

Making Emissions Data Actionable and Accessible

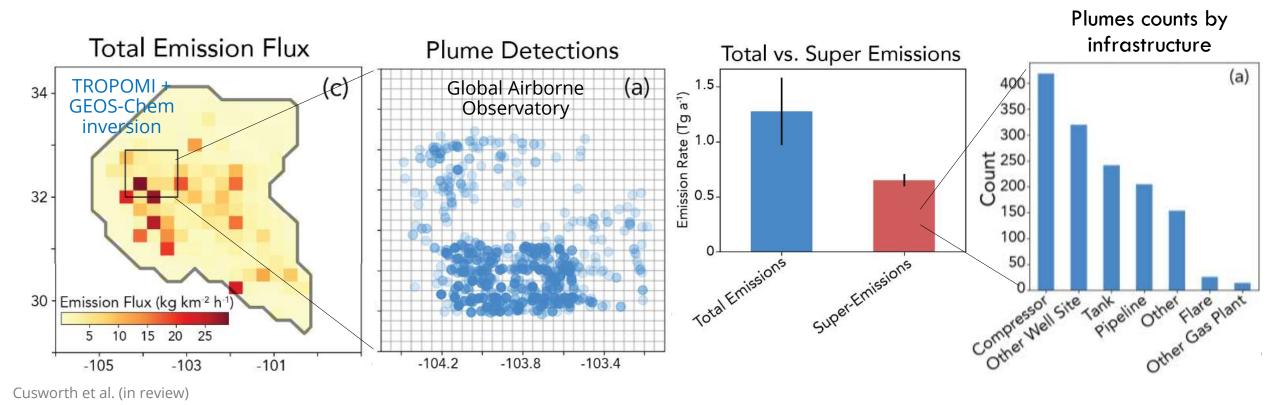
Global Distributions of Super-Emitting Methane Sources

Daniel Cusworth, Kate Howell, Daniel Bon, Alana Ayasse, and Riley Duren

IWGGMS-21 June 10, 2025

Understanding emissions at basin scales: total flux, super-emitters, attributed datasets

Prototype 2024 airborne + satellite study in Permian Basin, TX



Intensity + infrastructure + operator attribution provides a pathway for mitigation

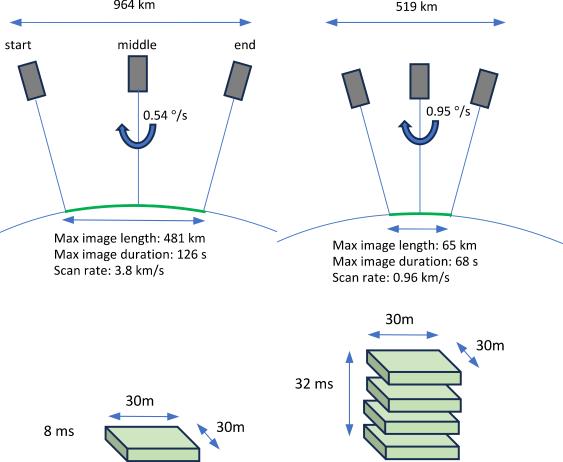
- Collaboration between Carbon Mapper and Planet Labs to build, launch and operate satellites
 - JPL-designed instrument
- 400-2500 nm range;
- 5 nm spectral sampling, (5.5 nm FWHM)
- SNR > 800 @ 2200 nm for 35 SZA, 20% albedo
- 30 m spatial resolution
- 19 km swath (40-480 km along track)
- 300,000 km²/day/satellite
- Carbon Mapper publishes all CH4 and CO2 data 30 days following observation
- Planet offers hyperspectral radiance data and early access to Carbon Mapper CH4 data within 72 hours of observation

