# Performing tower-based solar induced fluorescence retrievals in the context of physiological, environmental, and hardware-based sources of uncertainty

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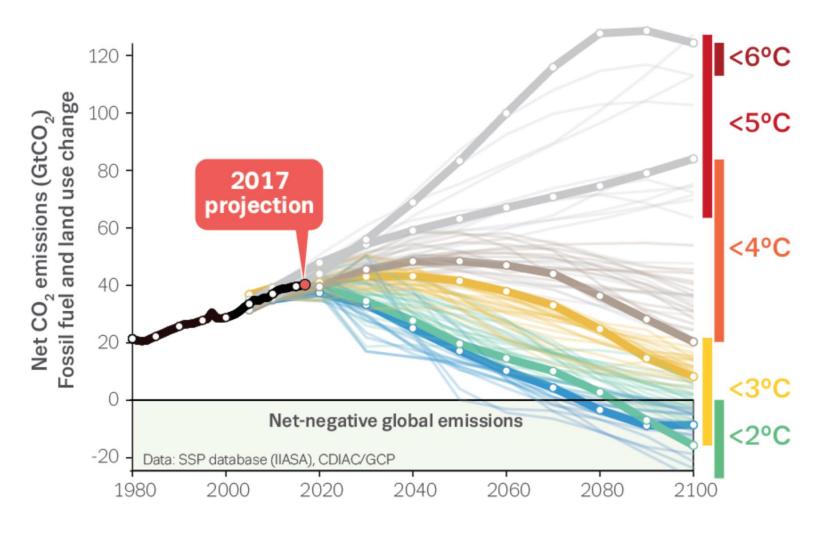
<sup>a</sup>Boston University Department of Earth & Environment <sup>b</sup>National Institute of Standards and Technology



#### Large but Crucial Uncertainties in Terrestrial C Sink

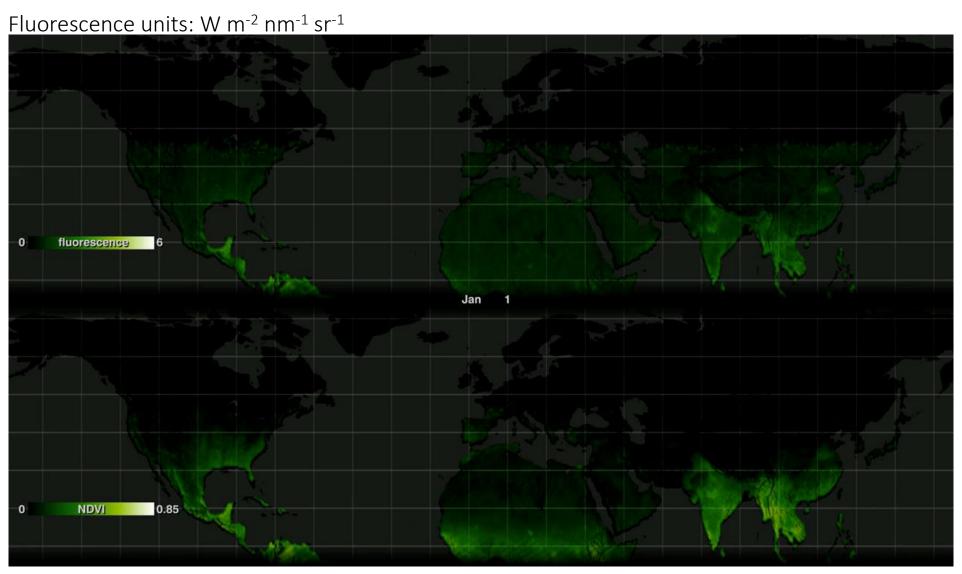
Often estimated as residual of other terms in carbon budgets

(Le Quéré et al. 2013, Peters et al. 2012)



