



# **Measuring Methane Emissions using Satellite and Airborne Instruments Toward a Tiered Observation System**

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GHGSat uses its own satellites to  
monitor greenhouse gas (GHG)  
emissions from industrial facilities,  
anywhere in the world



# WHY A SATELLITE?

## ECONOMIES OF SCALE



Each satellite can measure any site in the world, every two weeks

## EASE OF DEPLOYMENT



Can measure any site within a few days of request, as many times as needed, with no deployment cost

## PERFORMANCE



Can detect and quantify emissions more precisely and at lower cost than many existing methods

## CONSISTENCY, TRANSPARENCY



Same method used for all sites, everywhere, for anyone



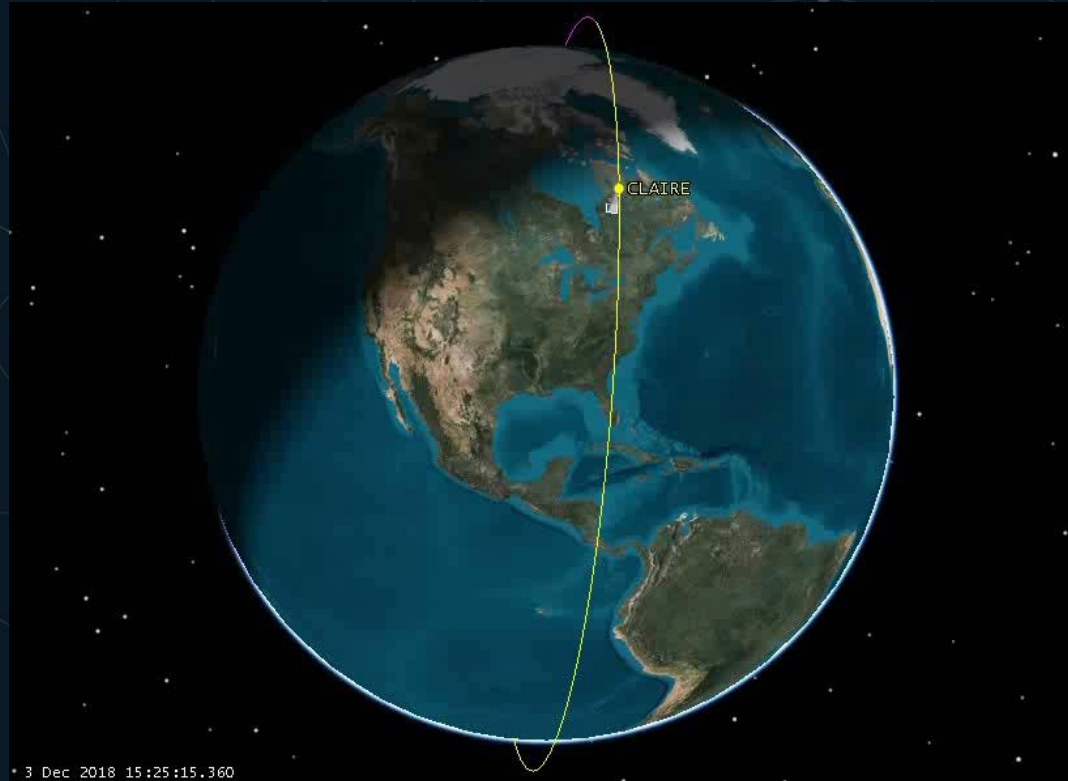
# DEMONSTRATION SATELLITE: GHGSAT-D ("CLAIRE")



