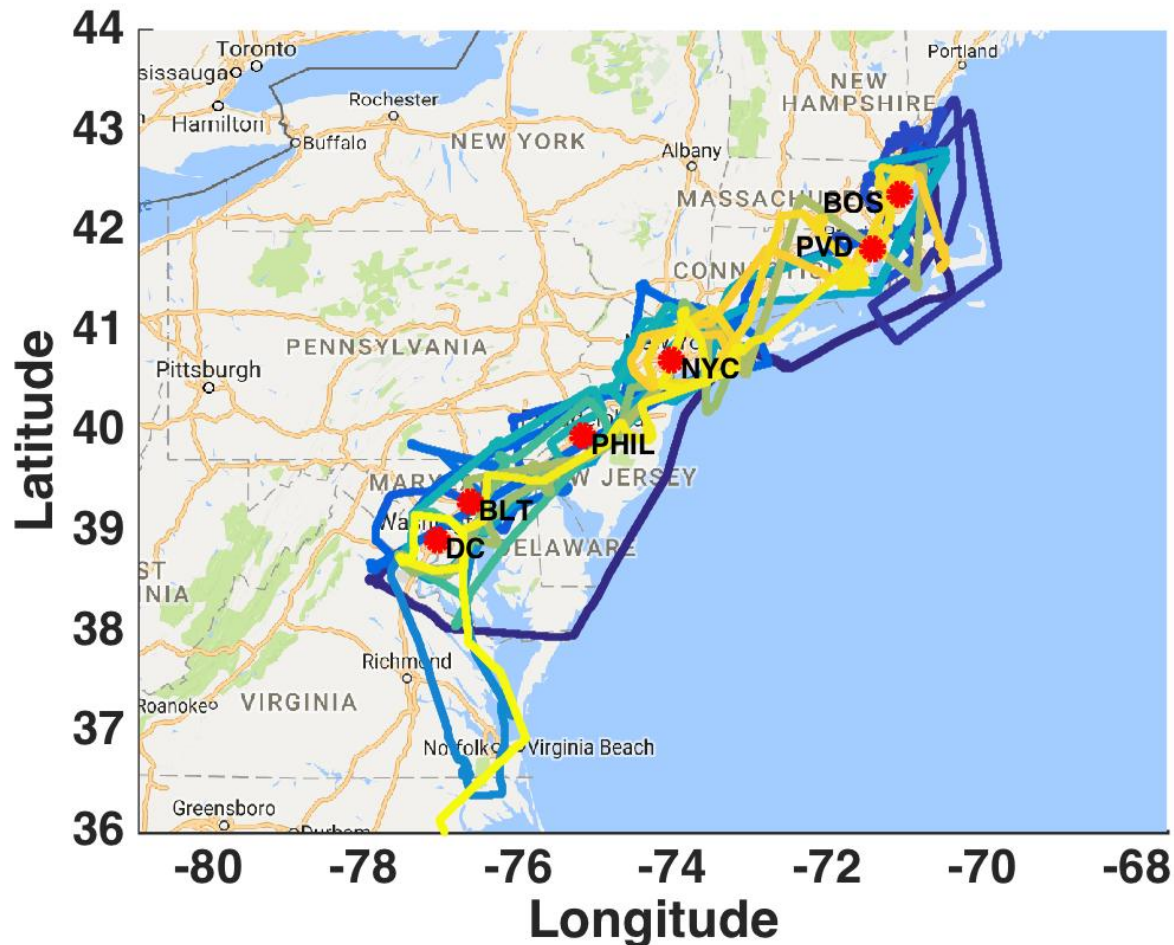


# East Coast Outflow

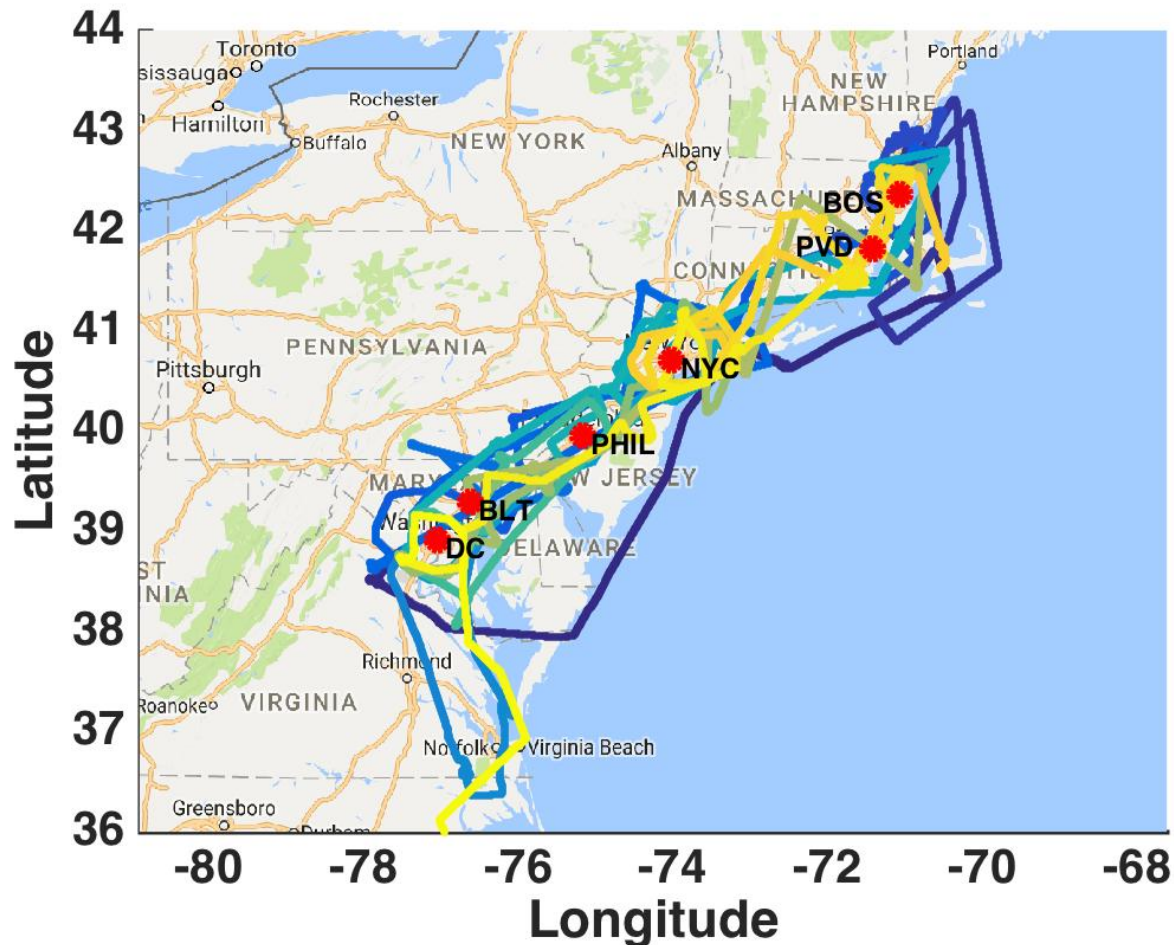
Genevieve Plant, Eric Kort, Tim Newberger, Isaac Vimont, Alexander Gvakharia, Philip Handley, Cody Floerchinger,, Eric Moglia, Sonja Wolter, Ben Miller, Anna Karion, Bianca Baier, Kathryn McKain, Molly Crotwell,

# ECO Flights



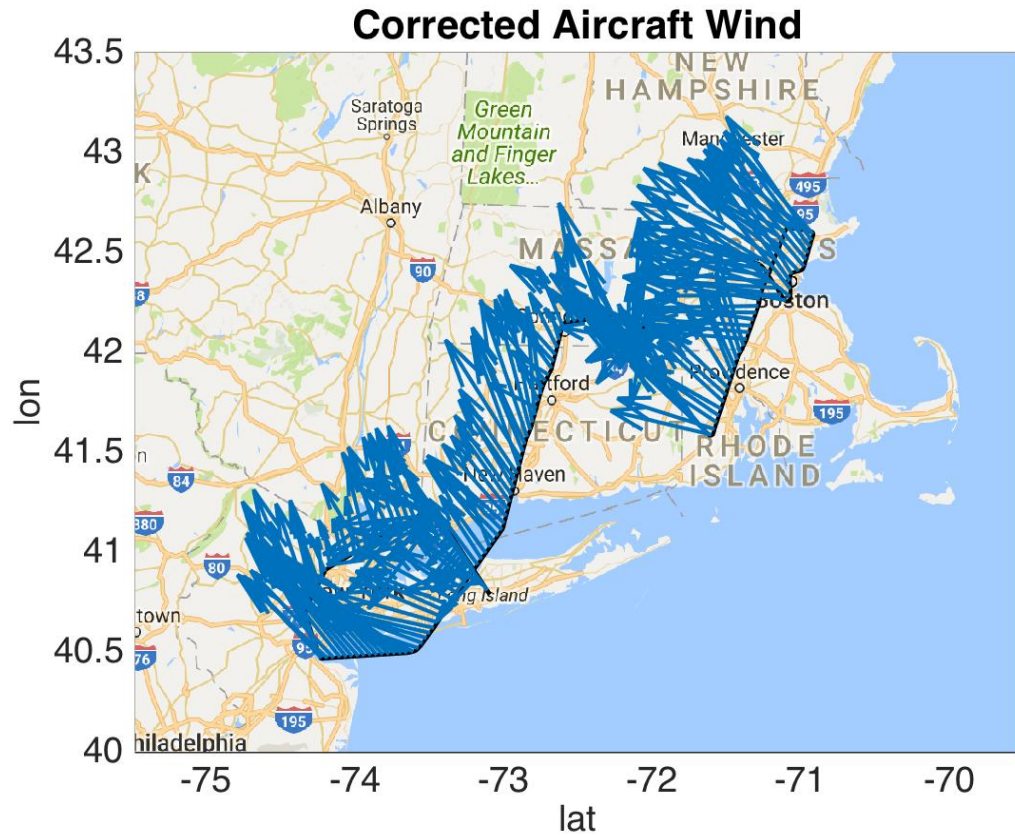
- 120 Flight hours
- 20 Research flights
- In situ measurements:
  - Picarro CO<sub>2</sub>/CH<sub>4</sub>/CO/H<sub>2</sub>O
  - Aerodyne Ethane
  - Winds (probe, differential)
  - Rosemount Temperature
  - Vaisala RH
- Flasks (20)
  - > 55 trace gas species
  - C14

