

Copernicus for methane monitoring

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Relevant EU Policies

- European Climate Law
 - Economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 and reduction commitment of net greenhouse gas emissions of at least 55% below 1990 levels by 2030
- EU's 2030 Climate Target Plan
 - Roadmap to achieve climate goals. Highlights the need to step-up reductions in methane emissions.
- The European Green Deal
 - The Methane Strategy: setting out measures to cut methane emissions in the EU, including in the energy sector, and internationally

EU Methane Legislative Proposal

- Part of the hydrogen and gas market decarbonisation package
- Proposal for a regulation on methane emissions reduction in the energy sector
- Will make use of both Copernicus and IMEO
- Super emitter monitoring tool
 - "(...) the Commission shall establish a global methane monitoring tool based on satellite data and input from several certified data providers and services, including the Copernicus component of the EU Space Programme."



Observations

- Satellite remote-sensing
- In situ and ground-based remote-sensing.
- Concentrations are not emissions

Numerical modelling

- Based on weather modelling approaches
 - Forecasts and "what if?" questions

What are the actual emissions of CH₄? Are policies effective?

Emissions inventories / "bottom-up"

- Official reporting by countries, commitment
- Often lagging by 2-4 years
- Uncertainties due to unknowns (and unknown unknowns)

Observations based emissions / "top-down"

 Use of models as transfer between "bottom-up" emissions and observations



Copernicus

- Earth Observation component of the EU Space Programme
- Partnership between the EC, ESA and EUMETSAT
- 8 satellites in orbit, the Sentinels
- 6 services: Land, Marine, Climate, Atmosphere, Emergency, Security, plus in-situ
- ~ 16 Terabytes per day
- Free and open data policy



Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service

- Implemented by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)
- Consistent and quality-controlled information related to air pollution and health, solar energy, greenhouse gases and climate forcing, everywhere in the world
- Forecasts, observations, tools







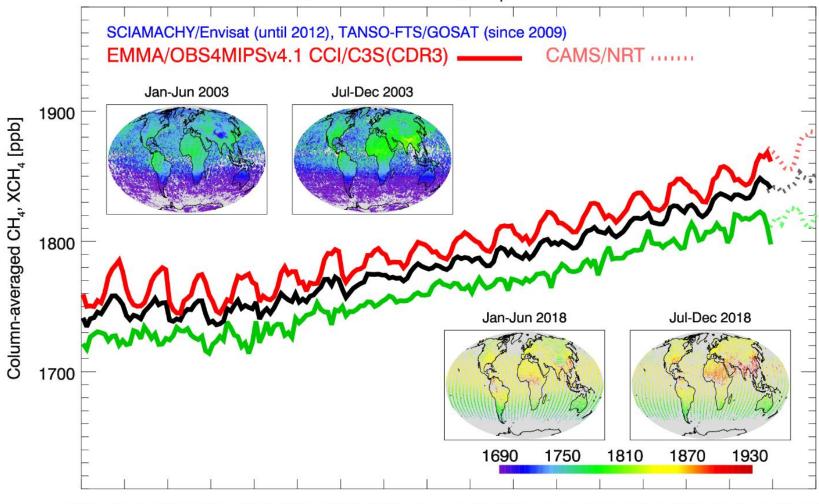
C3S-CAMS monitoring of atmospheric CH₄

Atmospheric Methane (CH₄) from Satellites



Northern Hemisphere

Southern Hemisphere



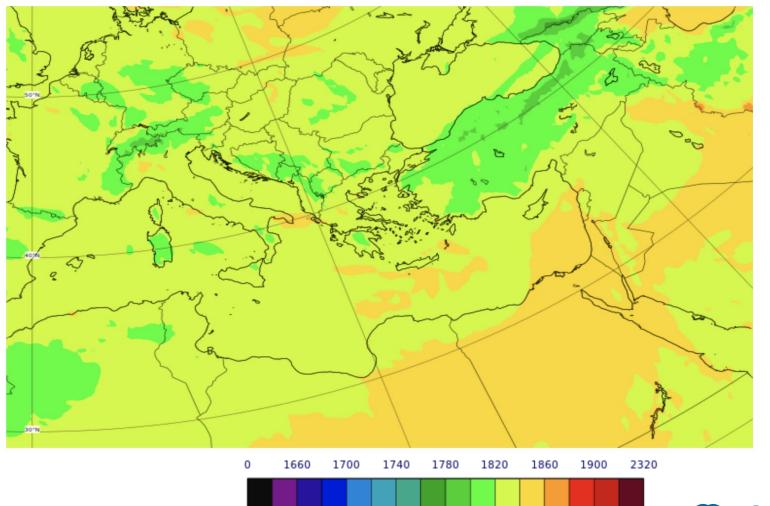
2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020





Available: CAMS worldwide CH₄ forecasts

Total column of methane [ppbv] (provided by CAMS, the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service) Sunday 28 Feb, 00 UTC T+60 Valid: Tuesday 2 Mar, 12 UTC



Column averaged CH₄

(nnhy)

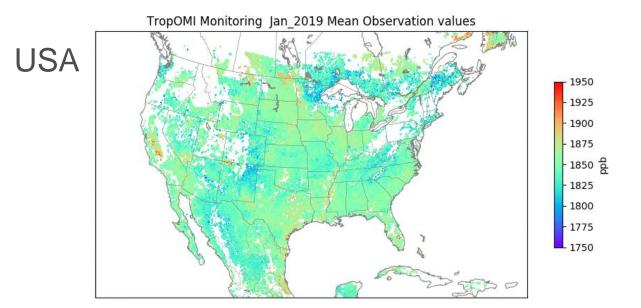
What are the expected concentrations of methane in the world over the next five days?

