

The FluxSAP hydroclimatological experimental campaigns over an heterogeneous urban area

F Rodriguez et al...

Program funded by:

ANR Villes durables, VegDUD - coord Marjorie Musy (IRSTV) **INSU EC2CO,** FluxSAP - BIOEFECT and LEFE



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- (1) CESBIO
- (2) CSTB
- (3) IFSTTAR/GER
- (4) INRA EPHYSE
- (5) IRSN
- (6) IRSTV
- (7) LHEEA / ECN
- (8) LSIIT

(9) LTHE (10) LPGN

- (11) Centre Météo France 44
- (12) University of Oklahoma
- (13) CEREMA DTer EST
- (14) CEREMA DTer IDF
- (15) CNRM GAME
- (16) LNE
- (17) EDF

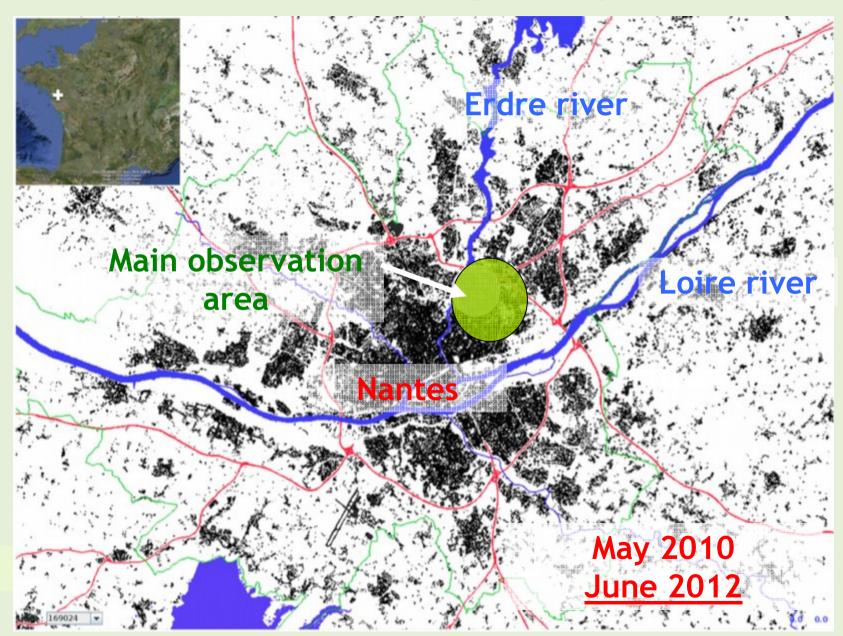




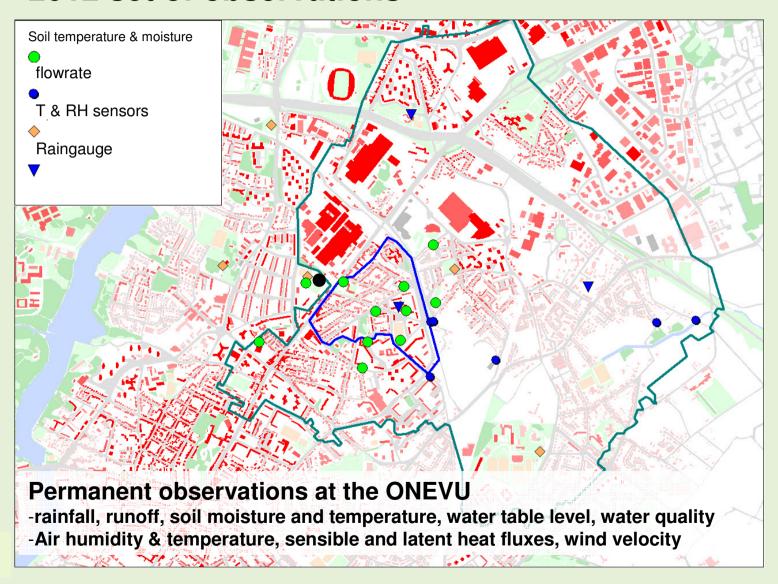
The objectives

- FluxSAP: to obtain reference data
 - for evaluating urban hydrology and microclimate models
 - for assessing quantitatively the role of vegetation on urban climate
- FluxSAP 2010: to test the methods allowing
 - to measure sensible heat and water vapour fluxes over an heterogeneous urban district
 - to spatialise the measurements, taking into account land use heterogeneity
 - · to test footprint models over an urban area
- FluxSAP 2012: to focus on observations
 - to increase the reliability of observations (sensors inter-comparison)
 - to compare heat fluxes from sealed vs vegetated areas
 - to refine latent heat flux observations (at local and larger scales)

