

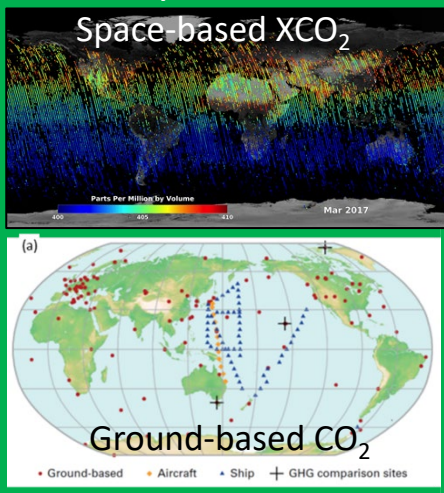
Pilot National-scale Estimates of Carbon Dioxide and Methane Emissions and Removals from Space-based Measurements

David Crisp (Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology) for the CEOS AC-VC and Joint CEOS/CGMS WGClimat Greenhouse Gas Task Team

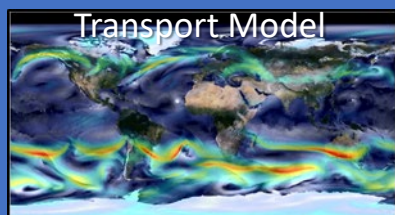
2 November 2021

Combining Bottom-up and Top-down Inventories to Support the Global Stocktake

Atmospheric Obs.

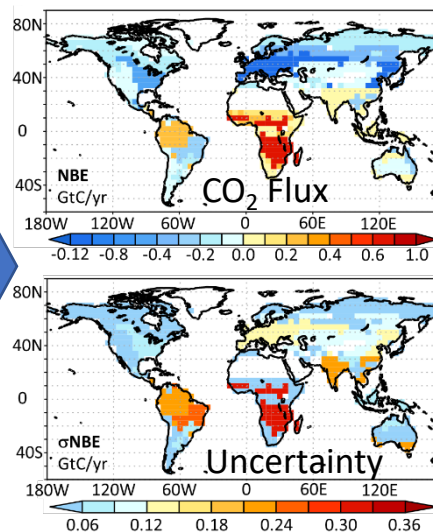


Inversion System



Inverse Model

$$J(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{x})\|_{\mathbf{R}^{-1}}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_b\|_{\mathbf{B}^{-1}}^2$$



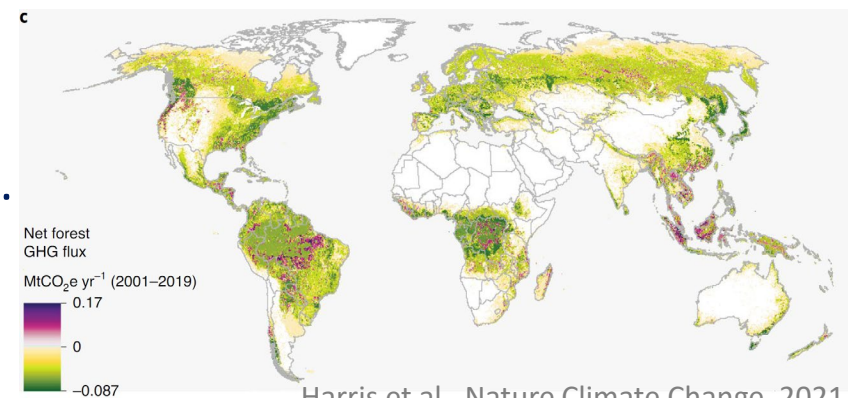
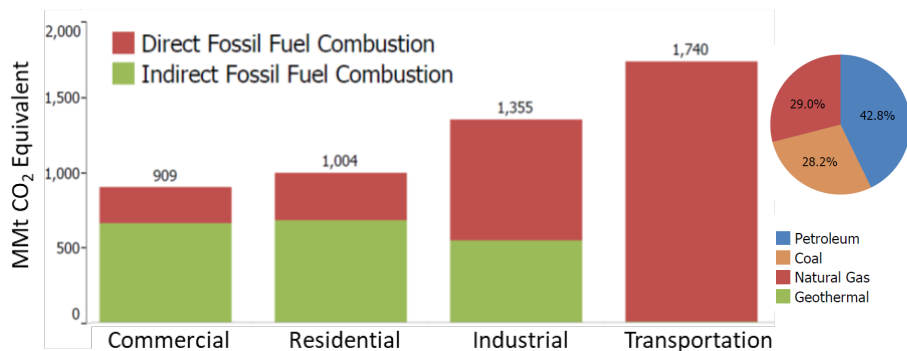
Top-Down Budgets

