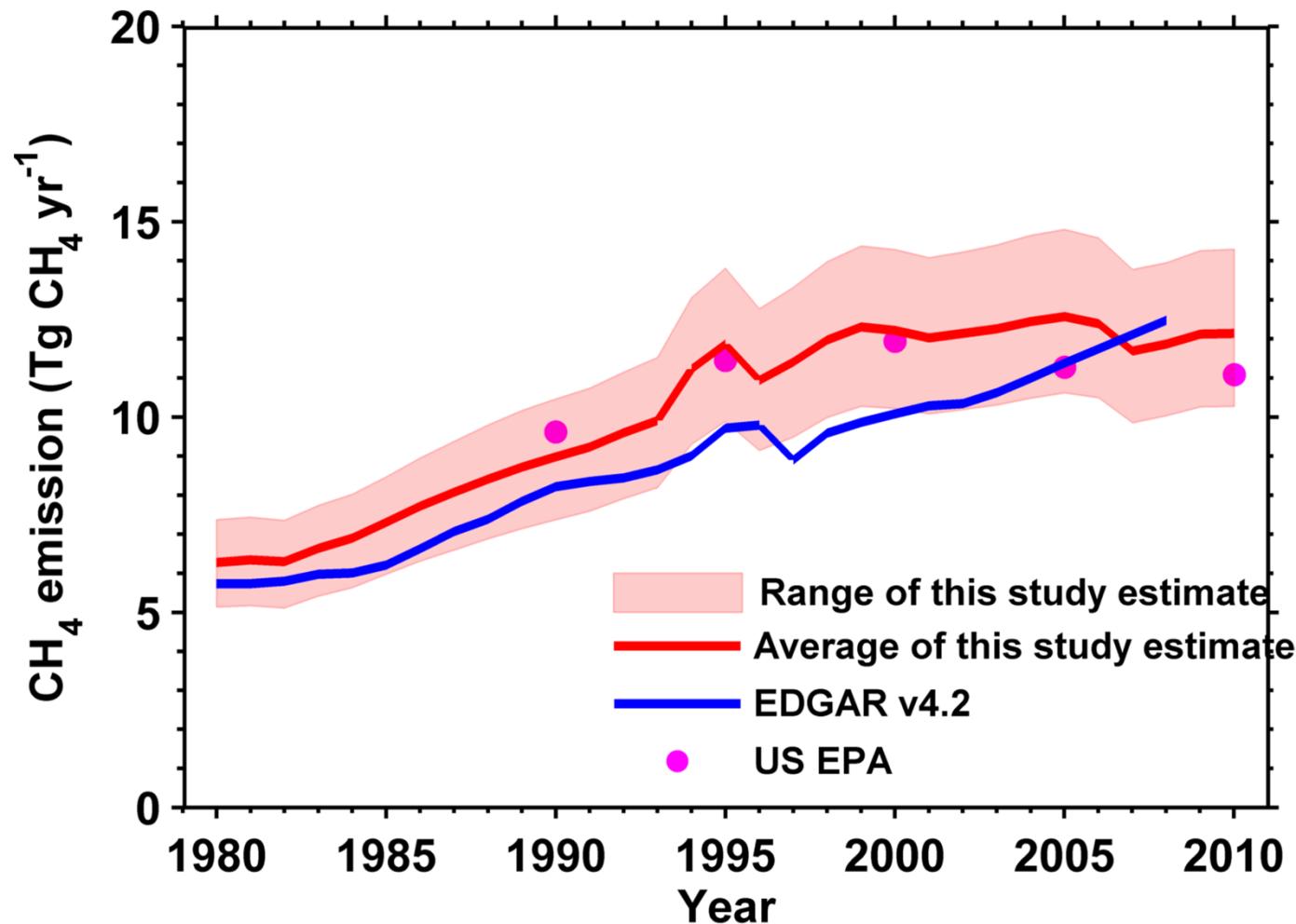
Interannual variation



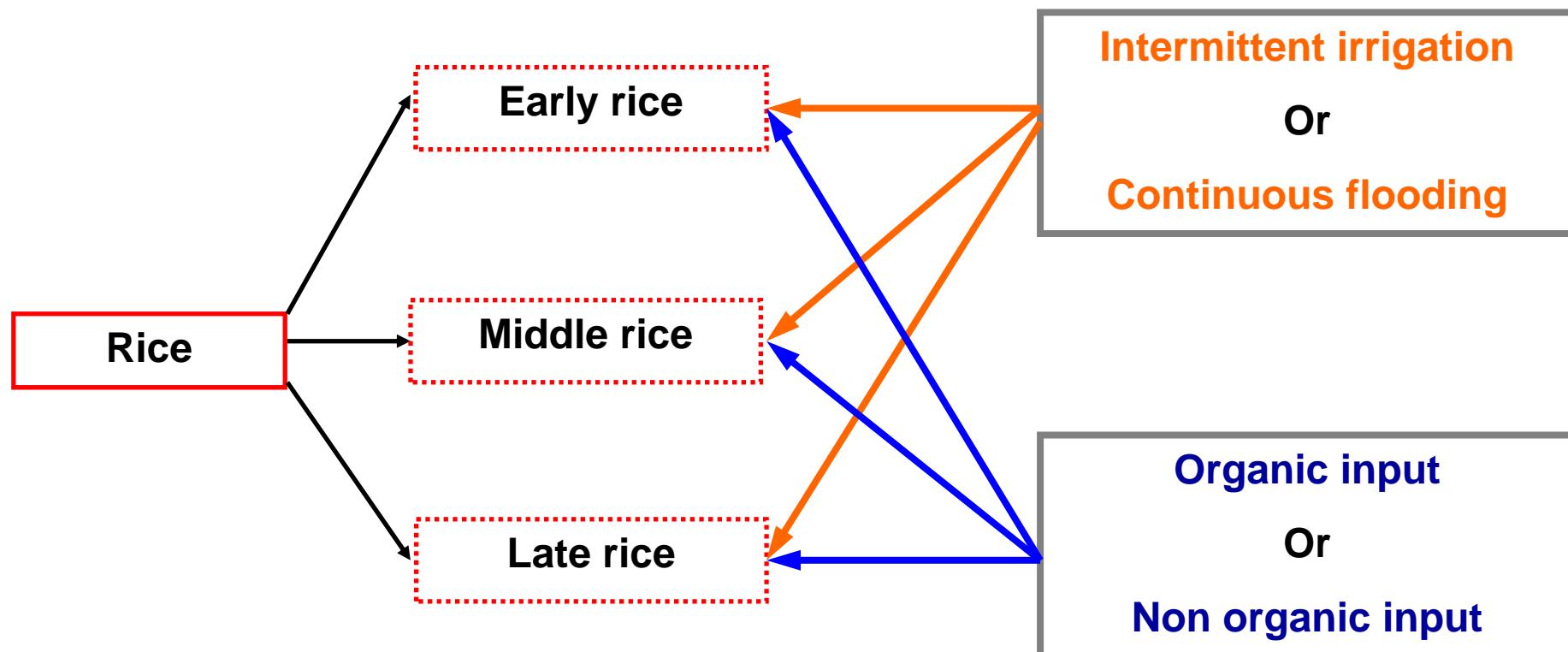
Spatial patterns



