



# Satellites to detect methane emissions

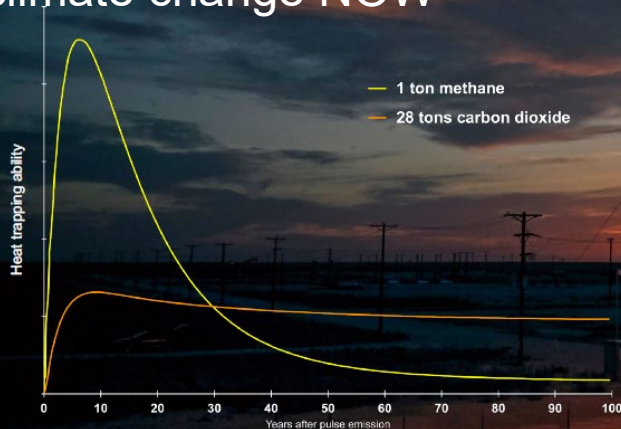
Environmental Defense Fund

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# Reductions of methane – fast and *cheap* way to slow global warming

Methane has more than **80 times** the warming power of CO<sub>2</sub> over the first 20 years after release

It's the **fastest way** to slow climate change NOW

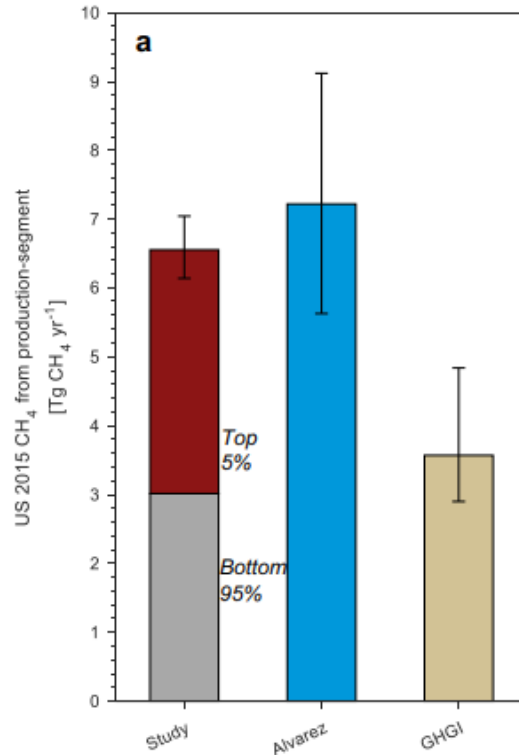


75% of fugitive methane emissions from oil and gas could be reduced using presently **available technologies**, and much of that at **no net cost**  
(Global methane Tracker 2023, IEA)

# Need for empirical data – underestimation in bottom-up inventories

Zavala-Araiza et al. (2015)

“Measured oil and gas methane emissions **are 90% larger** than estimates based on the US Environmental Protection Agency’s Greenhouse Gas Inventory”



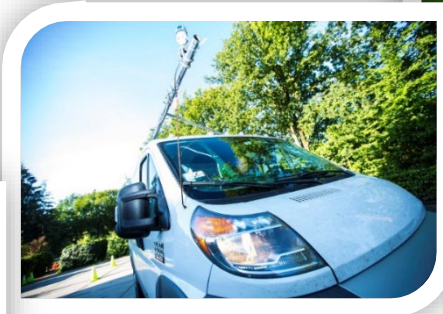
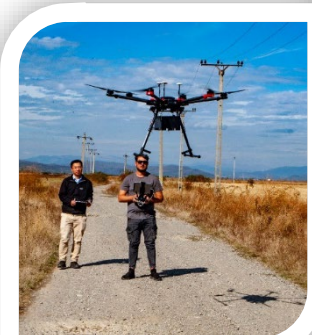
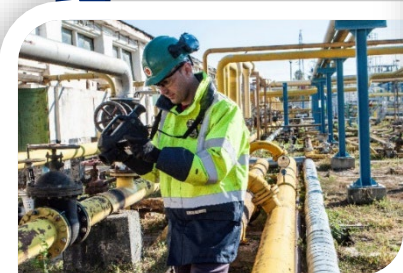
Alvarez et al. (2019)

“Estimated emissions are **60% higher** than the US Environmental Protection Agency inventory estimate, likely because existing inventory methods miss emissions released during abnormal operating conditions.”

