

# Scaling photosynthetic light-use efficiency from canopies to landscapes

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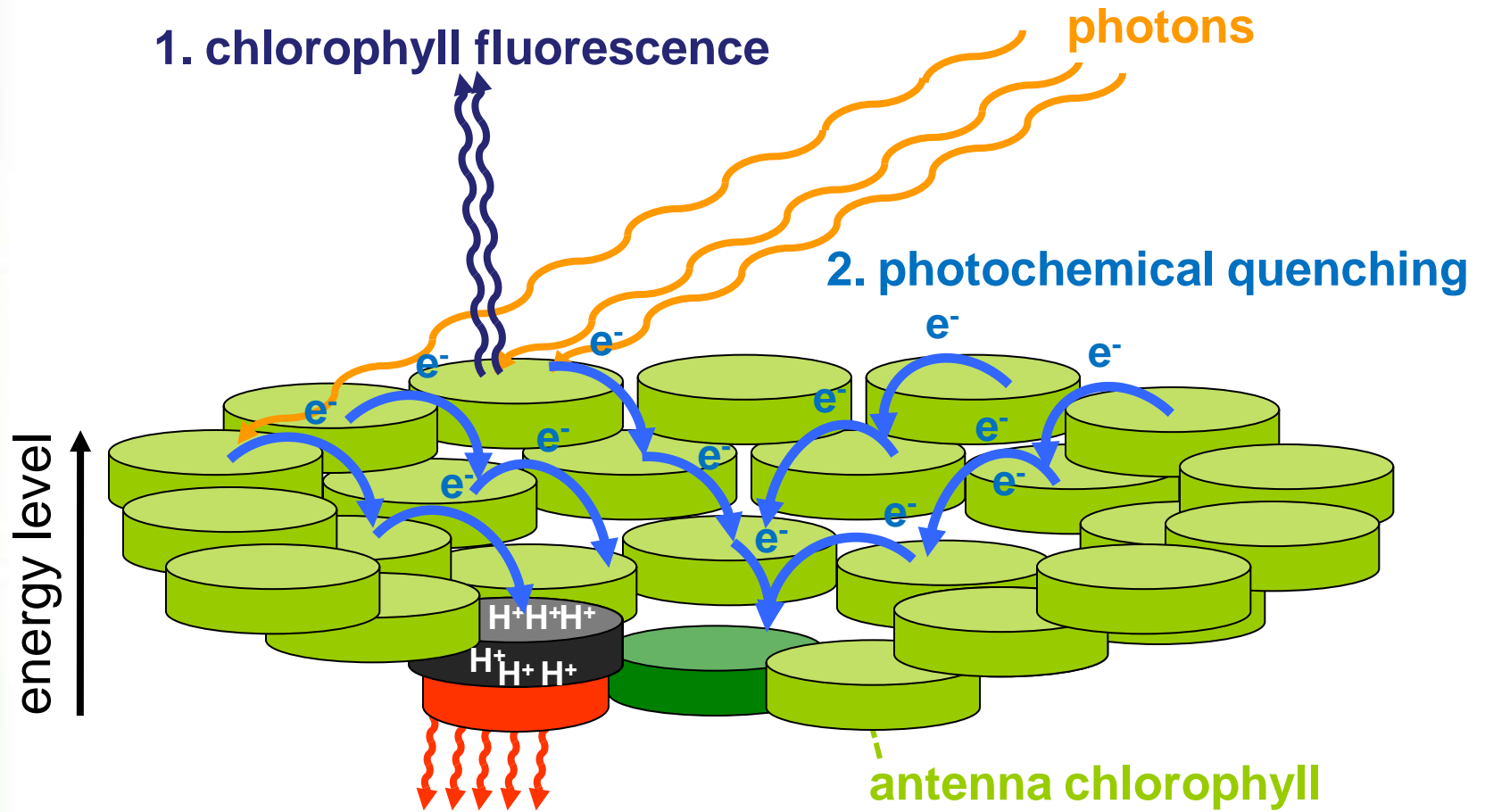
# Remote sensing of Photosynthesis

Monteith (1972,1977):

$$GPP = \varepsilon \times f_{PAR} \times PAR$$

↓  
Light-use efficiency term  $\varepsilon$

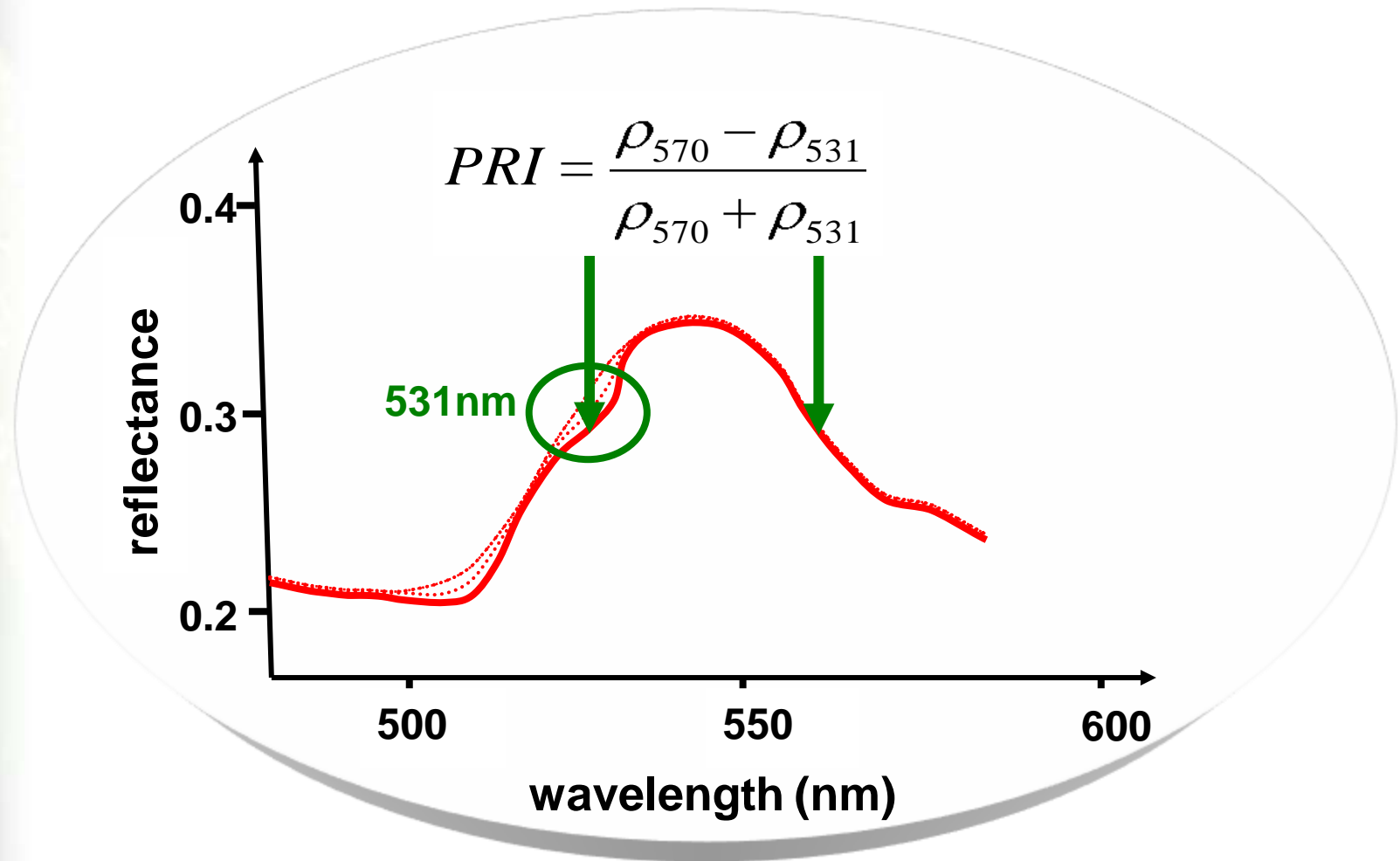
# Photosynthetic Energy Pathways



**3. non-photochemical quenching (xanthophyll cycle)**

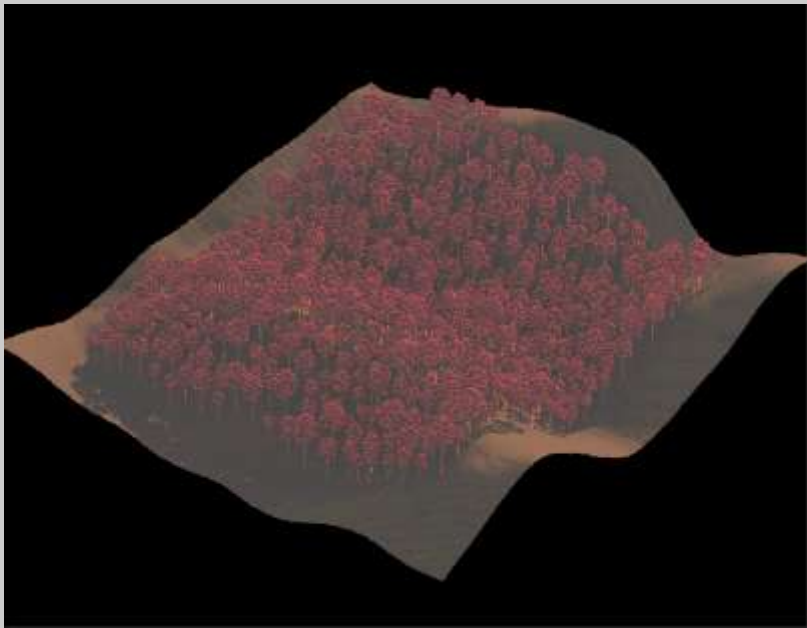
A Cell's Light Harvesting Complex (Size 0.2 μm)

