

Quantification of methane emissions and the role of satellites moving from global to local scales

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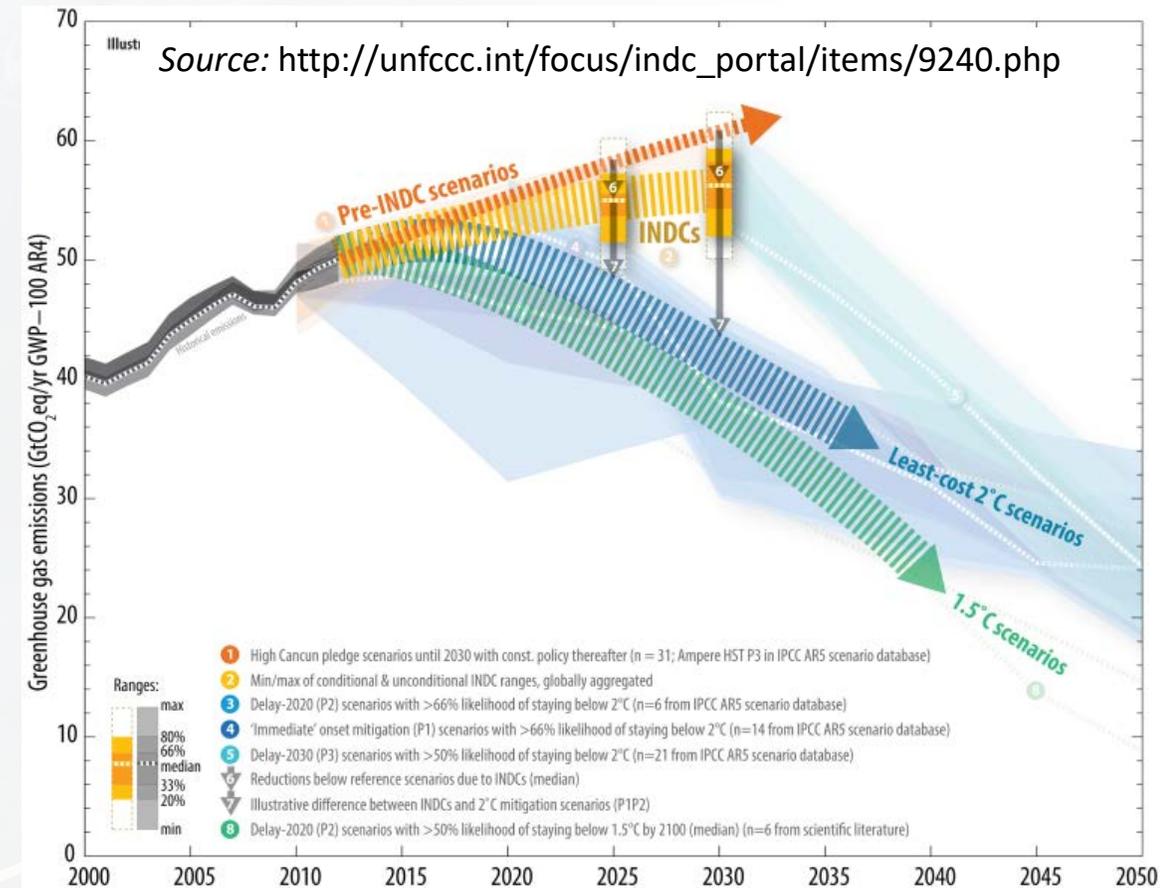
1: Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Department of Earth Sciences, The Netherlands

2: SRON Netherlands Institute for Space Research, The Netherlands

3: TNO, The Netherlands

Paris agreement & CH₄

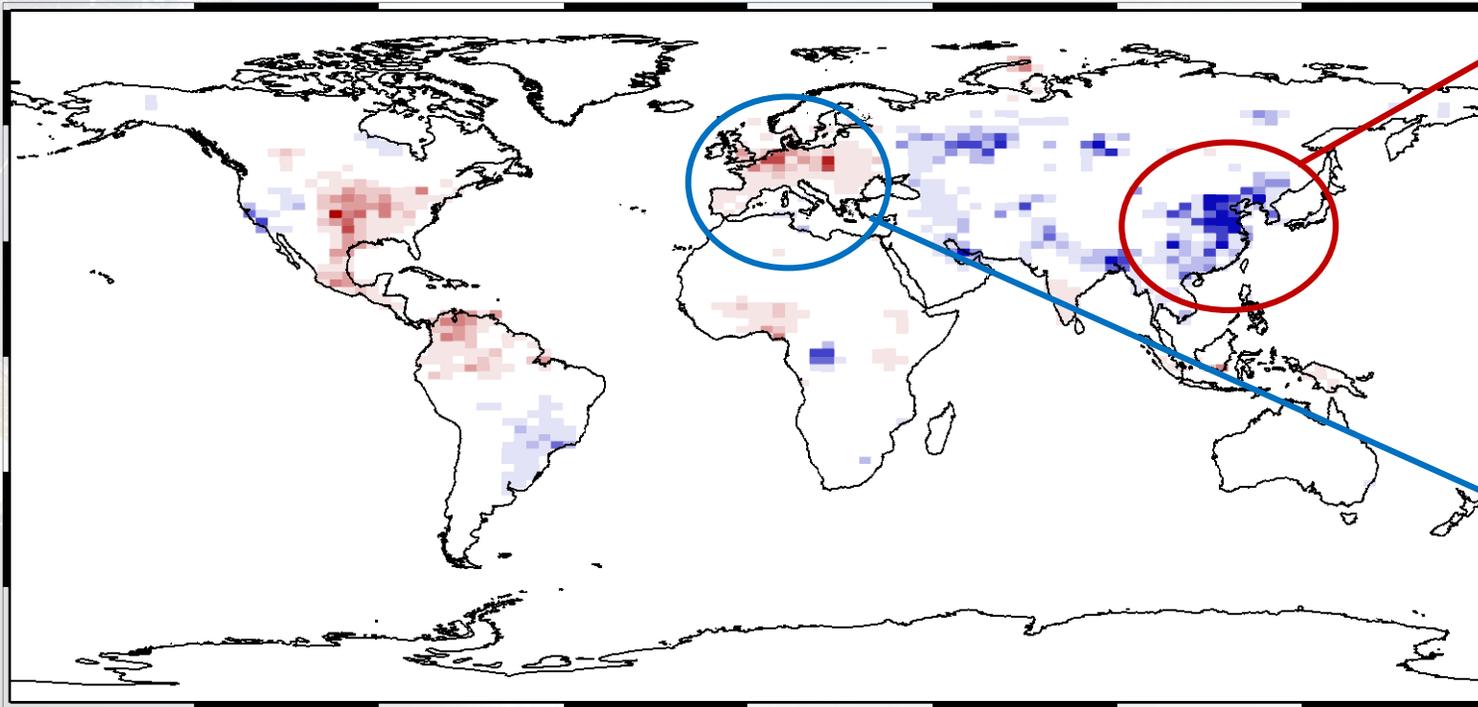
- It is not only about CO₂!
- CH₄ has a pivotal role in the energy transition discussion
- Fossil CH₄ emissions are highly uncertain
- Need for atmospheric monitoring => UK and CH UNFCCC reporting



Global CH₄ emission monitoring

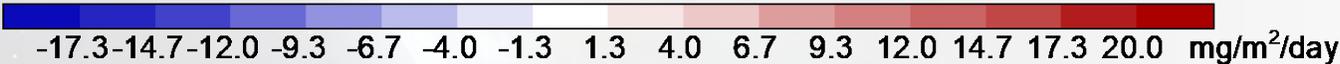
CAMS CH₄ inversion re-analysis (2000 – 2016) using surface network data