Observations of atmospheric CO₂ and CH₄ provide an integral constraint on emissions and removals to

- Track emission hot spots and rapid changes
- Detect emission changes from the natural carbon cycle caused by human activities and climate change

Bottom-Up Inventories

- Sector-specific estimates of emissions from known sources.
- Earth Observations play a critical role for tracking land use change.



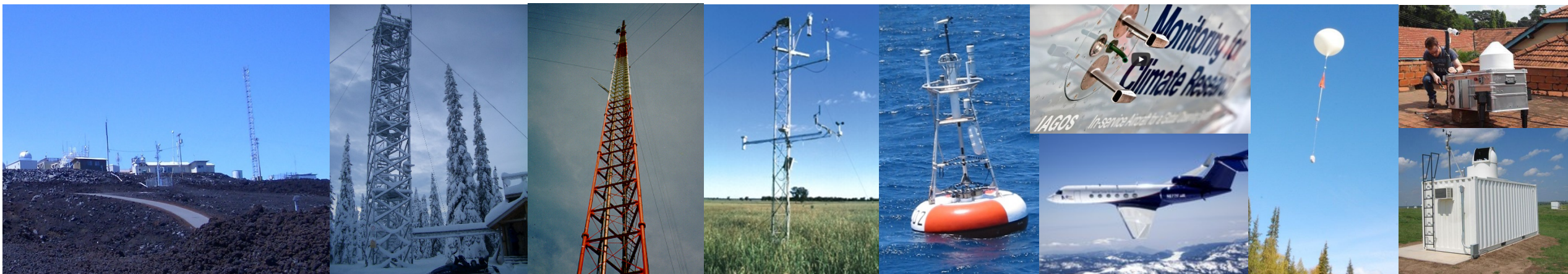
Harris et al. Nature Climate Change, 2021

Growing Capabilities in Ground-based and Space-based Atmospheric GHG Measurements

