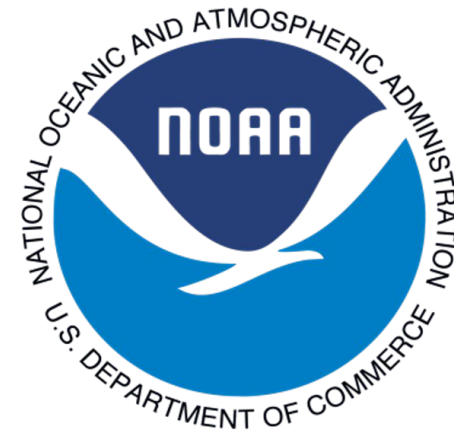


# Exploring the sensitivities atmospheric $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ of $\text{CO}_2$ measurements to constrain biomes' drought stress

Bharat Rastogi, Caroline B Alden, John B. Miller



# ESMs divergence in present day NEE reflects lack of understanding in carbon-water coupling

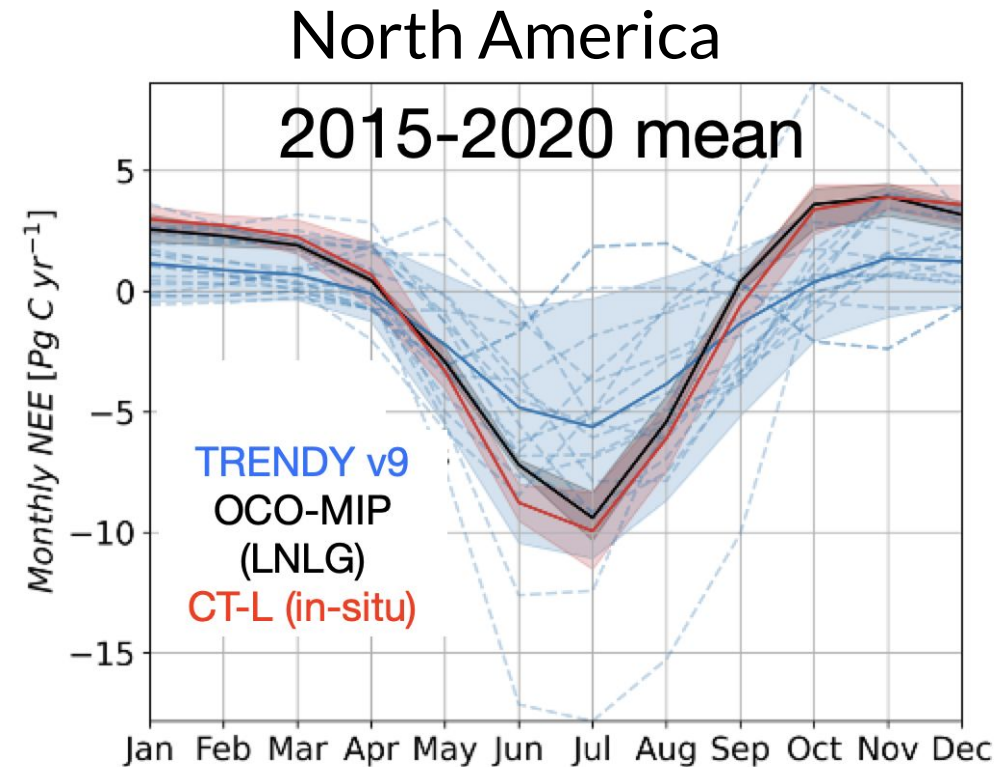
## SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

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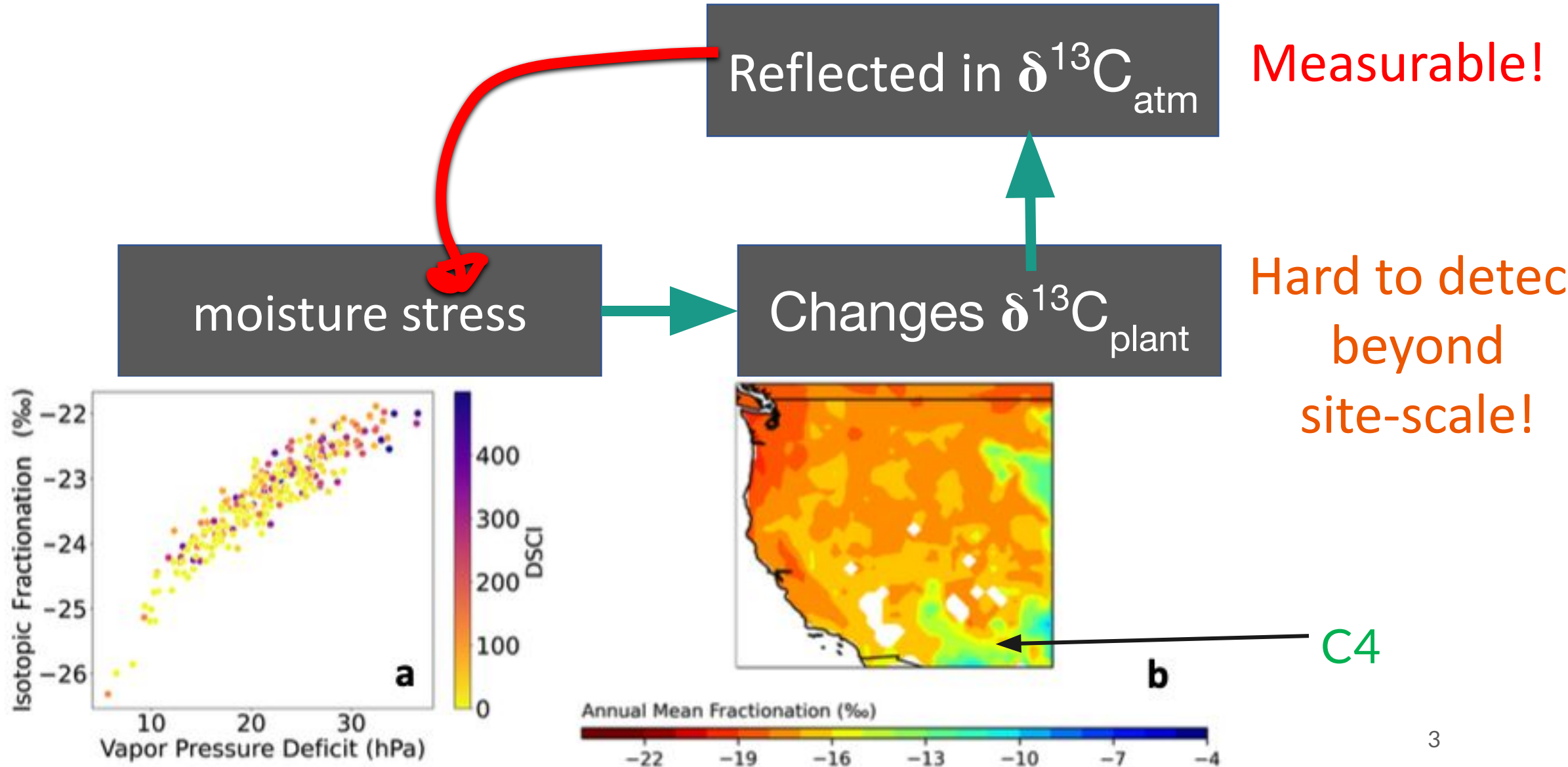
Land carbon models underestimate the severity and duration of drought's impact on plant productivity

