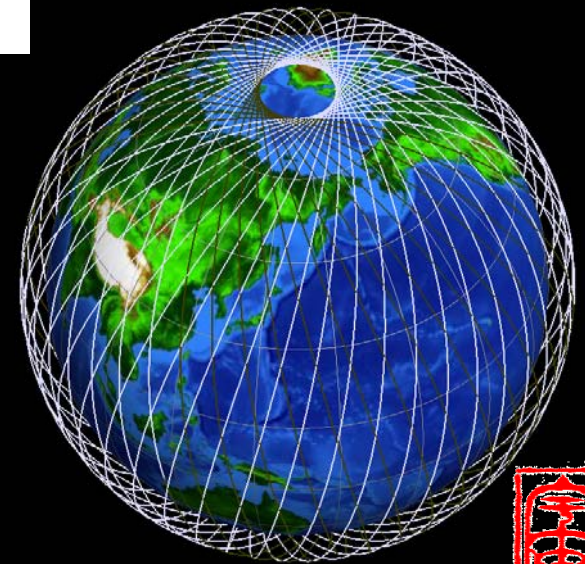


Evaluation of Methane Flux from Natural Gas Transportation System from Satellite

- ◎ Methane column concentration observation from GOSAT
- ◎ Validation of GOSAT Data

Gen INOUE,
Prof. Nogoya University,
Guest Scientist, NIES

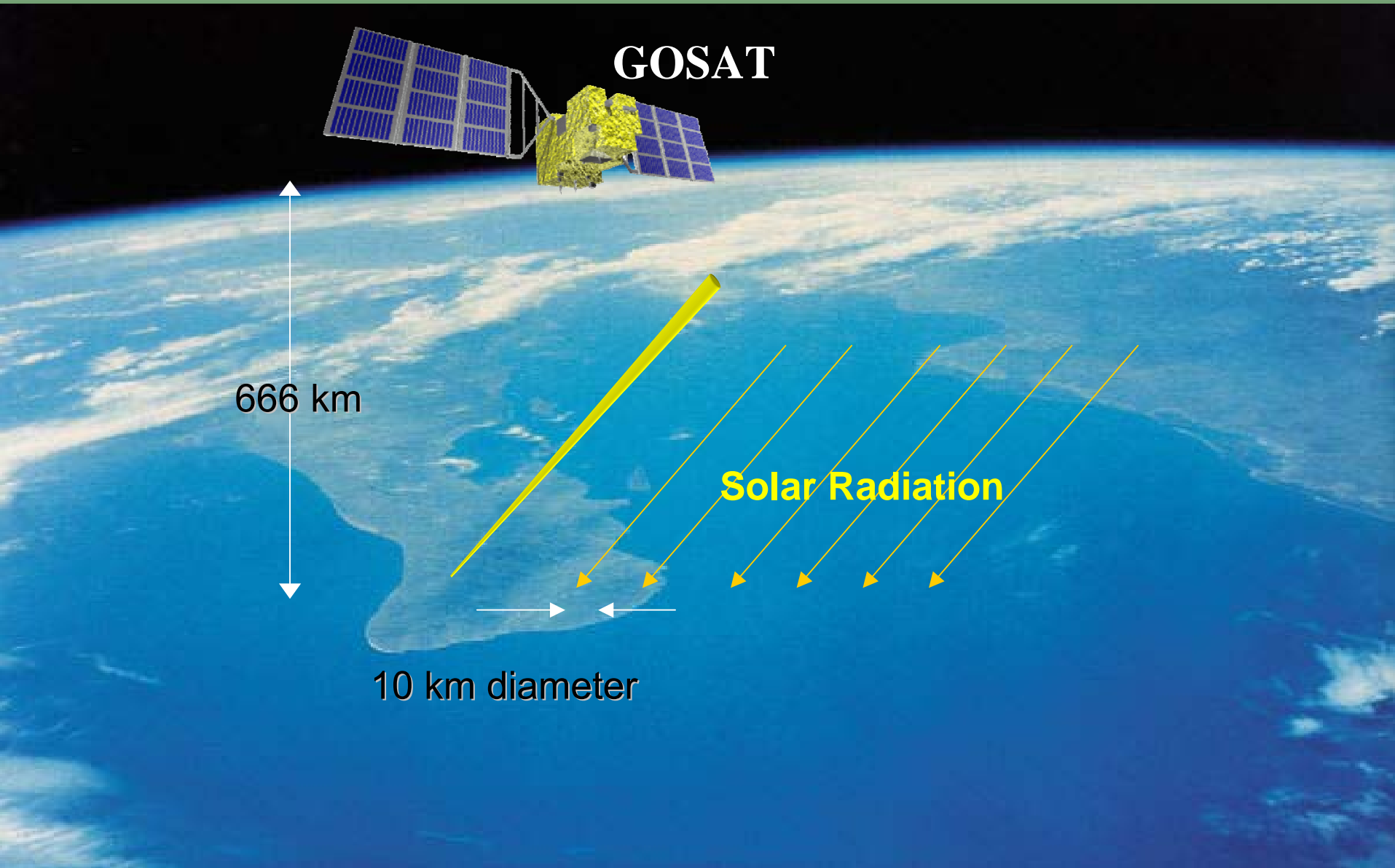
K. O'Hashi
Nippon Steel Co.