CH_4 emissions from livestock



CH_4 emissions from rice cultivation



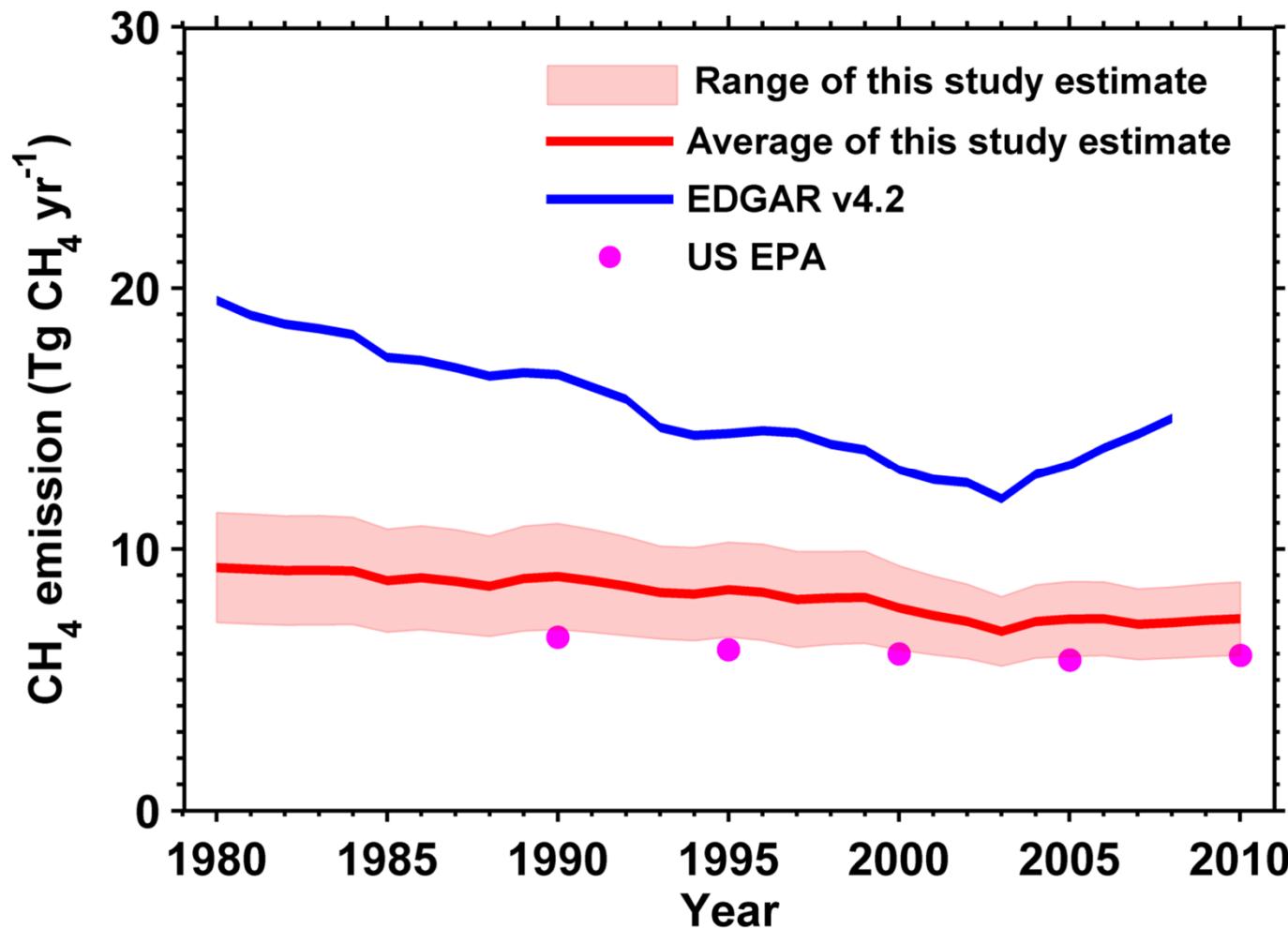
CH_4 emissions factors of rice cultivation



