

TURBULENT EXCHANGE PROCESSES IN AND ABOVE TALL VEGETATION

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Turbulence



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1. The WALDATEM-2003 experiment

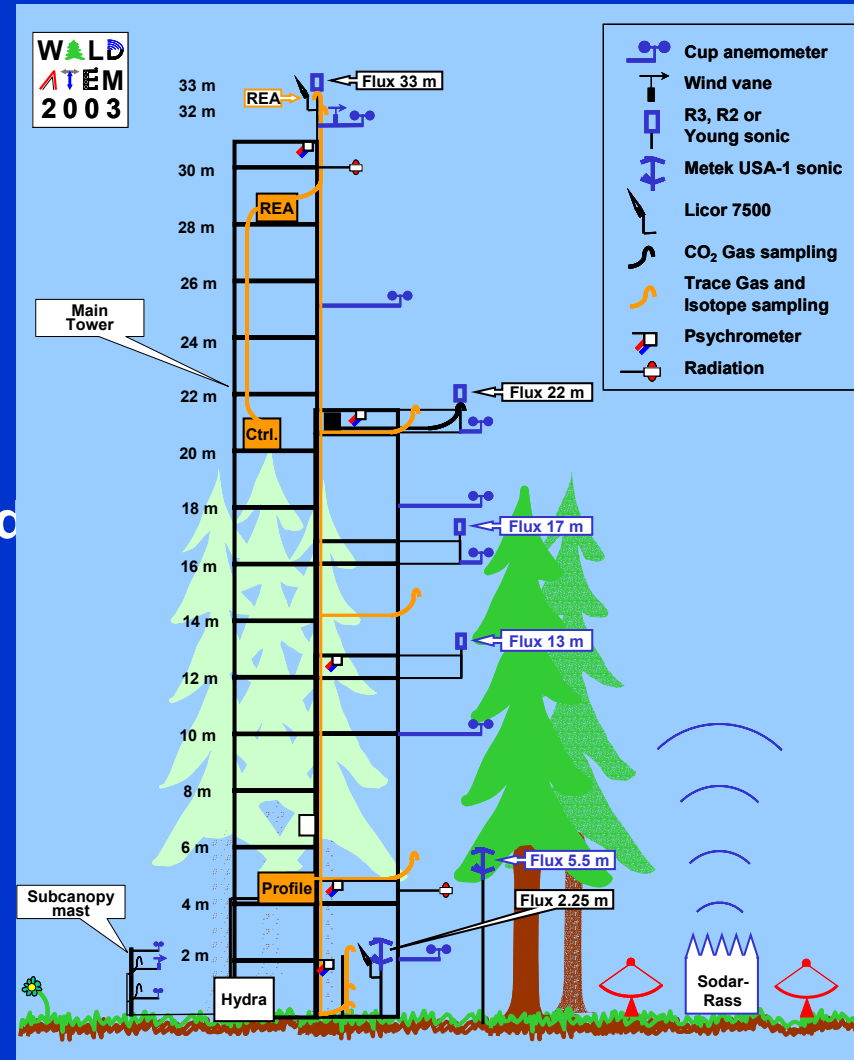
**WALDATEM =
WAVeLet Detection and Atmospheric
Turbulence Exchange Measurements**

- May – July 2003
- FLUXNET site Waldstein
Weidenbrunnen, GE1 (DE-Wei)
- 50° 09' N, 11° 52' E, 775 m a.s.l.
- Spruce forest, $h_c \approx 19\text{m}$
- 30-min-data: 3456