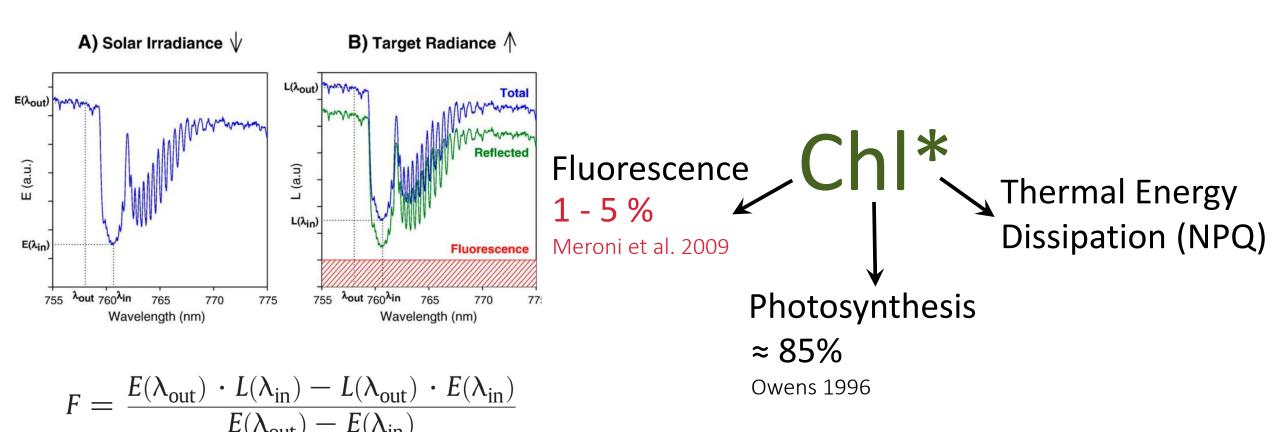
Global Carbon Project 2017 Carbon Budget

# Solar-Induced Fluorescence (SIF)

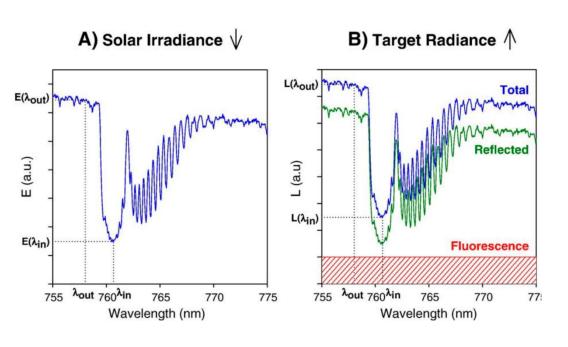


NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center Scientific Visualization Studio

#### How can we go from the leaf to the satellite?



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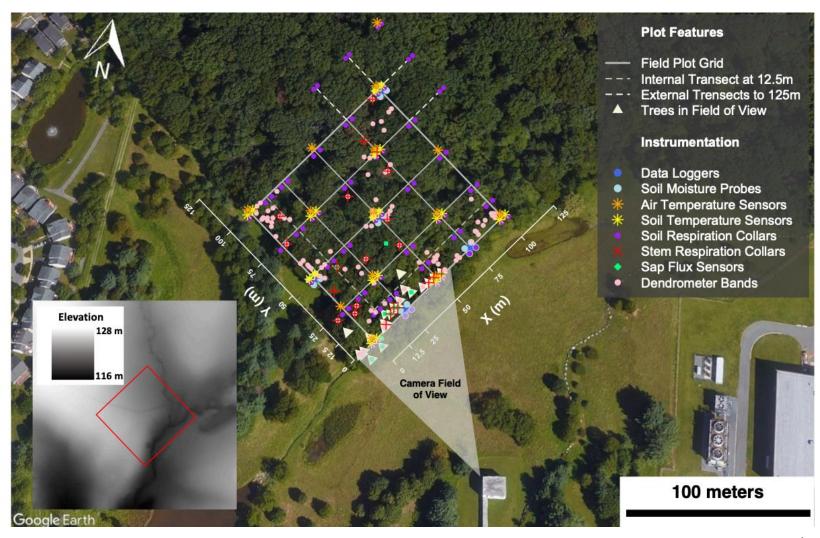
$$F = \frac{E(\lambda_{\text{out}}) \cdot L(\lambda_{\text{in}}) - L(\lambda_{\text{out}}) \cdot E(\lambda_{\text{in}})}{E(\lambda_{\text{out}}) - E(\lambda_{\text{in}})}$$

