

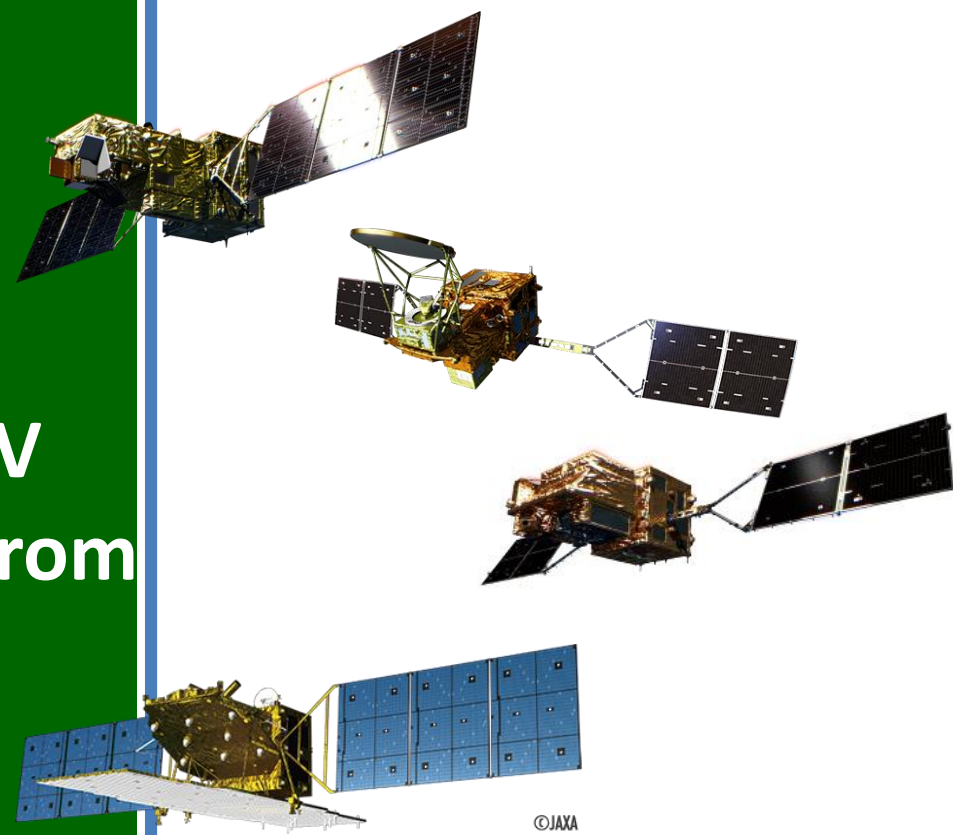


RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



CLIMATE
ACTION

Satellite data based MRV system of GHGs emission from tropical rice paddies

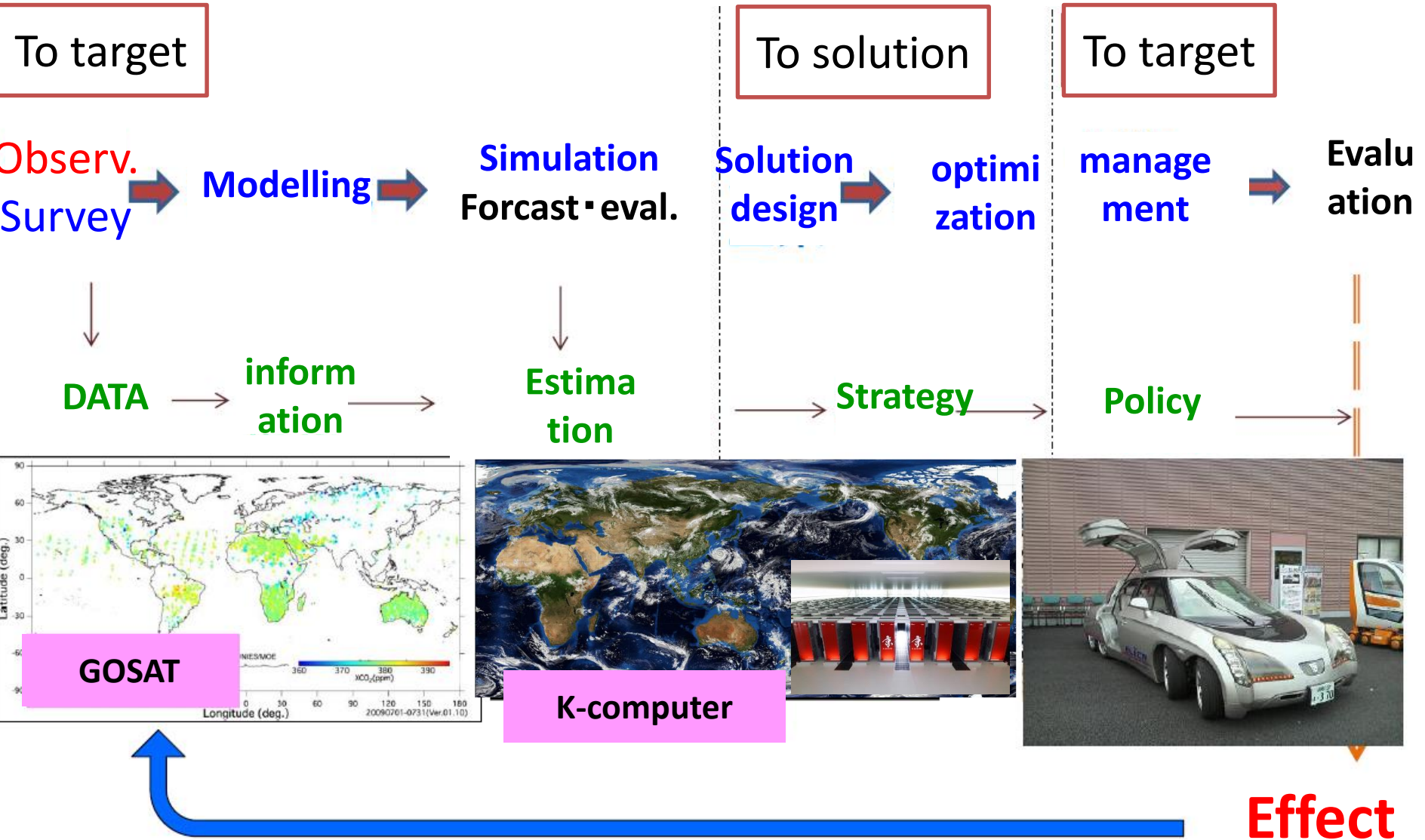


©JAXA

Hironori Arai^{1,3)}, Wataru Takeuchi¹⁾,
Kei Oyoshi²⁾, Lam Dao Nguyen⁴⁾,
Towa Tachibana⁵⁾, Ryuta Uozumi,
Koji Terasaki³⁾, Takemasa Miyoshi³⁾,
Hisashi Yashiro³⁾, Kazuyuki Inubushi⁵⁾



Cycle from Observation to Countermeasure



Observation of the effect

Modified from Yasuoka 2015

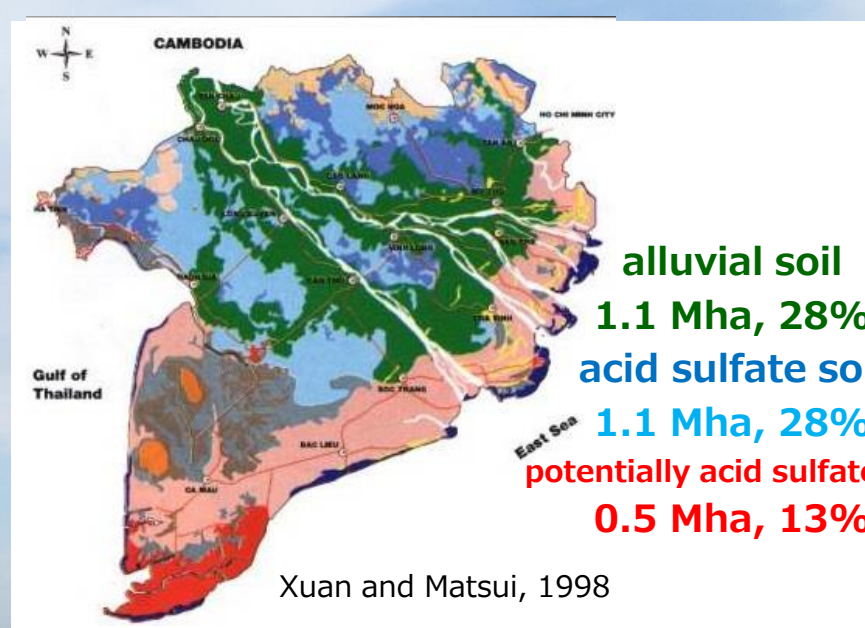
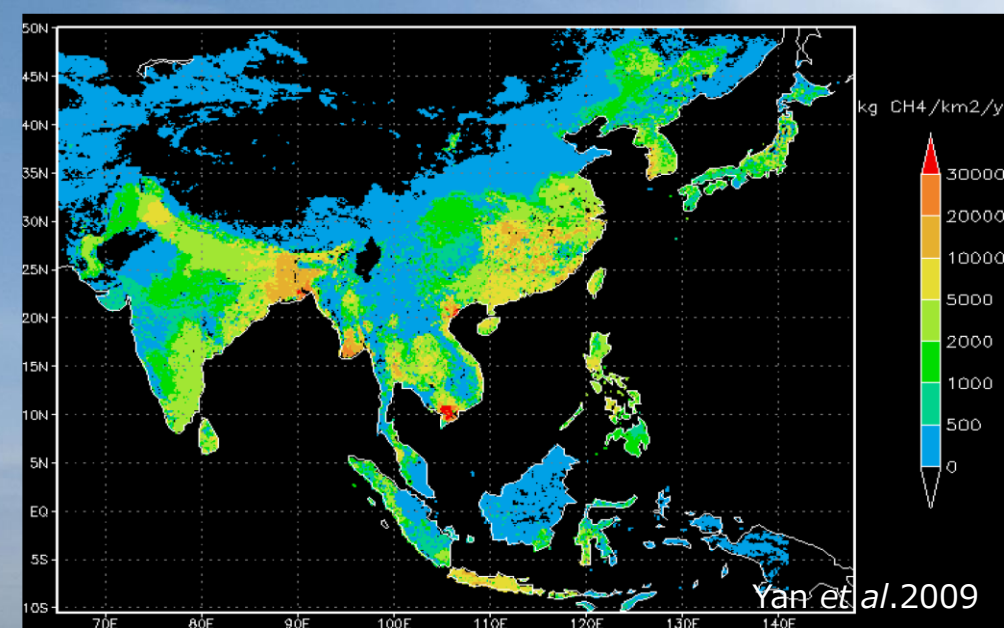
Outline

1. Background & Objective

2. Ground observation of greenhouse gas emission and semi-empirical modeling

3. Satellite remote sensing of GHG emitters

- Cropping calendar & the adjacent fallow length
- Paddy soil/water covered by rice plants
- Top down verification with GOSAT



- Continuously flooded nearly through a year
- +
• High straw production

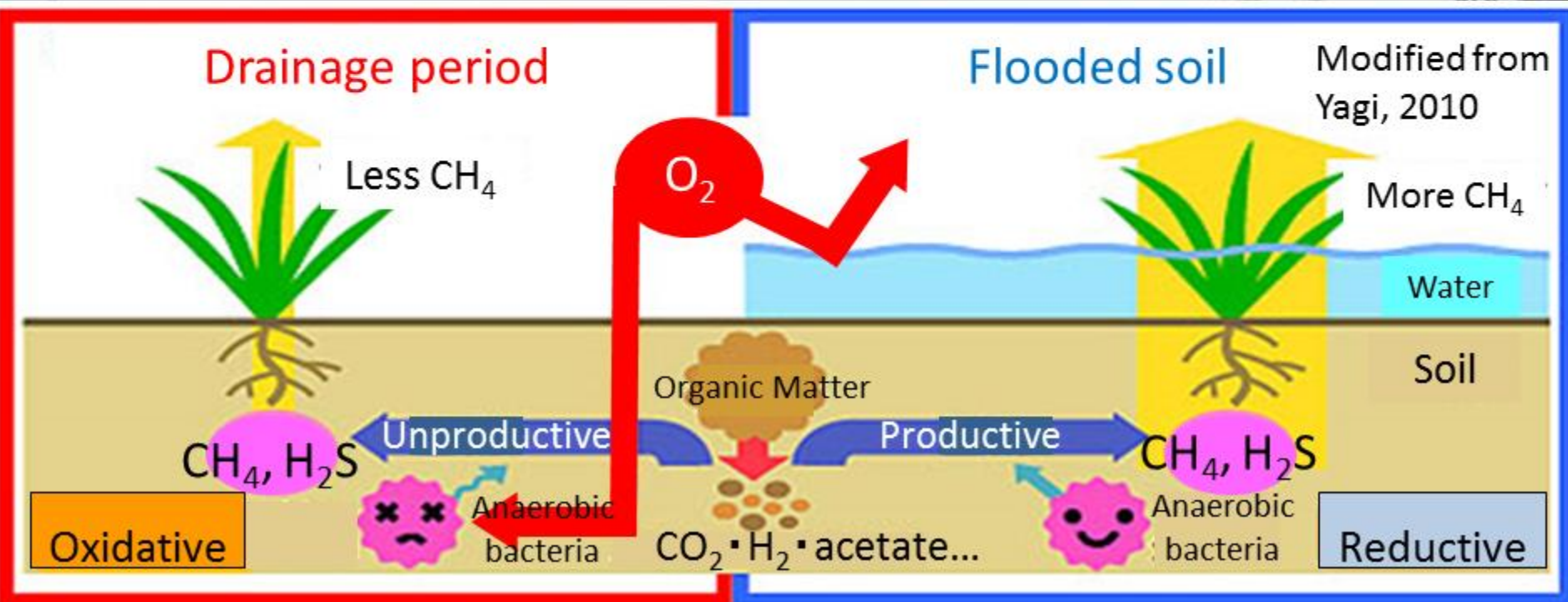


AWD

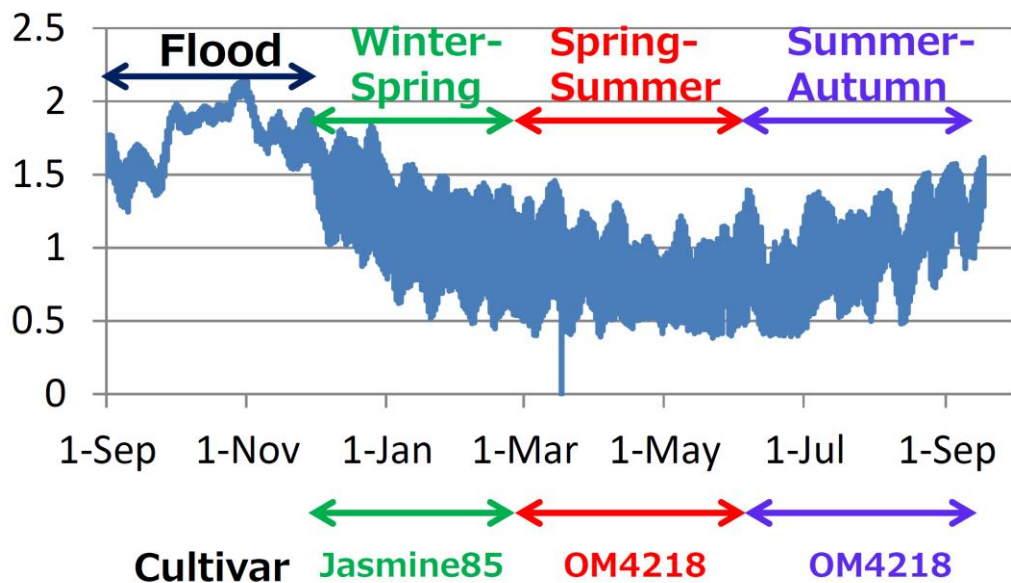
(Alternate **W**etting and **D**rying)

