2nd workshop/training course on

EddyUH: a software for eddy covariance flux calculation

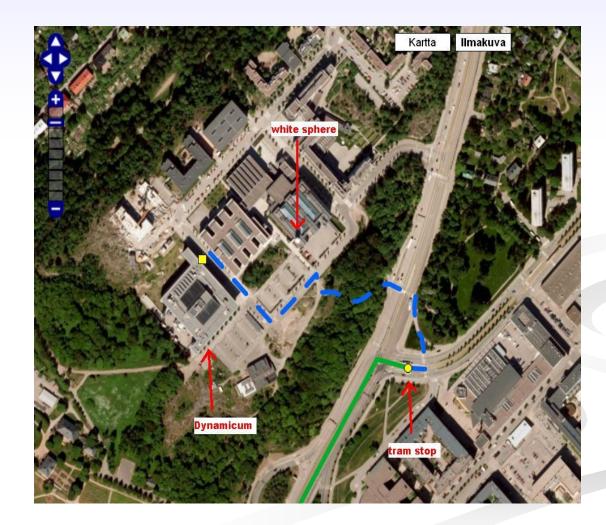
Helsinki, 21-25.1.2013

Introduction to the course/workshop

Ivan Mammarella

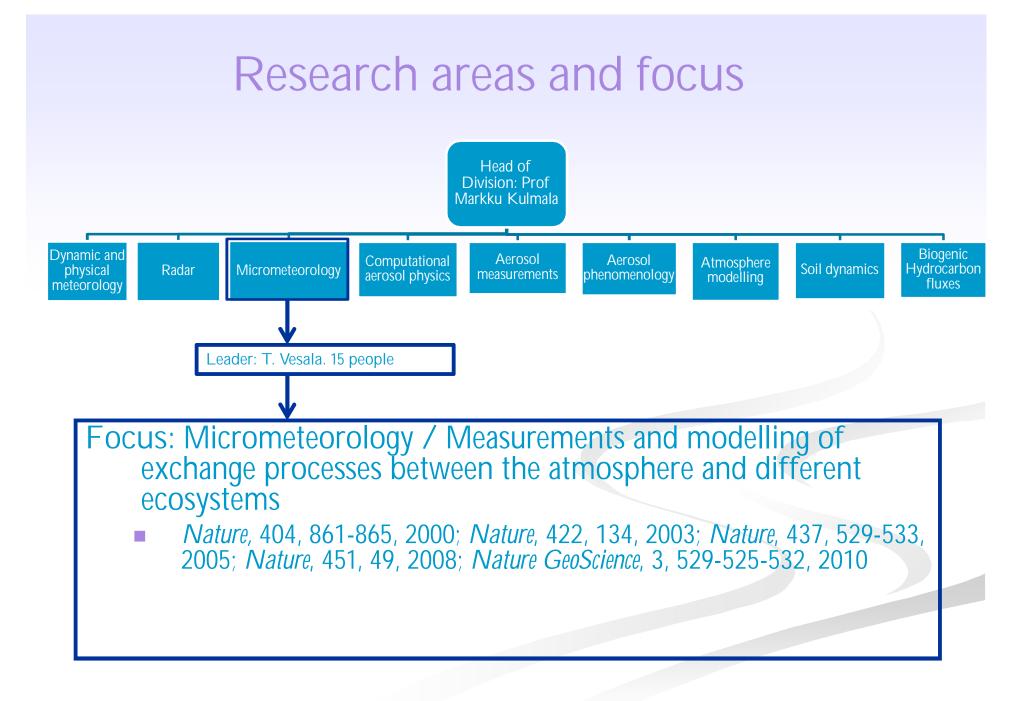
University of Helsinki, Dep. of Physics, Division of Atmospheric Sciences