Long term emission trend: Atmosphere - Inventory



Downward correction of inventory trend

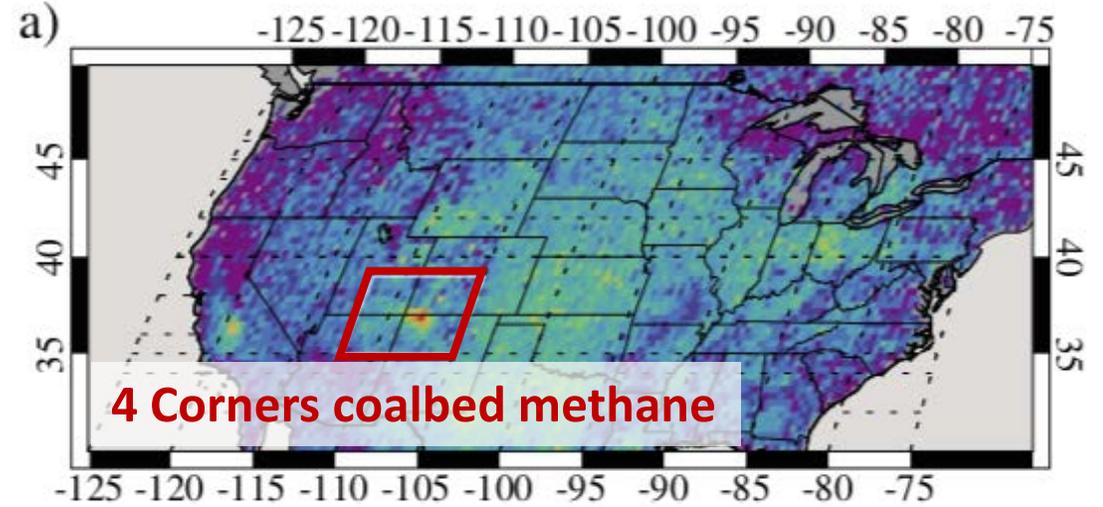
Upward correction of inventory trend (?)



Local emission detection

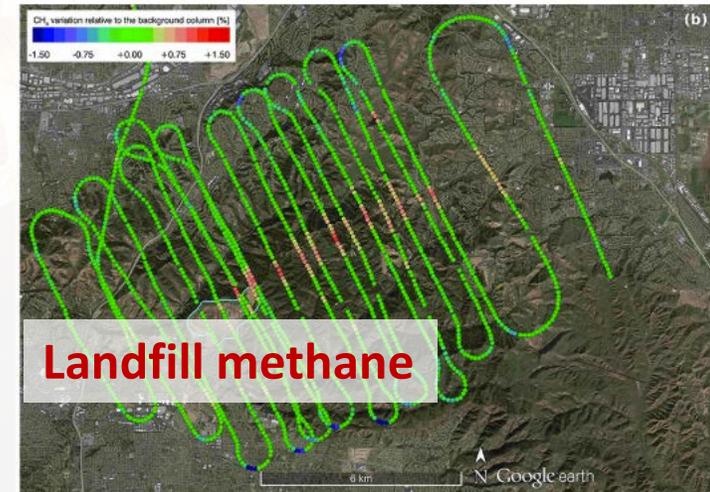
- SCIAMACHY: Large sources, long-term averaging
- Airborne: Demonstration of the potential at higher resolution and measurement sensitivity

SCIAMACHY 2003-2009 xCH₄ enhancement (ppb)



Kort et al, GRL, 2014

Airborne Methane Mapper (MAMAP)

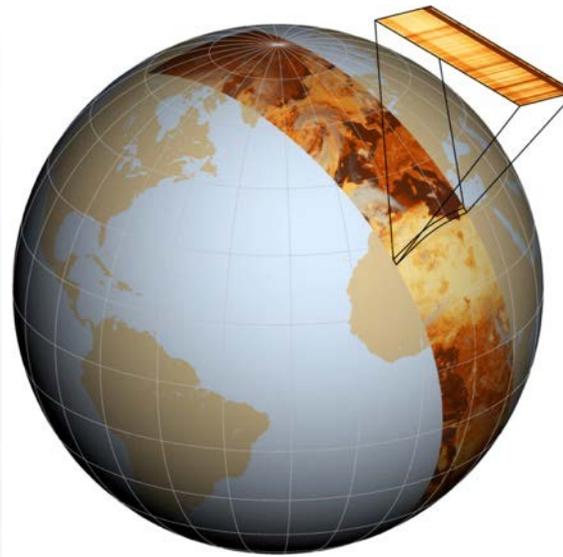


Krautwurst et al, AMT, 2017

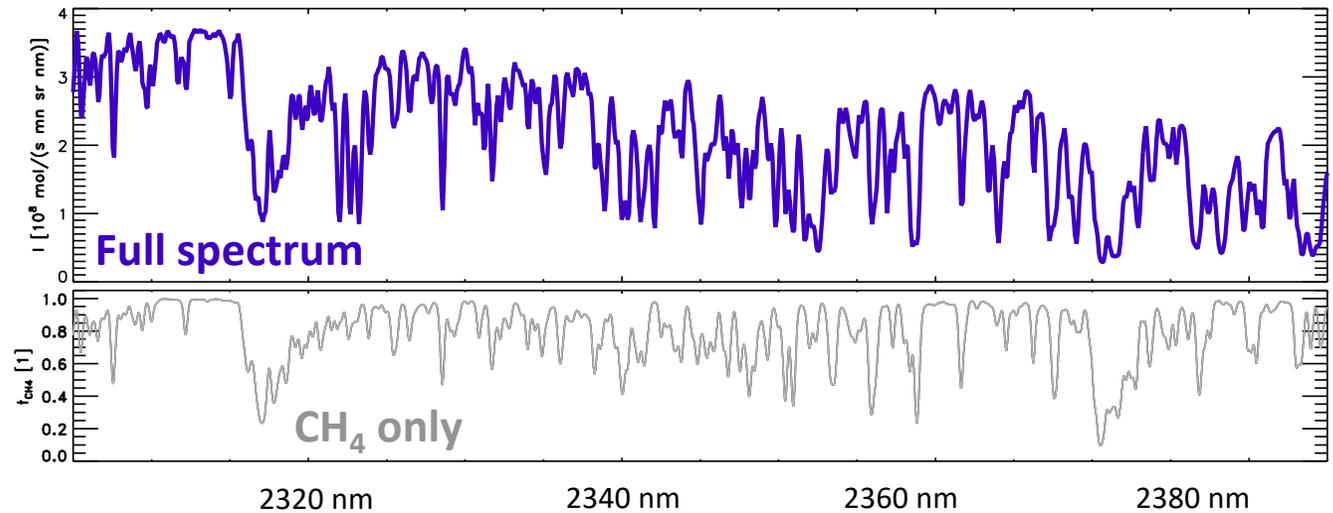
S5p TROPOMI

- Grating spectrometer
- CH₄: 2.3 μm (instead of 1.6 μm)
- Swath: 2600km
- Ground pixel: 7x7km² (at nadir)

- Other gases: NO₂, O₃, SO₂, ...
- Clouds (NASA Suomi NPP)