# ECO Flights

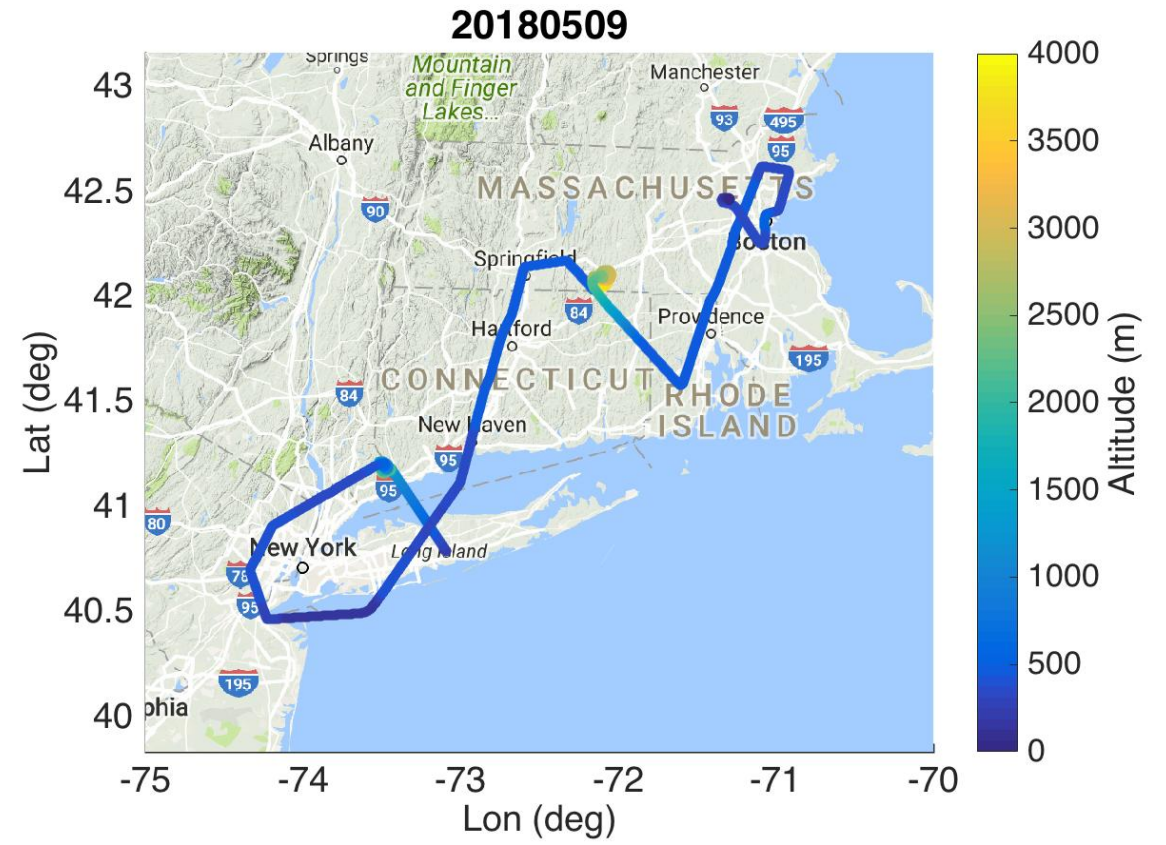


- 50% of the population are living in cities
- 65% of the population will be living in cities by 2050
- 70% of the anthropogenic emissions come from cities

# Typical Flight

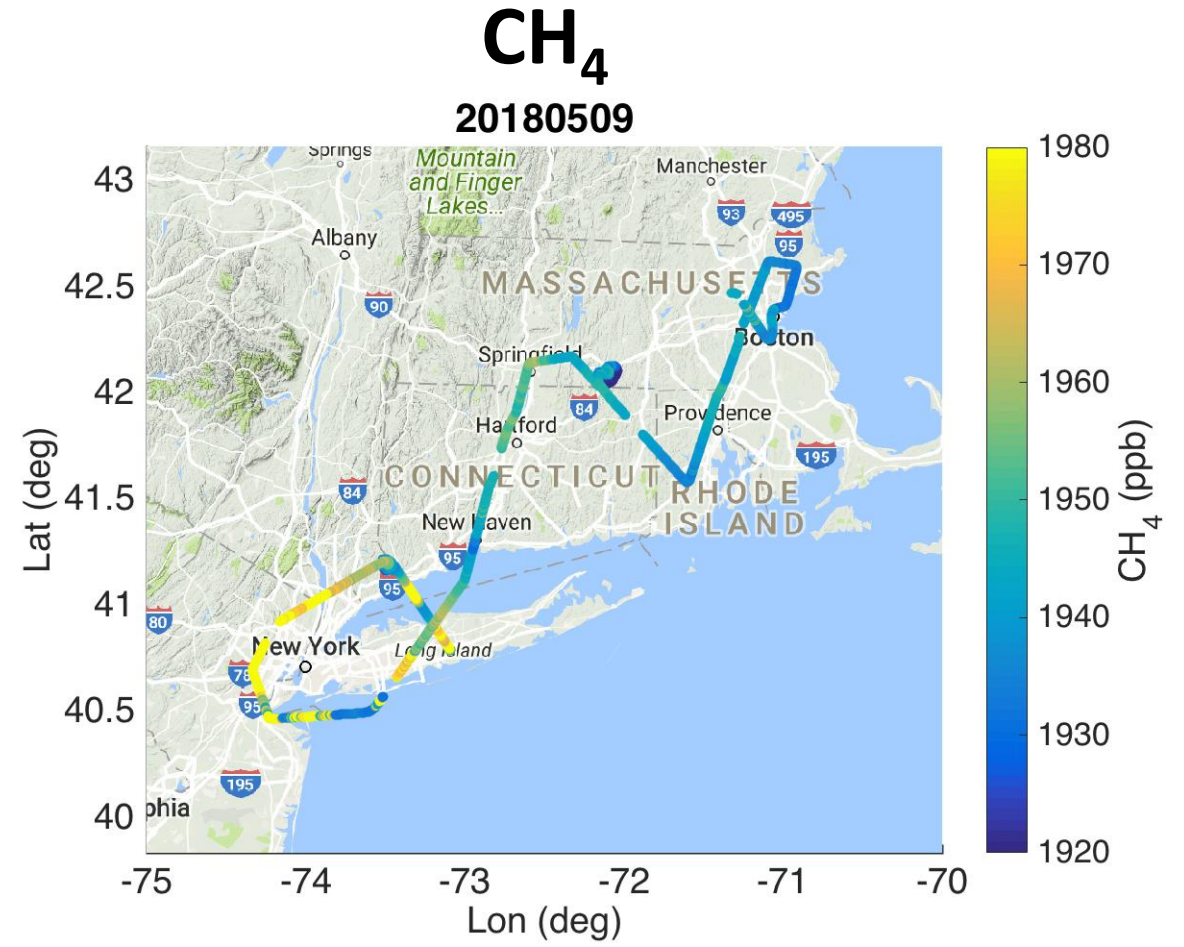
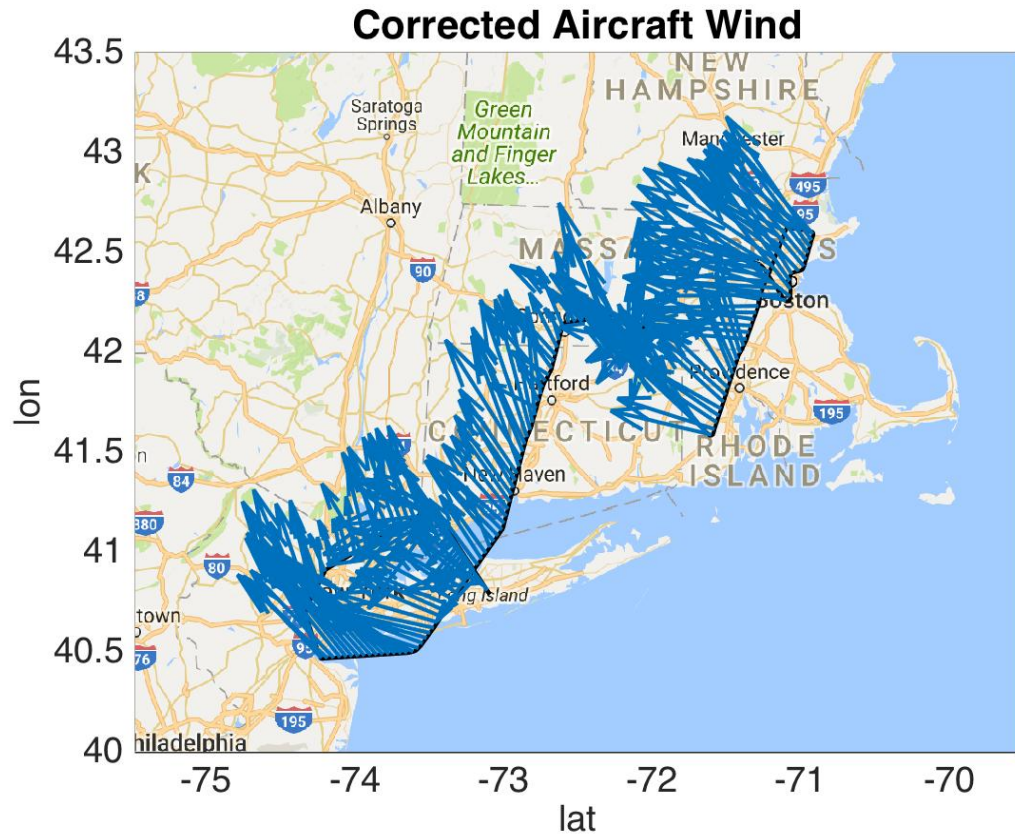