- Irrigation-water saving
- Anaerobic-stress mitigation
- GHGs mitigation

- Anaerobic stress for rice production
- High GHGs emission



Waterlevel of canal (m)



Approx. 26 m

Approx. 17 m

PVC irrigation tube



Water management

- Continuously flooded
- AWD water saving

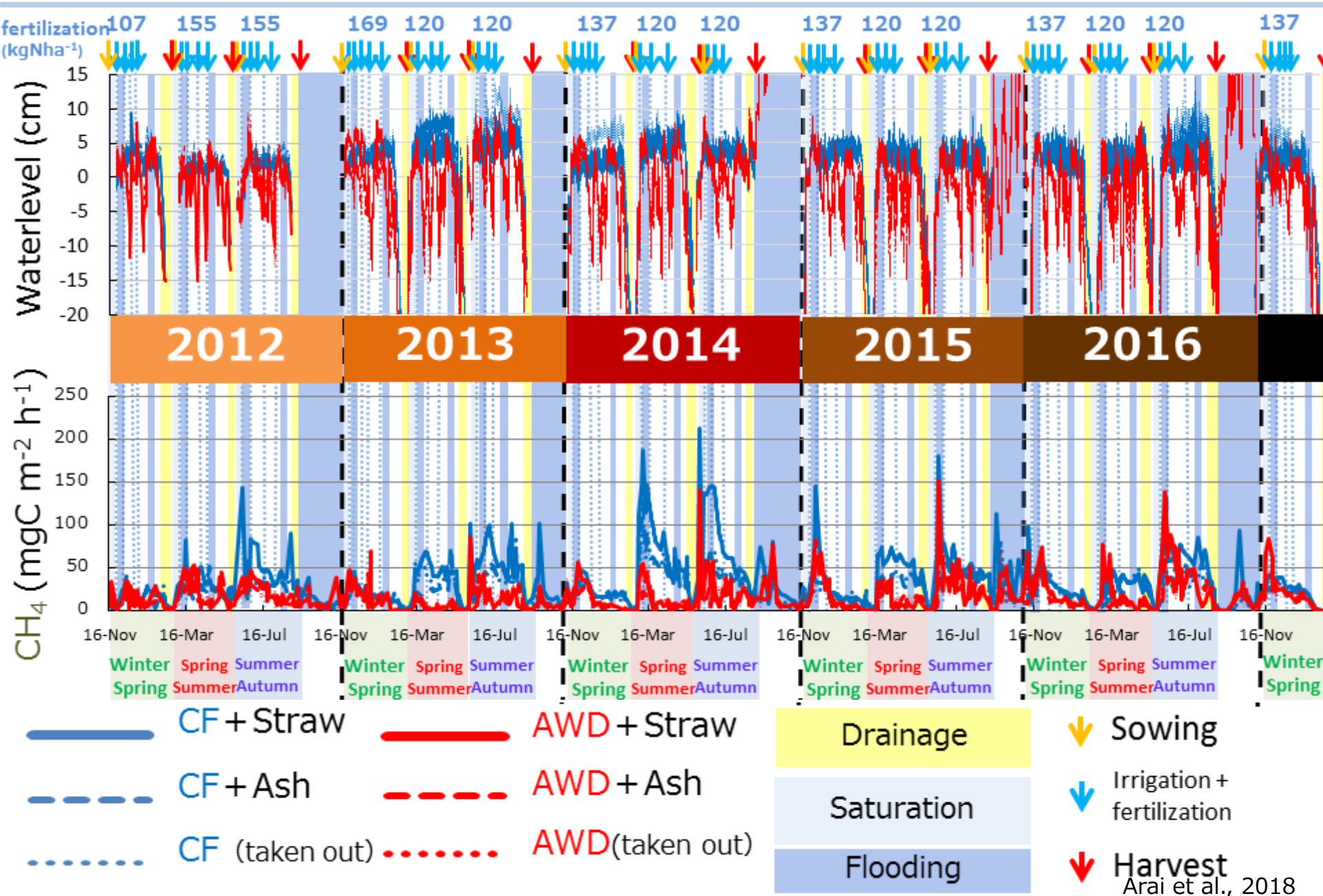
Rice straw management

- Rice straw appl.
- Rice straw **ash** appl.
- Rice straw taken out

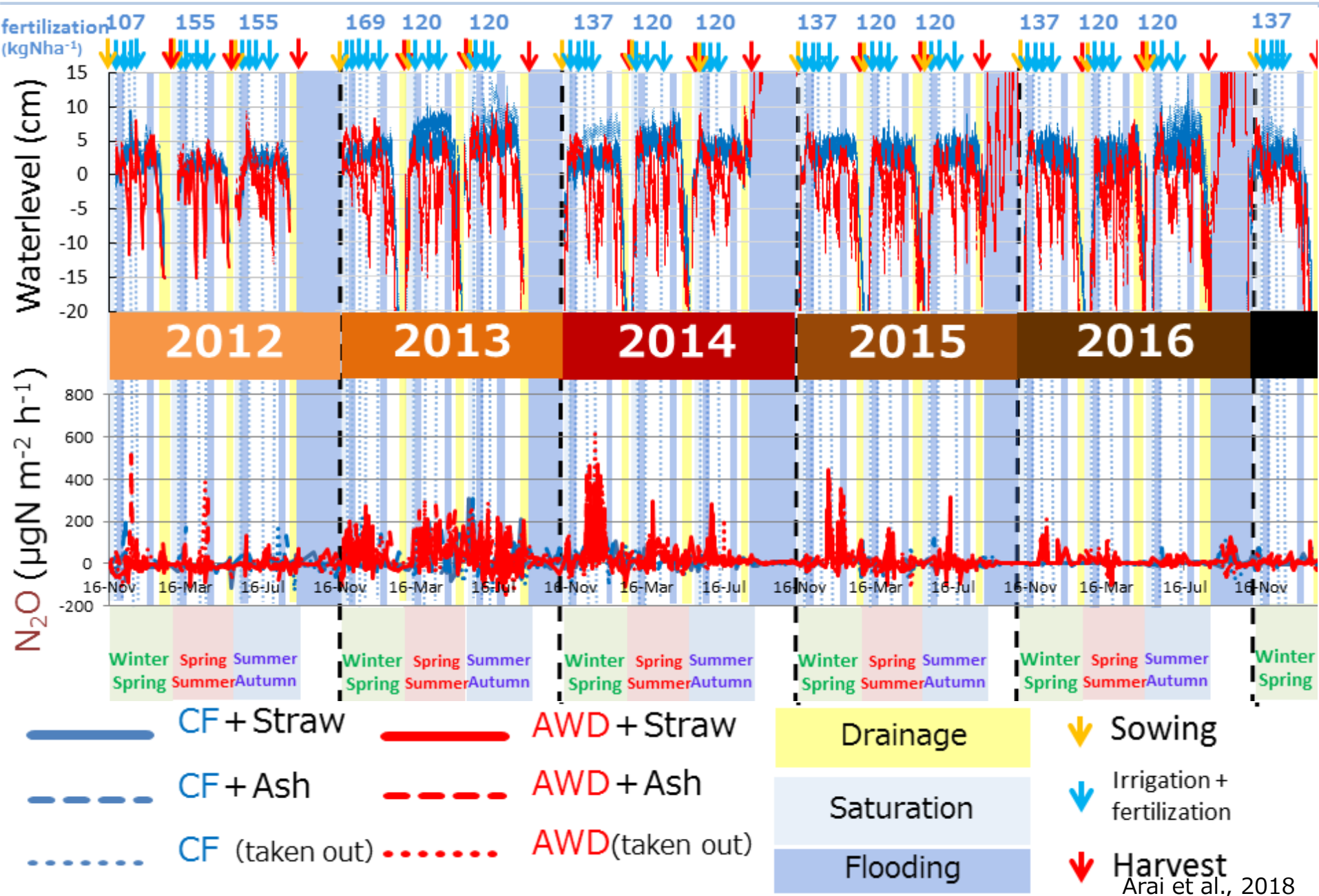
Plastic sheets
(-50 - +10 cm)

Ridges

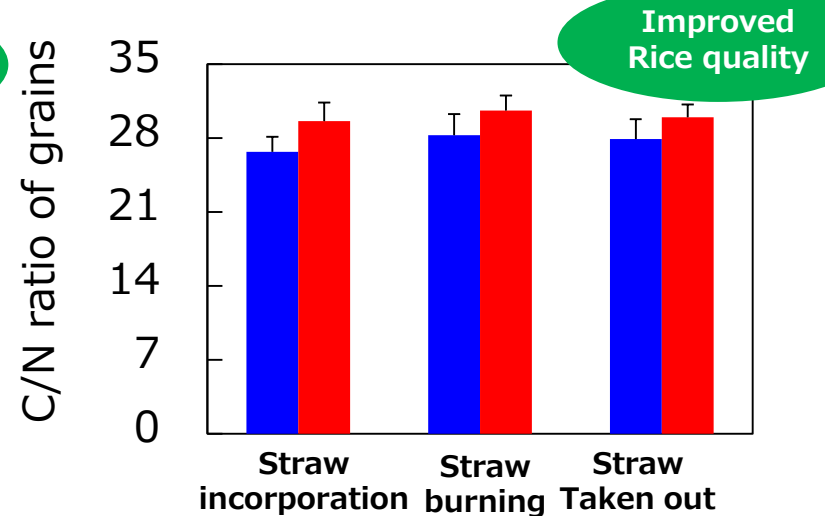
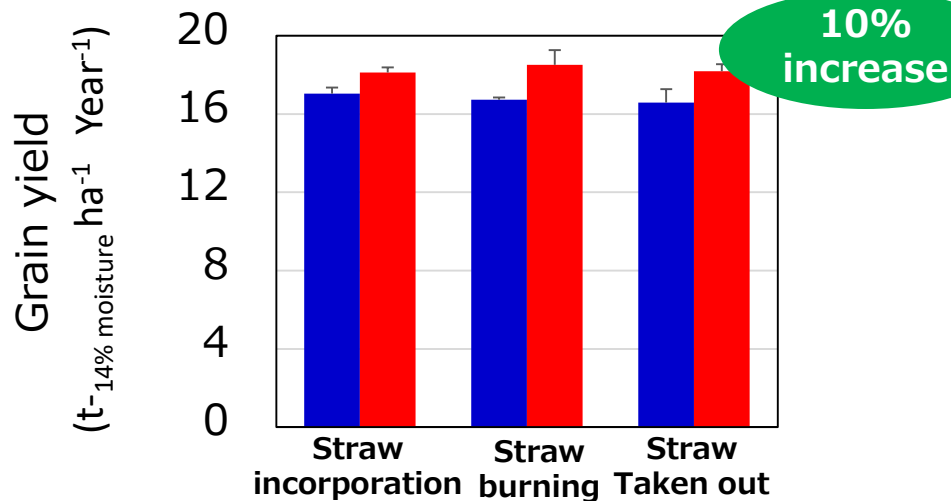
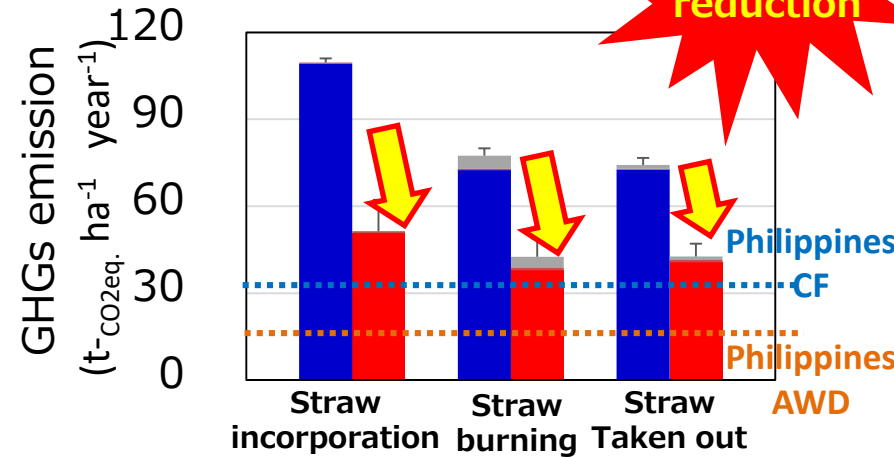
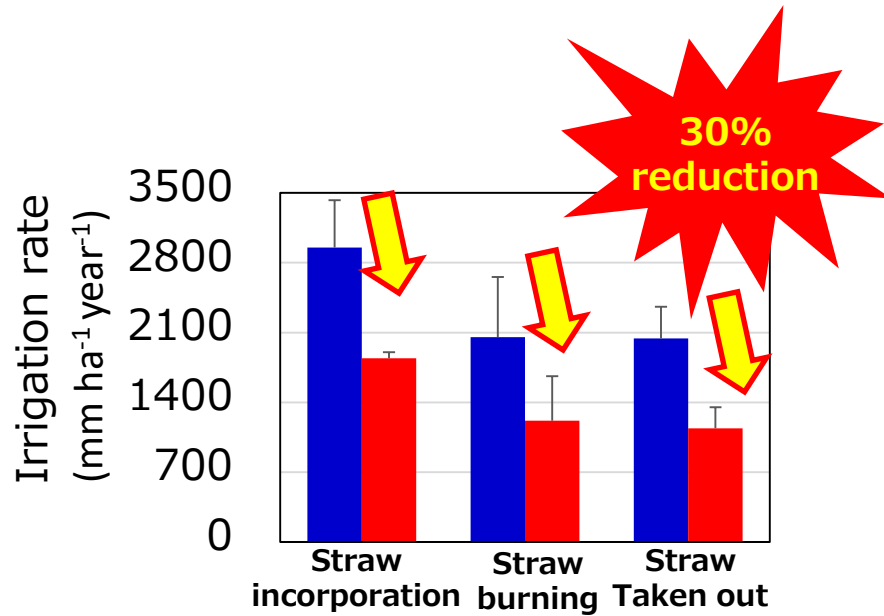
Characteristics of the Mekong delta



