



耶鲁大学-南京信息工程大学大气环境中心
Yale-NUIST Center on Atmospheric Environment

Application of the Keeling Plot Method to Determining the Isotopic Composition of Surface Water Vapor Flux Using High- Frequency Observations

HU Yongbo

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Outline

- Introduction
- Data and Methods
- Results and Discussion
- Conclusions

Introduction

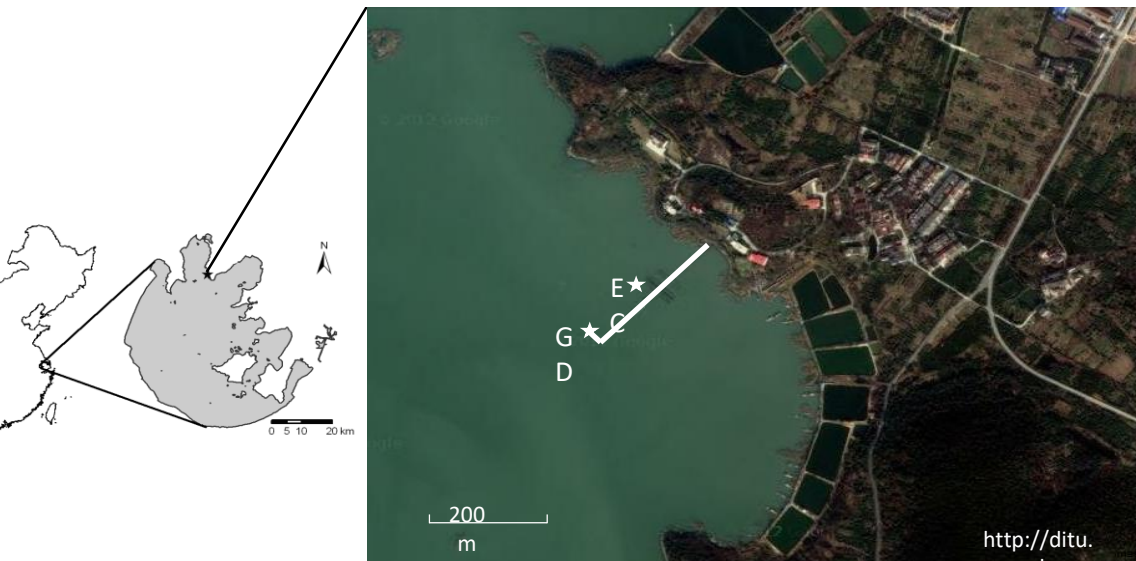
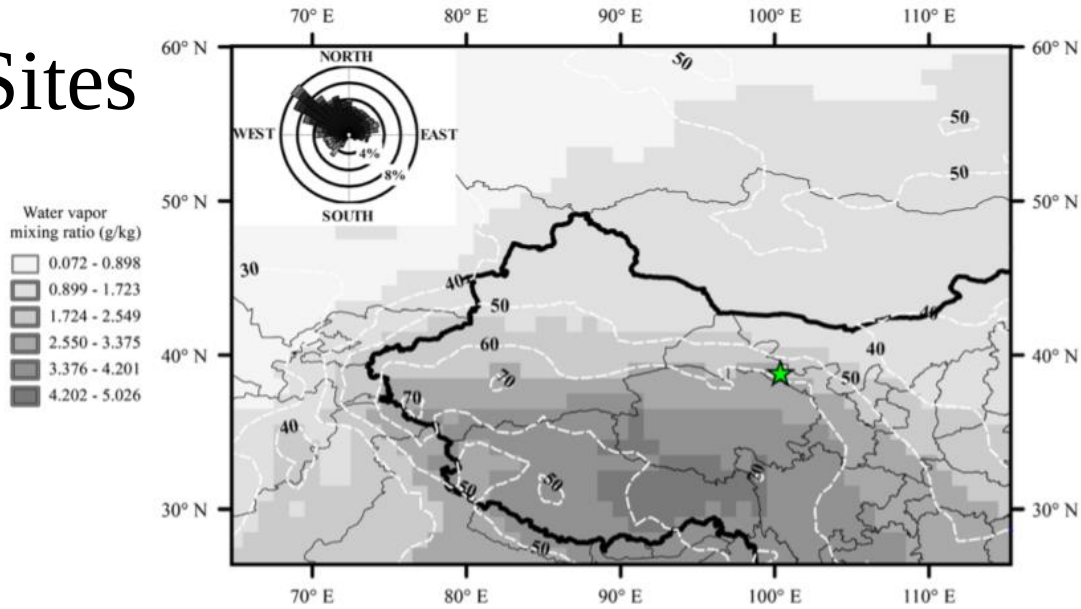
- The isotopic composition of evapotranspiration and evaporation can provide us a unique insight in the study of water cycle (Gat, 1996).
- Keeling plot method has been widely used in the calculation of δ_E . And the result of Keeling plot can be affected by the choose of regression method (Wehr and Saleska, 2017) and the sample size N (Zobitz et al., 2006; Good et al., 2012).

Objectives

- To calculate δ_E using Keeling plot method based on high-frequency data.
- To find a better regression method for Keeling plot method, through comparing δ_E calculated by Keeling plot method with flux gradient method.

Data and Methods

Sites



Sites	Heihe	Lake Taihu
Latitude	38°15'N	31°24'N
Longitude	100°22'E	120°13'E
Underlying Surface	Corn	Lake
Instrument	Picarro L1102-i	LGR-WVIA
Precision for $\delta^{18}\text{O}$	0.2‰	0.1‰
Data Frequency	0.2 Hz	2 Hz
Inlets Height	0.5 and 1.5 m	1.1 and 3.5 m

(Huang and Wen, 2014
Xiao et al., 2014, 2017)

Keeling Plot

$$C_o = C_b + C_s$$

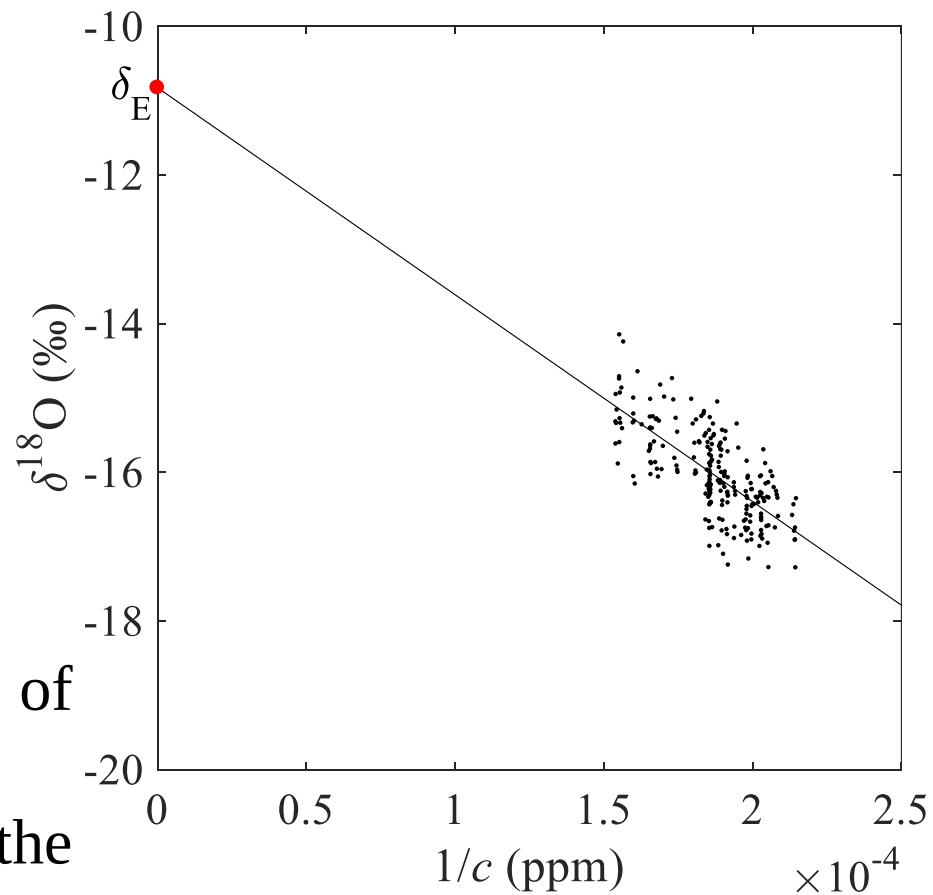
$$C_o\delta_o = C_b\delta_b + C_s\delta_s$$

$$\delta_o = \frac{1}{C_o} (C_b\delta_b - C_b\delta_s) + \delta_s$$

c : concentration of trace gas

δ : the stable isotopic composition of trace gas

Subscripts o, b and s refer to the isotopic composition information of the observed, background and source.



