

## **Top-Down Assessment of GHG emissions in Türkiye**

Remote sensing is a technique that involves the use of sensors on satellites, aircraft, or other platforms to measure the reflectance or radiance of the Earth's surface or atmosphere from a distance. Remote sensing can be used to measure a wide range of environmental variables, including greenhouse gases (GHGs) such as carbon dioxide and methane. These measurements can be used to understand the sources and sinks of GHGs, as well as the processes that control their concentrations and distributions in the atmosphere. Satellite measurements of GHGs are an essential tool for understanding and addressing climate change, as they provide a global perspective on GHG concentrations and distributions and can be used to track trends over time. They are also an important complement to ground-based measurements, which are limited in their spatial and temporal coverage.

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