



UiO : **Department of Geosciences**
University of Oslo

Stefanie Falk et al.

OzoneLUNA: Ozone damage in CLM revisited

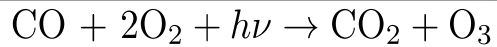
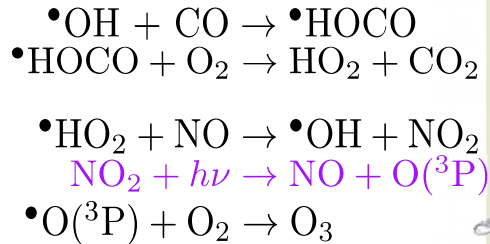
2021 February 25 | CESM land surface working group meeting 2021 | zoom



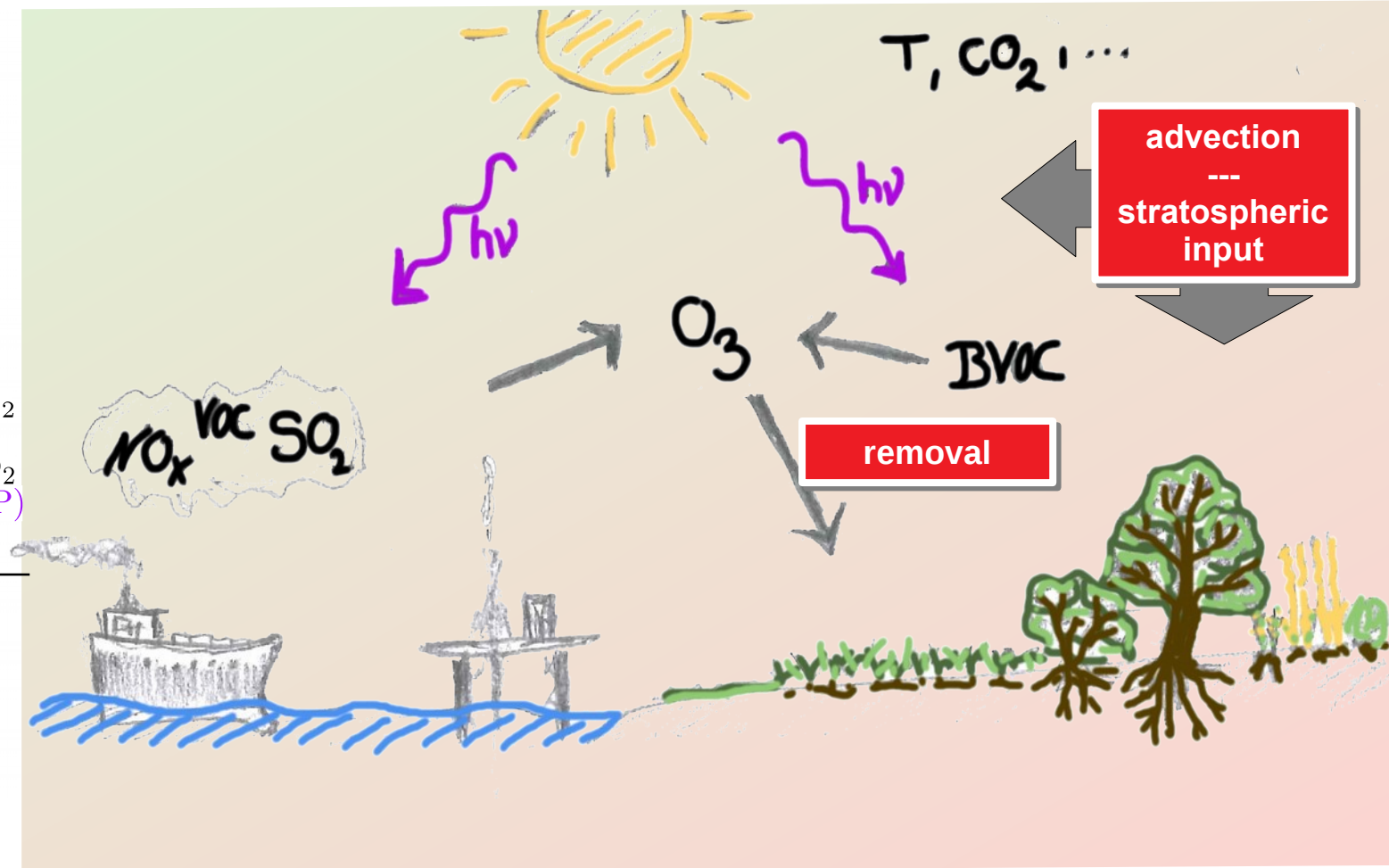
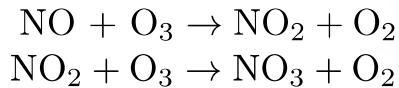
Ozone vulnerability of vegetation

