

Assessing the Ammonia Mitigation Potential from the Indian Agriculture Sector for Improving Air Quality in India

Rakhi Chaudhary¹, Sagnik Dey², Gazala Habib³, Pallav Purohit⁴

¹School of Interdisciplinary Research, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India,110016 | ² Centre for Atmospheric Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India,110016

³ Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India,110016 | ⁴ International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Luxemburg, Austria

Abstract ID : 800804

Introduction and Objective

- NH₃ being an important precursor, has the greatest impact on PM_{2.5} formation (Thakrar et al., 2020).
- Agriculture, a major sector, responsible for global anthropogenic ammonia emissions (Zhang et al.,2020; Sahoo et al., 2024).
- The objective of the study is to develop/compile/use emission inventory and estimate ammonia emissions from agriculture sector using GAINS model.

Methodology

Develop/Use/Compile EI in GAINS

- | Sector and Pollutant | Data collection | Emission factors |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| • Non-energy: Agriculture | • State-wise activity data for 2022 | • Source sector - specific EF in GAINS |
| • Pollutant: NH ₃ | | |

Data Collected for 23 Regions

- Dairy Cows
- Other Cattle
- Other Livestock (sheeps, horses)
- Pigs, Poultry
- Mineral N fertilizers use (exc. urea)
- Urea Application
- Mineral N fertilizers production
- Other NH₃ Emissions (incl. humans and pets)

Baseline Emission Estimation (2022)

- Develop baseline scenario for 2022
- Simulation in GAINS

Validation

- Baseline emissions comparison with EDGAR gridded emissions data for 2022

- Urea Substitution
- Covered storage
- Low emission housing
- Air scrubber and low ammonia application

Conclusion

- Uttar Pradesh accounts for the highest ammonia emissions from the agriculture sector.
- There has been an increase in the total ammonia emissions in 2030 as compared to 2022 under current policy scenario. However, applying different control technologies for Uttar Pradesh such as urea substitution, covered storage, low emission housing and low ammoni application results in 16% reduction in ammonia emissions for 2030 .

