

为了评价数据重建模型的数据拟合效果,我们利用训练集以及预留的验证数据进行了典型的机器学习的验证,将所有的土地覆盖类型融合到一起后呈现验证结果,可以反映出模型的综合表现。图3展示了本模型在训练集上的表现。采用预测值与原始值的拟合线的斜率,相关系数 R^2 与均方根误差RMSE的值来进行评价。可以从中看到,拟合线的斜率为0.95,相关系数 R^2 的数值达到了0.72,均方根误差RMSE的数值低至0.081,显示出了该模型在训练集上的良好表现。

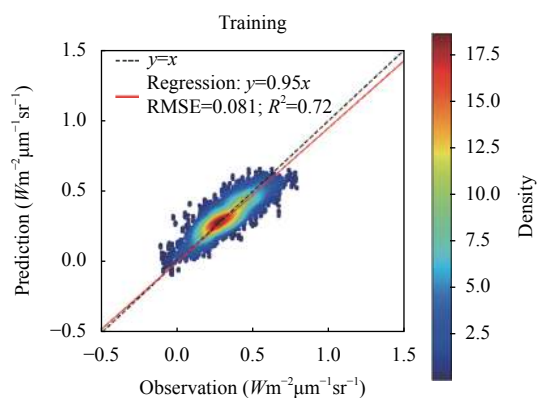


图3 数据重建模型在训练集上的表现

本实验所建立的多层感知神经网络模型在验证数据集上的表现如图4所示,拟合线的斜率为0.95,相关系数 R^2 的数值达到了0.7,均方根误差RMSE的数值低至0.084,基本与模型在训练数据集上的表现处在同一水平线上,显示出了该模型在验证集上的依然具有比较稳定的表现。

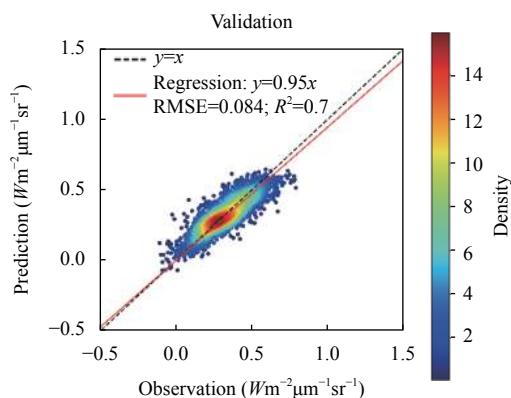


图4 数据重建模型在训练集上的表现

从图3及图4可以看出,SIF预测值与真实值之间具有很高的相关性,而且在整个值域上具有良好的跟

随关系。

华北地区最终的叶绿素荧光重建数据集如图5所示。重建后的叶绿素荧光数据覆盖整个兴趣区域,具有空间连续性。同时模型的良好表现说明了其预测数值的有效性。对比原始OCO-2叶绿素荧光数据集空间重采样到1度的数据集,兴趣区域内重建后的叶绿素荧光数据集具有远高于原有1度数据集的分辨率。基于我们在生态原理控制下建立的多层感知机模型,重建数据集保留了原有数据集的空间分布规律,同时由于其空间连续性,该数据集的可用性远大于原有的OCO-2 SIF数据集。新的叶绿素荧光数据集的空间分辨率为0.05度,也远高于现有的空间连续的叶绿素荧光原始遥感数据集,如GOME-2,其空间分辨率约为40公里。从图五中的生长峰季三个月6月,7月,8月的SIF高值分布及变化来看,基本反映出了如下规律:1)7月作为华北地区降水量以及月均温最高的月份,植被的生产力水平,或者光合作用强度达到顶峰;2)从6月到8月,该地区SIF平均水平经历了先上升后下降的过程,而且在下降的时候,反映出了高纬度或者高海拔先下降,大型农业种植区所在的低纬度低海拔地区SIF峰值维持时间较长等趋势。这些结论与先验生态学知识基本相符,进一步证明了重建数据集的有效性。

3 结论与展望

本论文以华北地区2018年的生长峰季为例,通过人工神经网络,基于MODIS地表反照率与轨道碳观测者二号所提供的叶绿素荧光信号遥感数据建立模型,并用于高分辨率、空间连续的数据集的重建任务。本研究展示了一种获取兴趣区域特定时间段内高质量叶绿素荧光遥感监测数据集的生成方法,并通过验证证明了该方法的有效性。该方法可以与叶绿素荧光或总初级生产力相关的交叉学研究提供相应的数据支撑。由于轨道碳观测者2号的叶绿素荧光数据以及MODIS反照率数据均具有数据缺失或者质量较低的情况,该框架在特殊地区特殊时间,如热带雨林生长峰季,会面临较多的源数据缺失问题,这属于一种不可控因素。基于各相关学科专家知识系统或者经验模型的数据补全方案或具备一定的可行性,也可能是未来潜在的一个研究方向。

