

## SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

### Impacts of global, regional, and sectoral black carbon emission reductions on surface air quality and human mortality

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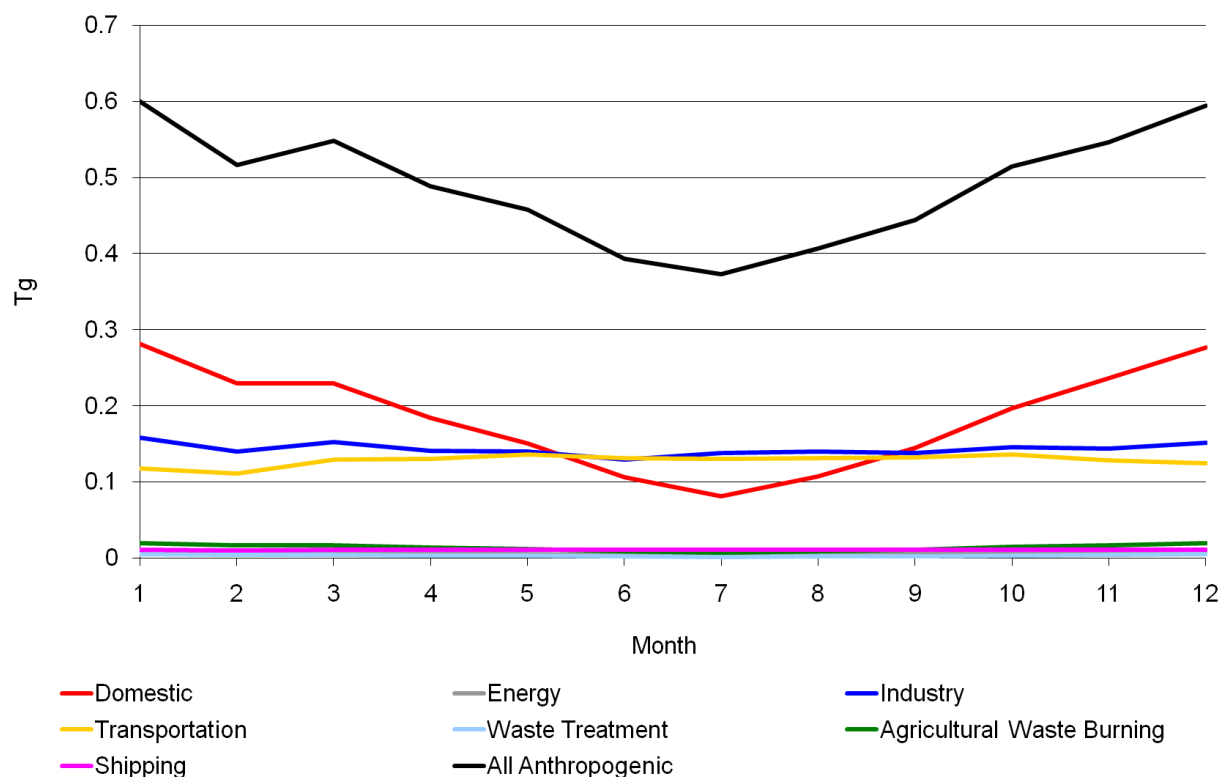


Fig. S1. Monthly variation of global BC emissions by sector, according to monthly variation of CO from RETRO inventory.

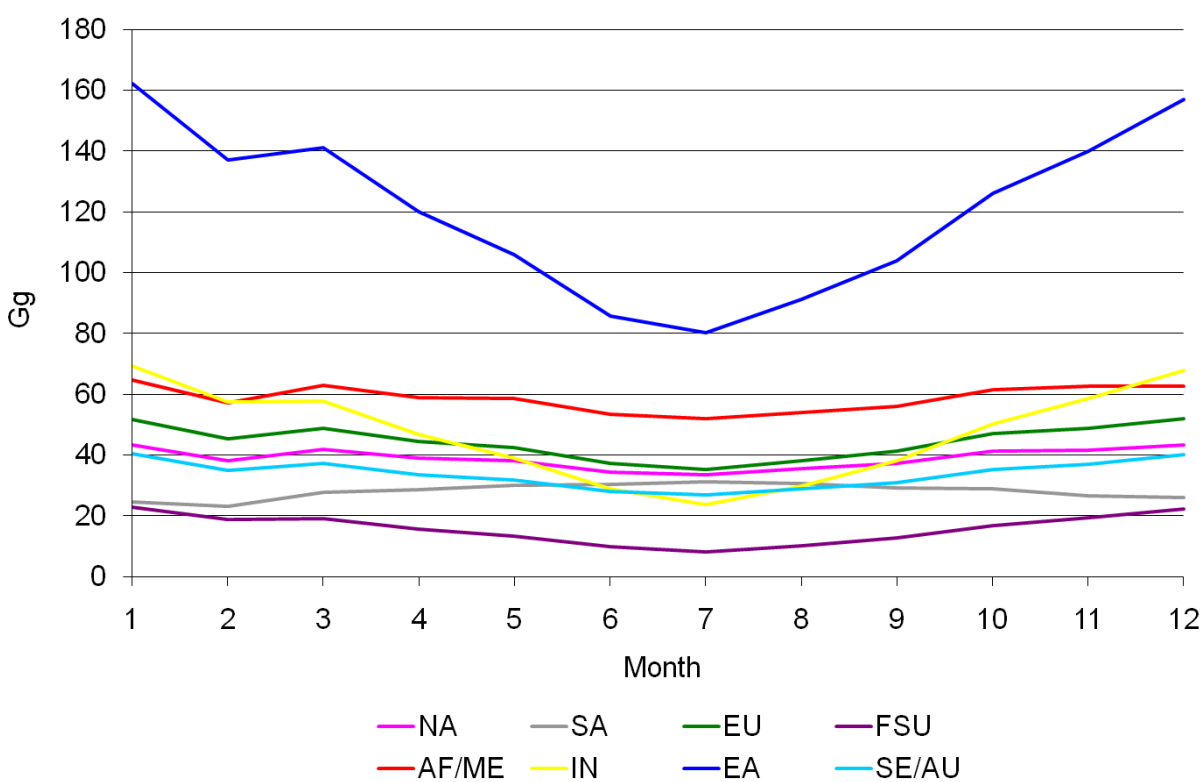


Fig. S2. Monthly anthropogenic BC emissions by region, according to monthly variation of CO from RETRO inventory.

Table S1. Total global emissions of relevant species for base case year 2002, in Tg(species)/year.  $\text{NO}_x$  ( $\text{NO} + \text{NO}_2$ ) emissions are reported as NO.

Species	Emissions
BC	8.6
OC	41.2
$\text{NO}_x$	93.6
$\text{SO}_2$	149.5

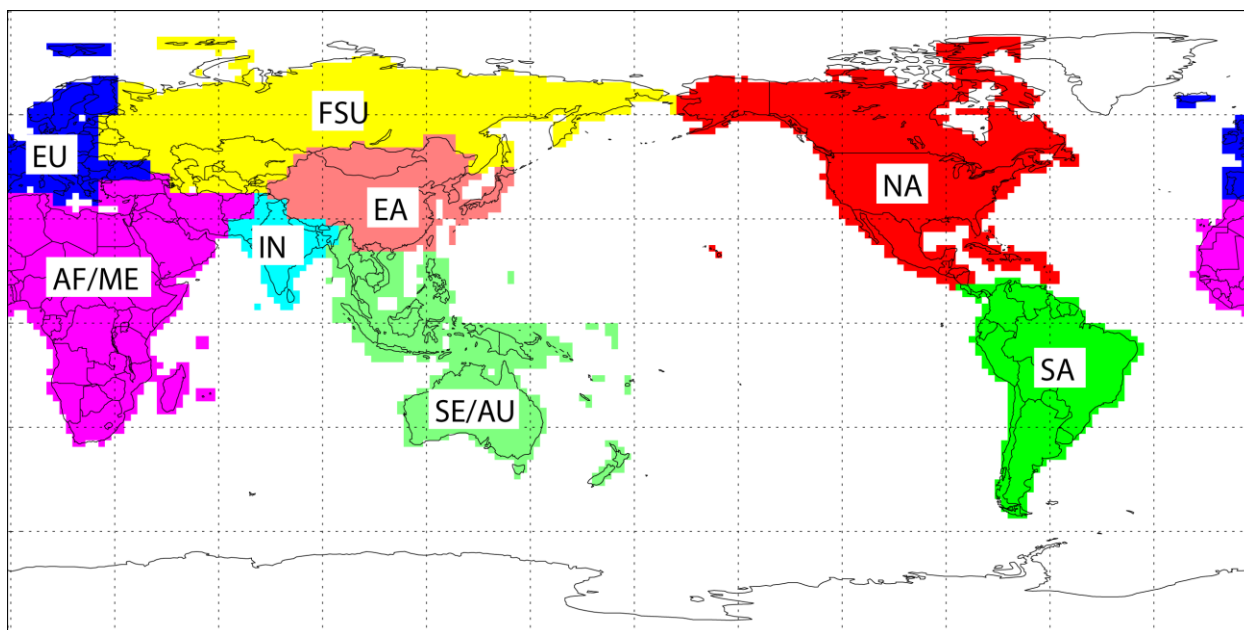


Fig. S3. Regional definitions, gridded to MOZART-4 grid.

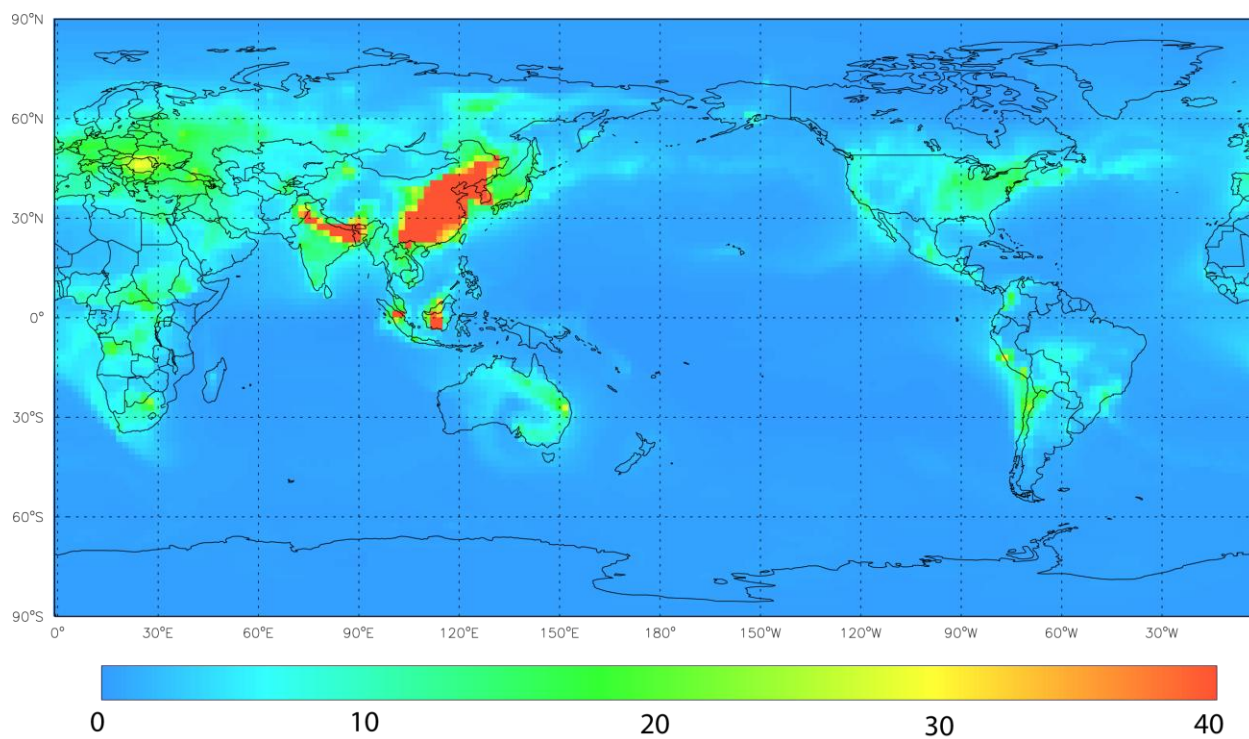


Fig. S4. Annual average concentration ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) of total  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  for the 2002 base case

