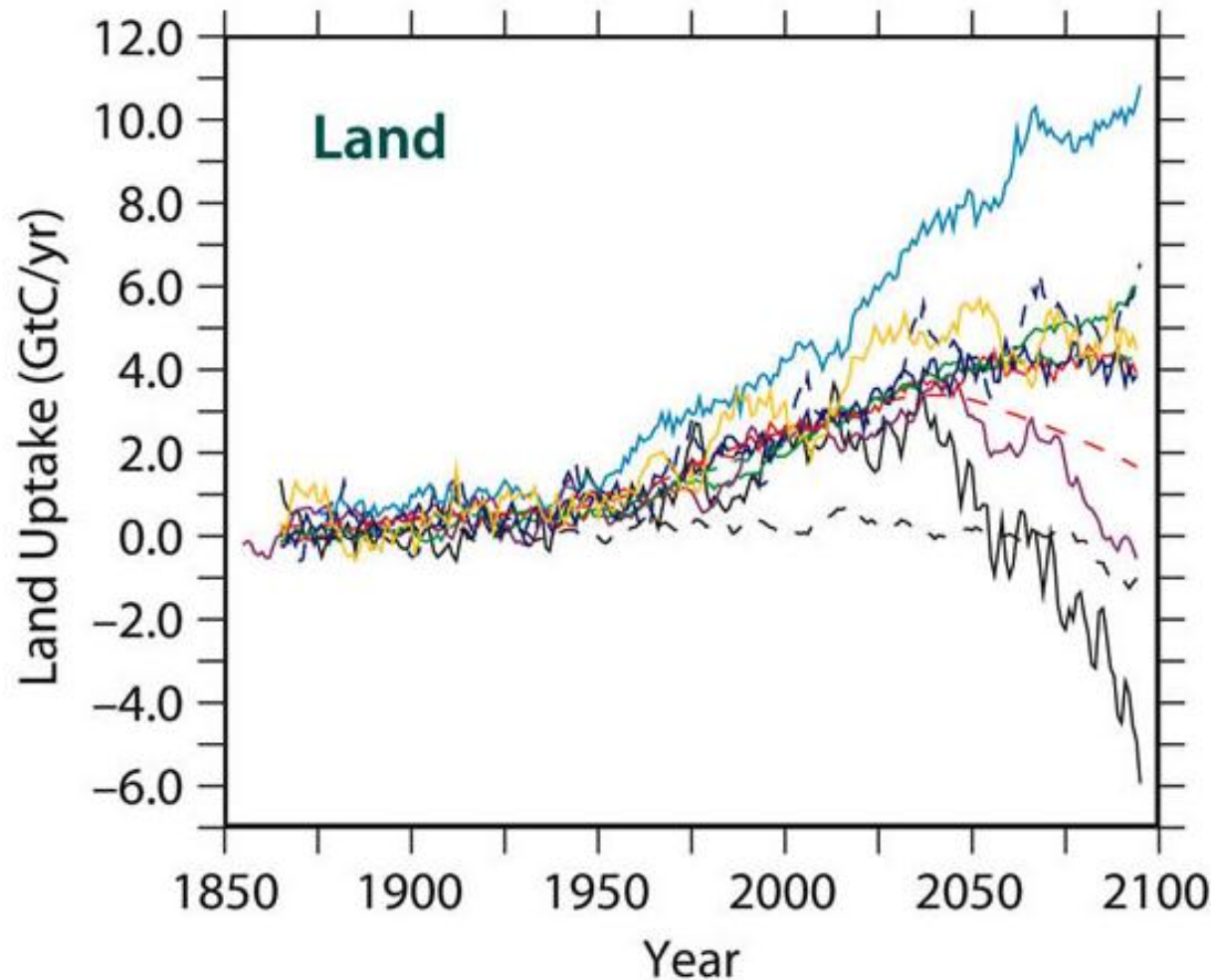


Improved estimates of vegetation carbon cycle components

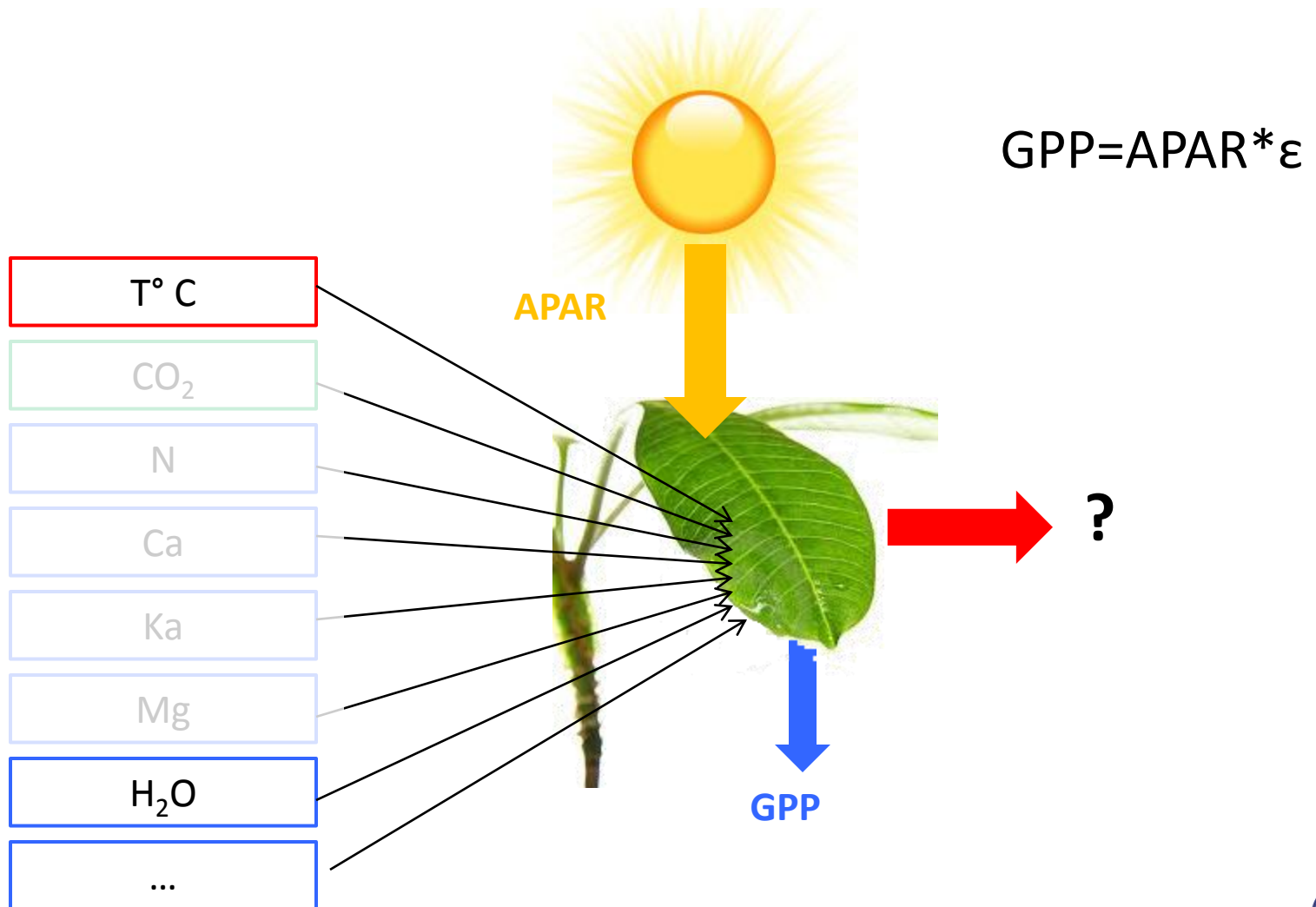
Thomas Hilker
Forrest Hall



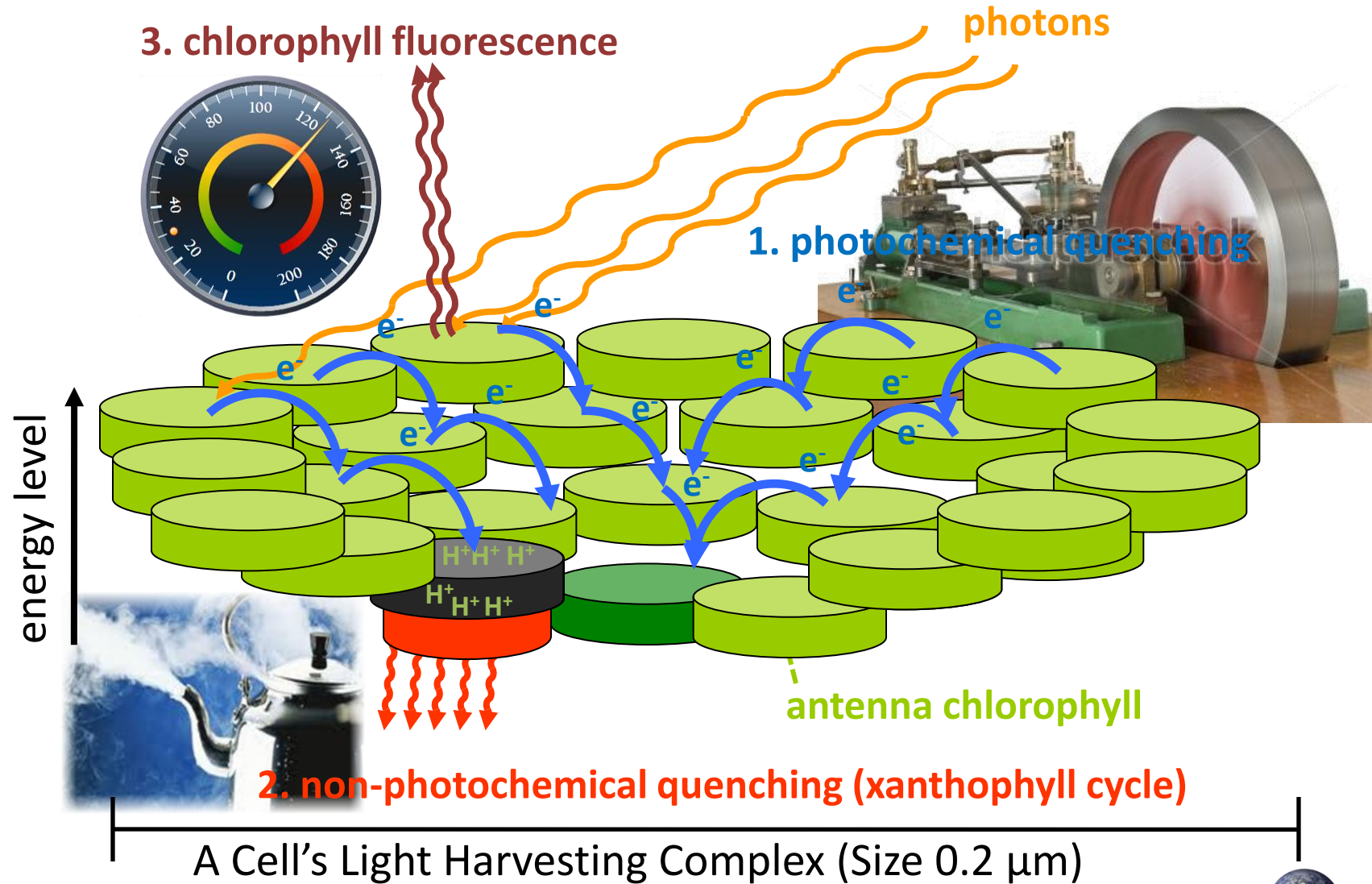