Ozone formation, transport & removal

in situ formation

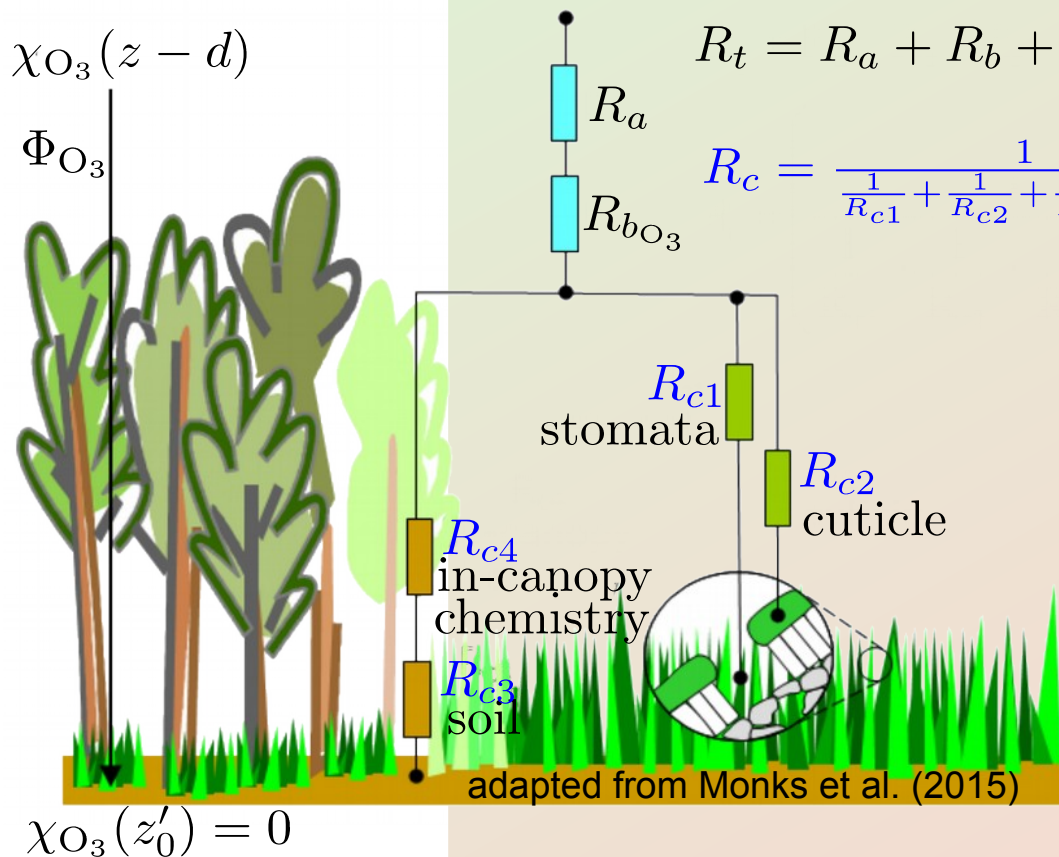


ozone titration



Ozone vulnerability of vegetation

Ozone dry deposition



- **Resistance analogous approach**

- Aerodynamic resistance (R_a)
- Quasi-laminar resistance (R_b)
- Canopy resistance (R_c)

- **Ozone removal**

- $\Phi_{O_3} = \nabla \chi_{O_3}$

- **Uptake by stomata**

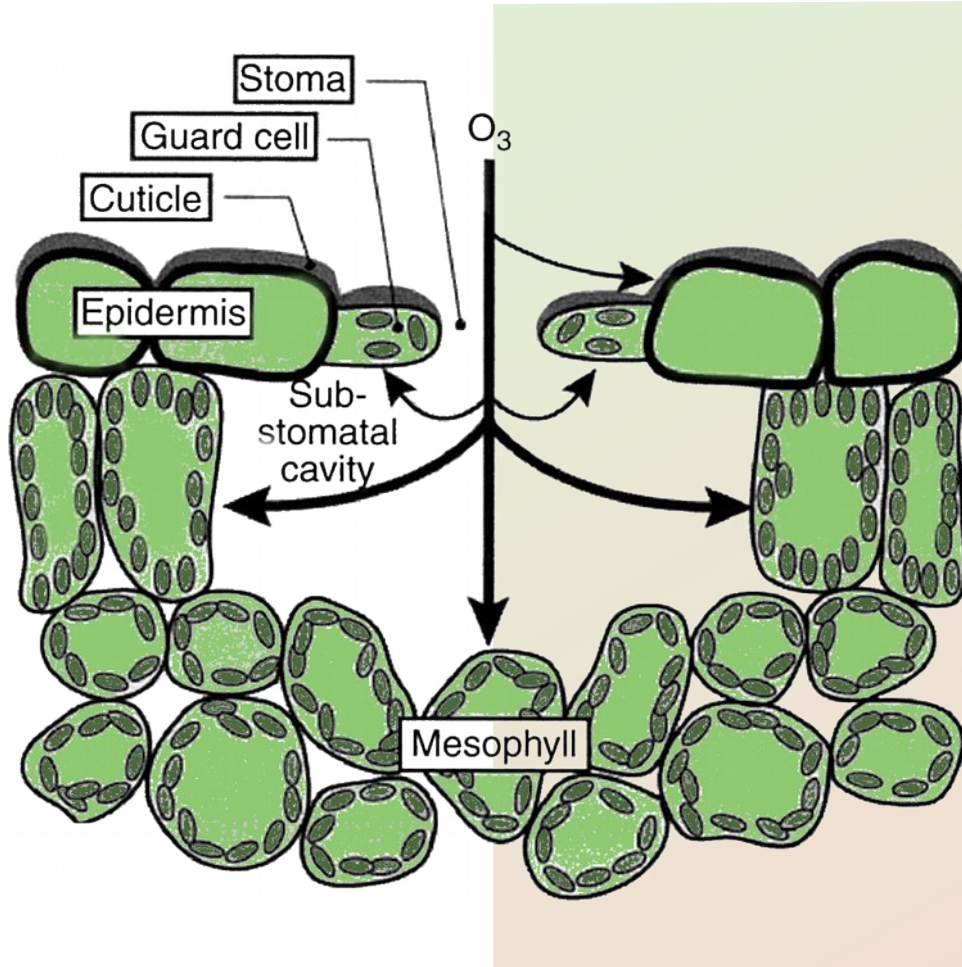
- $\Phi_{O_3}^{sto} \propto g_{sto} \propto \frac{1}{R_{c1}}$