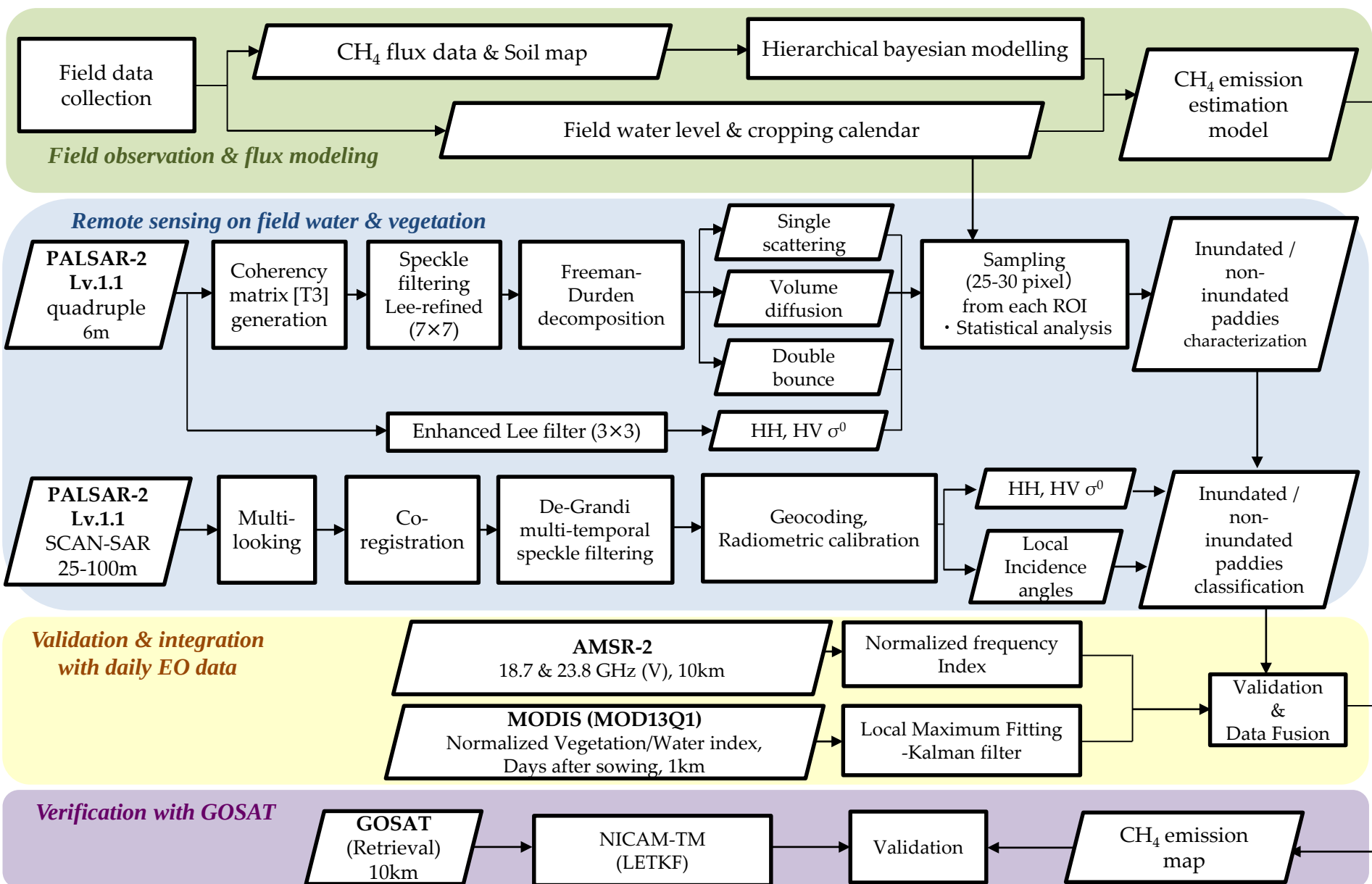
Characteristics of the Mekong delta



- Reduction of irrigation rate & GHGs (2012-2016)
- Increase of rice grains and its quality



Flow chart

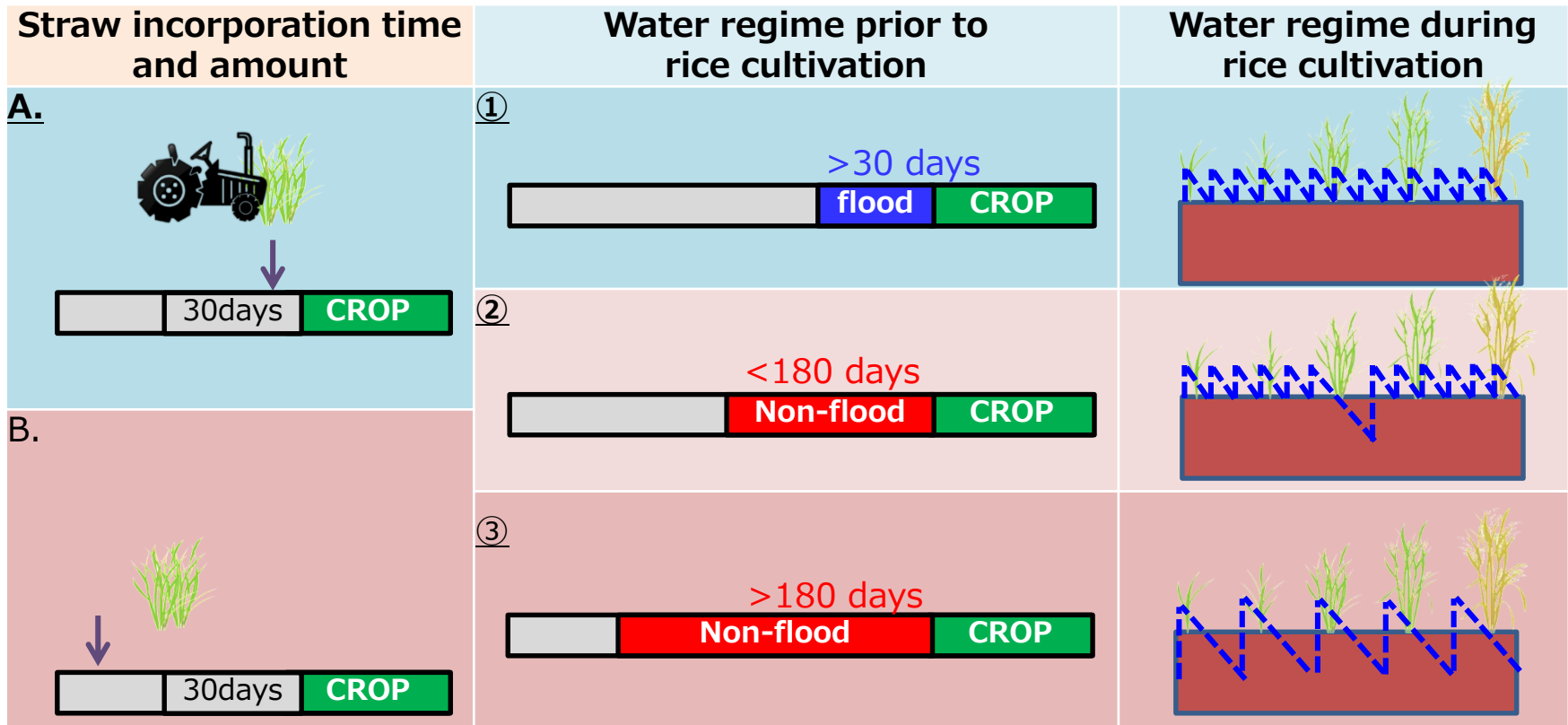


Outline

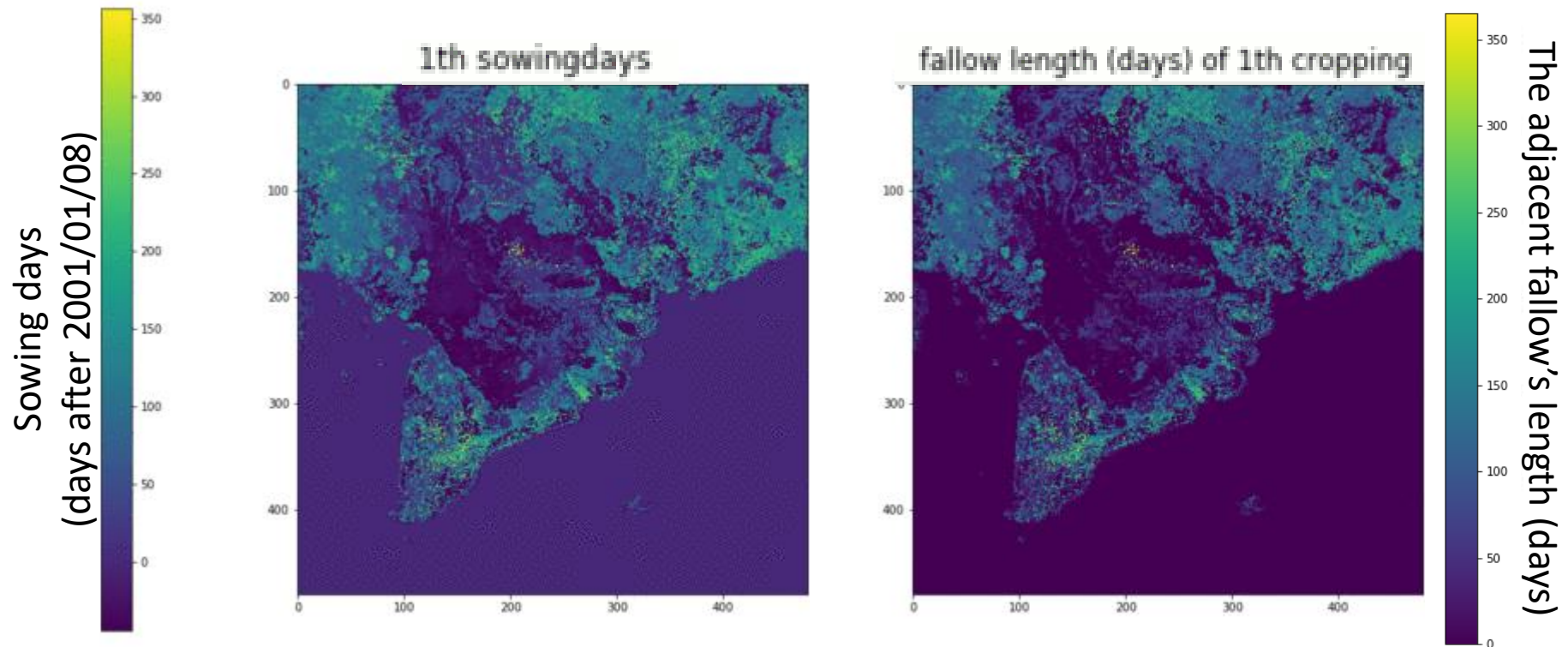
1. Background & Objective
2. Ground observation of greenhouse gas emission and semi-empirical modeling
- 3. Satellite remote sensing of GHG emitters**
 - Cropping calendar & the adjacent fallow length
 - Paddy soil/water covered by rice plants
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IPCC guideline (Tier1)

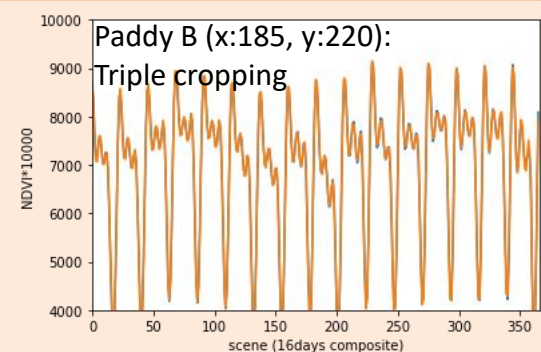
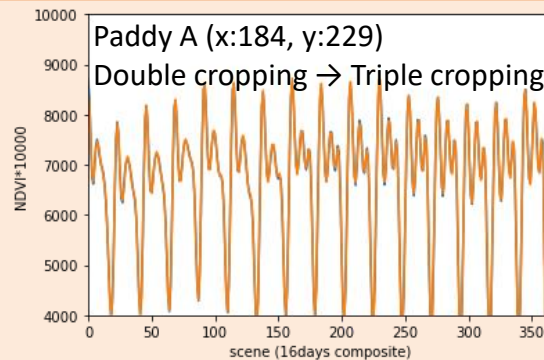
[Emission factor × Scaling factor in IPCC guideline]



Cropping calendar evaluation with MODIS-NDVI (LMF-KF) for GCOM-C



Samples of
paddies



Semi-empirical **daily** CH₄ flux (mg C m⁻² hr⁻¹) Model

CH₄ emission on a specific date

$$= \gamma * \text{carbon_management} / \text{non-inundated_fallow} / \text{inundated_fallow} * \text{water_management} * \alpha * \beta$$

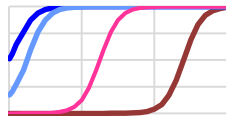
carbon_management (Michaelis-Menten KINETICS)

$$= [\exp(-DAS * \delta) - \exp(-DAS * (\delta + \omega)) + \kappa]$$



non-inundated_fallow (OXYDATION CAPACITY)

$$= [1 + \exp(-1 * \zeta * (DAS - l * \text{days of nonflooding days of the former fallow}))]$$



