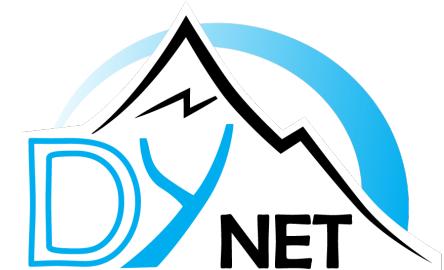


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# Evaluating stream CO<sub>2</sub> outgassing via drifting and anchored flux chambers in a controlled flume experiment

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# Introduction

Inland waters play a relevant role in the global carbon cycle (Battin et al., 2009; Raymond et al., 2013; Hotchkiss et al., 2015; Marx et al., 2017):

- headwater catchments (significant surface + high per area evasion fluxes)

How to compute the water-atmosphere fluxes ( $\Phi_{atm}$ ) in headwater catchments?

Fick's First law of diffusion:

$$\Phi_{atm} = k(C_e - C_0)$$

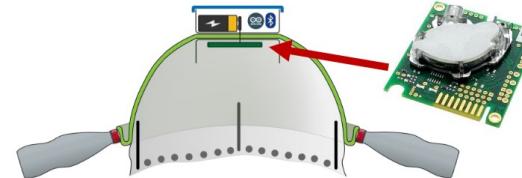
With

$k$  gas exchange velocity, ?

$C_e$  water concentration, ?

$C_0$  atmosphere concentration.

CHAMBER METHOD:



Direct point measurements of  $k$  and  $C_e$ ...  
extrapolation of gas fluxes along the entire stream.

# Research Questions

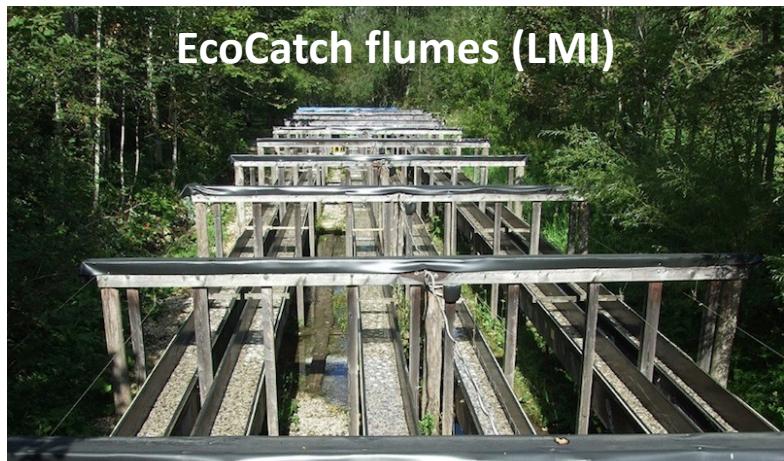
## Chamber method:

recently widespread (e.g. Lorke et al., 2015; Sawakuchi et al., 2017; Rosentreter et al., 2017; Jeffrey et al., 2018; Boodoo et al., 2019) but we lack:

- rigorous comparison among designs and deployments,
- uncertainty of  $k$  estimates from chamber data.

## Aims:

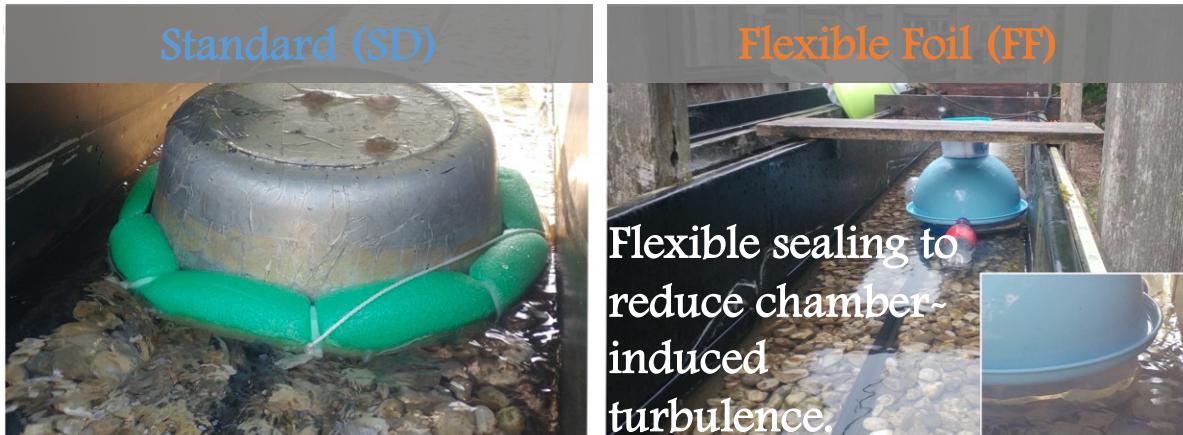
- 1) Improvements of  $k$  reliability via a novel experimental design?
- 2) Procedure to interpret the  $k$ -chamber data accounting for parameters uncertainty?