Hannah R. Kolus<sup>1</sup>, Deborah N. Huntzinger<sup>1</sup>, Christopher R. Schwalm<sup>2</sup>, Joshua B. Fisher<sup>3</sup>, Nicholas McKay<sup>1</sup>, Yuanyuan Fang<sup>4</sup>, Anna M. Michalak<sup>4</sup>, Kevin Schaefer<sup>5</sup>, Yaxing Wei<sup>6</sup>, Benjamin Poulter<sup>7</sup>, Jiafu Mao<sup>8</sup>, Nicholas C. Parazoo<sup>3</sup> & Xiaoying Shi<sup>8</sup>

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Published online: 26 February 2019



# Can atmospheric measurements provide integral constraints on plant moisture stress?

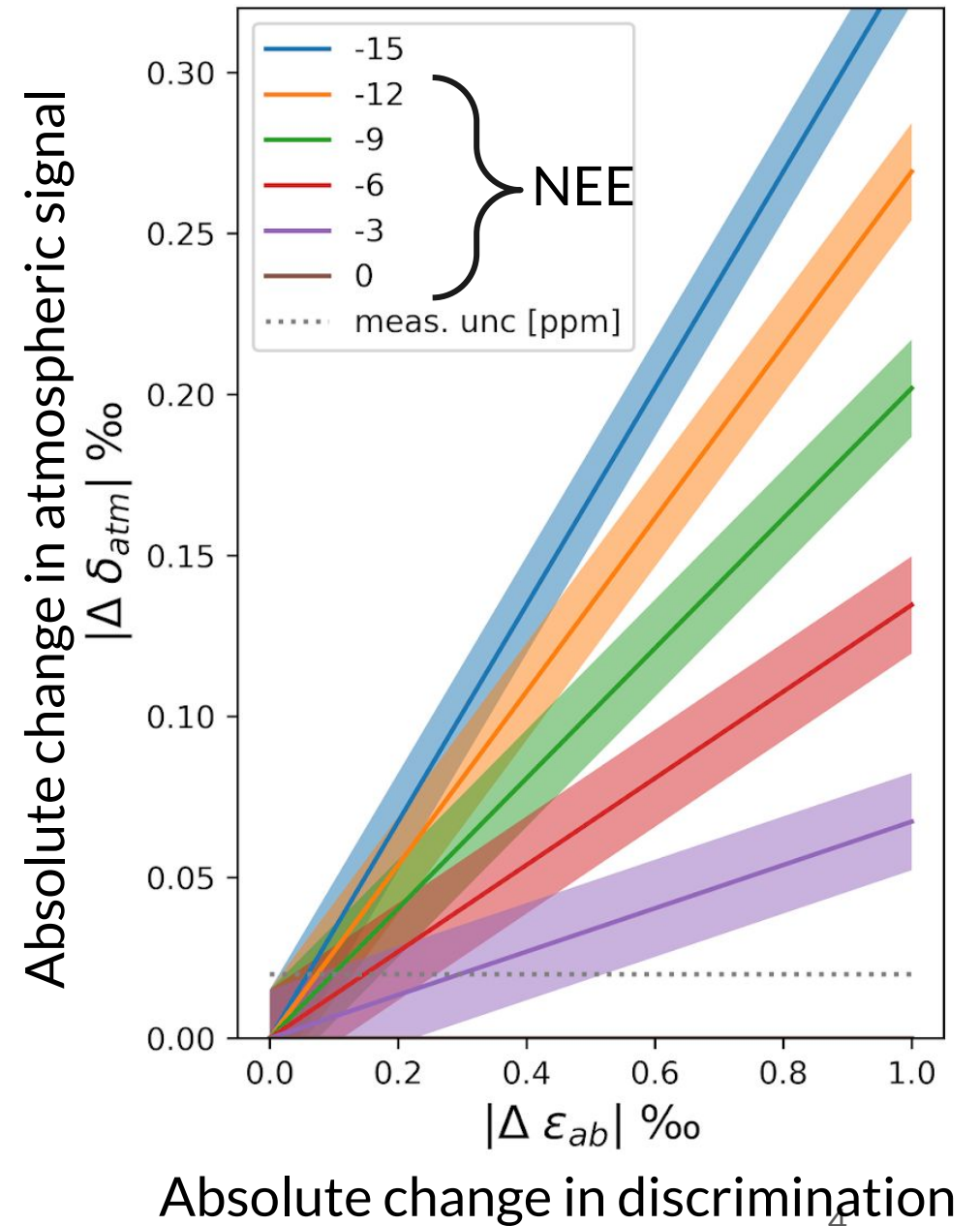


# Model Framework

$$\Delta C_a = H \times F_b + \epsilon$$

$$\Delta(C_a \times \delta^{13}C_a) = H(F_b \delta_{b \rightarrow a} + DIS_b) + \epsilon$$