0 days non-flooding fallow
5 days non-flooding fallow
30 days non-flooding fallow
60 days non-flooding fallow

inundated_fallow

$$= \exp(\epsilon * \text{days of flooding days of the former fallow})$$

water_management

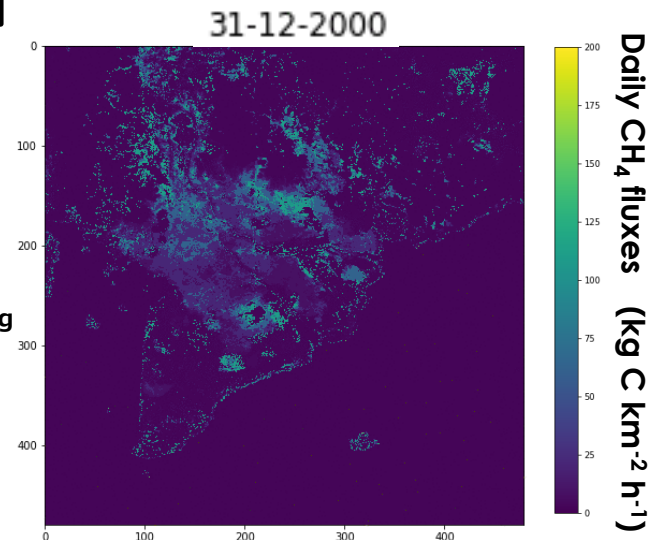
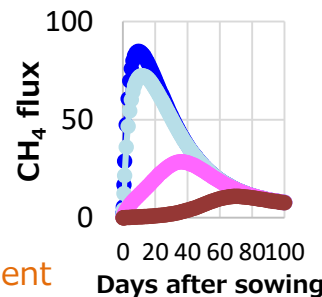
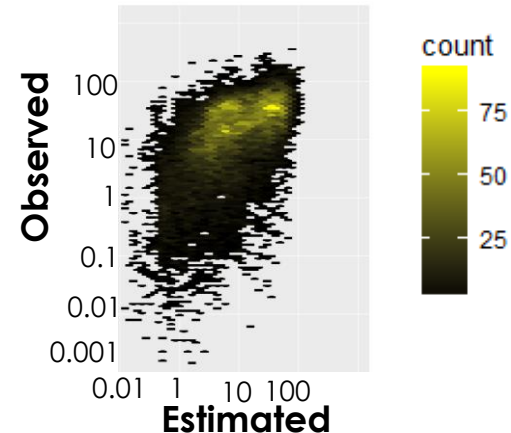
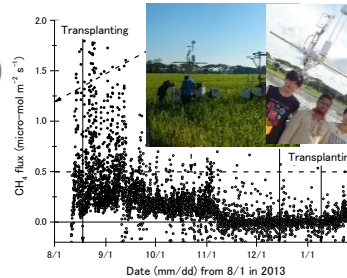
$$= \exp(\eta * \text{inundated days during the last 10 days})$$

DAS ← days after sowing

α ← straw incorporation coefficient

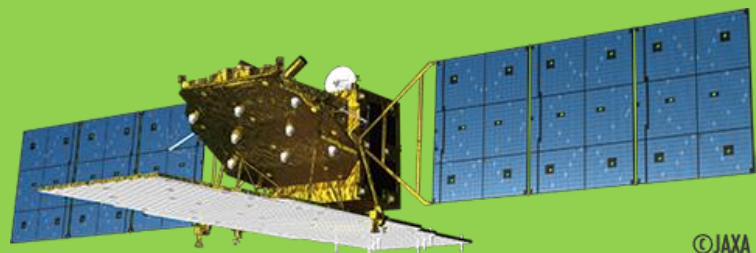
β ← acid sulfate • coastal sandy soil coefficient

$\gamma, \eta, \delta, \epsilon, \omega, \zeta, l, \kappa$ ← constant (>0)

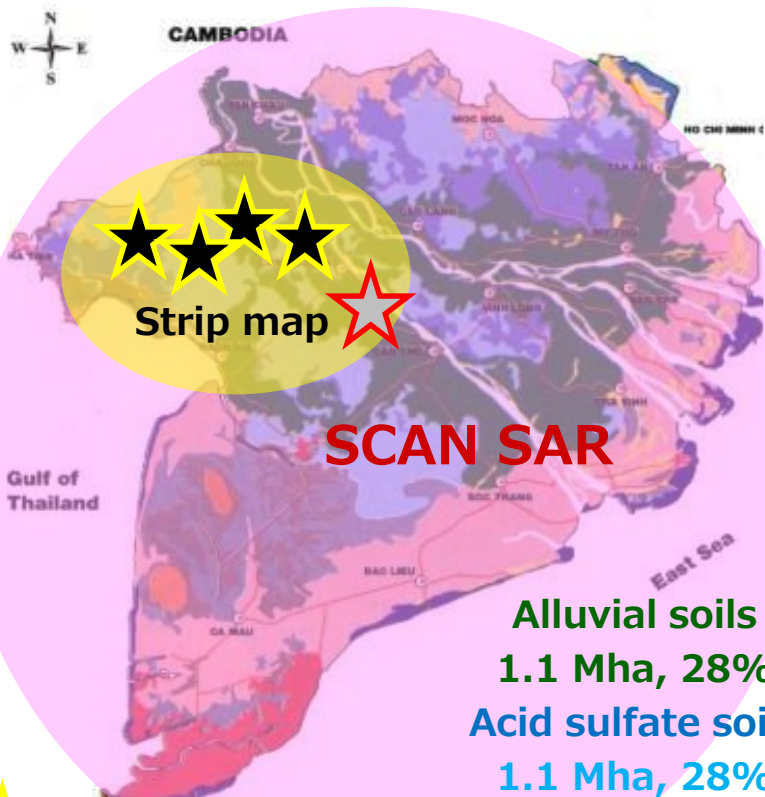


ALOS-2/PALSAR-2

– Lband-Synthetic Aperture Radar –



© JAXA



★ 5paddies × 4villages

★ 30paddies × 1village

Xuan and Matsui, 1998

PALSAR-2 Lv.1.1
(quad. CEOS)
23 scenes

Coherency matrix [T3]
generation

Speckle filtering
LEE refined
(7×7)

Polarimetric decomposition

**Freeman
-Durden**

**Cloud
-Pottier**

Sampling (25-30pixel)
from each ROI
&
Statistical analysis

Classification of *inundated paddies* and *non-inundated paddies*
which is covered by rice plants

PALSAR-2 Lv.1.1
(SCANSAR CEOS)
105 scenes

Multilooking

Co-registration

De Grandi
multi-temporal
filtering

Geocoding
&
Radiometric
calibration

HH

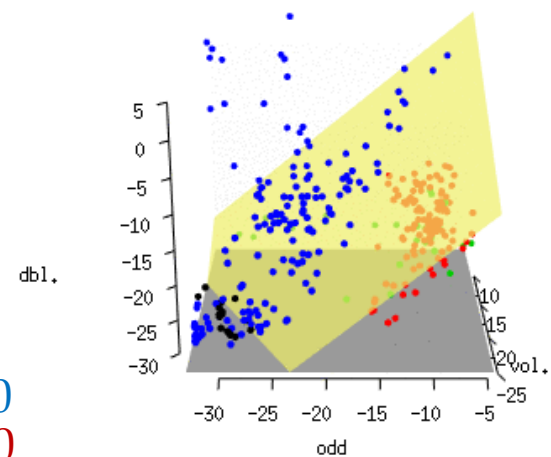
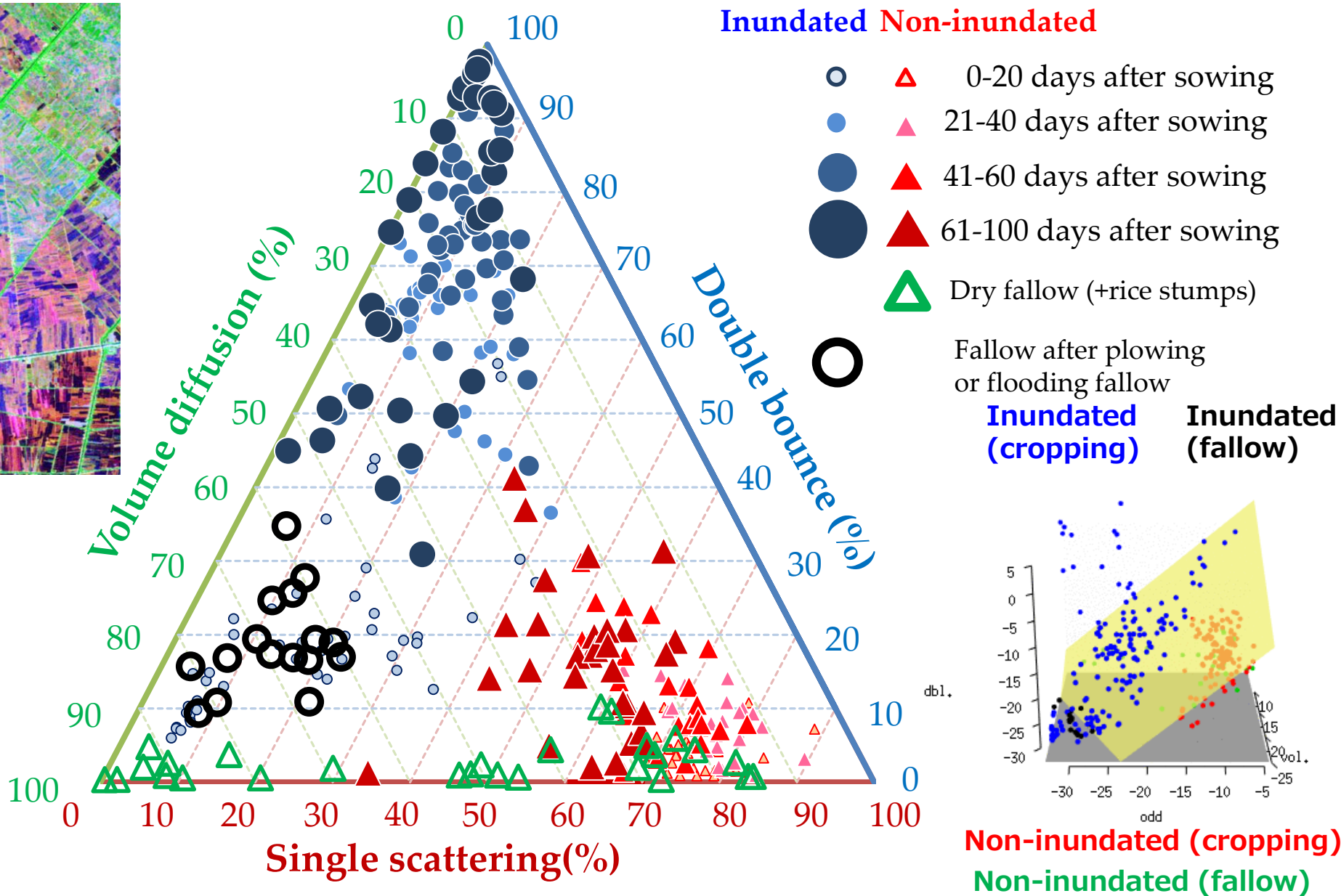
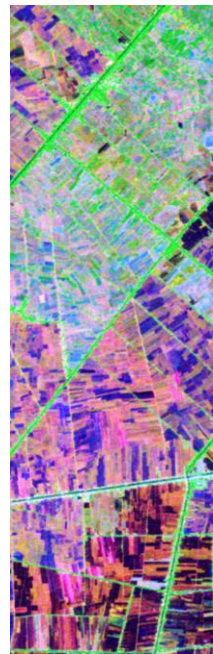
HV

**Incidence
angle**

Rice paddy masking
&
Statistical analysis

Modified from Avtar *et al.* 2012

-Freeman-Durden decomposition-

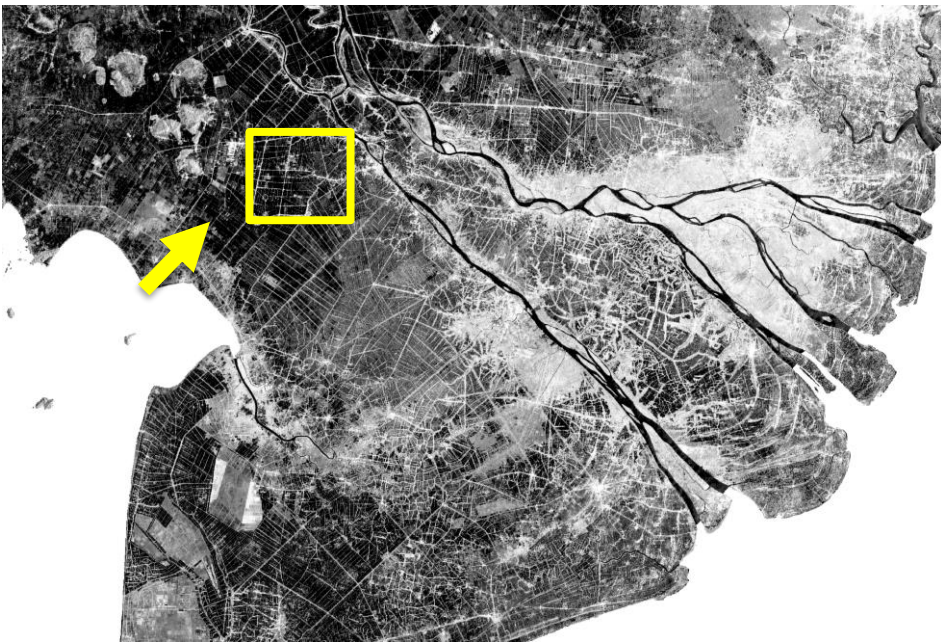


Non-inundated (cropping)

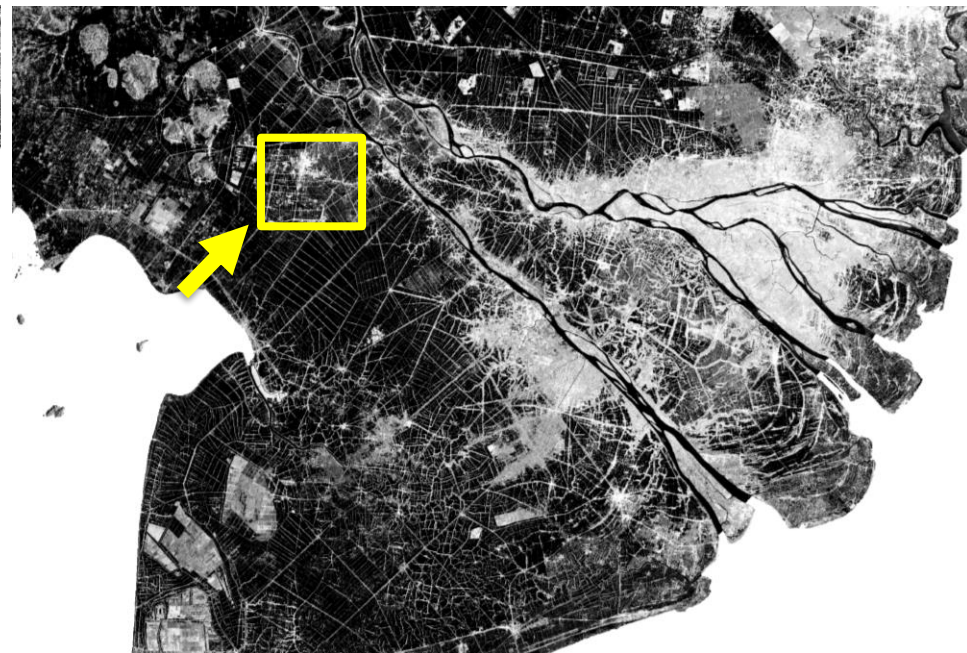
Non-inundated (fallow)