# Associated changes in reflectance

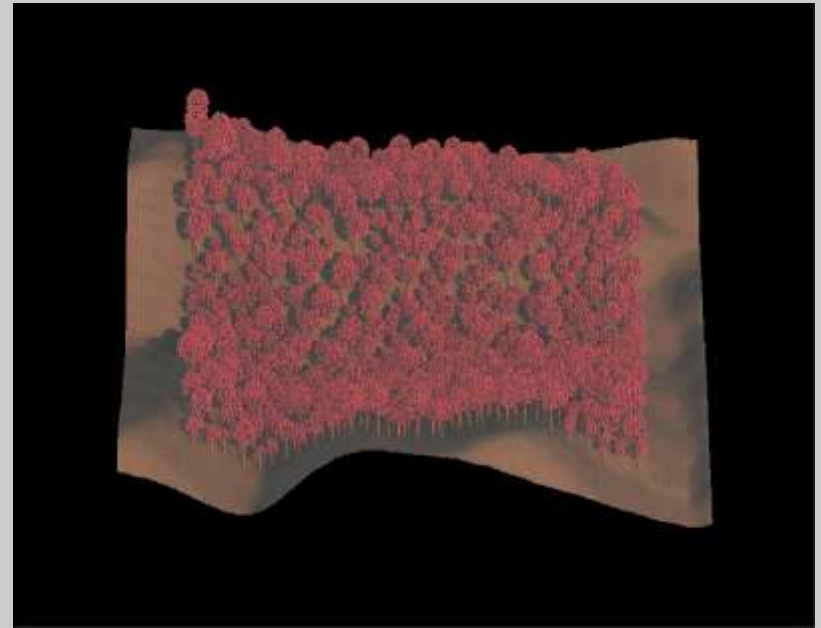


# Effects of Structure on Remote Sensing of Photosynthesis

## I. Physical effects



**moving sun**



**moving observer**

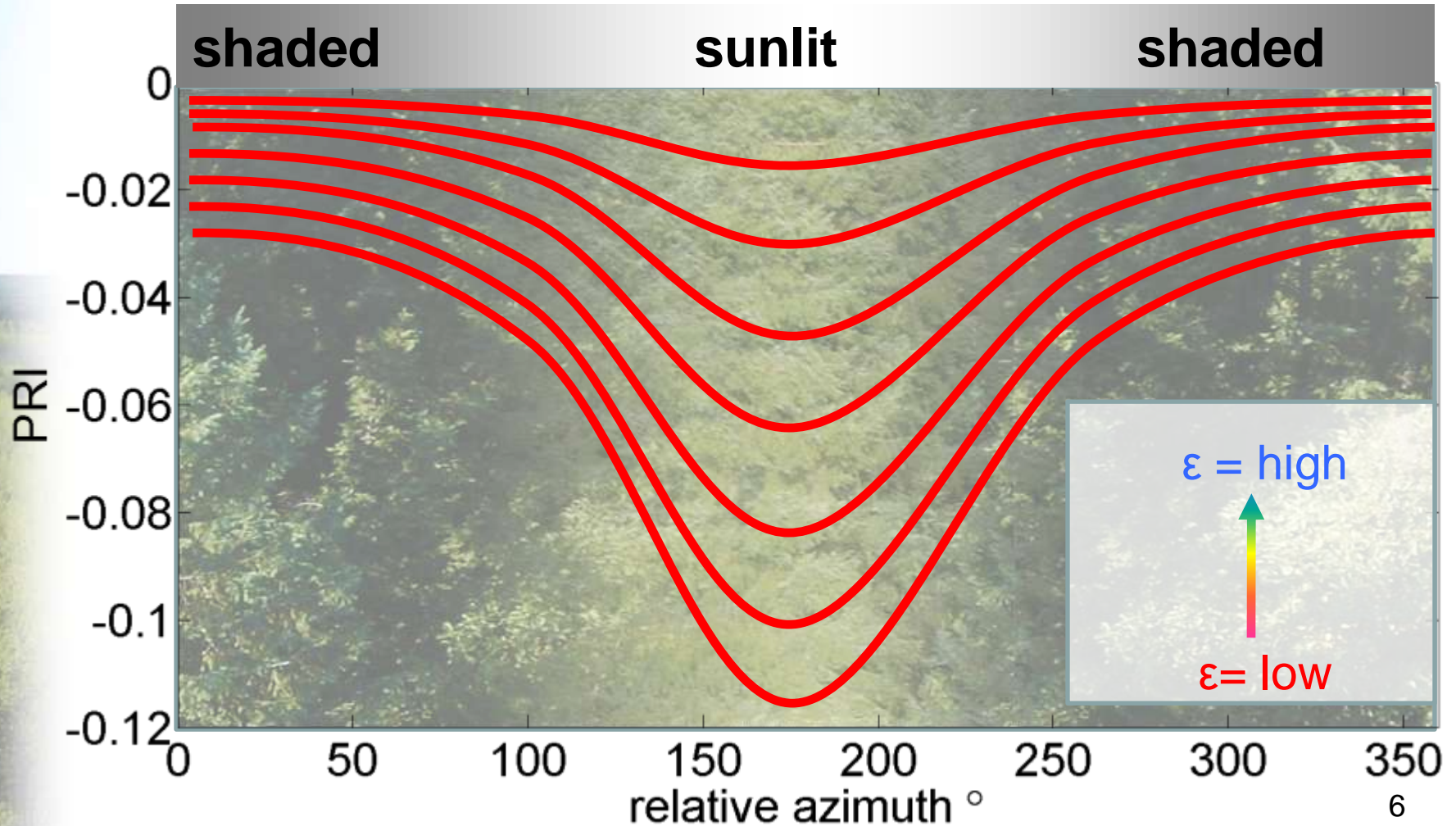
Figure: D. Culvenor

Hilker et al., Journal of Geophysical Research(2008)

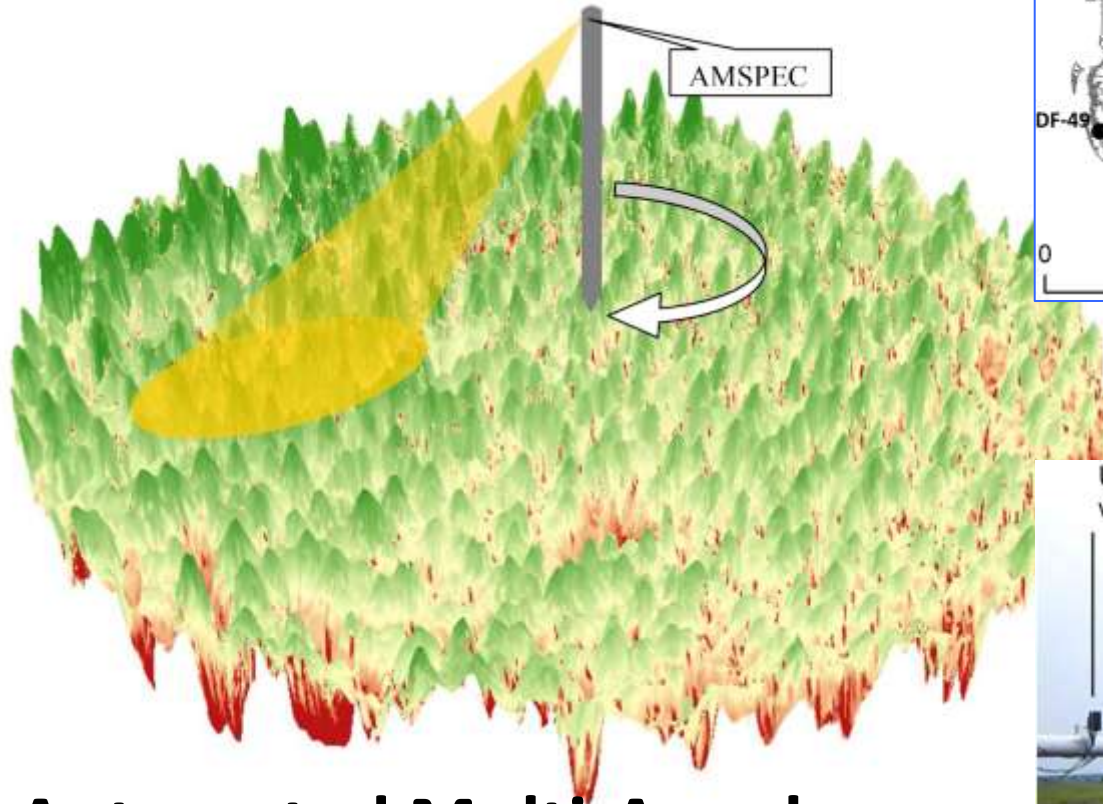


# Effects of Structure on Remote Sensing of Photosynthesis

## II. Physiological effects



# Amspec



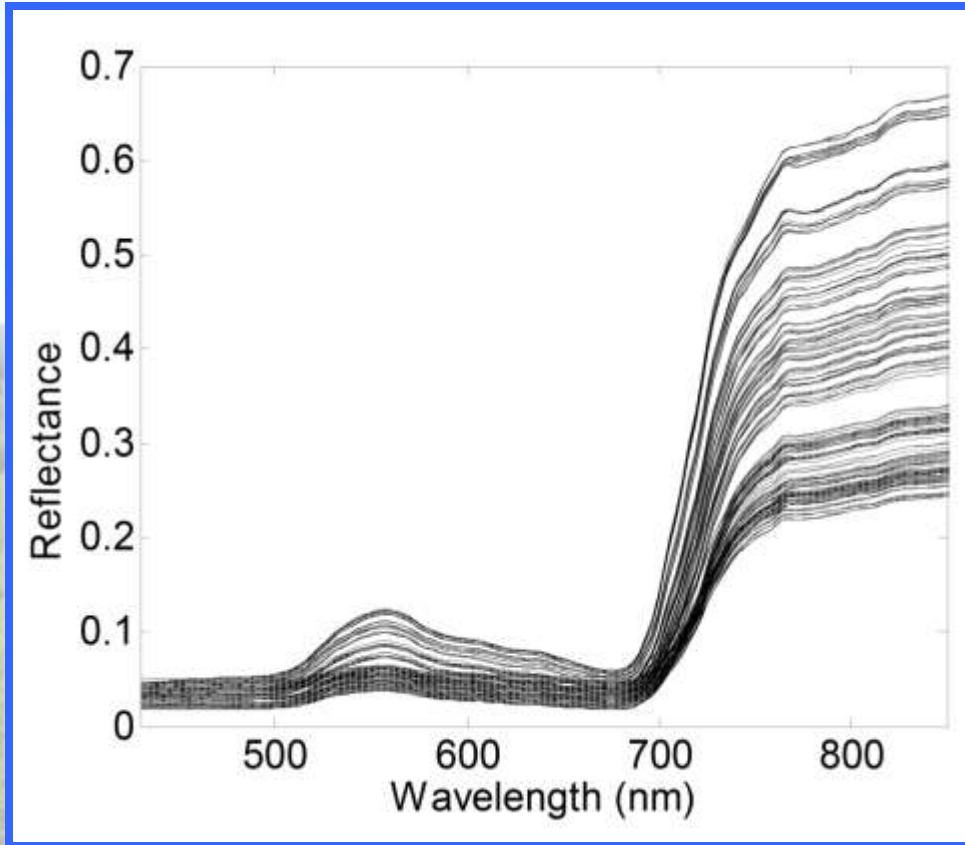
## Automated Multi-Angular Spectroradiometer