$$\delta_{b \rightarrow a} = \epsilon_{a \rightarrow b} + \delta^{13}C_a$$

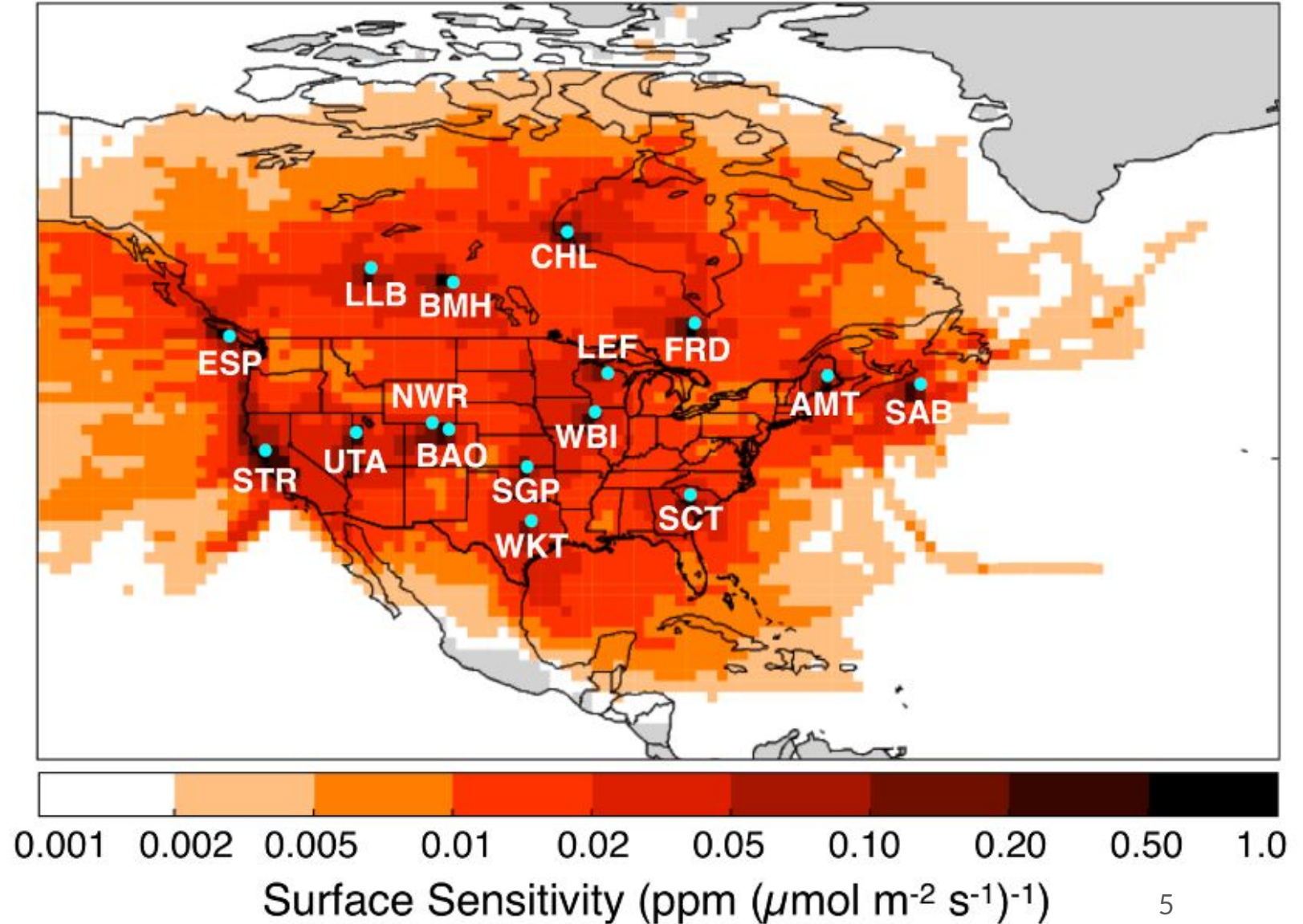


# Goals

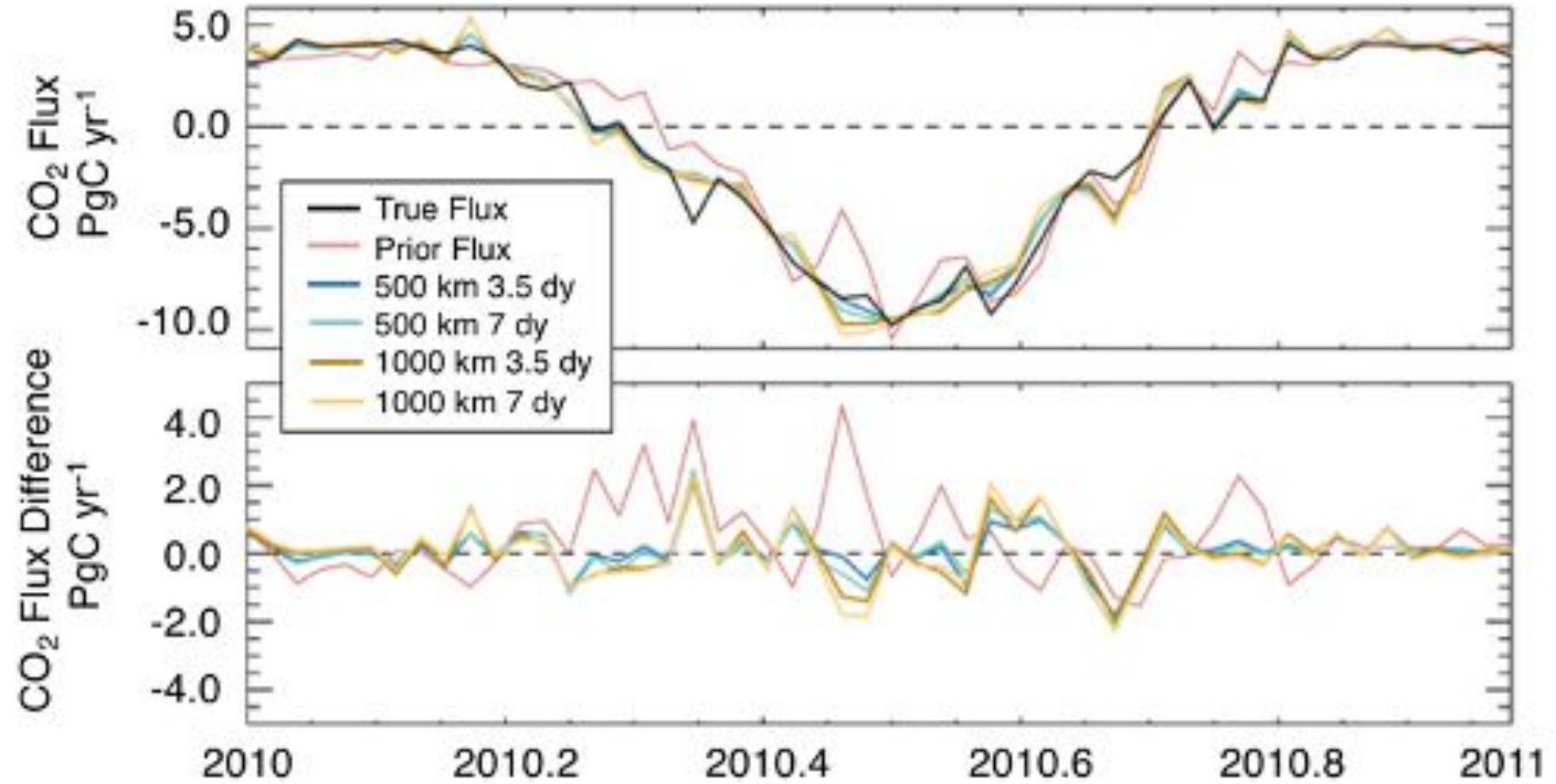
Create a synthetic data experiment to test

- Signal to Noise
- Theoretical vs actual (still theoretical) sensitivities
- Exclude complicated terms!