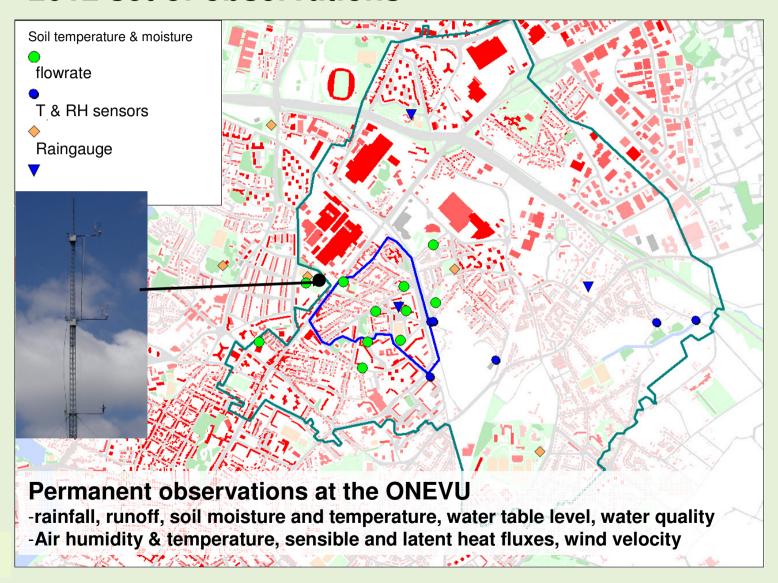
Location and campaign periods

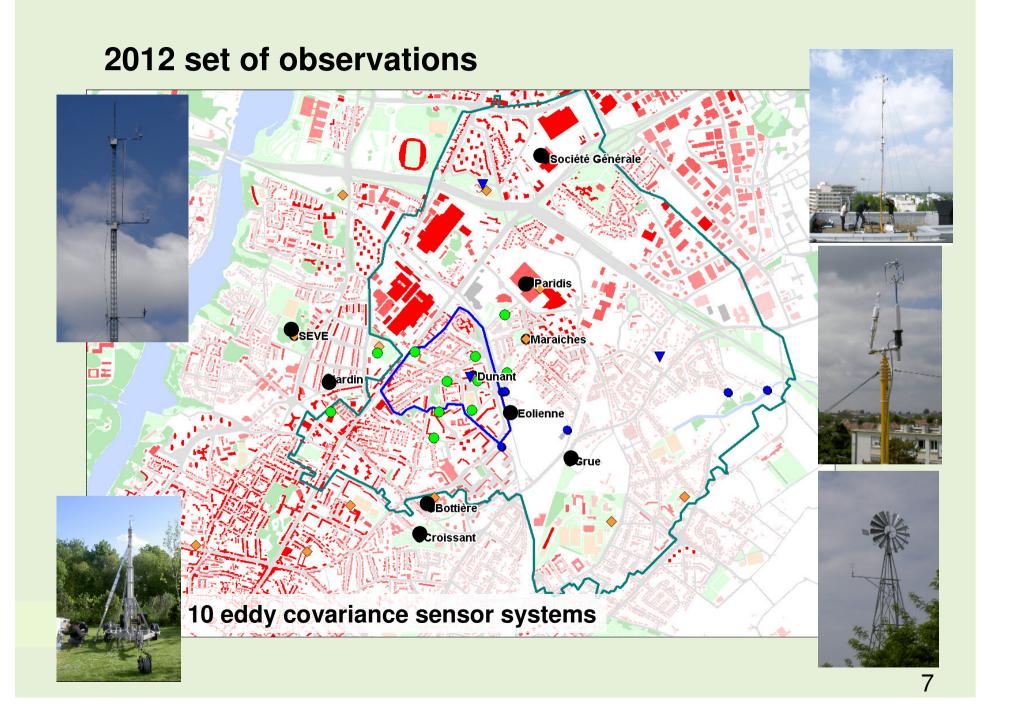


2012 set of observations

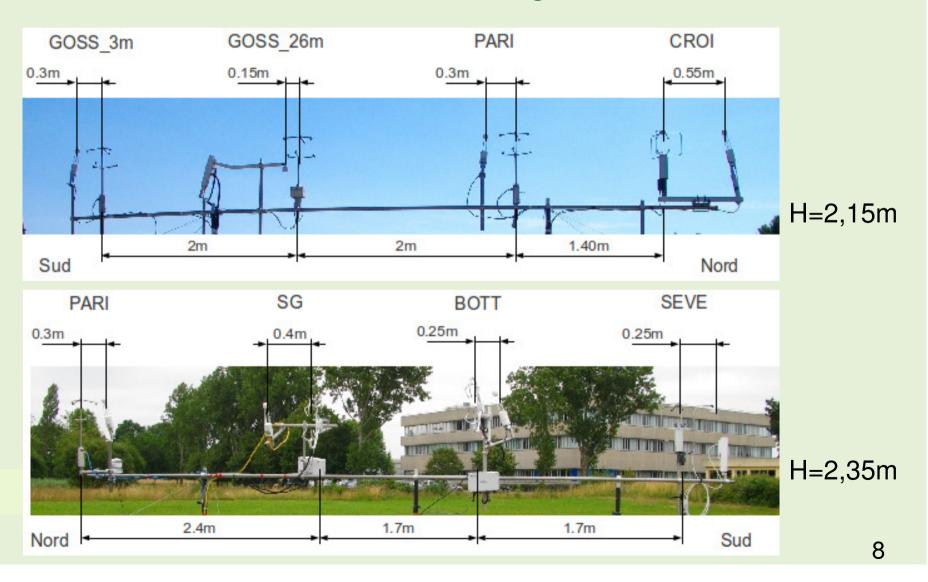


2012 set of observations

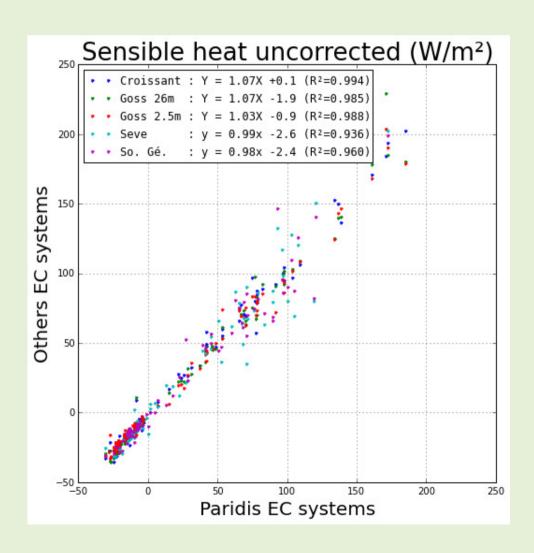




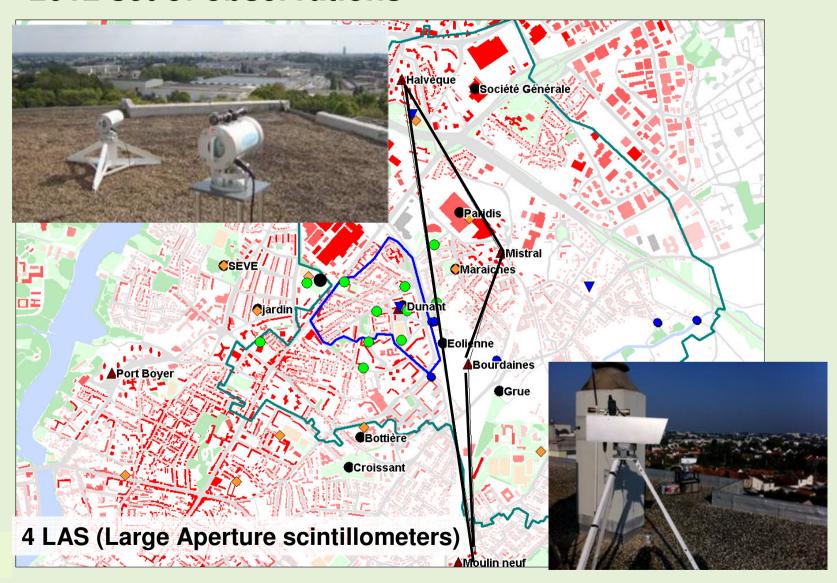
Before-campaign sensor intercomparison: Eddy covariance sensor systems Implementation of SAT & IRGA over an homogenous grassland at IFSTTAR Bouguenais



Before-campaign sensor intercomparison: Eddy covariance sensor systems Implementation of SAT & IRGA over an homogenous grassland