# What are our instrumentation and hardware limitations?

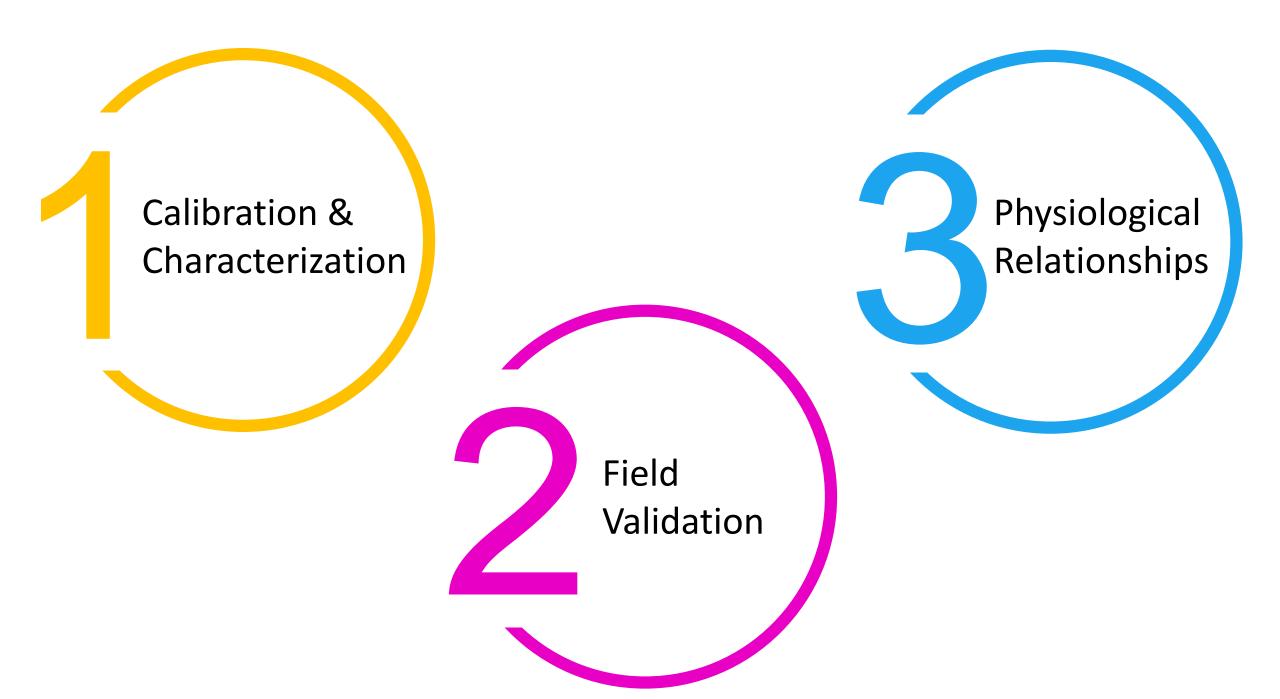
- Detector characterization
  - Effects of fore-optics
- Atmospheric corrections
- Measuring physiological signals

#### Instrumentation & Methods Testbed

Forested
Optical
Reference for
Evaluating
Sensor
Technology



Map: Ian Smith Imagery: Google Earth







#### Instrument Responsivity

Determine radiometric responsivity by transferring scale from a calibrated spectroradiometer