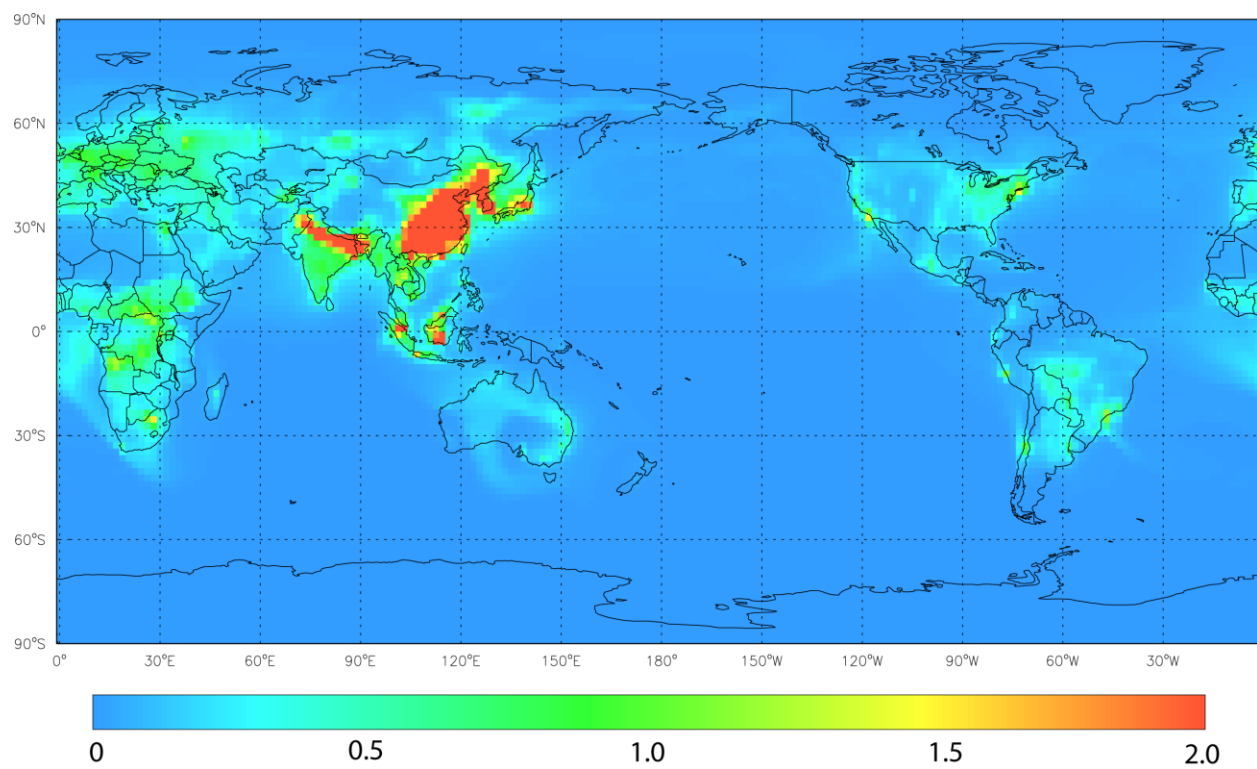


Fig. S5. As Fig. S4, but for BC

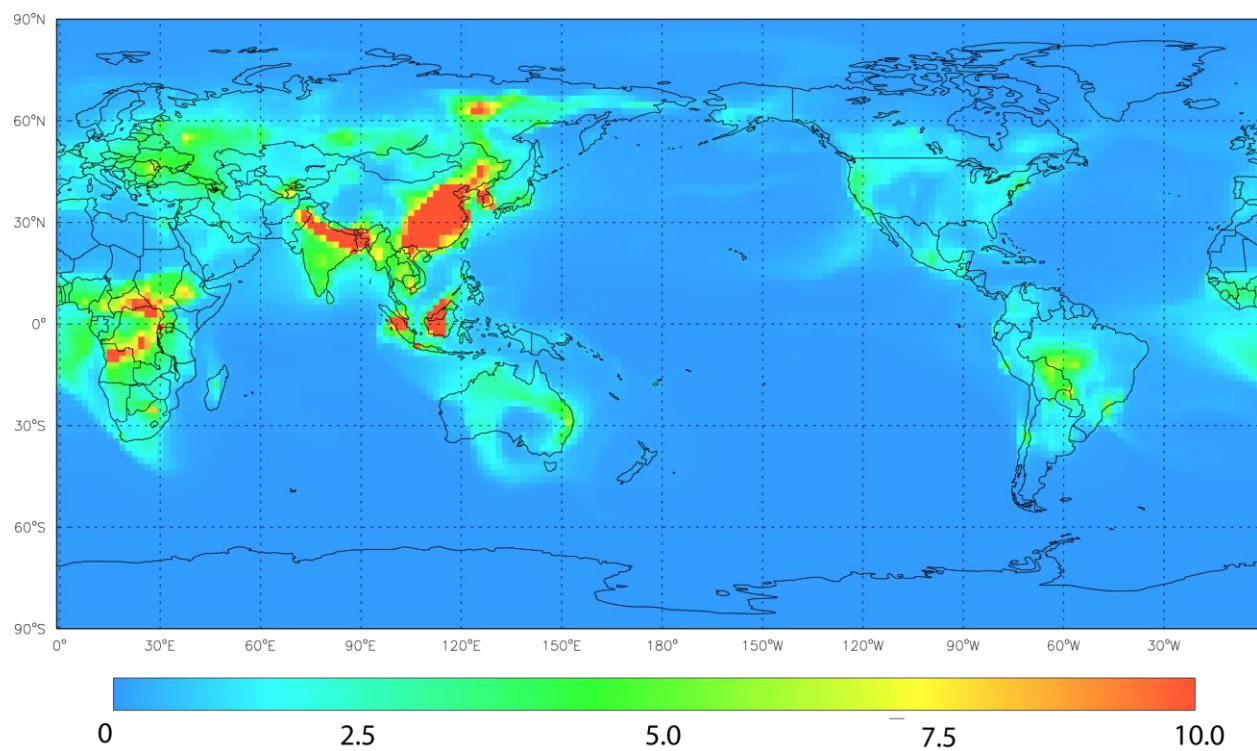


Fig. S6. As Fig. S4, but for OM (includes SOA)