Hilker et al., Computers and Electronics in Agriculture (2007)  
Hilker et al. Instrumentation Science and Technology (2010)

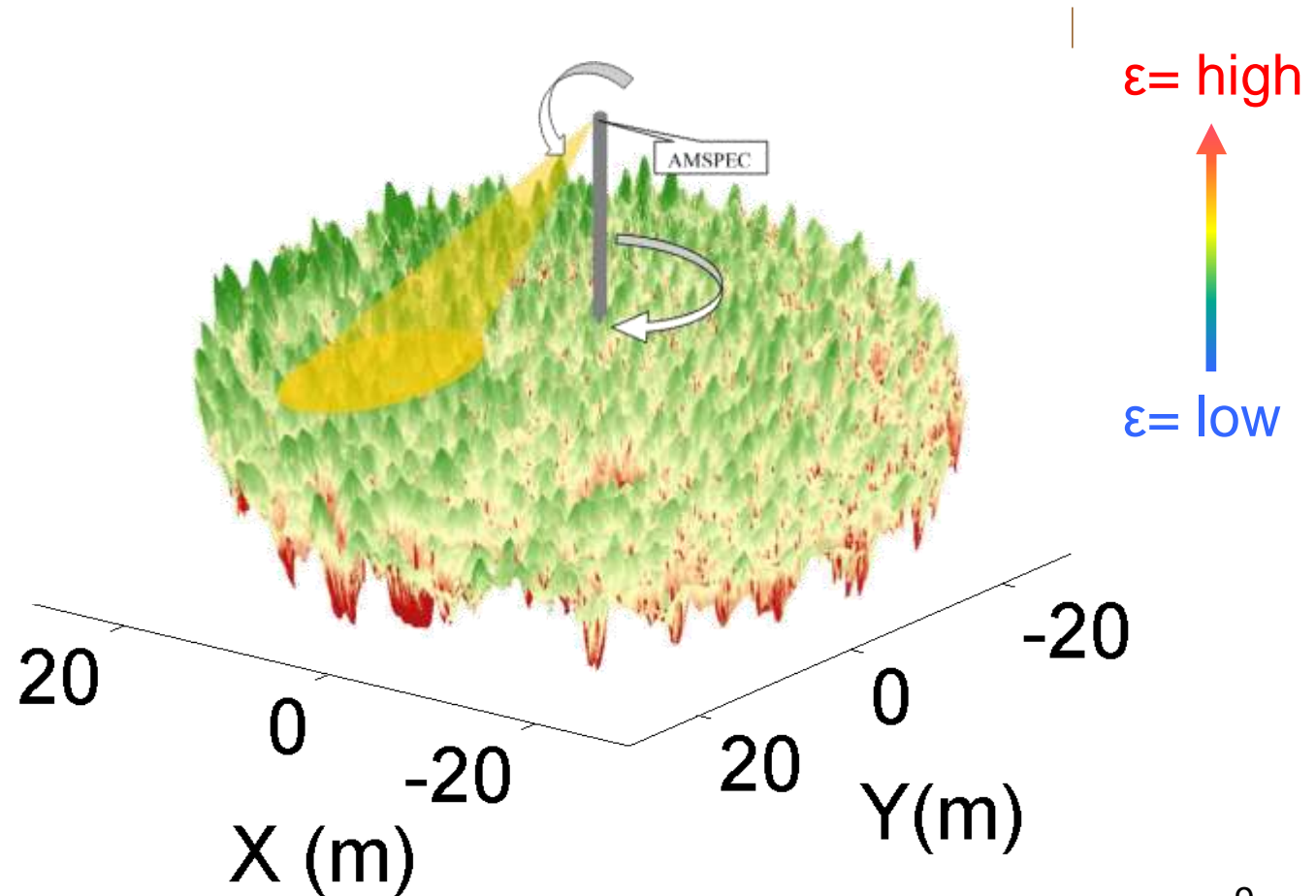


# Amspec data

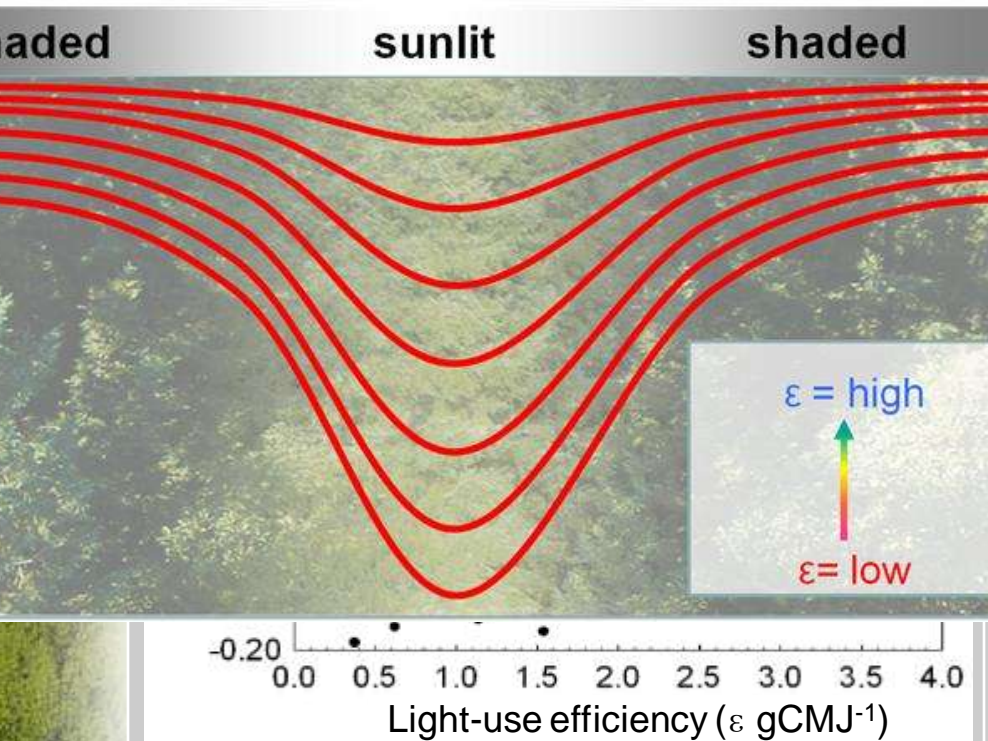




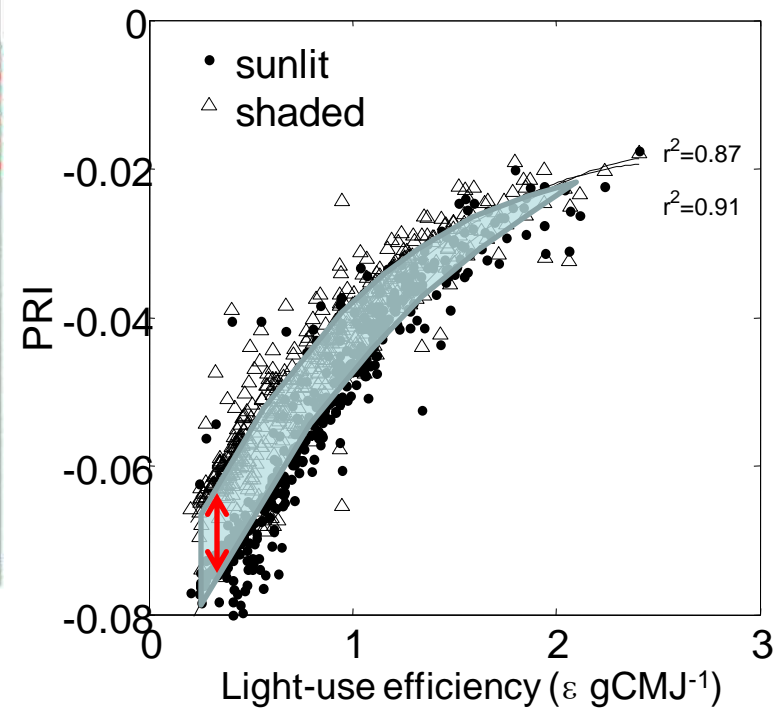
# Combining Structure and Function: Inferring Photosynthetic Efficiency