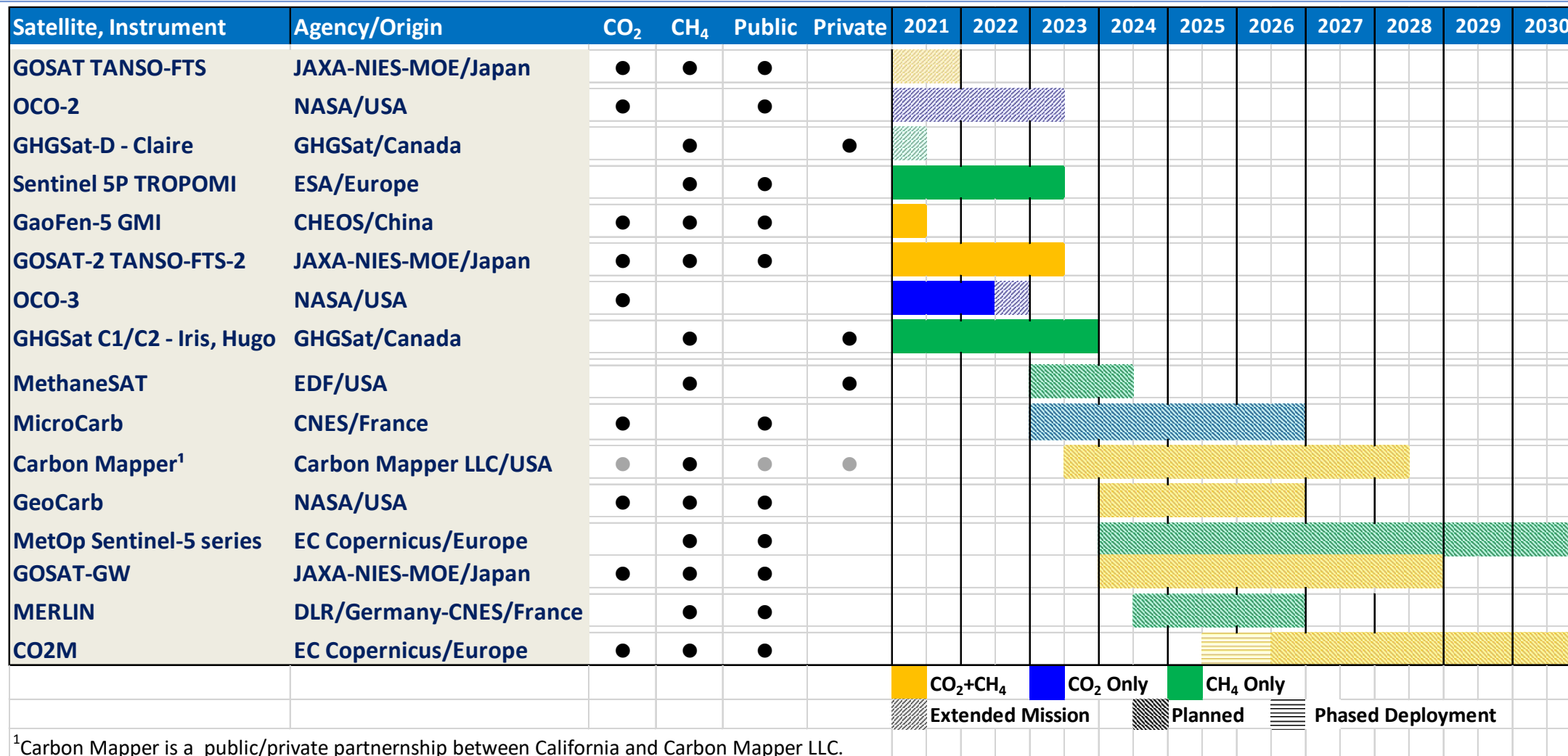


Space-based measurements of CO₂ and CH₄ from a growing fleet of satellites are less precise and accurate but provide high spatial and temporal resolution and greater coverage of the globe.

Ground-based measurements from the WMO Global Atmospheric Watch (GAW) Network and its partners provide accurate estimates of atmospheric GHG concentrations and their trends on local and global scales.