#### Instrument Responsivity

Large integrating sphere

A = aperture area

 $\omega$  = solid angle

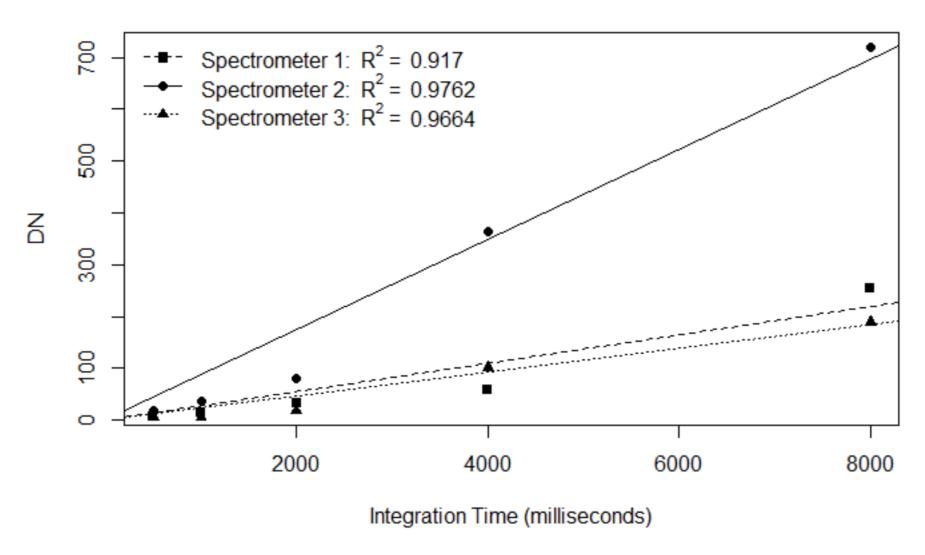
Instrument	Spectral Range	Spectral Resolution
Spectrometer 1	650-884.5 nm	0.225 nm
Spectrometer 2	650-884.5 nm	0.224 nm
Spectrometer 3	649-877 nm	0.219 nm
Spectrometer 4	647-797 nm	0.073 nm
Spectrometer 5	397.5-850 nm	0.125 nm

