

# Jian-Xiong Sheng

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/6227773/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

24  
papers

1,303  
citations

394421

19  
h-index

610901

24  
g-index

51  
all docs

51  
docs citations

51  
times ranked

1565  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Global methane budget and trend, 2010–2017: complementarity of inverse analyses using in situ (GLOBALVIEWplus CH <sub>4</sub> ; ObsPack) and satellite (GOSAT) observations. <i>Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics</i> , 2021, 21, 4637-4657.	4.9	55
2	2010–2015 North American methane emissions, sectoral contributions, and trends: a high-resolution inversion of GOSAT observations of atmospheric methane. <i>Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics</i> , 2021, 21, 4339-4356.	4.9	45
3	Attribution of the accelerating increase in atmospheric methane during 2010–2018 by inverse analysis of GOSAT observations. <i>Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics</i> , 2021, 21, 3643-3666.	4.9	68
4	Unravelling a large methane emission discrepancy in Mexico using satellite observations. <i>Remote Sensing of Environment</i> , 2021, 260, 112461.	11.0	49
5	Satellite Constraints on the Latitudinal Distribution and Temperature Sensitivity of Wetland Methane Emissions. <i>AGU Advances</i> , 2021, 2, e2021AV000408.	5.4	31
6	Sustained methane emissions from China after 2012 despite declining coal production and rice-cultivated area. <i>Environmental Research Letters</i> , 2021, 16, 104018.	5.2	19
7	Estimating 2010–2015 anthropogenic and natural methane emissions in Canada using ECCO surface and GOSAT satellite observations. <i>Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics</i> , 2021, 21, 18101-18121.	4.9	11
8	A global gridded (0.1°–0.1°) inventory of methane emissions from oil, gas, and coal exploitation based on national reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. <i>Earth System Science Data</i> , 2020, 12, 563-575.	9.9	60
9	Global distribution of methane emissions, emission trends, and OH concentrations and trends inferred from an inversion of GOSAT satellite data for 2010–2015. <i>Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics</i> , 2019, 19, 7859-7881.	4.9	111
10	Bottom-Up Estimates of Coal Mine Methane Emissions in China: A Gridded Inventory, Emission Factors, and Trends. <i>Environmental Science and Technology Letters</i> , 2019, 6, 473-478.	8.7	52
11	Satellite-Observed Changes in Mexico's Offshore Gas Flaring Activity Linked to Oil/Gas Regulations. <i>Geophysical Research Letters</i> , 2019, 46, 1879-1888.	4.0	32
12	Detecting high-emitting methane sources in oil/gas fields using satellite observations. <i>Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics</i> , 2018, 18, 16885-16896.	4.9	39
13	High-resolution inversion of methane emissions in the Southeast US using SEAC <sub>4</sub> RS aircraft observations of atmospheric methane: anthropogenic and wetland sources. <i>Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics</i> , 2018, 18, 6483-6491.	4.9	38
14	Comparative analysis of low-Earth orbit (TROPOMI) and geostationary (GeoCARB, GEO-CAPE) satellite instruments for constraining methane emissions on fine regional scales: application to the Southeast US. <i>Atmospheric Measurement Techniques</i> , 2018, 11, 6379-6388.	3.1	17
15	Monitoring global tropospheric OH concentrations using satellite observations of atmospheric methane. <i>Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics</i> , 2018, 18, 15959-15973.	4.9	34
16	The Interactive Stratospheric Aerosol Model Intercomparison Project (ISA-MIP): motivation and experimental design. <i>Geoscientific Model Development</i> , 2018, 11, 2581-2608.	3.6	57
17	2010–2016 methane trends over Canada, the United States, and Mexico observed by the GOSAT satellite: contributions from different source sectors. <i>Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics</i> , 2018, 18, 12257-12267.	4.9	35
18	Stratospheric aerosol evolution after Pinatubo simulated with a coupled size-resolved aerosol–chemistry–climate model, SOCOL-AERv1.0. <i>Geoscientific Model Development</i> , 2018, 11, 2633-2647.	3.6	16

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19	A high-resolution (0.1°×0.1°) inventory of methane emissions from Canadian and Mexican oil and gas systems. <i>Atmospheric Environment</i> , 2017, 158, 211-215.	4.1	34
20	Long-term (2005–2014) trends in formaldehyde (HCHO) columns across North America as seen by the OMI satellite instrument: Evidence of changing emissions of volatile organic compounds. <i>Geophysical Research Letters</i> , 2017, 44, 7079-7086.	4.0	68
21	Satellite observations of atmospheric methane and their value for quantifying methane emissions. <i>Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics</i> , 2016, 16, 14371-14396.	4.9	230
22	Global atmospheric sulfur budget under volcanically quiescent conditions: Aerosol chemistry–climate model predictions and validation. <i>Journal of Geophysical Research D: Atmospheres</i> , 2015, 120, 256-276.	3.3	81
23	A perturbed parameter model ensemble to investigate Mt. Pinatubo's 1991 initial sulfur mass emission. <i>Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics</i> , 2015, 15, 11501-11512.	4.9	16
24	Modeling the stratospheric warming following the Mt. Pinatubo eruption: uncertainties in aerosol extinctions. <i>Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics</i> , 2013, 13, 11221-11234.	4.9	68