- **Medlyn et al. (2011) model**

- $g_{sto} = g_0 + 1.6 \left(1 + \frac{g_1}{\sqrt{VPD}} \right) \frac{A_n \cdot P_{atm}}{\chi_{CO_2}}$

Ozone vulnerability of vegetation

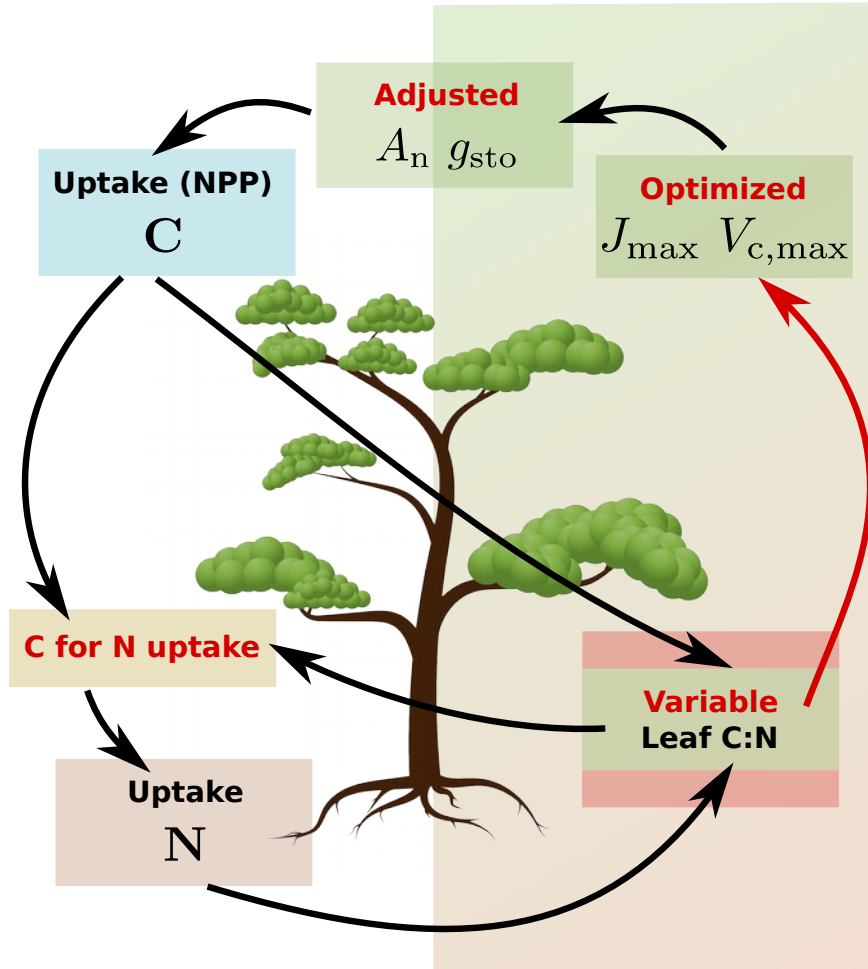
Stomata & ozone damage



- **Favorable conditions for gas-exchange through stomata**
 - Light (photosynthetic photonflux density – $PPFD$)
 - Temperature (T)
 - Vapor pressure deficit (VPD)
 - Soil water potential (SWP)
- **Ozone in intercellular medium**
 - Short lifetime → reactive oxygen species (ROS)
 - Plant defense mechanism (antioxidants)
 - Too few antioxidants → ROS reacts with cell membrane
- **Ozone damage on cell membrane**
 - Reduction of photosynthesis (A_n)
 - Decoupling of A_n and stomatal conductance (g_{sto})
 - Programmed cell death
 - Increased sensitivity to other stress factors

