

Satellite Coastal & Oceanic Atmospheric Pollution Experiment (SCOAPE): A Feasibility Study on Using Satellite-based Data for Offshore Air Quality Monitoring

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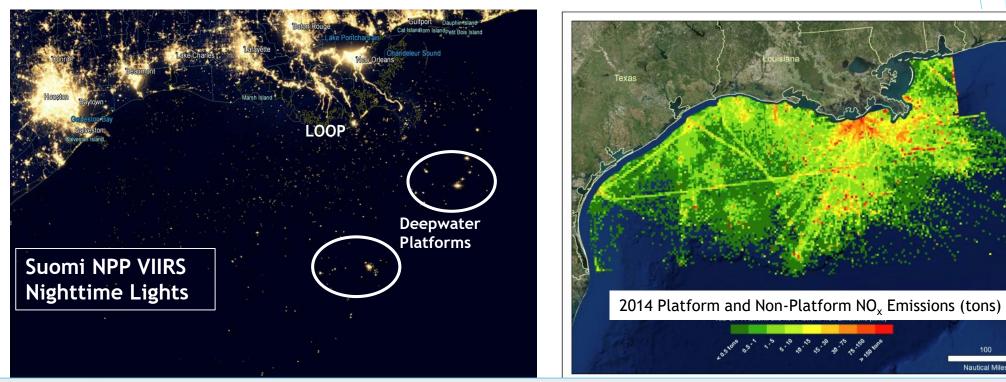
BOEM: Holli Ensz (Contract Office Representative), Walter Johnson (Chief, Branch of Physical and Chemical Sciences)

BSEE: Joanne Murphy

SCOAPE Overview, Feb. 2019

SCOAPE MISSION: NASA GSFC in Support of BOEM

- The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) requires BOEM to ensure OCS oil and natural gas (ONG) exploration, development, & production do not significantly impact the air quality (AQ) of any state.
- NASA GSFC, supported by BOEM, are evaluating the potential for using satellite data to monitor offshore AQ with a focus on Gulf of Mexico (GOM), where BOEM has AQ jurisdiction and expects ONG lease expansion through 2022.

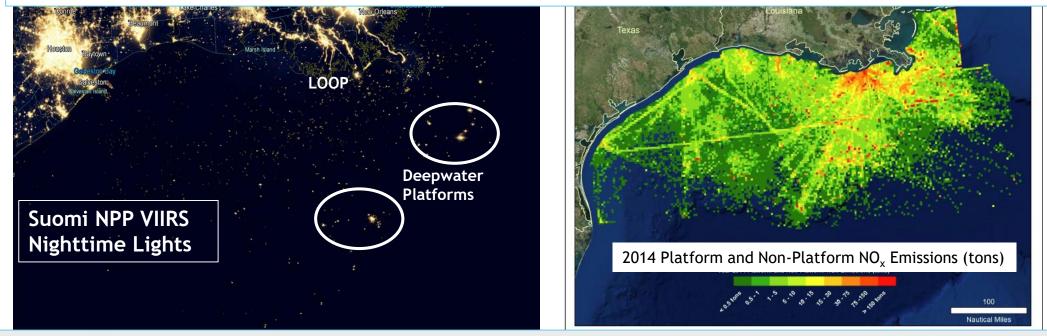


Left: Suomi NPP Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) 2012 Earth at Night from <u>https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov/</u>. Right: Cover image from BOEM OCS Study 2017-044. GOM Platform and Non-Platform NO_x emissions in 2014.