# Instrument and Methods

## Chamber design:

- 1) **Standard** (Bastviken et al., 2015)
- 2) **Flexible Foil** (this study)

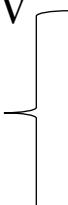


## Deployment modes:

- 1) **Drifting**: free to follow the current
- 2) **Anchored**: fixed in a point

4 different experimental flumes with different energy configurations (ADV based-estimates):

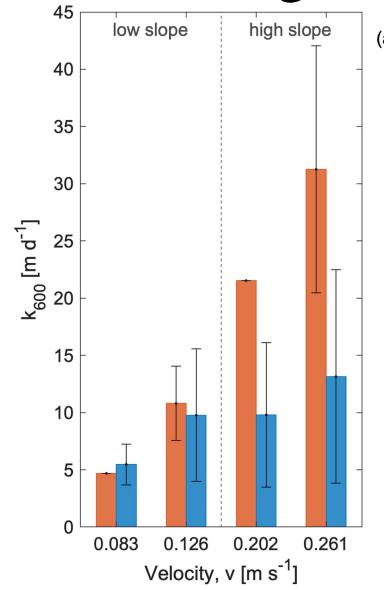
$$1.5 \times 10^{-3} < \varepsilon < 1 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}^2 \text{s}^{-3}$$



Configuration	Discharge (L s <sup>-1</sup> )	Flow velocity (m s <sup>-1</sup> )	Travel time (s)	Slope (%)
1	2.74	0.083	421	0.05
2	5.50	0.126	278	0.05
3	5.63	0.202	173	0.25
4	7.04	0.261	134	0.25

# Results & Discussion

## Drifting

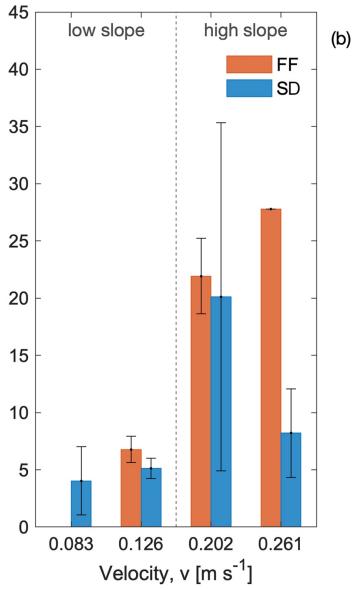


$$k_{600} = 4 \sim 31.3 \text{ m d}^{-1} \text{ (40 deployments)}$$

- $k_{600, \text{FF}} > k_{600, \text{SD}}$
- $\overline{\mathcal{CV}}_{k600, \text{FF}} < \overline{\mathcal{CV}}_{k600, \text{SD}}$

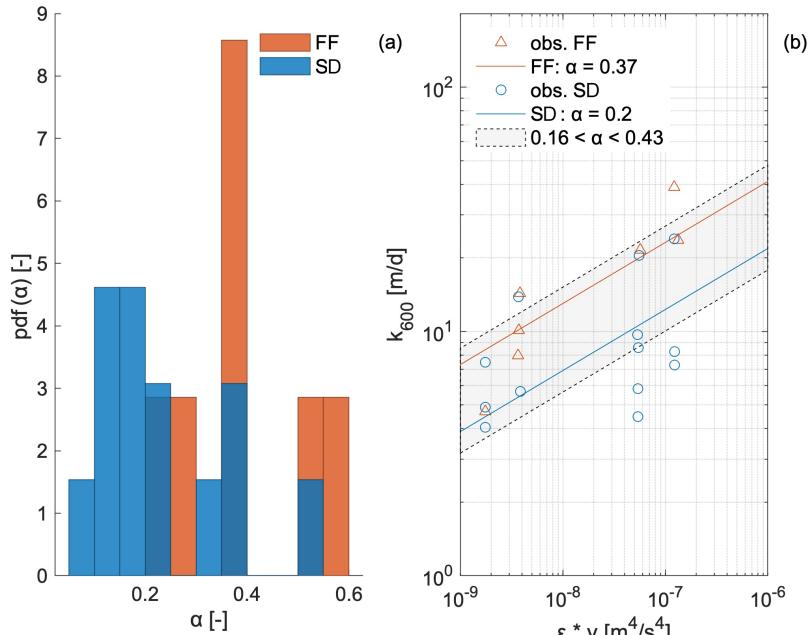
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## Anchored



