

Development of the MethaneSAT cloud and aerosol filter



CENTER FOR
ASTROPHYSICS
HARVARD & SMITHSONIAN



MethaneSAT™

Jonas Wilzewski*, Sébastien Roche, Christopher Chan Miller, Amir Souri, Eamon Conway,
Jonathan Franklin, Jenna Samra, Jacob Hohl, Kang Sun, Xiong Liu, Kelly Chance, and Steven Wofsy

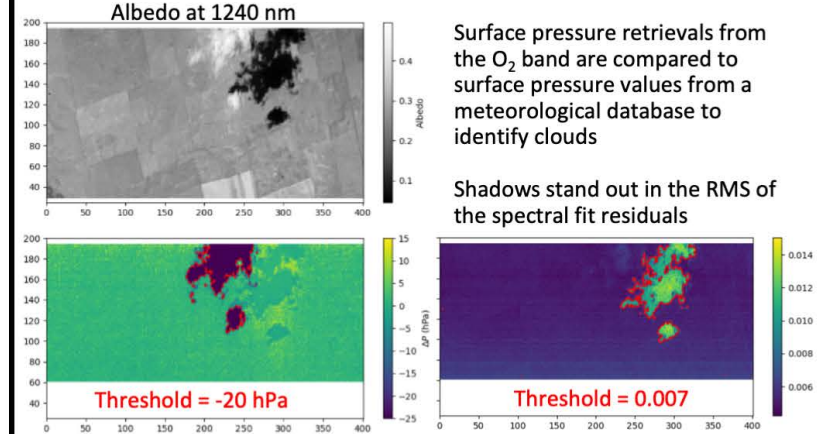
* Available at Gather.town booth
July 12, 18-20 JST (11-13 CEST / 5-7 EDT)

MethaneSAT

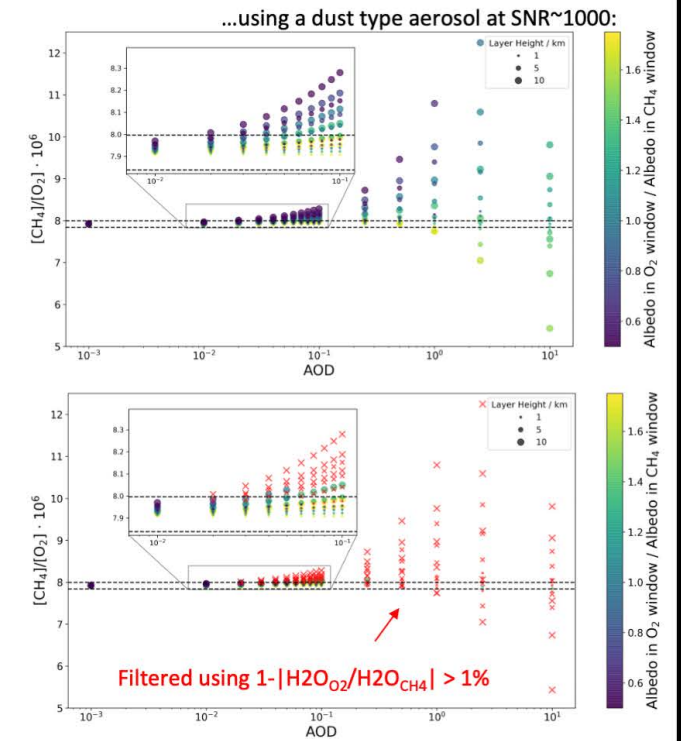
- Systematic CH₄ emission monitoring of regions accounting for > 80% of global oil and gas production
- Sun-synchronous orbit
- Cloud-avoiding target selection

O ₂ Spectral Window	1249 – 1305 nm	FWHM = 0.171 nm
CH ₄ Spectral Window	1598 – 1676 nm	FWHM = 0.234 nm
SNR	~180	
Spatial resolution	~130 x 400 m ² (nadir)	
Target area	200 x 200 km ²	
Orbit	526 km	

Filtering for clouds and shadows in MethaneAIR scenes



Filtering for aerosols a test case with synthetic spectra



Lightpath differences between the two bands are significant even at AOD < 0.1

Method performs well also in situations with double scatterer layers, e.g. dust-cirrus (not shown here)

MethaneAIR

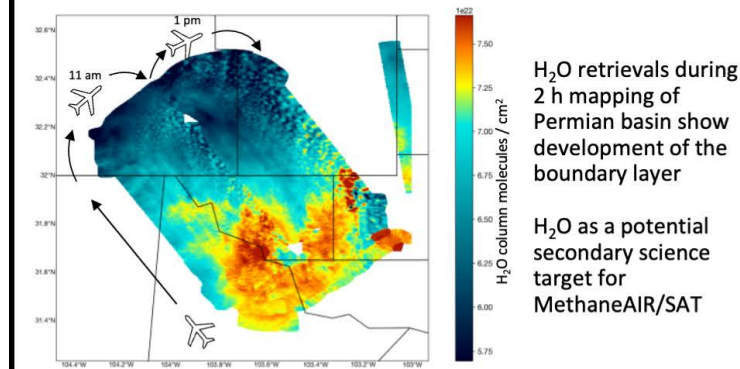
Stäebell et al., AMT (2021)

Testbed for MethaneSAT algorithms and operational infrastructure

CH₄ proxy retrieval (CO₂ as reference species)

CH₄ pipeline leak observed in the Permian Basin

MethaneAIR H₂O



Summary and Outlook

Complementary filters for contaminated scenes:

Surface pressure retrieval → cloud
Spectral RMS of fit → shadow
H₂O retrievals from 1.3 and 1.6 μm ranges → aerosol

Further development through application to MethaneAIR data and global MethaneSAT OSSEs

H₂O retrievals from MethaneAIR indicate the instrument can inform on boundary layer processes

Questions:
jwilzewski@g.harvard.edu