Objective:



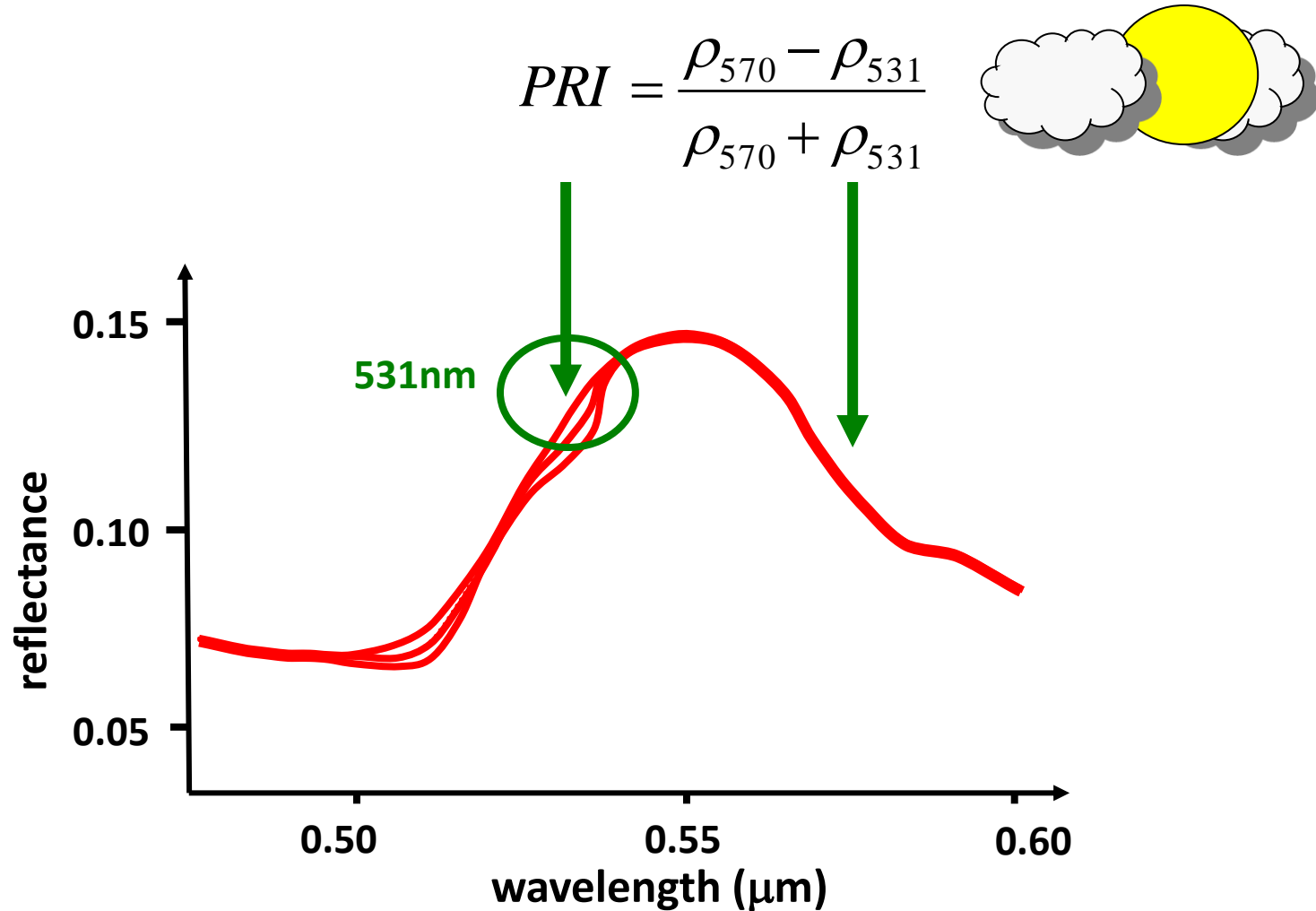
'Conventional' GPP model



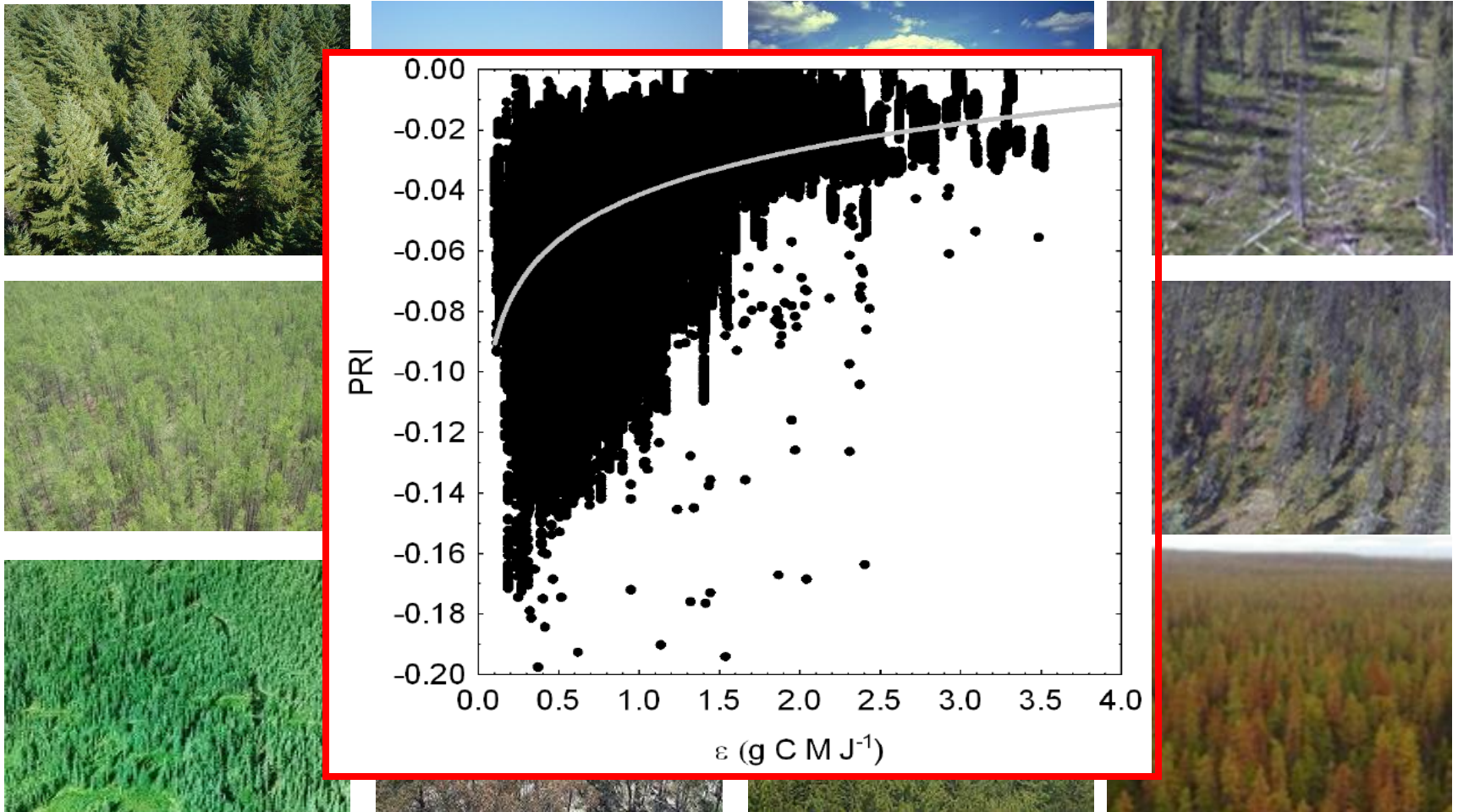
Photosynthetic Energy Pathways



Associated changes in reflectance



Why multi-angular?

