Introduction and use of DAEMOS -

Device for Ammonia Emission Measurements Of Soils



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Aims

- Building a device to efficiently measure very low concentrations of ammonia (NH₃) in the headspace of soil cores and litter samples
- Measurement of potential ammonia emissions of beech litter samples from two Austrian sites (SW+ OR)
- Follow NH₃ emissions of soil and litter samples over the course of litter decomposition

Material and Methods

A customized device was built at the Institute of Soil Research (BOKU) to hold soil samples (6 chambers) to conduct ammonia emission measurements of soils and litter on a very sensitive scale (parts per billion). NH₃ is measured with a Picarro G2103 NH₃/H₂O CRDS analyzer. Components in touch with emissions consist of Teflon© and are heated to minimize ammonia depositions in the tubes. The newly built device was tested with reference gases and various samples to produce exact and reliable results.

Litter experiments

Beech-litter samples from two Austrian sites, OR (Ort, Gmunden, Upper Austria) and SW (Schottenwald, Vienna) were shredded and rewetted. The samples differed greatly in C:N ratios (OR 66,18 – SW 44,67). NH₃ emissions were measured over the course of 42h (see fig. 2).

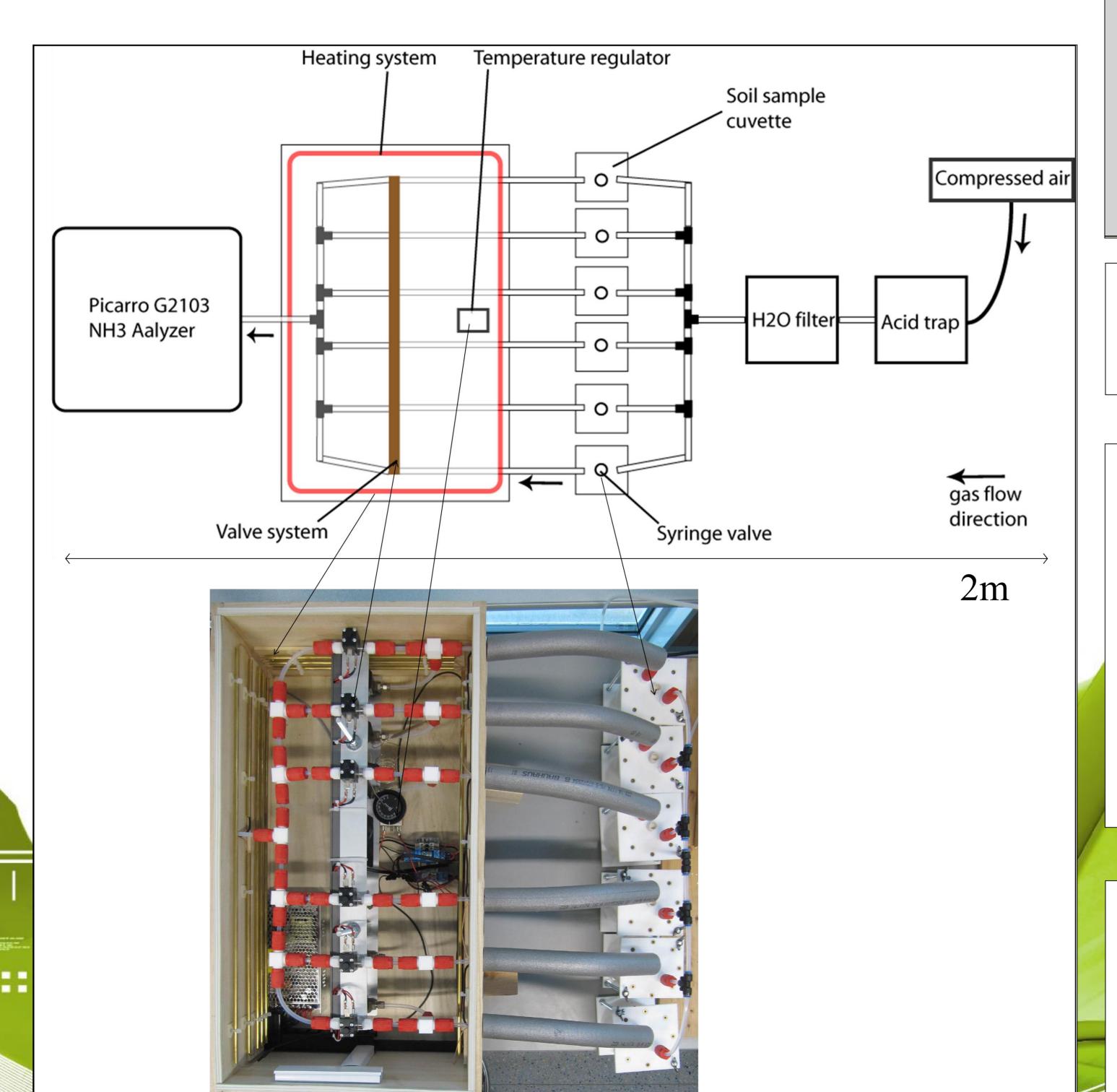


Figure 1: Daemos - Customized device to measure ammonia emissions of soil an litter samples. Sketch (shown above) and photo of valve chamber and the six sample holding chambers.