Rutherford et al. (2021)

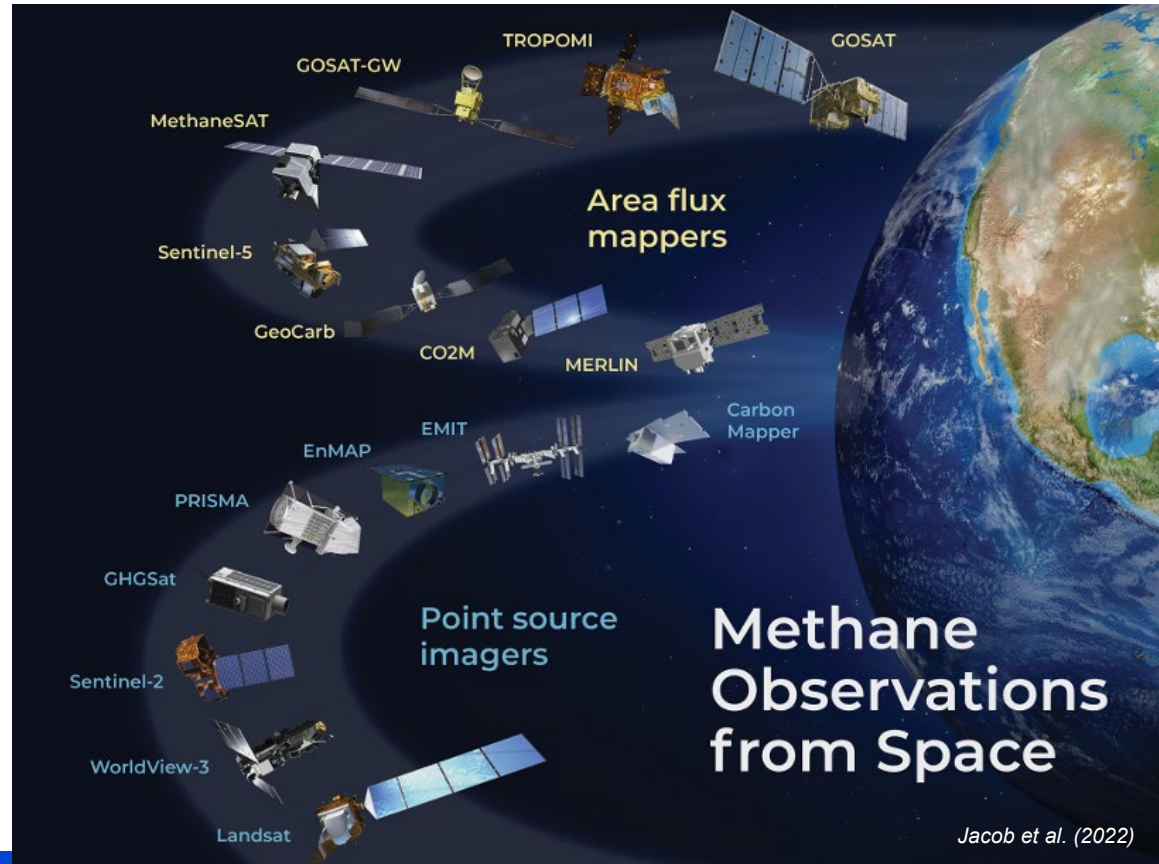
“Both our bottom-up component-level inventory results and the Alvarez site-level results are **approximately 2x** those of the GHGI estimate.”

# SPATIAL SCALE

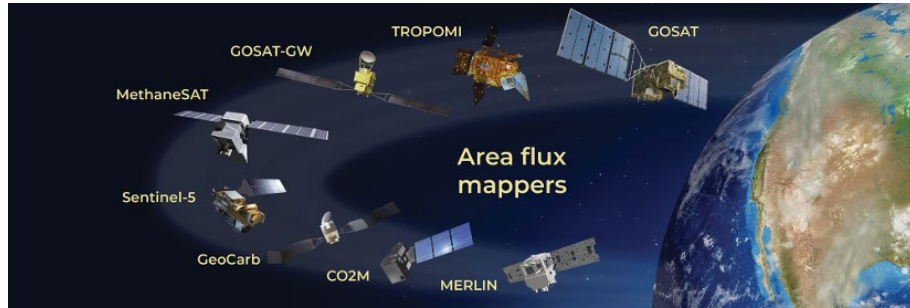


**Goal:**  
Detection, quantification, or both?

# Current satellite constellation



# Current satellite constellation



Jacob et al. (2022)