# Launched in June 2016

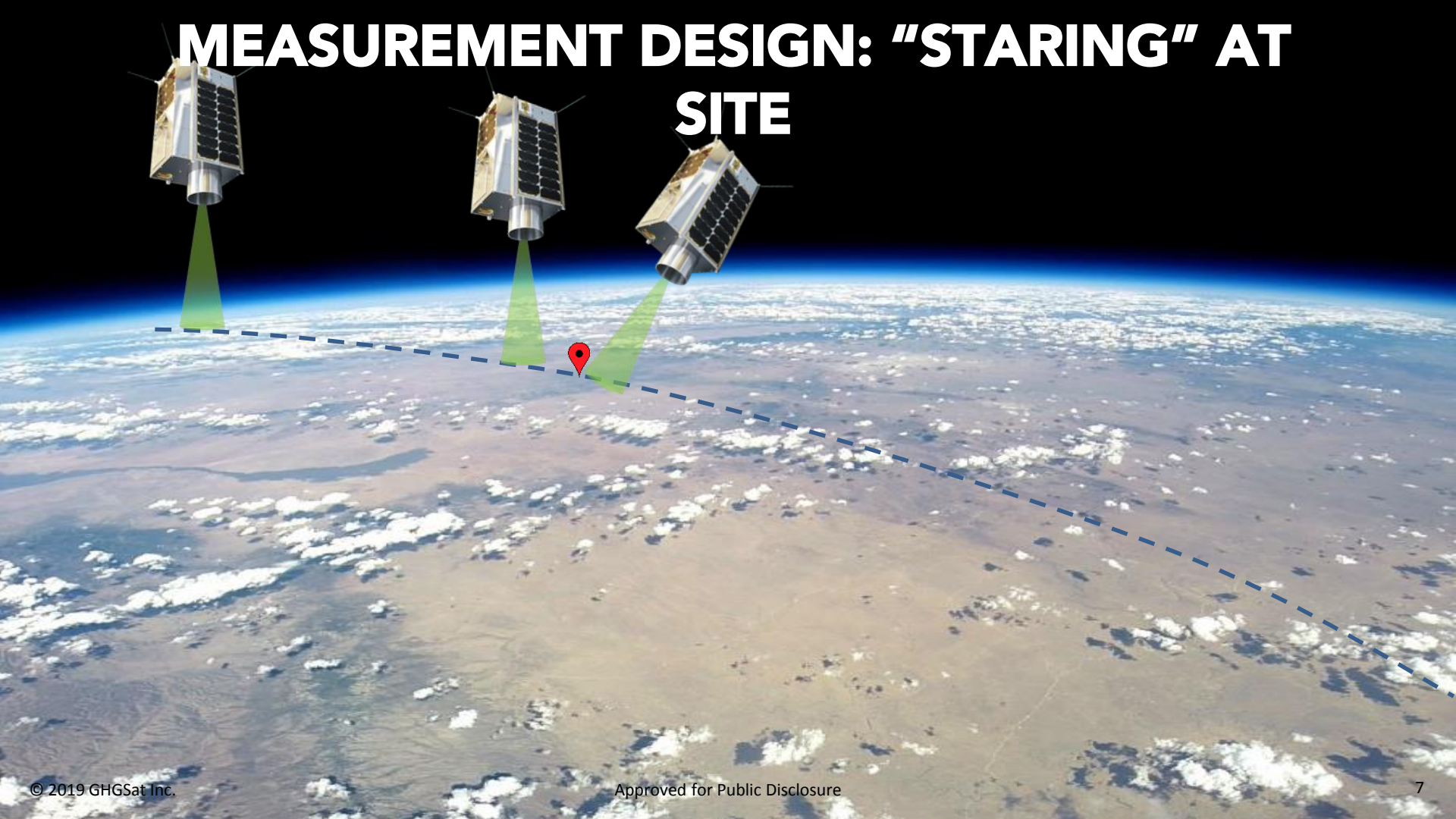


# ORBIT DESIGN: EACH SATELLITE CAN MEASURE ANY SITE EVERY TWO WEEKS

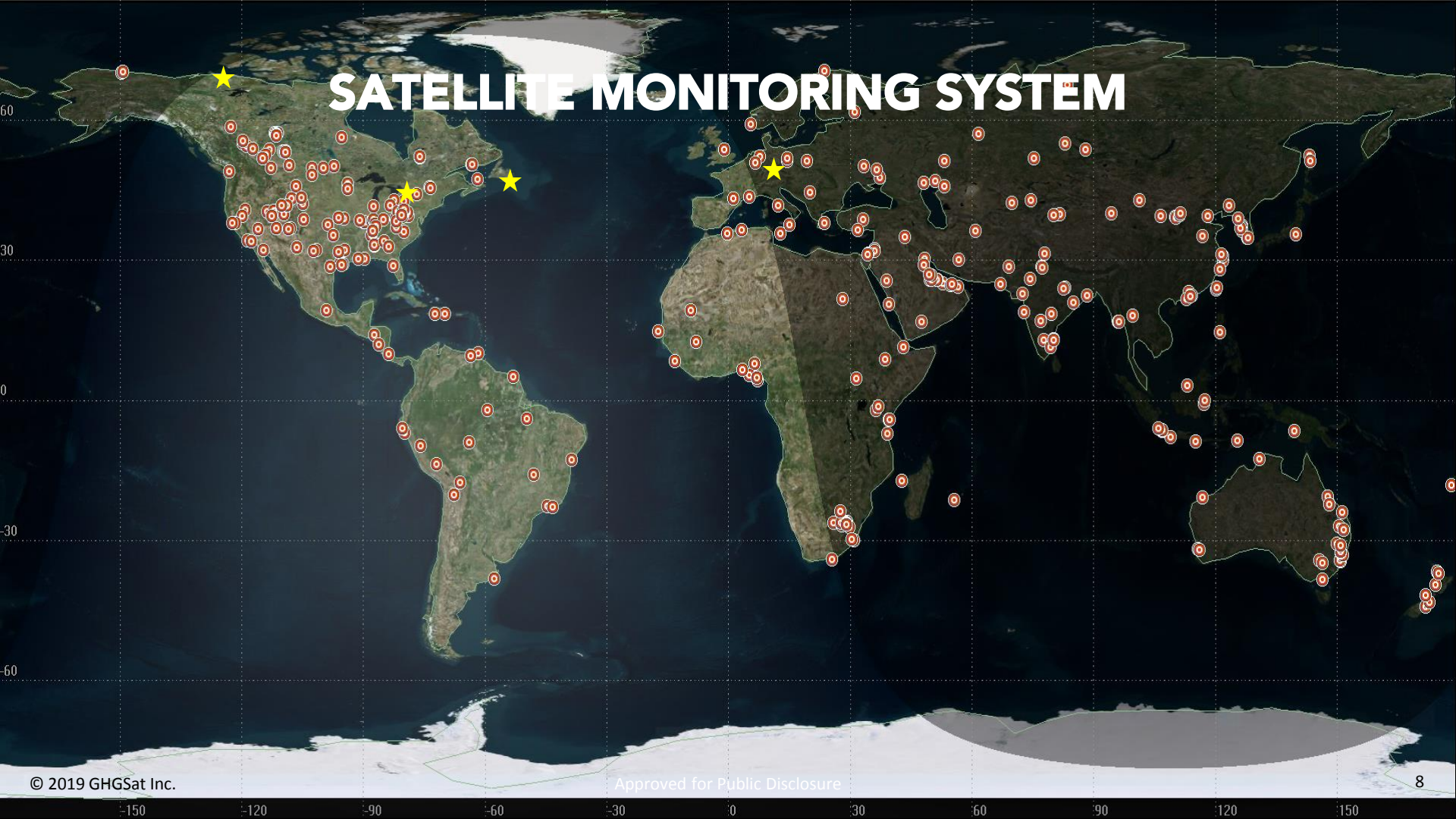




# MEASUREMENT DESIGN: "STARING" AT SITE

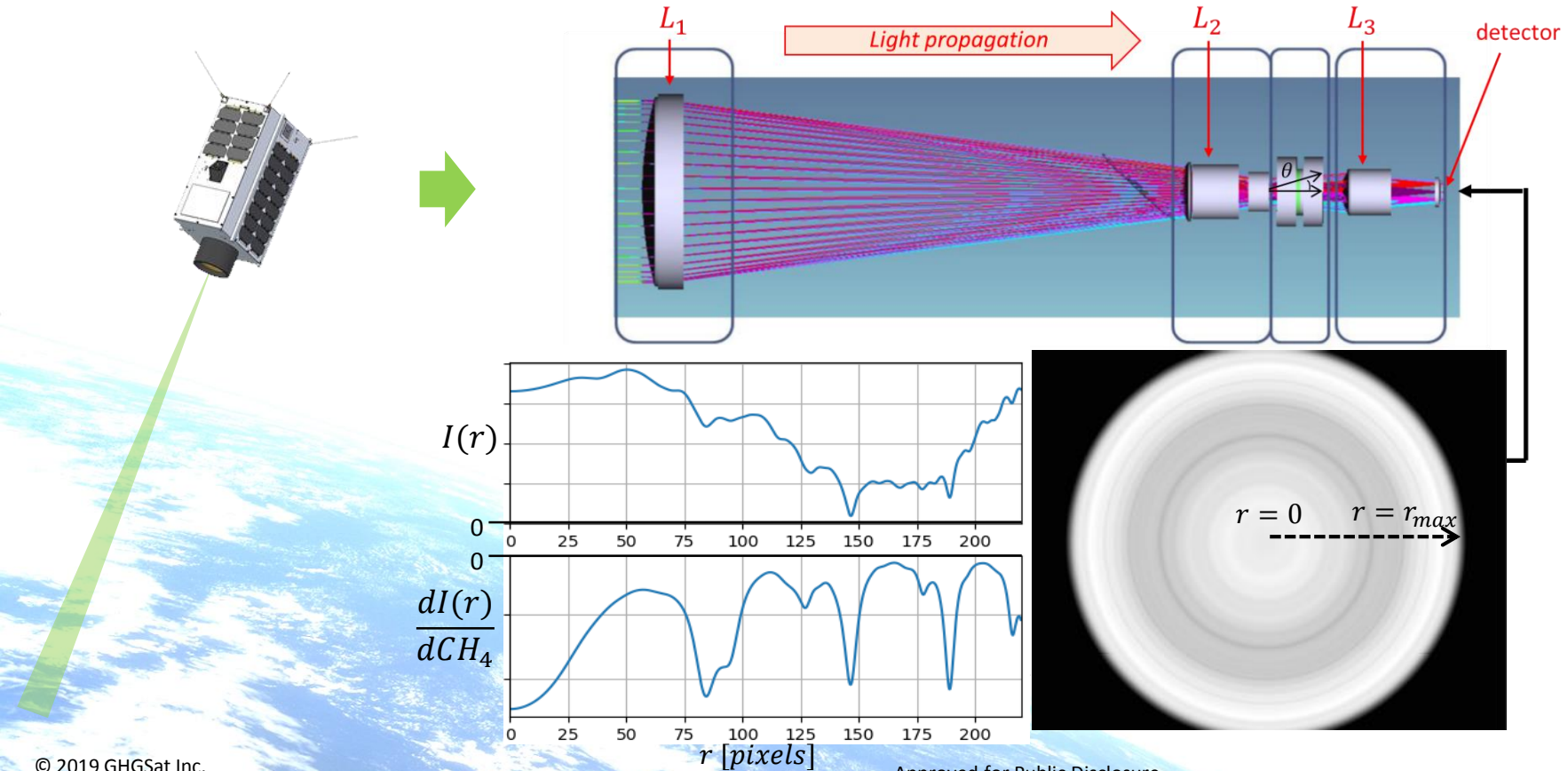


# SATELLITE MONITORING SYSTEM



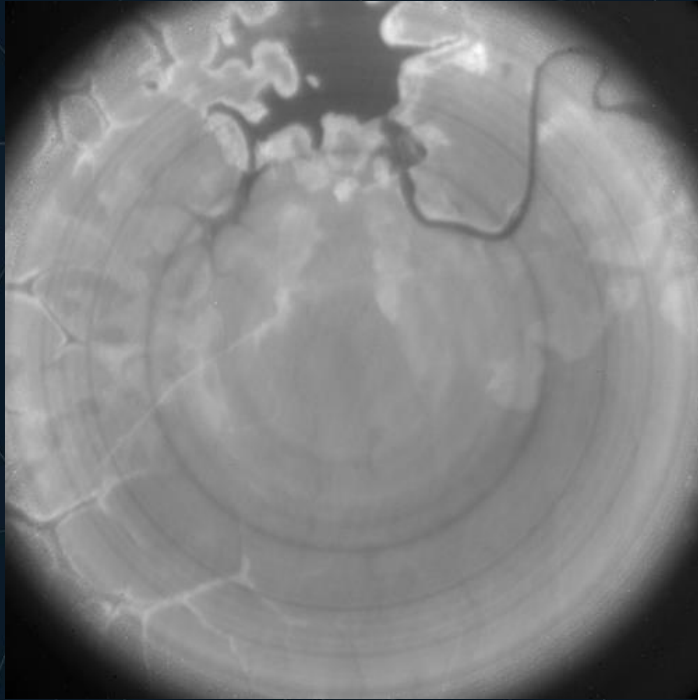


