

Instrumental Approaches to Source Partitioning of CO₂ and H₂O Fluxes

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1 Motivation

How does the biosphere react on global change and local land use management?

- land surface currently acts as a sink for anthropogenic emissions
- additional CO₂ release is caused by land use change
- sensitivities of photosynthetic CO₂ uptake and respiratory CO₂ release to environmental parameters remain uncertain

→ the only way to disentangle the flux of greenhouse gases is **source partitioning**, e.g. into **photosynthesis** and **respiration (CO₂)** or into **evaporation** and **transpiration (H₂O)**.

2 Strategy

BMBF-funded project IDAS-GHG (Instrumental and Data-driven Approaches to Source-Partitioning of Greenhouse Gas Fluxes: Comparison, Combination, Advancement):

- comparing and improving existing methods for partitioning of CO₂ and H₂O fluxes into their respective raw components
- **data-driven** approaches of source partitioning use existing (raw or processed) data of typical eddy-covariance stations
- **instrumental** approaches require additional measurements at different parts of ecosystems and different methods, e.g. soil-flux chamber measurements, profile measurements or tracer measurements (stable isotopes)

3 Methods

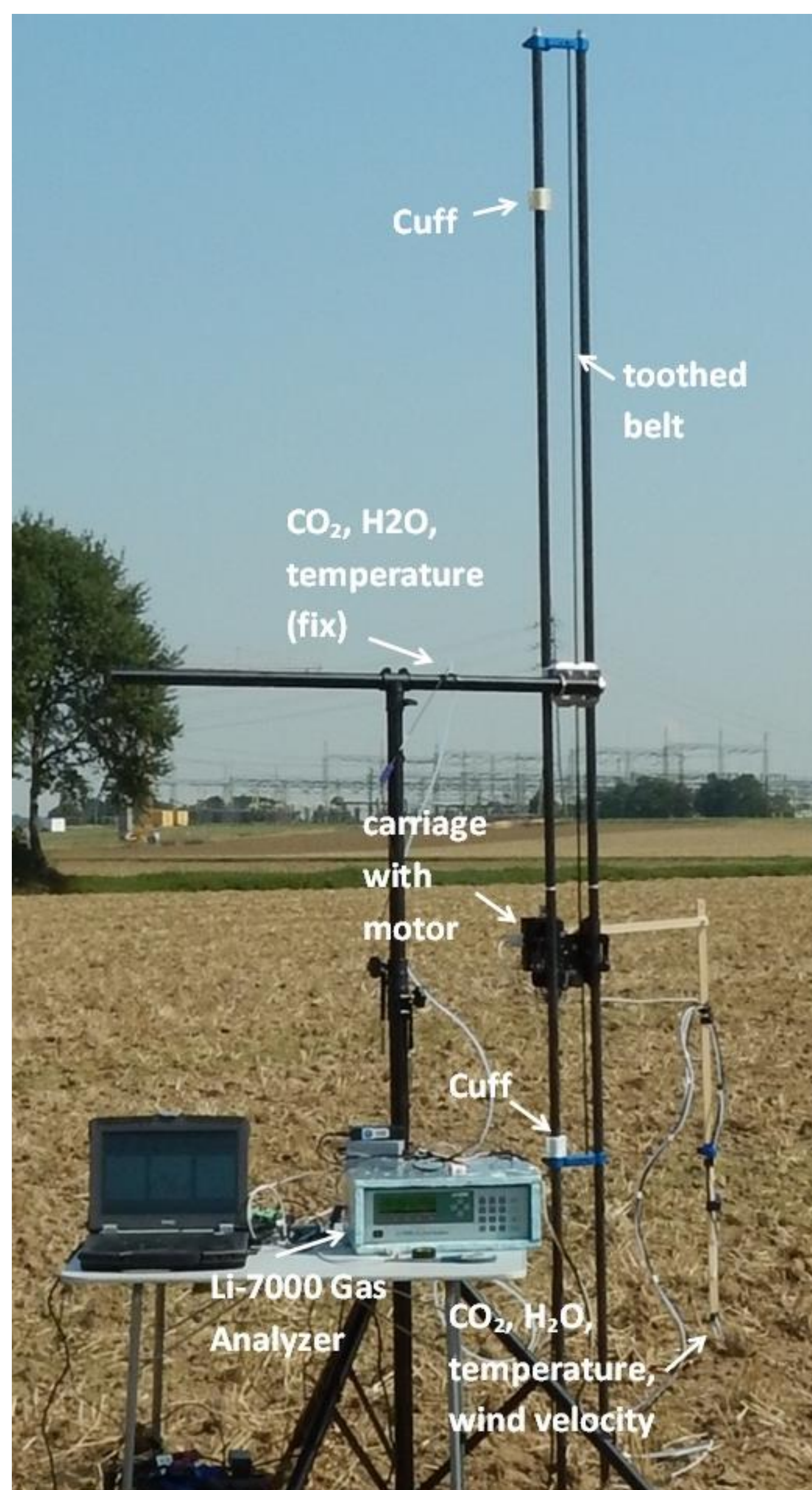


Fig. 1: Profile-measurement system set-up.