Wide swath – 2600 km  
5.5 x 7 km<sup>2</sup> pixel size

## Global mapping

Global & large-scale regions  
Large point sources

TROPOMI  
GOSAT



# Current satellite constellation

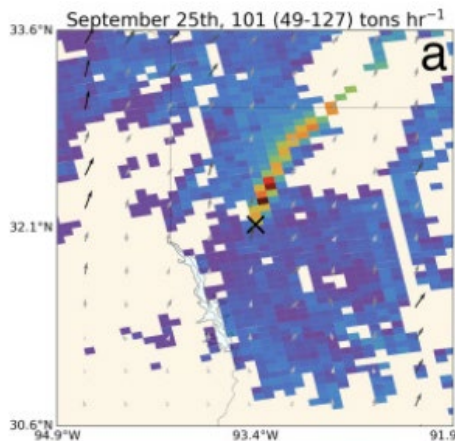
## Global mapping

Global & large-scale regions  
Large point sources

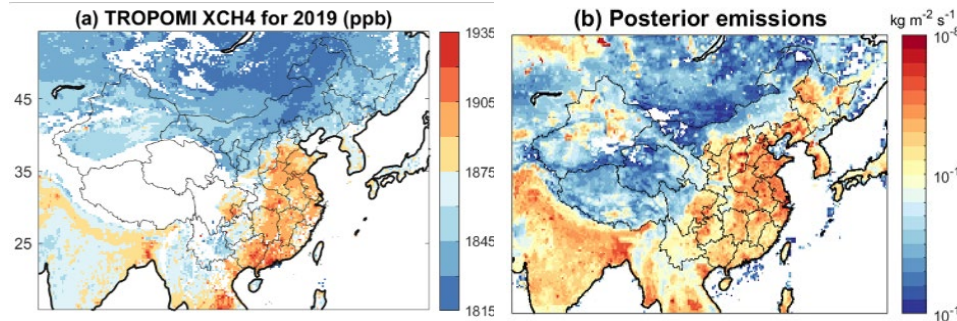
TROPOMI  
GOSAT



Jacob et al. (2022)

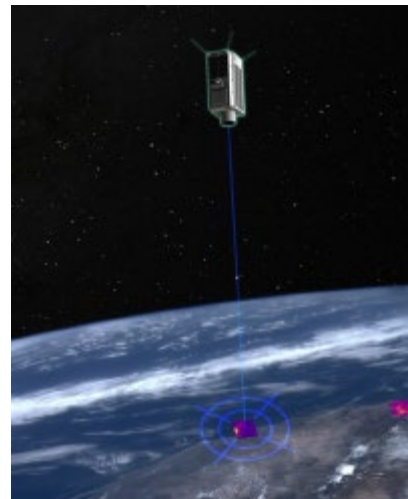


Maasackers et al. (2022)



Chen et al. (2022)

# Current satellite constellation

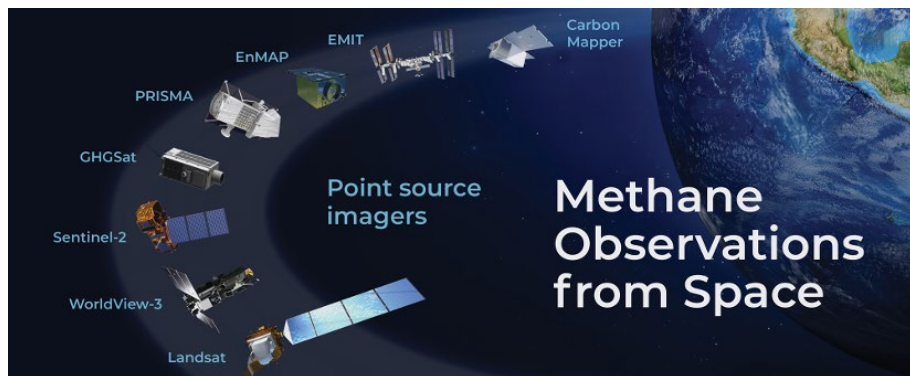


12 km FOV  
30 x 30 m pixel

## Local mapping

Point sources  
Facility-level attribution

GHGSat  
PRISMA  
Sentinel-2



Jacob et al. (2022)