## Altitude

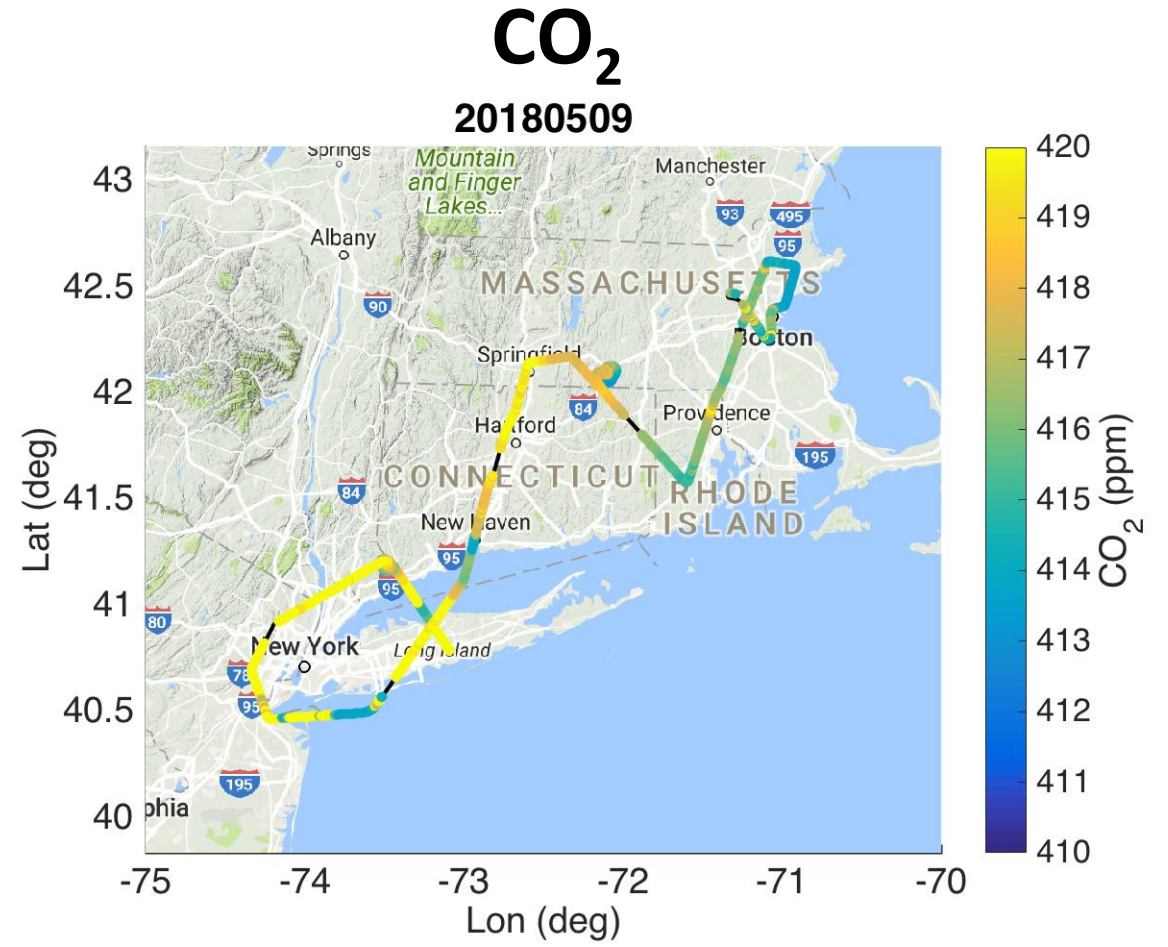
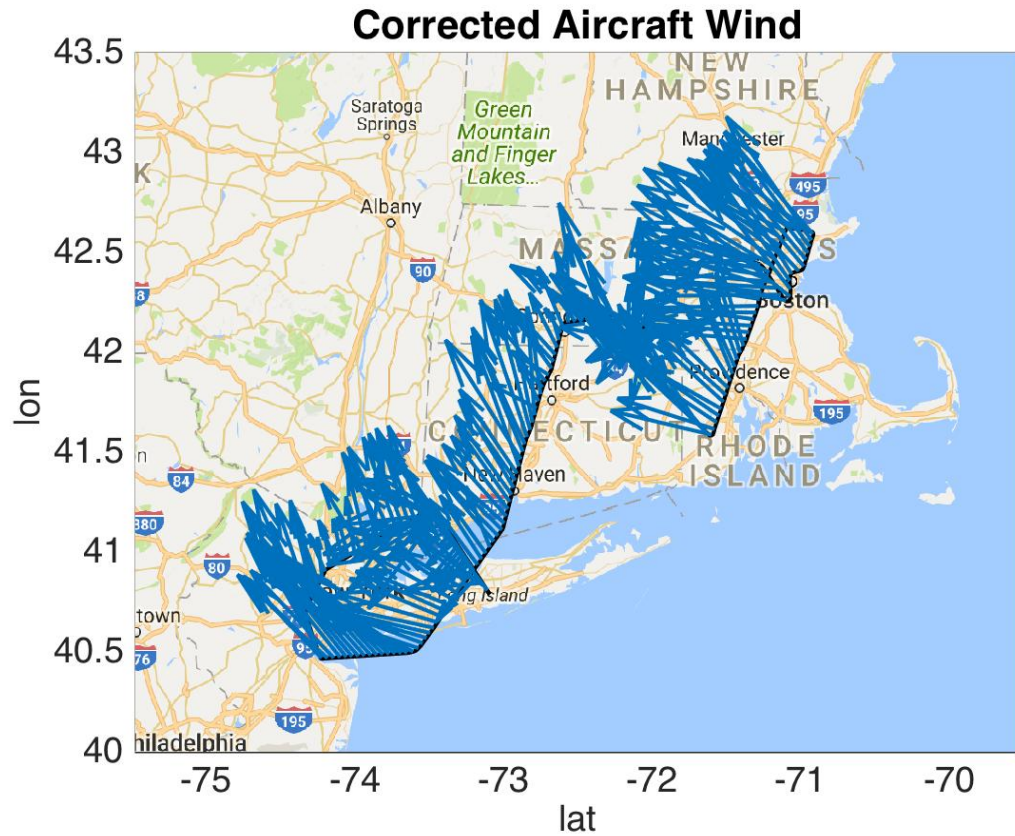