Results

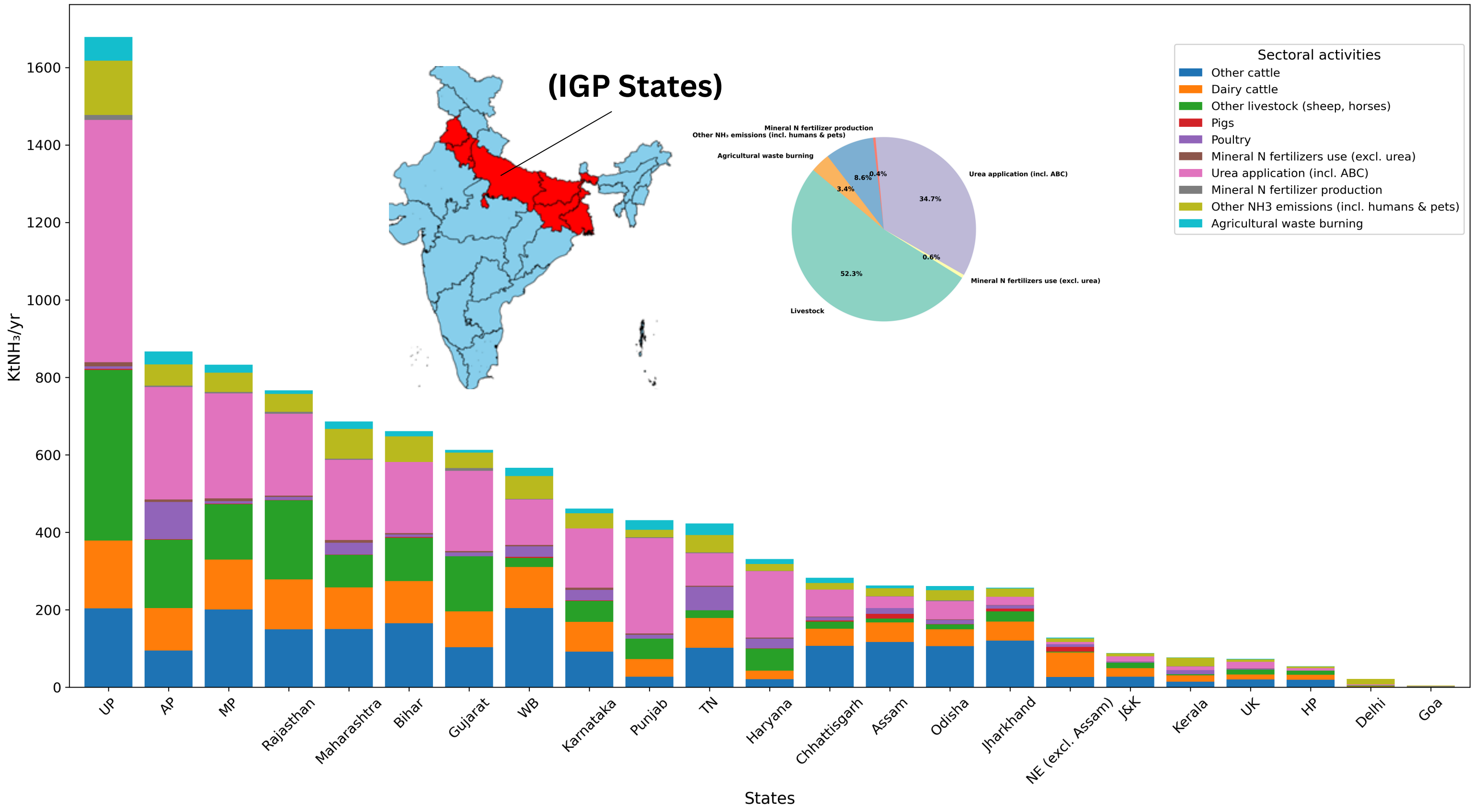


Figure 1: Agricultural NH₃ emissions by all states

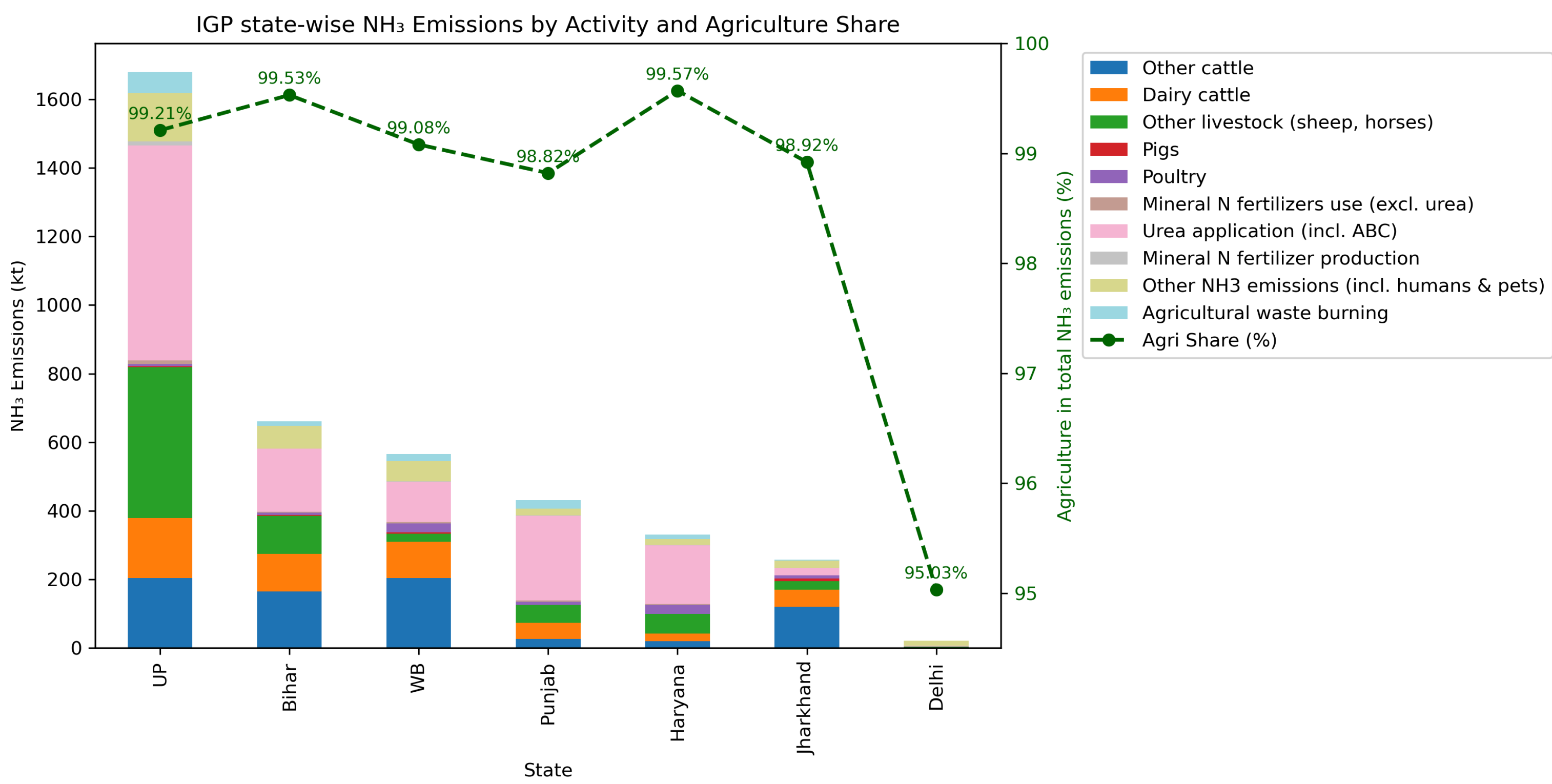


Figure 2: Agricultural NH₃ emissions by IGP (Indo-gangetic Plain) region