# Current satellite constellation

## Global mapping

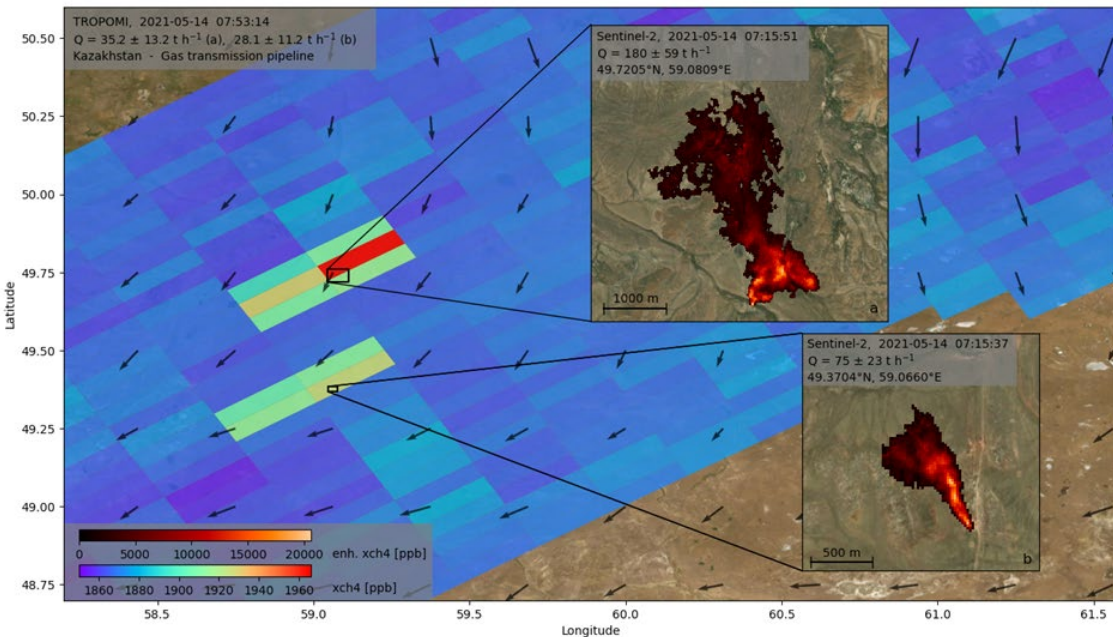
Global & large-scale regions  
Large point sources

TROPOMI  
GOSAT

## Local mapping

Point sources  
Facility-level attribution

GHGSat  
PRISMA  
Sentinel-2



# MethaneSAT

Operational mission lead by the  
Environmental Defense Fund

Designed to fill a gap in  
understanding the magnitude of methane  
emissions at a regional scale

## Global mapping

Global & large-scale regions  
Large point sources

TROPOMI  
GOSAT

## Area mapping

**Area sources**  
**Point sources**  
**Sector-wide quantification**

**MethaneSAT**

## Local mapping

Point sources  
Facility-level attribution

GHGSat  
PRISMA  
Sentinel-2

# MethaneSAT

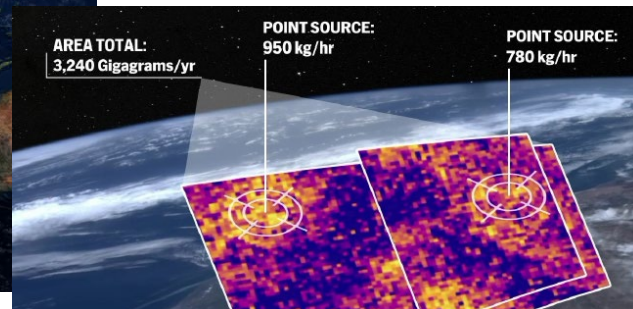
**Goal** | To quantify methane emission rates, from multiple sectors, including at least 80% of global oil and gas production regions



**These sites are located in 48 production basins around the globe.**

Targets of 200x200 km<sup>2</sup>

Revisit targets every 3-4 days



# MethaneSAT

- Quantify and track **total regional emissions** from individual O&G basins and subbasins, providing sector-wide emission quantification
- Quantify and track **area source emissions**, to reveal how much methane is emitting at 1km<sup>2</sup> scale & how emissions vary across the landscape
- Quantify and trace **high-emitting point sources** back to latitude and longitude



*\*prototype for presentation purposes only*

# What sets MethaneSAT apart?

## The satellite

### Wide view path and geographical scale



- ✓ 200 km view path
- ✓ Revisit targets every 3-4 days
- ✓ 200 x 200 km targets

### High resolution and precision



- ✓ Native pixel resolution of 200m x 400m
- ✓ Concentration measurement sensitivity 1 detect down to 3 parts per billion

## MethaneSAT webportal

### Automation of emission estimates



- ✓ Provides **emission rates**, revealing how fast methane is escaping.
- ✓ Automated calculations that currently can take scientists weeks to months, providing users with data in a few days

### Actionable data & transparency



- ✓ Visualized online
- ✓ Overlaid with oil and gas assets
- ✓ Free to access for mitigation purposes



# Conclusions

- Methane emission reductions can slow global warming now, and reductions can be achieved with available technology at no net cost
- Better and more transparent empirical data are needed
- Satellites have increased our understanding of the level and nature of methane emissions
  - Current satellites:
    - Emissions from global and large-scale regions
    - Point sources
- MethaneSAT:
  - Quantify and track total regional emissions, area source emissions and high-emitting point sources
  - Actionable data and transparency

**Thank you!**

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