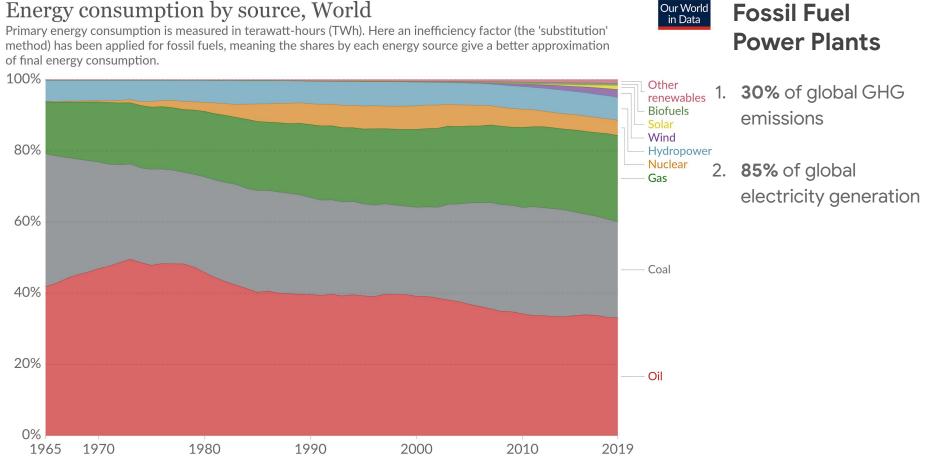
Towards Tracking the Emissions of Every Power Plant on the Planet

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WattTime¹, Energy & Clean Air Analytics², Carbon Tracker³, Google.org⁴, Pixel Scientia Labs⁵, Georgetown University⁶

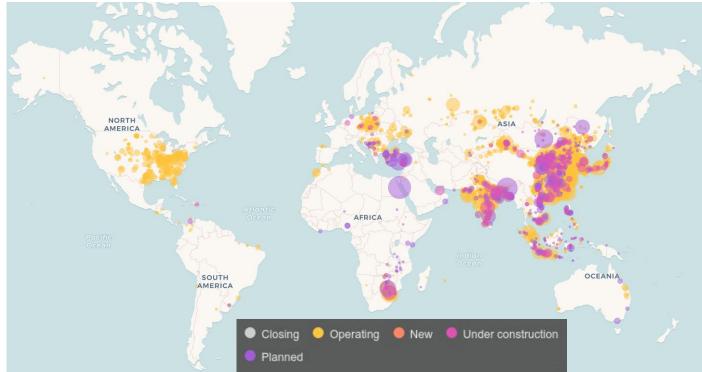






Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy Note: 'Other renewables' includes geothermal, biomass and waste energy. OurWorldInData.org/energy • CC BY

Global Coal Power



Fossil Fuel Power Plants

- 1. **30%** of global GHG emissions
- 2. **85%** of global electricity generation
- 3. **Decreasing** in many parts of the world; **increasing** in others
- 4. Critical to understand these **sources** of emissions