Where we are : Kumpula Campus

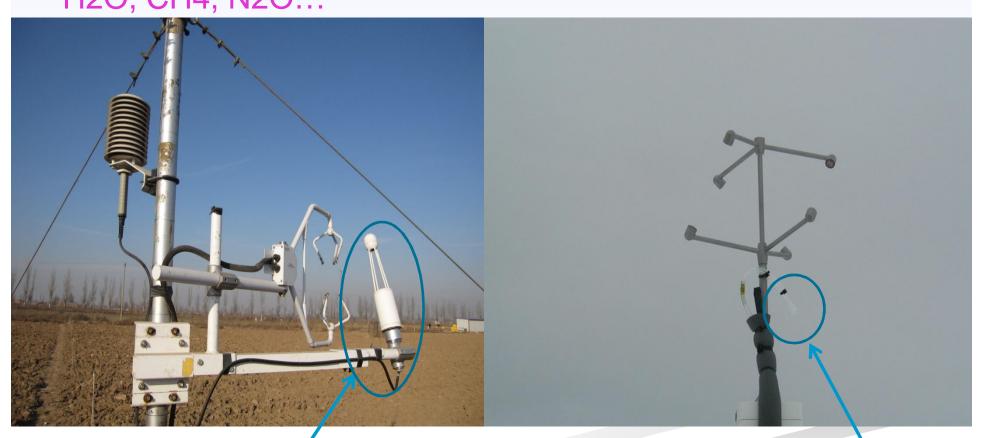


Division of Atmospheric Sciences

- Head: prof. M. Kulmala
- Over 120 scientists and Ph.D. students
- 9 professors
- aerosol- and environmental physics, micrometeorology, chemical meteorology, dynamic and physical meteorology
- National and Nordic Centre of Excellences



How do we measure EC flux 3D sonic anemometer + fast gas analyzer High frequency (≥10 Hz) measurements of u, v, w, T, CO2, H2O, CH4, N2O...



Open-path IRGA Licor 7500 (CO2 and H2O)

Photos by Sami Haapanala, UH

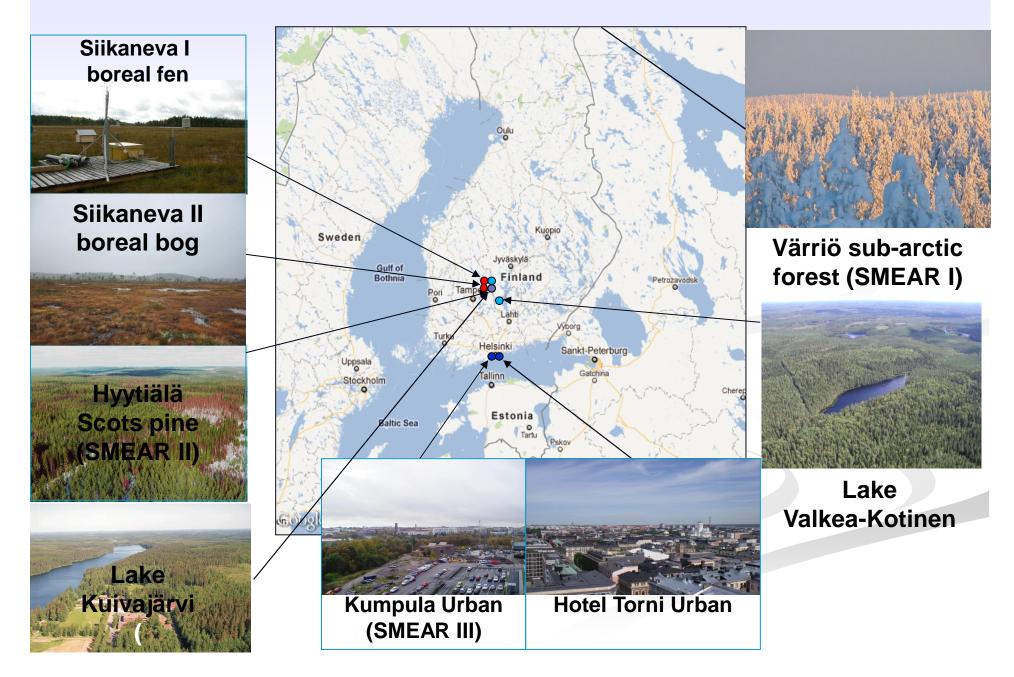
Sampling tube inlet of closed-path IRGA

Eddy covariance technique

- Direct and continuous measurements of net surface exchanges of energy and gases at ecosystem scale.
- Time scale half-hour to interannual.
- Non destructive, non invasive.
- Ecosystem function.