Ozone vulnerability of vegetation

LUNA model scheme



- Plant nitrogen at leaf level

$$LNC_{\alpha} = N_{psn}^{\uparrow} + N_{str} + N_{store} + N_{resp}^{\uparrow}$$

photosyn.
structural
storage
respiration

- Nitrogen for light capture

$$N_{psn}^{\uparrow} = N_{et}^{\uparrow} + N_{cb}^{\uparrow} + N_{lc}^{\uparrow}?$$

e-transp.
carboxyl.
γ-capture

$$N_{et} = \frac{J_{max}}{NUE_{J_{max}}}$$

$$N_{cb} = \frac{V_{cmax25}}{NUE_{V_{cmax25}}}$$

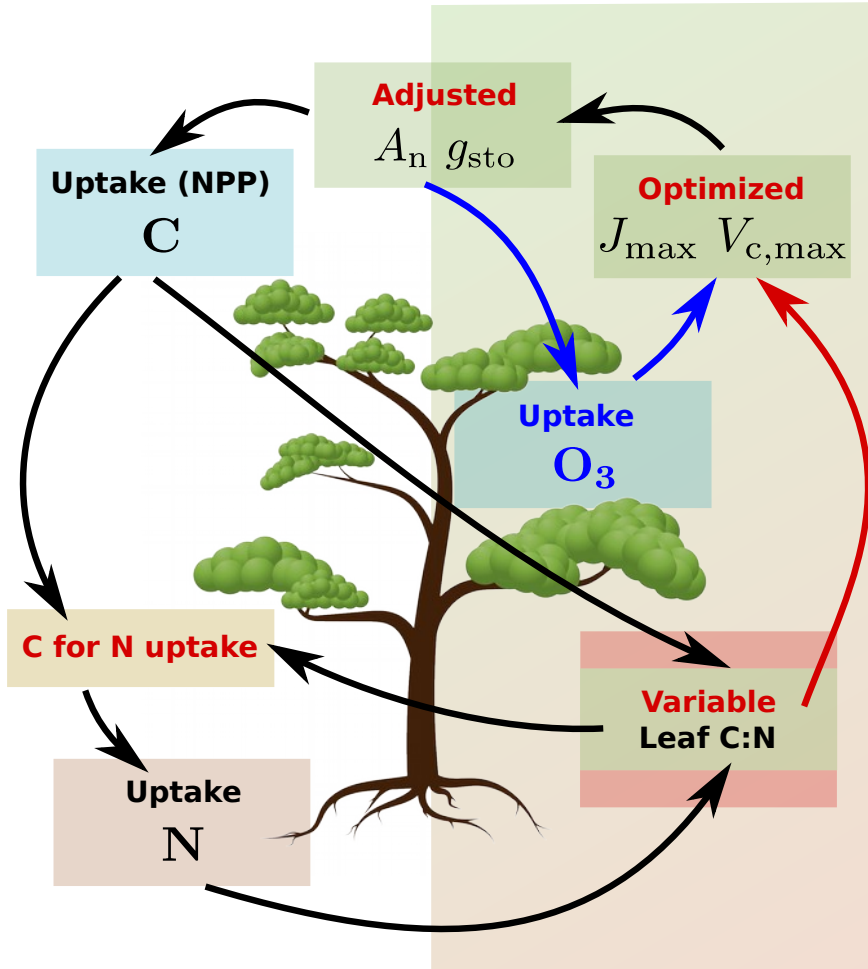
$$N_{res} = \frac{R_d}{NUE_r} \propto V_{cmax}$$

- Photosynthesis rate (A)