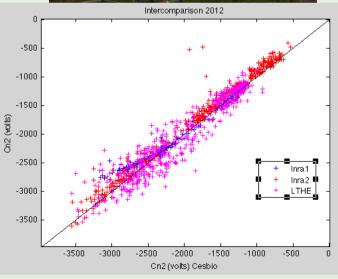
2012 set of observations



Before-campaign sensor intercomparison: scintillometers Implementation of LAS over an homogenous grassland at INRA Bordeaux







Comparison of Cn2

2012 set of (other) observations

7 one-day Evapotranspiration Chamber sites

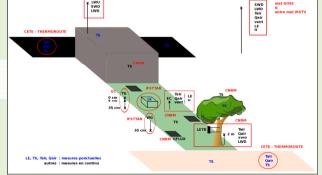




Mobile observations with car (T,RH) + TIR / urban transects







Passive tracer dispersion experiments + PTUV profiles

Land use: geographical database

Vectorial geographical database

Streets, houses

Raster images (Quickbird)

4 bands multispectral image



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Vectorial geographical database

Streets, houses

Raster images (Quickbird)

4 bands multispectral image

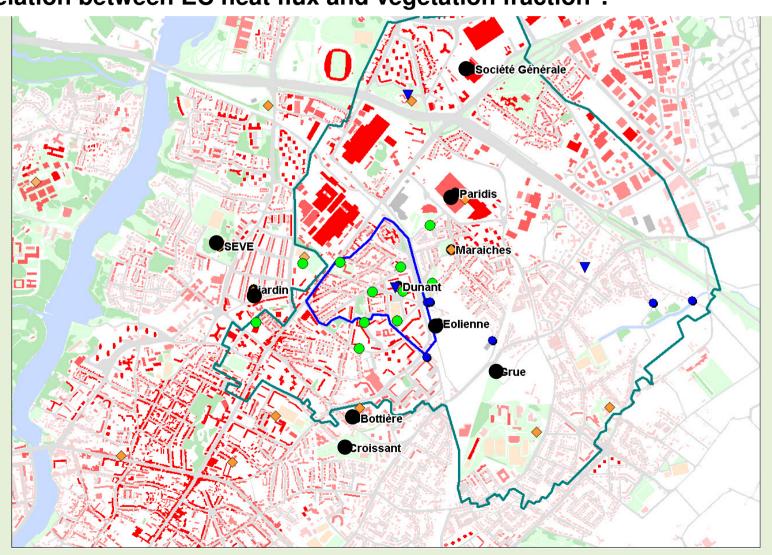
Extraction of vegetation (from NDVI/SAVI estimation methodology)

FluxSAP campaign area



Results - Heat fluxes during the campaign / Eddy Covariance observations

Relation between EC heat flux and vegetation fraction?