Image credit: https://www.carbonbrief.org/mapped-worlds-coal-power-plants

Satellite images + Machine learning

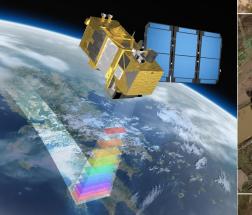


Image credit: ESA



Image credit: Airbus SPOT

Emissions estimates will be made public

Identify optimal locations for new wind or solar farms



Enable new or updated environmental policy



See how much local power plants contribute to climate change



Track progress toward Paris Climate Agreement

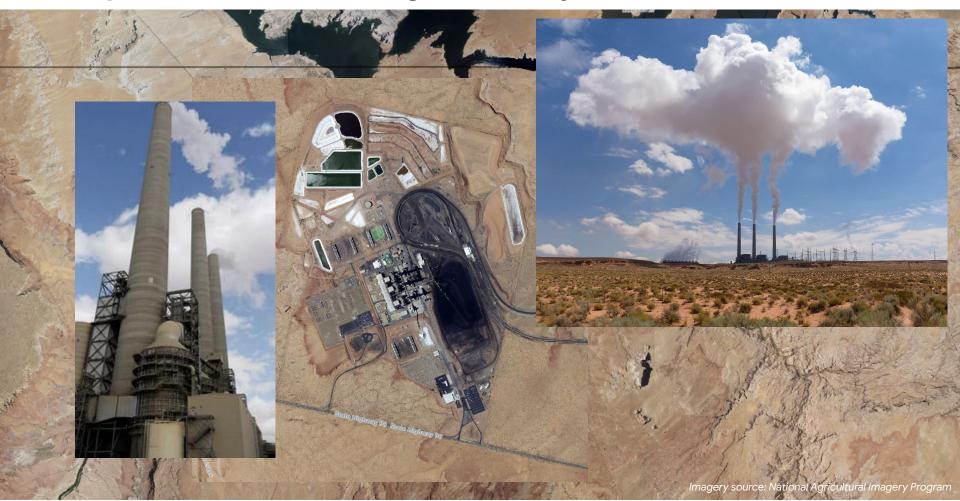


Image credits: Pixabay, Unsplash

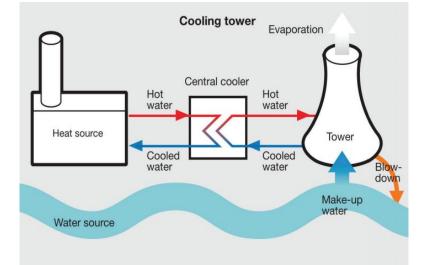
CO₂ is measured globally by two satellites: OCO-2 and GOSAT



Power plants emit GHGs through a chimney



Other operational signs are visible depending on the cooling technology





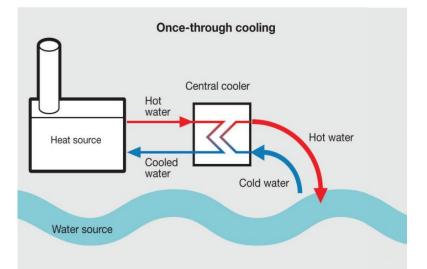
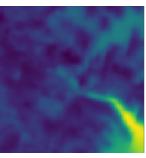


Image credit: Efficient Use and Consumption of Water in Power Generation





Thermal infrared

We created a ground truth dataset by joining multiple sources

Geolocation: Global Power Plant Database and Global Coal Plant Tracker

Plant fuel type, capacity, cooling technology: S&P Global Platts' World Electric Power Plants Database

Hourly power generation data: AMPD (US), ENTSOE (Europe), AEMO (Australia)

Starting with a simple setup: predicting on or off from a single image



We annotated cooling towers and flue stacks to focus our models

Annotate with Open Street Map



Mechanical/natural draft plant

Extract patches from satellite image



ROI

Cooling towers

Flue stack

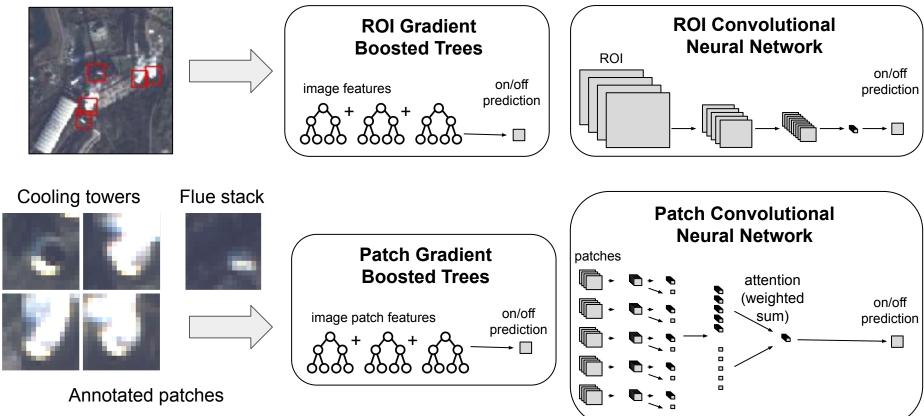




Annotated patches

We trained 4 different types of models

ROI



Patch CNN models were successful for mechanical/natural draft Once-through plants are still challenging