Regression Methods

- Ordinary Least-Squares Regression (OLS)

In OLS, the error in x is negligible and the error variance for the $\hat{y}_i$ does not vary with i .

- Geometric Mean Regression (GMR)

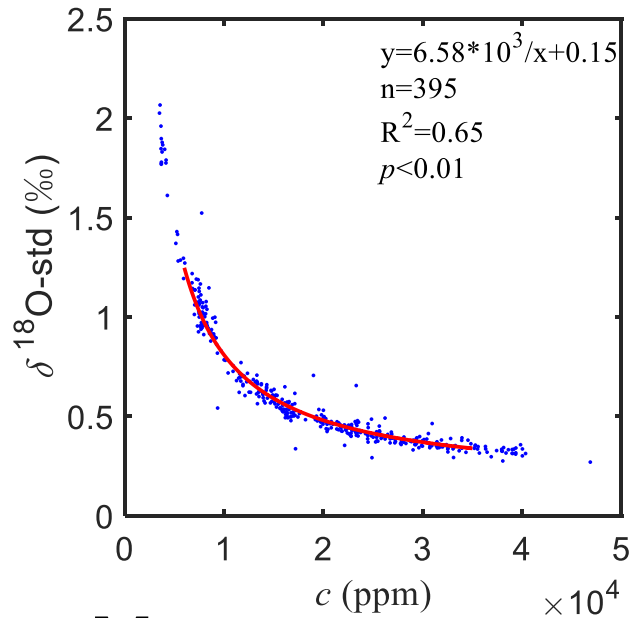
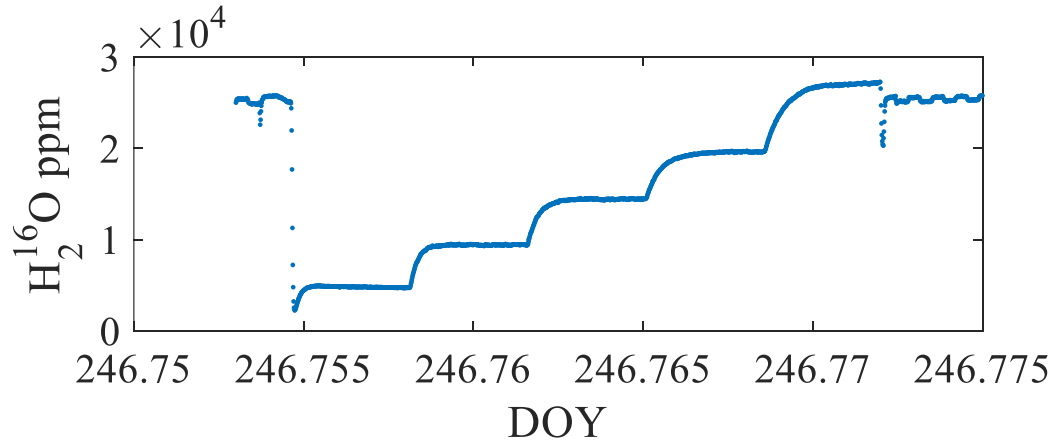
In GMR, the x error divided by the variance of the $\hat{x}_i$ is equal to the variance of the y error divided by the variance of the $\hat{y}_i$.

- York's Solution (YS)

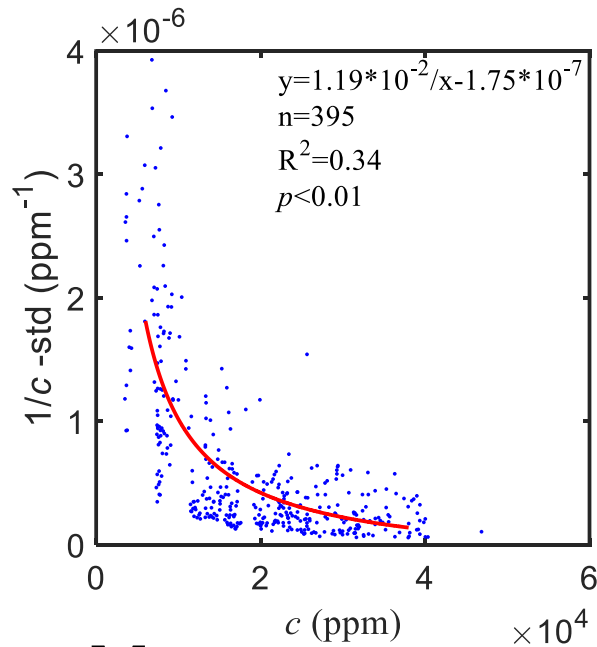
In YS, independent points have normally distributed errors in both x and y .

Determining of the parameters in YS

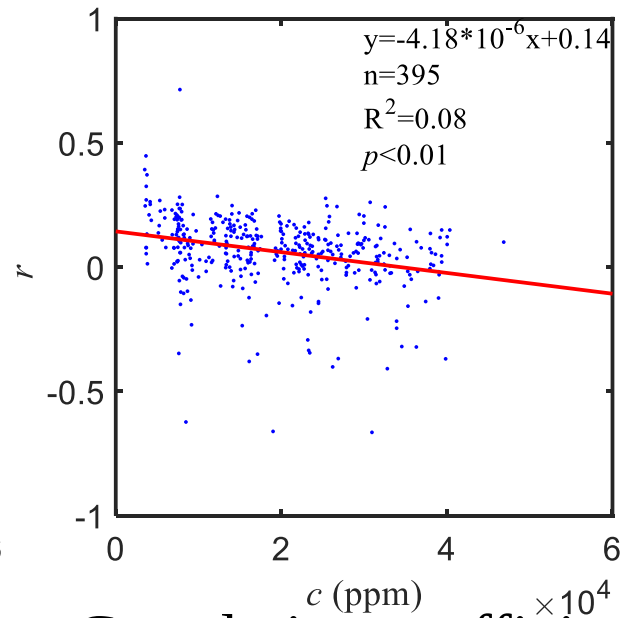
Lake Taihu



Measurement error
standard deviations
of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$