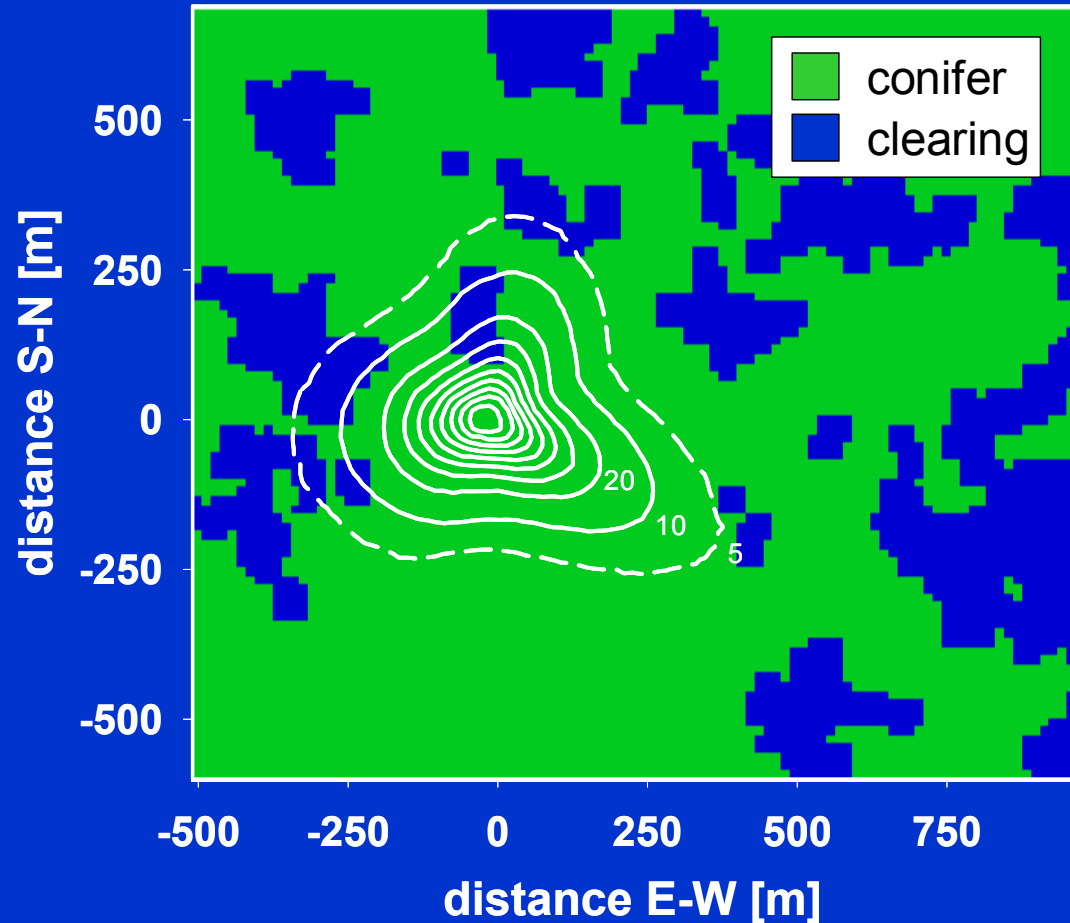
1. The WALDATEM-2003 experiment

- Sodar-RASS-System
- 32 m tower profiles: flux (7 levels), wind (7 levels), temperature-humidity (5 levels)
- Carbon dioxide fluxes (2 levels) and HREA system for ^{13}C -fluxes
- Vertical and horizontal carbon dioxide profile (17 points)
- Horizontal wind profile (advection, 3 masts)



2. Footprint analysis

- Lagrangian model by Rannik et al. (2000, 2003)
- Area averaging of the roughness length according to Hasager & Jensen (1999)
- Combination of the footprint climatology with the 'landuse of interest' and flux data quality according to Foken & Wichura (1996)



3. Coherent structures

Duration of coherent structures is determined by wavelet variance spectra

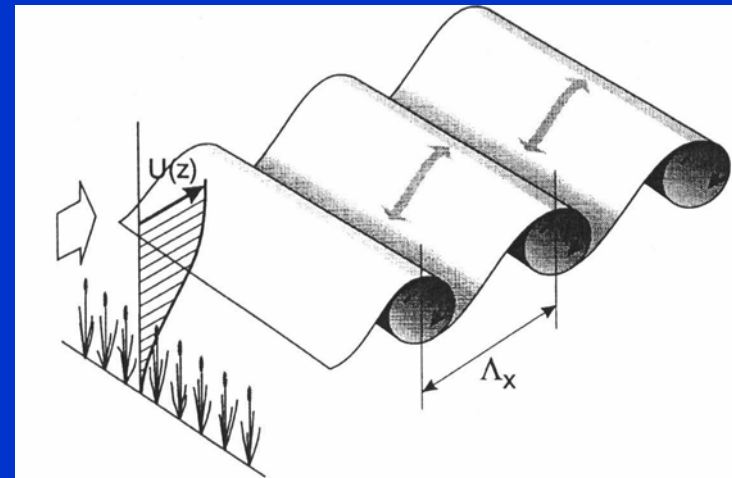
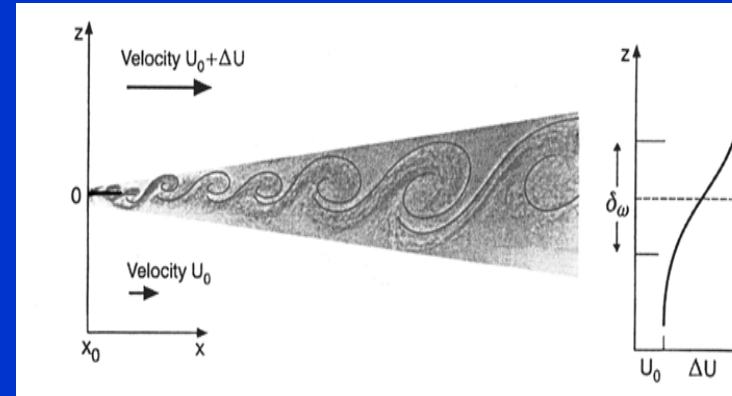
Λ_x

