

Bayesian Methods for Enhanced Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories

Tackling Climate Change with Machine Learning workshop at
NeurIPS 2025

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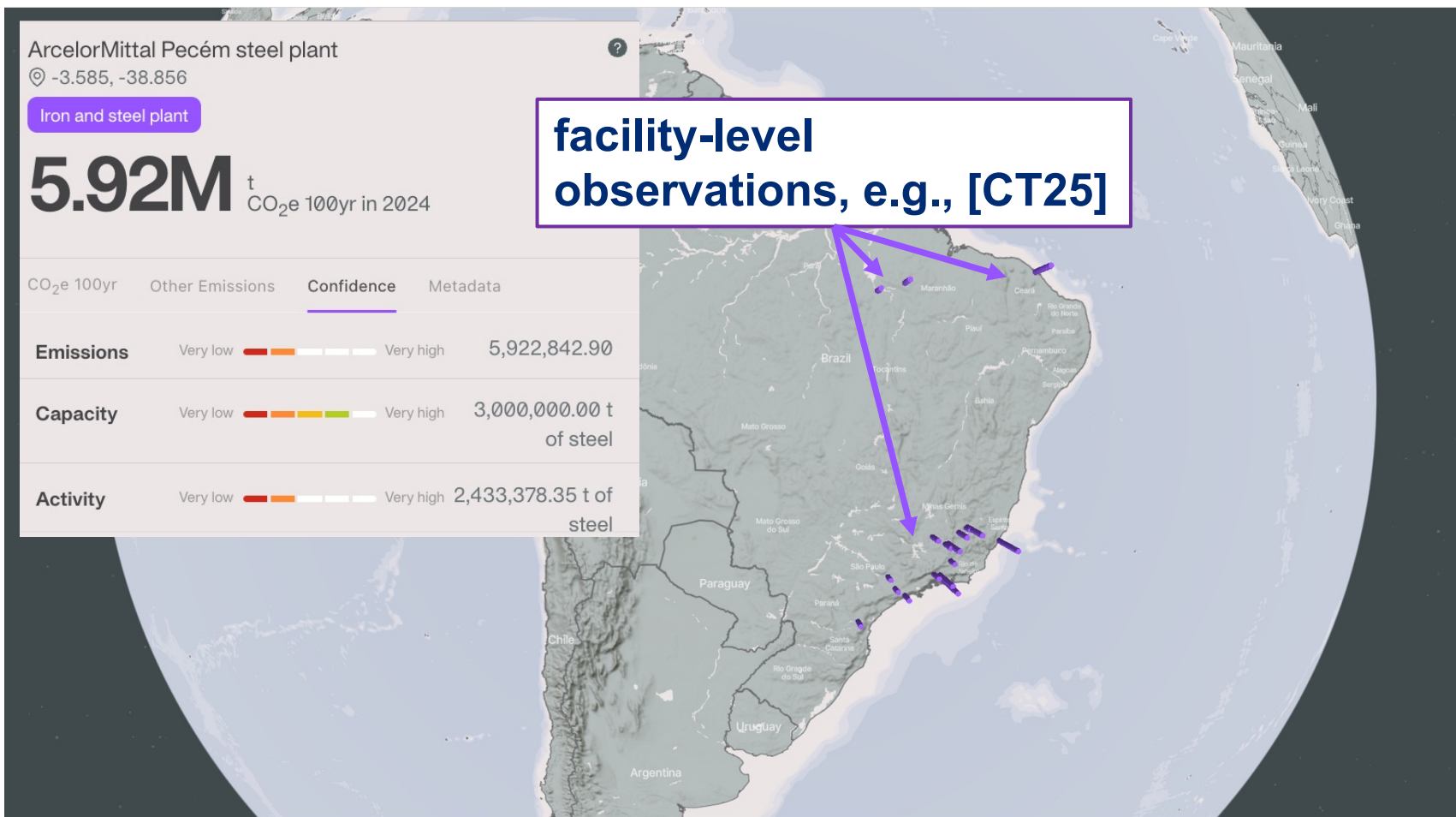
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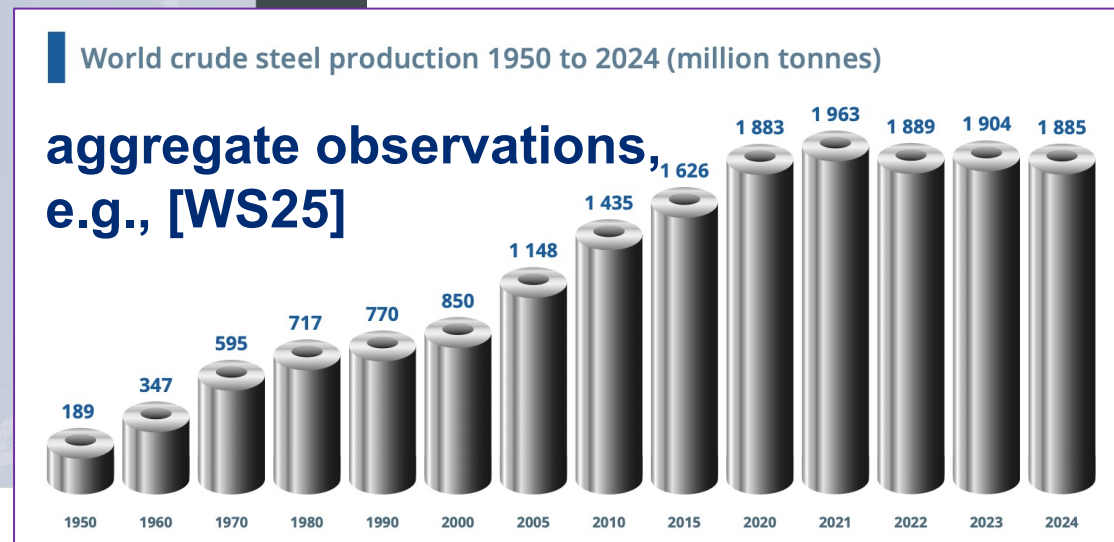
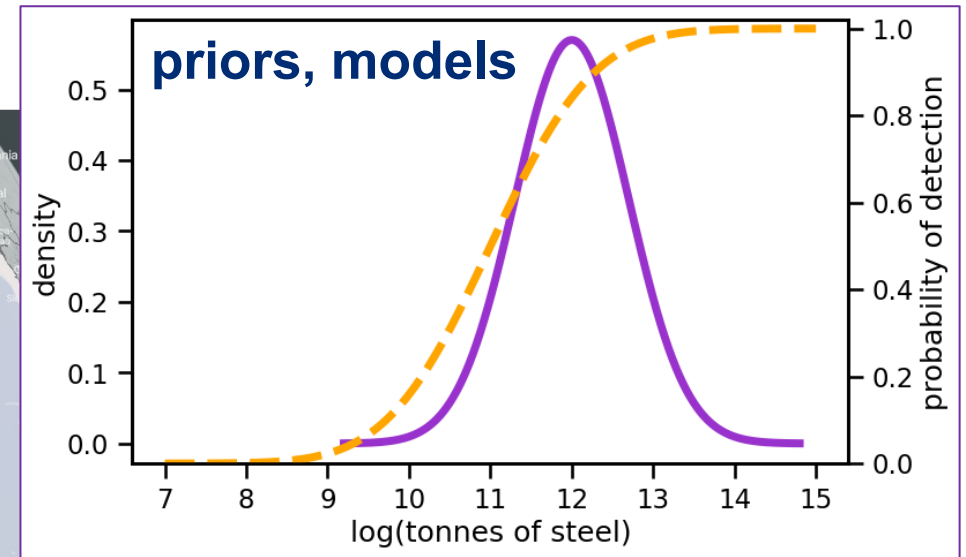
