AiRMAPS 2024-26

Airborne and Remote Sensing Methane and Air Pollutant Surveys

U.S. O&G Methane Emissions

NOAA Office of Atmospheric Research (OAR)

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AiRMAPS 2024-26

Airborne and Remote Sensing Methane and Air Pollutant Surveys

Objectives

- Establish a current top-down evaluation of U.S. oil and gas (O&G) methane and air pollutant emissions;
- 2. Demonstrate the use and value of a tiered, integrated satellite, airborne and ground-based greenhouse gas (GHG) observing system;
- 3. Evaluate civilian and commercial spaceborne remote sensing methods and long-term monitoring for methane, other GHG and air pollutants; and
- 4. Quantify GHG and pollutant emissions and impacts from downstream O&G end use in urban testbeds.

Disclaimer:

AiRMAPS 2026 deployment is dependent on funding and aircraft availability and subject to change

Tiered Observing System for Emissions Quantification



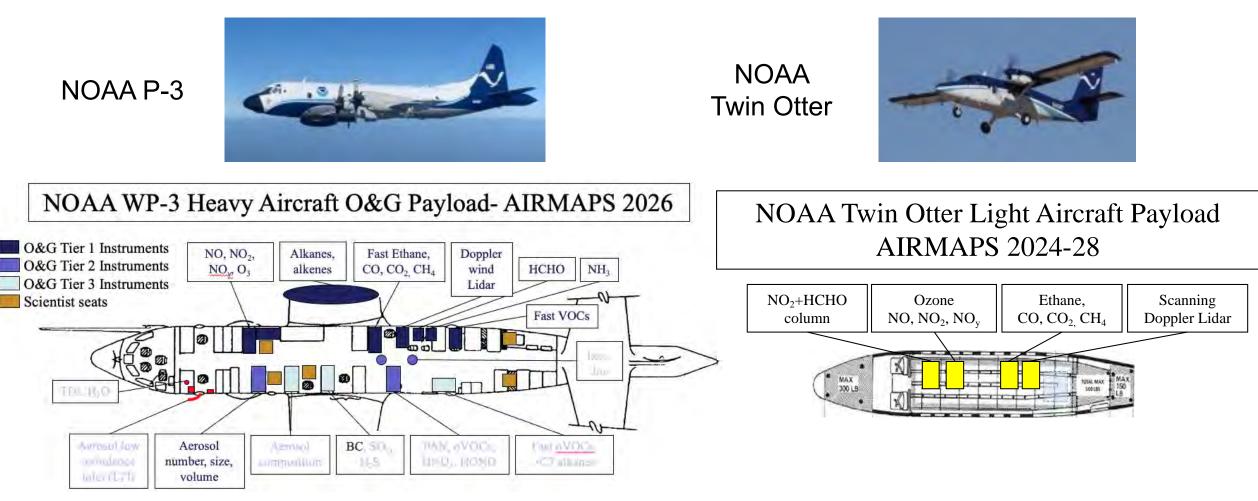
NOAA OAR (CSL, ARL, GML, CPO): 3-5 year deployments of Twin Otter and P-3 aircraft

NOAA NESDIS: Partner with airborne observations to augment and validate satellite based air pollutant (UV-VIS) and GHG (SWIR) instruments

Partners: Collaboration with federal and state agencies, academic partners, industry, and stakeholders



NOAA Airborne Platforms



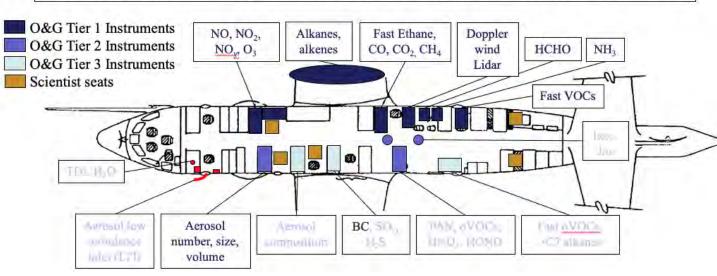
- NOAA P3 heavy aircraft: full payload for complete measurements of GHG, AQ and other pollutants (incl. HAPS)
- NOAA Twin Otter light aircraft: smaller payload for GHG, NO_x, O₃ and other tracers
- Both aircraft: Doppler wind lidar for dynamics & transport