- Principle of Operation



Launched in 2008



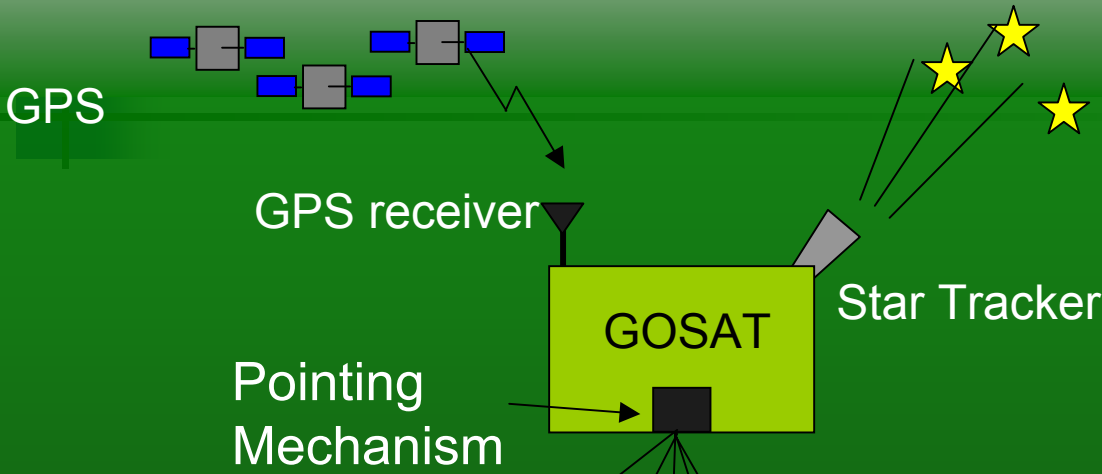
GOSAT

666 km

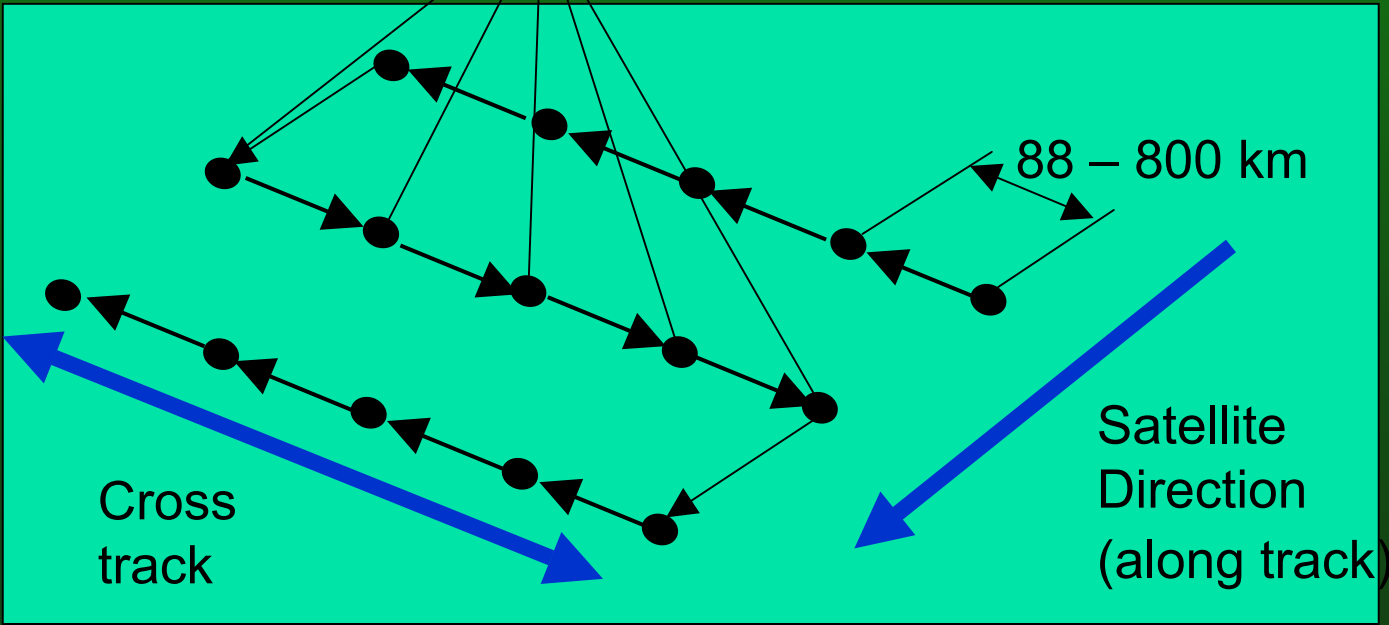
Solar Radiation

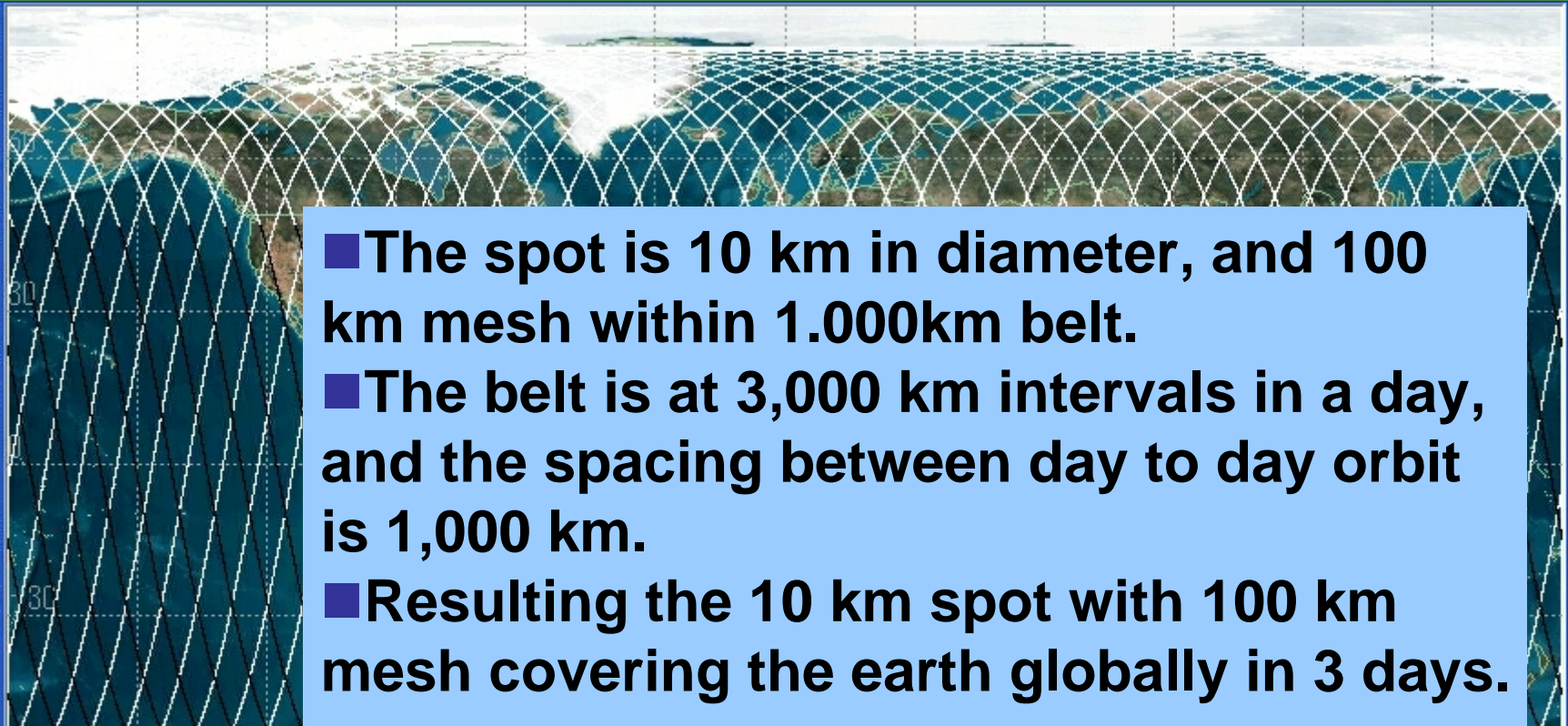
10 km diameter

Footprints



5 cross track patterns
1, 3, 5, 7, 9
points/cross track scan

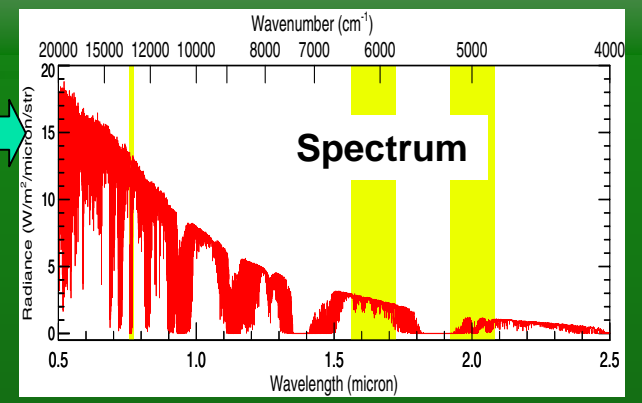
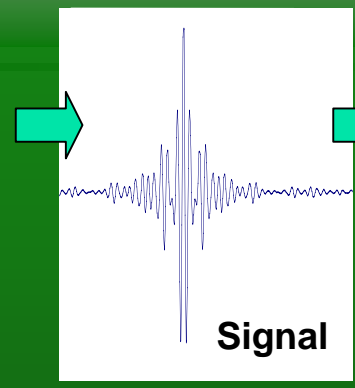
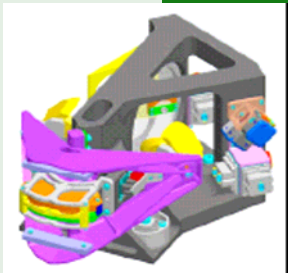
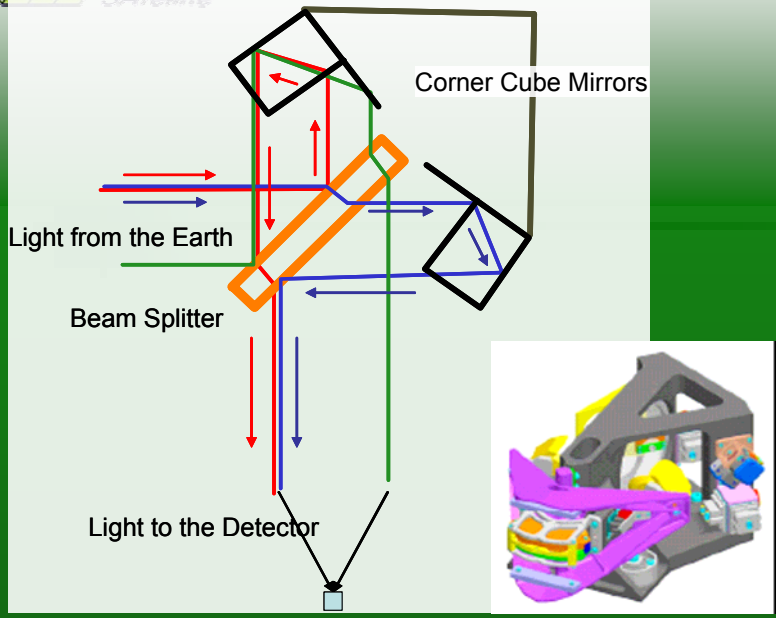




- The spot is 10 km in diameter, and 100 km mesh within 1.000km belt.
- The belt is at 3,000 km intervals in a day, and the spacing between day to day orbit is 1,000 km.
- Resulting the 10 km spot with 100 km mesh covering the earth globally in 3 days.
- Special operation called as Targeting Mode is possible on demand.