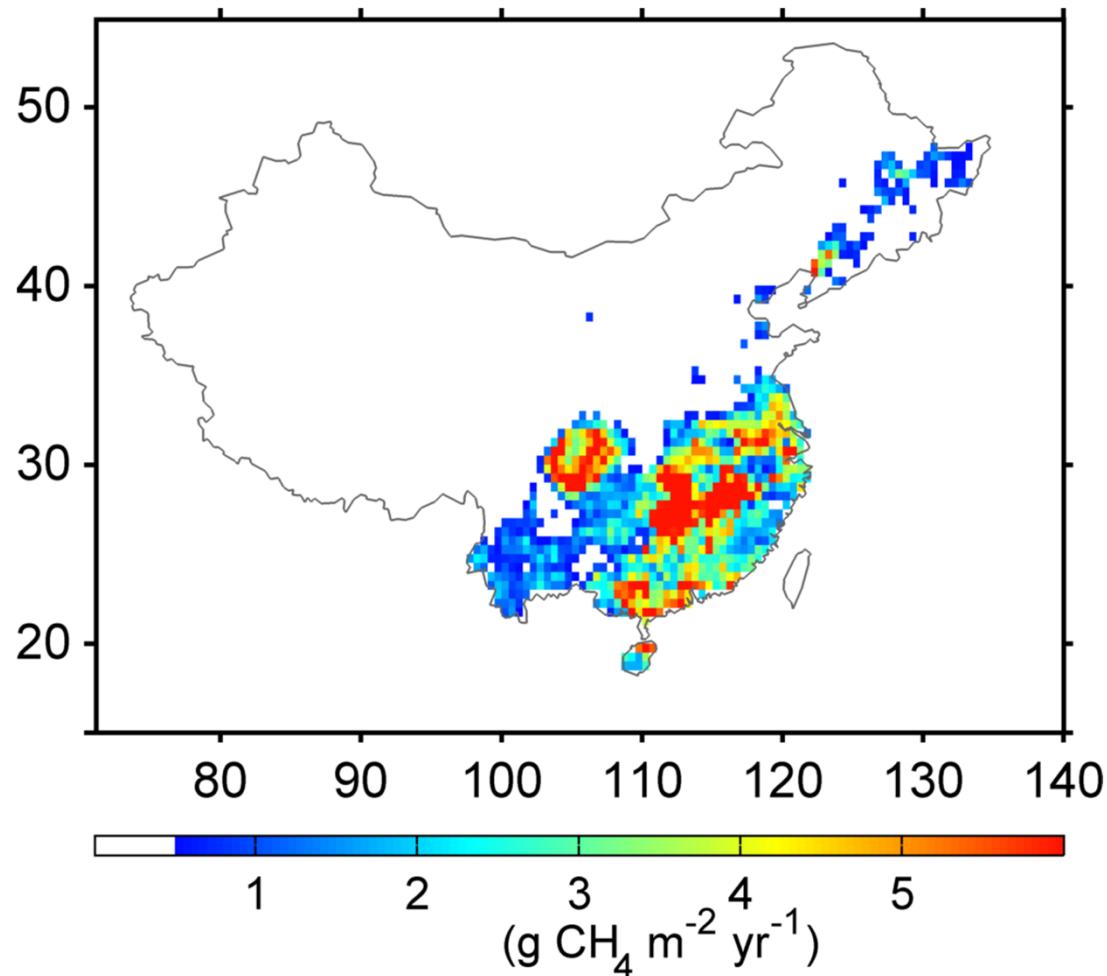
**23 sites, 204 treatment
measurements**

Yan et al., JGR, (2003)