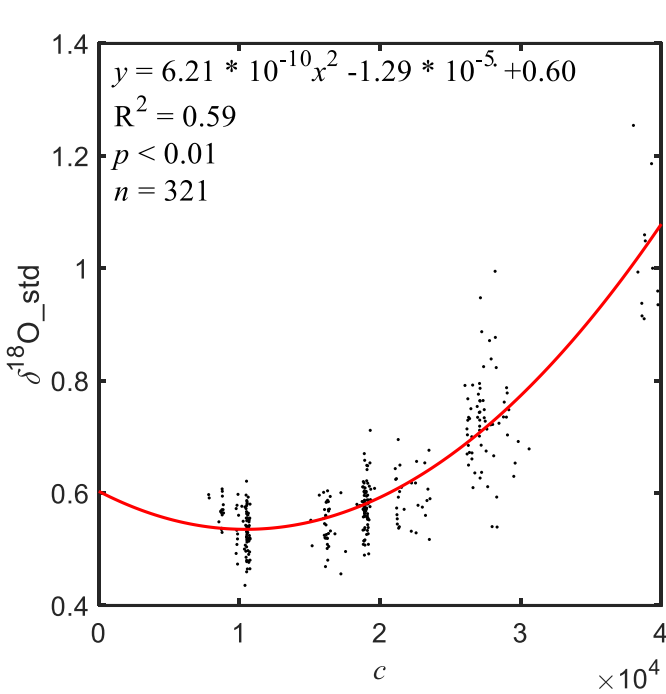


Measurement error
standard deviations
of $1/c$

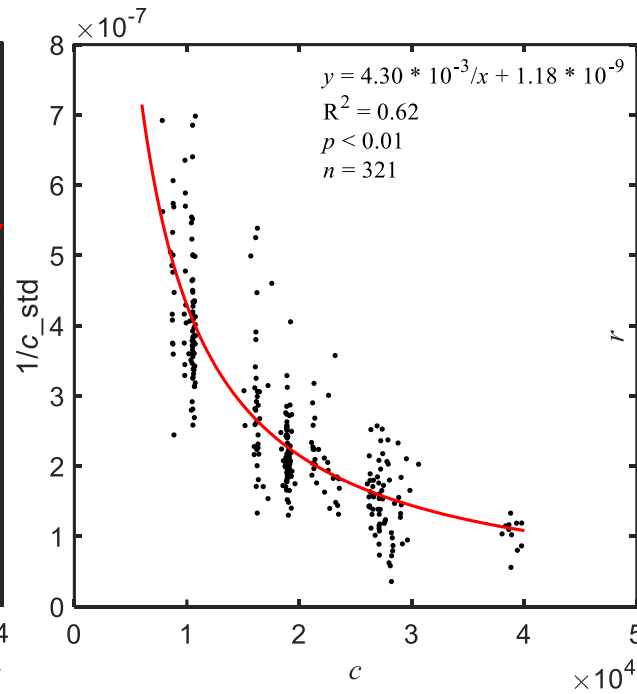


Correlation coefficient
between $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ errors
and $1/c$ errors

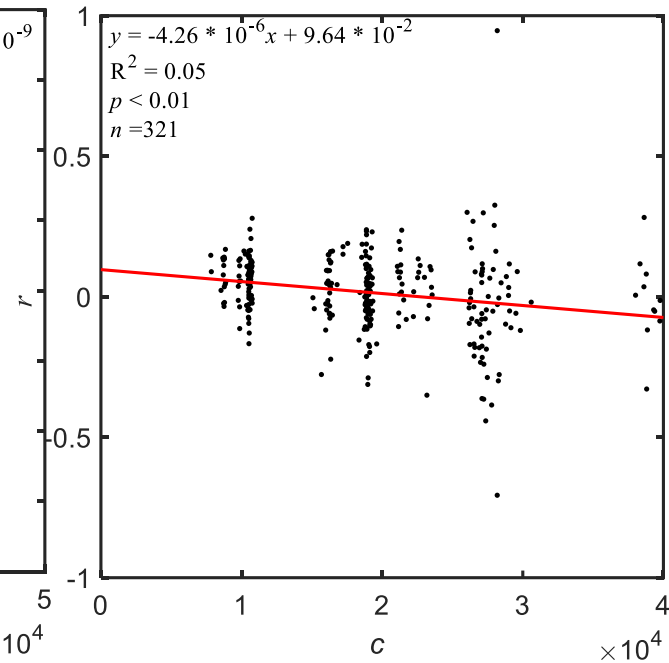
Heihe



Measurement error
standard deviations
of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$



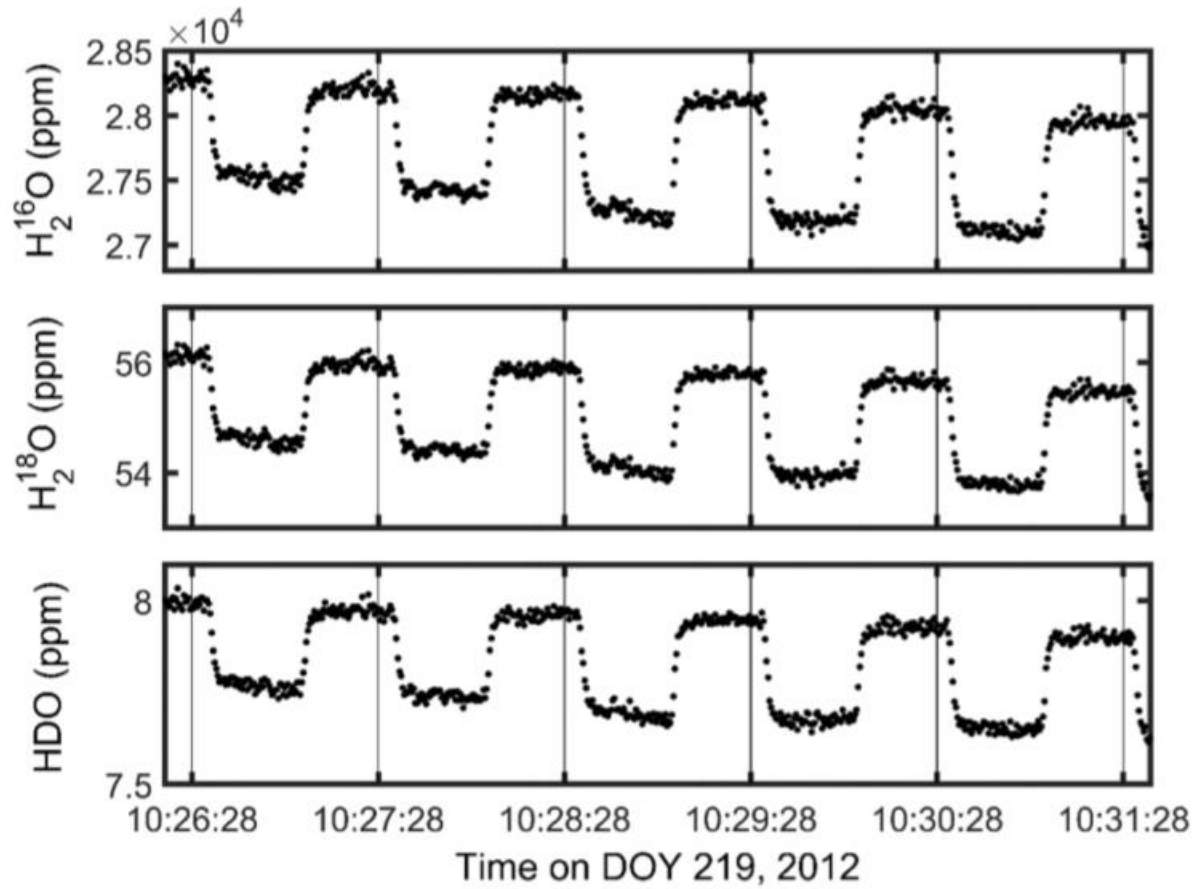
Measurement error
standard deviations
of $1/c$



Correlation coefficient
between $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ errors
and $1/c$ errors