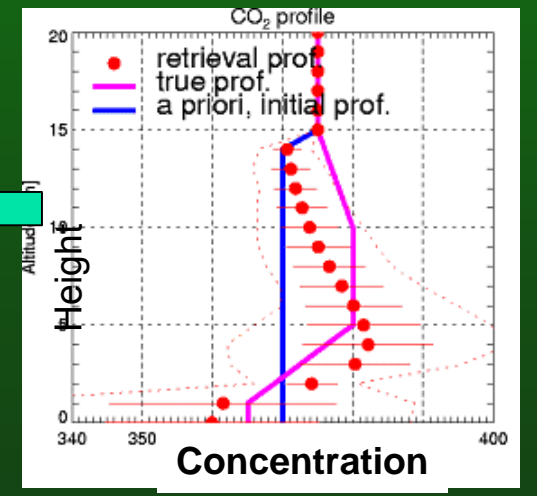
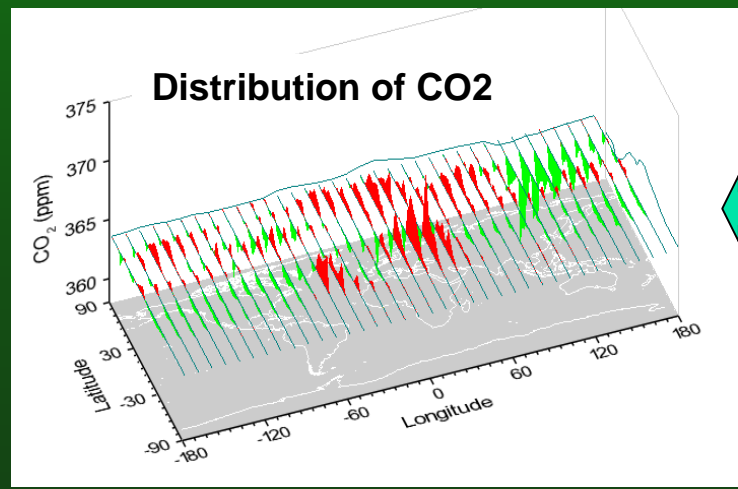
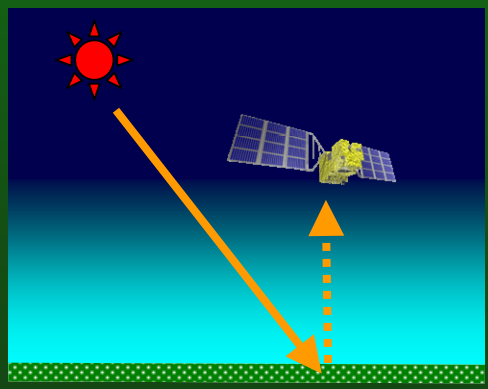
sun synchronous	
Local time	
Altitude	
Inclination	90deg
Re-visit	3 days

Data Processing

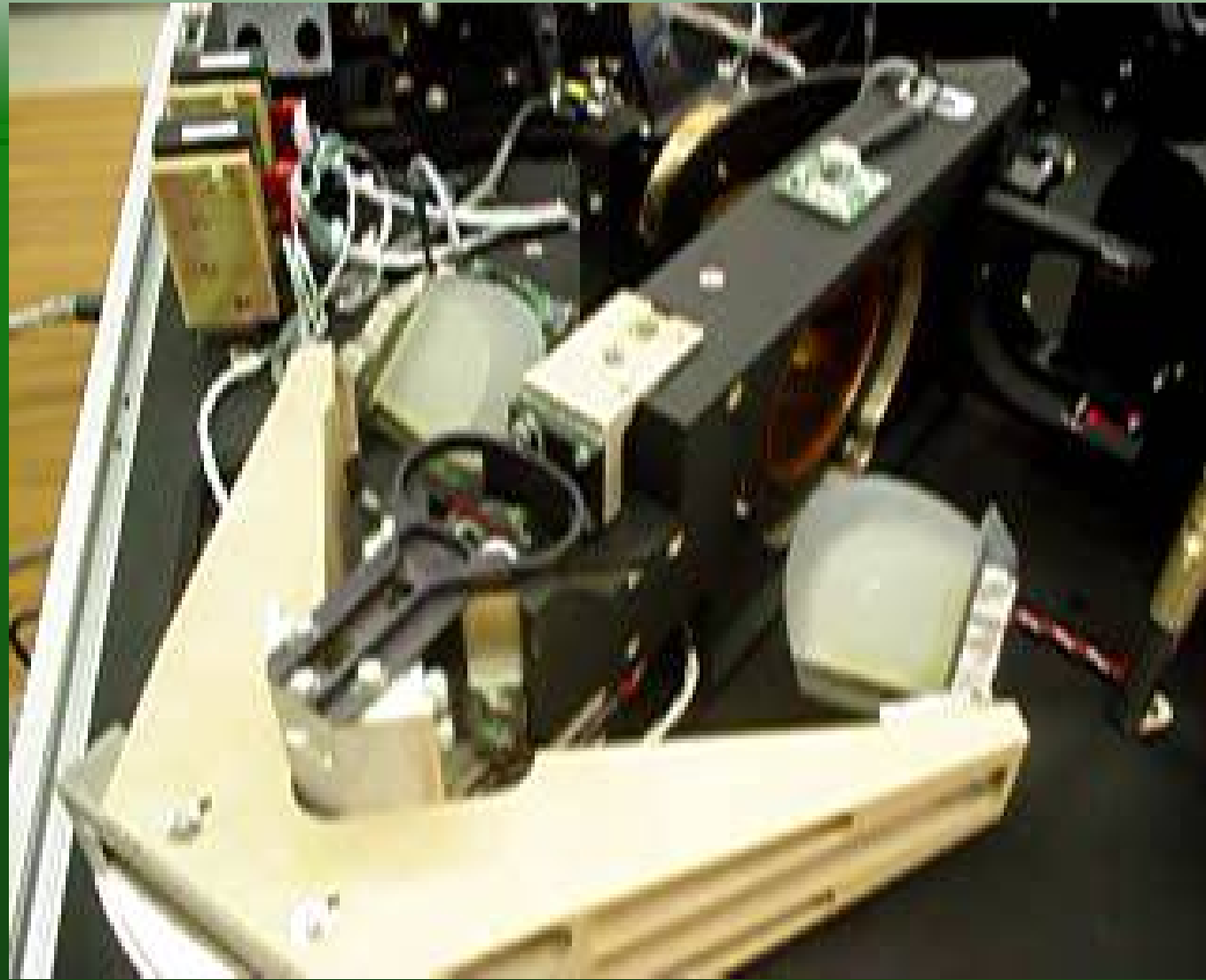


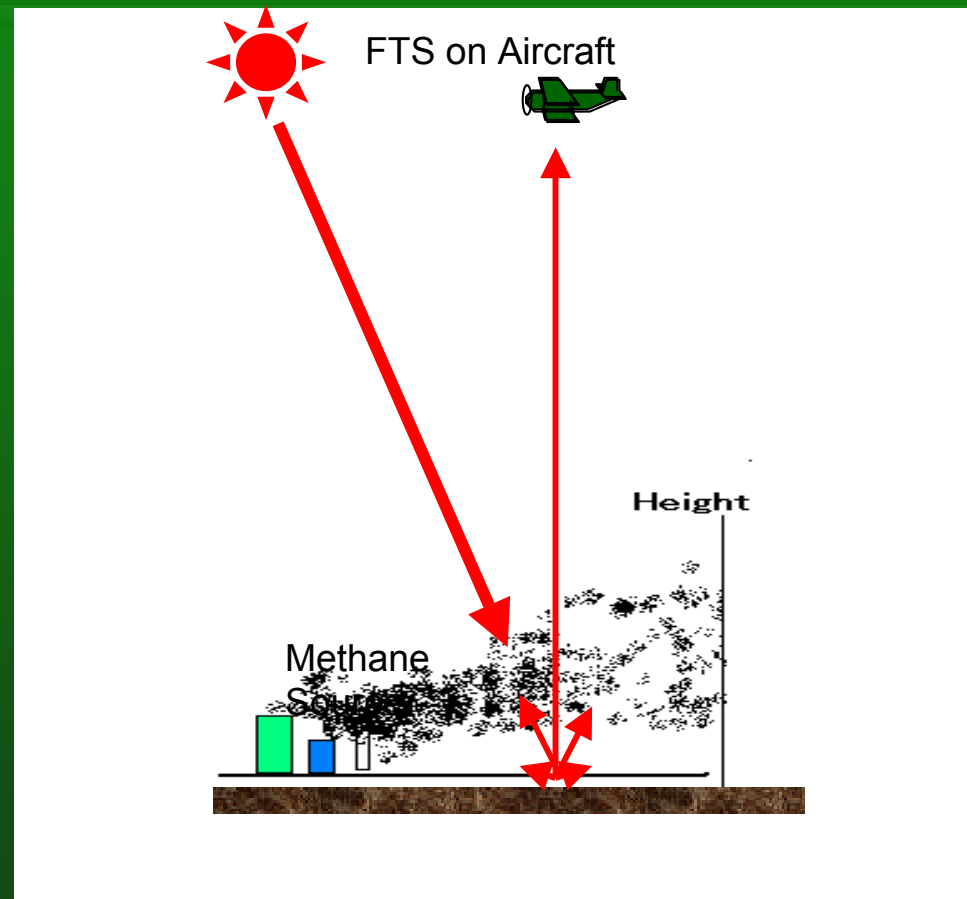
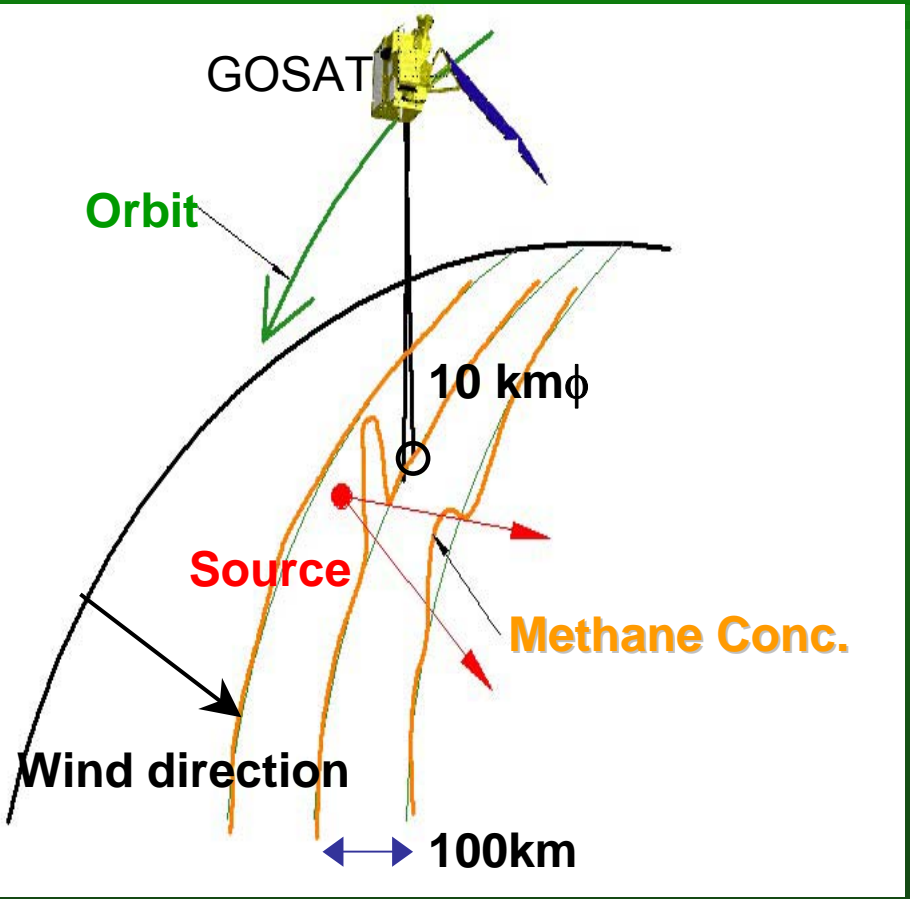
JAXA