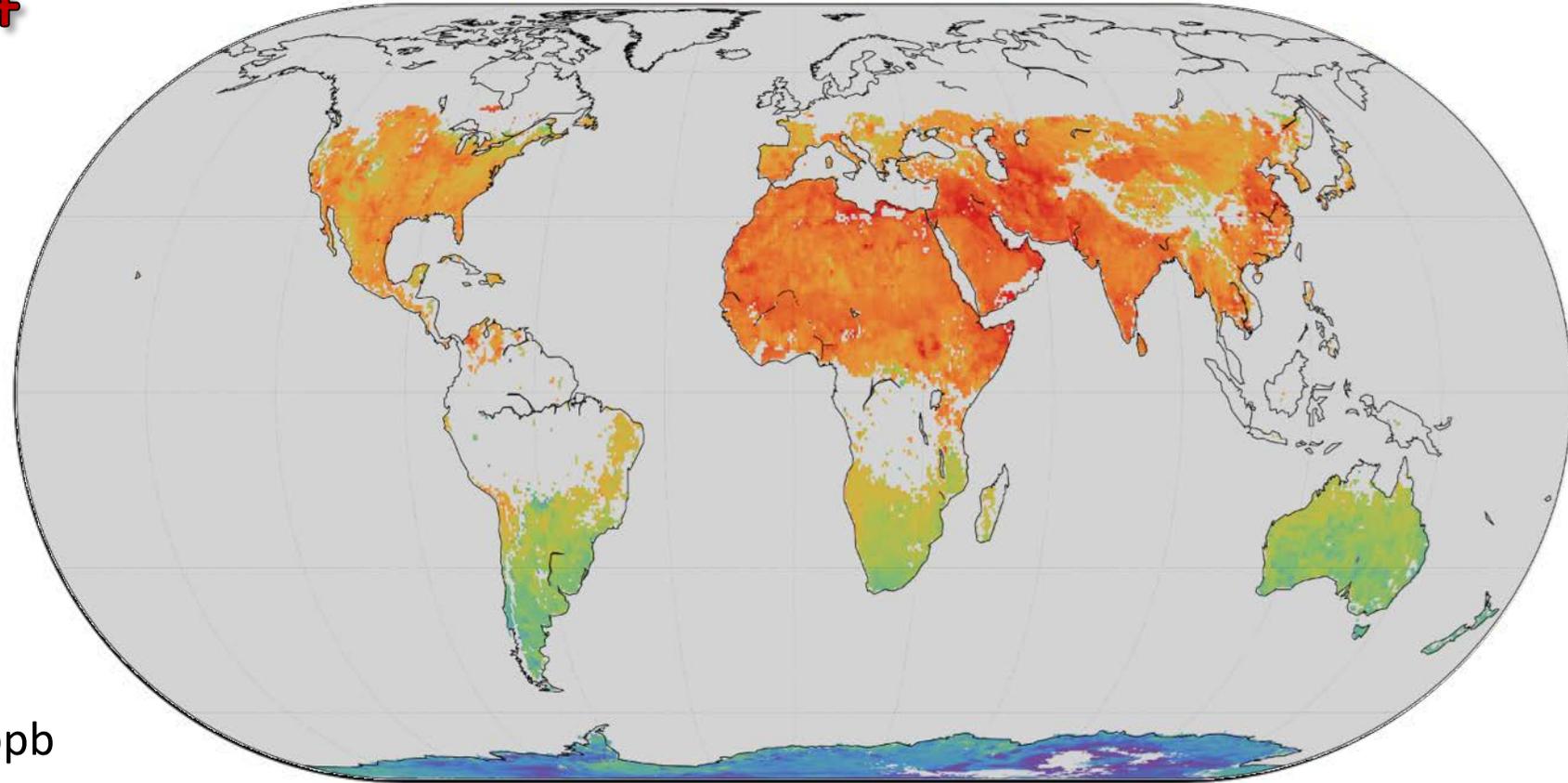


SWIR channel @ 2.3 μm



TROPOMI XCH4

XCH4 (2017/11 – 2017/12)

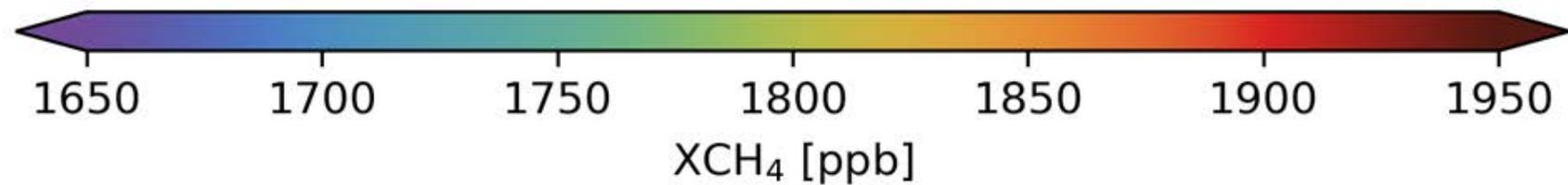


TCCON validation:

Bias: 1.5 ppb

Station to station variability: 6 ppb

Precision: 13 ppb



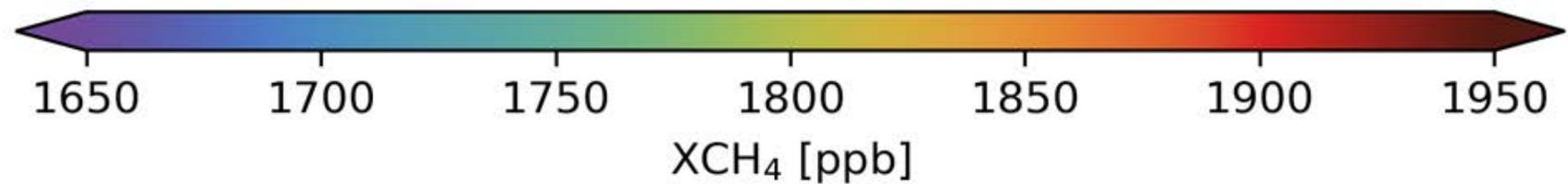
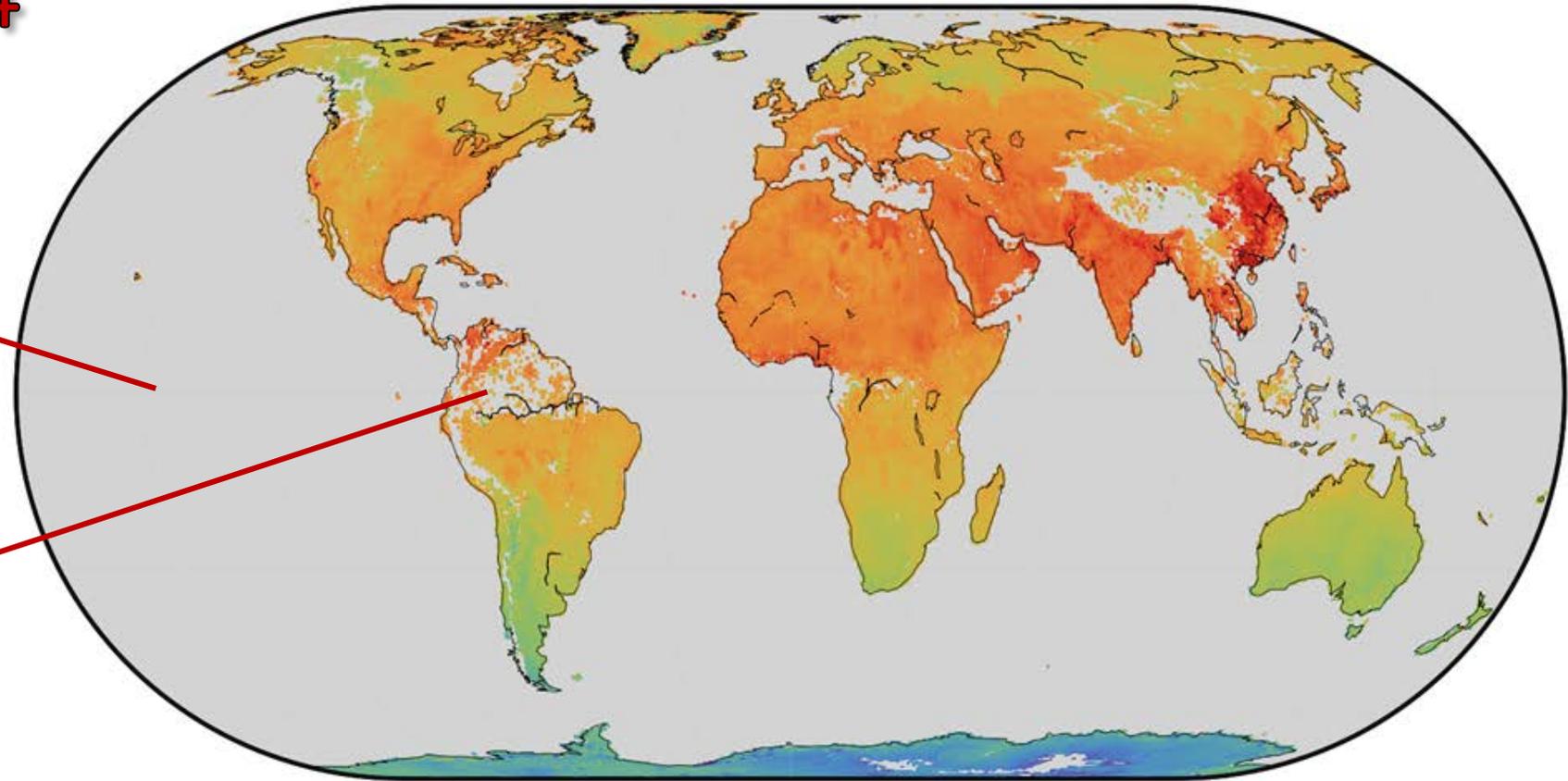
Data publicly available at: <https://scihub.copernicus.eu>