FLEXPART (0.5 °C x 0.5 °C x 3 hrs)



# Step 1: Perform a CO<sub>2</sub> inversion (equation 1)

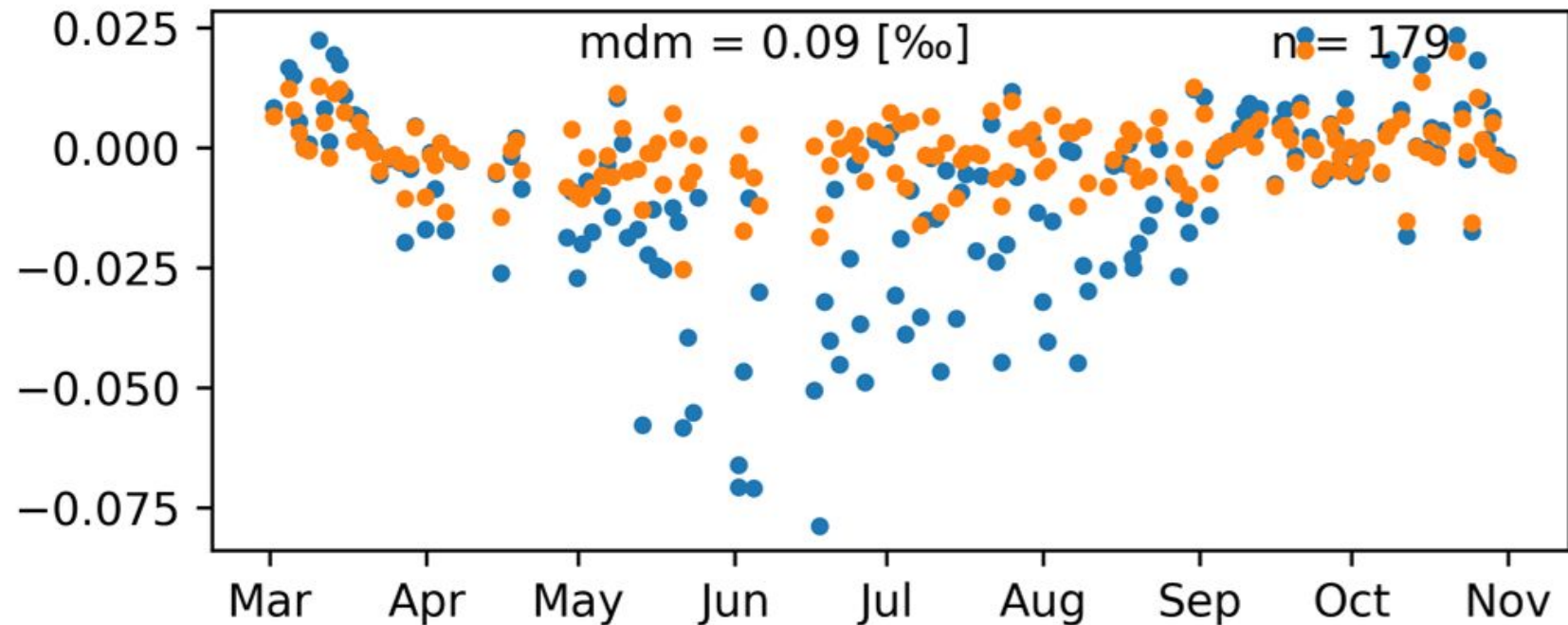


Change in atmospheric  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  is a function of  $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{bio}}$  and dependent on NEE and H

$$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{a,tru}} - \delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{a,prior}} [\text{‰}]$$

$$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{a,tru}} - \delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{a,post}} [\text{‰}] = \text{H} \cdot \text{NEE} (\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{bio,tru}} - \delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{a,post}}) / \text{Ca}$$

