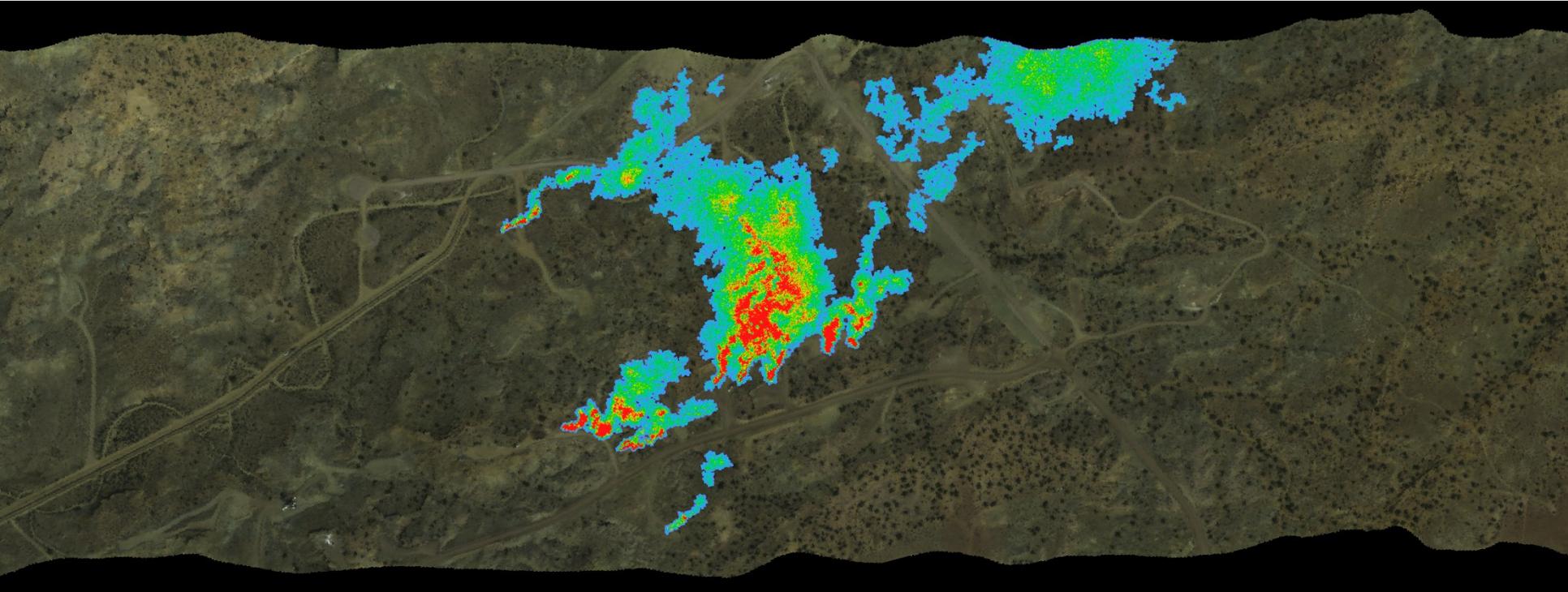




Mapping methane and carbon dioxide point source emissions with SBG type observables



Thorpe, A.K.¹, Duren, R.M.¹, Frankenberg, C.^{1,2}, Thompson, D.R.¹, Bue, B.D.¹, Dennison, P.E.³, Foote, M.D.³, Joshi, S.³, Roberts, D. A.⁴, Ayasse, A.K.⁴, Olson-Duval, W.¹, Mccubbin, I.B.¹, Eastwood, M.L.¹, Green, R.O.¹, Miller, C.E.¹

¹ Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, United States

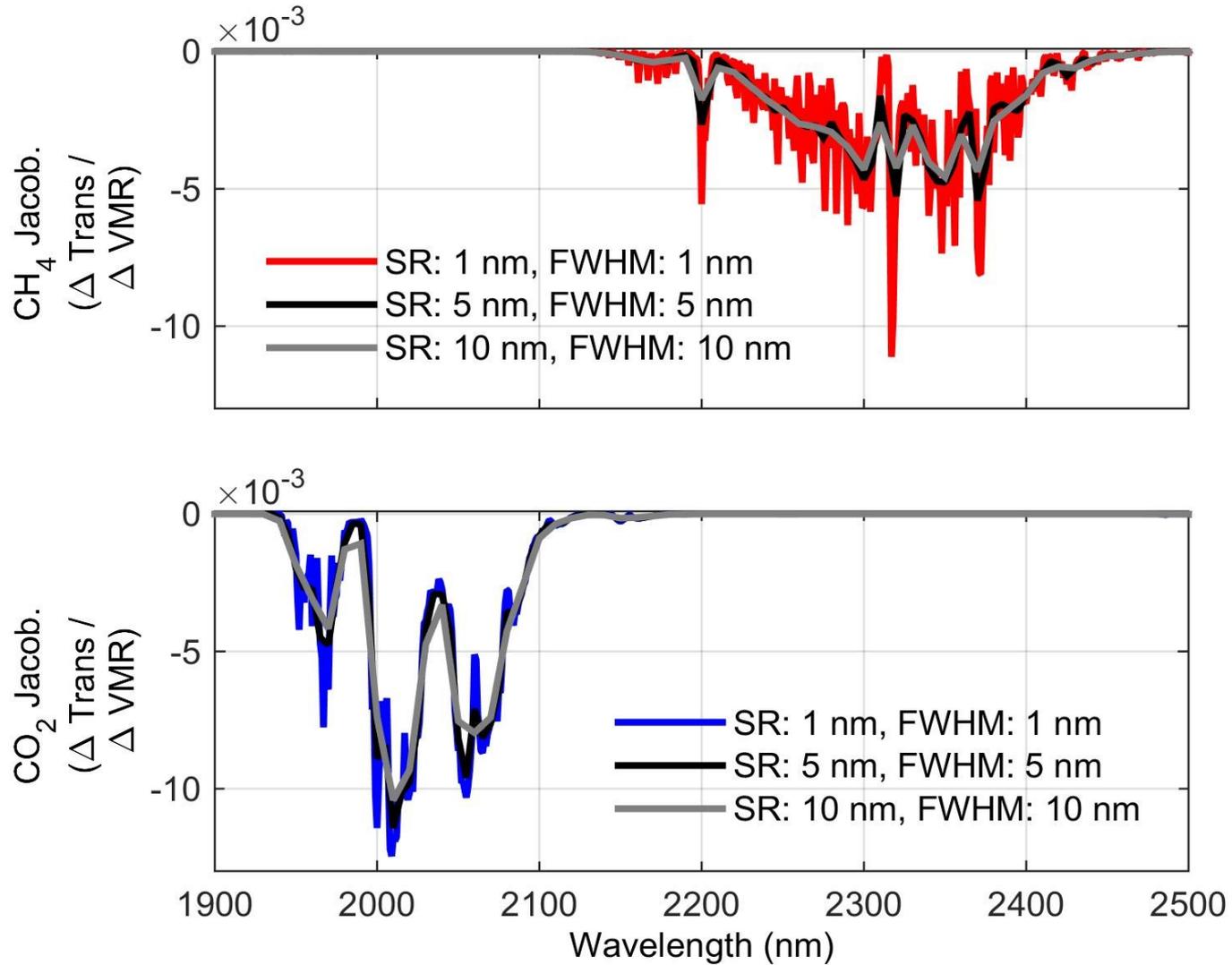
² California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, United States

³ University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, United States

⁴ University of California, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, California, United States



CH₄ and CO₂ absorption features

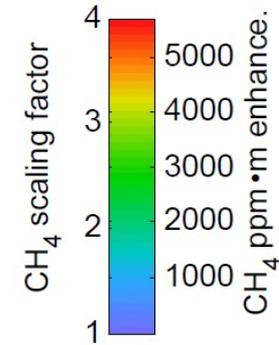
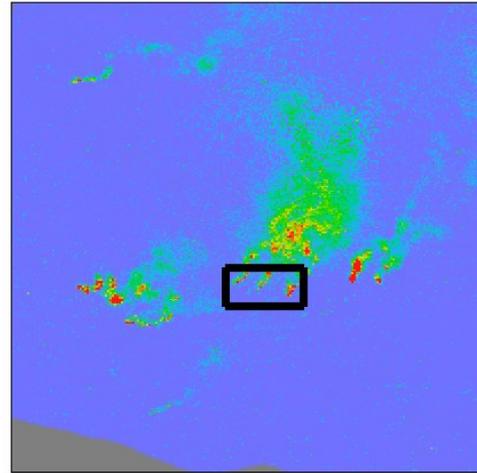