## Literature comparison:

Surface Renewal Model (SNM) (Zappa et al., 2003)  $\sim k \propto \varepsilon$  (from ADV)



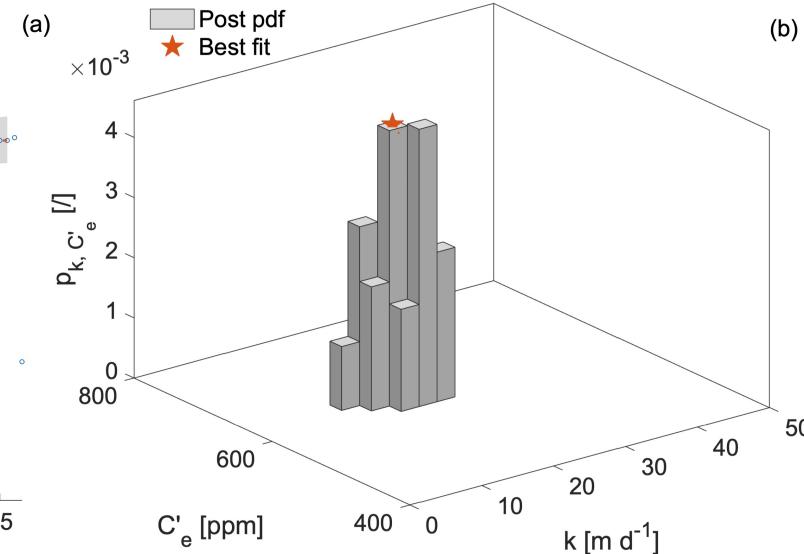
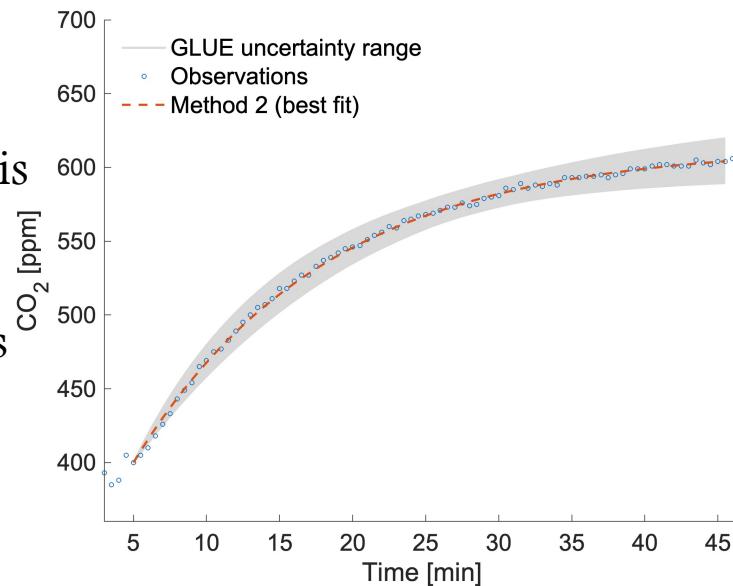
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# Results & Discussion

Generalized Likelihood Uncertainty Estimation (GLUE) procedure:

=> Posterior probability bi-variate density function for 2 model parameters  $k$  and  $C'_e$