- Only net fluxes.
- Random errors.
- Systematic errors.
- Gaps.
- Flat terrain

UHEL EC flux measurement sites



EC sites network in Europe

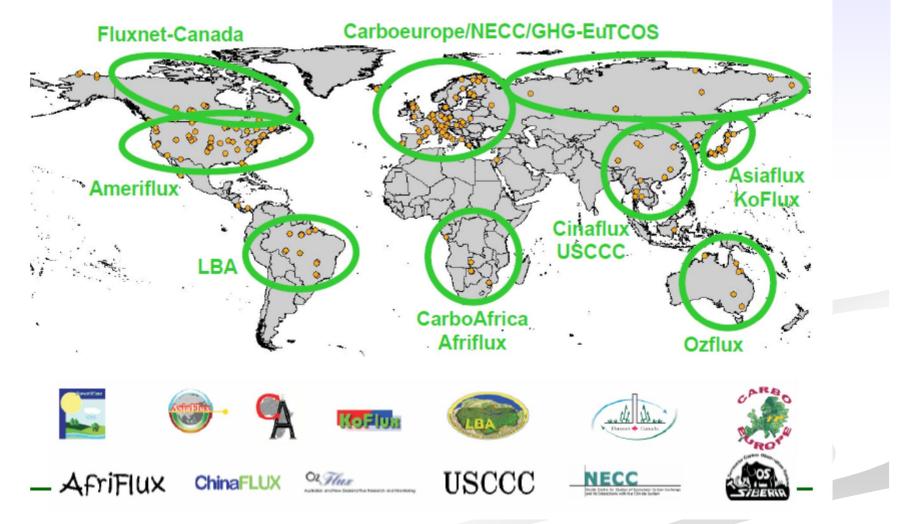
The situation in Europe



Others projects like NitroEurope and CarboExtreme contribute also to support the eddy covariance sites but not as main objective. Regional projects like NECC, Carboitaly, CarboSpain

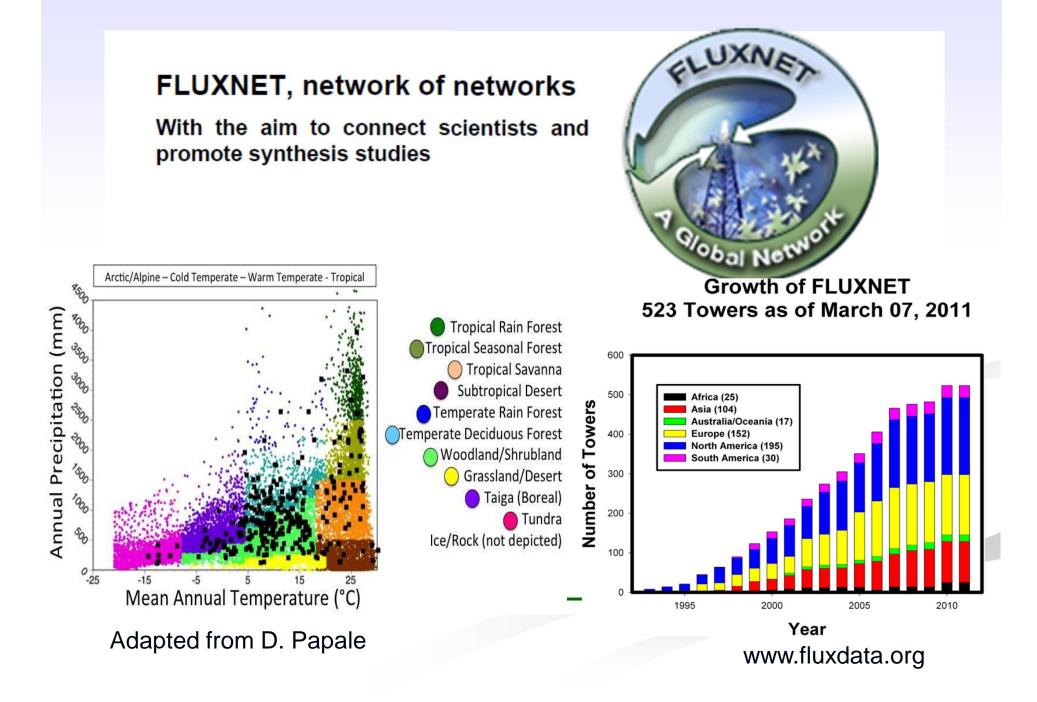
supported also sites.