# Typical Flight

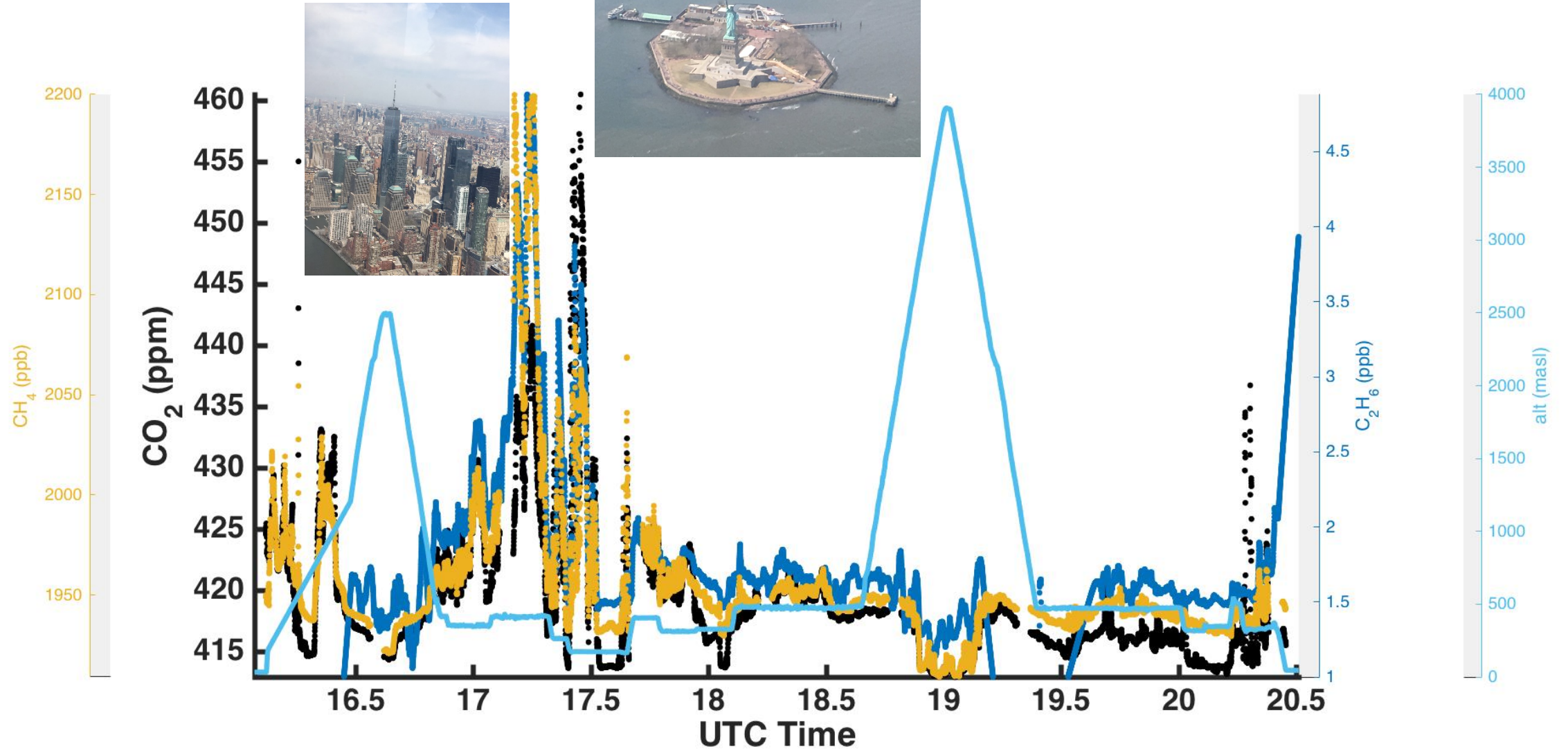


# Typical Flight

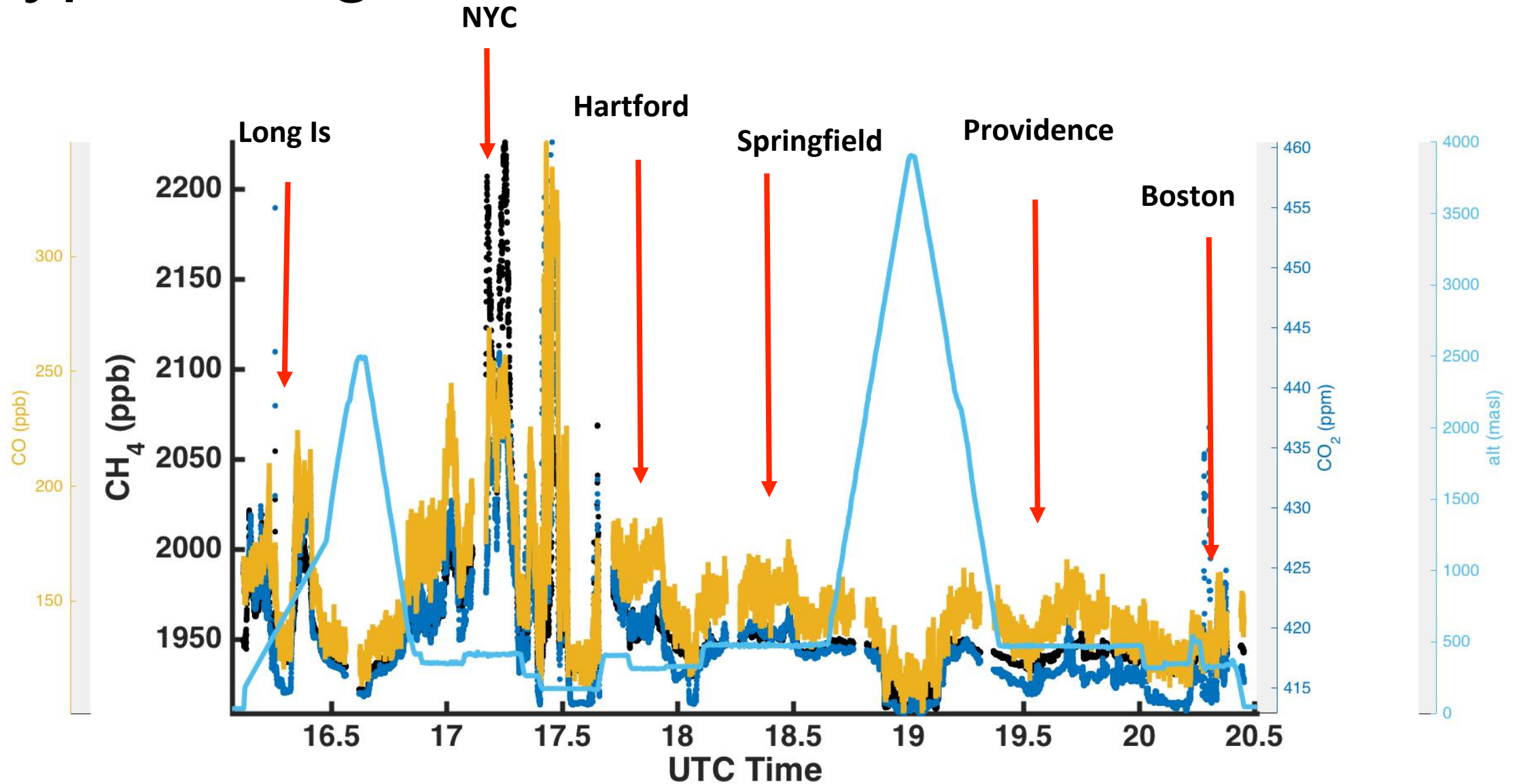




# Typical Flight



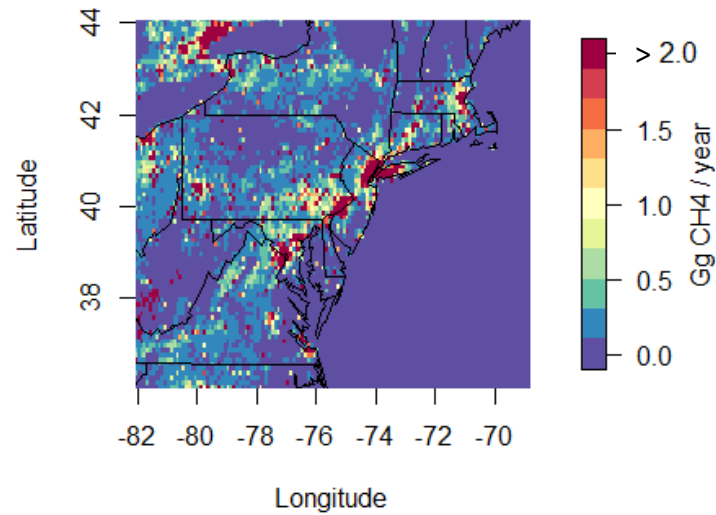
# Typical Flight



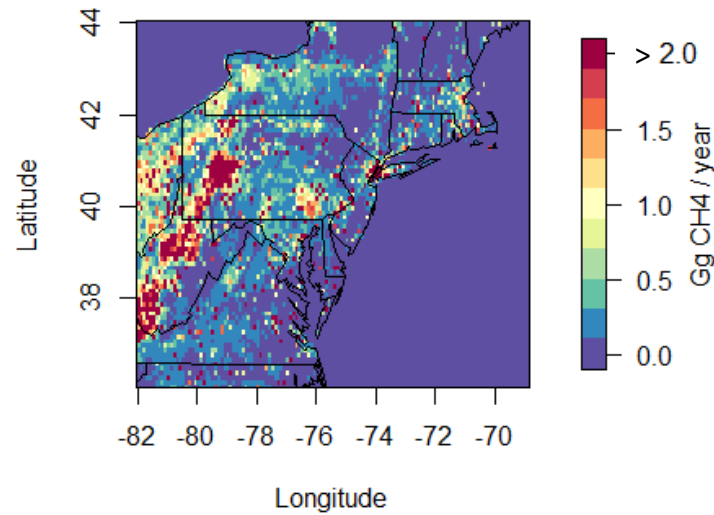


# Anthropogenic emissions estimates

CH<sub>4</sub> - EDGAR v4.2FT2010 (2010)

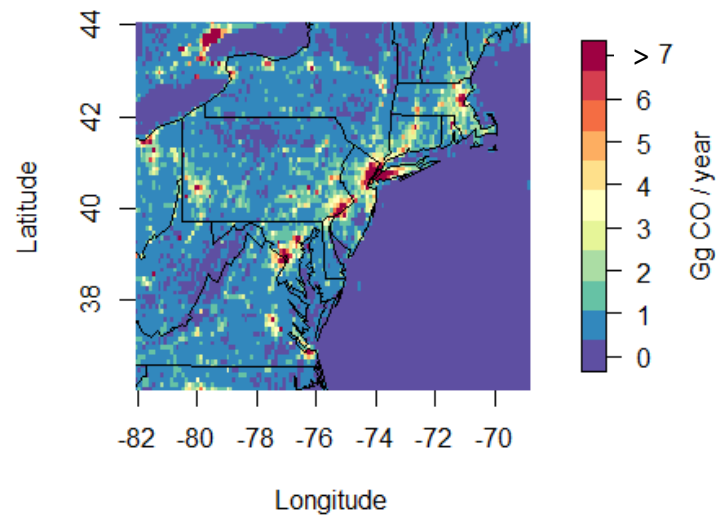


CH<sub>4</sub> - EPA (2012)

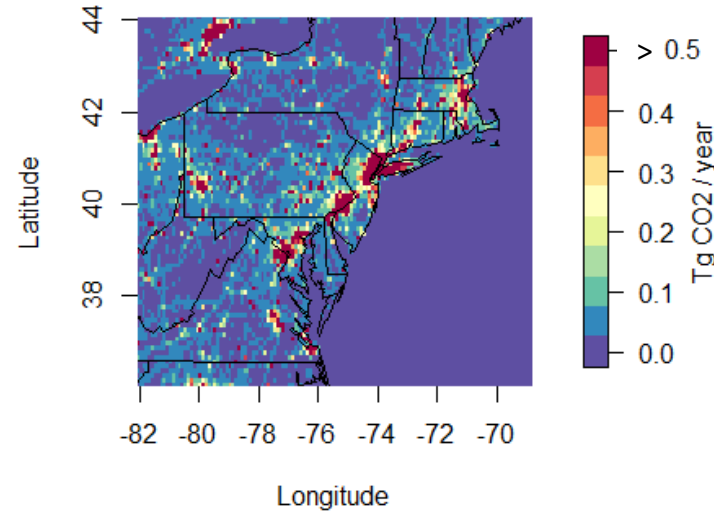


Recent emissions of CH<sub>4</sub> for EDGARv4.3 2012 and EPA show a significant shift of emissions out of cities and into the major production areas for oil and gas.