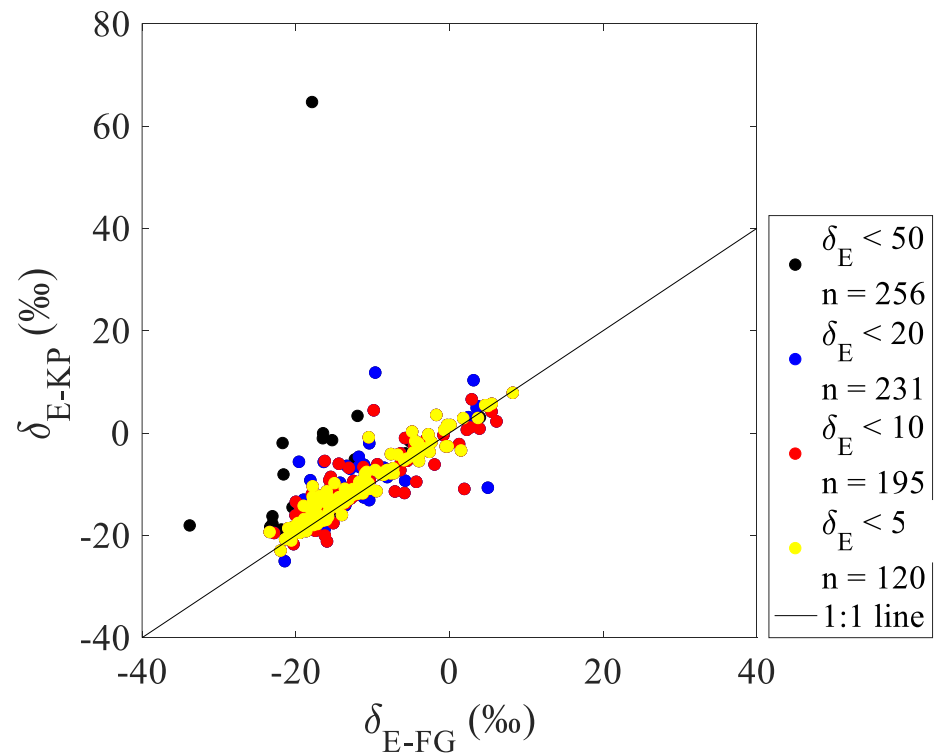
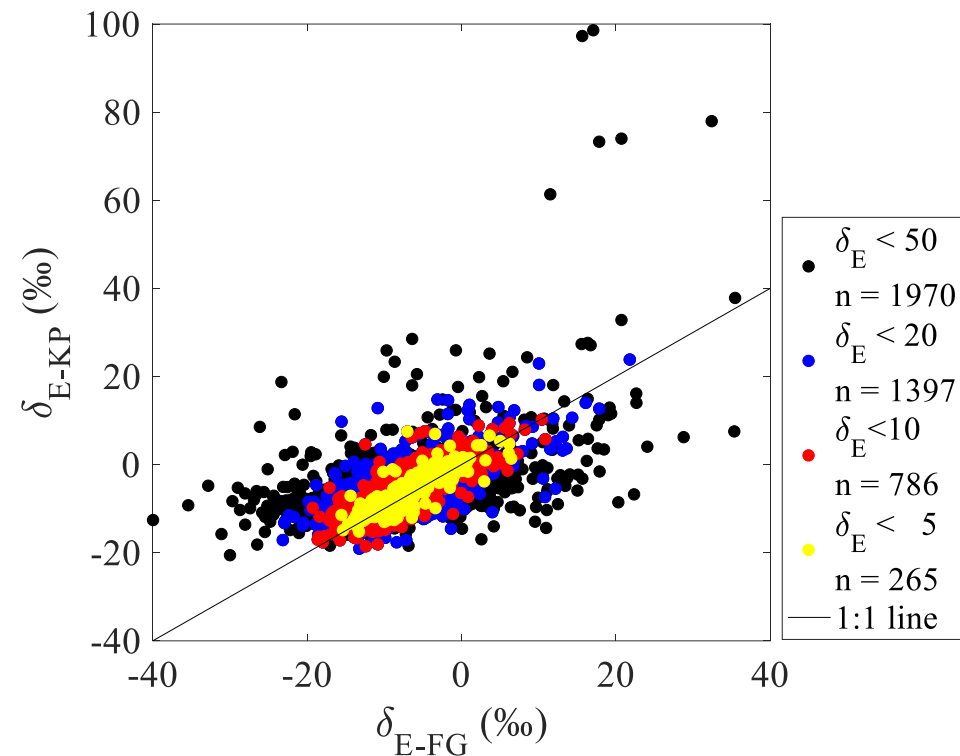
Flux Gradient

$$R_E = \frac{\chi'_{a,1} - \chi'_{a,2}}{\chi_{a,1} - \chi_{a,2}}$$

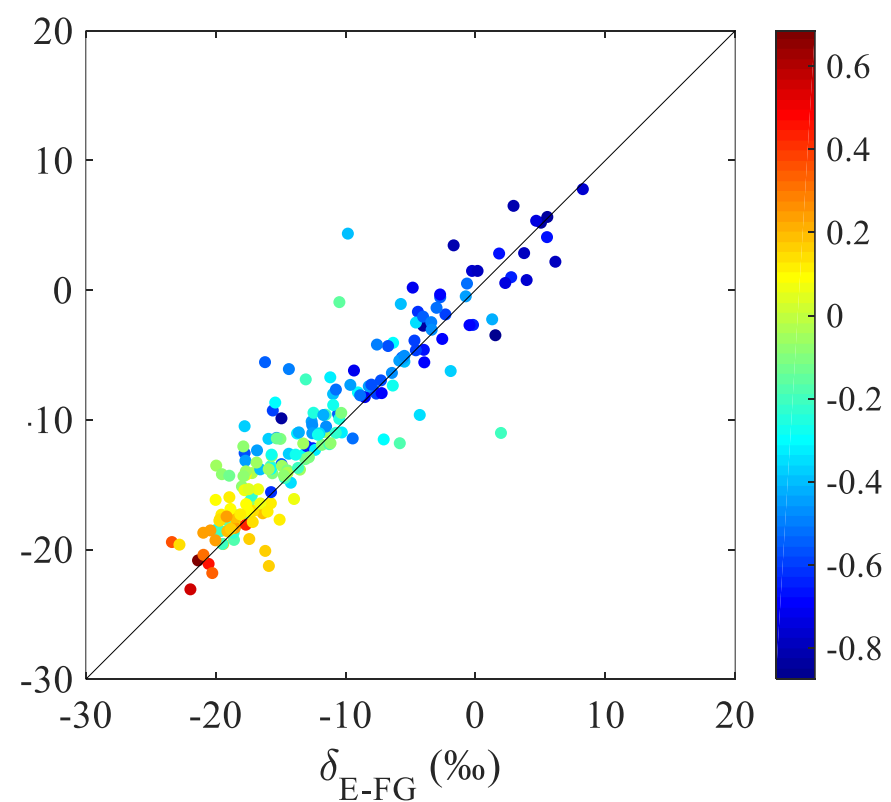
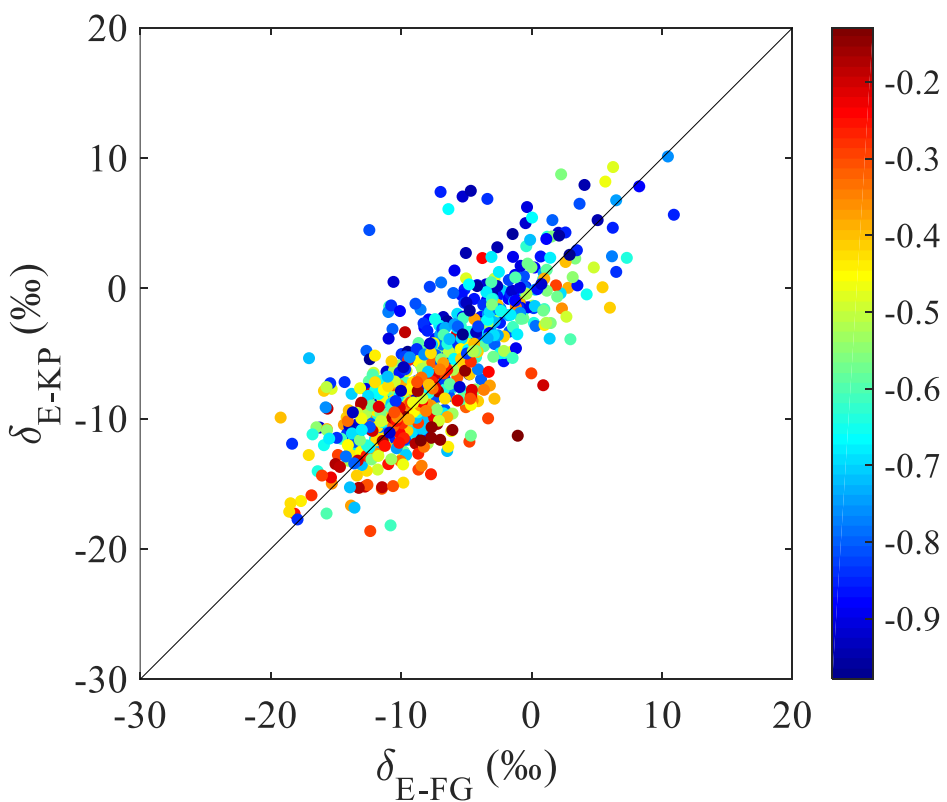


