## S4 Text: Modelling individual mitochondrial compartments

In the main text, loose mitochondria are not modelled explicitly. Instead, the cytosol compartment in which (photo)respiration takes place (inner cytosol, outer cytosol or gap) is lumped with the mitochondria. The volume, in which (photo)respiration takes place, is larger than in the case in which loose mitochondria would have been modelled within this compartment. The volumetric rates of (photo)respiration and may therefore be underestimated, which can lead to an overestimation of the re-assimilation fraction of CO2 produced by (photo)respiration. In this section, it is described how loose mitochondria can be added to the model to assess to what extent distinguishing the cytosol and the mitochondria may affect the predicted net CO2 assimilation rates and the fraction of re-assimilated (photo)respired CO2.

## S4.1 Reconstruction 2-D computational domain

The 2-D computational domain was reconstructed as described in Supplementary texts 1 and 2 to obtain the geometry shown in Fig C in S1 Text. Two loose mitochondria were modelled as rectangular subdomains and . We placed the left bottom corner of at different positions in either the inner or the outer cytosol. The left bottom corners of mitochondria and were placed at locations (See also Fig A):

A). :

A): :

B). :

A)::

C). :

A): :

D). :

A): :

These letters A, B, C, D correspond to the letters in Fig A.

## S4.2 Re-parameterization

In the original model without loose chloroplasts, the volumetric respiration rate was calculated by multiplying by the ratio of the leaf area to the volume to the compartment , in which (photo)respiratory CO2 release is assumed to take place. It was also assumed that the mitochondria and the cytosol are a lumped compartment. The fraction of the leaf area to the total volume, in which (photo)respiratory CO2 release takes places, , could equal , or . This depends on the assumed location of (photo)respiratory CO2 release. Supplementary text 3 contains a derivation of a mathematical formulation of these terms expressed in leaf anatomical properties. For the simulations described in this supplementary material - respiration and (photo)respiration are now restricted to loose mitochondria - it is necessary to further multiply by the fraction of the , which is the fraction of the leaf area to the volume of mitochondria. Since both the compartment in which (photo)respiratory CO2 release takes place and the mitochondria are modelled as rectangular cuboids and it is further assumed that the mitochondria structure does not change with the third dimension, we express as:

where “Respiration default” is the volume in which (photo)respiratory CO2 release takes place, in the default model in which the mitochondria are not explicitly modelled. In this analysis, two mitochondria are only placed in either the inner cytosol or the outer cytosol. These compartments have, aside from the analysis in Supplementary text 4, the same volume. Since and , we can express as:

Substitution of equation (S2.1) and (S2.4) for and respectively in equation (S4.2), results in:

which can be rearranged to:

## S4.3 Results

The model was used to calculate and under saturating light and ambient CO2 and O2 concentrations for each of the simulated positions of the mitochondria mentioned in the section “Reconstruction computational domain”. Panels A-D in Fig A show the CO2 concentration profiles and the calculated values of and for different positions of loose mitochondria in the outer cytosol (Fig A Panel A-B) and inner cytosol (Fig A Panel C-D). Fig A Panels E-F show the CO2 concentration profile in and for the default model, in which the mitochondria are lumped with either the outer (Fig A Panel E) or the inner (Fig A Panel F) cytosol compartment. and are about the same for the model that assumes (photo)respiratory CO2 release in the inner cytosol and the model that assumes that this CO2 release takes place in mitochondria located in the inner cytosol. and are also about the same for the model that assumes (photo)respiratory CO2 release in the outer cytosol and the model that assumes that this CO2 release takes place in mitochondria located in the outer cytosol. The results suggest that modelling loose mitochondria will not substantially change or and can therefore be lumped with the cytosol compartment and the mitochondria.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Vacuole  Intercellular air spaces  A) | Intercellular air spaces  Vacuole  B) |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | CO2 partial pressure (Pa) |
| Vacuole  Intercellular air spaces | Intercellular air spaces  Vacuole  D)  C) |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Vacuole  Intercellular air spaces | Intercellular air spaces  Vacuole  F)  E) |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Fig A:** CO2 concentration profiles in case loose mitochondria are modelled explicitly (A-D) or if they are lumped with a cytosol compartment (E-F). It is either assumed that loose mitochondria are located in the inner cytosol (A, C) or in the outer cytosol (B, D) or that they are lumped with the inner cytosol (E) or with the outer cytosol (F). The loose mitochondria, if present, are either placed near the cytosol gap (A, C) or as far away as possible from the cytosol gap (B, D) Below each curve, the calculated values of and are displayed. | | |