TROPOMI XCH4

XCH4 (2018/6 – 2019/1)

No processing of
sun glint data yet

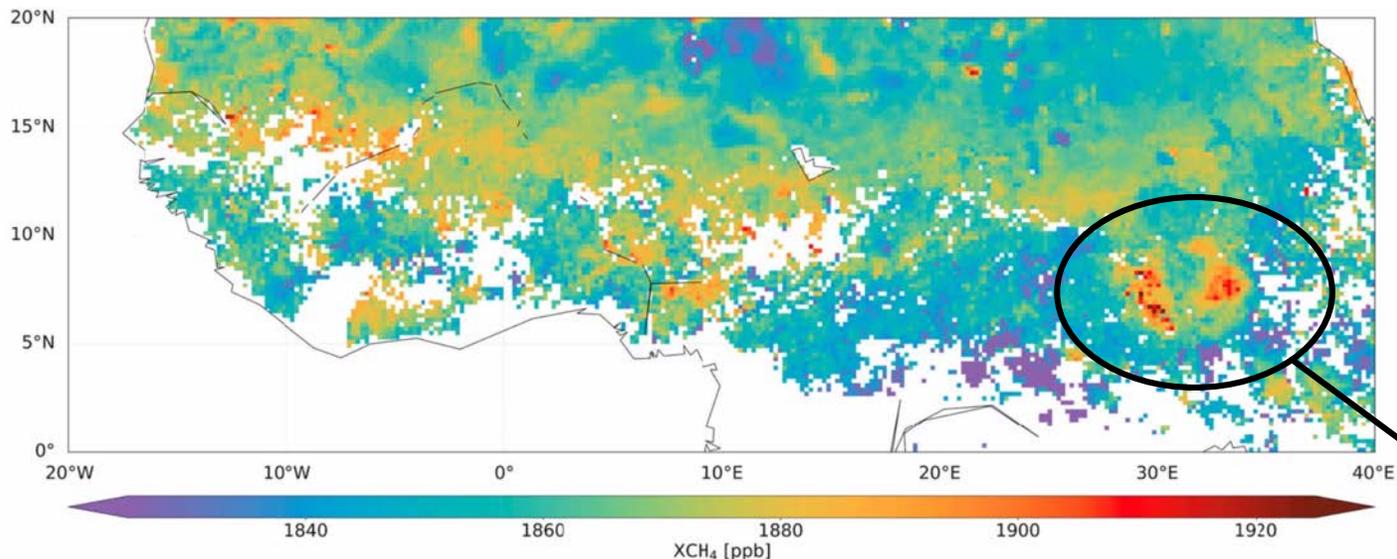
Strict cloud
filtering



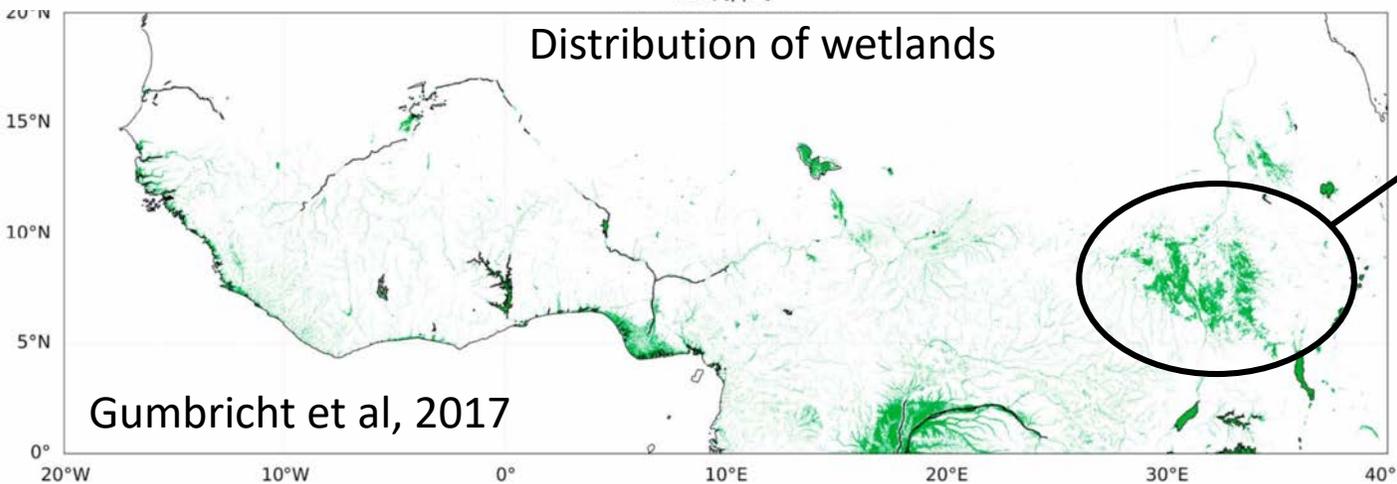
Data publicly available at: <https://scihub.copernicus.eu>

Local XCH₄ enhancements: African wetlands

TROPOMI XCH₄ (12 Nov – 30 Dec, 2017)



