

Using Methane Observations to derive Top-down Estimates of VOC and NO_x Emissions from Oil and Gas Production in the Uinta Basin

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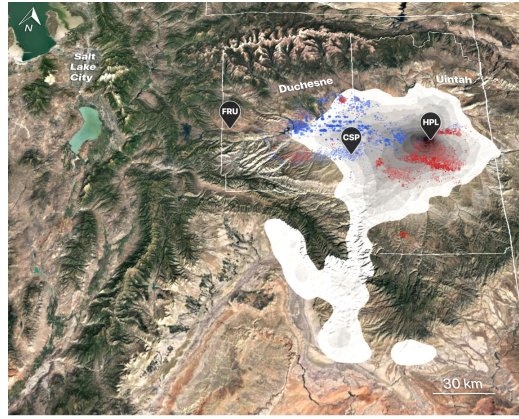
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Motivation

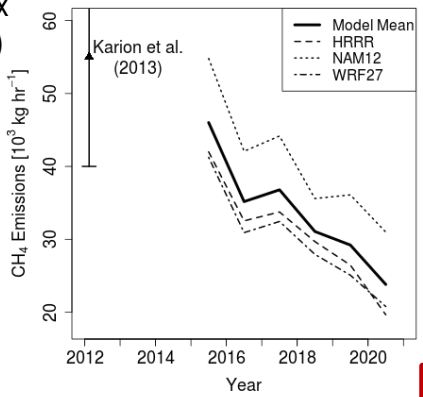
- Quantify emissions of precursors (VOC & NO_x) that contribute to ozone production
- Leverage co-located observations of methane (CH₄) and top-down estimates of Basin-wide methane emissions



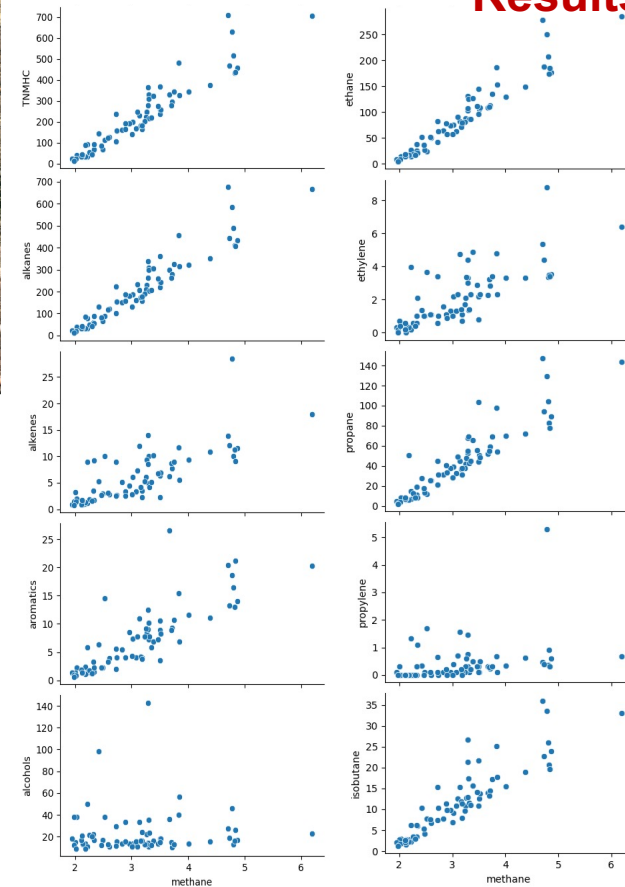
Reproduced from (Lin et al., 2021)
CH₄ Emissions from Uinta Basin

Methodology

- 1) Measure methane, VOC, and NO_x at same Uinta Basin site (Horsepool)
- 2) Calculate the slopes between enhancements in methane with enhancements in the target species (VOCs, NO_x)
- 3) Multiply slopes (from winter 2019-2020) by 2017 methane emissions (to match 2017 inventory year)
- 4) Arrive at emissions of the target species



Results



	Whole-Basin NO _x emissions (kg h ⁻¹)	Whole-basin VOC emissions (kg h ⁻¹)
This study (2017)	234	17968
Regulatory 2017 inventory	1272	10638
Ahmadov et al., 2015	431	19108

	Whole-Basin emissions (kg h ⁻¹)	% of total
Alkanes	9255	82.5%
Alkenes+acetylene	226	2.0%
Aromatics	296	2.6%
Alcohols	897	8.0%
Carbonyls	547	4.9%

Cited References

Ahmadov, R. et al. (2015), Understanding high wintertime ozone pollution events in an oil- and natural gas-producing region of the western US, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 15(1), 411–429, doi:10.5194/acp-15-411-2015.
 Lin, J. C., R. Bares, B. Fasoli, M. Garcia, E. Crossman, and S. Lyman (2021), Declining methane emissions and steady, high leakage rates observed over multiple years in a western US oil/gas production basin, *Sci. Rep.*, 11(1), 22291. doi:10.1038/s41598-021-01721-5

Takeaway: 2017 regulatory inventory appears to overestimate NO_x emissions, but underestimate VOC emissions over Uinta Basin

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