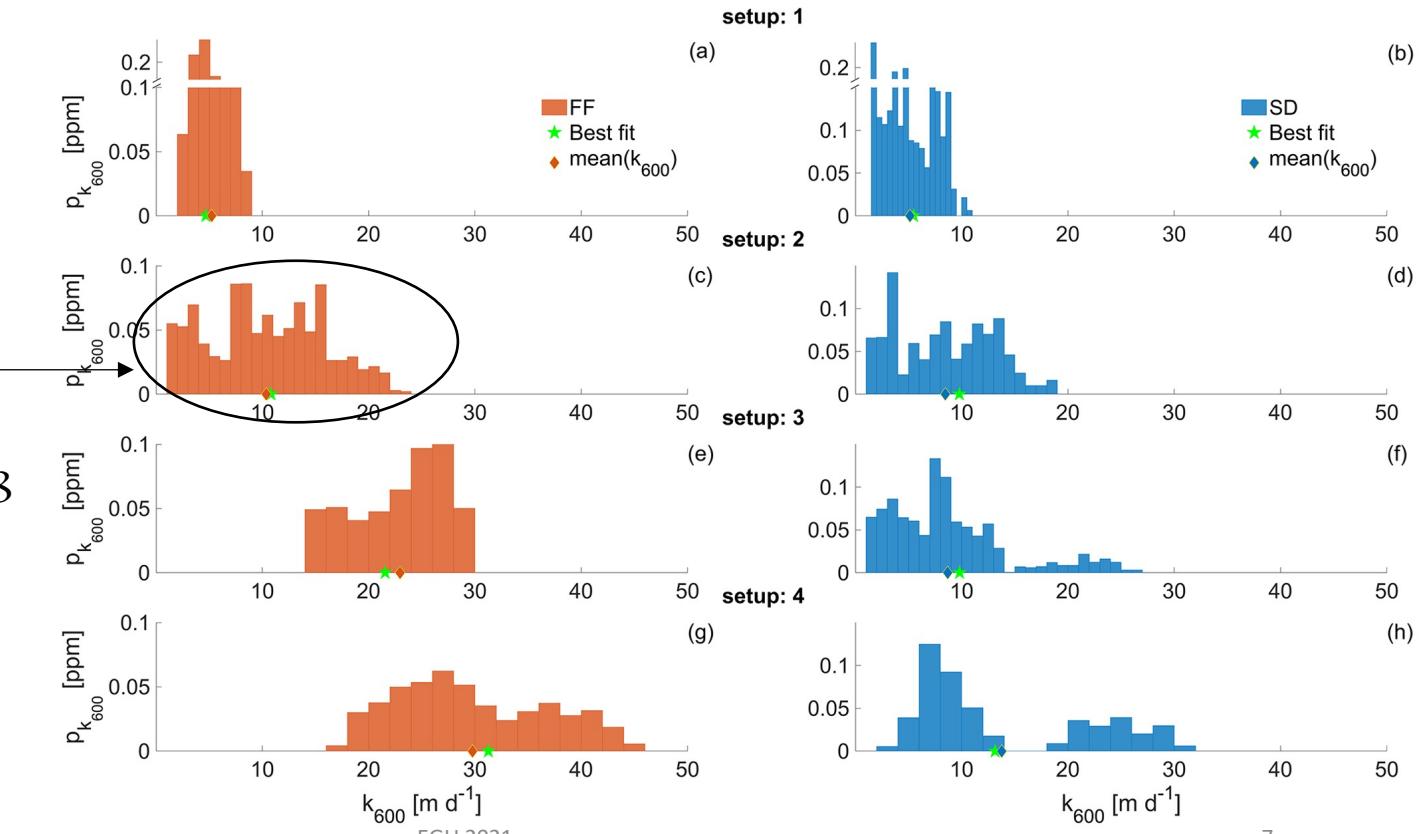
Each deployment is associated to a range of parameters values (NSE  $\geq 0.98$ ).



# Results & Discussion

Overall GLUE  
uncertainty applied to  
anchored deployments:

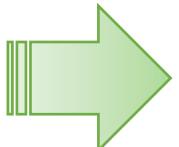
$k_{600}$  values from all the  
runs for a given setup  
and chamber NSE  $\geq 0.98$



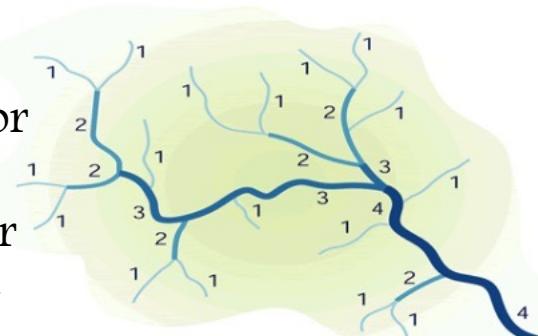
# Conclusions

- $k \propto \varepsilon$  (SRM)
- Flexibility:      😊 FF      |      😞 SD
- GLUE (uncertainty analysis): function(design, deployments, energy)
  - Deployment modes:      😊 anchored      |      😞 drifting
  - Chamber design:      😊 FF      |      😞 SD

Flexible Foil chamber + anchored mode ...  
+ GLUE analysis



useful tool for evaluating mass transfer rates in low-order streams



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