# RS of Photosynthetic Efficiency



not considering structure

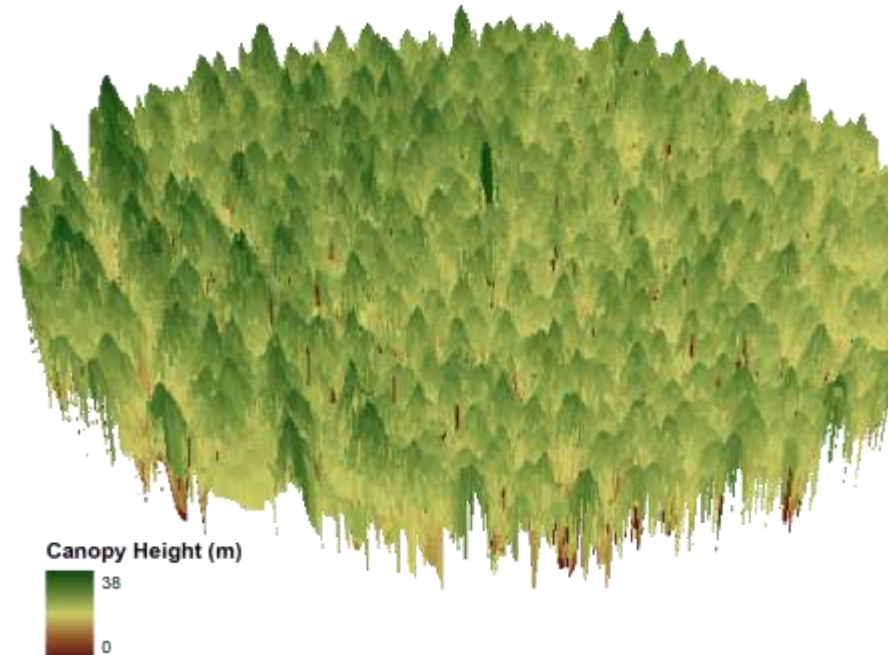
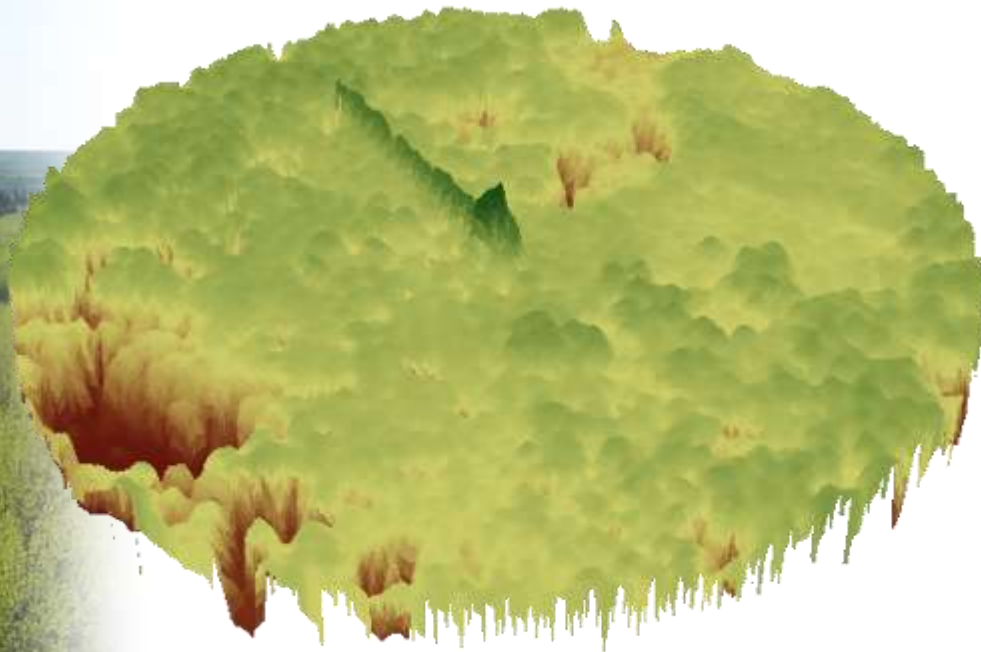