- Coal mine ventilation shaft emissions

(a) 20 April 2015, 18:06:24 UTC

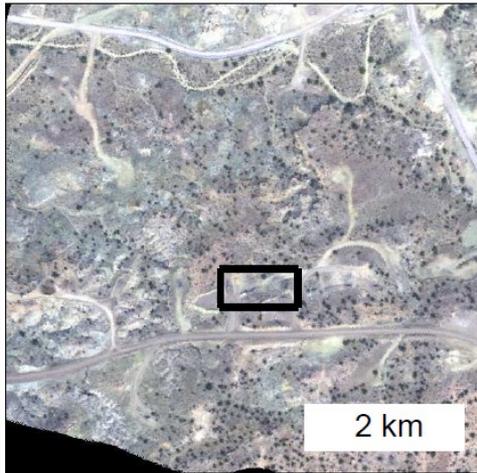


(b) CH_4 : 20 April 2015, 18:06:24 UTC

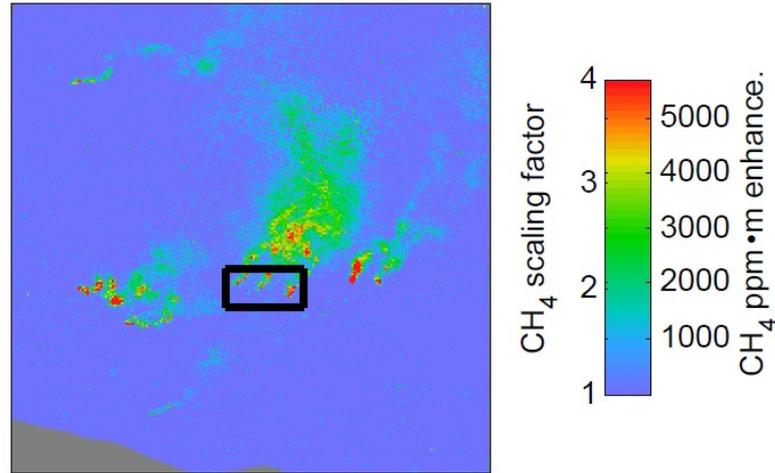


- Coal mine ventilation shaft emissions

(a) 20 April 2015, 18:06:24 UTC



(b) CH_4 : 20 April 2015, 18:06:24 UTC



(c) 20 April 2015, 18:06:24 UTC

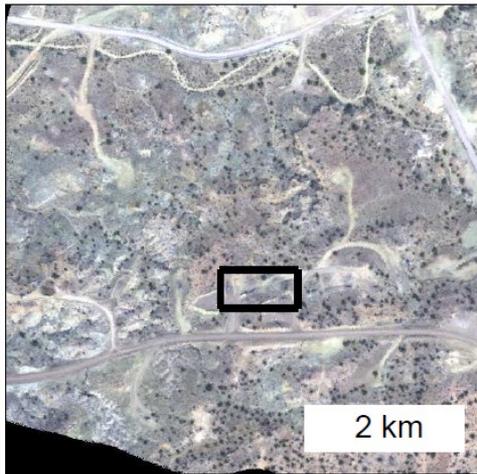


(d) Google Earth: 15 March 2015

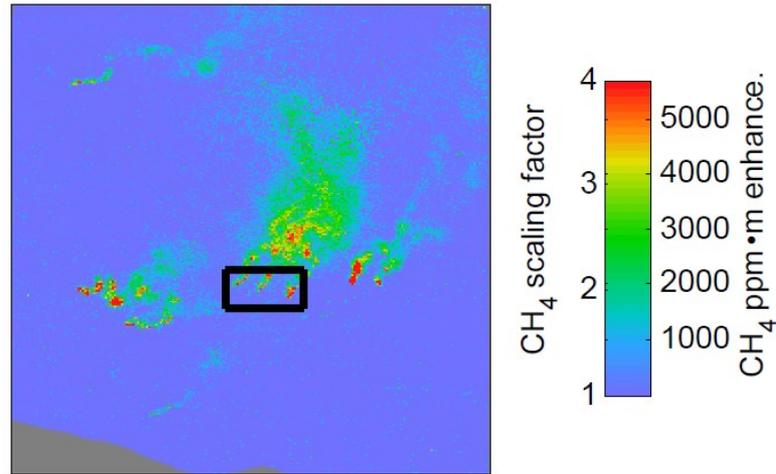


- Coal mine ventilation shaft emissions

(a) 20 April 2015, 18:06:24 UTC



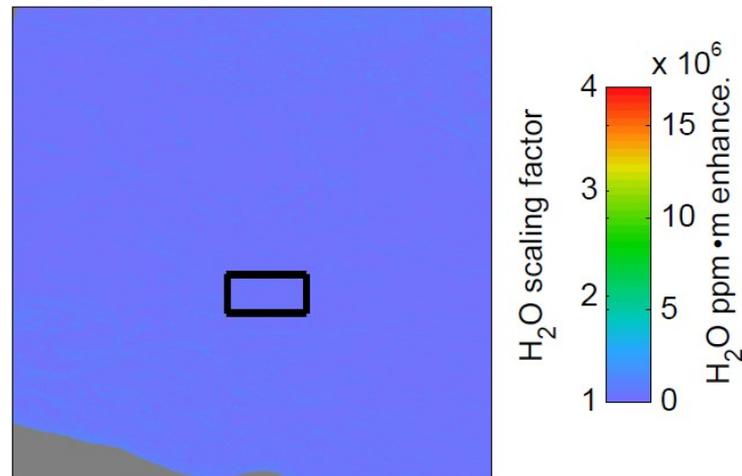
(b) CH_4 : 20 April 2015, 18:06:24 UTC



(c) 20 April 2015, 18:06:24 UTC



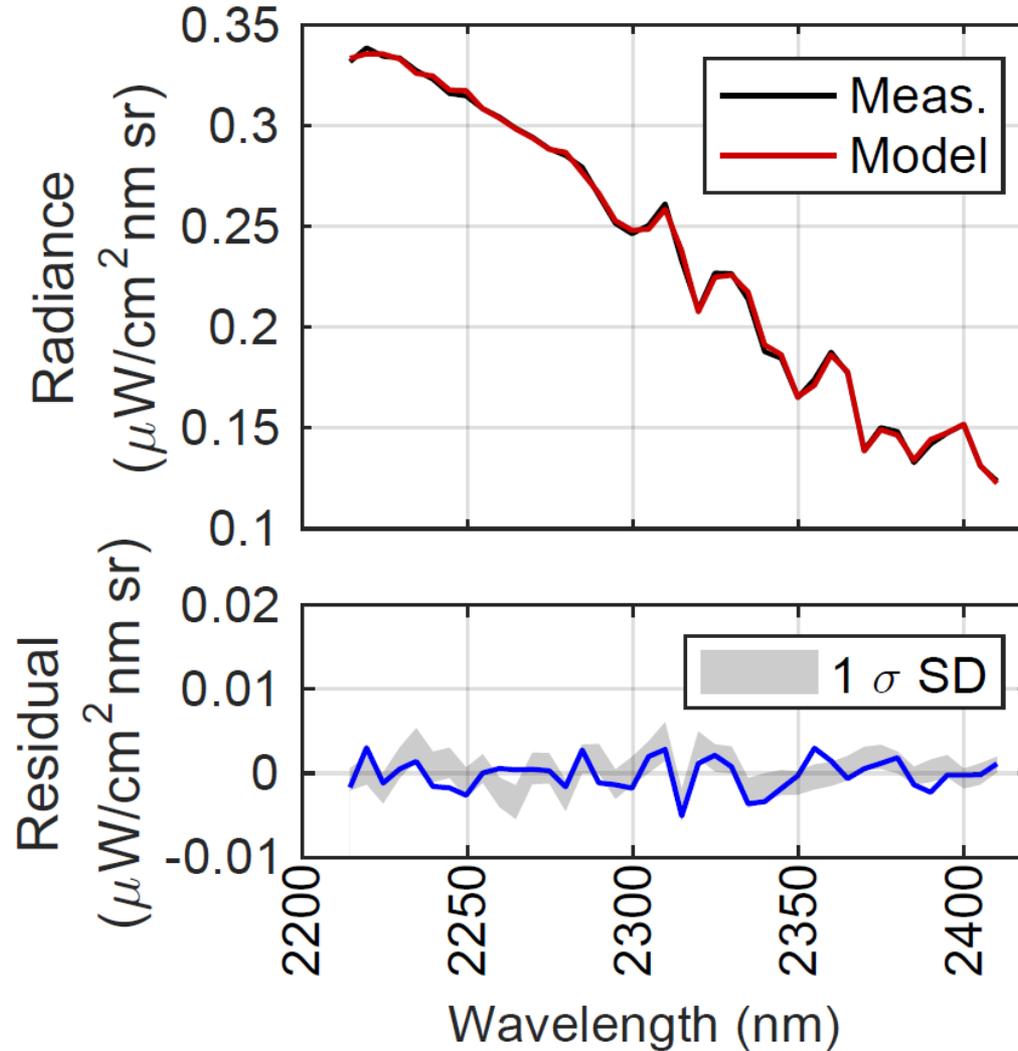
(e) H_2O : 20 April 2015, 18:06:24 UTC



(d) Google Earth: 15 March 2015

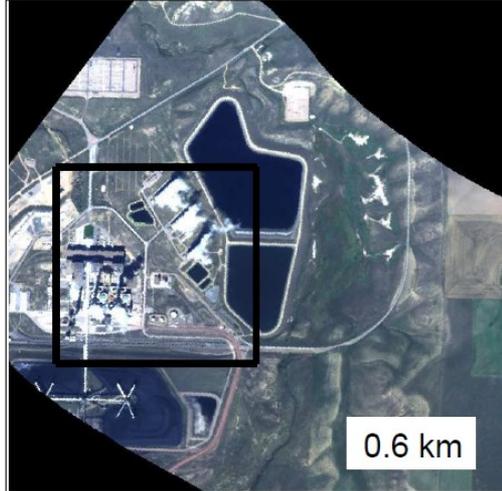


- CH₄ retrieval radiance fits

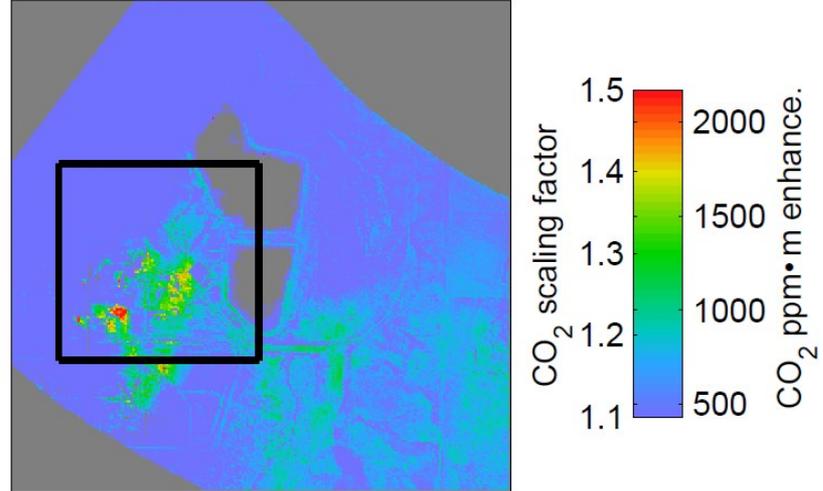


- Power plant

(a) 12 Sept. 2014, 19:23:59 UTC

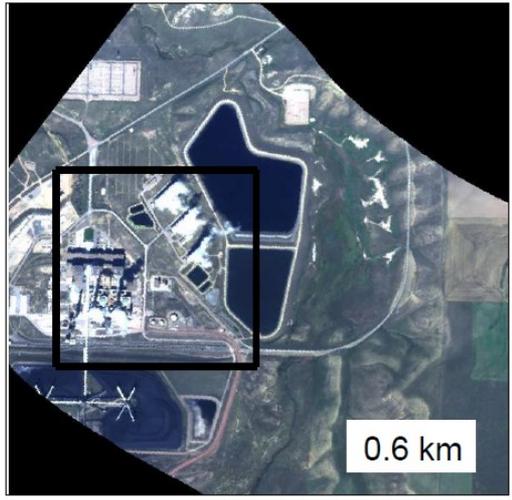


(b) CO₂: 12 Sept. 2014, 19:23:59 UTC

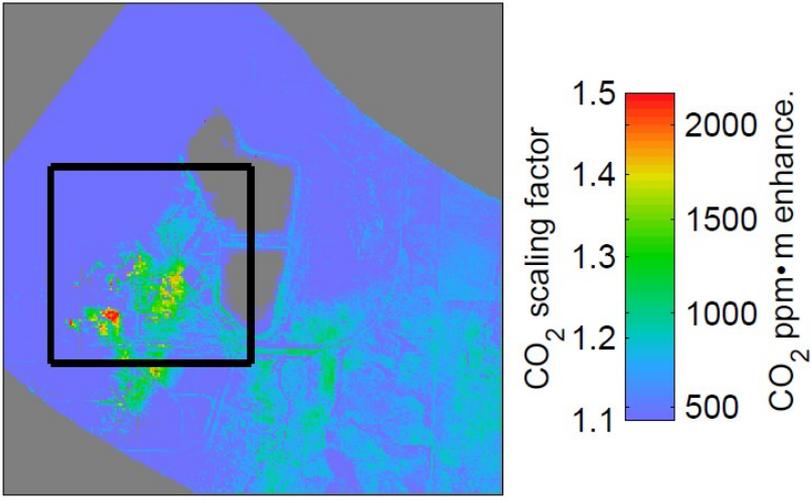


- Power plant

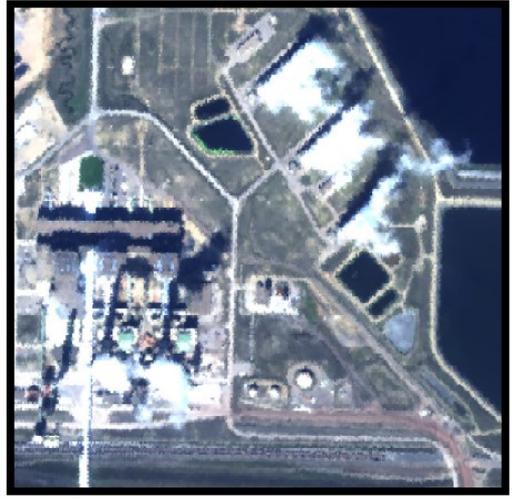
(a) 12 Sept. 2014, 19:23:59 UTC



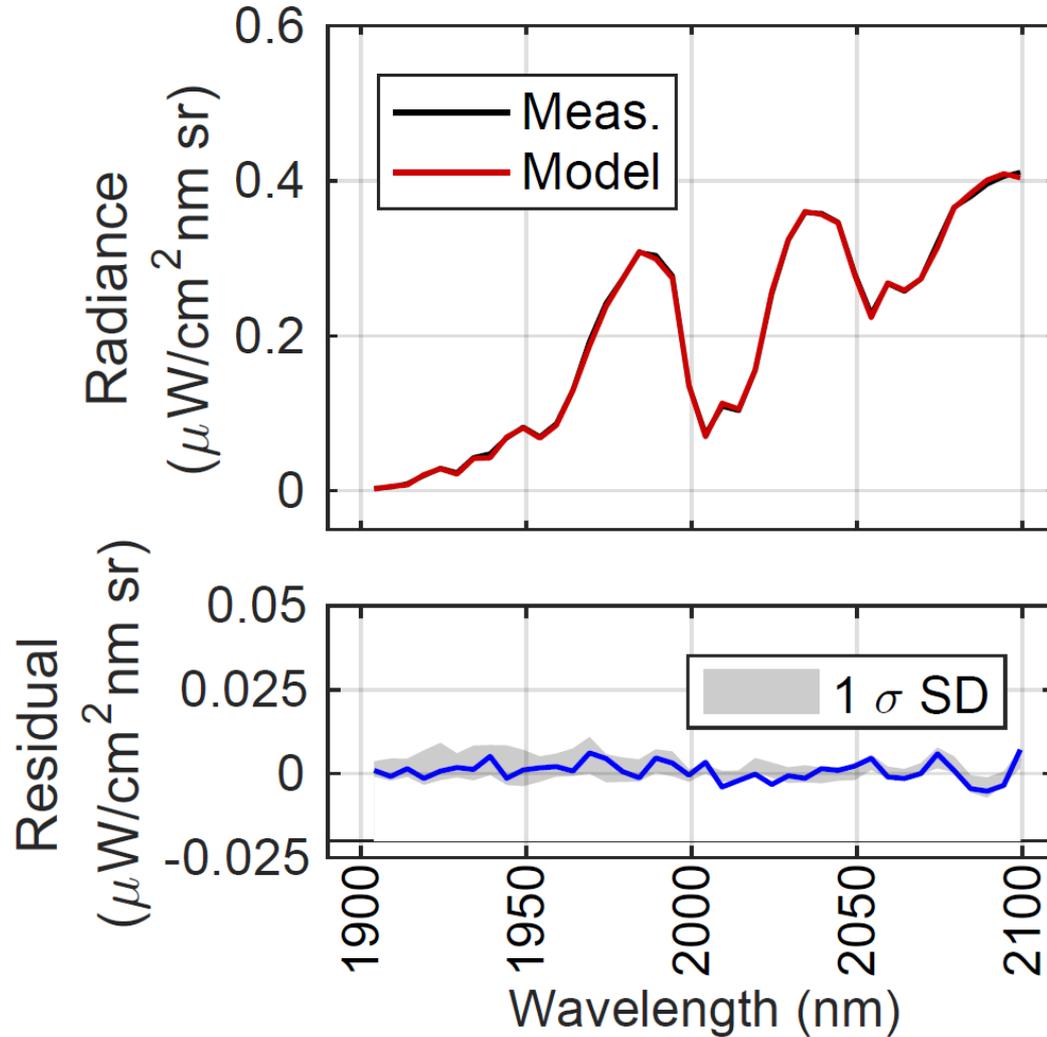
(b) CO₂: 12 Sept. 2014, 19:23:59 UTC



(c) 12 Sept. 2014, 19:23:59 UTC



- CO₂ retrieval radiance fits



- AVIRIS-NG CH₄ sensitivity study led by Alana Ayasse (University of California, Santa Barbara)

a) Modelled land covers

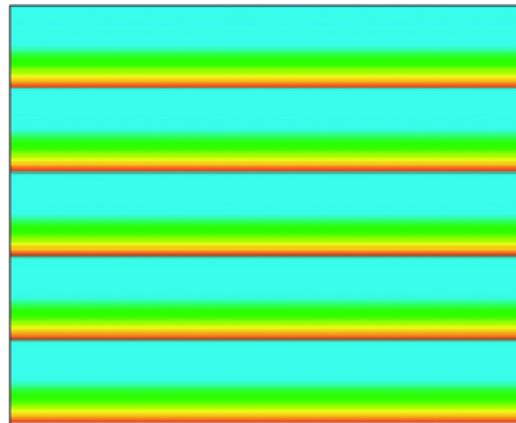
oil coated vegetation	white painted roof 3	grass golf course	dead grass	concrete bridge	red tile roof
white painted roof 1	CEME-ceanothus	palm tree	evergreen bark	concrete parking structure 1	soil 1 Cathedral Oaks
