

Preliminary analysis of surface heterogeneity at site 2

Clara Darbieu, Fabienne Lohou, Marie Lothon, Daniel Alexander, Eric Pardyjak, Dominique Legain, Olivier Traullé, Henk Pietersen, Olivier Decoster, Solène Derrien, Eric Pique

CRA, Lannemezan

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Do the surface heterogeneities have an impact on the boundary layer behaviour during transition ?



3 large vegetated patches :
moor, corn, forest
1,5km×500m

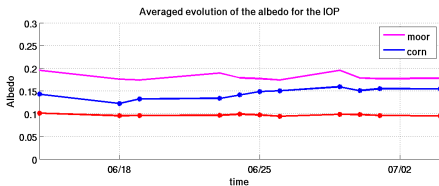
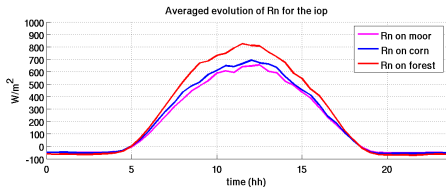
Measurements

- 2 TBs over moor and corn
- Meteorological and flux stations over the three patches
- Surface characteristic measurements (T,q)

- 1 Radiation budget over moor, corn and forest
 - Net radiation, albedo
 - IR,VIS
- 2 Surface energy balance and turbulence characteristics over the 3 surfaces
 - Sensible heat flux on moor, corn and forest
 - Latent heat flux on moor, corn and forest
 - Evaporative fraction on moor, corn and forest
 - Ground heat flux over moor and corn
 - TKE
 - Dynamical VS thermal instability
- 3 Conclusion, questions, in prospect ...

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Composite day over IOPs



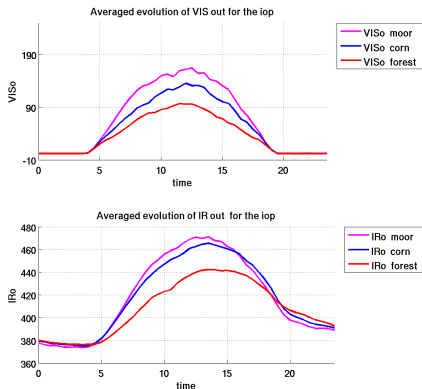
NR

- \sim the same net radiation over moor and corn
- larger NR over forest

Albedo

- α forest = 0.1
- α moor = 0.2
- α corn : increases from 0,13 to 0,17

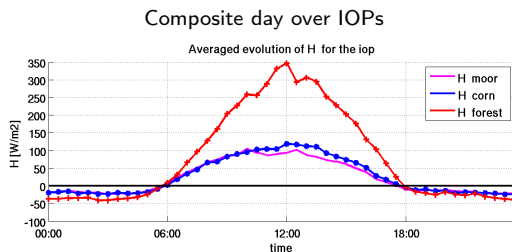
Composite day over IOPs



- VISo : VISo moor > VISo corn > VISo forest linked with the albedo
- IR : IRo moor > IRo corn until 16 pm ($\sim 10W/m^2$). Then, IRo moor < IRo corn
- IR : IRo moor, corn > IRo forest until 19 pm ($\sim 30W/m^2$). Then, IRo moor, corn < IRo forest
- 07/01, 07/02, 07/05 : the inversion appears later, at 17pm.

Conclusion : intermediate position of the corn between moor and forest.

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- From $\sim 6\text{am}$ to 18pm , $H_f (300 \text{ W/m}^2) \gg H_m, H_c (100 \text{ W/m}^2)$
- At 12pm : $H_f \sim 3 H_m$, $H_c \sim 1.25 H_m$
- Until 10am H_{corn} slightly $< H_{\text{moor}}$
- Between $\sim 11\text{h}$ and 19h , $H_{\text{corn}} > H_{\text{moor}}$
- At night, $H_f < H_c, H_m$

Exceptions

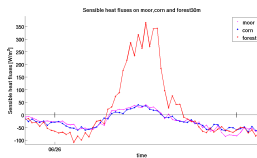
Hot days : 06/26, 06/27

→ Very weak fluxes

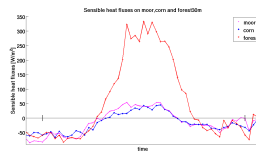
→ Hforest stays large

07/05 : Hm > Hc almost all the time

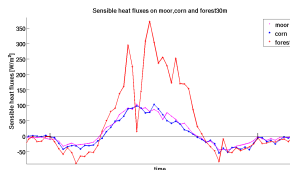
06/26



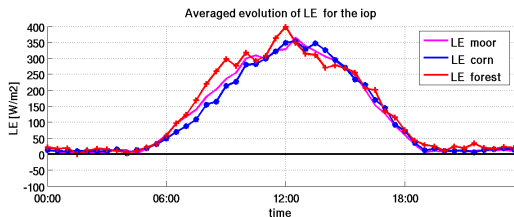
06/27



07/05



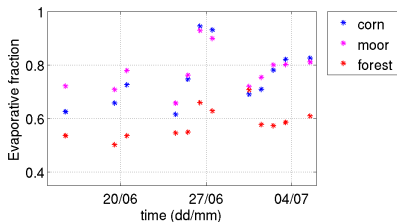
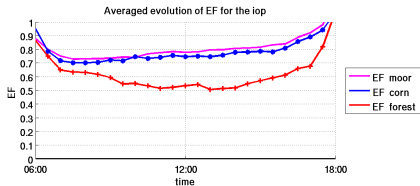
Composite day over IOPs



