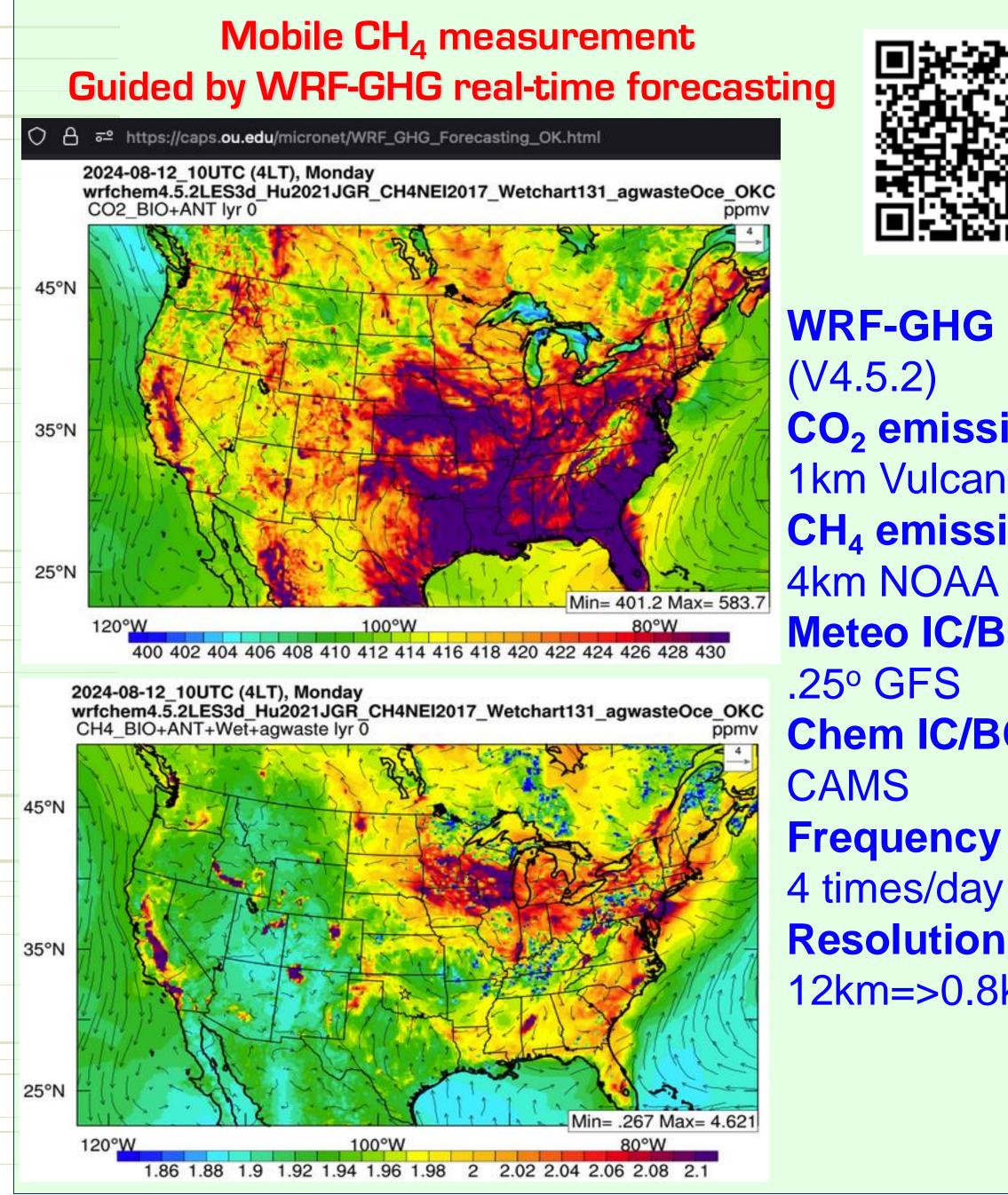


Abstract

Methane (CH_4) is one of the most potent greenhouse gases (GHGs) responsible for global climate warming. However, accurate identification of CH₄ sources and their quantification for preventing/reducing CH₄ emissions are hampered by insufficient accuracy and spatiotemporal coverage of CH_4 measurements. In the past year, we have been conducting mobile CH_4 measurements using the highly-accurate LI-COR 7810 surveying different areas/regions, including Pampa, TX and Oklahoma, with the guidance of real-time CH_4 forecasting. Using the mass balance method, we estimated CH₄ emission rates from a cattle farm and wastewater treatment facility based on the mobile measurement. An interactive website visualizing measured CH_4 concentration is also developed, which help trace back the CH_4 plumes and thus help CH_4 inversion. Our study demonstrated that such mobile measurement plus the interactive visualization platform can be used to develop CH_4 emission inventories over a limited region, which we plan to explore in the near future.