calcite	MARSH-Wetland vegetation	lake	bark	concrete parking structure 2	soil 2 Modoc
plastic covered crops	BAPI-coyote-brush	ocean glint	needle litter	tennis court	soil 3
white painted roof 2	SASP-willow	rock	airport asphalt	asphalt & gravel roof	soil 4

- AVIRIS-NG CH₄ sensitivity study led by Alana Ayasse (University of California, Santa Barbara)

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white painted roof 2	SASP-willow	rock	airport asphalt	asphalt & gravel roof	soil 4

b) Modelled CH₄

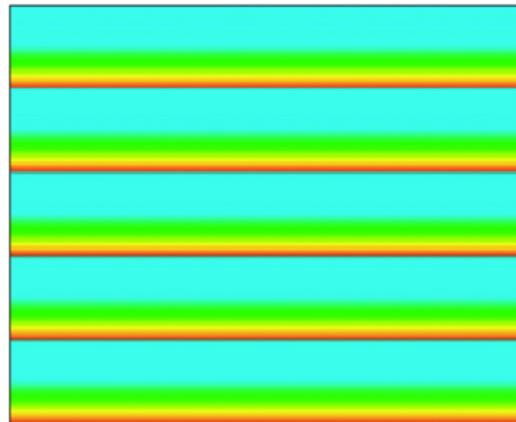


- AVIRIS-NG CH₄ sensitivity study led by Alana Ayasse (University of California, Santa Barbara)

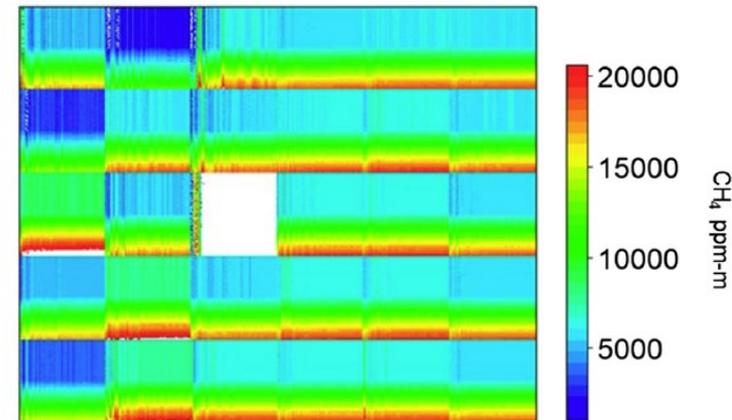
a) Modelled land covers

oil coated vegetation	white painted roof 3	grass golf course	dead grass	concrete bridge	red tile roof
white painted roof 1	CEME-ceanothus	palm tree	evergreen bark	concrete parking structure 1	soil 1 Cathedral Oaks
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plastic covered crops	BAPI-coyote-brush	ocean glint	needle litter	tennis court	soil 3
white painted roof 2	SASP-willow	rock	airport asphalt	asphalt & gravel roof	soil 4

b) Modelled CH₄



c) Retrieved CH₄



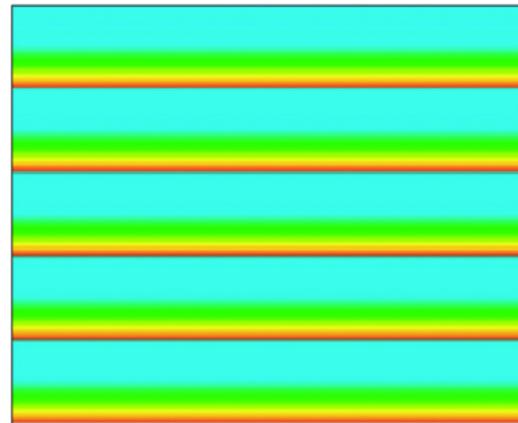
CH₄ ppm-m

- AVIRIS-NG CH₄ sensitivity study led by Alana Ayasse (University of California, Santa Barbara)

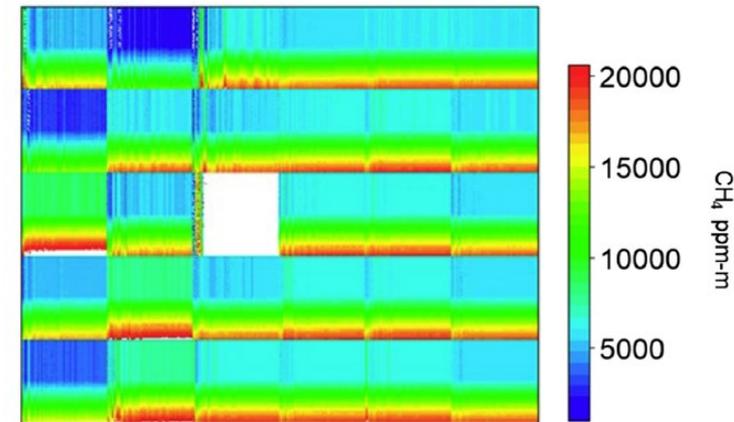
a) Modelled land covers

oil coated vegetation	white painted roof 3	grass golf course	dead grass	concrete bridge	red tile roof
white painted roof 1	CEME-ceanothus	palm tree	evergreen bark	concrete parking structure 1	soil 1 Cathedral Oaks
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white painted roof 2	SASP-willow	rock	airport asphalt	asphalt & gravel roof	soil 4