Distribution of wetlands



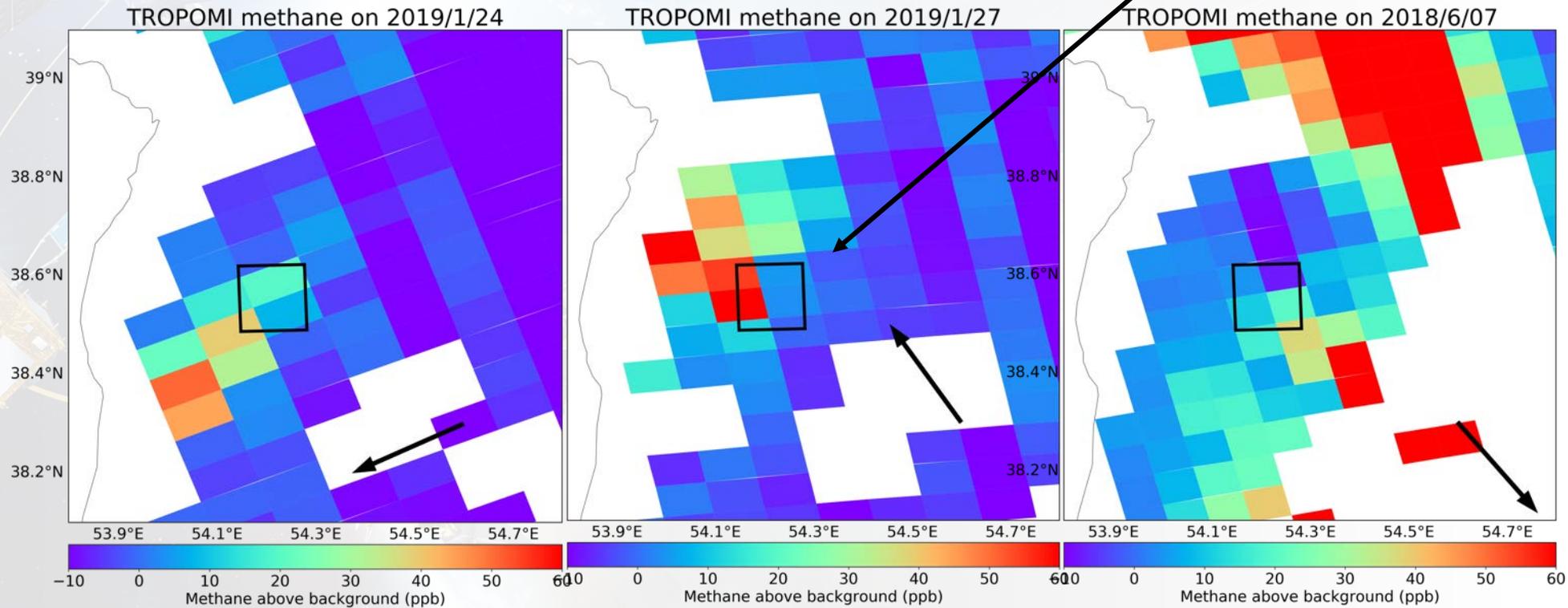
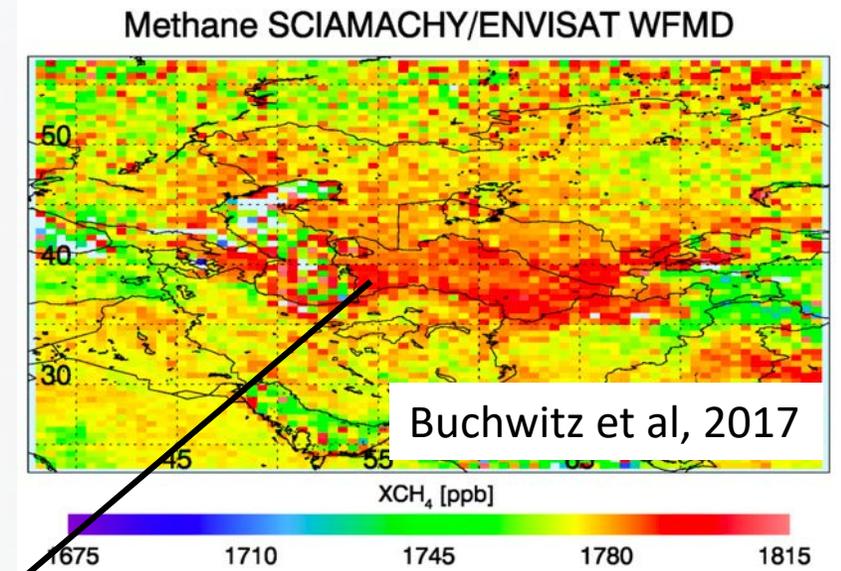
Gumbricht et al, 2017

Sudd Fresh water marshes
South Sudan



Hu et al, 2018

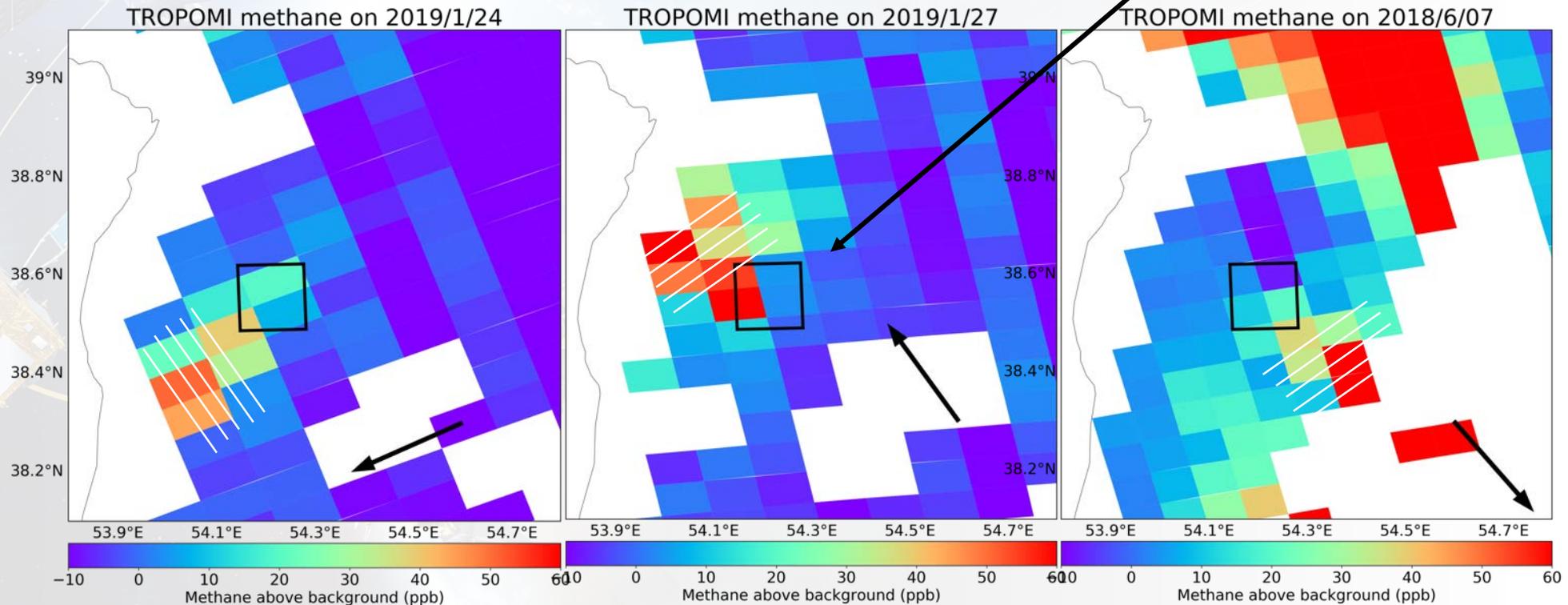
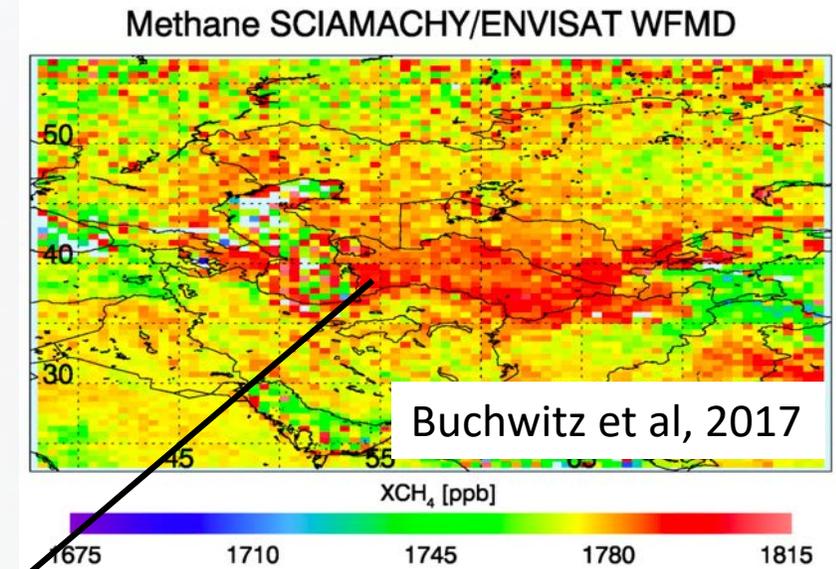
Local XCH₄: Turkmenistan Oil & Gas production



Varon et al
(in review)