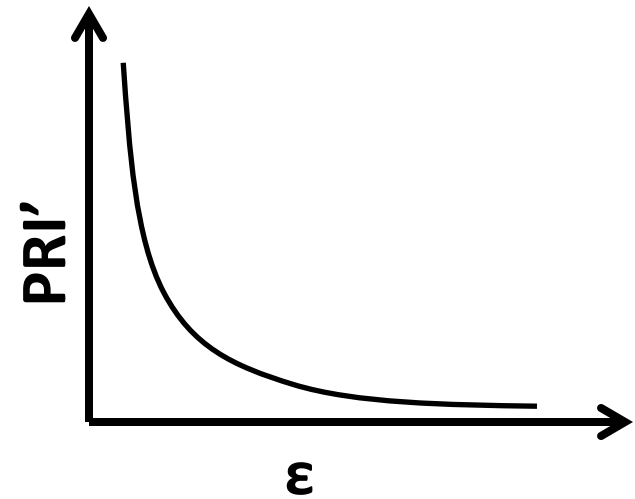


Effects of Function of

shaded

sunlit

gh



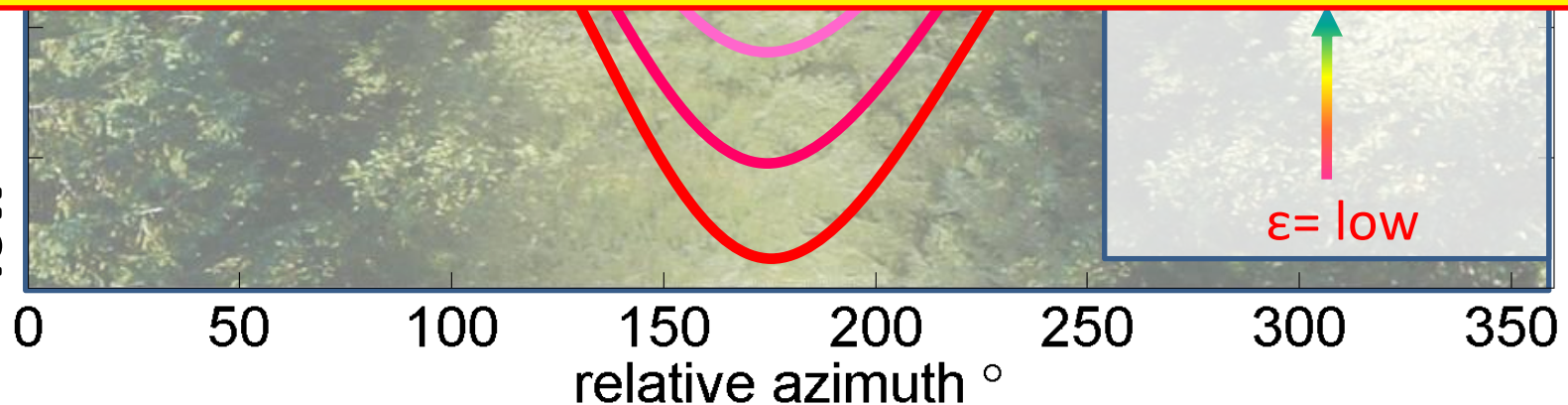
$$PRI' = \{ [\delta_{dif} \varsigma - \alpha_{sh}(\Delta + \varsigma)] [\alpha_{sh} \delta_{dif}(\varsigma + 2\rho_{rsh}) +$$

$$- [\alpha_{sh} \delta_{dif} \varsigma + (1 - \alpha_{sh})(\Delta + \varsigma)] [\delta_{dif}(\varsigma + 2\rho_{rsh})$$

$$- \alpha_{sh}(\Delta + \varsigma + 2\rho_{rsh})] \} / [\alpha_{sh} \delta_{dif}(\varsigma + 2\rho_{rsh})$$

$$+ (1 - \alpha_{sh})(\Delta + \varsigma + 2\rho_{rsh})]^2.$$

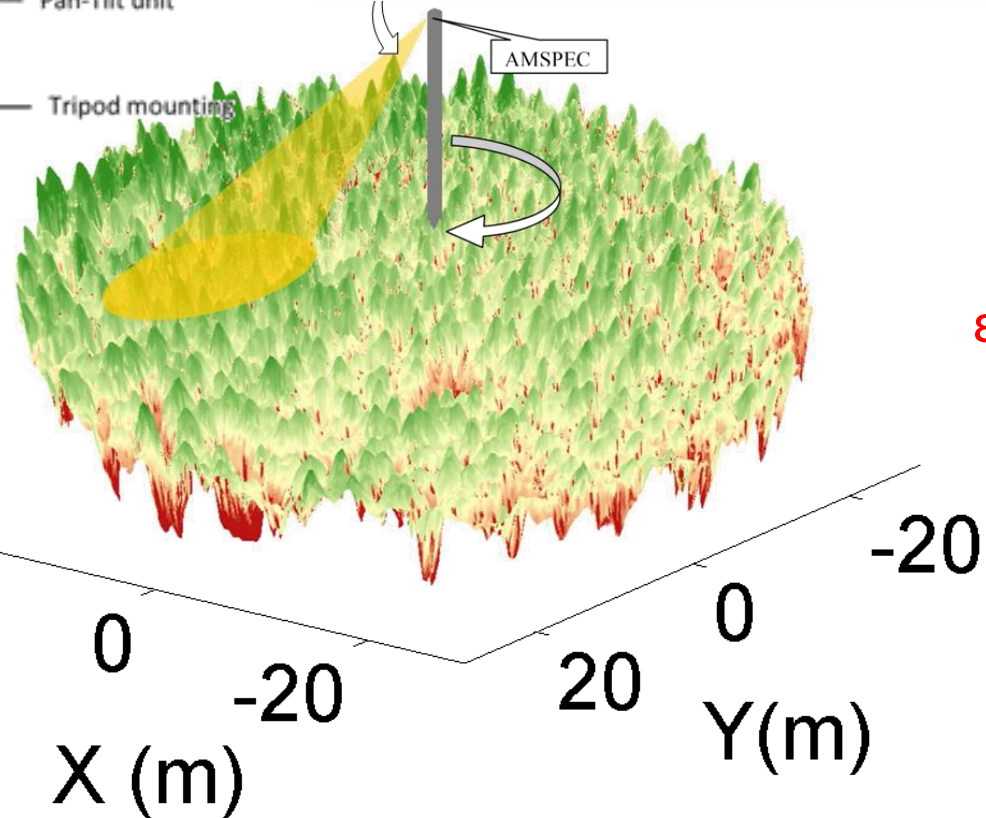
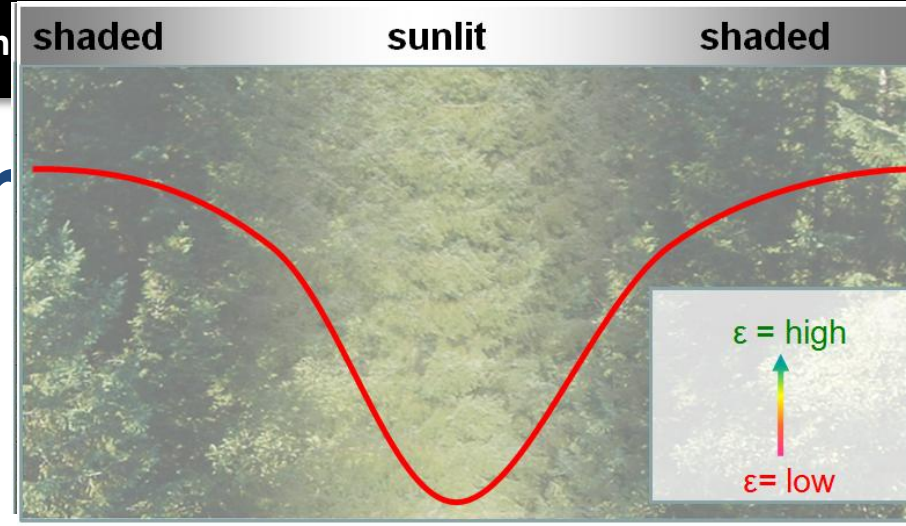
low