Shear length scales are determined from cup anemometer profile:

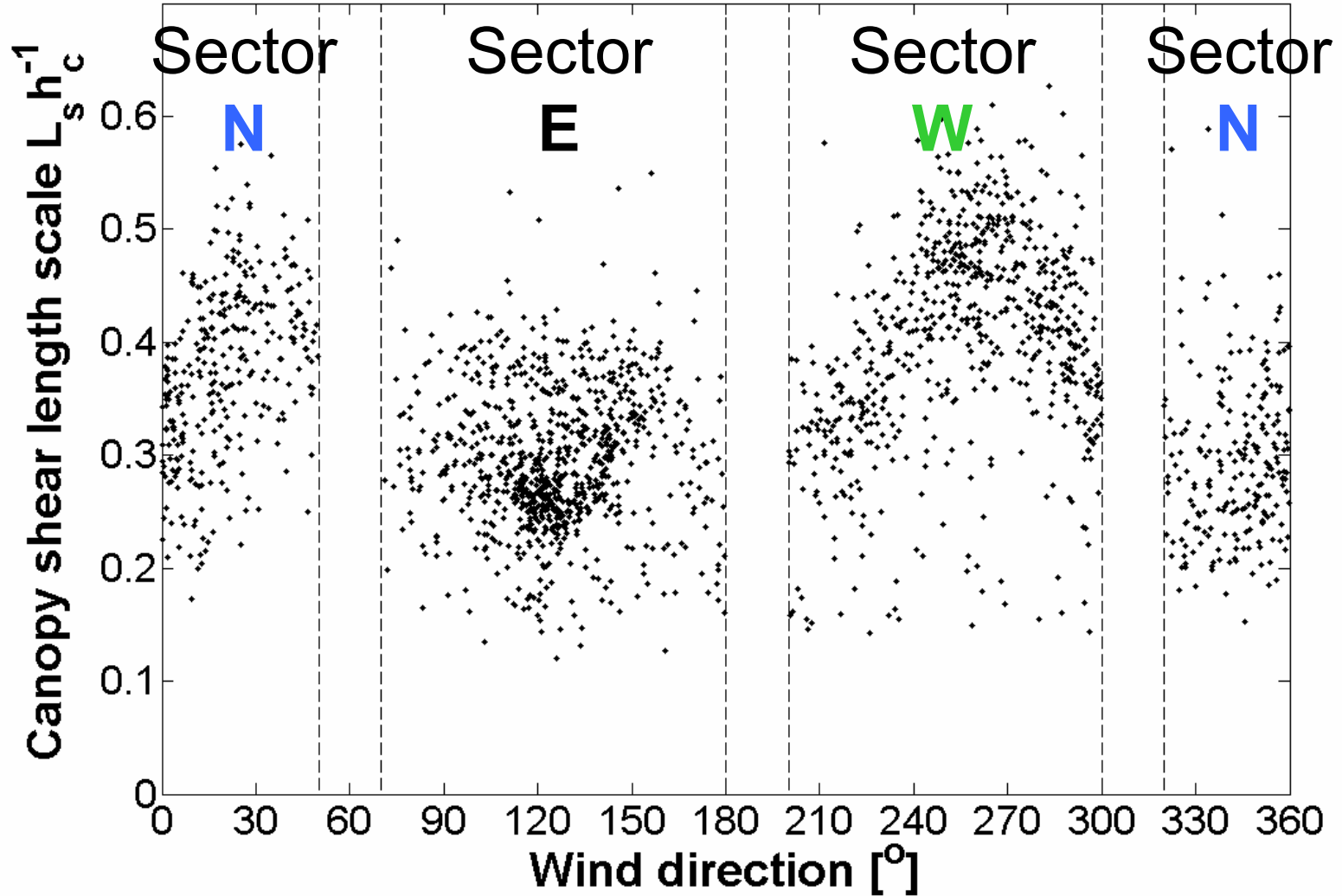
$$L_s = \frac{\delta_w}{2} = \frac{u(h_c)}{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)_{z=h_c}}$$

Developed mixing layer: $m = 7 \dots 10$
 according to Raupach et al. (1996) and Finnigan (2000)