Aug 16, 2024

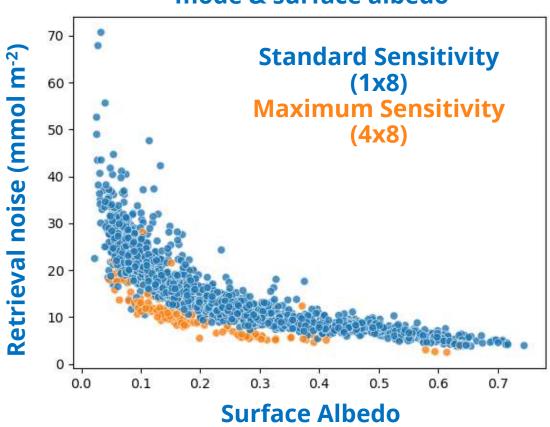
Tanager-1 employs multiple imaging modes to trade between spatial coverage vs. detection sensitivity

Standard Sensitivity 964 km

Maximum Sensitivity



CH4 retrieval noise by imaging mode & surface albedo



Towards a Global Baseline of Large Emission Sources.

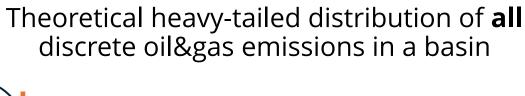


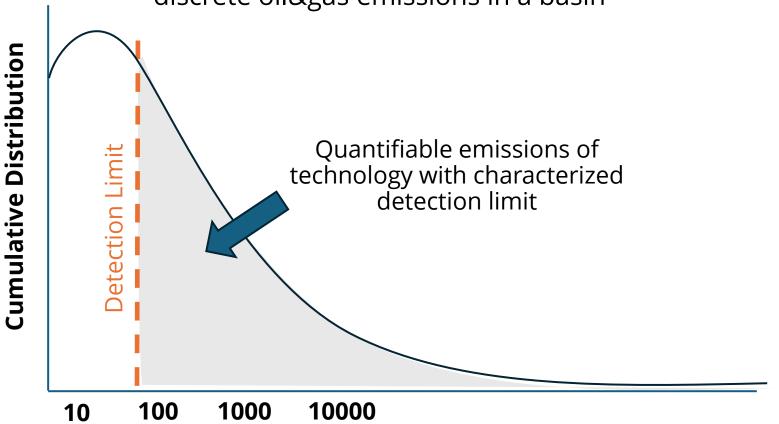
Aim to observe 50%+ of productions across major oil&gas basins quarterly in 2025-2026

Routine sampling of priority landfills to improve modeling/reporting

Observe all major underground coal ventilation shafts to improve emission factors.

Quantifying emission "completeness": detection sensitivity + spatiotemporal revisit





Emission Rate

Probabilistic detection
limits tell you how much of
the distribution of
emission distribution you
could see given sufficient
spatiotemporal sampling

Retrieval precision ≠ probabilistic detection limit

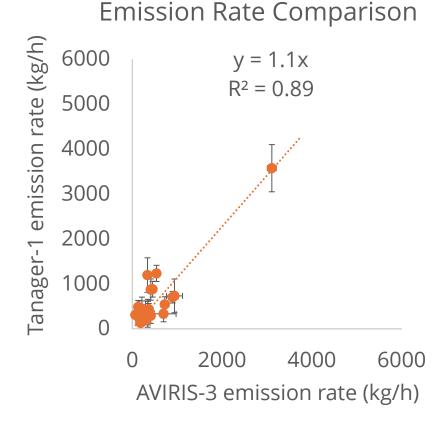
Characterizing 1x8 detection limits through coordinated observations

Fall 2024 field campaign Tanager and AVIRIS-3 (Permian, TX)

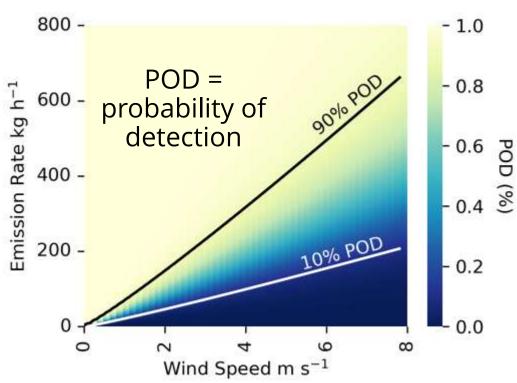
86 Plumes detected by AVIRIS within minutes of Tanager overpass