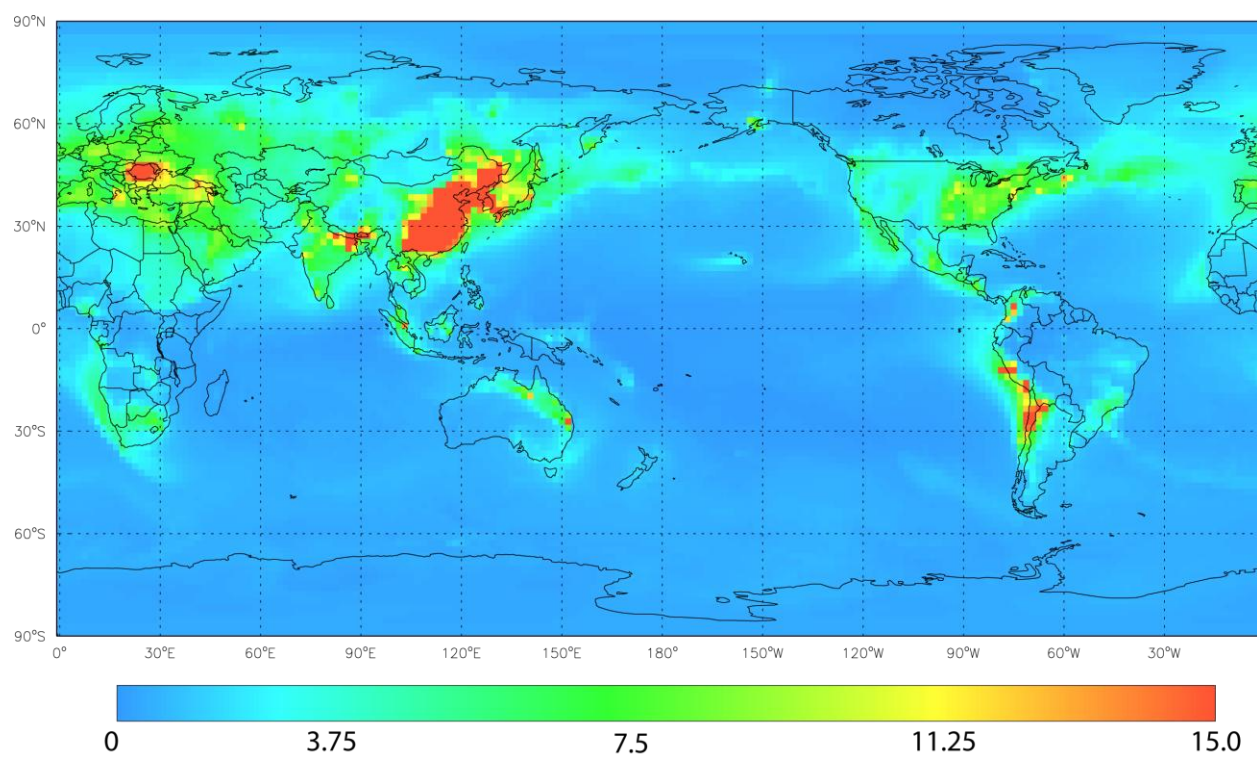


Fig. S7. As Fig. S4, but for  $\text{SO}_4$

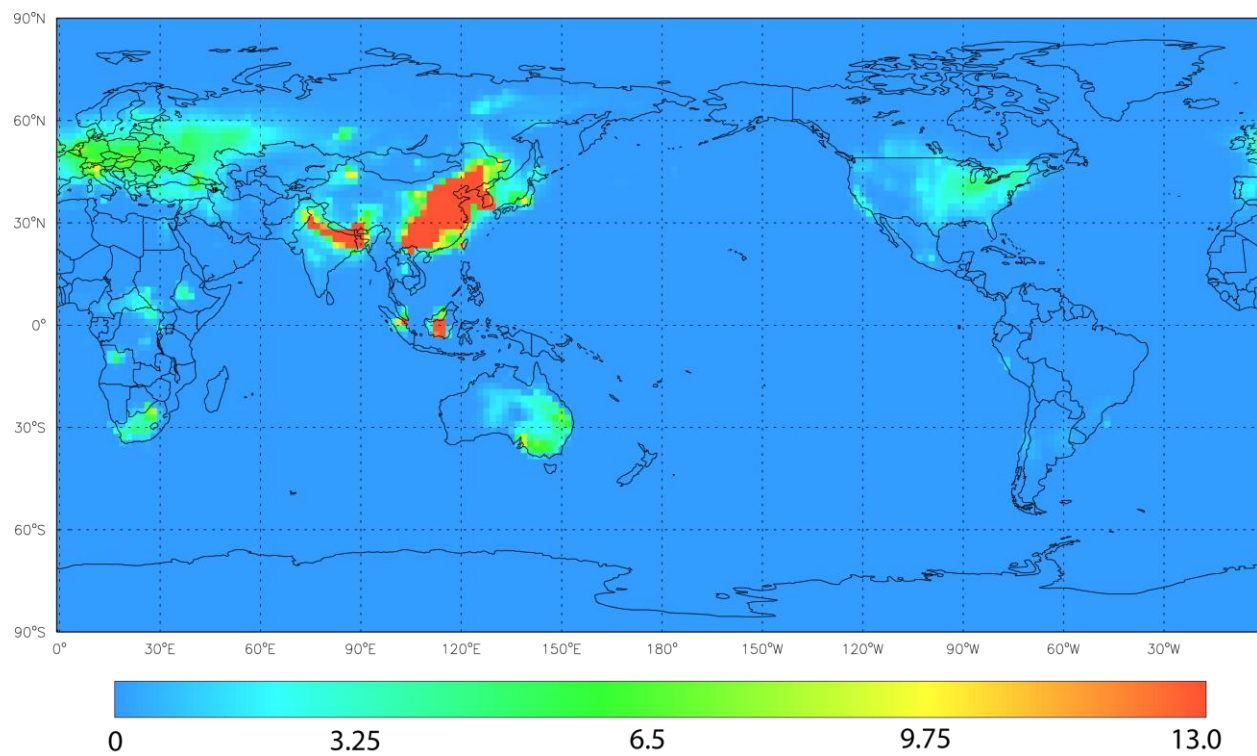
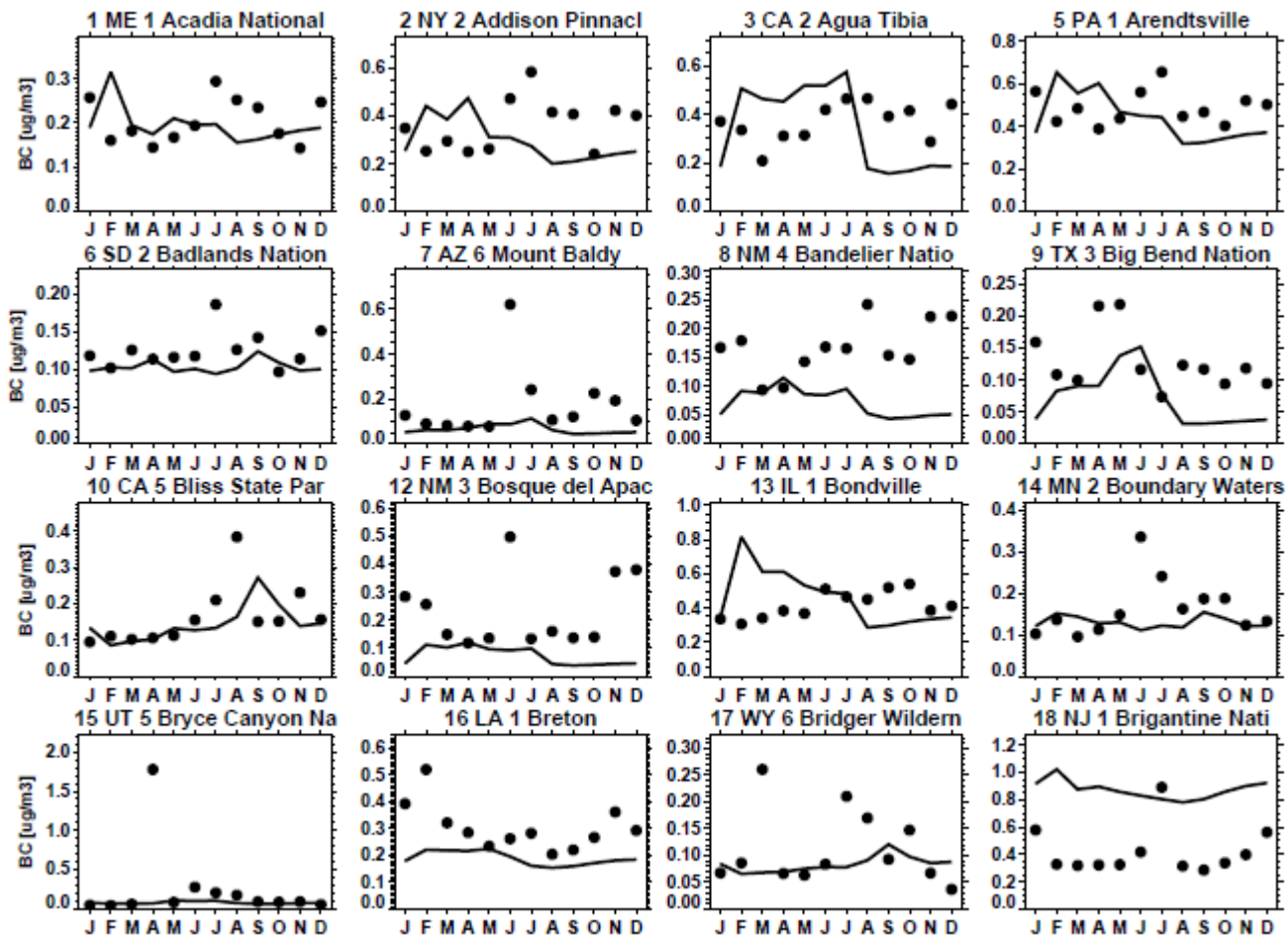
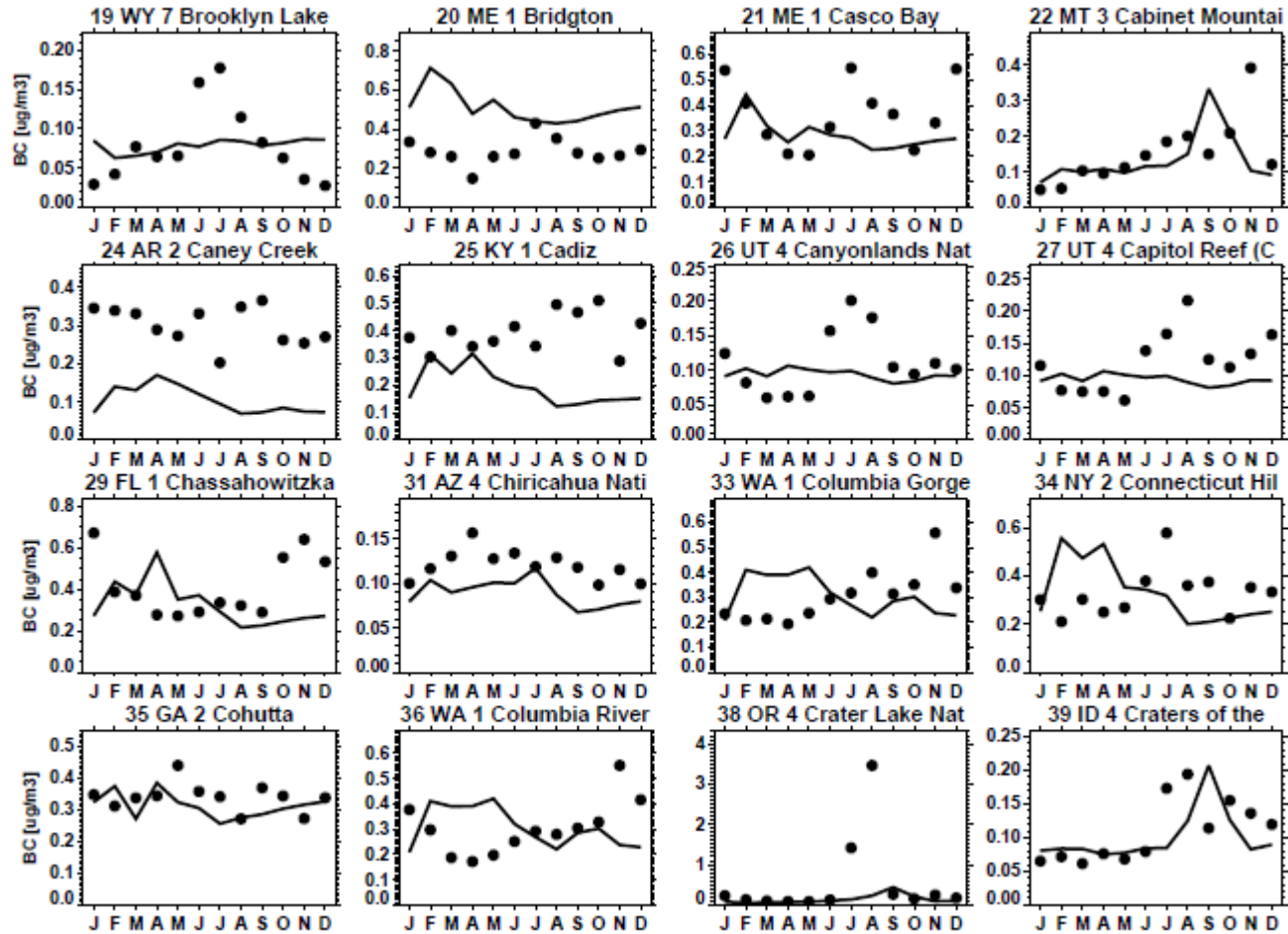


Fig. S8. As Fig. S4, but for  $\text{NO}_3$

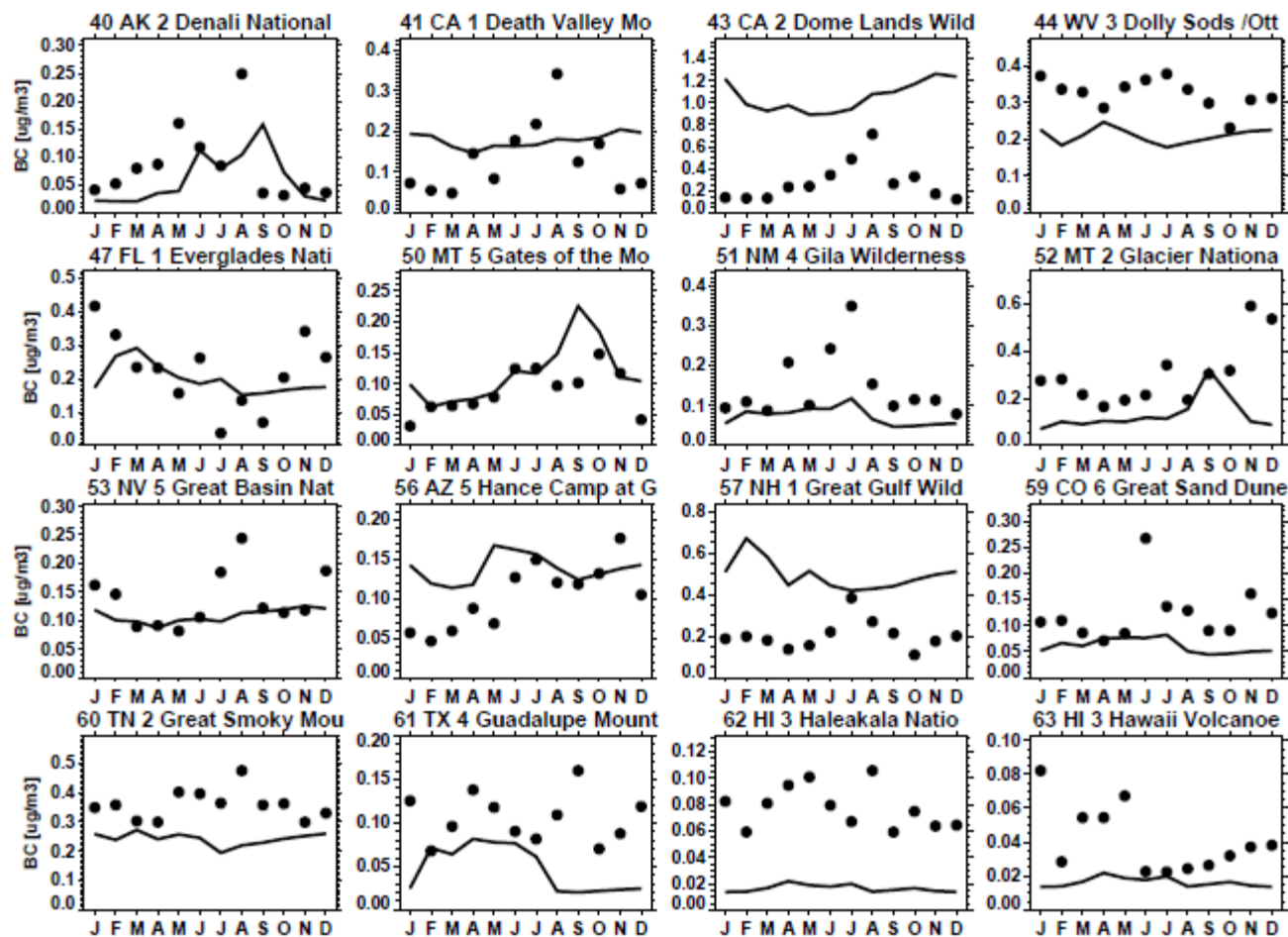
Table S2. Simulated simple and population-weighted regional average base case concentrations of BC, OM, SO<sub>4</sub>, and NO<sub>3</sub> (µg/m<sup>3</sup>). Total PM<sub>2.5</sub> values are given in Table 1.

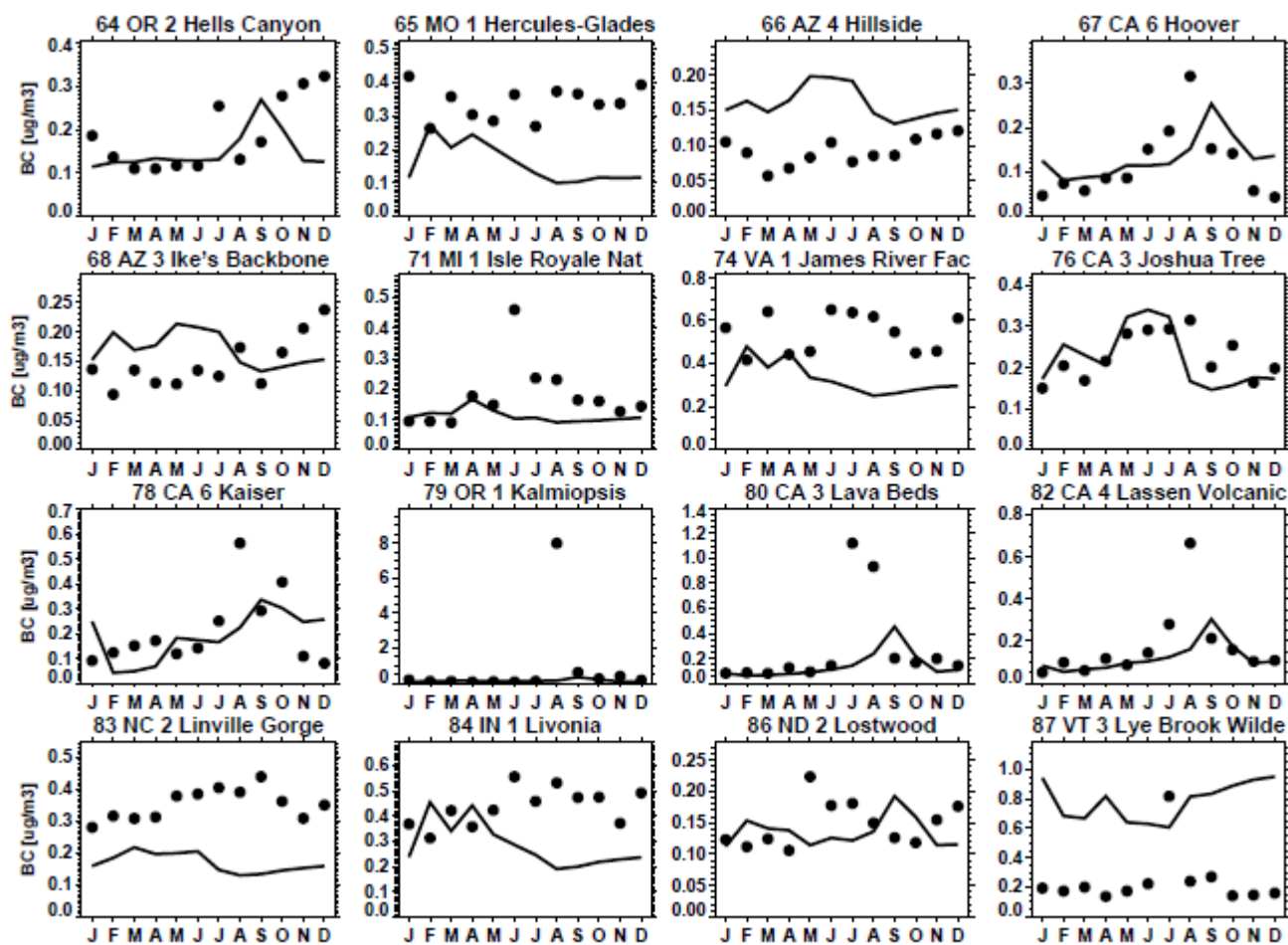
Region	BC		OM		SO <sub>4</sub>		NO <sub>3</sub>	
	Simple Average	Population-weighted Average	Simple Average	Population-weighted Average	Simple Average	Population-weighted Average	Simple Average	Population-weighted Average
NA	0.11	0.36	0.76	1.54	2.26	5.07	0.41	1.32
SA	0.15	0.31	1.36	1.75	2.28	3.84	0.05	0.13
EU	0.36	0.54	1.41	1.86	5.86	7.20	2.14	3.79
FSU	0.17	0.45	1.64	3.27	3.31	6.11	0.74	2.47
AF/ME	0.26	0.39	2.09	2.99	2.68	3.31	0.30	0.53
IN	0.99	1.75	6.33	11.32	5.66	8.08	6.31	15.14
EA	1.28	3.46	5.61	14.35	10.45	21.70	10.65	30.64
SE/AU	0.23	0.66	2.19	4.81	1.62	3.06	0.78	1.02
World	0.10	1.46	0.68	7.42	1.52	9.39	0.45	11.43