SCANSAR (intensity - $HH\sigma^0$)

Dry season (2015 Apr. 10)

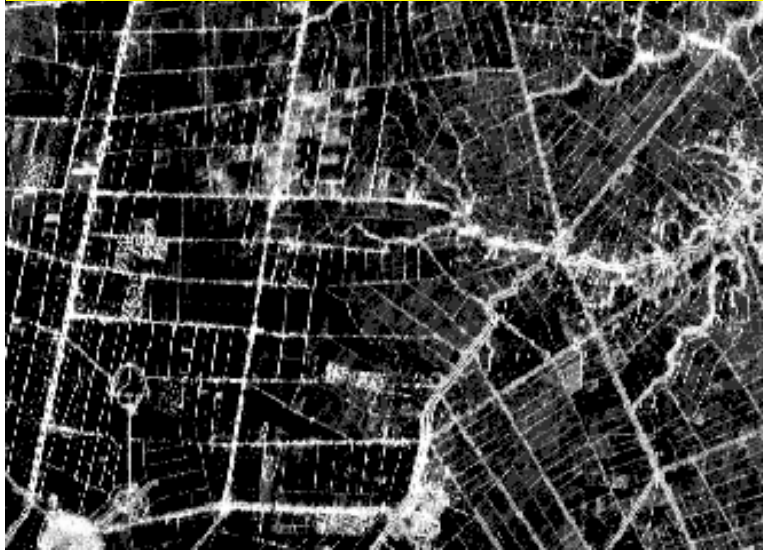


Flooding season (2015 Oct. 23)

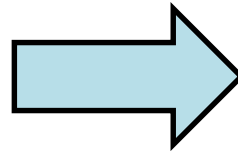


Double bounce detection by SCANSAR (intensity - $HH\sigma^0$)

Dry season (2015 Apr. 10)



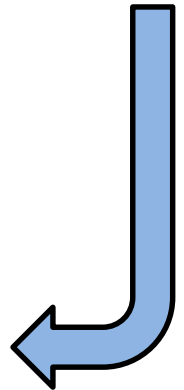
Rainy season (2015 Jul. 03)



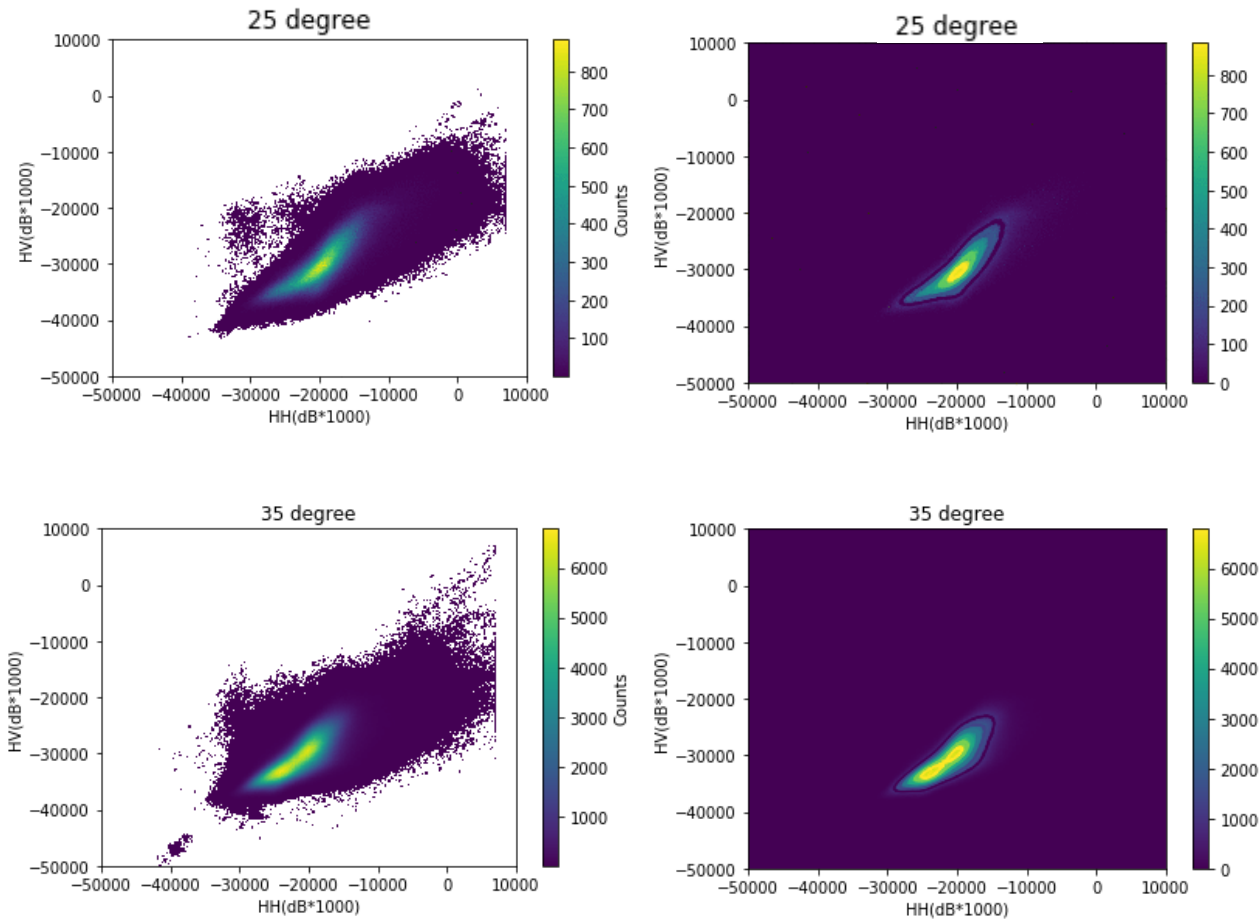
Flooding season (2015 Oct. 30) -LANDSAT-8-



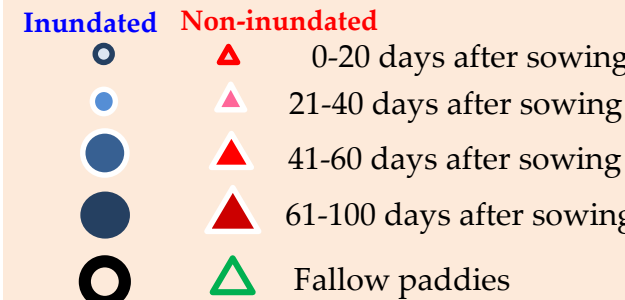
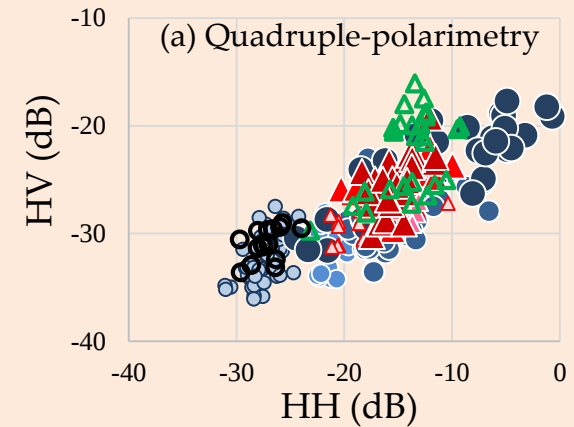
Flooding season (2015 Oct. 23)



SCAN-SAR (25m)

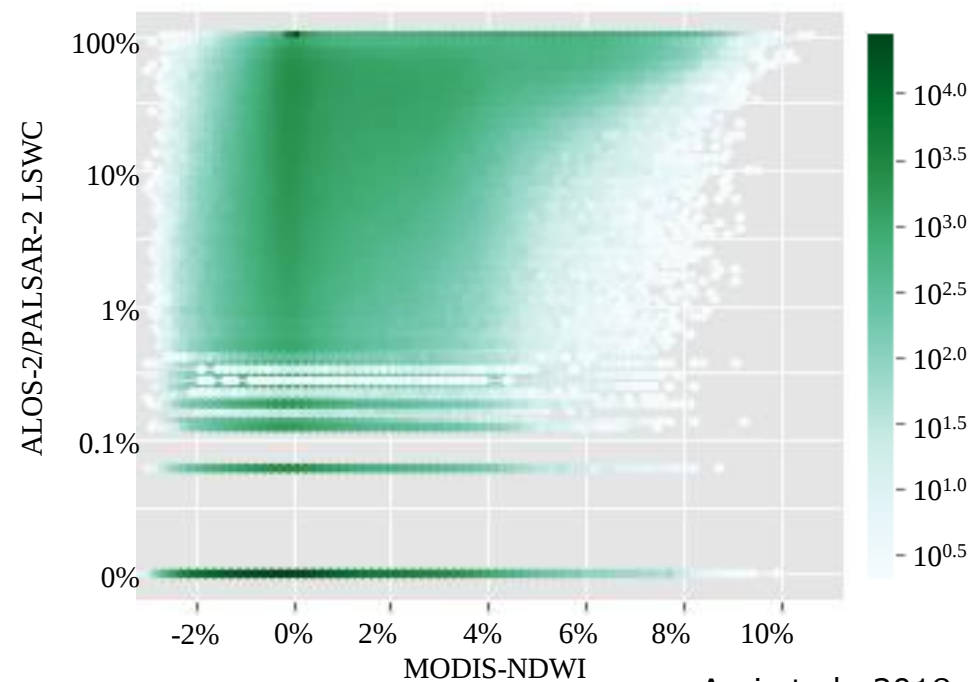
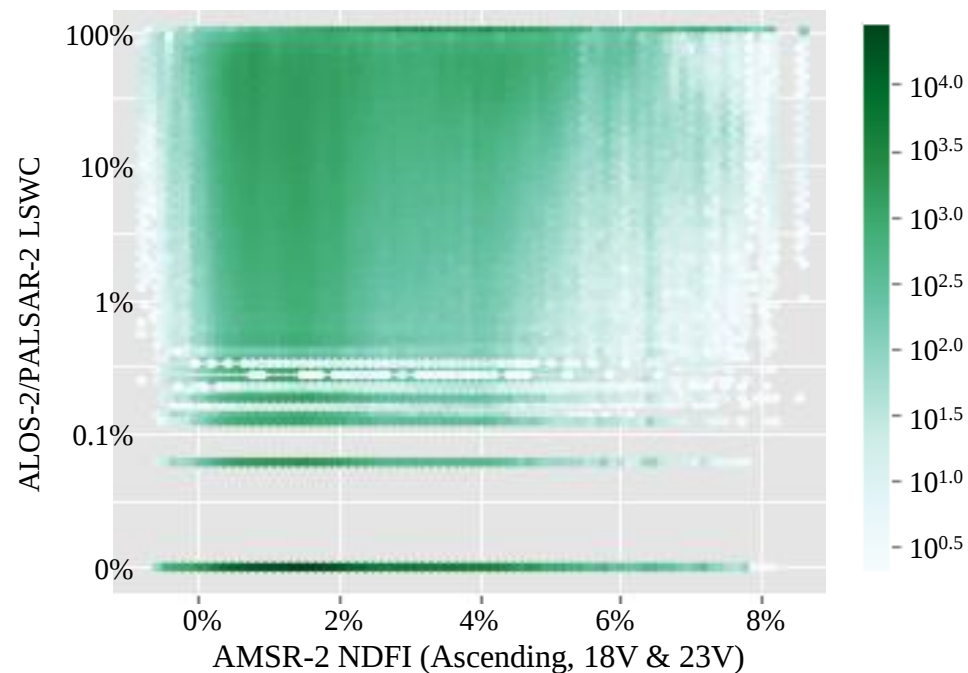
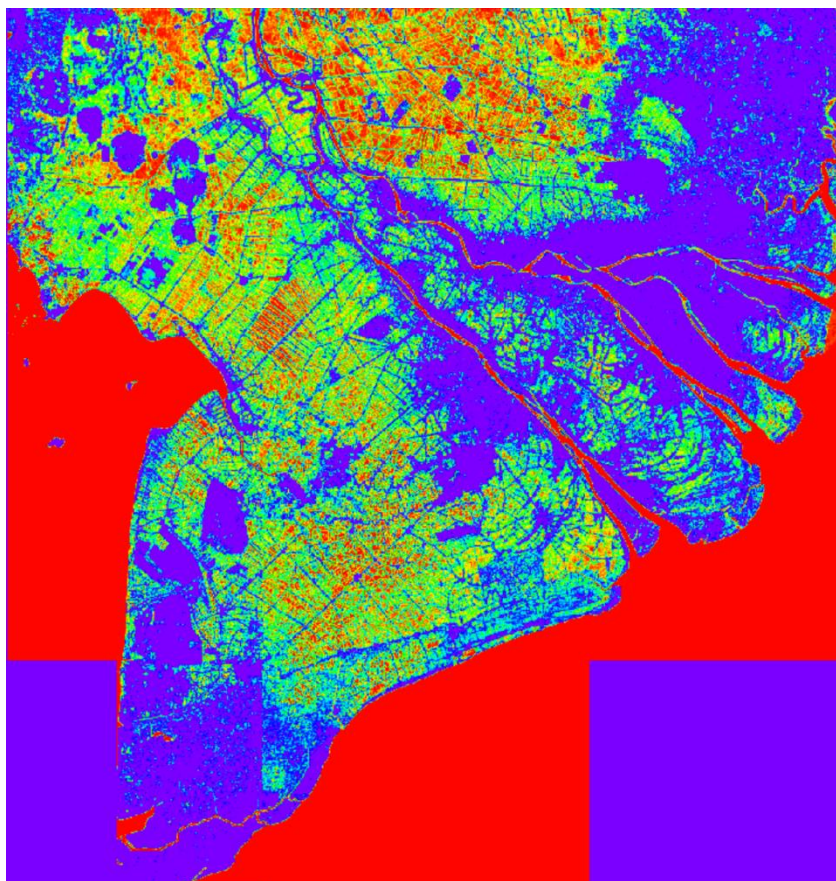