Multi-angle Remote Sensing



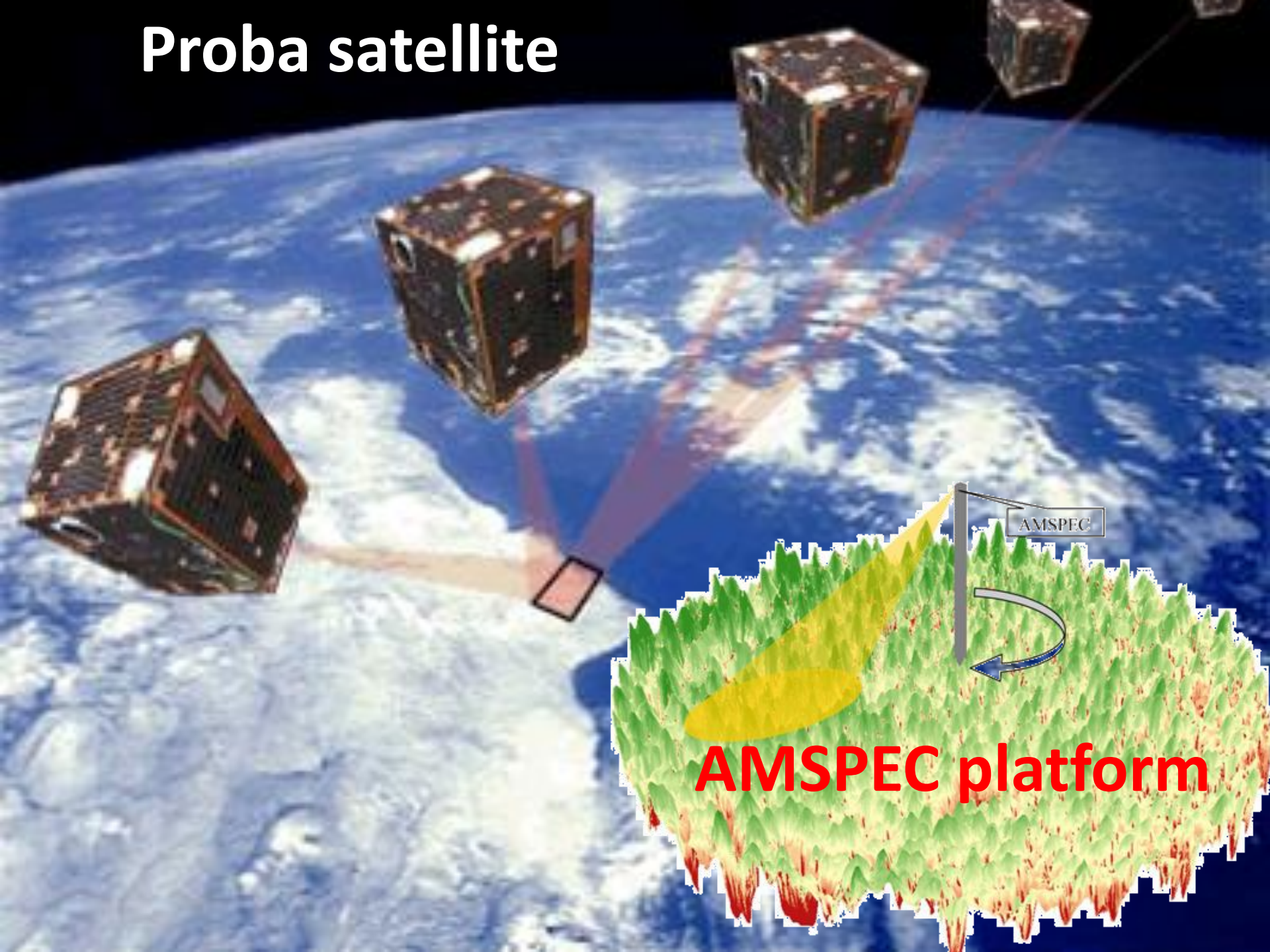
Webcam
Downward looking probe
Pan-Tilt unit
Tripod mounting



$\epsilon = \text{high}$
 $\epsilon = \text{low}$



Proba satellite

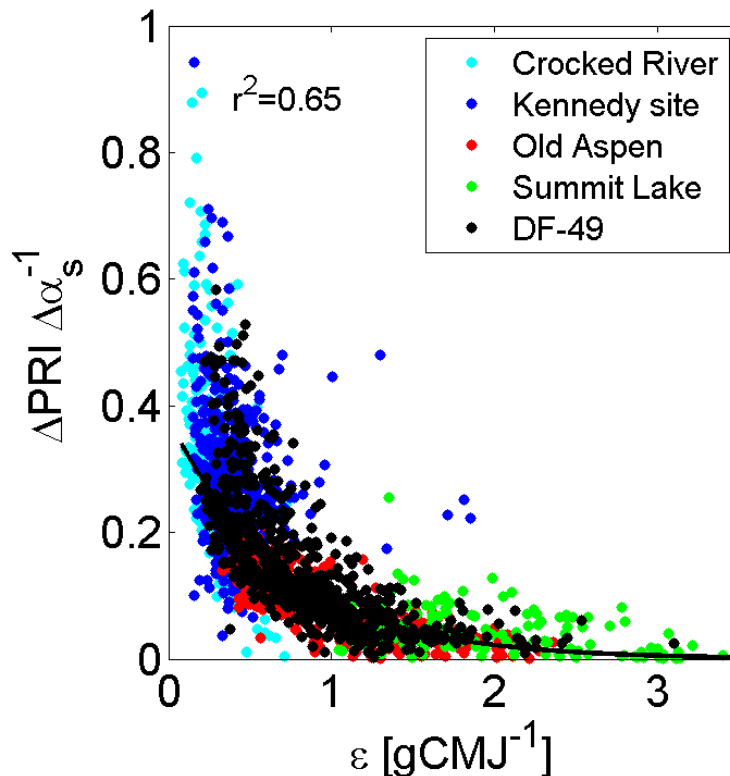


Sites

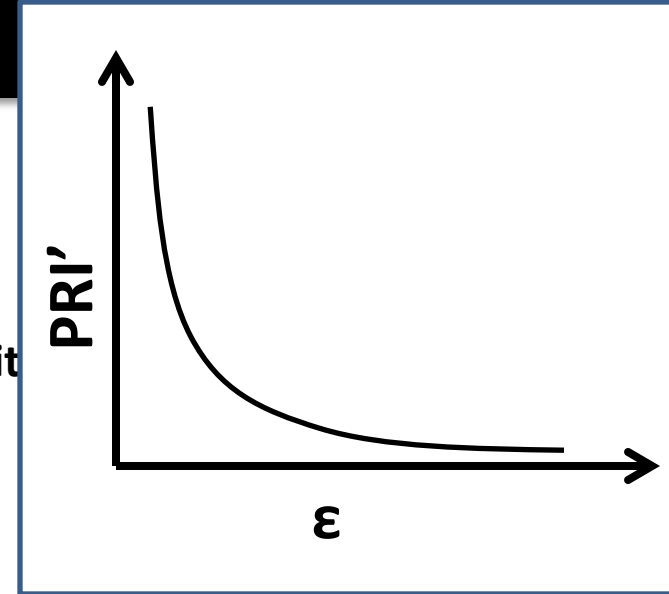
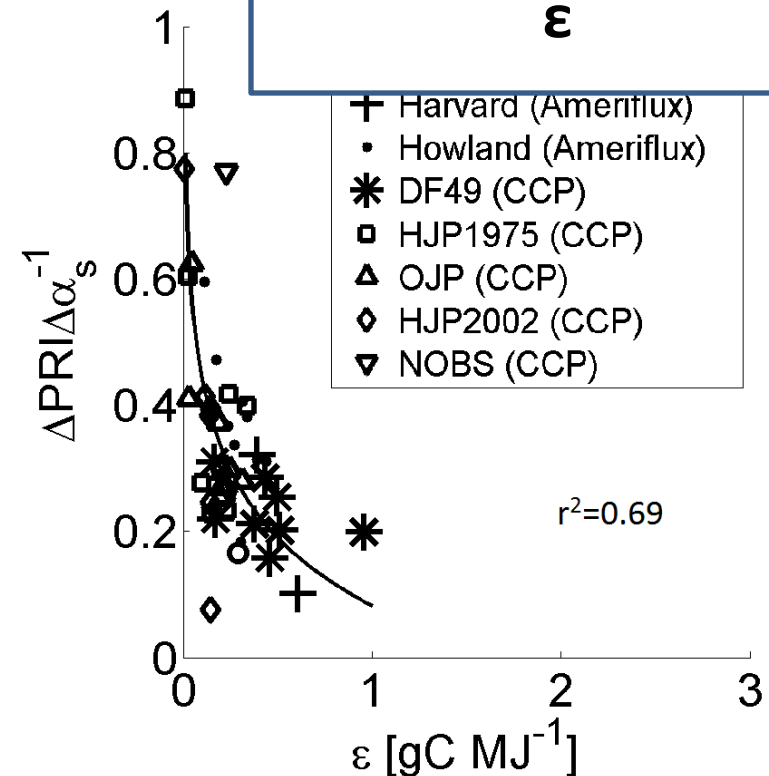


Results

Stand level (AMSPEC)