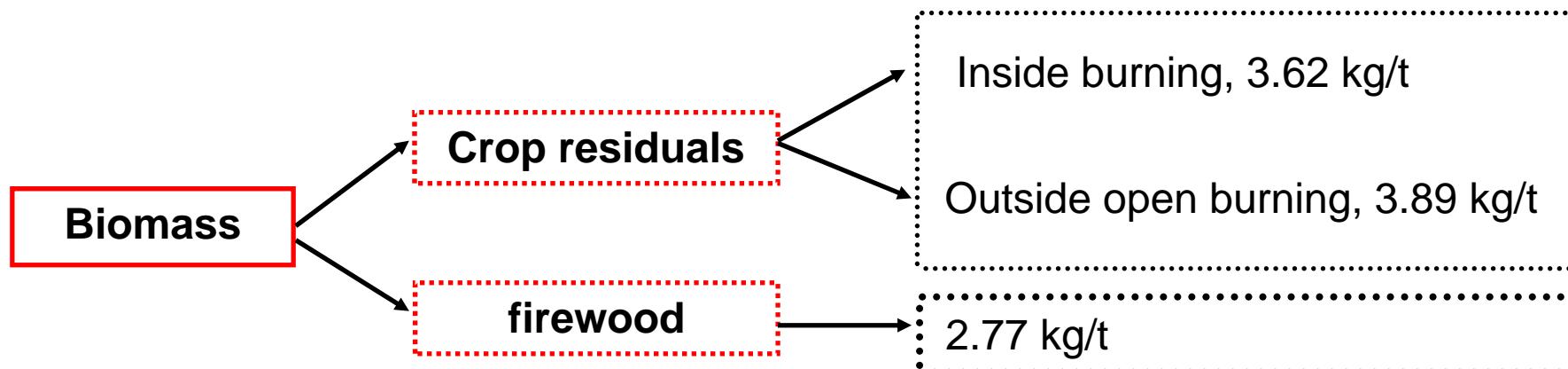
CH_4 emissions from rice cultivation



Spatial patterns of CH₄ emissions from rice cultivation

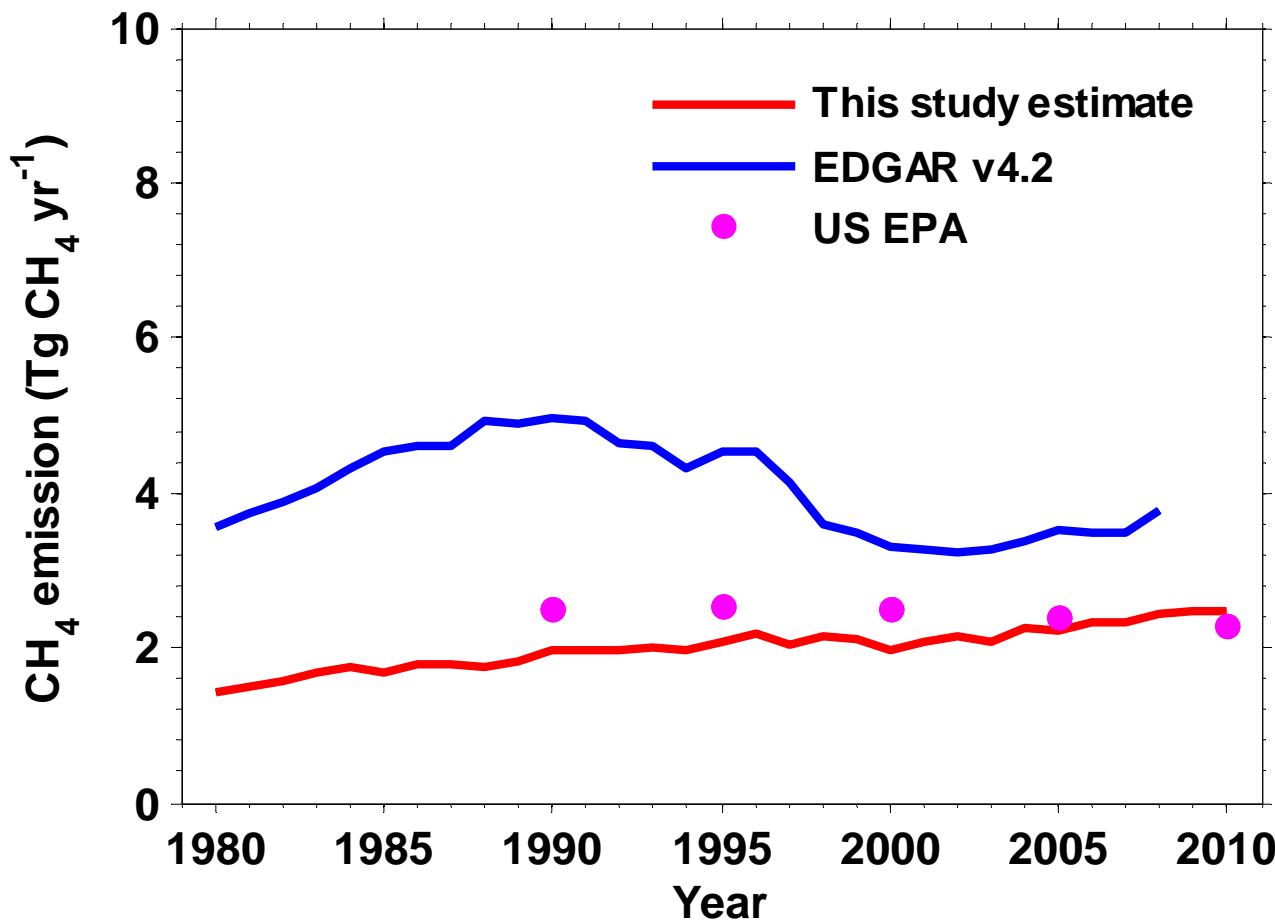


CH_4 emissions from biomass burning

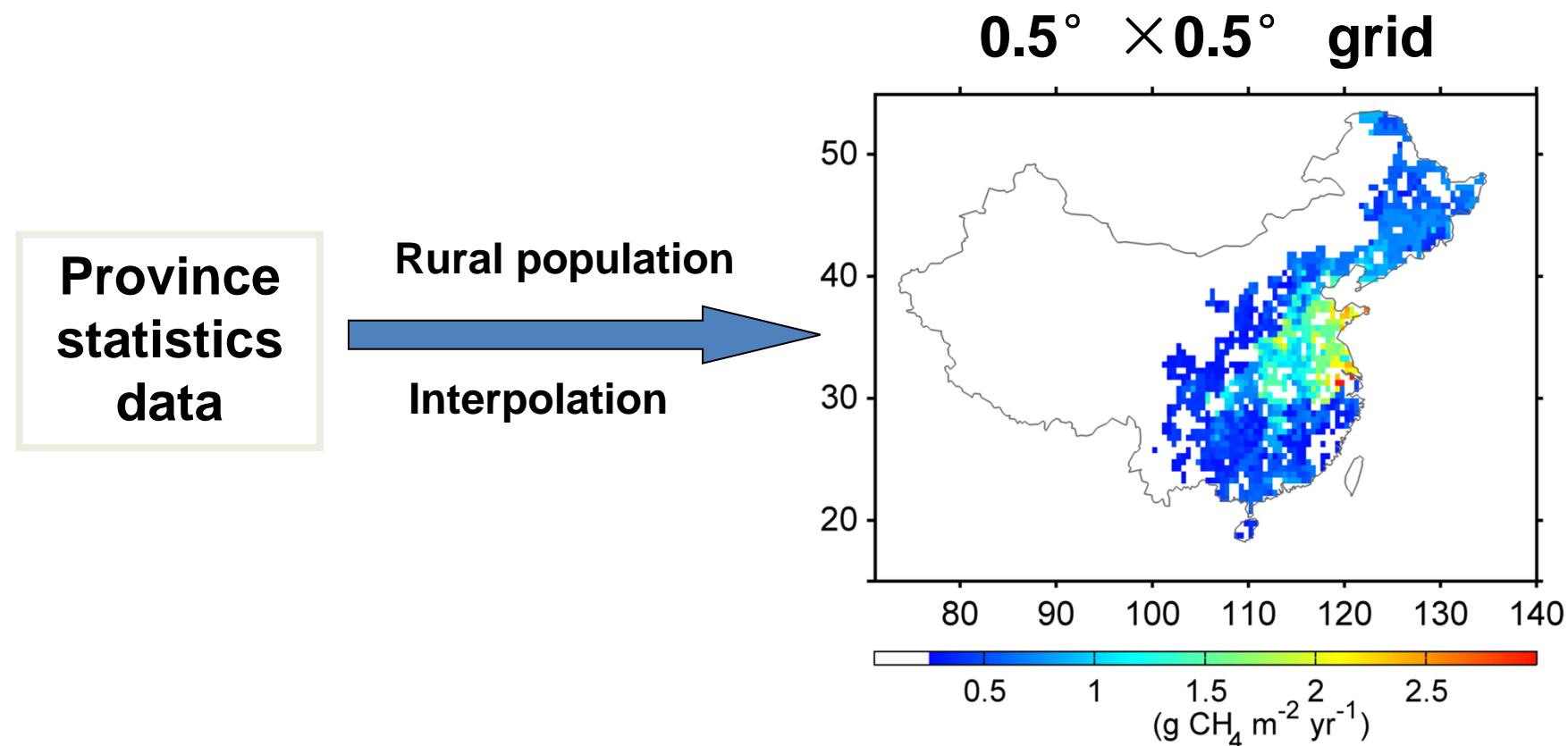


Tian et al., (2011), in Chinese

CH_4 emissions from biomass burning



Spatial patterns of CH₄ emissions from biomass burning



CH₄ emissions from waste

- ✓ Municipal solid waste
- ✓ Domestic sewage
- ✓ Industrial wastewater

CH₄ emissions from solid waste

METHANE EMISSIONS

The CH₄ emissions from solid waste disposal for a single year can be estimated using Equations 3.1. CH₄ is generated as a result of degradation of organic material under anaerobic conditions. Part of