# SPECTROMETER MEASUREMENT CONCEPT

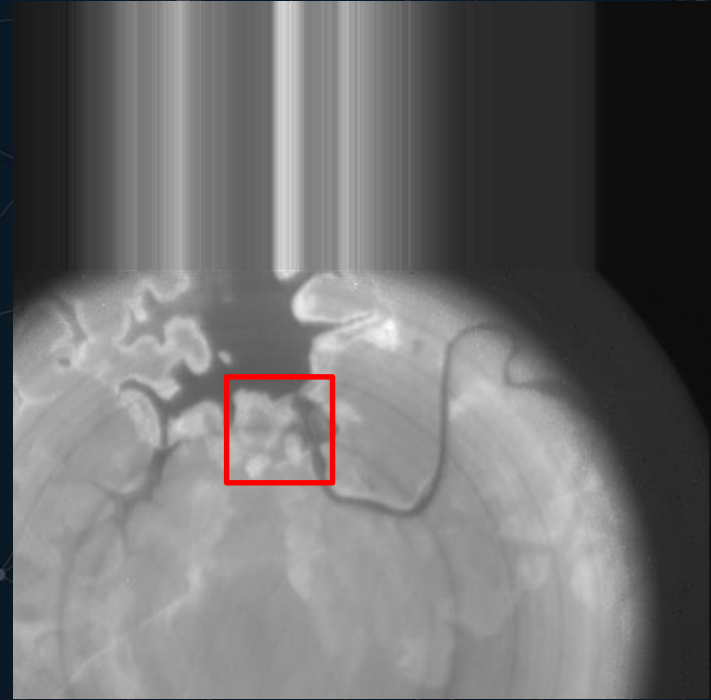


# SAMPLE IMAGING SEQUENCE

IMAGE FRAME: WHAT CLAIRE SEES



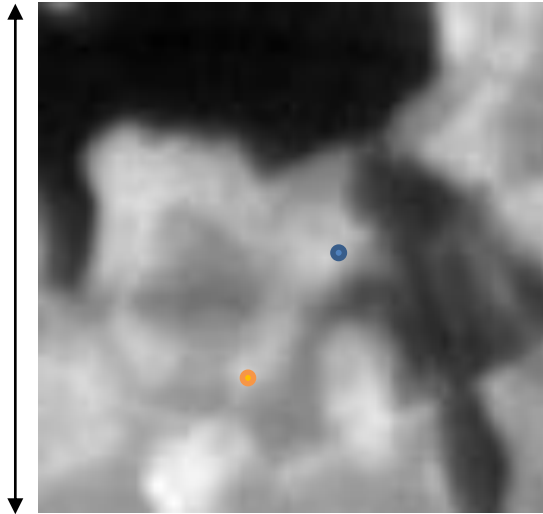
GROUND FRAME: WHAT WE NEED



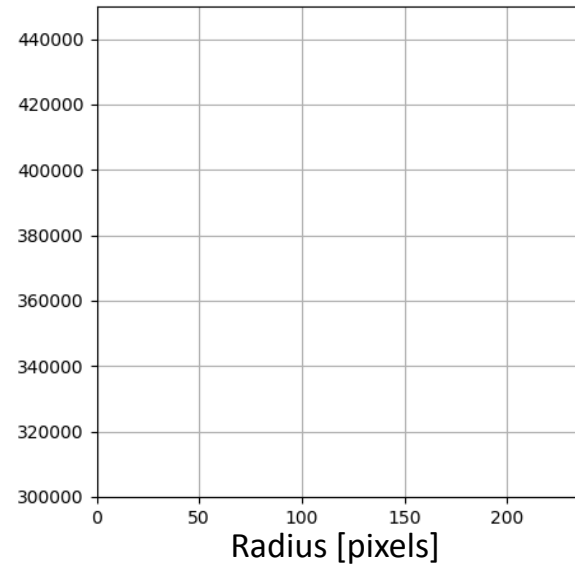
# SAMPLE IMAGING SEQUENCE

GROUND FRAME: ZOOM

2 km



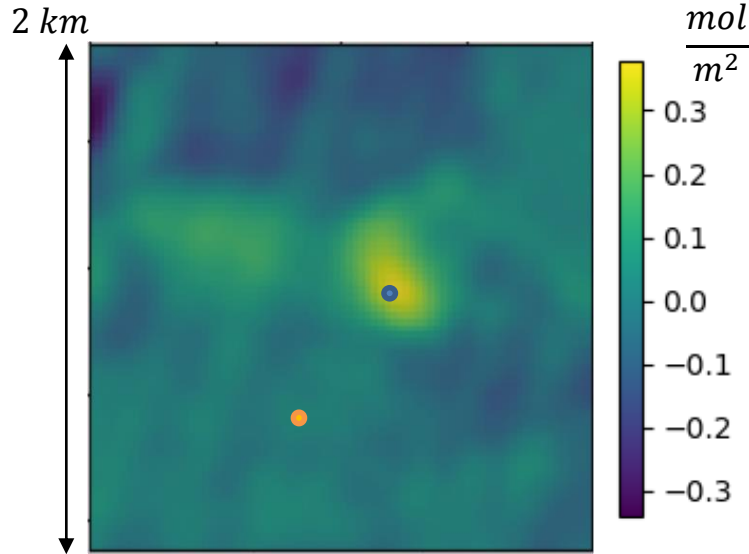
