

Explicit spatial modeling at the pore scale unravels the interplay of soil organic carbon storage and structure dynamics

Simon Zech, Steffen Schweizer, Franziska Bucka, Nadja Ray,
Ingrid Kögel-Knabner, Alexander Prechtel

- How and to what extent does the addition of fresh POM shape the structural re-arrangement of soil aggregates and affect the decomposition of older POM into CO_2 for different textures?
- How does the extent and type of surface coverage develop at different textures and possibly enhance aggregate structure formation and the turnover of POM?
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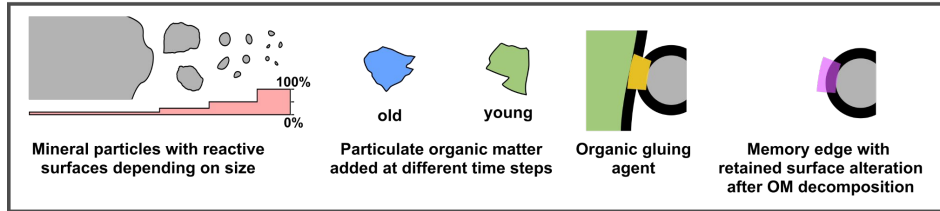
Drawbacks of macroscopic models:

- Many approaches have been limited to a macroscopic view using lumped parameters due to the lack of high resolution microscale information, the high heterogeneity and complexity of the processes, but also the lack of computational power (Bailey et al., 2018; Baveye et al., 2018; Pot et al., 2021).
- Pot et al. (2021) elaborated the deficiencies of macroscopic models to describe the interaction of SOM turnover, microbial dynamics and soil structure.

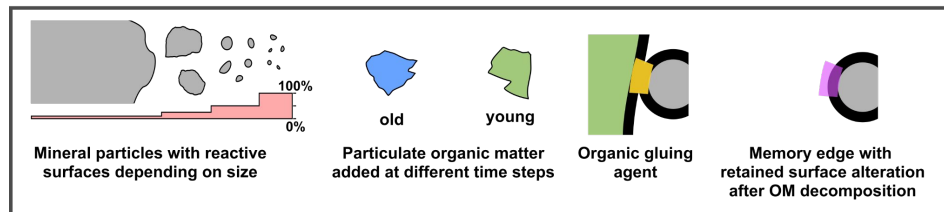
Benefits from (pore scale) modeling:

- Study processes in detail
- Simulate scenarios / variations not observable in experiment
- Investigate „What if...?“ under the given configuration