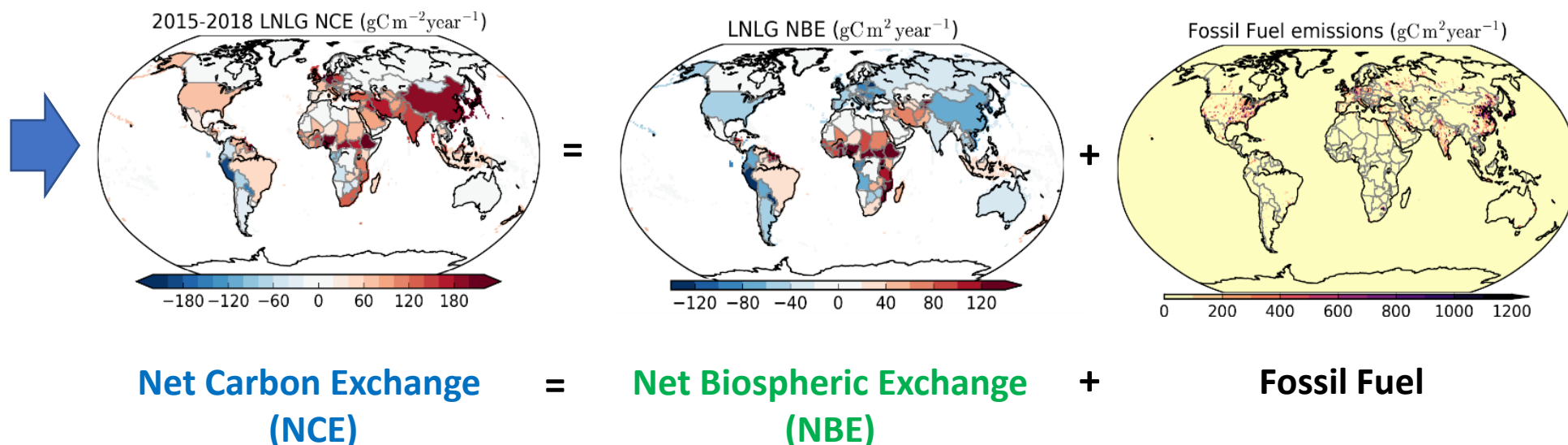


Several GHG Satellites are Coming on Line

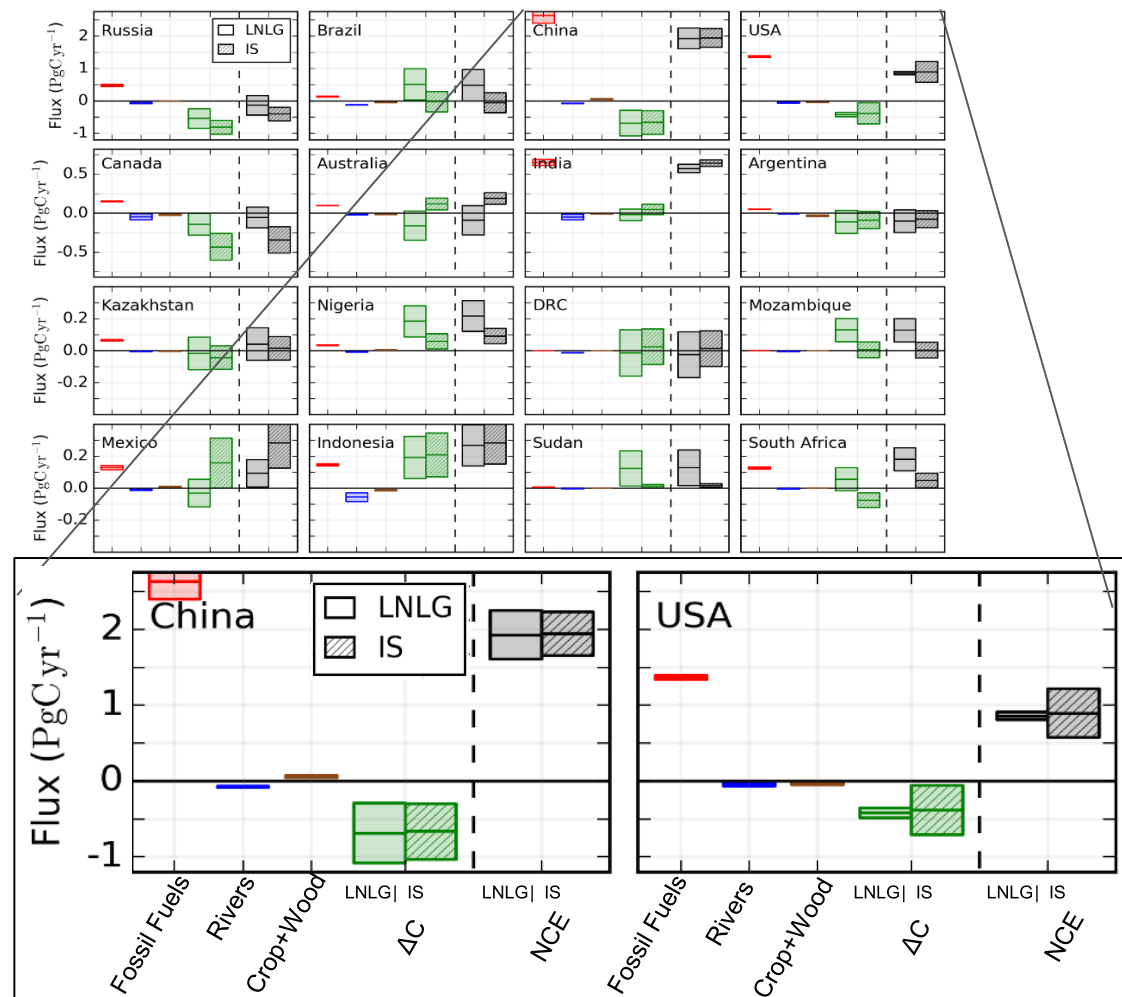


¹Carbon Mapper is a public/private partnership between California and Carbon Mapper LLC.

Measurements of atmospheric CO₂ from Ground-based networks and Spacecraft are being analyzed with atmospheric inverse methods to estimate their net emissions and removals from human activities and the natural biosphere and ocean.