the CH₄ generated is oxidised in the cover of the SWDS, or can be recovered for energy or flaring. The CH₄ actually emitted from the SWDS will hence be smaller than the amount generated.

EQUATION 3.1 CH₄ EMISSION FROM SWDS

$$CH_4 \text{ Emissions} = \left[\sum_x CH_4 \text{ generated}_{x,T} - R_T \right] \bullet (1 - OX_T)$$

Where:

CH₄ Emissions = CH₄ emitted in year T, Gg

T = inventory year

x = waste category or type/material

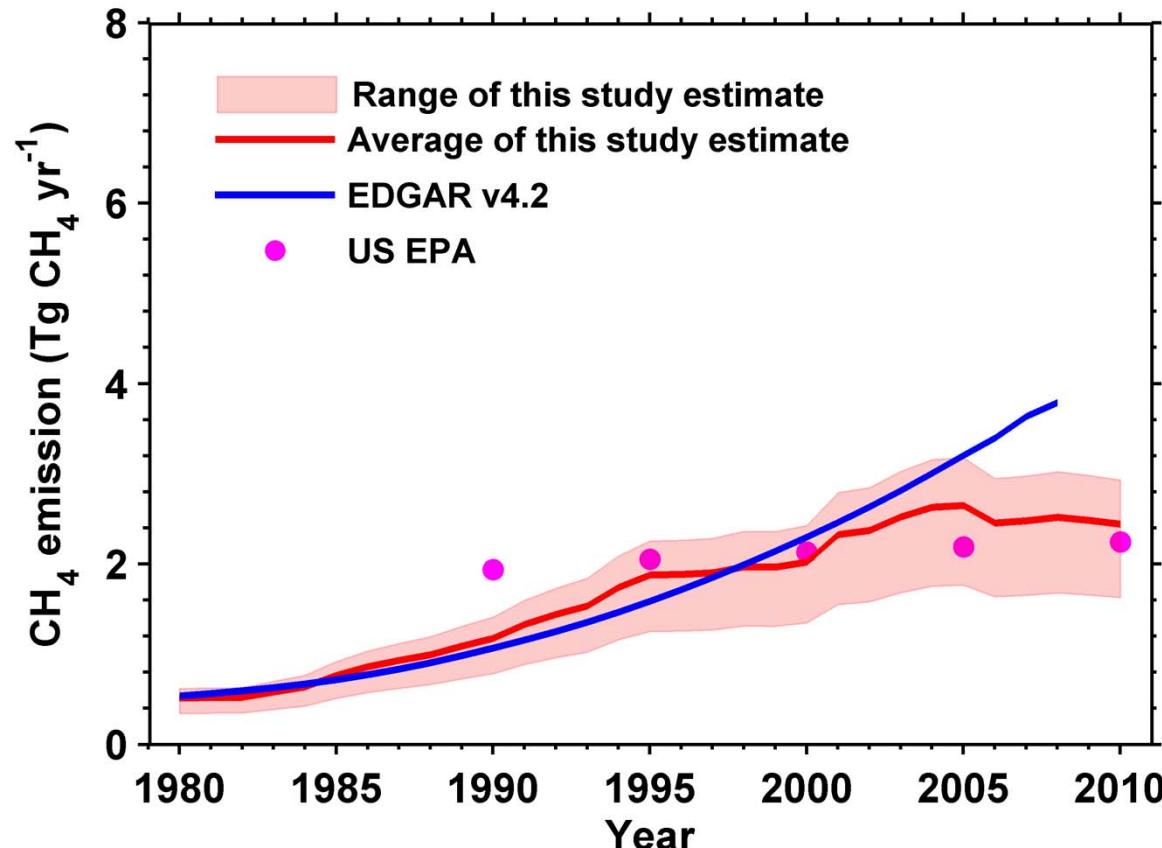
R_T = recovered CH₄ in year T, Gg

OX_T = oxidation factor in year T, (fraction)

The CH₄ recovered must be subtracted from the amount CH₄ generated. Only the fraction of CH₄ that is not recovered will be subject to oxidation in the SWDS cover layer.

IPCC, (2006)