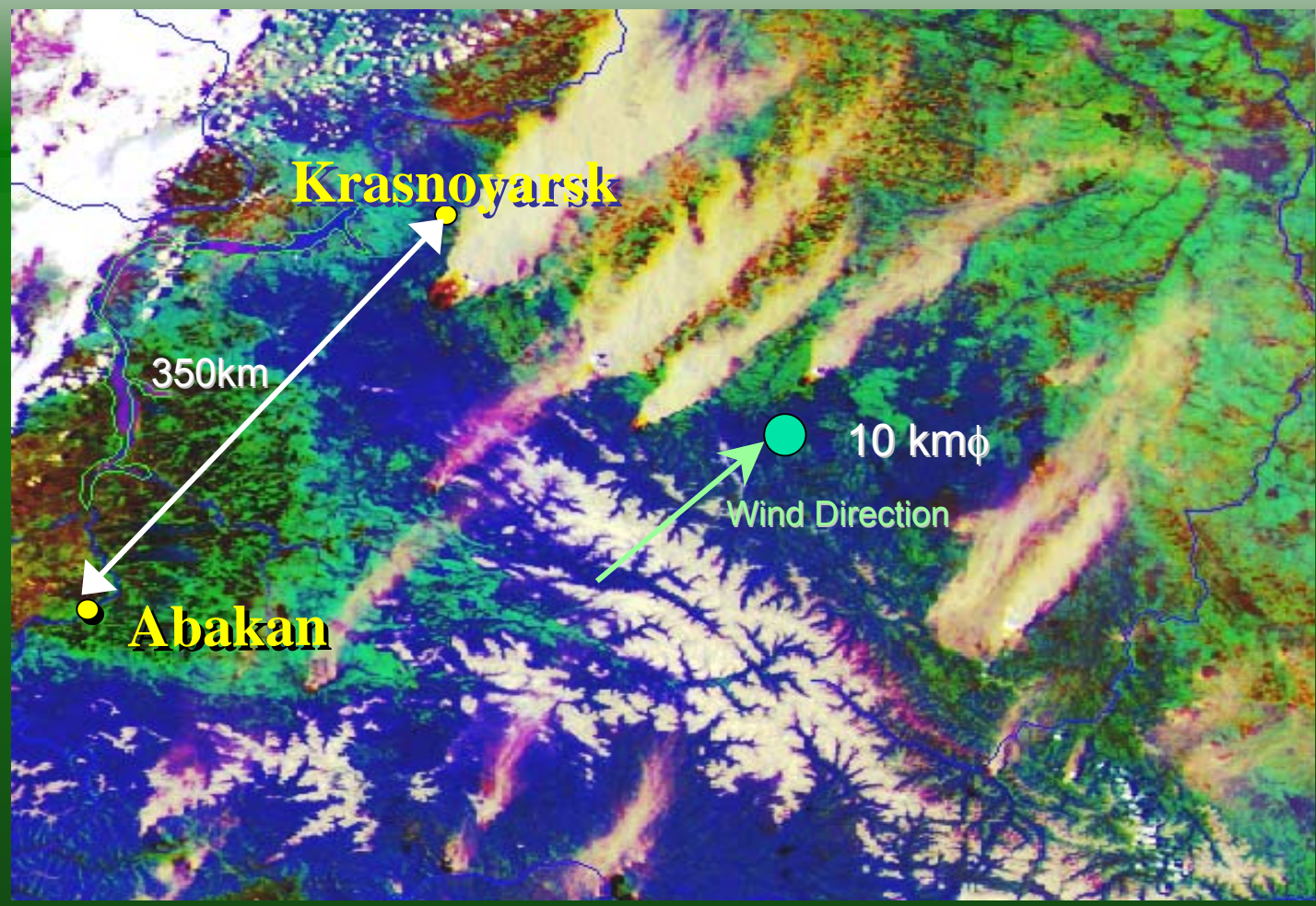
NIES/MOE



Fourier Transform Spectrometer





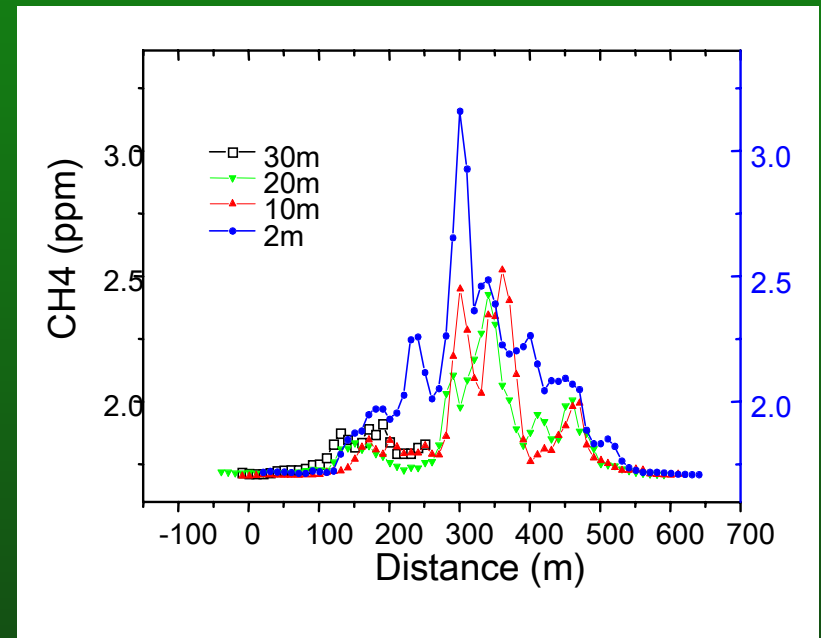
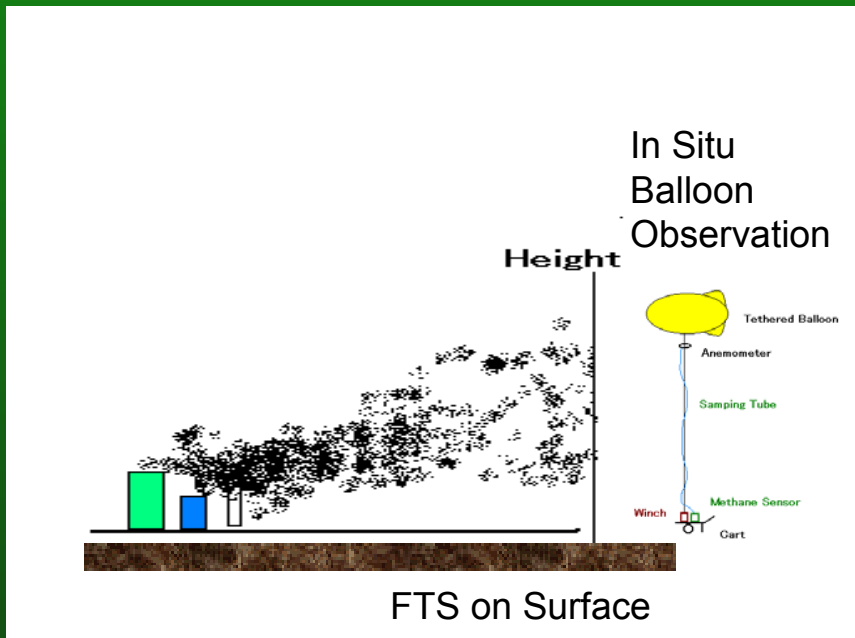


