

Al para el monitoreo de la emisión de metano en ecosistemas arroceros

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Team composition





Motivation

Agriculture is a significant source of methane emissions (≈25%)



Source: Saunois, Marielle, et al. "The global methane budget 2000–2017." Earth System

52019 (2019): 1-136.

CGIAR

aADiscus

Bioversity & CIAT

FLAR





Mitigation strategies



The challenge lies in confirming their scalability and effectiveness at large scale.





Motivation

Current verification methods are effective, but they face practical constraints **Gas Chambers**



Source: FLAR

Eddy covariance



There is significant value in developing verification techniques that can be applied at regional or national scales!









Satellite instruments



Source: Daniel J. Jacob et al. Quantifying methane emissions from the global scale down to point sources using sateline observations of atmospheric methane

Alianza



Challenges



- Satellites measure concentrations rather than fluxes (sources).
- Each pixel value is the sum of a "background" signal and the methane coming from the sources we are interested in.
- Global and local wind patterns can strongly influence satellite measurements.



Atmospheric Transport Models (ATMs)

Physicochemical model



FLAR



CAMS (V22R2) Dataset (1° x 1°)









Demo



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https://spacebase.co/challenges/space-challenge-2023/



Validation

Ground truth data



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https://www.fontagro.org/new/proyectos/monitoreo-metano/en





- Deploy the AI models in Google Vertex AI for the final users:
 - Farmers
 - Researchers
 - Policy makers
 - Target satellites