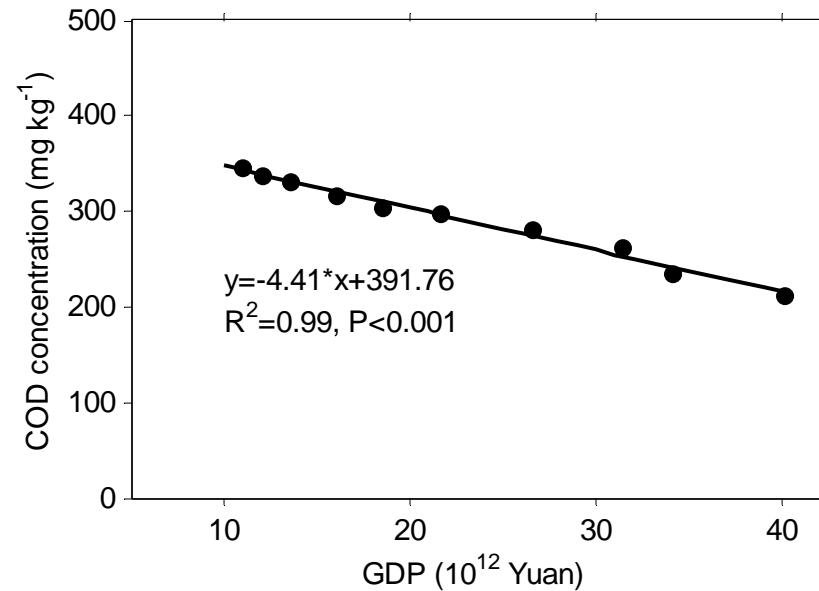
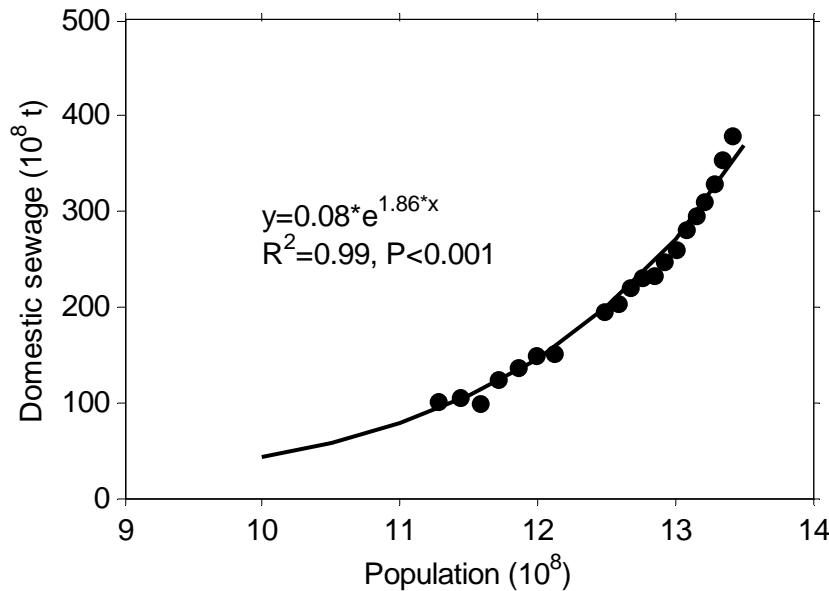
CH₄ emissions from solid waste



Emission factor from Gao et al., (2006) and IPCC, (2006)

CH₄ emissions from domestic sewage

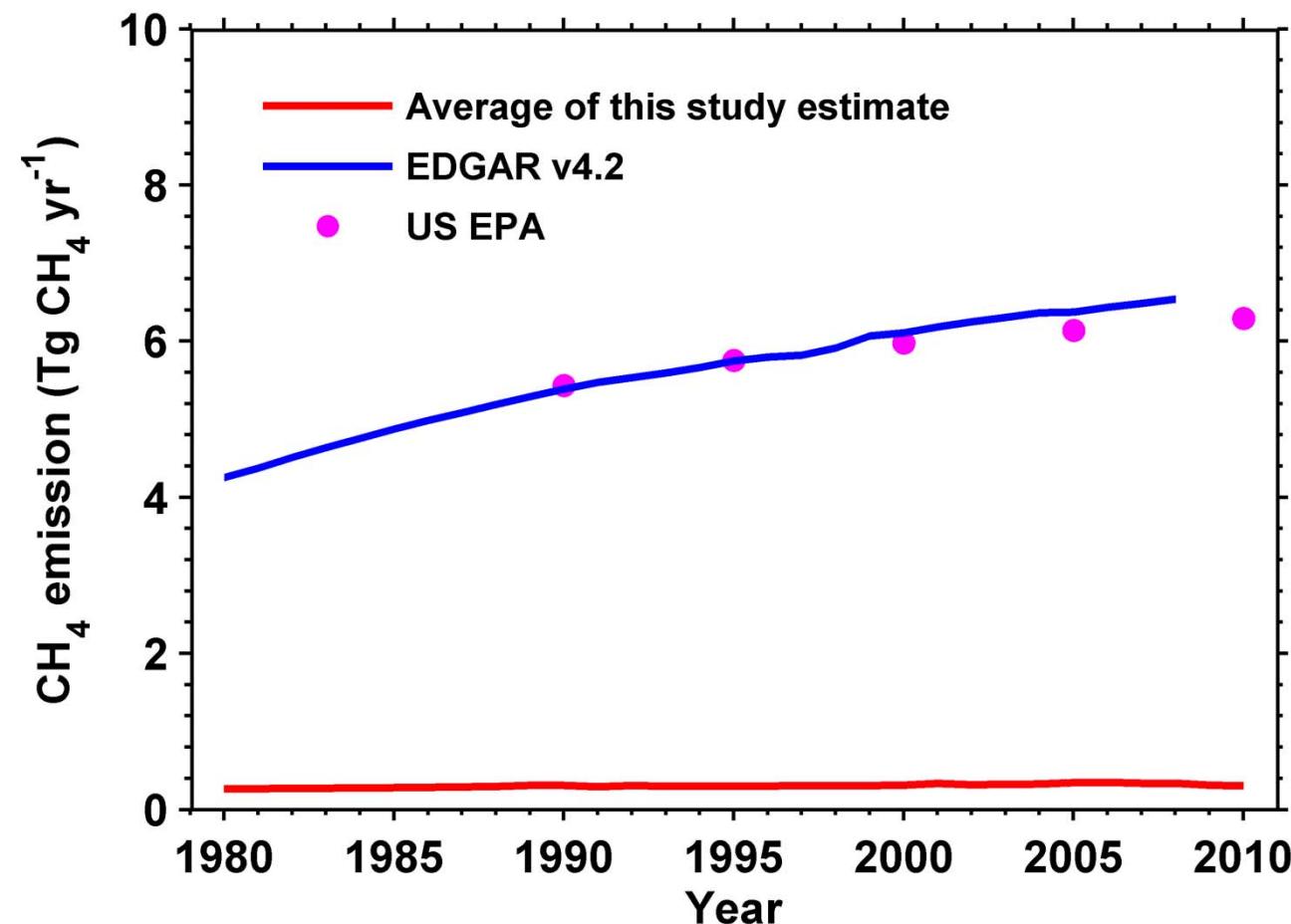
**Domestic sewage exponentially increase with population,
but COD decrease with economics development**