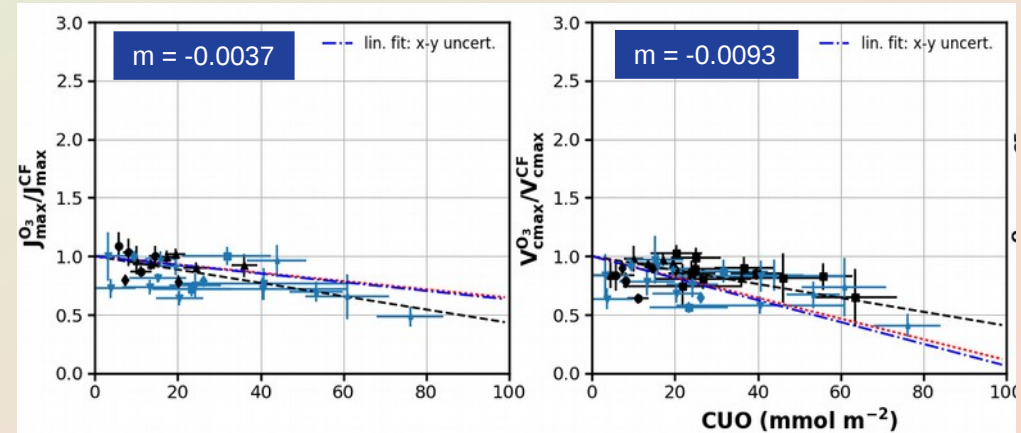
$$A(\chi_{CO_2}, J_{max}, V_{cmax})$$

Ozone vulnerability of vegetation

OzoneLUNA model scheme



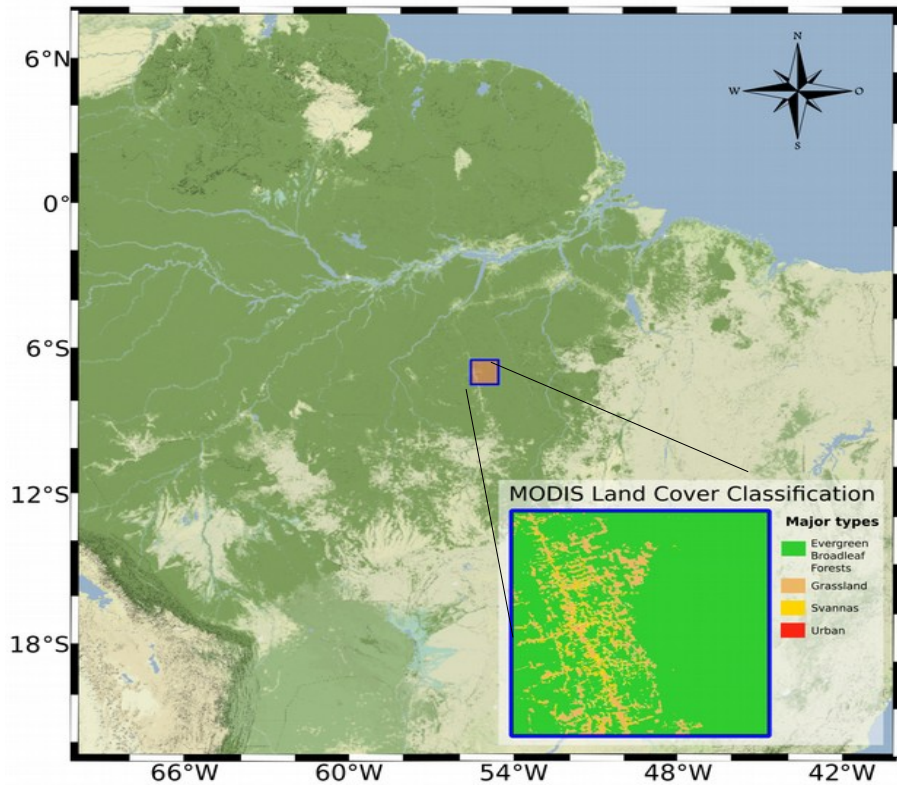
- Ozone damage reduces J_{max} and $V_{c,max}$
- Metadata (deciduous trees 2011-2019)



- Damage function
 - $\Gamma(CUO) = |J_{max}| = m \cdot CUO + b$
 - $V_{c,max} \propto J_{max}$
- Extend existing OzoneMod in CLM
 - PR#1276, PR#1232, ISSUE#1224

CLM single cell test: Brazil

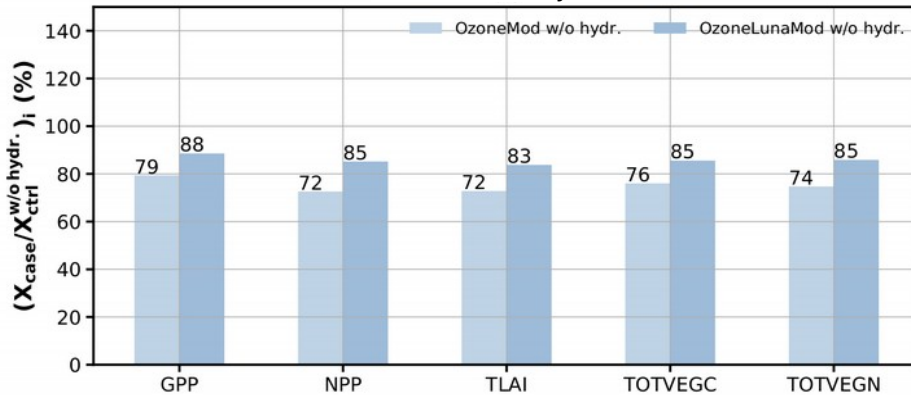
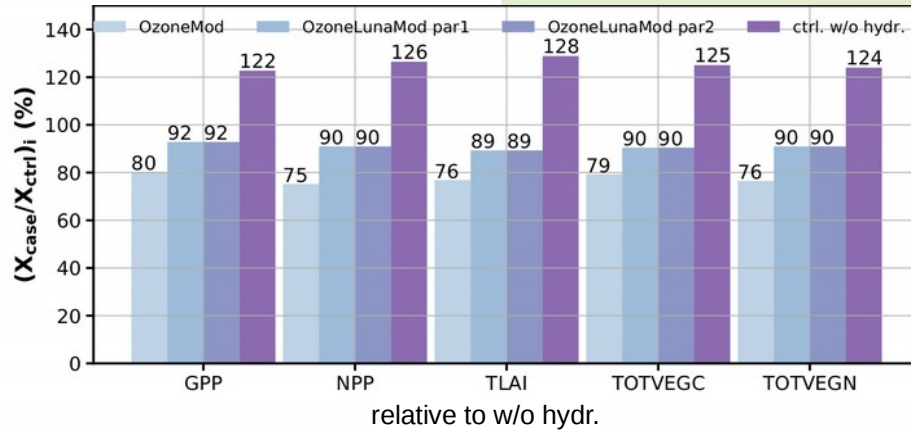
Equilibrium state