Krasnoyarsk territory, 25, May 1999

Ground observation of CH₄ leakage from compressor station

Flux = Concentration x Wind speed

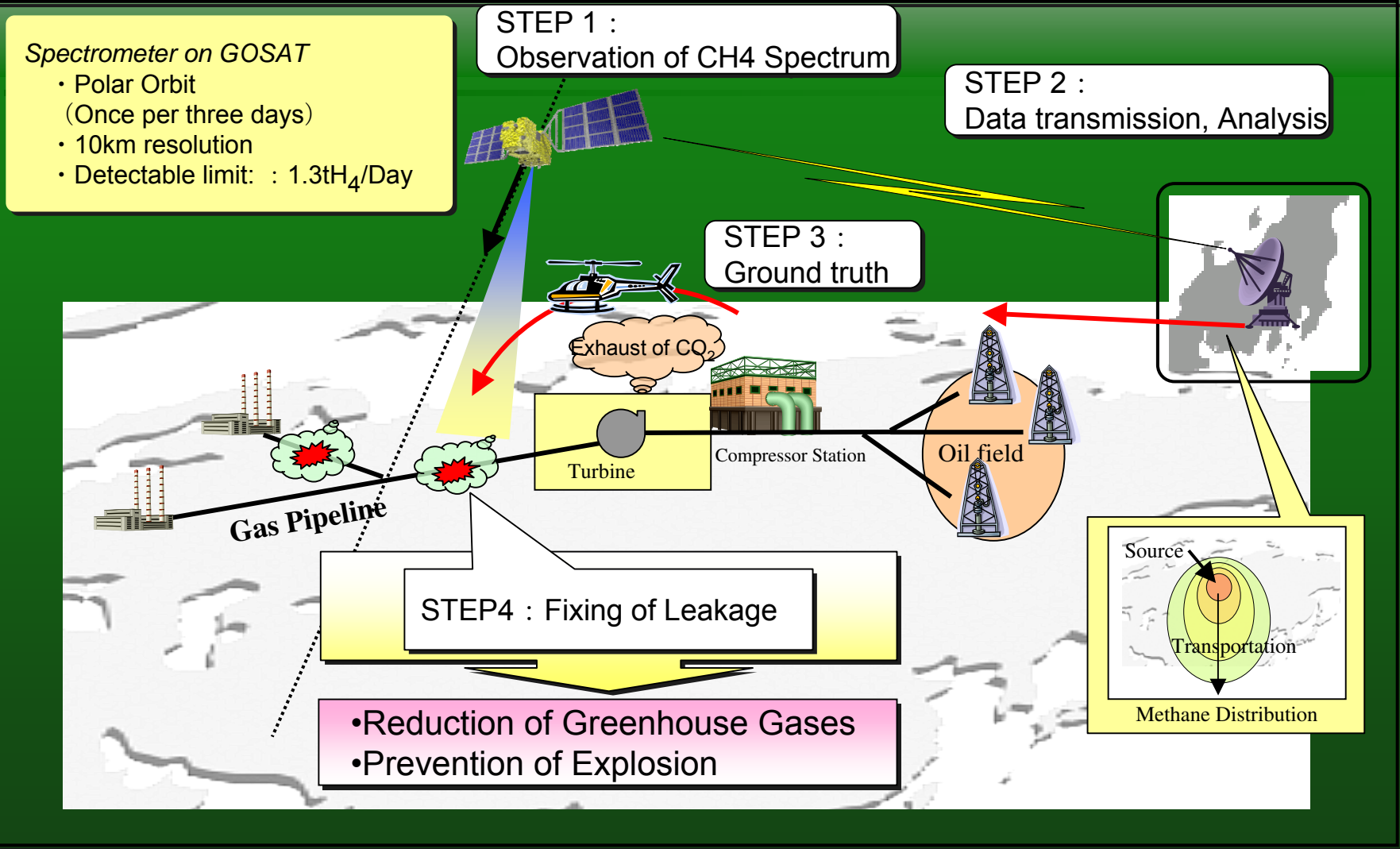
Continuous leak rate observed in East Europe

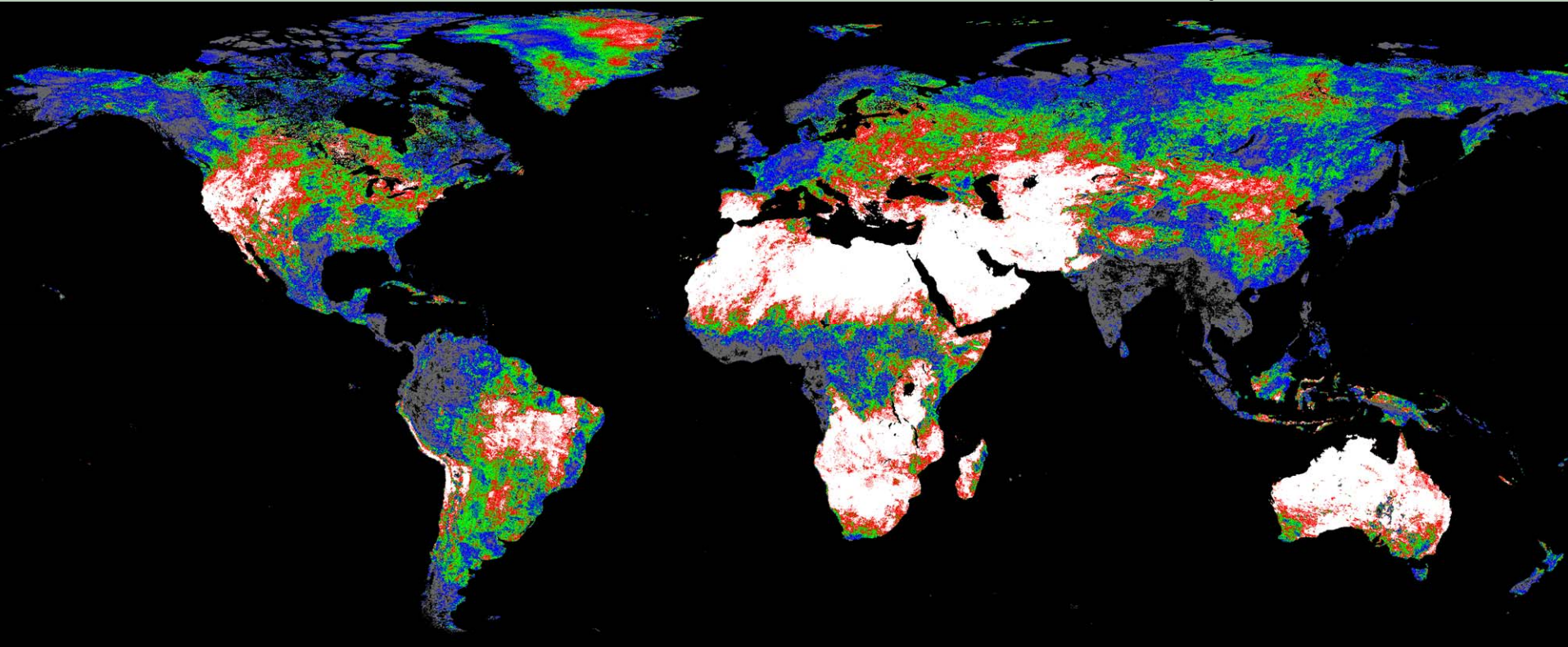


The flux, Q , estimated from CH₄ concentration, C_{CH_4} and Wind velocity, v , is

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= \int (C_{CH_4} - C_0) \times v \, ds \\
 &= 11800 \text{ ppm CH}_4 \cdot \text{m}^3/\text{s} = 1020 \text{ m}^3 \text{ CH}_4/\text{s} \\
 &= 730 \text{ kg CH}_4/\text{s} = 73 \text{ t CH}_4/\text{day}
 \end{aligned}$$