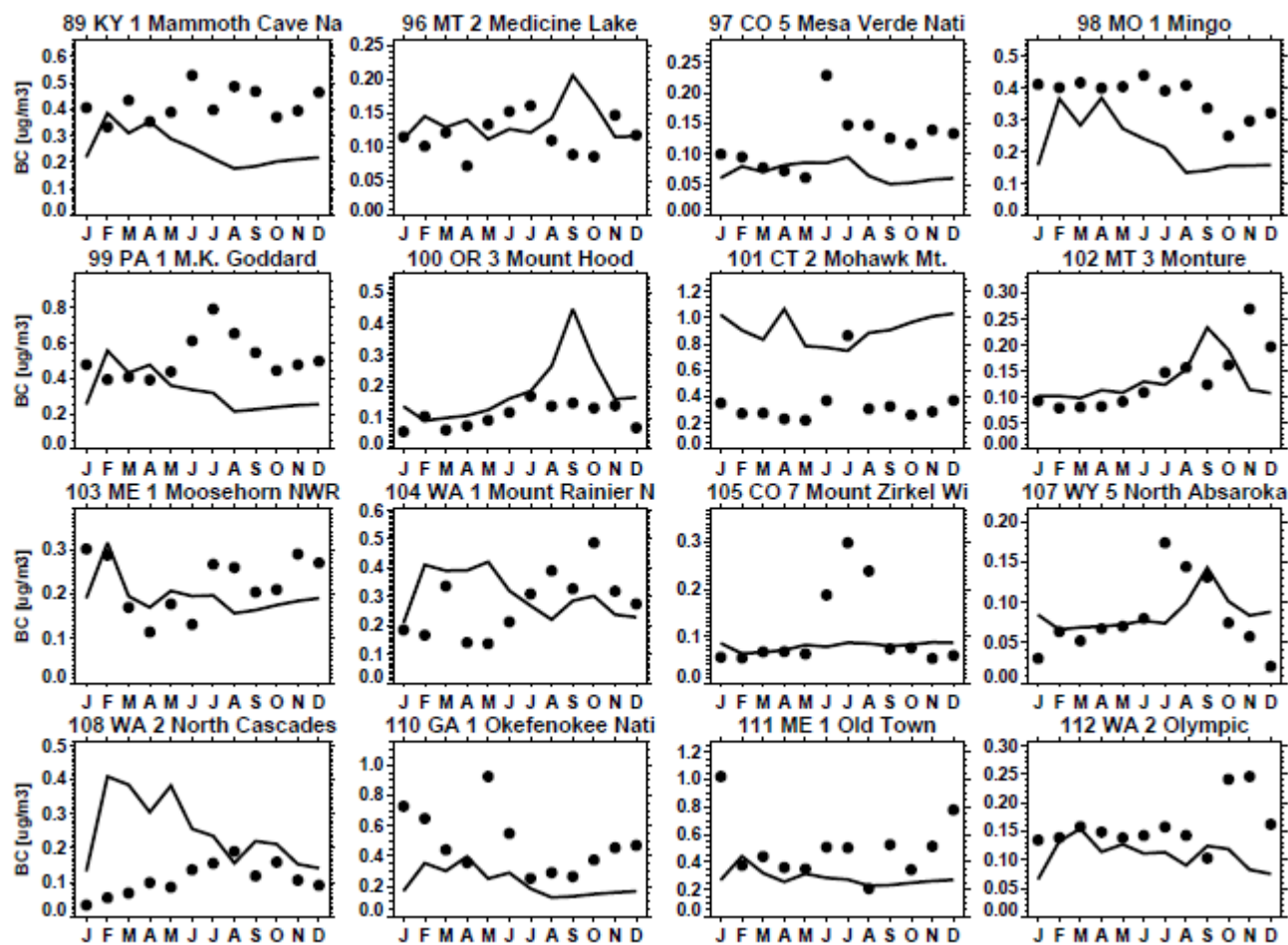


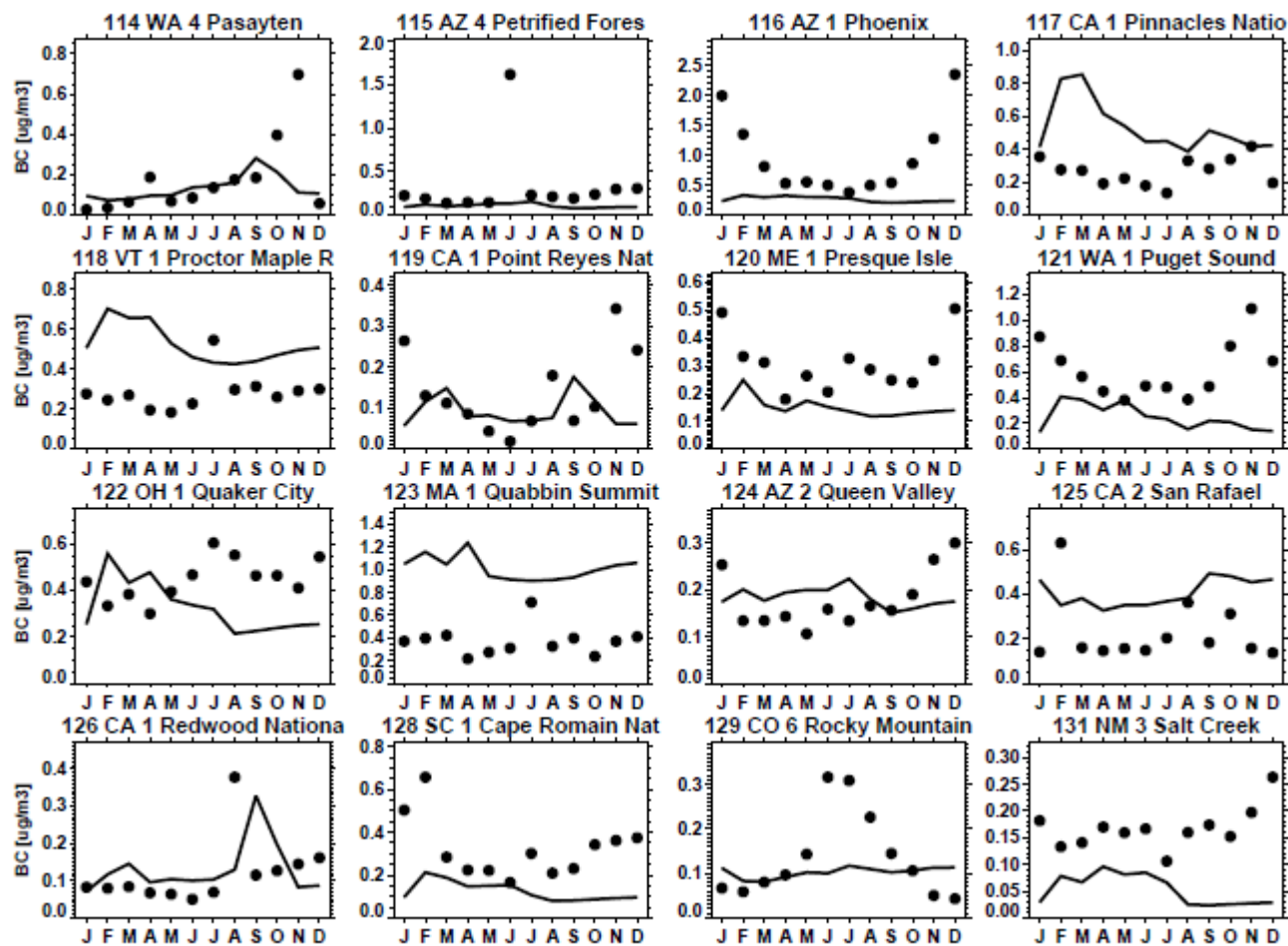


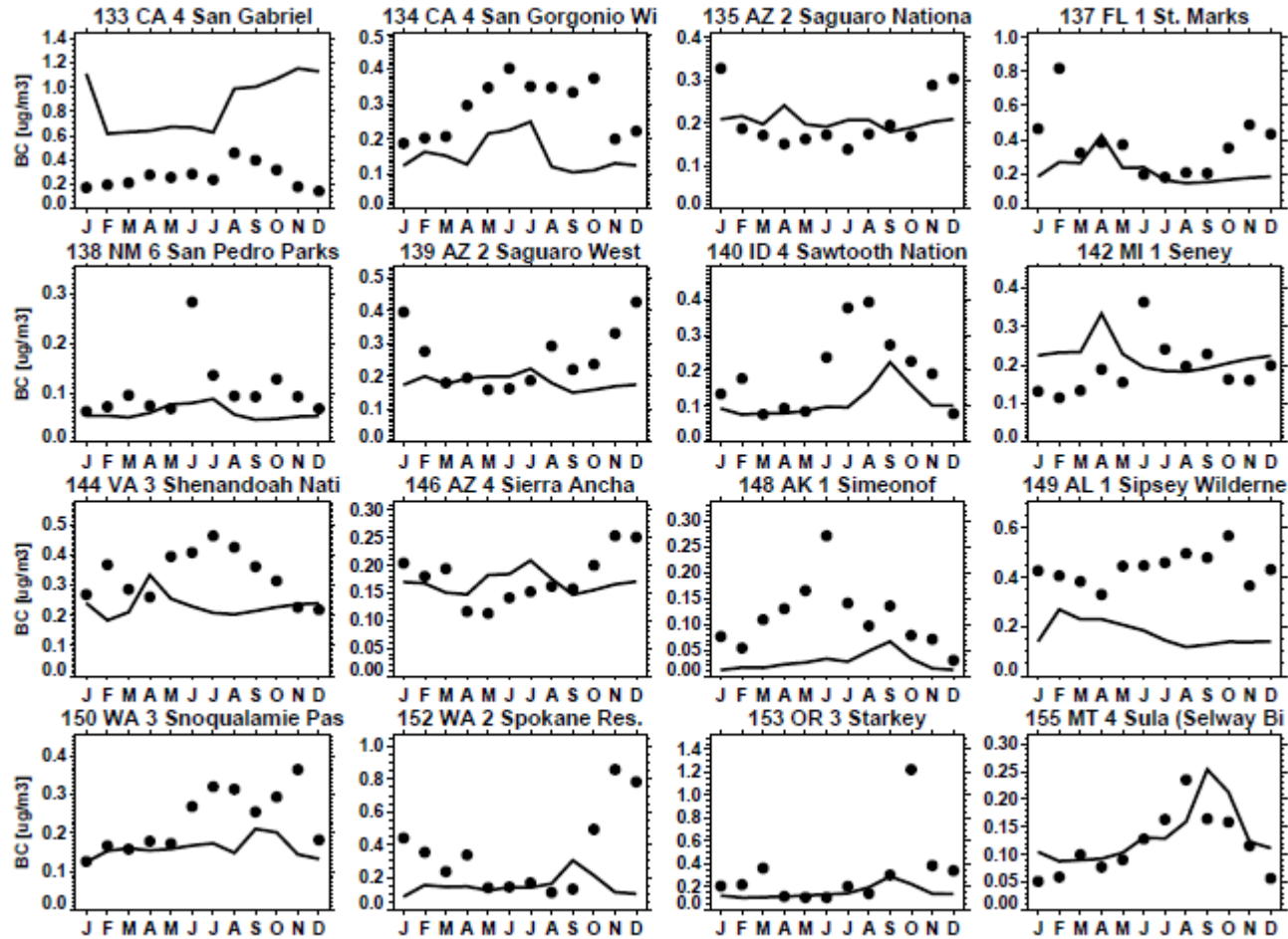




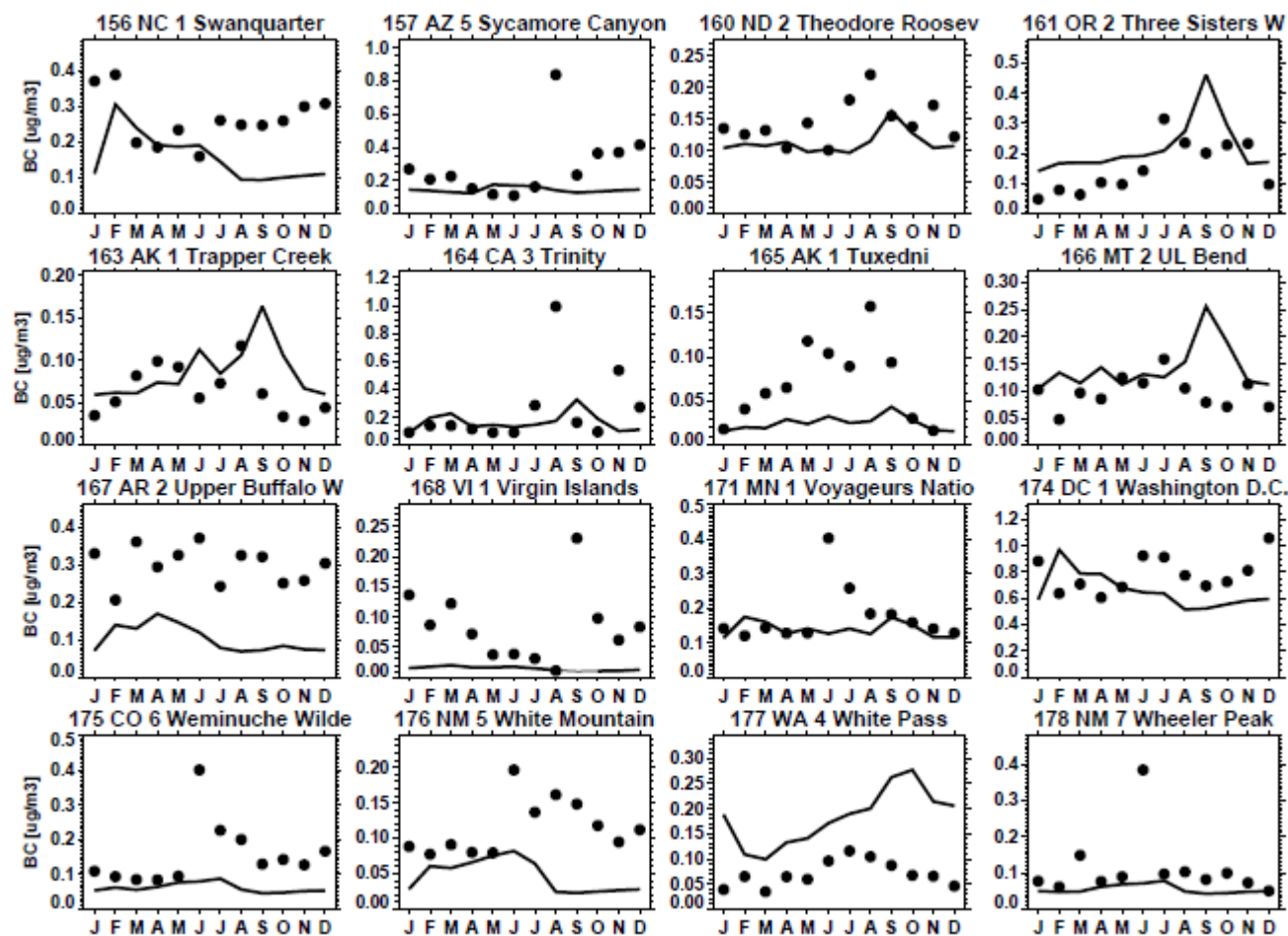












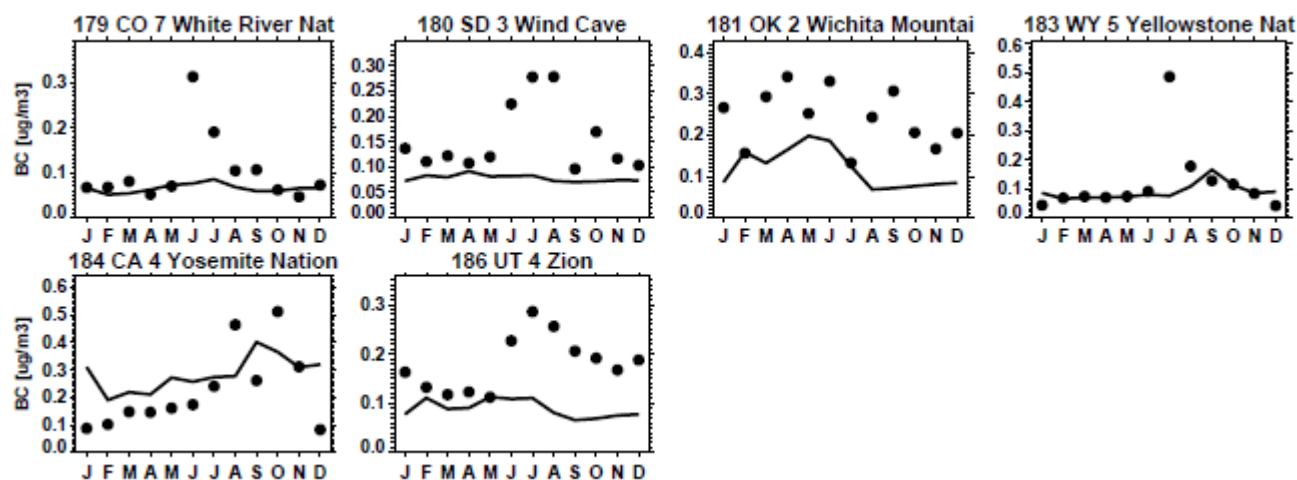


Figure S9. Comparison of simulated (solid lines) monthly average surface BC concentrations ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) with the IMPROVE surface monitoring network (dots) for remote locations in the US (average of 2002 and 2003). Station identifying information can be found at <http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/IMPROVE/>.

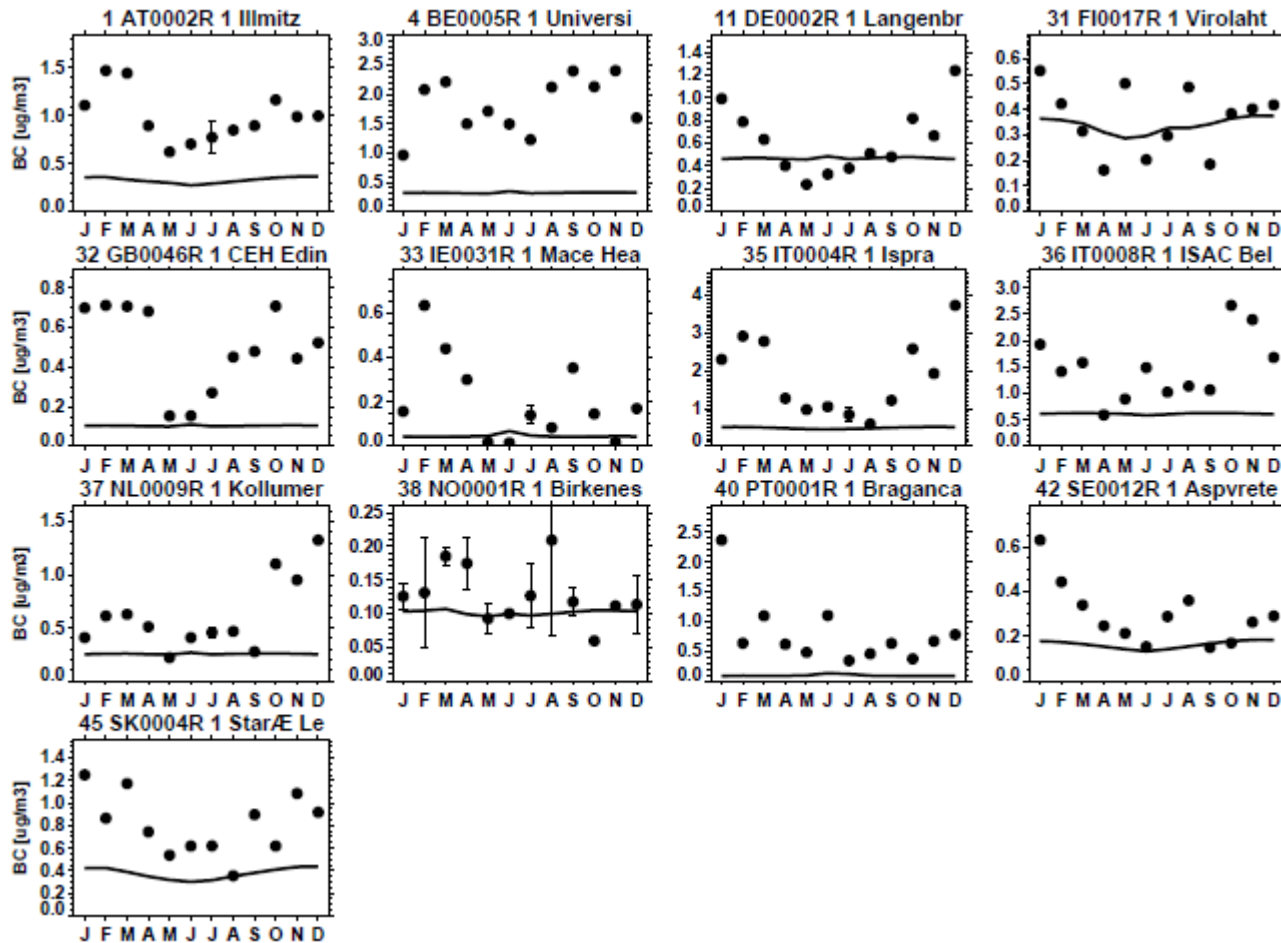