Profile-measurement system

- continuously up and down moving elevator
- measures changes in the concentration of CO₂ and H₂O at a **high vertical** and **temporal resolution** between the **soil surface**, the **plant canopy** and the **atmosphere**

Additional measurements

- eddy-covariance system
- automated soil CO₂ flux chamber system with four long-term chambers

Test site

- TERENO research site of Selhausen (Lower Rhine Embayment in the river Rur catchment (50°52'09"N, 06°27'01"E, 104.5 m.a.s.l., Germany) in a winter wheat field (April - August 2015)



Fig. 2: Profile-measurement system operating at the test site Selhausen in winter wheat (May 2015).

4 Preliminary results

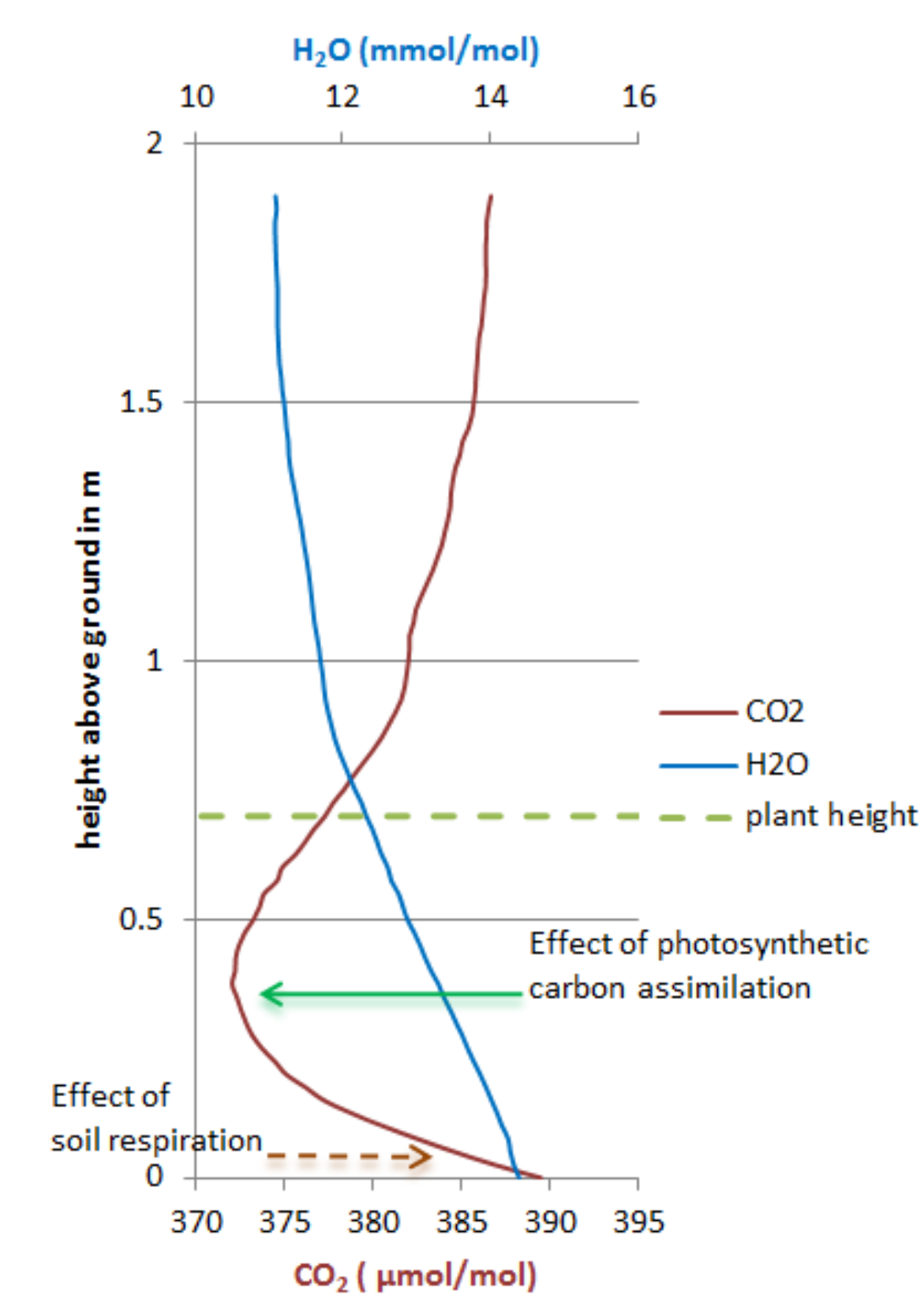


Fig. 3: Half hourly mean profiles of CO₂ and H₂O from 2015-05-20, 08.30 UTC, winter wheat field.