Eddy covariance sites are world-wide distributed and organized in regional networks



Adapted from D. Papale

www.fluxdata.org





- Monitoring of concentrations and fluxes of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O
- Tentative period of operational phase 2014 2031
- Head Office to be located in Helsinki

Springer Atmospheric Sciences

Marc Aukinet - Timo Vesala - Darlo Papale - Editors Eddy Covariance A Practical Guide to Measurement and Data Analys

This highly practical handbook is an unhaustive treatment of oddy covariance measurament that will be of here interest to scientists who are not necessarily specialists in micrometerrology. The chapters cover measuring fluxes using eddy covariance technique, from the tower metallation and system dimensioning to data collection, correction and analysis.

With a state-of-the-of-perspective, the nullbox examine the larest bichriques and address the most up to data incursion problem including data fibering forquint analysis, data ggrilling, uncertainty evaluations, and the regretation annuggrowthers. The subbar cover the application of measurement techniques in different cocystems such forest, crops, granifand, workand, lakes and rivers, and urban areas, highlighting perturbation specific practices and methods in he anniformal. The book also mean what is do observe you have all your data, nummersing the objectives of a data bate as well on using case studies of the CarboExnope and FLUXNET databases to demonstrate the way they should be maintained and meanged. Point as for data use, such ange and publication areas discussed and propered.

This one compandium, is a valuable source of information on oddy covariance meaurement that allows readers to make rational and relevant choices in positioning, dimensioning installing and maintaining on oddy covariance one collecting, treating, convecting and analyzing oddy covariance/date; and scaling up oddyfinarmesoneous to annual scale and weduning their succetainty. Eddy Covariance

Automet - Vesala - Papale Eds

Springer Atmospheric Sciences

Marc Aubinet Timo Vesala Dario Papale *Editors*

Eddy Covariance

A Practical Guide to Measurement and Data Analysis



2 Springer

1. Flux measurements in urban ecosystems

>>> multiple spatio-temporal scale surface
heterogeneities



Distribution of the urban flux measurement sites recorded in the Urban Flux Network database (<u>http://www.geog.ubc.ca/urbanflux/</u>)

	Fraction of world population	No of urban flux towers
Cities in tropical climates (A)	28%	3
Cities in arid and semiarid climates (B)	14.5%	3
Cities in temperate climates (C)	44.6%	40
Cities in continental climates (D)	12.4%	15
Cities in polar climates (E)	0.3%	0
Total	100%	61

Source: Fluxnet Newsletter May 2012 ¹⁴

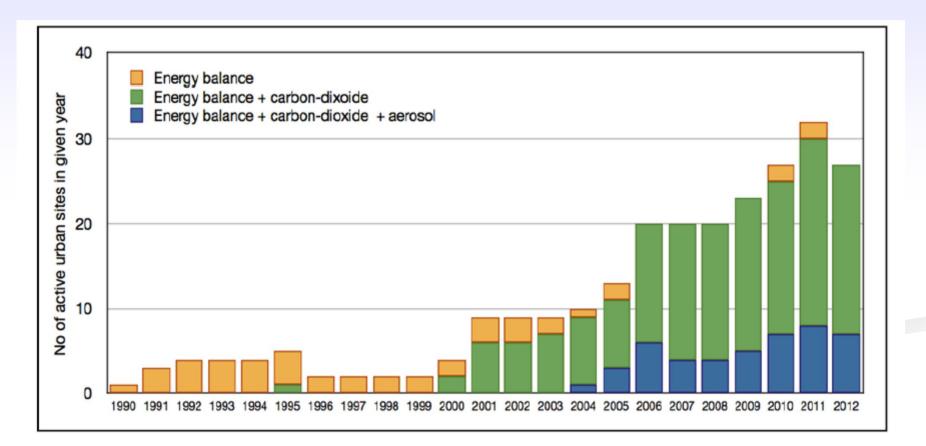
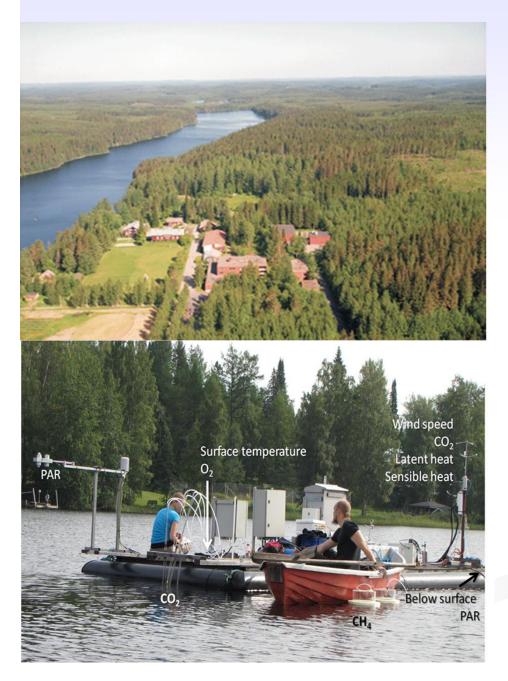