Full-polarimetry (3m)

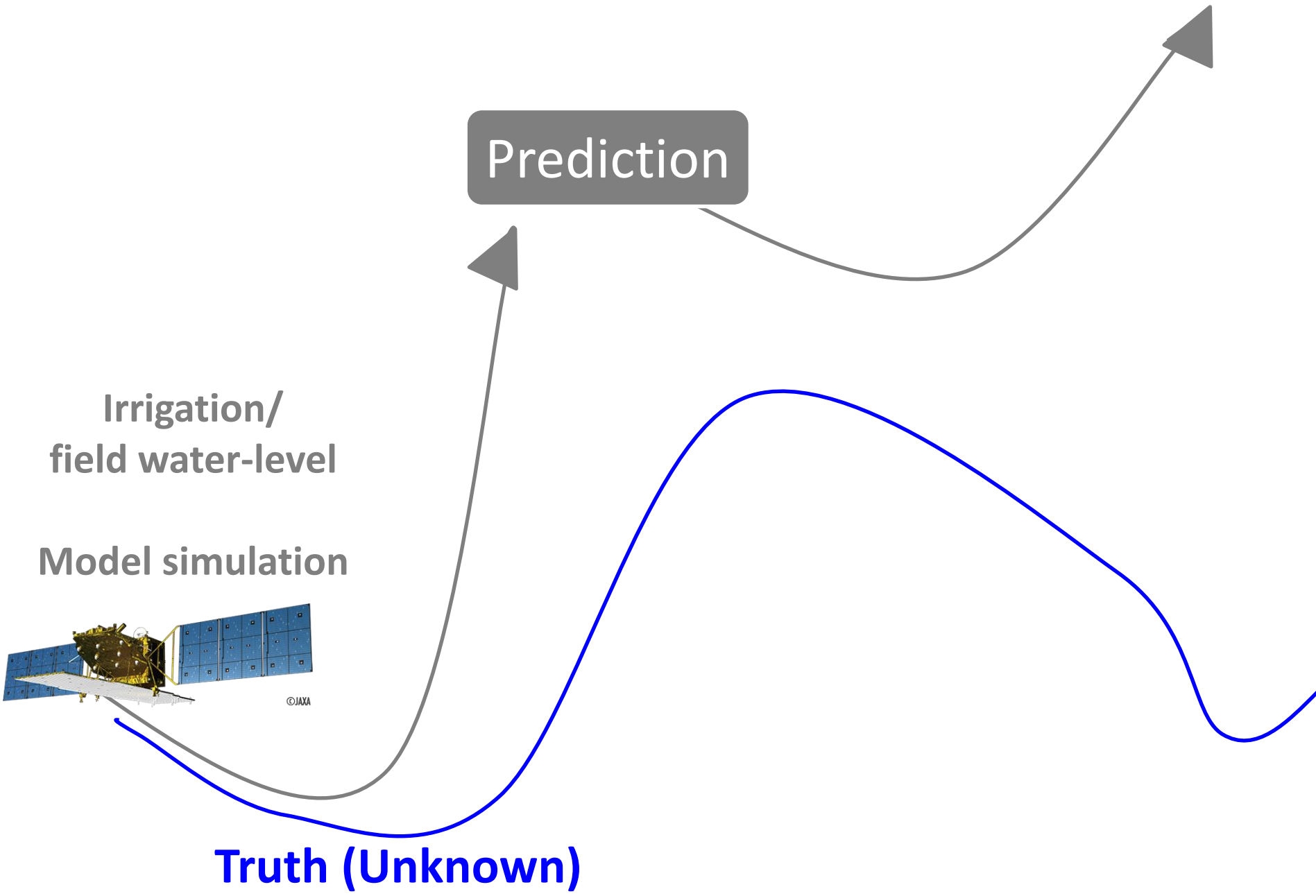


Floodability analysis

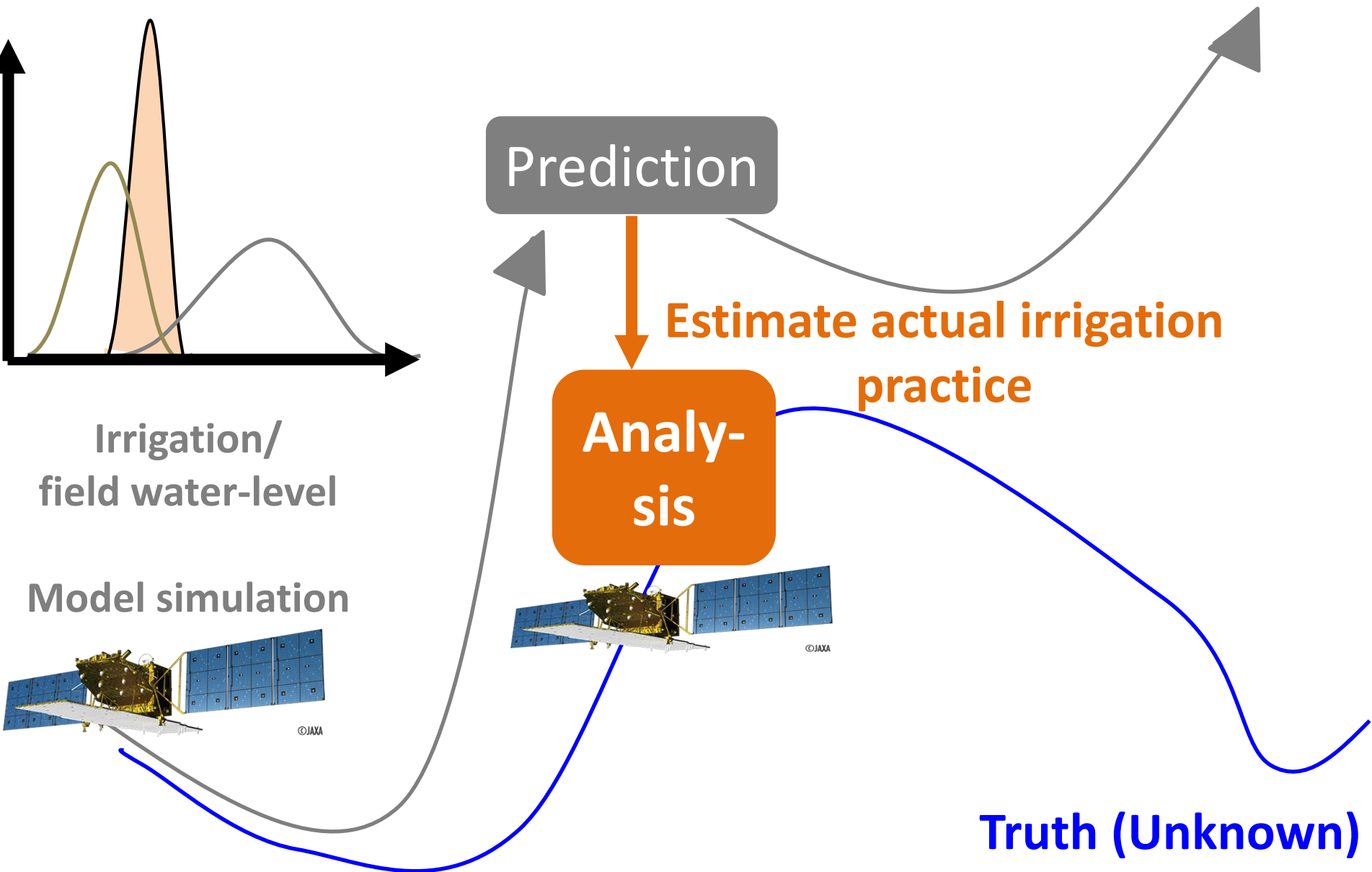
(Cumulative LSWC/
observation scenes)