Growing Season:

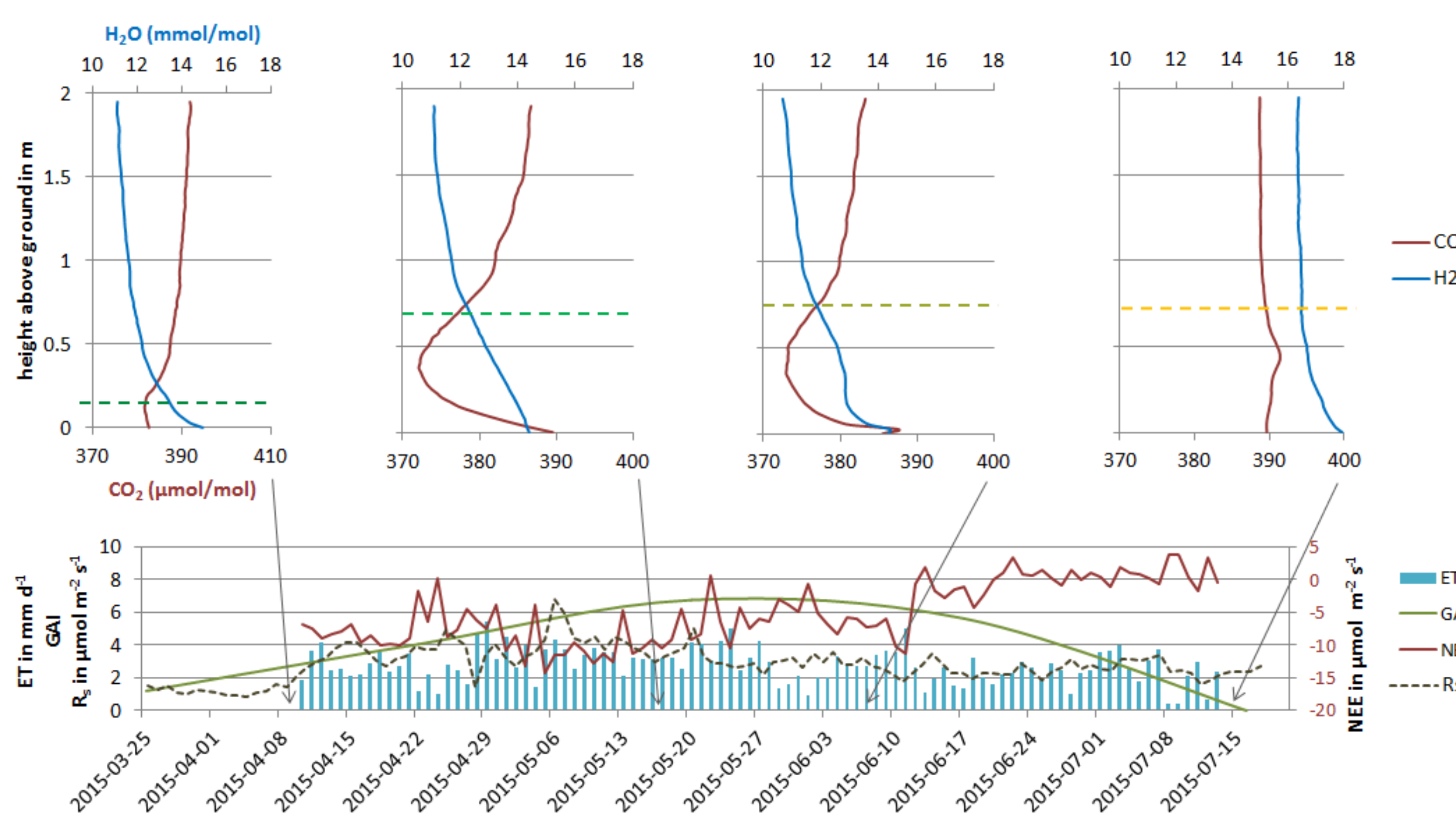


Fig. 4: Half-hourly mean profiles of CO₂ and H₂O during a growing season (top). Daily sums of evapotranspiration (ET), the green-area index (GAI), daily means of soil respiration (R_s) and net ecosystem exchange (NEE) (below).