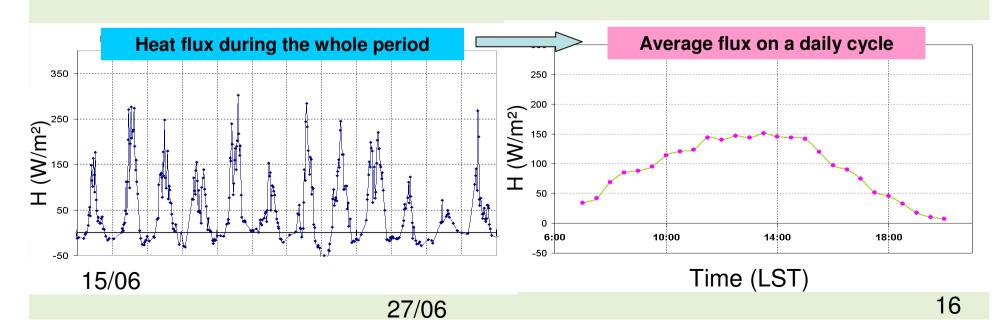
Methodology:

Determination of the daily average flux 1/2 h time step from 7 am to 8 pm Analysis time interval : 01/06 to 27/06/2012

Variables:

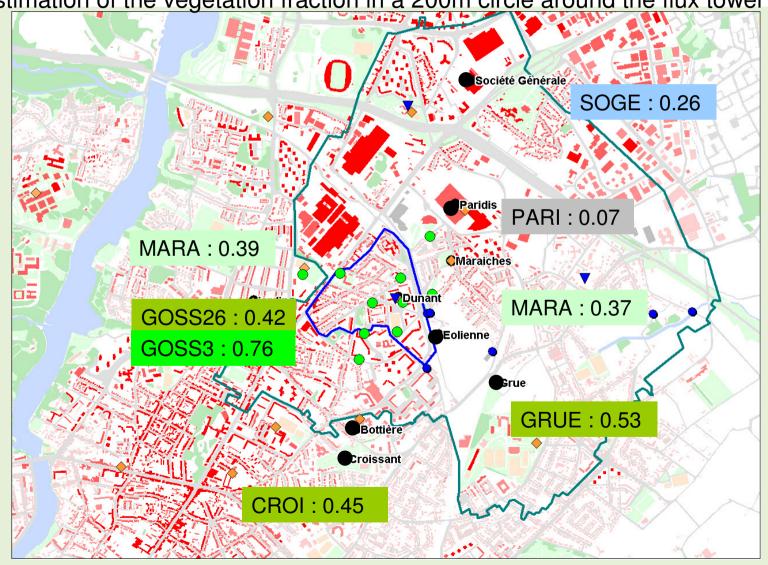
- Sensible heat flux H
- Latent heat flux LE
- Evaporative fraction : LE/(LE+H)

Site	Period
PARI	31/05 - 27/06
SOGE	01/06 - 26/06
MARA	27/05 - 27/06
SEVE	24/05 - 27/06
GOSS26	29/05 - 27/06
CROI	24/05 - 27/06
GRUE	01/06 - 12/06
GOSS3	29/05 - 27/06



Relation between EC heat flux and vegetation fraction?

