

Accurate predictions of GPP and ET from SIF with mechanistic modelling at the parcel scale under natural climate conditions

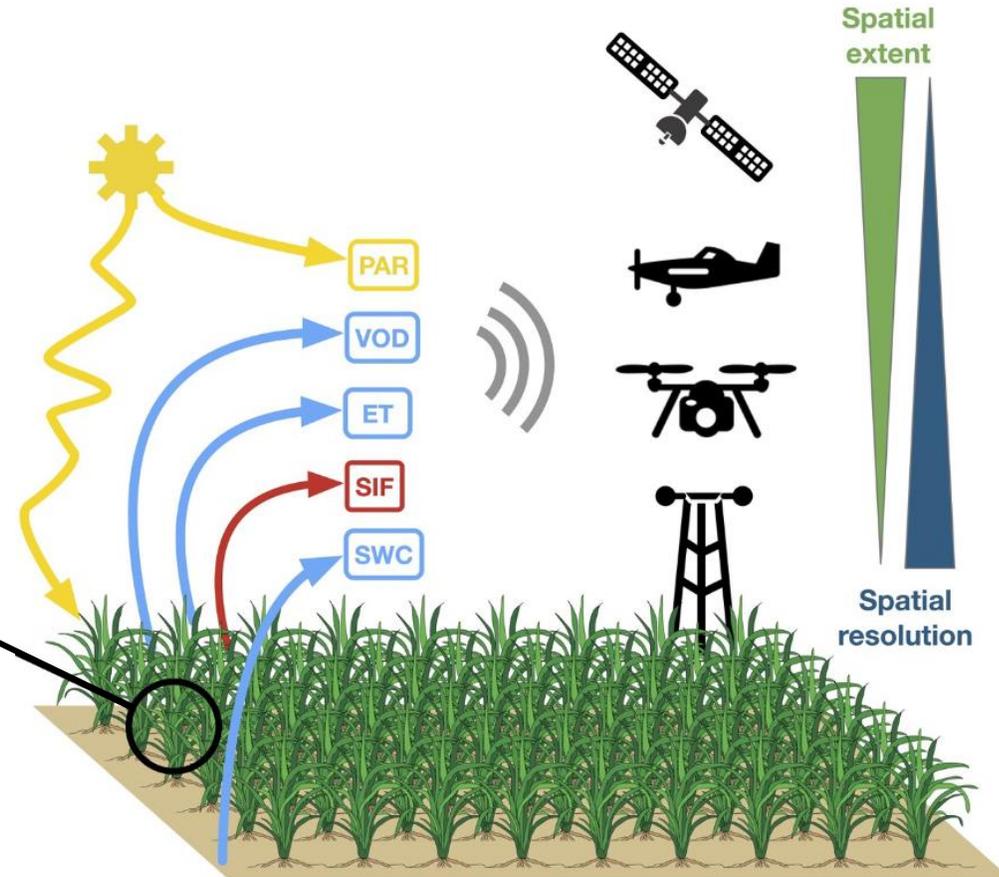
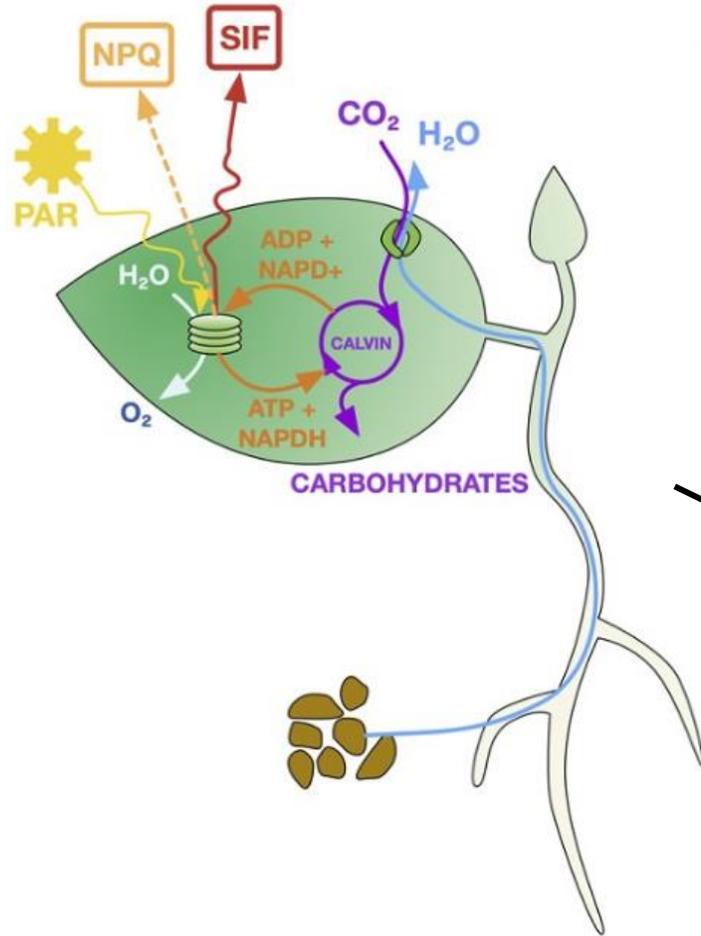
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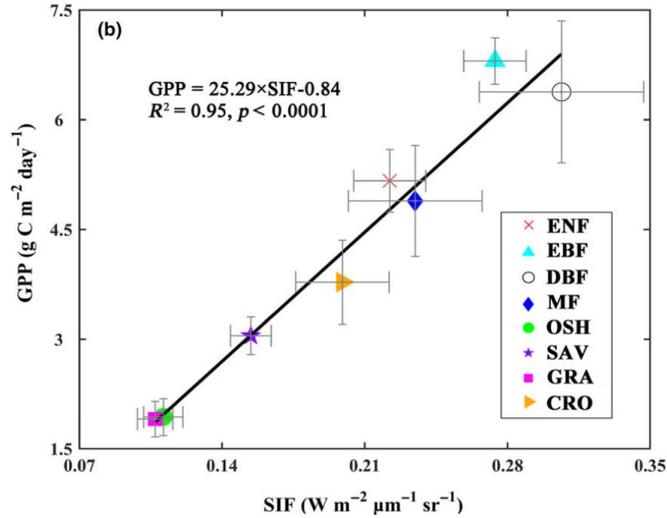
Introduction SIF-GPP relationship across scales