NOAA Airborne Platforms



NOAA P-3

NOAA WP-3 Heavy Aircraft O&G Payload- AIRMAPS 2026



NOAA CSL confirmed payload:

GHG, NOx/O3 VOCs (cans GC, PTR-MS, fast ethane) I-CIMS aerosol size and composition, BC

Not confirmed (partners or CSL):

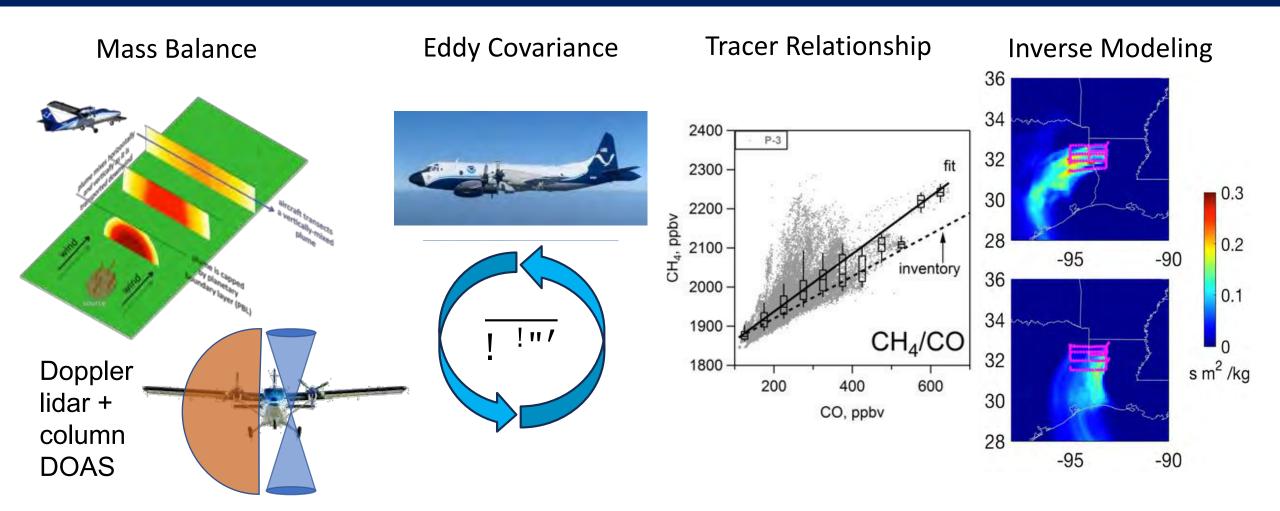
Wind lidar HCHO NH₃

Source apportionment and AQ impacts:

ethane, NH₃, alkanes oVOCs, CI-species

- NOAA P3 heavy aircraft: full payload for complete measurements of GHG, AQ and other pollutants (incl. HAPS)
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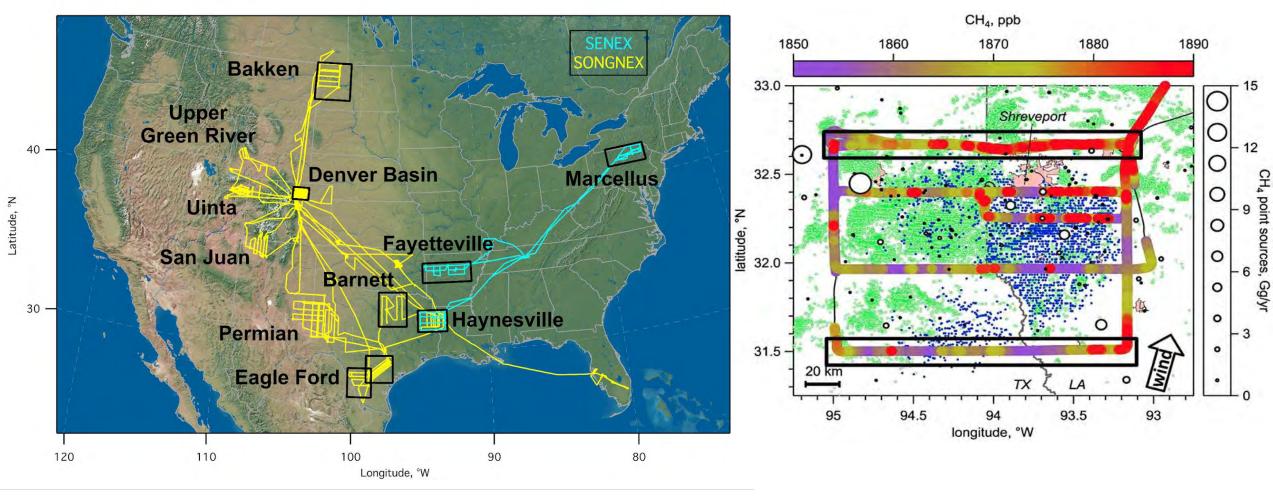
In-situ Airborne Methods for Quantifying Emissions