- **Simulations: CLM release 5.0.26-20 extended**
 - Control run (ctrl.) with hydraulic stress on
 - Control run without hydraulic stress (w/o hydr.)
 - OzoneMod (Lombardozzi, 2012, $[O_3] = 100$ ppb)
 - OzoneLunaMod (this work, $[O_3] = 100$ ppb)
- **Spin-up from cold start → C equilibrium state**
 - 1991-2010 GSWP3 atmospheric forcing
 - 100 years with accelerated decomposition
 - 100 years with normal decomposition
 - 2000-2010 GSWP3 atmospheric forcing
 - 10 years production run
- **Ozone effect on GPP, NPP, TLAI, TOTVEGC&N**
 - Reduction
 - OzoneMod up to 24 (28)%
 - OzoneLunaMod up to 11 (17)%
 - OzoneLunaMod more sensitive to hydraulic stress on/off

CLM single cell test: Brazil

Equilibrium state



[CO₂] = 369 ppm

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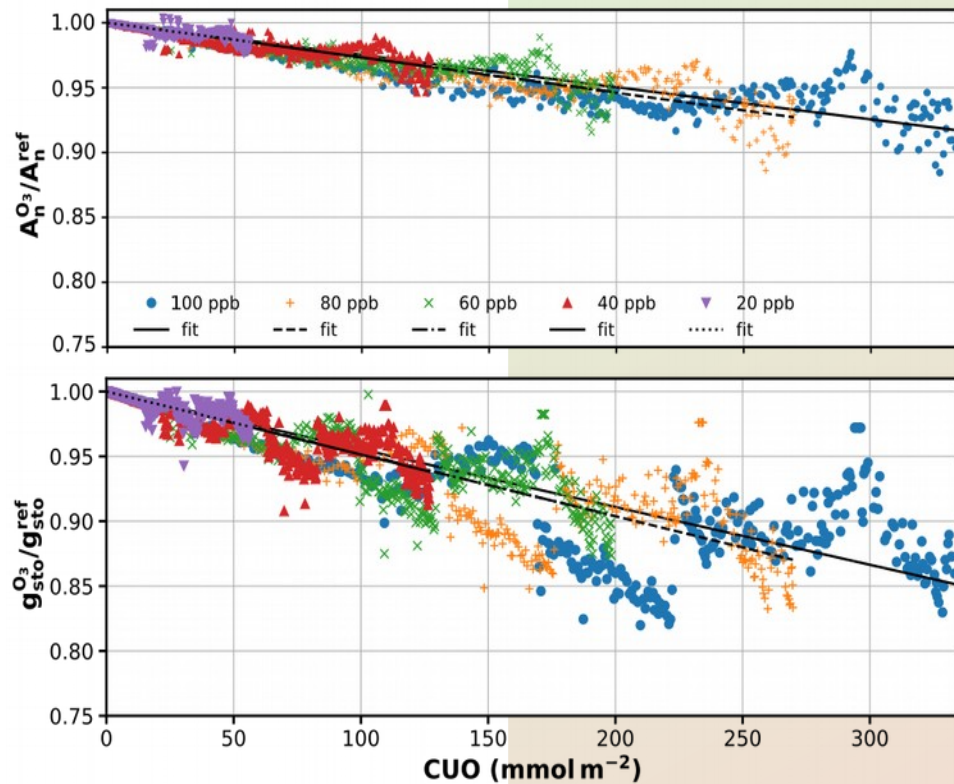
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CLM single cell test: Brazil

Photosynthesis & stomatal conductance response



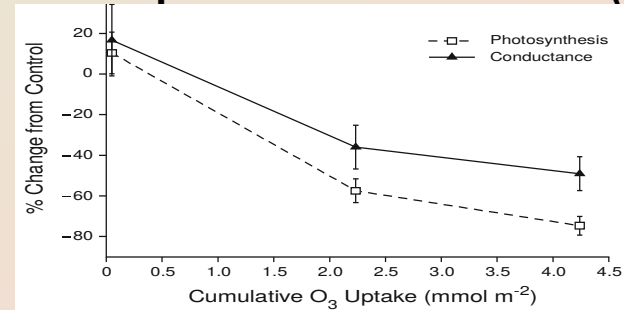
• Sensitivity study (production runs)

- Spin-up: [O₃] = 0 ppb
- [O₃] = ∈ {0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100} ppb

• Effective decoupling of A_n and g_{sto}!

