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## BACKGROUND

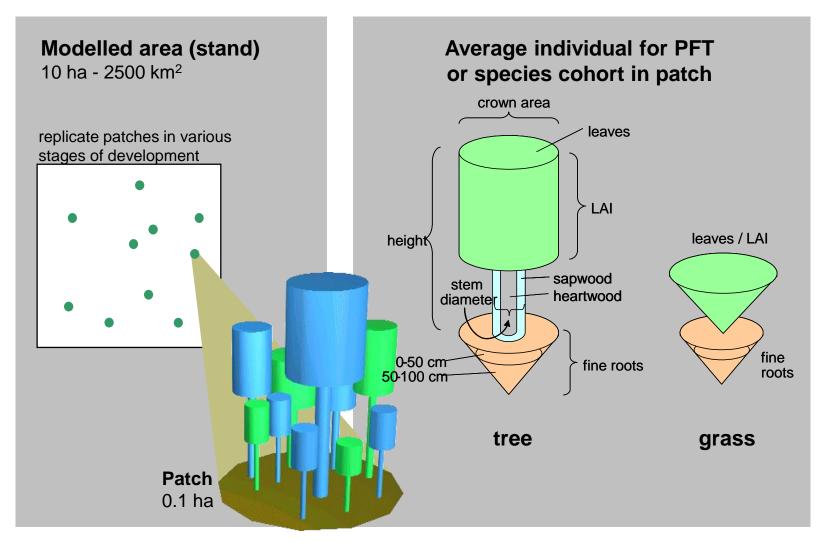
- Bachelors in Environment Sciences (2004)
- Masters in Environmental Management (2006)
- M.Phil in Natural Resource Management (2007)
- 2 Year work experience (2007-2009)
- Second Master's Lund (2009-2011) ERASMUS MUNDUS
- PhD position Lund (2011-2017)
- Postdoc in Oslo (2018-2020)
- Researcher in Lund (ongoing) awarded FORMAS ECR grant



### **COMPUTE PHD STUDENT**



## LPJ-GUESS – DGVM

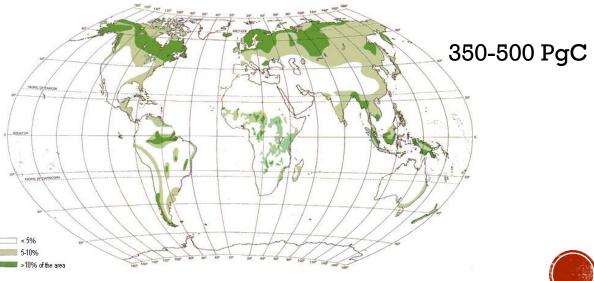


DGVM = Dynamic global vegetation model

## MY RESEARCH

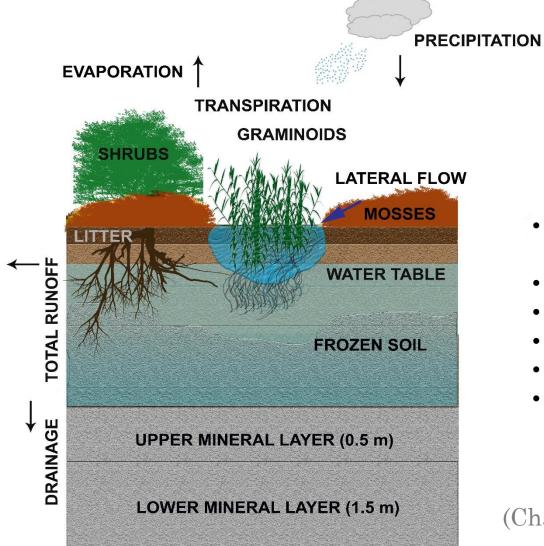
- LPJ-GUESS- integerate peatland and permafrost functionalities
- To enhance the current understanding of the processes involved in the long-term peat accumulation and its internal dynamics
- how these systems are influenced by small-scale heterogeneity, vegetation dynamics and underlying permafrost.