• NOAA CSL has used all four methods for emissions quantification using airborne, multi-species measurements

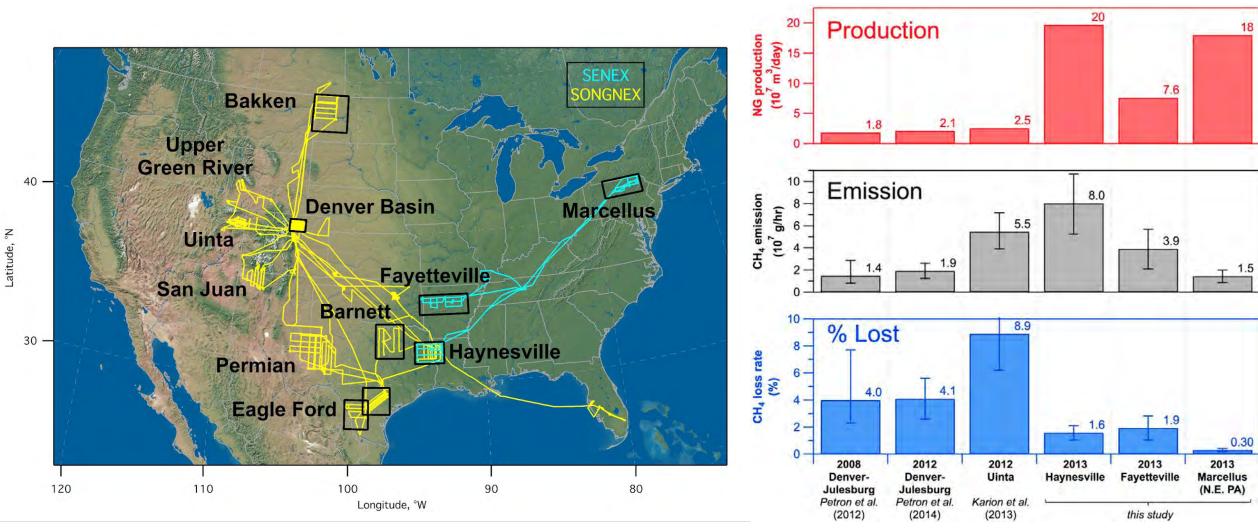
• Incorporation of Doppler lidar for wind fields and boundary layer depth improves mass balance

