

Modelo de fotossíntese de Farquhar

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Esalq – USP

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LM35

GL5528

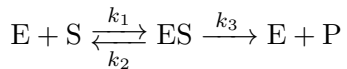
MCP3008

Código

Introdução

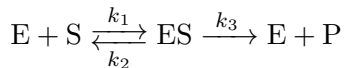
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Velocidade da reação



Denning (1993)

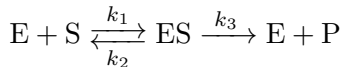
Velocidade da reação



$$\frac{d[ES]}{dt} = k_1[E][S] - (k_2 + k_3)[ES]$$

Denning (1993)

Velocidade da reação

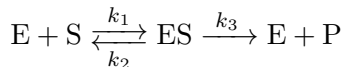


$$\frac{d[ES]}{dt} = k_1[E][S] - (k_2 + k_3)[ES]$$

$$[ES] = \frac{[E][S]}{\frac{k_2 + k_3}{k_1}}$$

Denning (1993)

Velocidade da reação



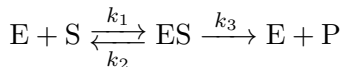
$$\frac{d[ES]}{dt} = k_1[E][S] - (k_2 + k_3)[ES]$$

$$[ES] = \frac{[E][S]}{\frac{k_2+k_3}{k_1}} = \frac{[E][S]}{K_M}$$

$$\text{Constante de Michaelis} = K_M = \frac{k_2+k_3}{k_1}$$

Denning (1993)

Velocidade da reação



$$\frac{d[ES]}{dt} = k_1[E][S] - (k_2 + k_3)[ES]$$

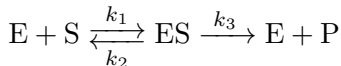
$$[ES] = \frac{[E][S]}{\frac{k_2+k_3}{k_1}} = \frac{[E][S]}{K_M}$$

$$\text{Constante de Michaelis} = K_M = \frac{k_2+k_3}{k_1}$$

$$V = V_{max} \times \frac{[S]}{[S]+K_M}$$

Denning (1993)

Velocidade da reação



$$\frac{d[ES]}{dt} = k_1[E][S] - (k_2 + k_3)[ES]$$

$$[ES] = \frac{[E][S]}{\frac{k_2 + k_3}{k_1}} = \frac{[E][S]}{K_M}$$

$$\text{Constante de Michaelis} = K_M = \frac{k_2 + k_3}{k_1}$$

$$V = V_{max} \times \frac{[S]}{[S] + K_M}$$

Denning (1993)

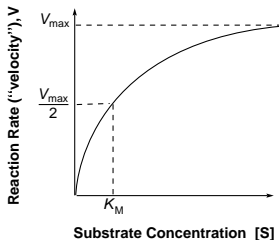


FIGURE 6: Michaelis-Menten model of enzyme kinetics. Adapted from Stryer (1981, p. 111).

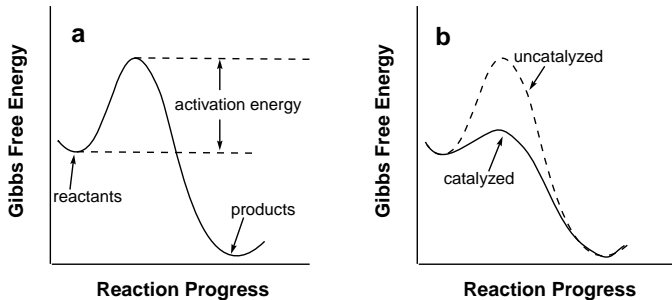


FIGURE 4: Effect of a catalyst on a chemical reaction. **a)** The overall reaction results in a reduction of the Gibbs free energy, but some energy must be supplied to start the reaction. **b)** This activation energy is reduced by introducing a catalyst, although the overall change in the free energy of the system is the same in both cases. Modified from Stryer (1981, p107).

Denning (1993)

Efeito da temperatura

- ▶ Q_{10}

$$k = k_{25} \times Q_{10}^{(T_k - 298,15)/10}$$

- ▶ Arrhenius

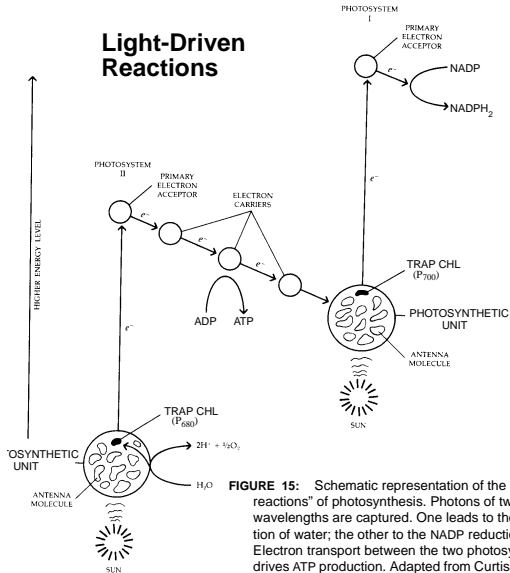
$$k = k_{25} \times \exp \left(\frac{E_a \times (T_k - 298,15)}{298,15 \times R \times T_k} \right)$$