- From 05h to 13–14h, $LE_f \gg LE_m \gg LE_c$
- At 9am : $H_f = 126\% H_m$, $H_c = 91\% H_m$
- During the transition :
~ same fluxes but $LE_m < LE_c$

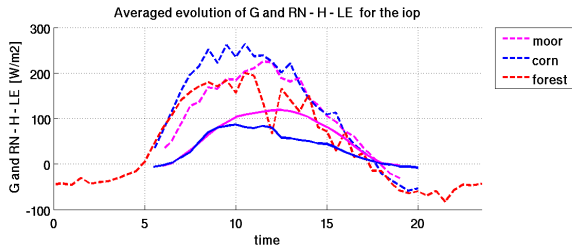
⇒ Less differences on LE than on H fluxes

Composite day over IOPs



- $EF_f \sim 0.55 < EF_c, EF_m$
- $0.6 < EF_c, EF_m < 0.9$
- sharp increase of EF forest in late afternoon
- Variability of EF linked with roots depth ?
- Inversion between EF_m and EF_c after good weather periods

Composite day over IOPs



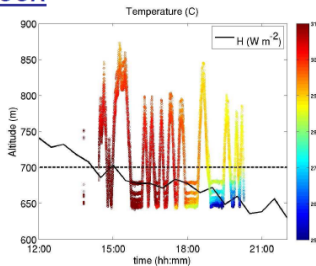
$$Rn = H + LE + G + S + \overset{?}{res}$$

- G_m increases until 12pm
- G_c increases until 10am
- Until 9 :30am, $G_m = G_c$
then $G_m \gg G_c$

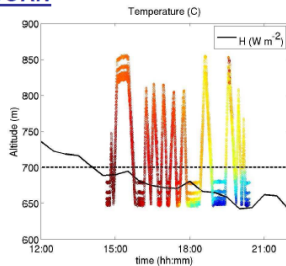
- The energy which is not absorbed by the ground is liberated through H.
- $(Rn - H - LE - G)_{\text{corn}} > \text{moor} \Rightarrow$ more heat storage within the corn canopy

↪ A consequence on the stabilization during transition ?

MOOR

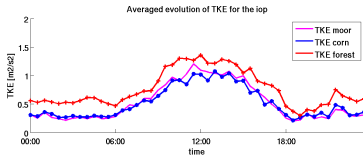


CORN

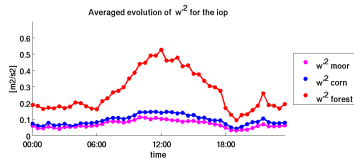
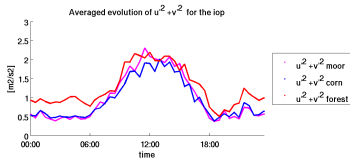


Lower ground heat flux in corn \Rightarrow faster stabilization in the transition

Composite day over IOPs



- TKE forest > all the day
- TKE_m ~ TKE_c (TKE_c slightly < TKE_m between 8am and 16pm)
- Diurnal cycle on the TKE, not on the difference

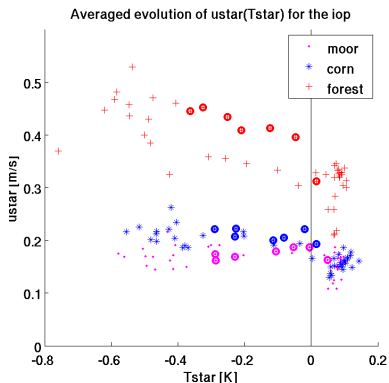


Diurnal cycle of the difference of TKE

- At night, in the morning : \neq associated with $u'^2 + v'^2$
- During the day : only w'^2 . Much stronger diurnal cycle on forest. Little diurnal cycle on moor and corn. Moor < corn.

Question : Why $u'^2 + v'^2$ is different on forest than on moor and corn ?

Composite day over IOPs



Definition :

$$u_{*} = \sqrt{\overline{u'w'}^2 + \overline{v'w'}^2}$$

$$\Theta_{*} = -\frac{\overline{w'\theta'}}{u_{*}}$$

- Thermal diurnal cycle
- Dynamical diurnal cycle on forest : more dynamical instability during transition
- More dynamical turbulence on corn than moor

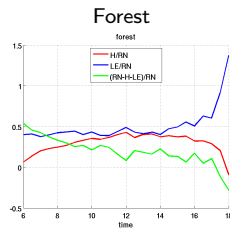
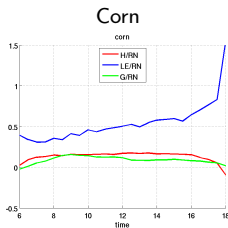
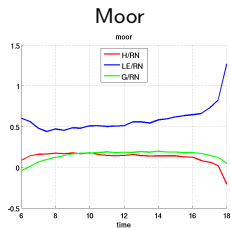
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Conclusion

- Intermediate position of corn between moor and forest
- Large sensible heat flux over forest, even the hot days
- Less differences on LE fluxes
- Different ground heat flux between corn and moor : impact on the stabilization in the transition

In prospect

- Better understanding the role of the canopies
- Study of the convective scales : w_* , t_*
- Tethered balloons : characterize the structure of the lower part of the BL.



In prospect

- Better understanding the role of the canopies
- Study of the convective scales : w_x , t_x
- Tethered balloons : characterize the structure of the lower part of the BL.

Thank you
for your
attention !