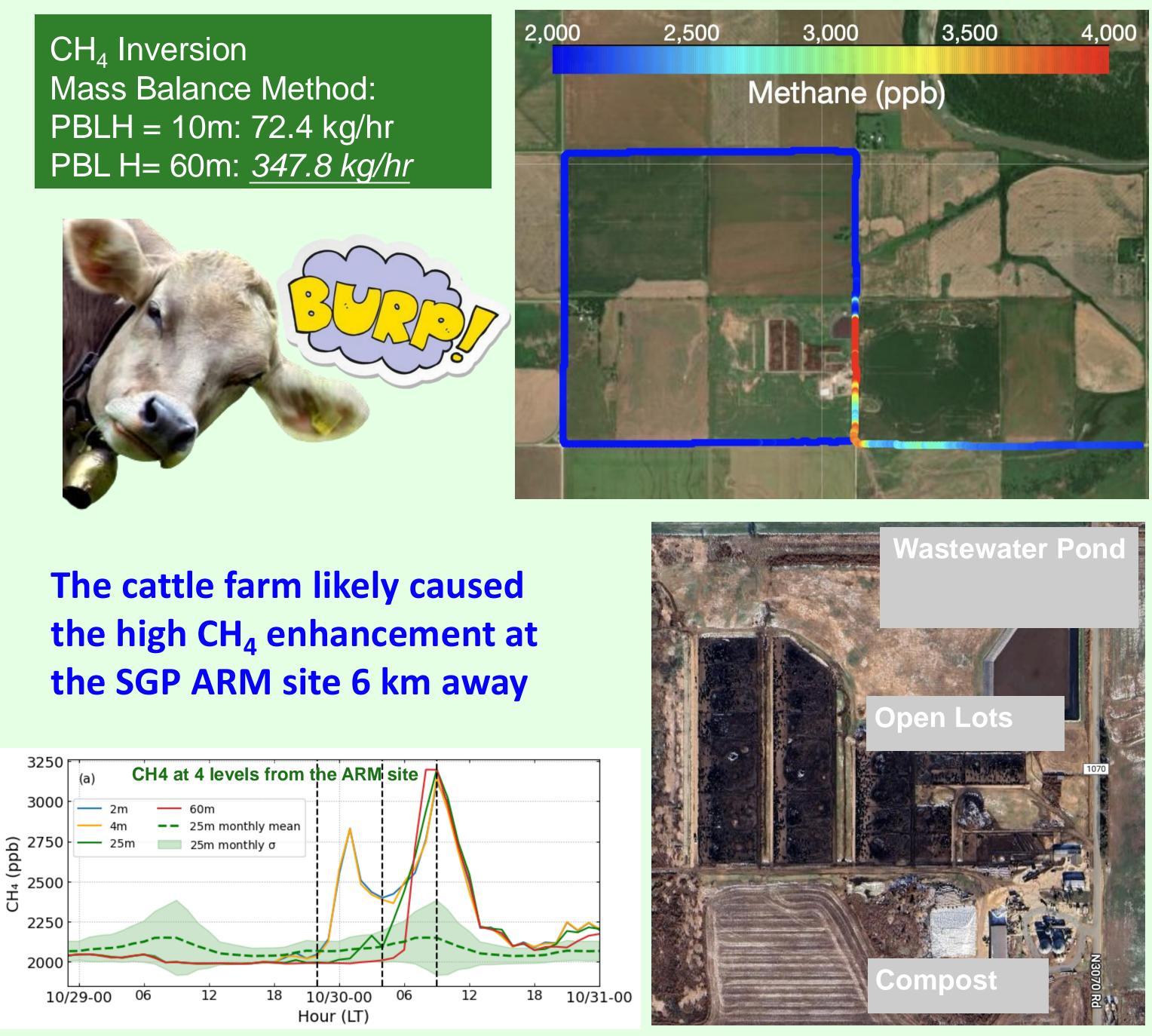


Mobile CH_4 measurement and inversion & an interactive visualization platform Xiao-Ming Hu (xhu@ou.edu), Qingyu Wang, Wesley T. Honeycutt, Chenghao Wang, Binbin Weng, and Ming Xue University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma 73072, USA

Measuring CH₄ in Pampa, Texas



Measuring CH₄ at the SGP ARM site





CO₂ emission 1km Vulcane3 **CH**₄ emission 4km NOAA FOG Meteo IC/BC Chem IC/BC Frequency 4 times/day Resolution 12km = >0.8km



Key points/Highlights 1. We used mobile measurement of CH₄ and mass balance method to retrieve CH₄ emission at various locations. 2. Interactive websites are developed to visualize CH_4 concentrations over google map to aid developing inventories. **Acknowledgement :** This work was supported by DOE through grants DE-FE00322292 & DE-FE0032285



Measuring CH₄ over Norman, Oklahoma

CNG bus caused high CH₄ enhancement

