



Supplement of

Using a deep neural network to detect methane point sources and quantify emissions from PRISMA hyperspectral satellite images

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Figure S2- Mix depth of the training and validation images used in this paper. Colour scale indicates number of images with each mix depth.

Figure S3- Plume time step (s) of the training and validation images used in this paper. Colour scale indicates number of images with each time step.

Figure S4- Emission rate of the training and validation images used in this paper. Colour scale indicates number of images with each emission rate.

Table S1- Locations of PRISMA scenes used to make training, validation, and testing data.

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Table S3- Plumes found in the Korpeje oil field using the neural network.



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Figure S4: Emission rate of the training and validation images used in this paper. Colour scale indicates number of images with each emission rate.

Table S1: Locations of PRISMA scenes used to make training, validation, and testing data. Right column lists of numbers detail the number of different training images made using the corresponding scene in the left column. Each value in the list corresponds to a different PRISMA scene.

Scene location	Number of images made	
Brazil	412, 437	
Canada	442, 437	
Iraq	151, 161, 159, 154, 149, 16	
Iran	169, 14, 15, 12, 21, 15, 18, 15	
Saudi Arabia	18, 16, 21, 12, 7	
South Africa	434, 407, 418, 421, 449, 438	
Texas	147, 157, 143, 183, 170, 428, 417	
Turkmenistan	152, 167, 145, 168, 153, 162, 140, 155, 147, 431, 390, 450	

Table S2. Mean and standard deviation of the noise and methane concentrations of the false positives	and false
negatives described in Table 1.	

	Mean, std of scene noise (PSNR)	Mean, std of max methane concentration (1e18 molecules cm ⁻²)
True positive	20,5	49,
True negative	18,5	N/A
False positive	20, 5	N/A
False negative	17, 5	10,9

Coords of Emission rate (kg/hr) Scene code Plume number plume (x,y) 20210209072220 20210209072224 0001 314, 420 1112 1 20210310072149 20210310072153 0001 2 323, 405 1281 20210414072435_20210414072439 0001 3 307, 422 1134 20210622071436 20210622071440 0001 4 420, 300 6249 20210721071449_20210721071453_0001 5 309, 427 3008 20210808072451 20210808072455 0001 6 537, 456 2726 7 916, 84 2098 20200419072133_20200419072138_0001 8 301, 409 2906 9 299, 381 4841 10 548, 410 1539 20200703071439 20200703071443 0001 548, 456 1885 11 12 320, 411 7615 20200721072426 20200721072430 0001 13 489, 432 2370 20200807071742 20200807071747 0001 335, 450 5204 14 20201010072033 20201010072038 0001 329, 407 1769 15 20201114072336 20201114072341 0001 16 469, 362 2332 17 431, 351 3038 18 480, 569 3591 20220327071152 20220327071156 0001 19 480, 584 5263 20220524071139 20220524071144 0001 20 411, 282 2465 20211219071850 20211219071854 0001 21 268, 704 5304

Table S3. Plumes found in the Korpeje oil field using the neural network. PRISMA scene code indicated on the far left, with 'PRS_L1_STD_OFFL_' from the beginning for brevity. Coordinates of the centre of the plume and estimated emission rate are detailed in the right-most columns.