GROUND TRACE





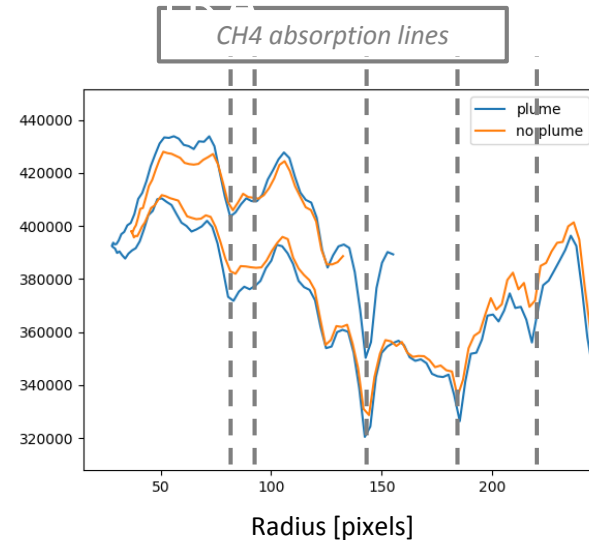
# SAMPLE IMAGING SEQUENCE

## RETRIEVED CH4



Nominal CH4 VCD:  $0.62 \frac{\text{mol}}{\text{m}^2}$

## HIGH RESOLUTION CH4



*We fit ~200,000 such traces for each site observation*

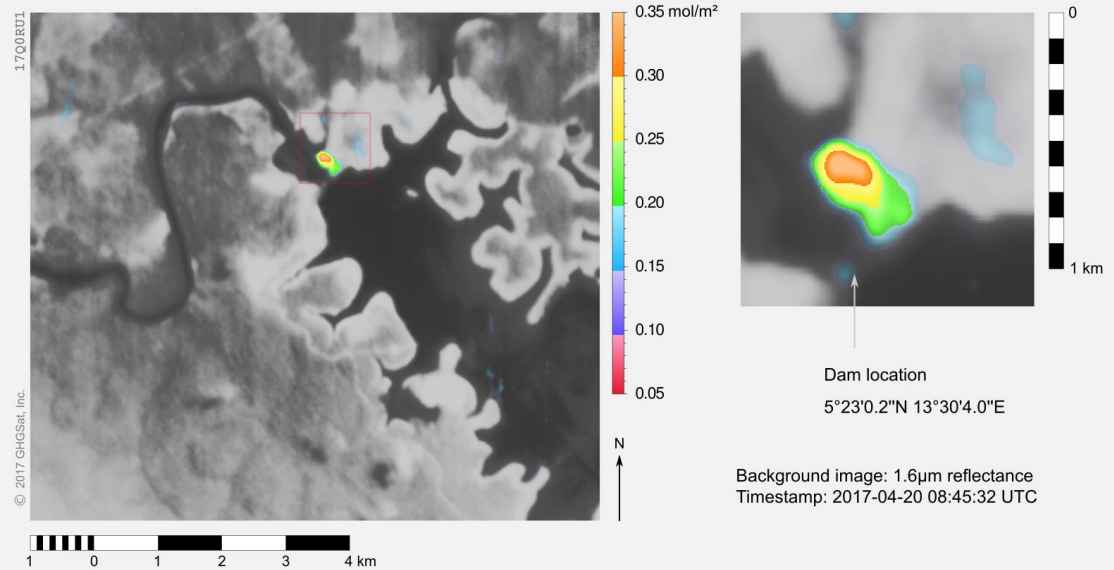
# TARGETED FACILITIES: SAMPLE MEASUREMENTS



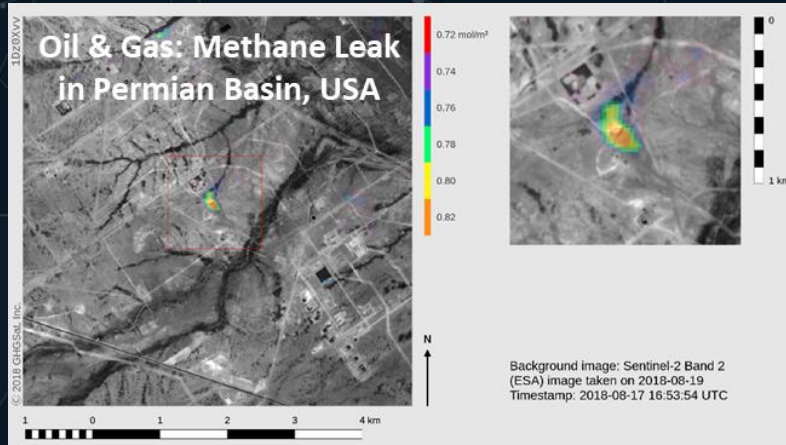