$$k = k_{opt} \times \frac{H_d \times \exp \left(\frac{H_a \times (T_k - T_{opt})}{T_k \times R \times T_{opt}} \right)}{H_d - H_a \times \left(1 - \exp \left(\frac{H_d \times (T_k - T_{opt})}{T_k \times R \times T_{opt}} \right) \right)}$$

- ▶ Collatz et al. (1991)
- ▶ Bernacchi et al. (2001)
- ▶ Medlyn et al. (2002)

Fase clara

Cadeia de transporte de elétrons

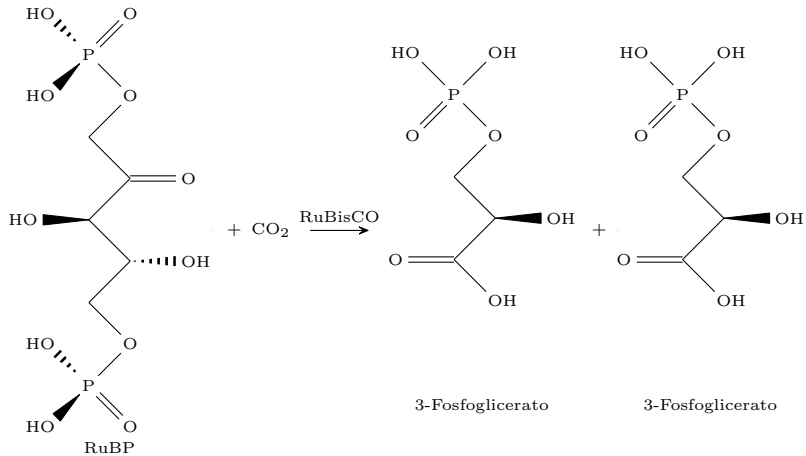


Denning (1993)

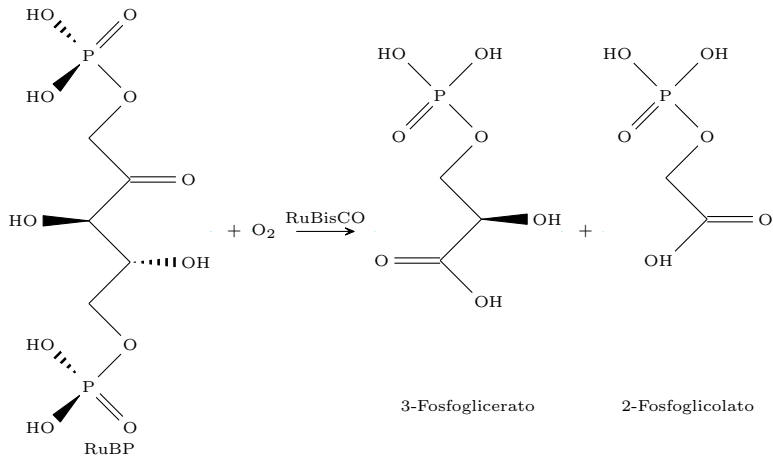
FIGURE 15: Schematic representation of the "light reactions" of photosynthesis. Photons of two wavelengths are captured. One leads to the oxidation of water; the other to the NADP reduction. Electron transport between the two photosystems drives ATP production. Adapted from Curtis (1979).

Fase escura

RuBP e RuBisCO



RuBP e RuBisCO – Fotorrespiração



Ciclo de Calvin-Benson

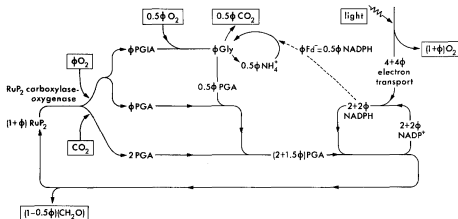


Fig. 1. Simplified photosynthetic carbon reduction (PCR) and photorespiratory carbon oxidation (PCO) cycles, with cycle for regeneration of NADPH linked to light driven electron transport. For each carboxylation, ϕ oxygenations occur. Gly denotes glycine, Fd⁻ denotes reduced ferredoxin (assumed equivalent to 1/2 NADPH), PGA denotes 3-phosphoglycerate, PGIA phosphoglycolate. At the compensation point $\phi = 2$

$$\phi = \frac{V_o}{V_c} = \frac{V_{o_{max}}}{V_{c_{max}}} \times \frac{O/K_o}{C/K_c}$$