Introduction

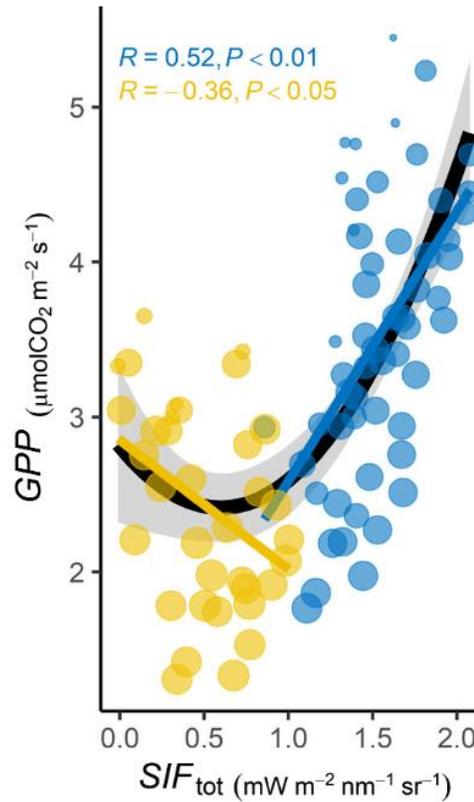
SIF-GPP relationship across scales

Global scale – OCO-2 (3km², 1:30 pm lt)