Local XCH₄: Turkmenistan Oil & Gas production

Cross sectional flux method: 10 – 42 t CH₄ / hr

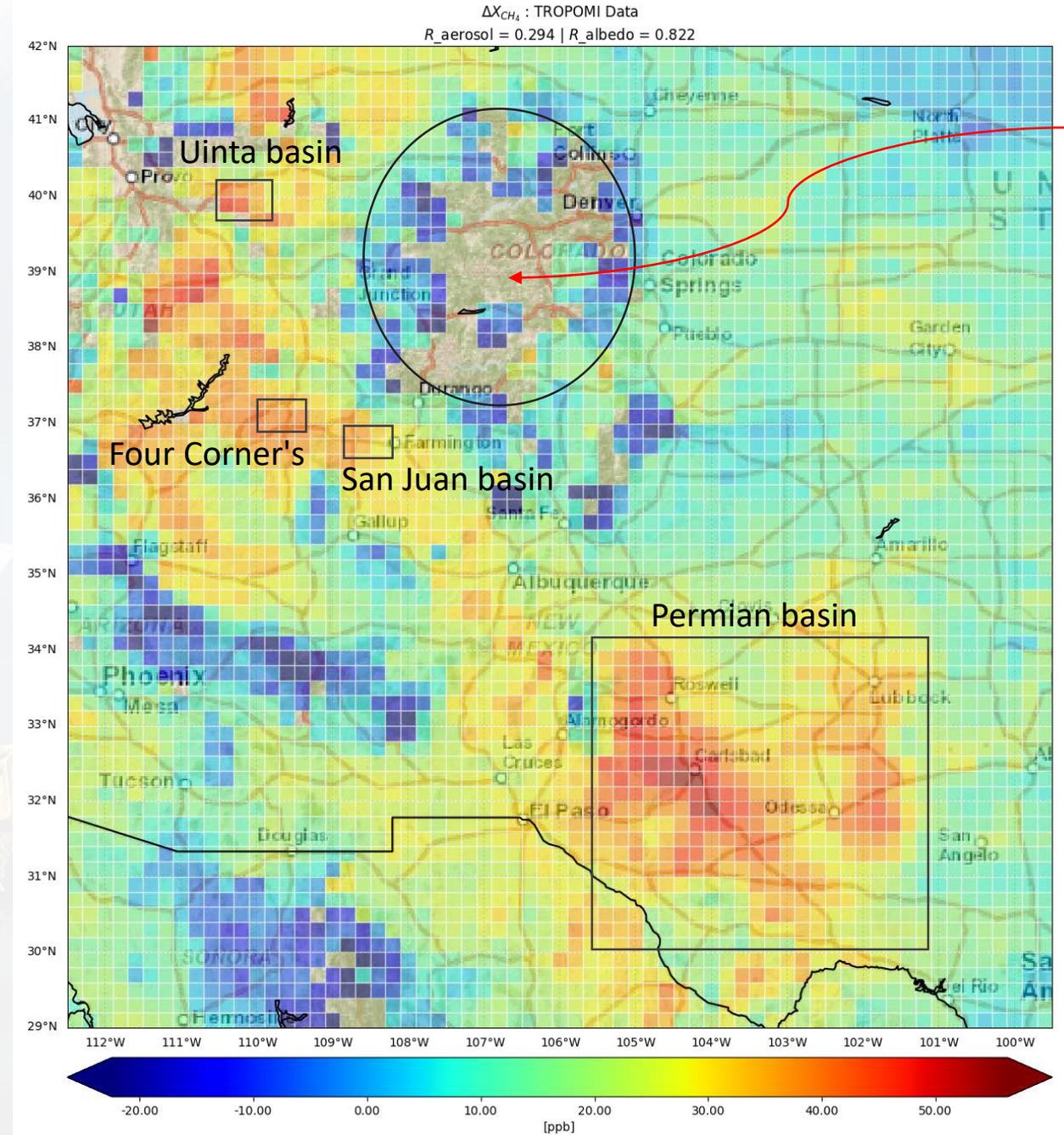


Varon et al
(in review)

Oil & Gas production in the US

Permian basin Texas:

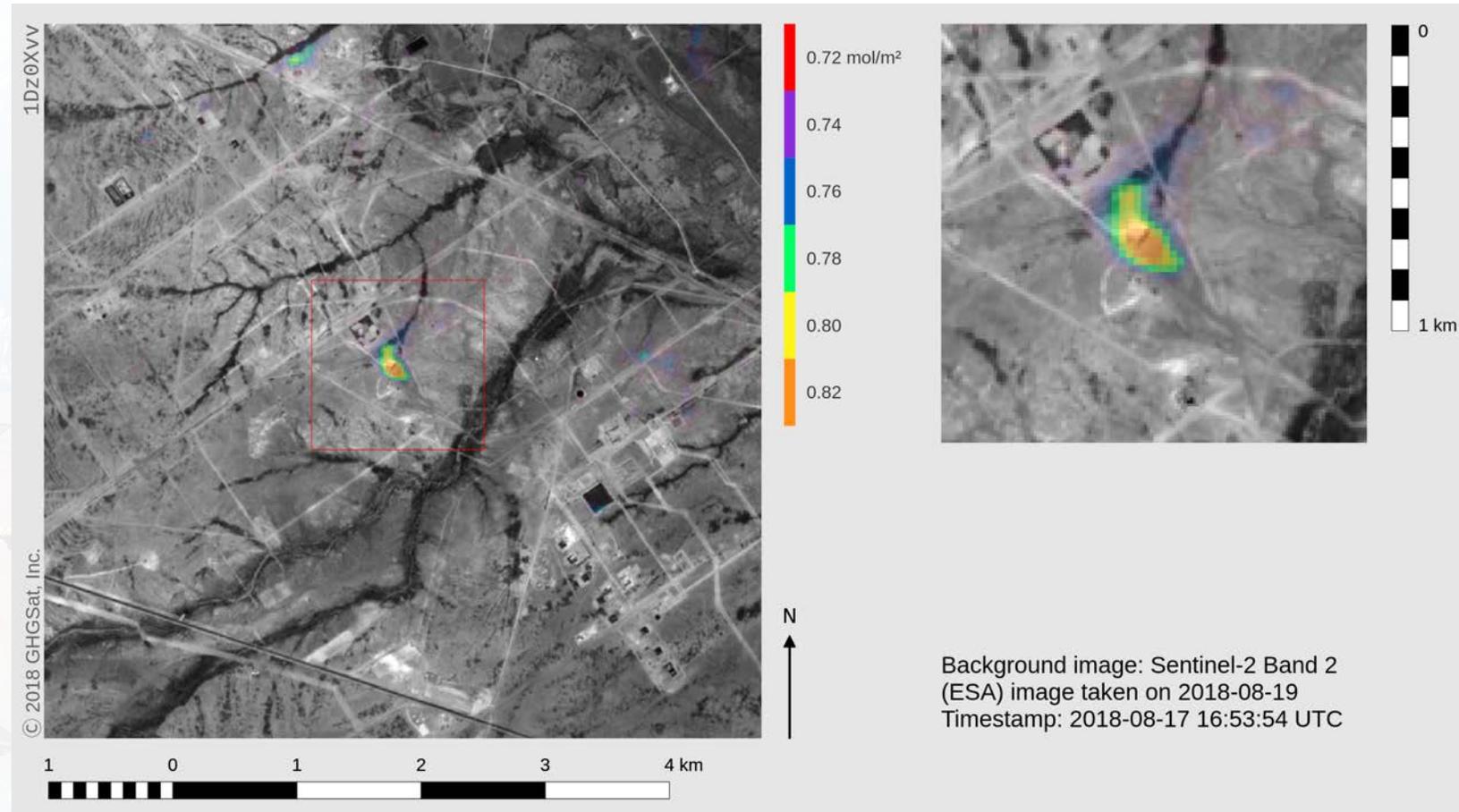
- Rapidly growing Oil & Gas production basin
- Interpretation complicated due to aerosol & surface albedo dependences



