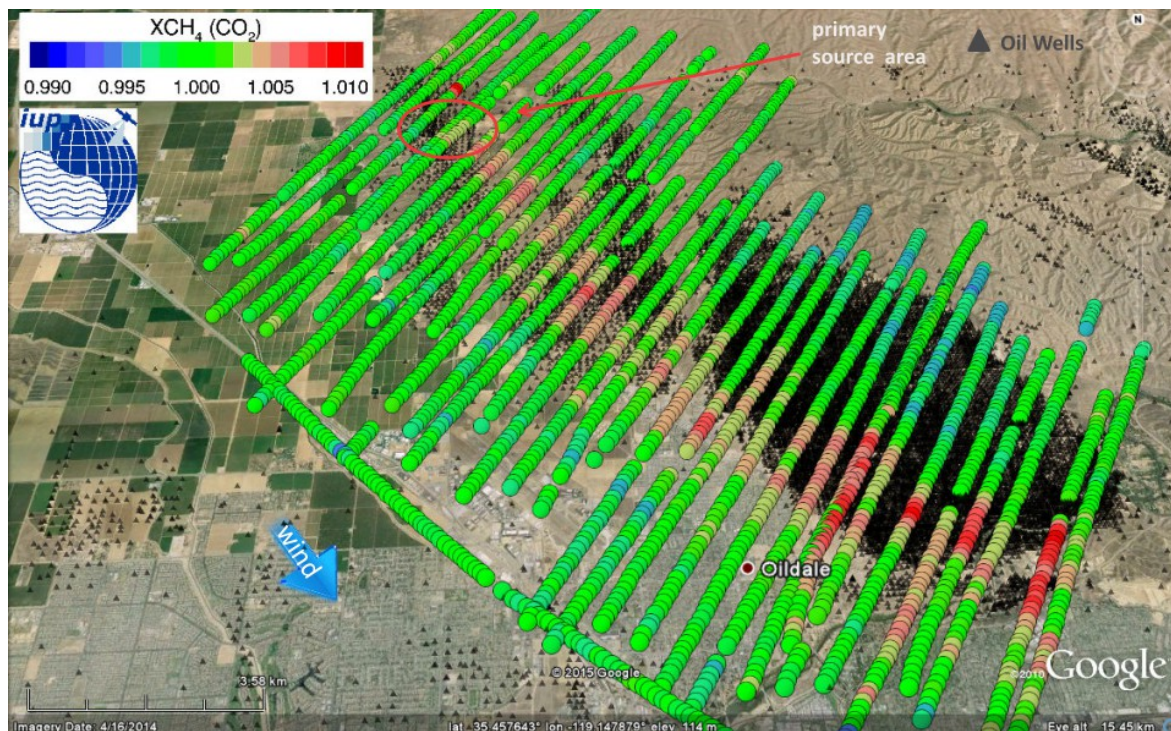


First detection of a large scale methane plume extending several kilometers over a southern California Oil Field using passive airborne remote sensing. The measurement was performed on September 04, 2014 with the MAMAP sensor developed at the Institute of Environmental Physics – IUP.

The data was acquired in summer 2014 during the COMEX-Campaign, a jointly funded ESA and NASA project. The European MAMAP remote sensing sensor developed and operated by the Institute of Environmental Physics at the University of Bremen in cooperation with the German Research Centre for Geosciences (GFZ) was installed on a Twin Otter aircraft operated by the Center for Interdisciplinary Remotely-Piloted Aircraft Studies CIRPAS. The instrument detected during several flights unexpectedly large methane plumes over an Oil field in southern California, which could be traced over a distance of several kilometers. These measurements demonstrate for the first time that strong local methane emissions from Gas and Oil production could be detected by passive remote sensing and traced in space. The data will be used to estimate the magnitude of the emissions resulting from such facilities.



See also press release of the University of Bremen :

<http://www.uni-bremen.de/universitaet/presseservice/pressemittelungen/einzelanzeige/news/detail/News/in-der-praxis-erfolgreich-erprobt-bremer-fernerkundungssensor-visualisiert-methanemissionen-von-oelfeldern.html?cHash=36207e0c19dd53137ed1617e55397fdb>

Additional pictures are available at:

http://www.iup.uni-bremen.de/optronics/downloads/COMEX%20Release%20Oil_Field_final_v3_short_de_Pictures_Only.pdf