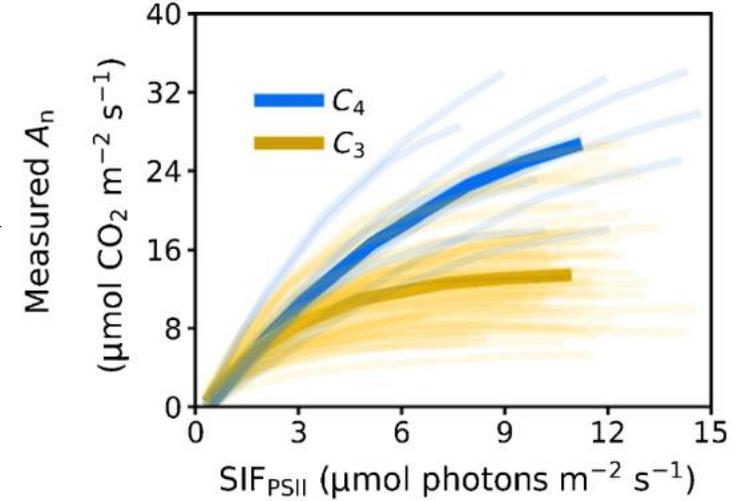
Li et al., (2018)

plot scale - heatwave



Martini et al., (2022)

Leaf scale



Han et al., (2022)

Which model should be used ?

Need for a mechanistic model of GPP from SIF at the plot scale (FLEX)

Gu et al. (2019): Mechanistic light response (MLR) model

- Based on the light reactions of photosynthesis
- Upgraded version of the Farquhar model using SIF
- Limited number of parameters

$$GPP_{SIF} = q_L \cdot \frac{\phi_{PSII,max} \cdot (1 + k_{DF}) \cdot SIF_{TOT} \cdot (C_i - \Gamma^*)}{(1 - \phi_{PSII,max}) \cdot (4C_i + 8\Gamma^*)}$$

$$SIF_{TOT} = \frac{SIF_{TOC,760} \cdot f_{PSII} \cdot f_{\lambda}}{f_{esc}}$$

Fraction of open PSII centers
 Maximum photochemical quantum yield
 CO₂ concentration
 CO₂ comp. point (f(T))

Measured at the leaf scale

Measured by the SIF sensor

Constants/modelled

$ET_{SIF} = \underline{USO \text{ model (Medlyn et al., 2011) + Penman-Monteith equation}}$

- How do MLR-USO model predictions correlate with EC data at the plot scale?
- Is the MLR-USO model robustness impacted by climate conditions (drought) ?

BE-Lon (ICOS station class 2) + LI-6400XT + SIF (FloX)

Winter wheat - February to July 2022

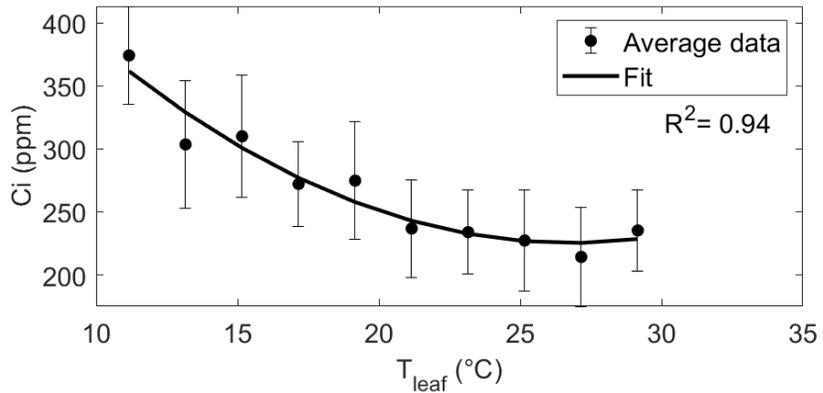
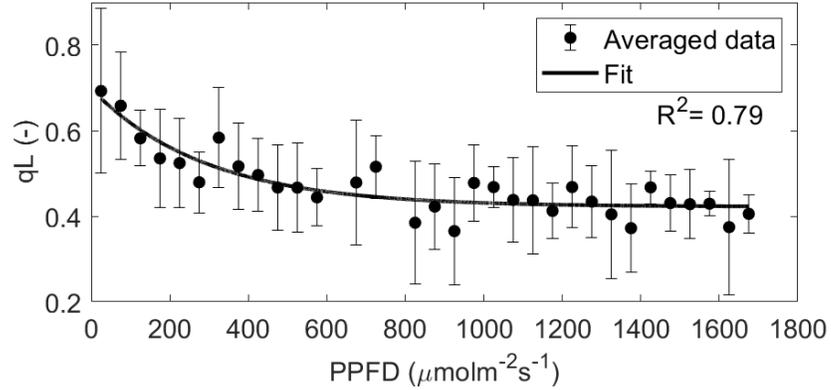