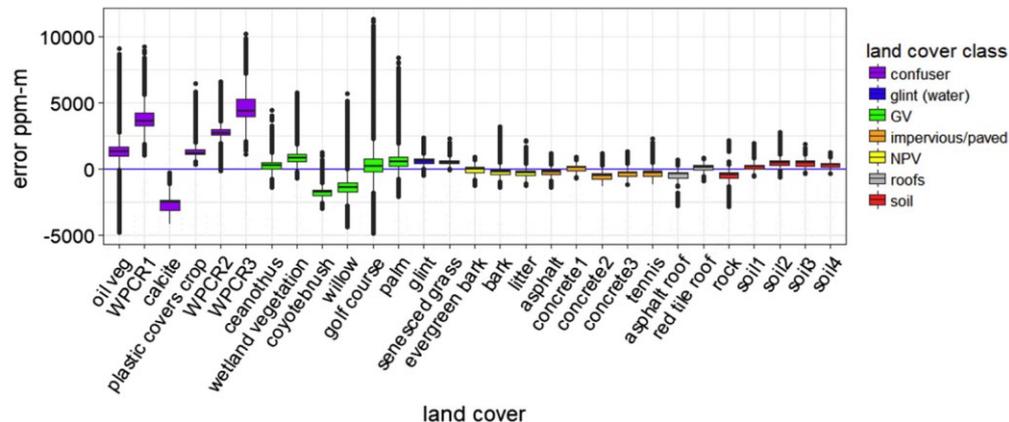
b) Modelled CH₄



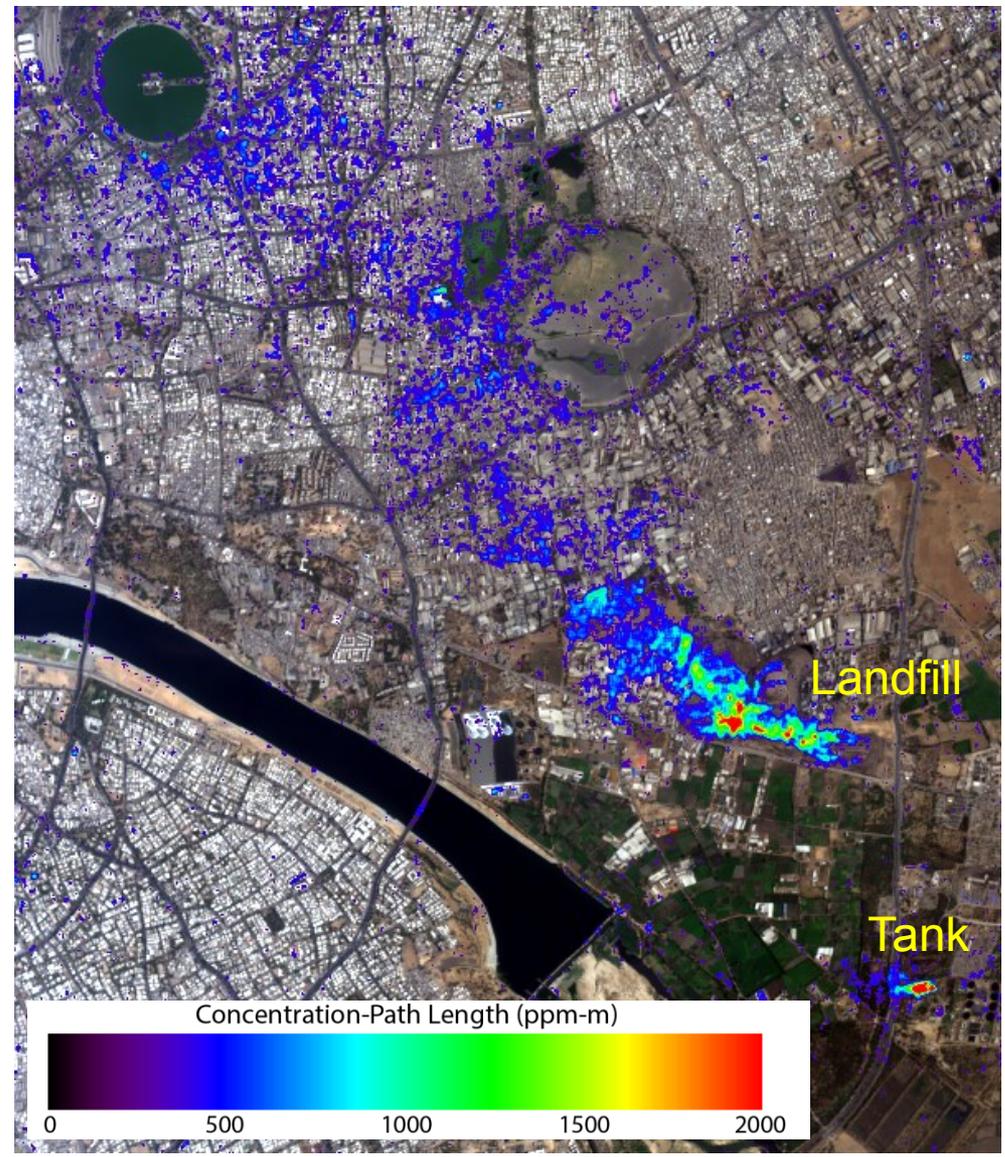
c) Retrieved CH₄



d) Characterized uncertainties in retrieved CH₄

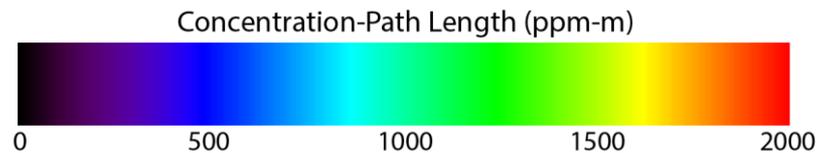
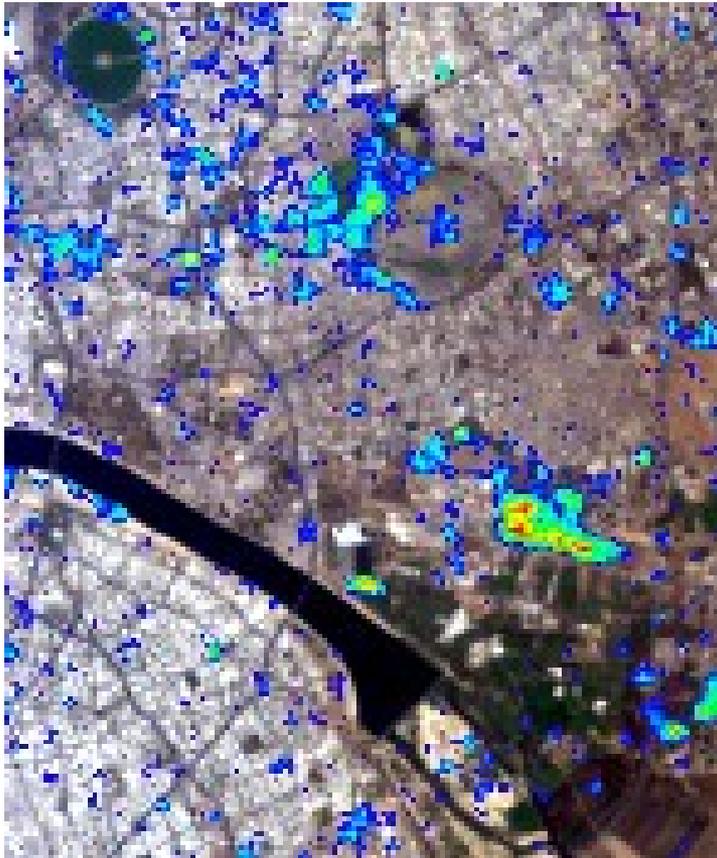


- 2016 Ahmedabad India plumes (8.1 m spatial resolution)



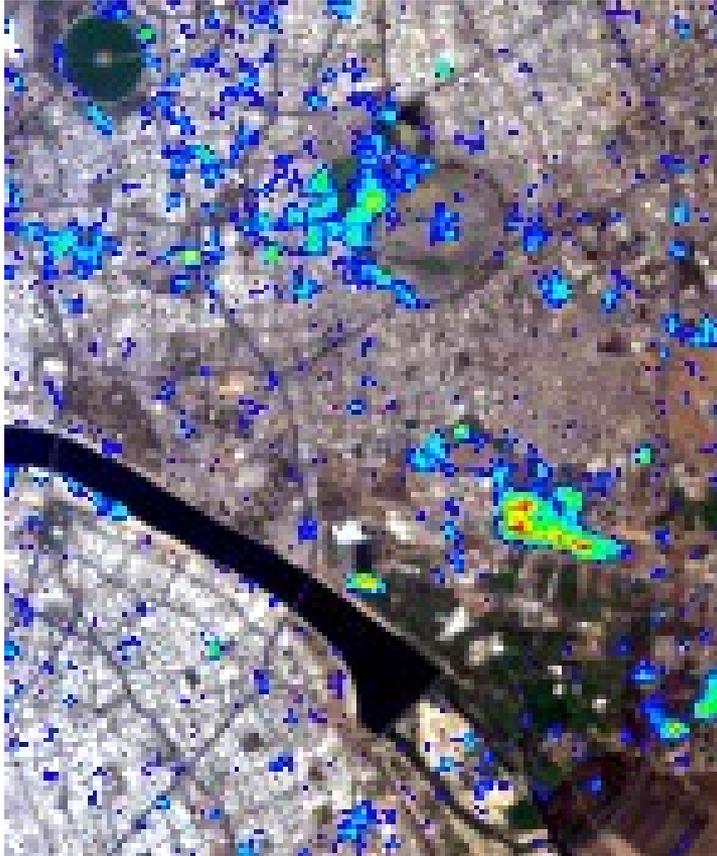
- Simulated 30 m data using SBG-like point spread function and noise