Data selection

Different δ_{E_std}



Different r



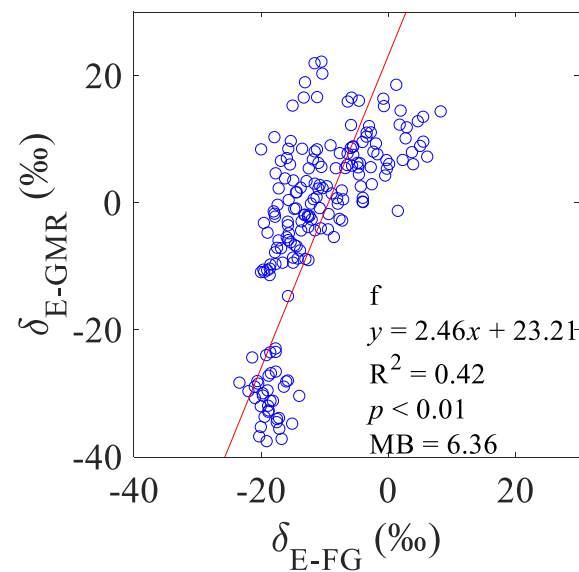
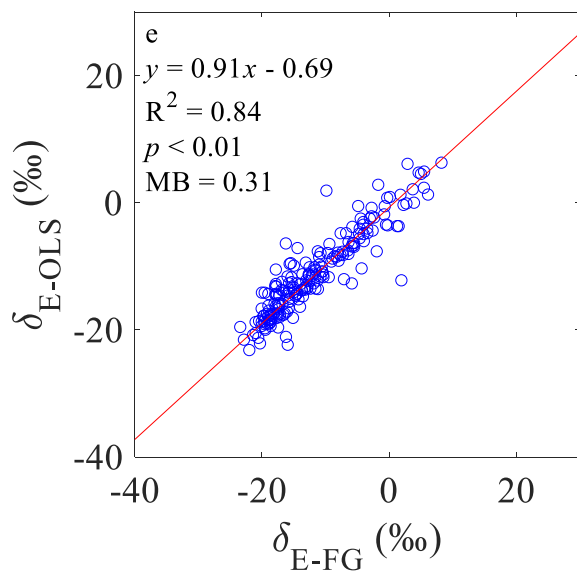
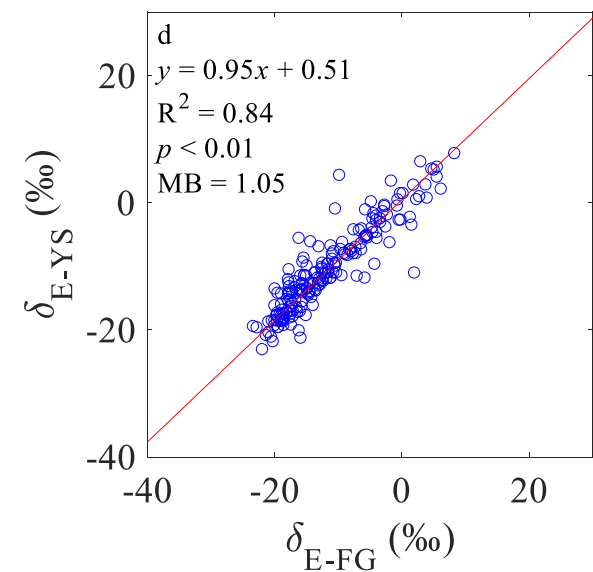
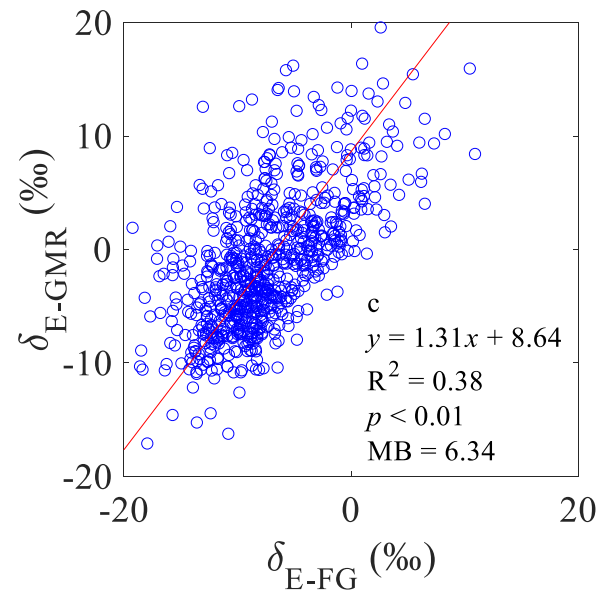
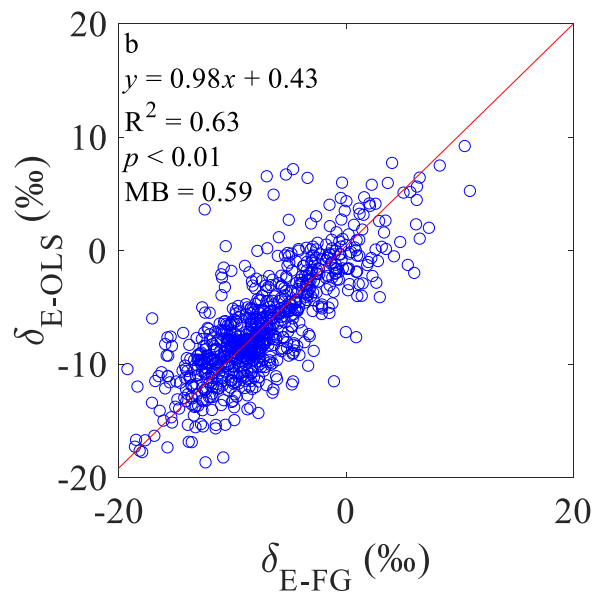
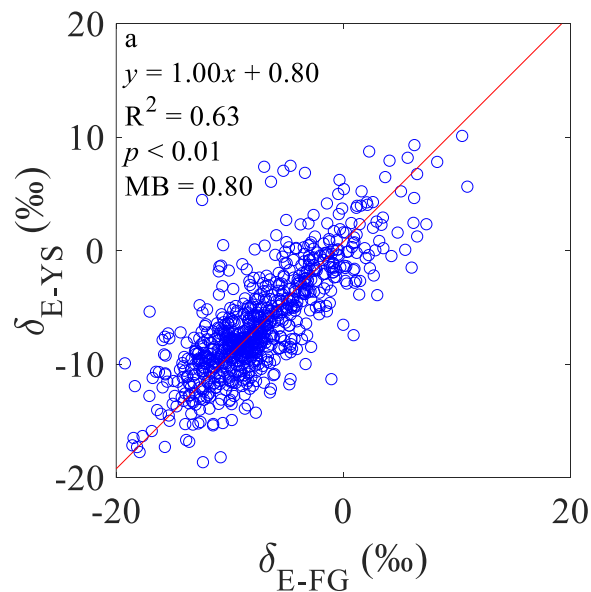
Selection criteria:

- $\delta_{E_std} < 10$
- $p < 0.05$
- Wind Direction Selection: [140 315) for Lake Taihu

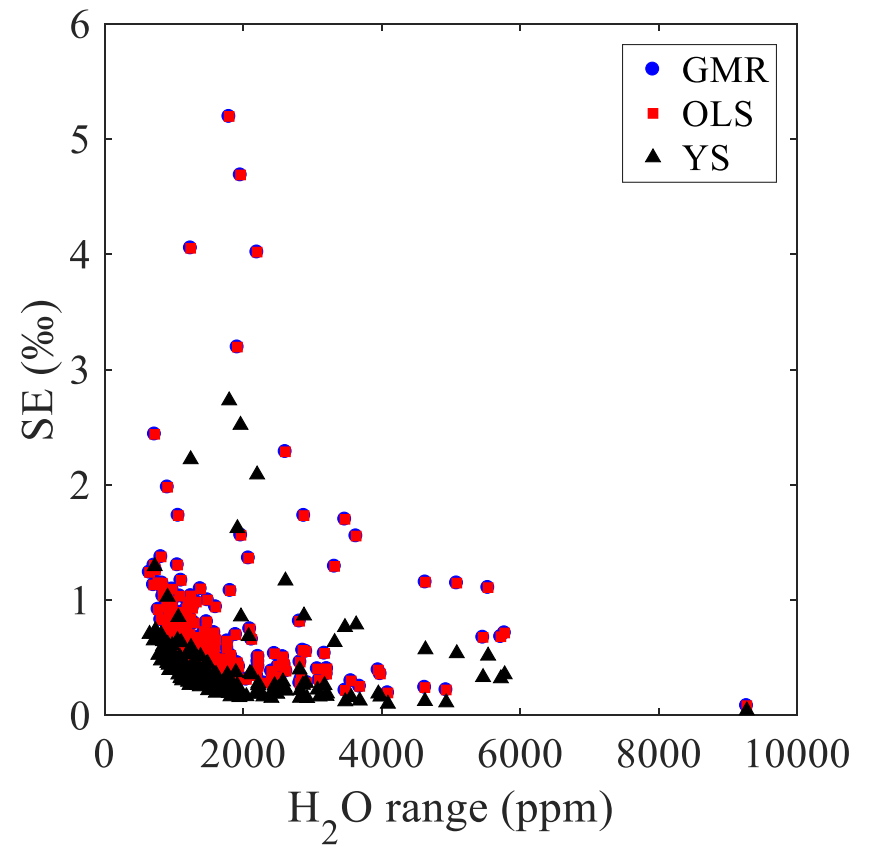
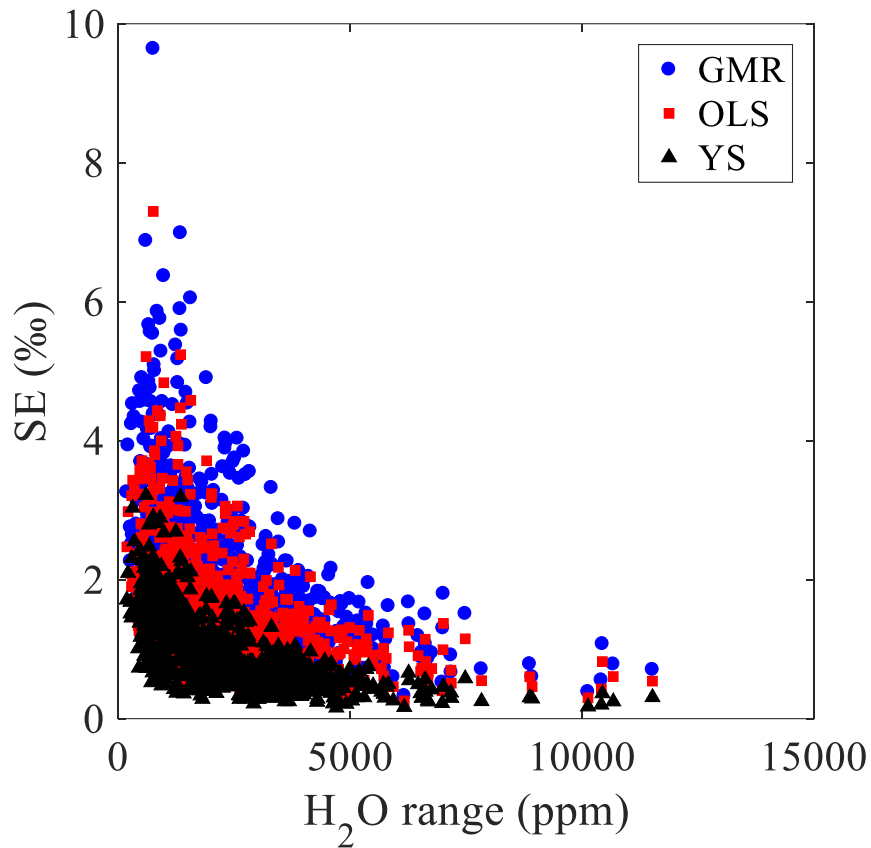
	Heihe	Lake Taihu
Total Hour	3026	1525
After WD Selection	3026	349
After Selection	786	195
Percentage	26.0%	55.9%

Results and Discussion

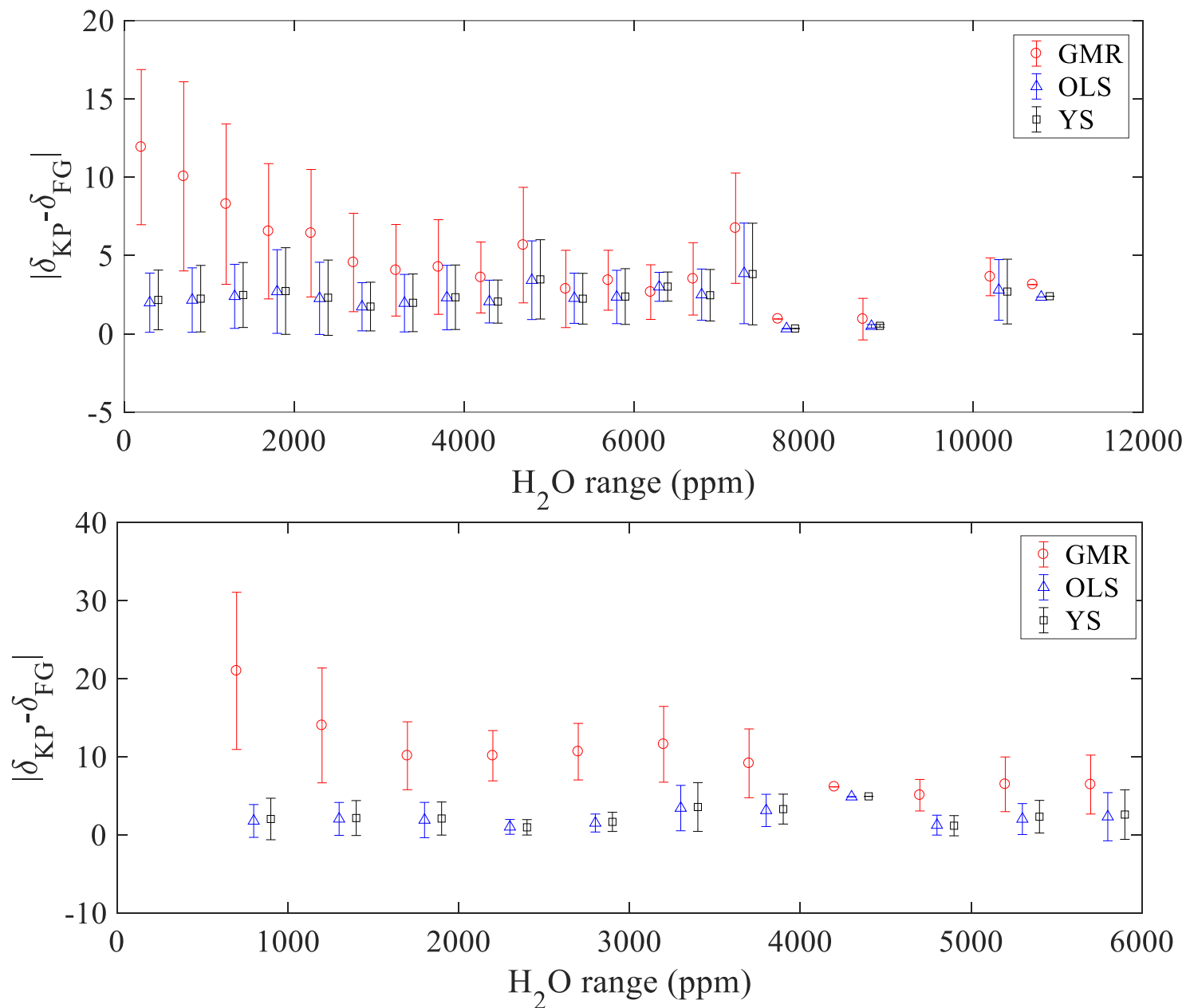
Comparison of the three regression methods