CO₂ Emissions/Removals are Derived from Carbon Stock changes by Sector and Country



CO₂ emissions, expressed as **Net Carbon Exchange (NCE)** between surface and atmosphere derived from *in situ* (IS) and OCO-2 (LNLG) CO₂ data



- NCE can be further subdivided into **fossil fuel emissions (FF)**, **lateral carbon fluxes** due to rivers, crop, and wood, and **changes in land carbon (ΔC)**:

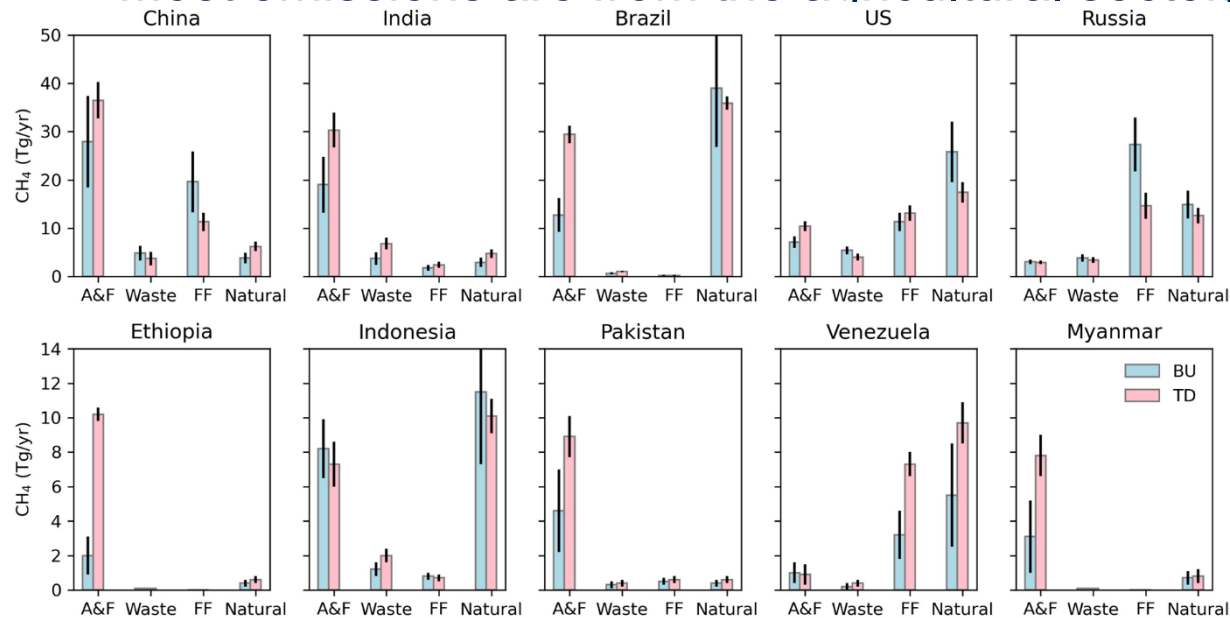
$$\Delta C = NCE - FF - River_{lateral} - Crop+Wood_{lateral}$$