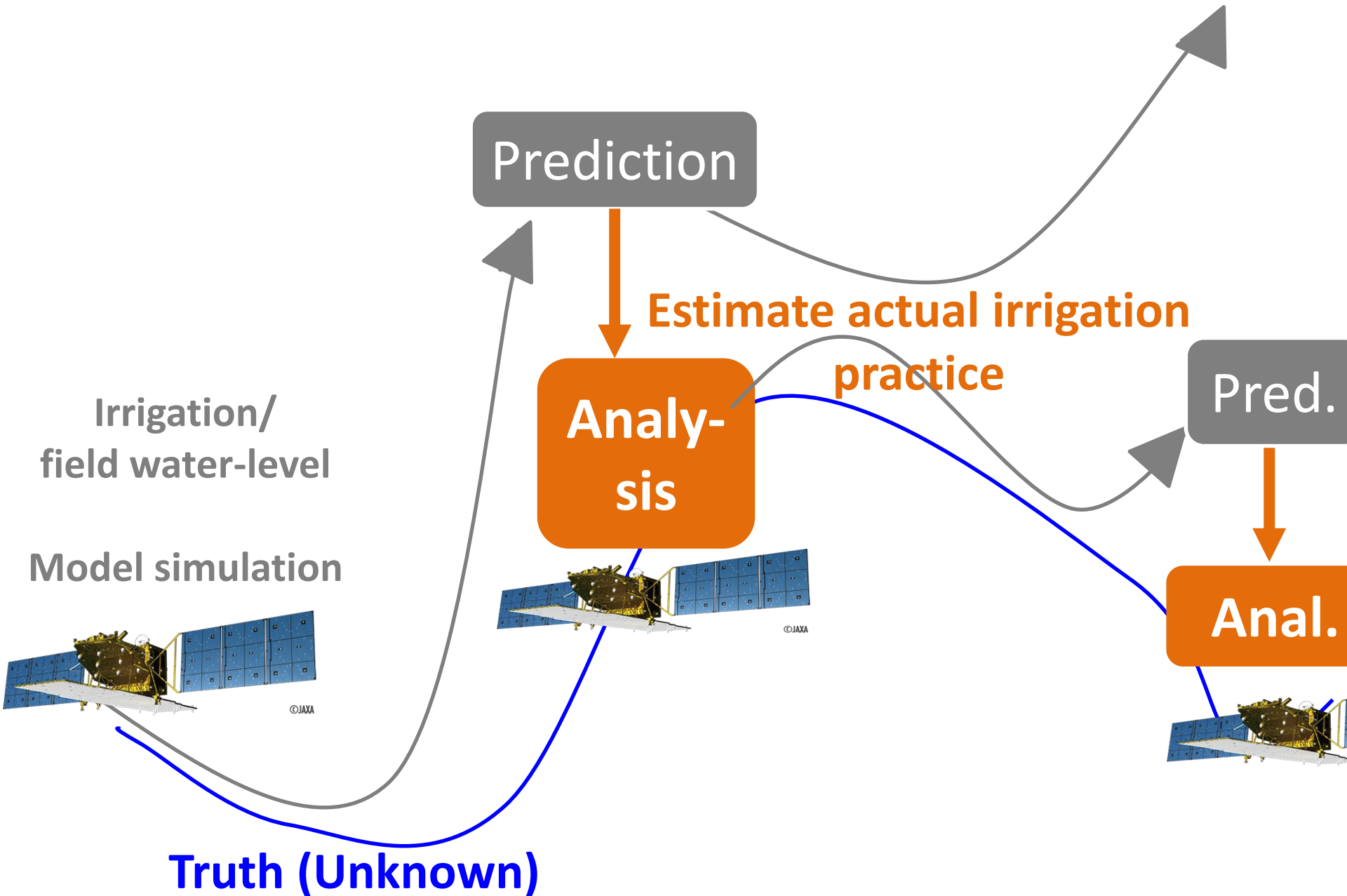
Our data integration scheme



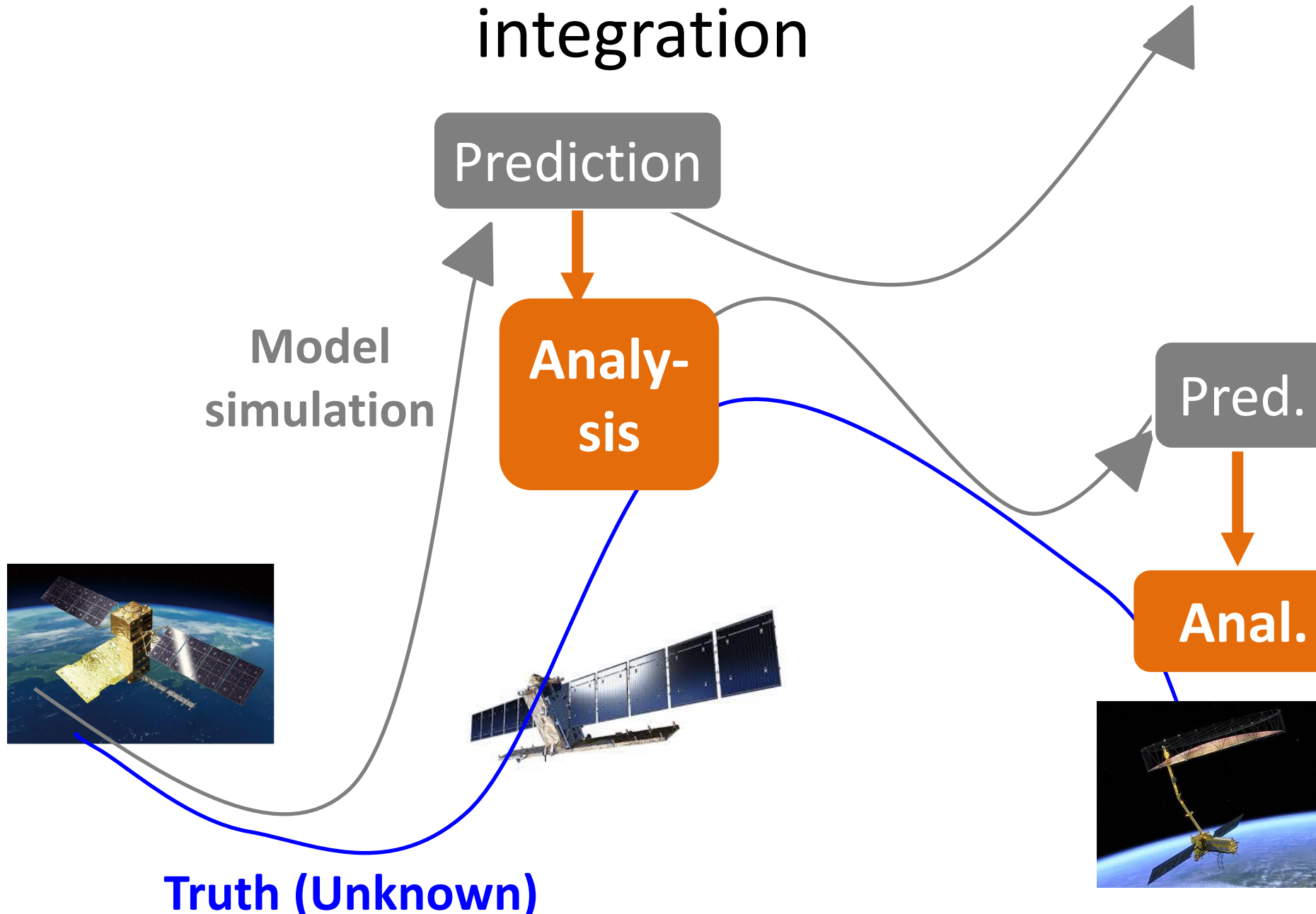
Our data integration scheme



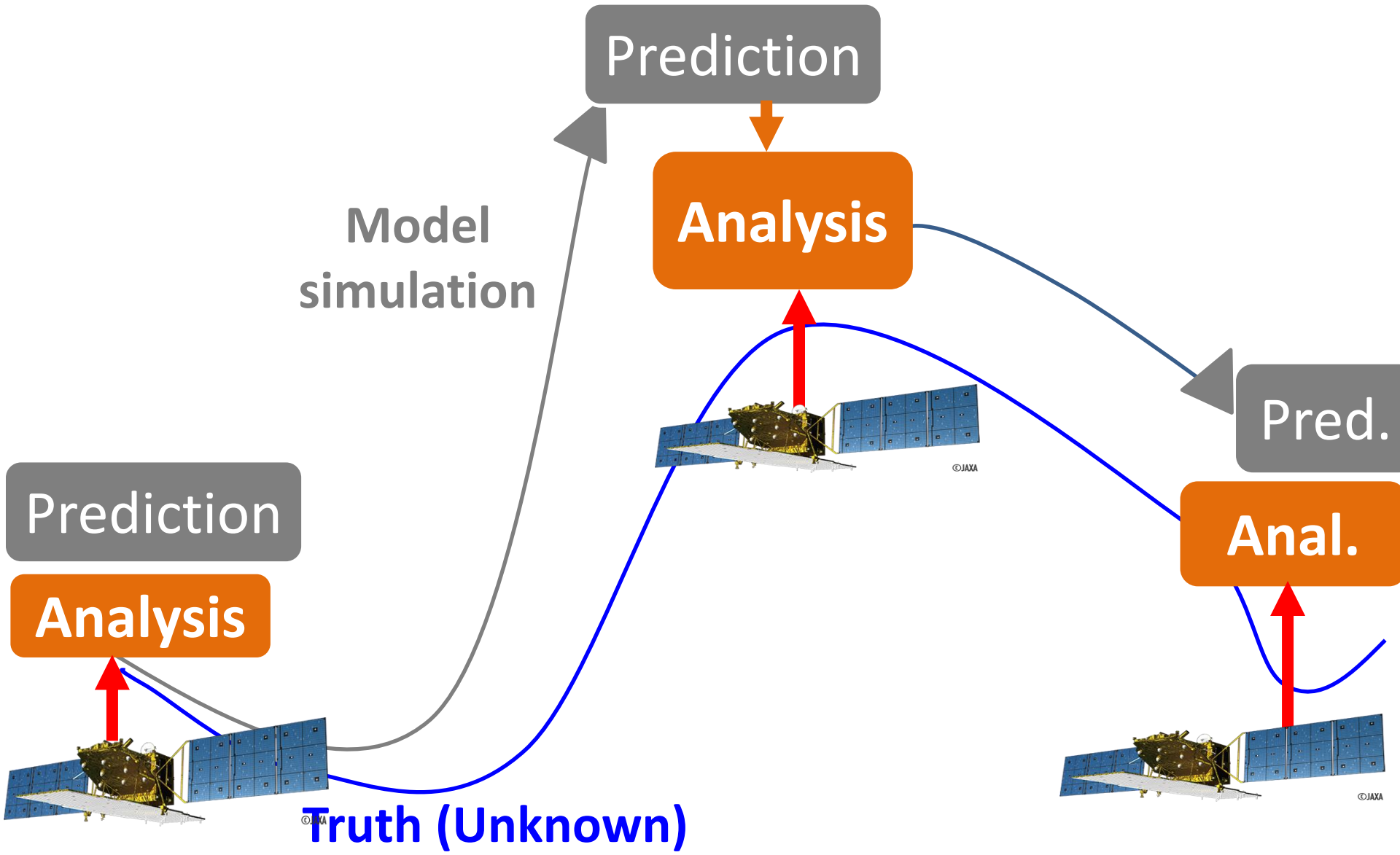
Our data integration scheme



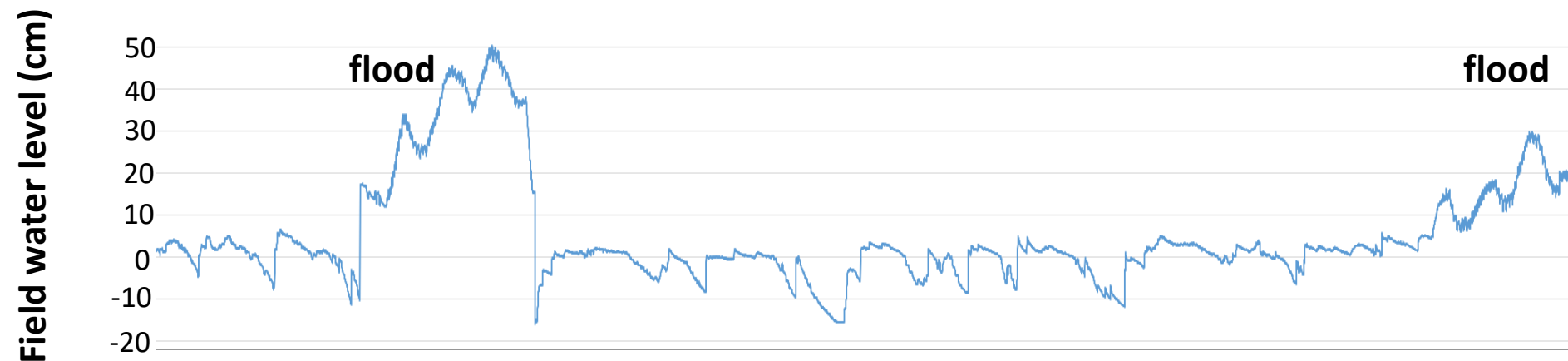
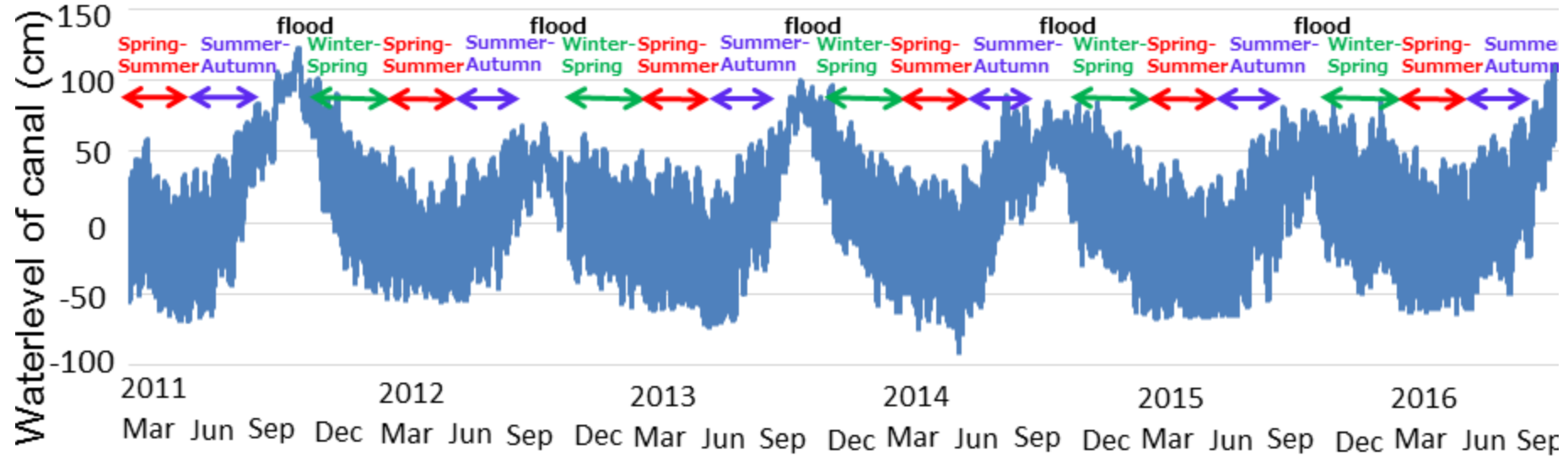
Different frequency SARs / optical sensors integration



Speckle noise filtering considering geo-process

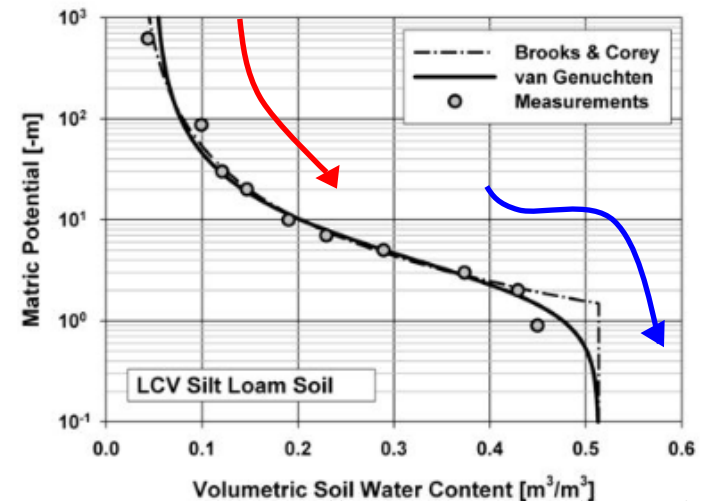


Simulation scheme considering actual states of the delta

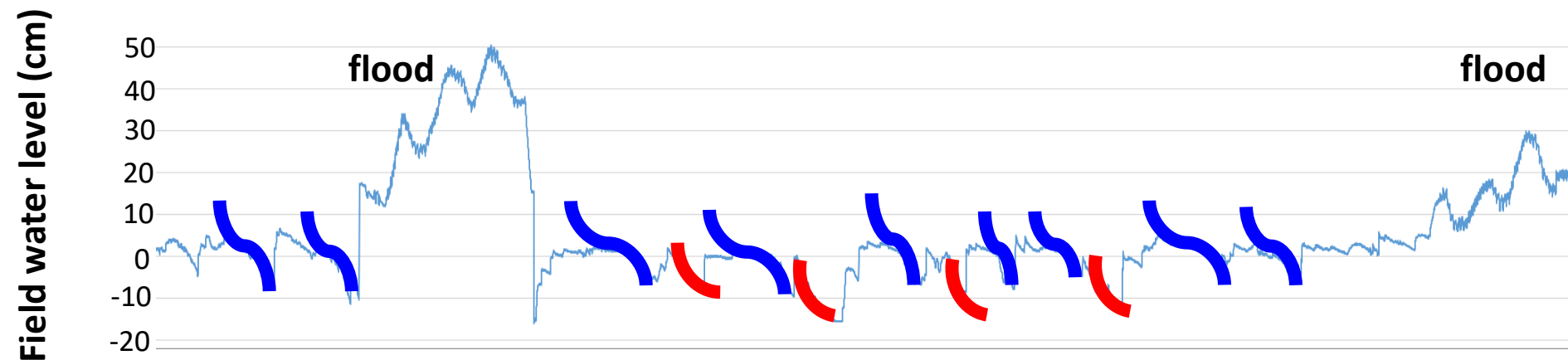


Simulation scheme

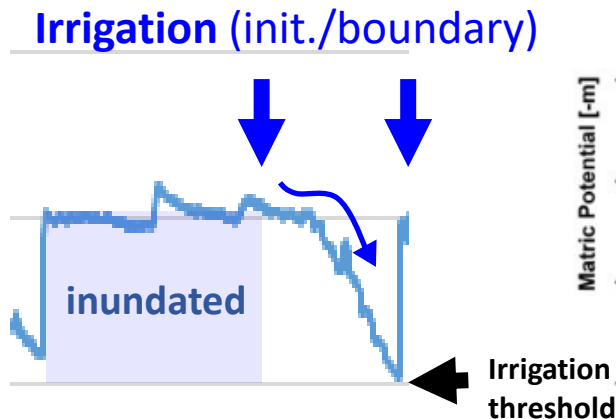
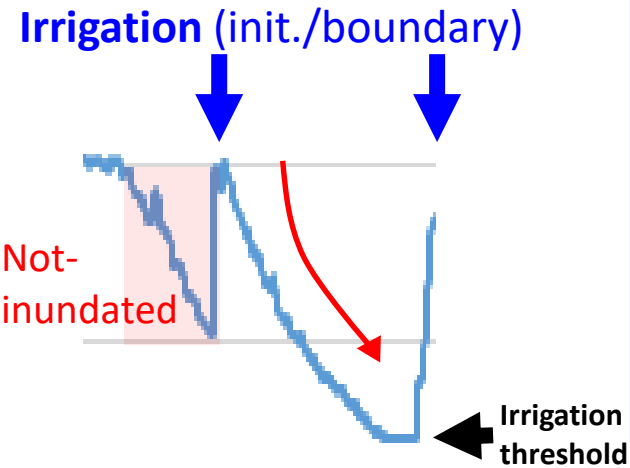
Hysteresis of soil matric potential



<https://slideplayer.com/slide/5038747/>



Model structure



Implicit RK4 integration model

WL = field water level

Matric-potential at irrigation index (Di) = Σ (soil inundation rate before the irrigation, days after sowing, clay content) $\cdot \alpha_i$

constraint

t = days after irrigation

Gravitational-potential at irrigation index (G) = field water level after irrigation $\cdot \beta$