**View of water flow from  
Lom Pangar hydroelectric  
dam**



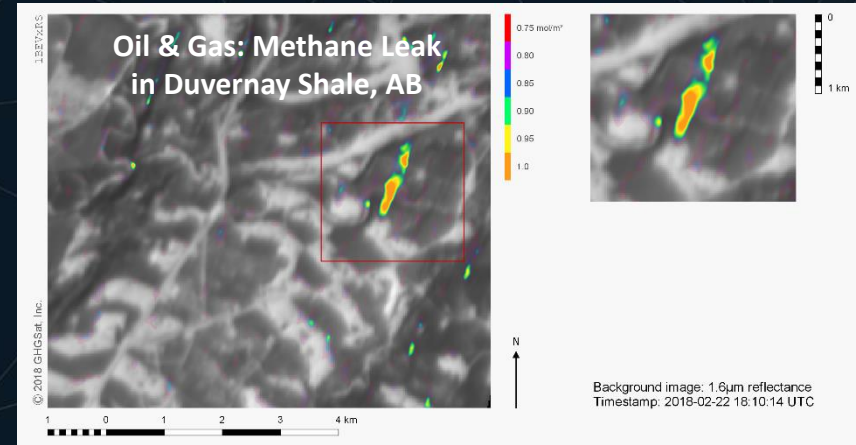
Lom Pangar Dam, Cameroon — April 20th, 2017  
GHGSat-D excess CH<sub>4</sub> column measurement



# AREA SURVEY: SAMPLE MEASUREMENT



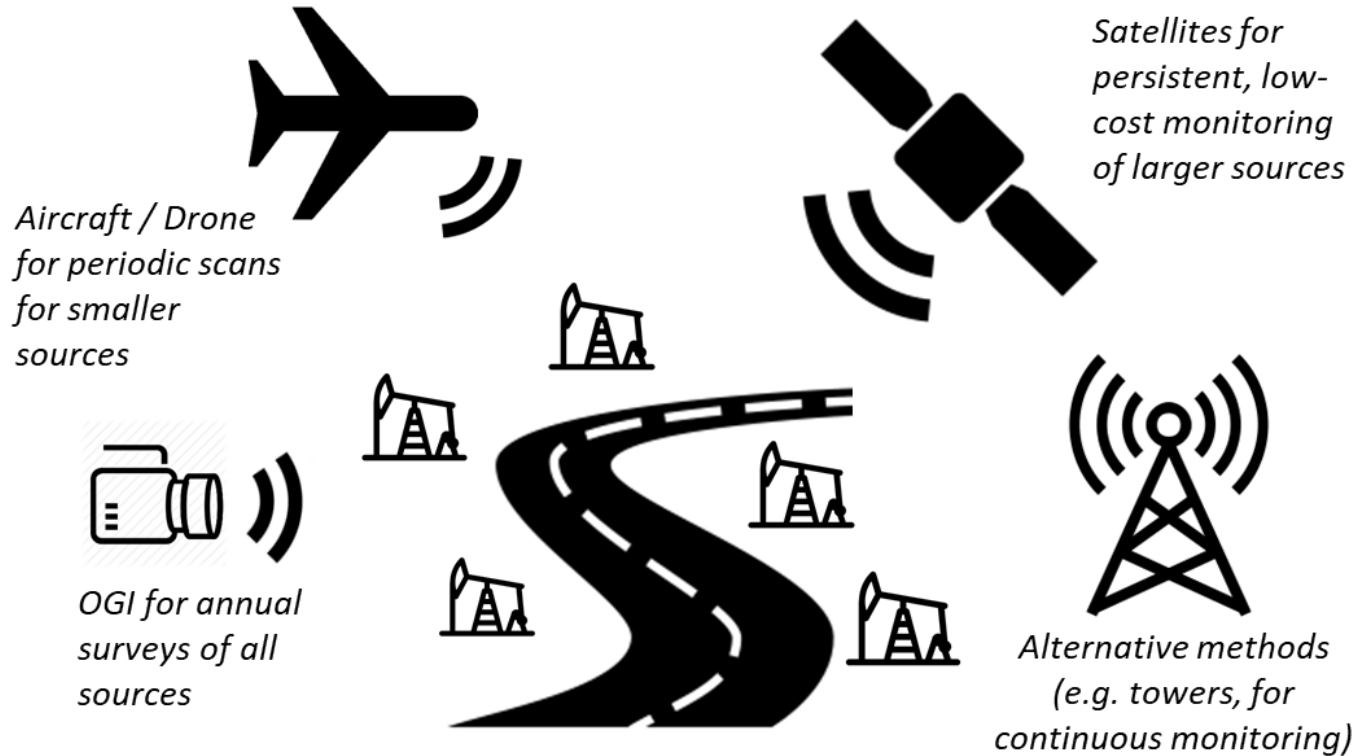
**Typical midstream facility in Permian Basin**