considering structure

# Calculating shadow fractions ( $\alpha_s$ )

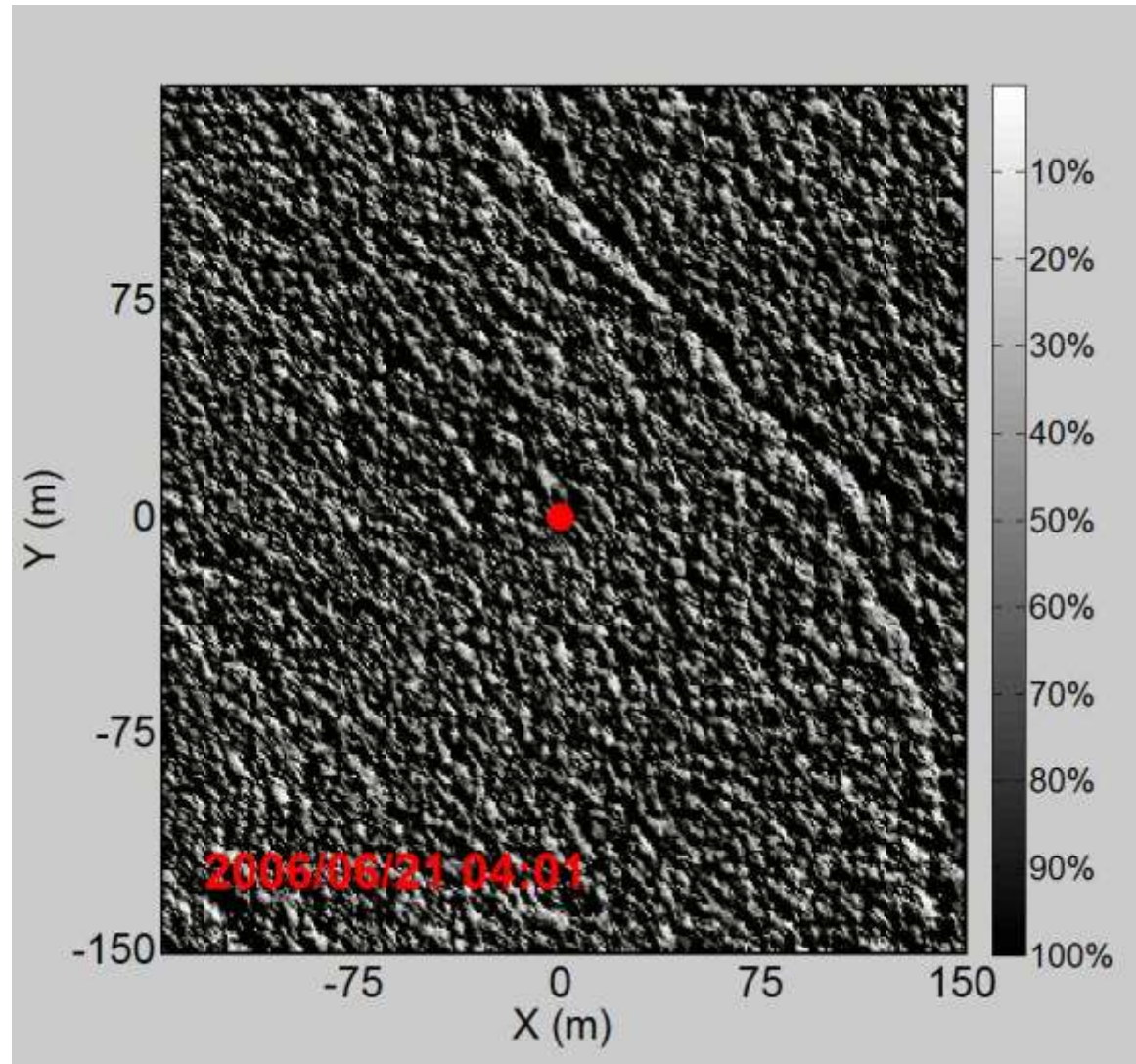
**SOA**

**DF-49**



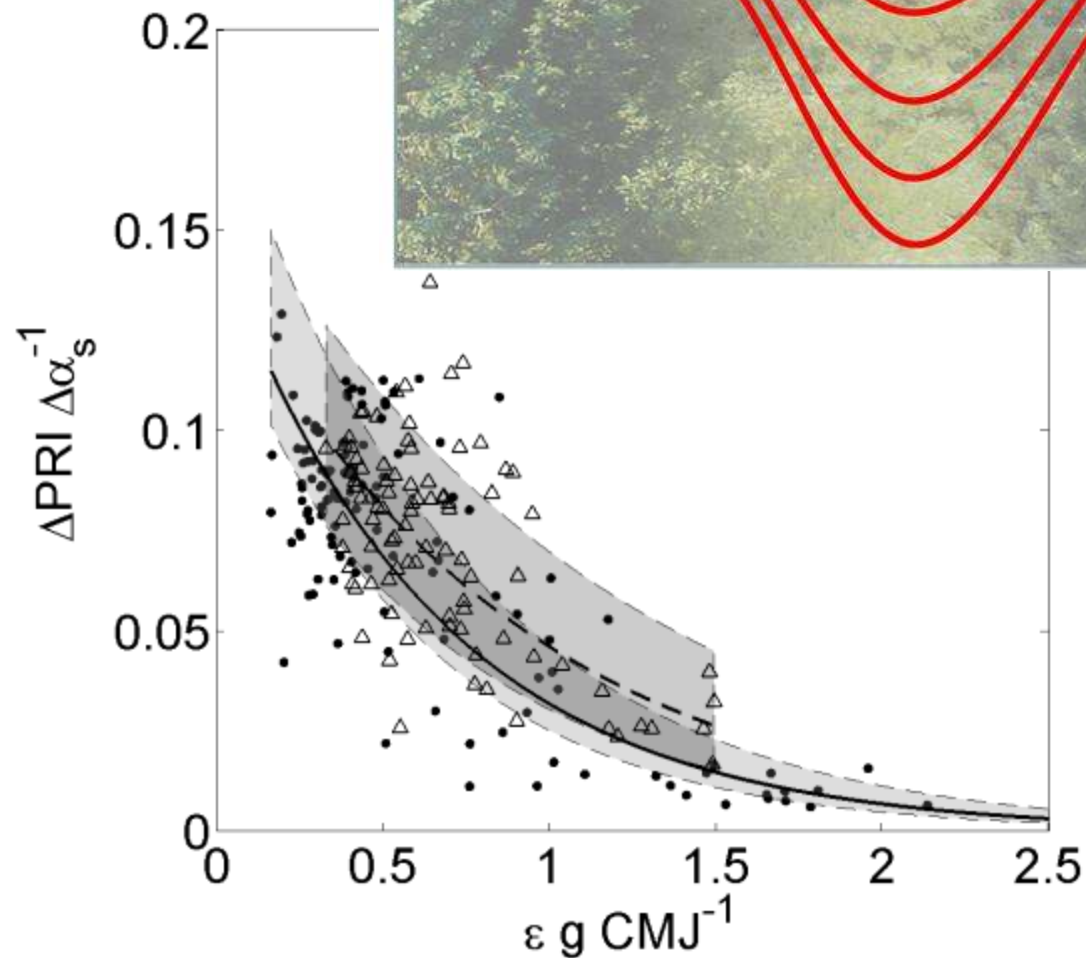


# Calculating shadow fractions ( $\alpha_s$ )





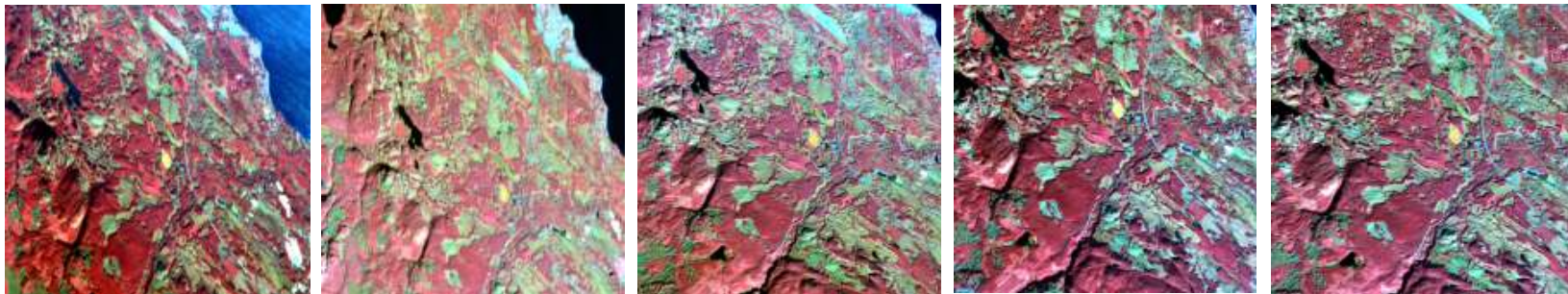
# Remote sen 1<sup>st</sup> derivat



# Scaling Up: CHRIS/Proba Satellite



Figure: UK Space Agency

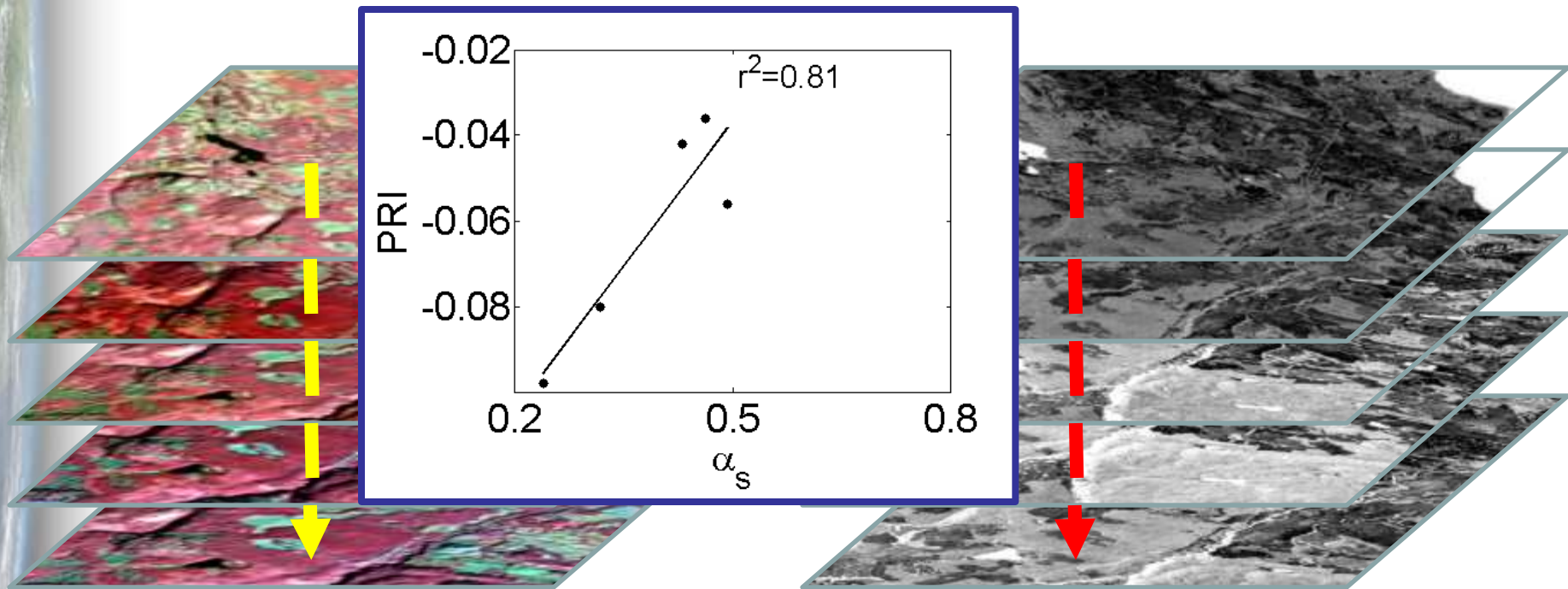


# Scaling Up





# Obtaining PRI and Shadow fractions from CHRIS/Proba



Reflectance for  
given overpass

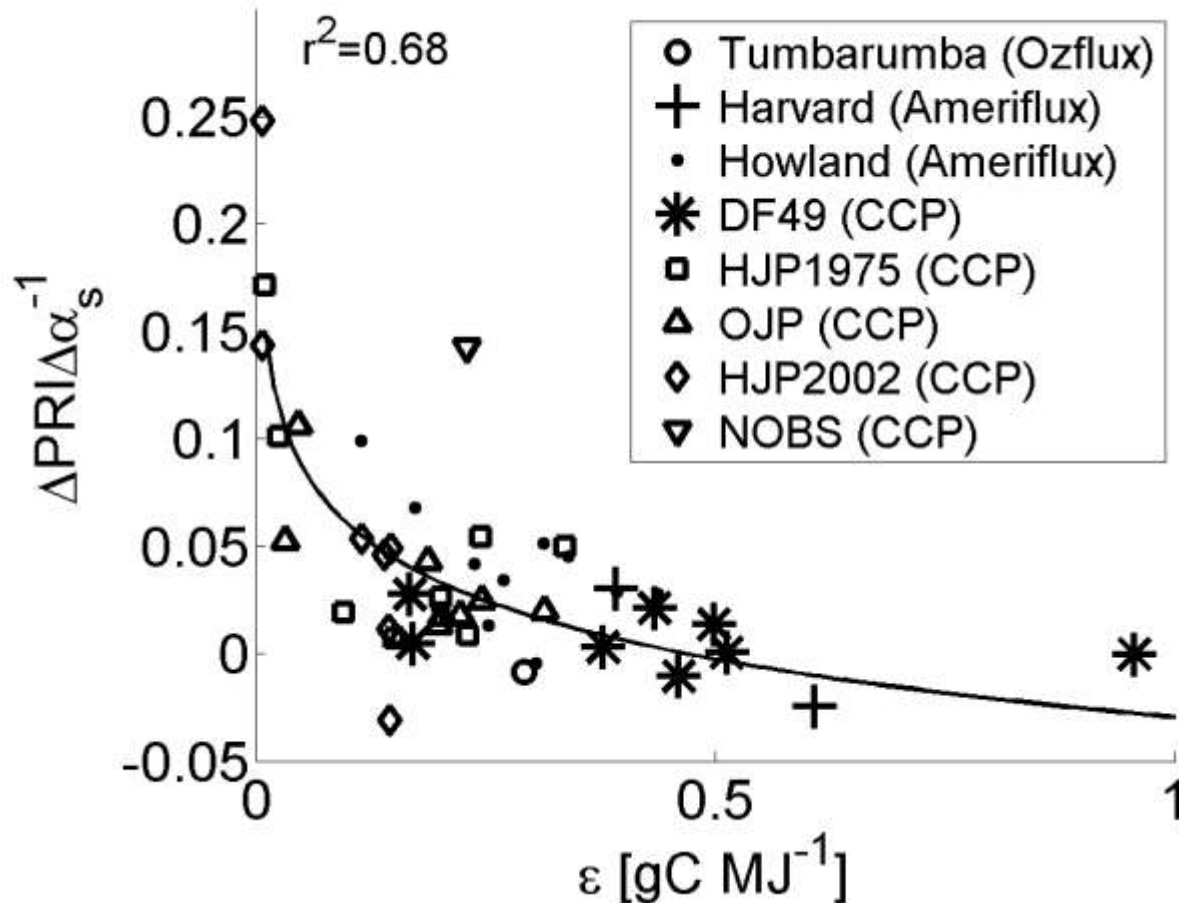
Corresponding Shadow fractions  
from spectral endmembers