First study to test the MLR model under natural conditions at the plot scale and to add the USO model for ET.



Results

Climate conditions and leaf level measurements

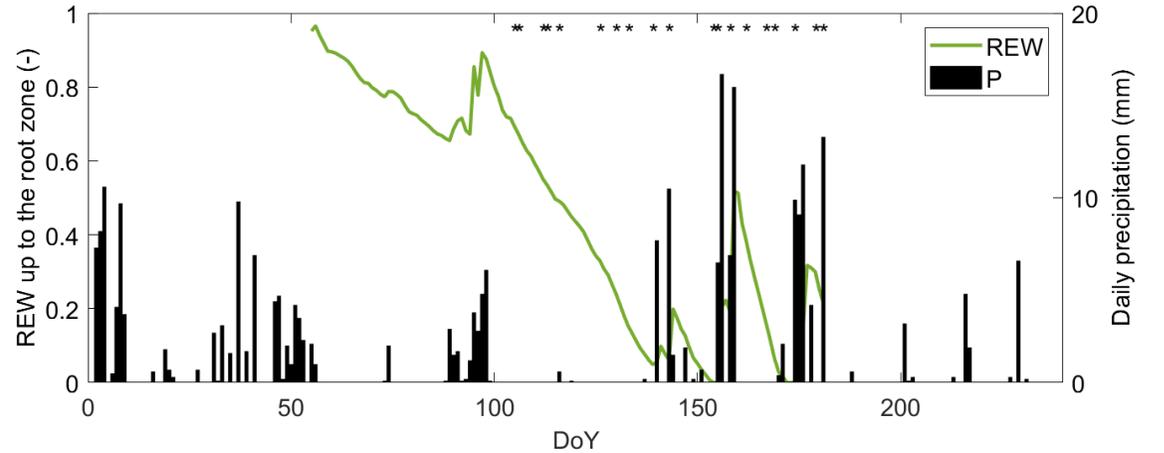


$$q_L = f(\text{PPFD})$$

$$C_i = f(T_{\text{can}})$$

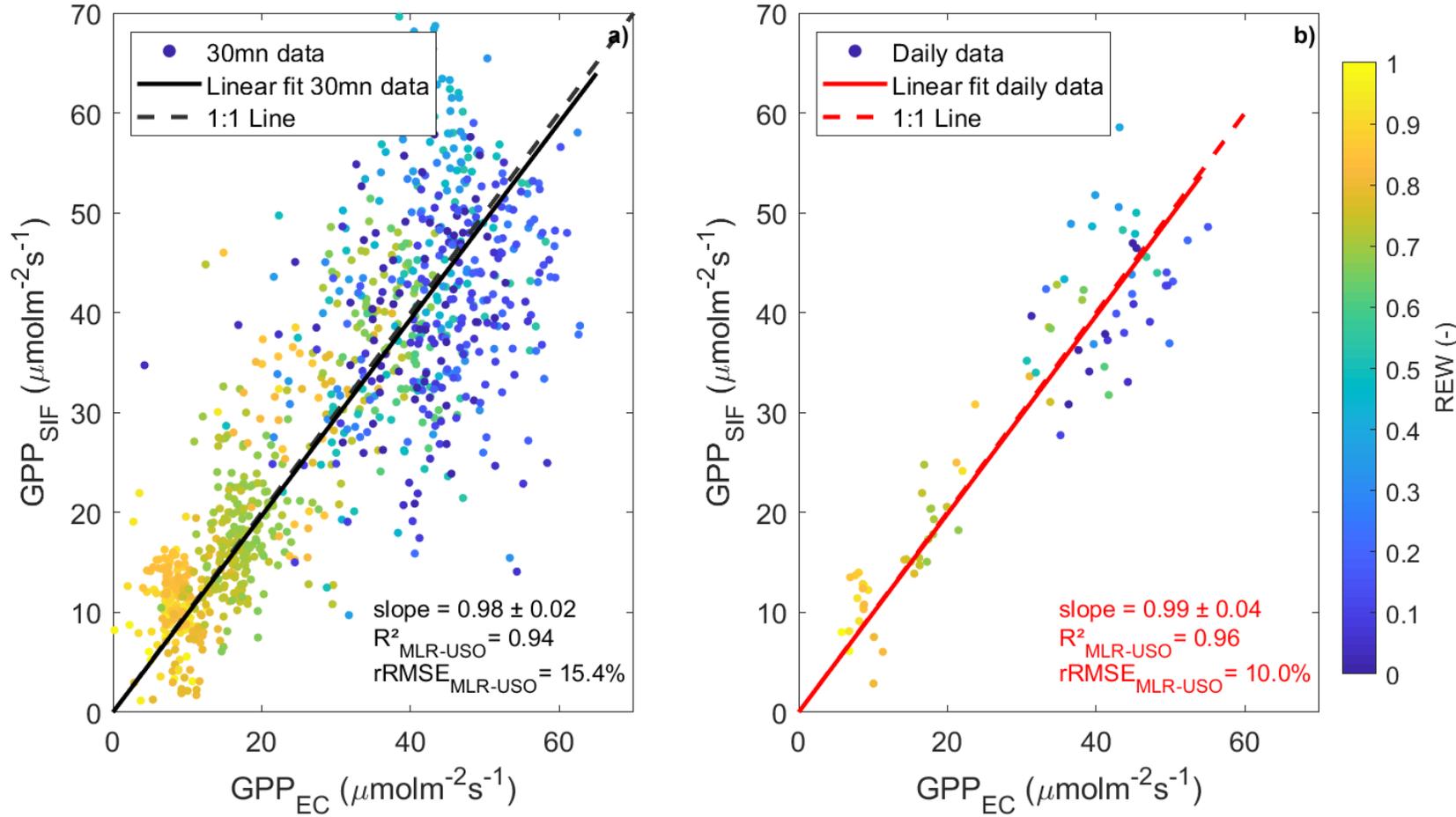
$$\Phi_{\text{PSII,max}} = \text{cst}$$

$$f_{\text{PSII}} = f(\text{PPFD})$$