**Typical well in Duvernay Shale**

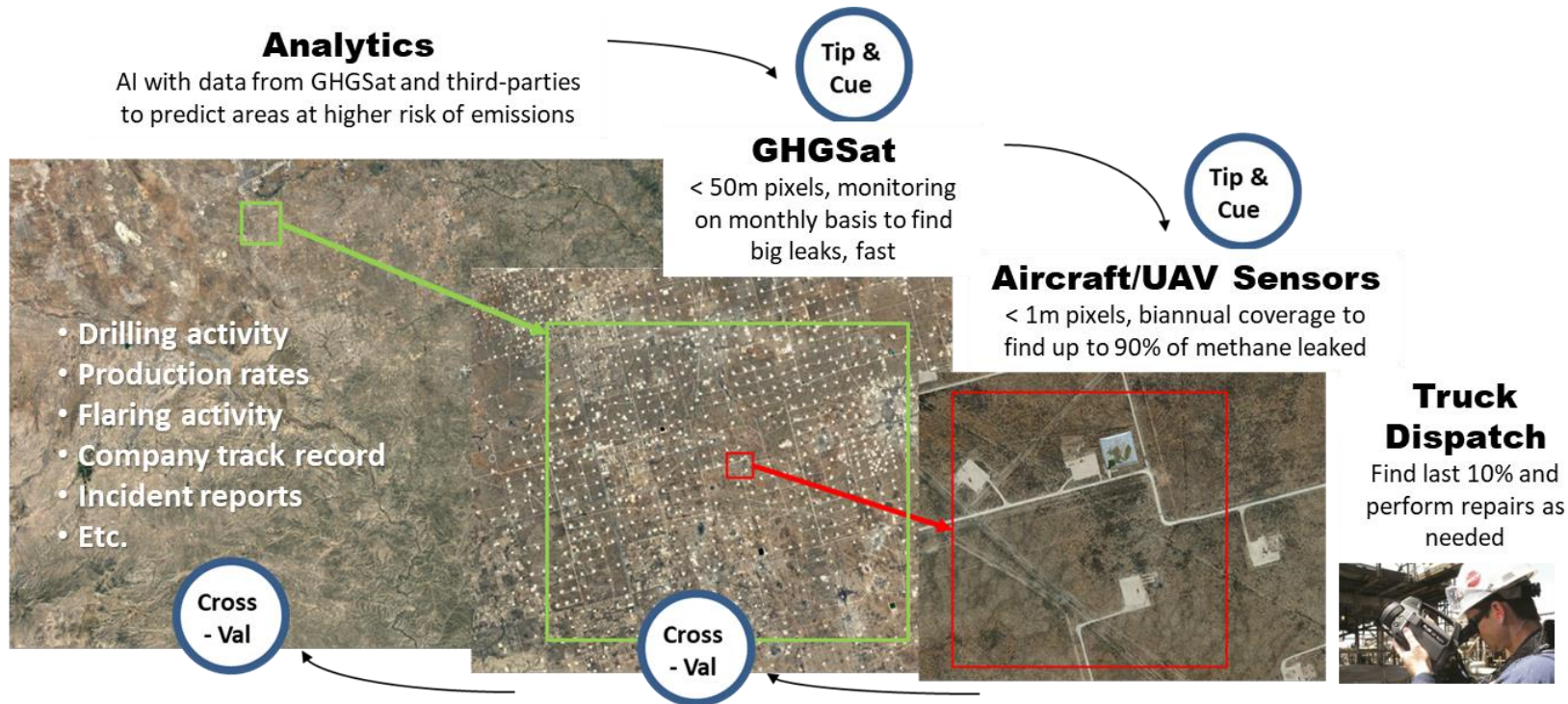


# TIERED OBSERVATION SYSTEM



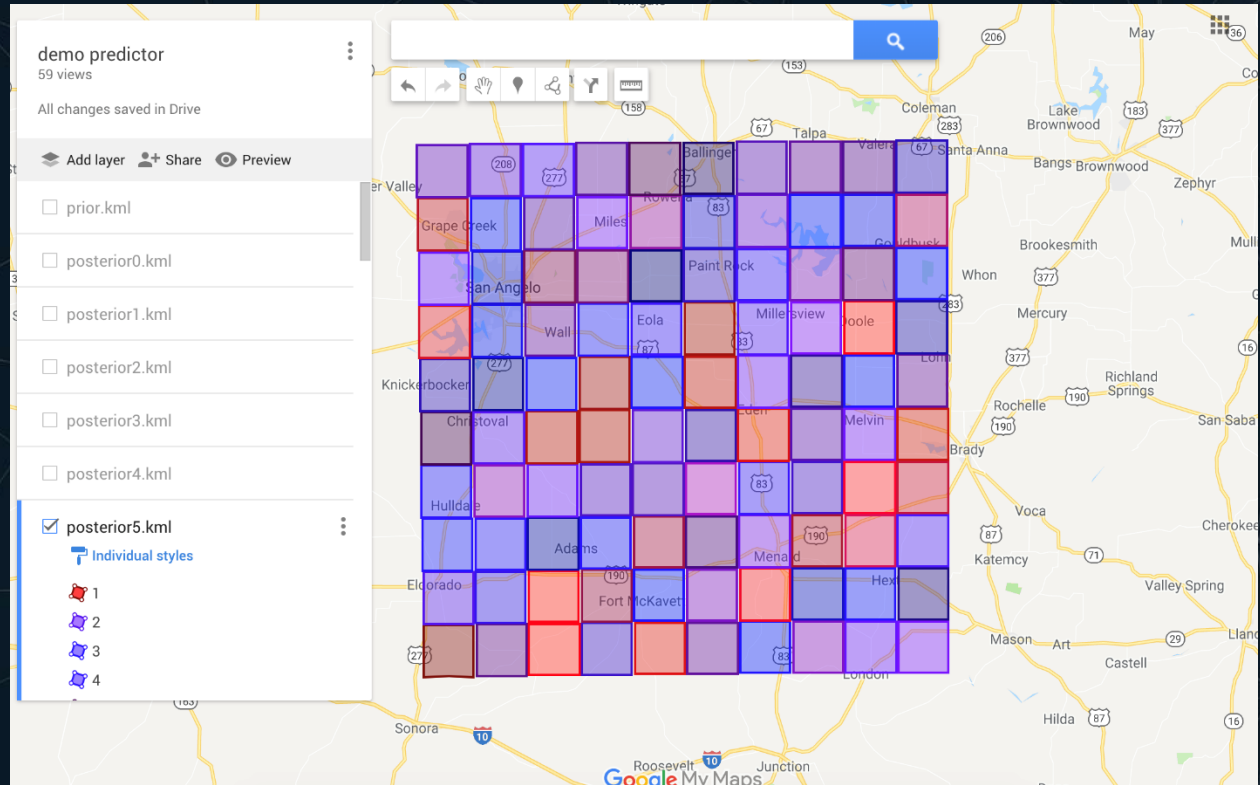
# TIERED OBSERVATION SYSTEM → Alternative LDAR/FEMP