D = aperture-fiber distance

Field spectrometer

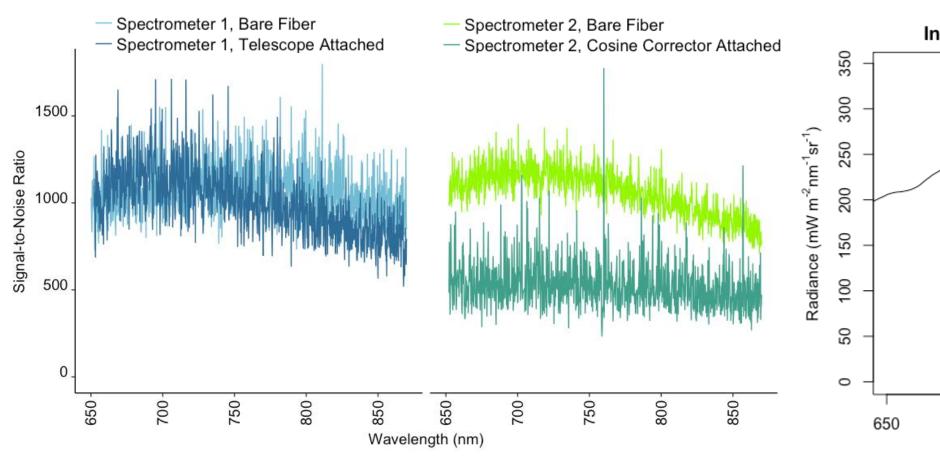
Spectroradiometer

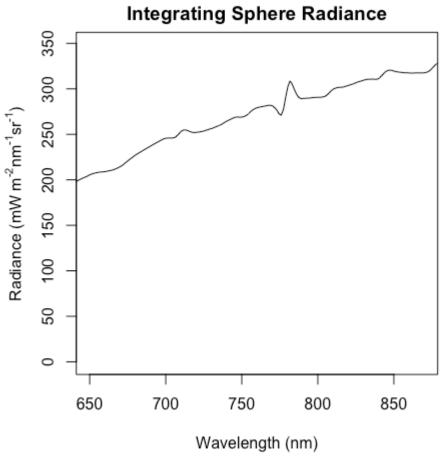
#### Electronic Dark Current



0.1 - 0.4 % change

#### Signal-to-Noise Ratios: Laboratory

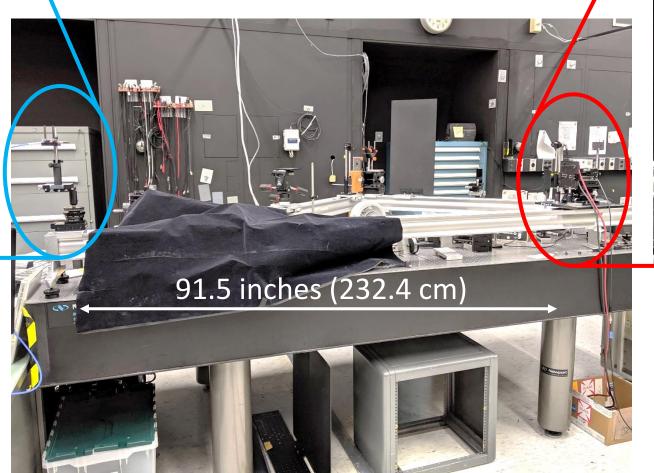


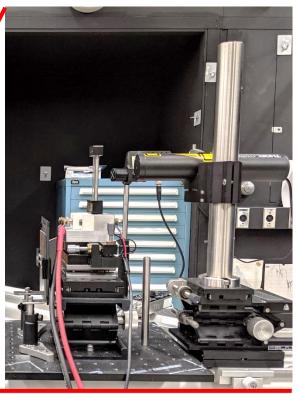


## Cosine Corrector Characterization Setup



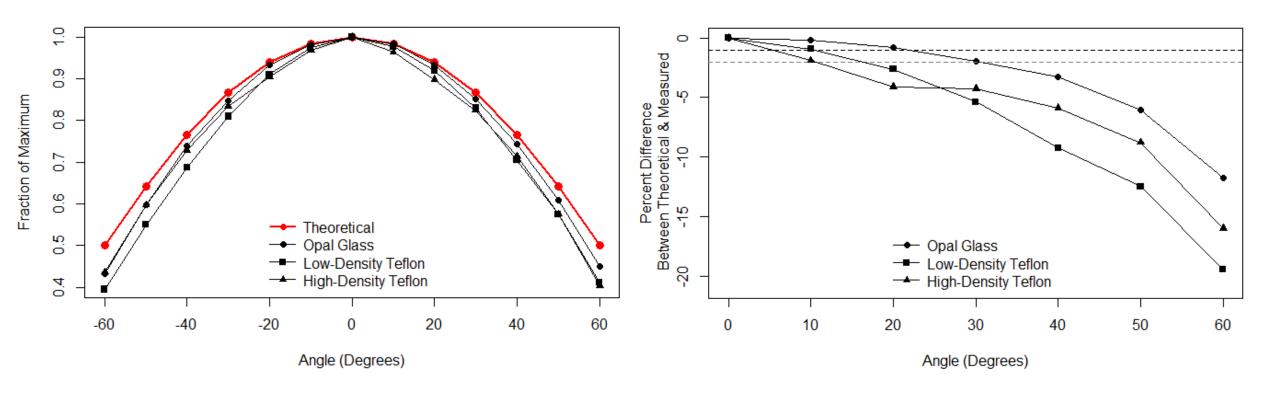
Fiber on stand & rotating stage





FEL lamp & alignment laser

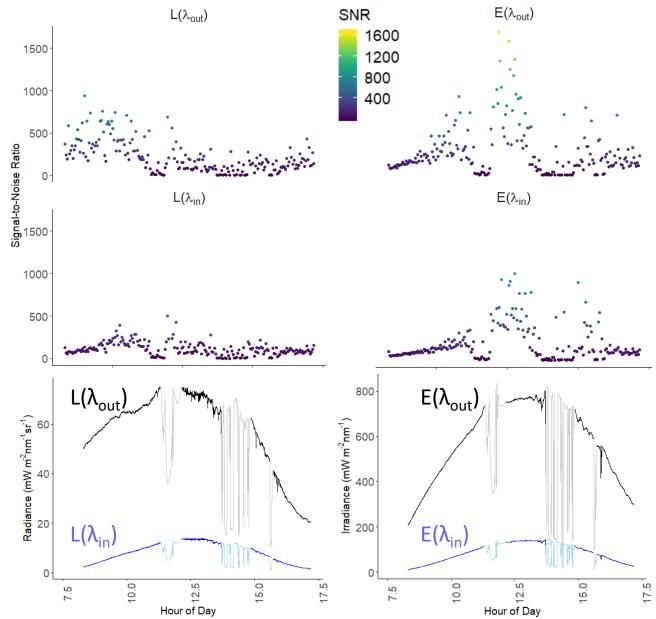
#### Cosine Corrector Characterization



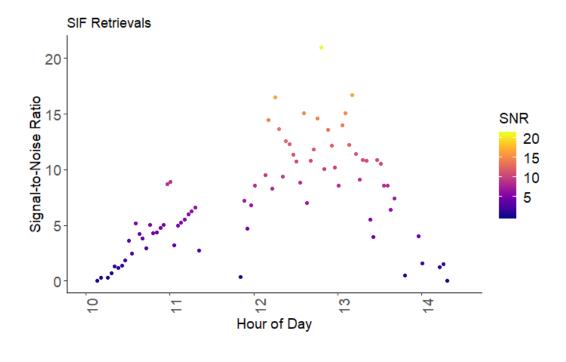




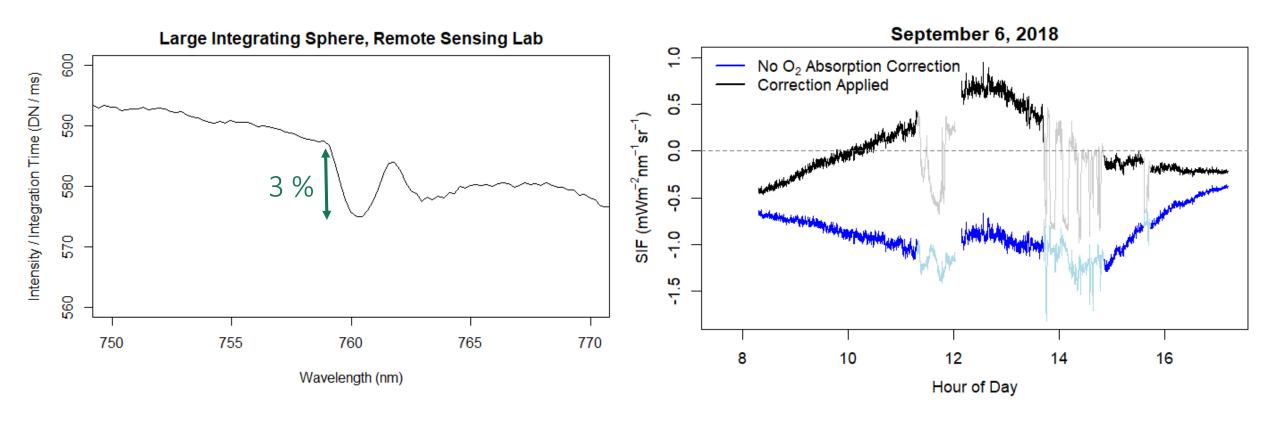