Comparison of the three regression methods

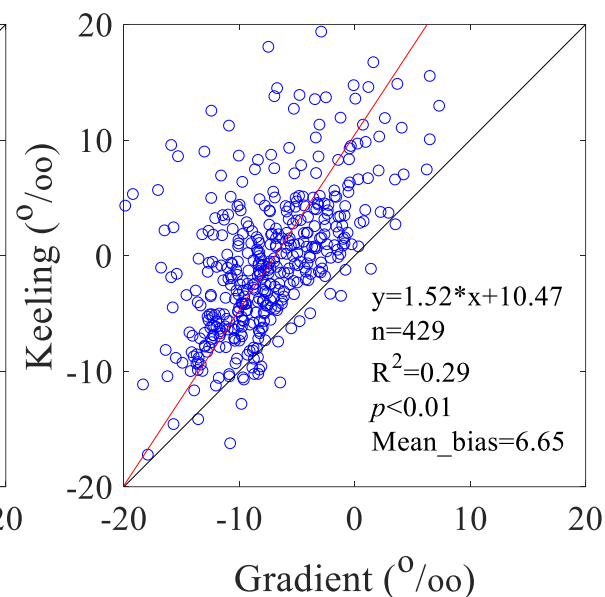
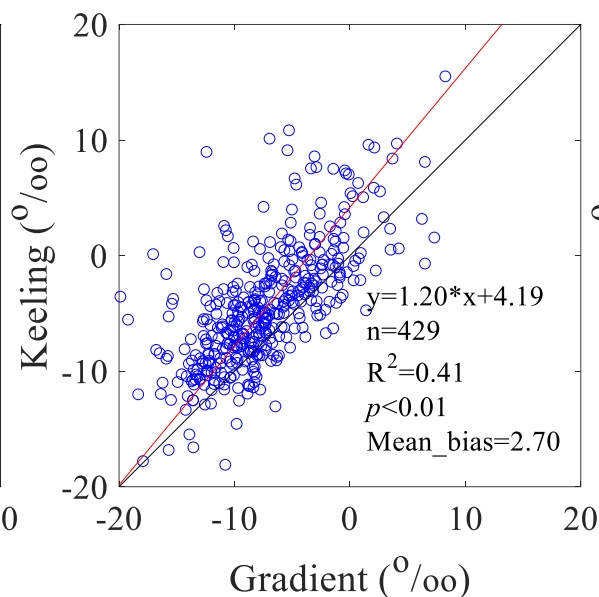
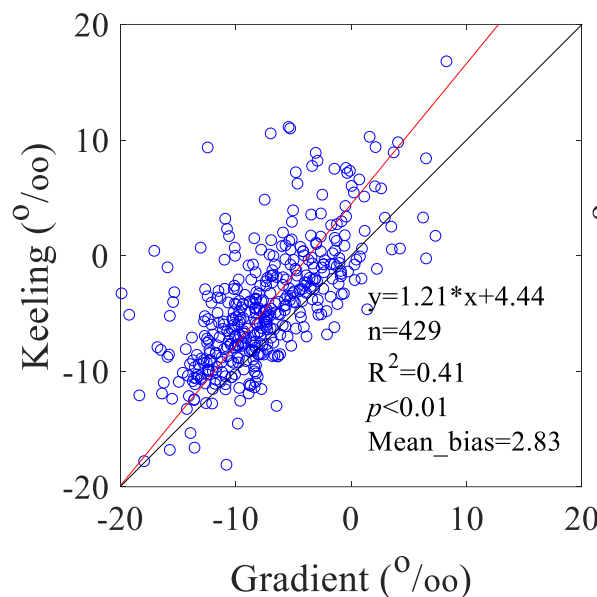


Comparison of the three regression methods

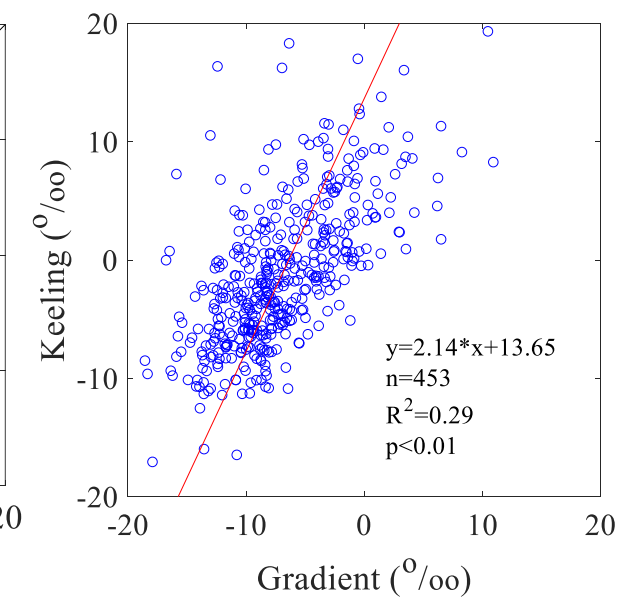
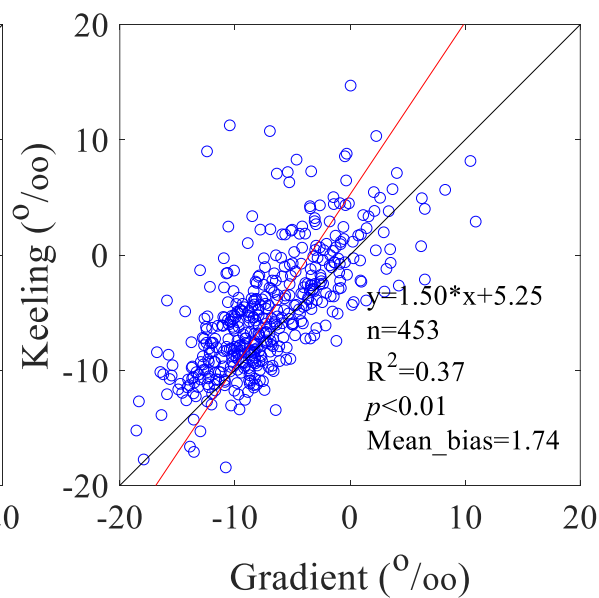
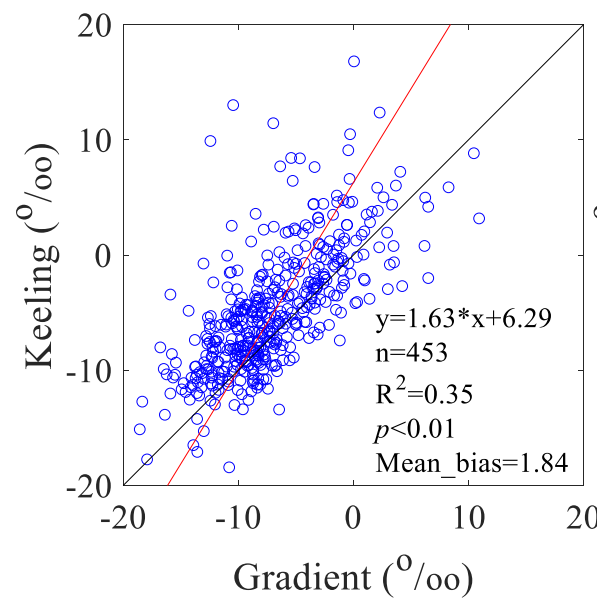


