

通量数据与陆地碳循环 过程模型的融合

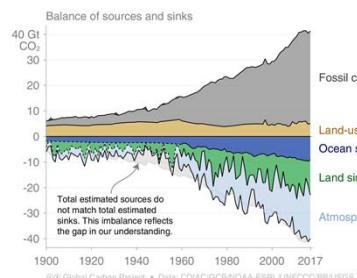
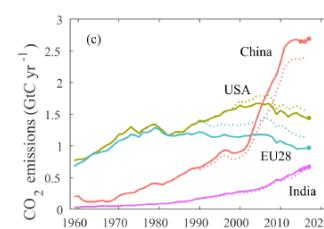
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生态系统网络观测与模拟重点实验室

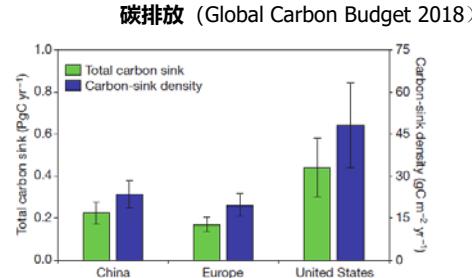
2019年8月8日 北京

陆地生态系统碳循环

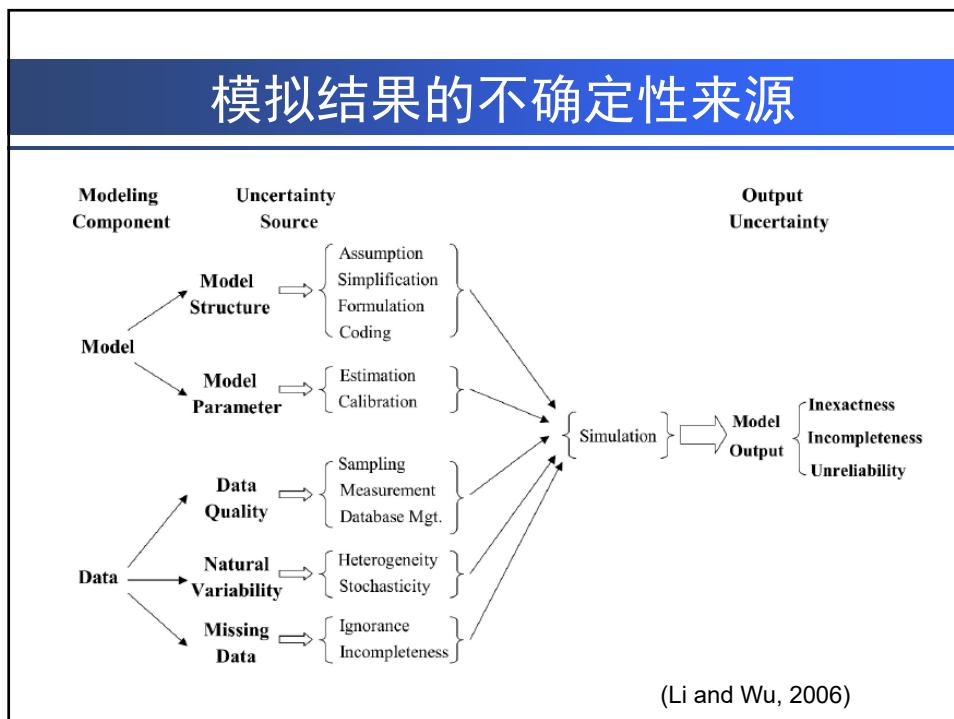
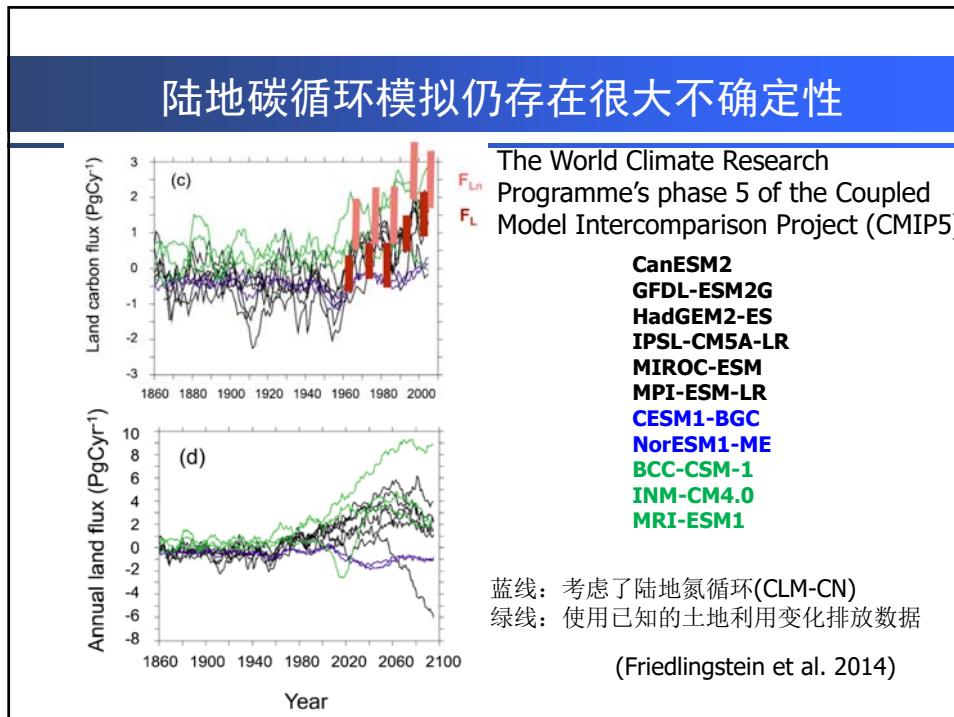
- 陆地碳循环是生态系统研究的核心科学问题。
- 中国陆地碳循环是全球碳循环的重要组成部分。中国既是最大的碳排放国之一，也是重要的碳吸收区域。碳源汇研究是国家应对气候变化的重大科技需求。