Figure S10. Comparison of simulated (solid lines) monthly average surface BC concentrations ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) with observations from the EMEP surface monitoring network (dots) for remote locations in Europe (average for July 2002 to June 2003). Station identifying information can be found at <http://www.emep.int/>.

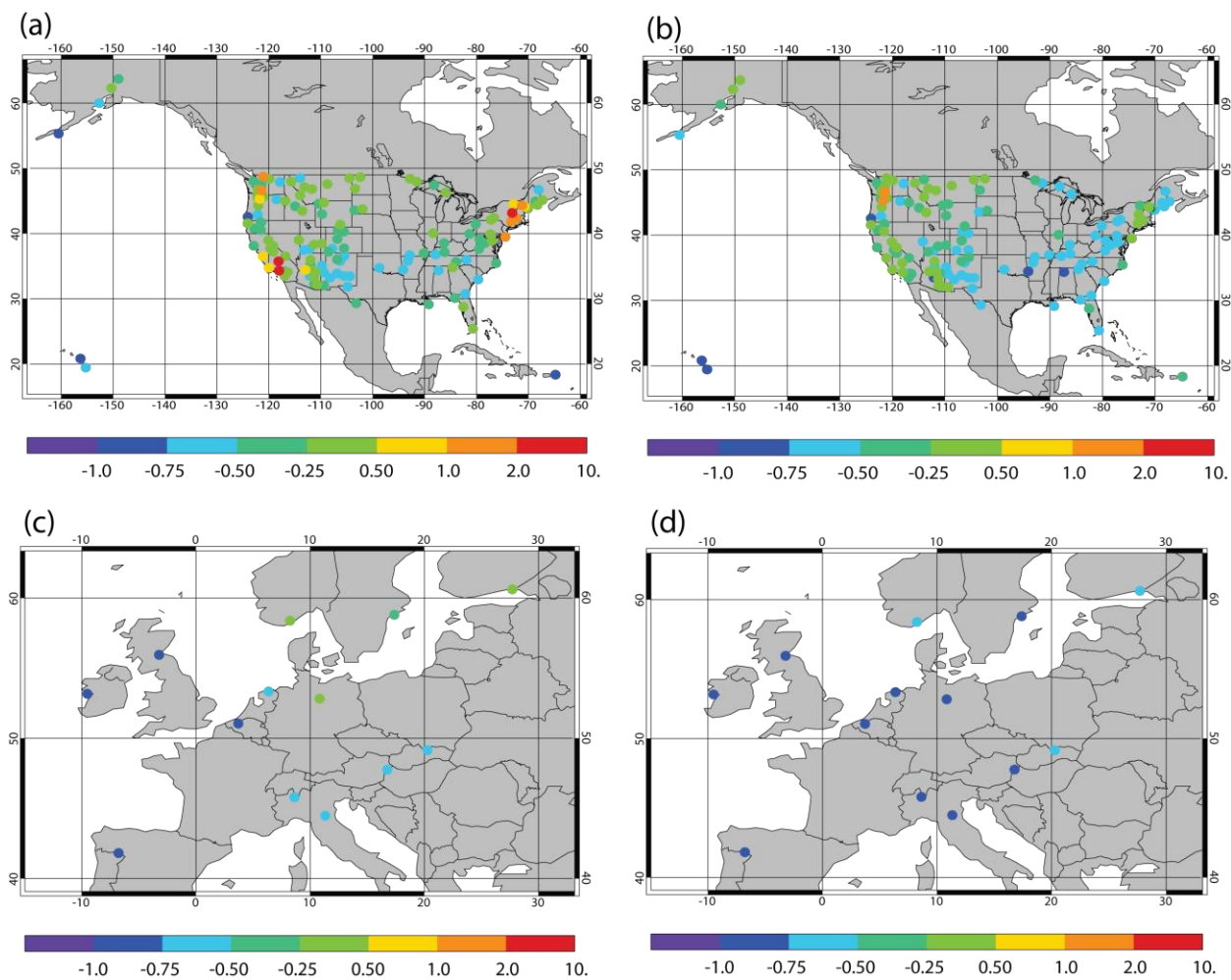


Fig. S11. As Fig. 3, but plotted on a spatial map to show a comparison of modeled and measured concentrations  $[(\text{modeled}-\text{observed})/\text{observed}]$  in  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