Procedure of CH₄ emission reduction





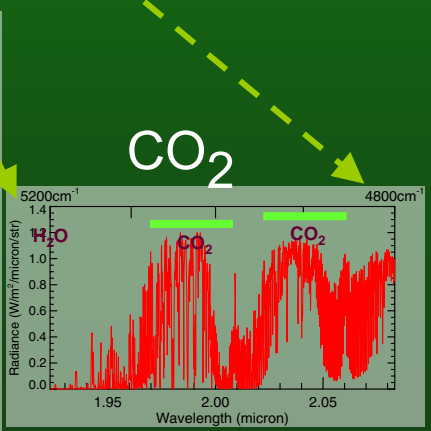
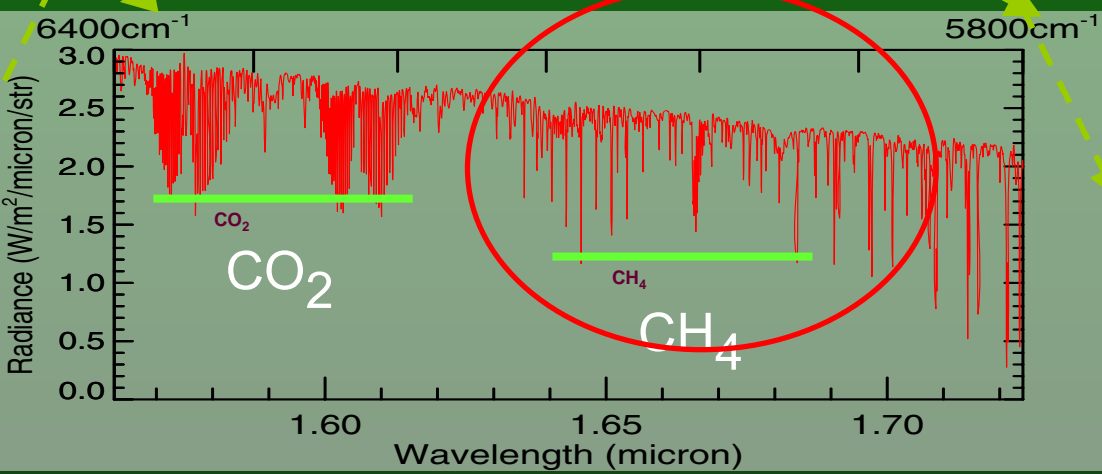
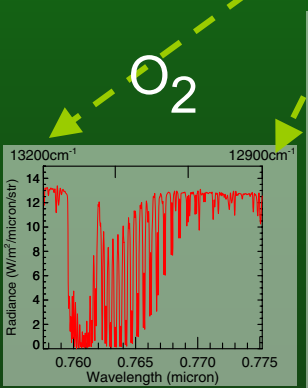
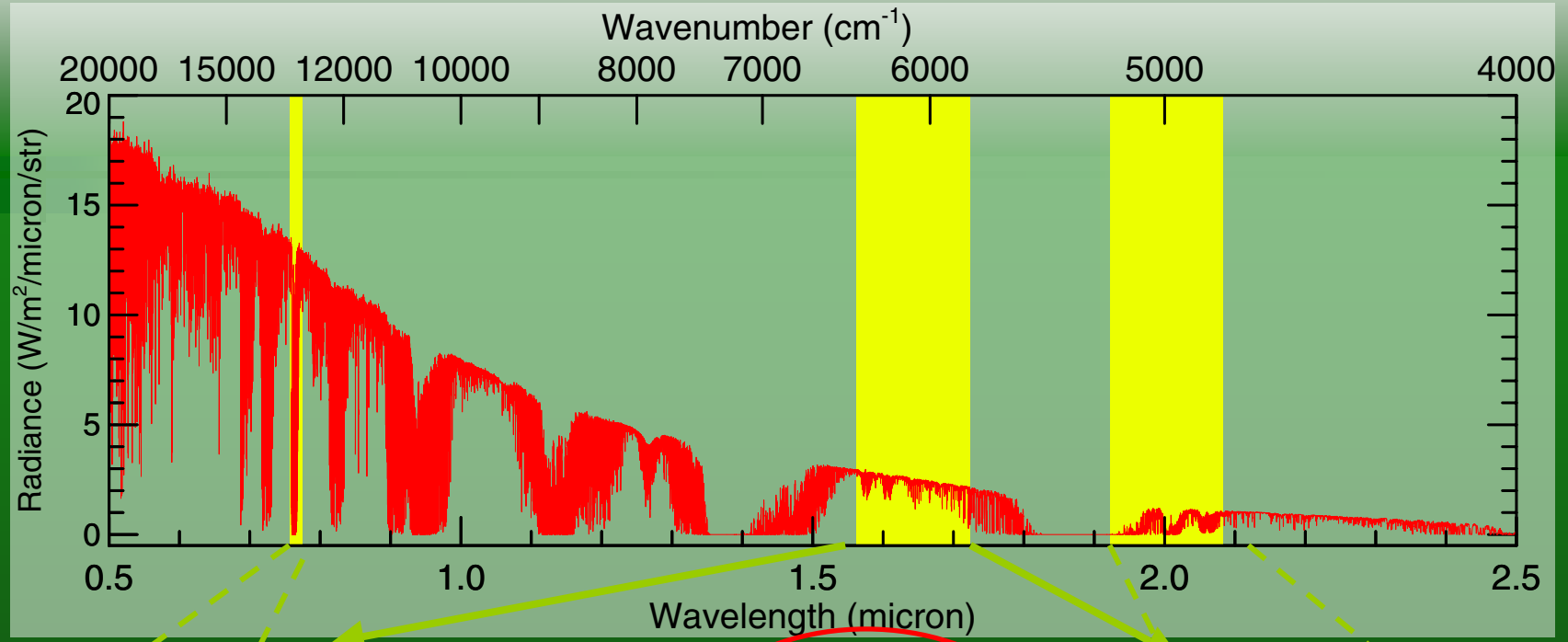
Clear Sky Probability
(from MODIS)

Black	0
Blue	0.0 - 0.2
Green	0.2 - 0.4
Grey	0.4 - 0.6
Red	0.6 - 0.8
White	0.8 - 1.0

Ocean is set at 0 because of small reflectance at 1.6 and 2.0 μm

Greenhouse gases Observing SATellite

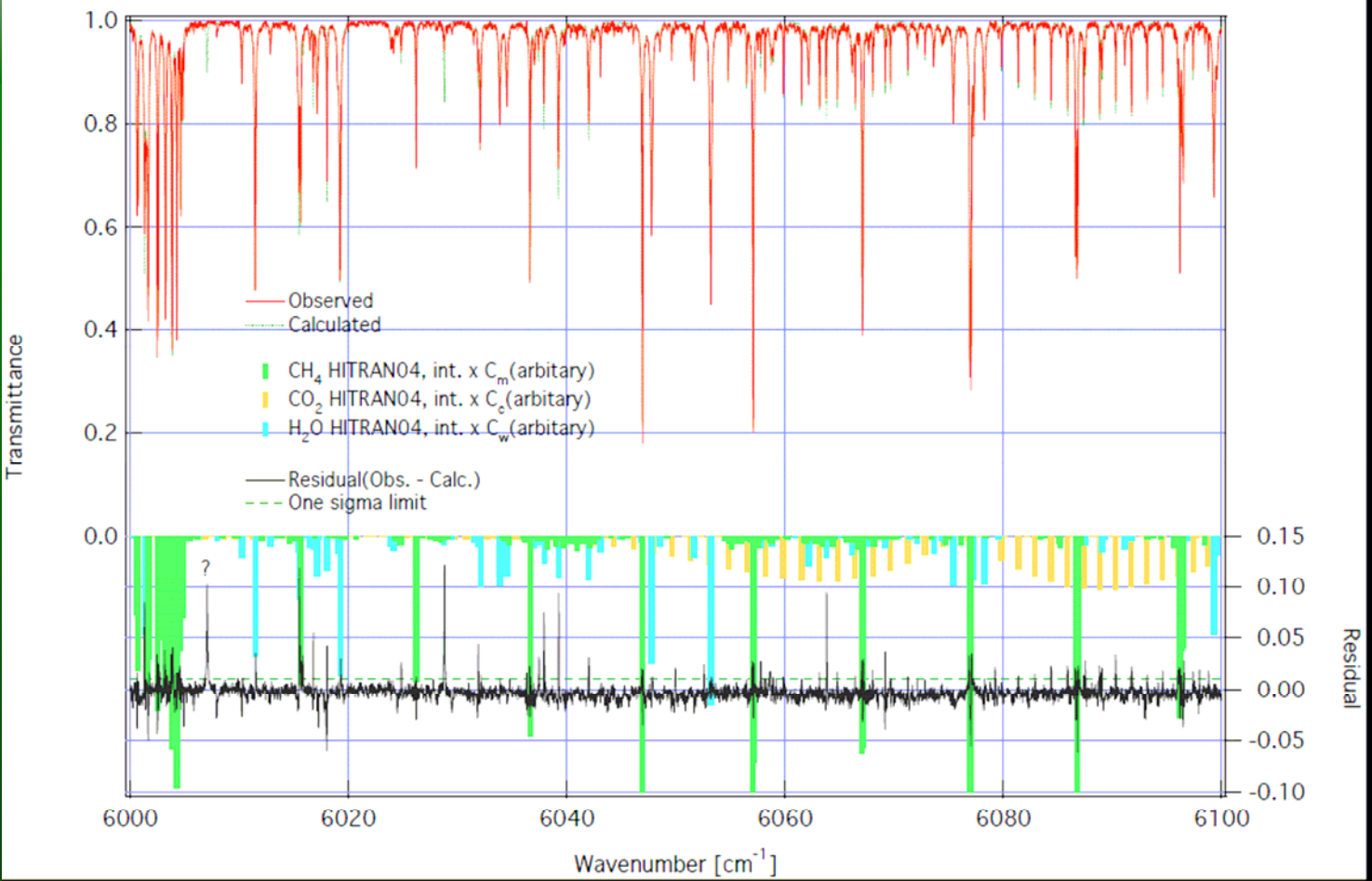
- Principle of Operation
- Precision of Measurement