Synergies TROPOMI - GHGSat

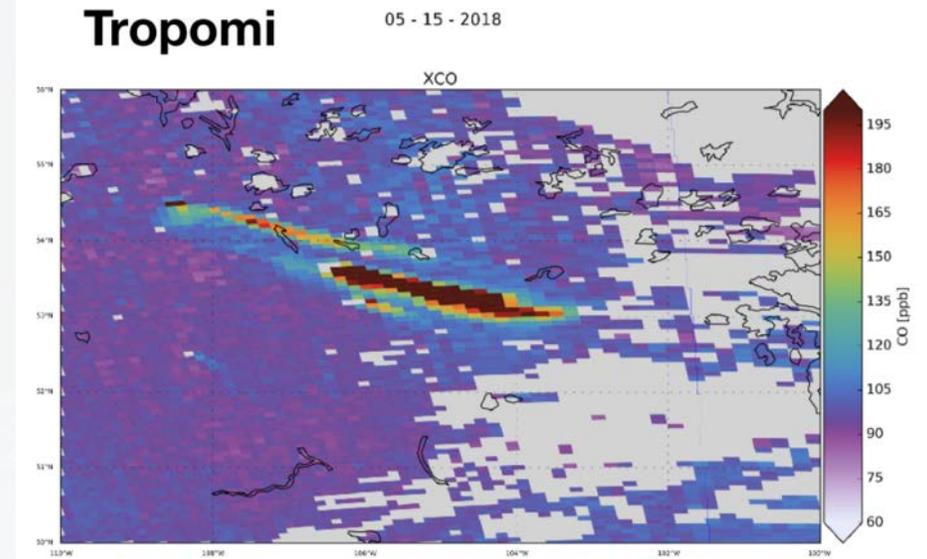
- Pixel size: $< 50 \times 50 \text{m}^2$
- Target scene: $12 \times 12 \text{km}^2$

Permian basin CH_4 leak detection



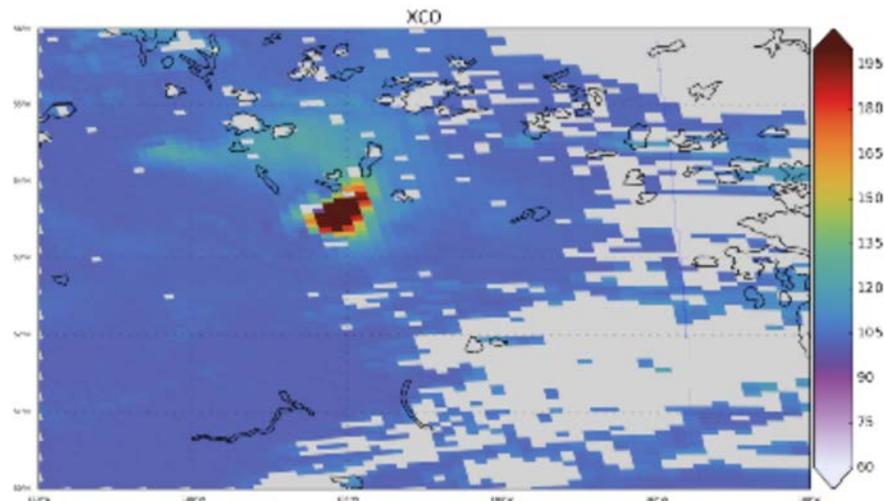
Emission quantification and the use of models

- Investigated using TROPOMI XCO:
- Biomass burning plumes and steel plants
- Plume shape (direction and intensity) strongly dependent on effective emission height

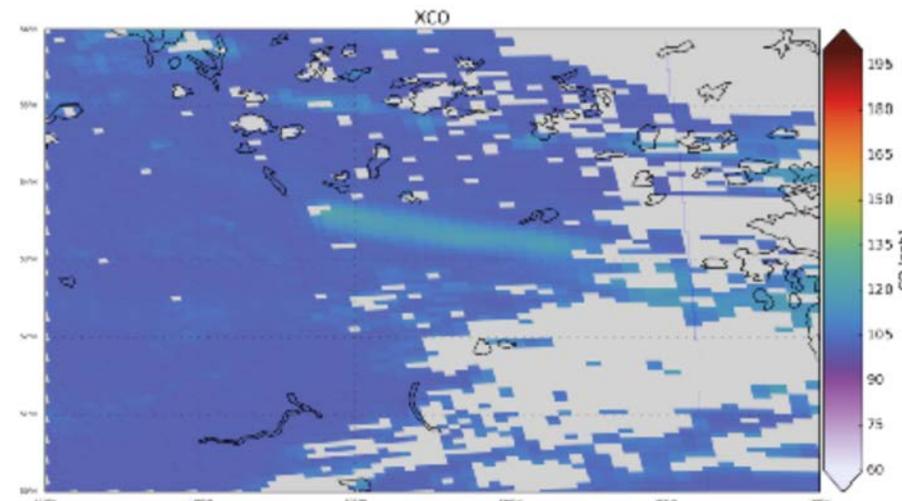


Ivar van der Velde (SRON)