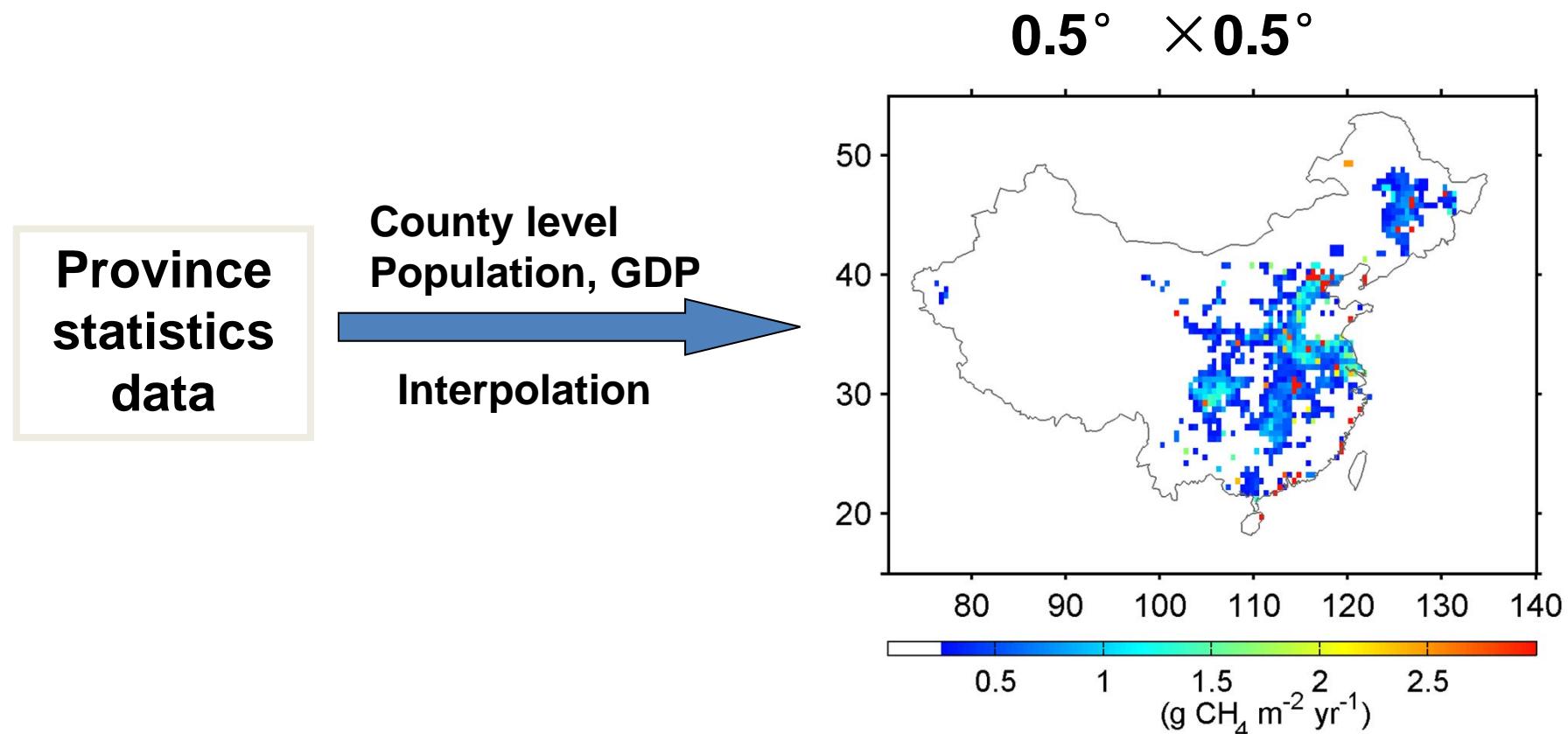
$$\text{CH}_4 \text{ emission} = \text{Domestic sewage} * \text{COD} * 0.25 \text{ kg CH}_4/\text{kg COD} * \\ \text{Methane correction factor (0.1)}$$

Emission factor from IPCC, (2006)

