

METHANE RESEARCH

ATTRIBUTION FORMATS¹

EDF staff co-authored | *EDF coordinated/funded* | IMEO papers *

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UNITED STATES (47)

[“Excess methane emissions from shallow water platforms elevate the carbon intensity of US Gulf of Mexico oil and gas production”](#) (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 2023)

[“Empirical quantification of methane emission intensity from oil and gas producers in the Permian basin”](#) (*Environmental Research Letters*, 2023)

[“Inefficient and unlit natural gas flares both emit large quantities of methane”](#) (*Science*, 2022)

[“Methane Emissions from Natural Gas Gathering Pipelines in the Permian Basin”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology Letters*, 2022)

[“Strong methane point sources contribute a disproportionate fraction of total emissions across multiple basins in the United States”](#) (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 2022)

[“Methane emissions from US low production oil and natural gas well sites”](#) (*Nature Communications*, 2022)

[“Closing the methane gap in US oil and natural gas production emissions inventories”](#) (*Nature Communications*, 2021)

[“Concurrent variation in oil and gas methane emissions and oil price during the COVID-19 pandemic”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2021)

[“New Mexico Permian Basin measured well pad methane emissions are a factor of 5–9 times higher than US EPA estimates”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2020)

[“A national estimate of methane leakage from pipeline mains in natural gas local distribution systems”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2020)

[“Methane Emissions from Offshore Oil and Gas Platforms in the Gulf of Mexico”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2020) *

[“Airborne Assessment of Methane Emissions from Offshore Platforms in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2020) *

[“Observations of Methane Emissions from Natural Gas-Fired Power Plants”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2019)

[“Aerial Interyear Comparison and Quantification of Methane Emissions Persistence in the Bakken Formation of North Dakota, USA”](#)
(*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2018)

[“Assessment of methane emissions from the US oil and gas supply chain”](#)
(*Science*, 2018)

[“Synthesis of recent ground-level methane emission measurements from the U.S. natural gas supply chain”](#) (*Journal of Cleaner Production*, 2017)

[“Rapid, vehicle-based identification of location and magnitude of urban natural gas pipeline leaks”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2017)

[“Assessing the Methane Emissions from Natural Gas-Fired Power Plants and Oil Refineries”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2017)

[“Super-emitters in natural gas infrastructure are caused by abnormal process conditions”](#) (*Nature Communications*, 2017)

[“Pump-to-Wheels Methane Emissions from the Heavy-Duty Transportation Sector”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2016)

[“Quantifying, Assessing, and Mitigating Methane Emissions from Super-emitters in the Oil and Gas Supply Chain”](#) (University of Arkansas, graduate dissertation, 2016)

[“Aerial Surveys of Elevated Hydrocarbon Emissions from Oil and Gas Production Sites”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2016)

[“Emissions of coalbed and natural gas methane from abandoned oil and gas wells in the United States”](#) (*Geophysical Research Letters*, 2016)

[“Methane emissions from the Natural Gas Supply Chain”](#) (in *Environmental and Health Issues in Unconventional Oil and Gas Development*, Kaden and Rose, eds., 2016)

[“Constructing a spatially resolved methane emission inventory for the Barnett Shale region”](#) (*Environmental Science and Technology*, 2015)

[“Direct and Indirect Measurements and Modeling of Methane Emissions in Indianapolis, Indiana”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2016)

[“Reconciling divergent estimates of oil and gas methane emissions”](#) (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 2015)

[“Using Multi-Scale Measurements to Improve Methane Emission Estimates from Oil and Gas Operations in the Barnett Shale Region, Texas”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2015)

[“Toward a Functional Definition of Methane Super-Emitters: Application to Natural Gas Production Sites”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2015)

[“Integrating source apportionment tracers into a bottom-up inventory of methane emissions in the Barnett Shale hydraulic fracturing region”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2015)

[“Airborne ethane observations in the Barnett Shale: Quantification of ethane flux and attribution of methane emissions”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2015)

[“Methane emissions from leak and loss audits of natural gas compressor stations and storage facilities”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2015)

[“Characterizing fugitive methane emissions in the Barnett Shale area using a mobile laboratory”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2015)

[“Mobile laboratory observations of methane emissions in the Barnett Shale region”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2015)

