

Determining the Ability of Satellite CO2 Observations to Verify Sector-Specific Emissions Trends

Nina

Randazzo

Univeristy of Maryland and NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

Lesley Ott, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

Michael Long, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center and Science Systems and Applications, Inc.

Brad Weir, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center and Morgan State University

Sourish Basu, University of Maryland and NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

Tomohiro Oda, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center and Universities Space Research Association

Poster

This project investigates the ability of satellite-based column CO₂ observations, combined with prior knowledge of the temporal characteristics of emissions and the spatial distribution of infrastructure, to separate the atmospheric signals of distinct emissions sectors and detect sector-specific regional emissions trends. We focus on the eastern United States, a region that has experienced a sharp decrease in electric sector emissions in recent decades and has extensive power plant fuel consumption data available via the Energy Information Administration (EIA). We model the atmospheric signal of within-region power plant emissions and other fossil emissions, advected and globally mixed power plant and other fossil emissions, and biosphere fluxes over a study period of 2009 through 2018, tracing the movement of CO₂ for each sector. These CO₂ pseudo-data are sampled as column CO₂. The rate of accumulation or depletion of atmospheric CO₂ from each of these sources and sinks with respect to time over the study area represents the regional atmospheric signature of rates of emissions and advection. We quantify the unique trends, seasonal cycles, and meteorologically driven variability of these atmospheric signatures for total CO₂ and for CO₂ tracers associated with emissions from individual sectors. We determine whether a statistically significant trend in sectoral emissions, such as the trend that occurred in regional power plant emissions over the study period, corresponds to a statistically significant regional trend in the accumulation rate of column CO₂ for the corresponding tracer, and if so, whether such a trend is detectable in the presence of other sources and sinks and advected CO₂. Further, we assess tracer-specific spatial distributions that correspond to spatial patterns of infrastructure and how these geographical characteristics of column CO₂ enhancement are obscured by meteorology at a fine temporal scale. More generally, we assess how the temporal frequency and spatial density of satellite-based column CO₂ observations affect the ability to quantify trends at individual locations and spatial patterns over a region in the presence of meteorological variability.

Poster PDF

[Randazzo-Nina-posterf.pdf](#)

Meeting homepage

[IWGGMS-20 Workshop](#)

[Download to PDF](#)