Stordalen Mire, Sweden

## LPJ-GUESS PEATLAND

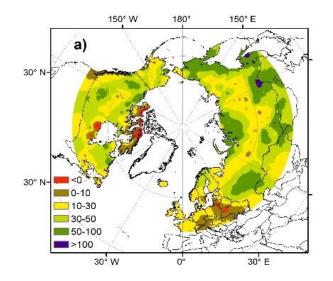


- Differential rate of peat accumulation
- Spatial heterogeneity
- Multiple peat layers
- Peat hydrology
- Frozen soil
- Lateral flow



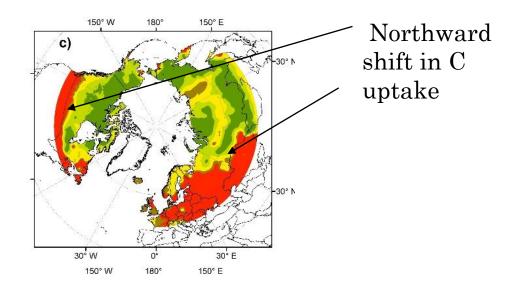
#### CARBON ACCUMULATION RATES





Similar to observed range

2100



**RCP8.5** 

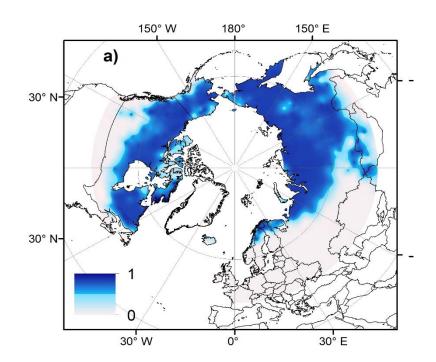
(Chaudhary et al. 2020)



#### PERMAFROST DISTRIBUTION



Modelled - 2000

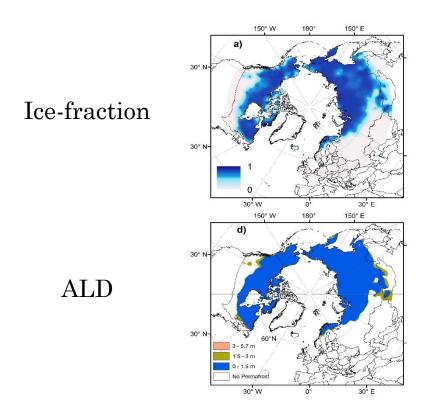


Source: IPA

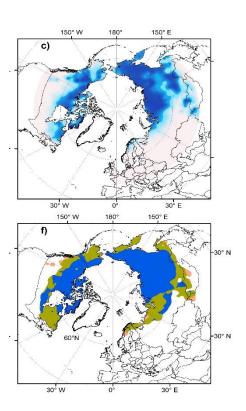


### PERMAFROST DISTRIBUTION

(A) 2000



(B) 2100



**RCP8.5** 



#### MY MODEL UNIQUELY COMBINES THE REPRESENTATION OF SPATIAL HETEROGENEITY

Schemes Models	Peatland	Permafrost	DGVM	Multiple annual peat layers	Spatial heterogeneity	Single site	Global/Reg ional application
Our Model	~	$\checkmark$	✓	~	✓	√	✓
Wu et al. (2016)	<b>√</b>	×	×	×	×	<b>v</b>	<b>v</b>
Alexandrov et al. (2016)	$\checkmark$	×	×	×	×	×	$\checkmark$
Tang et al. (2015b)	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×	×	✓	$\checkmark$
Stocker et al. (2014)	$\checkmark$	×	✓	×	×	×	$\checkmark$
Morris et al. (2012)	$\checkmark$	×	×	×	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×
Schuldt et al. (2013)	$\checkmark$	×	✓	×	×	✓	$\checkmark$
Kleinen et al. (2012)	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$	×	×	$\checkmark$	✓
Heinemeyer et al. (2010)	$\checkmark$	×	×	√	×	$\checkmark$	×
Frolking et al. (2010)	$\checkmark$	×	×	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$	×
Wania et al. (2009a)	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×	×	×	$\checkmark$
Ise et al. (2008)	$\checkmark$	×	×	×	×	$\checkmark$	×
Bauer (2004)	$\checkmark$	×	×	√	×	$\checkmark$	×
Hilbert et al. (2000)	$\checkmark$	×	×	×	×	$\checkmark$	×
Clymo (1984)	$\checkmark$	×	×	×	×	✓	×
Ingram (1982)	$\checkmark$	×	×	×	×	$\checkmark$	×