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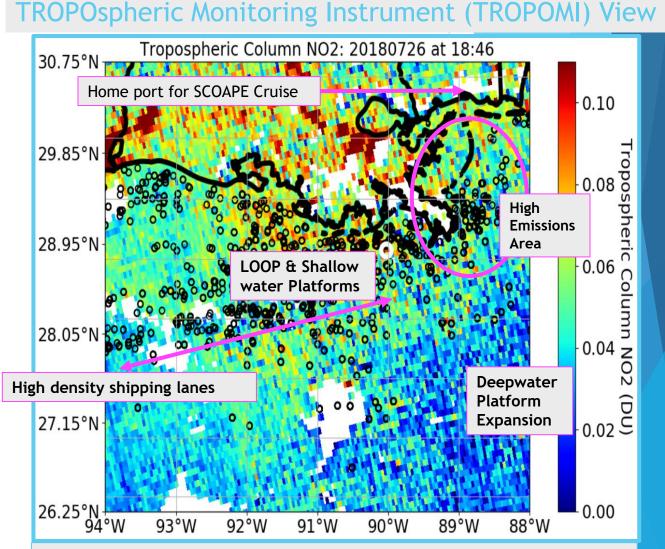
<u>Scientific Goal:</u> Can BOEM use satellite products to monitor offshore emissions?



Left: Suomi NPP Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) 2012 Earth at Night from <u>https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov/</u>. Right: Cover image from BOEM OCS Study 2017-044. GOM Platform and Non-Platform NO_x emissions in 2014.

WHAT is SCOAPE?: Two-Phase Project & Deliverables

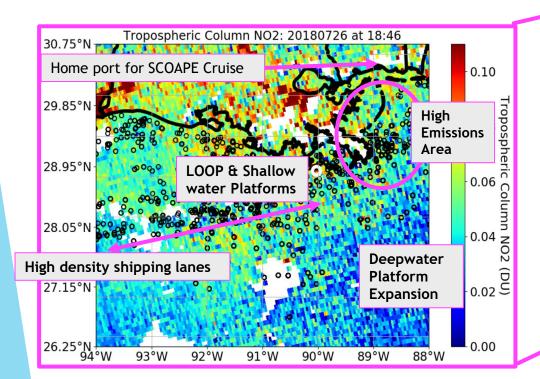
- (1) Feasibility report on use of satellite data over ONG activity & coastal environments:
 - Evaluate satellite NO₂ in recent coastal campaigns.
 - Observations of pollutants & their spatial gradients around GOM (with a focus on OMI & TROPOMI products).
- (2) Conduct GOM shipboard feasibility survey, SCOAPE
 Cruise, with remote and in-situ sensors to <u>validate</u> satellite NO₂ and other products.

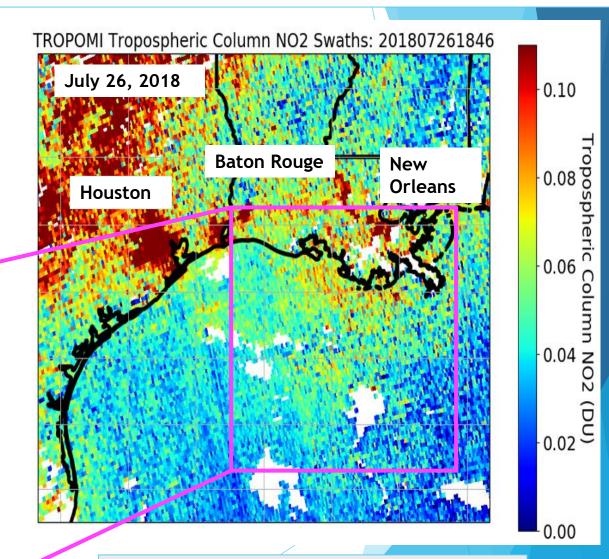


Above: TROPOMI NO_2 on July 26 2018 w/ BOEM NOx-emitting platforms (black circles). Image courtesy of A. Kaltenbaugh.

Phase #1: Satellite Observations over Coasts & ONG Activity

- Copernicus TROPOspheric Monitoring Instrument (TROPOMI), launched in Fall 2017 by ESA & NSO with 1x/day 3.5 x 7 km² coverage for NO₂.
- High spatial resolution of TROPOMI b/w land-water interface is very promising for SCOAPE Objectives.
- Below: TROPOMI NO₂ w/ BOEM NO_x-emitting platforms (black circles).