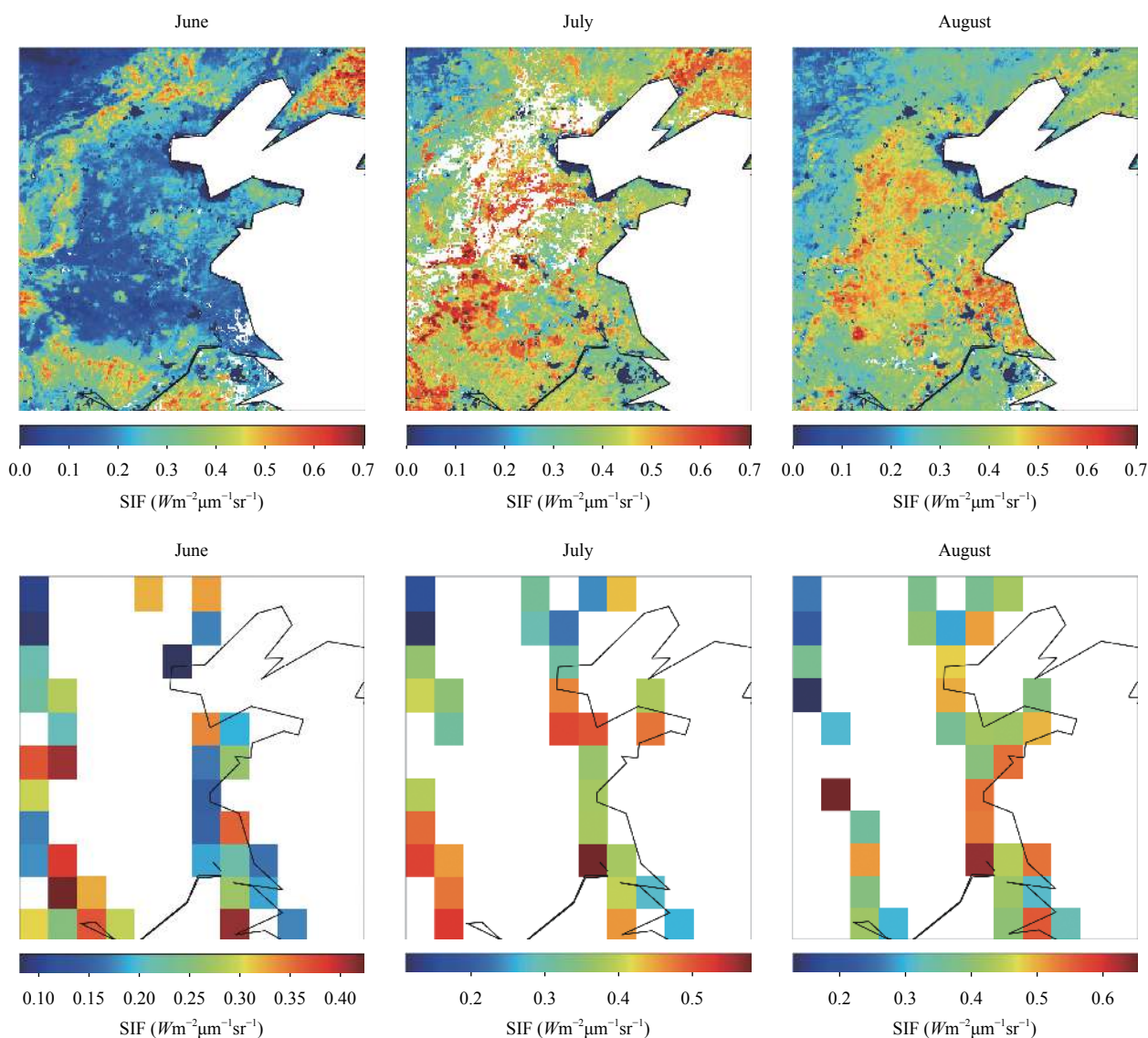


图5 华北地区2018年生长峰季SIF重建数据集以及1度分辨率原始数据集对比图(第一行为重建数据集,第二行为原始数据集重采样到1度;第一列为6月数据,第二列为7月数据,第三列为8月数据)

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