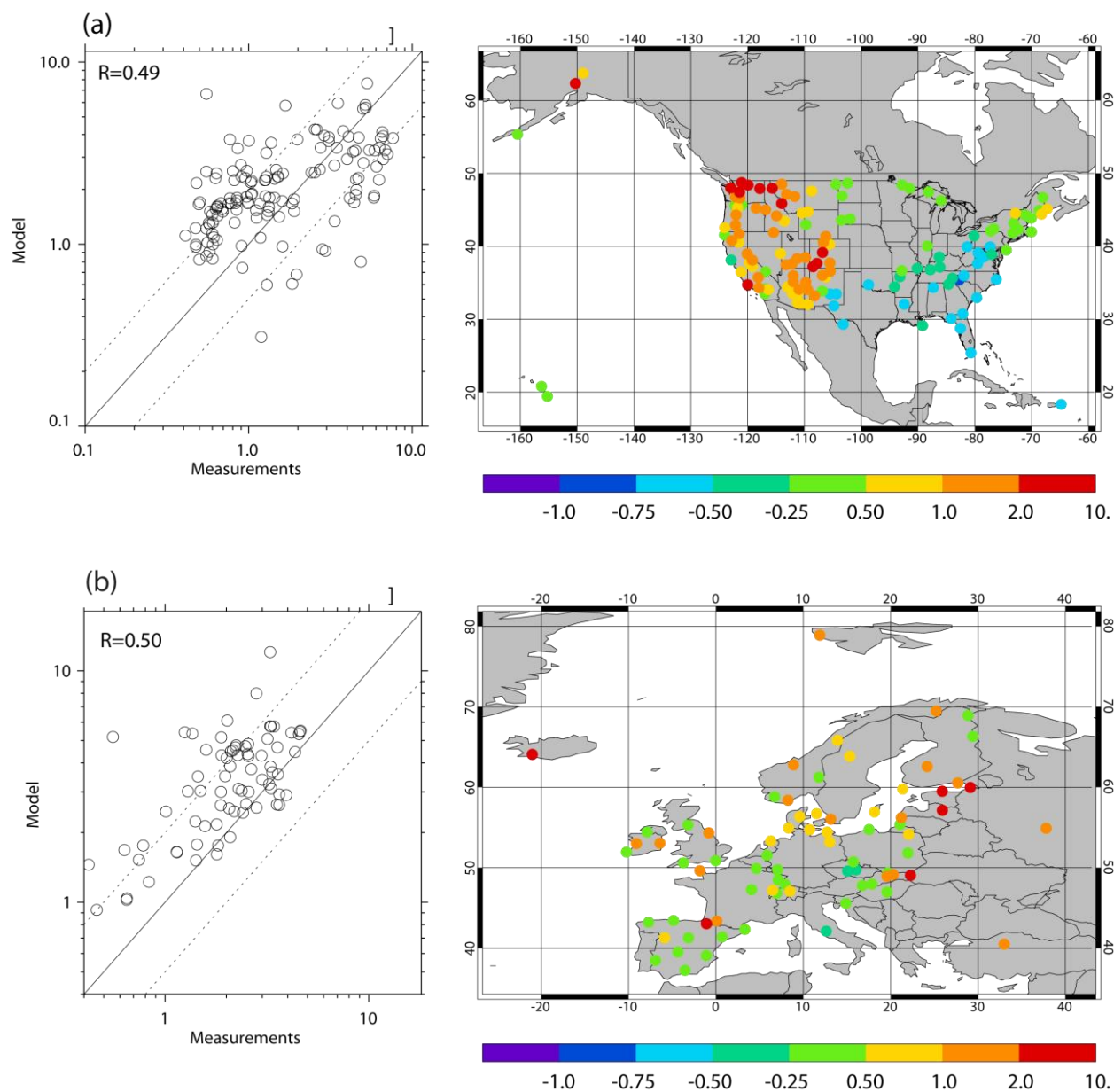


Fig. S12. Comparison of simulated annual average surface  $\text{SO}_4$  concentrations with the IMPROVE surface monitoring network for remote locations in the United States and with the EMEP surface monitoring network for Europe (average 2002-2003). The panels on the right show a comparison of modeled and measured concentrations  $[(\text{modeled} - \text{observed}) / \text{observed}]$  in  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .



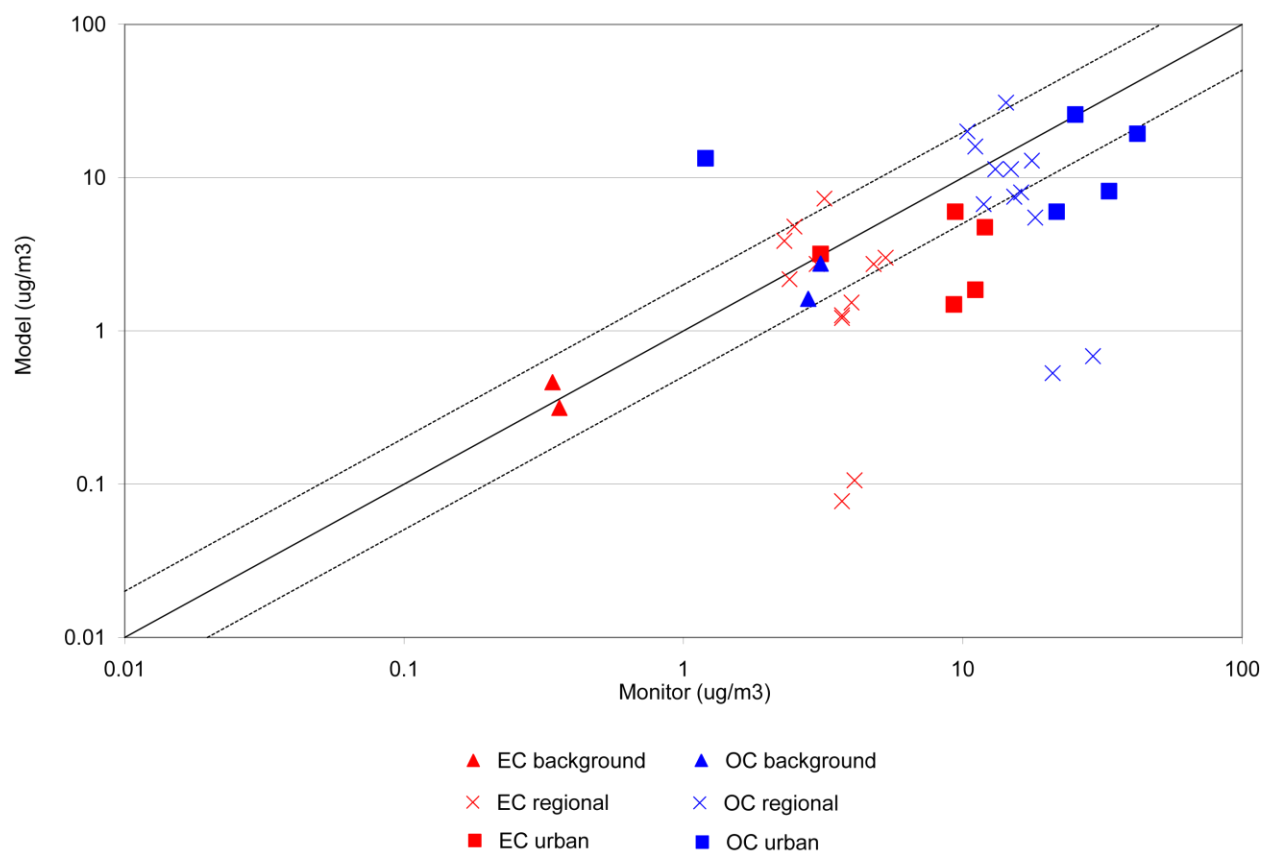


Fig. S13. Comparison of modeled annual average (2002) BC and OC with observed annual average EC and OC at 15 sites in China in 2006 (Zhang et al., 2009).

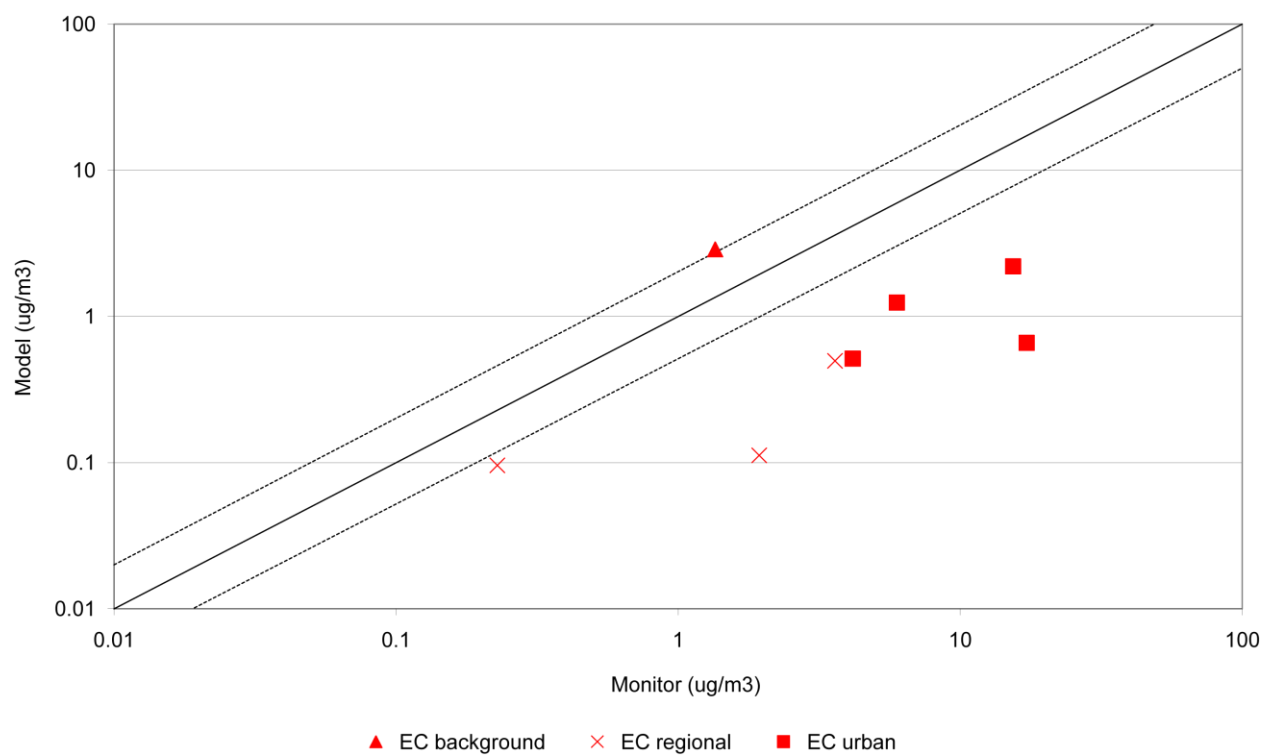


Fig. S14. Comparison of modeled annual average BC (2002) with observed EC in India for the pre-monsoon season (average January-May) at eight sites in India in 2006 (Beegum et al., 2009).