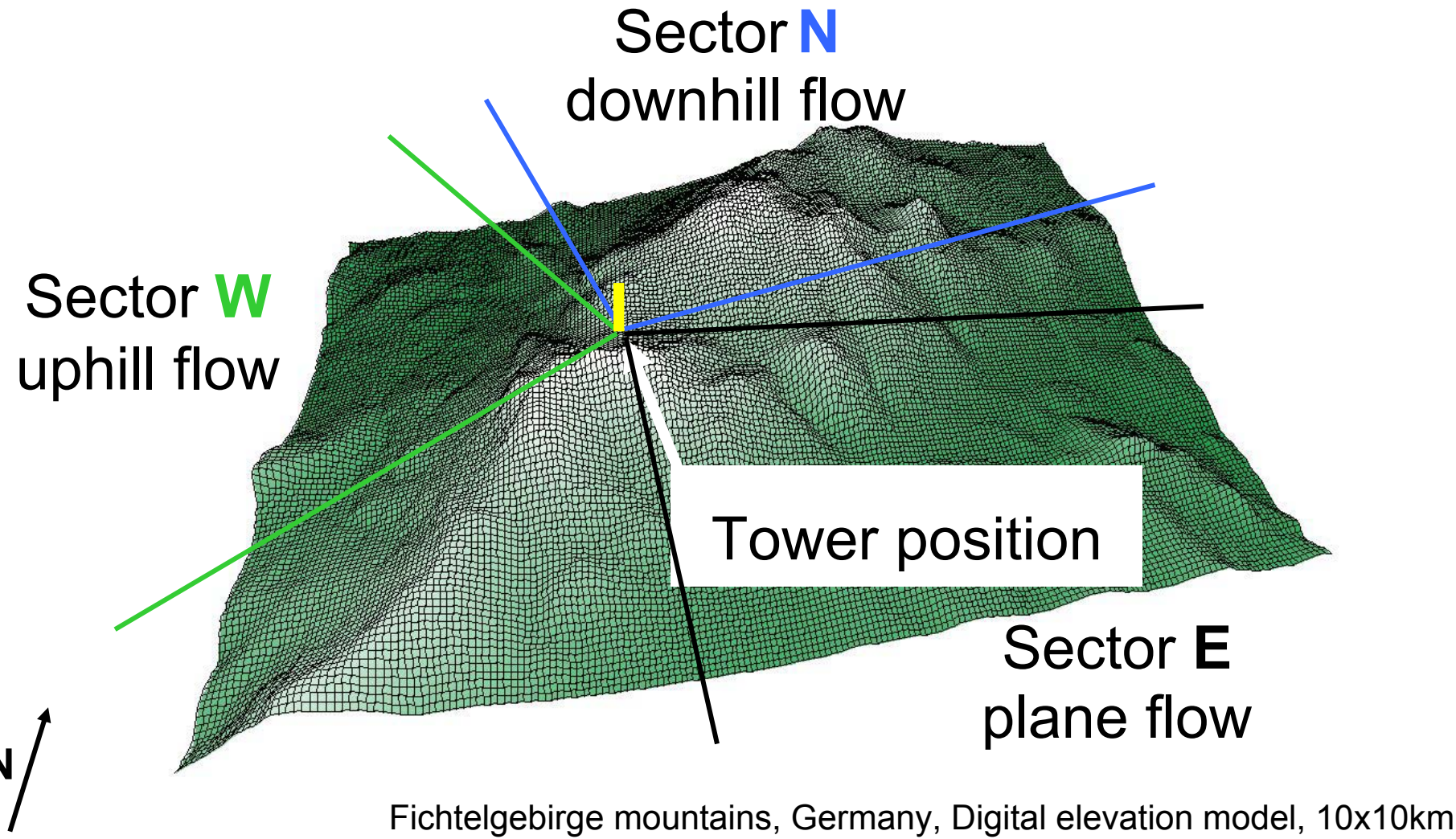
$$\Lambda_x = m \cdot L_s$$



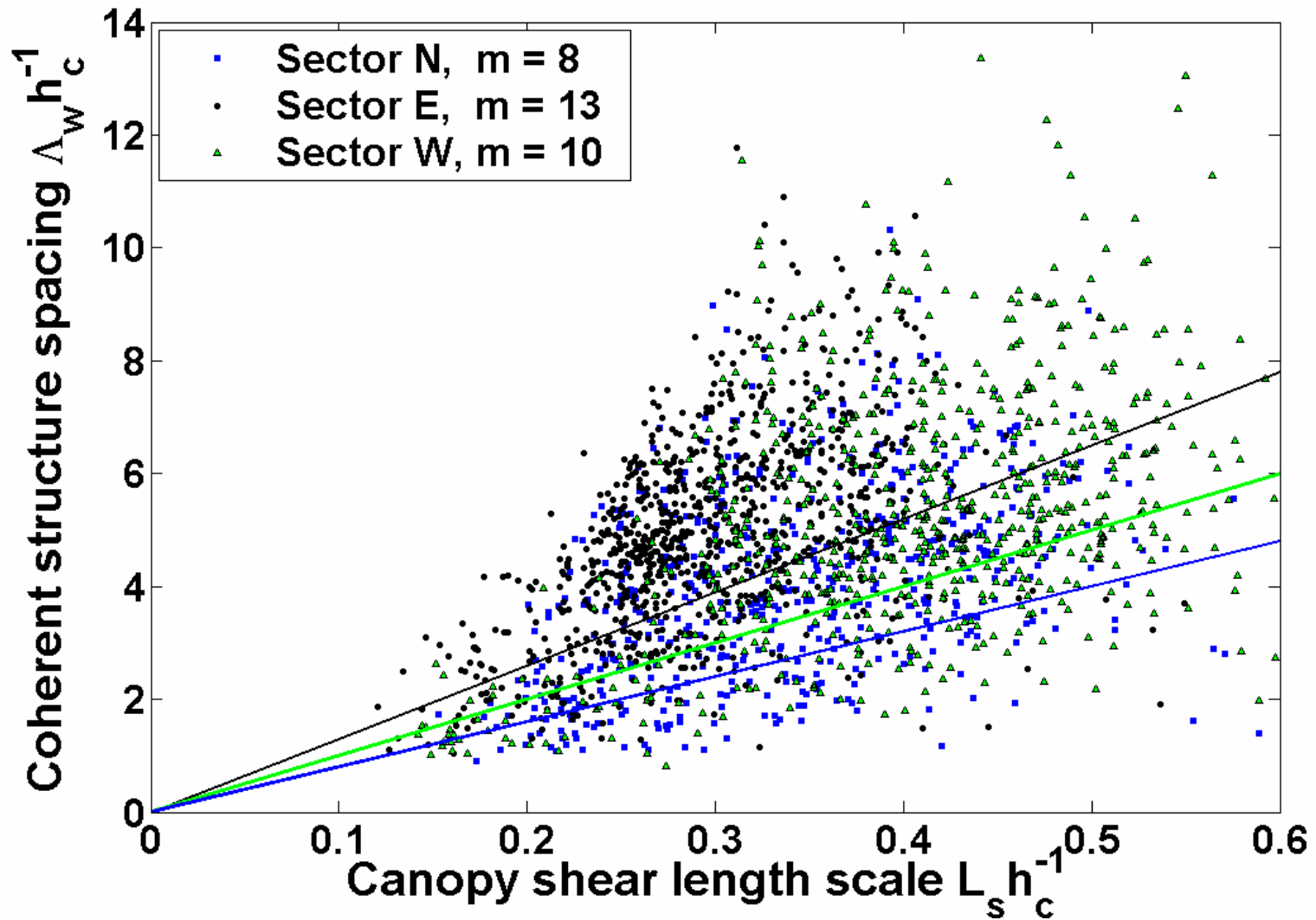