(1) 0.76 μm band

(2) 1.6 μm band

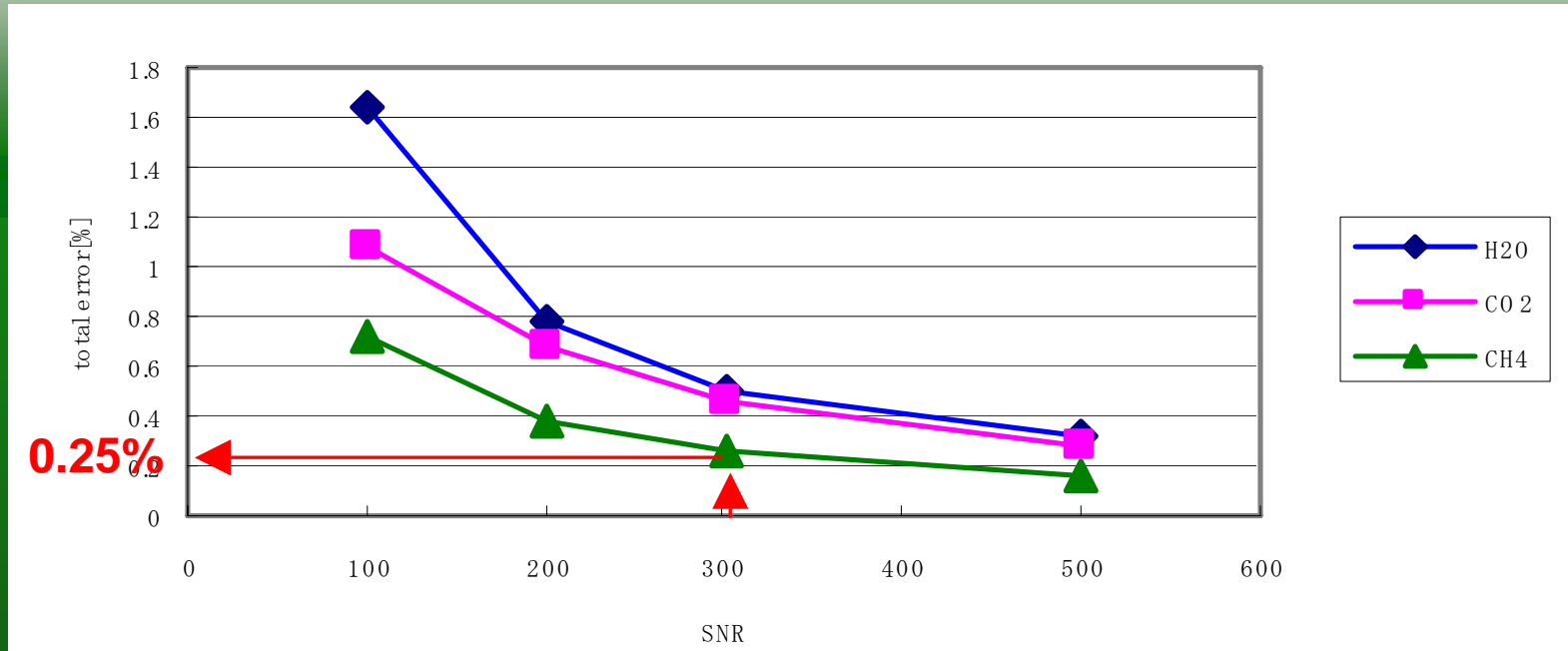
Spectra of Methane



Ground
Observati
on Data

Position of
CH₄,CO₂
and H₂O
absorption

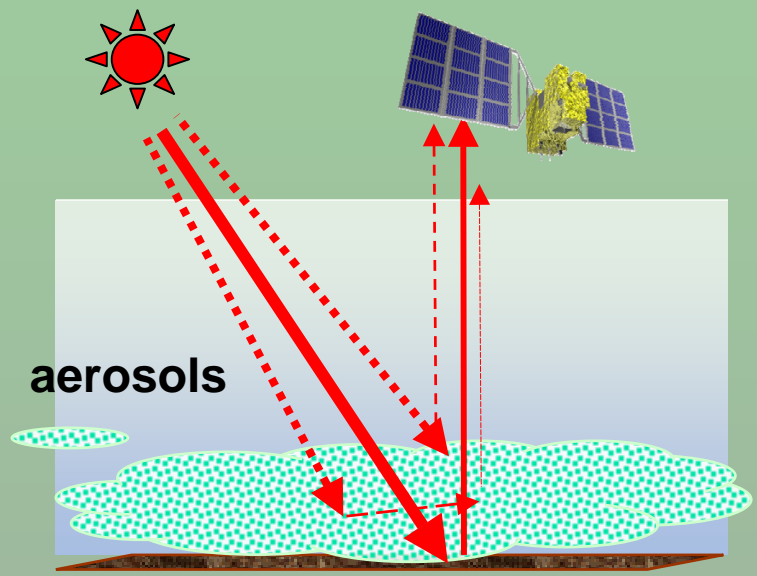
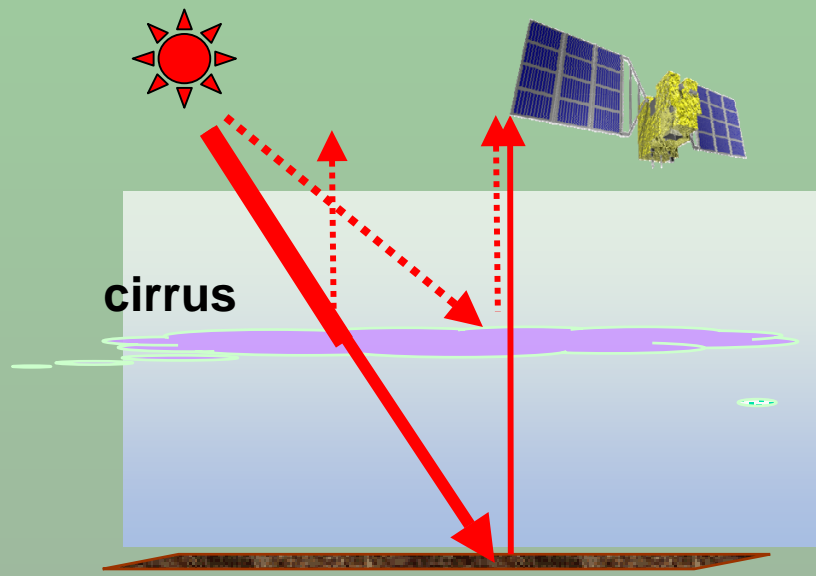
Difference
between
Observati
on and
Analysis



- Precision is dependent on the Signal to Noise Ratio and the Spectral Resolution.
- In case of GOSAT, SNR > 300, and $\Delta\nu = 0.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$
- Precision of **4 ppb** or better is expected.