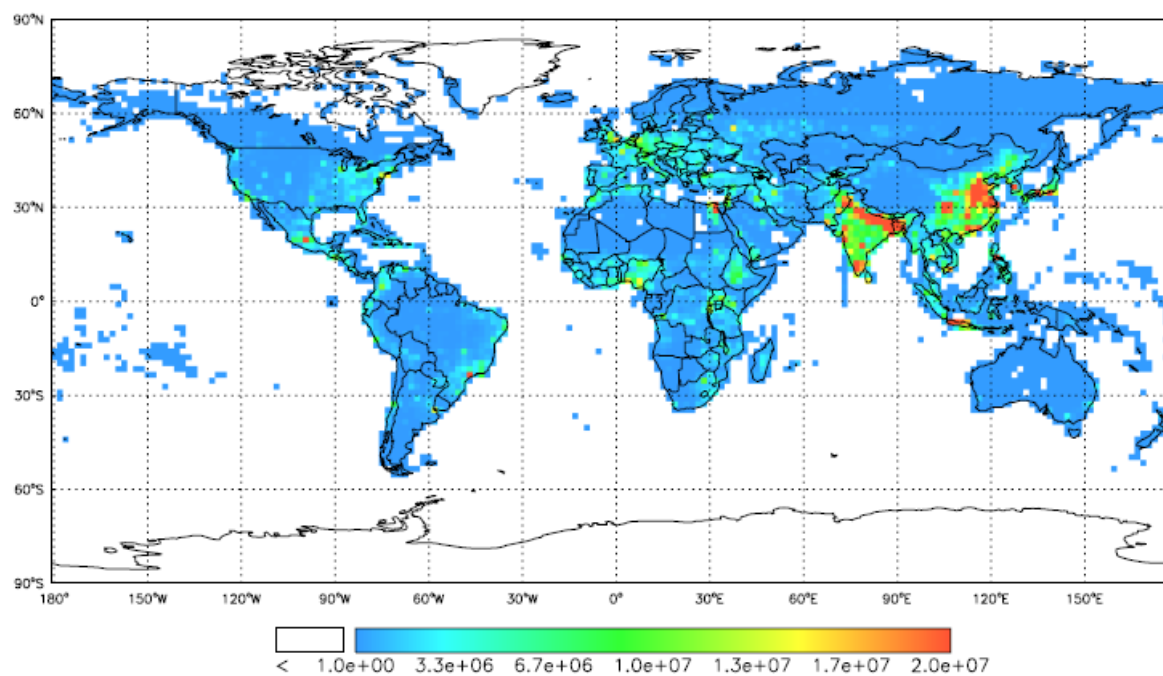


Fig. S15. 2006 population from Landscan database (Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 2008) aggregated to MOZART-4 grid.

Table S3. Population aged 30 and older, baseline total (for all population), cardiopulmonary (for the population  $\geq 30$ ), and lung cancer (for the population  $\geq 30$ ) mortality rates, and simulated simple and population-weighted average PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) for the 2002 base case, for each region.

Region	Population 30+	Baseline Mortality Rates (% per year)			Base Case PM <sub>2.5</sub> Concentration Range ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )
		All- cause	Cardio- pulmonary (30+)	Lung Cancer (30+)	
NA	2.70E+08	0.723	0.488	0.072	0.32 - 17.82
SA	1.50E+08	0.615	0.500	0.024	0.64 - 28.63
EU	3.46E+08	1.000	0.735	0.061	1.08 - 29.87
FSU	1.66E+08	1.514	1.421	0.055	0.57 - 27.49
AF/ME	3.59E+08	1.206	0.746	0.014	0.40 - 23.71
IN	5.87E+08	0.919	0.835	0.026	1.69 - 185.36
EA	8.03E+08	0.741	0.679	0.046	2.26 - 233.65
SE/AU	2.61E+08	0.599	0.490	0.040	0.11 - 86.89
World	2.94E+09	0.858	0.676	0.038	0.10 - 233.65

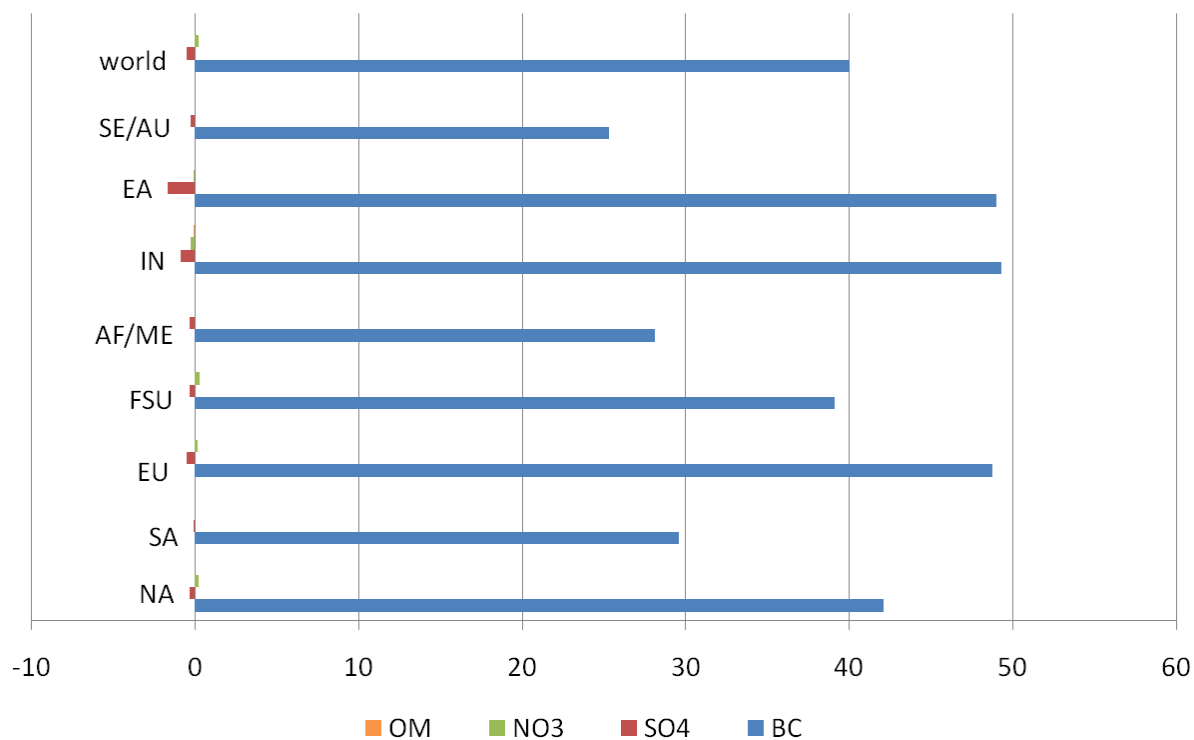


Fig. S16. Percentage reduction in annual average concentrations (ng/m<sup>3</sup>) of PM<sub>2.5</sub> species for halving global anthropogenic BC emissions relative to the base case. Negative values indicate increases.



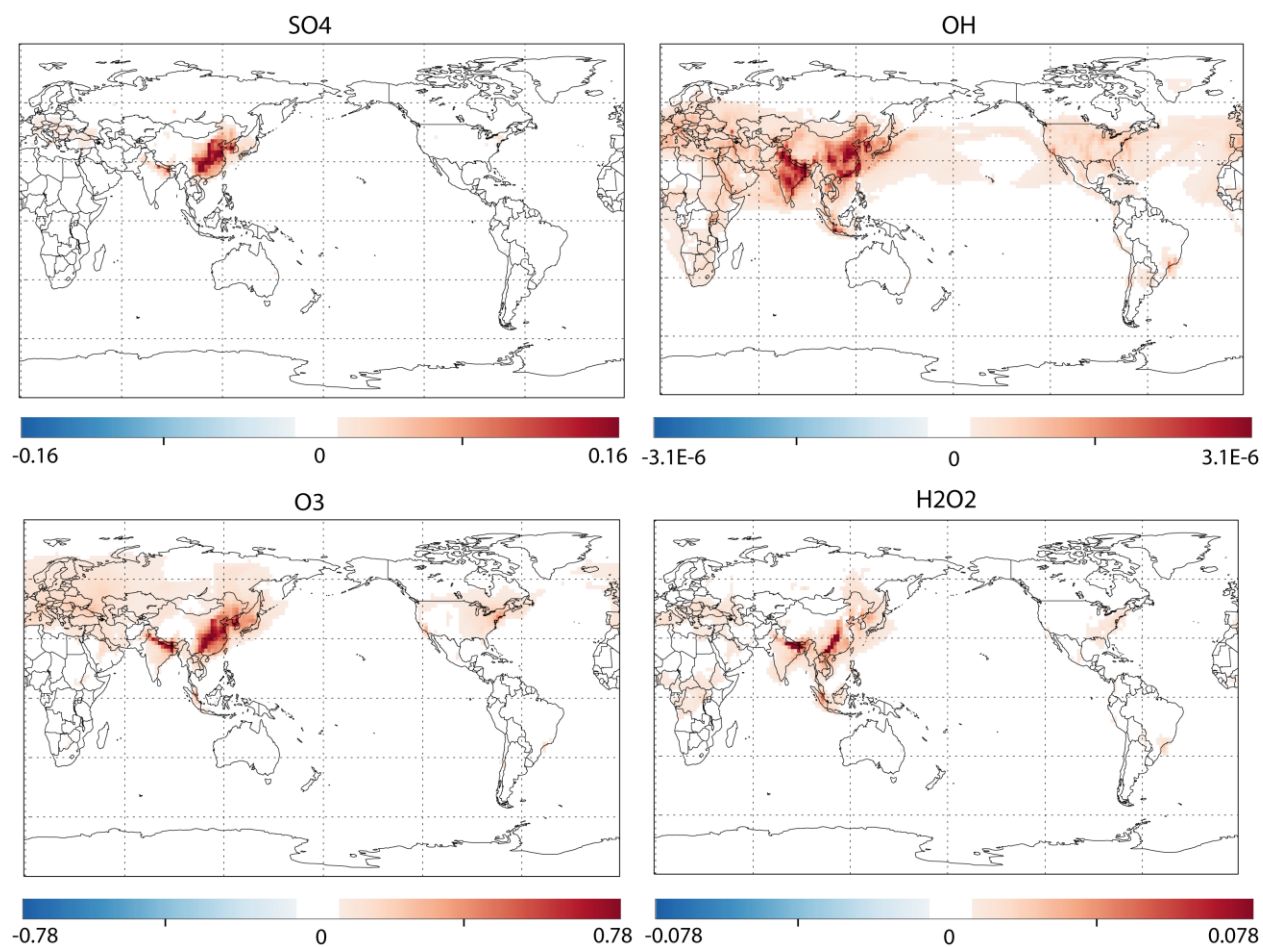


Fig. S17. Change in annual average surface SO<sub>4</sub>, OH, O<sub>3</sub>, and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> concentrations (ppb) for halving global anthropogenic BC emissions relative to the base case. Negative values indicate increases.

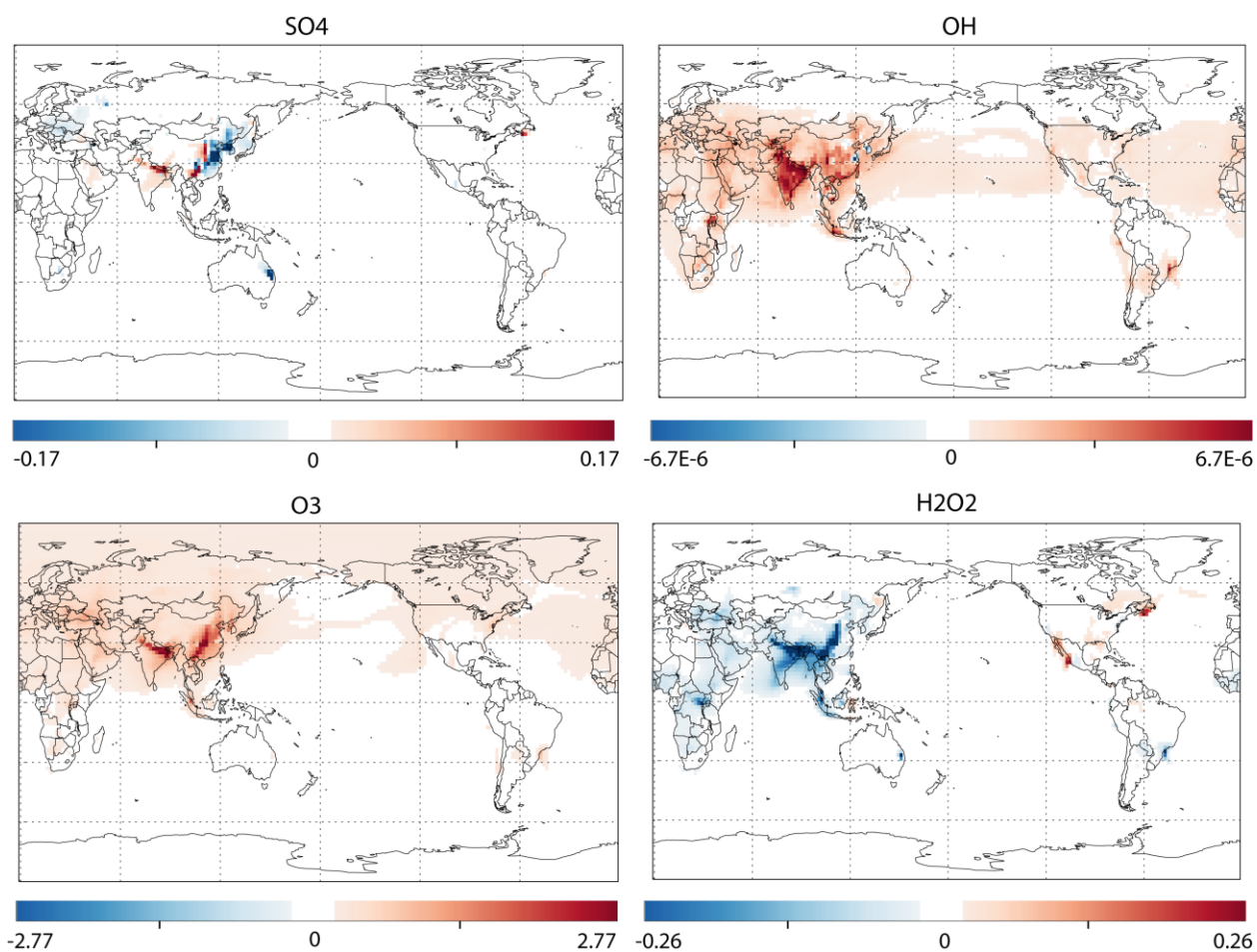


Fig. S18. As Fig. S17 but for halving global anthropogenic BC+OC emissions.