CO - EDGAR v4.3.2 (2012)

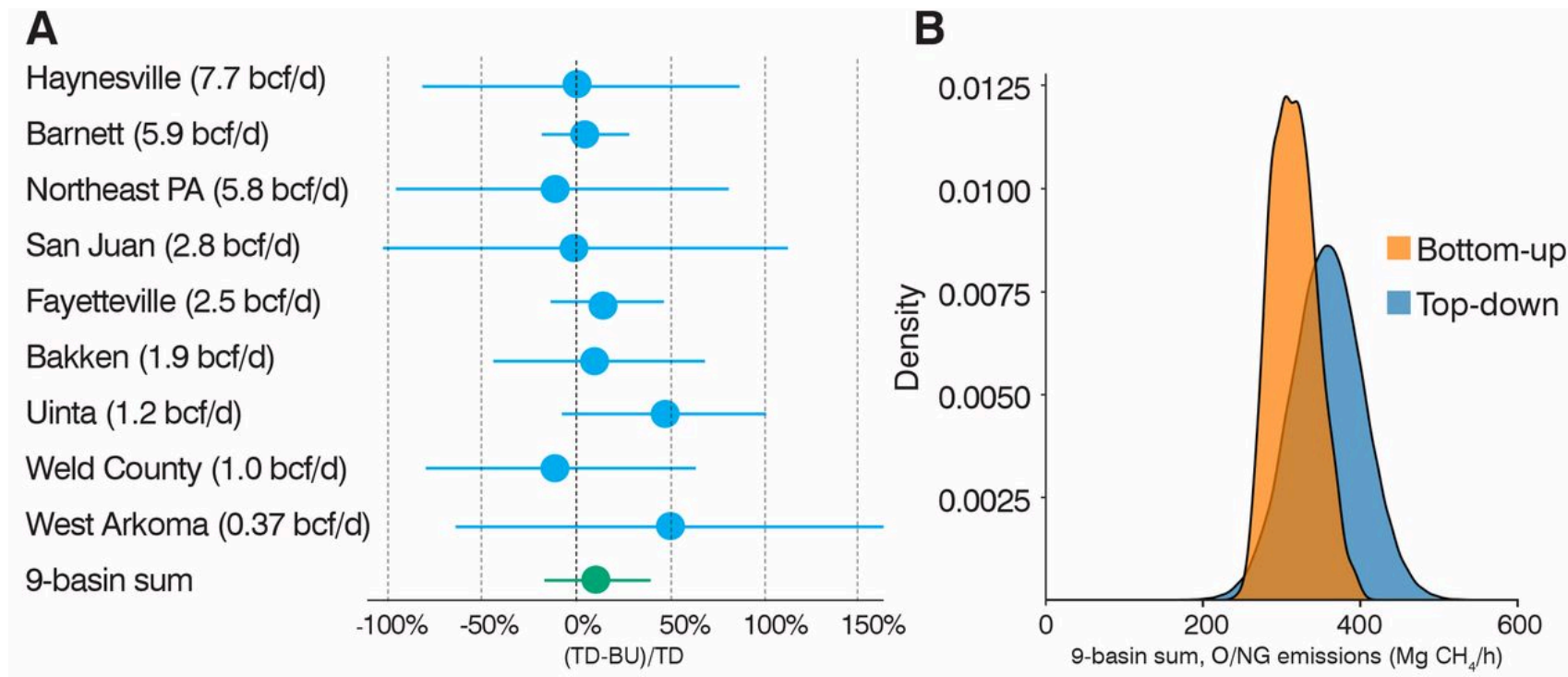


CO<sub>2</sub> - EDGAR v4.3.2 (2012)



**Question: Can we use enhancements in CH<sub>4</sub>/CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub>/CO to understand whether this readjustment in CH<sub>4</sub> sources is justified**

# Methane emissions

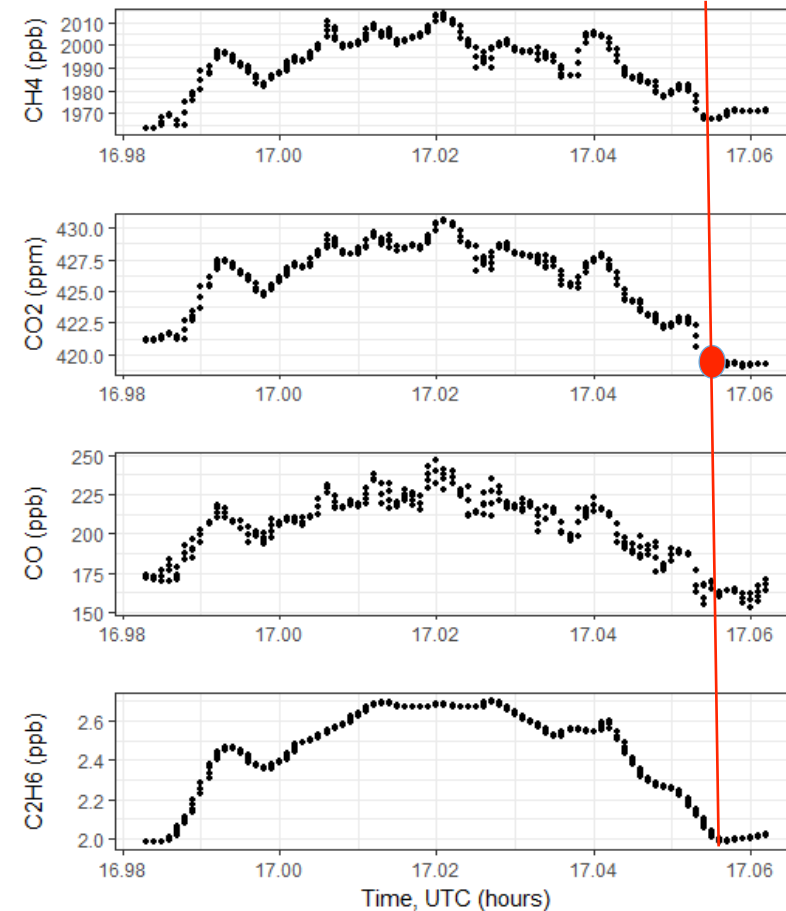
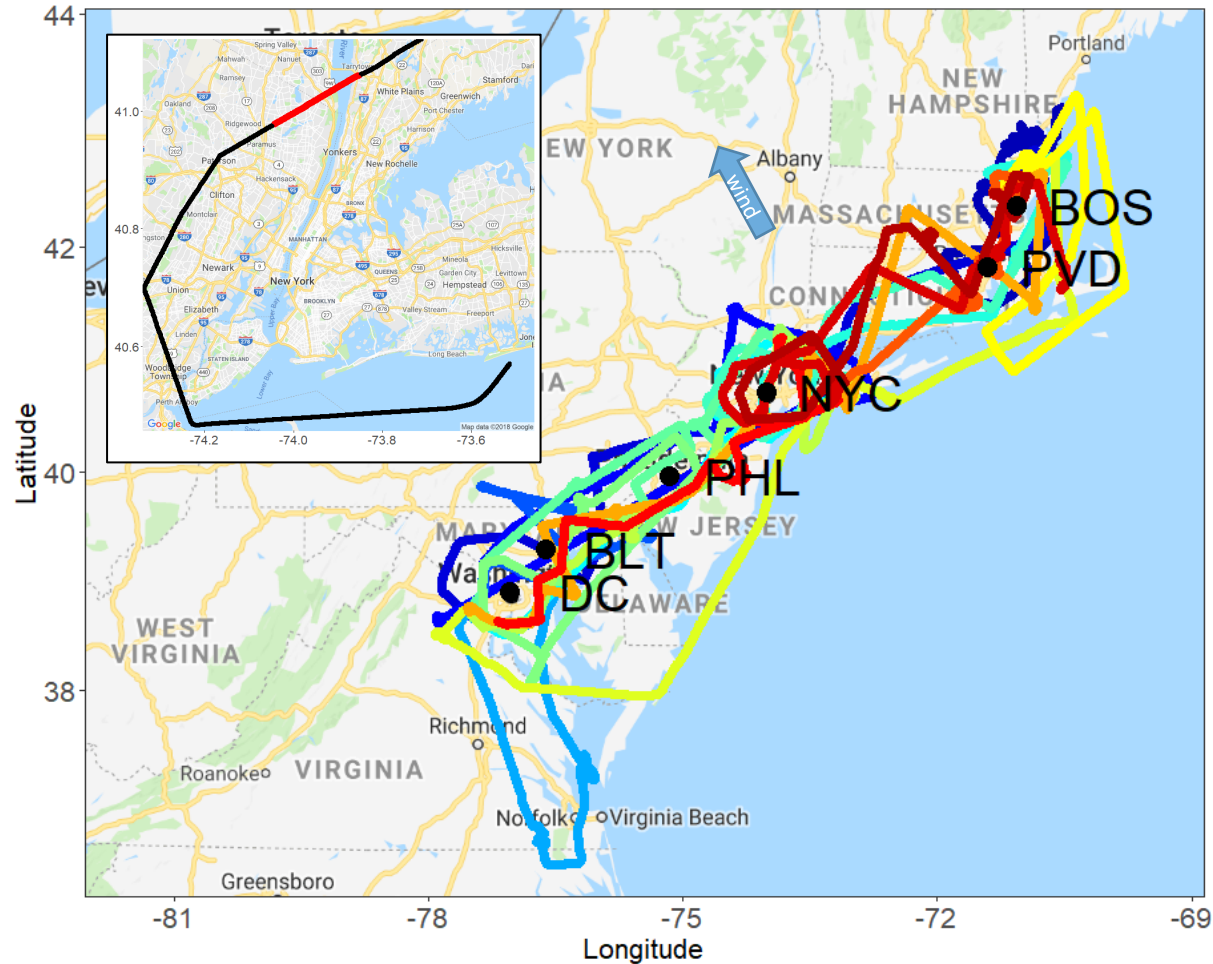