# Structural Differences of Test Sites

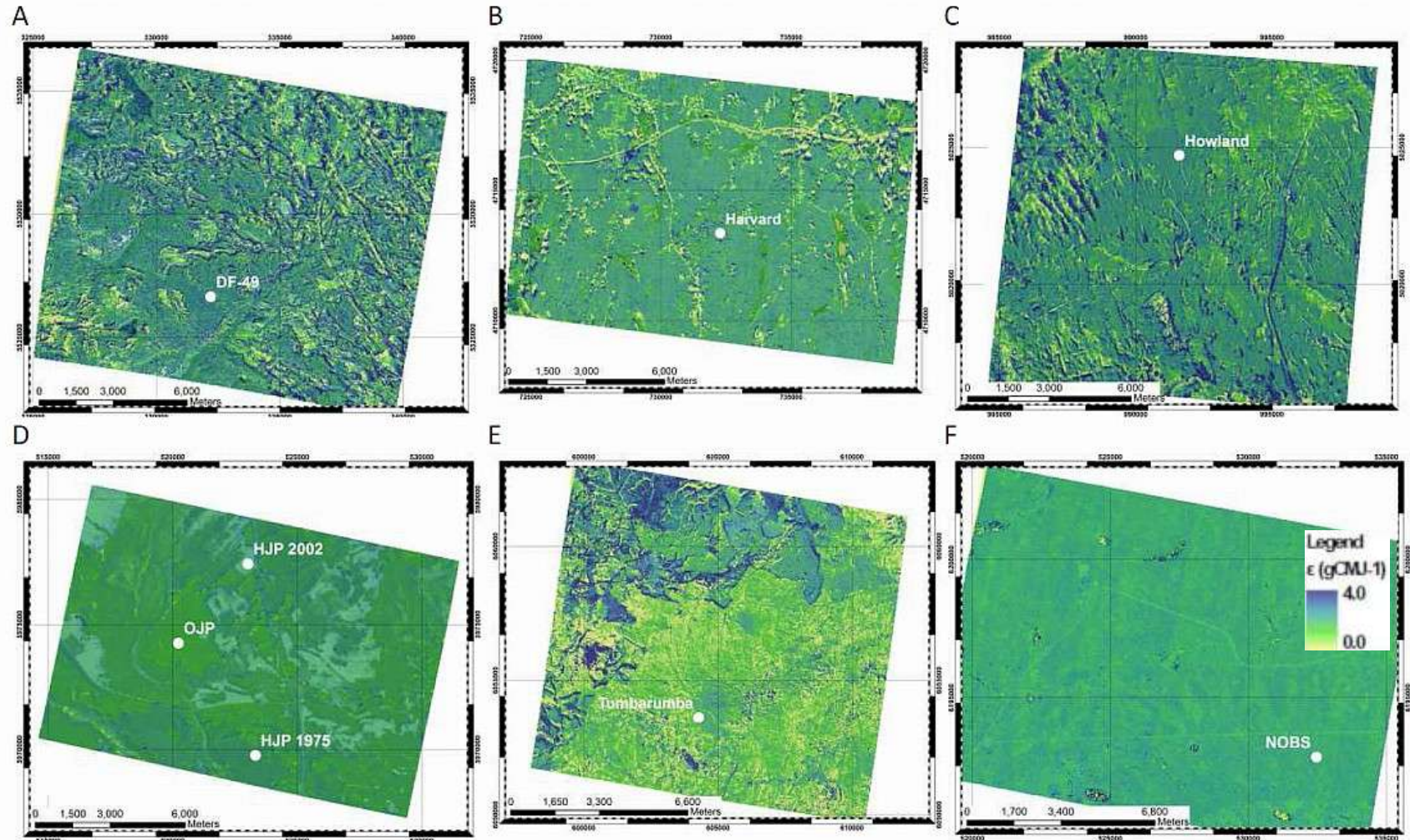


# Satellite-derived Photosynthesis





# Satellite-derived Photosynthesis

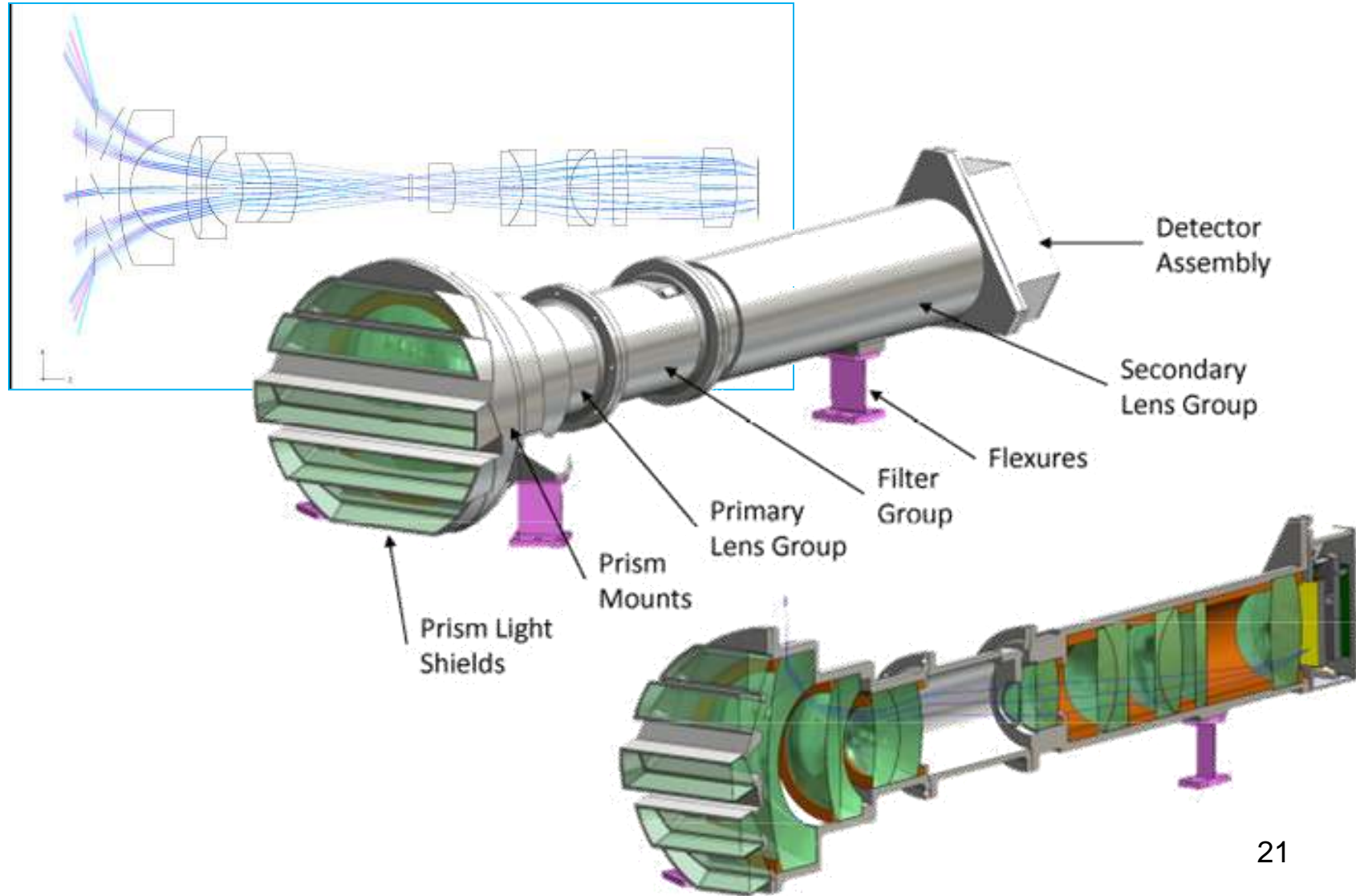


# Conclusions

1. Consecration of structure is essential for robust stand level sensing of function
2. Structure can be obtained from multi-angle spectral observations
3.  $\Delta \text{PRI} \Delta \alpha_s^{-1}$  can be used to infer instantaneous  $\varepsilon$  across different biomes
4. This relationship can be upscaled to space using an adequate sensor



# PhotosynSat: Photosynthesis from Space



# Thank you!!

## For your attention!

### Questions?

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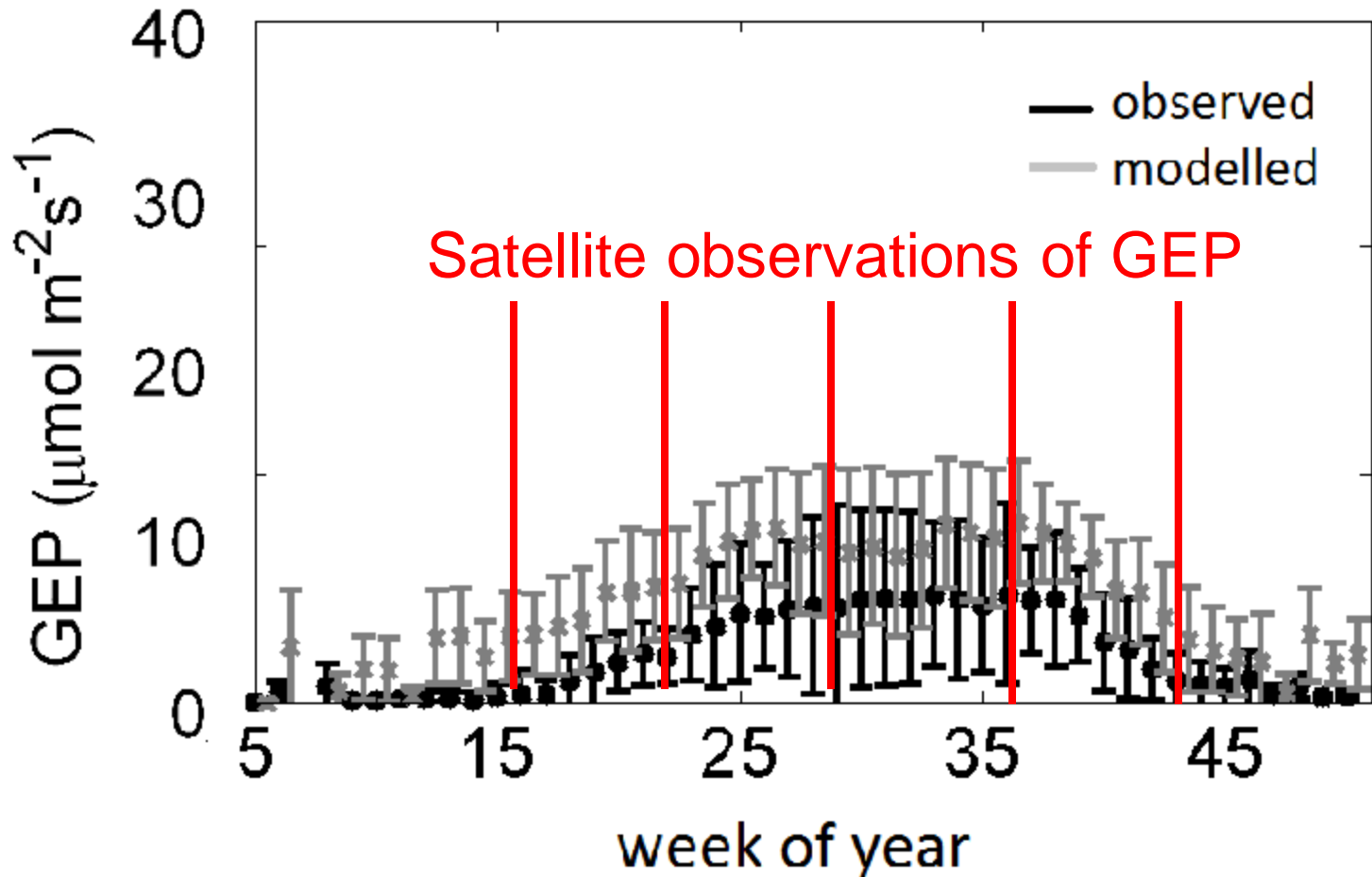
- Alexei Lyapunin, NASA GSFC