Peischl et al 2015 Yuan et al 2015



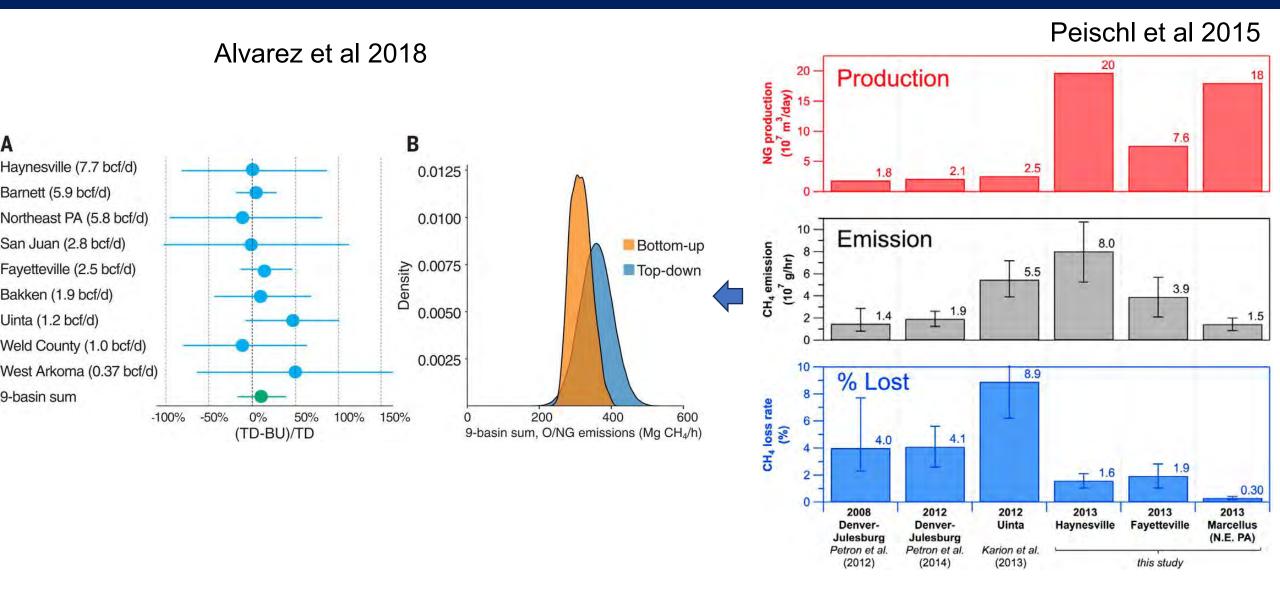
Mass balance and eddy covariance flights

