Synthetic aperture radar (SAR) remote sensing for detection and quantification of methane ebullition in Alaskan lakes

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General Conclusions

Lakes are an important source of methane

Methane escapes lakes by bubbling, traditionally quantified by field work

SAR correlates with ebullition bubbles trapped by lake ice

Certain types of SAR work better than others
Synthetic aperture radar (SAR) backscatter response from methane ebullition bubbles trapped by thermokarst lake ice
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