- ΔC can be compared with bottom-up estimates of carbon stock changes by Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)

Plots by Brendan Byrne (NASA/JPL) and the OCO-2 Flux MIP

CH₄ Emissions by Sector and Country

- Top-down estimates of CH₄ emissions derived from GOSAT measurements:
 - Can resolve total emissions for about 58 countries
- Top 5 emitting countries emit about half of all anthropogenic CH₄ emissions
 - Consistent with bottom-up inventory data
- Most emissions are from the agricultural sector, primarily livestock



A&F = Agriculture and Fires

Waste

**FF = Fossil fuels
(coal, oil, gas)**

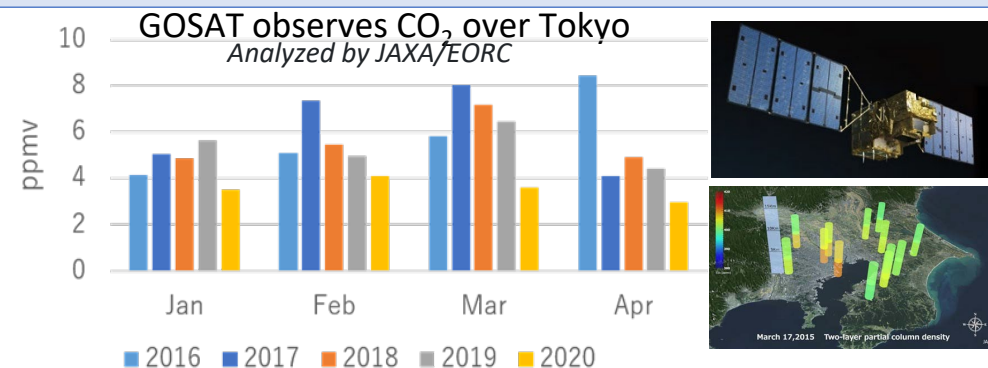
N = Natural (Wetlands and seeps)

Plots by John Worden and the CMS-Flux Team (NASA/JPL)

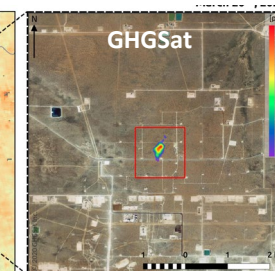
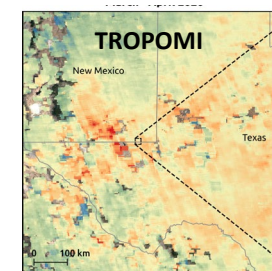
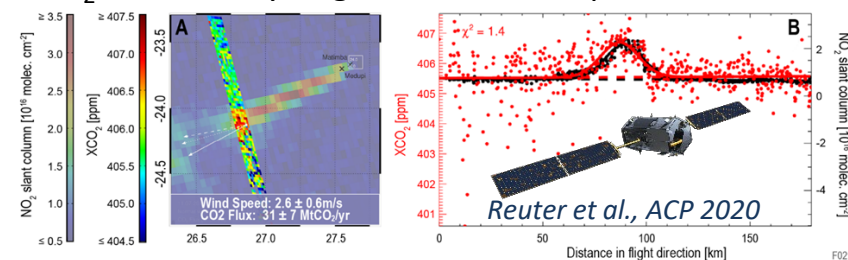
Pilot products are also being developed to track emissions from localized sources including large urban areas, power plants and oil fields

- The GOSAT team accelerated the development of an upper/lower tropospheric product to track effects of COVID-19 lockdowns on emissions from large urban areas
- The OCO-2 and TROPOMI teams are combining CO₂ and NO₂ to quantify emissions from powerplants and large urban areas
- The TROPOMI team is tracking methane emissions from fossil fuel extraction, and collaborating with the GHGSat team to track intense plumes

Existing capabilities do not yet have the resolution or coverage needed to track all local sources, but can illustrate methods for tracking emissions from hot spots for future GST's