10 nm spectral resolution

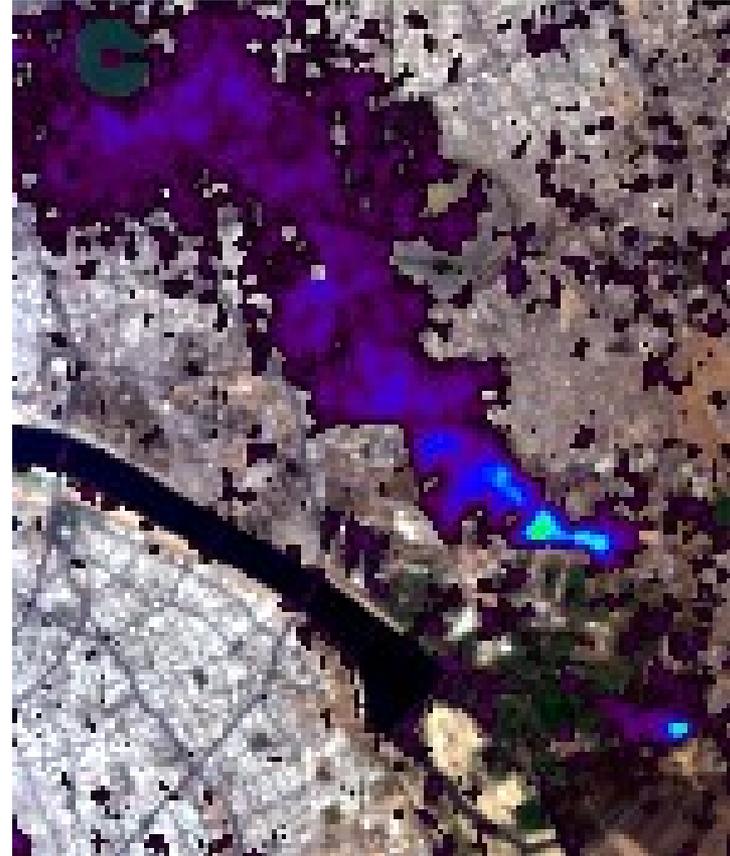


- Simulated 30 m data using SBG-like point spread function and noise

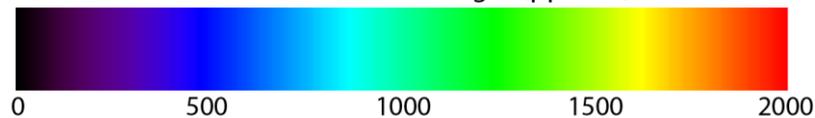
10 nm spectral resolution



5 nm spectral resolution

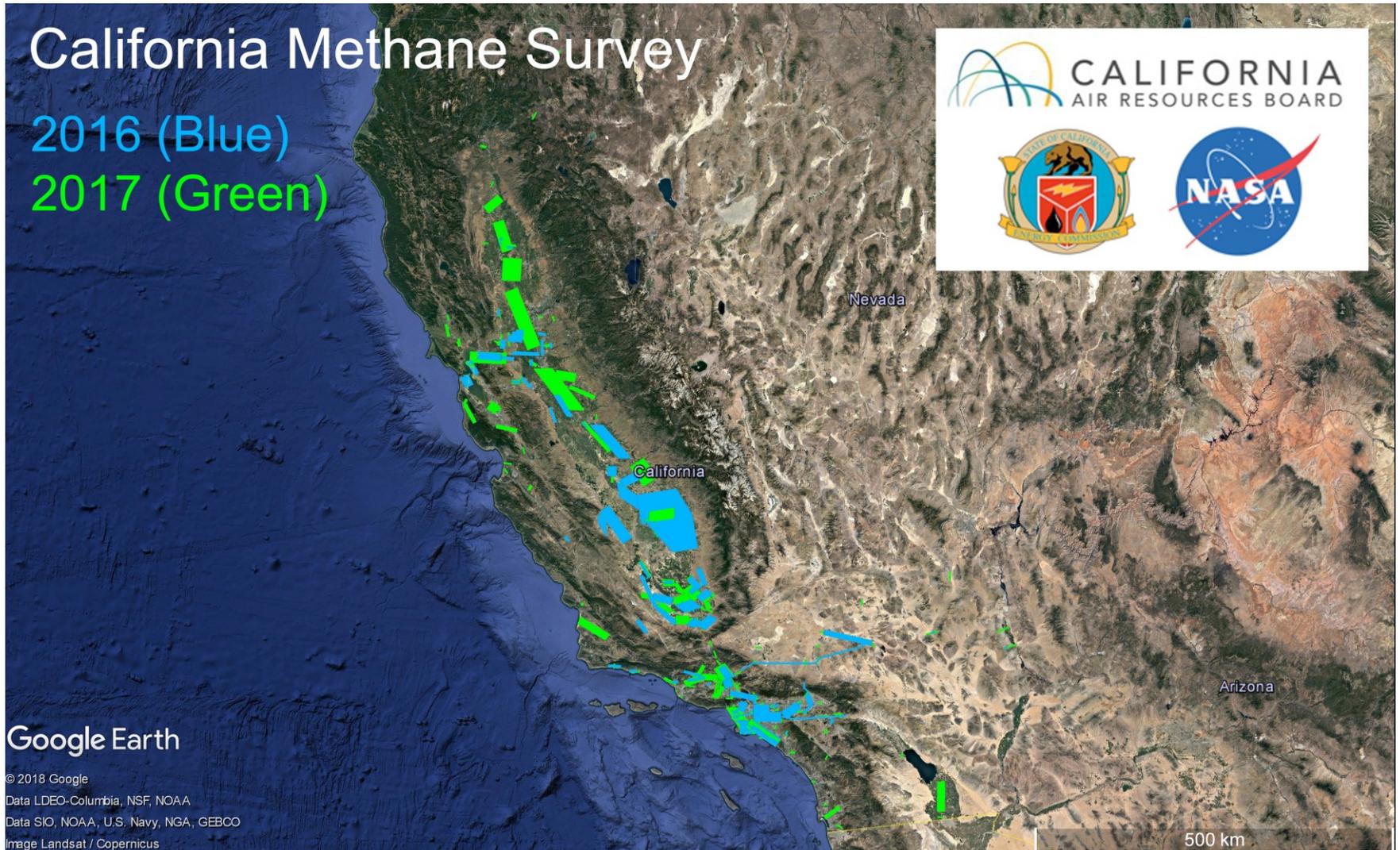


Concentration-Path Length (ppm-m)



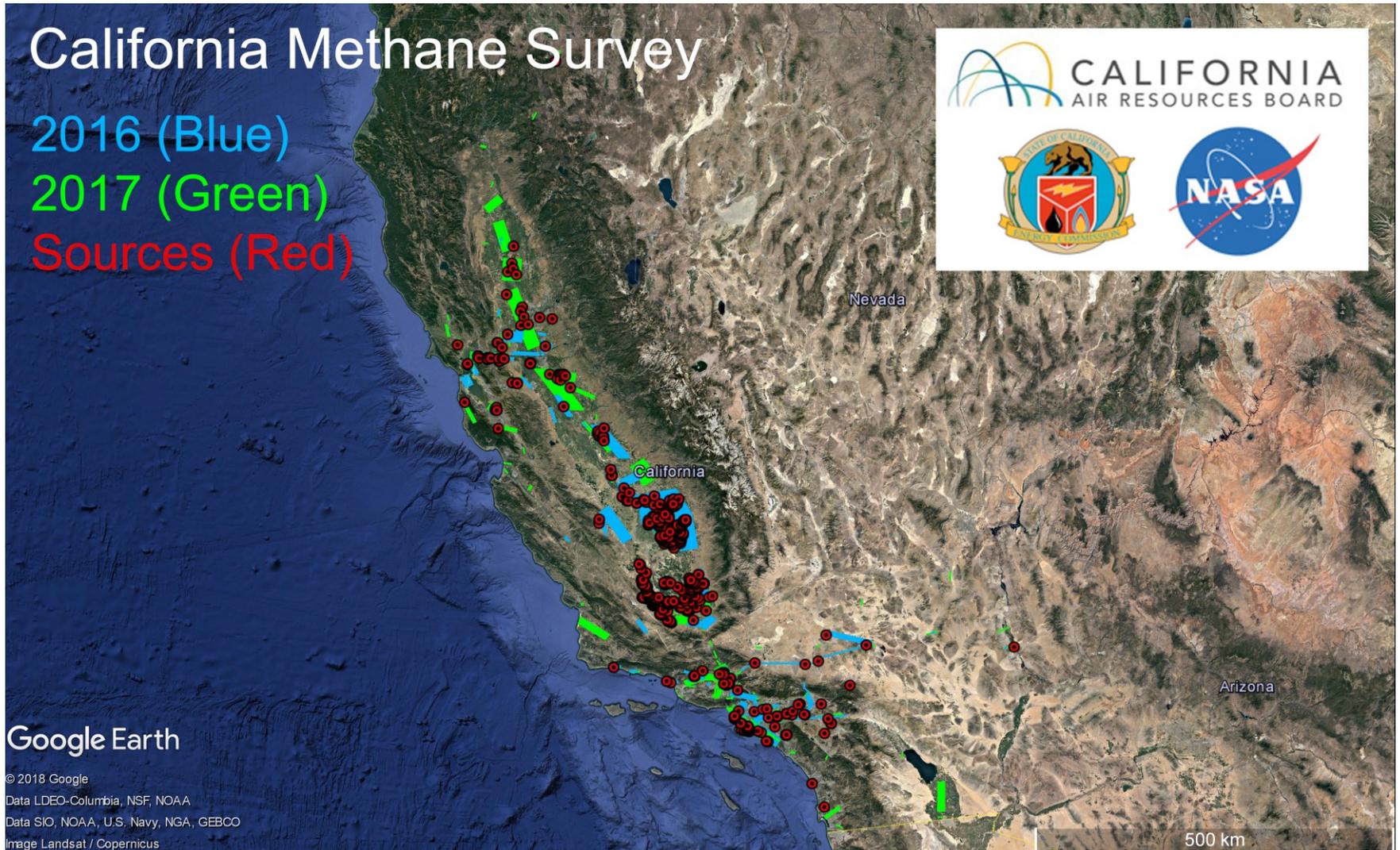


California Baseline Methane Survey



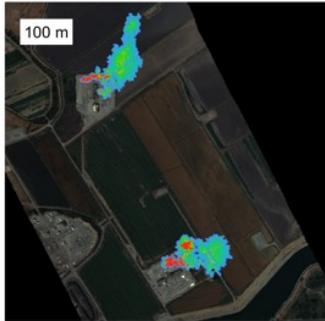


California Baseline Methane Survey



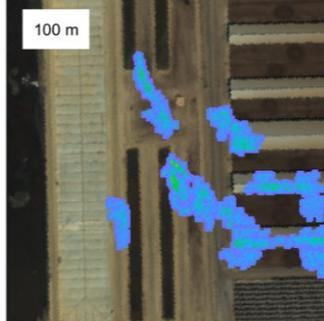
AVIRIS-NG CH₄ plumes

9/28/17, 20:00:57 UTC



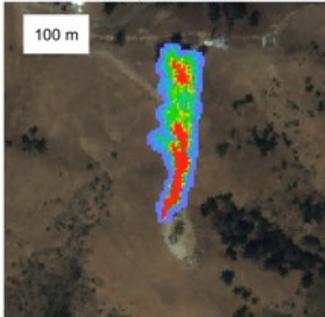
Natural Gas Compressor

9/22/16, 18:42:15 UTC



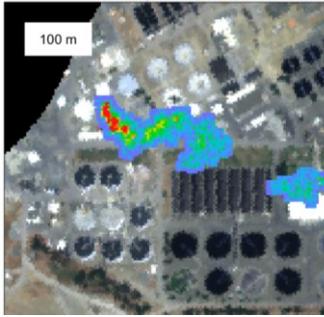
Dairy (manure lagoon)

9/18/17, 20:15:42 UTC



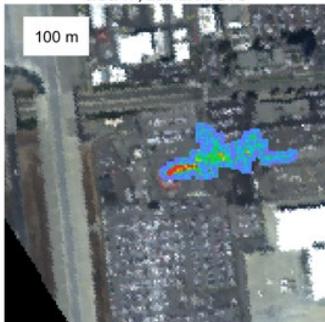
Oil well

6/18/17, 19:39:55 UTC



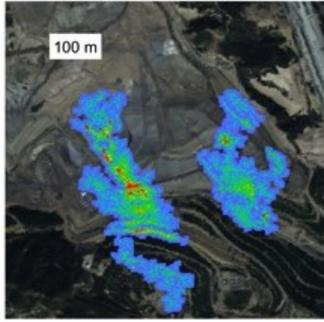
Waste Water Treatment

8/30/17, 20:42:11 UTC



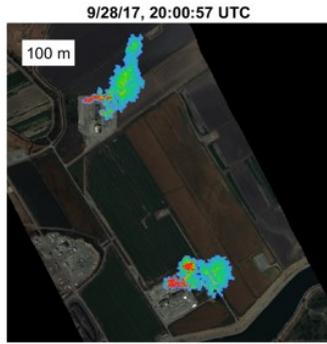
Leaking LNG tank (airport)

3/9/17, 19:18:57 UTC

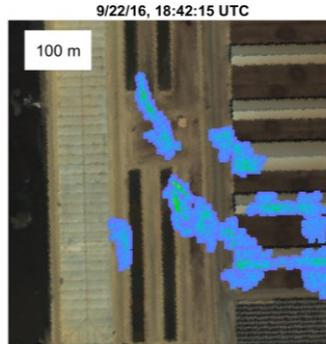


Landfill

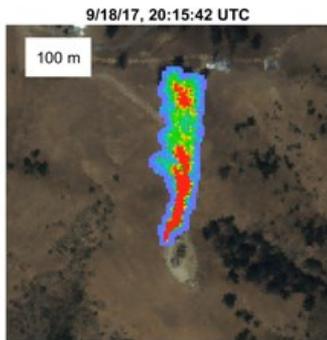
AVIRIS-NG CH₄ plumes



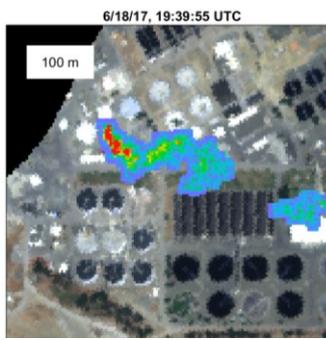
Natural Gas Compressor



Dairy (manure lagoon)



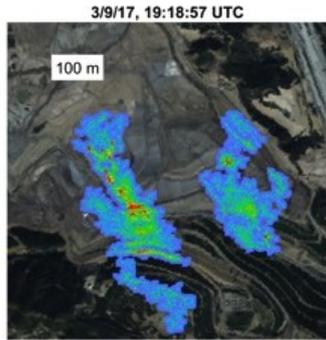
Oil well



Waste Water Treatment



Leaking LNG tank (airport)



Landfill

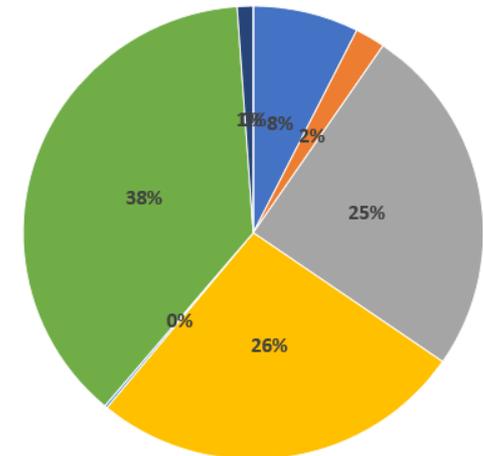
Wind speed (HRRR reanalysis)