Daily Cycle:

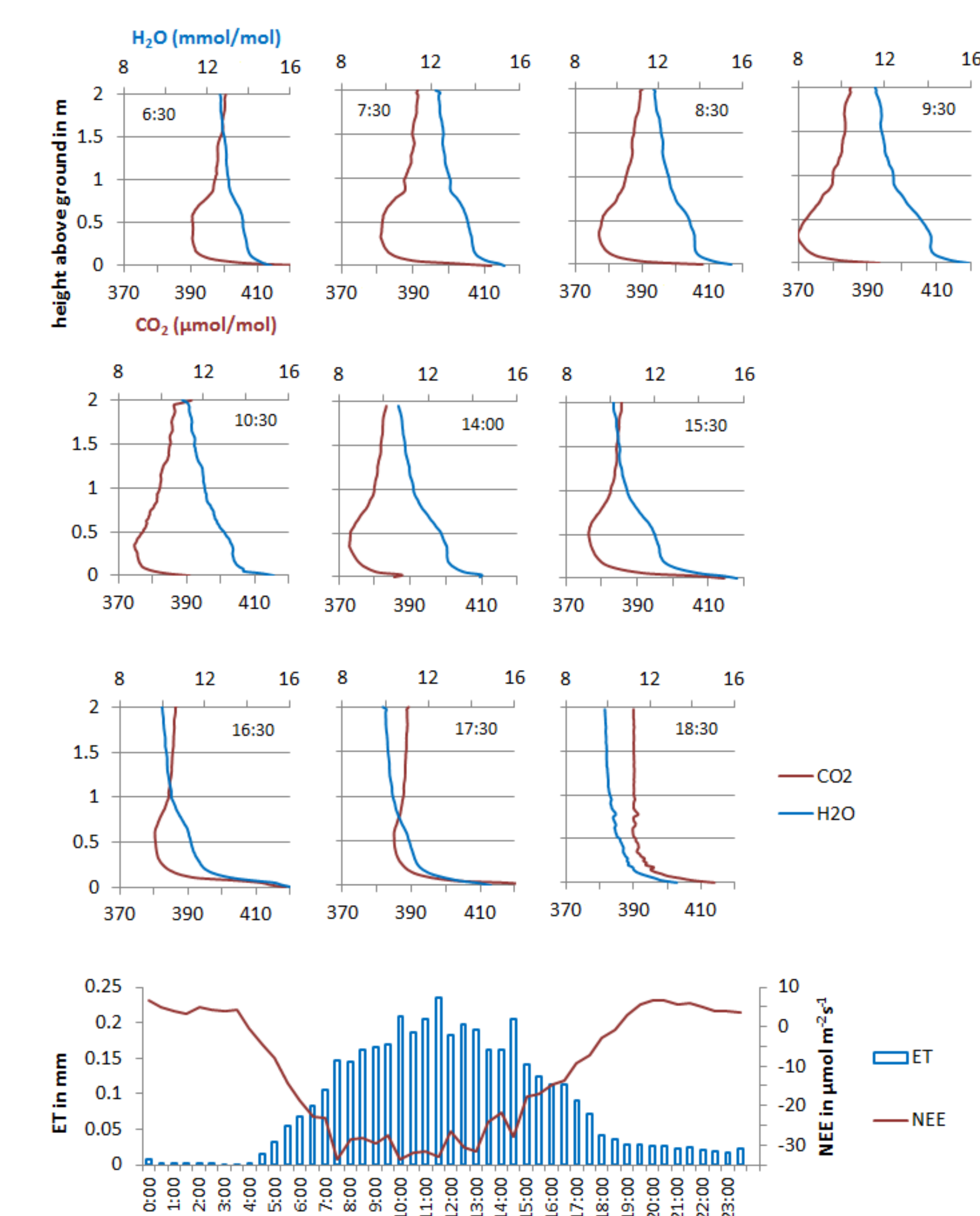


Fig. 5: Half-hourly mean profiles of CO₂ and H₂O during a daily cycle. Half-hourly sums and means of ET and NEE (below) from 2015-06-08.