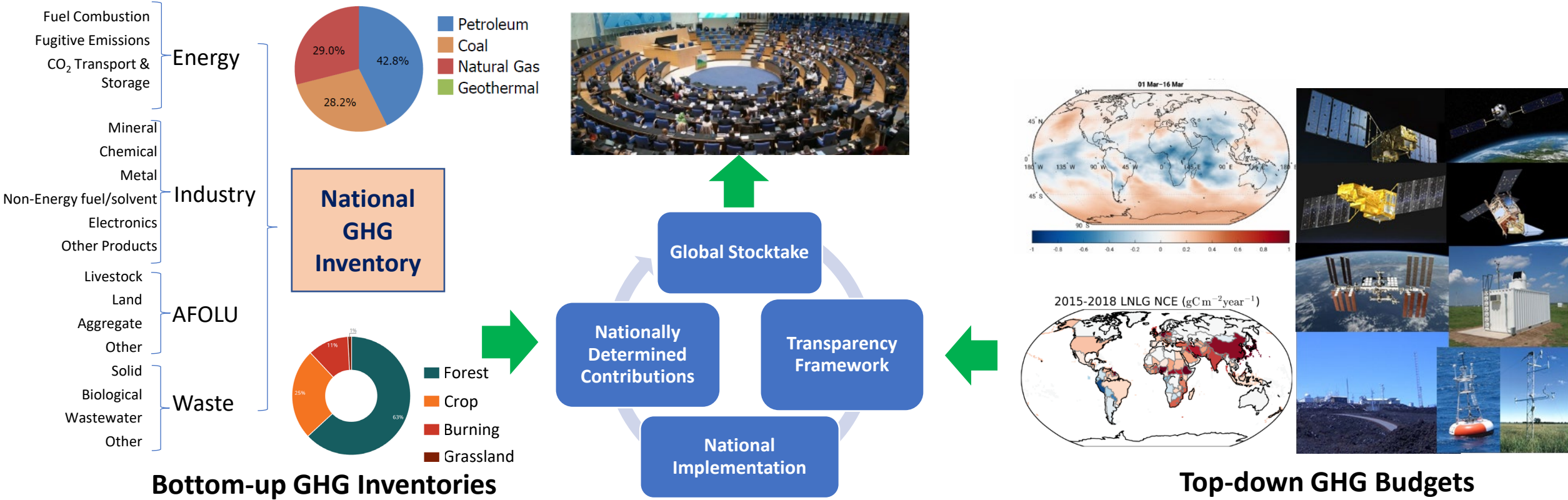
OCO-2 XCO₂ and TROPOMI NO₂ combined to quantify CO₂ emission by large South African power Plants



TROPOMI and GHGSat observe CH₄ emissions over Texas oil fields

Zehner et al. (IWGGMS-16, 2020)

The primary objective of these pilot top-down GHG products is to start a conversation with stakeholders and users to establish the utility and best practices for combining bottom-up and top-down methods to enable a more complete and accurate Global Stocktake





CEOS Committee on Earth Observation Satellites

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CEOS and the UNFCCC Global Stocktake

This page provides an entry point for access to the datasets and guidance being developed by CEOS space agencies and partners in support of the goals of the Global Stocktake process of the Paris Climate Agreement.

The Global Stocktake is a fundamental component of the Paris Agreement, being used to monitor its implementation and evaluate the collective progress made in achieving the agreed goals. The Global Stocktake (GST) thus links implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) with the overarching goals of the Paris Agreement, and has the ultimate aim of raising climate ambition. The first GST will take place in 2023.

CO₂ & CH₄ Fluxes

Mangroves

Above Ground Biomass

Agriculture

Forests

Land Cover



CEOS Committee on Earth Observation Satellites

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Pilot Top-down Carbon Dioxide and Methane Budgets

In support of the Global Stocktake Mitigation Goals of the Paris Agreement



Carbon Dioxide

Pilot, Top-down CO₂ emissions and removals associated with Terrestrial Carbon Stock Changes by nation



Methane

Pilot Top-down methane emissions estimates by sector and country