33 Tanager Detections

53 Tanager non-detections



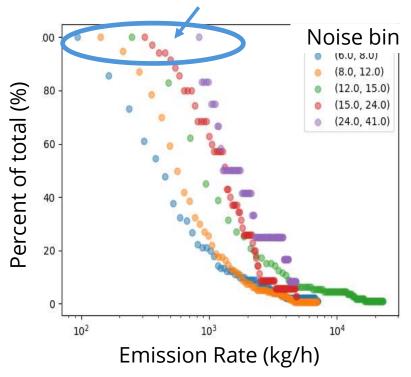
Probabilistic Detection Limit



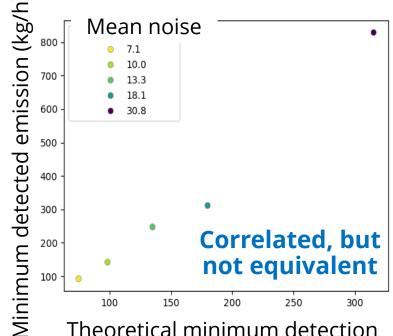
$$P = 1 - (1 + (x^2))^{-1.5}$$
 where $x = \Phi_7^* \frac{(Q - \Phi_1)^{\Phi_3}}{(h)^{\Phi_5^*} (U - \Phi_5)^{\Phi_6}}$

Estimation of detection limit in other regions

Step 1: quantify minimum "detected" emission across several noise bins

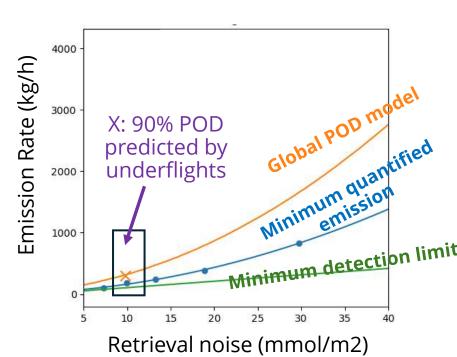


Step 2: Evaluate relationship between minimum detection and theoretical minimum detection limit



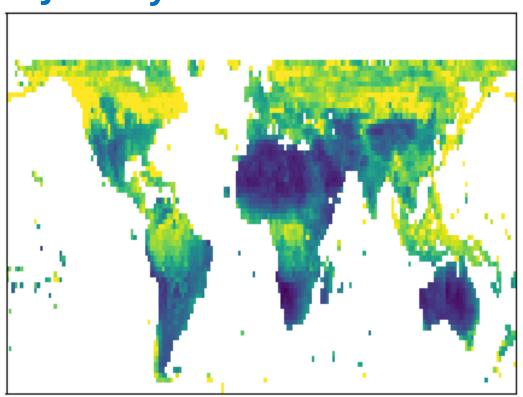
Theoretical minimum detection limit (kg/h) derived using retrieval precision + mass balance

Step 3: Derive global POD model by scaling against field-derived POD model

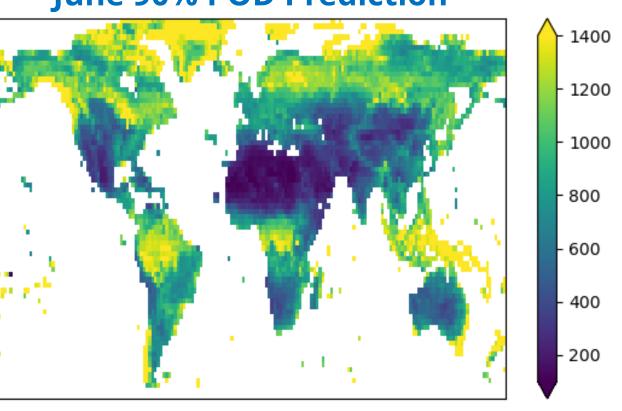


Estimate of 90% probabilistic detection for Tanager (1x8 mode)