First step: CO₂ and H₂O concentration results

- half hourly mean profiles of CO₂ and H₂O show the **effects of soil respiration** and **photosynthetic carbon assimilation** clearly
- CO₂ and H₂O concentration profiles varying during the daily cycle and during the growing season
- eddy-covariance measurements of NEE, latent heat and also the soil respiration corresponds to the patterns of the concentration profiles

5 Future plans

Profile-measurements:

- determination of vertical source profiles from measured concentration profiles
- quantify sink and source strength

Additional measurements: partition CO₂ and H₂O fluxes is by measurements of concentration profiles of their stable isotopologues (¹³CO₂, ¹²C¹⁸O¹⁶O, ¹H²H¹⁶O and ¹H₂¹⁸O):

- controlled-conditions experiments in the laboratory on soil columns in autumn and winter 2015
- a quantum-cascade dual isotope laser will be deployed at the Selhausen test site in a low-flow (i.e. soil atmosphere and chamber measurements) and high flow (i.e. EC measurements) configurations
- comparison with the above-mentioned profile measurement system.

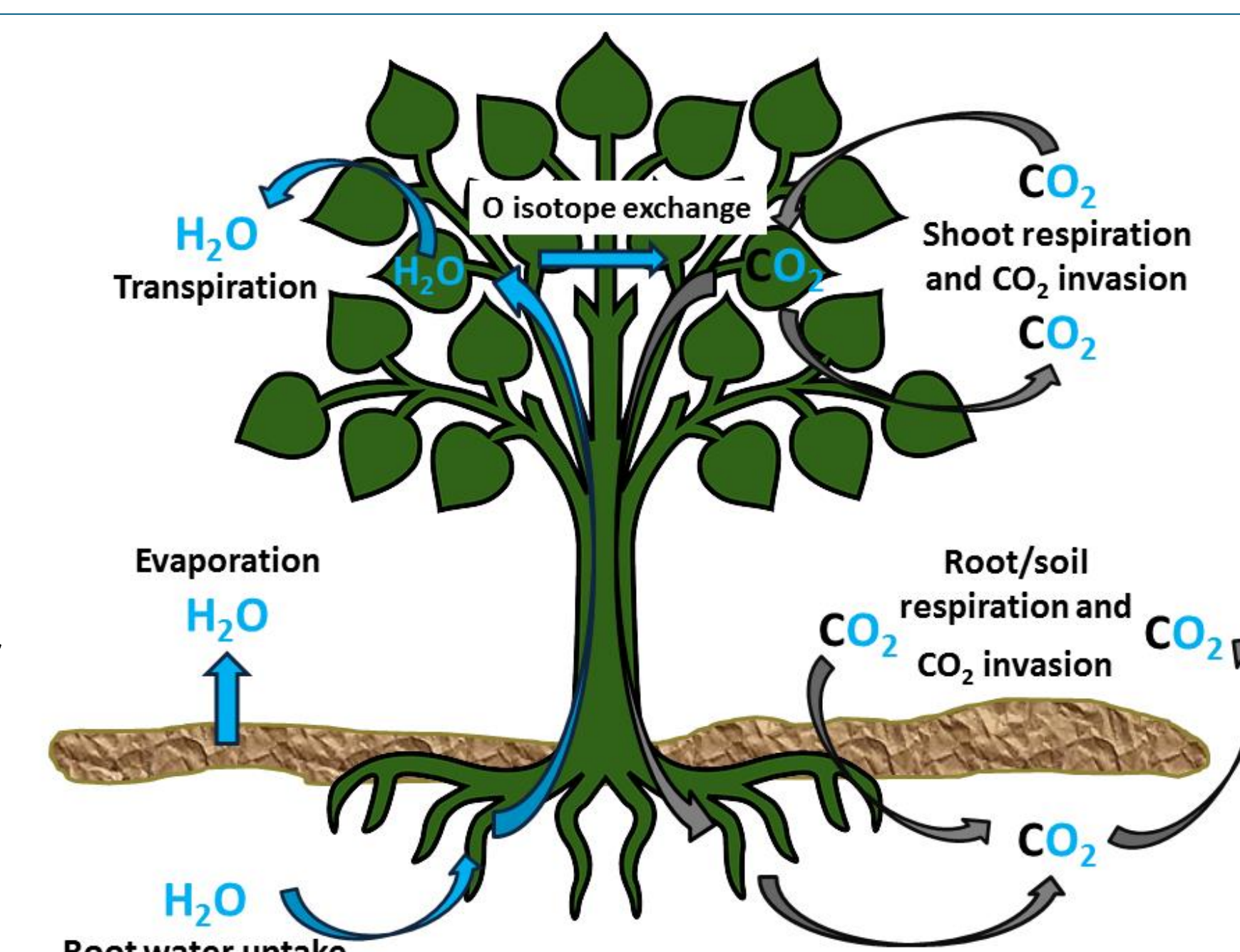


Fig. 6: Gas exchange of CO₂ and H₂O between soil, plant and atmosphere.