3. Coherent structures



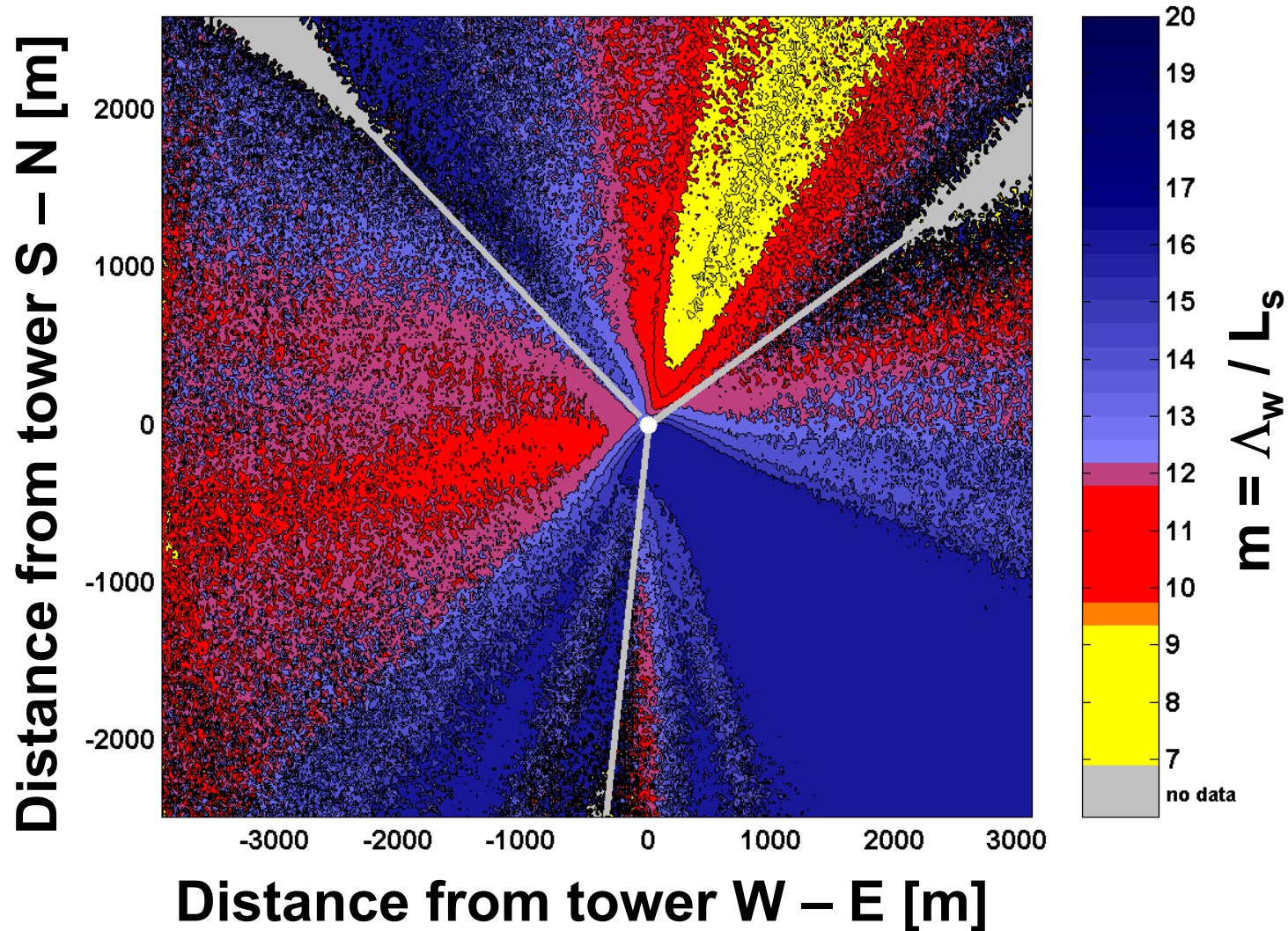
3. Coherent structures