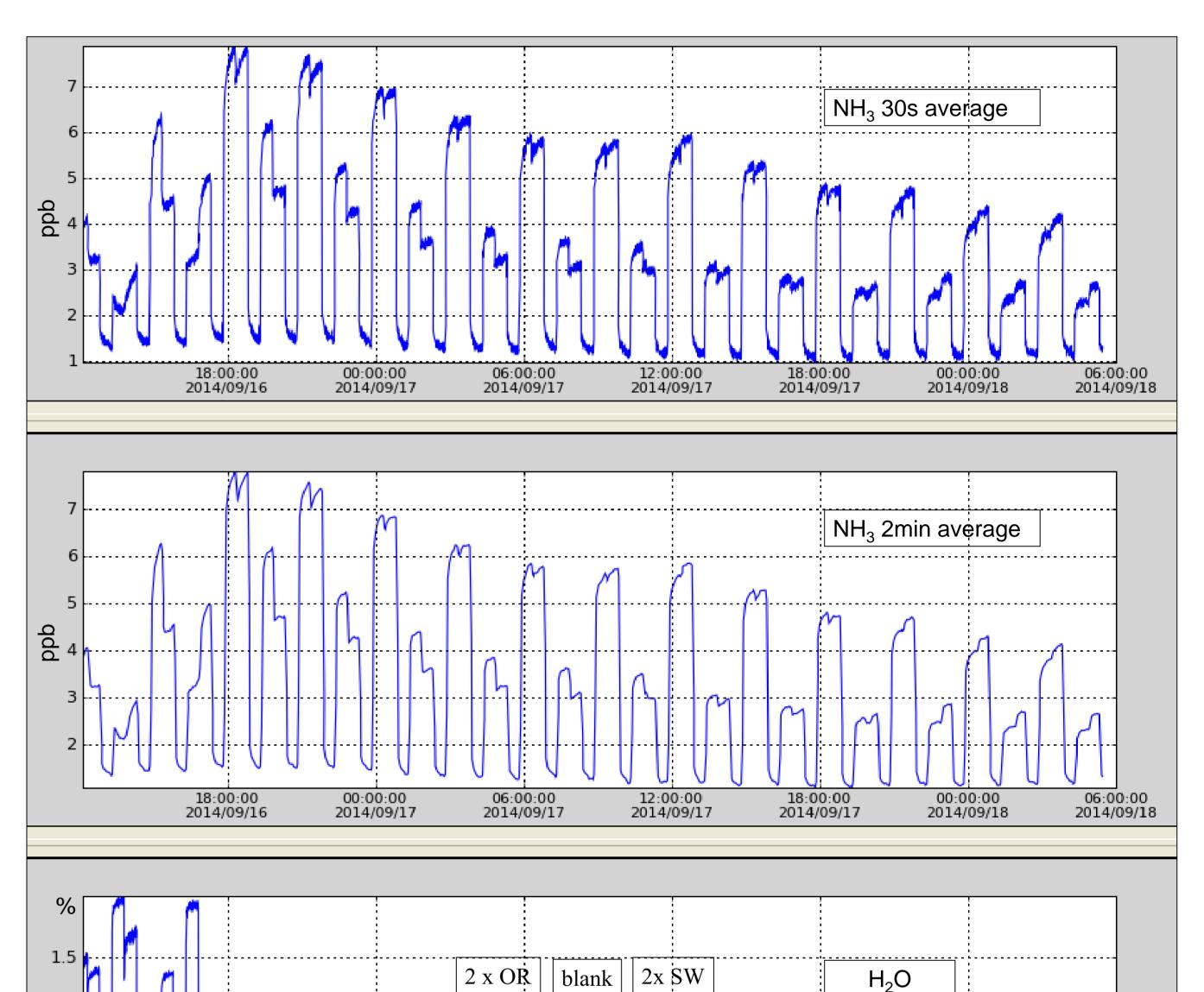


Figure 2: NH₃ and H₂O emissions of two beech litter samples over the course of 42h. Measurement program: blank-OR-OR-blank-SW-SW with 30min per sample chamber. No water was added over time.

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Results

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2014/09/17

Figure 2 shows the emissions of beech litter samples from two sites. The replicates of the samples show very reliable results (close similarity of replicates, clear distinction between samples). The decline of the NH₃ emissions could be explained by the drying out of the litter samples and the "washing out" of initially present NH₃ on surfaces because of ammonia's stickiness.

Outlook

- Keeping water concentrations of the samples constant over time.
- Following the NH₃ emissions in different states of decomposition with parallel CO₂ measurements and determination of other substances of the N cycle.
- Modelling the ammonia emission potential of the samples.