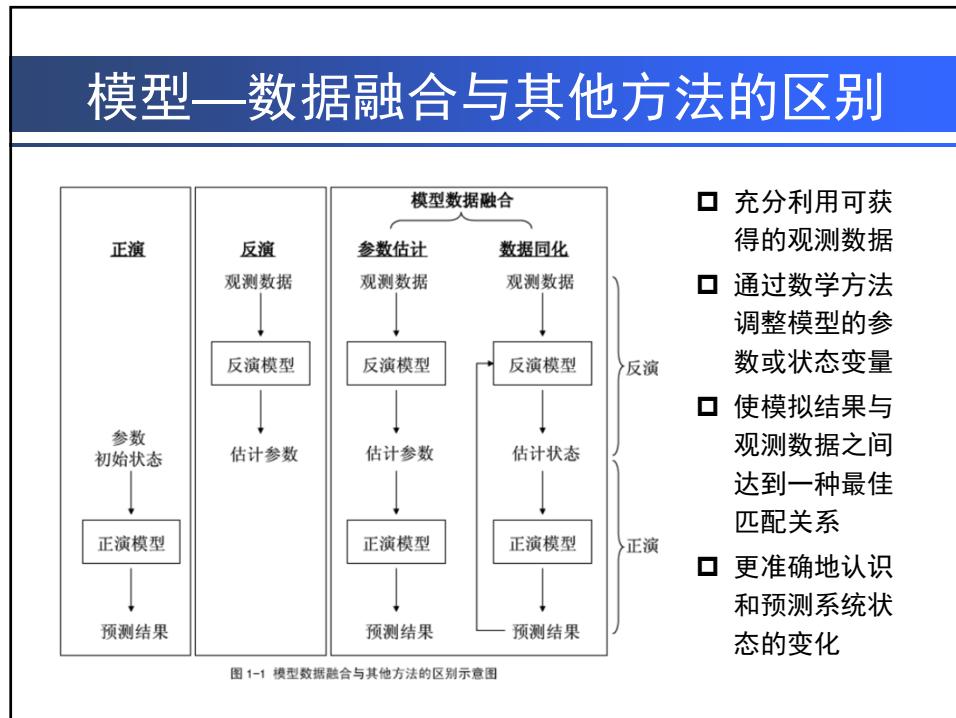
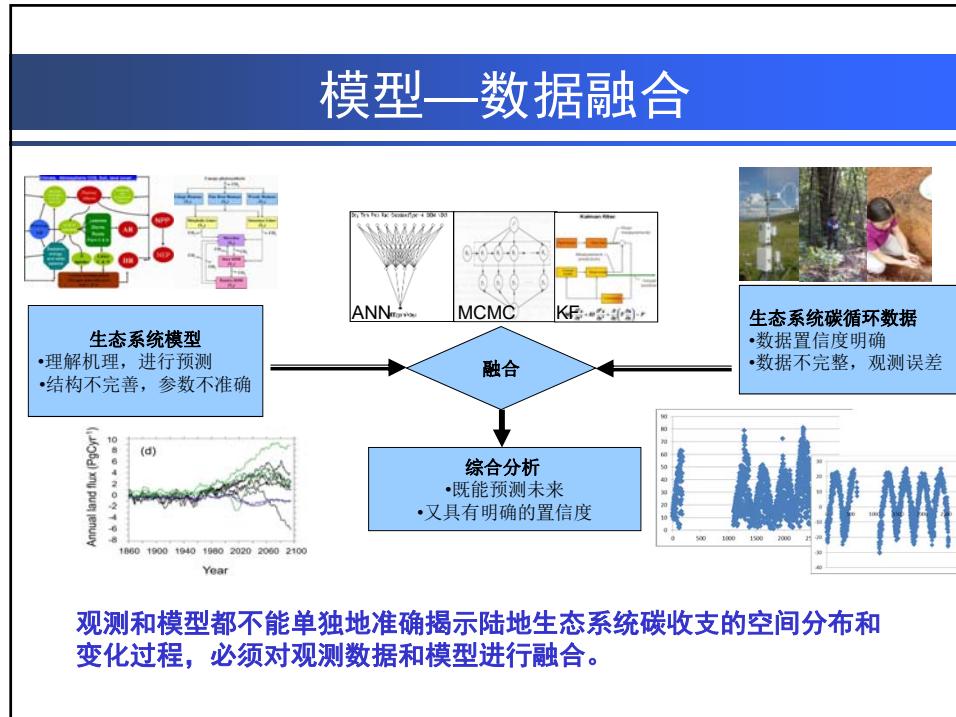


陆地碳收支 (Global Carbon Budget 2018)



碳汇 (Piao et al., 2009, Nature)





碳循环模型

从系统动力学的角度来说，陆地生态系统碳循环模型可以通过碳库的状态空间方程表示为：

连续形式

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = f(x, u, p) + noise$$

离散形式

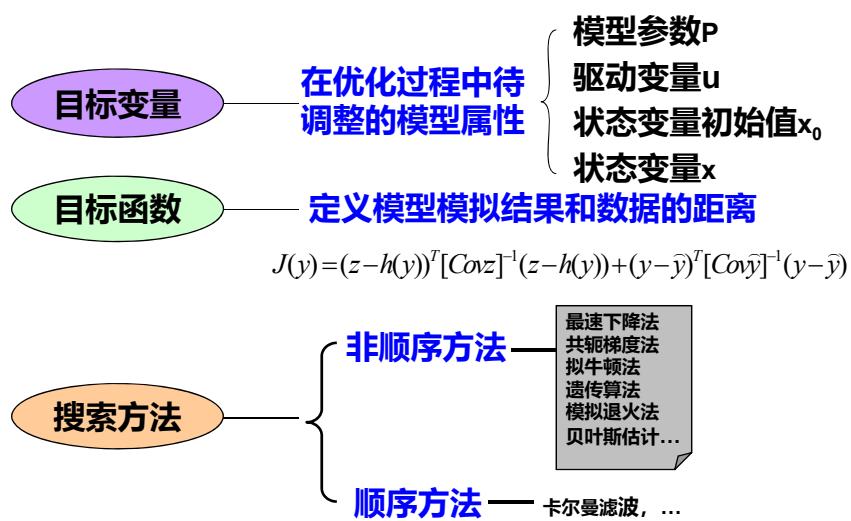
模型算子

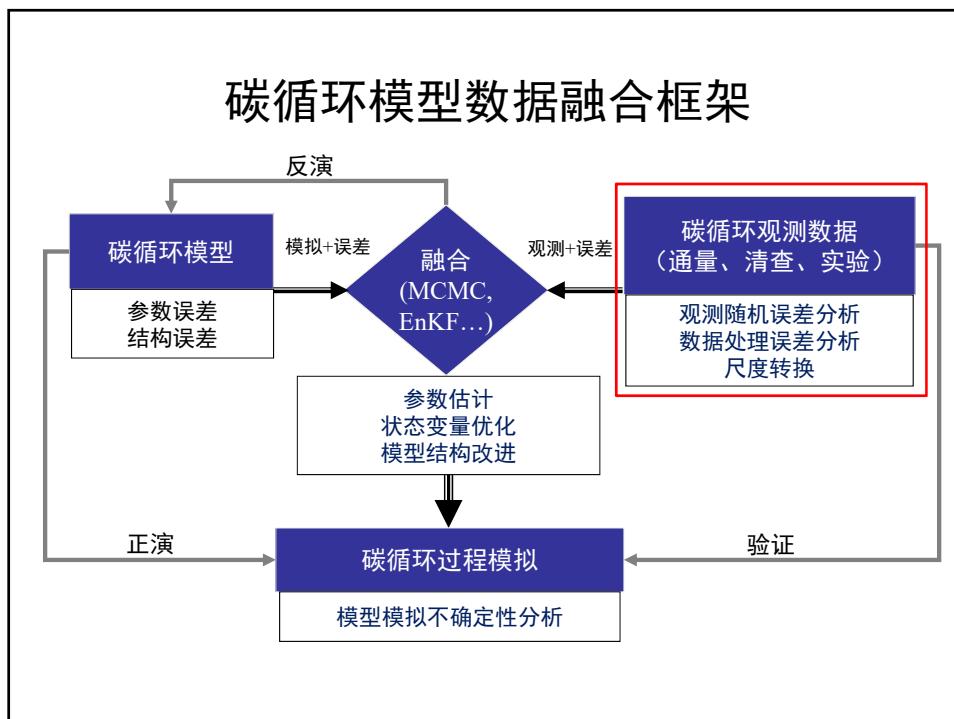
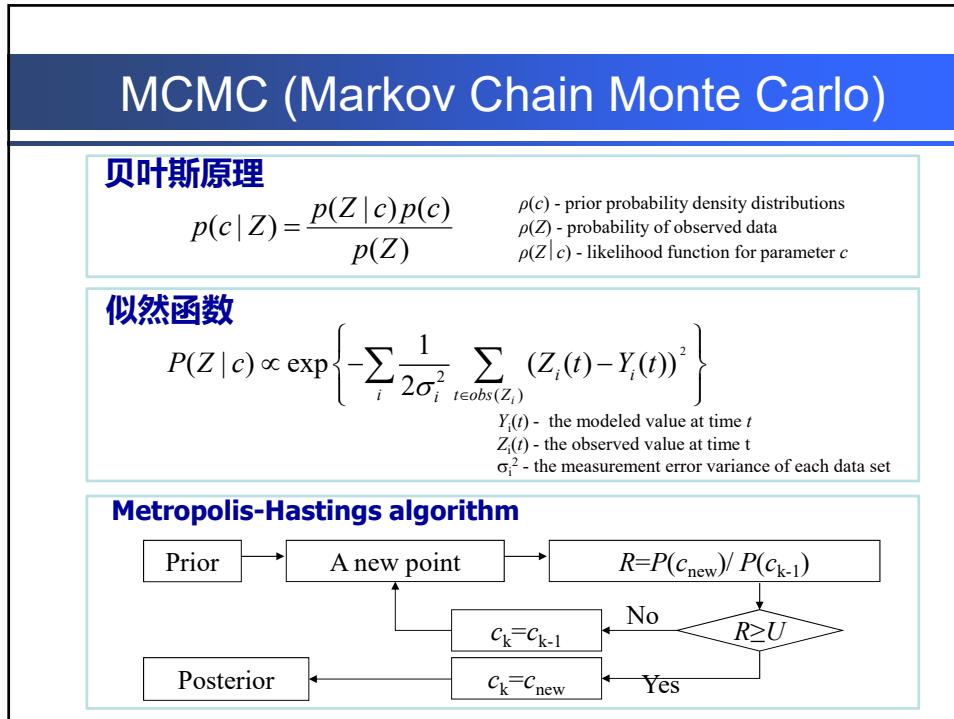
参数

