



The CarboEurope-IP advection activities ADVEX'05: A joint effort to improve experimental and methodological approaches of CO₂ advection measurements

C. Feigenwinter (1,7), B. Heinesch (1), M. Yernaux (1), C. Bernhofer (2), U. Eichelmann (2), U. Moderow (2), R. Queck (2), O. Kolle (3), M. Hertel (3), M. Zeri (3), W. Ziegler (3), A. Lindroth (4), M. Mölder (4), F. Lagergren (4), L. Montagnani (5), S. Minerbi (5), L. Minach (5), D. Janous (6), M. Pavelka (6), M. Acosta (6), M. Aubinet (1)

(1) Gembloux Agricultural University, Physique des Biosystèmes, Gembloux, Belgium, (2) TU Dresden, Institute of Hydrology and Meteorology, Department of Meteorology, Dresden, Germany, (3) Max Planck Institute for Biogeochemistry, Jena, Germany, (4) University of Lund, Physical Geography and Ecosystems Analysis, Lund, Sweden, (5) Autonomous Province of Bolzano, Forest Service, Agency of Environment, Bolzano, Italy, (6) Institute of Systems Biology and Ecology, Laboratory of Plants Ecological Physiology, Brno, Czech Republic, (7) University of Basel, Institute of Meteorology, Climatology and Remote Sensing, Basel, Switzerland

(feigenwinter@metinform.ch / Fax: +4161 2670689 / Phone : +4161 2670754)

During night conditions, direct measurement of the CO₂ balance terms requires to set up a suitable experimental design in order to measure all the needed variables simultaneously and as accurately as possible. In contrary to previous and recent advection experiments, where horizontal CO₂ concentration gradient measurements were mainly performed in a 2D line setup, the extensive experimental activities of the CarboEurope-IP advection group take into account the 3D aspect of the problem. From May to September 2005 a flux tower with a standard eddy covariance system, situated at the CarboEurope site in Renon (Italian Alps), was completed with a setup constituted by four additional 30 m towers equipped so as to capture vertical profiles of wind velocities, [CO₂] and temperature as well as horizontal [CO₂] and tempera-

ture transects. It was used in order to evaluate the exchange processes of CO_2 in the soil-vegetation-atmosphere control volume with a high spatial resolution.

One of the main goals of these activities is to improve our understanding of the processes responsible for the underestimation of night time CO_2 -fluxes and to provide an alternative to the classical u_* -correction, which is currently the standard method used in the flux community to overcome the problem. The results of the ADVEX'05 campaign are analysed in order to quantify the horizontal and vertical non turbulent advective CO_2 -fluxes during night time. The behaviour of these fluxes is analysed in relation to synoptic conditions and their importance compared to u_* -corrected estimations of the carbon balance. The main methodological problems like horizontal and vertical integration of the measurements in a 3D control volume and the estimation of the “true” vertical wind component are also addressed considering experimental data.