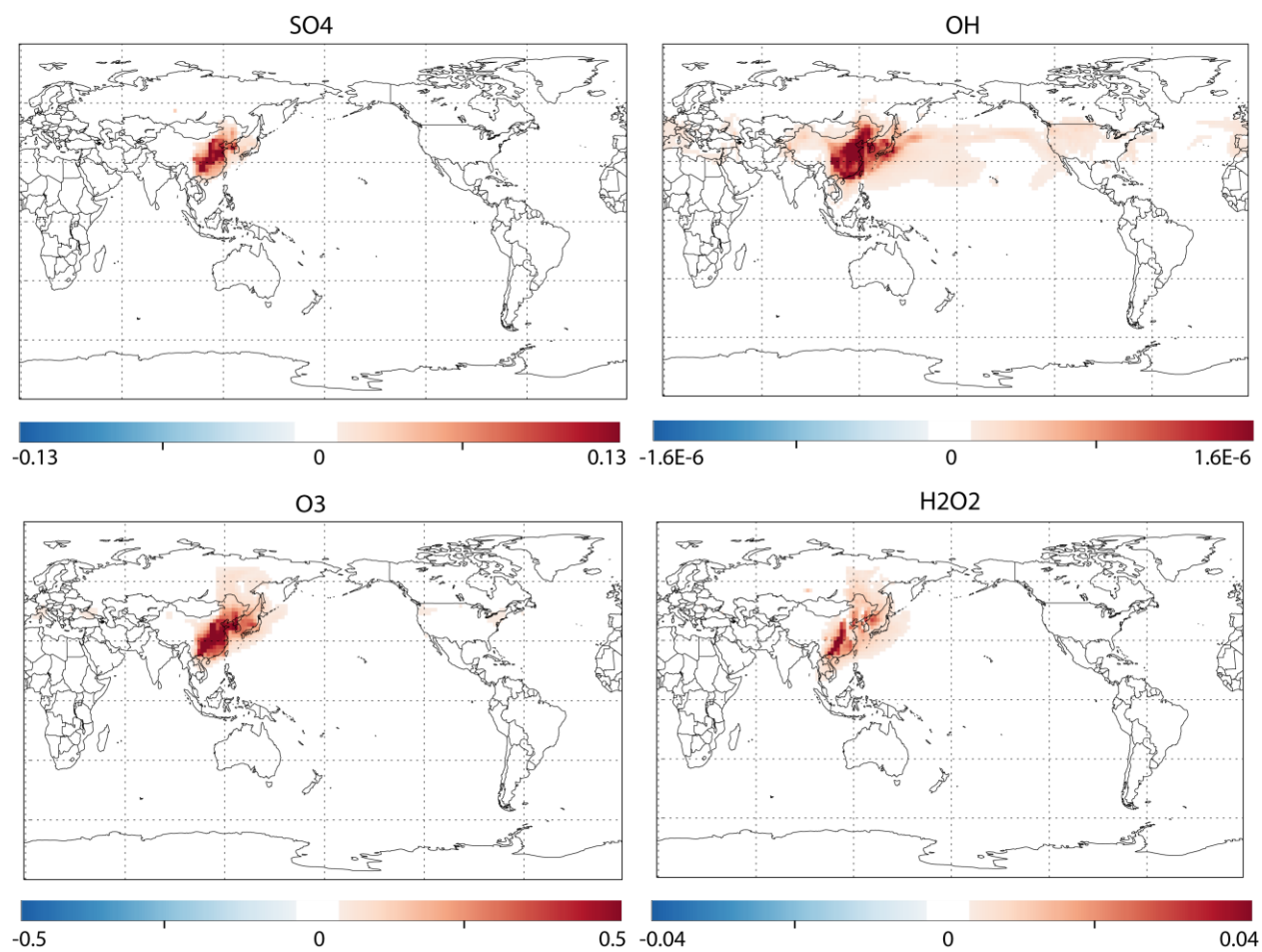


Fig. S19. As Fig. S17 but for halving anthropogenic BC emissions in EA only.

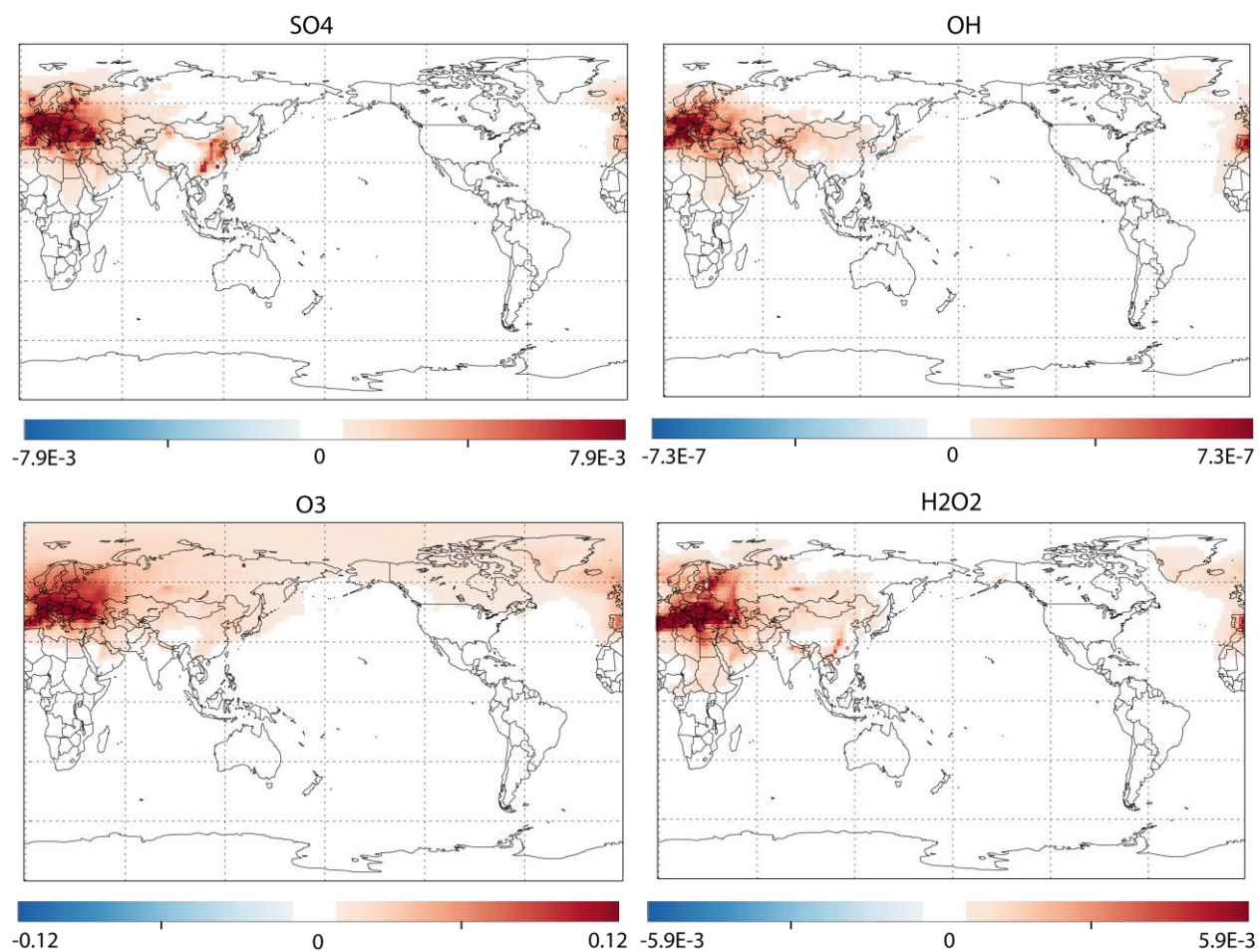


Fig. S20. As Fig. S17 but for halving anthropogenic BC emissions in EU only.

To isolate the impact of emissions in the United States (US), we compare the impact of halving BC emissions in the entire North America region (includes Canada and Mexico) versus halving emissions in the US only. Halving NA emissions reduces  $PM_{2.5}$  in that region by  $151 \text{ ng/m}^3$  and avoids 4,000 (95% CI, 3,000-5,000) annual premature deaths (12 per Gg BC reduced), 91% of which occur within the US. Compared with halving BC emissions in the US only, halving all NA emissions causes 12% more avoided deaths in NA and 1.6% more in the US, mostly in the Northeast and California near national borders (Fig. S21).

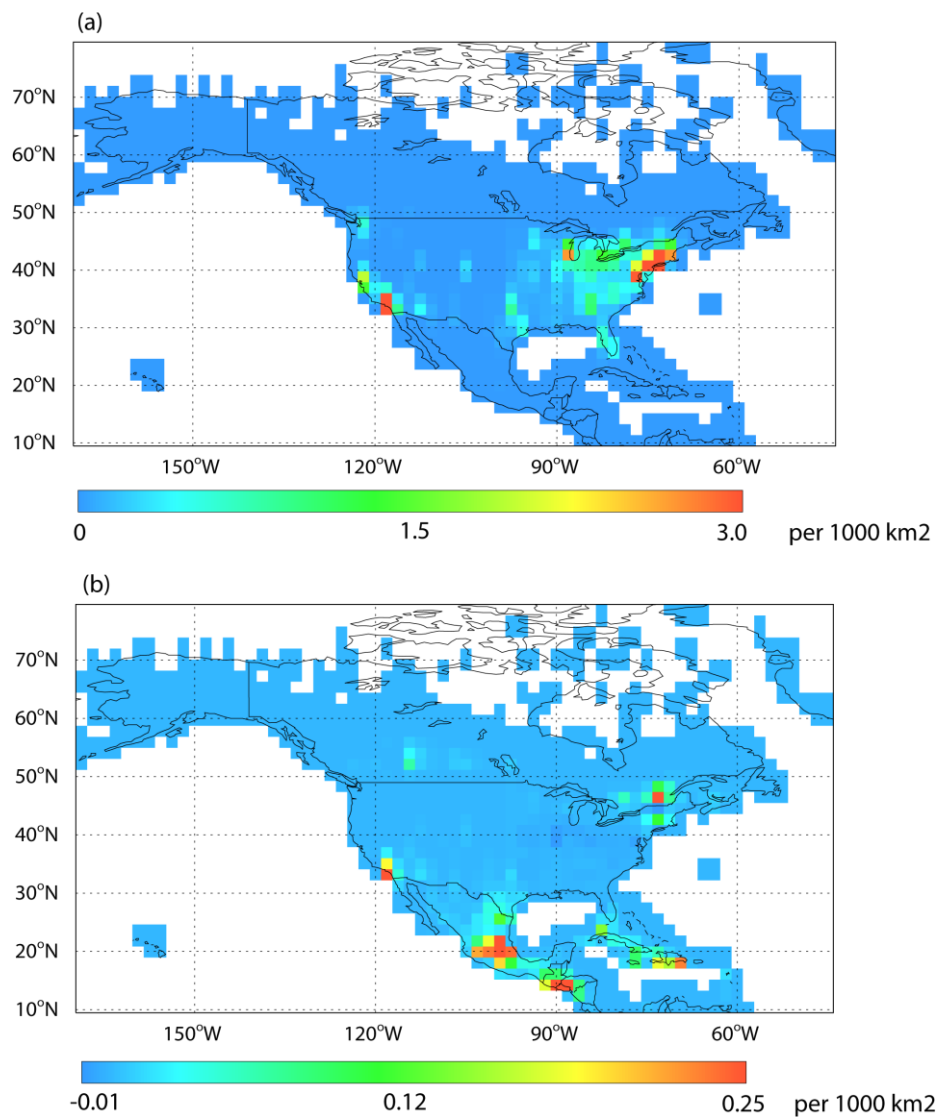


Fig. S21. (a) Avoided premature deaths from halving US anthropogenic BC emissions relative to the base case, and (b) difference in avoided deaths from halving BC emissions in NA vs. the US only (NA reduction minus US reduction).



## References

- Beegum, S. N., Moorthy, K. K., Babu, S. S., Satheesh, S. K., Vinoj, V., Badarinath, K. V. S., Safai, P. D., Devara, P. C. S., Singh, S., Vinod, Dumka, U. C., and Pant, P.: Spatial distribution of aerosol black carbon over India during pre-monsoon season, *Atmospheric Environment*, 43, 1071-1078, 2009. Oak Ridge National Laboratory: LandScan Global Population Database 2006, available at: <http://www.ornl.gov/sci/landscan/index.html>, 2008.
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- Zhang, X. Y., Wang, Y. Q., Zhang, X. C., Guo, W., and Gong, S. L.: Carbonaceous aerosol composition over various regions of China during 2006, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 113, D14111, doi:10.1029/2007JD009525, 2008.