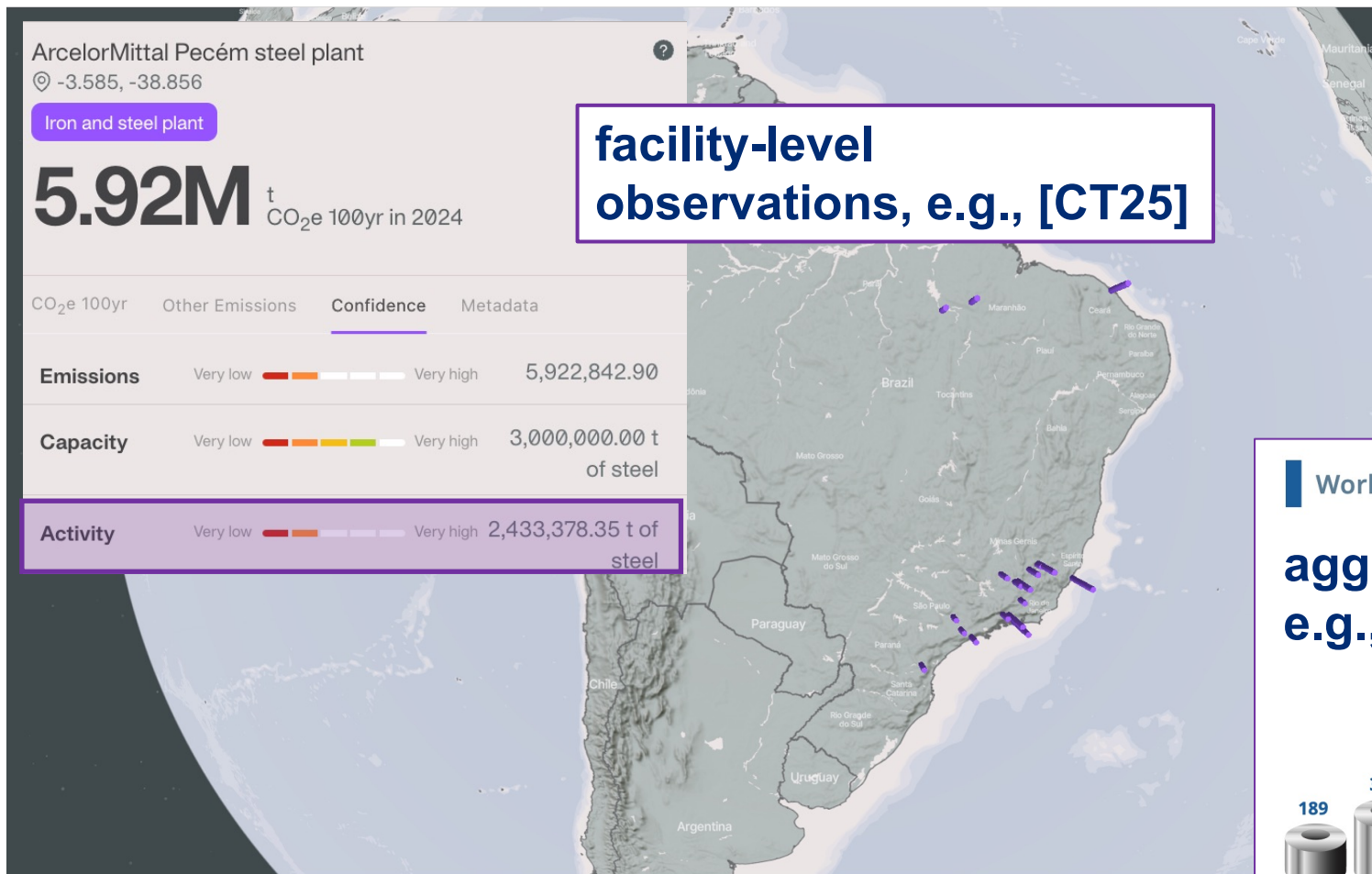
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What emissions properties can we estimate for entities we don't directly observe?