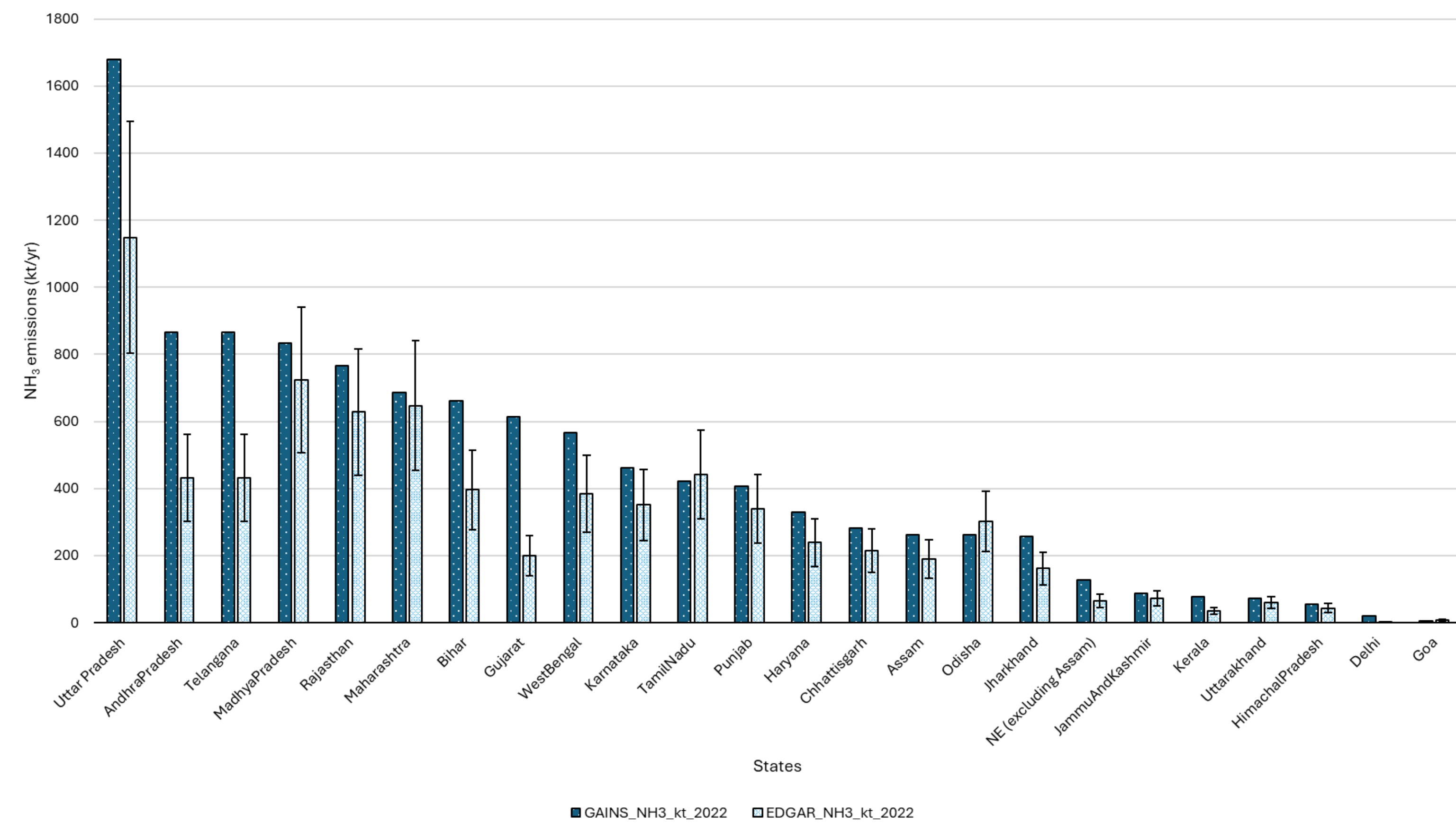


Figure 3: Comparison of GAINS emissions with EDGAR

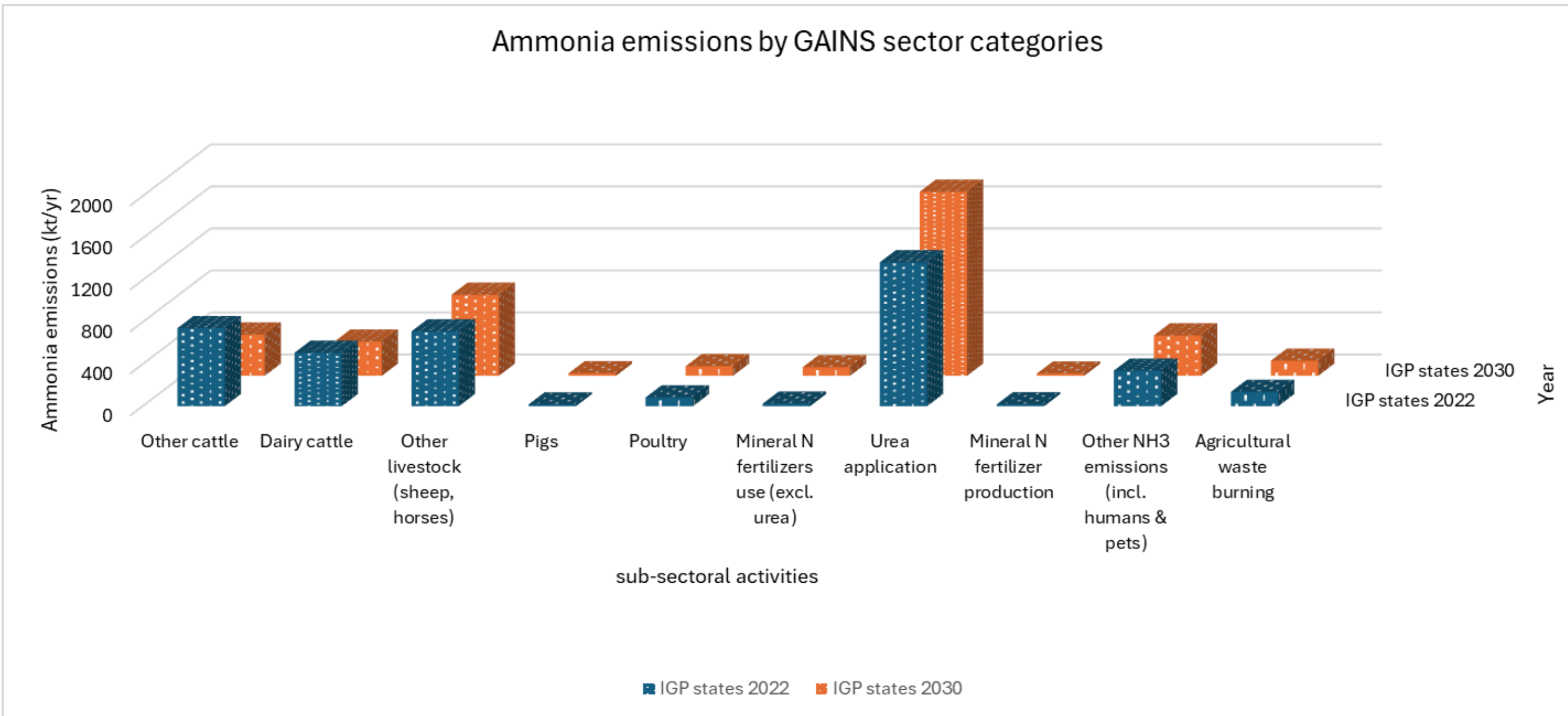


Figure 4: Agricultural NH₃ emissions by IGP (Indo-gangetic Plain) region

Outcome

Development of ammonia emission inventory at regional level for whole India.
Emission mitigation potential for the most polluting state by applying different control strategies.

