Project Owner: Department of Energy
Company: BigDataRhino
Project Team: Heehwan Yangand Gbemisola Adewuya
Company: BigDataRhino

Case Study 1: GHG Emission Analysis Over Time

- **Goal:** To analyze GHG emissions overtime in different locations to identify patterns and trends.
- **Data:** Carbon Mapper data on GHG emissions, along with data on economic factors, oil and gas production and consumption, and policies.

- **Methods**: The data scientist and business intelligence and analyst would use a variety of statistical and machine learning techniques to analyze the data,
  such as:
  Time series analysis,
  Regression analysis,
  Clustering

- **Results:** The analysis could reveal a number of patterns and trends in GHG emissions over time, such as:
  - An increase in GHG emissions in developing countries
  - A decline in GHG emissions in developed countries
  - A correlation between GHG emissions and economic growth
  - A correlation between GHG emissions and oil and gas production and consumption
  - The impact of policies on GHG emissions

Case Study 2: Comparing GHG Emissions Over Regions and Cities

- **Goal:** To compare GHG emissions over regions and cities to determine the areas with the highest emissions.
- **Data**: Carbon Mapper data on GHG emissions, along with data on population, economic activity, and land use.
- **Methods**: The data scientist and business intelligence analyst would use a variety of geospatial and statistical techniques to analyze the data, such as mapping, spatial analysis, and regression analysis.
- **Results:** The analysis could reveal which regions and cities have the highest GHG emissions, as well as the factors that are contributing to these high emissions. This information could be used to develop targeted policies and interventions to reduce GHG emissions in these areas.

Case Study 3: Satellite Image Analysis

- **Goal**: To identify specific sources of GHG emissions using satellite imagery.
- **Data:** Carbon Mapper satellite imagery, along with data on industrial facilities, power plants, and other sources of GHG emissions.
- **Methods**: The data scientist and business intelligence analyst would use machine learning techniques, such as computer vision and deep learning, to analyze the satellite imagery.
- **Results:** The analysis could identify specific sources of GHG emissions, such as flares from oil and gas operations, methane leaks from pipelines, and deforestation. This information could be used to develop targeted enforcement and mitigation strategies.

Prediction Models

The data scientist and business intelligence analyst could also develop **prediction models** to **forecast** future GHG emissions. These models could be used to assess the impact of different policies and interventions on GHG emissions.

The data scientists could develop a machine learning model to predict GHG emissions in a given region based on historical data on GHG emissions, economic factors, and oil and gas production and consumption. The model could then be used to assess the impact of different policies, such as a **carbon tax** or a **renewable energy mandate**, on GHG emissions in that region.

Solution for Case Study 1: **GHG Emission Analysis Over Time**

Emphasis:

This case study focuses on **identifying patterns and trends in GHG emissions over time**. This is important because it can help us to understand the factors that are driving GHG emissions and to develop effective policies and interventions to reduce emissions.

Solution:

To analyze GHG emissions over time, the data scientist and business intelligence analyst could use a variety of statistical and machine learning techniques, such as time series analysis, regression analysis, and clustering.

Time series analysis could be used to identify patterns in GHG emissions over time, such as seasonal trends or long-term trends.

Regression analysis could be used to identify the relationship between GHG emissions and other factors, such as **economic growth**, **oil and gas production, cement manufacturing** and **consumption**, and **policies**.

Clustering could be used to identify groups of regions or cities with similar GHG emission patterns.

Once the data scientist and business intelligence analyst have identified patterns and trends in GHG emissions over time, they can use this information to inform policy decisions and develop targeted interventions to reduce emissions.

Solution for Case Study 2: Comparing GHG Emissions Over Regions and Cities

Emphasis:

This case study focuses on **comparing GHG emissions over regions and cities** to determine the areas with the highest emissions. This is important because it can help us to target our efforts to reduce emissions in the areas where they are having the biggest impact.

Solution:

To compare GHG emissions over regions and cities, the data scientist and business intelligence analyst could use a variety of geospatial and statistical techniques, such as mapping, spatial analysis, and regression analysis.

Mapping could be used to visualize GHG emissions data and to identify regions and cities with the highest emissions.

Spatial analysis could be used to identify the factors that are contributing to high GHG emissions in different regions and cities.

Regression analysis could be used to quantify the relationship between GHG emissions and other factors, such as population, economic activity, and land use.

Once the data scientist and business intelligence analyst have identified the regions and cities with the highest GHG emissions, they can use this information to develop **targeted policies and interventions to reduce emissions in these areas.**

Solution for Case Study 3: Satellite Image Analysis

Emphasis:

This case study focuses on **identifying specific sources of GHG emissions using satellite imagery.** This is important because it can help us to target our enforcement and mitigation efforts.

Solution:

To identify specific sources of GHG emissions using satellite imagery, the data scientist and business intelligence analyst could use machine learning techniques, such as computer vision and deep learning.

Computer vision could be used to identify objects in satellite imagery, such as flares, methane leaks, and deforestation.

Deep learning could be used to develop algorithms that can automatically identify and classify GHG emissions sources in satellite imagery.

Once the data scientist and business intelligence analyst have developed algorithms to identify specific sources of GHG emissions in satellite imagery, they can use this information to develop targeted enforcement and mitigation strategies.