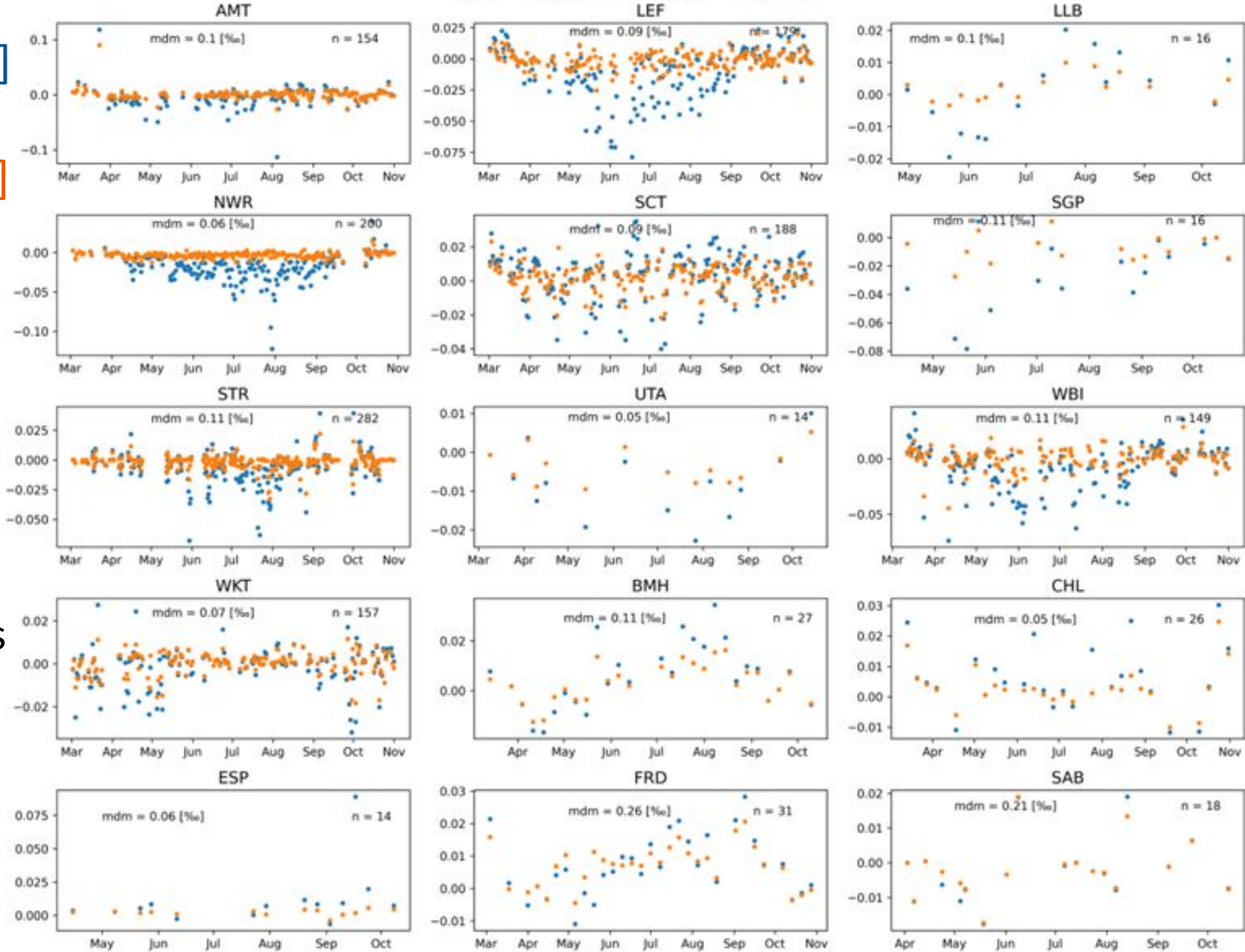
LEF



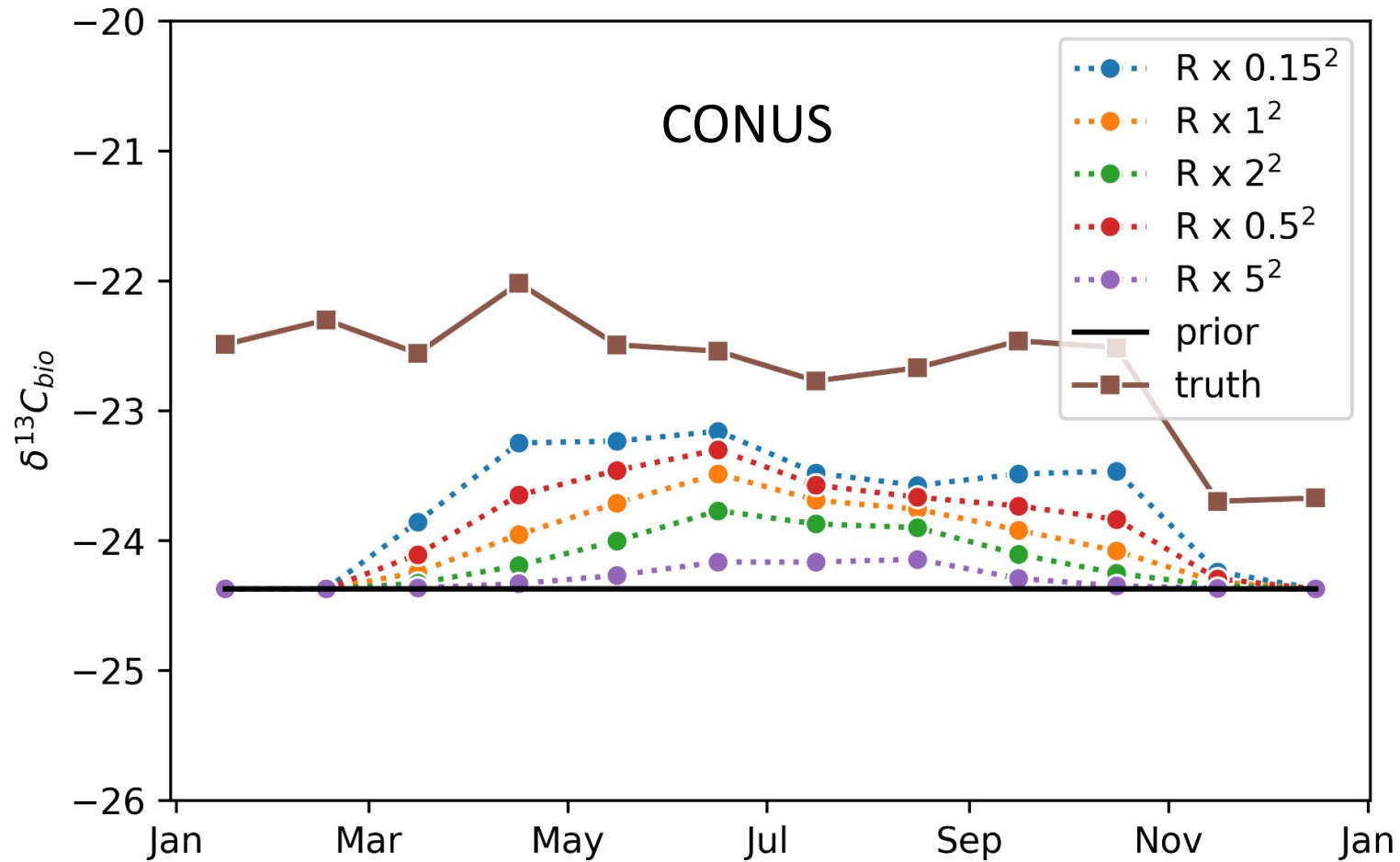
$$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{a,\text{tru}} - \delta^{13}\text{C}_{a,\text{prior}} [\text{‰}]$$

$$\delta^{13}\text{C}_{a,\text{tru}} - \delta^{13}\text{C}_{a,\text{post}} [\text{‰}]$$