Instantaneous emission flux (kg/hr)

Annual emission flux (kg/hr)

Source apportionment

By IPCC sector
(Duren et al.,
in prep)



- Phase 1 report: <http://bit.ly/BaselineMethaneSurvey>

- Phase 2 analysis ongoing

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Monday, November 27, 2017

UP LINKS

- [Reducing Air Pollution - ARB Programs](#)
- [Research Activities](#)
- [Methane Research Program](#)

PROGRAM LINKS

- [AB 1496 Methane Research](#)
- [Statewide GHG Monitoring Network](#)
- [Statewide Natural Gas Storage Facility Survey](#)

RELATED LINKS

- [Megacities Carbon Project \(NASA\)](#)
- [California Greenhouse Gas Emissions Measurement Project \(LBNL\)](#)

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AB 1496 Research Program

This page last was reviewed on October 30, 2017

Assembly Bill No. 1496, Chapter 604, Section 39731 (Thurmond, 2015)

In 2015, the Governor approved [Assembly Bill 1496 \(AB 1496\)](#) which requires ARB to do the following:

- Undertake monitoring and measurements of high emission methane "hot spots"
- Life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions analysis of natural gas produced and imported into California
- Review and assess the atmospheric reactivity of methane as a precursor to the formation of photochemical oxidant
- Update relevant policies and programs to incorporate new information

AB 1496 Research Efforts

Statewide Methane Survey

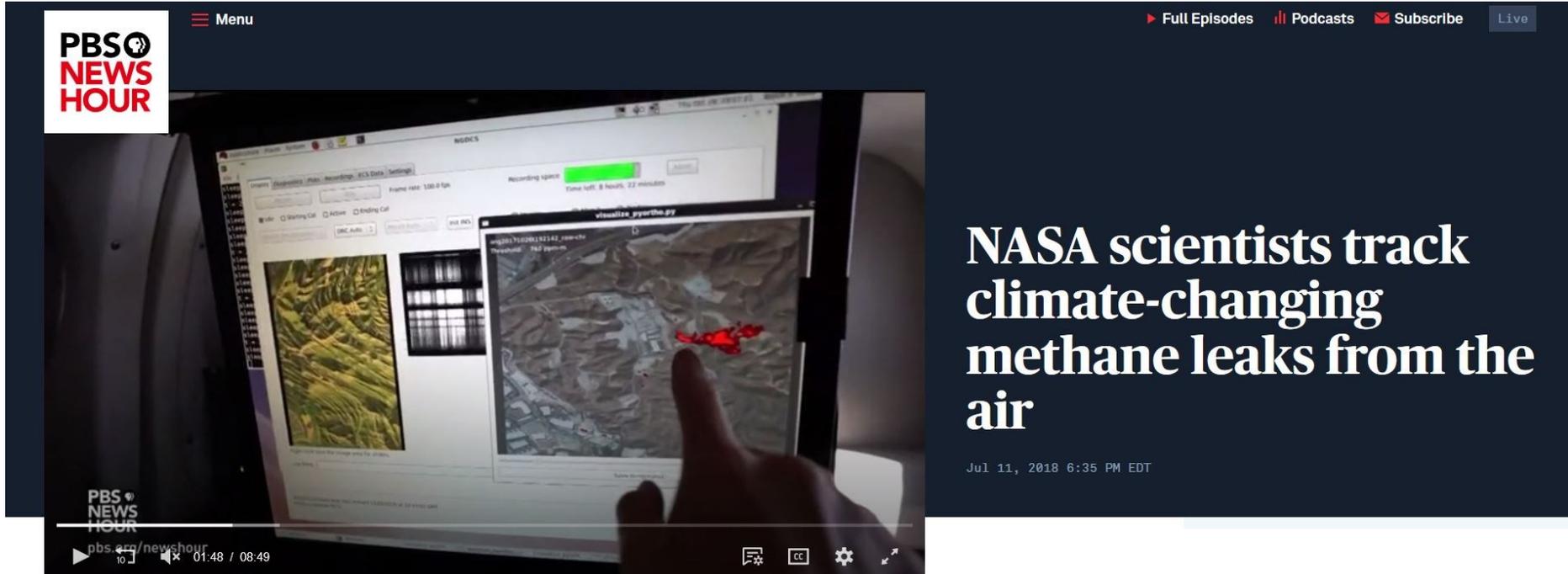
A key component of ARB's research effort is a large-scale statewide aerial methane survey being conducted by [NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory \(JPL\)](#), through funding from ARB and CEC. The project focuses on identifying and mitigating methane "super emitters", and utilized an imaging camera capable of seeing methane to visually identify large methane plumes throughout the State. The first comprehensive survey was conducted during the Fall of 2016, and covered approximately 30,000 square kilometers, and identified many of the largest methane "super-emitters" in the State. A second field campaign will occur in the Fall of 2017. The survey will capture sources in all important methane source sectors, including:

- Oil and Gas - production/processing, storage, transmission, distribution
- Agriculture - dairies, manure, rice fields
- Waste - landfills, waste water

Resources:

- [California Methane Survey - Phase I Interim Report](#) NEW!
 - [Phase I Report - Source List](#) NEW!
- [Staff Presentation to the Board on California Statewide Methane Survey](#) (September 2017)

- PBS NewsHour story: <http://bit.ly/PBSMethaneSurvey>



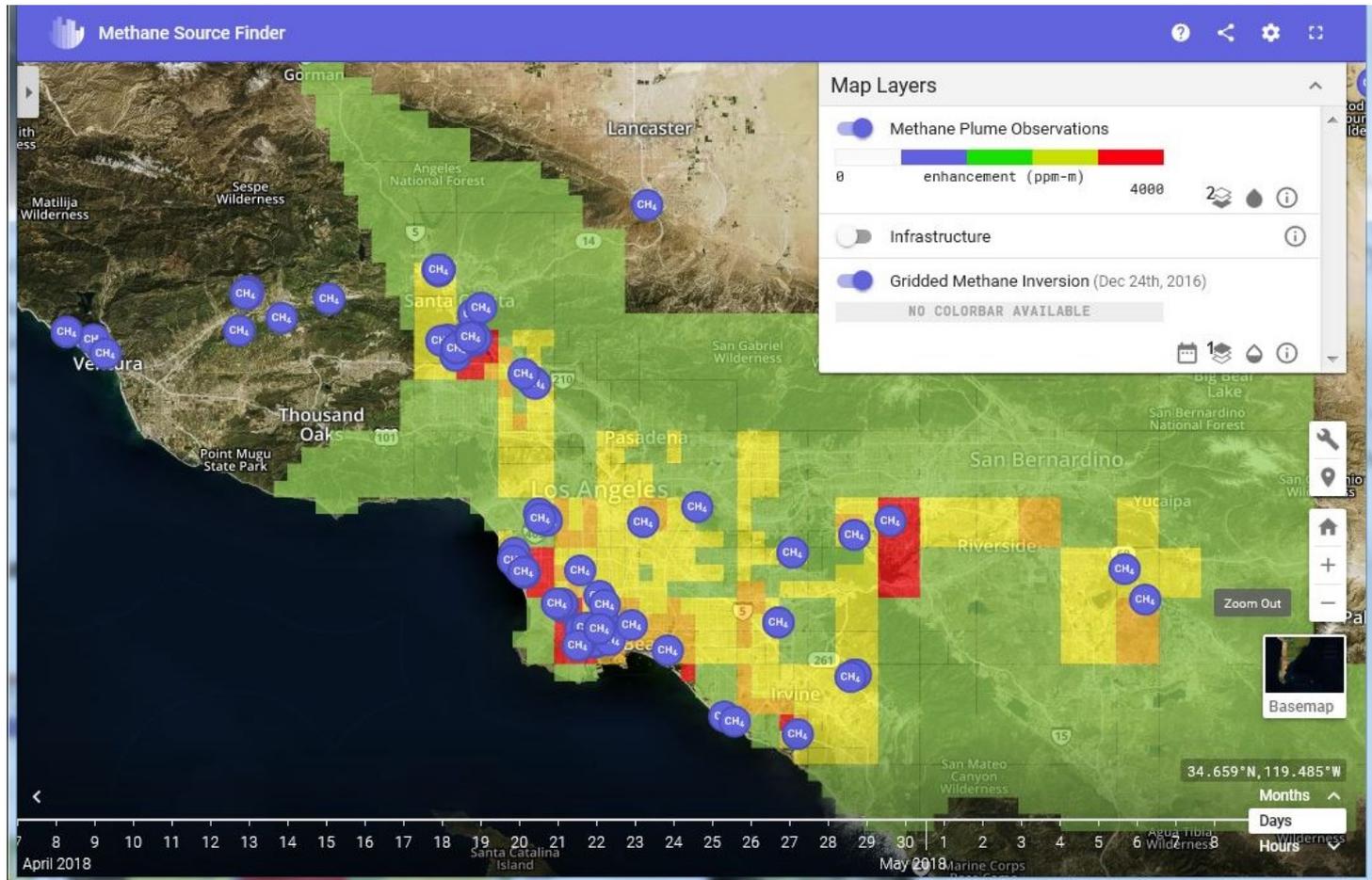
By –
**Miles
O'Brien**

Transcript **Audio**

Science correspondent Miles O'Brien joins us from the atmosphere above Southern California, where NASA engineers leverage state-of-the-art

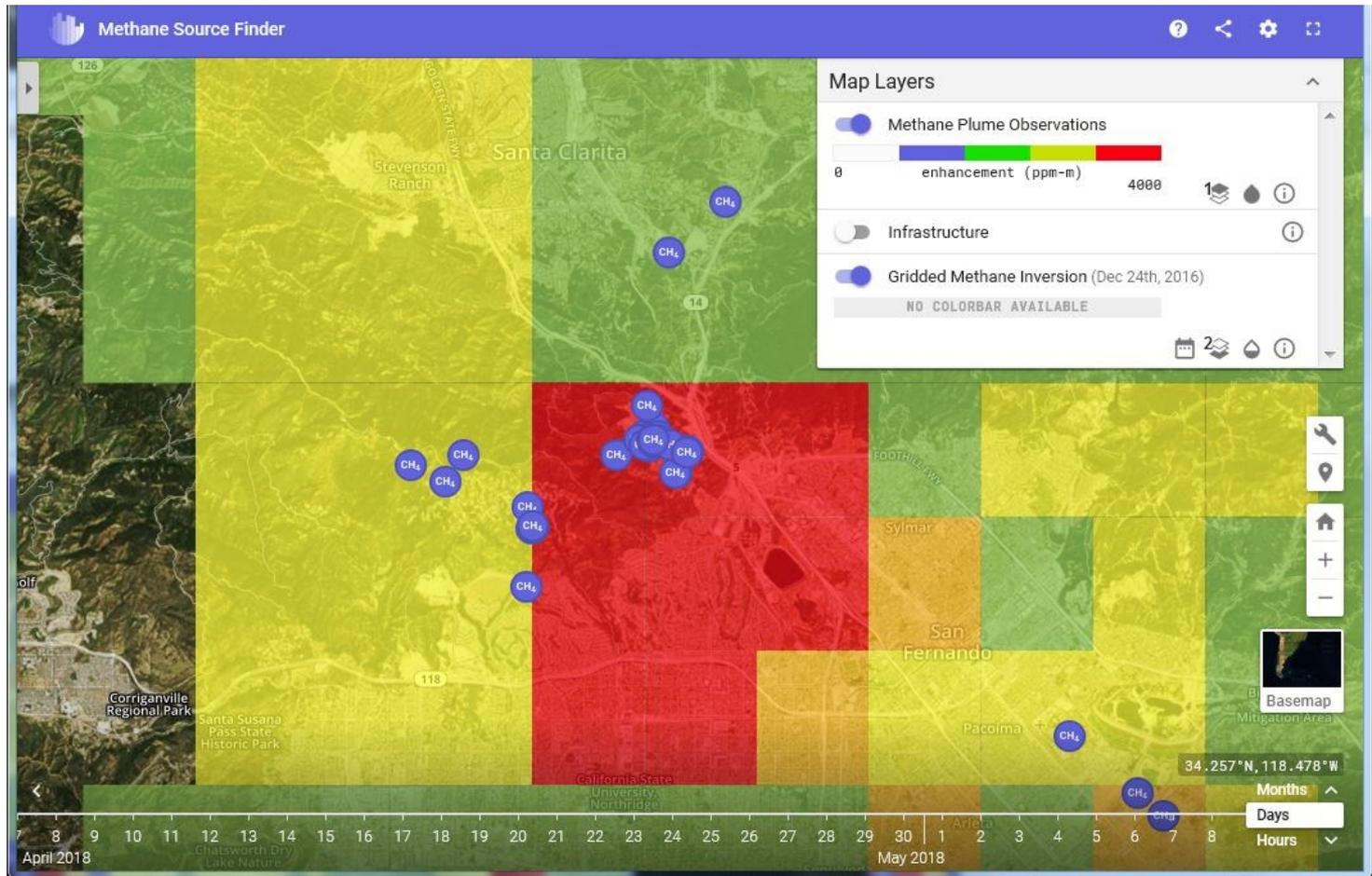
- NASA funded web based data portal including methane data at different spatial/temporal resolution (gridded emissions data, plumes from imaging spectrometers, infrastructure layers)