Above: TROPOMI NO_2 data from 26 July 2018 over GOM (White represents cloud cover). Image Courtesy of A. Kaltenbaugh.

Phase #2: SCOAPE Validation Cruise in GOM

- R/V Point Sur (USM-owned, LUMCONoperated) will sail 10-18 May 2019 (9 days) for onshore flow & to maximize satellite view (need clear skies).
- Supersite of land measurements @ LUMCON to capture land-water gradients.
- Coastal deployment of two Pandoras, one @ LUMCON, one site TBD (more urban).
- Using BOEM Emissions estimates (2014 & 2017)
 & TROPOMI for guidance.
- Goals: (1) Capture regions where maximum & minimum NO₂ (plus CO, VOCs, SO₂, CH₄) expected. (2) Validate gradients.
- For QA/QC, instruments are being tested & vetted at NASA GSFC, including Pandora spectrometers for NO₂.

SCOAPE Overview, Feb. 2019



Species	Instrument	Collaborator
NO ₂ (and calibrator)	In situ	NASA GSFC
Column NO ₂	Pandora	NASA GSFC (Swap)
O ₃	In situ	NASA GSFC
	Ozonesondes	NASA GSFC
Temperature, RH, etc.	Met system	NASA GSFC
Aerosol (AOD) & O ₃ columns	Microtops Columns	NASA GSFC
VOCs (plus CH ₄)	In-situ flasks	UCI (Blake)
СО	In-situ	NASA GSFC
НСНО	In-situ	NASA GSFC (Hanisco)
PBL height	Ceilometer	UMBC
PBL height	Cellometer	UMBC

Phase #2: SCOAPE Land Measurements During Cruise

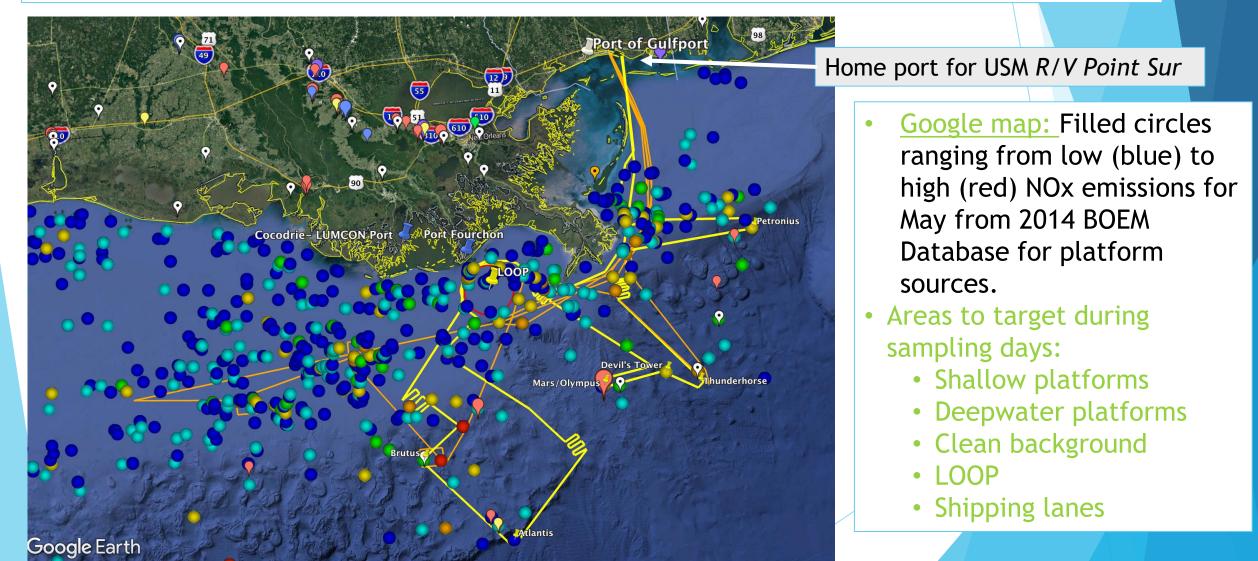
- LUMCON site instrumentation:
 - ▶ NO₂: In-situ analyzer, Pandora, NO₂ sondes (drone option)
 - Ceilometer for boundary layer heights
 - Ozone monitor, VOC canisters
- Urban location (TBD) Instrumentation:
 - ▶ NO₂: Analyzer & Pandora
 - Other TBD: Ozone, CO desirable