- $dA_n/dCUO = -0.00025 \text{ m}^2 \text{ mmol}^{-1}$
- $dg_{sto}/dCUO = -0.0005 \text{ m}^2 \text{ mmol}^{-1}$

• Opposite compared to Lombardozzi (2012)?!



• Too little response? Expected from metadata

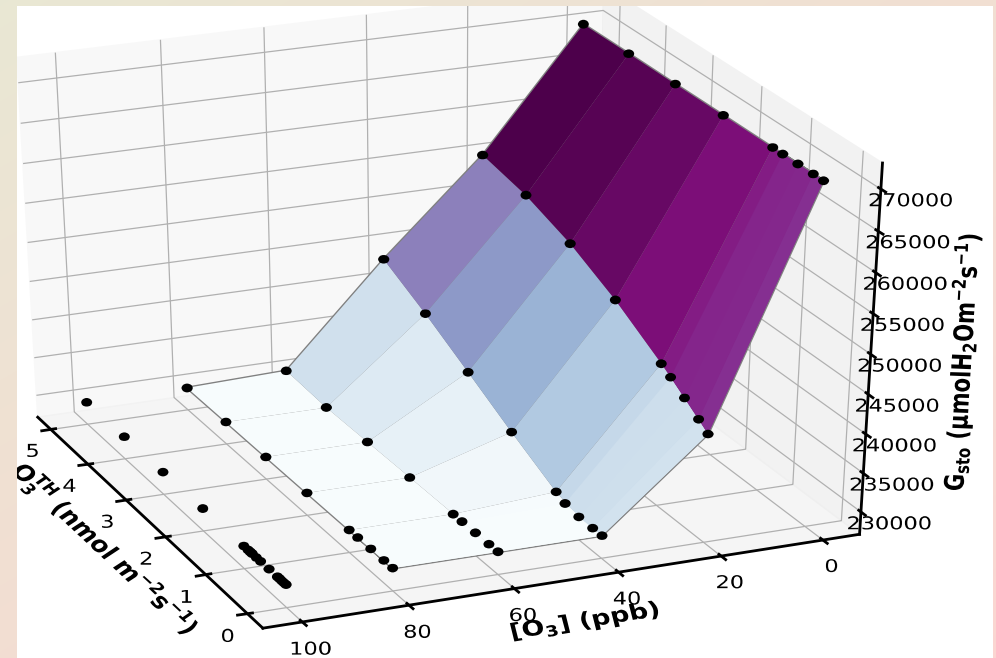
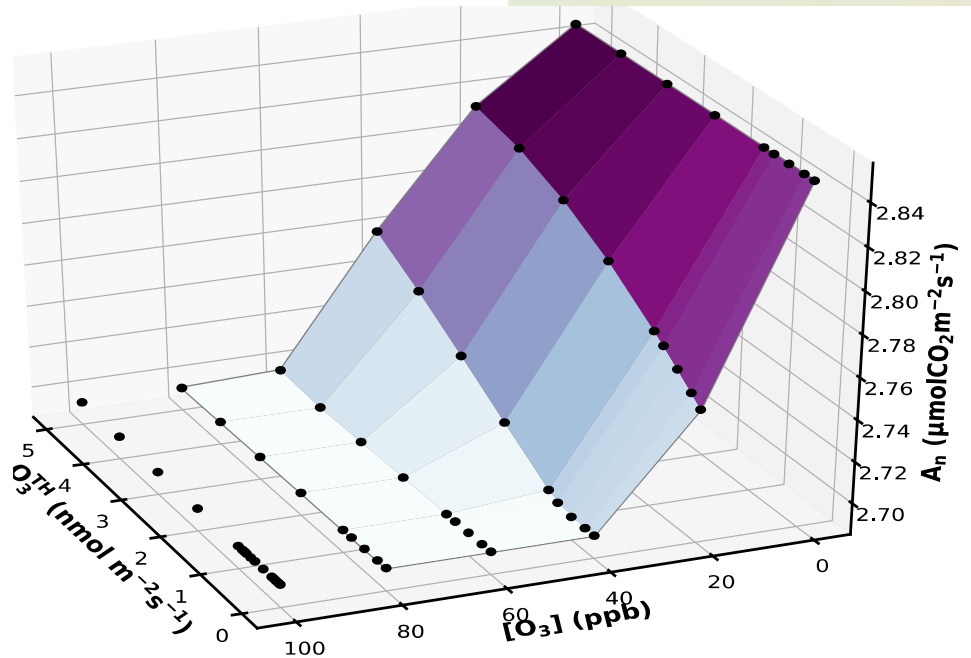
- $dg_{sto}/dCUO = -(0.0022-0.0094) \text{ m}^2 \text{ mmol}^{-1}$
- $\Delta A_n/dCUO = -(0.0053-0.0089) \text{ m}^2 \text{ mmol}^{-1}$

• Bug?