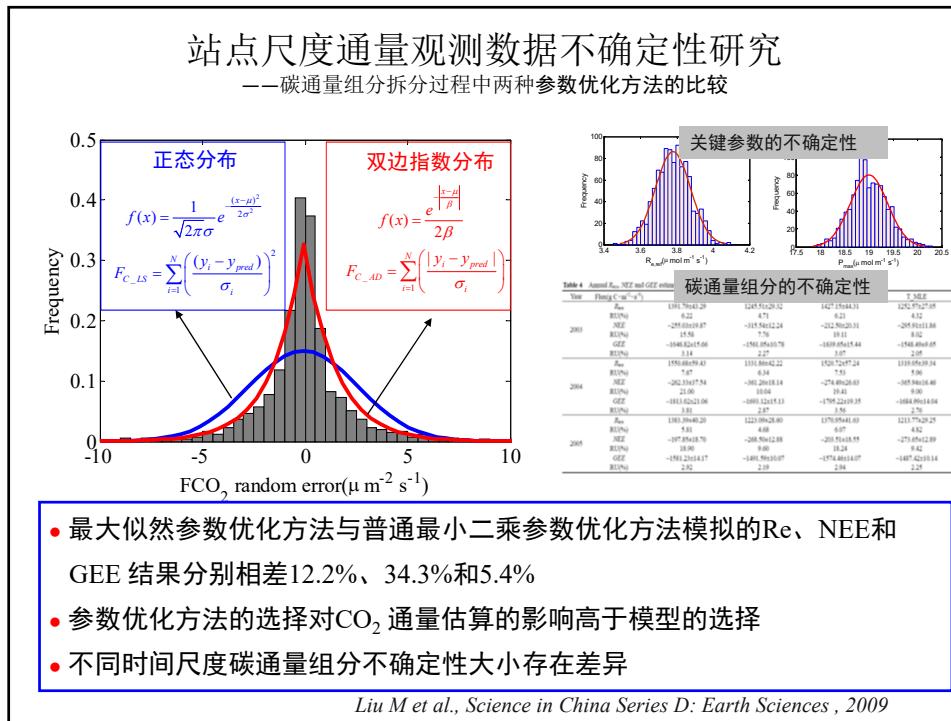
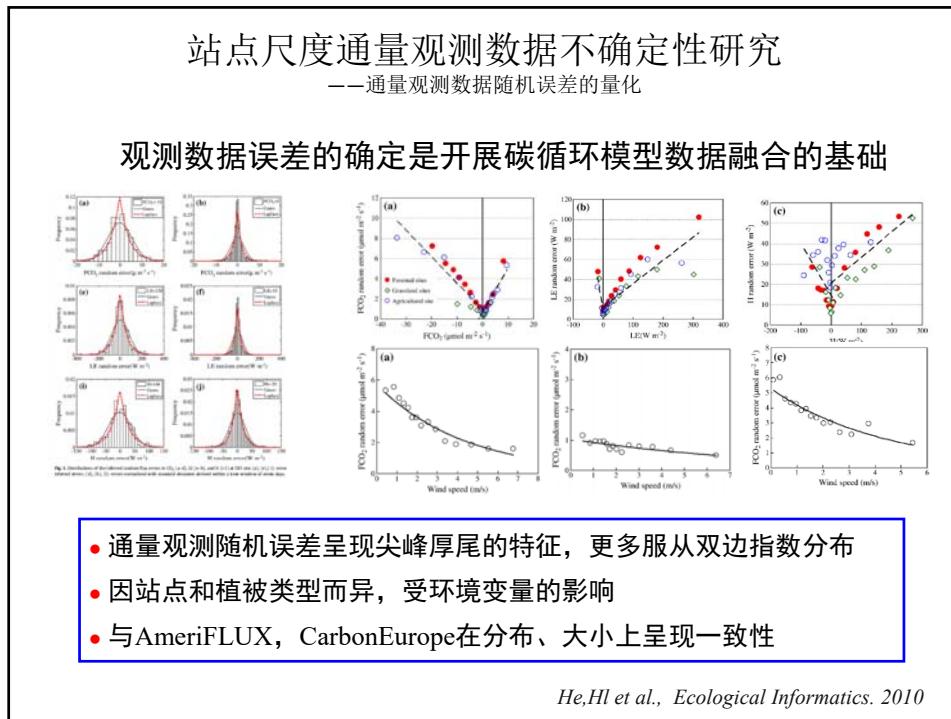
$$x^{n+1} = \varphi(x^n, u^n, p) + noise = x^n + \square t \bullet f(x^n, u^n, p) + noise$$

