

New Open-Path Low-Power Standardized Automated CO₂/H₂O Flux Measurement System: Concentrations, Co-spectra and Fluxes Comparison with Established Models

George Burba (1,2), Israel Begashaw (1), and James Kathilankal (1)

(1) LI-COR Biosciences, Lincoln, United States (george.burba@licor.com), (2) Bio-Atmospheric Sciences, School of Natural Resources, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, United States

Spatial and temporal flux data coverage have improved significantly in recent years due to standardization, automation and management of data collection, and better handling of the generated data. With more stations and networks, larger data streams from each station, and smaller operating budgets, modern tools are required to effectively and efficiently handle the entire process. These tools should produce standardized verifiable datasets, and provide a way to cross-share the standardized data with external collaborators to leverage available funding, and promote data analyses and publications.

In 2015, open-path and enclosed flux measurement systems [1] were developed, based on established gas analyzer models [2,3], with the goal of improving stability in the presence of contamination over older models [4], refining temperature control and compensation [5,6], providing more accurate gas concentration measurements [1], and synchronizing analyzer and anemometer data streams in a very careful manner [7].

In late 2017, the new open-path system was further refined to simplify hardware configuration, to significantly reduce power consumption and cost, and to prevent or considerably minimize flow distortion8 in the anemometer to increase data coverage.

Additionally, all new systems incorporate complete automated on-site flux calculations using EddyPro[®] Software [9] run by a weatherized remotely-accessible microcomputer to provide standardized verifiable datasets.

This presentation will describe details and results from the latest field tests of the new flux systems, in comparison to older models and control reference instruments.

REFERENCES:

1. Burba G., W. Miller, I. Begashaw, G. Fratini, F. Griessbaum, J. Kathilankal, L. Xu, D. Franz, E. Joseph, E. Larmanou, S. Miller, D. Papale, S. Sabbatini, T. Sachs, R. Sakai, D. McDermitt, 2017. Comparison of CO₂ Concentrations, Co-spectra and Flux Measurements between Latest Standardized Automated CO₂/H2O Flux Systems and Older Gas Analysers. 10th ICDC Conference, Switzerland: 21-25/08

2. Metzger, S., G. Burba, S. Burns, P. Blanken, J. Li, H. Luo, R. Zulueta, 2016. Optimization of an enclosed gas analyzer sampling system for measuring eddy covariance fluxes of H2O and CO₂. AMT, 9: 1341-1359

3. Burba, G., 2013. Eddy Covariance Method for Scientific, Industrial, Agricultural and Regulatory Applications. LI-COR Biosciences: 331 pp.

4. Fratini, G., McDermitt, D.K. and Papale, D., 2014. Eddy-covariance flux errors due to biases in gas concentration measurements: origins, quantification and correction. Biogeosciences, 11(4), pp.1037-1051.

5. McDermitt, D., J. Welles, and R. Eckles, 1993. Effects of temperature, pressure, and water vapor on gas phase infrared absorption by CO₂. LI-COR, Lincoln, NE.

6. Welles, J. and D. McDermitt, 2005. Measuring carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. In: Hatfield J. and J. Baker (Eds.) Micrometeorology in Agricultural Systems. ASA-CSSA-SSSA, Madison, WI.

7. Ediger, K. and Riensche, B.A., 2017. Systems and methods for measuring gas flux. U.S. Patent 9,759,703.

8. Frank, J. M., W. J. Massman, E. Swiatek, H. A. Zimmerman, and B. E. Ewers, 2016. All sonic anemometers need to correct for transducer and structural shadowing in their velocity measurements. Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology, 33(1): 149-167.

9. Fratini, G., Mauder, M., 2014. Towards a consistent eddy-covariance processing: an intercomparison of EddyPro and TK3. AMT, 7: 2273-2281