CLM single cell test: Brazil

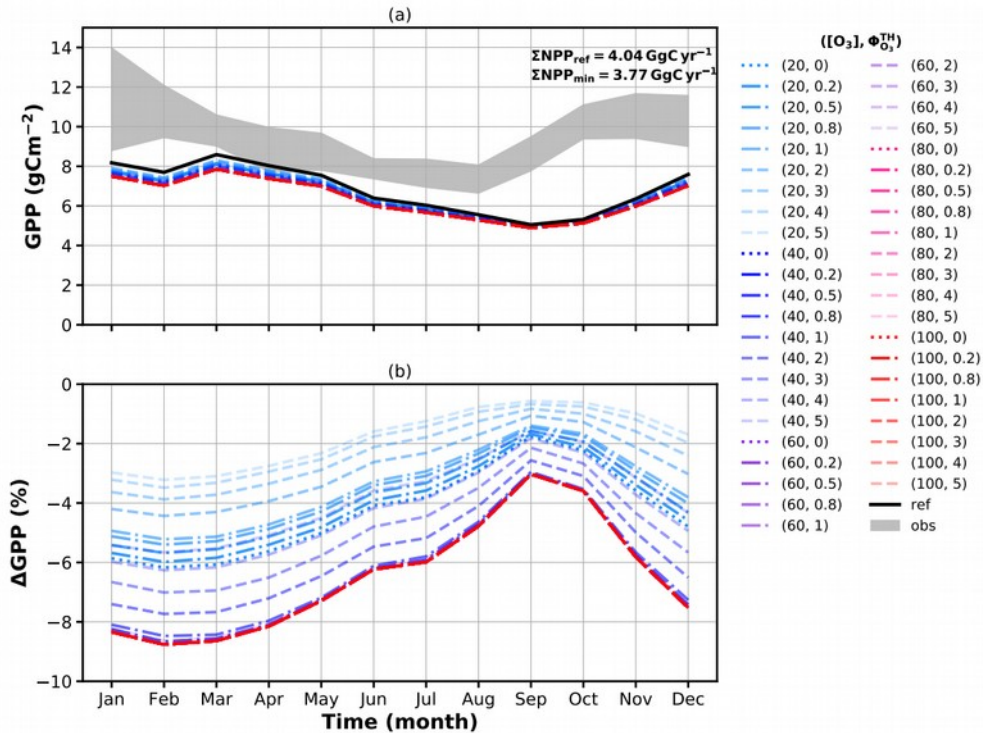
Sensitivity test: flux threshold & ozone forcing

- Decoupling of A_n and g_{sto} depended on flux threshold
- Ozone threshold at low forcing \rightarrow less reduction in A_n than g_{sto}



CLM single cell test: Brazil

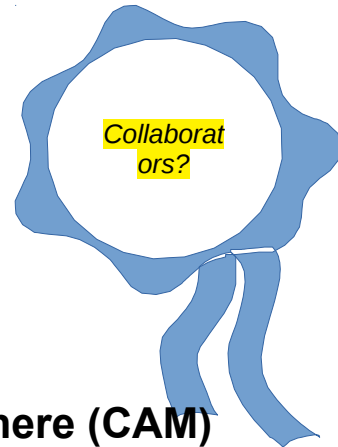
Seasonal cycle in GPP



- Slightly different from observations published by Restrepo-Coupe (2013)
 - Differing years
 - Differing location
 - Local variability (e.g. rainy season)
- Saturation at high ozone forcing (80-100) ppb
- Sensitivity to ozone damage
 - Highest in austral summer (Feb/Mar)
 - Lowest in austral winter (Sep/Oct)
- Low susceptibility to biomass burning in winter?
 - Over prediction of ozone penalty in carbon uptake in Amazon region (Sitch, 2007; Pacifico, 2015)

Outlook

- **Model development paper**
- **Integration in recent CLM development**
 - PR#1276, PR#1232, ISSUE#1224
 - Influence of LUNA bug fixes?
 - Bugs?
- **Expend to other PFTs**
 - Evergreen needleleaf
 - Grassland/crops
 - Shrubs
- **Integration tests**
 - Other locations
 - Local domains
 - Global runs
- **Full coupling to atmosphere (CAM)**
 - Feedbacks!



Thank you!