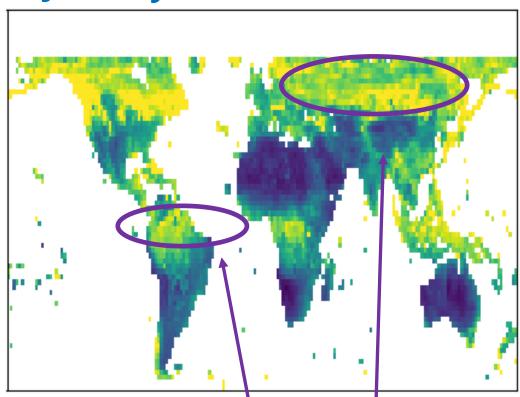


June 90% POD Prediction



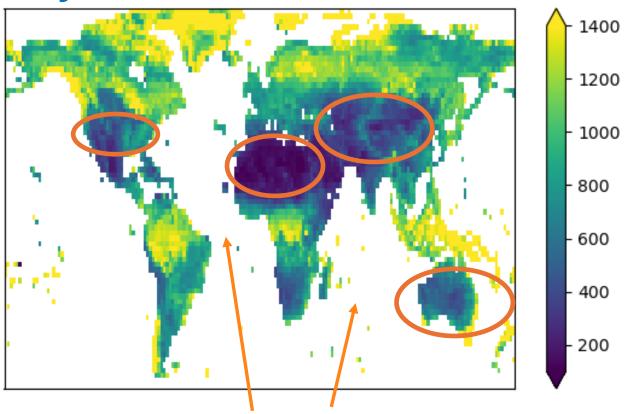
Estimate of 90% probabilistic detection for Tanager (1x8 mode)

January 90% POD Prediction



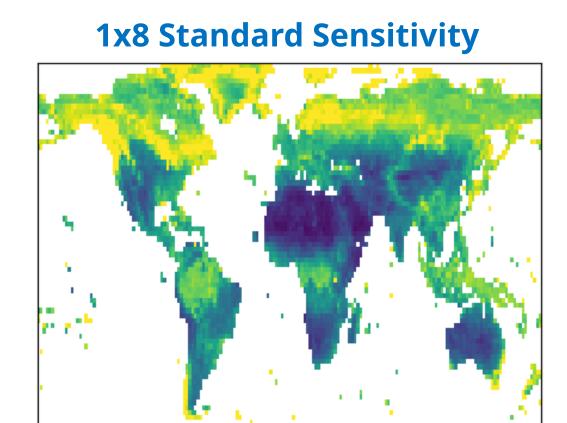
Even in challenging regions (sub-artic, tropic), expect reliable detection to class of super-emitters

June 90% POD Prediction

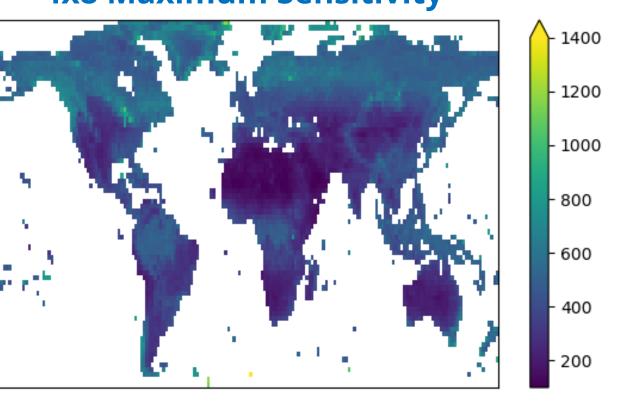


Anticipate reliable detection to most/all superemitters across multiple oil&gas basins globally throughout year in **lowest sensitivity** mode