Satellite



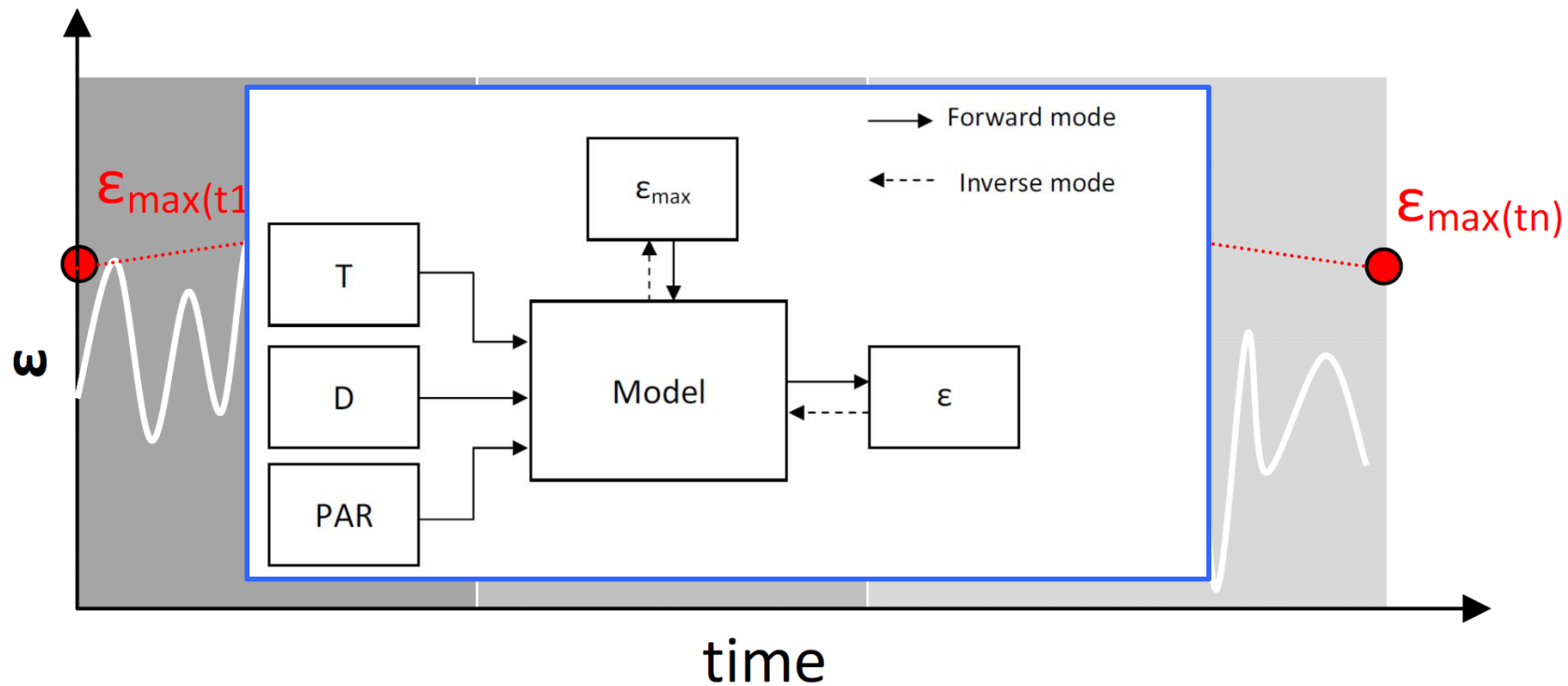
How do we use this information to improve our models?

- Temporally discrete
- Spatially discrete

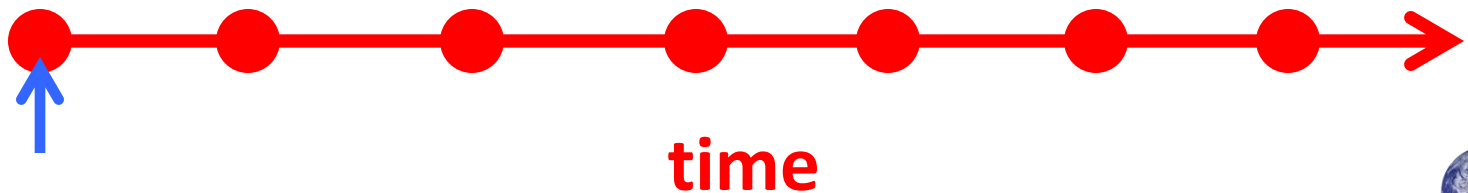
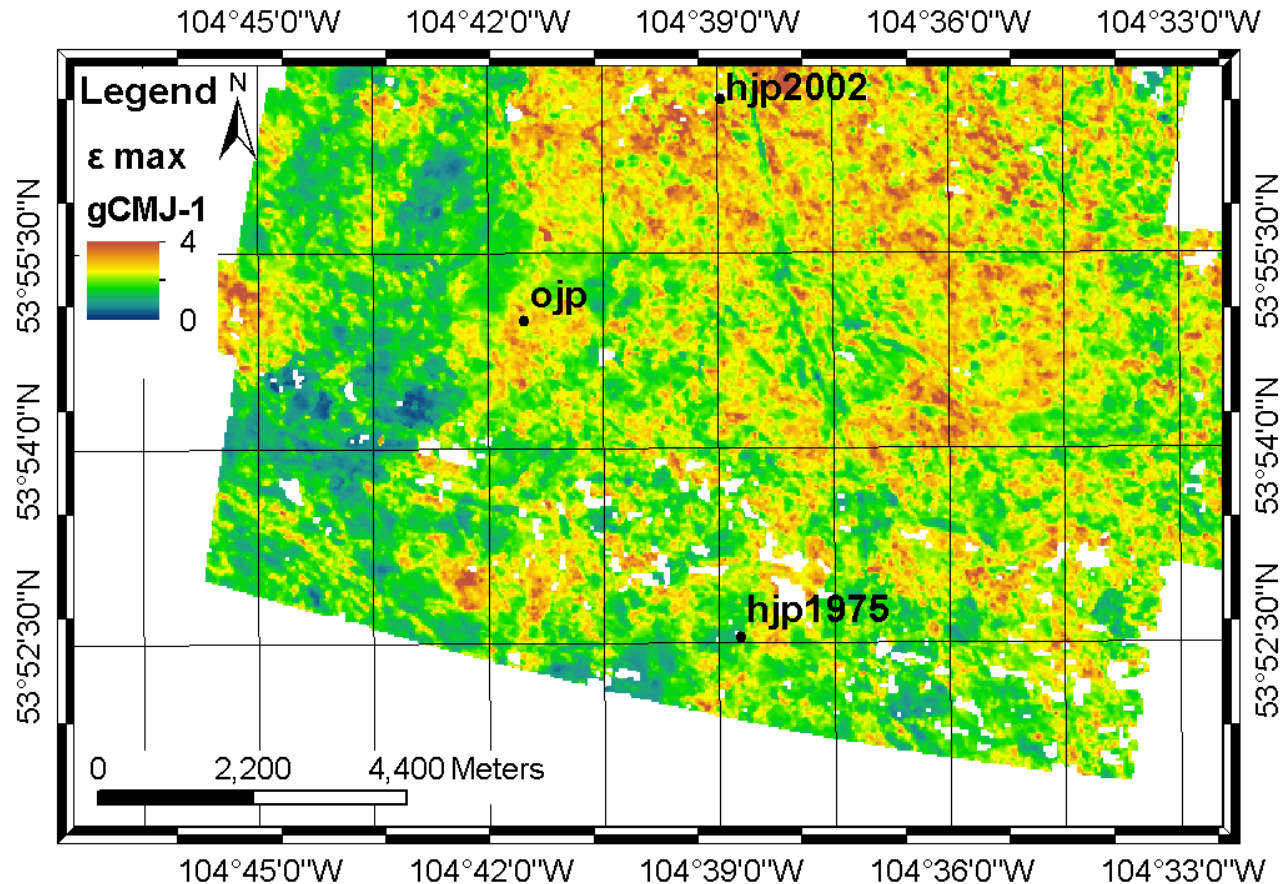


Temporal Scaling of GPP

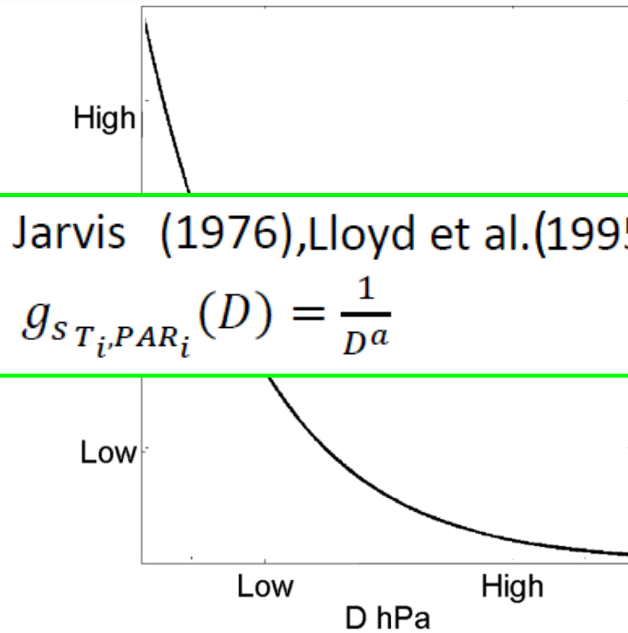
Data assimilation



Temporally discrete ϵ_{opt}

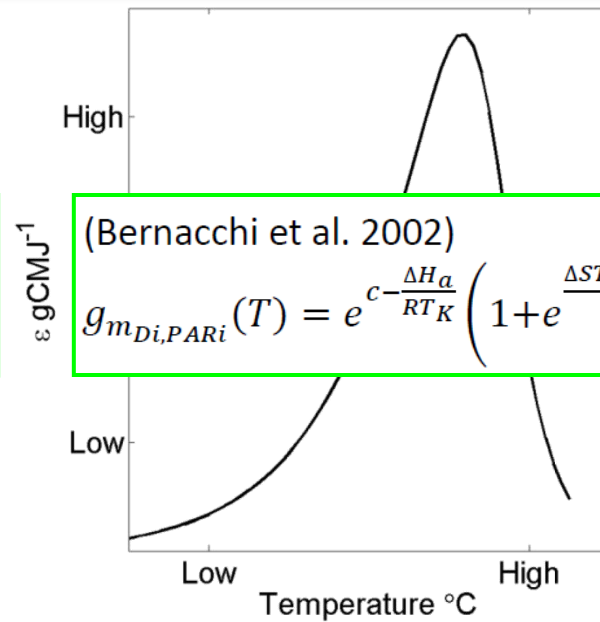


Response funct



Jarvis (1976), Lloyd et al. (1995)