[CT25] Climate TRACE website <https://www.climate TRACE.org>

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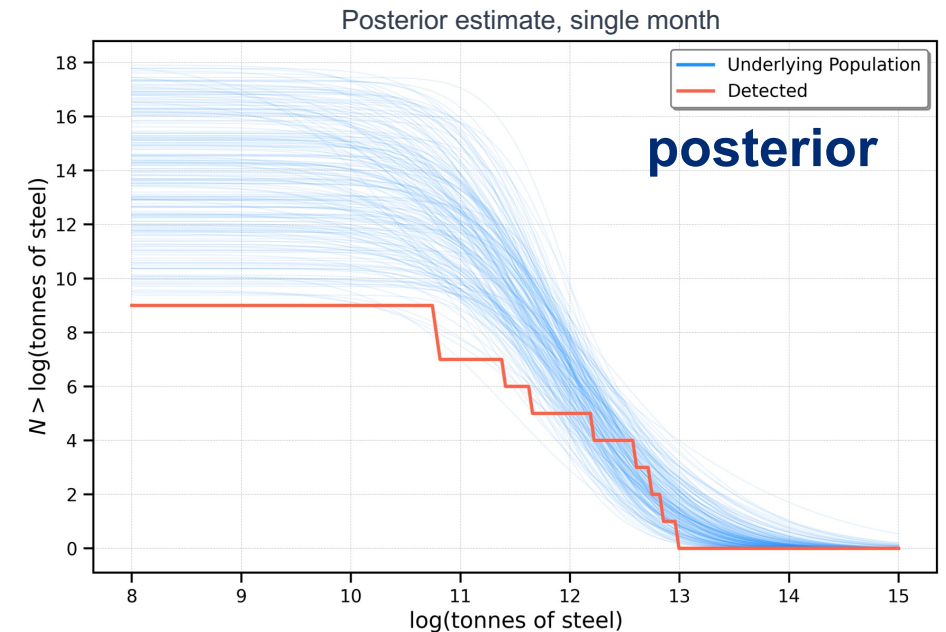
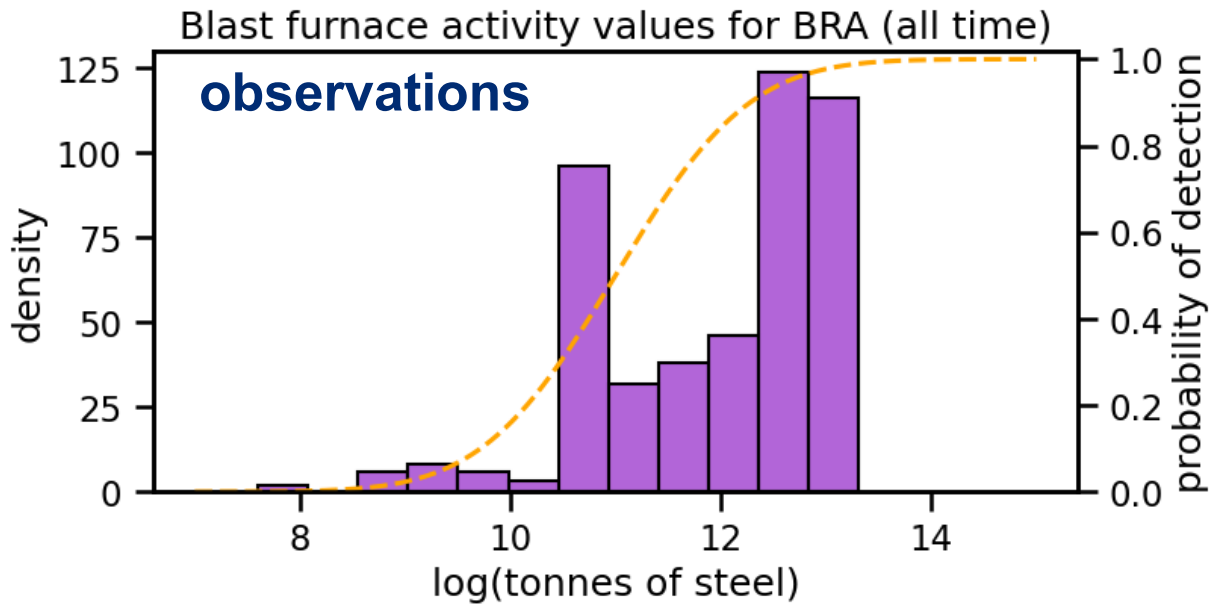
[WS25] World Steel Association. World Steel in Figures, 2025. <https://worldsteel.org/wp-content/uploads/WSIF-2025-infographic.pdf>

Parameter estimation amid selection bias

Following the hierarchical Bayesian approach of [Man19]:

$$p(\lambda, N | \{d_i\}) = \pi(\lambda)\pi(N) \prod_{i=1}^{N_{\text{obs}}} \frac{\int p(d_i | \theta) p_{\text{pop}}(\theta | \lambda) d\theta}{\int p_{\text{det}}(\theta) p_{\text{pop}}(\theta | \lambda) d\theta} \cdot e^{-N_{\text{det}}} (N_{\text{det}})^{N_{\text{obs}}}$$

$$d_{\text{net}} \sim \mathcal{N}(N \cdot \mathbb{E}[p_{\text{pop}}(\theta | \lambda)], \sigma_{\text{net}})$$



[Man19] Mandel, Ilya, Will M. Farr, and Jonathan R. Gair. "Extracting distribution parameters from multiple uncertain observations with selection biases." MNRAS 486.1 (2019): 1086-1093.

[Pha19] Phan, Du, Neeraj Pradhan, and Martin Jankowiak. "Composable effects for flexible and accelerated probabilistic programming in NumPyro." arXiv preprint arXiv:1912.11554(2019).

Conclusions & next steps

- Early indications suggest the model does a good job capturing parameters of interest in synthetic data
- Furthermore, the distributional assessments provide insight into how active these facilities might be
- Next steps include:
 - explore other distributions for modeling facility populations (e.g., power law, uniform); run sensitivity studies, cross-validation, and model selection
 - temporal extensions (move beyond just a single month)
 - more complete study of detection models and noise priors
- Please see our CCAI 2025 poster for more details

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The authors would like to thank the Climate TRACE coalition for its organizational support, and Climate TRACE's funders for their financial support. For a full list of funders, please visit the Climate TRACE website: <https://climatetrace.org/team>



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