Improvement of detection limit by imaging mode (annual average)

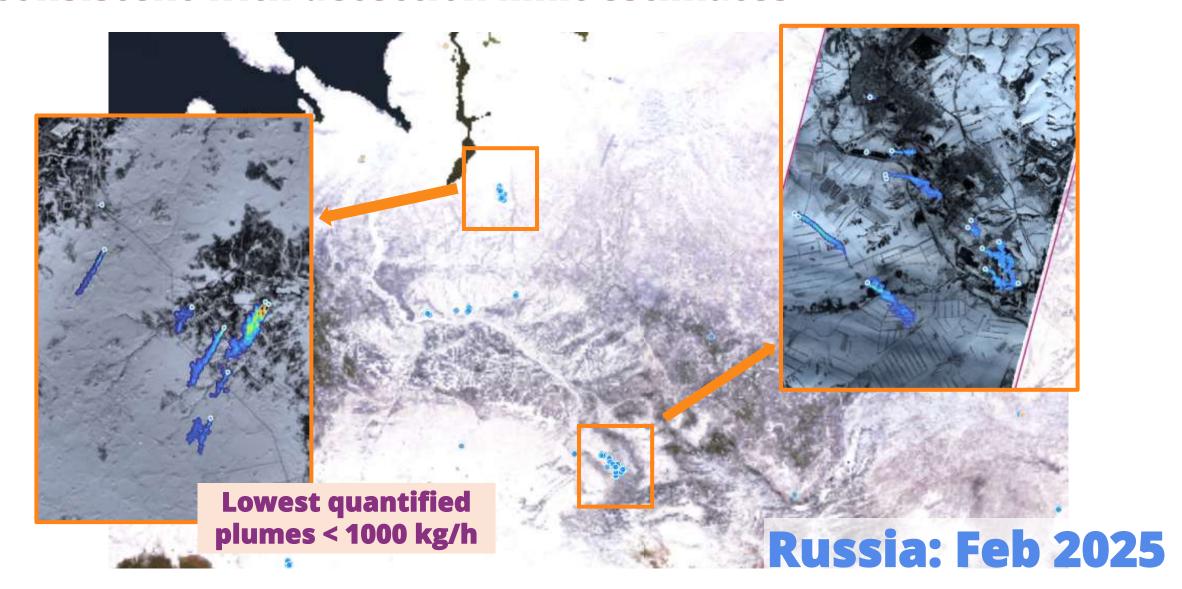


4x8 Maximum Sensitivity



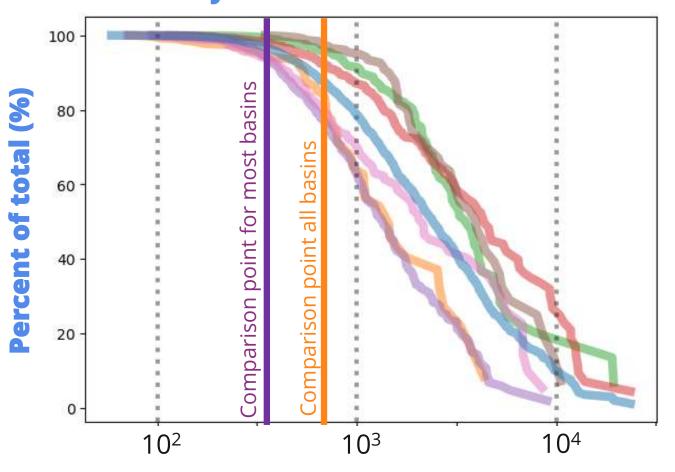
Better than 1000 kg/h nearly everywhere at higher sensitivity mode

Plumes detected north of 60 degrees consistent with detection limit estimates



Starting to piece together onshore distributions of emissions by country/basin

Preliminary Oil & Gas emission distributions





Note: Preliminary assessment, not accounting for coverage and revisit

Emission Rate (kg h-1)



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