Greenhouse gases Observing SATellite

- Principle of Operation
- Precision of Measurement
- Validation



Wide coverage
Difficult to Identify
Height : 7,000 ~ 12,000 m
→ Influence to the column abundance seriously

Wide coverage
Difficult to Identify
(small scattering in Near Infrared)
Mainly in the mixing layer: ~3,000 m
→ Error may not serious in most cases



Mt. Tsukuba

Summit of Mt. Tsukuba
At the terminal of lope-way



Direct solar

Observation of direct
solar radiation
by FTS (120HR)



In Situ
Observation

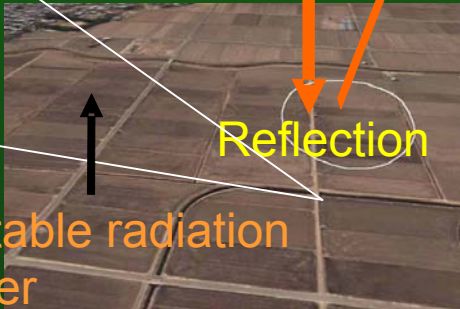


BBM

Mt. Tsukuba

800m

In situ observation

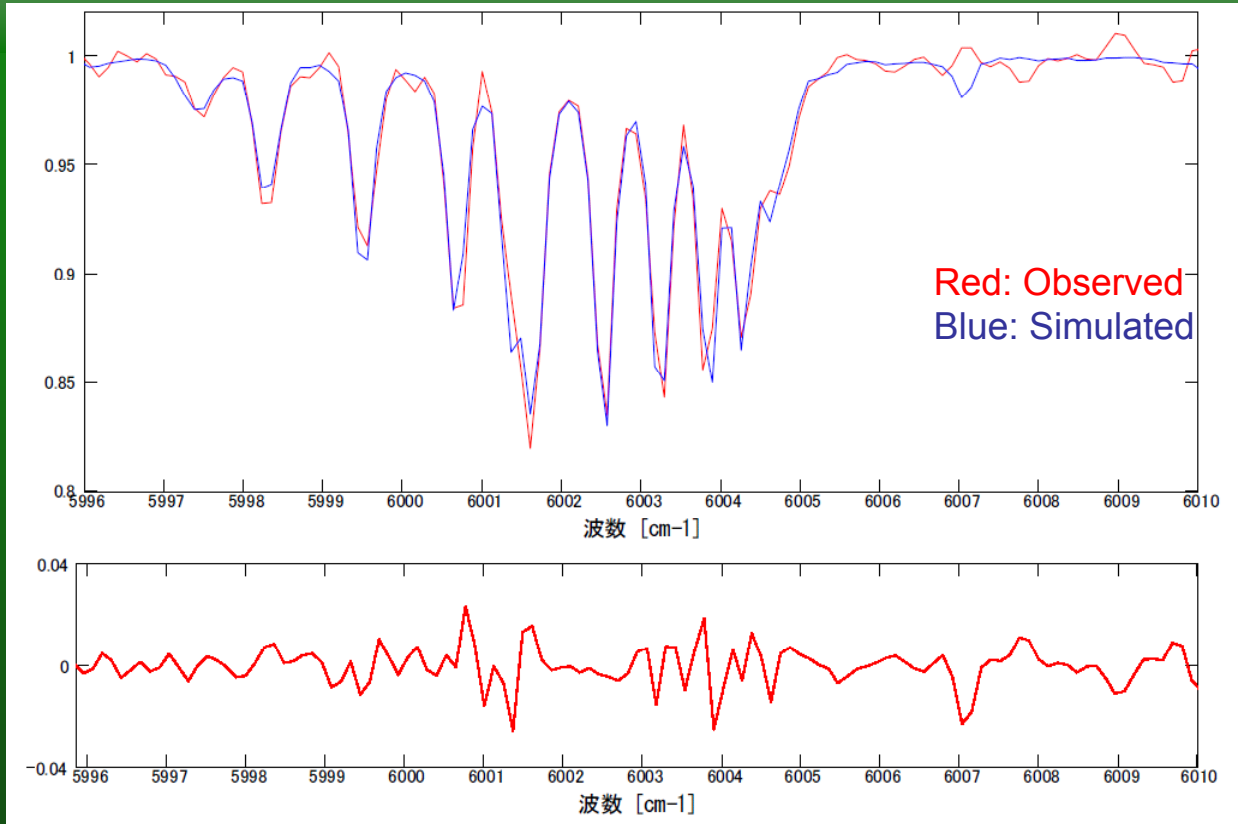


Portable radiation
meter



In situ observation

Comparison between observed and simulated spectra



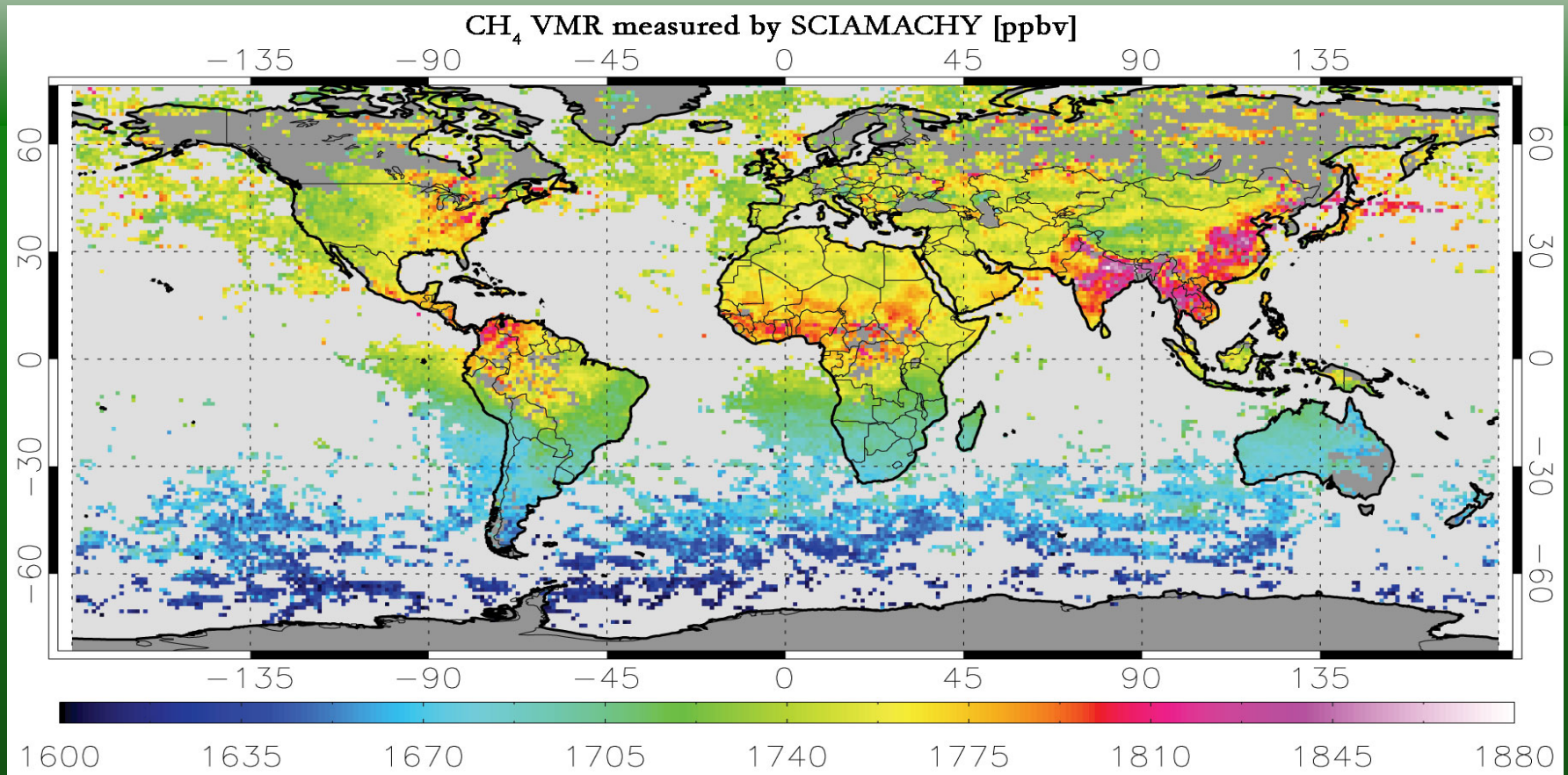
H ₂ O	6880 ± 23 ppmv
CO ₂	398 ± 2.2 ppmv
CH ₄	2.02 ± 0.02 ppmv

Evaluation of the precision

- Tsukuba Model : Almost identical with real satellite sensor designed for aircraft observation.
- Combination with in situ observation.
- Over a compressor station or Artificial leak of methane.
- International cooperation is welcomed sharing the results and future project.

- The observation of CH₄ in the precision of 0.25% means that the 4ppb difference in column can be detectable.
- If the field of view is 10 km^φ, the total mass of air is 0.8x10⁽¹²⁾kg in it. The amount of 4 ppb corresponds to 3 tCH₄ in 10 km square. If the transportation is 100 km/day, the leak of 30 tCH₄/day is detectable. If it is calm, the minimum detectable leak rate decreases.
- There are the records of leakage 45, 79, or 0.73 tCH₄/day stationary at compressor stations in East Europe, and some of them are detectable.
- The leakage which is lead to explosion is more than this amount.

We need a test field !!



SCIAMACHY(6cm⁻¹) 20 ppb resolution monthly base

Annemieke Gloudemans, Hans Schrijver,

Miranda van den Broek, Sander Houweling, Ilse Aben

Netherlands Institute for Space Research - SRON