Objective is to detect big leaks, fast (Largest 5% of leaks = 50% of methane leaked by volume)



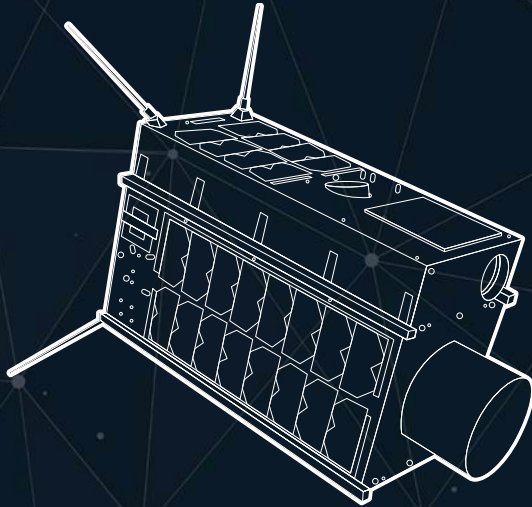
# AREA SURVEYS: PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS

- AI with data from GHGSat and third-parties to predict areas at higher risk of emissions
- Example
  - 10x10 GHGSat observations
  - Red = high risk
  - Blue = low risk
  - Probability changes as AI learns

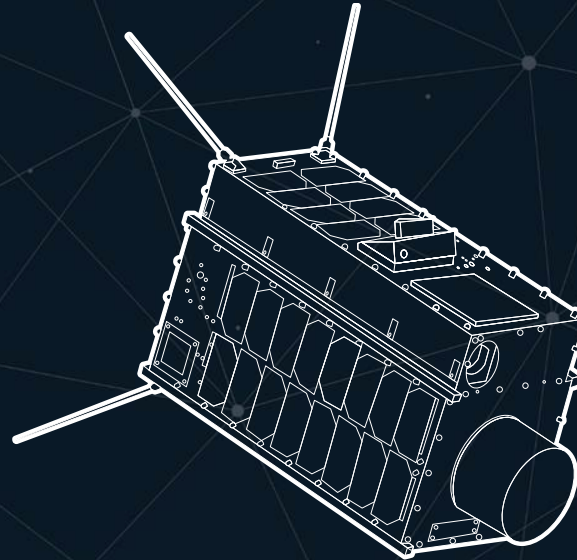




# NEXT SATELLITES: BUILDING ON LESSONS LEARNED



GHGSat-D

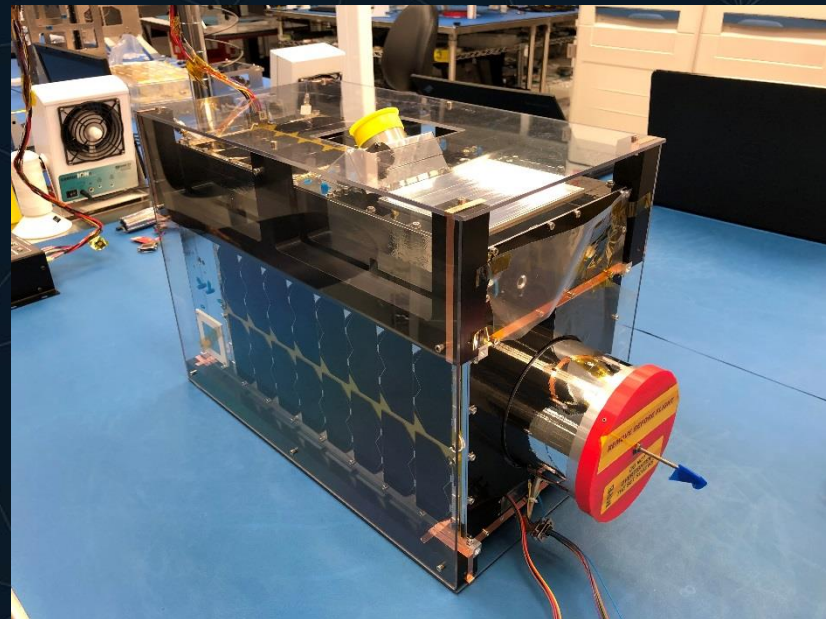


GHGSat-C1

Targeting Order of  
Magnitude  
Performance  
Improvement  
(detection threshold  
and precision):

- Optimized spectroscopy
- Onboard calibration
- Optical design improvements
- Radiation shielding improvements

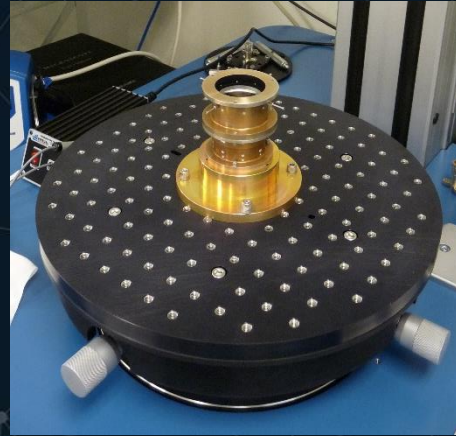
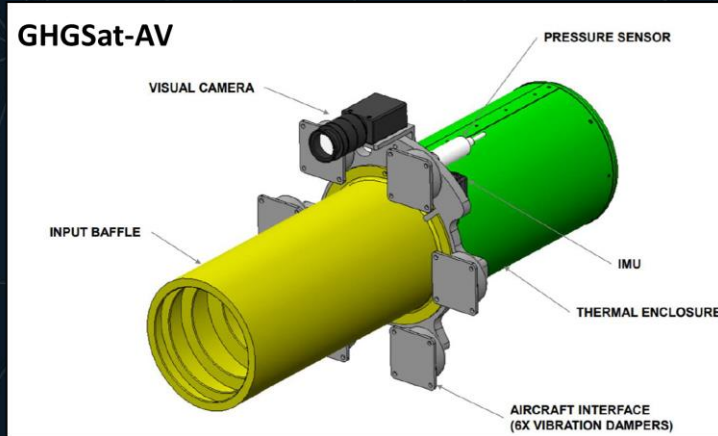
# INTRODUCING: GHGSAT-C1 ("IRIS")