LA Basin regional analysis



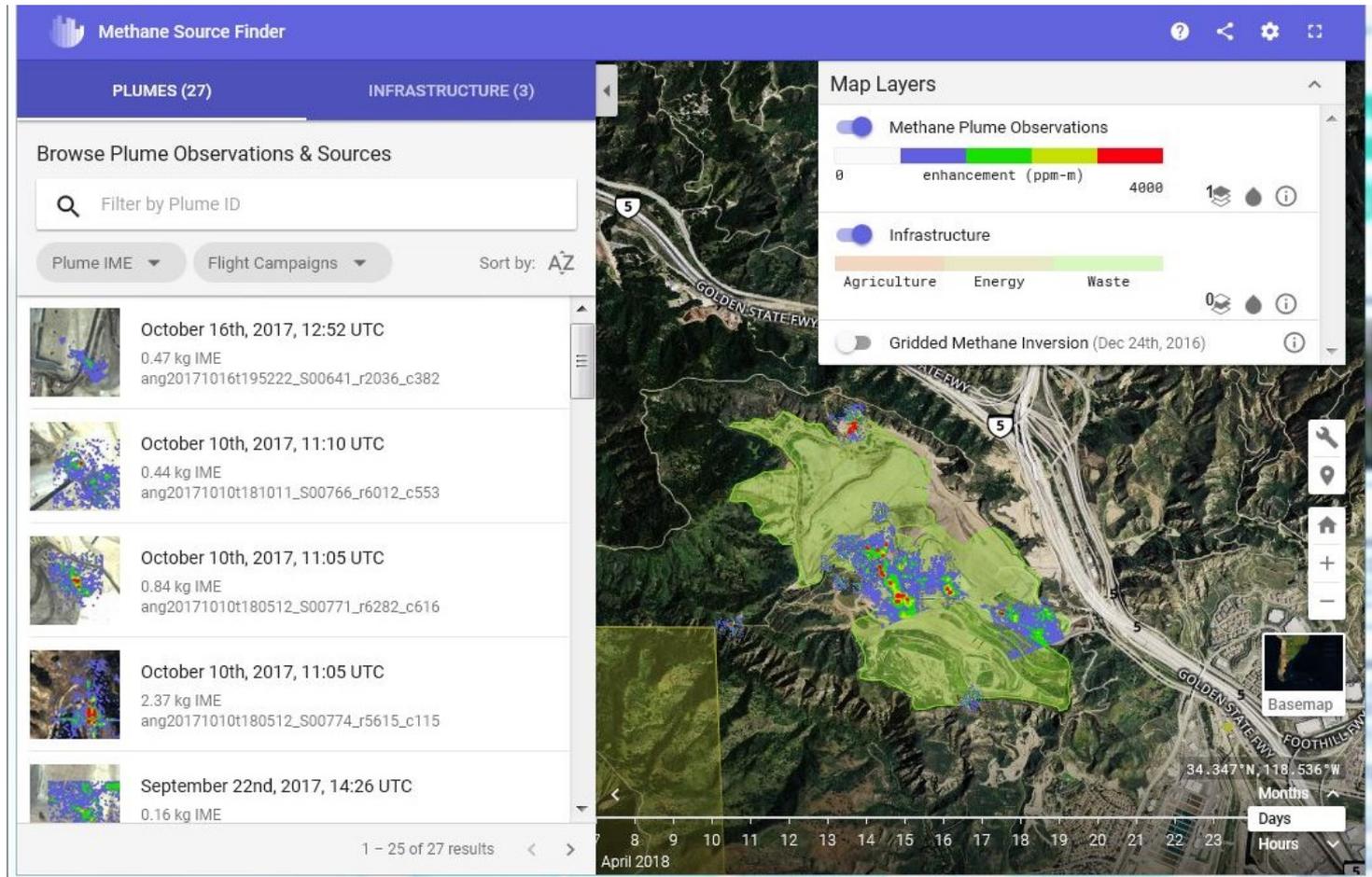
- NASA funded web based data portal including methane data at different spatial/temporal resolution (gridded emissions data, plumes from imaging spectrometers, infrastructure layers)

Exploring local CH₄ hotspots



- NASA funded web based data portal including methane data at different spatial/temporal resolution (gridded emissions data, plumes from imaging spectrometers, infrastructure layers)

Sunshine Canyon Landfill source attribution





EARTH SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS FROM SPACE

RFI#2 15 MAY 2016

Understanding anthropogenic methane and carbon dioxide point source emissions

Riley M. Duren¹, Andrew K. Thorpe¹, Robert O. Green¹, Christian Frankenberg², David R. Thompson¹, Andrew D. Aubrey¹, Charles E. Miller¹, Kevin R. Gurney³, Luis Guanter⁴, Heinrich Bovensman⁵, Konstantin Gerilowski⁵, Ilse Aben⁶, Andre Butz⁷, Colm Sweeney⁸, Eric A. Kort⁹

¹Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology

²California Institute of Technology

³Arizona State University

⁴Helmholtz-Zentrum Potsdam Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum

⁵University of Bremen

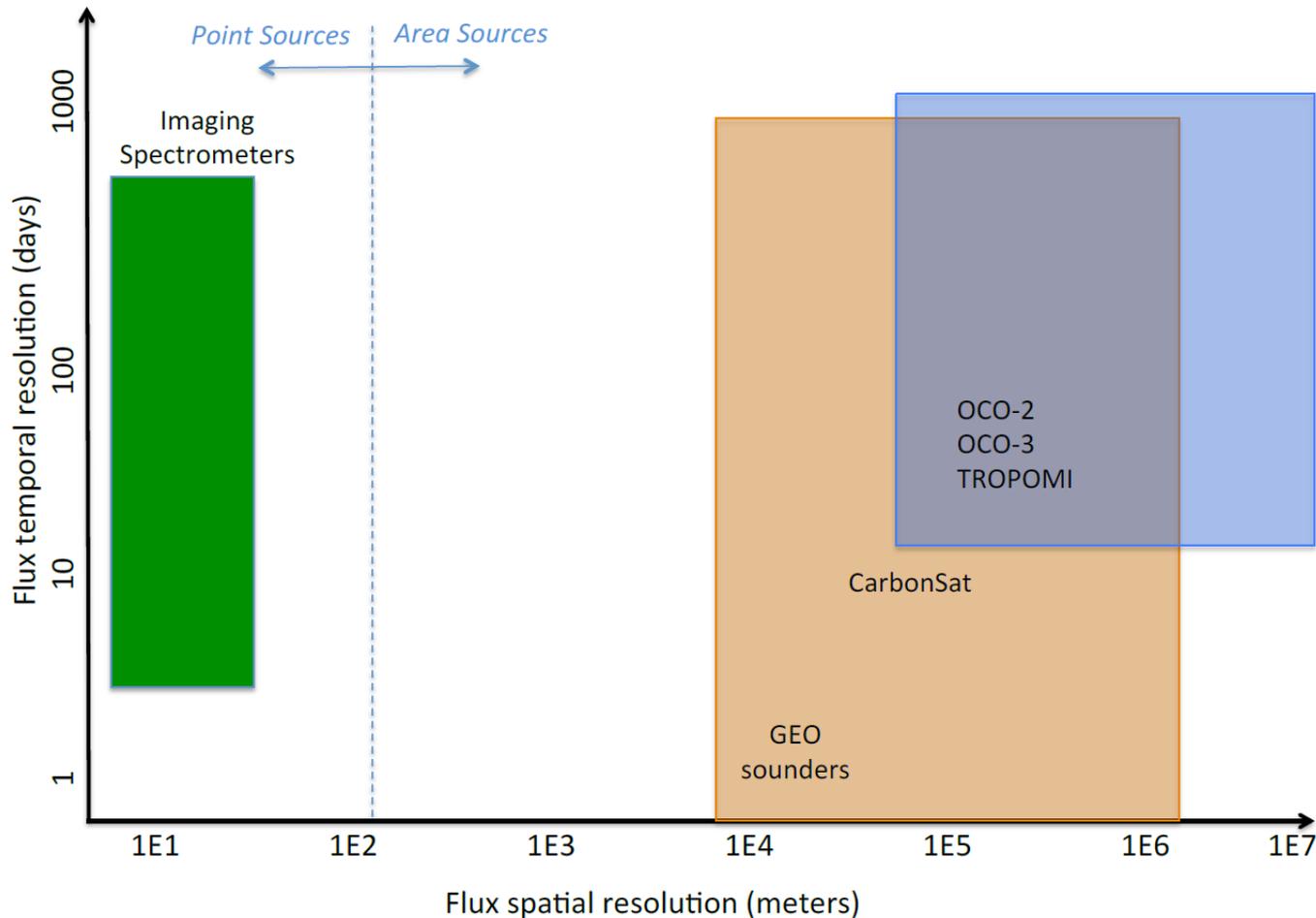
⁶SRON Netherlands Institute for Space Research

⁷Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

⁸NOAA/CU Boulder

⁹University of Michigan

- Imaging spectrometer for gas mapping provides unique capabilities that compliment existing measurements



- Imaging spectrometer design for gas mapping reflect balance between
 - Detection threshold (spectral resolution, spatial resolution)
 - Coverage (swath)

Observing System	Imaging spectrometer specifications	Source population	Fraction of population sampled	Fraction of total emissions from sampled population (for the given detection threshold)	Detection threshold (kg/hr)	Spatial resolution (m)*	Sample interval** (days)
Tier A	Platform: single satellite Spatial resolution: 30 m Swath width: 180 km Spectral resolution: 5 nm Wavelength: 1.9 - 2.5 micron	CH4: 10,000,000 facilities ^{1b} (global)	99%	30%	1,000	30	30
		CO2: tens of thousands of facilities (global) ^{1a}	99%	>80%	200,000	30	30
Tier B	Platform: Smallsat constellation Spatial resolution: 10 m Spectral resolution: 10 m Daily sampling: 250,000 km ² (target mode) FWHM: 1 nm Wavelength: 1.9 - 2.5 micron	CH4: 10,000,000 facilities (global) ²	>50%	50-90% ³	50	10	15
		CO2: tens of thousands of facilities ^{1a} (global)	>50%	>90%	20,000	10	15