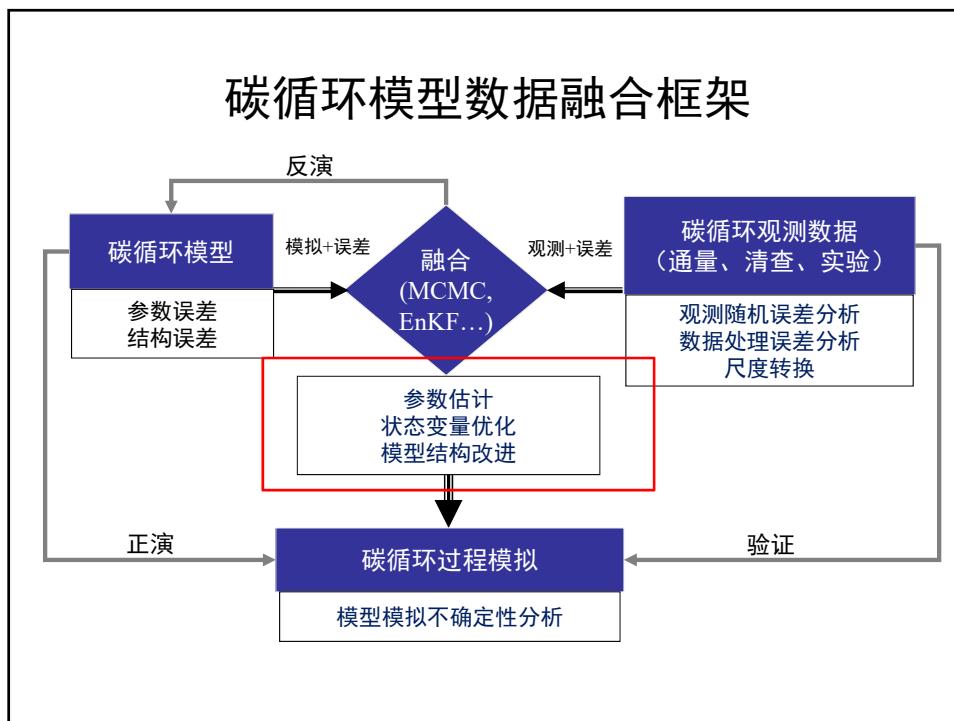
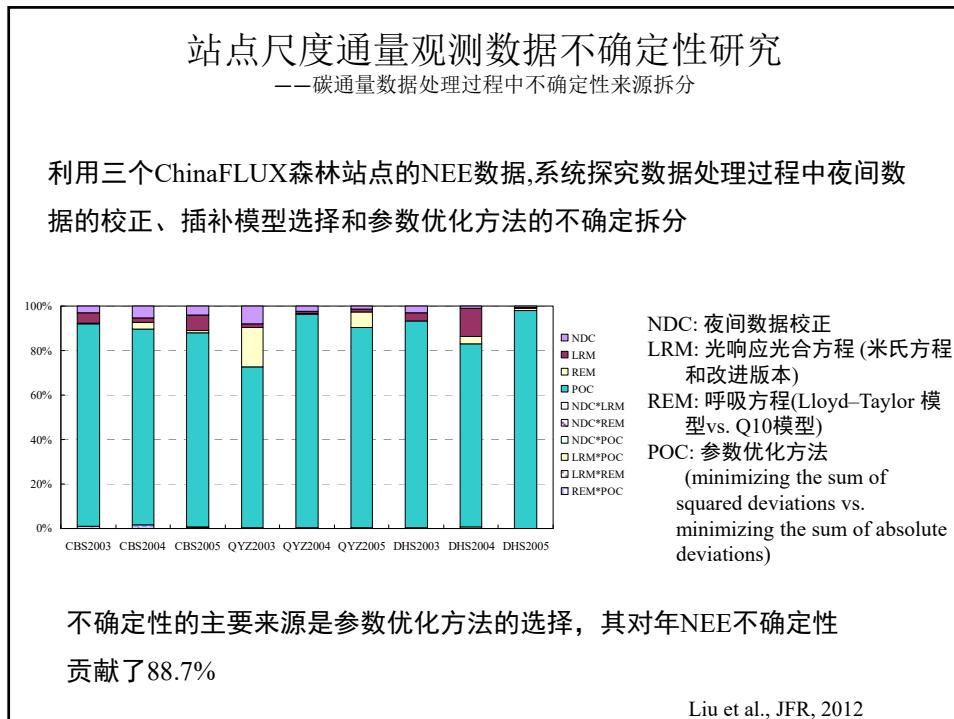
Raupach et al. 2005, GCB

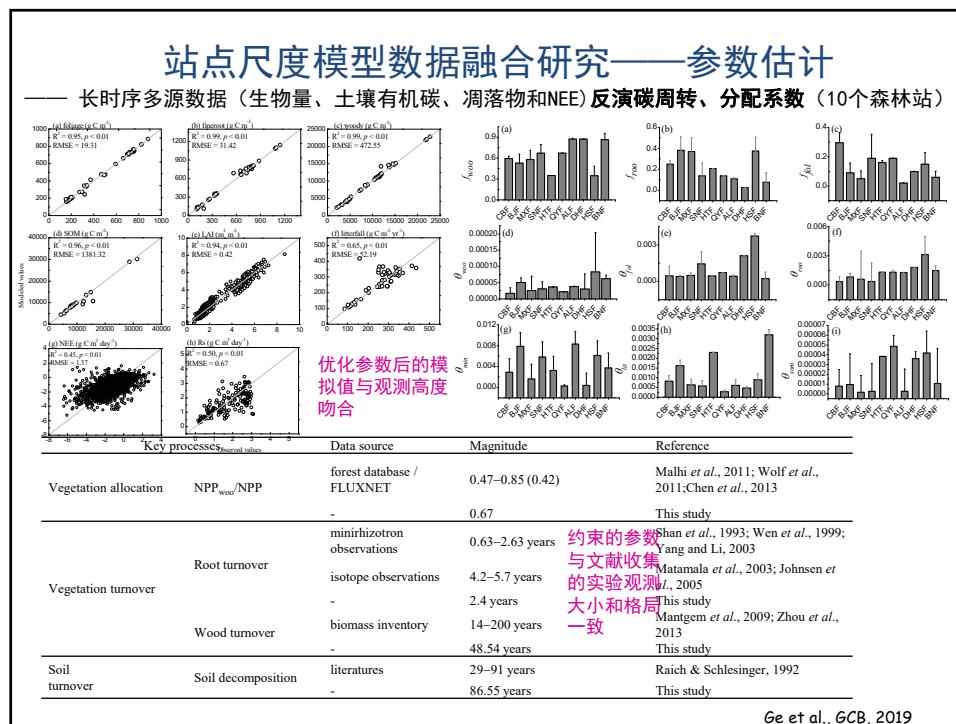
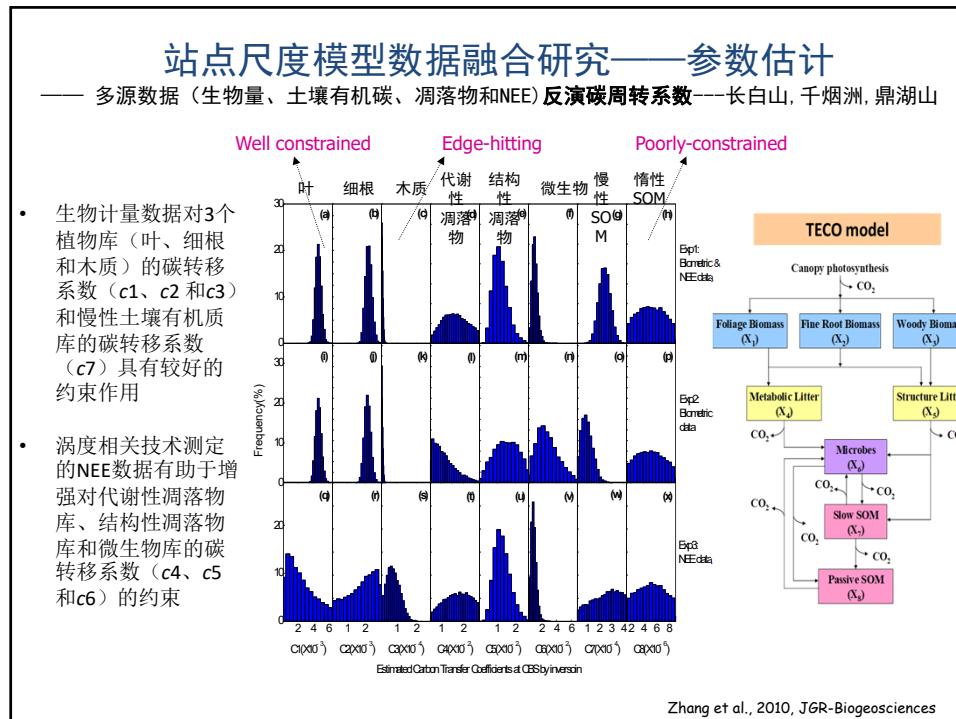
融合方法