Alvarez et al., 2018

Production and distribution emission = 13Tg/yr (2.3% of production)

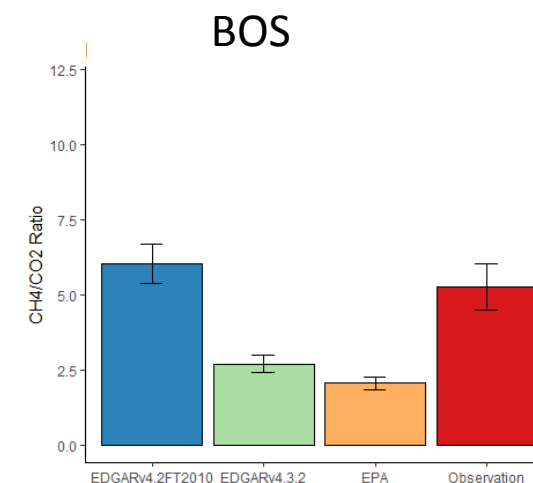
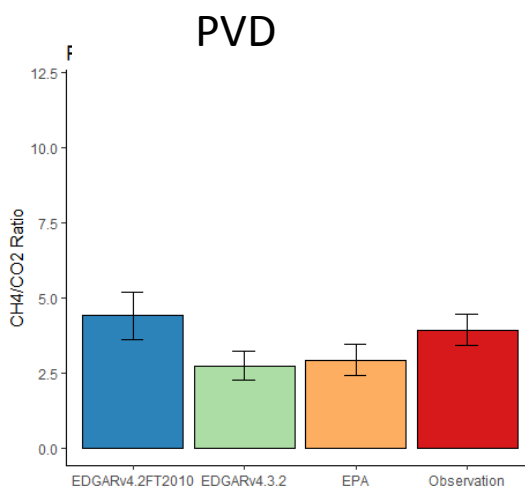
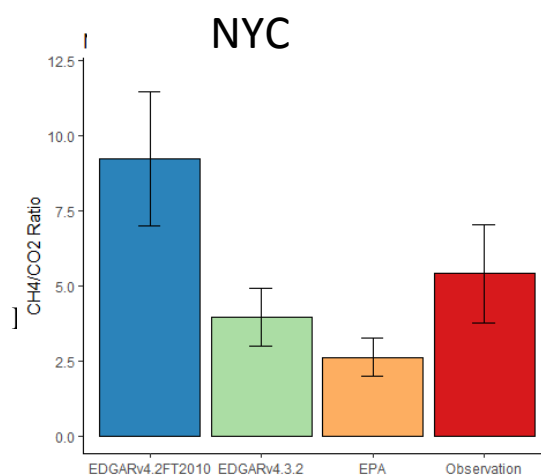
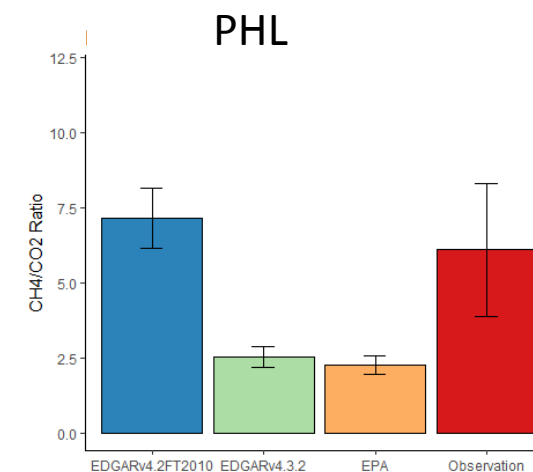
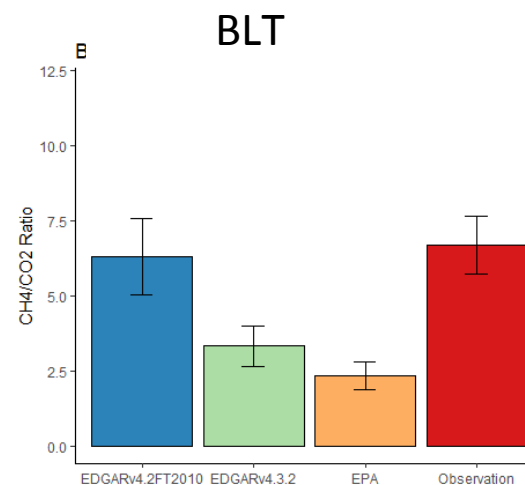
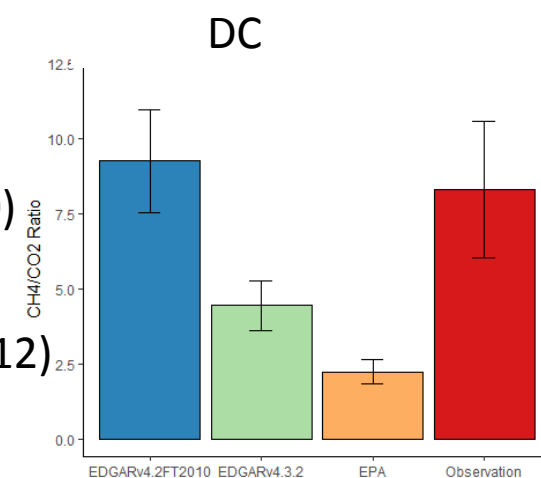
# Urban Enhancements

- Local minima in CO<sub>2</sub> from each region are used to calculate the enhancements of all gases

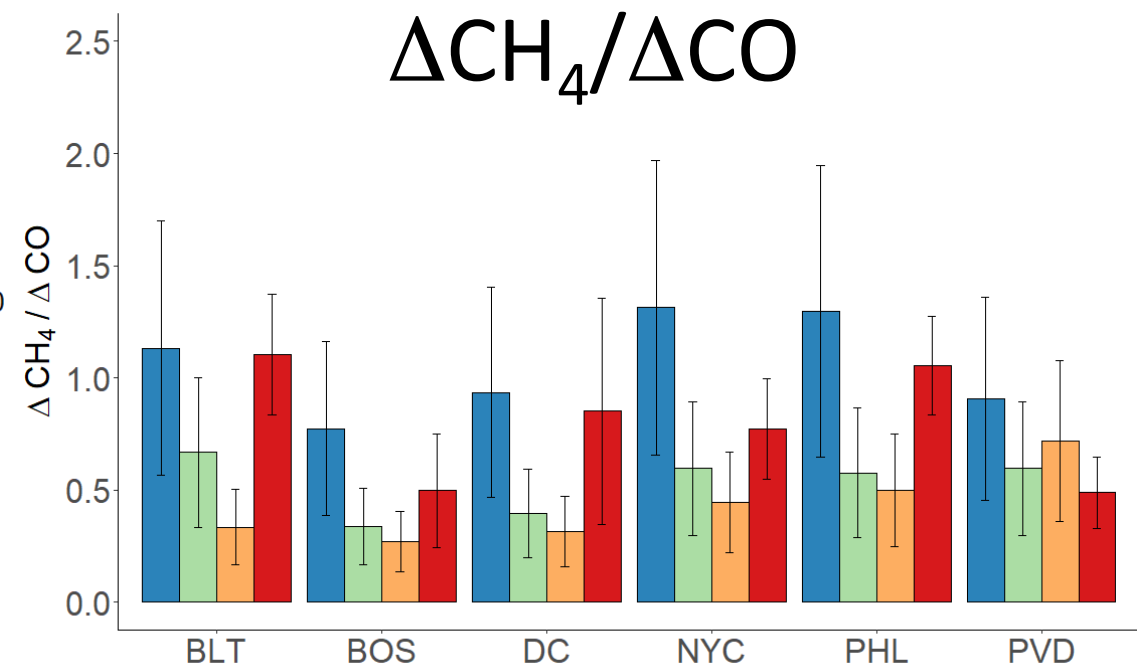
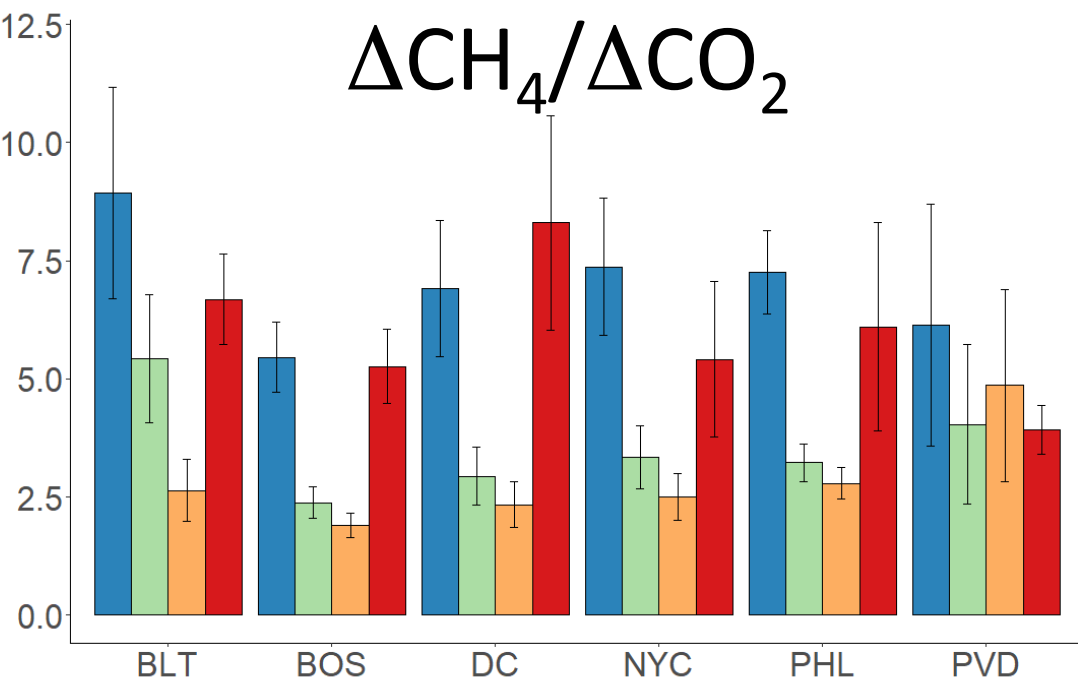