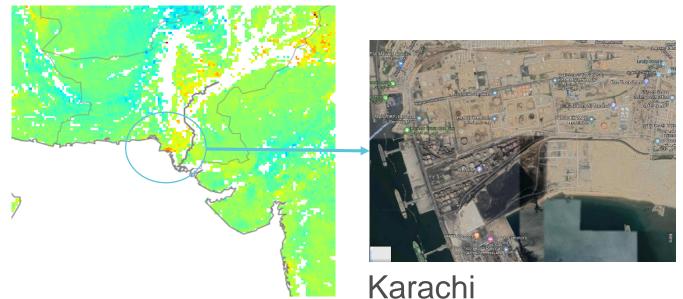
Depends on emissions and weather.





High-resolution satellite observations of CH₄



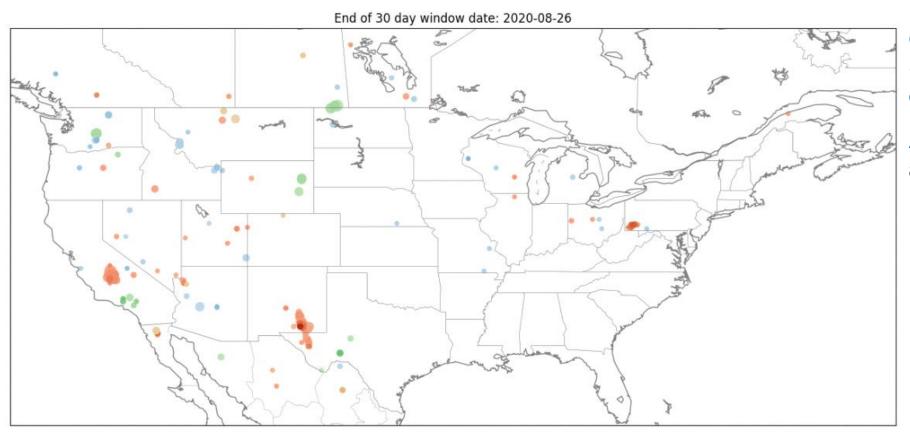


- Sentinel-5P TropOMI CH₄
 product (worldwide)
 produced by ESA and
 SRON
- Unprecedented pixel size
 (5 km x 3.5 km) and
 processing algorithms still relatively new
- Monitoring against CAMS
 forecasts pivotal to improve
 the processing: biases
 (due to clouds, surface
 temperature, surface
 reflectance...) depend
 upon location, season



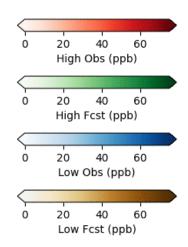


Available: CAMS CH₄ "anomalies" monitoring



Do model "expected" CH₄ concentrations and incoming Sentinel-5P observations differ?

Are there potential anomalies?







Future plans

- New satellites: Sentinel-5 (2024), CO2M (2025, ...)
- Hybrid constellations
- Global monitoring and verification support capacity of anthropogenic CO₂ and CH₄ emissions (CO2MVS) in CAMS



Thank you!



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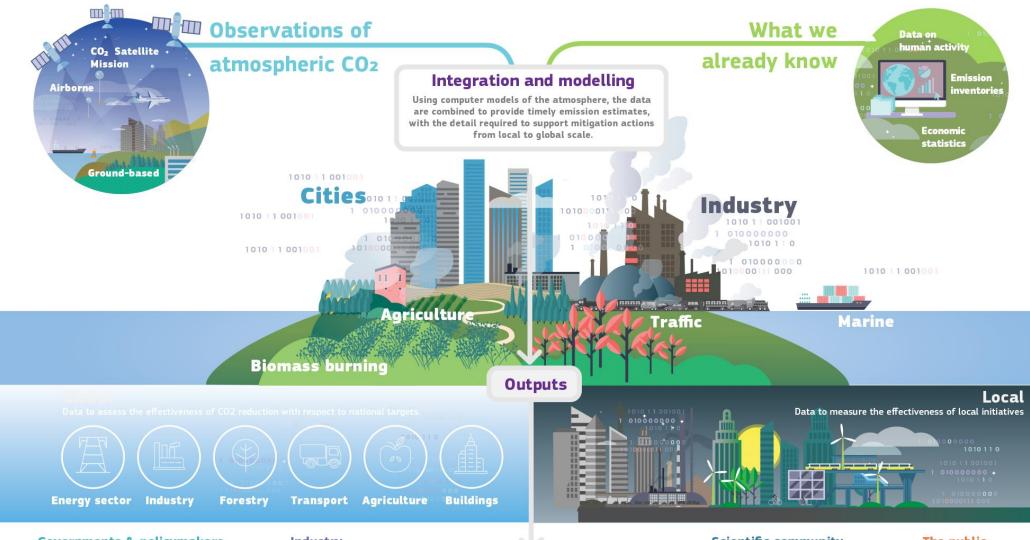
Monitoring biodiversity, environmental compliance and CO2 emissions (Paris Agreement)



EU as a global actor

Supporting disaster relief, humanitarian assistance and security operations





Governments & policymakers



Industry



Users

Delivering consistent and reliable information to support policy-making and decision-making processes.

Scientific community



The public