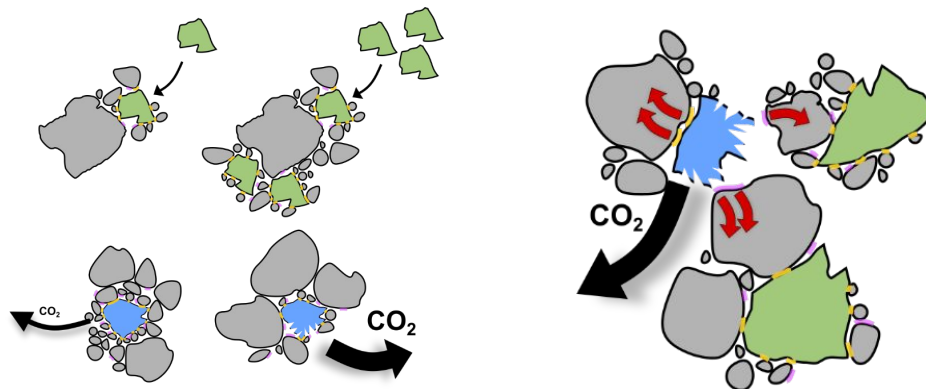
Model components



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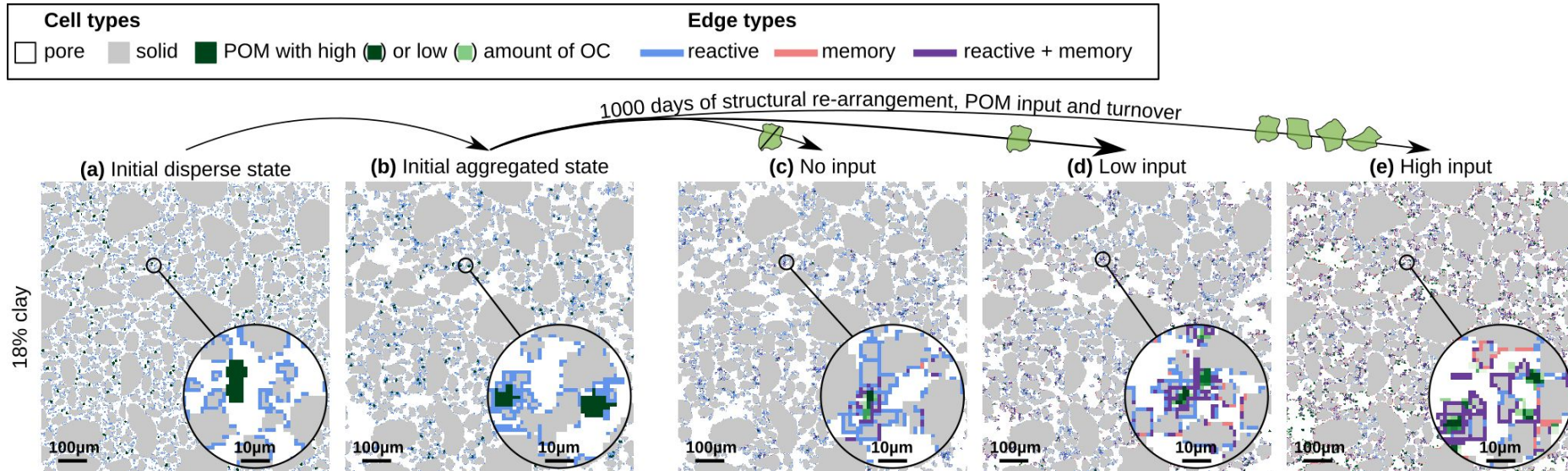


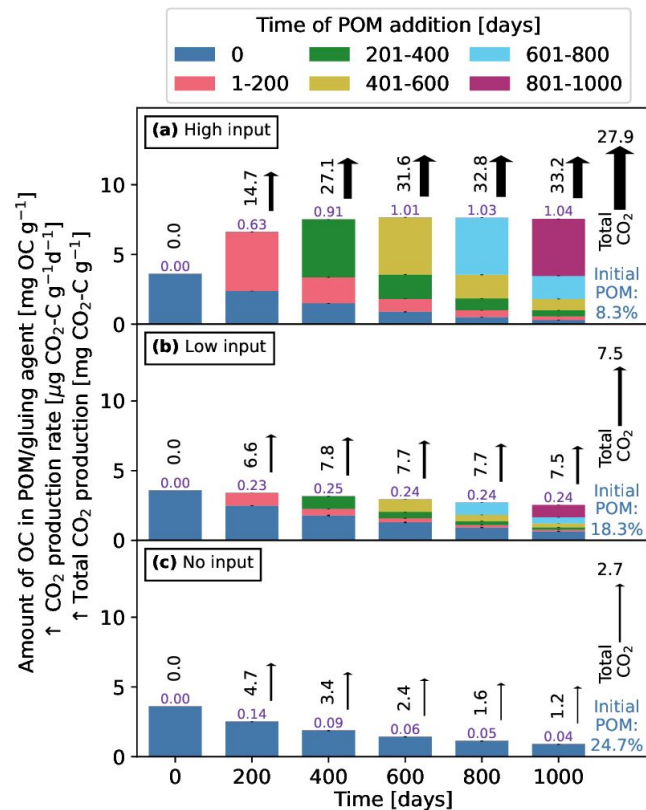
Structure dynamics and OM turnover

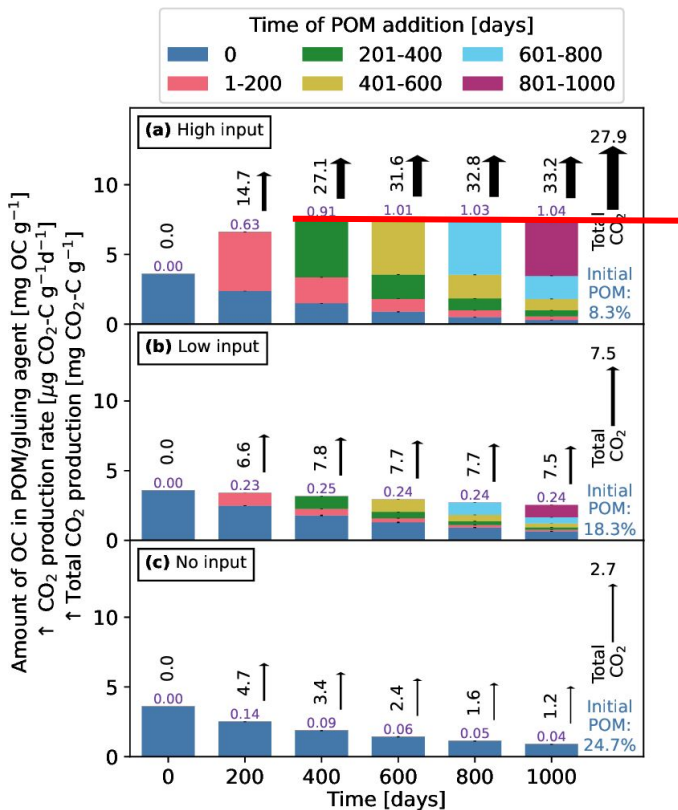


Drivers:

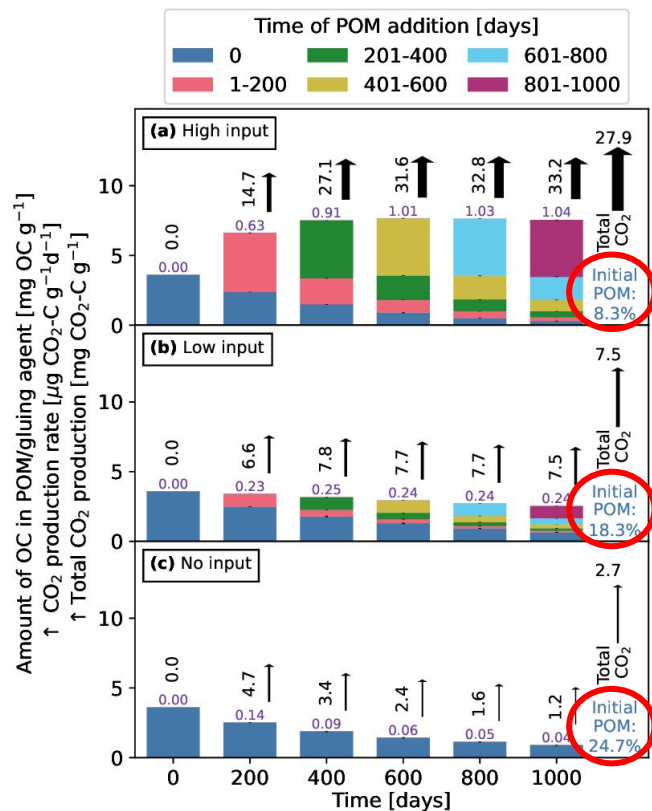
- texture
- surface sites with different reactivity
- POM input
- decomposition rates
- degree of occlusion



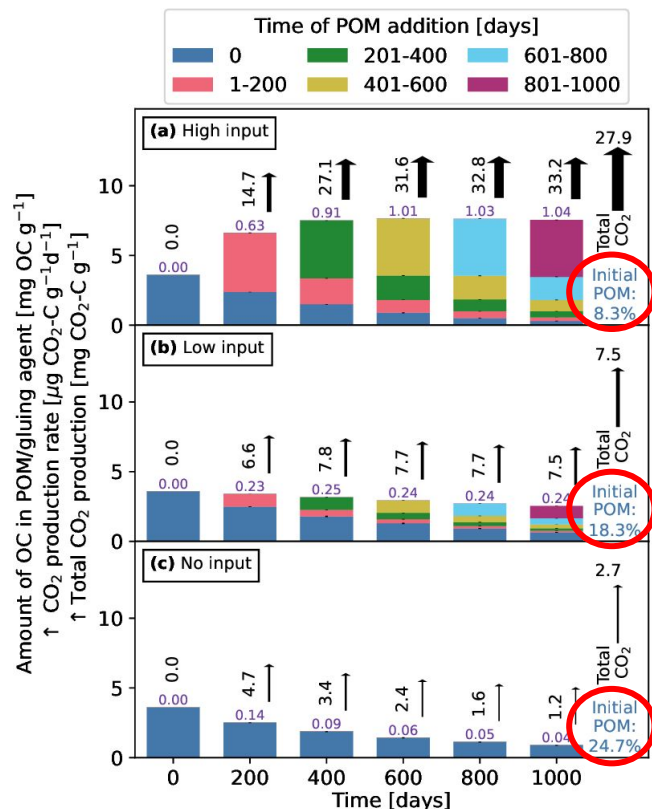




- Stationary states through simultaneous and balanced OM input and OM degradation



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- Primed decomposition of initial POM through structural re-arrangement



- Stationary states through simultaneous balanced OM input and OM degradation
- Primed decomposition of initial POM through structural re-arrangement
- In depth investigations also of further drivers such as texture and decomposition rates are found in

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