

# Accounting for covariance in emissions' inventories

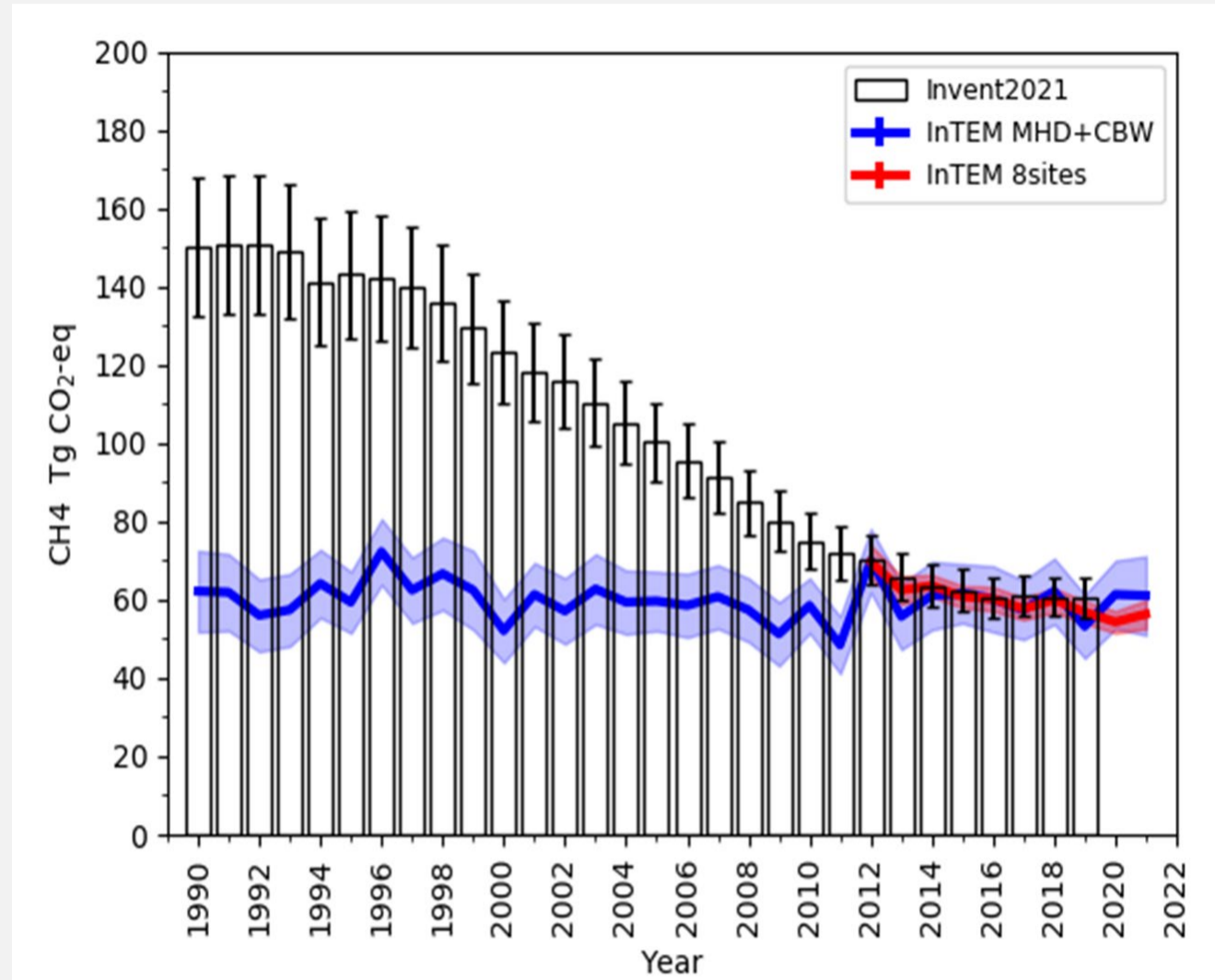
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## Global and UK emissions

Uncertainties highly relevant when estimating trends and accelerations

Key factor: influence of covariance



## Heart of the matter

Approach in Kyoto Protocol expresses total emissions in terms of CO<sub>2</sub>e (CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent')

Based on sum of contributions of form

$$\frac{\text{Global Warming Potential}}{\text{GWP}_{100}} \times \frac{\text{Activity}}{A} \times \frac{\text{Emissions' factor}}{F}$$

GWP<sub>100</sub>: factor converting emissions for a particular gas to CO<sub>2</sub>e on 100 year basis

A: activity for a specific source category

F: emissions of a given pollutant from that category

## Agriculture sector data from UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory

Activity rate data, emission factors with expanded uncertainties *U* ( 95 % conf.)

2 sets of 3 equal values of *A* implies commonality (correlation)

Also, should GWP factors be applied separately or collectively?

Fuel	Gas	A/(TJ)	U(A)/%	F/ktTJ <sup>-1</sup>	U(F)/%
Gas oil	CO <sub>2</sub>	0.020438	38.6	2.0438 × 10 <sup>-2</sup>	2.7
Gas oil	CH <sub>4</sub>	0.020438	1.6	3.5368 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>	80.0
Gas oil	N <sub>2</sub> O	0.020438	1.6	3.0984 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>	216.3
Petrol	CO <sub>2</sub>	67.19	50.7	1.9127 × 10 <sup>-2</sup>	4.8654 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>
Petrol	CH <sub>4</sub>	67.19	1.6	4.8654 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>	80.0
Petrol	N <sub>2</sub> O	67.19	1.6	3.3578 × 10 <sup>-7</sup>	216.3

Including such factors independently ignores correlation

## Model just involving CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Apply GUM (JCGM 100)

Gives emissions *E* = 4282 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e

Assuming independence: relative standard uncertainty **19 %**

Accounting for correlation: **24 %**

Some 200 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e difference: **meaningful**

Account also for contributions from other GHGs

*More details in recorded presentation*

## Recommendations

Always scrutinize origins of data: often challenging to source raw data from reputable sources

Look for commonalities, perceived correlations, . . .

Pay regard to involvement of single party or multiple parties

(As always in science) be transparent and state assumptions