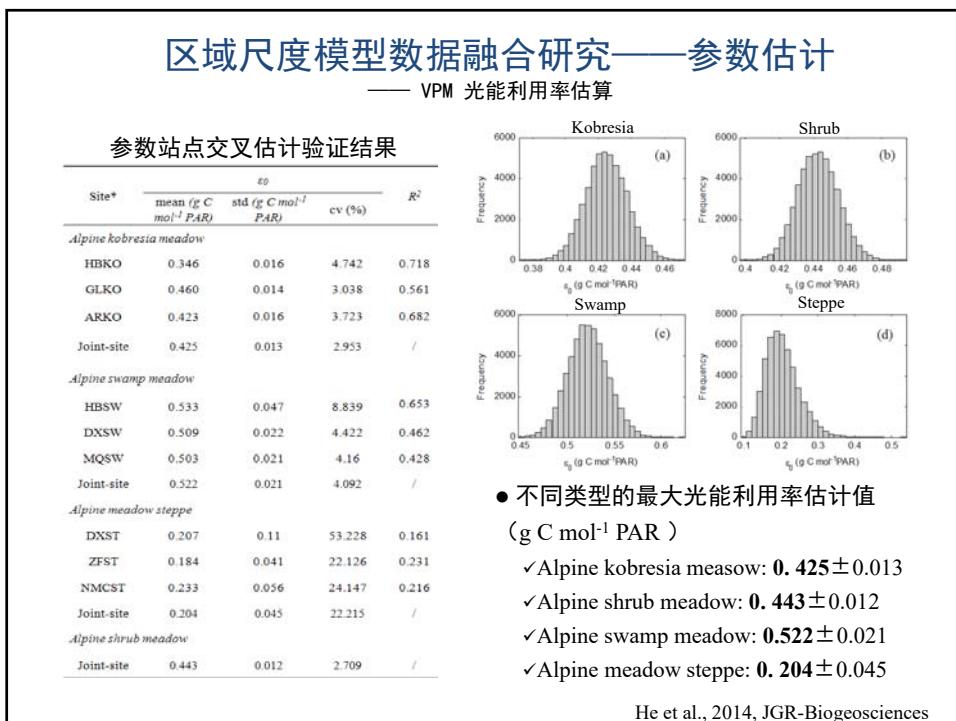
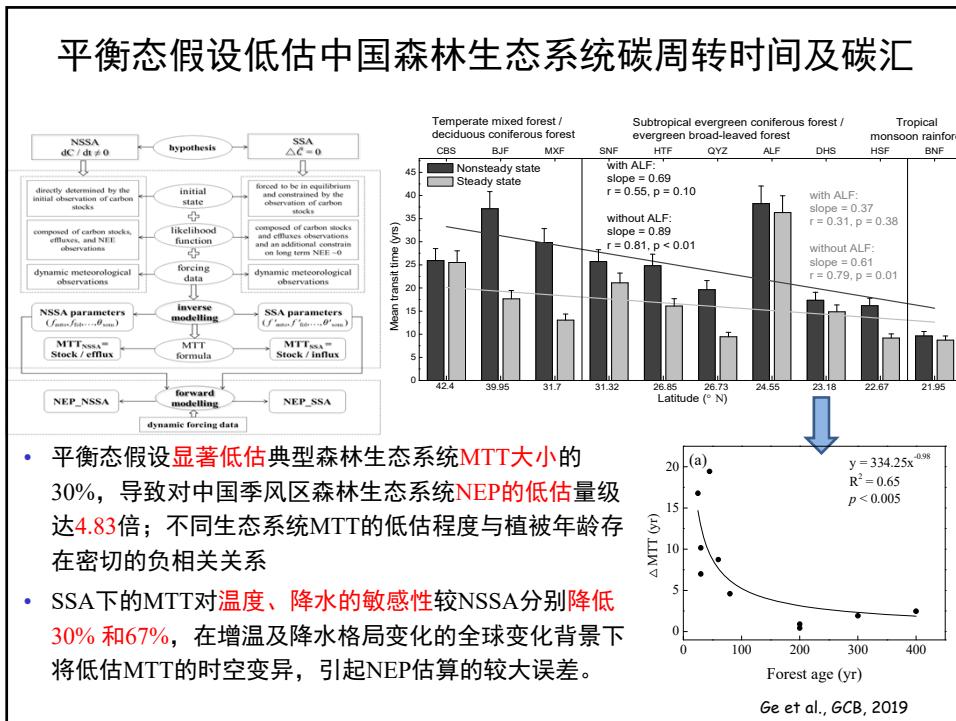


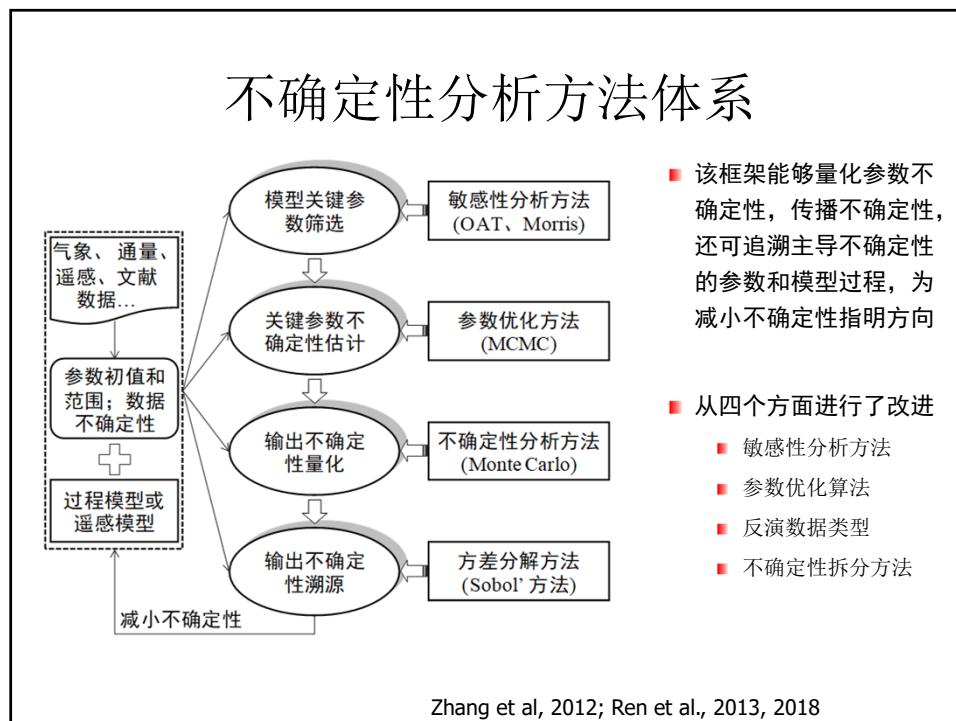
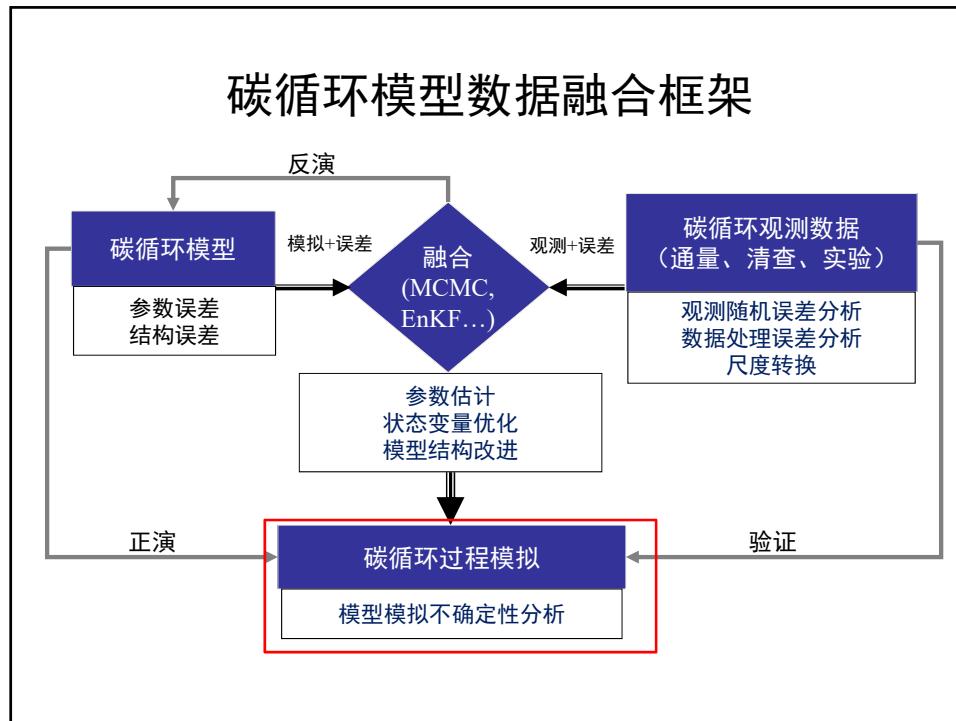