[“Measuring emissions from oil and natural gas well pads using the mobile flux plane technique”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2015)

[“Aircraft-Based Estimate of Total Methane Emissions from the Barnett Shale Region”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2015)

[“Direct measurements show decreasing methane emissions from natural gas local distribution systems in the United States”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2015)

[“Measurements of methane emissions from natural gas gathering facilities and processing plants: Measurements results”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2015)

[“Methane emissions from natural gas compressor stations in the transmission and storage sector: Measurements and comparisons with the EPA greenhouse gas reporting program protocol”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2015)

[“Methane emissions from natural gas infrastructure and use in the urban region of Boston, Massachusetts”](#) (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 2015)

[“Methane emissions from process equipment at natural gas production sites in the United States: Pneumatic controllers”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2014)

[“Methane emissions from process equipment at natural gas production sites in the United States: Liquid Unloadings”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2014)

[“Assessment of methane emissions from oil and gas production pads using mobile measurements”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2014)

[“A new look at methane and non-methane hydrocarbon emissions from oil and natural gas operations in the Colorado Denver-Julesburg Basin”](#) (*Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, 2014)

[“Measurements of methane emissions at natural gas production sites in the United States”](#) (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 2013)

[“Methane Leaks from North American Natural Gas Systems”](#) (*Science*, 2014)

MEXICO AND CANADA (8)

[“Saskatchewan's oil and gas methane: how have underestimated emissions in Canada impacted progress toward 2025 climate goals?”](#) (*Environmental Research Letters*, 2023)

[“Sources and reliability of reported methane reductions from the oil and gas industry in Alberta, Canada”](#) (*Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene*, 2022)

[“Methane inventories, but not regulatory submissions, show major variations in methane intensity for Canadian oil and gas producers”](#) (*Cleaner Environmental Systems*, 2022)

[“A tale of two regions: methane emissions from oil and gas production in offshore/onshore Mexico”](#) (*Environmental Research Letters*, 2021) *

[“A gridded inventory of anthropogenic methane emissions from Mexico based on Mexico’s National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases and Compounds”](#) (*Environmental Research Letters*, 2020)

[“La mitigación de las emisiones de metano en el sector hidrocarburos: la medida ausente del Reporte del IPCC sobre las consecuencias de un aumento de la temperatura media global de 1.5° C”](#) (In *Voces y Visiones sobre el Reporte Especial del IPCC*, 2019)

[“Methane emissions from oil and gas production sites in Alberta, Canada”](#) (*Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene*, 2018)

[“A high-resolution \(0.1°× 0.1°\) inventory of methane emissions from Canadian and Mexican oil and gas systems”](#) (*Atmospheric Environment*, 2017)

EUROPE (11)

[“High potential for CH₄ emission mitigation from oil infrastructure in one of EU’s major production regions”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2023) *

[“Quantification of methane emissions in Hamburg using a network of FTIR spectrometers and an inverse modeling approach”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2023) *

[“Quantification of methane emission rate from oil and gas wells in Romania using ground-based measurement techniques”](#) (*Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene*, 2022) *

[“Methane and ethane emission quantifications from onshore oil and gas sites in Romania, using a tracer gas dispersion method”](#) (*Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene*, 2022)

[“Quantification and assessment of methane emissions from offshore oil and gas facilities on the Norwegian continental shelf”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2022) *

[“CH₄ isotopic signatures of emissions from oil and gas extraction sites in Romania”](#) (*Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene*, 2022) *

[“Street-level methane emissions of Bucharest, Romania and the dominance of urban wastewater”](#) (*Atmospheric Environment*, 2022)

[“Mapping Urban Methane Sources in Paris, France”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2021) *

[“Investigation of the Spatial Distribution of Methane Sources in the Greater Toronto Area Using Mobile Gas Monitoring Systems”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2020) *

[“Methane mapping, emission quantification, and attribution in two European cities: Utrecht \(NL\) and Hamburg \(DE\)”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2020) *

[“Methane emissions in the Netherlands: The Groningen field”](#) (*Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene*, 2018)

OTHER GLOBAL (10)

[“Comparative Assessment of Methane Emissions from Onshore LNG Facilities Measured Using Differential Absorption Lidar”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2023) *