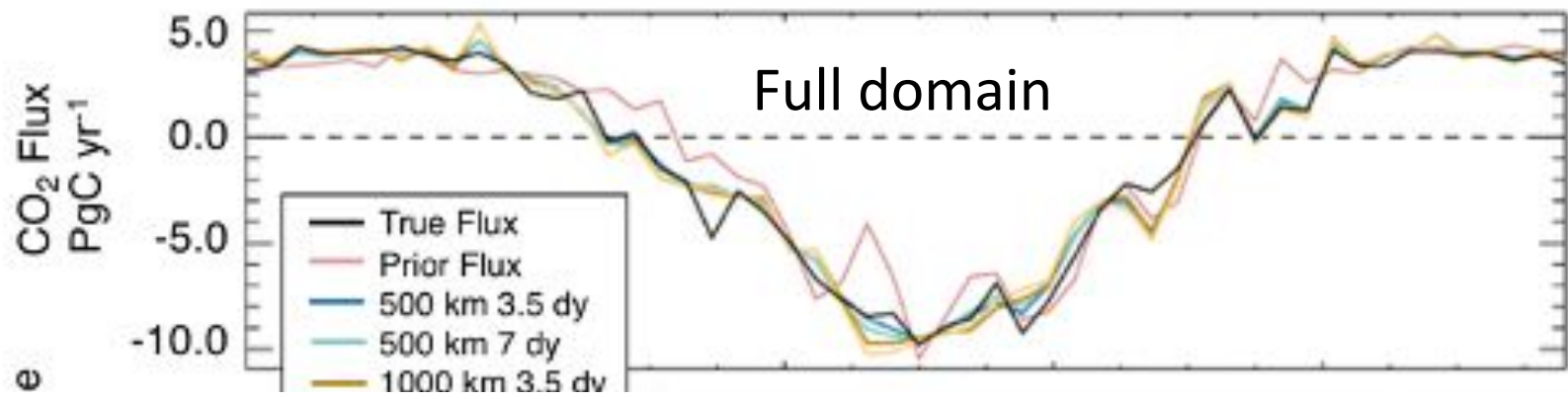
- Across sites 'Orange' closer to 0 than 'blue'
- Significant data gaps at several sites