# $\Delta\text{CH}_4/\Delta\text{CO}_2$ Emissions Ratios



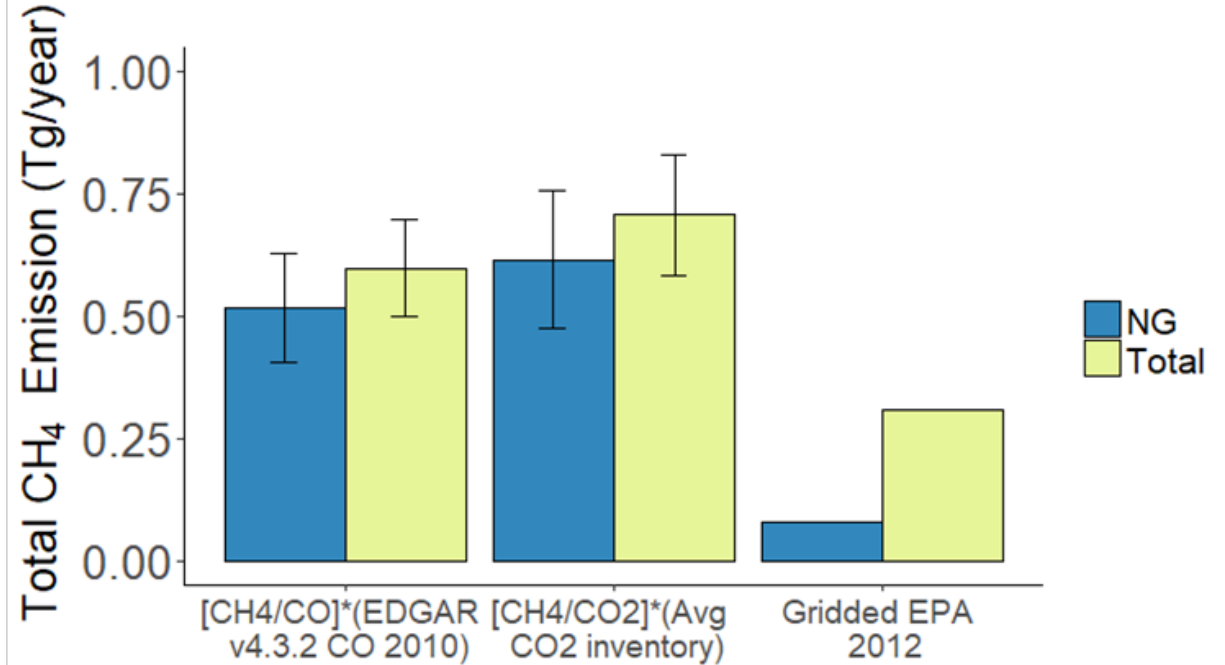
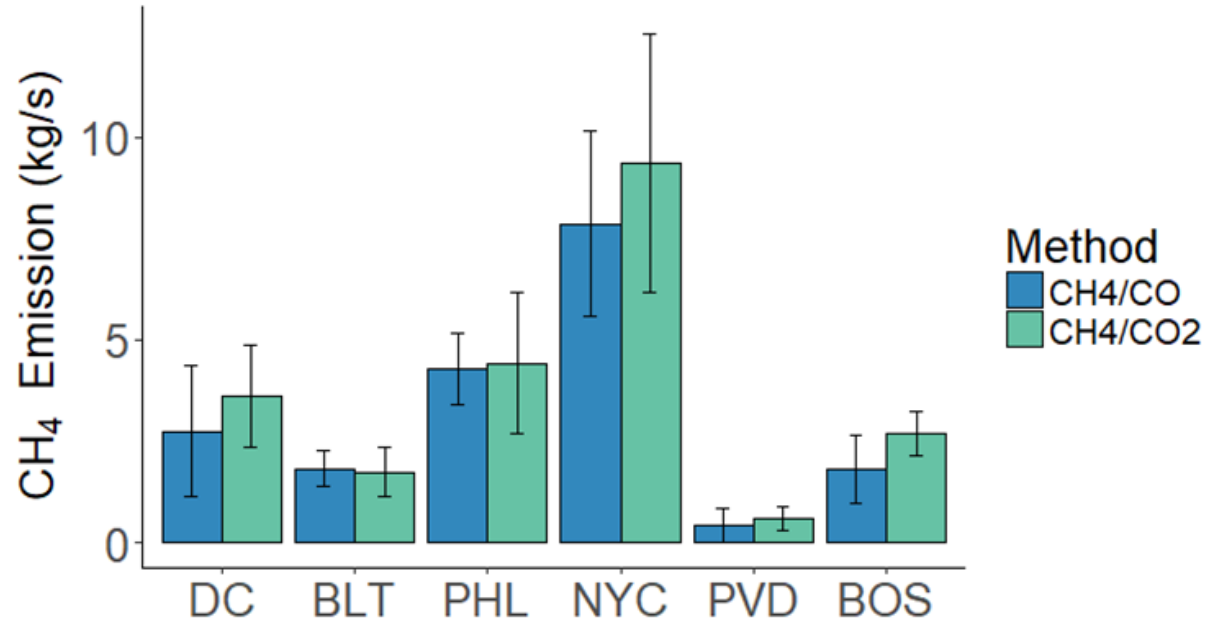
# $\Delta\text{CH}_4/\Delta\text{CO}_2$ verses $\Delta\text{CH}_4/\Delta\text{CO}$



Consistent relationships between  $\Delta\text{CH}_4/\Delta\text{CO}_2$  and  $\Delta\text{CH}_4/\Delta\text{CO}$

# Estimated CH<sub>4</sub> emissions

- New EPA inventory might be off by an order of magnitude for urban CH<sub>4</sub> emissions



$$CH_4 \text{ emissions} = CO_{2 \text{ inventory (avg)}} \frac{CH_{4 \text{ obs}}}{CO_{2 \text{ obs}}}$$

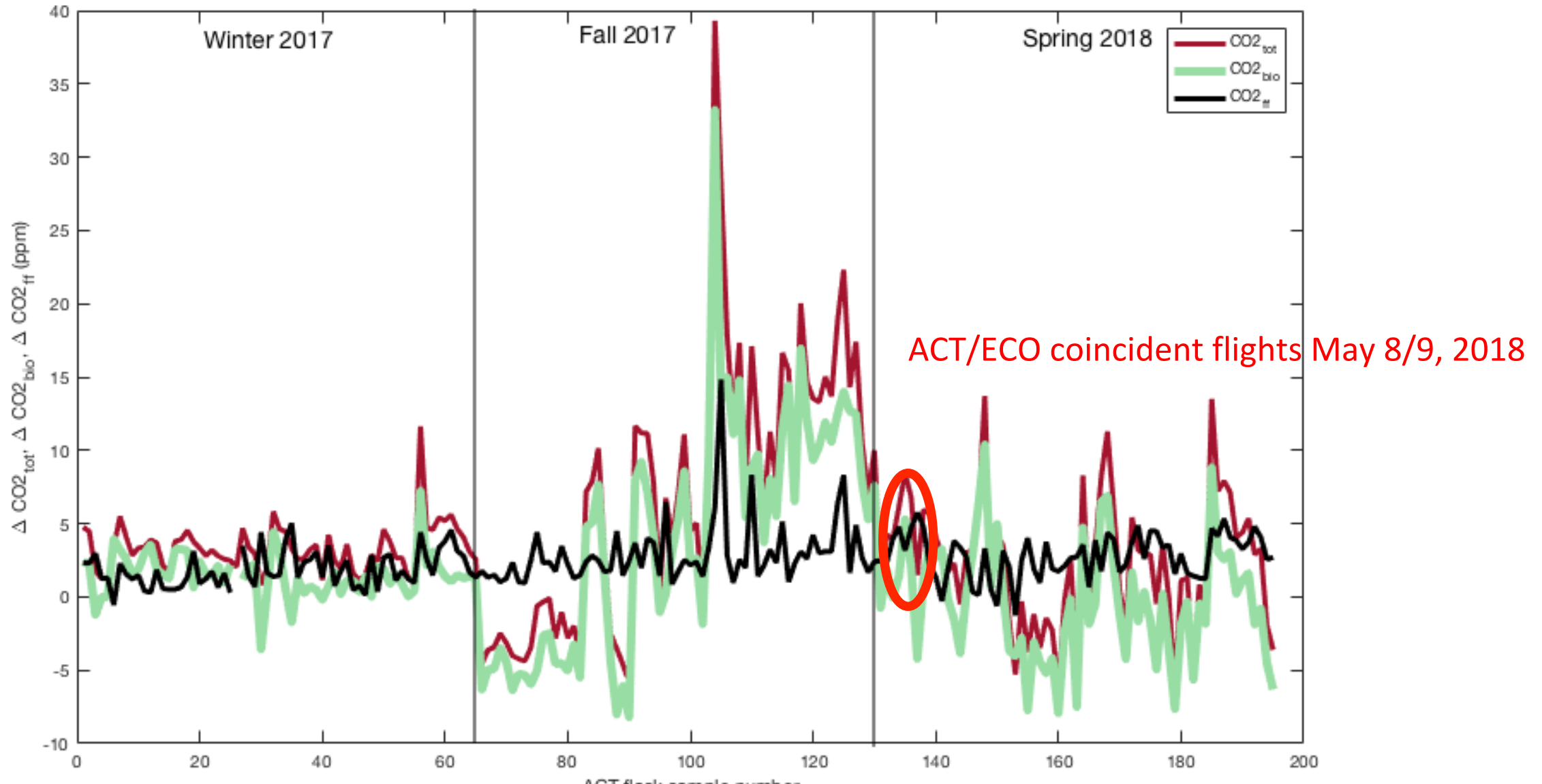
$$CH_4 \text{ emissions} = CO_{\text{inventory (EDGARv4.3.2)}} \frac{CH_{4 \text{ obs}}}{CO_{\text{obs}}}$$