Peischl et al 2015

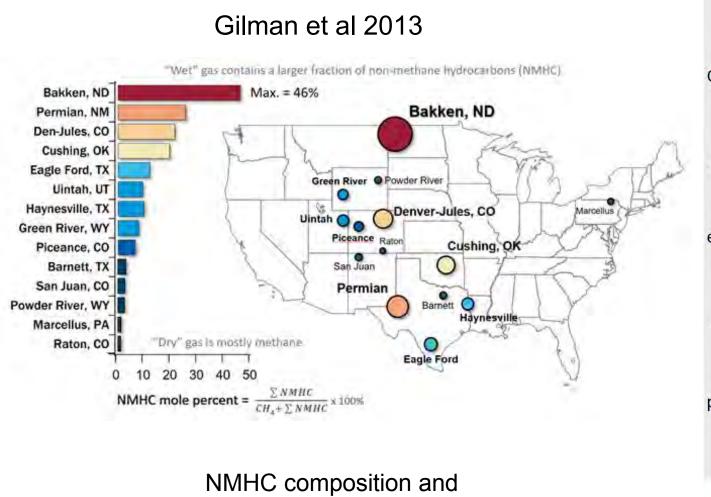


Mass balance and eddy covariance flights

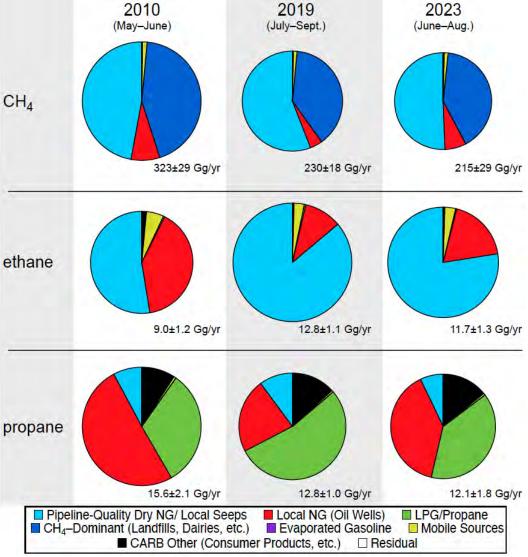
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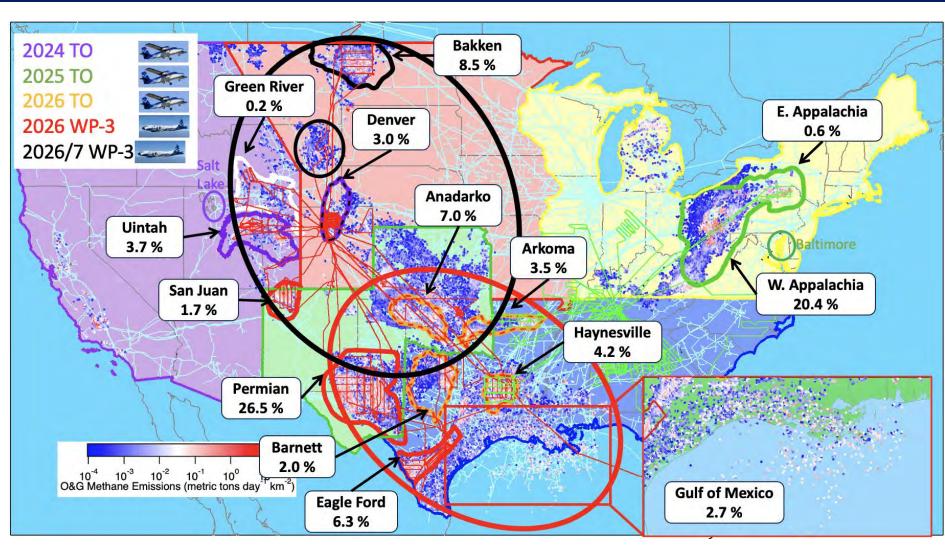
Mass balance and eddy covariance flights



AQ measurements



Source apportionment in the LA Basin for methane, Schafer et al 2013 ethane and propane from three aircraft data sets



2024

Oil & Gas: Denver Julesburg Basin, CO

Urban: Salt Lake City, UT



Oil & Gas: Southwest Marcellus Shale

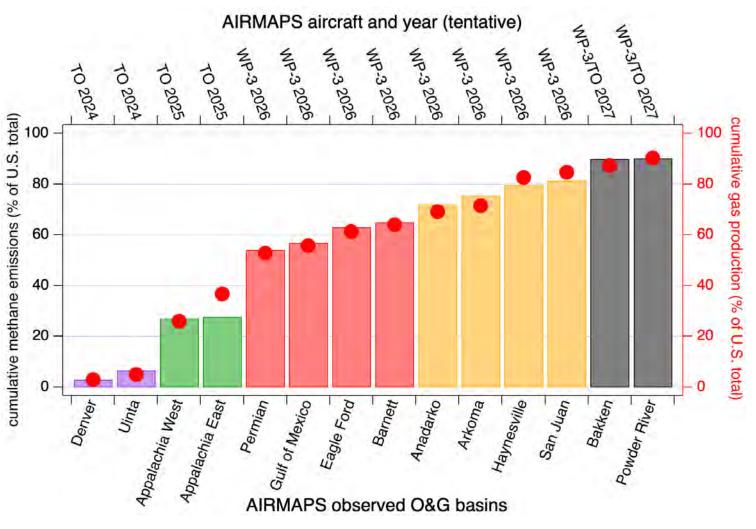
Urban: Baltimore – DC



Oil & Gas: TX, OK, LA, AR, Gulf of Mexico

Urban: Texas

- 150 P3 and TO flight hours out of Austin, TX
- Include off-shore
- Spring 2026 (anticipated)



O&G targets with P3 and TO:

- Tier 1: ~4 flights
- Tier 2: 2-3 flights
- Tier 3: >1 flight

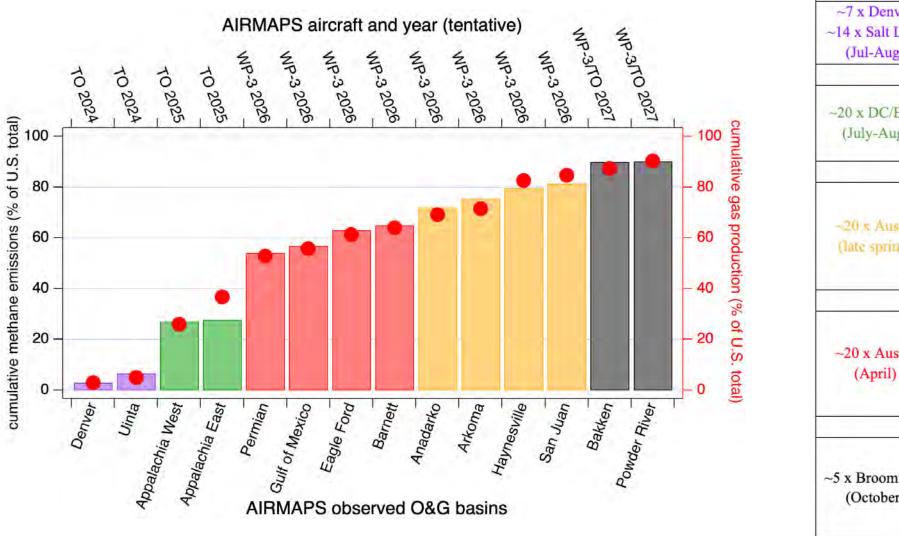
Targets within each basin:

- regional surveys (on-shore and off-shore)
- point sources (compressor station, liquefaction, ...)
- pipelines and junctions

Other targets:

- coal mines, landfills, CAFOs, urban
- air quality implications (incl. urban, rural, and EJ)

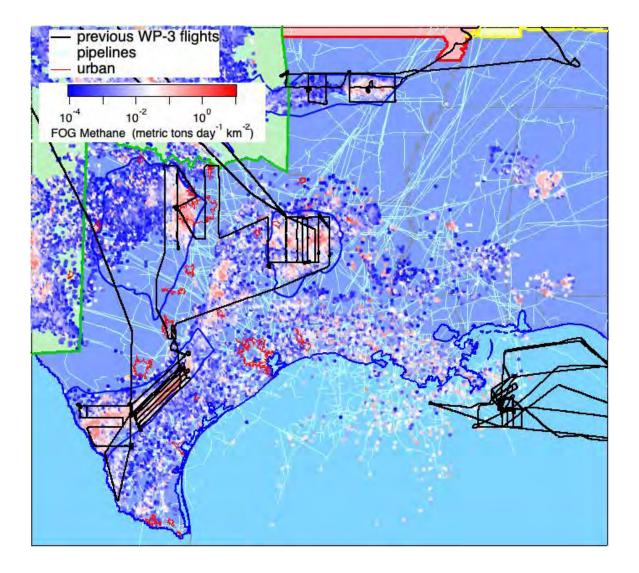
Two aircraft platforms (Twin Otter and P-3) plan to survey ~ 90% of U.S. O&G methane emissions