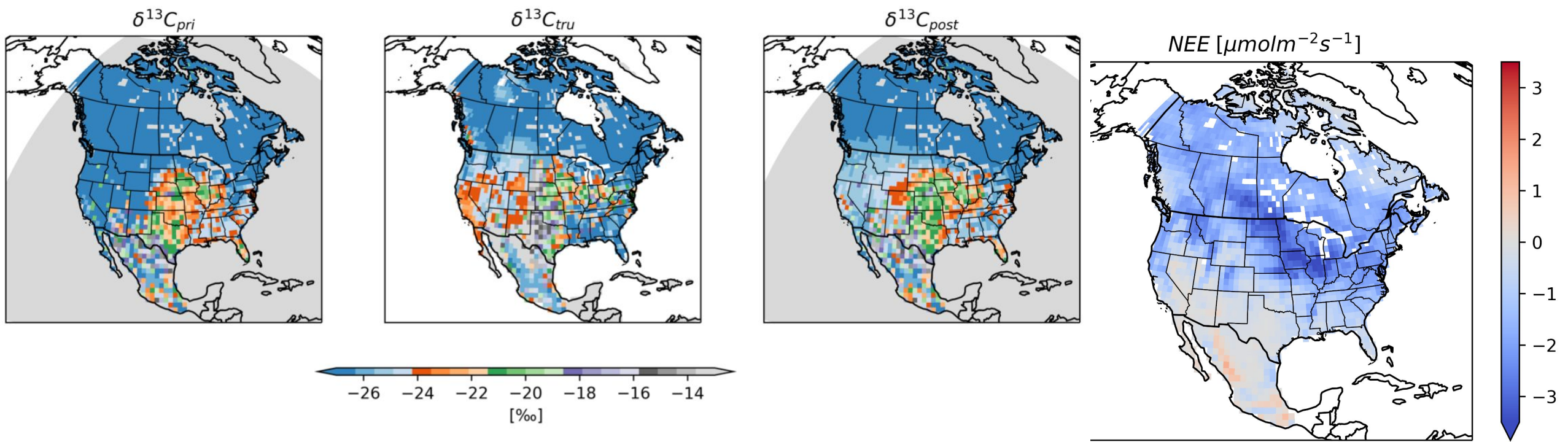


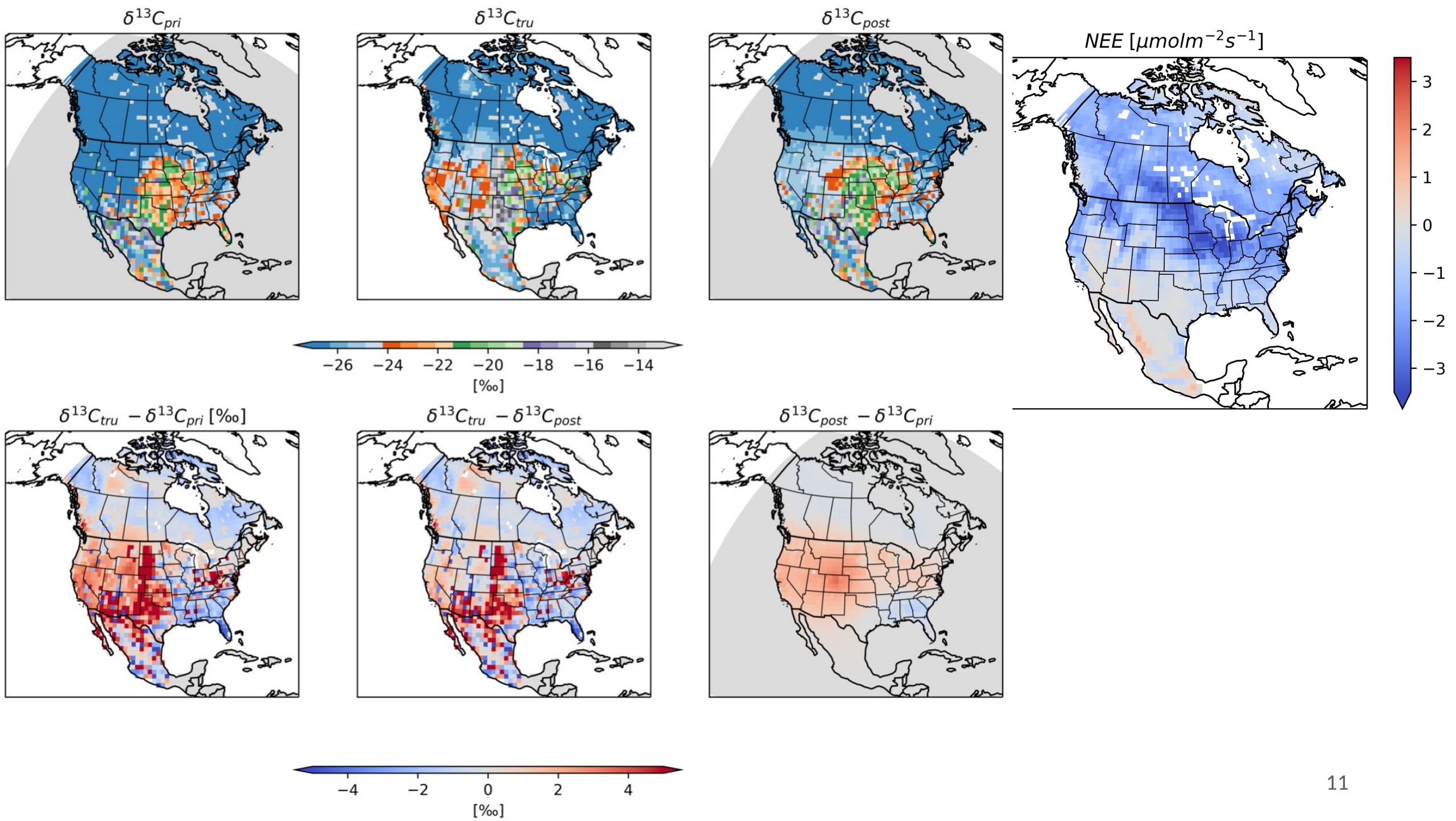


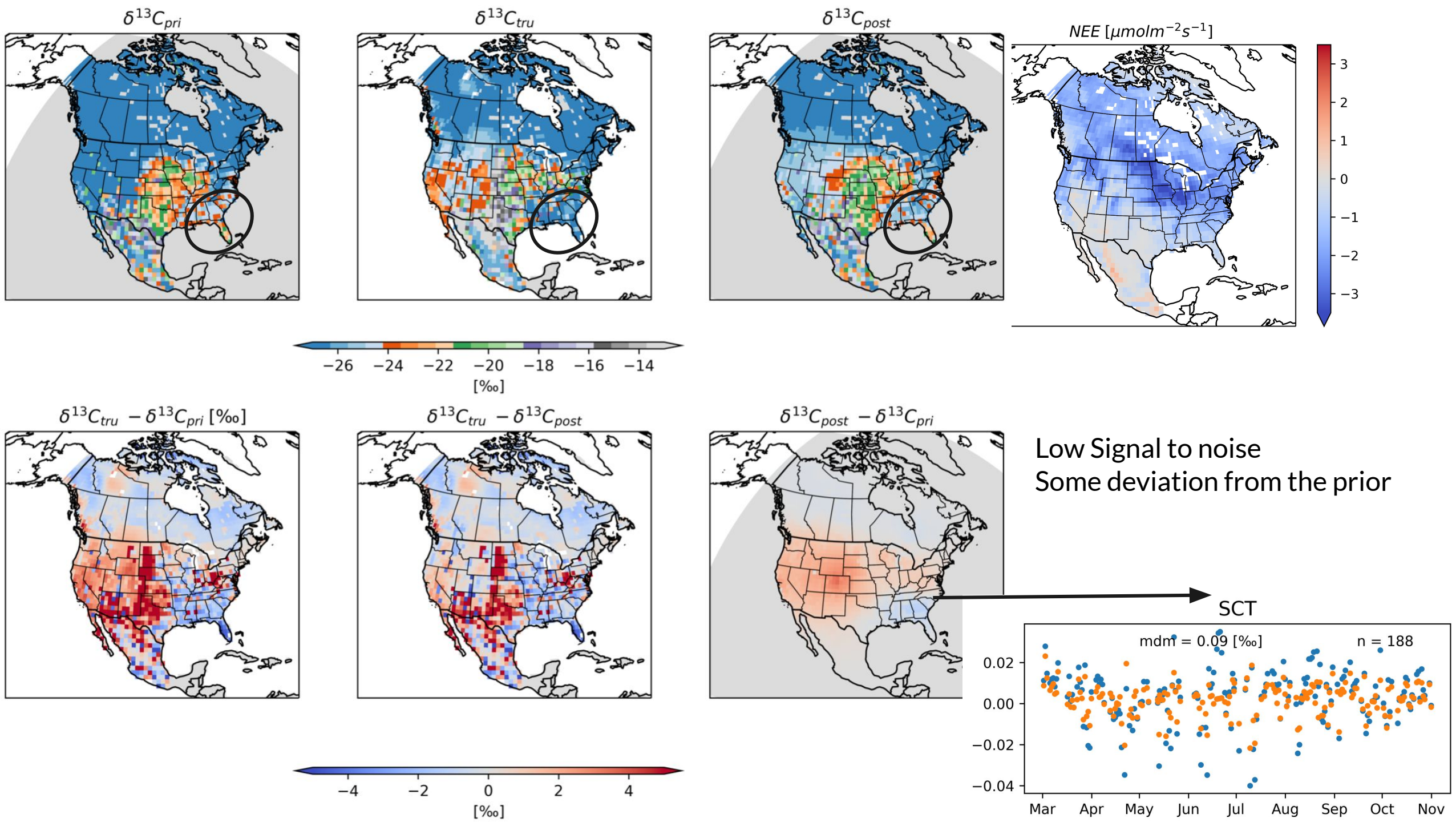
Tightening the model's ability to fit the data partially improves truth recovery