Farquhar, Caemmerer e Berry (1980)

- ▶ Farquhar, Caemmerer e Berry (1980)
- ▶ Collatz et al. (1991)
 - ▶ R_d
 - ▶ V_{max}
- ▶ Bernacchi et al. (2001)
 - ▶ K_o
 - ▶ K_c
- ▶ Medlyn et al. (2002)
 - ▶ J_{max}
- ▶ Bonan (2008)

$$A_n = \min\{w_c, w_j, w_s\} - R_d$$

- ▶ w_c = taxa de fotossíntese limitada pela RuBisCO
- ▶ w_j = taxa de fotossíntese limitada pela cadeia de transporte de elétrons
- ▶ w_s = taxa de fotossíntese limitada pela síntese do produto final (sacarose)
- ▶ R_d = carbono perdido pela respiração

Limite pela RuBisCO

$$w_c = V_{c_{max}} \times \frac{C}{C + K_c \times (1 + O/K_o)}$$

Farquhar, Caemmerer e Berry (1980)

Limite pela RuBisCO

$$w_c = V_{c_{max}} \times \frac{C}{C + K_c \times (1 + O/K_o)}$$

- ▶ K_o = Constante de Michaelis para oxigenação
- ▶ K_c = Constante de Michaelis para carboxilação

Farquhar, Caemmerer e Berry (1980)

Limite pela cadeia de transporte de elétrons

$$w_j = \frac{J}{4} \times \frac{C - \Gamma_*}{C + 2\Gamma_*}$$

Medlyn et al. (2002)

Limite pela cadeia de transporte de elétrons

$$w_j = \frac{J}{4} \times \frac{C - \Gamma^*}{C + 2\Gamma^*}$$

$$\theta J^2 - (\alpha \times APAR + J_{max})J + \alpha \times APAR \times J_{max} = 0$$

Medlyn et al. (2002)

Limite pela cadeia de transporte de elétrons

$$w_j = \frac{J}{4} \times \frac{C - \Gamma^*}{C + 2\Gamma^*}$$

$$\theta J^2 - (\alpha \times APAR + J_{max})J + \alpha \times APAR \times J_{max} = 0$$

- $\Gamma^* =$ Ponto de Compensação de CO_2 (sem R_d)

Medlyn et al. (2002)

Limite pelo produto final

$$w_s = \frac{V_{max}}{2}$$

Collatz et al. (1991)

Ponto de compensação de CO₂

Pressão parcial de CO₂ em que a assimilação líquida é nula

- ▶ Sem R_d

$$\Gamma^* = \frac{K_c \times V_{o_{max}} \times O}{2 \times K_o \times V_{c_{max}}}$$

- ▶ Com R_d

$$\Gamma = \frac{\Gamma^* + K_c \times (1 + O/K_o) \times R_d/V_{c_{max}}}{1 - R_d/V_{c_{max}}}$$

Farquhar, Caemmerer e Berry (1980)

Correções para $V_{c_{max}}$ e R_d

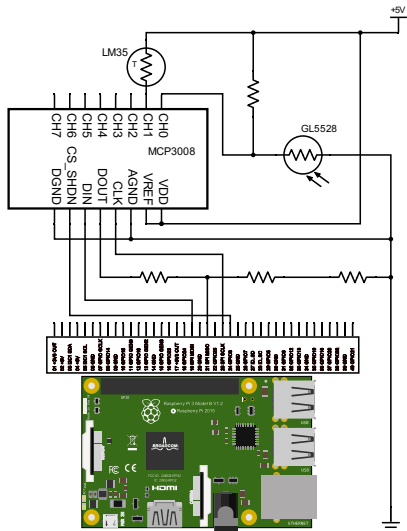
$$V_{c_{max}} = \frac{V_{c_{max}}^o}{1 + \exp\left[\frac{-a + b \times (T_k)}{R \times T_k}\right]}$$

$$R_d = \frac{R_d^o}{1 + \exp[1,3 \times (T_k - 328,15)]}$$

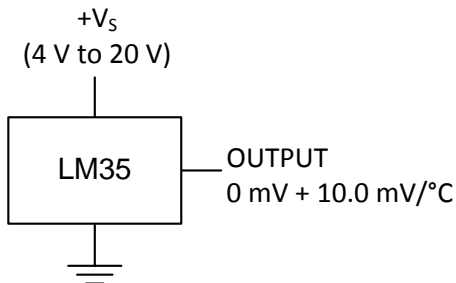
Collatz et al. (1991)

- ▶ Raspberry Pi
- ▶ Leitura de temperatura – LM35
- ▶ Leitura de luminosidade – GL5528
- ▶ MCP3008