Estimation of the vegetation fraction in a 200m circle around the flux tower



Comparison of two sites with very contrasting land use



Goss26

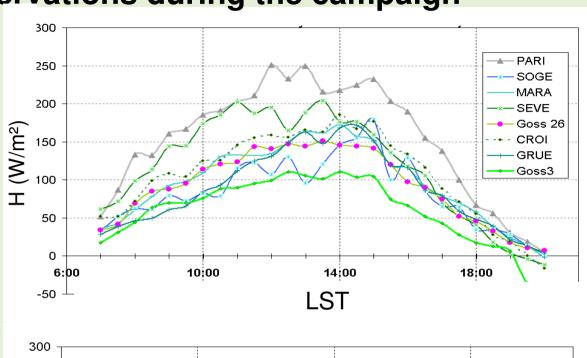
Sensible heat flux H

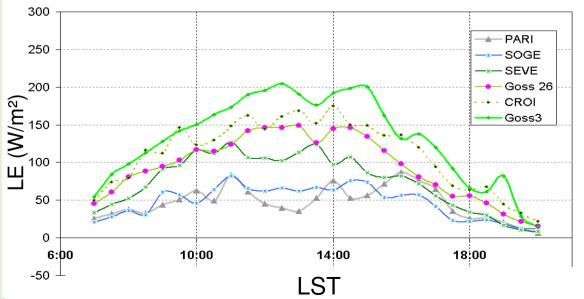
H \with Vegetation

Site	Fraction
PARI	0.07
SOGE	0.26
MARA	0.37
SEVE	0.39
GOSS26	0.42
CROI	0.45
GRUE	0.53
GOSS3	0.76

Latent heat flux LE

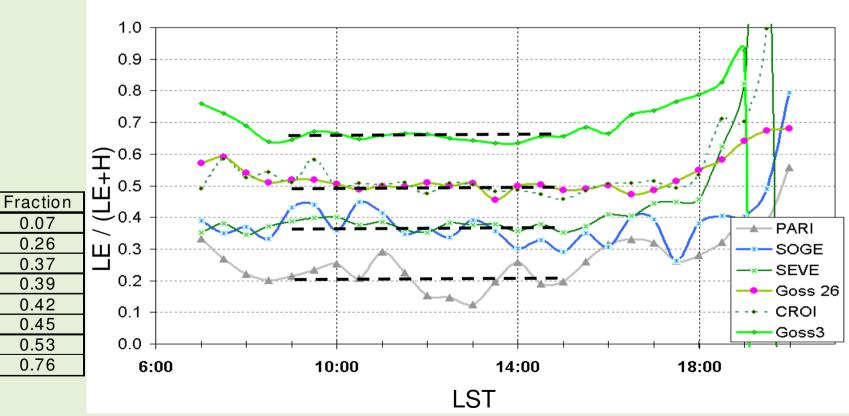
LE ✓ with Vegetation





Evaporative fraction

- net radiation energy ratio consumed by Evapotranspiration
- quite stable from 10 am to 3 pm



0.07

0.26

0.37

0.39

0.42

Site

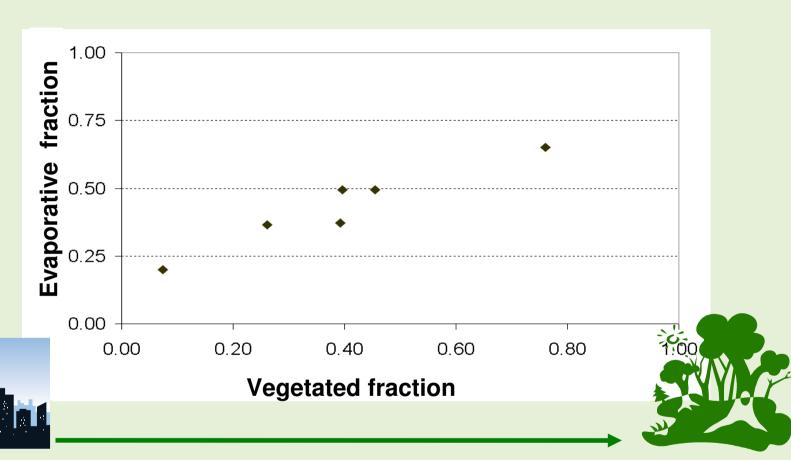
PARI

SOGE

MARA

SEVE

GOSS26



Modification of the energy budget with vegetation during a spring/summer period in Nantes

Conclusion and perspectives

Observations in urban areas are very useful!

Impact of vegetation on heat fluxes

Further analyses of data are necessary / Heat Fluxes

Estimation of real footprint

Comparison of heat fluxes (EC method / scintillometry)

Further analyses (other observations) are still in progress

Thank you...