A long-term sensitivity analysis of the Denitrification and Decomposition model

Xiaobo Qin^{1,2}, Hong Wang^{2*}, Yu'e Li¹, Yong Li³, Brian McConkey², Reynald Lemke⁴, Changsheng Li⁵, Kelsey Brandt², Qingzhu Gao¹, Yunfan Wan¹, Shuo Liu¹, Yuntong Liu¹, and Chao Xu⁶

- Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development in Agriculture, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences/The key laboratory for Agro-Environment, Ministry of Agriculture. No.12 Zhongguancun south street, Haidian district, Beijing 100081, China.
- 2. Semiarid prairie agricultural research centre, Agriculture and Agri-FoodCanada. P.O. Box 1030, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, CanadaS9H 3X2.
- 3. Key Laboratory of Agro-ecological Processes in Subtropical Region, Institute of Subtropical Agriculture, ChineseAcademy of Sciences. Changsha, Hunan 410125, China.
- 4. Agriculture and Agri-FoodCanada, 51 Campus Drive, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, CanadaS7N 5A8.
- 5. Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans and Space, University of New Hampshire, Morse Hall, College Road, New Hampshire 03824-3525, USA.
- 6. Key Laboratory of Soil Environmental and Waste Reuse in Agriculture of Guangdong High Education Institutions, College of Natural Resources and Environment, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou 510624, China.
- * Corresponding author. Tel: +1-306-7787288; fax: +1-306-7787220; Present cell phone number (~Oct 2012): +86-0-13716828841. E-mail address: hong.wang@agr.gc.ca (H. Wang).

Abstract: Although sensitivity analysis (SA) was conducted the DeNitrification-DeComposition (DNDC) model, a global SA over a long period of time is lacking. We used a method of Bayesian analysis of computer code outputs (BACCO) with the Gaussian emulation machine for sensitivity analysis software (GEM-SA) to conduct a long-term SA of DNDC for predicting the annual change of soil organic carbon (dSOC), nitrous oxide emission (N₂O) and grain yield of spring wheat. Twenty seven non-weather input parameters with wide ranges were selected for SA using weather data recorded from Three Hills, Alberta over 86 years (1921-2006). The SA had two steps: 1) a preliminary BACCO GEM-SA was conducted to identify a more accurate emulator sampling method and to screen out parameters with insignificant influence on model outcomes; and 2) final BACCO GEM-SA was conducted with optimal input design set for emulator training runs varying only the significant input parameters. Results indicated that the Maximin Latin Hypercube sampling method outperformed the LP- τ method with higher emulator accuracy. Most of the 27 input parameters contributed little to the three outputs by the first step BACCO GEM-SA.In the second step of BACCO GEM-SA there were only three (in the case of dSOC) and six (in the cases of N₂O and yield) input parameters whose influence contributed to more than 10% of the total output variances by their total effects. Among the selected parameters, initial soil organic carbon and clay content are very important and were important in determining results for all three outputs. Sensitivities of some parameters, such as clay content and urea fertilizer amount changed dramatically over the years. This indicates that a single year SA may overestimate or underestimate a long-term parameter effect on the model prediction. The two-step procedure with the BACCO GEM-SA method improved the accuracy of SA and provided important information for model validation and parameterization.

Keywords: DNDC, long-term, global sensitivity analysis, BACCO GEM-SA.