Figure 2 - Number of active urban flux sites active per year (1990-2012) and measured turbulent fluxes. Source of data: Urban Flux Network database (May 2012).

Source: Fluxnet Newsletter May 2012¹⁵

2. Flux measurements in lake ecosystems



- Inland water are important source of carbon (CO2 and CH4) to the atmosphere (Bastviken etal., 2011, *Science*)
- Chamber methods and gas exchange models are often used >>> very large uncertainty.
- Less than 10 papers published on EC CO2 flux.
- Less than 20 papers published on EC energy flux.
- Less than 5 papers published on EC CH4 flux.

EC post-processing software

- EDIRE (University of Edinburgh, UK)
- ALTEDDY (Alterra)
- TK3 (University of Bayreuth, Germany)
- EddySoft (Max-Planck-Institute Jena, Germany)
- Eth-flux (Technical University Zürich, Swiss)
- ECPack * (University of Wageningen)
- ECO2S* (IMECC-EU Univ. of Tuscia, Italy)
- EddyPro* (<u>www.licor.com</u>)
- EddyUH* (University of Helsinki, Finland)

* = open source

EddyUH version 1.3

The software EddyUH, developed by UHEL/DPAS, includes state-of-art methodologies for EC flux estimates.

Supported instruments	
Sonic anemometers	Gill-R2, Gill-R3, Gill-HS, Campbell CSAT3, Metek-USA-1
Gas analyzers	Licor-6262 (CO ₂ , H ₂ O), Licor-7000 (CO ₂ , H ₂ O),
	Licor-7500 (CO ₂ , H ₂ O), Licor-7200 (CO ₂ , H ₂ O),
	Licor-7700 (CH ₄), Campbell TGA100 (CH ₄ , N ₂ O),
	Los Gatos –RMT200 (CH ₄), Picarro G1301- f (CH ₄ , CO ₂ , H ₂ O), Aerodyne QCLAS (N ₂ O, CO ₂ , H ₂ O, CH ₄)
Implemented methods/corrections	
Raw data level	Units conversion and Calibration; Spike detection; Cross-wind correction (Liu et al., 2001); Dilution correction point by point; Angle of attack correction (Nakai et al., 2006); Block averaging, linear
	detrending and autoregressive running mean filter; Time lag estimation
Coordinate rotation of sonic wind components	Planar fit (Wilczak et al., 2001); Streamwise rotation (1D, 2D or 3D) according to McMillen (1988)
Quality statistics	Skewness, kurtosis, flux non-stationarity, random flux error, flux intermittency
High frequency loss	Theoretical (Moncrieff et al., 1987, Moore et al., 1986); Empirical estimation of the transfer function (Aubinet et al., 2000; Mammarella et al., 2009)
Low frequency loss	According to Rannik (1999)
Humidity corr to sensible heat flux	According to Schotanus et al. (1983)
WPL correction	Based on Webb et al.(1980), Ibrom et al.(2007) for closed-path GA, additional cross-talk correction for Licor-7700, Los Gatos –RMT200 and Aerodyne QCLAS

Acknowledgements

Nordic Centre of Excellence (NORDFORSK)

- DEFROST (<u>www.ncoe-defrost.org</u>)
- CRAICC (<u>www.atm.helsinki.fi/craicc</u>)

Research Networking Programmes

- TTORCH (<u>www.ttorch.org</u>)
- NORDFROST (<u>www.nateko.lu.se/nordfrost/home.html</u>)