$$g_{s_{T_i, PAR_i}}(D) = \frac{1}{D^a}$$

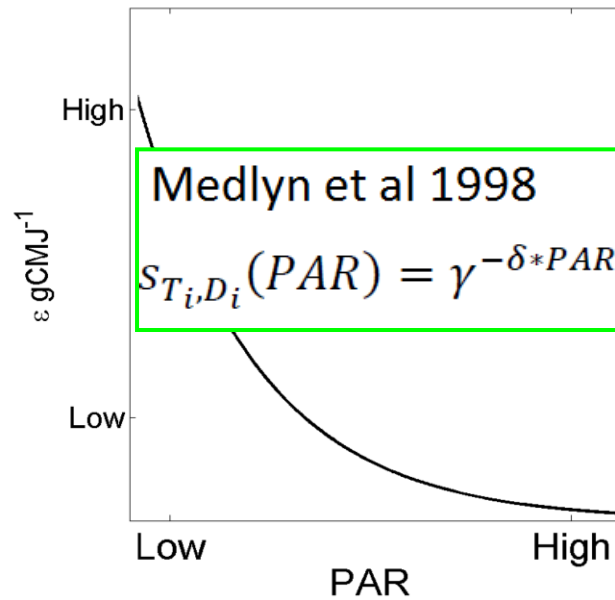


(Bernacchi et al. 2002)

$$g_{m_{D_i, PAR_i}}(T) = e^{c - \frac{\Delta H_d}{RT_K}} \left(1 + e^{\frac{\Delta ST_K - \Delta H_d}{RT_K}} \right)^{-1}$$

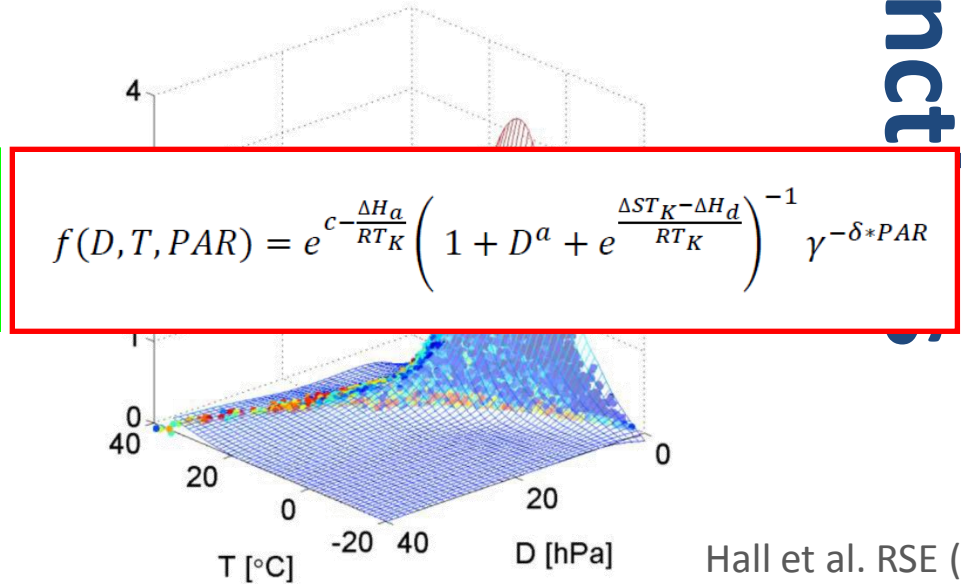
C

D



Medlyn et al 1998

$$s_{T_i, D_i}(PAR) = \gamma^{-\delta * PAR}$$

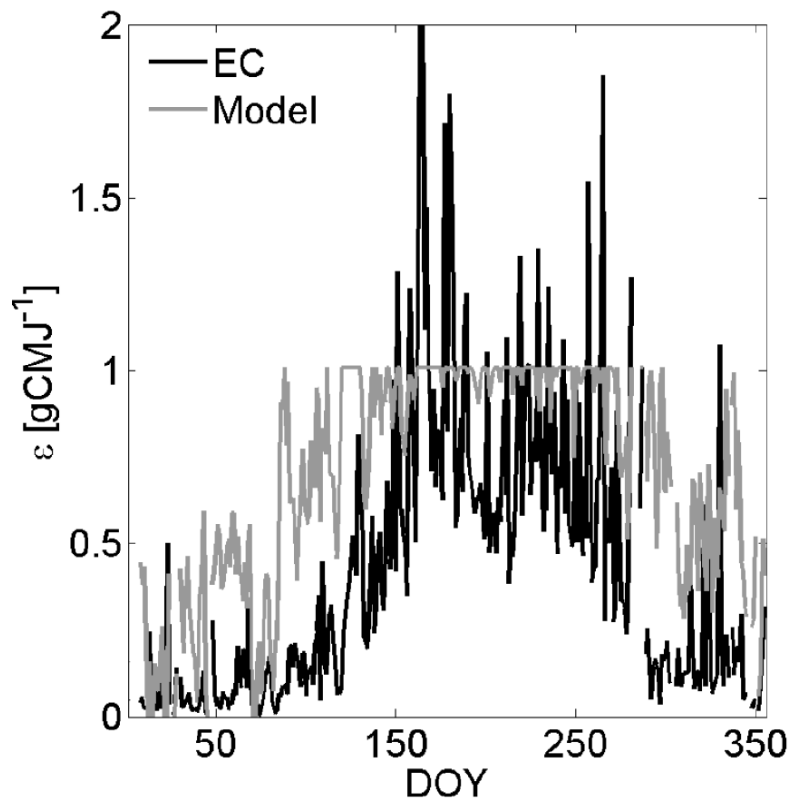


$$f(D, T, PAR) = e^{c - \frac{\Delta H_d}{RT_K}} \left(1 + D^a + e^{\frac{\Delta ST_K - \Delta H_d}{RT_K}} \right)^{-1} \gamma^{-\delta * PAR}$$

Model comparison: GPP

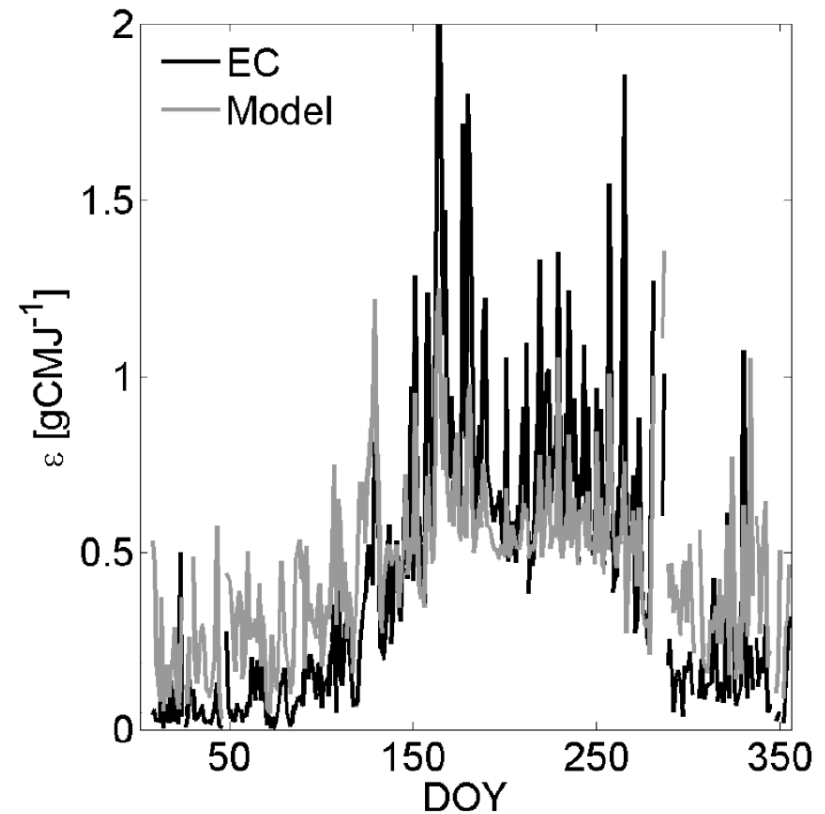
MODIS GPP model:

Tower f_{PAR} , PAR, MODIS ϵ

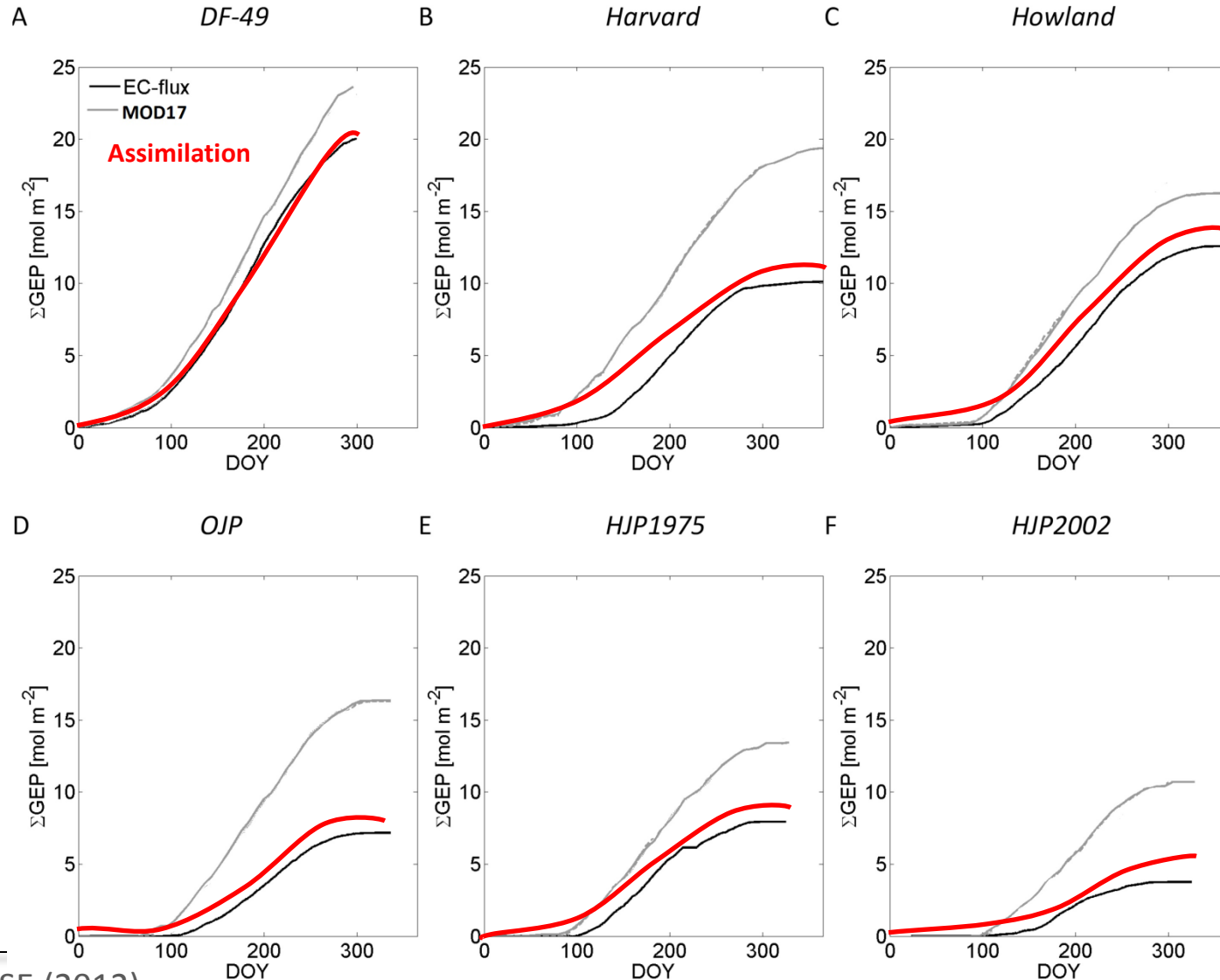


Data assimilation model:

Tower f_{PAR} , PAR, assimilated ϵ



Comparing Results



Energy balance



H

$$H = \frac{\rho c_p (T_c - T_A)}{r_a}$$

λE

$$\lambda E = \frac{\rho c_p \partial_e}{\gamma (r_c + r_a)}$$



Energy balance



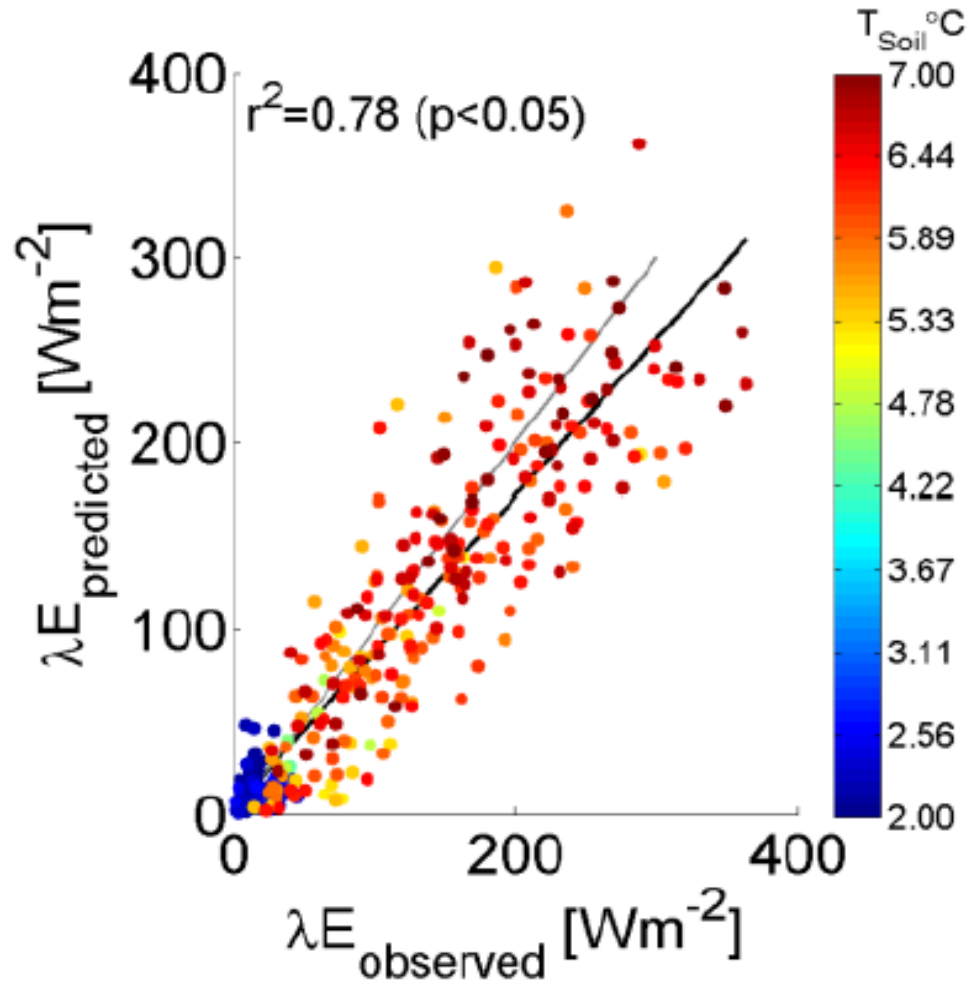
- Stomatal conductance is linked to GPP (A)