WRF - surface CO emissions

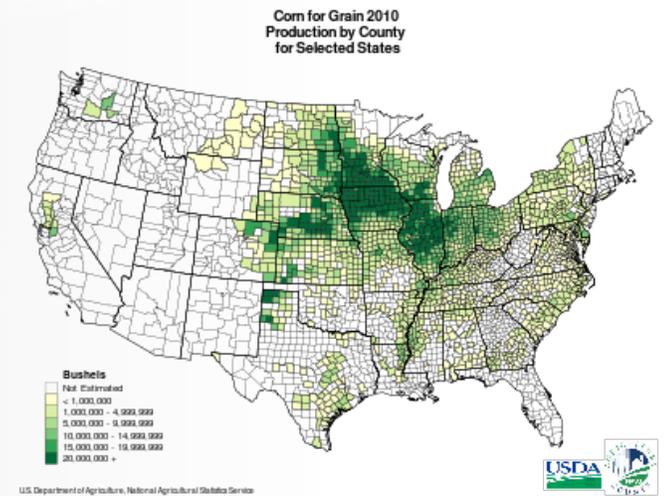


WRF - 3000m CO emissions

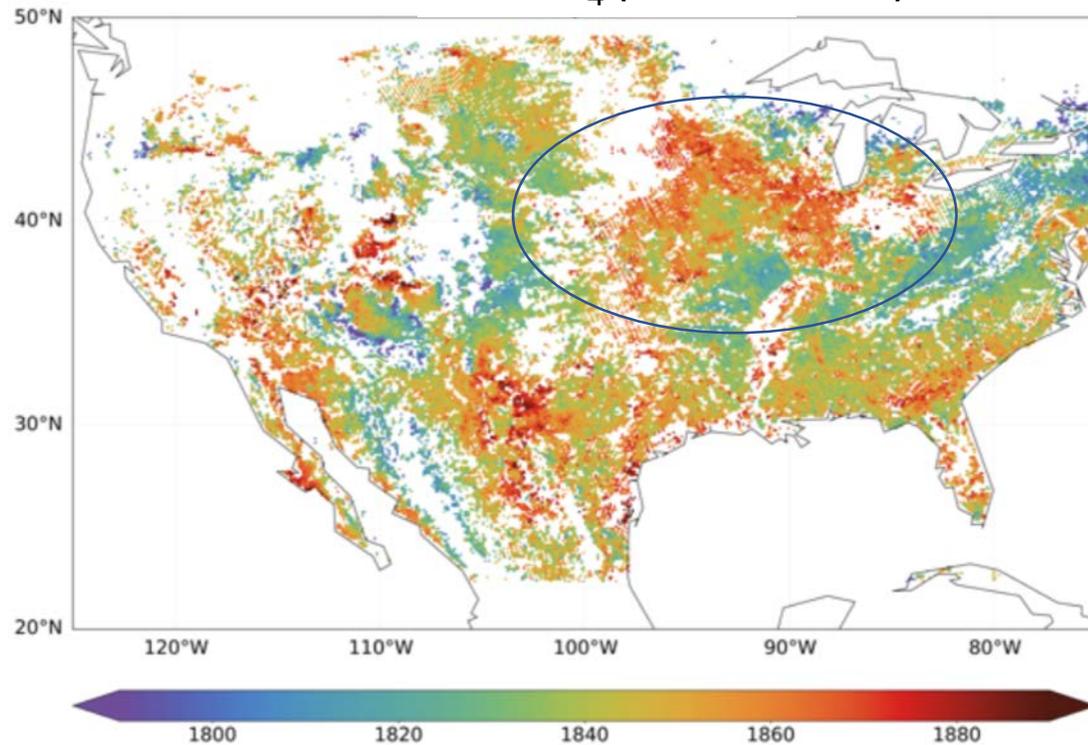


Remaining issues / challenges

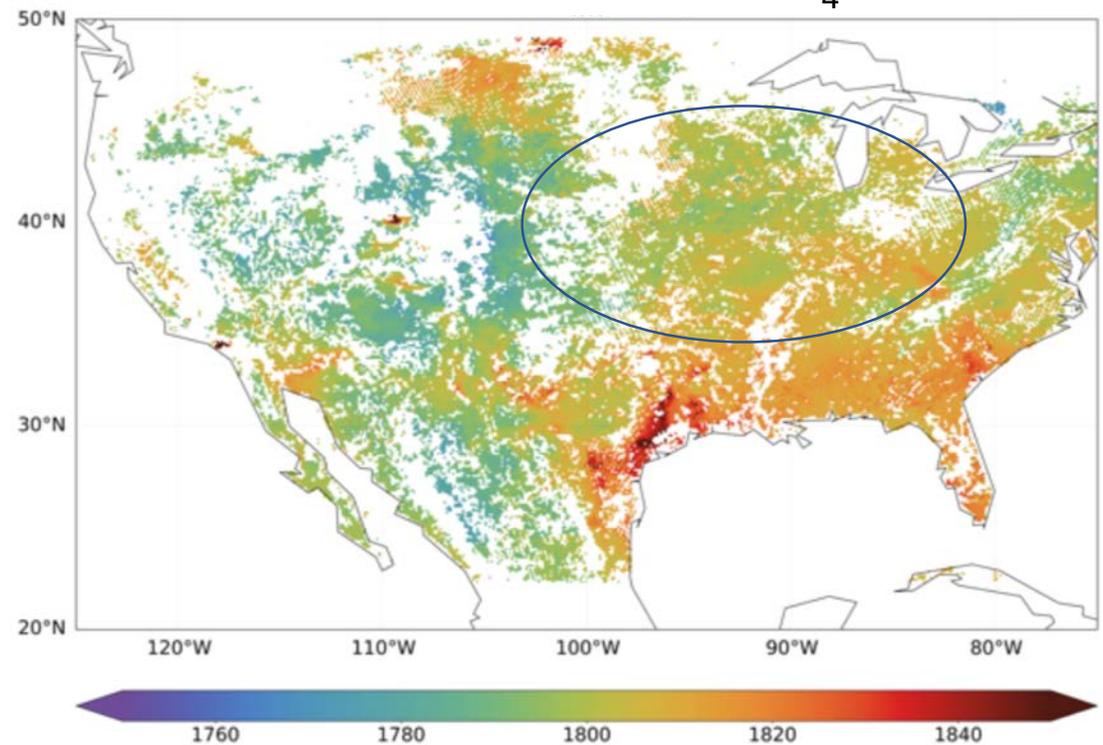
- Surface albedo dependence as $f(\text{AOD})$
- Corrected in the operational data



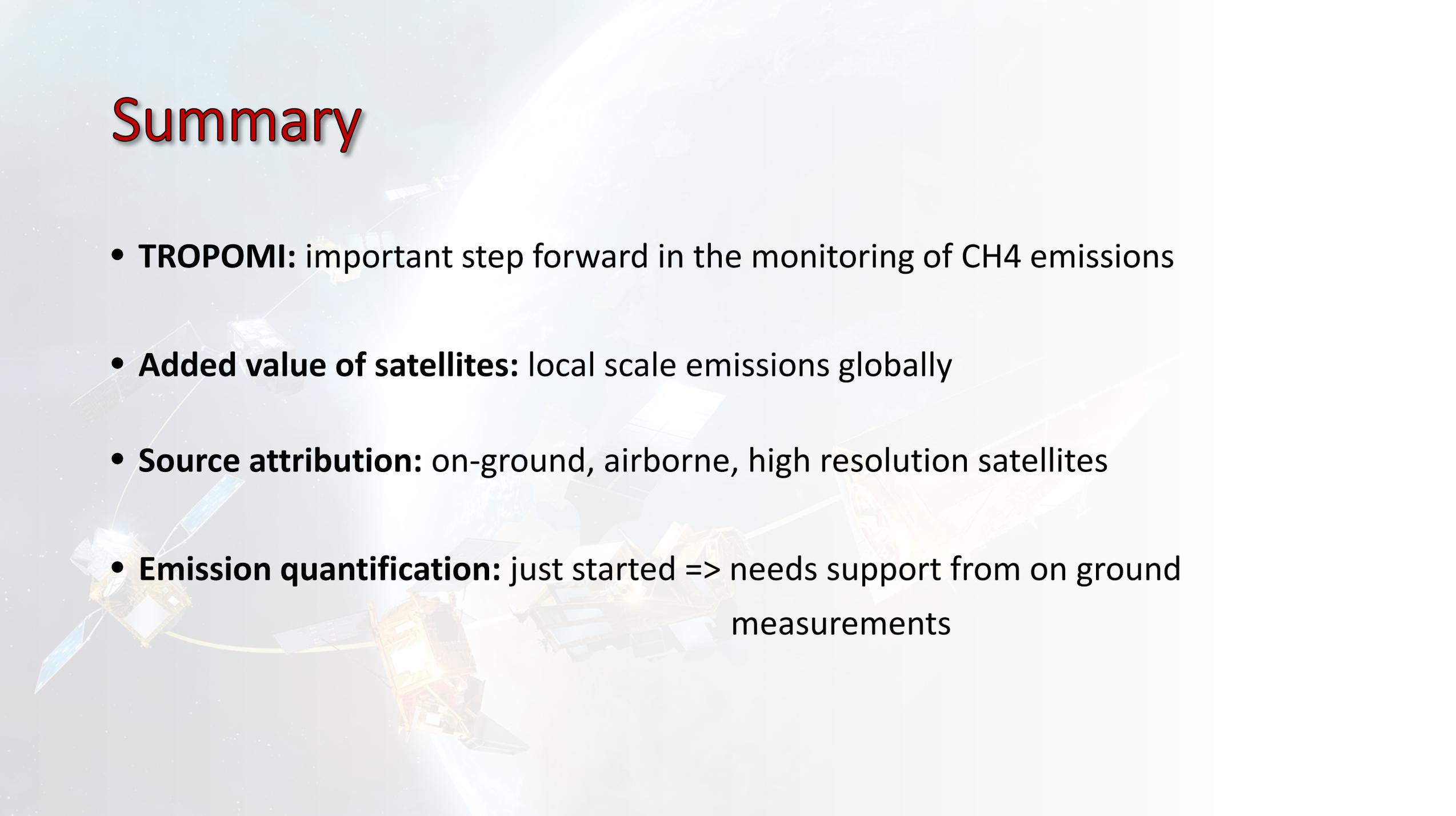
TROPOMI XCH₄ (uncorrected)



WRF simulated XCH₄



Summary

The background of the slide features a stylized illustration of Earth from space, with several satellites in various orbits. The satellites are depicted with gold and blue components, and their orbits are shown as thin white lines. The overall aesthetic is clean and futuristic, with a light blue and white color palette.

- **TROPOMI:** important step forward in the monitoring of CH₄ emissions
- **Added value of satellites:** local scale emissions globally
- **Source attribution:** on-ground, airborne, high resolution satellites
- **Emission quantification:** just started => needs support from on ground measurements