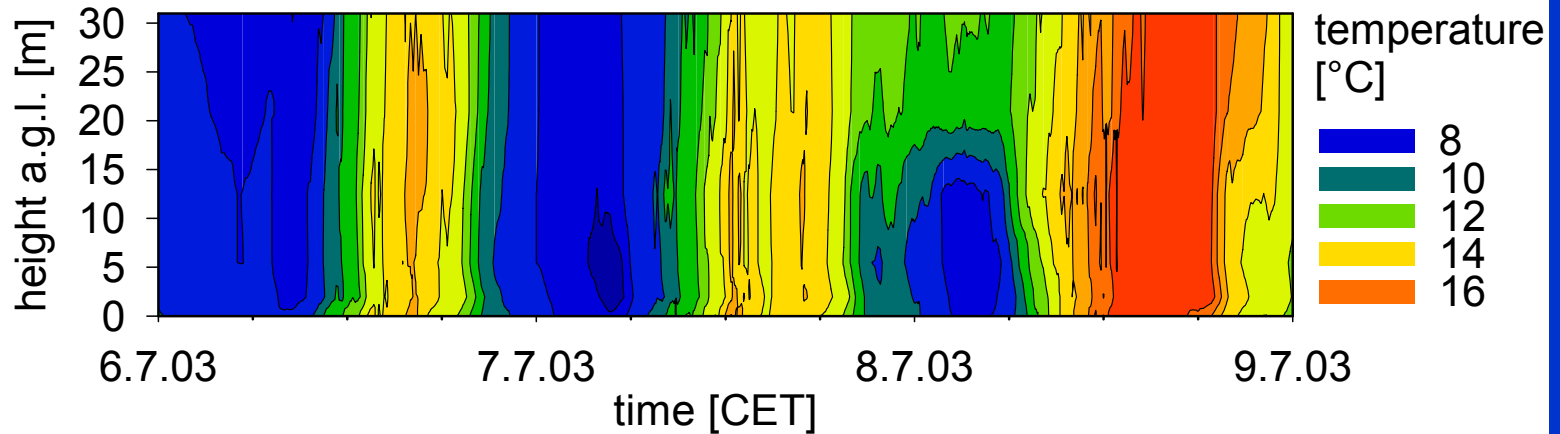
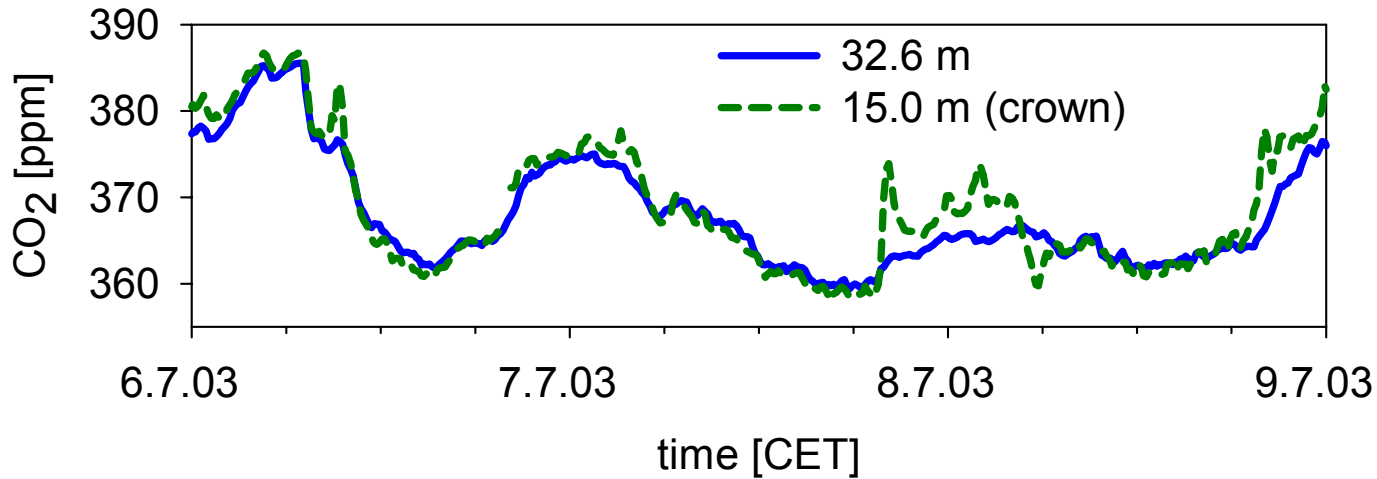
3. Coherent structures