Launching in August 2019

# AIRBORNE VARIANT INSTRUMENT: **GHGSAT-AV**

Same instrument concept as satellites, adapted for airborne operations



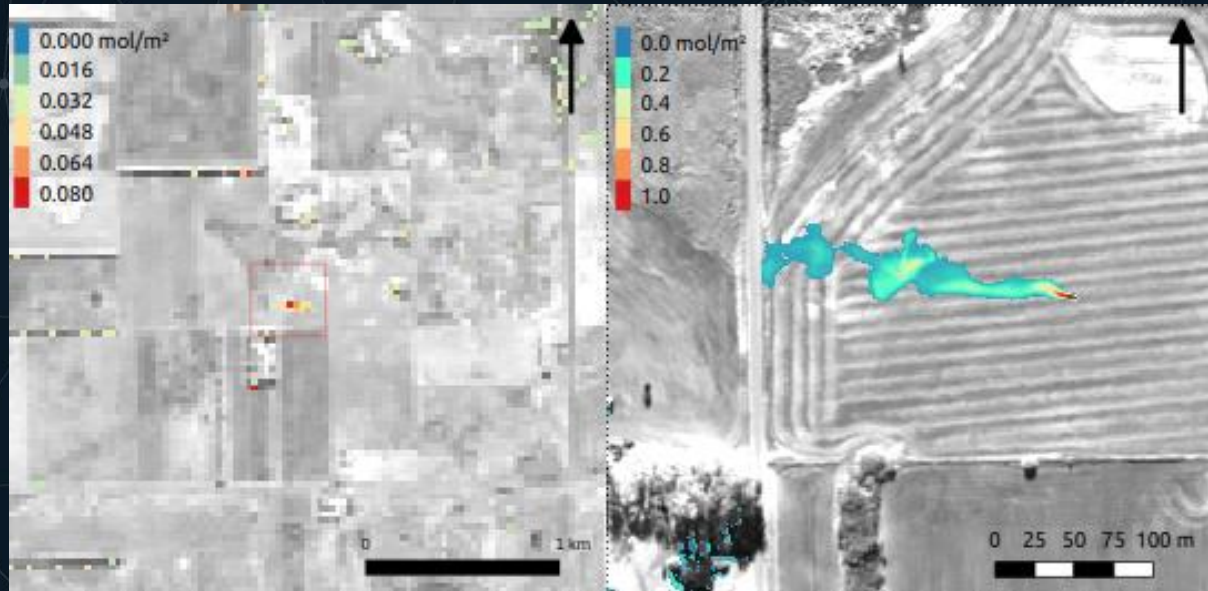
- Prototype designed for fixed-wing airplane
- Design can be adapted for drone operations

- Optimized for methane
- Custom fore-optics with wide angular FOV
- Stray light control including input baffle
- Vibration isolation for airborne environment



# AIRBORNE VARIANT INSTRUMENT: **GHGSAT-AV**

Targeting an order of magnitude lower detection threshold than C1 satellite



*Simulated plume as seen by C1 Satellite (left) and Airborne Instrument (right)*

## Airborne Operations

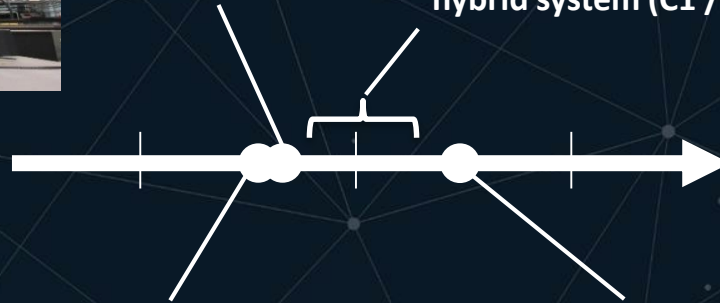
- 120 knots
- 10,000 ft AGL altitude
- over 500 m swath width
- spatial resolution < 1 m

# TIMELINE FOR NEXT INSTRUMENTS: GHGSAT-AV, C1, C2

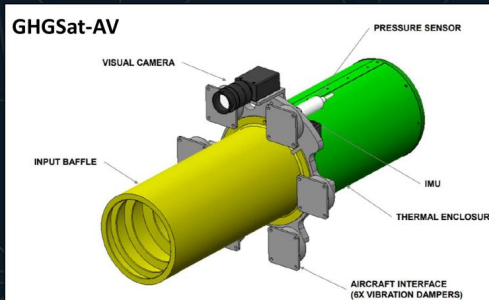


Aug '19  
Launch GHGSat-C1

Demonstration of the  
Satellite - Aircraft  
hybrid system (C1 / AV)

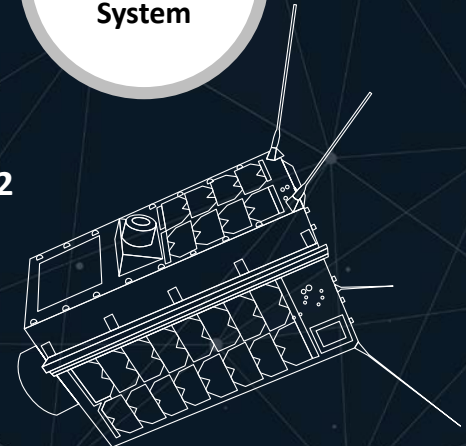


Tiered  
Observation  
System



Q3'19  
GHGSat-AV ready  
for flights

H1'20  
Launch GHGSat-C2



# Concluding Remarks

Actionable data enables industrial operators to better measure, control, and ultimately reduce emissions

Satellites are an excellent platform for emissions monitoring

- Global coverage
- Fast revisit times
- No ground deployment risks/costs

GHGSat well positioned to continue pioneering role in satellite emission monitoring

- Expanding capacity with a constellation of satellites
- Tiered observation system: satellites + airborne instruments + analytics



The background of the slide is a high-resolution image of two GHGSat satellites in orbit above the Earth. The larger satellite in the foreground is a rectangular box with a large cylindrical sensor at the bottom and several antennas. The smaller satellite is further away and higher up. The Earth's horizon is visible with a blue atmosphere and white clouds over a dark, textured landmass.

# Thank you

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