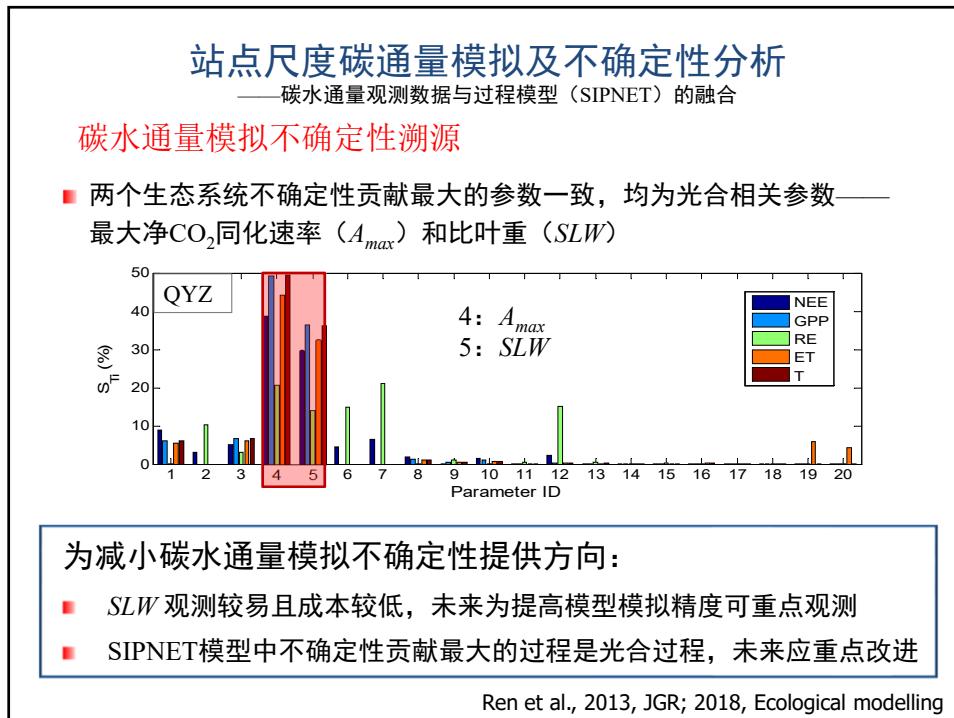
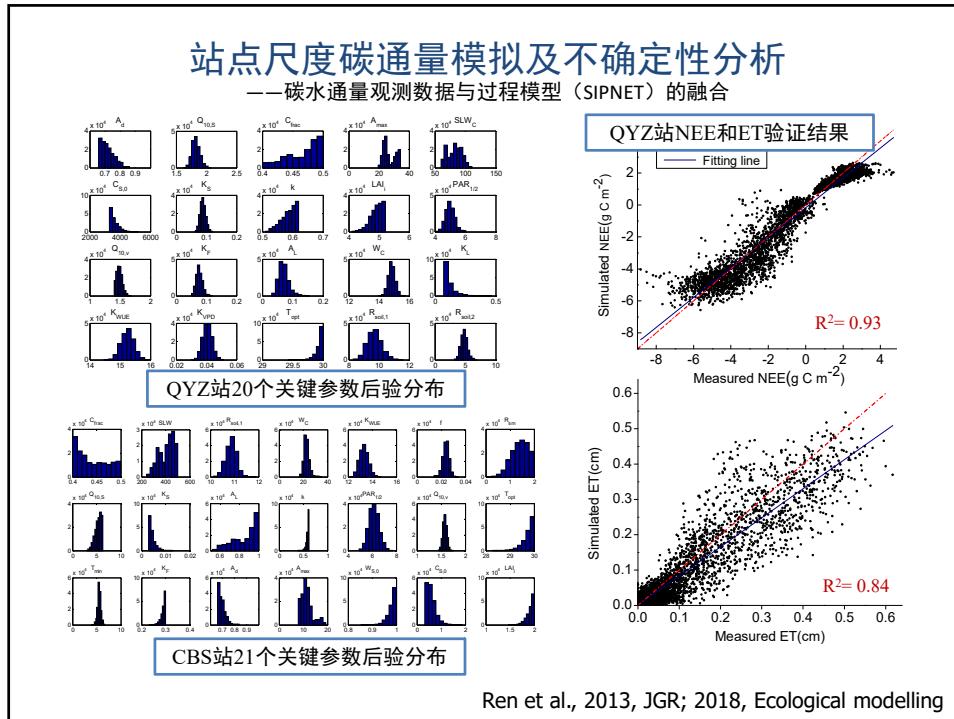


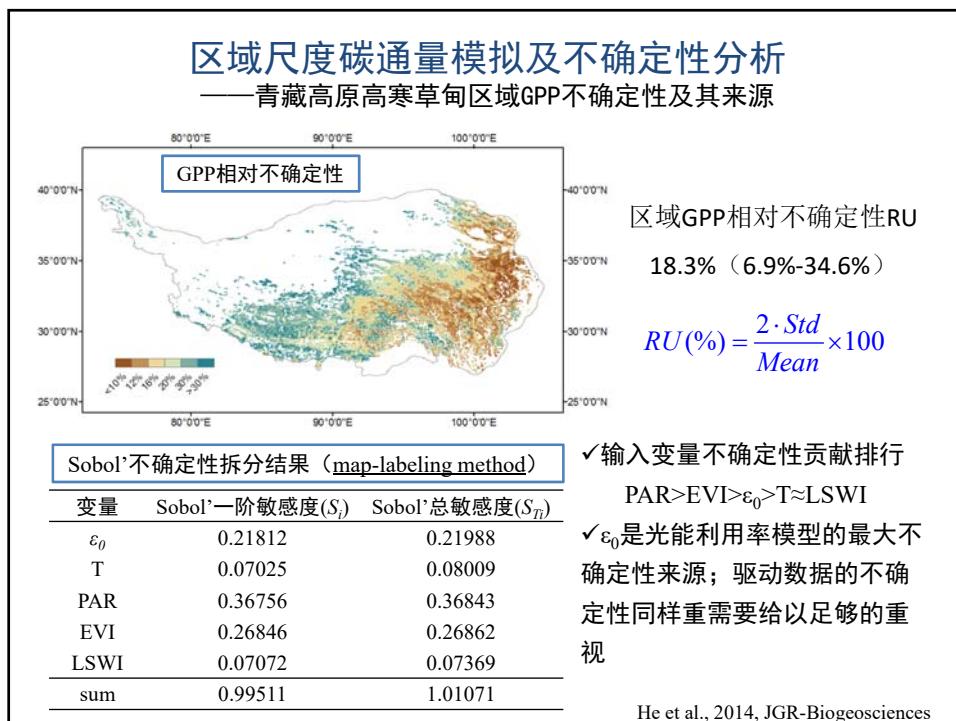
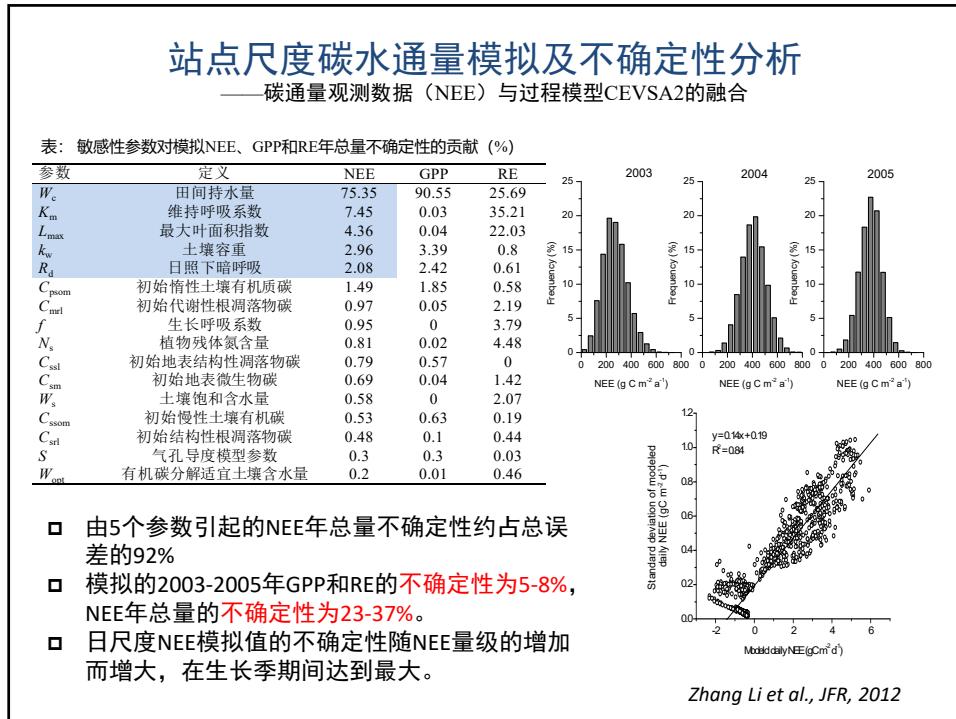