^{1a} Of 21,000 large power plants in the CARMA database, 30% (~7000 plants) are responsible for 99% of CO2 emissions from that sector; there are also thousands of other industrial facilities that are large CO2 emitters

^{1b} An estimated 10,000,000 facilities globally; only ~100,000 facilities contribute 30% of methane point source emissions (scaled from US GHGRP)

² Assume super-emitter distribution (scaled from US EIA data and Zavala-Araiza et al, 2015; Lyon et al, 2015; Frankenberg et al, 2016)

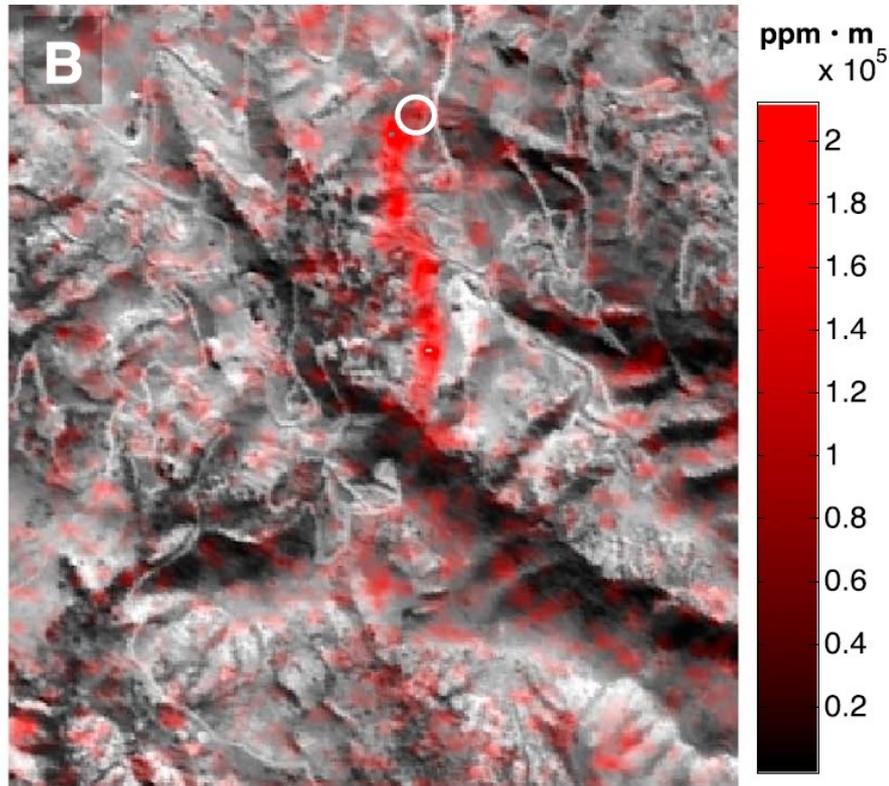
³ Predict 50-90% completeness with the cited detection threshold (varies by sector)

*Native resolution of the instrument (pixel size) - not necessarily flux estimate resolution (which is often larger for area source sounders)

**Rough estimate of sample interval based on orbit/campaign driven revisit interval and the impact of clouds, northern hemisphere summer

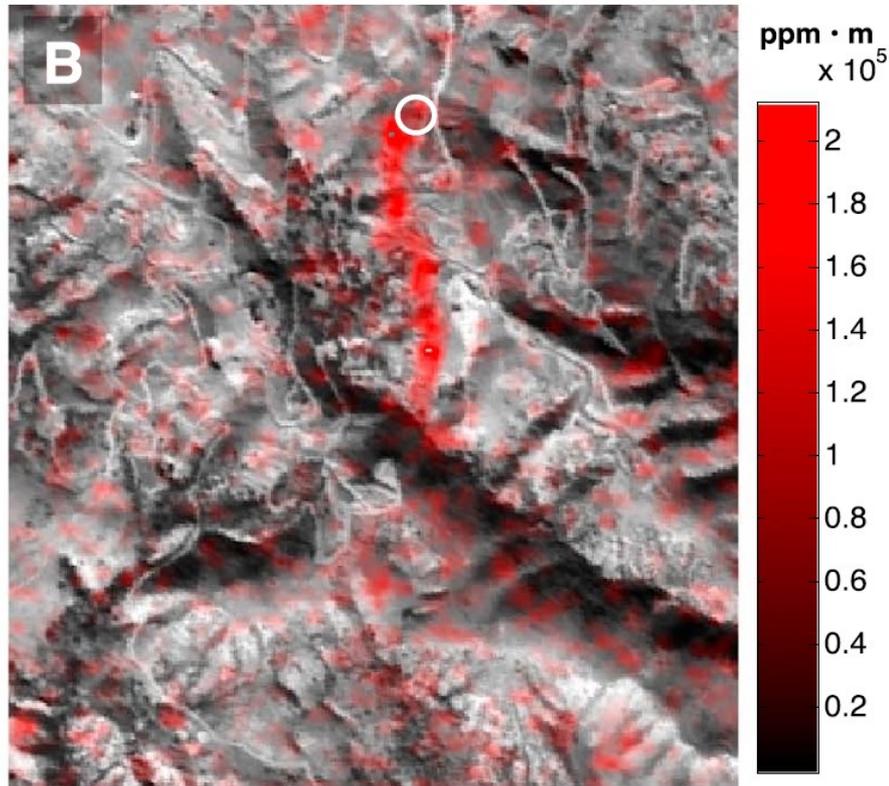
- Orbital Hyperion instrument and AVIRIS also observed CH₄ plume

Hyperion (10 nm): 1/1/16, 16:39 UTC
Low Earth orbit

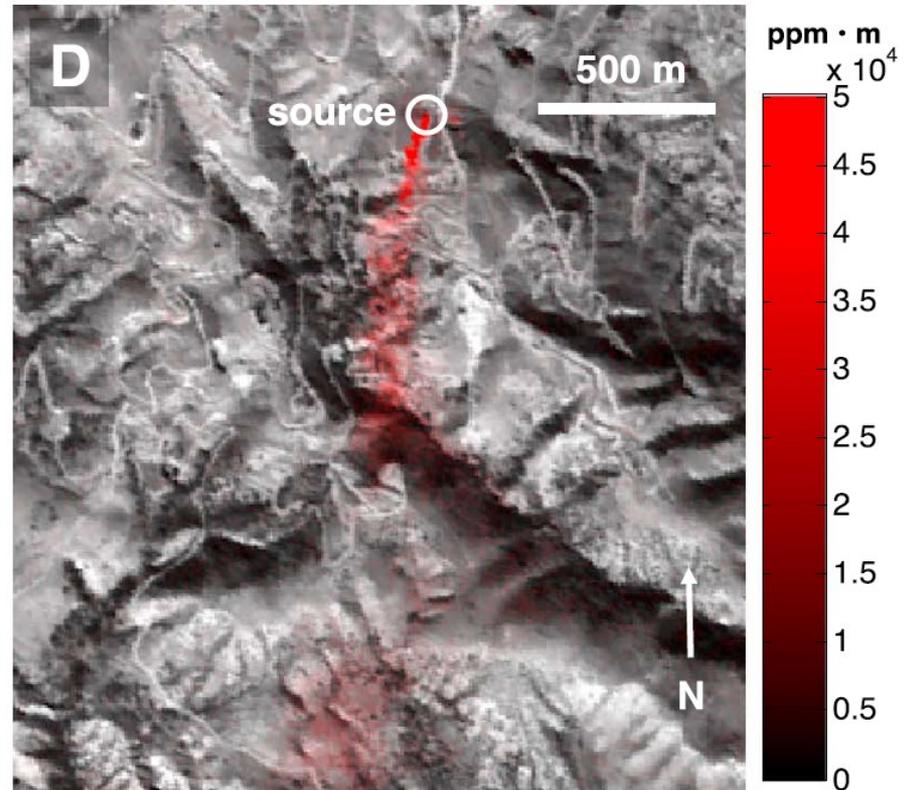


- Orbital Hyperion instrument and AVIRIS also observed CH₄ plume

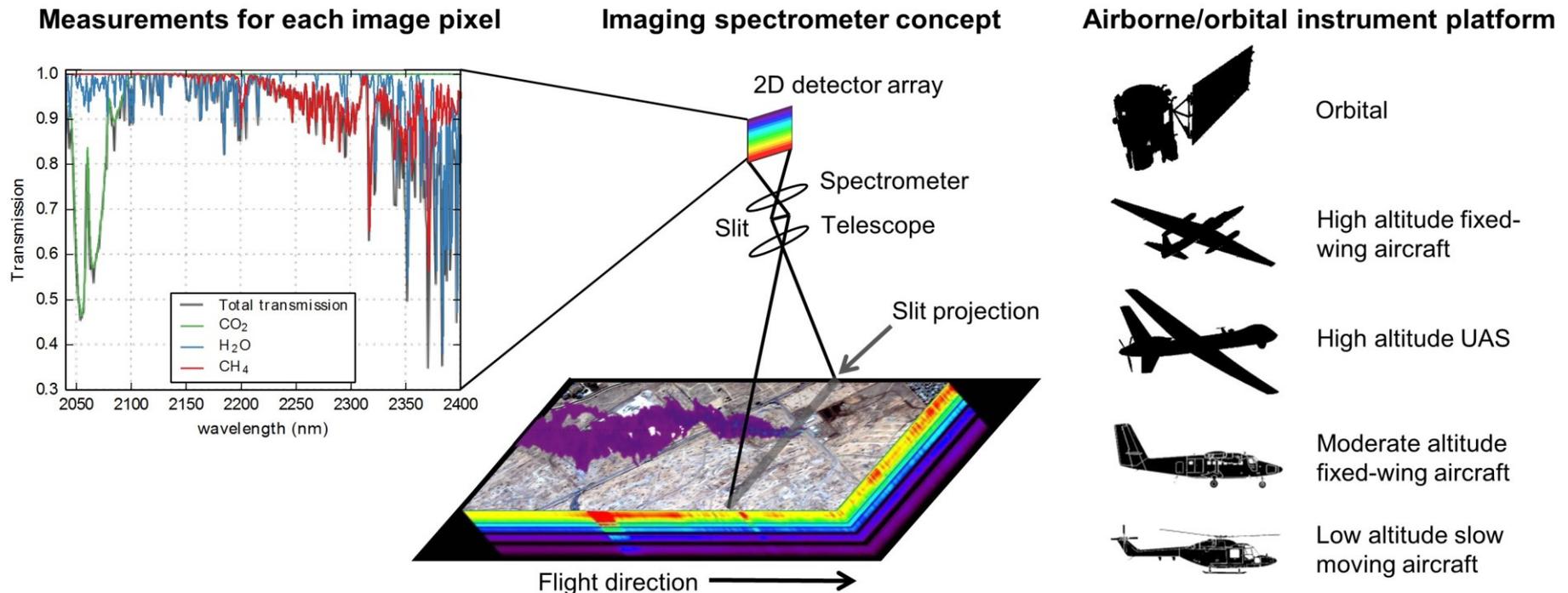
Hyperion (10 nm): 1/1/16, 16:39 UTC
Low Earth orbit



AVIRIS (10 nm): 1/12/16, 20:25 UTC
6.6 km above ground level



- Earth System Explorer-Targeted Observable: Greenhouse Gases
 - “Low Earth Orbit observation of [CH₄ and CO₂] plumes from point sources using SWIR spectrometers with very high spatial resolution (less than 50 m) over limited viewing domains.” (NRC, 2018)



- JPL:
 - AVIRIS/AVIRIS-NG team

- NASA:
 - Jack Kaye

- NASA Goddard:
 - Betsy Middleton
 - Lawrence Ong
 - Stephen Ungar

- California Air Resources Board (CARB)

- California Energy Commission (CEC)