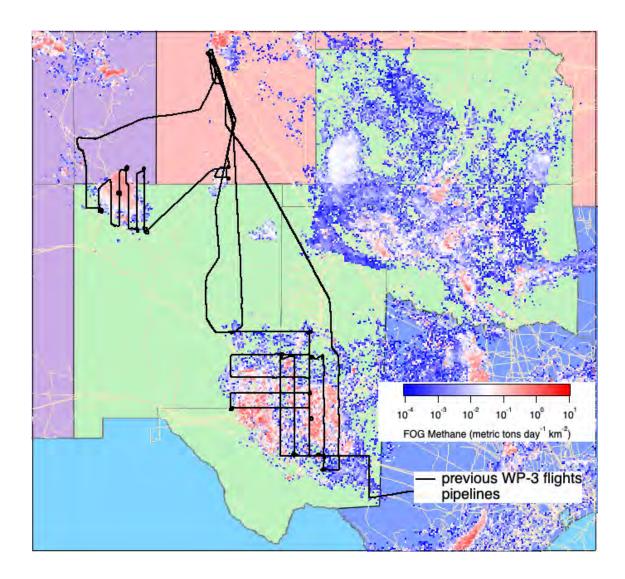


	2024 (Twin Ott	er 150 h)	
~7 x Denver ~14 x Salt Lake	O&G Tier 1 ~7 flights	O&G Tier 2 ~4 flights	Urban Tier 1 ~10 flights
(Jul-Aug)	DJ Basin	Uinta	Salt Lake
	2025 (Twin Ott	er 150 h)	
~20 x DC/Balt. (July-Aug)	O&G Tier 1 ~10 flights	O&G Tier 2 ~10 flights	Urban Tier 1 ~ 10 flights
	Southwest Marcellus	Northeast Marcellus	DC/Baltimore
	2026 (Twin Ott	er 150 h)	
-20 x Austin (late spring)	O&G Tier 1 4-5 days each	O&G Tier 2 3-4 days each	O&G Tier 3 I day each
	Aundarkö	Barnett	Permian
	Haynesville		Eagle Ford
	Arkoma		
	2026 (WP-3 12	0-150 h)	
∼20 x Austin (April)	O&G Tier 1 4 flights each	O&G Tier 2 3 flights each	O&G Tier 3 1 flight each
	Permian	Barnett	Arkoma
	Offshore Gulf	Eagle Ford	Haynesville
			Anadarko
2	2026 or 2027 (W	/P-3 50 h)	
~5 x Broomfield (October)	O&G Tier 1 4 flights each	O&G Tier 2 1-2 flights each	
	Bakken	DJ Basin	
	1. A. T. T. M. M. L. M.	Green River	

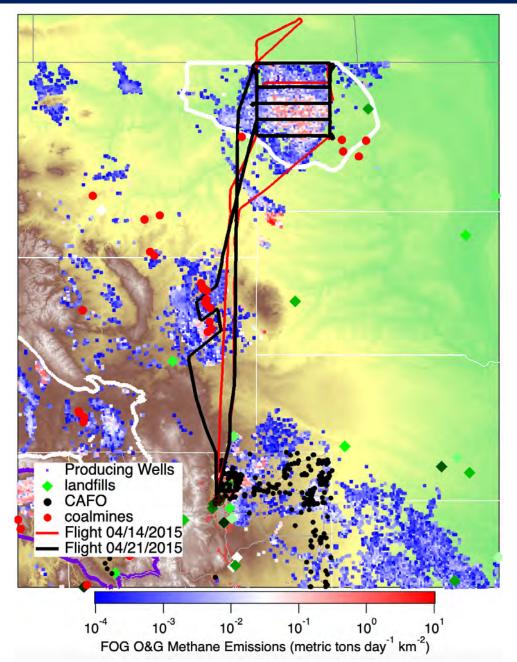
Two aircraft platforms (Twin Otter and P-3) plan to survey ~ 90% of U.S. O&G methane emissions

Flight Strategy out of Austin





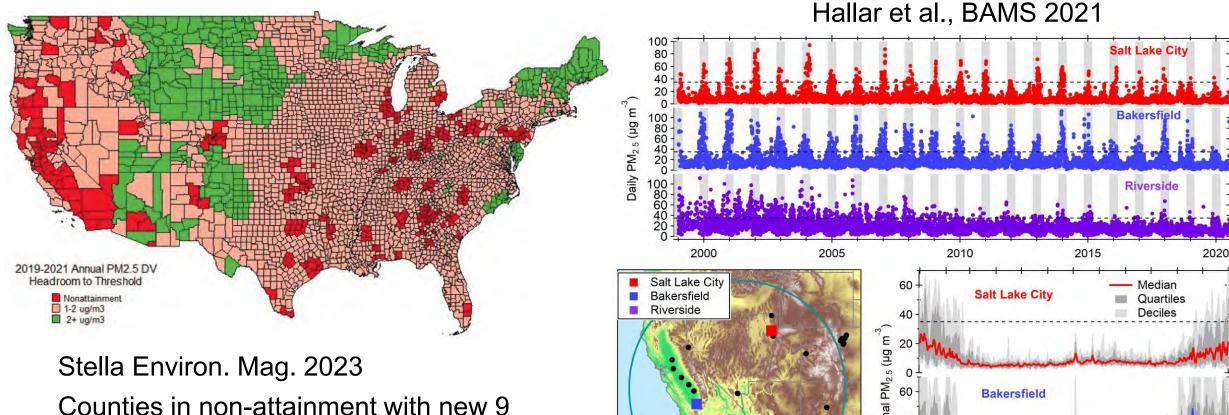
Flight Strategy for Bakken



Bakken most uncertain:

- Suitcase flights in 2026 or extra flights in 2027
- DJ and Green River on the
- pipelines and junctions
- AQ implications (incl. urban, rural, and EJ)

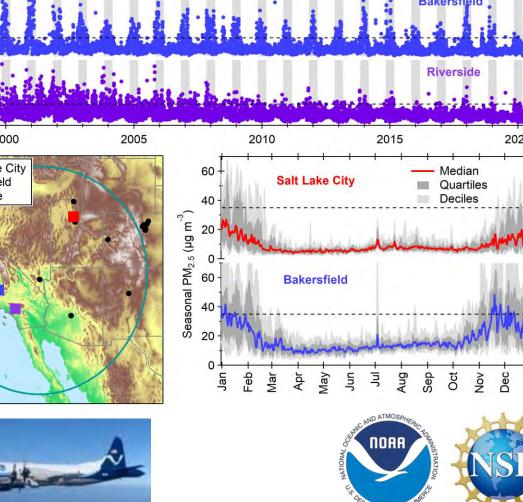
AiRMAPS 2026-28 Urban: Southwest U.S.

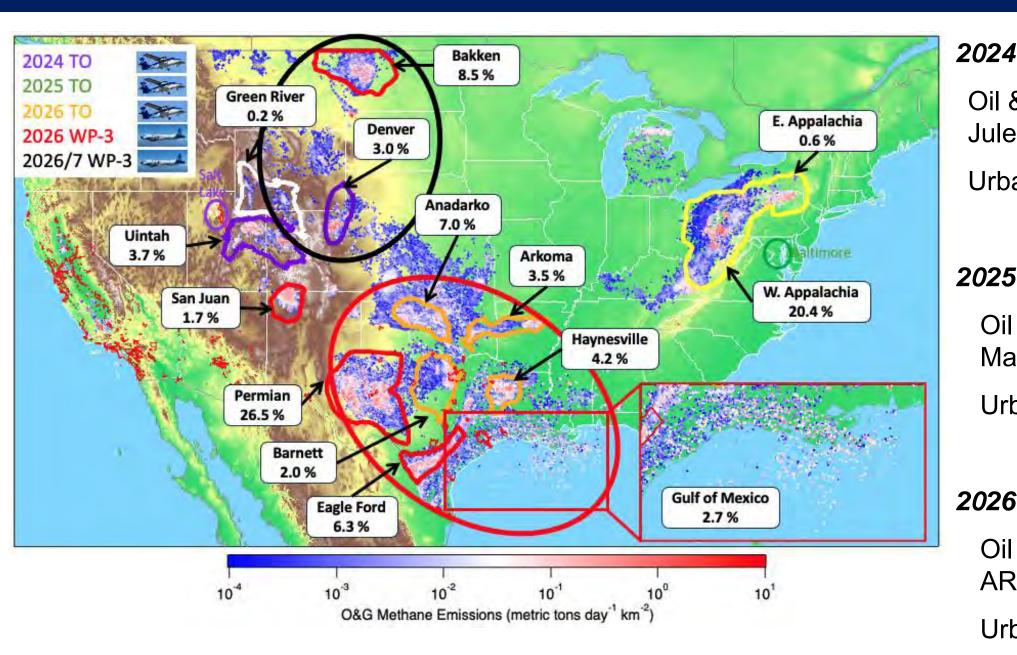


P-3

µg m⁻³ annual PM standard High winter season PM in western U.S.

Collaborative with NSF







Oil & Gas: Denver Julesburg Basin, CO

Urban: Salt Lake City, UT



Oil & Gas: Southwest Marcellus Shale

Urban: Baltimore – DC



Oil & Gas: TX, OK, LA, AR, Gulf of Mexico

Urban: Texas