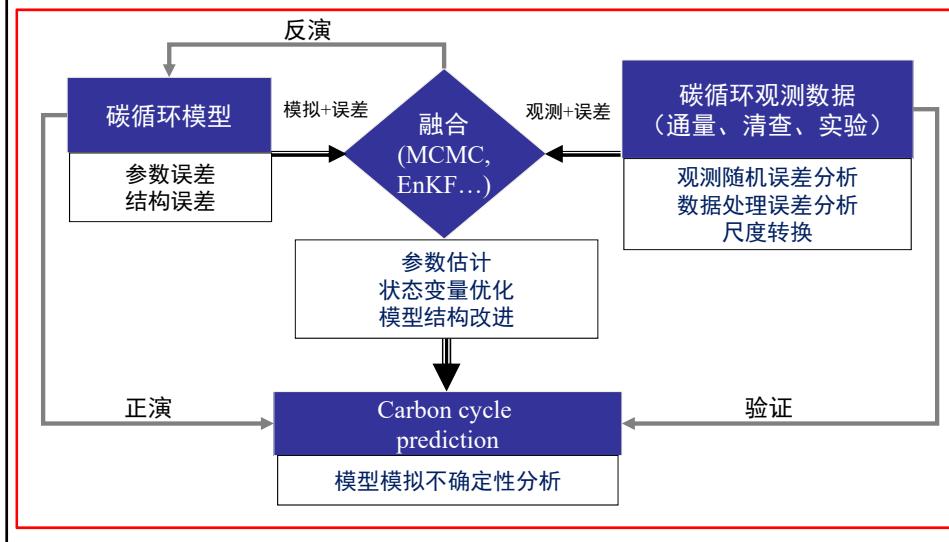








运用模型数据融合系统 分析区域及全国碳水循环的时空变异



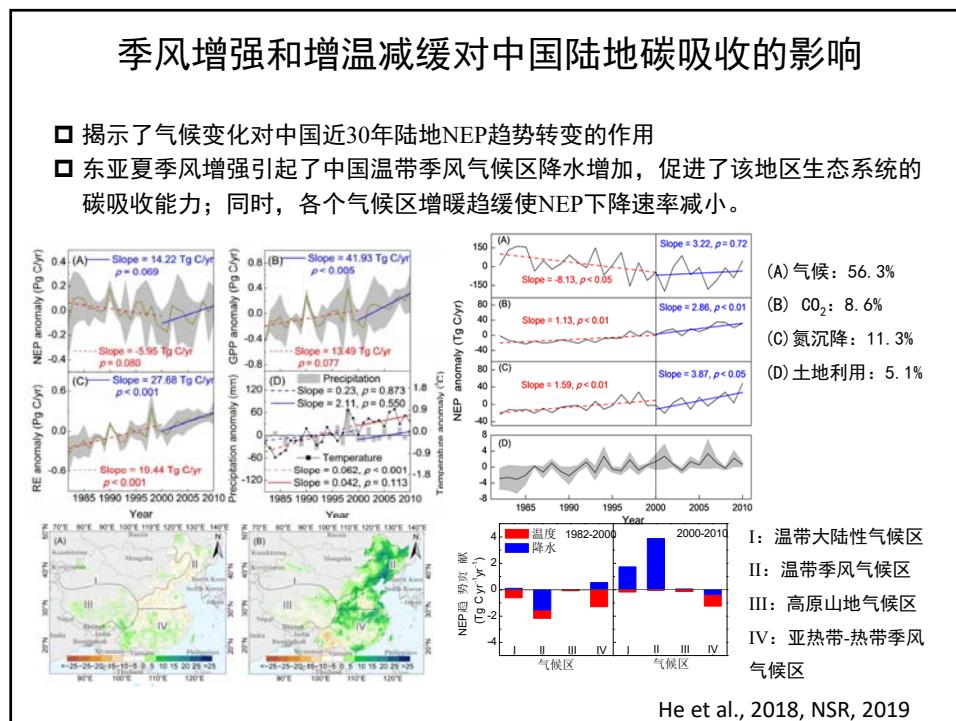
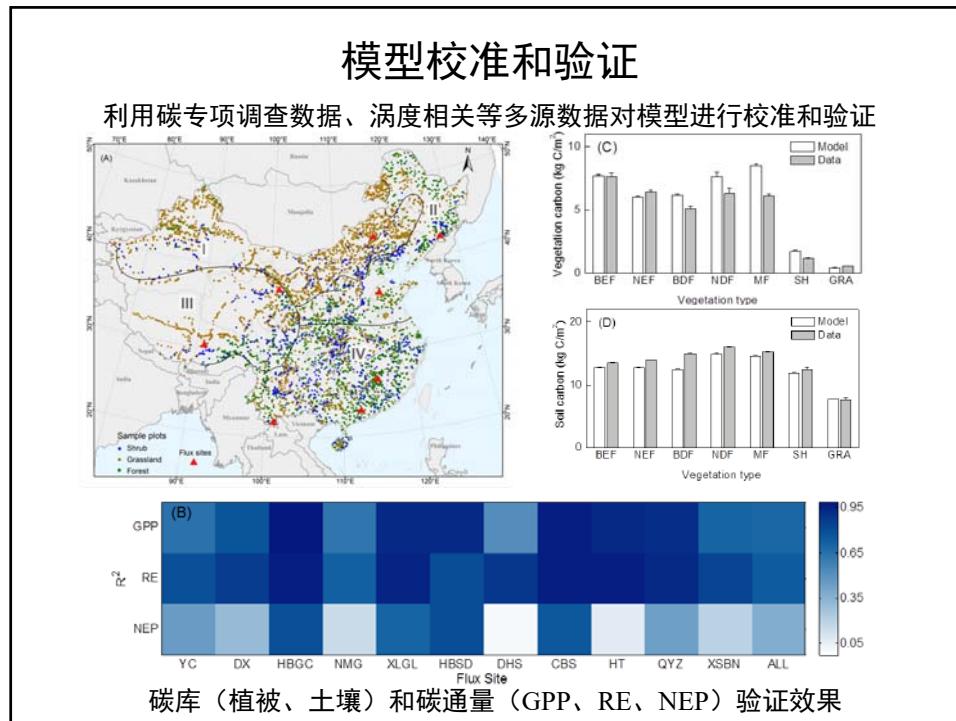
研究方法—多模式+情景实验