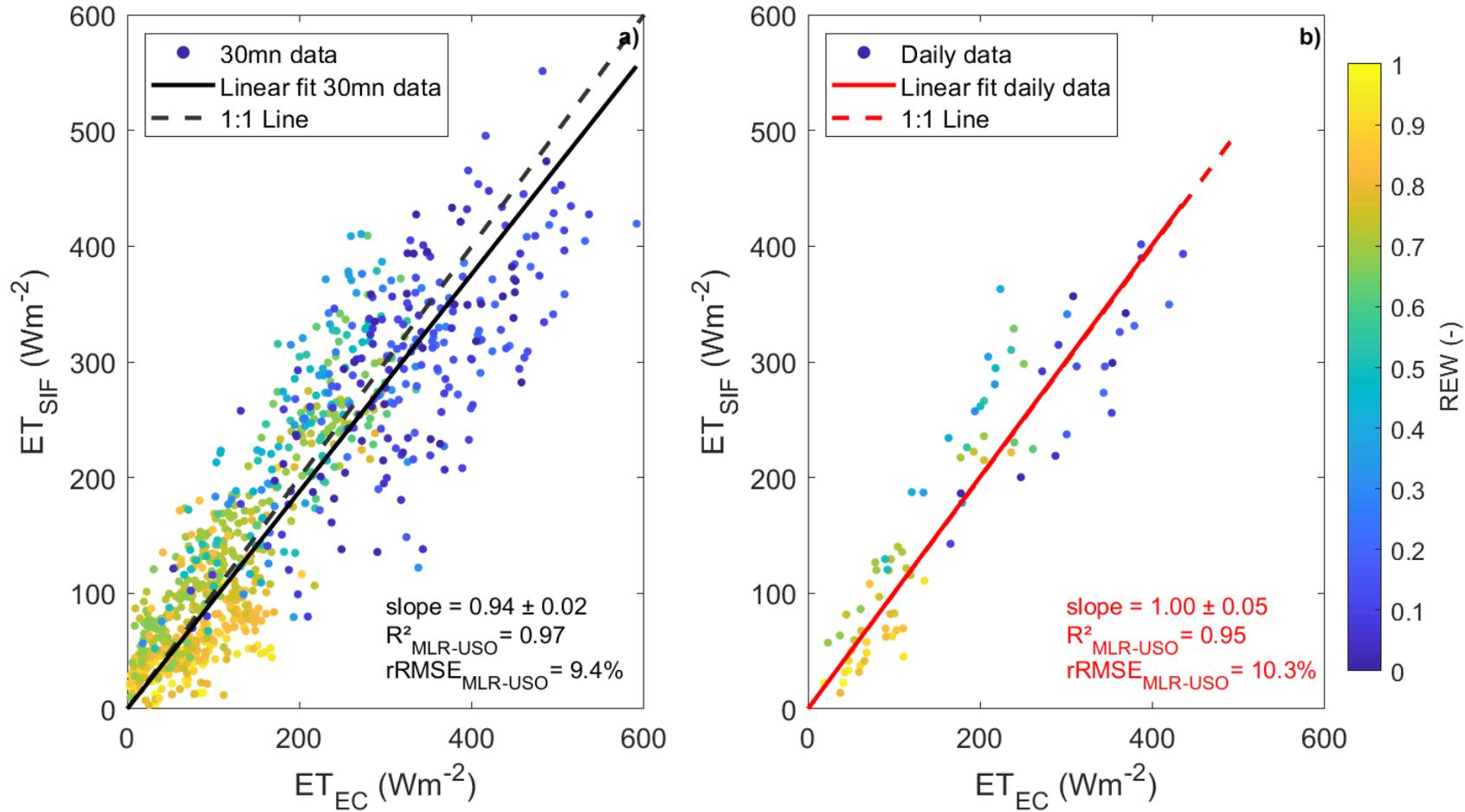


Several drying-up episodes (DoY 100 and 140)

Leaf-level measurements in a wide range of REW values



Very good correlation, no systematic bias



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Conclusion

- MLR-USO model predicted carbon and water fluxes from SIF at a high accuracy ($R^2 > 0.9$, $rRMSE < 15\%$)
 - Parcel scale (winter wheat)
 - Wide range of PPFD, VPD, REW...
- SIF was the only variable that could reproduce the effects of drought on ecosystem physiology (no effects of REW on parameters were observed)

Future perspectives

- Applicability of the MLR-USO model :
 - at larger space scales (RS data – FLEX)
 - for other ecosystems (forests)
- Mapping of GPP and ET at regional scales by coupling LSMs, RS data and the MLR-USO model