# MY JOURNEY AS COMPUTE PHD STUDENT

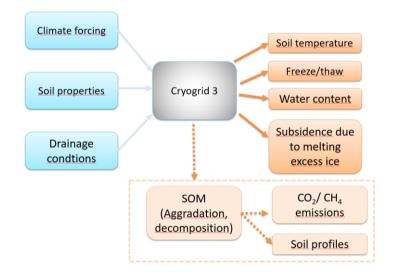
- Getting a PhD position is not easy and passing it with good grades is also a uphill task especially for international students
- Adapt to a new cultural and educational environment
- Lack the support system family and friends
- A constant hidden pressure of producing research articles which make you sometime feel stressful
- Then there are skill issues programming, writing etc.
- COMPUTE Seminars, courses, workshops, travel grant etc.

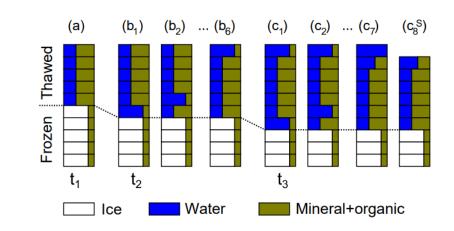


## POSTDOC IN OSLO

- 2 OPTIONS -
- Permafrost Modelling and Regional ESM

#### CRYOGRID PERMAFROST MODEL







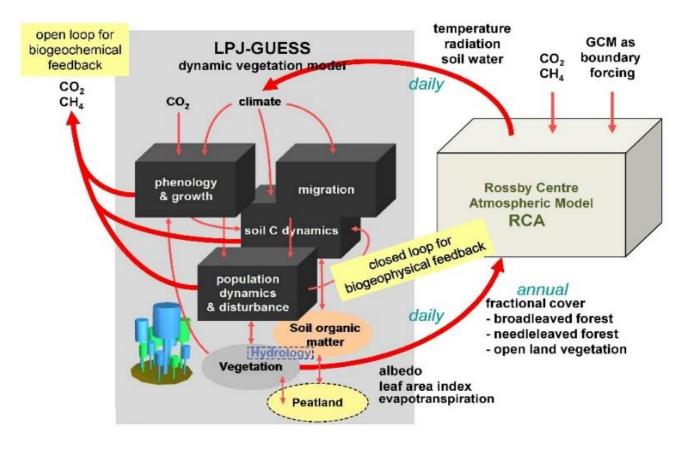
## OUTCOME

- New environment gives you new outlook
- You can learn new skills
- Make new contacts
- Good support system for early career researcher
- Sharpen my proposal making skills
- Networking and career workshops



## MY RECENT FORMAS PROJECT IN LU

#### Integrating peatland dynamics in Regional ESM – RCA-GUES



 LPJ-GUESS is now ready to couple with Earth System Models (ESMs) – (RCA-GUESS and EC-EARTH) to examine the role of peatland-mediated (biogeochemical and biogeophysical) feedbacks to climate change



## CONCLUSIONS

- Our model has **the most comprehensive representation** of peatland structure and function for the large scale applications
- The model captures realistic **vegetation**, **physical and hydrological dynamics** essential for peatland functioning
- The model has a unique representation of the small-scale spatial heterogeneity
- LPJ-GUESS can predict reasonable **long-term carbon accumulation rates** and the **permafrost distribution** across the pan-Arctic
- Peatlands could become strong C source in some regions while C sink in some other in the future but overall the peatland continue sequestering C at reduce rates



## THANK YOU