3. Coherent structures



4. Carbon and carbon isotope fluxes

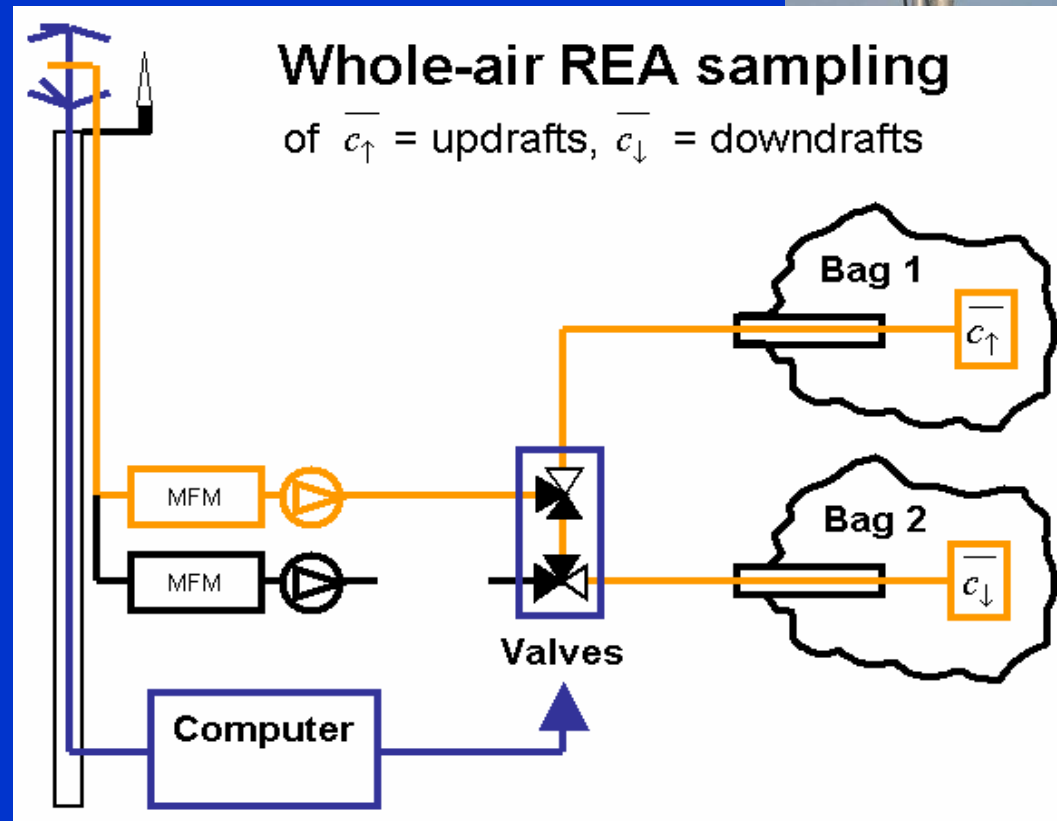


4. Carbon and carbon isotope fluxes

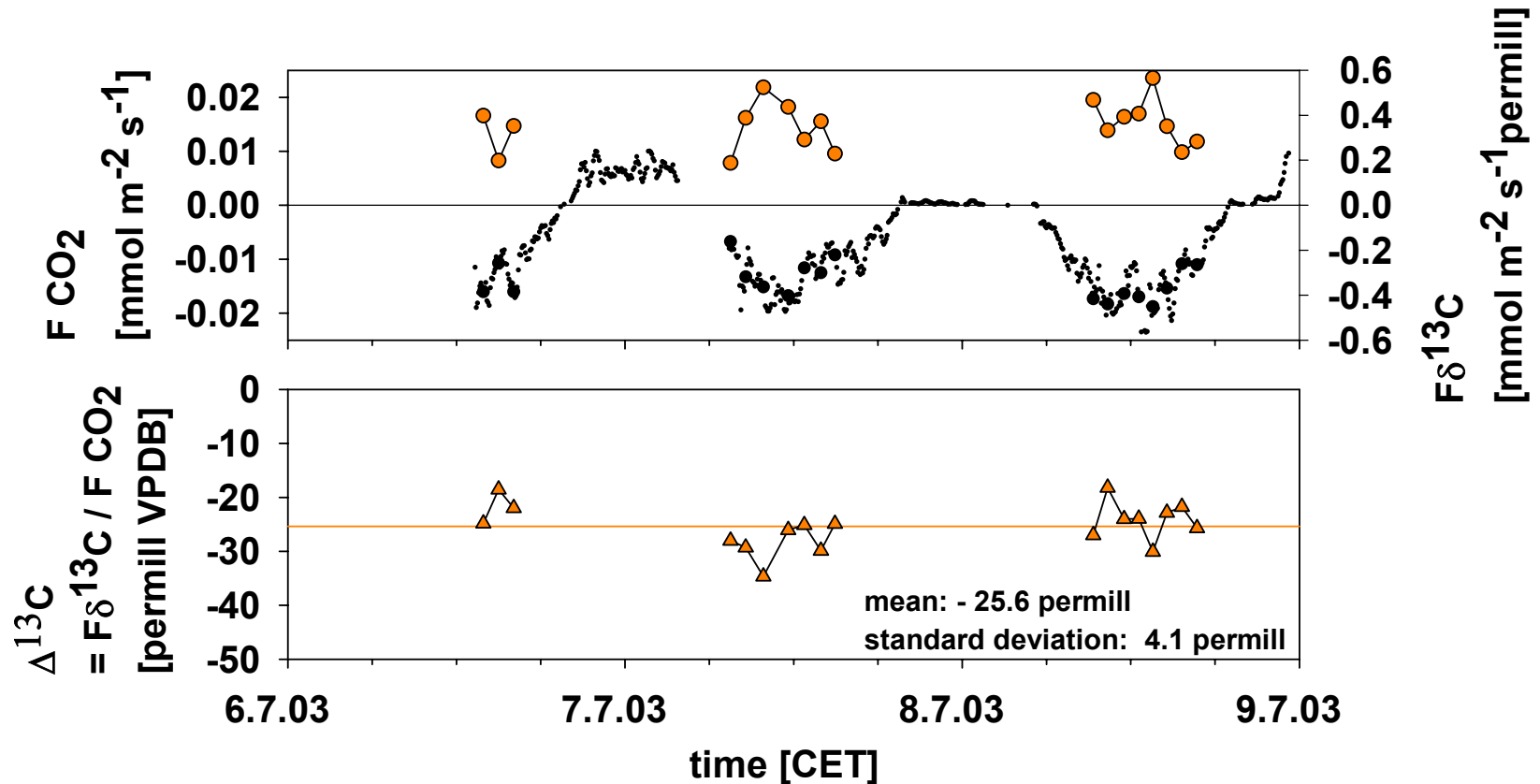


- Carbon dioxide fluxes measured with Solent R3 and LiCor 7500
- ^{13}C Carbon isotope fluxes measured with Whole air HREA system, estimated error: 10-20%

$$F_{^{13}\text{C}} = b_{\text{CO}_2} \cdot \sigma_w (\overline{\delta^{13}\text{C}_\uparrow} - \overline{\delta^{13}\text{C}_\downarrow})$$



4. Carbon and carbon isotope fluxes



5. Conclusions

- The footprint based quality assessment provides information on spatial structures in the data quality and the representative land use composition influencing the measurements.
- Wavelet analysis can reveal statistical properties of coherent structures, e.g. duration / size, separation.
- Statistical characteristics of coherent structures strongly depend on surface properties.
- CO₂ profile measurements illustrate the complex dynamic of gas exchange in and above a forest canopy (coupling / decoupling).
- Ecosystem ¹³C isotope discrimination can be determined by isotope flux measurements using Whole-air REA sampling, when applying hyperbolic deadbands (10-20% error).



Further Results of WALDATEM-2003

- Thomas et al. (2004): 'Detection of coherent structures in high frequent time series of a monostatic Sodar-Rass system', ISARS, Cambridge, 12-16 July 2004.
- Göckede et al. (2004): 'Use of footprint modelling for the characterization of complex measurement sites', 26th AMS Symposium on Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, Vancouver, 26-30 Aug. 2004.
- Ruppert et al. (2004): 'Whole-air Relaxed Eddy Accumulation for the Measurement of Isotope and Trace-Gas Fluxes', SIBAE-BASIN Conference. Interlaken, Switzerland. 1-3 April 2004.
- Lüers et al. (2004): 'Mean profiles in a spruce forest during WALDATEM-2003', DACH Meteorological conference, Karlsruhe, 7-10 Sept. 2004.