Email: [thomas.hilker@nasa.gov](mailto:thomas.hilker@nasa.gov)

- Caroline Nichol, UED

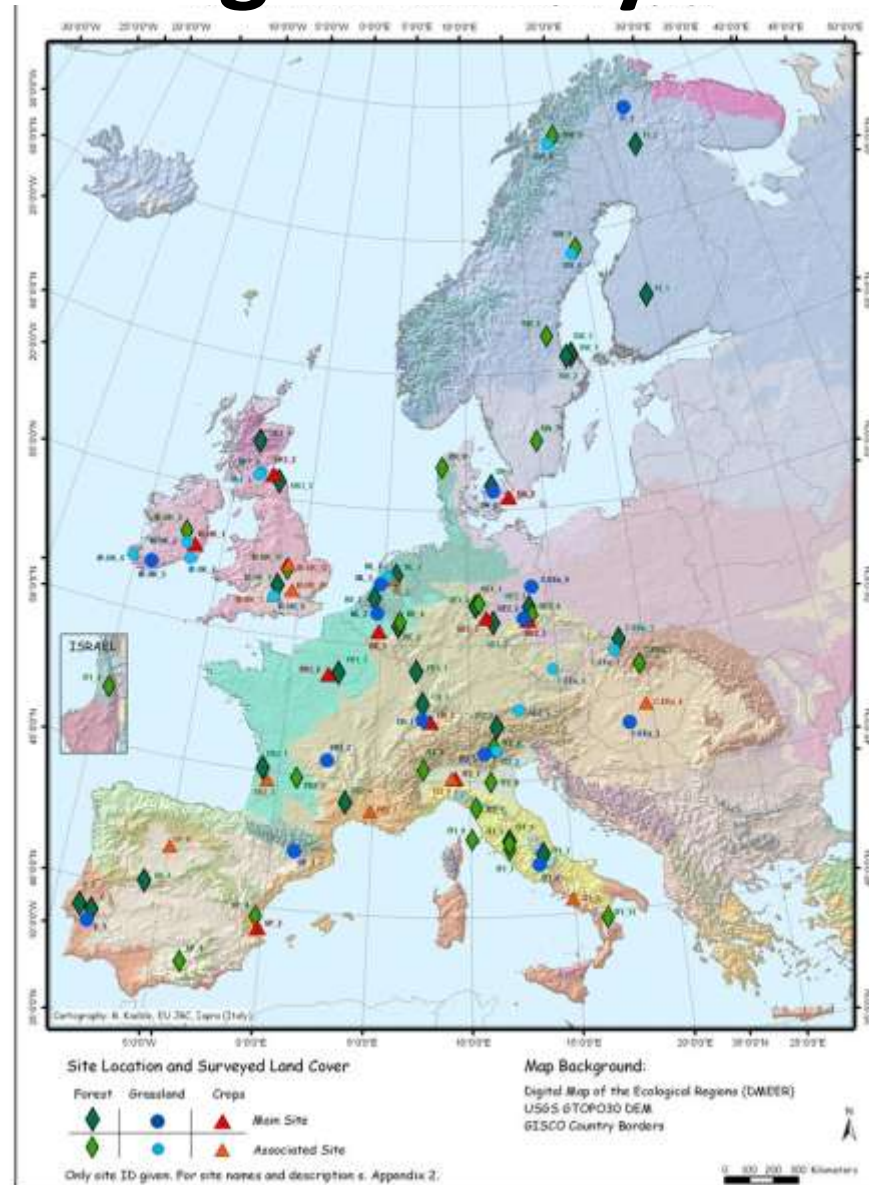
- Alan Barr, NRCAN

# Integrating Remote Sensing and Carbon Models

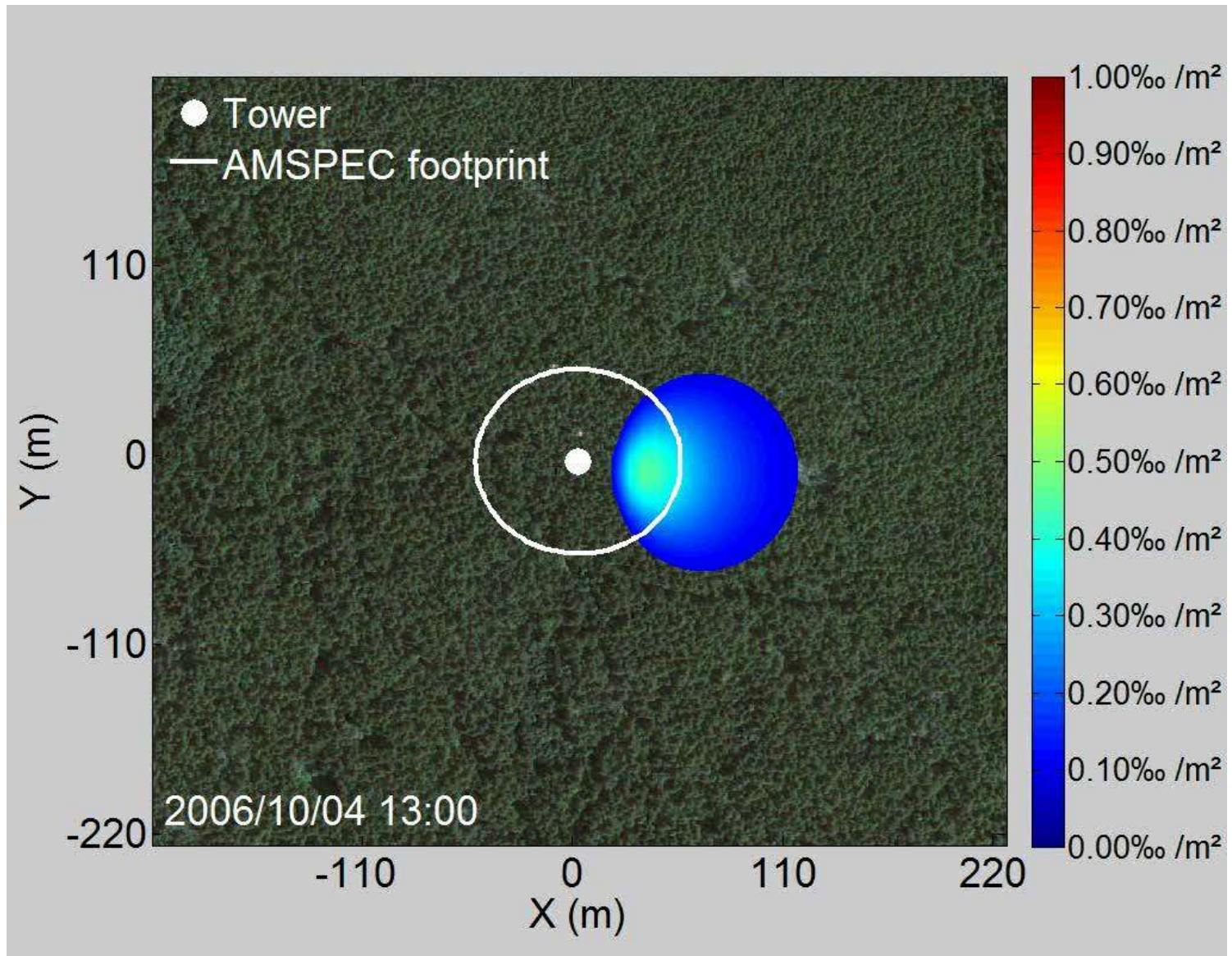




# Carbo Europe: Long-term monitoring of ecosystem change



# Eddy covariance/AMSPEC footprint



# AMSPEC system

**Range & Bandwidth:**

400-1200 nm @ 10nm

**Sampling rate:**

~ 5 sec

sunrise to sunset

**Full Rotation:**

15 minutes

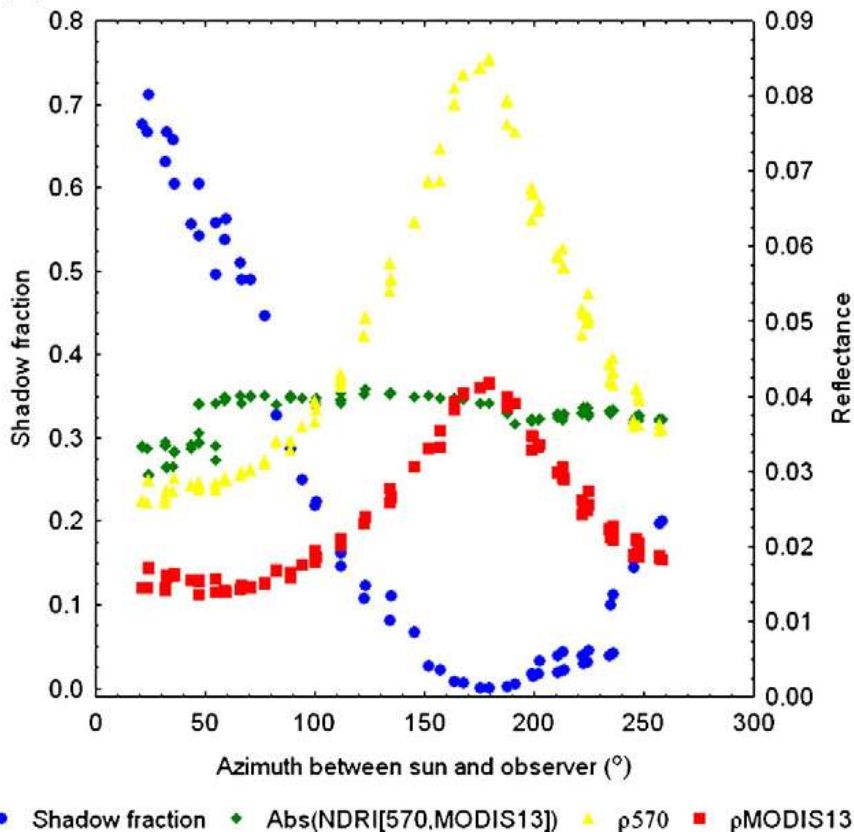




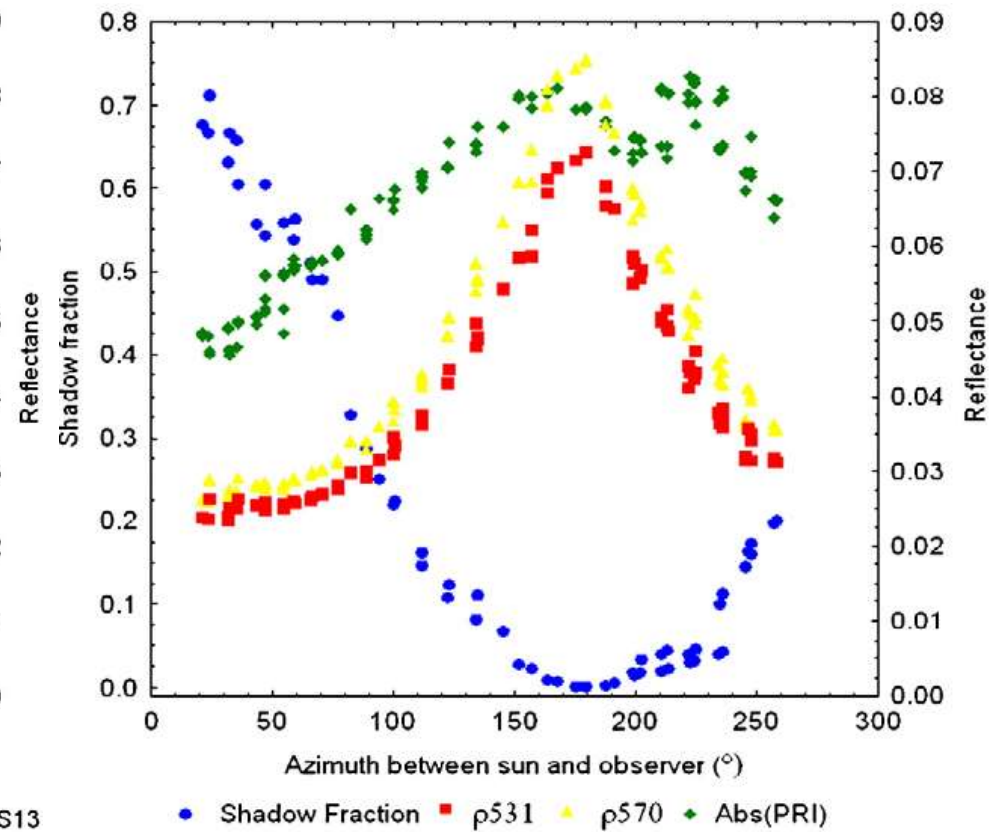
# Sensitivity to shadow fractions

Stand level  $\epsilon = \text{const}$

## NDRI



## PRI



# Conclusions for spaceborne PRI mission

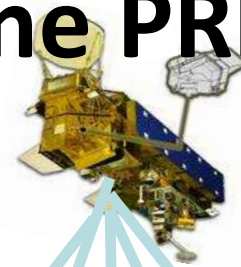
- A satellite design comparable to MODIS can only work when correcting directional effects from the ground (for instance using an AMSPEC)

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon &= \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon &= \epsilon_2 \\ \epsilon &= \epsilon_3\end{aligned}$$



# Conclusions for spaceborne PRI mission

- **Along-track sensor observes PRI from multiple angles for constant  $\varepsilon$**
- **Instantaneous  $\varepsilon$  can be inferred from  $\Delta \text{PRI} \Delta \alpha_s^{-1}$**