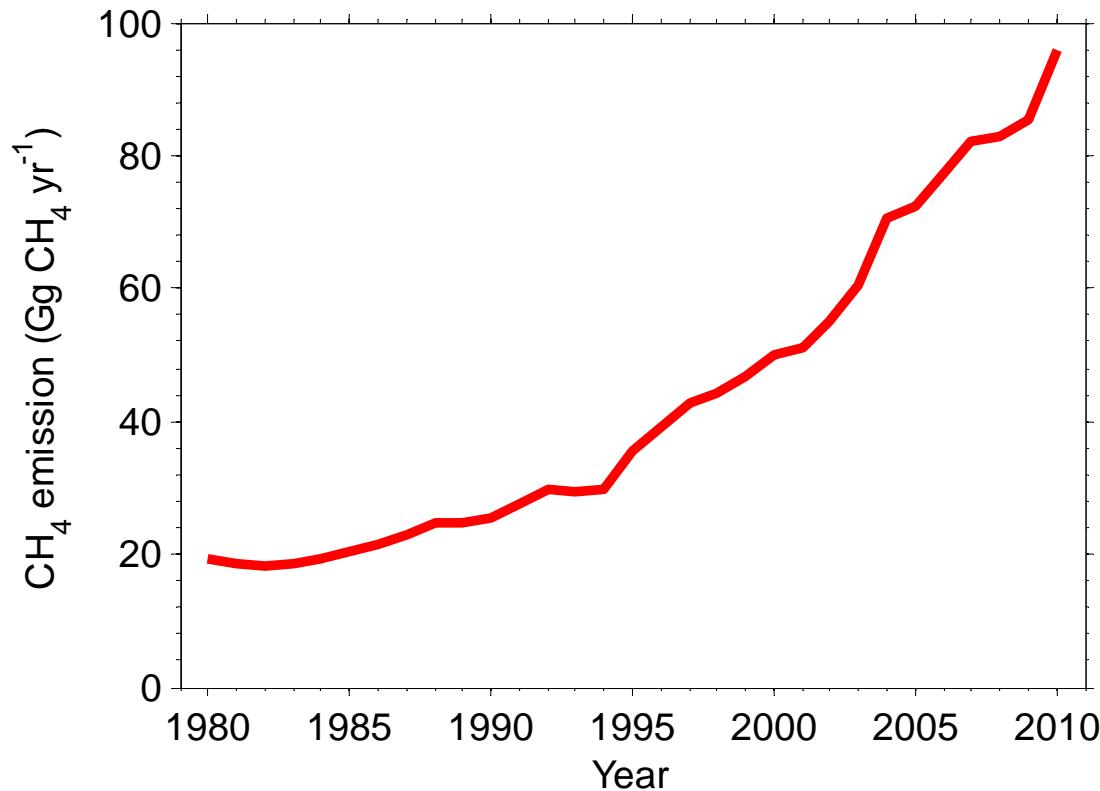
CH₄ emissions from wastewater



Spatial patterns of CH₄ emissions from waste

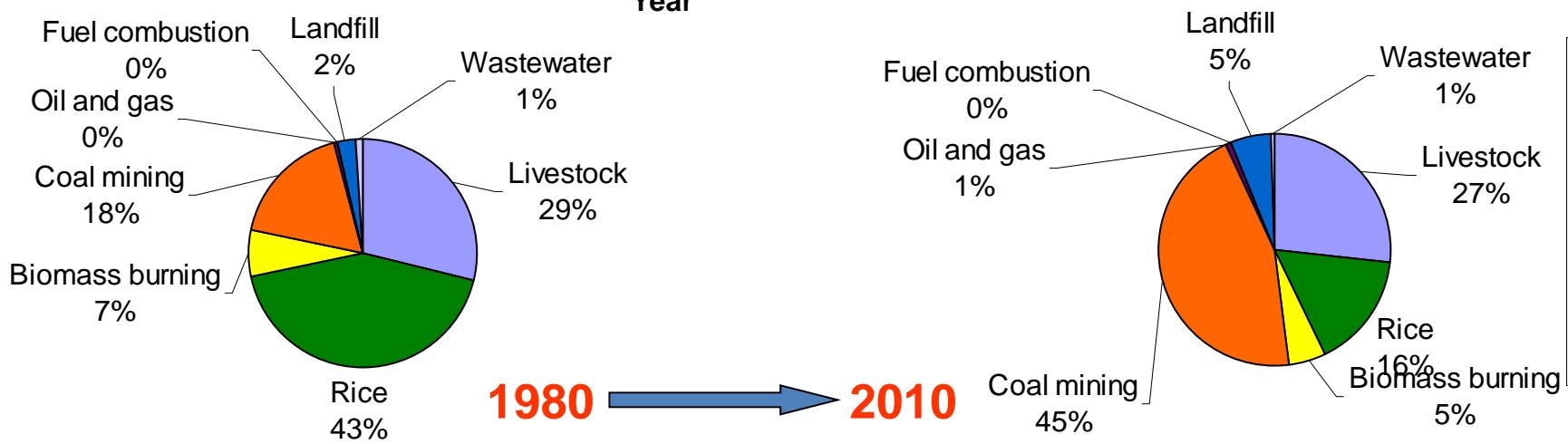
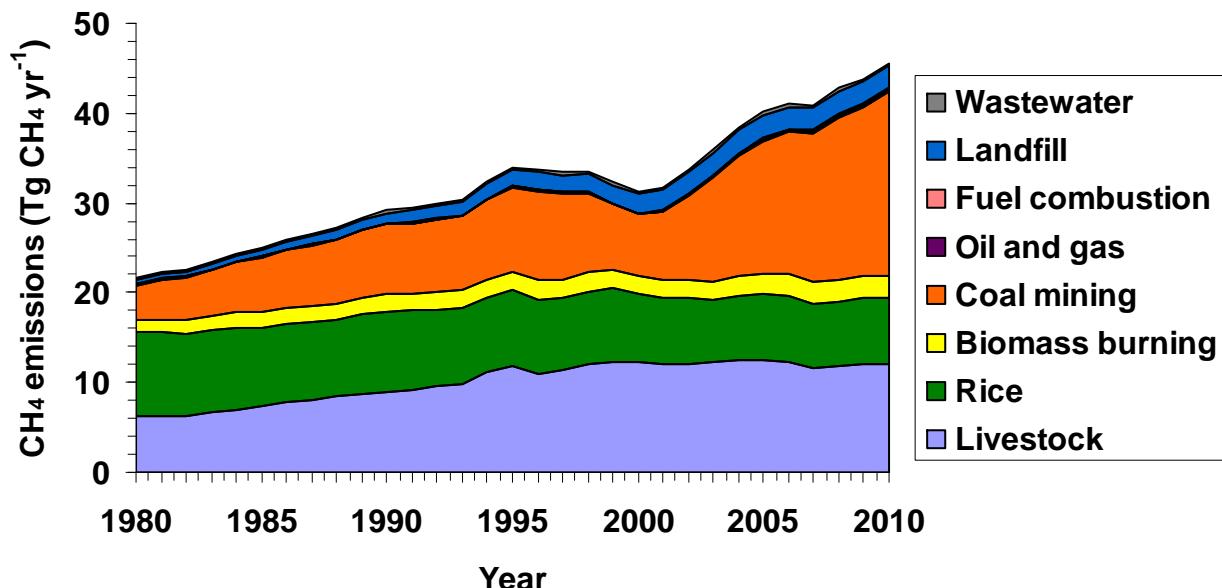


CH_4 emissions from fossil fuel combustion



Less than 0.5% of total CH_4 emissions

Summary



Summary

