Multiyear analysis of energy balance closure over a cropland in the silty-loam region of Belgium

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Context

Flux measurement quality through Eddy Covariance (EC) can be assessed through the energy conservation principle and this is called the energy balance. However, many studies indicate a general lack of closure (imbalance) of 20-30% in contrasted ecosystems and climates. This systematic problem has been subjected to intense research for the last 30 years in order to understand the causes and to assess the consequences on gas flux measurement quality.

The energy balance states that the sum of latent (LE) and sensible heat (H) fluxes measured by EC is equal to the difference between net radiation flux (R_{net}), ground heat flux (G) and air (S_H and S_{LE}), biomass (S_C and S_P) and ground (S_G) change of heat storage (S = S_{LE}+S_H+S_G+S_C+S_P) which are



measured by independent systems from EC :

Energy balance closure ⇔

$$H + LE = R_{net} - G - S$$

Objective

> To contribute to the general understanding of EC accuracy at measuring gas and energy fluxes identifying the drivers that lead to while improvement or worsening of the energy balance

Material and methods

- Study case : ICOS Lonzée site 4-year rotation over 12 ha of cropland
- 3-year of data selected
- Energy balance assessment :
 - Energy Balance Ratio (EBR)
 - Reduced Major Axis regression (RMA)



Results

Energy balance closure at the Lonzée site :





contribution on turbulent H and LE fluxes



Increasing the averaging period up to 4h decreases the residue by 38 Wm⁻²

Conclusions

 \rightarrow Evaluation of the rates of change of heat storage (S fluxes) allows improving the energy closure by 4-7%

be particularly н seem to fluxes \rightarrow underestimated for 30-min period

 \rightarrow Increasing the averaging period up to 4h for EC computation leads to improvements of the energy balance closure by offsetting the 50 Wm⁻² mean residue by 38 Wm⁻²