Natural gas

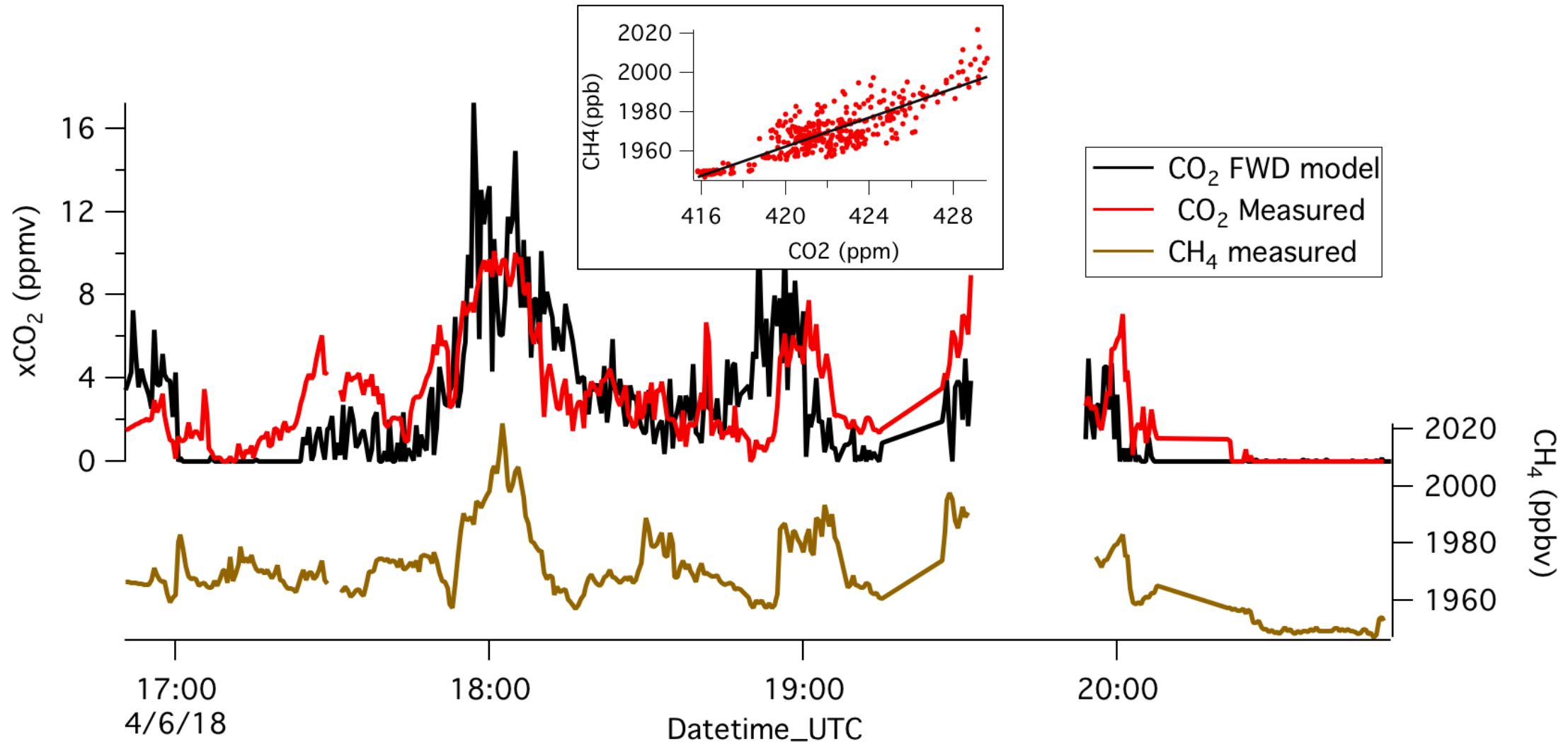
Total CH<sub>4</sub> emissions



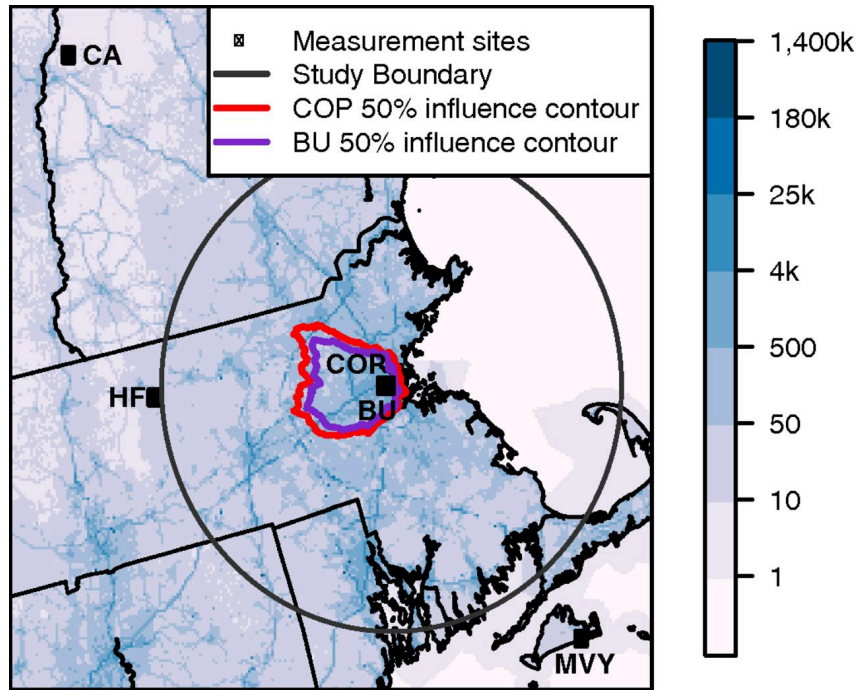
# Validity of CO2 fossil fuel estimate



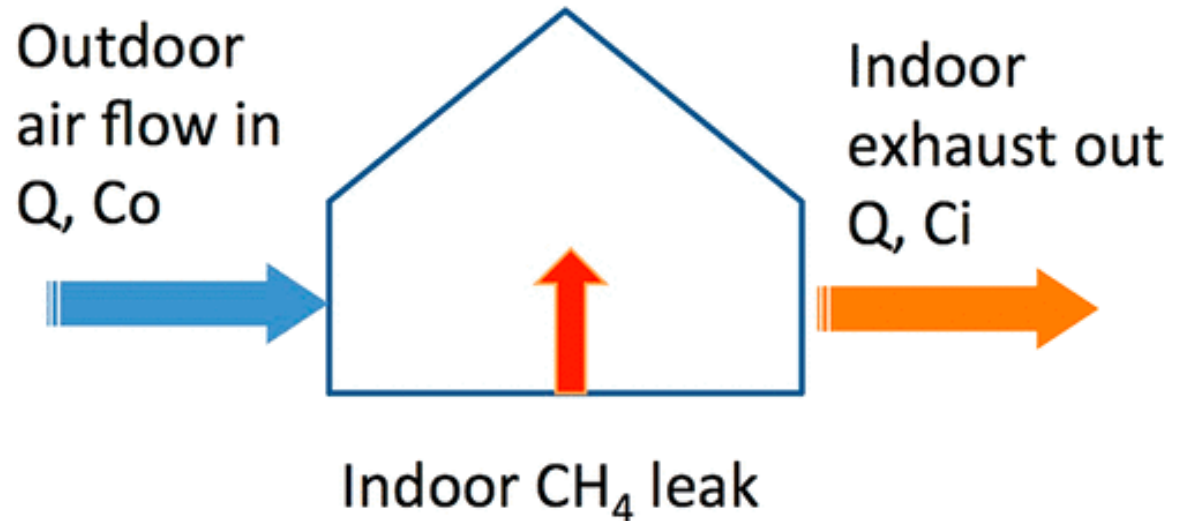
# Modeled (ACES-STILT) vs Measured [20180406]



# Supporting studies:



**K.M McKain et al (2018).**  
- CH<sub>4</sub> emissions from Boston are more than 2x inventory estimates



**M.L. Fischer et al (2018).**  
- Leak rate for appliances if off by an order of magnitude



# Conclusions:

- New EPA and EDGAR CH<sub>4</sub> emissions maps show significant change in amount of emissions coming from urban areas.
- Emissions ratios are more consistent with older inventories which had proportionally more emissions in urban regions than in production regions.
- Suggests that current inventories might need almost an order of magnitude increase in natural gas CH<sub>4</sub> emissions for urban areas.