$$g_s = m \frac{Ah_s}{c_s} + b$$

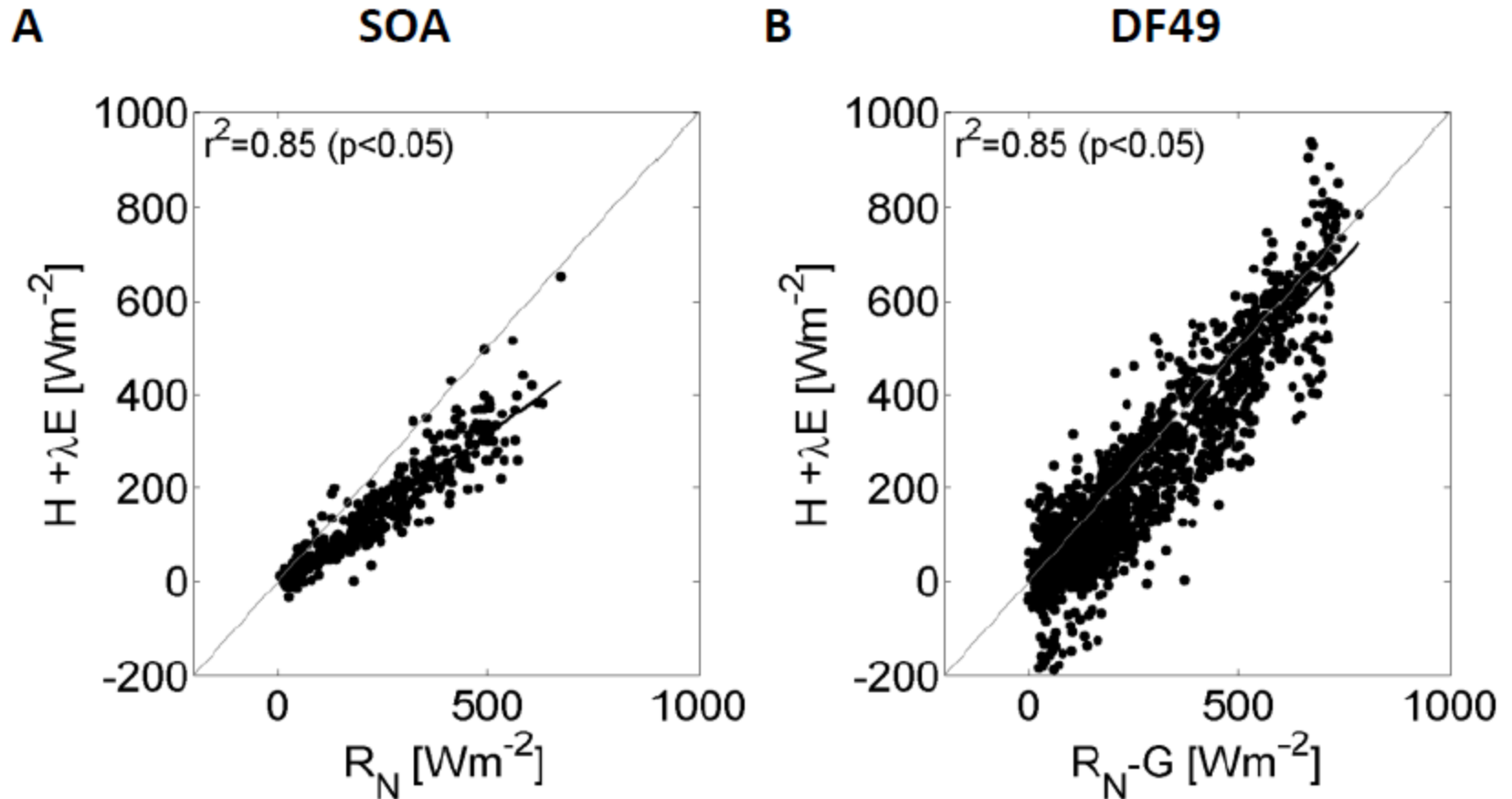
(Ball Berry Collatz relationship)



Latent heat flux

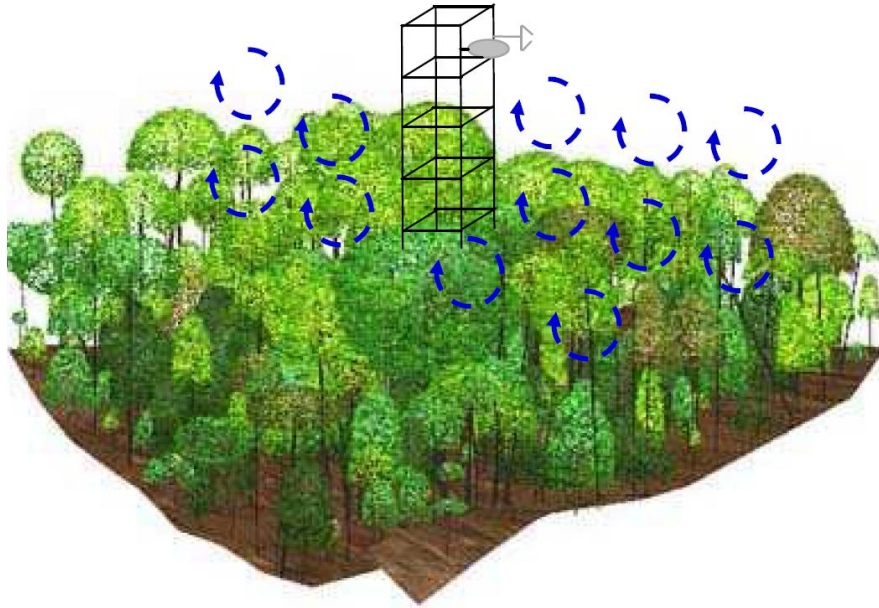


Energy Balance: $\lambda E + H$

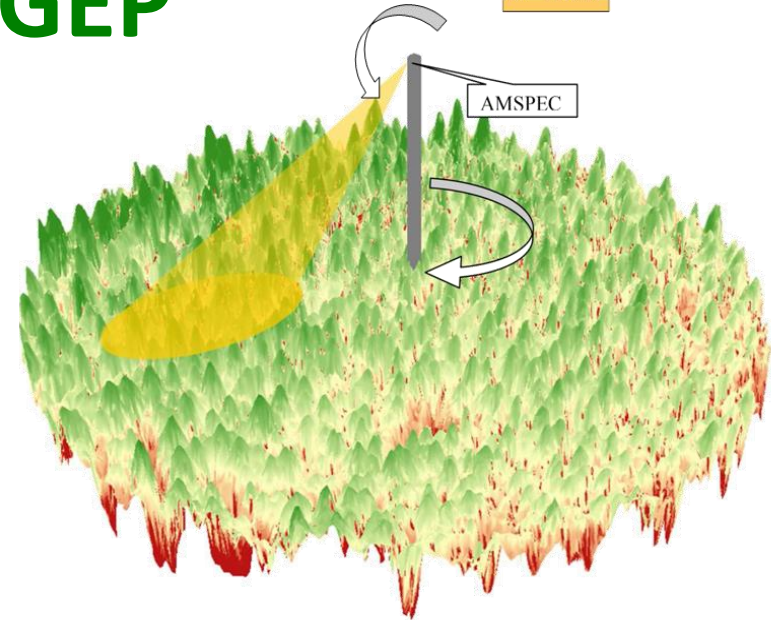


Respiration

NEP



GEP

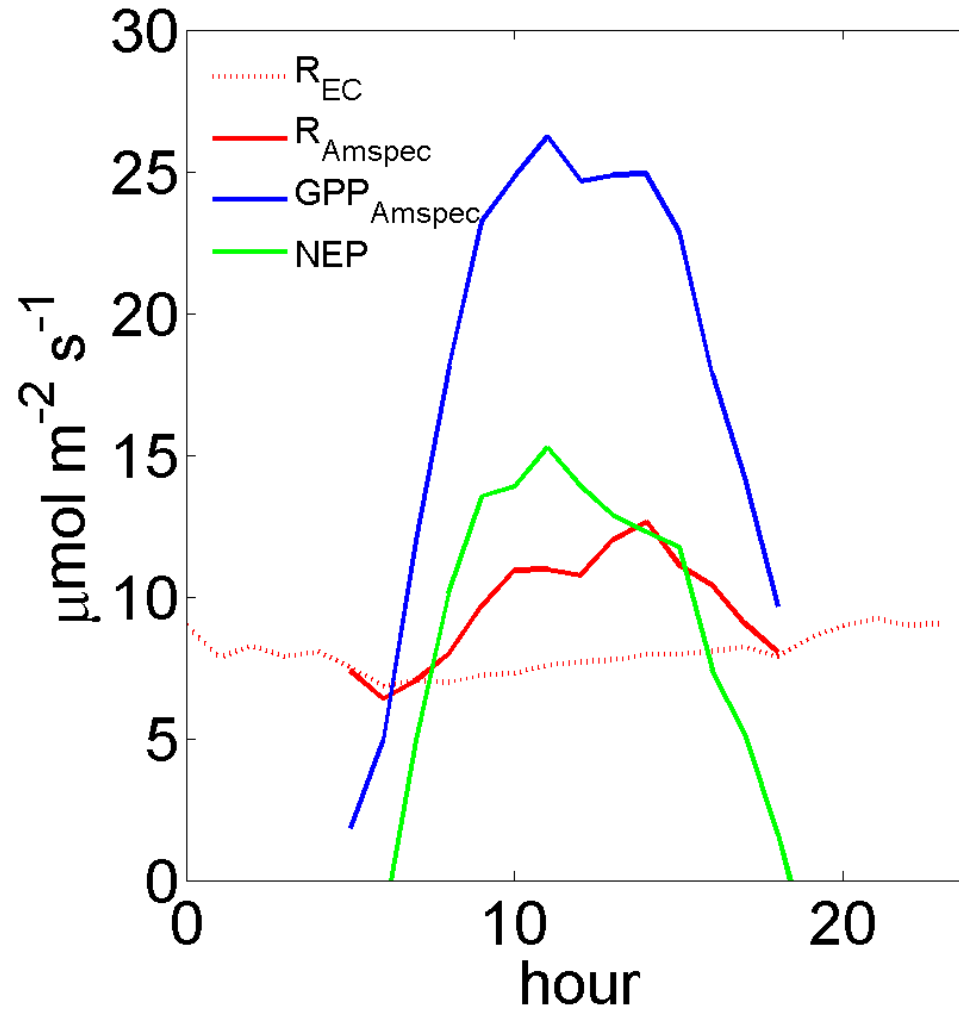


$$\rightarrow \text{GEP} = \text{NEP} - R$$

We can determine R independently of T_{soil}



Diurnal variability of R



Conclusions

- This is the first time we can directly infer ϵ from satellites
- Combined with fluorescence: Onboard validation, two independent measurements!
- This allows us to revisit
 - Respiration independently of T_{Soil}
 - Energy balance
- Method could revolutionize monitoring of terrestrial GPP using data assimilation



Thank you!! For your attention! Questions?

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