Inlet selection (Heihe)

Lower level

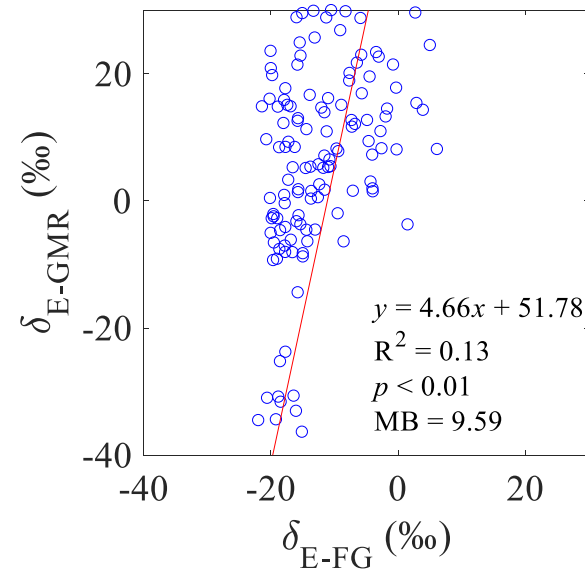
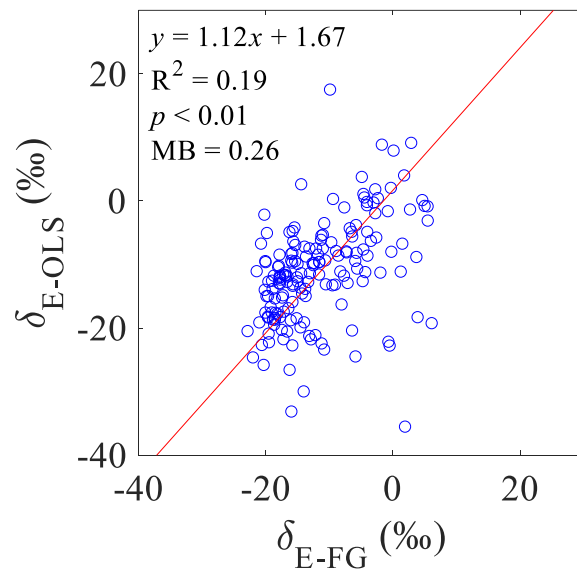
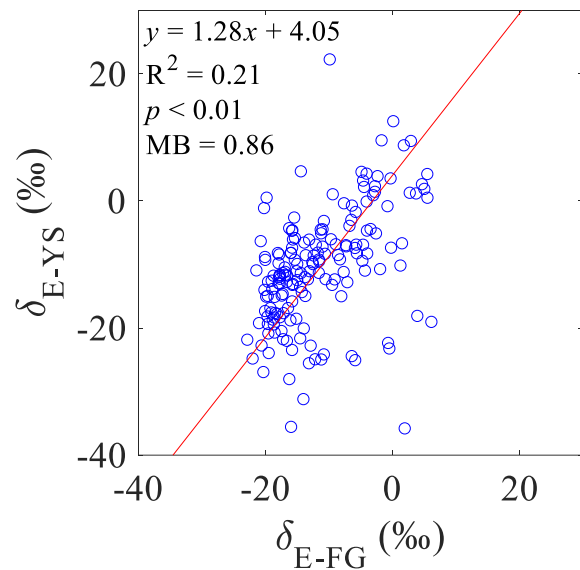


Upper level

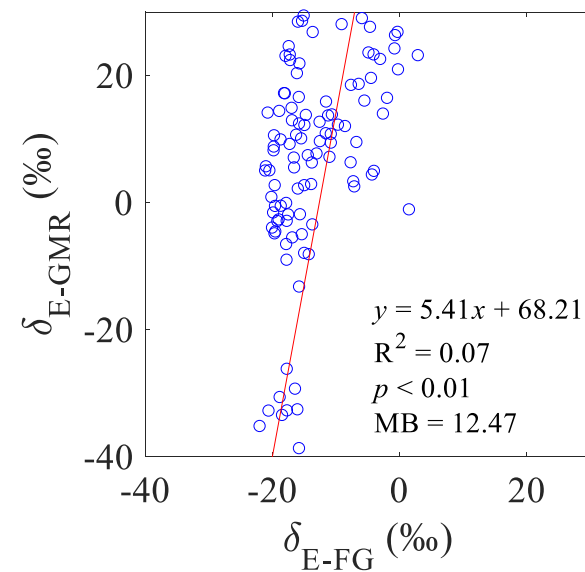
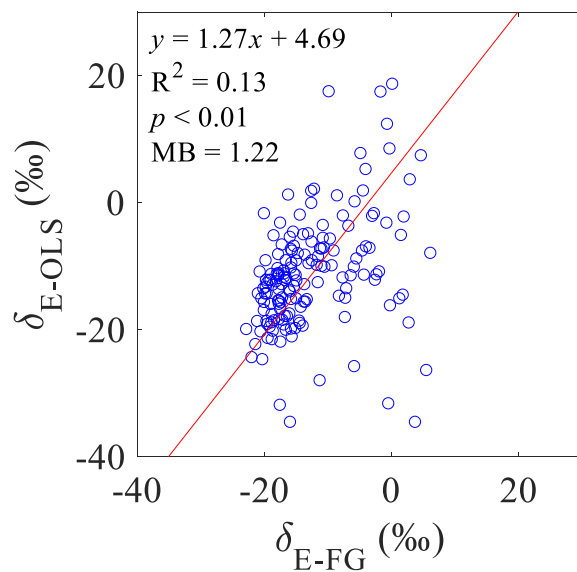
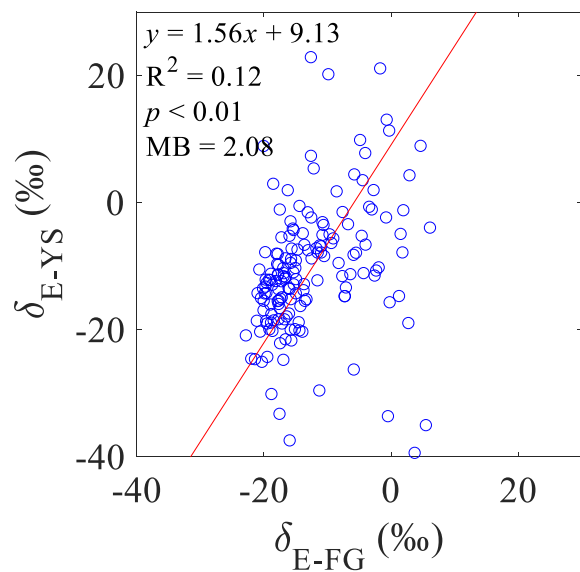


Inlet selection (Lake Taihu)

Lower level



Upper level



Conclusions

- High-frequency data can be used to calculate δ_E in Keeling plot method.
- Using two levels observed data can get better KP results.
- Using OLS or YS regression method in Keeling plot can get consistent results with flux gradient method.



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Thanks for your attention!