$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_1 = \text{const}$$





# Concept validation: CHRIS Proba

**Operator:** ESA (European Space Agency)

**Date of Launch:** 22 October 2001

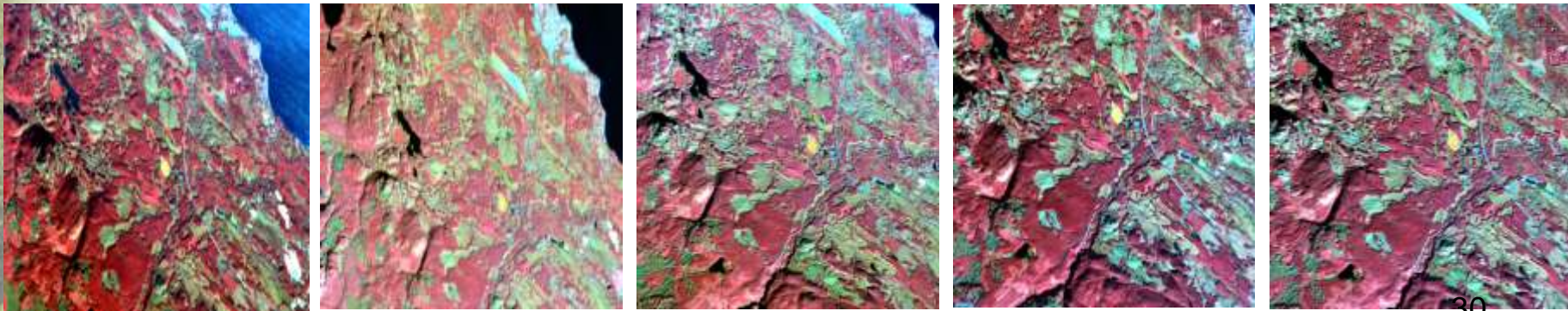
**Orbit Height:** 615 km

**Orbit Type:** Sun-synchronous elliptical polar

**Repeat Cycle:** approx. 7 days

**Resolution:** 18 m (CHRIS)

**Swath Width:** 14 km (CHRIS)



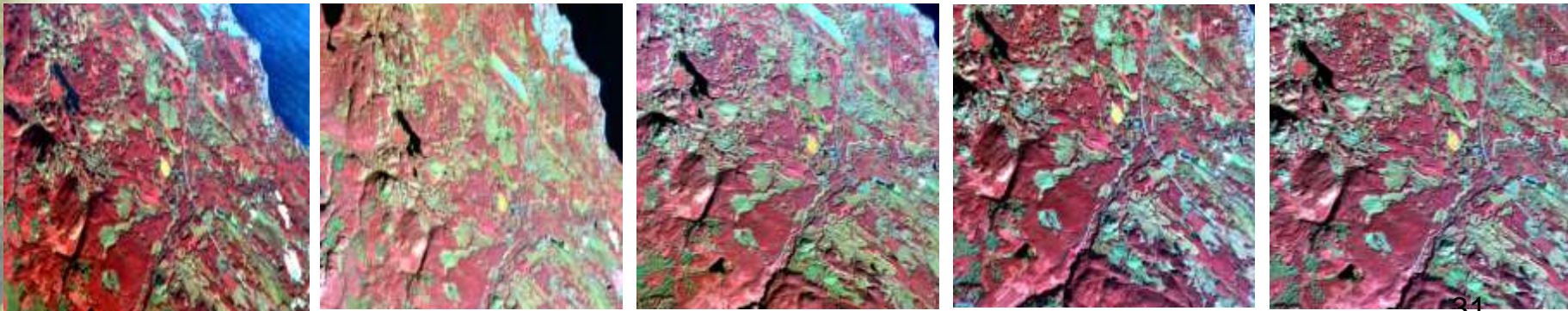
# Concept validation: CHRIS Proba

Band	Cut-on Wavelength	Cut-off Wavelength	Central Wavelength	Bandwidth
1	419.4	422	420.7	2.6
2	437	447.4	442	10.4
3	484.1	495.6	489.8	11.6
4	523.8	535.3	529.5	11.4
5	544.4	557.2	550.7	12.9
6	564	574.6	569.3	10.6
7	623.6	637.6	630.5	14
8	652.4	668.1	660.1	15.7
9	668.1	679	673.5	10.9
10	690.4	702.2	696.2	11.8
11	702.2	708.3	705.2	6.1
12	708.3	714.5	711.4	6.2
13	733.8	747.3	740.4	13.5
14	747.3	754.2	750.7	6.9
15	768.4	790.9	779.5	22.5
16	857	884.3	870.5	27.4
17	884.3	903.1	893.6	18.8
18	903.1	912.9	908	9.7

up to 5 acquisitions per overpass

12 overpasses (@4-5 angles) for the DF-49 site during 2009

(Mode 3)





For Assistance and Support with Amspec:

- Zoran Nestic, UBC LFS
- Dominic Lessard, UBC, LFS
- Rick Ketler, UBC, LFS
- Andrew Hum, UBC, LFS

For Sharing Data and Concepts:

- Mike Wulder, NRCAN, CFS
- Alexei Lyapustin, NASA GSFC