[“Methane Leakage Measurement of Natural Gas Heating Boilers and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounting of ‘Coal-to-Gas’ Transition for Residential Heating in Rural Beijing”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology Letters*, 2022)

[“Atmospheric methane isotopes identify inventory knowledge gaps in the Surat Basin, Australia, coal seam gas and agricultural regions”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2022) *

[“Temporal variation and grade categorization of methane emission from LNG fueling stations”](#) (*Scientific Reports*, 2022)

[“Measurement of methane emissions from CNG fueling stations in East China”](#) (*Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 2022)

[“Isotopic signatures of major methane sources in the coal seam gas fields and adjacent agricultural districts, Queensland, Australia”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2021) *

[“Coal seam gas industry methane emissions in the Surat Basin, Australia: comparing airborne measurements with inventories”](#) (*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A*, 2021) *

[“Improved Constraints on Global Methane Emissions and Sinks Using \$\delta^{13}\text{C-CH}_4\$ ”](#) (*Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, 2021)

[“Using global isotopic data to constrain the role of shale gas production in recent increases in atmospheric methane”](#) (*Scientific Reports*, 2020)

[“Methane: Greenhouse Effect, Emission Quantification & Control”](#) (*Town Gas*, 2020)

SATELLITE-BASED QUANTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION

(21)

[“National quantifications of methane emissions from fuel exploitation using high resolution inversions of satellite observations”](#) (*Nature Communications*, 2023)

[“Satellite quantification of methane emissions and oil–gas methane intensities from individual countries in the Middle East and North Africa: implications for climate action”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2023)

[“Observation-derived 2010-2019 trends in methane emissions and intensities from US oil and gas fields tied to activity metrics”](#) (*Proceedings of National Academy of Sciences*, 2023)

[“Developing a spatially explicit global oil and gas infrastructure database for characterizing methane emission sources at high resolution”](#) (*Earth System Science Data*, 2023)

[“Satellite quantification of methane emissions and oil/gas methane intensities from individual countries in the Middle East and North Africa: implications for climate action”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2023)

[“Continuous weekly monitoring of methane emissions from the Permian Basin by inversion of TROPOMI satellite observations”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions*, 2022)

[“Methane emissions from China: a high-resolution inversion of TROPOMI satellite observations”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions*, 2022)

[“Satellite quantification of oil and natural gas methane emissions in the US and Canada including contributions from individual basins”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2022)

[“Quantifying methane emissions from the global scale down to point sources using satellite observations of atmospheric methane”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2022)

[“Satellites detect a methane ultra-emission event from an offshore platform in the Gulf of Mexico”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology Letters*, 2022)

[“Quantifying methane emissions from the largest oil-producing basin in the United States from space”](#) (*Science Advances*, 2020)

[“Reconstructing and quantifying methane emissions from the full duration of a 38-day natural gas well blowout using space-based observations”](#) (*Remote Sensing of Environment*, 2022)

[“Satellites detect abatable super-emissions in one of the world’s largest methane hotspot regions”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2022)

[“Methane emissions in the United States, Canada, and Mexico: evaluation of national methane emission inventories and 2010–2017 sectoral trends by inverse analysis of in situ \(GLOBALVIEW plus CH₄ ObsPack\) and satellite \(GOSAT\) atmospheric observations”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2022)

[“Unravelling a large methane emission discrepancy in Mexico using satellite observations”](#) (*Remote Sensing of Environment*, 2021)

[“Satellite-based survey of extreme methane emissions in the Permian basin”](#) (*Science Advances*, 2021)

[“Multisatellite imaging of a gas well blowout enables quantification of total methane emissions”](#) (*Geophysical Research Letters*, 2021)

[“Satellite observations reveal extreme methane leakage from a natural gas well blowout”](#) (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 2019)

[“Satellite-observed Changes in Mexico's Offshore Gas Flaring Activity Linked to Oil/gas Regulations”](#) (*Geophysical Research Letters*, February 2019)

[“Monitoring global tropospheric OH concentrations using satellite observations of atmospheric methane”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2018)

[“2010–2016 Methane trends over Canada, the United States, and Mexico observed by the GOSAT satellite: contributions from different source sectors”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2018)

AGRICULTURE

(6)

[“Using the tracer flux ratio method with flight measurements to estimate dairy farm CH₄ emissions in central California”](#) (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 2019)