## Field SNR / Observed Variability



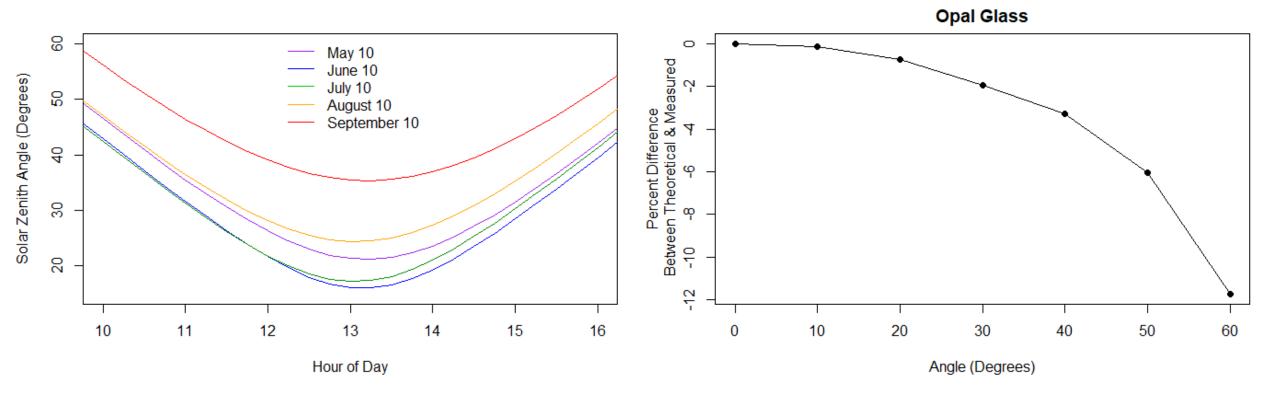
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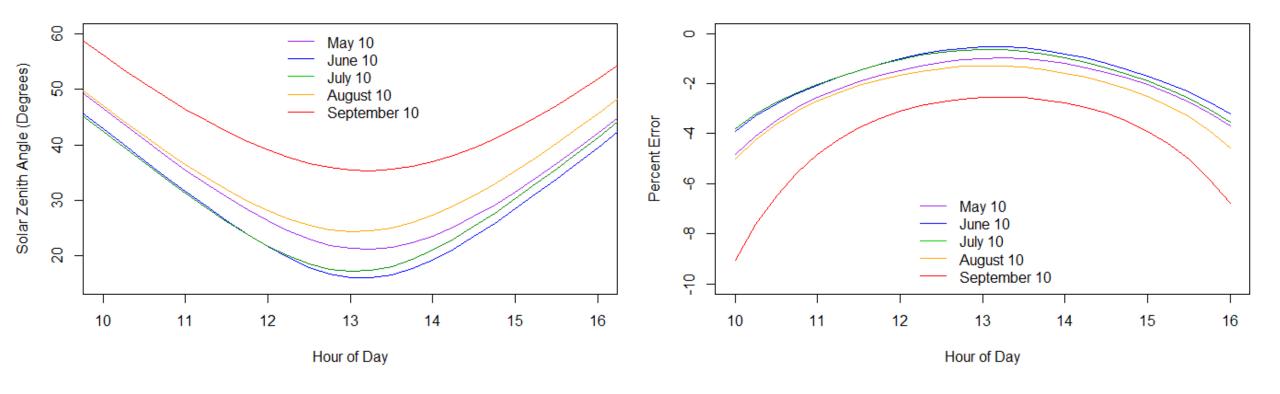
## Oxygen Absorption Correction



#### Cosine Corrector Effects in the Field



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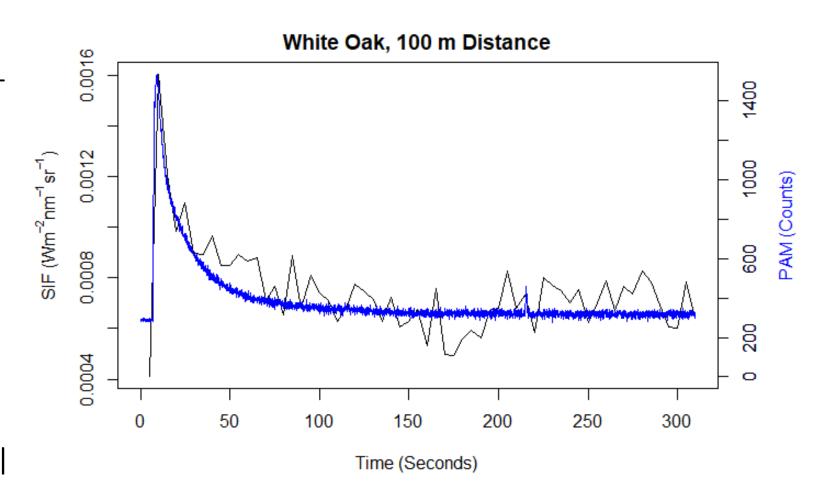
Calibration & Characterization

Physiological Relationships

Field Validation

# Physiologically Meaningful Signal

- Kautsky effect: spike in fluorescence when darkacclimated vegetation is exposed to light
- Good agreement between SIF retrievals and pulse-amplitude modulated (PAM) fluorescence at leaf level



#### Conclusions

Variability among instruments, even of the same model, requires characterization

Harmonization among SIF-measuring instruments across scales is crucial

Atmospheric  $O_2$  absorption correction has the largest single effect Special attention needs to be given to SNR in field conditions in order to make robust measurements

SIF is a challenging measurement, due to low signal intensity (~1 mWm<sup>-2</sup>nm<sup>-1</sup>sr<sup>-1</sup>)

However, we can successfully measure fluorescence from 100 m distance

# Thank you!

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Jaret Reblin
Carol Johnson
Matthew Boyd
Brian Dougherty



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