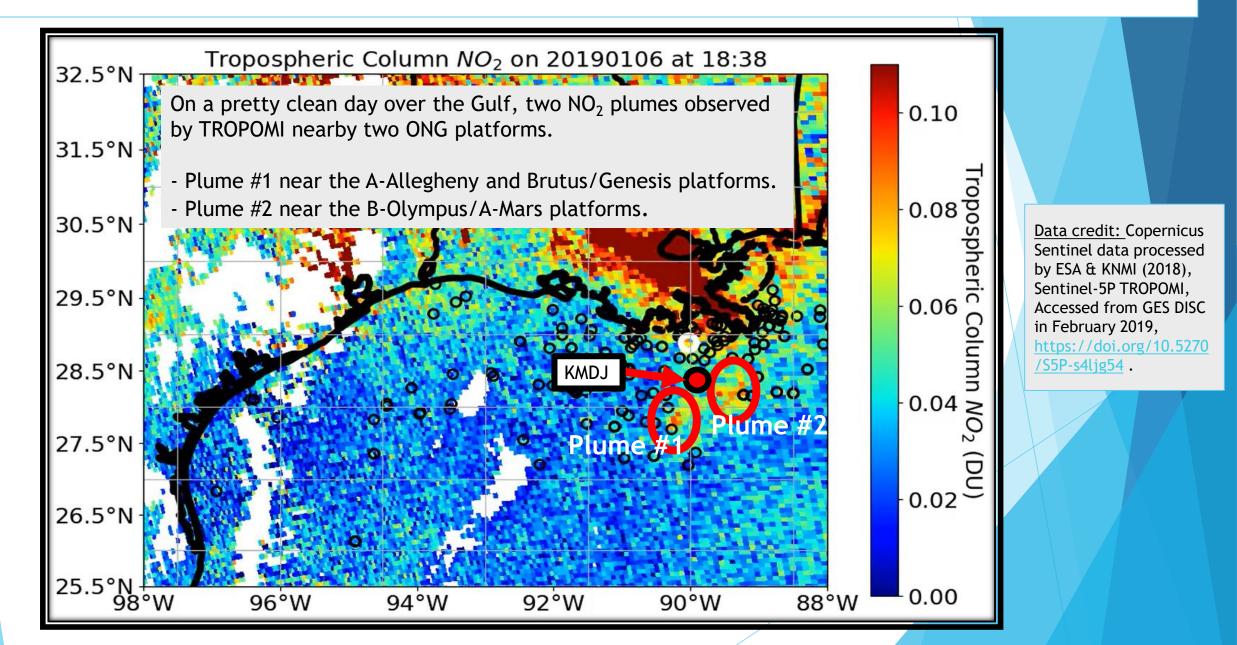


SCOAPE Cruise Strategy: Strawman Targets for Sampling

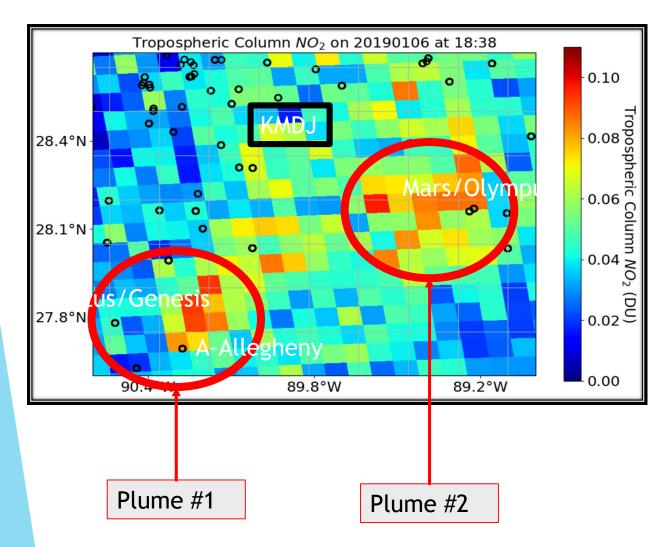
- Using BOEM 2014 & 2017 Preliminary Platform Emissions for Guidance.
- Based on VIIRS satellite flaring product, there are deepwater platforms that are observed frequently.
- How much time should be spent near Shallow vs deepwater platforms?