[“Estimation of methane emissions from the U.S. ammonia fertilizer industry using a mobile sensing approach”](#) (*Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene*, 2019)

[“Short-term methane emissions from 2 dairy farms in California estimated by different measurement techniques and US Environmental Protection Agency inventory methodology: A case study”](#) (*Journal of Dairy Science*, 2018)

[“Prediction of enteric methane production, yield, and intensity in dairy cattle using an intercontinental database”](#) (*Global Change Biology*, 2018)

[“High nitrous oxide fluxes from rice indicate the need to manage water for both long- and short-term climate impacts”](#) (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 2018)

[“Sampling Guidelines and Analytical Optimization for Direct Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Tropical Rice and Upland Cropping Systems”](#) (*Carbon Management*, 2015)

COAL MINE METHANE

[“China’s coal mine methane regulations have not curbed growing emissions”](#) (*Nature Communications*, 2019)

CLIMATE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION OF METHANE

(10)

[“The value of early methane mitigation in preserving Arctic summer sea ice”](#) (*Environmental Research Letters*, 2022)

[“Acting rapidly to deploy readily available methane mitigation measures by sector can immediately slow global warming”](#) (*Environmental Research Letters*, 2021)

[“Designing an EU methane performance standard for natural gas”](#) (*European University Institute*, 2021)

[“Advancing scientific understanding of the global methane budget in support of the Paris Agreement”](#) (*Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, 2019)

[“A methane emissions reduction equivalence framework for alternative leak detection and repair programs”](#) (*Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene*, 2019)

[“Rapid and reliable assessment of methane impacts on climate”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2018)

[“Unmask temporal trade-offs in climate policy debates”](#) (*Science*, 2017)

[“Future methane emissions from the heavy-duty natural gas transportation sector for stasis, high, medium, and low scenarios in 2035”](#) (*Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association*, 2017)

[“Influence of Methane Emissions and Vehicle Efficiency on the Climate Implications of Heavy-Duty Natural Gas Trucks”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2015)

[“Greater focus needed on methane leakage from natural gas infrastructure”](#) (*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 2012)

ASSESSMENT METHODS

(14)

[“Estimating emissions of methane consistent with atmospheric measurements of methane and \$\delta^{13}\text{C}\$ of methane”](#) (*Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 2022)

[“Applications of top-down methods to anthropogenic GHG emission estimation”](#) (In *Balancing Greenhouse Gas Budgets*, 2022)

[“Facility level measurement of offshore oil and gas installations from a medium-sized airborne platform: method development for quantification and source identification of methane emissions”](#) (*Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 2021) *

[“OGNet: Towards a Global Oil and Gas Infrastructure Database using Deep Learning on Remotely Sensed Imagery”](#) (*arXiv preprint*, 2020)

[“Reduction of Signal Drift in a Wavelength Modulation Spectroscopy-Based Methane Flux Sensor”](#) (*Sensors*, 2022)

[“A Wavelength Modulation Spectroscopy-Based Methane Flux Sensor for Quantification of Venting Sources at Oil and Gas Sites”](#) (*Sensors*, 2022)

[“Methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and isotopic ratios of methane observations from the Permian Basin tower network”](#) (*Earth System Science Data*, 2022)

[“Conflicting estimates of natural geologic methane emissions”](#) (*Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene*, 2021)

[“Global geological methane emissions: an update of top-down and bottom-up estimates”](#) (*Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene*, 2019)

[“Gridded maps of geological methane emissions and their isotopic signature”](#) (*Earth System Science Data*, 2019)

[“Single-blind inter-comparison of methane detection technologies—results from the Stanford/EDF Mobile Monitoring Challenge”](#) (*Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene*, 2019)

[“Possible malfunction in widely used methane sampler deserves attention but poses limited implications for supply chain emission estimates”](#) (*Elementa: Science of the Anthropocene*, 2016)

[“Measurements of methane emissions from natural gas gathering facilities and processing plants: Measurement methods”](#) (*Atmospheric Measurement Techniques*, 2015)

[“Near-field characterization of methane emission variability from a compressor station using a model aircraft”](#) (*Environmental Science & Technology*, 2015)

¹ Italicized publications denote studies coordinated by EDF, without EDF co-authors; asterisks denote studies coordinated by EDF under the auspices of IMEO