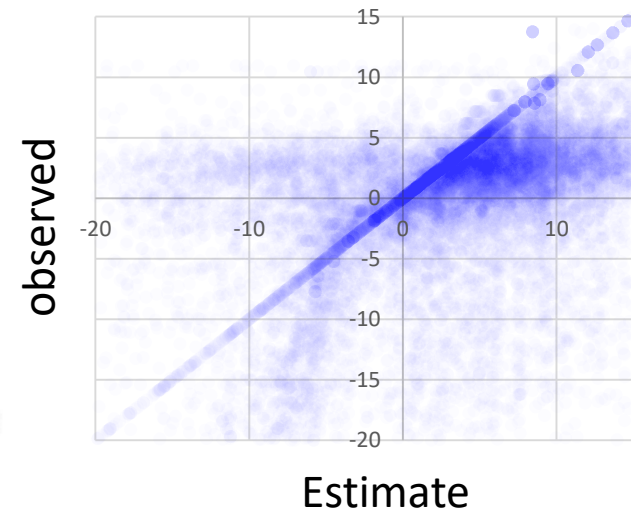
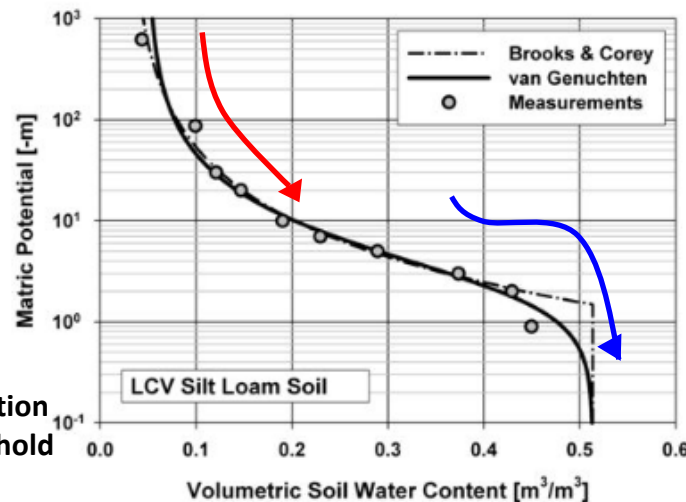
$$\frac{dWL}{dt} = \gamma \cdot \exp \left(\delta \cdot \{1 - \log[\exp(Di \cdot (t - G)) + 2 + \exp(-Di \cdot (t - G))]\} \cdot Di \cdot (t - G) \right) - \frac{\delta \cdot [\exp(Di \cdot (t - G)) - \exp(-Di \cdot (t - G))] \cdot Di \cdot (t - G)}{\exp(Di \cdot (t - G)) + 2 + \exp(-Di \cdot (t - G))} + Di \cdot \{1 - \log[\exp(Di \cdot (t - G)) + 2 + \exp(-Di \cdot (t - G))]\} + \text{rain-fall}$$

Irrigation function

if $WL < \text{threshold}$

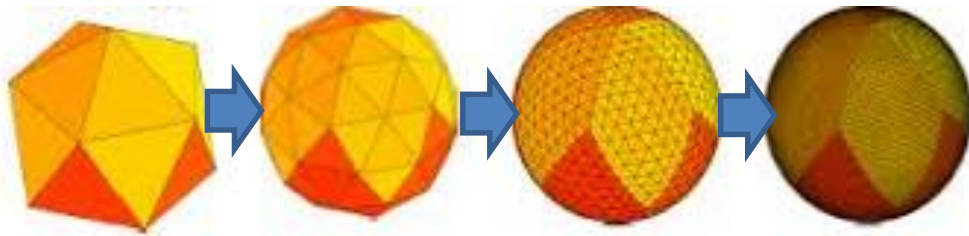
$WL = x\text{-cm above the soil}$

Parameter update by the analysis with EO data

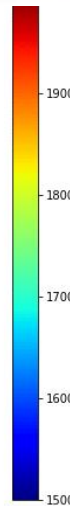
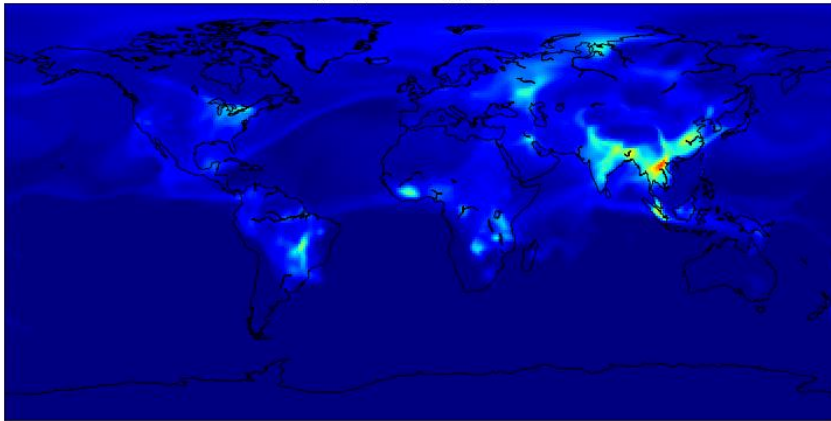


NICAM-TM(Chem)-LETKF with AMSU, PREPBUFR and GOSAT

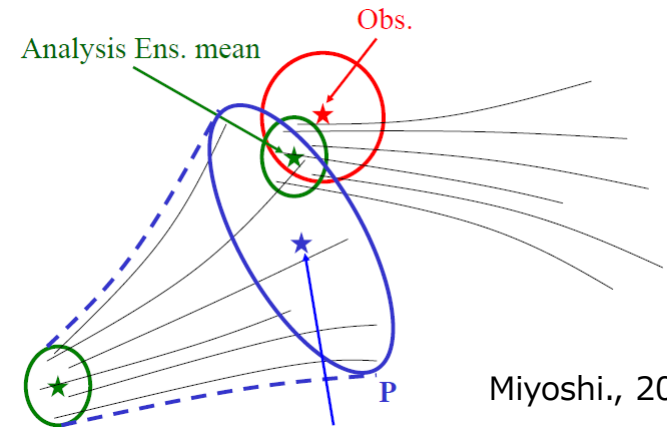
Nonhydrostatic ICosahedral
Atmospheric Model-TM(Chem)



CH4_mdl(ppm)80.84hpa_01-JAN-2000



Local Ensemble Transform
Kalman Filter



Miyoshi., 2005



Terasaki et al., 2014

Direct comparison between GOSAT and emission data is meaningless...

→GOSAT data assimilation with NICAM-TM!

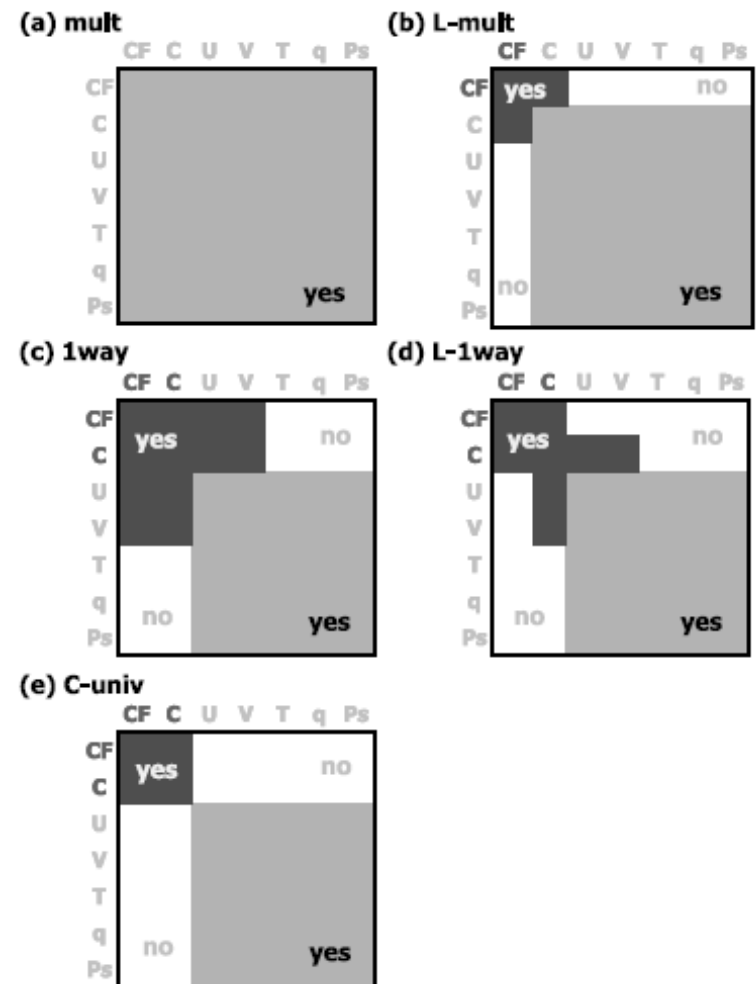
“Variable localization” in an ensemble Kalman filter: Application to the carbon cycle data assimilation

Ji-Sun Kang,¹ Eugenia Kalnay,¹ Junjie Liu,² Inez Fung,² Takemasa Miyoshi,¹
and Kayo Ide¹

Flux estimation from
atmospheric concentration
by omitting multi-collinearity

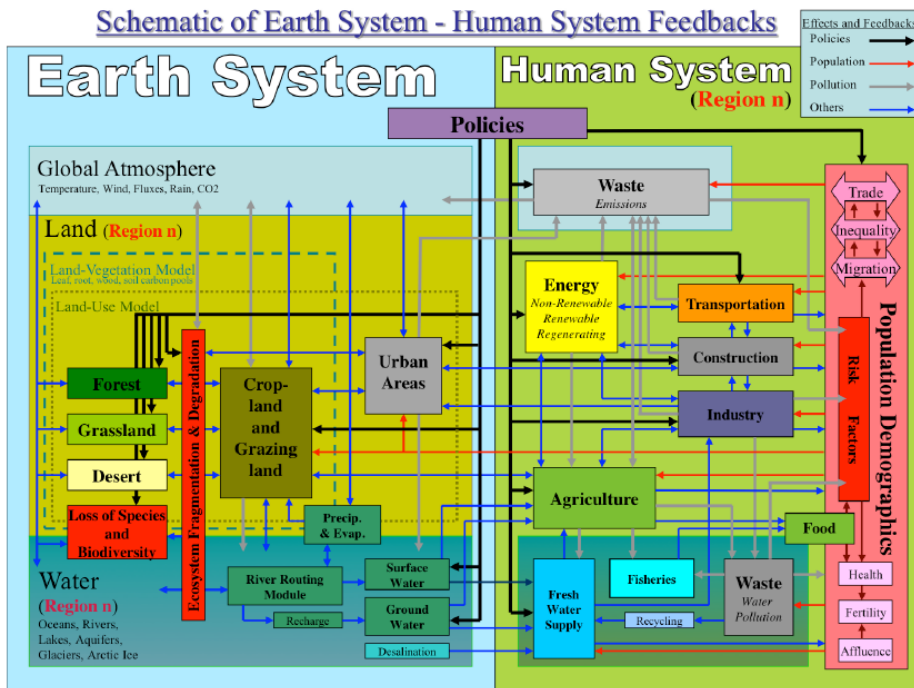
- No direct emission or
apriori info. is required!

Transparent MRV!!



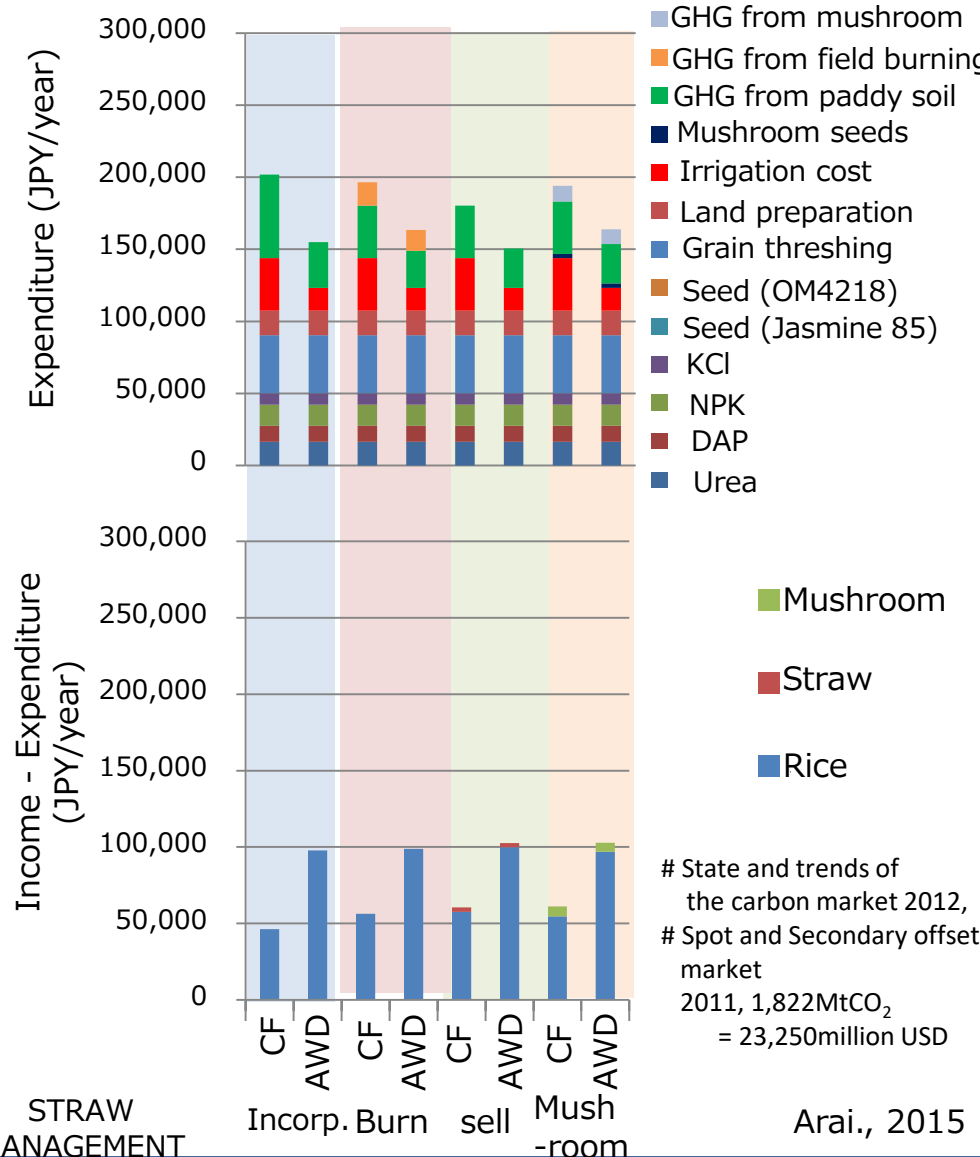
Back ground covariance matrices

Economic assessment of GHG mitigation under various uncertainties



Kalnay *et al.* 2017

Transparent MRV system on
baselines/mitigation-effects with
satellite data is the key !



Thank you
for your attention