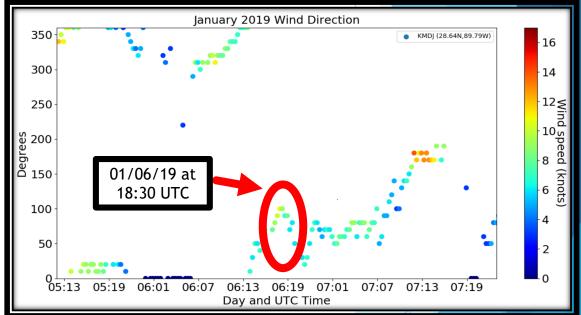
Example of TROPOMI Observing Pollution Plume: January 2019



TROPOMI NO₂: Closer Looks on Jan 6, 2019

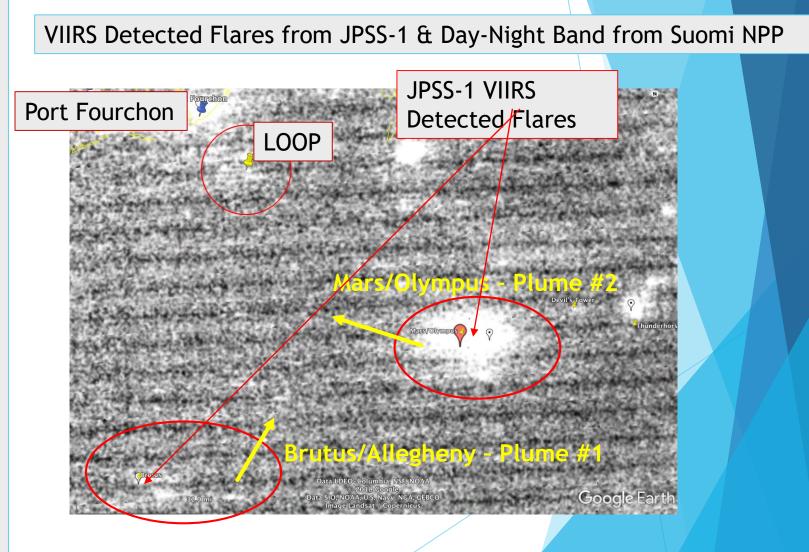


From location North of both platforms (KMDJ): Winds indicate southerly direction, which is inline with Plume #1 flow (at left).



JPSS-1 Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) Flare Detection in GOM

- On the Jan 5, 2019: Large hot flare detected by VIIRS Nightfire V3.0 (GRAVITE) product (from JPSS-1) at Olympus/Mars platforms.
- On Jan 6, 2019: VIIRS (same product) detected dim combustion sources at both Olympus/Mars & Brutus/Genesis platforms.
- These flaring events appear to be near sources of two NO₂ plumes detected by TROPOMI on Jan 6, 2019.
- Based on BOEM's 2014 (shown at right) & 2017 (preliminary)
 Emissions Inventories, these platforms are amongst the top-emitters of NO_x (and other species) in GOM.



WHO: NASA & BOEM Personnel on SCOAPE



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Natasha Dacic (NASA)

Others TBD: BOEM UMBC?

Home/Forecast Team: D. Kollonige, Lead



Dr. Lok Lamsal NO₂ Satellite products



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