Model type	Sentinel-2 mAP	Landsat 8 mAP
Mechanical/natural draft		
ROI Gradient Boosted Trees	0.647	0.616
ROI+Patch Gradient Boosted Trees	0.789	0.713
ROI Convolutional Neural Network	0.681	0.651
Patch Convolutional Neural Network	0.813	0.756
Once-through		
ROI Gradient Boosted Trees	0.616	0.627
ROI+Patch Gradient Boosted Trees	0.626	0.606
ROI Convolutional Neural Network	0.612	0.598
Patch Convolutional Neural Network	0.623	0.566

Failure cases:

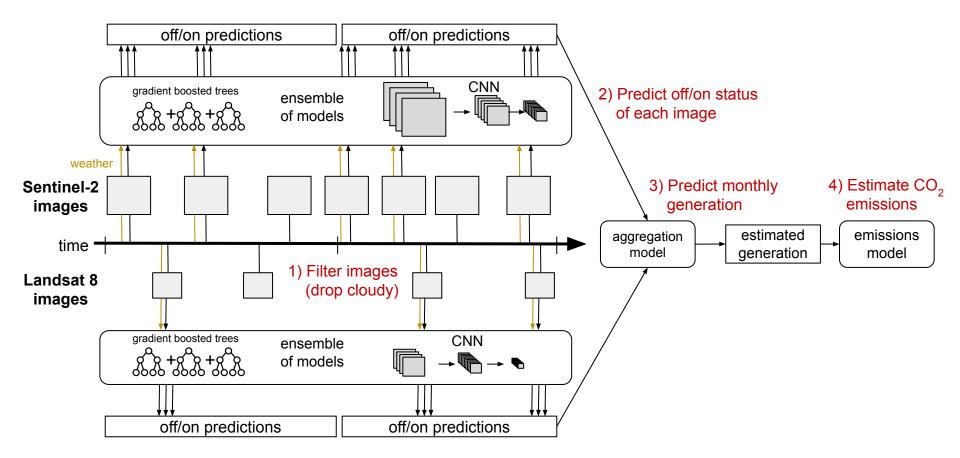


Plume not always visible when temp high or humidity low



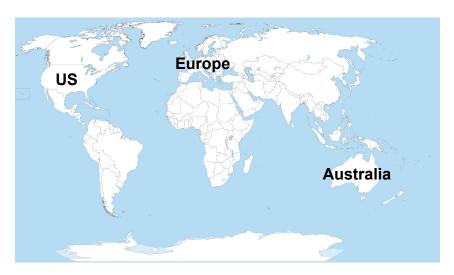
Smoke plume only can be difficult to see

Next step: aggregate into monthly emissions estimates



Validating our global model will be a challenge

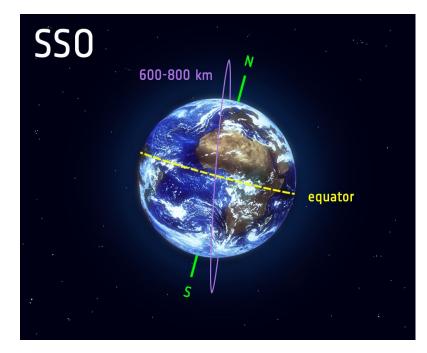
1) Training data is limited and may not be representative of plants globally



Granular emissions data: US

Granular generation data: US, Europe, Australia

2) Observation times are limited by satellite orbits



https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Images/2020/03/Polar_and_Sun-synchronous_orbit

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