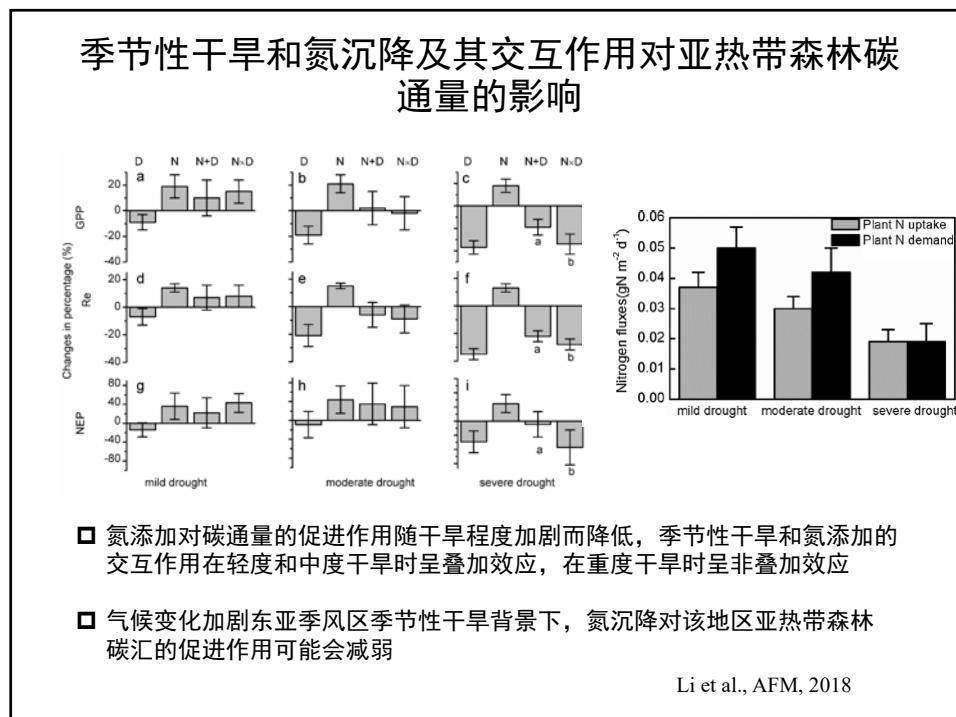
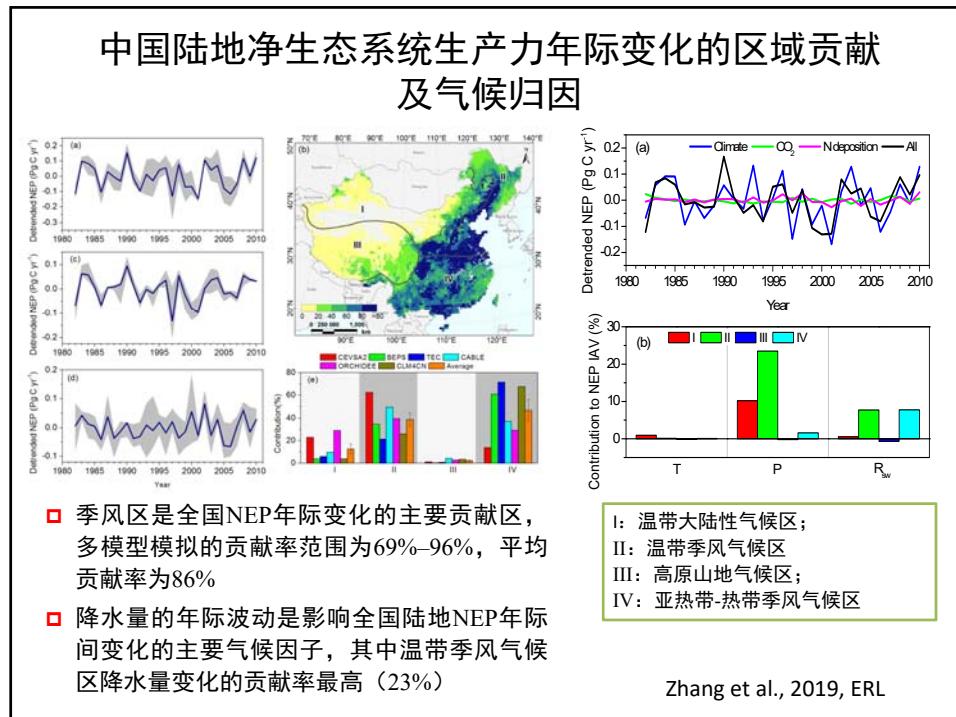
- 多模型模拟 (CEVSA2, BEPS, TEC)
 - 统一的模型输入数据 (气象要素、大气CO₂浓度、土地覆盖类型等)

模型	CEVSA2	BEPs	TEC
时空分辨率	10天, 10 km	天, 8 km	月, 8 km
模拟时段	1951–2010	1901–2011	1961–2011
物候模拟	预测	AVHRR和MODIS LAI	AVHRR NDVI
光合作用模拟	Farquhar模型, 大叶	Farquhar模型, 阴阳叶	LUE
土壤碳分解模拟	一阶方程	一阶方程	一阶方程
模型输入	气候, CO ₂ , 土壤, 氮沉降, PFT	气候, CO ₂ , 土壤, LAI, PFT	气候, CO ₂ , 土壤, LAI, FPAR, PFT
模型输出	GPP, NPP, NEP, 碳库	GPP, NPP, NEP, 碳库	GPP, NPP, NEP, 碳库
参考文献	Gu et al., 2010; Gu et al., 2015; Gu et al., 2017a; Gu et al., 2017b	Ju et al., 2010	Yan et al., 2015

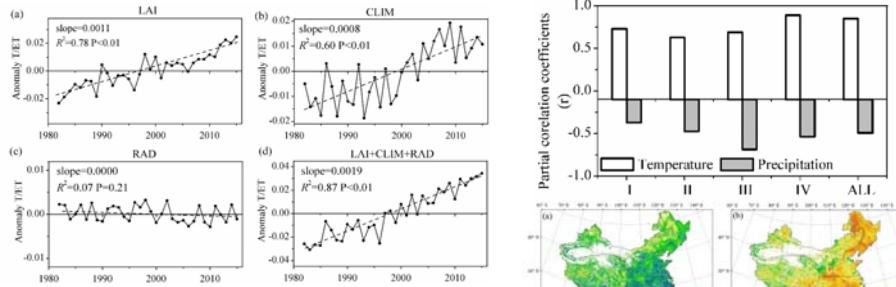
■ 多因子模拟实验

实验	CO ₂	气候	大气氮沉降	土地覆盖	情景
I	固定*	固定#	-	2010	参考
II	固定*	动态	-	2010	气候
III	动态	动态		2010	气候+CO ₂
IV	动态	动态	动态	2010	气候+CO ₂ +氮沉降
V	动态	动态	动态	1990, 2000, 2010	敏感性分析





绿化及增温导致近三十年中国陆地生态系统T/ET上升



- 1982-2015年中国陆地生态系统T/ET年均显著上升0.0019 (P<0.01)
- 绿化（'LAI'）及气候变化（'CLIM'）分别可解释T/ET上升趋势的57.89%及42.11%
- 能量因子（'RAD'）对T/ET变化趋势影响很小

- 气候变化导致的T/ET与气候因子之间的偏相关分析表明，增温是T/ET年际变化的主导因子

I: 温带大陆性气候区
II: 温带季风气候区
III: 高原山地气候区
IV: 亚热带-热带季风气候区

Niu et al., 2018, AFM, accepted

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谢谢!

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