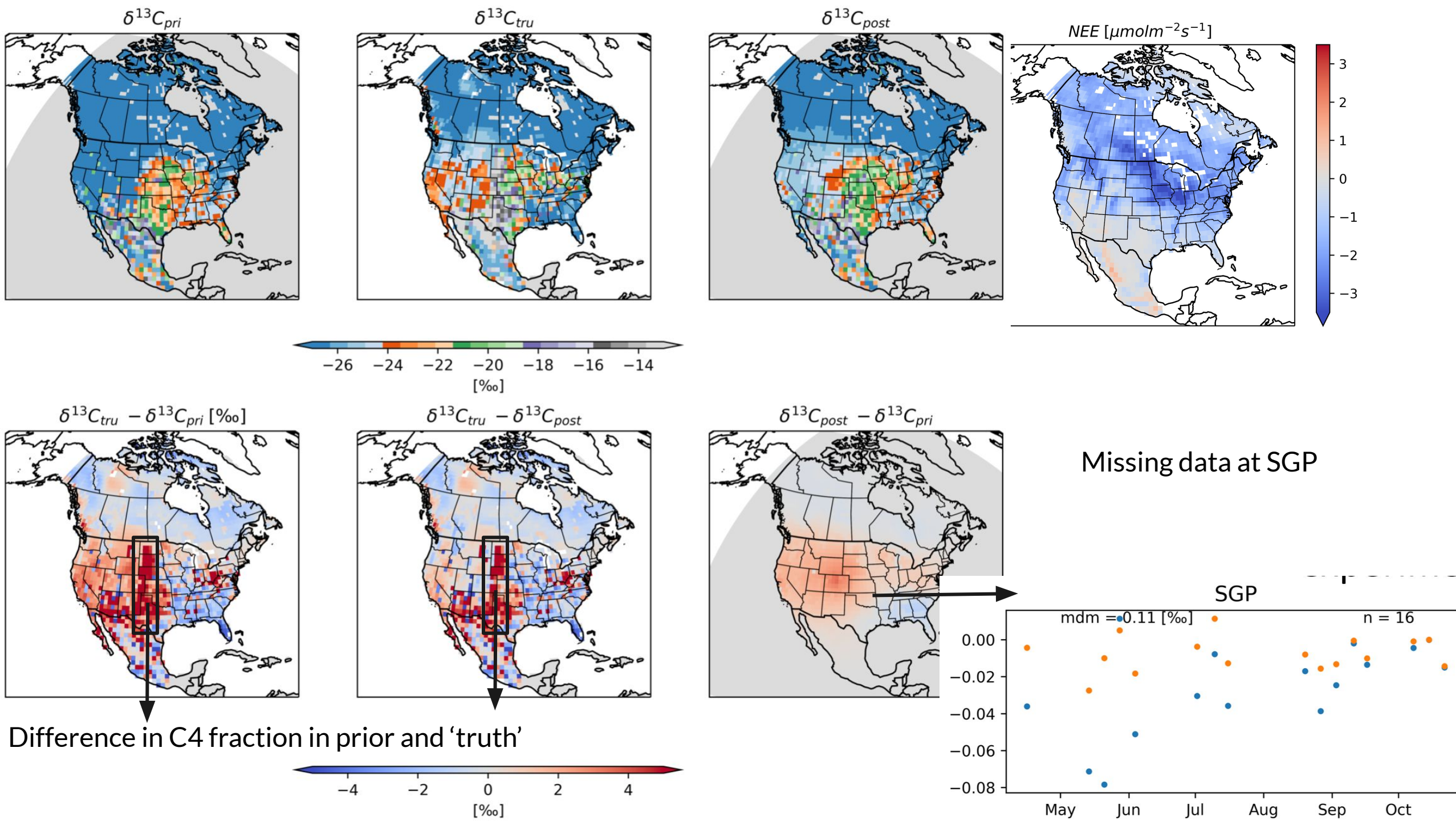


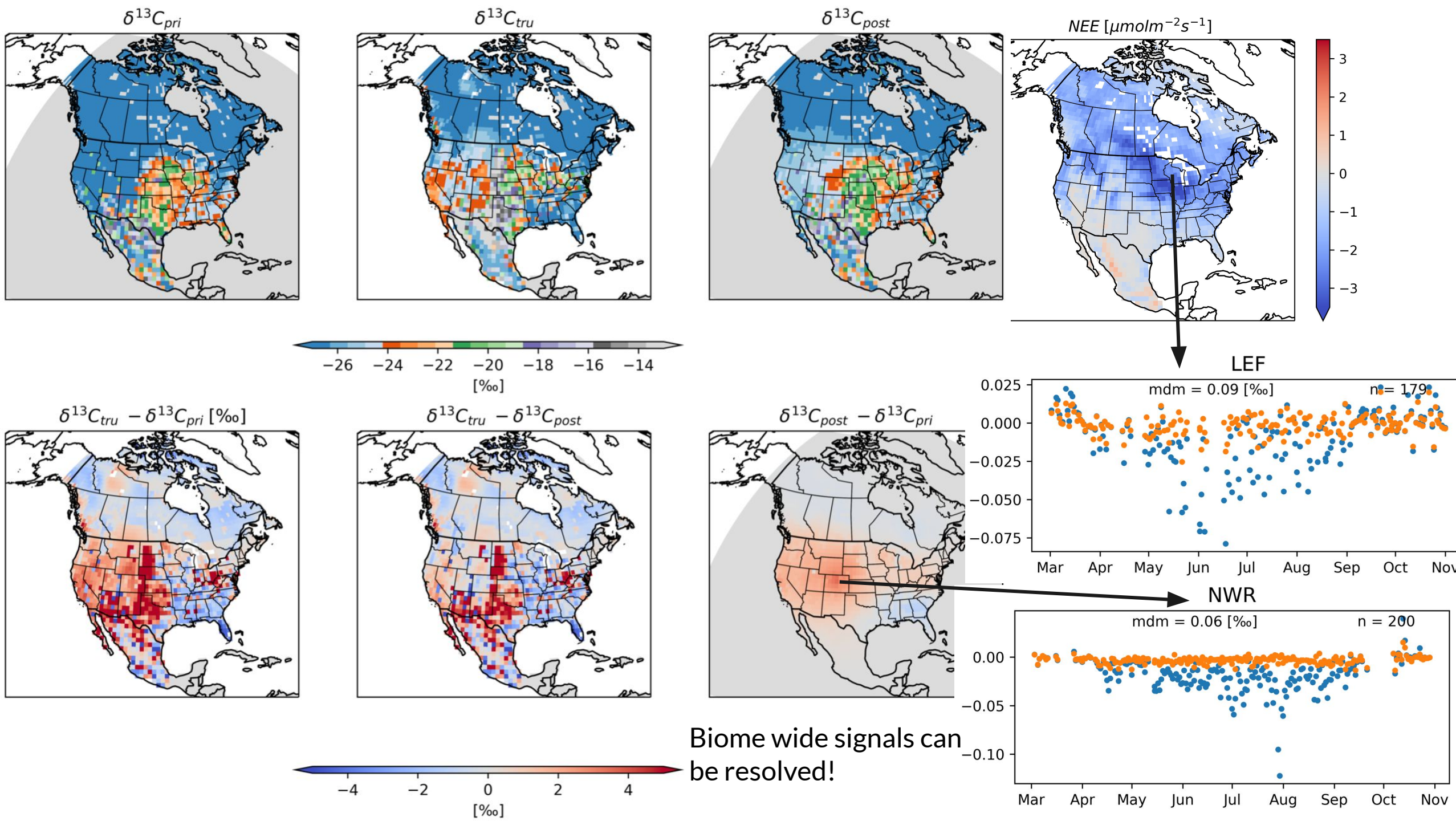
e











# Conclusions

- The sensitivity of atmospheric  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  is contingent on the magnitude of (not the change in!) NEE
- Droughts reduce NEE and therefore also the sensitivity of  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  to moisture stress
- Using a high resolution regional OSSE, we find that the measurement network partially helps overcome these theoretical limitations
- Data density is important!