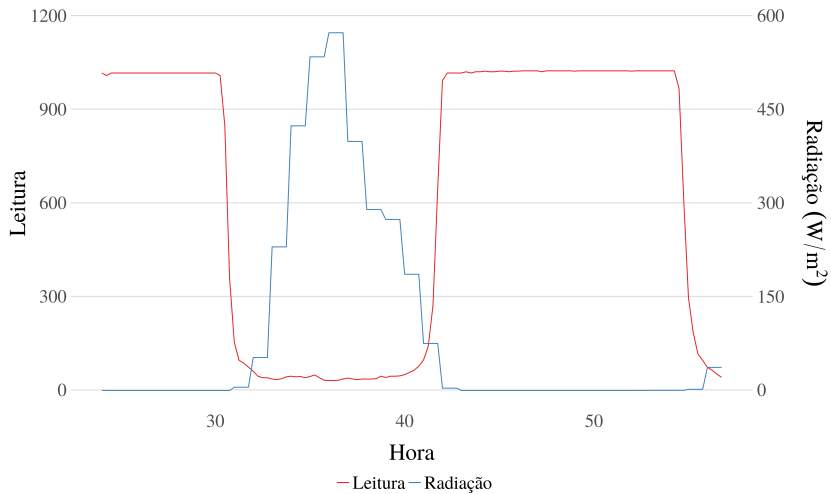
Circuito

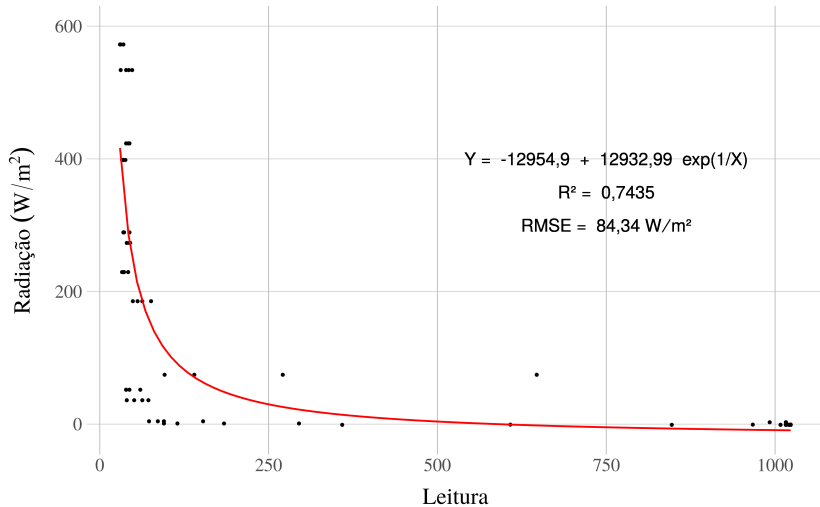


Basic Centigrade Temperature Sensor (2°C to 150°C)

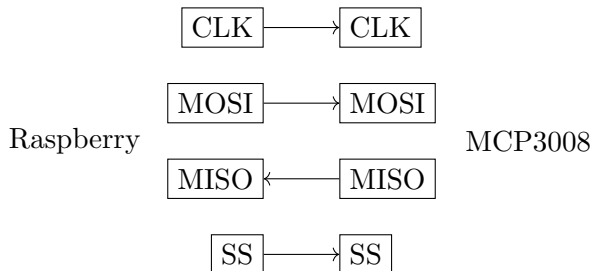


GL5528





Protocolo SPI para comunicação serial:



MCP3008

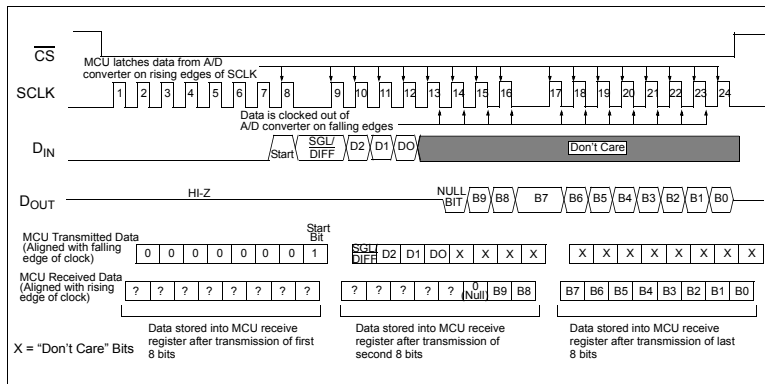





FIGURE 6-1: SPI Communication with the MCP3004/3008 using 8-bit segments (Mode 0,0: SCLK idles low).


- ▶ Leitura dos dados
- ▶ Modelo
- ▶ Gráfico

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